GOES-R Satellites: Providing Tools for Enhanced Aviation Decision Support

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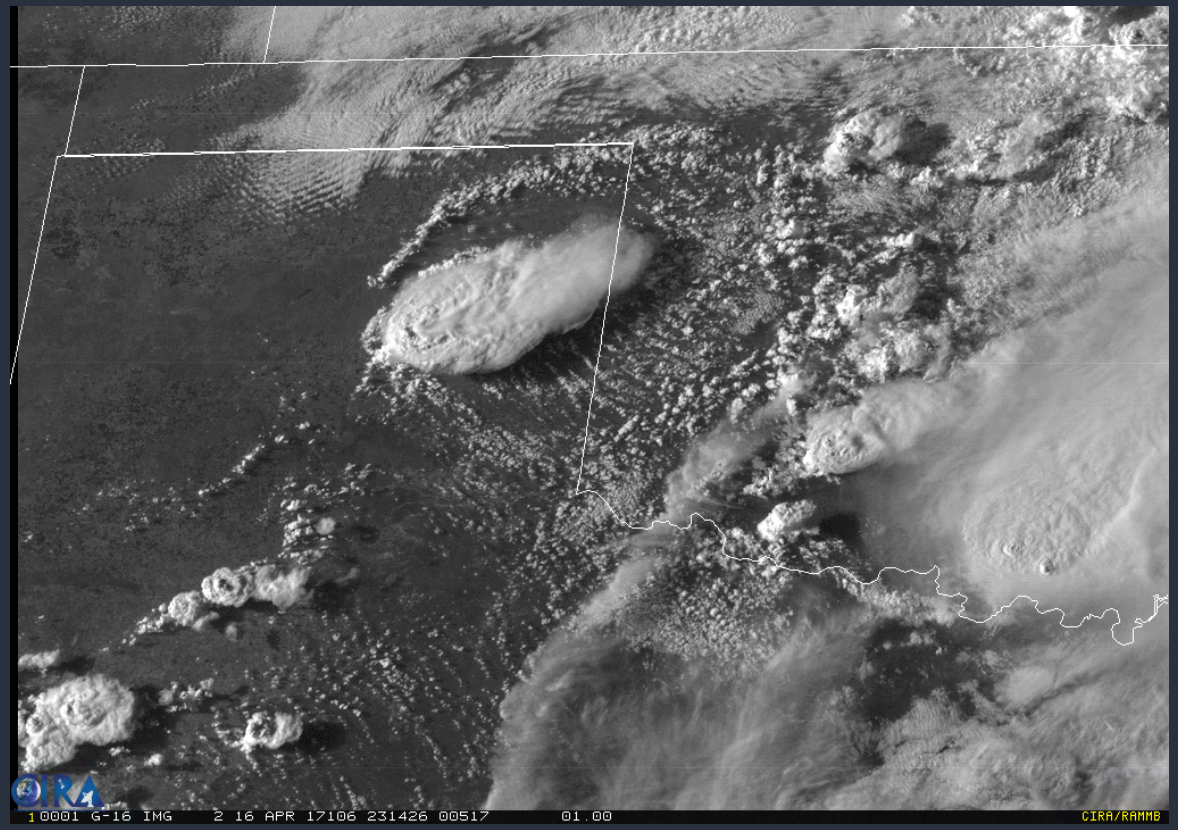
NOAA
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

What is GOES-R?

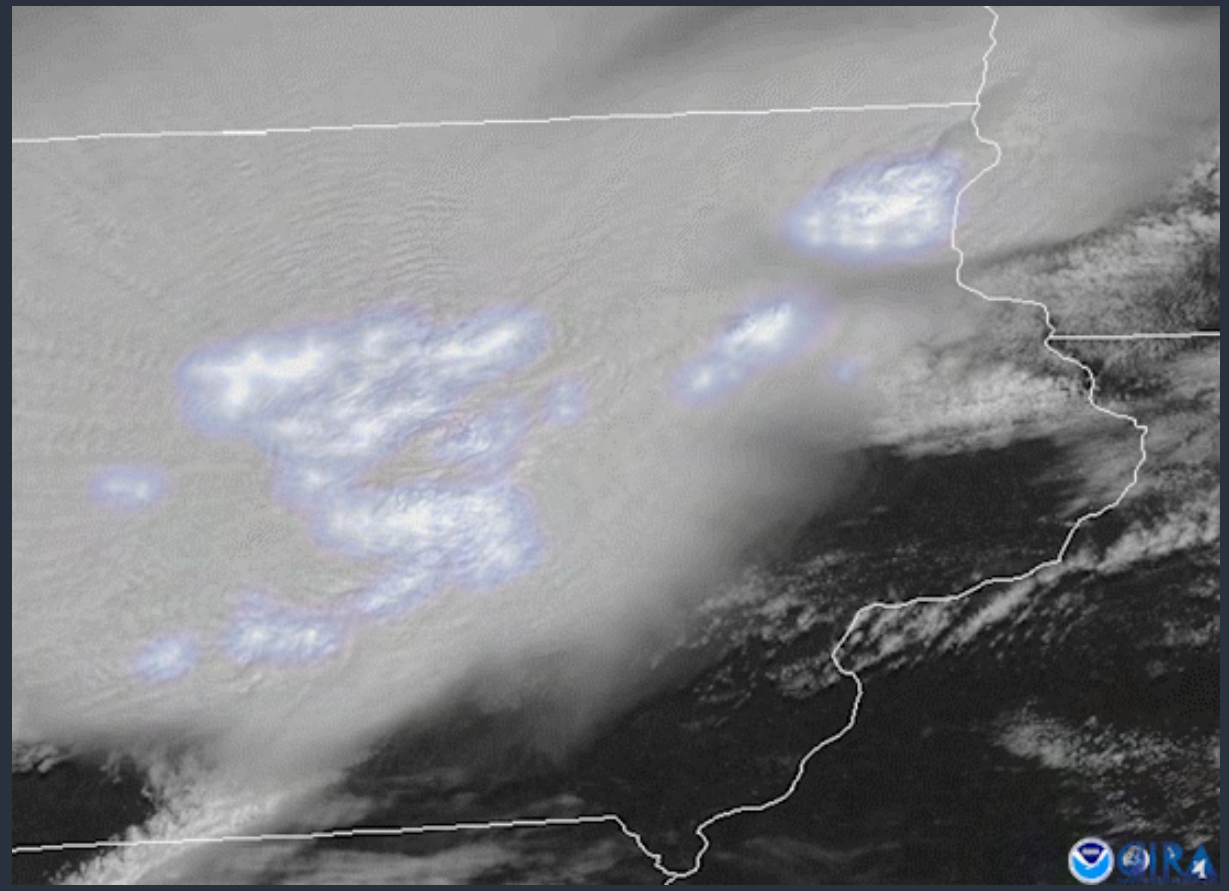
- NOAA's operational geostationary satellite program
- Provides geostationary coverage from GOES-East and GOES-West, covering from the coast of Africa to New Zealand
- The Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI) provides 2 km IR data and 500 m VIS data in 16 spectral channels
- Full Disk imagery every 10 mins, CONUS every 5 mins, and two Mesoscale sectors each with 1-min updates



GOES-16 ABI visible imagery in a 1-min Mesoscale sector over north Texas from 16 April 2017

What is GOES-R?

