

# Current status of Himawari-8/9 products development

---

Kotaro BESSHO

Meteorological Satellite Center/Japan Meteorological Agency



# Contents

- What will Himawari-8/9 bring to us?
  - Upgrade of number of channels
  - Upgrade of spatial and temporal resolution
- Status of Primary Product Development of JMA
  - International cooperation
  - Cloud product
  - Atmospheric Motion Vector (AMV)
  - Aerosol product (Asian Dust)
  - Volcanic Ash product
- Summary

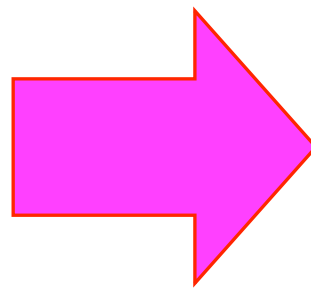
# What will Himawari-8/9 bring to us?

Upgrade of number of channels

Upgrade of spatial and temporal resolution



**B/W TV**



**HD TV**

# Specification of Himawari-8/9 Imager (AHI)

MTSAT-1R/2

Band	Wavelength [μm]	Spatial Resolution
1	0.46	1Km
2	0.51	1Km
3	0.64	0.5Km
4	0.86	1Km
5	1.6	2Km
6	2.3	2Km
7	3.9	2Km
8	6.2	2Km
9	7.0	2Km
10	7.3	2Km
11	8.6	2Km
12	9.6	2Km
13	10.4	2Km
14	11.2	2Km
15	12.3	2Km
16	13.3	2Km

VIS

IR4

IR3

IR1

IR2

Similar to ABI for GOES-R

RGB band Compositing

0.51 μm (Band 2) instead of ABI's 1.38 μm

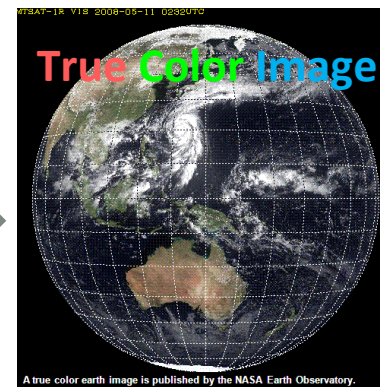
Water vapor

SO<sub>2</sub>

O<sub>3</sub>

Atmospheric Windows

CO<sub>2</sub>



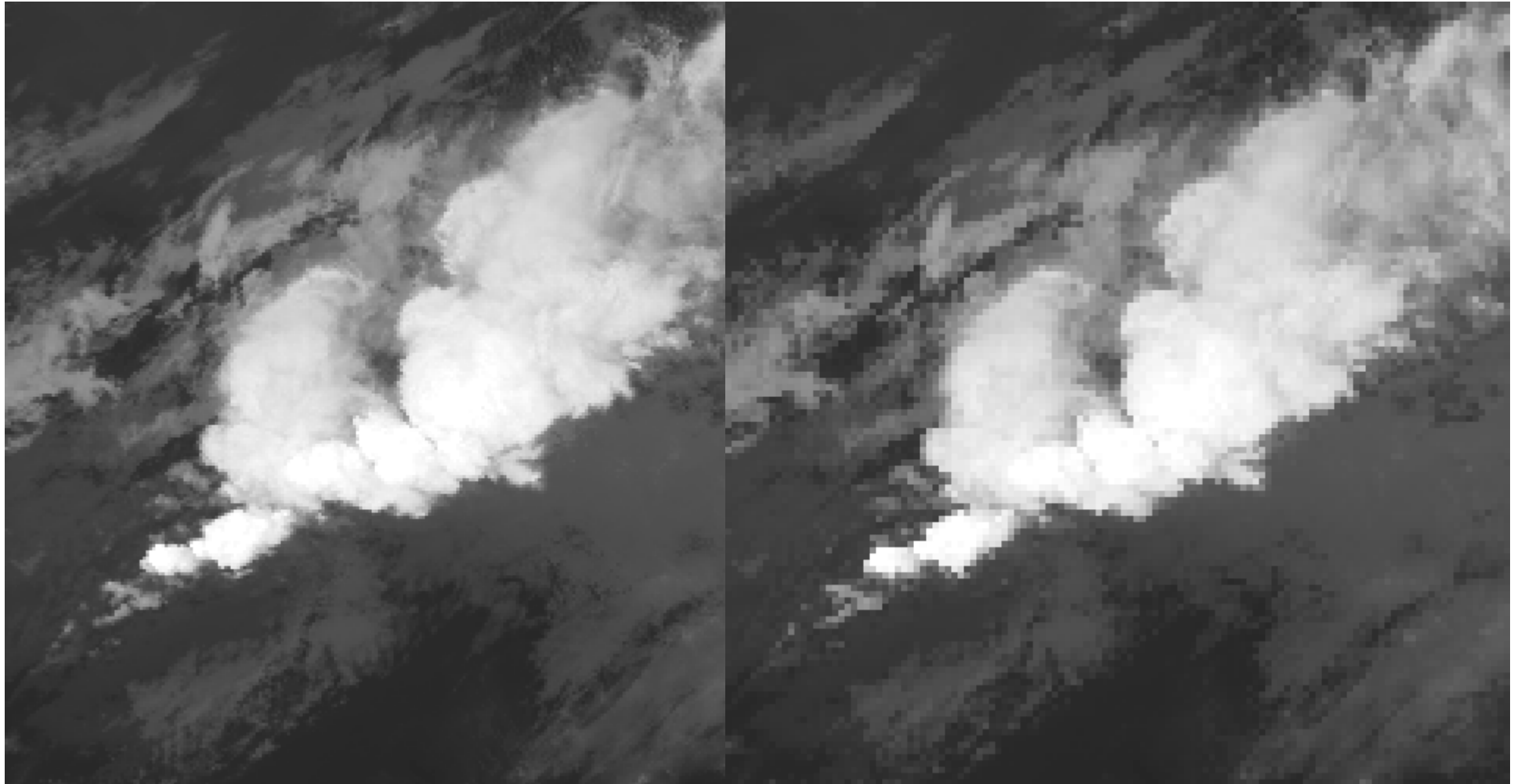
## Products

- Volcanic Ash
- Global Instability Index
- Nowcasting
- Typhoon Analysis
- Atmospheric Motion Vector
- Clear Sky Radiance
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Yellow Sands
- Snow and Ice Coverage

# IR image difference of spatial resolution

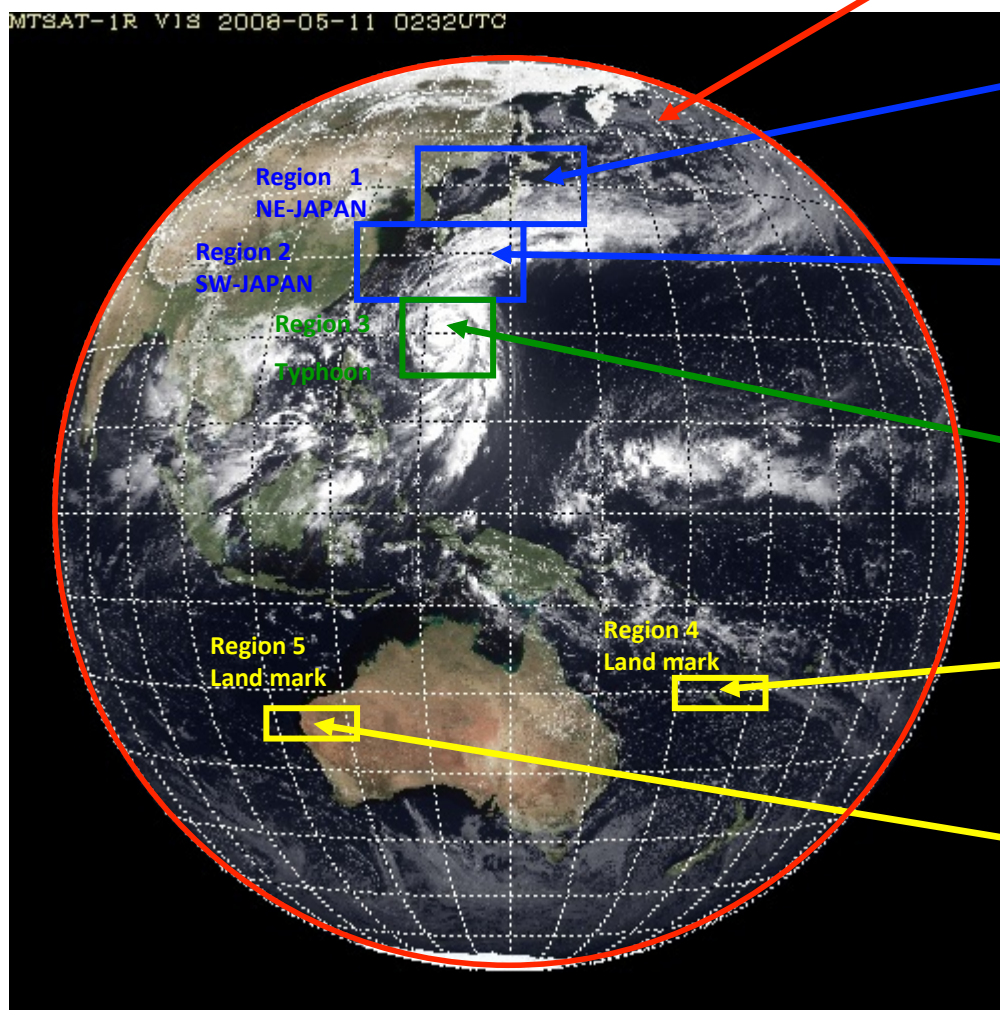
2km for H-8/9

4km for MTSAT



# AHI will scan all sectors within 10 minutes

MTSAT-1R VIS 2008-05-11 0232UTC



## Full disk

Interval : **10 minutes** (6 times per hour)  
23 swath

## Region 1 JAPAN (North-East)

Interval : **2.5 minutes** (4 times in 10minutes)  
Dimension : EW x NS: 2000 x 1000 km  
2 swath

