



Reflections on Twenty Five Years at CIMSS

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NOAA/NESDIS/ORA

Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) Madison, Wisconsin

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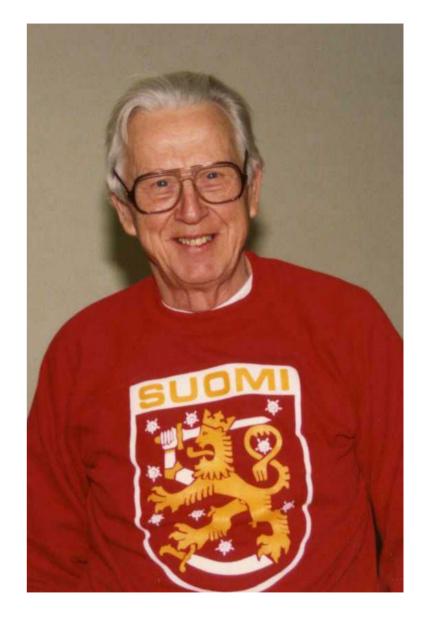


CIMSS has flourished because of

good leaders leading good people interesting science instruments and cal/val processing and visualization algorithms and applications multitudes of data steady sponsorship from NASA and NOAA basic research transfer to operations strong international partnerships global observing system

Verner Suomi started it all





He had some friends









UW - NOAA - NASA have been working together for many years Some early examples include:

* first meteorological satellite experiment in 1959

Suomi's net flux radiometer on Pioneer VII

* first geostationary satellite in 1966

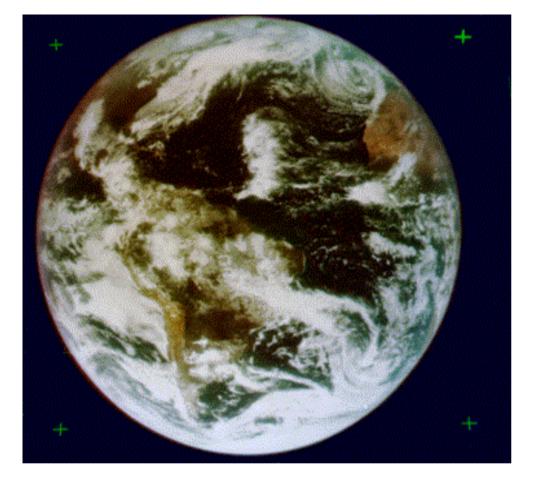
Suomi and Parent's spin scan cloud camera on ATS-1

- * processing system to display, navigate, loop images McIDAS
- * archive of GOES data

videocassette synched to satellite spin

* first geostationary sounder

VAS in 1981



"the clouds moved not the satellite"

Verner Suomi

In 1966, ATS-1's geostationary spin scan cloud camera provided full disk visible images of the earth and its cloud cover every 20 minutes NOAA / NESS sends a small group to work with Suomi et al * The NESS Development Lab locates at UW Dave Small starts in 1975 Bill Smith & Kit Hayden bring their groups to SSEC * First visiting scientist comes



Soundings become NESS / UW project

 * TIROS-N in 1978 became the operational polar sounder NESS DL developed the sounding software
 * VISSR Atmospheric Sounder preparations intensify Larry Sromovsky & Hank Revercomb are UW leads first geostationary sounding is made in 1981

Some of us looked different then

















Bill recruits CIMSS visiting fellows from Down Under



\rightarrow FGGE produces the first global wind data sets

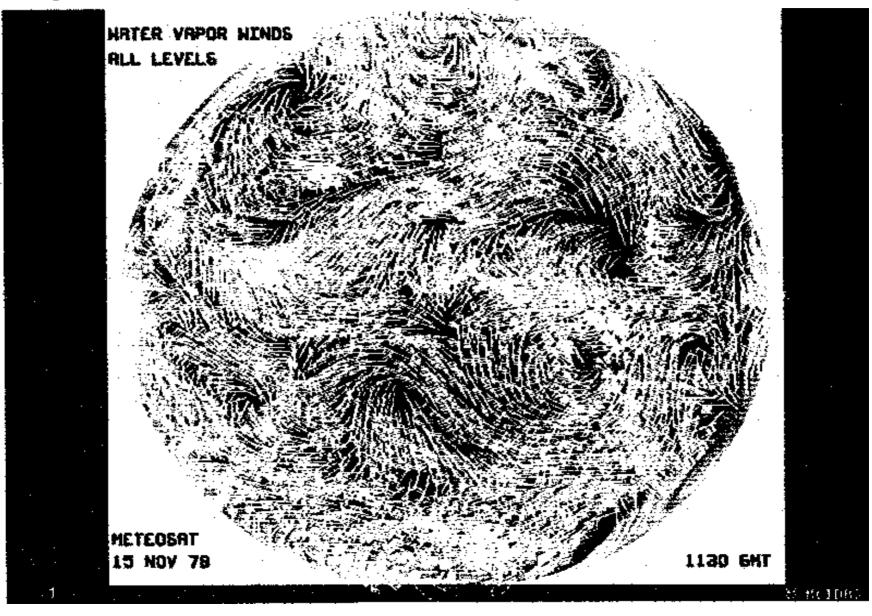
- * First GARP Global Experiment in 1979
- * Connections with European community strengthen

