



# VIIRS POLAR WINDS

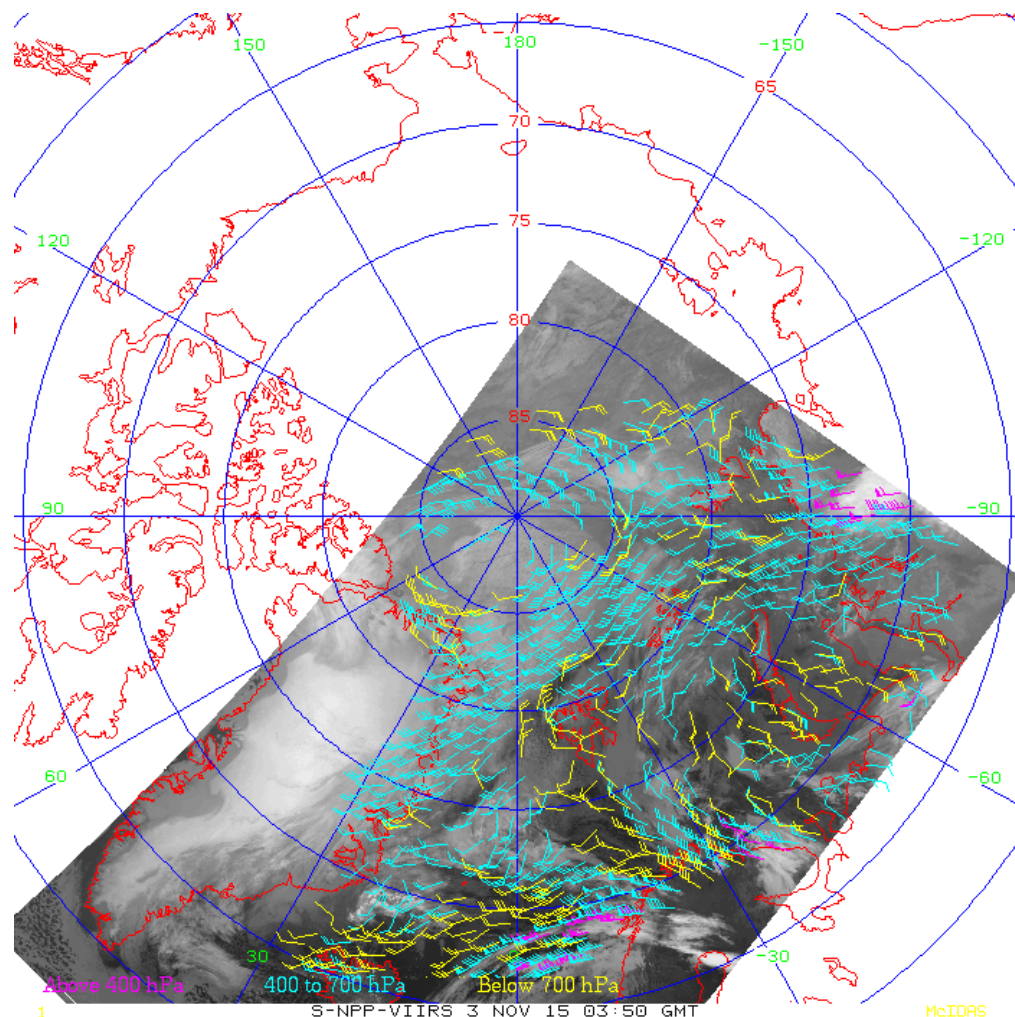
Jeff Key, Jaime Daniels, Rico Allegrino, Wayne Bresky  
608-263-2605, [Jeff.Key@noaa.gov](mailto:Jeff.Key@noaa.gov)

# VIIRS Polar Winds Team

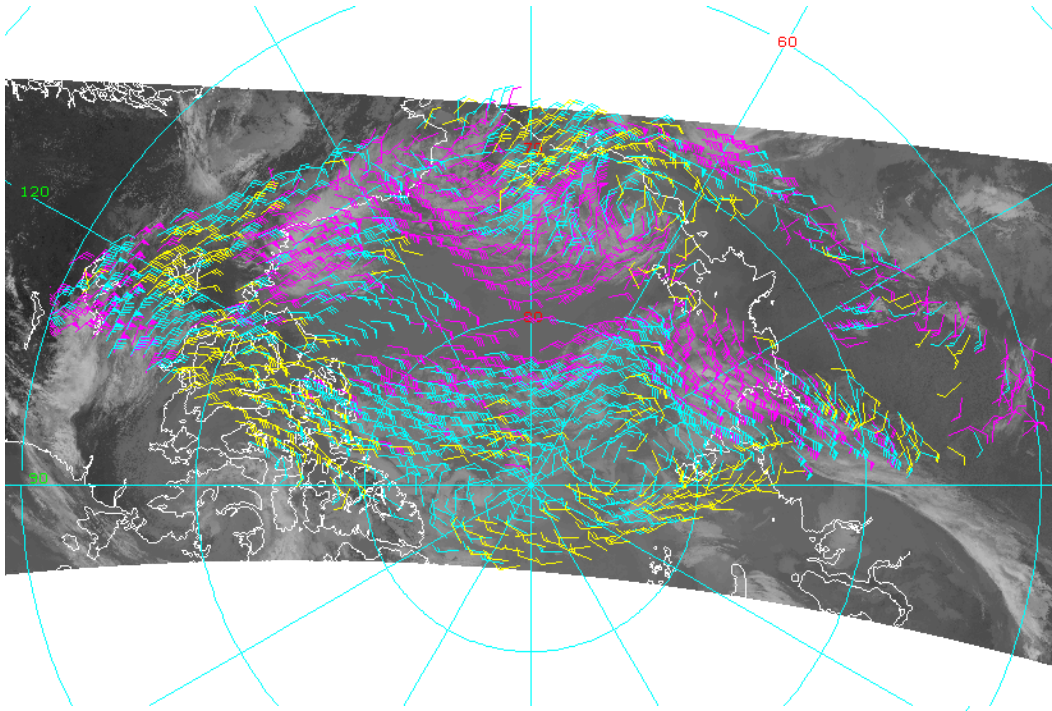
Name	Organization	Major Task
Jeff Key	STAR	Project management, DB winds
Jaime Daniels	STAR	Project management, algorithm development and testing
Wayne Bresky	IMSG	Algorithm development and testing
Andrew Bailey	IMSG	Algorithm development and testing
Rico Allegrino		Validation
Dave Santek	CIMSS	Algorithm and product testing
Rich Dworak	CIMSS	Algorithm and analysis
Steve Wanzong	CIMSS	Algorithm and product testing
Hongming Qi	OSPO	Operations
Walter Wolf and others	STAR, AIT	Implementation

VIIRS Polar Winds are derived by tracking clouds features in the VIIRS longwave infrared channel

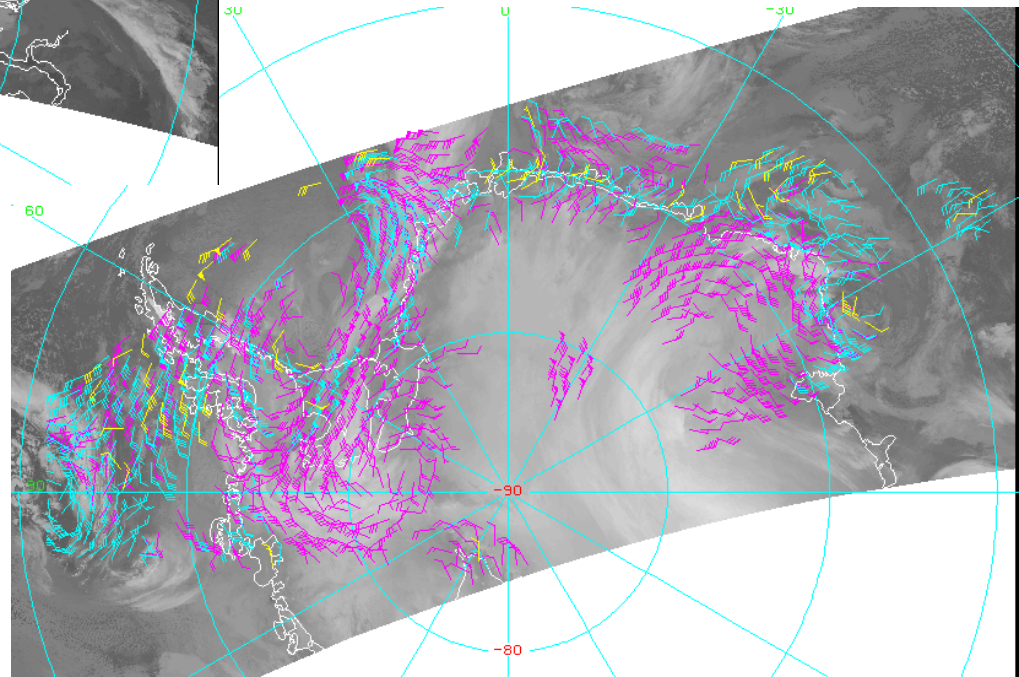
- Wind speed, direction, and height are determined throughout the troposphere, poleward of approximately 65 degrees latitude, in cloudy areas only
- Wind information is generated in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions
- The algorithm utilizes the Enterprise cloud height, phase, and (soon) mask