## Region 2 JAPAN (South-West)

Interval : **2.5 minutes** (4 times in 10minutes)  
Dimension : EW x NS: 2000 x 1000 km  
2 swath

## Region 3 Typhoon

Interval : **2.5 minutes** (4 times in 10minutes)  
Dimension : EW x NS: 1000 x 1000 km  
2 swath

## Region 4 Land mark

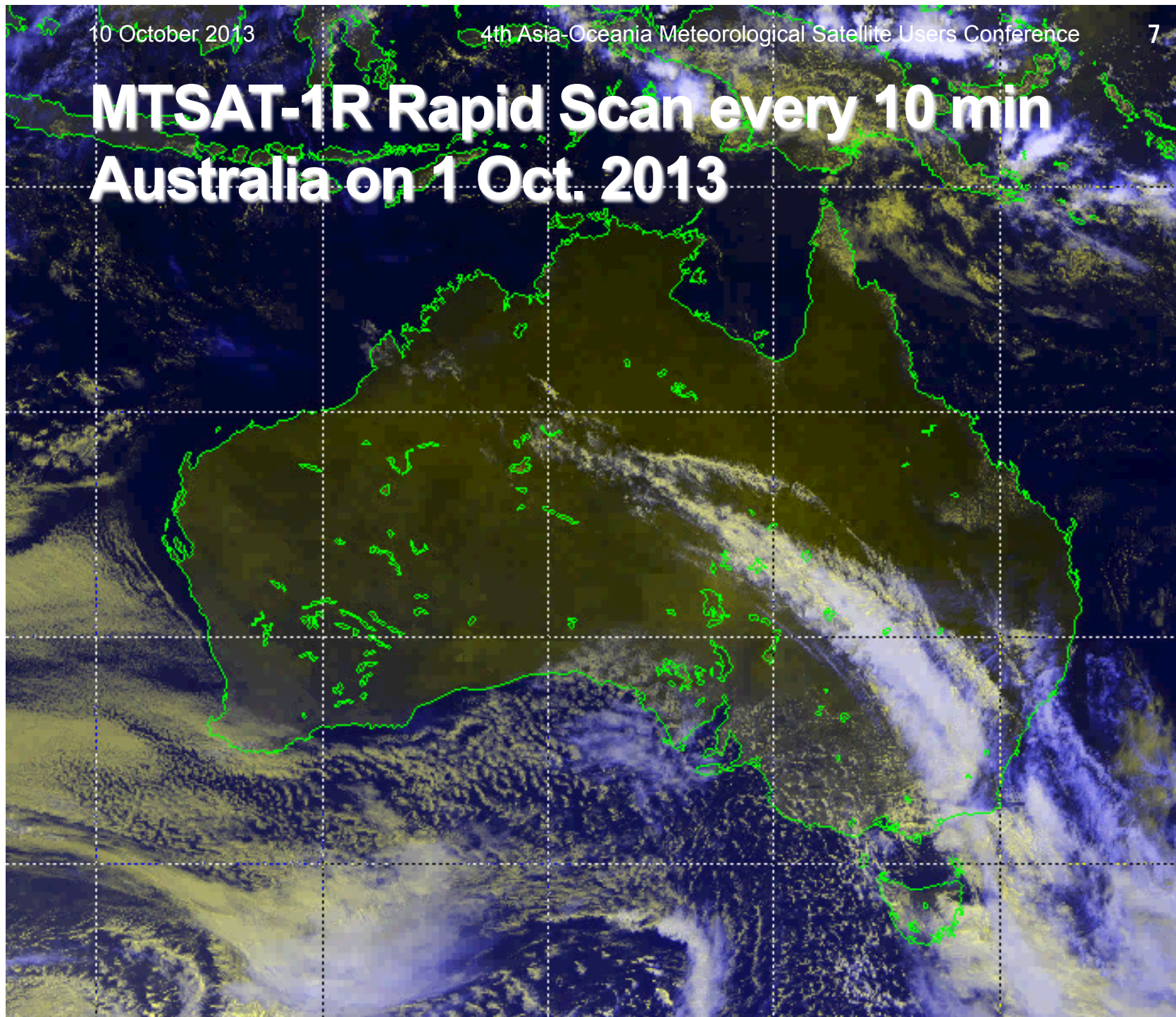
Interval : **0.5 minutes** (20 times in 10minutes)  
Dimension : EW x NS: 1000 x 500 km  
1 swath

## Region 5 Land mark

Interval : **0.5 minutes** (20 times in 10minutes)  
Dimension : EW x NS: 1000 x 500 km  
1 swath

# MTSAT-1R Rapid Scan every 10 min Australia on 1 Oct. 2013

2013-10-01  
0105 UTC  
1005 JST



10 October 2013

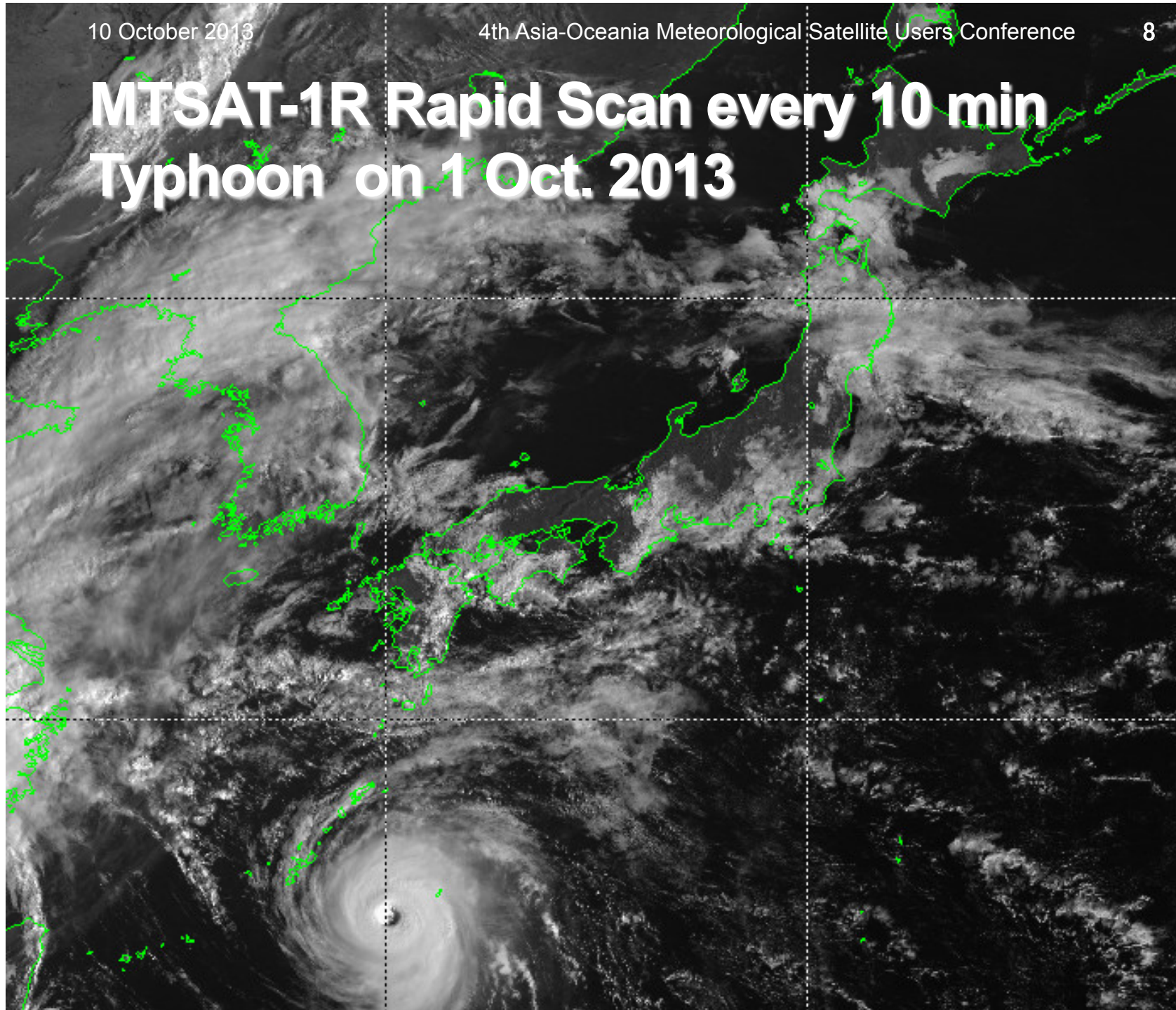
4th Asia-Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users Conference

