

# NOAA ACSPO SST Products

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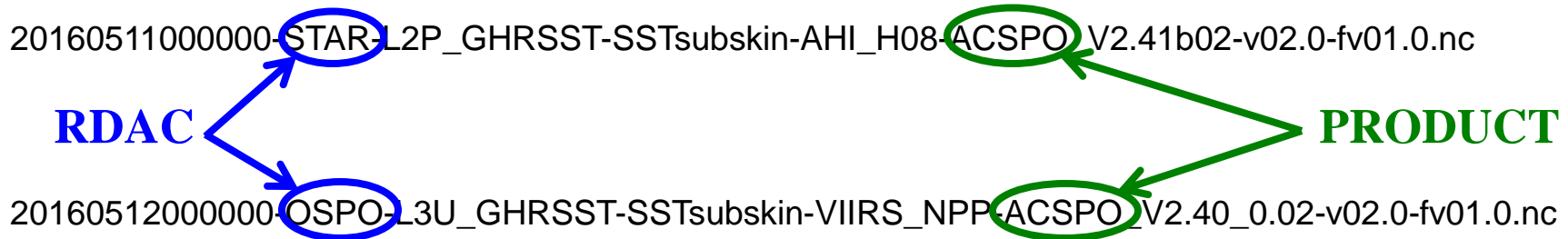
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*NOAA; CIRA; GST Inc; CCNY*

*Support by US JPSS and GOES-R, and NOAA ORS Programs acknowledged*



# ACSPO Product and NOAA Regional Data Assembly Centers



- **ACSPO = Advanced Clear-Sky Processor for Ocean**
  - NOAA Enterprise SST Product from polar and geostationary platforms
- **STAR = NOAA Center for Satellite Applications and Research**
  - Research arm of NOAA satellites
  - Reprocessed **[RAN]** and Experimental **[EXP]** Products
- **OSPO = NOAA Office of Satellite and Product Operations**
  - Operational (24/7) arm of NOAA satellites
  - Operational Products **[OPS]**



# NOAA Enterprise SST Product: ACSPO

Work is underway to consolidate NOAA algorithms into “enterprise”.  
NOAA enterprise SST: ACSPO (Advanced Clear-sky Processor for Ocean)

## Polar Sensors / Platforms

- 1 – **VIIRS**: S-NPP (launch: Oct’2011) **[OPS] + [RAN1, Mar’2012-Dec’2015]**  
(to be followed by J1 in ~Jan’2017 to J4 in ~2026)
- 3 – **AVHRR**: Various NOAA and Metop platforms **[RAN1, 2002-2015]**

## Geostationary Platforms / Sensors

- **GOES-R**: Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI). Planned for launch in Oct’2016, and to be followed by GOES-S to -U
- 2 – **Himawari-8**: Advanced Himawari Imager (AHI) launched Oct’2014 – sister instrument to ABI **[EXP → OPS]**

*NB: Historical geo sensors (GOES Imager, MSG SEVIRI) will continue to be processed with the NOAA heritage geo SST system (Eileen Maturi’s brief)*

