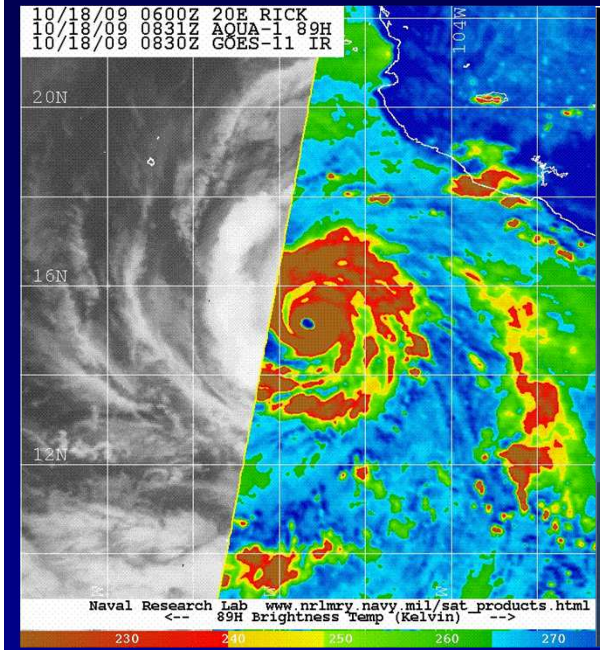
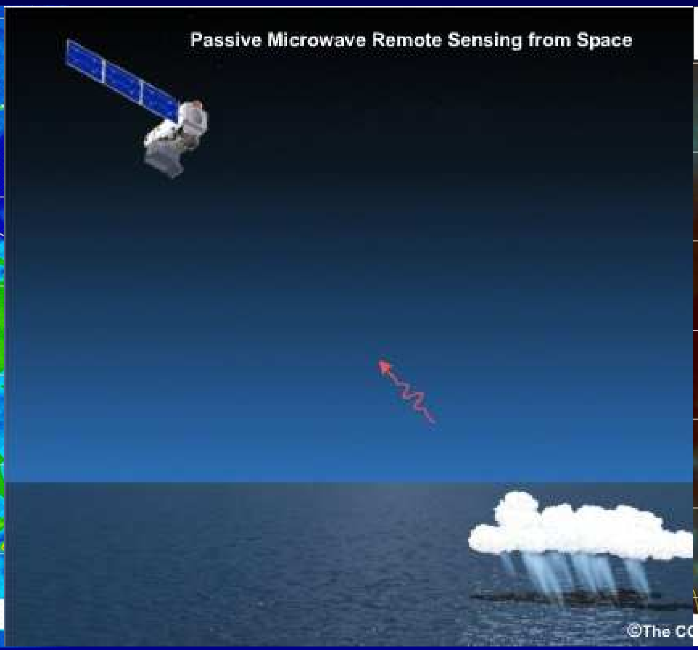
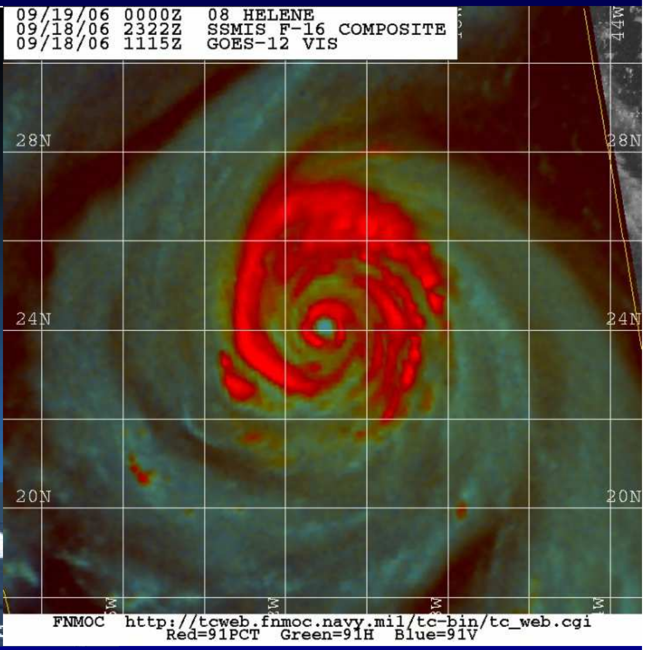
Interpretation and Application of Microwave Imagery and Scatterometry







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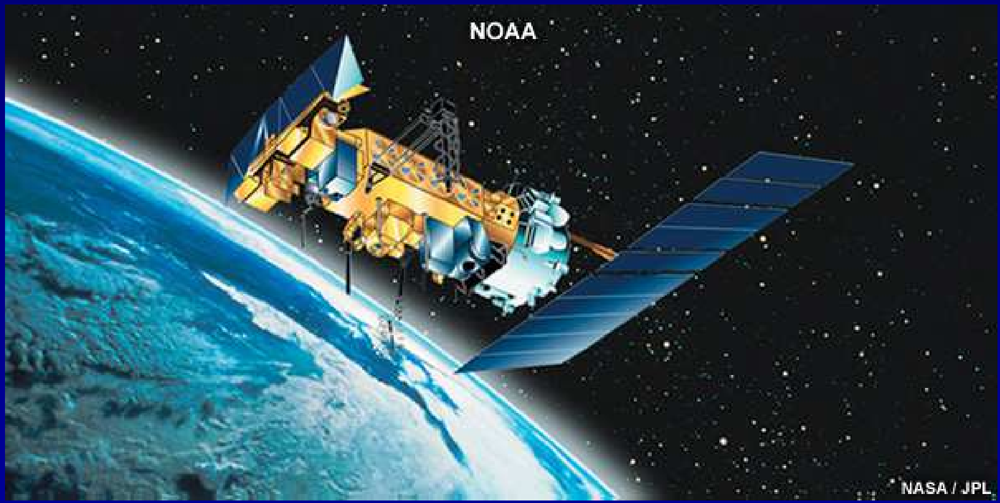
National Hurricane Center

5 March 2018

Outline

- Overview of basic principles/availability of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) microwave sensors
- Orbital characteristics
- Single frequency characteristics
- Color composite images
- Scatterometry
- Data availability
- Application/Exercises



* Acknowledgements to COMET, NRL, and FNMOC for many of the images shown here

Overview of Remote Sensing Basics

- Passive sensors (SSM/I, SSMIS, TMI, AMSU, AMSR2, etc.) measure emitted microwave energy from 19 to 200 GHZ
- Emissivities are directly related to brightness temperatures (T_b)
  - scattering effects by ice
  - emission by light precipitation
  - emission/absorption by cloud liquid water and rain droplets
- Microwave window channel T_b can be used to quantify these emissivities

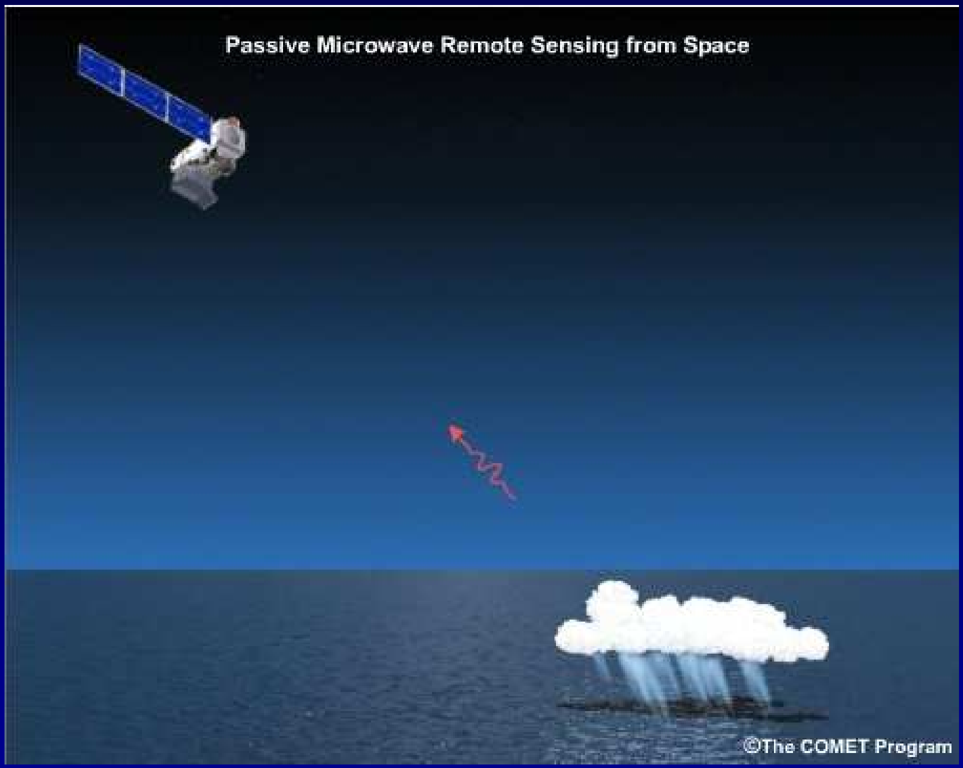


Image courtesy COMET

Overview of Remote Sensing Basics

• 85-GHz images → primary signature is lowered T_b caused by ice scattering and cloud and rain droplets within deep convection and precipitating anvil clouds

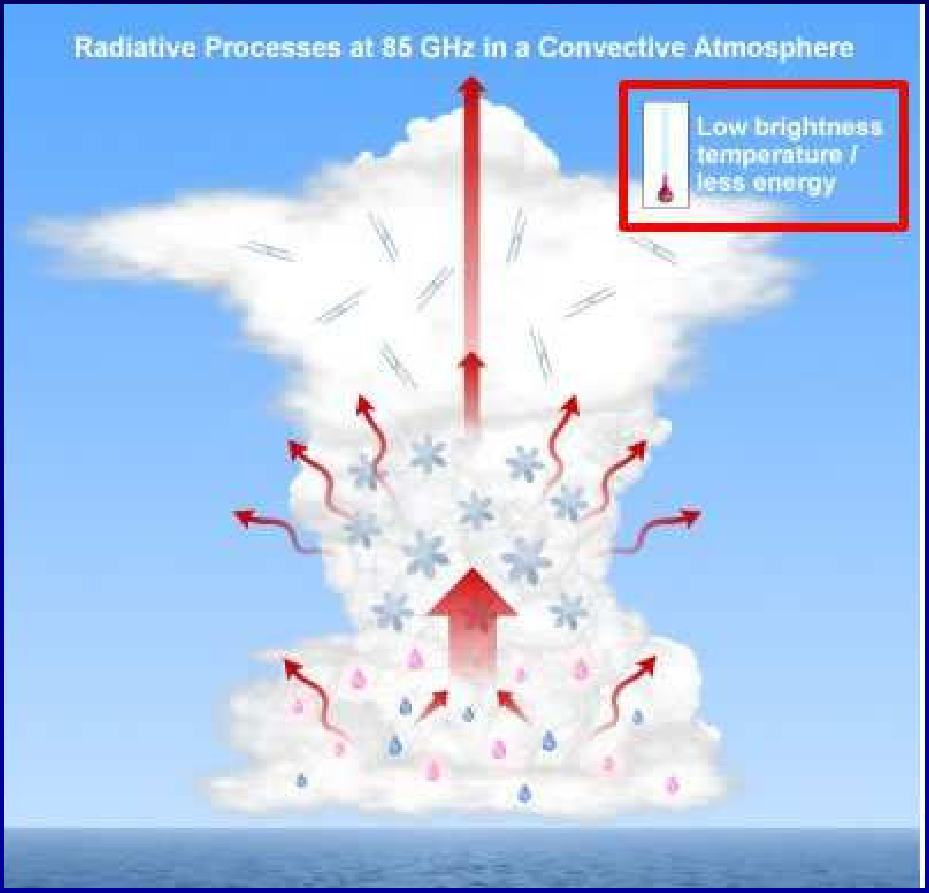


Image courtesy COMET

Overview of Remote Sensing Basics

•37-GHz images → primary signature is elevated T_b because of minor emission from liquid hydrometeors near or below the freezing level

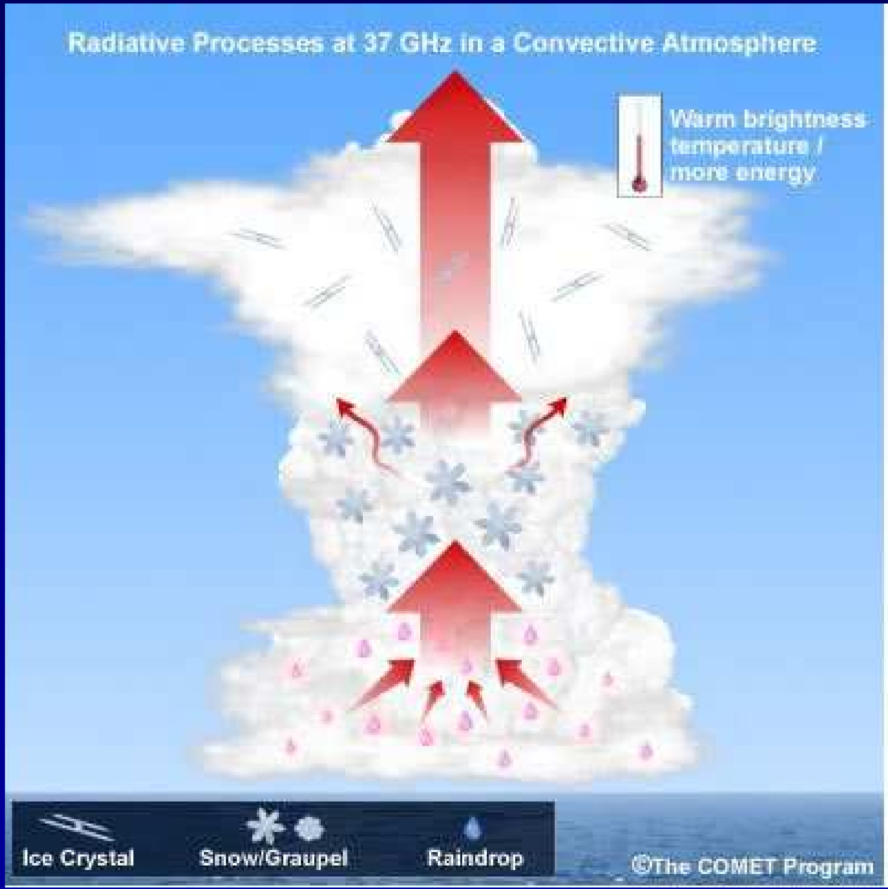
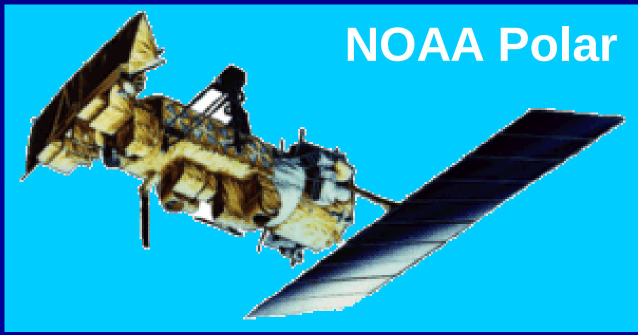


Image courtesy COMET

Remote Sensing Satellites - Orbits

- Geostationary (GEO) satellites
  - Orbit at 35,800 km altitude over same spot on the equator
  - Good for continuous monitoring, not good for high resolution
  - Good for visible and infrared, not good for microwave
  - Good for passive, not good for active
  - Good for middle latitudes and tropics, not good for polar regions

- Low earth orbit (LEO) satellites
  - Good for microwave (active and passive), visible, and infrared
  - Lower altitude orbit, but not over same spot on earth
  - Finer spatial resolution
  - Limited spatial coverage (narrow swaths of data)
  - Views each area only twice per day (except near poles)
  - Depending on orbital configuration, can cover nearly entire globe each day



Data Timeliness

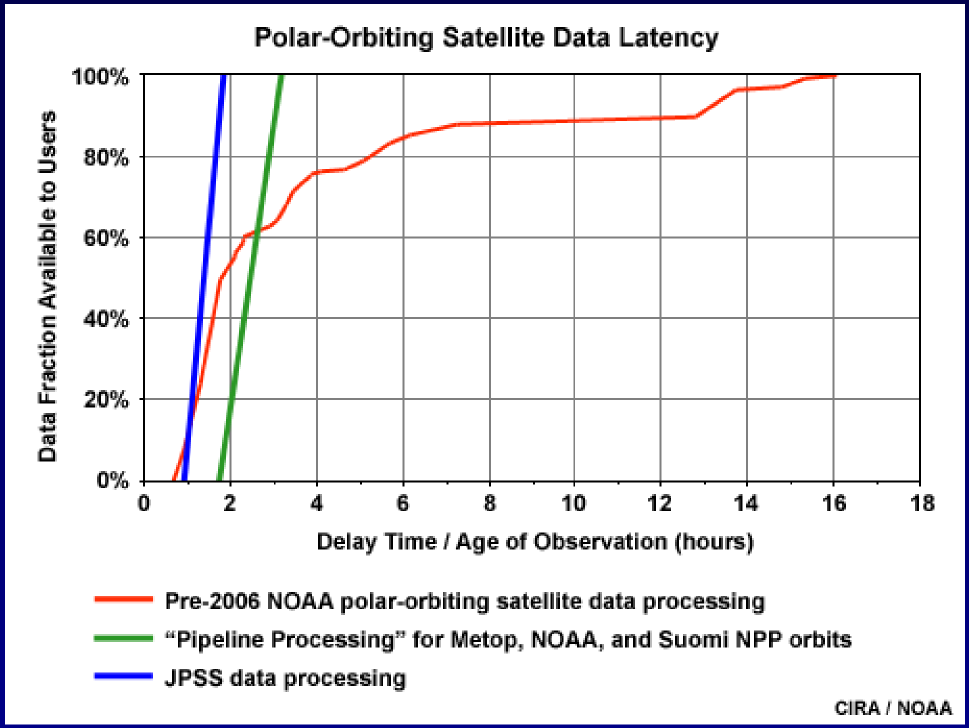
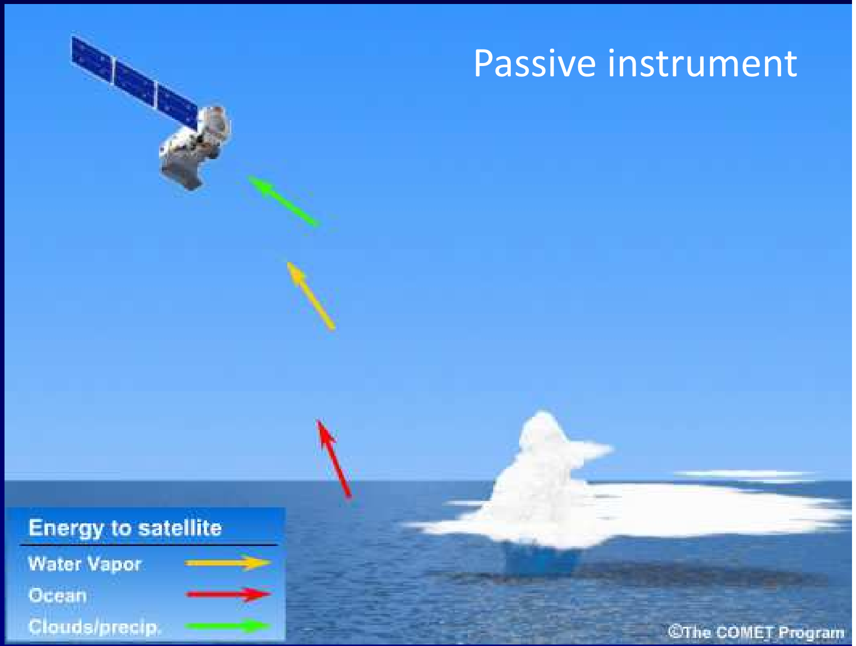


Image courtesy COMET

- LEO satellites are not continuously in view of data receiving stations
- They can only download data when they are in range of those stations, which leads to delays in data transmission and processing

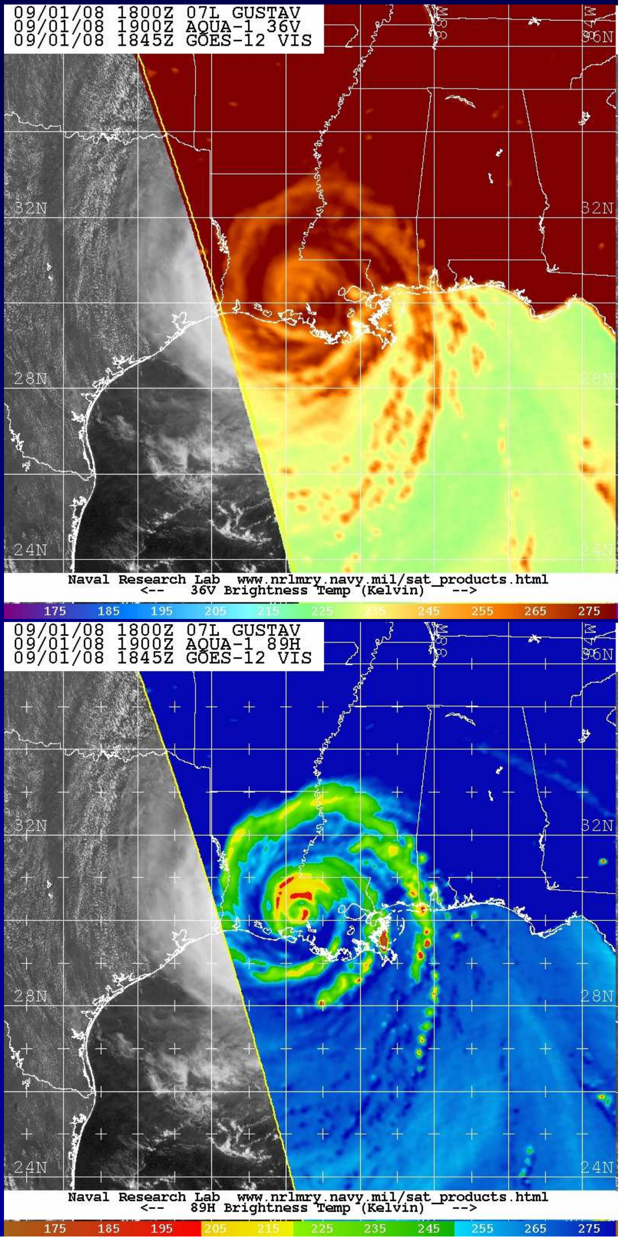
Measuring Electromagnetic Energy

- **Passive Instruments:**
  - Receive radiation leaving the earth-atmosphere system
  - Measure solar radiation reflected by earth/atmosphere targets
  - Measure emitted and scattered infrared radiation
  - Measure microwave radiation resulting from emission and scattering
- **Active Instruments:**
  - Send out pulses of radiation, usually at microwave frequencies
  - Measure radiation returned to the sensor
  - Examples
    - Surface-based and airborne radars
    - Satellite scatterometers

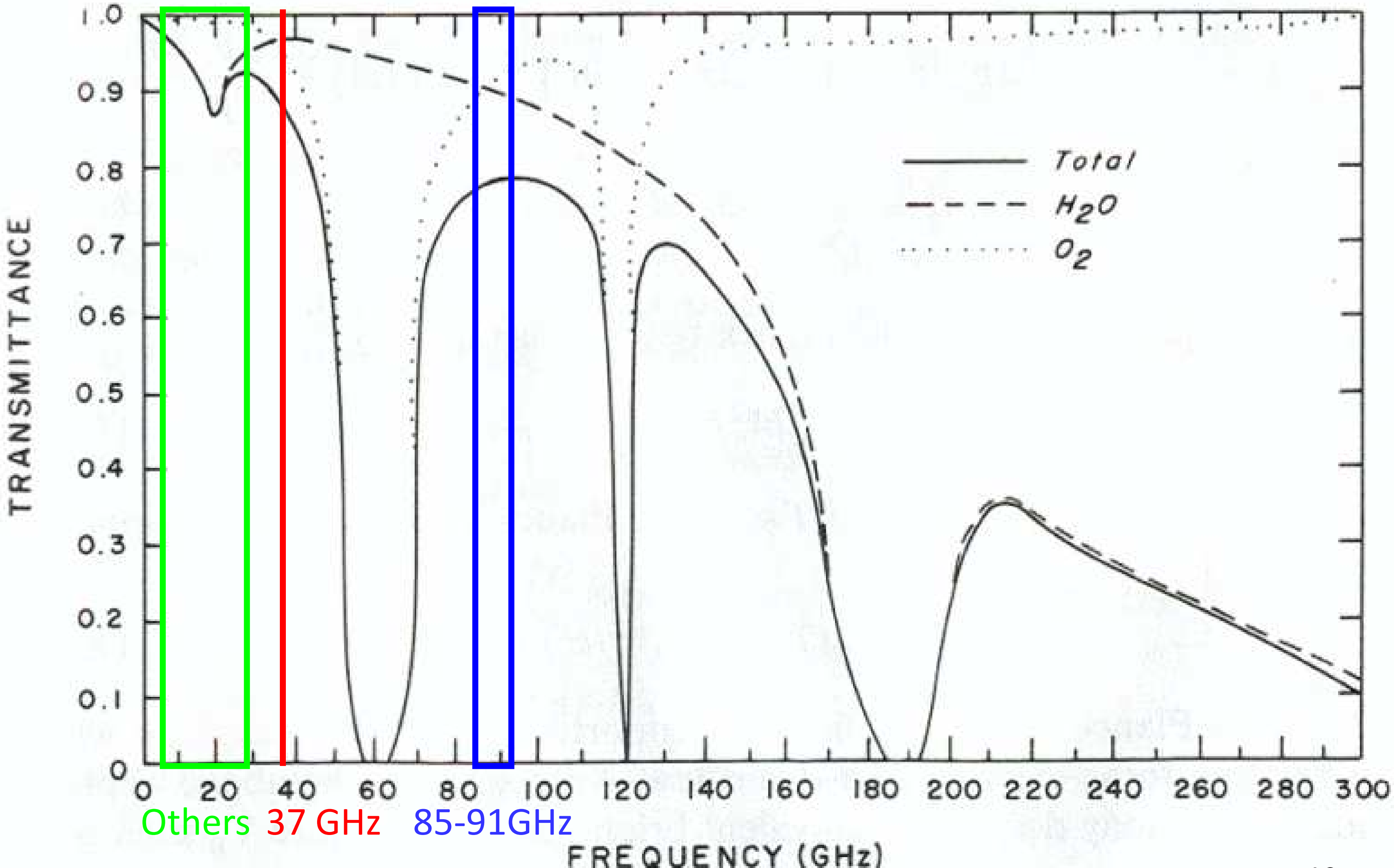


Key Characteristics of Microwave Radiation

- Water surfaces (e.g., oceans) have low emissivity (~0.4-0.5) and appear "cold" at microwave frequencies
- Land surfaces have a much greater emissivity (~0.9)
- Raindrops have high emissivity and are "warmer"; they contrast against a "colder" ocean background
- Higher frequency (shorter wavelength) microwaves (~85 GHz) are scattered by ice particles in precipitating clouds, reducing radiation reaching the satellite (these regions also look "cold")

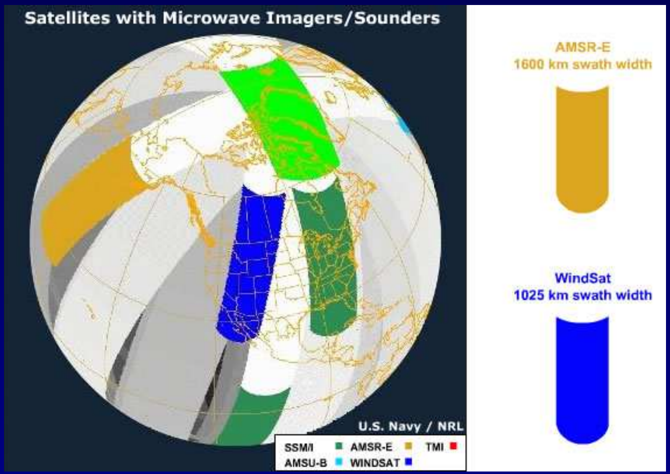


Microwave Transmittance



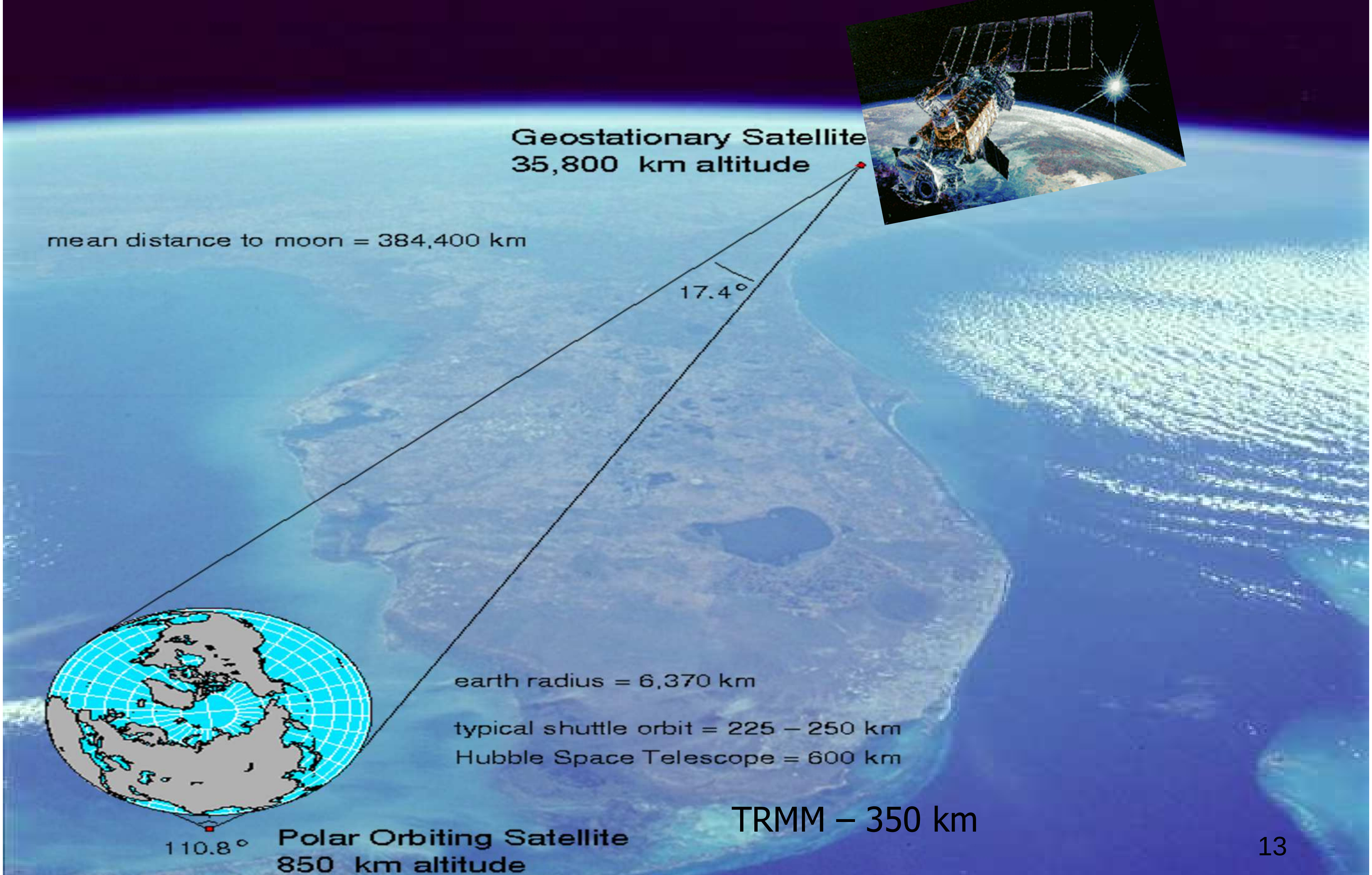
Current/Operational Passive Microwave Imagers and Sounders/Platforms

- AMSU-A/B – 6 satellites (NOAA 18/19) and European MetOP-A/B
- SSM/I – 1 DMSP satellite (F-15)
- SSMIS – 3 DMSP satellites (F-16, F-17, F-18)
- GMI – GPM – JAXA/NASA
- AMSR-2 – GCOM-W1 – Japan (JAXA)
- WindSat – Navy NRL Coriolis (37-GHz Only)



Orbital and Scan Characteristics

GEO vs. LEO Orbital Altitude Comparison



TRMM – 350 km

Image courtesy of http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil

Sun-Synchronous Daily Orbital Path

~12 hr to observe the entire Earth

Same location twice daily (ascending/descending)

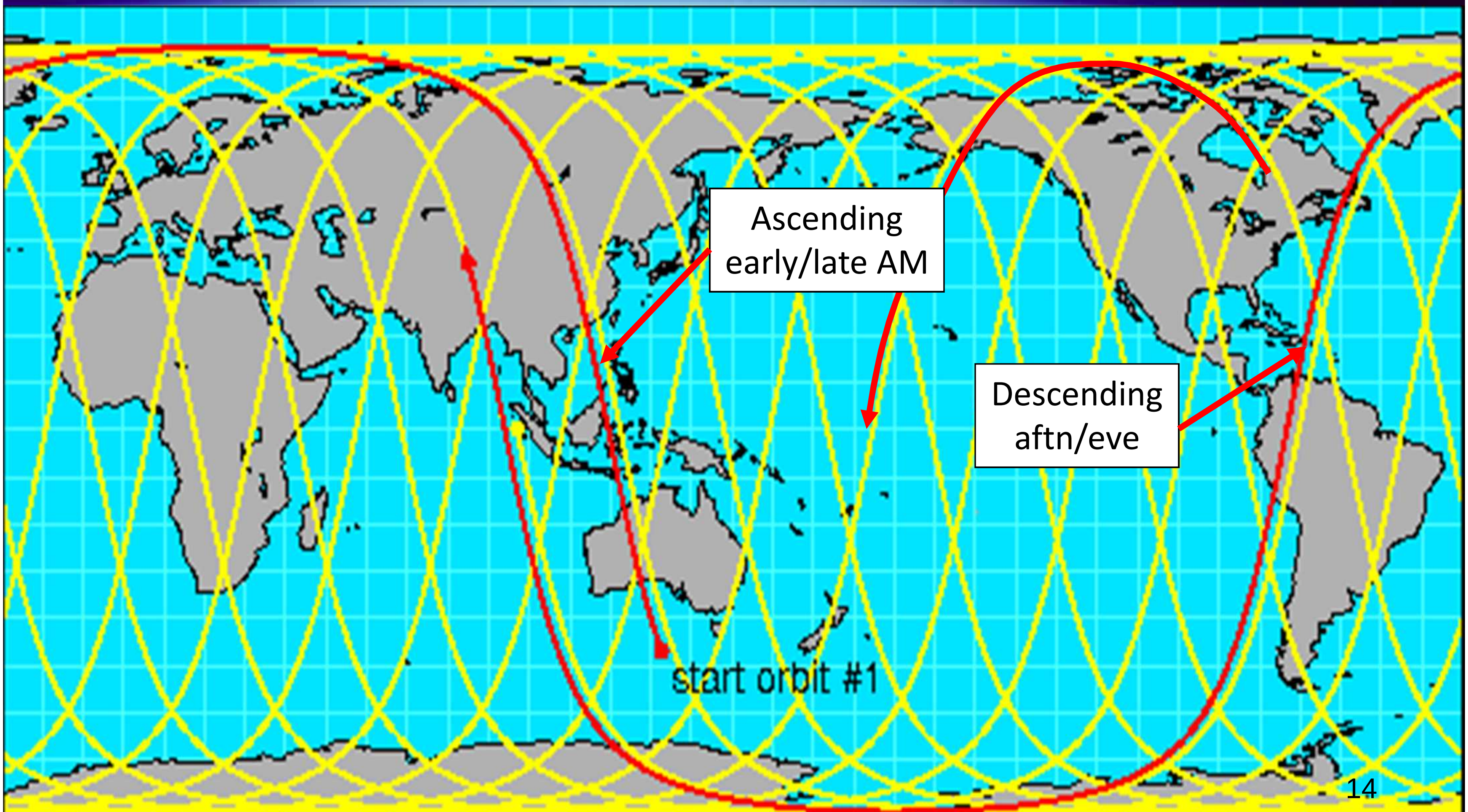
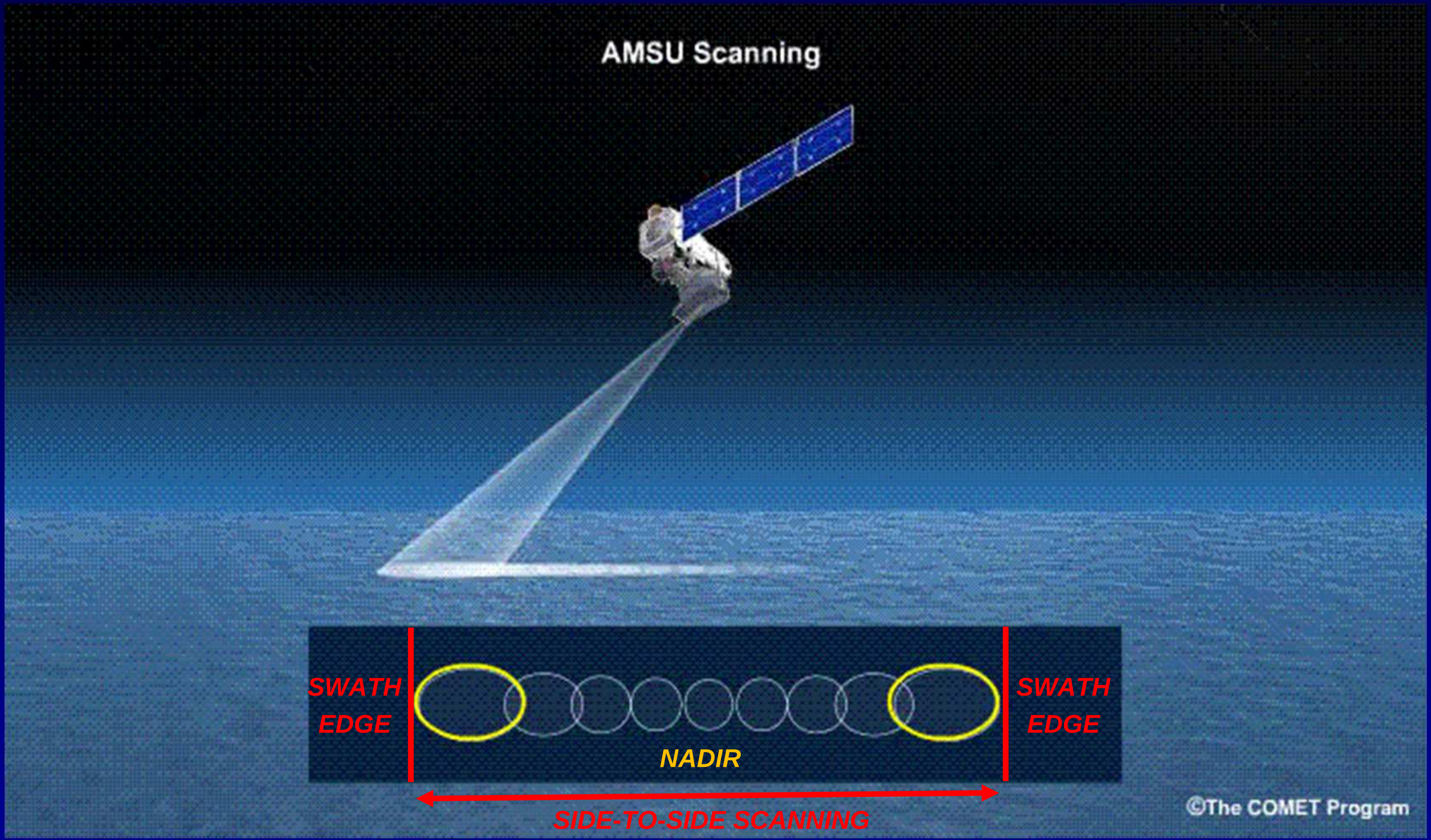