8

# MTSAT-1R Rapid Scan every 10 min Typhoon on 1 Oct. 2013

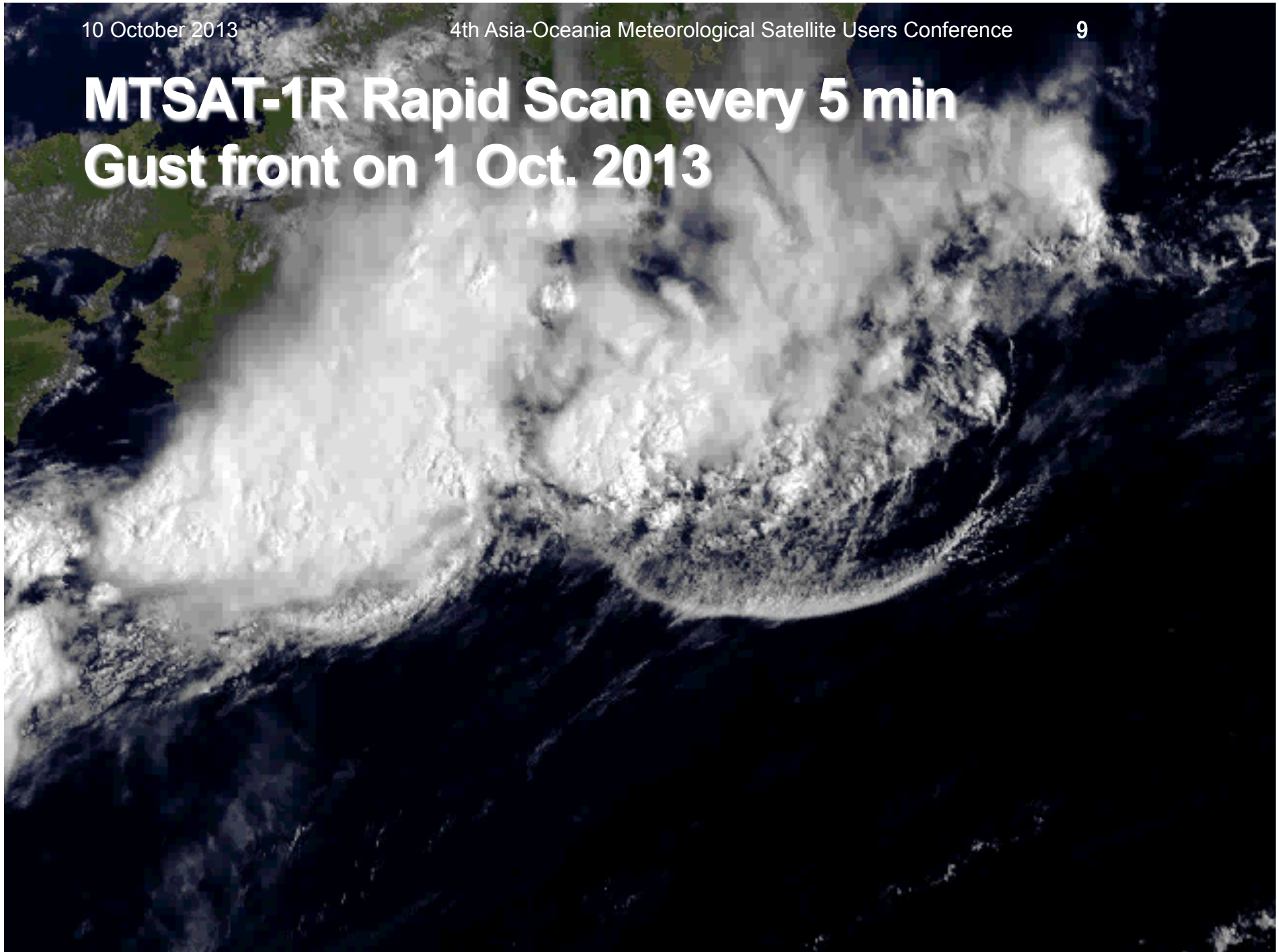
可視/赤外画像  
(日本域)

2013-10-07  
0005 UTC  
0905 JST





# MTSAT-1R Rapid Scan every 5 min Gust front on 1 Oct. 2013



# Development of products of Himawari-8/9 AHI

Increased observation channels

VIS: 1 -> 3 bands  
IR: 1 -> 6 channels

Higher resolution

Spatial:  
1 km -> 0.5 km for a VIS channel  
2 min -> 1 min for a VIS channel  
Temporal:  
1 hr -> 10 min for a full disk scan  
2.5min for limited areas

## Next Weather Satellite Revolution

toward

Examples of expected new/enhanced products

- Cloud Products
- Atmospheric Motion Vectors (AMVs)
- Aerosol (Dust) / Volcanic Ash

## the New Era

of

Severe weather monitoring/ nowcasting

Numerical prediction

Climate change monitoring

Yellow sand/ dust storm

Volcano eruption  
Ash area detection

Solar energy monitoring

## Mesoscale Satellite Meteorology

# Status of Product Development for Himawari-8/9

## 1. Cloud Products

(Cloud Mask, Cloud Type/Phase, Cloud Top Height)

## 2. Atmospheric Motion Vector (AMV)

## 3. Aerosol Product (Asian Dust)

## 4. Volcanic Ash Product

## International Cooperation for developments of Cloud Product, AMV and volcanic ash product

- **Nov. 2012** Look Up Table (LUT) and software for Volcanic Ash retrieval was provided from EUMETSAT.
- **Jan. 2013** JMA invited scientists from EUMETSAT and UK Met Office.  
Dr. Hans-Joachim Lutz (EUMETSAT)  
Dr. Régis Borde (EUMETSAT)  
Dr. Peter Francis (UK Met Office)
- **Feb. 2013** JMA invited scientist from NOAA/NESDIS  
Dr. Andrew Heidinger (NOAA/NESDIS)  
Dr. Mike Pavolonis (NOAA/NESDIS)
- **April-May 2013** JMA/MSC scientist visited EUMETSAT for the development of OCA and AMV.  
Mr. Masahiro Hayashi (JMA/MSC)

**We greatly appreciate kind cooperation of  
EUMETSAT and NOAA/NESDIS.**

# Status of Product Development for Himawari-8/9 (1/4)

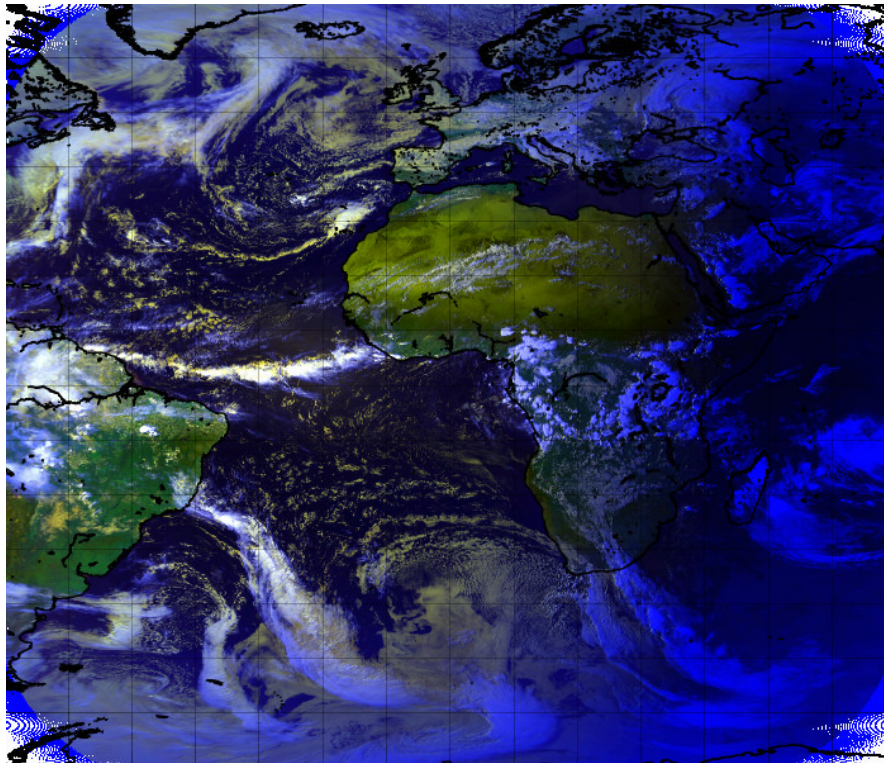
## 1. Cloud Products

(Mask, Type/Phase , Cloud Top Temperature/Pressure)

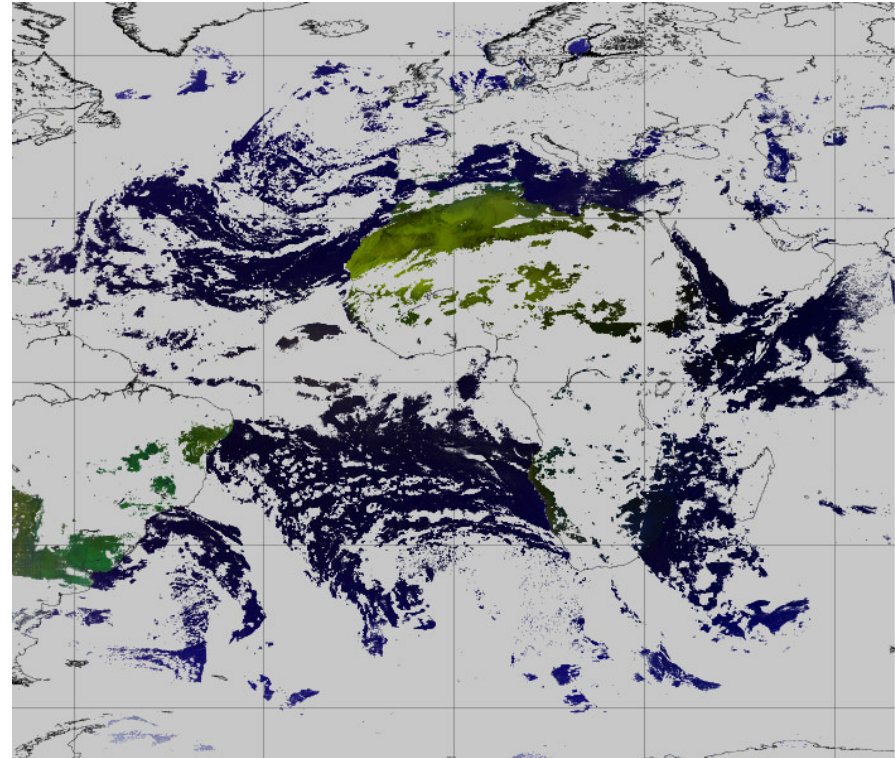
Satellite	: Himawari-8/9
Improvement	: Common product for generating other products
Algorithm	: Based on EUMETSAT/NWC-SAF/MSG algorithm. Partly introduced NOAA/NESDIS/GOES-R algorithm (A.Heidinger et.al) for Mask and Type determinations.
Status	: Created prototype software for MSG area

