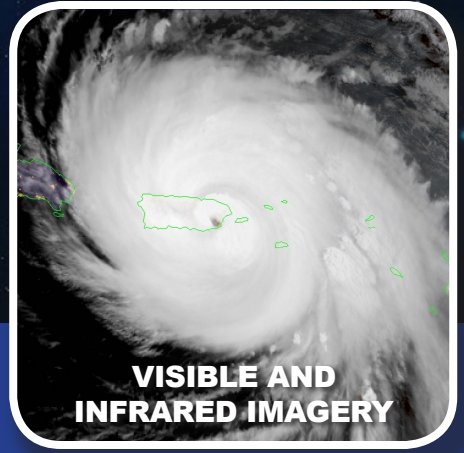


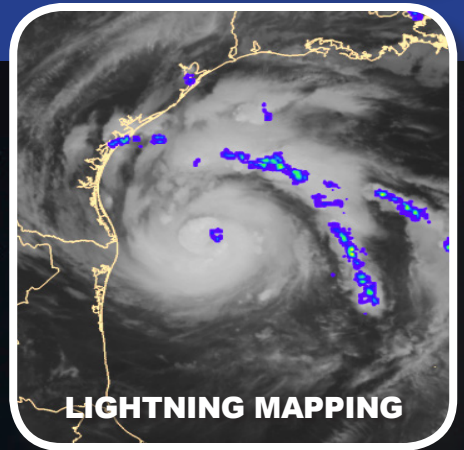


GOES-S

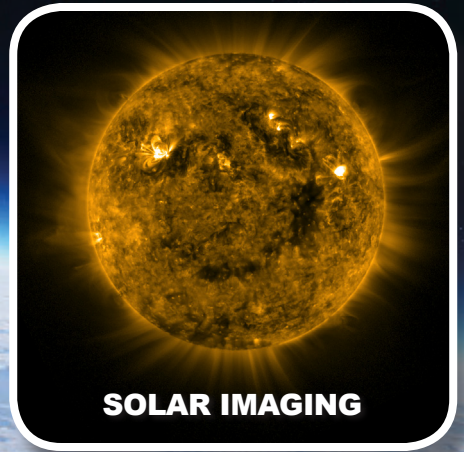
High definition goes west



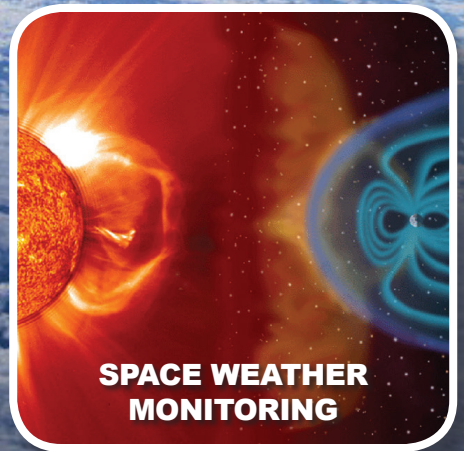
VISIBLE AND INFRARED IMAGERY



LIGHTNING MAPPING



SOLAR IMAGING



SPACE WEATHER MONITORING





GOES-S satellite in a clean room. Credit: Lockheed Martin



GOES-R launch on November 19, 2016. Credit: ULA

Mission

NOAA's most sophisticated Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES), known as the GOES-R Series, provides advanced imagery and atmospheric measurements of Earth's Western Hemisphere, real-time mapping of lightning activity, and improved monitoring of solar activity and space weather. The first satellite in the series, GOES-R, was launched in 2016 and renamed GOES-16 upon reaching geostationary orbit. GOES-16 now serves as NOAA's operational GOES-East satellite. In March 2018, GOES-S is scheduled to join GOES-16 in orbit as GOES-17. GOES-17 will become the GOES-West operational satellite in late 2018. Together, GOES-16 and GOES-17 will watch over the Western Hemisphere from the west coast of Africa all the way to New Zealand.

Monitoring Weather on Earth and in Space

The GOES-R Series imager scans the Earth five times faster with four times the resolution and three times the number of channels than faster than previous GOES for more accurate and reliable forecasts and severe weather warnings. The imager provides images of weather patterns, hurricanes and severe storms as frequently as every 30 seconds.

GOES-R Series satellites carry the first operational lightning mapper flown in geostationary orbit which measures both in-cloud and cloud-to-ground lightning. Developing severe storms often exhibit a significant increase in total lightning activity, and data from the GOES-R Series lightning mapper, in combination with radar, other satellite data, and surface observations, has great potential to increase lead time for severe thunderstorm and tornado warnings.

The GOES-R Series also hosts a suite of instruments that improve detection of approaching space weather hazards

such as disruption of power utilities and communication and navigation systems and radiation damage to orbiting satellites. The instruments provide advanced imaging of the sun and detection of solar eruptions as well as more accurate monitoring of energetic particles and magnetic field variations associated with space weather.

Benefits

As GOES-West, GOES-17 will be positioned to watch over the western United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, Central America, parts of South America, and the Pacific Ocean. The satellite will be ideally located to monitor weather systems and hazards that most affect these areas of the Western Hemisphere. GOES-17 will also greatly improve geostationary coverage of Alaska and surrounding high-latitude areas.

- ✓ More and better data over the northeastern Pacific Ocean, where many of the weather systems affecting the continental United States originate
- ✓ Better fire detection and intensity estimation
- ✓ Improved detection of low cloud/fog
- ✓ Improved tropical cyclone track and intensity forecasts
- ✓ Advanced monitoring of atmospheric river events that can cause flooding and mudslides
- ✓ Better monitoring of smoke and dust
- ✓ Improved air quality warnings and alerts
- ✓ Improved transportation safety and aviation route planning