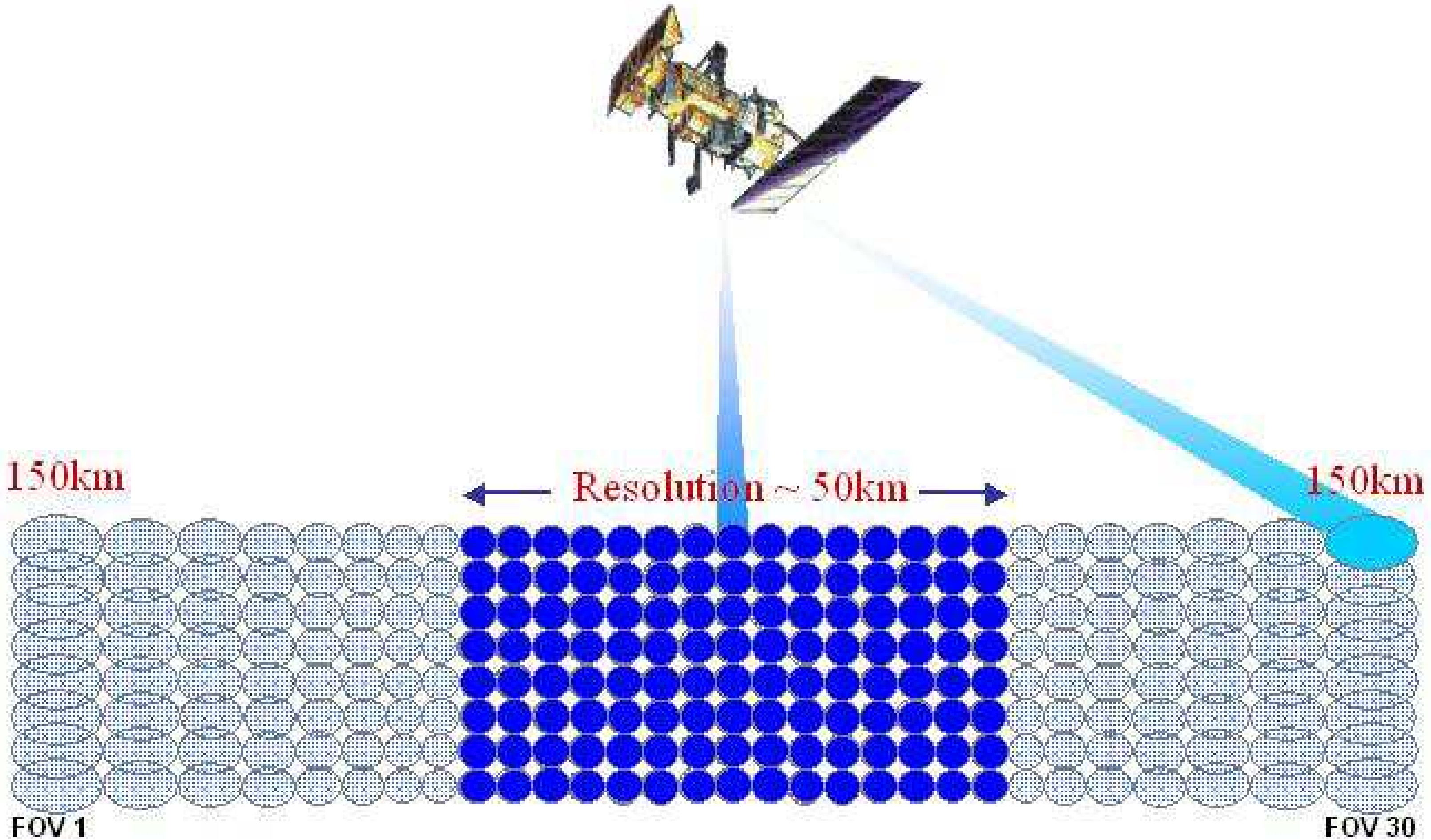
Image courtesy of http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil

Cross Track Scan Strategy



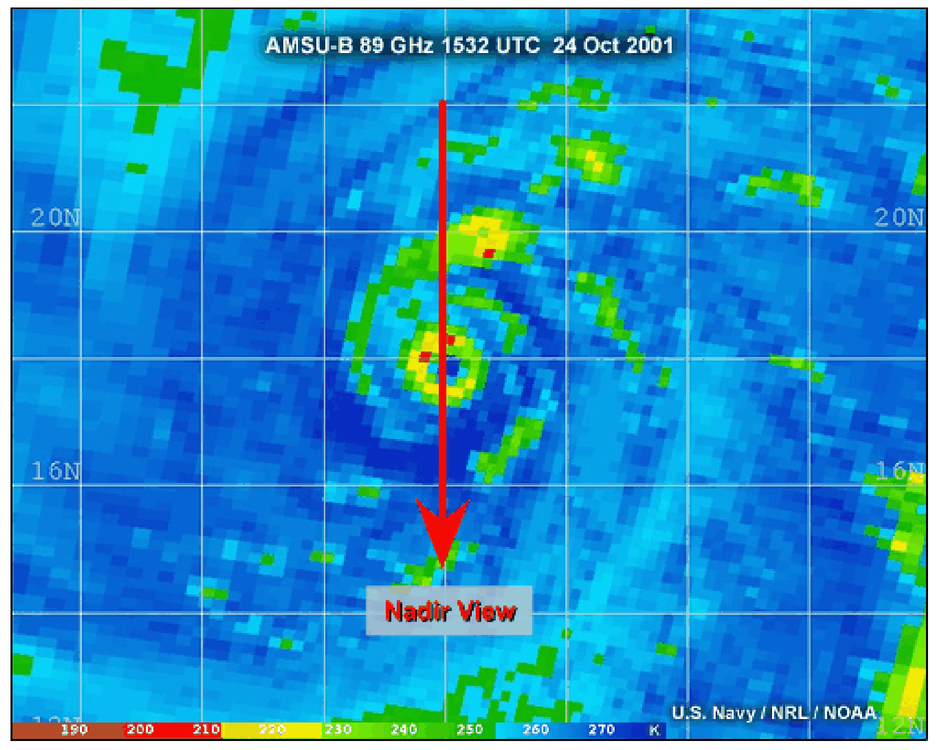
- **Advantage**: Larger coverage swath relative to conical scan
- **Disadvantage**: Resolution varies across the swath (coarser resolution at swath edge relative to nadir)

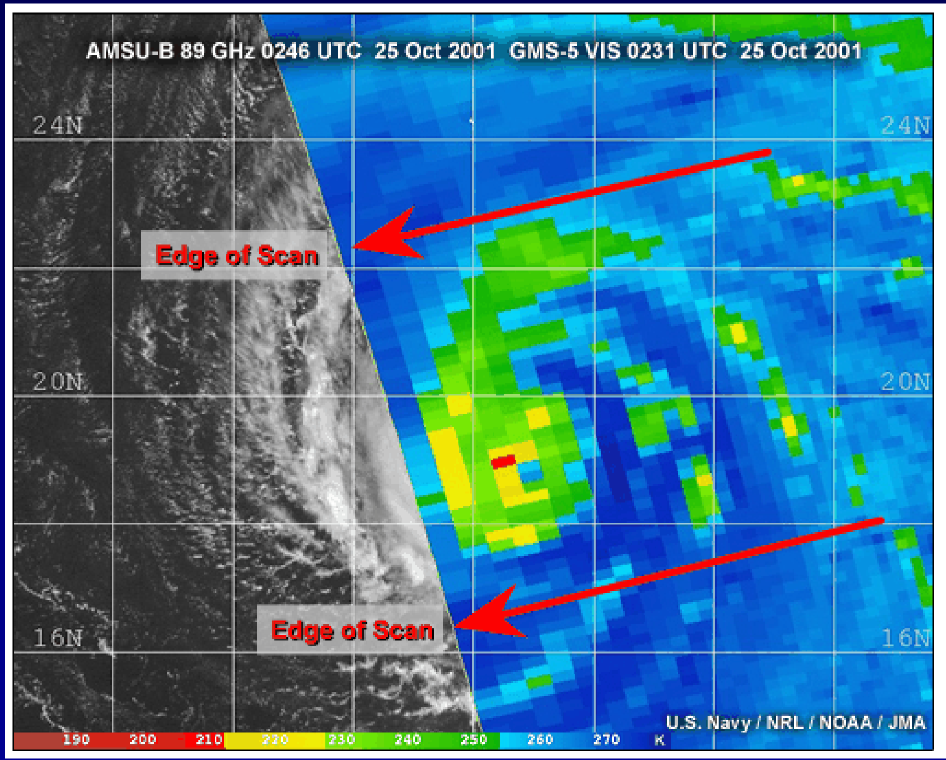
Cross Track Scan Strategy



AMSU Scanning Geometry and Resolution

Cross Track Scan Strategy

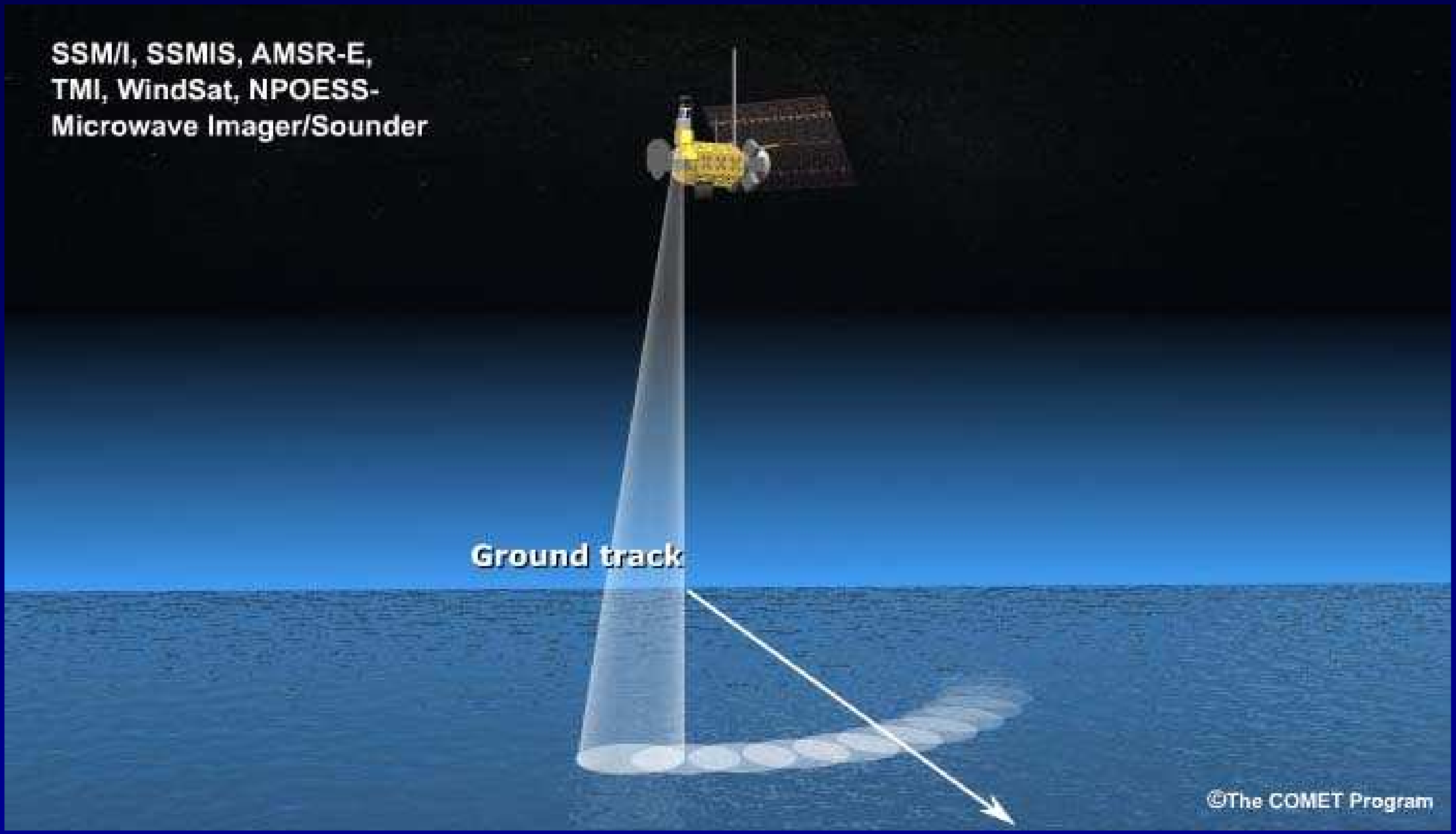




Note degradation in resolution at edge of scan compared to nadir

Images courtesy COMET

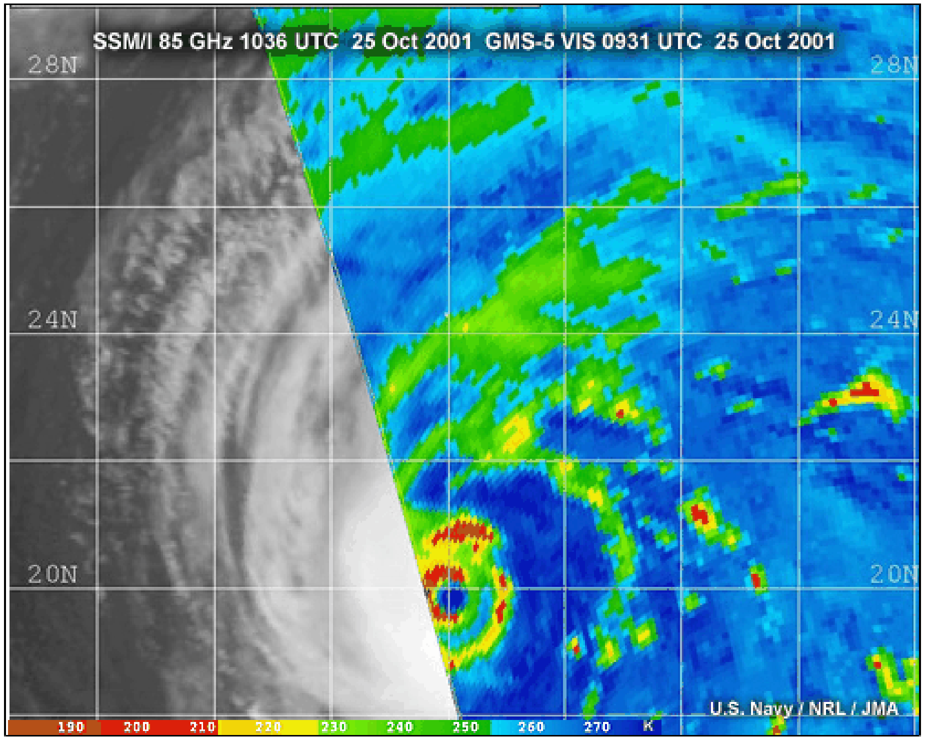
Conical Scan Strategy

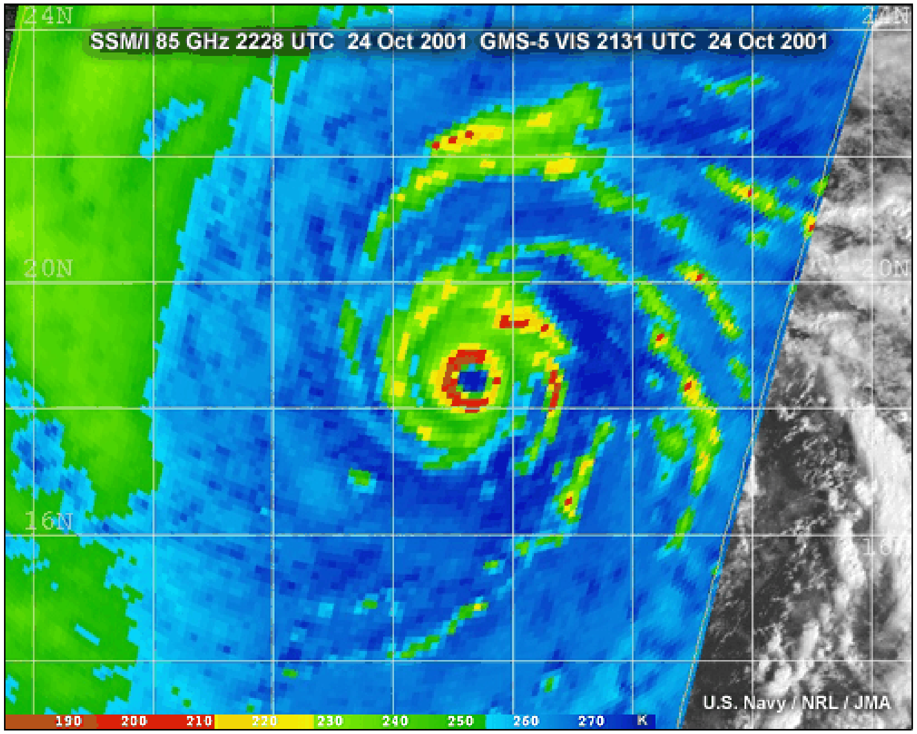


- Advantage: Resolution remains constant because scan footprints are the same size throughout the entire swath

- Disadvantage: Narrower coverage swath relative to cross-track scan

Conical Scan Strategy





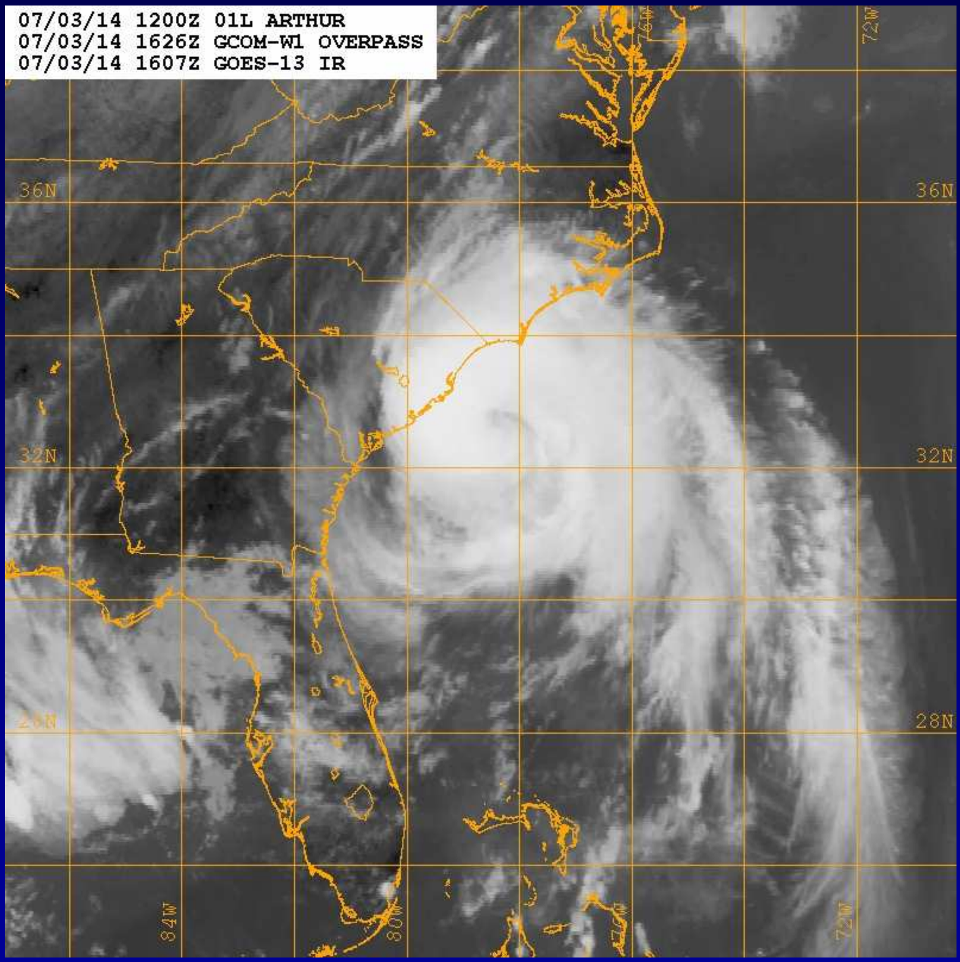
Resolution remains constant across swath

Images courtesy COMET

Imagery Characteristics and Applications

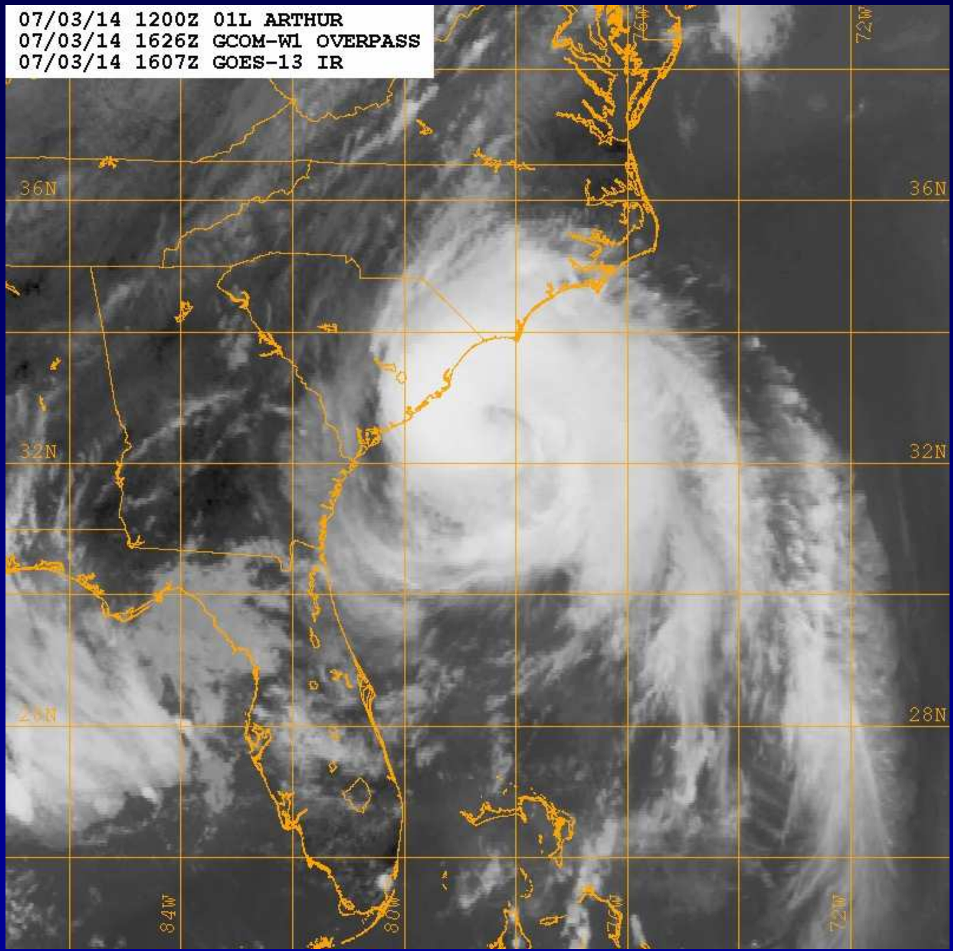
85-GHZ Imagery Interpretation

- Imagery can penetrate through clouds and reveal internal storm structure
- Land appears warm relative to water surfaces
- Water surfaces and deep convection appear relatively cold (due to scattering from ice)
- Low-level moist air masses act to warm brightness temperatures over water surfaces
- Imagery is better at locating tropical cyclone centers than conventional visible and infrared
- Imagery is able to distinguish deep convection, but can not always see low-level circulations associated primarily with low-level clouds
- Offers higher spatial resolution than imagery at lower microwave frequencies



37-GHZ Imagery Interpretation

- Precipitating clouds and land surface appear warm against a relatively cold ocean background
- Cold features: sea surface only
- Imagery highlights low-level cloud features and storm structure
- Imagery identifies cirrus-covered eyes and gives a ‘true’ low-level center instead of a mid/upper-level center (as in 85-91 GHz imagery)

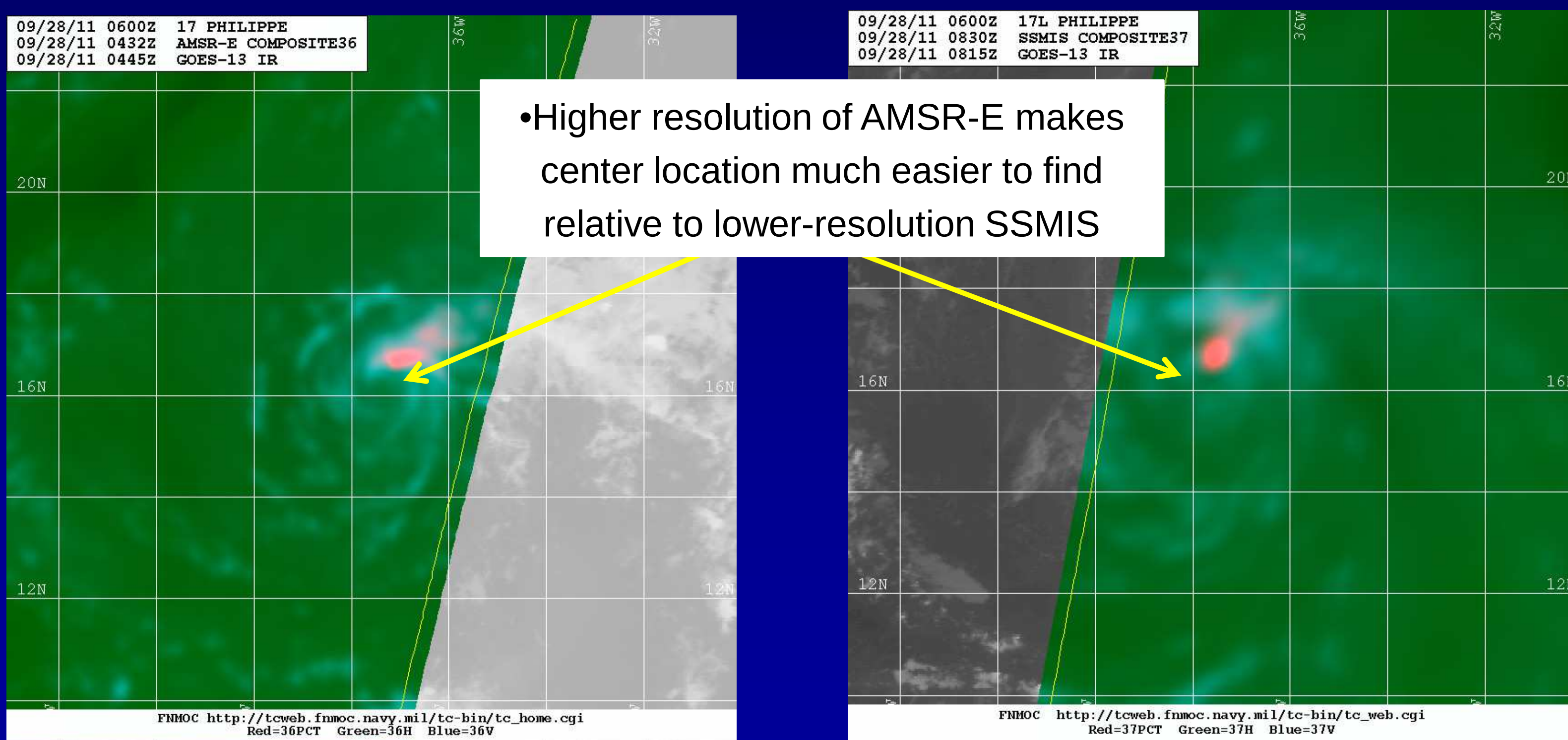


Advantages of Using 85-GHz and 37-GHz Imagery for TC Analysis

- In a sense, “sees” through clouds
- Identification of circulation center (critical step in initiating TC advisories)
- Acquire positioning of TCs in difficult situations (especially in early stages of development and at night)
- View of convective rain bands is more directly related to intensification of the TC
- Monitoring structural changes such as eyewall formation and eyewall replacement cycles

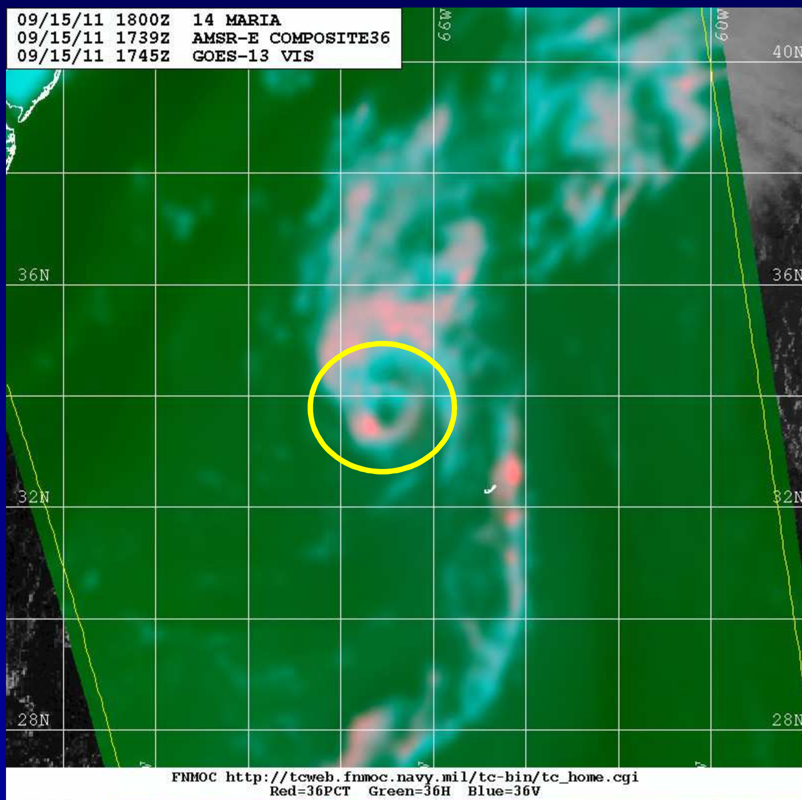
Effects of Resolution

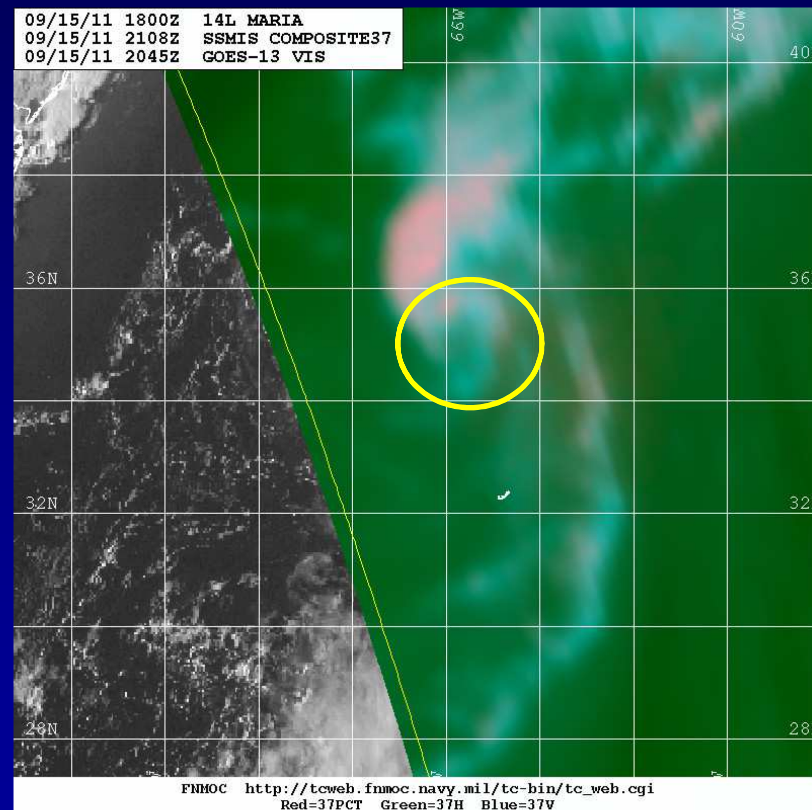
- Comparison of 36/37-GHz color composite imagery over TS Philippe from AMSR-R (left) and SSMIS (right) at 0432 UTC and 0830 UTC 28 September 2011, respectively – Images courtesy FNMOC TC webpage



Effects of Resolution

- Resolution differences also affect the ability to resolve low to mid-level eyewall structure

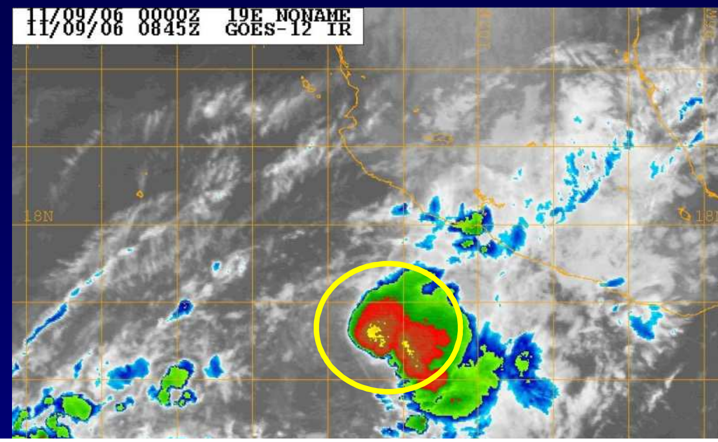




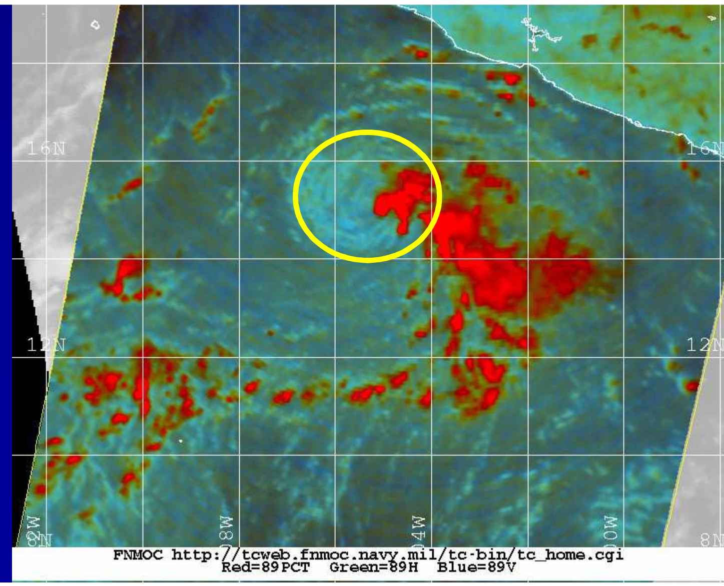
•Comparison of 36/37-GHz color composite imagery over Hurricane Maria from AMSR-E (left) and SSMIS (right) at 1739 UTC and 2018 UTC 15 September 2011, respectively – Images courtesy FNMOC TC webpage

Importance of Center Location

- Locating the center of a tropical cyclone is critical to establishing initial motion, initializing model guidance, and assessing the organization and intensity of the cyclone
- Microwave imagery, especially at the 36/37-GHz channels helps improve position estimates for Dvorak intensity estimates and provide better fix-to-fix continuity
- <u>Dvorak estimates are very sensitive to incorrect center locations at certain stages of development</u>, especially for sheared systems and systems with embedded centers in infrared imagery



There is a large difference in the Dvorak intensity estimate if the center is located in the deep convection or exposed well to the west
Tropical Storm Rosa – 9 November 2006



Parallax Error in Center Fixing

- Satellite-derived position error exists, potentially up to 20 km (~10.8 n mi) from actual position

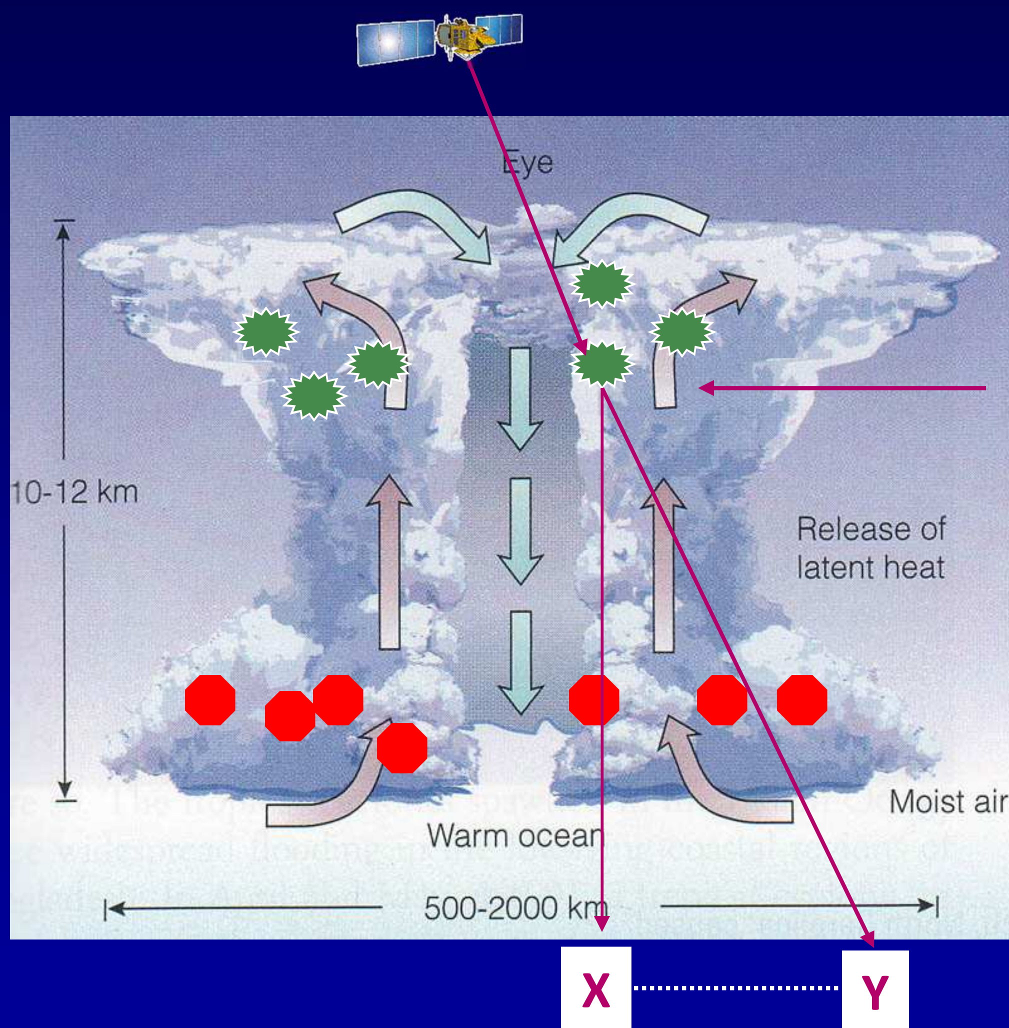
- Occurs due to conical viewing angle and/or viewing geometry of the satellite

- Higher parallax error in 85-GHz images since scattering hydrometeors produce a signature much higher in the eyewall at 85 GHz than at 37 GHz

