

Nowcasting for aviation purposes in South  
Africa – a case study:  
Part 2 – Evaluating the HKO's SWIRLS over  
OR Tambo International Airport

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# Overview

- Background
- Radar Calibration monitoring
- Quality Control
- Quantitative Precipitation Estimation (QPE)
- Com-SWIRLS Installation at SAWS
- Case Study 21 December 2015

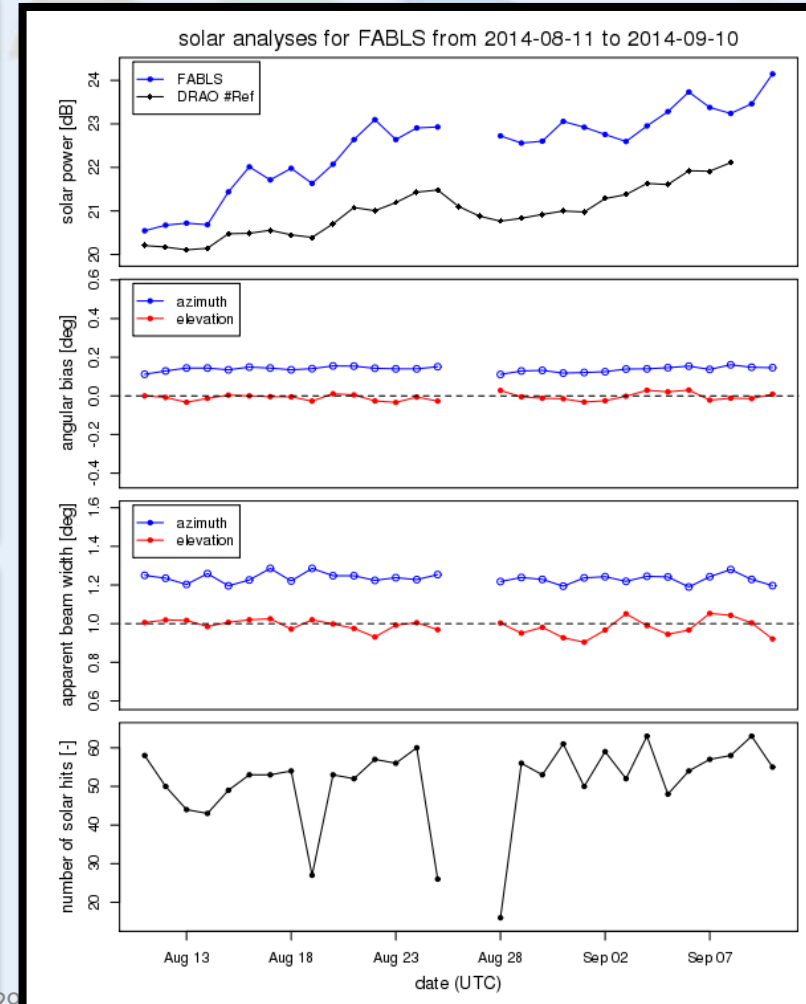
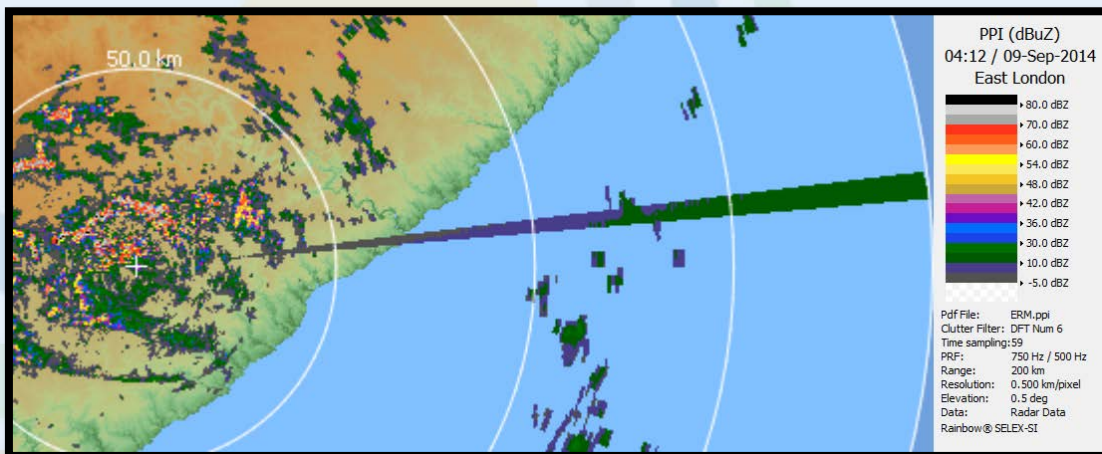
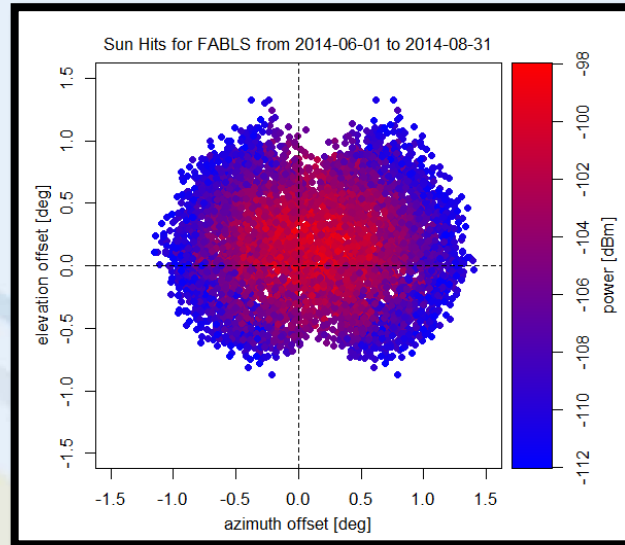
# Background