- GOES-R series satellites also carry the Geostationary Lightning Mapper (GLM)
- It provides continuous monitoring of lightning activity
- The domain is a little smaller than the ABI, but it still covers all of CONUS and much of the Atlantic and east Pacific oceans



GOES-16 Visible with GLM Group Energy Density overlaid from the Midwest Derecho on 10 Aug. 2020

GOES-R Satellite Aviation Applications

1) Low cloud/fog monitoring (visibility and icing)

2) Volcanic ash detection and tracking

3) Convective storm monitoring

4) Turbulence detection

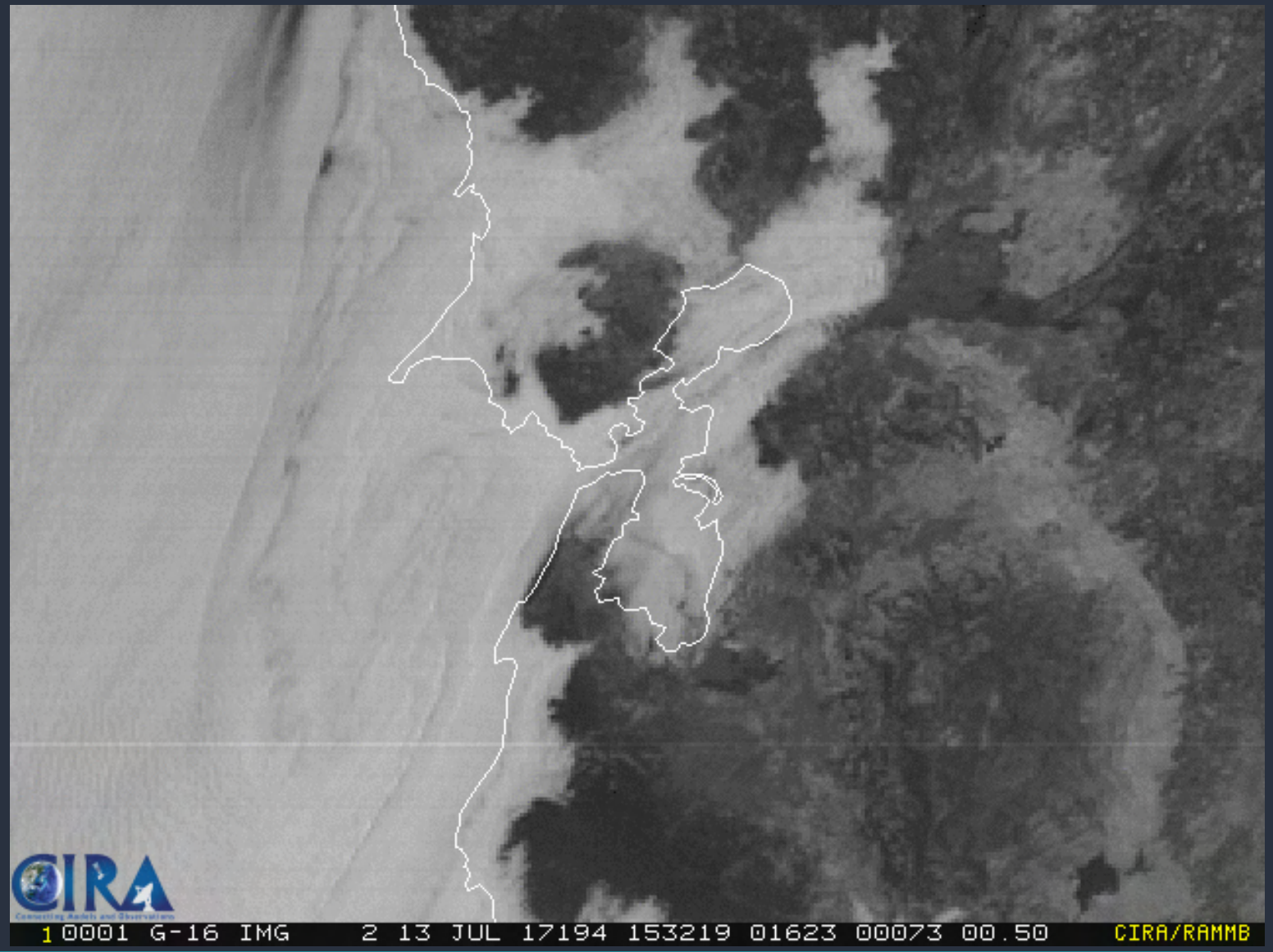
5) Three-dimensional distribution of clouds

<u>Two types of GOES-R products</u>

- Imagery, requiring qualitative analysis by an expert
- Quantitative products, or algorithms designed to provide value-added information to the user

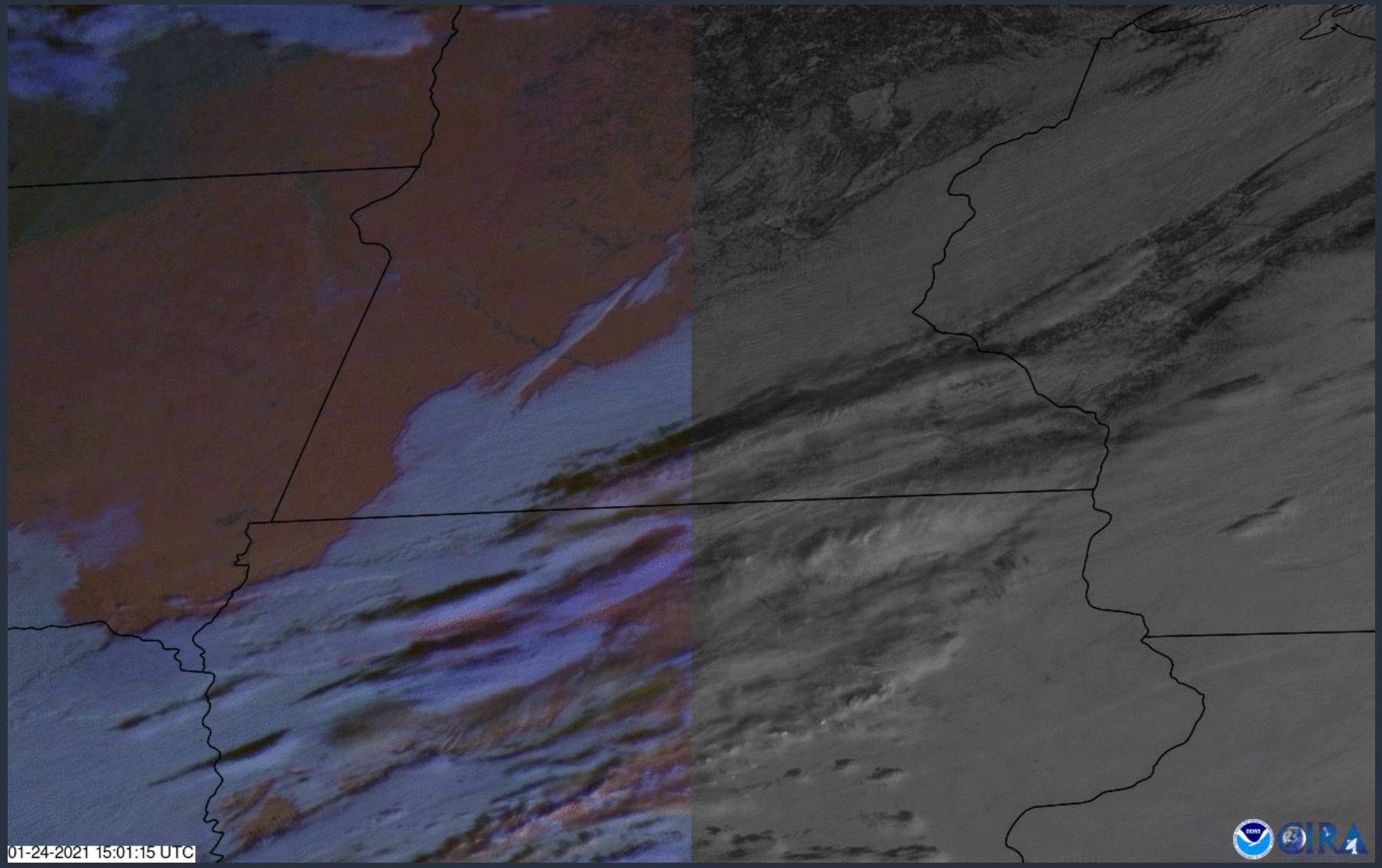
Low Cloud Monitoring – 13 July 2017 – SF Bay Area

- 500 m visible band provides very good spatial resolution for monitoring low clouds and stratus
- 5 min imagery over CONUS (this example) and 1 min imagery in Meso sectors also means the latency is very low
- Here, forecasters in SFO may be able to use this imagery to anticipate stratus dissipation



