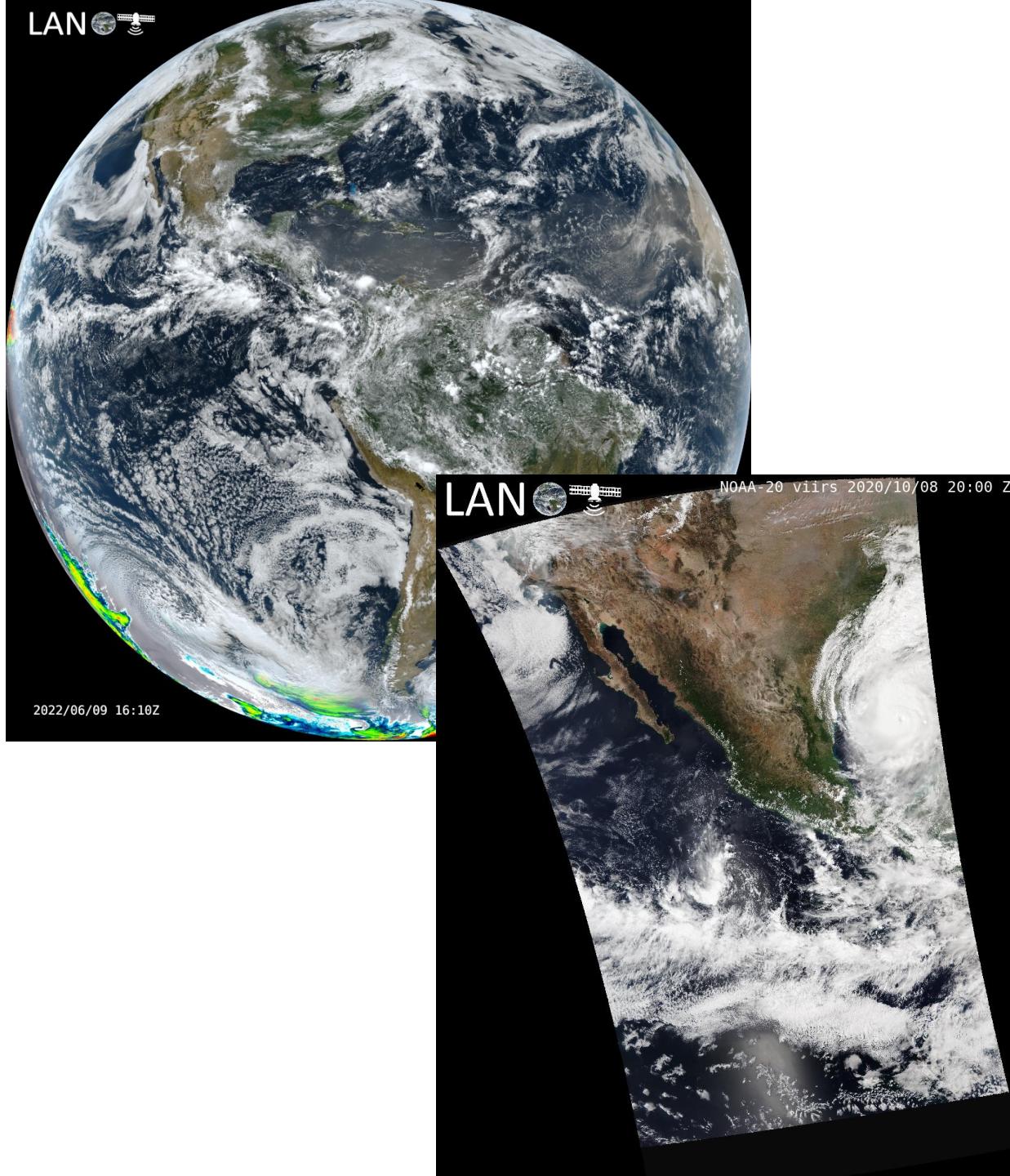




**IG**  
INSTITUTO DE  
**GEOGRAFÍA**  
U N A M

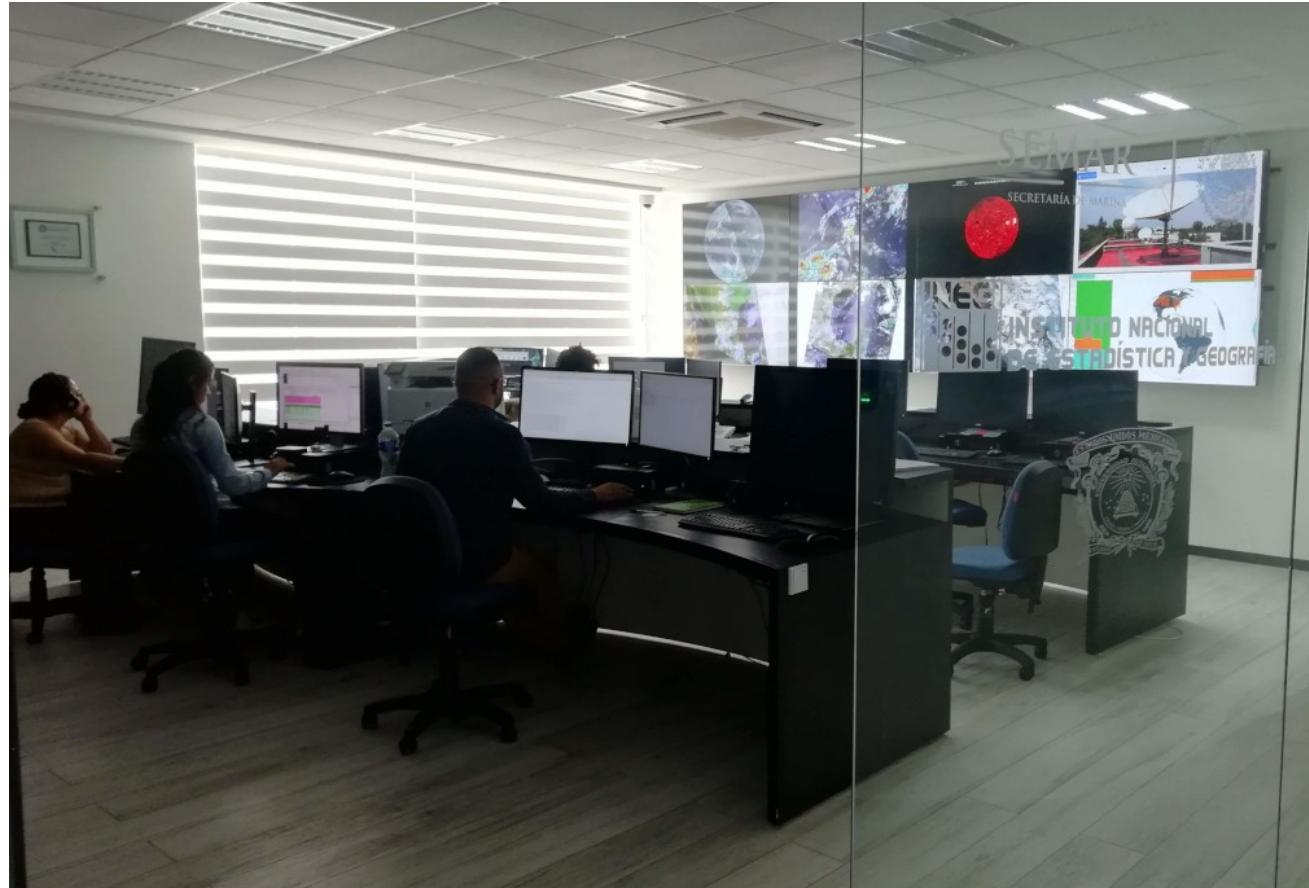
# CSPP GEO and LEO use at the National Laboratory for Earth Observation (LANOT), Mexico

Alejandro Aguilar Sierra  
and Victor Jiménez Escudero



# **Laboratorio Nacional de Observación de la Tierra (LANOT)**

Receive, store, process and distribute remote sensing data and images for issuing early alerts on storms, wild fires, volcanic emissions as well as continuous surface and atmospheric monitoring and studies.

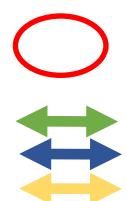


# Antennas on our roof

JPP  
Joint Polar  
Satellite  
System

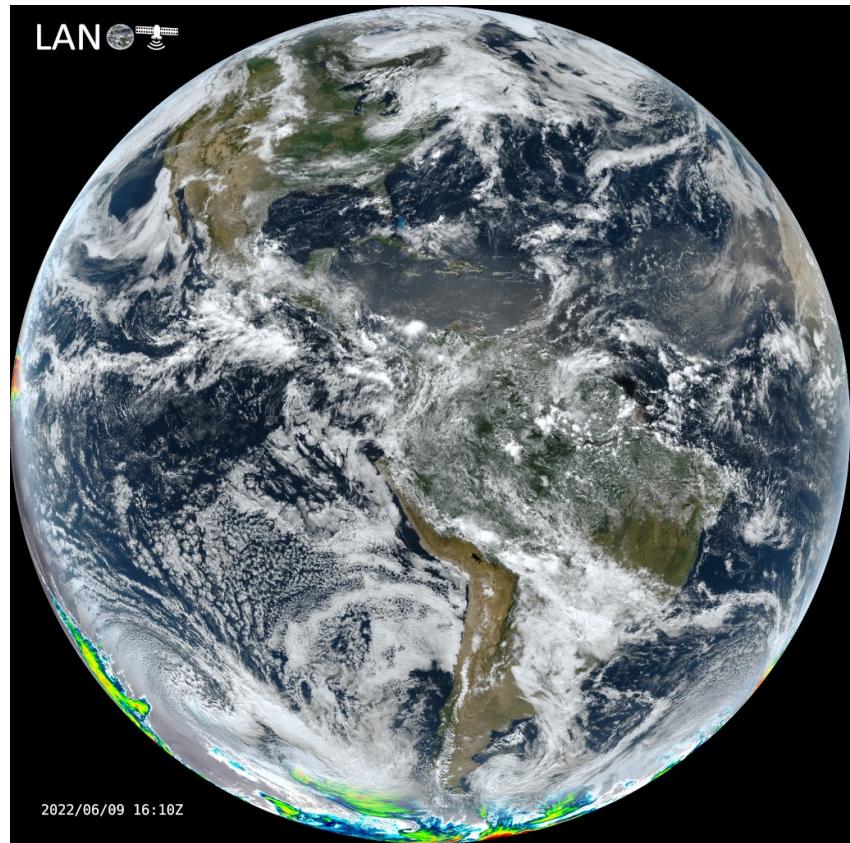
GOES16

GeonetCast

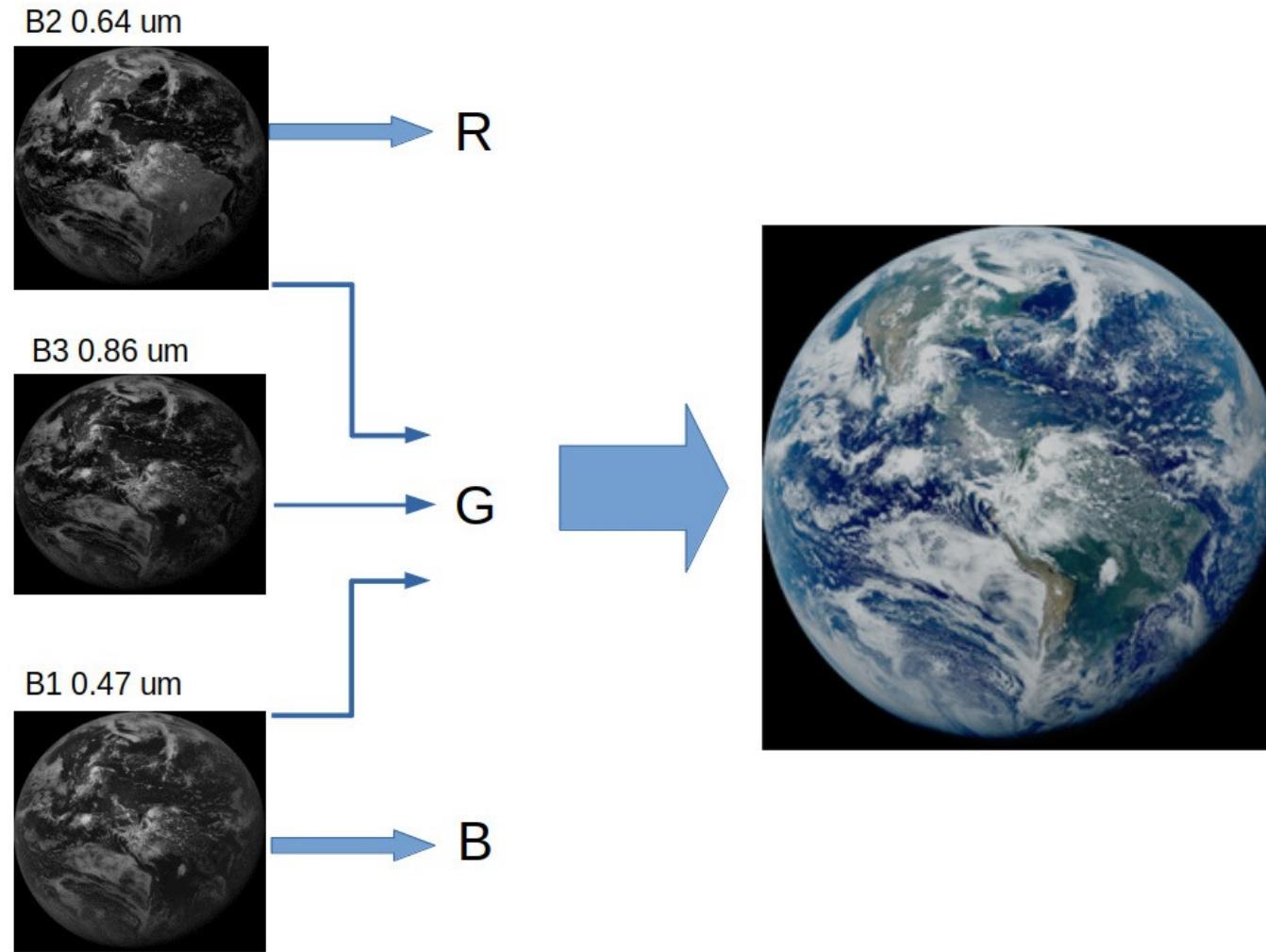


# Using CSPP GEO at LANOT

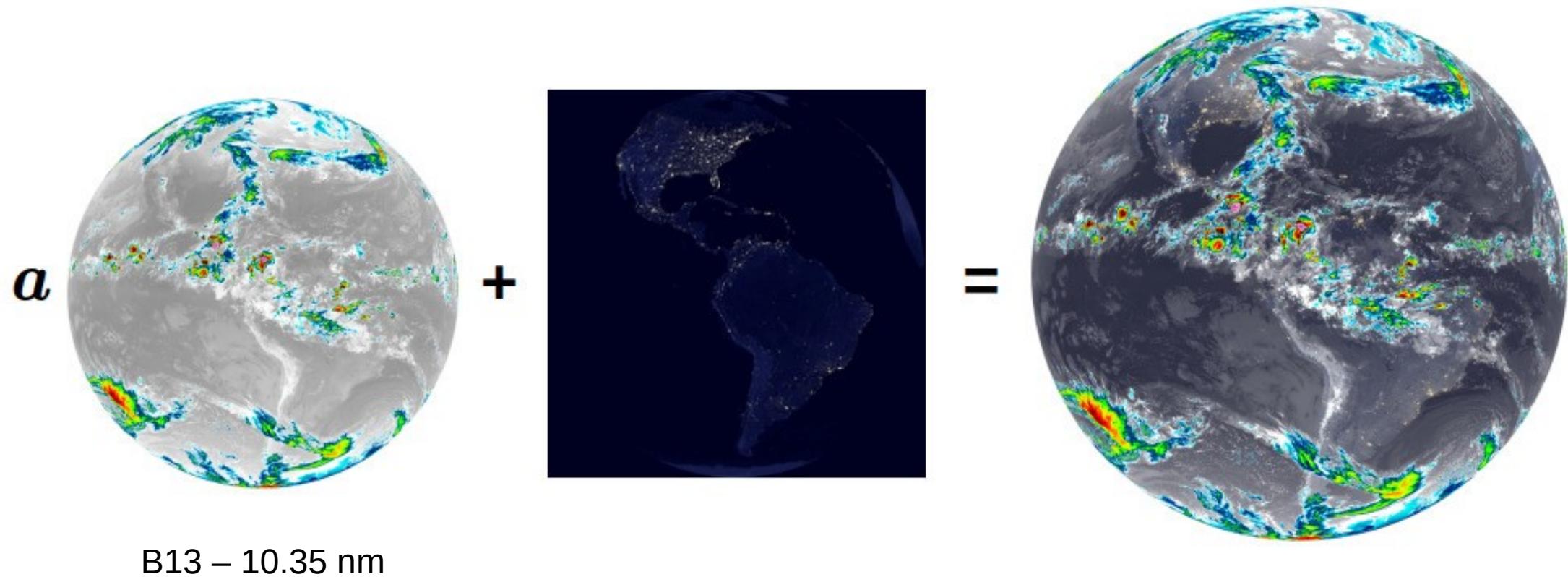
- True Color + Night view
- Hot spots (Fire)
- Lightning Monitoring
- Saharan dust
- Volcanic Ash



