



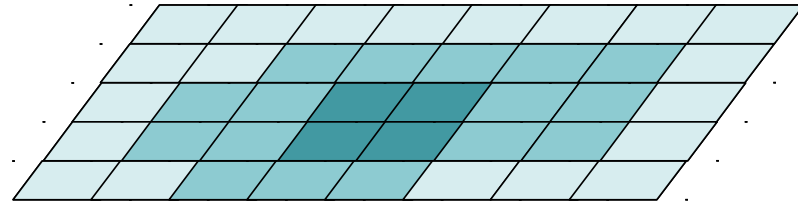
NWCSAF convection products

Jean-Marc Moisselin, Frédéric Autonès
Météo-France, Nowcasting Department

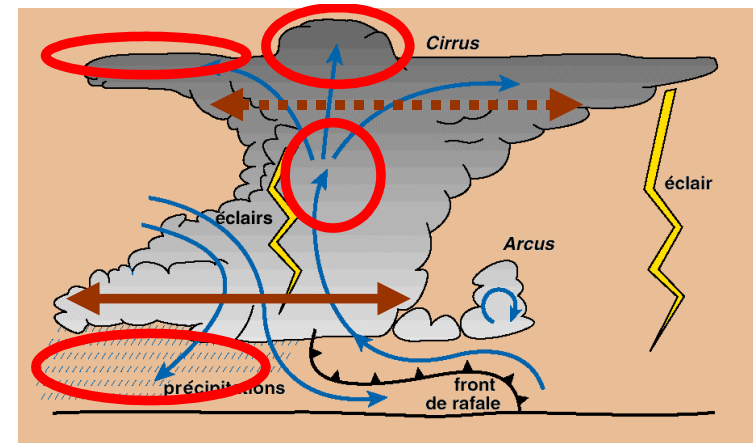
WSN16, Hong-Kong July 2016

Introduction

- **CI**=Convection Initiation
 - Pixel-based product
 - First delivery NWCSAF v2016

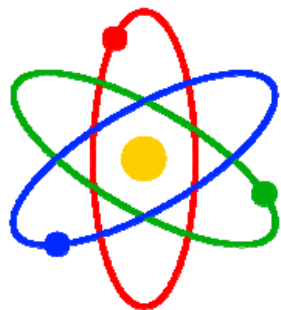


- **RDT**=Rapidly Developing Thunderstorm
 - Object-mode product
 - Actual delivery: v2013
 - Next delivery: v2016



- PGEs in **NWCSAF** package (Convection Group)

Science / Software / Production



CI and RDT take advantage of scientific community progress and new satellites upcoming.



CI and RDT are softwares mainly developed in the context of NWCSAF. Integrated inside task manager

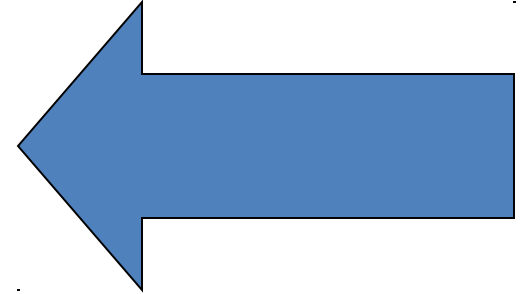


RDT is operated by many end-users, including Météo-France.

CI soon operated

Overview

1. CI - Convection initiation

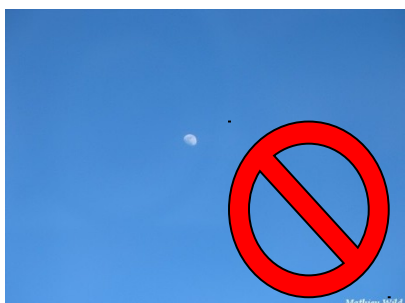


1. RDT

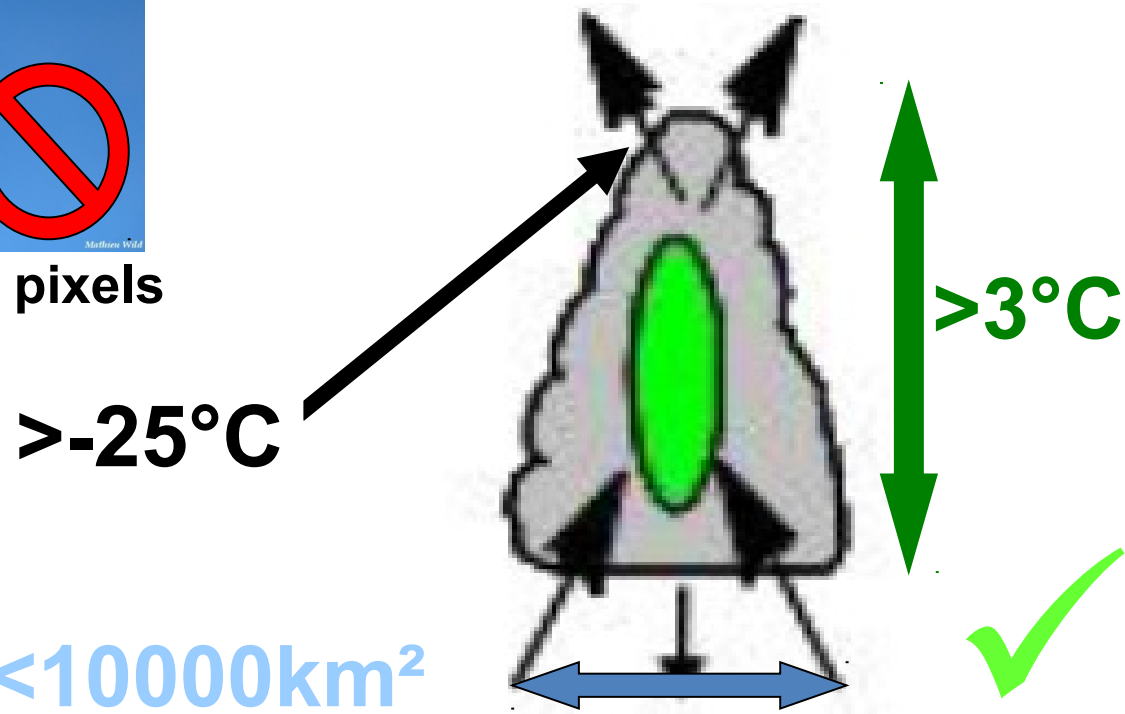
1. Future works

Convection Initiation-Definition

Convective initiation nowcasting: **which clouds will become thunderstorms in the near future?** Definition of CI: radar precipitation echo intensity criteria of 30–40 dBZ



