

# Future Geostationary Weather Satellites

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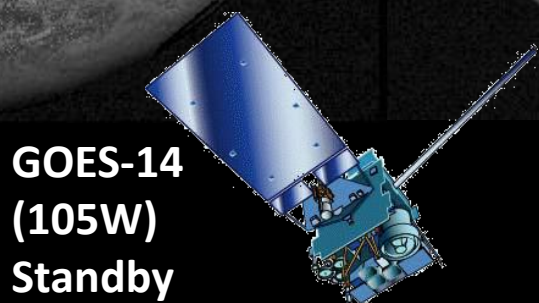
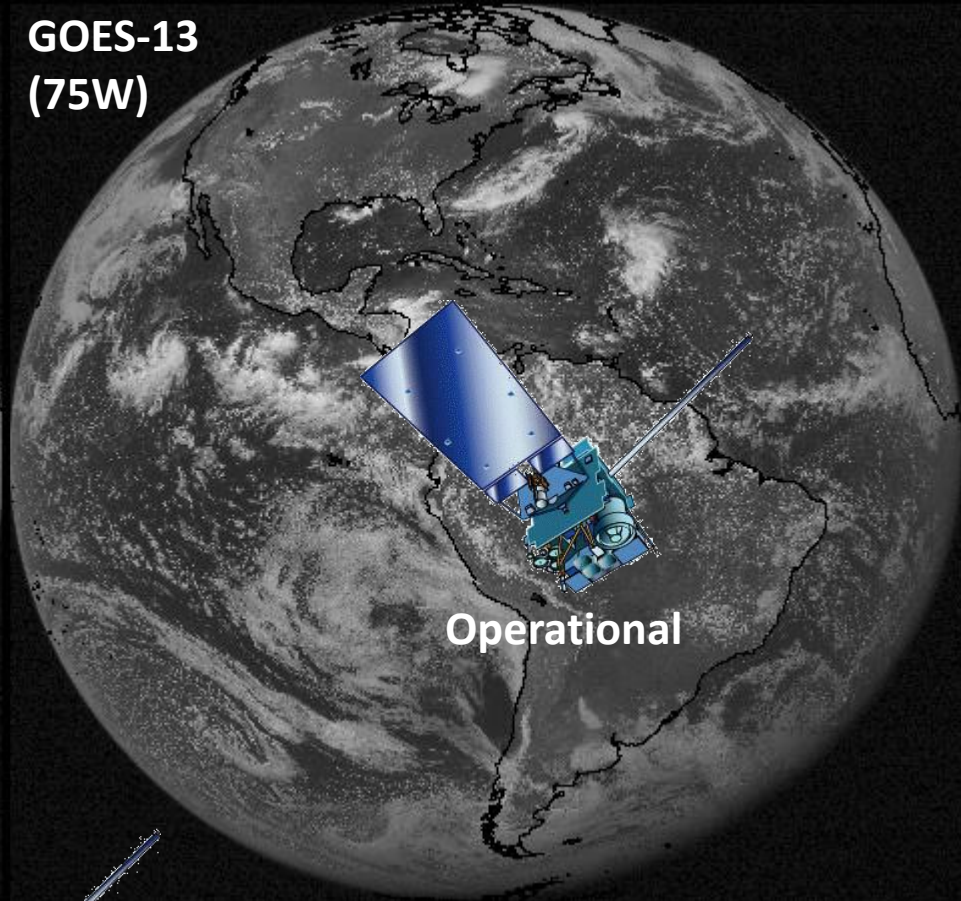
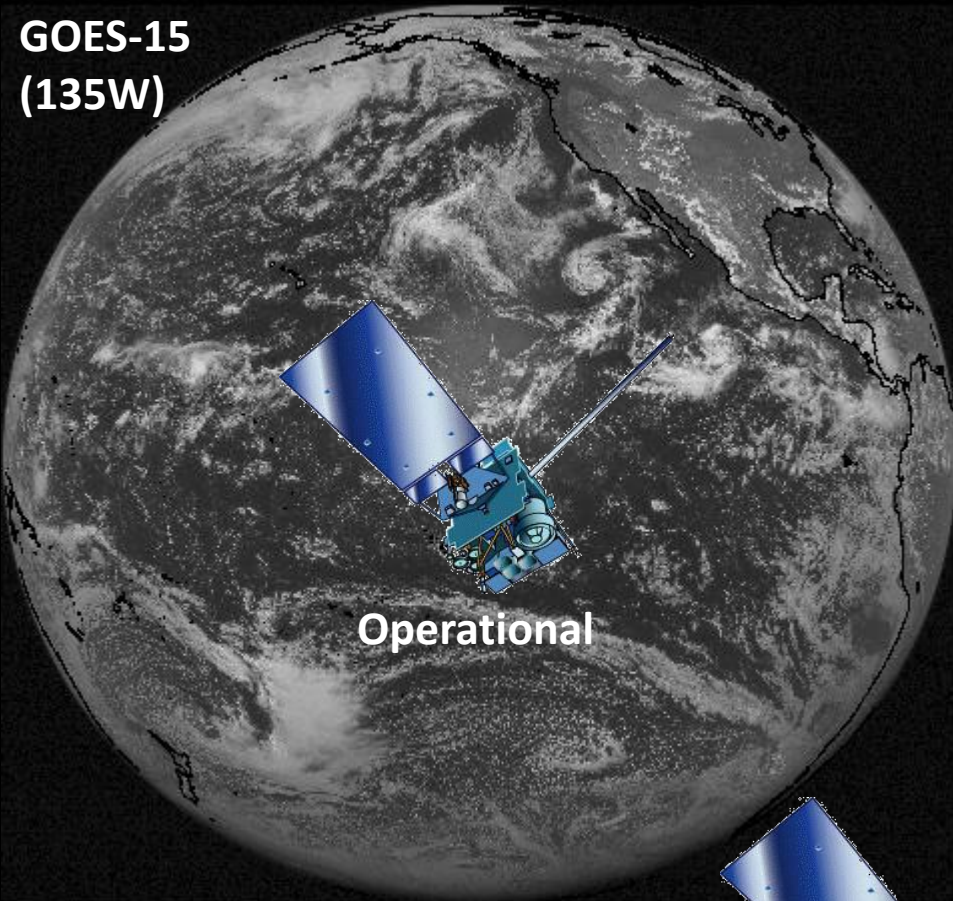
**Timothy J. Schmit**

NESDIS/STAR Research Meteorologist



Includes contributions from the community

# Current GOES Constellation







# From Current to Future GOES



## GOES-R Launches in March 2016

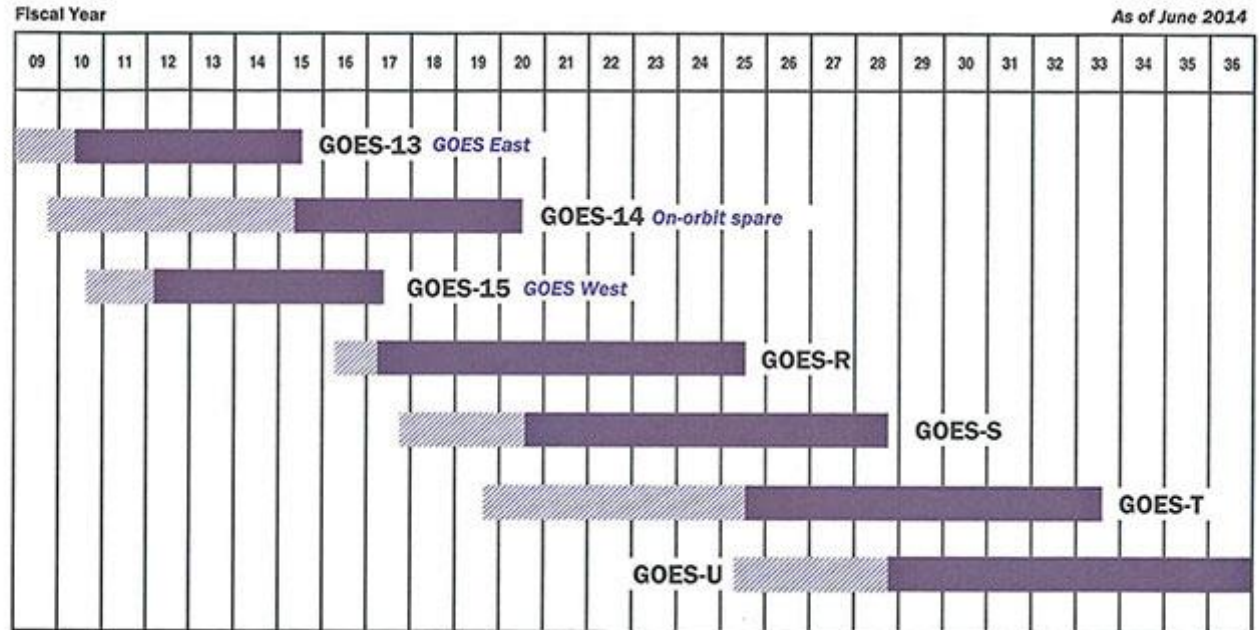
Post-launch test period begins shortly after launch and lasts six months

