



Suomi NPP Non-NCC VIIRS Imagery EDR Product Review -Provisional

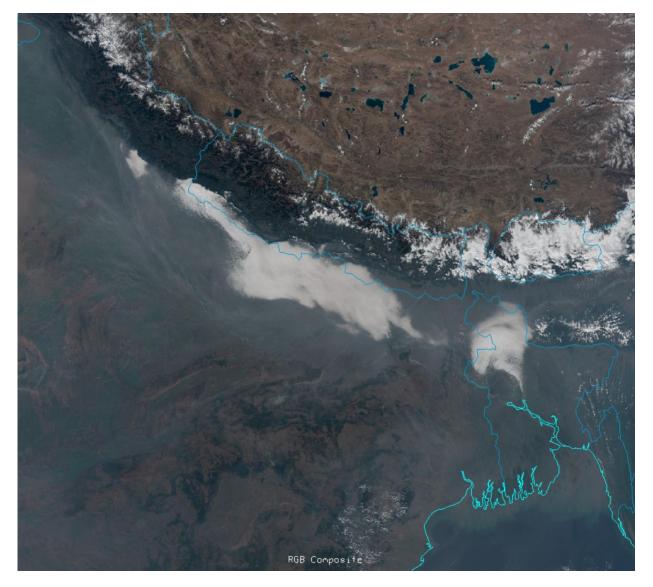
Don Hillger¹ and Tom Kopp², and the EDR Imagery Team

18 January 2013

¹NOAA/NESDIS/StAR ²The Aerospace Corporation

VIIRS EDR Imagery (and Visualization) Team

- NESDIS/StAR (D. Hillger, D. Molenar, D. Lindsey, T. Schmit GOES liaison)
- CIRA/CSU (S. Miller, S. Kidder, S. Finley, H. Gosden, R. Brummer, C. Seaman)
- CIMSS/SSEC (T. Jasmin, T. Rink, W. Straka)
- Aerospace (T. Kopp, J. Feeley)
- NOAA/NGDC (C. Elvidge)
- NRL (J. Hawkins, K. Richardson, J. Solbrig, T. Lee)
- AFWA (J. Cetola)
- Northrop Grumman (K. Hutchison, R. Mahoney)
- NASA (W. Thomas, P. Meade)
- NOAA/OSPO (A. Irving)
- NASA/SPORT (G. Jedlovec, M. Smith)



VIIRS true-color image from bands M3 (0.488 μ m), M4 (0.555 μ m), and M5 (0.672 μ m) over northern India and Tibet on 14 December 2011 at 0725 UTC. Note the large contrast in aerosol scattering between the cooler and drier and shallower air mass to the north of the Himalayan chain and the warm and humid and deeper air mass to the south.

VIIRS Environmental Data Record (EDR)s

VIIRS Band	Central Wavelength (µm)	Bandwidth (µm)	Wavelength Range (µm)	Band Explanation	Spatial Resolution (m) @ nadir
M1	0.412	0.02	0.402 - 0.422		
M2	0.445	0.018	0.436 - 0.454		750 m
M3	0.488	0.02	0.478 - 0.488	Visible	
M4	0.555	0.02	<mark>0.545 - 0.565</mark>		
M5 (B)	0.672	0.02	0.662 - 0.682		
M6	0.746	0.015	0.739 - 0.754	Near IR	
M7 (G)	0.865	0.039	0.846 - 0.885	Near IR	
M8	1.240	0.020	1.23 - 1.25		
<mark>M9</mark>	1.378	<mark>0.015</mark>	<u> 1.371 - 1.386</u>	Shortwave IR	
M10 (R)	1.61	0.06	1.58 - 1.64	Shortwave ik	
M11	2.25	0.05	2.23 - 2.28		
M12	3.7	0.18	3.61 - 3.79	Medium-wave IR	
M13	4.05	0.155	3.97 - 4.13	Medium-wave ik	
M14	<mark>8.55</mark>	0.3	8.4 - 8.7		
M15	10.763	1.0	<u> 10.26 - 11.26</u>	Longwave IR	
M16	12.013	<mark>0.95</mark>	11.54 - 12.49		
DNB	0.7	0.4	0.5 - 0.9	Visible	750 m across full scan
I1 (B)	0.64	0.08	0.6 - 0.68	Visible	
I2 (G)	0.865	0.039	0.85 - 0.88	Near IR	
I3 (R)	1.61	0.06	1.58 - 1.64	Shortwave IR	375 m
I 4	3.74	0.38	3.55 - 3.93	Medium-wave IR	
I5	11.45	1.9	10.5 - 12.4	Longwave IR	

