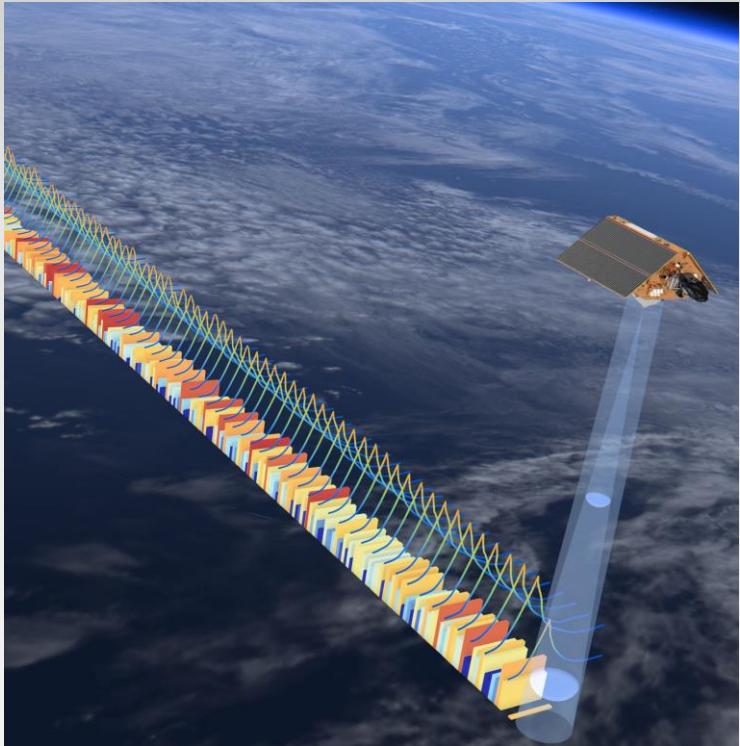
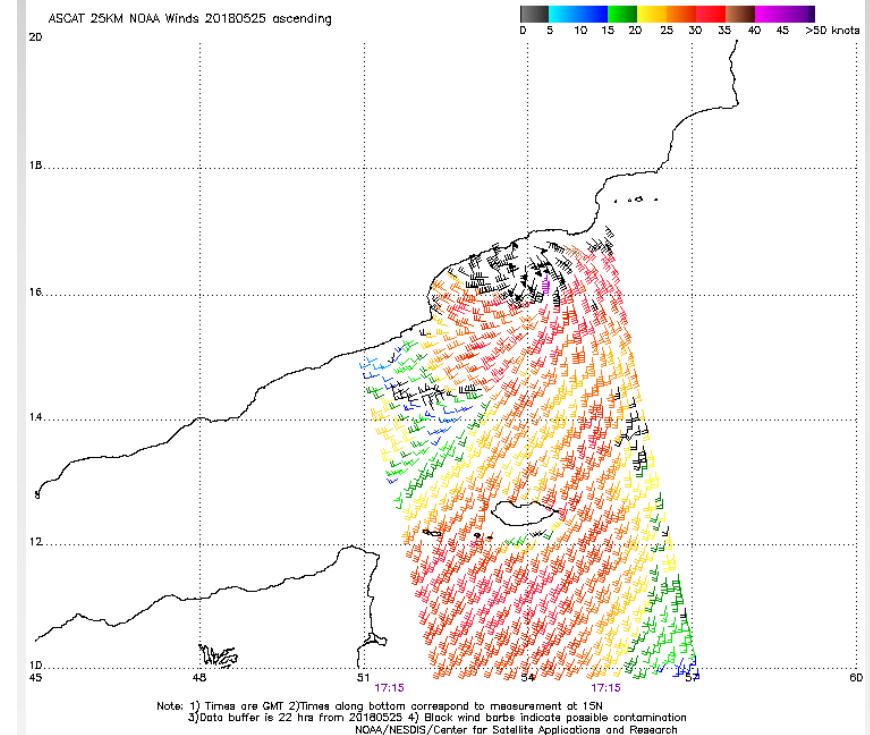
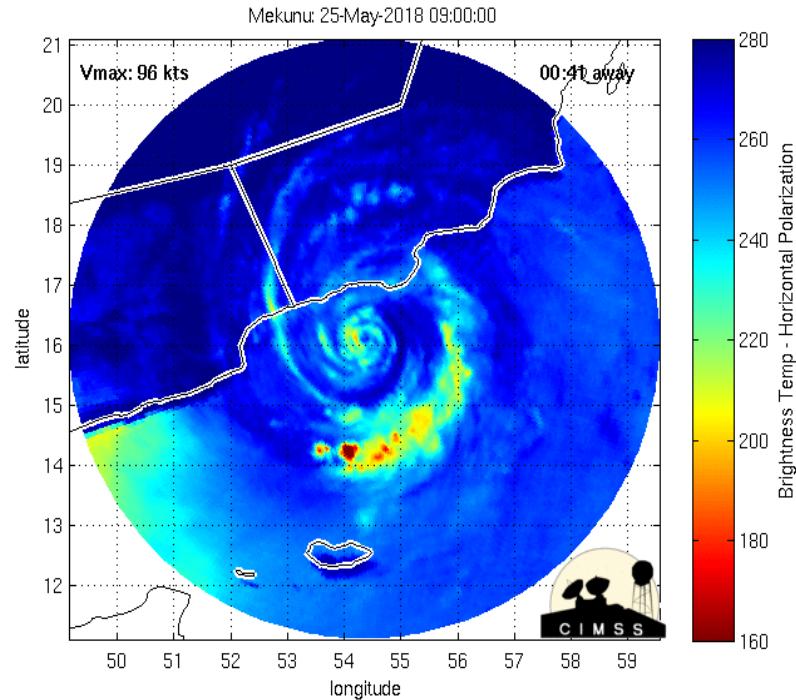


Microwave Remote Sensing



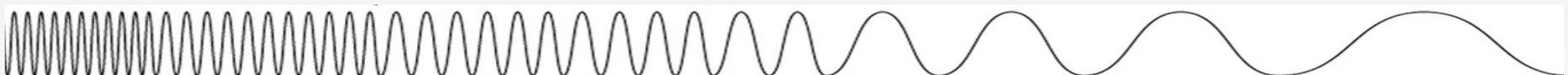
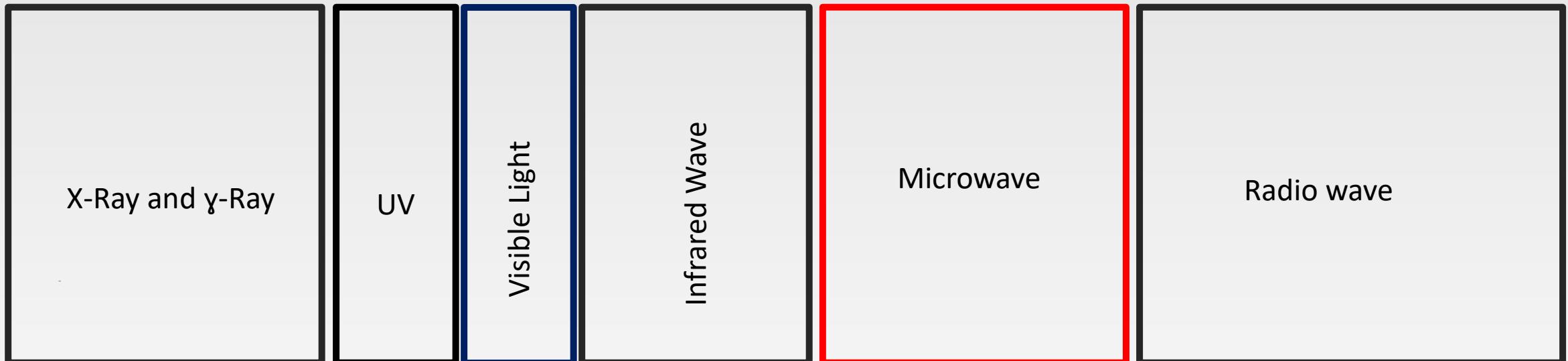
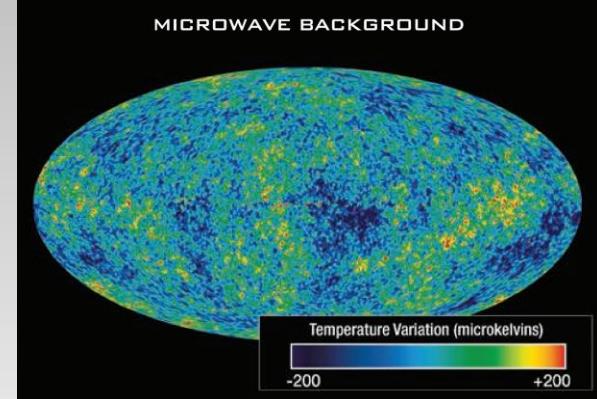
*Ibrahim Al Abdulsalam
Meteorologist
Directorate General of Meteorology / Oman*



Telecommunication

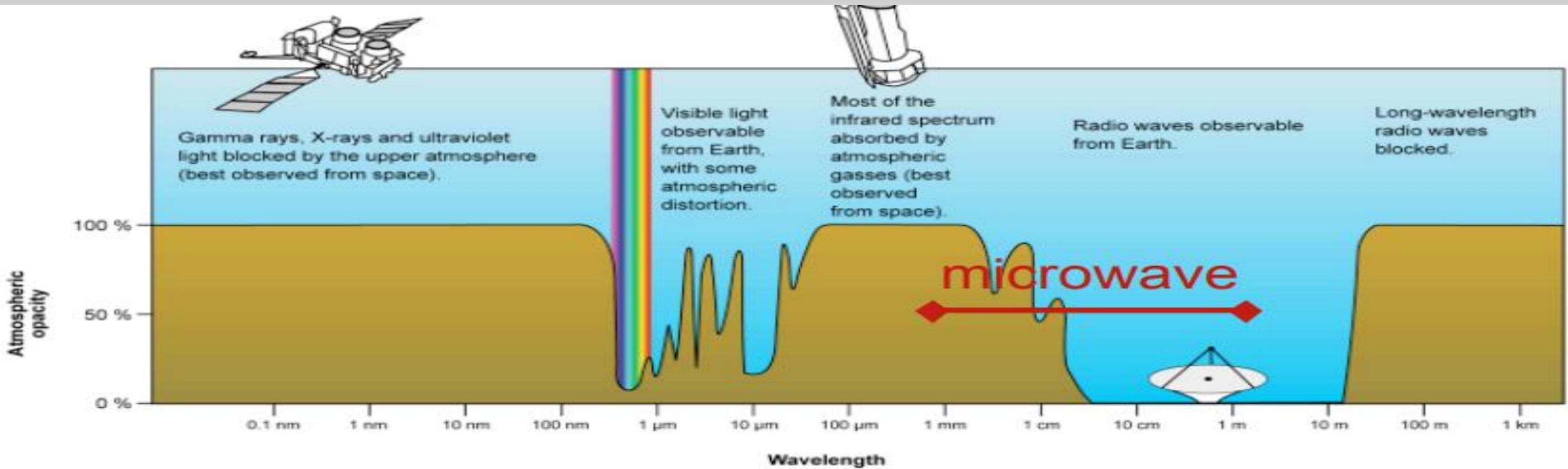
- GPS
- Mobile phone
- WiFi
- Radars
- Bluetooth
- Traffic Radar

- Weather Radar
- Satellite Radar
- Microwave imagery
- satellite Scatterometer
- Altimeters

