



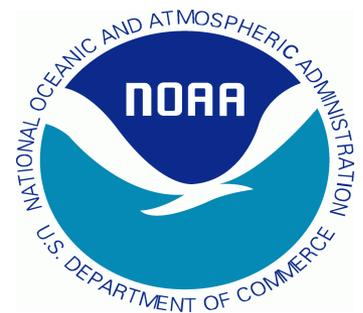
Marco Fulle - www.stromboli.net



An Overview of New and Unique GOES-R Products for Hazard Assessment

**Mike Pavlonis
(NOAA/NESDIS)**

**Justin Sieglaff, Dan Hartung, and Corey Calvert
(UW-CIMSS)**



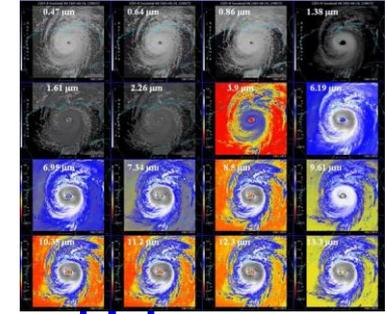
Outline

- Impact of GOES-R on Hazard Assessment
- Hazards (covered in this talk)
 - Volcanic Clouds
 - Severe Weather
 - Fog/Low Cloud
 - Lake/Sea Ice





Impact of GOES-R



- More capable instruments (more channels, higher spatial resolution, higher temporal resolution, lightning mapper, etc...)
- Better algorithms (spawned scientific creativity); More than imagery (advanced quantitative information)
- GOES-R algorithm development work and interactions with NWS led to an increased emphasis on “fused” products (GOES-R, JPSS, NEXRAD, NWP, etc...)
- Many lessons were learned from interactions with NWS forecasters via the GOES-R Proving Ground (e.g. present quantitative products to forecasters in familiar ways (overlay on imagery))
- GOES-R is very well suited for automatically detecting hazards and alerting forecasters (forecasters cannot constantly stare at imagery, no matter how pretty it is!)

Volcanic Clouds: GOES-R Impact



Economic Impacts of Volcanic Ash

The Eyjafjallajökull Eruption:

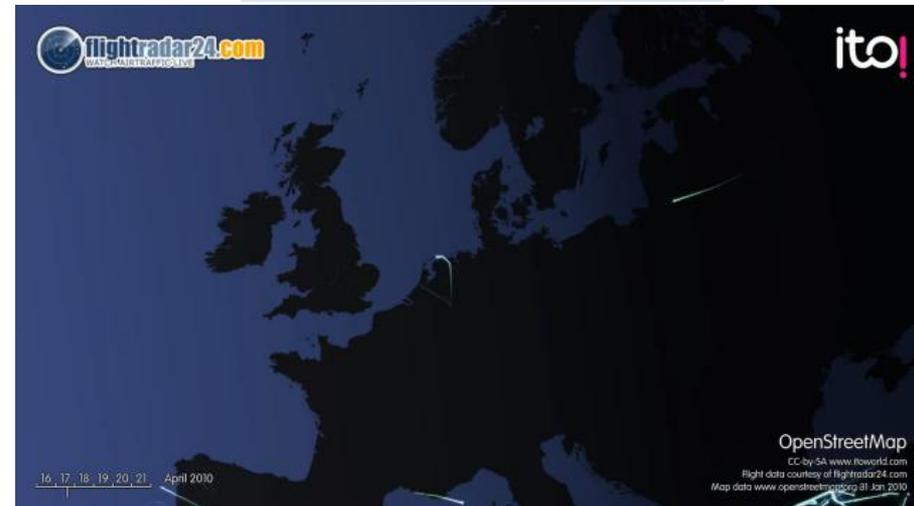
- Nearly 100,000 canceled flights
- Airlines were losing \$200 million/day
- Total economic impact - \$2 billion



Before Ash Event

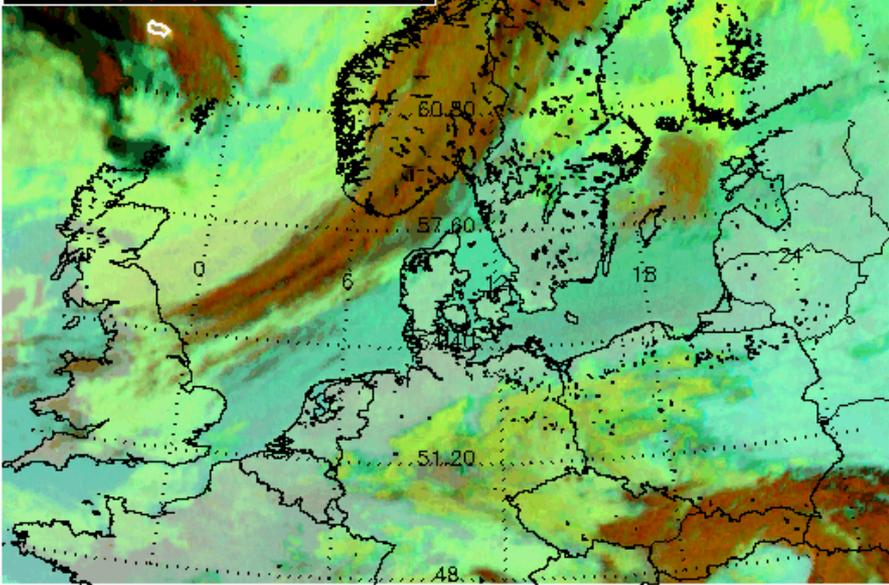


During Ash Event



False Color Imagery (12-11 μ m, 11-8.5 μ m, 11 μ m)

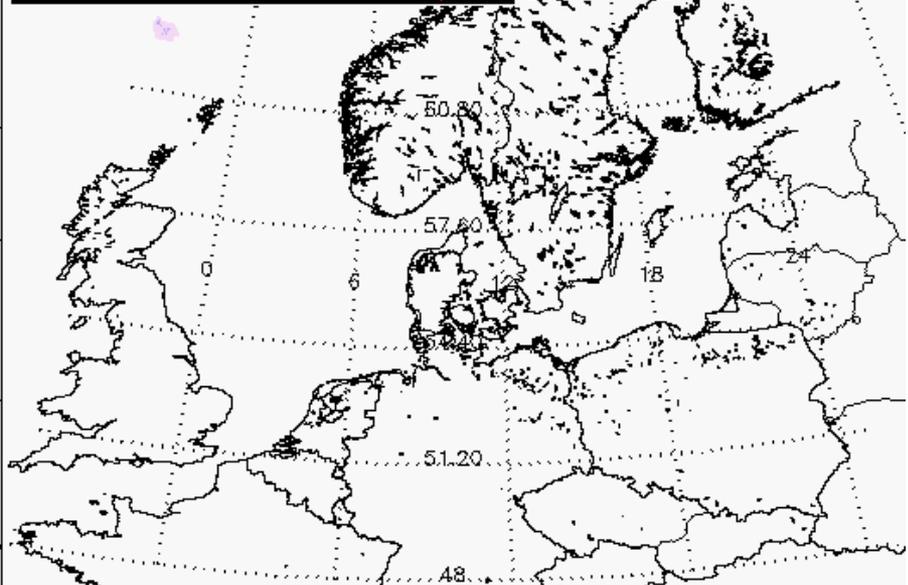
Met-9 (04/15/2010 - 06:00 UTC)



EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCT, Contact: Mike.Pavolonis@noaa.gov

Ash Loading

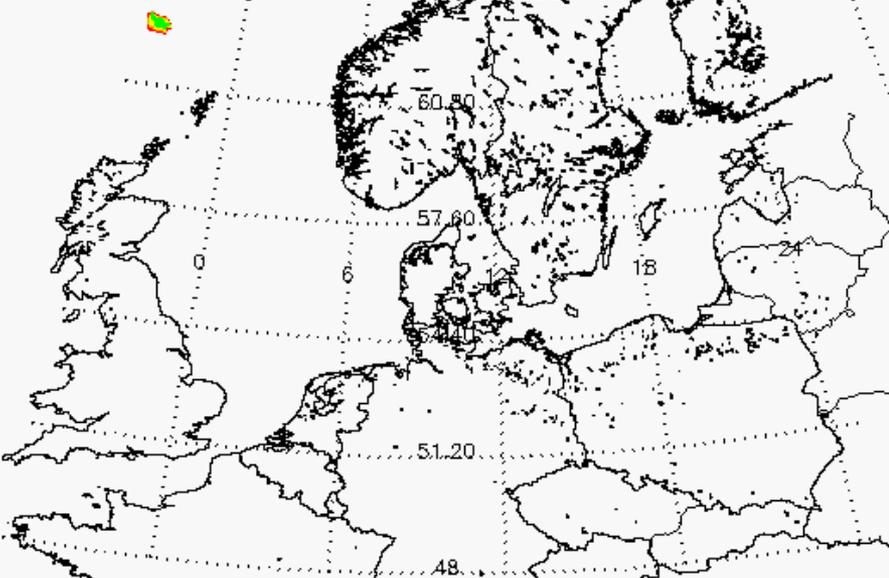
Total Mass: 1.36 kton; Max: 2.83 ton/km^2



Ash Loading [ton/km^2]
0.0 1.7 3.3 5.0 6.7 8.3 10.0

Ash Cloud Height

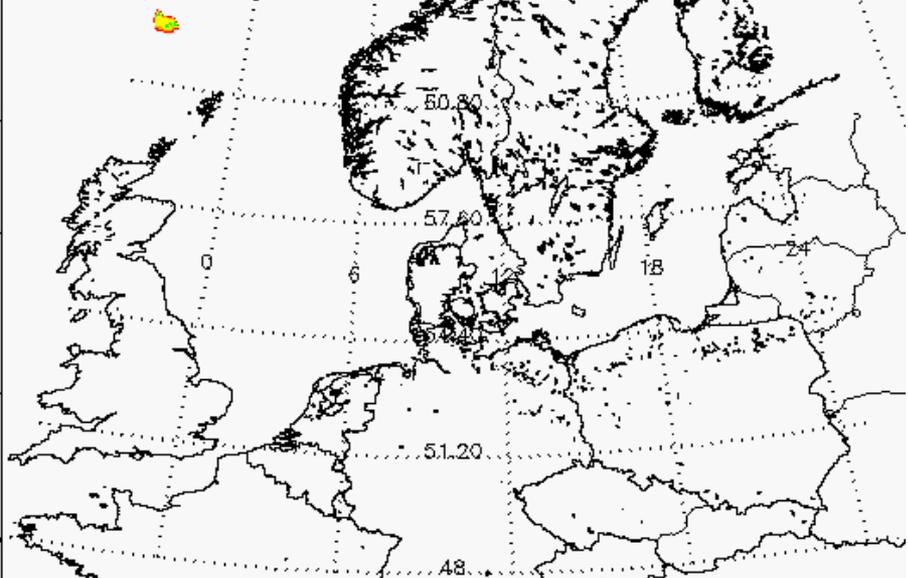
Maximum Ash Height: 7.48 km



Ash Height [km]
0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 12.0

Ash Cloud Microphysics

Mean Ash Reff: 5.84 micron



Ash Effective Radius [microns]
0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 12.0



http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goesr/proving-ground/geocat_ash



Cordon Caulle

Grimsvotn

GOES-R -- CIMSS

http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goes_r/proving-ground/geocat_ash/loops/floater.html

GOES-R Activities at CIMSS / SSEC

» Home » SEVIRI Volcanic Ash Retrievals

NOAA/NESDIS/STAR/CIMSS -- SEVIRI Volcanic Ash Retrievals

DISCLAIMER: THESE PRODUCTS ARE GENERATED ON AN EXPERIMENTAL BASIS. ACCURACY AND TIMELINESS IS SOUGHT BUT NOT GUARANTEED.

Most recent 12 hours.

SEVIRI DATA TRANSFER PROBLEMS ARE OCCURRING. SPORADIC DATA OUTAGES AND DEGRADED DATA QUALITY MAY IMPACT PRODUCTS.

Start Set Animation Speed Rock Zoom Show

False Color Imagery (12-11µm, 11-8.5µm, 11µm)

Met-9 (06/09/2011 - 07:00 UTC)

Ash Loading

Max: 15.47 ton/km²

Ash Cloud Height

Maximum Ash Height: 19.49 km

Ash Cloud Microphysics

Mean Ash Refl: 5.19 micron

EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCT, Contact: Mike.Pavolonis@noaa.gov

GOES-R -- CIMSS

http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goes_r/proving-ground/geocat_ash/loops/iceland.html

GOES-R Activities at CIMSS / SSEC

» Home » SEVIRI Volcanic Ash Retrievals

NOAA/NESDIS/STAR/CIMSS -- SEVIRI Volcanic Ash Retrievals

DISCLAIMER: THESE PRODUCTS ARE GENERATED ON AN EXPERIMENTAL BASIS. ACCURACY AND TIMELINESS IS SOUGHT BUT NOT GUARANTEED.

Most recent 12 hours.

