

CGMS-44-IMD -AGENCY-REPORT







# **Brief History of INSAT Satellites**

- ❖ Satellite Meteorology in IMD started in 1982 with the launch of INSAT-1A which was a multipurpose satellite meant for services to Meteorology, Doordarshan and Communication. Before that, Indian meteorologists were using analog imageries received from U.S. Polar orbiting satellites series of TIROS-N.
- INSAT-1A 10 April 1982

Two Channel VHRR

- INSAT-1B 30 August, 1983
- INSAT-1C 21 July 1988
- INSAT-1D 12 June, 1990
- INSAT-2A 10 July, 1992
- INSAT-2B 23 July,1993
- INSAT-2E 03 April 1999, KALPANA-1 12 Sept.2002, INSAT-3A
   10
- INSAT-3D 26 July, 2013 --- 6 channel Imager and 19

channel Sounder





# Current Indian Geo stationary Meteorological satellites

At present the following three INSAT satellites are in operation

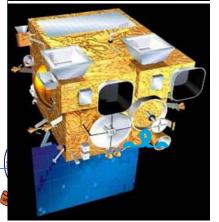
<u>Kalpana –1</u>(METSAT) is a meteorological satellite which was launched in September 2002. It is located at 74° east. For meteorological observation, METSAT carries a Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) capable of imaging the Earth in the visible, thermal infrared and water vapor bands. It also carries a Data Relay Transponder (DRT) for collecting data from unattended meteorological platforms.

INSAT-3A is a geostationary satellite which was launched in April 2003. It is located at 93.5° east longitude in the geostationary orbit. INSAT-3A is the first satellite in the INSAT-3 series. INSAT-3A is a multipurpose satellite for providing telecommunications, television broadcasting, meteorological (VHRR,CCD,DRT) and search & rescue services.

INSAT-3D is India's advanced weather satellite and was launched in the early hours of July 26, 2013 from Kourou, French Guiana, and has successfully been placed in Geosynchronous orbit. It is a dedicated meteorological satellite and carries four payloads: Imager (Six Channels), Sounder (Nineteen Channels), Data Relay Transponder(DRT) & Satellite Aided Search and Rescue (SAS & R)

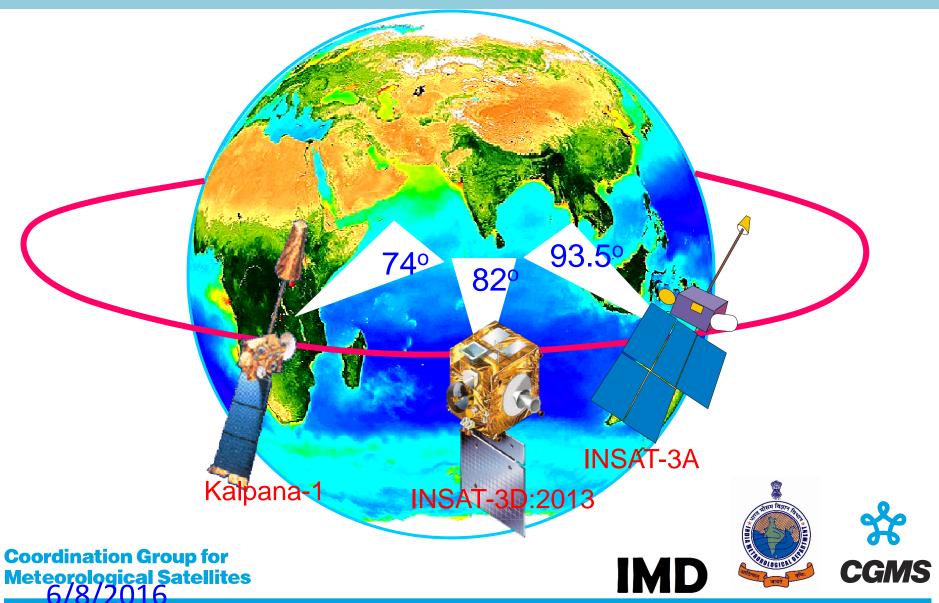








# Current Indian Geostationary Meteorological Satellites



#### INSAT-3A and Kalpana-1

(2003) (2002)

Location : INSAT 3A : 93.5°E

Kalpana-1 : 74ºE

Payloads :(i) VHRR and CCD in camera INSAT -3A

(ii) VHRR in Kalpana-1

VHRR Bands (µm)

- Visible : 0.55 - 0.75

− Water vapour : 5.70 − 7.10

Thermal Infra Red : 10.5 – 12.5

Resolution (km) : 2 X 2 for Visible

8 X 8 for WV & TIR

CCD Camera Bands (µm)

