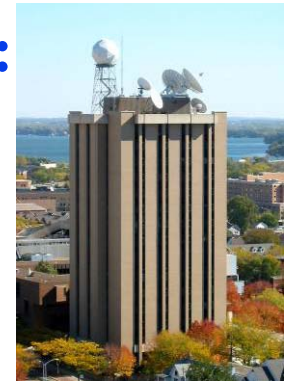




IR Imaging Sounders for Geosynchronous Orbit: A key capability for future multi-national observing systems



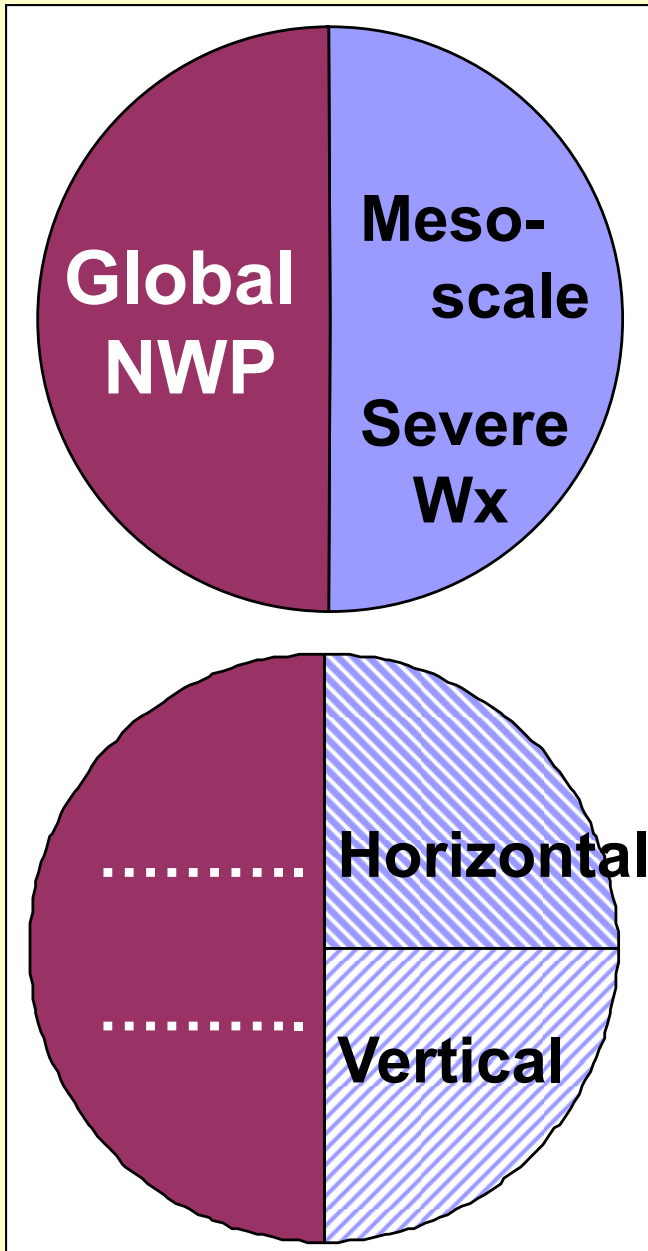
SSEC

Hank Revercomb
University of Wisconsin-Madison,
Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC)

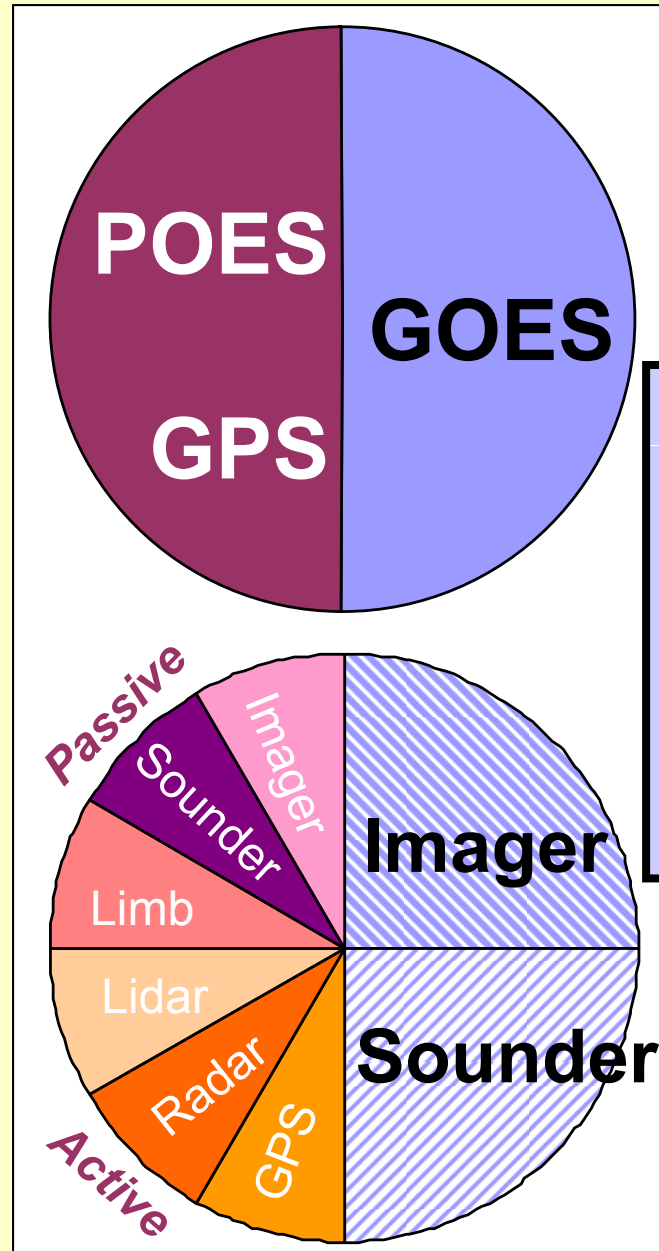
AMS Annual Meeting
Meteorological and Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:
From 50 Years Ago to 15 Years Ahead
Atlanta, Georgia, 19 January 2010

Operational Weather Satellites

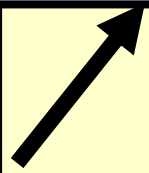
ROLE



APPROACH



**GOES
Sounder**
= 1/4 Wx Sat.
role
= 1/2 Severe
Wx Sat. role



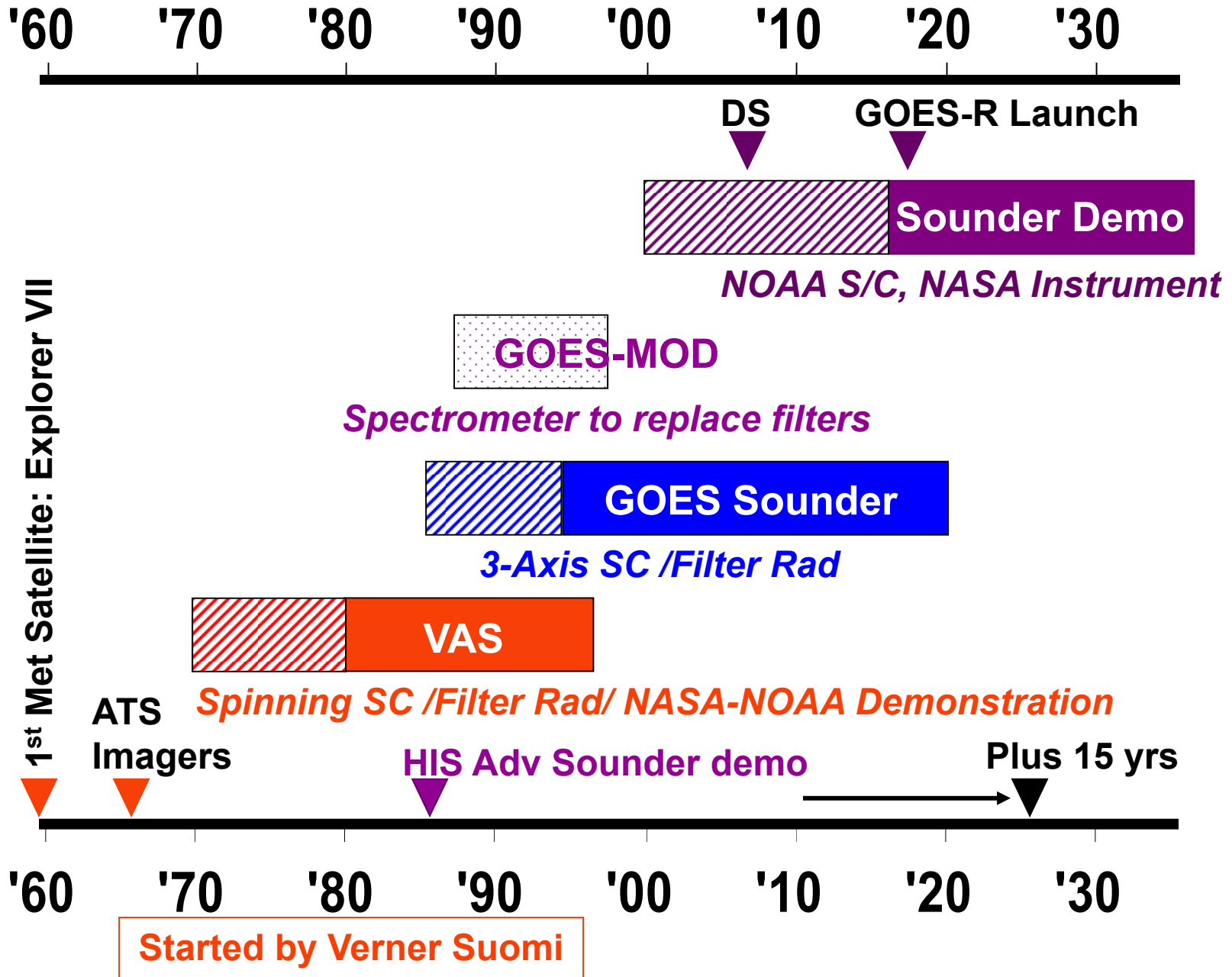
**Not just one
in a long list!**

IR Imaging Sounder Topics



- 1. Chronology: 50 years ago to 15 years ahead**
- 2. Observing System Simulation Experiment (OSSE) shows hours of improved lead time for developing severe storms**
- 3. Advanced GOES IR Sounder capabilities, status, and Technological Readiness**

GEO Sounder



GEO Sounder



DS GOES-R Launch

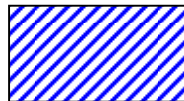


NOAA S/C, NASA Instrument



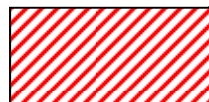
GOES-MOD

Spectrometer to replace filters



GOES Sounder

3-Axis SC /Filter Rad



VAS

Spinning SC /Filter Rad/ NASA-NOAA Demonstration

ATS
Imagers

HIS Adv Sounder demo

Plus 15 yrs



Started by Verner Suomi

There is still time!
but
immediate
action is required

NRC Decadal Survey: Sounder is needed

The Forgotten Recommendation

-
- ◆ ***“Recommendation: NOAA should restore several key climate, environmental, and weather observation capabilities to its planned NPOESS and GOES-R missions; namely:”***
(followed by 4 bullets)
 - ◆ ***4th bullet: “Develop a strategy to restore the previously planned capability to make high-temporal- and high-vertical-resolution measurements of temperature and water vapor from geosynchronous orbit.”***

“the committee recommends consideration of the following approaches:

- **Working with NASA, complete the GIFTS instrument, deliver it to orbit via a cost-effective launch and spacecraft opportunity, and evaluate its potential to be a prototype for the HES instrument, and/or**
- **Extend the HES study contracts focusing on cost-effective approaches to achieving essential sounding capabilities to be flown in the GOES-R time frame.”**

Advanced GOES Sounder Development fits with Congressional view of NOAA & NASA Roles

2008 NASA Authorization Act

- ◆ **SEC. 204. TRANSITIONING EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH INTO OPERATIONAL SERVICES.**
 - It is the sense of the Congress that experimental NASA sensors and missions that have the potential to benefit society if transitioned into operational monitoring systems be transitioned into operational status whenever possible

- ◆ **SEC. 203. DECADAL SURVEY MISSIONS.**

[Advanced GEO Sounder is the forgotten Recommendation!]

- ◆ **SEC. 208. TORNADOES AND OTHER SEVERE STORMS.**
 - The Administrator shall ensure that NASA gives high priority to ... cooperative activities with NOAA ..., with the goal of improving the Nation's ability to predict tornados and other severe storms.