- Gematronik Meteor 600S S-band
  - Constructed November 2009
- Rain for Africa (R4A) - 2018
  - KNMI (Radar calibration monitoring)
  - SCOUT (Quality Control)
- AvRDP
  - ORTIA
  - Attended WMO VCP Nowcasting training in December 2015
  - Com-SWIRLS back to SA for testing



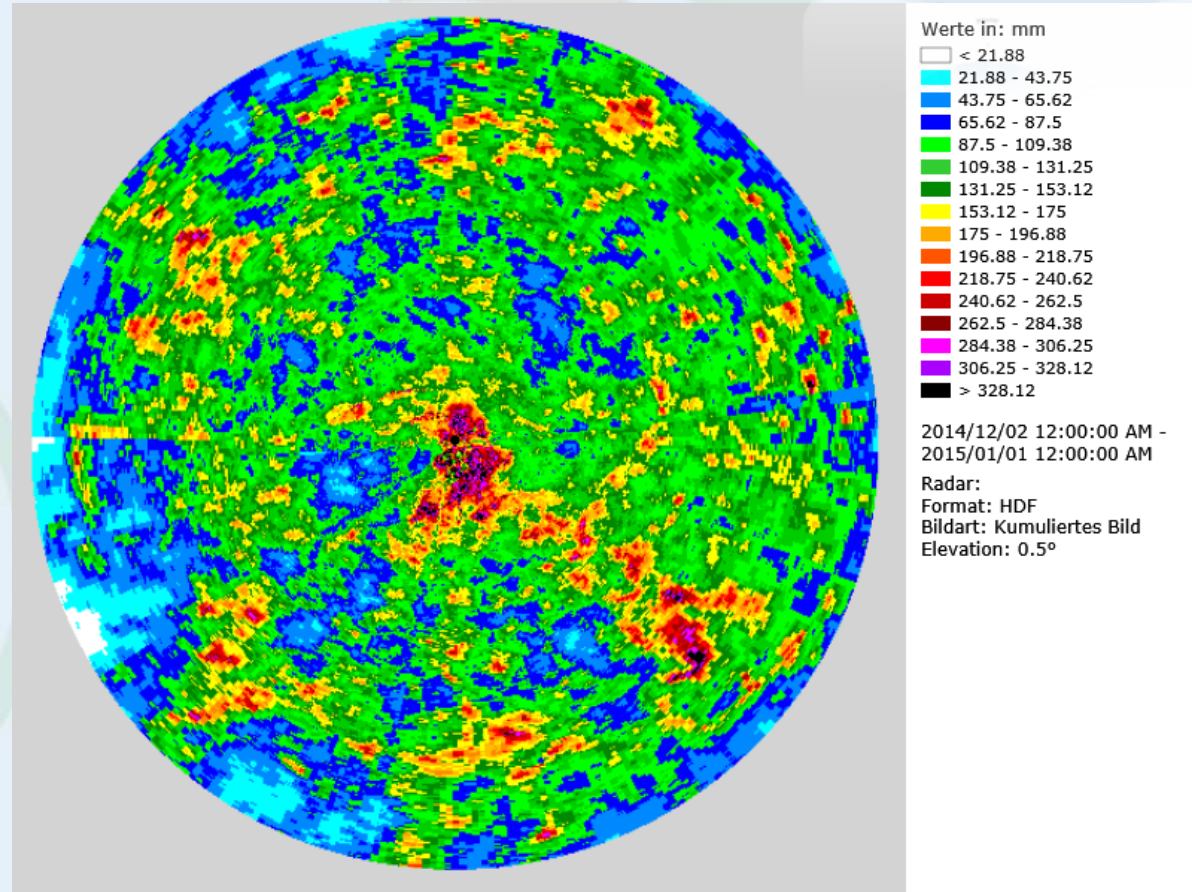
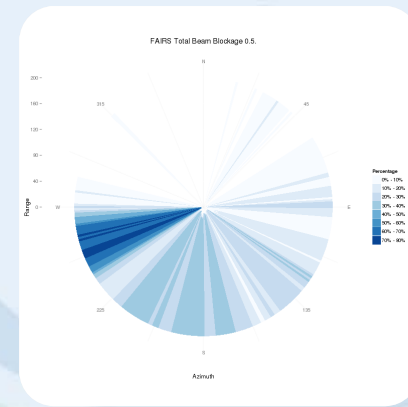
# Calibrations Monitoring

