



NOAA Fire Products from New Generation Polar and Geostationary Satellite Missions

• Ivan Csiszar

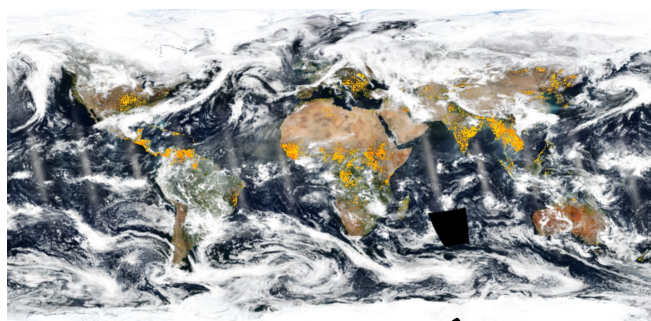
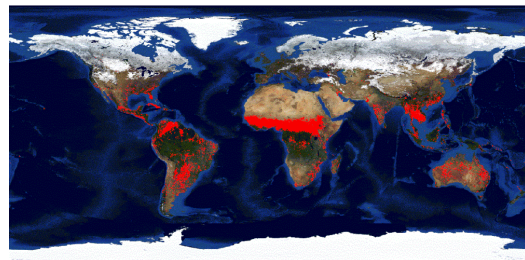
NOAA/NESDIS Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR)

- with contributions from the NOAA JPSS and GOES-R Programs and Science Teams
- see slides for individual credits

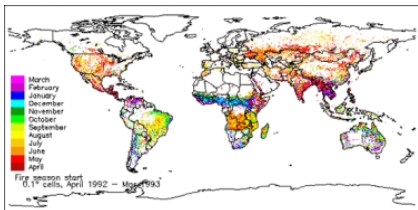


MODIS (MOD14/MYD14)

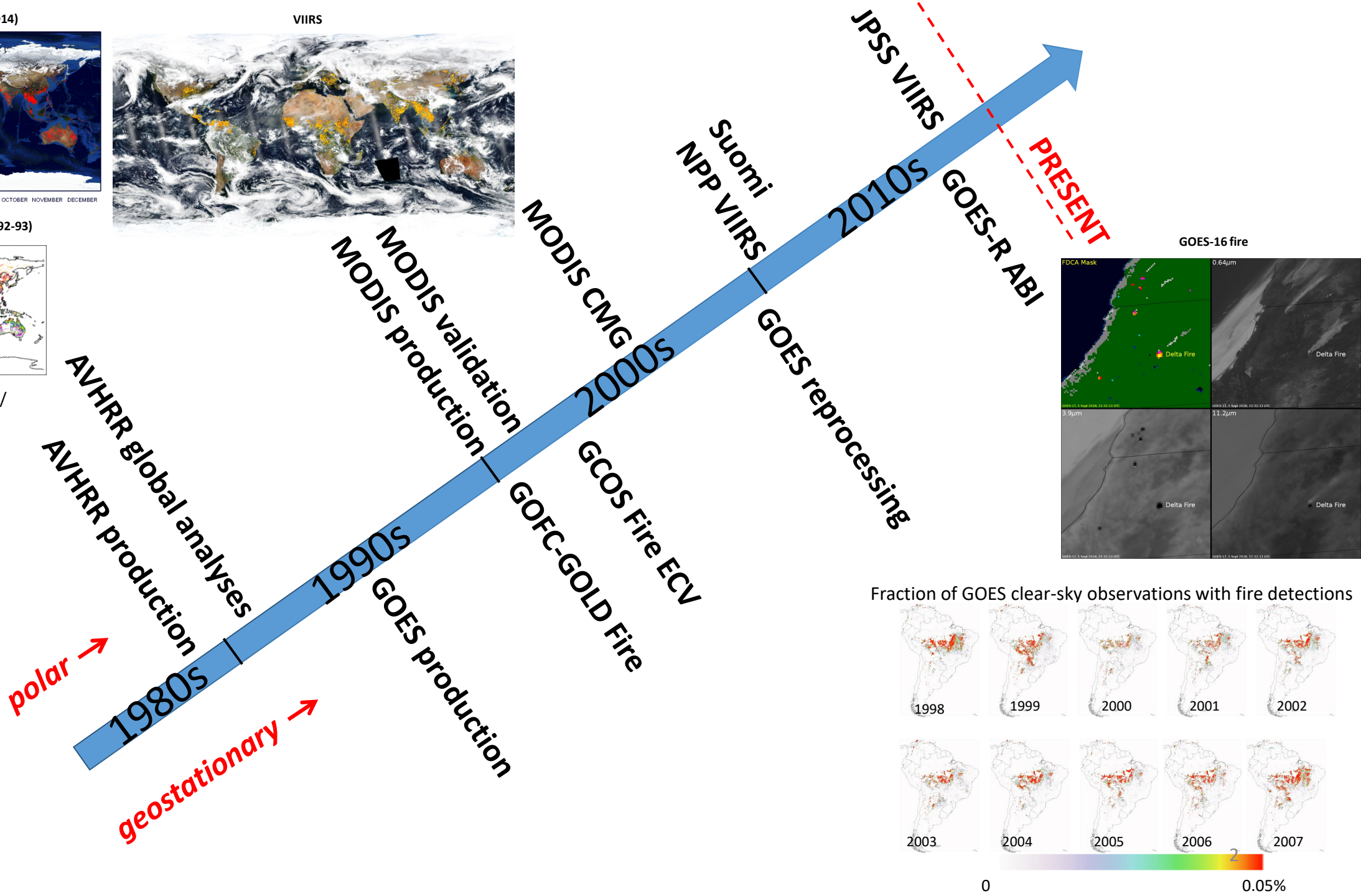
VIIRS



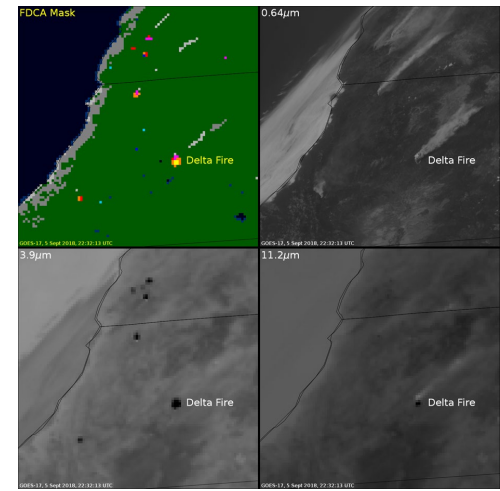
GLOBAL (AVHRR) FIRE PRODUCT (1992-93)



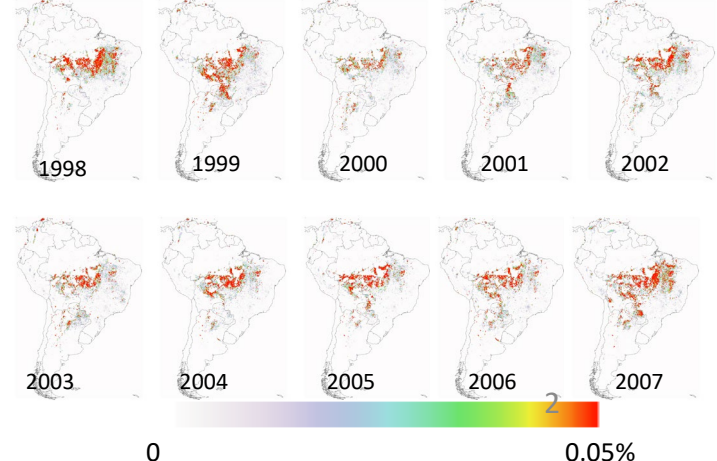
bioval.jrc.ec.europa.eu/



GOES-16 fire



Fraction of GOES clear-sky observations with fire detections



New generation of operational NOAA satellites and sensors used for fire detection

Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)

- Suomi NPP (November 2011)
- NOAA-20 (November 2017)

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite – R (GOES-R)

- GOES-16 (East; November 2016)
- GOES-17 (West; March 2018)

	JPSS Visible Infrared Imaging Spectroradiometer (VIIRS)	GOES-R Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI)
Spectral Coverage	<u>22 bands</u> 0.41 ~ 12.01 μm	<u>16 bands</u> 0.47 ~ 13.3 μm
Spatial Resolution	M-band: 750 m at nadir I-band: 375 m at nadir	0.64 μm Visible: 0.5 km Other visible/near-IR: 1.0 km Bands (>2 μm): 2 km
Spatial Coverage	at least every 12 hours	Full Disk: 10 minutes Conterminous US (CONUS): 5 minutes Mesoscale: 30 or 60 sec



NOAA-20 is Now Operational!



Launched into Low Earth Orbit—
512 miles

14x

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

2x

Images entire globe
twice a day



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



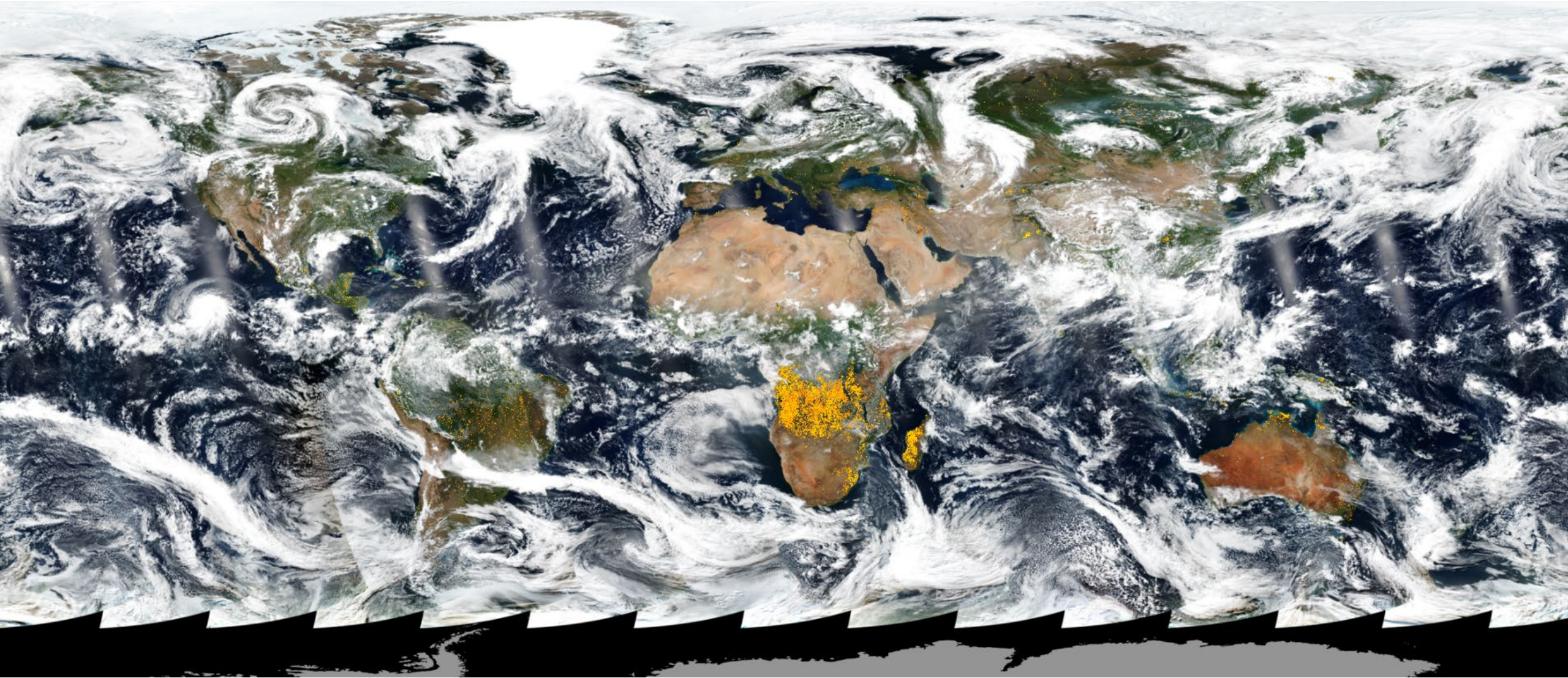
Sends more than 2,000
gigabytes of data to Earth
every day