NOAA is investigating a number of options, including:

- Commissioning phase timeline
- Placement of GOES-R following test period





## Continuity of GOES Mission



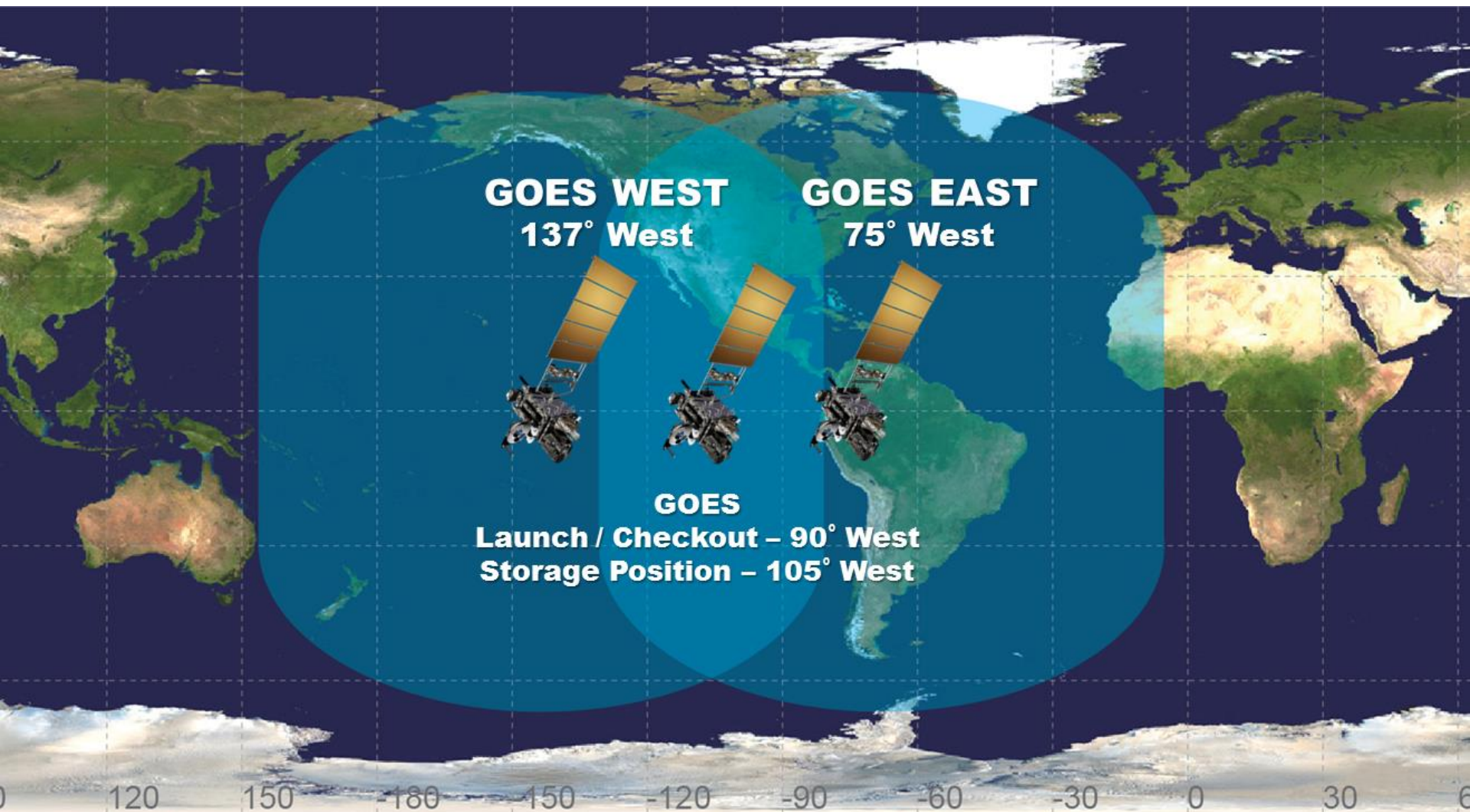
Approved: Maq E. Ryan JUN 06 2014  
 Assistant Administrator for Satellite and Information Services