(H.R.6063 became law on 15 October 2008)

Summary of Support

- ◆ **Best of the past:** Father of Satellite Meteorology, Verner E. Suomi
- ◆ **Best of the present:** National Research Council, Decadal Survey
- ◆ **Congress:** 2008 NASA Authorization Act
- ◆ **NWS Forecast Offices*:**
 - Jeff Craven, SOO, Milwaukee; looks to sounder for **“Warn on Forecast”**
 - Jack Beven, Nat. Hurricane Ctr, Lead Forecaster; **NHC could significantly benefit** from an advanced sounder on the GOES-R satellite series

* *From GOES User Conference Townhall, 4 November 2009*

2. Observing System Simulation Expt (OSSE) showing hours of improved lead time for developing severe storms

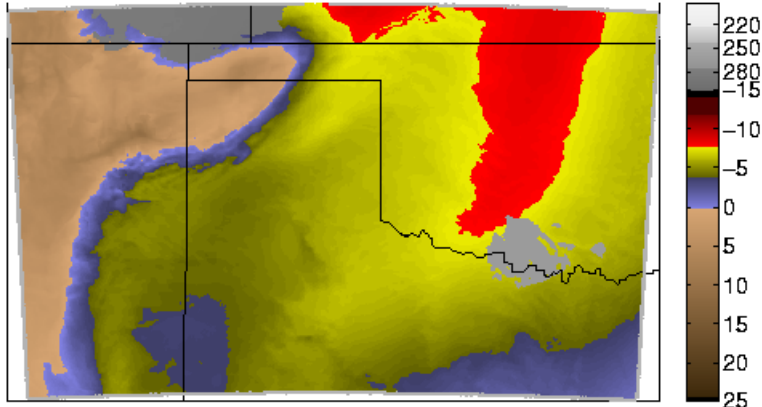


A unique capability of the advanced GOES sounder

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

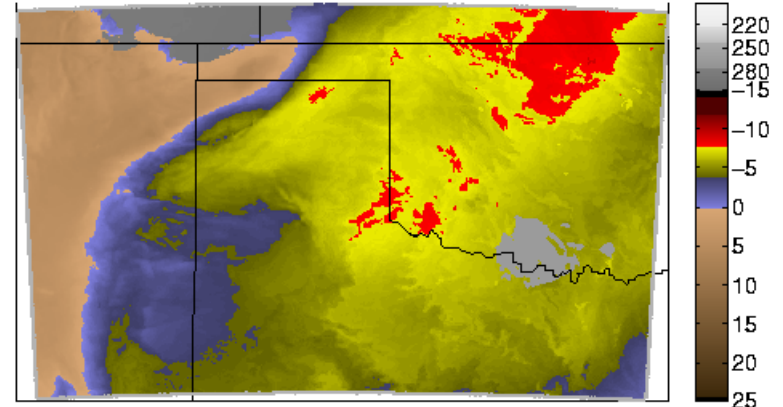
True

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



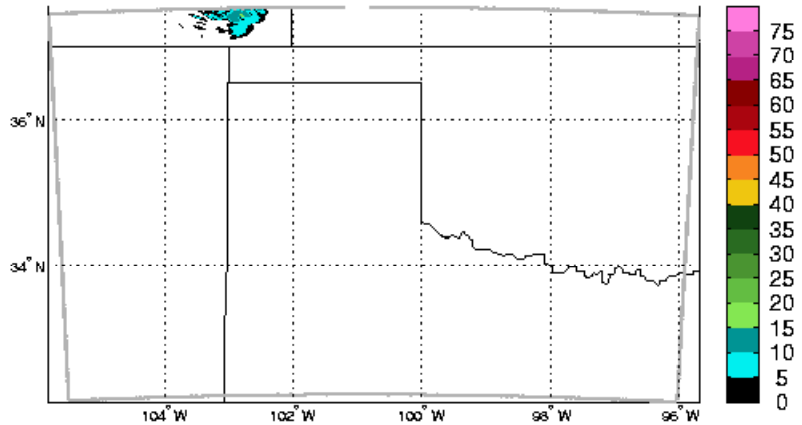
GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



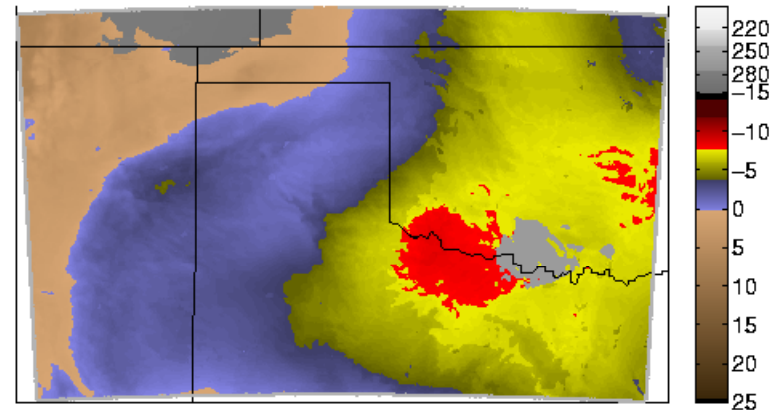
Red = extreme instability

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

UW/CIMSS

Jun Li, Jinlong Li, Jason Otkin, and Tim Schmit

OSSE Description



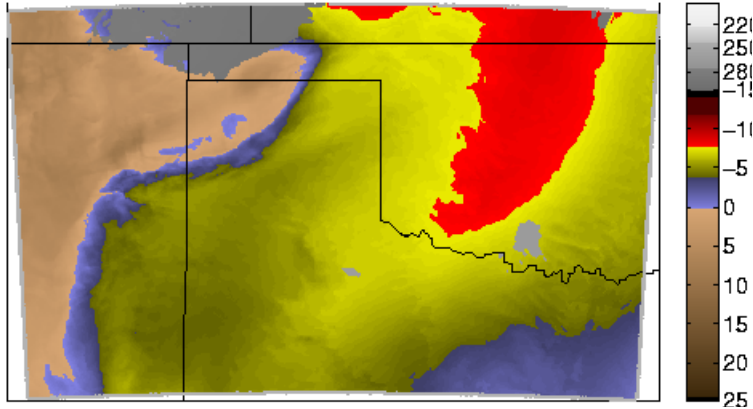
- ◆ **Based on detailed WRF model run produced as proxy data for GOES-R imager (ABI)**
- ◆ **12-13 June 2002 IHOP experiment, Oklahoma**
- ◆ **2 km model grid**
- ◆ **Realistic clouds verified with measurement comparisons**

Jun Li, Jinlong Li, Jason Otkin, and Tim Schmit

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

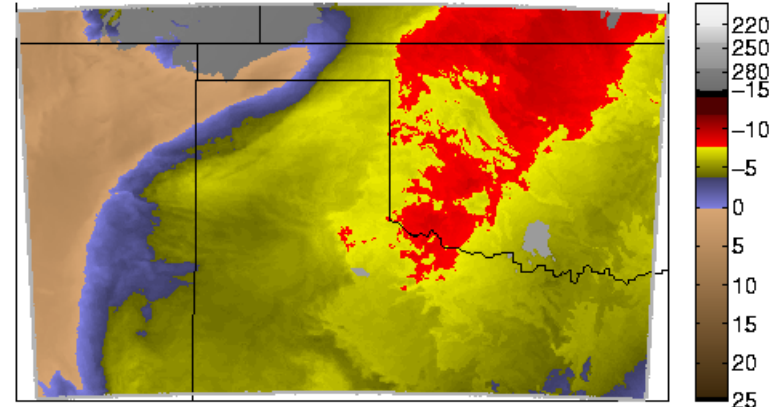
True

06-12-2002, 1300 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



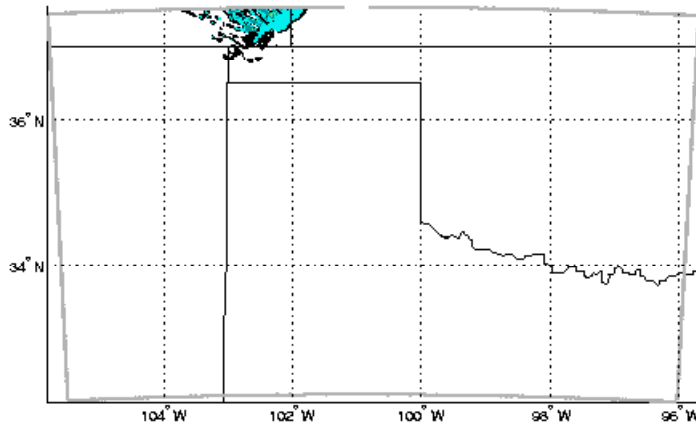
GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1300 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



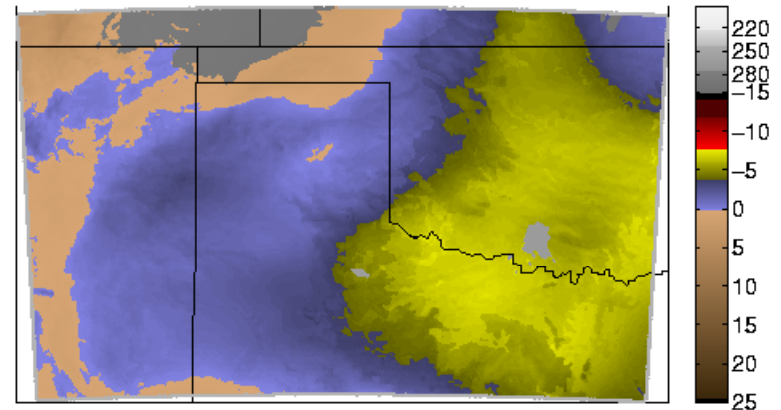
Extreme instability indicated

06-12-2002, 1300 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1300 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

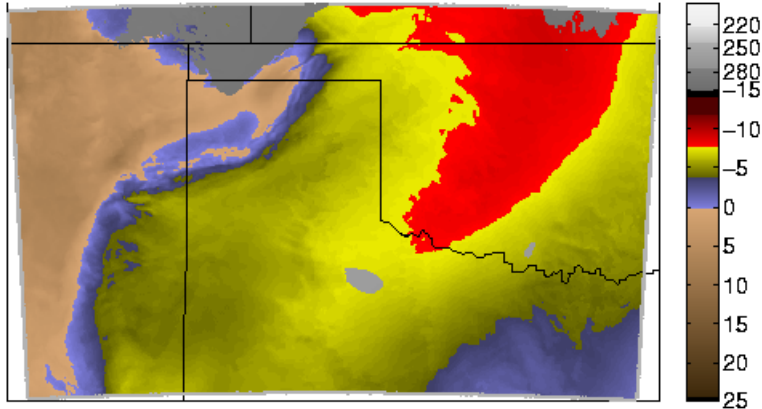
UW/CIMSS

1300 UTC

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

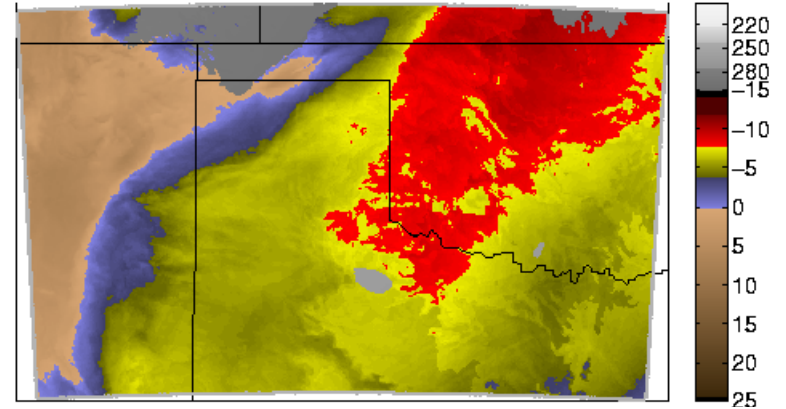
True

06-12-2002, 1400 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

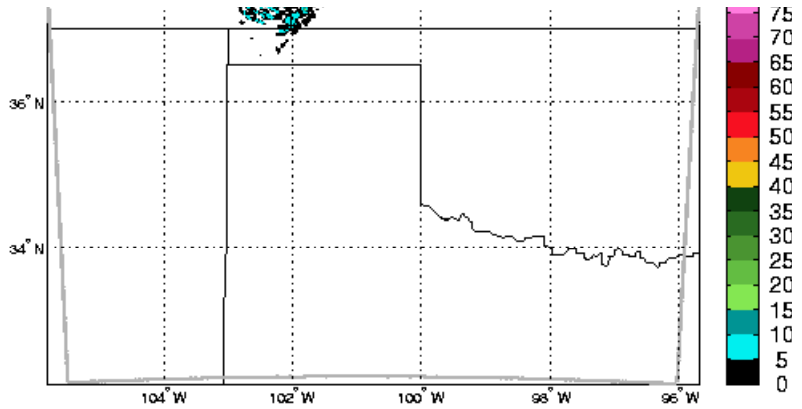


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1400 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

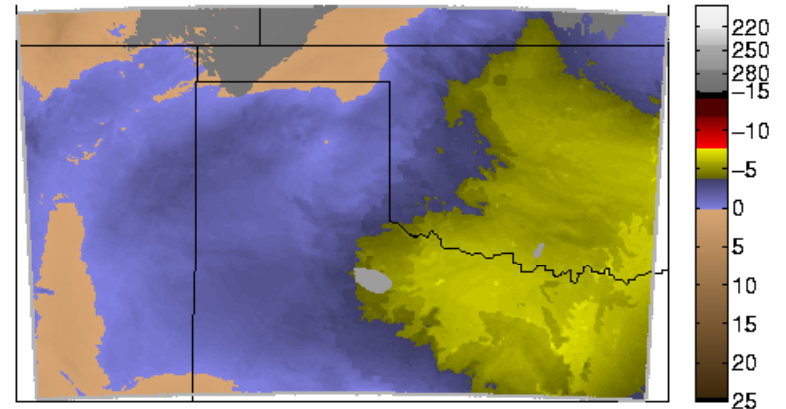


UW/CIMSS



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1400 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

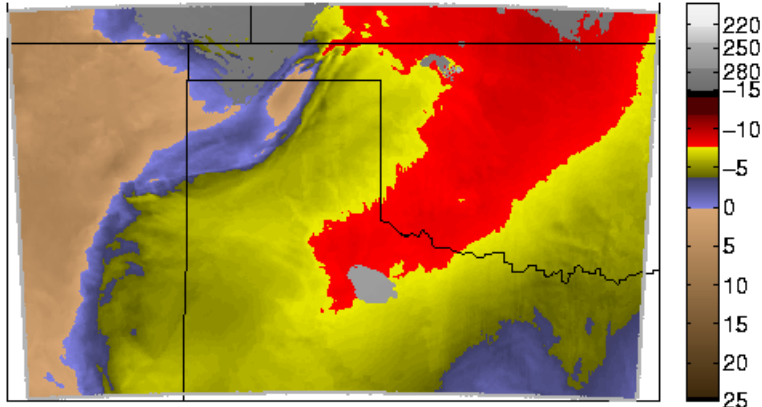
UW/CIMSS

1400 UTC

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

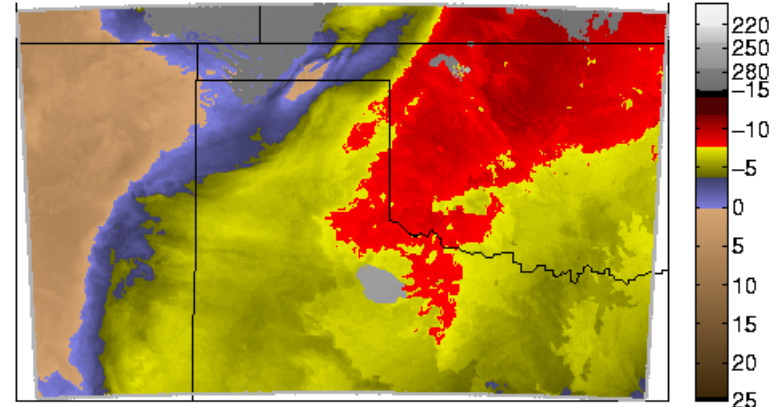
True

06-12-2002, 1500 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

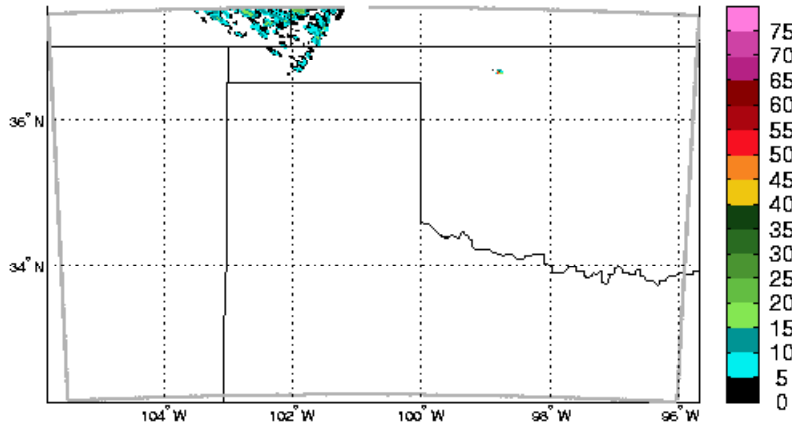


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1500 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

