Combining Polar Hyper-spectral and Geostationary Multi-spectral Sounding Data – A Method to Optimize Sounding Spatial and Temporal Resolution

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http://cas.hamptonu.edu/dbps_cron/plots/

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Polar-Orbiting Ultra-Spectral & Geostationary Sounders



Instrument	IASI	CrIS	ABI
Satellite	Metop-A, Metop-B	Suomi-NPP	GOES-16
Туре	Michelson Interferometer	Michelson Interferometer	Radiometer
Spectral resolution	0.25 cm ⁻¹	0.625 (LW), 1.25 (MW), 2.5 cm ⁻¹ (SW)	GOES-16
Spectral range	645 – 2760 cm ⁻¹ (15.5 – 3.62 μm)	650 – 2550 cm ⁻¹ (15.4 – 3.9 μm)	751.9 - 21276 cm ⁻¹ 0.47 – 13.3 μm
Number of Detectors/ Channels	12 / 8461	27 / 1305	16 / 16
NEDT range	0.1 – 0.75 K	0.05 – 0.5 K	0.01 /0.07
Spatial Resolution (at nadir)	12 km	14 km	2 km
Launched	2006, 2012	2011	2016

PHS (CrIS/IASI) + ABI Sounding

 $ABI/PHS = ABI (x,y,t) + [PHS (x_o,y_o,t_o) - ABI (x_o,y_o,t_o)]$

ABI (x,y,t): ABI retrieval value at location and time (x, y, t)
PHS (x_o,y_o,t_o): Mean of 5 reference PHS values closest to ABI location and time (x, y, t)

ABI (x_o,y_o,t_o): Mean of 5 reference PHS Field-of-View average ABI retrieval values closest to the ABI location and time (x, y, t)

Implicit Assumption: The vertical resolution induced error of multi-spectral ABI retrievals is persistent over the time interval between the acquisition times of the high vertical resolution polar hyperspectral soundings and over the spatial scale (i.e., 14-km) of the hyperspectral sounding data.

Combining 500 hPa ABI with PHS (IASI) @ 15:00 UTC



Combining ABI with PHS (CrIS) @ 17:55 UTC



CrIS + ABI Vs Radiosondes (May 19, 2017)





PHS+ABI Time Series (MOVIE)

PHS+ABI 2017-5-19 (14:57:18) Humidity [g/kg] at 496.6 hPa



PHS+ABI 2017-5-19 (15:32:18) Humidity [g/kg] at 496.6 hPa





1.5





PHS+ABI 2017-5-19 (15:57:18) Humidity [g/kg] at 496.6 hPa















Atmospheric Stability Change



HR Severe Weather Not Predicted by NWS (May 19, 2017)



HR Severe Weather Predicted by NWS (May 22, 2017)



Summary and Conclusions

- Profile Retrievals from Polar Hyperspectral Sounders and Geostationary Multi-spectral Instruments to Optimize the Vertical, Horizontal, and Temporal resolution of the Satellite Sounding Product
 - Improving low altitude sounding coverage in partly cloudy areas
 - Observe spatial mesoscale details important for intense weather prediction
 - Provide high temporal resolution for predicting the onset of severe convection
 - Provide altitude-resolved water vapor imagery time sequences potentially useful for estimating 4-d wind profiles for NWP applications
- Technique Can Provide Near-Global Coverage Using be Polar Satellite Hyperspectral Sounders (e.g., IASI, CrIS, HIRAS) Data Obtained Using the International Network of Direct Broadcast Systems (e.g., DBnet) and Geostationary Satellite Multi-spectral Instruments (e.g., ABI, AHI, AMI, and SEVIRI)
- PHS + ABI is NOT a replacement for the Geo-Hyperspectral Sounder