# Cloud Products (Prototype)

15:12UTC 7<sup>th</sup> Apr. 2012, MSG



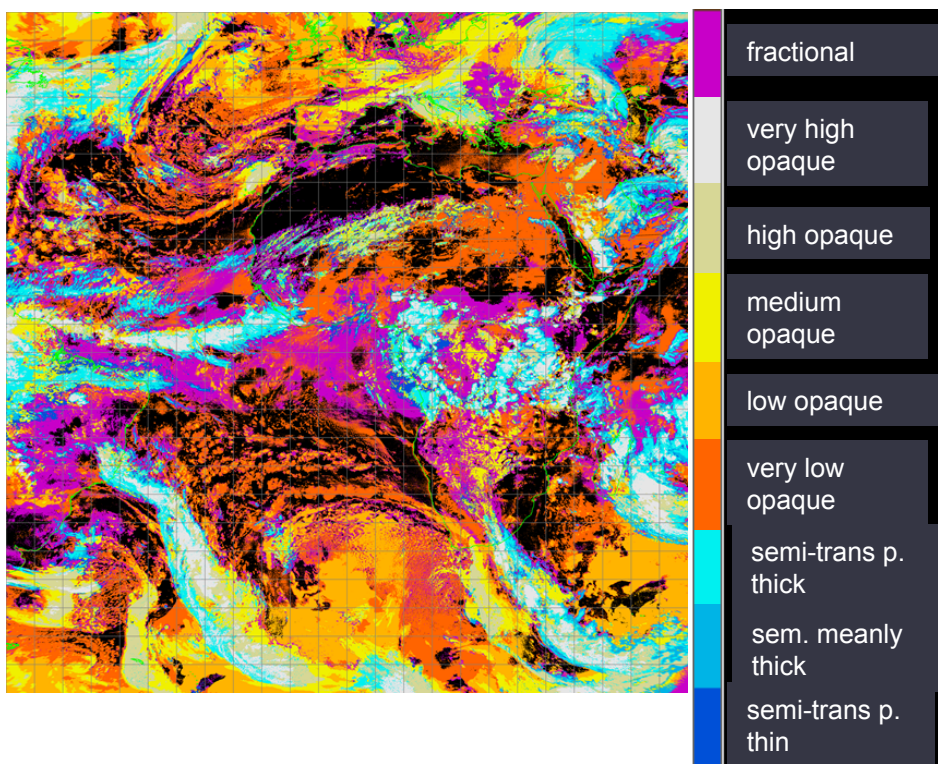
RGB Image R: 0.64um  
G: 0.86um  
B: 11.2um



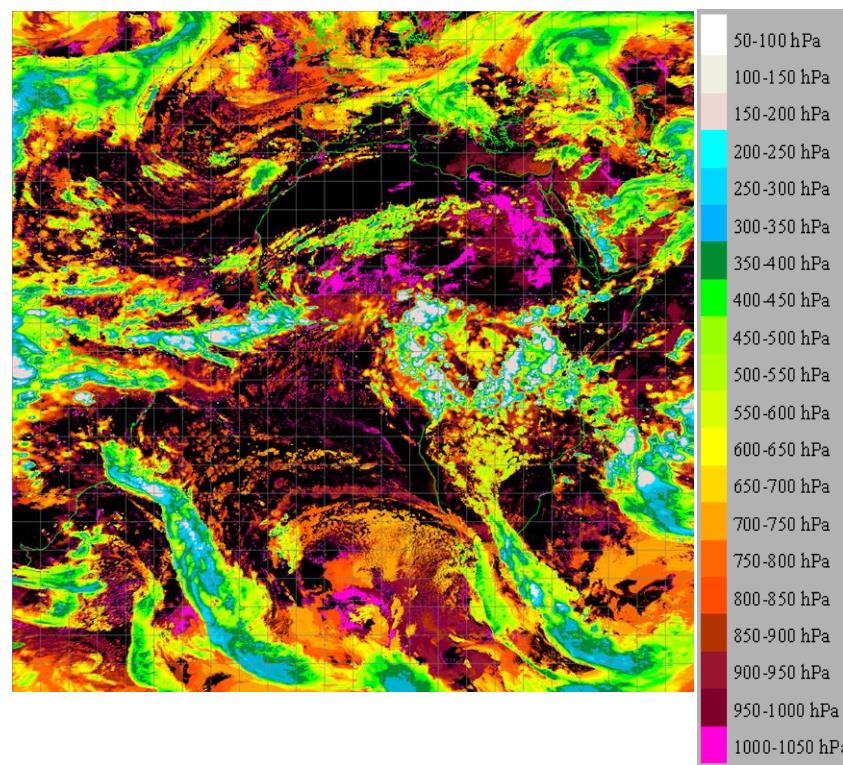
Cloud Mask

# Cloud Products (Prototype)

1512UTC 7<sup>th</sup> Apr. 2012, MSG



Cloud Type



Cloud Top Height (hPa)

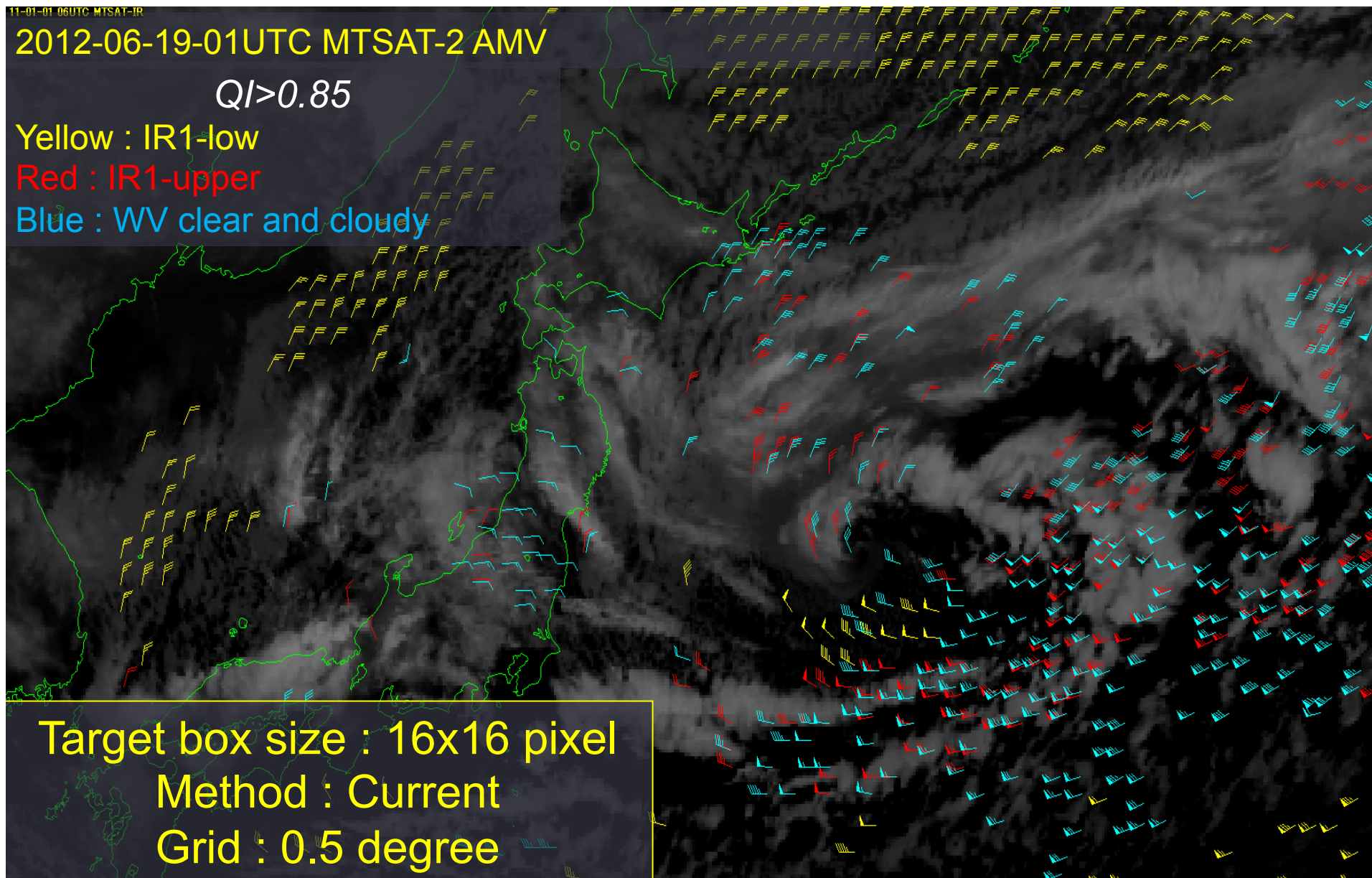
# Status of Product Development for Himawari-8/9 (2/4)

