VIIRS Imagery in AWIPS



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Contributors:

Scott Bachmeier, Jordan Gerth, Mat Gunshor, Scott Lindstrom, Kathy Strabala, William Straka

Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies Space Science and Engineering Center University of Wisconsin - Madison





Suomi NPP (National Polar-orbiting Partnership) Satellite



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Suomi NPP (National Polar-orbiting Partnership) Satellite



Launched on 28 October 2011

Named in honor of Verner Suomi, professor at the University of Wisconsin (widely regarded as "The father of satellite meteorology")

22 spectral bands:

		Band No.	Wave- length	Horiz Sam (km Downtrack	ple Interval x x Crosstrack)	Driving EDRs	Radi- ance Rance	Ltyp or Ttyp	Signal to Noise Ratio (dimensionless) or NE∆T (Kelvins)			
I.—			(µm)	Nadir	End of Scan		Tange		Required	Predicted	Margin	
		M1	0.412	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	44.9	352	441	25%	
						Aerosols	High	155	316	807	155%	
		M2	0.445	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	40	380	524	38%	
						Aerosols	High 146		409	926	126%	
	es	M3	0.488	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	32	416	542	30%	
ll₹	<u>io</u>					Aerosols	High	123	414	730	76%	
		M4	0.555	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	21	362	455	26%	
IIÿ						Aerosols	High	90	315	638	102%	
S		1	0.640	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Imagery	Single	22	119	146	23%	
>	l≌	M5	0.672	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	10	242	298	23%	
	l <u>i</u>					Aerosols	High	68	360	522	45%	
		M6	0.746	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Atmospheric Corr'n	Single	9.6	199	239	20%	
		12	0.865	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	NDVI	Single	25	150	225	50%	
		M7	0.865	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	6.4	215	388	81%	
						Aerosols	High	33.4	340	494	45%	
	CD	DNB	0.7	0.742 x 0.742	0.742 x 0.742	Imagery	Var.	6.70E-05	6	5.7	-5%	
		M8	1.24	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Cloud Particle Size	Single	5.4	74	98	32%	
	F	M9	1.378	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Cirrus/Cloud Cover	Single	6	83	155	88%	
11	임	13	1.61	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Binary Snow Map	Single	7.3	6.0	97	1523%	
l Ĕ	e (M10	1.61	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Snow Fraction	Single	7.3	342	439	28%	
ll₹	Ę	M11	2.25	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Clouds	Single	0.12	10	17	66%	
§	ပ္ထ	14	3.74	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Imagery Clouds	Single	270 K	2.500	0.486	415%	
	H	M12	3.70	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	270 K	0.396	0.218	82%	
11	d	M13	4.05	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Low	300 K	0.107	0.063	69%	
						Fires	High	380 K	0.423	0.334	27%	
		M14	8.55	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Cloud Top Properties	Sinale	270 K	0.091	0.075	22%	
ЦЩ	μ	M15	10.763	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	300 K	0.070	0.038	85%	
		15	11.450	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Cloud Imagery	Single	210 K	1.500	0.789	90%	
	۵.	M16	12.013	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	300 K	0.072	0.051	42%	

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		. I M	4 8 55	0.742 x 0.776	1 60 v 1 58	Cloud Ton Properties	Single	270 K	0.091	0.075	22%
	м		5 10 763	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.50	SST	Single	300 K	0.070	0.038	85%
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			6 12 013	0.742 x 0.776	1 60 x 1 58	SST	Single	300 K	0.072	0.051	42%
		141	12.010	0.142 × 0.110	1.00 X 1.00	001	Ongio	0001	0.012	0.001	12/0

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Day/Night Band		DNB	0.7	0.742 x 0.742	0.742 x 0.742	Imagery	Var.	6.70E-05	6	5.7	-5%
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		M15	10 763	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	300 K	0.070	0.038	85%
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Snow/Ice		2 13	1.61	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Binary Snow Map	Single	7.3	6.0	97	1523%
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	l ≌ lo	M15	10,763	$0.742 \times 0.776$	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	300 K	0.070	0.038	85%
Longwave IR	INIT	15	11,450	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Cloud Imagery	Single	210 K	1.500	0.789	90%
		M16	12.013	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	300 K	0.072	0.051	42%