CIMSS formalizes UW/NESDIS arrangement with MOU

- * Vern Suomi is first Director in 1980
 - **SSEC** maintains data rich environment for CIMSS
- * Smith becomes 2nd CIMSS Director
- * ASPP formed to do NOAA Operational VAS Assessment

Meteosat water vapor tracers supplemented FGGE winds

This picture was included in 1978 Christmas Greetings from Vern Suomi to Pierre Morel



European-CIMSS connection starts early and stays strong Members of the Meteosat Family that have visited CIMSS

















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The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Presents the

Group Achievement Award to the

VAS DEMONSTRATION TEAM Goddard Space Flight Center

In recognition of the implementation of a successful demonstration of the capabilities of a new atmospheric sounding system which is now being used as a baseline for the operational implementation of geosynchronous soundings.

Cooperative Intstitue for Meterological Satellite Studies(CIMSS) University of Wisconsin

Signed and Sealed at Goddard Space Flight Center this fourth day of December, Nineteen hundred and eighty-one.

CIMSS gets praise from NESDIS Administrator

William P. Bishop says in article on partnerships in remote sensing in (Nov 1986)

"...a cooperative institute (CIMSS) at the UW...has had an enormous on the geosynchronous satellites...in fact it may have had the largest impact on those satellites and their use of any single institution"

this one partnership...on three occasions (cloud winds, archive of images, and soundings from VAS)... demonstrated...the best ways in which government academic partnerships work to enormous benefit"

- → CIMSS connects with international remote sensing family
 - * First international TOVS Study Conference in 1983
 - * China CIMSS ties strengthen with visiting scientists

High spectral IR resolution takes off

- * HIS is built and flown in 1980s
- * Interferometer almost makes it onto GOES I/M
- * NASA commits to AIRS for EOS
- * EUMETSAT starts IASI efforts

ITSC-1 leads to ITSC-14 with record audience in Beijing



The 14th International TOVS Study Conference

第14届国际泰罗斯业务垂直探测研讨会

(25-31 May, Beijing, China)





CIMSS-China ties have grown over 25 years

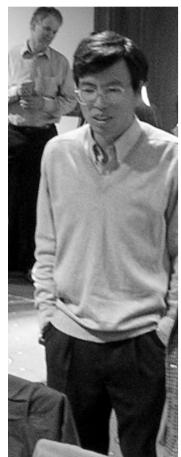


















CIMSS connects with international remote sensing family

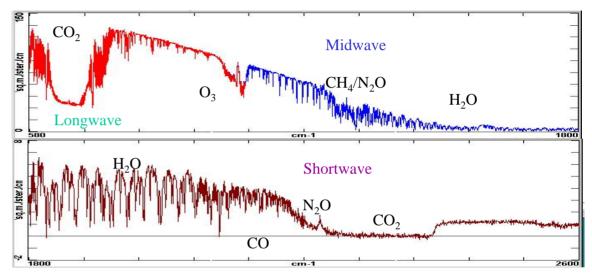
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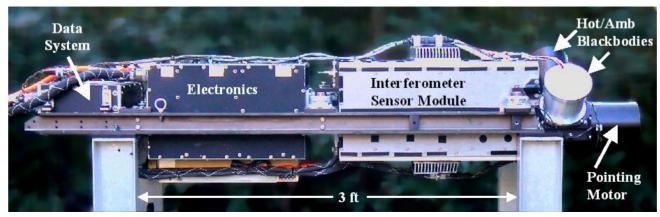
Scanning HIS

(HIS: High-resolution Interferometer Sounder, 1985-1998)

Characteristics

Spectral Coverage: 3-17 microns
Spectral Resolution: 0.5 cm⁻¹
Resolving power: 1000-6000
Footprint Diam: 1.5 km @ 15 km
Cross-Track Scan: Programmable including uplooking zenith view





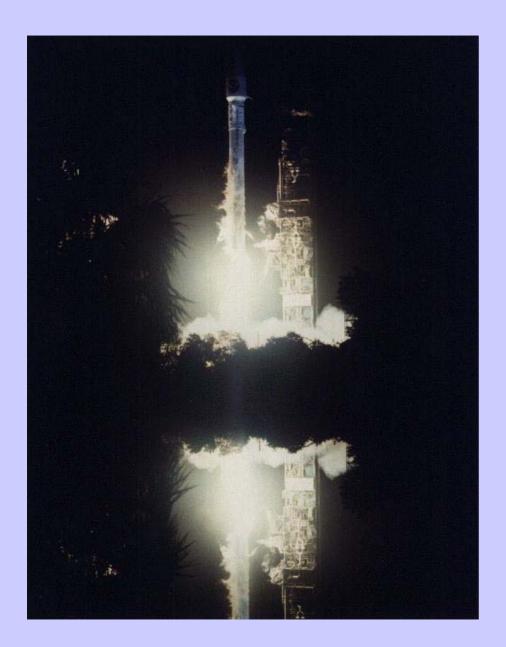
Applications:

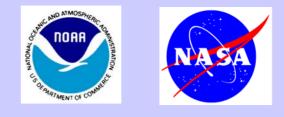
- Radiances for Radiative Transfer
- Temp & Water Vapor Retrievals
- Cloud Radiative Prop.
- Surface Emissivity & T
- Trace Gas Retrievals