Notes:

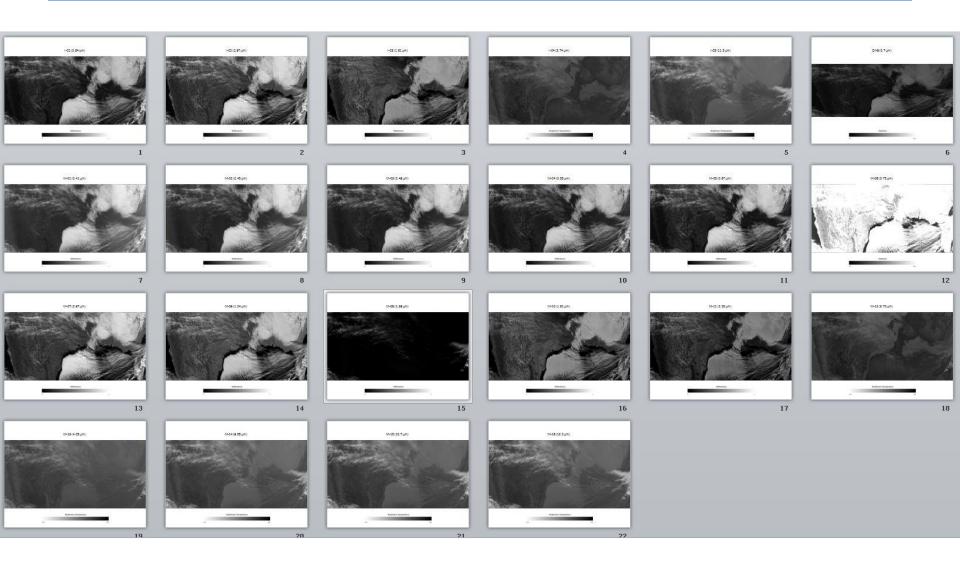
M-bands highlighted in pale yellow are available as EDRs, in addition to SDRs.

True-color component bands are highlighted in red, green, and blue.

Natural-color component bands are noted with R, G, and B.

M6 on Suomi NPP has a high radiance fold-over issue with many saturated pixels.

VIIRS bands (I1-I5, DNB/NCC, M1-M16)



NPP/JPSS data sources

- **GRAVITE**¹ (Suitland, 7-hour delay)
- NOAA CLASS² (Asheville, 7-hour delay) not actively used
- Atmosphere PEATE³ (Wisconsin, 7-hour delay)
 - ADDE server for McIDAS-X
 - FTP and HTML
- **Direct Readout** (Wisconsin, minimal delay, but provides data <u>only over North America</u>, when the satellite is with sight of Madison)
- AFWA IDPS⁴ (Omaha, near real-time)

¹Government Resource for Algorithm Verification, Integration, Test and Evaluation

²Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System

³Product Evaluation and Algorithm Test Elements

⁴Air Force Weather Agency Interface Data Processing Segment

VIIRS display tools

- McIDAS-V (VIIRS ready) –
 SSEC/CIMSS/Wisconsin
- McIDAS-X (VIIRS capabilities still under development) – SSEC/CIMSS/Wisconsin



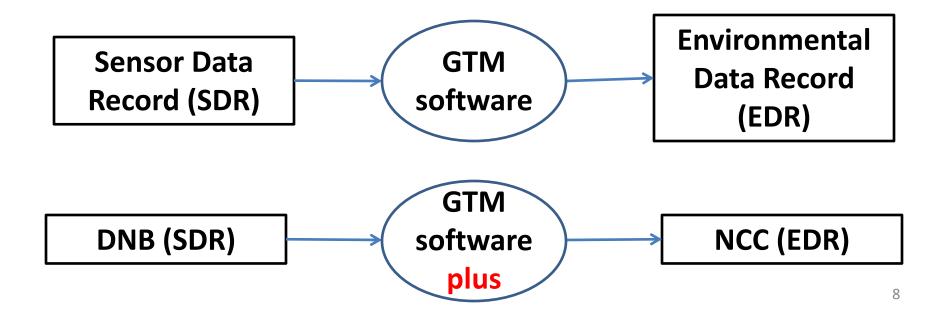


TeraScan / NexSat (web display) – NRL

IDL

Sensor Data Record (SDR) to Environmental Data Record (EDR)

