



NOAA JPSS Monthly Program Office

AMP/STAR FY25

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April, 2025

Highlights from the Science Teams (March)

ICVS alert to CrIS data anomaly

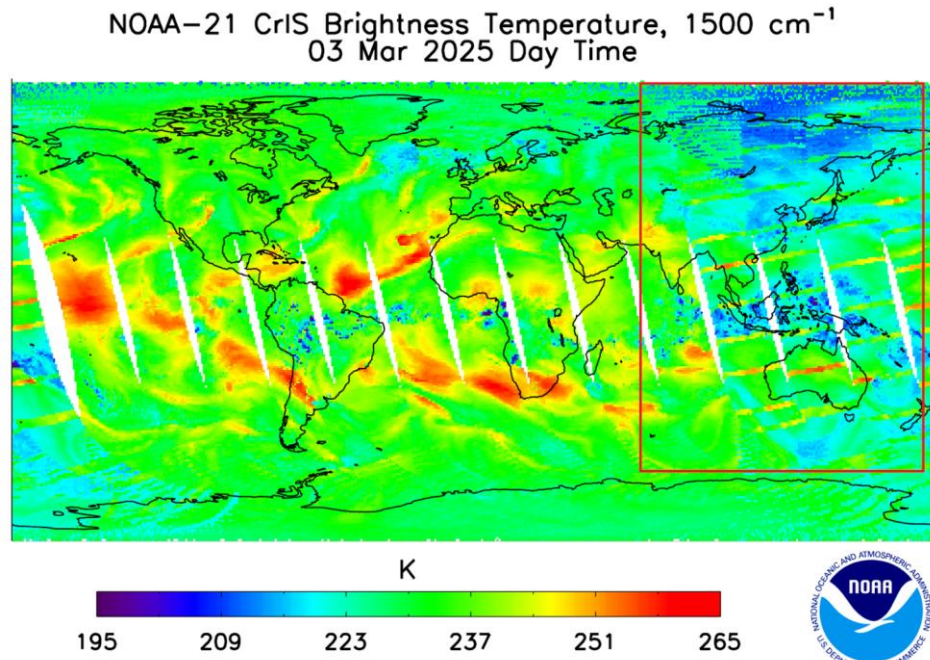


Figure. NOAA-21 CrIS observations during the on-orbit spectral calibration anomaly on 3 March 2025. The highlighted region on the right side of the map indicates discontinuities in the NOAA-21 CrIS sensor observations caused by the instrument.

On 2 March 2025, the ICVS team detected a NOAA-21 CrIS data quality anomaly caused by a misfired neon lamp. The neon lamp serves as the spectral calibration reference for CrIS sensors. This issue led to seven orbits of miscalibrated data being released, with radiometric biases reaching up to 3 K. To minimize the impact on users, SDR data release was temporarily halted. The neon lamp resumed normal operation at 06:35 UTC on 3 March 2025, resolving the anomaly. From the start, the CrIS Cal/Val team coordinated closely with OSPO, NASA, UW, and L3Harris to monitor and evaluate the situation.

Thanks to the STAR CrIS Cal/Val Team's rapid response and data analysis, the quality assessment was completed just hours after the issue was resolved, allowing SDR product operations to resume swiftly. To prevent future misfire events, recommendations include increasing the neon lamp's warm-up time and extending calibration measurement periods. Additionally, calibration algorithm updates are under consideration to further mitigate potential impacts from similar anomalies.

SST Team upgrades to CRTM 3.1.1

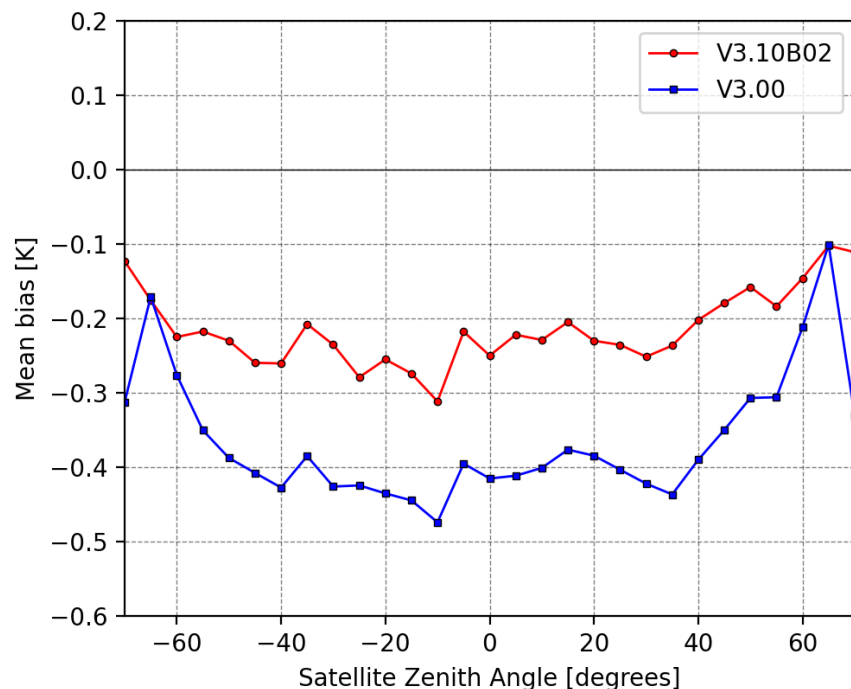


Figure. Mean bias between observed and modeled brightness temperatures for N20 VIIRS channel M15. Bias is stratified by satellite view zenith angle (VZA; negative values correspond to beginning of scan). Red curve shows ACSPO V3.10B02 results using CRTM 3.1.1 with new emissivity model and revised ACSPO pressure level interpolation. Blue curve shows ACSPO V3.00.

The SST team updated the Community Radiative Transfer Model (CRTM) library from V2.3.0 to V3.1.1. This update enables it to include atmospheric aerosols in the forward RTM, paving the way for corrections of aerosol-induced SST biases.

As a part of the CRTM 3.1.1 update, the team also completed an overhaul of the ACSPO codebase involved with CRTM. They updated the scheme for interpolation of physical quantities between pressure levels according to recommendation of CRTM team members and observed noticeable improvements in mean bias between observed and modeled brightness temperatures.

A second advantage to the CRTM V3.1.1 update is the availability of an improved ocean surface emissivity model, which improved scan-angle-dependent differences between observed and modeled brightness temperatures.

Highlights from the Science Teams (March)

MIRS integrates QuickSounder ATMS EDU data (Reported by NOAA STAR MIRS Team)

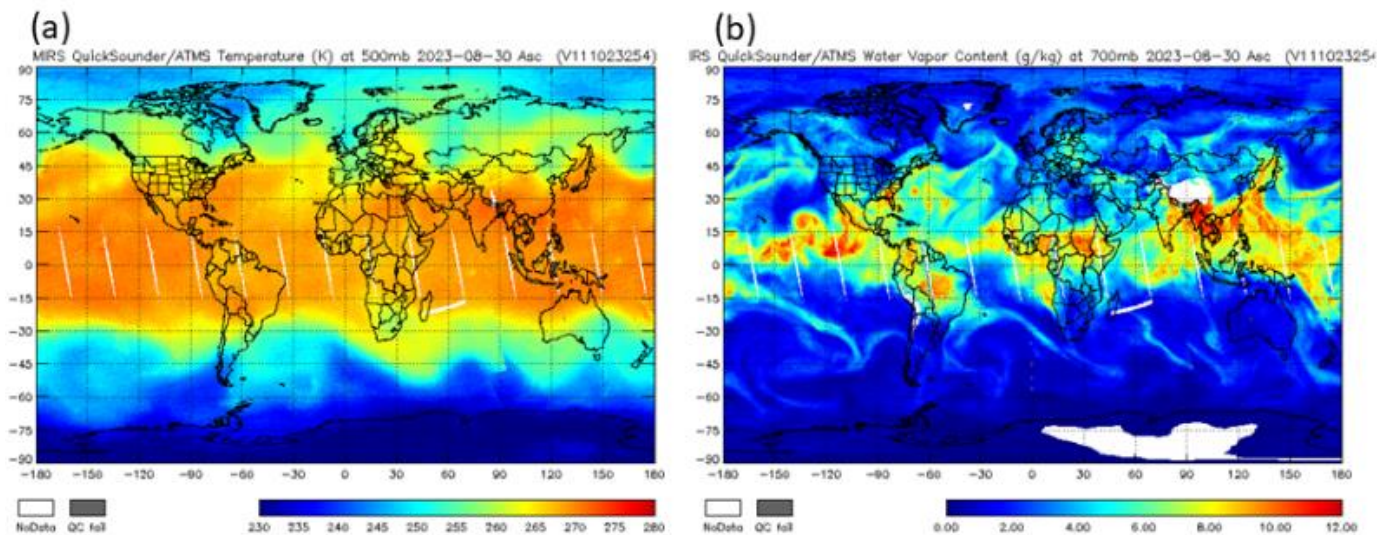


Figure. MiRS results using ATMS EDU proxy data on August 30, 2023. (a) MiRS retrieved temperature (K) at 500 hPa and (b) MiRS retrieved water vapor (g/kg) at 700 hPa.

The MiRS team successfully implemented QuickSounder ATMS Engineering Development Unit (EDU) in MiRS and the package has been shared with the ASSISTT team. The ATMS EDU is a prototype ATMS instrument developed while preparing the launch of the initial ATMS instrument on board the SNPP satellite in 2011. ATMS EDU proxy data also have been generated for 30 August 2023 assuming that ATMS EDU measurements have the same structure as the current JPSS ATMS measurements. Since ATMS EDU was designed and built using older technology, in order to maximize the benefit of the anticipated QuickSounder mission, extensive work is necessary to properly anticipate the instrument characteristics and adapt science algorithms so that the resulting data products are as accurate as possible. The efforts will include MiRS software adjustments, algorithm assessment and ATMS EDU instrument characterization and noise mitigation with real measurements. The current tentative launch date is planned for May 2026. After launch, the MiRS retrieval products from QuickSounder mission will be evaluated to determine performance relative to current environmental data product standards for mission.

Highlights from the Science Teams (March)

VIIRS records several severe weather events in southern Great Plains

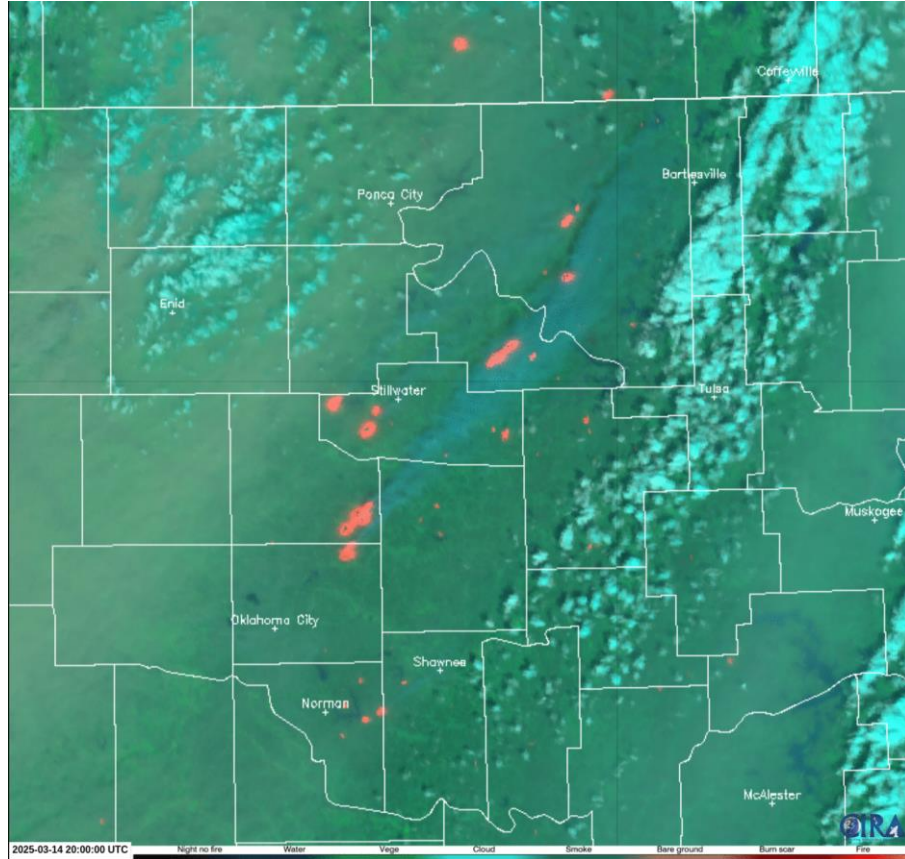


Figure. VIIRS 375-m Day Fire RGB over central Oklahoma on 13 March 2025, captures wildfires, smoke plumes, and blowing dust.

Mid-March was very active in the southern Great Plains region – with a large outbreak of wildfires, blowing dust, and severe thunderstorms.

The Bill Line’s Satellite Liaison blog detailed these events in a series of posts showing how VIIRS can be used to forecasters to aid in forecasting these events.

<https://satelliteliaisonblog.wordpress.com/2025/03/18/mid-march-2025-active-us-weather-wildfires/>

<https://satelliteliaisonblog.wordpress.com/2025/03/17/mid-march-2025-active-us-weather-dust/>

<https://satelliteliaisonblog.wordpress.com/2025/03/19/mid-march-2025-active-us-weather-severe-thunderstorms/>

Accomplishments

Delivery Date	Cloud Containerized Algorithm Packages (CCAPs) – Enterprise Products:	Recipient
3/5/2025	EN-DynAncil_v1: This Enterprise Dynamic Ancillary (EDA) project contains multiple algorithms to produce the dynamic ancillary data for ABI, AHI, AVHRR, FCI, SEVIRI and VIIRS sensors.	NCCF
3/11/2025	OMPS-NP_v2: This final CCAP includes new calibration tables for NOAA-21 and minor modification to a program file to include the quality_flag variable as well as eliminate compliance check errors. It also includes modified scripts to accommodate future calibration table updates as well as production of log files with information about the running process.	NCCF
3/11/2025	MTCSWA: (Add NOAA-21 Capability): The purpose of this final CCAP for MTCSWA v2 CCAP is to provide a new version of MTCSWA that can access Himawari-9 Derived Motion Winds files, Meteosat Third Generation radiance files, has improved trajectory calculations, and has implemented data quality checks for the GOES and MSG/MTG series. Additionally, the OSCAT reader is included and will be incorporated into the science algorithm in a future delivery	NCCF
3/25/2025	IceAge_v2-1: This is a patch delivery of the Ice Age CCAP to CSPP to upgrade the file version number from v3r2 to v3r3. This document contains information for Enterprise Ice Age/Thickness. Ice Age/Thickness consists of 1 processing unit that generates the Enterprise Ice Age/Thickness (AITA) product. This package can use data from NOAA20, NOAA21, or NPP. The product version is upgraded to v3r3 in the configuration file and in the product file name.	NCCF
3/31/2025	VegHealth_v1-3: This is a patch delivery of the Vegetation Health v1-3 Patch CCAP to NCCF. This fixes the use of the water masking ancillary data. It was previously not being accessed correctly due to an incorrect directory being used.	NCCF

Accomplishments – JPSS Cal Val Support

S-NPP	Weekly OMPS TC/NP Dark Table Updates	09/3/24, 09/10/24, 09/17/24, 09/24/24, 10/1/24, 10/8/24, 10/16/24, 10/22/24, 10/29/24, 11/5/24, 11/12/24, 11/19/24, 11/26/24, 12/03/24, 12/10/24, 12/17/24, 12/30/24, 01/7/25, 1/13/25, 1/22/25, 1/28/25, 2/4/25, 2/10/25, 2/18/25, 2/26/25, 3/4/25, 3/11/25, 3/18/25, 3/25/25, 4/1/25, 4/8/25
NOAA-20	Weekly OMPS TC/NP Dark Table Updates	09/3/24, 09/10/24, 09/17/24, 09/24/24, 10/1/24, 10/8/24, 10/16/24, 10/22/24, 10/29/24, 11/12/24, 11/19/24, 11/26/24, 12/03/24, 12/10/24, 12/17/24, 12/30/24, 01/7/25, 1/13/25, 1/22/25, 1/28/25, 2/4/25, 2/10/25, 2/18/25, 2/26/25, 3/4/25, 3/11/25, 3/18/25, 3/25/25, 4/1/25, 4/8/25
NOAA-21	Weekly OMPS TC/NP Dark Table Updates	09/3/24, 09/10/24, 09/17/24, 09/24/24, 10/1/24, 10/8/24, 10/16/24, 10/22/24, 10/29/24, 11/12/24, 11/19/24, 11/26/24, 12/03/24, 12/10/24, 12/17/24, 12/30/24, 01/7/25, 1/13/25, 1/22/25, 1/28/25, 2/4/25, 2/10/25, 2/18/25, 2/26/25, 3/4/25, 3/11/25, 3/18/25, 3/25/25, 4/1/25, 4/8/25
S-NPP	Bi-Weekly OMPS NP Wavelength & Solar Flux Update	09/10/24, 09/24/24, 10/8/24, 10/22/24, 11/5/24, 11/19/24, 12/3/24, 12/17/24, 12/31/24, 1/13/25, 1/28/25, 2/11/25, 2/26/25, 3/11/25, 3/25/25, 4/8/25
NOAA-20	Bi-Weekly OMPS NP Wavelength & Solar Flux Update	09/03/24, 09/17/24, 10/1/24, 10/16/24, 10/29/24, 11/12/24, 11/26/24, , 12/10/24, 12/31/24, 1/8/25, 1/22/25, 2/4/25, 2/18/25, 3/4/25, 3/18/25, 4/1/25, 4/8/25
NOAA-21	Bi-Weekly OMPS NP Wavelength & Solar Flux Update	09/03/24, 09/17/24, 10/1/24, 10/16/24, 10/29/24, 11/12/24, 11/26/24, 12/10/24, 12/31/24, 1/8/25, 1/22/25, 2/4/25, 2/18/25, 3/4/25, 3/18/25, 4/1/25
S-NPP	Monthly VIIRS LUT Update of DNB Offsets and Gains	9/9/24, 10/9/24, 11/7/24, 12/6/24, 1/7/25, 2/4/25, 3/7/25, 4/8/25
NOAA-20	Monthly VIIRS LUT Update of DNB Offsets and Gains	9/9/24, 10/9/24, 11/7/24, 12/6/24, 1/7/25, 2/4/25, 3/7/25, 4/8/25
NOAA-21	Monthly VIIRS LUT Update of DNB Offsets and Gains	9/9/24, 10/9/24, 11/7/24, 12/6/24, 1/7/25, 2/4/25, 3/7/25, 4/8/25
NOAA-21	Monthly VIIRS DNB Straylight correction update	10/23/23, 11/21/23, 12/18/23, 01/22/24, 02/15/24, 03/18/24, 4/15/24 , 5/14/24, 6/11/24, 7/16/24, 8/13/24 (Further updates reuse earlier correction LUTs based on the month)

FY25 STAR JPSS Milestones (1 of 4)

Milestones/Algorithm Updates	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation	Status
VOLCAT (Phase 1) NCCF implementation	Dec-23	Apr-25	SCR: August 17, 2023 Target CCAP Moved from Jan 9 to Jan 30, then to Feb 26, 2025, then to March 18, and now moved to April 17	Received MSG/HRIT code and test case from science teams on Dec 22, and final CCAP planned for 2/26/2025. Verification runs necessitated a move to April 17. Other Issues include, Intel Compiler availability and Docker containers.	Tracked as part of FY25 Maintenance
NetCDF4 Reformatting Toolkit (N4RT) to include Quick Sounder	Feb-25	Apr-25	ASSISTT to NCCF CCAP delivery moved from March 17, to April 29th .	Integrator's time adjustment to accommodate Quick Sounder as a priority caused a slight delay. Schedule rigidity lowered since the end-to-end testing has been pushed to Nov. 2025.	
Hurricane Intensity and Structure Algorithm (HISA) maintenance CCAP (uses MiRS from S-NPP/NOAA-20/21, MetOp-B/C	Mar-25	Apr-25	Science team delivered the code updates to ASSISTT on December 16, 2024.	MiRS v11.10 test case data sent to science teams, and expecting a code update by April 7 th . Possible delay of CCAP delivery to May 21st.	
TOAST update : LTOAST for the new OMPS LP inputs.	May-25	May-25	On-track, CCAP delivery expected on May 1st.	N/A	
AWIPS Converter	May-25	May-25	SCR moved to Jun 18, and final CCAP delivery moved from May 20 to August 21 st .	Integrators need to discuss with the science team in documenting and tailoring requirements. CCAP delivery slipped to August 21 st .	
Flood Mapping	May-25	May-25	Verify the ASSISTT Table and fix changes from UTC to local time for VIIRS daily composites	4/10/2025: Negotiating due date based on integrator knowledge for making the fix.	
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FY25 STAR JPSS Milestones (2 of 4)

Milestones/Algorithm Updates	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation	Status
Cloud Mask J2 Validated; No code updates needed only maintenance CCAP (we can keep it as FY25 milestone). Tracked as FY25 maintenance releases	Feb-25	Jun-25	ASSISTT to NCCF target CCAP delivery moved from Feb 6 to March 18. Moved to June 25 for AO architecture.	Maintenance updates (separate unit for Ancillary files to be included) as well as solving for latency issues, and implementation on AO architecture, all culminated into moving different cloud products into June/July	Tracked as part of FY25 Maintenance release
Cloud Base Height (CBH), Cloud Cover Layer (CCL), Cloud Height, Phase and Type: (Different CCAPs for Cloud implementation) J2 Validated: No code updates, only maintenance CCAPS. Tracked as FY25 maintenance release	Jan-25	Jul-25	SCR pushed for April 24 th . Target CCAP (ASSISTT to NCCF) pushed one month from January to Feb 6, 2025, and now moved to July 24 for AO architecture.	CBH, CCL, Cloud Height pushed to June 3, Cloud Phase and cloud type pushed to July due to other priority and to account for AO architecture.	
Surface Particulate Matter (PM2.5) (new product)	Jun-24	Jun-25	New implementation following AO architecture	CCAP SCR planned for May 22, and final CCAP delivery on June 25.	
Aerosol Detection Product (ADP) Updates	Jan-25	Jul-25	SCR moved from 1/27 to 3/6 to 4/23; Target CCAP (ASSISTT to NCCF) expected on July 31 st since the CCAP will be implemented in Algorithm Orchestration (AO) architecture	Updates to use Volcanic ash input. Removes dependency on volcanic ash product. Implementation in AO architecture. ASSISTT team working on integrating MetOp-SG code.	
Ocean Color (v2.1) (Gulf of Mexico to Gulf of America change in the outputs)	Jul-25	Jul-25	On-track for July 30 delivery	N/A	
MiRS upgrade for Quick Sounder	Aug-25	Aug-25	Science team delivered updates on March 31 st . CCAP delivery plans are on track.	N/A	
SFR upgrade to include GOSAT-GW AMSR3, MetOp-SG MWS, ocean coverage (the current SFR is land only). Also upgrades needed for Quick Sounder.	Aug-25	Aug-25	On-track.	Teams are reviewing requirements with the addition of ocean coverage, and Quick Sounder updates.	

FY25 STAR JPSS Milestones (3 of 4)

Milestones/Algorithm Updates	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation	Status
ACSPO (update ACSPO 3.0 for VIIRS), update to CentOS9.	Aug-25	Aug-25	CCAP for SCR expected June 5, and final CCAP on August 29.	N/A	Tracked as part of FY25 Maintenance release
Green Vegetation Fraction (GVF): 1 Km GVF update for existing products.	Sep-25	Sep-25	SCR expected on Jul 21 followed by CCAP on Sept. 1st	N/A	
Vegetation Index (VI): 1 Km update for existing products	Sep-25	Sep-25	SCR expected on June 19 th followed by CCAP on Sept. 12.	N/A	
Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF) (New Product)	Sep-25	Sep-25	SCR expected on July 24 followed by CCAP on Sept. 25	New implementation followed through AO architecture.	
Soil Moisture Operational Product System (SMOPS)	Oct-25	Oct-25	Maintenance updated with migration to AO.	N/A	
AST-2024 (VIIRS Annual Surface Type)	Sep-25	Sep-25	On-track	N/A	Ongoing as part of FY25
Reprocessing and transfer of EDRs to CLASS	Sep-24	May-25	Continue as part of FY25 milestones	JSTAR Team submitted a request to CLASS to archive reprocessed AOD/ADP. CLASS is working on Engineering Assessment.	Ongoing as part of FY25



FY25 STAR JPSS Milestones (4 of 4)

Milestones (Algorithm Cal/Val and LTM)	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Date of Completion	Variance Explanation	Status
NEON (Quick Sounder pre-launch and post-launch Cal/Val Plan)	Dec-24	Dec-24		Two CCRs already approved. Cal/Val Document released in MIS. 471-CCR-24-0069 471-CCR-24-0070	Completed
FY26 Program Management Review (all teams)	Jun-25	Jun-25	Follow as FY25 milestones	N/A	On-track
Maintain / Update ICVS (develop ICVS modules to support various activities: monitoring, inter-sensor comparison, ...)	Sep-25	Sep-25	Follow FY25 PMR schedules	N/A	Ongoing
Maintain / Expand (to include JPSS-2 products) JSTAR Mapper, adopting to STEMS	Sep-25	Sep-25	Follow FY25 PMR milestones	N/A	Ongoing
Images of the Month	Monthly	Monthly	Follow FY25 PMR	N/A	Ongoing
SDRs and VIIRS Imagery Cal/Val Plans finalized for J4	Jun-25	Jun-25	Ongoing	All teams delivered drafts, JSTAR reviewing.	Ongoing
SDR and VIIRS Imagery Look-Up Table Deliveries for J4	Jun-25	Jun-25	Ongoing	ATMS delivered the PCT.	Ongoing
JPSS-3/JPSS-4 pre-launch test data review/analysis and activity support (SDR teams);	Sep-25	Sep-25	Ongoing	FY24 milestones for J3 JCT1/JCT2, J3 Spacecraft TVAC, and J4 instrument TVAC completed as part of FY24 milestones. Science team efforts will continue in FY25.	Continuing as part of FY25 milestones
JPSS-3/JPSS-4 Pre-launch characterization reports for all SDRs: December 30, 2024	Dec-24	Mar-25	On-going	J3 ATMS: Team delivered pre-launch report in Dec 2024 J3 CrIS: Team delivered J3 pre-launch report in June 2024. J4: CrIS team delivered pre-launch characterization report J4: ATMS team delivered in June 2024. J4: OMPS team delivered in Jan 2025. J4: VIIRS:team delivered in March 2025.	Completed
GOSAT-GW End to End	Aug-24	Apr-25	Ongoing	GOSAT launch: June 24, 2025 and NCCF plans to get the test data and will send the data to PDA and STAR. The data flow is expected for 24 hours and data will be placed on STAR SCDR. ASSISTT will work with the AMSR3 delivered product algorithms(e.g. SFR) and plan to update the CCAP with the new product algorithms as and when available from the STAR science teams. There is no hard deadline as of now from the STAR science teams to deliver product algorithms to the ASSISTT.	Ongoing as part of FY25

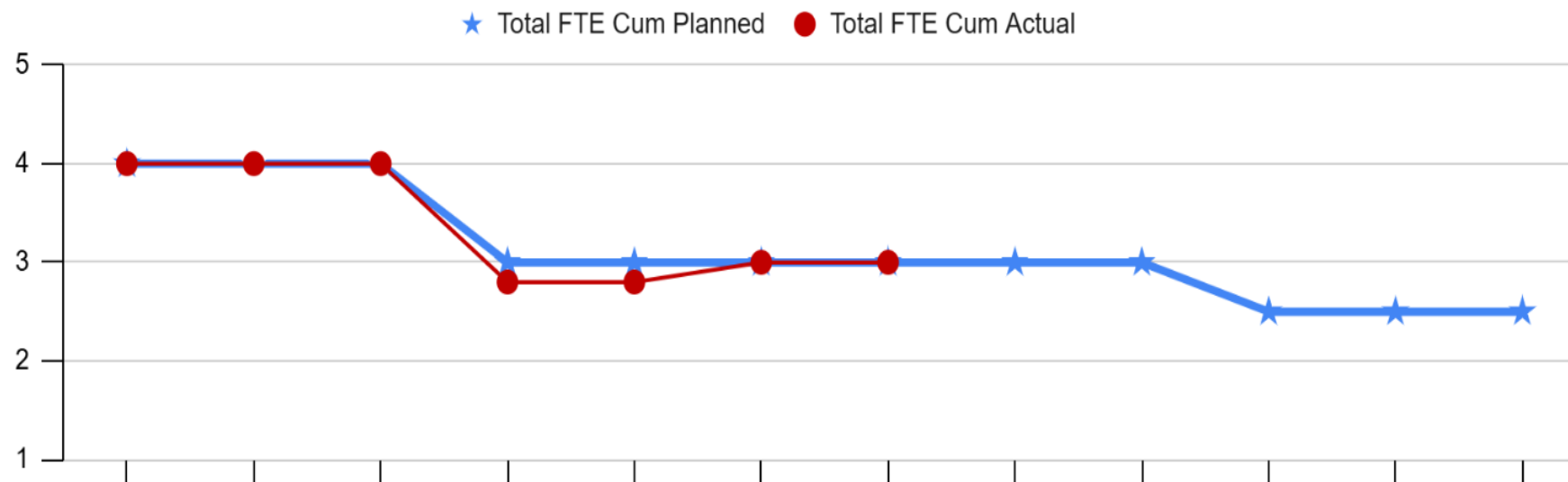
FY 25 IDPS Mx Build Review/Checkout

IDPS Mx Schedule	Mx13	Mx14	Mx15
SOL (DP_FE) regression test	Feb. 18 - Mar. 18, 2025	May 15 – Jun. 17, 2025	Aug. 7 – Sep. 9, 2025
STAR SOL review/checkout feedback (Go/No-Go & Report)	Mar. 18, 2025 (VIIRS team verified M13 changes) and final STAR Go/No-Go report completed.	Jun. 17, 2025	Sep 9, 2025
I&T (DP-TE) regression test	Apr. 10 – May 1, 2025	Jul. 3 – Jul. 18, 2025	Sep. 25 – Oct. 17, 2025
STAR I&T review/checkout feedback (Go/No-Go & Report)	May 1, 2025	Jul. 18, 2025	Oct. 17, 2025
TTO	May 19, 2025	Aug 5, 2025	Nov. 4, 2025

STAR JPSS Schedule: TTA Milestones

Task	2024				2025												2026											
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ATMS SDR/TDR	■		▶					■	▶	■	■		■	■	■		■			■	▶					■	▶	
CrIS SDR	■		▶					■	▶	■	■		■	■	■		■			■	▶					■	▶	
VIIRS SDR	■		▶					■	▶	■	■		■	■	■		■			■	▶					■	▶	
OMPS SDR	■		▶		▶		▶	■	▶	■	■	▶	■	■	■		■			■	▶					■	▶	
Imagery EDR	■		▶					■	▶	■	■		■	■	■		■			■	▶					■	▶	
Active Fires	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
Aerosol	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
Clouds	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
Polar Winds	■	■	▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
GOSAT-GW	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■			■	▶		■				▶	■	
Sea Ice	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
Snow	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
Soil Moisture	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
ICVS	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
Leaf Area Index	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
Surface Albedo	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
Land Surface Temperature	■	▶	▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
MIRS	■	■	▶						▶	■	■				▶	■			■	▶		■				▶	■	
Mean Layer Temperature SDR Project	■		▶	■					▶	■	■				▶	■			■	▶		■				▶	■	
NPROVS and JSTAR Mapper	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
NUCAPS	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
Ocean Color	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
OMPS Ozone (V6Pro/TOz & V2Limb)	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
SST	■		▶						▶	■	■		■		▶	■					▶					▶	■	
Snowfall Rate	■	■	▶						▶	■	■		■		▶	■					▶					▶	■	
Surface Reflectance	■		▶	■					▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
JPSS Reprocessing	■		▶	■			■		▶	■	■		■		▶	■			■	▶		■			■	▶	■	
Surface Type	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	
Vegetation Health	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■			■	▶		■				▶	■	
VIIRS Flood Mapping	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■			■	▶		■				▶	■	
Volcanic Ash	■		▶						▶	■	■				▶	■					▶					▶	■	

J-STAR FY25 Planned Program Management Staffing Plan v Actuals



J-STAR FTEs	Oct'24	Nov '24	Dec '24	Jan '25	Feb '25	Mar'25	Apr'25	May'25	Jun'25	Jul '25	Aug '25	Sep '25
Cum Planned (CS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cum Actual (CS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Cum Planned (WYE)	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
Cum Actual (WYE)	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.00					
Total FTE Cum Planned	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
Total FTE Cum Actual	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.00					

CS: Vacant (prev. Alisa Young)

WYE: *Prasanjit Dash, Murty Divakarla, Tom Atkins, Jeffrey Weinrich, Wei W. Li , Tess Valenzuela*

Color code:

Green: Completed Milestones

Gray: Ongoing FY24 Milestones



JPSS Monthly Expenditures as of end March 2025

Plan/Actual Expenditures	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	FY Payments	UDO Balance
Plan FY23 ORF Contract	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	12				172	2,551
FY23 ORF Contract	0	26	27	21	52	0							125	2,598
Plan FY23 ORF Grant	100	100	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	750	355
FY23 ORF Grant	54	5	199	47	15	423							742	383
Plan FY23 PAC Contract	100	90	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	37	687	0
FY23 PAC Contract	0	0	0	0	0								0	687
Plan FY23 PAC Grant	200	150	150	150	55								705	18
FY23 PAC Grant	195	75	194	240	0	0							704	18
Plan FY22	100	50	28										178	0
FY22	0	0	6	147	0	0							153	25
Plan FY21	80	50	50	50	50	51							331	0
FY21 Grant	89	13	139	48	0	0							289	42

**UDO: UNDELIVERED ORDERS - OBLIGATIONS, UNPAID*

- FY21 Grant UDO Balance from CIMSS \$42K has Expired Fund Status in the BAS/EDW accounting system and the same with FY22 UDO Balance from Aerospace \$24K.
- FY23 PAC Grant UDO Balance from Univ. of Colorado \$18K - Unexpired Fund;
- FY23 ORF Grant invoice spiked due to a six months invoice from CISESS;
- FY23 PAC UDO Balance of \$667K and FY23 ORF IMMSG Contract UDO Balance of \$1,100K as part of the Total FY22 to FY24 ORF and PAC UDO on IMMSG Balance is equal to \$4K; BAS/EDW accounting system on IMMSG included Project Codes for Satellite Products, JPSS STAR Activities and Science STAR; ***This notes can remove rows on FY23 PAC Contract in this (or the next) report;***
- FY23 ORF Contract UDO Balance of \$2,598K includes GST balance of \$1,451K remaining UDO has Expired Fund Status in BAS/EDW accounting system. ***This notes together with the IMMSG data validation will adjust the UDO Balances to \$47K in this (or the next) report;***

Accomplishments / Events:

- The team continued cross-evaluation of the operational eFire and NGFS VIIRS I-band data from the GINA Direct Readout processing
 - developed procedure to exactly match data from the GINA DB and NCCF eFire output
 - statistics are stratified according to fire mask classes
 - preparations for global intercomparison are underway
- Analyzed thermal anomaly frequencies towards improved identification of persistent anomalies
 - days of occurrence over a global 0.01 grid were recorded to analyze temporal persistence

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Subtask 1.1: Evaluate Suomi NPP and NOAA-20 reprocessed data record	Mar-25	Mar-25	Jan-25	
Identify environmental and observing conditions with inferior algorithm performance	Jun-25	Jun-25		
eFire cal/val	Sep-25	Sep-25		
eFire – NGFS cross-verification	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Direct Broadcast support	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Maintenance, LTM and anomaly resolution	Sep-25	Sep-25		

Overall Status:

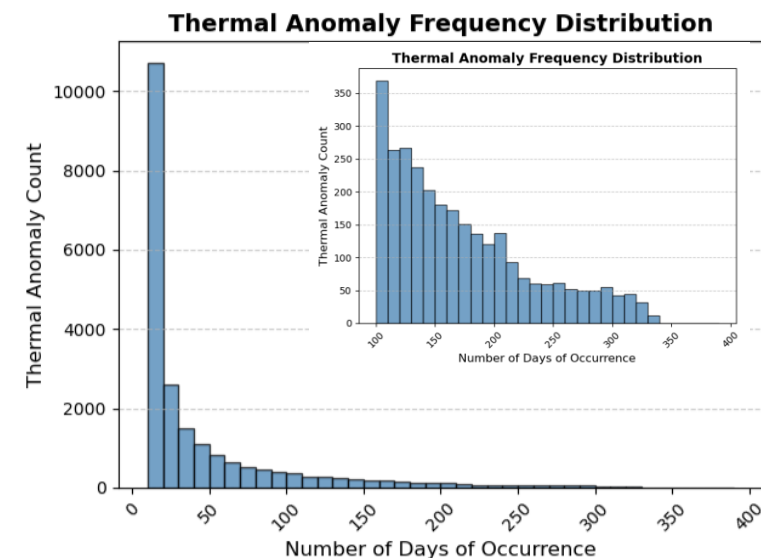
	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Highlight: global frequency distribution of VIIRS I-band EFIRE detections