# NOAA-20 VIIRS Winds Examples



Left: Arctic, 28 Jul 2018, 1942Z



Right: Antarctic, 28 Jul 2018,  
2033Z

# Validation Statistics

## NPP VIIRS Winds vs. Radiosondes July 5-29, 2018

## NOAA-20 VIIRS Winds vs. Radiosondes July 5-29, 2018

100_1000mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S	100_1000mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S
Accuracy	5.79	5.79	0.00	0.00	Accuracy	5.99	5.99	0.00	0.00
Precision	3.58	3.58	0.00	0.00	Precision	3.64	3.64	0.00	0.00
Speed Bias	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	Speed Bias	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00
Speed	20.44	20.44	0.00	0.00	Speed	20.19	20.19	0.00	0.00
Sample	4668	4668	0	0	Sample	3860	3860	0	0
101_400mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S	101_400mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S
Accuracy	6.39	6.39	0.00	0.00	Accuracy	6.36	6.36	0.00	0.00
Precision	3.76	3.76	0.00	0.00	Precision	3.82	3.82	0.00	0.00
Speed Bias	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	Speed Bias	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00
Speed	23.85	23.85	0.00	0.00	Speed	23.71	23.71	0.00	0.00
Sample	2085	2085	0	0	Sample	2073	2073	0	0
401_700mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S	401_700mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S
Accuracy	5.42	5.42	0.00	0.00	Accuracy	5.79	5.79	0.00	0.00
Precision	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	Precision	3.47	3.47	0.00	0.00
Speed Bias	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	Speed Bias	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00
Speed	18.95	18.95	0.00	0.00	Speed	17.93	17.93	0.00	0.00
Sample	2071	2071	0	0	Sample	1190	1190	0	0
701_1000mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S	701_1000mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S
Accuracy	4.81	4.81	0.00	0.00	Accuracy	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00
Precision	3.13	3.13	0.00	0.00	Precision	3.16	3.16	0.00	0.00
Speed Bias	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	Speed Bias	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00
Speed	12.56	12.56	0.00	0.00	Speed	12.47	12.47	0.00	0.00
Sample	512	512	0	0	Sample	597	597	0	0

**Observed**  
Accuracy: 5.79-5.99 m/s  
Precision: 3.58-3.64 m/s

**Requirements:**  
Accuracy: 7.5 m/s  
Precision: 4.2 m/s

NPP VIIRS winds generated at OSPO

NOAA-20 VIIRS winds generated at STAR. Statistics include only VIIRS winds at 12Z. NOAA-20 VIIRS Winds/Raob co-location files being reprocessed for the month of July to include 00Z matchups



- **13 NWP centers in 9 countries use polar winds** (MODIS, AVHRR, VIIRS); some using VIIRS winds operationally.
- U.S. Users:
  - NCEP (Dennis Keyser)
  - NRL/FNMOC (Randy Pauley)
  - GMAO/JCSDA
- Foreign Users:
  - UK Met Office (Mary Forsythe)
  - JMA (Masahiro Kazumori)
  - ECMWF (Jean-Noel Thepaut)
  - DWD (Alexandar Cress)
  - Meteo-France (Bruno Lacroix)
  - CMC (Real Sarrazin)
  - BOM (John LeMarshall)
  - EUMETSAT (Simon Elliott)
  - Russian Hydrometcenter (Mikhail Tsyruльников)
  - CMA (China)

# User Feedback

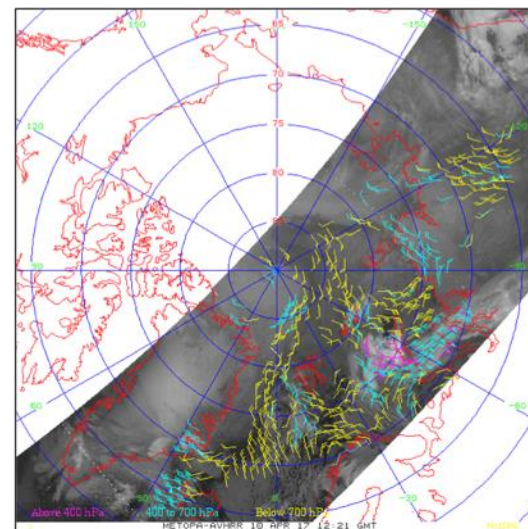
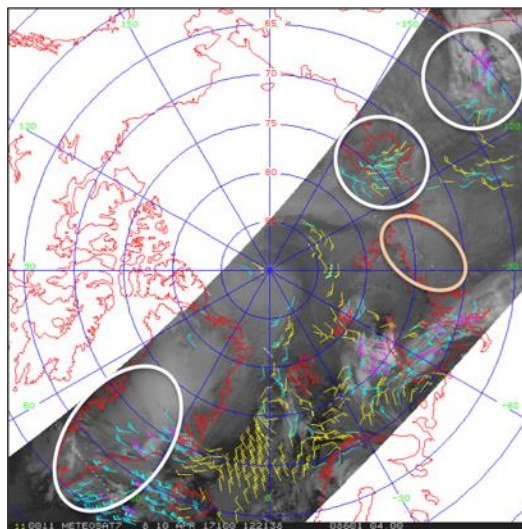
- Over the last decade, model impact studies at >10 major NWP centers have demonstrated that model *forecasts for the NH and SH extratropics are improved when the MODIS polar winds are assimilated. Forecasts can be extended 2-6 hrs, depending on the location.*
- NWP users have reported similar results for the VIIRS Polar Winds*, as reported at the most recent International Winds Workshop (2016, Monterey) and at other venues.

Organization	Use VPW operationally	Currently monitoring	Plan to use?
NCEP	Yes (SNPP)		Yes (early 2019 for N20)
DWD	Yes		
Navy	Yes		
ECMWF	Yes		
Met Office		Yes	Yes
CMC	Yes		
MeteoFrance		Yes	Yes

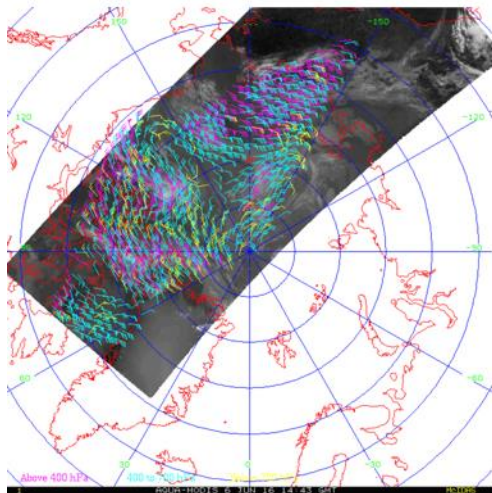
Awaiting information from the other NWP centers.

Winds from combined  
S-NPP and JPSS-1

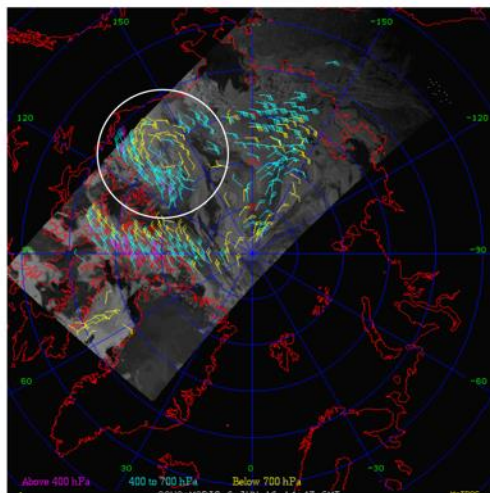
*Far right: Single-satellite AVHRR  
winds. Right: Winds from Metop-A  
and -B.*



WV + IR

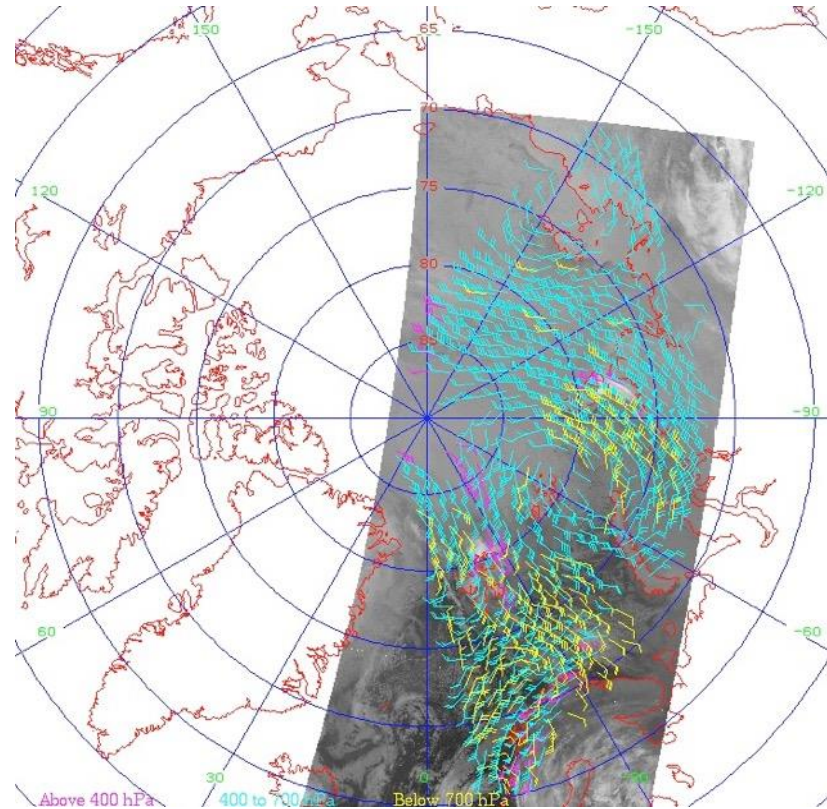
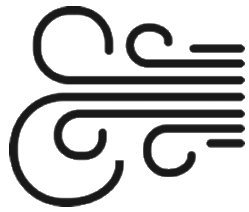


SWIR



Polar winds with the  
SWIR band





Thank you!

