#### Visualizing new-generation geostationary satellite imagery with SIFT

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# The Satellite Information Familiarization Tool (SIFT)

- Developed in Python using the PyQt Toolkit
- Cross-platform (Windows, Mac, and Linux) graphical user interface (no command line)
- Loads GeoTIFFs of archived Himawari-8 imagery stored locally (SSD recommended)
- Available to download for free (GPLv3 license)
- Development of the software and expansion of the capabilities is ongoing

### Motivation for SIFT

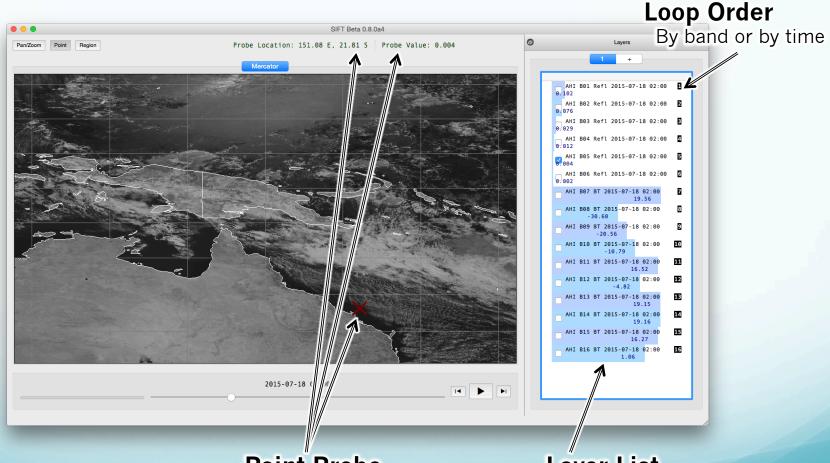
- Basic, modern, and standalone software to display, loop, and allow for the manipulation of newgeneration geostationary satellite imagery was not available
- The intended users are scientists, students, and operational meteorologists
- It is a tool for both training and discovery
- SIFT is part of the United States National Weather Service forecaster training program