## 2. Atmospheric Motion Vector (AMV)

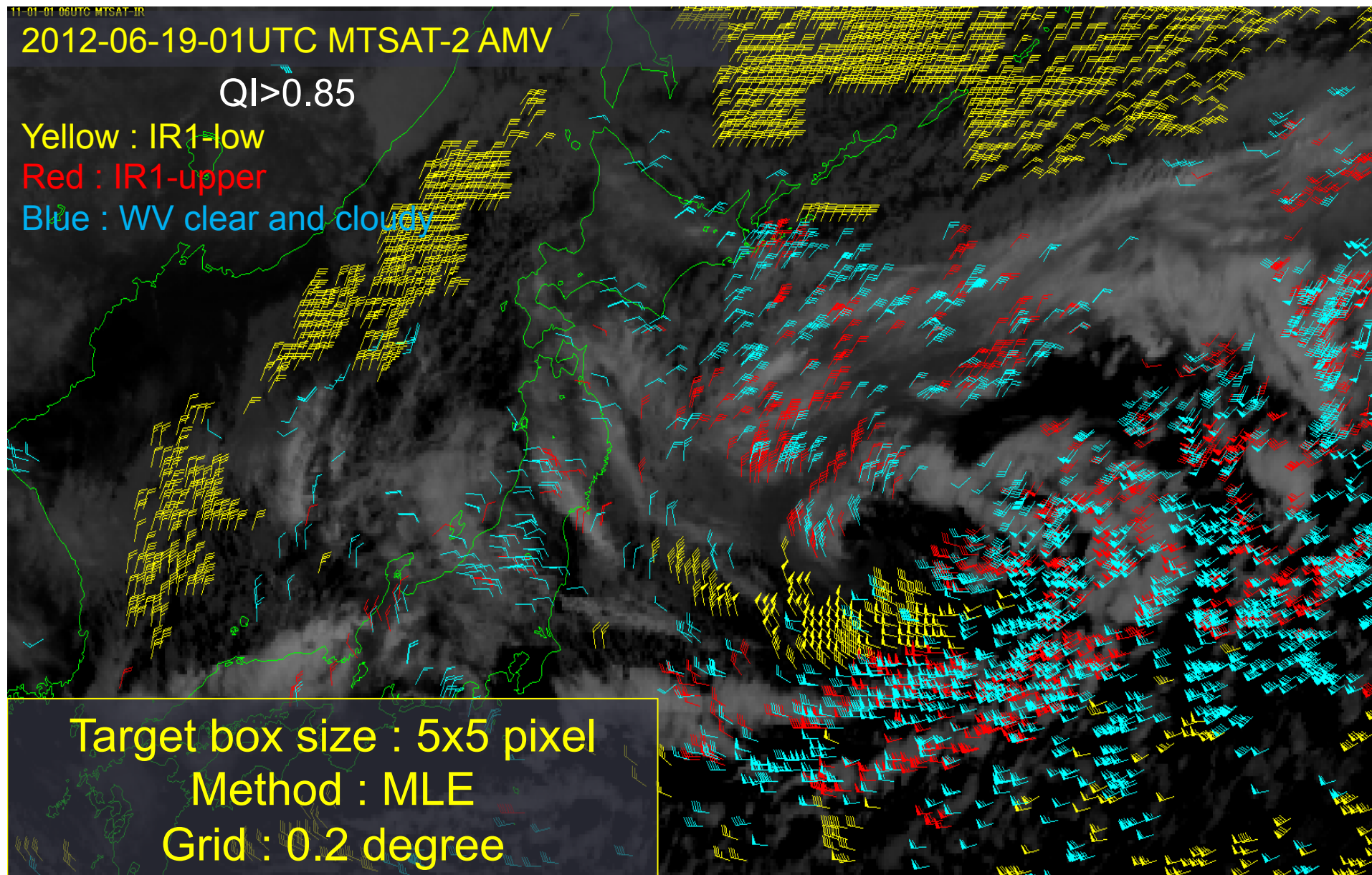
Satellite	: MTSAT-2,Himawari-8/9
Improvement	: High spatial resolution AMV
Algorithm	: Pattern recognition technique using Maximum likelihood estimation method (JMA)
Status	: Created prototype software



# AMV (Current)



# AMV (Prototype)



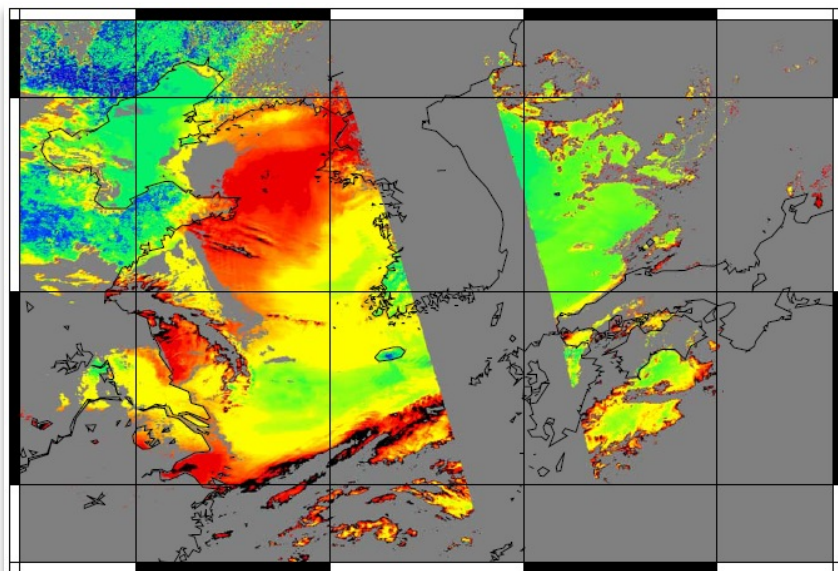
## Status of Product Development for Himawari-8/9 (3/4)

### 3. Aerosol Product (Asian Dust)

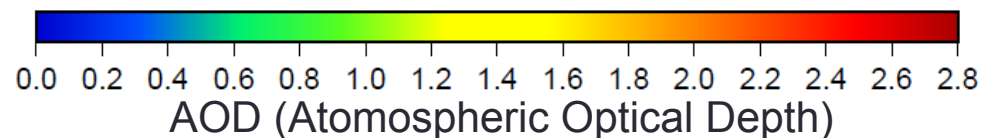
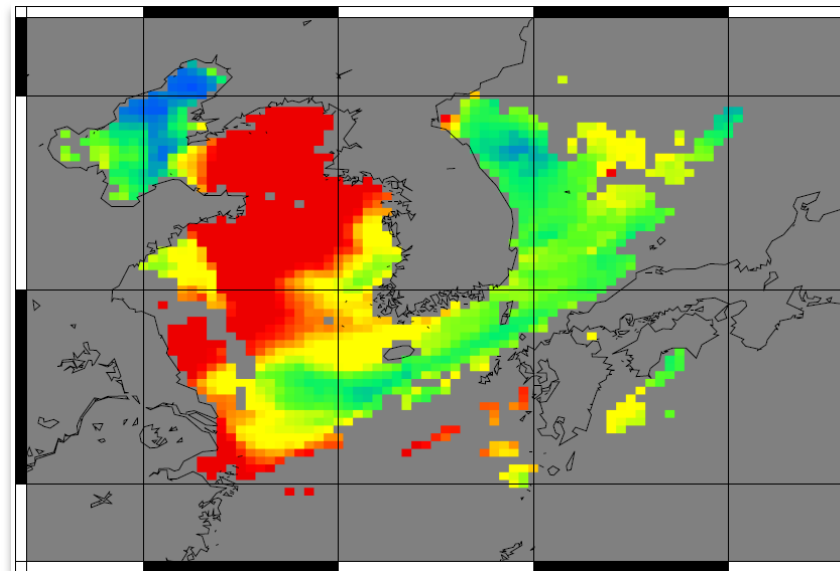
Satellite	: Himawari-8/9
Improvement	: Retrieval of physical quantities for land surface
Algorithm	: Y.Mano (JMA/MRI)
	Reference :
	NOAA/NESDIS/GOES-R algorithm
	NASA/GSFC/MODIS algorithm
Status	: Created prototype software

# Aerosol Product (Prototype)

## Prototype (MODIS/Terra)



## Current (MTSAT-2)



Trial processing with MODIS/Terra (0430 UTC), without cloud mask

Current Algorithm with MTSAT-2 (0500 UTC)

## Aerosol Product / Current Status and Plan

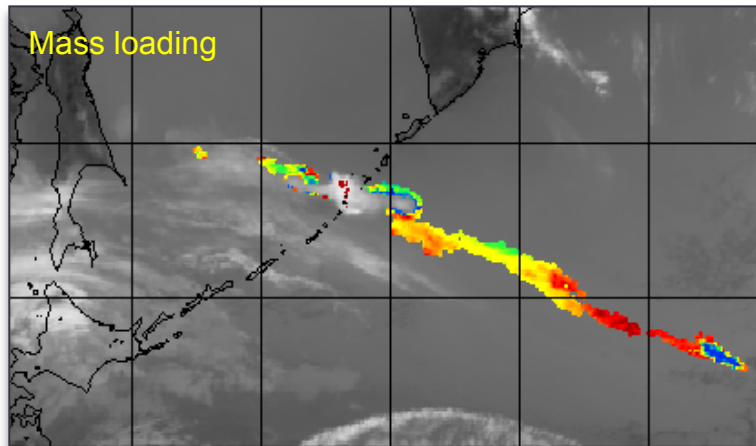
- Reviewed ATBD for NOAA/NESDIS aerosol product (2012.4-6)
- Designed LUT for aerosol retrieval and generated the 1<sup>st</sup> version of LUT (2012.8-11)
- Experimental retrieval from MODIS L1B data (2012.12)
- Software and/or LUT will be adjusted using Himawari-8 data after the data becomes available.
- JMA will also introduce NOAA/NESDIS volcanic ash algorithm.

## Status of Product Development for Himawari-8/9 (4/4)

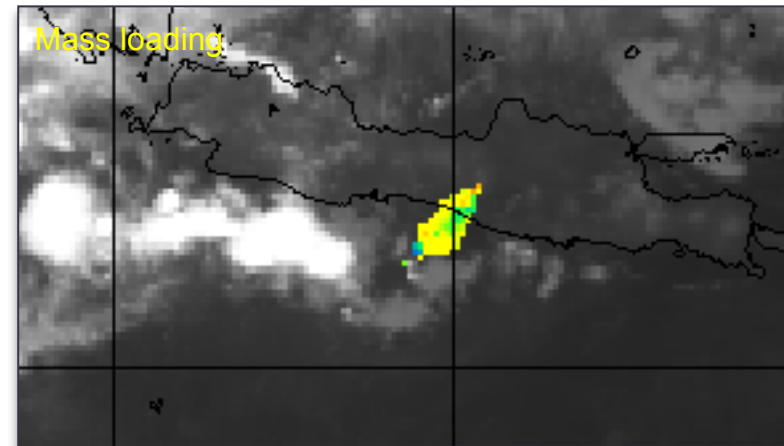
### 4. Volcanic Ash Product

Satellite	: MTSAT-2, Himawari-8/9
Improvement	: New product (Optical Depth, Particle Radius, Mass Loading, Ash cloud top height)
Algorithm	: Ash cloud detection (M.Pavolonis/NOAA/NESDIS, S.Mackie/Univ.of Bristol) Retrieval processing (F.Prata/NILU)
Status	: Preparing for operational generating. Discussing about validation with Tokyo VAAC.