- True North
- Sensitivity
- Angular bias
- Apparent Beam Width



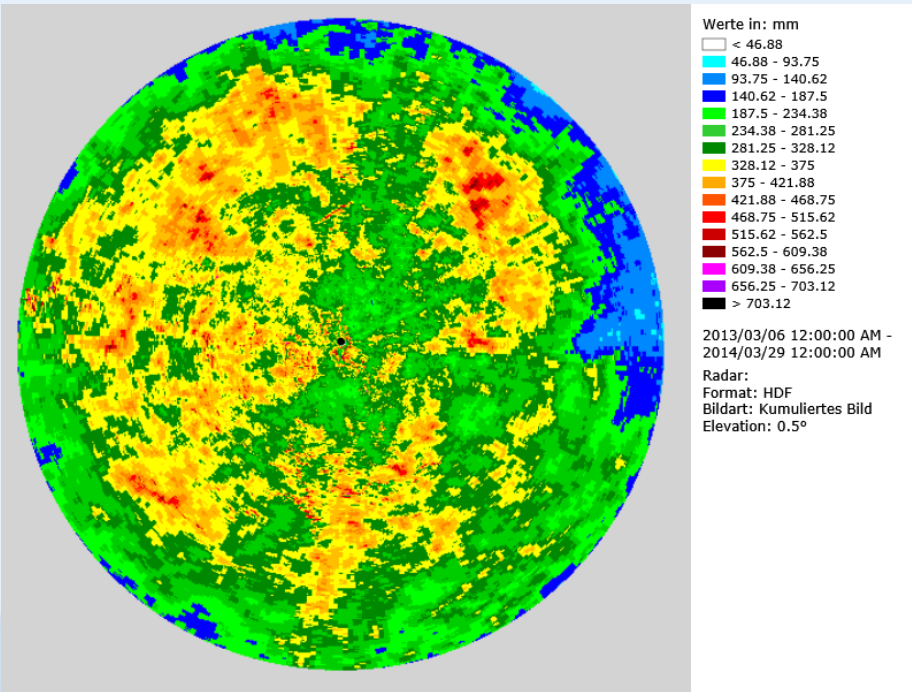
# QC of data

- Current Filters:
  - Beam Blockage Correction
  - Ground Clutter Removal
  - Speckle Filter
  - Reverse Speckle
  - Gabella Filter
  - Interpolation
- Pseudo CAPPI
  - 3km
  - ~1.5km