Start Set Animation Speed Rock Zoom Show

False Color Imagery (12-11µm, 11-8.5µm, 11µm)

Met-9 (05/23/2011 - 16:00 UTC)

Ash Loading

Max: 64.21 ton/km²

Ash Cloud Height

Maximum Ash Height: 9.95 km

Ash Cloud Microphysics

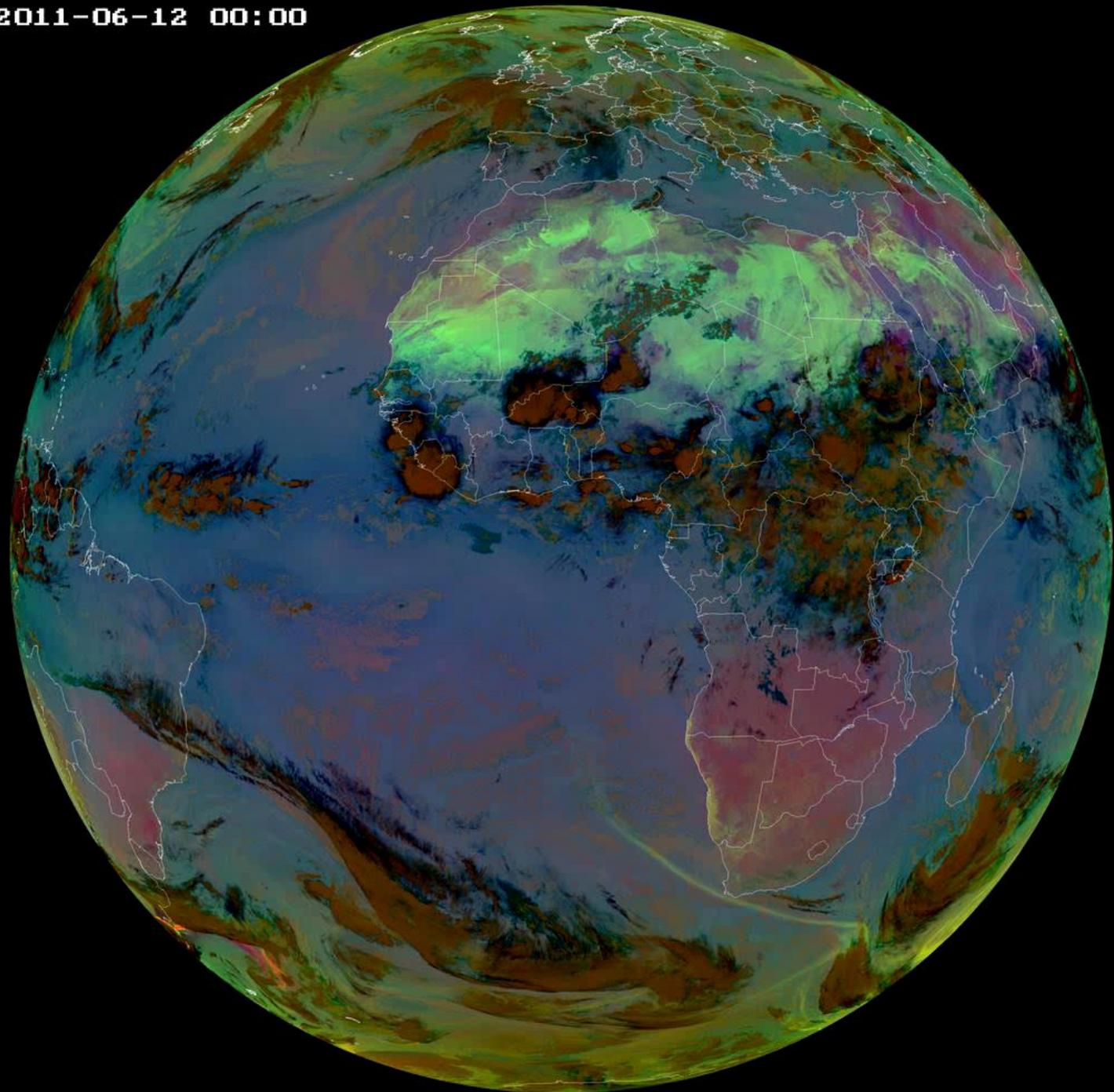
Mean Ash Refl: 7.94 micron

EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCT, Contact: Mike.Pavolonis@noaa.gov

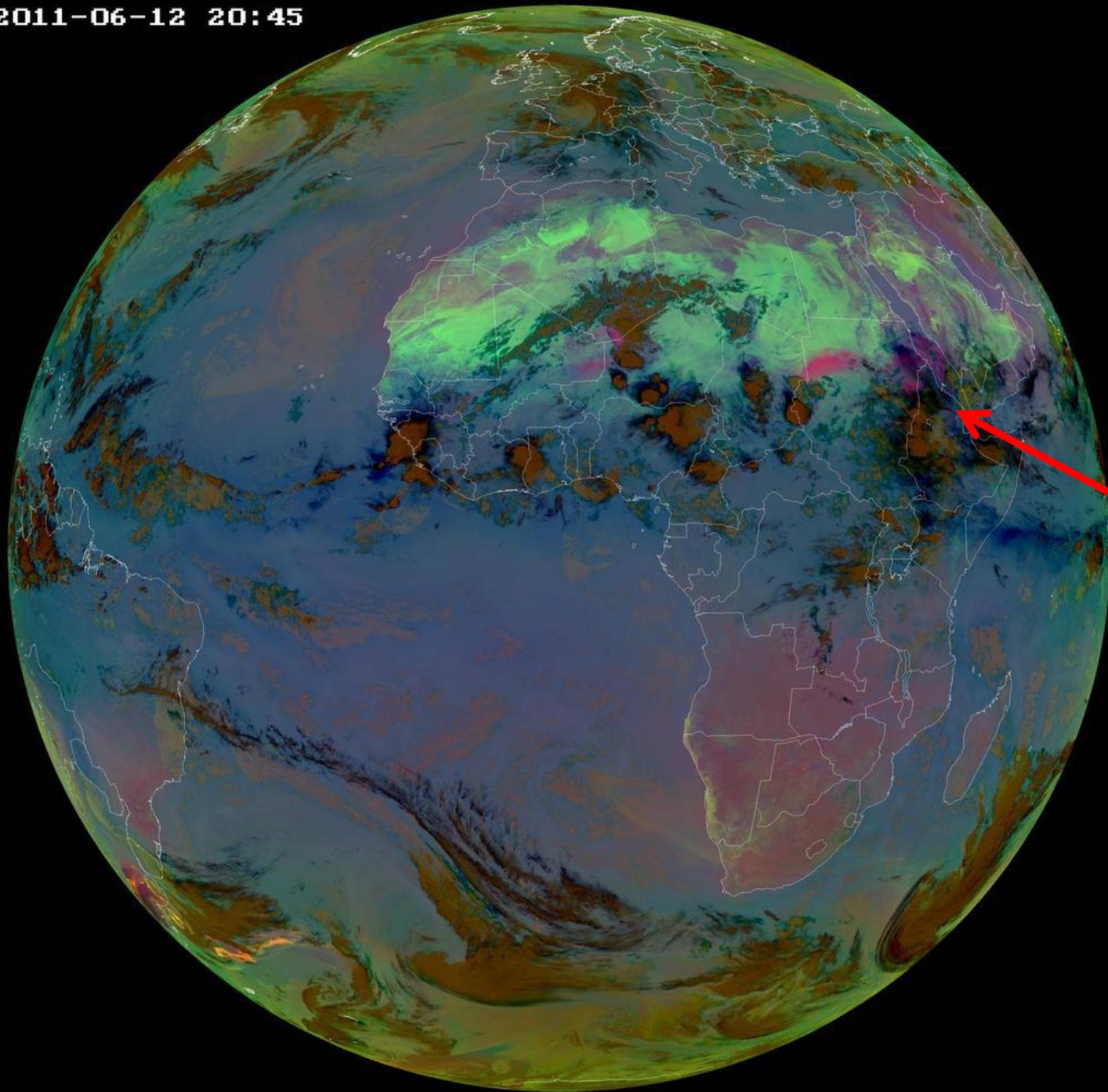
Last updated 10-Nov-2010

Contact: Michael Pavolonis
Contact: Justin Siegfaff

2011-06-12 00:00



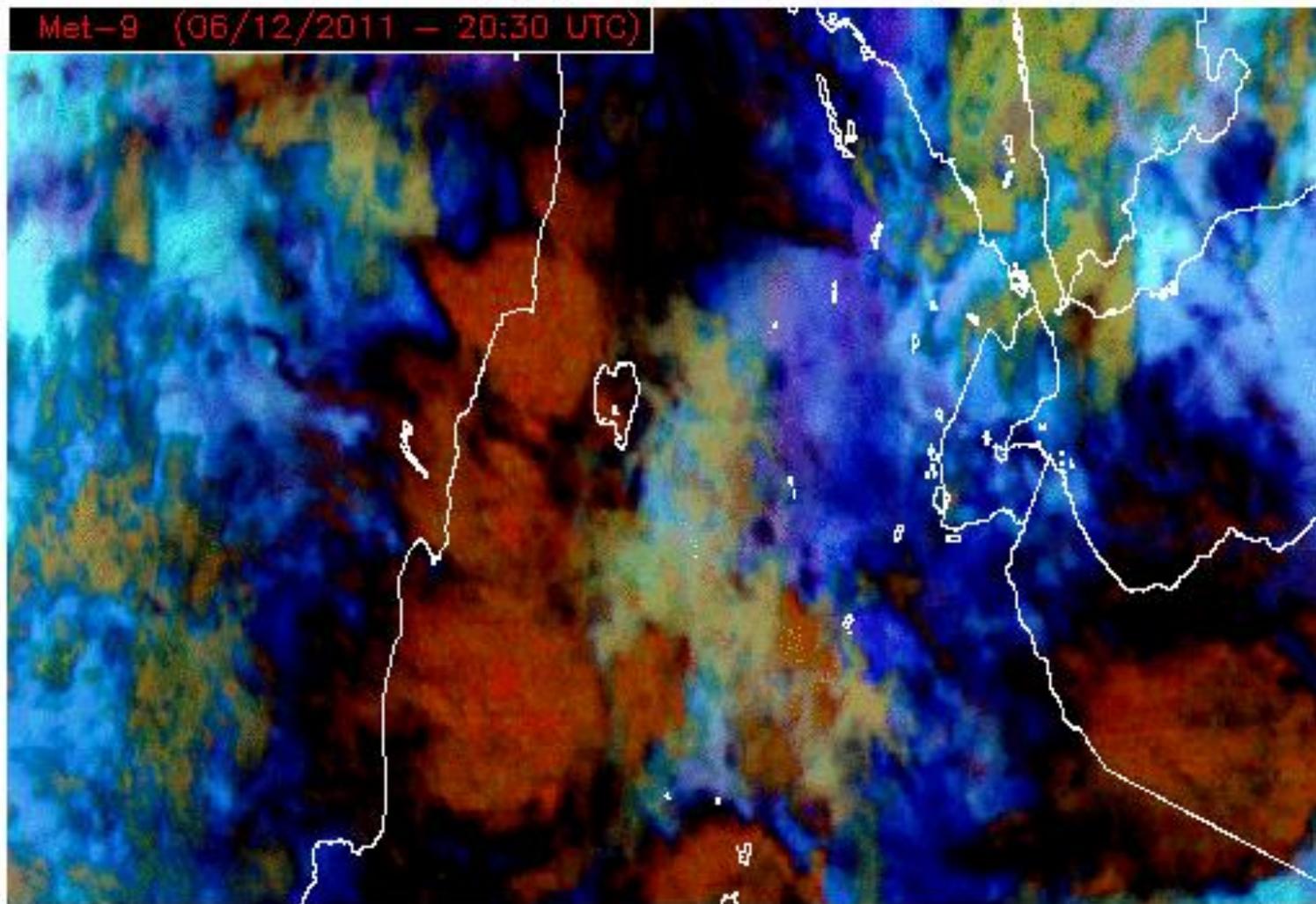
2011-06-12 20:45



**Nabro
Erupts!**

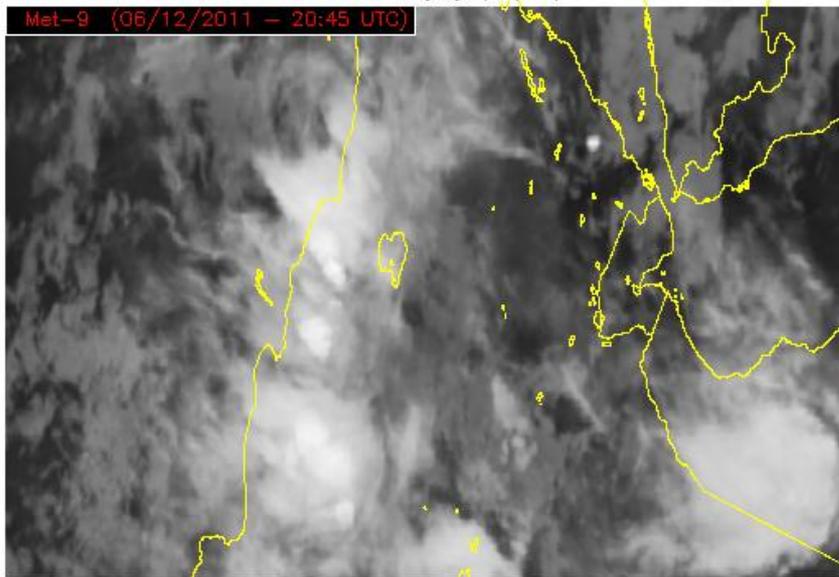
False Color Imagery (12–11 μm , 11–8.5 μm , 11 μm)

Met-9 (06/12/2011 - 20:30 UTC)

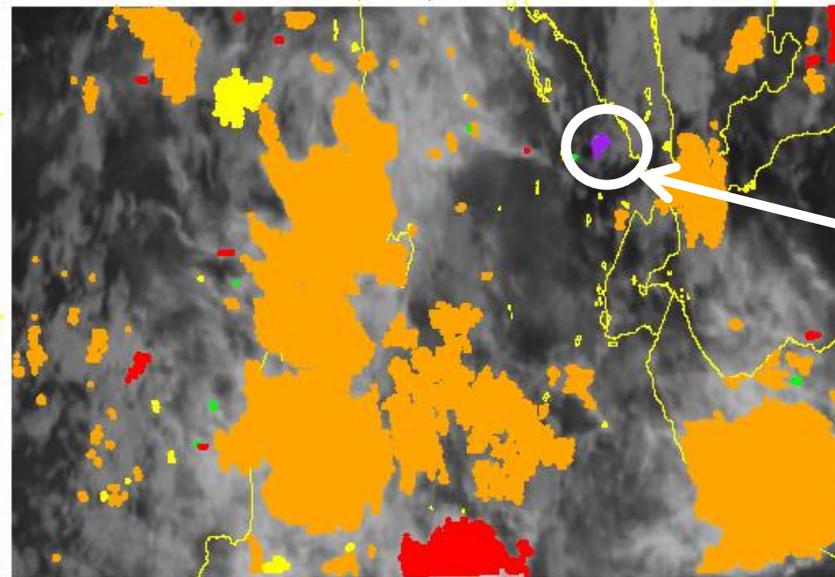


Infrared Imagery (11 μ m)

