

Using McIDAS to perform validation and applications for Himawari and ABI

William Straka III², Mat Gunshor², Tim Schmit¹

¹ NOAA/STAR/ASPB ² CIMSS/SSEC

The authors wish to extend their appreciation to JMA for the use of AHI data during PLT



Introduction

• AHI analysis and applications

• ABI analysis and applications

Conclusions



- McIDAS-X and McIDAS-V have been used successfully to visualize output from AHI and ABI
- Both have provided useful visualization to aid in cal/val activities for AHI
- McIDAS-V has been used to visualized and provide feedback to Harris regarding output from the GOES-R Ground System







• Both McIDAS-V and McIDAS-X can read in AHI data in a variety of formats

- McIDAS-X
 - ADDE server can be used to serve AHI HSF (raw data) directly to users
 - Ability to display AHI HSF to McIDAS-X clients
 - Ability to download (IMGCOPY) AHI data to local AREA files
 - Fast track is currently in testing
- McIDAS-V
 - Can display AHI data from
 - McIDAS-X ADDE server
 - JMA netCDF files
 - netCDF4 output from libHimawari output
 - Algorithm output from various processing frameworks
 - Utilizing various plugins, provides the ability to create combination products.
 - Allows for overlaying of output from various processing frameworks for quick analysis



 CIMSS scientists currently working with the McIDAS User Group in the development of McIDAS ADDE server to ensure scientific accuracy of the data shown in McIDAS

 The ability to read in the AHI data using McIDAS-X and McIDAS-V provides the ability for quick and easy comparisons for scientists



- Both AHI PLT and publically released data has been used to perform many different validation and applications
 - Validation
 - Ability to visually show artifacts in data, which are then passed to the CWG and JMA for analysis
 - Demonstration of Stray-light and other features for users
 - INR comparison
 - Applications
 - RGB composites (ex. Dust/airmass)
 - Side-by-side channel display
 - Overlay different channels/satellites

MTSAT and AHI (visible)

McIDAS-V



Approximate spatial resolution: 1 km

JMA AHI - NC_H08_20150125_0230_B03_JP02_...

Approximate spatial resolution: 0.5 km

INR observations 25 Jan 2015, 0230Z 0.86µm, Band 4





INR observations 25 Jan 2015, 0230Z 11.2μm, Band 14





23 Mar 2015, 15:20 UTC AHI Band 7 (3.9um)





HIMAWARI-8 (2015082) 15:20 UTC BAND=7 3.90 UM

Stray light artifact analysis - B06





Product applications - Fires





Product Applications – Dust RGB





Product Applications – Vol Ash RGB











- McIDAS-V has the ability to read in CFcompliant netCDF4 files
- McIDAS-V can currently navigate and display GOES-R ground system (GS) files
- Allows for quick analysis and identification of potential issues from GS output

Band 14 (11.2 μm)







IT_ABI-L2-CMIPF-M3C14_G16_s200... - Band 14

LST Mode 3 – Full Disk Galveston Bay





GOES-R GS Output









- Issues with Mc-V
 - Due to the large file sizes of ABI, only 1 channel of Full Disk Bands 1,3,5 (1km) can be read in per session at full resolution along with long load times
 - The Full Disk of Band 2 (0.5km) cannot be read in at native resolution with 20GB of RAM
 - Both issues could be mitigated by striding the data, when this becomes available
 - Not currently working in McV 1.5, but inquiry submitted
 - However this means that the visual quality of the data is reduced
 - Another possibility is using an ADDE server to read in high resolution data
 - Example: Band 3 of AHI, which is also a 0.5km resolution image, can be read in with McIDAS-V 1.5 with no issues via the 2015.1 ADDE server.



CONCLUSIONS



- McIDAS-X and McIDAS-V are currently being used by CIMSS and other scientists for analysis and product applications for AHI
- McIDAS-V is being used at CIMSS and other places for analysis of output from the GOES-R Ground System (GS)
 - McIDAS-V is ready on "day one" to read in output from the GS
 - Some issues remain, such as striding the output, which will be resolved soon
- Anticipating the GOES-R ABI McIDAS-X ADDE server