Frequency distribution of eFire Suomi NPP thermal anomalies over a 0.01 degree grid for January 1 – December 15, 2023



Active Fires FY 25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Task 1: eFire cal/val	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Subtask 1.1: Evaluate Suomi NPP and NOAA-20 reprocessed data record	Mar-25	Mar-25	Jan-25	
Subtask 1.2: Identify environmental and observing conditions with inferior algorithm performance	Jun-25	Jun-25		
Subtask 1.3: Create science code update for algorithm improvements	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Task 2: eFire – NGFS cross-verification	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Subtask 2.1: Generate cross-verification datasets, including opportunistic in-situ reference data	Dec-24	Jun-25		This is closely related to 2.2. Additionally, we are working on implementing NGFS on premise to be able to run the NGFS VIIRS I-band algorithm to generate additional cross-reference data.
Subtask 2.2: Generate / update opportunistic in-situ reference data	Mar-25	Jun-25		
Subtask 2.3: Generate statistical analysis for eFire – NGFS detection performance	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Task 3: Direct Broadcast support	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Subtask 3.1: Feasibility analysis for CSPP update	Dec-24	Jul-25		There need to be strategic decisions whether to go forward with eFire implementation for DB at all, or we jump ahead to use NGFS. GINA in Alaska is already running a containerized version of NGFS on VIIRS DB data.
Subtask 3.2: Implementation of science code updates as determined by Task 4.2	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Subtask 3.3: CSPP user support as needed for transition	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Task 4: Maintenance, LTM and anomaly resolution	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Subtask 4.1: Reactive maintenance of Suomi NPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 I-band NCCF products	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Subtask 4.2: Sensor anomaly resolution support	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Subtask 4.3: Suomi NPP, NOAA-20 NOAA-21 data analysis and feedback	Sep-25	Sep-25		

Accomplishments / Events:

- Evaluated AOD retrieved from proxy VIIRS data generated from OCI observations. This a proof-of-concept step for generating proxy METImage data.
- Derived spectral surface reflectance over bright land using combined S-NPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 VIIRS data and retrieved AOD applying different approaches regarding the relationship and reference channel used.
- Reviewed first demonstration of using a simultaneous multi-spectral reflectance fitting (AI/ML) for AOD retrieval.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Subtask 2.1: Identify source of high latitude false dust detections, especially clouds mis-identified as smoke	Mar 2025	Mar 2025		
Subtask 2.2: Work with Volcanic Ash team to import the ash detection into ADP	Jun 2025	Jun 2025		
Subtask 2.3: Make code updates to ADP algorithm to implement “smoke call back”	Sept 2025	Sept 2025		
Subtask 2.4: Adapt ADP algorithm to NOAA-21 OMPS	Dec 2025	Dec 2025		
Subtask 2.5: Begin the process to transition VIIRS PM2.5 algorithm to operations	Mar 2026	Mar 2026		
Adapt the VIIRS AOD algorithm to use PACE OCI data	Feb 2025	Feb 2025	Feb 2025	
Develop new LUTs and PCTs for over bright-land retrieval June 2025	Jun 2025	Jun 2025		
Evaluate Metop-SG AOD retrievals using seasonal samples of VIIRS proxy data	Jul 2025	Jul 2025		
Complete design, coding and testing of simultaneous multi-spectral reflectance fitting for AOD retrieval	Aug 2025	Aug 2025		
Complete assessment of a multi-year VIIRS EPS SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 AOD	Aug 2025	Aug 2025		
Deliver updated bright-land AOD algorithm to ASSISTT	Sep 2025	Sep 2025		

Overall Status:

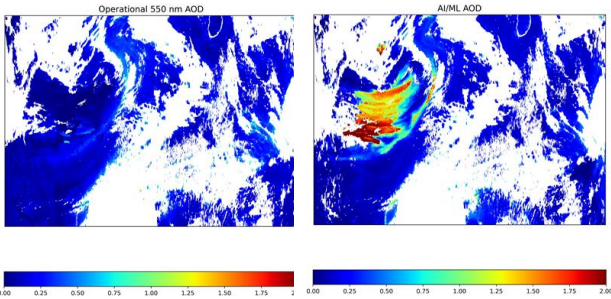
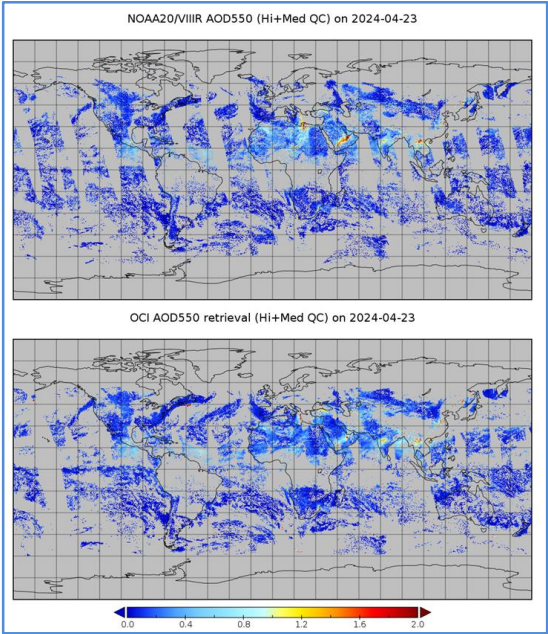
	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

No risks.

Highlight:



Maps of operational NOAA-20/VIIRS (left) and AI/ML (right) AOD retrieval of an extreme dust event over central US on 3/15/2025. The AI/ML algorithm recovers the dust plume missing in the operational product.

Maps of operational NOAA-20/VIIRS AOD (top) and AOD retrieved by the VIIRS algorithm using proxy VIIRS data generated from OCI/PACE reflectances (bottom). AOD fields are visually similar.

Accomplishments / Events:

- Update JPSS ATMS SDR Calibration Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD) to include the NOAA-21 ATMS operational parameters. The radiance based non-linearity correction coefficients generation method has been planned to be added in this revision. ATMS SDR team members are currently verifying the experimental coefficients and going to provide the step by step description of how the radiance based non-linearity correction coefficients are generated from TVAC data.
- Evaluate the NOAA-21 ATMS instrument mounting corrected beam alignment error coefficients supplied by NG ATMS team. Current PCT includes separated beam alignment error correction coefficients and instrument to spacecraft mounting matrix. The experiment is to directly use instrument mounting corrected beam alignment error coefficients with identity instrument to spacecraft matrix. The preliminary comparison results indicate that the application of separated correction coefficients has different result by only using corrected beam alignment error coefficients (fig 1). Further study is still ongoing to identify the root cause of such discrepancies.
- Assess the impact of NOAA-21 ATMS measured spectral response function (SRF) in CRTM simulations by comparing the boxcar SRF based CRTM simulation with measure SRF based CRTM simulations. The major discrepancies are observed in upper V-band temperature sounding channels, both in angular dependent bias patterns (fig 2) and systematic bias evaluations. A month of daily global mean bias time serie indicates the discrepancies are stable. The measured SRF also includes a noise floor adjustment based on the study of NOAA-20 and S-NPP ATMS SRF measurements. A longer time experiment has been planned to evaluate the annual variation impact.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Date	Variance Explanation
JPSS-3 SN306 ATMS Pre-launch Characterization Report	Dec-24	Dec-24	Dec-24	
Update ATMS ATBD	Mar-25	Mar-25	Mar-25	
ATMS beam alignment error correction evaluation	May-25	May-25		
Final Version of the JPSS-4 SN305 ATMS Cal/Val Plan	Jun-25	Jun-25		
Review/Checkout of IDPS Mx Builds SOL and I&T Deploy Regression data	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Support JPSS-4/JPSS-3 JCT and Test events (J3 Pre-Storage TVAC, IDPS JPSS-3/JPSS-4 Test data Flow, etc.)	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Radiometric inter-comparison of S-NPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 ATMS SDR data against other LEO/GEO Microwave observations and GNSS-RO.	Sep-25	Sep-25		
NOAA-21 ATMS Spectral Response Function (SRF) analysis/report to allow replacement of simulated NOAA-21 ATMS SRFs with measured values	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Evaluate the ATMS Geolocation accuracy assessment tool and determine if the current sliding window can be reduced from 30-day period to a shorter period	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Enhance the ATMS Calibration Website with new capabilities for rapid anomaly and SDR data evaluation response	Sep-25	Sep-25		

Overall Status:

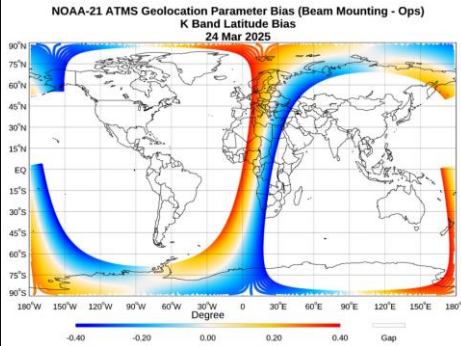
	Green1 (Completed)	Blue2 (On-Schedule)	Yellow3 (Caution)	Red4 (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

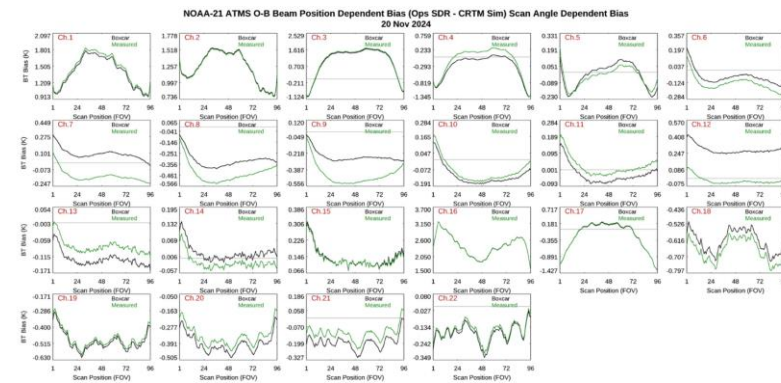
Issues/Risks:

Highlights:

(1) NOAA-21 ATMS channel 1 latitude bias between corrected and separated beam alignment error



(2) NOAA-21 ATMS channel dependent angular dependent bias by boxcar SRF based simulations (black) and measured SRF based simulations (green)



ATMS SDR FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (1/2)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Development (D)	(1) Develop and test calibration algorithm for improvement of SDR data product.	10/1/2024	7/31/2025	Report	
	(2) Review and analysis of JPSS-3 and JPSS-4 ATMS pre-launch data to provide Flight and Ground support.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	DAP/Report	
	(3) Support ATMS SDR processing system assessment and refinement.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	DAP	
Integration & Testing (I)	(1) ATMS SDR code integration with ADL	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	ADL package	
	(2) Review/Checkout of IDPS Mx Builds SOL and I&T Deploy Regression data.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
Calibration & Validation (C)	(3) Sustain the quality of SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 ATMS SDR data products.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(4) Support J4/J3 JCT and Test events (J3 Pre-Storage TVAC, IDPS J3/J4 Test data Flow, etc.)	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(5) Cal/Val planning of J3/J4 post-launch	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(6) Deliver J4 Pre-launch Characterization Report	10/1/2024	12/31/2025	Report	
	(7) Radiometric inter-comparison of S-NPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 ATMS SDR data against other LEO/GEO Microwave observations and GNSS-RO.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(8) Support new developments and studies align with NOAA' mission to improve value and usage of present and future satellite data	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	

DAP: Delivery Algorithm Package. PCT: Processing Coefficient Table. LUT: Look-Up Table. JCT: Joint Compatibility Test. I&T: Integration and Test

ATMS SDR FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (2/2)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Management & Maintenance (M)	(1) ATMS SDR team day-to-day management and coordination.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(2) Discrepancy and risk reports to inform present or potential departures from specifications due to the presence of anomalies.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(3) Annual, quarterly, monthly and weekly ATMS SDR performance reports.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(4) Update ATMS ATBD.	10/1/2024	3/31/2025	Report	
	(5) Support of ATMS SDR JPSS reviews and science meetings.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(6) Report results in international conferences.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Presentation	
	(7) Submit manuscripts.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Manuscript	
LTM & Anomaly Resolution (L)	(2) Perform regular RDR and SDR data analysis for instrument and data health.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Reports	
	(3) Implement new or improved capabilities for LTM, after properly assessing the methodologies for the validation and monitoring of the ATMS instruments and SDR data.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Reports	
	(4) Support anomaly event investigation and resolution of SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 ATMS sensors.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Reports and solutions	

DR: Discrepancy Report. ATBD: Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document. RDR: Raw Data Record. SDR: Raw Data Record. LTM: Long Term Monitoring.

Accomplishments / Events:

- Continued evaluation of the replacement of the Cloud Mask Phase as a replacement for the Enterprise Phase algorithm. It was noted at the GOES-19 review that the Enterprise Phase algorithm suffers from a “ring of fire (ice)” along cloud edges, which is unrealistic, while the ECM Phase does not.
- Work continues on looking at the sensitivity to ice habit for the daytime and nighttime visible optical properties. This is important to produce more accurate cloud top optical depths and effective radii, which are used by downstream products, such as cloud base and CCL

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

None

Highlights:

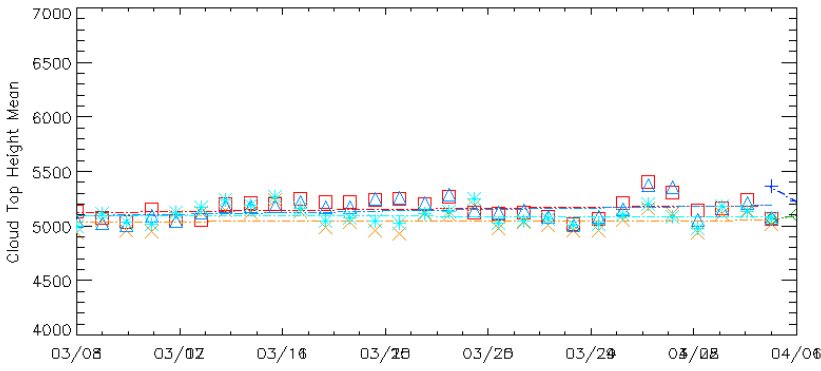


Figure 1. Long term monitoring of the Cloud Top Height from all VIIRS sensors

Milestones - 1-4Q in the above table denotes that the specific milestone listed is ongoing algorithm developmental work that will likely span the entire year. Quarterly updates will be provided as needed.	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Investigate DCOMP sensitivity to ice crystal habit and channel-set for cirrus clouds	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Enhance and maintain websites as a public interface to access product imagery	Sep-25	1-4Q		
In collaboration with Polar Winds team, investigate ACHA performance as it relates to Atmospheric Motion Vector (AMV) height assignment	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Prepare CLAVRx cloud top phase algorithm to replace current operational cloud phase algorithm	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Investigate new AI/ML techniques to improve multiple products (e.g., ECM, DCOMP/NCOMP)	Sep-25	1-4Q	Mar-25	
Investigate DCOMP precipitation applications	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Prepare tools that leverage new datasets for algorithm development and validation (e.g., EarthCARE)	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Prepare CLAVRx cloud top phase algorithm to replace current	Sep-25	1-4Q		

Cloud Team FY25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
FY25 Mid-term Program Management Review	Dec-24	Dec-24	Nov--24	
Assist with operational DAP deliveries, updates, and post-delivery product reviews	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Conduct long term monitoring of all products	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Investigate DCOMP sensitivity to ice crystal habit and channel-set for cirrus clouds	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Enhance and maintain websites as a public interface to access product imagery	Sep-25	1-4Q		
In collaboration with Polar Winds team, investigate ACHA performance as it relates to Atmospheric Motion Vector (AMV) height assignment	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Prepare CLAVRx cloud top phase algorithm to replace current operational cloud phase algorithm	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Investigate new AI/ML techniques to improve multiple products (e.g., ECM, DCOMP/NCOMP)	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Investigate DCOMP precipitation applications	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Prepare tools that leverage new datasets for algorithm development and validation (e.g., EarthCARE)	Sep-25	1-4Q		

Cloud Team FY25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Continue evaluating all products using surface and satellite observations	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Interact with operational users and obtain user feedback	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Develop a test data package to help AWIPS-2 implementation and develop enhanced product displays based on user feedback	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Provide algorithm cal/val documents and review materials	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Continue product demonstration and public release for general users	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Identify limitations of products through continued intensive validation and refine algorithms accordingly	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Provide information on prospective algorithm refinements to improve operational algorithm performance	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Support JPSS Aviation and Hydrology Initiatives	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Update ATBD's as needed	Sep-25	1-4Q		

1-4Q in the above table denotes that the specific milestone listed is ongoing algorithm developmental work that will likely span the entire year. Quarterly updates will be provided as needed.

Cloud Team FY25 Milestones

Milestones	Original DateJ	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
New AI/ML techniques were applied to the Enterprise Cloud Mask (ECM) to improve cloud detection and accuracy. These techniques were applied in creating the ECM training dataset. This work will continue and will result in a new ECM algorithm delivery at some point in the near future.	Mar-25	1-4Q	Mar-25	
Commenced routine downloads of EarthCARE products. EarthCARE is a spaceborne radar/lidar that will fill the void left by the CloudSat/CALIPSO satellites that were decommissioned in the past few years. EarthCARE products will be used as the primary independent cal/val dataset for many Enterprise cloud algorithms and will also be used to create updated training databases for cloud products created by current and future sensors.	Jun-25	1-4Q		
Investigate DCOMP sensitivity to ice crystal habit and channel-set for cirrus clouds	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Prepare CLAVRx cloud top phase algorithm to replace current operational cloud phase algorithm	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Enhance and maintain websites as a public interface to access product imagery	Sep-25	1-4Q		
In collaboration with Polar Winds team, investigate ACHA performance as it relates to Atmospheric Motion Vector (AMV) height assignment	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Prepare CLAVRx cloud top phase algorithm to replace current operational cloud phase algorithm	Sep-25	1-4Q		
Investigate new AI/ML techniques to improve multiple products (e.g., ECM, DCOMP/NCOMP)	Sep-25	1-4Q		

Accomplishments / Events:

- NOAA-21 CrIS Neon Lamp bulb did not fire during normal activation time for calibration at 2025-03-02T17:52. (**Fig. 1**)
- This resulted in a significant number of granules with all data marked "Invalid" for MWIR and LWIR. (**Fig. 2**)
- Subsequent Analysis showed that the correct spectral unfolding was not being done by the CrIS SDR algorithm in this case. (**Fig. 3**)
- Performed analysis of remaining neon bulb lifetime expectations by changes to activation interval and warmup time. (**Fig. 4**)
- Provided a physics-informed empirical model of neon bulb lifetime as a function of warmup time based on TVAC and historical NOAA-21 CrIS on-orbit data for predicting subsequent lamp misfiring. (**Fig. 5**)
- The algorithm should use the last valid calibration values should be used in this case, but due to data load following, the previous value was not passed on to new processes. (**Fig. 6**)
- Analysis and fixes to ADR-11194 for the CrIS SDR Algorithm are ongoing. Presented changes to DRAT. Code change set is expected to be delivered to ASSISTT mid April.
- Improved long term geolocation accuracy reporting. (**Fig. 7**)
- Accessed EC2 NCCF instances created for CrIS SDR team for cloud transition. Presented various issues with available documentation to NCCF. NCCF provided fixes.
- Spectral correlation automated tool is under development for NOAA-21.

Milestones	Category	Original Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Delivery of the JPSS-4 CrIS PreLaunch Characterization Report	Sustain	Dec-24	Jan-25	Needed NASA's Feedback
Implement and Test NOAA-21 Algorithm/PCT Calibration Updates to Mitigate the Impact of Neon Lamp Misfiring	Sustain	Apr-25		
Delivery of the Final JPSS-4 CrIS Cal/Val Plan	Sustain	Jun-25		
Delivery of the JPSS-4 CrIS Initial PCT LUT	Sustain	Jun-25		
Implement and Test Solutions of Calibration Error Reduction for JPSS-4 Launch Risk Mitigation	Sustain	Sep-25		
Delivery of the JPSS-4 CrIS Engineering Packet with New PRT Coefficients	Sustain	Sep-25		
Provide support to Metop-SG Joint Cal/Val Activities	Sustain	Sep-25		
Radiometric Intercomparison of the Operational CrIS SDR data against other LEO/GEO IR observations and GNSS-RO	Sustain	Sep-25		
Review/Checkout of IDPS Mx Builds SOL and I&T Deploy Regression data	Maintain	Sep-25		
Perform the transition of Cal/Val activities to the Cloud environment	Maintain	Sep-25		
Conduct maintenance including investigation and anomaly resolution of on-orbit CrIS sensors	Maintain	Sep-25	NOAA-21 Neon lamp, March 3	

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X	X	X	See Issues/Risks
Schedule			X		See Issues/Risks

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

- Red:** It has been announced that JPSS-4 TVAC data and documents are now ITAR. STAR IT does not have a secured environment to host or process ITAR data.
- Yellow:** The CrIS Team is still in need of hardware resources. Presently, there is only two servers dedicated to 5 CrIS Team members. Access to additional servers is still desirable. There is a risk for the CrIS SDR Team to continue on such a dual-server environment for the operational CrIS Cal/Val activities that include 5 CrIS sensors (SNPP, JPSS-1 to -4). This may affect the timely completion of deliverables and program milestones. The recommendation is to have one additional server as soon as possible (< 2 months) and add another server in the next months. Corresponding hardware quotations and SNO have been submitted. Corresponding JSTAR CrIS Risk/Issue on Hardware and Software have been submitted for JSTAR interval review on Jan. 6, 2023. UPDATE: The purchasing of the corresponding hardware is currently in progress, in coordination with STAR IT. A new MATLAB license has been delivered and installed properly. There was a SCDR data disruption starting June 30 and ending July 11. Data gaps are unfilled 30 days later. This complicated S/NPP GPS Anomaly investigations. SCDR outages may be increasing.
- Blue:** ASSIST Team has agreed to accept ADL code change tested on CentOS 9.

Highlights:

- (1) NOAA-21 CrIS Neon Lamp activation and detection telemetry, 2025-03-02.
- (2) NOAA-21 CrIS MWIR FOV5 QF 2025-03-03
- (3) NOAA-21 CrIS Spectra without and with the neon lamp mis-fire values.
- (4) Analysis of NOAA-21 Neon Bulb lifetime by activation time.
- (5) Analysis and generated model for likelihood of misfire of the NOAA-21 neon lamp.
- (6) Analysis of NOAA-21 CrIS tim showing (blue) Neon Bulb activation, (red) EngPkt CRC, (yellow) Laser Wavelength, and (purple) Data latency.
- (7) NOAA-21 Long term geolocation accuracy.

$$P(T) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 T}, & \text{for } T < T_c \\ 1 - (1 - P(T_c))e^{-\lambda_2 (T - T_c)}, & \text{for } T > T_c \end{cases}$$

CrIS SDR FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (1/2)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Development (D)	(1) Implement and test calibration solutions for imaginary radiance reduction in the NOAA-21 CrIS SDR product.	10/1/2024	6/30/2025	Report	
	(2) Review and analysis of JPSS-3 and JPSS-4 CrIS pre-launch data to provide Flight and Ground support.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	DAP/Report	
	(3) Support CrIS SDR processing system assessment and refinement.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	DAP	
Integration & Testing (I)	(1) CrIS SDR code integration with ADL	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	ADL package	
	(2) Review/Checkout of IDPS Mx Builds SOL and I&T Deploy Regression data.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(3) Sustain the quality of SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 CrIS SDR data products.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(4) Support J4/J3 JCT and Test events (J3 Pre-Storage TVAC, IDPS J3/J4 Test data Flow, etc.)	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
Calibration & Validation (C)	(5) Cal/Val planning of J3/J4 post-launch	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(6) Deliver J4 Pre-launch Characterization Report	10/1/2024	12/31/2025	Report	
	(7) Radiometric inter-comparison of S-NPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 CrIS SDR data against other LEO/GEP IR observations and GNSS-RO.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(8) Support new developments and studies align with NOAA' mission to improve value and usage of present and future satellite data	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	

DAP: Delivery Algorithm Package. PCT: Processing Coefficient Table. LUT: Look-Up Table. JCT: Joint Compatibility Test. I&T: Integration and Test

FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (2/2)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Management & Maintenance (M)	(1) CrIS SDR team day-to-day management and coordination.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(2) Discrepancy and risk reports to inform present or potential departures from specifications due to the presence of anomalies.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(3) Annual, quarterly, monthly and weekly CrIS SDR performance reports.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(4) Update CrIS ATBD.	10/1/2024	3/31/2025	Report	
	(5) Support of CrIS SDR JPSS reviews and science meetings.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Report	
	(6) Report results in international conferences.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Presentation	
	(7) Submit manuscripts.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Manuscript	
LTM & Anomaly Resolution (L)	(1) Upgrade the JSTAR CrIS Website.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Website	
	(2) Perform regular RDR and SDR data analysis for instrument and data health.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Reports	
	(3) Implement new or improved capabilities for LTM, after properly assessing the methodologies for the validation and monitoring of the CrIS instruments and SDR data.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Reports	
	(4) Support anomaly event investigation and resolution of SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 CrIS sensors.	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	Reports and solutions	

DR: Discrepancy Report. ATBD: Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document. RDR: Raw Data Record. SDR: Raw Data Record. LTM: Long Term Monitoring.

Accomplishments / Events:

- VIIRS Ice Surface Temperature and Thickness Products Detect a Very Large Sea Ice Lead in the Eastern Beaufort Sea:** VIIRS sea ice products detected a particularly large lead (a fracture of the sea ice) over the eastern Beaufort Sea on 13 February 2025. This lead extended from near the southern coast of Banks Island northward into the central Arctic northwest of Prince Patrick Island. The lead is roughly 700+ km long and 10-15 km wide (Figure 1). Sea ice leads tend to be under one hundred km in length and under 1 km in width. Therefore, the size of this lead is unusual. Figure 1 shows the VIIRS Ice Surface Temperature (IST) and Ice Thickness (ITK) products over the eastern Beaufort Sea. In Figure 1a, numerous smaller leads are observed to the west of the main feature. The main lead is much warmer than the surrounding ice due to the thinner ice within it, showing temperatures of 255-265 K compared to 235-245 K for the surrounding ice. The ice in the lead is significantly thinner than the surrounding ice, with thicknesses less than 1 m in the lead and thickness of 2-2.5 m elsewhere (Figure 1b). This lead was observed to be at its largest on 13 February, after which it gradually closes over next couple weeks.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Updates on the ice surface temperature, including research on impacts of angular emissivity of snow and ice	Mar 2025	June 2025		
Melting/frozen snow pack discrimination. Algorithm and software development	Jun 2025	Jun 2025		
Blend AMSR2 into the VIIRS binary snow product, finalize the algorithm, Begin routine offline generation.	Sept 2025	Sept 2025		

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

No risks.

Highlight:

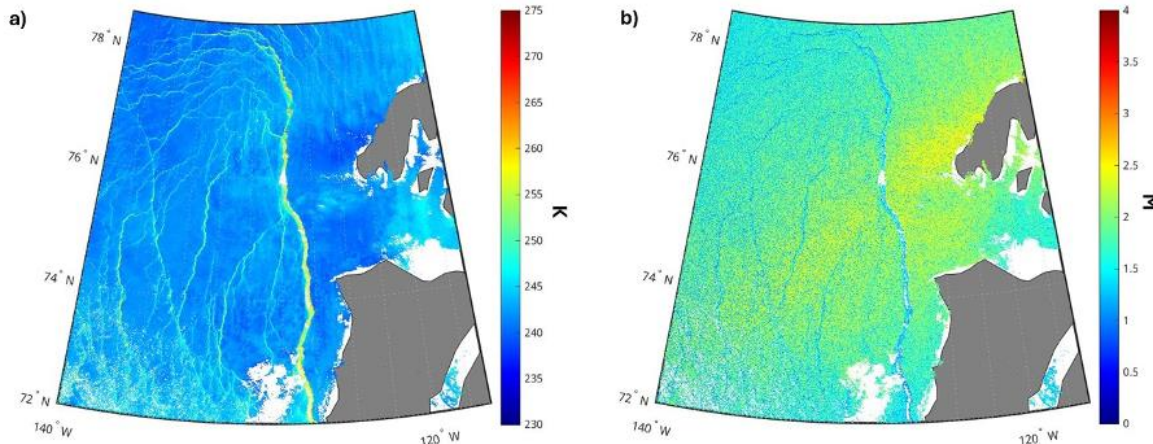


Figure 1: a) IST with 230 to 275 K and b) ITK with 0 to 4 meter range from 13 February 2025. Derived from NOAA-20 VIIRS Enterprise Algorithm.

Cryo FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (in general)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Development (D)	Blend AMSR2 into the VIIRS binary snow product, finalize the algorithm, Begin routine offline generation.	10/2024	9/2025	Routinely generated daily blended gap-free snow map based on combined VIIRS and microwave data	Same as snow product EDRs
Development (D)	Melting/frozen snow pack discrimination. Algorithm and software development	10/2024	6/2025	Daily map of the snowpack state (melting/frozen)	Same as snow cover EDR
Development (D)	Upgrade web-page displaying VIIRS snow cover products. Enable viewing and analysis of gridded snow product at full (1km) spatial resolution	10/2024	6/2025	Enhanced web page	N/A
Development (D)	Finalize supplemental cloud mask for daily VIIRS snow products: Compensate for weaknesses of the cloud mask	10/2024	9/2025	Final algorithm and software to generate VIIRS supplemental cloud mask	N/A
Development (D)	Melt/freeze discrimination and degrees above melting.(Daytime only)	10/2024	12/2025	Expansion of IST product	Enhanced usability by analysts and forecasters.

Cryo FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (in general)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Development (D)	Updates on the ice surface temperature, including research on impacts of angular emissivity of snow and ice	06/2024	03/2025	IST surface temperature algorithm update	Improved accuracy for all users
Integration and Testing (I&T)	Improvements to the Sea Ice Concentration product.	10/2023	09/2026	Algorithm enhancements to improve SIC near sea ice edge	Same as ice concentration EDR
Integration and Testing (I&T)	Include Blended SIC and NOAA-21 ice products into RealEarth	10/2024	06/2025	Graphics	Streamlined validation
Integration and Testing (I&T)	Improvements to the Ice Thickness and age products.	10/2024	09/2025	Improved ice thermal and physical dynamic parameterizations (growing and melting processes), using ice-snow interface temperature product	IceAge EDR
Maintenance	Additions and Improvements to Blended Sea Ice Concentration product	10/2024	06/2025	Include observational weights into output Netcdf files.	Request by users

Accomplishments / Events:

Direct Broadcast VIIRS Winds Now Available in AWIPS at NWS Alaska Offices:

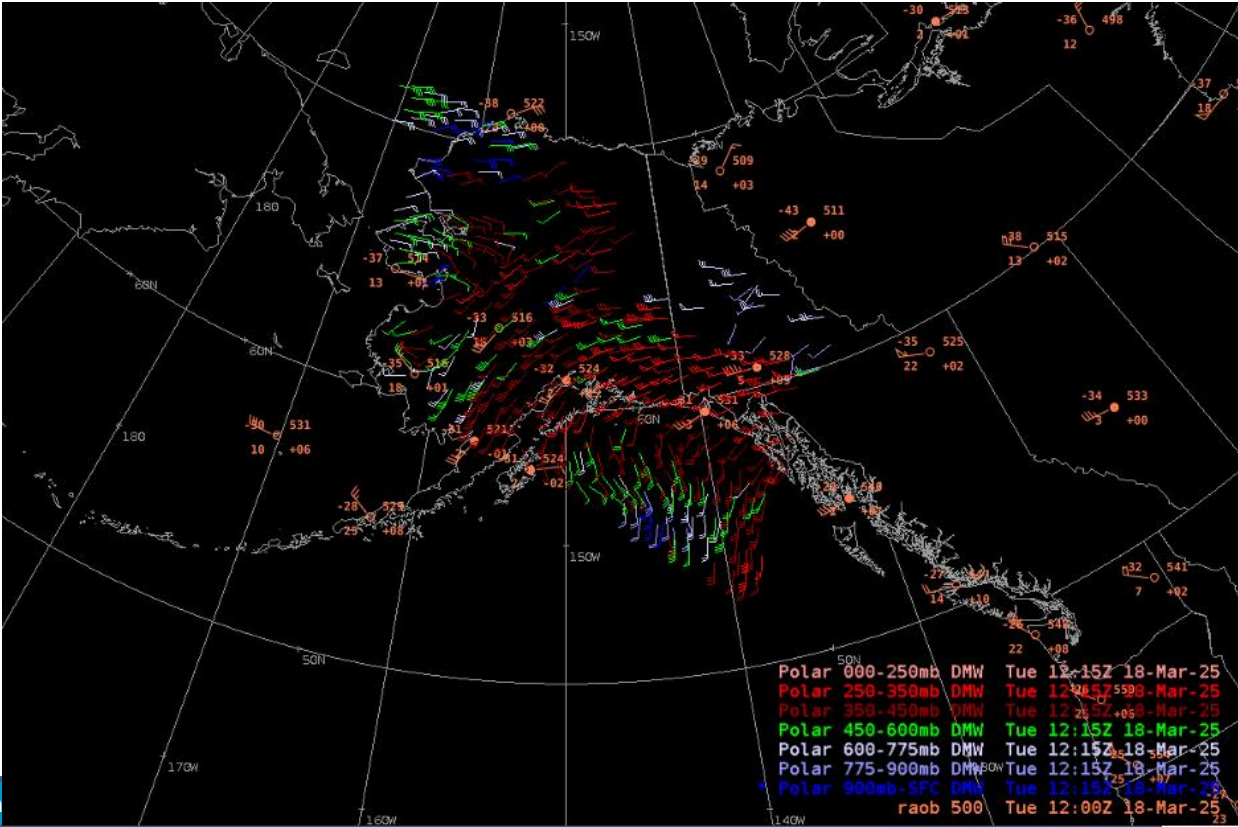
During discussions at the September 2024 Alaska Next Generation Workshop in Anchorage, Alaska, the idea of making Direct Broadcast (DB) winds from JPSS VIIRS available to NWS in Alaska was agreed upon. This was spearheaded by Carl Dierking at University of Alaska-Fairbanks Geographic Information Network of Alaska (UAF-GINA) and Richard Dworak at University of Wisconsin-Madison Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS). With only 13 weather balloon stations in Alaska launching weather balloons twice a day, which is insufficient for such a large area. Currently, VIIRS satellite data from Gilmore Creek, Alaska GINA DB antenna is sent directly to CIMSS to be processed in creating cloud tracking Atmospheric Motion Vectors (AMVs) from VIIRS on S-NPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21 satellites using the Enterprise framework. Output BUFR files are sent back to GINA, where they are immediately read into AWIPS to be displayed at NWS Alaska regional offices.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Demonstration and validation of Polar “Tandem-Satellite” VIIRS SWIR & LWIR wind datasets over a 4-6 week time period and make them available to NWP Centers	Jun 2025	Jun 2025		
Support transition of “Single-Satellite” VIIRS SWIR winds into operations	Sept 2025	Sept 2025		

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.