85-GHz Parallax

Ice Crystals

Raindrops



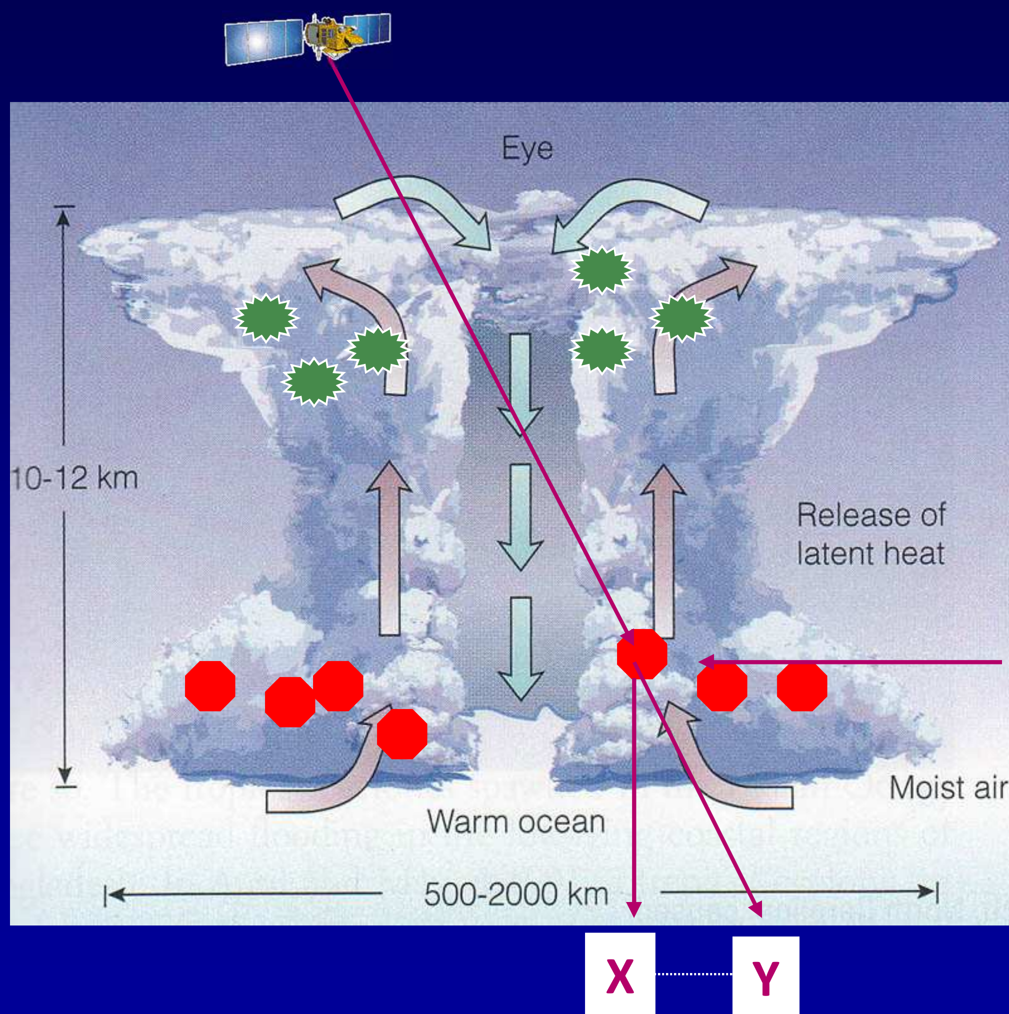
Effective Level of hydrometeors

85 GHz Parallax

37-GHz Parallax

Ice Crystals

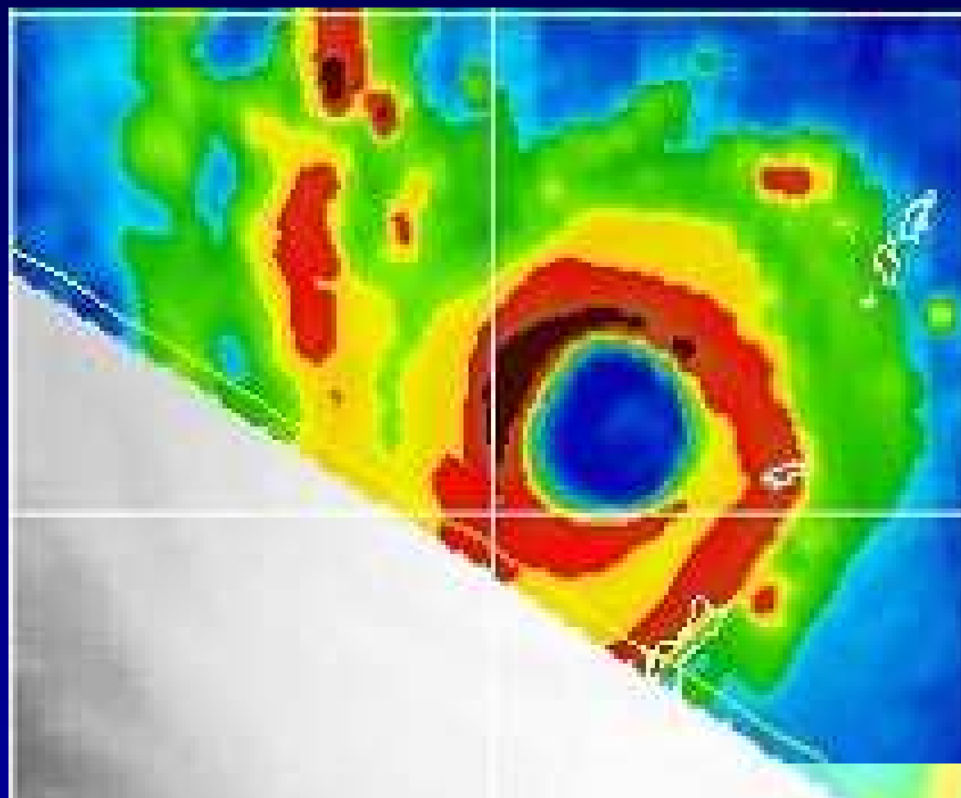
Raindrops



Effective Level of hydrometeors

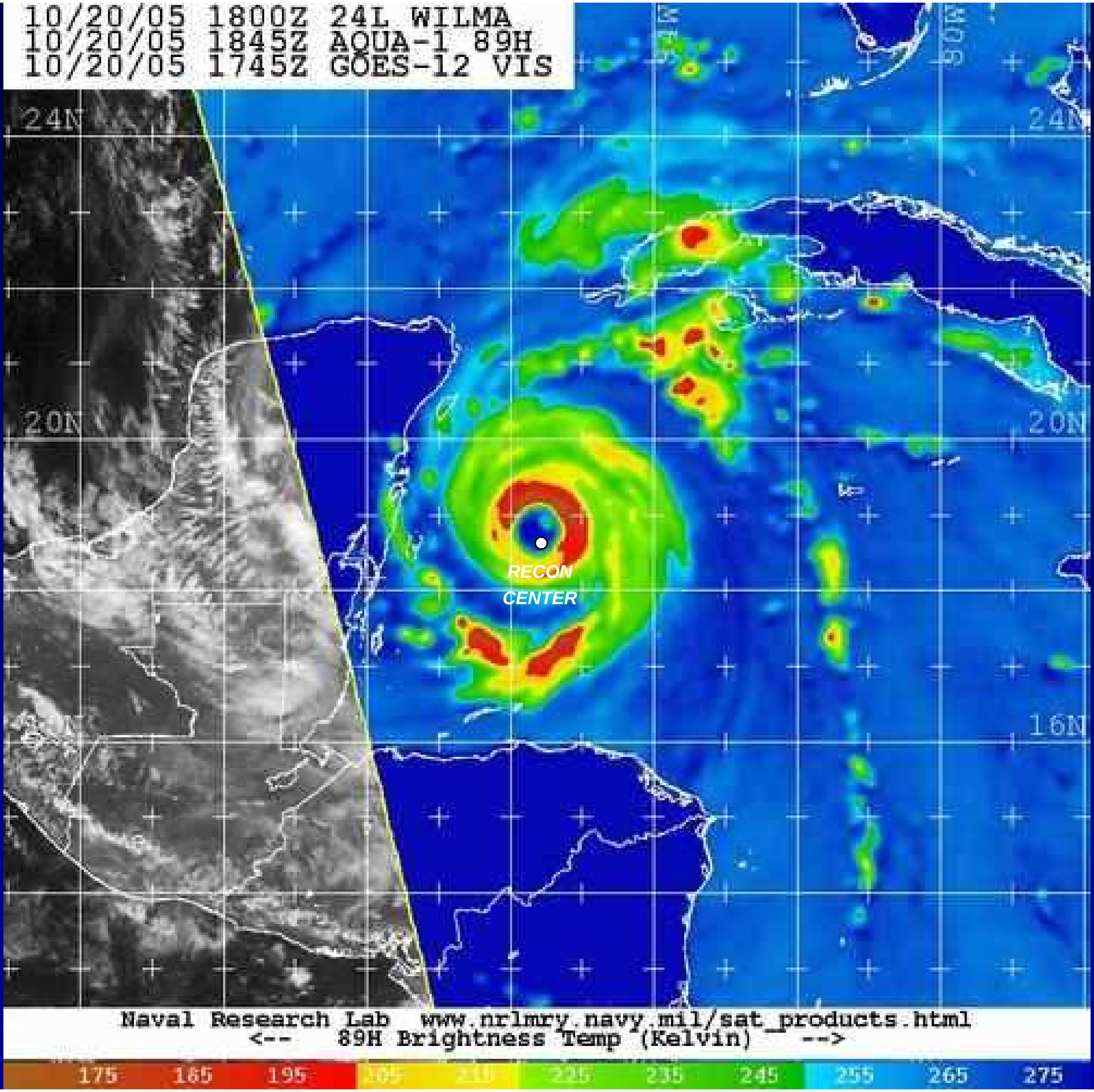
37 GHz Parallax

Eye Size Example



85 H

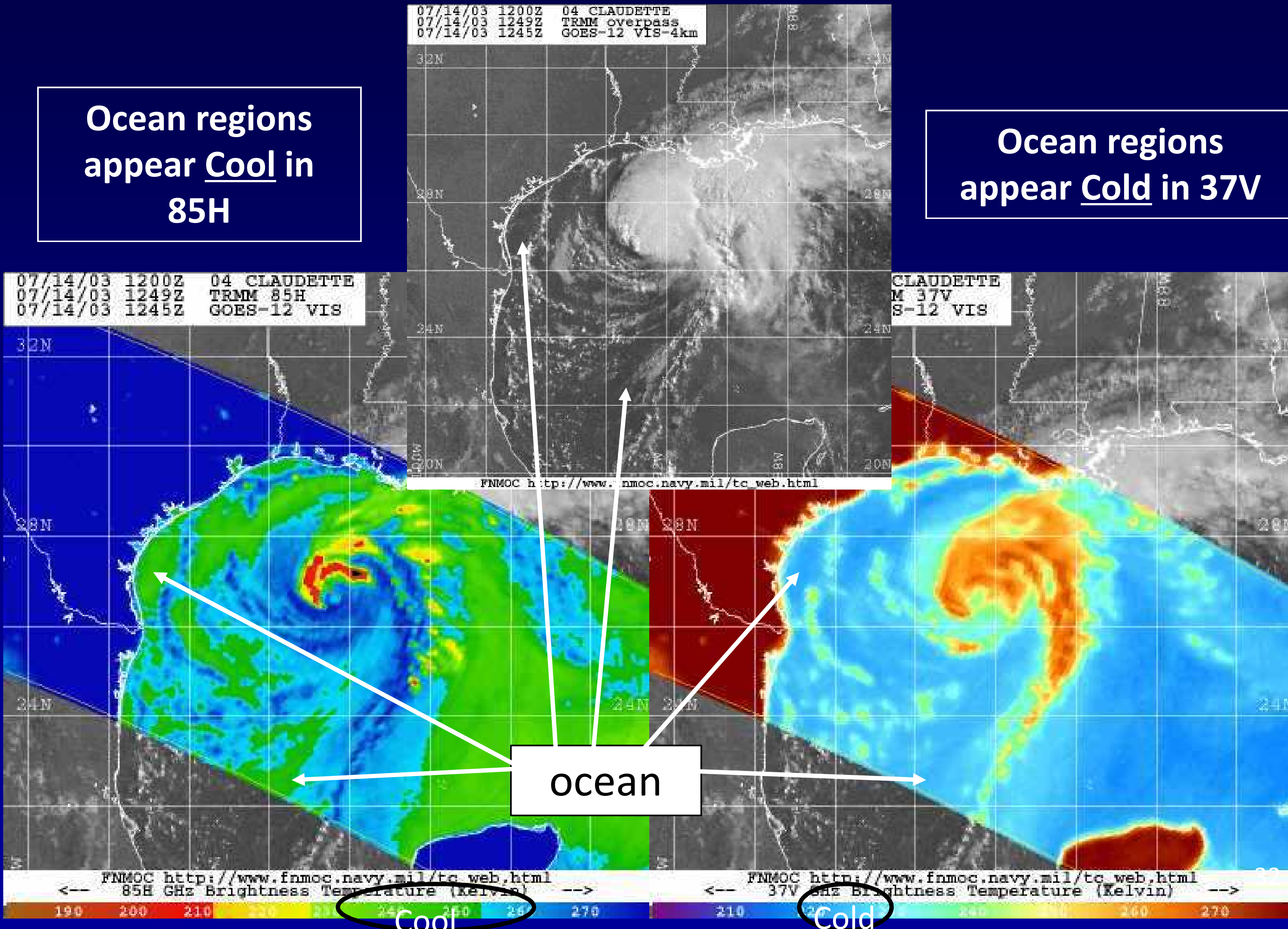
37 V


10/20/05 1800Z 24L WILMA
10/20/05 1845Z AQUA-1 89H
10/20/05 1745Z GOES-12 VIS
24N
20N
16N
RECON
CENTER
Naval Research Lab www.nrlmry.navy.mil/sat_products.html
<-- 89H Brightness Temp (Kelvin) -->
175 185 195 205 215 225 235 245 255 265 275

Single Frequency Interpretation

Ocean regions appear Cool in 85H

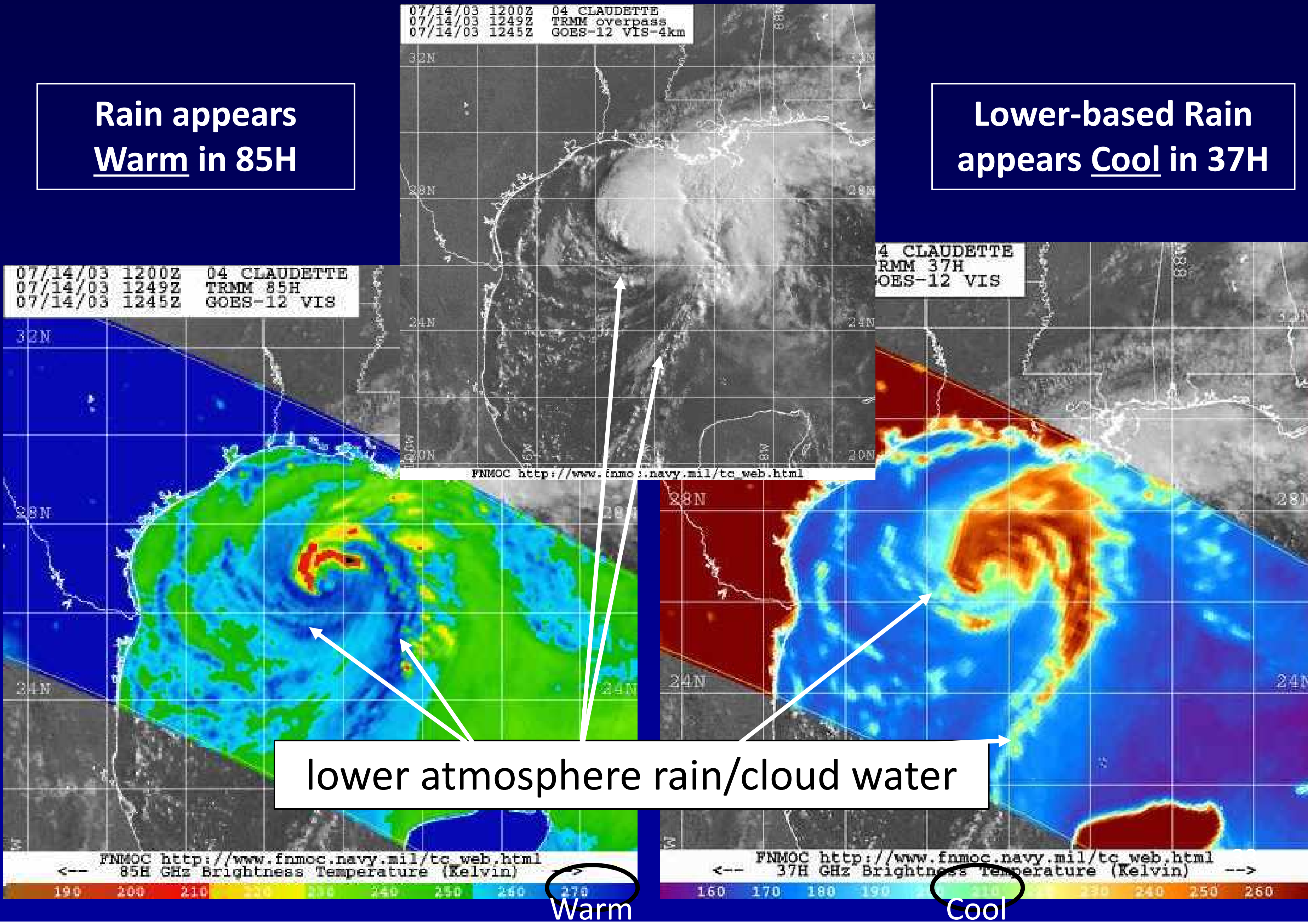
Ocean regions appear Cold in 37V



Single Frequency Interpretation

Rain appears <u>Warm</u> in 85H

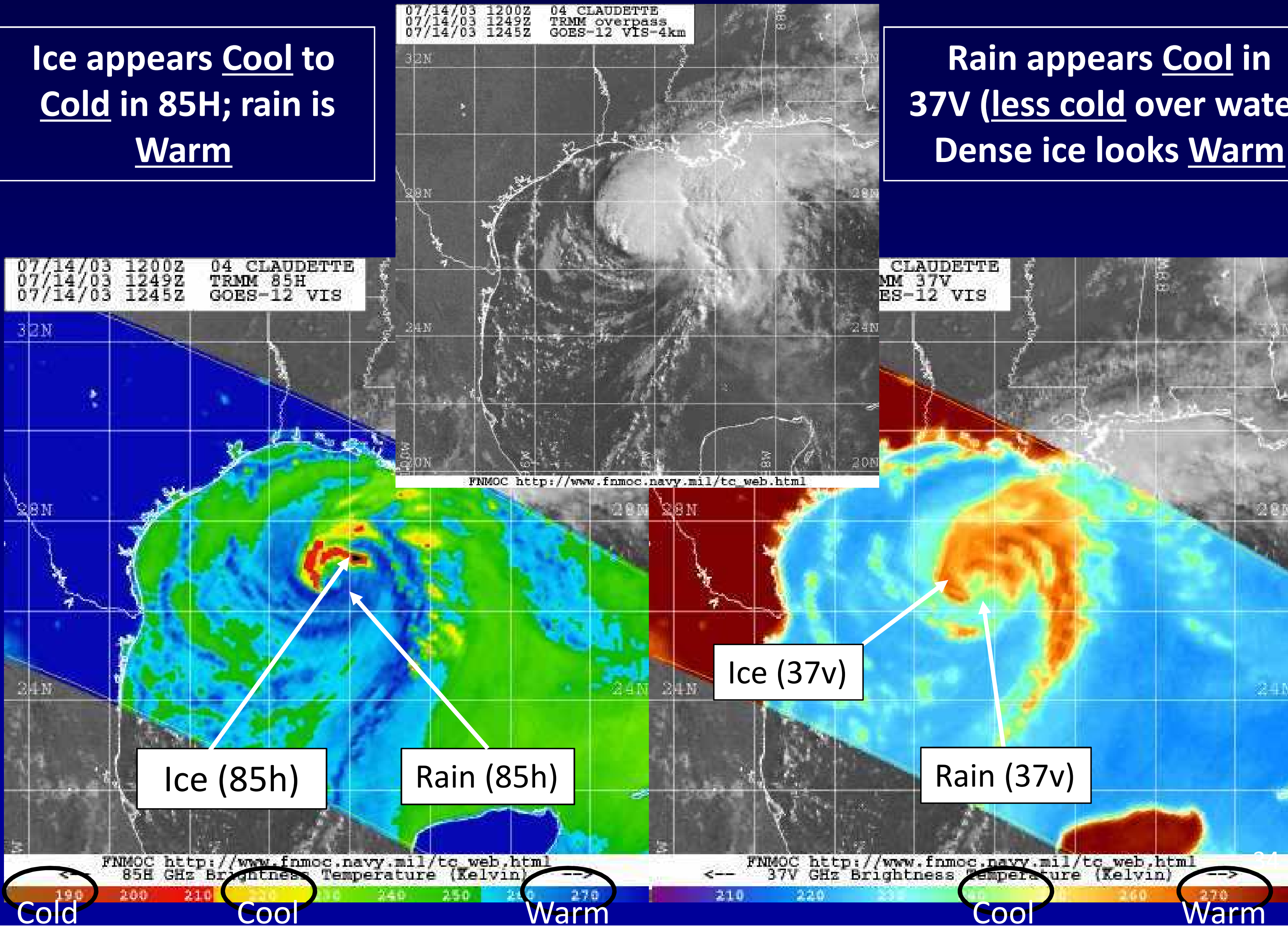
Lower-based Rain appears <u>Cool</u> in 37H

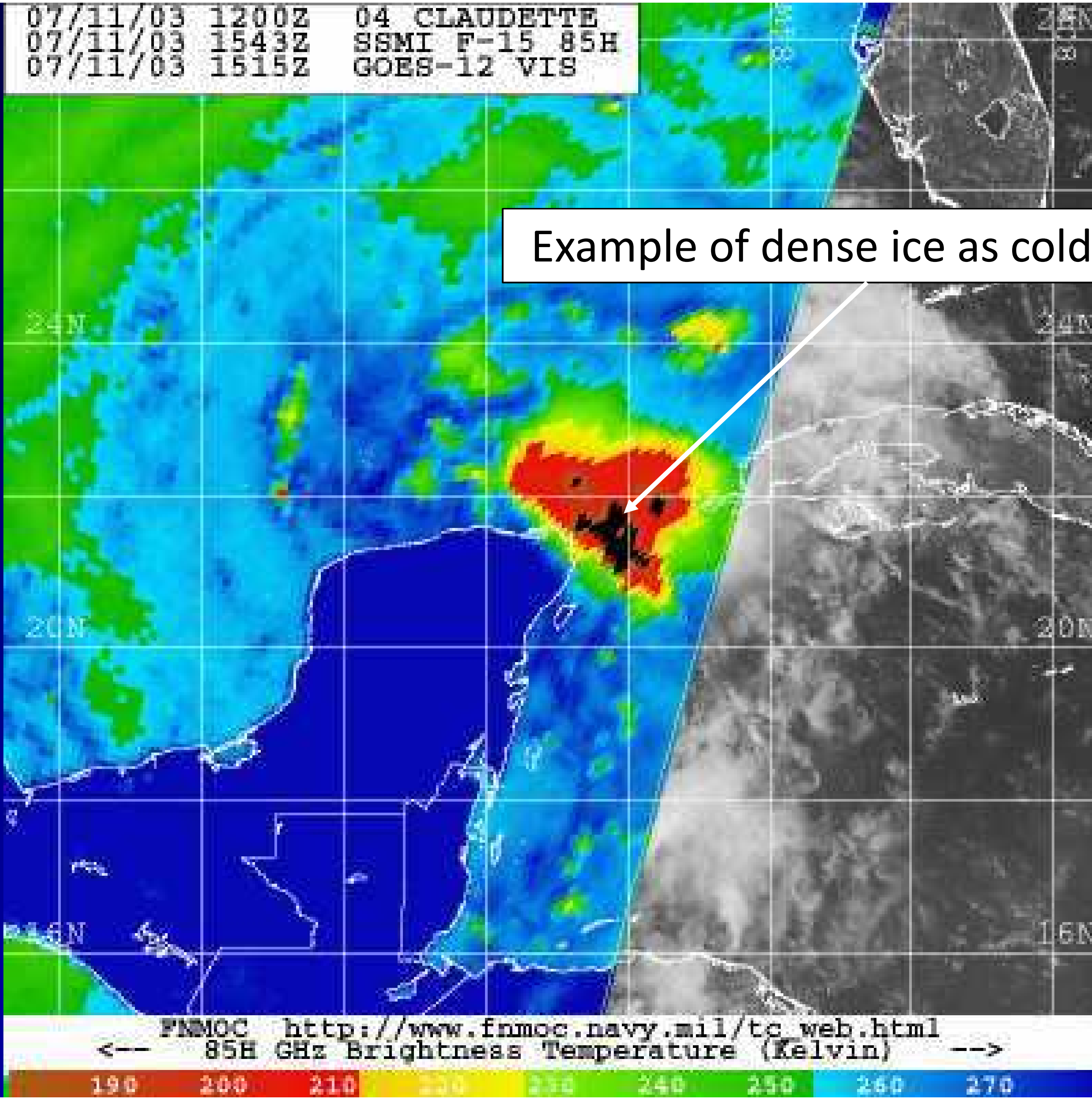


Single Frequency Interpretation

Ice appears Cool to Cold in 85H; rain is Warm

Rain appears Cool in 37V (less cold over water) Dense ice looks Warm

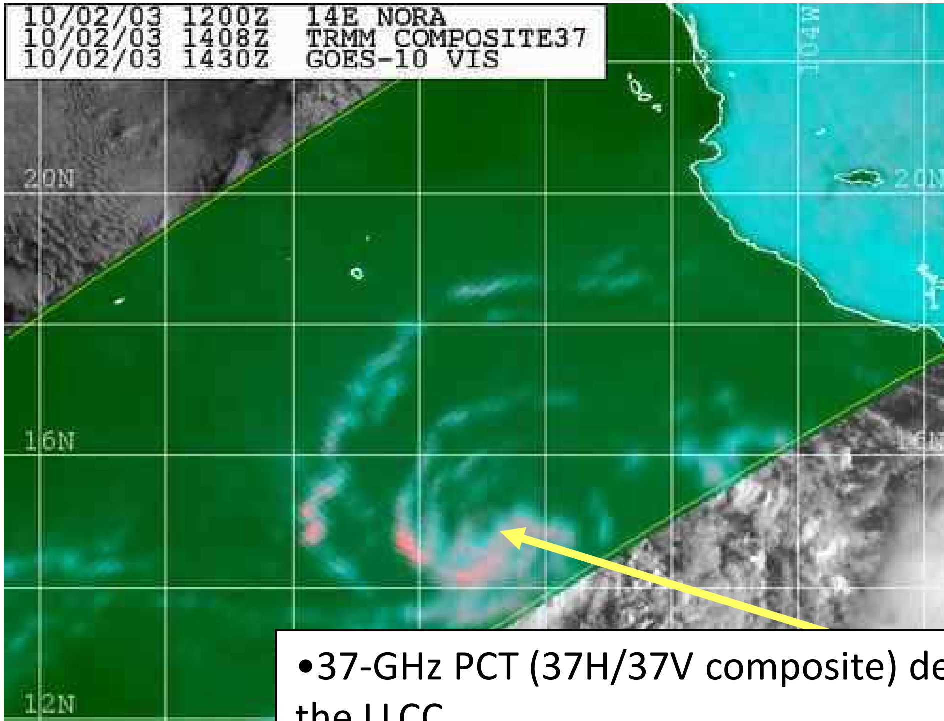


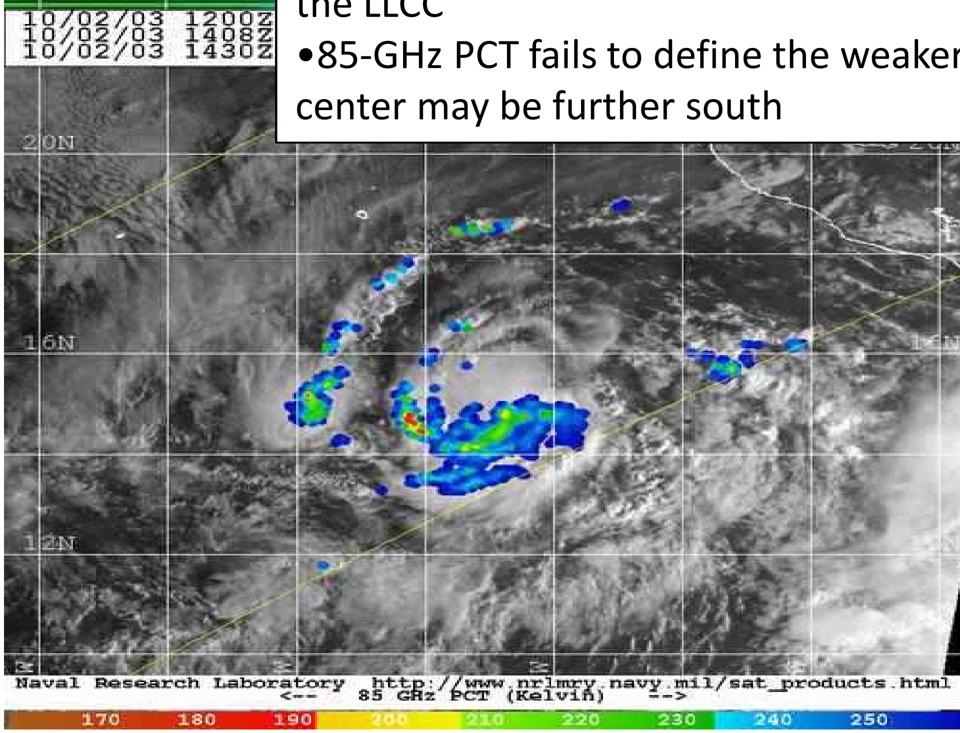

07/11/03 1200Z 04 CLAUDETTE
07/11/03 1543Z SSMI F-15 85H
07/11/03 1515Z GOES-12 VIS
Example of dense ice as coldest T_b
24N
20N
16N
FNMOC http://www.fnmoc.navy.mil/tc_web.html
<-- 85H GHz Brightness Temperature (Kelvin) -->
190 200 210 240 250 260 270

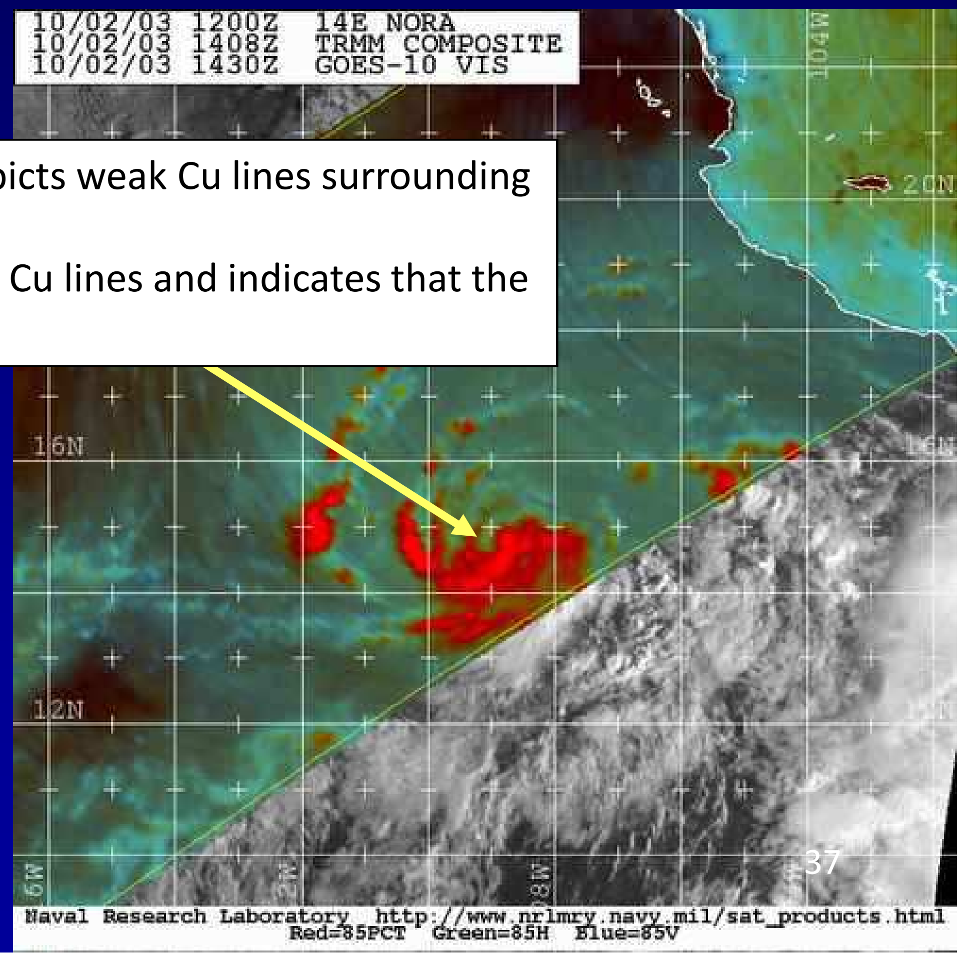
Color Composite Imagery

- Significant ambiguities (convection/sea surface, land features) exist when interpreting single frequency 85/37-GHz images
- Polarization Correction Temp (PCT) and color composite images correct T_b in regions of little or no clouds or rain (low emissions) to approximately the surface air temperature
- Color composite images combine PCT with V and H polarizations to remove ambiguities between convection and the sea surface
  - 85 color composite- PCT (red), V (blue), H (green)
    - Deep convection (red)
    - Low-level clouds, water vapor, warm precipitation (blue-green)
    - Relatively cloud-free (gray or black)
  - 37 color composite- PCT (red), V (green), H (blue)
    - Deep Convection/intense ice scattering (pink)
    - Rain/clouds (cyan)
    - Sea surface (green)

Color Composite



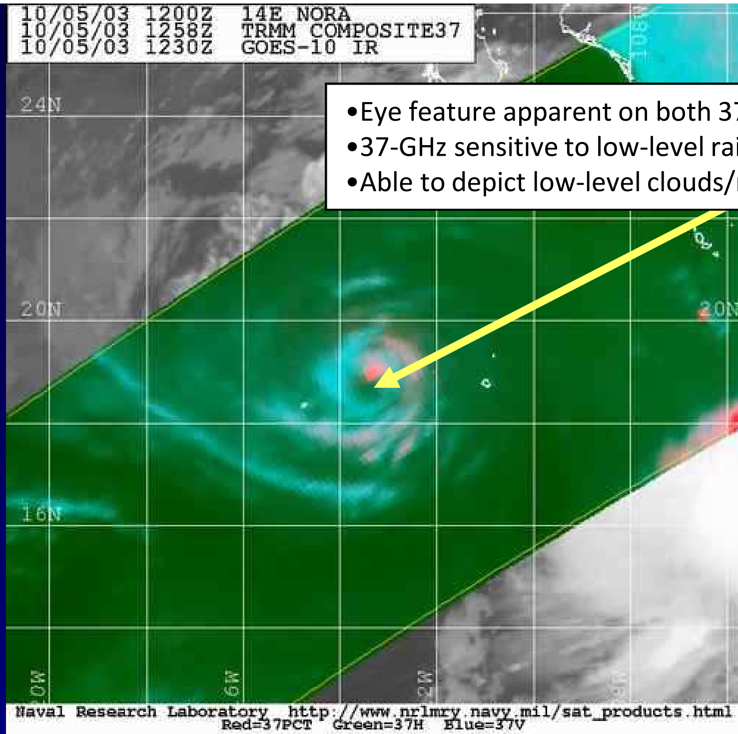


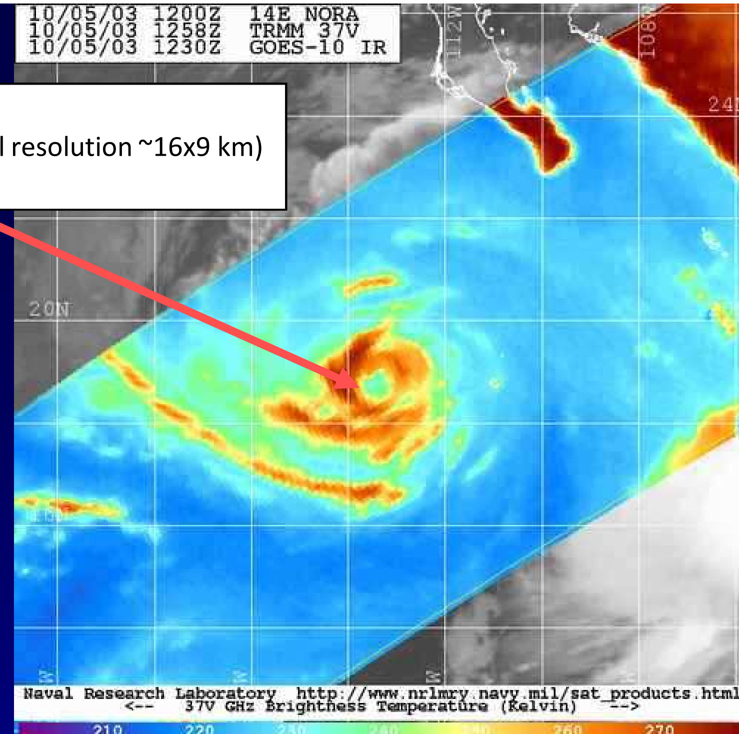


•37-GHz PCT (37H/37V composite) depicts weak Cu lines surrounding the LLCC

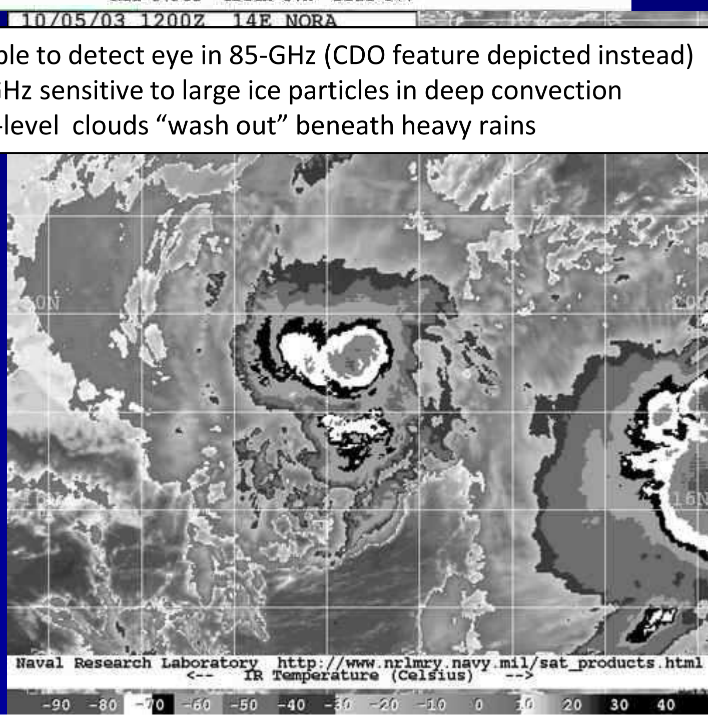
•85-GHz PCT fails to define the weaker Cu lines and indicates that the center may be further south

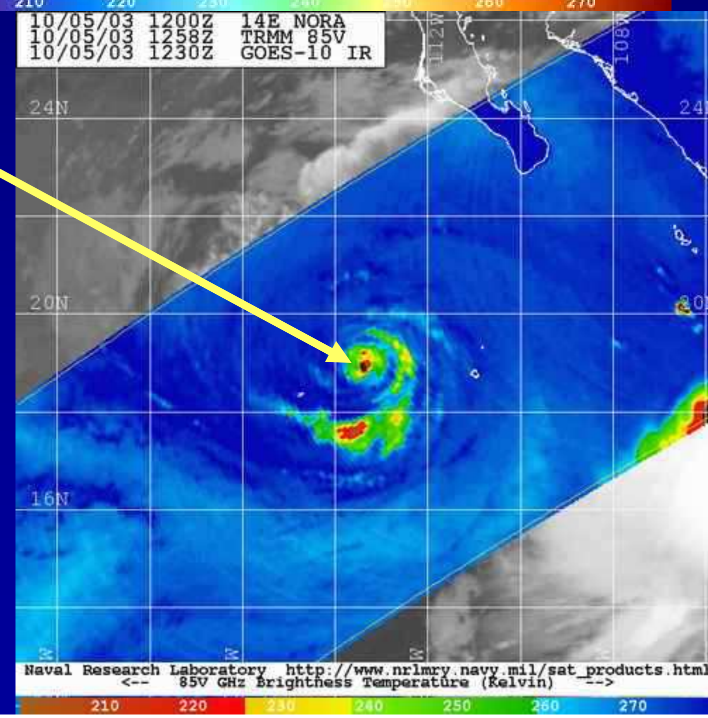
- Eye feature apparent on both 37-GHZ images
- 37-GHz sensitive to low-level rain (high spatial resolution ~16x9 km)
- Able to depict low-level clouds/rainbands

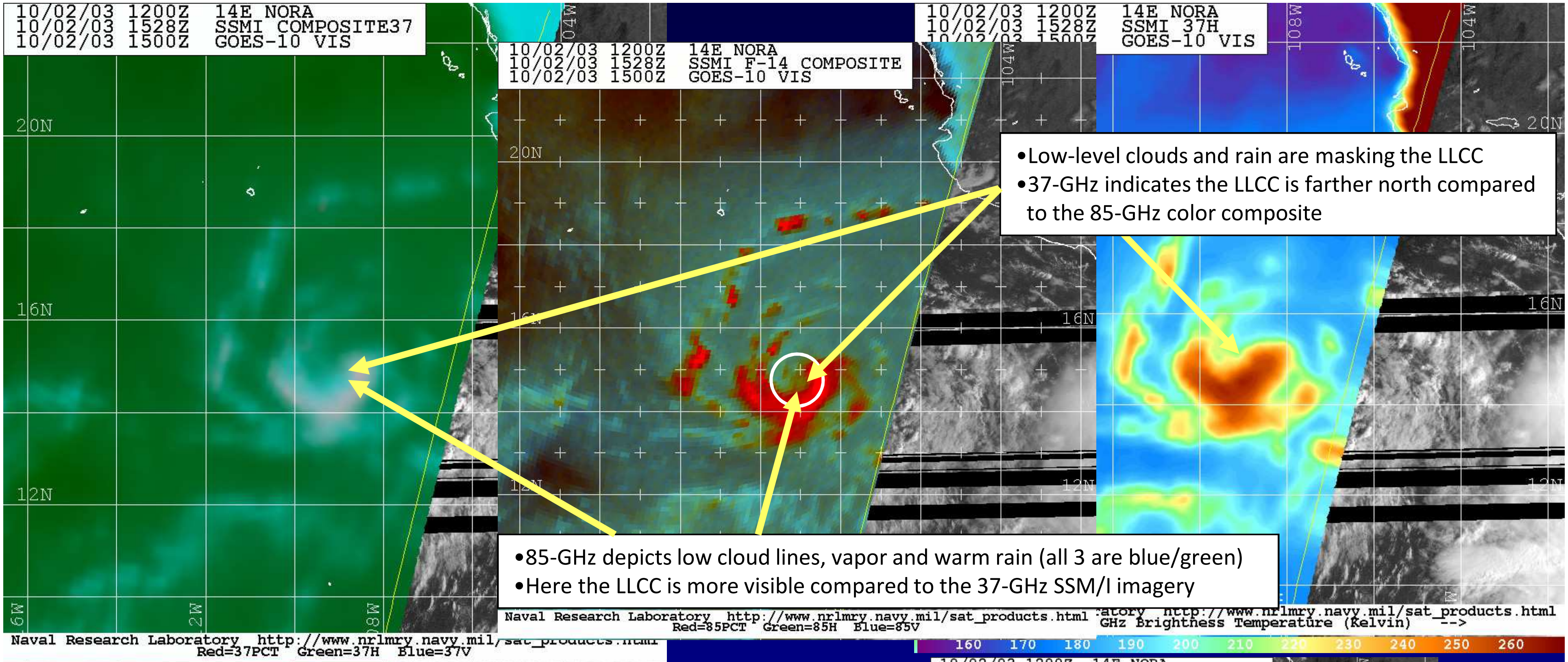




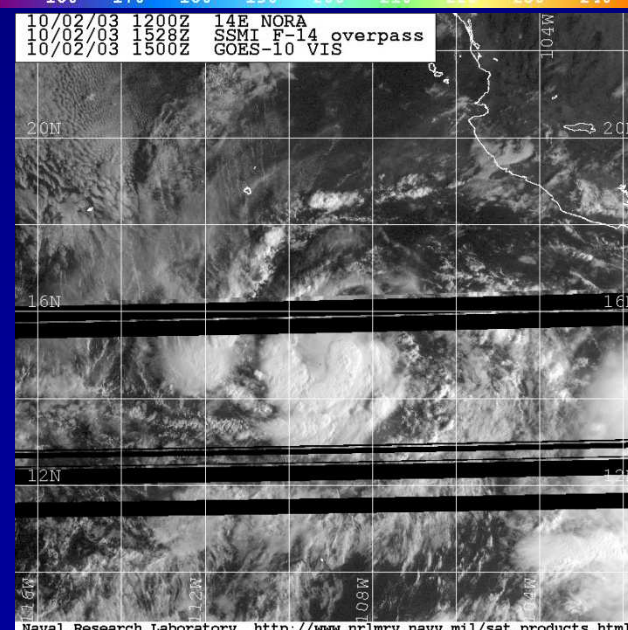
- Unable to detect eye in 85-GHz (CDO feature depicted instead)
- 85-GHz sensitive to large ice particles in deep convection
- Low-level clouds “wash out” beneath heavy rains

