




## Future Radar and Satellite Technology



Daniel C. Miller  
National Weather Service Columbia, SC

## The Big Idea

**New radar and satellite technology will improve NWS operations!**

- ## Outline
- Introduction
    - The Big Idea
  - **Part I. Dual-Polarization Radar Technology**
    - Benefits
    - What is it?
    - Applications
    - When?
  - **Part II. Next Generation Weather Satellite**
    - Benefits and New Features
    - Applications
    - When?
  - Conclusion
    - Summary

## Part I. Dual-Polarization Radar Technology

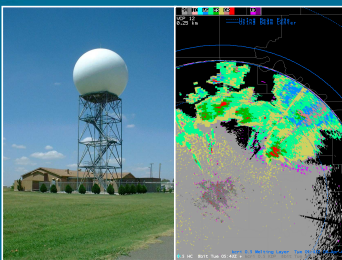
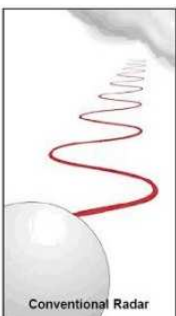


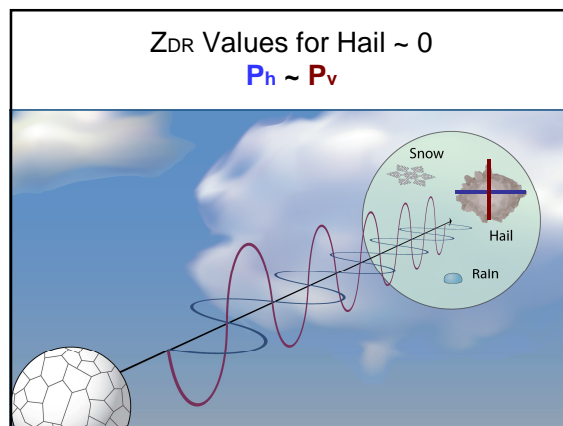
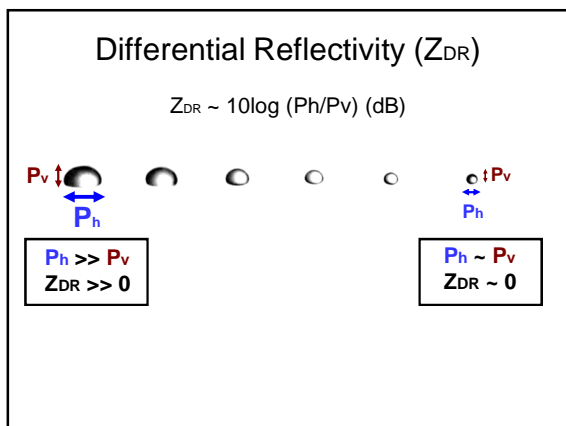
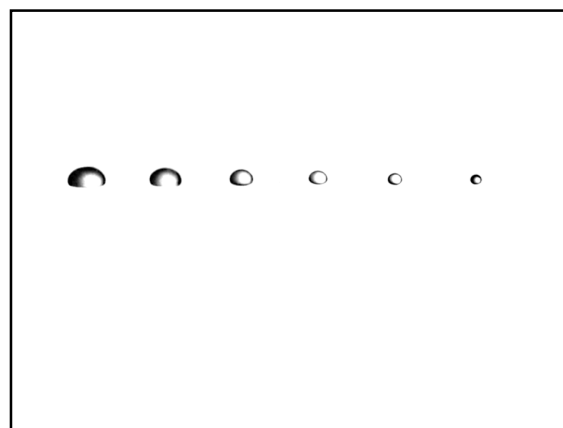
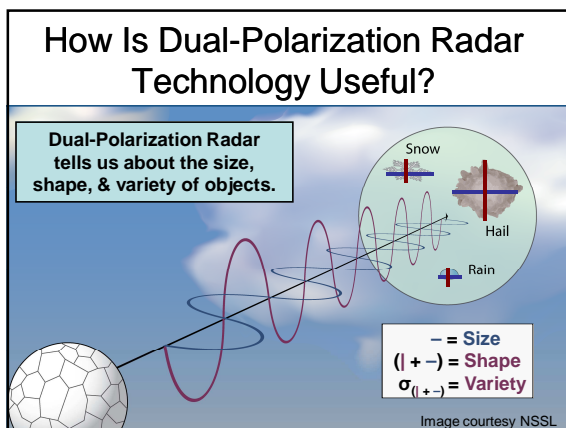
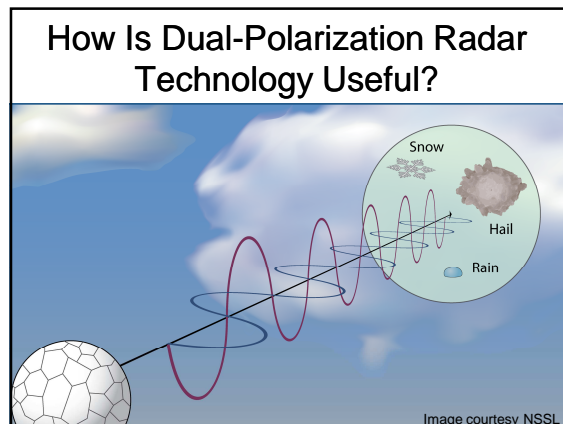
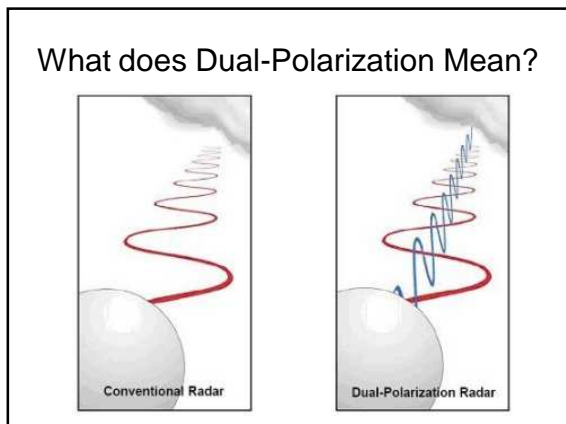
Photo courtesy of NSSL