GOES: Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite

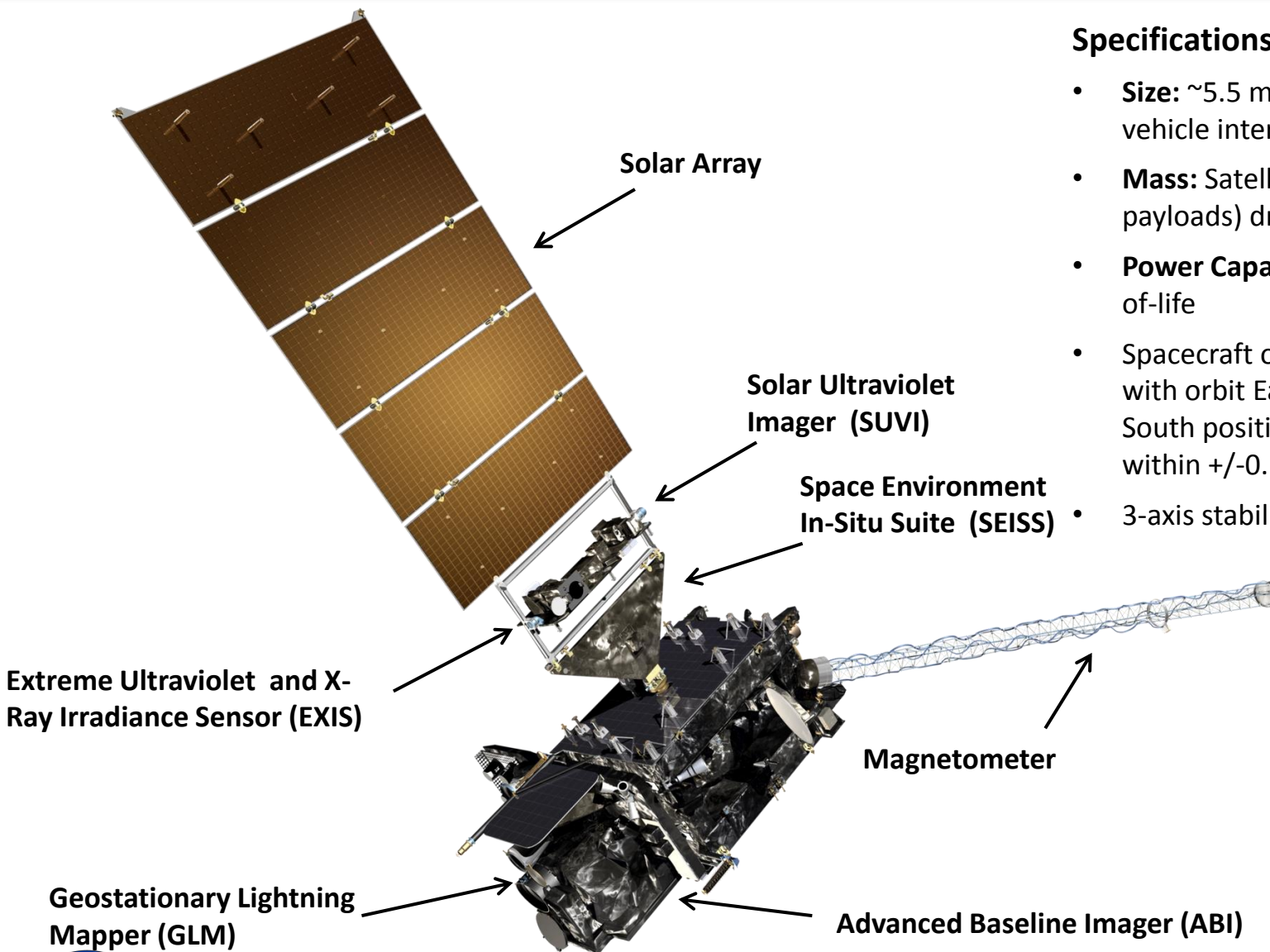
 On-orbit storage  
 Operational



# Future GOES-R/S/T Constellation

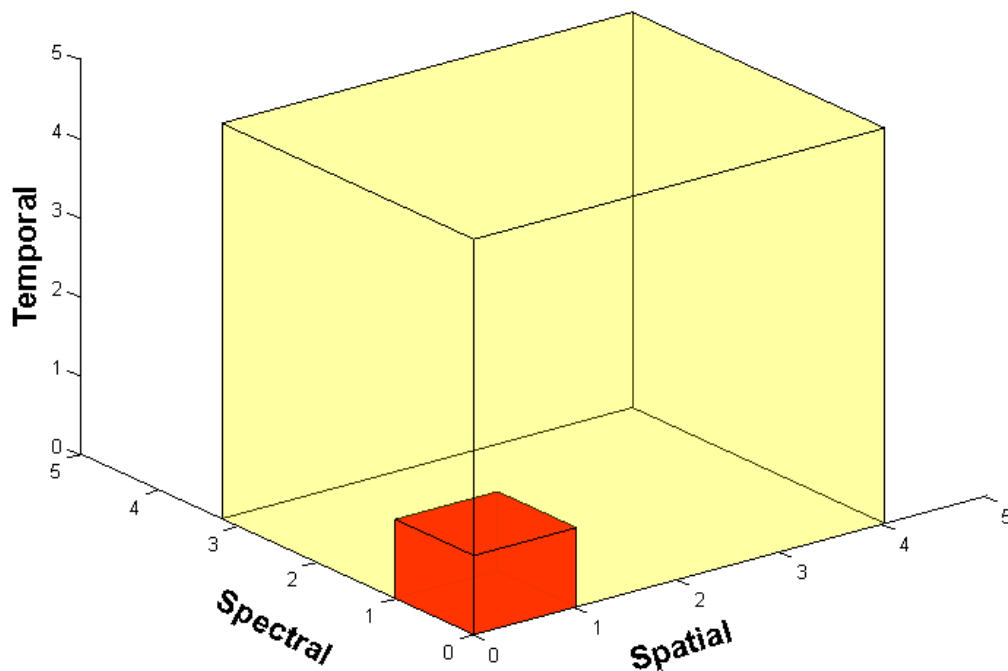






## Specifications

- **Size:** ~5.5 meters (from launch vehicle interface to top of ABI)
- **Mass:** Satellite (spacecraft and payloads) dry mass <2800kg
- **Power Capacity:** >4000W at end-of-life
- Spacecraft on-orbit life of 15 years with orbit East-West and North-South position maintained to within +/-0.1 degree
- 3-axis stabilized



**5x** Faster scanning  
(5-minute full disk  
vs. 25-minute)

**4x** Improved spatial  
resolution (2 km IR  
vs. 4 km)

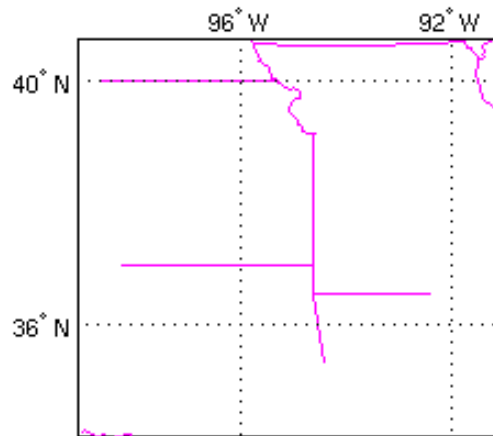
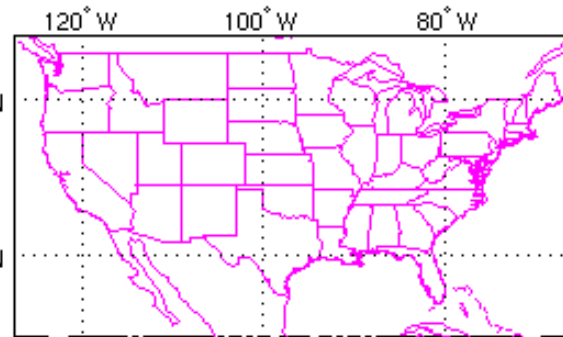
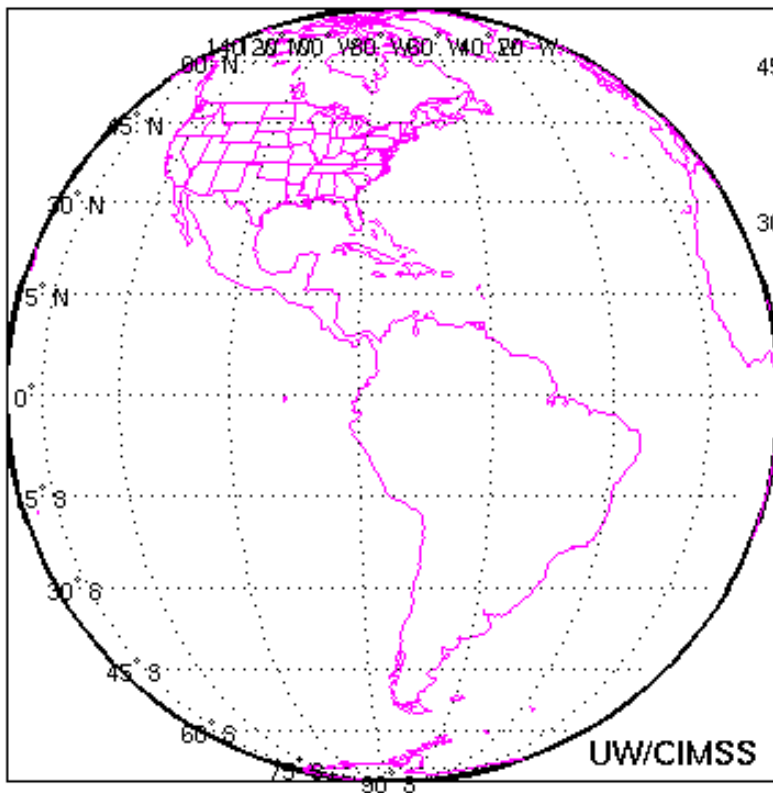
NOAA/NESDIS ASPB

**3x** More spectral bands  
(16 on ABI vs. 5)



# Example of Flex Mode Scanning

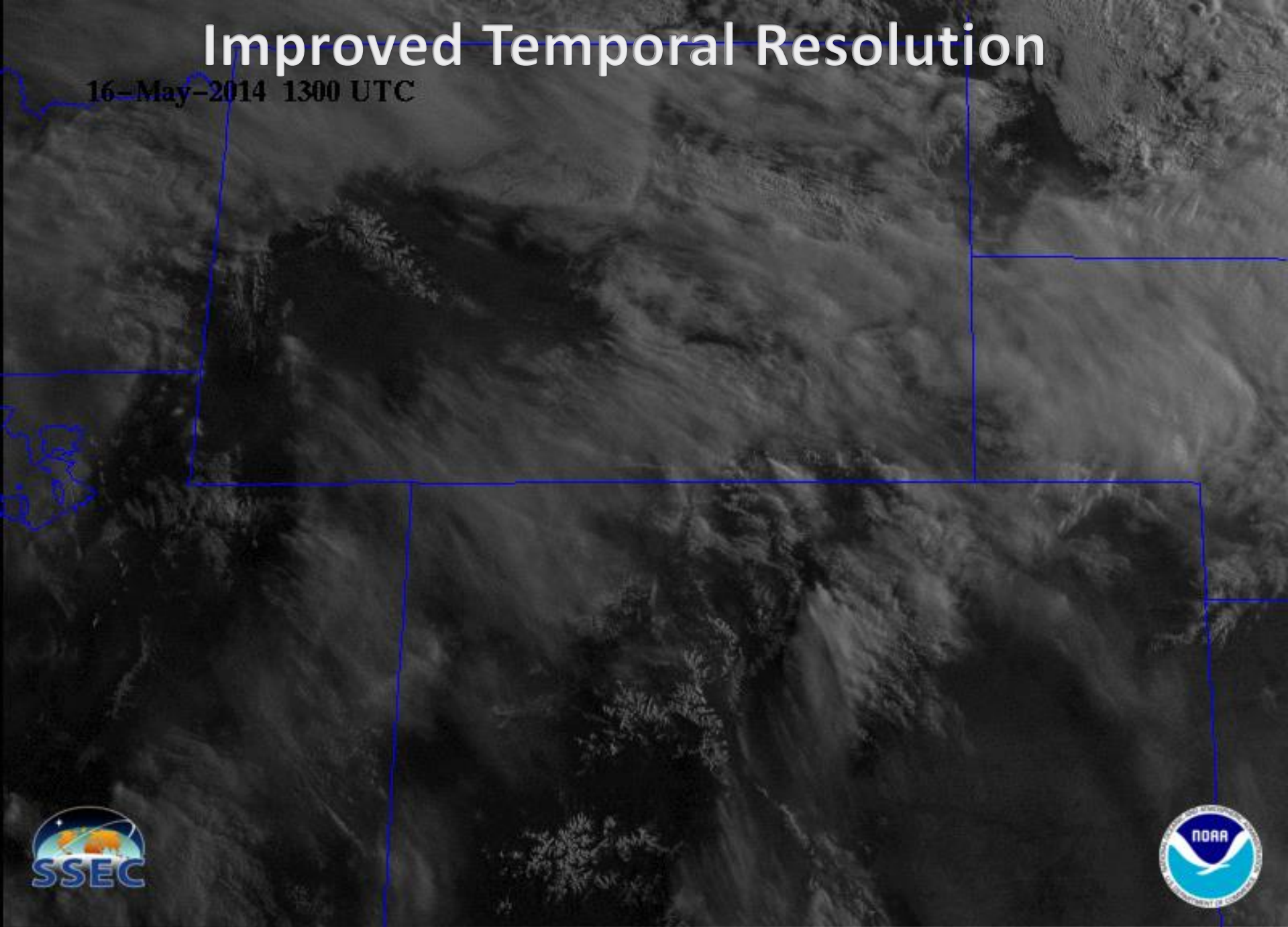
23:00:00.000 UTC



The ABI may also be operated in a five-minute continuous full disk mode.