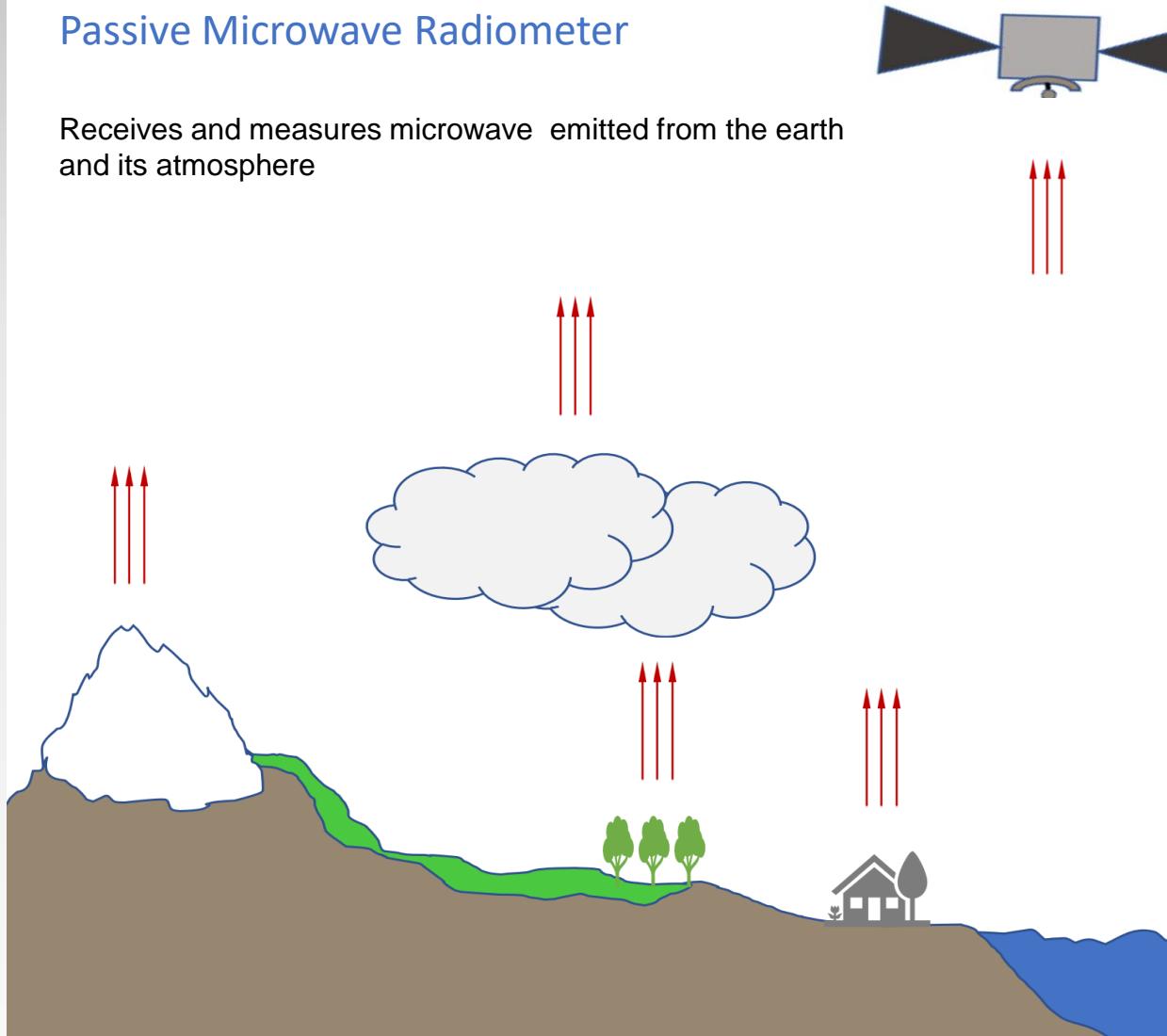


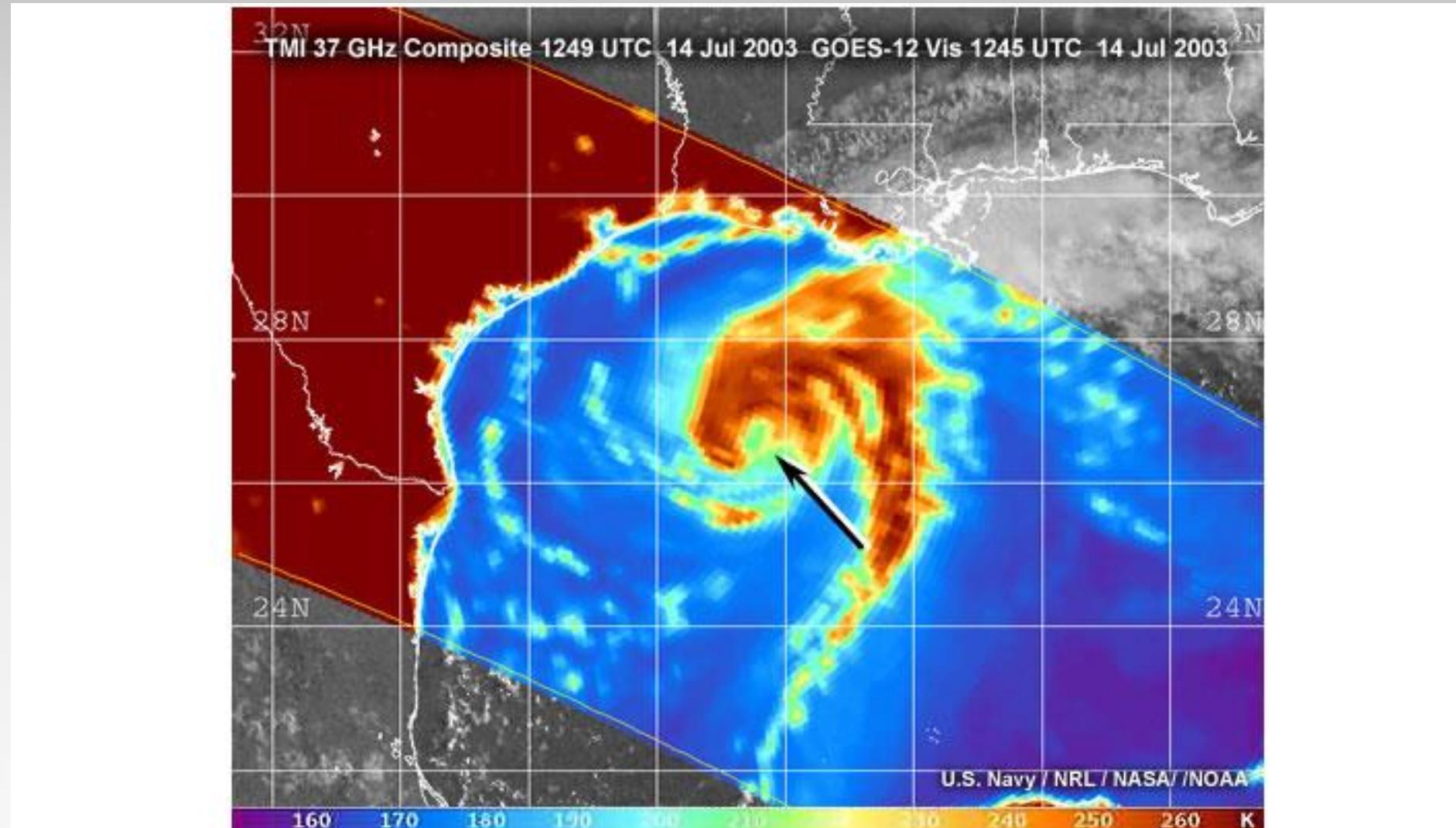
Shorter Wave / Higher Frequency

Longer Wave / lower Frequency

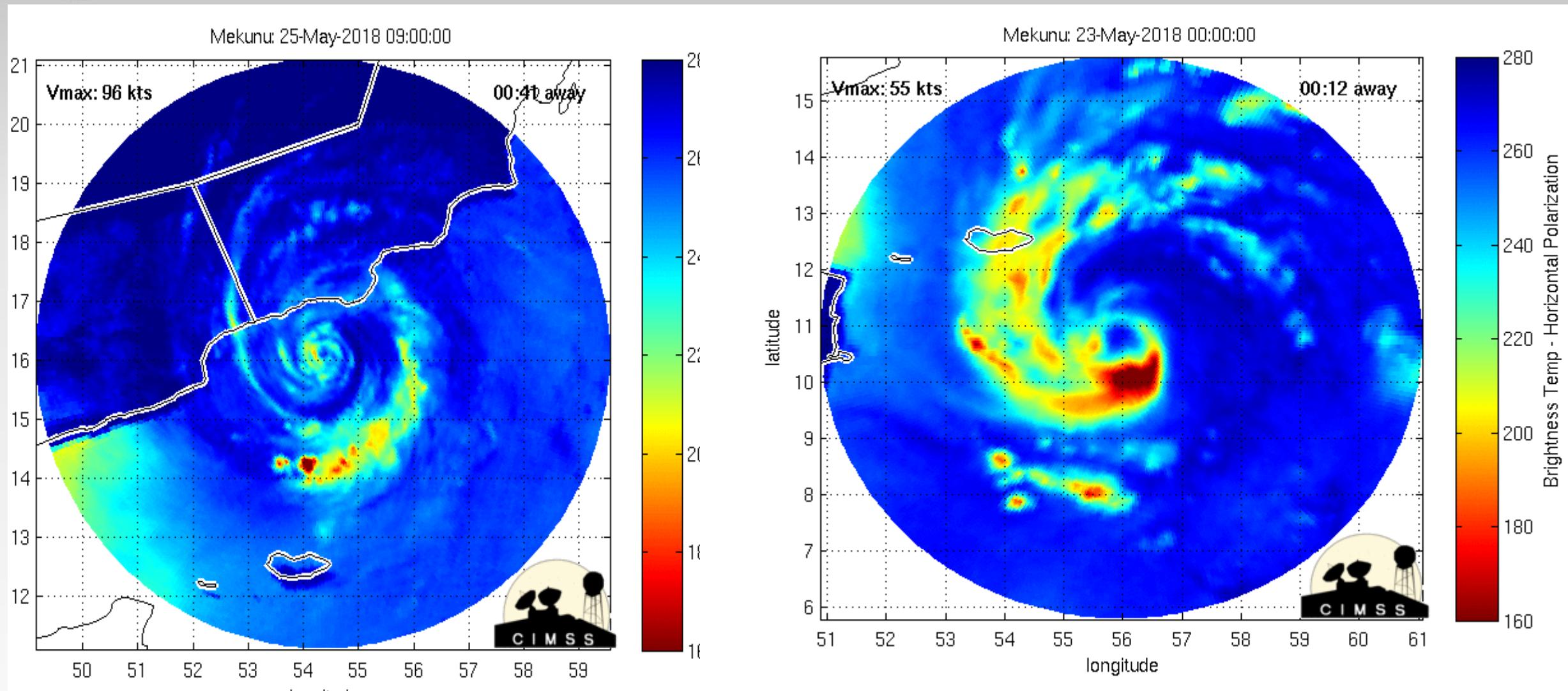


Passive Microwave Radiometer

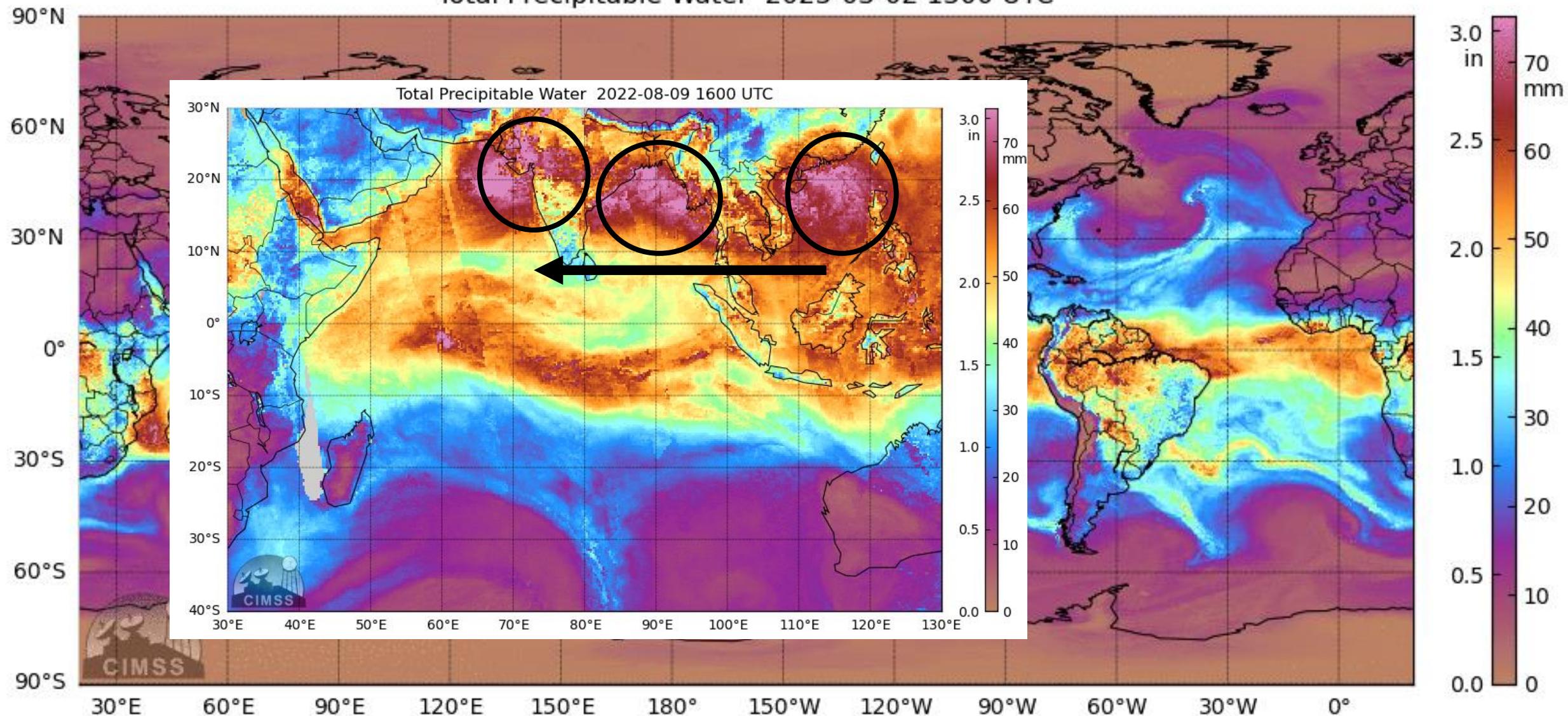