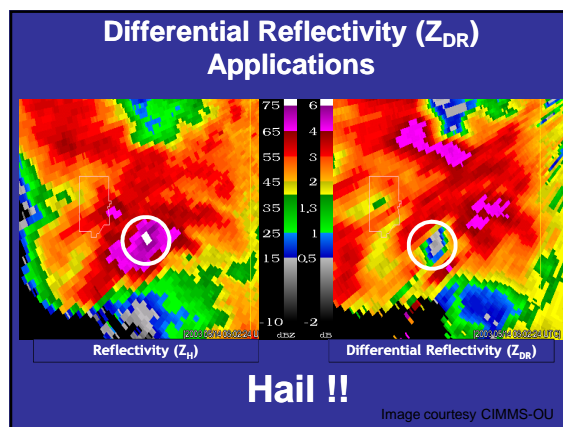
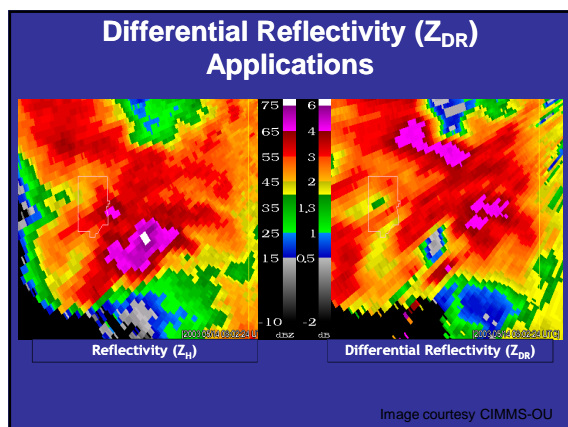
- ## Dual-Polarization Radar Technology Key Benefits
- Better Determination of Precipitation Type
  - Better Estimates of Rainfall Amount
  - Better Detection of Hail