#### **SIFT Features and Functions**

#### **Point Probe Results**



#### SIFT Point Probe Feature

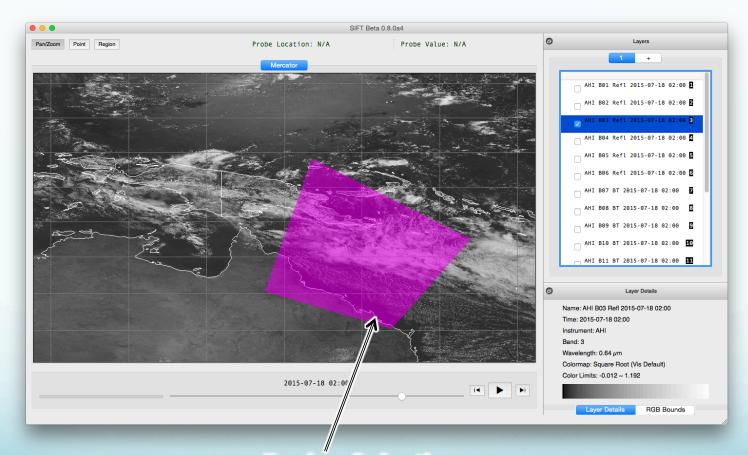


#### **Point Probe**

Denoted on map display Coordinates and value shown Layer List

Probe value shown for all other loaded layers

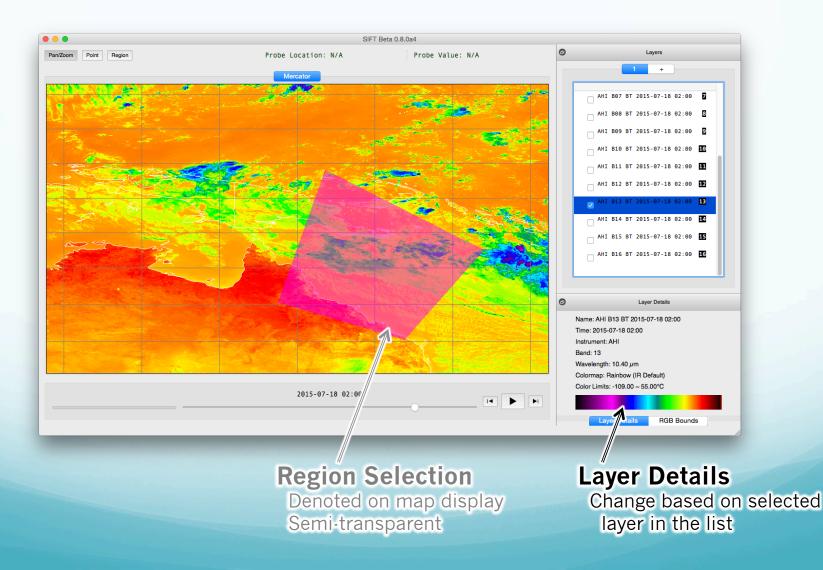
#### **SIFT** Region Selection Feature

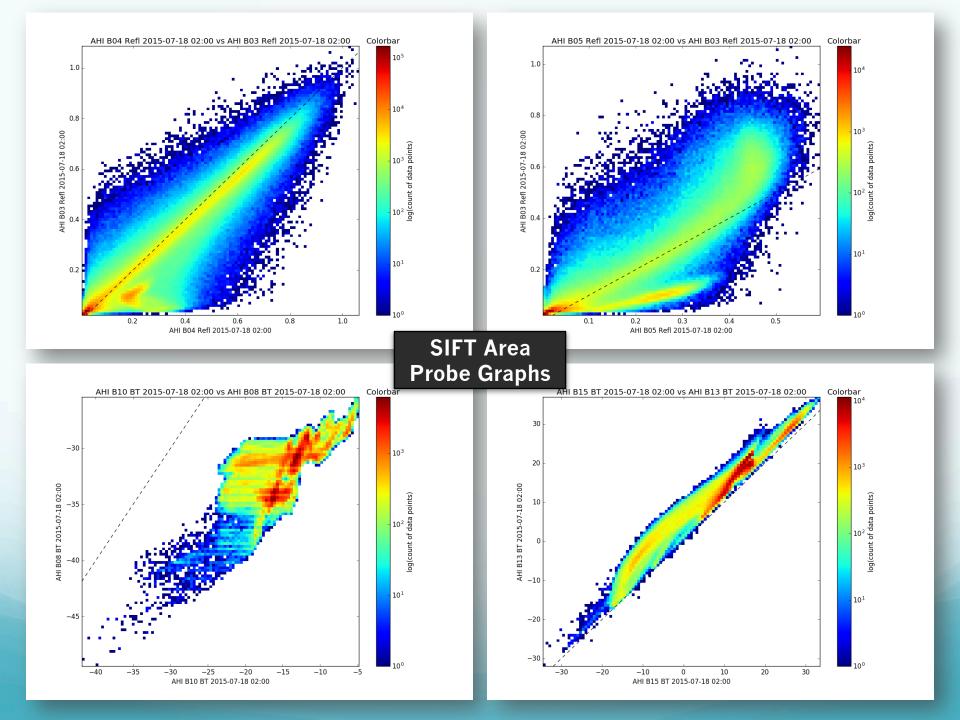


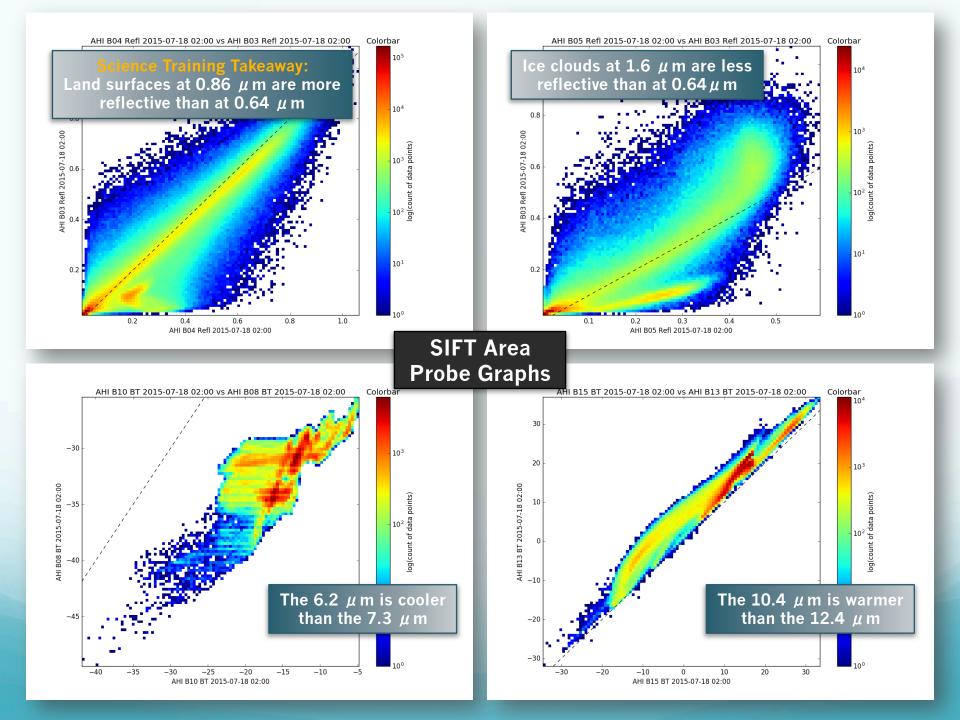
#### **Region Selection**

Denoted on map display Semi-transparent

### **SIFT** Region Selection Feature



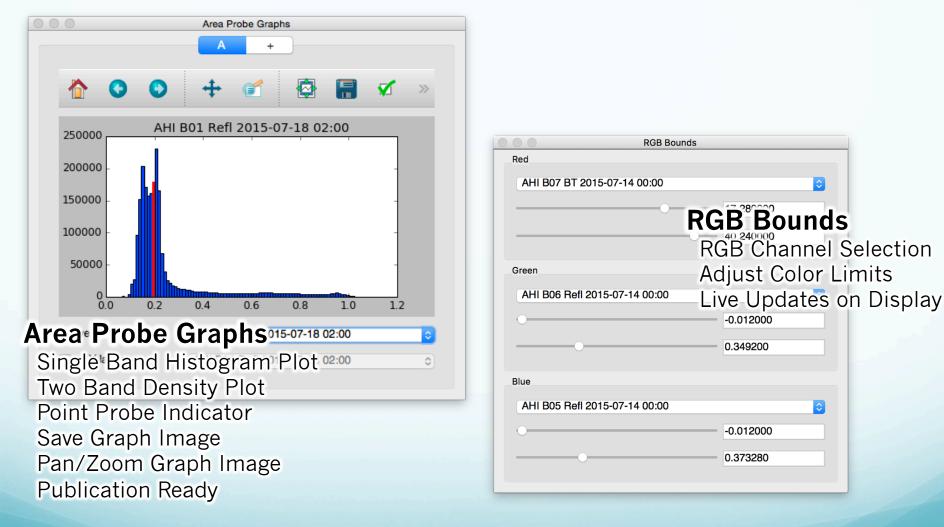




# **Applying Science Training**

Science Training Takeaway	Prospective Application
Land surfaces at 0.86 $\mu$ m are more reflective than at 0.64 $\mu$ m	River flooding is more easily identified, but contrast between clouds and land is reduced in the 0.86 $\mu$ m
Ice clouds at 1.6 $\mu$ m are less reflective than at 0.64 $\mu$ m	Thick glaciated clouds can be indicative of thunderstorms
The 6.2 $\mu$ m is cooler than the 7.3 $\mu$ m	The water vapor channels can be used to assess the depth of certain tropospheric features
The 10.4 $\mu$ m is warmer than the 12.4 $\mu$ m	The difference in brightness temperature for clear fields of view is related to low-level water vapor concentration

#### **SIFT Features and Functions**



## Future Enhancements to SIFT

- A selection window for users to load a given time range and subset of bands instead of individual files
- Additional projections (Lambert Conformal and Polar Stereographic)
- Better performance
- Display and handling for derived products created with the geostationary satellite variant of the Community Satellite Processing Package
- Improved experience for looping and selecting layers
- Support for GOES-R imagery

#### SIFT Accolades from Users

- "A very interesting way to look for cloud types and layers."
- "All seemed fine to me."
- "Great training tool overall."
- "Nice tool to look at many different channels."
- "SIFT is fast and does not crash."
- "Stable software."
- "Very quick. Excellent resolution."