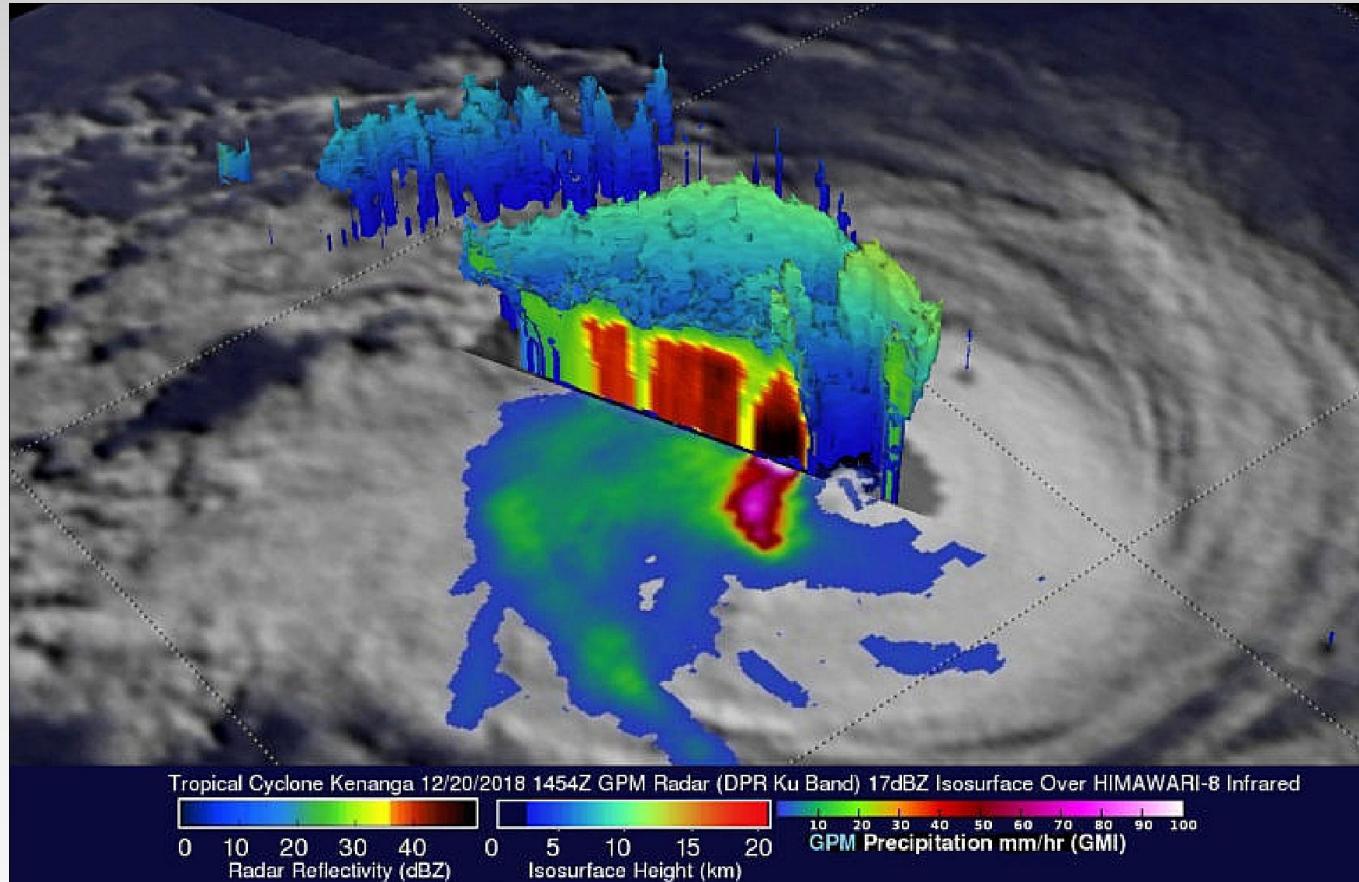
TC Mekunu May 2018

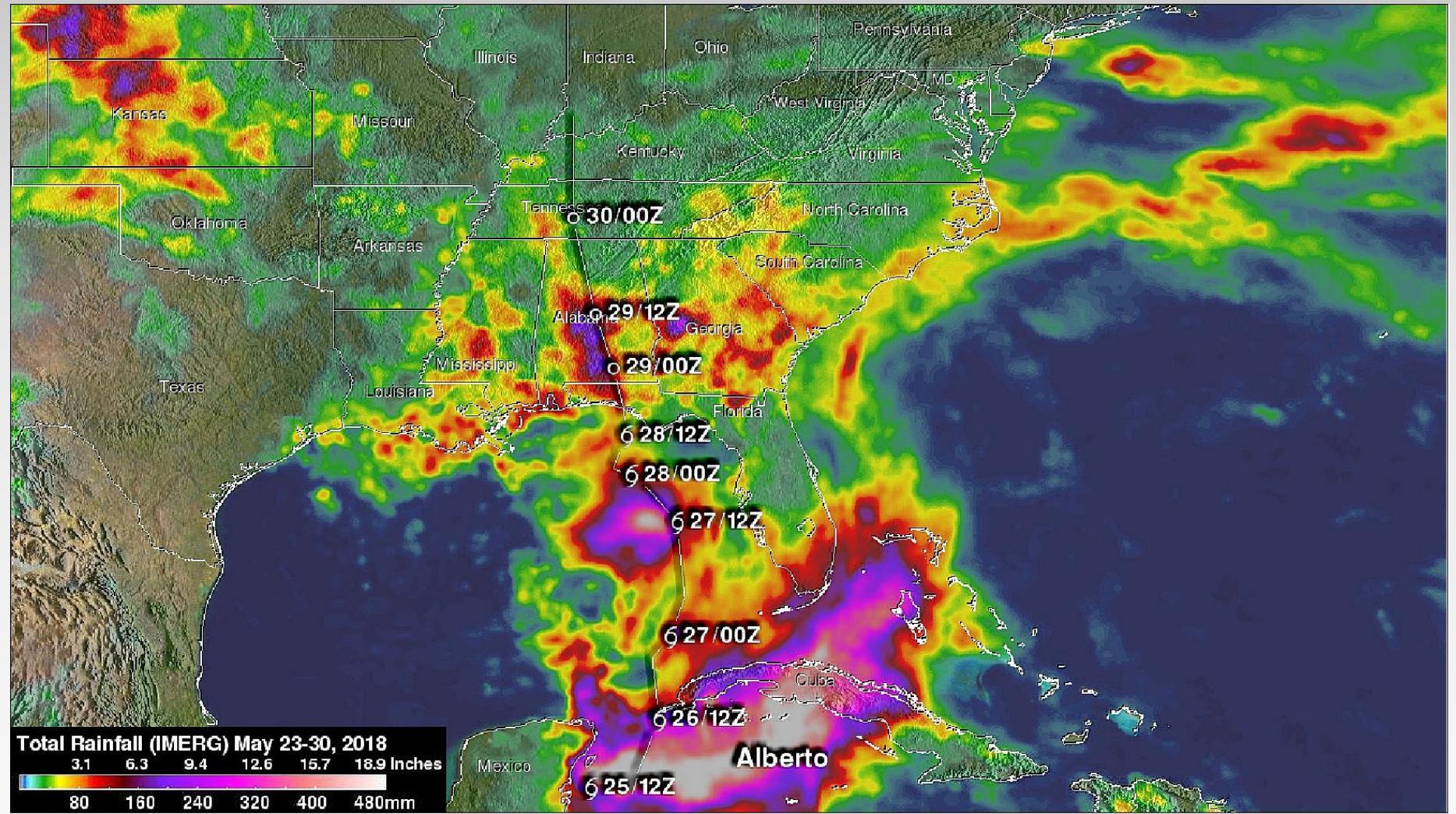


Total Precipitable Water 2023-03-02 1300 UTC



TC in 3D

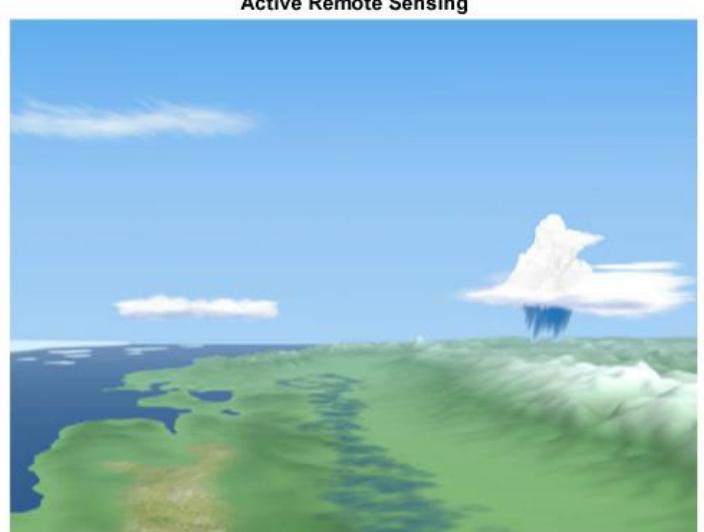
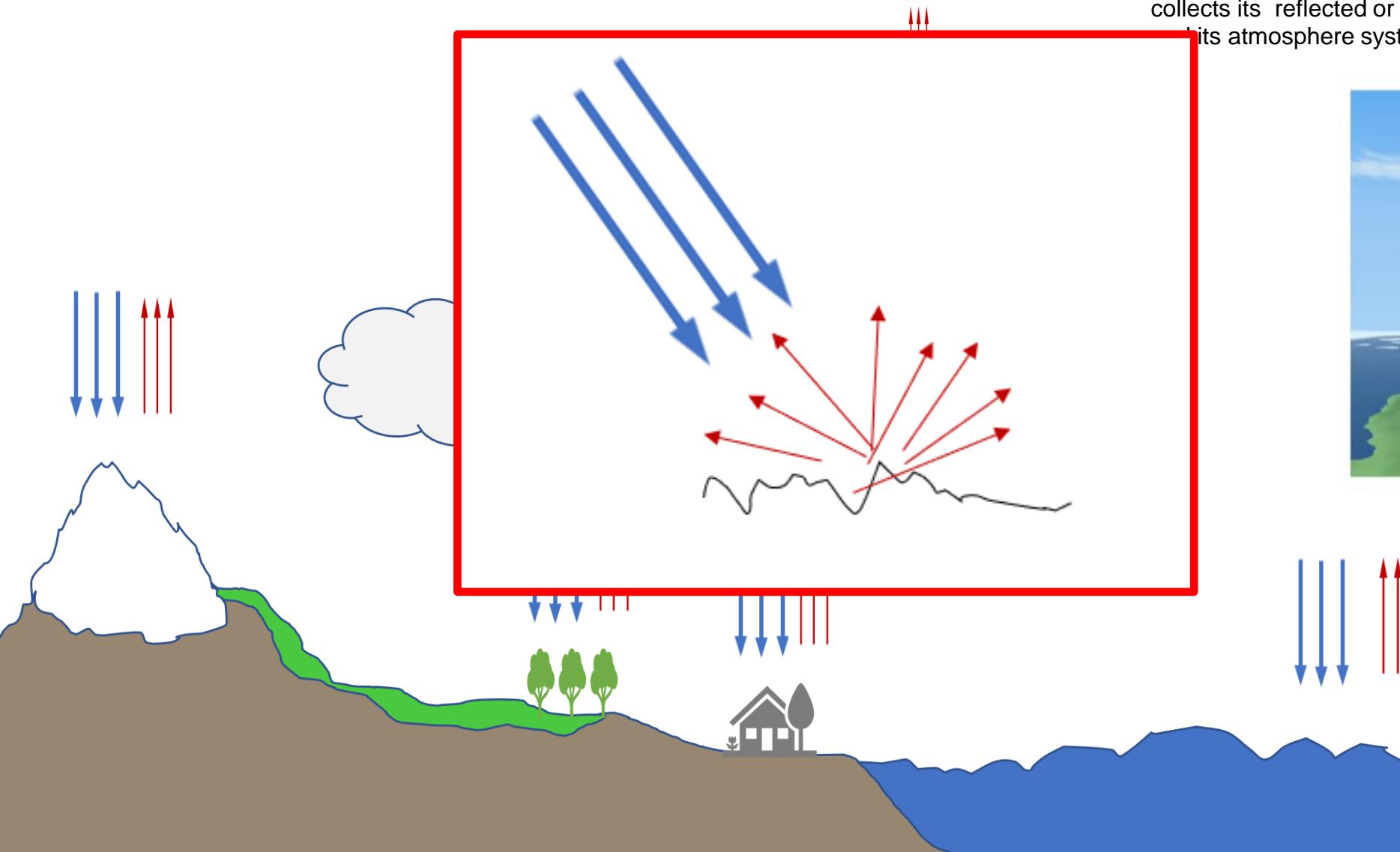