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



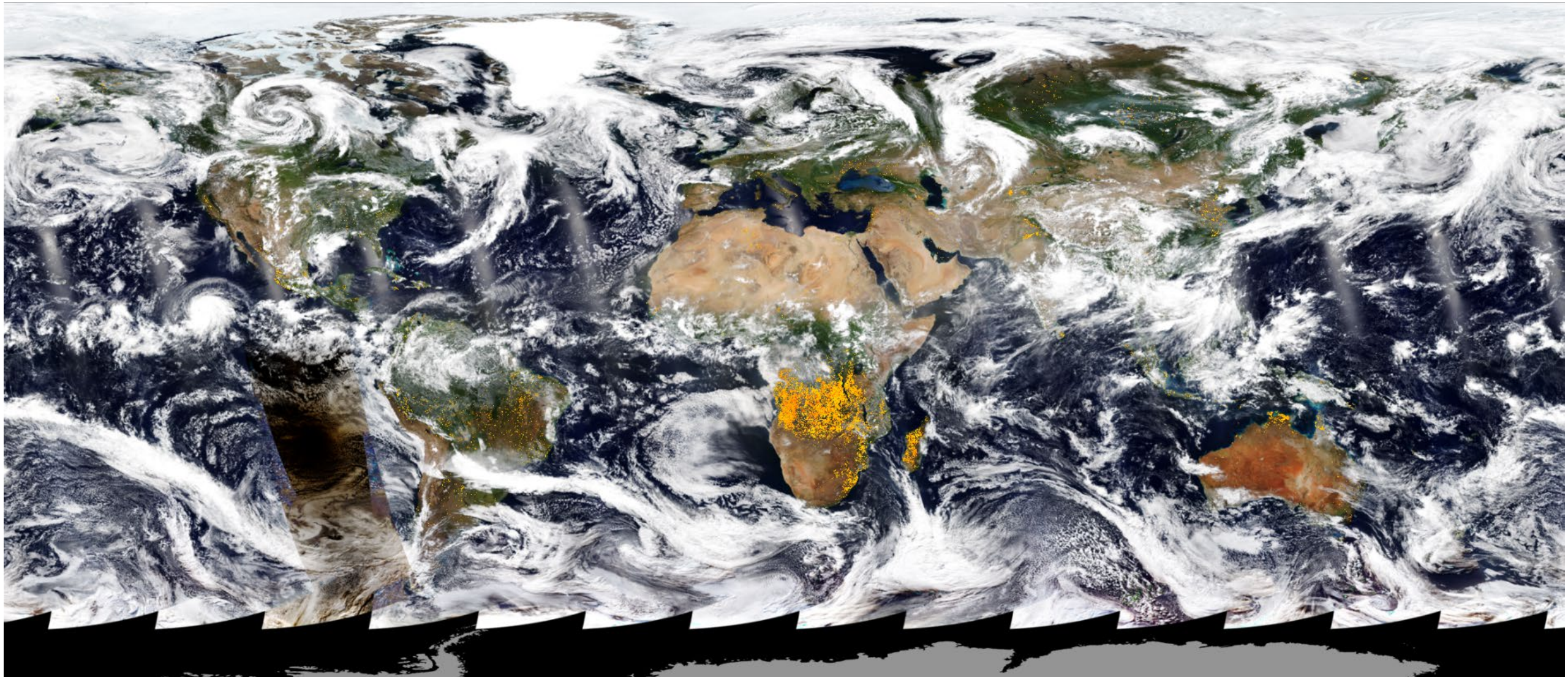
Suomi NPP



July 2, 2019

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

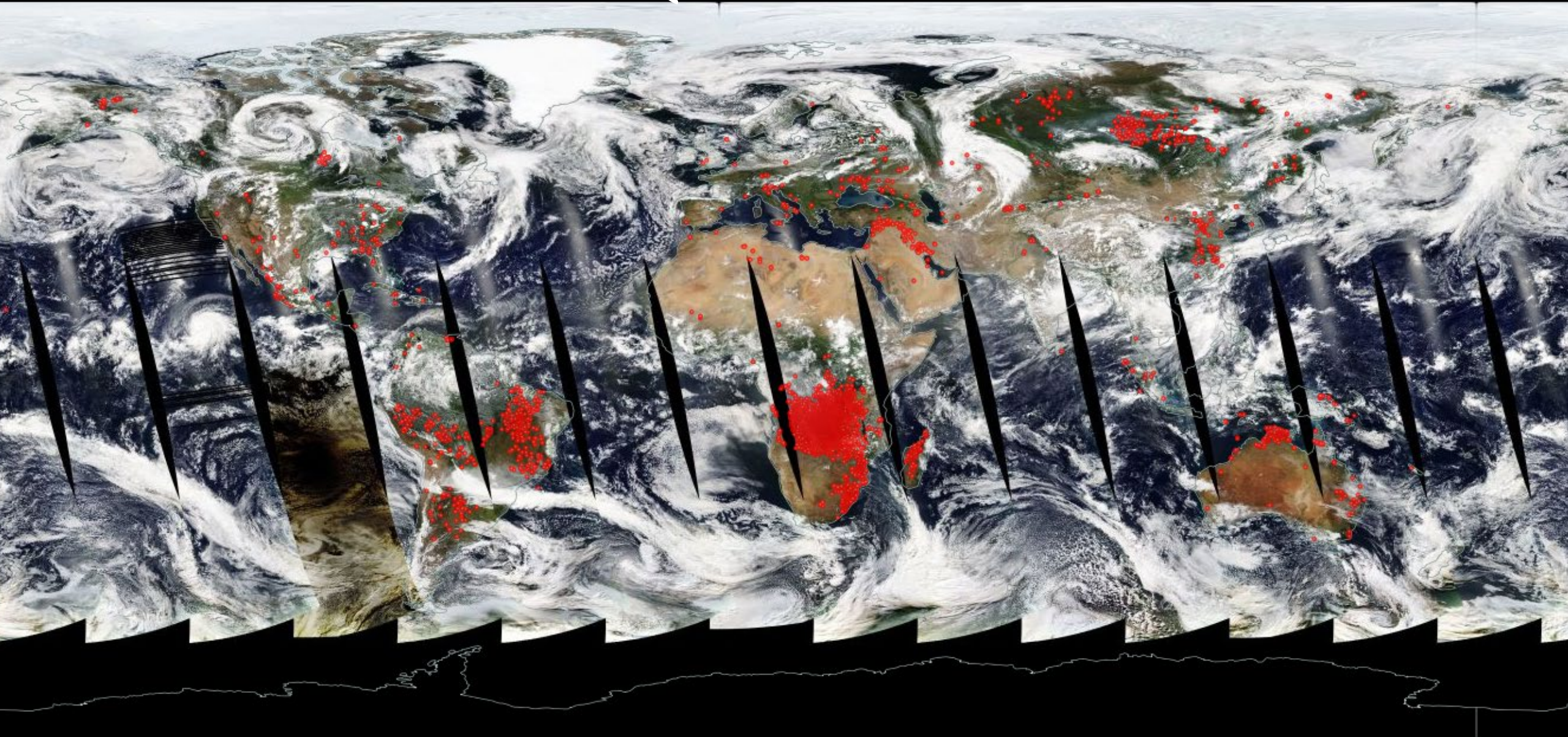
NOAA-20 VIIRS



July 2, 2019

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

AQUA MODIS



July 2, 2019

<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/>

Primary VIIRS
bands used for
heritage
MODIS / AVHRR
– like active fire
algorithms

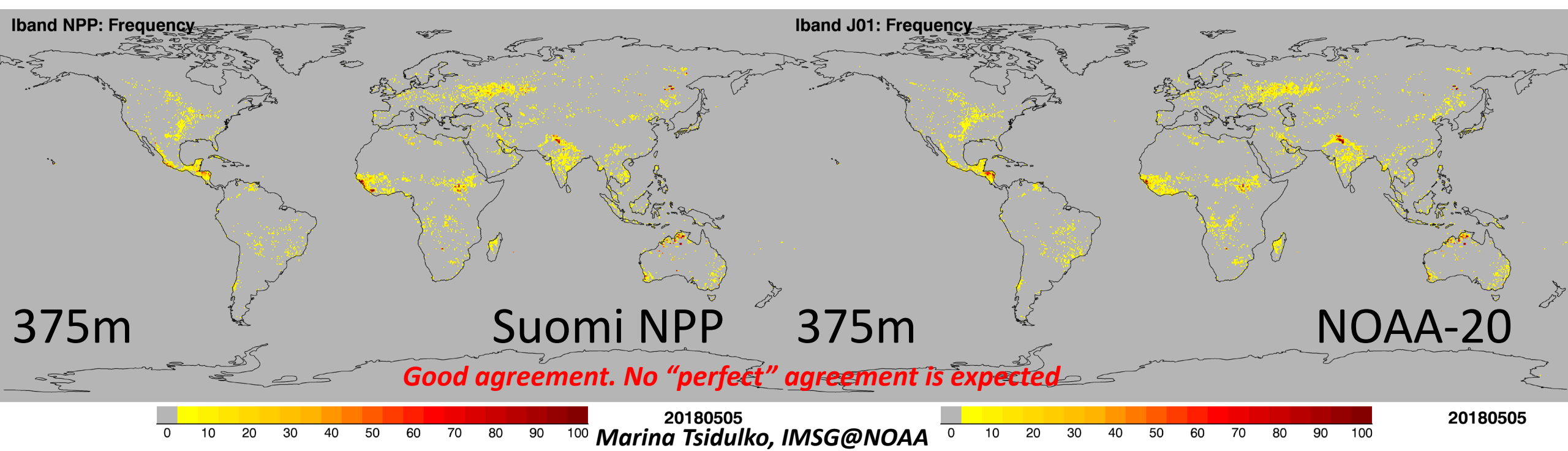
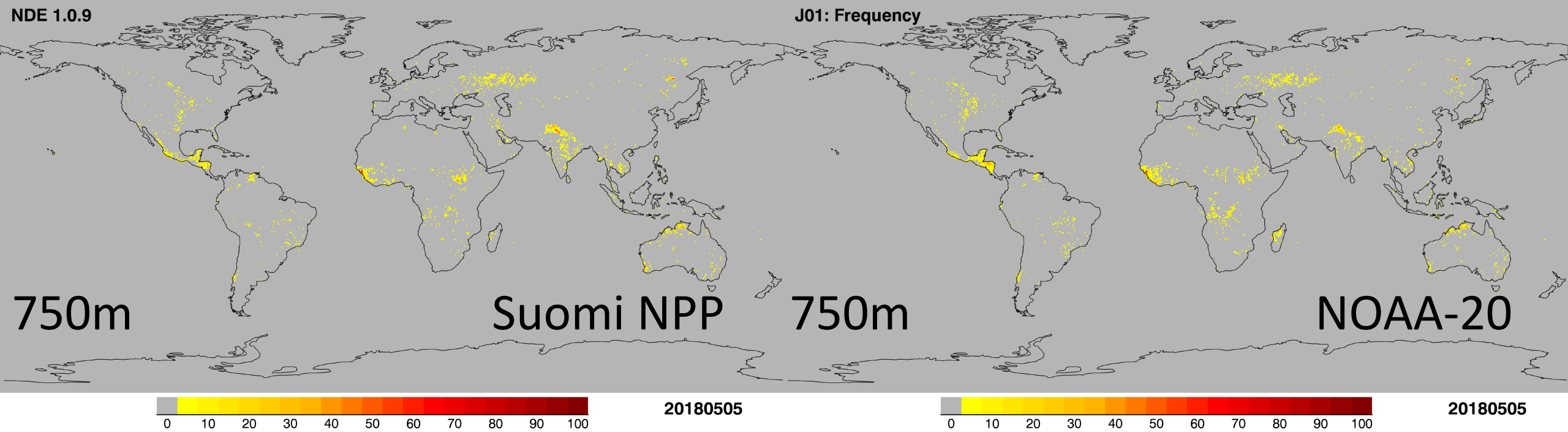
*There are many approaches
for fire detection and
visualization from VIIRS*

VIIRS			MODIS Equivalent			AVHRR-3 Equivalent			OLS Equivalent		
Band	Range (um)	HSR (m)	Band	Range	HSR	Band	Range	HSR	Band	Range	HSR
DNB	0.500 - 0.900								HRD	0.580 - 0.910	550
M1	0.402 - 0.422	750	8	0.405 - 0.420	1000				PMT	0.510 - 0.860	2700
M2	0.436 - 0.454	750	9	0.438 - 0.448	1000						
M3	0.478 - 0.498	750	3	0.459 - 0.479	500						
M4	0.545 - 0.565	750	10	0.483 - 0.493	1000						
M5	0.662 - 0.682	750	4	0.545 - 0.565	500						
M6	0.739 - 0.754	750	12	0.546 - 0.556	1000						
M7	0.846 - 0.885	750	1	0.620 - 0.670	250	1	0.572 - 0.703	1100			
M8	1.230 - 1.250	750	13	0.662 - 0.672	1000	1					
M9	1.371 - 1.386	750	14	0.673 - 0.683	1000						
M10	1.580 - 1.640	750	15	0.743 - 0.753	1000						
M11	1.580 - 1.640	750	2	0.841 - 0.876	250	2	0.720 - 1.000	1100			
M12	2.225 - 2.275	750	16	0.862 - 0.877	1000	2					
M13	3.973 - 4.128	750	5	SAME	500						
M14	8.400 - 8.700	750	26	1.360 - 1.390	1000						
M15	10.263 - 11.263	750	6	1.628 - 1.652	500						
M16	11.538 - 12.488	750	6	1.628 - 1.652	500	3a					
I4	3.550 - 3.930	375	7	2.105 - 2.155	500						
I5	10.500 - 12.400	375	20	3.660 - 3.840	1000	3b	SAME	1100			
			20	SAME	1000	3b	3.550 - 3.930	1100			
			21	3.929 - 3.989	1000						
			22	3.929 - 3.989	1000						
			23	4.020 - 4.080	1000						
			29	SAME	1000						
			31	10.780 - 11.280	1000	4	10.300 - 11.300	1100			
			31	10.780 - 11.280	1000	4	10.300 - 11.300	1100			
			32	11.770 - 12.270	1000	5	11.500 - 12.500	1100	HRD	10.300 - 12.900	550
			32	11.770 - 12.270	1000	5	11.500 - 12.500	1100			

M-band: 750m resolution
high 4 μm (M13) saturation
good signal for FRP

Hybrid: I-band for detection
M-band for FRP

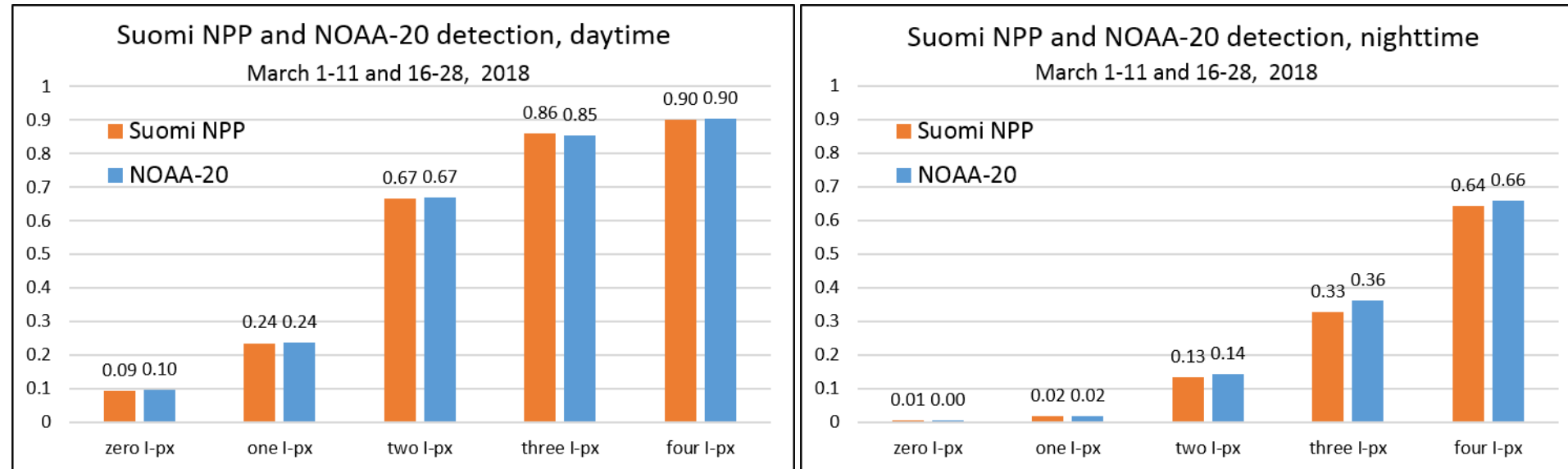
I-band: 375m resolution
low 4 μm (I4) saturation
poor signal for FRP



M-band vs. I-band detection rates

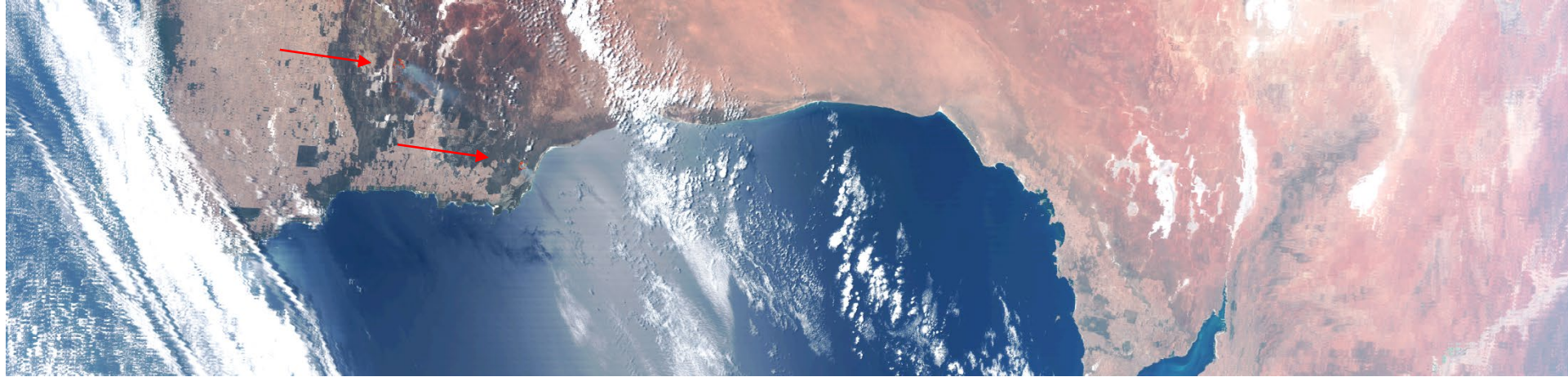
- Detection rates relative to the experimental 375m I/M “hybrid” product as a function of the number of I-band resolution detections within the M-band pixel footprint
- Frequency of M-band detections without a single I-band detection were used as a proxy for commission errors
- Increase of detection 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/M-band VIIRS active fire products



