

Visualizing TROPOMI Data in McIDAS-V

2019 McIDAS Users' Group Meeting
September 16-19, 2019
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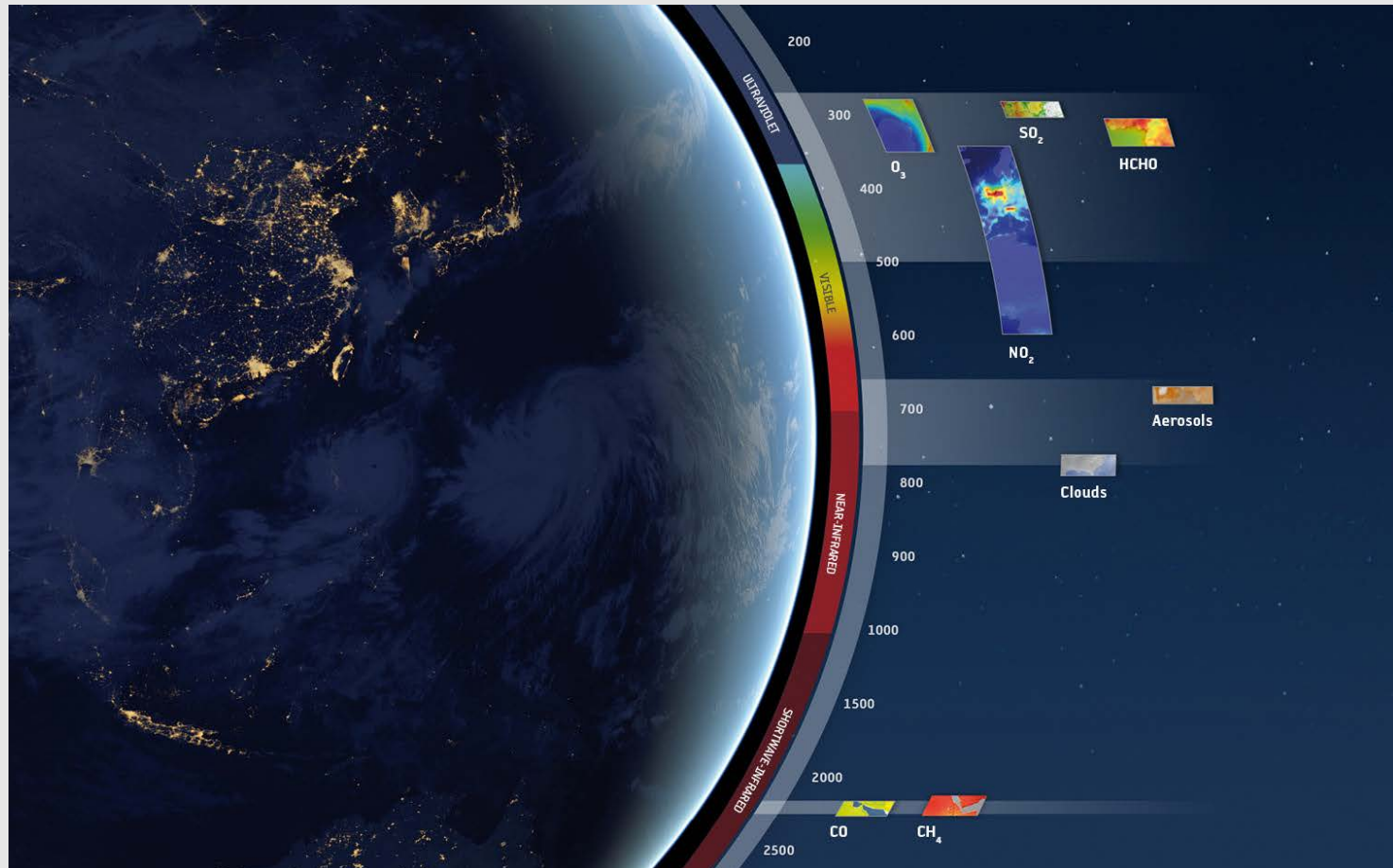


