A NASA Earth Venture Mission - EVM3 - Proposed Mission EVMs are science driven, competitively selected, low cost satellite missions

BUTTERFLY

a satellite mission to reveal the oceans' impact on our weather and climate.



CECMWF

Ifremer

Principal Investigator: Dr. Chelle Gentemann Deputy Principal Investigator: Dr. Carol Anne Clayson Project Scientist: Dr. Tony Lee Deputy Project Scientist: Dr. Shannon Brown

WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC SPACEX

KSAT.

Science Team: Aneesh Subramanian, Mark Bourassa, Hyodae Seo, Kelly Lombardo, Sarah Gille, Tom Farrar, Rhys Parfitt, Brian Argrow

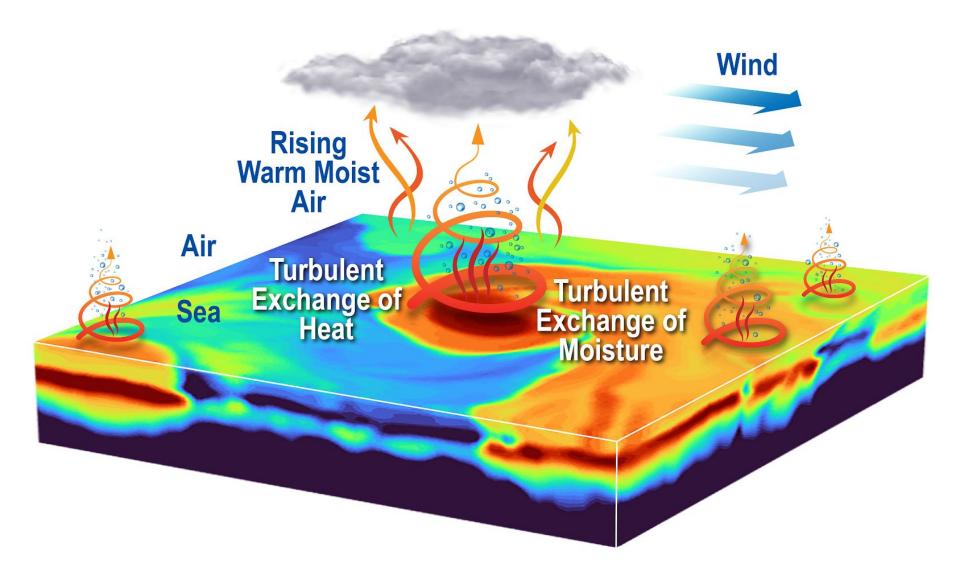
pennStat

UC San Diego





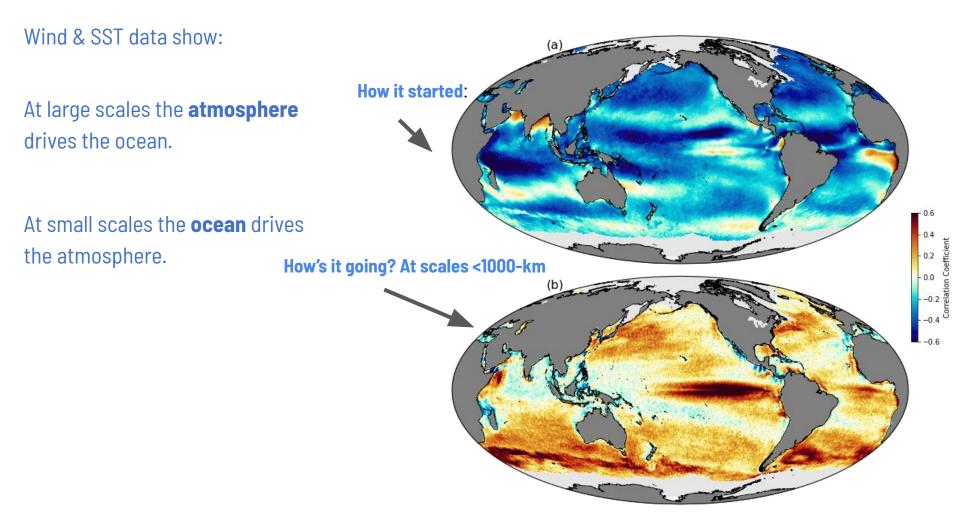
At the ocean surface, the exchange of heat and moisture **fuel** atmospheric weather and climate *and ocean variability*.







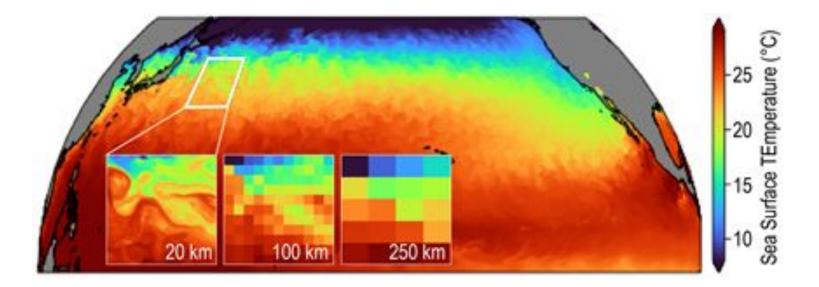
Increased resolution reveals new and different coupling between the ocean and atmosphere. At scales <1000 km, the SST-wind speed correlation reverses sign, indicating that the ocean is forcing the atmosphere.