- Ground Track Mercator (GTM) remapping software.
 - GTM is a remapping of the data, but the same radiances/reflectances for Non-NCC bands only.
- For NCC imagery there is additional radiance processing



Suomi NPP Imagery and Visualization Team web page

http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/projects/npp/







Suomi NPP (National Polar-orbiting Partnership) VIIRS Imagery and Visualization Team

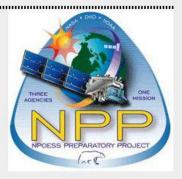
(Last updated: 2012-12-18)

The NESDIS/StAR Imagery and Visualization and Visualization Team is responsible for the checkout of EDR imagery (and data) from the NASA/NOAA **Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)** spacecraft, the **Suomi NPP (National Polar-orbiting Partnership)**.

Date

Event

28 October 2011 @ 0948 UTC NPP launch
21 November 2011 @ 1604 UTC First visible/reflective images
19 January 2012 @ 0620 UTC First infrared/thermal images
25 January 2012 NPP renamed Suomi NPP



For a roster of VIIRS EDR Imagery Team members see JPSS Imagery and Visualization Team.docx.

For a list of VIIRS bands and band information see VIIRS bands and bandwidths.pdf.

Website

URL

CIRA's Suomi NPP Blog
CIRA's VIIRS granules
NRL's VIIRS imagery
CIMSS' Satellite Blog for VIIRS

http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/projects/npp/blog/ http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/npp_viirs.asp

http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil/VIIRS.html

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

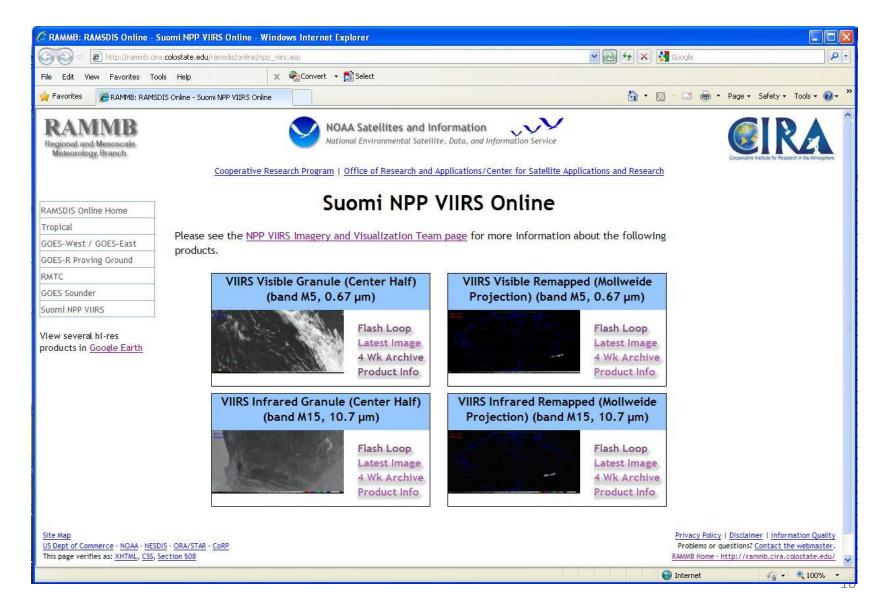
http://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/index.php