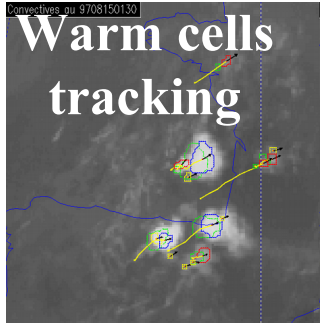
Cloud-free pixels



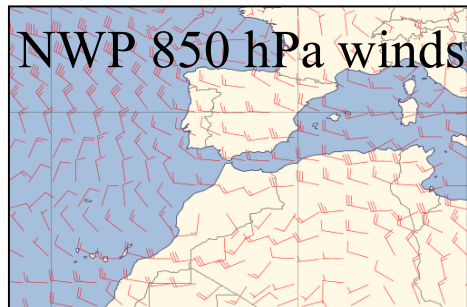
Too cold pixel

First step=**Warm** Cells Detection

CI- Necessity to track the pixels



Priority



Second step: Displacement fields

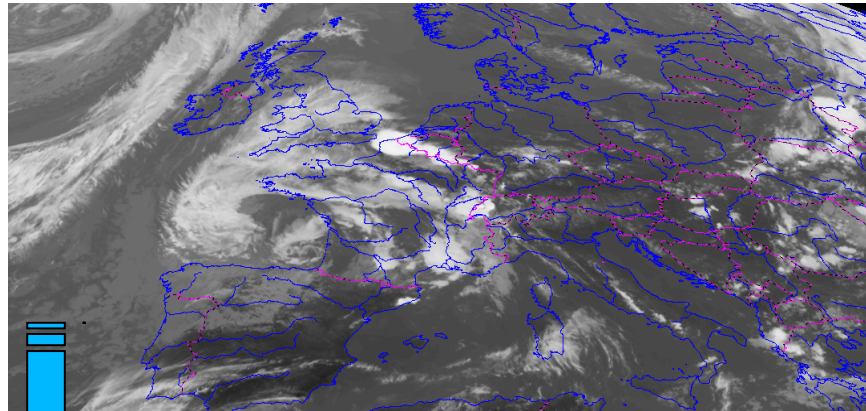
Objective: to determine previous pixels-position (and then to **calculate dynamic trends**)

- ❑ Classical tracking (cell overlap criteria between two consecutive slots)
- ❑ NWP wind data and HRW are combined to determine a 2D displacement fields useful for:
 - ❑ Orphan cells
 - ❑ Cold start



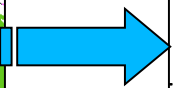
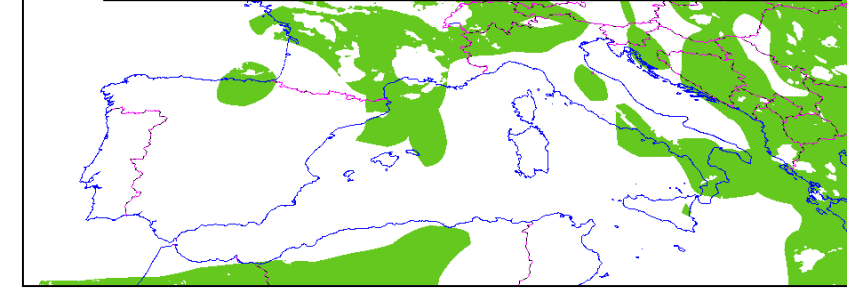
HRW NWCSAF Product

Area of interest, pixel of interest, probability assessment (1/2)



Areas of interest
Multimask Merging

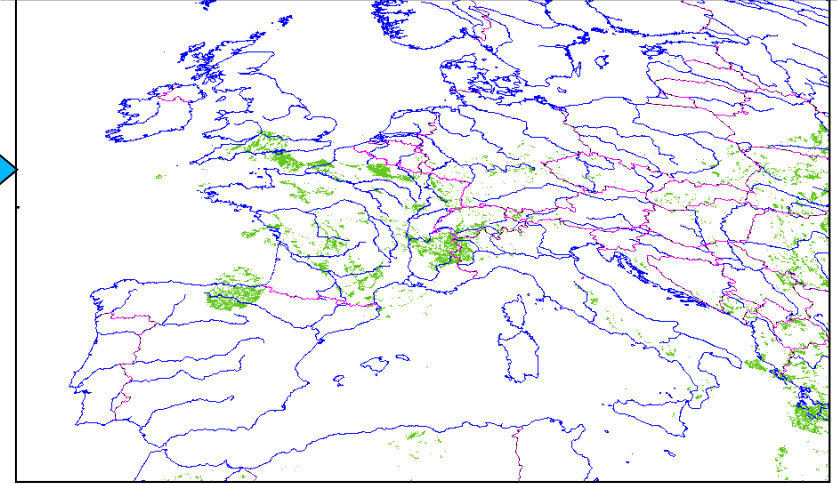
- Cloudy and non-stretched pixels
- Convective areas (NWP mask)
- Brightness temperature range



