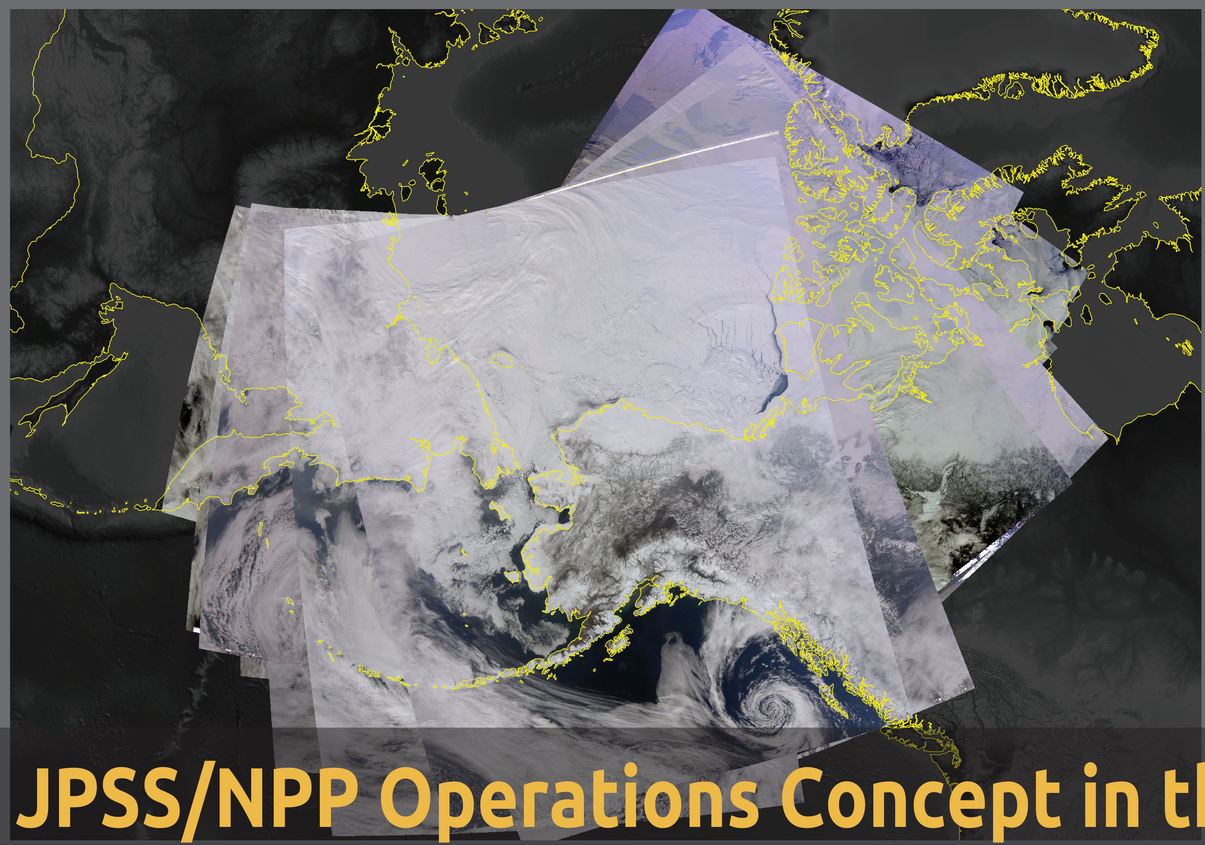
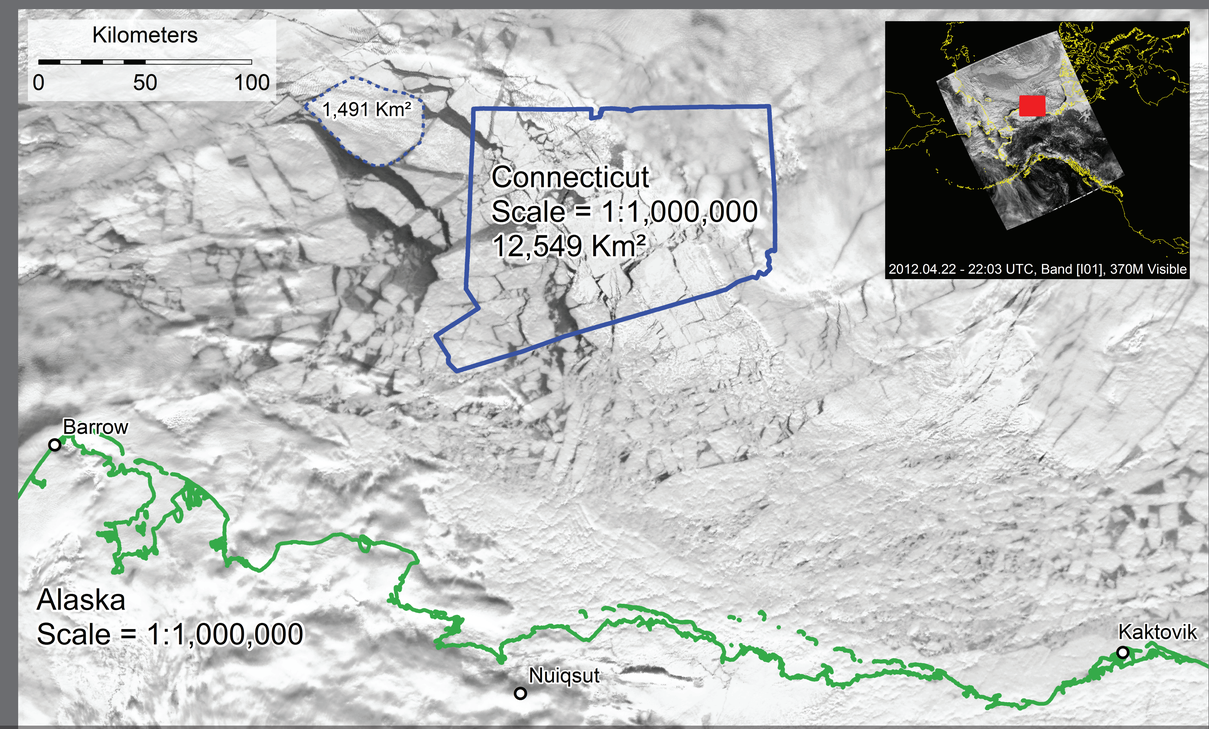