http://www.class.ncdc.noaa.gov/

StAR-JPSS ADP (Algorithm and Data Products)
NOAA CLASS

Suomi NPP VIIRS Online

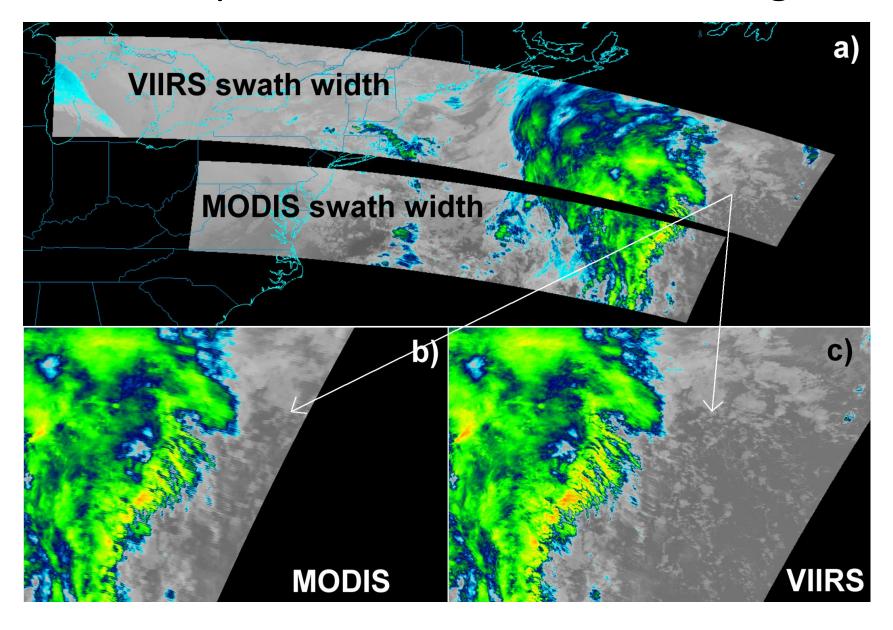
http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/npp_viirs.asp



Unique features of VIIRS, as compared with its predecessors

- Finer spatial resolution for all bands (down to 375 m)
- Finer spatial resolution at swath edge in particular
 - A benefit of aggregation
 - Limit degradation of spatial resolution from nadir to edgeof-scan
- Wider (3000 km) swath, leaving no gaps between adjacent orbits

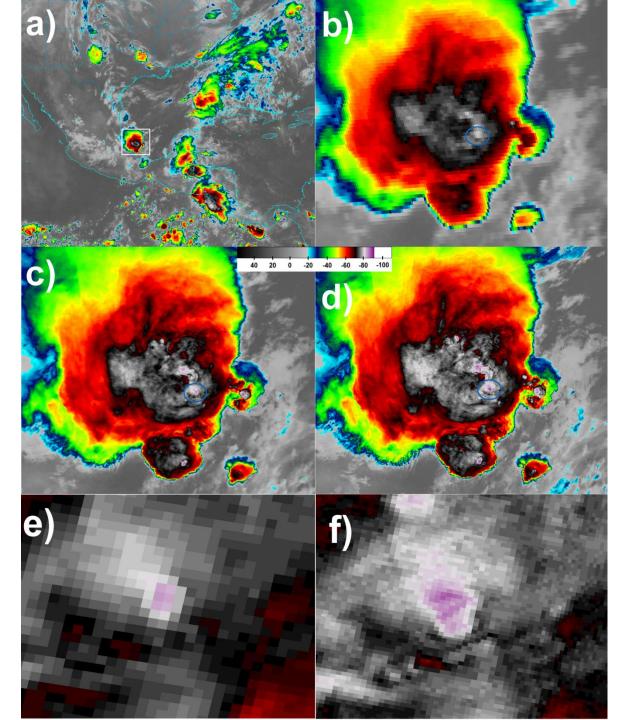
Better spatial resolution at swath edge



BAMS article to appear in 2013

Hillger, D., T. Kopp, T. Lee, D. Lindsey, C. Seaman,
 S. Miller, J. Solbrig, S. Kidder, S. Bachmeier, T.
 Jasmin, and T. Rink, 2013: First-Light Imagery from
 Suomi NPP VIIRS. Manuscript accepted by BAMS.

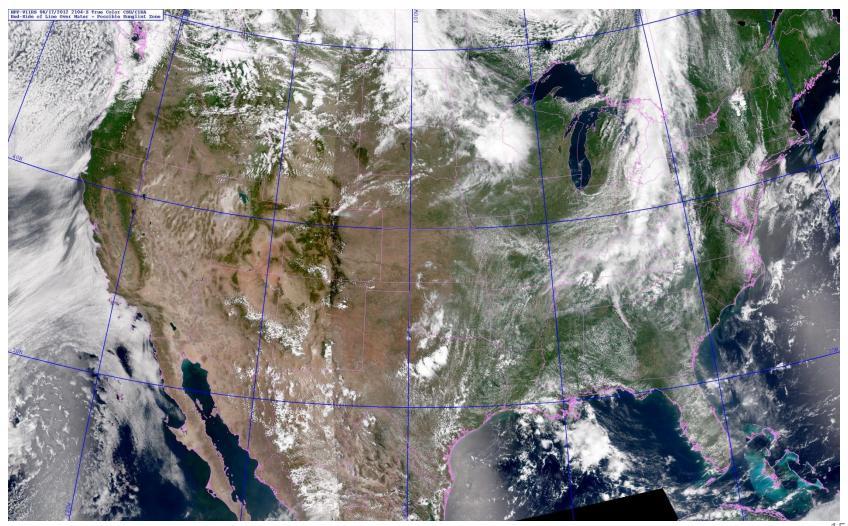
Examples that follow are from that manuscript.