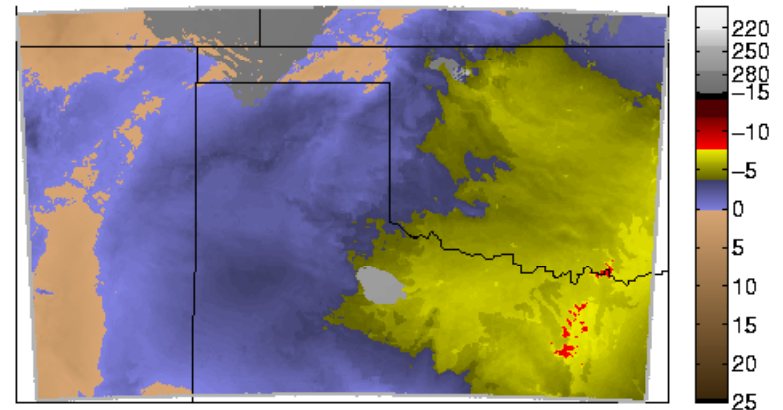


06-12-2002, 1500 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1500 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

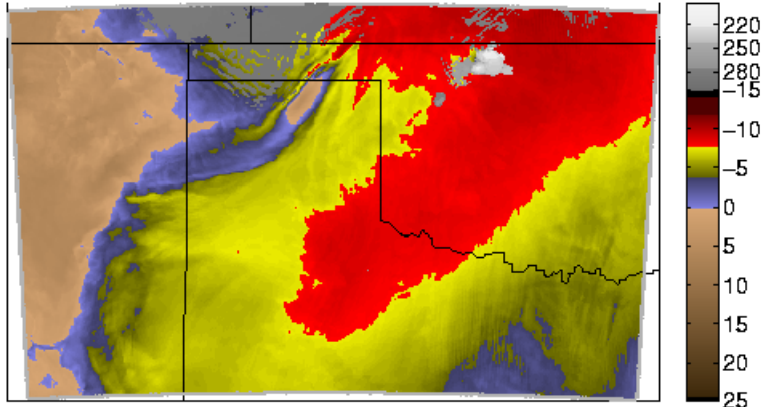
UW/CIMSS

1500 UTC

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

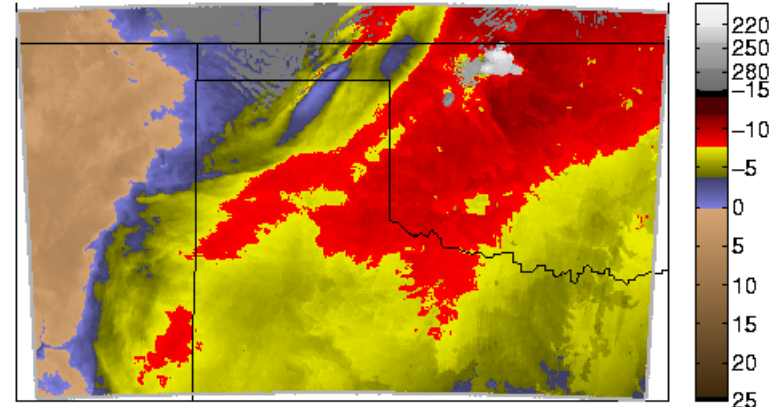
True

06-12-2002, 1600 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

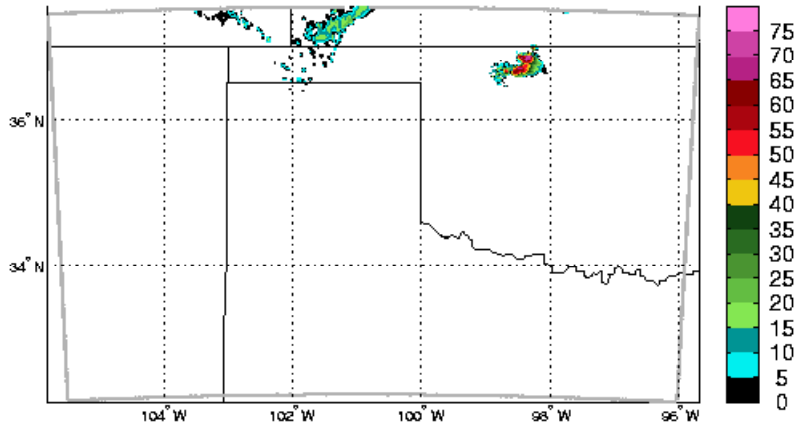


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1600 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

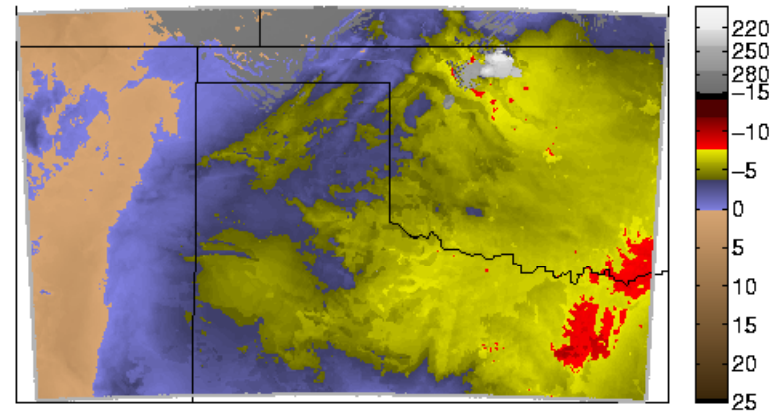


06-12-2002, 1600 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1600 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

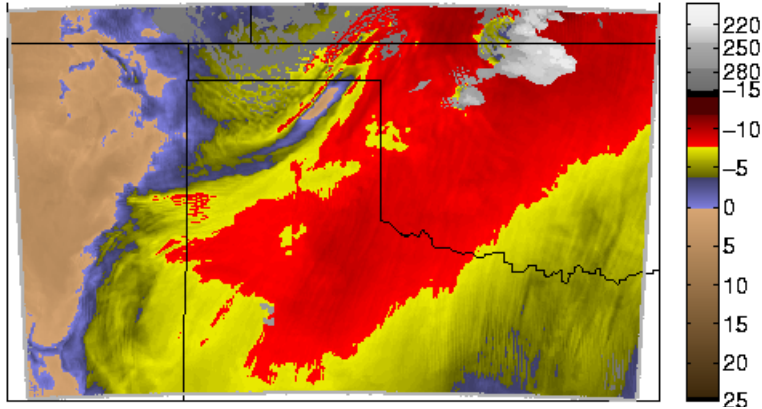
UW/CIMSS

1600 UTC

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

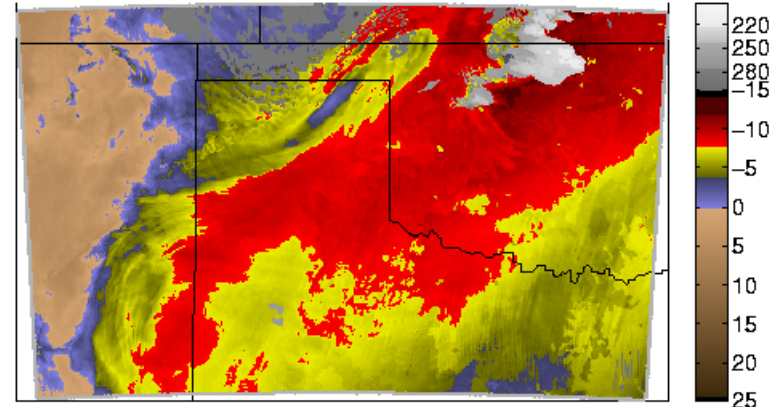
True

06-12-2002, 1700 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

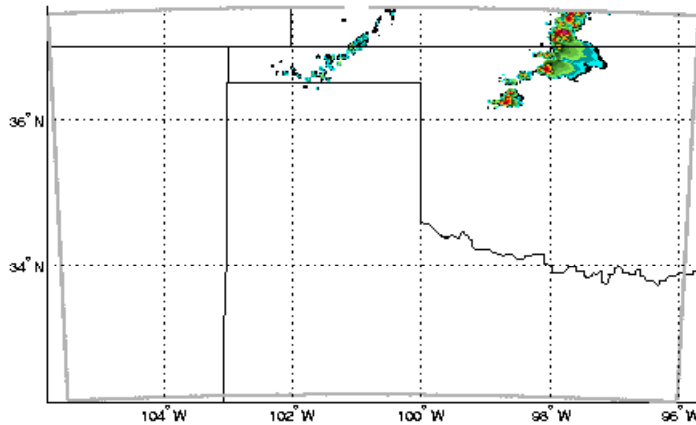


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1700 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

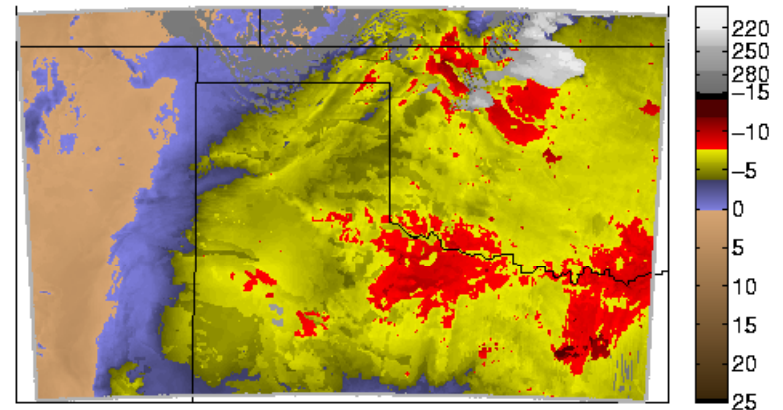


06-12-2002, 1700 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1700 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

1700 UTC

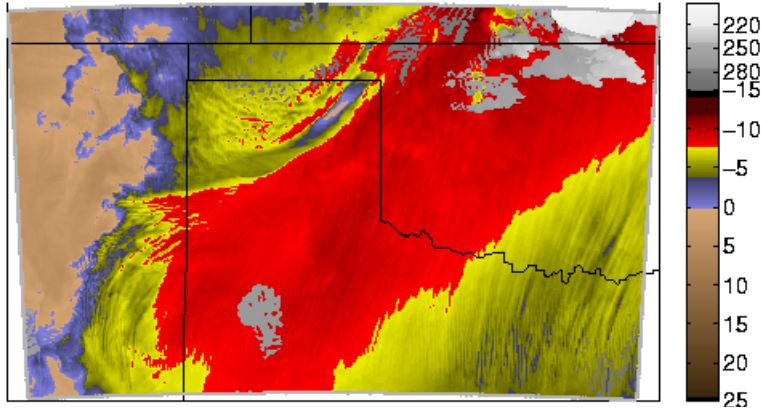
Start to see extreme instability

4 hours later

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

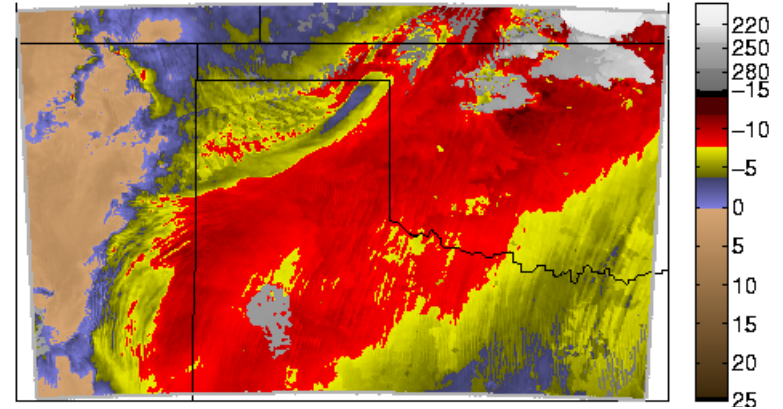
True

06-12-2002, 1800 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

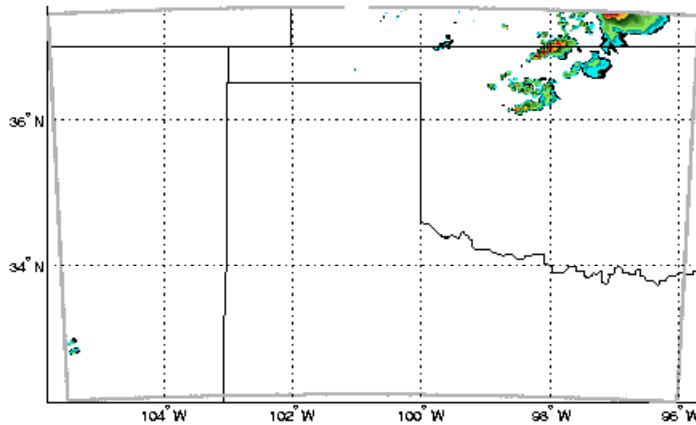


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1800 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

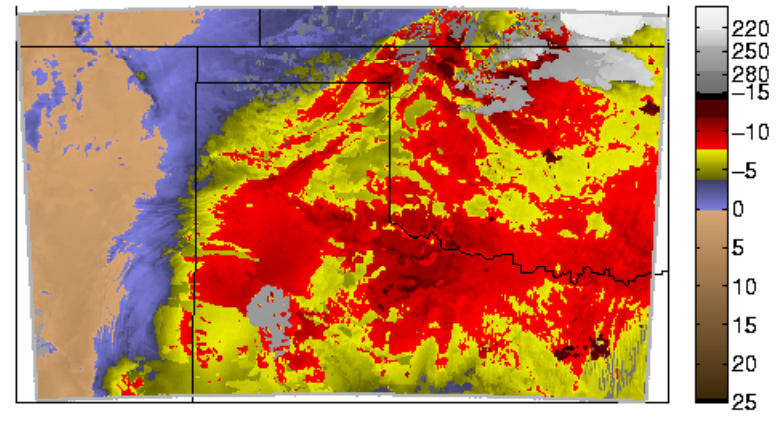


06-12-2002, 1800 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1800 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