# AMV Performance Metrics

AMVs (QI>60) are matched and compared against RAOBS or GFS model analysis winds. Metrics:

$$Accuracy = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{a}(VD_i)$$

$$Precision = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N ((VD_i) - (MVD))^2}$$

where:

$$(VD)_i = \sqrt{(U_i - U_r)^2 + (V_i - V_r)^2}$$

$U_i$  and  $V_i$  ---> AMV

$U_r$  and  $V_r$  ---> "Truth"

## Error Budget, S-NPP and NOAA-20:

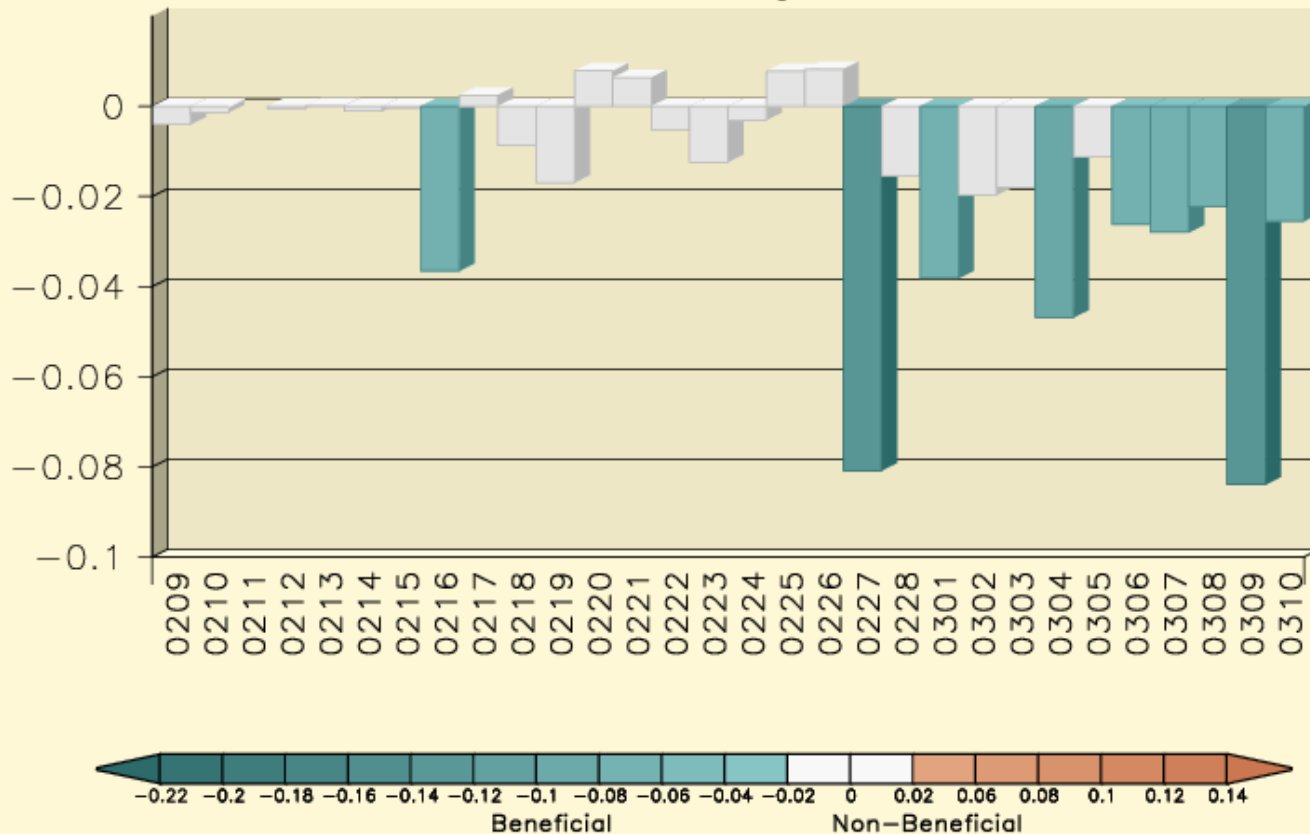
Attribute Analyzed	L1RD Threshold	Analysis/Validation Result	Meets spec?
Accuracy	7.5 m/s	5.7-7.0 m/s	Y
Precision	4.2 m/s	2.7-3.8 m/s	Y
Horizontal cell size	10 km	19 km (inherent to the algorithm)	N; Change the requirement as it is an error
Mapping uncertainty	0.4 km nadir; 1.5 km EOS	0.57 km	Y

- **The S-NPP VIIRS Polar Winds product has been operational since May 2014.**
- **NOAA-20 VIIRS Winds Validated Maturity review scheduled for October 2018**
- VPW is also generated at direct broadcast sites and delivered to NWP centers.

# Users, cont.

Global U+V-comp Observation Impact Sum  
VIIRS 90 NPP IR Sfc-10 hPa  
30-days ending 10 MAR 2015

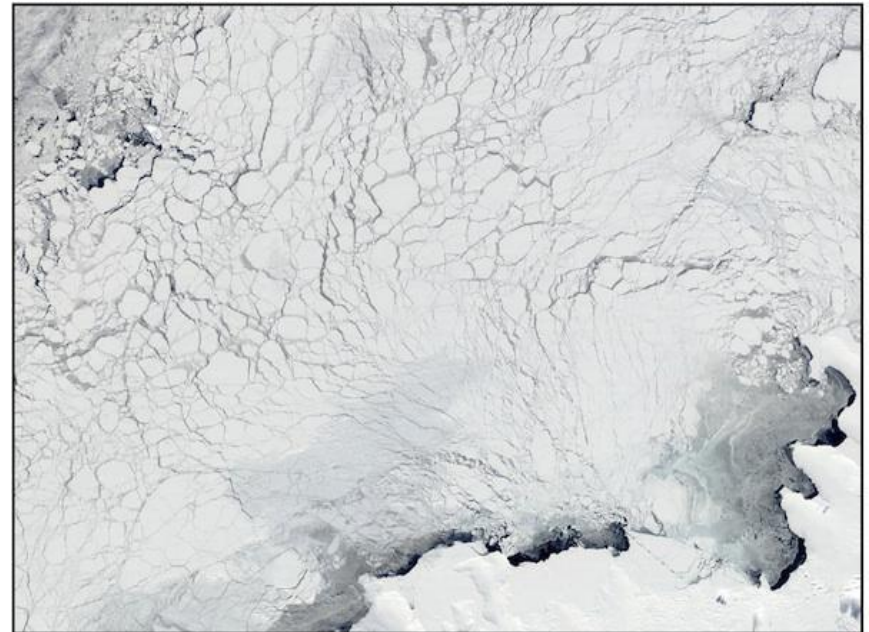
Sum = -0.473, Average = -0.0163



Courtesy of Naval Research Lab

# NOAA AMSR2 SNOW AND ICE PRODUCTS

*(abridged version)*



Jeff Key



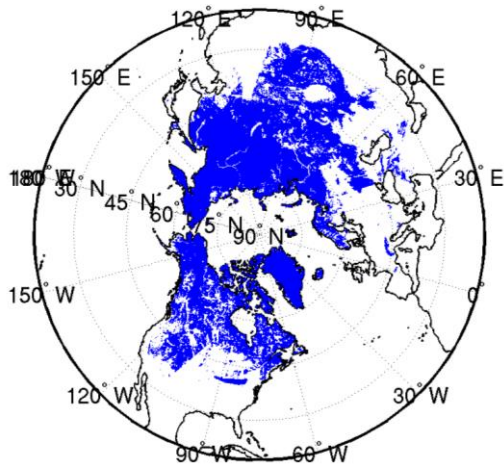
NOAA/NESDIS  
Madison, Wisconsin USA



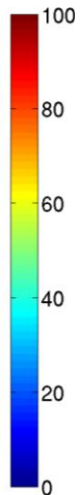
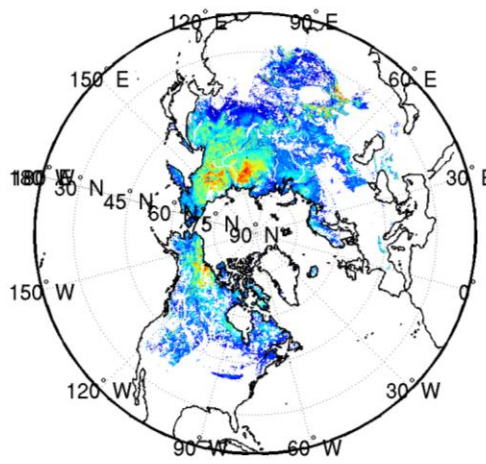
EDR	Name	Organization
Lead; Snow, ice	Jeff Key	NESDIS/STAR
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Snow products	<del>Yong Keun Lee</del>	CIMSS (now CICS)
<b>Maryland:</b>		
Snow	Cezar Kongoli	CICS
<b>Colorado:</b>		
Sea ice	Walt Meier	NSIDC (formerly NASA GSFC)
Sea ice	Scott Stewart	CU Contractor
Sea ice	Florence Fetterer	NSIDC