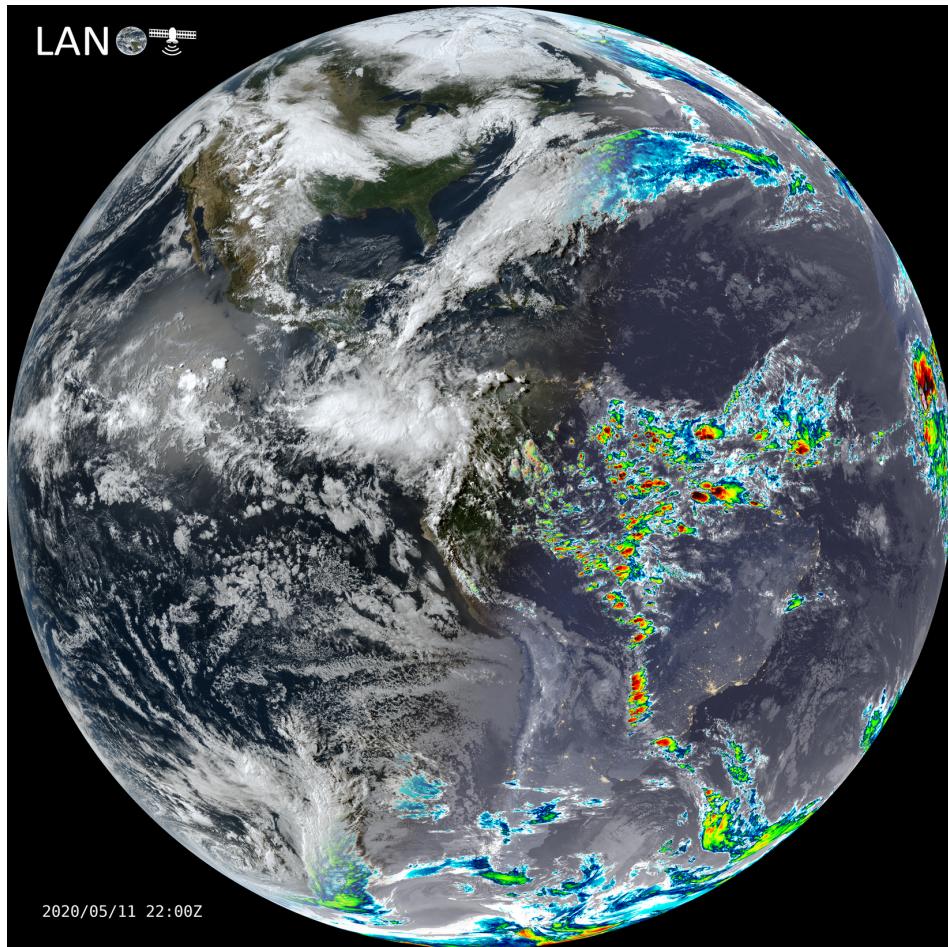
# Full Disk Daytime True Color



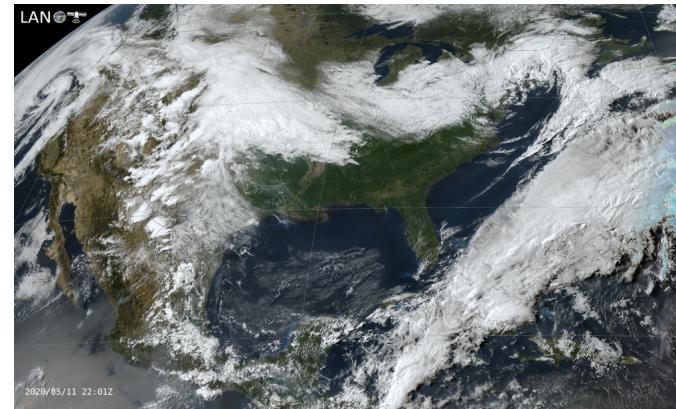
# Full Disk Nighttime Pseudocolor



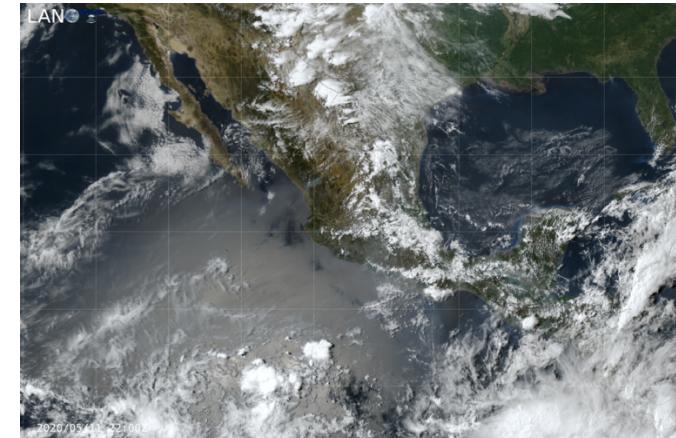
# RGB Composite and cuts



Disco completo

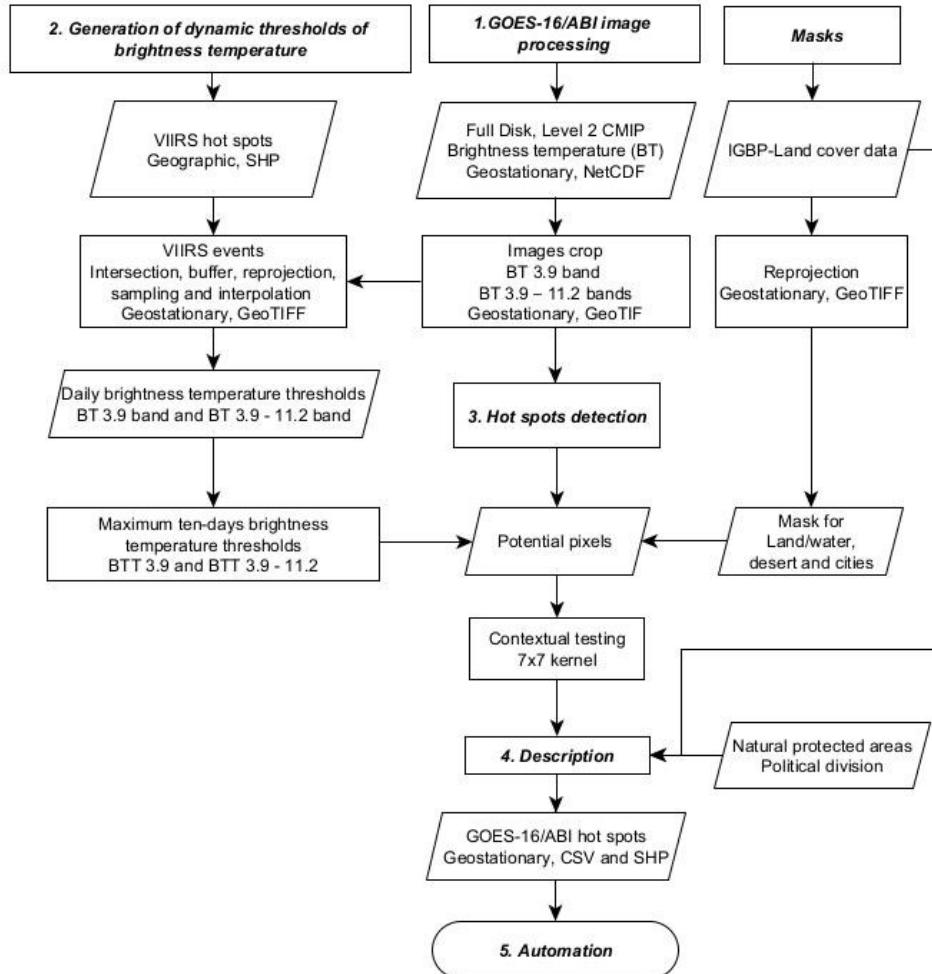


Conus

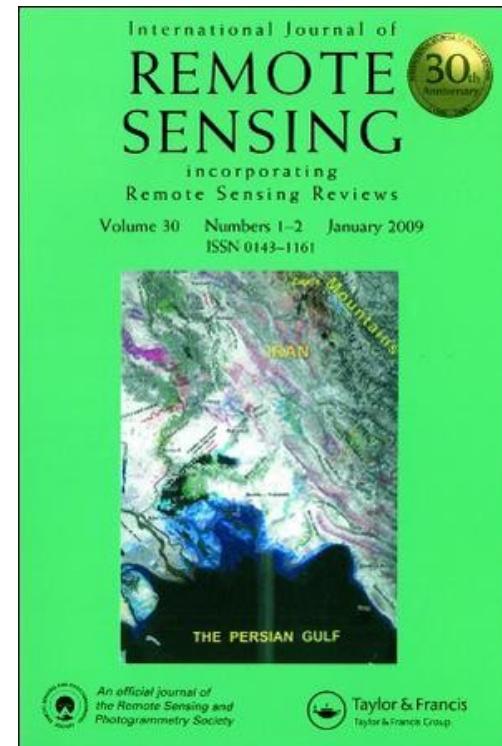


México

# Detection of vegetation fires

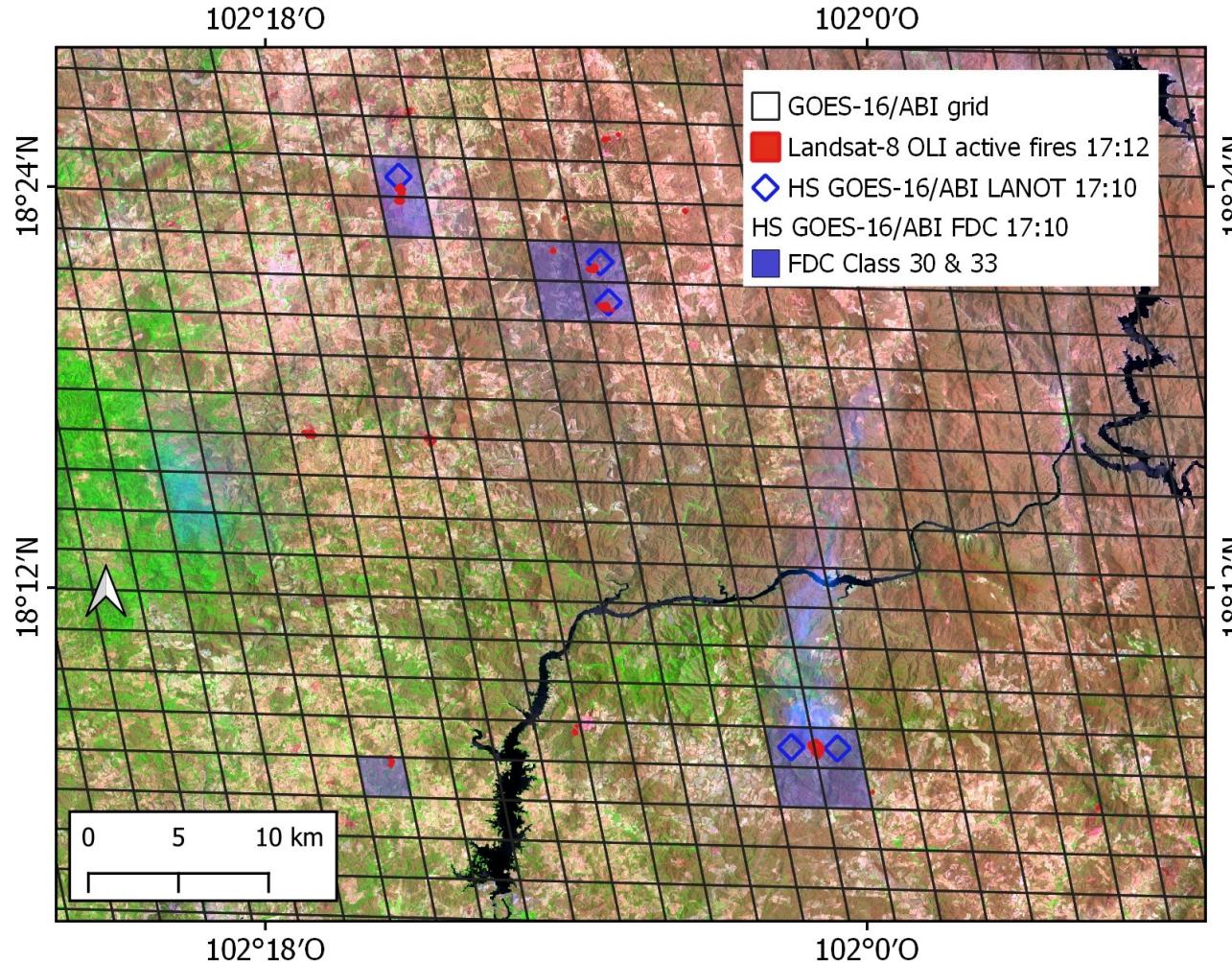


Flowchart of GOES-16/ABI hot spots algorithm, bands 7 and 14, CMI brightness temperature.



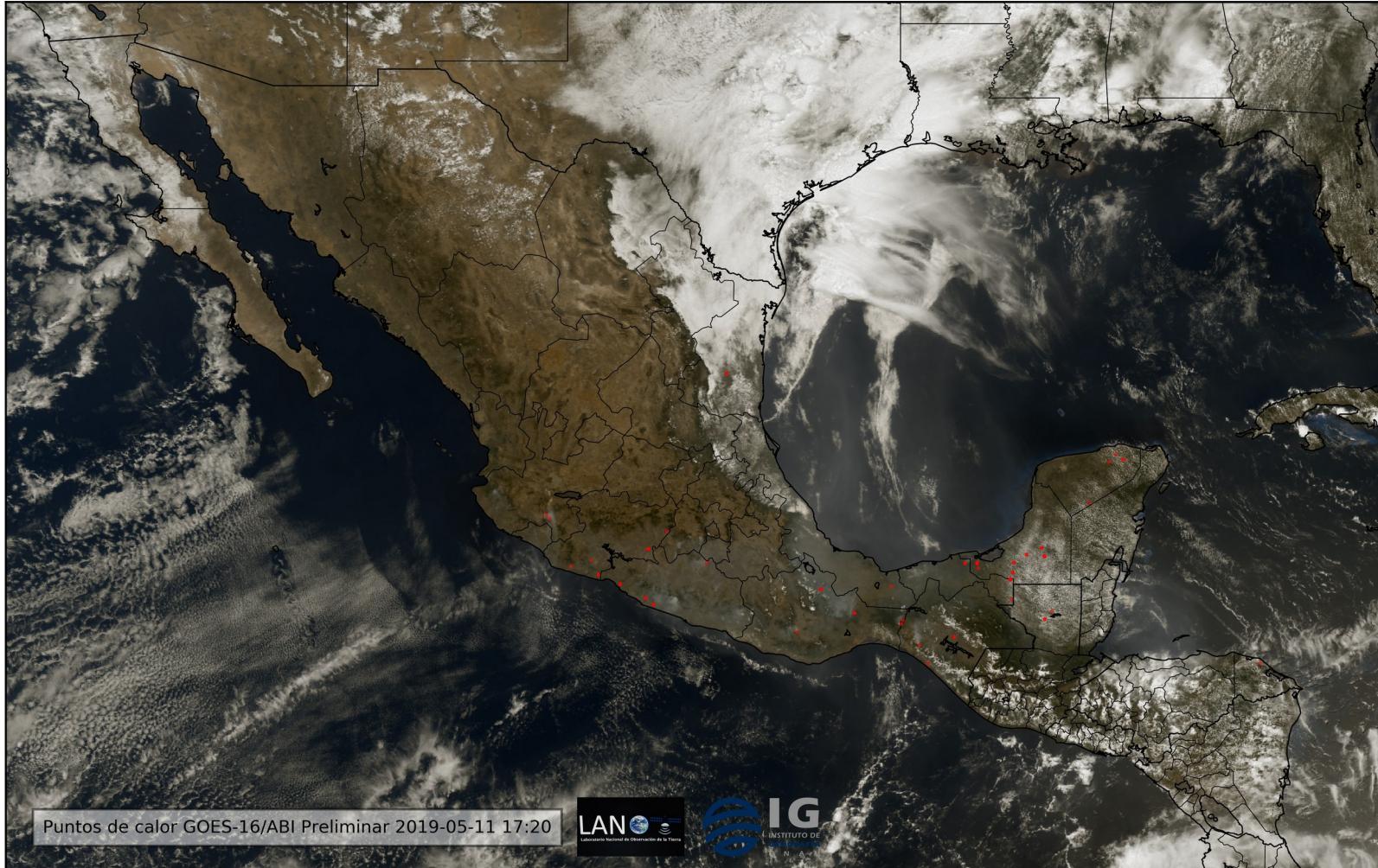
Manzo-Delgado Lilia et al. Detection of vegetation fires in Mexico using GOES-16/ABI images: algorithm description and preliminary assessment. Submitted to the International Journal of Remote Sensing.

# Detection of vegetation fires



Visual example of the hot spots (HS) assessment, GOES-16/ABI FDC on Landsat-8 OLI image, from 5 May 2020. Landsat-8 OLI active fire (red) and HS GOES-16/ABI FDC (purple squares). HS GOES-16/ABI LANOT (blue diamond) also included.

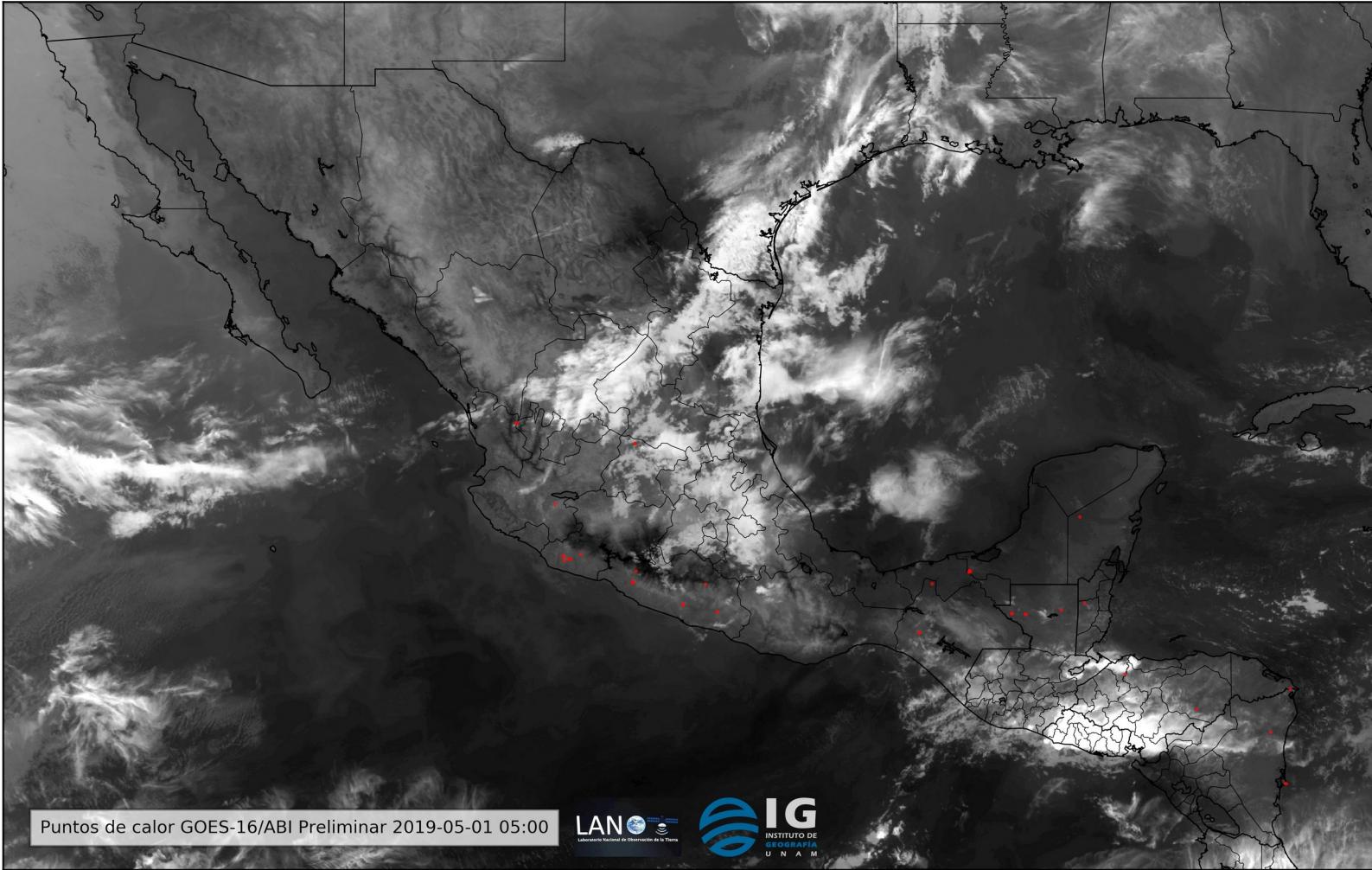
# Detection of vegetation fires



Quick visualization of daytime hot spots (red dots) detected by the algorithm GOES-16/ABI over a true-colour composite.

Manzo-Delgado Lilia et al. Detection of vegetation fires in Mexico using GOES-16/ABI images: algorithm description and preliminary assessment. Under revision at International Journal of Remote Sensing.