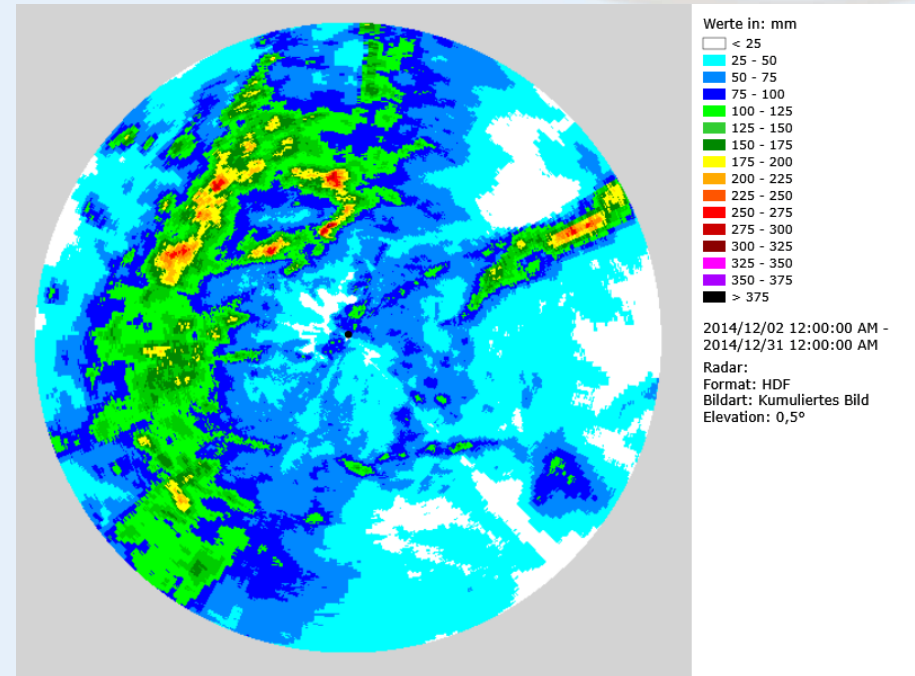


# QC at other Radars

## Ermelo

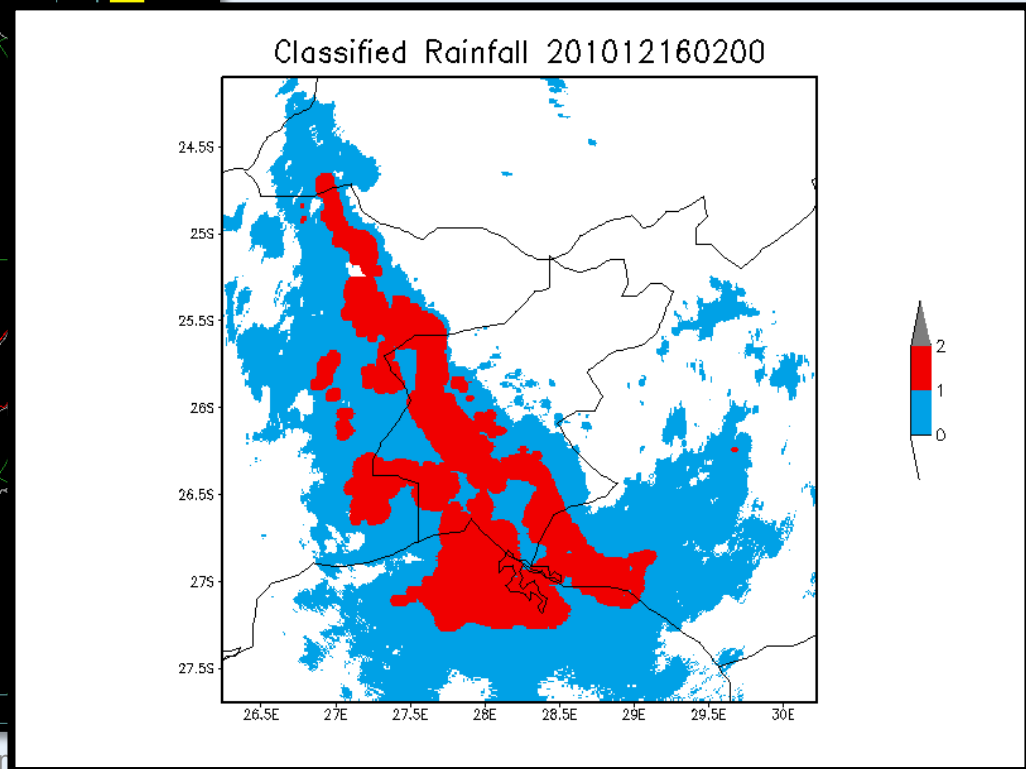
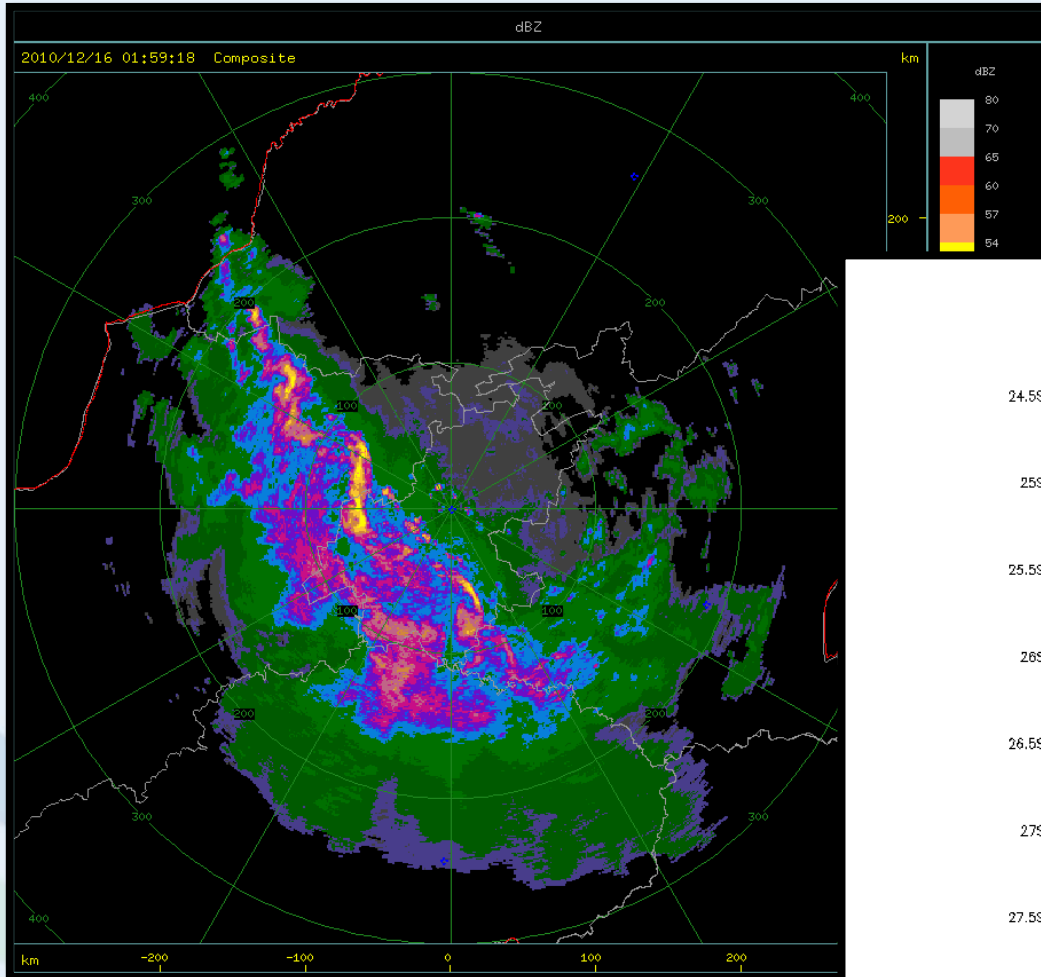