- Visible : 0.62 - 0.68

Near Infra Red : 0.77 – 0.86

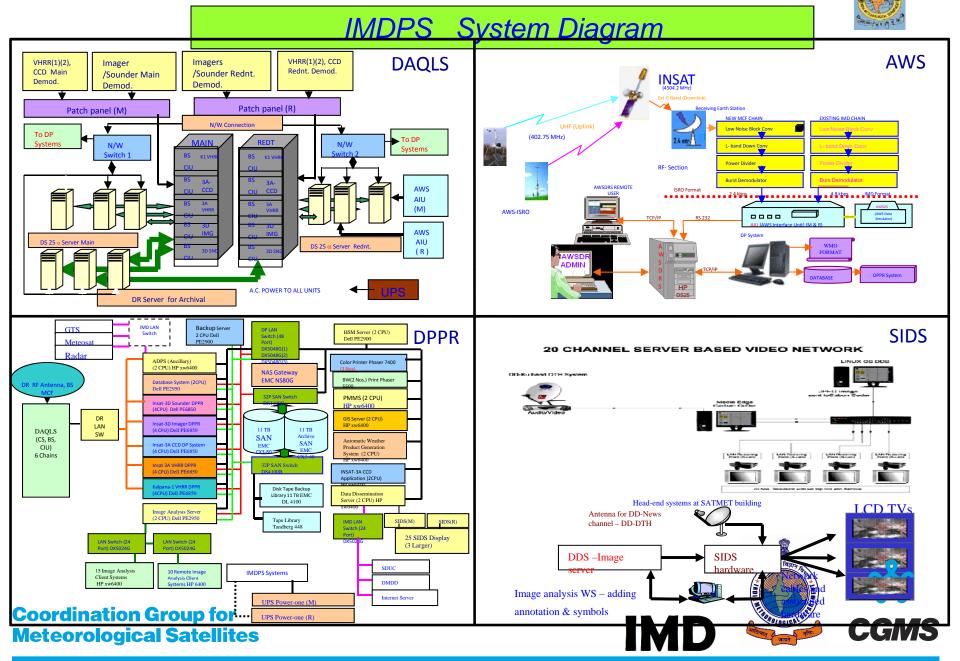
Short Wave Infra Red : 1.55 – 1.69

Coordination Grant Grant



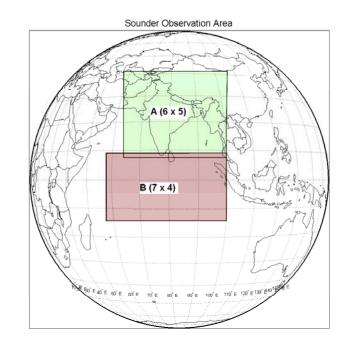






The present system was installed in 2008-09. Used for processing and dissemination of data from all the three currently operational Geostationary satellites (Kalpana-1, INSAT-3A & INSAT-3D).

INSAT Series	Temporal Resolution	
K1-VHRR	Half Hourly( 0015 & 0045 UTC)	
3A -VHRR	Hourly	
3A- CCD	3,5,6,7,9,11 UTC	
3D -Imager (6 Channel)	½ hourly (0000 & 0030 UTC)	
3D -Sounder (19 Channel)	Hourly (Five times Region-A and sixth times region-B)	











Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites - CGMS
Kalpana-1 Satellite derived imageries

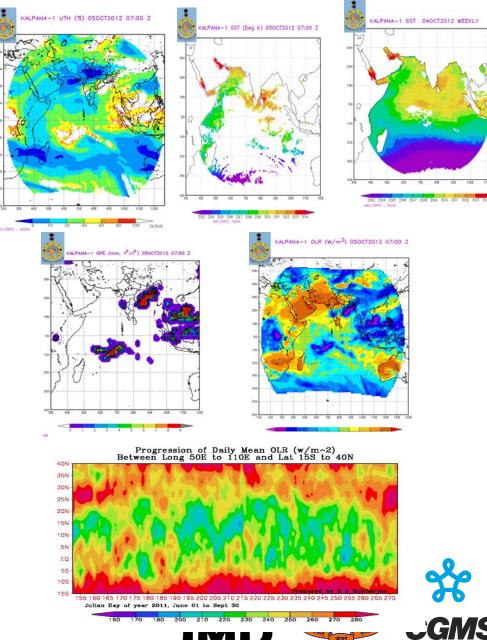
	Raipana	-1 Satellite delived illiagelles
Name of	K1 VHRR	Projection : None 05-10-2012 / 87-982 Selt: KALPANA-1 NO. COMPOSITE 05-10-2012 / 87-982 Selt: KALPANA-1 NO. COMPOSITE 05-10-2012 / 87-982 Selt: KALPANA-1 NO. COMPOSITE NO
Imageries		
Full Disc (VIS,IR,WV,Colour composite)	Half hourly	
Sectors- Asiamer/NE/NW(VI S,IR,WV,Colour composite)	Half hourly	IND. VIS 95-10-2012/05:00:00 Z Satt XALPANA1
Enhanced Images(IR,VIS)	Half hourly	
Sectors with District boundaires- India/NE/NW/SI(VI S,IR)	Hourly	
Average images of IR/WV	Daily	050CT2012 0700UTC
CMV/WVW	Half hourly	
CTT, CTT below- 40deg	Hourly	







Products	Kalpana-1 VHRR
UTH	Half Hourly, Daily, Weekly and Monthly
SST	Half Hourly, Daily, Weekly and Monthly
OLR	Half Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Seasonal
QPE	Half Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Seasonal
Latitude/time OLR hovmoeller	Daily
Animated Images for last three Hours	Half hourly
Animated Images with CTT of Current and Previous day based on 06 UTC	Daily



# List of Geo-physical Parameters of INSAT 3A

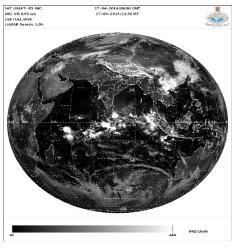
SI.	Sensor	Geo-Physical Parameters
No.		
1	INSAT-3A CCD	Normalized Differential Vegetative
		Index (NDVI)
		Aerosol Optical Depth
2		Outgoing Long-Wave Radiation
	INSAT-3A VHRR	(OLR)
		Quantitative Precipitation Estimate
		(QPE)
		Sea surface Temperature (SST)
		Upper Tropospheric Humidity(UTH)