Met-9 (06/12/2011 - 20:45 UTC)



Cloud Top Temperature Trends

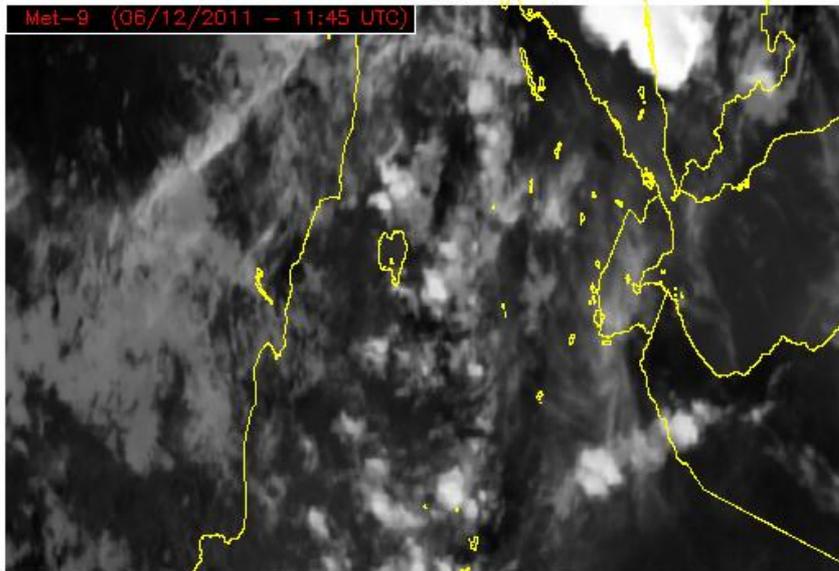


**Nabro
Eruption**

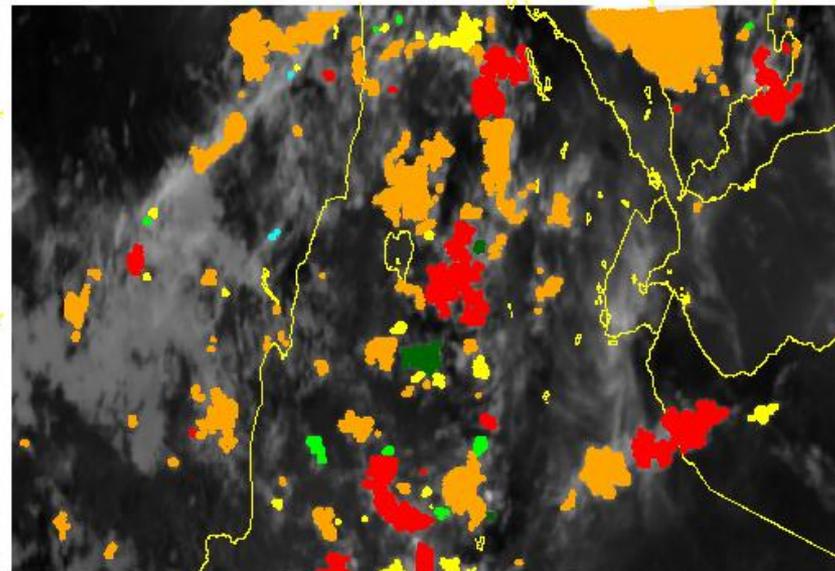
Background Convection

Infrared Imagery (11 μ m)

Met-9 (06/12/2011 - 11:45 UTC)



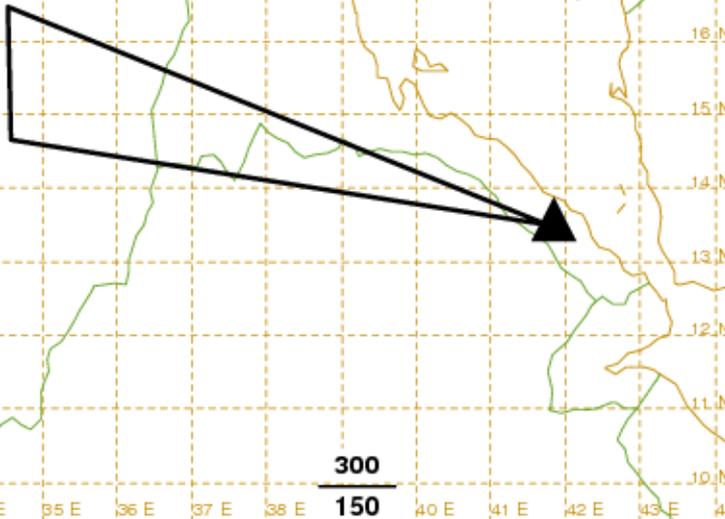
Cloud Top Temperature Trends



190,0 210,0 230,0 250,0 270,0 290,0 310,0

-50,0 -40,0 -30,0 -20,0 -10,0 0,0 10,0

13/0300Z



13/0900Z

First volcanic ash advisory was issued at 0400 UTC (7.5 hours after start of eruption)

NOT PROVIDED

13/1500Z

NOT PROVIDED

13/2100Z

NOT PROVIDED

VOLCANIC ASH ADVISORY

DTG: 20110613/0400Z

VAAC: TOULOUSE

VOLCANO: DUBBI 0201-10

AREA: ETHIOPIA

SUMMIT ELEV: 1625M



ADVISORY NR: 2011/01

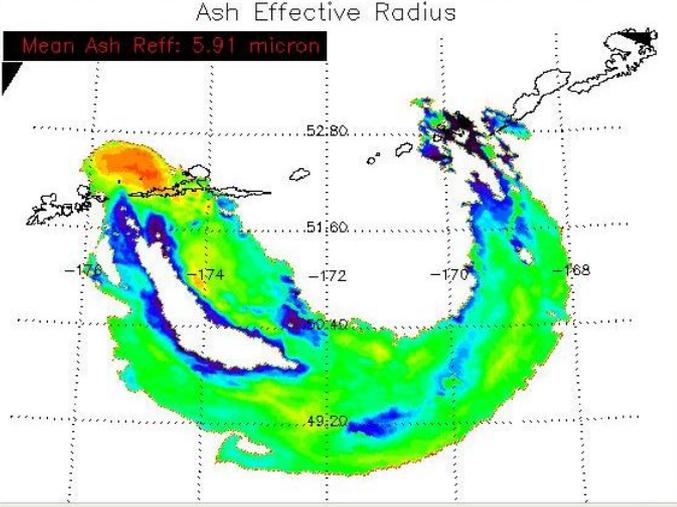
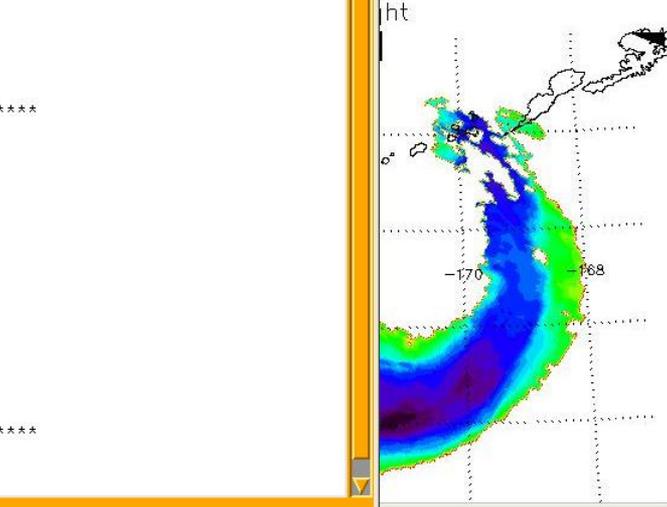
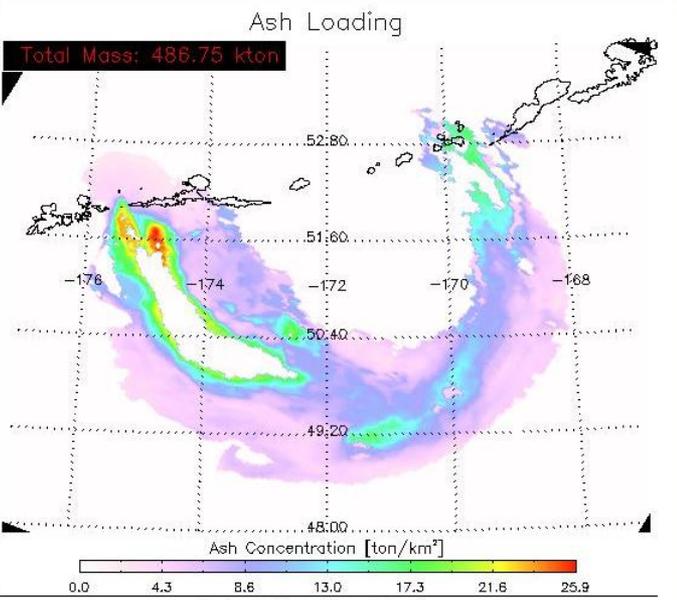
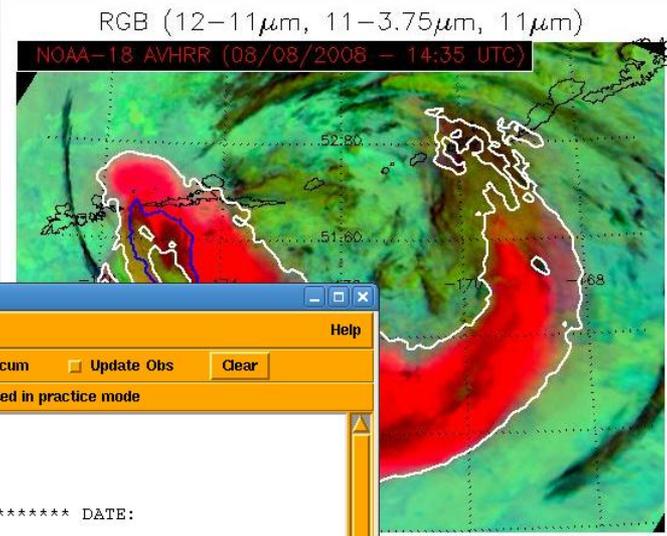
INFO SOURCE: METEOSAT IMAGERY

AVIATION COLOUR CODE: UNKNOWN

ERUPTION DETAILS: ERUPTION STARTED AROUND 23UTC

RMK: SEEMS NOW DECREASING

NXT ADVISORY: 20110613/1000Z



Thu 16 Sep 2010 20:20 UTC
 Thu 16 Sep 2010 20:20 GMT
 Alarm/Alert
 Text 1: MKEWRKASH
 Text 2
 Text 3
 Text 4

Text 1: MKEWRKASH

File Edit Options Version Tools Scripts Products Help

AFOS Browser Load History WMO Search Enter Editor Accum Update Obs Clear

AFOS Cmd: WMO and AWIPS queries are not supported in practice mode

```
ZCZC MKEWRKASH ALL
TTAA00 KMKE 162004

...THIS IS A TEST...

*****GENERATING VOLCANIC CLOUD WARNINGS***** DATE:
08/08/2008
TIME: 14:35 UTC
SATELLITE: NOAA-18 AVHRR
LIB FILENAME: NSS.HRPT.NN.D08221.S1435.E1448.B1658686.GC
ORBIT NUMBER: 1658686
NUMBER OF ASH CLOUD WARNINGS: 1
NUMBER OF VOLCANIC CB WARNINGS: 0
NUMBER OF VOLCANIC HOT SPOT WARNINGS: 0

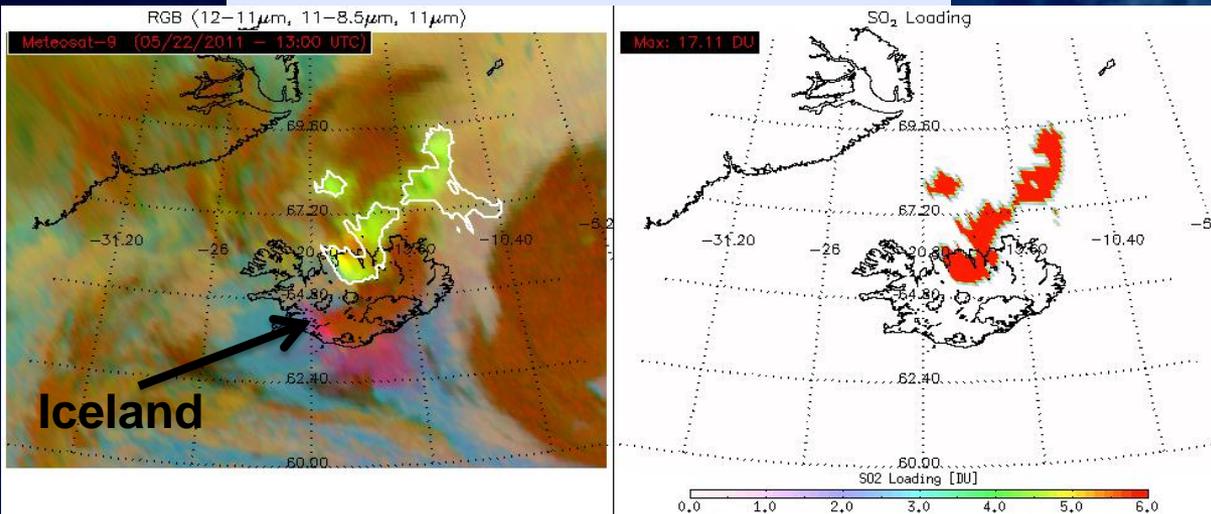
*****
VOLCANIC ASH CLOUD FOUND
RADIATIVE CENTER (LAT, LON): 51.855, -175.294
MEAN VIEWING ANGLE (DEGREES): 53.47
MEAN SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE (DEGREES): 100.96
NEARBY VOLCANOES:
SERGIEF(32.06 KM)
KASATOCHI(38.71 KM)
KONIUIJI(42.13 KM)
GREAT SITKIN(62.37 KM)
ATKA(95.31 KM)
FALSE ALARM POTENTIAL: 0 OUT OF 276994
MAXIMUM HEIGHT: 10.9 KM (35890.07 FT)
MEAN TROPOPAUSE HEIGHT: 10.9 KM (35917.70 FT)
MEDIAN EFFECTIVE RADIUS: 5.05 MICRON
TOTAL MASS: 486.67 KTONS
TOTAL MASS OF FINE ASH: 9.45 KTONS
TOTAL AREA: 58982.00 KM^2
*****
$$
```