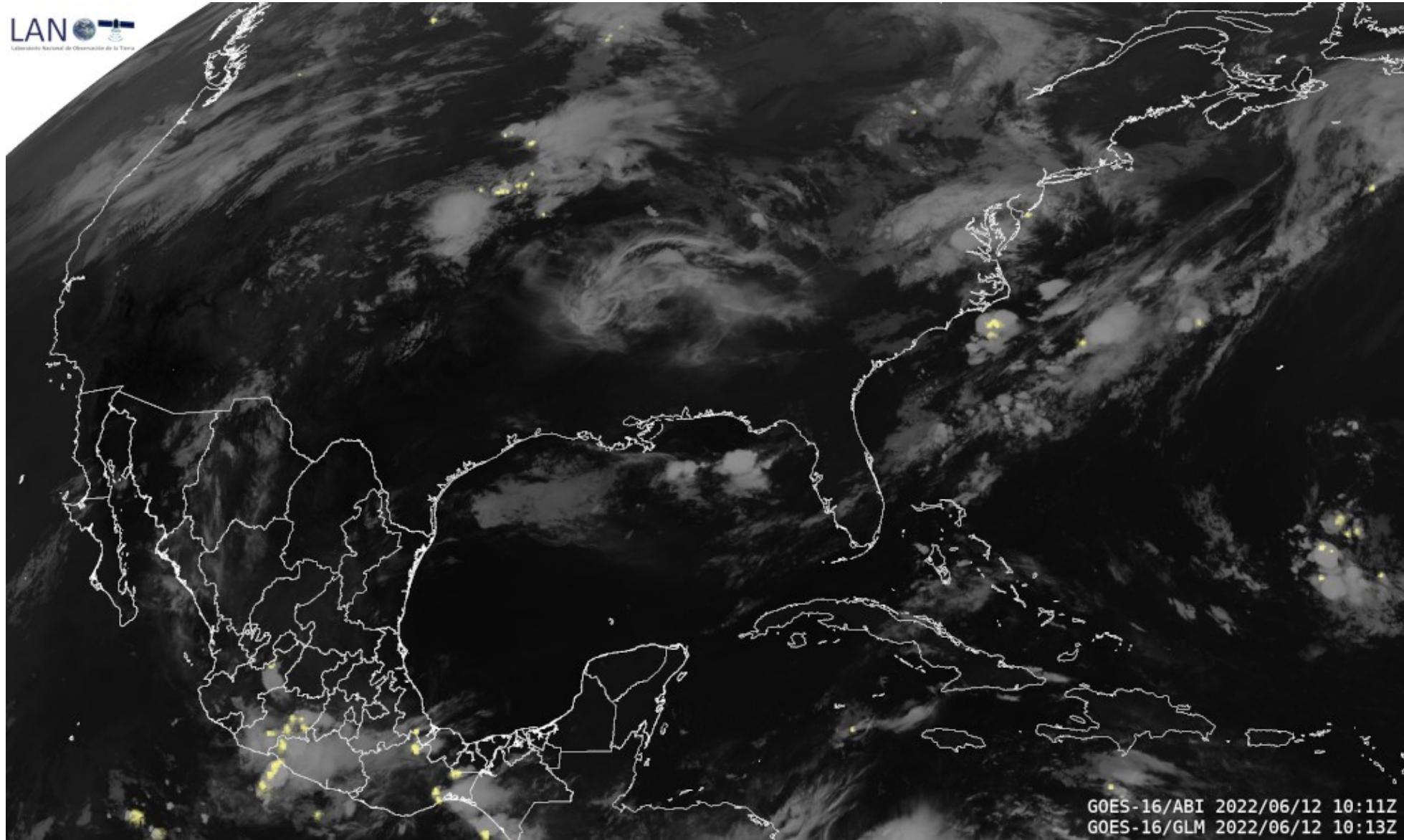
# Detection of vegetation fires

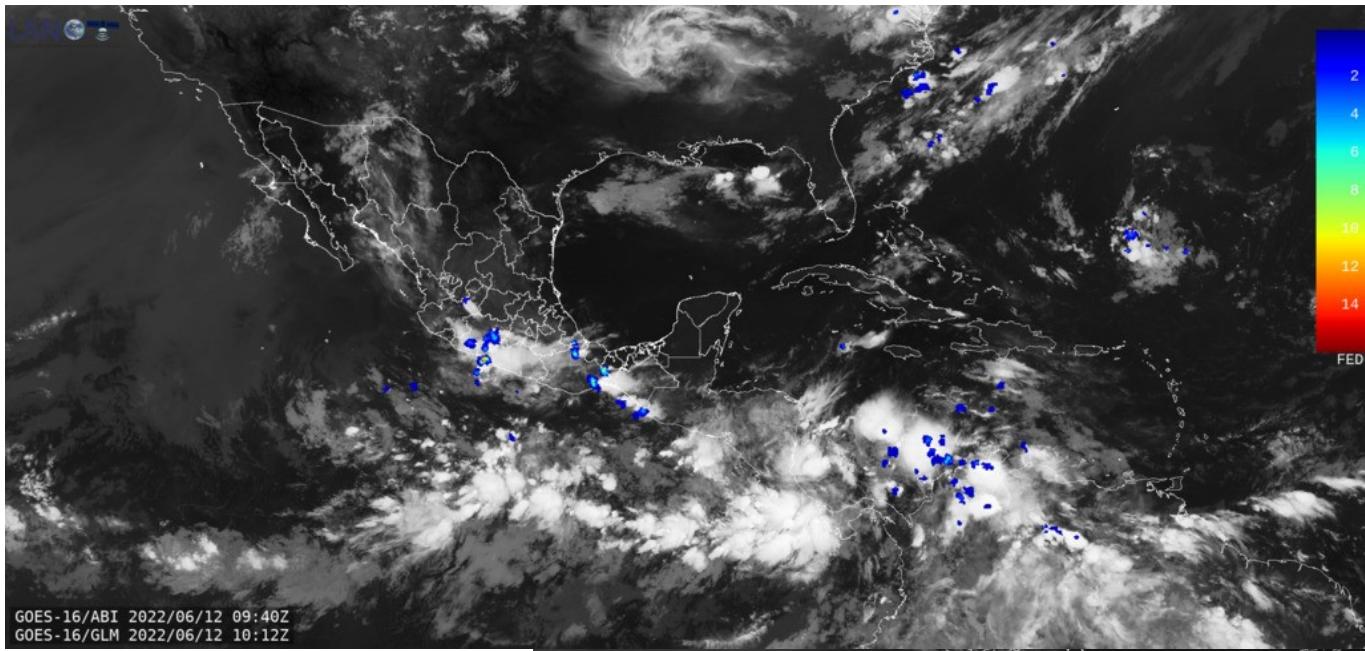


Quick visualization of night-time hot spots (red dots) detected by the algorithm GOES-16 / ABI over band 13 (10.3  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

Manzo-Delgado Lilia et al. Detection of vegetation fires in Mexico using GOES-16/ABI images: algorithm description and preliminary assessment. Under revision at International Journal of Remote Sensing.

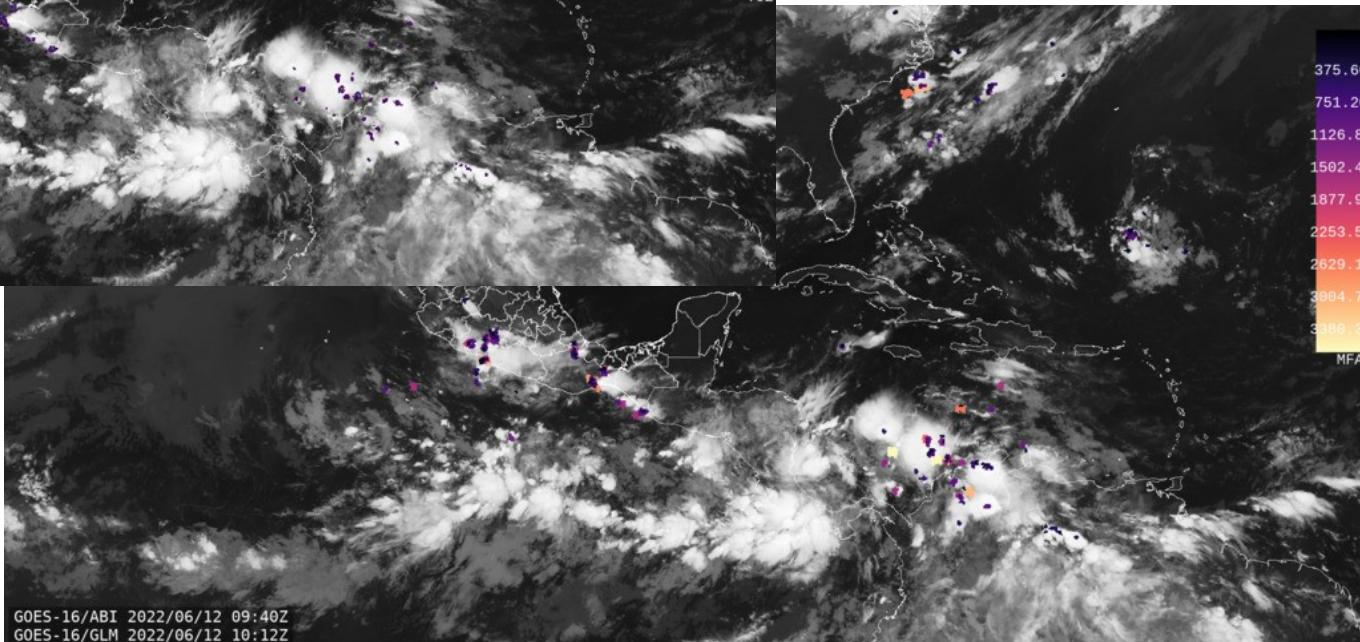
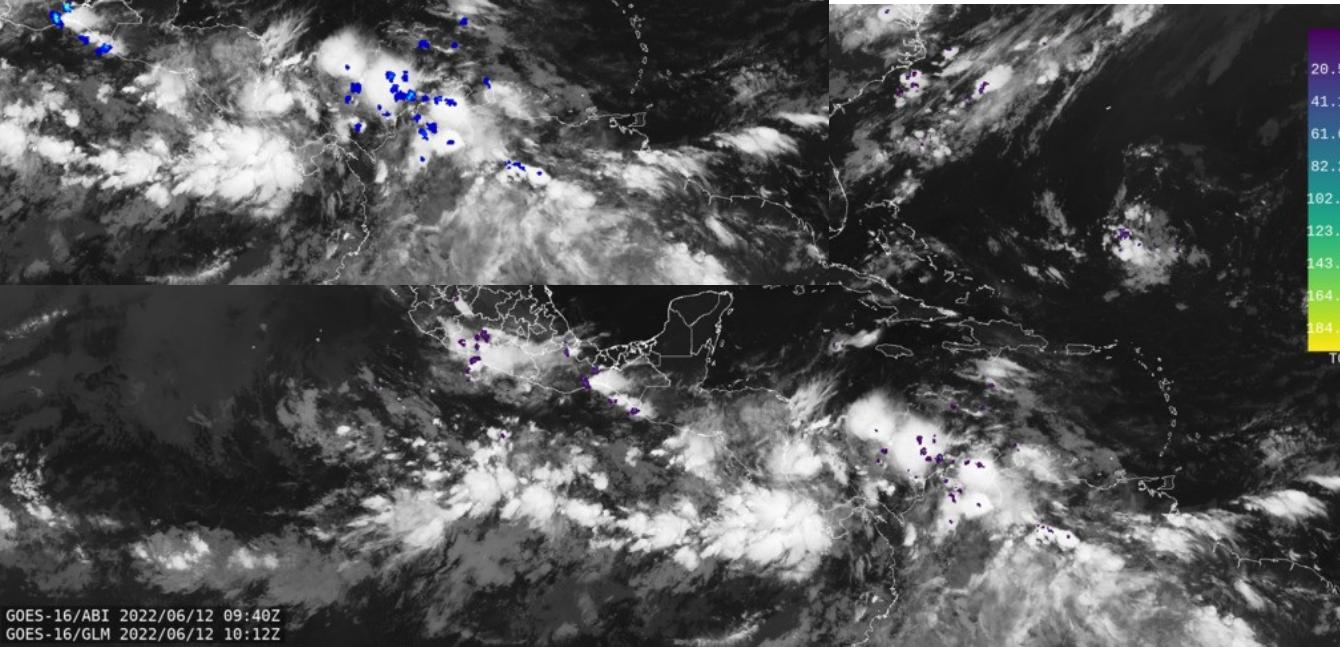
# Lightning Monitoring, Qualitative





# Lightning Monitoring Gridded Products

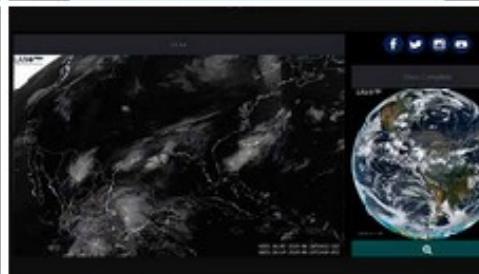
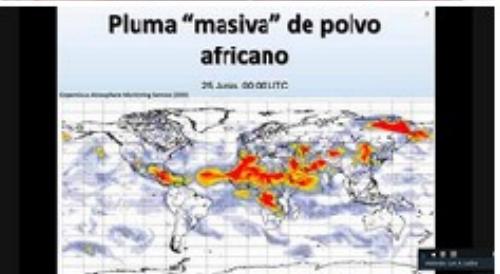
ATIF 2.0 B4



# Saharan dust

**Boletines Recientes**

**Boletín UNAM-DGCS-543**  
**Ciudad Universitaria.**  
12:30 hs. 24 de junio de 2020



**Luis Antonio Tadino**

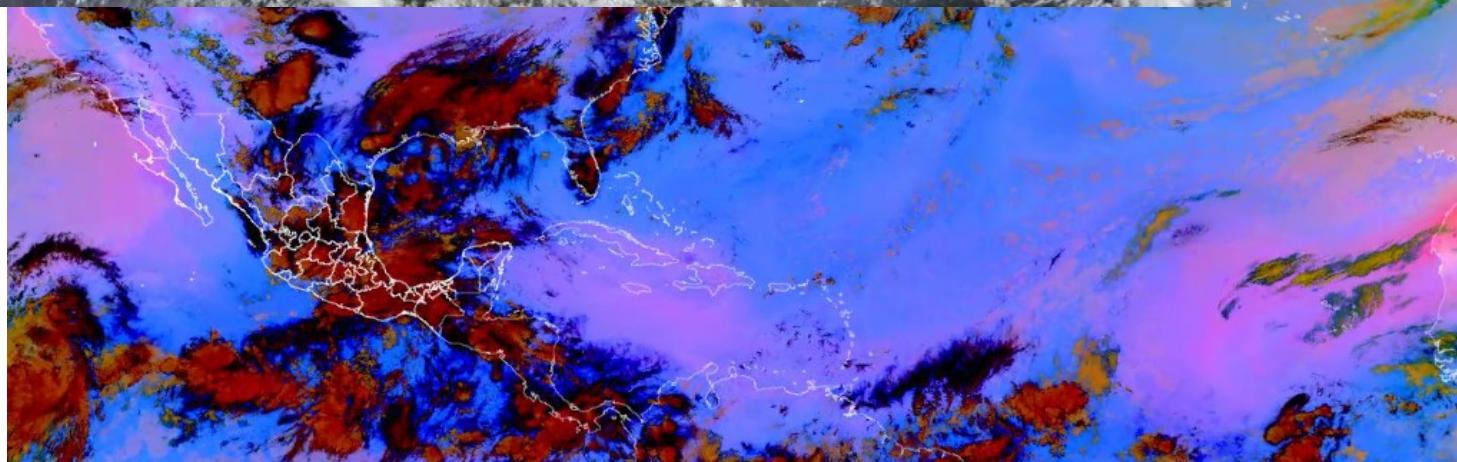
**Alejandro Aguilar**

**Polvo del Sahara**  
El polvo del Sahara tiene una mayor probabilidad de llegar a la Península de Yucatán durante Julio-Agosto.