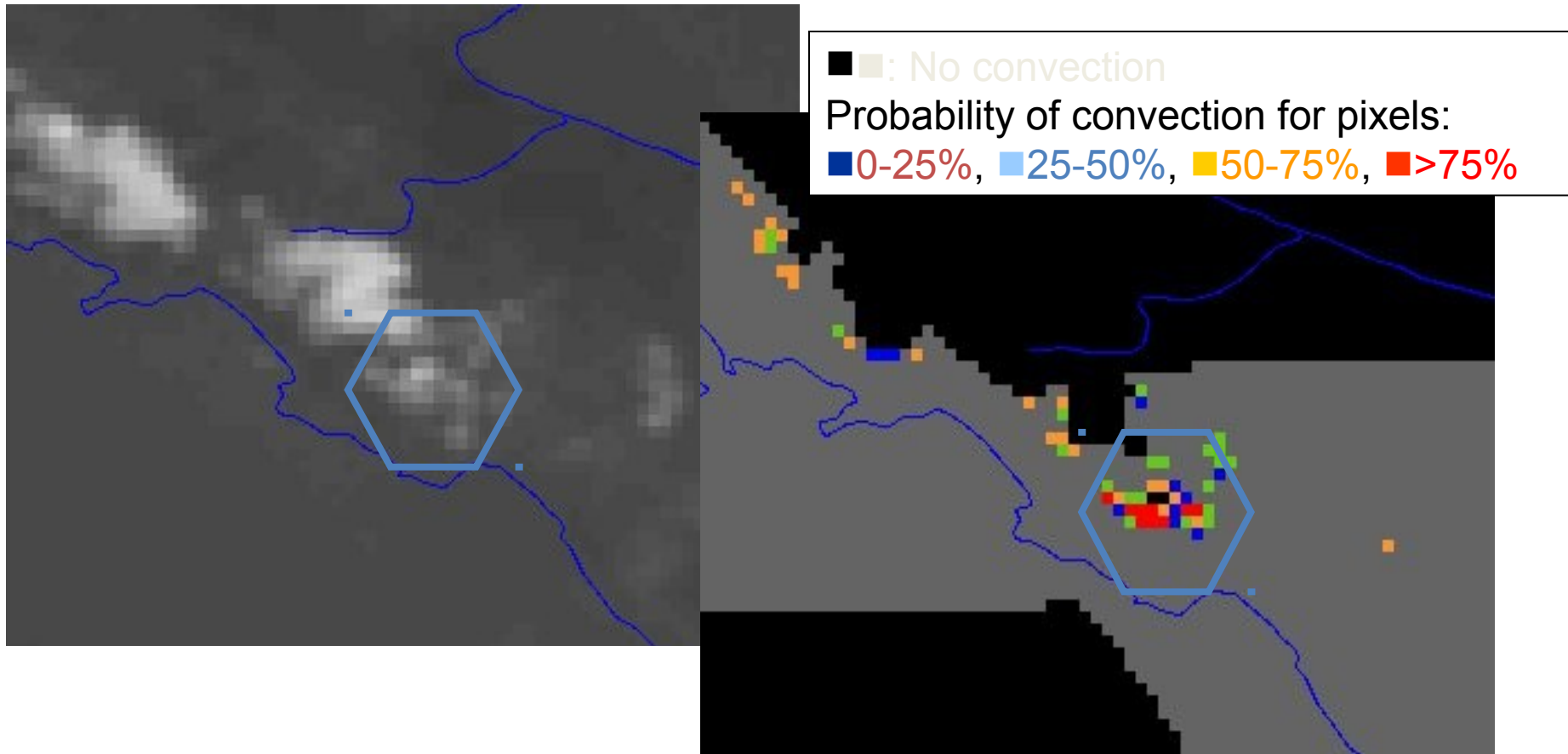
Succession of filters

Pixels of interest Multi-parameters analysis

- Vertical Extension
- Glaciation
- Updraft



Area of interest, pixel of interest, probability assessment (2/2)



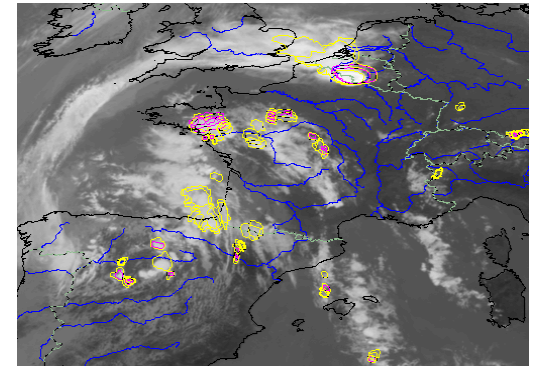
- ❑ Vertical extension criteria: BTD 6.2-10.8 μm , high BTD 13.4-10.8 μm
- ❑ Glaciation: cold BT10.8 μm , time below 0°C (using BT 10.8 μm)
- ❑ Updrafts: strong negative trends of BT10.8 μm , strong trend of BTD6.2-10.8 μm

Inspired by SATCAST methodology, described in « Best Practice Document, 2013, for EUMETSAT Convection Working Group, Eds J.Mecikalski, K. Bedka and M. König »

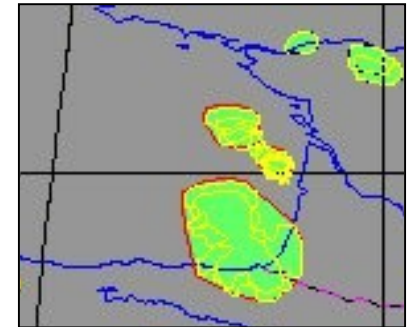
meteo-France, Nowcasting Department, 0/21

Tuning and validation: the ground truth

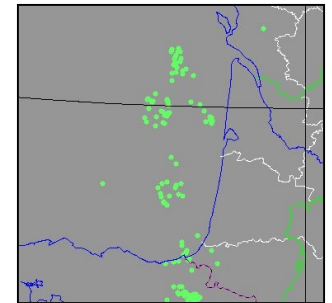
❑ Smoothed Path tracks from successive RDT **convective** cells



❑ Smoothed Path tracks from successive radar-based cells (**30 dBZ**)



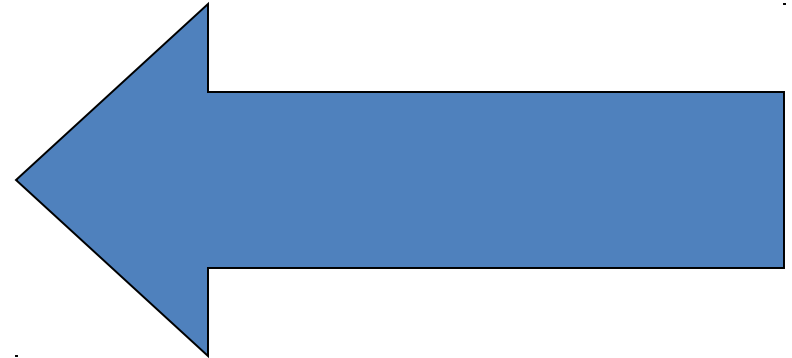
❑ Enlarged (~10km) plots from cumulated **strokes** for a given period



Overview

1. CI

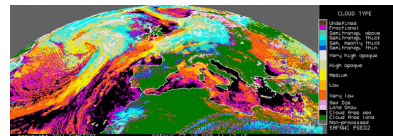
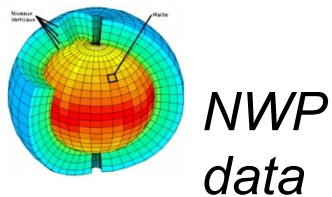
**1. RDT – Rapidly
Developing
Thunderstorm**