## What does Dual-Polarization Mean?



Conventional Radar





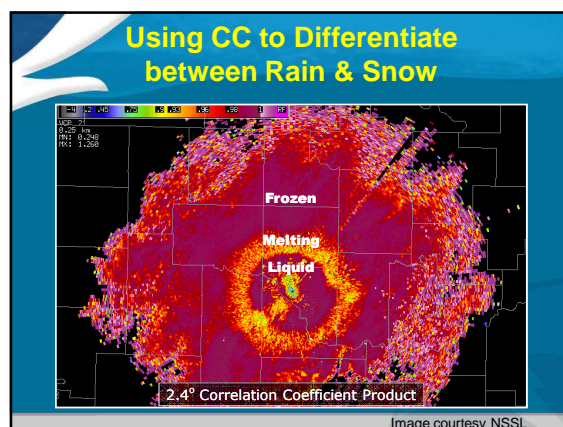
### Correlation Coefficient (CC)

- A statistical correlation that describes the similarities in the backscatter characteristics of the horizontally and vertically polarized echoes.
- It is a good indicator of regions where there is a mixture of precipitation types, such as rain and snow.

#### Correlation Coefficient Values

- $0.96 \leq CC \leq 1$  → Small hydrometeor diversity\*
- $0.85 \leq CC < 0.96$  → Large hydrometeor diversity\*
- $CC < 0.85$  → Non-hydrometeors present

\* Sizes, shapes, orientations, etc.



### Specific Differential Phase (KDP)

- Measures the rate of change of horizontally and vertically-polarized phase shift with distance
- Improves Precipitation Amount Estimates
  - Detects where most liquid water content is
  - Removes effect of hail contamination

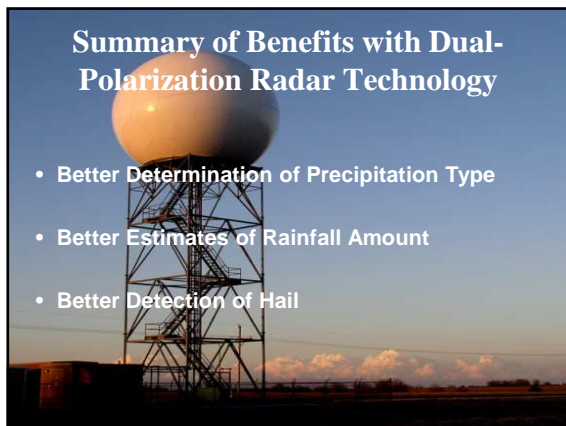
KDP (deg/km)	-2	-1	-0.5	.25	.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	4	5	7	RF
Rain				Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically
Hail				Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically
Graupel				Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically
Snow				Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically
Ice Crystals				Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically	Increasing Vertically
Non-Meteorological Echoes	NOT COMPUTED BECAUSE KDP TOO NOISY													

### When will Dual-Polarization Radar Technology Arrive?

- 4 NWS beta test sites Fall 2010
- Nationwide installation 2011-2012
  - Including Columbia, SC (CAE)

### Summary of Benefits with Dual-Polarization Radar Technology

- Better Determination of Precipitation Type
- Better Estimates of Rainfall Amount
- Better Detection of Hail



### Part II. Next Generation Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES-R)



### GOES-R New Capabilities

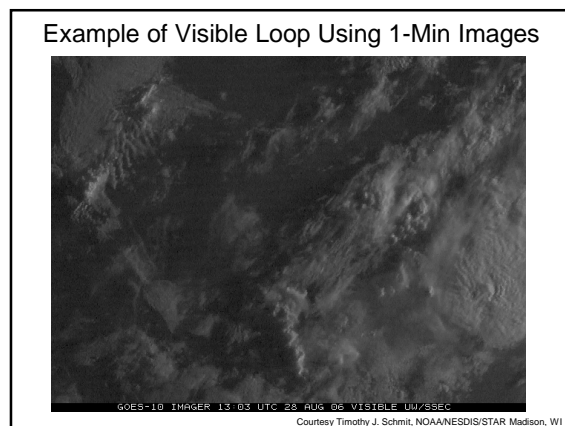
- Higher Resolution Images
- Data Received in More Frequent Time Intervals
- A Large Suite of New Products

### Comparison of GOES-R Imager to current GOES

	<u>GOES-R</u>	<u>Current</u>
Spectral Coverage	16 bands	5 bands
Visible Resolution	0.5 km	~1 km
IR/WV resolution	2 km	~4-8 km
Full disk	Every 15 min	Every 3 hr
CONUS	Every 5 min	Every 15 min
Mesoscale	Every 30 sec!	N/A