Main Points of Today's Talk

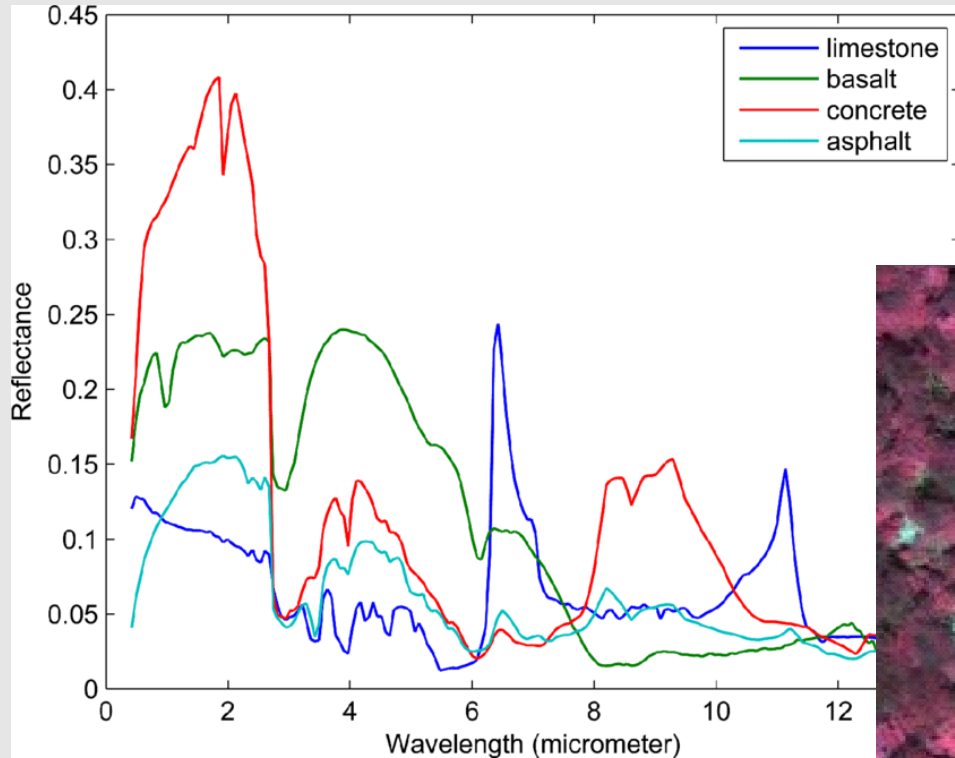
- Vital new instruments/sensors coming online often.
- Need to integrate and support this data with relative ease.
- McIDAS-V (and IDV) is pretty good at this.
- Interoperability value is not always obvious, but matters.

TROPOMI on Sentinel 5P

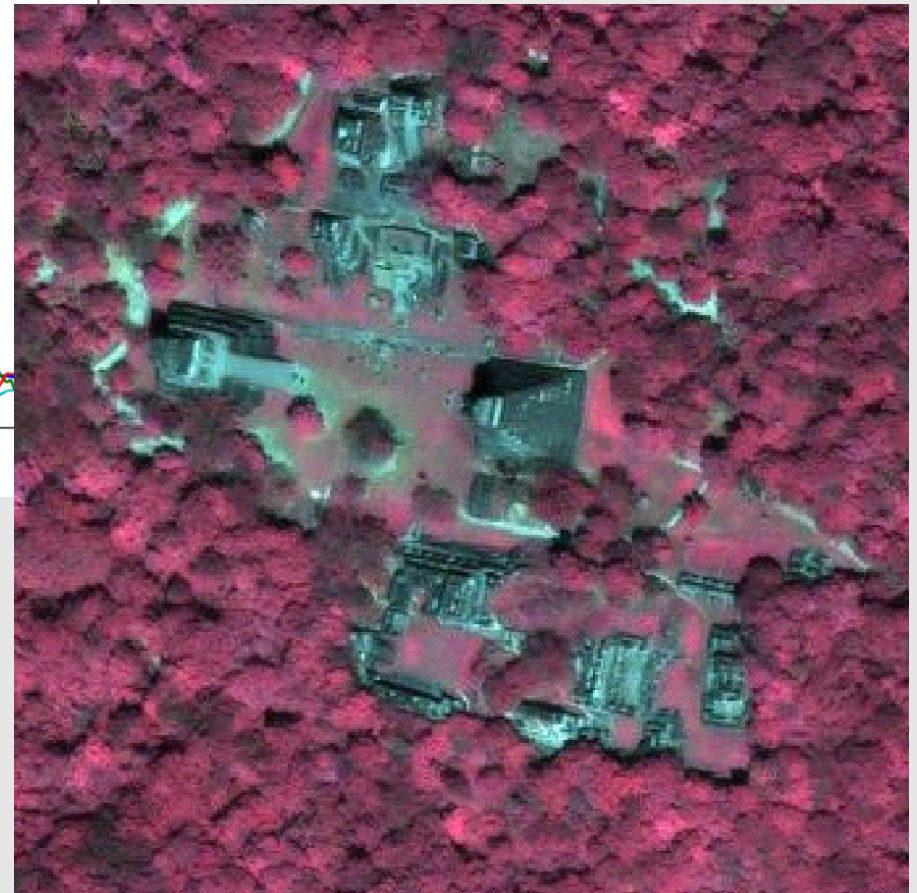
Developed by ESA and NSO, TROPOMI measures trace gases at unprecedented resolution.