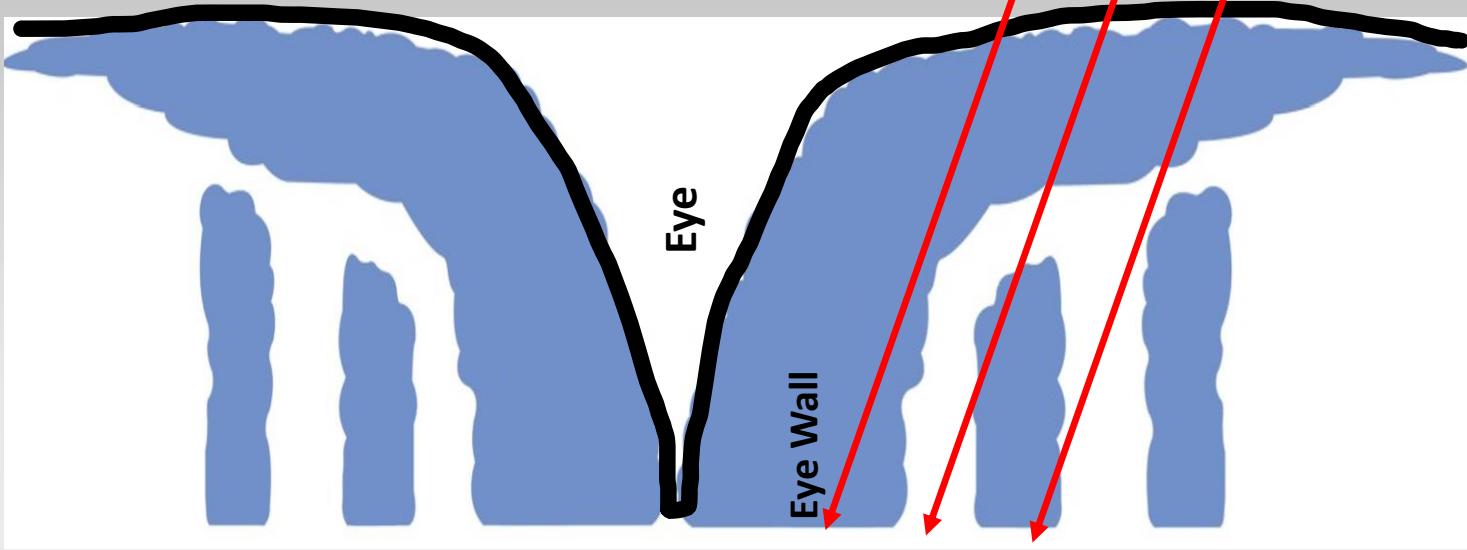
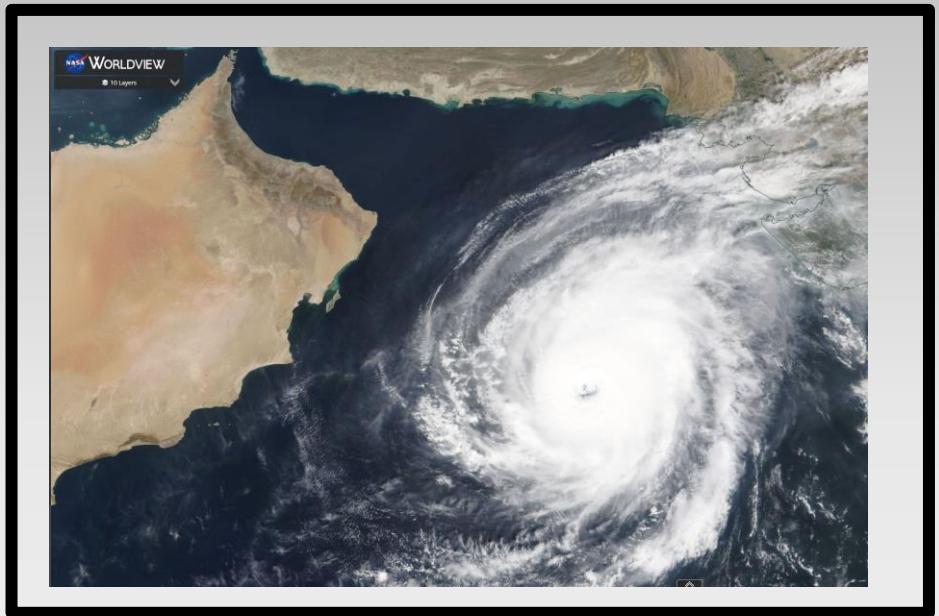
Active Instruments:

Radar instrument transmits its own radiation and then collects its reflected or scattered signals from the earth and its atmosphere systems

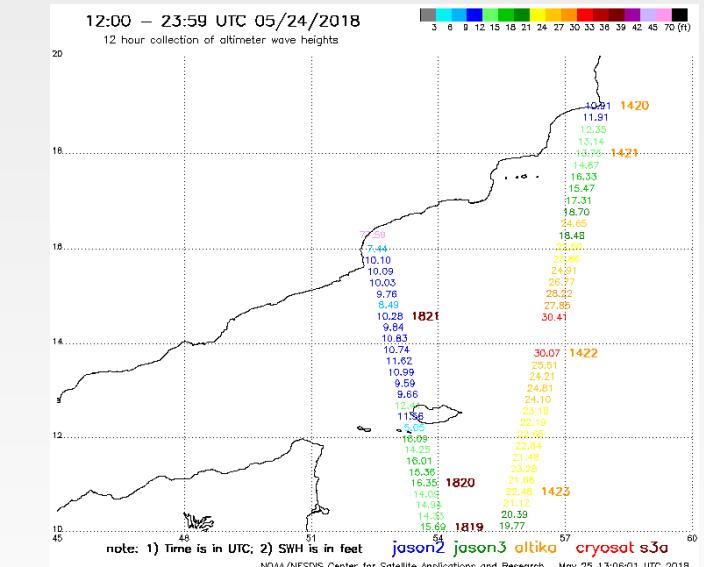
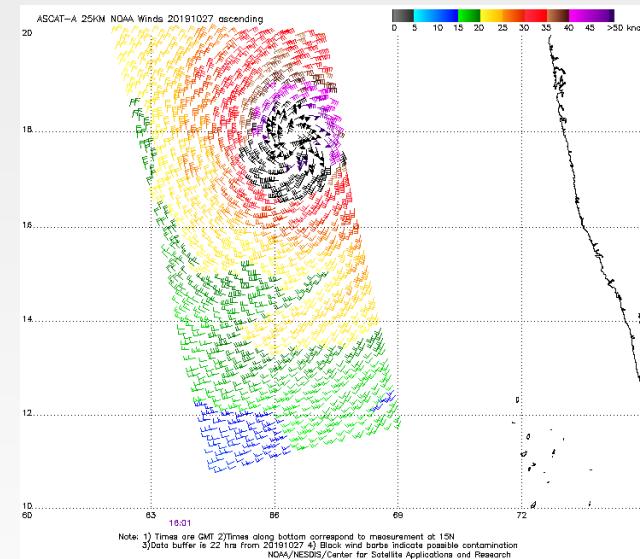
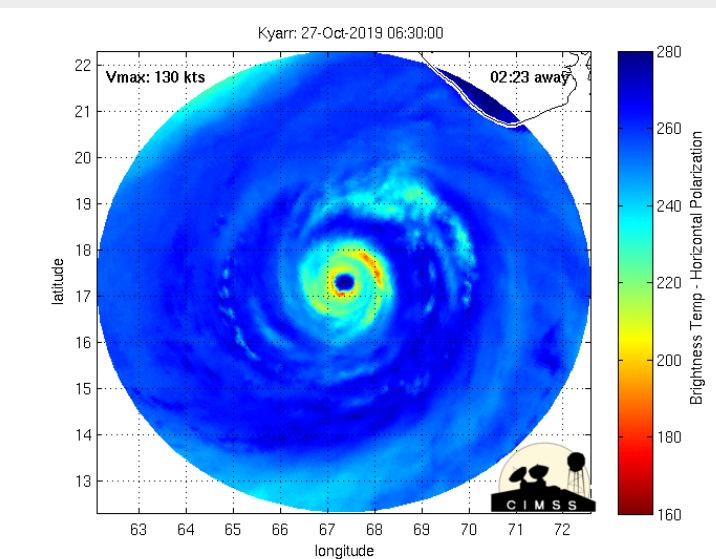