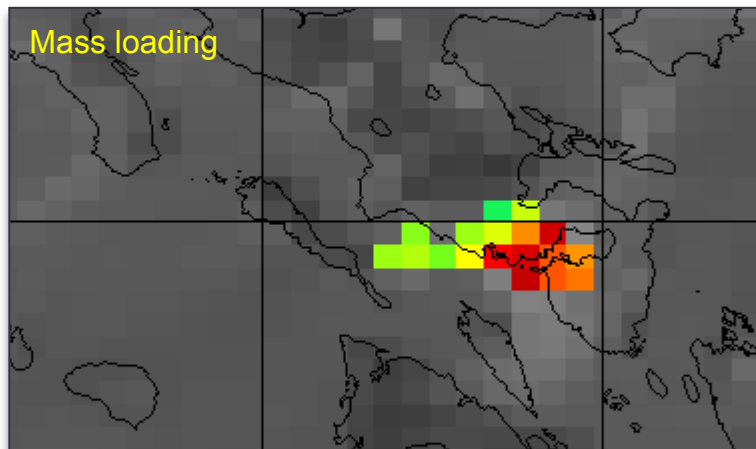
# Volcanic Ash Product



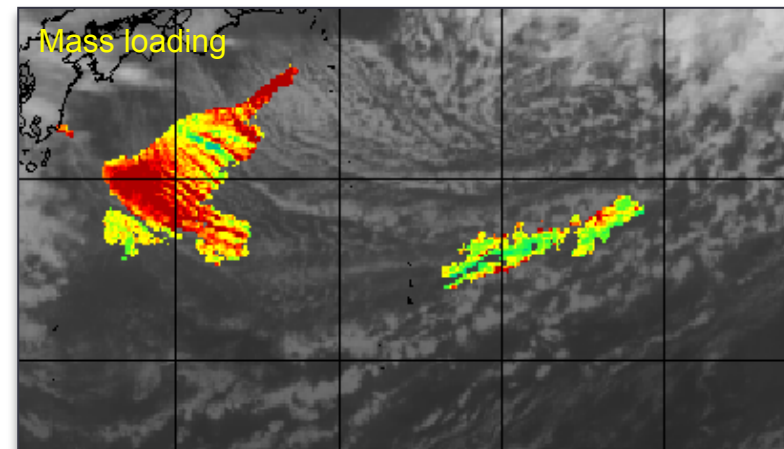
Sarychev 2009.6.14 0300UTC, MTSAT-1R



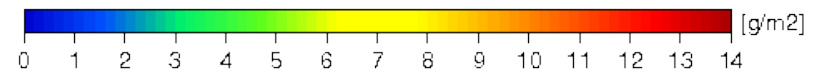
Mt. Merapi 2010.11.11 2000UTC, MTSAT-1R



Bulusan 2011.2.21 0400UTC, MTSAT-2



Shinmoe-dake 2011.1.27 0000UTC, MTSAT-2



# Volcanic Ash Product / Current Status and Plan

## **Step 1:** Introducing EUMETSAT Volcanic Ash Retrieval software for MSG in JMA/MSC by March 2013

- JMA/MSC has installed software on the computer system and applied it to MTSAT-2 in collaboration with EUMETSAT
- The new volcanic ash product started to be provided for VAAC/Tokyo in pre-operation mode (March, 2013)

## **Step 2:** Introducing NOAA/NESDIS Volcanic Ash Retrieval software in JMA/MSC in collaboration with NOAA/NESDIS

- JMA/MSC and NOAA/NESDIS had a technical meeting on the Volcanic Ash Retrieval algorithm and software
- Procedure to install NOAA/NESDIS software is ongoing

## **Step 3:** JMA/MSC will operate above two products in parallel and provide to VAAC/Tokyo after Himawari-8 will be in operation

## **Step 4:** Further verification and improvements will be done in cooperation with EUMETSAT and NOAA/NESDIS



# Simulated AHI images for new products development

[http://mscweb.kishou.go.jp/himawari89/space\\_segment/spsg\\_ahi\\_proxy.html](http://mscweb.kishou.go.jp/himawari89/space_segment/spsg_ahi_proxy.html)

To support the development of Himawari-8/9 products such as AMV, SST and aerosol, simulated satellite images are necessary.

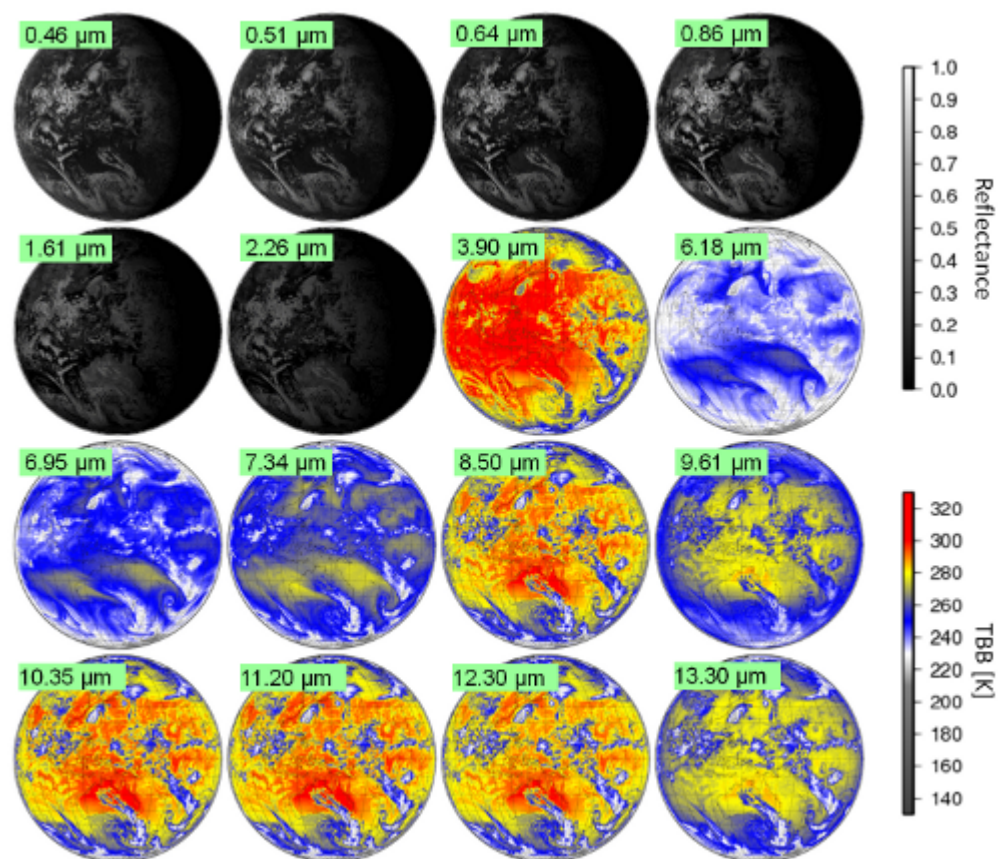
Radiance for each AHI band is calculated by using RTM with JMA NWP and some LEO satellites data.

Sample simulation data have been made public for use in AHI research and development on the website.

## Configuration for RT Simulation

RT Model	RSTAR (Nakajima and Tanaka, 1986)
NWP	JMA GSM (horizontal resolution: 20km)
Surface Parameters	Wind: JMA GSM Albedo: MODIS MOD09

RT simulated images for Himawari-8/9's 16 AHI bands



<http://mscweb.kishou.go.jp/index.htm>



Meteorological Satellite Center (MSC) of JMA

Home Activities Products Operations Supports

About us Aims Site Map

**Monitoring the earth from the MTSAT**

**Information**

- ◆ [Schedule for Equinox Season \(Autumn 2013 Equinox Operations\) \(1 August 2013\)](#)
- ◆ [AHI proxy data \(for researchers\) \(27 February 2013\)](#)

Himawari-8/9

MTSAT User's Guide

MTSAT Real-Time Image

Outlines and Activities

Operational Information

## Summary

- Himawari-8/9 will bring us Mesoscale Satellite Meteorology.
- JMA Primary Product development is on going.
- We will just do it!!

Thank you for your attention.

# Backup Slides

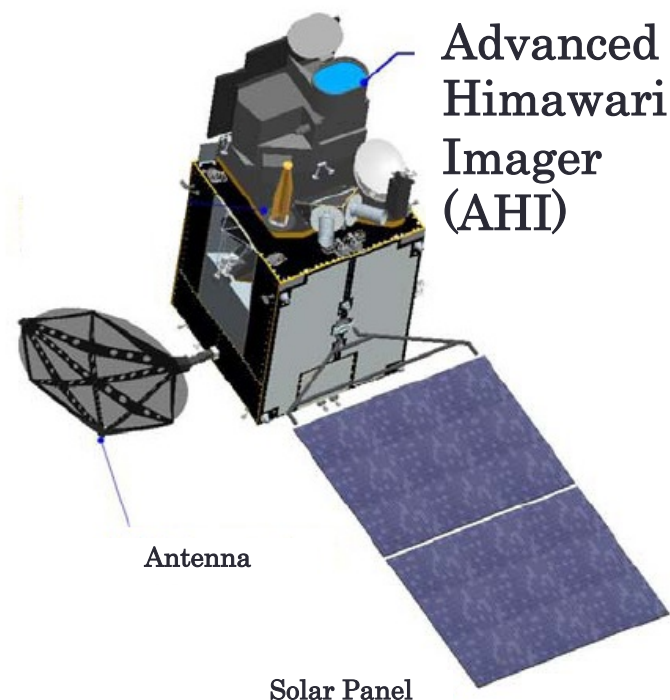
## Status of Manufacture

### ★ Major characteristics of Himawari-8/9 ★

- Contractor: MELCO (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation)
- Attitude control: Three-axis stabilization
- Launch Schedule: 2014 (Himawari-8)  
2016 (Himawari-9)
- Communication: 402 MHz (UHF-band)  
13, 14/12 GHz (Ku-Band)  
18 GHz (Ka-band)