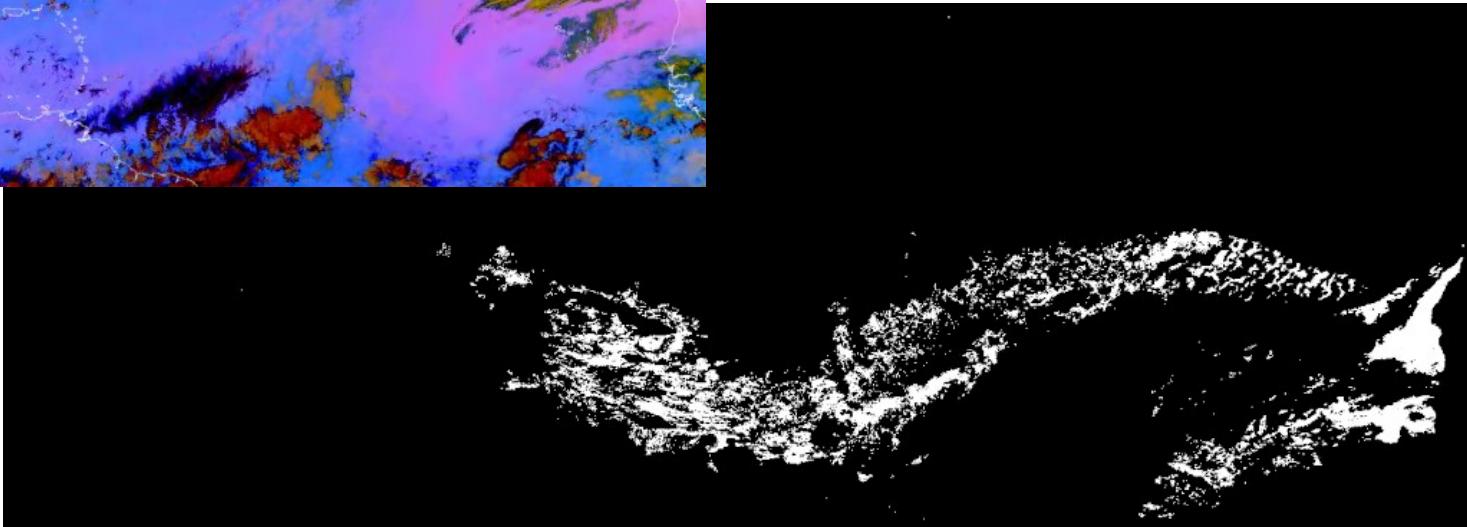
**MASA DE POLVO PROVENIENTE DE ÁFRICA, SIN AFECTACIONES GRAVES PARA MÉXICO**



# Saharan dust



<http://132.247.103.145/goes16/abi/vistas/dust/>



# Volcanic ash



<http://132.247.103.145/goes16/abi/vistas/ash/>

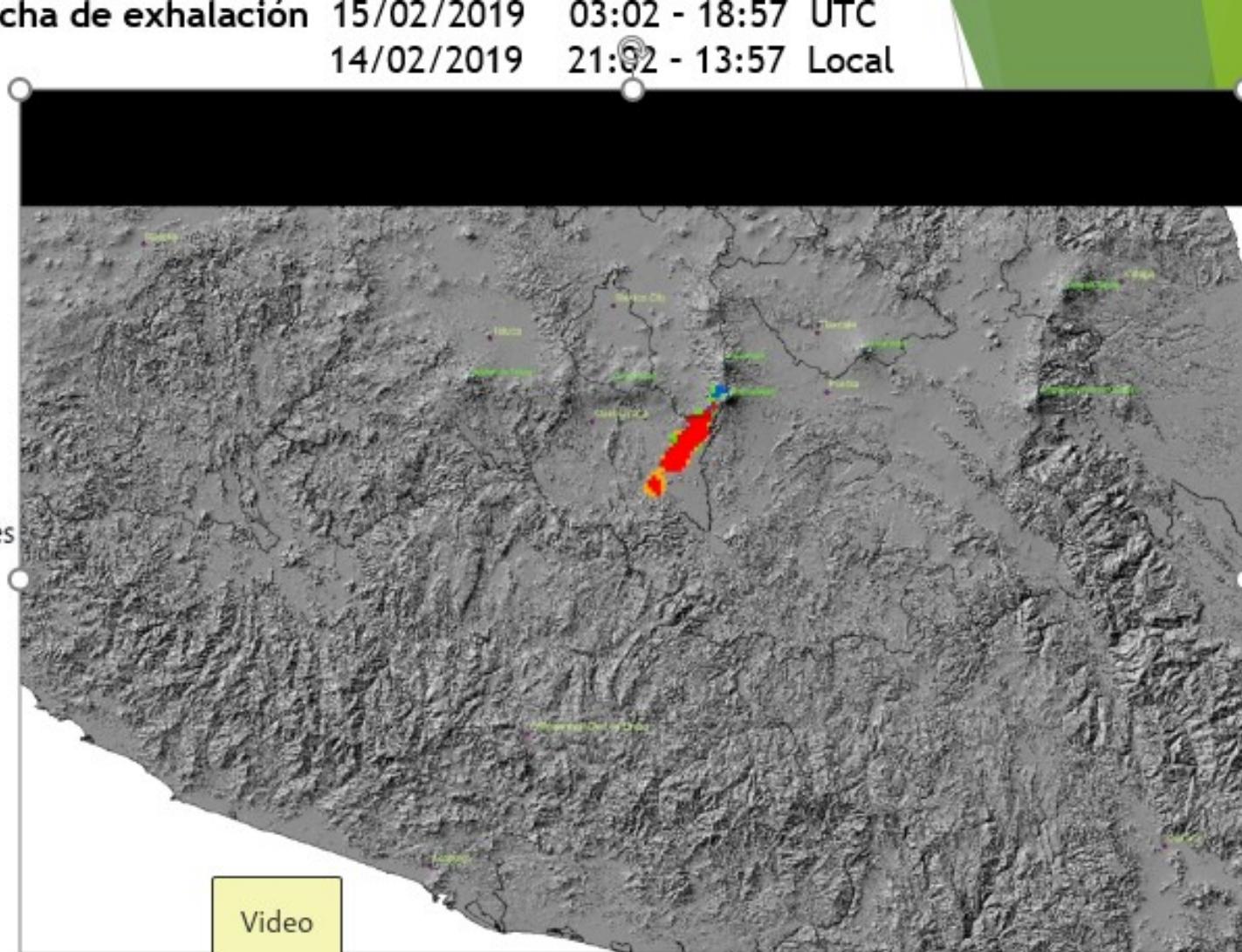


## Resultados

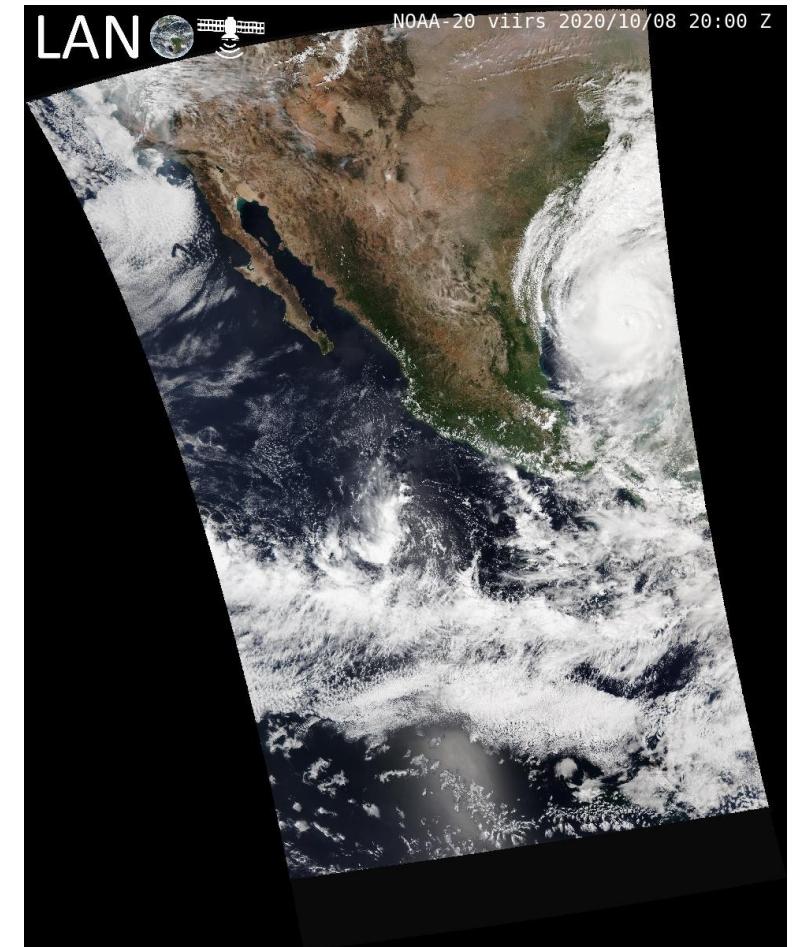
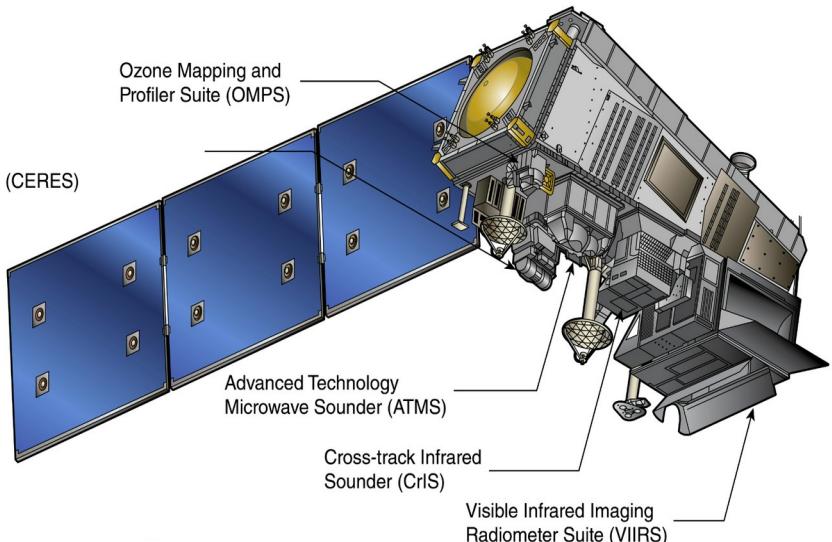
# Volcanic ash

Fecha de exhalación 15/02/2019 03:02 - 18:57 UTC  
14/02/2019 21:02 - 13:57 Local

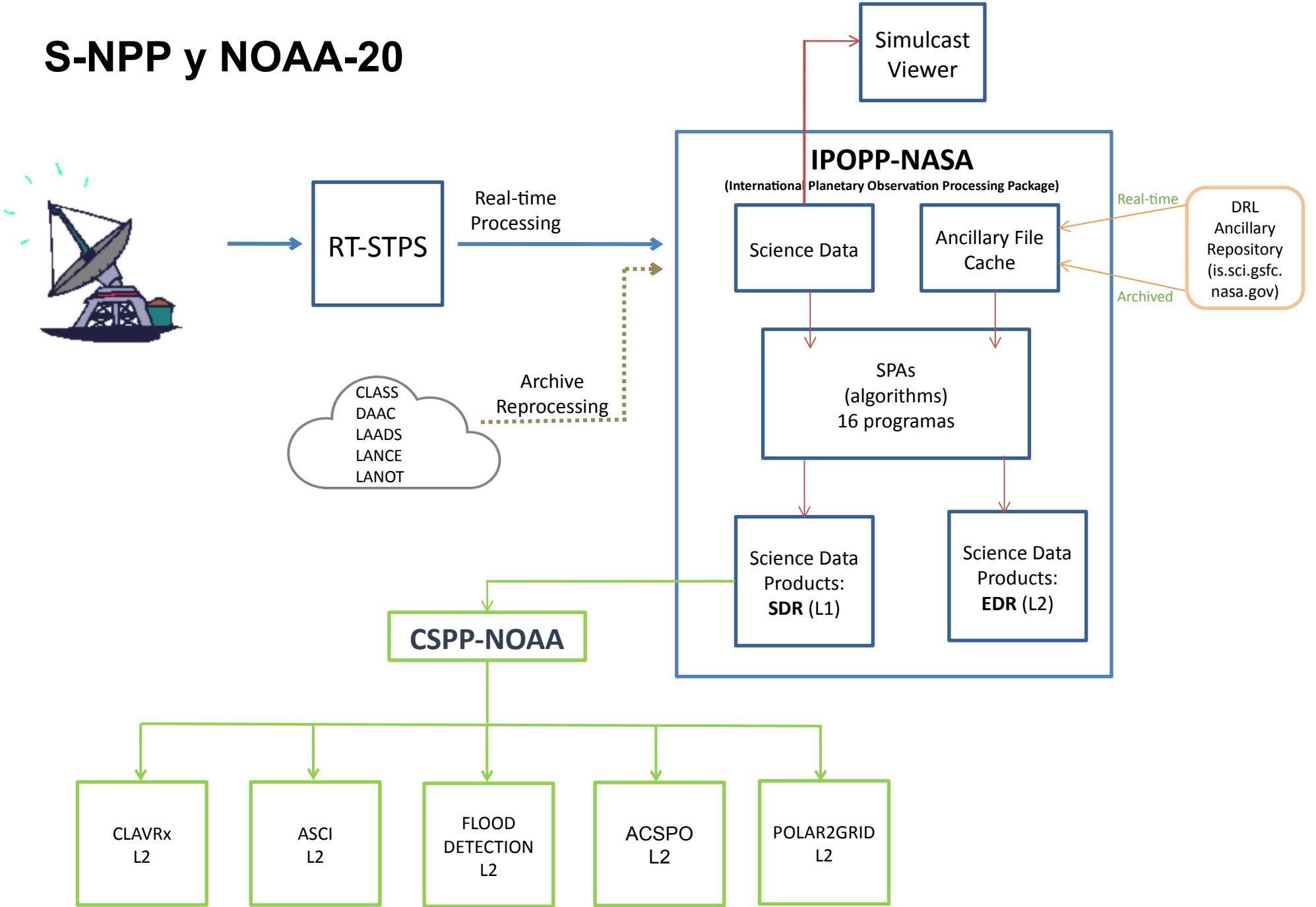
- Ceniza
- Probabilidad de ceniza
- Baja probabilidad de ceniza
- Probabilidad de ceniza con nubes
- Baja probabilidad de ceniza con nubes

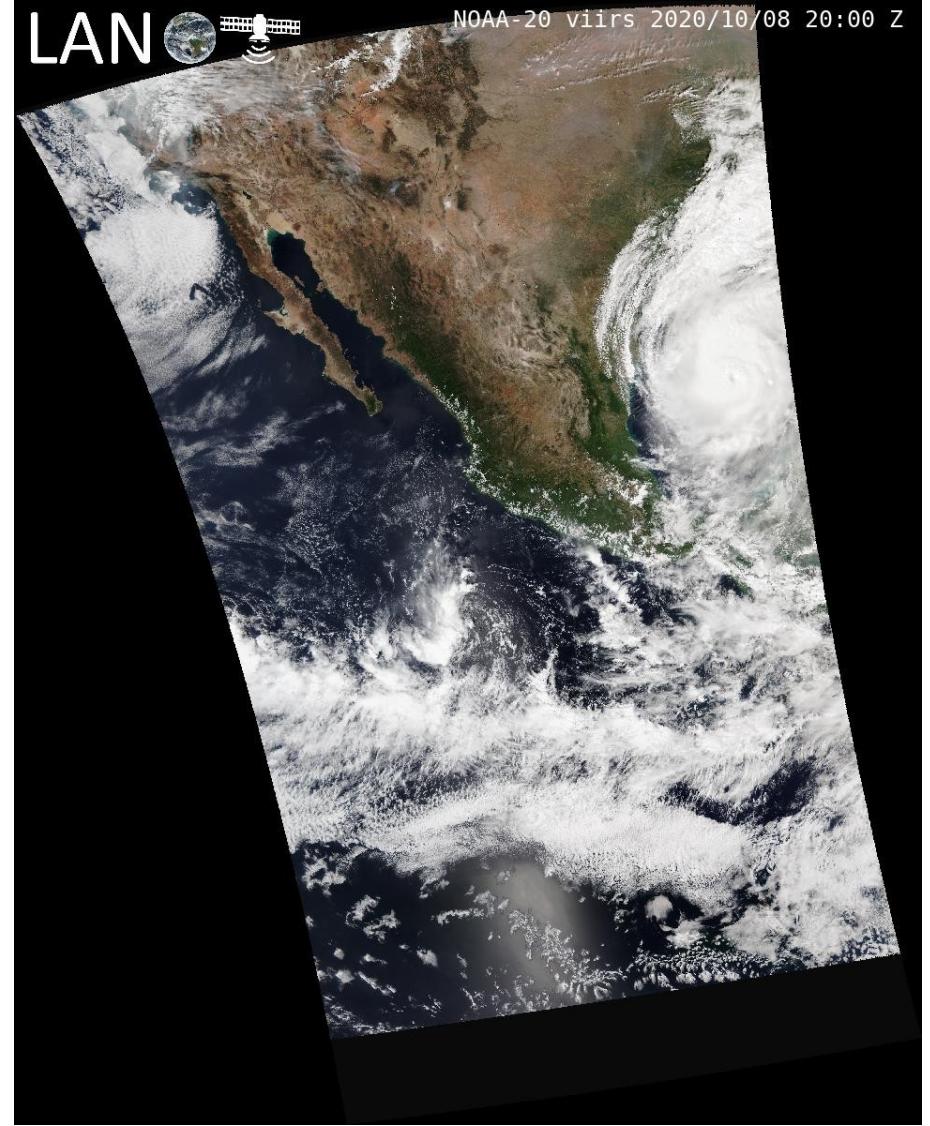
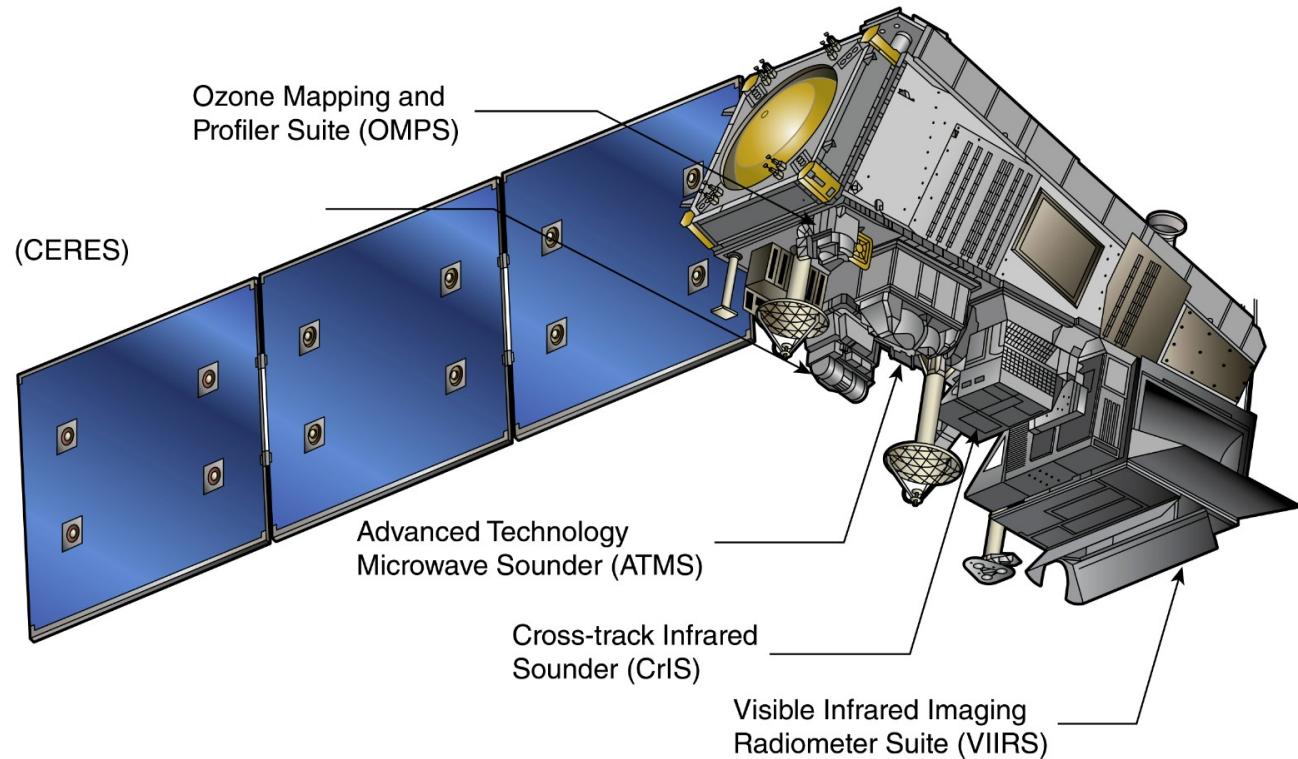


# Using CSPP LEO at LANOT



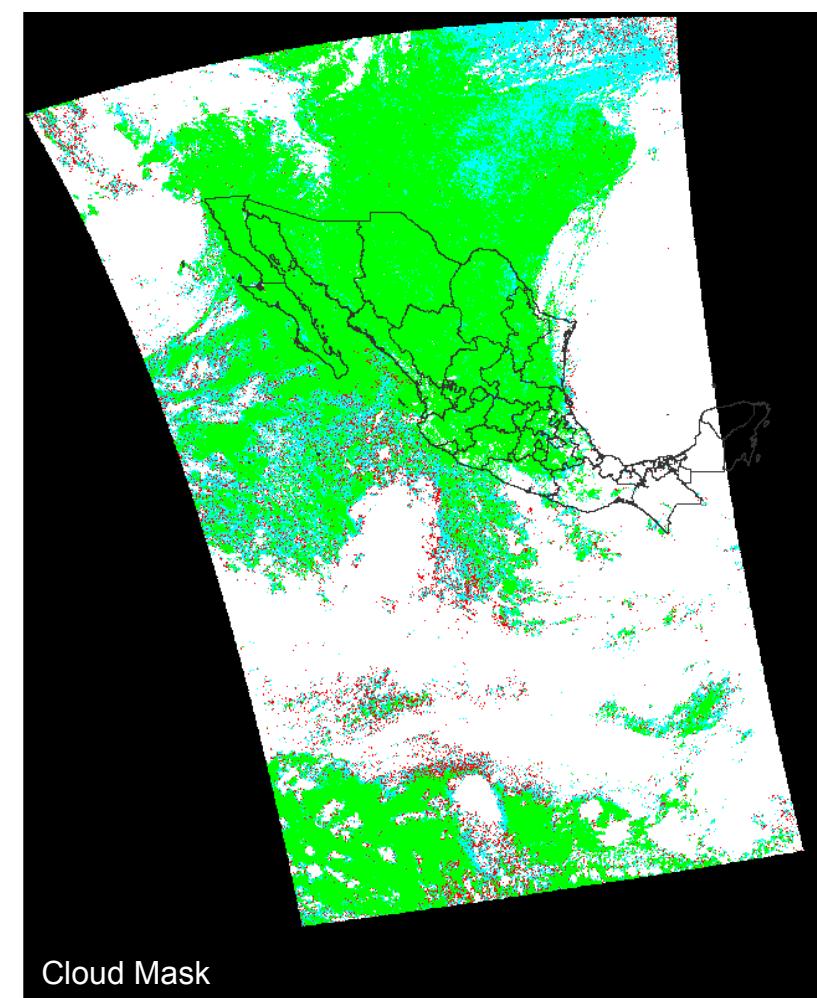
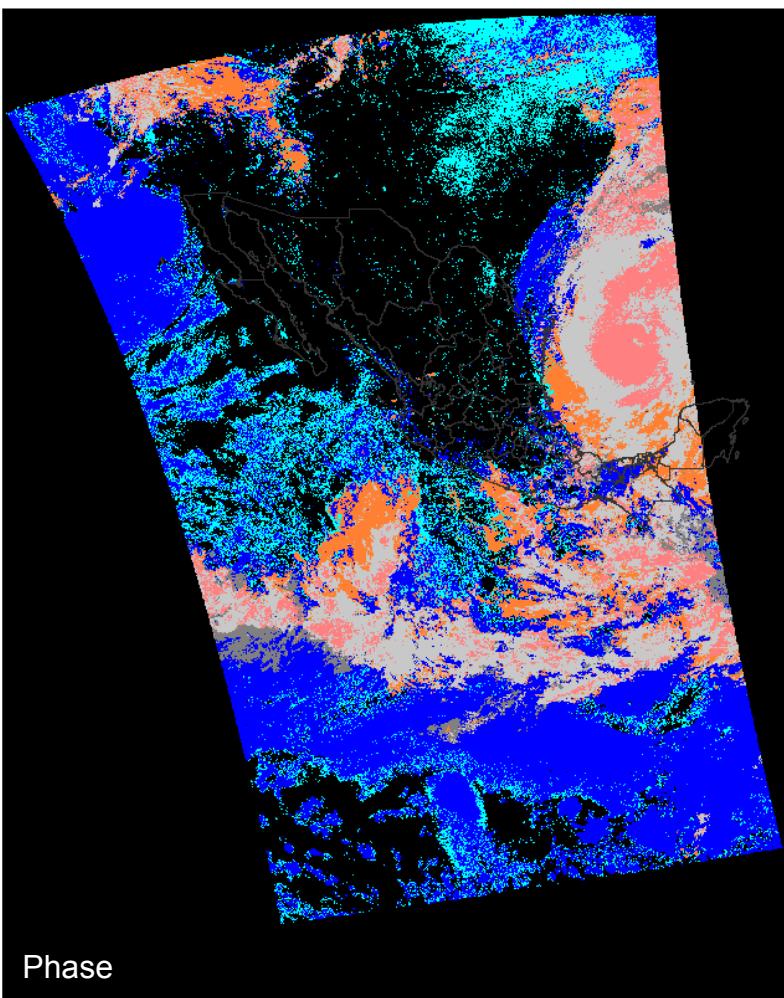
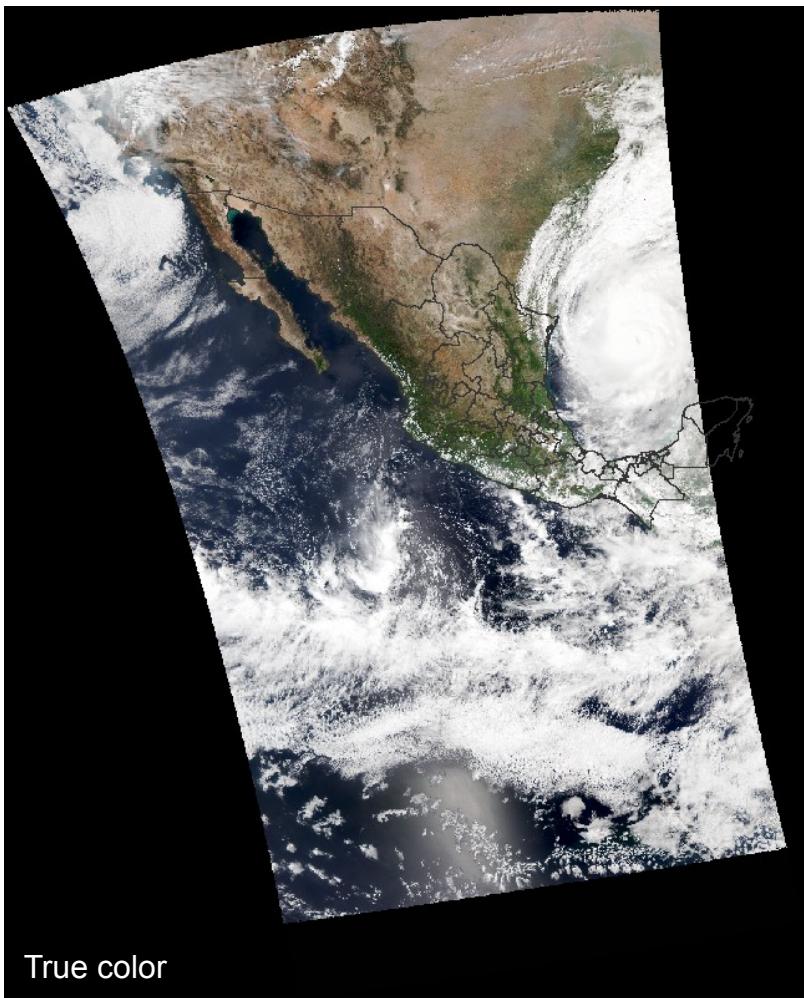
# S-NPP y NOAA-20