## Durban

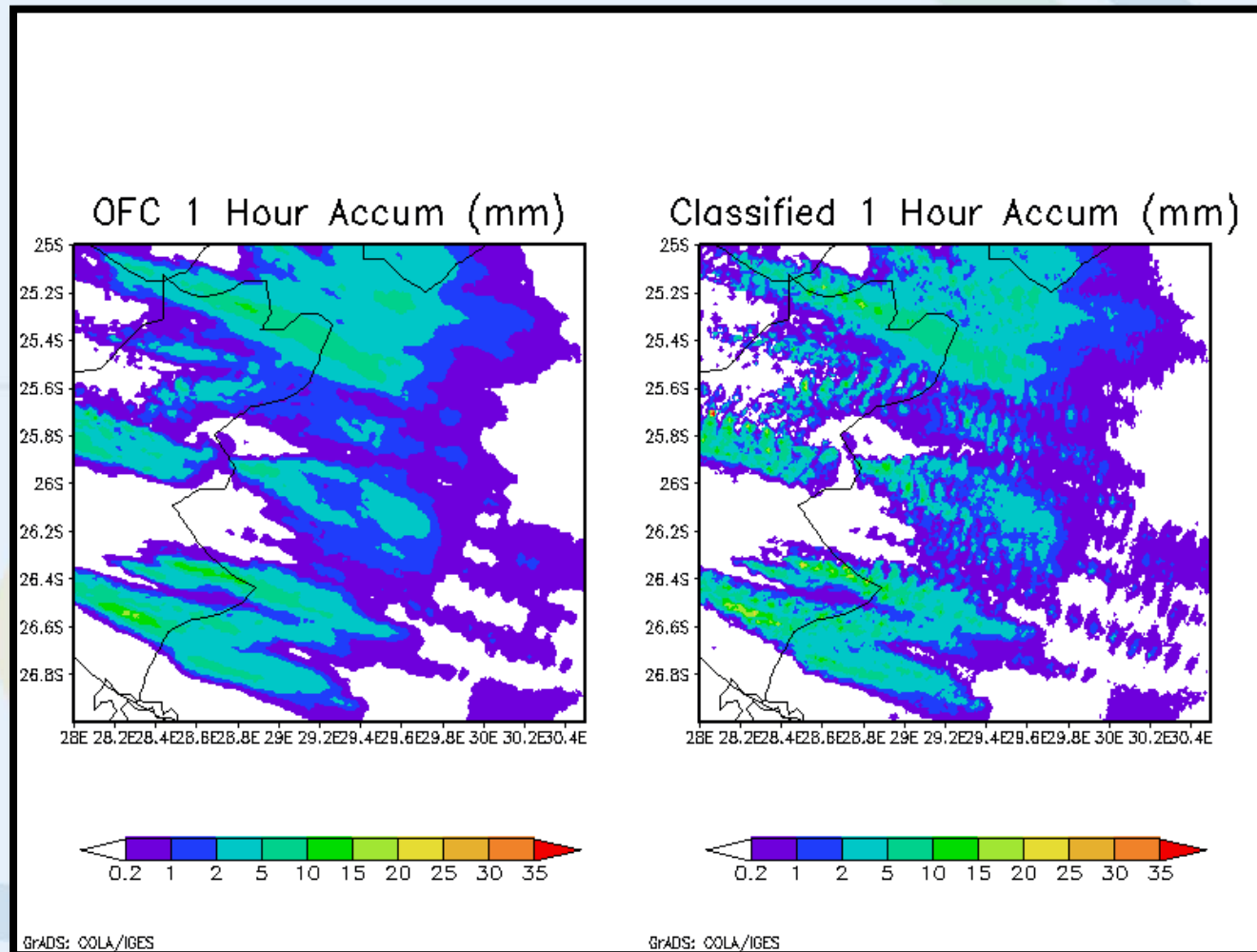


# Radar – QPE (Classification)

- 2D Classification (Chumchean et al., 2008)
- Dual Z-R relationship
- Stratiform ( $Z = 200R^{1.6}$ )
- Convective ( $Z = 300R^{1.4}$ )



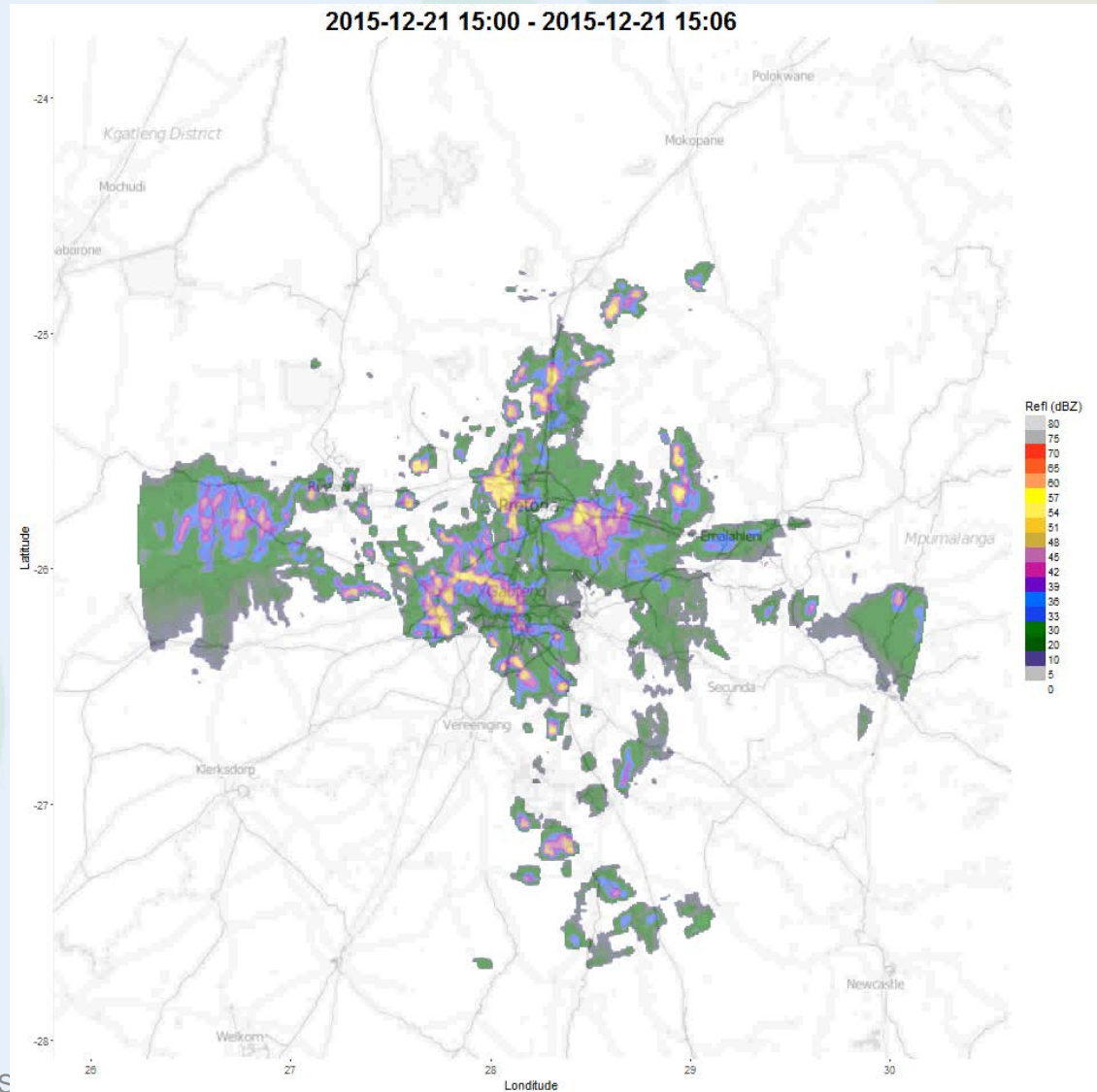
# Radar – QPE (Optical Flow)