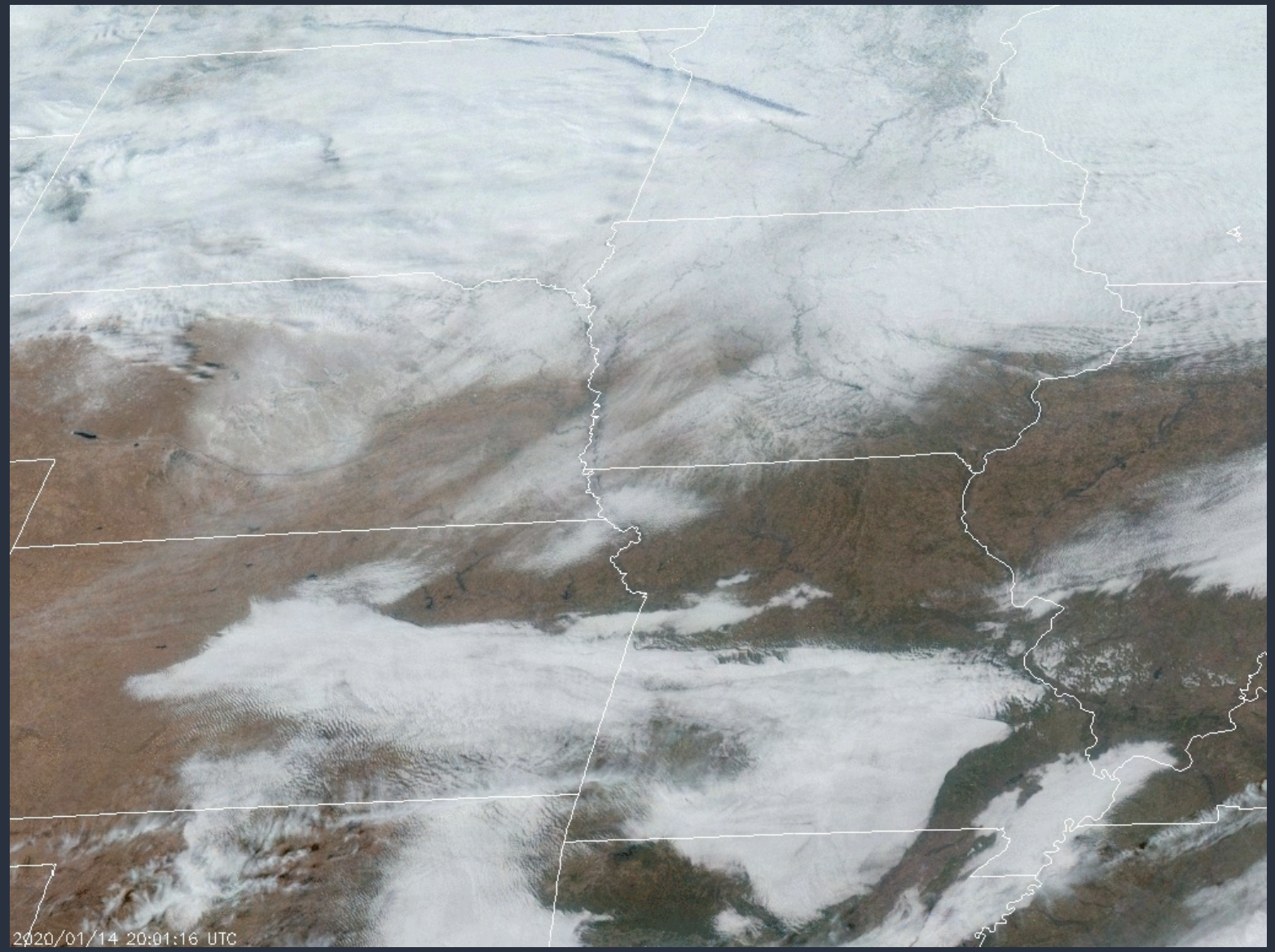
Low Clouds over Snow – 24 Jan. 2021 – Minnesota/Iowa

- Day Snow/Fog RGB
- RGBs like this provide easier-to-interpret scenes compared to VIS alone
- For this RGB, snow is red/pink and low clouds are white
- This and other RGBs are available on the RAMMB SLIDER page: http://rammb-slider.cira.colostate.edu



Low Clouds at night – 14 Jan. 2020 – Missouri Valley

- CIRA's GeoColor product provides one method for monitoring low clouds (blue) at night
- City lights are a static background (not actually detected by GOES-R instruments) primary for geolocation assistance

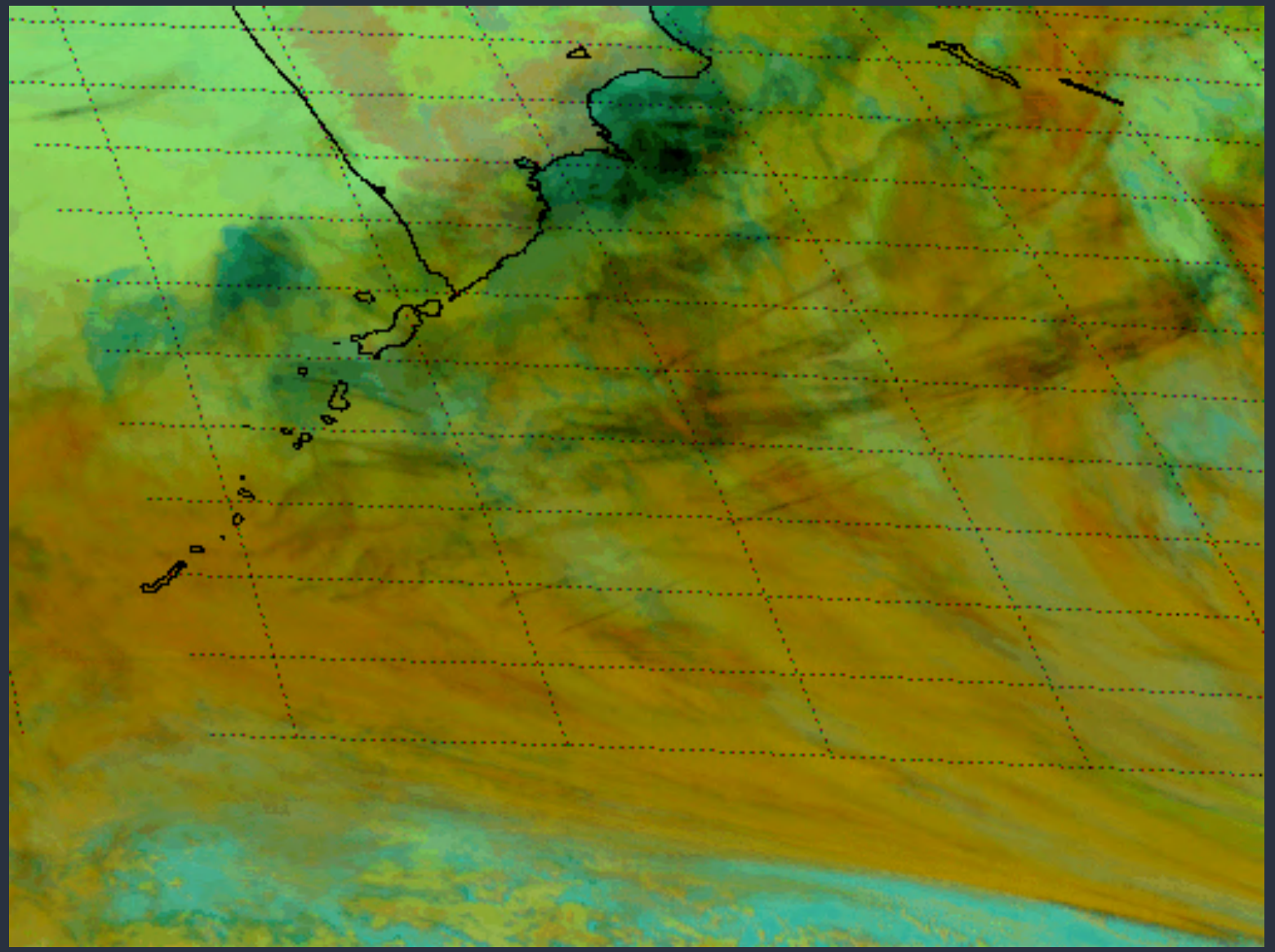


Eruption of Raikoke – June 2019 – NW Pacific – Himawari-8

- ABI/AHI provide many tools for monitoring volcanic ash
- This GeoColor example from Himawari shows the brown ash emerging over low clouds during the day

