

Operational Satellite Wind Product Processing at NOAA/NESDIS: A Status Report

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TOPICS

- Status of NESDIS' geostationary satellites
- Operational AMV System
 - System Architecture/Current configuration
 - Wind products
 - Formats and dissemination
 - Product monitoring
 - AMV processing updates
- Research to Operations
 - The SPSRB process



http://www.oso.noaa.gov/goesstatus/

Status of NESDIS' Geostationary Satellites

Spacecraft Launched Status (Effective Date)

GOES-8	4/13/1994	De-Orbited (May 4, 2004)
GOES-9	5/23/1995	<u>Decommissioned</u> (June 15, 2007)
GOES-10	4/25/1997	<u>Operational</u> @ 60W (July 27, 1998)
		On loan to South America (Dec 02, 2006)
GOES-11	5/03/2000	<u>Operational</u> @ 135W (July 20, 2006)
GOES-12	7/23/2001	<u>Operational</u> @ 75W (May 1, 2003)
GOES 13	5/24/2006	On Orbit Storage @ 105W

Spacecraft	Launch Date
GOES-O	August 2008
GOES-P	TBD
GOES-R	December 2014

NESDIS Operations Status Report

Operational AMV System Architecture

System Architecture Changes (~1978 – 2008)

- ~ 1978 1994 IBM 360 Mainframe (MVS) (MIDAS and VDUC)
- 1994 1997 IBM Servers (AIX)
- 1997 2001 SGI Origin 2000 (IRIX)
- 2001 2008 Dell Servers (LINUX)
- April 2008 and beyond IBM P570 Server with Linux Partitions (Linux)

SATEPS Operational Hardware/Physical Environment at ESPC/NSOF

SATEPSDEVx IBM 9117-p570

16 Processors
1.65 Ghz CPU 64Bit
32 GB of Memory
8 – 73 GB Hdisk and 2 TB SAN Disk

SATEPSDEV1

AIX5.3 McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV2

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV3

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV4

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV5

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV6

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV7

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV8

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSDEV9

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran, C, Shell, Script

SATEPSPRODx IBM 9117-p570

16 Processors
1.9 Ghz CPU 64Bit
256 GB of Memory
2 - 73GB Hdisk and 1 TB SAN Disk

SATEPSPROD1

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell LINUX Script

SATEPSPROD2

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell LINUX Script

SATEPSPROD3

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell LINUX Script

SATEPSPROD4

LINUX RHEL4 WS McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell LINUX Script

SATEPSPROD5

SATEPSNIM

SATEPSDISTX IBM P55A

Formerly GP12

8 Processors
1.65 Ghz-GPU 64-bit
16 GB of Memory
4-146 GB HDisk / 2-73 GB Hdisk
2 TB SAN Disk

SATEPSDIST1

AIX 5.3 McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell

SATEPSDIST2

AIX 5.3 McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell

SATEPSDIST3

AIX 5.3 McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell

SATEPSDIST4

LINUX McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell

SATEPSDIST5

LINUX McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell

SATEPSDIST6

LINUX McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell

SATEPSDIST7

LINUX McIDAS 2007 Fortran C Shell

Formerly GP16

SATEPSANON IBM P52A

AIX 5.3 2 Processor 1.65 Ghz CPU 64 Bit 3 GB of Memory 2-73 GB HDisk 1-146 GB HDisk

DRAFT

SATEPSPROD P570 (LPARS)

System	Products	IP Address
SATEPSPROD1 (LINUX)	Imager ASOS,DPI,Hyrdo- Estimator,SPE(AWIPS), GICP,GSIP,ABBA,Volcano PCI,Volcano Imagery, GOES-SST,MTSAT SST, MSG SST	SATEPSPROD1 10.144.2.101
SATEPSPROD2 (LINUX)	CSBT,GASP,Genesis Parameter,AWIPS Composite	SATEPSPROD2 10.144.2.102
SATEPSPROD3 (LINUX)	Polar Mapping, HD Winds PolarWinds, TRaP, FIMMA	SATEPSPROD3 10.144.2.103
SATEPSPROD4 (LINUX)	SFOV, Gridded Cloud Product,Lightning,Profiler Winds,Radar Data	SATEPSPROD4 10.144.2.104
SATEPSPROD5 (LINUX)		SATEPSPROD5 10.144.2.105
SATEPSPROD5 (AIX NIM)		SATEPSAIX 10.144.2.100