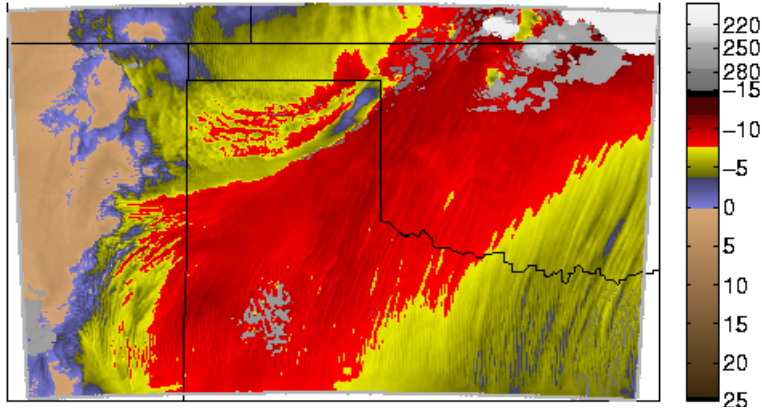
*Extreme instability clearly shown
1800 UTC
5 hours later, but note false alarms*

UW/CIMSS

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

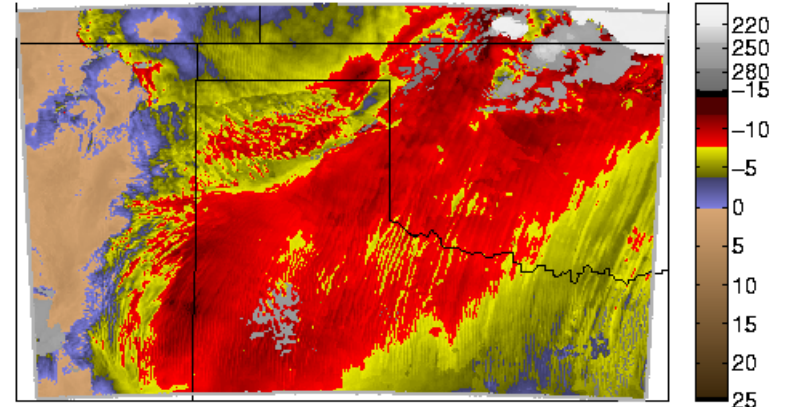
True

06-12-2002, 1900 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

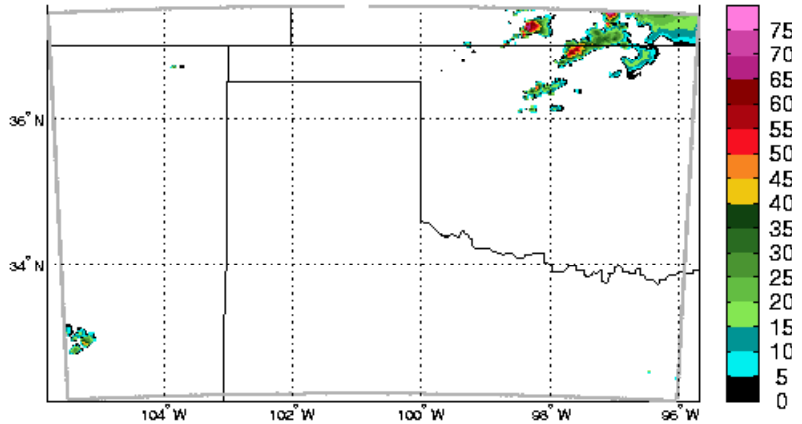


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1900 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

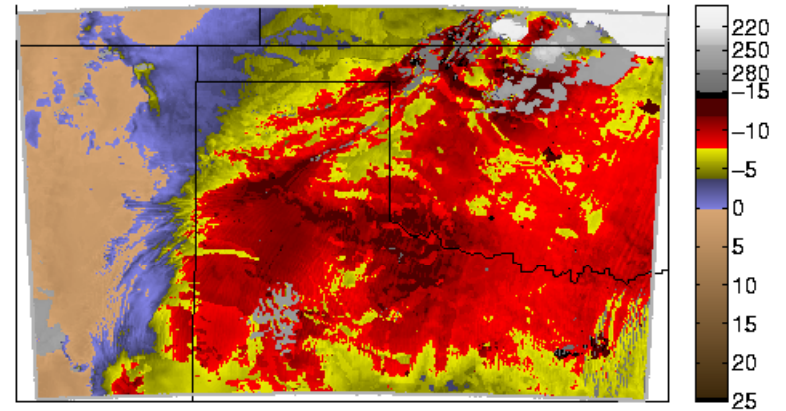


06-12-2002, 1900 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1900 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

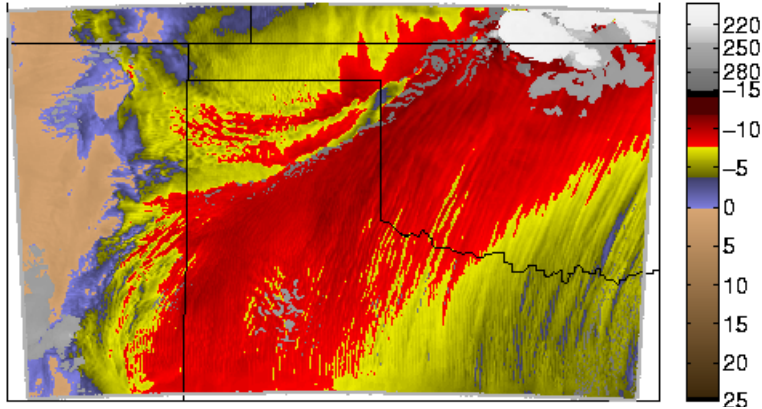
UW/CIMSS

1900 UTC

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

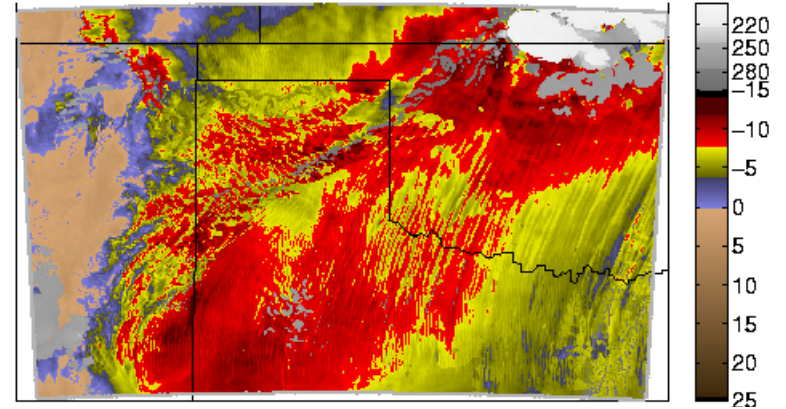
True

06-12-2002, 2000 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

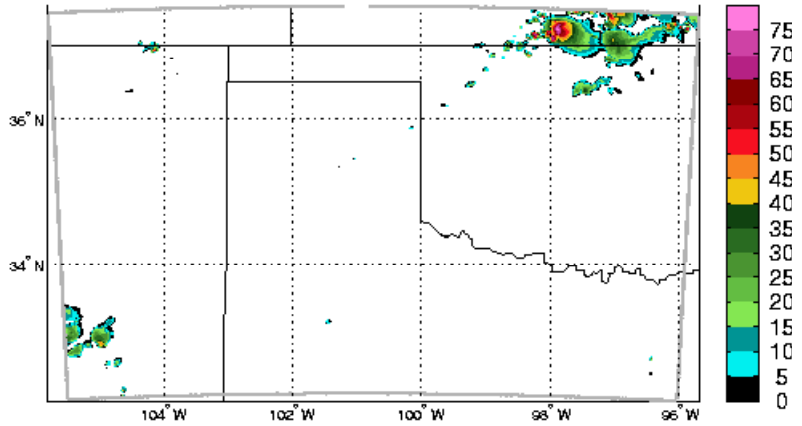


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 2000 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

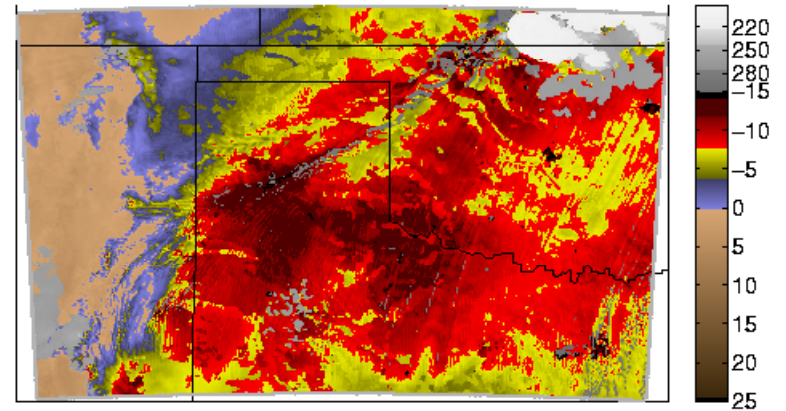


06-12-2002, 2000 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 2000 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

UW/CIMSS

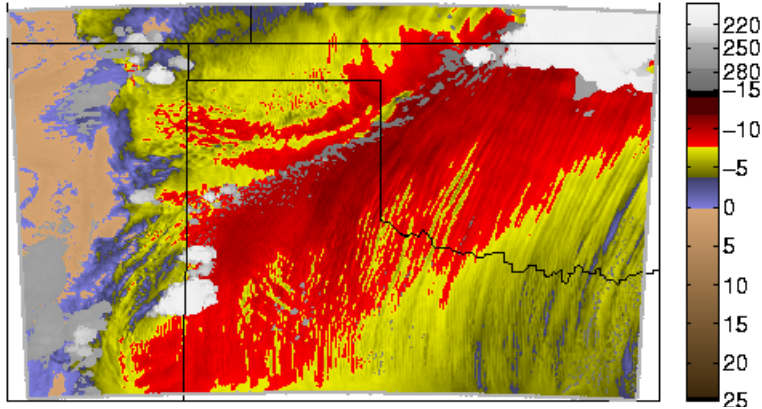
UW/CIMSS

2000 UTC

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

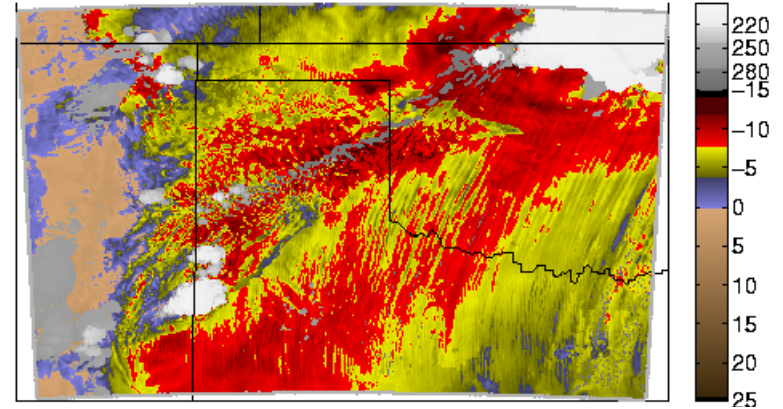
True

06-12-2002, 2100 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

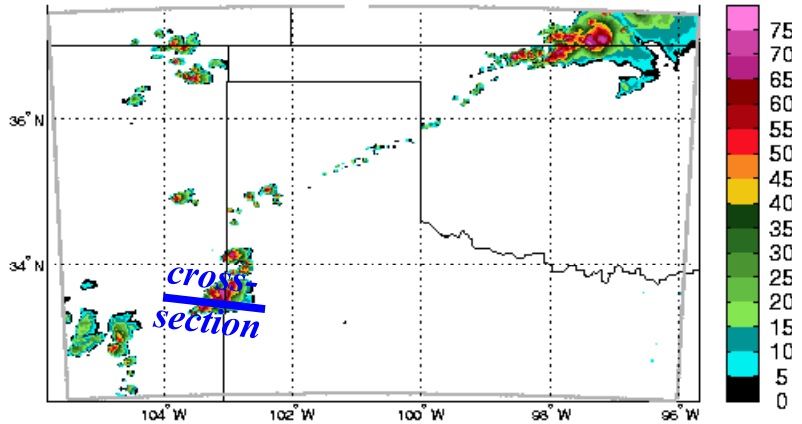


GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 2100 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]

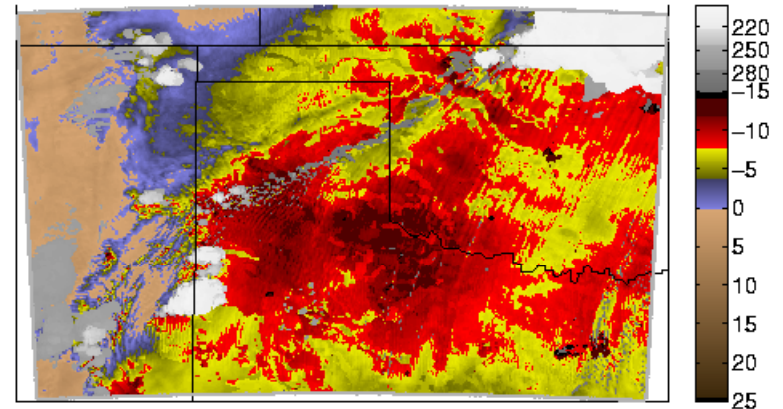


06-12-2002, 2100 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 2100 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



