



SSM/I Hydrological Products (ARC)

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Outline

- Brief Project Overview
- Approach (1-2 slides)
- Results/Accomplishments (1-3 slides)
- Validation Strategy/Results (1-2 slides)
- Algorithm/Product Maturity
- Issues/Risks & Work-Off Plans
- Schedule
- Research-to-Operations or Delivery Plan
- Resources

Overview

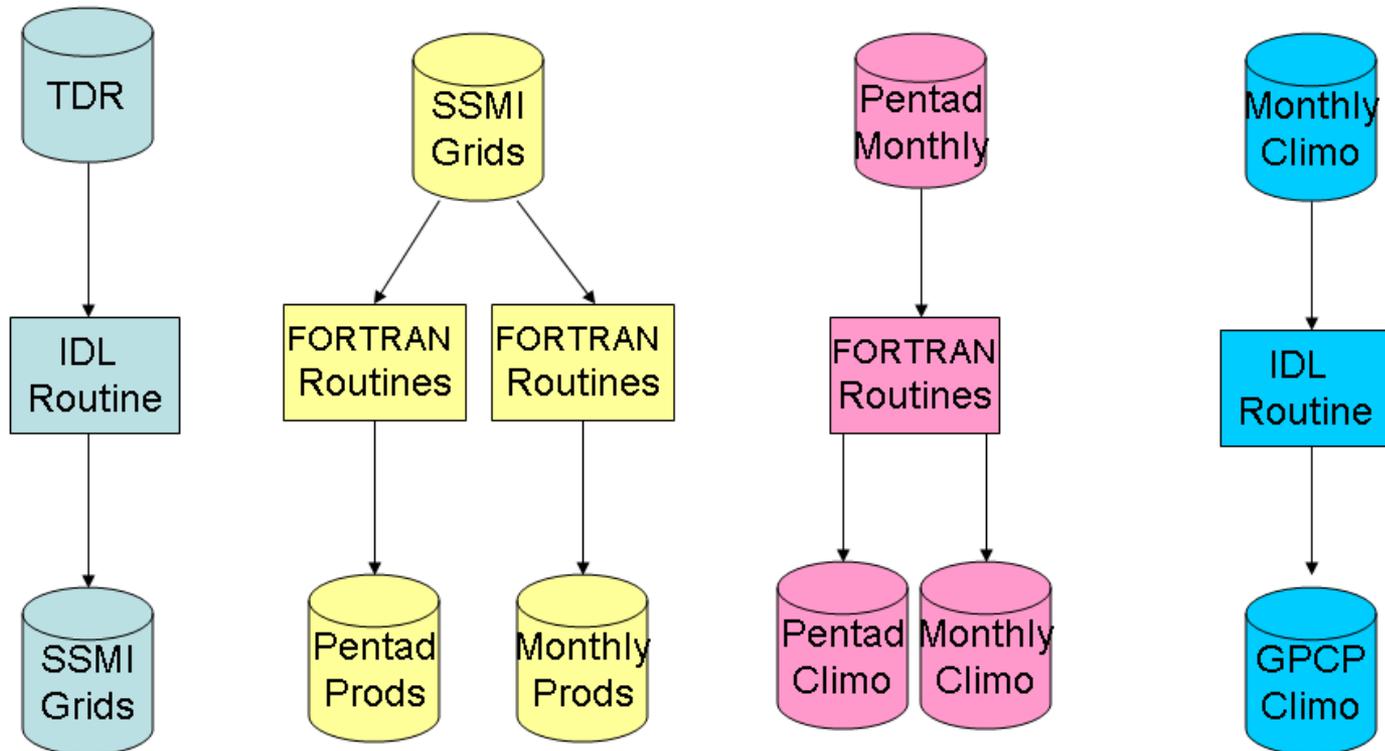
- Goal(s):
 - Maintain/enhance climatology of hydrological parameters
 - Deliver estimates to GEWEX/GPCP
- Source Data
 - DMSP SSM/I (1987 – present)
- Deliverables
 - Monthly, global 1 & 2.5 degree products (Rainfall & frequency of occurrence; CLW & frequency of occurrence; TPW; Snow Cover; Sea-Ice Concentration & frequency of occurrence)
- ECVs addressed
 - Rainfall, TPW, CLW, Snow, Sea-Ice
- Current/expected user communities
 - Climate Community (GEWEX, NOAA, JMA)
 - Some requests from selected groups – communications sector and insurance industry (mainly rainfall intensity)

