Title	GeoNEX: A Cloud Gateway for Near Real-time Processing of Geostationary Satellite
	Products

Authors	Email	Last Name, First Name	Employer/Affiliation
	jun.xiong1981@gmail.com	Xiong, Jun	Bay Area Environmental Research Institute/ NASA Ames Research Center
	cumtjiang@gmail.com	Jiang, Yunfeng	Bay Area Environmental Research Institute/ NASA Ames Research Center
	andrew.r.michaelis@nasa.gov	Michealis, Andrew R.	Bay Area Environmental Research Institute/ NASA Ames Research Center
	sami.malek.0@gmail.com	Malek, Sami Andrew	University of California Berkeley
	weile.wang@nasa.gov	Wang, Weile	California State University - Monterey Bay/ NASA Ames Research Center
	satya.kalluri@noaa.gov	Kalluri, Satyanarayana	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
	jia.zhang@sv.cmu.edu	Zhang, Jia	Carnegie Mellon University Silicon Valley
	jennifer.l.dungan@nasa.gov	Dungan, Jennifer L	NASA Ames Research Center
	rama.nemani@nasa.gov	Nemani, Ramakrishna R.	NASA Ames Research Center

Keywords GeoNEX, MODIS, cloud-computing, wildfire, GOES

Abstract	The emergence of a new generation of geostationary satellite sensors provides land and atmosphere monitoring capabilities similar to MODIS and VIIRS with far greater temporal resolution (5-15 minutes). However, processing such large volume, highly dynamic datasets requires computing capabilities that (1) better support data access and knowledge discovery for scientists; (2) provide resources to enable real-time processing for emergency response (wildfire, smoke, dust, etc.); and (3) provide reliable and scalable services for the broader user community. This paper presents an implementation of GeoNEX (Geostationary NASA-NOAA Earth Exchange) services that integrate scientific algorithms with Amazon Web Services (AWS) to provide near realtime monitoring (~5 minute latency) capability in a hybrid cloud-computing environment. It offers a user-friendly, manageable and extendable interface and benefits from the scalability provided by Amazon Web Services. Four use cases are presented to illustrate how to (1) search and access geostationary data; (2) configure computing infrastructure to enable near real-time processing; (3) disseminate and utilize research results, visualizations, and animations to concurrent users; and (4) use a Jupyter Notebook-like interface for data exploration and rapid prototyping. As an example of (3), the Wildfire Automated Biomass Burning Algorithm (WF_ABBA) was implemented on GOES-16 and -17 data to produce an active fire map every 5 minutes over the conterminous US. Details of the implementation strategies, architectures, and challenges of the use cases are discussed.
----------	---

Event Name	AGU Fall Meeting 2019
Location	San Francisco, CA
Presentation Date	December 11, 2019
Presentation Sponsor	American Geophysical Union (AGU)
Presentation URL	https://agu.confex.com/agu/fm19/webprogrampreliminary/Paper510676.html