

# JPSS and GOES-R programs and Active Fire Products at NOAA

#### Ivan Csiszar, Shobha Kondragunta

NOAA NESDIS Center for Satellite Applications and Research

#### Wilfrid Schroeder

NOAA/NESDIS Office of Satellite and Product Operations

#### Chris Schmidt

University of Wisconsin, Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies

#### Marina Tsidulko, Yingxin Gu

I.M. Systems Group, Inc.

with material also from the JPSS and GOES-R program offices











#### JPSS Continuity of Operations





#### NOAA-20 is Now Operational!



Launched into Low Earth Orbit— 512 miles



Orbits Earth 14 times pole-to-pole with Suomi NPP



Images entire globe twice a day



State of the art instrumentation to collect data on Earth's atmosphere, land surface, and oceans



Sends more than 2,000 gigabytes of data to Earth every day



Flies in the same orbit as Suomi NPP, 50 minutes apart

#### Suomi NPP 5:11 UTC

#### "First light" NOAA-20 fire image by the NOAA Science Team



#### NOAA-20 6:01 UTC



VIIRS 750m Active fires on January 5, 2018

#### *Current production status*

2 1 1 1 1 1	Algor ithm	Suomi NPP	NOAA-20
	750m M- band	NDE Operational since March 15, 2016	NDE Operational since August 13, 2018
	375m/ 750m I/M- band	STAR Systematic production since January 30, 2018	STAR Systematic production since February 5, 2018

Algorithms are NOAA implementations of those also generated by NASA https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/mapper/

Fires in Western US VIIRS 750m FRP August 20, 2018 ~20:40 UTC NOAA-20 - daytime



https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/mapper/

JSTAR Mapper Fires in Western US VIIRS 750m FRP August 20, 2018 ~21:30 UTC Suomi NPP - daytime



#### Suomi NPP, 20:14 UTC











NPP\_20180723\_2155

#### NOAA-20, 10:54 UTC

J01\_20180723\_1054

NPP\_20180723\_0023

Suomi NPP, 11:45 UTC

VIIRS 375m product generated at STAR

July 23, 2018

NPP\_20180723\_1145

### 750m VIIRS NDE Product content

Output	Туре	Description		Bits	Description
Fire Mask	k 8-bit unsigned integer	Missing – 0	Missing input data	0-1	Surface Type (water=0, coastal=1, land=2)
			wissing input data	2	EDR ground bowtie deletion zone (0=false, 1=true)
		Scan – 1	On-board bowtie deletion	3	Atmospheric correction performed (0=false, 1=true)
		Other – 2	Not processed (obsolete)	4	Day/Night (daytime = 1, nighttime = 0)
		M/sts. 2		5	Potential fire (0=false, 1=true)
		Water – 3	vater	6	spare
				7-10	Background window size parameter
		Cloud – 4	Pixel classified as cloudy	11	Fire Test 1 valid (0 - No, 1 - Yes)
		No Fire – 5	Pixel classified as non-fire land	12	Fire Test 2 valid (0 - No, 1 - Yes)
				13	Fire Test 3 valid (0 - No, 1 - Yes)
		Unknown – 6	<ul> <li>– 6 Pixel with no valid background pixels</li> </ul>	14	Fire Test 4 valid (0 - No, 1 - Yes)
				15	Fire Test 5 valid (0 - No, 1 - Yes)
				16	Fire Test 6 valid (0 - No, 1 - Yes)
		Fire Low – 7	Fire pixel with confidence strictly less than 20% fire	17-19	spare
				20	Adjacent clouds (0/1)
		Fire Medium – 8	Fire pixel with confidence between 20% and 80%	21	Adjacent water (0/1)
				22-23	Sun Glint Level (0-3)
				24	Sun Glint rejection
		Fire High – 9 Fire pixel with confide greater than or equal 80%	Fire pixel with confidence	25	False Alarm (excessive rejection of legitimate background pixels)
			greater than or equal to	26	False Alarm (rejection of land pixel due to water background)
			80%	27	Amazon forest-clearing rejection test
Fire	32-bit	Details in Table 1-5		28	False alarm (rejection of water pixel due to land or coastal background)
Algorithm	unsigned			29-31	spare
QA Mask	integer			New info	ormation has been added on bow tie deletion.







## Suomi NPP vs. NOAA-20 global fire statistics



## Suomi NPP vs. NOAA-20 global fire statistics



## Suomi NPP vs. NOAA-20 global fire statistics



#### Suomi NPP vs. NOAA-20: 750m



# M-band vs. I-band detection rates

- Detection rates relative to the experimental 375m I/M "hybrid" product as a function of the number of I-band resolution detections within the M-band pixel footprint
- Frequency of M-band detections without a single I-band detection were used as a proxy for commission errors
- Increase of detection rates with increasing number of I-band detections
- Good consistency of detection rates between Suomi NPP and NOAA-20
- Significant differences between daytime and nighttime detection rates, indicating a more conservative performance of the nighttime M-band algorithm

Daytime (left) and nighttime (right) relative detection performance between the operational 750m M-band and the experimental 375m I/Mband VIIRS active fire products