Fronts and eddies fill the global ocean and affect air-sea fluxes but the existing air-sea flux data are calculated by cobbling together different datasets with low accuracy/resolution



Model studies shows that ~25-km fluxes and their subsequent effect on the lower atmosphere influence the upper atmosphere (tropospheric) circulations through different mechanisms than the linear response suggested by lower-resolution models. This discrepancy is due to the low-resolution model's inability to represent the non-linear interactions between the atmosphere and ocean.

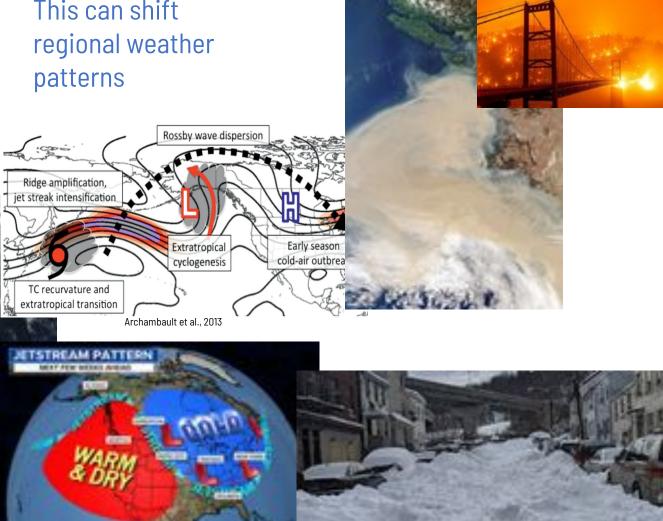


Models show us that....

storms in the Eastern Pacific respond to 25 km air sea fluxes

This can shift regional weather patterns

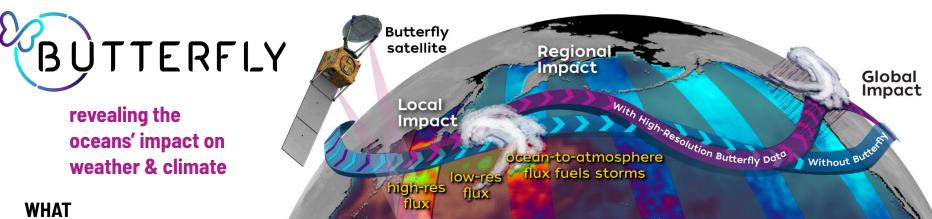
BUTTERFLY Affecting weather across the U.S.





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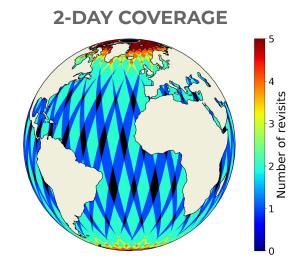


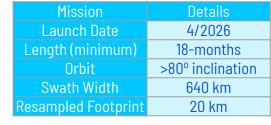


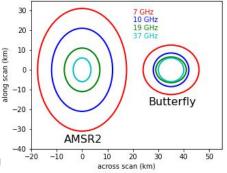
Butterfly is the first satellite mission to **simultaneously** measure sea surface temperature, wind, & near-surface air temperature & humidity in order to estimate air-sea turbulent heat and moisture fluxes at a spatial resolution and accuracy sufficient to resolve the impact of small-scale ocean features on large-scale weather and climate.

WHY

The ocean supplies the atmosphere with heat and moisture, dominating the global water and energy cycles while fueling weather and climate variability. Butterfly measures this air-sea exchange at spatial scales never before observed to unlock how the small-scale ocean "drives" the large-scale atmosphere, transforming predictability from mere days to weeks.







HOW

Butterfly's passive microwave instrument is specially designed to measure air-sea turbulent heat an moisture flux at <25-km resolution.







Weather and seasonal forecasting. Butterfly's 2026 launch will align with expected resolution advances in coupled models (e.g. NOAA's UFS) Climate Change. Butterfly will provide air-sea flux estimates to test and improve climate models and their projections (e.g. CMIP7)

Ocean Sustainability Science. 2021–2030 is the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

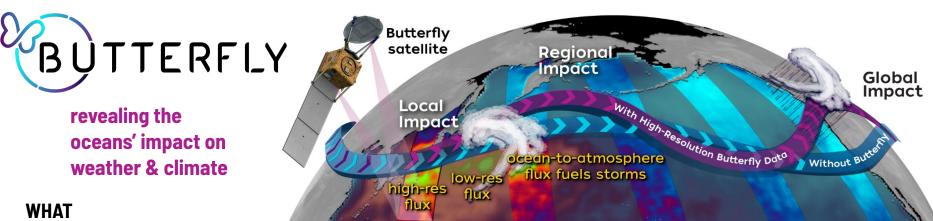
Decadal Survey science priorities. Butterfly data will advance 7 out of 13 'Most Important' or 'Very Important' Weather and Climate Panel Science and Application Questions.





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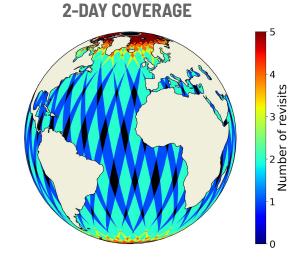


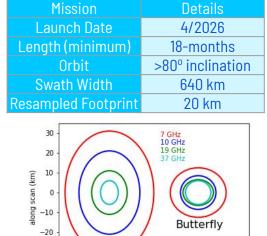


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AMSR2

10 20 across scan (km)

-10

-30

-40

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