→ NASA joins UW and NOAA in MOU in 1989 * Smith, Tilford, and Pyke expand collaboration

Remote sensing and CIMSS continue to evolve

- * GOES I/M replaces VAS in 1994
- * Winds processing gets boost from Intl Winds Workshops
- * AERIs and MAERIs prove their worth on land and sea
- * First operational soundings from geo
- * Hayden retires and Smith departs in 1997 Don Johnson becomes Director
- * NOAA plans for interferometers in leo (CrIS) and geo (GOES ABS)

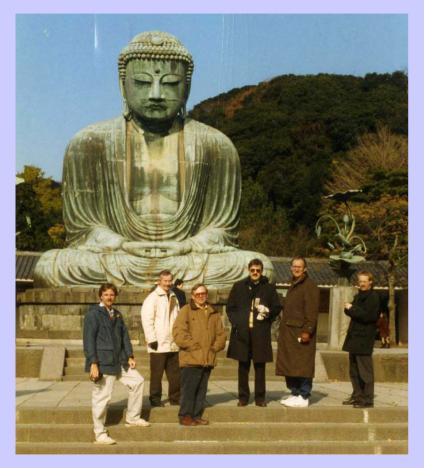




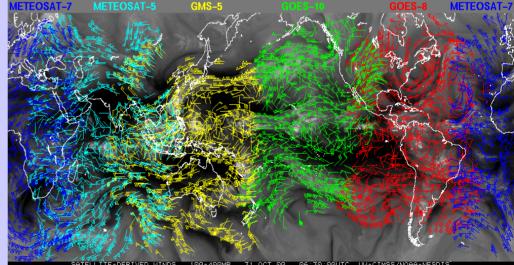
GOES-I launch



Second International Winds Workshop is held in Tokyo Japan

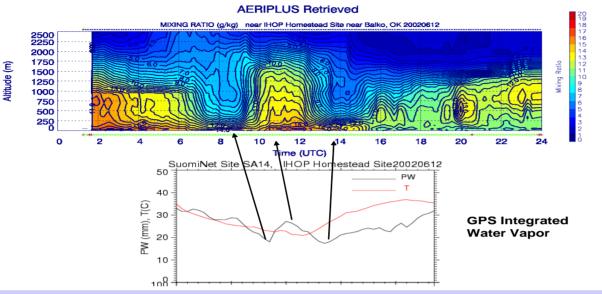






Five geos providing global coverage for winds in tropics and mid-lats with comparable quality



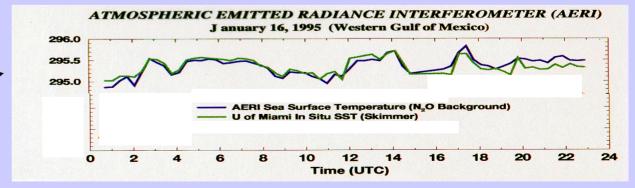


AERI marks – water vapor changes

MAERI high spectral resolution detects daytime surface skin heating in clear skies

Skimmer (green) warmer at night and cooler in day

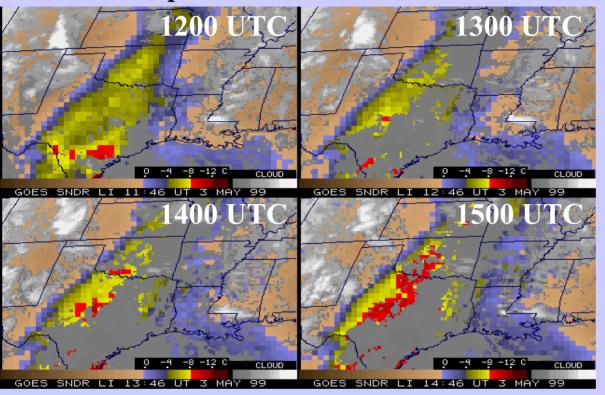
MAERI marks solar heating of sea surface skin