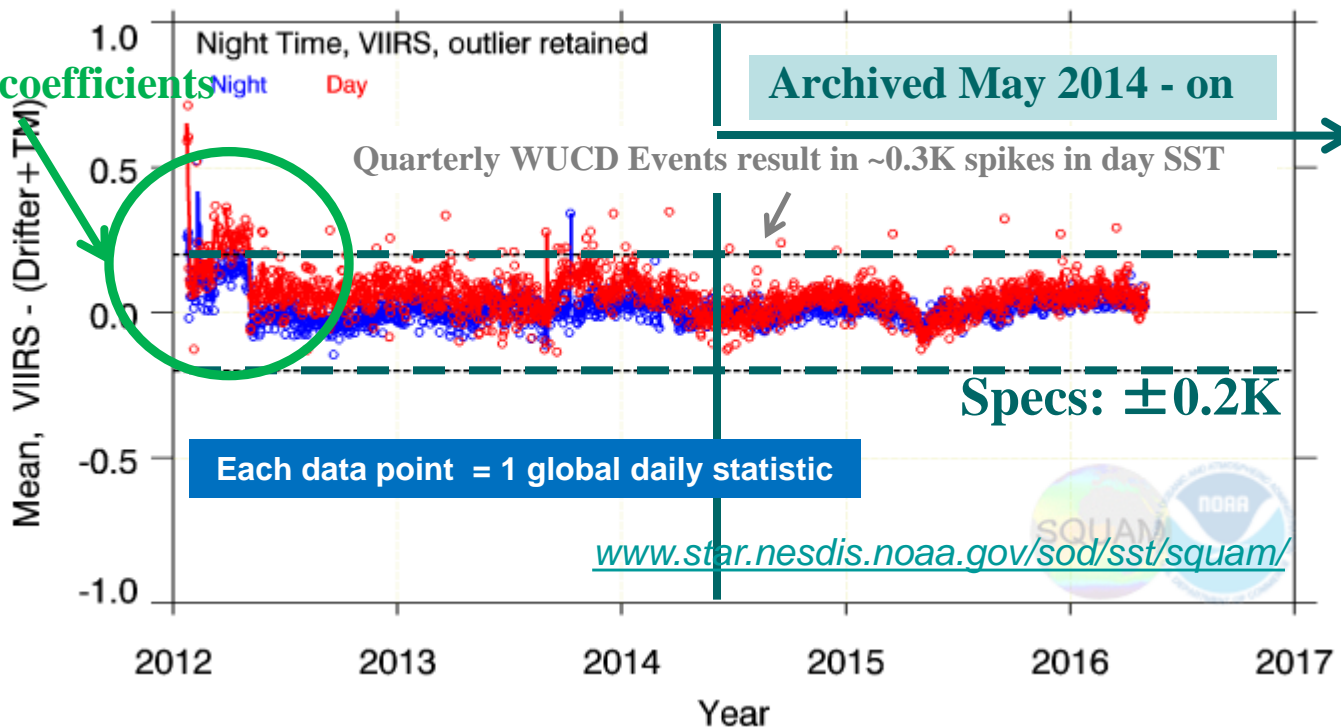


- S-NPP (Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership) satellite launched on 28 October 2011. Bridgehead to the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) series.
- **J1 (NOAA-20) will be launched in Jan'2017.** Will be followed by J2 (2021) – J3 (2026) – J4 (2031)
- S-NPP/JPSS carry VIIRS which replaces AVHRR in the NOAA operations
- NOAA/EUMETSAT signed Joint Polar System agreement: S-NPP/JPSS covers 1:30am/pm orbit while Metop AVHRR covers 9:30am/pm orbit
- ACSPO **OPS** & **RAN1** *sub-skin* VIIRS SST Products
  - L2P (~27GB/day); 0.02° L3U (<1GB/day; ABoM)
- Major users of ACSPO VIIRS **OPS** L2P/L3U
  - NOAA geo-polar blended & CMC assimilate L2P
  - UKMO OSTIA and NOAA WCOFS (West-Coast Ocean Forecast System) started assimilating L3U



# VIIRS L2P VAL BIAS vs *i*Quam Drifters + Trop. Moor.

1

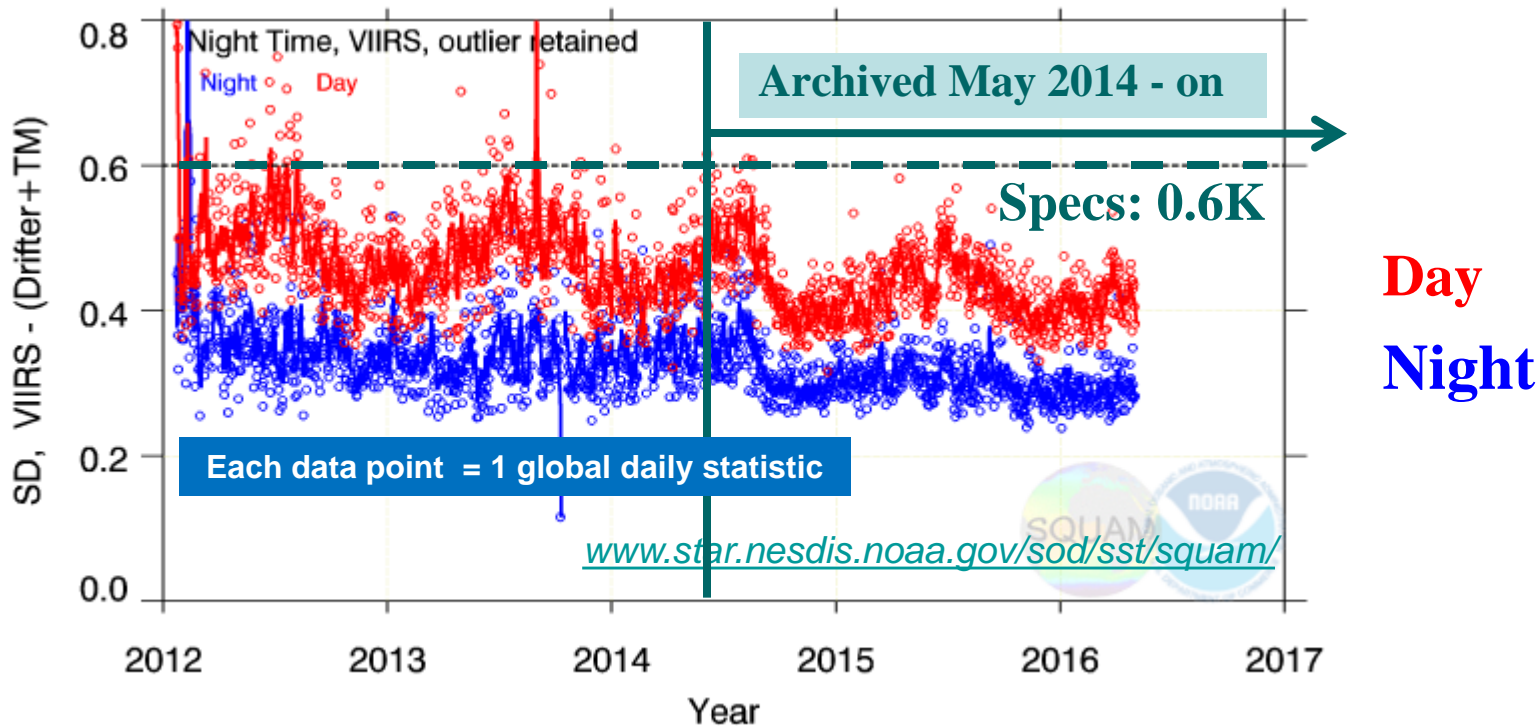


- Product meets JPSS specs and users' expectations, during both day and night
- Biases gradually improve in time as ACSPO algorithms mature
- Reprocessing underway to produce uniform & complete time series
- Every 3 month, "global warming" of ~0.3K occurs in daytime SST, due to black body warm-up cool-down exercises performed by NASA. Work is underway to resolve



# VIIRS L2P VAL SD vs *i*Quam Drifters + Trop. Moor.

1



- STD smaller at night (sub-skin VIIRS SST is closer to buoy bulk SST)
- Global SDs improved with time as ACSPO SST algorithms matured
- Current SDs ~0.35K (Night) and ~0.45K (Day) are well within specs