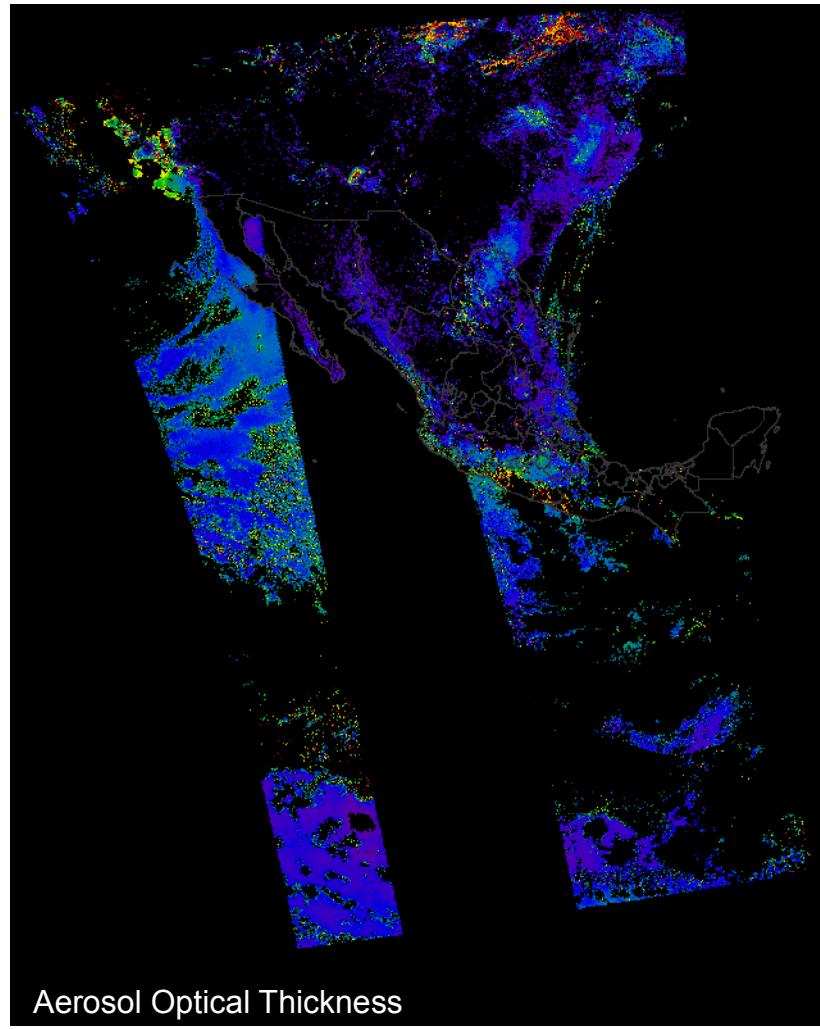
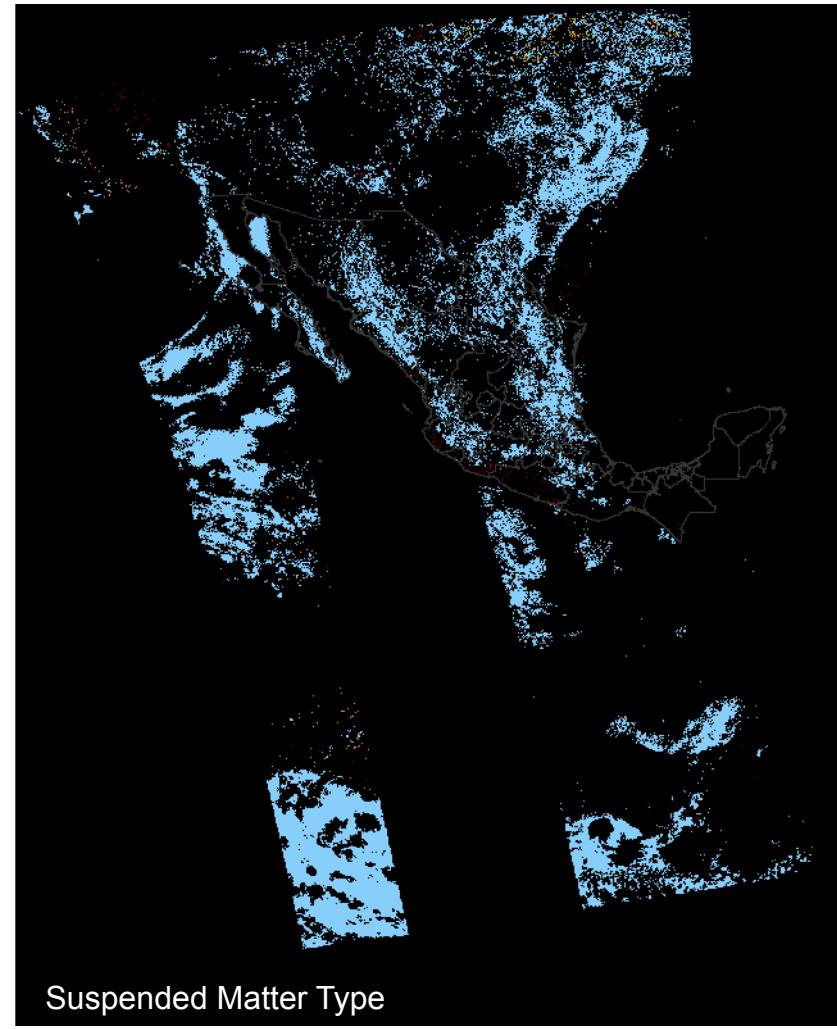
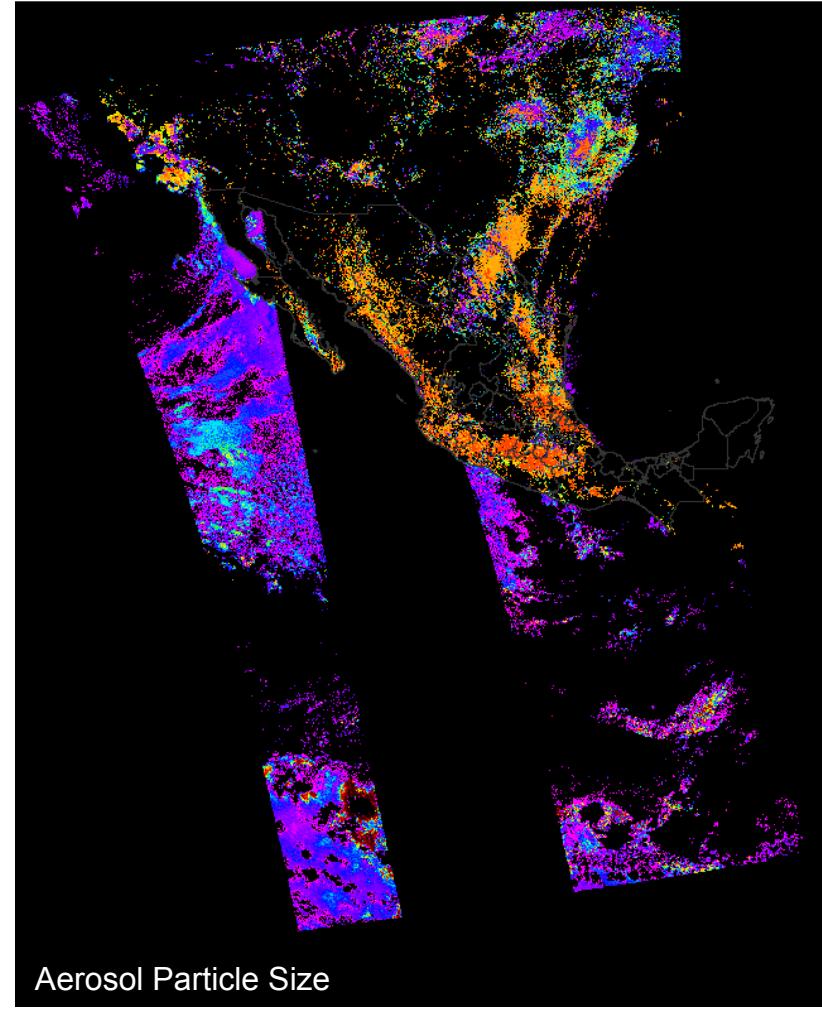


