GeoIPS Breakout Session: Sectors

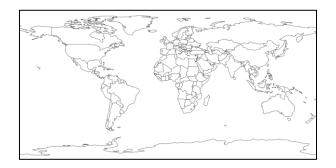
2025 Fall Workshop Andrew Thorpe

Overview

- Geographic sectors in GeoIPS
- Capabilities of sectors in GeoIPS:
 - Static Sectors
 - Dynamic Sectors
- Sectors and Sectoring backend
- Sector Examples:
 - Static: Cape Horn
 - Dynamic: Tonga Volcanic activity

GeoIPS sectors

- YAML defined sectors
- Set style helps interchange projection type, size, resolution, and central point
- Wide coverage between static and dynamic sectors
- Interchangeable; same sector for different products, readers, and data sources
- 55 static sectors and 23 dynamic sectors
- Defined structure and format: see Extend GeoIPS with a Static Sector



Static Sector Capabilities

Tunable parameters:

- Center latitude & longitude
- Projection type (EQC)
- Units (meters), used in resolution
- Resolution of each pixel (in user defined units; km/m)
- Shape (height/width in pixels)
- Center (almost always 0,0)

Tunable metadata:

- Region description; used in output metadata and formatting
- Continent (EX: SouthAmerica)
- Country (EX: Chile)
- Area (EX: AtacamaDesert)
- Subarea (EX: Huasco)
- State (EX: Atacama)
- City (EX: Vallenar)

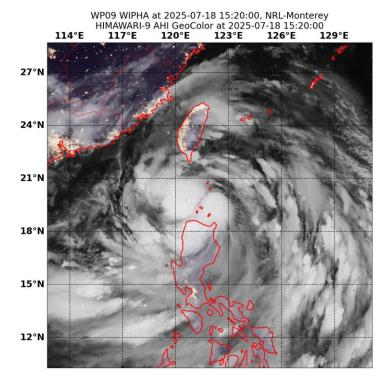
Downsides:

Custom projections are hard to implement

```
family: area_definition static
name: my conus sector
docstring: "My CONUS Sector'
   continent: NorthAmerica
   country: UnitedStates
   city: x
 area_id: my_conus_sector
 description: CONUS
   a: 6371228.0 # The average radius of the Earth in Meters
   lat 0: 37.0 # The center latitude point
   lon_0: -96.0 # The center longitude point
   proj: eqc # Describes the Projection Type (from PROJ Projections)
 resolution:
   - 3000 # The resolution of each pixel in meters (x, v)
   height: 1000 # The height of your sector in pixels
   width: 2200 # The width of your sector in pixels
 center: [0, 0] # The center x/y point of your sector. Almost always [0, 0]
```

Dynamic Sector Capabilities

- Capture transient activity, can be dynamic in space and/or time
- Work in conjunction with track files and parsers
- Tunable parameters:
 - Pixel width (meters)
 - Pixel height (meters)
 - Number lines (pixels)
 - Number samples (pixels)
- Tunable metadata:
 - Docstring
- Downsides:
 - Not well documented



GeoIPS utilizes dynamic sectors for Tropical Cyclones (imagery via TCWeb)

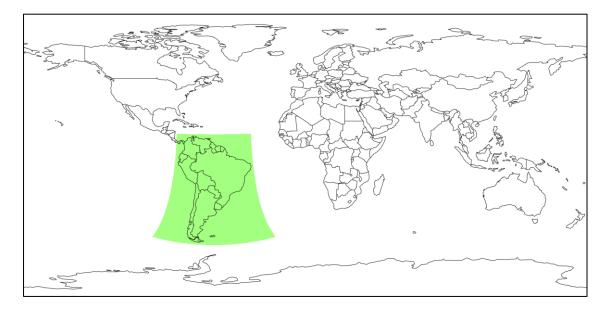
Sectoring backend

- Uses a backend of PROJ and pyresample to generate sectors
- Sectors are transformed to Area Definition object to help interpolate, resample, and perform calculations
- Sectoring and interpolation steps within GeoIPS utilize the userdefined sector to then manipulate input data
- Projections are tied to PROJ projections: <u>PROJ Projection</u>
 Documentation
- Units are tied to: PROJ Units Documentation

Tools to visualize sectors

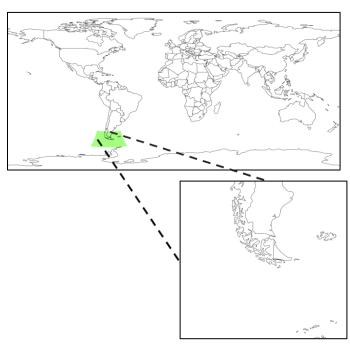
- Tools to visualize sectors:
 - geoips test sector < sector_name >
 - Displays sector in defined projection
 - geoips test sector < sector_name > --overlay:
 - Overlays sector onto global equidistant cylindrical projection

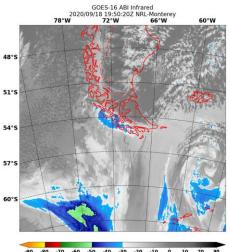




Static example

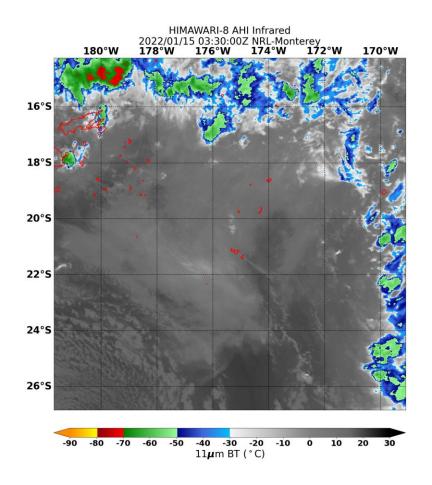
- Area of interest: Cape Horn
- Steps:
 - Get needed geographic information
 - Center Latitude: 55S
 - Center Longitude: -70 (70W)
 - Projection: Stere
 - Units: KM
 - Resolution: 2km, 2km
 - Shape: 1000,1000
 - Create sector YAML file
 - Test sector: Visualize using GeoIPS testing tools
 - Implement sector: Display GOES-16 Data





Dynamic example

- Tonga Volcano explosion
- Steps:
 - Get needed geographic information
 - Center: 20° 33′ 0″ S, 175° 23′ 6″ W
 - Generate dynamic sector yaml file
 - Generate trackfile:
 - Times: 2022-01-15 03:30 06:30 UTC
 - Static Center
 - Implement trackfile parser, and parser to AreaDefinition generator



Dynamic Changes

- Create dynamic yaml sector
- Create trackfile and trackfile parser
- Modify sector_metadata_generators interfaces (to accept volc family)
- Create a function to generate multiple AreaDefinitions from a trackfile (EX: tc_tracks.py)