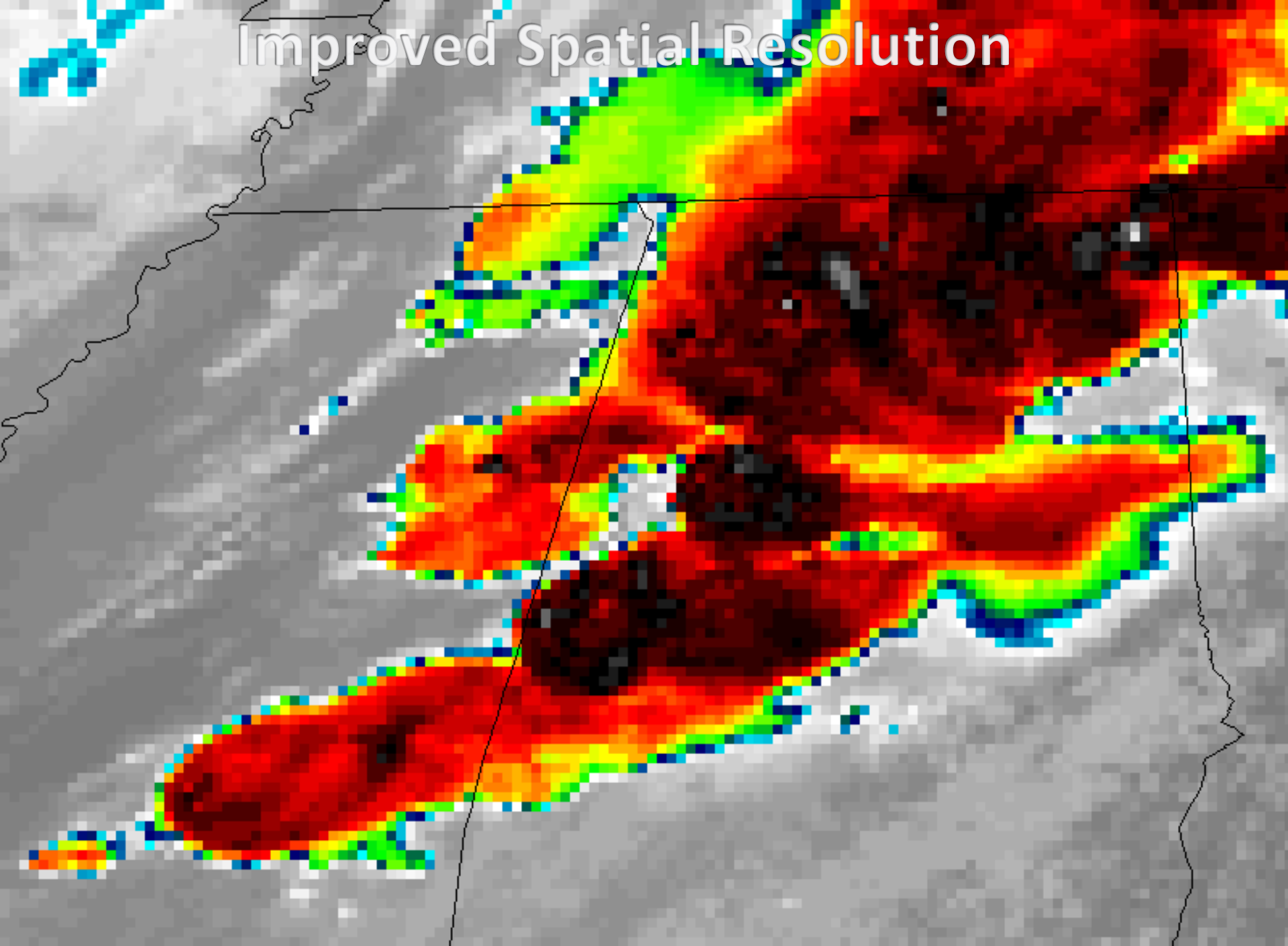
# Improved Temporal Resolution

16-May-2014 1300 UTC





# Improved Spatial Resolution



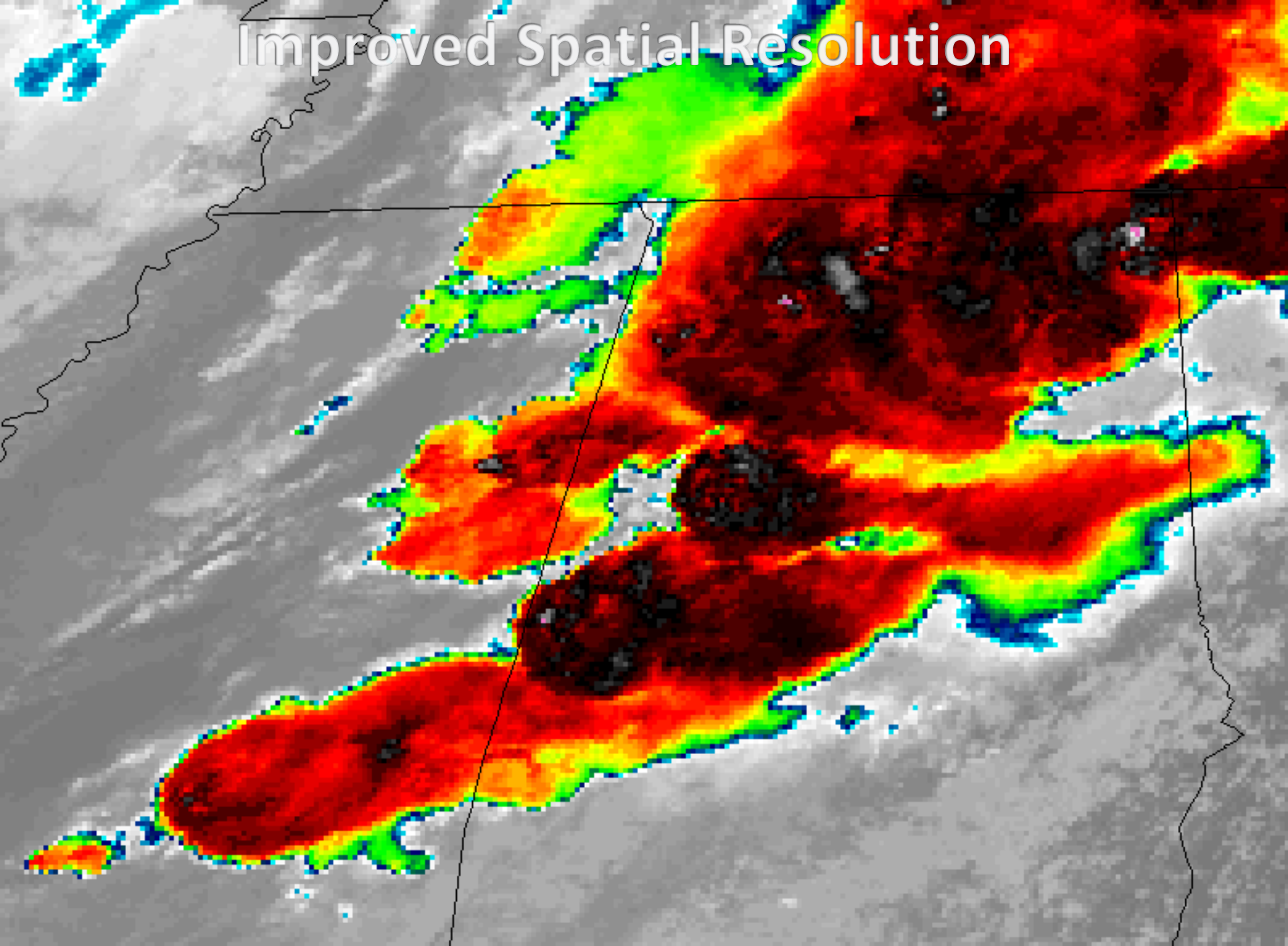
NOAA-15 AVHRR 27 APR 11 21:24UTC

BAND=5 (12UM)