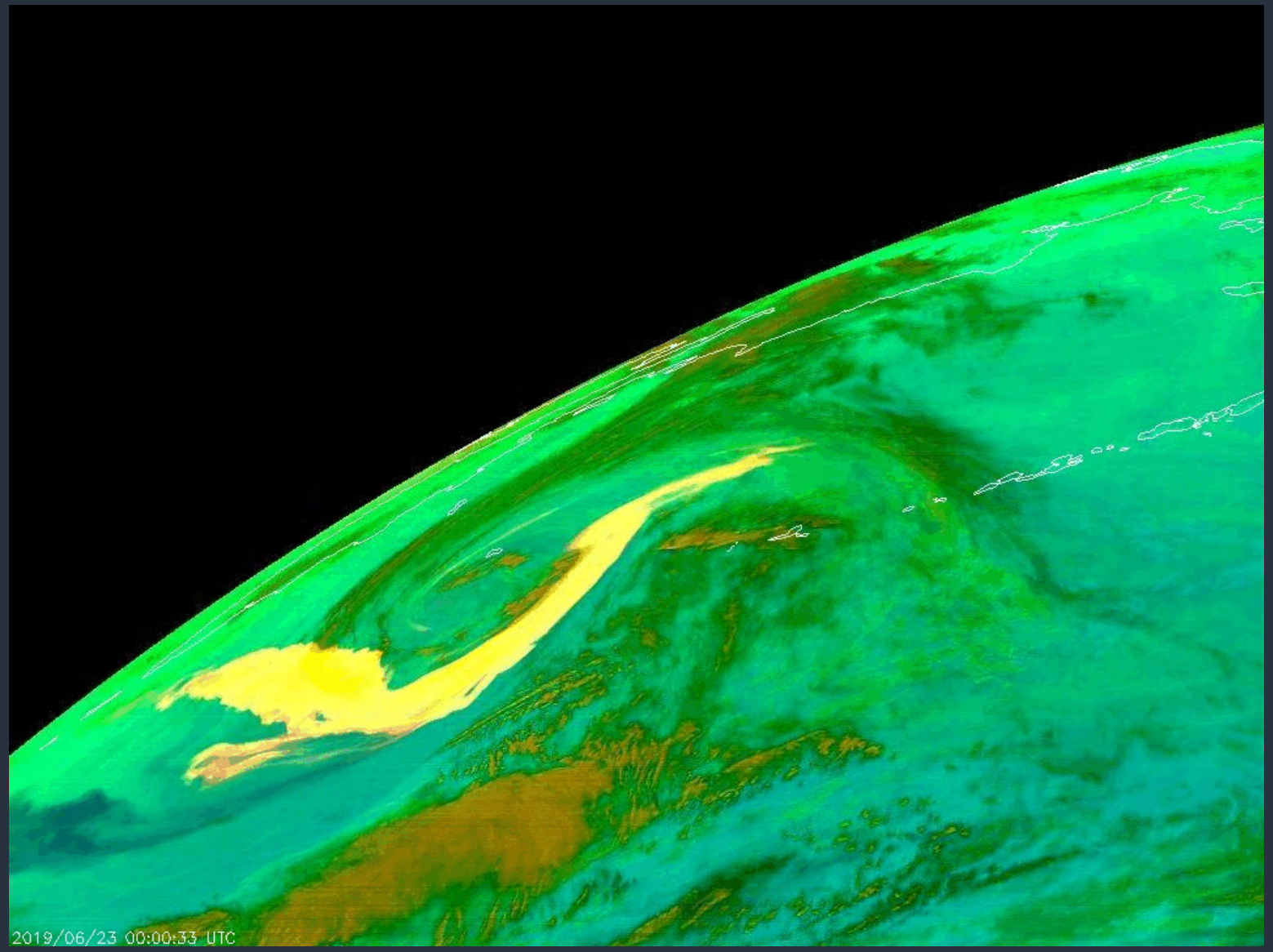
Eruption of Kambalny – March 2017 – Kamchatka – Himawari-8

- The Ash RGB uses IR bands, so is available 24/7
- Ash appears red/pink and sulfur dioxide (SO2) has a greenish tint
- This example also picks up on aircraft contrails



Raikoke Plume over the Aleutians – June 2019 - GOES-17 SO2 RGB

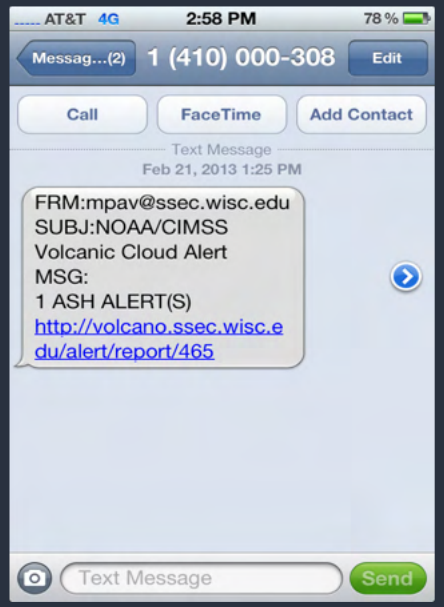
- In this SO2 RGB, SO2 and sulfate aerosols appear orange or yellow



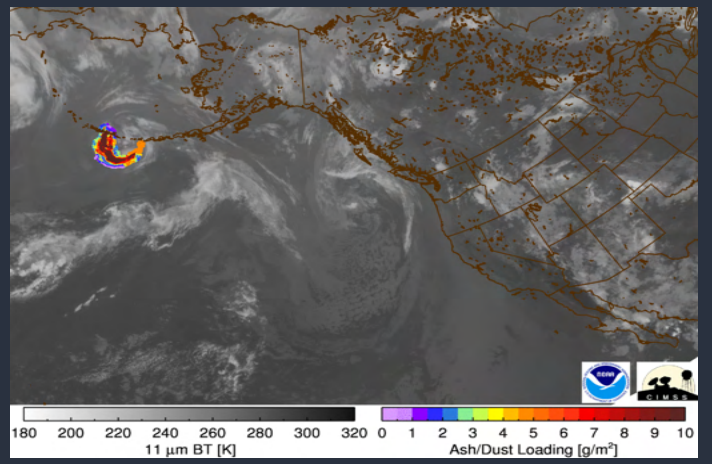
The VOLcanic Cloud Analysis Toolkit (VOLCAT)