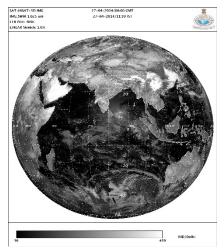




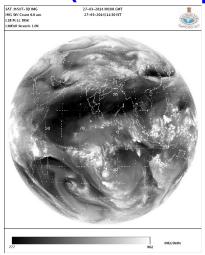


# **INSAT-3D Imager Standard Products**

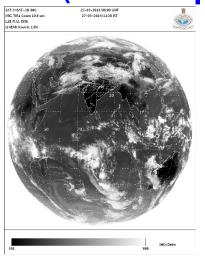




IMG\_MIR 3.9 um 27-04-2014/11:30 IST MIR(3.80-4.00µm)



VIS  $(0.55-0.75\mu m)$  SWIR $(1.55-1.70\mu m)$ 



TIR-1(10.30-11.30µm)

**IMD** 

 $\frac{WV (6.50\text{-}7.10 \mu m)}{\text{Coordination Group for}}$ Meteorological Satellites

# INSAT-3D Imager Products types and formats.

Geo	Geo-Physical Parameters						
1	Outgoing long wave radiations	L2B/L3B	OLR	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly)	WV, TIR-1, TIR -2	
2	Rainfall using Hydro Estimator	L2B/L3B	HEM	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly )	TIR-1, TIR- 2	
3	FOG	L2C/L3C	FOG	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly )	SWIR, MIR, TIR- 1, TIR-2	
4	SNOW	L2C/L3C	SNW	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly )	VIS, SWIR, TIR – 1, TIR –2	
5	Cloud Mask	L2B/L3B	СМК	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly)	MIR, TIR-1, TIR-2	
6	Upper Troposphere Humidity	L2B/L3B	UTH	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly )	WV, TIR-1, TIR –2	
7	Sea Surface Temperature	L2B/L3B	SST	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly )	MIR,TIR -1,TIR -2	
8	Land Surface Temperature	L2B/L3B	LST	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly & Monthly )	TIR -1,TIR -2	
9	INSOLATION	L2B/L3B	INS	HDF	Per Pixel(Half hourly ,Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Yearly	▼IR -1,TIR -2	



# INSAT-3D Imager Products types and formats Cont.

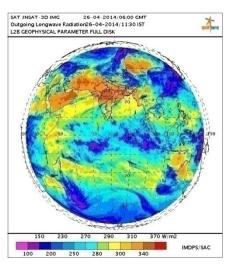
Ge	o-Physical Parameters (Po	int)						
1	FIRE	L2F	)	FIR		KML	Point	MIR, TIR-1
2	SMOKE	L2F	)	SMK		KML	Point	VIS, MIR, TIR 1,
								TIR -2
3	Atmospheric Motion	L2F	)	AMV		HDF	(Point)	VIS, TIR-1, TIR -2 &
	Vectors(VIS/MIR, TIR, WV)							WV
Ge	Geo-Physical Parameters (Gridded)							
1	INSAT Multi-Spectral	L2G	II	MR	HD	F	0.1 deg x0.1 deg (Half	TIR-1, TIR- 2
	Rainfall Algorithm						hourly ,Daily, Weekly &	
	(IMSRA)						Monthly )	
2	Quantitative	L2G	Q	(PE	HD	F	1 deg x 1 deg (Half	TIR-1, TIR- 2
	Precipitation Estimation						hourly ,Daily, Weekly &	
							Monthly )	
3	Aerosol Optical Depth	L2G	A	OD	HD	F	0.1 deg x 0.1 deg	VIS, TIR -1, TIR -2

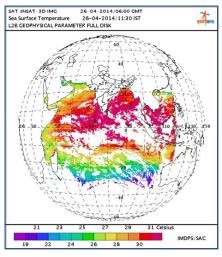


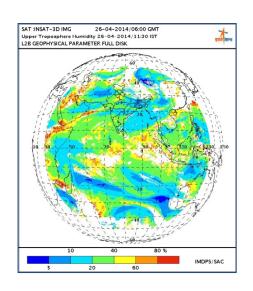




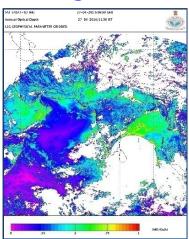
# INSAT-3D Imager Geo-Physical Parameters (L2)