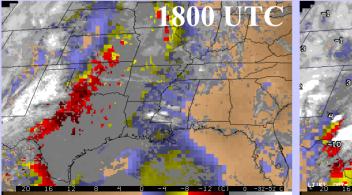


↑ solar heating showing up

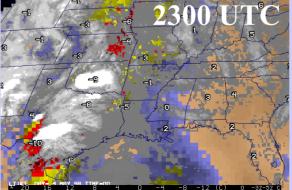
Oklahoma City Tornado 3 May 99

View from space

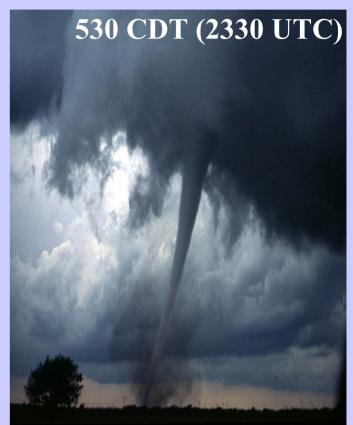




GOES SNDR RET LI AT 17:46 UT 3 MAY 99 (1999123) 2108

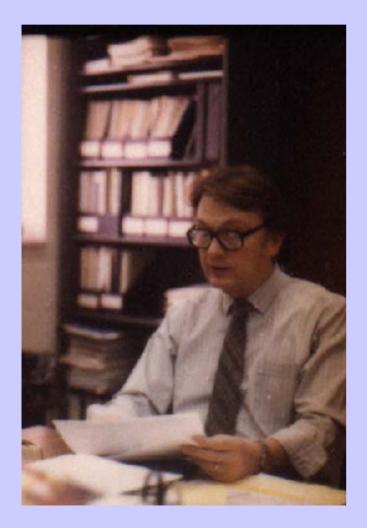


GOES SNDR RET LI AT 22:46 UT 3 MAY 99 (1999123) CINSS



View from ground

Director Don Johnson



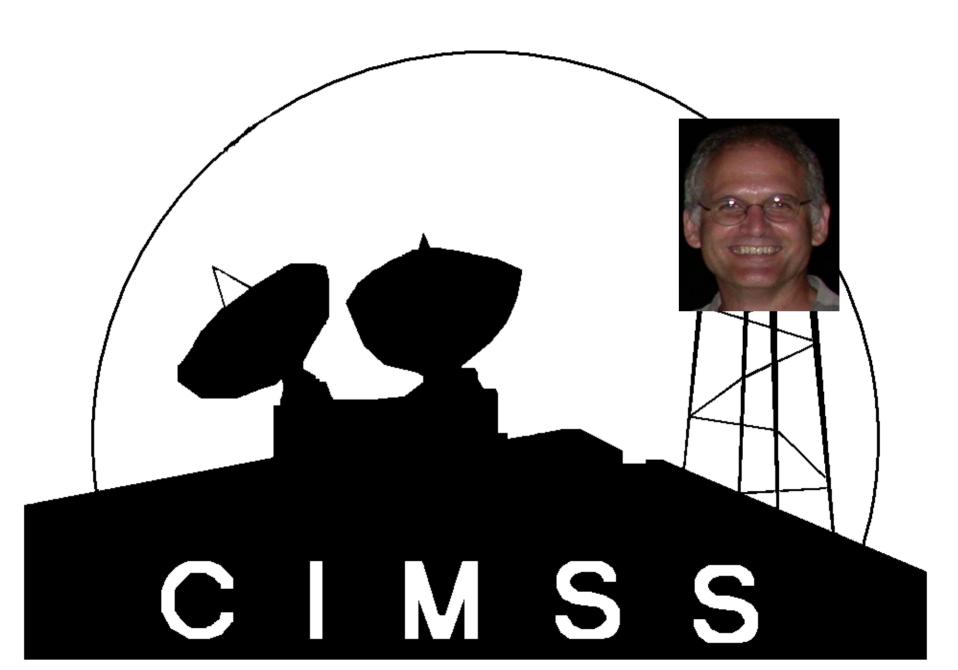
Kit Hayden as we remember him

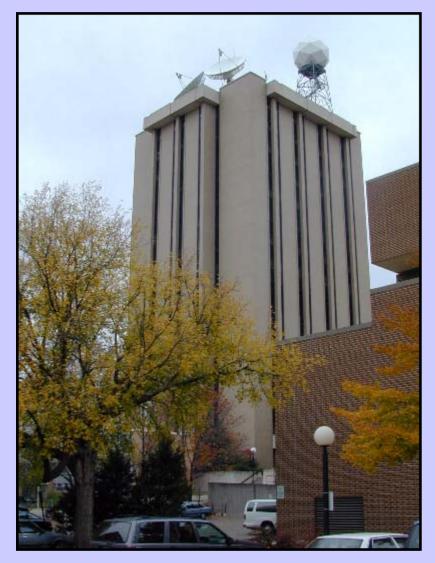


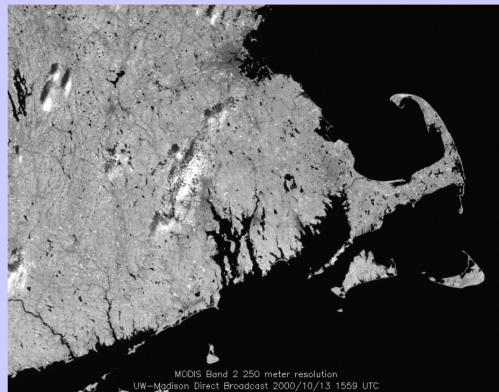
- \rightarrow CIMSS closes out the millennium
 - * Steve Ackerman becomes Director
 - * NASA commits to GIFTS but...
 - * EOS becomes a reality
 - * Madison skyline changes for direct reception of EOS

Since 2000

- * MODIS polar winds fill observing system gap
- * AIRS shows significant NWP impact
- * Intercalibration of IR sensors becomes state of the art
- * International community connecting through WMO







MODIS Band 2: 250 meter resolution UW-Madison Direct Broadcast 2000/10/13 1559 UTC