How Does That Work?

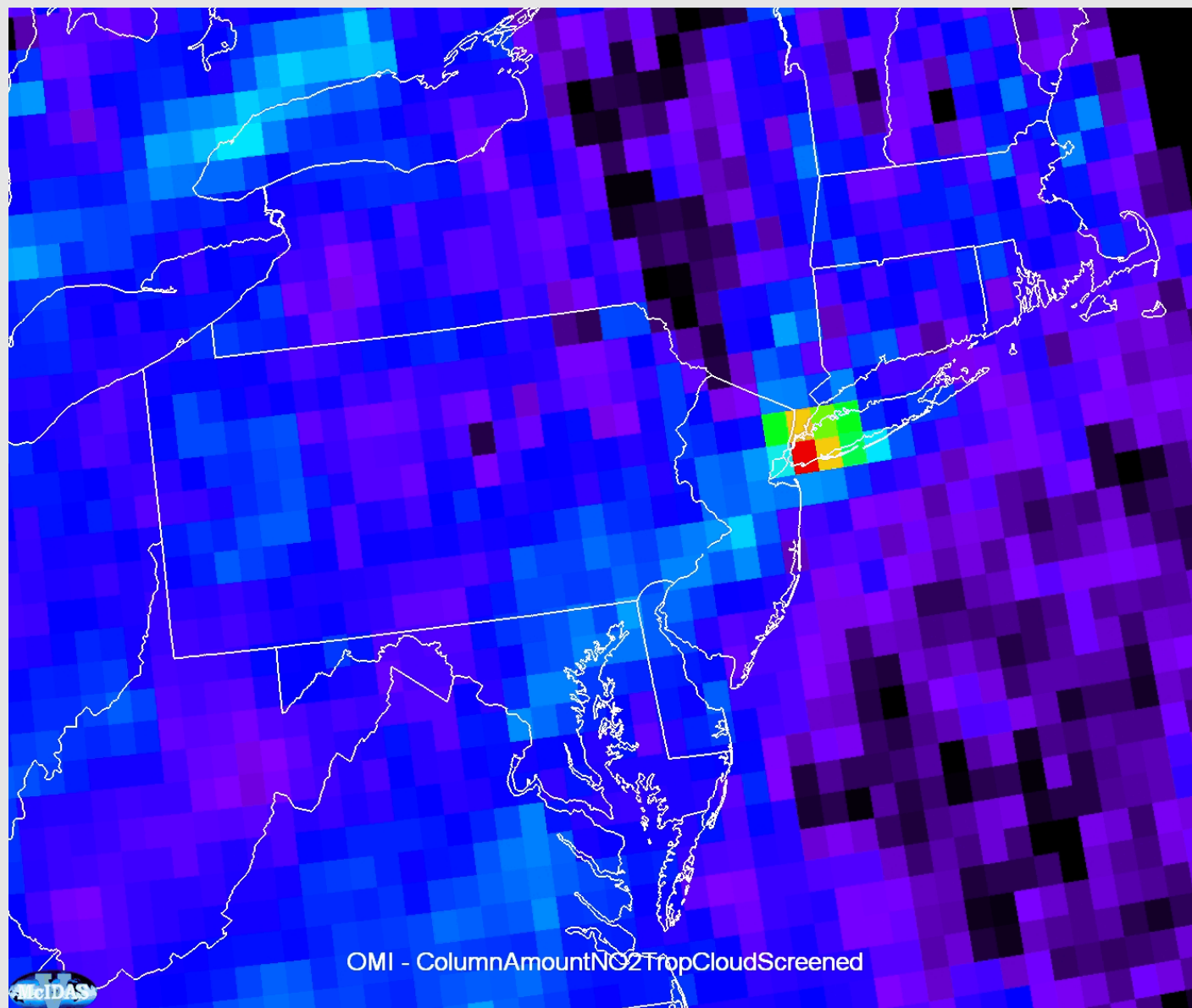


Mayan city of Tikal



Spectral Signatures

OMI vs. TROPOMI vs. DNB



Implementing a Service Provider

Class: `ucar.nc2.IOServiceProvider`

Do you feel lucky?

For all known data types `<DataType>`:

Is this data a valid example of `<DataType>`?