Quantifying SO₂ Loading

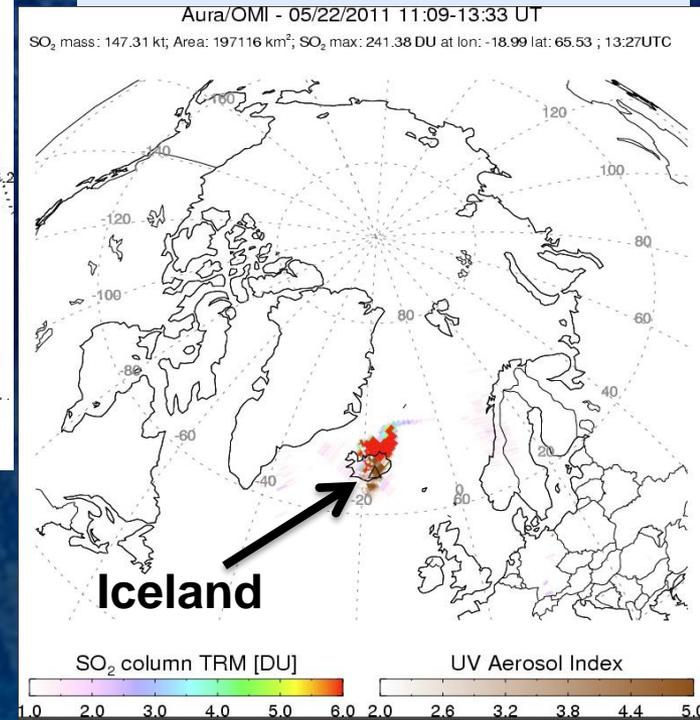
Grimsvotn, May 22, 2010 - 13:00 UTC

GOES-R SO₂ Product

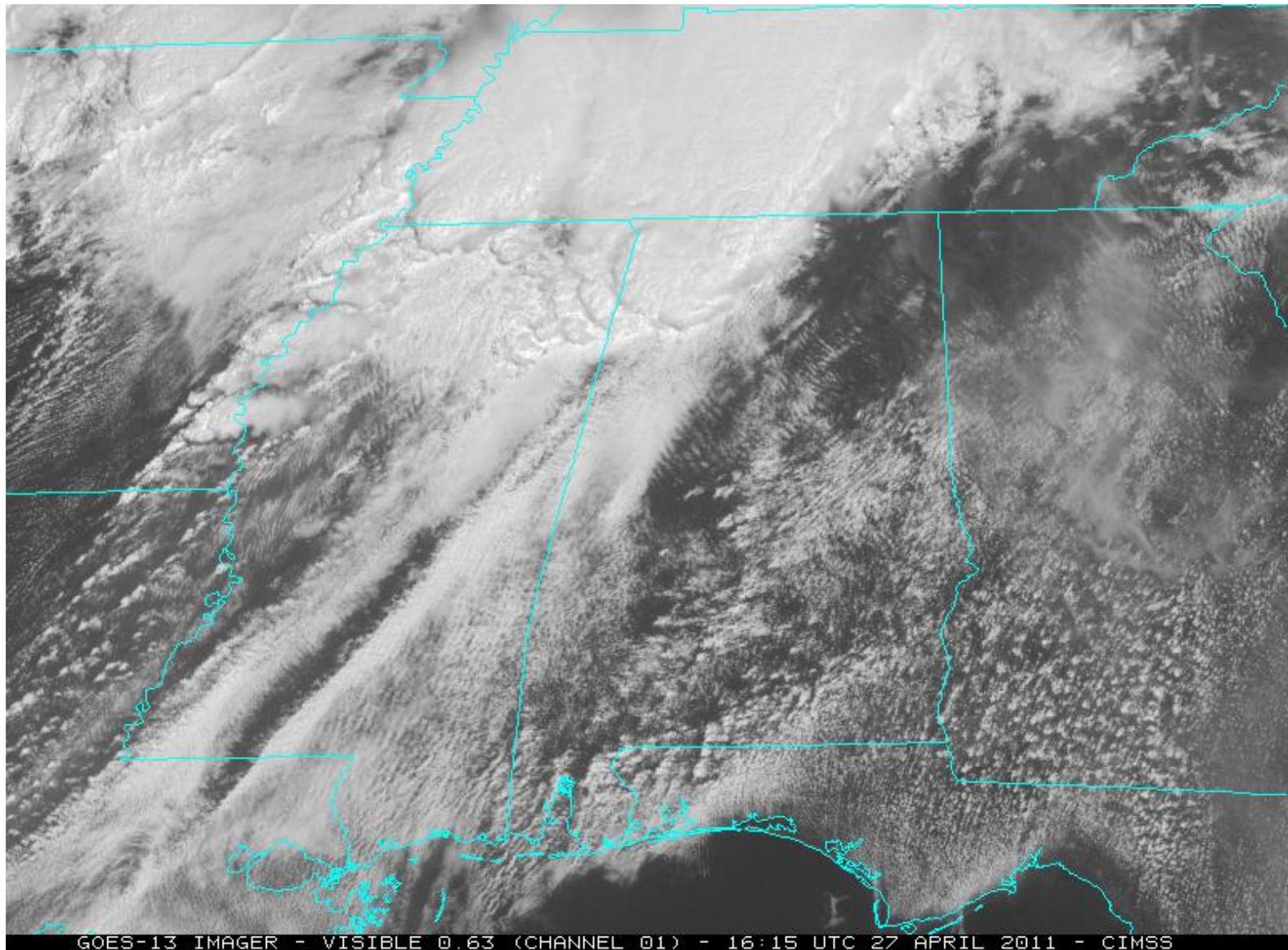


The 7.3 µm channel on the GOES-R ABI was specifically designed to be sensitive to SO₂

OMI SO₂ Product

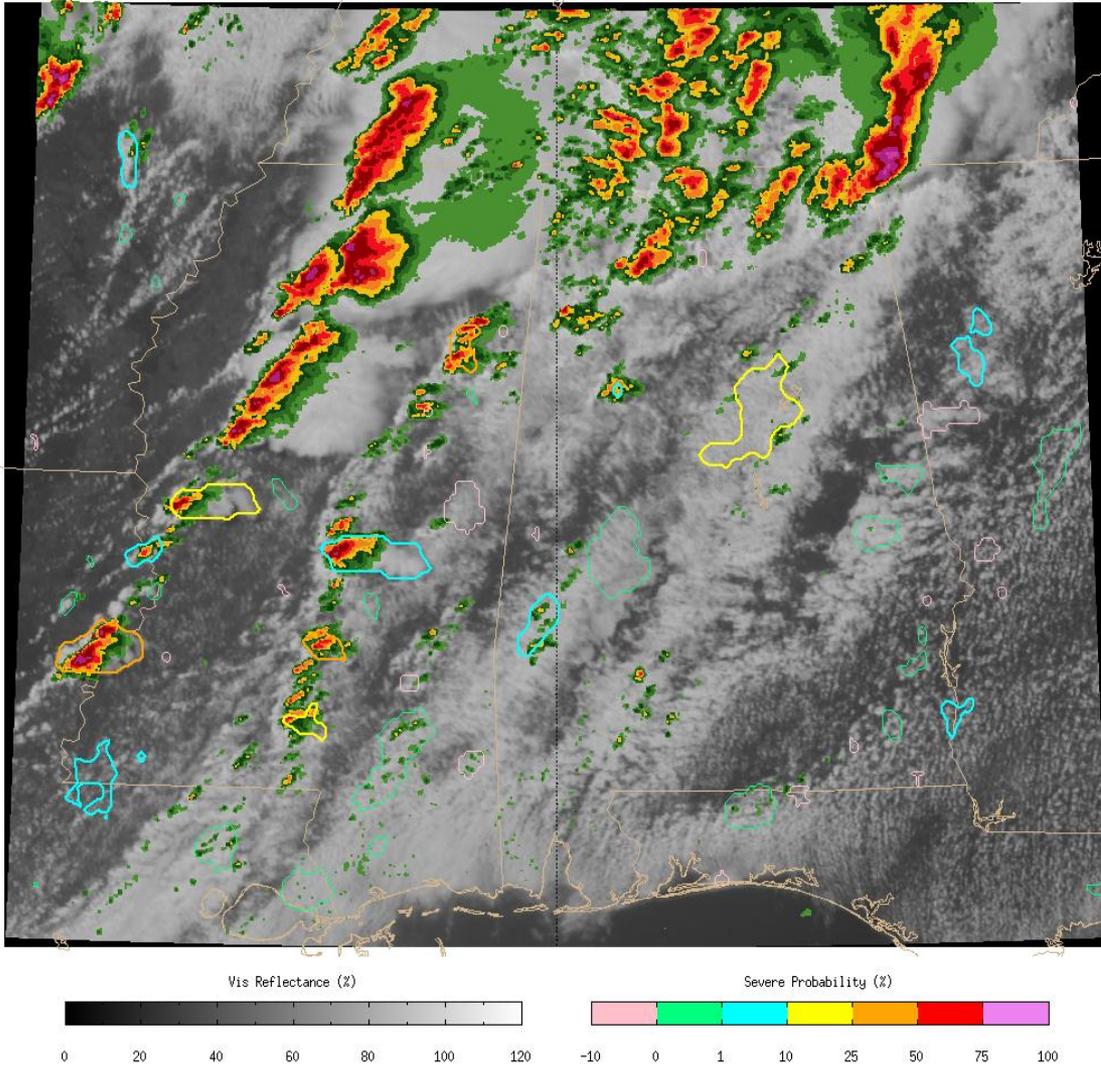


Severe Convection: GOES-R Impact



The improved capabilities offered by GOES-R will make this approach even more effective

GOES-13 Severe Storm Probability_20110427_1833_UTC



•Research is ongoing to incorporate meso-scale model (Rapid Refresh) and NEXRAD into the Naïve Bayes Model.

•Efforts are also focused on improving automated cloud object/storm tracking procedure (GOES-R will help a lot).

•Efforts will also focus on developing an effective visualization method.

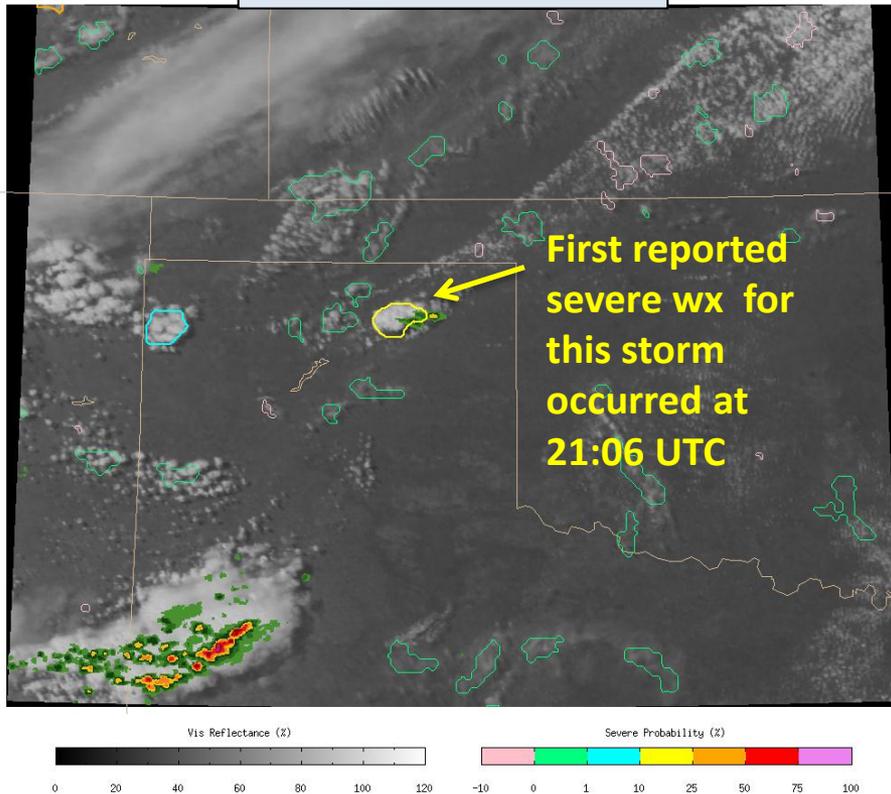
Bayes Probabilistic Model Output: 15 May 2009 Case Study

A severe thunderstorm warning was issued at 20:07 UTC based on NEXRAD indicated signatures received at 20:06 UTC. The GOES severe weather probability indicated an enhanced probability as early as 19:45 UTC (21 minutes prior to NEXRAD signatures).