22 spectral bands:

	Band Wave- No. length			Horiz Sample Interval (km Downtrack x Crosstrack)		Driving EDRs	Radi- ance	Ltyp or Ttyp	Signal to Noise Ratio (dimensionless) or NE∆T (Kelvins)		
			(µm)	Nadir	End of Scan		Range		Required	Predicted	Margin
		M1	0.412	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	44.9	352	441	25%
						Aerosols	High	155	316	807	155%
- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		M2	0.445	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	40	380	524	38%
						Aerosols	High	146	409	926	126%
		ß M3	0.488	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	32	416	542	30%
	∐ <b>∀</b> ∐					Aerosols	High	123	414	730	76%
		2 M4	0.555	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	21	362	455	26%
						Aerosols	High	90	315	638	102%
VISIDIE	ll ≝1 8	5 11	0.640	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Imagery	Single	22	119	146	23%
	>	2 M5	0.672	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	10	242	298	23%
	<i>°</i>	°				Aerosols	High	68	360	522	45%
		<u>M6</u>	0.746	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Atmospheric Corr'n	Single	9.6	199	239	20%
		2	0.865	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	NDVI	Single	25	150	225	50%
		M7	0.865	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	Ocean Color	Low	6.4	215	388	81%
						Aerosols	High	33.4	340	494	45%
Day/Night Band	<u> </u>	DNB	0.7	0.742 x 0.742	0.742 x 0.742	Imagery	Var.	6.70E-05	6	5.7	-5%
		M8	1.24	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Cloud Particle Size	Single	5.4	74	98	32%
		- M9	1.378	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Cirrus/Cloud Cover	Single	6	83	155	88%
Snow/Ice		2 13	1.61	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Binary Snow Map	Single	7.3	6.0	97	1523%
	IE S	M10	1.61	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Snow Fraction	Single	7.3	342	439	28%
	<b>≷</b>  ₹	5 M11	2.25	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	Clouds	Single	0.12	10	17	66%
Shortwave IR		<u>אר 14</u>	3.74	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789	Imagery Clouds	Single	270 K	2.500	0.486	415%
		^E M12	3.70	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	270 K	0.396	0.218	82%
	6	L M13	4.05	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Low	300 K	0.107	0.063	69%
Γι μπι - Ο.7 μπ						Fires	High	380 K	0.423	0.334	27%
"Fog/stratus product"		M14	8 55	0 742 x 0 776	1.60 x 1.58	Cloud Ton Properties	Single	270 K	0.091	0.075	22%
	l e t	M15	10 763	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.50	SST	Single	300 K	0.070	0.038	85%
		15	11 450	$0.371 \times 0.387$	0.80 x 0.789	Cloud Imagery	Single	210 K	1,500	0.789	90%
	1-16	M16	12 013	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58	SST	Single	300 K	0.072	0.051	42%
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			12.010	0.1 12 X 0.1 10	1.00 / 1.00	001	Gingle	0001	0.012	0.001	1270

VIIRS Imagery in AWIPS

 VIIRS data acquired using a Direct Broadcast ground station (located at the University of Wisconsin - Madison)

 Overpass data processed and converted to appropriate AWIPS file format

 Images available in AWIPS via LDM subscription from NWS Regional Headquarters servers

• Image latency ≤ 1 hour



Suomi NPP Satellite: 1 Daytime, 1 Night-time Overpass



Overpass maps: http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/datacenter/npp/

VIIRS Imagery in AWIPS



GOES-R PG: VIIRS Imagery and Products in D-2D

cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goes_r/proving-ground/awips/snpp

GOES-R Proving Ground

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VIIRS Imagery and Products in D-2D

Instructions for AWIPS Installation

Space Science and Engineering Center University of Wisconsin - Madison Released September 21, 2012 Version 1.0 (September 21, 2012)

Project members: Scott Bachmeier, Jordan Gerth, Kathy Strabala, William Straka III

Announcements

This data is provided as part of the GOES-R Proving Ground. For assistance and suggestions on obtaining and using the data, please contact Jordan Gerth.