# AMSR2 Snow and Ice Products

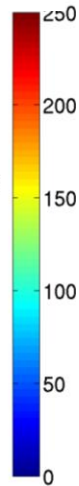
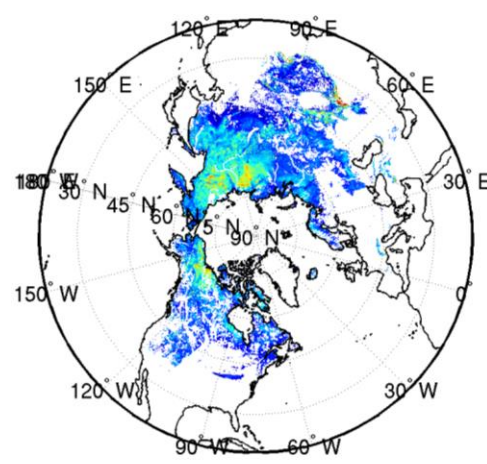
## Snow Cover



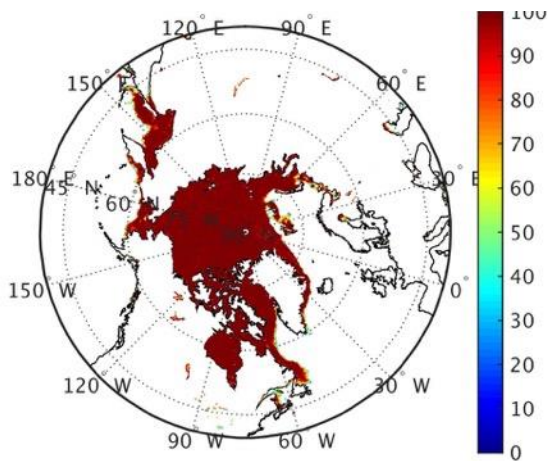
## Snow Depth



## Snow Water Equivalent

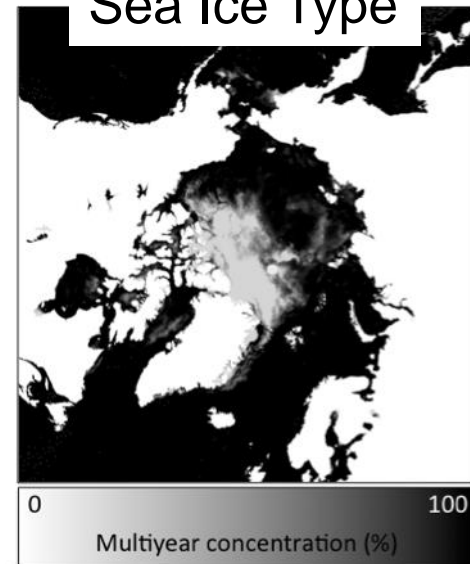


## Sea Ice Concentration



**Status:**  
**Operational,**  
**nominal,**  
**products**  
**meet**  
**requirements**

## Sea Ice Type



# Product Performance – AMSR2

Product	L1RDS APU Thresholds	Performance	Meets Spec?
Snow cover (binary)	80% correct typing	72-97%	Y
Snow depth	20 cm uncertainty	15-22 cm	Y (marginal)
SWE	50-70% uncertainty (shallow to thick snowpacks)	~20-22%	Y
Ice concentration	10% uncertainty	3.9% NH; 4.4% SH	Y
Ice type	70% correct typing	80-90%, Arctic winter	Y

## Snow:

- Regional assessment of biases in AMSR2 snow products and adjustment of algorithm parameters to improve retrievals;
- Explore and develop a data assimilation-based AMSR2 SWE product similar to ESA's GlobSnow.

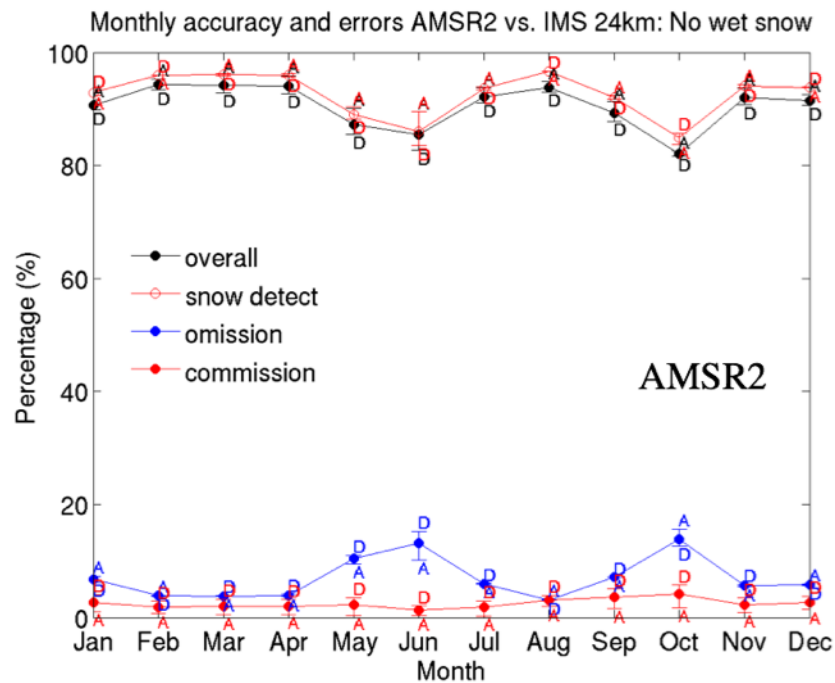
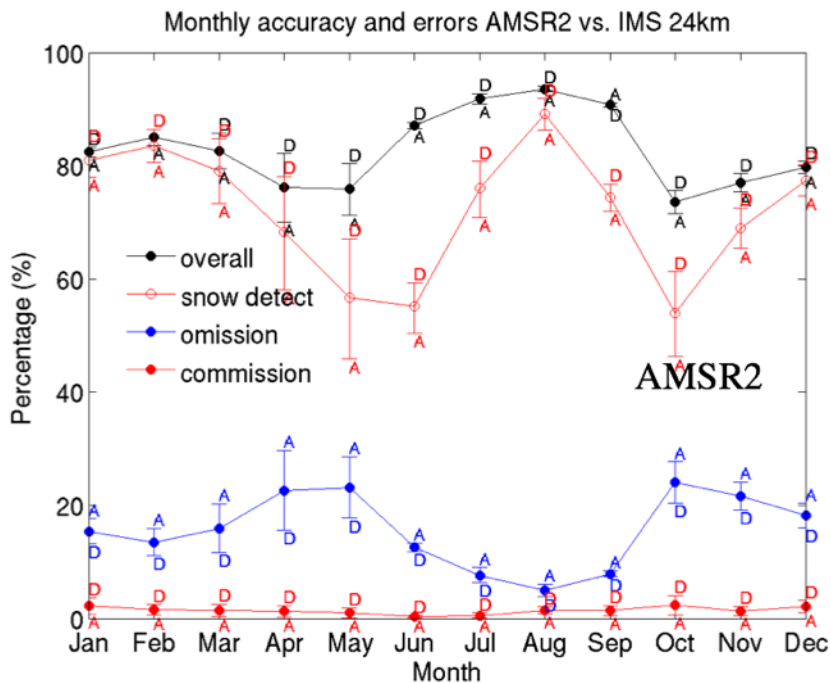
## Sea ice:

- Further development and validation of ice type and publication of ice type methodology.