AT GOES RESOLUTION

UW/CIMSS

# Improved Spatial Resolution

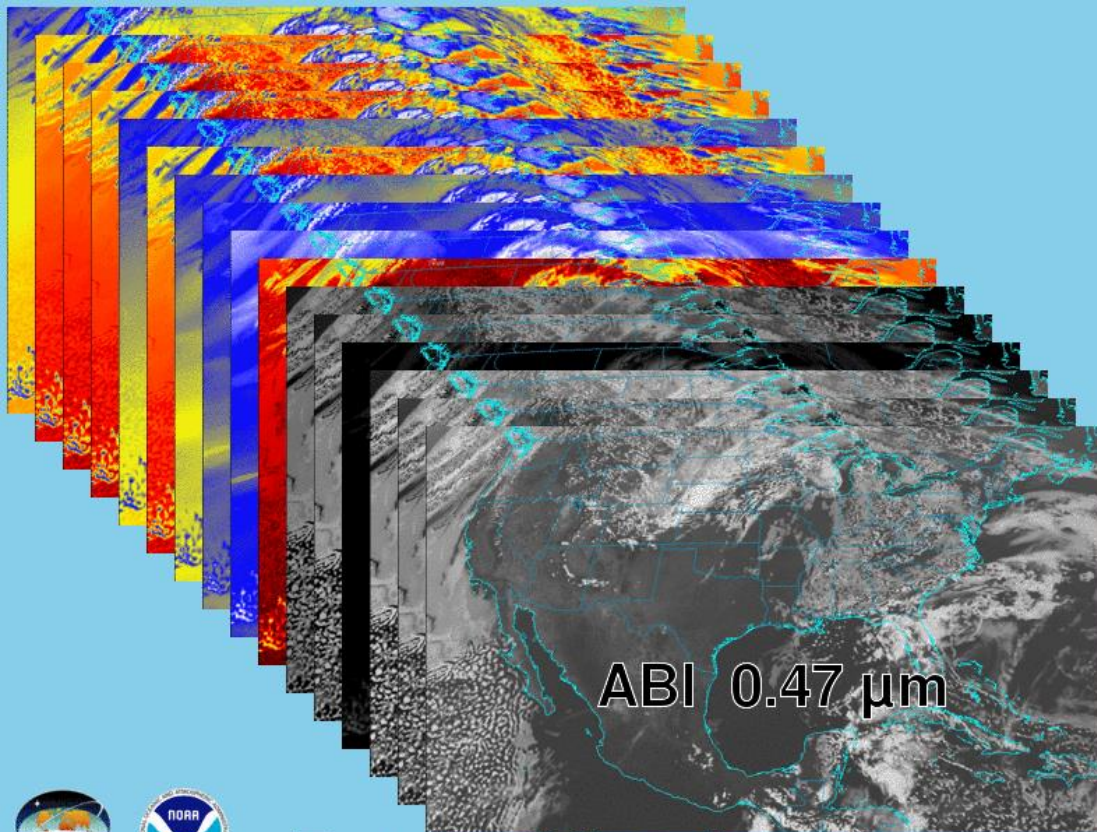


NOAA-15 AVHRR 27 APR 11 21:24UTC BAND=5 (12UM) AT ABI RESOLUTION

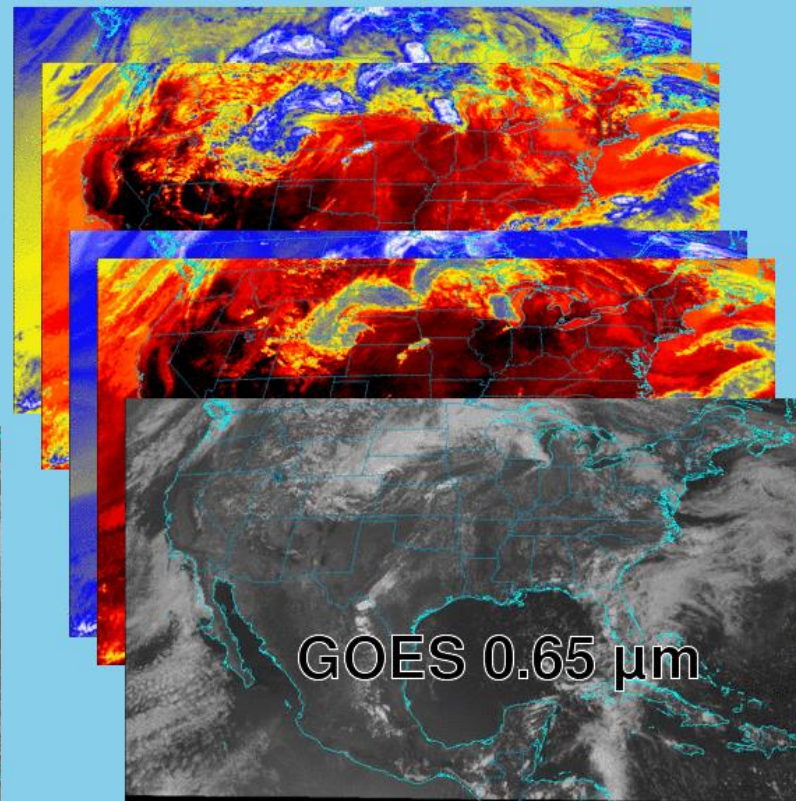
UW/CIMSS



# Future vs. Current Spectral Bands



**Future (Simulated)**

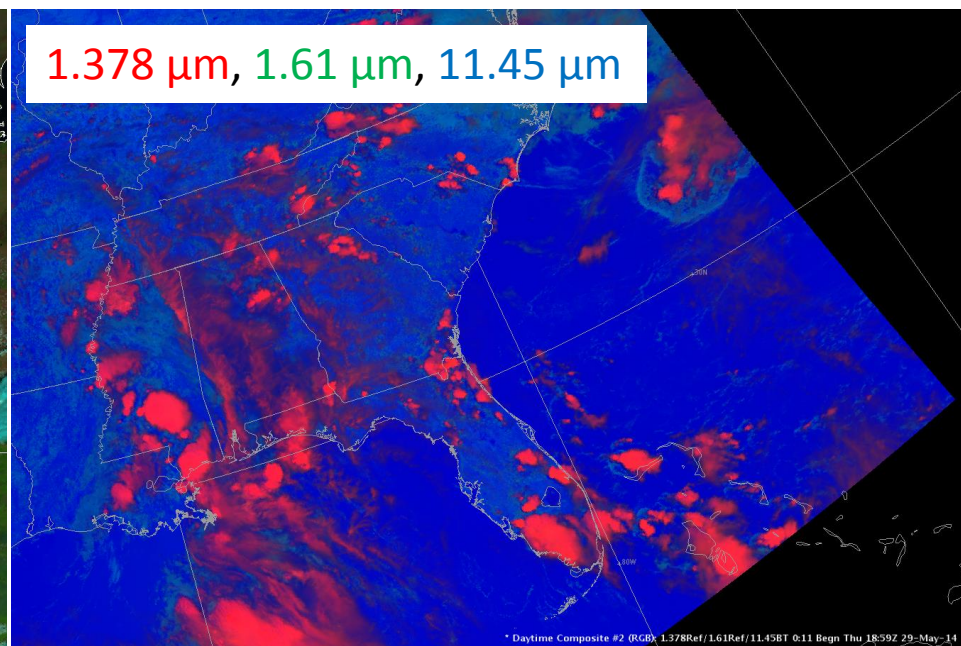
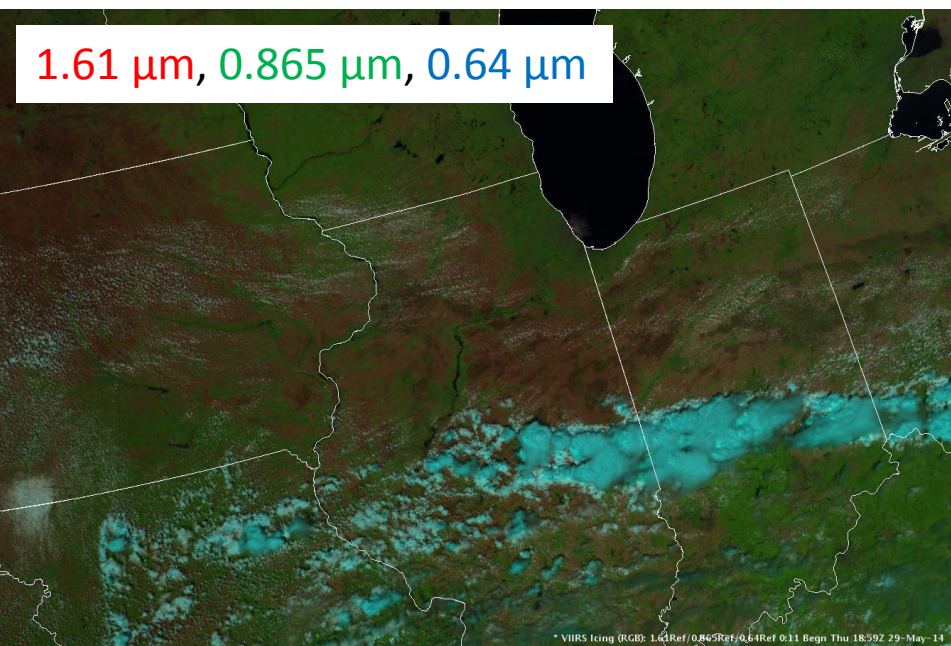


**Current (Observed)**

ABI benefits are projected to be at least \$4.6B over the lifetime of the series due to improved tropical cyclone forecasts, fewer weather-related flight delays, improved production of electricity and natural gas, and increased efficiency in irrigated water usage (Centrec, 2/2008).



