



SPoRT Seminar Series Presents:

Overview and Early Results from NASA's Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) Mission

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Date: Wednesday, June 29

Time: 10:30 A.M.

Location: SPoRT VCL (NSSTC 3027)

Abstract:

NASA launched the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) Core satellite in February 2014. This satellite contains the GPM Microwave Imager (GMI), a 13-frequency passive microwave imager, and Dual-Frequency Precipitation Radar (DPR), a Ka- and Ku-band active radar, designed to measure global precipitation at unprecedented resolution and accuracy. The Core satellite is part of an international constellation of precipitation-observing satellites, enabling global observation of precipitation every 2-3 hours. NASA regularly produces imagery and rain rate products that are used to analyze precipitation development and evolution. These rain rates are also combined into a gridded Level 3 precipitation product called the Integrated Multi-satellitE Retrieval for GPM (IMERG), which is a 0.1°, 30-minute resolution product that can be used for precipitation re-analysis. This presentation will discuss additional details of the GPM mission and results from the first few years of collected data.