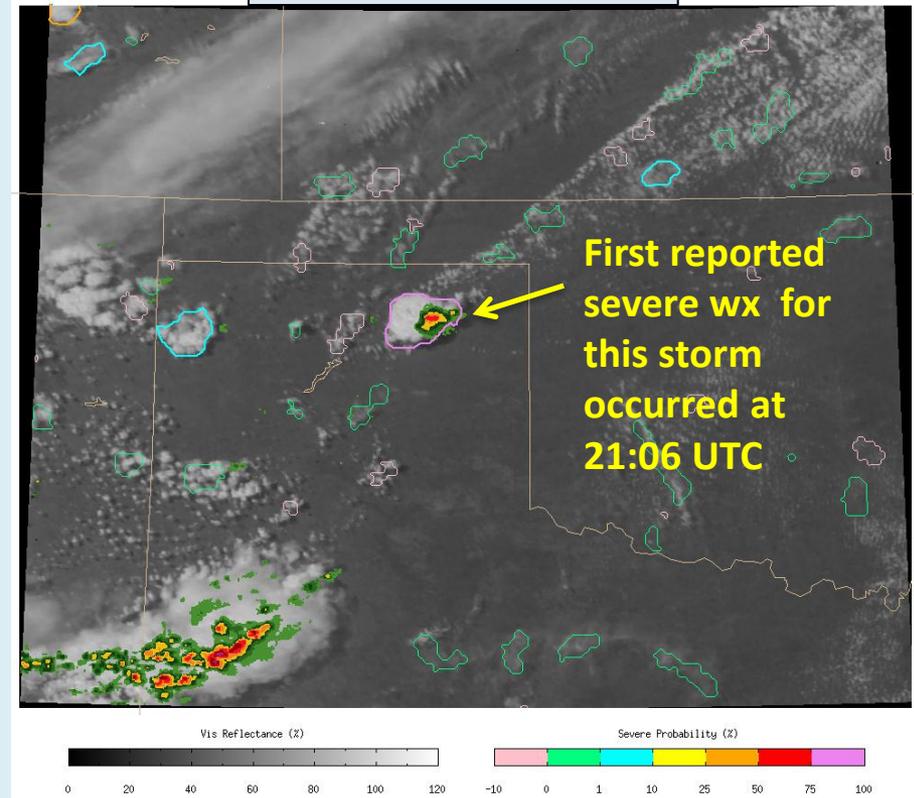
GOES-12 1-km Vis, NEXRAD
Composite Reflectivity, and Probability
of Severe Development

GOES-12 1-km Vis, NEXRAD
Composite Reflectivity, and Probability
of Severe Development

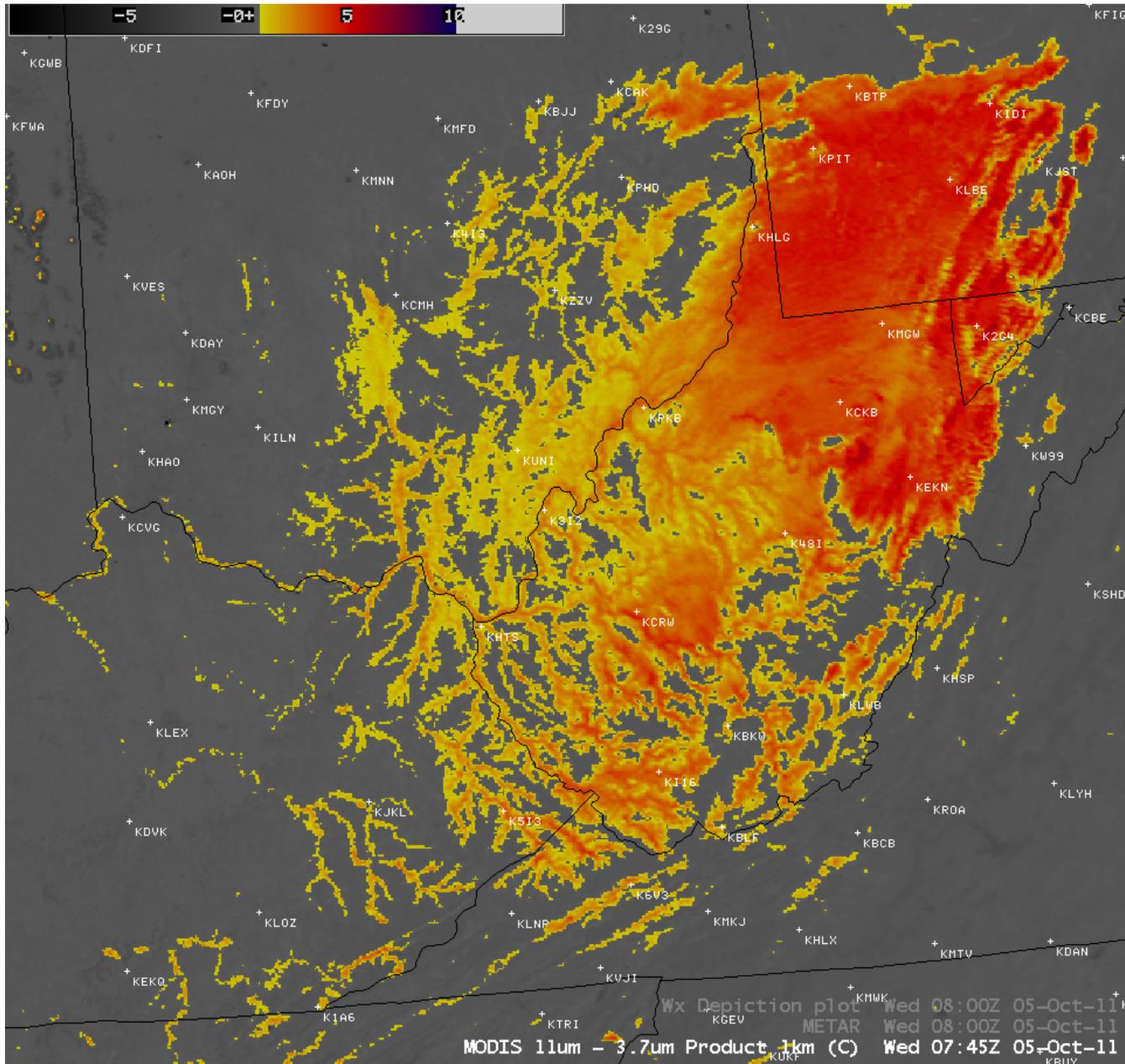
1932 UTC



1945 UTC



Fog/Low Cloud: GOES-R Impact

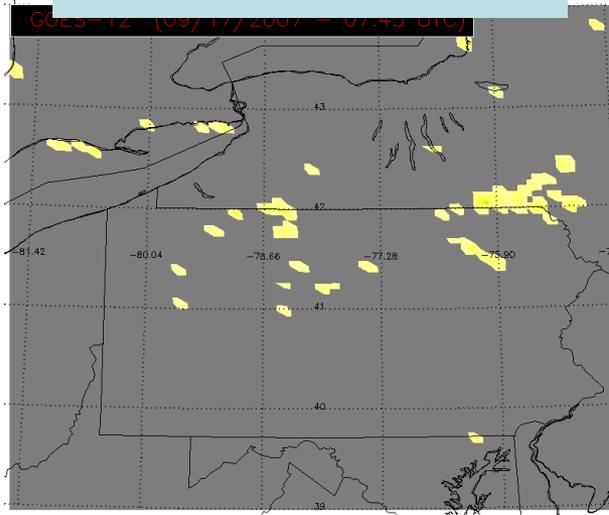


GOES-R Fog Detection

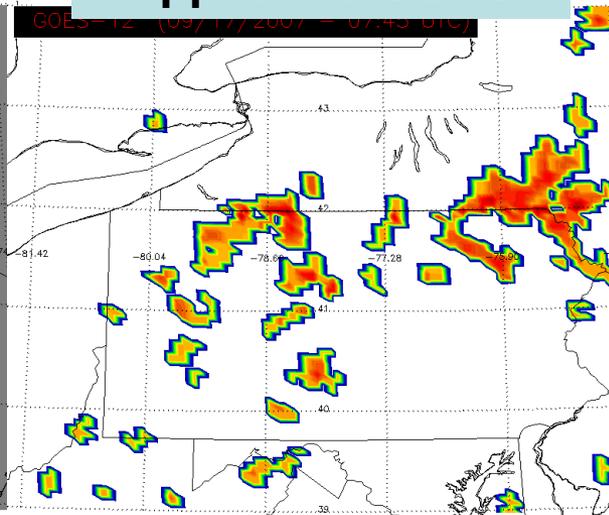
The GOES-R fog detection product will significantly improve geostationary satellite fog monitoring capabilities because:

- **Improved algorithm technology** - the GOES-R algorithm provides quantitative information on fog probability, while heritage GOES fog detection products are more qualitative in nature
- **Improved sensor technology** - the ABI has greatly improved spectral information, spatial resolution, and temporal resolution

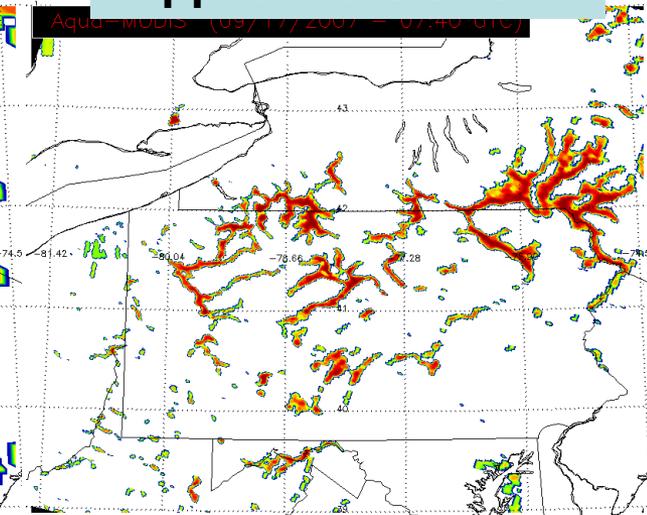
Heritage GOES Fog Detection



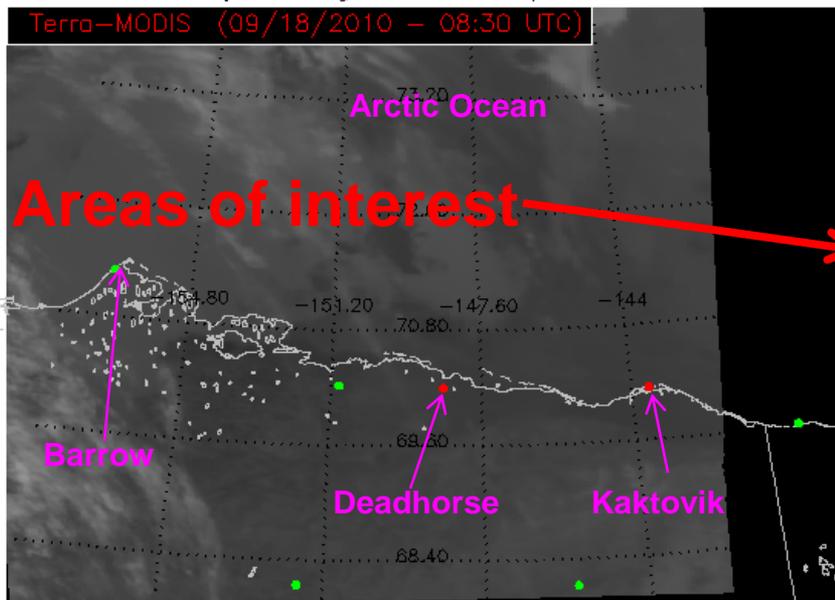
GOES-R Algorithm Applied to GOES



GOES-R Algorithm Applied to GOES-R



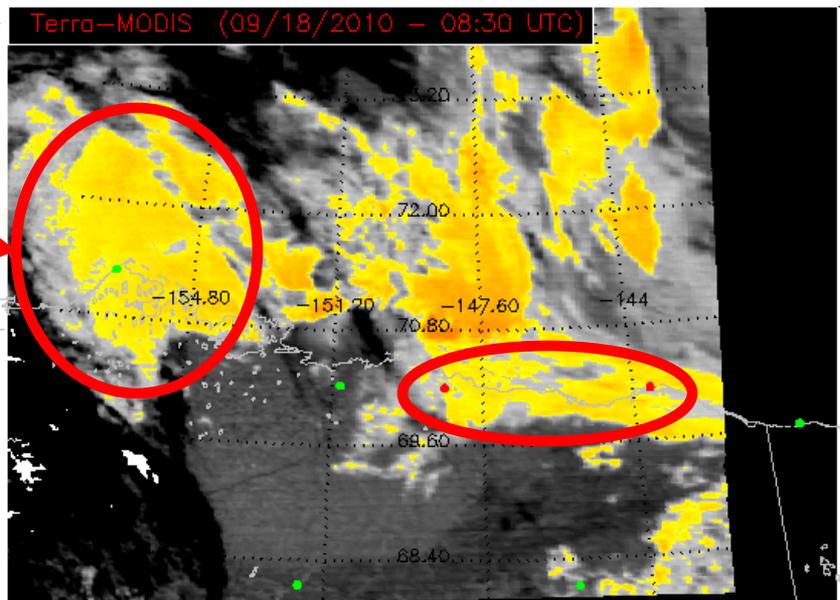
11 μ m Brightness Temperature



Aviation Flight Rule Category



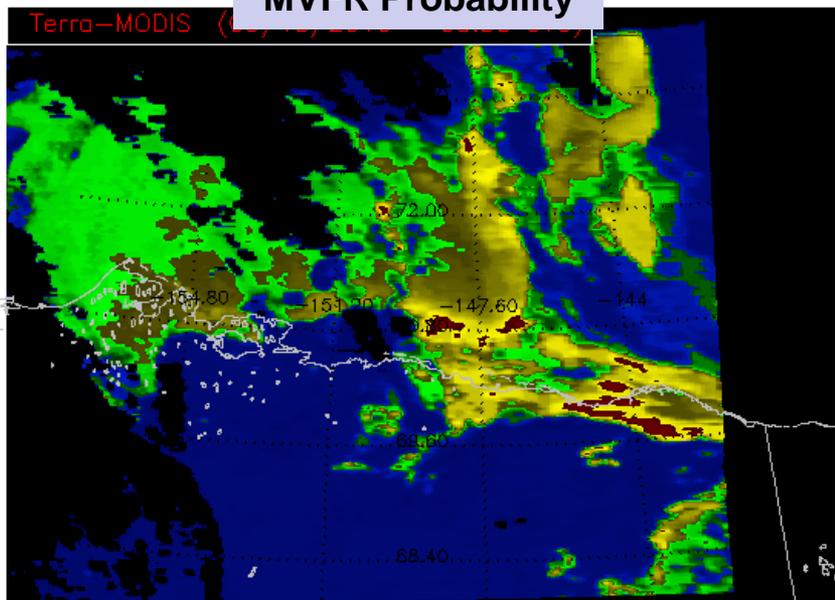
3.9-11 micron BTD



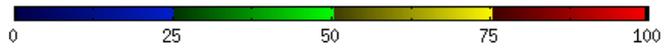
3,9-11 micron BTD [K]