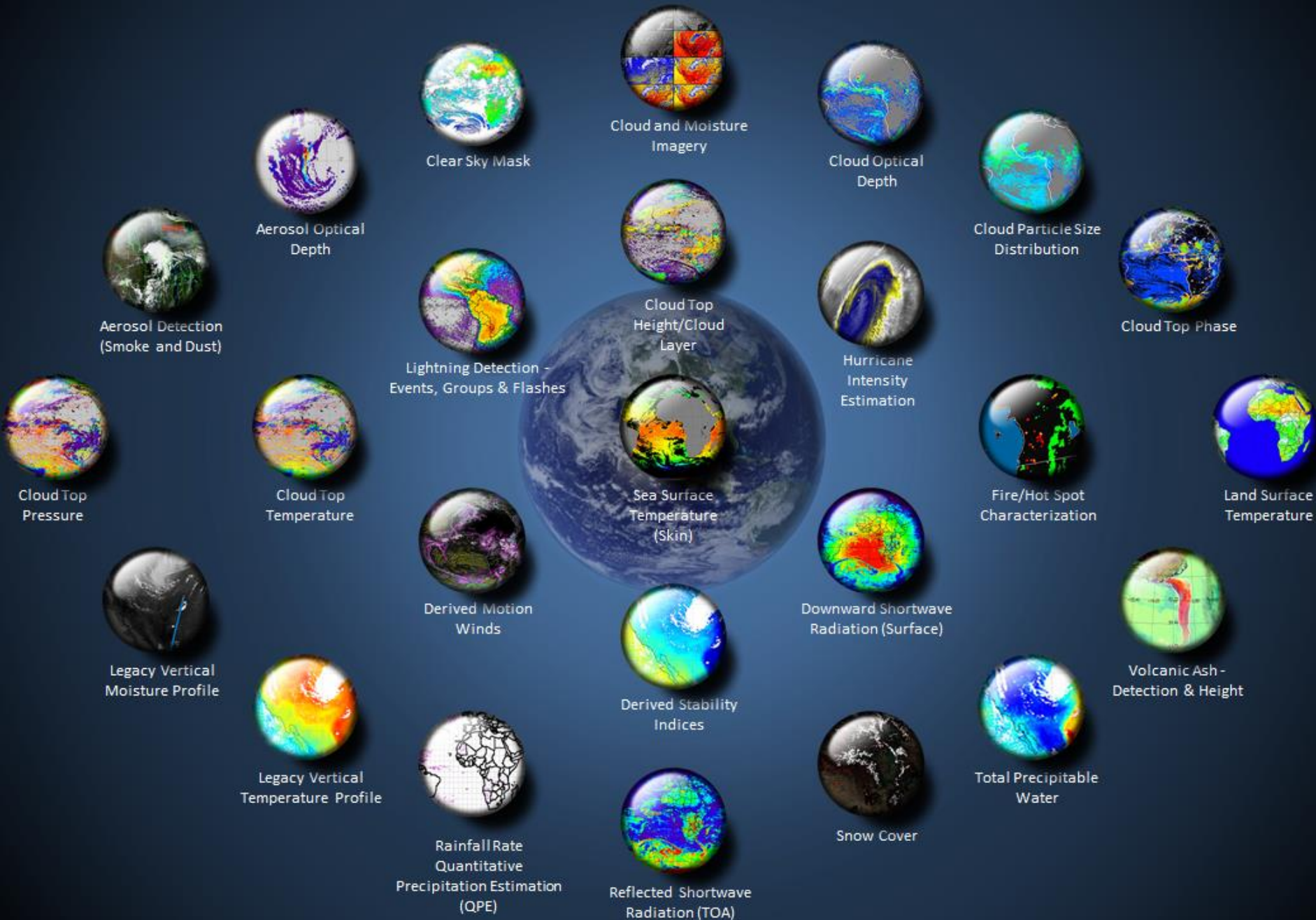




**Using similar spectral bands from the Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (NPP) satellite, the value of additional spectral bands is evident. Meteorologists can combine multiple bands into one image to enhance a particular atmospheric, cloud, or land feature.**

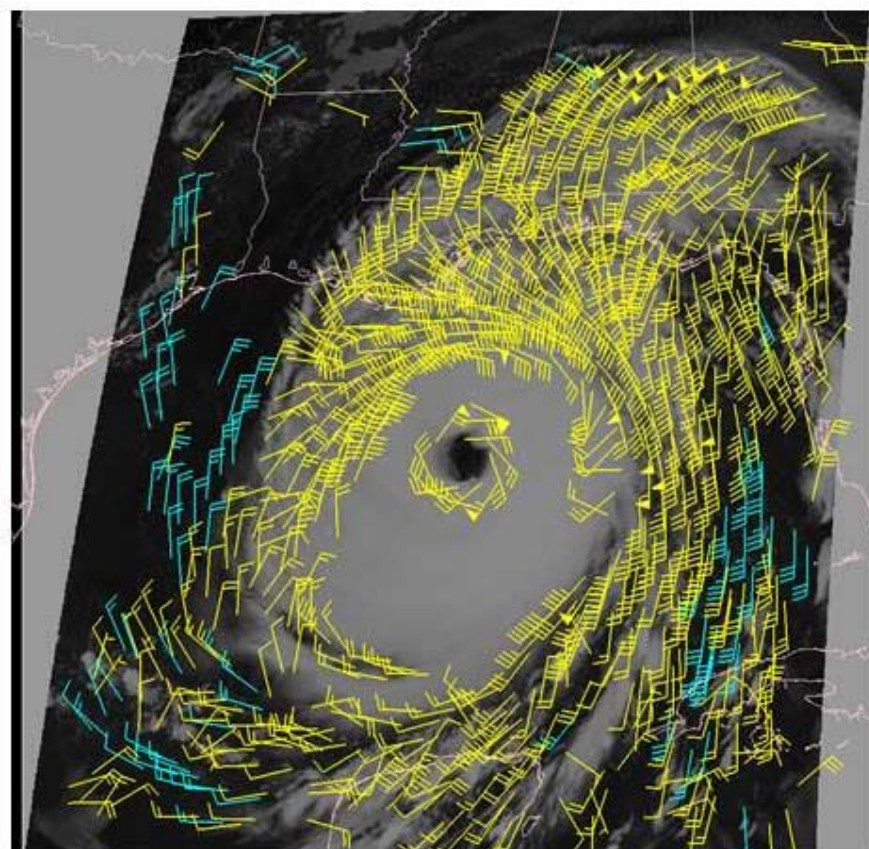
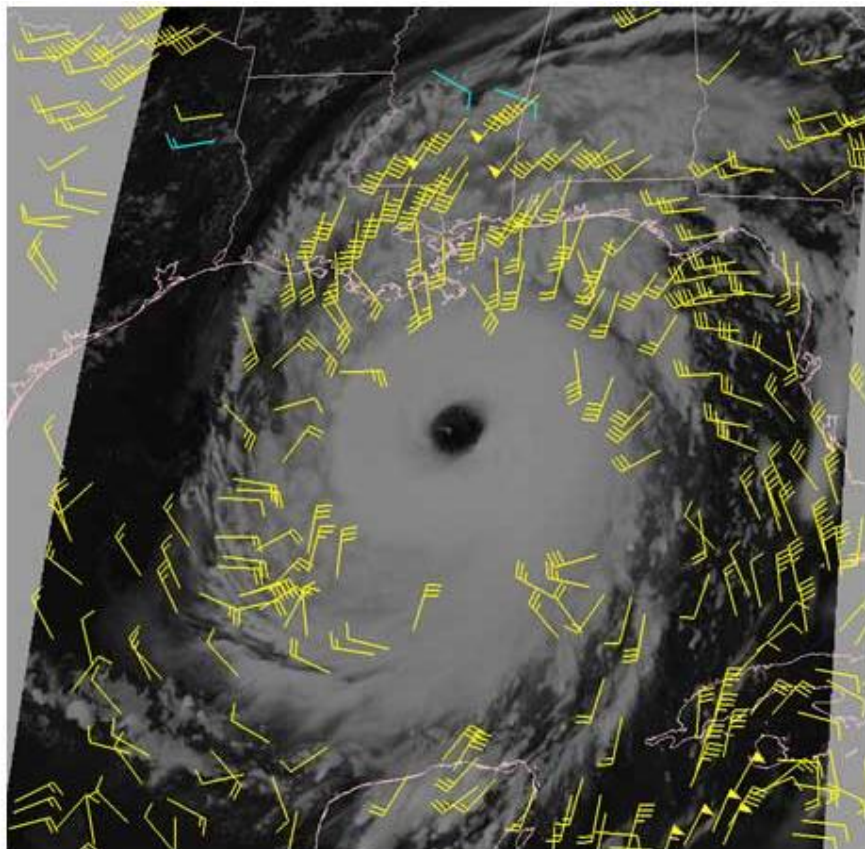