Polar Winds Status of FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (1/2)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Development (D)	Demonstration and validation of Polar “Tandem-Satellite” VIIRS SWIR & LWIR wind datasets over a 4-6 week time period and make them available to NWP Centers	Aug 2024	Jun 2025	Polar “Tandem-Satellite” VIIRS SWIR & LWIR wind BUFR datasets; Wind validation results	Refer to IORD/L1RD; NESDIS priorities.
Development (D)	Incorporate VIIRS DNB (Near-Constant Contrast) updates from heritage to enterprise winds algorithm in FW2.x	Aug 2024	Jun 2025	Updated enterprise winds software.	INNOVATION
Development (D)	Develop and validate approaches to generate VIIRS winds from tandem-satellite pairs of images (enables global coverage)	Aug 2024	Jun 2025	Updated enterprise winds software Validation study reports	INNOVATION
Development (D)	Feature tracking QC for VIIRS winds: Investigate scan angle diffs between successive orbits & impact on VIIRS winds quality; account for parallax	Aug 2024	Jun 2025	Informal/internal assessment report. Updates to enterprise winds software	
Development (D)	Development of updated VPW Validation and monitoring system	Oct 2024	Jun 2025	Updated validation software Updated winds monitoring web pages Documentation	

Polar Winds Status of FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (2/2)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Integration & Testing (I)	Support transition of “Single-Satellite” VIIRS SWIR winds into operations	Oct 2024	Sep 2025 (Est)	Validation reports	Refer to IORD/L1RD; NESDIS priorities
Integration & Testing (I)	Begin transition of “Tandem-Satellite” VIIRS LWIR and SWIR winds to operations <i>(if funded)</i>	Oct 2024	Sep 2025 (Est)	Updated enterprise winds software & enterprise winds ATBD Validation reports	Refer to IORD/L1RD; NESDIS priorities
Maintenance	Deliver enterprise winds algorithm updates, as needed	Oct 2024	Sep 2025	Updated software, as needed; Updated Enterprise Winds ATBD, as needed	
LTM & Anomaly Resolution (L)	Dev and testing of minor algorithm updates as needed. Continued monitoring and validation of VPW winds; Addition of ERA5 analysis to winds team’s validation tool set	Oct 2024	Sep 2025	Graphics, statistics Webpage product monitoring graphics; Updated winds validation/monitoring software, as needed	

Accomplishments / Events:

- Started the development of multi-ice-particle microphysics machine learning model for AMSR3 SFR using GPM data as proxy. Finished building the training dataset.
- Developing AMSR3 rainfall type (convective/stratiform) machine learning model using GMI data as proxy. Initial results suggest accuracy of 84-87%.
- Following the implementation of GPROF2017 AMSR2 rainfall algorithm into operations, a routine validation of its products against MRMS is established. Archived and near real time and validation products (over the CONUS) are now available through the CISESS portal at <https://precip-val.umd.edu>.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Assessment of all EDR's for AMSR2, initiate changes for AMSR3	6/2025			
Reprocessing of L2 EDR's	7/2025			
Continue AMSR2 L1 monitoring; develop AMSR3 capabilities	9/2025			
Deliver any algorithm updates	5/2025			

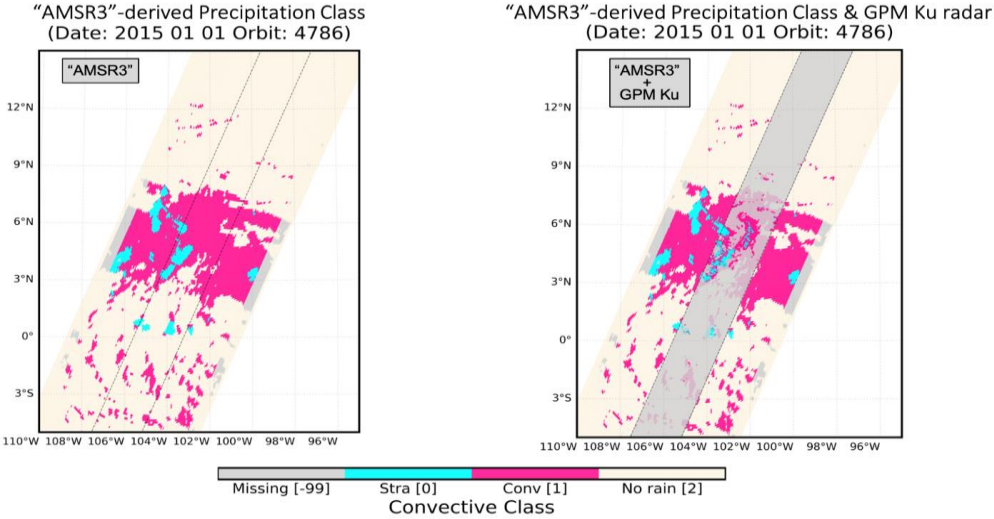
Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Highlights:



Initial AMSR3 rainfall type (convective/stratiform) retrieval using GPM/GMI L1 data as input and GPM Ku radar-observed rainfall class as target. Left: "AMSR3" rainfall type product with the outlined boundaries of the GPM Ku coverage (dashed lines); Right: Overlapped (semi-transparent) GPM Ku swath is added in the image on the right. Retrieval does not attempt to detect rain/no-rain flag.

Accomplishments / Events:

- Code for AMSR3 being finalized for initial delivery
- Continued validation and maintenance of operational algorithm
 - 24-hour field, updated with most recent swath
 - Total and multi-year concentration
- Algorithm enhancements in development
 - Software rewritten from C/Fortran into Python
 - Refactored to be more modular
- Validation data collected for further studies
 - Landsat
 - ICESat-2 concentration
 - Mooring data
- Preparation for AMSR3
 - Algorithm modifications for easier intercalibration with AMSR2
 - Testing on AMSR3 proxy data

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Continuing assessment of AMSR2	12/2024		Ongoing	
Recoding/refactoring software	9/2024		9/2024	
Initial software delivery for AMSR3	12/2024	2/2025		Minor delay in finishing up code change
Delivery of further algorithm updates	5/2025	8/2025		

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic			X		Slight delay in code delivery (delivered 10 March)
Schedule		X			

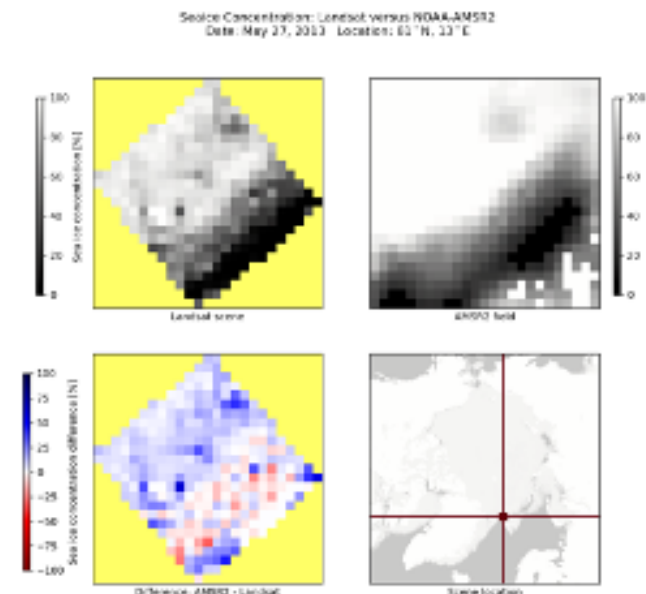
1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Highlights:

Comparisons with Landsat imagery show good agreement within the icepack.

Errors are higher near the ice edge, which is expected due to AMSR sensor resolution and ambiguities in the ice characteristics.



Accomplishments / Events:

- **Completed:** Results of AMSR3-GFS study using AMSR2 data as proxies
- **Completed:** Collection of 10-km ECMWF ERA-LAND snow reanalysis dataset and code development to match it with satellite data
- **In-Progress:** Training a new snow depth algorithm using reanalysis snow data
- Testing of the new snow algorithms using in situ snow data
- Transitioning to ASSIST
- **2025-2026 plans:** New generation of SD/SWE algorithms based on a common development and evaluation strategy

Major Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Testing of AMSR2/3 SD and SWE upgrades	5/2025			
Incorporation into operational system	6/2025			
New generation of algorithms, fist testing	9/2025			
AMSR2/3 Deliveries and updates	6/2025			

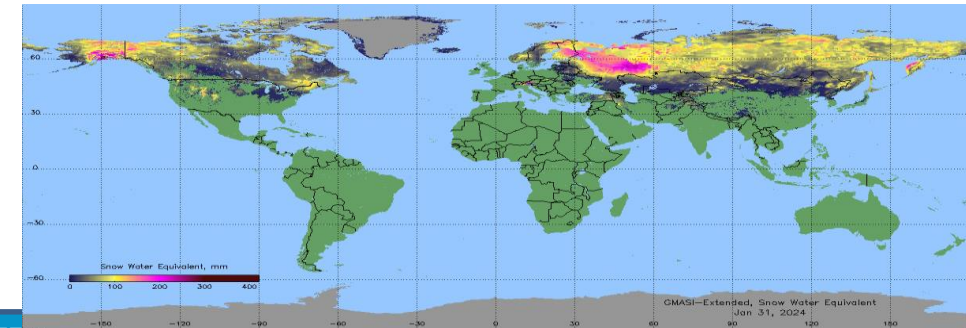
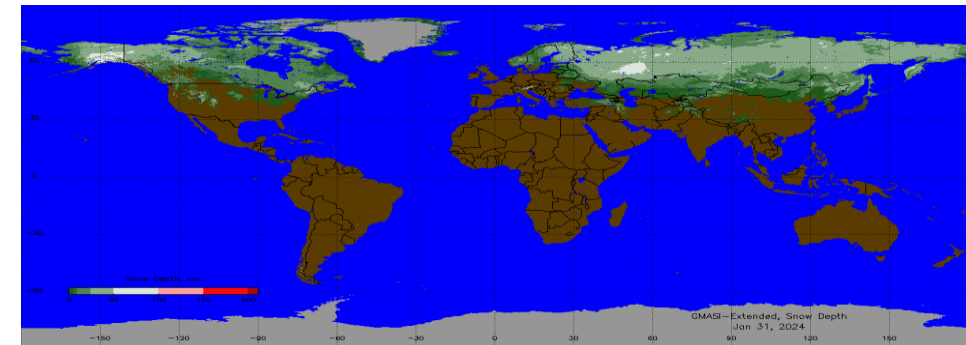
Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Highlights:



Accomplishments / Events:

- Migration of GAASP AMSR2 Soil Moisture EDR algorithm software package to the NCCF production environment is in the final stage
 - Reviewed GAASP SM EDR System Maintenance Manual (SMM) and External User's Manual (EUM)
- AMSR2 soil moisture Machine Learning (ML) algorithm updates
 - Evaluated the difference between the newest version of SMAP soil moisture and the previous version, and found significant differences in some regions. Therefore, we decided to retrain the model using the newest version as the reference
 - Retrained the ML model using the newest version of SMAP soil moisture product (Version 9) as the reference (used Version 8 previously)
 - Generated historical AMSR2 soil moisture product using the new ML model and did the comparison between the old version using SMAP

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Migration of GAASP AMSR2 SM package to NCCF	3/26/2025	3/26/2025	On time	
NDE on-prem retirement and distribution cut-off	4/4/2025	4/4/2025	On Time	
AMSR2 SM EDR software package using ML algorithm	6/2025			
Reprocessing of L2 SM EDR's and its validations using in-situ soil moisture measurements	7/2025			
Evaluation of AMSR3 brightness temperature data – if available, and check the its consistency with AMSR2 brightness temperature data	9/2025			
Implementation of AMSR2 SM EDR algorithm using AMSR3 TB inputs	10/2025			

Overall Status:

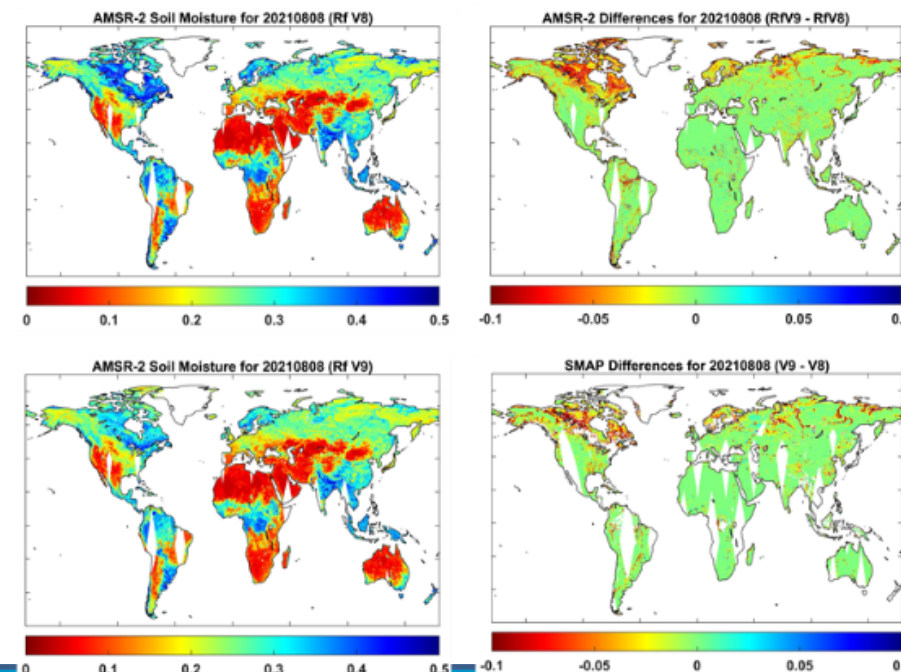
	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks: None

Highlights:

Comparison between AMSR2 soil moisture products from old version and new version of ML models shows consistency with the difference map between SMAP reference products.



Precipitation (Rain Rate and Snowfall Rate)

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Developing a neural network-based GPROF Precip retrieval for AMSR instrument series. Support transition of AMSR2 Precipitation package to operational NCCF.	1/2025	1/2025	1/2025	
Build an evaluation package to support development of ML-based products; evaluate the need for constructing a new a priori database to support GPROF algorithm.	6/2025			
Implement advanced microphysics in the preliminary AMSR3 SFR algorithm	6/2025			
Test and implement near real time validation for AMSR3 precipitation product; develop AMSR2 long-term validation.	9/2025			
Analyze AMSR3 measurements post-launch and perform radiometric bias correction	9/2025			

Soil Moisture

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
AMSR2 SM EDR software package using ML algorithm	6/2025	6/2025		
Reprocessing of L2 SM EDR's and its validations using in-situ soil moisture measurements	7/2025	7/2025		
Evaluation of AMSR3 brightness temperature data – if available, and check the its consistency with AMSR2 brightness temperature data	9/2025	9/2025		
Implementation of AMSR2 SM EDR algorithm using AMSR3 TB inputs	10/2025	10/2025		

Sea ice

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Further development and improvement of the AMSR2 sea ice products	5/2025	5/2025		
Adapt the AMSR2 sea ice algorithm for AMSR3 with the AMSR3 proxy data	6/2025	6/2025		
Continuing assessment of AMSR2 with in situ measurements and other satellite products	9/2025	9/2025		

Snow

Major Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Testing of AMSR2/3 Snow Depth and Snow Water Equivalent upgrades	5/2025			
Incorporate the upgrades into operational system	6/2025			
Development of new generation of algorithms and testing	9/2025			

GCOM FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (in general)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Development (D)	Assessment of all EDR's for AMSR2, initiate changes for AMSR3	Oct 2024	Sept 2025	Beta versions of Pre-launch algorithms and LUTs	Refer to IORD/L1RD; NESDIS priorities; STAR-National Center User Engagements
Integration & Testing (I)	Reprocessing of L2 EDR's	Nov 2024	July 2025	Full L2 products from launch through July 2023	
Calibration & Validation (C)	Continue AMSR2 L1 monitoring; develop AMSR3 capabilities	Oct 2024	Sept 2025	Annual cal/val report; AMSR3 prototype off-line system	
Maintenance	Deliver any algorithm updates	Jan 2025	May 2025	Updated code to ASSISTT	

Accomplishments / Events:

- Firstly observed NOAA-21 CrIS SDR data quality degradation issue on March 3 based on ICVS LTM NRT CrIS data quality monitoring suite. Due to the failure of neon lamp lite up, there are 7 orbits of NOAA-21 CrIS SDR data from March 2 to 3 data quality degradation by using predefined filled laser wavelength values. The neon fringe count error NRT notification function is also been added to ICVS LTM CrIS suite to notify users when the similar issue happens again in the future. Shown in Fig 1 is the NOAA-21 CrIS LWIR SDR vs. EC profile CRTM simulation on March 2, 2025.
- Provided NRT monitoring of NOAA-20 local time ascending node (LTAN) to support the study of satellite drift impact to SDR data quality. A drag make-up maneuver has been performed on April 2 to mitigate the drift. Shown in Figure 2 is the NOAA-20 ATMS LTAN long term trending figure.
- Updated VIIRS M-band SDR global map, RGB true color image, SDR data quality, and GEO data quality processing packages due to the change of M-band geolocation from non-terrain corrected to terrain corrected data types. Fixed VIIRS sync loss monitoring package series number error due to the false alarm.
- Continued working a new 1dar-based validation algorithm for OMPS SDR data towards direct uses of SDR in NWP, in coordination with OMPS SDR team.

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
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- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

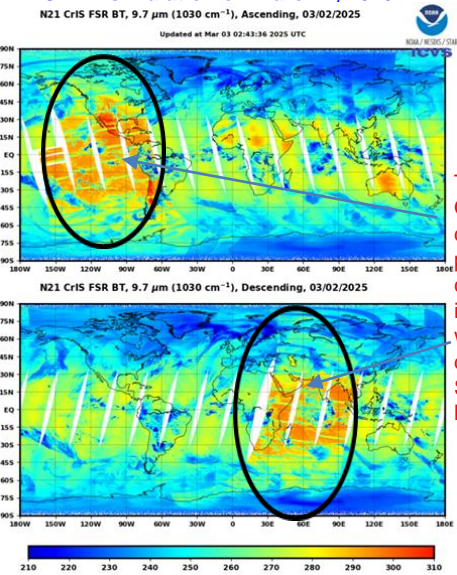
Issues/Risks:

None

Task/Milestone Description	Original Date	Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Identify ICVS-lite modules for transition to OSPO operational environment in coordination with OSPO	Nov-24	Nov-24	
Initialize new algorithms/functions to monitor SDR data quality in terms of requirements using NOAA-21 SDR data as test data sets	Feb-25	Feb-25	
Develop a new monitoring framework to improve timeliness and performance in preparation of J3/J4 missions	May-25		
Initialize an algorithm for estimating OMPS NM geolocation errors in the absence of VIIRS data from the same satellite	Aug-25		
Continue supporting NCCF cloud migration discovery activity: test the ICVS functions in cloud as needed	Sep-25		
Develop new ICVS algorithms/modules in support of future JPSS-04/03 missions	Sep-25		
Support JPSS spacecrafts and instruments recovery activities, JPSS data anomaly analysis activities by STAR SDR and EDR teams, JPSS flight , OSPO and NWP	Sep-25		
Maintain and sustain the LT ICVS product monitoring performance for SNPP, NOAA-20, NOAA-21, including 3D-ATMS-VIIRS SDR hurricane core observations	Sep-25		
Support STAR SDR calibration/validation activities, including innovation idea test, and LEO program's ad hoc requests (e.g., SDR data impact demonstration)	Sep-25		

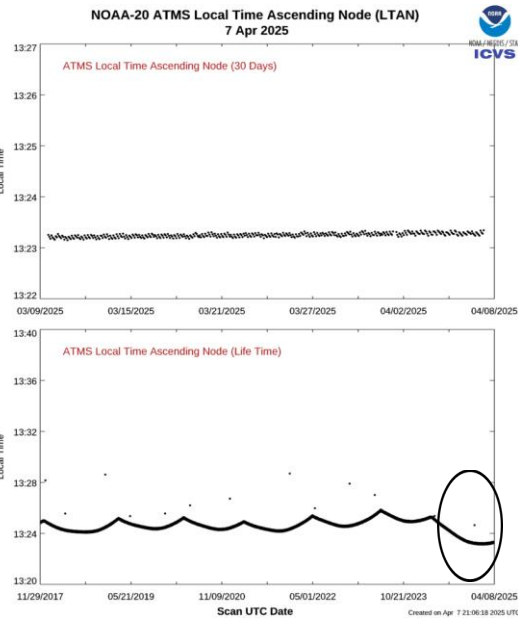
Highlights:

Figure 1 N21 CrIS LWIR SDR vs. EC profile CRTM simulation on March 2, 2025



The unusual O-B distribution pattern in the circles indicate where the degraded SDR data are located.

Figure 2 NOAA-20 ATMS LTAN lifetime trend



Accomplishments / Events:

- Created, tested, and submitted to ASSISTT for implementation in IDPS the code change that corrects the build warning issue in VIIRS SDR Calibration (ADR 11192)
- Downloaded from GRAVITE the latest JPSS-4 VIIRS RDR files created with the updated RT-STPS software in March 2025 and verified that the correct granule size is used (85.0 s) and that no granule includes more than 48 scans
- Analyzed NOAA-21 VIIRS TEB performance using the March 25-27, 2025 WUCD data with no significant calibration offset or nonlinearity changes observed; Residual WUCD biases were small (~0.01 K) after the operational WUCD bias correction
- Assisted in scheduling and analyzed data from NOAA-21, NOAA-20, and Suomi NPP VIIRS lunar calibration on 3/9/2025: data aligns well with long-term trends and exhibits consistency

Overall Status:

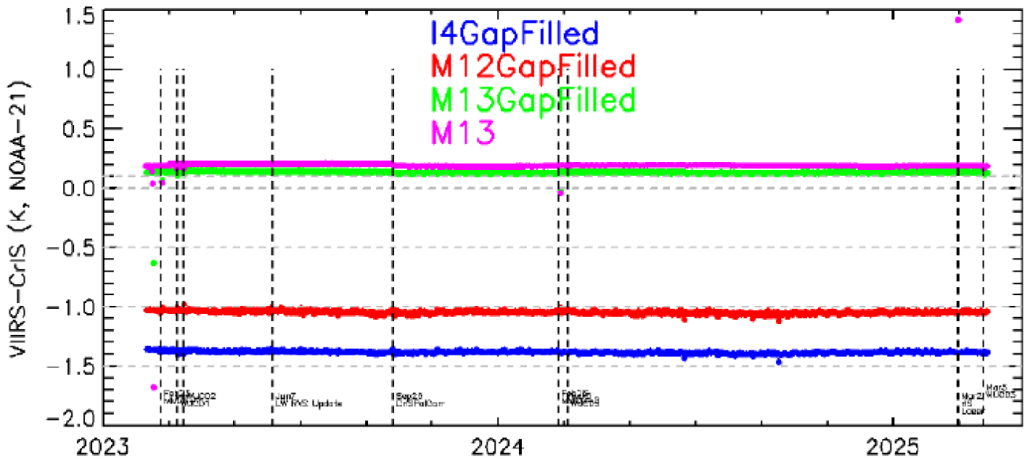
	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Highlights:

Daily-Averaged VIIRS-CrIS Brightness Temperature Biases for NOAA-21 Mid-Wave Infrared (MWIR) Bands: “Gap Filled” to account for VIIRS/CrIS spectral coverage differences



Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
TSIS-1 solar spectrum application for JPSS-3/-4 VIIRS	Dec-24		11/15/2024	
JPSS-4 VIIRS pre-launch characterization report	Mar-25		3/13/2025	
JPSS-3/-4 VIIRS granule size change verification	Mar-25		2/27/2025	Mx13 SOL
VIIRS cross-calibration with hyperspectral measurements	Jun-25			
Suomi NPP and NOAA-20 VIIRS intermediate recalibration	Jun-25			
“Monthly” VIIRS lunar calibration predictions and analyses	Jul-25			
JPSS-3/-4 VIIRS waiver impact studies report	Sep-25			
Cross-calibration and comparison among NOAA-21, NOAA-20, and Suomi NPP VIIRS report	Sep-25			

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Task 1: Evaluate/validate VIIRS Imagery EDRs routinely and as part of JPSS ground systems tests.	Ongoing			
Task 2: Continue to pursue the development of new DNB-to-NCC LUTs using recently optimized DNB ASF tool code	Sep - 25			
Subtask 2.1: Generate DNB-to-NCC LUTs specific to NOAA-20, NOAA-21, and S-NPP using new DNB ASF tool code	Mar - 25			
Subtask 2.2: Use new DNB-to-NCC LUTs to produce NCC imagery for each VIIRS, and compare imagery to that using the operational LUT	Jun - 25			
Subtask 2.3: Upon evaluation, if imagery has similar or better quality to that using operational LUT, then pursue operational implementation of new DNB-to-NCC LUTs for each VIIRS.	Sep - 25			
Task 3: Support JPSS Program outreach efforts through the Image Production subgroup.	Ongoing			
Subtask 3.1: Assist the JPSS Program Office and the JPSS Imagery Cal/Val team lead through the production of VIIRS imagery examples	Ongoing			
Subtask 3.2: Distribute VIIRS Imagery examples for use in public relations materials, scientific presentations given by JPSS Program management, forecaster training materials, social media, and scientific blog posts, among others.	Ongoing			
Task 4: JPSS-3 and JPSS-4 Cal/Val preparation activities, as requested by the JPSS Program Office.	As Needed			
Subtask 4.1: Cal/val plans and maturity schedules	As Needed			
Subtask 4.2: Data systems test events	As Needed			

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
<i>Task 5: Continue to support development and production of VIIRS-related products for Polar SLIDER (https://rammb-slider.cira.colostate.edu/?sat=jpss), CIRA-produced VIIRS imagery products that are delivered to CIMSS' RealEarth website (https://realearth.ssec.wisc.edu), and similar products that are produced at UAF/GINA for distribution to NWS Alaska Region offices.</i>	Ongoing			
<i>Task 6: Coordinate with NESDIS/STAR/JPSS, NWS representatives, TOWR-S, and the JPSS Satellite Liaison on the delivery, display, and training of VIIRS imagery products to the NWS and solicit user feedback</i>	Ongoing			
<i>Subtask 6.1: Newly developed VIIRS Imagery Multispectral products</i>	Ongoing			
<i>Subtask 6.2: CrIS Imagery</i>	Ongoing			
<i>Subtask 6.3: VIIRS Imagery for CONUS users</i>	Ongoing			
<i>Task 7: Provide interesting VIIRS Imagery and Blogs on a regular basis throughout grant period, as well as provide presentations and publications where appropriate.</i>	Ongoing			
<i>Task 8: Contribute to monthly reports on the VIIRS Imagery EDR Team activities, and participate in Imagery Team meetings and relevant JPSS science meetings.</i>	Ongoing			
Task 9: Blowing Dust Climatology Paper submitted (includes VIIRS Imagery)	Sep - 25			
Task 9: CrIS Imagery Paper submitted	Mar - 25			
Task 9: Blowing Snow Paper submitted	Jun - 25			

Accomplishments / Events:

- Completed the LAI Algorithm/Operational Readiness Review. The science team presented the LAI algorithm validation, covering in-situ validation, cross-comparison, and model user feedback.
- Summarized key product highlights and emphasized the importance of LAI in land modeling, developing the monitoring tool and preparing for the public release of operational data.
- Engaged with model users to gather feedback and concerns, investigating specific issues such as high-latitude LAI and phenology transition dates based on the LAI time series.
- Continued development of improved temporal smoothing and gap-filling algorithms to enhance the LAI time series.

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

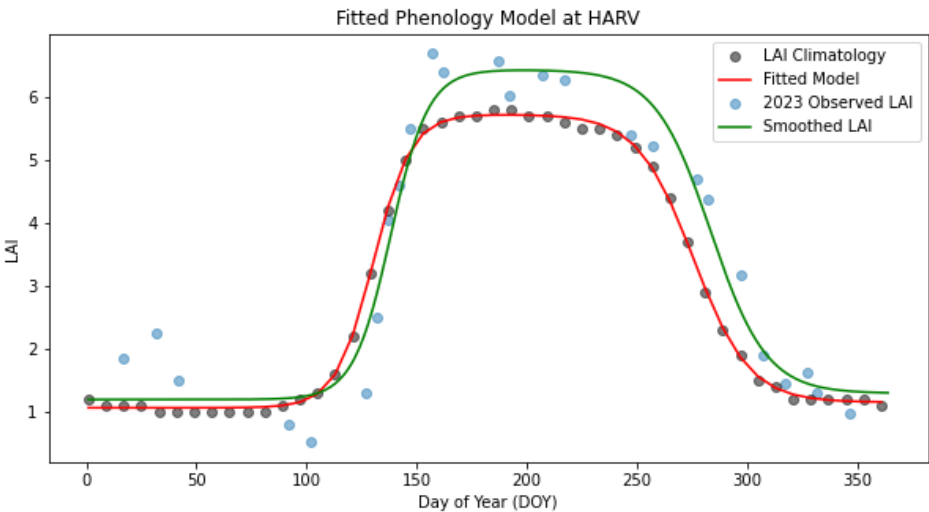
- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

None

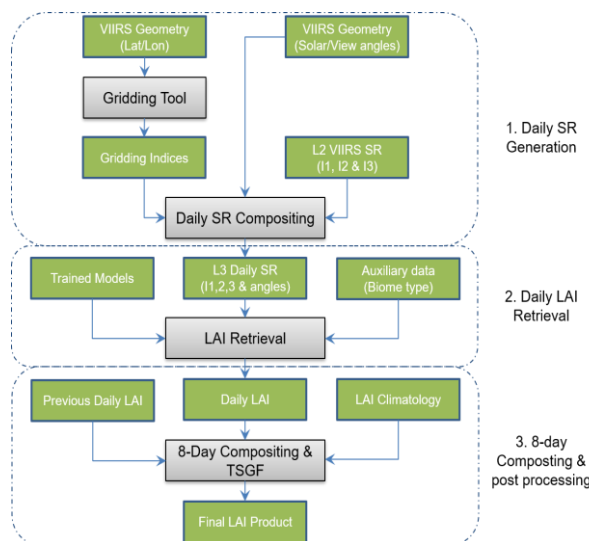
Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Develop LAI routine monitoring and validation tool	Sep-24	Sep-24	Sep 27, 2024	
Apply the LAI routine monitoring and validation tool on the operational product	Dec-24	Dec-24	Jan 31, 2025	Operational test data postponed
LAI operation data verification and adjustment	Mar-25	Mar-25	Mar 11, 2025	
LAI product in-situ validation & inter-comparison with other products	Jun-25	Jun-25		
Incorporate the LAI test data into the LSM model to evaluate the performance in the model	Jun-25	Aug-25		
Algorithm & product improvement according to the validation and model test.	Sep-25	Sep-25		

Highlights:

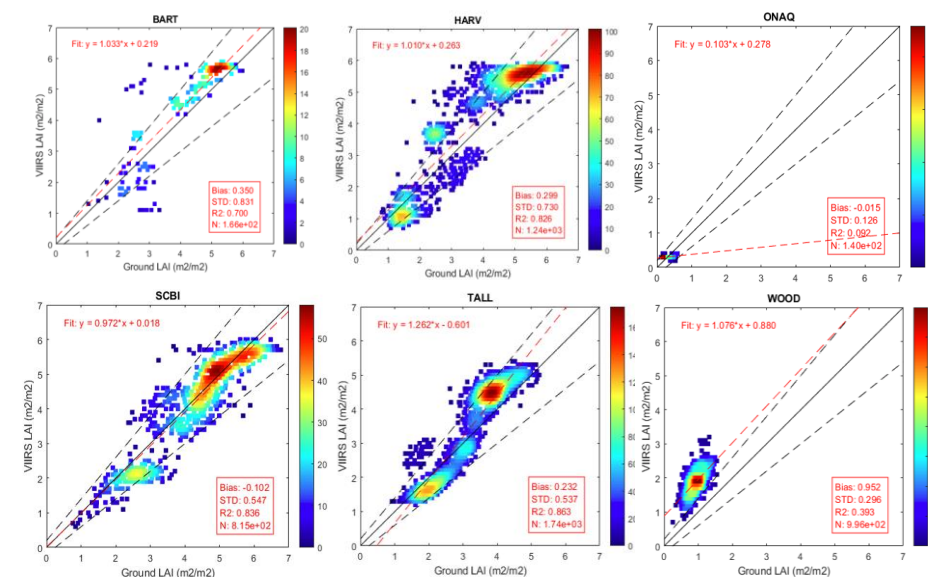
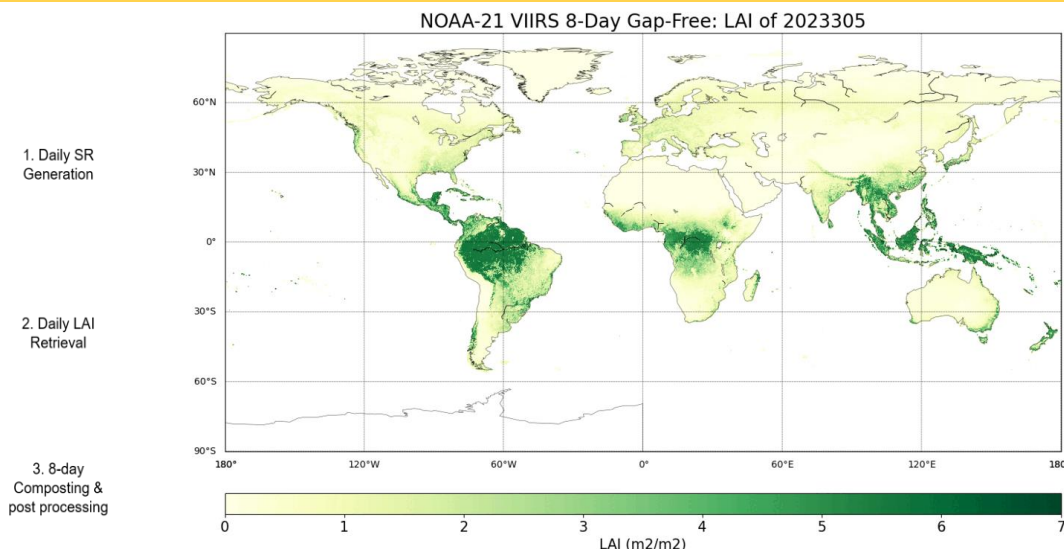
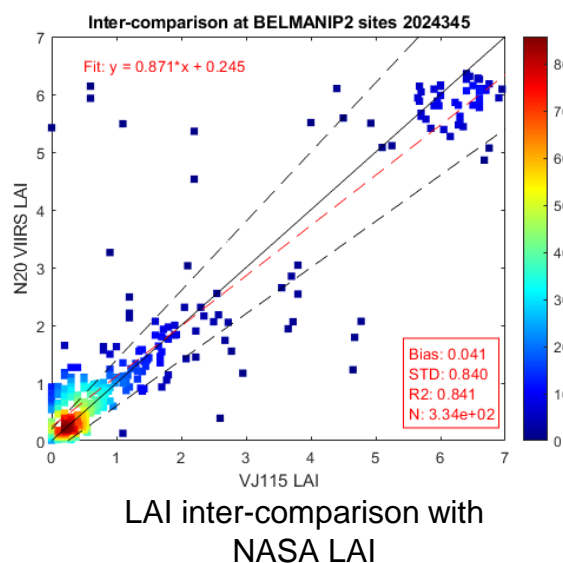


Improved the LAI temporal smoothing and gap filling method using the LAI climatology. Case show the data from Harvard forest site

- Leaf Area Index product:** The LAI product development effort began with deriving LAI from the existing Green Vegetation Fraction (GVF) product using a semi-empirical algorithm. Building on the VI/GVF development and the evaluation of the existing LAI datasets such as MODIS, a data-driven method was developed to generate more reliable LAI in response to requests from EMC model users. The transition to operational status has been funded through the JPSS PSDI, with coordination from OCS/OSPO/STAR for efficient implementation within the NESDIS Common Cloud Framework (NCCF). This product directly supports NOAA's EMC land surface models and will significantly enhance numerical weather forecasting.