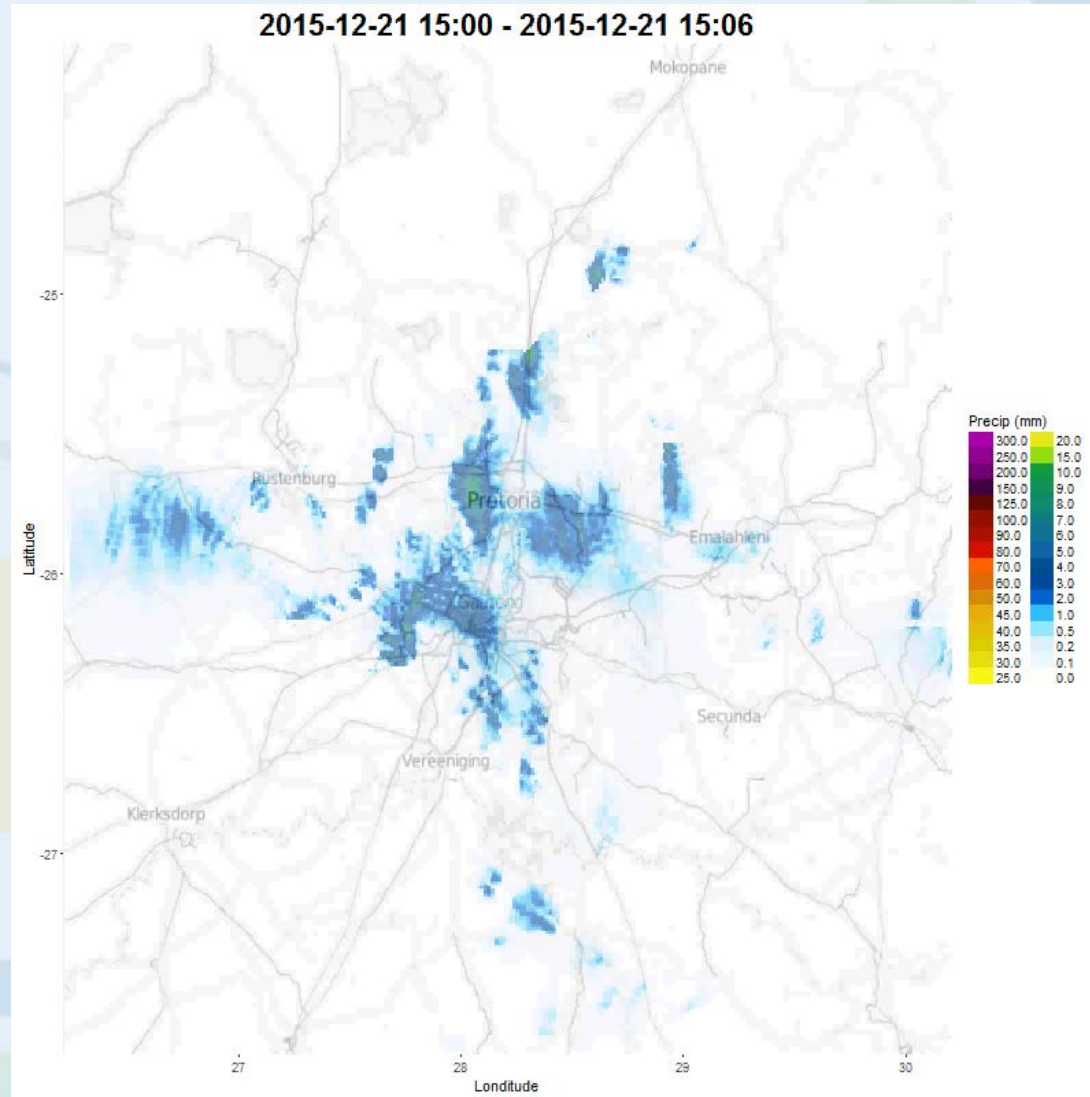


# Com-SWIRLS

- CAPPI data converted to IRIS format with the assistance from HKO.
- 2015-12-21 15:00
- Irene Radar domain – 200km range.
- 400x400 pixel grid with valid data.
- 1kmx1km
- 9hr extrapolation (default)
- Running in “research” mode