# GOES-R Baseline Products





# Atmospheric Motion Vectors

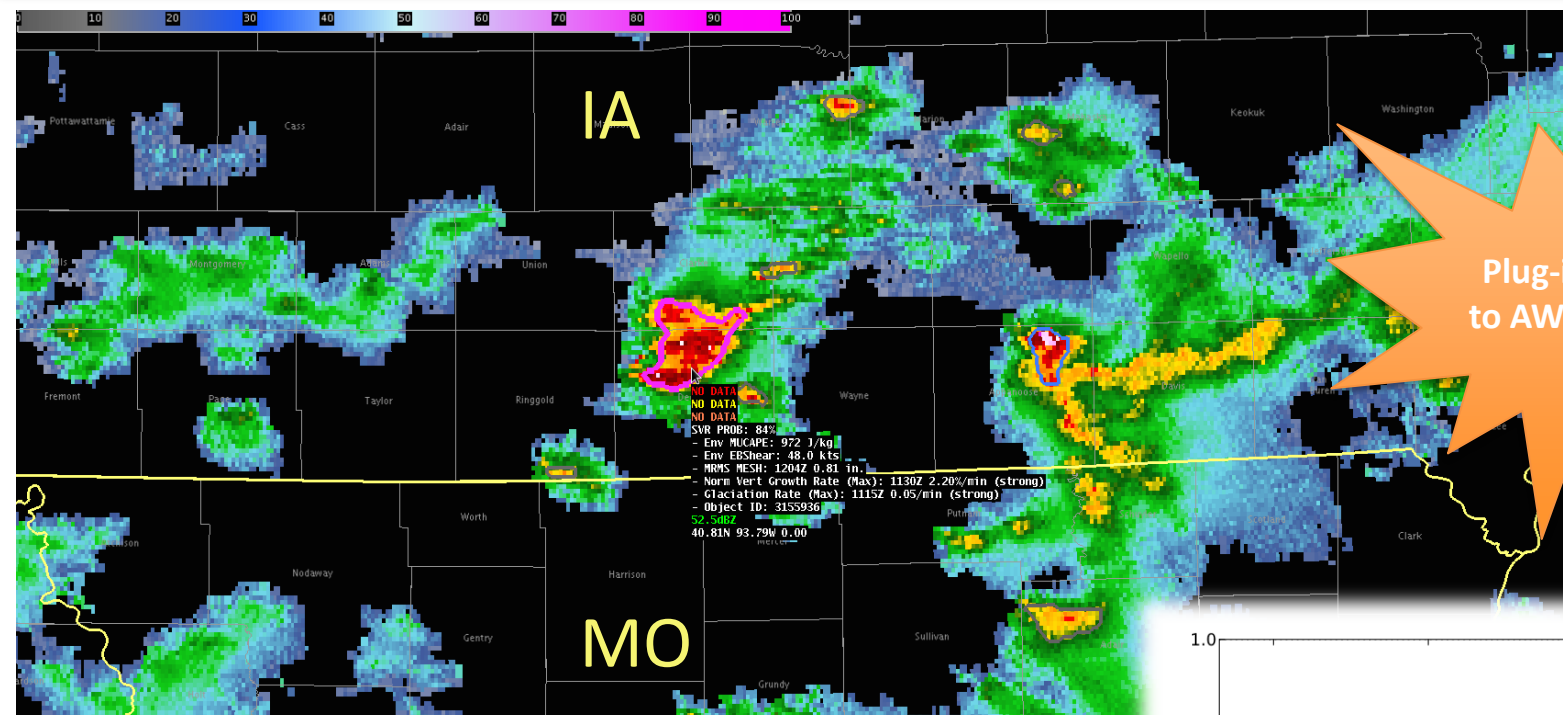


Low-mid level vectors- cyan Upper-level vectors - yellow

IR AMVs derived from current GOES-12  
4km resolution; 15-minute time step

IR AMVs derived from WRF model images  
using simulated future GOES-R radiances  
2 km resolution; 5-minute time step

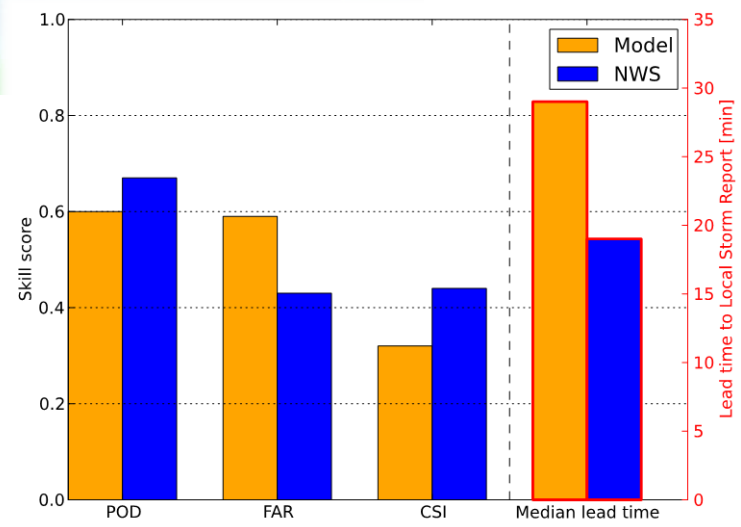




Plug-in coming to AWIPS II soon

- An example of NWS-promoted “data fusion”
- Object-tracking in both GOES and radar imagery
- Predictors from GOES-derived cloud products, MRMS products, and RAP-derived fields
- Use trained statistical model to compute probability of future severe weather:

$$P(\text{severe}) = f(\text{GOES, RAP, MRMS}) + \text{lightning}$$



There are alternative ABI scan strategies under study that may be possible in the future. Here are the number of full disk scans possible within one hour, comparing GOES-R to other contemporary international geostationary weather satellites.