# Extra Slides



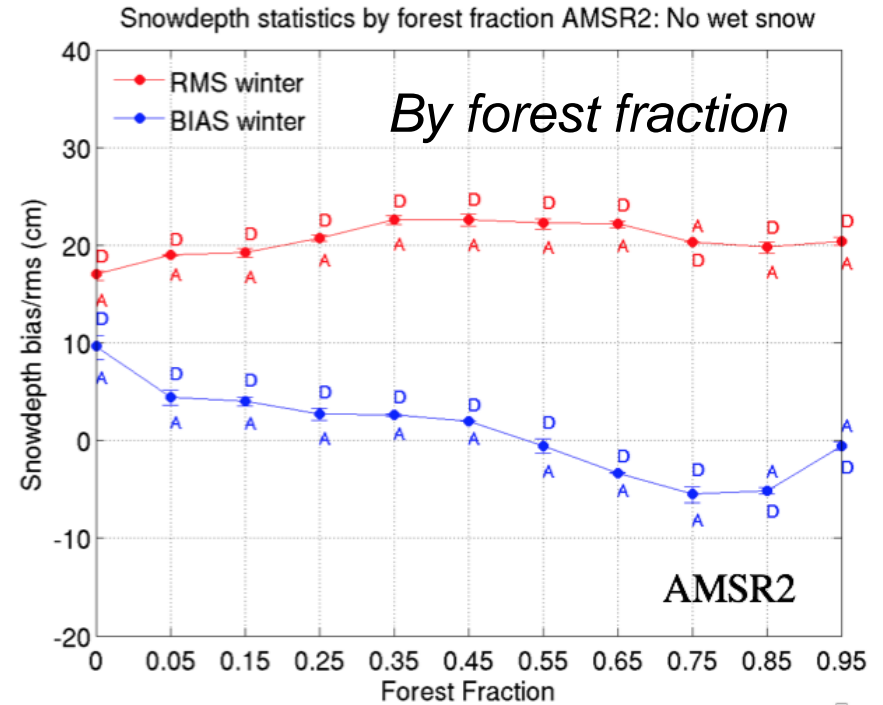
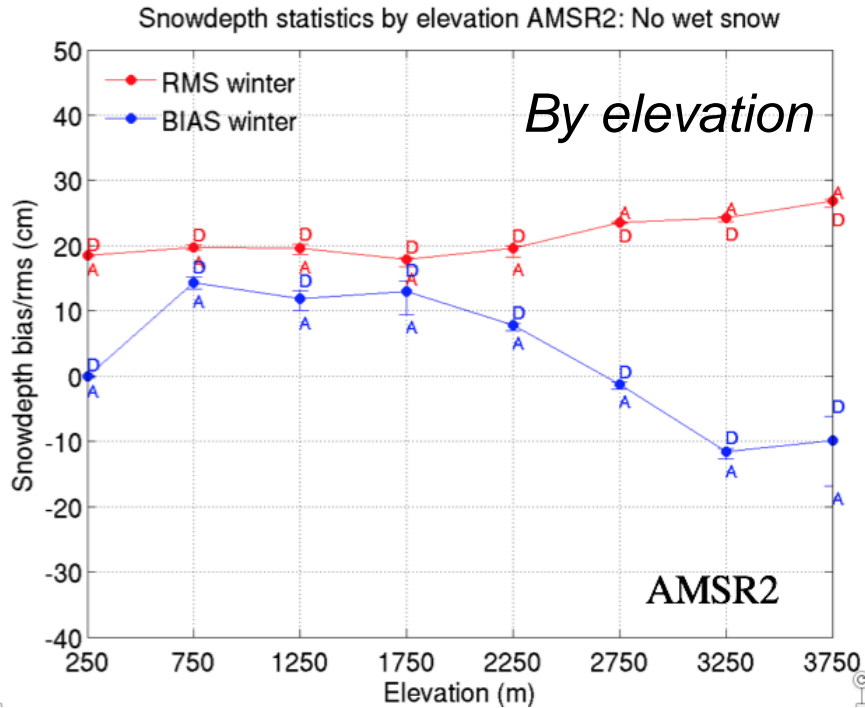
# Snow Cover Validation



If wet snow is not included, detection accuracy is higher.

	Tundra	Taiga	Maritime	Ephemeral	Prairie	Alpine
Overall Accuracy	94.6%	97.4%	80.9%	71.7%	74.0%	86.9%

# Snow Depth Validation



	Tundra	Taiga	Maritime	Ephemeral	Prairie	Alpine
RMSE (cm)	18.77	20.96	19.37	14.95	18.93	21.97
Bias (cm)	4.51	3.77	-5.34	6.05	2.75	-4.45
Mean (cm) of in-situ obs	25.10	19.18	20.20	8.40	18.49	25.14

## SWE comparison between AMSR2 retrievals and **GHCN**

When  $10 < \text{AMSR2 SWE} < 100$  and  $10 < \text{GHCN SWE} < 100$  and the location altitude  $< 3000\text{m}$ :

bias	std	rmse	mean1	mean2	number of pixels
-7.97	30.77	31.79	46.54	54.52	45033

When  $100 < \text{AMSR2 SWE}$  and  $100 < \text{GHCN SWE}$  and the location altitude  $< 3000\text{m}$ :

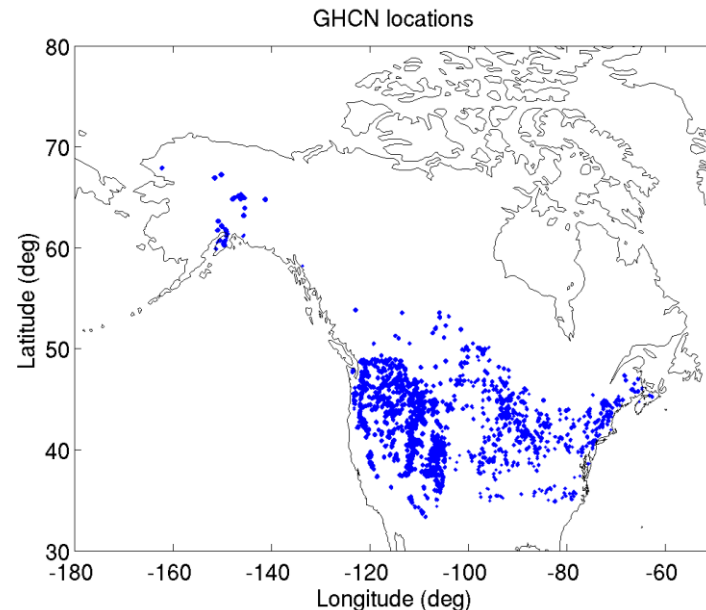
bias	std	rmse	mean1	mean2	number of pixels
-29.91	50.91	59.05	115.56	145.47	657

mean1: average of AMSR2 SWE

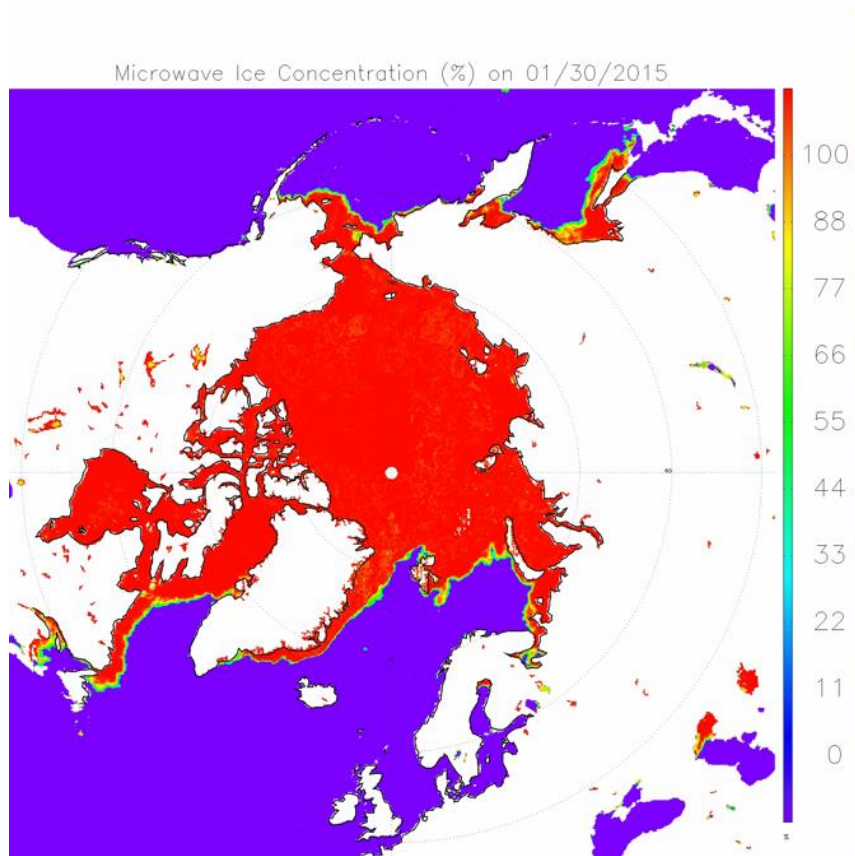
mean2: average of GHCN SWE

bias: mean of AMSR2 SWE - GHCN SWE

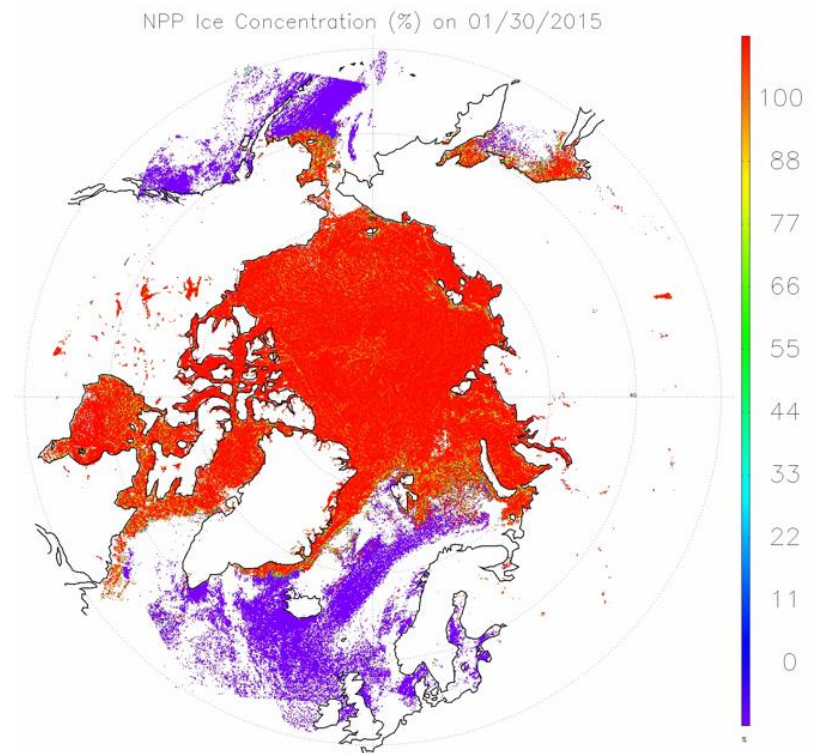
GHCN: Global Historical Climatology Network