Approach (1/2)

- **Use algorithms developed via CPO funding and published in the open literature in the 1990's**
 - Ferraro et al, 1996, BAMS
 - Ferraro, 1997, JGR
 - Weng et al, 1997 JGR
 - These algorithms (or the main essence of them) are running as SSM/I EDR's at FNMOOC
- **We acquire orbital SSM/I and SSMIS data in near real time in TDR and SDR format**
 - Complete through 8/09
 - F8- F11- F13 sequence (start 7/87- 265 months in length) [~600/1800 LST]
 - F10- F14- F15 sequence (start 1/92- 212 months in length) [~1000/2200 LST]
 - F16 ~ 5 years of products, quality acceptable on monthly scale after correction
 - 1 & 2.5 degree, pentad & monthly
 - Updated early each month; posted on FTP area and accessible through NCDC web page
- **Generate 1/3 deg gridded daily files (ASC and DSC nodes)**
- **(Pentad) and monthly products generated 1st day each month**

Approach (2/2)

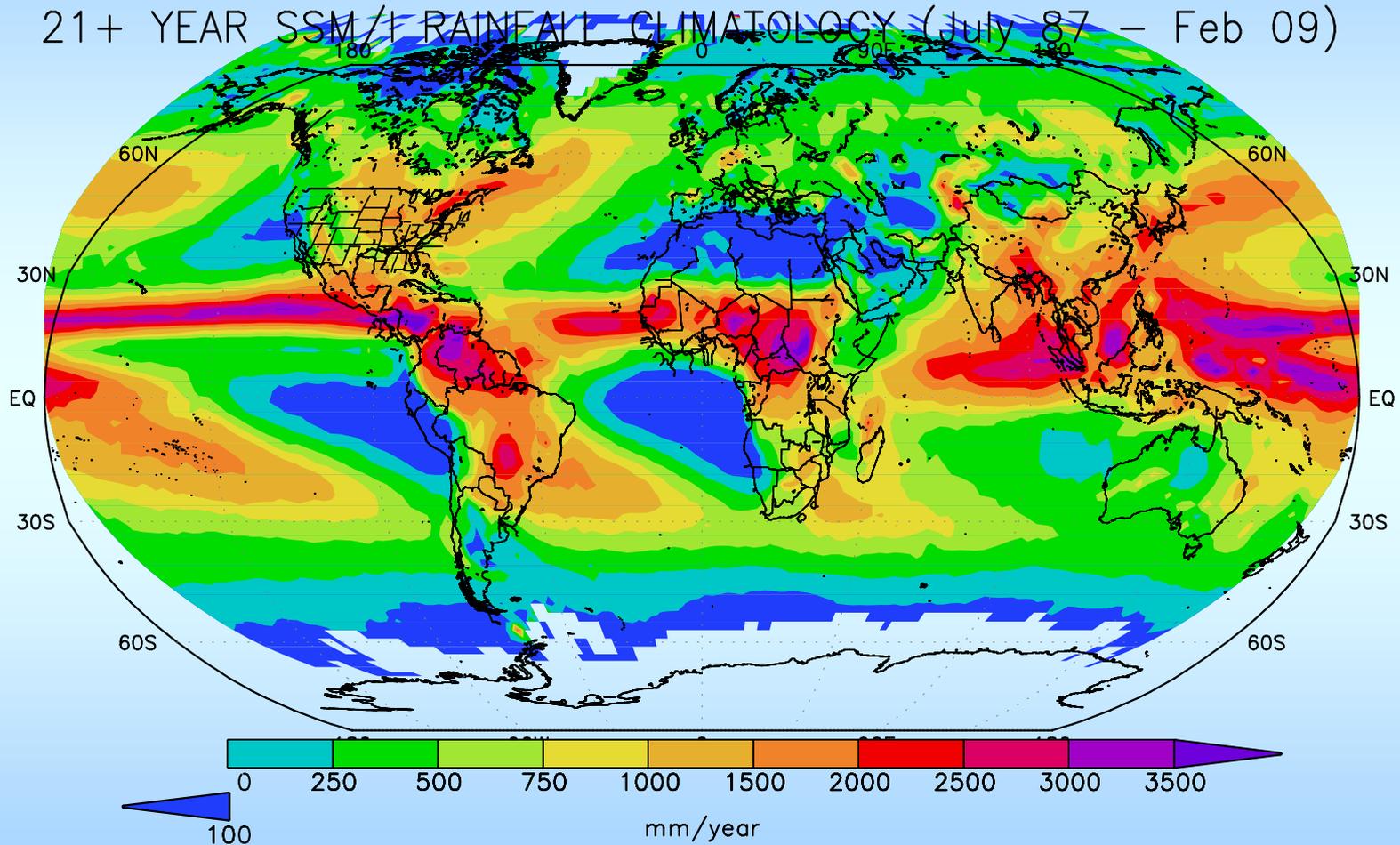
ARC SSM/I Processing Steps



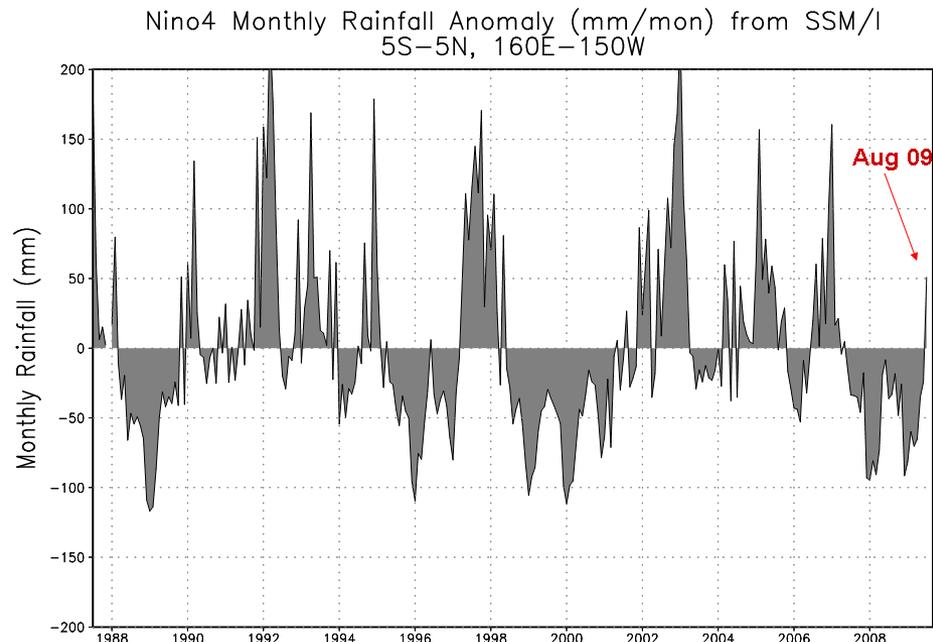
- Notes:
- (1) SSMI grids created for each satellite
 - (2a) Pentad and monthly products created at both 1 deg and 2.5 deg
 - (2b) Products include TPW, CLW, CFR, PRE, PFR, SNW, ICE, OWS, SSA
 - (3) Time series – 1987 to present (both for 6 am and 10 am satellites)
 - (4) GPCP products – single and dual satellites

Results/Accomplishments (1/3)

21+ YEAR SSM/I RAINFALL CLIMATOLOGY (July 87 – Feb 09)



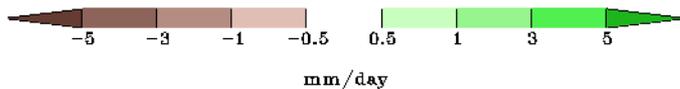
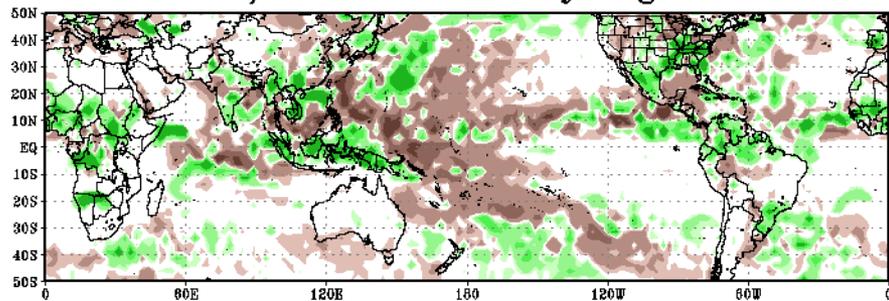
Results Accomplishments (2/3)