AMV Product	Frequency (Hours)	Image Sector (s)	Image Interval (min)	GTS WMO Header	
		GOES IMAGER			
LWIR (11um) Cloud-drift	3	RISOP	7.5	JACX11- GOES-E JCCX11-GOES-W	
A THE	3	CONUS	15		
	3	Extended NH: SH	30		
SWIR (3.9um) Cloud-drift	3 (Night-time)	RISOP	7.5	JQCX11- GOES-E JRCX11- GOES-W	
	3 (Night-time)	CONUS	15		
	3 (Night-time)	Extended NH: SH	30		
Water Vapor (6.7um)	3	Extended NH; SH	60	JECX11- GOES-E JGCX11- GOES-W	
Vis Cloud-drift (0.65um)	3 (Daytime)	RISOP	7.5	JHCX11- GOES-E JJCX11- GOES-W	
	3 (Daytime)	PACU/CONUS	15		
	3 (Daytime)	Extended NH; SH	30		

Wind Product	Frequency (Hours)	Image Sector (s)	Image Interval (min)	GTS WMO Header				
	GOES SOUNDER							
Sounder WV (7.4um)	3,6	CONUS/Tropical		JKCX11- GOES-E JMCX11-GOES-W				
Sounder WV (7.0um)	3,6	CONUS/Tropical		INCX11- GOES-E IPCX11- GOES-W				
	TER	RA/AQUA MODIS						
LWIR (11um) Cloud-drift	2	NHEM; SHEM (poleward 65° Lat)	THE STATE OF THE S	JBCX11- Terra JICX11- Aqua				
Water Vapor (6.7um)	2	NHEM; SHEM (poleward 65° Lat)	W. Ob. 1967	JFCX11- Terra JLCX11- Aqua				



Dissemination of NESDIS Operational Wind Products and Formats Supported

13	LWIR (11um)	SWIR (3.9 um)	WV (6.7um)	Visible	LWIR MODIS	WV MODIS	Sounder Ch. 10	Sounder Ch. 11	MTSAT *	ASCAT	QUICKSCAT
Internet Files		10/0							4		
BUFR WMO FM 94											
McIDAS MD File					Fn (1111-					
Binary (Archive)						W.					The state of the s
ASCII WMO No 306										74	

GP16

GP12

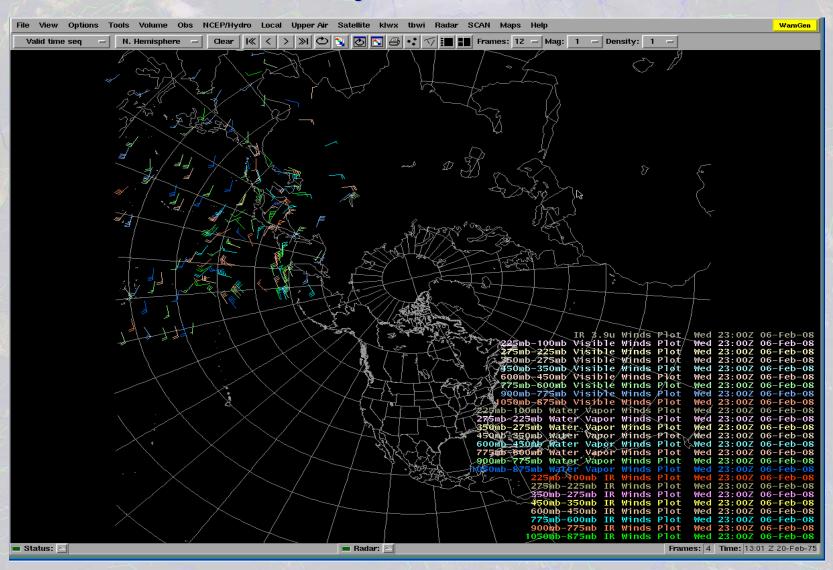
GTS

AWIPS

Dissemination of NESDIS Operational Wind Products

- GOES AMVs are routinely disseminated to the National Weather Service (NWS) Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS)
 - AWIPS is an operationally supported network that gives NWS field forecasters access to a multitude of digital data to help them in their daily forecast preparation
 - AWIPS display software allows for easy integration of GOES
 AMVs with a multitude of other data sources (model analyses/fcsts, observations from other observation systems)
 - OB9.0 (Operational Build) last build schedule for deployment (January 2009) before AWIPS moratorium. MTSAT high density winds currently in end to end test mode will be included in OB9.