Advanced Himawari Imager (AHI)	
Channels	Visible (4 channels) Infrared (12 channels)
Resolutions	0.5 Km, 1 Km and 2 Km
Brightness levels	>= 11 bits

Himawari-8/9



## AMV / Algorithm improvement (JMA Original)

- Upgrade to tracking algorithm based in maximum likelihood estimation method (MLE)
  - > for high spatial resolution AMV
- Installation of cloud height assignment algorithm based on optimal estimation (NEW)
  - > for decreasing wind speed BIAS and RMSVD caused from height estimation error

# Maximum Likelihood Approach to Cloud Motion Estimation

1. To equate **cross-correlation** value with **likelihood**

- cross-correlation is large -> matching probability is large

2. To compute posterior probability from **prior probability** and **auxiliary information**

- prior probability** : correlation surface from small target box

- auxiliary information** : correlation surface from large target box

- Posterior probability is computable by averaging two matching surface

3. To search position that shows maximum cross-correlation (maximum likelihood)



# AMV derivation experiment using new tracking and HA technique

Satellite : MTSAT-2

Period : July 2012 (summer) and January 2013 (winter)

## •Tracking method

RTN : Cross-Correlation, 16x16 pixels

TEST : Cross-Correlation, MLE using 5x5 and 15x15 pixels

## •Height assignment method

RTN : operational method

TEST :

Cloud alignment model : 3 layers

PDF : multivariate student t distribution (t=1)

Optimization method : Nelder-Mead

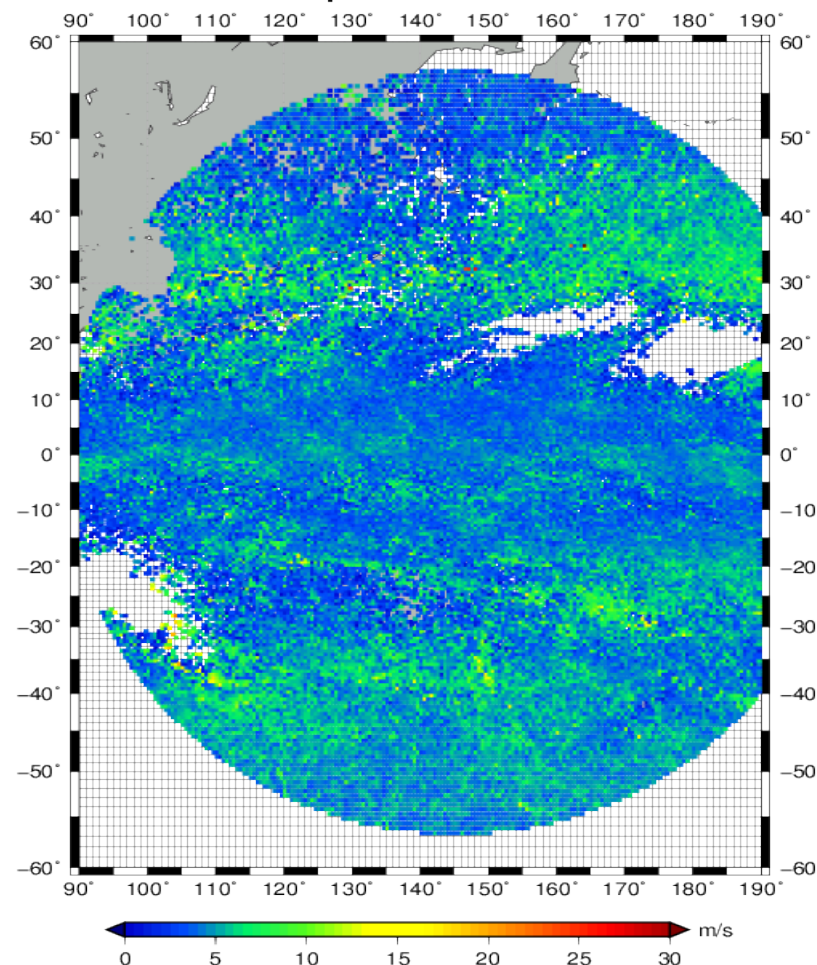
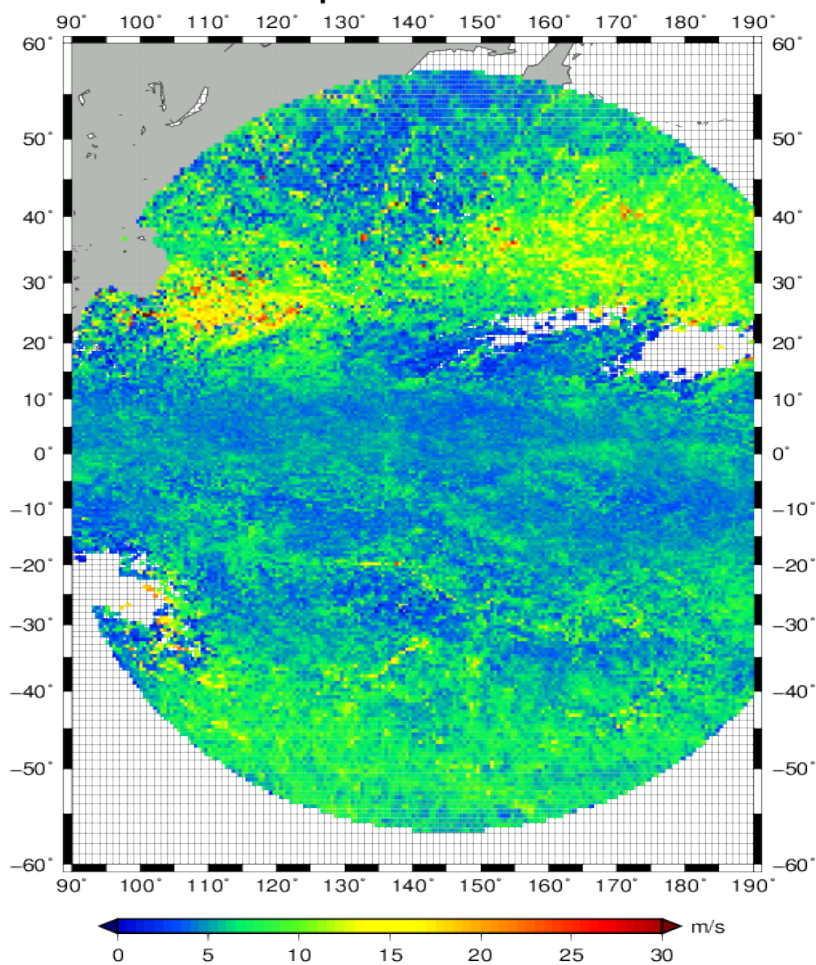
# IR upper level AMV O-B statistics for January 2013

RTN

NEW

Map RMSVD

Map RMSVD



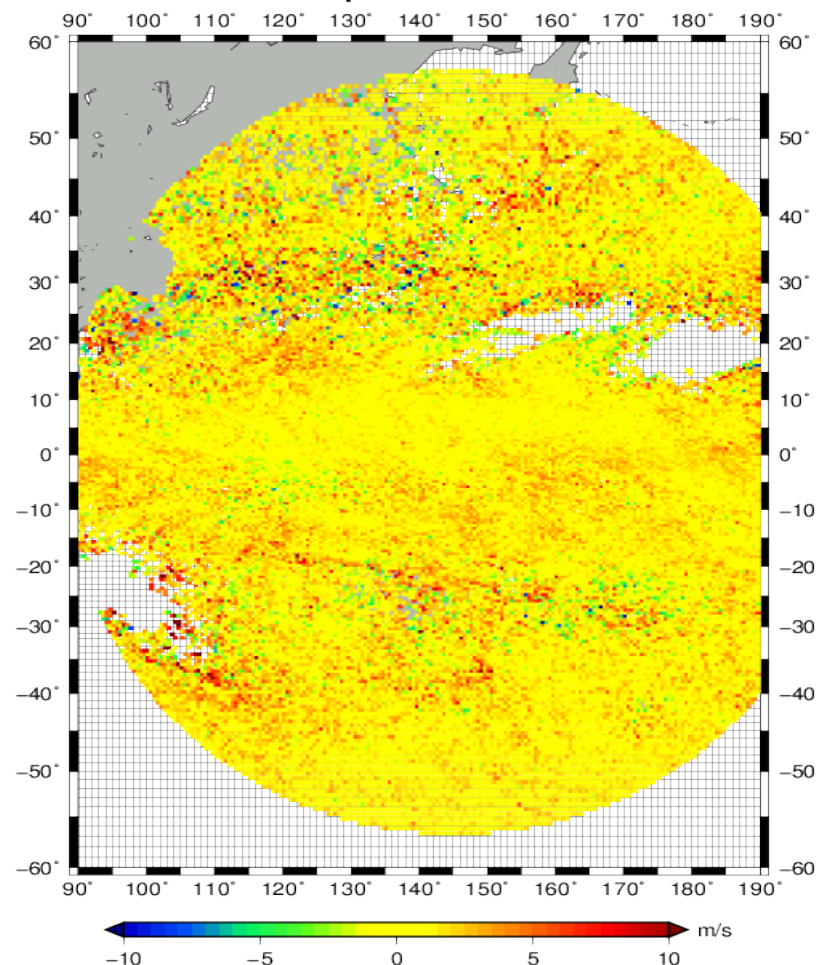
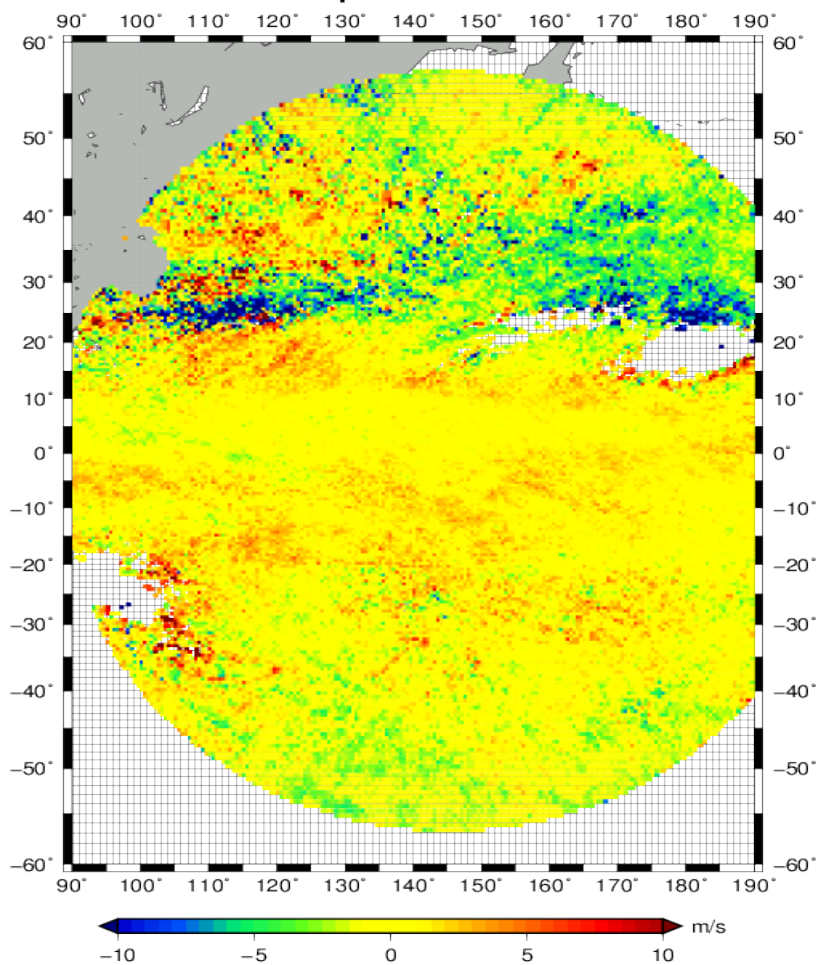
# IR upper level AMV O-B statistics for January 2013