Yes : Use the defined Service Provider to handle data

No: Move on and check the next known data type

If we were not able to find an IOSP, let user know

IOSP examples: Gempak Grid, Nexrad2, DMSP, etc.,
and now, TROPOMI

IOSP: isValidFile()

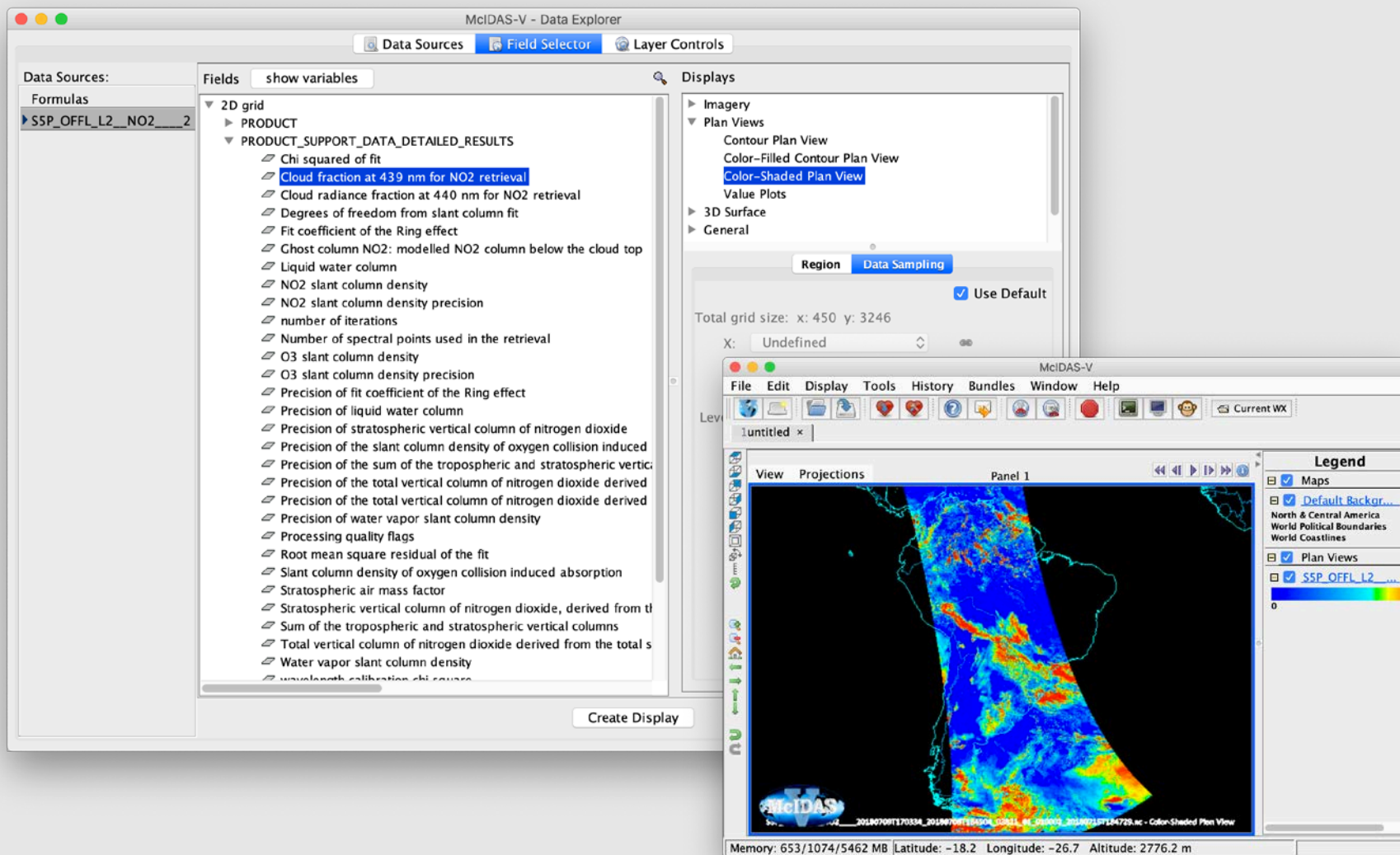
1. Must be **really** fast
2. Must be **really** accurate

S5P_OFFL_L2_O3_____20181122T022910_20181122T041039_05742_01_010102_20181128T035132.nc

TROPOMI uses a very specific Regular Expression:

```
// This regular expression matches TROPOMI L2 products
private static final String TROPOMI_L2_REGEX =
    // Mission Name (ex: S5P)
    "\\w\\w\\w" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Type of data: Real-Time, Offline, or Reprocessed
    "(NRT|OFFL|RPRO)" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Product Identifier
    "(L2_|L1B)" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Product (can be up to six characters, separator-padded if less, e.g. CH4____)
    "\\w\\w\\w\\w\\w\\w" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Start Date and Time (ex: YYYYmmddTHHMMSS)
    "20[0-3]\\d[0-1]\\d[0-3]\\dT[0-2]\\d[0-5]\\d[0-6]\\d" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // End Date and Time (ex: YYYYmmddTHHMMSS)
    "20[0-3]\\d[0-1]\\d[0-3]\\dT[0-2]\\d[0-5]\\d[0-6]\\d" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Orbit Number
    "\\d\\d\\d\\d\\d" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Collection Number
    "\\d\\d" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Processor Version Number : MMmmp (Major - Minor - Patch)
    "\\d\\d\\d\\d\\d\\d" + TROPOMI_FIELD_SEPARATOR +
    // Creation Date and Time (ex: YYYYmmddTHHMMSS)
    "20[0-3]\\d[0-1]\\d[0-3]\\dT[0-2]\\d[0-5]\\d[0-6]\\d" +
    // NetCDF suffix
    ".nc";
```