This data has been undergoing evaluation at the National Weather Service forecast offices in Milwaukee/Sullivan and Honolulu since 2012.

Acquiring Data at a NWSFO

This page contains information for obtaining data from the NOAA satellites equipped with a Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) for display in AWIPS.

For VIIRS imagery and products

Data is currently available to Weather Forecast Offices in Central Region, Pacific Region, Southern Region, Western Region, and Alaska Region. Data is transmitted in compressed netCDF format on the EXP feed of the Local Data Manager (LDM). This is not an operational dataset, so unplanned data errors and outages may result. Contact Jordan Gerth once you are receiving data so we can add your office to the e-mail announcement list. We value any feedback.

The Space Science and Engineering Center is not continuously staffed. Consequently, data outages and processing issues may result. The products should be considered non-operational.

Required LDAD/Processing Configurations

Perform the following actions to configure your Local Data Acquisition and Dissemination (LDAD) server.

Ċ Q- Google



VIIRS Imagery in AWIPS



VIIRS I-band (~375-meter resolution) images are projected onto a 1-km AWIPS grid

This produces better image quality than using M-Band (~750-meter resolution) data

Suomi NPP VIIRS 0.67 um refl

Using M-Band (~750-meter resolution)

are projected onto a 1-km AWIPS grid M-Band (~750-meter resolution) data

Suomi NPP VIIRS 0.67 um refl 11

Using I-Band (~375-meter resolution)

VIIRS: Better image quality along the swath edge (compared to MODIS)



Visible: VIIRS vs MODIS

IR: VIIRS vs MODIS

VIIRS Visible Channel (0.64 µm)



Similar to GOES 0.63 µm visible channel

VIIRS Visible Channel (0.64 µm)



Similar to GOES 0.63 µm visible channel

VIIRS Visible Channel (0.64 µm)



Spectrally more <u>narrow</u> than the GOES 0.63 μ m visible channel

VIIRS I-Band 1 vs GOES Imager Band 1 Visible SRFs





Useful for discrimination of snow/ice vs supercooled water droplet cloud features



Useful for discrimination of snow/ice vs supercooled water droplet cloud features
Snow/ice are strong absorbers at 1.61 µm -- so they appear <u>darker</u> than clouds



Useful for discrimination of snow/ice vs supercooled water droplet cloud features
Snow/ice are strong absorbers at 1.61 µm -- so they appear <u>darker</u> than clouds



Can also be used as a component of false-color Red/Green/Blue (RGB) images

Shortwave IR Channel (3.74 µm)



Similar to GOES 3.9 µm shortwave IR channel

Shortwave IR Channel (3.74 µm)



Similar to GOES 3.9 µm shortwave IR channel

Shortwave IR Channel (3.74 µm)



Spectrally wider than the GOES 3.9 µm shortwave IR channel, and shifted to shorter wavelengths

Longwave IR or "IR Window" Channel (11.45 µm)



ntning Plot Tue 07:30Z 31-Jul-12 ightning Plot Tue 07:30Z 31-Jul-12 ETAR Tue 08:00Z 31-Ju1-12 Suomi NPP VIIRS 11.45 um BT (C) Tue 07:34Z 31-Jul-12

Longwave IR or "IR Window" Channel (11.45 µm)



Spectrally wider than the GOES 10.7 µm "IR Window" band, and shifted to higher wavelengths

Longwave IR or "IR Window" Channel (11.45 µm)



"Fog/Stratus Product" (10.80 - 3.74 µm)



Similar to GOES 11-3.9 µm fog/stratus product

Provides a "visible image at night", given sufficient illumination by moonlight (which is dependent upon the phase of the Moon):