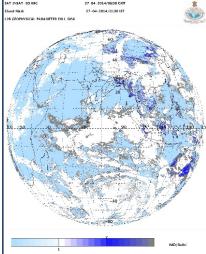




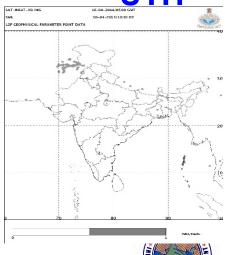








**CMK** 

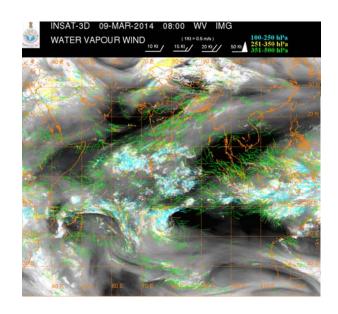


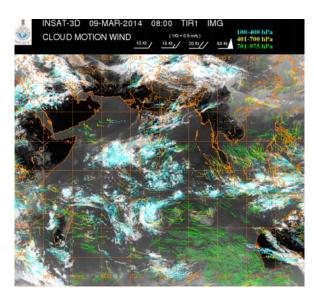


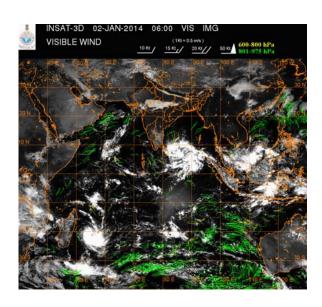


Coordina Q Doup for Meteorological Satellites

### INSAT-3D Wind Products: Visible/MIR, CMV, WVW, LLW & HLW)

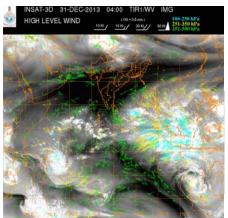










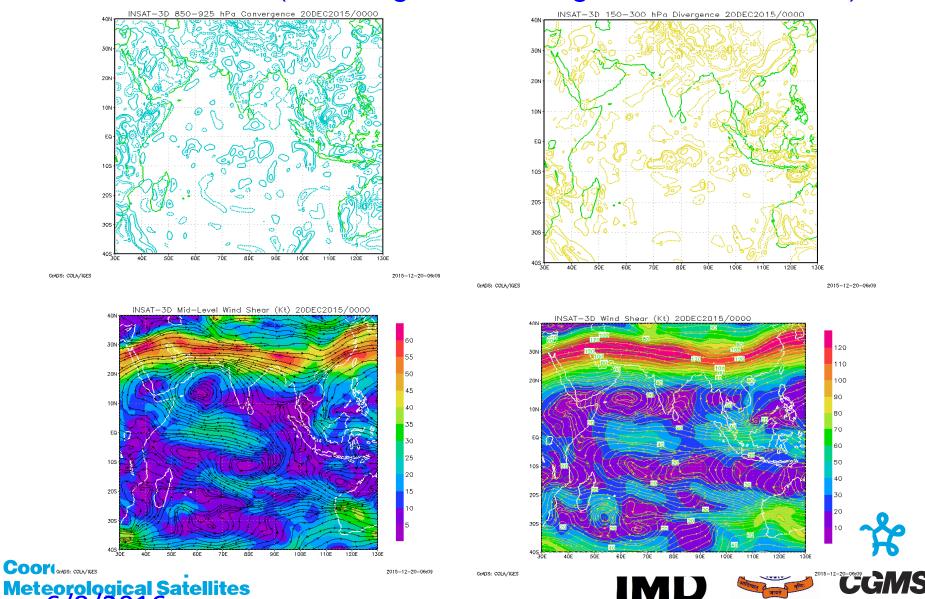




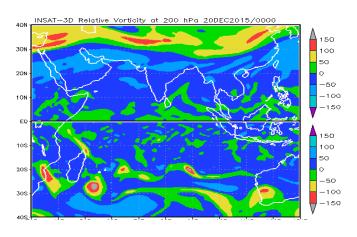


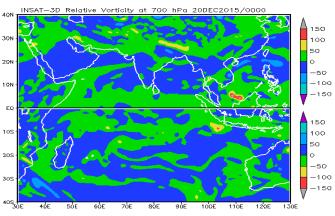


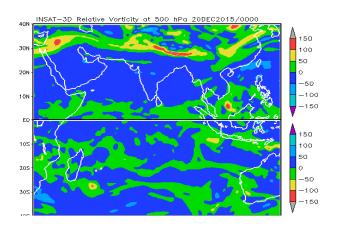
# Wind Products (convergence, Divergence &wind Shear)

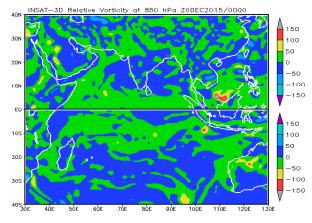


# Wind Products (Vorticity)









GrADS: COLA/IGES 2015-12-20-06:09 GrADS: COLA/IGES





# Geophysical parameters from Sounder

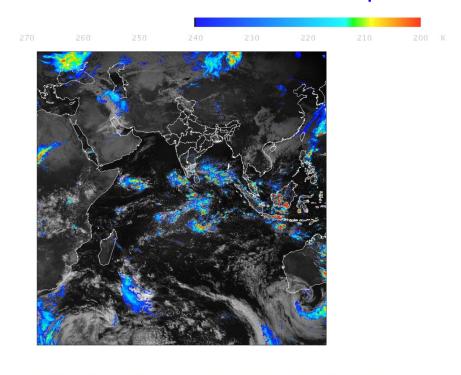
S.No.	Parameter	Data Input
1.	Temperature, Humidity profile and Ozone	Brightness temperatures for 18 Sounder Channel and grey count for channel 19
2.	Geo-potential Height	Sounder retrieved temperature and humidity profiles at 40 pressure levels
3.	Layer Perceptible Water	Retrieved humidity at standard pressure levels
4.	Total Perceptible Water	Retrieved humidity at standard pressure levels
5.	Lifted Index	Sounder retrieved temperature and humidity profiles at standard pressure levels
6.	Dry Microburst Index	Sounder retrieved temperature and humidity profiles at standard pressure levels
7.	Maximum Vertical Theta- E Differential	Sounder retrieved temperature and humidity profiles at standard pressure levels
8.	Wind Index	Geo- potential Height and retrieved temperature and humidity profiles at standard pressure levels







# Generation of Sandwich Images with TIR1 BT and VIS Channels for thunderstorm activities is under development



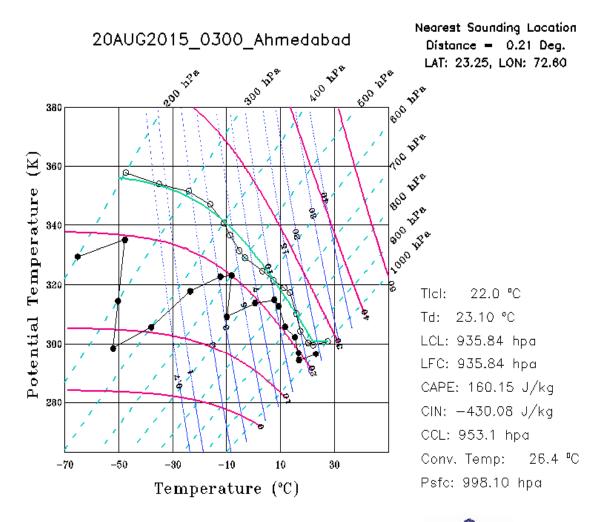
IMG\_TIR1 TEMP - Image Display 06-Dec-2015 07:30
IMG\_VIS - Image Display 06-Dec-2015 07:30