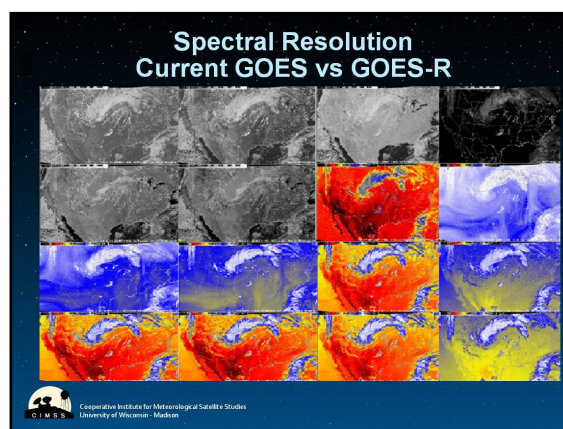
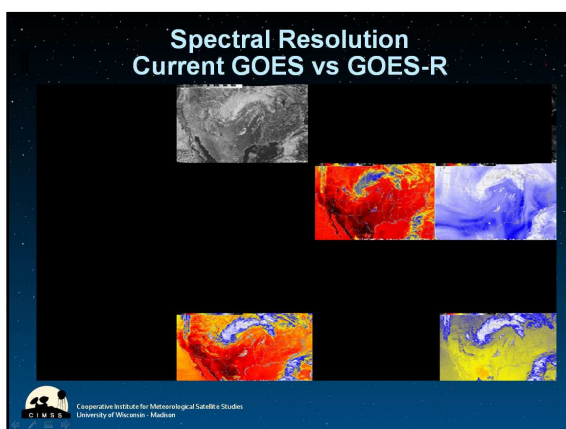
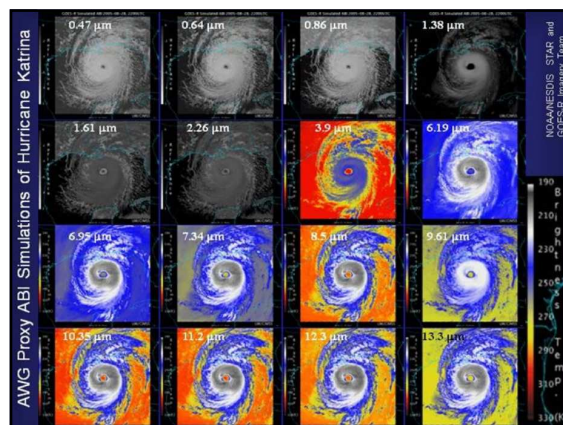
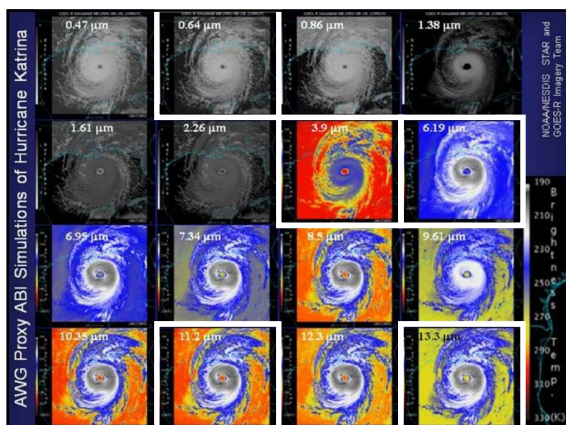
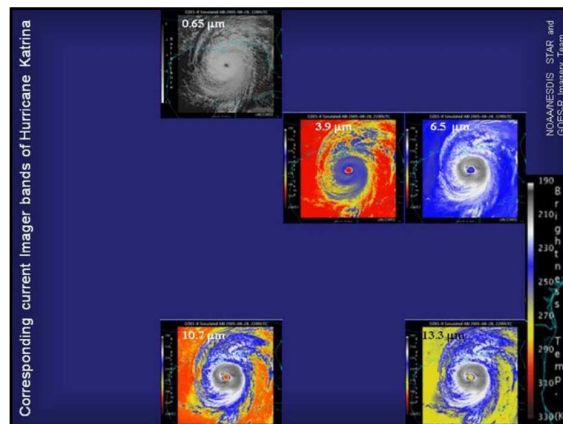
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### GOES-R New Capabilities (Cont'd)

