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Hyperspectral sensors collect information as a set of 'images'. Each image represents a range of the electromagnetic spectrum and is also known as a spectral band. These 'images' are then combined and form a three dimensional hyperspectral cube for processing and analysis.

Hyperspectral Imaging is related to <u>multispectral imaging</u>. The distinction between hyperspectral and multispectral is usually defined as the number of spectral bands. Multispectral data contains from tens to hundreds of bands. Hyperspectral data contains hundreds to thousands of bands. However, hyperspectral imaging may be best defined by the manner in which the data is collected. Hyperspectral data is a set of <u>contiguous</u> bands (usually by one sensor). Multispectral is a set of optimally chosen spectral bands that are typically not contiguous and can be collected from multiple sensors.

### Satellite Meteorology The four W's

- When
- Where
- WavelengthWresolution

The HyspIRI mission includes two instruments mounted on a satellite in Low Earth Orbit. There is an imaging spectrometer measuring from the visible to short wave infrared (VSWIR) and a multispectral thermal infrared (TIR) imager. The VSWIR and TIR instruments will both have a spatial resolution of 60 m at nadir. The VSWIR will have a temporal revisit of of approximately 3 weeks and the TIR will have a temporal revisit of approximately 1 week

380 to 2500 nm in the solar reflected spectrum

10 nm {uniform over range}

<0.5 nm

3.98 μm, 7.35 μm, 8.28 μm, 8.63 μm, 9.07 μm, 10.53 μm, 11.33 μm, 12.05 μm

0.084 μm, 0.32 μm, 0.34 μm, 0.35 μm, 0.36 μm, 0.54 μm, 0.54 μm, 0.54 μm

#### Example T<sub>b</sub> Spectrum from IASI: Processed to represent S-HIS & NAST-I, AIRS & CrIS



# What's different about a high spectral resolution sounder?



Observing absorption lines is mandatory to meeting requirements for temperature and moisture structure needed to improve weather forecasting

# **Capability: Vertical Profiling**



AIRS (blue) is providing significant improvements in temperature and moisture soundings over current operational NOAA sounders (ATOVS - brown). Vertical resolution has also improved from 3 - 5 km to 1 - 2 km

# **Capability: Vertical Profiling**



Dropsonde is in an situ observation of the atmosphere from an aircraft (blue)

AIRS (green) and GOES (red) Relative Humidity (RH) retrievals.

High-spectral resolution instrument is in much better agreement with in situ measurement.



# A Conceptual Model...



# **Requirement: Vertical Profiling**

Observational Requirement (Product Criticality)	Science Needs	Measurement Thresholds (Goal)	Science Requirement
Atmospheric	Atmospheric	Range: 180-320 K	Vertical Resolution:
Vertical Temperature Profile (1)	soundings of temperature and moisture define stability. Optimum repeat cycle of one hour of sounder coverage for global Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP).	Accuracy: 1K (0.5K)	Surface-500 hPa; 0.3-0.5 km layers 500 - 300 hPa 1 - 2 km layers 500 - 300 hPa 1 - 2 km layers above 100 hPa 2 - 3 km layers
Atmospheric Vertical Moisture Profile (1)		Range: Relative Humidity 0 – 100% Accuracy: Sfc-500 hPa: 10 % (5%) 500-300 hPa: 10% (5%) 300-100 hPa: 20% (10%)	

The vertical profile requirements are not being met in geostationary (GEO) orbit by current GOES, GOES-R and –S (present – 2022)

## Benefit Example: Improved Thunderstorm Forecasting



HES provides the atmospheric vertical structure that is critical to severe weather forecasting.

# A Conceptual Model...