# Radar – QPF (1hr Accum)

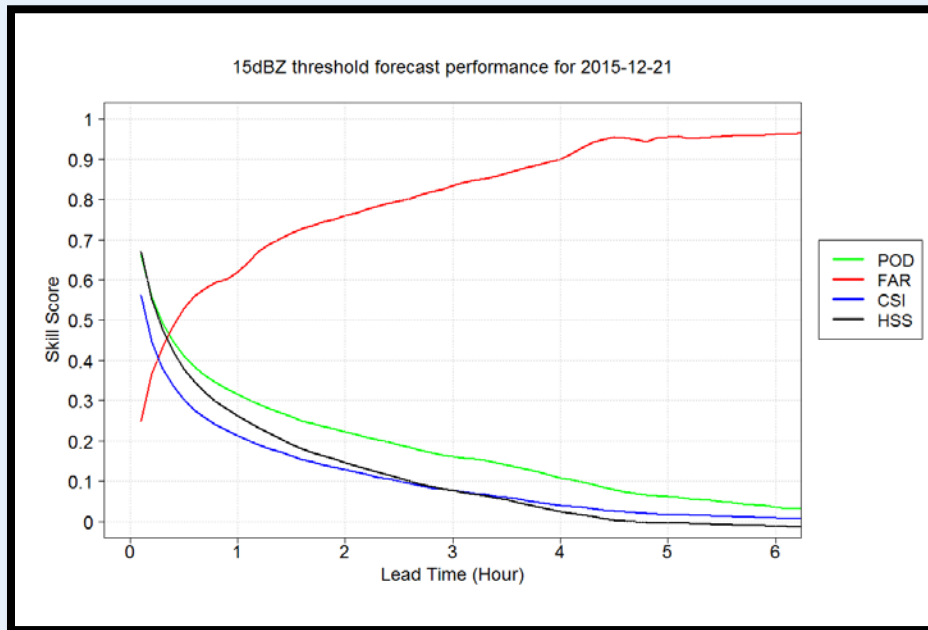


# QPF Verification

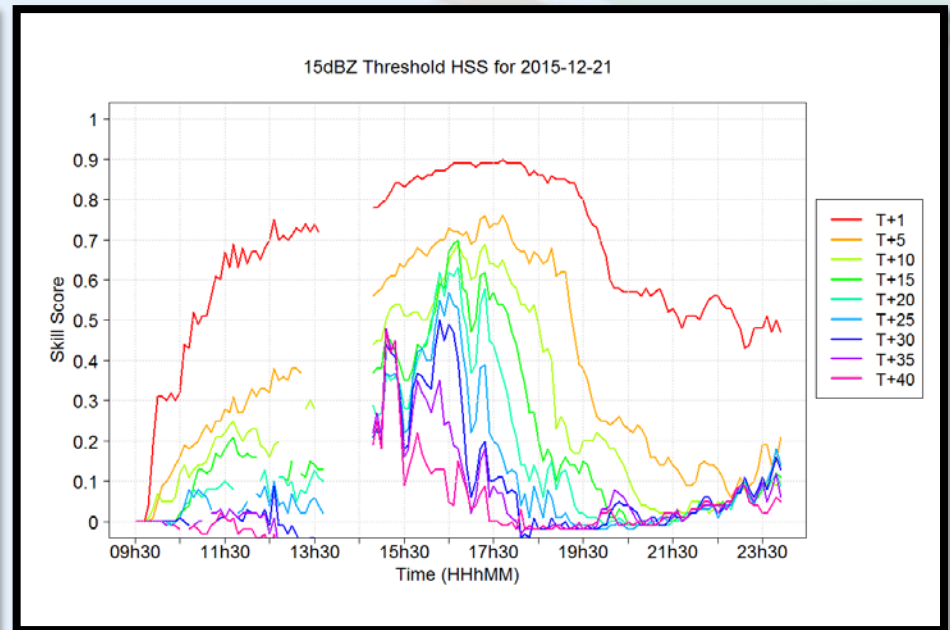
- Verification was performed using the 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2015 case.
- A simple gridded pixel analysis using the reflectivity values
  - Contingency tables
  - 15dBZ threshold (~0.2mm/h MP)
- Radar QPE/QPF compared to the 5min ARS data recorded at ORTIA.

# QPF Verification

## 15dBZ threshold Scores



## HSS time series – 2015-12-21

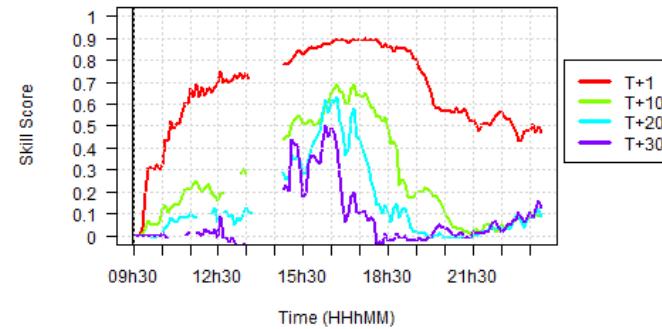


# QPF Verification

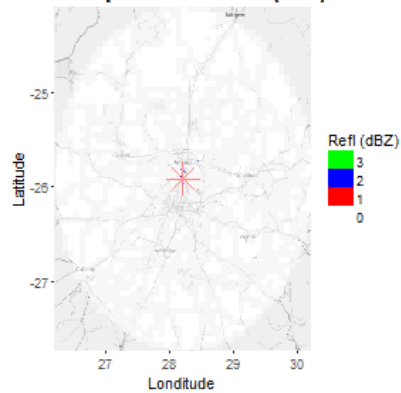
2015-12-21 09:30 (UTC)



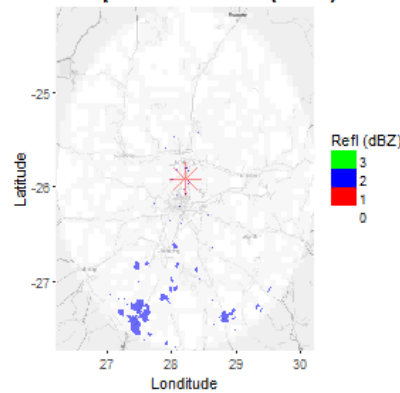
15dBZ Threshold HSS for 2015-12-21



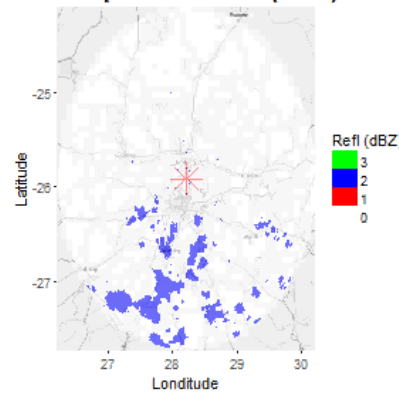
Overlap of Obs vs Fct (T+1)