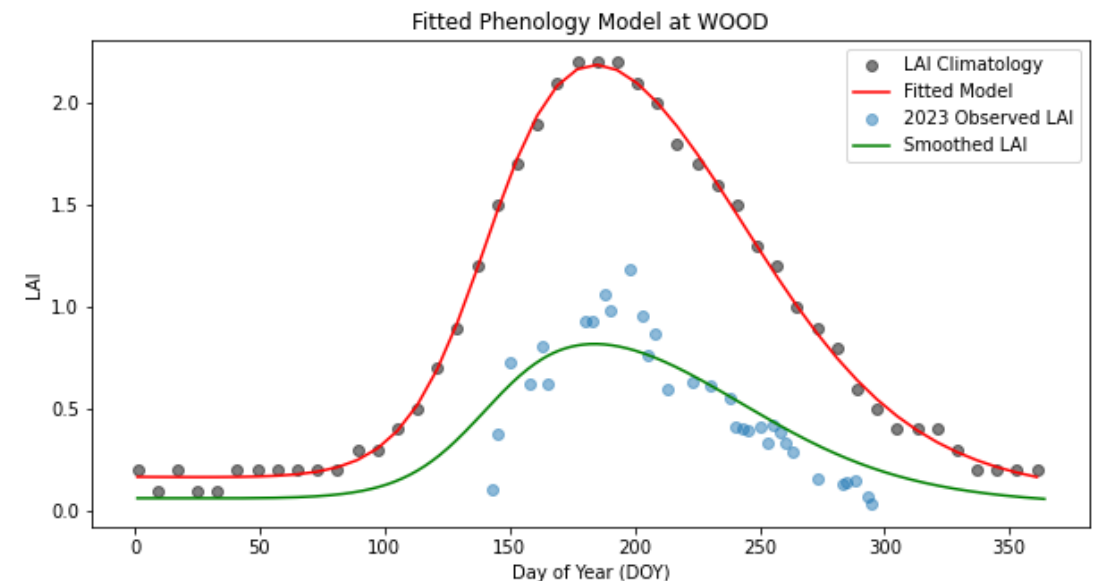
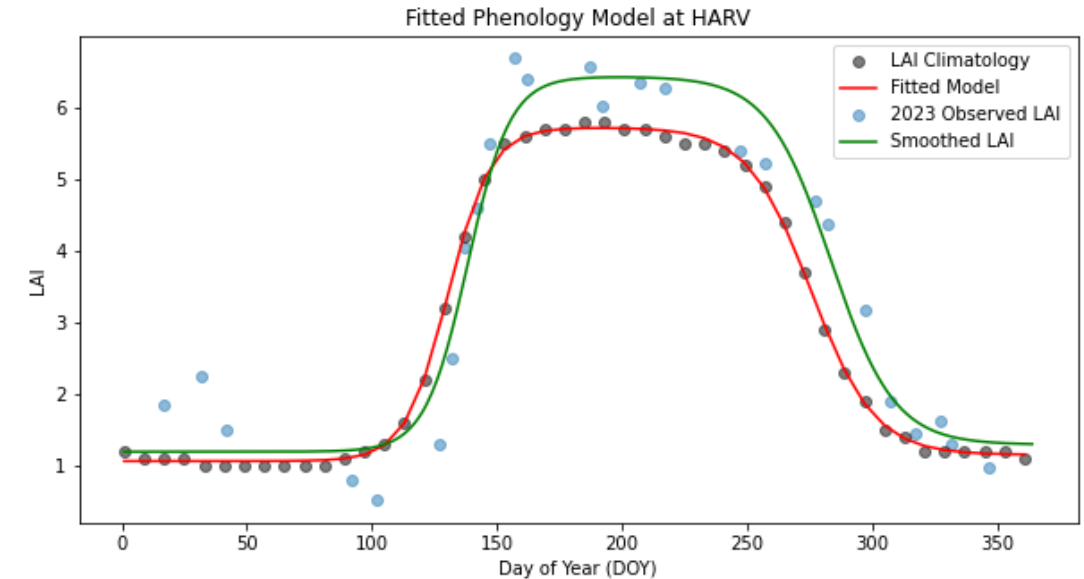


LAI algorithm flowchart



LAI in-situ validation at NEON sites (using GBOV LAI)

- Improved LAI temporal smoothing and gap filling
- Methodology
 - Use the LAI climatology (8-day fresh rate) derive the vegetation growth model. As the red curve shows, here double logistic model is used.
 - Based on the growth model, use available observed LAI to fit the model.
 - Optimizes two parameters—amplitude scale (f) and time shift (Δday)—to minimize residuals.
 - Get the smoothed and full time series LAI based on the optimized the model.
- Application
 - Use this model to screen suspicious ground-based LAI measurements that deviate significantly from the fitted model.
 - Improve the computing efficiency to apply on the operational LAI product.



FY25 Milestones/Deliverables

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Development (D)	Algorithm & product improvement according to the validation and model test.	7/1/2025	9/30/2025	Algorithm test report	JPSS LAI product requirements
Integration & Testing (I)	LAI operational data verification and adjustment	1/1/2025	3/31/2025		
Calibration & Validation (C)	LAI product in-situ validation & inter-comparison with other products	3/1/2025	6/30/2025	Validation report	
	Incorporate the LAI test data into the LSM model to evaluate the performance in the model	1/1/2025	9/30/2025	Model test report	
LTM & Anomaly Resolution (L)	Develop and apply LAI routine monitoring and validation tool	10/1/2024	05/31/2025	Monitoring tool package	

D	I	C	M	L
Development	Integration & Testing	Calibration & Validation	Maintenance	LTM & Anomaly Resolution

Accomplishments / Events:

- Supported the integration of VIIRS BRDF
 - Attended the weekly JIRA meeting
- Engaged users in VIIRS LSA/BRDF for the dust prediction model
 - Confirmed the need for NRT products
- Attended the kick-off meeting for METOP-SG LSA
 - METOP-SG LSA aims to provide L3 LSA
 - The delivered DAP generate L3 LSA from SDR, enhanced the quality of cloudy-sky pixels using the current day's offline output and ensuring a smooth

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		x			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

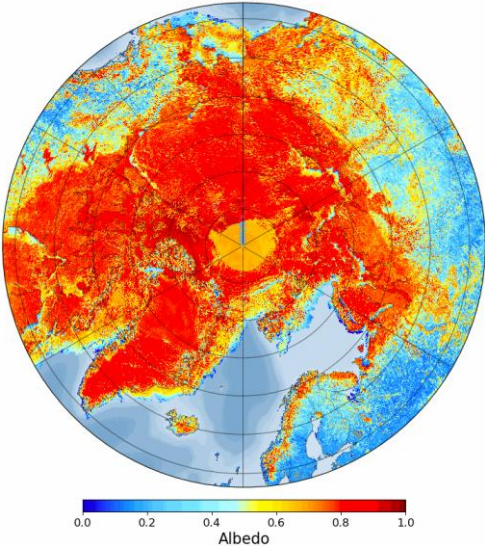
Issues/Risks:

workflow Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion	Variance Explanation
Support the integration and cloud transition of the VIIRS BRDF	Dec-2024	Dec-2024	Sep-2024	Delivered in Sep-2024. Integration in 2025
Develop and assess blended VIIRS SURFALB albedo algorithm	Dec-2024	Dec-2024	Dec-2024	
New Satellite Adaptation and algorithm performance improvement	Mar-2025	Mar-2025	Mar-2025	
NBAR comparison between LEO and GEO satellites	Jun-2025	Jun-2025		
Generate new VIIRS sea-ice albedo climatology	Jun-2025	Jun-2025		
Exploring albedo applications in radiation force	Aug-2025	Aug-2025		
VIIRS BRDF/albedo data verification, issue investigation and communication for product monitoring	Sep-2025	Sep-2025		
VIIRS albedo data verification, issue investigation and communication for product monitoring	Sep-2025	Sep-2025		

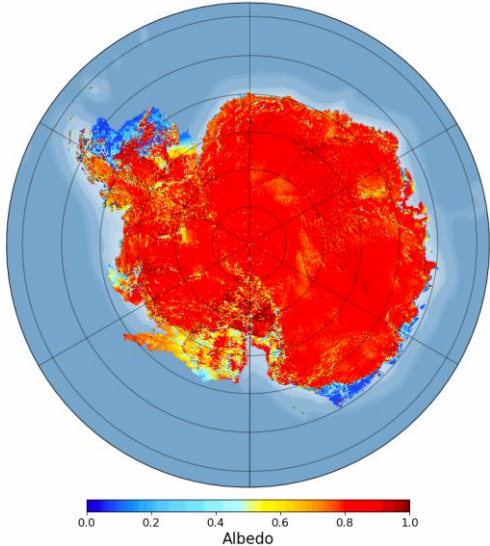
Highlights:

VIIRS albedo monitoring in LTM

NOAA-20 VIIRS Global Albedo (Daily Composite):
Mar 24, 2025



NOAA-20 VIIRS Global Albedo (Daily Composite):
Mar 24, 2025

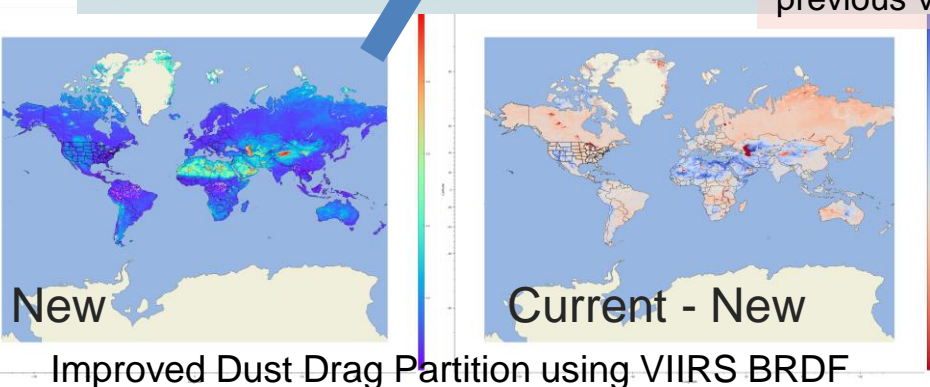
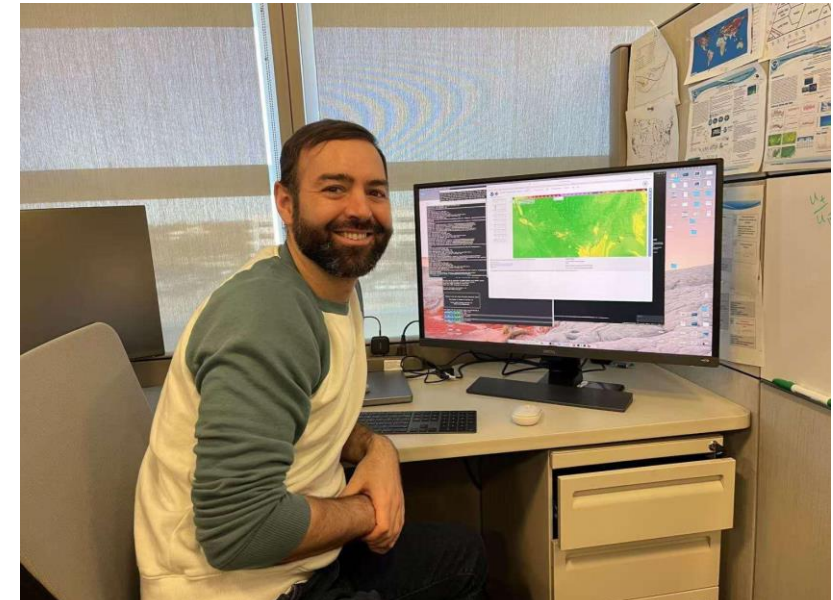
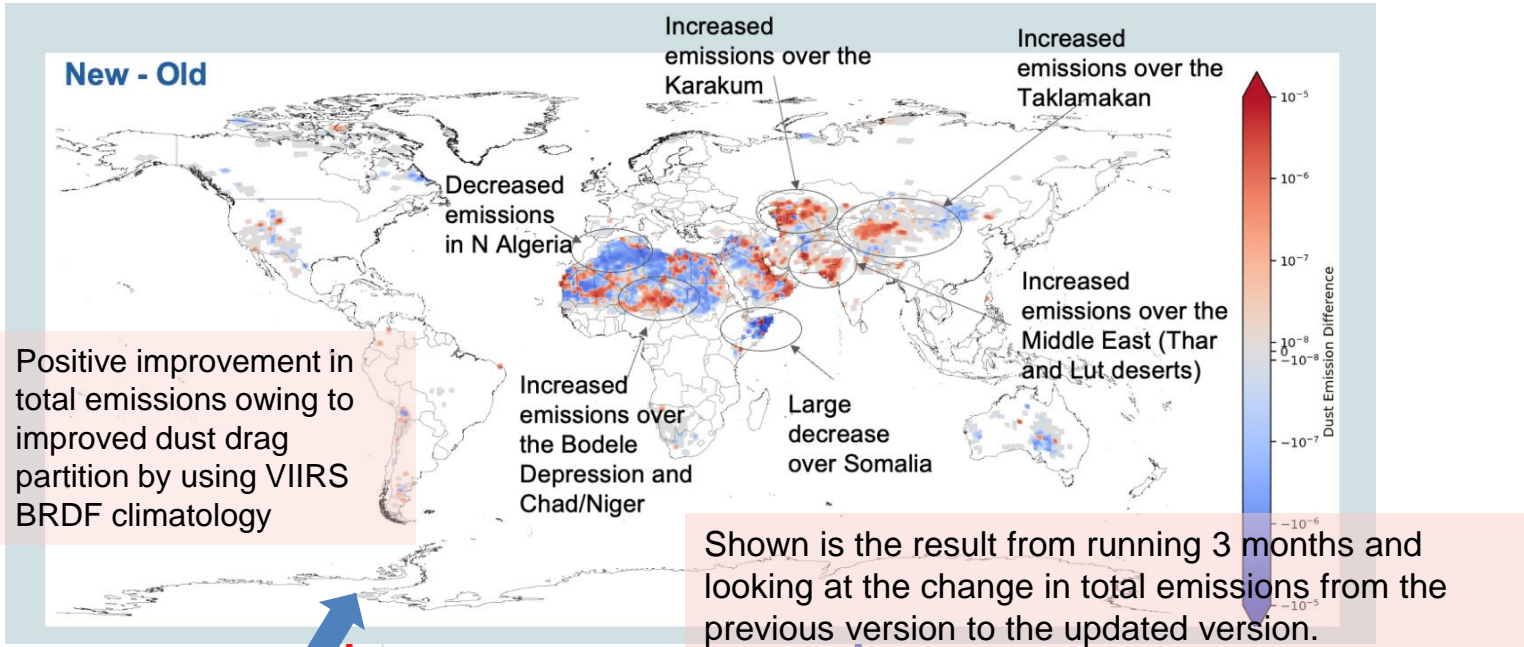


As the polar night season comes to an end, LSA coverage in the Arctic is becoming more complete.

NOAA VIIRS BRDF/Albedo in Aerosol Prediction

Operational Uses of VIIRS BRDF Climatology and upcoming NRT product :

The NOAA VIIRS BRDF/Albedo climatology has been integrated into the operational **NWS Air Quality model (AQMv7, North America Regional, 12 km resolution)**. NRT BRDF is expected to replace the climatology data towards further model improvement. Additionally, VIIRS BRDF is also a part of the **GEFS-Aerosol v13 and RRFS-SD** implementations (3km resolution, to replace HRRR model).



Acknowledge to the ARL team for integrating VIIRS BRDF into the aerosol prediction models, which especially contributes to dust predictions by modifying the threshold friction velocity and the drag partition. These adjustments led to positive results, addressing regions where dust levels were previously underpredicted or overpredicted. Specifically, the model now reduces overprediction in the Sahara while improving underpredictions from Asian sources, particularly in the Taklamakan, Thar and Lut deserts.

Fire Risk Prediction using land products

25km resolution results

Evaluation Metrics:

Accuracy: 0.8390

Precision: 0.6655

Recall: 0.5324

F1 Score: 0.5916

Prediction Statistics:

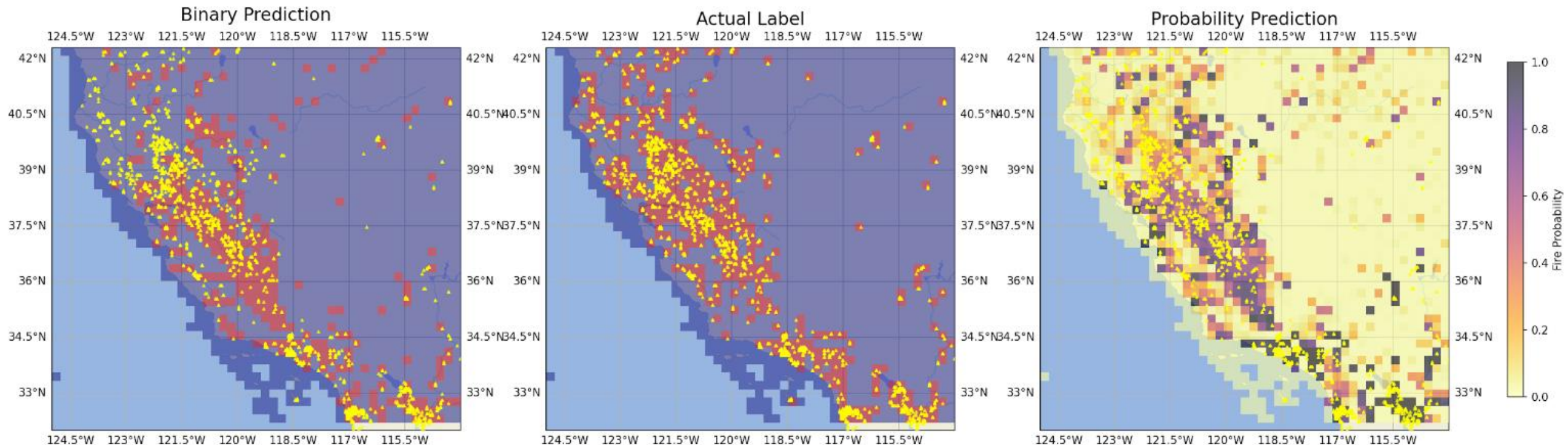
Total samples: 1689

Positive predictions: 296

Actual positive samples:

370

California (25km): January 2025



Surface Albedo FY25 Milestones/Deliverables

	Milestone	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)	Project
1	Software package for blended SURFALB from all VIIRS sensors	Oct-24	Dec-24	L3 code package for using observations from three satellites in generating blended albedo		JPSS-Albedo
2	Sea-ice albedo climatology dataset	Mar-25	Feb-25	VIIRS albedo climatology being updated over the sea-ice pixels and used in VIIRS albedo algorithm		JPSS-Albedo
3	Application of albedo in radiation force report	July-25	Sep-25	A manuscript, or a memorandum		JPSS-Albedo
4	LSA and other land anomaly monitoring interface	Oct-24	Jul-25	An interactive interface to observe the real-time albedo anomaly		JPSS-Albedo
5	BRDF algorithm based on the joint of NPP, JPSS-1, and JPSS-2	Jul-24	Dec-24	DAP: Software, documents, and test data		PPM-BRDF
6	Scientific report of Albedo/BRDF validation and monitoring	Sep-24	Jul-25	A report		PPM-BRDF

D	I	C	M	L
Development	Integration & Testing	Calibration & Validation	Maintenance	LTM & Anomaly Resolution

Accomplishments / Events:

- For the all weather LST, the available MIRS data in the new version has been added to the training database, completing the daily composition for the updated MIRS input. Investigated the availability of NDVI data and addressed the model training process for variable missing data situations. Completed the training code and compared the model results. (slide 2)
- Completed the L3 MetOp-SG science code modification and testing. Verified the LST output and prepared the README file. An issue with the surface type was identified.(slide 3- 6).
- Reviewed the gridding tool science code and tested it.
- Attended the Agile Project kick-off for L2 MetOp-SG LST and L3 All weather VIIRS LST.
- Attended the meeting for MetOp-SG LST/LSA discussion
- Completed the L2 MetOp-SG LST code demo slide
- Reviewed studies on TCI and VCI applications in crop yield prediction and the potential use of LST to replace brightness temperature in TCI.
- Engaged with the soil moisture and evapotranspiration teams regarding VIIRS LST updates and application details. (slide 7)

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic					
Schedule	X				

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
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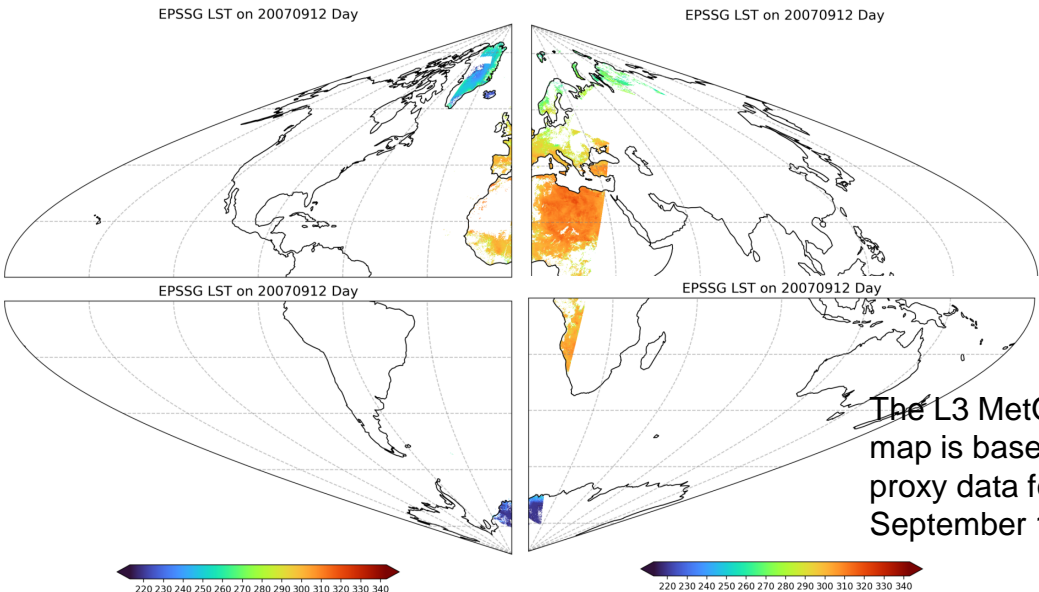
Issues/Risks:

None

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
N-21 LST data monitoring, consistency and performance evaluation	Oct-24	Dec-24	Dec-24	
L2 & L3 SNPP, NOAA-20 annual validation practice	Dec-24	Jan-25	Jan-25	
Initial Delivery - All weather LST	Sep-24	Jan-25	Jan-25	
Support to JPSS-3 Data System Test Event	Jan-25	Apr-25		
I-band LST validation and applications	Oct-24	May-25		
All weather LST validation and improvement	Jan-24	Aug-25		
Monitoring and Anomaly watch, analysis and report	Oct-24	Sep-25		

Highlights:

L3 MetOp-SG LST



The L3 MetOp-SG LST map is based on limited proxy data for day September 12, 2007.

MIRS Data: Tskin and Solar Angle Issues

Solar zenith angle (Float type)

```
SZ_angle (15297, 2)
32-bit floating-point, 12 x 96
Number of attributes = 6
  DIMENSION_LIST = 4036,4360
  _FillValue = -999.0
  _Netcdf4Coordinates = 0,1
  coordinates = Longitude Latitude
  long_name = Solar Zenith Angle (-90,90) degrees
  units = degrees
```

- TSkin temperature is in float type and the maximum is set to 400K in the valid range. Checked several granules in Australia with heat wave occurrence, the maximum LST is over 340K. It appears that the issue with Tskin is resolved.
- For SZ_angle, solar zenith angle, it is also in float type with value 0 to 180 degree. Randomly checked several granules for daytime and nighttime, the value range is found within 0 to 180. However, the attributes "long_name" describes the data within [-90,90], which has been confirmed with MIRS group. They are going to fix this in the next version

HDFView 2.9@rhv1267.star1.nesdis.noaa.gov

File Window Tools Help

Recent Files /data/smc9/yliu/allWeatherLST/training_database/mirsNewVersion/tmp/NPR-MIRS-IMG_v11r10_n20_s202501010008323_e202501010009039_c202501021032230.nc

TableView - SZ_angle - /data/smc9/yliu/allWeatherLST/training_database/mirsNewVersion/tmp/NPR-MIRS-IMG_v11r10_n20_s202501010008323_e202501010009039_c202501021032230.nc

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0	138.85	139.32	139.75	140.14	140.5	140.83	141.14	141.43	141.7	141.96	142.2	142.43	142.65	142.86	143.06	143.25	143.43	143.61	143.78	143.94	144.1	144.2
1	138.95	139.41	139.84	140.23	140.6	140.93	141.24	141.53	141.8	142.06	142.3	142.53	142.75	142.96	143.16	143.35	143.53	143.71	143.88	144.05	144.2	144.3
2	139.04	139.51	139.94	140.33	140.69	141.03	141.34	141.63	141.9	142.16	142.41	142.63	142.85	143.06	143.26	143.46	143.64	143.81	143.98	144.15	144.31	144.4
3	139.13	139.6	140.03	140.42	140.79	141.12	141.44	141.73	142.0	142.26	142.51	142.73	142.95	143.16	143.37	143.56	143.74	143.92	144.09	144.25	144.41	144.5
4	139.22	139.7	140.12	140.52	140.88	141.22	141.53	141.82	142.1	142.36	142.6	142.84	143.05	143.26	143.47	143.66	143.85	144.02	144.19	144.36	144.52	144.6
5	139.31	139.79	140.22	140.61	140.98	141.31	141.63	141.92	142.2	142.46	142.7	142.94	143.16	143.36	143.57	143.76	143.95	144.12	144.29	144.46	144.62	144.7
6	139.4	139.88	140.31	140.71	141.07	141.41	141.73	142.02	142.29	142.55	142.8	143.03	143.26	143.47	143.67	143.86	144.05	144.23	144.4	144.58	144.73	144.8
7	139.49	139.97	140.41	140.8	141.16	141.5	141.82	142.12	142.38	142.65	142.9	143.13	143.36	143.57	143.77	143.96	144.15	144.33	144.5	144.67	144.83	144.9
8	139.58	140.06	140.5	140.89	141.26	141.6	141.91	142.21	142.49	142.75	143.0	143.23	143.45	143.67	143.87	144.06	144.25	144.43	144.6	144.77	144.93	145.0
9	139.67	140.15	140.59	140.99	141.35	141.69	142.01	142.31	142.58	142.85	143.09	143.33	143.55	143.77	143.97	144.16	144.35	144.53	144.71	144.87	145.03	145.1
10	139.76	140.24	140.68	141.08	141.45	141.78	142.1	142.4	142.68	142.94	143.19	143.43	143.65	143.87	144.07	144.26	144.45	144.63	144.81	144.97	145.14	145.2
11	139.85	140.33	140.77	141.17	141.54	141.88	142.2	142.5	142.78	143.04	143.29	143.52	143.75	143.96	144.17	144.36	144.55	144.73	144.91	145.08	145.24	145.3

TableView - Tskin - /data/smc9/yliu/allWeatherLST/training_database/mirsNewVersion/tmp/NPR-MIRS-IMG_v11r10_n20_s202501010008323_e202501010009039_c202501021032230.nc

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0	282.11493	283.01224	284.28442	275.19952	273.60425	273.6473	273.35556	273.52563	273.90283	275.007	276.54712	275.05006	275.6442	277.05045	278.12363	278.9391	279.5457	279.6877	280.90732	279.63025	279.767	279.
1	281.2157	282.3272	282.52737	275.33636	274.0582	274.0222	274.4438	274.53632	274.27542	275.14496	275.74164	276.1778	277.11066	277.39127	278.93559	279.3545	280.2784	280.06368	282.27228	279.28433	279.	
2	277.28735	280.93292	280.21454	274.6825	273.65802	272.96338	274.82324	274.34103	273.7429	275.1695	274.4246	275.55298	276.4873	277.5195	277.70325	279.511	278.65564	280.38504	280.85028	280.29303	280.40436	281.
3	272.94046	277.9387	281.244	275.48432	273.20084	273.92017	274.3882	273.2781	273.95377	275.11957	275.18396	274.5943	276.11578	276.85324	277.1939	277.8647	278.7713	278.61633	280.58762	280.41644	280.97183	282.
4	268.71228	276.8718	274.6805	274.9744	274.6347	274.56494	273.8193	273.72235	273.70422	274.69833	275.19962	275.34848	276.46194	278.00235	278.42044	277.97226	278.996	278.41138	279.45184	281.5865	279.614	280.
5	267.80112	275.55234	273.90512	274.42032	274.31403	273.3544	273.58524	274.06512	273.67395	275.5303	275.11304	275.82852	276.5356	277.1726	277.3292	277.638	278.39136	279.47552	279.54074	278.61798	280.1234	280.
6	265.683	273.4843	273.47583	274.4895	274.7129	273.495	274.31357	273.49017	275.00827	274.35284	275.77554	275.44	277.3838	275.81573	277.05728	277.56317	278.33606	278.73453	278.8925	279.26395	279.40054	280.
7	266.27866	274.20987	273.39822	273.49353	272.63855	273.85938	274.1518	274.8793	275.28833	275.25934	275.5031	275.86044	276.18948	276.86453	277.21838	277.29425	278.03222	277.21072	278.87405	279.07593	279.9446	279.
8	266.8509	273.81366	272.79688	272.87564	272.2504	275.0161	274.3608	274.4918	274.16418	274.53445	275.30737	275.67807	275.82623	276.74155	277.1957	277.49634	277.3515	279.25898	278.63293	279.58078	279.8759	280.
9	265.3808	273.56696	272.63953	273.22662	274.53464	272.6154	275.05048	272.85153	274.33414	275.8756	275.55835	275.6844	276.79312	275.24713	276.9147	277.35342	278.87006	278.18576	279.1094	279.3829	279.31805	280.
10	263.93243	270.52533	270.82837	274.02524	271.80792	272.8497	273.02252	273.36096	274.02118	273.9693	275.1151	276.12427	275.68384	277.29913	276.36832	277.07788	277.22656	277.4712	276.86832	278.58228	279.43	279.
11	273.2451	261.62585	270.40884	273.47	275.6236	275.9229	272.31998	273.05902	274.24382	274.7229	275.52844	275.2056	276.09116	276.5505	277.96823	278.291	277.7127	277.71616	278.57227	279.55743	280.03604	279.

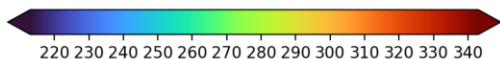
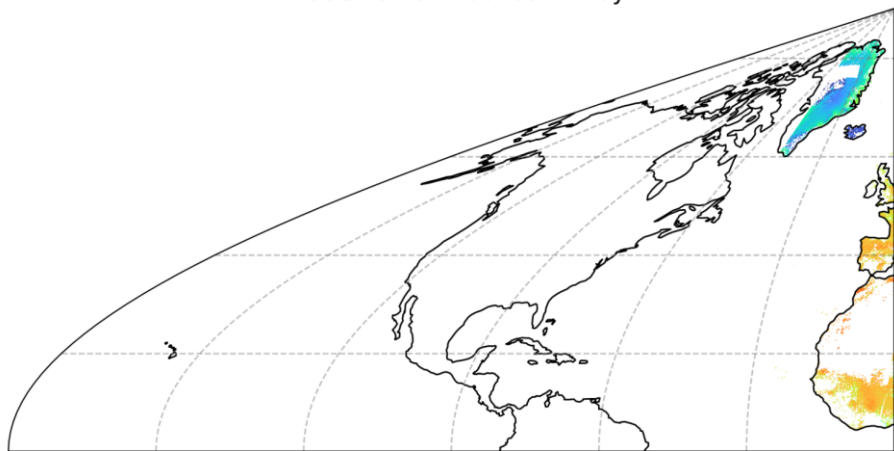
**Surface temperature
Float type in v11r10**

**Surface temperature
Short type in v11r9, resulting in Tskin <= 327.67 K**

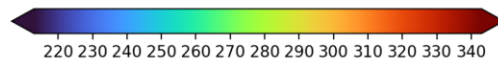
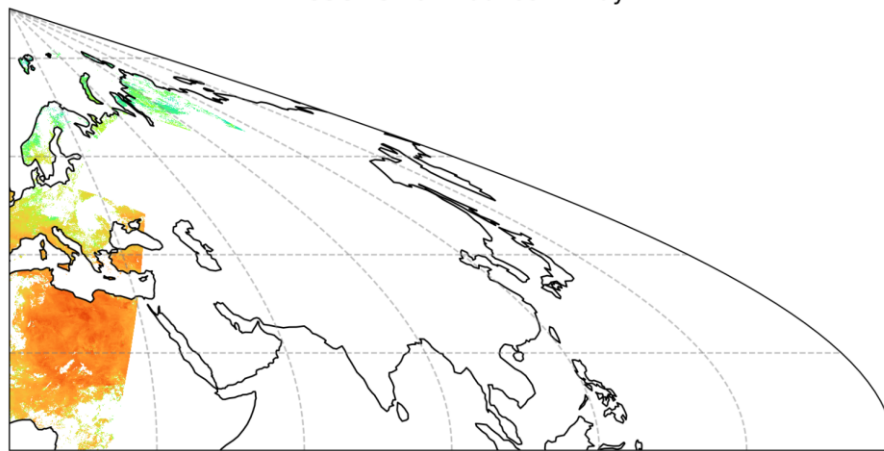
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TSkin:long_name = "Skin Temperature (K)" ;
TSkin:units = "Kelvin" ;
TSkin:coordinates = "Longitude Latitude" ;
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TSkin:_FillValue = -999s ;
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L3 MetOp-SG LST Progress

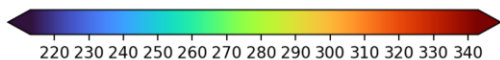
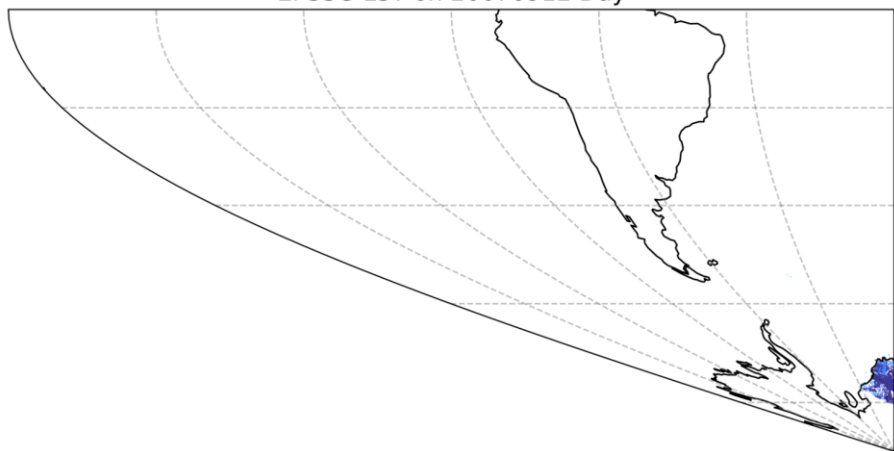
EPSSG LST on 20070912 Day



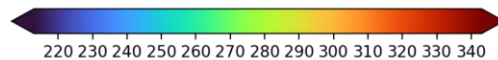
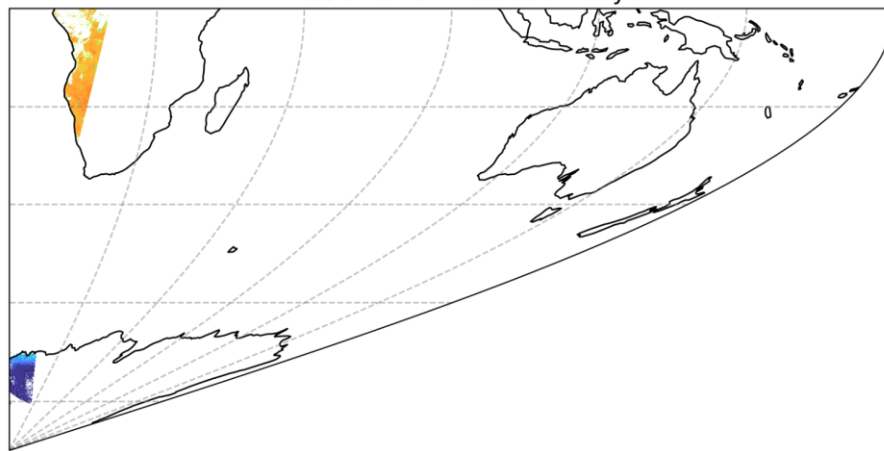
EPSSG LST on 20070912 Day



EPSSG LST on 20070912 Day



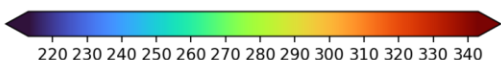
EPSSG LST on 20070912 Day



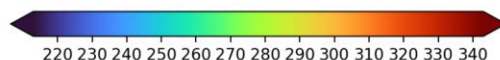
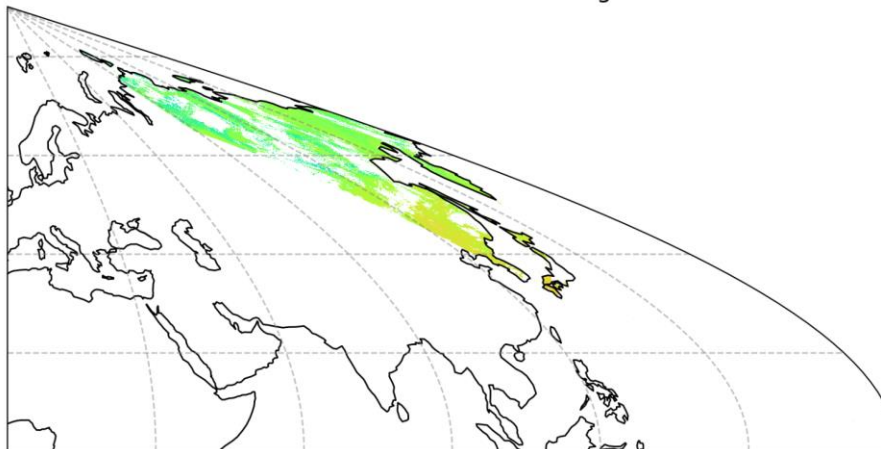
- Completed the L3 MetOp-SG science code modification and test.
- Verified the LST output. Note that the output is stored in four tiles per day, providing global coverage at a 500 m spatial resolution.
- The proxy data is very limited
- LST data range and distribution appears reasonable for daytime.