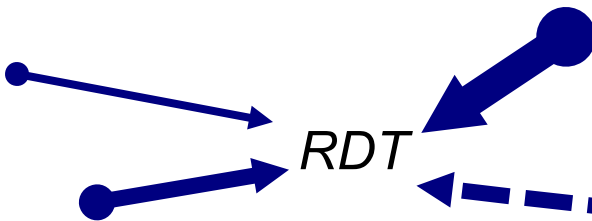
1. Future works

RDT: data fusion for description of convection

Input Data: Multisource



Other NWCSAF products



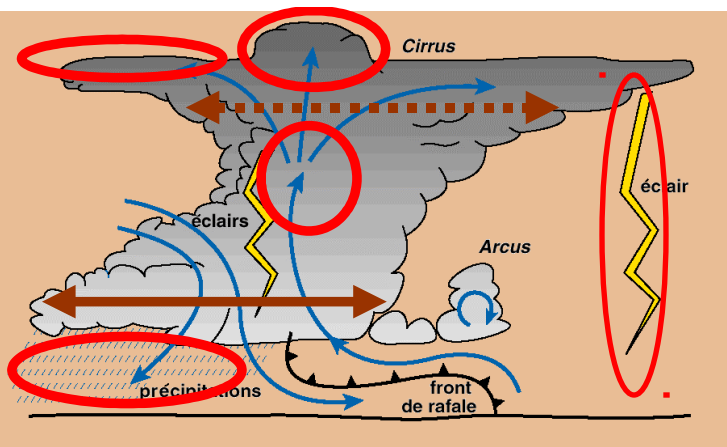
GEO data
(5 IR channels + VIS)



Lightning Data



Output: Multilevel Description Of Convection

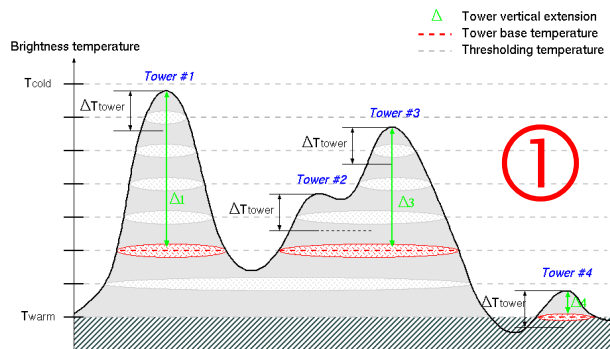


- Main description of cell: Yes/No convection diagnosis, cell-development phase, position, surface, T, gap to tropopause, cloud type and phase, cloud top pressure. Severity Index high IWC hazard. Displacement Relevant trends are calculated
- Overshooting Tops, Lightning Activity, Convective Index, Rainfall Activity

4-steps algorithm of RDT

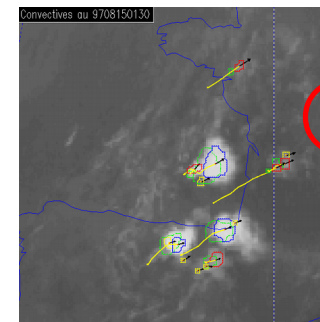
STEP1: 10.8 μm detection

- In order to detect cells
- Vertical extension: at least 6°C



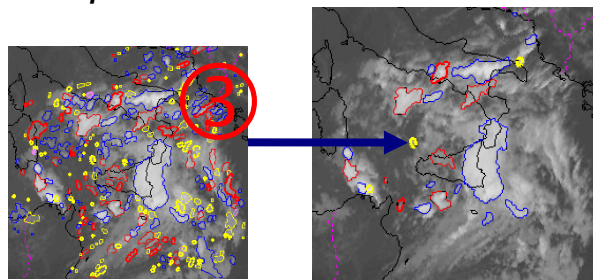
STEP2: Tracking

- In order to recognize each cell in the previous slot)
- Trends calculation is then allowed



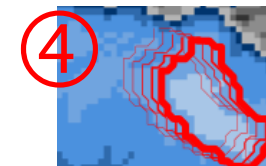
STEP3: Discrimination

- In order to identify convective cells
- Statistical process



STEP4: Forecast (v2016)

- No creation, no dissipation of cells
- Improvement of tracking (NWP, HRW)

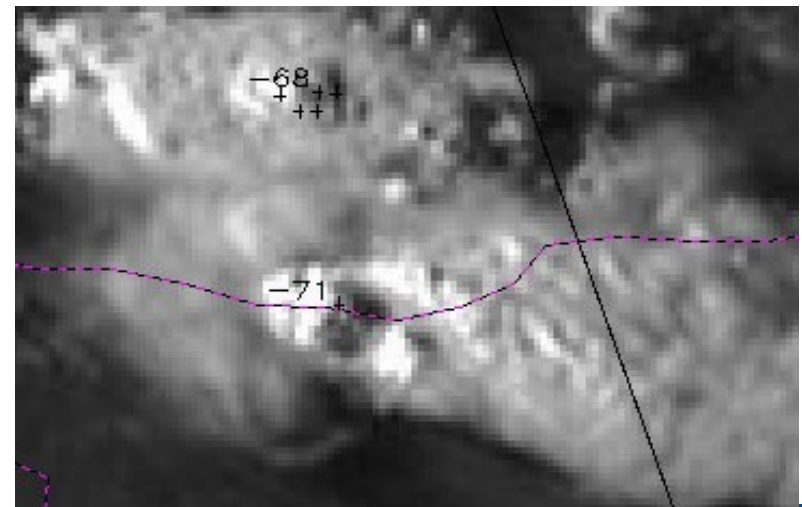
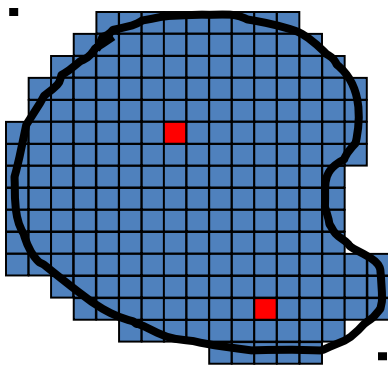


RDT - Overshooting Tops Detection

OT: the challenge of automatic detection

OTD Inside each RDT cell

- ❑ Criteria: temperature of coldest pixel, BTD WV6.2-IR10.8, WBTD WV6.2-WV7.3, reflectance VIS0.6, gap to NWP tropopause.
- ❑ Morphologic criteria to confirm a spot of cold temperatures and to determine the pixels that belong to an OT
- ❑ HRV for tuning/validation



RDT and high IWC (Ice Water Content)

- Ice crystals: cold meteors of very small size. Often non visible though onboard radar.
- Different of classical icing.
- High altitude (>22000 ft), inside or close to convective clouds