Integration of GOES MTSAT Satellite Winds within the NOAA/NWS Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS)



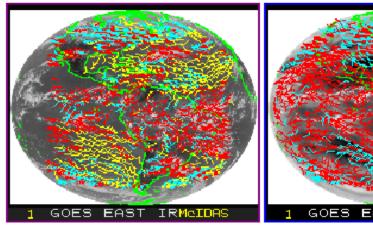


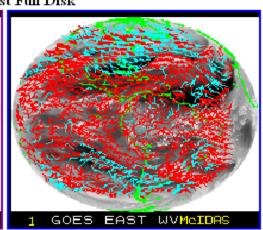


- GOES East
 - Infrared
 - · Northern Hemisphere
 - Loop
 - o Southern Hemisphere
 - Loop
 - Water Vapor
 - · Northern Hemisphere
 - Loop
 - Southern Hemisphere
 - Loop

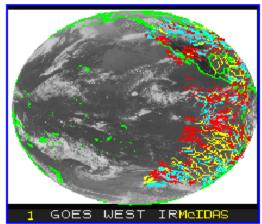
- GOES West
 - Infrared
 - Northern Hemisphere
 - Loop
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 - Loop
 - Water Vapor
 - Northern Hemisphere
 - Loop
 - · Southern Hemisphere
 - Loop

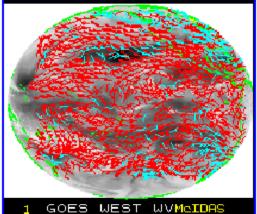
GOES East Full Disk





GOES West Full Disk





High Density Winds

GOES East Northern Hemisphere Infrared Winds

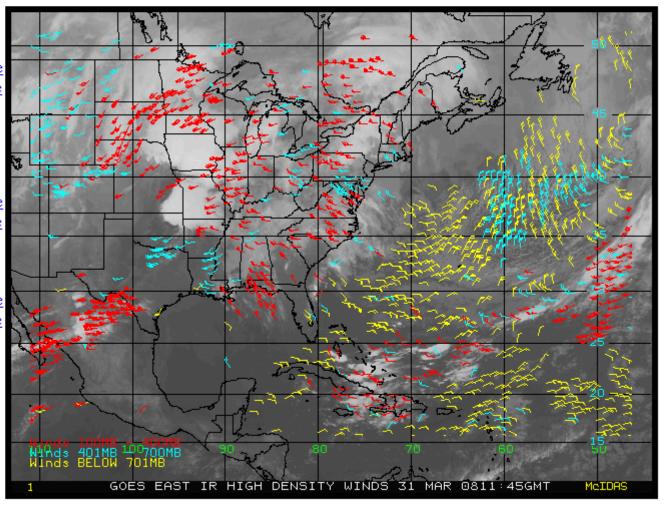
- GOES East
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 - · Northern Hemisphere
 - Southern Hemisphere
- GOES West
 - Infrared
 - · Northern Hemisphere
 - · Southern Hemisphere
 - Water Vapor
 - · Northern Hemisphere
 - · Southern Hemisphere

Statistics

Wind data available in McIDAS MD file and ASCII formats via FTP.

Current cycle is 12Z
Select another time





	GOES West								
CDALL	CDNH	CDSH	WVALL	WVNH WVSH					
<u>00Z</u>	00Z	<u>00Z</u>	00Z	<u>00Z</u>	<u>00Z</u>				
<u>03Z</u>	<u>03Z</u>	<u>03Z</u>	03Z	<u>03Z</u>	<u>03Z</u>				
<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>				
<u>09Z</u>	09Z	<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>				
12Z	12Z	<u>12Z</u>	<u>12Z</u>	<u>12Z</u>	12Z				
15Z	15Z	<u>15Z</u>	<u>15Z</u>	<u>15Z</u>	15Z				
<u>18Z</u>	18Z	<u>18Z</u>	<u>18Z</u>	<u>18Z</u>	18Z				
217	217	21Z	217	<u>21Z</u>	21Z				