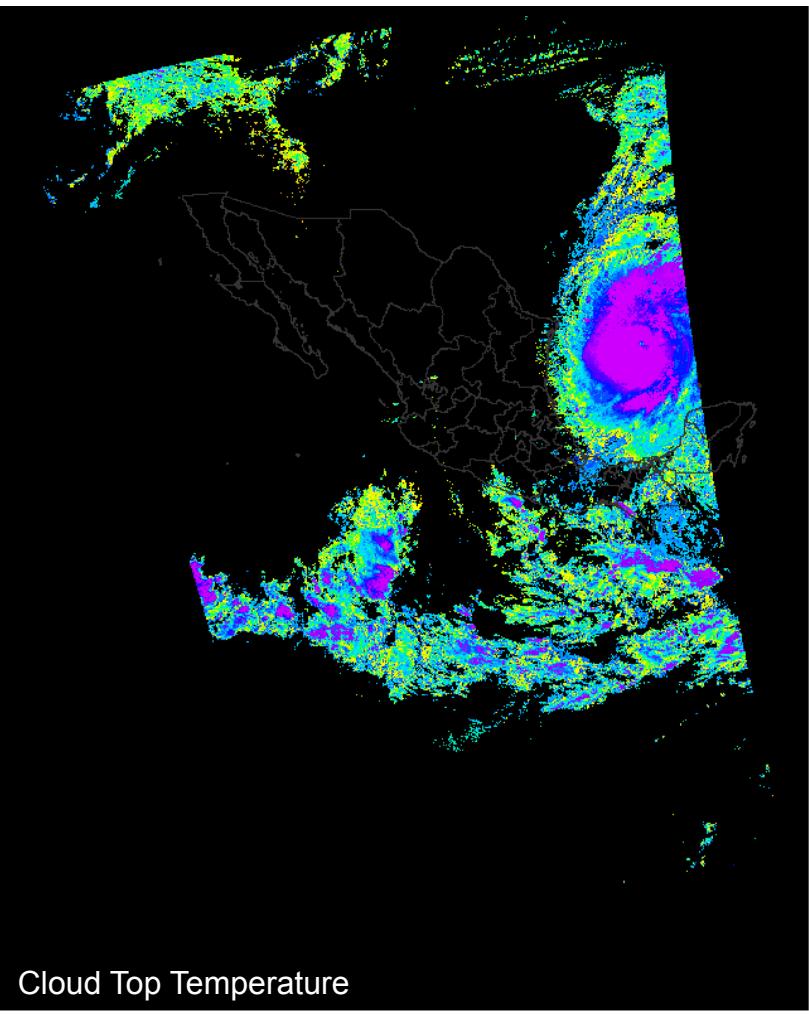


SENSOR	VIIRS	CrIS	ATMS	OMPS
Productos L1	11	2	2	4
Productos L2	62			2

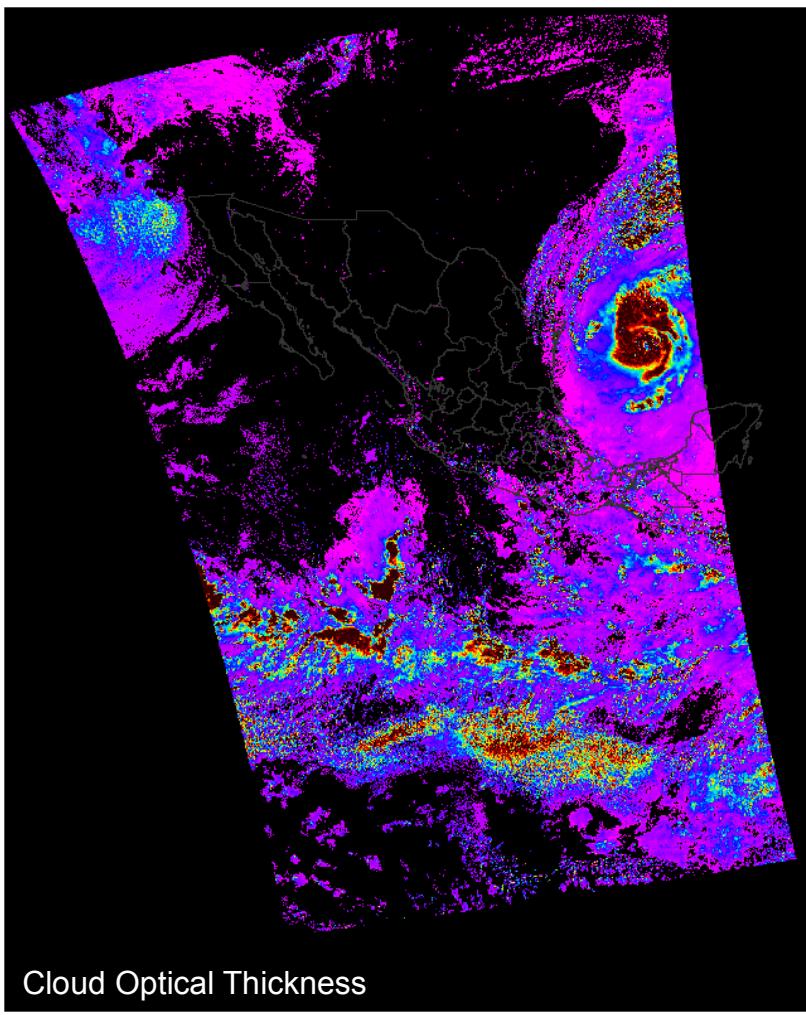
# ATMÓSFERA



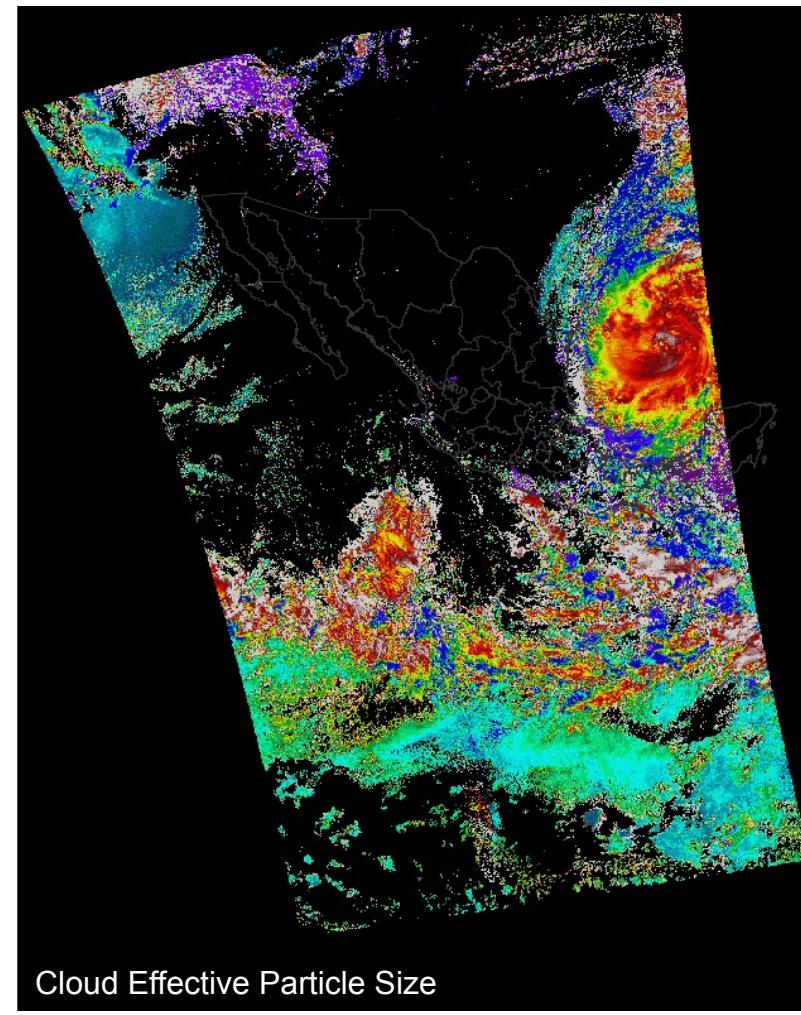




Cloud Top Temperature

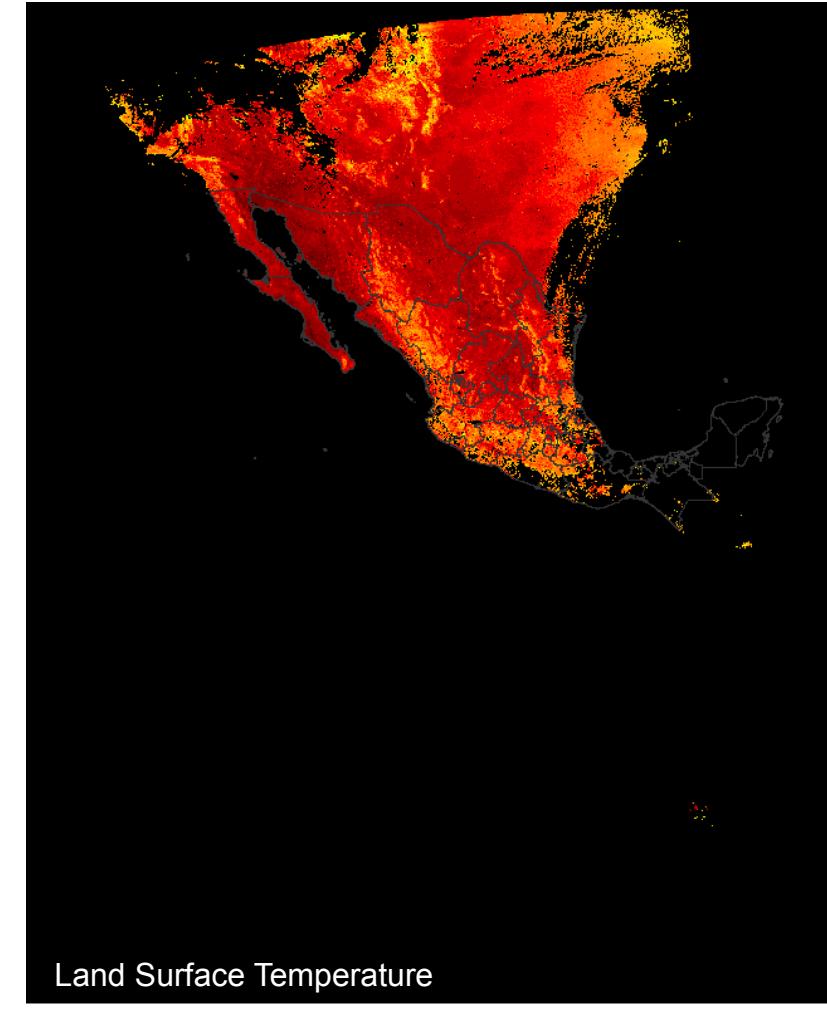
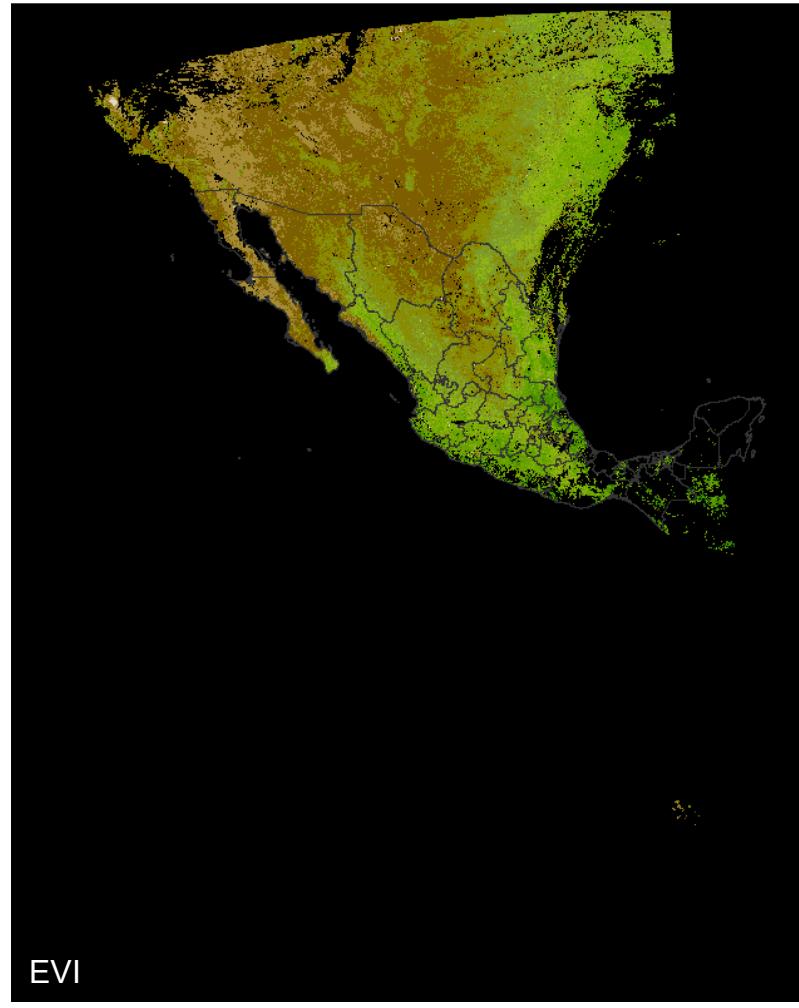


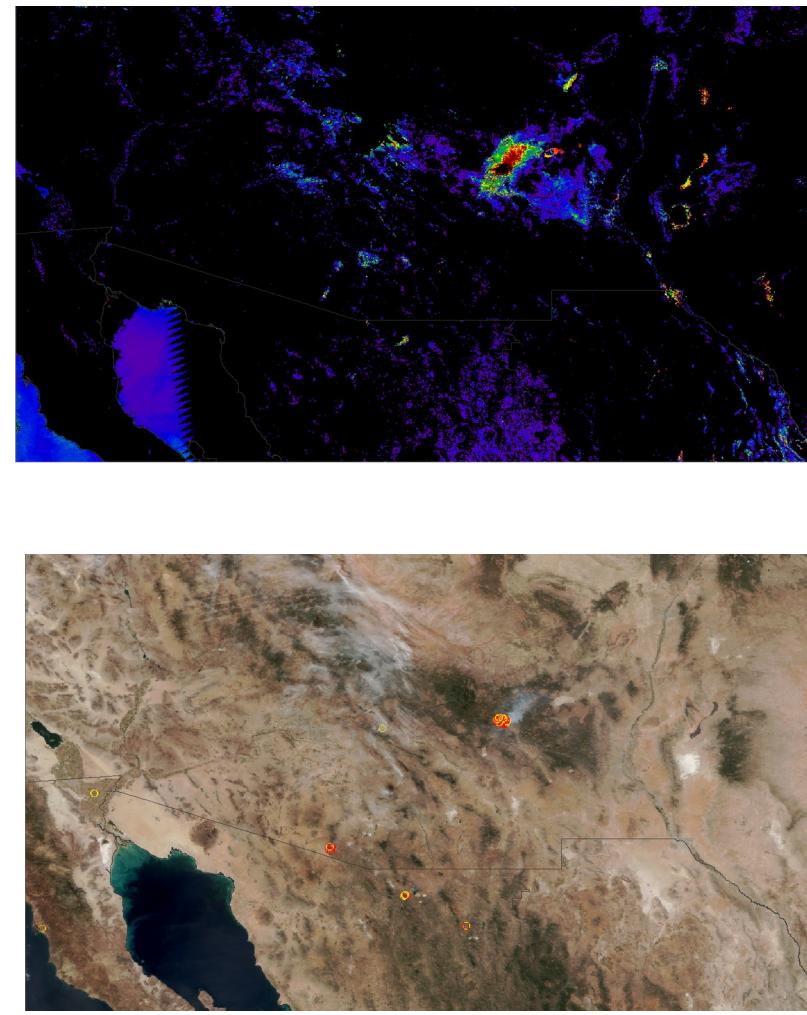
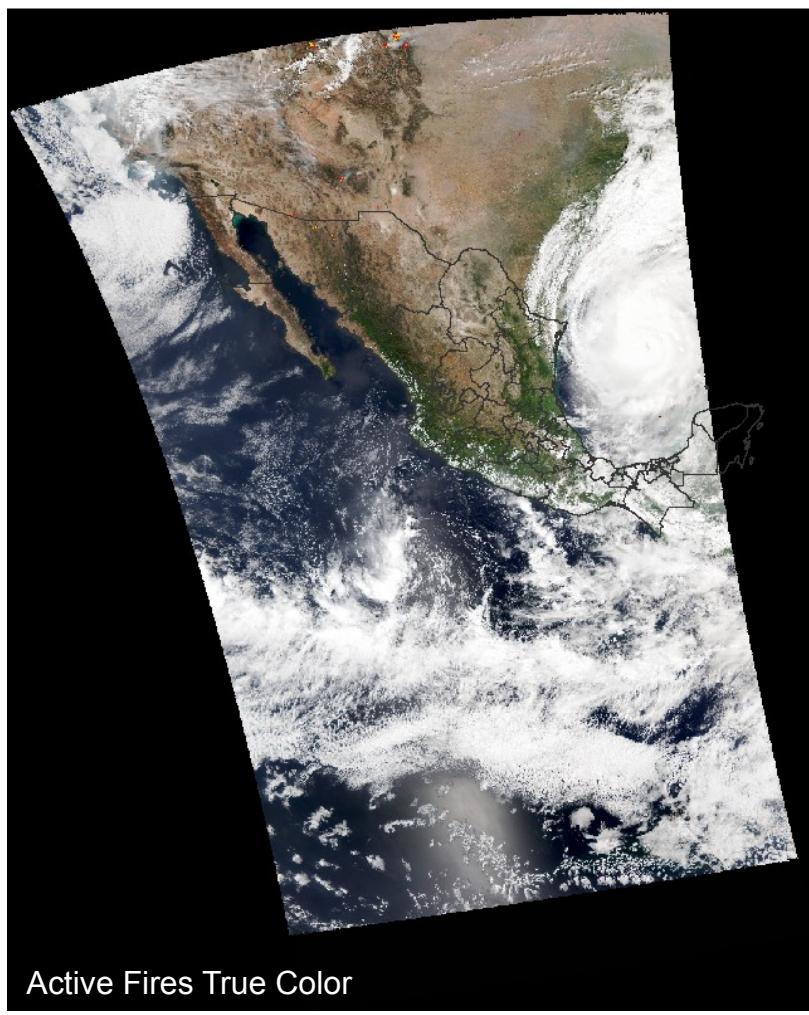
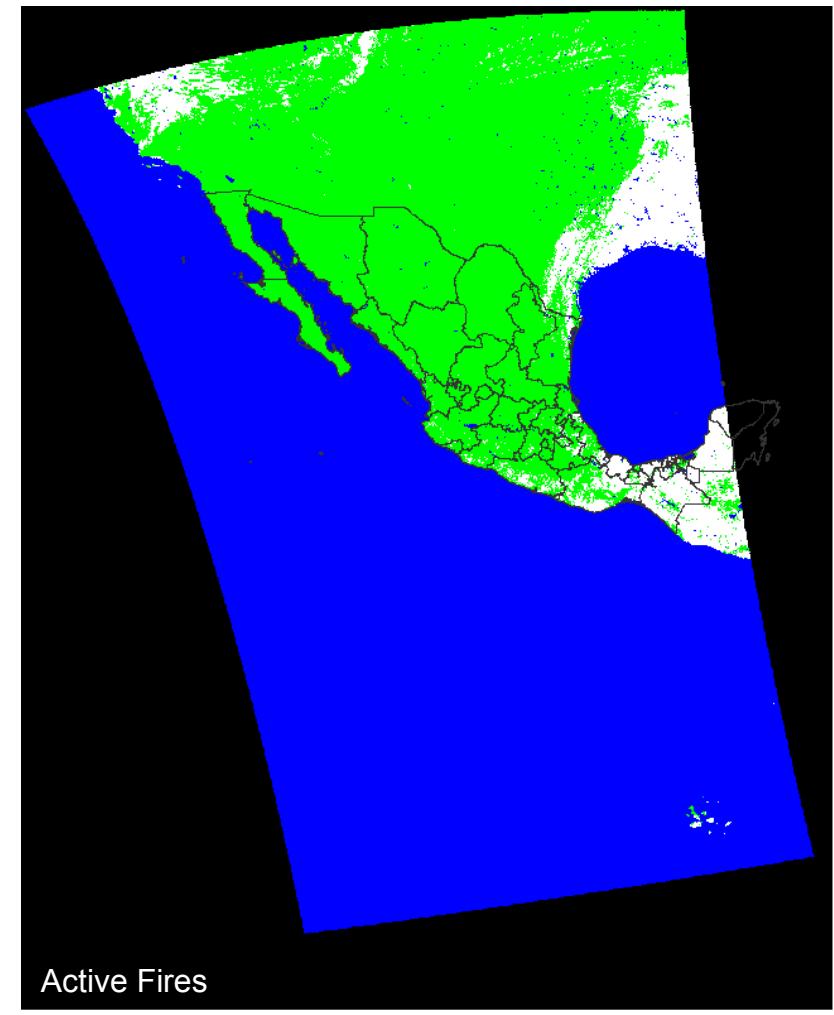
Cloud Optical Thickness

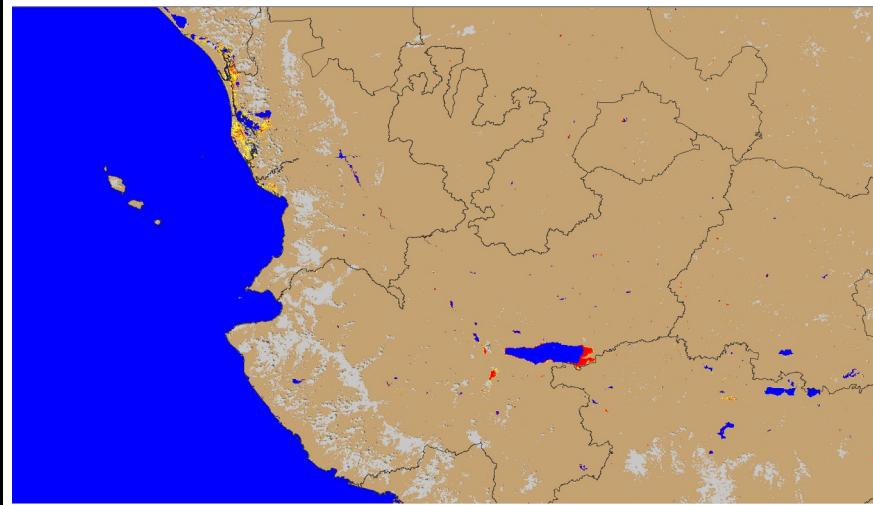
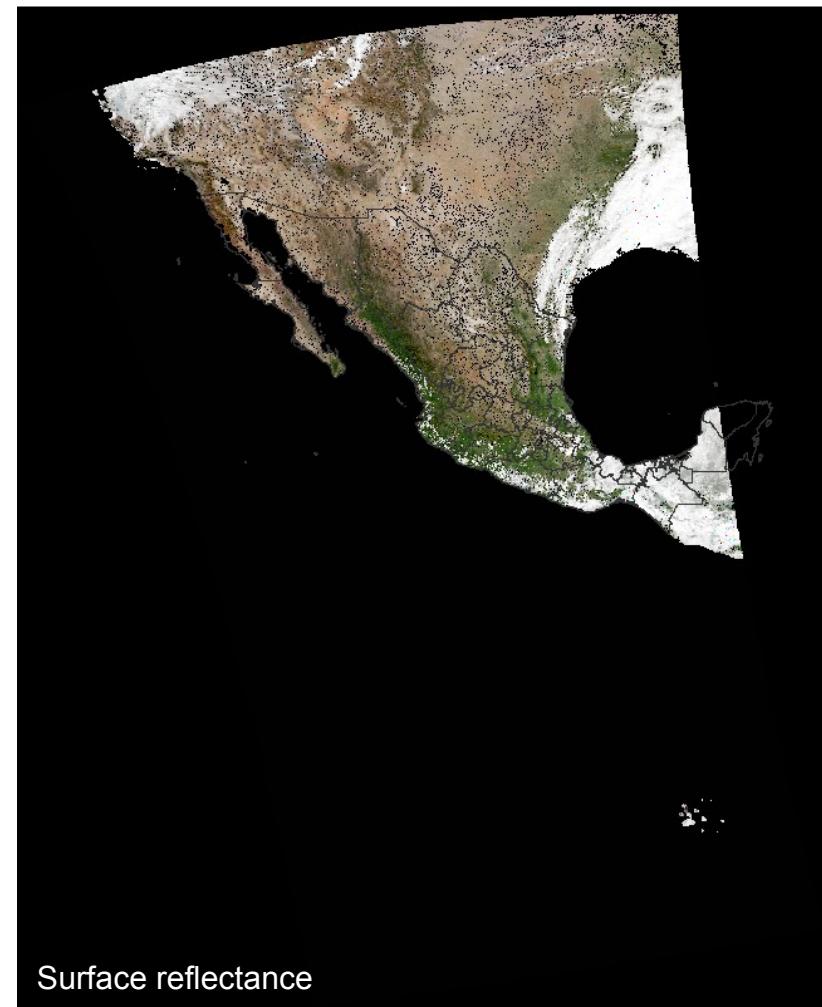


Cloud Effective Particle Size

# TERRESTRE



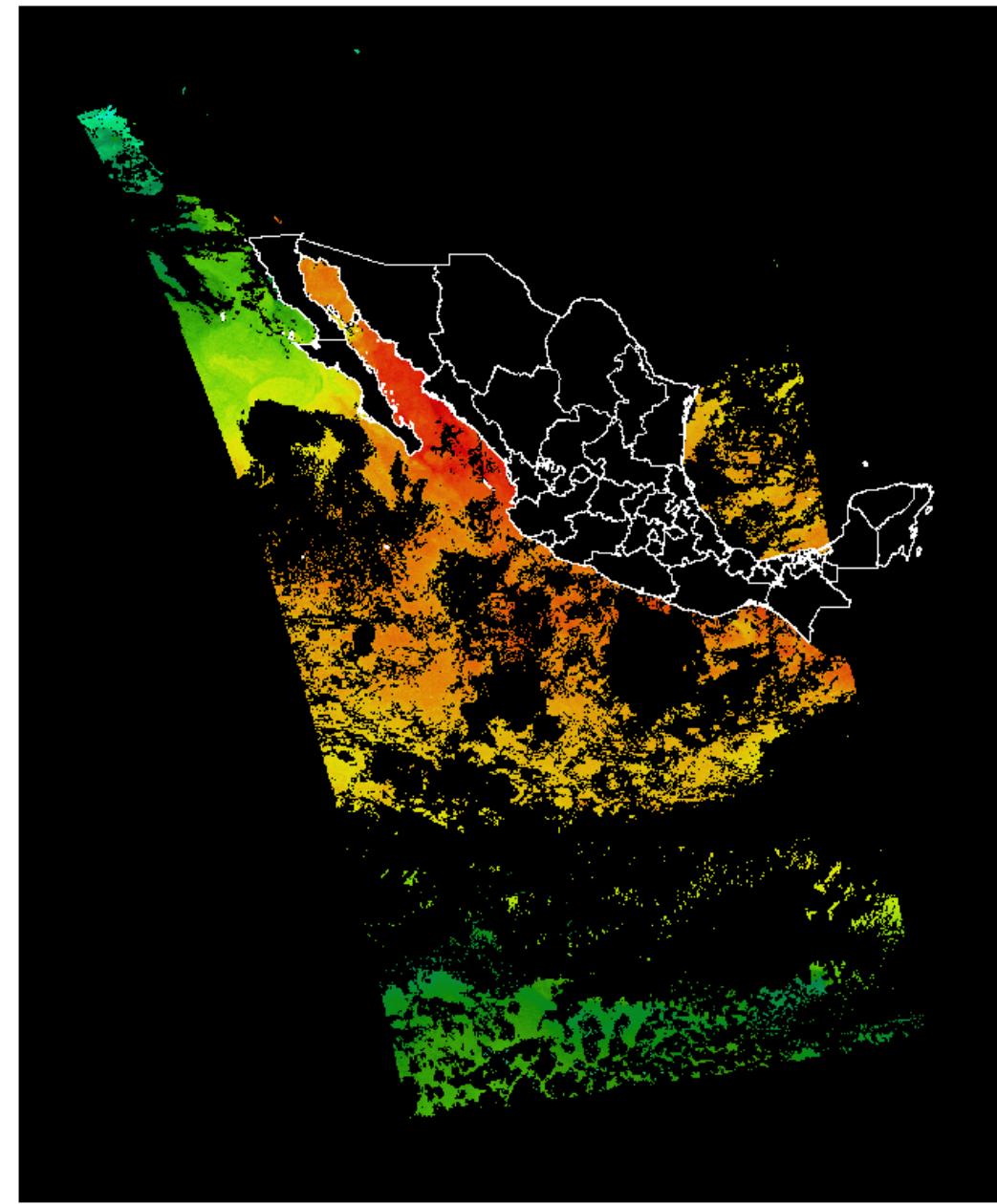
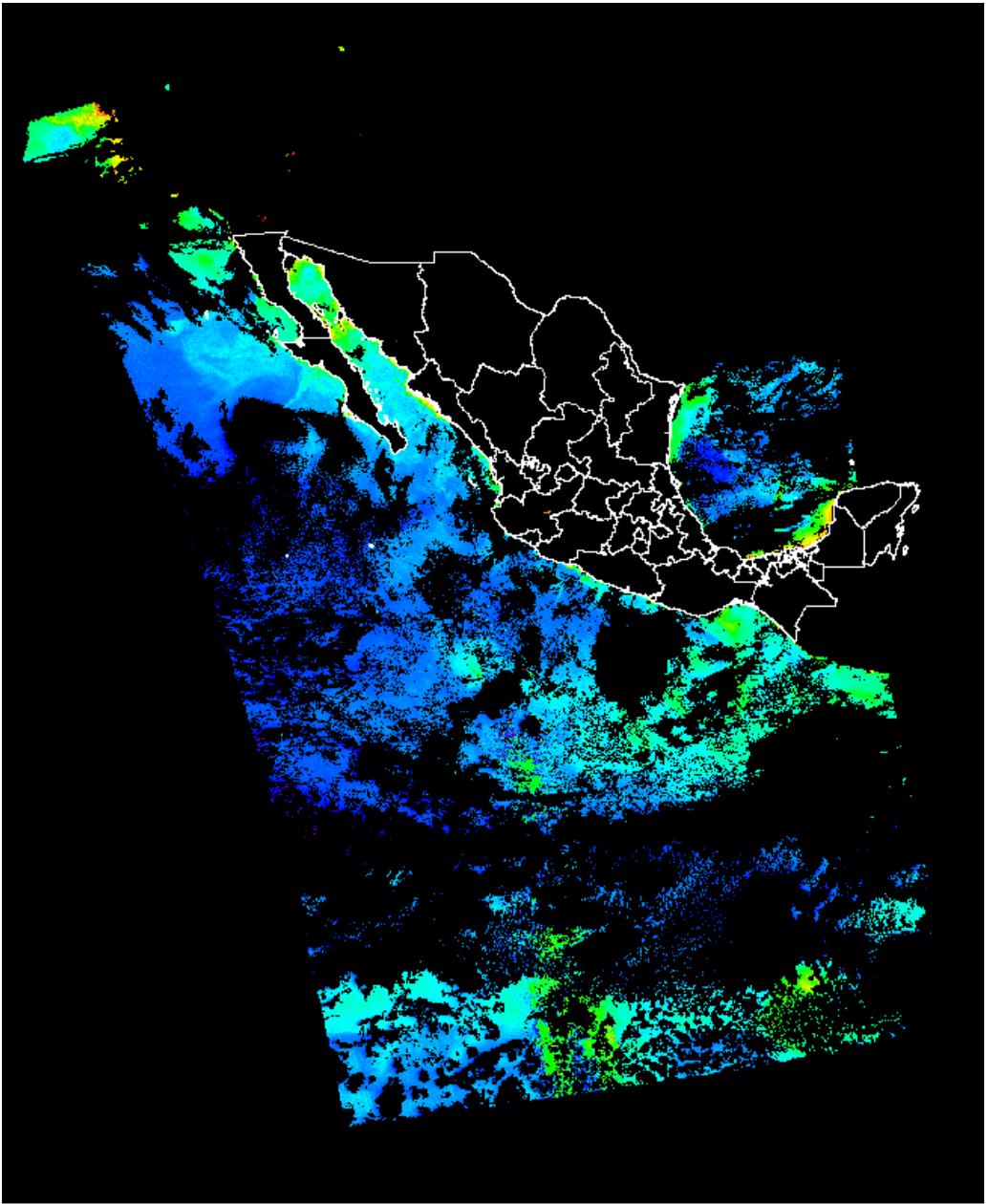