Monthly Rainfall Anomaly
based on departure from 1987-07 base period

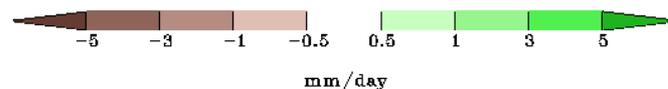
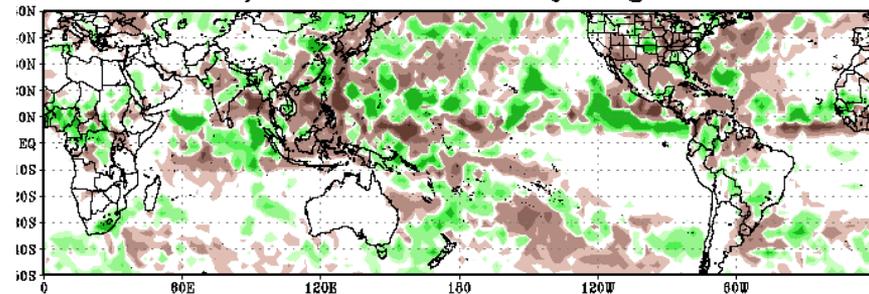
Monthly Rainfall Anomaly
based on departure from 1987-08 base period

SSM/I Rainfall Anomaly Aug 2008



16 Sep 2008 NOAA/NESDIS/ORA/SCSB-CICS

SSM/I Rainfall Anomaly Aug 2009



2 Sep 2009 NOAA/NESDIS/ORA/SCSB-CICS

Results/Accomplishments (3/3)

Products - Mozilla Firefox

marks Tools Help

http://wfn.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/satellite/ssmi/ssmiproducts.html

Latest Headlines

 NOAA Satellite and Information Service
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

 National Climatic Data Center
U.S. Department of Commerce

DOC > NOAA > NESDIS > NCDC

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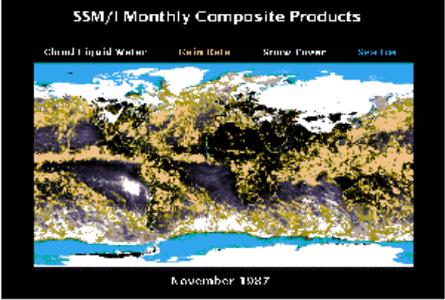
Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I)

Global Gridded Products

[Overview](#) [Description](#) [Data Access](#) [Questions and Comments](#)

Overview

The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I) became operational in July 1987 on the F-8 satellite. Subsequent SSM/I's have been flown on the F-10 (November 1990), F-11 (December 1991), F-12 (August 1994), F-13 (March 1995), F-14 (April 1997) and most recently, F-15 (January 2000) satellites. At present, NESDIS receives data from the F-13 and F-15 satellites.



The SSM/I is a seven channel passive microwave radiometer operating at four frequencies (19,35, 22,235, 37.0, and 85.5 GHz) and dual-polarization (except at 22.235 GHz which is V-polarization only). It should be noted that the SSM/I will be replaced by an advanced sensor, the SSMIS (Special Sensor Microwave Imager Sounder) on the F-16 and F-17 satellites, which were launched in October 2003 and November 2006, respectively. SSMIS data is now available through [Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System \(CLASS\)](#). There should be little impact on the suite of hydrological products described here, as the primary channels used are very similar between the SSM/I and SSMIS.

Scientists at the NOAA/NESDIS Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR) are actively involved in SSM/I algorithm development and validation, and the application of such algorithms for weather forecasting and analysis, and climate evaluation. Additionally, the SSM/I has been

Validation Strategy/Results

- The products/algorithms have been validated over the years and published in the open literature
 - Other satellite products
 - Surface data
 - NWP model fields
 - Uncertainties are fairly well established
- There are several areas for improvement, we keep things the same for continuity sake, but...
 - Full resolution data
 - New QC scheme
 - Improved algorithms