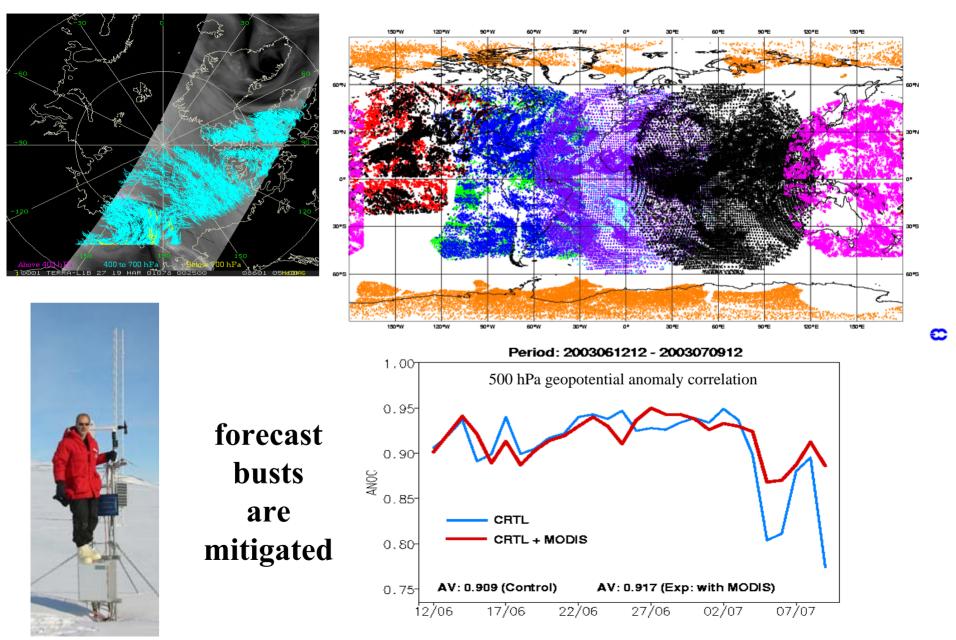


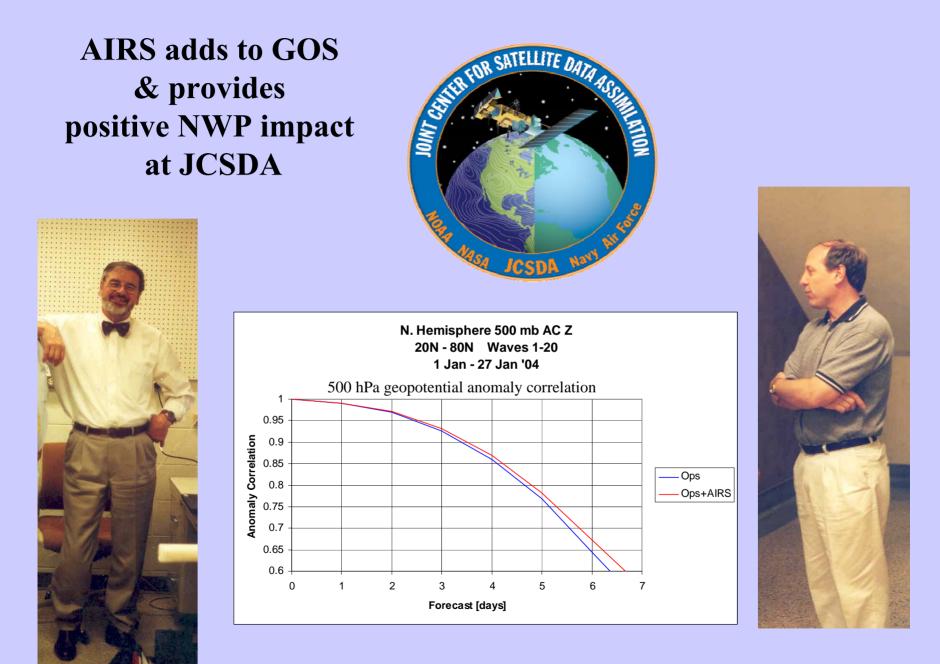
Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies

CIMSS closes out the millennium

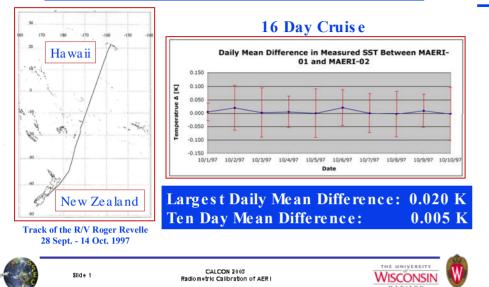
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MODIS fills polar gap in wind coverage

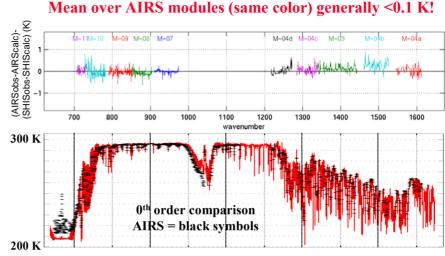




Intercomparison of 2 Marine AERIs Measuring Sea Surface Temperature



AIRS Validation with SHIS



Excluding channels strongly affected by atmosphere above ER2

Cal/val of IR obs is now concerned with tenths of K, not degrees of K

High spectral IR is an important part of the reason

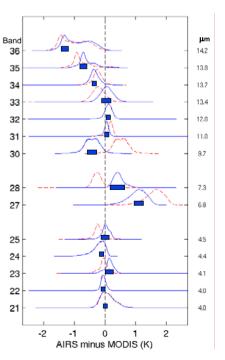


Summary of AIRS-MODIS mean Tb differences

Red=without accounting for convolution error Blue=accounting for convolution error with mean correction from standard atmospheres