**GOES-R ABI  
Continuous Full  
Disk Mode**



**GOES-R ABI  
Flex Mode**



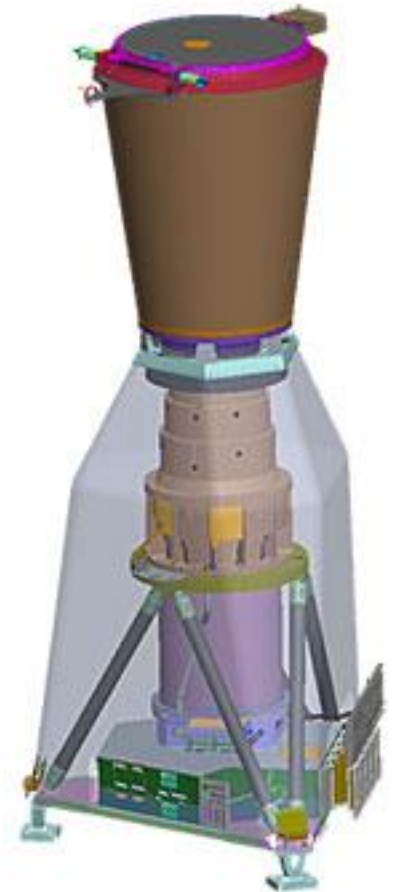
**Himawari AHI  
(JMA)**



**MTG-FCI  
(EUMETSAT)**

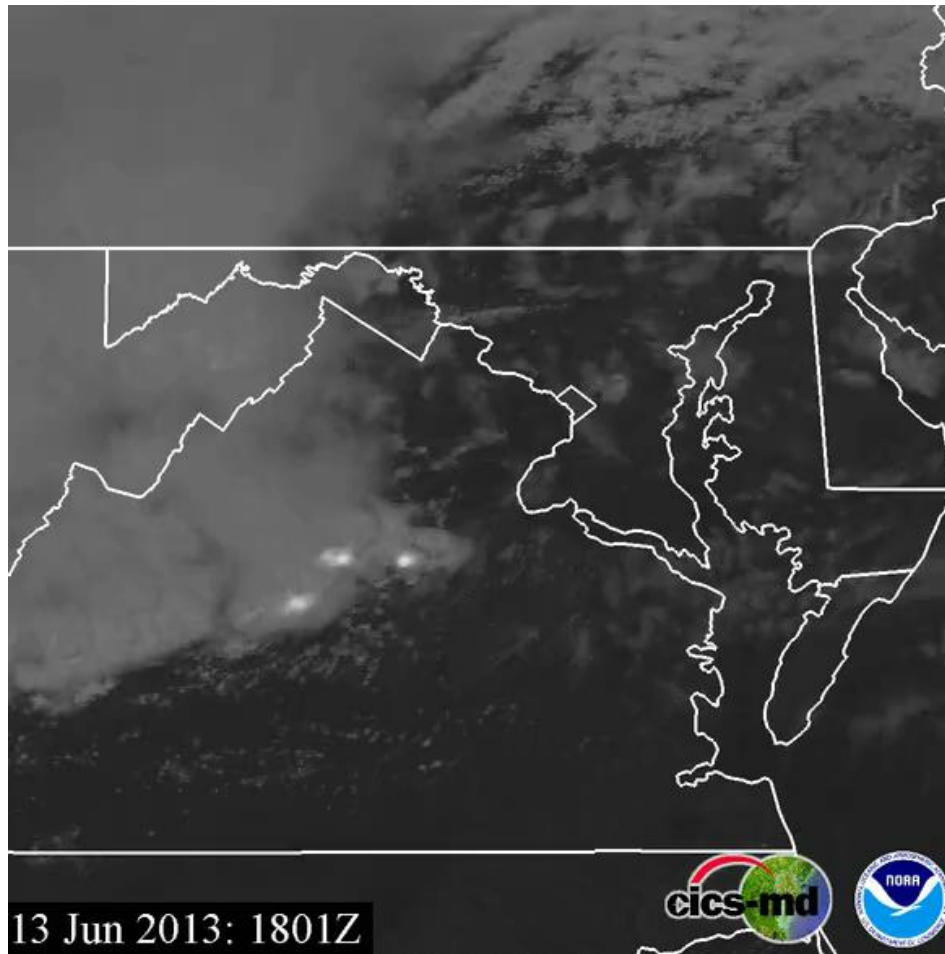


- Near uniform spatial resolution 8 km nadir, 14 km edge FOV
- Coverage up to 52 degrees N latitude
- > 80% flash detection day and night
- Single band 777.4 nm
- 2 ms frame rate
- 7.7 Mbps downlink data rate
- < 20 second product latency



- 1) Improvement in tornado and severe thunderstorm lead times and false alarm reduction
- 2) Early warning of lightning ground strike hazards
- 3) Advancements in the initialization of numerical weather prediction models
- 4) Improved routing of commercial, military, and private aircraft over oceanic regions
- 5) Improved ability to monitor intensification or decay of storms during radar outages, or where radar coverage is poor or scarce
- 6) Better detection and short range forecasts of heavy rainfall and flash flooding
- 7) Ability to monitor the intensity change of tropical cyclones
- 8) Continuity and refinements of lightning climatology within the GOES field of view





- Data availability on par with convective evolution timescales
  - Improved warning decision-making
- Decreased use of satellite-only “stovepipe” products
- More blended/combined products
  - New techniques/models which favor probabilistic solutions that incorporate satellite data
- Increased automated feature identification from satellite data
  - Fires
  - Volcanic ash
- Increased incorporation into numerical weather prediction (NWP) models
- Real-time comparisons with NWP model output



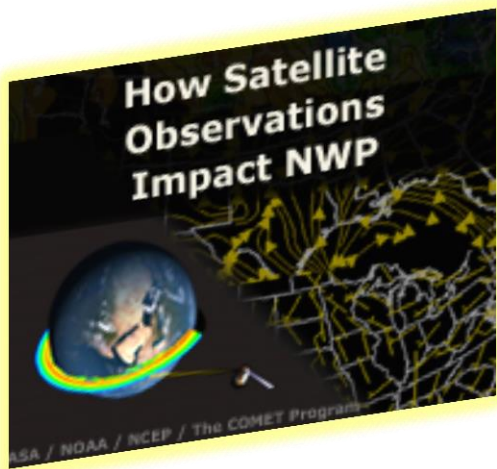
- Official GOES-R homepage  
<https://www.goes-r.gov>
- GOES-R Facebook page  
<https://www.facebook.com/GOESRsatellite>
- GOES-R Proving Ground
  - Demonstrations
  - CIMSS, CIRA, SPoRT, HWT blogs
- Visiting Scientist Program
- Forecaster Feedback
- Training and Outreach
- Fact sheets
- Tri-fold brochure
- User Readiness Plan



- Collaborative effort between the GOES-R Program Office, selected NOAA Cooperative Institutes, NWS forecast offices, NCEP National Centers, NASA SPoRT, JCSDA, and NOAA Testbeds
- Responsible for user readiness testing of GOES-R baseline products and future capabilities prior to launch
- Where proxy and simulated GOES-R products are tested, evaluated, and integrated into operations before the GOES-R launch
  - Satellite liaisons at NWS National Centers
  - Develop training for users
  - Prepare for display within AWIPS/AWIPS-II/N-AWIPS
  - Initial focus on High Impact Weather and warning related products requested by NWS
- A key element of GOES-R User Readiness (Risk Mitigation)
- Proving Ground activities are having an impact **NOW!**

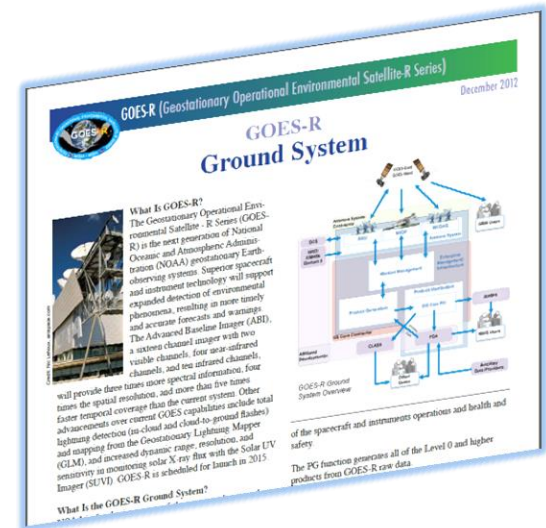






## Online Training Modules

- How Satellite Observations Impact NWP
- GOES-R ABI: Next Generation Satellite Imaging (COMET)
- GOES-R: Benefits of Next-Generation Environmental Monitoring (COMET)
- Satellite Hydrology and Meteorology for Forecasters (SHyMet)
- SPoRT product training modules
- VISIT Training Resources
- Commerce Learning Center



## Printed Materials

- GOES-R Fact Sheets (18)
- User Readiness Plan
- GRB Downlink Specifications and Product Users Guide
- Proving Ground Demonstration Final Reports and Annual Reports





# Questions? Comments?

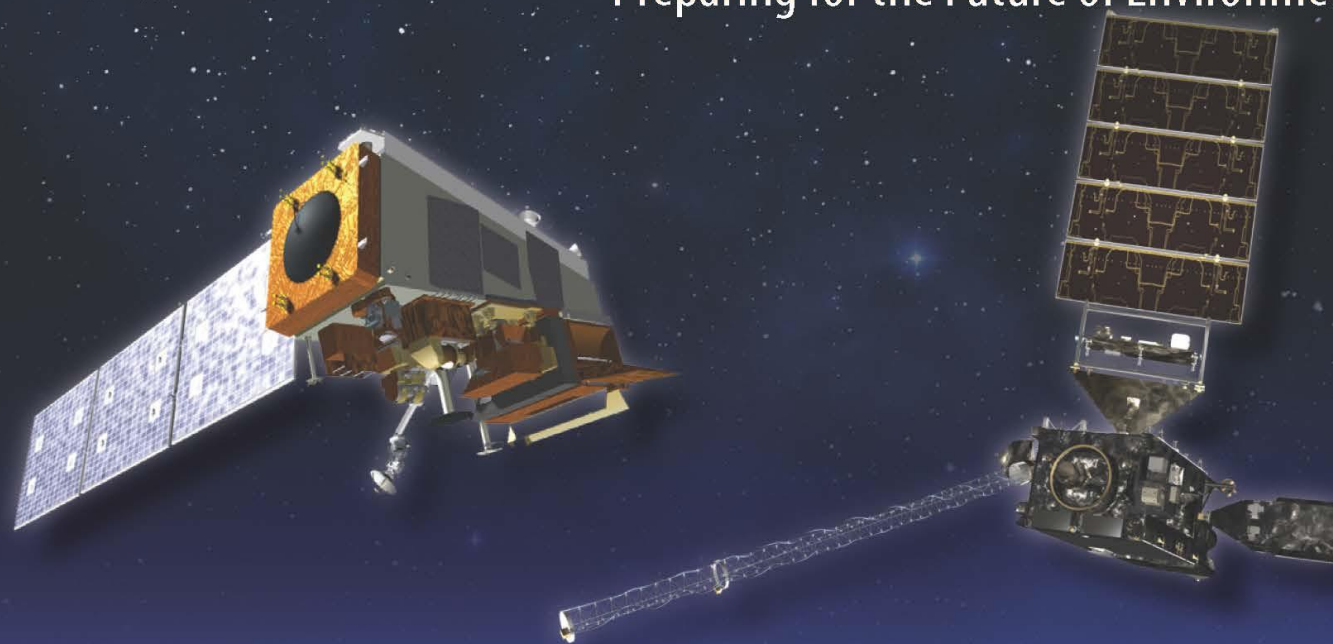


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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

## 2015 NOAA SATELLITE CONFERENCE

Preparing for the Future of Environmental Satellites



April 27 - May 1, 2015 | Greenbelt, Maryland | [www.satelliteconferences.noaa.gov/2015/](http://www.satelliteconferences.noaa.gov/2015/)

# SAVE THE DATE