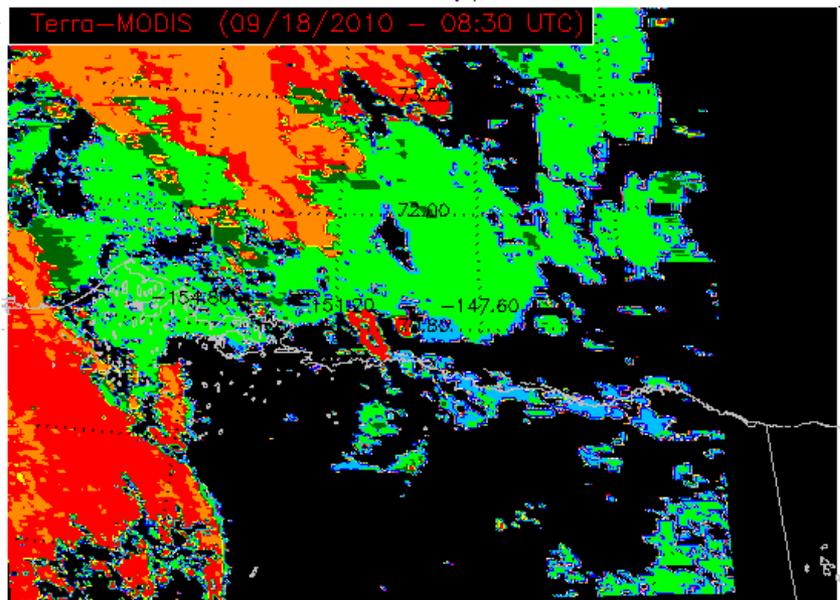
MVFR Probability



Fog Probability [%]



Cloud Type

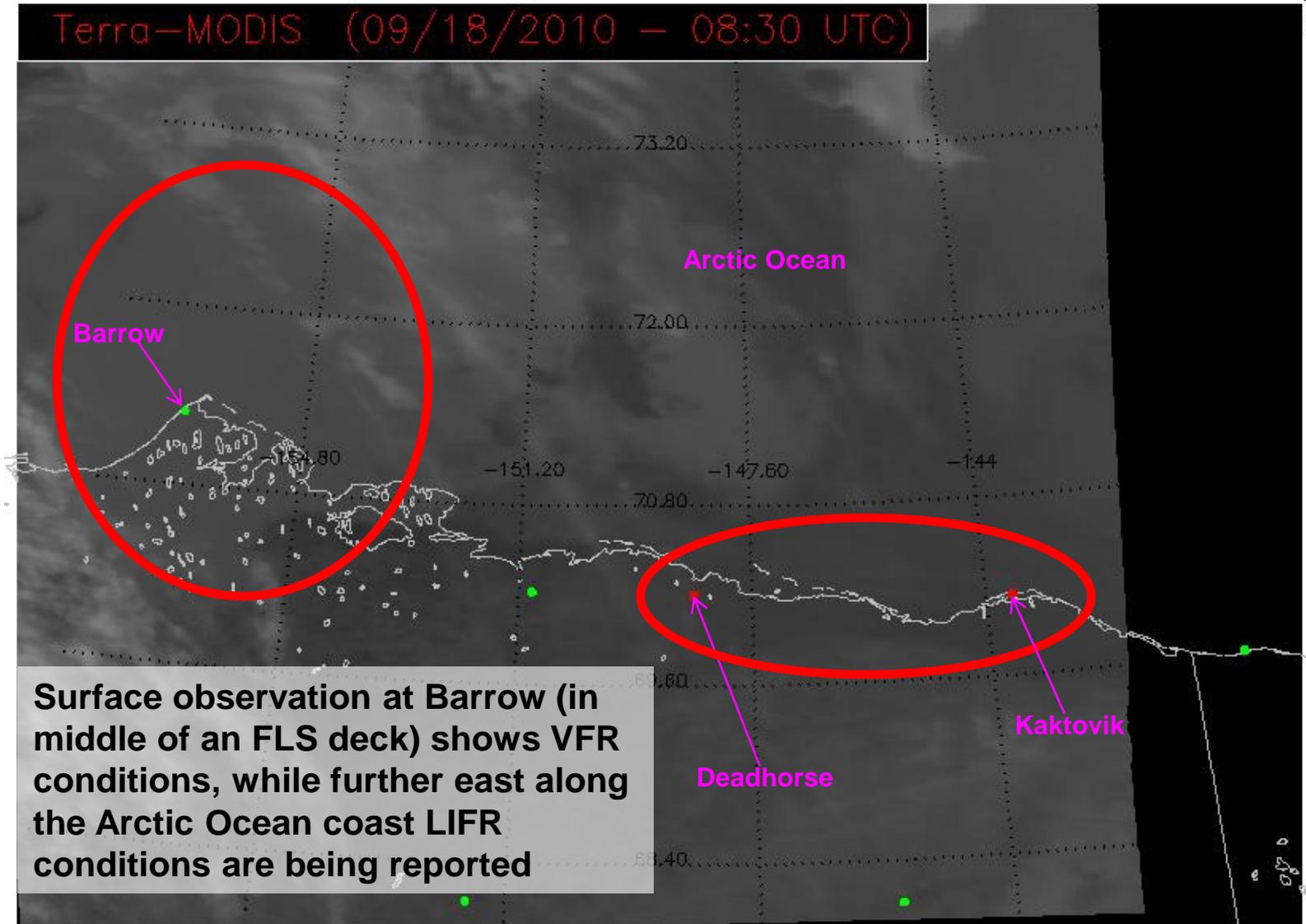


Cloud Type



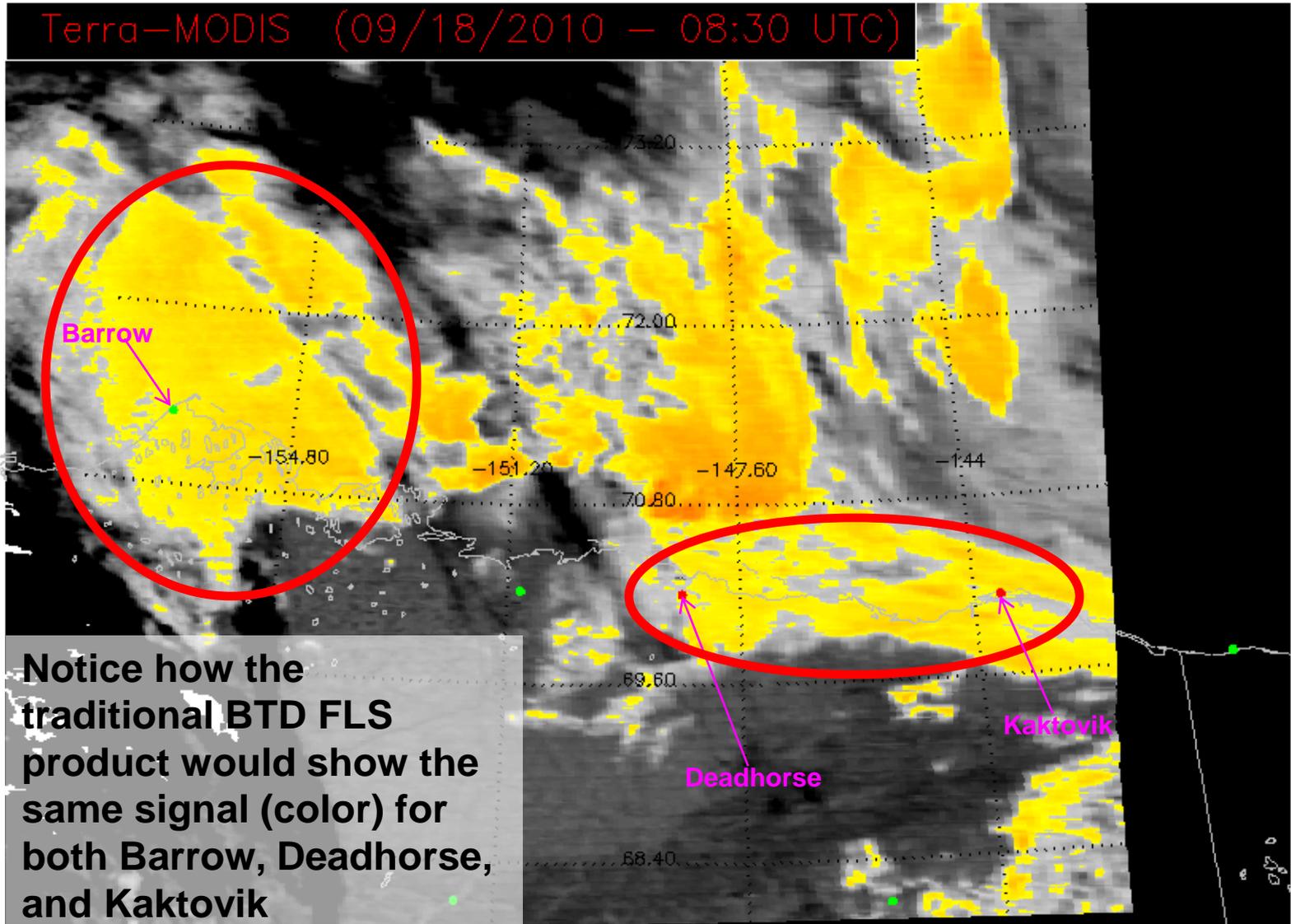
11 μ m Brightness Temperature

Terra-MODIS (09/18/2010 - 08:30 UTC)



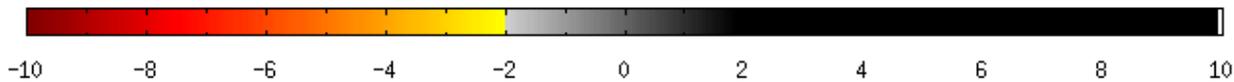
3.9–11 micron BTD

Terra-MODIS (09/18/2010 – 08:30 UTC)



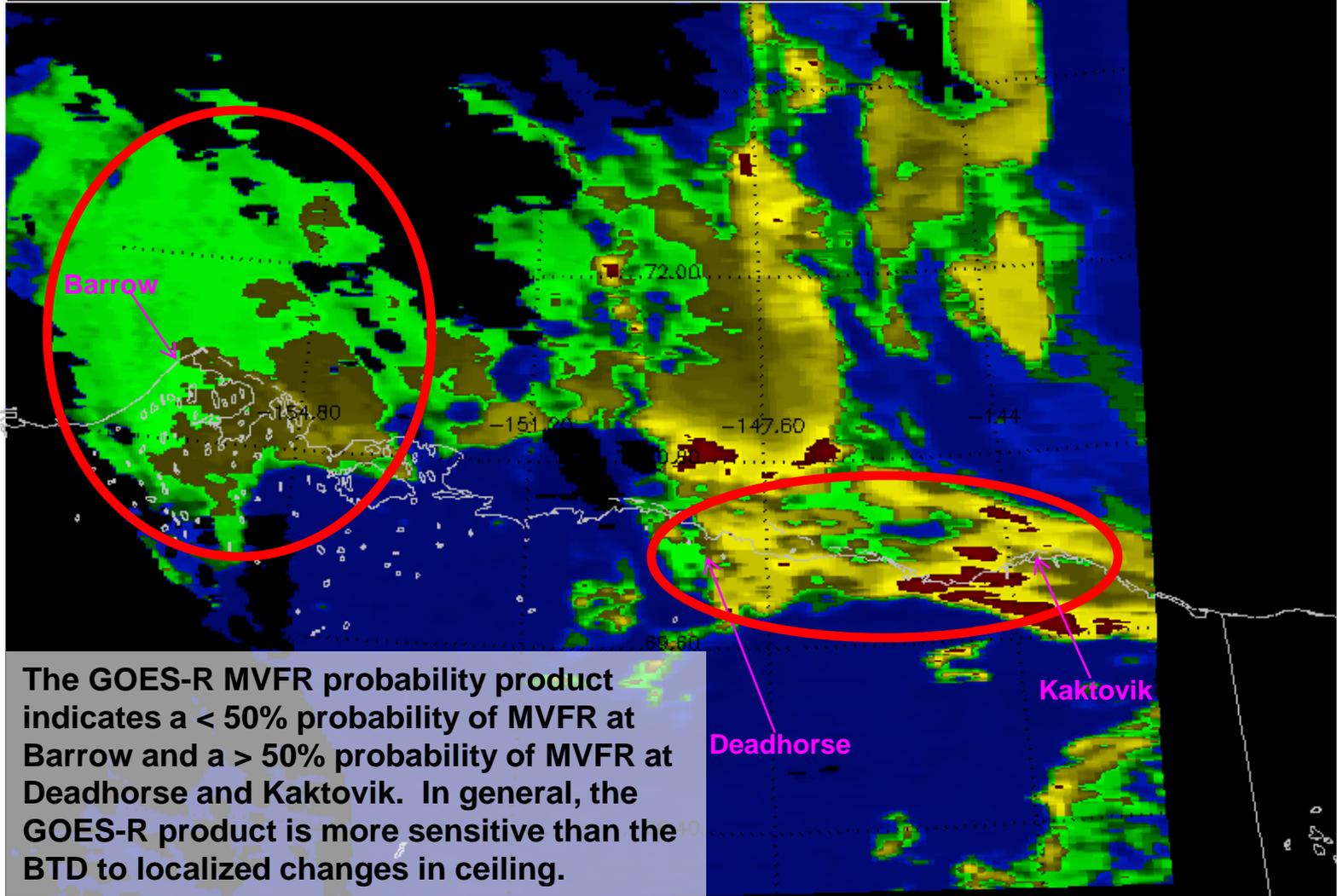
Notice how the traditional BTD FLS product would show the same signal (color) for both Barrow, Deadhorse, and Kaktovik