L3 MetOp-SG LST - Nighttime

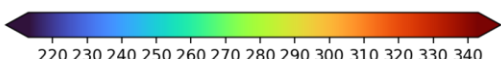
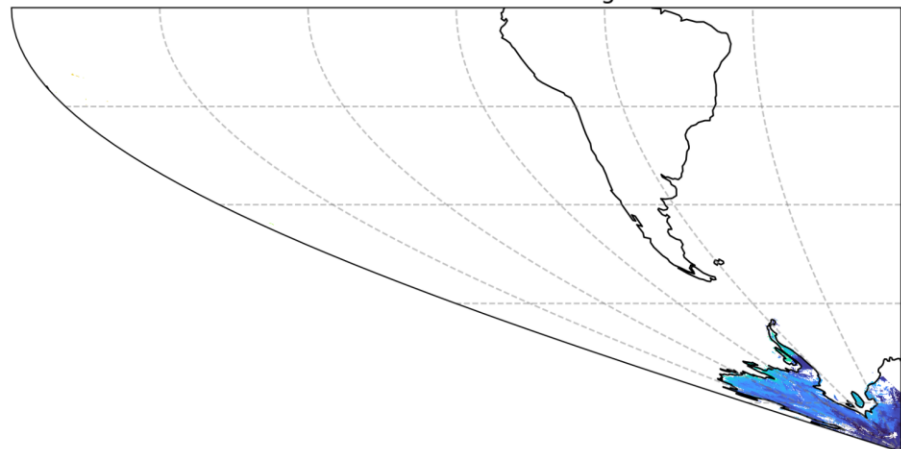
EPSSG LST on 20070912 Night



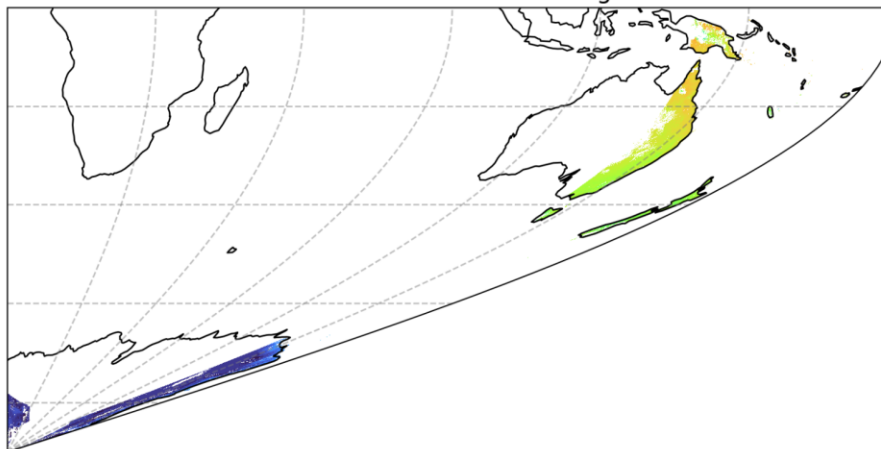
EPSSG LST on 20070912 Night



EPSSG LST on 20070912 Night



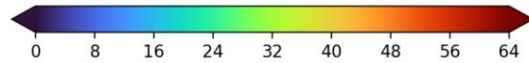
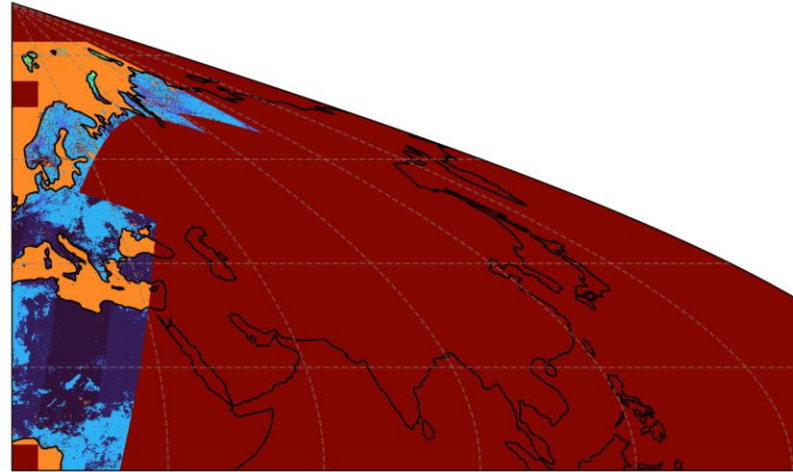
EPSSG LST on 20070912 Night



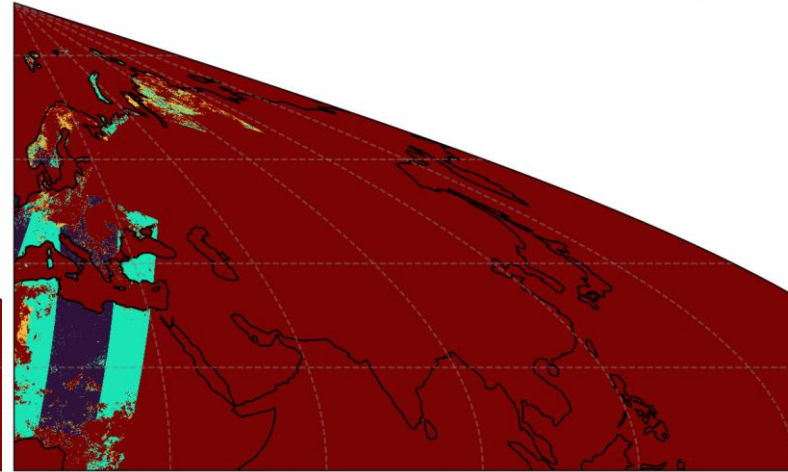
- Completed the L3 MetOp-SG science code modification and test.
- Verified the LST output. Note that the output is stored in four tiles per day, providing global coverage at a 500 m spatial resolution.
- The proxy data is very limited
- LST data range and distribution appears reasonable for nighttime

L3 MetOp-SG LST Output Verification-Daytime

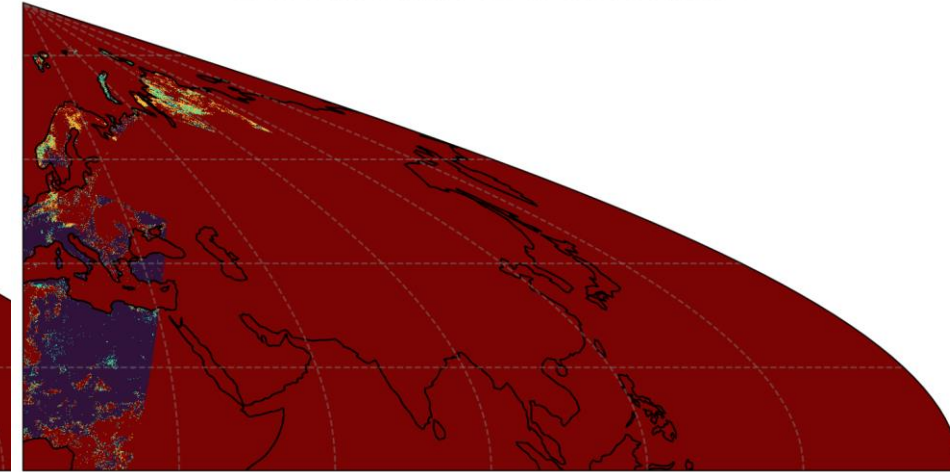
EPSSG QC on 20070912 Day:h1v0



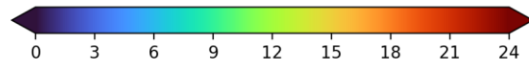
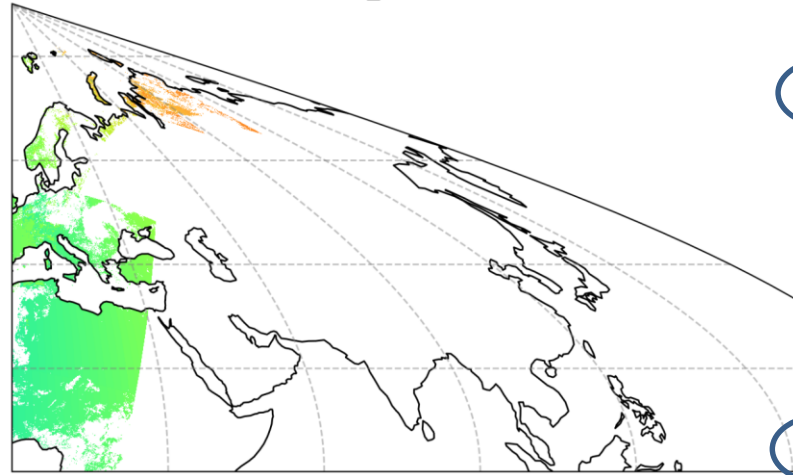
EPSSG QC-LST_Quality on 20070912 Day:h1v0



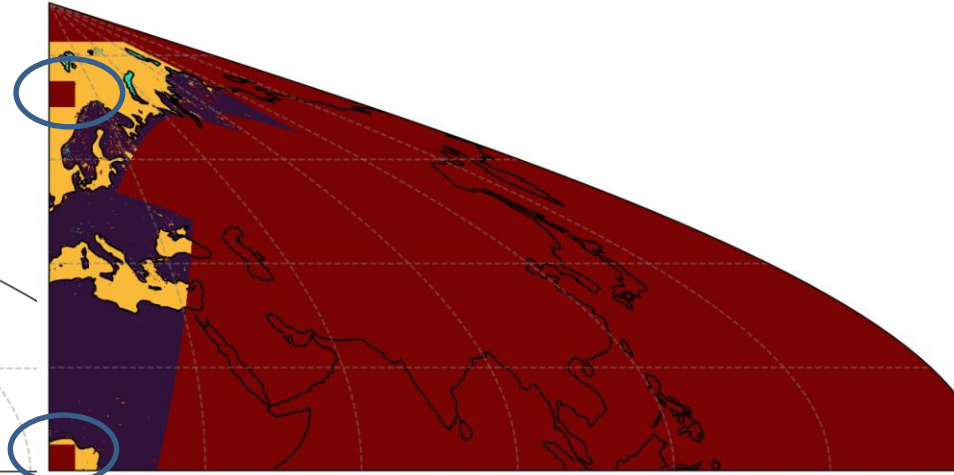
EPSSG QC-Cloud on 20070912 Day:h1v0



EPSSG View_Time on 20070912 Day:h1v0



EPSSG QC-Surface_Type on 20070912 Day:h1v0

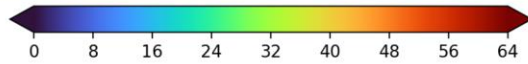
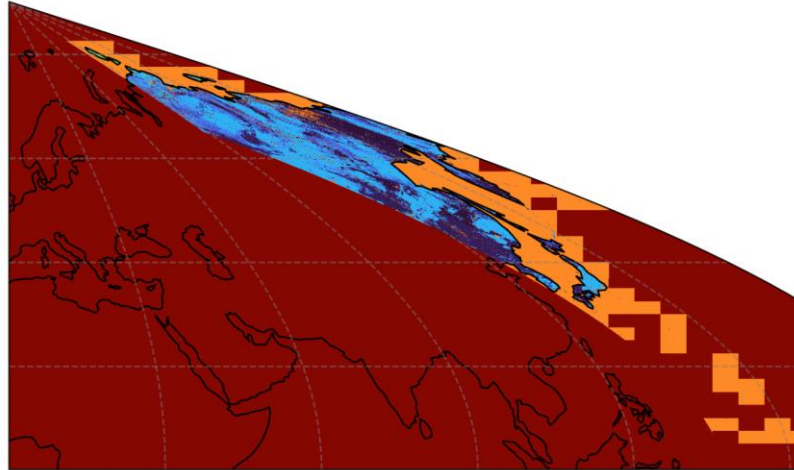


0:Land 1: snow/ice 2: inland water 3: coastal/ocean water

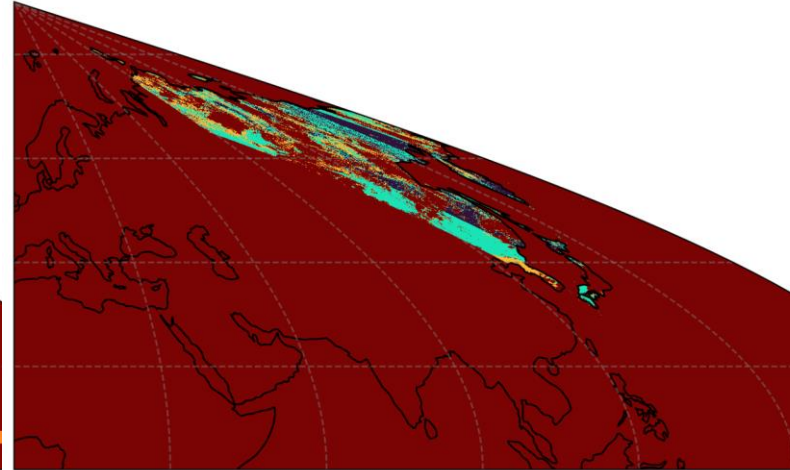
- View Time presents a reasonable data range and distribution
- Quality flag:
 - ❖ LST quality and Cloud show reasonable data range and distribution
 - ❖ Surface type: There are some issues, particularly between the inland water and ocean water. This issue was caused by the proxy surface type input.

L3 MetOp-SG LST Output Verification-Nighttime

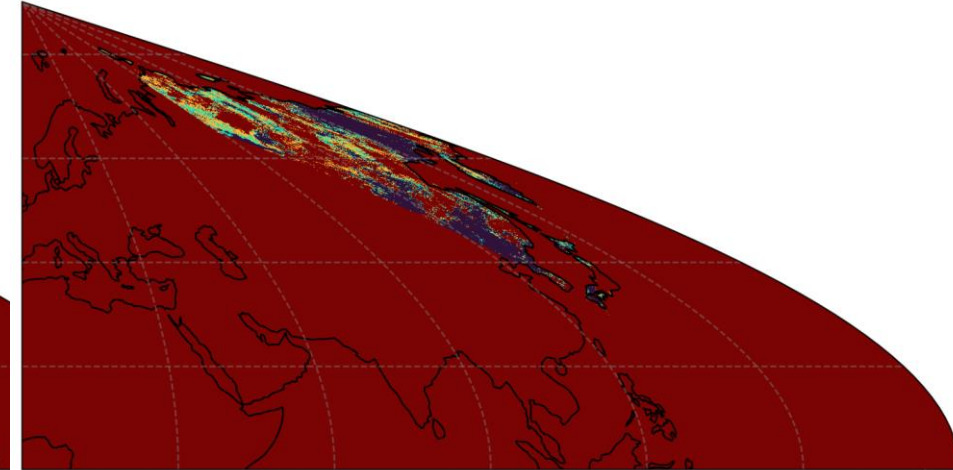
EPSSG QC on 20070912 Night:h1v0



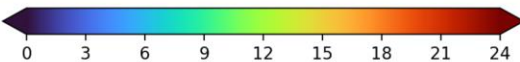
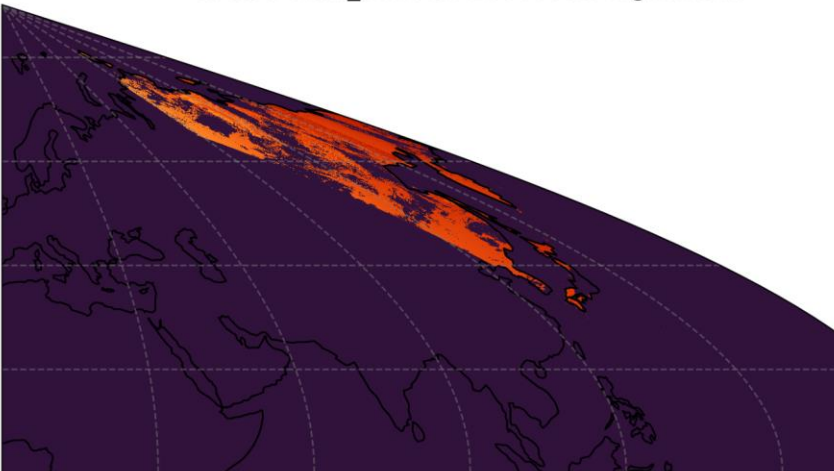
EPSSG QC-LST_Quality on 20070912 Night:h1v0



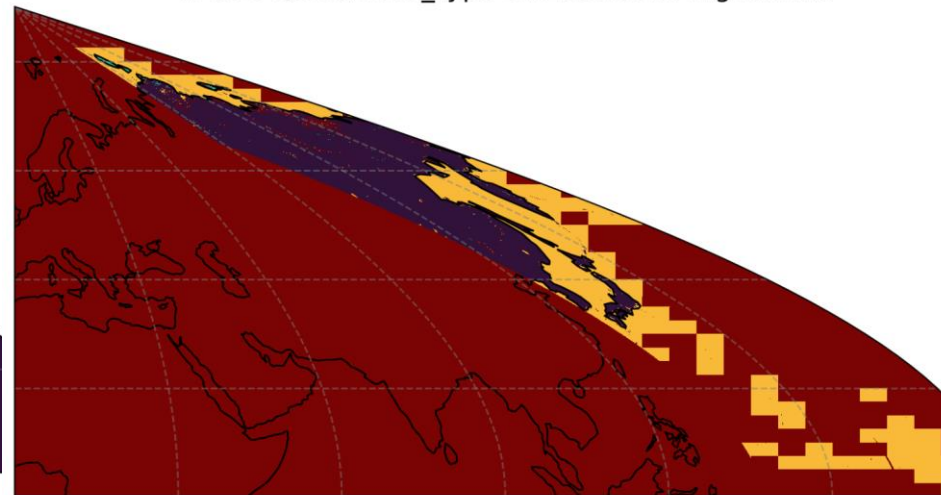
EPSSG QC-Cloud on 20070912 Night:h1v0



EPSSG View_Time on 20070912 Night:h1v0



EPSSG QC-Surface_Type on 20070912 Night:h1v0



0:Land 1: snow/ice 2: inland water 3: coastal/ocean water

- View Time presents a reasonable data range and distribution
- Quality flag:
 - ❖ LST quality and Cloud show reasonable data range and distribution
 - ❖ Surface type: an issue is clearly observed between the inland water and ocean water. This issue was caused by the proxy surface type input.

VIIRS LST-Enabling Applications in Soil Moisture and Beyond

Soil moisture Application:

- The daily gridded VIIRS LST data is used to downscale the coarse resolution SMAP soil moisture (SM) product from 25 km to 1 km.
The system runs in experimental mode. It is currently applied in CONUS domain and is planned to be extended to a global domain.
- Compared to the original coarse resolution SMAP, the downscaled SM data presents much more spatial details. Particularly, while agreements between the 1 km SM and in situ SM observations are comparable to the 25 km SM, the accuracy level is significantly improved with the advance of the downscaled satellite SM product.
- All-weather (VIIRS) LST will further enhance the downscaled soil moisture product.

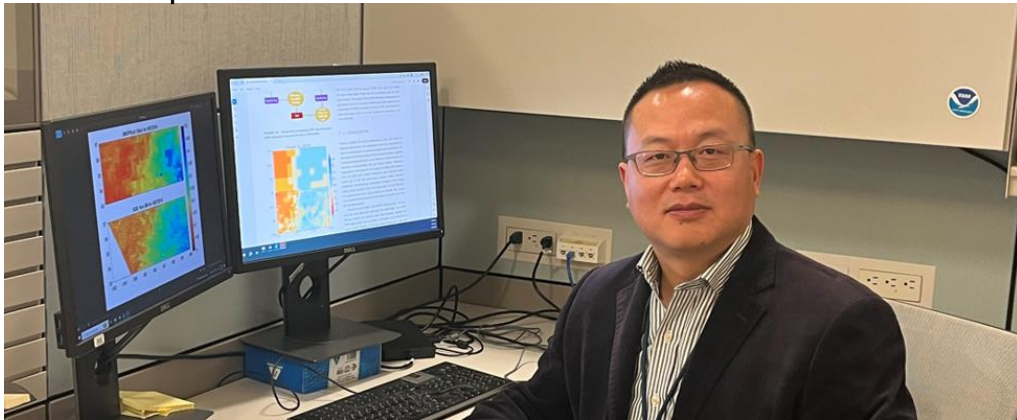


Figure above was taken by Yuling Liu and illustrates an example of LST application in downscaled soil moisture.

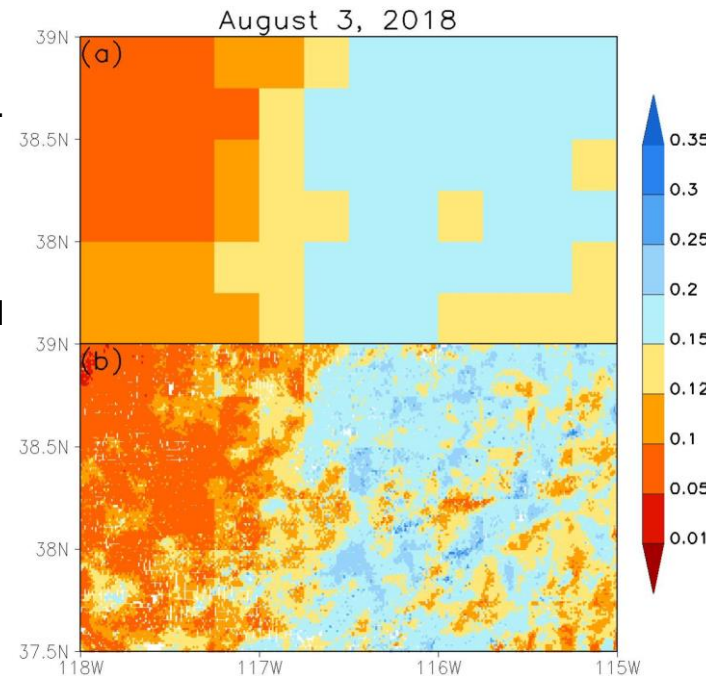


Fig.1 Sample maps for (a) SMAPV5 25 km and (b) the downloaded 1 km SMAP SM retrievals on August 3, 2018.

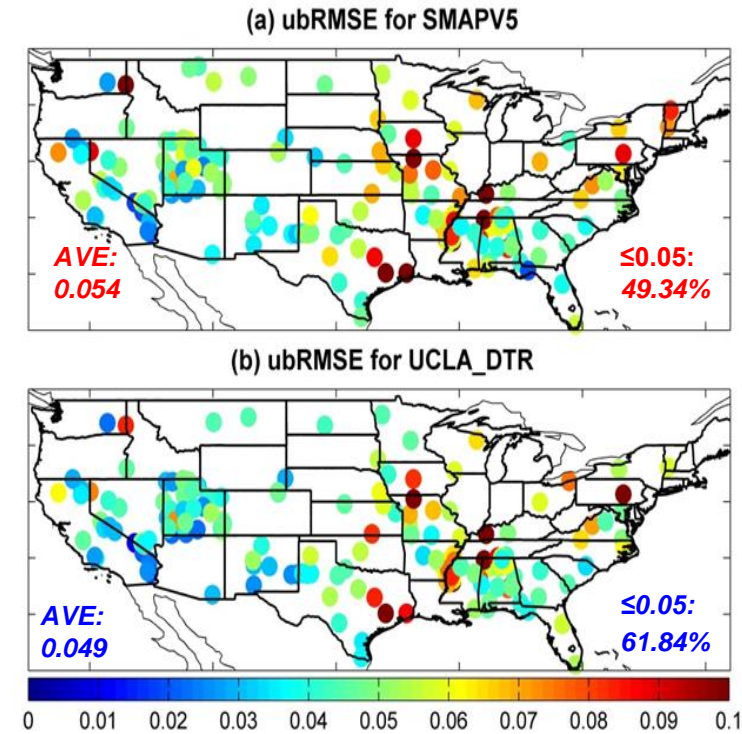


Fig. 2 With respect to the quality controlled in situ observations, ubRMSE (Unit: m^3/m^3) for (a) SMAPV5 25 km and (b) UCLA_DTR 1 km SM estimations over the 3 May 2017 to 30 April 2019 period.

All figures are credited to Jifu Yin (Jifu.Yin@noaa.gov, NOAA/NESDIS/STAR)

LST FY25 Milestones/Deliverables

	Milestone	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
1	Annual report of L2 and L3 VIIRS LST validation	Nov-24	Dec-24	PowerPoint presentation of the validation results	
2	I-band LST LUT improvement and validation	Oct-24	May-25	Presentation slides of algorithm development and validation results	
3	LST reprocessing preparation	Ocr-24	Sep-25	Progress report	
4	JPSS-3 pre-launch test and evaluation	Jan-25	Apr-25	Presentation slides and LUT (rely on the availability of the sensor response function)	
5	All weather LST scientific readiness and availability	Oct-24	Aug-25	Experimental data and evaluation results	Collaborative works with PPM and EMC
6	Monitoring and Anomaly watch, analysis and report	Oct-24	Sep-25	Report as the cases come up	

D	I	C	M	L
Development	Integration & Testing	Calibration & Validation	Maintenance	LTM & Anomaly Resolution

Accomplishments / Events:

- The MiRS team successfully implemented QuickSounder ATMS Engineering Development Unit (EDU) in MiRS and the package has been shared with the NOAA/NESDIS ASSISTT team. QuickSounder is the first project in NOAA's Near Earth Orbit Network (NEON), a new generation of polar-orbiting weather satellites after JPSS (Joint Polar Satellite System) era. ATMS EDU is a prototype ATMS instrument developed while preparing the launch of the initial ATMS instrument on board the SNPP satellite in 2011. ATMS EDU proxy data also have been generated for August 30, 2023 assuming that ATMS EDU measurements have the same structure as the current SNPP/NOAA-20/NOAA-21 ATMS measurements. Since ATMS EDU was designed and built using older technology, in order to maximize the benefit of the anticipated QuickSounder mission, extensive work is necessary to properly anticipate the instrument characteristics and adapt science algorithms so that the resulting data products are as accurate as possible. The efforts will include MiRS software adjustments, algorithm assessment and ATMS EDU instrument characterization and noise mitigation with real measurements. The current tentative launch date is planned for April, 2026. After launch, the MiRS retrieval products from QuickSounder mission will be evaluated to determine performance relative to current environmental data product standards for mission.

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget	x				
Technical / Programmatic	x				
Schedule	x				

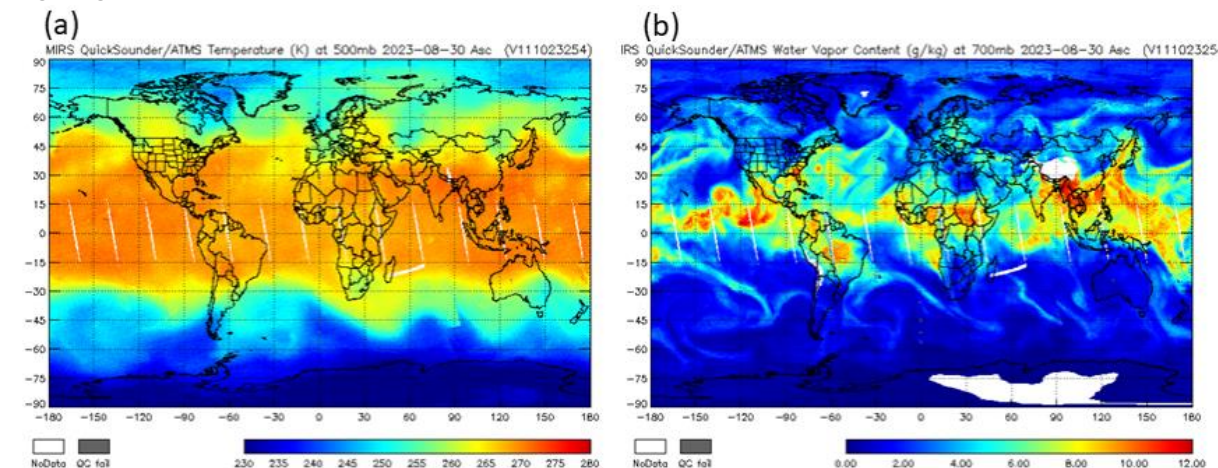
- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

None

Highlights:

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Prepare and deliver MiRS pre-launch capability for QuickSounder ATMS operational processing to ASSISTT.	Apr-2025	Apr-2025	Mar-2025	
The MiRS system currently uses the CRTM version 2.1.1 forward operator in its physical retrievals. The CRTM version was released 10 years ago. The newly released CRTM version 2.4.0 includes the new science improvement. However, the CRTM version doesn't have the jacobian for the surface emissivity which is specific component for the MiRS. The team will add the specific part to the CRTM for the MiRS.	Jul-2025			
Develop and evaluate AI/ML MiRS post-processing for precipitation over CONUS and global SST retrieval improvement	Sep-2025			



MiRS results using ATMS EDU proxy data on August 30, 2023. (a) MiRS retrieved temperature (K) at 500 hPa and (b) MiRS retrieved water vapor (g/kg) at 700 hPa.

FY 25 MiRS Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Task 1: MiRS Development Algorithm Package (DAP) version 12.0 delivery	October 2024 to September 2025			
<p>Subtask 1.1: Preparation of the MiRS DAP 12.0</p> <p>Two key updates: 1) upgrade the CRTM version 2.1.1 to the latest 2.4.0 in the MiRS DAP; The CRTM version 2.1.1 was released 10 years ago. New sciences and new capabilities have been implemented in the version 2.4.0.</p> <p>2) Some values are stored as integer values in the MiRS EDRs files for saving the storage space and users read the files and converted back to floating values. The process caused the loss of numerical precision that affects the trend study in climate change. Today's data storage is much powerful than previous so that we can directly store the floating values.</p>	October 2024 to July 2025			
Subtask 1.2: The DAP testing and delivery	October 2024 to September 2025			
Task 2: MiRS EDRs Reprocessing and data analysis	October 2024 to September 2025			
<p>Subtask 2.1: Data Reprocessing</p> <p>SNPP MiRS EDRs data are reprocessed till December 2021 and NOAA-20 MiRS EDRs data are reprocessed till December 2020. The team will reprocess the NOAA-18 MiRS EDRs data..</p>	October 2024 to July 2025			
<p>Subtask 2.2: Reprocessed Data Analysis</p> <p>The MiRS reprocessed EDRs provided consistent long data records for study climate changes. The MiRS team will analyze the trends of total precipitable water (TPW) and rain rate at the surface.</p>	October 2024 to September 2025			
Task 3: MiRS EDRs Maintenance and Monitoring	October 2024 to September 2025			
<p>Subtask 3.1: Maintenance</p> <p>MiRS team is responsible for debug and upgrades of the MiRS system. The team is response for any issues reported by OSPO, Community Satellite Processing Package (CSPP) and other users.</p>	October 2024 to September 2025			
<p>Subtask 3.2: Monitoring</p> <p>The MiRS team maintains a visualization system to display daily images of global and CONUS distributions of MiRS 11 EDRs. The system also displays time series of statistical errors (biases and standard deviations) those EDRs.</p>	October 2024 to September 2025			

FY 25 MiRS Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
<i>Task 4: Implementing new CRTM version into MiRS System</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 4.1: Implementation</i> <i>The MiRS system currently uses the CRTM version 2.1.1 forward operator in its physical retrievals. The CRTM version was released 10 years ago. The newly released CRTM version 2.4.0 includes the new science improvement. However, the CRTM version doesn't have the jacobian for the surface emissivity which is specific component for the MiRS. The team will add the specific part to the CRTM for the MiRS.</i>	<i>July 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 4.2: Testing and Assessment of the Performance</i> <i>After the implementation of the CRTM new version, the team will test and evaluate the performance of the new implementation in terms of the accuracy and efficiency.</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Task 5: Develop and evaluate AI/ML MiRS post-processing for precipitation over CONUS and global SST retrieval improvement</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 5.1: Develop AI/ML MiRS post-processing</i> <i>AI/ML algorithm can greatly improve the accuracy of MiRS EDRs. For a low cost, we first proposed AI/ML post-processing system without changing MiRS. The MiRS EDRs will be inputs to a deep-learning system to improve the accuracy of EDRs.</i>	<i>July 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 5.2: Demonstrate the improvement for precipitation and sea surface temperature</i> <i>The AI/ML MiRS post-processing system will be evaluated the improvements for two candidate EDRs: surface rain rates and the sea surface temperatures.</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Task 6: Framework for MiRS JPSS-3/4 ATMS</i> <i>MiRS is an enterprise algorithm. However, the bias correction and tuning still exist deficiency. The MiRS applies the bias correction over oceans to both lands and oceans. Over land, snow and ice surfaces, the bias correction is very challenge because of large uncertainties in the surface emissivity models. The new framework aims to overcome the difficulties.</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			

FY 25 MiRS Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
MiRS Development Algorithm Package (DAP) version 12.0 delivery	<i>Oct 2024 to Sep 2025</i>			
MiRS EDRs Reprocessing and data analysis	<i>Oct 2024 to Sep 2025</i>			
MiRS EDRs Maintenance and Monitoring	<i>Oct 2024 to Sep 2025</i>			
Implementing new CRTM version into MiRS System	<i>Sep 2025</i>			
Develop and evaluate AI/ML MiRS post-processing for precipitation over CONUS and global SST retrieval improvement	<i>Sep 2025</i>			
Framework for MiRS JPSS-3/4 ATMS	<i>Sep 2025</i>			
MiRS Development Algorithm Package (DAP) version 12.0 delivery	<i>Oct 2024 to Sep 2025</i>			

Accomplishments / Events:

- Completed March monthly updates and delivery of MLT-SDR Products to NCEI
- Continued working on reprocessing the S-NPP and N20 ATMS measurements into the daily gridded data for NCEI delivery
- Continued investigating the applications of the reprocessed ATMS TDR data for SSW monitoring to provide valuable information to NWP forecaster. Figure 1 shows the updated daily time series data of the S-NPP ATMS channel 13 regional averages for the latitudinal range between 60°N and 90°N, indicating SSW event in 2025.