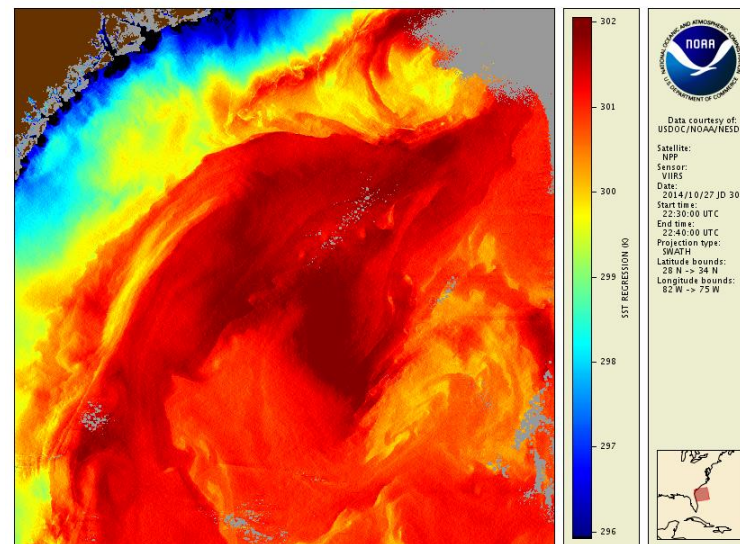
## ACSPO VIIRS v2.40 L2P product (May'2014 – on)

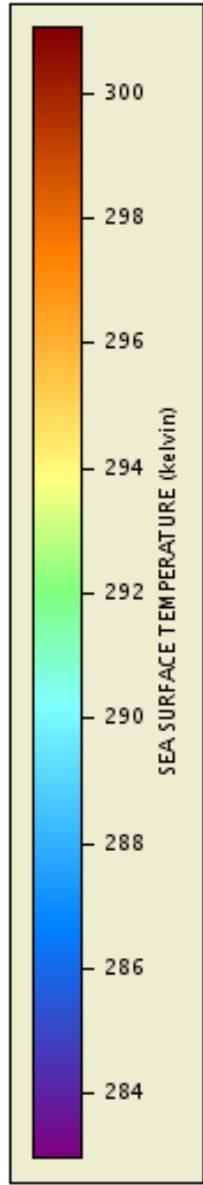
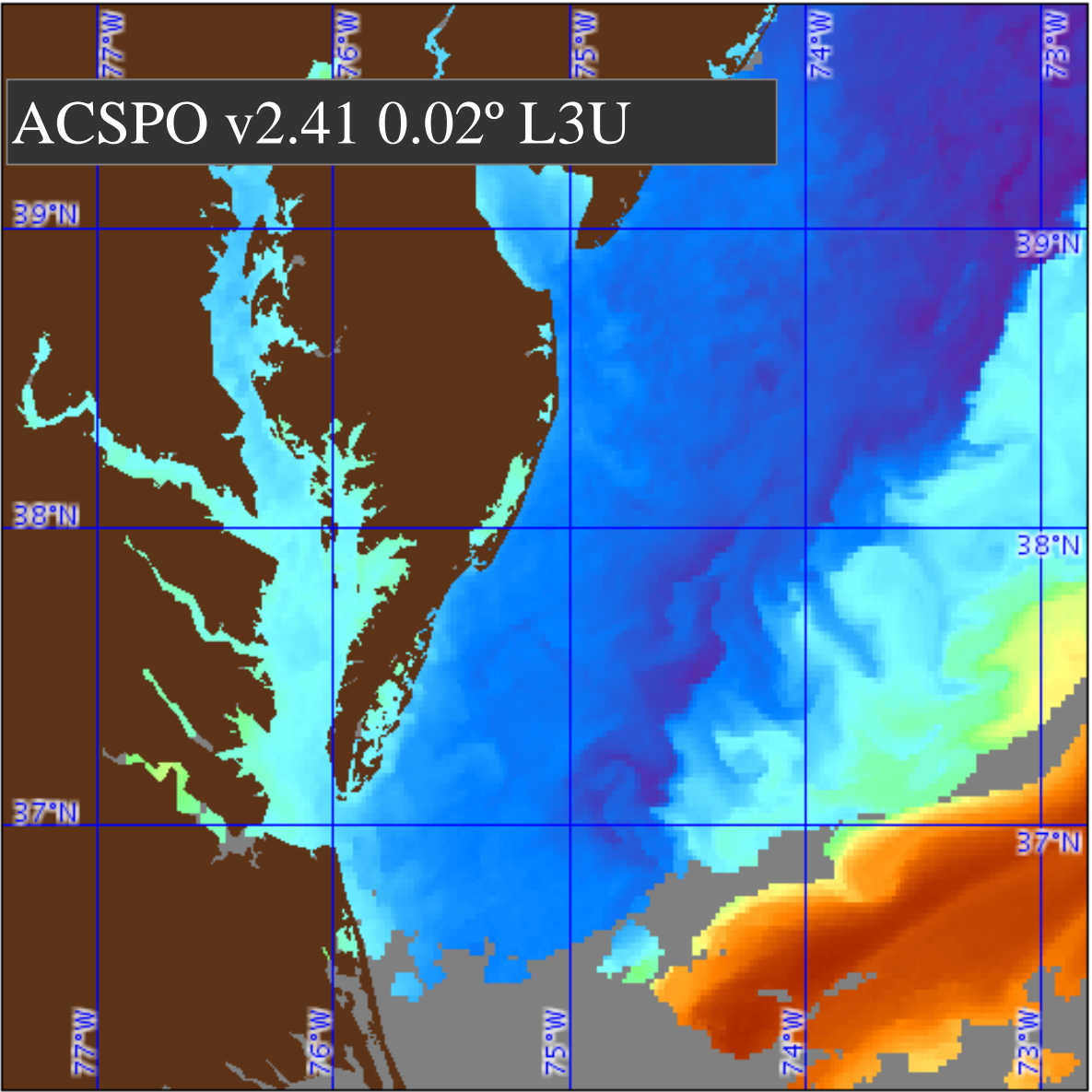
- [http://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/dataset/VIIRS\\_NPP-OSPO-L2P-v2.4](http://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/dataset/VIIRS_NPP-OSPO-L2P-v2.4)
- [http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:GHRSSST-VIIRS\\_NPP-OSPO-L2P](http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:GHRSSST-VIIRS_NPP-OSPO-L2P)