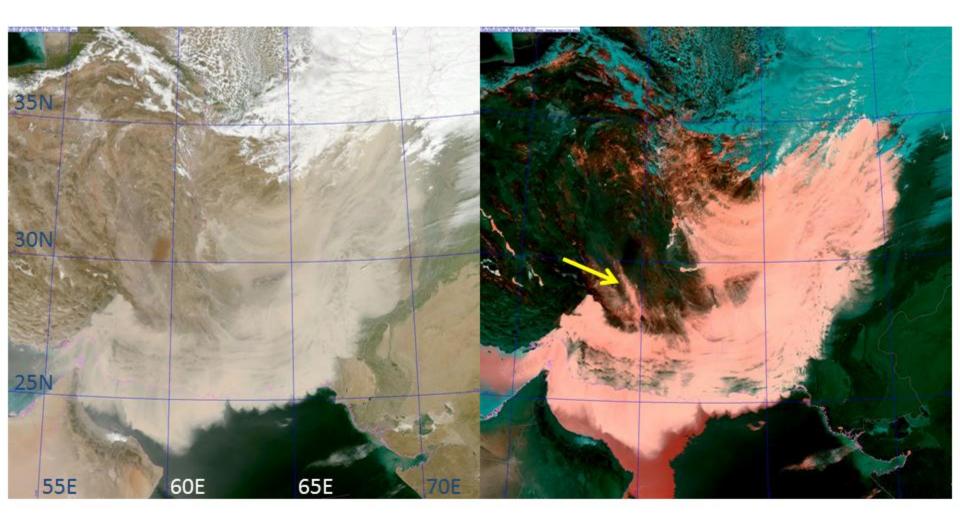


- a) GOES-13 10.7 μm image from 0815 UTC on 6 June 2012
- b) Zoomed-in **GOES** over the highlighted thunderstorm complex in the southwestern Gulf of Mexico,
- c) Aqua **MODIS** band 31 (11.0 µm) view of the same thunderstorm complex at 0816 UTC
- d) NPP VIIRS band I5 (11.45 μm) view at 0817 UTC.
- e and f) Extreme close-ups approximately covering the circled region from the MODIS and VIIRS images.

NRL VIIRS true-color composite

http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil/VIIRS.html





Suomi NPP VIIRS true color (left) and enhanced dust (right) imagery over Middle East.

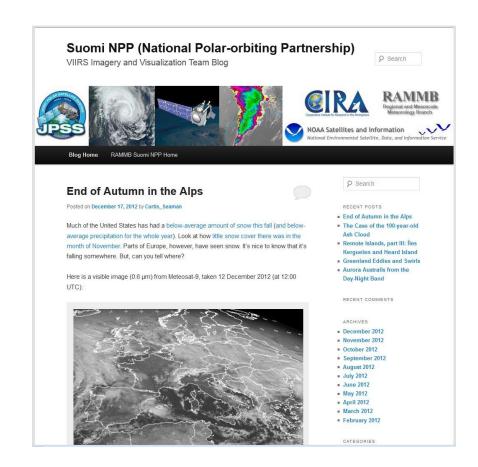
Dust appears as pink, clouds in cyan, and land in shades of green. Images are from 19

March 2012 at 0905 UTC. The enhanced imagery is particularly useful for identifying dust over bright land surface backgrounds, such as the narrow plume indicated in the enhancement by the yellow arrow.