Generation of T-phi gram for 105 locations is under development









Details of
Volume of
data
generated in
IMDPS

Satellite	Data – Type	Data Size for 1 Day		Data Size Monthly	
K1VHR	RAWDATA	5.6 GB		170 GB	
	HDF	4.8 GB	11.4 GB	145 GB	342 GB
	Images & Products	1 GB		30 GB	
3AVHR	RAWDATA	4 GB	26	120 G	
	HDF	1.8 GB	5.9 GB	54 GB	177 GB
	Images & Products	66 MB	3	2 GB	
3ACCD	CCD RAWDATA 2.1 GB	65 GB	3		
	HDF	6 GB	8.4 GB	180 GB	246 GB
	Images & Products	33 MB		1 GB	
3DIMG	RAWDATA 50 GB	1.5 TB			
	HDF	50 GB	114 GB	1.5 TB	3.4 TB
	Images & Products	14 GB		420 GB	
3DSND	RAWDATA	333 MB		10 GB	95 GB
	HDF	833	3.1 GB	25 GB	
	Images & Products	2 GB		60 GB	TO AND THE STREET
TO	OTAL SIZE		142.8 GB		4.2 TB

#### MODIFIED DATA - ARCHIVAL SCHEME

Satellite wise and type of data (Raw, HDF, JPG) data is being archived sequentially on Linear Tape Object (LTO) mounted on Tape Library in following three categories :

RAWDATA

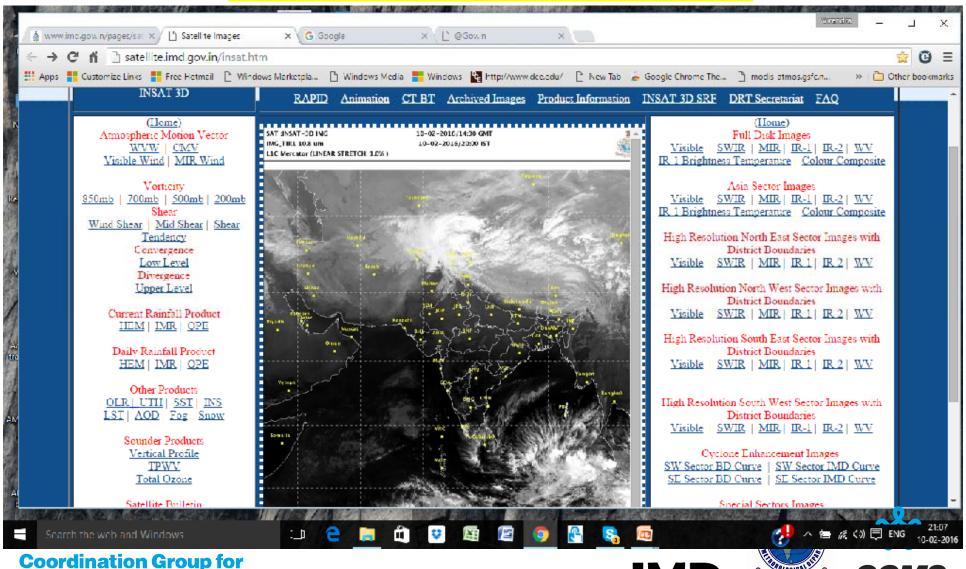
HDF Files (Level-1, Leval-2 & Leval-3 Data)

**Coordination Group for** Channels & Products IMAGES(jpg & png) **Meteorological Satellites** 





http://satellite.imd.gov.in/insat.htm









Online Archival of all channel images & products are available of last six month <a href="http://satellite.imd.gov.in/archive/">http://satellite.imd.gov.in/archive/</a>

#### Index of /archive

<u>Name</u>	Last modified	Size Description
Parent Directory		-
CYCLONE-IMAGES/	30-Oct-2015 10:24	-
INSAT-3A-CCD/	14-Sep-2015 10:59	-
INSAT-3A-VHRR/	15-Jan-2015 04:05	-
INSAT-3D-IMAGER/	05-Sep-2015 09:43	-
insat-3D-sounder/	14-Jan-2015 14:31	-
EALPANA-1/	15-Jan-2015 03:05	-
MODIS/	14-Jan-2015 14:56	-
REQUESTS/	17-Nov-2015 11:23	-

Apache/2.2.15 (Red Hat) Server at satellite.imd.gov.in Port 80



#### Index of /archive/INSAT-3D-IMAGER

<u>Name</u>	Last modified	Size Description
Parent Directory		-
3D-ASIA-SECTOR/	27-Nov-2015 11:59	-
3D-FULL-DISK/	03-Sep-2015 13:04	-
3D-PRODUCTS/	07-Sep-2015 11:31	-
DISTRICT_BOUNDARIES/	03-Sep-2015 12:34	-
HIGH-RESOLUTION/	05-Sep-2015 10:07	-

Apache/2.2.15 (Red Hat) Server at satellite.imd.gov.in Port 80









RAPID(Real time Analysis of Products & Information Dissemination):- It is a web based quick visualization and analysis tool for satellite data on a real time basis. <a href="http://www.rapid.imd.gov.in">http://www.rapid.imd.gov.in</a>

