

**SAF Nowcasting
Product Assessment Review
Workshop (Madrid 17-19 October 2005)**

PGE 11

**Rapid Development Thunderstorm
Status, Validation, Perspectives**



Plan

- **Research activity** (*visiting scientist: Oleksiy Kryvobok*)
 - Use of other PGEs and HRVIs for RDT improvement

- **Tuning PGE11 satellite-based discrimination using SEVIRI data**

- **Long duration validation of RDT v1.2 release**

- **Perspectives**

Research activity

(Visiting Scientist)

- **Use PGE output : PGE06 (TPW), PGE07 (LPW), PGE08 (SAI), PGE12 (AMA)**
 - To improve discrimination skill of RDT with stability and water vapor information
 - As a mask in order to focus on the interest areas
 - Or as additional discrimination parameters

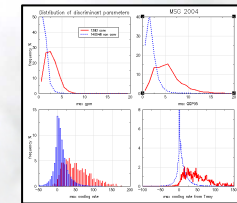
- **Monitoring characteristics of young convective clouds using HRVIS data**
 - To improve the precocity of detection (*Sub-pixel detection*)
 - To correct for partial pixel filling in cloud cooling rate estimation

- **Results: Much work needed before implementation**
 - PGEs 06, 07, 09 and 12
An overview of PGEs qualities, version V.0.1, stop the study
 - Sub-pixel approach
Major improvements are necessary on reflectance processing
 - Clear sky reflectance map at HRVIS resolution and/or
 - More accurate 3-D radiative transfer for estimation of cloudy reflectance (small and edge cloud)

Tuning PGE11 Satellite-Based Discrimination using SEVIRI data

➤ Reminder : Principle of the satellite-based discrimination

- Multi-level segmentation (3 levels)
- Best discrimination parameter chosen independently for each final class

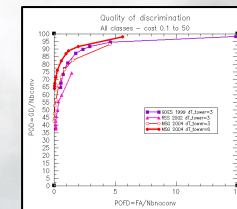


➤ Initial results

- Similar to Rapid Scan for low cost ratio
(*cost ratio = False Detection unit cost / Non Detection unit cost*)
- Poorer than results for GOES data (despite closeness in spatial resolution)
Interpretation: Cells first detected at cold temperature are too numerous with MSG

➤ Adaptation of detection method to MSG data

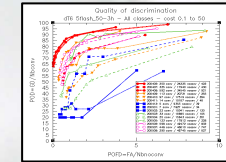
- Minimum cloud tower height $\Delta T_{\text{tower}} = 6^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Improves matching with lightning flashes
 - Reduce number of cells first detected at cold temperature
- Electrical filter: focus on cell with strong electrical activity
 - Discard non convective cloud labelled as convective due to lack of accuracy of lightning flashes matching



Long Duration Validation

➤ Overall quality of discrimination

- Overdiscrimination on the learning data set
- Variability of the discrimination skill with the period of year (poor for cold period)
- Link between electrical activity and discrimination skill

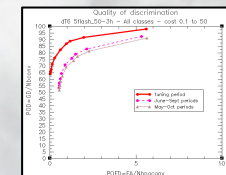


➤ Precocity of the discrimination

- Half of convective systems are diagnosed as convective before their strong electrical activity occurrence.
- Around 80% of clouds cells are diagnosed as convective no later than 30 minutes after the first flash occurrence

➤ Conclusion

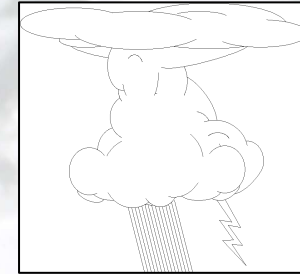
- The quality of discrimination during summer period is better with V1.2 and MSG data than with GOES
- Cold periods show low probability of detection (POD).
- It is recommended to use RDT with lightning flashes and filters of convective systems
 - Improve score of POD (necessary for cold period)
 - Remove long duration trajectories without interest



Perspectives (short and medium term)

➤ Improve population definition

- Better separate developing thunderstorm from mature system
 - To build an homogenous population of convective cloud
 - To focus on RDT main purpose (developping TS)



➤ Examine various ground truth

For improving quality of the learning sample

- Data independent from satellite: lack of accuracy in matching method generates noise in learning data set
- Satellite data (e.g. cooling rate):
 - lack of direct link with sensible weather
 - provide an efficient tuning on area without ground observation network

➤ Change the discrimination method

- Reduce final classes number for removing overdiscrimination
Classify mainly using minimal temperature reached
- Discard multilevel segmentation and build discrimination on principal component and factorial analysis
 - Introduce additional promising discrimination parameters
 - Better combine discrimination parameters

Long term perspectives (not all will be covered)

- Better use Cloud Mask for early detection
- Reconsider using other PGEs as input for better discrimination,
- Or rather consider **convection-related diagnostic from mesoscale assimilation** at high refresh rate ($< 3h$) : boundary layer moisture supply, middle-level dryness, CAPE from most unstable level, DCAPE, low-level convergence, upper-level forcing
- Improve precocity if Cloud Mask improved to HiRes
- Test RDT algorithm for Upper-Level-Dynamic monitoring : tracking dry cores in WV, high value cores in O3 product

Thanks for your attention
Time for comments, requests, discussion ...