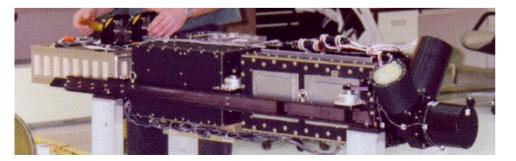
p-p Convolution Error (CE) Estimate

Band	Diff	CE	Diff	Std	N
21	0.10	-0.01	0.09	0.23	187487
22	-0.05	-0.00	-0.05	0.10	210762
23	-0.05	0.19	0.14	0.16	244064
24	-0.23	0.00	-0.22	0.24	559547
25	-0.22	0.25	0.03	0.13	453068
27	1.62	-0.57	1.05	0.30	1044122
28	-0.19	0.67	0.48	0.25	1149593
30	0.51	-0.93	-0.41	0.26	172064
31	0.16	-0.13	0.03	0.12	322522
32	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.16	330994
33	-0.21	0.28	0.07	0.21	716940
34	-0.23	-0.11	-0.34	0.15	1089663
35	-0.78	0.21	-0.57	0.28	1318406
36	-0.99	0.12	-0.88	0.43	1980369



SHIS Support comes from NASA Ames and the Mango Kings







Evolving the Global Observing System





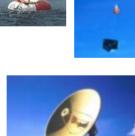


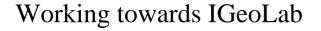
















WMO Team

- → CIMSS education and outreach has touched many people
 - * 103 students graduate from AOS with CIMSS advisors most take jobs in govt labs
 - * education and training

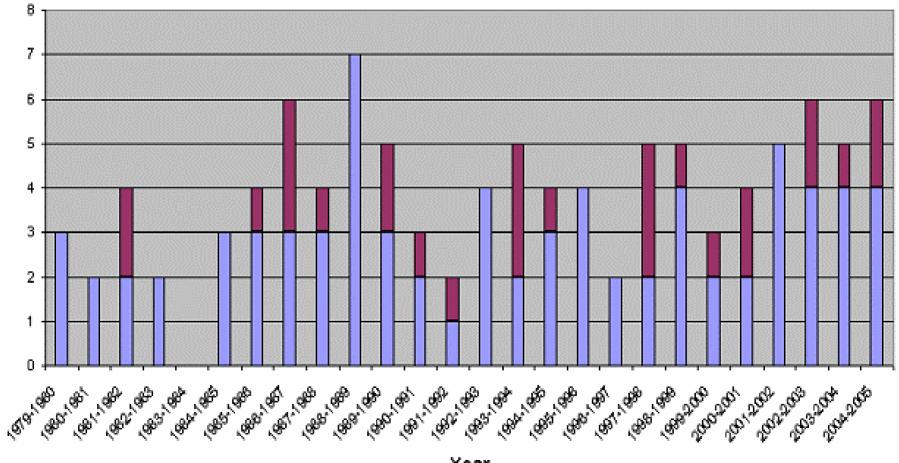
in classrooms at UW

in the virtual laboratory everywhere

* over 50 visiting scientists spend a sabbatical at CIMSS every continent participates

CIMSS Graduates

76 Masters 27 Ph.Ds



Number of Graduates

Year

CIMSS Graduate Students

1979-1980

Michael Kalb MS (NASA Marshall) Tony Siebers MS (NWS) Jim Block MS (NWS)

- 1980-1981 Jim Zandlo MS (private sector) Roberta Marshment MS (private sector)
- 1981-1982 George Diak PhD (CIMSS) Roy Spencer PhD (NASA Marshall) Chris Velden MS (CIMSS) David Keller MS (Air Force)

1982-1983 John Bates MS (NOAA ERL) Gin Rong Liu MS (Taiwan National U)

1984-1985 David Donahue MS (NESDIS) Stacey Heikkinin MS Martin Mlynczak MS (NASA Langley)

1985-1986 John Bates PhD (NOAA ERL) Allen Huang MS (CIMSS) Chris Moeller MS (CIMSS) Craig Burfeind MS (private sector)

1986-1987

Louis Garand PhD (Environment Canada) Gin-Rong Liu PhD (Taiwan National U) Gary Jedlovec PhD (NASA Marshall) Fred Wu MS (CIMSS) Maria Perrone MS (Rutgers University) Tim Schmit MS (CIMSS)

1987-1988

Nelson Ferreira PhD (INPE, Brazil) Richard Frey MS (NASA Langley) Arlindo Arriaga MS (EUMETSAT) Grant Carlson MS (NASA Marshall)

1988-1989

Hyosang Chung MS (Korea Met Agency) Laurie Rokke MS (PhD at Oxford) Liam Gumley MS (GSFC and CIMSS) Kurt Brueske MS (Air Force) Murty Divakarla MS Elaine Prins MS (CIMSS) Chris Scheuer MS (NASA Langley)

1989-1990 Allen Huang PhD (CIMSS) Fred Wu PhD (CIMSS) Steve Nieman MS (CIMSS) Walt McKeown MS (Navy) Hai Yen Zhang MS (CSU)