## ACSPO VIIRS v2.40 L3U product (May'2015 – on)

- [http://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/dataset/VIIRS\\_NPP-OSPO-L3U-v2.4](http://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/dataset/VIIRS_NPP-OSPO-L3U-v2.4)
- [http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:GHRSSST-VIIRS\\_NPP-OSPO-L3U](http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:GHRSSST-VIIRS_NPP-OSPO-L3U)
- Distributed via EUMETCAST

- Initial Reanalysis-1 (RAN1) with ACSPO v2.40 performed from Mar 2012 – pr. Analyses and archival underway
- ACSPO v2.41 under testing
  - Consolidated geo-polar code
  - Improved Clear-Sky Mask, SST, SSES
  - Improved ACSPO L3U product





Data courtesy of:  
NOAA/NESDIS/STAR

Satellite:  
NPP

Sensor:  
VIIRS-L3U

Date:  
2016/05/20 JD 141

Time:  
06:50:00 UTC  
01:50:00 -0500

Scene time:  
NIGHT

Projection type:  
MAPPED

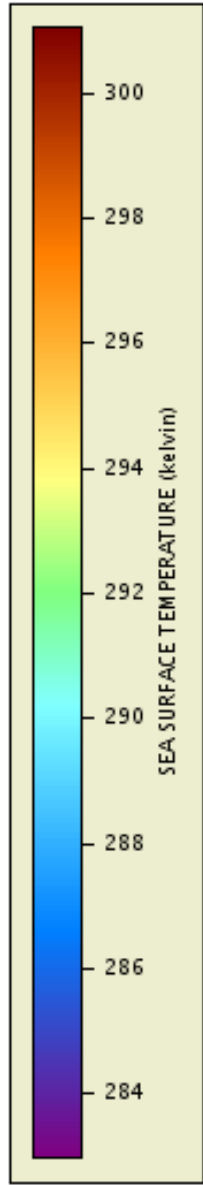
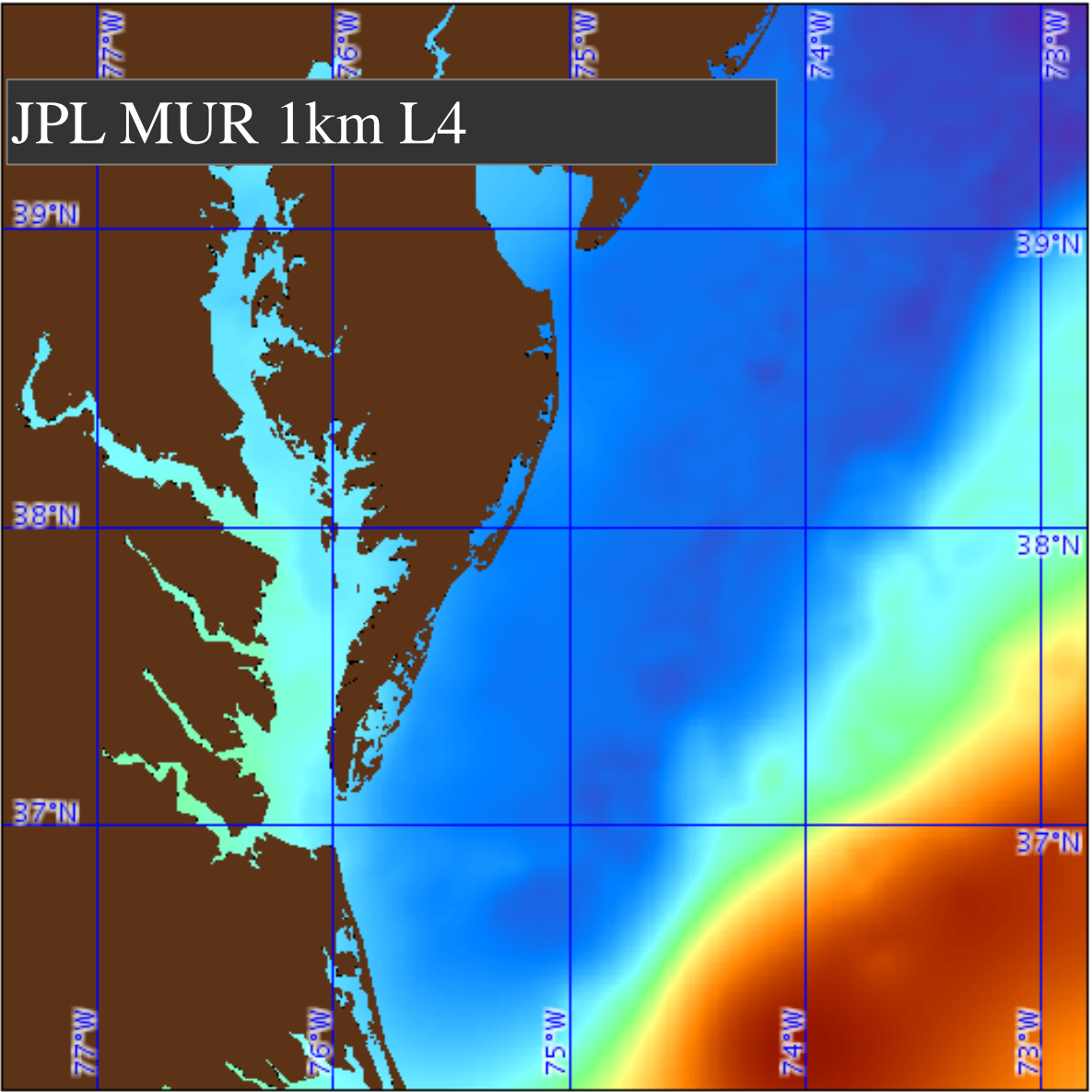
Map projection:  
1 km/pixel  
MERCATOR