RTN

NEW

Map Bias HI

Map Bias HI



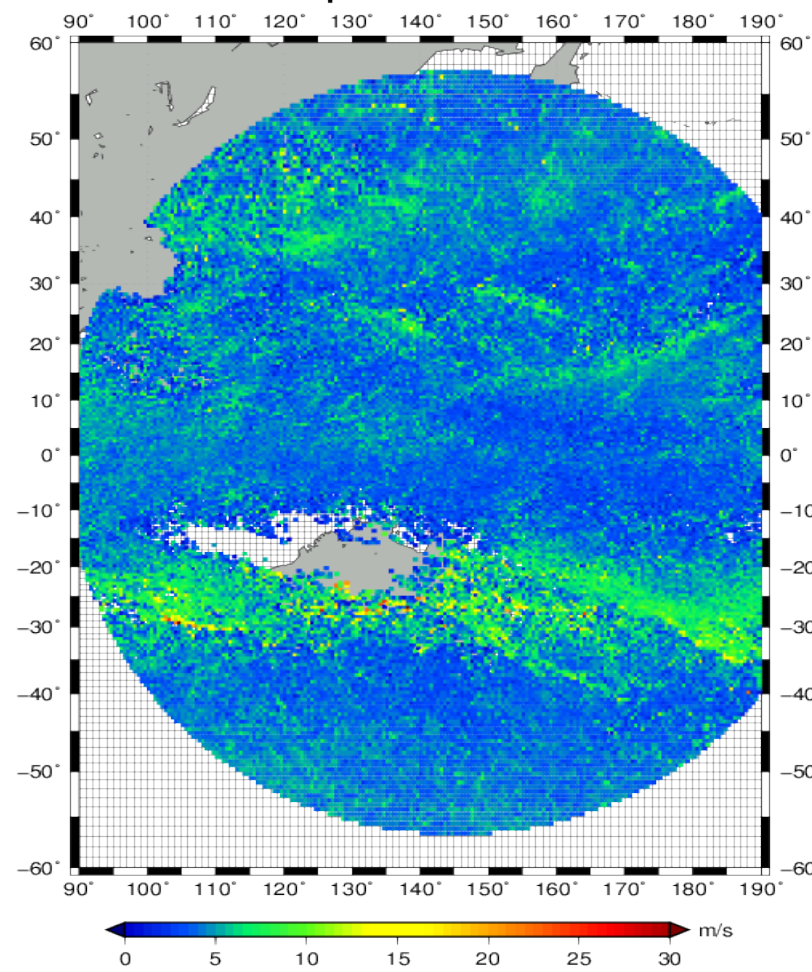
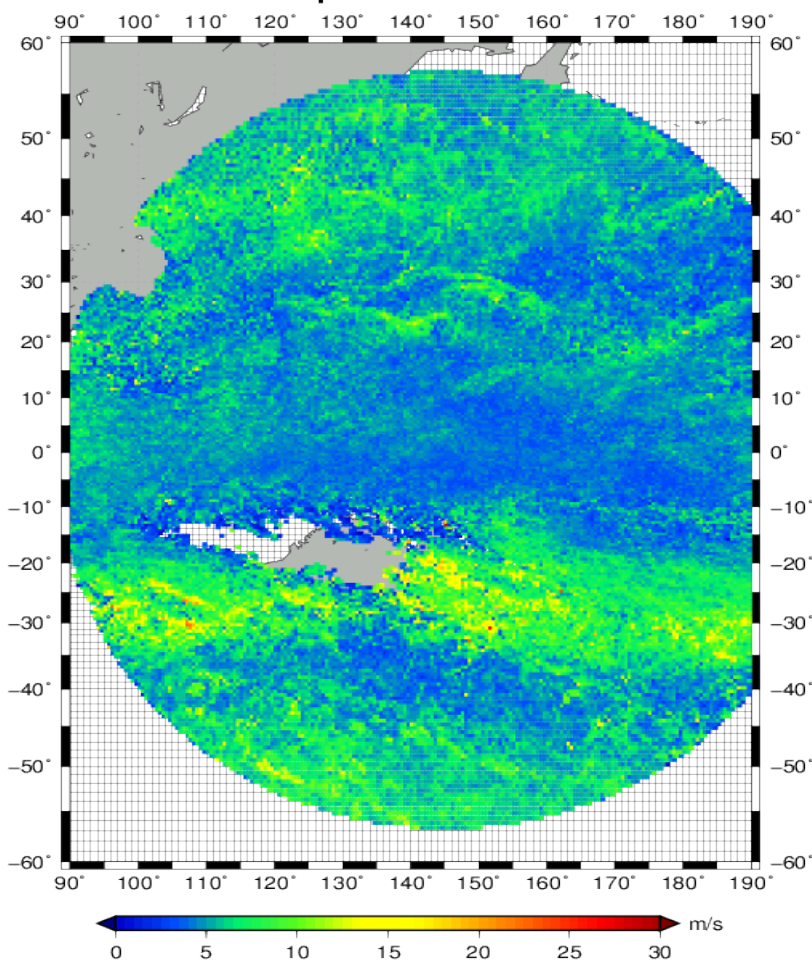
# IR upper level AMV O-B statistics for July 2012

RTN

TEST

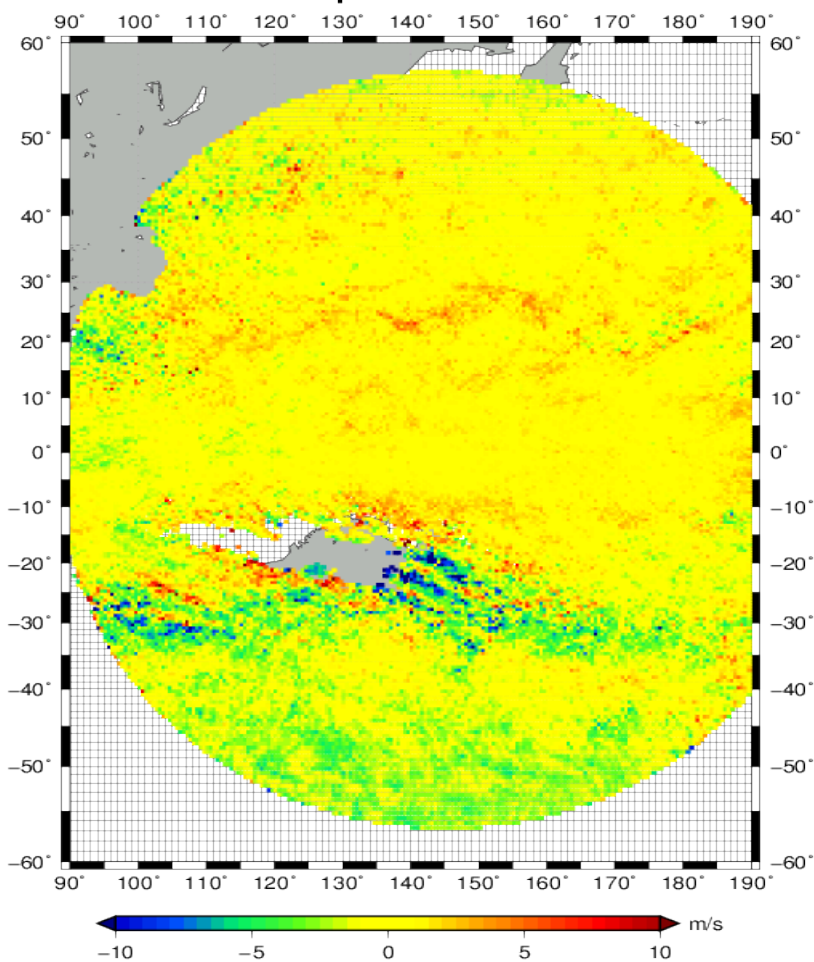
Map RMSVD

Map RMSVD



# IR upper level AMV O-B statistics for July 2012

RTN  
Map Bias HI



TEST  
Map Bias HI