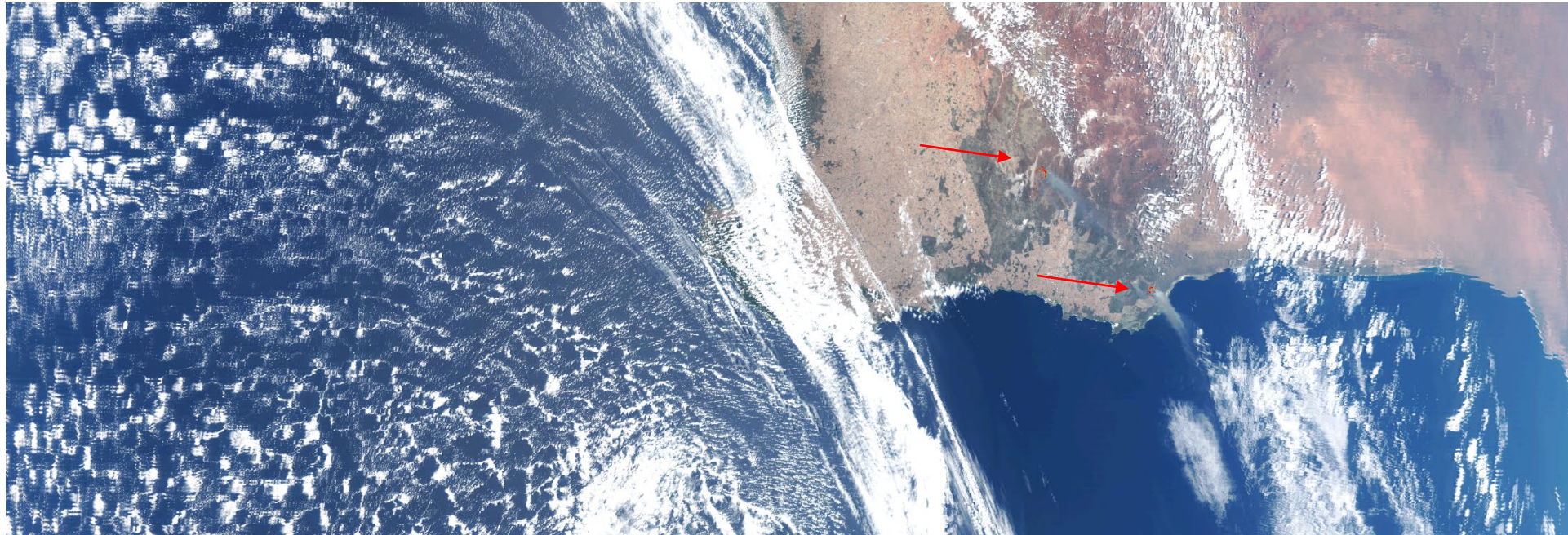
Suomi NPP 5:11 UTC

Fires: disasters, emissions, air quality



VIIRS 750m
Active fires on
January 5, 2018

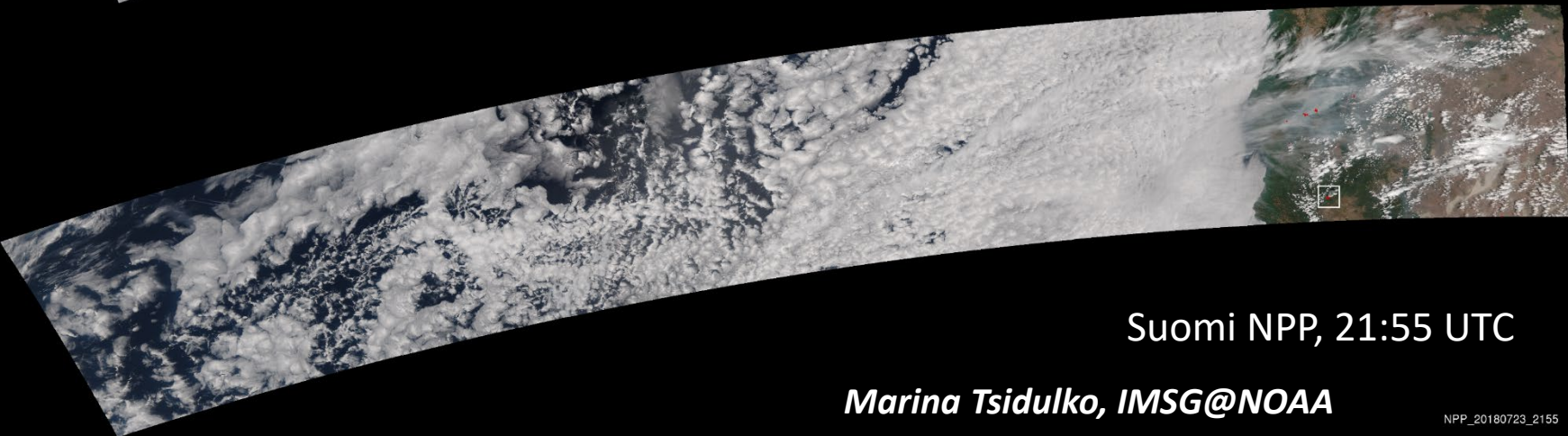
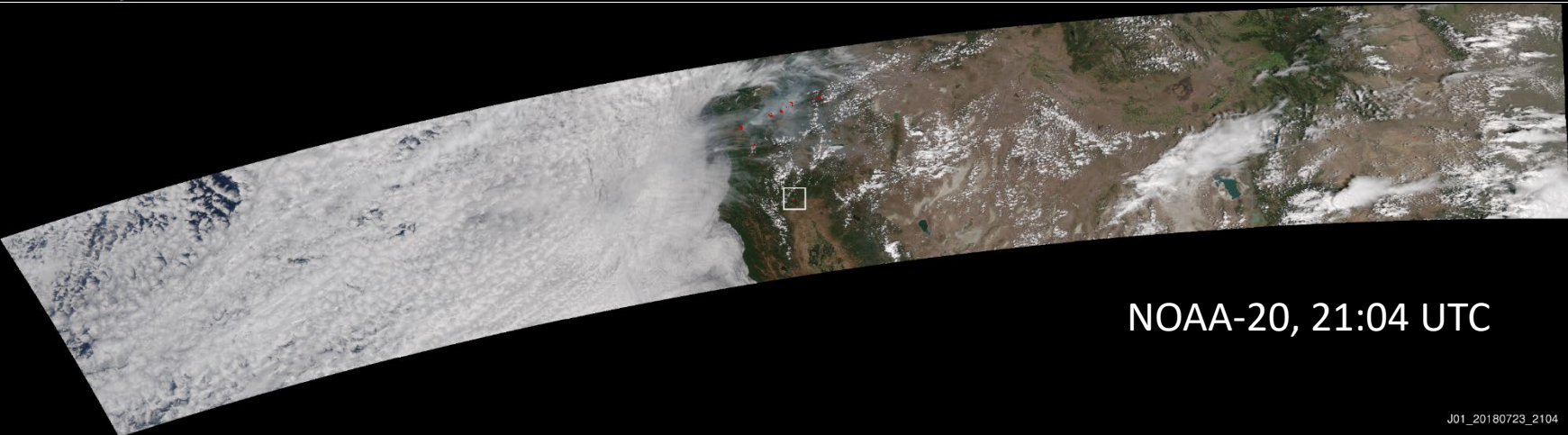
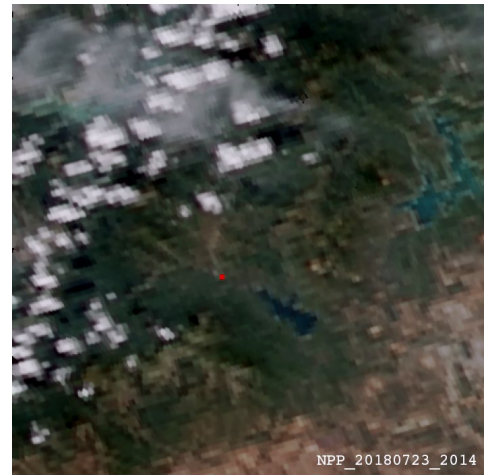
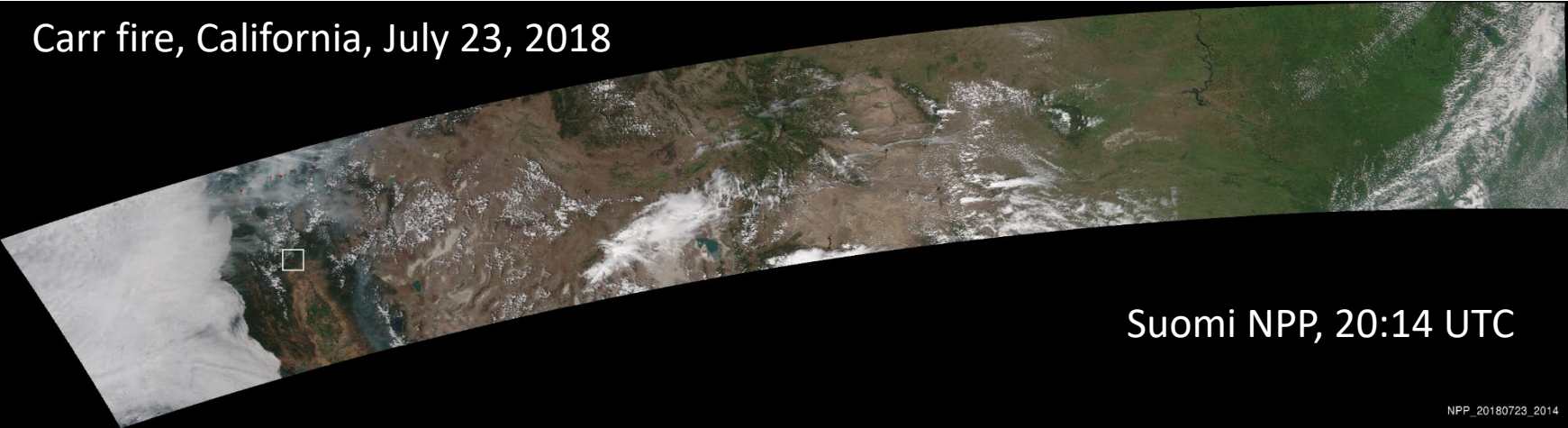
NOAA-20 6:01 UTC



*“first light”
NOAA-20 fire
image by the
Science Team*

Level 2 product

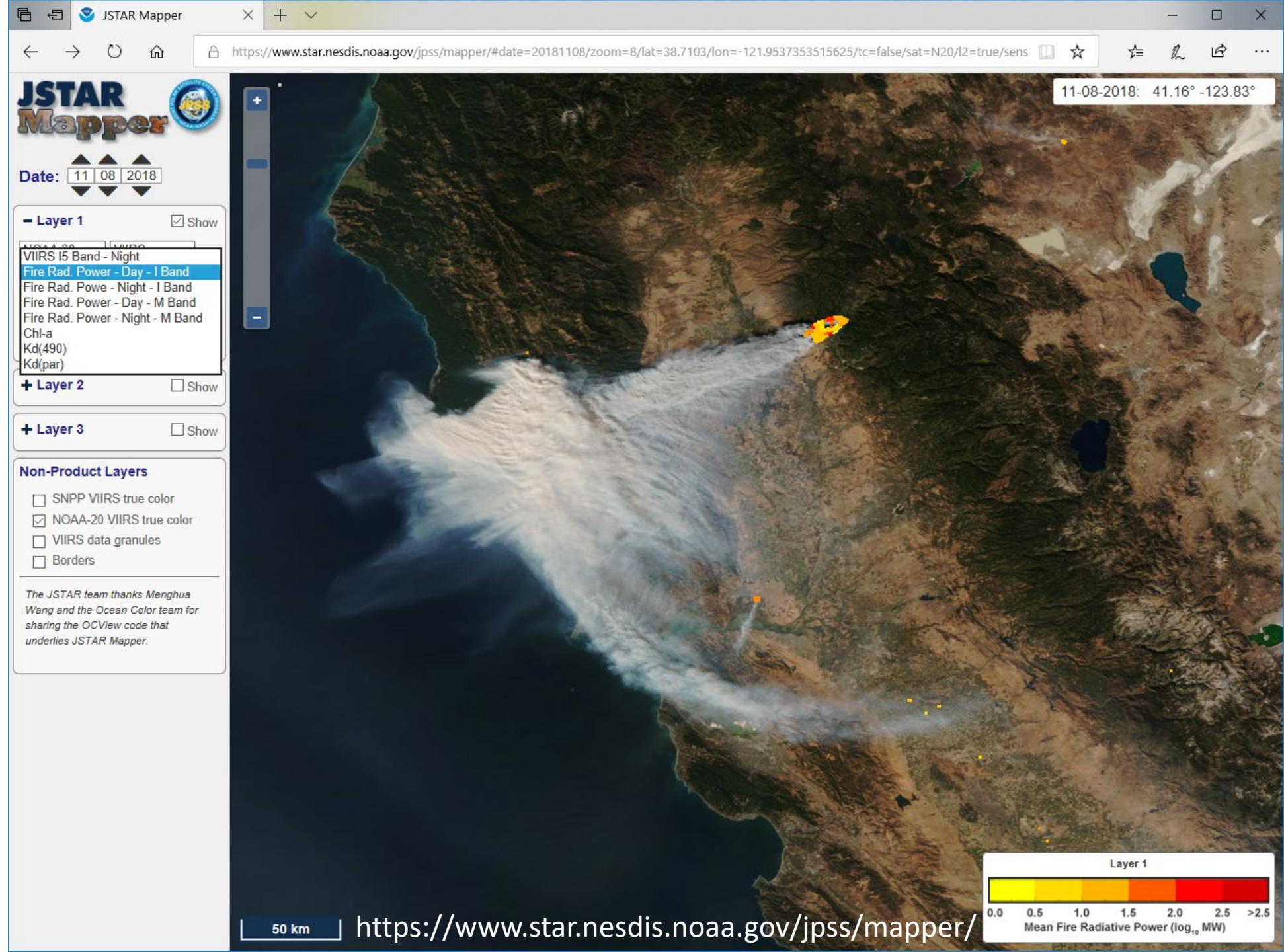
Carr fire, California, July 23, 2018



NOAA/NESDIS/STAR JSTAR Mapper

- *Integrated monitoring and visualization system for a number of JPSS products (including fire, aerosol and air quality information)*
- *Data from Suomi NPP and NOAA-20 available with moderate latency*

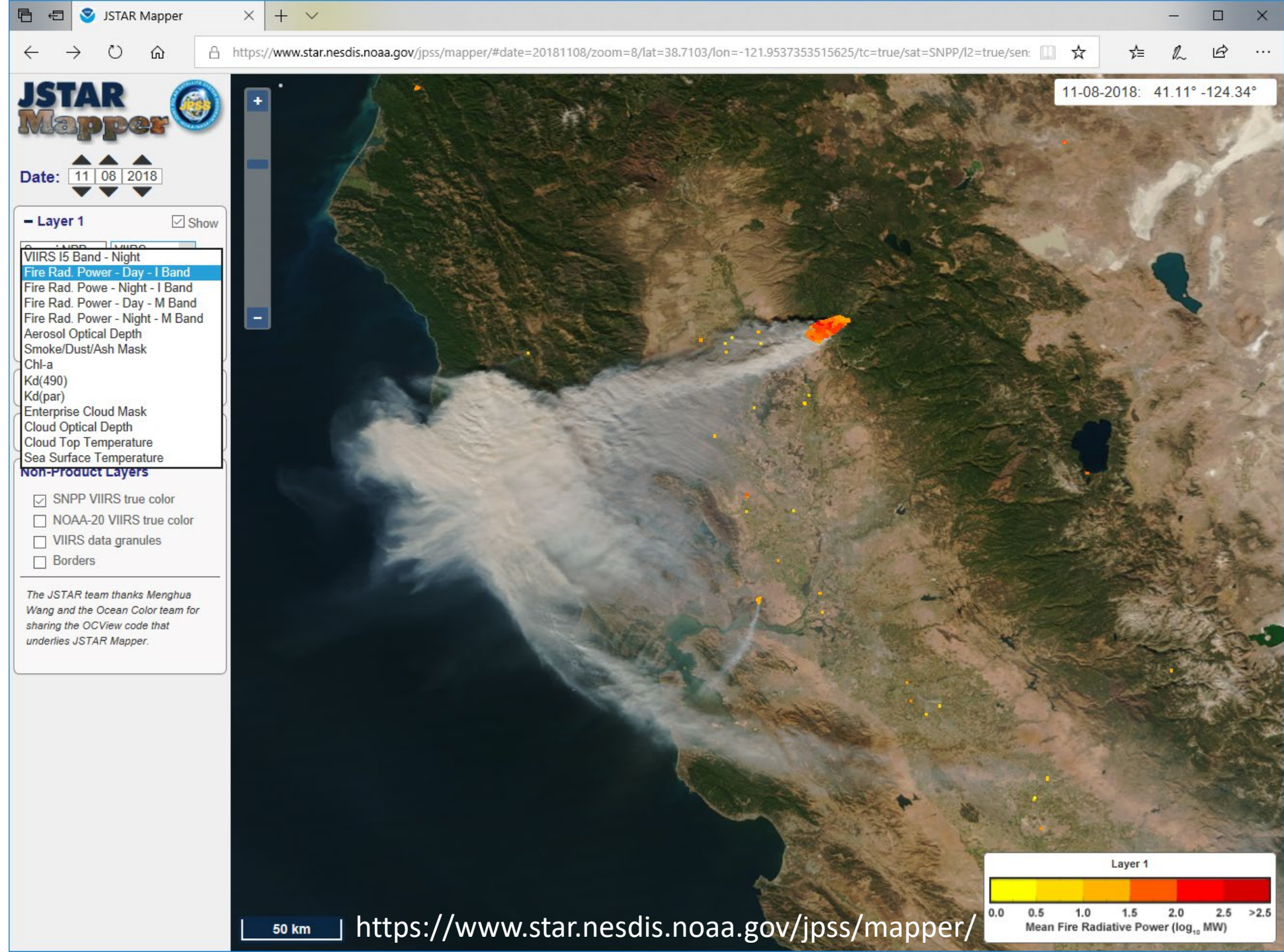
NOAA-20 ~20:37 UTC



NOAA/NESDIS/STAR JSTAR Mapper

- *Integrated monitoring and visualization system for a number of JPSS products (including fire, aerosol and air quality information)*
- *Data from Suomi NPP and NOAA-20 available with moderate latency*