Latitude bounds:  
35 N -> 41 N

Longitude bounds:  
78 W -> 72 W

*More info: Gladkova et al. (Wed @10:30am); Ding et al. (Poster #7)*





Data courtesy of:  
JPL

Satellite:  
MUR  
Sensor:  
MUR  
Date:  
2016/05/20 JD 141  
Time:  
09:00:00 UTC  
04:00:00 -0500  
Scene time:  
NIGHT  
Projection type:  
MAPPED  
Map projection:  
1 km/pixel  
MERCATOR  
Latitude bounds:  
35 N -> 41 N  
Longitude bounds:  
78 W -> 72 W

*More info: Gladkova et al. (Wed @10:30am); Ding et al. (Poster #7)*



- H8 launched on 7 October 2014 by JAXA. H9 planned for launch in 2016 (?)
- The AHI (Advanced Himawari Imager) onboard H8 significantly improves upon H7 (MTSAT-2) imager
- AHI – sister instrument to ABI (Advanced Baseline Imager) onboard GOES-R. Planned GOES-R launch: Oct'2016, to be followed by GOES-S, -T and -U through 2036)
- NOAA produced **EXP** ACSPO H8 SST in Jul'2015
  - To replace NOAA H7 (MTSAT2) L2P SST in geo-polar blended L4 analysis
  - To establish end-to-end SST processing chain in preparation for GOES-R launch in Oct'2016
- NOAA will produce ACSPO GOES-R SST
  - Plan generate **EXP** ACSPO L2P/L2C product in 2017

## Progress since G16

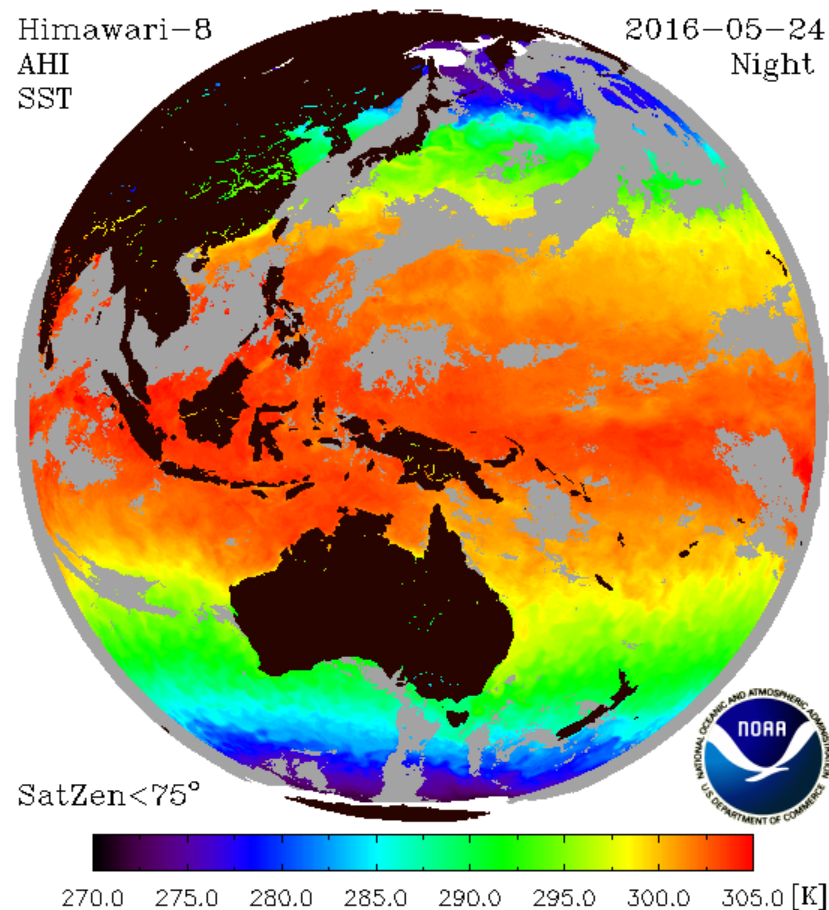
- L2P H8 **EXP** ACSPO SST assimilated into NOAA geo-polar blended SST (4 Dec 2015)
- Rotated buffer [ftp://ftp.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/pub/sod/sst/acspo\\_data/12/ahi/](ftp://ftp.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/pub/sod/sst/acspo_data/12/ahi/)
- Diagnostics in SQUAM (including monitoring of NOAA heritage H7 and JAXA H8 SSTs) [www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/sod/sst/squam/GEO/](http://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/sod/sst/squam/GEO/)
- More info: Come to H8 session today from 6-9pm

## Coming year

- Support GOES-R Cal/Val (lunch in Oct'2016)
- Generate 1hr **EXP** H8 L2C/L3C, with 4-6GB/day (the current L2P is ~45GB/day)
- Iterate on clear-sky mask, SST SSES algorithms
- Work to transition to **OPS** and archive