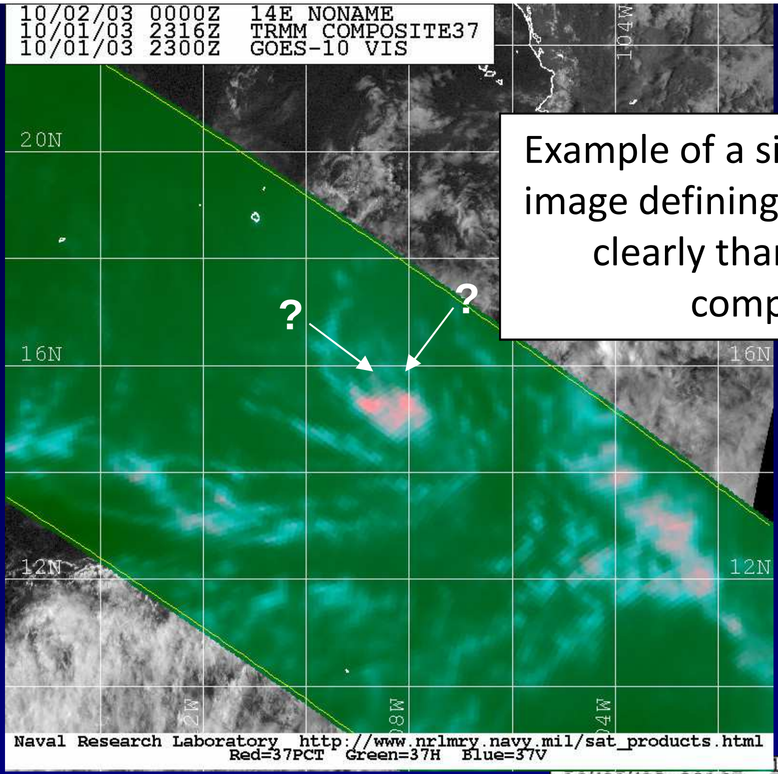




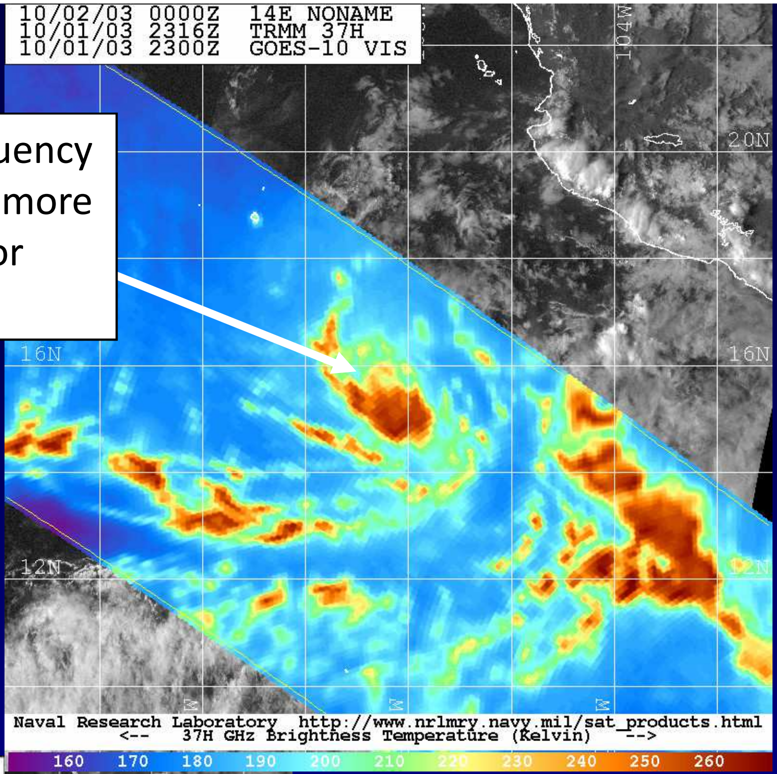


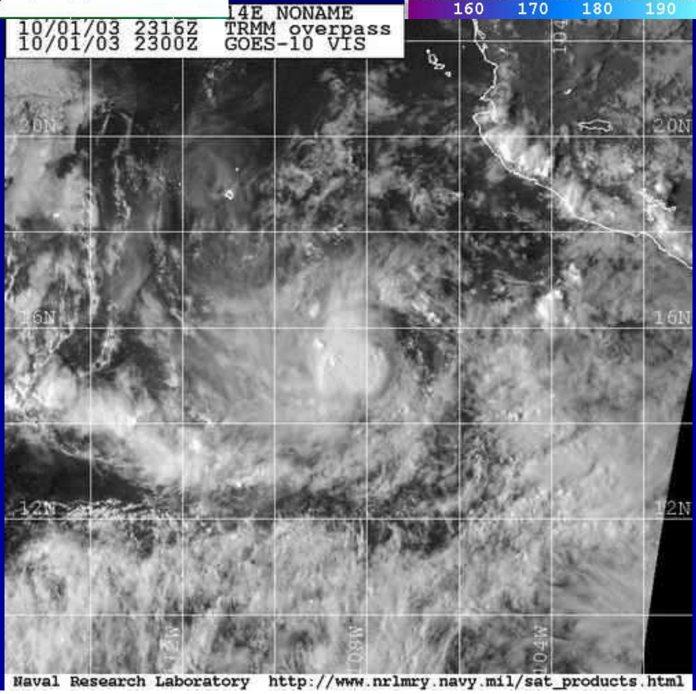
- 85-GHz color composite helps verify the possible solution seen on the 37-GHz color composite
- 37-GHz SSM/I and SSMIS spatial resolution is coarser (37x28 km) than the 37-GHz TRMM
- As a result, during relatively weak stages of a TC, SSM/I and SSMIS 37GHz H/V are difficult stand-alone images to interpret → recommend using corrected images instead





Example of a single frequency image defining the LLCC more clearly than the color composite

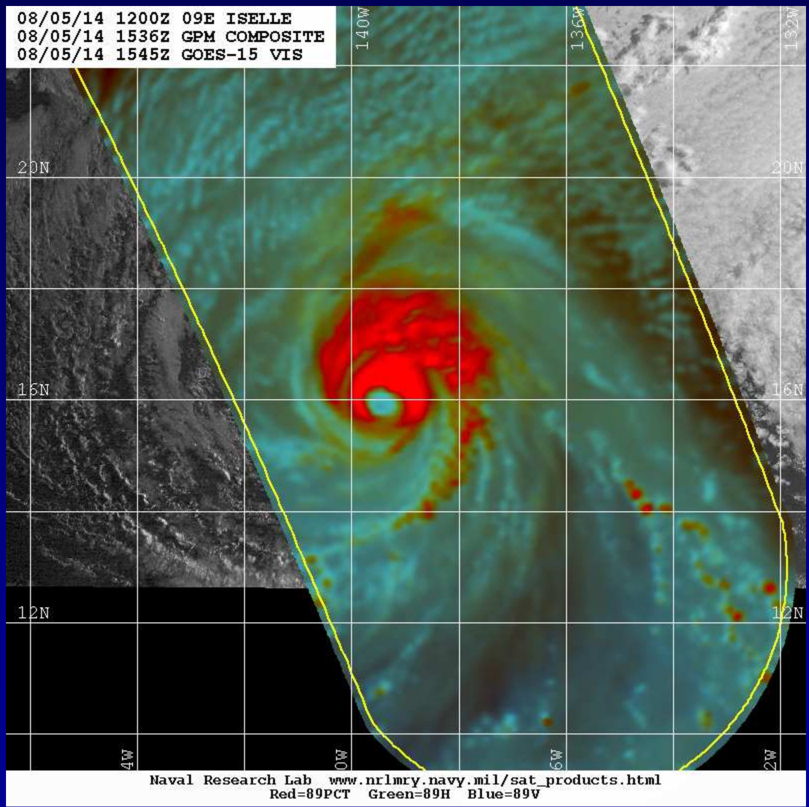




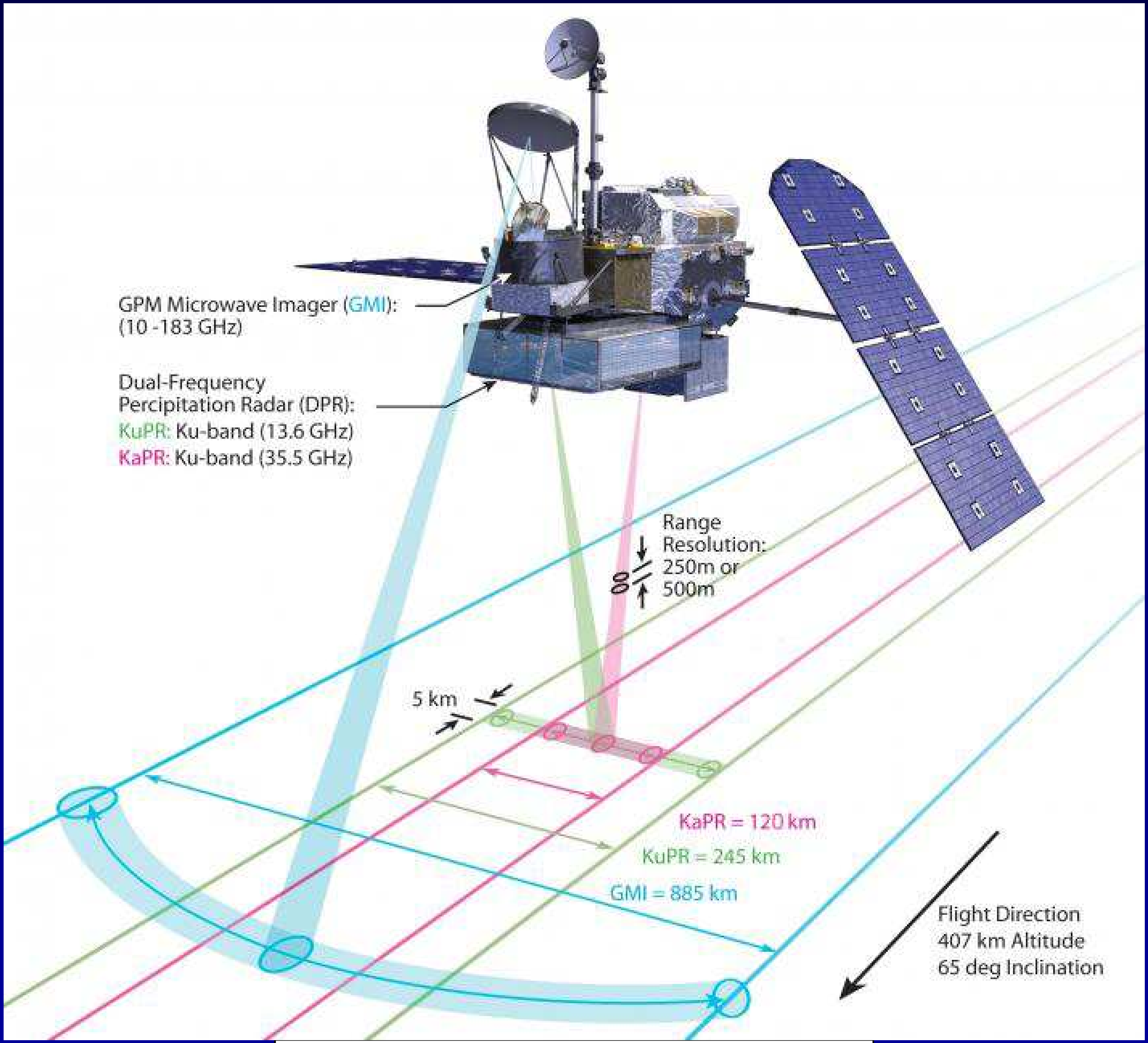
Spaceborne Radars

GPM – Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

- Follow-on to TRMM launched 27 February 2014
- Passive radiometer and dual frequency radar
- Radiometer has 885-km wide swath with 13 channels
  - ~ 6-km resolution footprint at 89 GHz
- Higher-inclination orbit (65°) than TRMM, so less low latitude coverage



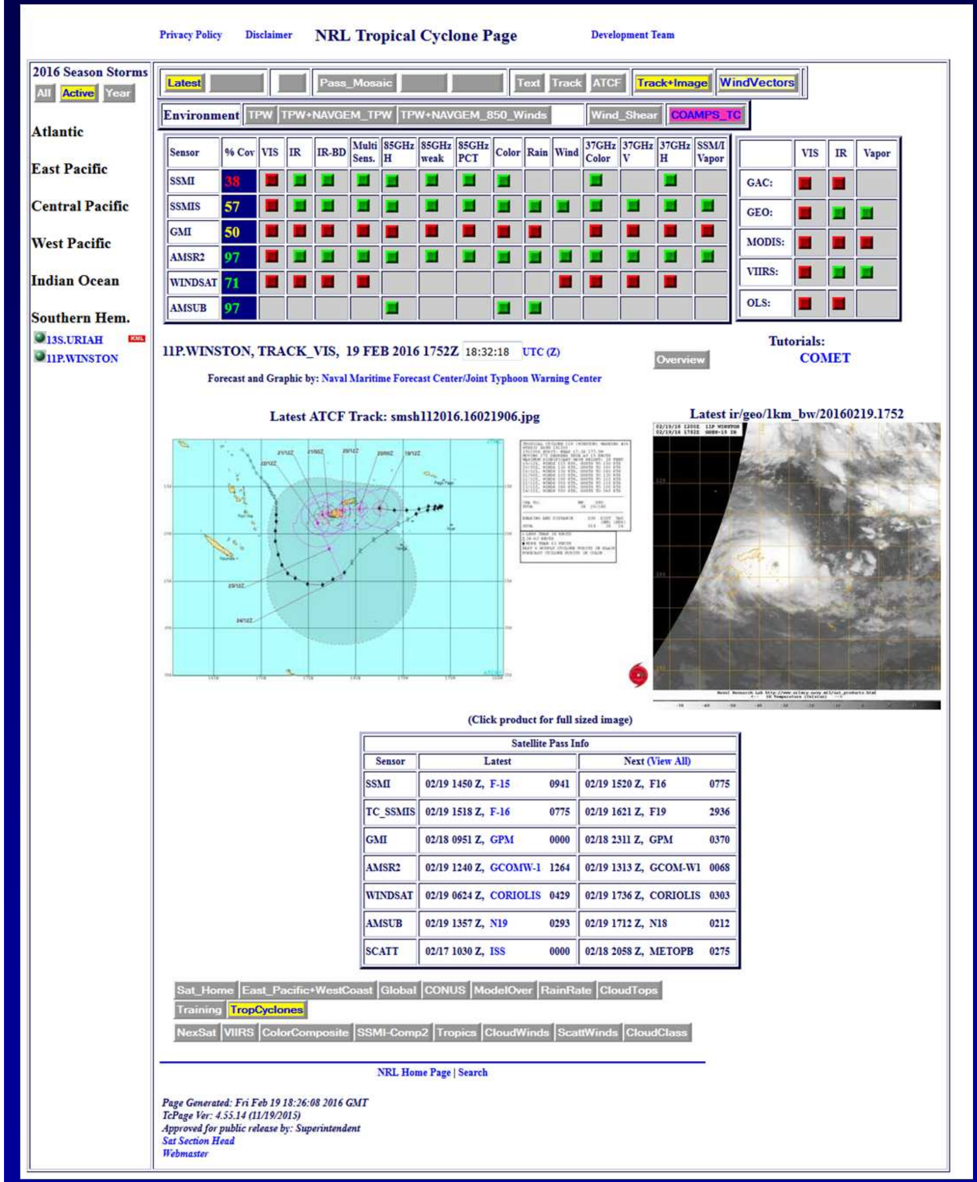
Hurricane Iselle 1536 UTC 5 August 2014



GPM Data Swaths – Courtesy NASA

Access to Online Microwave Imagery

NRL Tropical Cyclone Webpage



http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil/TC.html

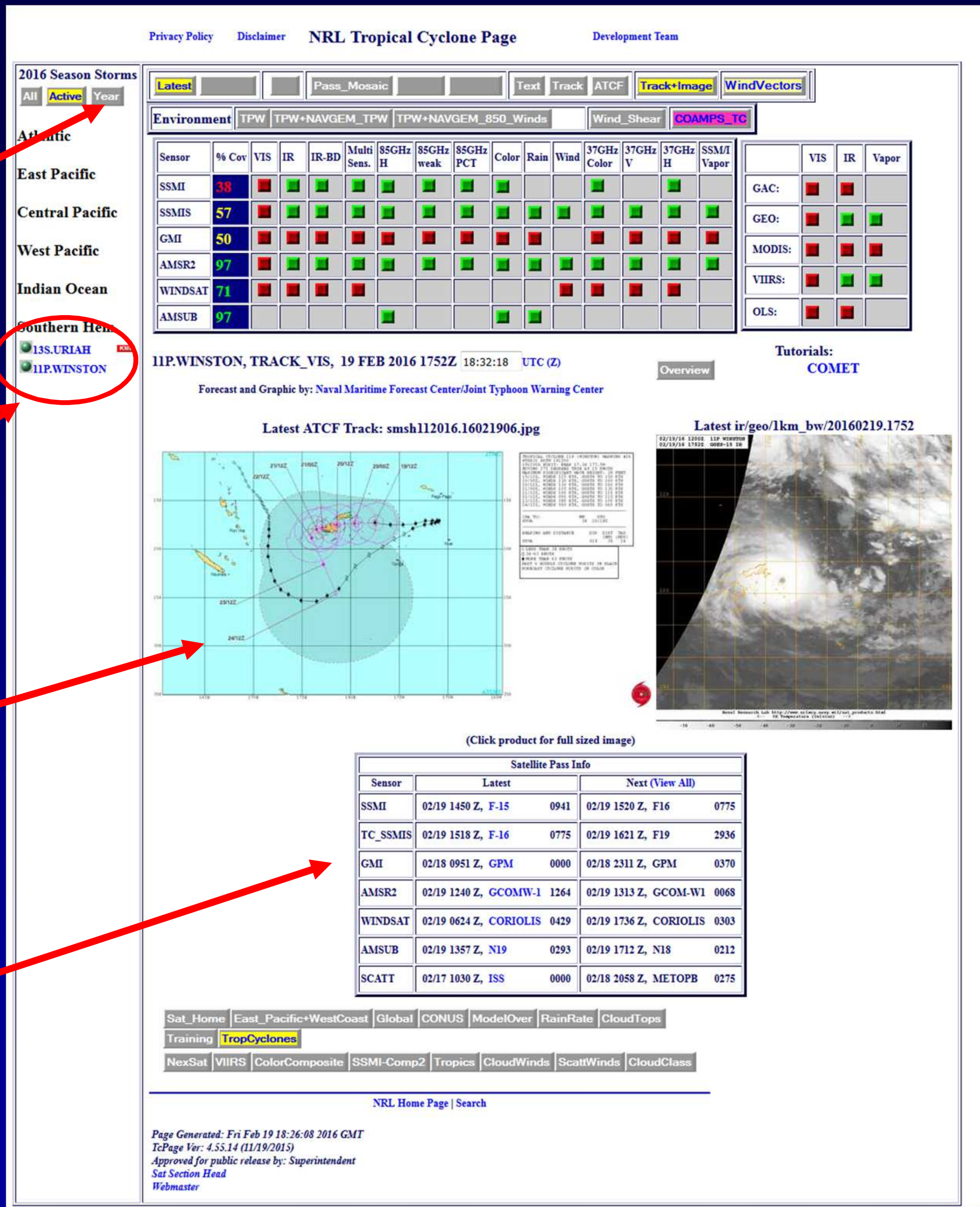
NRL TC Page

Archive data available (click “year”)

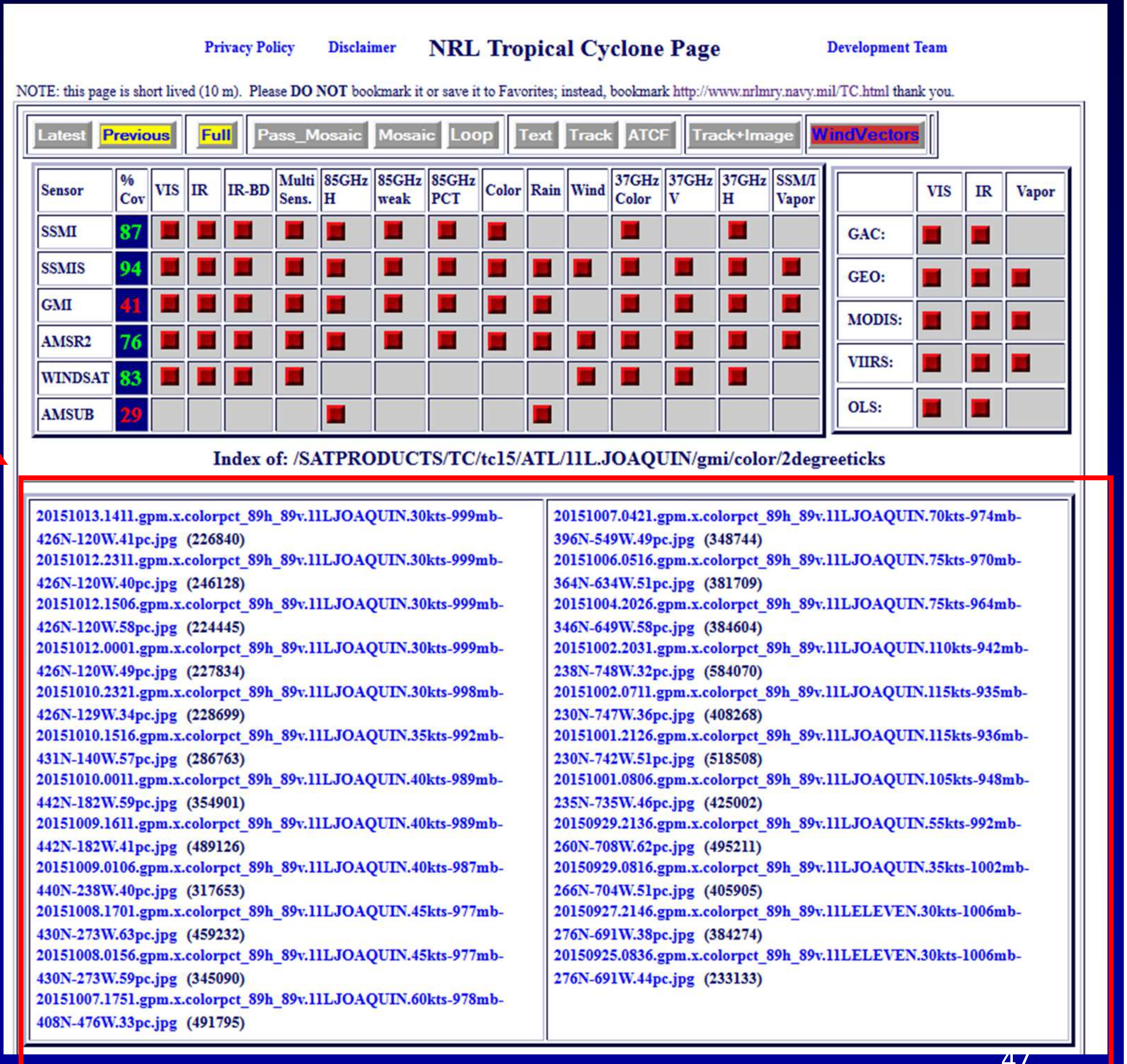
Active TCs or Invest areas

Forecast Track from RSMC, if available

Satellite Pass Information



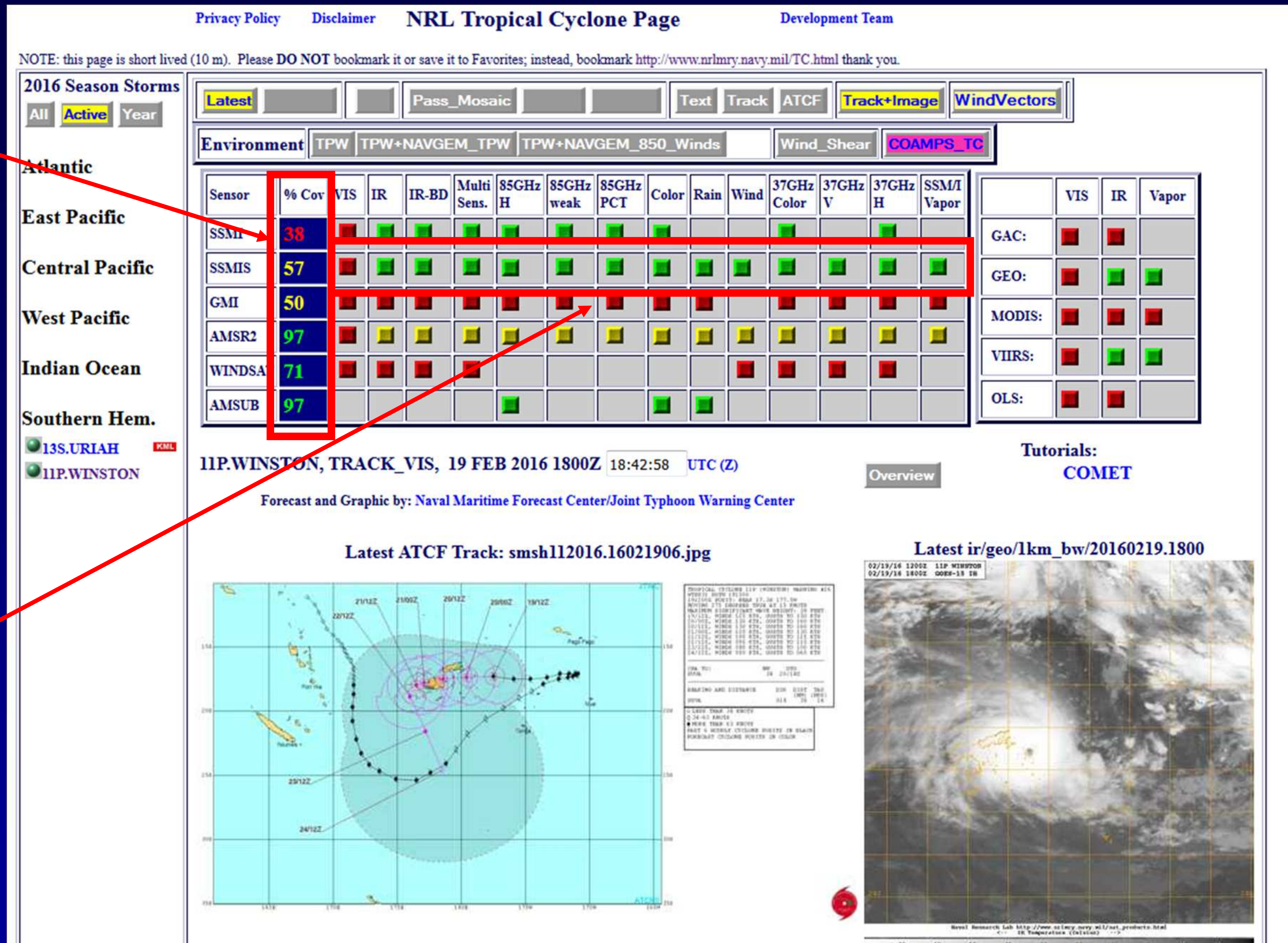
Product List



Sensor	% Cov	VIS	IR	IR-BD	Multi Sens.	85GHz H	85GHz weak	85GHz PCT	Color	Rain	Wind	37GHz Color	37GHz V	37GHz H	SSM/I Vapor
SSMI	87	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■		■	
SSMIS	94	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
GMI	41	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
AMSR2	76	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WINDSAT	83	■	■	■	■						■	■	■	■	
AMSUB	29					■				■					

	VIS	IR	Vapor
GAC:	■	■	
GEO:	■	■	■
MODIS:	■	■	■
VIIRS:	■	■	■
OLS:	■	■	

Color-coded by percent coverage



Color-coded with Green being latest overpass

FNMOC Satellite Data Tropical Cyclone Page

2009 Storms

All | Active | Year

Atlantic

East Pacific

Central Pacific

West Pacific

Indian Ocean

Southern Hemisphere

- 90P.INVEST
- 24S.IZILDA
- 23P.JASPER
- 22S.ILSA

Display | Latest | Prev. | Track&Image | Pass_Mosaic

Info: | General | Tutorial | Disclaimer

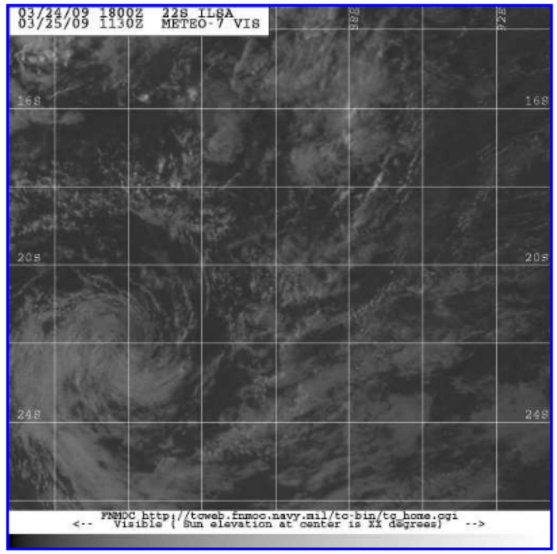
Environment | TPW | TPW&NOGAPS_TPW. | TPW&NOGAPS_850_Winds

SSMI | SSMIS | TRMM | AMSU | QuikScat | AMSR | WindSat | MODIS | VIS | IR | OLS

Age <= 6hrs old | Age <= 12hrs old | Age >12hrs old | 12:49:39 | UTC(Z)

22S.ILSA 25 MAR 2009 1130Z

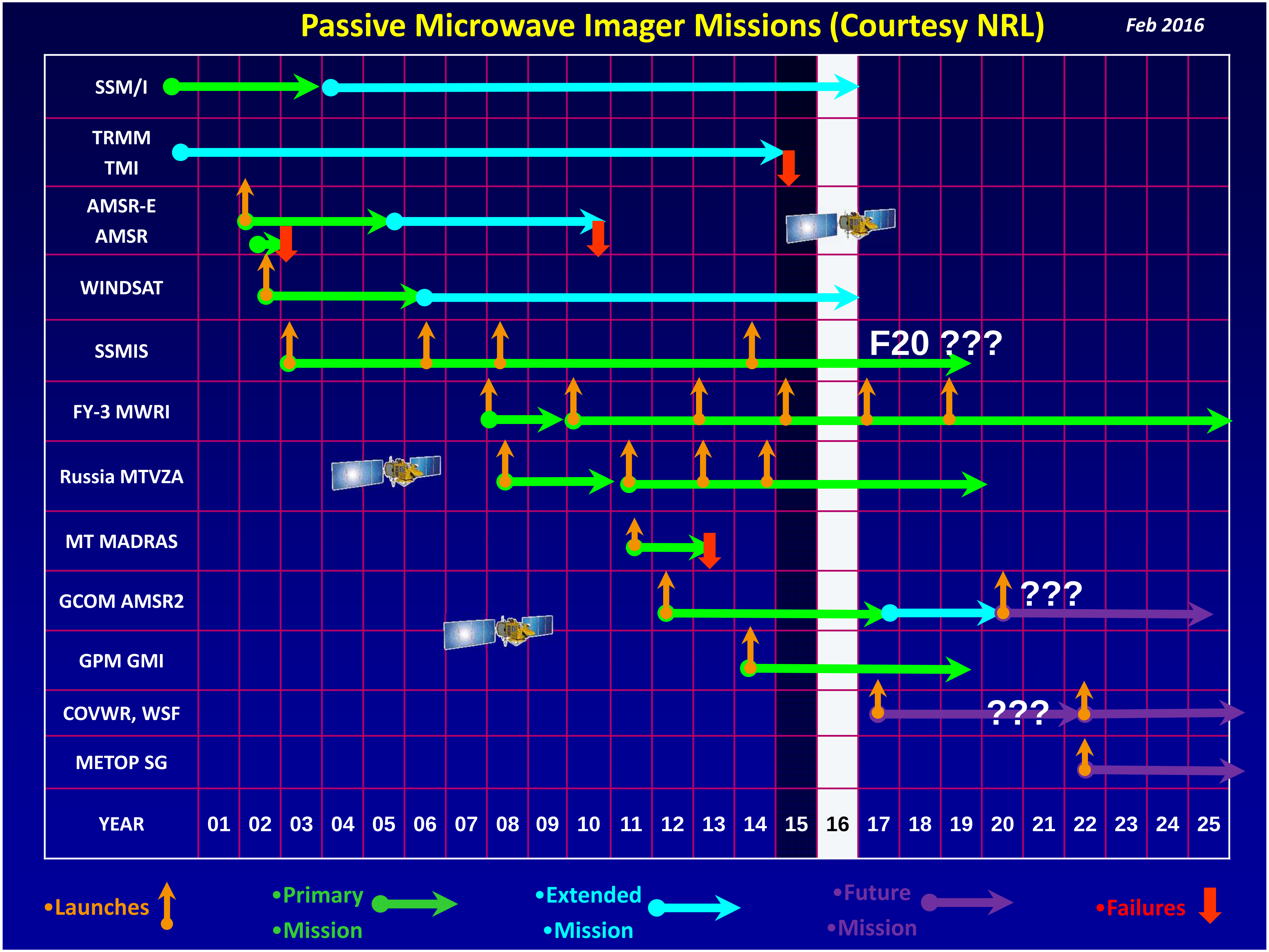
Half-sized, (27 K) click image to get full-size (213 K).

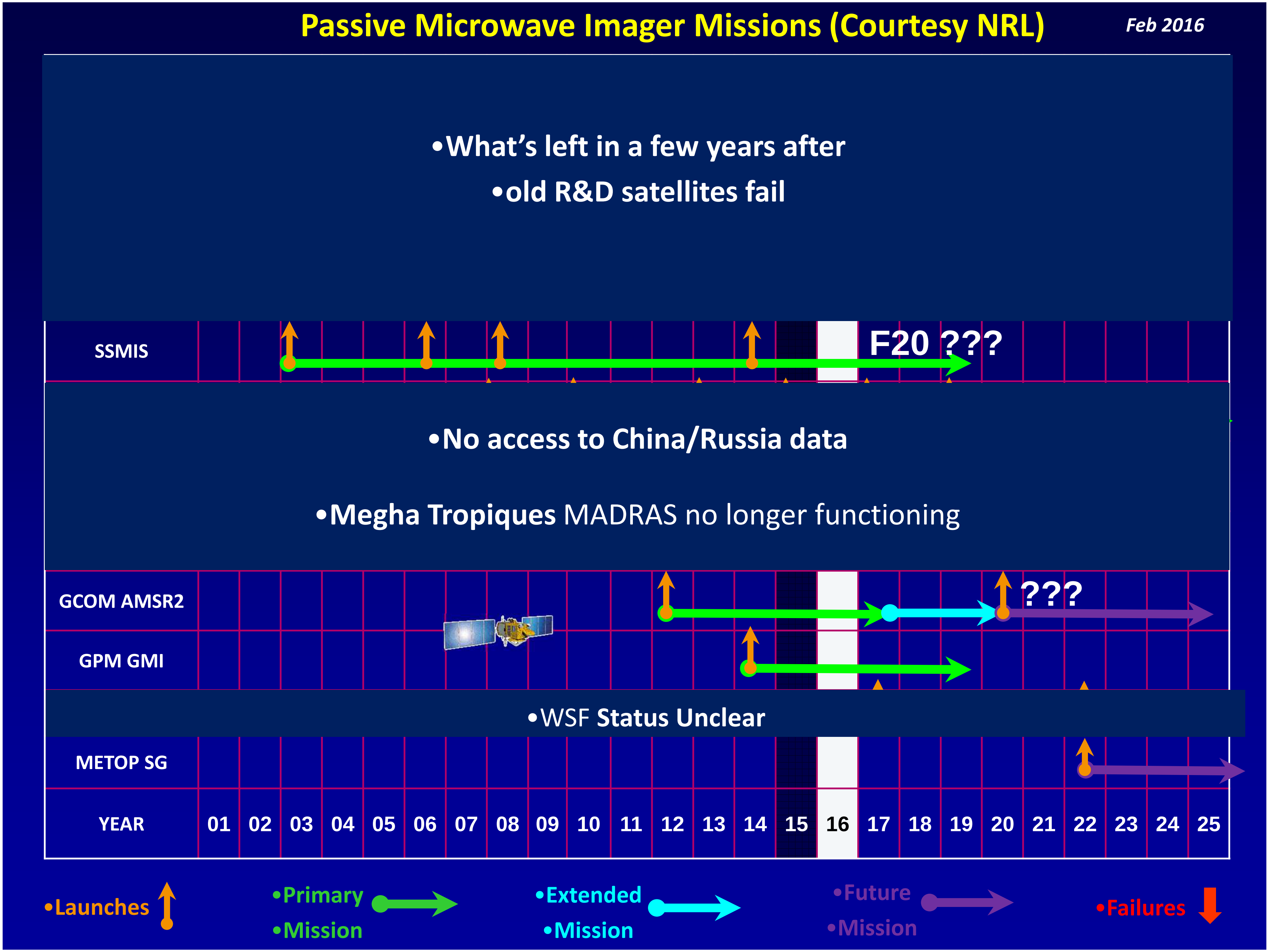


Latest		Upcoming Passes (more)
SSMI:	03/25 0029Z 244	03/25 13:03 F-15 408
SSMIS:	03/25 0131Z 0	03/25 14:07 F-16 138
TMI:	03/25 0839Z 678	03/25 15:14 TRMM 76
AMSU:	03/25 0729Z 0	03/25 11:28 N-15 273
QScat:	03/25 0014Z 570	03/26 12:34 QUIK 658
WSat:	03/25 0038Z 0	03/26 00:23 WSAT 672
AMSR:	03/25 0825Z 496	03/25 19:22 AQUA 562
MODIS:	03/25 0400Z 0	03/26 04:42 TERRA 223

Navy FNMOC TC Webpage

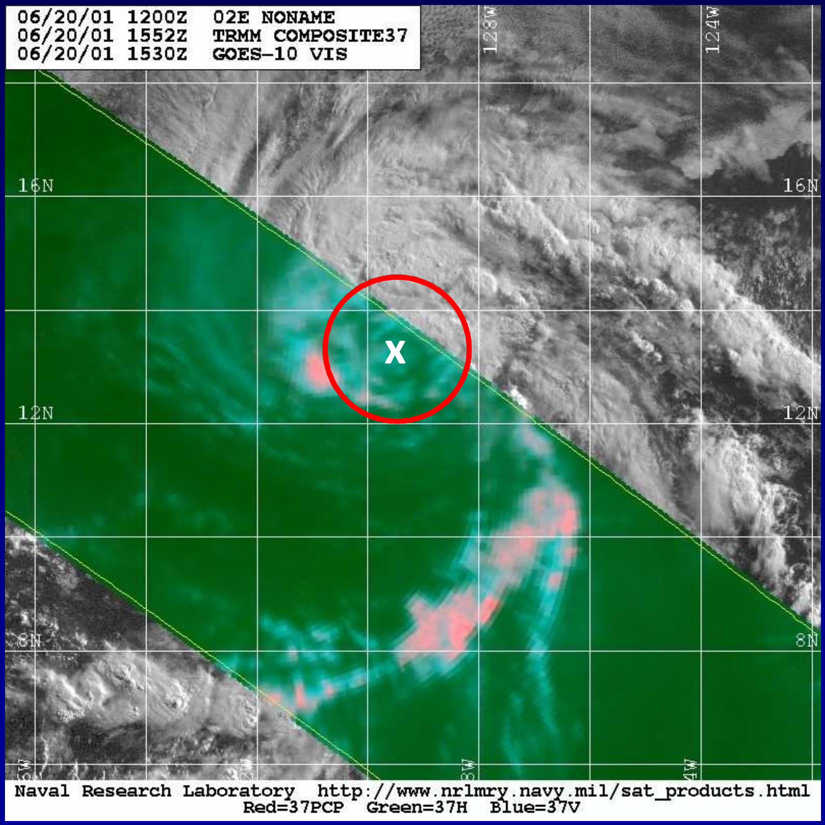
https://www.fnmoc.navy.mil/tcweb/cgi-bin/tc_home.cgi

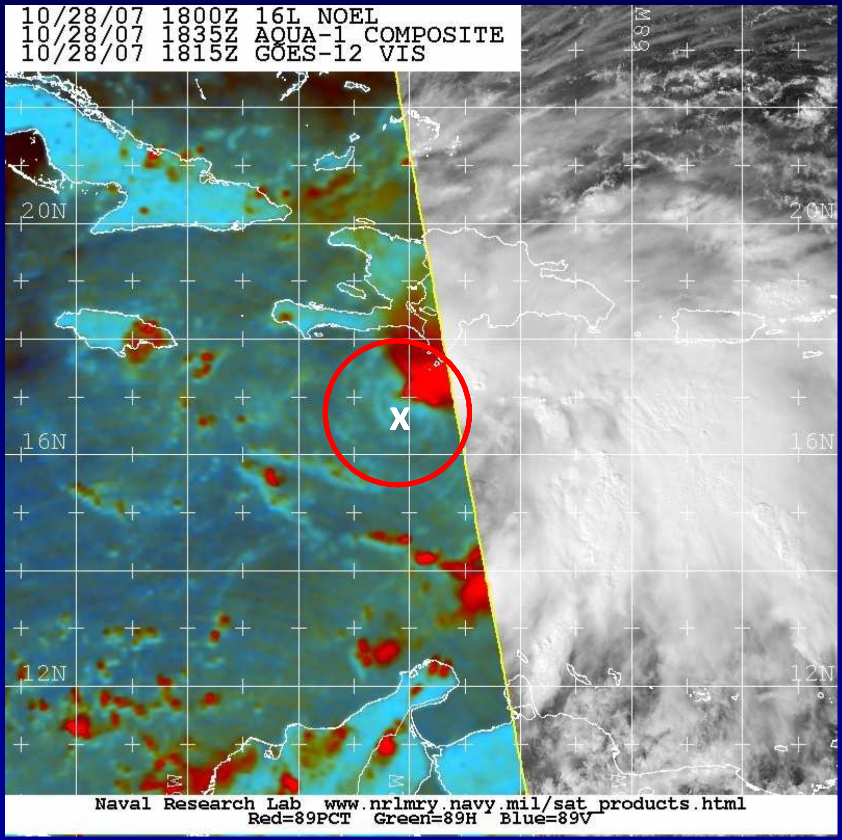

Passive Microwave Imager Missions (Courtesy NRL)
Feb 2016
SSM/I
TRMM
TMI
AMSR-E
AMSR
WINDSAT
SSMIS
F20 ???
FY-3 MWRI
Russia MTVZA
MT MADRAS
GCOM AMSR2
???
GPM GMI
COVWR, WSF
???
METOP SG
YEAR
01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
•Launches
•Primary
•Mission
•Extended
•Mission
•Future
•Mission
•Failures