- Cloud features
- Snow cover
- Smoke plumes

Also detects natural and man-made sources of light:

- City lights (which appear diffuse when viewed through a cloud layer)
- Aurora borealis
- Drilling activity, natural gas flares
- Fires

Day/Night Band (0.7 µm)



Spectrally much wider than the GOES 0.63 µm visible band

VIIRS DNB vs GOES Imager Band 1 SRFs



"Vog plume" from Kilauwea volcano

Wider spectral response than VIIRS visible channel -- more accurate aerosol plume detection

10-Jan-13 IIRS Day Night Band Thu 22:58Z 10-Jan-13



"Visible imagery at night": Tropical Storm Sandy

RS Day Night Band Sat 06:43Z 27-Oct-12 NPP VII



"Visible imagery at night": Swaths of wet soil surface over Kansas

Daily Precipitation VIIRS Day Night Band Wed 07:58Z 05-Sep-12



"Visible imagery at night": Smoke aloft from fires in northern Florida

Suomi NPP VIIRS Day Night Band Sun 06:30Z 08-Apr-12

Fire "hot spots": black to yellow to red color enhancement on 3.74 µm shortwave IR image Large fires appear as bright spots on Day/Night Band image

51 113 46 KP69

"Visible imagery at night": Thick smoke trapped in valleys of northern Idaho

40 KGEG

METAR Fri 10:00Z 31-Aug-12 VIIRS Day Night Band Fri 09:34Z 31-Aug-12



"Visible imagery at night": Thick smoke plume (smoke is transparent on IR image)

NPP VIIRS Day Night Band Wed 07:332-0ct-12 WPP VIIRS Day Night Band Wed 07:332-0ct-12 Suomi

Night-time detection of cloud illumination by lightning

Suomi NPP VIIRS Day Night Band Thu 08:17Z 10-Jan-13

Night-time detection of aurora borealis

Suomi NPP VIIRS Day Night Band Mon 09:06Z 17-Dec-12

Eagle Ford formation in southern Texas

Night-time detection of oil shale drilling activity (illuminated "man camps", and natural gas flares)

Bakken formation in North Dakota and Montana

VIIRS Imagery in AWIPS-II



* NPP VIIRS Imagery 0.64Ref 0.10 Begn Fri 00:21Z 18-

VIIRS Imagery in AWIPS-II

40

20



40

20

-0+

-100

80

60

METAR Plot Thu 11:00Z 24-Jan-13 PAQT* NPP VIIRS Imagery 11.45BT 0:10 Begn Thu 10:33Z 24-Jan-13

VIIRS « CIMSS Satellite Blog

🔺 🕨 🕂 🚼 http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goes/blog/archives/category/viirs

University of Wisconsin-Madison / Space Science and Engineering Center

CIMSS Satellite Blog



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Development of an intense winter storm off the US East Coast

February 8th, 2013



POES AVHRR 0.86 µm, MODIS 0.65 µm, and Suomi NPP VIIRS 0.64 µm visible channel images

A winter storm began to intensify just off the East Coast of the US on 08 February 2013. A sequence of 1-km resolution POES AVHRR 0.86 µm, MODIS 0.65 µm, and Suomi NPP VIIRS 0.64 µm visible channel images (above) revealed the formation of gravity waves in the lower-tropospheric cloud field within the southwest quadrant of the area of low pressure (corresponding IR images)

GOES-13 4-km resolution 6.5 µm water vapor channel images (below; click image to play animation) showed a very well-defined dry slot and the development of a distinct comma head. Strong northwesterly winds were also causing mountain waves to the lee of the Appalachians.



The MIMIC Total Precipitable Water (TPW) product (below; click image to play animation) showed TPW values as high as 48 mm or 1.9 inches being drawn northward into the intensifying low.



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http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goes/blog/archives/category/viirs

To view additional examples of VIIRS imagery in AWIPS, the CIMSS Satellite Blog has a "VIIRS" category