- Connects atmospheric- and geosciences
- No specific OS/ software/ library / compiler required on the desktop. Acess through web browser
- Provides features of interest to scientific community
- Open standards OGC
  - Web Mapping Service (WMS) For visualization
  - Extensions written for scientific community
- Zero learning curve





# **RAPID** Features

- Overlay Map Boundaries (World Coastline, State, District Boundaries, Gridlines) with configurable:
  - Color
  - Opacity
  - Thickness
- Contrast Stretch
- Lookup Table Application ()
- Probe Data (on the fly)
  - Time Series
  - Vertical Profile
  - Transect

2014/12/19 02:30: Temp Profile(Phy): 293.9 Profile(Phy)(K) **Femp** 19 Dec 06:00 12:00 Time(Asia/Calcutta) Vertical Profile plot of Temp Profile(Phy) 200 Pressure(mb 600 800 1000 300 Temp Profile(Phy)(K) Latitude: 17.96 Longitude: 85.70 TAirPhv:292.0379 K Status:Done Close

Time Series plot of Temp Profile(Phy)

# Features (Contd.)

- Animation
- RGB Composites
- Contouring
- Change Map background
- Base layers:
  - Open StreetMap
  - River Basins
  - Blue Marble
  - Bhuvan



RGB Composite: Day Microphysics







# Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites - CGMS National/ International Exchange of Data

Ту	pe of Data	Destination of Dissemination
Bufr Data		272
Kalpana-1:		GTS
IUCN40_DEMS	IR	
IUCN41_DEMS	WV	
IUCN42_DEMS	VIS	
3D-IMAGER:		
IUCN43_DEMS	IRW	
IUCN44_DEMS	VSW	
IUCN45_DEMS	WVW	
IUCN46_DEMS	MRW	
Rawdata : 3AVHF	RR	SAC
3AC(	CD	
HDF Data : 3DIM	G_L1B_STD	NCMRWF (half hrly.)
3DSN	ND_L1B_SA1.h5	
3DSND_L2B_SA1.h5		
HDF Data : 3DIMG_L1B_STD		NOAA (3hrly.)
3DSN	ND_L1B_SA1.h5	
3DSN	ND_L2B_SA1.h5	

AWS Data of ISRO/ IMD Network is also received/Archived at IMDPS New Delhi







# **Future Plans**

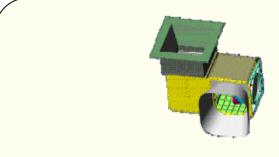


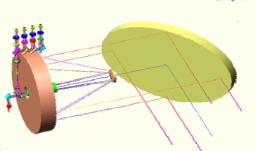




# INSAT - 3DR/ INSAT-3DS LAUNCH: 2016/2017







#### **6 Channel IMAGER**

**Spectral Bands** 

(µm) Visible : 0.55 - 0.75 **Short Wave Infra** : 1.55 - 1.70 **Red Mid Wave** : 3.70 - 3.95 Infra Red Water : 6.50 - 7.10 **Vapour Thermal** :10.30 - 11.3 Infra Red – 1 0 : 11.30

Thermal Infra

Resolution2 : 1 km for Vis & SWIR

4 km for MIR & TIR

12.5

8 km for WV

#### 19 Channel SOUNDER

Spectral Bands (µm)

**Short Wave Infra Red** Mid Wave Infra Red

**Long Wave Infra Red** 

Visible

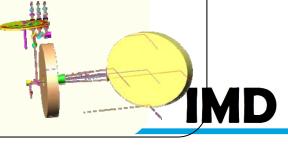
Resolution (km)

No of simultaneous

**Five Bands Seven Bands One Band** 10 X 10 for all bands 4 sounding

per band

Six bands

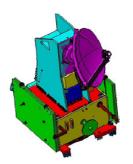






# **FUTURE LEO SATELLITES: (SCATSAT)**

SCATSAT-1 is planned as an in-orbit replacement for the Scatterometer carried onboard Oceansat-2, which is non-functional after 4 ½ years of service.



Orbit: 720 km in sunsynchronous

**LAUNCH: End 2016** 

- IMS-2 Bus
- Ku-Band (13.515 GHz) Pencil beam Scatterometer
- Ground resolution: 50 km x 50 km
- Swath: 1440 Km
- Polarization: HH and VV
- Wind Direction: O to 360 deg with accuracy of 20 deg
- Wind Speed: 4 to 24 m/s with accuracy of 10% or 2m/s

#### **Objectives:**

- To provide global wind vector data for national and international user Community.
- To provide continuity of weather forecasting services to the user communities.
- To generate wind vector products for weather forecasting, cyclone detection and tracking.





**FUTURE GEO Imaging SATELLITE: (GISAT)** 

#### **Payloads**:

1. High resolution multi-spectral VNIR (HRMX-VNIR):

Bands: B1 (0.45 mm - 0.52 mm)
B2 (0.52 mm - 0.59 mm)
B3 (0.62 mm - 0.68 mm)
B4 (0.71 mm - 0.74 mm)
B5 (0.77 mm - 0.86 mm)
B6 (0.845 mm - 0.875 mm)

2. Hyper spectral VNIR:

No. of Bands : 60 bands in range 0.4 mm to 0.87 mm

Resolution: 320 m

3. Hyper spectral SWIR (HyS-SWIR):

No. of Bands : 150 bands in range 0.9 mm to 2.5 mm

Resolution: 192m

4. High resolution Multi-spectral (HRMX-TIR):

Bands: TIR1 (7.1 mm - 7.6 mm)

TIR2 (8.3 mm - 8.7 mm)

TIR3 (9.4 mm - 9.8 mm)

TIR4 (10.3 mm - 11.3 mm) 71R5 (11.5 mm - 12.5 mm)TIR6 (13 mm - 13.5 mm)

Multi-spectral
multi-resolution imager
Full of part of the earth
disk from
Geosynchronous orbit.