Passive Microwave Imager Missions (Courtesy NRL)
Feb 2016
•What's left in a few years after
•old R&D satellites fail
SSMIS
F20 ???
•No access to China/Russia data
•Megha Tropiques MADRAS no longer functioning
GCOM AMSR2
???
GPM GMI
•WSF Status Unclear
METOP SG
YEAR
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
09
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
•Launches
•Primary
•Mission
•Extended
•Mission
•Future
•Mission
•Failures

Tropical Cyclone Positioning Using Passive Microwave Data

Positioning in Microwave Imagery

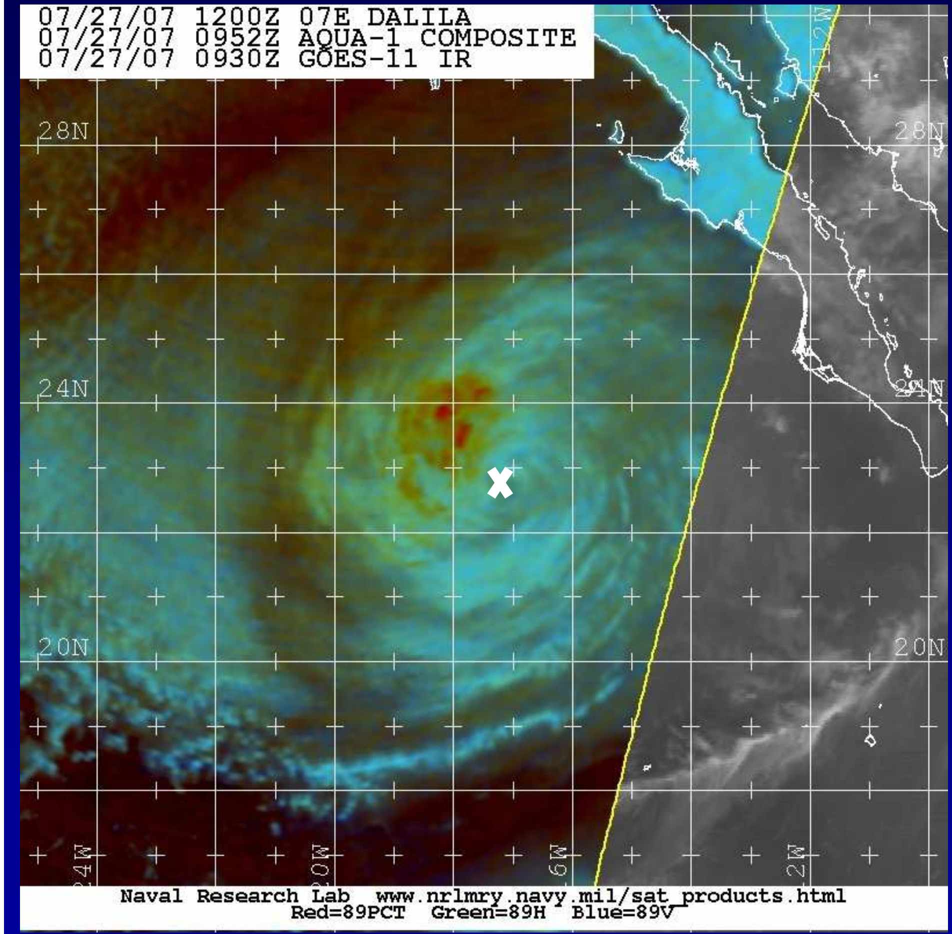


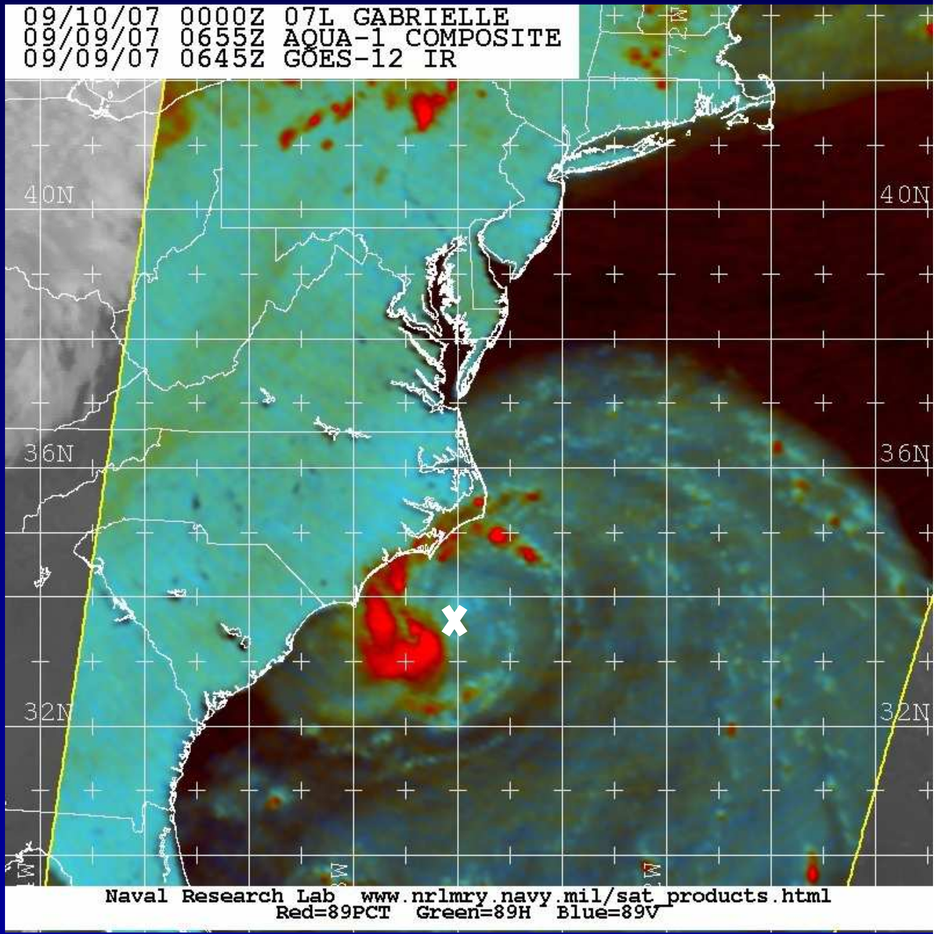


Try to position in the <u>rain-free dry</u> area—out of the convection

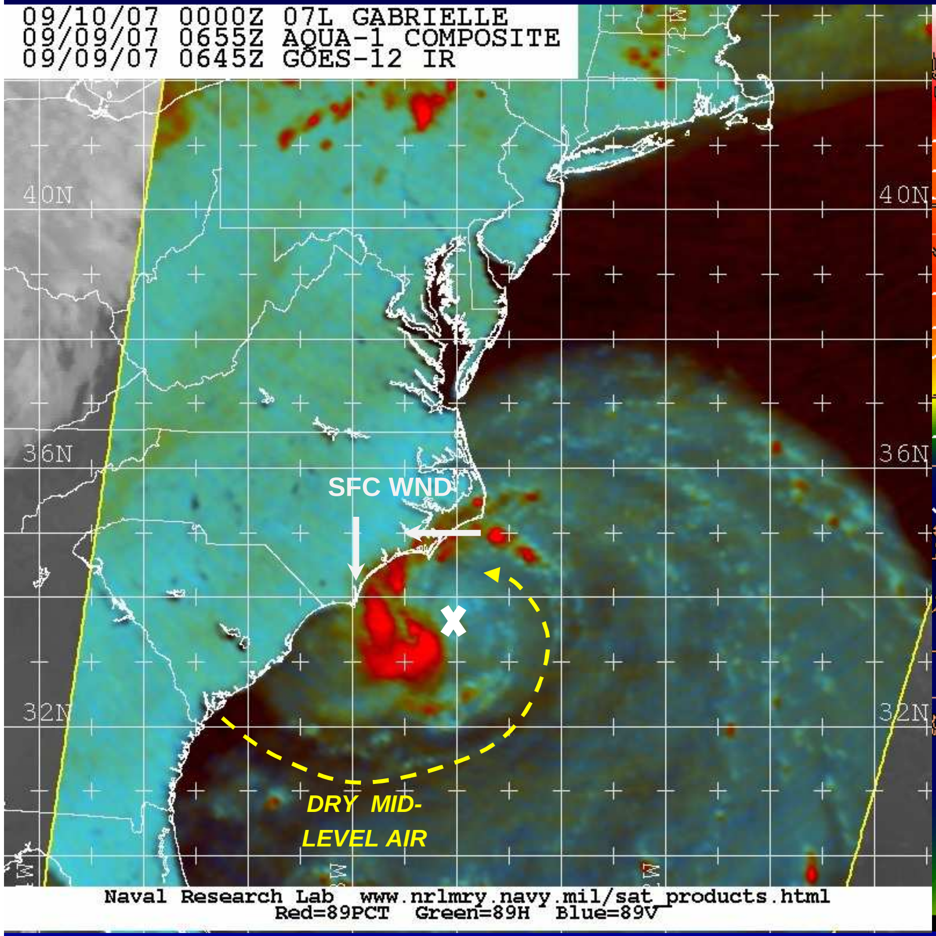
Positioning in Microwave Imagery

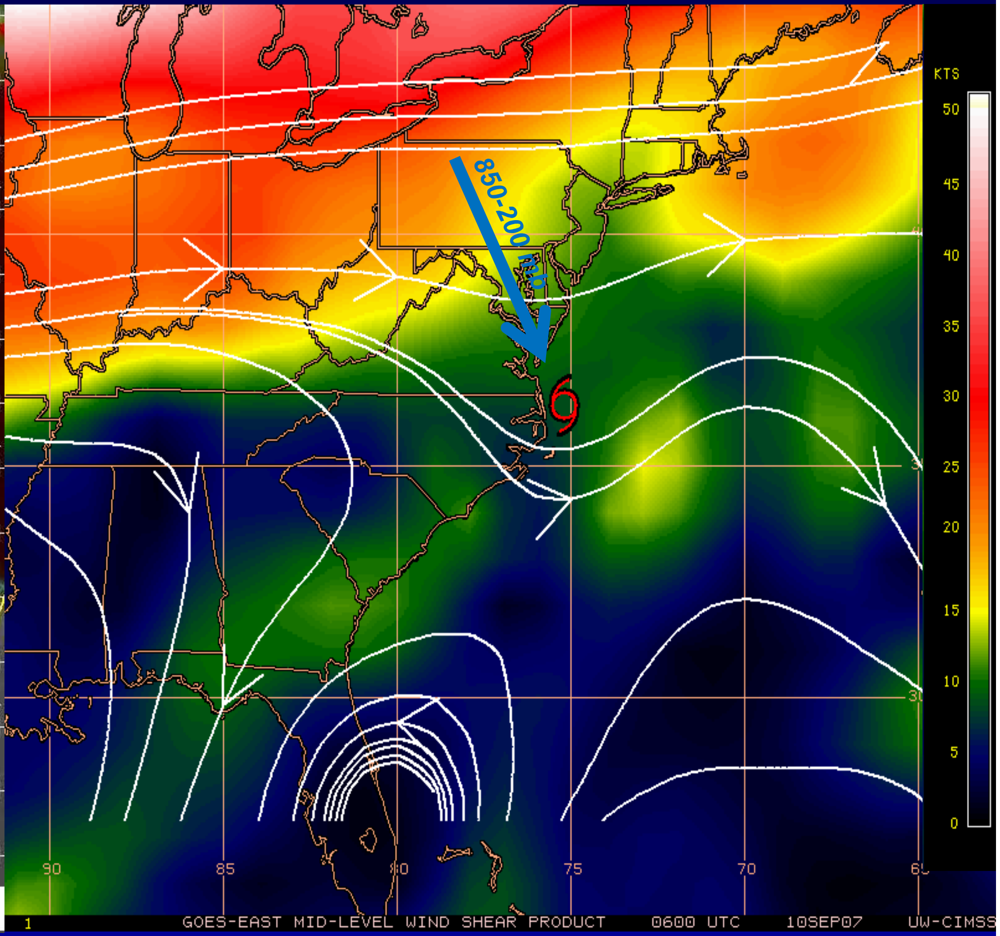
Look for convective free darker areas





Effect of Vertical Wind Shear on Center Positioning in Microwave Imagery

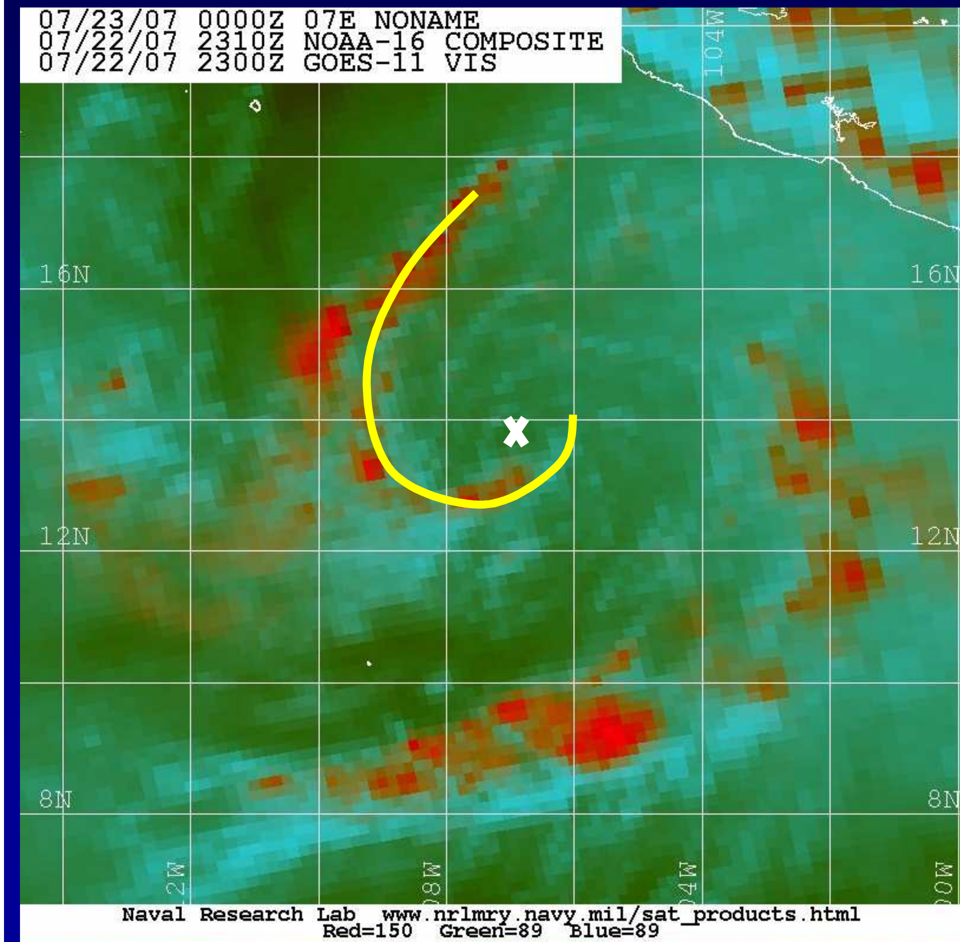


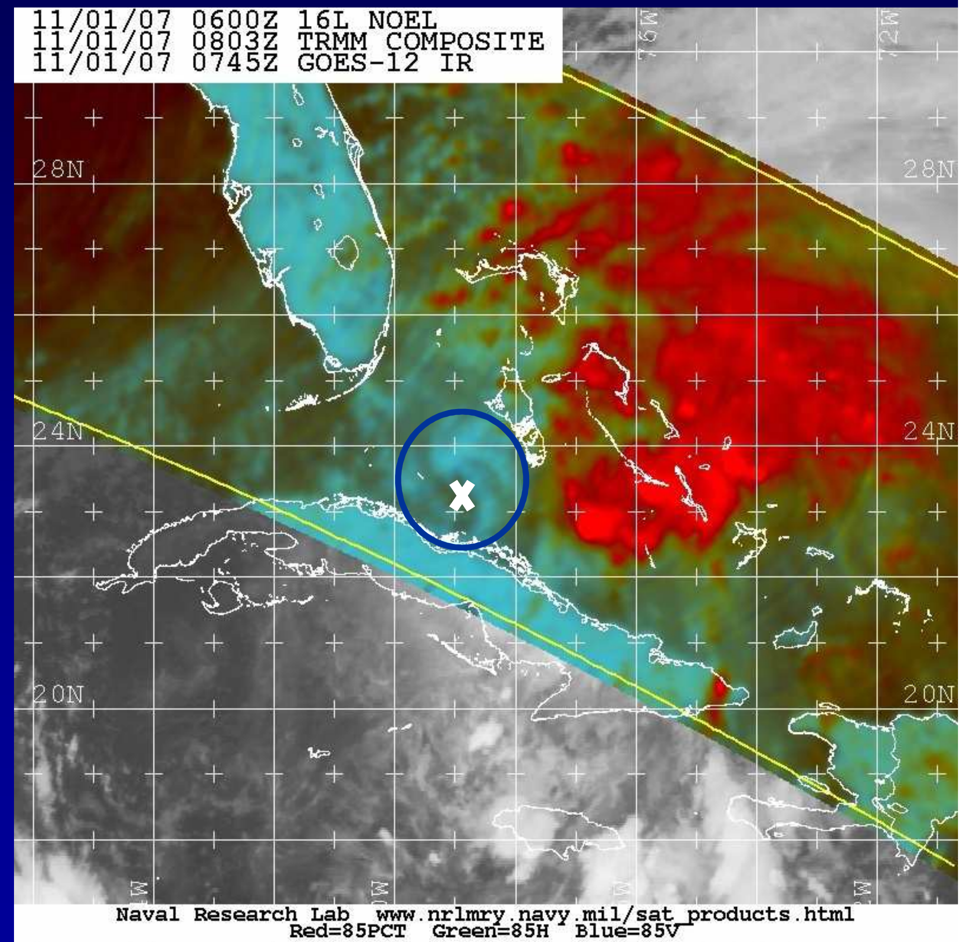


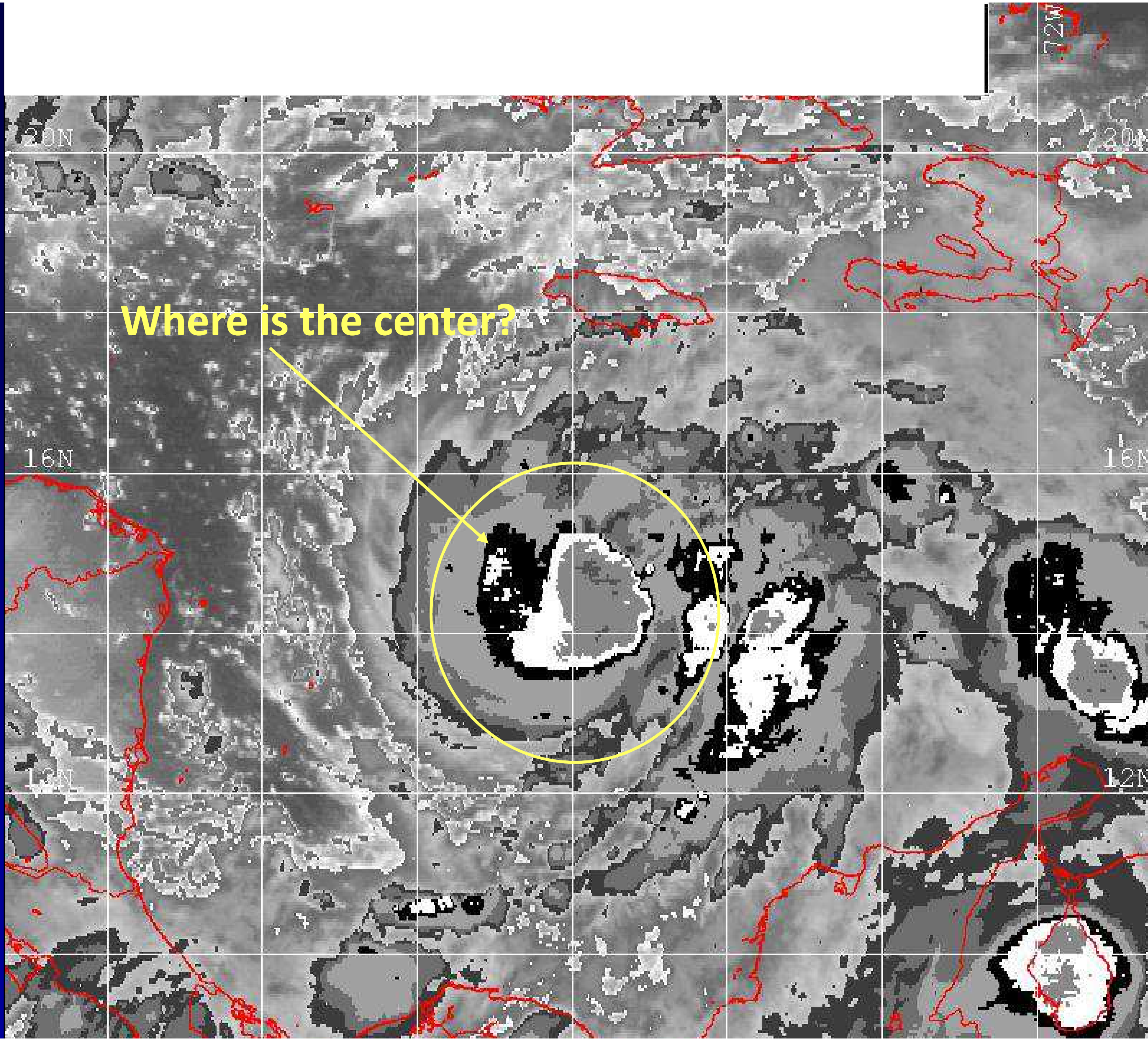
Anticipating the location of the LLCC based on vertical wind shear causing asymmetry in the deep convection pattern helps, ***BUT*** it can not always be used as an absolute as this case clearly indicates.

Positioning in Microwave Imagery

Look for low cloud curvature

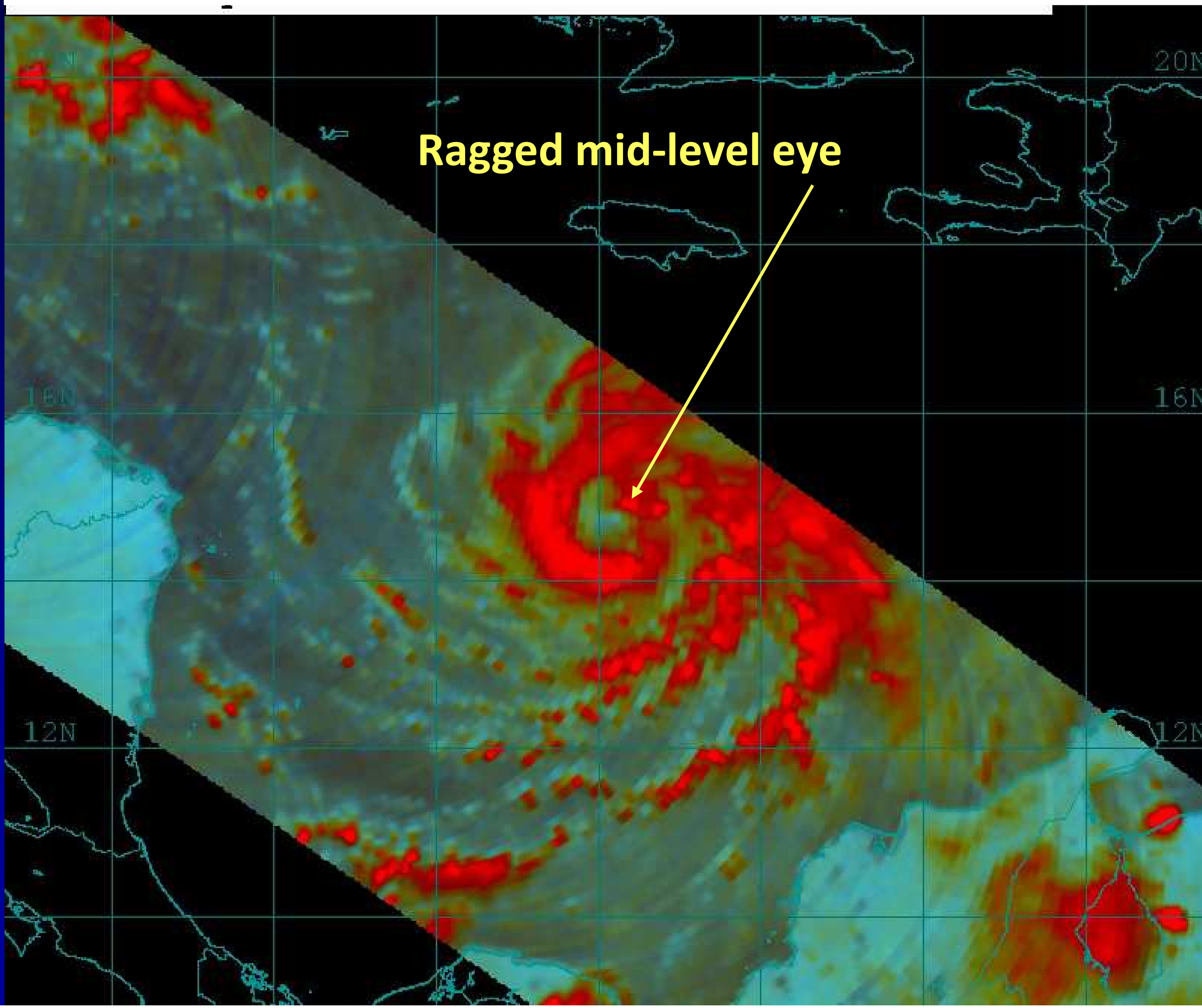




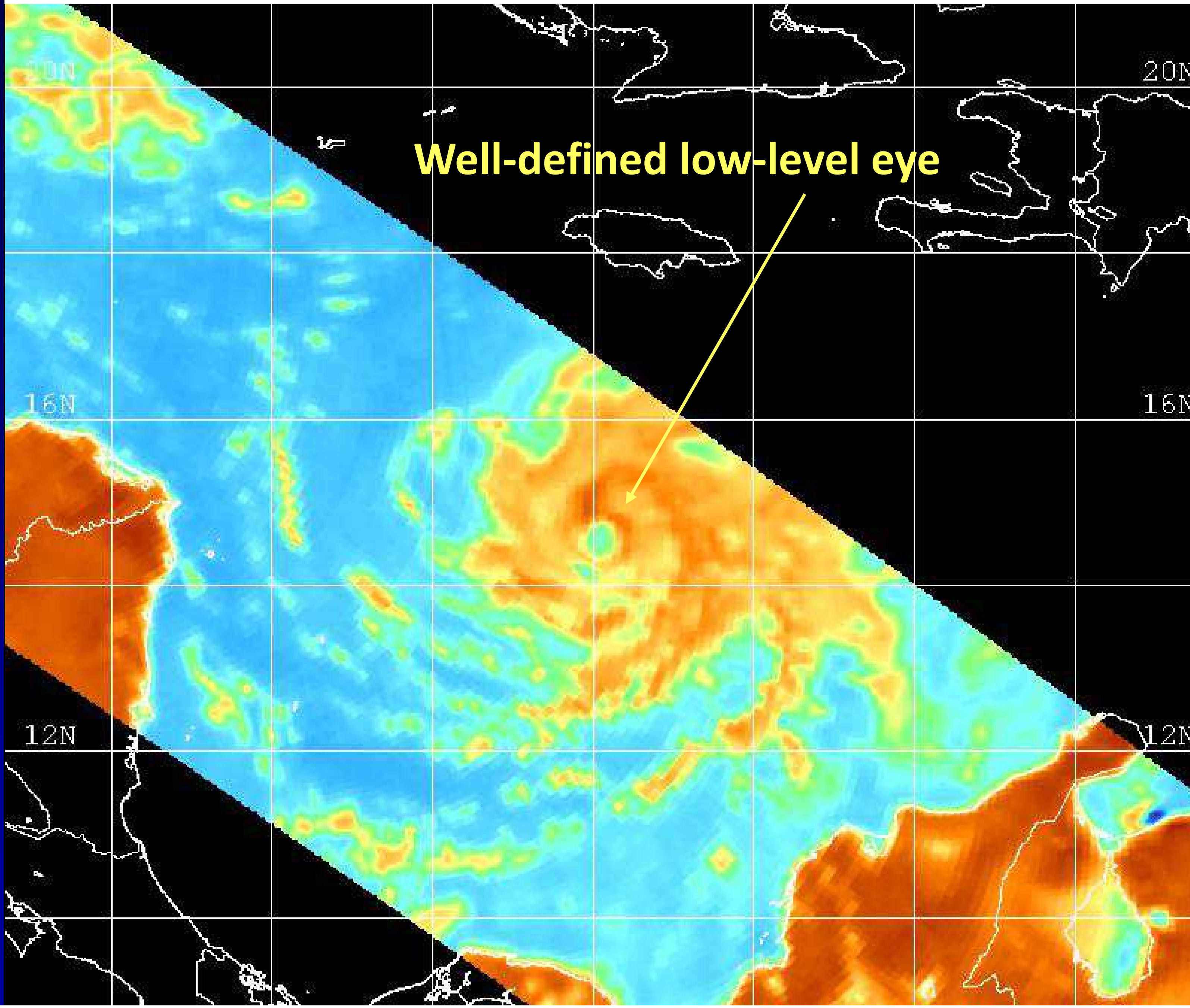


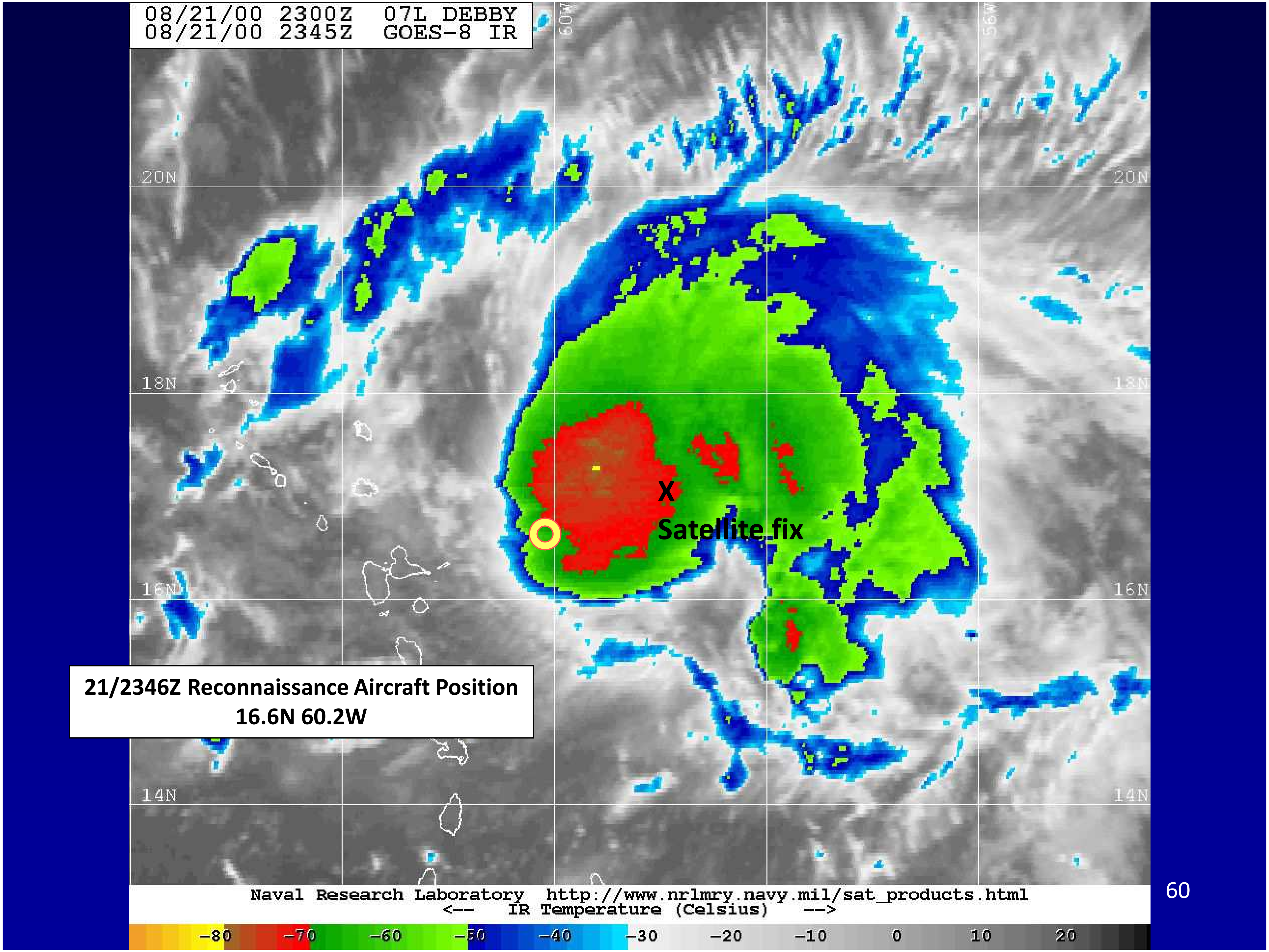
20N
20N
72W
16N
16N
12N
12N
Where is the center?

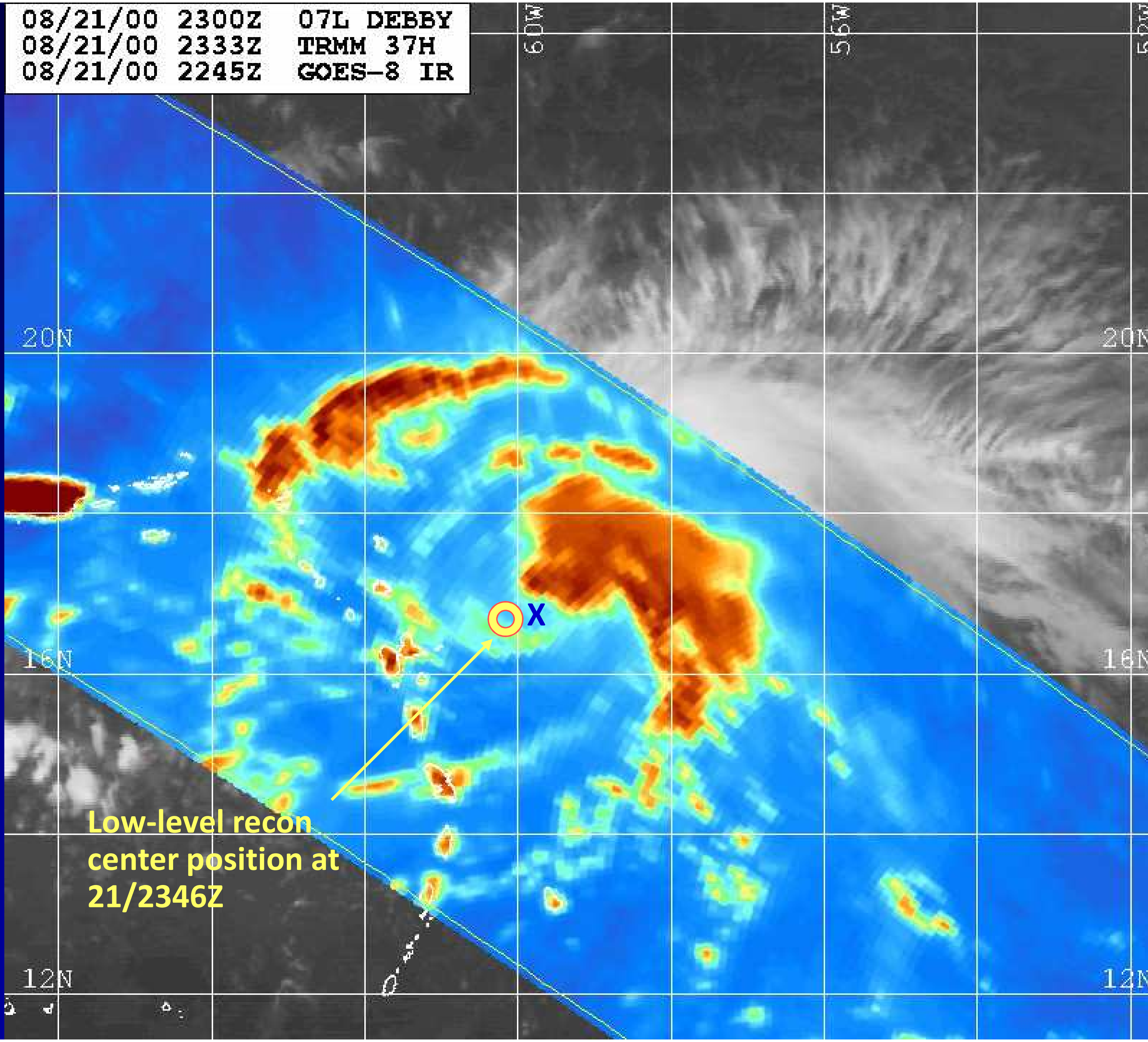
85 GHz Color-Composite Example

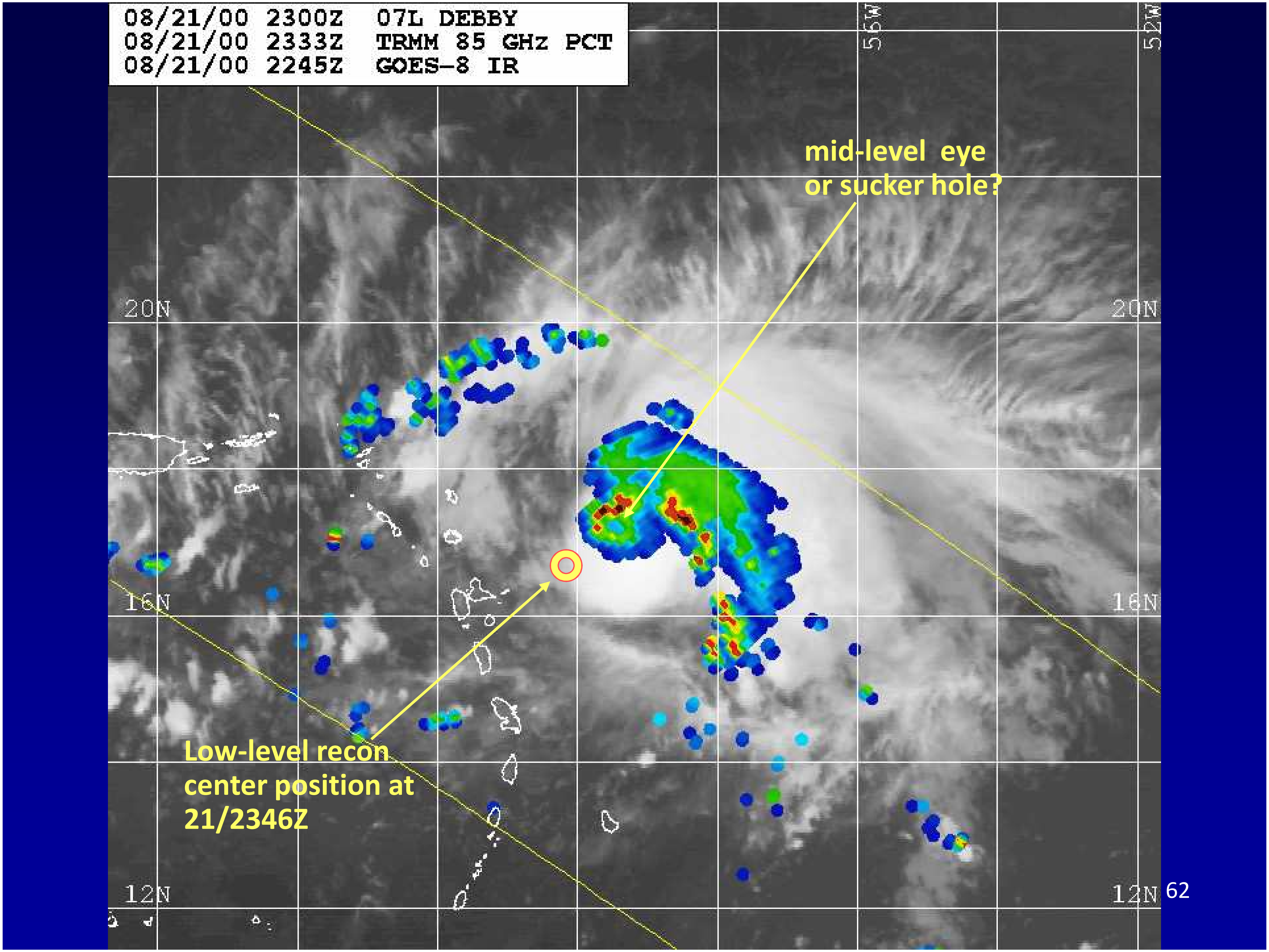


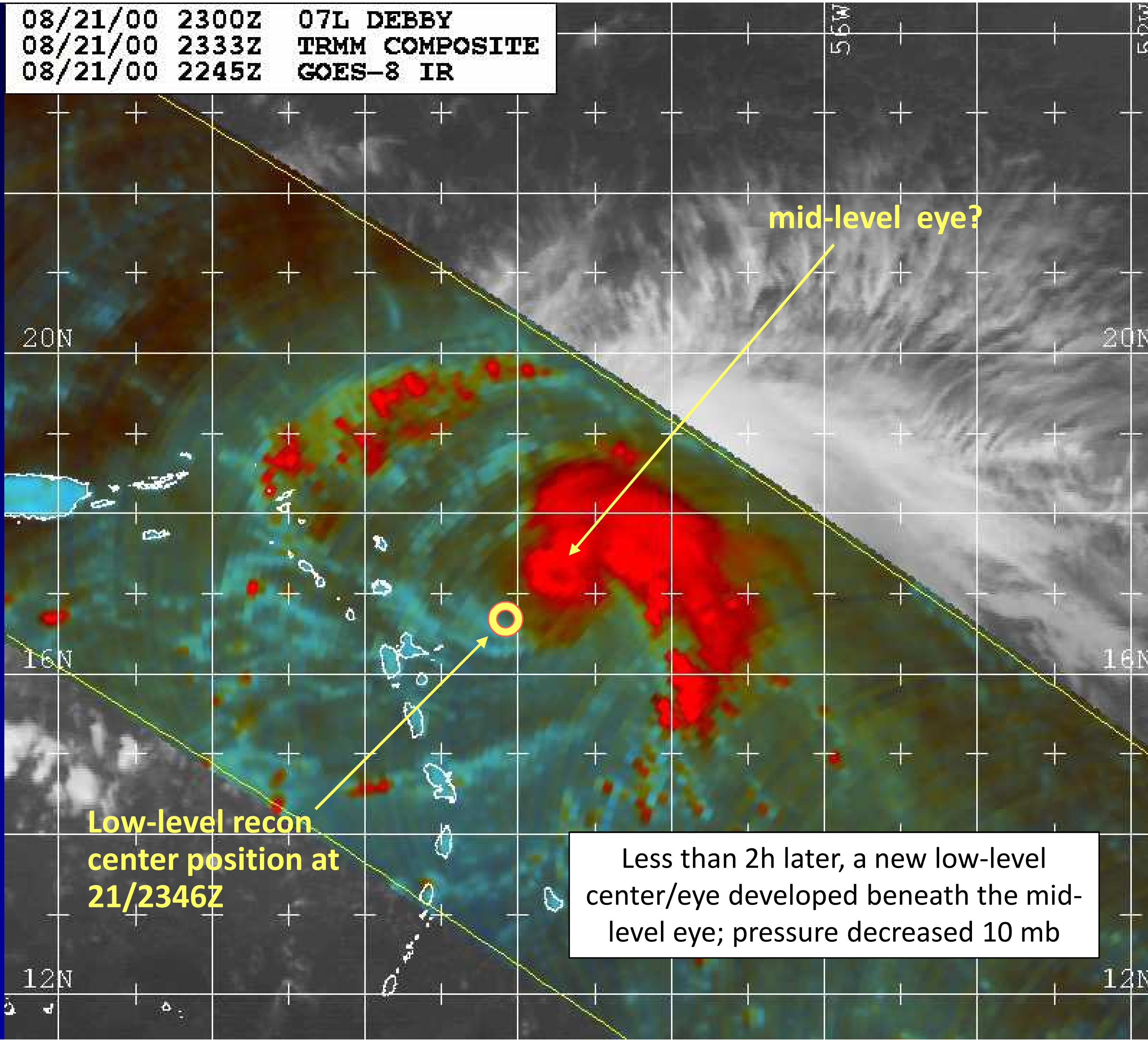
37 GHz Example




08/21/00 2300Z 07L DEBBY
08/21/00 2345Z GOES-8 IR
60W
56W
20N
18N
16N
14N
X
Satellite fix
21/2346Z Reconnaissance Aircraft Position
16.6N 60.2W
Naval Research Laboratory http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil/sat_products.html
<-- IR Temperature (Celsius) -->
-80 -70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20