JPSS/Suomi NPP VIIRS Imagery Blog

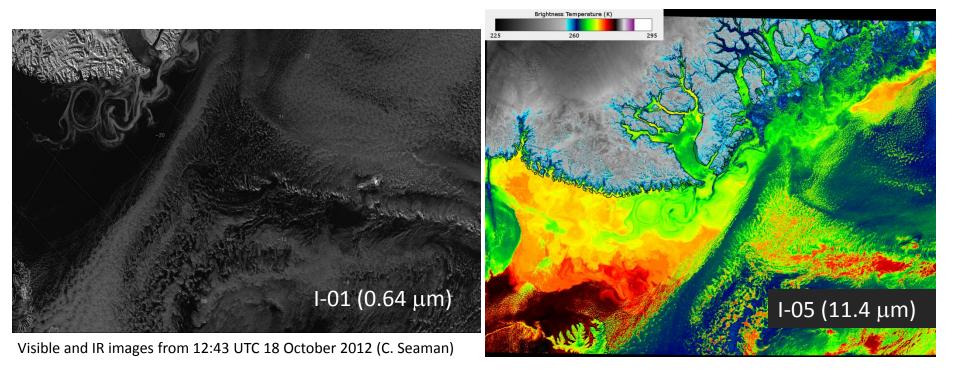
http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/projects/npp/blog/

- ➤ Blog maintained at CIRA to highlight capabilities of VIIRS instrument.
- Designed to provide education/outreach of VIIRS imagery applications.
- ➤ Blog covers wide range of topics: tropical cyclones, severe weather, fire detection, auroras, volcanic eruptions, flooding, snow and ice detection, DNB applications, RGB composites and other interesting high-resolution imagery from VIIRS



Greenland Swirls

http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/projects/npp/blog/



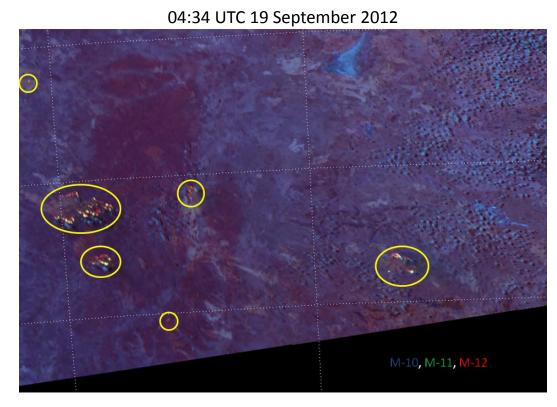
- ➤ Interaction of East Greenland Current and North Atlantic Drift represented by swirling ribbons of ice (left) caught in eddies as a result of the SST contrast (right)
- ➤ Many details visible at ~375 m resolution

Fires in Australia

http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/projects/npp/blog/

 Numerous fires visible in 3.9 μm image (M-13) of the Australian
 Outback

- \succ "Natural Fire Color RGB" composite of 0.67 μm (M-5), 0.87 μm (M-7) and 2.25 μm (M-11)
- \succ "Fire Power RGB" composite of 1.61 μm (M-10), 2.25 μm (M-11) and 3.7 μm (M-12)



(C. Seaman)

- > Exploring new RGB composites to aid in fire detection
- > VIIRS has detected fires at wavelengths as short as 1.61 μm

Flooding from Hurricane Isaac

http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/projects/npp/blog/

- "Natural Color" RGB composite (0.64 μm [I-01], 0.87 μm [I-02], 1.61 μm [I-03]) shows the extent of the flooding caused by Hurricane Isaac
- ➤ The isthmus between Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas disappears under water
- ➤ Flooding also visible along the Mississippi River below New Orleans, and along the Gulf Coast