Thermal Monitoring

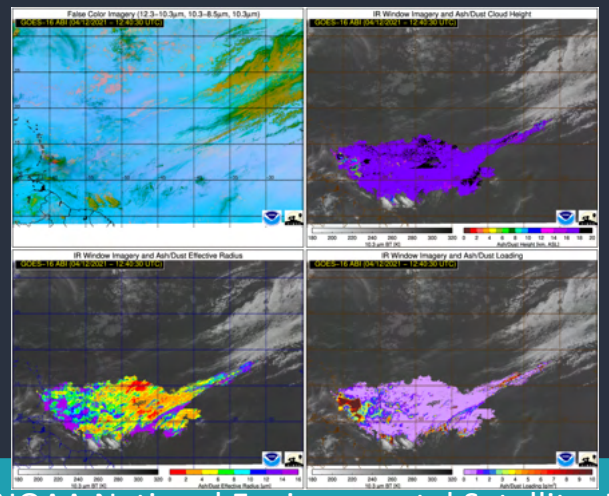
Eruption Alerts



Volcanic Cloud Tracking

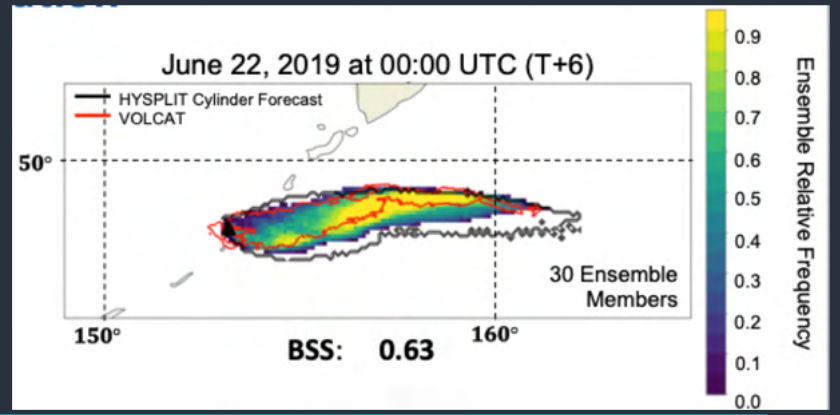


Volcanic Cloud Characterization



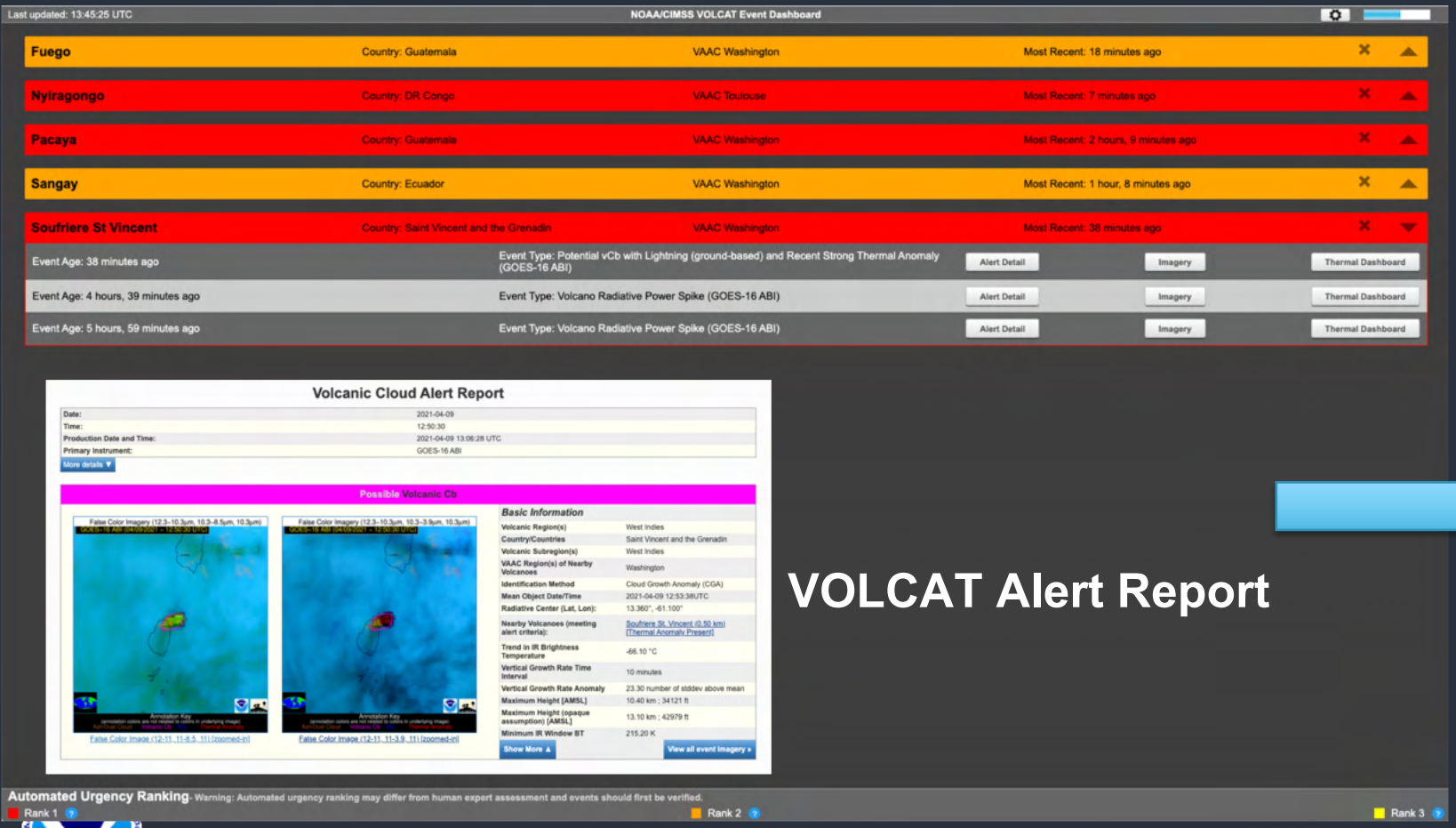
- VOLCAT was developed by Mike Pavolonis (NESDIS/STAR) and operated by UW-CIMSS