# Validation

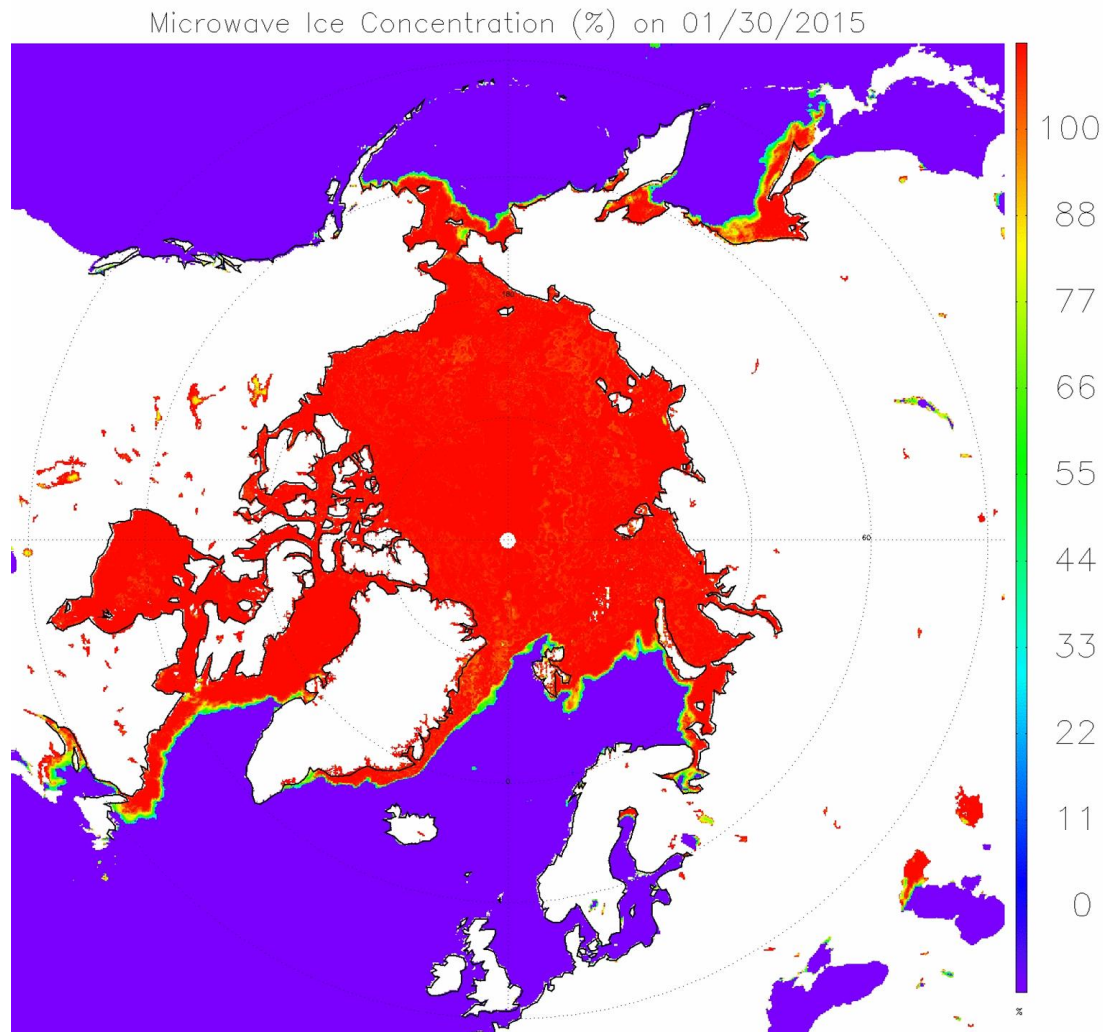


Comparison of AMSR2 (left) and VIIRS (below) sea ice concentration over the Arctic on 31 January 2015.



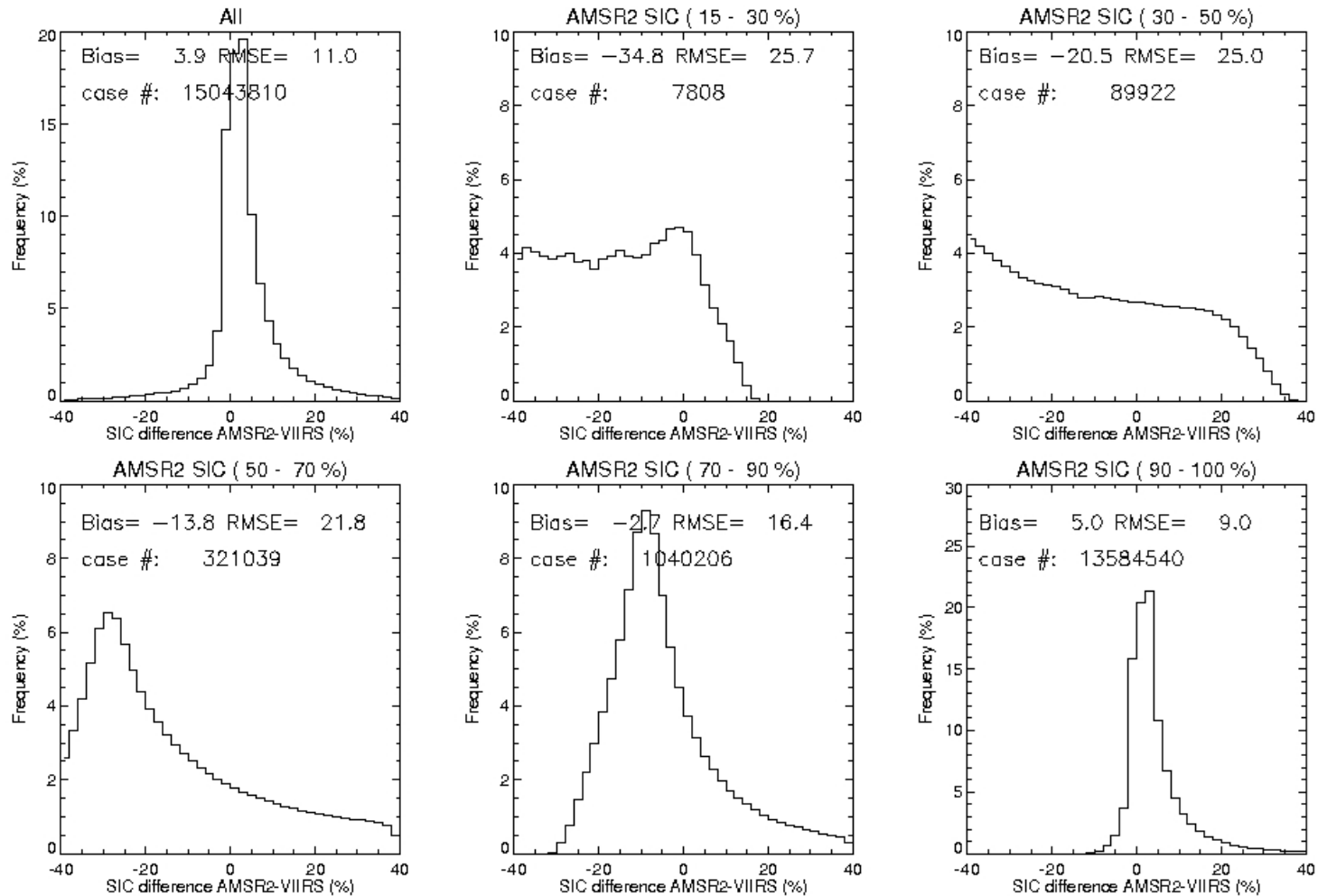
*Additional information on validation is in the notes section of this slide*

Comparison of  
AMSR2 and VIIRS  
sea ice concentration  
over the Arctic on 31  
January 2015.  
(animation)