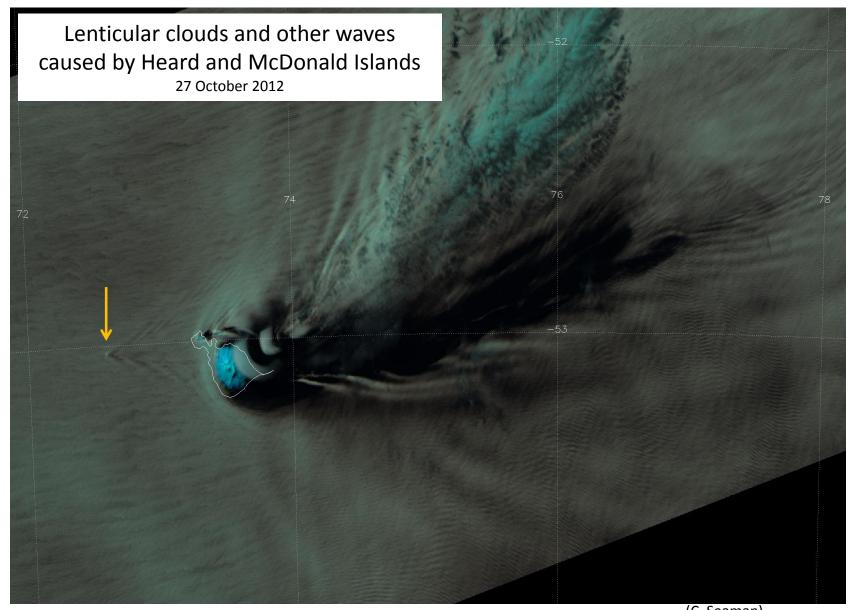


1 September 2012

(C. Seaman)

High-resolution Images of Remote Islands

http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/projects/npp/blog/



(C. Seaman)

VIIRS imagery issues/problems so far:

- Server (GRAVITE) issues
 - Missing (or delayed) granules
 - Duplicate granules
- Missing geo-location values in granules
- Missing data "triangles" in granules
- Padding stripes (fill values) from the use of GTM and a constant array size

EDR Provisional Criteria – Imagery

Provisional Definition	Artifacts (Deliverables)	Imagery EDR
Product quality may not be	Product accuracy is determined for a broader (but still limited) set of	Clouds and sea ice edge at a
optimal	conditions. No requirement to demonstrate compliance with	minimum, but many others are
	specifications.	possible
Incremental product	Narrative, listing and discussing known errors . All DRs are	No known performance issues .
improvements are still	identified and prioritized (1-5). Provisional readiness will address	
occurring	priorities 1-2. Pathway towards algorithm improvements to meet	DRs (mostly resolved for non-NCC
	specifications is demonstrated.	imagery)
Version control is in affect	Description of the development environment, algorithm version	ATBD is up-to-date, as is all other
	(IDPS build number), and LUTs/PCTs versions used to generate the	documentation
	product validation materials. ATBDs are accurate, up-to-date and	
	consistent with the product running.	
General research community is	ADP STAR will request feedback from appropriate users for the	Some feedback from users already
encouraged to participate in	product. The notification letter will include a Provisional Maturity	exists (NRL/McIDAS):
the QA and validation of the	disclaimer. DPA will send request to Project Science to post	- Minor near-noise-level striping
product, but need to be aware	Provisional Maturity disclaimer on CLASS. DPA will submit readme	has been noticed. Multi-spectral
that product validation and QA	document (#3 below) to CLASS.	analysis is common
are ongoing		- Comparison to (improvements
		over) other satellites
Users are urged to consult the	Warning of potential non-reproducibility of results due to	Non-reproducibility is irrelevant,
EDR product status document	continuing calibration and code changes. Identify known	because imagery is not a climate
prior to use of the data in	deficiencies regarding product quality.	product
publications		
May be replaced in the archive	Technical evaluation of limited data reprocessing is presented.	Not directly relevant
when the validated product		
becomes available		
Ready for operational	Key NOAA and non-NOAA end users are identified and feedback	Users are already involved (as
evaluation	requested	seen by Imagery Team makeup)

Non-NCC Imagery DRs

- DR 4579 Triangular fill regions closed.
- DR 4525 OAD update to make a unit superscripted – In MX 7.
- DR 4468 Imagery EDR has inappropriate fill values along edge of data – In MX7
- DR 4653 Change L1 requirements to go from 6 M bands to 16 M bands – Deferred. Need users to state that they need/want the other bands
- DR 4775 Non-NCC Provisional Deferred

Beta and Provisional ReadMe Caveats

Imagery detector-to-detector striping:

- Relatively minor for most imagery
- Most noticeable under high enhancement or for multispectral image differencing

Data latency:

- Not improved yet!
- Hoping for improvement within NDE

Carryovers to Provisional ReadMe

Continue data availability/latency issue

Path Forward to Operational Stage 1

- Continued feedback from users:
 - Expand to additional users
 - NIC
 - AFWA
 - NWS
- Quantitative analysis of EDR imagery geo-location
- Limited quantitative analysis of EDR radiances and striping
 - Especially related to higher-order image products
 - RGB combinations
 - Image products/differences

Summary

 We've made excellent progress with VIIRS Imagery after 1 year!

NRL "user" presentation (to follow)