ABI/GOES Sounder like

*Rain line shows in
radar 8 hours later*

UW/CIMSS

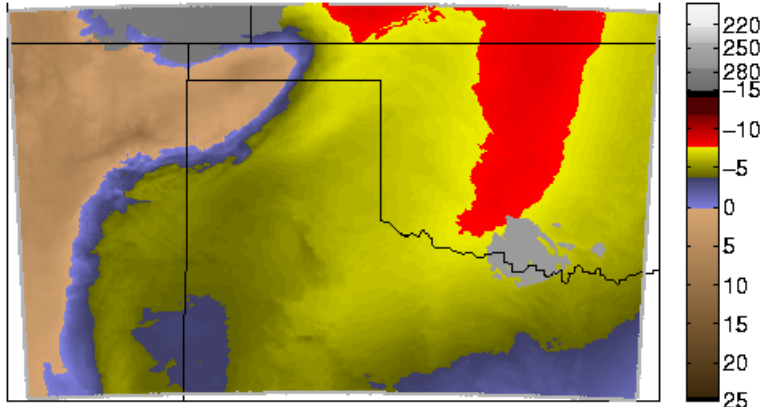
2100 UTC

UW/CIMSS

OSSE of GEO advanced IR sounder for storm Nearcasting

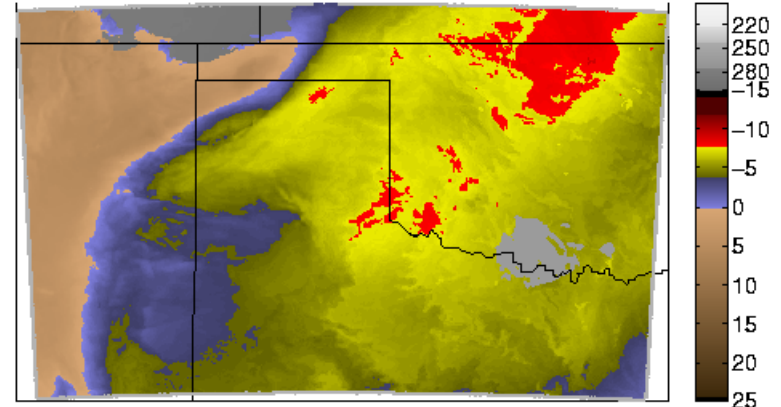
True

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



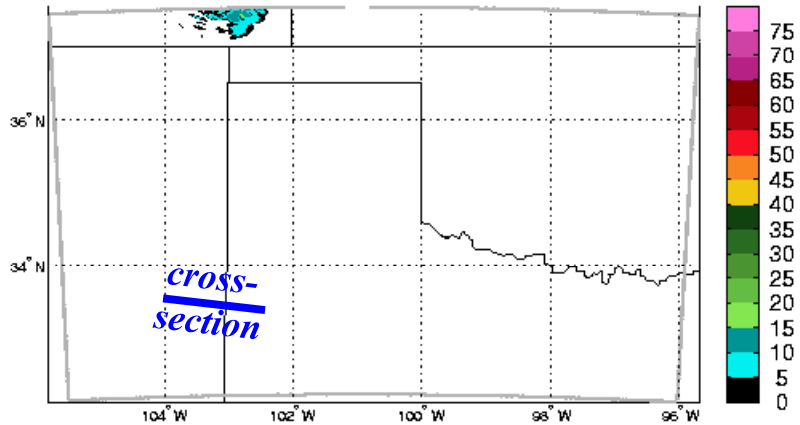
GIFTS/HES/IRS

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



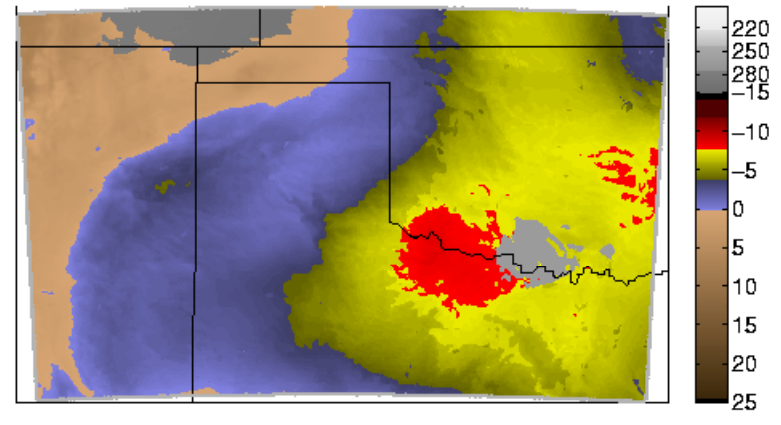
Red = extreme instability

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Radar reflectivity [DBZ]



Simulated Radar

06-12-2002, 1200 UTC
Lifted Index [°C]



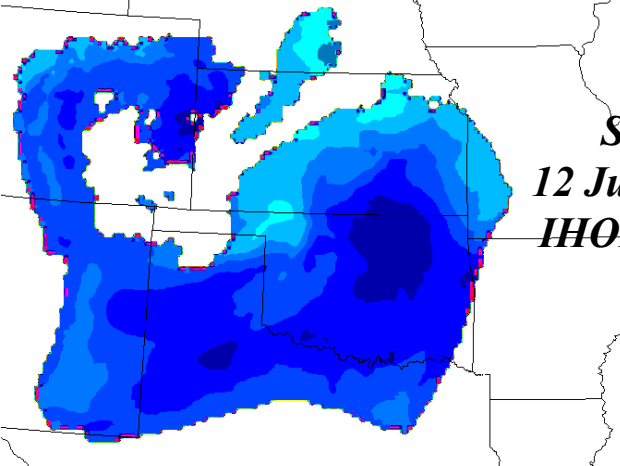
ABI/GOES Sounder like

GIFTS/HES/IRS provides needed instability and warning information hours earlier than current GOES Sounder (+4-5 hrs) and Radar (+8 hrs)

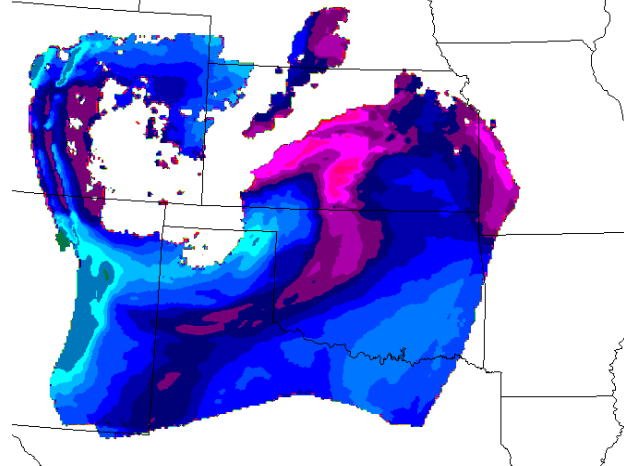
New Nearcasting Approach Demonstrates Power of Sounder

5-hour Nearcast for 2000 UTC using Equivalent Potential Temperature (Theta-E)

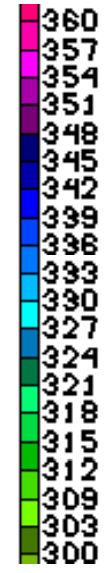
Simulated ABI



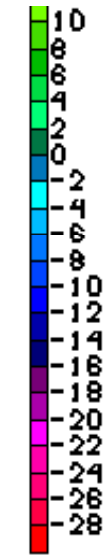
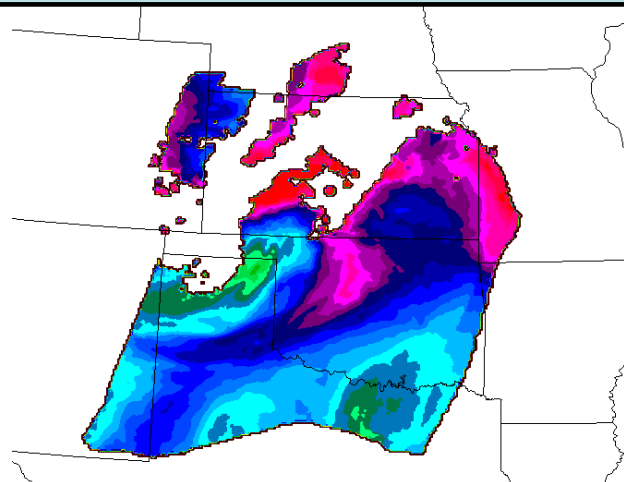
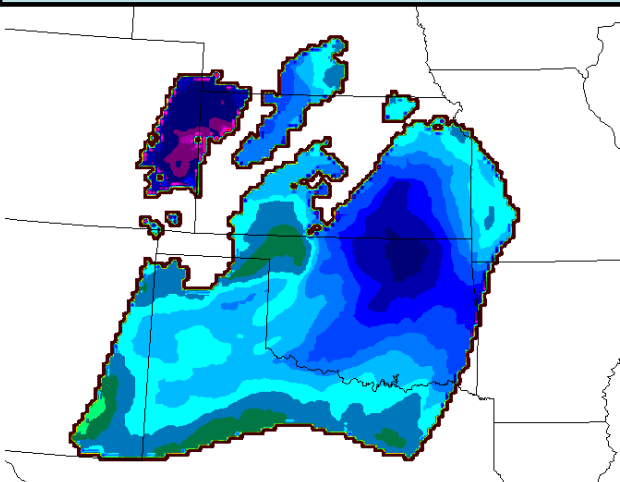
Simulated HES



*Same
12 June 2002
IHOP OSSE*



Strong, localized low-level Theta-E gradients seen by HES, not ABI
(enhanced vertical resolution gives HES much higher sensitivity to low level moisture)



Vertical Theta-E Differences (500-800 mb) indicate where instability
(large negative) supports severe deep convection

CIMSS Nearcasting

multi-layered
observations
projected
forward in
time along
Lagrangian
trajectories
(using winds
from RUC)

Robert Aune
(NESDIS)

Ralph Petersen
(UW-SSEC/CIMSS)

Using the GOES-12 Sounder to Nearcast Severe Weather

Robert Aune (NESDIS) and Ralph Petersen (CIMSS)

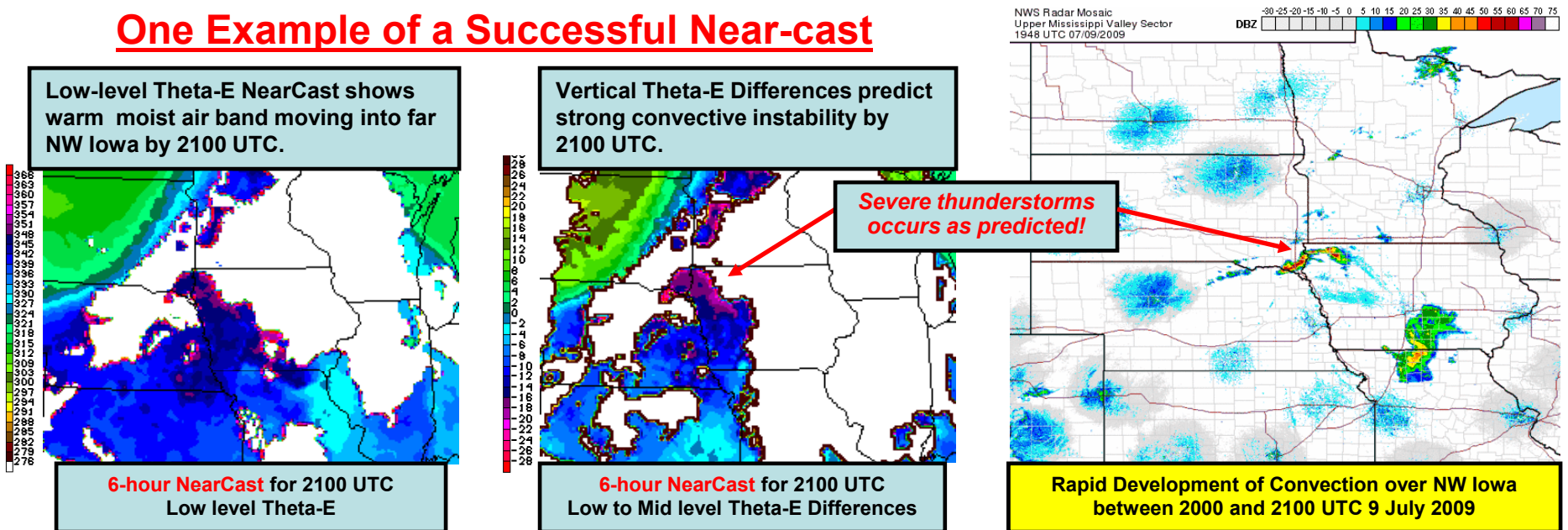
The CIMSS Near-casting Model uses hourly GOES Sounder retrievals of layered precipitable water (PW) and equivalent potential temperature (Theta-E) to predict severe weather outbreaks up to ***6 hours in advance!***

Hourly, multi-layered observations from the GOES Sounder are projected forward in time along Lagrangian trajectories forced by gradient winds. “Trajectory observations” from the previous six hours are retained in the analysis. Destabilization is indicated when theta-E decreases with height.

Limitations:

- Sounder channels support only two layers for near-casting
- Only useful for elevated convection – Sounder can't detect low-level moisture
- Frequent false alarms – Sounder can't detect inversions

One Example of a Successful Near-cast



GEO IR Imaging Sounder capability is unique

- **Polar Sounders:**
Inadequate temporal coverage
- **GPS:** Inadequate spatial resolution and temporal coverage
- **Current GEO Sounder:**
Vertical resolution 2-3 times lower
- **ABI Imager:**
Inadequate vertical resolution
- **GEO Microwave:**
Vertical resolution 2-3 times lower