Applications

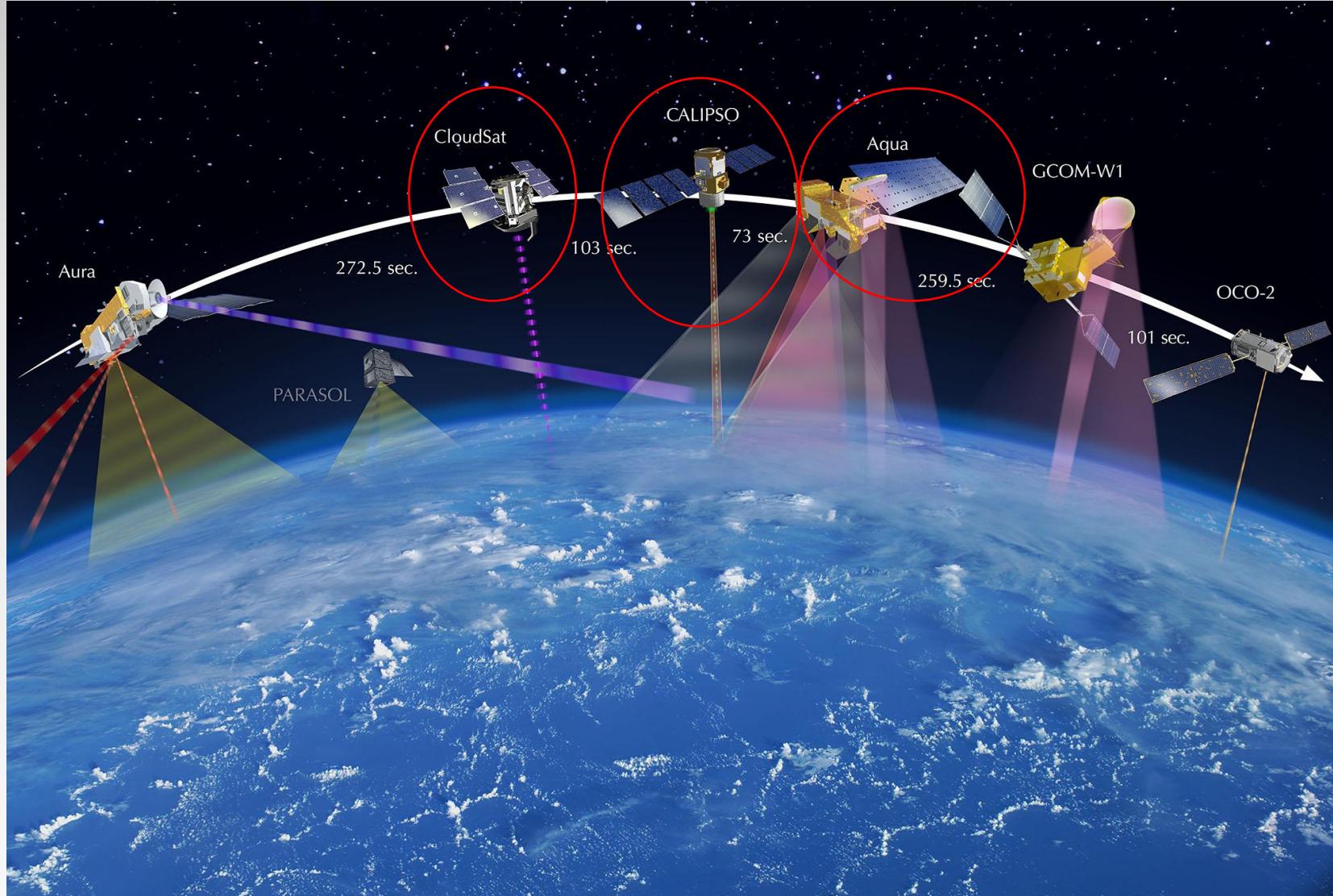
Excellent Capabilities to go through different atmospheric composition including cloud with very heavy precipitation

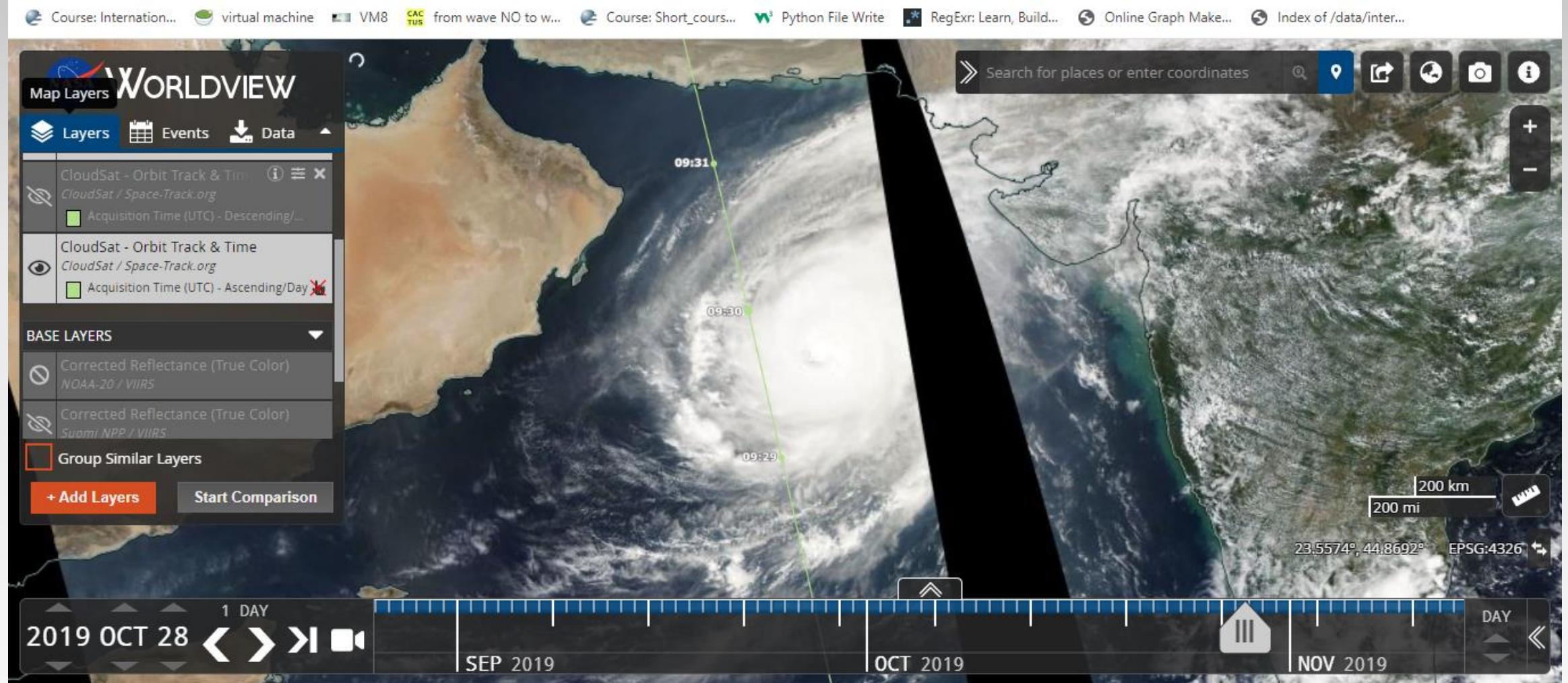


Microwave



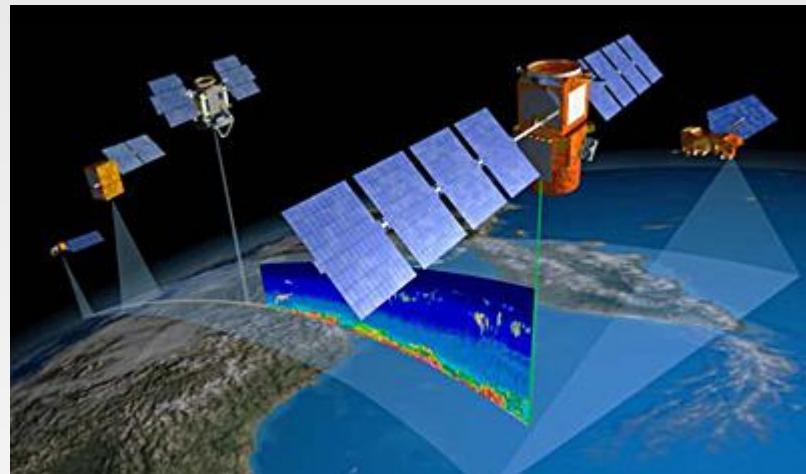
A-train Satellites







<https://www.cloudsat.cira.colostate.edu/quicklooks>



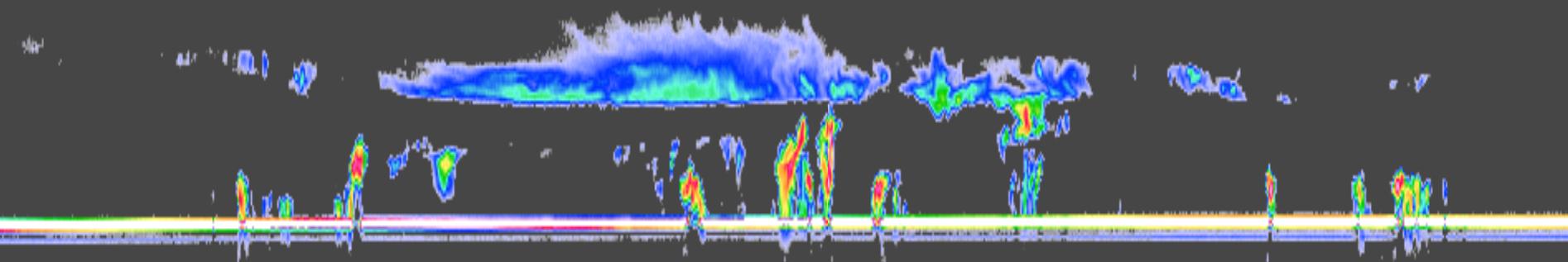
https://www-calipso.larc.nasa.gov/products/lidar/browse_images/exp_index.php