Suomi NPP ~21:27 UTC





Date: 03 17 2019

Layer 1 Show

Suomi NPP VIIRS

Fire (FRP) - Day - I Band

Opacity

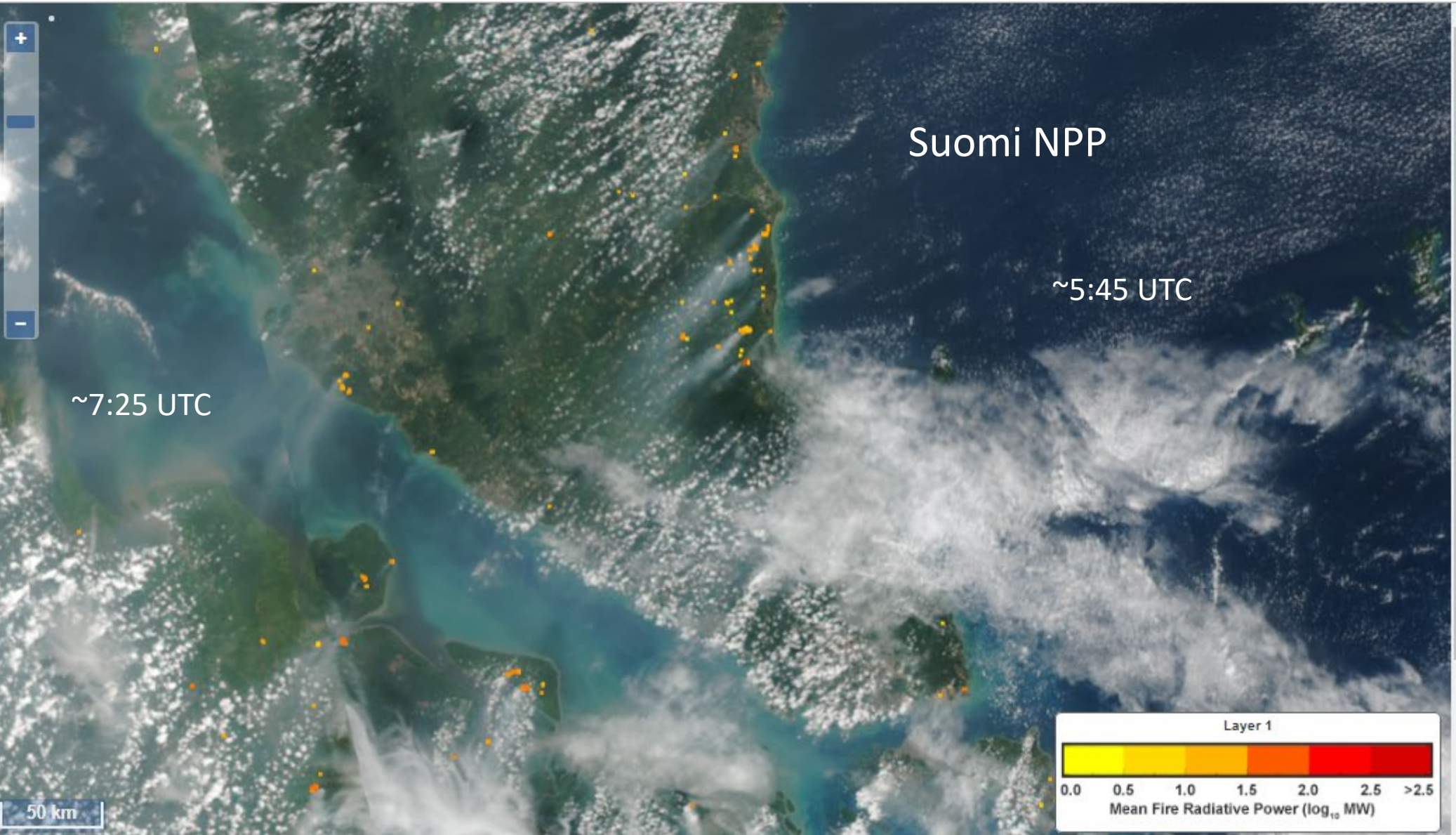
Layer 2 Show

Layer 3 Show

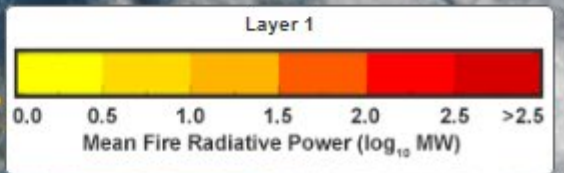
Non-Product Layers

- SNPP VIIRS true color
- NOAA-20 VIIRS true color
- VIIRS data granules
- Borders

The JSTAR team thanks Menghua Wang and the Ocean Color team for sharing the OCView code that underlies JSTAR Mapper.



50 km





Date: 03 17 2019

- Layer 1 Show

NOAA-20 VIIRS

Fire (FRP) - Day - I Band

Opacity

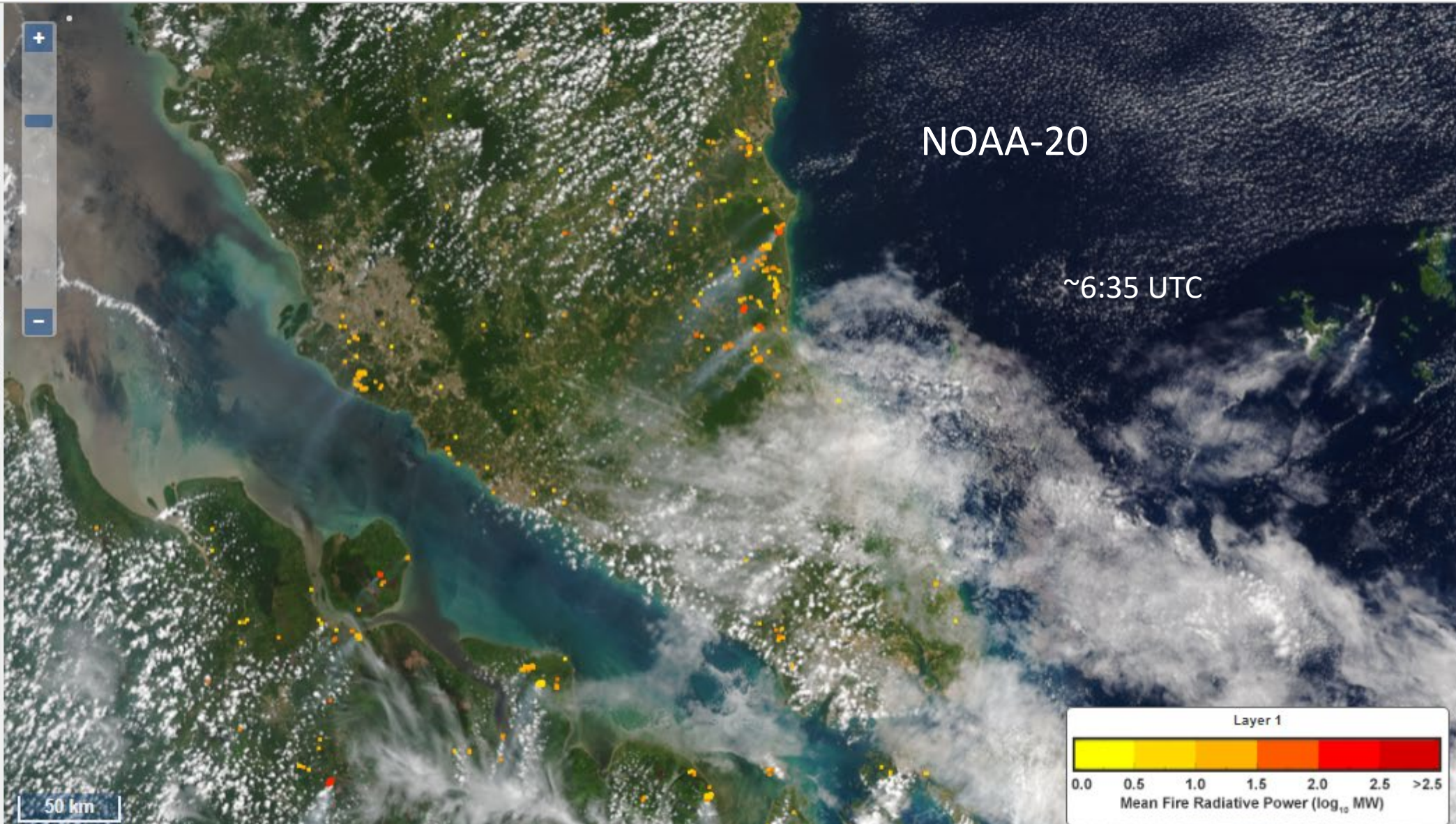
+ Layer 2 Show

+ Layer 3 Show

Non-Product Layers

- SNPP VIIRS true color
- NOAA-20 VIIRS true color
- VIIRS data granules
- Borders

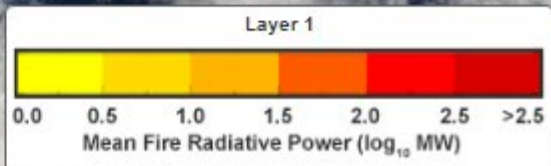
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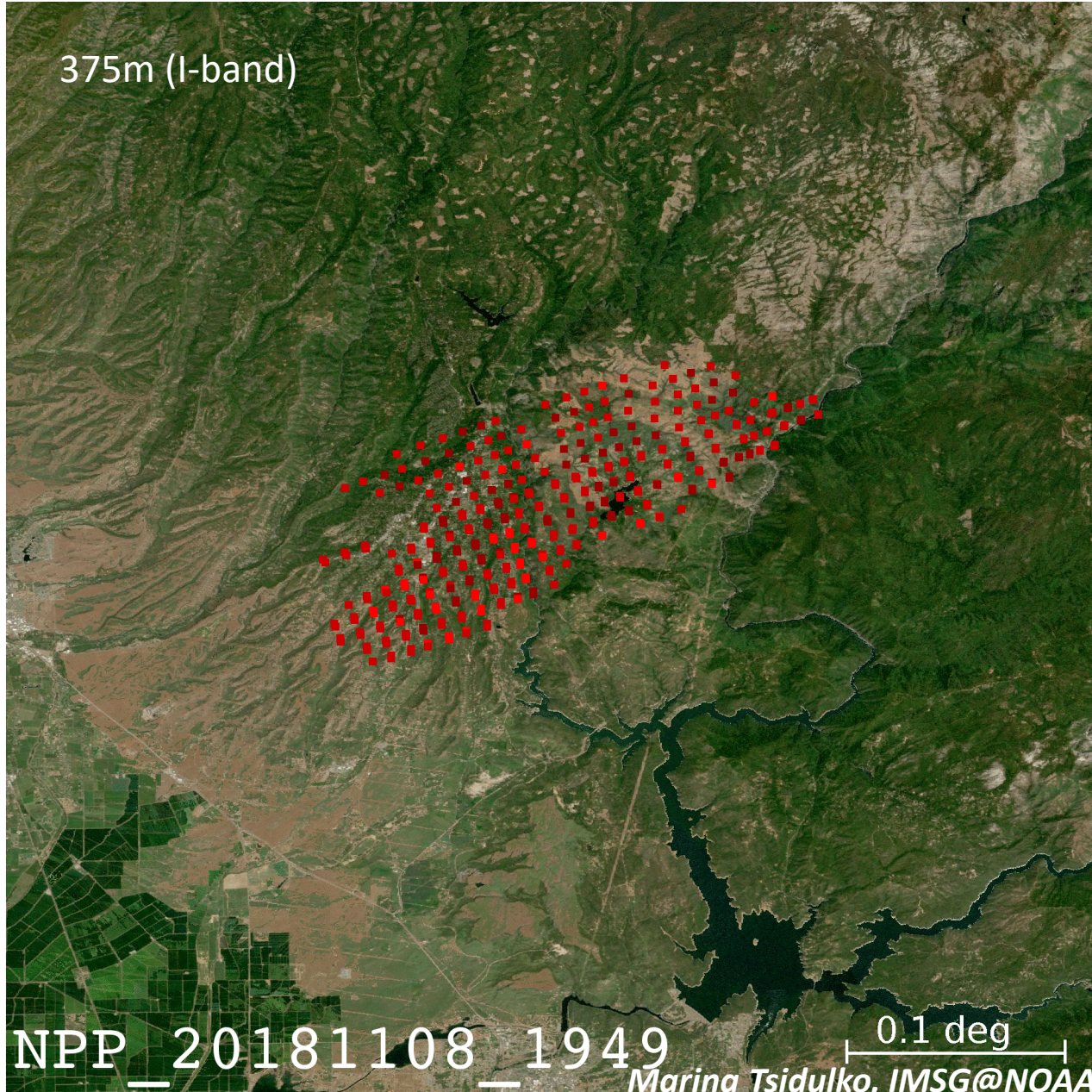
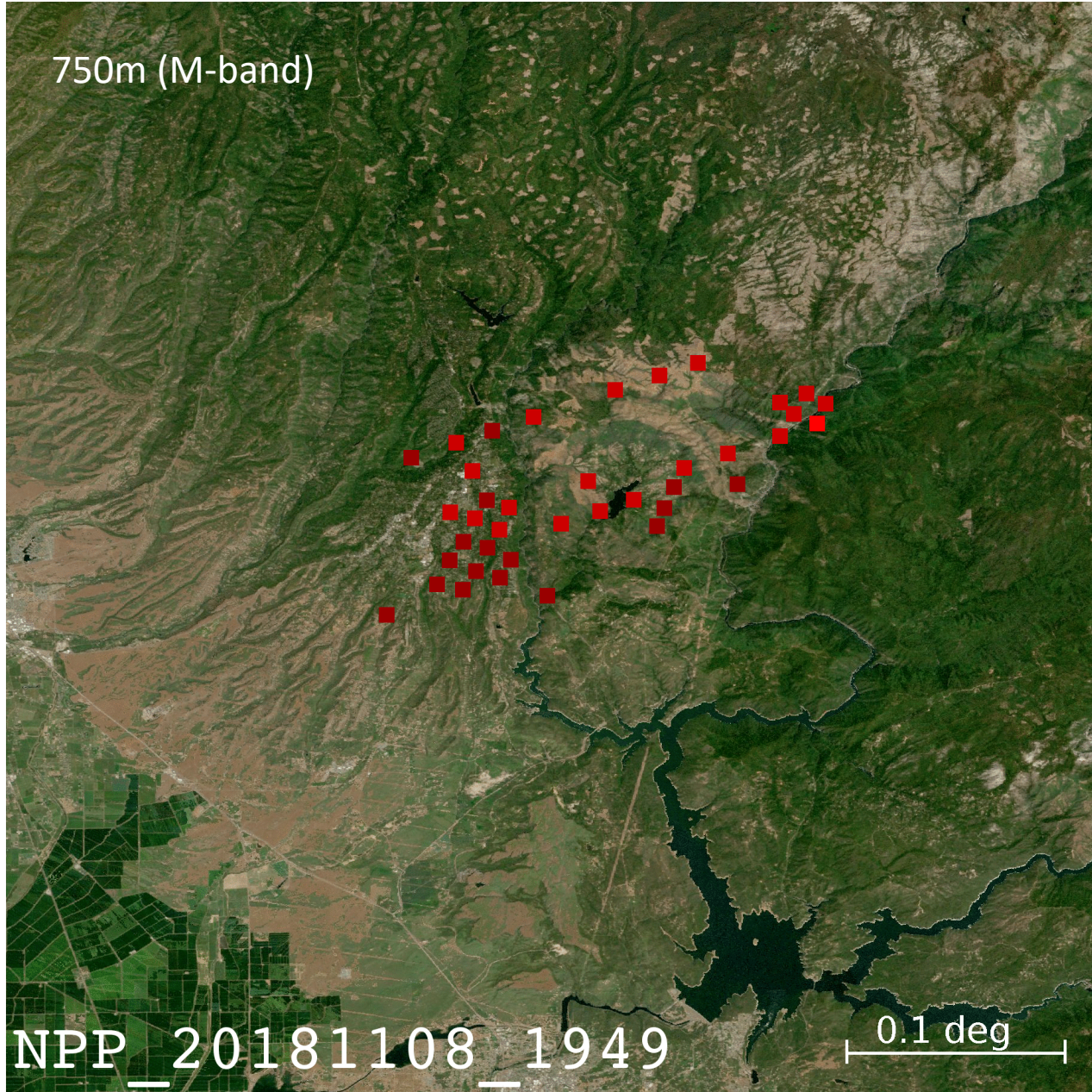
NOAA-20