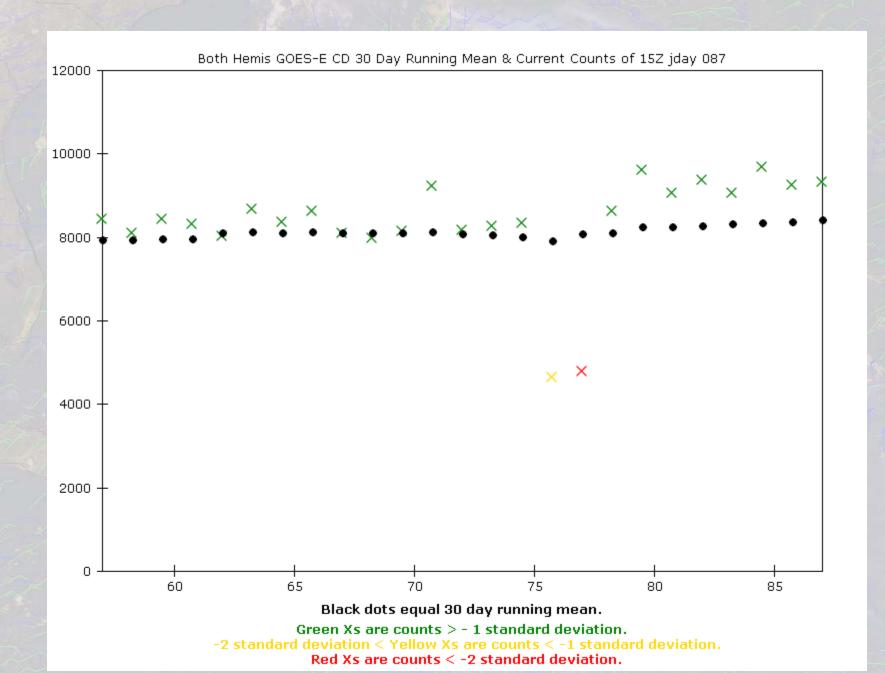
GOES East

CDALL	CDNH	CDSH WVALL		WVNH	WVSH		
00Z	00Z	<u>00Z</u>	<u>00Z</u>	<u>00Z</u>	<u>00Z</u>		
<u>03Z</u>	03Z	<u>03Z</u>	<u>03Z</u>	<u>03Z</u>	<u>03Z</u>		
<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>	<u>06Z</u>		
<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>	<u>09Z</u>		
<u>12Z</u>	12Z	12Z	<u>12Z</u>	12Z	12Z		
15Z	15Z	<u>15Z</u>	<u>15Z</u>	<u>15Z</u>	<u>15Z</u>		
<u>18Z</u>	<u>18Z</u>	<u>18Z</u>	<u>18Z</u>	<u>18Z</u>	<u>18Z</u>		
21Z	21Z	21Z	<u>21Z</u>	21Z	21Z		

A green background indicates the latest run is > -1 standard deviation of the 30 day running mean.

A yellow background indicates the latest run is < -1 standard deviation and > -2 standard deviations of the 30 day running mean.

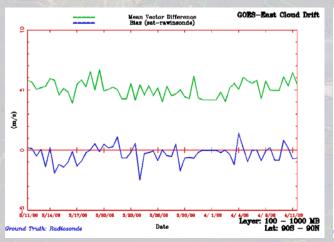
A red background indicates the latest run is < -2 standard deviation of the 30 day running mean or the latest run failed.

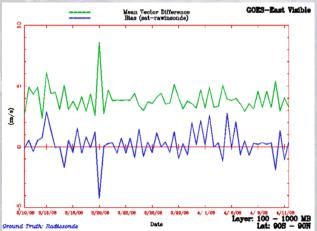


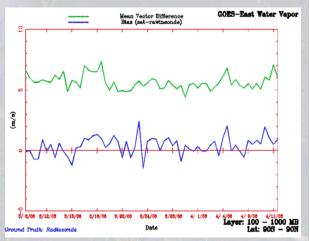
AMV Product Quality Monitoring

Daily Comparisons of AMVs with...