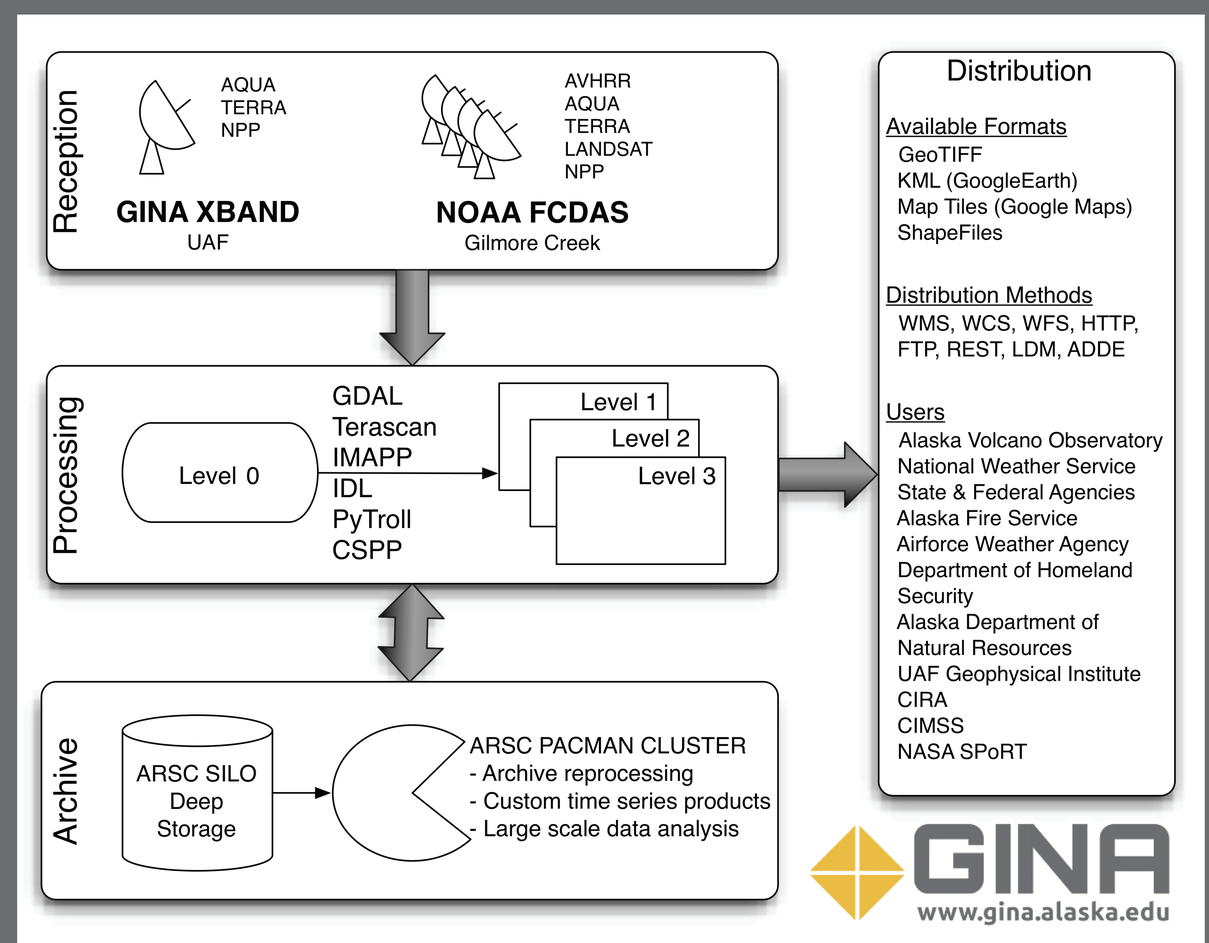
JPSS/NPP Operations Concept in the High Latitude Proving Ground

Displayed above are 14 full extent true color NPP scenes (bands M05,M04,M02, RGB, 740m horizontal resolution) dating from earliest 04:00 Sunday April 22, to most recent 23:12 Sunday April 29, 2012.

For comparison, the Connecticut State Boundary has been superimposed over the 2012.04.22 - 22:03 UTC scene north of the Alaska coastline. All data are displayed using Albers Equal Area Conic NAD83 at 1:1million scale. The ice block to the northwest of where Connecticut is displayed measures just under 1,500 sq km. Connecticut measures 12,500 sq km.

Support of NPP Science and Transition to Operations

The National Weather Service (NWS), Alaska Region, is the largest operational forecasting user of polar orbiting satellite data in NOAA because of its unique high latitude location and forecasting and warning domains. In addition to polar orbiting data, geostationary satellite data is used effectively in southeast Alaska and the Aleutians and as a synoptic tool for the rest of the state. Effective use of polar orbiting data is essential for accurate forecasting and warning at high latitudes. To enable rapid access to NPP data for testing of algorithms and applications outside of NOAA routine operations, the High Latitude Proving Ground has installed a direct readout reception station at GINA at the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus. This station has implemented the JPSS-funded, CIMSS-developed Community Satellite Processing Package (CSPP).



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