08/21/00 2300Z 07L DEBBY
08/21/00 2333Z TRMM 37H
08/21/00 2245Z GOES-8 IR
60W
56W
52W
20N
20N
16N
16N
12N
12N
X
Low-level recon center position at 21/2346Z


08/21/00 2300Z 07L DEBBY
08/21/00 2333Z TRMM 85 GHz PCT
08/21/00 2245Z GOES-8 IR
56W
52W
20N
16N
12N
mid-level eye
or sucker hole?
Low-level recon
center position at
21/2346Z

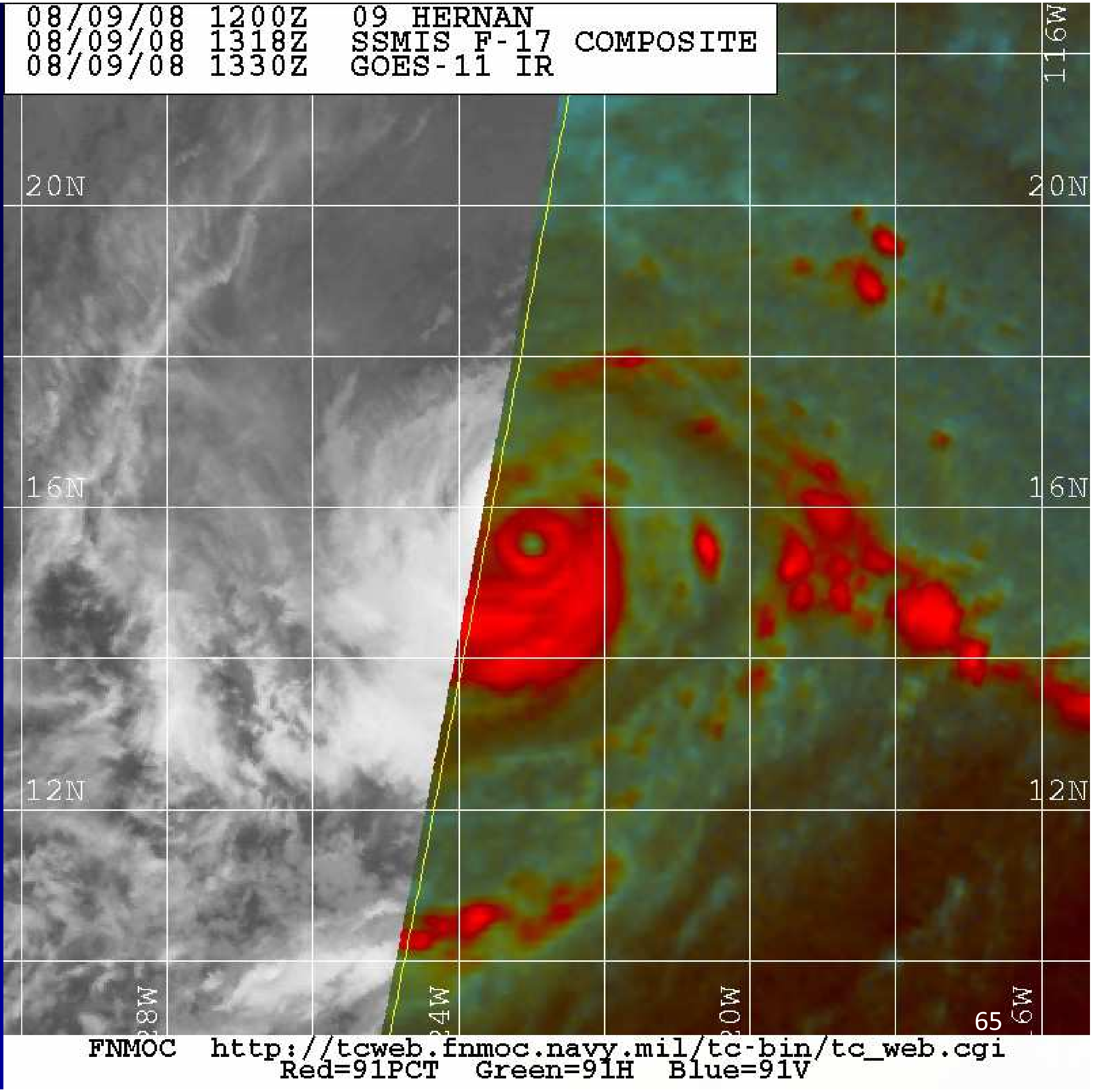

08/21/00 2300Z 07L DEBBY
08/21/00 2333Z TRMM COMPOSITE
08/21/00 2245Z GOES-8 IR
56W
52W
20N
16N
12N
mid-level eye?
Low-level recon center position at 21/2346Z
Less than 2h later, a new low-level center/eye developed beneath the mid-level eye; pressure decreased 10 mb

Expanded Use of Microwave Imagery for Tropical Cyclone Analysis

- Improve position estimates for Dvorak intensity estimates
  - Helps locate center when obscured by clouds
  - *Incorrect center location can yield incorrect intensity estimates*, especially when using embedded center or shear patterns
- Monitoring internal TC structure
  - Eye formation/dissipation
  - Eyewall replacement cycles

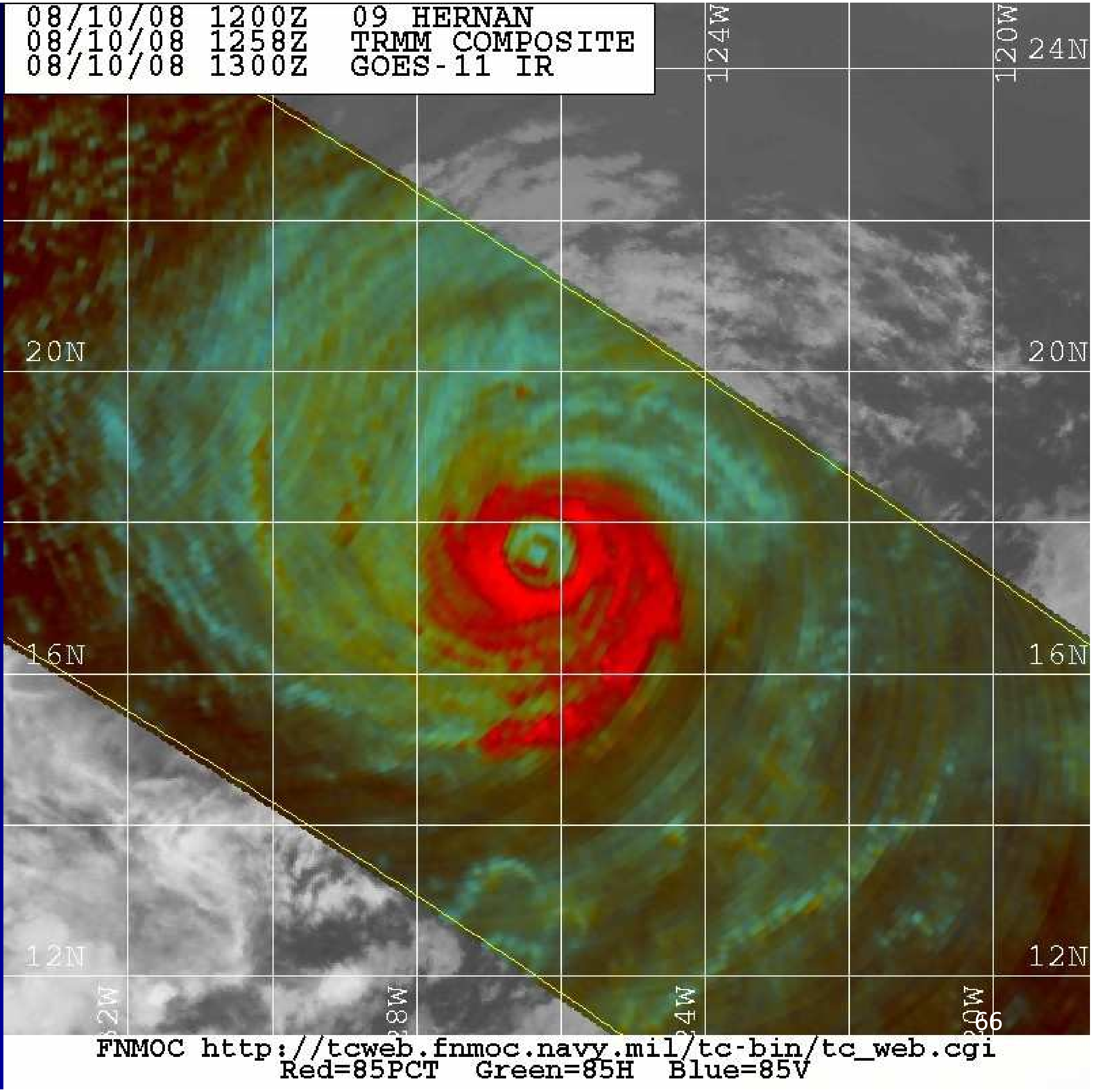
Hernan near peak intensity

9 Aug 2008

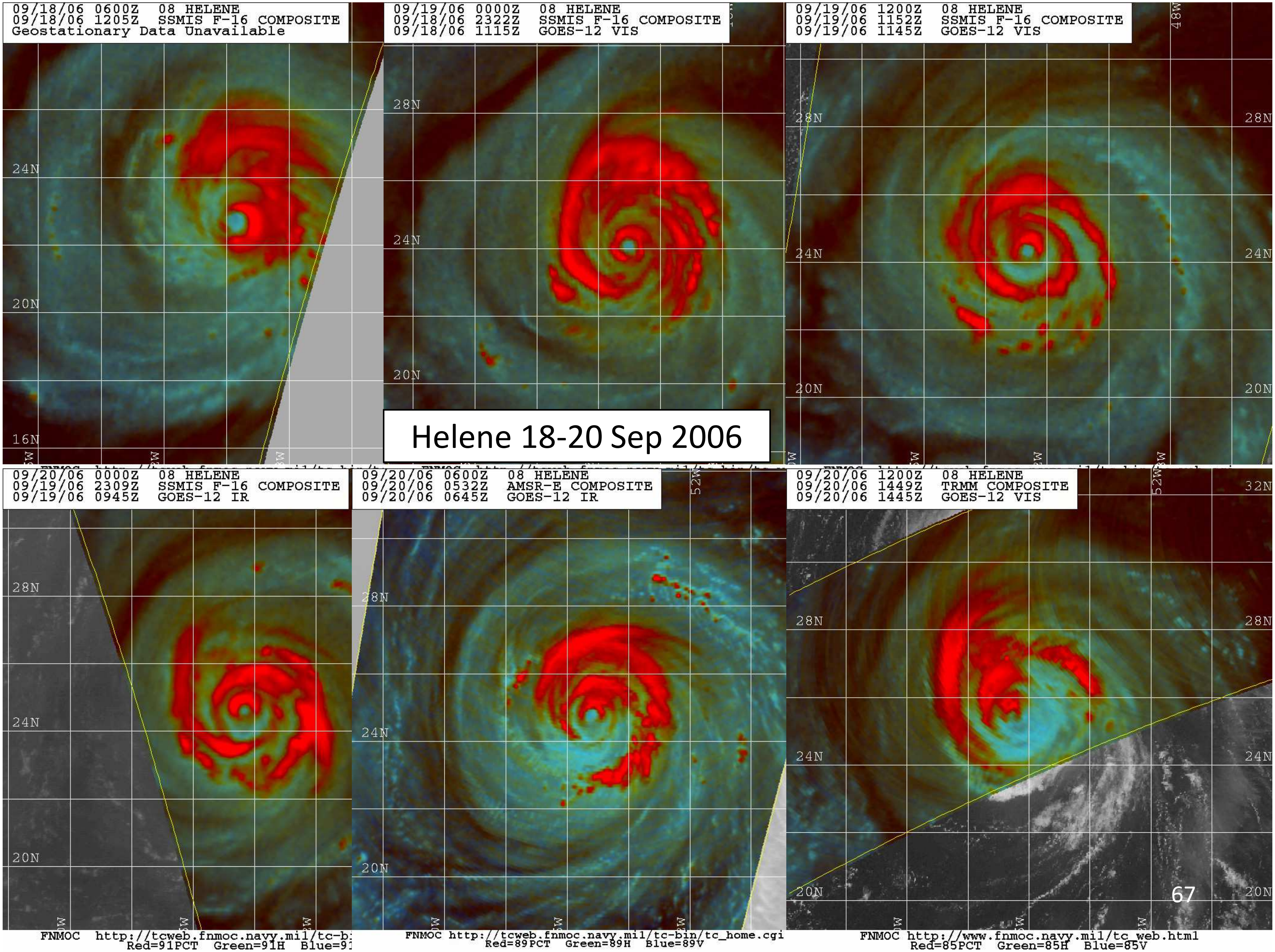


Hernan Eyewall Replacement Cycle 24 h later

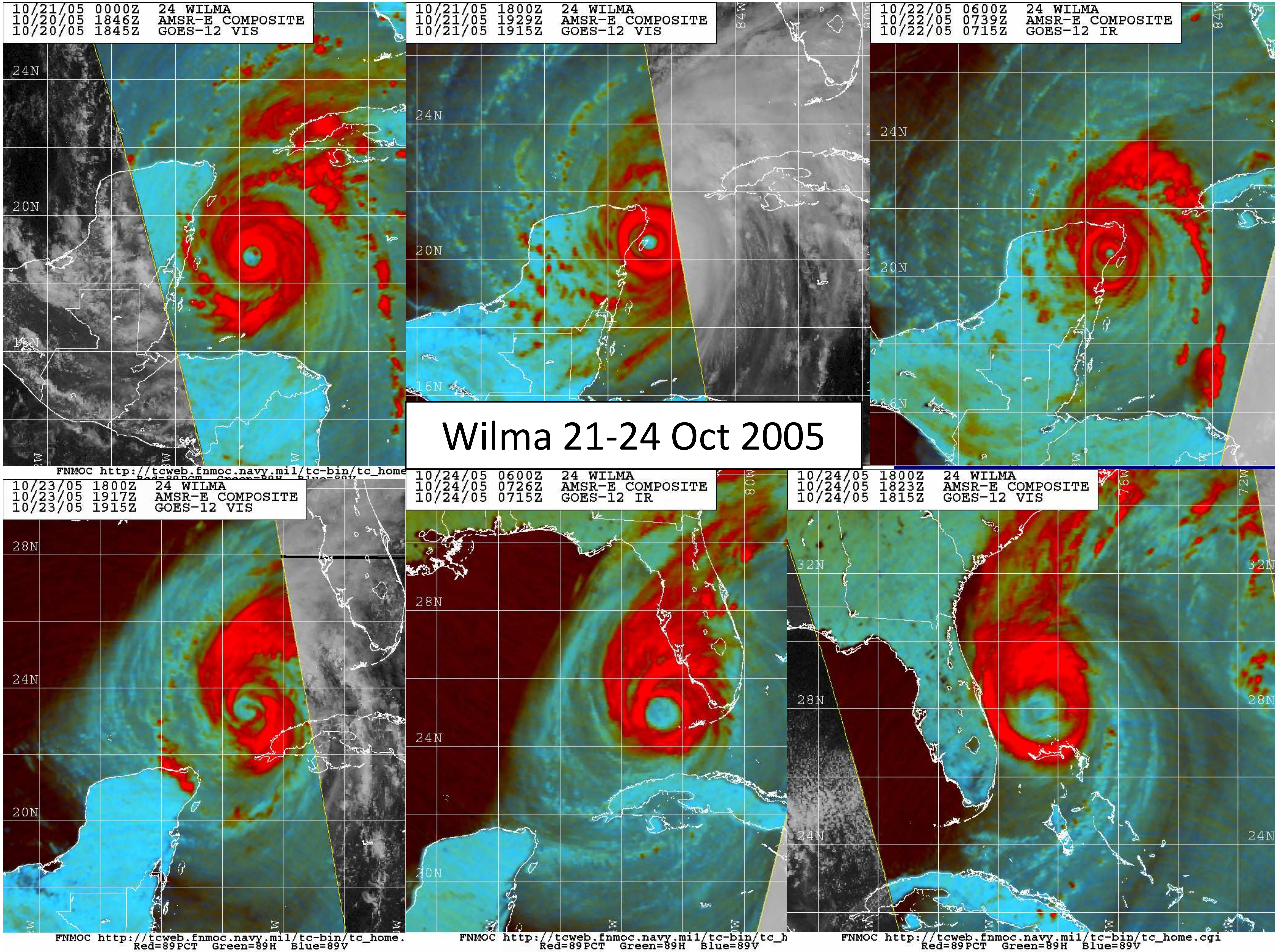
10 Aug 2008



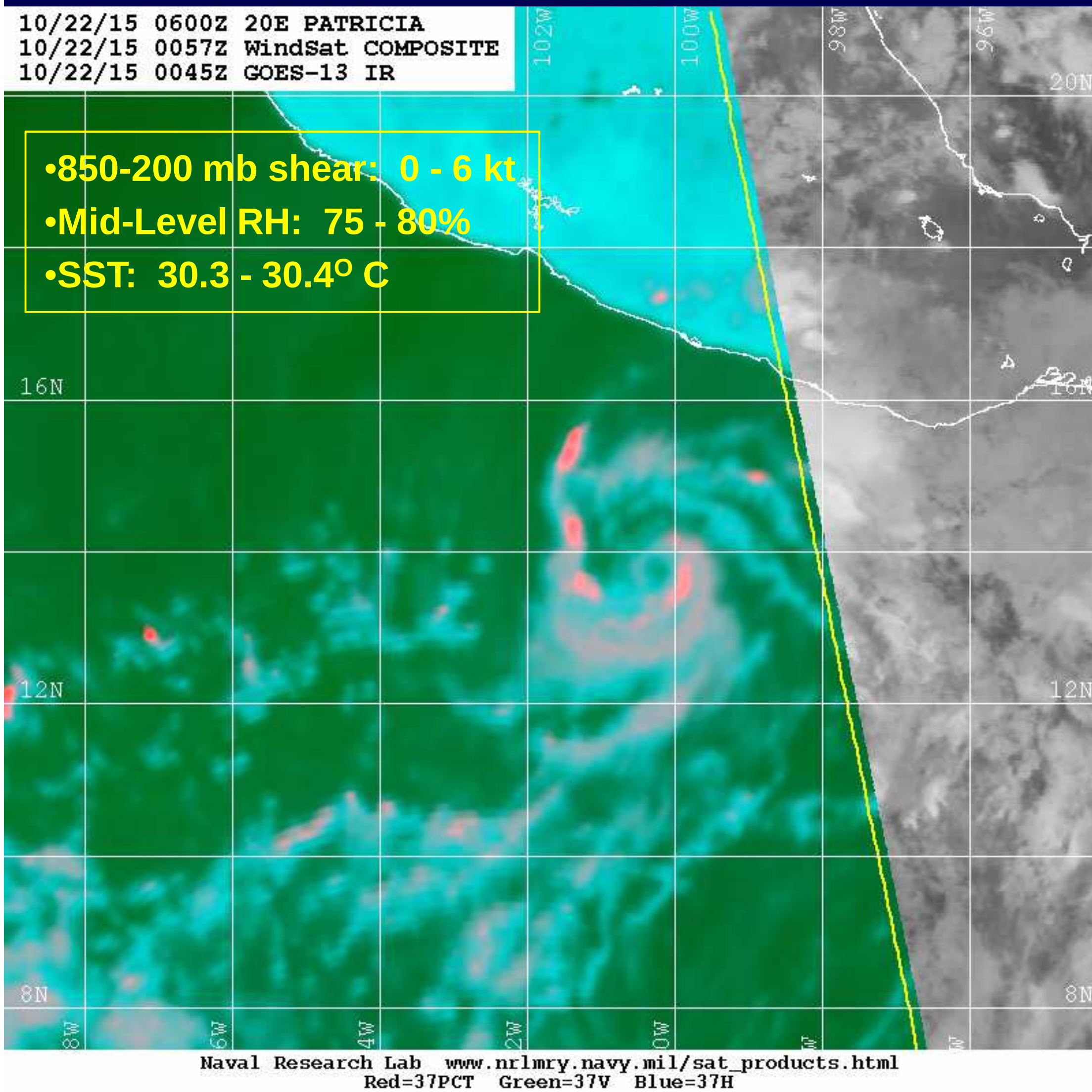
Helene 18-20 Sep 2006



Wilma 21-24 Oct 2005

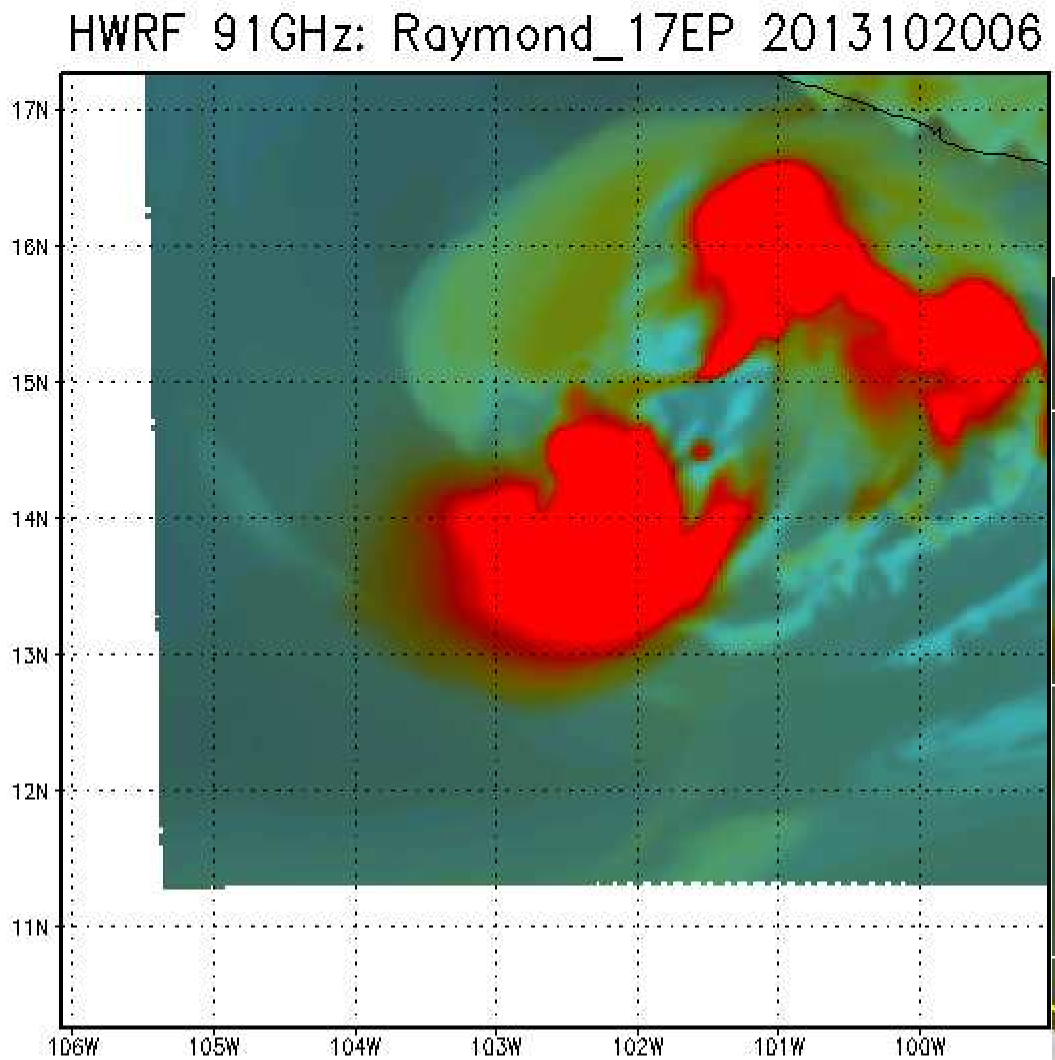


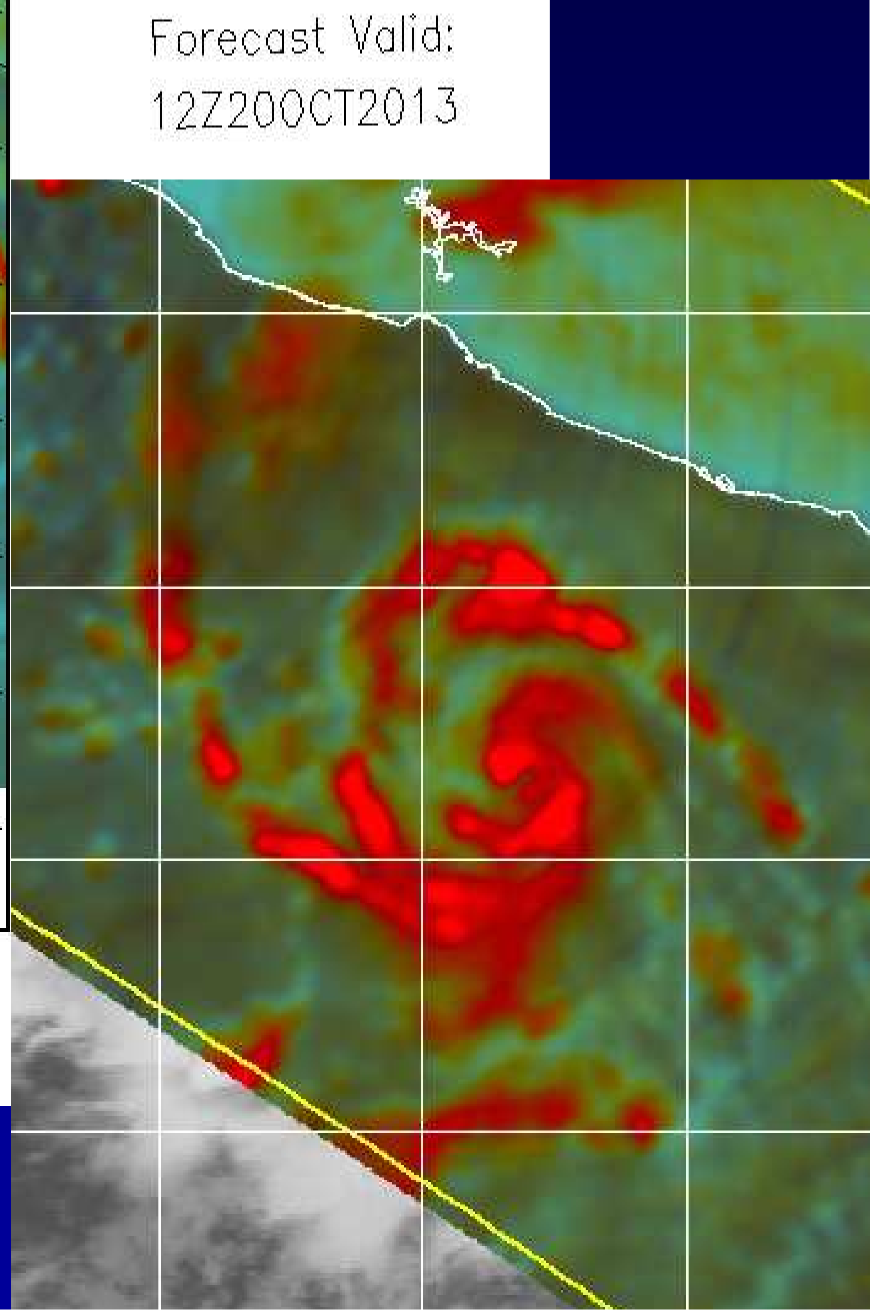
Precursor Structure Before Rapid Intensification



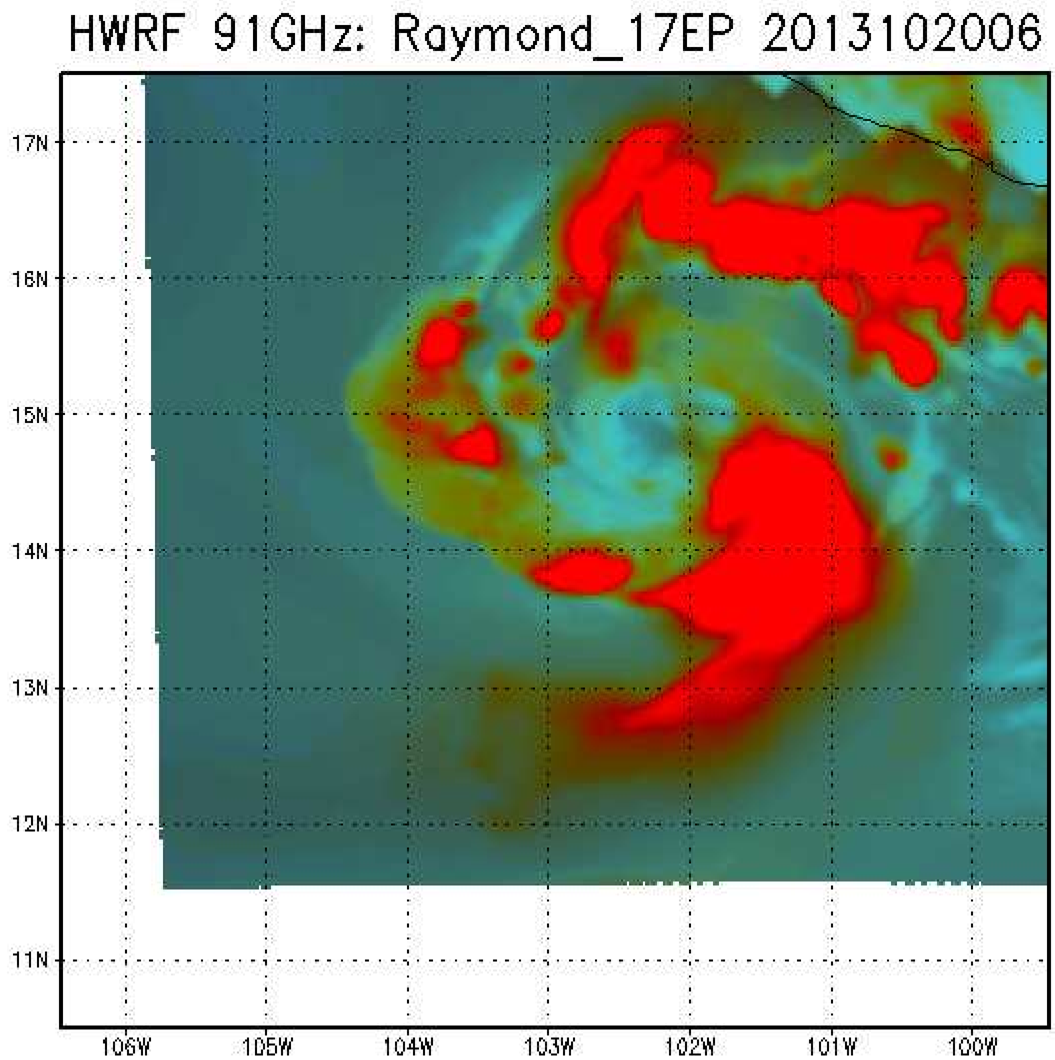
- A closed low-level ring of convection in 37-GHz imagery can be a precursor signal to rapid intensification *IF* other environmental factors (e.g., vertical wind shear) are favorable
- In the case shown here, Patricia strengthened an incredible 90 kt from 60 kt to 150 kt in only 24 hours!

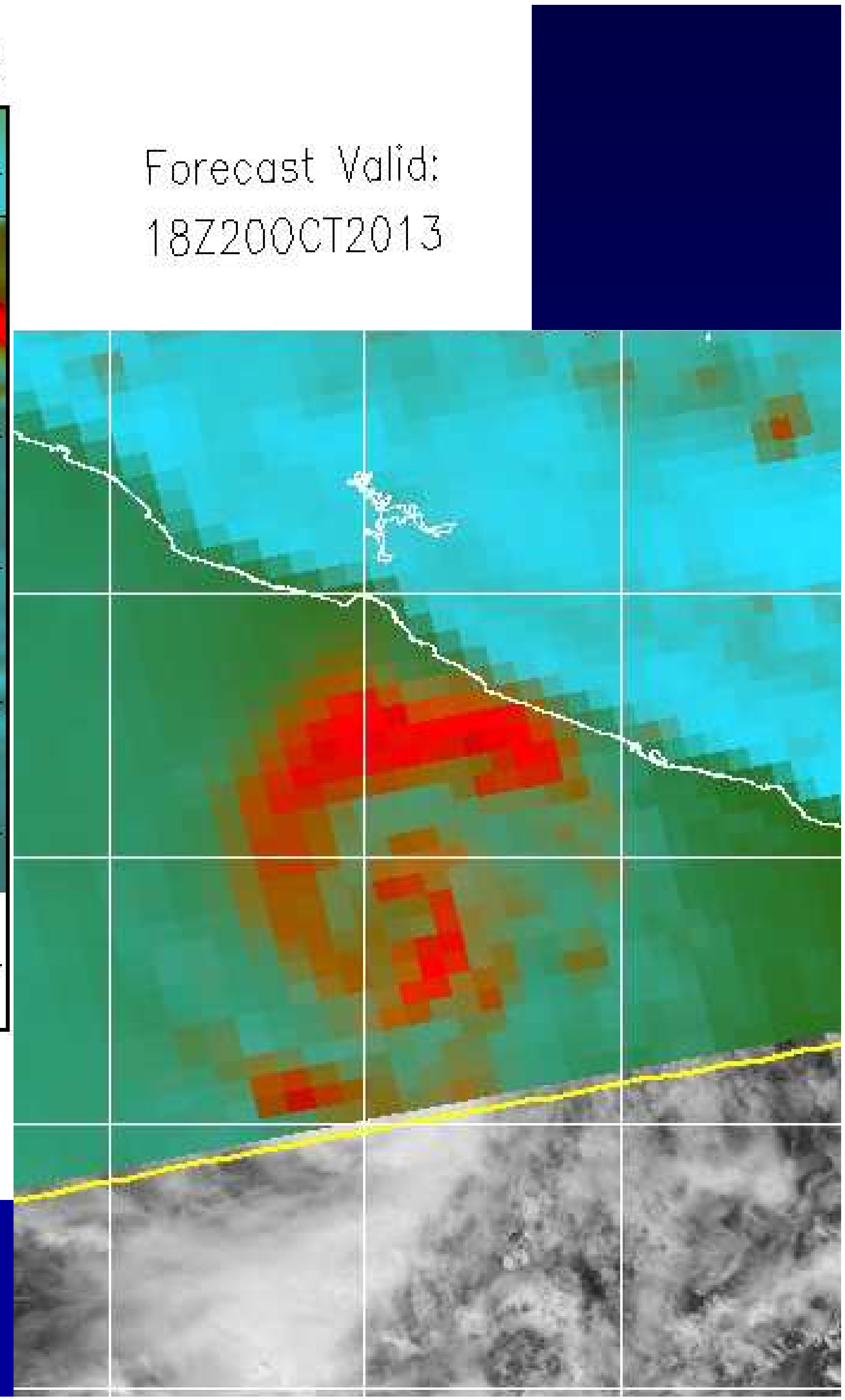
Simulated Microwave Imagery from HWRF Model Output



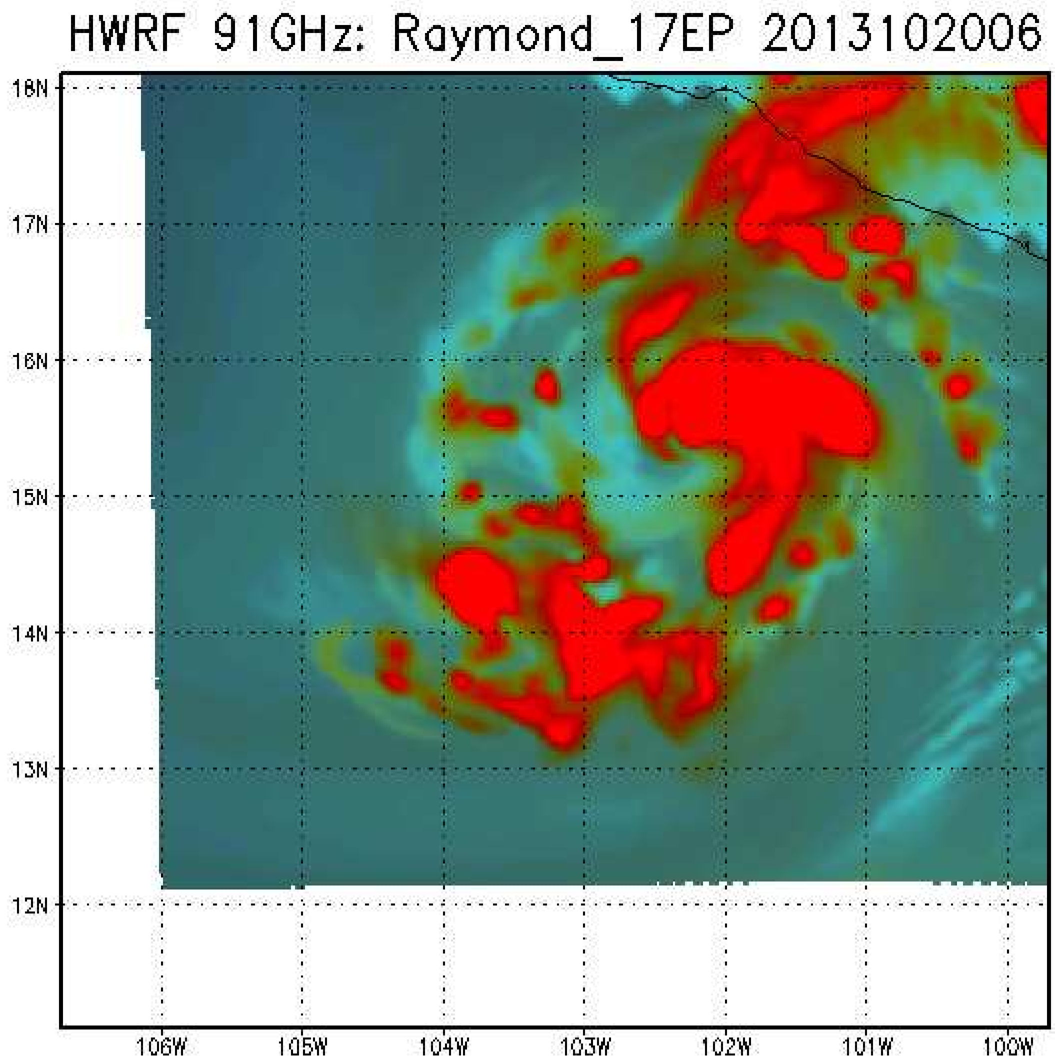


Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)