If Data is Geolocated, Let User See It!



IOSP: populateDataTree()

Populate the available data tree:

```
/*
 * Create the group structure and data products for our McV output
 */

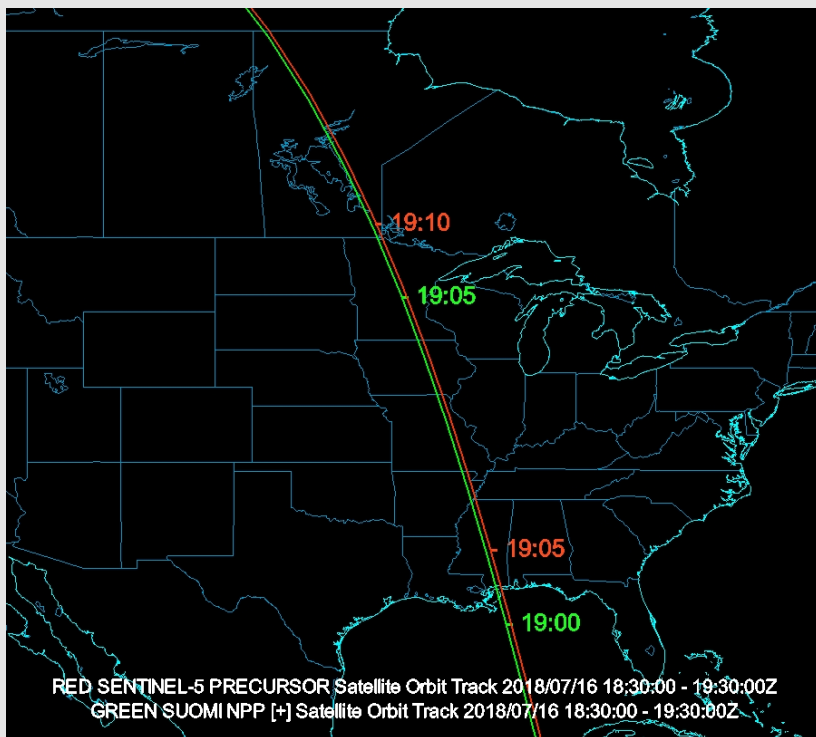
private static void populateDataTree(NetcdfFile ncOut, Map<String, List<Variable>> groupsToVars)
{
    for (Map.Entry<String, List<Variable>> e : groupsToVars.entrySet()) {
        Group g = new Group(ncOut, null, e.getKey());

        logger.trace("Adding Group: " + g.getFullName());
        // Newly created groups will have path separators converted to underscores
        // We'll need to map back to the original group name for file access
        groupMap.put(g.getFullName(), e.getKey());

        ncOut.addGroup(null, g);

        for (Variable v : e.getValue()) {
            logger.trace("Adding Variable: " + v.getFullNameEscaped());
            addVar(ncOut, g, v);
        }
    }
}
```

Temporal Synergy with Suomi NPP



ORBIT

SP5 is in a “loose formation” 3.5 minutes behind Suomi NPP.

WHY DO THIS?