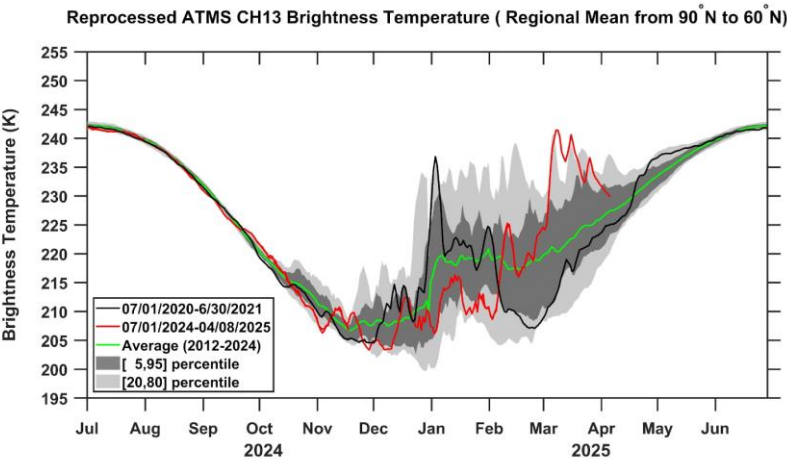


Figure 1. Daily regional mean of the S-NPP/N20 ATMS channel 13 for the latitude range from 60°N to 90°N. The red line represents the daily mean from July 1, 2024 to April 8, 2025. The green line depicts the average annual cycle of ATMS channel 13 over the study area.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date
Monthly processing and update of microwave sounding CDR products	Sep-25 (Monthly Update)		
Explore impacts of reprocessed SDR products in observing severe weather/climate events	Apr-25	Apr-25	
Evaluate bias drifts and inter-sensor biases in SNPP and NOAA-20 ATMS fundamental CDR (FCDR) to produce long-term quality-consistent CDR data set, in coordination with SDR/ICVS teams; perform recalibration, if necessary	Jul-25	Jul-25	
Maintain and sustain the Microwave Sounding Assessment System for CDR Development (MSASCD) website (https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/emb/mscat/msascd.php)	Sep-25	Sep-25	

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks: None

Accomplishments / Events:

- The latest version of STEMS was presented at the bi-weekly Sensor Radiance Science Team (Changyong Cao) on March 5th and was favorably received by ICVS and CrIS team members. Additionally, several problem areas with STEMS were identified and are progressively being moved to the live site; review is ongoing.
- Work continued with the NOAA Financial Management Branch to procure FY25 funding for the purchase of radiosondes in support of 1) JPSS / Department of Energy (DOE) Atmospheric Radiance Measurement (ARM) and 2) NOAA AERosols and Ocean Science Expeditions (AEROSE) Atlantic Basin scientific campaign activities.
- NPROVS staff deployed new procedures which “optimally” reduces the number of vertical levels stored for high resolution conventional radiosondes, which comprise about 60% of the global radiosonde population, from 250 to 120 levels; the remaining radiosondes (40%) still report mandatory and significant levels (typically up to 100 levels). The optimization provides a more uniform global distribution in the context of “radiosonde vertical density”, more suitable for satellite product (and sensor) cal/val **(HIGHLIGHT)**

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Integrate high-resolution conventional radiosonde observations in NPROVS	Q2	Q2	Q2	
JSTAR mapper review and evolution to STEMS	Q4	Q4		
Dedicated Radiosonde Programs: 1) DOE/ARM to include new BNF site in Alabama, 2) AEROSE 2025 campaign support	Q3	Q3		
Cal/Val including NUCAPS / MiRS 1) routine monitoring and 2) severe weather case studies	Q4	Q4		

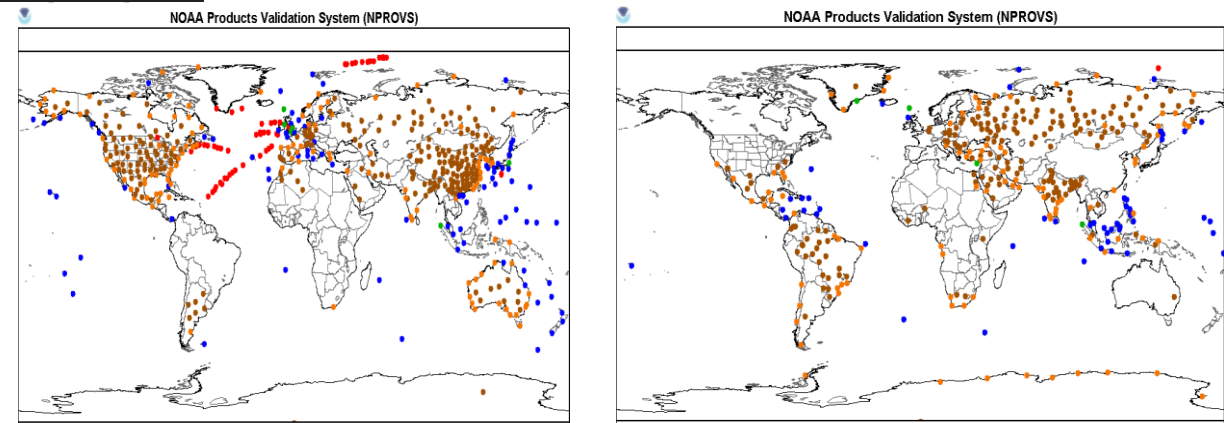
Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks: None

Highlights



The above panels illustrate typical global distributions of conventional radiosonde observations, as received from NWS PREPBUFR files which are routinely input into NPROVS, which now contain a mix of high vertical density (50-100m vertical resolution, left panel) versus those that continue to report the nominal mandatory and significant levels (variable resolution, right panel). NPROVS was modified to retain approximately 120 levels of geophysical data using a subsampling approach (originally 250 levels are available) that varies with atmospheric (geopotential) height consistent with the scale of vertical weather features and typical satellite sensor sensitivity, optimizing their use in satellite derived geophysical profile (EDR) and satellite sensor (SDR) cal/val.

Accomplishments / Events

- Two abstracts submitted for IGARSS-2025 were accepted for presentation. More details expected in April.
- Continued validation and sustainment activities for the NUCAPS EDR products. These include VALAR datasets and processing GRUAN RAOBs (AVTP, AVMP), trace gases (CO, CO₂, and CH₄) validation with TCCON measurements, and collection and processing of validation datasets for O₃ and OLR. Annual mean and standard deviation differences of OLR product with the CERES (NOAA-20/21 versus NOAA-20 CERES) are meeting the requirements extremely well.
- Continued the AWS trial of cloud-based NUCAPS product reprocessing. Updated AWS python script changes to generate SNPP NUCAPS products. Updated necessary configuration changes to produce all the output files in the same format as offline version to facilitate validation statistics with ECMWF and other in-situ measurements. The NCIS AWS server access was abruptly closed on April 3 due to a government mandate on the usage of funds. Datasets as well as scripts and configuration files were downloaded to minimize the impact and continue this effort on the on-premises servers using reprocessed CrIS/ATMS SDRs (RP2 version).
- Continued NUCAPS preprocessor and the retrieval system augmentation and testing with the EUMETSAT synthetic data for EPS-SG. IASI-NG/MWS. Testing of the science code changes are in progress.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
NUCAPS Augmentation EPS-SG IASI/NG	Jan-25	Jan-25	April, 2025	Testing the retrieval science code updates
Mission-long reprocessing of NOAA-21 NUCAPS products: Reprocessing version and evaluation of reprocessed products	Jun-24	Jul-24	Delayed but on-going	NCIS AWS access abruptly closed on 4/3. Alternate plans for reprocessing on on-premises servers initiated.

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

None

NOAA-20/21 OLR Product Validations with NOAA-20 CERES

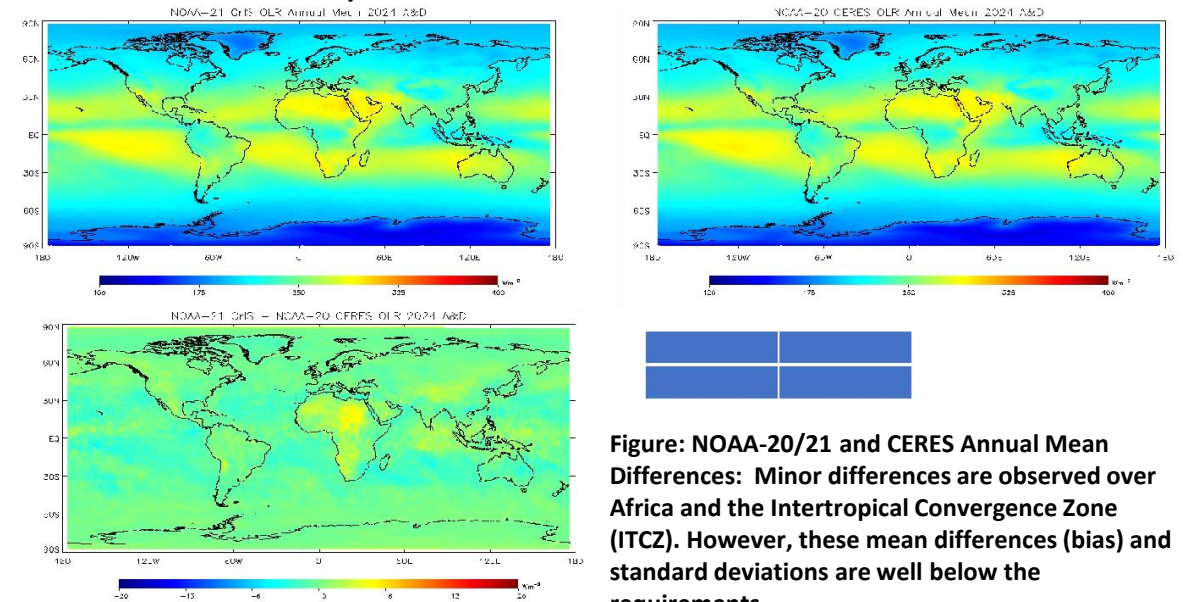


Figure: NOAA-20/21 and CERES Annual Mean Differences: Minor differences are observed over Africa and the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). However, these mean differences (bias) and standard deviations are well below the requirements.

NUCAP FY25 Milestones/Deliverables

Path Forward ~ High priority tasks/milestones

	Milestones	Type	Original Date	Forecast Date	Variance Explanation
Task 1	Routine and reactive maintenance support for the NUCAPS JPSS (NOAA-20/21) and MetOp (C/B) series enterprise version (HEAP4.0)*	R&D, I&T, CV	Sep-25		
	Subtask 1.1 Generation of MetOp-B cloudy and clear regression updates removing faulty AMSU-A channels		Oct-24	Dec-24	Regression updates appears to work alright. However, requires additional patches for AMSU Brightness temperature adjustments.
Task 2	Intensive validation activities using a collection of a hierarchy of validation data sets, processing and intensive validation activities are planned for all of the NUCAPS products (AVTP, AVMP, O3, CO, CO2, CH4, and OLR). Validation of algorithm updates and improvements	R&D, I&T, CV	Sep-25		Ongoing and on-time
	Subtask 2.1 Continued generation of matched data sets, NUCAPS product generation and validation with collocated data sets to evaluate product performance over different seasons and regions.	R&D, I&T, CV	Mar-25		
	Subtask 2.2 Algorithm improvements and operational feasibility/implementation of new products	R&D, I&T, CV	Jun-25		
	Subtask 2.3 Coordination and collaboration with NOAA – GML (Theme 1 & 2) validation activities; Support for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) initiatives; Environmental events	R&D, I&T, CV	Jun-25		
	Subtask 2.4: Validation of NUCAPS products with Single Field-of-view Sounding Atmospheric Product (SIFSAP, LaRC) and matched RAOB measurements	R&D, I&T, CV	Sep-25		
Task 3	Mission-long reprocessing of NUCAPS EDR products	R&D, I&T, CV	Mar-25		Ongoing
	Subtask 3.1 Pilot study on NCIS reprocessing of NUCAPS EDRs		Oct-24	Dec-24	Verified NOAA-20/21 AWS runs with offline runs and found them good. Working on S-NPP focus day evaluations. Delays due to AWS team funding, and due to contract discontinuity for a month that has ripple effects
	Subtask 3.2 Mission-long S-NPP NUCAPS product reprocessing using reprocessed SDRs and with NUCAPS HEAP 4.0 followed by NOAA-20.	R&D, I&T, CV	Mar-25		
	Subtask 3.3 Mini-validation review of reprocessed NUCAPS products	R&D, I&T, CV	Apr-25		
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Accomplishments / Events:

- Published a paper (significantly improved VIIRS cloud masking over highly turbid waters and intensive algae):
Wang, M., L. Jiang, “Recovery of pixels with extremely turbid waters and intensive floating algae from false cloud masking in satellite ocean color remote sensing,” *Int. J. Appl. Earth Obs. Geoinf.*, **137**, 104408, 2025.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2025.104408>
- Continue working on mission-long OC data reprocessing for three VIIRS sensors (SNPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21).
- Hosted two Bi-weekly Cal/Val telecoms with progress reports from 4 teams (CCNY, Columbia U., MOBY, and STAR).
- Routinely producing VIIRS (SNPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21) true color/false color images in OCView.
- Routinely Producing global VIIRS (SNPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21) ocean color products and showing in OCView routinely :
<https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/socd/mecb/color/index.php>
- VIIRS OC data are being distributed through NOAA CoastWatch, including global gap-free ocean color products, i.e., Chl-a, $K_d(490)$, and SPM.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Ocean Color Validated Maturity	Jul-2025	Jul-2025	March 2024	
Cal/Val team complete the 10th VIIRS ocean color dedicated cruise	Aug-2025	Aug-2025		
NOAA-21 OC EDR Cal/Val evaluations using refreshed/new MOBY data	Sep-2025	Sep-2025		

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks: None

Ocean Color FY25 Milestones/Deliverables

Task/Milestone	Planned Completion Date	Fiscal Quarter	Comments
NOAA-21 OC data processing			
NOAA-21 OC EDR Cal/Val evaluations using refreshed/new MOBY data	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	
VIIRS calibration/validation			
Continue VIIRS Cal/Val data analysis (SNPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21) (using new MOBY data)	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	
Cal/Val team complete the 10th VIIRS ocean color dedicated cruise	Aug-25	Q4 FY25	
In situ data collections from OC Cal/Val team including NOAA dedicated cruise and other opportunities, particularly for NOAA-21 OC validation	Aug-25	Q4 FY25	
VIIRS algorithm refinement (Maintenance DAP)			
Improvement of the OCView tool for routine global VIIRS true color & OC products monitoring	Aug-25	Q4 FY25	
Continue working on improvement of the ocean color data processing system (MSL12), particularly over global coastal and inland water regions	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	
VIIRS OC data processing/reprocessing			
Mission-long OC data reprocessing for VIIRS-SNPP	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	
Mission-long OC data reprocessing for VIIRS-NOAA-20	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	
Mission-long OC data reprocessing for VIIRS-NOAA-21 (depending on evaluation results from refreshed MOBY data)	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	
Producing consistent VIIRS SNPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21 OC products from reprocessed OC data	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	
Updated DAP (MSL12) to CoastWatch, if needed	Sep-25	Q4 FY25	

Major Accomplishments / Last Month:

- Tested and perfected single granule processing for the NOAA-21 OMPS Limb Profiler.
- Provided weekly Limb Table deliveries for Orbital Definition, Wavelength Monitoring and Dark Current tables for NPP and N21.
- Provided monthly updates of overpass comparisons with ground-based assets.
- Identified a precision error in NOAA-20 OMPS NM SDR Wavelength Scale Table.
- Made initial assessments of NOAA-21 OMPS NP Solar measurements to characterize degradation, wavelength shifts and solar activity.
- Reprocessed multiple years of S-NPP OMPS V8Pro EDRs and provided them for trend analysis work.
- Began work on VLIDORT to use as the forward radiative transfer model for DOAS trace gas retrievals.
- Provided some sample days of V2.7Limb files for testing.

Milestones on the next two slides.

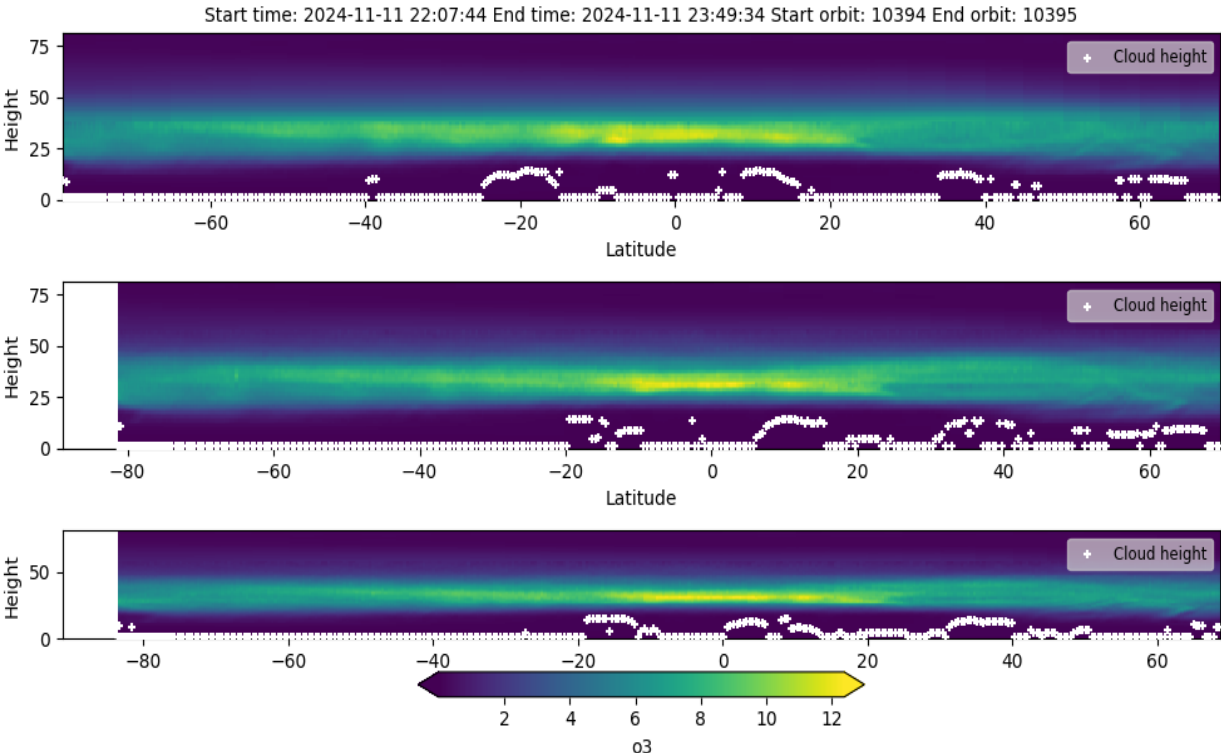
Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule			X		ProTech Follow-on, SDR instability, Limb Development

1. Project has completed. 2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
 3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
 4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks: ASTA 2.0 is just spinning up. Three incumbents have moved over to STC. A fourth contractor is in the badging queue. Funding remains TBD.

Ozone Mixing Ratios for NOAA-21 V2.7Limb



FY25 Milestones: JPSS Ozone EDRs and Level 3 from OMPS Nadir Instruments

Tasks/Deliverables/Milestones	Estimated Completion
Task 1: Maintain, Sustain, Validate, Improve and Reprocess OMPS V8Pro Ozone Profile EDRs, V8TOz Total Column Ozone EDRs, V8TOS Total Column Ozone and SO2 EDRs.	May 2026
Subtask 1.1: Monitor and validate operational OMPS products by using ground-based assets and time series analysis and comparisons. Create and deliver (Monthly) regular overpass datasets for NOAA ground-based networks. Maintain STAR internal monitoring pages (Monthly) and work with the STAR IT group to help coordinate resources for the ozone team. Keep STAR Linux Cluster OMPS databases up to date.	Monthly Updates
Subtask 1.2: Construct, improve and deliver tables and codes, and perform validation studies. Make changes to V8Pro soft calibration adjustment tables as the OMPS SDR Team implements solar calibration changes. Provide presentation of results to maintain and demonstrate Ozone EDR Maturity and Improvements.	As Needed June 2025
Subtask 1.3: Reprocess the full V8Pro records for NPP and N20 after developing soft calibration adjustments to create a homogenized Climate Data Record. Reprocess the full V8TOz record with time dependent soft calibration adjustments to account for degradation. Provide presentations validating and document each set of results.	NPP V8Pro April 2025 N20 V8Pro May 2025 NPP V8TOz June 2025
Subtask 1.4: Maintain, monitor, trouble-shoot all NOAA OMPS Nadir Ozone and SO₂ products.	Ongoing
Subtask 1.5: Test and implement approaches to improve SNR for small-FOV N21 OMPS V8TOS EDRs. Coordinate OMPS Processing capabilities with Enterprise DOAS Trace Gas EDR advances.	July 2025
Subtask 1.6: Support preparation, testing, table development and code changes for J04 OMPS Nadir Products. Deliver initial instrument and soft calibration tables.	August 2025
Subtask 1.7: Modify and deliver V8TOs and V8Pro for application to higher resolution NOAA-20 OMPS NM SDRs.	July 2025
Task 2: Maintain, Sustain, Validate and Improve the Nadir Total Ozone Analysis using Stratospheric and Tropospheric sources (NTOAST) products.	Sept 2025
Subtask 2.1: Validate operational NTOAST processing and help to prepare the Algorithm / Operational Readiness Reviews and associated documents (ATBD, UMM, SMM)	March 2025
Subtask 2.2: Monitor operational implementation and performance and provide expertise to resolve any issues.	Ongoing
Task 3: Transition research DOAS trace gas retrieval algorithms (NO₂ and HCHO) applied to OMPS measurements to STAR. Convert output generating code to provide NOAA-standard NetCDF EDR files. Provide a report confirming duplication of research processing results and as a preliminary Algorithm Readiness Review.	July 2025

Tasks/Deliverables/Milestones	Estimated Completion
Task 1: <i>Maintain, Sustain, Validate, Update, and Improve OMPS V2Limb codes, calibration tables, monitoring systems and overpass data.</i>	May 2026
Subtask 1.1: <i>Provide delta-DAPs to ASSISTT as NOAA implements improved temperature logic and NASA provides improved Level 1 corrections and aerosol retrievals, or makes other tables, corrections or code modifications.</i>	May 2025 July 2025
Subtask 1.2: <i>Provide weekly table deliveries for Darks, Wavelengths and Orbital Definition files.</i>	Weekly
Subtask 1.3: <i>Complete NOAA-21 V2Limb validation and move to operations. Validate operational LTOAST processing and help to prepare the Algorithm / Operational Readiness Reviews and associated documents (ATBD, UMM, SMM). Provide guidance on OSPO Limb Monitoring.</i>	April 2025
Subtask 1.4: <i>Monitor and validate operational products by using ground-based assets and time series analysis and comparisons. Create and deliver (Monthly) regular overpass datasets for NOAA ground-based networks. Maintain STAR internal monitoring pages (Monthly) and work with the STAR IT group to help coordinate resources for the ozone team. Keep STAR Linux Cluster OMPS databases up to date.</i>	Monthly Updates
Subtask 1.5: <i>Provide sample days of N21 and NPP V2Limb NetCDF files to teams working on LTOAST, BUFR, and Monitoring.</i>	April 2025
Subtask 1.6: <i>Support Cal/Val Plan preparation, testing, table development and code changes for J04 OMPS Limb Products. Deliver initial instrument, timing pattern and soft calibration tables.</i>	Plan May 2025 Tables Dec 2025
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FY25 Milestones: JPSS Ozone EDRs and Level 3 from OMPS Nadir Instruments

Tasks/Deliverables/Milestones	Estimated Completion
Task 1: Maintain, Sustain, Validate, Improve and Reprocess OMPS V8Pro Ozone Profile EDRs, V8TOz Total Column Ozone EDRs, V8TOS Total Column Ozone and SO₂ EDRs.	May 2026
Subtask 1.1: Monitor and validate operational OMPS products by using ground-based assets and time series analysis and comparisons. Create and deliver (Monthly) regular overpass datasets for NOAA ground-based networks. Maintain STAR internal monitoring pages (Monthly) and work with the STAR IT group to help coordinate resources for the ozone team. Keep STAR Linux Cluster OMPS databases up to date.	Monthly Updates
Subtask 1.2: Construct, improve and deliver tables and codes, and perform validation studies. Make changes to V8Pro soft calibration adjustment tables as the OMPS SDR Team implements solar calibration changes. Provide presentation of results to maintain and demonstrate Ozone EDR Maturity and Improvements.	As Needed June 2025
Subtask 1.3: Reprocess the full V8Pro records for NPP and N20 after developing soft calibration adjustments to create a homogenized Climate Data Record. Reprocess the full V8TOz record with time dependent soft calibration adjustments to account for degradation. Provide presentations validating and document each set of results.	NPP V8Pro March 2025 N20 V8Pro April 2025 NPP V8TOz June 2025
Subtask 1.4: Maintain, monitor, trouble-shoot all NOAA OMPS Nadir Ozone and SO₂ products.	Ongoing
Subtask 1.5: Test and implement approaches to improve SNR for small-FOV N21 OMPS V8TOS EDRs. Coordinate OMPS Processing capabilities with Enterprise DOAS Trace Gas EDR advances.	July 2025
Subtask 1.6: Support preparation, testing, table development and code changes for J04 OMPS Nadir Products. Deliver initial instrument and soft calibration tables.	August 2025
Subtask 1.7: Modify and deliver V8TOs and V8Pro for application to higher resolution NOAA-20 OMPS NM SDRs.	July 2025
Task 2: Maintain, Sustain, Validate and Improve the Nadir Total Ozone Analysis using Stratospheric and Tropospheric sources (NTOAST) products.	Sept 2025
Subtask 2.1: Validate operational NTOAST processing and help to prepare the Algorithm / Operational Readiness Reviews and associated documents (ATBD, UMM, SMM)	March 2025
Subtask 2.2: Monitor operational implementation and performance and provide expertise to resolve any issues.	Ongoing
Task 3: Transition research DOAS trace gas retrieval algorithms (NO₂ and HCHO) applied to OMPS measurements to STAR. Convert output generating code to provide NOAA-standard NetCDF EDR files. Provide a report confirming duplication of research processing results and as a preliminary Algorithm Readiness Review.	July 2025



JPSS Ozone EDRs & Level 3 from OMPS Limb Profiler Instruments

Tasks/Deliverables/Milestones	Estimated Completion
Task 1: <i>Maintain, Sustain, Validate, Update, and Improve OMPS V2Limb codes, calibration tables, monitoring systems and overpass data.</i>	May 2026
Subtask 1.1: <i>Provide delta-DAPs to ASSISTT as NOAA implements improved temperature logic and NASA provides improved Level 1 corrections and aerosol retrievals, or makes other tables, corrections or code modifications.</i>	May 2025 July 2025
Subtask 1.2: <i>Provide weekly table deliveries for Darks, Wavelengths and Orbital Definition files.</i>	Weekly
Subtask 1.3: <i>Complete NOAA-21 V2Limb validation and move to operations. Validate operational LTOAST processing and help to prepare the Algorithm / Operational Readiness Reviews and associated documents (ATBD, UMM, SMM). Provide guidance on OSPO Limb Monitoring.</i>	March 2025
Subtask 1.4: <i>Monitor and validate operational products by using ground-based assets and time series analysis and comparisons. Create and deliver (Monthly) regular overpass datasets for NOAA ground-based networks. Maintain STAR internal monitoring pages (Monthly) and work with the STAR IT group to help coordinate resources for the ozone team. Keep STAR Linux Cluster OMPS databases up to date.</i>	Monthly Updates
Subtask 1.5: <i>Provide sample days of N21 and NPP V2Limb NetCDF files to teams working on LTOAST, BUFR, and Monitoring.</i>	April 2025
Subtask 1.6: <i>Support Cal/Val Plan preparation, testing, table development and code changes for J04 OMPS Limb Products. Deliver initial instrument, timing pattern and soft calibration tables.</i>	Plan May 2025 Tables Dec 2025

Accomplishments / Events:

- Derived and delivered OMPS weekly dark LUTs for 3 NPs and NMs.
- Derived and delivered OMPS solar bi-weekly LUTs for 3 NPs.
- Completed and presented the delta review for J4 OMPS NM SDR algorithm.
- Started to work on the stray light table and new solar table for high resolution (135CT) of NOAA-20 OMPS NM SDR data.
- Continued to compare JPSS-04 OMPS Bandpass, Channel Band Center, and Synthetic Solar data with values from SNPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21 (see Fig. 1).
- Work is currently ongoing to further update and refine the OMPS NM CRTM package to generate OMPS NM O – B to support the feasibility analysis of assimilating OMPS NM SDR data to improve NWP ozone forecast.
- Started to initialize a validation algorithm to explore feasibility of assimilating OMPS NM SDR data

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule			X		

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

	Milestone	Finish	Deliverable
1	Complete the JPSS-4 OMPS SDR calibration plan	Oct-24	JPSS-4 OMPS SDR calibration plan
2	Complete the solar activity adjustment analysis for SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 OMPS NP (part of DR10832)	Dec-24	Software; new OSL tables; reprocessed OMPS NP SDR test data sets;
3	Complete beta version of JPSS-04 OMPS nadir sensor pre-launch analysis report	Jan-25	JPSS-04 OMPS analysis report
4	Complete delta review for J4 OMPS NM SDR algorithm	Feb-25	J4 OMPS NM SDR algorithm report
5	Derive new wavelength and stray light LUTs for NOAA-20 medium resolution SDR data, including verification and validation of the LUTs	Apr-25	New LUTs to generate NOAA-20 NM SDR high resolution of test data sets
6	Complete test and verification of 139CT-NOAA-20 OMPS NM SDR data sets using new NOAA-20 OMPS SDR LUTs (e.g., WV and SL LUTs)	May-25	139CT-NOAA-20 OMPS NM SDR test data sets
7	Validate 139CT-NOAA-20 OMPS NM SDR data towards validated maturity review	Jun-25	A delta validated maturity review
8	Develop proxy calibration coefficient LUTs to support JPSS-4 OMPS NM SDR processing with a new wavelength range from 380 to 439nm	Jul-25	Various proxy calibration coefficient LUTs for JPSS-04 OMPS NMs
9	Complete the degradation analysis for SNPP, NOAA-20 OMPS NP (part of DR10832) and NM (a new DR is needed)	Jul-25	New solar wavelength and flux tables; reprocessed test data sets for OMPS EDR team
10	New (3 rd) reprocessing of SNPP OMPS NP SDR data, by implementing new dark correction, solar activity adjustment, and degradation correction	Aug-25	Mission-long calibration-improved SNPP OMPS NP SDR data sets
11	Establish an off-line OMPS SDR processing package in order to meet new requirements in future JPSS-03 and JPSS-04 missions	Aug-25	An off-line OMPS SDR processing ADL package applicable for future JPSS-03 and JPSS-04
12	Continuous radiometric data quality stability validation analysis across SNPP/NOAA-20/NOAA-21 OMPS NM and NP instruments: e.g., SL correction model standardization/accuracy improvements; wavelength shift gradient impact mitigation; new validation methods; new inter-sensor comparison methods/assessments	Sep-25	New/improved calibration methods; new/improved validation methods; Quality-improved OMPS SDR data
13	Support CRTM-VLIDORT project for OMPS radiance simulations	Sep-25	Test results

Comparisons of Bandpass Full-Width Half-Max values among 4 OMPS NMs

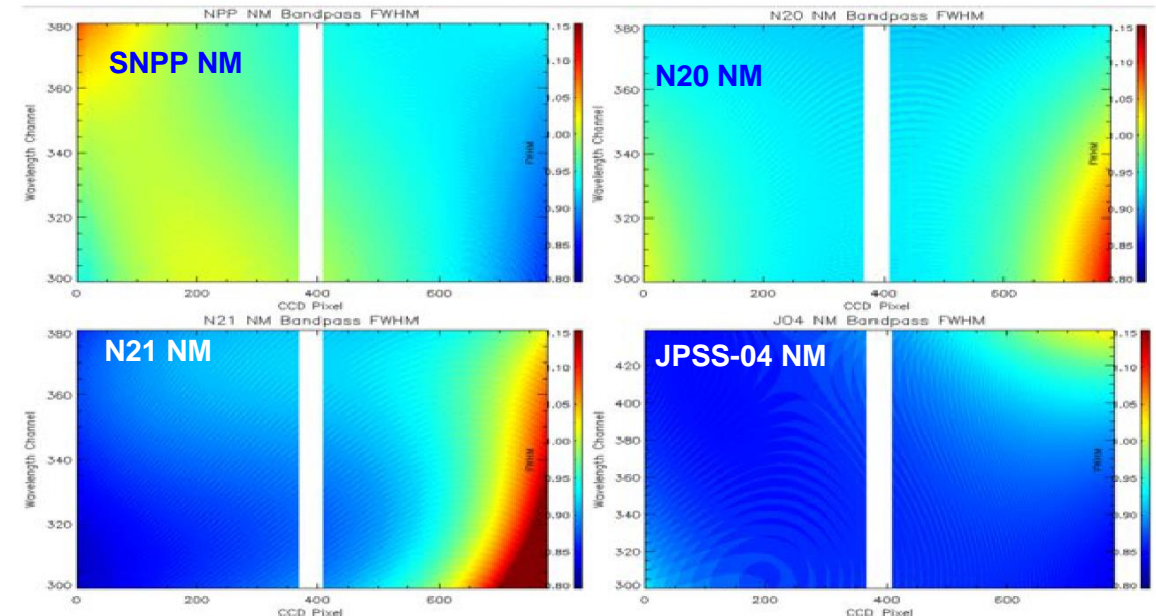


Figure 1: These figures show the Bandpass Full-Width Half-Max values for each of the OMPS NM sensors.

FY25 OMPS SDR Milestones/Deliverables

	Milestone	Start	Finish	Deliverable
1	Complete the JPSS-4 OMPS SDR calibration plan	Sep-24	Oct-24	JPSS-4 OMPS SDR calibration plan
2	Complete the solar activity adjustment analysis for SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21 OMPS NP (part of DR10832)	Jun-24	Dec-24	Software; new OSL tables; reprocessed OMPS NP SDR test data sets;
3	Complete beta version of JPSS-04 OMPS nadir sensor pre-launch characterization analysis report	Sep-24	Jan-25	JPSS-04 OMPS nadir sensor pre-launch characterization analysis report
4	Complete the degradation analysis for SNPP, NOAA-20 OMPS NP (part of DR10832) and NM (a new DR is needed)	Dec-24	Mar-25	New solar wavelength and flux tables; reprocessed test data sets for OMPS EDR team
5	Develop various proxy calibration coefficient LUTs to support JPSS-3/4 OMPS NM SDR processing with a new wavelength range from 380 to 439nm	Jan-25	May-25	Various proxy calibration coefficient LUTs for JPSS-03/04 OMPS NMs; various proxy calibration coefficient LUTs for SNPP, NOAA-20 NMs (code compliance)
6	Continuous radiometric data quality stability validation analysis across SNPP/NOAA-20/NOAA-21 OMPS NM and NP instruments: SL correction model standardization/accuracy improvements; wavelength shift gradient impact mitigation	Feb-25	Jul-25	Quality-consistent OMPS SDR radiometric data across NM and NP, SNPP/NOAA-20/NOAA-21; better validation/calibration algorithms applicable for existing and future JPSS missions
7	Establish an off-line OMPS SDR processing package in order to meet new requirements from EDR in retrieving NO2 in future JPSS-03 and JPSS-04 missions (NM wavelength range: from 300-380 nm to 300-430nm)	Feb-25	Aug-25	An off-line OMPS SDR processing package applicable for future JPSS-03 and JPSS-04; ADL code change package for operational processing
8	Complete beta version of JPSS-03 OMPS nadir sensor pre-launch characterization analysis report	Jun-25	Sep-25	JPSS-03 OMPS nadir sensor pre-launch characterization analysis report
9	Continuous radiometric data calibration algorithm accuracy and consistency improvements across SNPP/NOAA-20/NOAA-21 OMPS NM and NP instruments: NM and NP inconsistency in the dichroic, SDR inconsistency across 3 OMPS sensors	Mar-25	Sep-25	Quality-consistent OMPS SDR radiometric data across NM and NP, SNPP/NOAA-20/NOAA-21; better validation/calibration algorithms applicable for existing and future JPSS missions
10	Support CRTM-VLIDORT project for OMPS radiance simulations	Oct-24	Sep-25	Test results
11	Derive and deliver OMPS NM/NP dark and solar calibration tables for SNPP, NOAA-20, and NOAA-21 OMPS SDR data, including recovery activities	Oct-24	Sep-25	Dark, solar SOL LUTs

Accomplishments / Events:

- Reviewed the QS ATMS proxy data provided by the NASA ATMS team. Preliminary checkout of the data indicates that one of the data is converted from JPSS-1 ATMS operational data and the other set is from QS ATMS TVac data (1 &2). A Full reports on the telemetry, SDR, and geolocation information have been presented in the QS ATMS team meeting.
- Continued effort to produce the non-linearity corrections coefficients for QuickSounder ATMS. As part of this effort, along with contingency plans, and data access plans are being explored. The current strategy involves the full radiance calibration to recreate nonlinearity values in the PCT, including terms such as the Reflector emissivity. (3)
- Developed a plan for the potential impact of ADL Mx15, with QuickSounder support, release date on Cal/Val team working schedule. the NASA ATMS team presentation on QuickSounder ATMS SRF development status and correction scientific rationale was provided. The measured SRF is to be converted to CRTM coefficients to support QS ATMS post-launch cal/val and characterization activities.

Overall Status:

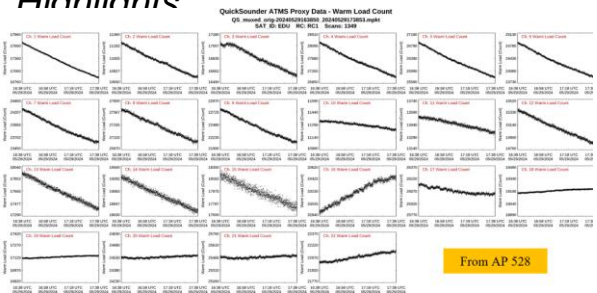
	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic			X		See Issues/Risks
Schedule			X		See Issues/Risks

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
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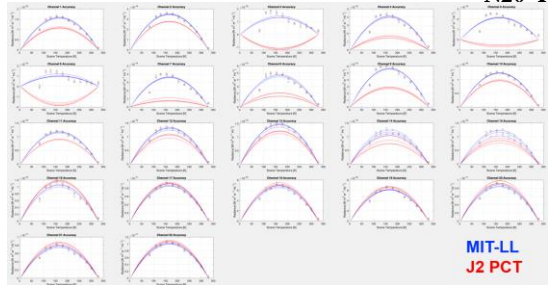
Issues/Risks: The lack of a computer environment that can handle CUI information and the need of ADL with QS restricts STAR's ability to support QS pre-flight activities. Options are being explored, including a potential CUI server that has an ETA of August.