Frequent
Monitoring of
Coastal &
Ocean
Parameters



# **Immediate Plans**

- **≻**Earth Station for future INSAT-3DR, INSAT-3DS and GISAT.
- >Acquisition & Quick Look system for current and future satellites including AWS/ARG stations data.
- ➤ Processing and dissemination systems for current and future satellites including AWS/ ARG stations data with provision of 100% redundancy.
- ➤ Storage and data archival/ retrieval system of 01 Petabyte (PB) capacity with scalability up to 10 PB along with provision of on line visualization and analysis tools.







- ➤Integration of existing algorithms developed by SAC for Kalpana-1, INSAT-3A & INSAT-3D data processing and derivation of products and development of new algorithms as per IMD requirements.
- ➤ Development of new algorithms for data receiving, processing and products retrieval Algorithms for GISAT satellite as per IMD requirement.
- > The detailed requirement of project will be worked out by joint committee of IMD and ISRO.







# Satellite Applications





The following are the main work performed by Satellite Application Unit:

- □ Issuance of Satellite bulletins 3-hourly on the basis of all INSAT 3D derived products and transmitting the same to all users via GTS and email and put on website.
- Now casting of any severe weather phenomena's like thunderstorm and intimating the same to nearby stations via phone and email (special hourly bulletins) on priority basis.
- ☐ Issuance of special Hourly FOG bulletins with area estimation.
- Organizing and imparting training at national and international level.



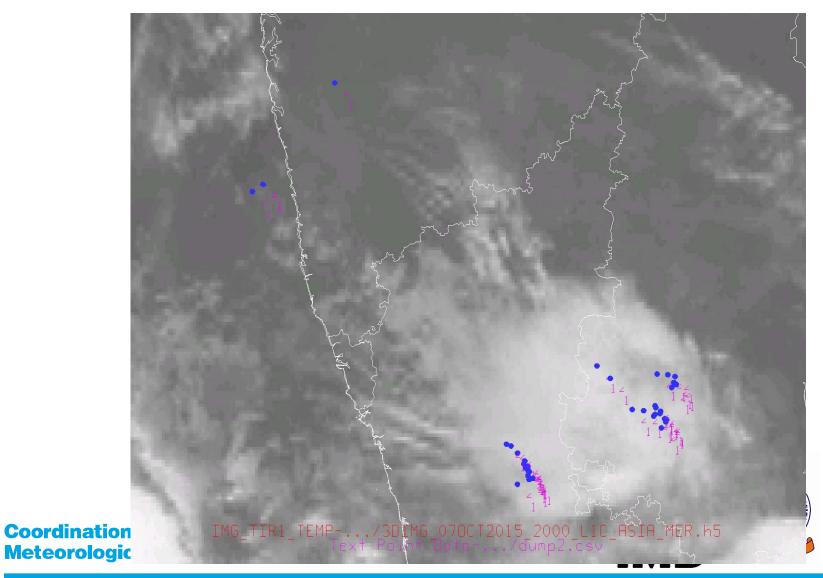


At present Dvorak technique is used but manually applied for cyclone monitoring. Recently efforts have been made for automation of this technique. Automated Dvorak technique(ADT8.2.1) is running in experimental mode at Synoptic Application Unit, Satellite Meteorology Division.





#### LIGHTENING DATA OVERLAID ON SATELLITE IMAGE





#### STATUS OF INSAT-3D RADIANCES AND WINDS

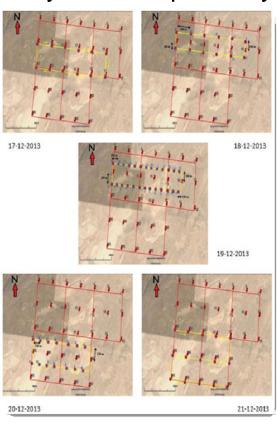
- ➤INSAT-3D radiances (Imager/Sounder) are being assimilated in to the IMD NWP models. *INSAT/Kalpana-1 Satellite radiance* assimilation is also done into the IMD Models.
- ➤INSAT-3D derived Winds (CMV/WVW) are being assimilated to NCMRWF models.
- ➤INSAT-3D/Kalpana-1 derived Winds (IR/WV/Vis) as in BUFR format is also being provided to users.

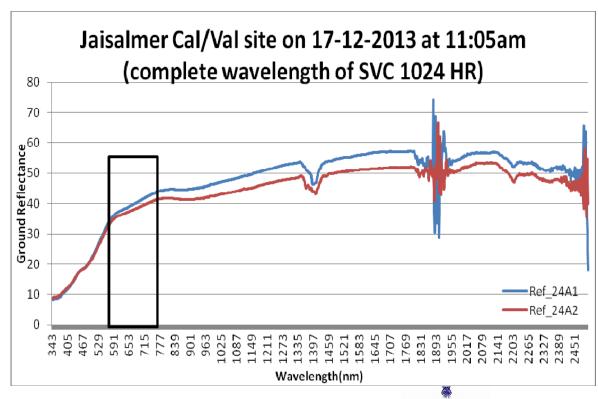




#### **CAL/VAL WORK:**

Two successful site campaigns done at Jaisalmer and Bhuj with NRSC RRSC, SAC, (ISRO), IITM and NPL scientists during December 2013 and May 2015 respectively.









# White Rane of Kutchh Laged Text Colonia sees

Figure 2: White Rann of Kutch along with data collection points for 01st May 2015.



Figure 1: Calibration Site at Great Rann of Kutch including the data collection points.