~6:35 UTC

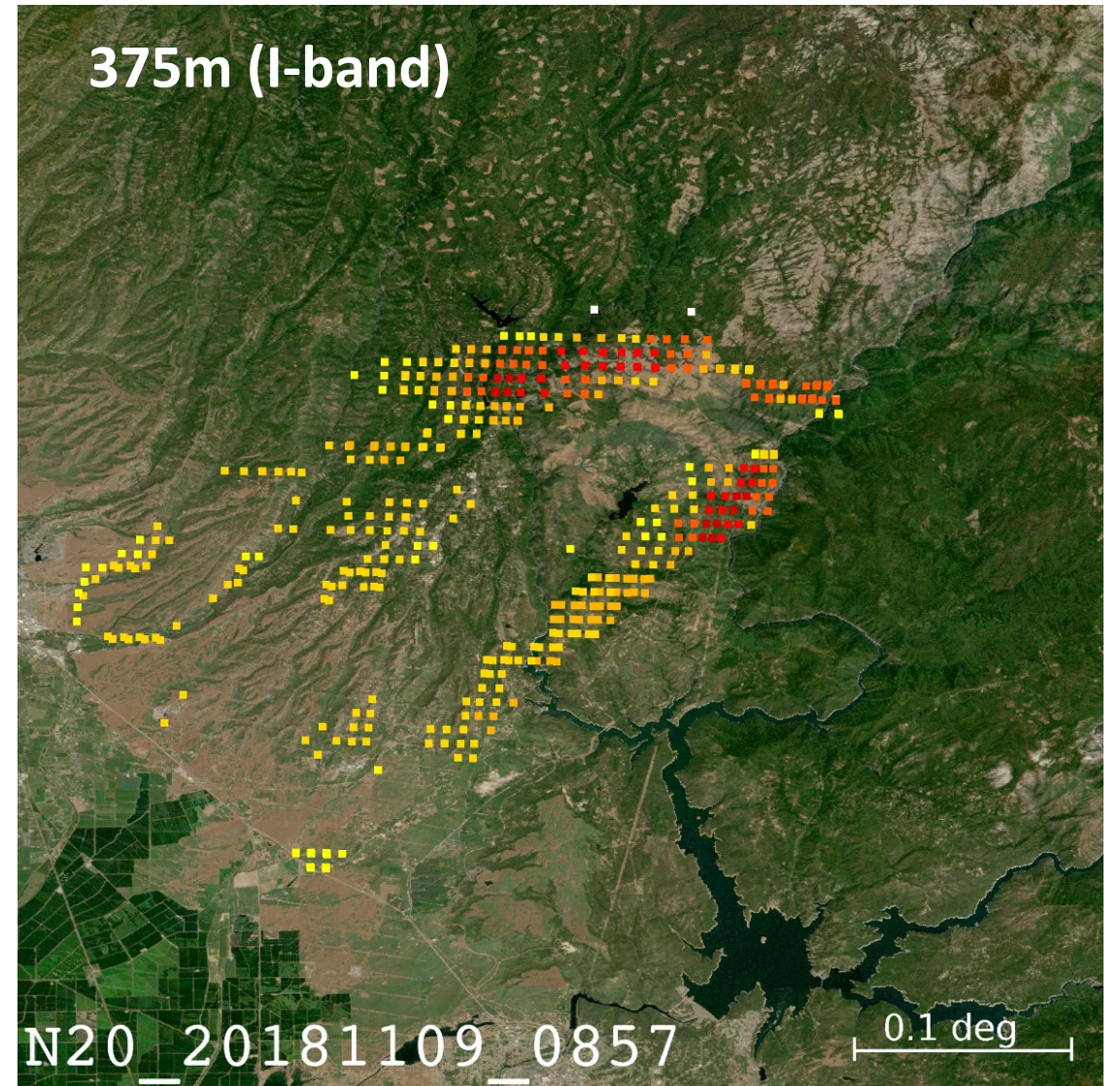
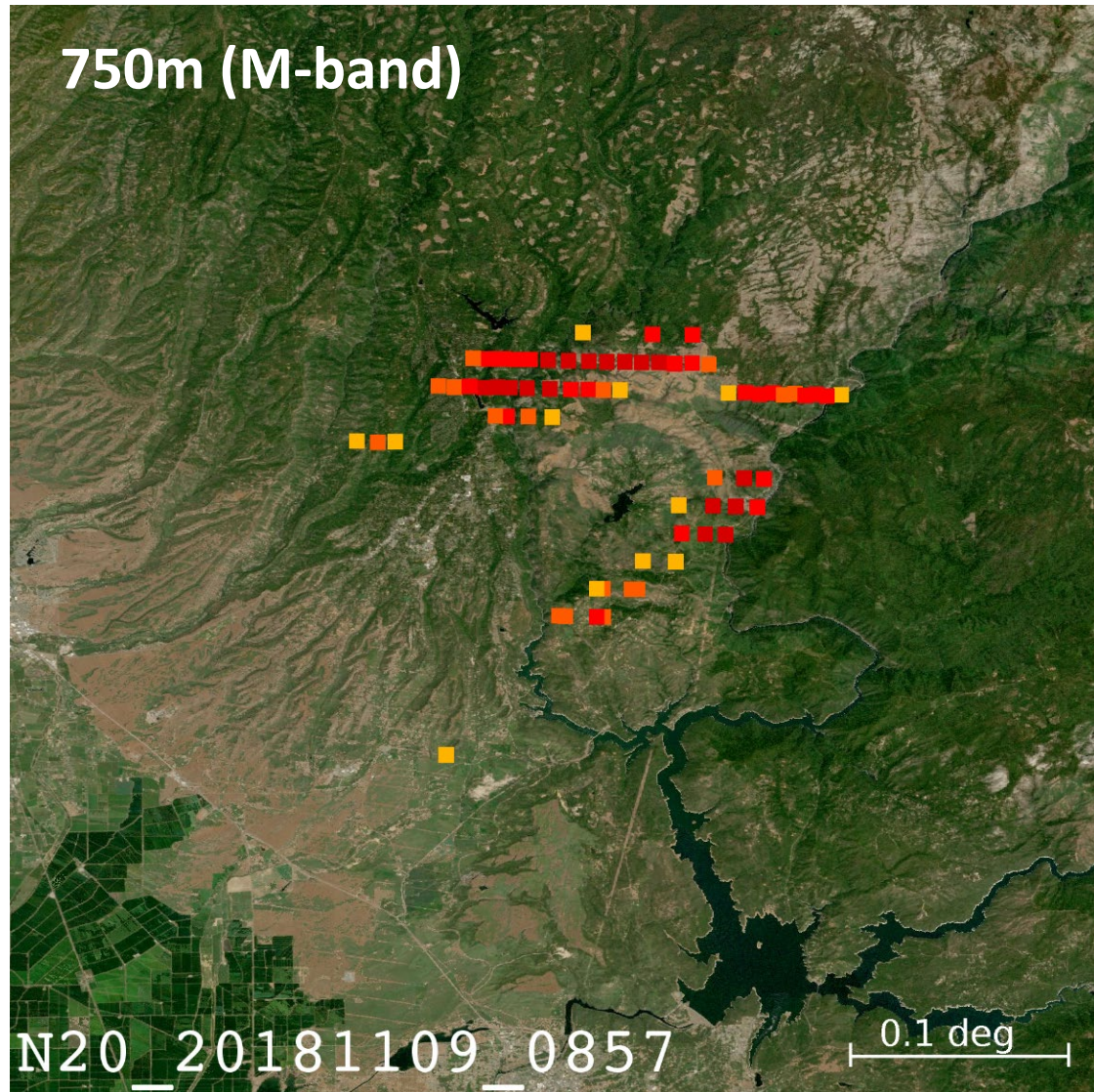
50 km