Milestones	Original Date	Actual Date	Variance Explanation
Provide QuickSounder Algorithm Updates assessment summary	Jun-24	Jun-24	
QS Algorithm Package Delivery #1 to LEO Ground (post Instrument-Level TVAC assessment)	Nov-24	Nov-24	
QS Pre/Post-launch Cal/Val Plan	Jan-25	Jan-25	
Identify updates to the web-based Integrated Calibration and Validation System (ICVS) and provide scheduled to perform the updates	Apr-25		
QS Algorithm Package Delivery #2 to LEO Ground (post Observatory Environmental Testing assessment)	Jul-25		
Instrument-Level TVAC assessment to process the TVAC data, generate the calibration parameters, and develop and test calibration updates	Sep-25		

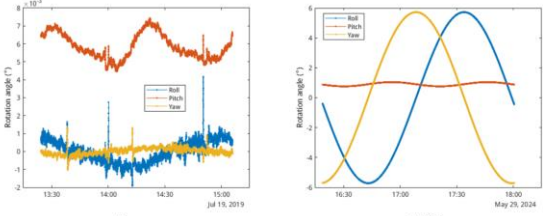
Highlights:



(1) Sample QS ATMS Warm Load Count Proxy Data. From AP 528



(3) Nonlinearity BT component using full radiance model (MIT-LL) vs J2 PCT. Regression fit from TVAC data



(2) QS Spacecraft Attitude Data. Left: Proxy Roll Pitch and Yaw data. Small pitch bias not seen for N20 Right: TVAC Roll Pitch Yaw Data Larger oscillations for simulated QS

Accomplishments / Events:

- We updated the Community Radiative Transfer Model (CRTM) library from V2.3.0 to V3.1.1. This update enables us to include atmospheric aerosols in the forward radiative transfer model (RTM), paving the way for corrections of aerosol-induced SST biases. The first step was to simply reproduce previous V2.3.0 results using identical inputs and RTM settings. This was nontrivial due to changes in CRTM code interfaces and ancillary data formats.
- As a part of the CRTM 3.1.1 update, we did a complete overhaul of the ACSPO codebase involved with CRTM. We updated the scheme for interpolation of physical quantities between pressure levels according to recommendation of CRTM team members and observed noticeable improvements in mean bias between observed and modeled brightness temperatures (see figure).
- A second advantage to the CRTM V3.1.1 update is the availability of an improved ocean surface emissivity model, which should improve scan-angle-dependent differences between observed and modeled brightness temperatures. We verified this by reprocessing 6 months of N20 VIIRS SST data with the previous and new emissivity models and found significant improvement (see figure).

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

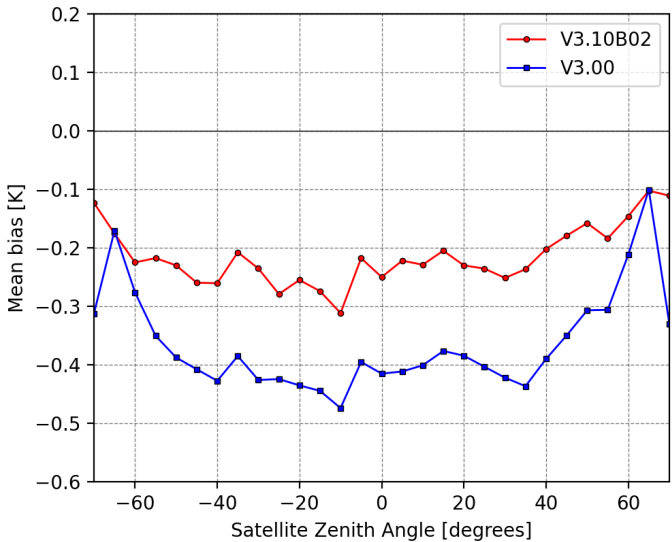
- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Delays with STAR cloud migration combined with our inability to buy computer hardware makes the viability of future reprocessing efforts uncertain

Highlights: Improvements to radiative transfer in ACSPO V3.10B02

Mean bias between observed and modeled brightness temperatures for N20 VIIRS channel M15. Bias is stratified by satellite view zenith angle (VZA; negative values correspond to beginning of scan). Red curve shows ACSPO V3.10B02 results using CRTM 3.1.1 with new emissivity model and revised ACSPO pressure level interpolation. Blue curve shows ACSPO V3.00 results using previous emissivity model and interpolation scheme. Both mean bias and “flatness” of the bias dependency on VZA is noticeably improved in ACSPO V3.10B02.



Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Promote experimental iQuam updates to live access	Aug-24	Dec-24	Dec-24	
Deliver ACSPO VIIRS V3.00 package to ASSISTT	Jan-25	Jan-25	Jan-25	
Migrate legacy IDL iQuam codebase to python	Jun-25	Jun-25		
Reprocess historical iQuam SST data using iQuam v2.3	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Update CRTM library from v2.3 to 3.0 (needed for inclusion of aerosols in radiance simulations).	Mar-25	Mar-25	Mar-25	
Investigate how inclusion of aerosol information in simulated radiances can be used to improve ACSPO SST and clear-sky mask algorithms.	Aug-25	Aug-25		
Reprocess VIIRS SST using ACSPO V3.00	Dec-25	Dec-25		

SST FY 25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
<i>Task 1: Deliver L3S-LEO Daily to ASSISTT/OSPO; contingency on non-JPSS and non-NOAA data inputs</i>	<i>June 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.1: Created and test Delivered Algorithm Package (DAP), containing L3S Daily code along with required libraries, ancillary data, and sample files</i>	<i>May 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.2: Deliver L3S Daily DAP to ASSISTT and work with ASSISTT on troubleshooting and validation</i>	<i>June 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Task 2: Full-mission Reanalysis (RAN) of VIIRS SST data from NPP, N20 & N21 using the latest version of ACSPO (Version 3.00)</i>	<i>September 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.1: Recruit and familiarize staff</i>	<i>October 2024 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.2: Evaluate long term stability of VIIRS SST and compare with stability of VIIRS thermal bands.</i>	<i>April 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.3: Investigate stabilization (de-trending) of long-term SST bias drift to create a maximally stable, long-term VIIRS SST dataset.</i>	<i>July 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.4: Perform reprocessing using on-premise NOAA STAR compute hardware</i>	<i>August 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.5: Deliver RAN data sets to PODAAC, CoastWatch & NCEI</i>	<i>September 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Task 3: Continue improvements, validation of thermal fronts; shore up processing to use fronts to improve the ACSPO clear sky mask</i>	<i>September 2025 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 3.1: Support for using position and strength of thermal fronts to improve ACSPO clear-sky mask will be included in the ACSPO VIIRS 3.00 DAP delivery (see Task 5) to ASSISTT.</i>	<i>December 2024 (FY25)</i>			
<i>Subtask 3.2: Investigate viability of validating accuracy of thermal fronts using in situ SST from Sail Drones.</i>	<i>September 2025 (FY25)</i>			

SST FY 25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
<i>Task 4: Collaborate across NESDIS and NOAA on “next generation SST product suite” , including exploring ACSPO L4</i>	September 2025			
<i>Subtask 4.1: Identify best way forward towards creating a STAR L4 SST product that covers the 1981-on era. Two viable approaches are (1) Extend the ACSPO L3S-LEO Daily product to fill in data gaps due to clouds. (2) Use existing Geo-Polar Blended L4 SST algorithm using reprocessed ACSPO SSTs from AVHRR, MODIS, VIIRS, ABI, and AHI sensors.</i>	September 2025			
<i>Subtask 4.2: Perform full-mission reprocessing of all ACSPO SST datasets to improve SST quality and uniformity</i>	September 2025			
<i>Task 5: Continue refining ACSPO Clear Sky Mask to reduce over screening and residual cloud leakages. The overarching goal is improving both quantity (number of clear sky pixels) and quality (accuracy/precision).</i>	Ongoing; target next update for delivery of ACSPO 3.00 (FY25)			
<i>Subtask 5.1: Create and test Delivered Algorithm Package (DAP) for ACSPO V3.00 VIIRS. ACSPO version 3.00 contains substantial improvements to the VIIRS clear-sky mask in terms of reduced cloud leakages and improved coverage in dynamic regions.</i>	November 2024 (FY25)			
<i>Subtask 5.2: Deliver DAP to ASSISTT and work with ASSISTT on troubleshooting and validation</i>	December 2024 (FY25)			

Accomplishments / Events:

- Completed several tasks in preparation for updating SFR and mSFR in TOWR-S future RPM release: a new colorbar to improve the display of moderate snowfall, added 3 additional snow-to-liquid ratios based on user request, generated 14 new colormap files and delivered to NASA SPoRT for testing. The SFR and mSFR AWIPS display at NWS Weather Forecast Offices will be updated with the new display design after the TOWR-S release.
- Finalizing the multi-ice-particle microphysics algorithms for all satellites. Ice particle properties are determined by environmental conditions. The advanced algorithms include ML models to derive the weights for different ice particles. They can better represent the snow microphysics and lead to more accurate snowfall rate estimates than the current single-ice-particle models.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
SFR delivery including ocean coverage	12/2024	12/2024	12/2024	
Development of NPreciSe web-portal and archive	12/2024	12/2024	12/2024	
Cross calibration for NOAA-21, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Metop-B, Metop-C, and GPM	4/2025	4/2025		
Extending the study to include climatology in NPreciSe	6/2025	6/2025		
Advanced microphysics for NOAA-21, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Metop-B, Metop-C, and GPM	6/2025	6/2025		
2D SFR bias correction for NOAA-21, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Metop-B and Metop-C	6/2025	6/2025		

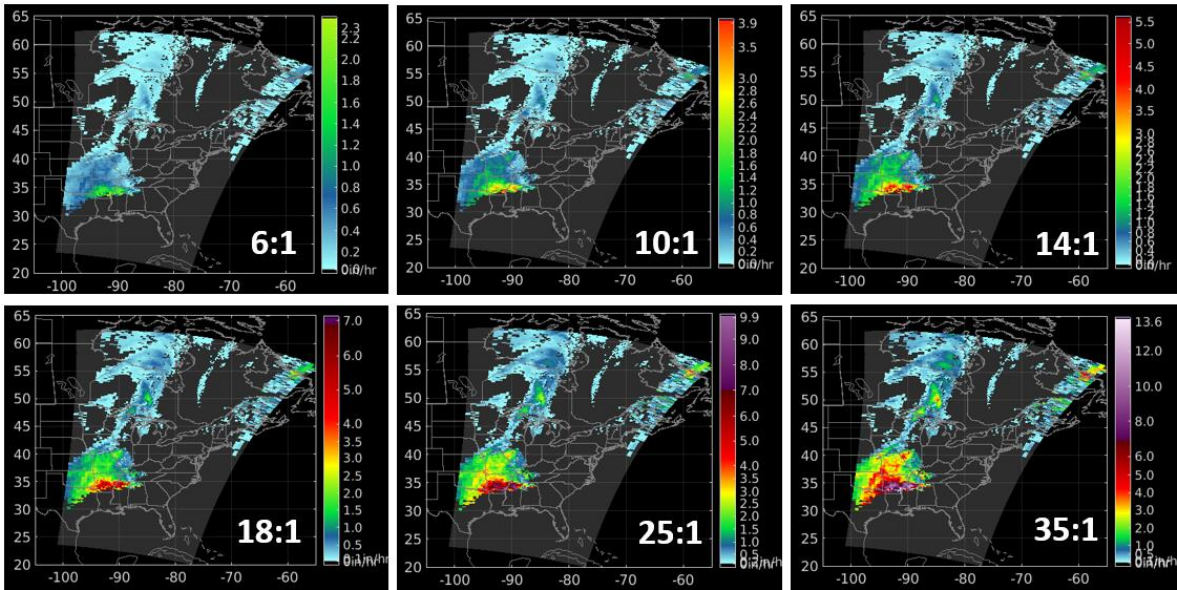
Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks: None

Highlights:



SFR displays with different snow-to-liquid ratios (SLR) as noted in the images. The new colorbar design is shown in the 35:1 SLR. The display is similar to what forecasters will see in AWIPS once the new design is implemented in AWIPS.

Snowfall Rate FY 25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Task 1: Advanced microphysics for NOAA-21, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Metop-B, Metop-C, and GPM	June 2025			
Subtask 1.1: Study scattering properties of various ice habits and their impact on S-NPP snowfall rate retrieval	December 2024			
Subtask 1.2: Develop AI/ML-based optimal combination scheme for multiple ice habits to improve S-NPP SFR 2/2025	February 2025			
Subtask 1.3: Develop advanced microphysics for the other satellites	June 2025			
Task 2: Cross calibration for NOAA-21, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Metop-B, Metop-C, and GPM	April 2025			
Subtask 2.1: Select reference satellite	October 2024			
Subtask 2.2: Create collocated datasets for all satellites with the reference satellite	January 2025			
Subtask 2.3: Perform cross satellite calibration and derive correction model for each satellite	April 2025			
Task 3: 2D SFR bias correction for NOAA-21, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Metop-B and Metop-C	June 2025			
Subtask 3.1: Feature analysis and construction of training datasets for 2D ML models	March 2025			
Subtask 3.2: Train 2D bias correction models	June 2025			
Task 4: Development of NPRECISE web-portal and archive	December 2024			
Subtask 4.1: Develop and implement new webpage interface to enable hosting the NPRECISE web portal	September 2024			
Subtask 4.2: Migrate the processing and archiving system to a new server	December 2024			
Task 5: Extending the study to include climatology	June 2025			
Subtask 5.1: Add monthly statistics of detection and estimation errors of the MiRS product to the NPRECISE system	June 2025			

Accomplishments / Events:

- Completed the RadCalNet data collection and processing, aligning it with VIIRS SDR (TOA reflectance and geolocations) and surface reflectance, along with NASA VIIRS data for inter-comparison.
- Analyzed TOA reflectance differences between NASA and NOAA to understand calibration discrepancies, contributing to surface reflectance differences. Initiated long-term in-situ validation at RadCalNet, assessing the impact of VNP09 recalibration on key sites (Railroad Valley, Gobabeb, and Lacrau).
- Updated the surface reflectance algorithm by refining the dust aerosol model, replacing it with a more representative model to mitigate bias.
- Maintained the SR monitoring tool, routinely tracking data completeness and validation performance.

Overall Status:

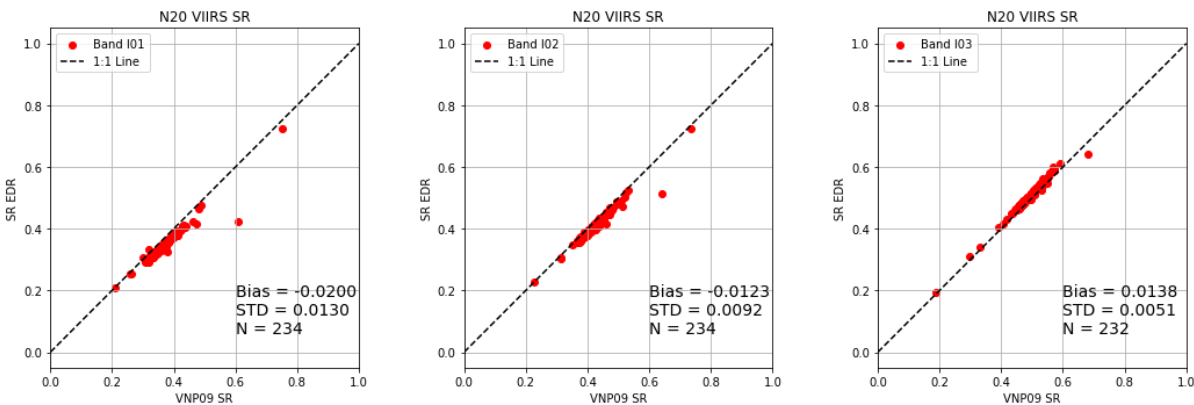
	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

None

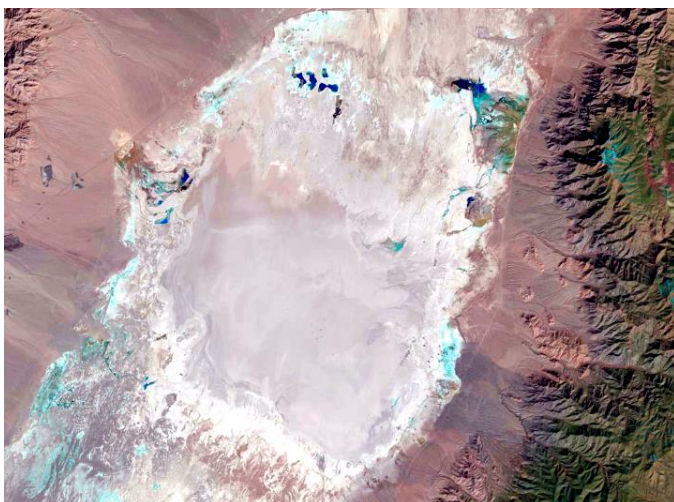
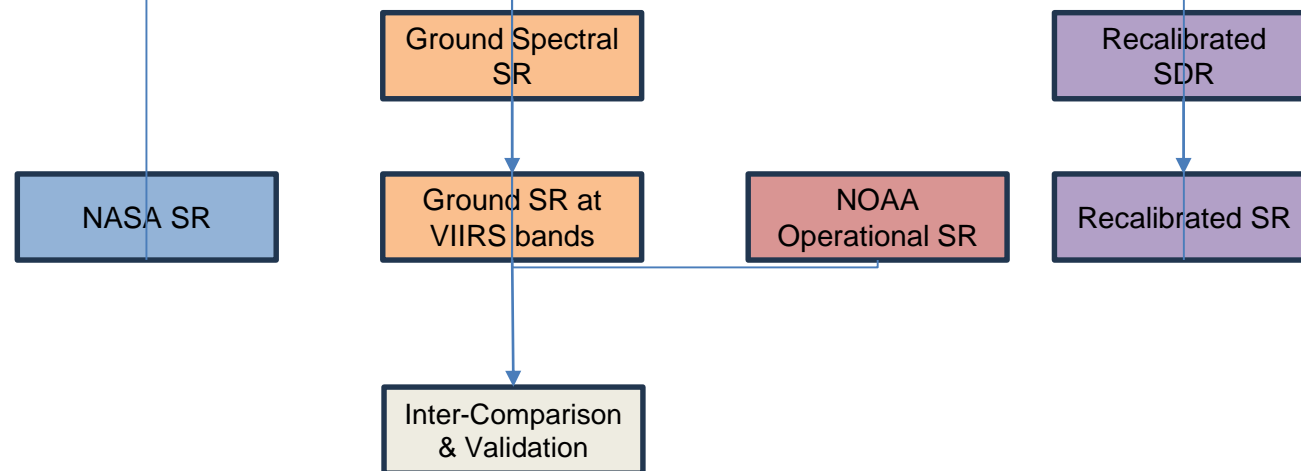
Highlights:



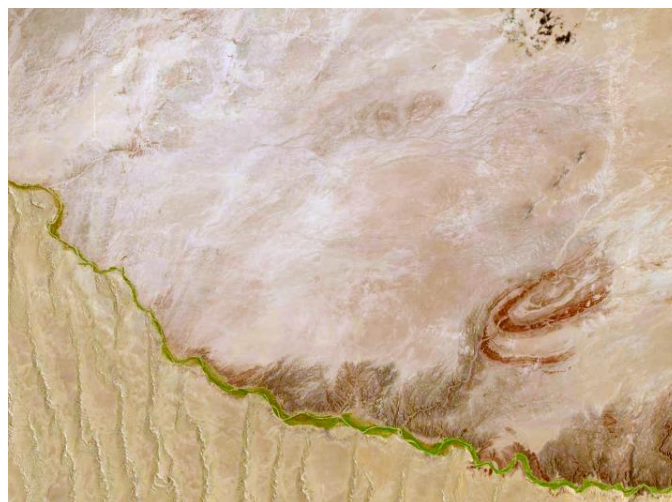
The recalibrated NASA SR (VNP09 v2, current operational) introduces a noticeable bias compared to NOAA SR EDR, with differences of up to 4% in the I1 band and around 2% in the I2 and I3 bands at RadCalNet Gobabeb site.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Develop SR software package using the reprocessed SDR to reduce the inconsistency	Nov-24	Nov-24	Nov 25, 2024	
The reprocessed SR consistency evaluation	Dec-24	Dec-24	Dec 20, 2024	
SR Algorithm improvement to address the issues found in validation	Mar-25	Mar-25	Mar 25, 2025	
updated DAP delivery (include the mitigation algorithm)	Jun-25	Jun-25		
SNPP, N20 & N21 monitoring and validation and user feedback & response	Sep-25	Sep-25		

- Background: Evaluate the VIIRS SDR (TOA Reflectance) and SR at the RadCalNet sites (Railroad Valley, Gobabeb and LaCrau) which are stable, homogeneous and with in-situ measurements.
- The evaluation include:
 - TOA reflectance with NASA VNP02
 - Surface reflectance with ground & VNP09
 - Recalibration impact.



Railroad Valley, NV, US

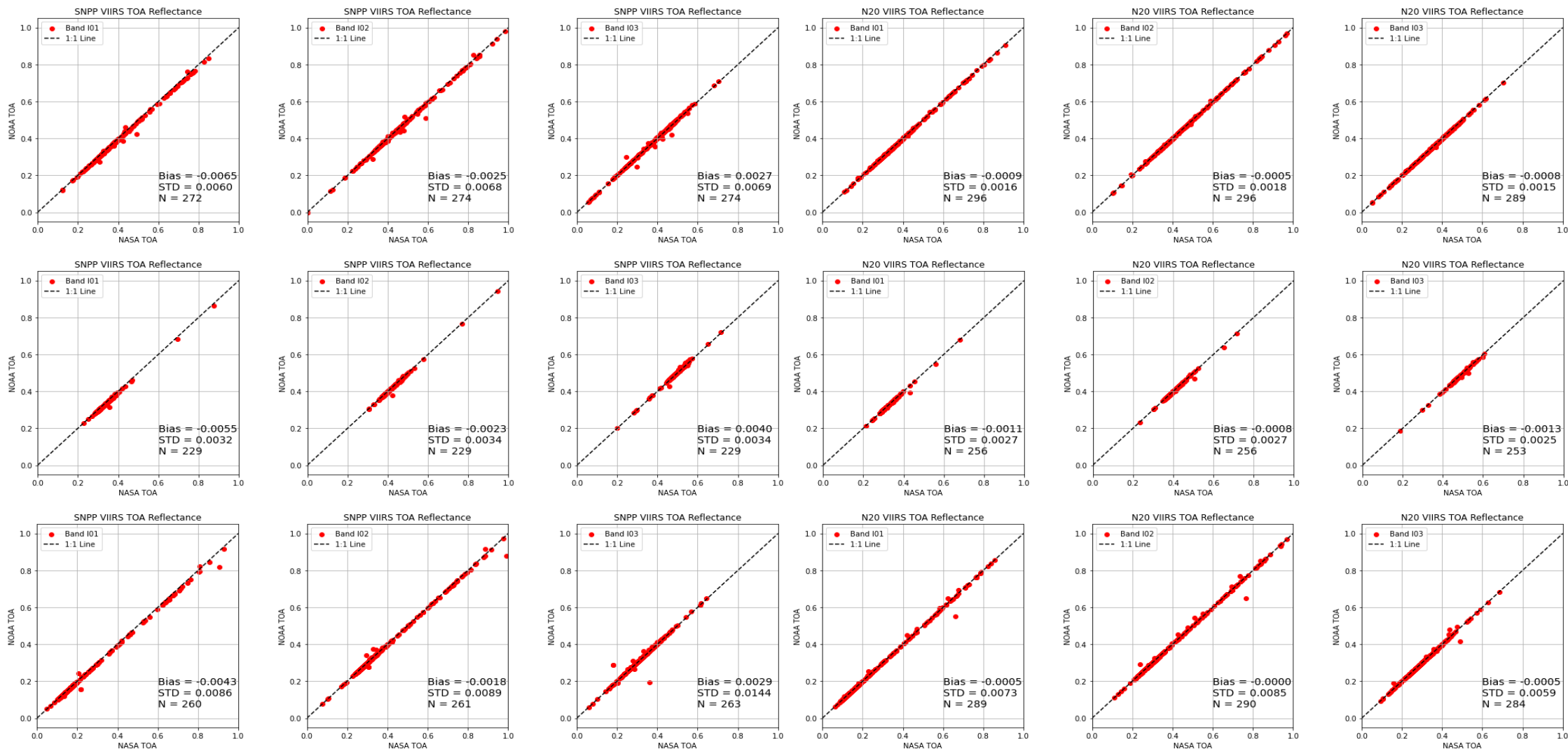


Gobabeb, Namibia

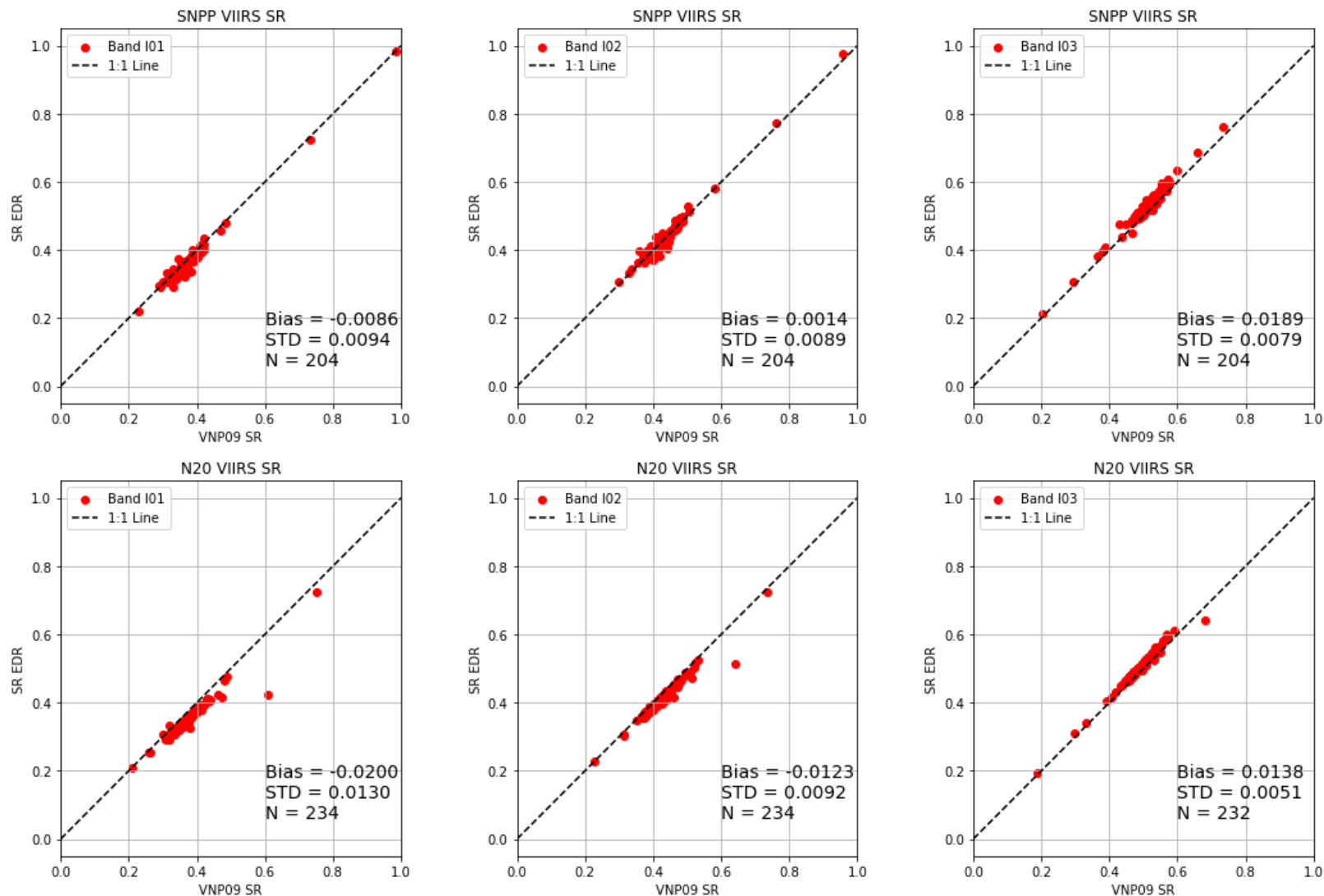


LaCrau, France

- TOA reflectance inter-comparison between VNP02 and NOAA SDR (From Top to bottom, Railroad valley, Gobabeb and Lacrau), for SNPP (left) and N20 (right). TOA reflectance do have some difference, with SDR slight smaller than VNP02 for both SNPP and N20, but overall agree well with difference within 0.5%)



- SR comparison at Gobabeb site shows good agreement, to be noted, VNP09 (version 2) is recalibrated, for VIIRS I1-I3 band, the bias is obvious for N20, whose coefficients is (4%, 2% and -2%), for SNPP the recalibration is within 1.5% for Image bands, the difference is smaller.



Surface Reflectance FY25 Milestones/Deliverables

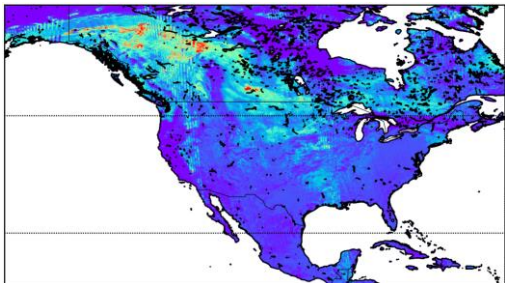
Task/ Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
Develop SR software package using the reprocessed SDR to reduce the inconsistency.	10/1/2024	12/31/2024	New test datasets	
SR Algorithm improvement to address the issues found in validation.	04/1/2025	06/30/2025	Algorithm test report.	JPSS L1RD requirement
updated DAP delivery (include the mitigation algorithm)	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	mDAP delivery to ASSIST	
The reprocessed SR consistency evaluation	10/1/2024	12/31/2024	Validation report	
SNPP, N20 & N21 monitoring and validation and user feedback & response	7/1/2025	9/30/2025	Analysis reports	

D	I	C	M	L
Development	Integration & Testing	Calibration & Validation	Maintenance	LTM & Anomaly Resolution

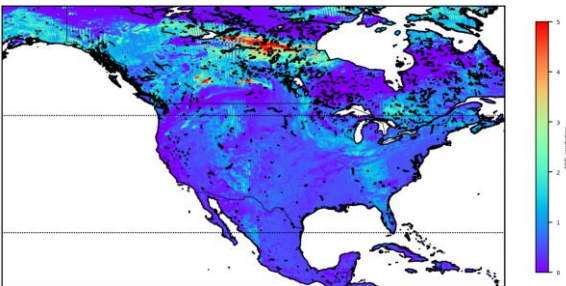
- Revised and published a manuscript about reprocessed VIIRS cloud product quality assessment in Remote Sensing.
- Completed a beta version of plan about reprocessing, post-processing and archival of SNPP and NOAA-20 SDR data (briefed to the JSTAR/JPSS board).
- Developed a DNN model to visually detect radiometric features of large wildfires using OMPS NM radiance data above 310 nm (reprocessed and operational SDRs). The results are used to validate the calibration quality of mission-long reprocessed OMPS NM SDRs. Figure 1 is an example about direct observations of NOAA-21 OMPS NM SDR data for 2024 Canadian wild fire.

Monitoring of Canadian Wild Fire Aerosol Radiometric Features in 2024 Using Direct NOAA-21 OMPS NM Radiance Observation Data above 310nm

(a) 07/22/24



(c) 07/24/24



(b) 07/23/24

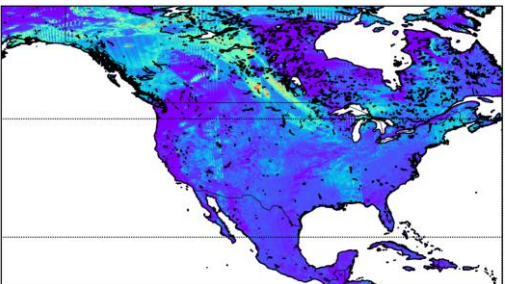


Figure: Canadian wild fire aerosol radiometric features in 2024 using NOAA-21 OMPS NM radiance observation data. The results exemplify the potential of NOAA-21 OMPS NM SDR data in monitoring radiometric features of wildfires: (a) 07/22/2024. (b) 07/23/2024. (c) 07/24/2024

Table 1. Milestones of JPSS SDR and VIIRS EDR reprocessing project for FY25

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Variance Explanation
Assess the quality and accuracy of one-year reprocessed cloud base height and cloud top height EDRs	Dec-24	Dec-24	
In coordination with STAR SDR and IT teams, work out a plan about reprocessing (SDR team), post-processing and archival of SNPP and NOAA-20 SDR data, computing resource, data storage, etc.	Mar-25		
Complete post-processing for available newly reprocessed SNPP (e.g., OMPS NP SDR with new cal. Alg. improvements) and 1 st reprocessed NOAA-20 SDR data, including coordination with the CLASS team for (new) requirements in meta data, file naming convention, format, delivery schedule, etc.	Jun-25		
Develop assessment methods for LTM calibration-consistent SDR data sets (e.g., OMPS NM SDR), including discovering scientific value of the data sets	Aug-25		
Work out an archival working plan for (newly) reprocessed SNPP (if applicable) and NOAA-20 SDR data, in coordination with the CLASS team	Sep-25		
Technical analysis and reports per ad hoc request from JPSS and STAR management, including monthly report	Sep-25		

Overall Status: the FY25 milestones have been updated to focus on SNPP (if necessary) and NOAA-20 SDR reprocessing and archival in CLASS, subject to changes due to a delta PMR review on Feb. 12th, 2025.

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic				X	
Schedule			X		

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Accomplishments / Events:

- Completed March monthly updates and delivery of MLT-SDR Products to NCEI
- Continued working on reprocessing the S-NPP and N20 ATMS measurements into the daily gridded data for NCEI delivery
- Continued investigating the applications of the reprocessed ATMS TDR data for SSW monitoring to provide valuable information to NWP forecaster. Figure 1 shows the updated daily time series data of the S-NPP ATMS channel 13 regional averages for the latitudinal range between 60°N and 90°N, indicating SSW event in 2025.

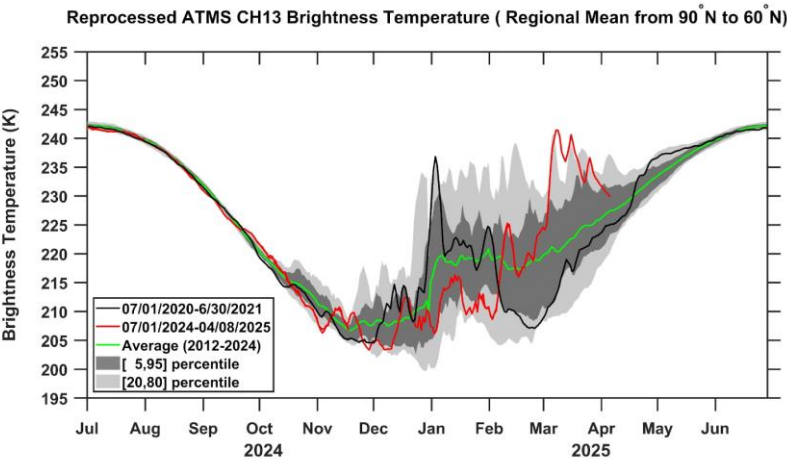


Figure 1. Daily regional mean of the S-NPP/N20 ATMS channel 13 for the latitude range from 60°N to 90°N. The red line represents the daily mean from July 1, 2024 to April 8, 2025. The green line depicts the average annual cycle of ATMS channel 13 over the study area.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Variance Explanation
Monthly processing and update of microwave sounding CDR products	Sep-25 (Monthly Update)		
Explore impacts of reprocessed SDR products in observing severe weather/climate events	Apr-25	Apr-25	
Evaluate bias drifts and inter-sensor biases in SNPP and NOAA-20 ATMS fundamental CDR (FCDR) to produce long-term quality-consistent CDR data set, in coordination with SDR/ICVS teams; perform recalibration, if necessary	Jul-25	Jul-25	
Maintain and sustain the Microwave Sounding Assessment System for CDR Development (MSASCD) website (https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/emb/mscat/msascd.php)	Sep-25	Sep-25	

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks: None

FY25 VIIRS EDR Reprocessing Milestones/Deliverables

	Milestone	Start	Finish	Deliverable
1	Assess the quality and accuracy of one-year reprocessed cloud base height and cloud top height EDRs	Jun-24	Dec-24	One year of quality-assured SNPP VIIRS cloud base height and cloud top height EDR products; one manuscript draft about the work
2	Making plans for on-demand reprocessing based on GMU supercluster computer, including setting up server environments for testing, computation efficiency comparison for options, cost comparison, etc.	Dec-25	Mar-25	Optical reprocessing plan; well-setting up processing package
3	Assess the quality and accuracy of one-year reprocessed other cloud EDRs (e.g., Cloud layers, cloud phase, cloud optical depth)	Jan-25	Apr-25	One year of quality-assured SNPP VIIRS cloud layers, cloud phase, cloud optical depth EDR products
4	Continue to reprocess SNPP VIIRS EDRs (target: finish ~2.5 years of data), as long as the new on-demand reprocessing is well determined	Mar-25	Sep-25	New SNPP VIIRS cloud reprocessed products
5	Work out a plan for transferring reprocessed VIIRS cloud products to CLASS or a Cloud platform	Aug-25	Sep-25	A plan for transferring reprocessed VIIRS cloud products to CLASS or a Cloud platform
6	Technical analysis and reports per ad hoc request from JPSS and STAR management, including monthly report	Oct-24	Sep-25	Analysis reports

D	I	C	M	L
Development	Integration & Testing	Calibration & Validation	Maintenance	LTM & Anomaly Resolution

Accomplishments / Events:

- STAR-UMD VIIRS Surface Type team has downloaded and processed NOAA-21, NOAA-20, and S-NPP VIIRS daily granule surface reflectance data acquired in March of 2025 for the production of AST-2025.
- The surface type team presented an update on the surface type and monthly H₂O product suite to the STAR JPSS Leads Meeting.
- The team delivered the 250m water surface fraction (WSF) data to the Vegetation Health Product (VHP) group and supported its use of this dataset to improve the VHP product.
- The team continue to produce monthly WSF data updated for the first three months of 2025. These monthly updates show extensive flooding along the northwest coast of Queensland in February of both 2024 and 2025 (see the Highlights section) .