- Radiosonde Observations
 - > Statistics reported quarterly to CGMS



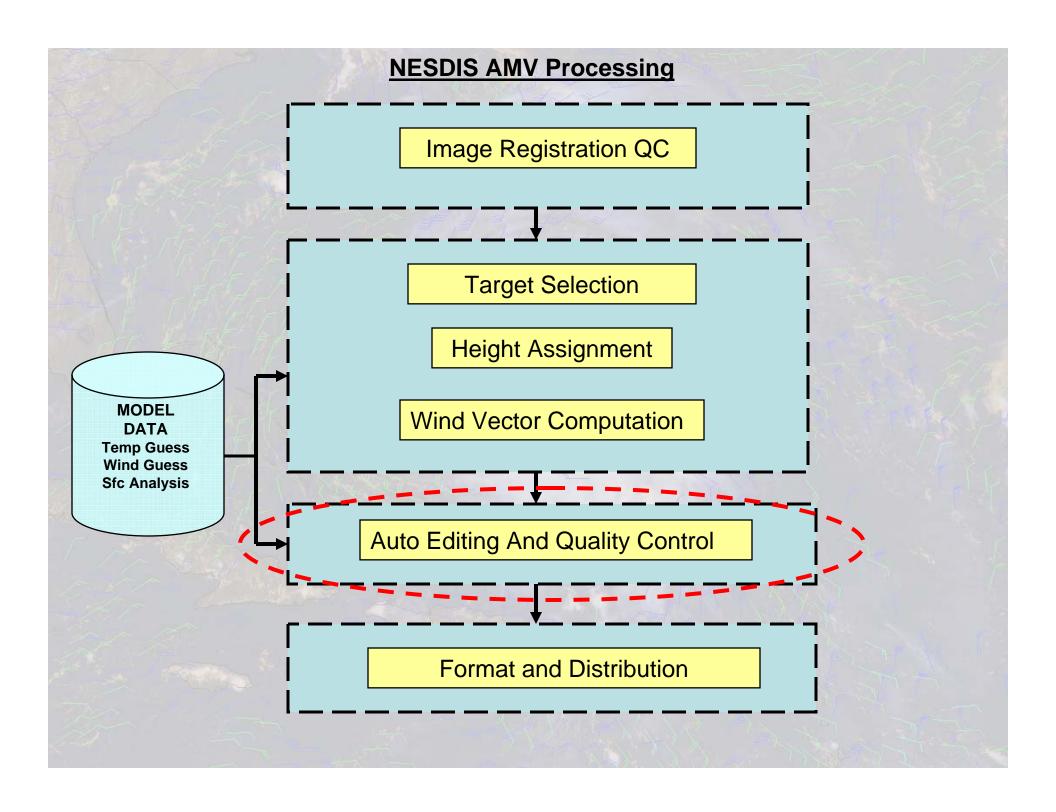




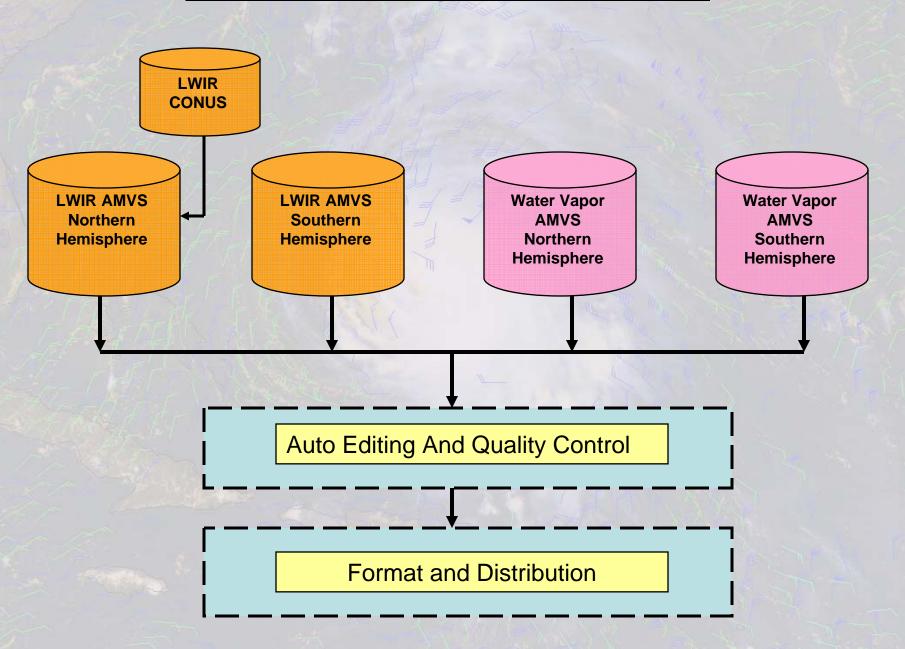


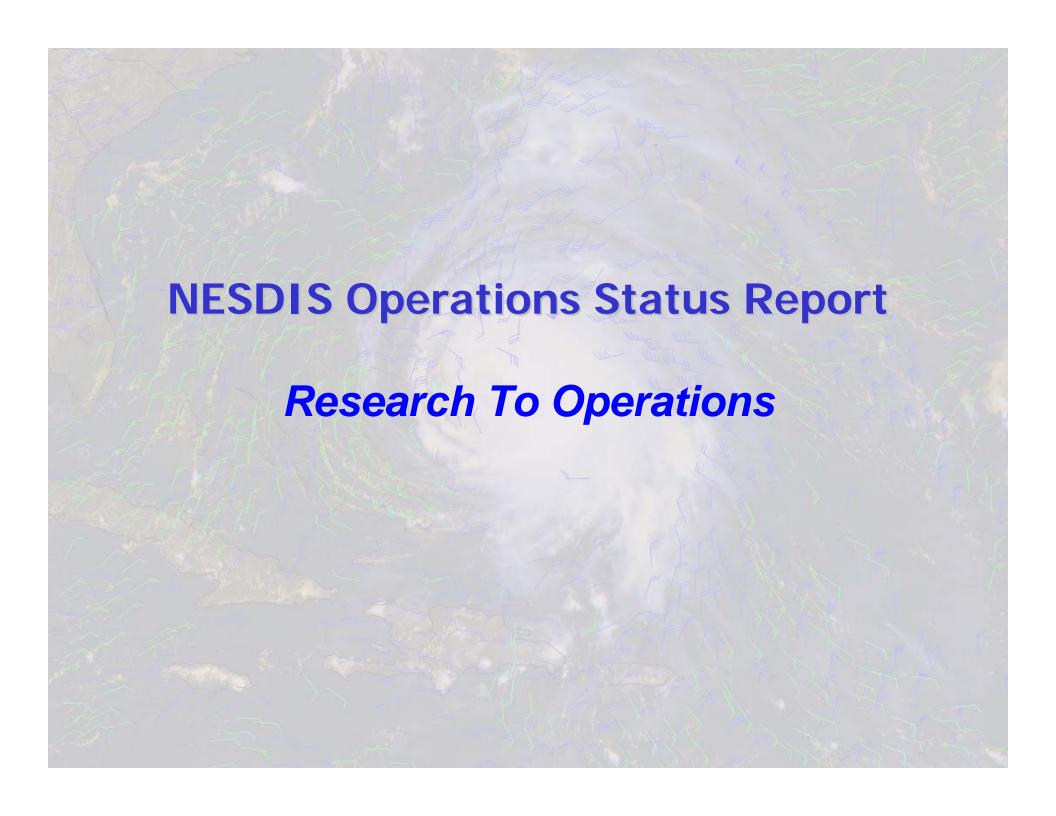
OpnI AMV System: Updates Coming

- Implementation of Expected Error (EE) Technique (Jan 2008)
 - Proposed by J. LeMarshall and developed at Australian BoM
 - Extension of EUMETSAT QI
 - At NESDIS we have integrated the EE software within our winds processing system
 - Executing routinely within our experimental parallel systems
 - Modified BUFR encoder to include EE after other quality indicators in BUFR message
 - Collecting AMV/Rawinsonde collocations and "tuning" up coefficients
 - Supporting JCSDA efforts to assess impact of MODIS AMV data thinning based on EE
- MODIS Winds Upgrades (April 2008)
 - Parallax correction
 - Pre-cursor for mixed Terra & Aqua winds processing
- AVHRR Winds Capability (2008)
 - Serving CIMSS derived AMVS on GP16 (Summer 2006)
 - NESDIS in house processing to begin May 2008
- Hourly Winds
 - Demonstrated capability (April 2008)
 - Routine processing (2009)
 - Challenges
 - Need to prepare user community for increase in volume
 - Need to retool software to be more sensitive to timeliness issues
 - Need to possibly upgrade systems for increase storage and CPU capacity