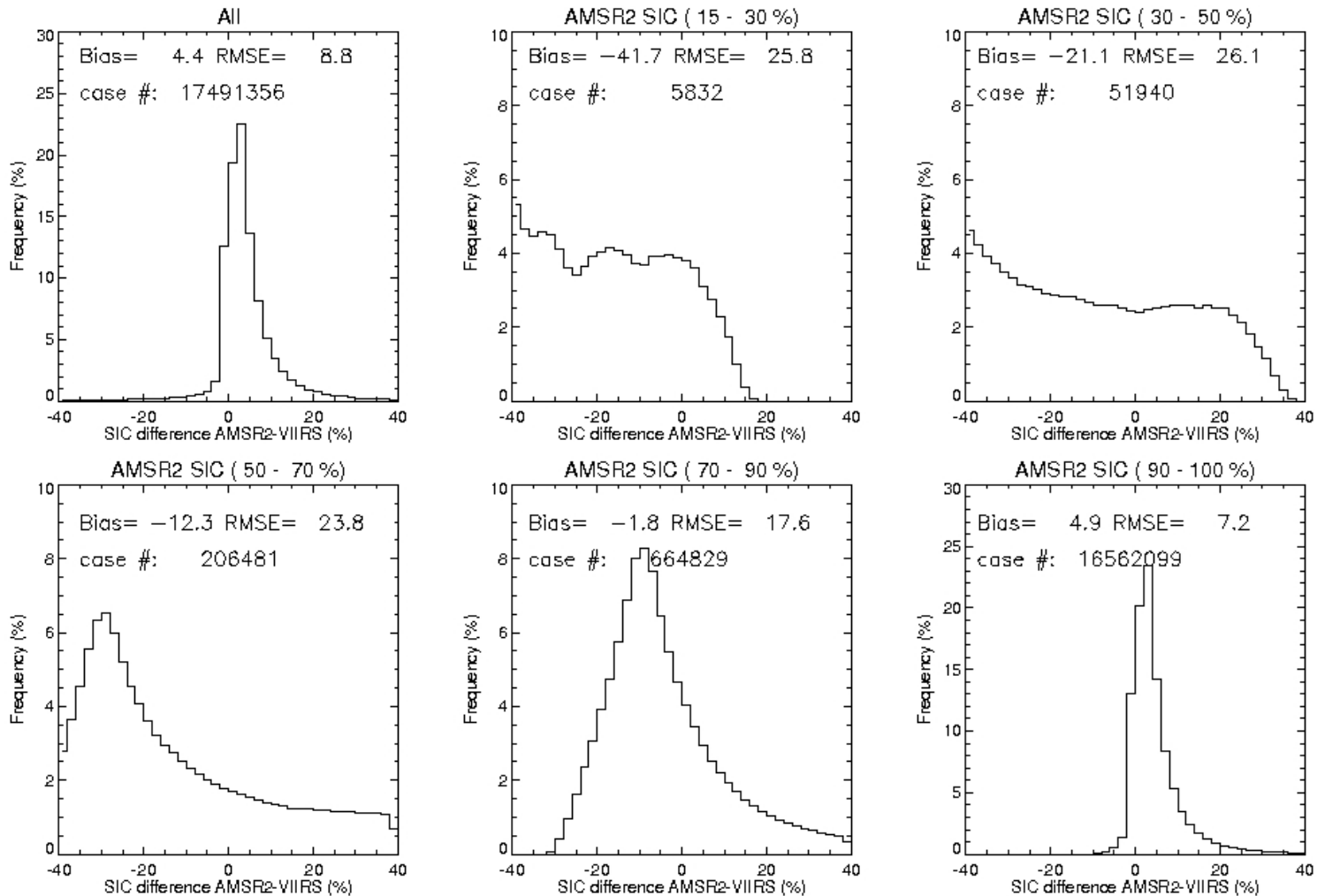


# Sea Ice Concentration Validation



Comparison of AMSR2 minus VIIRS ice concentrations for different AMSR2 ice concentration ranges/bins in the Arctic. Note that the y-axis frequency is different for "All", "90-100%", and the other plots. Data are from January to October 2016.

# Sea Ice Concentration Validation



Same as previous slide except for the Antarctic.

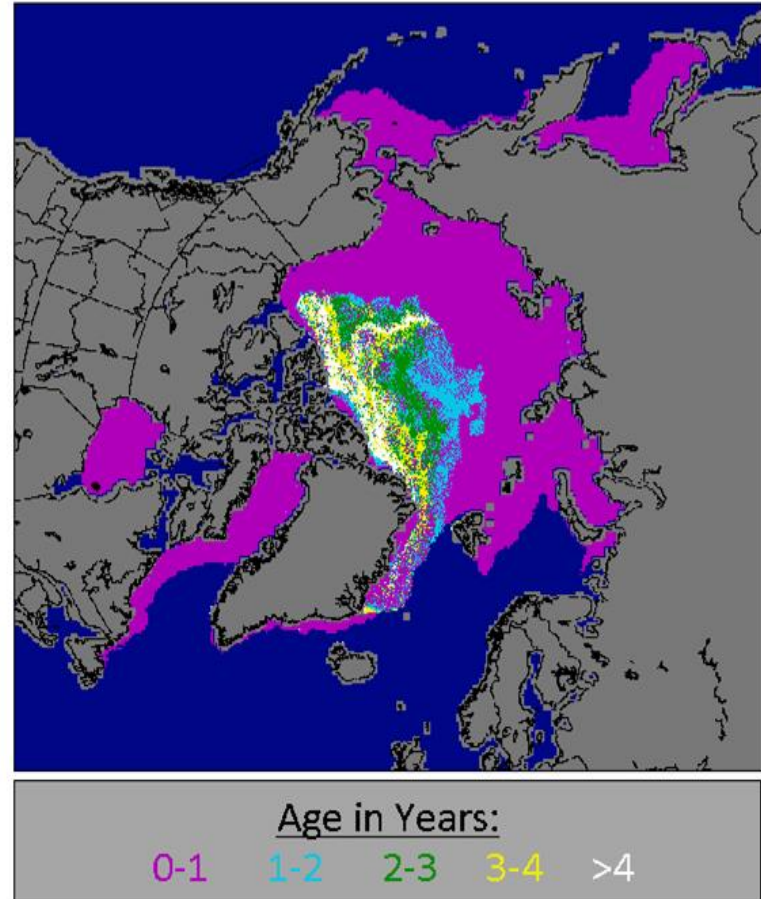
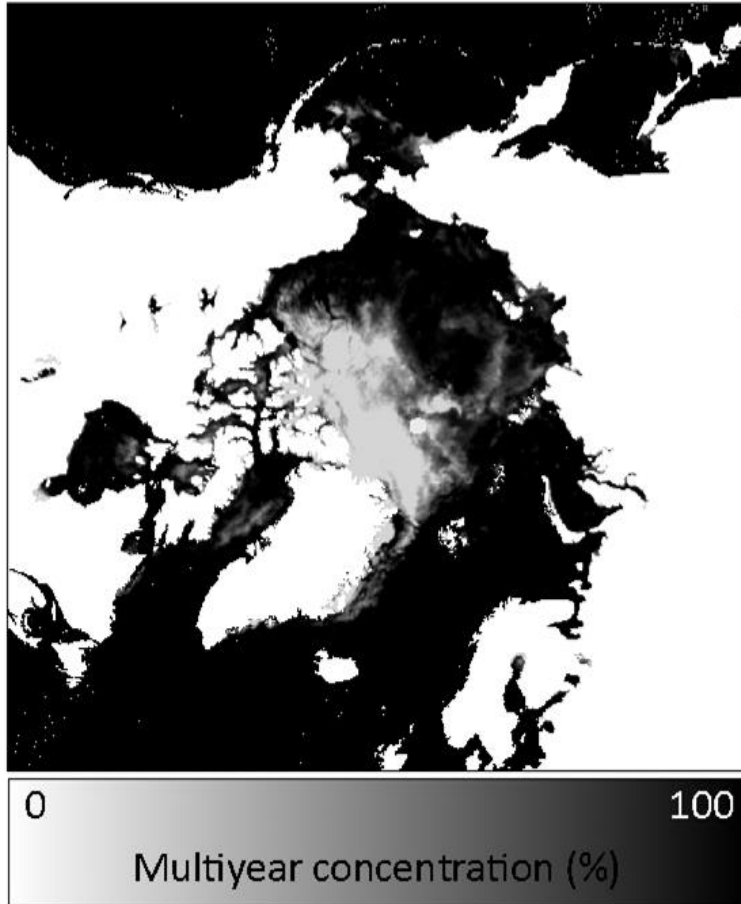
# Sea Ice Concentration Validation

Statistical results of the comparison in sea ice concentration between AMSR2 and VIIRS.

Maximum (red) and minimum (blue) values in each column are highlighted.