09:31

09:30

09:29

09:28

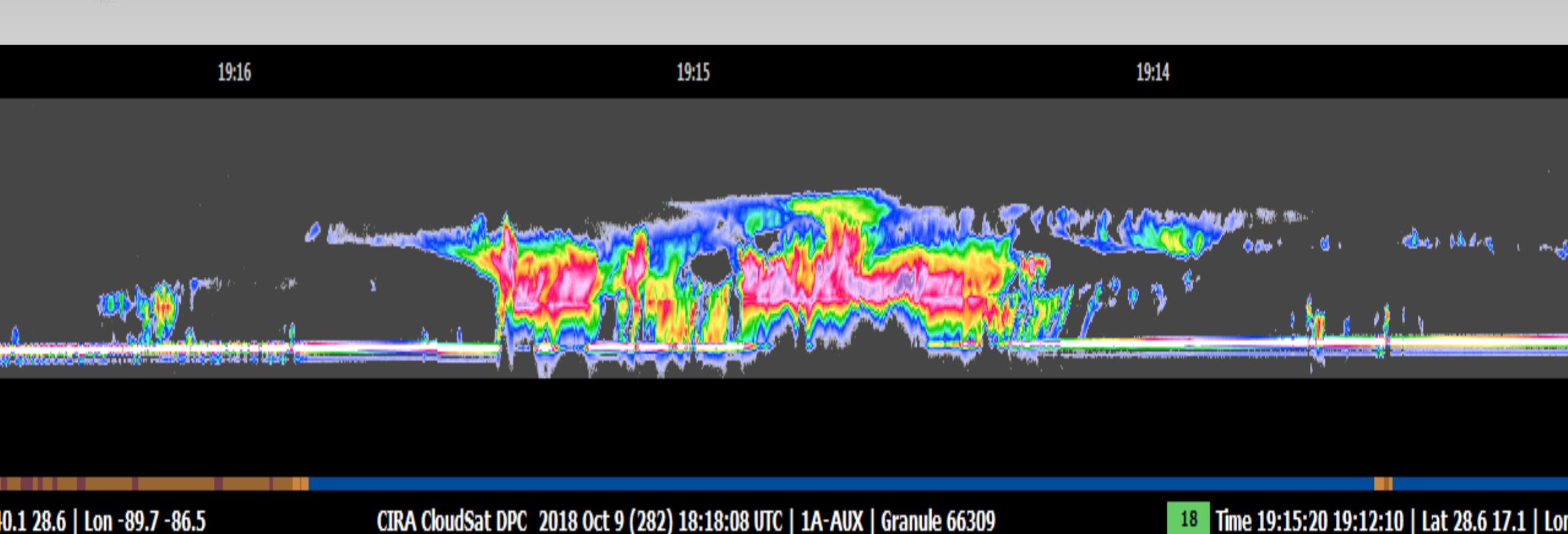


18 Time 09:32:29 09:29:19 | Lat 28.6 17.1 | Lon 60.8 63.5

CIRA CloudSat DPC 2019 Oct 28 (301) 08:35:17 UTC | 1A-AUX | Granule 71915

17 Tim





CloudSat



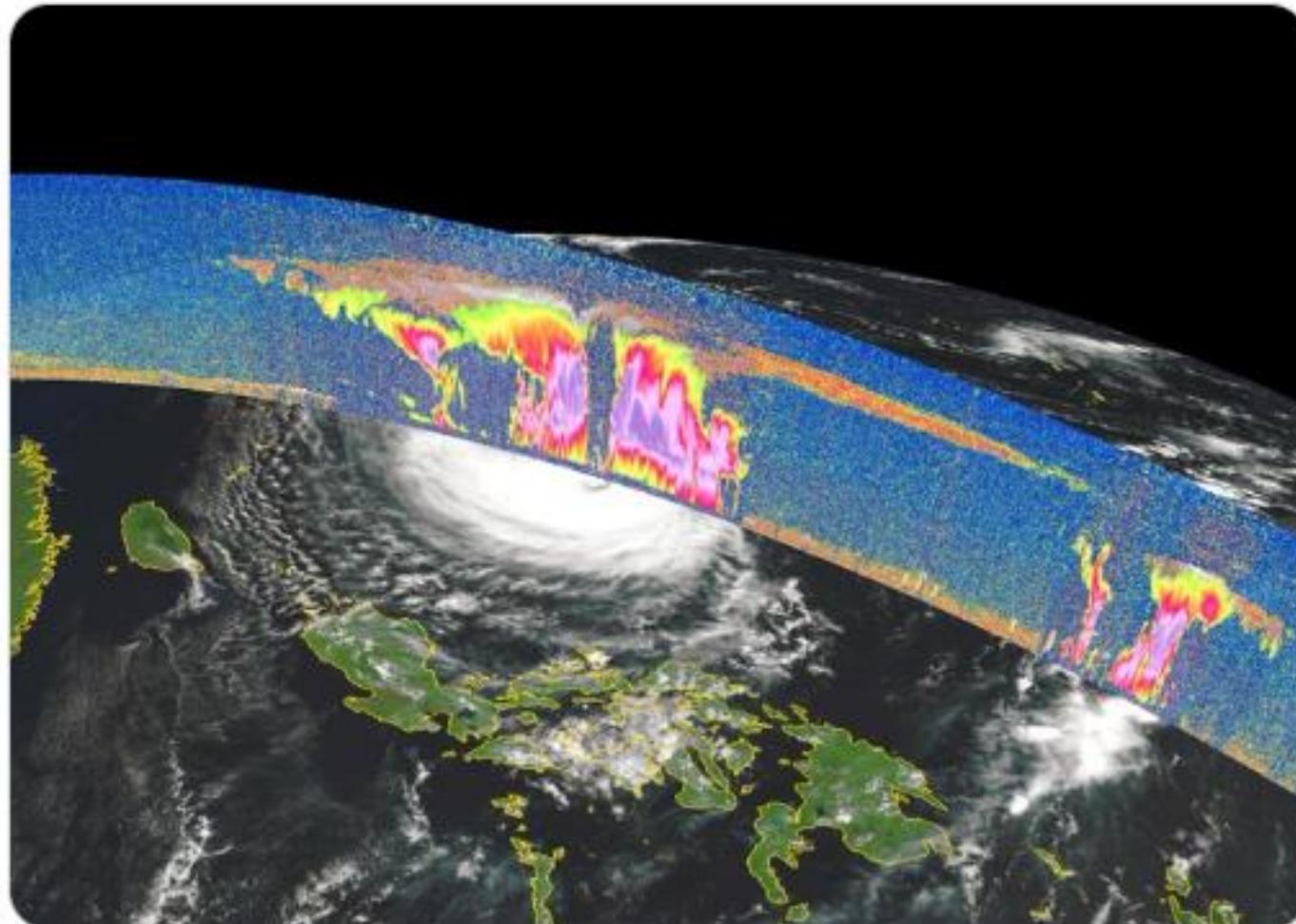
Follow

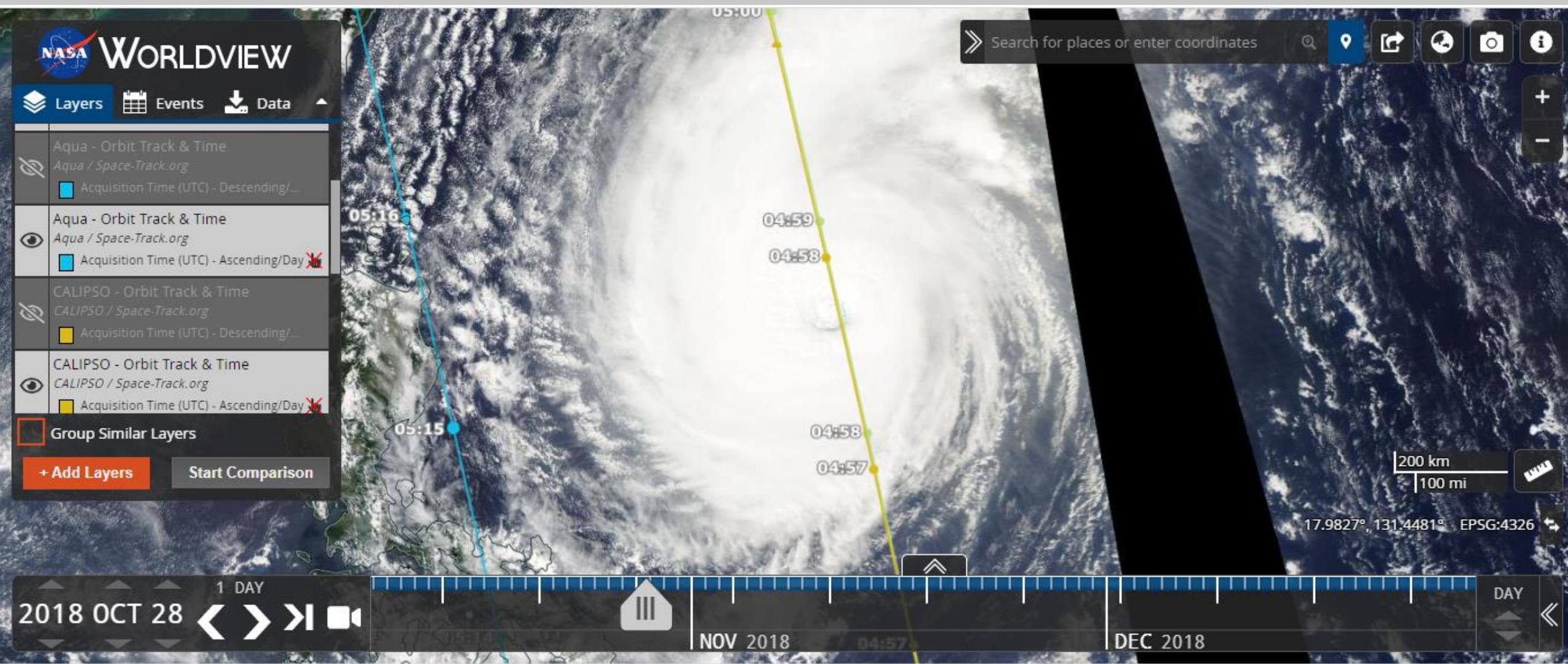
439 Tweets

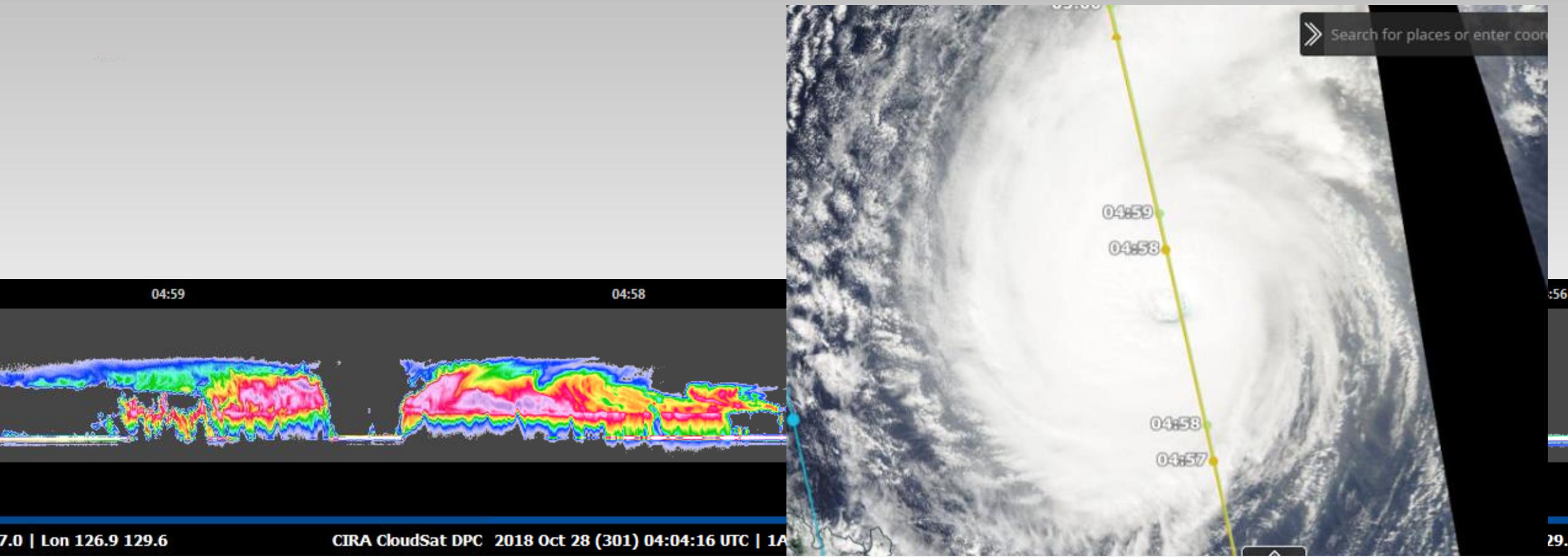


CloudSat and CALIPSO overpass directly through the eye of Typhoon Yutu on October 28th, 2018!

cloudsat.atmos.colostate.edu/news/Typhoon_Y...







Microwave Bands and Their Satellite Weather Applications

Band	Frequency range	Wavelength range
L	1 - 2 GHz	15 - 30 cm
S	2 - 4 GHz	7.5 - 15 cm
C	4 - 8 GHz	3.75 - 7.5 cm
X	8 - 12 GHz	25 - 37.5 mm
Ku	12 - 18 GHz	16.7 - 25 mm
K	18 - 26.5 GHz	11.3 - 16.7 mm
Ka	26.5 - 40 GHz	5.0 - 11.3 mm
Q	33 - 50 GHz	6.0 - 9.0 mm
U	40 - 60 GHz	5.0 - 7.5 mm
V	50 - 75 GHz	4.0 - 6.0 mm
W	75 - 110 GHz	2.7 - 4.0 mm
F	90 - 140 GHz	2.1 - 3.3 mm
D	110 - 170 GHz	1.8 - 2.7 mm

Satellite Instruments

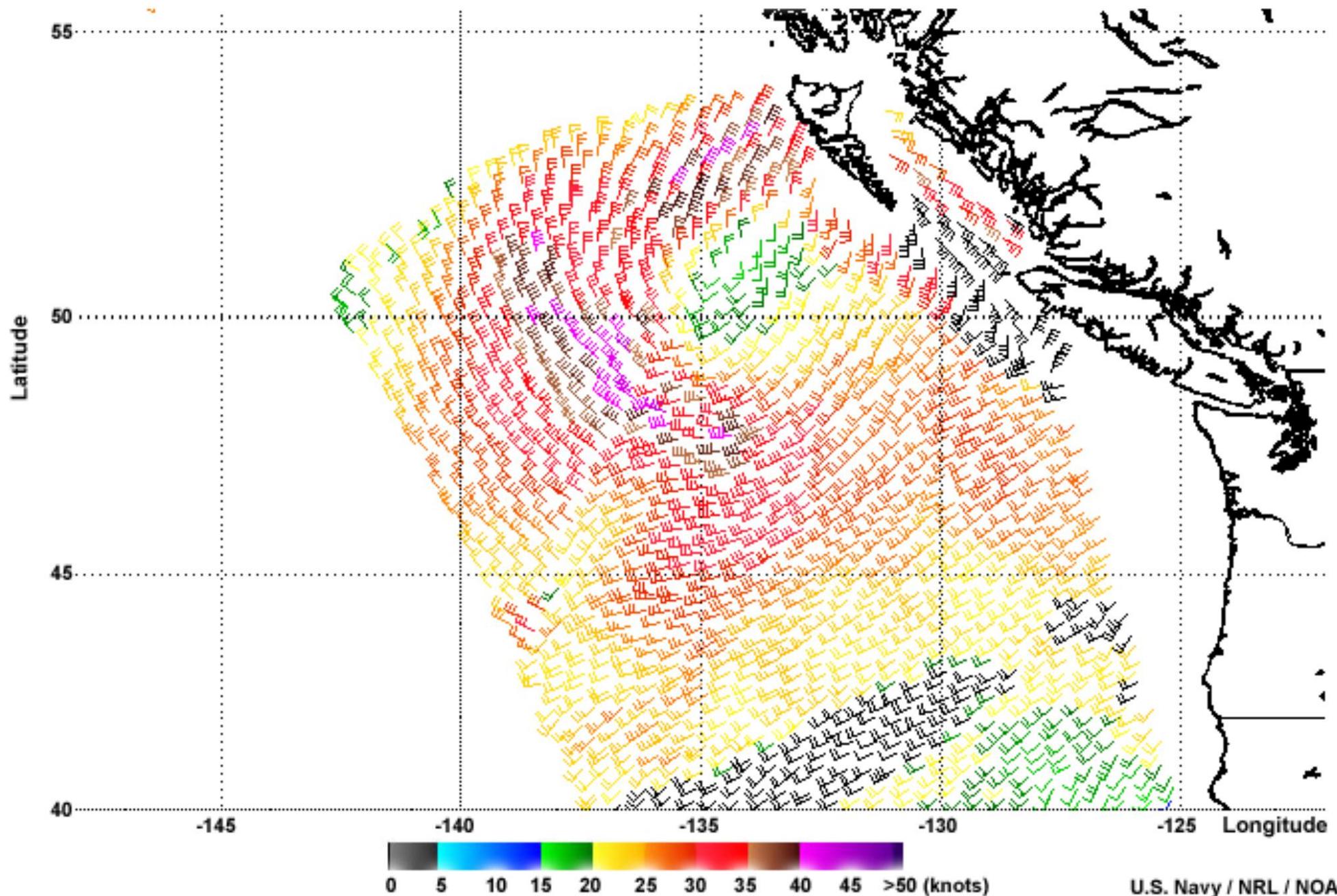
- WindSat
- ASCAT
- Jason
- CloudSat
- TRMM and GPM
- AMSU
- AMSR
- SSMIS
- Sentinel
- ATMS
- CryoSat
- QuikSCAT
- MetOp
-
-
-

