

NOUS41 KWBC 182048
PNSWSH

Service Change Notice 18-66
National Weather Service Headquarters Silver Spring MD
448 PM EDT Mon Jun 18 2018

To: Subscribers:
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From: Joseph Pica
 Director, NWS Office of Observations

Subject: Transition of NOAAPort Geostationary Operational Environmental
Satellite-16 (GOES-16) Imagery to Fixed Grid: Effective June 19, 2018

On or after Tuesday, June 19, 2018, no earlier than 1500 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), NWS will transition GOES-16 Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI) Imagery on the Satellite Broadcast Network (SBN, also known as NOAAPort) to a mapping referred to as the ABI Fixed Grid. This ABI imagery is sometimes referred to as Sectorized Cloud and Moisture Imagery (SCMI). The ABI Fixed Grid is a map projection based on the viewing perspective of the idealized location of a satellite in geostationary orbit. GOES-16 ABI SCMI on the Fixed Grid map projection was tested and evaluated by NWS (including SBN broadcast) during October and November 2017 as described in Service Change Notice (SCN) 17-95:

<https://www.weather.gov/media/notification/pdfs/scn17-95goes16test.pdf>

and more recently on or about June 14-15, 2018, as described in Public Information Statement (PNS) 18-17:

https://www.weather.gov/media/notification/pdfs/pns18-17goes16_test.pdf

This change affects the SCMI that is disseminated on the SBN's GOES-R East channel (PID 108).

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) headers of the GOES-16 SCMI being transitioned to the fixed grid are as follows, with references to the 11-character template:

Template: T1 T2 A1 A2 ii CCCC

T1 = T

T2 = I

A1 = R for large-scale (non-mesoscale) sectors

= S for mesoscale sectors

A2: Where A1=R, for large-scale (non-mesoscale) sectors, A2 corresponds to geographical sectors as follows:

= E for the East CONUS sector

= P for the Puerto Rico Regional sector
(Note that Full Disk imagery, whose A1=R and whose A2=S, is already disseminated across the SBN in the fixed-grid projection, so it will be unaffected by this transition.)

Where A1=S, for mesoscale sectors, A2 values corresponds to geographical latitude/longitude areas as follows:

= A for 45 degrees (deg.) N \leq Latitude (Lat.) $<$ 60 deg. N and 120 deg. W $<$ Longitude (Long.) \leq 135 deg. W
= B for 45 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 60 deg. N and 105 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 120 deg. W
= C for 45 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 60 deg. N and 90 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 105 deg. W
= D for 45 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 60 deg. N and 75 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 90 deg. W
= E for 45 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 60 deg. N and 60 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 75 deg. W
= F for 30 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 45 deg. N and 120 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 135 deg. W
= G for 30 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 45 deg. N and 105 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 120 deg. W
= H for 30 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 45 deg. N and 90 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 105 deg. W
= I for 30 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 45 deg. N and 75 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 90 deg. W
= J for 30 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 45 deg. N and 60 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 75 deg. W
= K for 15 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 30 deg. N and 120 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 135 deg. W
= L for 15 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 30 deg. N and 105 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 120 deg. W
= M for 15 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 30 deg. N and 90 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 105 deg. W
= N for 15 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 30 deg. N and 75 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 90 deg. W
= O for 15 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 30 deg. N and 60 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 75 deg. W
= P for 0 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 15 deg. N and 90 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 135 deg. W
= Q for 0 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 15 deg. N and 60 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 90 deg. W
= R for 45 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 90 deg. N and 135 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 180 deg. W
= S for 0 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 45 deg. N and 135 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 180 deg. W
= T for 60 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 90 deg. N and 90 deg. E $<$ Long. \leq 135 deg. W
= U for 0 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 60 deg. N and 90 deg. E $<$ Long. \leq 60 deg. W
= V for 0 deg. N \leq Lat. $<$ 90 deg. N and 180 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 90 deg. E
= W and X are reserved for future use
= Y for 90 deg. S \leq Lat. $<$ 0 deg. S and 105 deg. W $<$ Long. \leq 90 deg. E
= Z for 90 deg. S \leq Lat. $<$ 0 deg. S and 90 deg. E $<$ Long. \leq 105 deg. W

If/where mesoscale boxes T, U and Z extend across the prime meridian (0 deg. longitude) and boxes V and Y extend across the International Dateline (180 deg. longitude). Sector boundaries of 0 deg. N or 0 deg. S refer to the equator. The " \leq " symbols refer to "less than or equal to." Note that some of the regions above are out of range from GOES-16 at its current location, but these regions could be within range of future GOES-R series satellites, such as GOES-17.

ii = ABI channel number (01 - 16); between the ii and CCCC is a space

CCCC = KNES (signifies products originated by the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS)). The file format for these products will remain netCDF4.

For information about the ABI Fixed Grid, please refer to the GOES-R Product Definition and Users' Guide:

<http://www.goes-r.gov/users/docs/PUG-L1b-vol3.pdf>

Critical weather or other factors could affect the timing of this transition.

For questions pertaining to this transition or upcoming plans for the addition of GOES-R Series products onto NOAAPort, please contact:

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and

AWIPS Network Control Facility (NCF) Help Desk
NOAA/NWS Office of Central Processing
Silver Spring, MD
Email: nws.ncf.supervisors@noaa.gov

For questions regarding the scientific or technical content of the NOAAPort-disseminated GOES-16 products, please contact:

Environmental Satellite Processing Center (ESPC) Help Desk
Suitland, MD
Phone: 301-817-3880
Email: espcoperations@noaa.gov

National Service Change Notices are online at:

<https://www.weather.gov/notification/archive>

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