# Carr Fire in California as seen by Suomi NPP VIIRS and GOES-16 ABI

First detection by Suomi NPP VIIRS at 20:14 UTC

First detection by GOES-16 at 20:37 UTC

GOES-16 filled in the gap and detection the fast growth of the fire

NOAA-20 VIIRS detected again at 21:04 UTC as a larger fire

GOES-16 continued monitoring the growth of the fire complex

Suomi NPP detected again at 21:55 UTC



### VIIRS FRP in eIDEA

https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/spb/aq/eidea/



eIDEA: enhanced Infusing satellite Data into Environmental Applications

# VIIRS FRP in Rapid Refresh (RAP) - Smoke

https://rapidrefresh.noaa.gov/RAPsmoke/





# High Resolution Rapid Refresh(HRRR) - Smoke

https://rapidrefresh.noaa.gov/hrrr/HRRRsmoke/



Fire Radiative Power from Suomi NPP VIIRS

Vertically Integrated Smoke

### VIIRS FRP in AerosolWatch

https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/spb/aq/AerosolWatch/



### GOES-16 FRP in AerosolWatch

https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/spb/aq/AerosolWatch/





#### **GOES-R ABI**



- **Default Operational Mode:**
- Full Disk 15 min
- **CONUS 5 min**
- Mesoscale 1 min
- Proposed mode to be consistent with AHI
- Full Disk 10 min



# GOES-R ABI New Capabilities: 0.5 km Visible band every 5 minutes

Smoke from several small plumes blend together and become one large plume.

#### GOES-16





GOES-17 Preliminary, Non-Operational Data

#### **The Tubbs Fire**

Recorded start time: 9:45 PDT on October 8, 2017 Loop is from 8:07 PDT to 18:07 PDT (3:07 – 13:37 UTC)



#### Real-Time Wildland Fire Notifications for Impact-Based Decision Support Services

Potential Prototype for a Future Red Flag Warning Paradigm

T. Todd Lindley Science & Operations Officer NOAA/NWS Norman, OK

Dr. Chad Gravelle Chief Scientist NOAA/NWS-OU/CIMMS Operations Proving Ground Kansas City, MO

#### Contributors:

Vivek Mahale, Aaron Anderson, Scott Curl, Steve Piltz, James Frederick, Robyn Heffernan, Drew Daily, Daniel Piltz & Zach Stanford





#### GOES-16 GLM and ABI Fire

August 11-12, 2018





*GLM: Geostationary Lightning Mapper ABI: Advanced Baseline Imager* 

#### Scott Rudloski, NOAA/NESDIS/STAR

# **GOES-17 Cooling System Issue**

https://www.goes-r.gov/users/transitionToOperations17.html (as of 9/28/2018)

- "The loop heat pipe (LHP) subsystem, which transfers heat from the ABI electronics to the radiator, is not operating at its designed capacity
- During nighttime hours, the sun heats up the ABI detectors faster than they can be cooled
- The detectors become warmer than they're designed to operate, and they begin to radiate at temperatures closer to the wavelengths they're attempting to detect from the Earth
- Eventually, local emissions and dark current noise overwhelm the signal from the Earth, and the channels saturate, meaning a useful signal is not available
- Channel availability will also fluctuate seasonally depending on the amount of solar radiation absorbed by the instrument
- A great deal of progress has been made to optimize the performance of the GOES-17 data and the instrument is currently projected to deliver 97% of the data it was intended to provide"

# **FDCA Current Status**

- Currently considered Provisional, however users who have a high sensitivity to false alarms and/or composite multiple time periods have reported false alarm problems during the Northern Hemisphere's summer
- An update will soon be implemented that decreases the algorithm's sensitivity and makes other changes that substantially reduce the false alarm rate but will also remove some legitimate fires
- Users who track specific fire incidents have reported fewer problems

# **FDCA data availability**

- Provisional FDCA GOES-16 L2 data is available now
- GOES-17 FDCA is not yet available
- Currently will be produced from the Ground System (GS) for Full Disk (FD) and CONUS sectors
- It is **not** produced by the GS for MESO sectors
- Fire weather is in the priority list for calling MESO sectors

# Summary and conclusions

#### • JPSS

- Both Suomi NPP and NOAA-20 750m VIIRS active fire products are operational
- Testing / evaluation / transition to operations of the 375m I/M-band product is ongoing
- The two-satellite configuration provides improved coverage
- The VIIRS active fire product has been used successfully in particular for smoke and air quality monitoring and forecasting
- GOES-R
  - GOES-16 operational and Provisional
  - GOES-17 in testing and evaluation
  - GOES-17 loop heat pipe anomaly mitigation and impact evaluation is ongoing
- Multi-sensor integrated observing system
  - Synergistic use of JPSS and GOES-R data
  - Enterprise algorithms for consistency and improved processing efficiency
  - Sentiel-3 SLSTR and EPS-SG METimage are critical for mid-morning polar observations

# For more information visit

- NOAA JPSS at <a href="https://www.jpss.noaa.gov/">https://www.jpss.noaa.gov/</a>
- STAR JPSS at <a href="https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/">https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/</a>
- Active Fire product info at <u>https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/fires.php</u>
- NOAA's Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System (CLASS) at <u>https://www.bou.class.noaa.gov/saa/products/welcome</u>
- VIIRS Active Fire science team at <a href="http://viirsfire.geog.umd.edu/">http://viirsfire.geog.umd.edu/</a>
- GOES-R Program, Products etc. <u>https://www.goes-r.gov/</u>