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

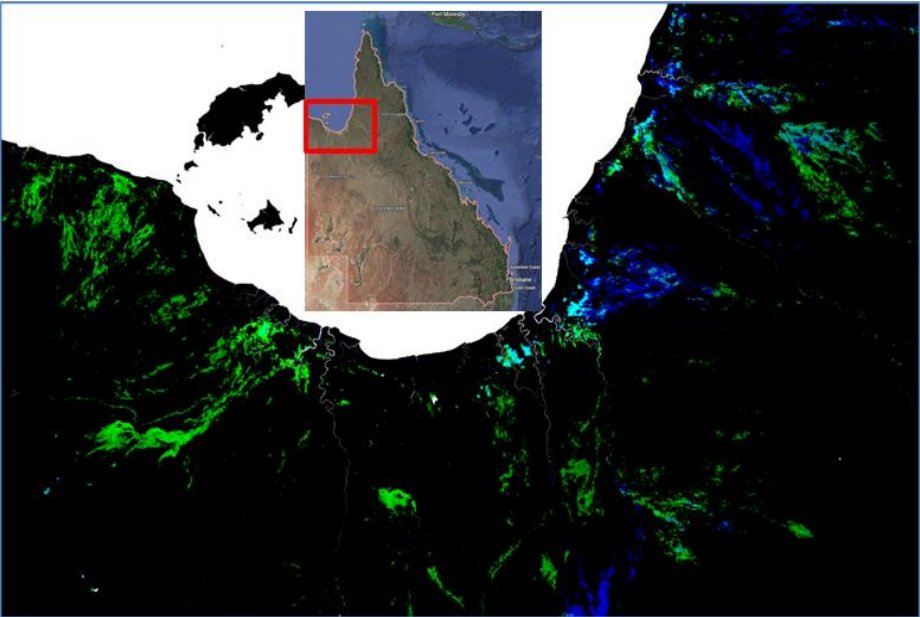
None

Highlights:

Unseasonably heavy rains during the first quarter of 2025 caused widespread flooding across Queensland, Australia. While most reports focused on flooding in the more populated coastal cities in the east, the monthly WSF products show that sustained flooding with a duration of at least two weeks was more pervasive along the less populated northwestern coast.

This image shows monthly WSF for March 2025, Feb. 2024, and Feb. 2025 in red, green, and blue. Blue and green color scales indicate flooding in February of 2025 and 2024, respectively, while areas flooded in both years have cyan colors. The red box over the Queensland map (the insert in the middle) shows the approximate location of the study area.

Extensive Flooding Along the Northwestern Coast of Queensland, Australia



Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Monthly update of the 250m global water surface fraction product	Each M.	Each M.	Each M.	
Complete global monthly composites for each of 2024 months	Feb-25	Feb-25	Feb-25	
Generate global annual classification metrics for 2024	May-25	May-25		
AST24 of IGBP 17 type map	Aug-25	Aug-25		
AST24 for EMC 20 type map	Aug-25	Aug-25		
AST24 Validation Statistics and delivery to JSTAR and users	Sept-25	Sept-25		

Surface Type FY 25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
<i>Task 1: Improving and updating the surface type training and validation polygons</i>				
<i>Subtask 1.1: Update training polygons where the surface type label has changed</i>	Sept-25			
<i>Subtask 1.2: Add new training polygons where existing training data are not enough</i>	Sept-25			
<i>Subtask 1.1: Update validation polygons where the surface type label has changed</i>	Sept-25			
<i>Task 2: Processing VIIRS surface reflectance data acquired during this funding year for surface type mapping</i>				
<i>Subtask 2.1: Map VIIRS SR data from satellite swath to the global 1 km grid to create global daily mosaic</i>	Each day			
<i>Subtask 2.2: Create cloud free monthly composites from the daily mosaics</i>	Each month			
<i>Subtask 2.3: Generate annual classification metrics using the 12 monthly composites of 2024</i>	Apr-25			
<i>Task 3: Producing AST24</i>				
<i>Subtask 3.1: Develop the SVM model and use the model to classify the 2024 VIIRS annual metrics</i>	May-25			
<i>Subtask 3.2: Post-process the SVM classification to produce the final AST24 product</i>	Aug-25			
<i>Subtask 3.3: Validate AST24 to generate accuracy statistics</i>	Sept-25			
<i>Subtask 3.4: Deliver AST24, update ATBD and the surface type webpage</i>	Sept-25			

Accomplishments / Events:

- Continued monitoring of vegetation health as indicated by publications of weekly vegetation health products (VHP) from currently operational NOAA-20 VIIRS observations via STAR webpage at https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/emb/vci/VH/vh_browse.php. Updated the cronjob settings to ensure timely VIIRS SDR data ingestion with minimal delays while maintaining VHP data quality and enabling earlier delivery.
- The team conducted a TCI vs LST anomaly comparison study in a collaboration with the LST team. The goal of study is to investigate the differences between TCI and LST anomalies and their root causes. A complete set of weekly TCI histograms of six ecosystem locations has been created, analyzed and shared with the LST team.
- Continued the development of the new code for 500m NOAA-20/21 VIIRS VHPs production/operation and the VPH code refinement and database updates for potential transition of STAR VHP production to OSPO operation. Developed C++ code to plot RGB image for job monitoring. Started exploring whether using the UMD 250m global cover and water surface fraction (WSF) data to replace current 1km IGBP land mask in the VHP processing.

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

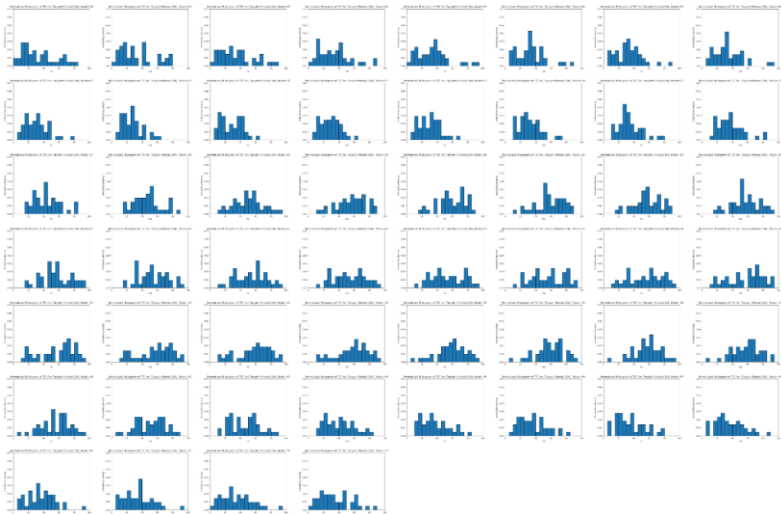
Issues/Risks:

None

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Hire staff member to lead work	Mar-25	Mar-25	Mar-25	
Deliver CCAP for VIIRS 500m global Vegetation Health Products	Sep-25	Sep-25		
Develop CCAP for value-added and science-enhanced ASCII and Geotiff data files of regional Vegetation Health Products	Sep-25	Sep-25		

Highlight: A complete set of weekly TCI histograms of six ecosystem locations has been created and analyzed. All results indicated that TCI does not have a Gaussian distribution for most of the weeks. For example, the 52 plots of weekly TCI histograms shown on the right represent Illinois, USA, an example of crop ecosystem.

Crops Illinois(USA), weeks 1-52



Vegetation Health FY 25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
<i>Task 1: Deliver CCAP for VIIRS 500m global Vegetation Health Products</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.1: Hire staff member to lead work</i>	<i>March 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.2: Reconfigure computer code for 500m products using NOAA-20/21 I-bands observations</i>	<i>June 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.3: Create and validate CCAP and deliver to ASSISTT</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Task 2: Develop CCAP for value-added and science-enhanced ASCII and Geotiff data files of regional Vegetation Health Products</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.1: Confirm staff member to lead the task</i>	<i>March 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.2: Restructure compute code/scripts and ancillary data base for the VHP tailored for major crop regions</i>	<i>June 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.3: Create and validate CCAP and deliver to ASSIST</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			

Accomplishments / Events:

- Generated timeseries of the blended VI/GVF products for comprehensive evaluation.
- Setup the reprocessing for VI/GVF for a certain period for evaluation.
- Diagnosing the GVF phenological lag problem raised by EMC modeler.
- Conducted inter-comparisons between VIIRS GVF and Harmonized Landsat-Sentinel-2 (HLS) GVF data.
- Data collection and preprocessing for the AI-based GVF algorithm upgrade.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Calibration/ Validation update for SNPP and NOAA20 VI and GVF products,	Sep-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Comparison with other data sets necessary
Test blended VI and GVF products for suitability for operational production	Jan-25	Jan-25	Feb-25	Supplemental evaluations conducted in Feb-25
High resolution satellite data collection including Landsat and Sentinel-2 to establish the training datasets for AI-based GVF algorithm upgrade	Feb-25	Feb-25	Feb-25	
Reprocessing of SNPP and NOAA-20 VI and GVF data records	May-25	May-25		
AI-based GVF model training, tuning, and validation	May-25	May-25		
Further development of 20m VI downscaling	June-25	June-25		
Experimental version of VI and GVF production combined with Vegetation Health	Sep-25	Aug-25		
NVPS product annual validation report	Sep-25	Sep-25		

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

None

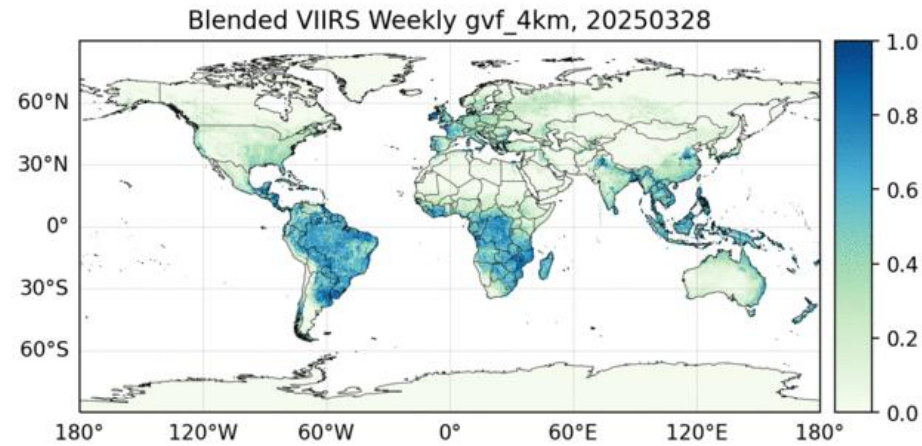
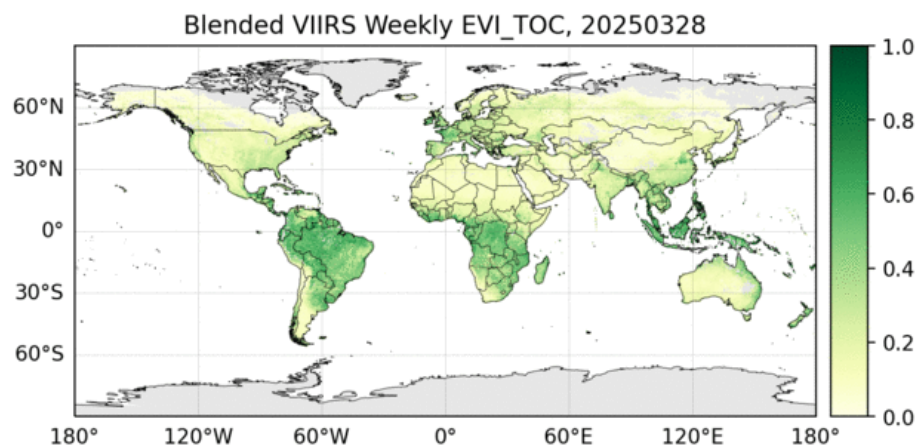
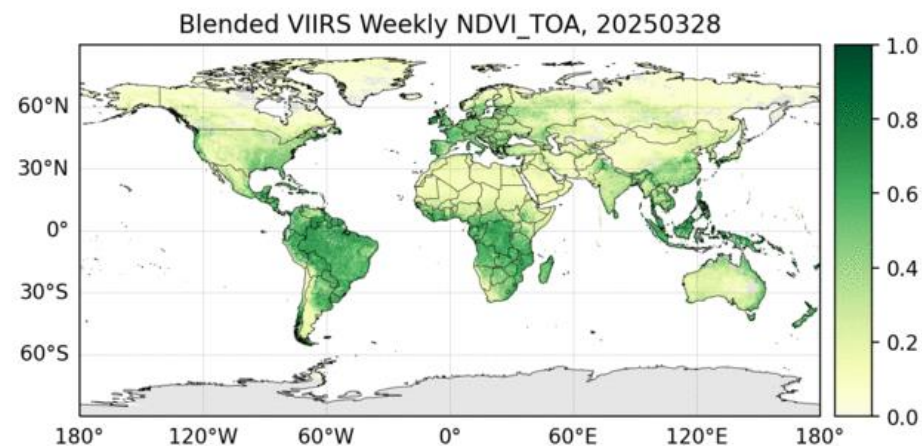
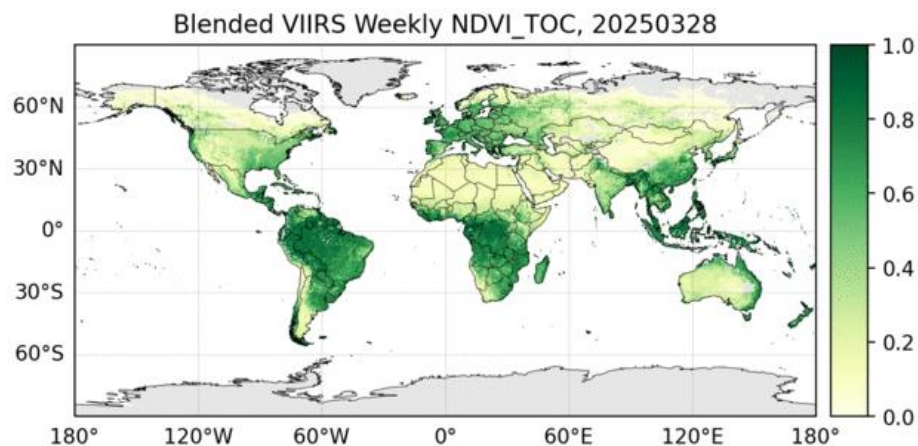
Highlights:

Global GVF map from Harmonized Landsat-Sentinel-2 (HLS) data



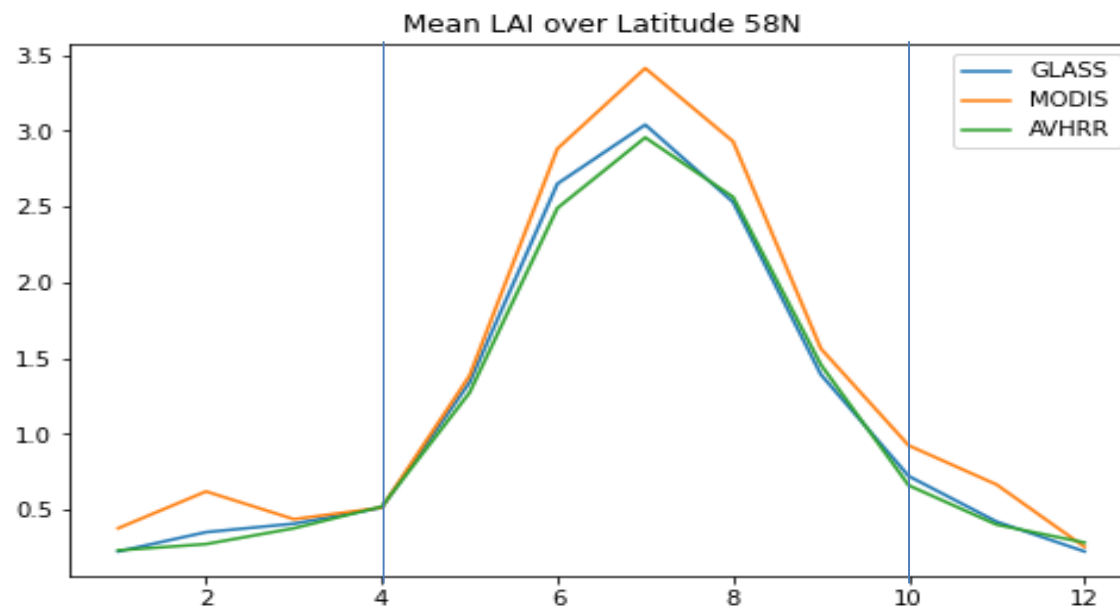
Timeseries of the blended NVPS products

- For further evaluation on the blended NVPS products combining the three satellites (SNPP, N20, N21), a timeseries blended data was generated, as the animation figures shown below.
- Next step will be conducting timeseries-based inter-comparisons of the blended products with other satellite product such as MODIS, and other related analysis.



Diagnosis of GVF phenological lag

- A meeting was held between STAR science team and NCEP/EMC model users. The feedback is that the VIIRS GVF, to some extent, shows phenological lags in the greenness season.
- Accordingly, we are looking into the issue, starting with diagnosing the root cause, which might be due to the temporal composite of weekly EVI, or the 15-week EVI smoothing using historical data.
- The comparison will be performed among GVF derived from daily EVI, weekly EVI, and smoothed weekly EVI.
- Since the phenological analysis requires GVF data covering a full year, we are yet to finishing the data collection.
- The figure below is the phenological comparison in LAI among GLASS, MODIS, and AVHRR data, and similar experiments will be conduct for GVF as the next step.



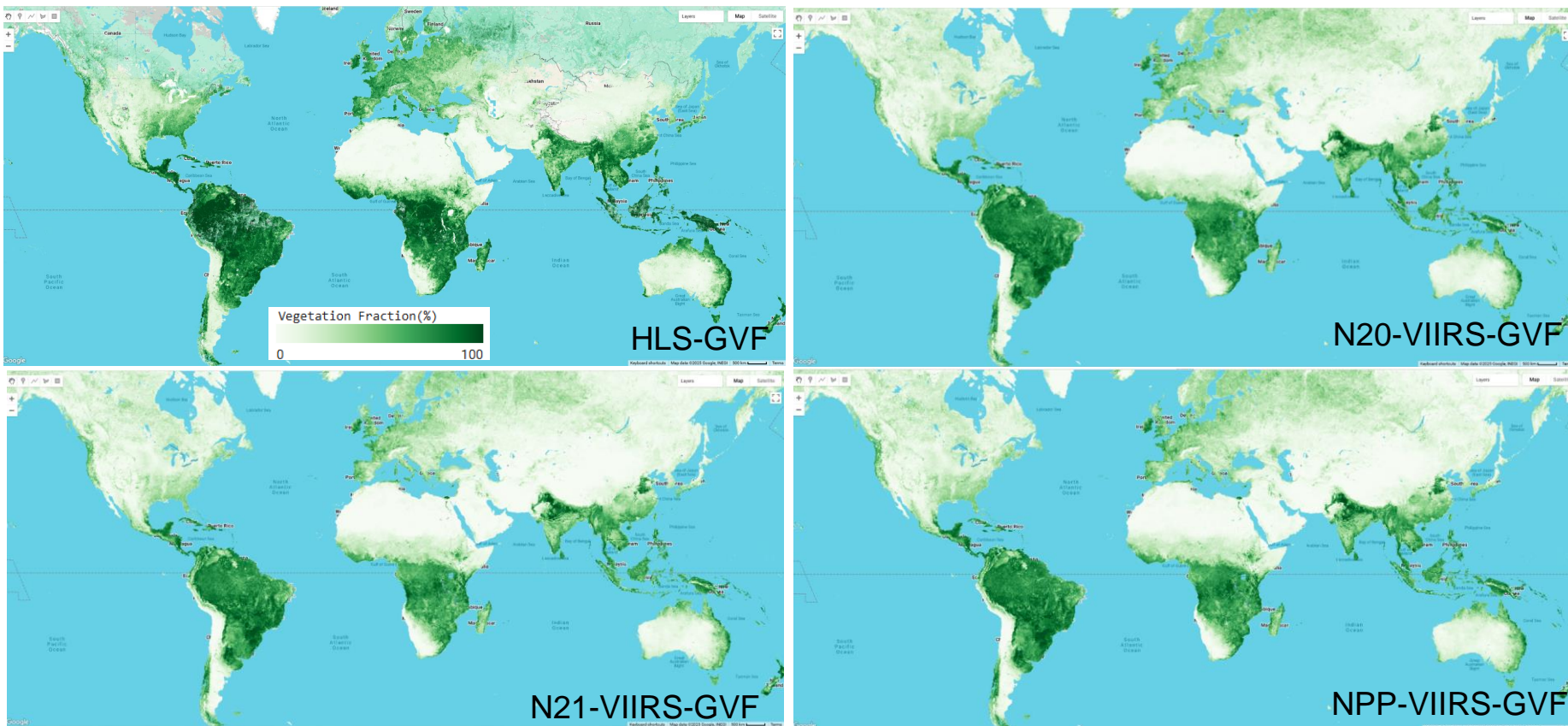
Inter-comparison between VIIRS GVF and HLS GVF

Background:

- It's hard to find in-situ GVF data for validation. To get a full validation picture, other data source from higher spatial resolution data is a good source.

Recent Progress:

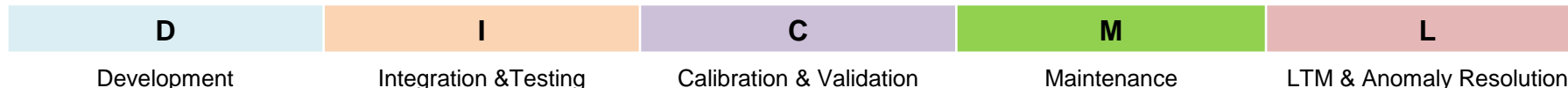
- Collect 30m GVF data from Harmonized Landsat Sentinel-2 dataset.
- Compare the monthly maximum GVF between HLS and VIIRS from N20, N21 and NPP in 2025.Jan (shown as below).
- General spatial consistency was found. Further investigation on the inconsistency regions is ongoing.



Vegetation Indices and Green Fraction FY25

Milestones/Deliverables

	Milestone	Start	Finish	Deliverable	Requirement (Dev Only)
1	Final report of blended VI and GVF products; for suitability of operational production	Oct-24	Jan-25	Code and test data	
2	Reprocessing readiness of SNPP and NOAA-20 VI and GVF data records	Jan-25	May-25	Software readiness	
3	Evaluation of methods for handling data gaps in GVF 15 weeks of historical data	Oct-24	Jan-25		GVF requirements
4	Further development of 20m VI downscaling	Jan-25	Jun-25	Code and examples	VI requirements
5	AI/ML based algorithm development for the vegetation product derivation and validation	Feb-25	Aug-25	Experimental code and test data	GVF requirements
6	Experimental version of VI and GVF production combined with Vegetation Health	Apr-25	Sep-25	Experimental code and test data	VI and GVF requirements



Accomplishments / Events:

- Created, tested, and submitted to ASSISTT for implementation in IDPS the code change that corrects the build warning issue in VIIRS SDR Calibration (ADR 11192)
- Downloaded from GRAVITE the latest JPSS-4 VIIRS RDR files created with the updated RT-STPS software in March 2025 and verified that the correct granule size is used (85.0 s) and that no granule includes more than 48 scans
- Analyzed NOAA-21 VIIRS TEB performance using the March 25-27, 2025 WUCD data with no significant calibration offset or nonlinearity changes observed; Residual WUCD biases were small (~0.01 K) after the operational WUCD bias correction
- Assisted in scheduling and analyzed data from NOAA-21, NOAA-20, and Suomi NPP VIIRS lunar calibration on 3/9/2025: data aligns well with long-term trends and exhibits consistency

Overall Status:

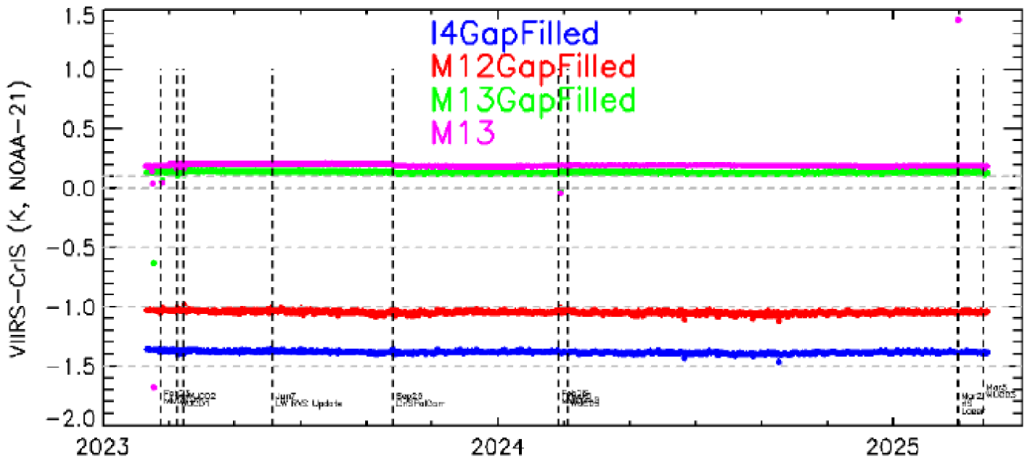
	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Highlights:

Daily-Averaged VIIRS-CrIS Brightness Temperature Biases for NOAA-21 Mid-Wave Infrared (MWIR) Bands: “Gap Filled” to account for VIIRS/CrIS spectral coverage differences



Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
TSIS-1 solar spectrum application for JPSS-3/-4 VIIRS	Dec-24		11/15/2024	
JPSS-4 VIIRS pre-launch characterization report	Mar-25		3/13/2025	
JPSS-3/-4 VIIRS granule size change verification	Mar-25		2/27/2025	Mx13 SOL
VIIRS cross-calibration with hyperspectral measurements	Jun-25			
Suomi NPP and NOAA-20 VIIRS intermediate recalibration	Jun-25			
“Monthly” VIIRS lunar calibration predictions and analyses	Jul-25			
JPSS-3/-4 VIIRS waiver impact studies report	Sep-25			
Cross-calibration and comparison among NOAA-21, NOAA-20, and Suomi NPP VIIRS report	Sep-25			

VIIRS SDR FY25 Milestones/Deliverables (in general)

Task Category	Task/Description	Start	Finish	Deliverable
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly lunar calibration (precision prediction delivered to flight operations; analysis on acquired lunar data) Monthly delivery of VIIRS DNB calibration LUTs; 	10/2024	7/2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunar roll prediction monthly for lunar (to OSPO) Monthly LUT updates (to OSPO)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of VIIRS RSB and TEB calibration LUTs to mitigate degradation; Delivery of VIIRS DNB straylight LUTs; Maintain the performance trending at vicarious sites 	10/2024	9/2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LUT delivery as needed LUT delivery as needed Sustained validation website for the G20+ vicarious sites CPM geolocation monitoring (report)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geolocation monitoring using CPM (Applicable to SNPP, NOAA-20 and NOAA-21) 		5/2025	
LTM & Anomaly Resolution (L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrument parameter performance trending 	10/2024	09/2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on instrument parameter performance trending (in collaboration with ICVS) Anomaly report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in anomaly investigations 	10/2024	09/2025	

Please document requirements for developmental work.

Accomplishments / Events:

- The downscaled product is currently still in development, but pre-operational estimates can be found at the JPSS Flood Proving Ground (<http://floods.ssec.wisc.edu/?products=VIIRS-3Dflood>).
- Updated code mitigating the NCCF VIIRS year transition bug was delivered.

Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		X			

1. Project has completed.
2. Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
3. Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
4. Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

If the ProTech/OSTA option year 3 is not allowed to be executed, then FY25 funded milestones for the POP of 1 June 2025 - 31 May 2026 will not be accomplished.

Highlights:

Accomplishments / Events:

- Quality/Oversight Continued to ensure high quality Volcanic Ash retrievals from EDR algorithms and VOLCAT. Routine validation of existing JPSS volcanic ash EDRs from current sensors will continue as needed, including support for ASSISTT/NDE evaluations. VOLCAT will replace volcanic ash EDRs upon successful completion of VOLCAT transition to operations within NCCF.
- VOLCAT VIIRS volcanic ash plume identification and extraction work is an enhancement to the VOLCAT methodology. The science team completed identifying and classifying scientifically interesting cases (e.g., volcanic clouds, VOLCAT false alarms, etc.) for over three years of data (2020-2023, early 2024)). The figure included shows the distributions for YES (ash cases) and NO (not ash cases) for the VOLCAT metric known as 'BTD 12-11µm Mean' and represents the VOLCAT object mean BTD 12-11µm values for YES and NO classes. Given the qualities of the distributions (small sample size and non-normally distributed), the science team is evaluating various statistical tests, including the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (KS-test) to gauge uniqueness of the two distributions, which will be used to select metrics for developing and testing a random forest model to improve VOLCAT detection. For this metric, the KS-test yielded a D statistic of 0.2344 with a p-value of < 0.0001, suggesting that this metric would be a good discriminator between ash and non-ash clouds in a random forest model. This distribution is consistent with physics-based assumptions (the YES class skewed toward negative BTD and NO class skewed to positive BTD for ash and non-ash cases, respectively). The research focus will now shift to determining which VOLCAT metrics will be used in developing a random forest model.

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
Develop updated user training material	Jun-25	Jun-25		
Improve VIIRS volcanic ash plume identification and extraction	Mar-25	Mar-25		
Integration of VIIRS I-bands in VOLCAT workflow	May-25	May-25		
Imaging capabilities of VIIRS I-bands in VOLCAT end-user web graphics	Nov-24	Nov-24	Nov-24	
Quantify added value of VIIRS I-bands	Sept-25	Sep-25		
Update VOLCAT code to ingest any JPSS-3 proxy data if becomes available	Sep-25	Sep-25		

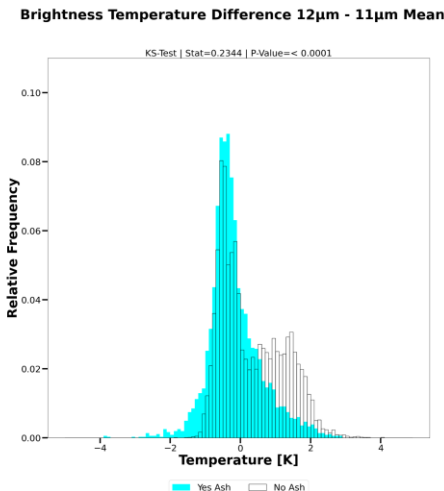
Overall Status:

	Green ¹ (Completed)	Blue ² (On-Schedule)	Yellow ³ (Caution)	Red ⁴ (Critical)	Reason for Deviation
Cost / Budget		X			
Technical / Programmatic		X			
Schedule		x			

- Project has completed.
- Project is within budget, scope and on schedule.
- Project has deviated slightly from the plan but should recover.
- Project has fallen significantly behind schedule, and/or significantly over budget.

Issues/Risks:

Highlights: Distribution for ash and non-ash data using the VOLCAT metric 'Object Brightness Temperature Mean 12-11µm Difference'. The plots and KS-tests (text) suggest this metric will be a useful discriminator in a random forest model to improve VOLCAT detection skill.



Volcanic Ash FY 25 Milestones

Milestones	Original Date	Forecast Date	Actual Completion Date	Variance Explanation
<i>Task 1: VOLCAT enhancements</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.1: Fully integrate VIIRS I-band into VOLCAT workflow</i>	<i>May 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.2: Assess impact of I-band enhancements</i>	<i>Sept 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 1.3: Implement and test improvements to gridded composites of volcanic cloud properties</i>	<i>September 2025</i>			
<i>Task 2: Preparation for JPSS-3/4</i>	<i>March 2025</i>			
<i>Subtask 2.1: Initial development for JPSS-3 cal/val plan</i>	<i>March 2025</i>			

Highlights from the Science Teams (March)

Observations of Sudden Stratospheric Warming Using Reprocessed AMSU-A/ATMS Data

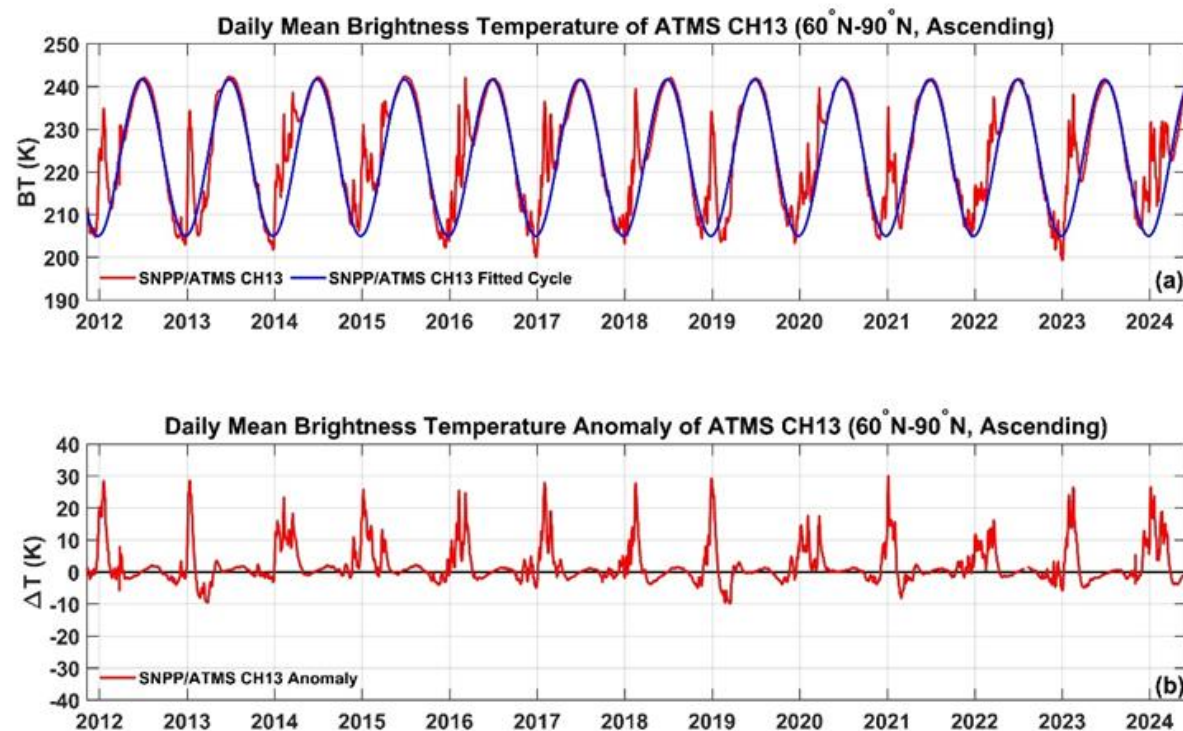


Figure. (a) Time series of the daily mean brightness temperature of the region from 60°-90° N. The red line represents the daily mean brightness temperature of S-NPP ATMS channel 13, the blue line indicates the fitted temperature seasonal change cycle based on long term measurements. (b) Time series of the daily mean brightness temperature anomaly

A sudden stratospheric warming is an event causing rapid warming in the stratosphere. It can disrupt the polar vortex and often leads to dramatic reductions in surface temperature in the Northern Hemisphere. The STAR Reprocessing team reprocessed ATMS and AMSU-A SDR datasets in order to capture radiometric features of this phenomenon. The reprocessed ATMS/AMSU-A SDR data sets offer valuable information for numerical weather prediction users in improving forecast quality about SSW events to save people life and property.