3,9-11 micron BTD [K]

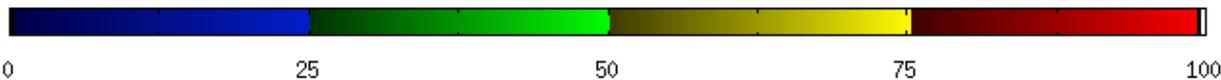


MVFR Probability

Terra-MODIS (09/18/2010 - 08:30 UTC)



Fog Probability [%]

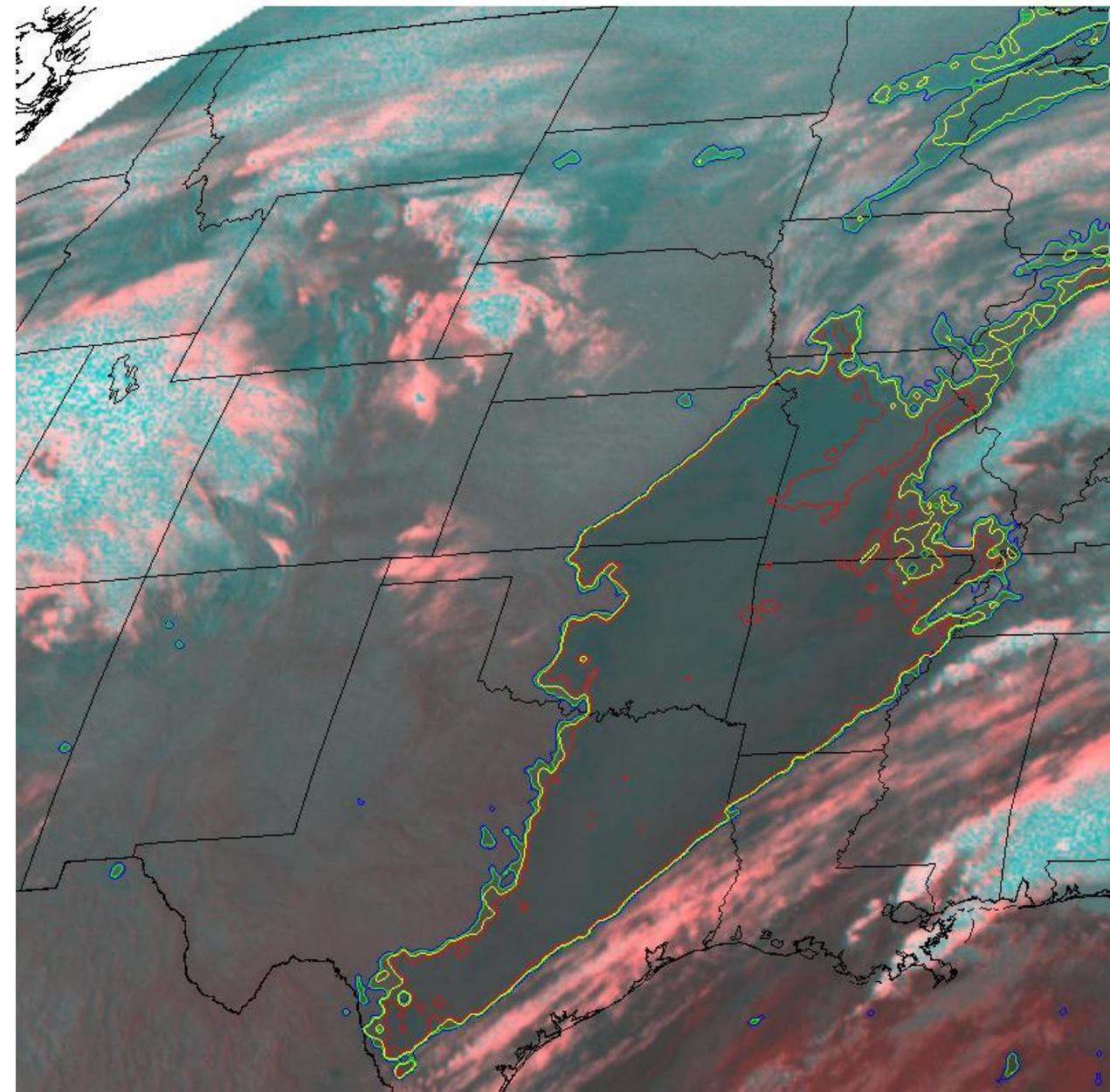


GEOCATLv0.80

GOES-12 2009-12-13 06:15:00

Daytime RGB (0.65 μ m Refl./3.9 μ m Refl./11 μ m BT)

Nighttime RGB (3.9 μ m emiss/11 μ m BT/11 μ m BT)



- The quantitative assessment of cloud ceiling can be overlaid on top of imagery to make the product more appealing to forecasters.

- The ability to contour the IFR and MVFR probabilities will soon be available in AWIPS.

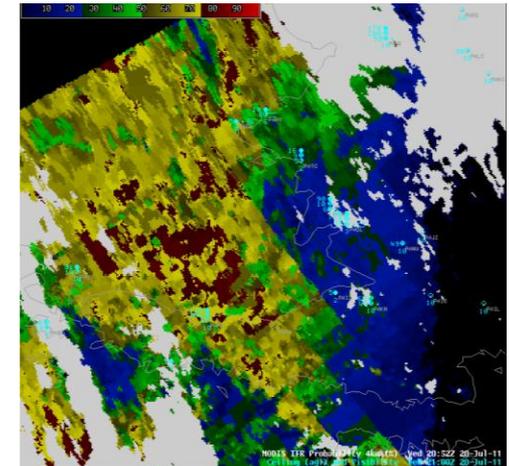
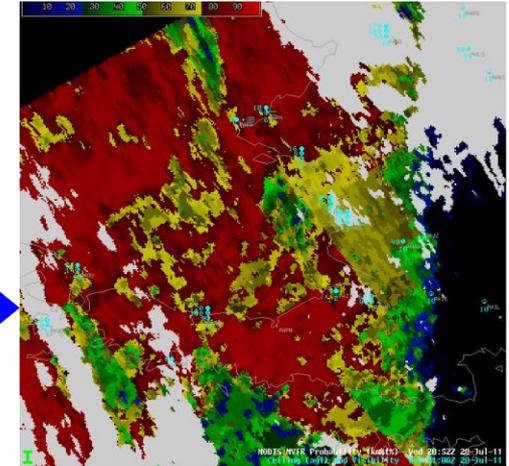
Fused Fog/Low Cloud Detection Approach (development plan)



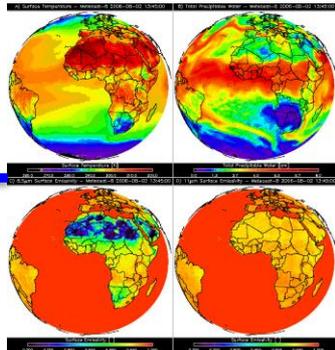
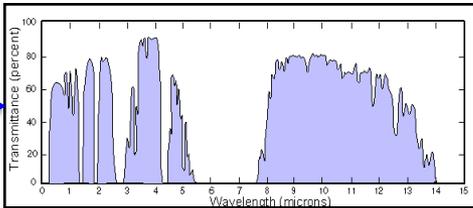
MVFR and IFR
Probability

ABI channels 2, 7, 14
Cloud Mask
Cloud Phase
Solar zenith angle

Data Fusion
Using Naïve
Bayesian
Model



Clear Sky RTM Output

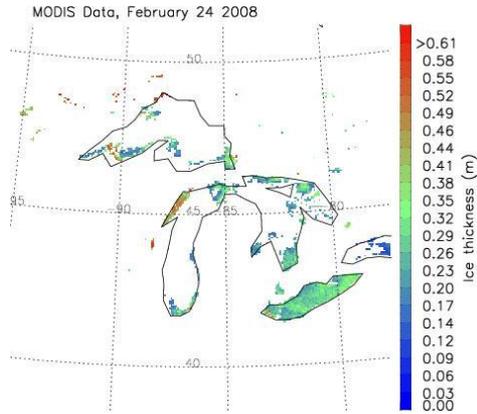


-NWP Data (add additional fields)
-DEM
-SST Data
-Surface Emissivity Data

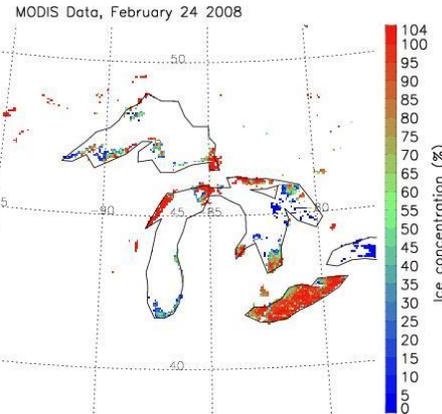
MODIS True Color Image



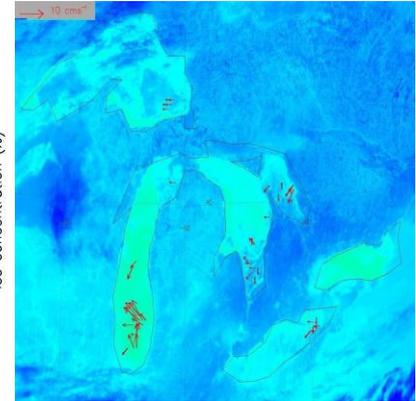
Ice Thickness (m)



Ice Concentration (%)

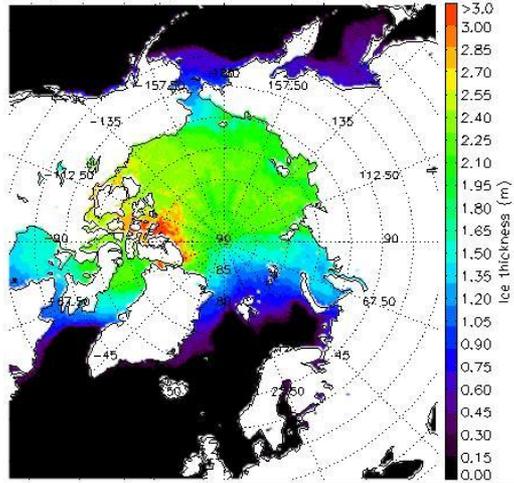


Ice Motion (cm/s)

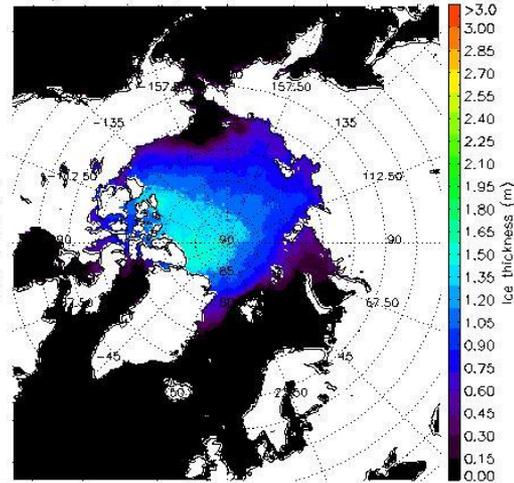


MODIS Aqua Data on February 24, 2008 except for ice motion that is from February 27, 2003.

03/2004 0400 LST, NOAA 16



10/2004 0400 LST, NOAA 16



Arctic Sea Ice Thickness (m) for March (left) and October (right), 2004.

- The algorithms of estimating sea and lake ice concentration, thickness, and motion have been developed for GOES-R ABI. (Wang, X., J. Key, and Y. Liu, 2009, A thermodynamic model for estimating sea and lake ice thickness with optical satellite data, JGR-Ocean, submitted, 2009)
- The algorithms have been tested and verified with proxy data from AVHRR, MODIS, and SEVIRI.
- Snow and ice products have been validated for NPOESS VIIRS with in-situ measurements from submarine and stations.
- A 23-year long dataset of ice products including ice extent, concentration, thickness/age, and volume has been generated for the Arctic ocean over 1982-2004.