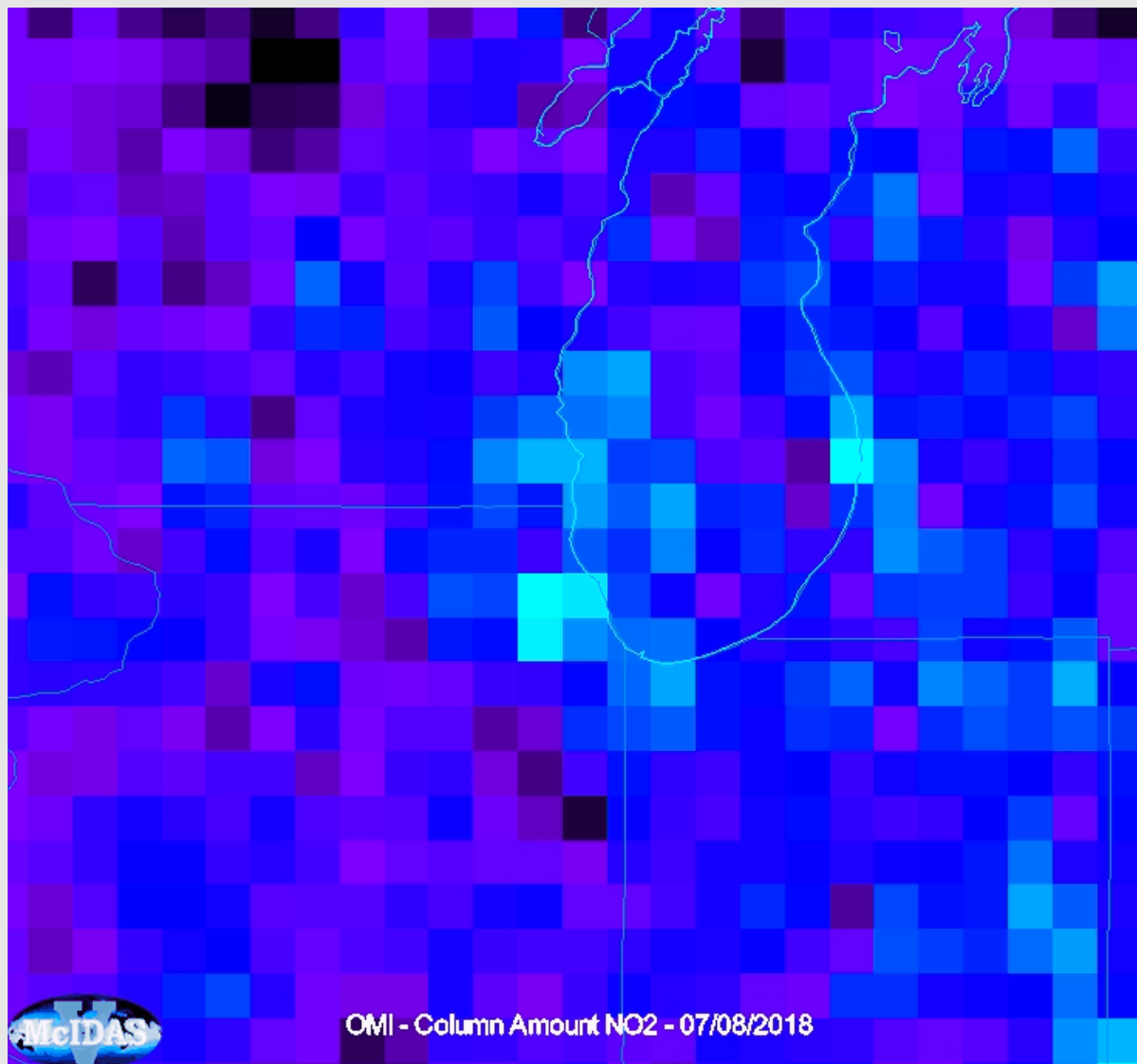
If one sensor produces a product the other can leverage to great advantage.

If the data products of one sensor can validate data products from the other.

Potential for “fusion” products.