Dispersion & Transport Forecasting



Operational Applications

VOLCAT Event Dashboard



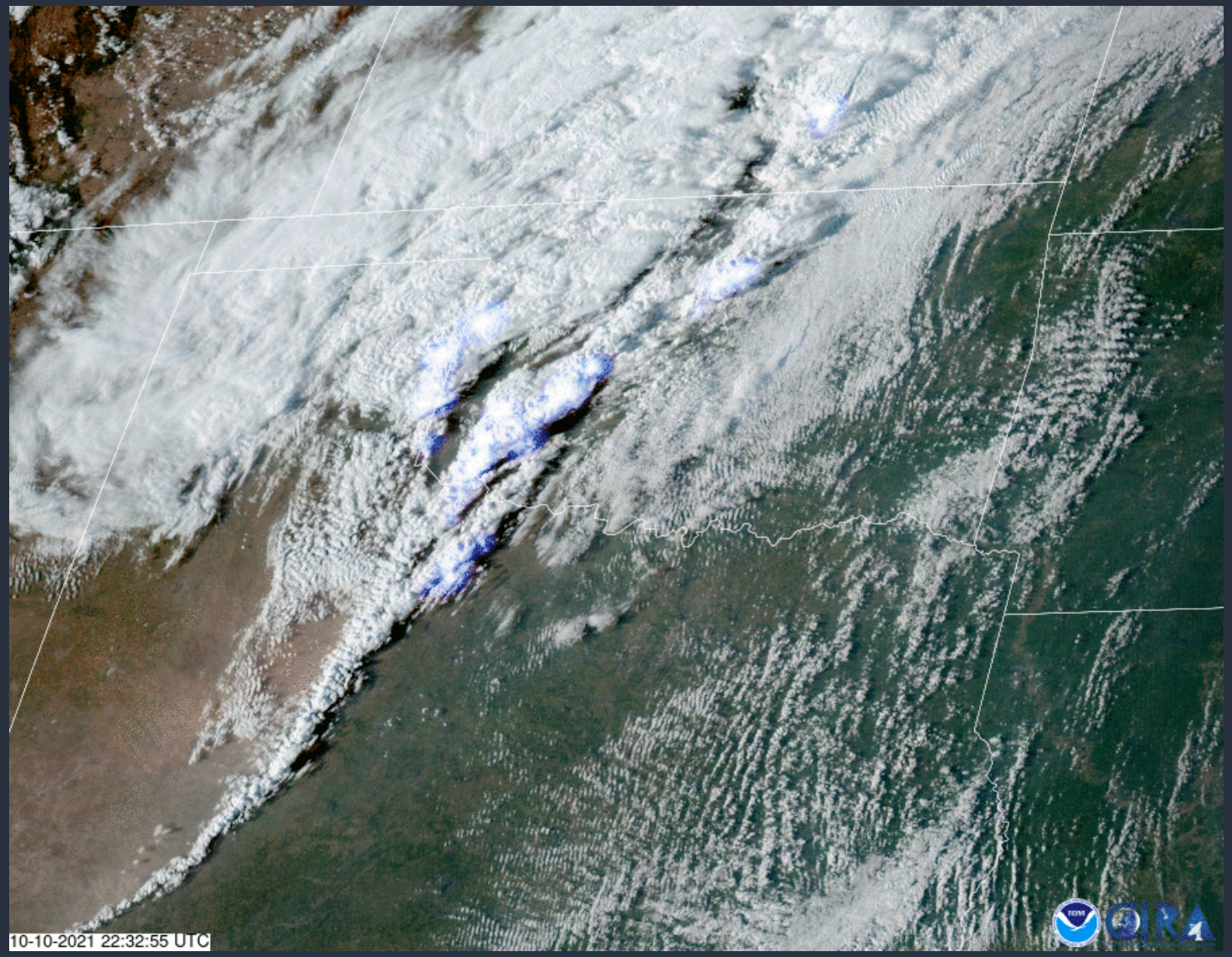
VOLCAT Alert Report

Example Volcanic Ash Advisory from the Washington VAAC

```
FVXX25 KNES 092346
VA ADVISORY
DTG: 20210409/2346Z

VAAC: WASHINGTON

VOLCANO: SOUFRIERE ST VINCENT 360150
PSN: N1319 W06110

AREA: W_INDIES

SUMMIT ELEV: 3865 FT (1178 M)

ADVISORY NR: 2021/007

INFO SOURCE: GOES-16. NWP MODELS. ASH3D. VOLCAT.
RADIOSONDE. SOCIAL MEDIA.

ERUPTION DETAILS: CONT EXPLOSIVE ERUPTION

OBS VA DTG: 09/2320Z

OBS VA CLD: SFC/FL220 N1326 W05820 - N1215 W05842
- N1226 W05946 - N1301 W06100 - N1315 W06104 -
N1314 W06106 - N1304 W06043 - N1326 W05937 -
N1326 W05820 MOV SE 30KT SFC/FL420 N1459 W05807 -
N1329 W05826 - N1329 W05936 - N1323 W05953 -
N1407 W06026 - N1407 W06026 - N1456 W05947 -
N1459 W05807 MOV E 35KT SFC/FL500 N1408 W06026 -
N1323 W05952 - N1307 W06044 - N1316 W06109 -
N1323 W06111 - N1408 W06026 MOV E 40KT
```

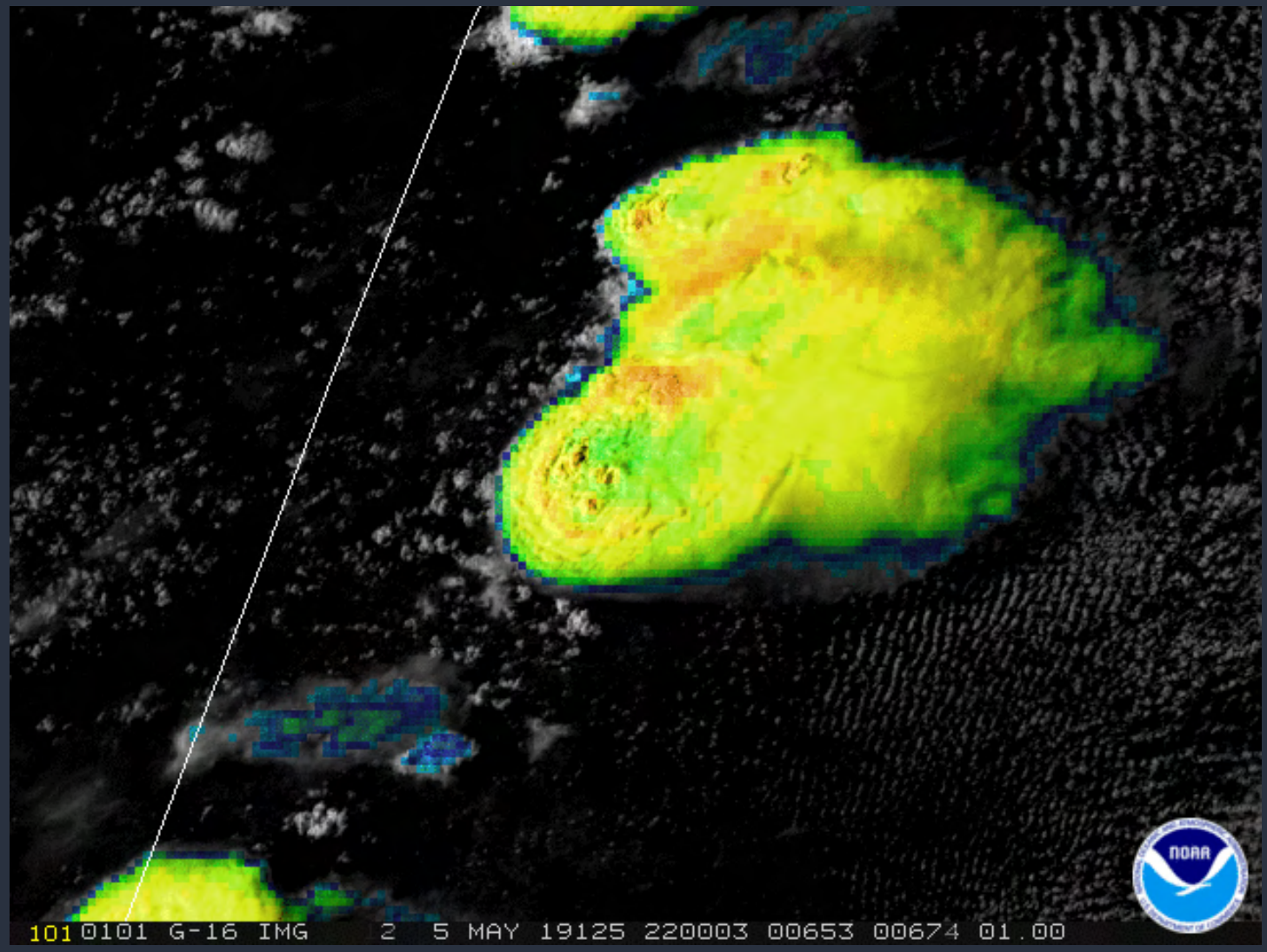
Convective Storm Monitoring – 10 Oct. 2021 – TX/OK

- There are many ways to monitor convection with GOES-16/17 ABI and GLM
- Overlaying GLM fields provides added value to pinpoint which clouds are producing lightning
- This example is GeoColor with GLM Group Energy Density overlaid