Ice Crystal Engine Icing -- Theory

Ice Crystals Bypass Fan

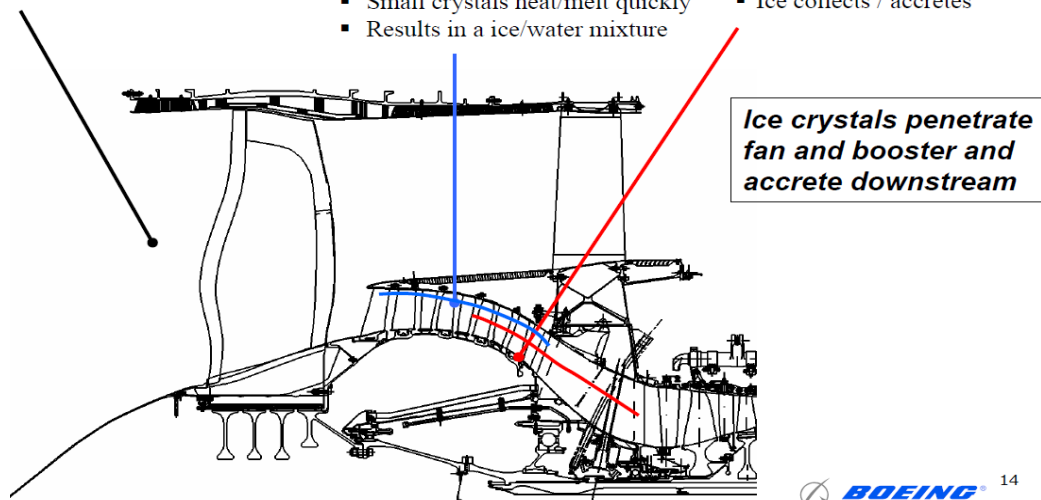
- Bounce off cold parts
- No threat

Ice Crystals Cool Booster

- Small crystals heat/melt quickly
- Results in a ice/water mixture

Ice Accretion

- Water/ice cools parts to 32F
- Wetness allows ice to “stick”
- Ice collects / accretes



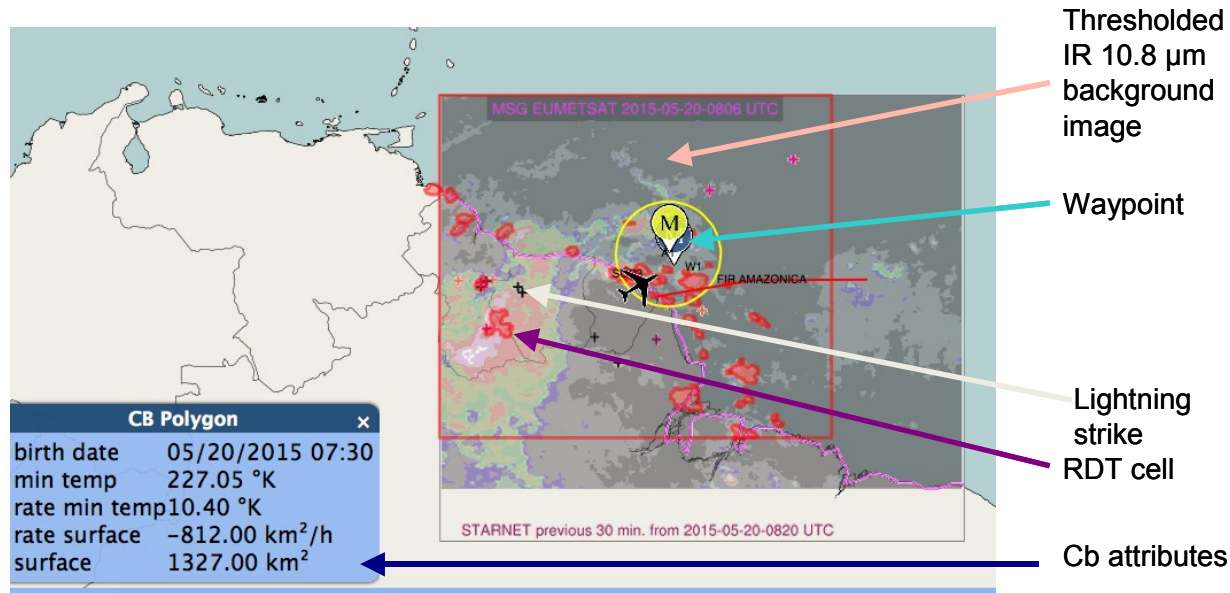
- Impact on probes
- Impact on engines

RDT and high IWC (Ice Water Content)

- HAIC project. Project co-funded by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme (2012-2016). <http://www.haic>
- Use of RDT indirectly by **detecting and tracking convective systems that could generate conditions** of high IWC (Ice Water Content). Uplink of RDT