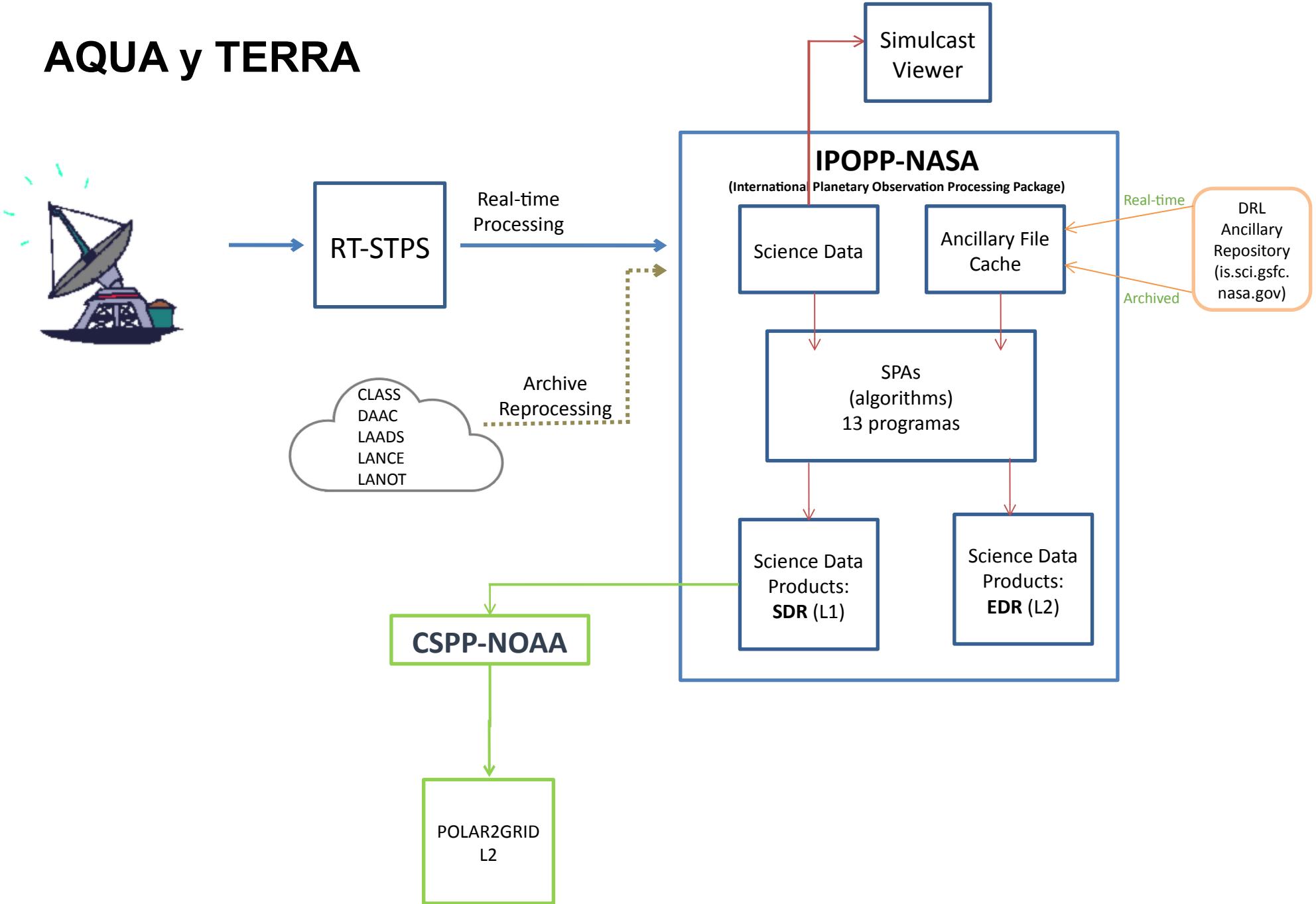
Surface reflectance

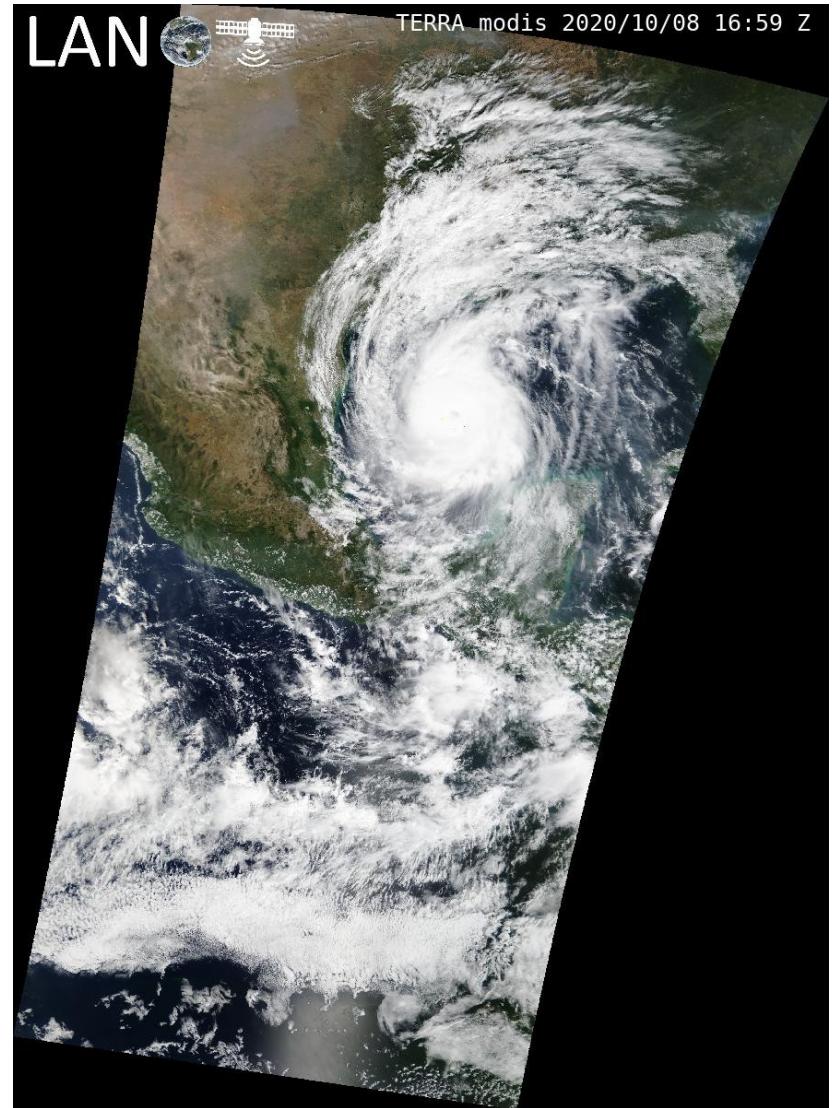
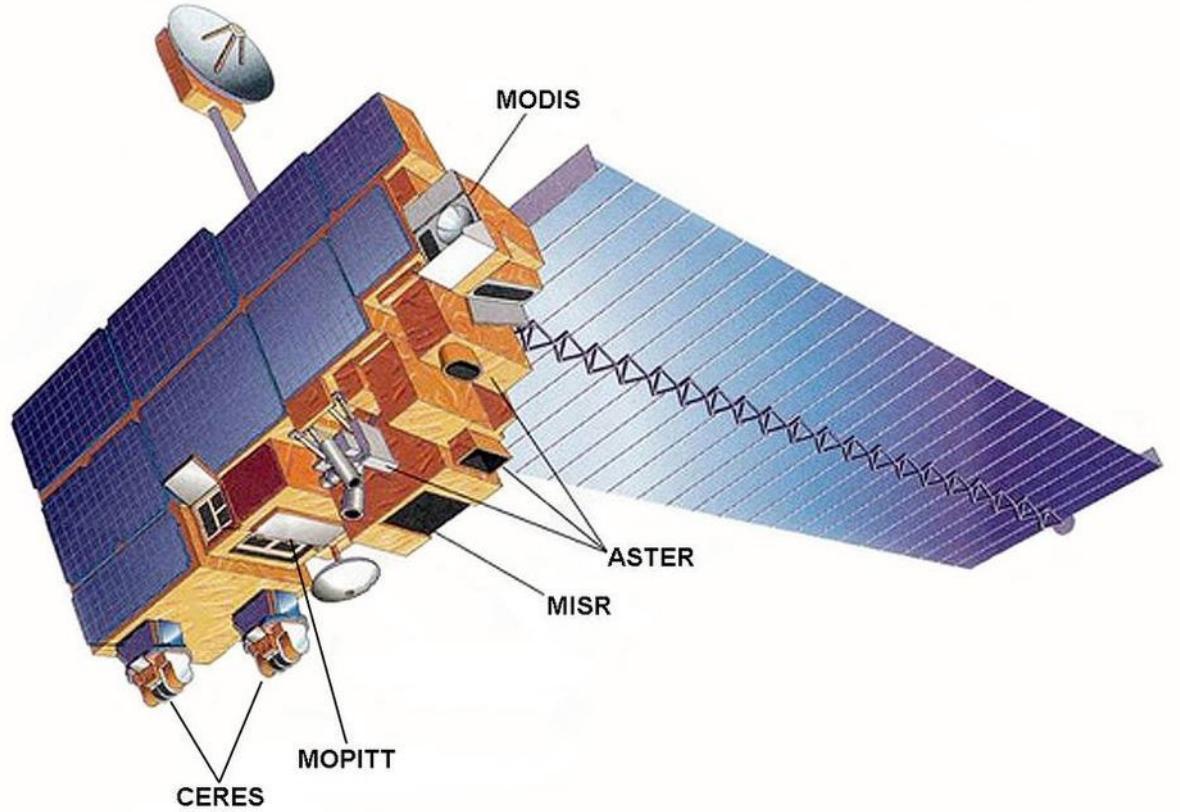
Flood