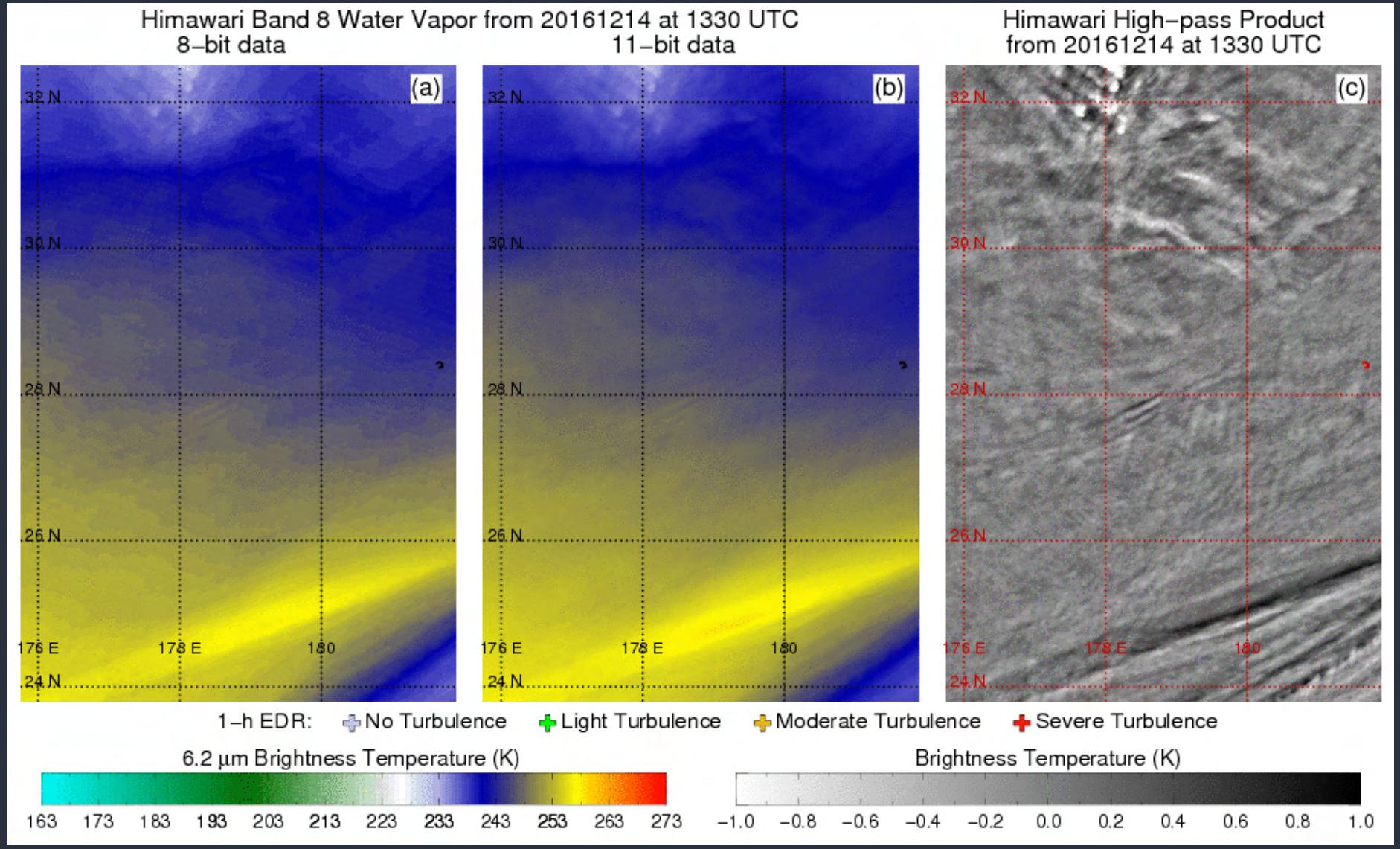


Convective Storm Monitoring – 5 May 2019 – West TX

- Visible/Infrared “Sandwich” product provides color-enhanced cloud tops from the IR with shadows from the VIS
- Convectively-forced gravity waves are very apparent atop the anvil
- How far do the gravity waves extend beyond the edge of the anvil clouds?



Automated turbulence detection – Tony Wimmers (CIMSS)

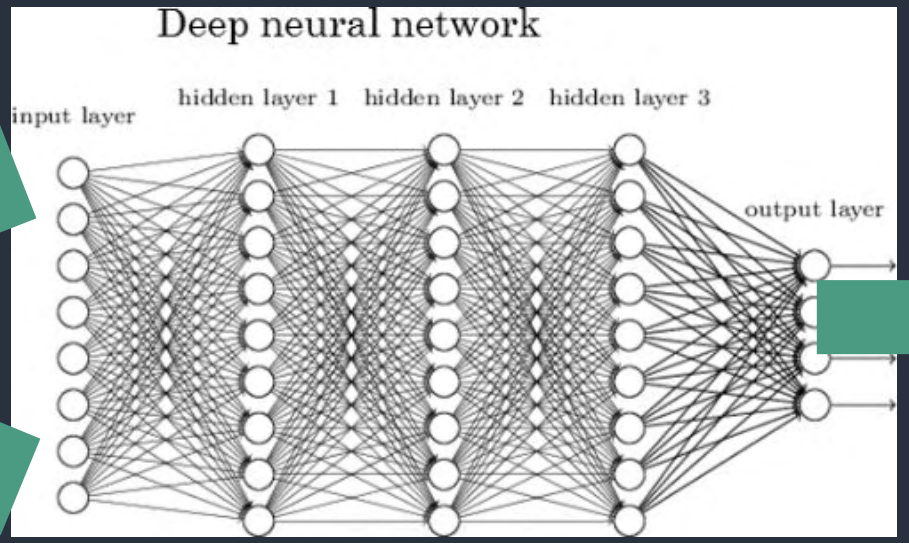


'CruiseNet' Neural Network Model

Surrounding 64x64 image pixels

1. WV (ch 8)
2. High-pass WV
3. IR (ch 13)
4. Surface elevation

For every spot on the satellite image…

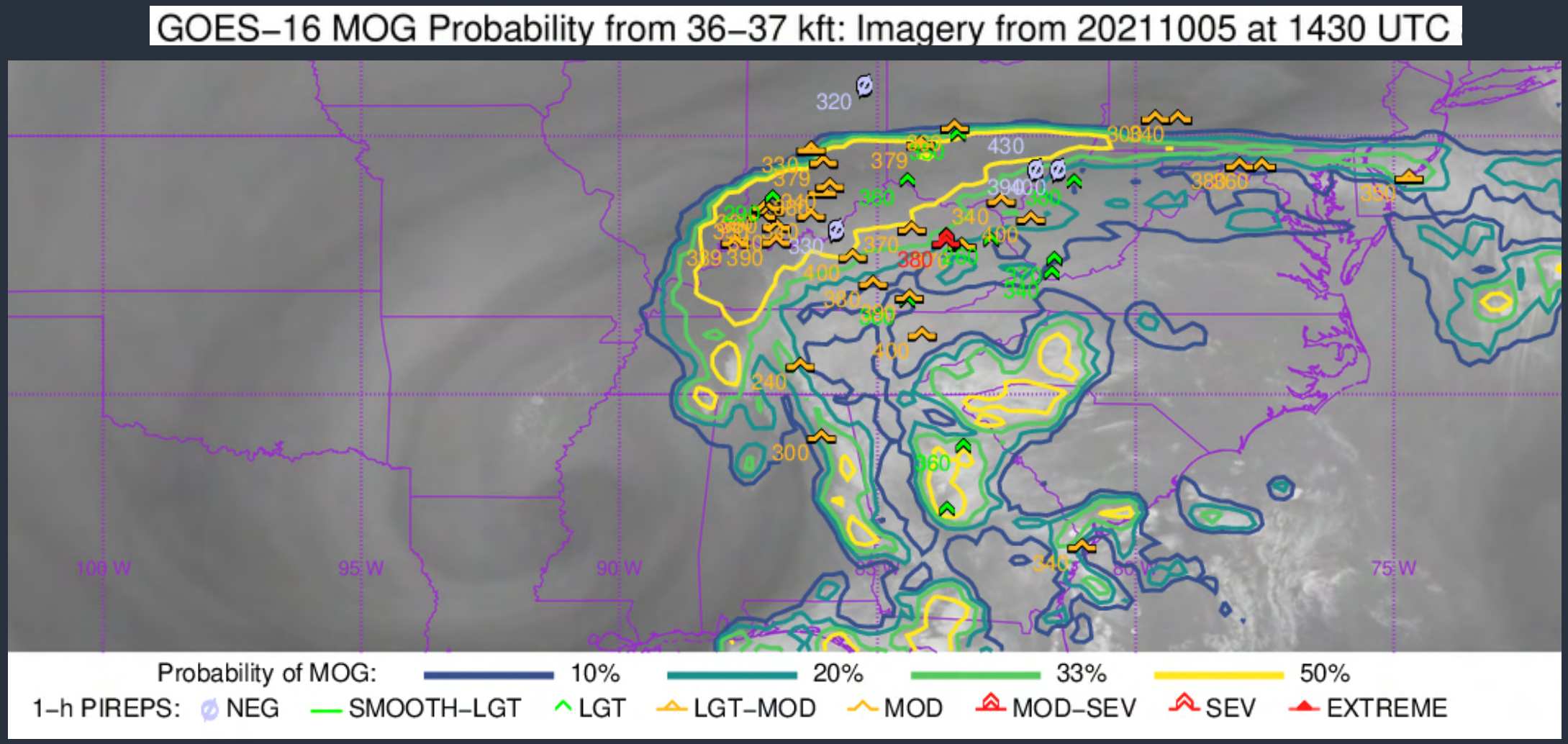


Probability of MOG @ 40-41 kft
" @ 38-39 kft
"
"
"
" @ 30-31 kft

Nearest column from the GFS model
(z, t, u, v @100-700 hPa)

- Trained on ~30,000 EDR obs from 4 years
- Probability of MOG *over a 10-minute segment* (cruising)