1990-1991 Arlindo Arriaga PhD (EUMETSAT) Peter Keehn MS (NASA Goddard) Yanni Qu MS (NESDIS)

1991-1992 Robert Purser PhD (NCEP/EMC) Kathy Strabala MS (CIMSS)

1992-1993 Daphne Zaras MS (NOAA/NSSL) Chia Lee MS (CIMSS) Rongrong Xie MS (NESDIS) Jason Li MS (NASA Goddard)

1993-1994

Walt McKeown PhD (Navy) Gilberto Vicente PhD (NASA GSFC) Xiaohua Wu PhD (Univ. of Chicago) Wayne Feltz MS (CIMSS) Tim Olander MS (CIMSS)

1994-1995 Yanni Qu PhD (NESDIS) Susan Faust MS (NWS) Lan Ge MS (NESDIS) Ben Ho MS (NASA Langley)

1995-1996 Jack Dostalek MS (CIRA) Nick Nalli MS (NESDIS) Brad Hoggatt MS (private sector) Dan DeSlover MS (CIMSS)

1996-1997 Jay Heinzelman MS (SSEC) Phil Politowicz MS (SSEC)

1997-1998

Ben Ho PhD (NASA Langley) Bormin Huang PhD (CIMSS) Paul van Delst PhD (CIMSS) Gideon Kinyodah MS (Kenya Met Office) Rose Shie MS (computer science)

1998-1999

Mike Friedman PhD (Oregon State) William Badini MS (private sector) Jason Dunion MS (NOAA AOML) Rhett Grauman MS (NOAA/NWS) Shaima Nasiri MS (CIMSS)

1999-2000

Erik Olson MS (CIMSS) Chris Schmidt MS (CIMSS) Nick Nalli PhD(CIRA)

2000-2001

Nick Bower PhD (from Curtin Univ) Monica Harkey MS (UW) Michael Pavlonis MS (CIMSS) Kurt Brueske PhD (Air Force)

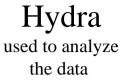
2001-2002 Hong Zhang MS (CIMSS) Brian Kabat MS (Air Force) Sarah Thomas MS (CIMSS)

2002-2003 Shaima Nasiri PhD (CIMSS)

2003-2004 Mark Gray MS (GSFC) Giuklia Pannegrossi PhD (Italy) Grag McGarragh MS (LaRC)