Himawari-8  
AHI  
SST

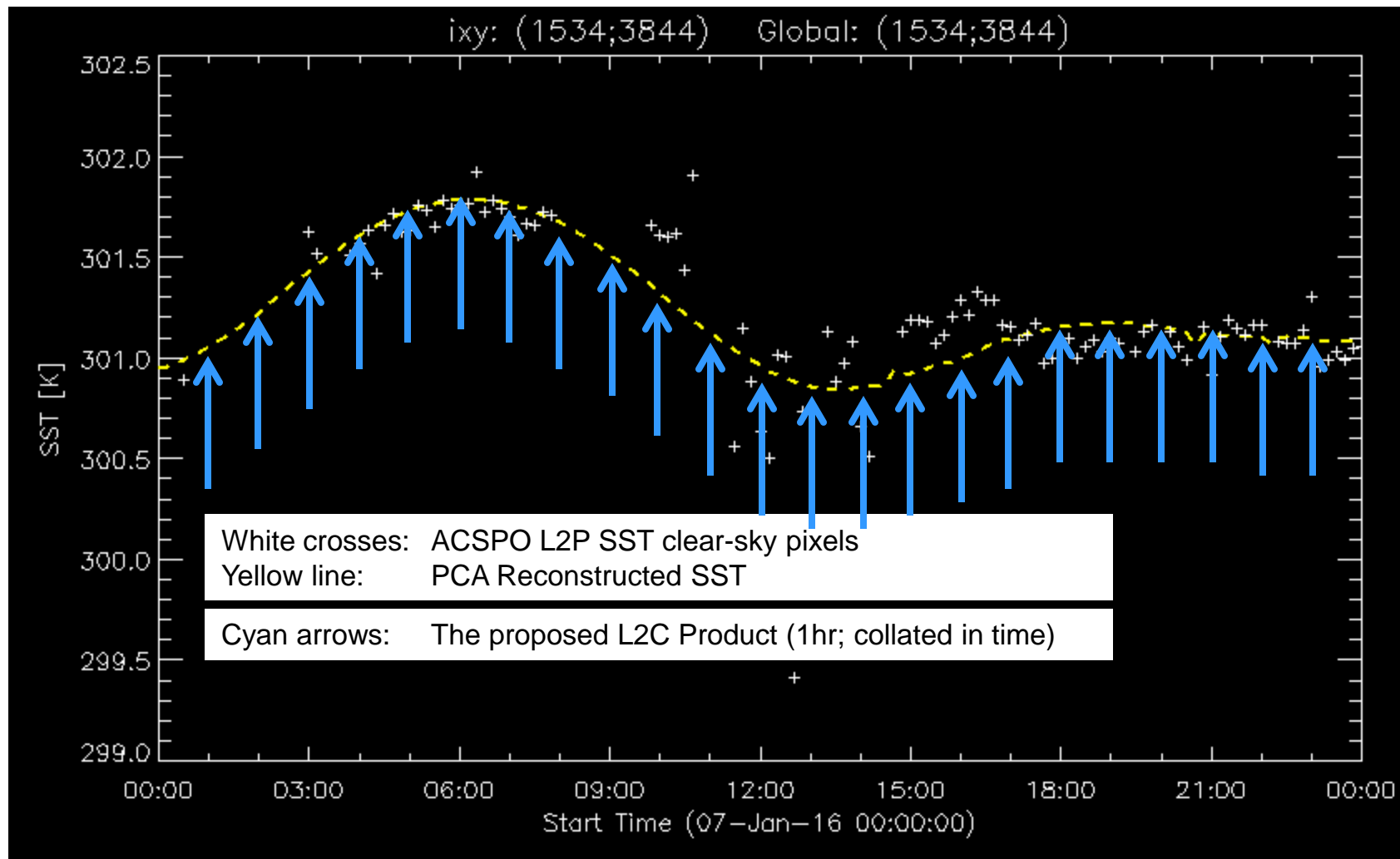
2016-05-24  
Night





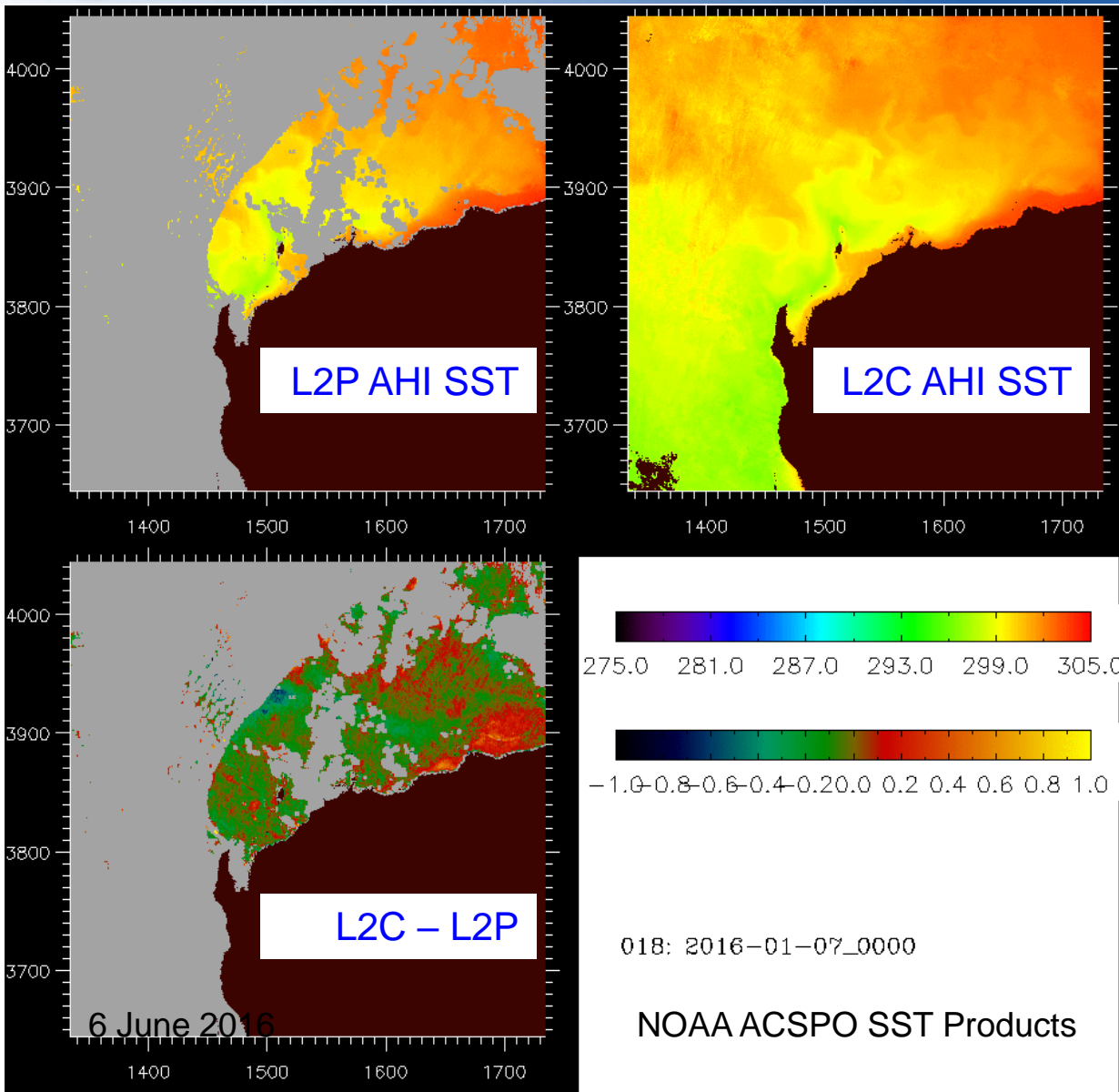
# L2C (“Collated in Time”) AHI SST Product: 1 hr