Product Maturity

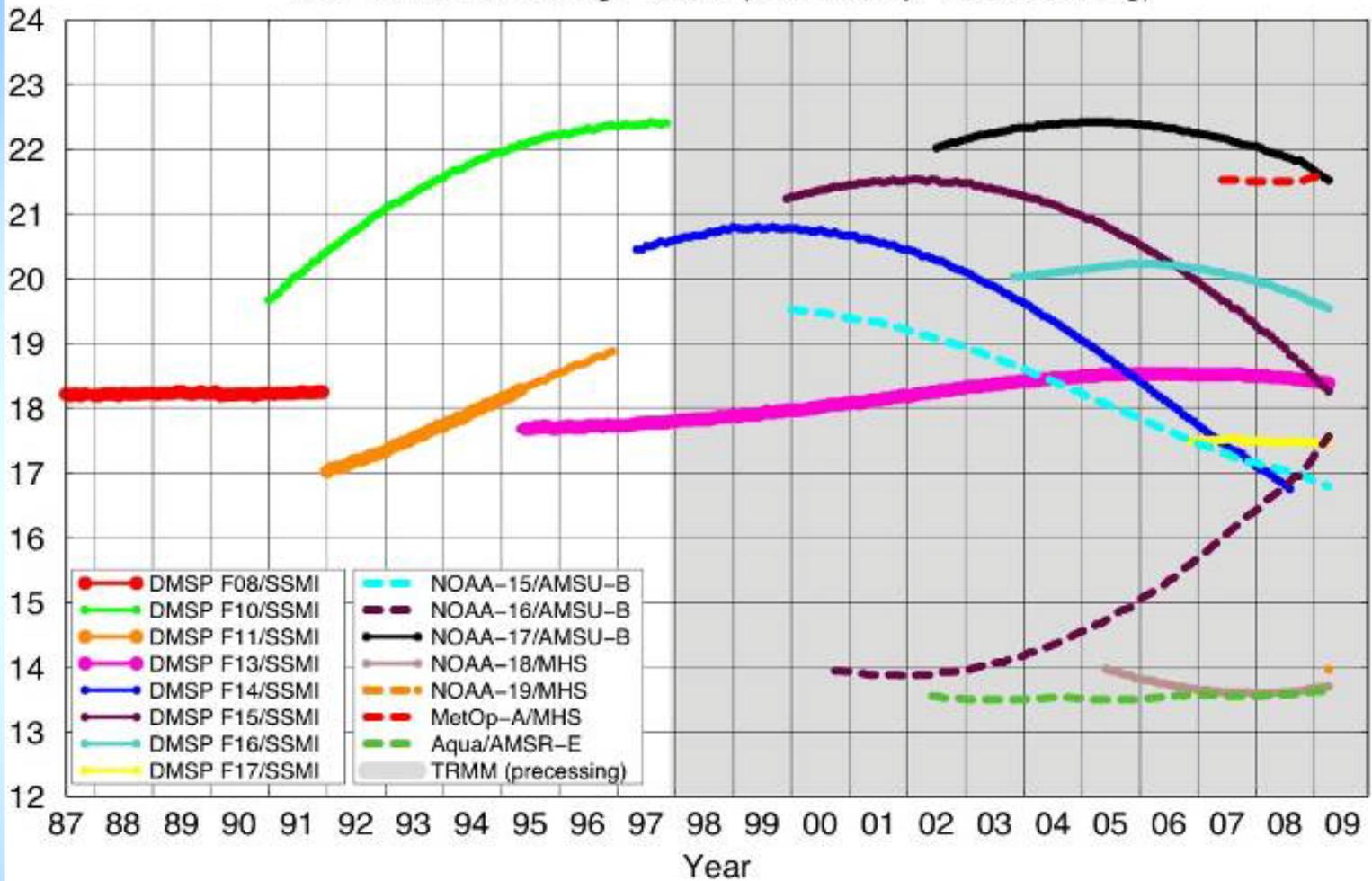
Maturity	Sensor Use	Algorithm stability	Metadata & QA	Documentation	Validation	Public Release	Science & Applications
1	Research Mission	Significant changes likely	Incomplete	Draft ATBD	Minimal	Limited data availability to develop familiarity	Little or none
2	Research Mission	Some changes expected	Research grade (extensive)	ATBD Version 1+	Uncertainty estimated for select locations/times	Data available but of unknown accuracy; caveats required for use.	Limited or ongoing
3	Research Missions	Minimal changes expected	Research grade (extensive); Meets international standards	Public ATBD; Peer-reviewed algorithm and product descriptions	Uncertainty estimated over widely distribute times/location by multiple investigators; Differences understood.	Data available but of unknown accuracy; caveats required for use.	Provisionally used in applications and assessments demonstrating positive value.
4	Operational Mission	Minimal changes expected	Stable, Allows provenance tracking and reproducibility; Meets international standards	Public ATBD; Draft Operational Algorithm Description (OAD); Peer-reviewed algorithm and product descriptions	Uncertainty estimated over widely distribute times/location by multiple investigators; Differences understood.	Data available but of unknown accuracy; caveats required for use.	Provisionally used in applications and assessments demonstrating positive value.
5	All relevant research and operational missions; unified and coherent record demonstrated across different sensors	Stable and reproducible	Stable, Allows provenance tracking and reproducibility; Meeting international standards	Public ATBD, Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) and Validation Plan; Peer-reviewed algorithm, product and validation articles	Consistent uncertainties estimated over most environmental conditions by multiple investigators	Multi-mission record is publicly available with associated uncertainty estimate	Used in various published applications and assessments by different investigators
6	All relevant research and operational missions; unified and coherent record over complete series; record is considered scientifically irrefutable following extensive scrutiny	Stable and reproducible; homogeneous and published error budget	Stable, Allows provenance tracking and reproducibility; Meeting international standards	Product, algorithm, validation, processing and metadata described in peer-reviewed literature	Observation strategy designed to reveal systematic errors through independent cross-checks, open inspection, and continuous interrogation	Multi-mission record is publicly available from Long-Term archive	Used in various published applications and assessments by different investigators