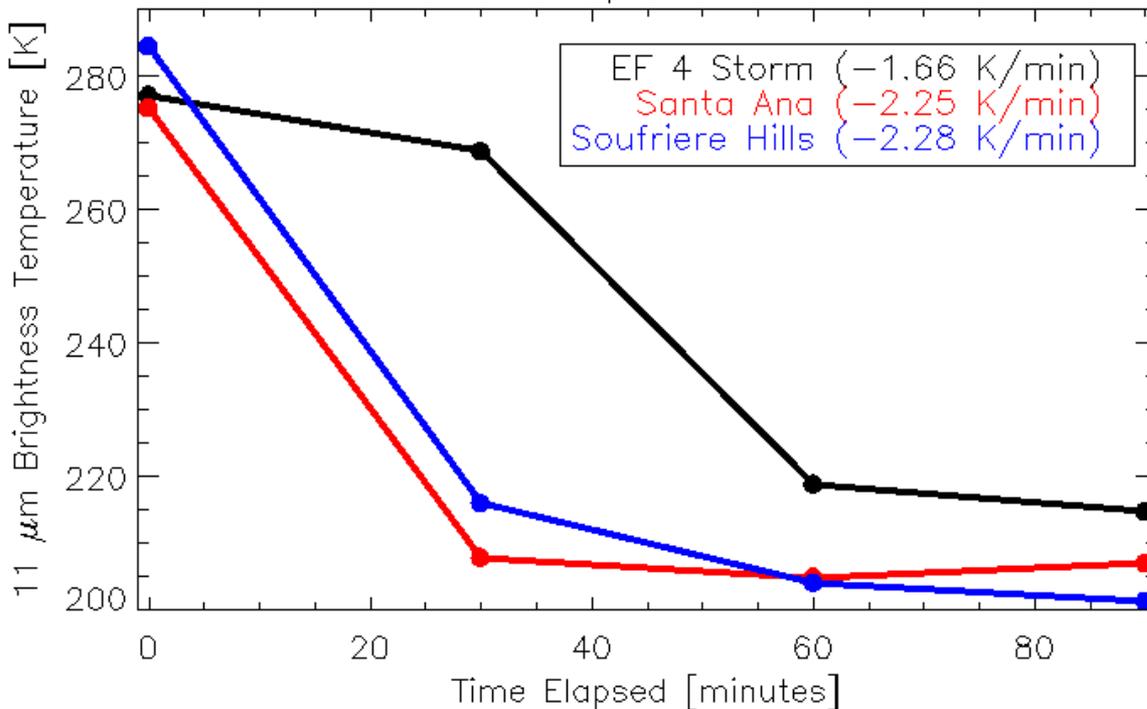
Summary

- Scientific creativity spawned while preparing for GOES-R is responsible for the development (and continued development) of new and exciting “fused” products for hazard assessment
- Quantitative products are needed to take full advantage of the GOES-R system (and the weather satellite constellation in general)
- Thanks to the Proving Ground, scientific developers and users are working more closely than ever

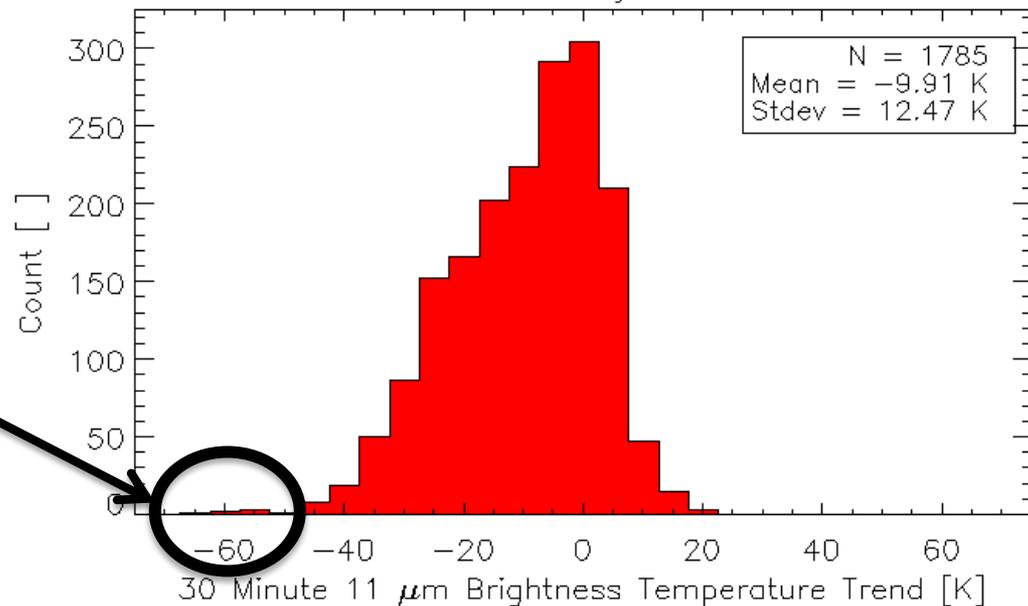


Back-up Slides

Cloud Temperature Trends



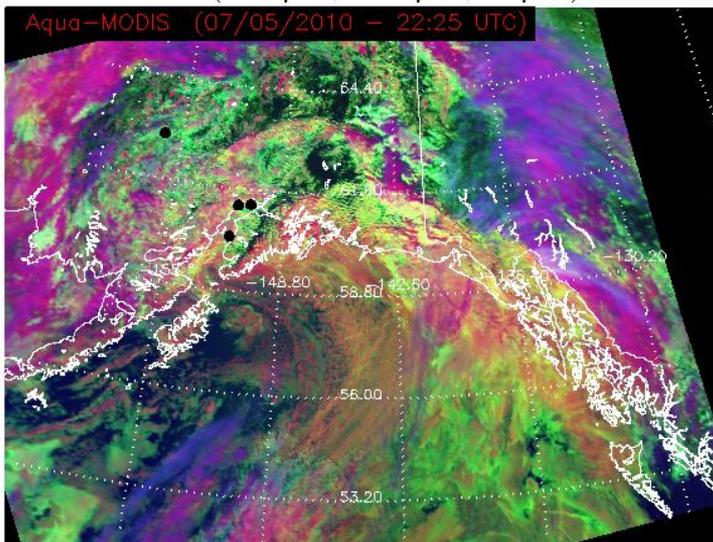
Convective Cloud Object Time Trends



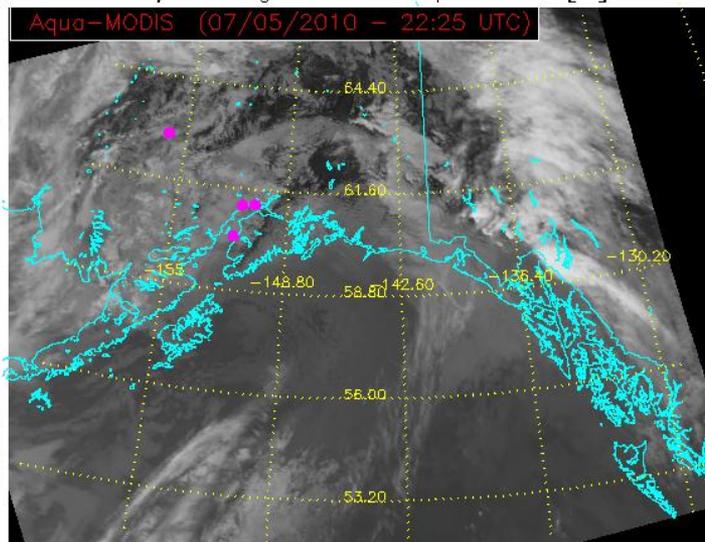
Extreme 30 minute decreases are associated with volcanic convection events.

Aqua-MODIS (July 05, 2010, 22:25 UTC)

RGB (0.65 μ m, 3.75 μ m, 11 μ m)



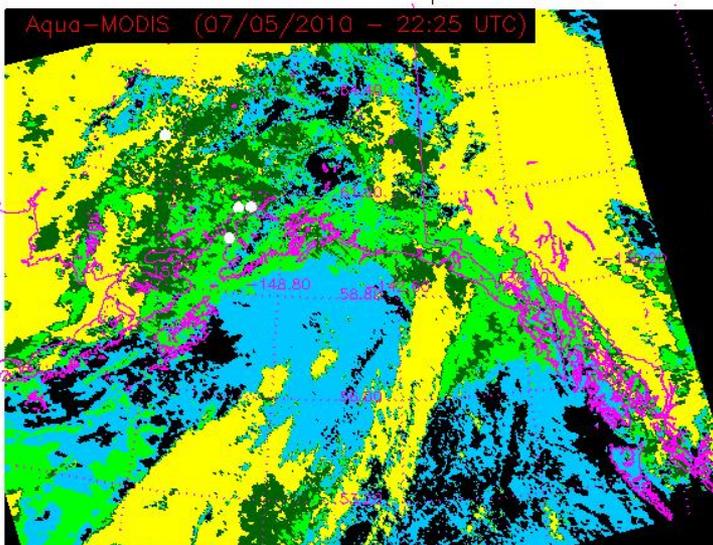
11 μ m Brightness Temperature [K]



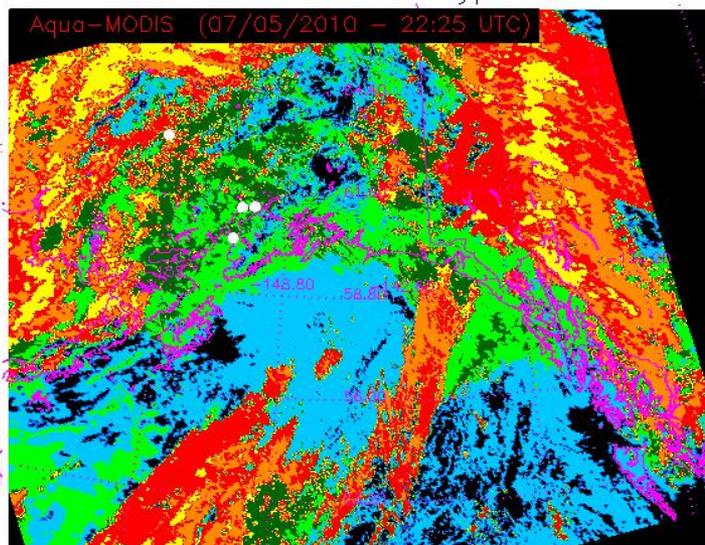
•Icing reports are denoted by the filled circles.

•All pilot reported occurrences of aircraft icing are coincident with supercooled liquid water or mixed phase clouds.

GOES-R Cloud Top Phase



GOES-R Cloud Type

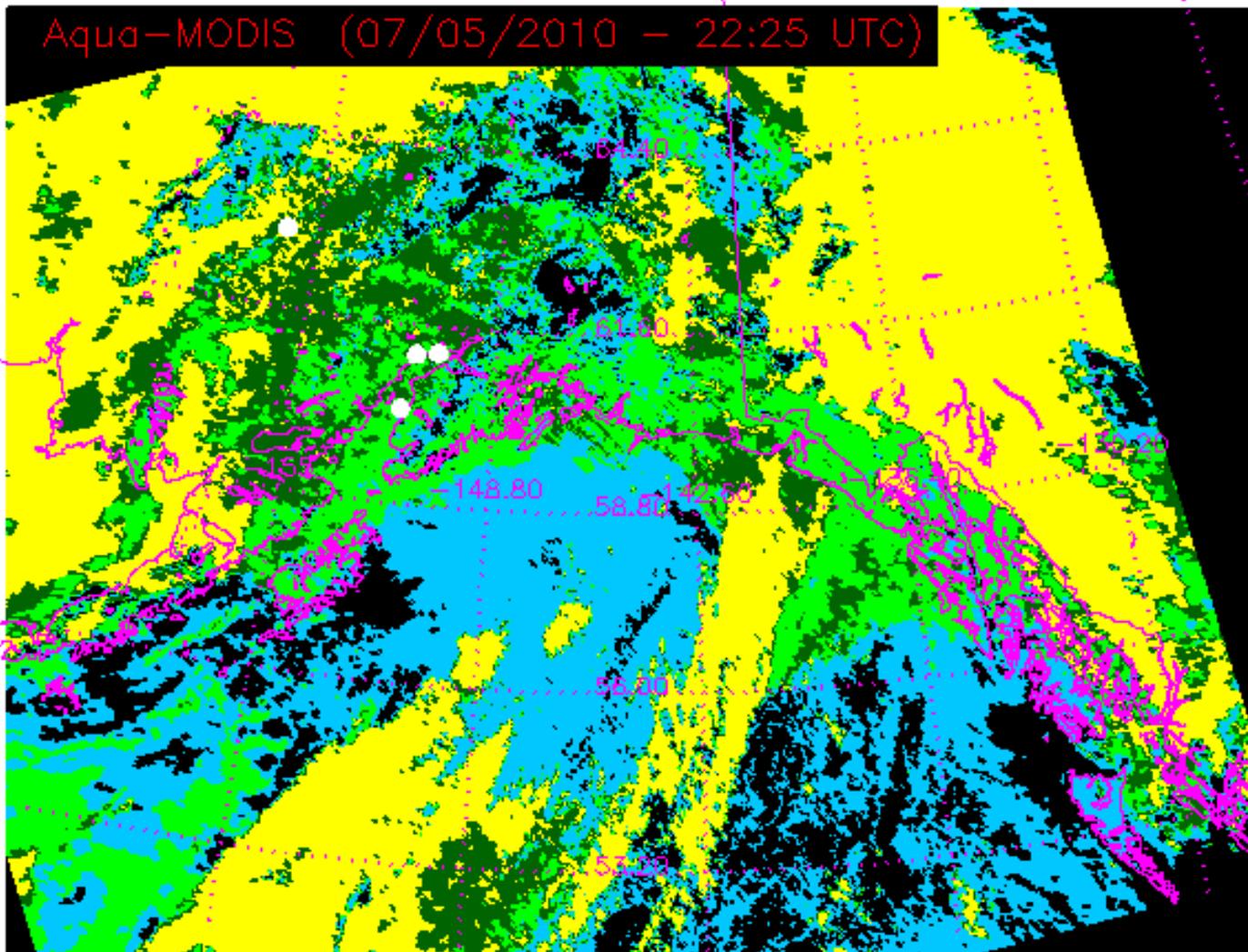


Clear Liquid Supercooled Mixed Ice Uncertain

Clear Sparse Liquid Supercooled Mixed Thick Ice Thin Ice Multi-layered

GOES-R Cloud Top Phase

Aqua-MODIS (07/05/2010 - 22:25 UTC)



- Icing reports are denoted by the filled circles.
- All pilot reported occurrences of aircraft icing are coincident with supercooled liquid water or mixed phase clouds.

Clear Liquid Supercooled Mixed Ice Uncertain