- Provide Better Detection and Measurements of:
  - Cloud Structure
    - Type, Height, Phase, & Temperature
  - Other Atmospheric Elements:
    - Wind, Moisture, & Temperature
    - Lightning



### Some Applications of New GOES-R Data:

- Improved Convective Initiation Predictions
- Identification of Severe Weather Precursors
- Improved Rainfall Amount Estimates
- Better Estimates of Tropical Cyclone Intensity
- Identify Areas of Turbulence and Icing
- Improved Input to Numerical Weather Prediction Models

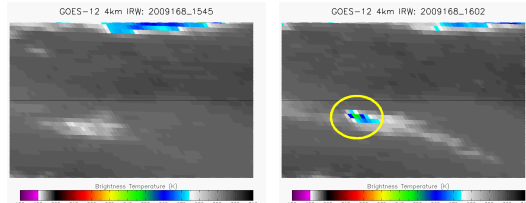
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### How will GOES-R improve warning lead times?

- Rapid Cloud top cooling detection

### Convective Initiation



- Detections of Rapid Cloud Top Cooling
  - can precede precipitation reaching the surface by 30-60 minutes
  - precedes first cloud-to-ground lightning strikes

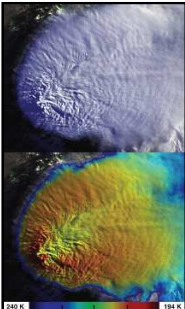
Images Courtesy CIMSS-UW Madison

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- Rapid Cloud top cooling detection
- Severe Thunderstorm Structures Better Detected and Monitored

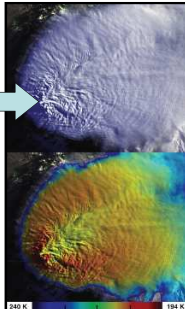
### Severe Thunderstorm Structures Better Detected and Monitored

- Overshooting tops
  - Collapse of overshooting top can precede severe weather/tornado on ground



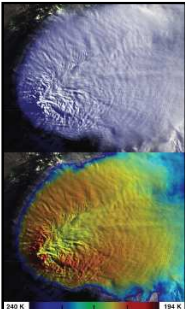
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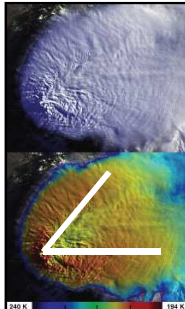
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- Enhanced-V Signature
  - Usually related to Supercell/Severe Weather



### Severe Thunderstorm Structures Better Detected and Monitored

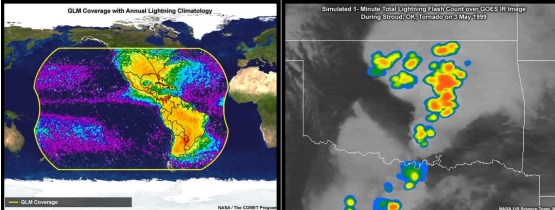
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- Rapid Cloud top cooling detection
- Severe Thunderstorm Structures Better Detected and Monitored
- Better Rainfall Estimates
- Real-Time Lightning Monitoring (GLM)

### Geostationary Lightning Mapper



- Real-Time detection of lightning across most of the Western Hemisphere
- Flash Rate and Trends
- IC/CC as well as CG lightning

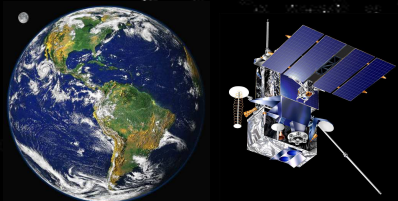
### When?

- GOES-R launch scheduled for Fall 2015  
– Operational, with products available, in 2016



### Summary of GOES-R New Capabilities and Applications

- Higher resolution images received in more frequent time intervals
- A large suite of new products and applications




### Conclusion

- New radar and satellite technology will result in improved forecast and warning operations.

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# Q&A?



## Thank You!

Daniel C. Miller  
National Weather Service  
2909 Aviation Way  
West Columbia, SC 29170  
803.822.8133

[daniel.miller@noaa.gov](mailto:daniel.miller@noaa.gov)