# OCÉANO



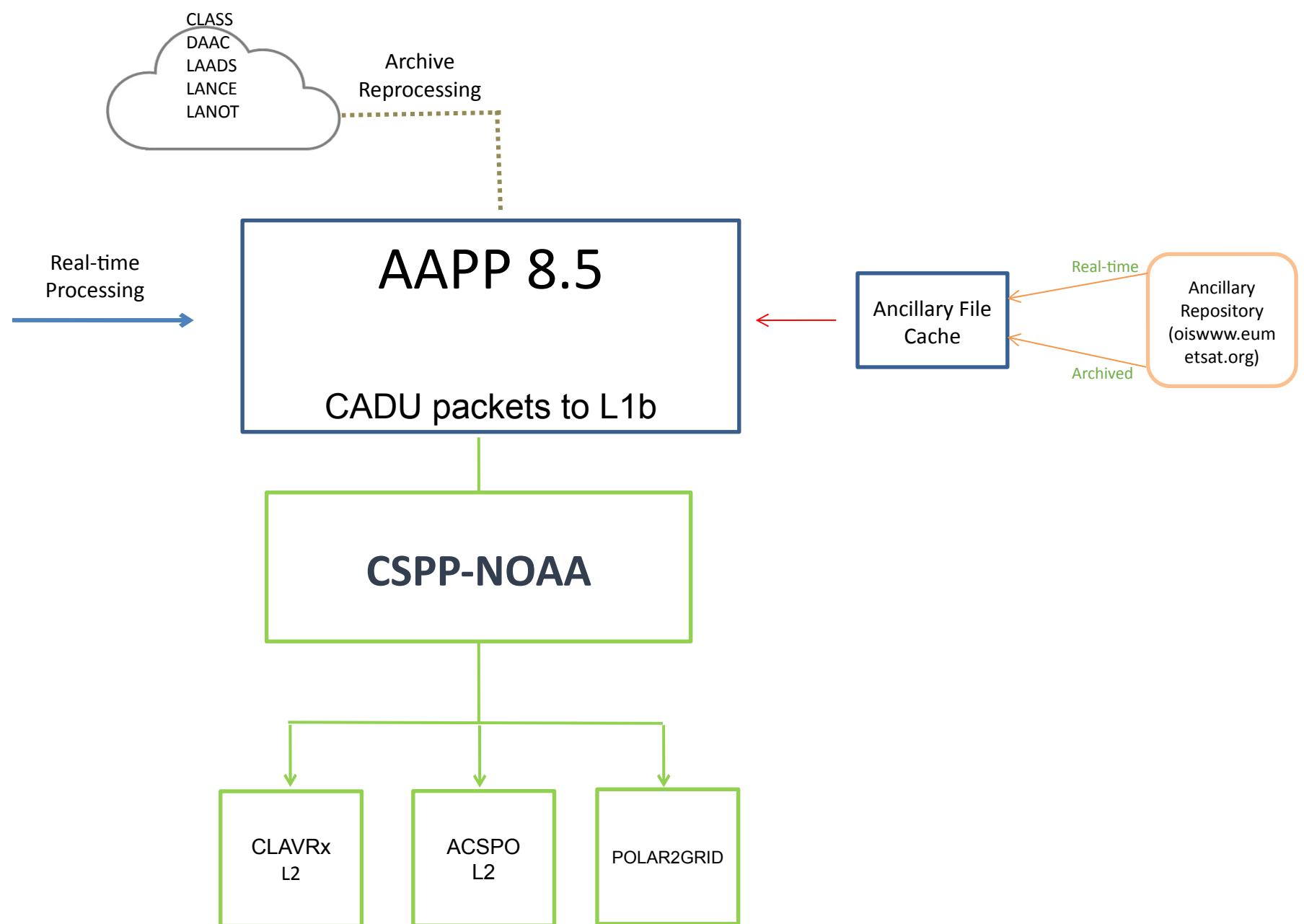
# AQUA y TERRA



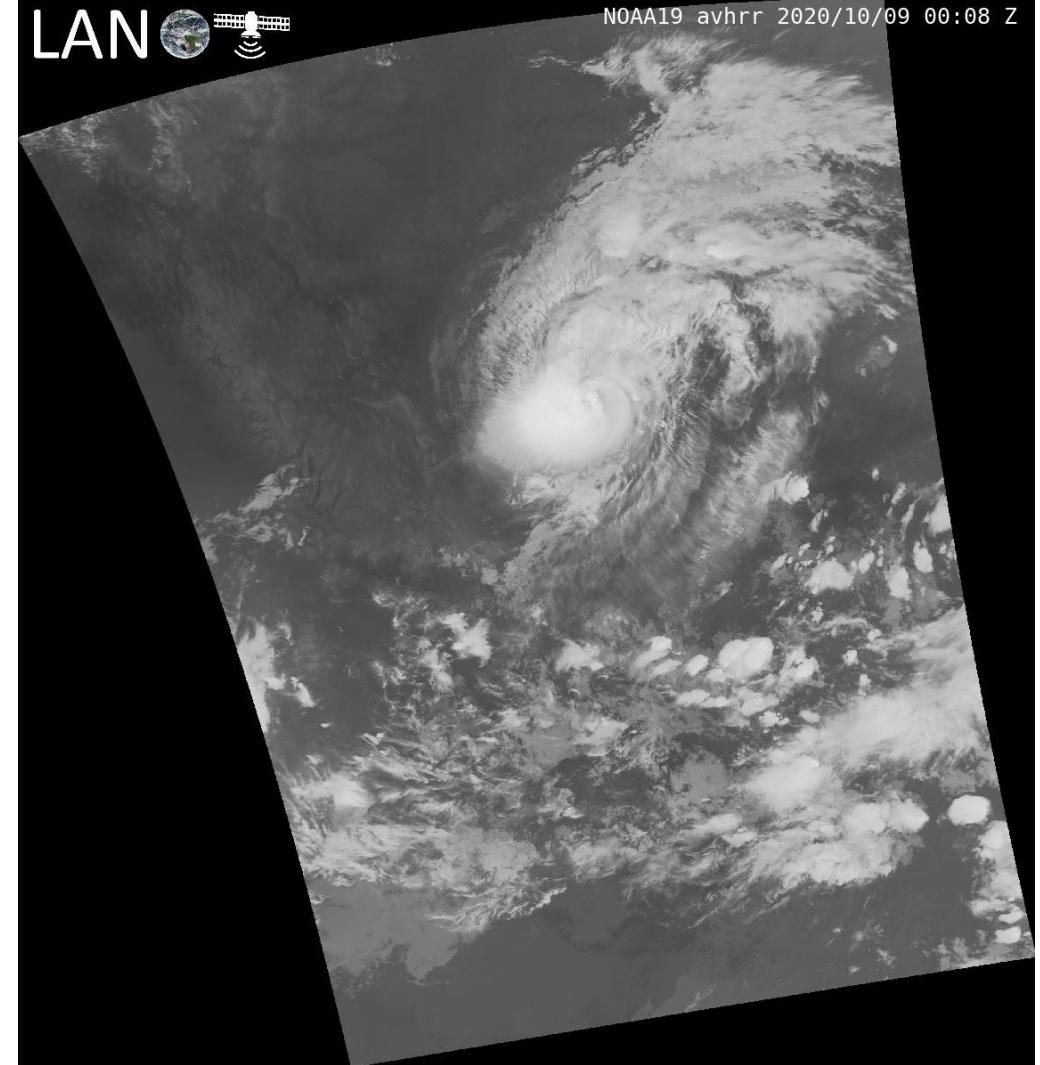
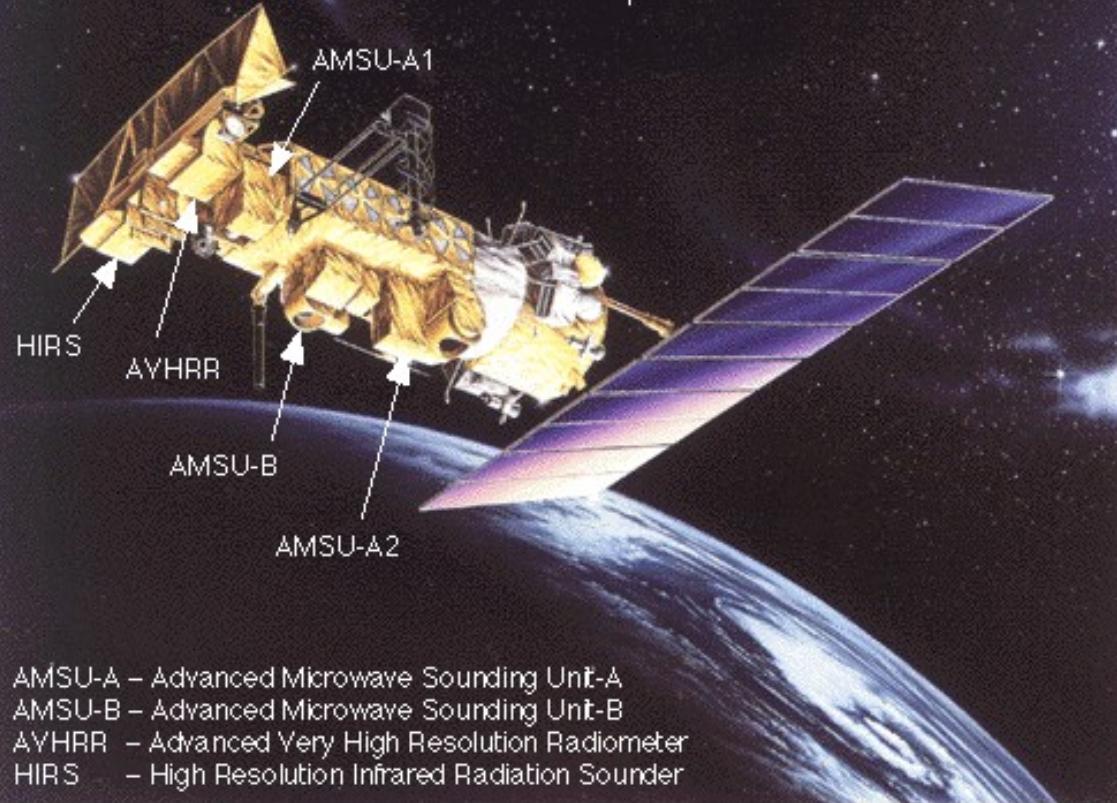


Sensor	MODIS
Productos L1	4
Productos L2	12

# NOAA-15, 18,19

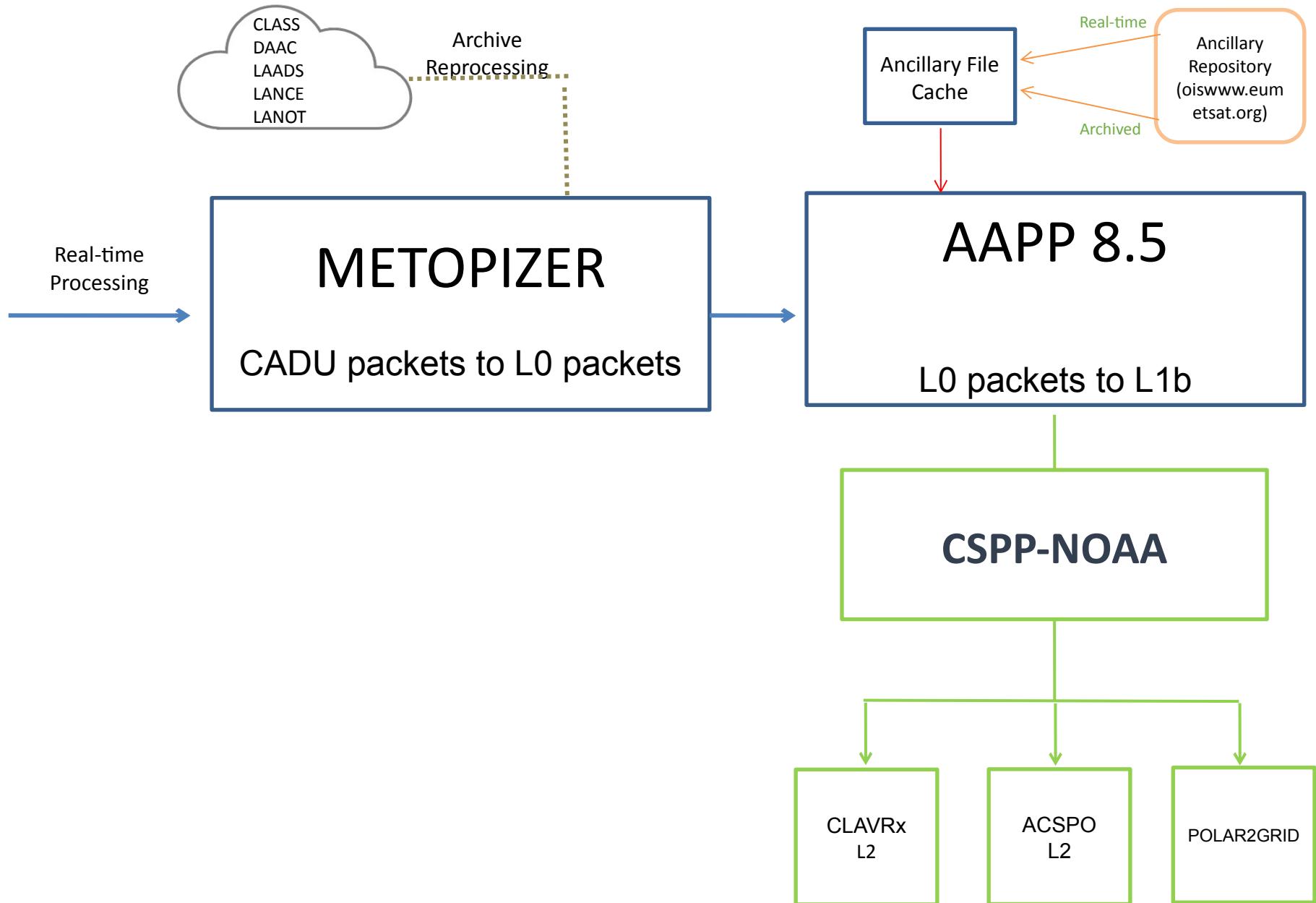


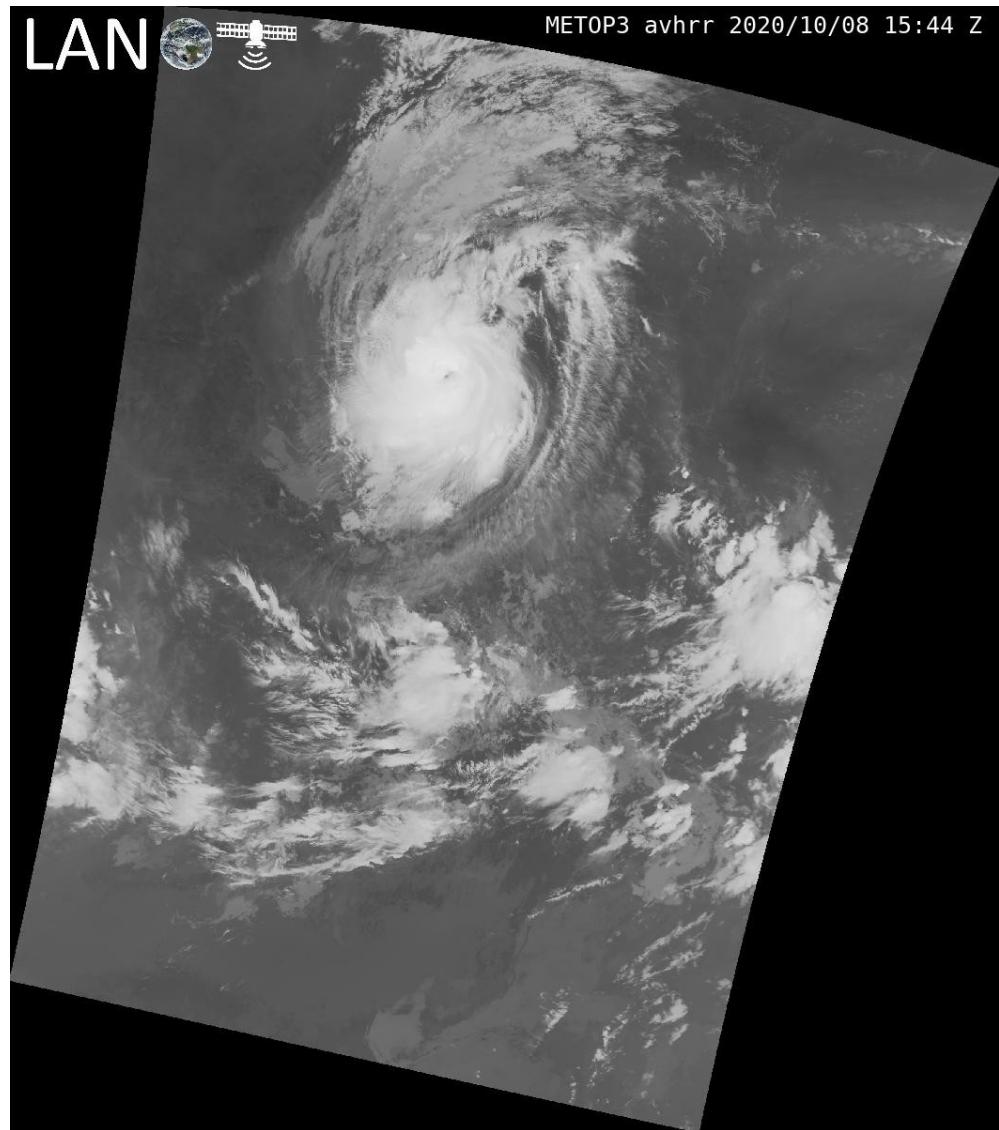
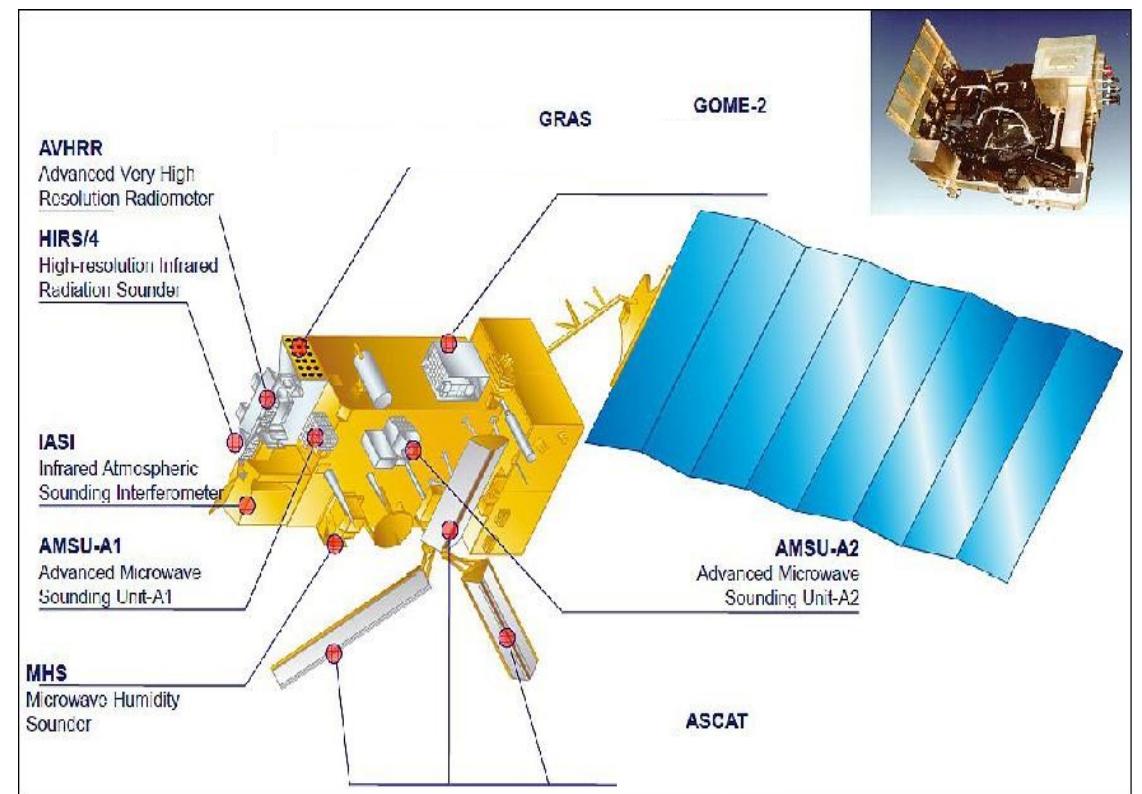
NOAA Polar Operational Environmental Satellite



SENSOR	AVHRR	AMSU-A	AMSU-B (MHS)	HIRS
Productos L1	1	2	2	3
Productos L2	12			

# METOP-1, 2 y 3





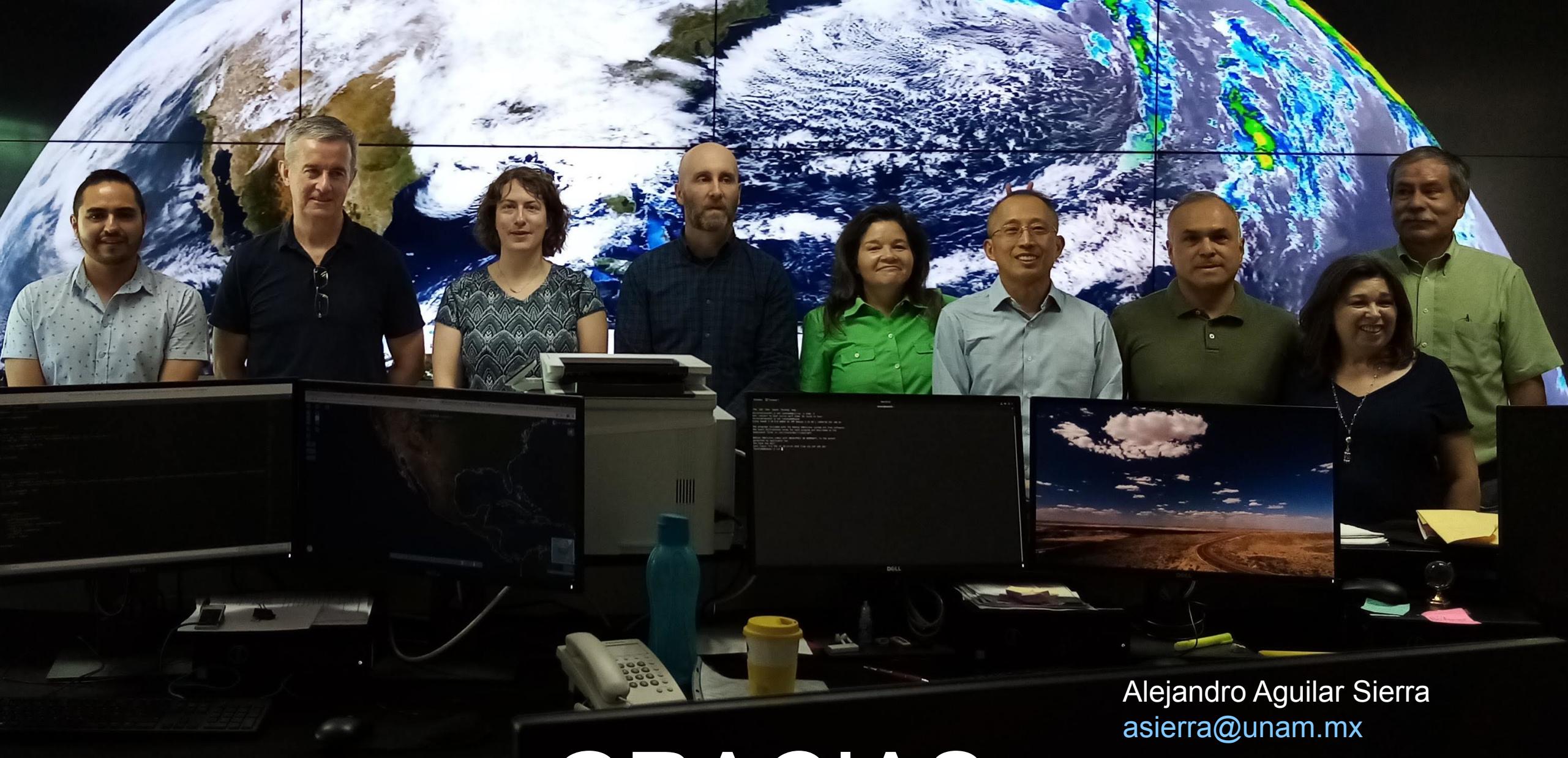
SENSOR	AVHRR	AMSU-A	MHS	HIRS	IASI
Productos L1	1	2	2	3	
Productos L2	12				

## Productos de los satélites NOAA-15, 18 y 19 procesados con software de código abierto AAPP y CSPP

Category	Software Name	Products
Level 1	AAPP 8.5	<b>AVHRR (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer)</b> AVHRR Level 1B Geo-referenced and calibrated data (5 channels in the visible and infra-red between 0.63 and 12.0 $\mu\text{m}$ )
Level 2	CSPP ACSPO	Sea Surface Temperature Skin Wind speed
Level 2	CSPP CLAVRX	ACHA Cloud Emissivity ACHA Cloud Top Height DCOMP Cloud Optical Depth (Daytime) ACHA Cloud Top Pressure DCOMP Cloud Effective Radius (Daytime) ACHA Cloud Top Temperature Cloud Mask Cloud Phase Cloud Probability Cloud Type Rain Rate (Experimental Product)
Level 1	AAPP 8.5	<b>AMSU (Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit)</b> AMSU-A Level 1B Geo-referenced and calibrated data (15 channels between 23.8 and 89 GHz) AMSU-A Level 1C Geo-referenced and calibrated brightness temperatures and albedo MHS (AMSU-B) Level 1B Geo-referenced and calibrated data (5 channels between 89 and 190.31 GHz) MHS (AMSU-B) Level 1C Geo-referenced and calibrated brightness temperatures and albedo
Level 1	AAPP 8.5	<b>HIRS (High Resolution Infrared Radiation Sounder)</b> HIRS Level 1B Geo-referenced and calibrated data (20 channels between 668.5 and 2660 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) HIRS Level 1C Geo-referenced and calibrated brightness temperatures and albedo HIRS Level 1D Mapped and filtered data. Several instruments may be mapped to a common instrument grid

# Conclusions

- We use CSPP Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and Geostationary (GEO) for the generation of important products needed by our users nation wide.
- We will continue using and updating the CSPP packages in our processing servers and developing derivative products.



# GRACIAS

Alejandro Aguilar Sierra  
[asierra@unam.mx](mailto:asierra@unam.mx)

Victor Manuel Jiménez Escudero  
[vescudero@geografia.unam.mx](mailto:vescudero@geografia.unam.mx)  
[lanot@geografia.unam.mx](mailto:lanot@geografia.unam.mx)