

Allen Huang

Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC) University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

Fifth Session of International Strategic Consultative Committee (ISCC-5) Meeting on Chinese Meteorological Satellite Programmes & 1st FENGYUN Satellite Users' Conference <u>Chengdu, China</u> 12 November, 2018

Space Science & Engineering Center (SSEC)



SSEC - Home to the "Father of Satellite Meteorology" Prof. Verner E. Suomi (1915-1995) & a close collaborator of NSMC/CMA







Space Science & Engineering Center (SSEC) Satellite System Infrastructure

- One of the world largest non-profit & non-governmental Center for both GEO & LEO satellite receiving, processing, dissemination and archive.
- Has satellite sensor, algorithm, science, and application expertise
- Home to the center which provides meteorological satellite end-to-end turned key system and processing s/w packages for level 0 to level 3 (SDR to IDR)
- Has designed, built and operated UW campus largest high performance computing system for large domain and high spatial resolution weather forecast
- Has offered satellite remote sensing training and education courses/seminars to students, scientists, and professionals

To support <u>Belt and Road</u> Initiative and societal & economical capacity building to

- □ Perfecting conventional and other community capacity
 - Satellite alone retrieval vs. data fusion/assimilation
- □ Innovate and adapt modern-day technology
 - Quantum Remote Sensing
 - > AI and Big Data
 - Day/Night Band Imaging from GEO
- Deploy remote sensing observing beyond boarder
 - Provide sensor system and processing expertise to partner countries for unique and demanding needs

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for unique and d

Satellite alone vs. DA Wind for Typhoon Dujuan Conventional Target Tracking Vs. Modern-Day 4D VAR AMV/Wind



Traditional Target Tracking AMV



27 Sept 2015 00z Winds at 850 hPa





4D DA Wind:

- Much higher yields (both H & V)
- No gaps in cloudy areas
- Enhanced performance

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Quantum imaging, is a new sub-field of quantum optics that exploits quantum correlations such as quantum entanglement of the electromagnetic field in order to image objects with a resolution or other imaging criteria that is beyond what is possible in classical optics.





(SIGN IN REQUIRED)

https://spie.org/OPO/conferencedetails/quantumremote-sensing?SSO=1

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tries

AI & Big Data - The Three-Pillar



Al is new electricity

Storm Warning In Pre-convection Environment (SWIPE)

- A new real-time product based on high resolution geostationary satellite and NWP data with AI

Jun LI (Jun.Li@ssec.wisc.edu), Zhenglong Li, CIMSS/University of Wisconsin-Madison



Random forest is applied to predict the possibility of local severe storm outbreak based on geostationary satellite (AHI) observations and short term NWP forecast output. A 40-min lead time is achieved for the case demonstrated.

SWIPE sees at 14:50 pm, storm initiated at 15:30 pm, 40 min ahead!

NOAA AI & Big Data Pilot Project Example



Pilot Project: MIIDAPS-AI:



Multi-Instrument Inversion and Data Assimilation Preprocessing System Exploring Artificial Intelligence for Remote Sensing/Data Assimilation/Fusion Applications

Google TensorFlow Tool used for MIIDAPS-AI

MIIDAPS-AI outputs (TPW) Using SNPP/ATMS Real Data

Reference source of TPW: ECMWF Analysis

How to assess that AI-based output (Satellite Analysis) is valid?

- (1) Assessing quality by comparing against independent analyses
- (2) Assessing Radiometric Fitting of Analysis
- (3) Assessing analysis spatial coherence
- (4) Assessing interparameters correlations



S. Boukabara, NOAA

Al and Big data for Remote Sensing Research and Applications A New SPIE Remote Sensing Track Conference



and commercial enterprises.

Al and Big Data In Weather & Climate Science A New IUGG Joint Session



JM07 - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND BIG DATA IN WEATHER AND CLIMATE SCIENCE (IAMAS, IAHS)

Convener: Philippe Roy (Canada, IAMAS)

Co-Conveners: Alexis Hannart (Canada, IAMAS), David Hall (USA, IAMAS), Allen Huang (USA, IAMAS), Scott Hosking (UK, IAMAS), Ashish Sharma (Australia, IAHS)

Description

Rapid advances in artificial intelligence, combined with the availability of enormous amount of data (termed Big Data) is opening new avenues for climate analysis and climate scenarios. The long awaited promises of AI is now common in many disciplines. Applying AI methods, combined with physical knowledge, can improve climate analysis and provide better climate simulations and climate products, notably for high-impact events, such as floods, wildfires and winds.

NOAA is planning the 1st Workshop on

Using AI to Exploit Big Data in Satellite Earth Observation & Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)

Theme Description:

Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Deep/Machine Learning Techniques for the Exploitation of Big Environmental Data, Including Satellite Data and Internet-Of-Things (IoT), in Earth Observation Remote Sensing, NWP Data Assimilation, Forecasting and Situational Awareness Applications

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Thism: VIIRS – Day Night Band at high with the 24 July 2017, 2:00 am AST

Using multiband observations, VIIRS (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite) made at night, we are able to see social and economical behaviors that cannot be seen by remote sensing in daytime.

This map employs annual data of Nighttime Lights from 2015, VIIRS Boat Detections from 2017, and VIIRS Nightfire from 2017.







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Summary

In my humble opinion, CMA/NSMC has great opportunities, desire and capability to support the Belt and Road Initiative to



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- Strengthen FY Satellite products and applications performance by adapting NWP community mutured data assimilation technique to develop an unique satellite-focused assimilation retrieval technique
- Innovate and adapt modern-day sensing technology and information extraction in areas of
 - Quantum Remote Sensing Imaging of earth system
 - Big Data and AI to supplement and advance time-critical operations with low costs
 - Be the 1st to demonstrate Day/Night Band imaging in GEO
- Deploy remote sensing observing beyond boarder
 - Assist partnering countries in achieving their demanding needs, such as assisting Australia/Indonesia to meet their needs for unique observations (i.e. lightening imaging data) 21/20