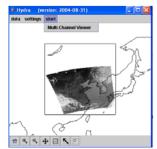




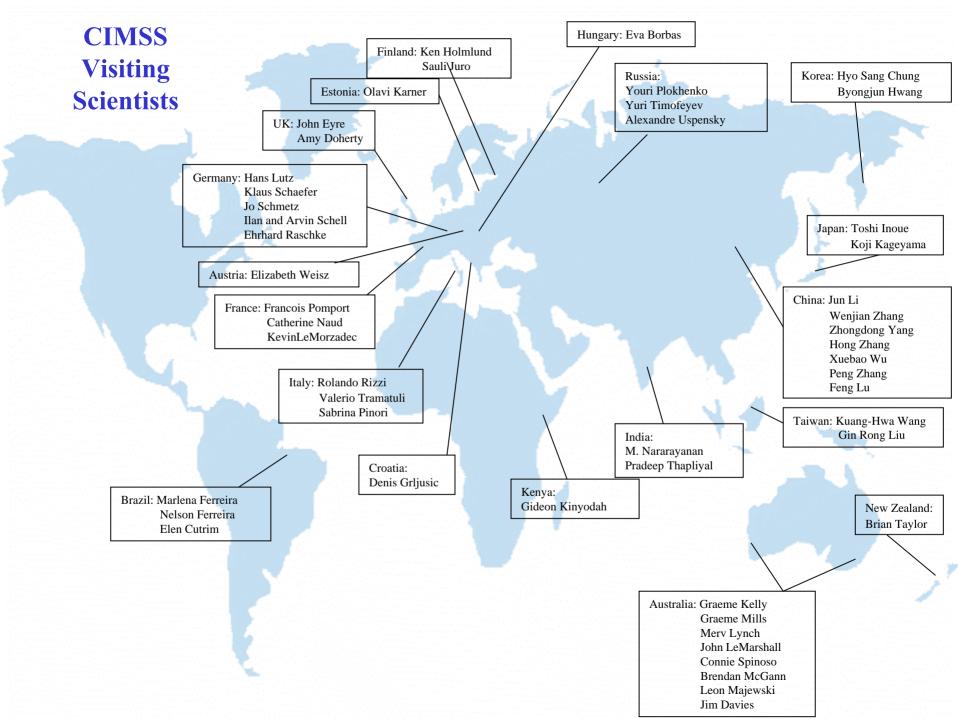


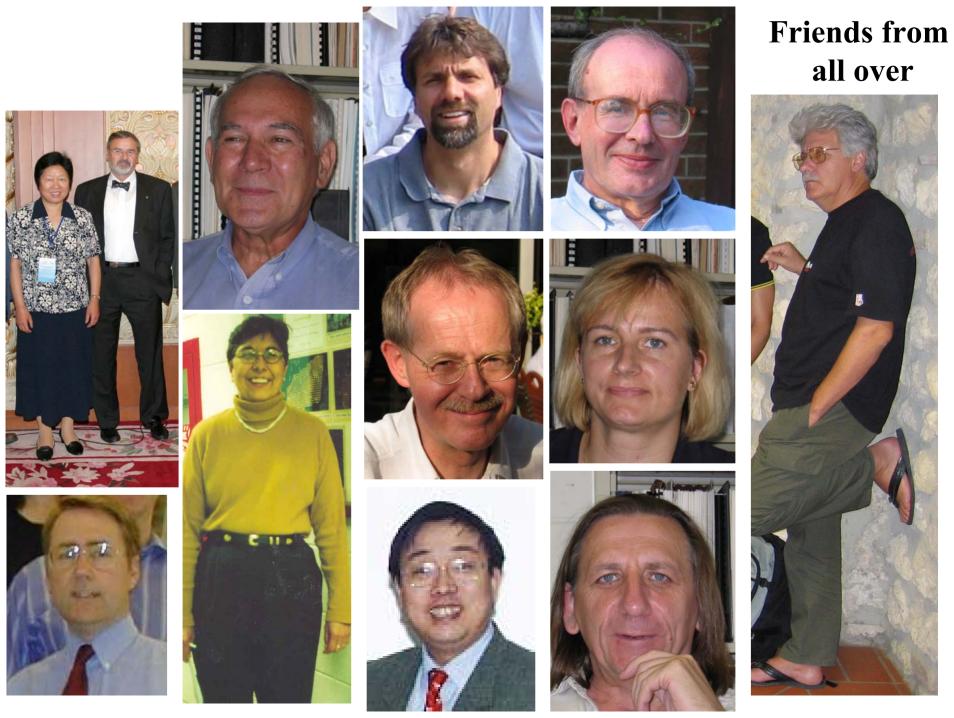






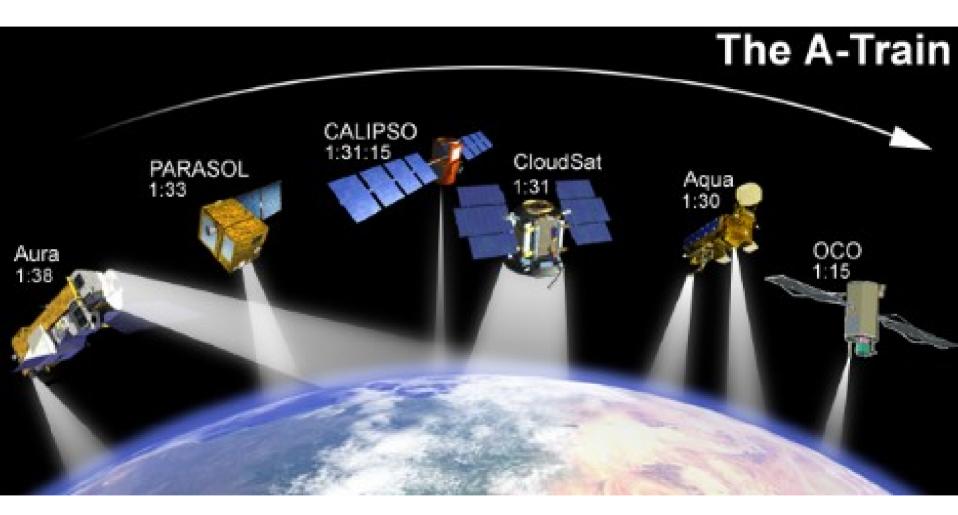
Remote Sensing Schools catch on around the world





- \rightarrow CIMSS in the next 25 years
 - * NWP maximizes benefit from remote sensing data
 - * spatial, temporal, and spectral resolution increases
 - * ocean studies forge ahead
 - * reference network establishes climate quality data AERIs supplement in situ observations
 - * imaging and sounding functions merge hyperspectral remote sensing matures
 - * active complements passive remote sensing
 - * land, ocean, and atmosphere are studied fingerprint of climate and climate change emerge
 - * global partnerships are forged within GEOSS pulse of the planet is taken

Clouds will get a thorough look with the A-train



The top opportunities for CIMSS with NOAA and NASA in the coming years?

* to help evolve NOAA remote sensing assets with NPOESS and GOES-R

* to help build a strong research to operations bridge from a revitalized NASA to a multi-applications oriented NOAA

* to help GEOSS realize its potential through open sharing of and strong support from the NOAA & NASA environmental remote sensing capabilities

* to help foster the opportunities for international partnering in the development and demonstration of new remote sensing capabilities (e.g. IGeoLab) The top challenges for CIMSS with NOAA and NASA in the coming years?

* to maintain and increase the gains in environmental remote sensing demonstrated by EOS (e.g. AIRS soundings, MODIS polar winds)

* to sustain a strong viable partnership between government, industry, and university that takes advantages of the unique capabilities of each

* to assure adequate resources and capabilities are directed toward accomplishing the pending climate tasks **CIMSS** has flourished because of

- \rightarrow good leaders leading good people
- \rightarrow interesting science

instruments and cal/val processing and visualization algorithms and applications multitudes of data

- → steady sponsorship from NASA and NOAA basic research transfer to operations
- → strong international partnerships global observing system

It has been a great ride – Thank you