Excerpts from written survey results following Honolulu forecast office training workshop

## Download SIFT and Case Data





Case Data

#### • SIFT:

ftp://ftp.ssec.wisc.edu/pub/jordang/pg/sift/

- Windows 7+ (118 MB)
- 64-bit CentOS/RedHat Linux (278 MB)

SIFT

 Case Data: <u>ftp://ftp.ssec.wisc.edu/ABI/sift\_data/AHI/</u>

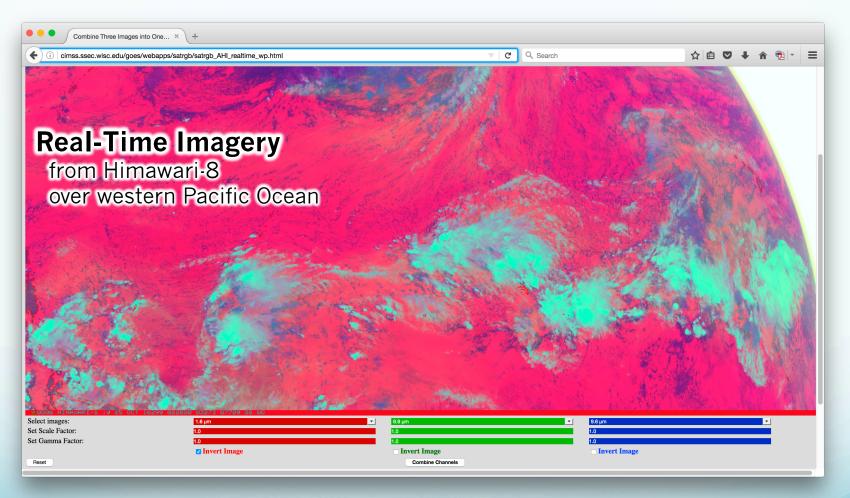
# Satellite Foundational Course for GOES-R (SatFC-G)

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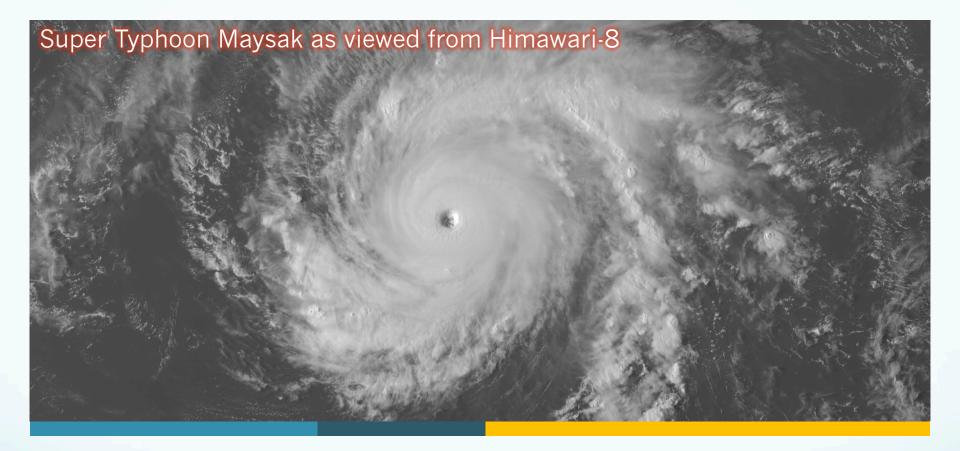
- Access to training resources developed for operational meteorologists in the United States is available
- Sections include:
  - Introduction to the spectral bands, operating mode, and baseline products
  - Lightning mapper
  - Evaluating convection and mesoscale features
  - Monitoring synoptic scale features
  - Numerical weather prediction

http://bit.ly/2ey7IIY

#### Create RGB Composites Online



http://bit.ly/2e5KrCY



Questions? Comments? Send me an e-mail: Jordan.Gerth@noaa.gov