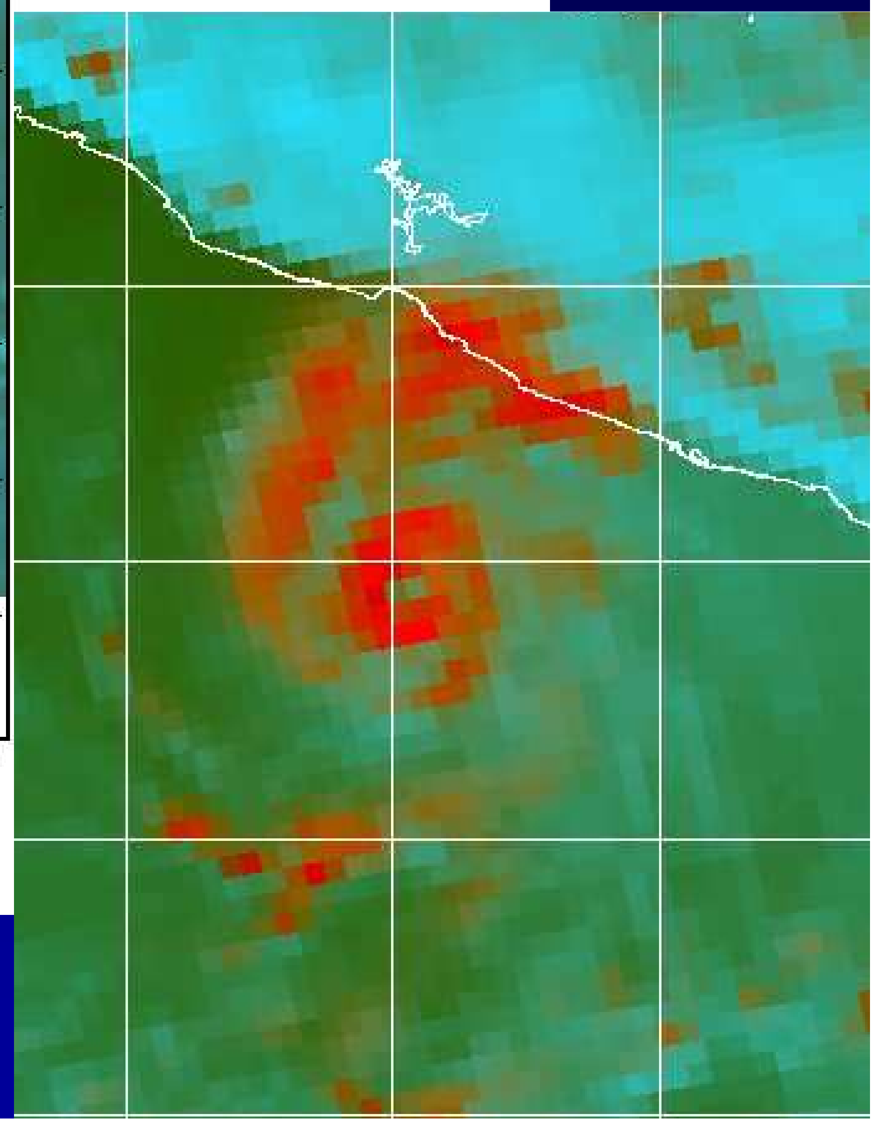




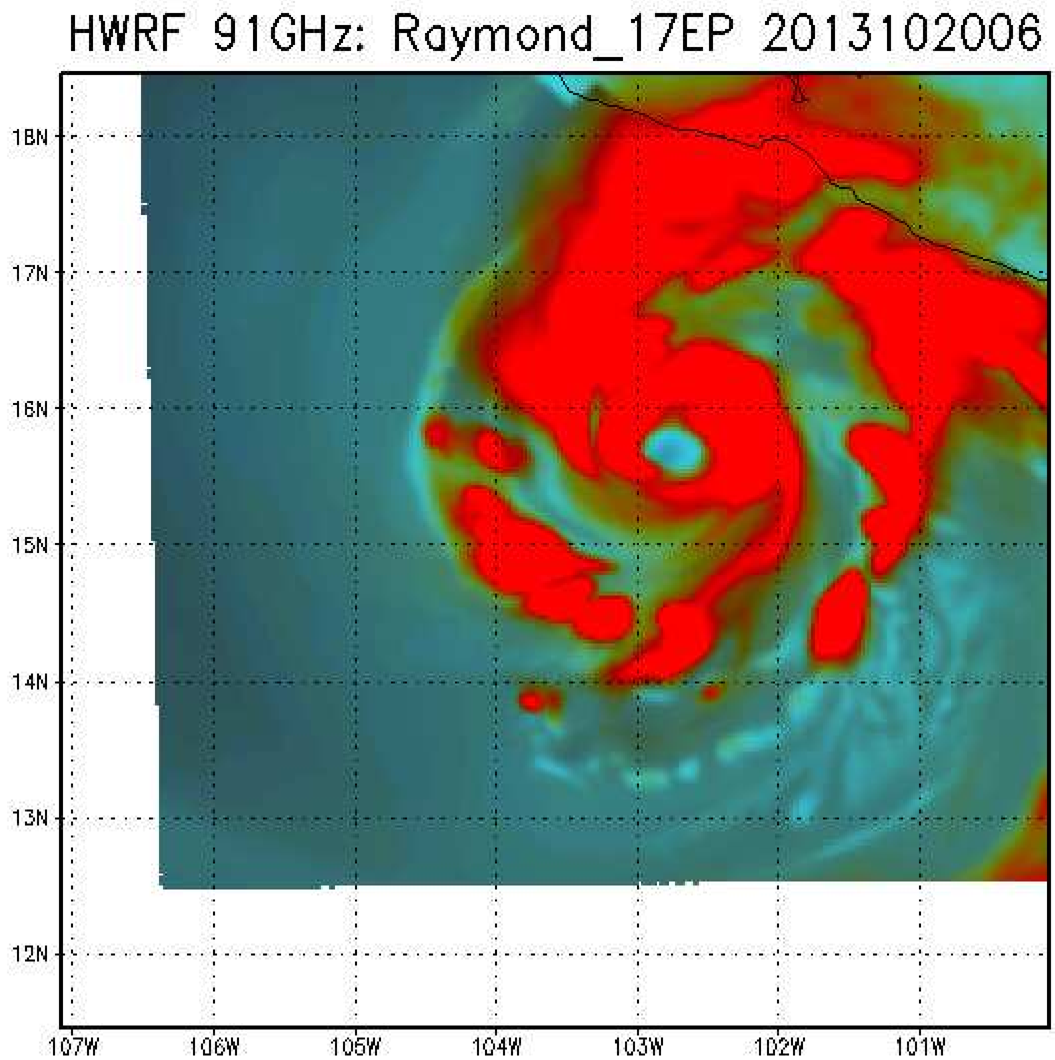
Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)



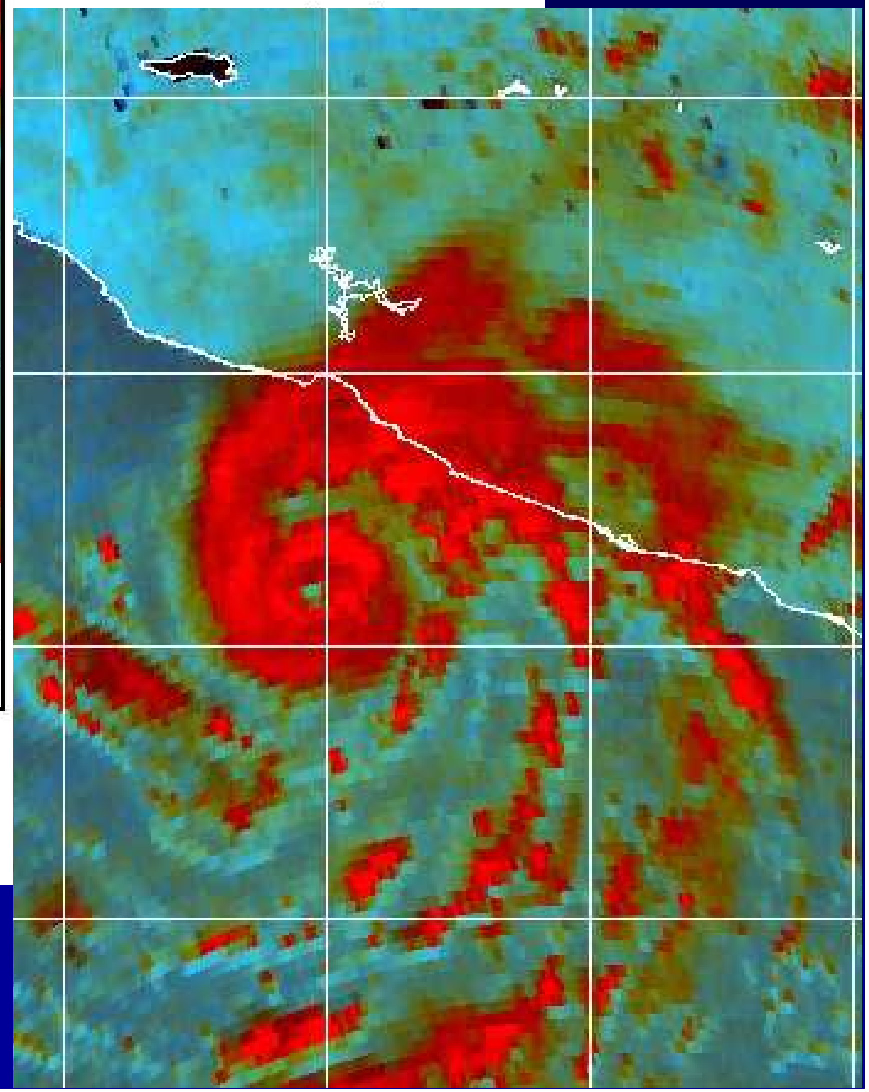
Forecast Valid:
00Z21OCT2013



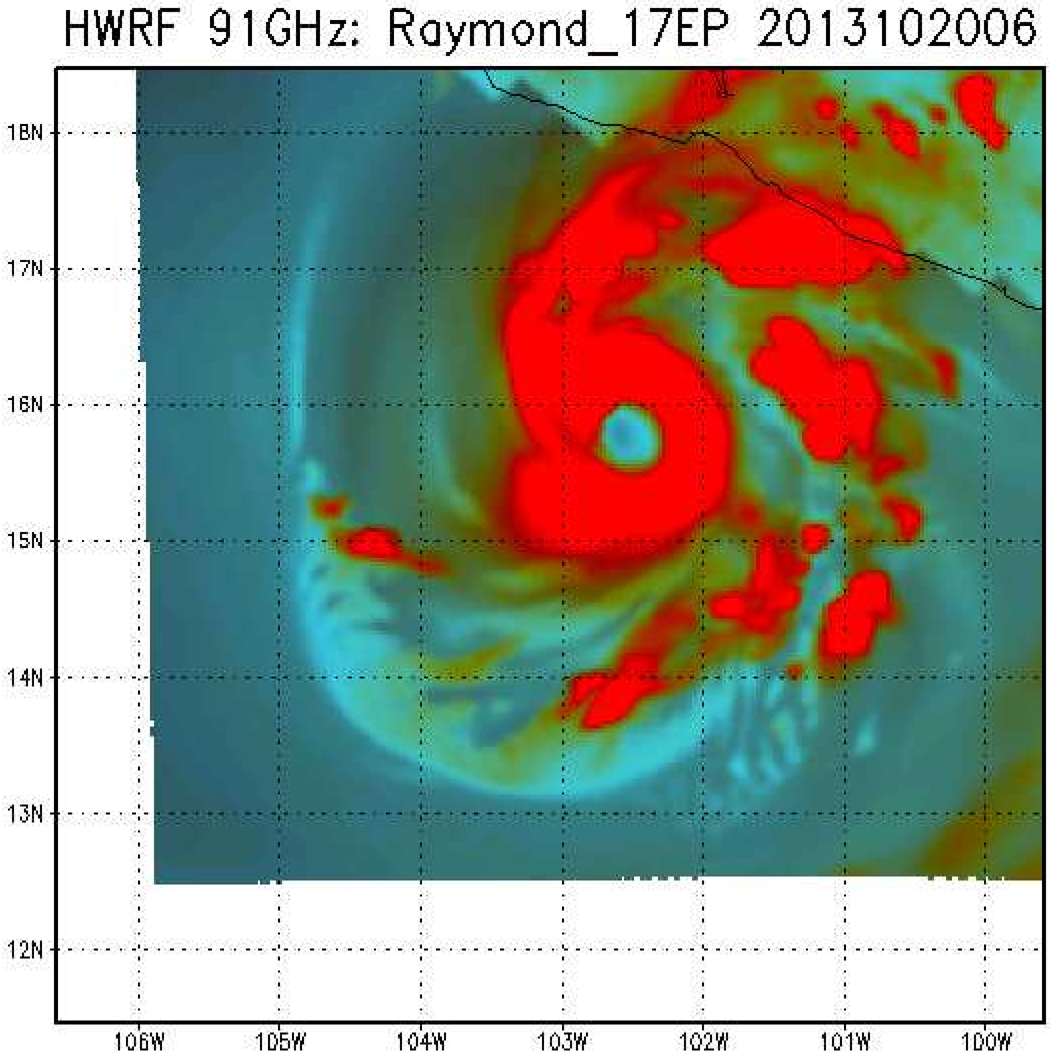
Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)

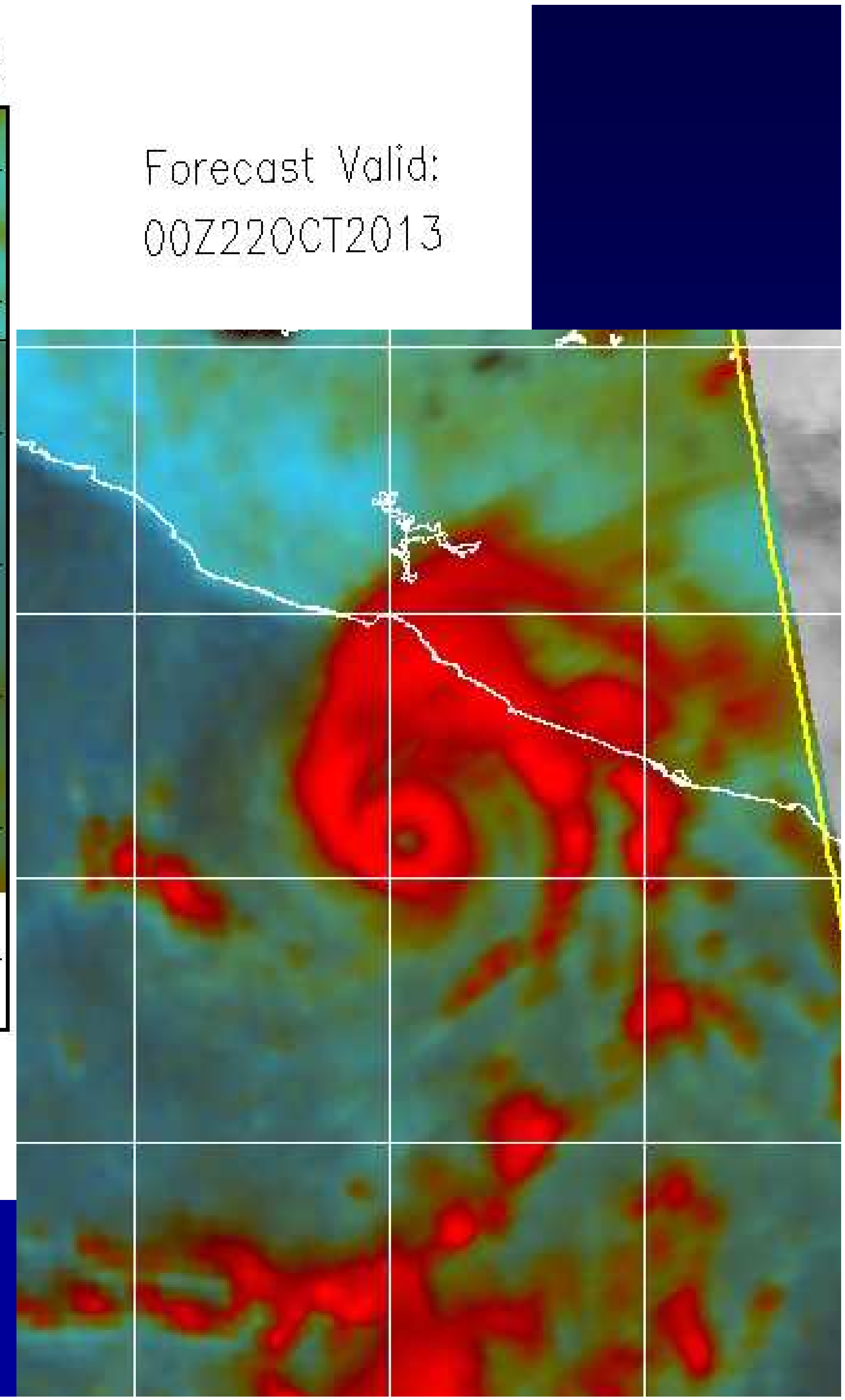


Forecast Valid:
18Z21OCT2013

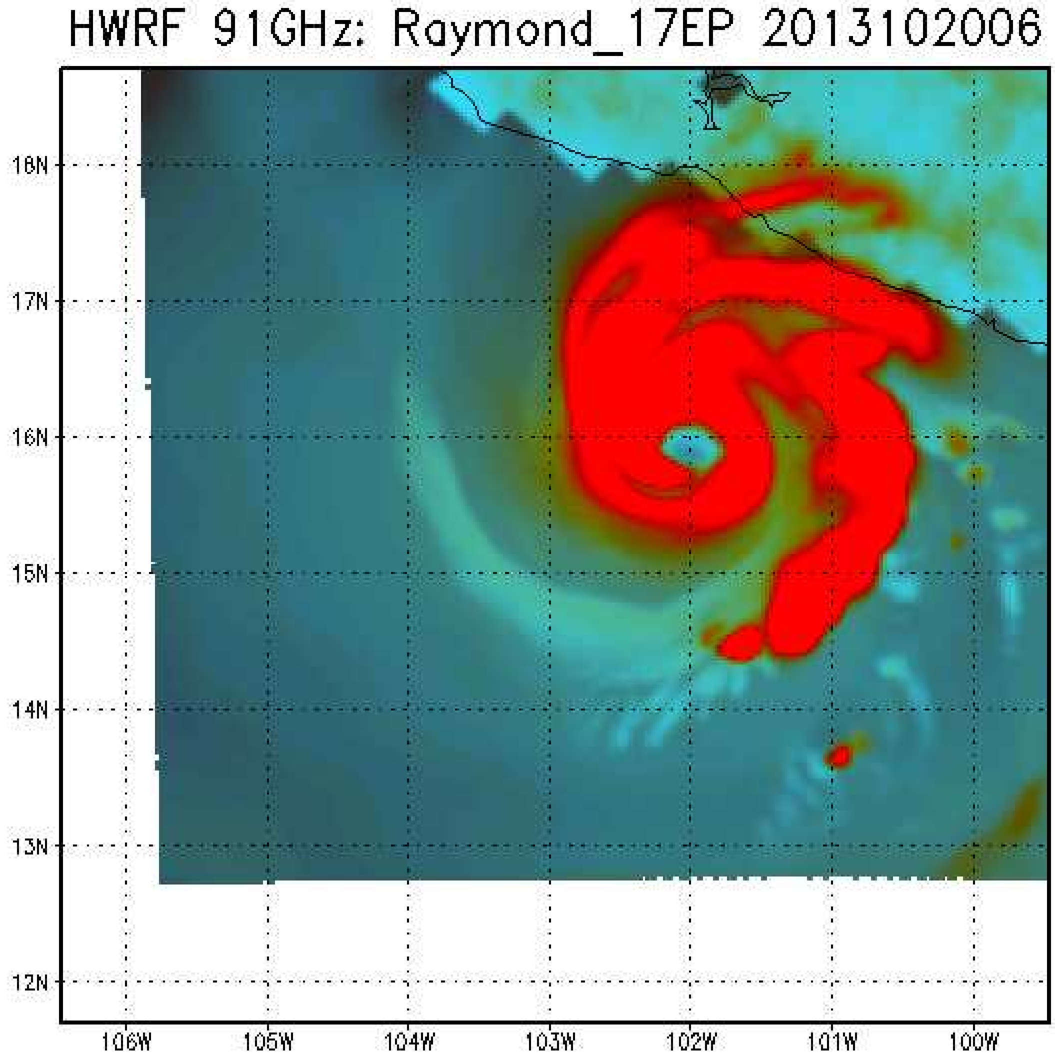


Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)

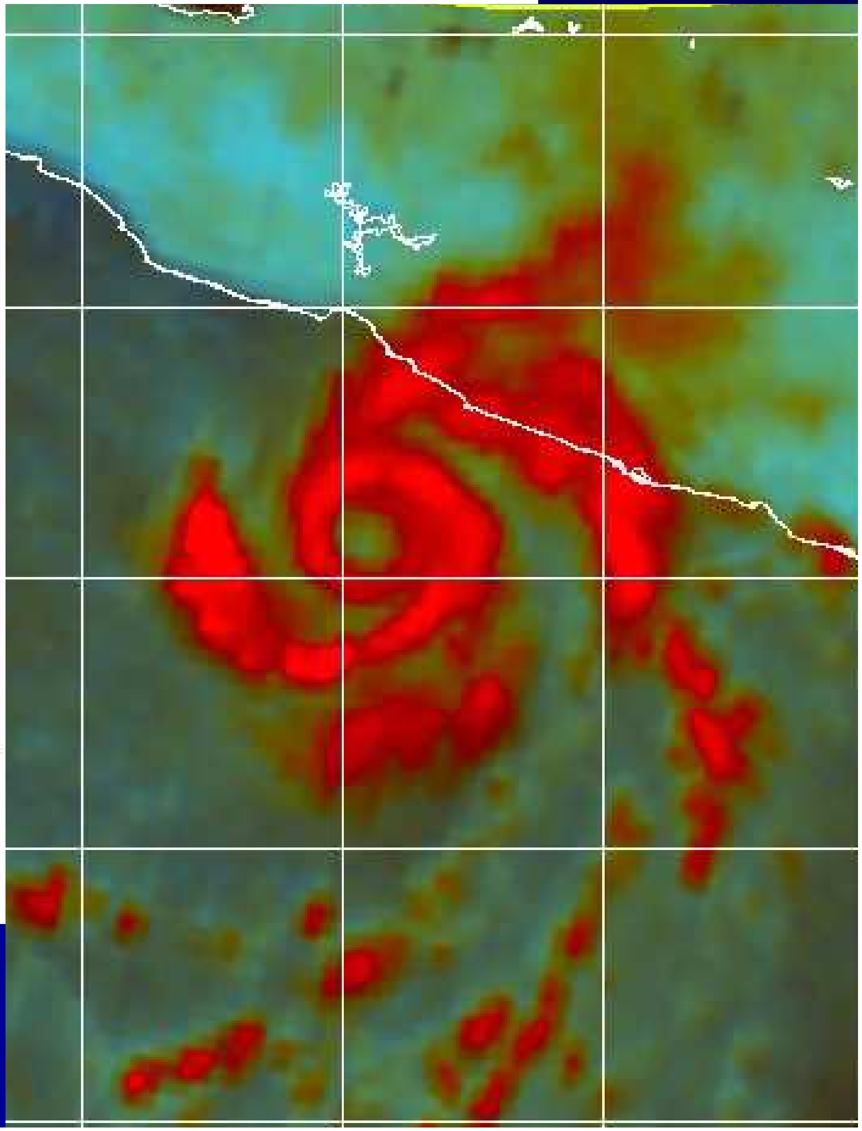




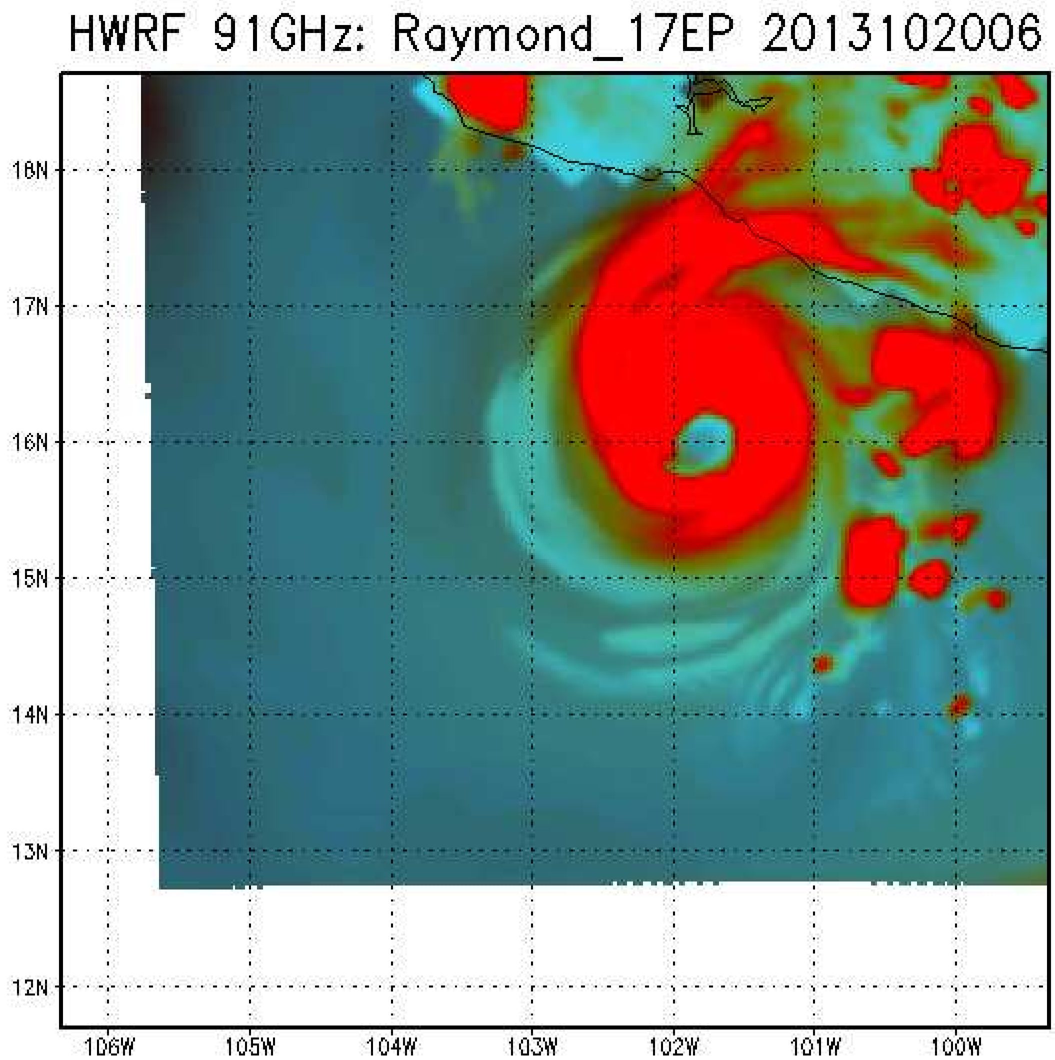
Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)



Forecast Valid:
18Z22OCT2013



Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)



Forecast Valid:
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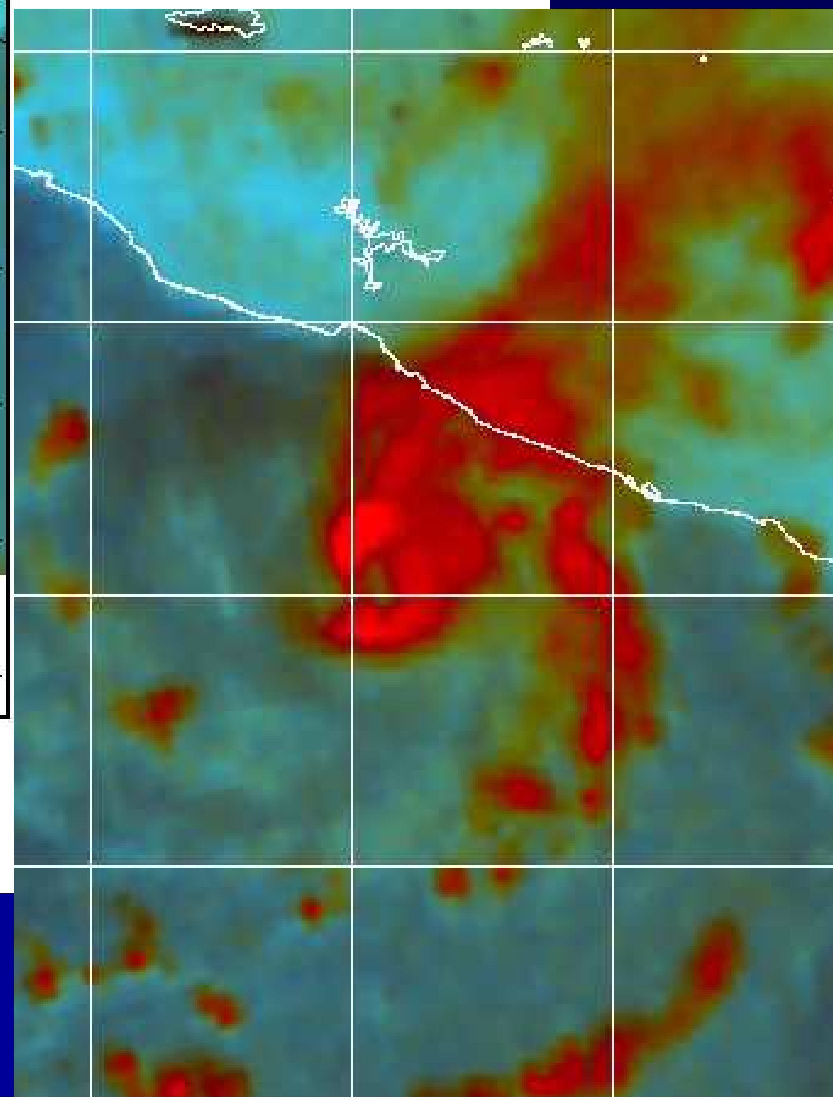
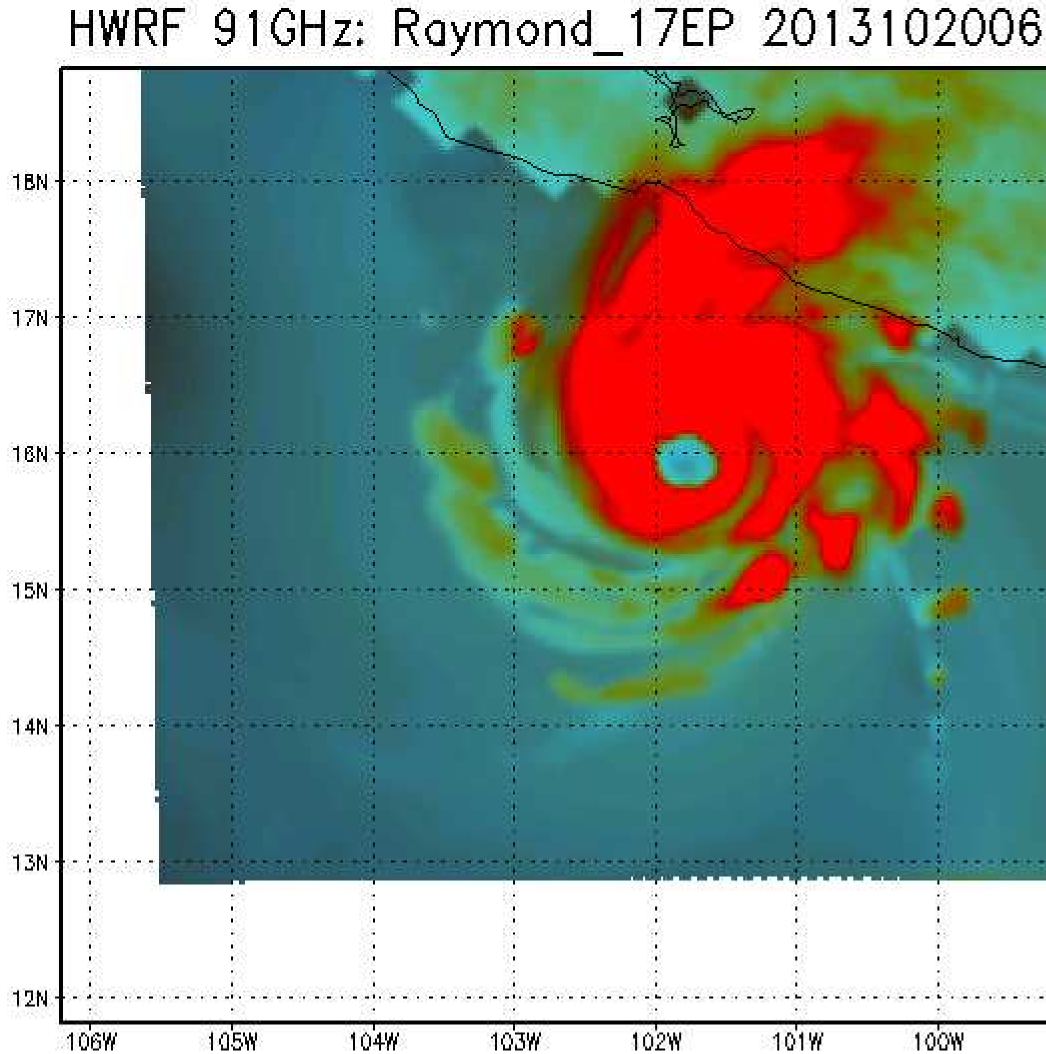
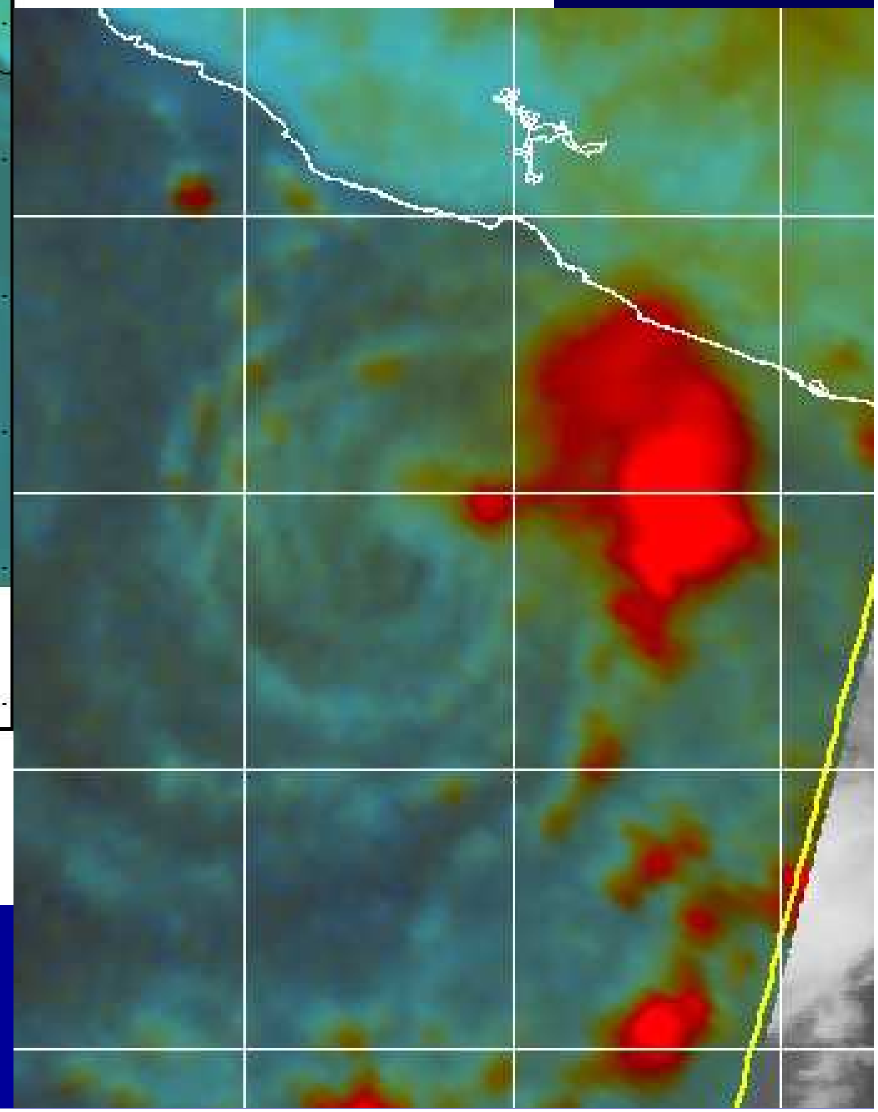


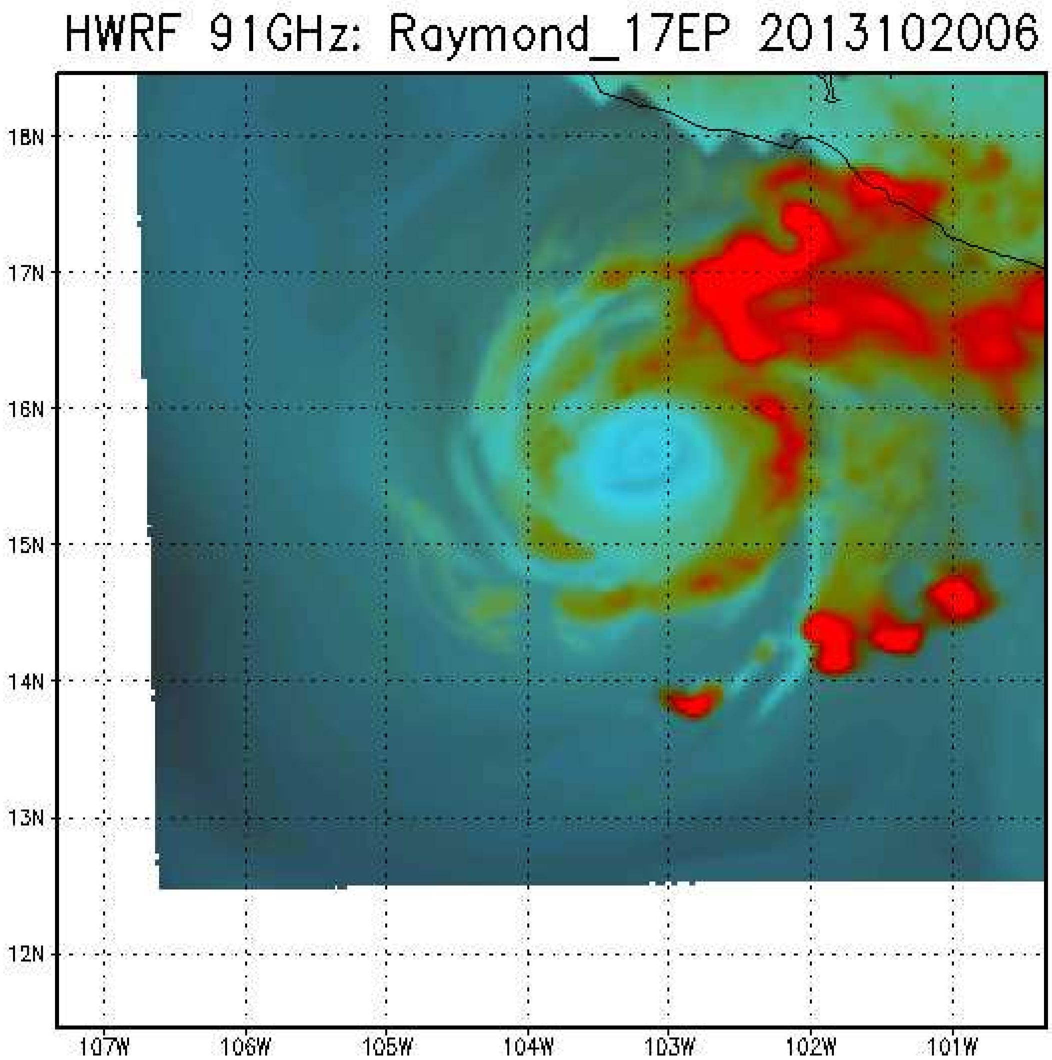
Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)