Issues/Risks & Work- Off Plans

- **SSM/I F-13 recorder failures**
 - Sampling over N.A. poorer over time
 - Impact on products unknown
- **SSM/I F-15 RADCAL issues**
 - Does not directly affect this time series but still a user concern
- **SSM/I ending; transition to SSMIS required**
 - Developing methods for seamless transition
- **Long term stewardship and contribution to GEWEX**
 - 0.5 FTE (CI person) required to sustain product quality and deal with ‘typical’ issues

Equator-Crossing Times (Local)

1987–2009, Ascending Passes (F08, MetOp–A Descending)



Thickest lines denote GPCP calibrator.

Image by Eric Nelkin (SSAI), 21 April 2009, NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

Schedule

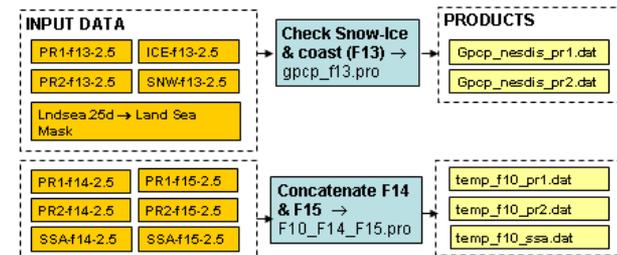
- See next slide on transition...

Research- to- Operations or Delivery Plan

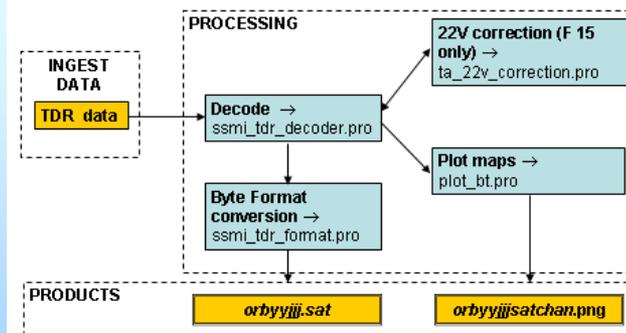
■ STAR is transitioning this processing to NCDC

- Working with Bates & Semunegus since 2008
- Completion anticipated in 2010
 - Parallel capability established, will run for several more months
 - New QC scheme for improved products
- May decide on a few enhancements...
- Ferraro remains “steward” for products
 - Will try to secure STAR funding starting in FY11

SSM/I Hydrological Products Generation Flow Chart (3)



Daily 1/3 degree SSM/I Antenna Temperature Generation Flow Chart



where *orb*: ds or as
yr: year
jjj: julian date (3 digits)

sat: f13, f14 or f15
char: 19V, 19H, 22V, 37V, 37H, 85V, 85H

Resources

- **Number of personnel employed for project**
 - Ferraro (0.25), Semunegus (0.25) (no cost)
 - Vila (0.5), Sudradjat (0.25) via ARC
- **Key equipment or observatories used**
 - Minimal computing/storage required
- **Key collaborating projects or personnel**
 - ARC/GPCP (Xie, CPC)
 - GEWEX/GPCP (Rossow/Kummerow/Adler)
 - New start SSM/I CDR (Kummerow, PI)
- **NOAA points-of-contact or collaborators**
 - (H. Semunegus, NCDC)
- **Target NOAA Data Center**
 - NCDC, already established