Planet system

Atmosphere
Company
courtesy T.
Dacla, S. Turner

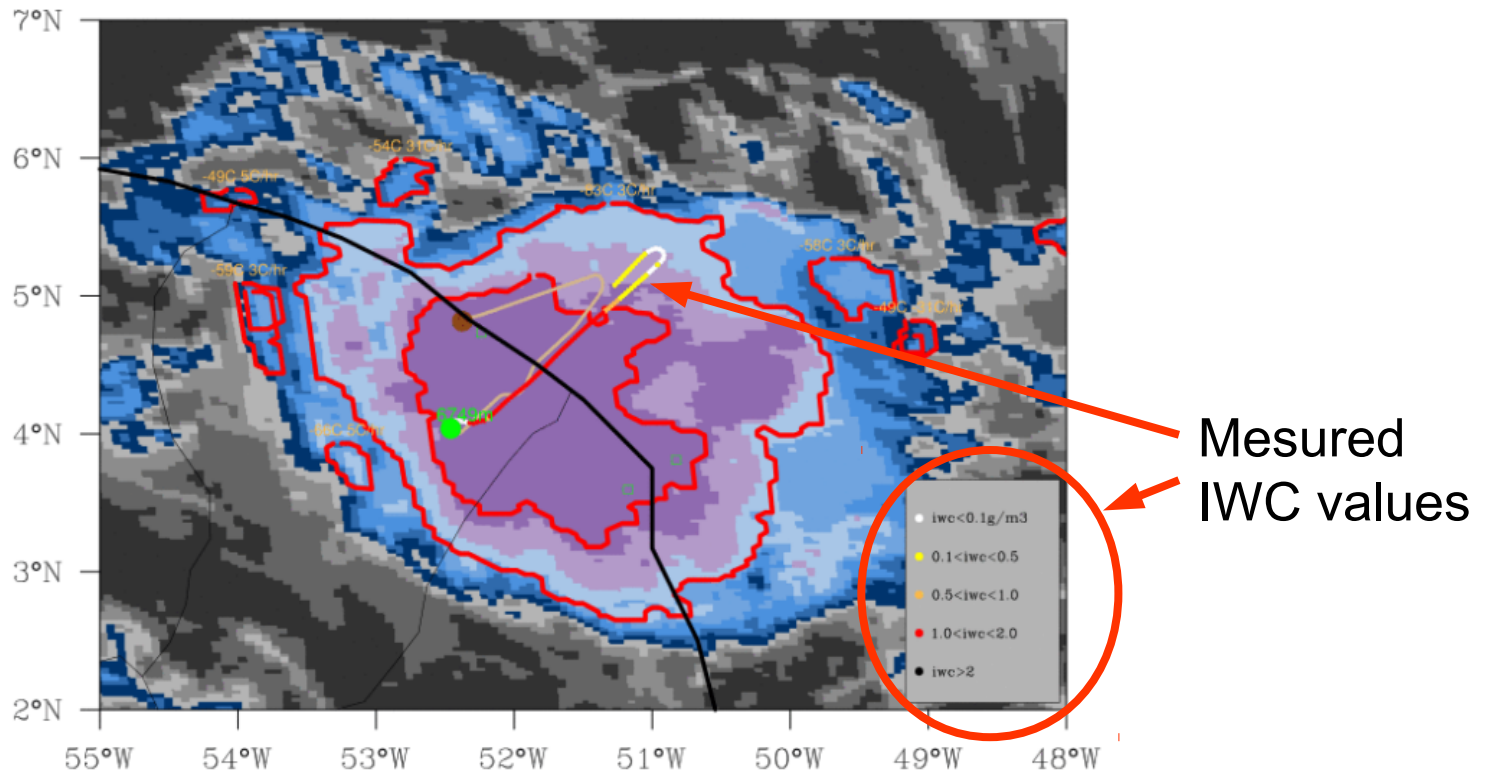


- Quantitative evaluation of RDT as a **tool for detection of high IWC areas**. New attribute in v2016!

RDT and high IWC (Ice Water Content), evaluation using Cayenne 2015 campaign data

HAIC Guyane 2015 campaign – Flight #17

20150529 0930UTC

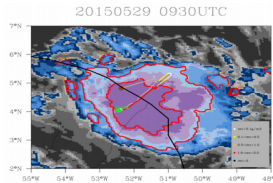


Large MCS with high IWC well detected by RDT.
Interest of 2nd level

RDT and high IWC, RDT evaluation using data from 2015 Cayenne campaign



HAIC Guyane 2015 campaign – Flight #17



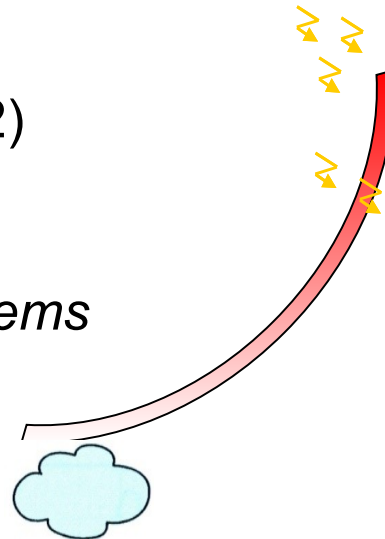
Animation Cayenne

RDT: validation

- **Subjective** validation by Météo-France experts
- *various case studies, use of topical case for each release.*



- **Objective** validation by Météo-France (v2012)
 - *Accuracy requirements fulfilled*
 - *Detection is superior to 70%*
 - *Early diagnosis for 25% of convective systems*



- Validation by **users**
 - *Research Projects, NMS, other NWCSAF users*
 - *User Survey 2014*
 - *RDT is rated 6.7 (/10) in term of usefulness by users*
 - *Convection Initiation most expected product*