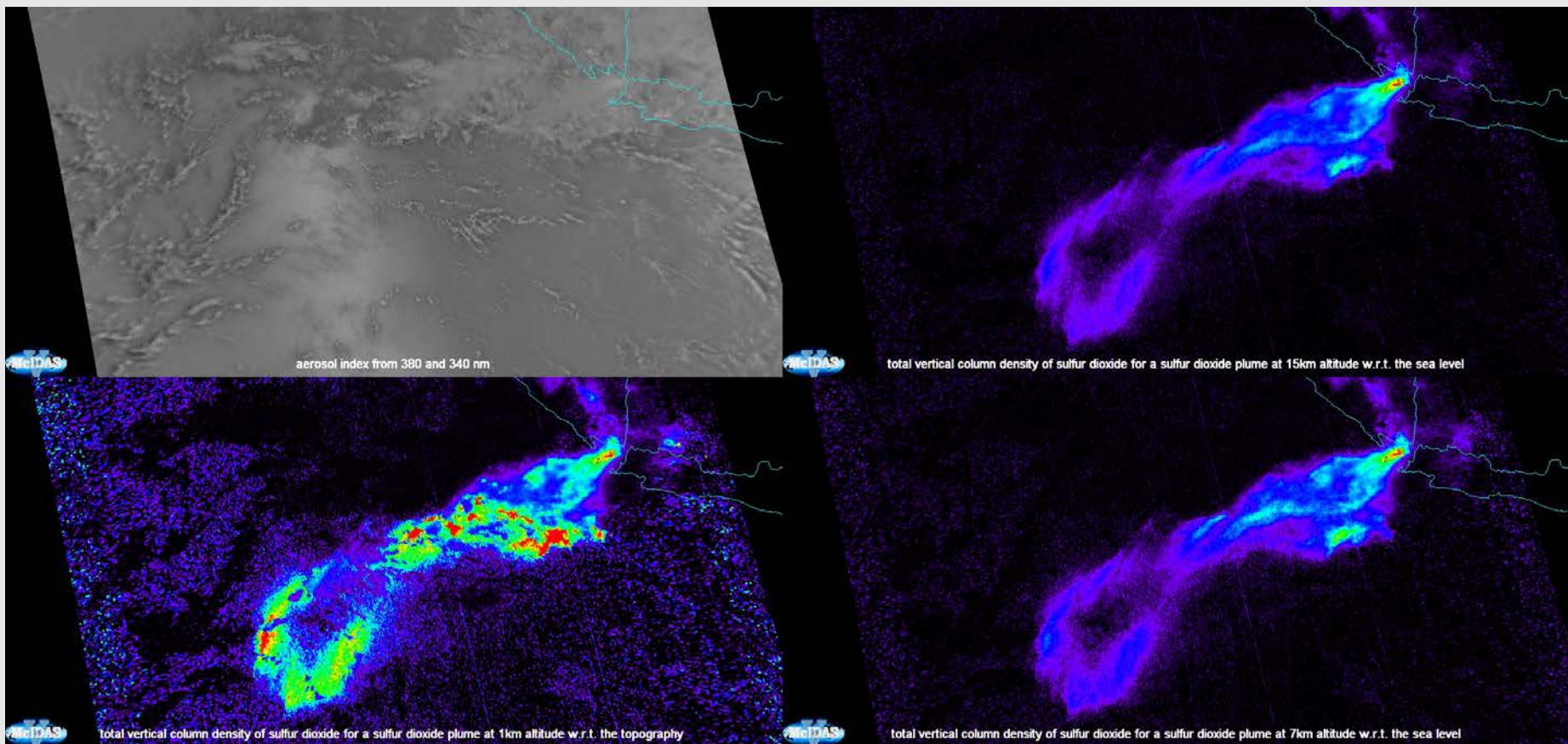
Sample McIDAS-V Visualizations #1

OMI vs. TROPOMI vs. DNB – Chicago area



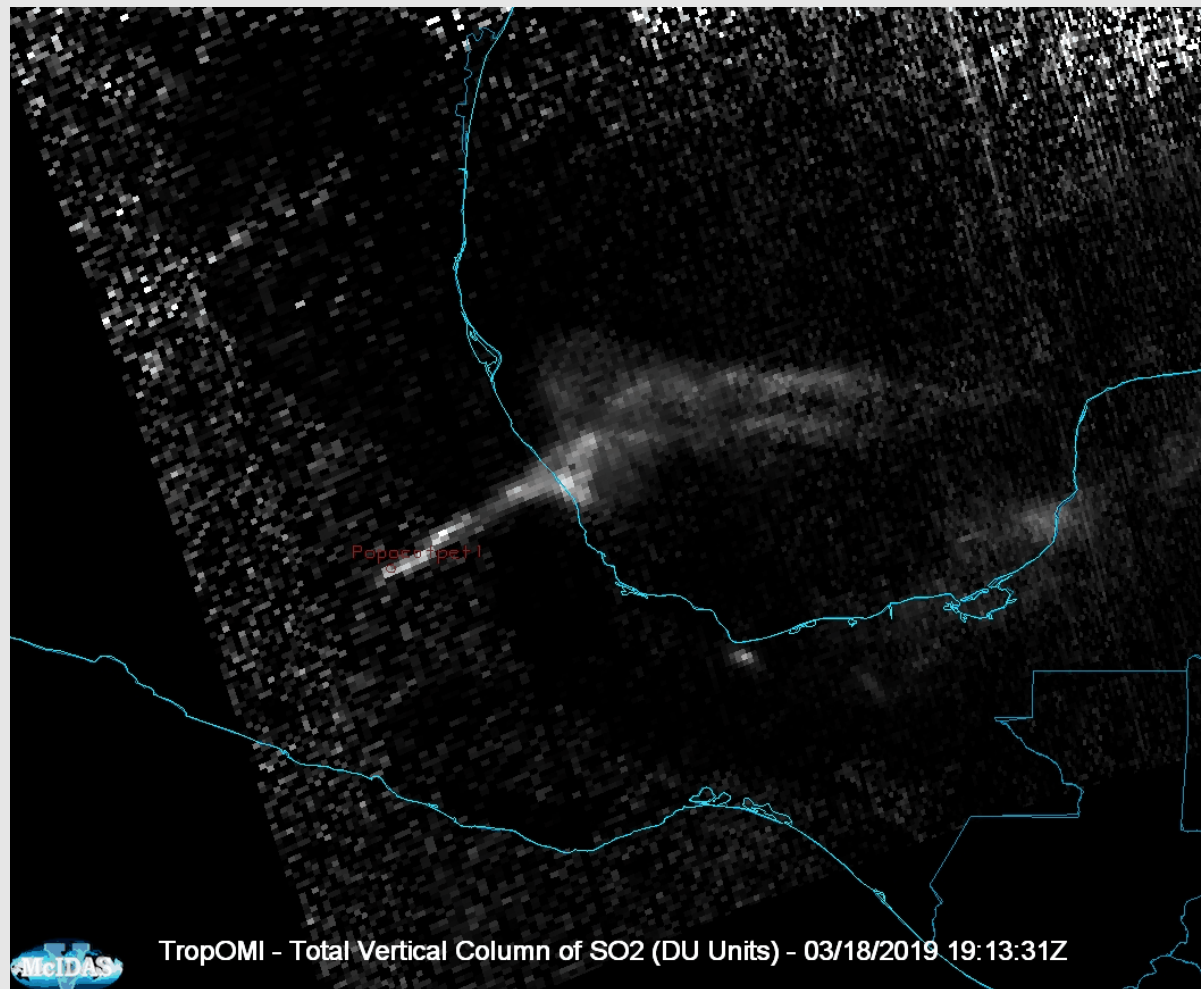
Sample McIDAS-V Visualizations #2

22-23 Dec 2018 Eruption of Krakatoa



Sample McIDAS-V Visualizations #3

TROMPOMI vs. OMI – Popocatepetl eruption, March 2019



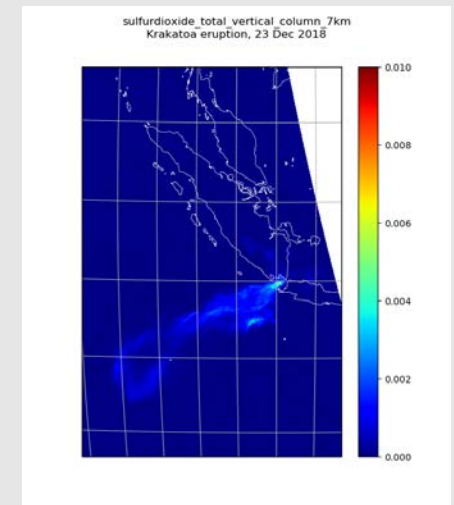
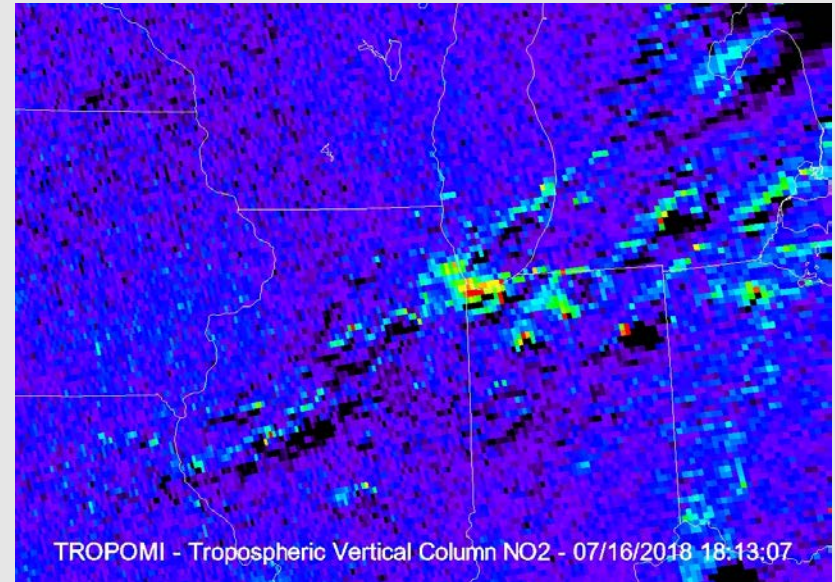


Takeaways

New sensors are going up all the time.

Data interoperability in analysis/visualization packages is becoming increasingly vital.

McIDAS-X/V : are already workhorses supporting a multitude of data types, and are extensible to new data types with modest effort if conventions are followed.



An aerial photograph of Madison, Wisconsin, taken from a high vantage point looking down at Lake Monona. The sun is setting behind a line of trees on the far shore, creating a bright, golden glow that reflects on the water. The city skyline is visible on the left, with various buildings and a prominent white domed structure. Numerous sailboats are scattered across the lake. The overall mood is peaceful and scenic.

THANK YOU

Enjoy your time in Madison!