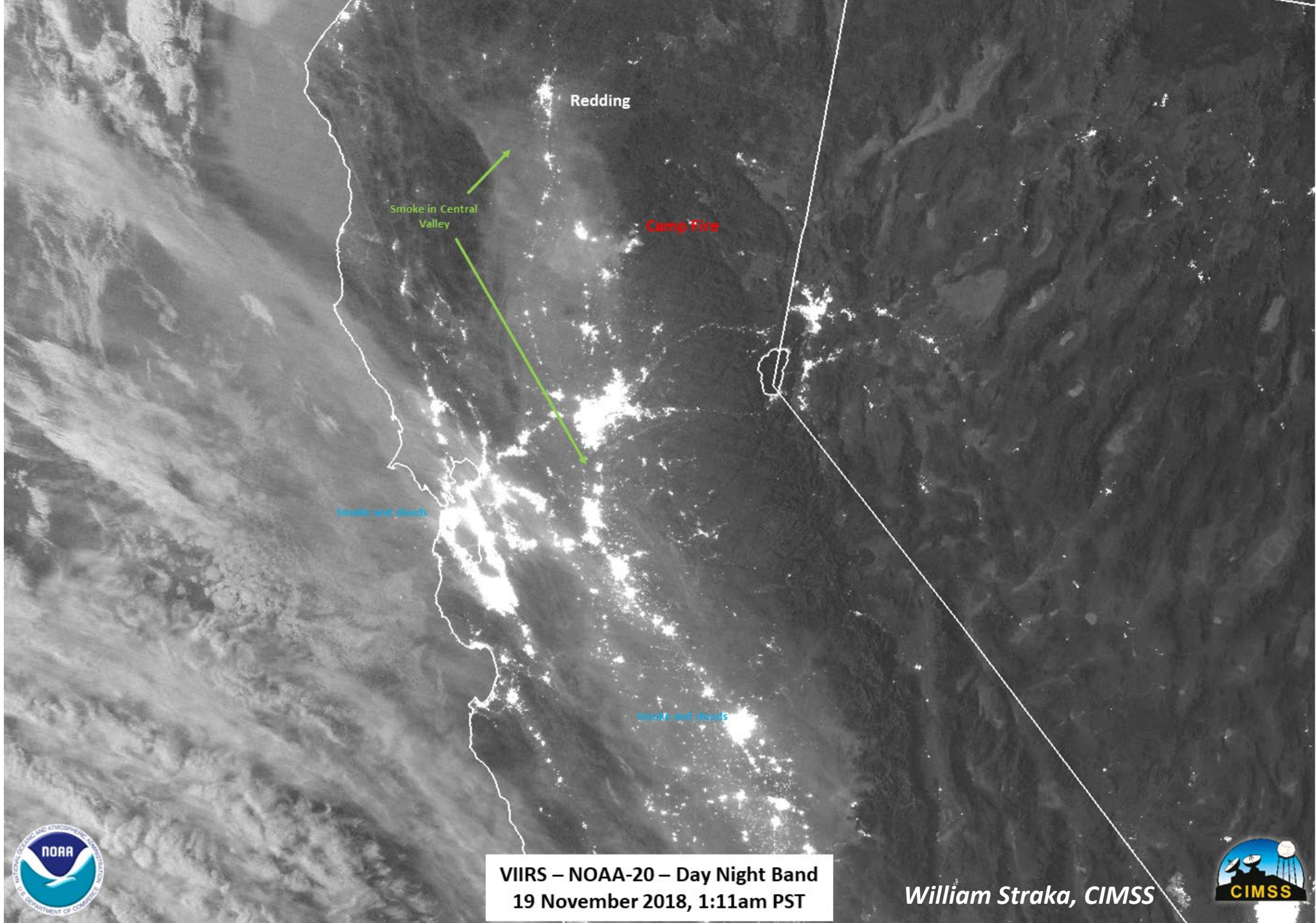


VIIRS detections of Camp fire (CA) on November 8-15, 2018



Camp Fire, CA M-band vs. I-band





Redding

Camp Fire

Smoke in Central Valley

Smoke and clouds

Smoke and clouds

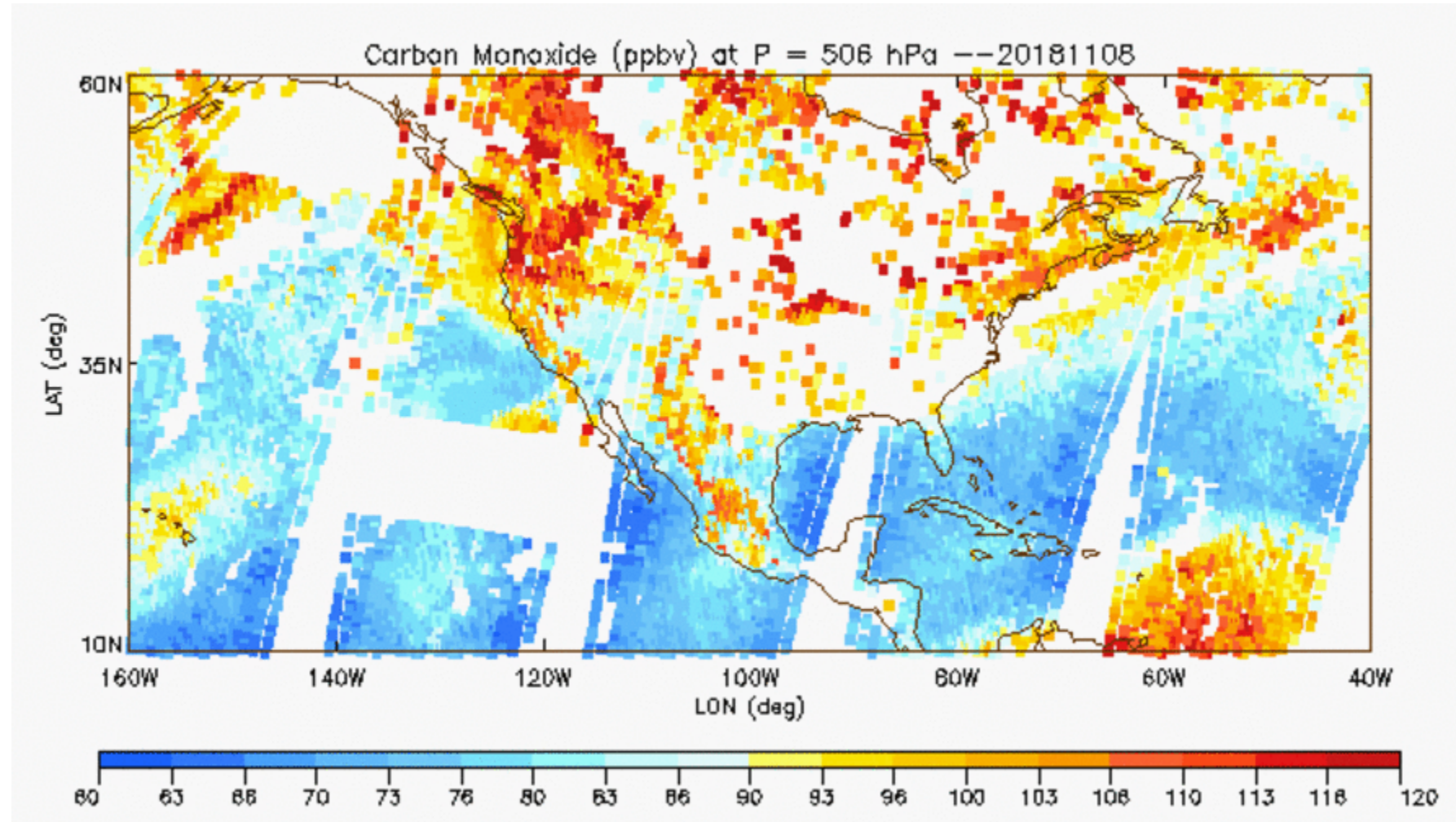


VIIRS – NOAA-20 – Day Night Band
19 November 2018, 1:11am PST

William Straka, CIMSS



Suomi NPP NUCAPS CO on November 8-18, 2018



NUCAPS: NOAA Unique Combined Atmospheric Processing System

Antonia Gambacorta, IMSG@NOAA

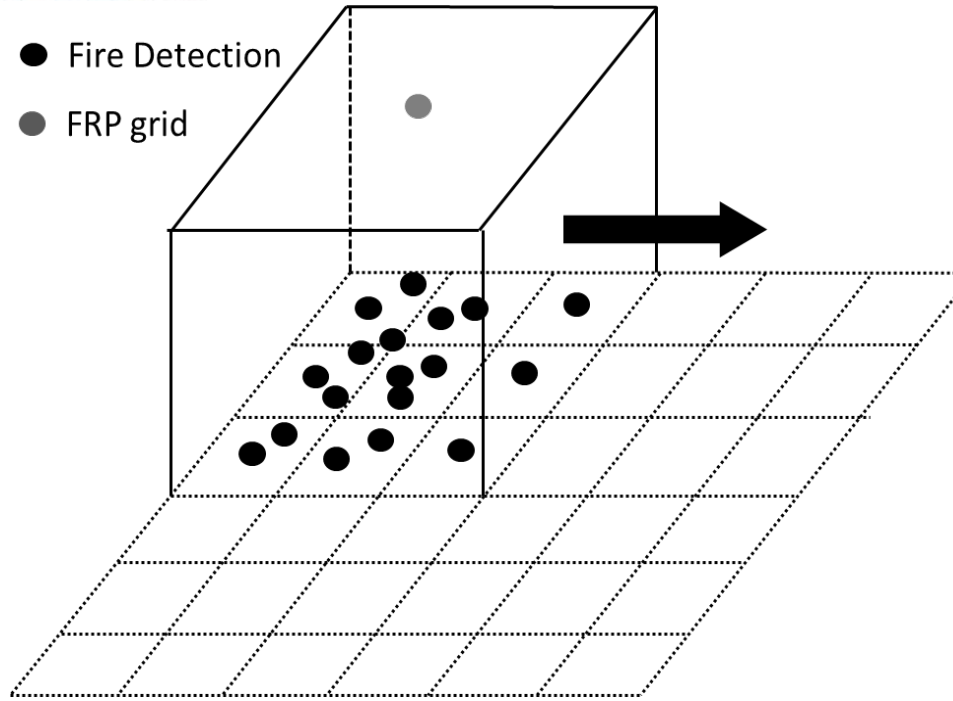
Mapping the VIIRS and MODIS FRP data to the HRRR-Smoke CONUS grid

The clustering procedure performs a combination of all detected fires from VIIRS and MODIS according to the model spatial resolution and grid configuration.



$$M^{[\epsilon]} = FRE_{grid(lon,lat)} \cdot \gamma \cdot EF^{[\epsilon]}$$

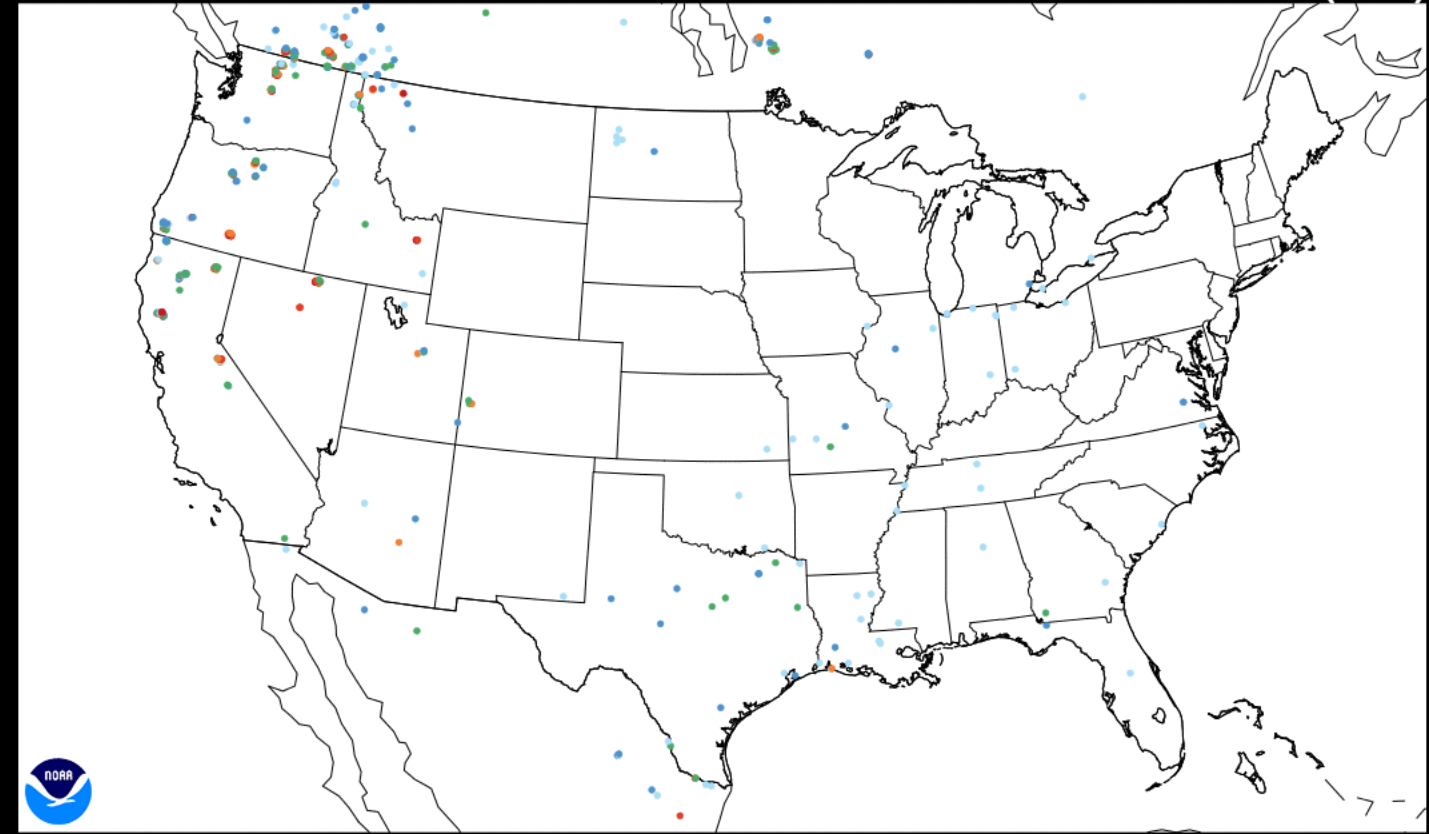
- Fire Detection
- FRP grid



Averaged satellite FRP data mapped over 3x3km HRRR CONUS grid pixels for August 19, 2018

HRRR-SMOKE 2018-08-19 00 UTC - EXPERIMENTAL

Fire Radiative Power (MW)



0 10 25 50 100 250

High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) - smoke

HRRR-SMOKE 2018-11-09 12 UTC 0h fcst - EXPERIMENTAL Valid 11/09/2018 12:00 UTC
Near-Surface Smoke ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), 10m Wind (kt)

U.S. Department of Commerce | National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration | NOAA Research

Earth System Research Laboratory
High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR)

Earth Modeling Branch (EMB) | Projects | GSD Home | ESRL Home

HRRR Home Info Page

Current and Forecast Graphics

Operational NCEP HRRR:
NCEP HRRR CONUS Hourly
NCEP HRRR CONUS Subhourly

Experimental HRRR Products:

Deterministic
HRRR CONUS Hourly
HRRR CONUS Subhourly
HRRR CONUS Smoke
HRRR Alaska
HRRR Hawaii
HRRR Caribbean
HRRR PacNW 750m Nest
HRRR Sub-3km Regional Nests
HRRR Soundings
HRRR Reflectivity Matrix
HRRR Aviation Fields Hourly
HRRR Aviation Fields Sub-hrly

Ensemble/Probabilistic
HRRRE (HRRR Ensemble)
HRRRE Control Member
HRRR-TLE (Time-Lagged Ens)

Analysis/Nowcast
HRRR RTMA 3D
HRRR RTMA subhourly

Other NOAA HRRR graphics:
New HRRR Product Browser
Operational HRRR from NCEP
Operational HRRR from SPC

HRRR Documentation

Operational Configuration:
NCEP HRRR Config Files
GRIB2 Tables
NCEP HRRR 2-D Hourly
NCEP HRRR 2-D Sub-hrly
NCEP HRRR 3-D Native Level
NCEP HRRR 3-D Isobaric Level

HRRR-Smoke Model Fields - Experimental
Model: HRRR-smoke (Experimental) Area: Full Date: 09 Nov 2018 - 12Z

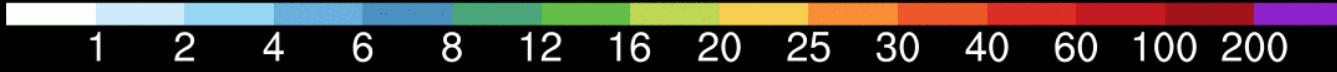
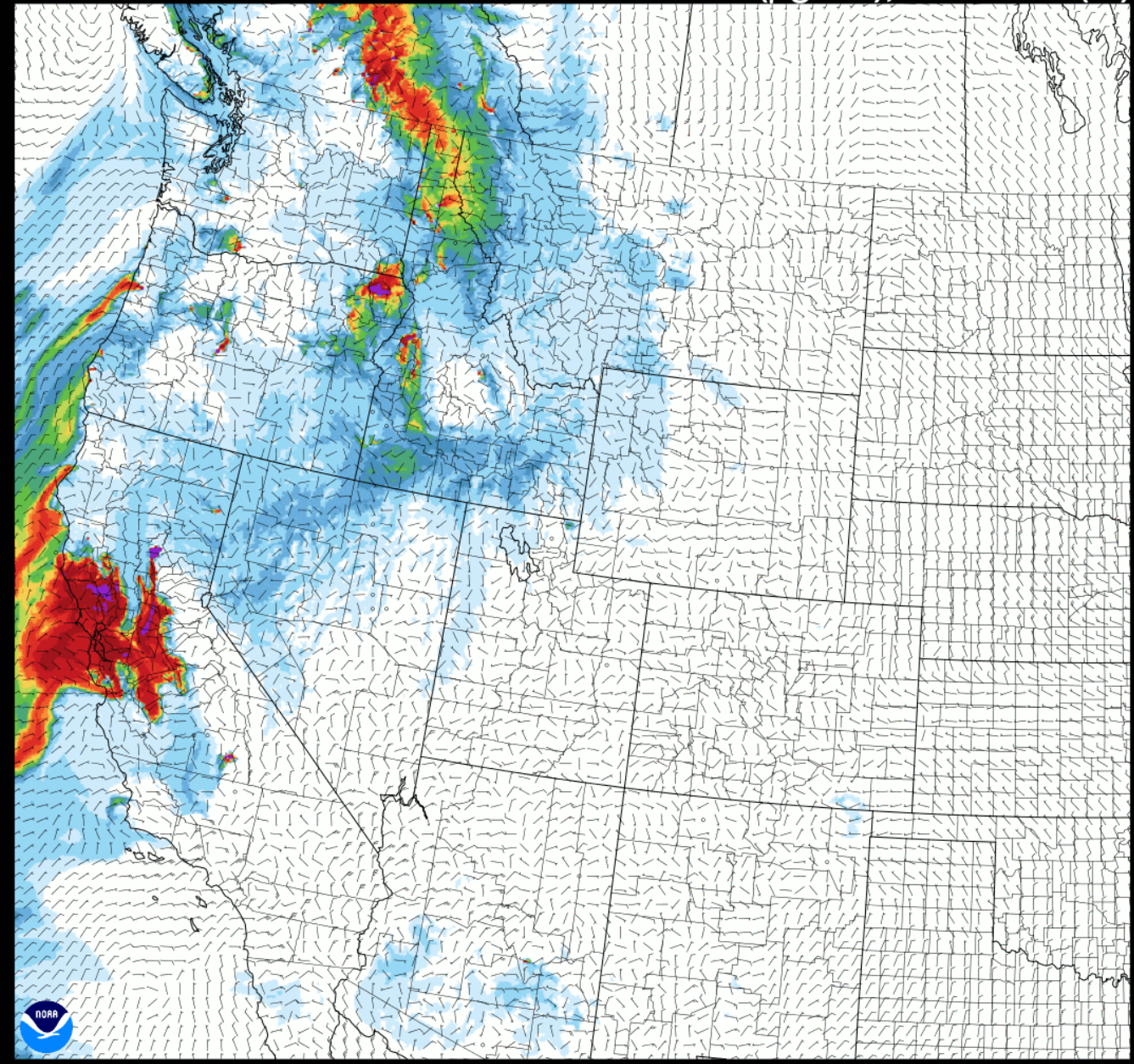
*** Experimental forecast, use at your own risk *** - [Quick Guide](#) [RAP-Smoke \(North America domain, 13.5 km resolution\)](#)

[Visualization on Interactive Map](#)

[VIIRS Active fire quick guide](#)

Model: Domain: Date:

	All times	Loop	Date: 09 Nov 2018 - 12Z																
			Fri 12	Fri 13	Fri 14	Fri 15	Fri 16	Fri 17	Fri 18	Fri 19	Fri 20	Fri 21	Fri 22	Fri 23	Sat 00	Sat 01	Sat 02	Sat 03	Sat 04
all fields			00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
fire radiative power	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
near-surface smoke	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1000 ft AGL smoke	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6000 ft AGL smoke	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
vertically integrated smoke	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10m wind	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10m gust																			
80m wind																			
1h precip	✓	✓		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2m temperature	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
surface visibility	✓	✓	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16



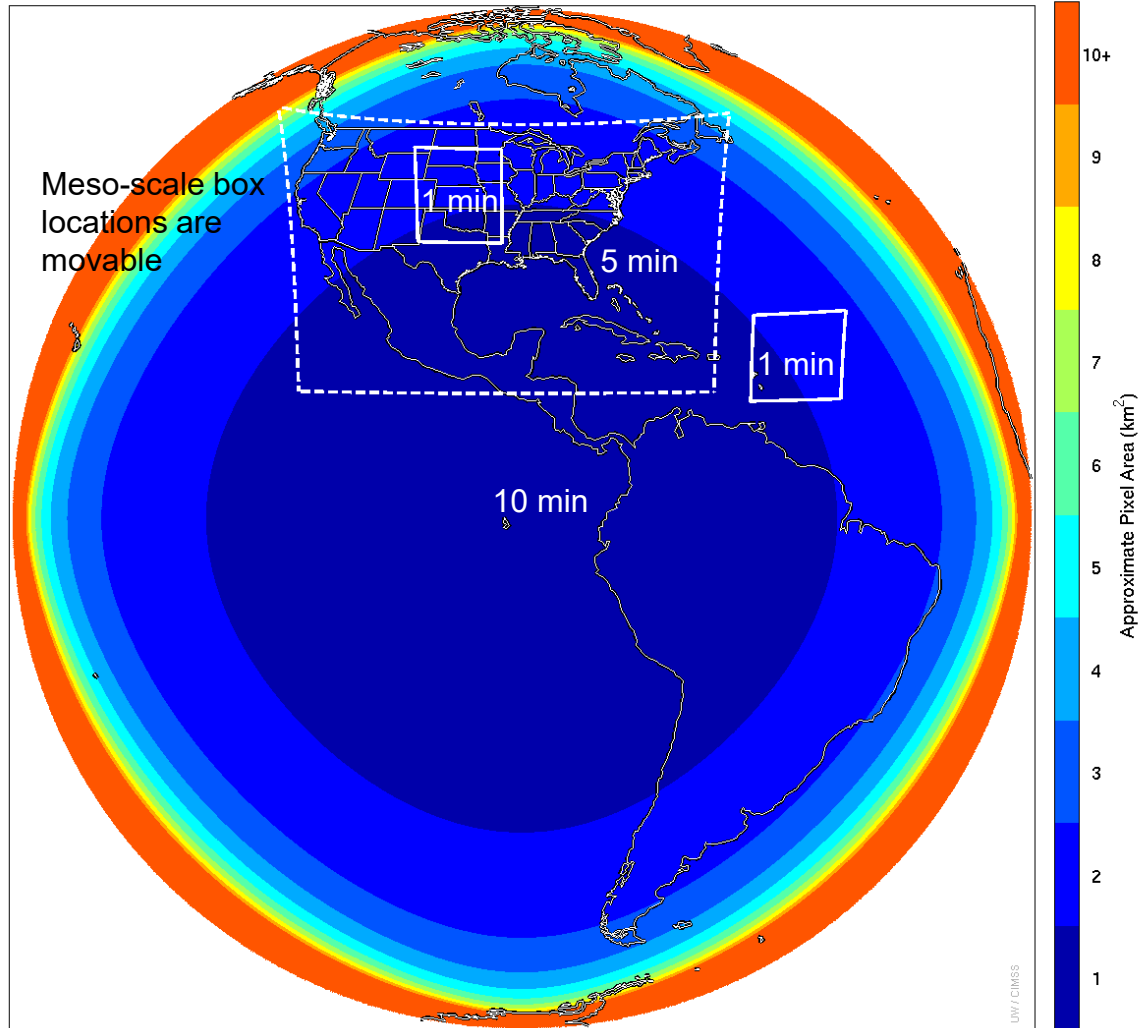
<https://rapidrefresh.noaa.gov/hrrr/HRRRsmoke/>