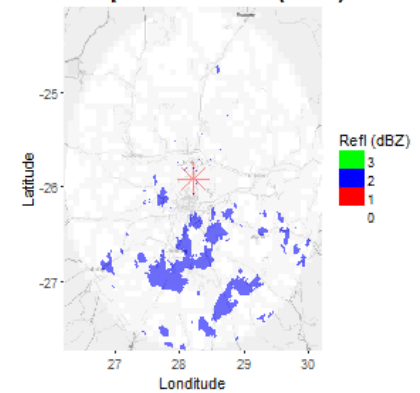
Overlap of Obs vs Fct (T+10)



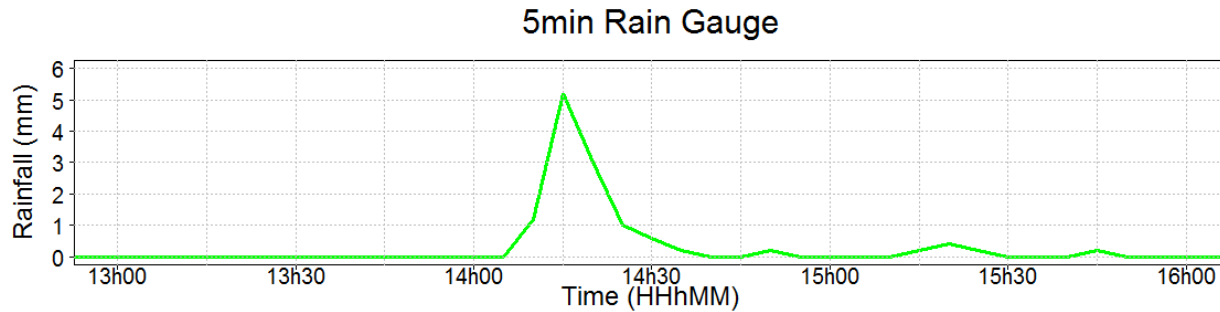
Overlap of Obs vs Fct (T+20)



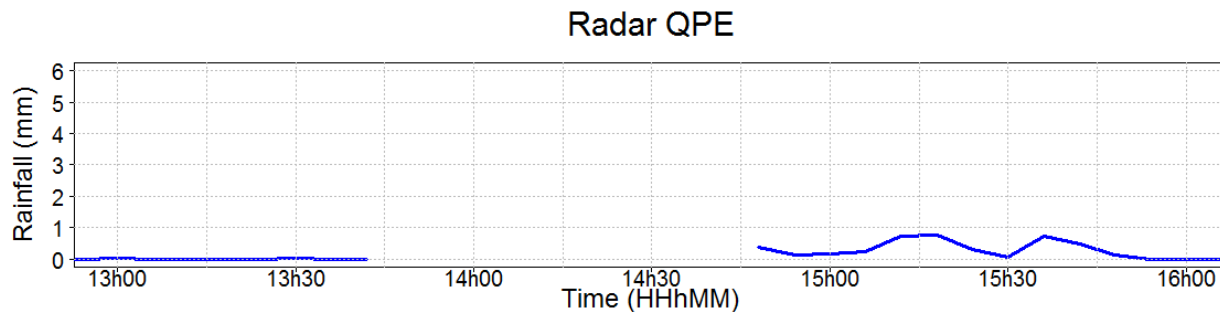
Overlap of Obs vs Fct (T+30)



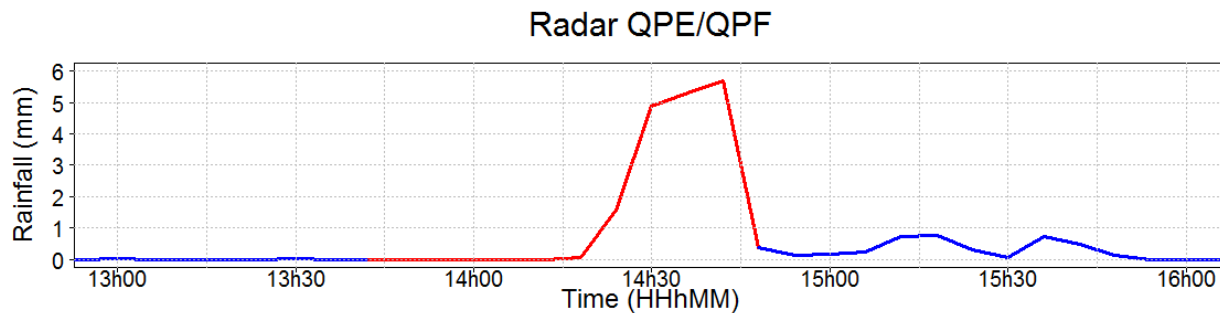
# 2015-12-21 5min Gauge Data at ORTIA



Total = 12.4 mm



Total = 4.15 mm



Total = 21.68 mm

# Summary

- Previously no capability to quantify radar based precipitation forecasts. Com-SWIRLS now made this possible.
- Com-SWIRLS performs reasonably well for the 21 December 2015 case up to the 2 hour lead time.
- A higher skill is observed when the weather system covers a larger area compared to the single cell storms.
- Extrapolated motion is slower than the motion of the weather systems.
- Future plans include:
  - Making com-SWIRLS available for operational use. Will depend on funds from R4A project to procure server and storage for radar data processing.
  - A proposal was submitted for funding to investigate the possibility of running a high temporal and spatial model with assimilated radar data using WRFDA. Then attempt to increase lead-time skill by blending the model with com-SWIRLS extrapolation.

# Thank You

## Questions?

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