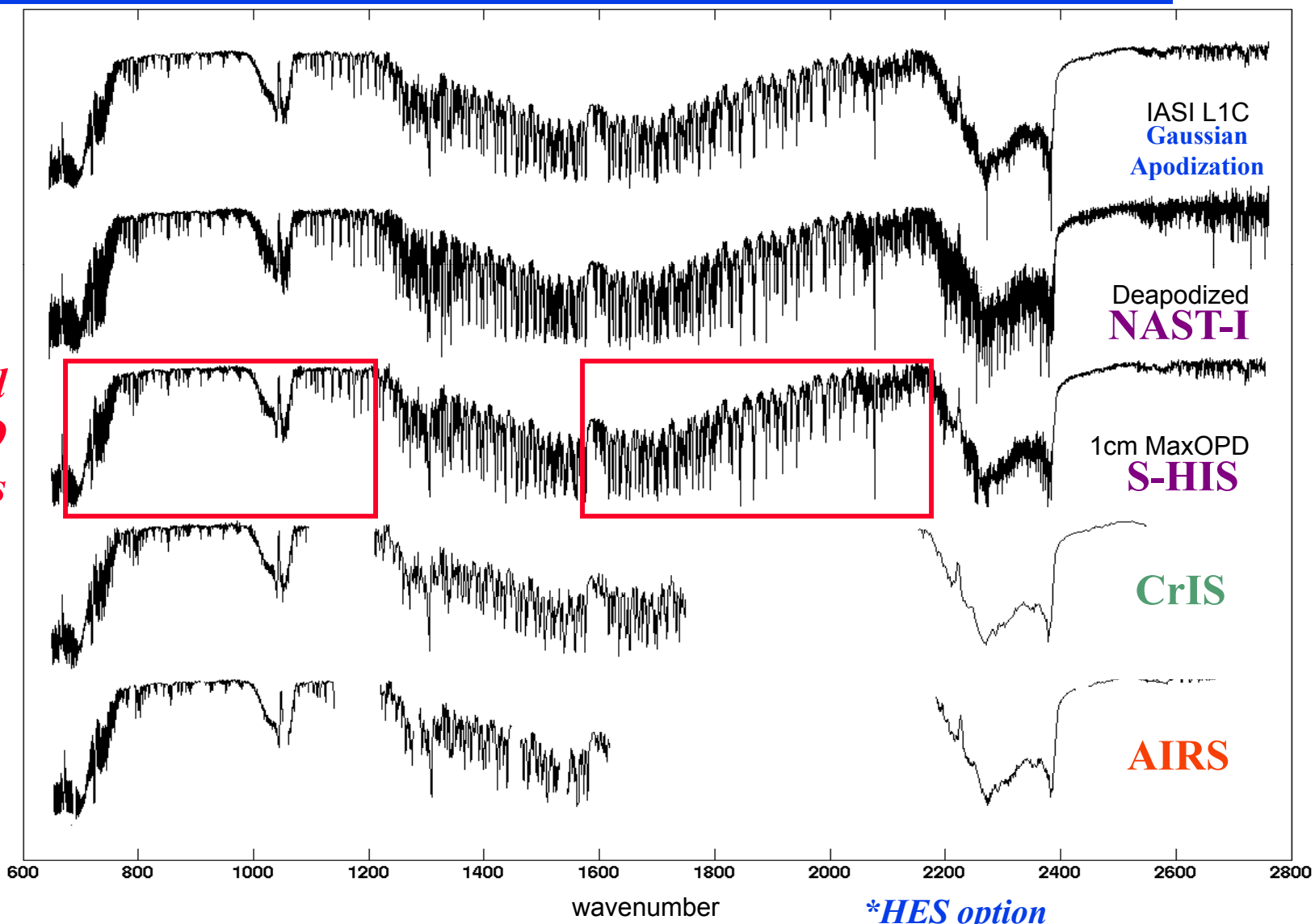
3. Advanced GOES IR Sounder Capabilities, Status & Technological Readiness



Spectral Coverage of GIFTS/IRS/HES*

Compared to IASI, CrIS, AIRS, S-HIS & NAST-I

*Advanced
GEO
Sounders*



Advanced Sounder Capabilities

(GIFTS example)



◆ **Spectral Coverage & resolution:**
broad contiguous coverage,
resolving power >1000

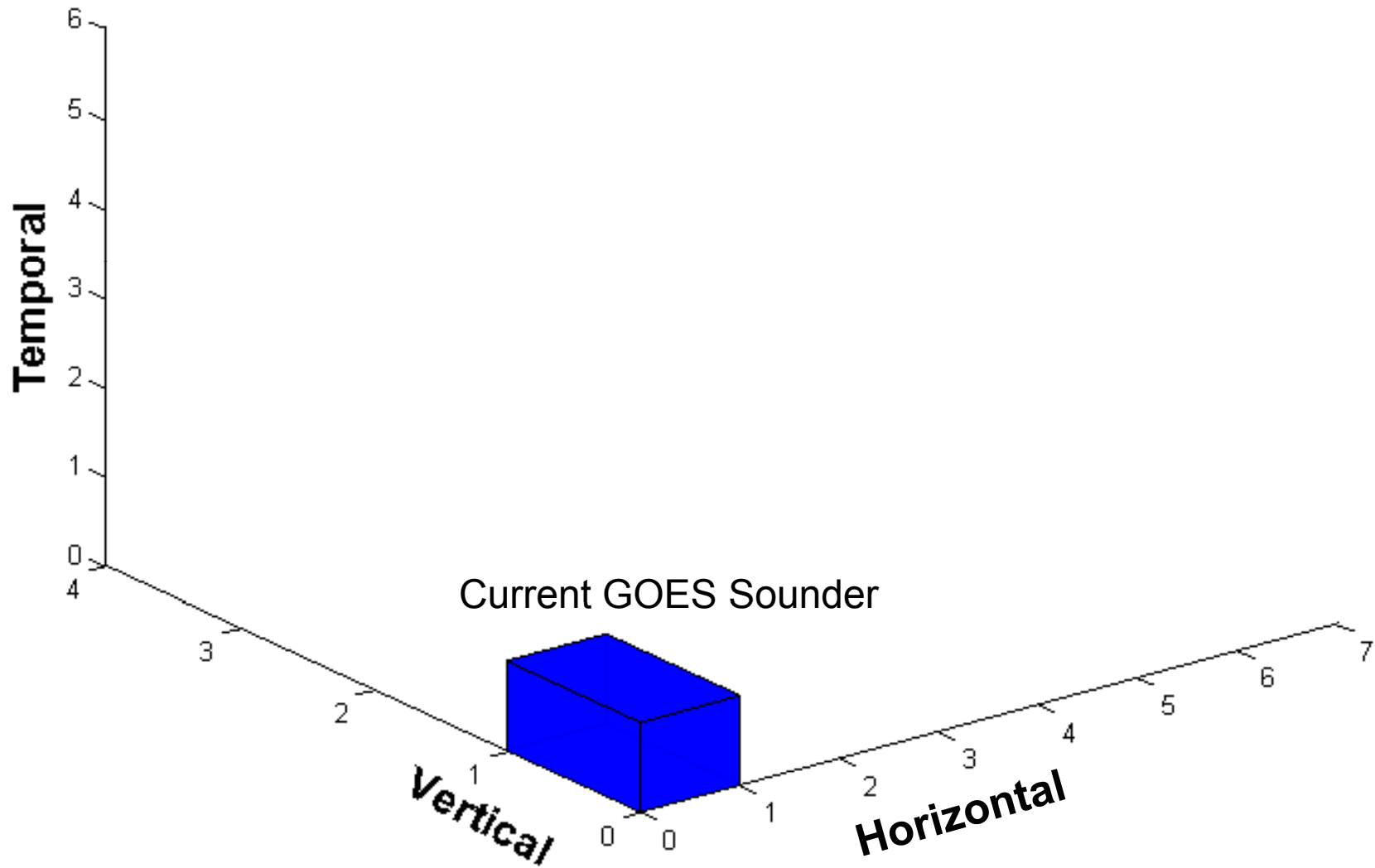
◆ **Vertical Resolution:** increased by x 3

◆ **Horizontal Image Sampling:**
increased from 10 km to 4-5 km

◆ **Temporal Sampling Rate:**
increased by x 5.5 at full spectral resolution

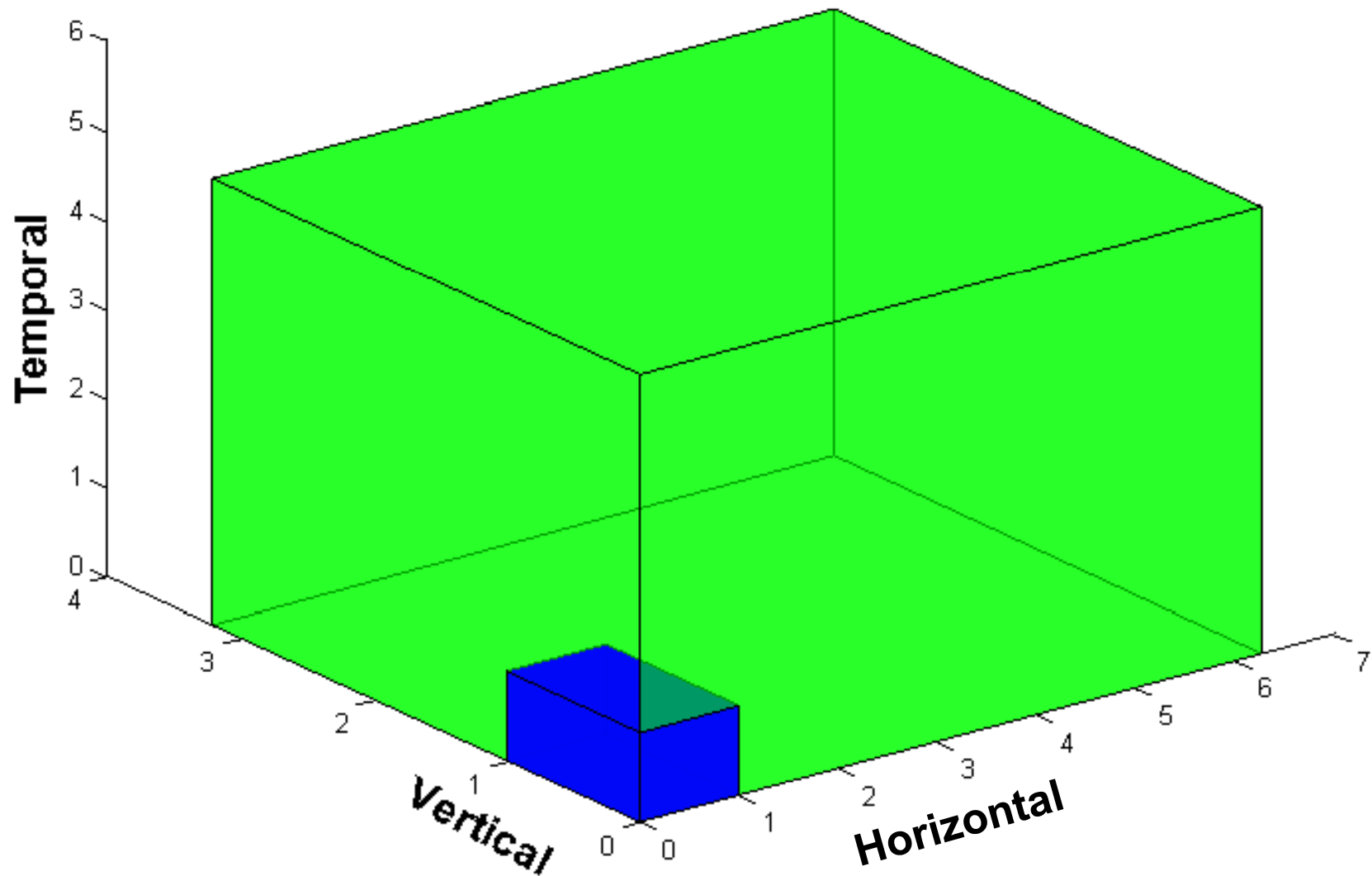
Factor of 100 improvement in spatial/temporal detail

Current Sounder Information Volume



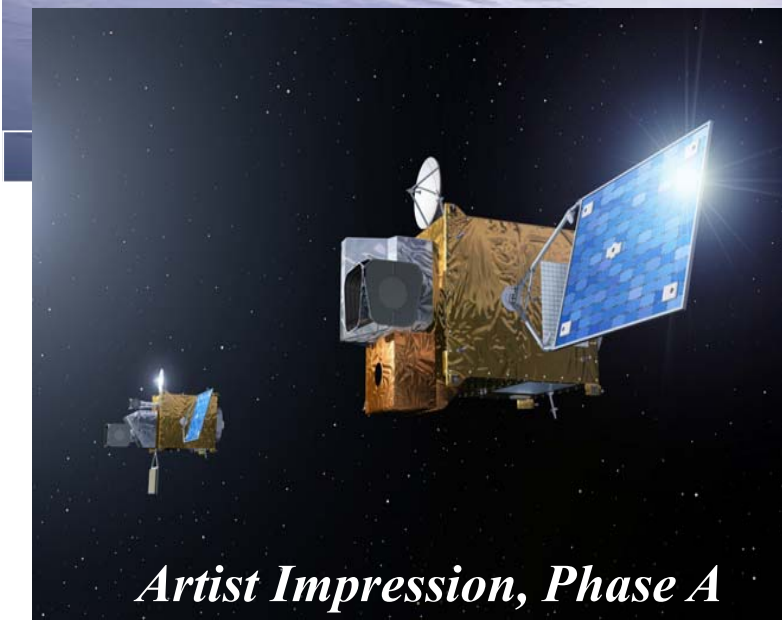
Advanced Sounder (GIFTS example)

This is where the extra 4-5 hours come from





It is going to happen in Europe!



Artist Impression, Phase A

EUMETSAT/ESA plan for advanced IR Sounder (IRS) to fly on Meteosat 3rd Generation (MTG) in 2017

Joe Schmetz, Goes Users Conference, 4 Nov 2009



China has an Advanced Sounder Plan too!

Next Generation of GEO satellite FY-4

4 main instruments

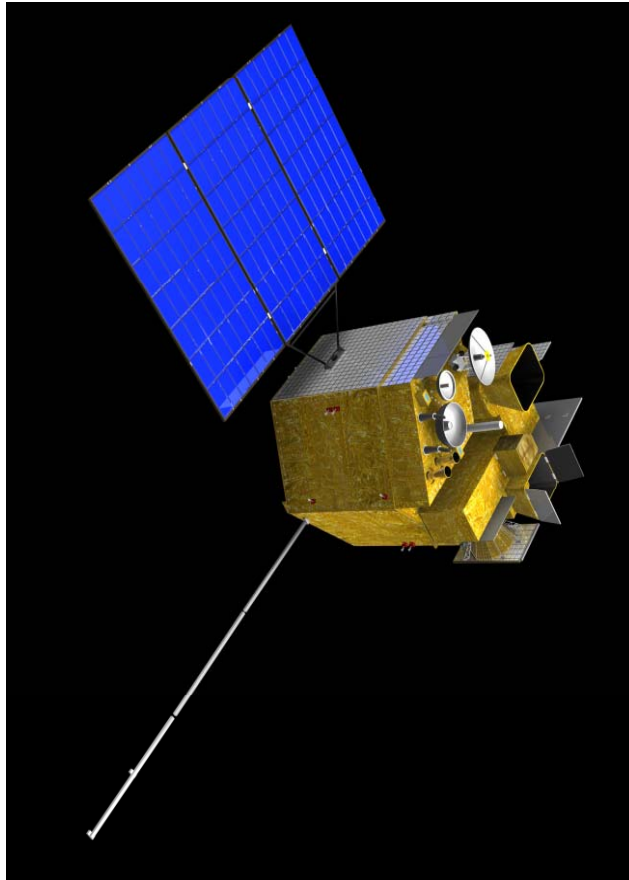


Interferometric Infrared Sounder

Multiple Channel Scanning Imager

Lightning Mapper

Solar X-EUV imaging telescope
(not available on 1st satellite)



Prototype structure of FY-4A

No.	Plan Launch	Design Life	Status
FY-4A	2014	5 years	R&D
FY-4B	2017	7 years	Op.
FY-4C	2019	7 years	Op.