Ravan Ahmadov, CIRES@NOAA



GOES-R ABI

Approximate Pixel Area (Nominally 1km at Nadir) from -89.5 West



Default Operational Mode:

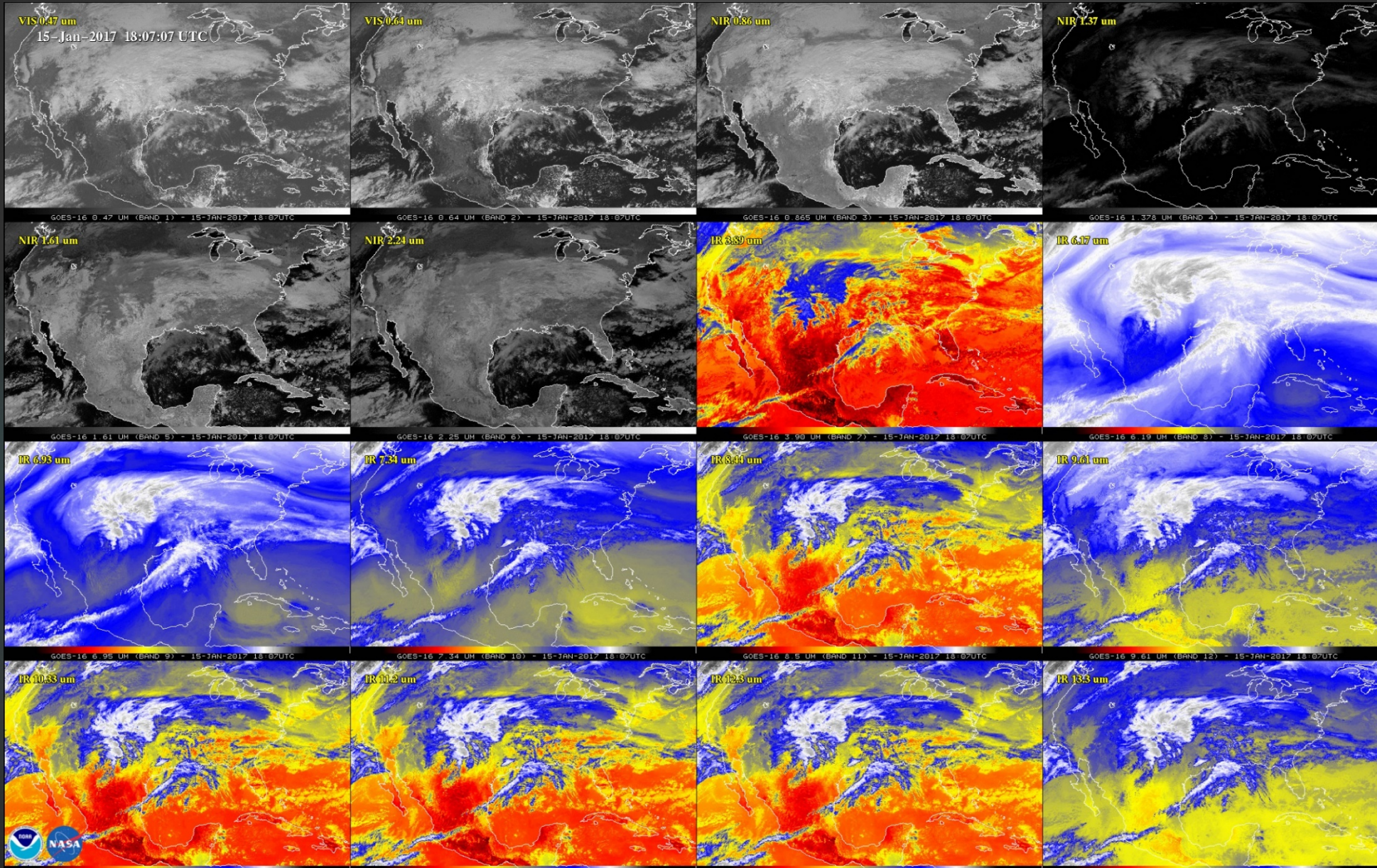
Full Disk 10 min

CONUS 5 min

Mesoscale 1 min (2 movable locations)



All 16 Bands of CONUS



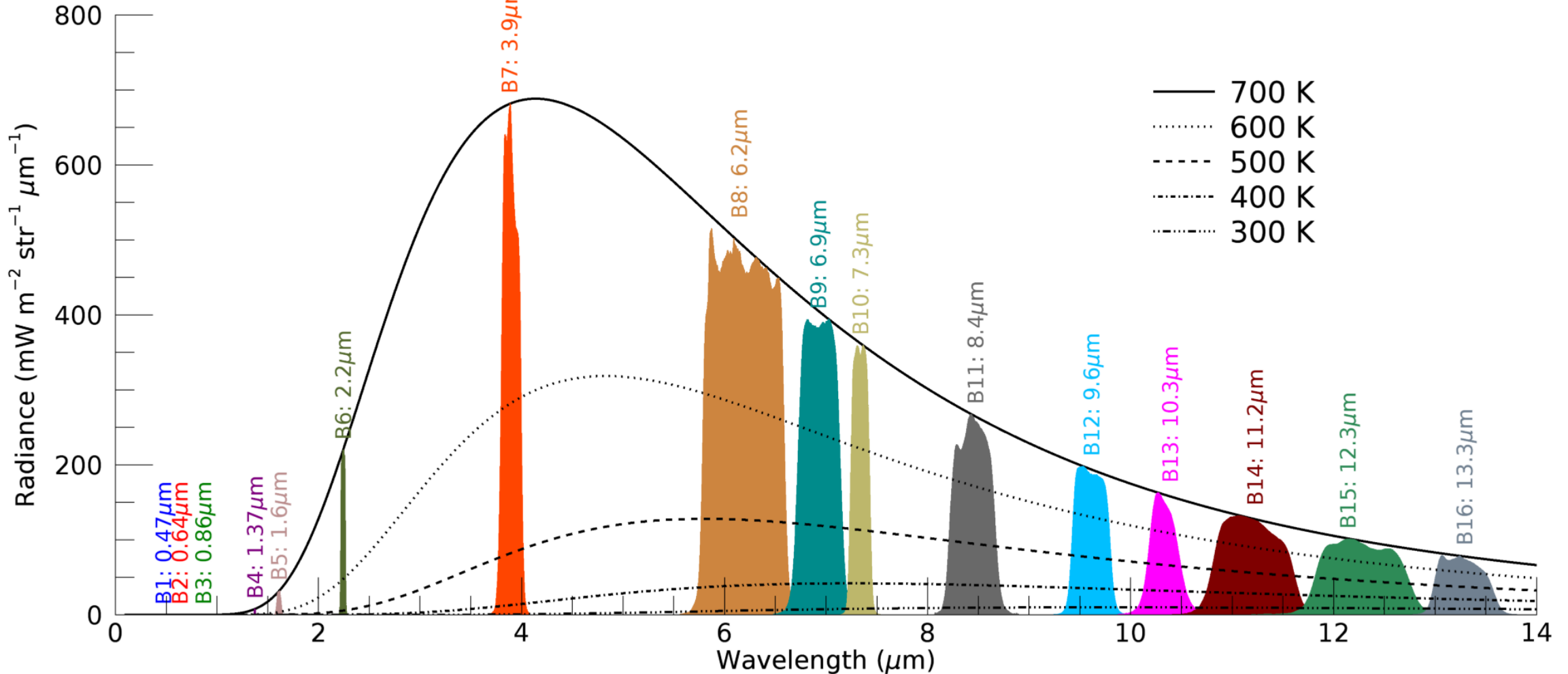
Tim Schmit,
NOAA;
Mat Gunshor,
CIMSS



The Physics of How ABI Sees Fires



Planck Curve for various sources and GOES-16 SRFs

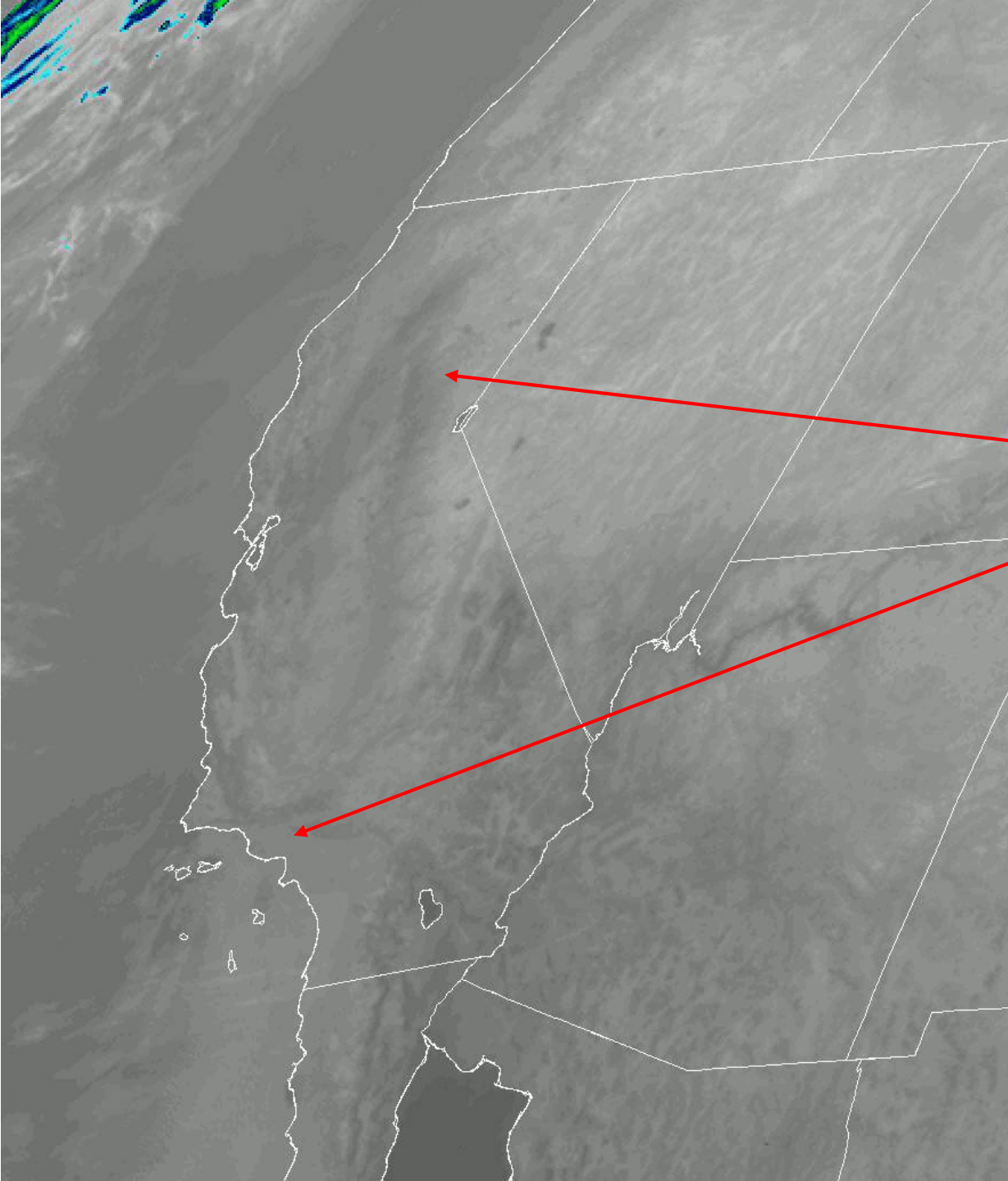


GOES-16 Band 7 imagery

(from 5-minute CONUS data)

November 8, 2018

12:02 – 23:57 UTC (4:02 – 15:57 PST)



Camp fire: 6:29 PST

Woolsey fire: 14:24 PST

(<http://www.fire.ca.gov>)

Band 7: 3.9 μm
(primary band for hot spot / fire detection and characterization)



<https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/GOES/index.php>

1-minute imagery from MESO sector data
18:30:26 – 23:59:25 UTC (14:30:26 – 17:59:25 PST)

Band 7

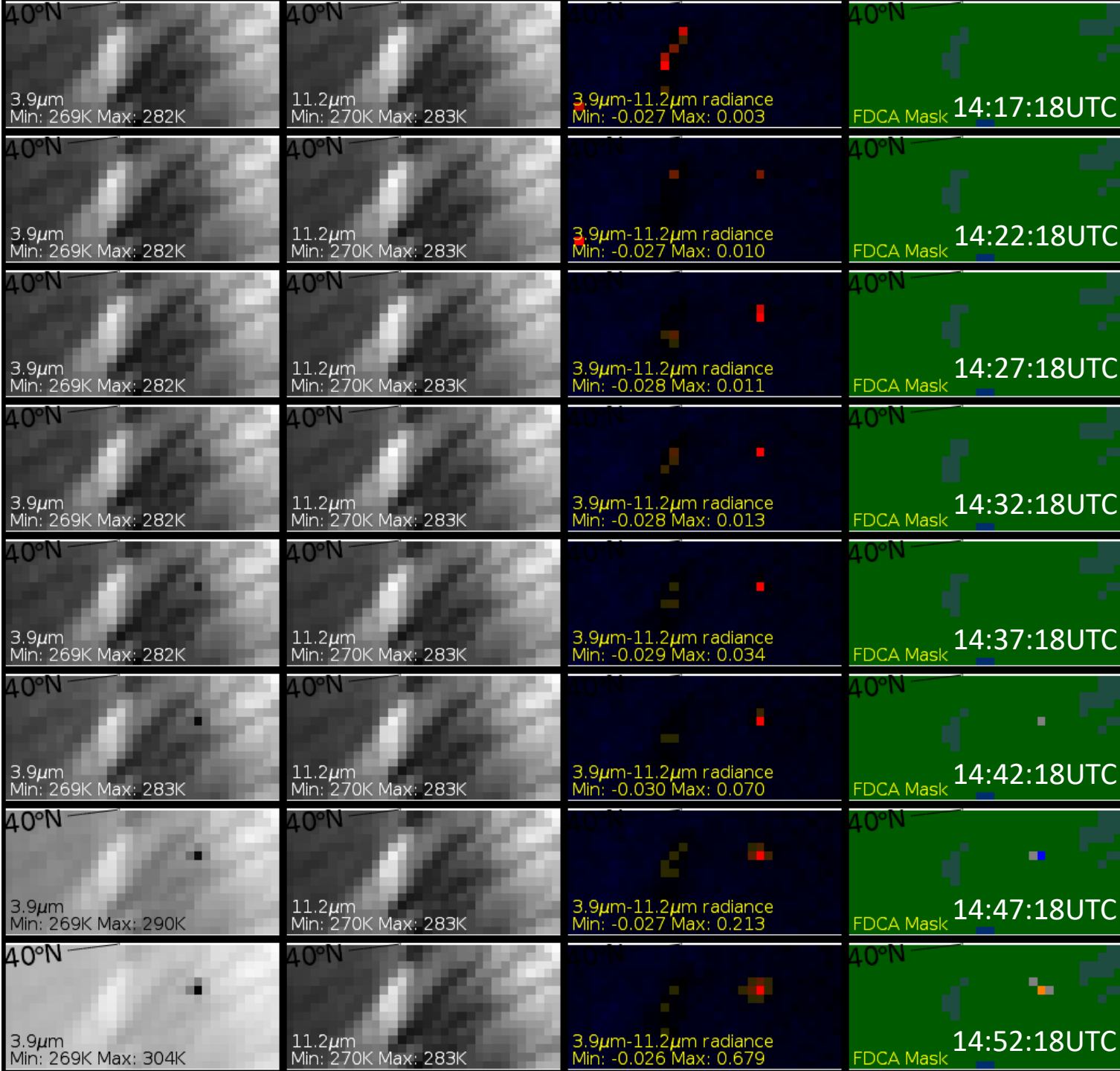


True Color



A close-up look at the onset of Camp fire from GOES-16 ABI based on 5-minute CONUS data November 8, 2018