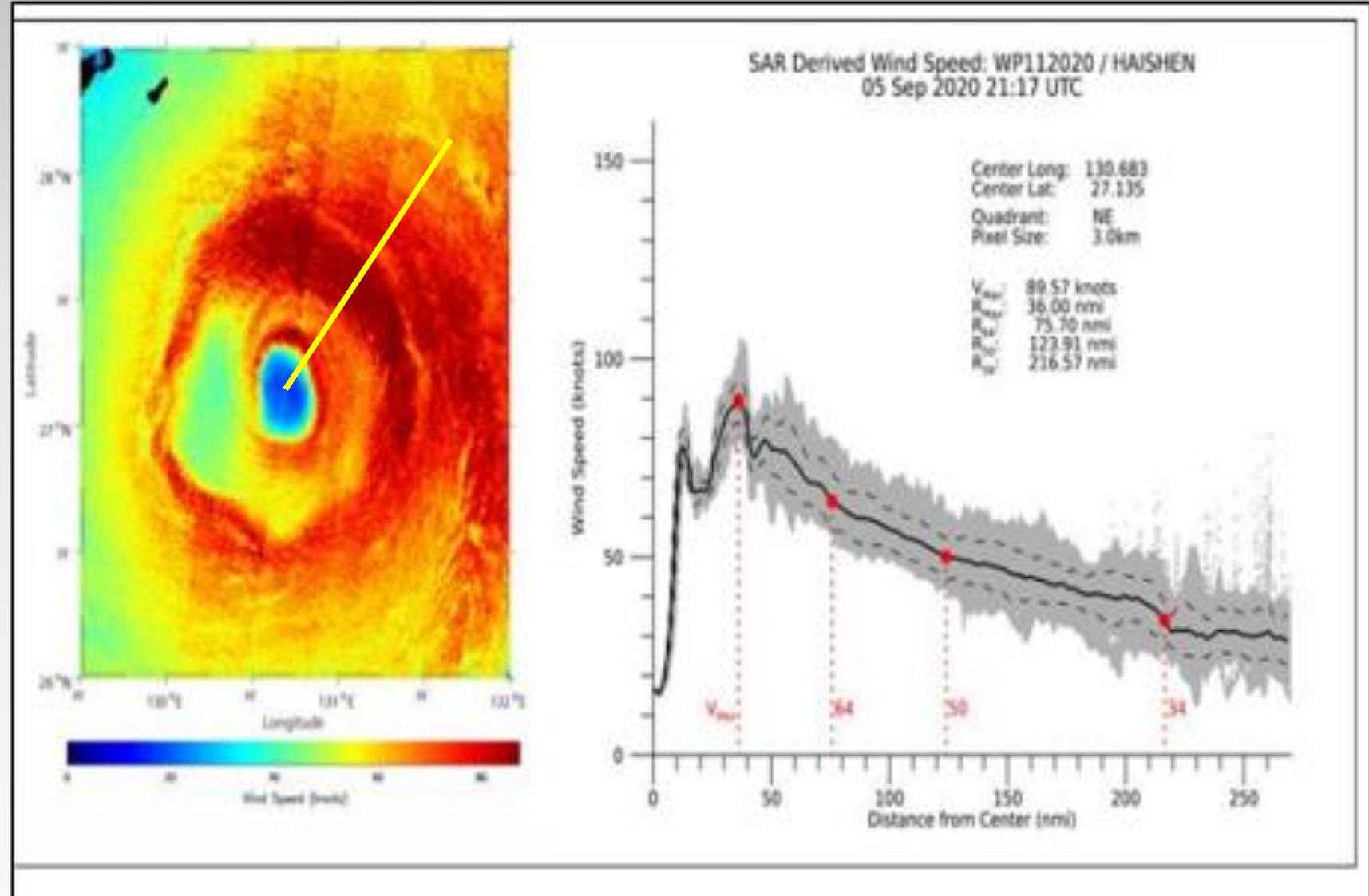
Measurement Capabilities:

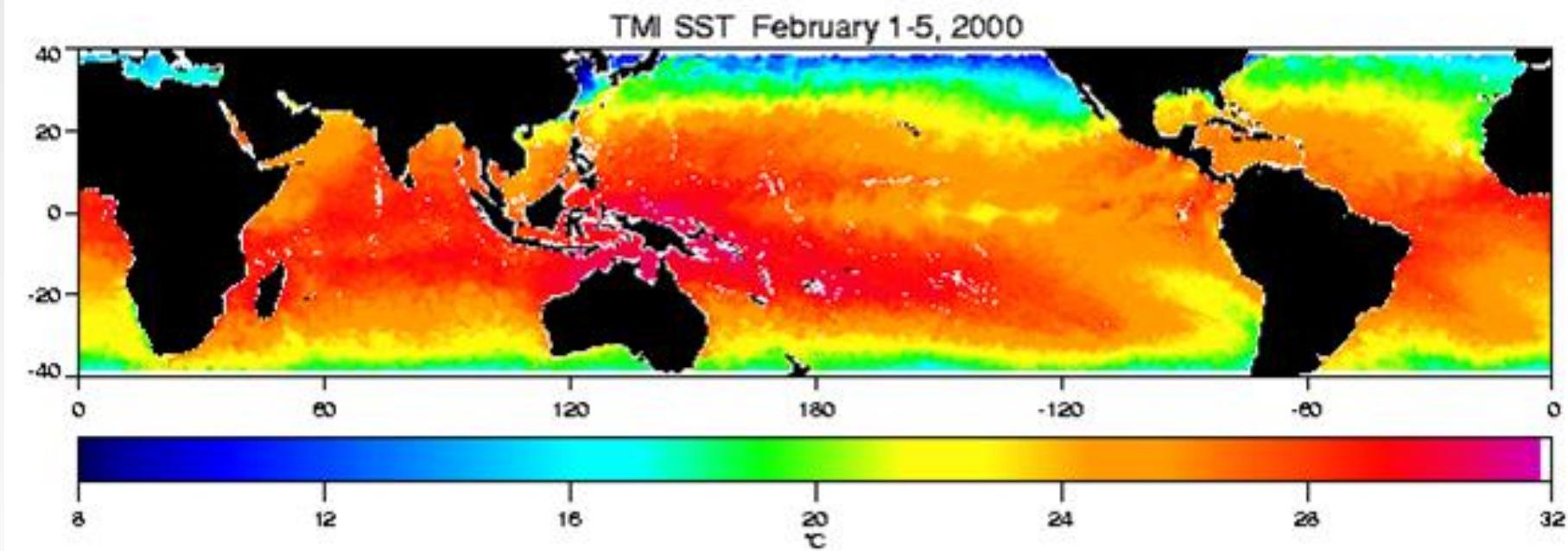
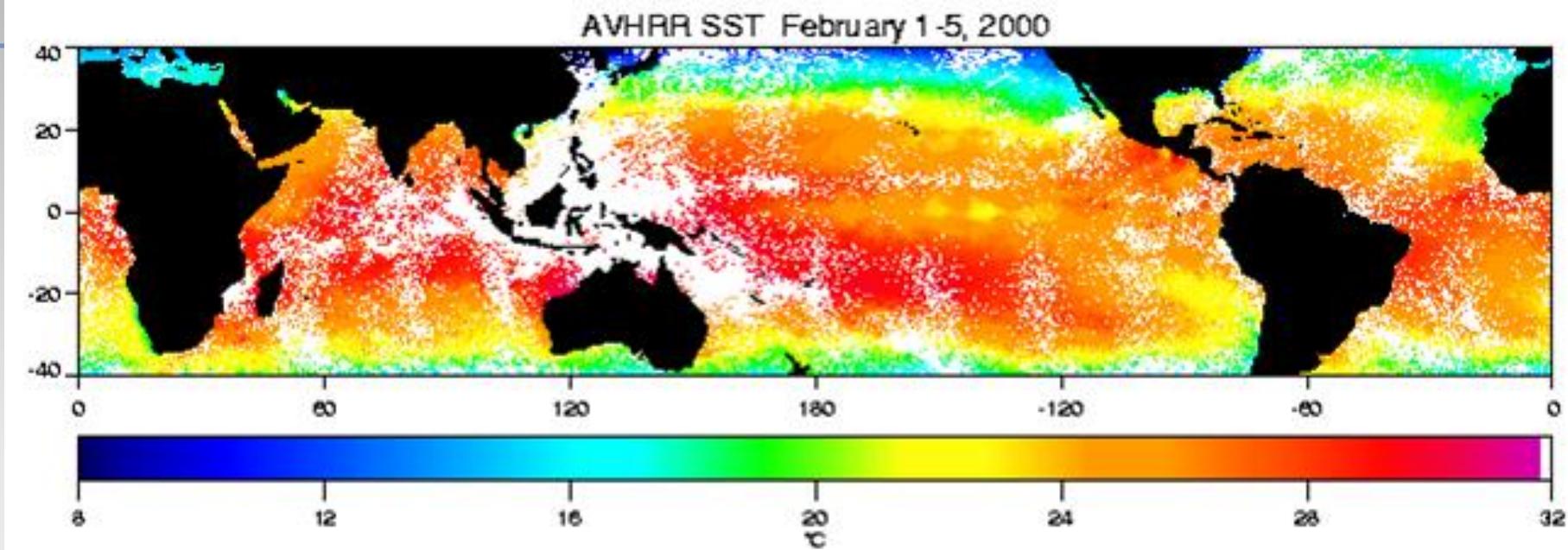
- Cloud and Precipitation information
- Sea Surface Wind
- Atmospheric Sounding
- Snow and Sea Ice
- Soil moisture
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Sea surface height and Sea state
- Land and Oceanic topography and Geology
- Vegetation
- Land use
-
-
-