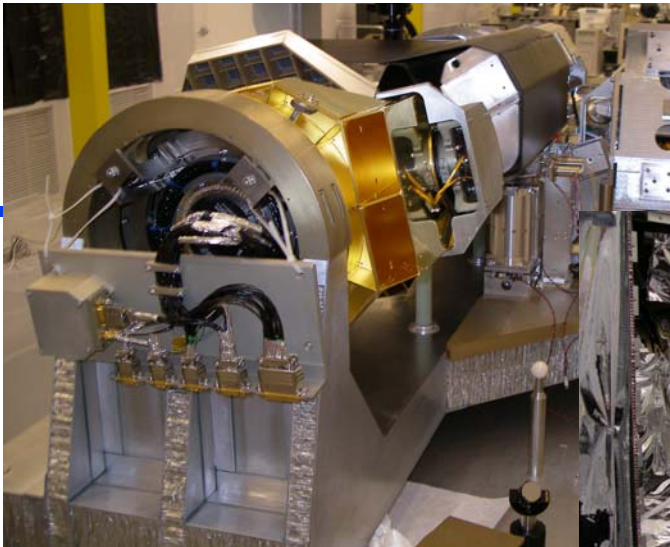
Jun Yang, GOES Users Conference, 4 Nov 2009

Other GEO IR Sounders: Status



-
- ◆ **Japan is considering implementation following GOSAT Success**
 - ◆ **India is flying the 1st non-US filter-based sounder on INSAT-3D early 2010**
 - ◆ **In the US, GOES-R is proceeding without a sounder, in spite of strong endorsements, and technological demonstrations of low risk approaches**
 - **GIFTS: NASA Engineering Demonstration Unit was successfully tested in 2006, showing readiness to proceed with a demonstration mission**
 - **HES: NOAA funded efforts by BAE, Ball, and ITT yielded other mature designs for the Sounder that have been assessed as low risk**

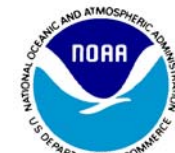
Geosynchronous Imaging FTS



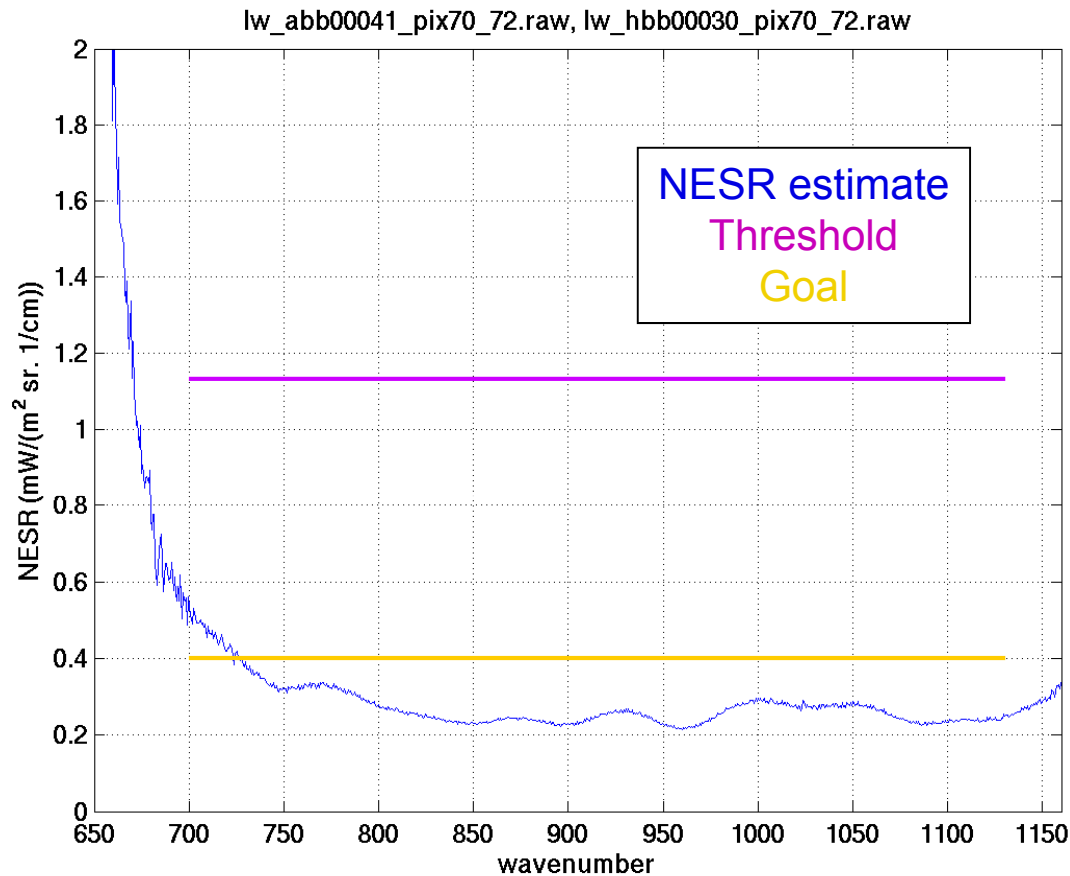
GIFTS EDU



- ◆ **GIFTS Proof of Concept was successfully demonstrated in 2006 with the Engineering Development Unit Thermal/Vacuum & Sky Viewing Tests**
(expected long-poles are working well: LW detector with good sensitivity and operability, Long-lived stable laser, mechanical cooler and cryogenic thermal design, imaging FTS radiometric integrity, plus many others)
- ◆ **Results Demonstrate that NOAA Requirements for a Successful GOES Imaging Spectrometer are achievable with a GIFTS Flight Model**
(spatial coverage and resolution, spectral coverage, spectral calibration and Instrument line shape knowledge, and spectral scale standardization)



Cold Test 3, LW Random (spectrally uncorrelated) Noise



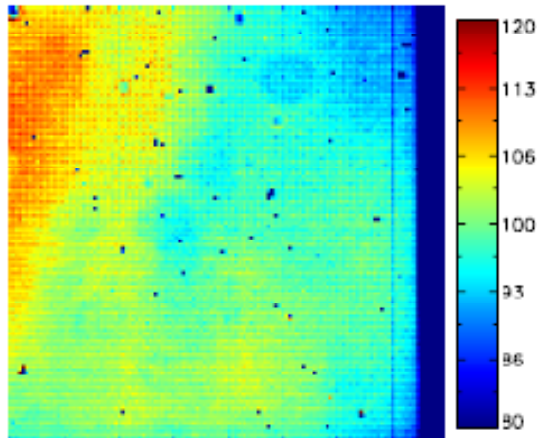
Meets goal for total NESR at all but the longest wavelength end of the band

- ◆ Count Noise computed from STDDEV of real part of complex spectra in out-of-band region (4000-4500 cm⁻¹) (~279 counts) and then divided by the magnitude responsivity to get random (spectrally uncorrelated) NESR:

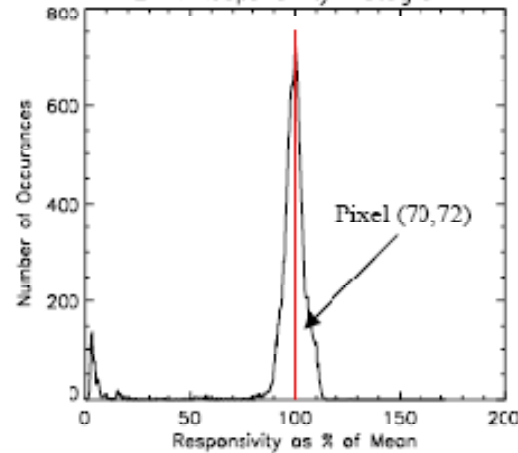
LWIR Cold Test 3 Active Pixel Inventory Radiometer Mode



LWIR Responsivities as % of Mean



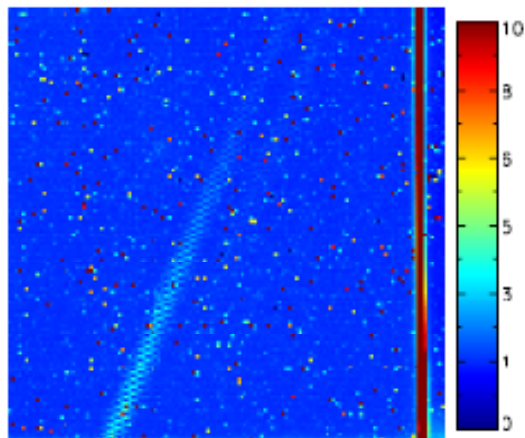
LWIR Responsivity Histogram



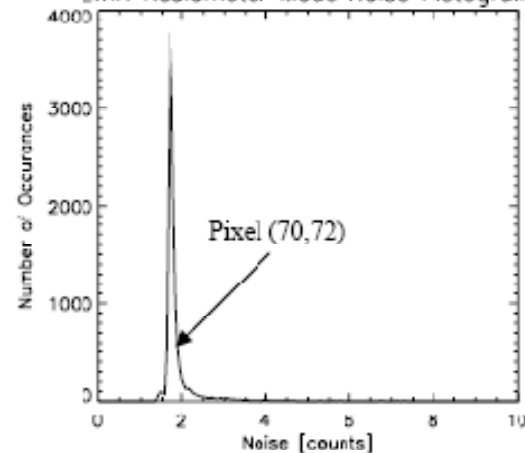
LWIR FPA Statistics

Vignetted pixels excluded from statistics	768
Pixels with responsivity in range 80%-120% of mean	98.2%
Pixels with noise less than 3X mean noise	96.3%
Active pixels (those that meet both responsivity & noise criteria)	95.9%

LWIR Radiometer Mode Noise [counts]



LWIR Radiometer Mode Noise Histogram

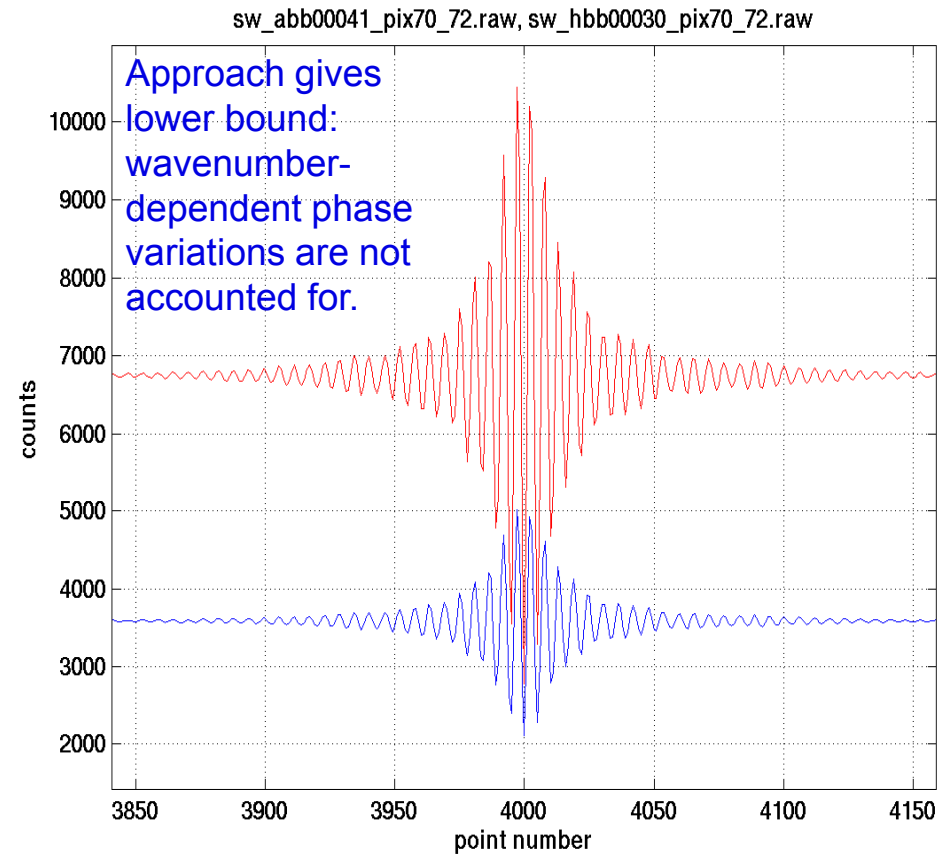
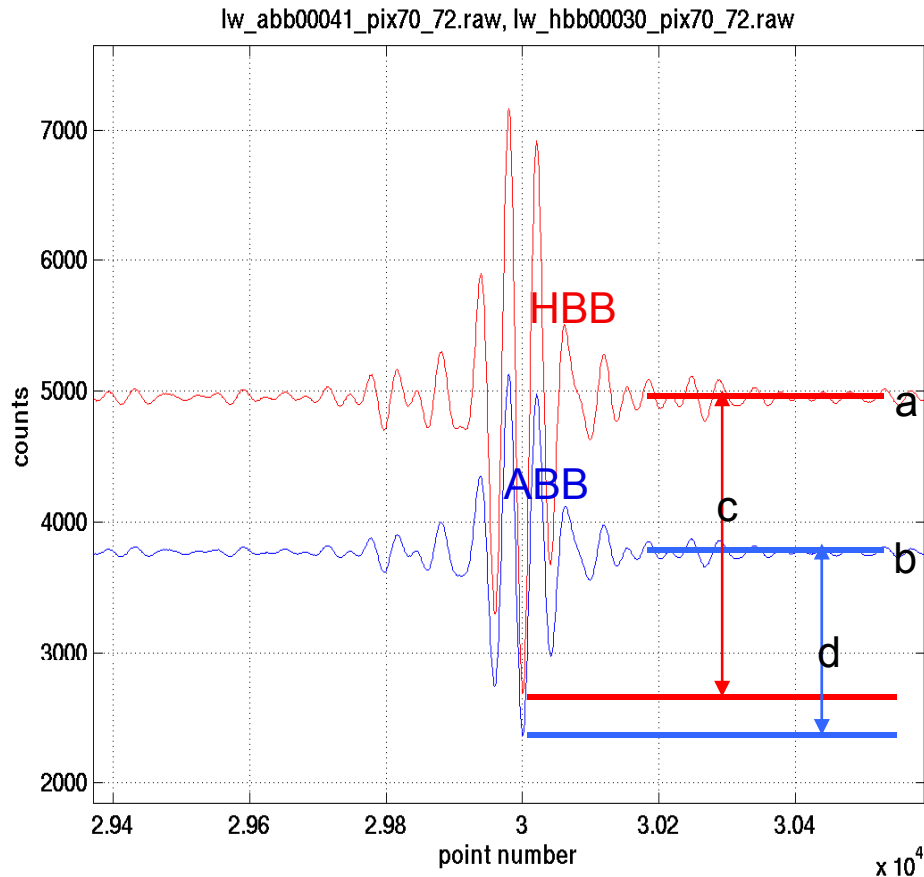