2





# L2C “Collated” AHI SST Product



- The L2C product will be in original swath projection but “collated in time” (reported @ 1hr instead of 10min)
- This will reduce the data volume to ~8GB/day (from 45 GB/day in L2P)
- The “temporal noise” will be reduced by fitting a smooth curve through cloud free data
- Many cloud gaps will be filled “from temporal context” (but areas with persistent cloud will still remain data voids)



# AVHRR GAC SST Reanalysis (RAN1) 2002 – 2015

3

- AVHRRs with split-window bands have been flown onboard US NOAA satellites (since 1981) and EUMETSAT Metop satellites (since 2006)
- Coral Reef Watch and Geo-Polar Blended Teams requested a long-term consistent ACSPO SST record from AVHRR GAC
- **RAN1** product (Jul'2002 – Dec'2015) from 5 AVHRR/3s: 3 PM (N-16, -18, -19) and 2 mid-AM (N-17, Metop-A) (two platforms at a time)



- SST coefficients smoothed in time (similarly to PFV5.2)
- Newly developed ACSPO SSES (Petrenko et al., JTECH 2016) implemented in RAN1
- RAN1 documented (Ignatov et al., RS 2016)

6 June 2016

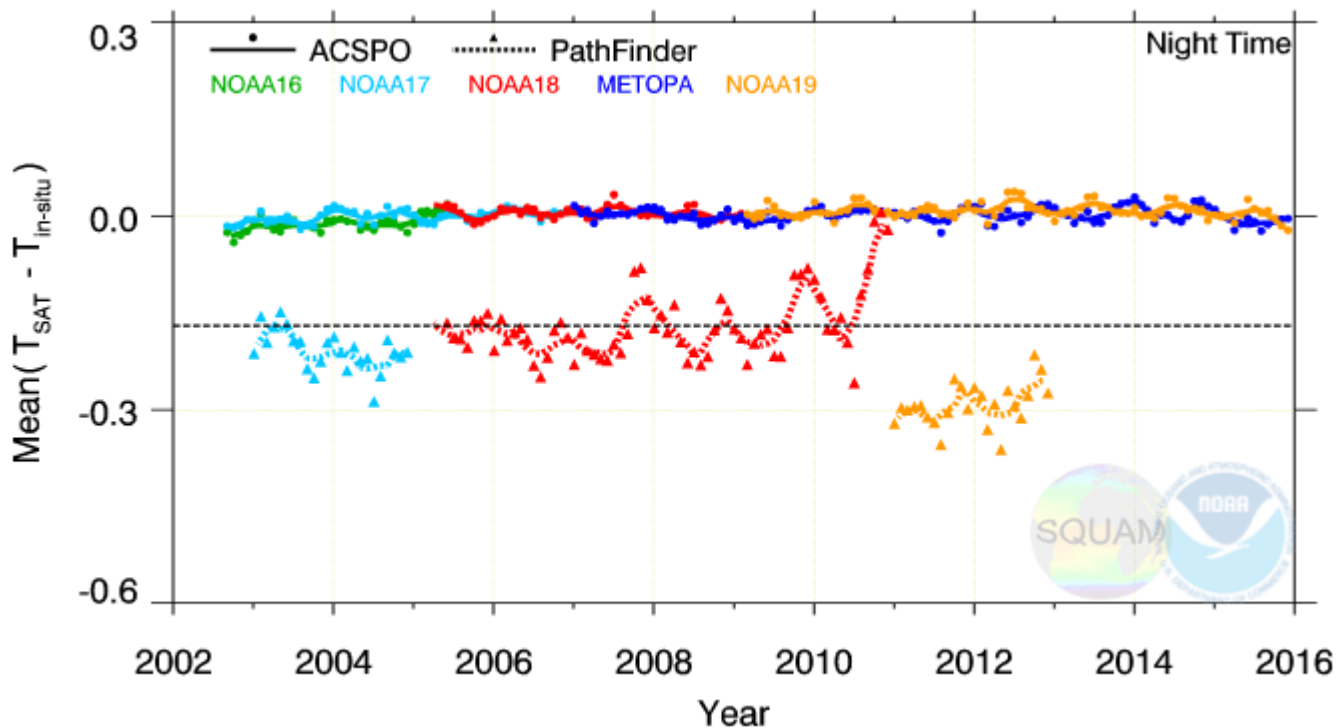
NOAA ACSPO SST Products

14



# VAL vs. *i*Quam drifters + Tropical Moorings: MEAN

3



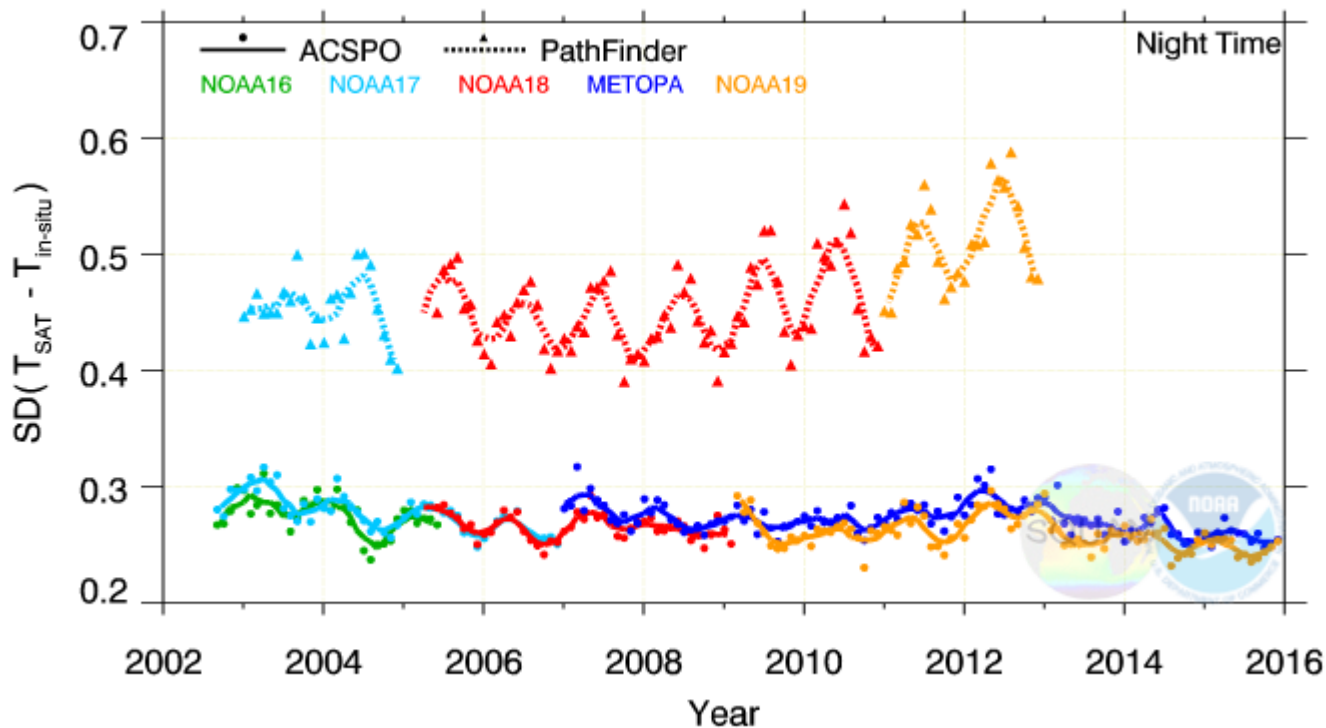
- Typical RAN1 bias vs. *in situ* drifters + TMs is within  $\pm 0.05K$
- RAN1 SST are more stable & cross-platform consistent than PFV5.2 (Note that PFV5.2 is a “skin product” resulting in a -0.17K bias)

*For more info, see Poster #54 Zhou et al, ACSPO AVHRR GAC RAN1*



# AVHRR RAN1 Validation: Standard Deviation against *i*Quam (Drifters + Tropical Moorings)

3



- Typically, RAN1 validates vs. (drifters + TM) to within SD~0.3K
- Compares favorably with PFV5.2 with SD~0.4-0.6K

*For more info, see Poster #54 Zhou et al, ACSP0 AVHRR GAC RAN1*