Ensemble Auto Editing For Operational AMVS



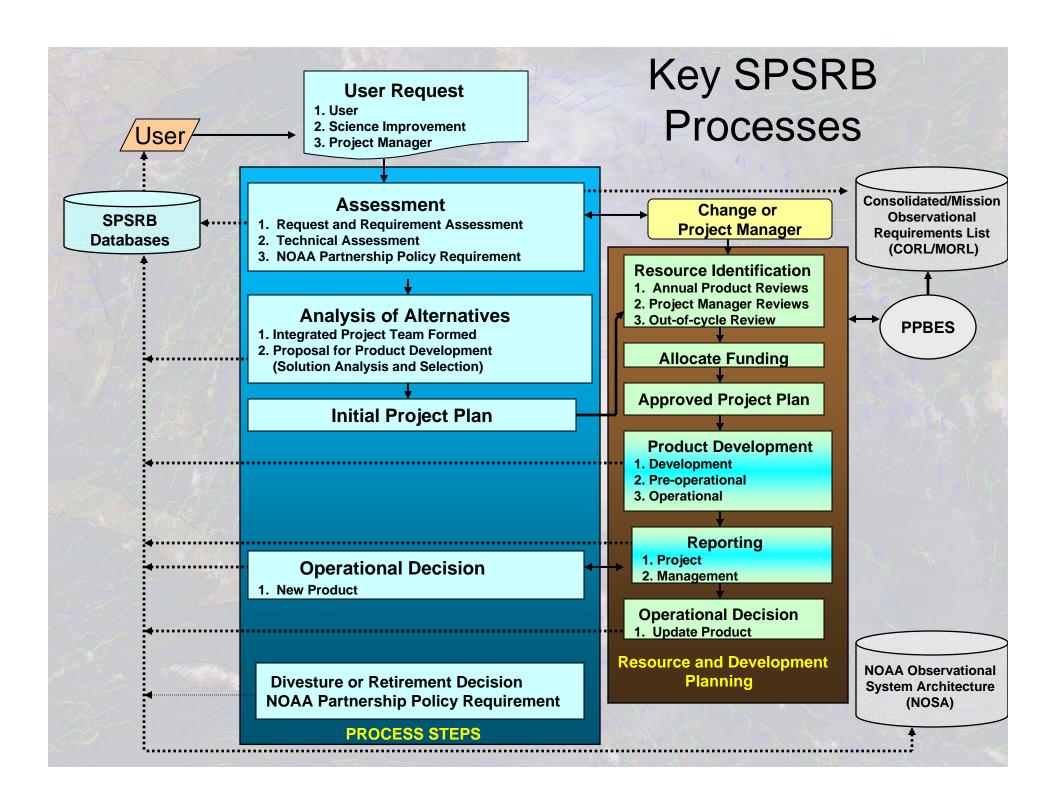


Research to Operations

- Three Distinct Paths
 - User Request: Users can identify a need for new or improved observations or products.
 - Mature Science Development: Scientists can identify maturing scientific development or algorithm thought to provide significant user benefit.
 - NOAA Program/NESDIS Project Manager Directed Project: NOAA/NESDIS program or project managers can provide requirements to develop new or improved products. These acquisition managers formulate plans to acquire the new products

Satellite Products and Services Review Board (SPSRB)

- Composed of principals from OSDPD, STAR and OSD
- Provides oversight and decision authority to effectively manage NOAA's satellite product life cycle process
 - Addresses user requests to enhance current products or generate new products in line with requirements of NOAA Mission Goals
 - Focuses on the transition of research into operations
 - Manages product development projects
 - Allows for divestiture and retirement of products
- Provides a powerful evaluation mechanism
 - Enables a more efficient use of personnel, fiscal and information technology resources
- Meets monthly (third Wednesday in Room 707 NSC) and moderated by executive secretary



SPSRB Web Site

http://projects.osd.noaa.gov/spsrb/



SPSRB Process Paper: http://projects.osd.noaa.gov/spsrb/spsr b_info.htm