Pixel (70,72) shown on later slides for responsivity and NESR

**Very Good (96%)
Operability**

Cold Test 3, Interferometer Modulation Efficiency

- ◆ Modulation Efficiency = $(c-d)/(a-b) = 72.6\%$ LW, 78.9% SW

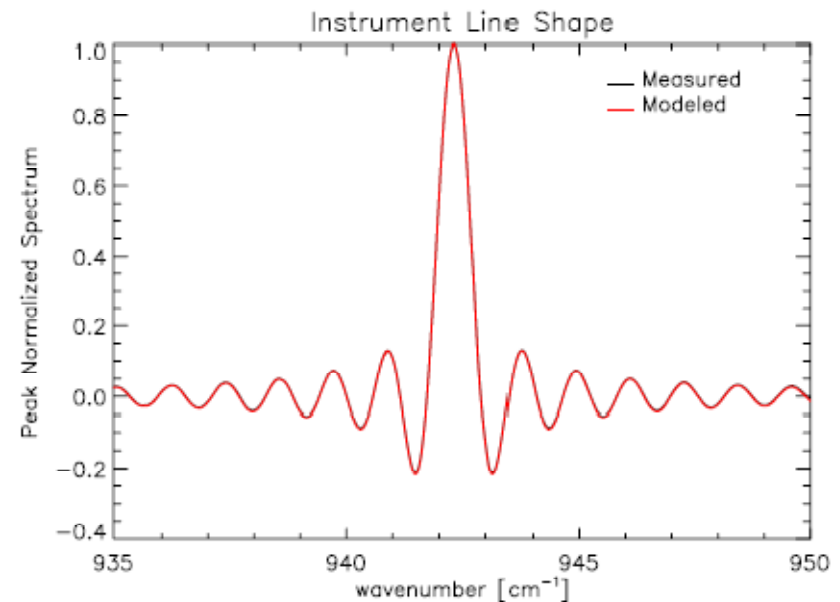
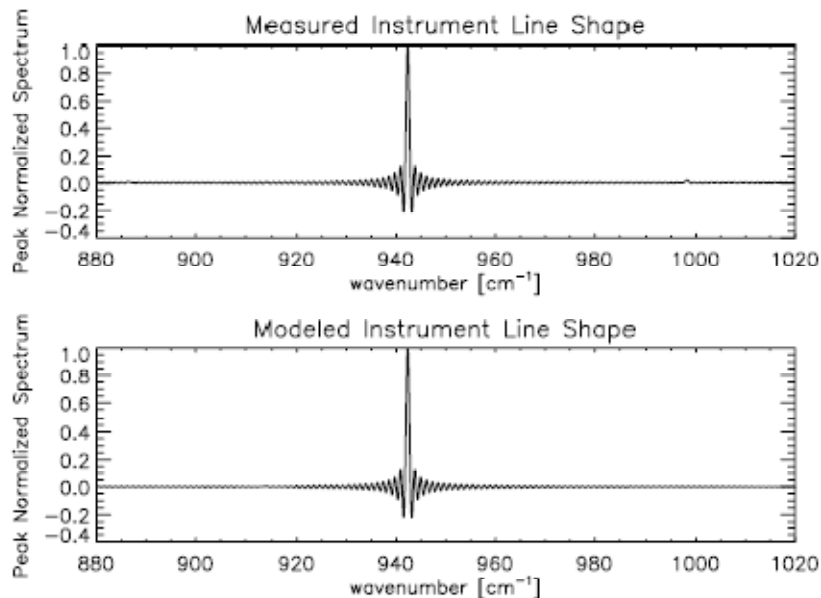


Demonstrates proper functioning of interferometer

GIFTS EDU Measured Instrument Line Shapes are Essentially an Ideal Sinc Function



CO₂ Laser Input Line Source

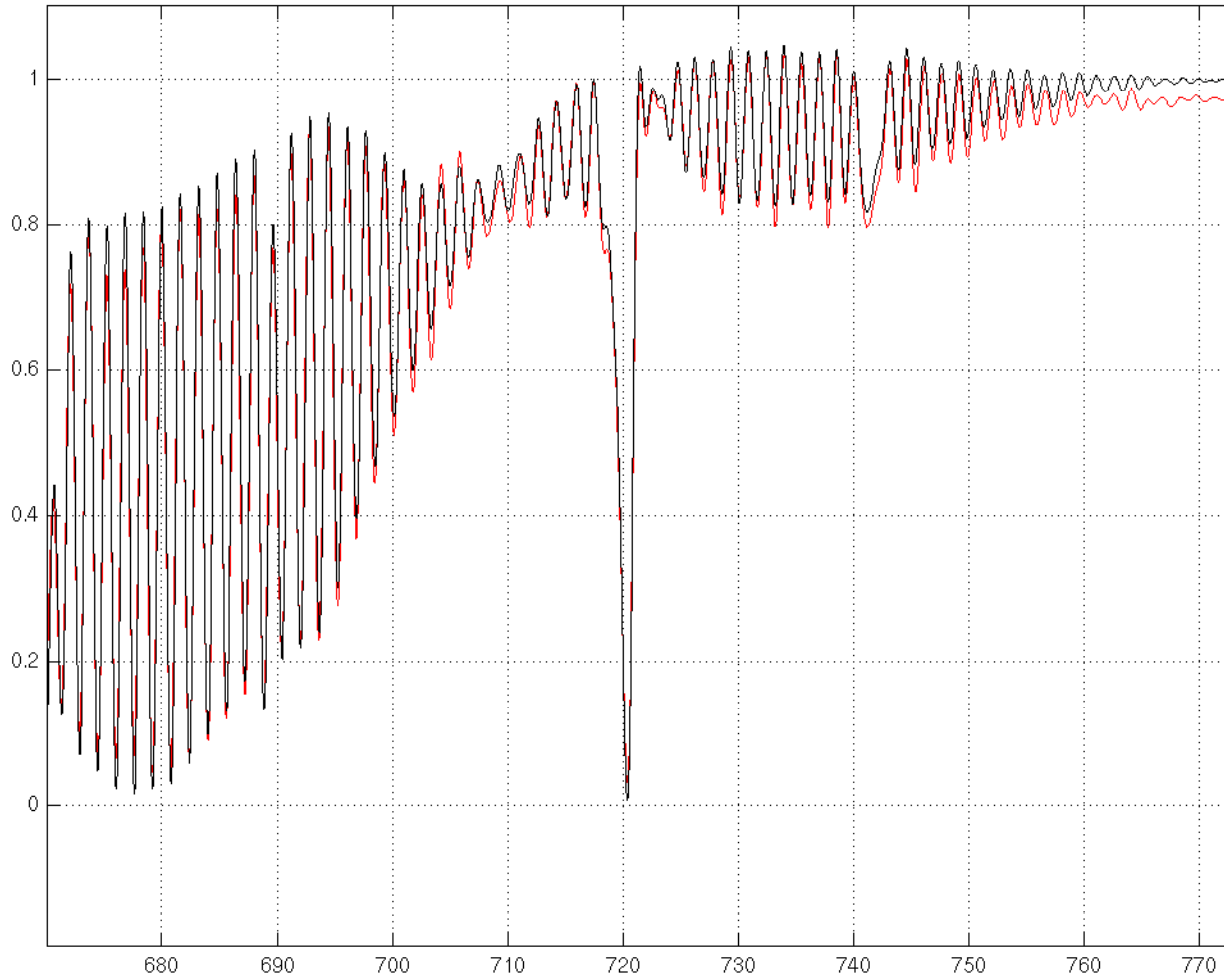


Spectral file lwp_ILS00010_00.h5
Factor of 32 interpolation

Excellent Line Shape Confirmation

Gas Cell: CO₂ Transmission

(Preliminary comparison of GIFTS and Model)



GIFTS = Red
Modeled = Black

Very good agreement

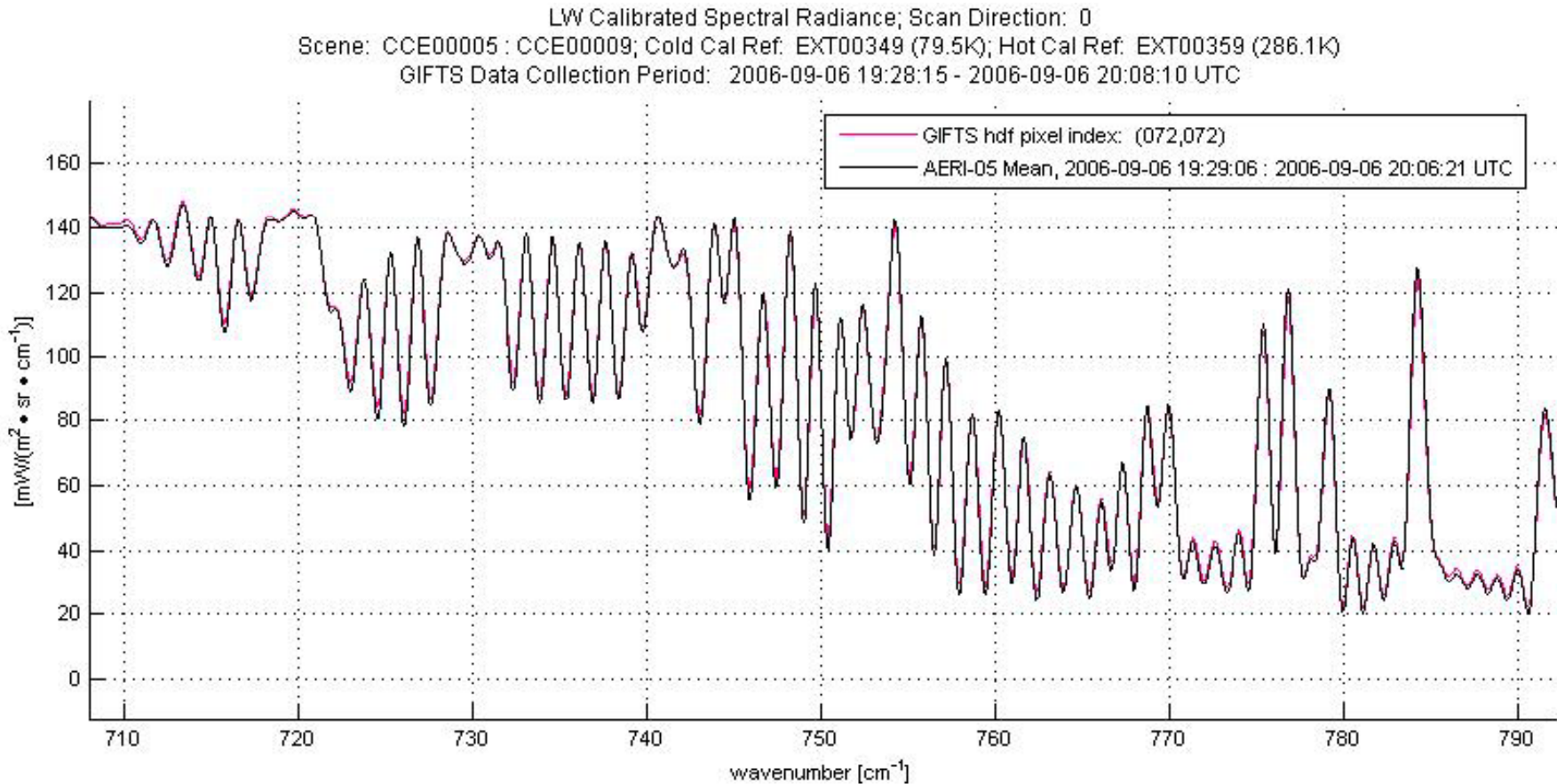
GIFTS and AERI Viewing Sky



GIFTS / AERI Inter-comparison
Testing at USU/SDL, September 2006

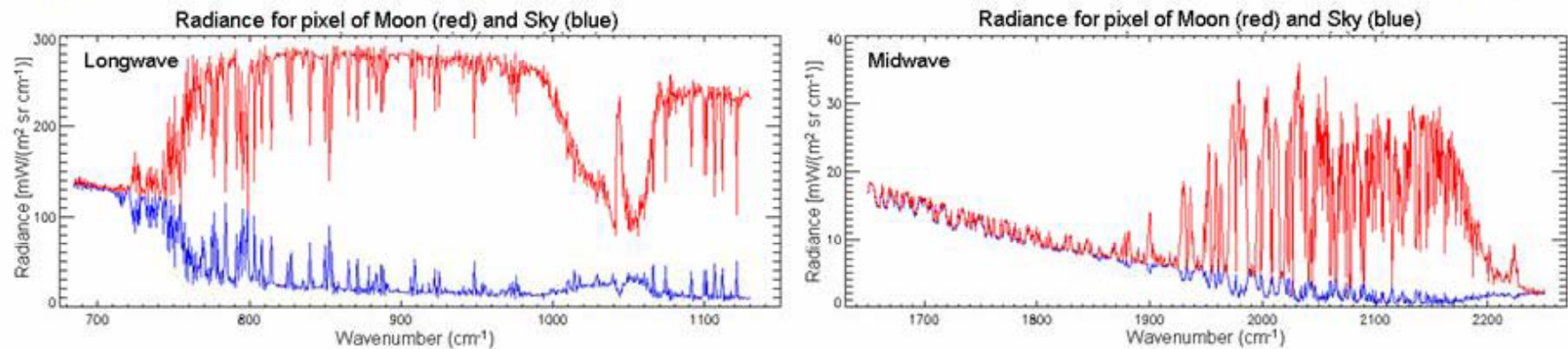


LW, GIFTS-AERI05, pixel 72,72



708-792 cm^{-1} , 15 micron CO_2 band

Lunar Views Demonstrate GIFTS Imaging Capability



Results from a single interferometer scan of the moon, viewed in the visible, mid-wave IR, and long-wave IR. Also the spectral intensities of two selected pixels from the IR images, one viewing the moon, the other the clear sky background.

Summary



- ◆ **The advanced GEO sounder concept represents a dramatic new capability to provide longer lead times for severe weather**
- ◆ **Implementation is proceeding in Europe and Asia (and International agreements call for sounders on all GEOs)**
- ◆ **US has proven technological capability**
- ◆ **US plans need a fresh look –**
The advanced sounder fits with the Congressional view of NASA & NOAA Roles (NASA Auth. Act, 2008)
- ◆ **GEO Research Platform Strongly Recommended**
for Sounder Demonstration & other pioneering Decadal Survey missions—NASA/NOAA Partnership