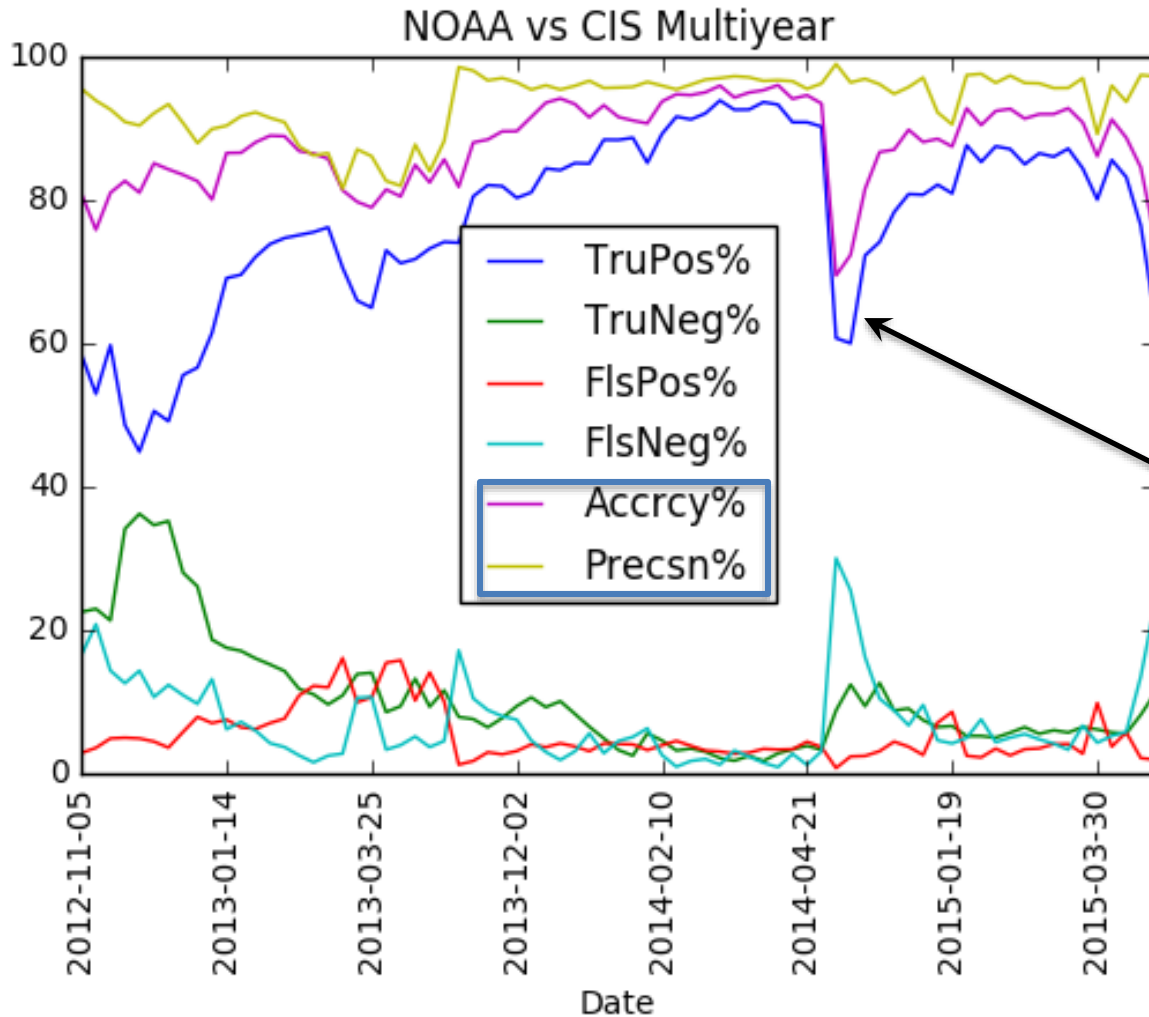
	Arctic			Antarctic		
	Accu	Prec	Cases	Accu	Prec	Cases
01/30	1.61	8.76	123747	0.50	21.45	22776
01/31	1.62	9.10	124514	1.53	22.03	19556
02/27	2.05	9.91	122376	1.04	20.19	20101
02/28	2.03	9.35	120343	0.21	20.88	22256
03/30	2.45	10.01	122108	1.52	14.90	48343
03/31	2.12	9.39	118841	2.48	15.24	43737
04/30	3.02	11.98	88959	1.85	12.64	79228
04/31	3.01	11.87	79756	2.24	12.62	82094
05/30	3.20	11.46	65418	2.19	13.03	99093
05/31	3.22	11.92	70990	1.80	12.97	104142
06/30	2.19	14.05	56864	1.55	11.08	121964
06/31	1.89	14.41	55580	1.56	11.78	123805
07/30	1.89	18.33	35577	2.43	12.62	142350
07/31	2.53	18.20	38069	2.58	12.34	138524
08/30	0.25	18.48	28727	2.79	11.87	133027
08/31	0.61	17.19	27315	2.95	12.71	142208

# Multiyear Ice Validation



Initial comparison with independent ice age fields (Lagrangian tracking of ice parcels) indicates good agreement in terms of spatial distribution of multi-year ice cover.

# Ice Type Validation: Ice Charts



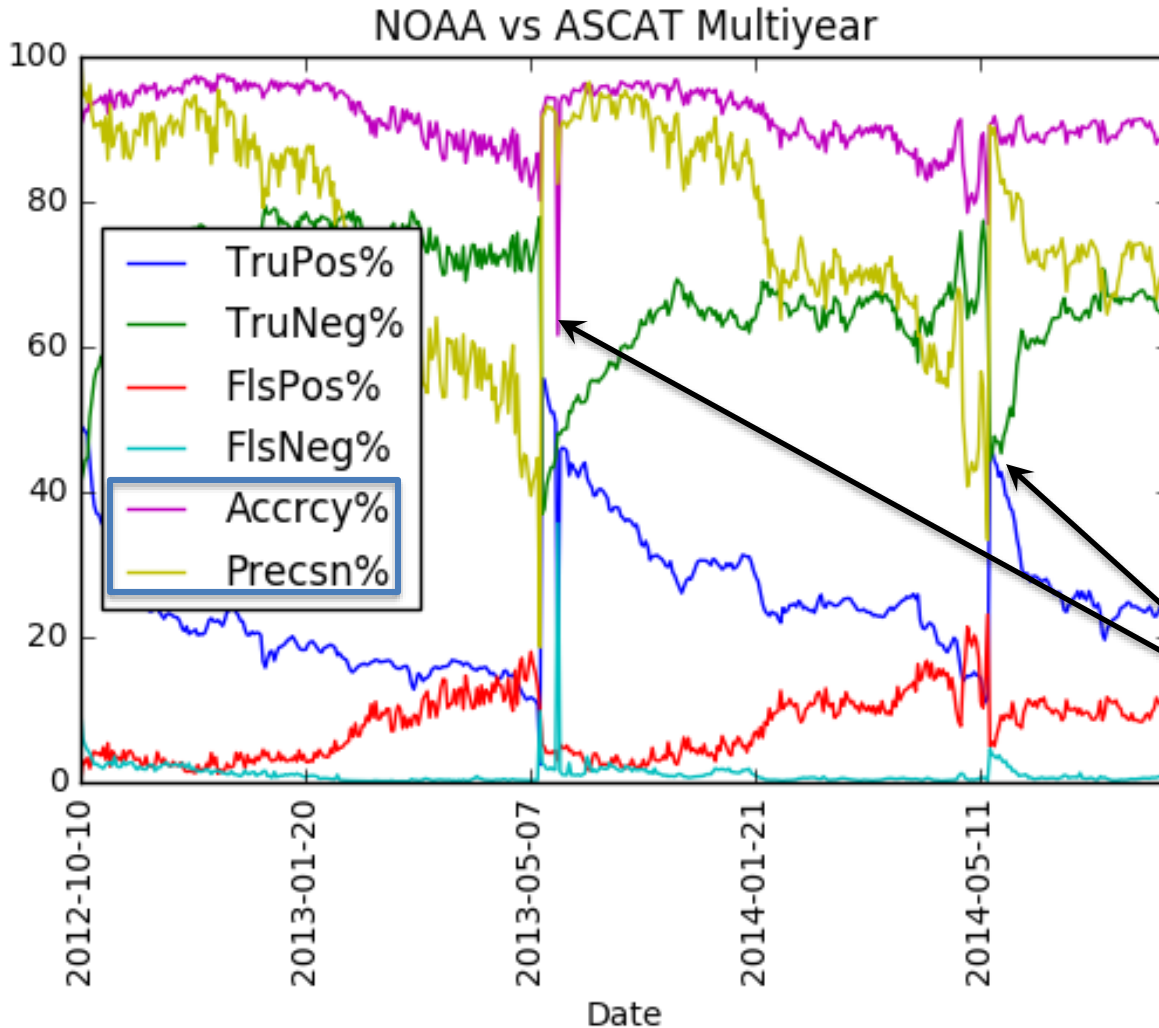
Comparison of NOAA vs. Canadian Ice Service (CIS) charts in high Arctic

Performance drops in May (melt onset)

*NOTE: Summer months are not included in plot.*



# Ice Type Validation: ASCAT



Comparison of NOAA vs. ASCAT scatterometer

Lower performance expected from ASCAT as well

Performance drops in May

*NOTE: Summer months are not included in plot.*

## Confusion Matrix results, 2012-2015

- Average over all 3.5 years (Oct. 2012 – Dec. 2015)
- Mid-October through mid-April each year

	OSISAF MYI	OSISAF no-MYI
NOAA MYI	28.1%	2.1%
NOAA no-MYI	4.8%	65.1%

NOAA agrees with OSISAF  
(i.e., “correct” retrieval)

Accuracy:  $93.2 \pm 2.3\%$

Precision:  $84.5 \pm 8.5\%$