Christopher Schmidt, CIMSS



GOES-16 ABI Fire Temperature RGB

November 8, 2018
12:02:18 – 23:57:18 UTC

*similar RGB products are
also generated from
JPSS VIIRS data*

*Red: 3.9 μm (band 7)
Green: 2.2 μm (band 6)
Blue: 1.6 μm (band 5)*

Curtis Seaman, CIRA

<http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdisk/online/>

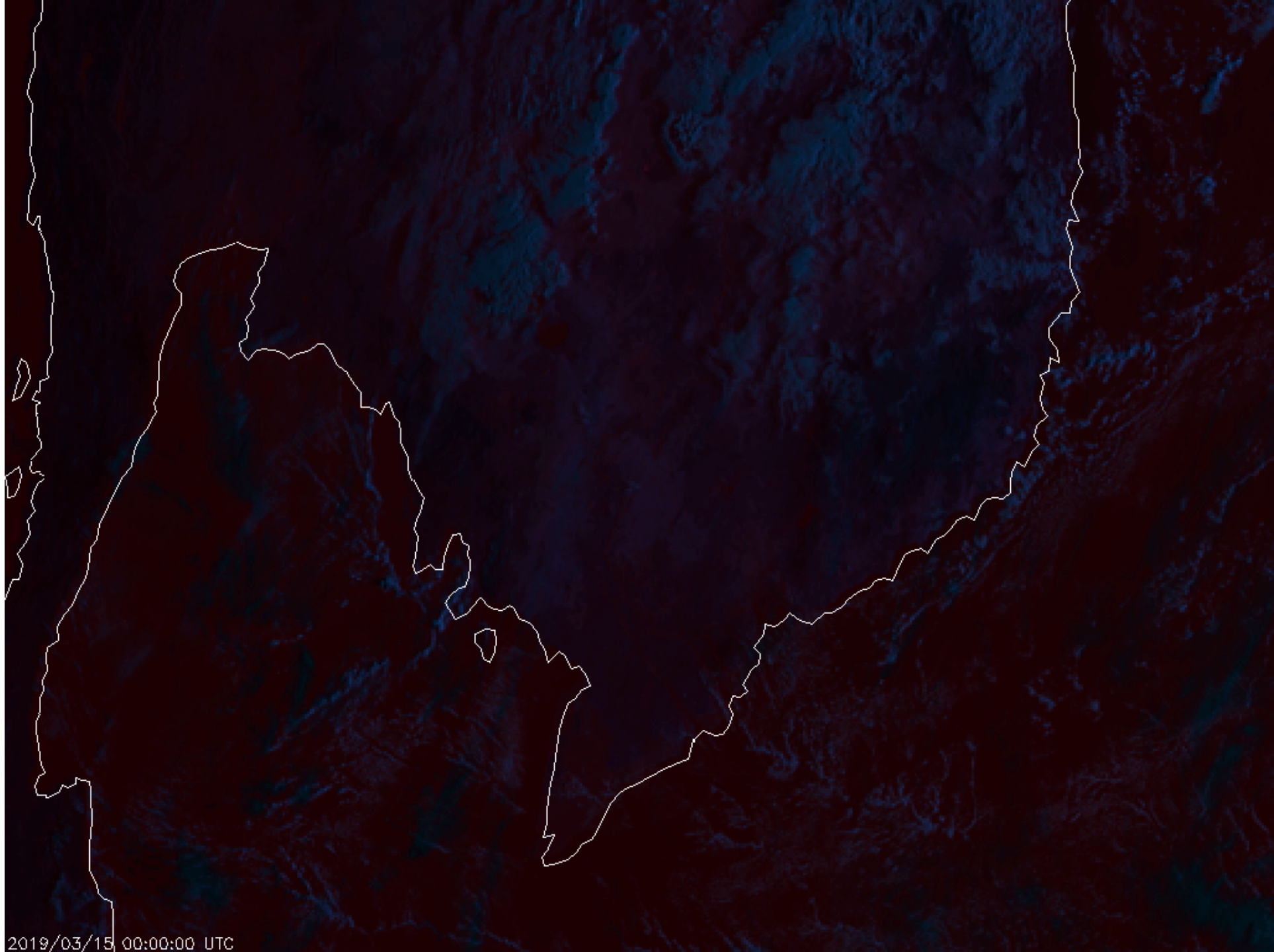


Himawari
AHI
Fire
Temperature
RGB
March 15-18,
2019

Curtis Seaman, CIRA



Himawari
AHI
Fire
Temperature
RGB
March 15-18,
2019

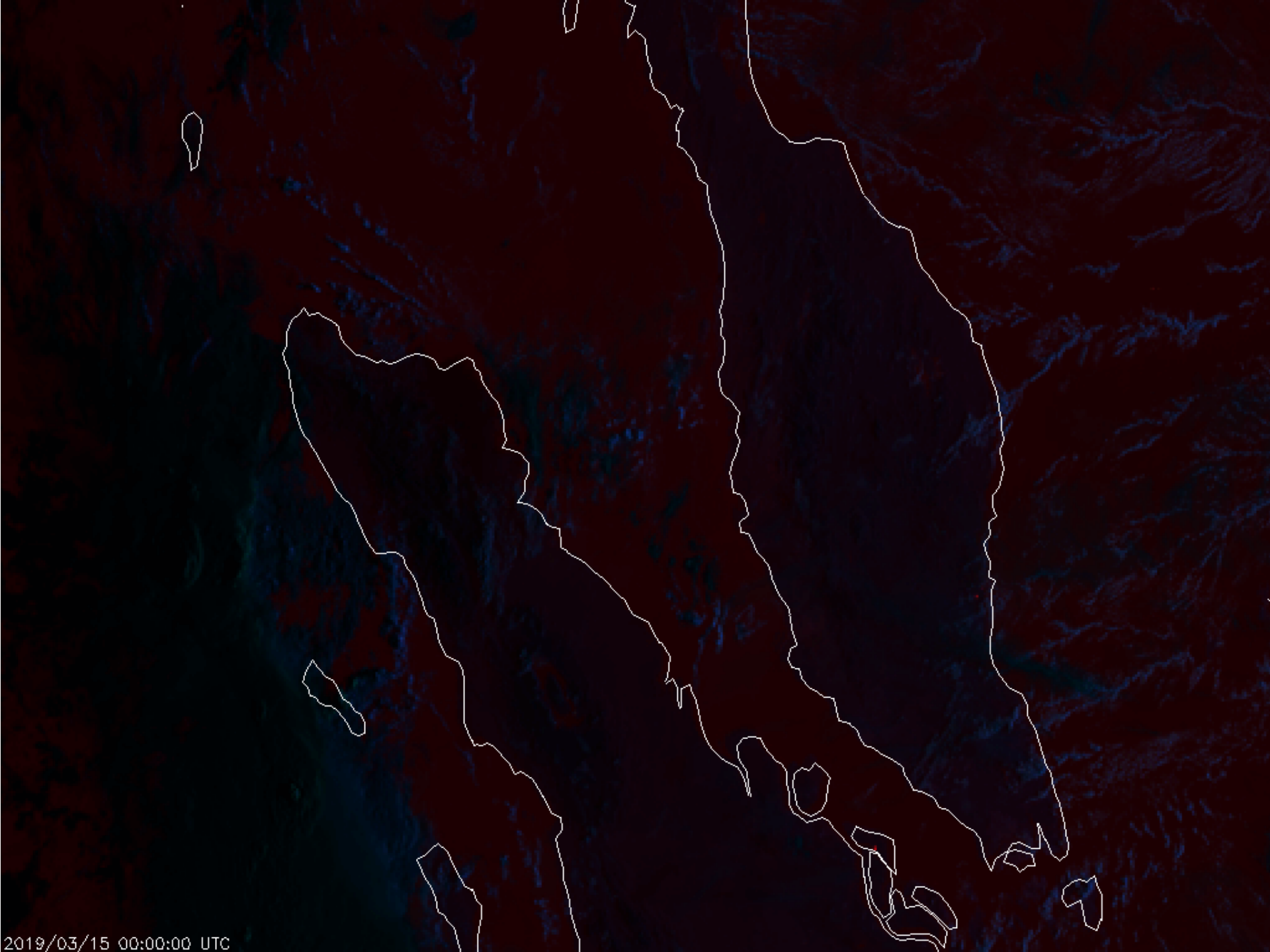


Curtis Seaman, CIRA

2019/03/15 00:00:00 UTC

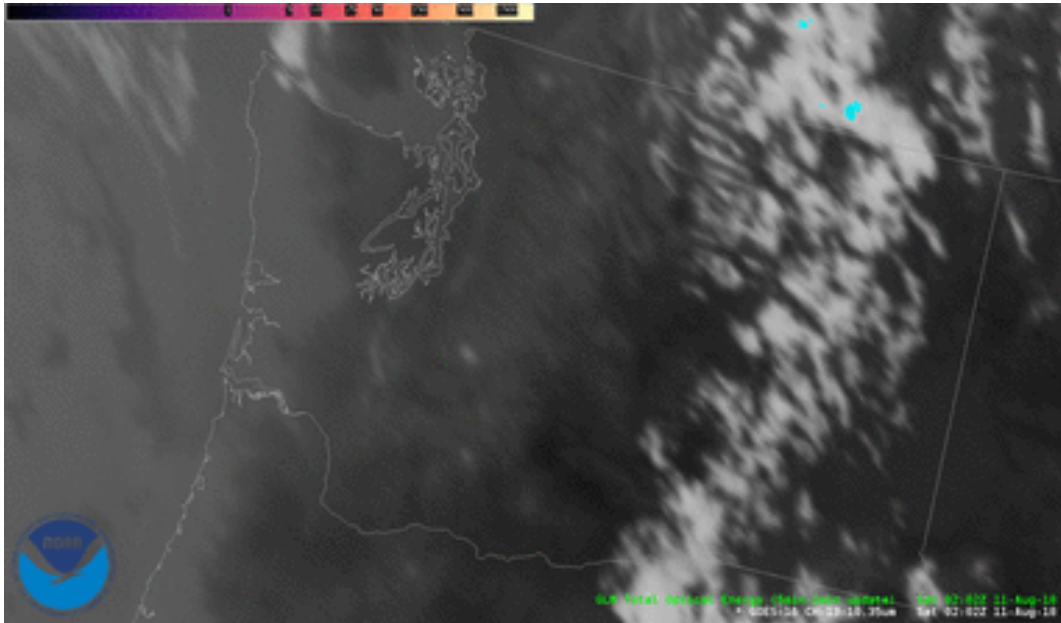
Himawari
AHI
Fire
Temperature
RGB
March 15-18,
2019

Curtis Seaman, CIRA

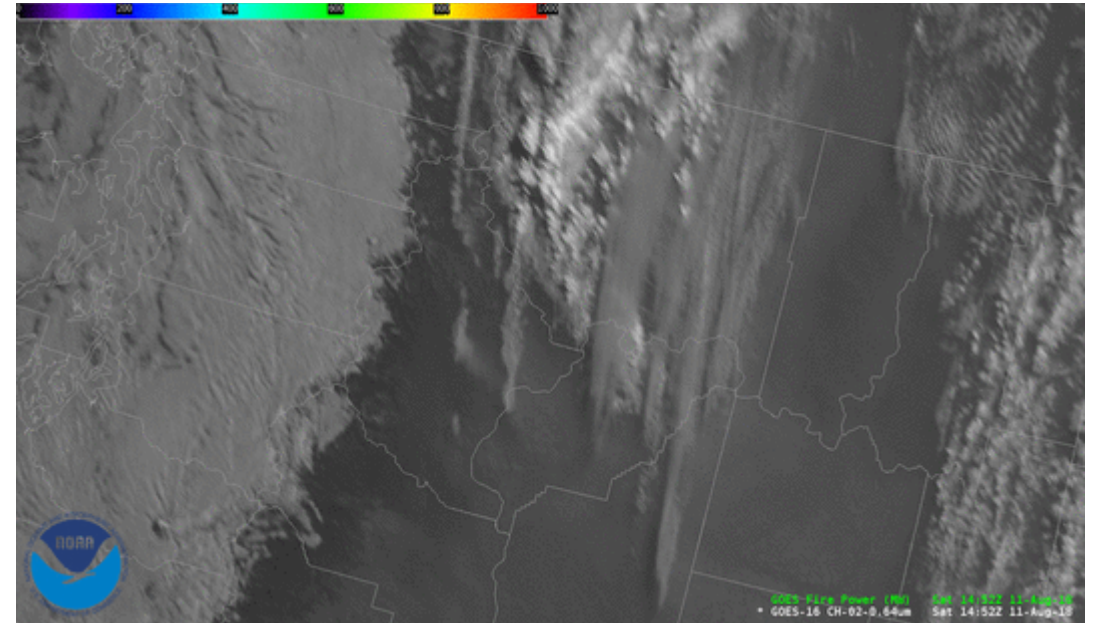


GOES-16 GLM and ABI Fire

August 11-12, 2018



GLM: Geostationary Lightning Mapper



ABI: Advanced Baseline Imager

Examples of fire data access and visualization systems

- NOAA AerosolWatch: <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/spb/aq/AerosolWatch/>
- NOAA JSTAR Mapper: <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/mapper/>
- NOAA Hazard Mapping System: <https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Products/land/hms.html>
- CIMSS RealEarth™: <http://realearth.ssec.wisc.edu>
- CIRA RAMSDIS: <http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/ramsdis/online/>
- NOAA GOES-East Image Viewer: <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/GOES/index.php>
- NASA WorldView: <https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/>
- NASA LANCE: <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earth-observation-data/near-real-time>
- USFS Active Fire Mapping: <https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/>

Summary

- Even in more densely populated area satellite data are needed for early detection and monitoring
- Geostationary satellites are more likely to detect new fires due to high frequency of observations
 - visual interpretation of tailored imagery provides most timely detection
- JPSS satellites provide better spatial detail and higher sensitivity
 - automated algorithms more likely to detect small / early fires
 - day-night-band provides new capability for nighttime smoke detection and high sensitivity for nighttime fire detection
- The new generation sensors are sensitive enough to be able provide first detections of fires – timely delivery of satellite information is critical
- The new generation sensors provide critical quantitative input to smoke / air quality models to help improve forecast accuracy
- The JPSS and GOES-R missions provide multiple data products to help comprehensive monitoring of fire events



For more information visit

- NOAA JPSS at <https://www.jpss.noaa.gov/>
- STAR JPSS at <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/>
- VIIRS Active Fire product info at <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/fires.php>
- VIIRS Active Fire science team at <http://viirsfire.geog.umd.edu/>
- GOES-R Program, Products etc. <https://www.goes-r.gov/>
- NOAA STAR GOES-R Algorithm Working Group <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/goesr/>
- GOES-R Fire and Hot Spot Characterization Product https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/goesr/product_land_fire.php
- NOAA's Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System (CLASS) at <https://www.bou.class.noaa.gov/saa/products/welcome>