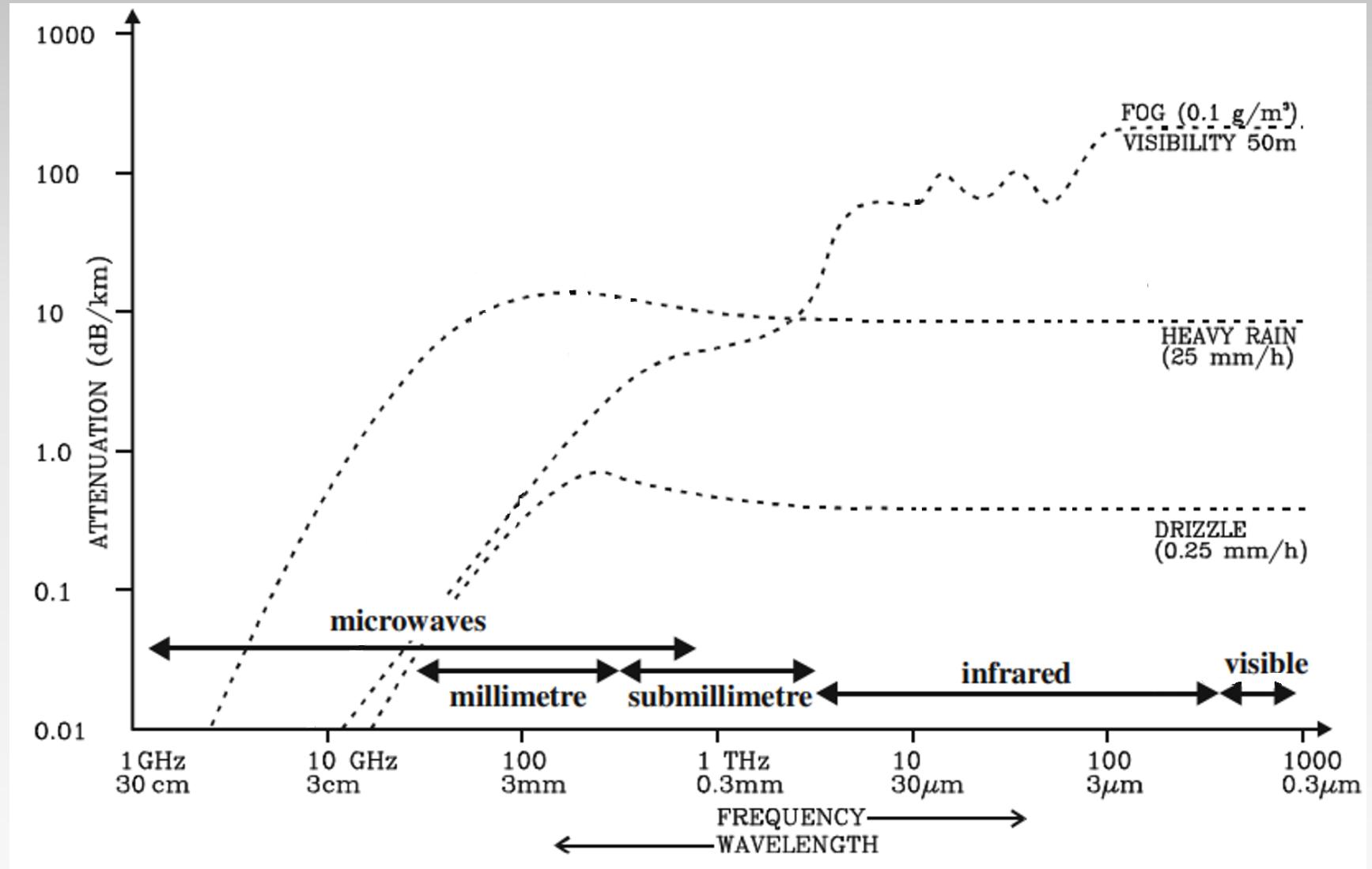
WindSat Ocean Surface Wind Vector, Pacific Northwest

0212 UTC 30 Dec 2011

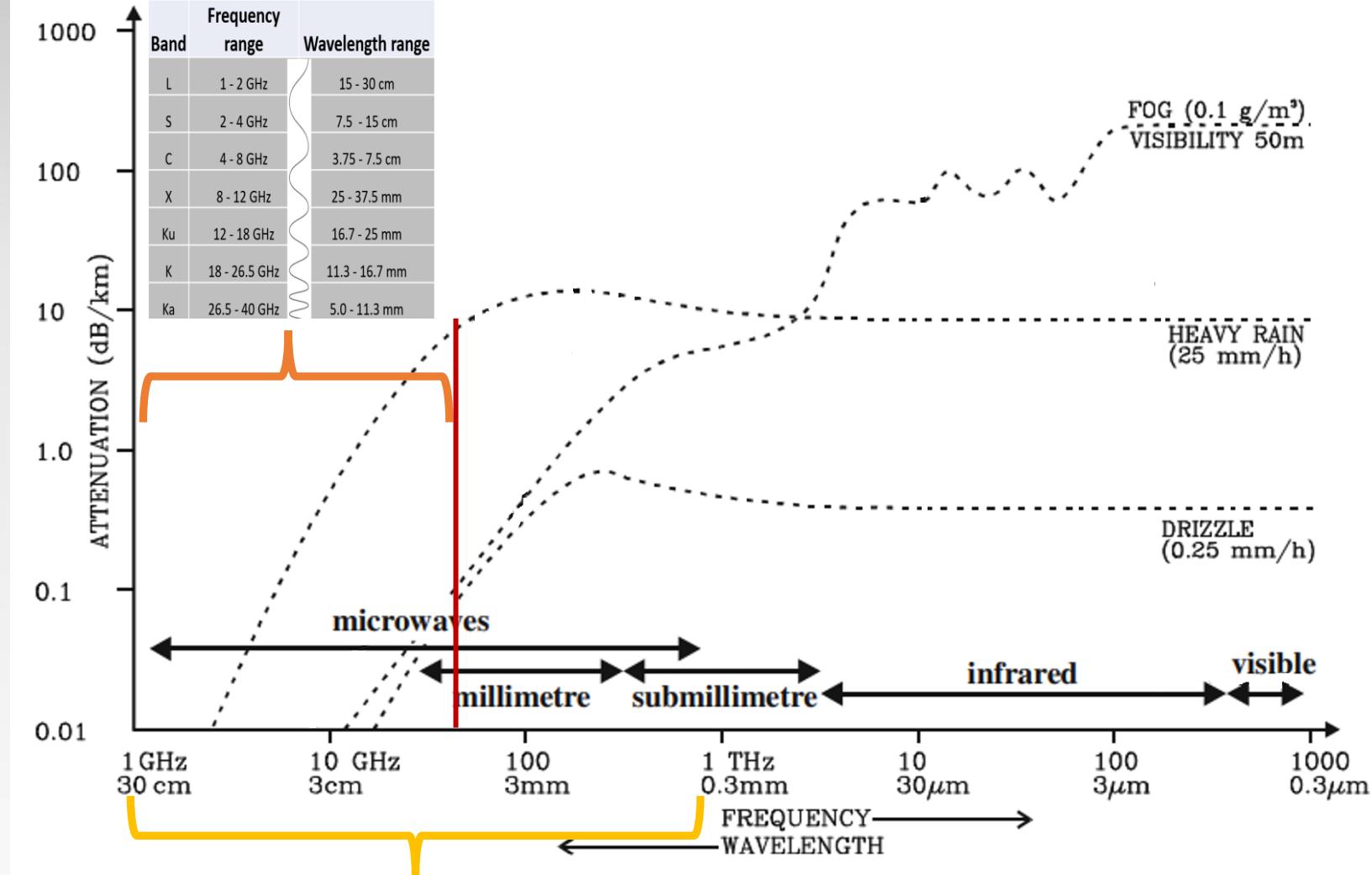




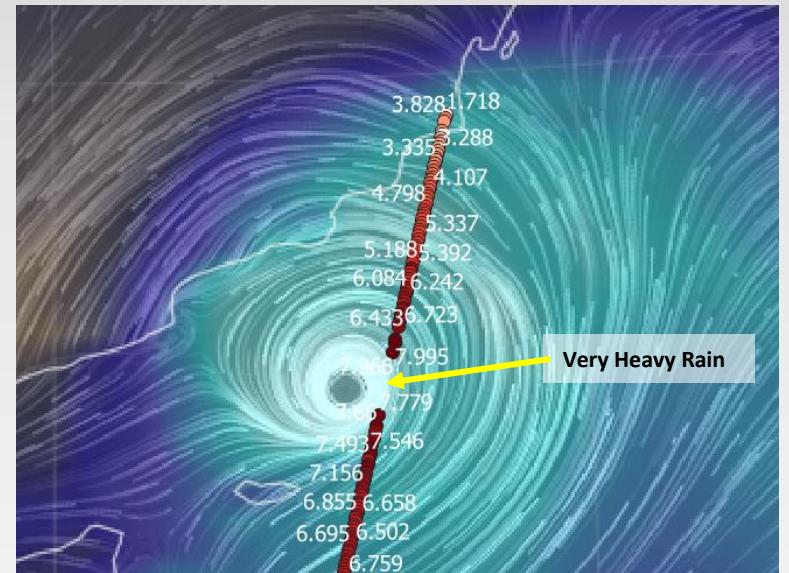




Smaller wavelength higher attenuation but better resolution

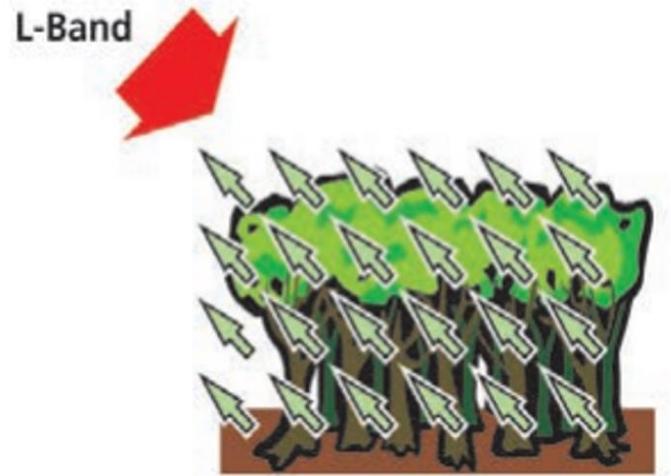
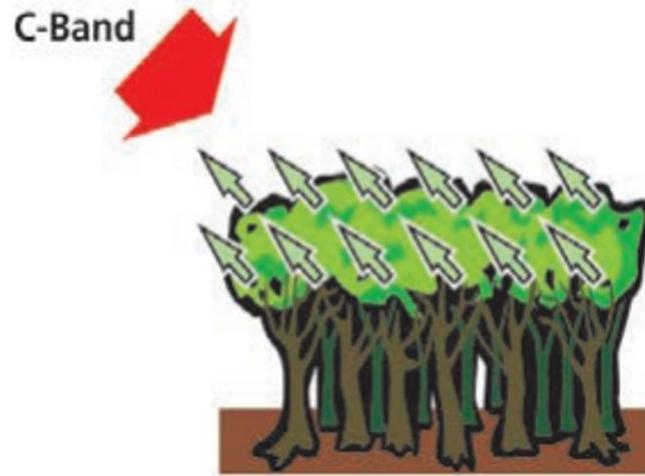
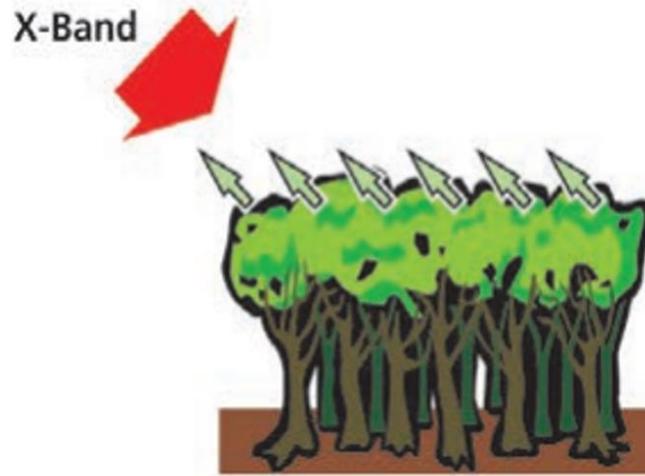


Ka Band Altimetry



Band	Frequency range	Wavelength range
L	1 - 2 GHz	15 - 30 cm
S	2 - 4 GHz	7.5 - 15 cm
C	4 - 8 GHz	3.75 - 7.5 cm
X	8 - 12 GHz	2.5 - 3.75 mm
Ku	12 - 18 GHz	1.67 - 2.5 mm
K	18 - 26.5 GHz	1.13 - 1.67 mm
Ka	26.5 - 40 GHz	0.5 - 1.13 mm

Smaller wavelength higher attenuation but better resolution





Questions

Thank You