#### **BHUJ**

Work done for the Site suitability for vicarious calibration of imager and over Great Rann of Kutch for INSAT3D satellite. It was found that site spatial variability was a critical factor in site selection and sensor calibration. The comparison of TOA radiance computed for Visible & SWIR channels over Great Rann of Kutch and INSAT-3D satellite radiance matches as per expected.

Recently, for *Bhuj* site, a campaign has been done. Results show that this site may be selected for ideal Cal/Val site for INSAT-3D satellite.





#### **FINDINGS:**

The TOA radiance was simulated by 6S RT model using ground measurements. The conclusions based on this study are summarized below:

- 1. The present study concludes that GROK site is the preferred site for post launch calibration due to its accessibility, high degree of homogeneity, which helps to derive precise vicarious calibration coefficients.
- 2. The 6S simulated radiances are well comparable with the INSAT-3D imager measured radiance for all three dates over GROK and for WROK.
- 3. The estimated overall uncertainties in the calibration coefficients are found to be 3.63% in VIS and 4.11% in SWIR channels of INSAT-3D imager.

## **VALIDATION OF DATA PRODUCTS**

The derived products are regularly validated with statistical methods and comparing with similar products of other satellites. If any major deviations are seen the algorithm improvement steps are taken along with ISRO.





# PROJECT: INTER-CALIBRATION OF IMAGER OBSERVATIONS FROM TIME-SERIES OF GEOSTATIONARY SATELLITES (IOGEO), SCOPE-CM.

The major objective of this SCOPE-CM (Sustained and Coordinated Processing of Environmental Satellite data for Climate Monitoring) project is the generation of a Fundamental Climate Data Record (FCDR) of calibrated and quality-controlled geostationary sensor data.

The FCDR will contain the visible, IR window and water vapour absorption channels of geostationary satellites. It is proposed to utilise the inter-satellite methodology developed by GSICS to tie existing time series of satellite data to the best reference available in space.





#### PROJECT PARTNERS

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has become part of the SCM-06 IOGEO project team.

The IOGEO project team composition at the end 2014 is as follows:

1. EUMETSAT (Darmstadt, Germany) Rob Roebeling, Tim Hewison, Alessio Lattanzio, and Viju John

2. EUMETSAT CM SAF, DWD (Offenbach, Darmstadt) Marc Schröder

3. JMA (Tokyo, Japan) Masaya Takahashi

4. NOAA's NCDC (Asheville, NC, US) Kenneth Knapp, Anand Inamdar

5. CMA NSMC (Beijing, China) Peng Zhang, Xiuqing Hu

6. IMD (Delhi, India)\* A.K Sharma, Ashim Mitra





#### NOAA/METOP radiance BUFR data on RARS network

The NOAA/METOP data (AMSU/HIRS/MHS) data from New Delhi and Chennai are being provided to a Regional ATOVS Retransmission Services (RARS) which are operational arrangements for the real-time acquisition of polar-orbiting satellite data over a wide region containing a network of direct readout stations and their rapid delivery to the global user community through regional Processing Centers. The aim of this task is:

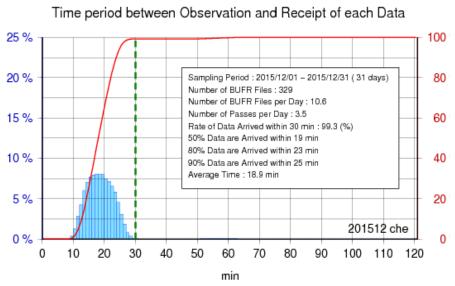
- To ensure that the data is used operationally (specially for NWP applications);
- •To facilitate inter-regional data exchange and interoperability around the globe, with a particular focus on ensuring the global consistency of our own NOAA/METOP ground receiving system datasets.

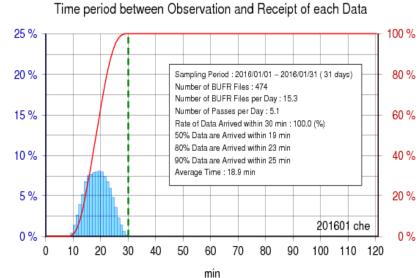




#### DATA TRANSMISSION TO RARS NETWORK

Meenambakkam Chennai RARS data transmission to RTH/ JMA Tokyo reached 100% with in a stipulated time period for the month of December 2015& January 2016.









# Present State of National Satellite Data Center (NSDC) and GNSS Data Processing Unit







- The present NSDC was established in 2006 to archive INSAT data and products.
- New Data center is proposed. The salient features of the proposed Data Center are:
- 1) Near Real-time Information sharing with experts, research institutes and others, Interactive, Easier, efficient way to Analyse, Visualize and Share the data.
- 2) All time data availability (past and present).
- 3) Portal to allow Search, Visualization, Analytics, Modeling, Download, Online Payment, if any.
- 4) Collect and Manage Level 0, 1, 2 of INSAT Image and Sounder Data.
- 5) Data validation or quality control at each phase.
- Store processed data, based on category, grouping, metadata tagging etc.
- 7) Ability to convert the data output in different formats based on user requirement.
- This project will be completed by 2017 and will have capability to archive data from future satellites launched in next 5 years

# **GNSS Data Processing Center**

- 1. The IMD is in the process of installing 25 nos. network stations for estimating Integrated Precipitable water vapour (IPWV) using GNSS receivers. It is likely to be operational from July, 2016 onwards.
- 2. IMD is also in the process of exchanging GNSS data with MoES, INCOIS, NGRI and other research institutes of India.
- 3. Assimilation of GNSS IPWV data along with Met. data in NWP in next 6 months.
- 4. As proposed in the vision 2020, in the next five years, IMD may expand the GNSS network by addition of 100 more stations.

## **GNSS Network**