- **Any feedback is welcome !**   

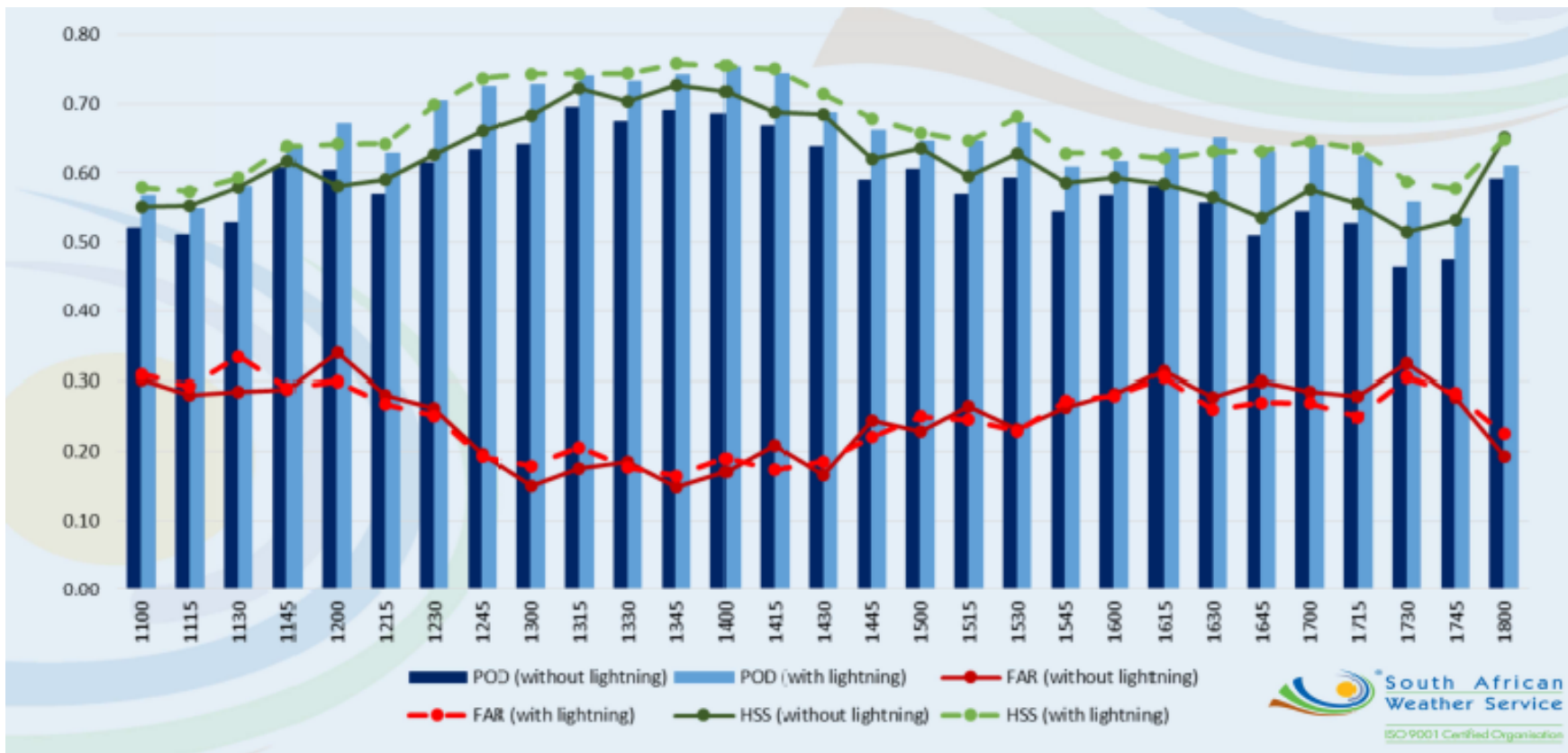


RDT Validation by SAWS

Against 35 dBZ radar reflectivity

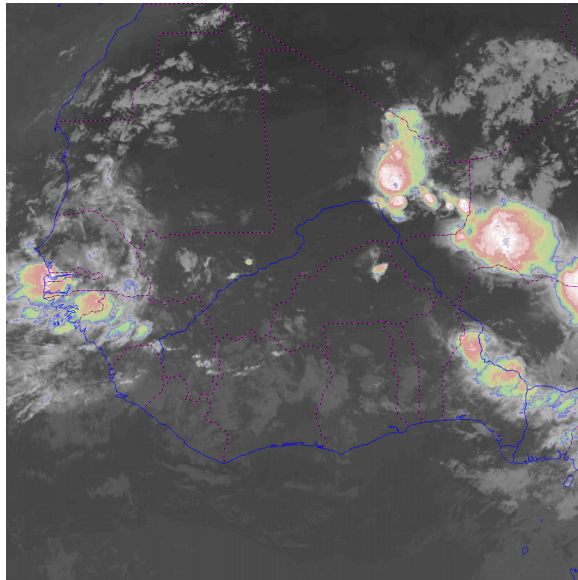
Object-based methodology of verification

RDT operated with and without lightning data (25 cases)



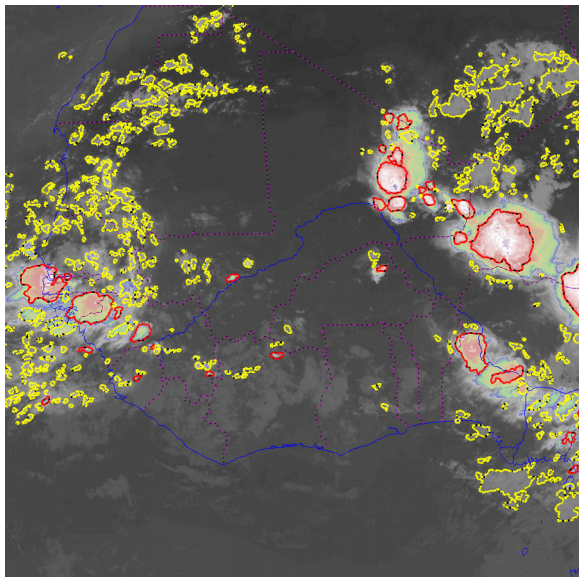
Courtesy E. De Coning (SAWS)

RDT: ready for uplink (1/2)



Enhanced satellite 10.8µm image

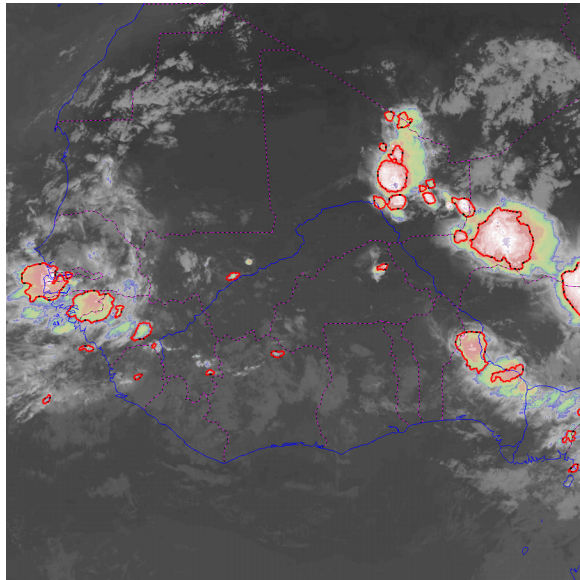
Convection is here. *Where precisely?*



Enhanced satellite 10.8µm image + objects that have at least 6°C of vertical extension in yellow and red

If we only focus on convection ... (next slide)

RDT: ready for uplink (2/2)