# ACSPO Summary

## Main ACSPO Objective: Support Users

- ✓ L4 producers are currently our main users. We expect L4s to move to high space-time resolution, making use of high-quality VIIRS and AHI/ABI SSTs
- ✓ Users want long-term, high space-time resolution L3U/L3C/L3S products

## Major ACSPO research focus

- ✓ Explore spatial information (polar/geo)
  - Improve clear-sky mask & SST coverage in dynamic/coastal/hi-lat areas
  - Derive new ocean fronts; high quality L3U/L3C/L3S products
- ✓ Explore temporal information (geo)
  - Derive L2C/L3C products to reduce data volume, while preserving diurnal cycle
- ✓ Revisit SST algorithms to ensure sensitivity to true SST = 1
  - Need accurately reproduce diurnal cycle and spatial variability
- ✓ Continue Reprocessing (Reanalysis; "RANs") efforts
  - S-NPP VIIRS RAN1, AVHRR GAC RAN2, H8 RAN1

## Exciting year is ahead of us

- ✓ Launch of GOES-R in Oct'2016 and J1 in Jan'2017



# Topics to Discuss at G17

## **ACSPO archival (Currently working with Coast/Ocean Watch)**

- ✓ S-NPP VIIRS RAN1 Jan 2012 – on
  - **L2P:** 10TB/yr; **L3U:** 0.5TB/yr
- ✓ N16/18/19 and N17/Metop-A AVHRR GAC Sep 2002 – on
  - **L2P:** 0.6TB/yr; **L3U:** 0.03TB/yr
- ✓ H8 (Mar 2015 – on) and GOES-R (TBD 2017 – on)
  - **L2C:** 2TB/yr

## **Users' feedback on ACSPO products appreciated**

- ✓ VIIRS L3U; AVHRR L2P/L3U; H8 L2C; ACSPO SSES  
(Example: Brasnett and Surcel-Colan, JTECH, 2016)

## **Annual JPSS Meeting (US College Park, 8-12 August 2016)**

- ✓ 2 breakouts: Product developers and users (~2hrs each)



## More ACSPO Resources at G17

- Himawari-8 breakout, 6 Jun (Mon), 6-9pm
- Irina Gladkova – Improved SST imagery and pattern recognition analyses in ACSPO v2.50/2.60, 8 Jun (Wed) @10:30am
- Yanni Ding – ACSPO VIIRS L3U product, Poster #7
- Xinjia Zhou – ACSPO AVHRR GAC RAN1, Poster #57
- Boris Petrenko – Possible Definitions of SST Quality Levels in ACSPO, Poster #38
- Gang Liu – Coral Reef Watch, Poster #19

**Thank You!**