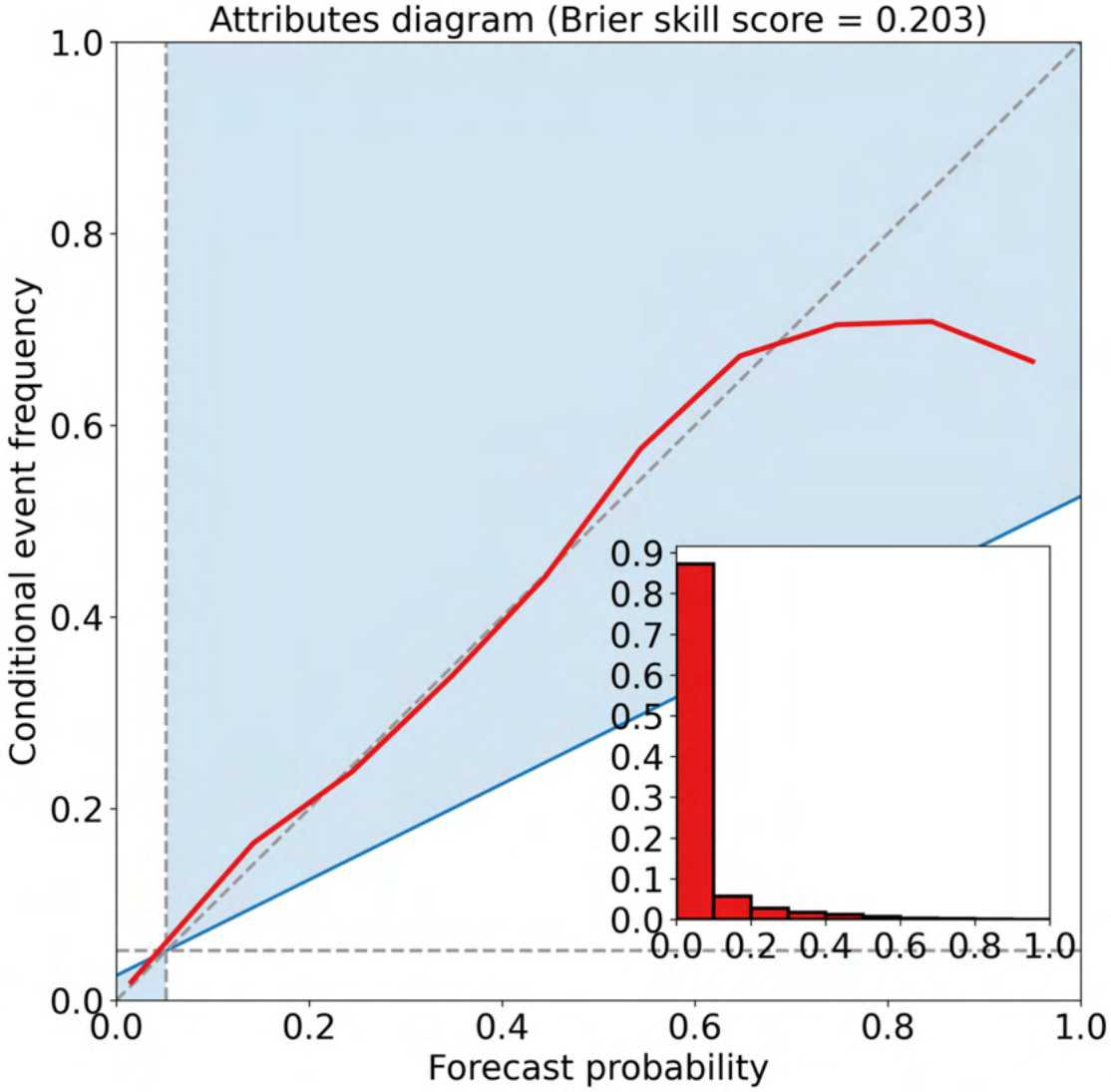
Automated turbulence detection – Tony Wimmers (CIMSS)



https://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/turbulence/

Validation: Bias

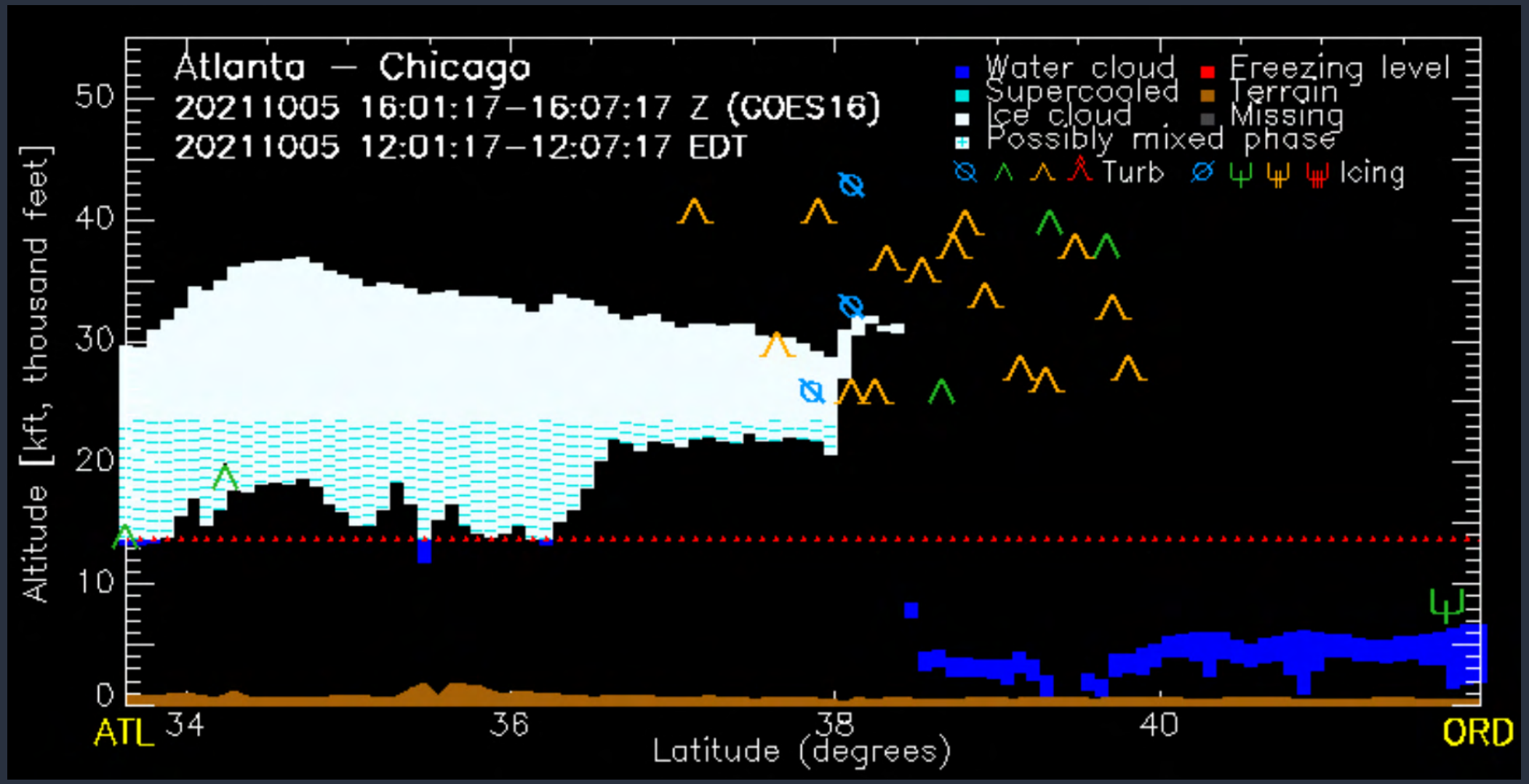
- Very low bias ("20%" *means* 20%)
- (Above 60%, the validation is so undersampled that you can disregard the values there)



Early Lessons Learned

- Throw out everything we've said about this product before February 2021. Adding NWP inputs makes this product comprehensive, far more skillful, and better with IR-only imagery.
- The product performance matches the statistical validation very closely: For example, an aircraft entering a "20%" contour reports MOG turbulence 20% of the time every 10 minutes.
- Mountain Wave Turbulence (MWT) events are still a bit underestimated (both over Rockies and Appalachians)
- CIMSS Automated Turbulence detection page: https://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/turbulence/

Cloud Vertical Cross Sections – Yoo-Jeong Noh (CIRA)



https://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/npp_viirs_conus_aviation.asp

Resources on the Web

- GOES-16/17 ABI imagery and products: https://rammb-slider.cira.colostate.edu/
- Another imagery viewer that may load more quickly: https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/goes/index.php
- VOLCAT (Volcano Monitoring) from CIMSS: https://volcano.ssec.wisc.edu/
- CIMSS Automated Turbulence detection page: https://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/turbulence/
- CIRA Cloud Vertical Cross Section page: https://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/npp_viirs_conus_aviation.asp

Any feedback (positive or negative) on these products is very much appreciated!

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