Enhanced satellite 10.8 μ m image + convective objects

After the “discrimination” phase of the RDT algorithm

Each object is described with a complete set of attributes

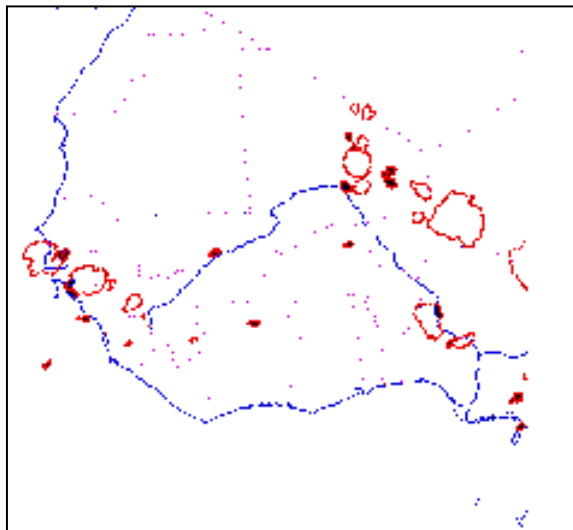


If we want to reduce the information to its kernel



Convective objects outlines alone

+ Possibility to reduce the set of attributes

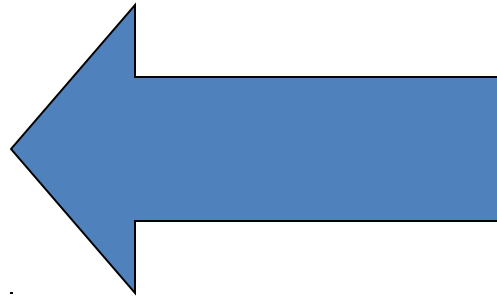


Overview

1. CI - Convection initiation

1. RDT

1. Future works



CDOP3 proposal for CI and RDT

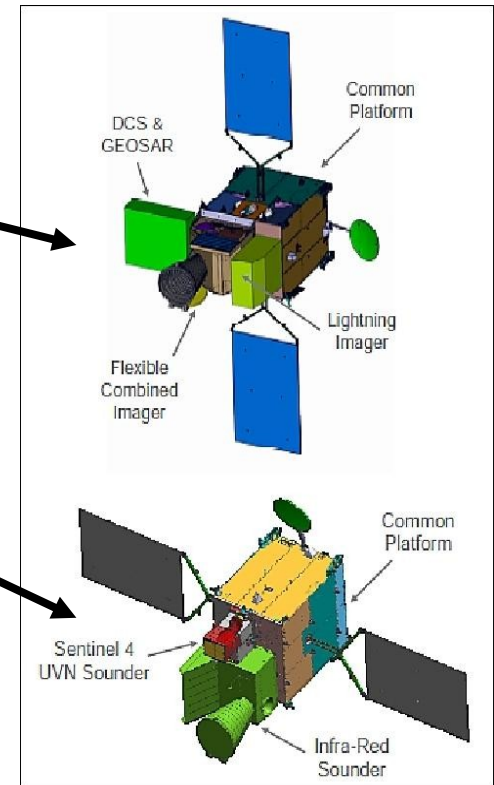
- ❑ Products will be developed during next phase
 - ❑ CI from Demonstational/Pre-operational to Operational
 - ❑ CDOP2 v2016 1st release
 - ❑ CDOP3: v2018, v2021

 - ❑ RDT. Still ways of improvment. Road to MTG
 - ❑ CDOP2 v2013 last release (OTD)
 - ❑ CDOP2 v2016 next release (advection scheme, netcdf, etc.)
 - ❑ CDOP3: v2018, V2021

- ❑ New satellites : Himawari-8, MTG

MTG – The next GEO satellite generation

- 6 satellites: 4 MTG-I (radiometer+Lightning Imager) and 2 MTG-S (sounding)
- Op: 2019 – 2039
- Imager mission with 2 satellites MTG-I
 - FCI=Flexible Combined Imager
 - Full disk: 10 minutes, 16 spectral bands
 - Rapid scan: Europe 2,5 minutes
 - Lightning Imager
- Hyperspectral Infrared Sounder mission with MTG-S:
 - IRS (infrared Sounder) : the 4D atmosphere every 30 minutes over Europe
 - Air qualit with UV Sentinelle-4 (Copernicus)



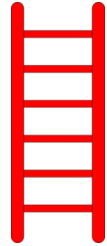
MTG Context for Convection Products

FCI Number of channels:

Experienced.

Expected.

New physical properties (e.g. $0.91\mu\text{m}$ for total column precipitable water)



Spectral accuracy:

Experienced

Expected

Better estimate of BT

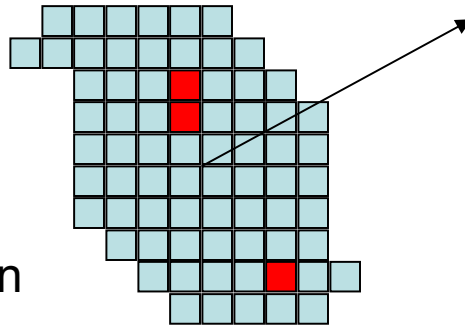


FCI Resolution:

Experienced

Expected

Small scale phenomena detection



RSS issue and NWCSAF needs

LI

un-experienced.

Highly expected.

Impact on RDT validation, tuning, description, real-time mode, monitoring

Will Change a Lot Of Things!

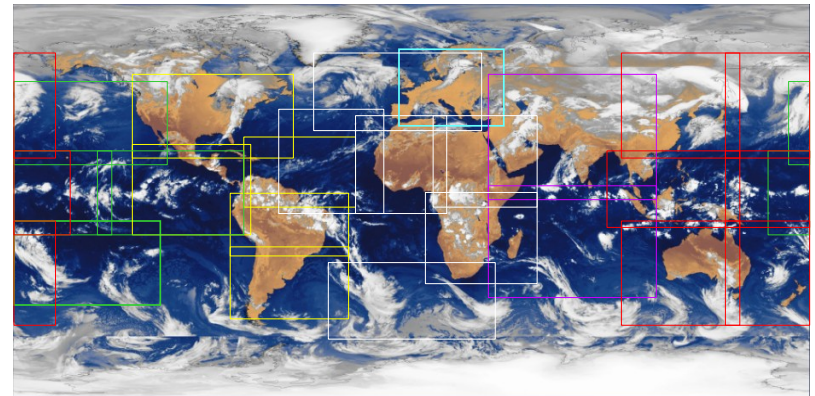
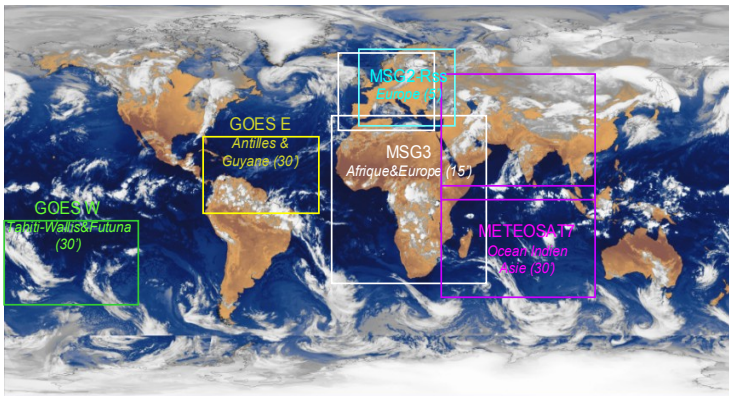


RDT production

RDT is a software inside NWCSAF distribution

RDT is also a product operated over various area and with various satellite input data

Météo-France has extended the production area. Initially the production was made for forecasters (France, Africa, overseas territories). Now the production aims at responding all global demand.



An aerial photograph of a town, likely in the Alps, is shown from a high angle. The town is surrounded by green hills and is partially obscured by a thick layer of white clouds. Overlaid on the bottom half of the image is a white weather map showing isobars (lines of equal atmospheric pressure) and wind vectors (arrows). The isobars are labeled with values such as 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, and 1040. The wind vectors indicate a flow from the southwest towards the northeast. The background of the entire image is a deep blue gradient.

Thanks for your attention



METEO FRANCE
Toujours un temps d'avance