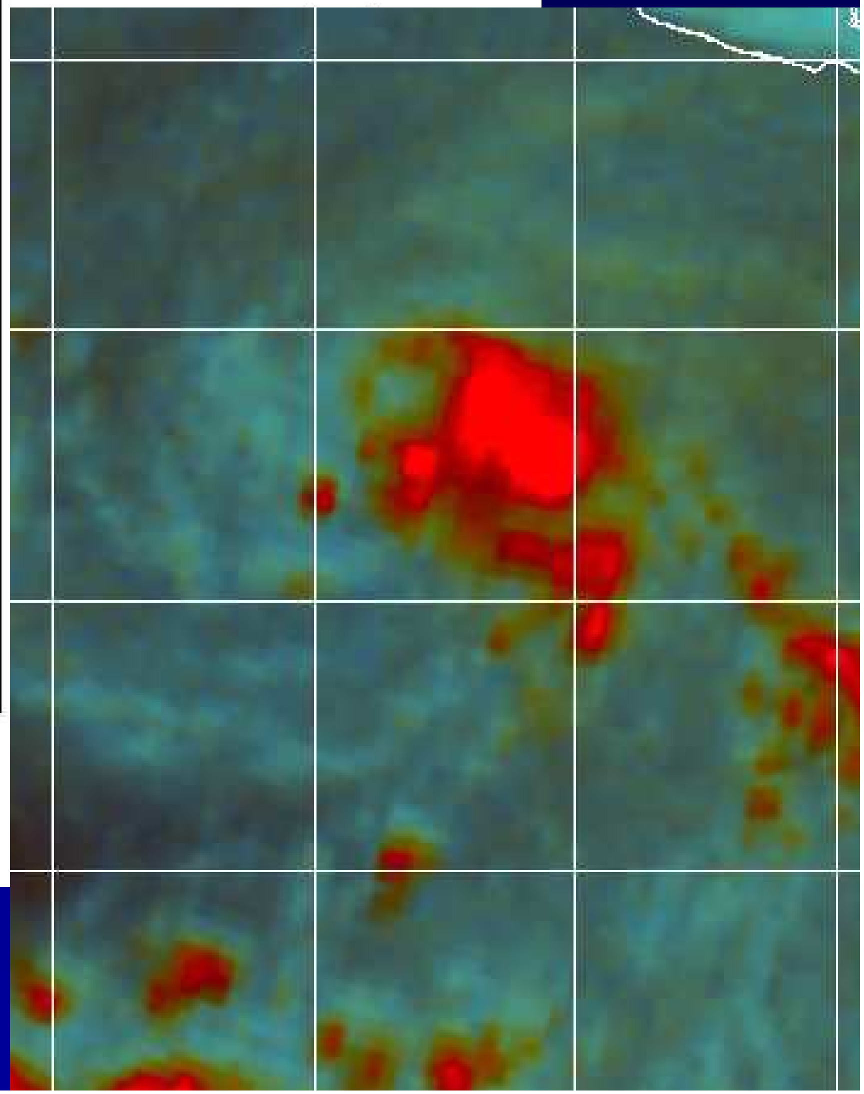
Forecast Valid:
12Z23OCT2013



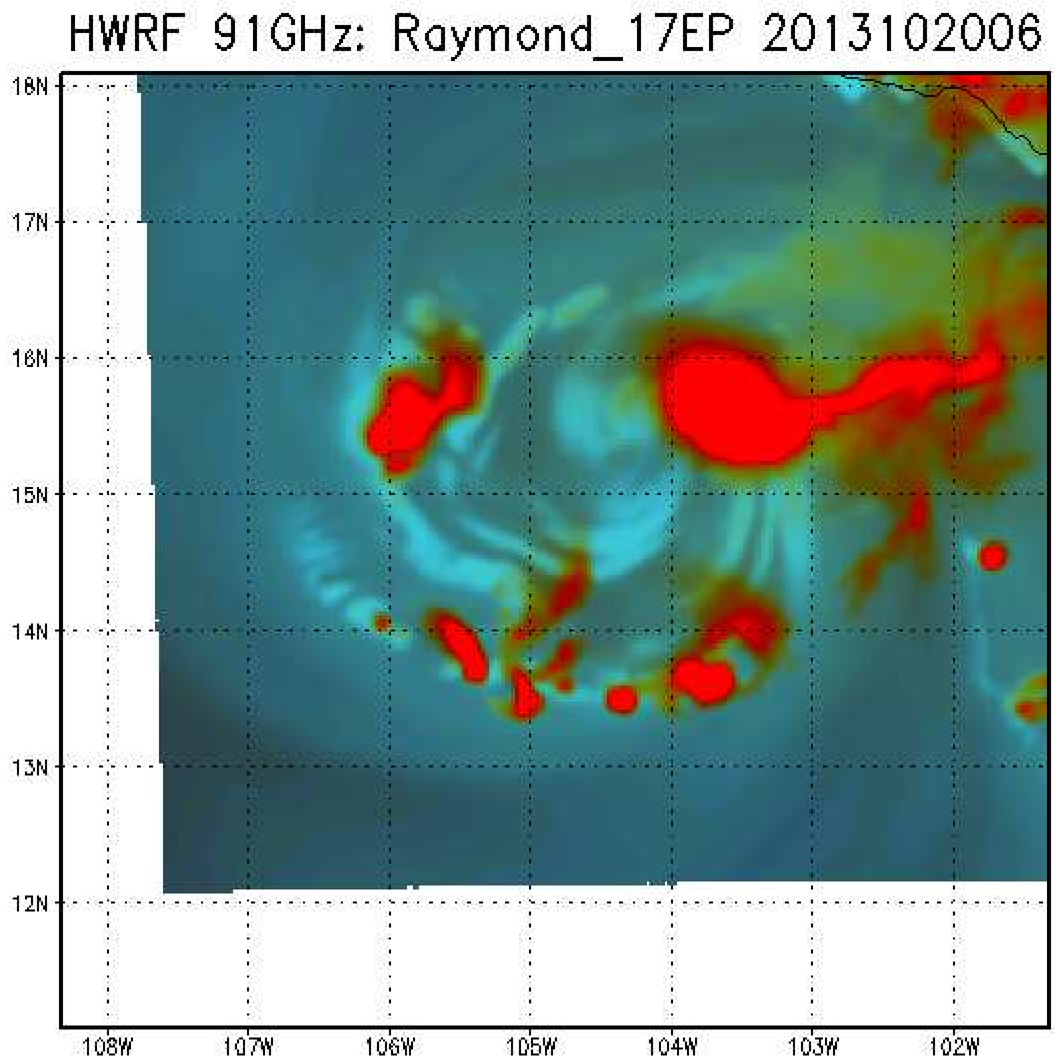
Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)

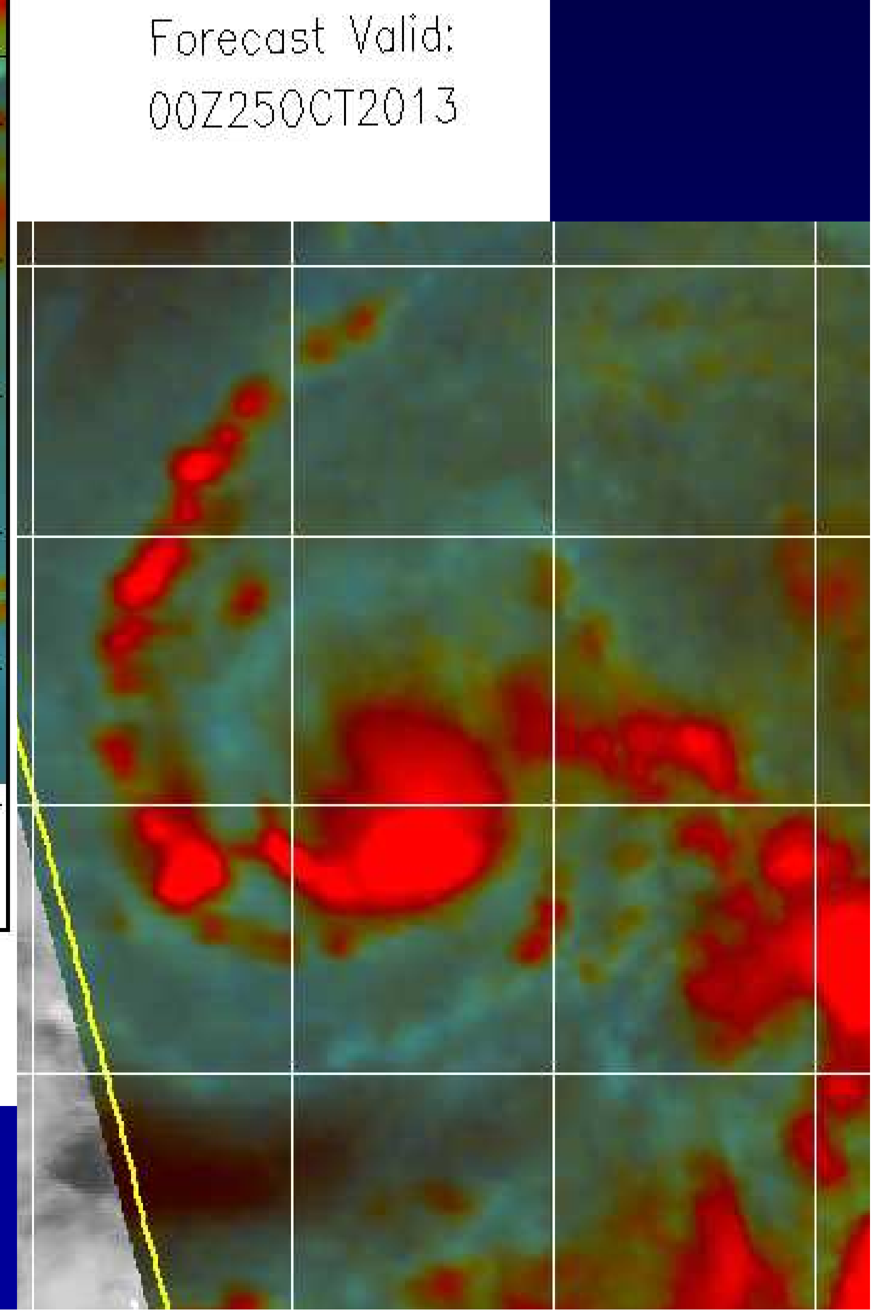


Forecast Valid:
12Z24OCT2013

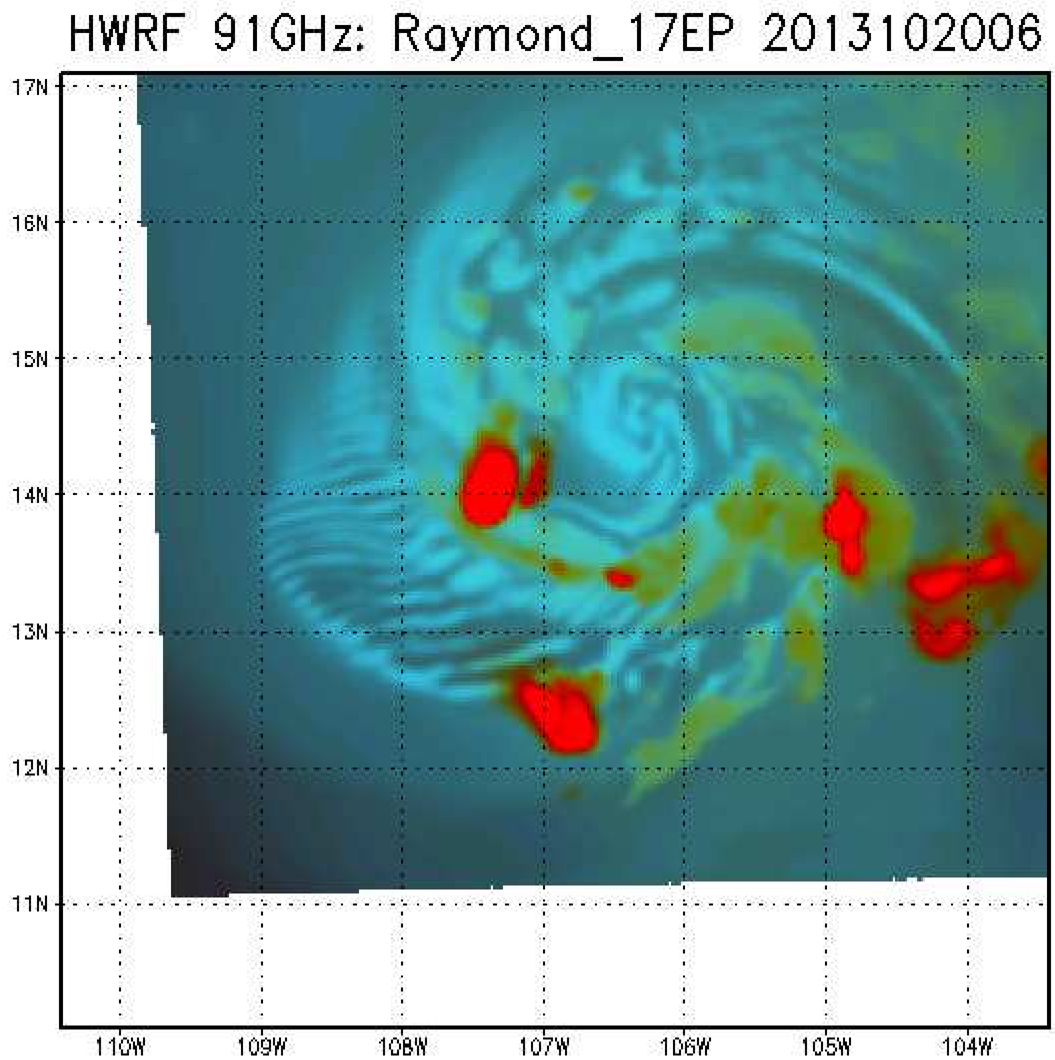


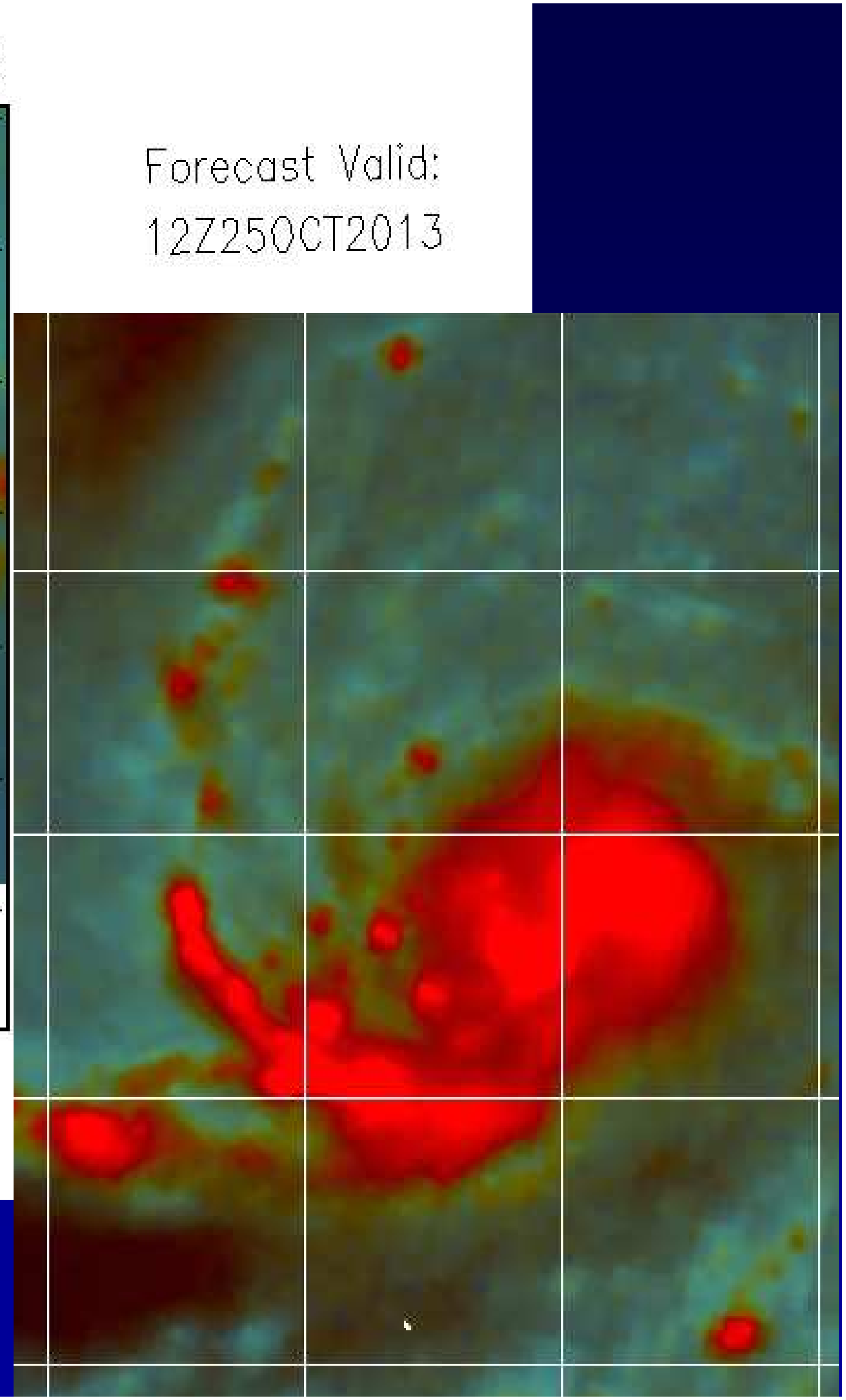
Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)





Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)





Sample Forecast: Raymond (2013)
HWRF forecast (above) and observed microwave images (right)

Satellite Ocean Surface Vector Winds

Scatterometry Basics

- Scatterometer → ACTIVE microwave imager
- Microwave energy sensitive to roughness of ocean surface generated by the surface winds
  - Small capillary-scale Bragg Waves
- By viewing the same patch of ocean from several angles, it is possible to derive wind speed and direction

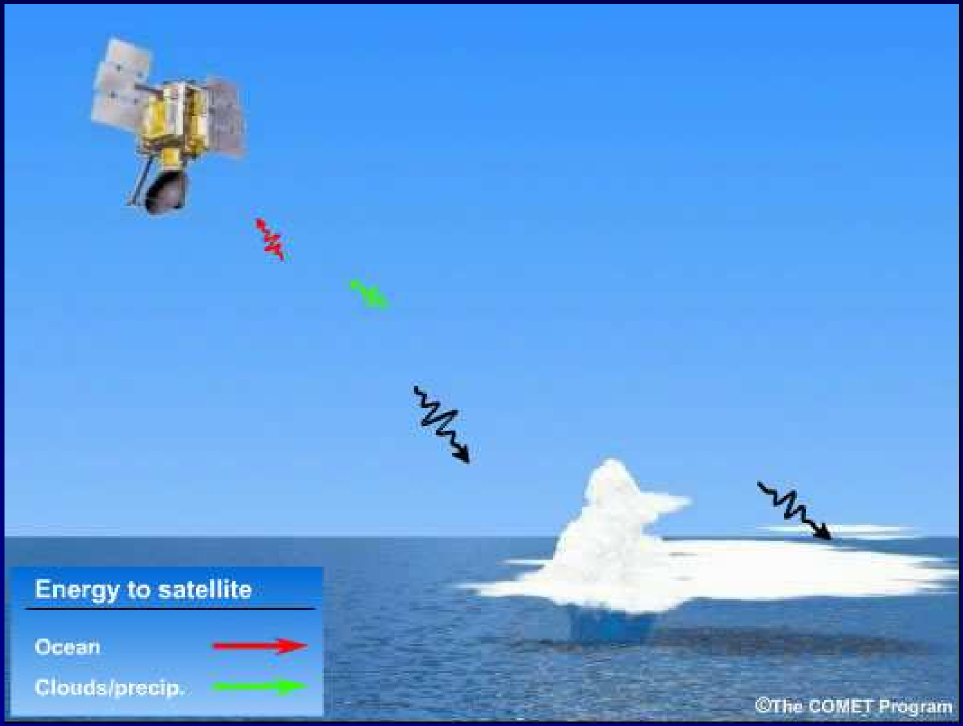


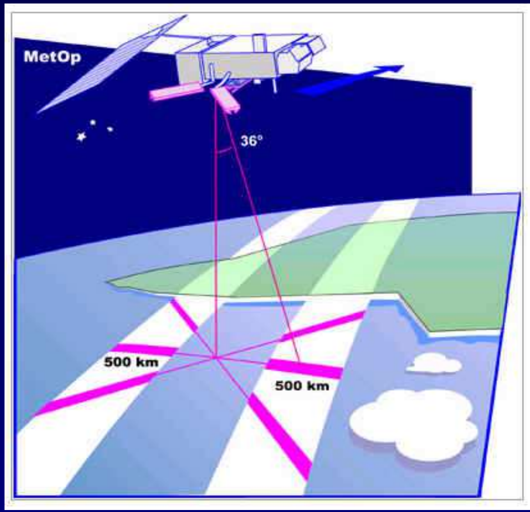
Image courtesy COMET

Advanced SCATterometer (ASCAT)

Sensor: Microwave radar
Spacecraft: MetOp-1, 2, 3
Launch: 2006, 2012, 2017
Heritage: ERS-1, 2

Channel: 5.25 GHz, C-band

Swath: Two 520-km swaths, with 700-km nadir gap



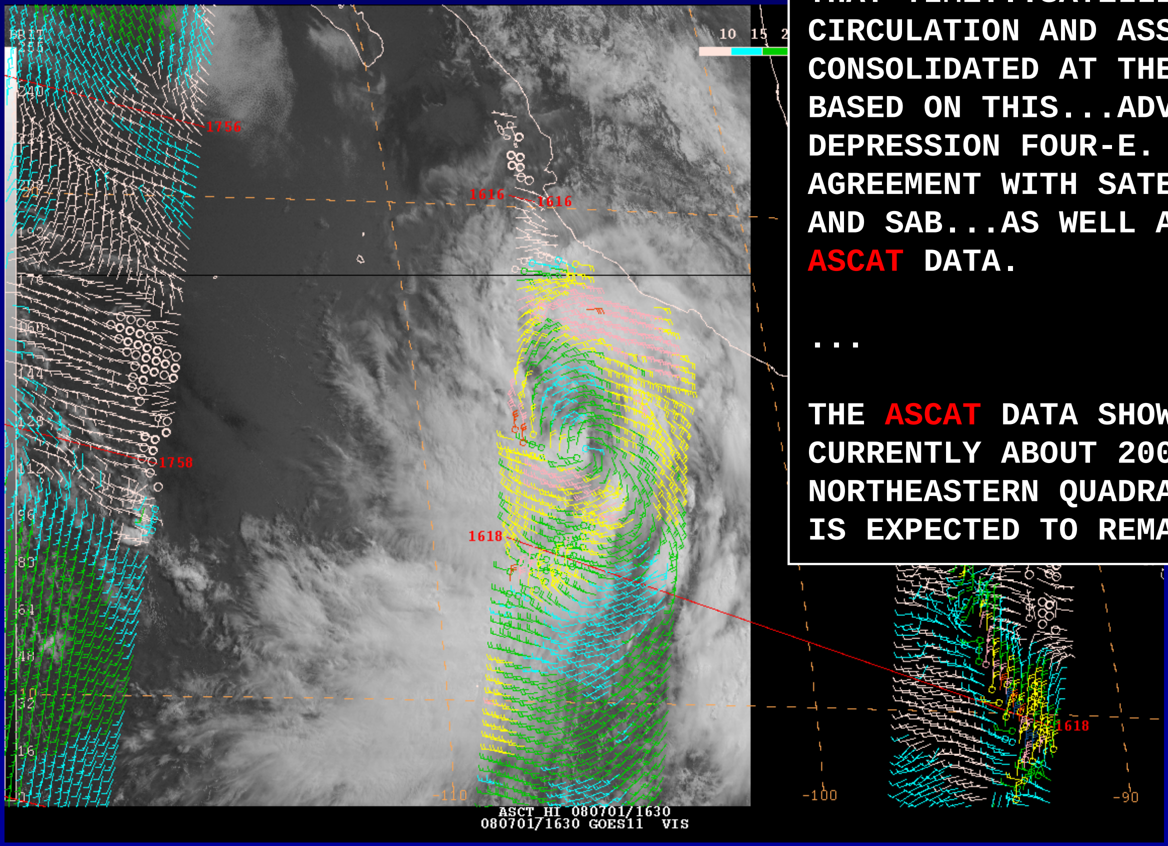
Utility for TC Applications:

(1) Only long term operational scatterometer series
(2) C-band, less rain contamination, larger footprint
(3) 25- and 50-km wind vector products, good for winds up to gale force (low bias above 35-40 kt)
(4) Gap in swath center over the tropics is a major drawback for coverage

NOAA processed data -- http://manati.orbit.nesdis.noaa.gov/datasets/ASCATData.php

Example of ASCAT Use

- Used as justification to initiate advisories on TD Four-E (later TS Douglas) and set initial intensity



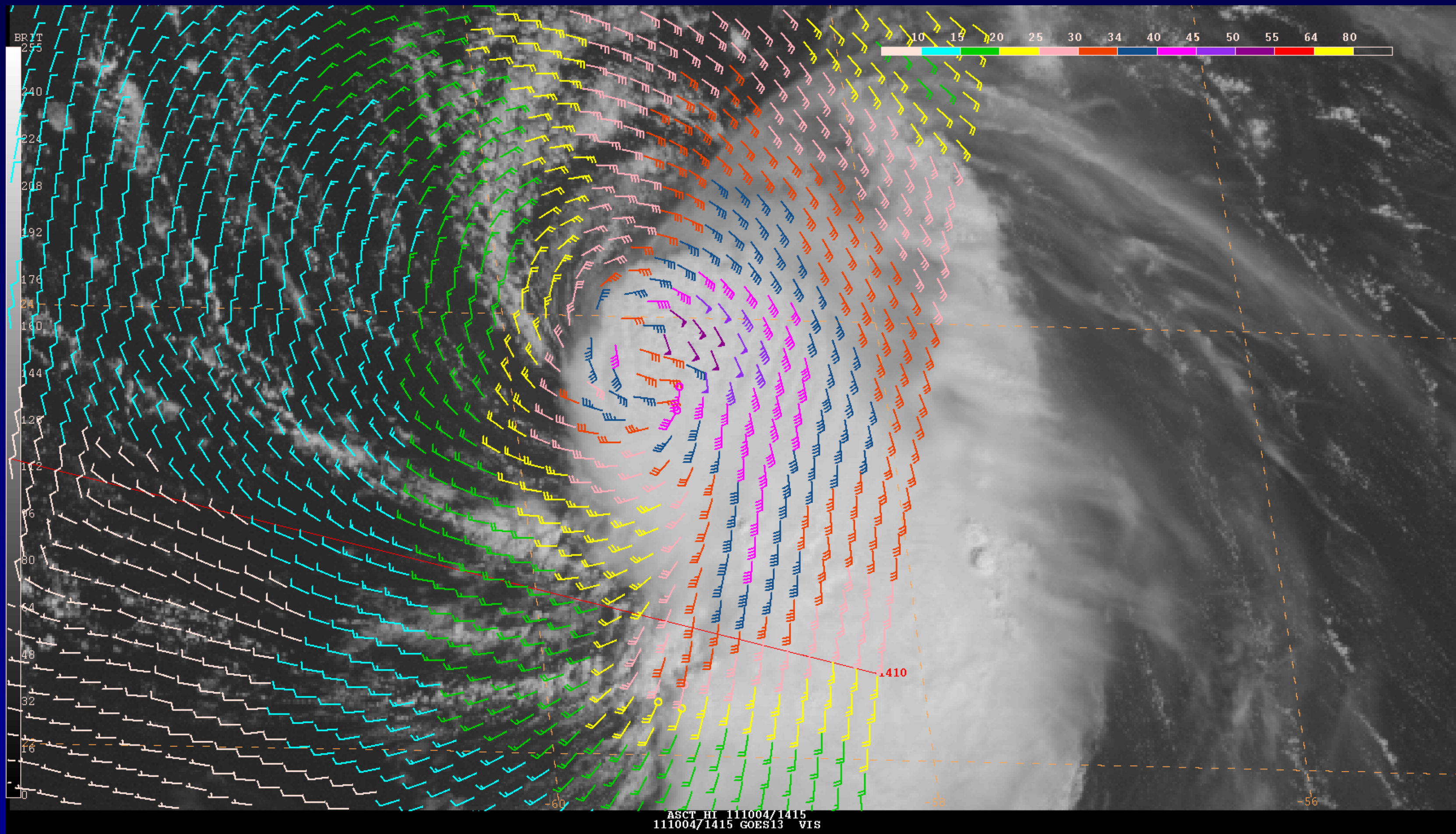
TROPICAL DEPRESSION FOUR-E DISCUSSION NUMBER 1
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL EP042008
800 PM PDT TUE JUL 01 2008

ASCAT DATA AT AROUND 16Z SHOWED THAT THE LOW PRESSURE AREA SOUTHWEST OF MANZANILLO MEXICO HAD A BROAD CENTER ELONGATED NORTH-NORTHWEST TO SOUTH-SOUTHEAST. SINCE THAT TIME...SATELLITE IMAGERY INDICATES THAT THE CIRCULATION AND ASSOCIATED SHOWER ACTIVITY HAS SOMEWHAT CONSOLIDATED AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ELONGATION. BASED ON THIS...ADVISORIES ARE INITIATED ON TROPICAL DEPRESSION FOUR-E. THE INITIAL INTENSITY IS 30 KT IN AGREEMENT WITH SATELLITE INTENSITY ESTIMATES FROM TAFB AND SAB...AS WELL AS THE OBSERVED WINDS IN THE EARLIER ASCAT DATA.

...

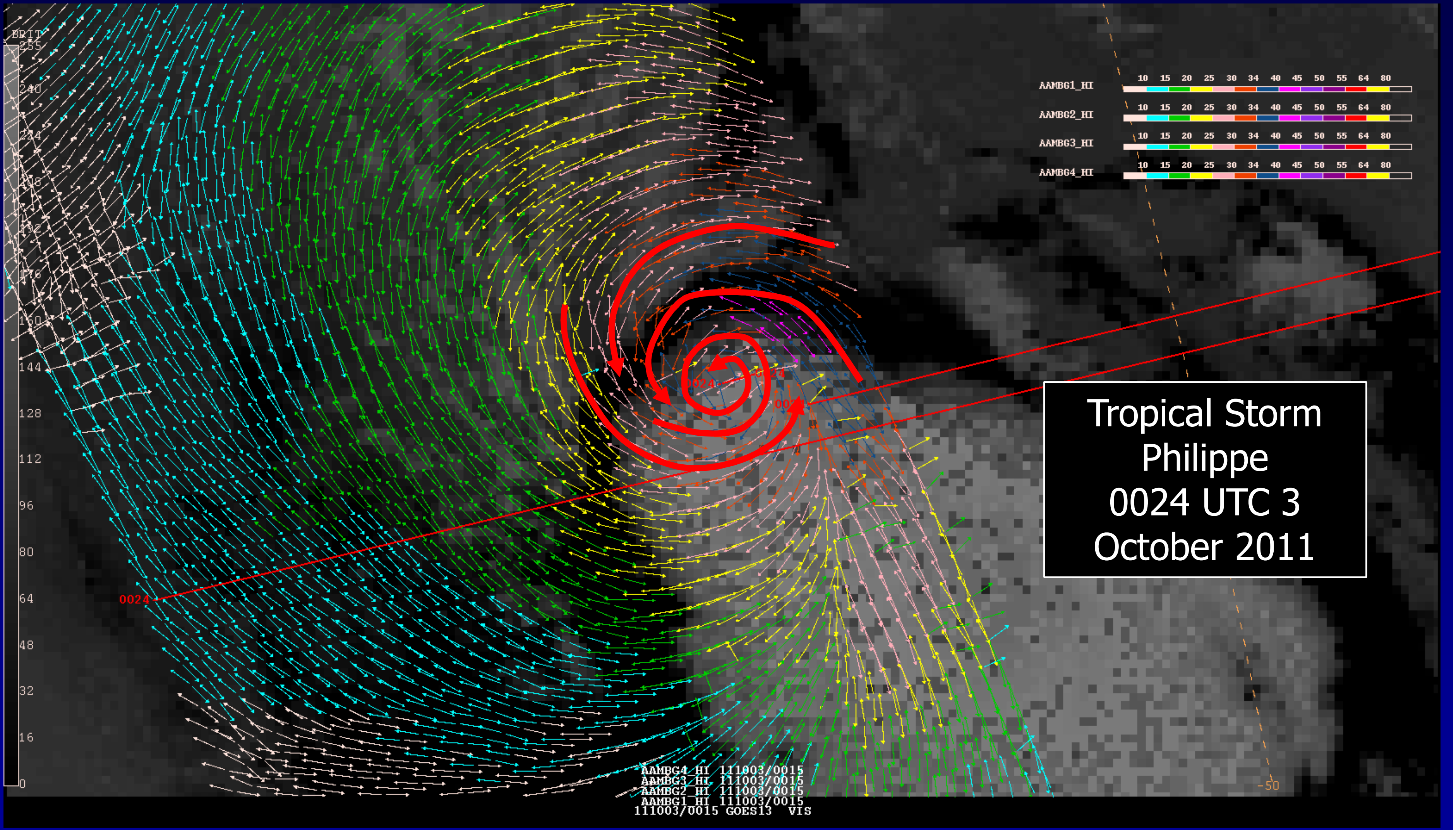
THE ASCAT DATA SHOWED 25-30 KT WINDS IN A BAND THAT IS CURRENTLY ABOUT 200 N MI FROM THE CENTER IN THE NORTHEASTERN QUADRANT. WHILE THE CENTER OF THE CYCLONE IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN WELL OFFSHORE...

ASCAT Use in TC Intensity Analysis



- ASCAT pass over Tropical Storm Philippe at 1410 UTC 4 October 2011 revealed the cyclone to be stronger (50-55 kt) than suggested by Dvorak satellite intensity estimates (45 kt)
- It is difficult to assess the peak intensity with ASCAT however due to spatial sampling considerations, especially in stronger TCs

ASCAT Use in TC Center Fixing



- Reduced rain contamination and prevalence of 3rd and 4th ambiguities in areas of low winds can help make center fixing easier with ASCAT if the pass samples the center location

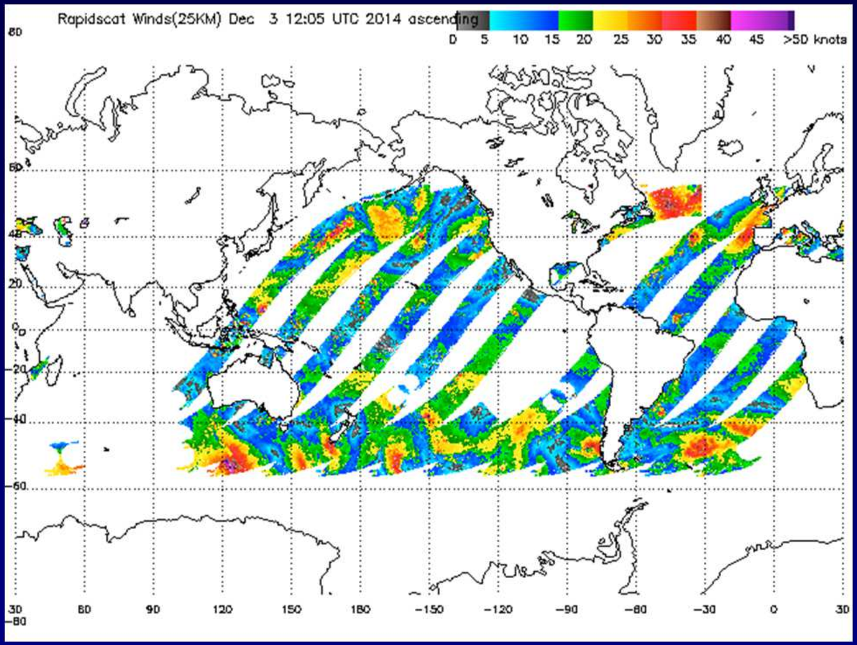
RapidScat

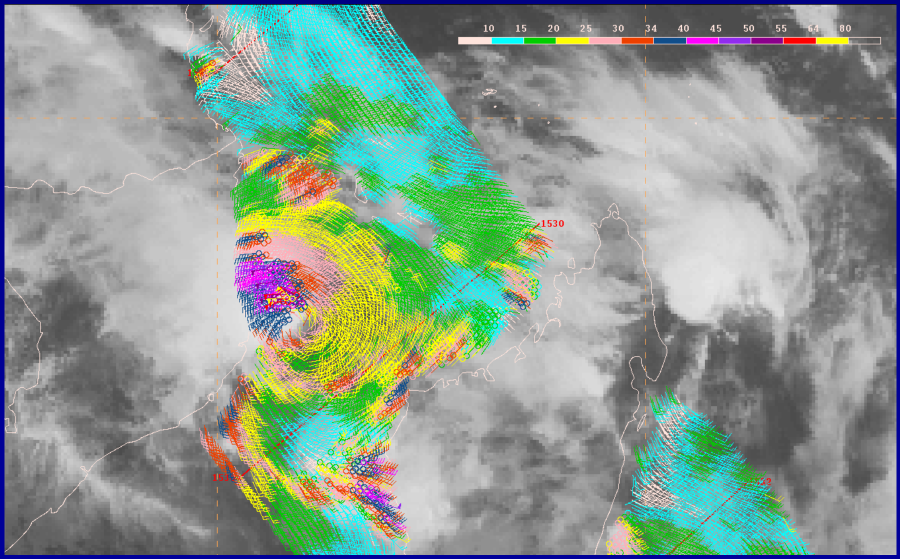
- Instrument built using spare parts from QuikSCAT
- Launched on 21 September 2014 and in orbit on the International Space Station (ISS)
- Ku-band pencil beam configuration
- 800-km wide measurement swath, but varies with altitude of ISS
- Near-real time data available from NESDIS (http://manati.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/datasets/RSCATData.php/RSCATData.php) and on NRL TC page

NASA/JPL

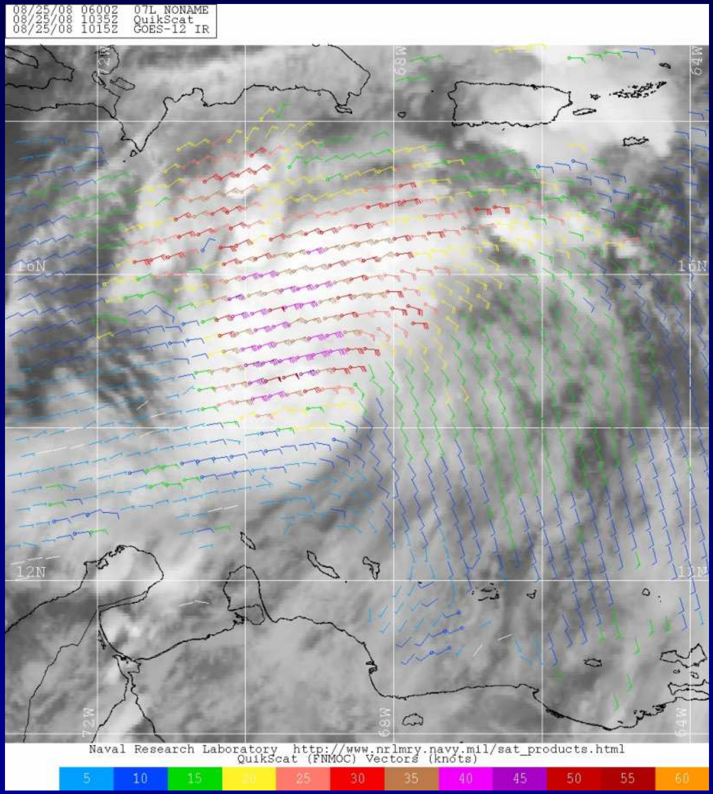
RapidScat

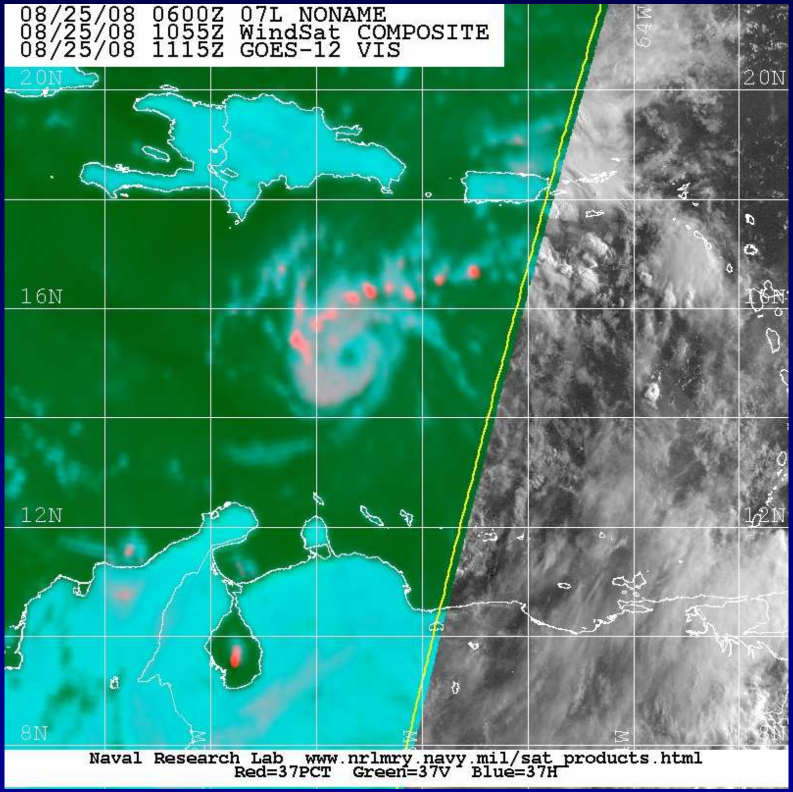
- ISS orbit extends to about 55° latitude, so coverage not optimized in low latitudes
- Ku-band retrievals are quite sensitive to rain, and will be rain inflated a low wind speeds even in the presence of light rain
- Interpretation in TCs is challenging due to rain
- Data will not always be available due to ISS maneuvers and activities (e.g., spacewalks)





Using Microwave Imagery and Scatterometery Together





- Near co-located QuikSCAT and WindSat passes around 1045 UTC 25 August 2008 over TD 7 (later Hurricane Gustav)
- Advisories initiated at 15Z based partly on evidence of closed circulation from QuikSCAT pass
- Low-level circulation confirmed in microwave imagery from WindSat and aircraft recon found a Tropical Storm at 18Z

Questions?