Multi-level Segmentation

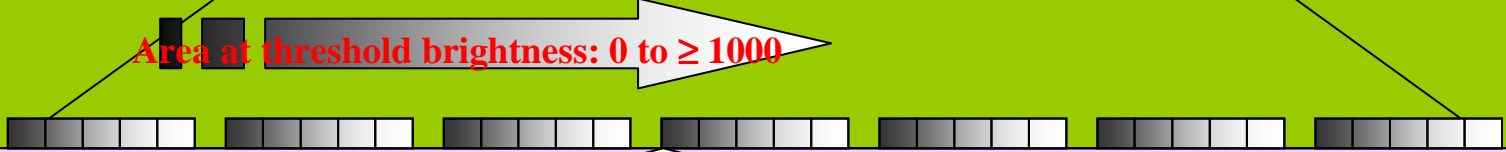
Track Duration (22 classes): 15minutes to >450 minutes



Minimum Temperature reached (7 classes): 0°C to ≤50°C



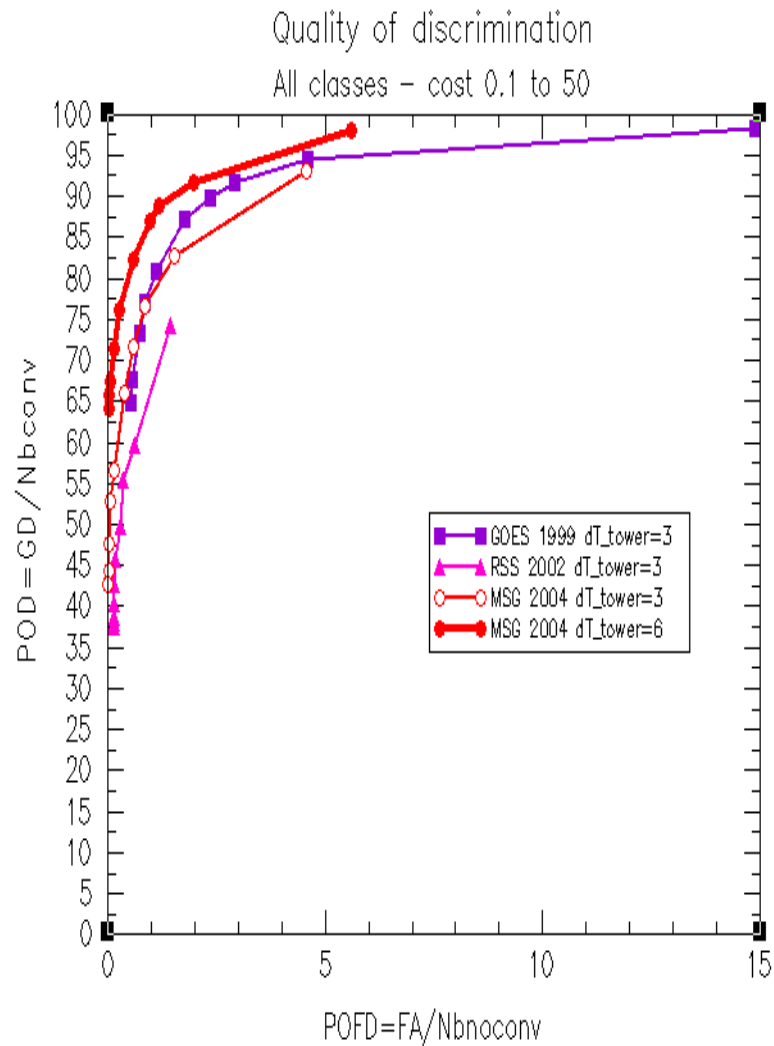
Area at threshold brightness: 0 to ≥ 1000



Mean Peripheral gradient	95 percentile Peripheral gradient	Minimum Temperature-based cooling rates	Mean Temperature-based cooling rates	Initial Temperature-based cooling rates
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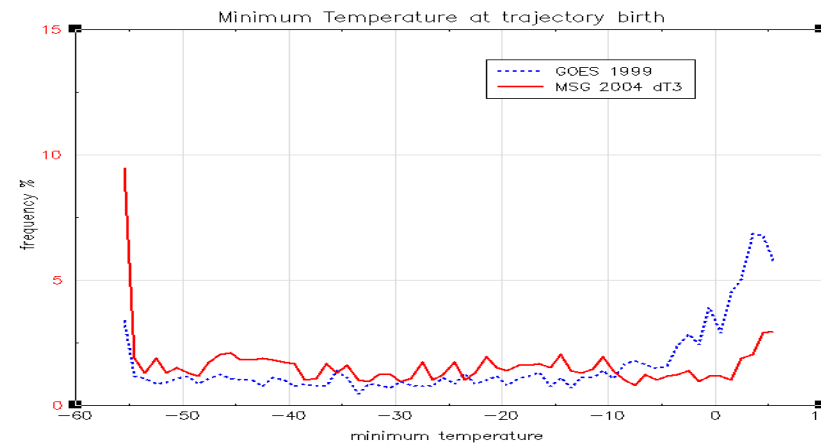


Discrimination Parameters Scheme



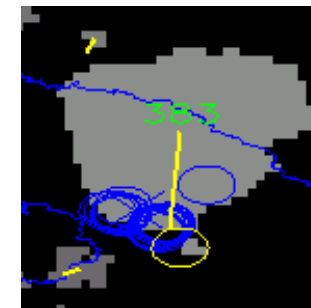
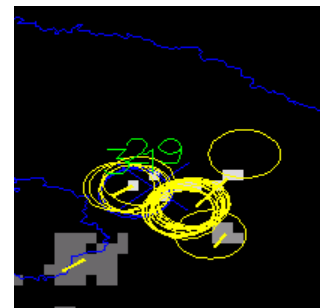
Adaptation of detection method with MSG data: $\Delta T_{tower} = 6^{\circ}\text{C}$

Characteristics of convective trajectories start. MSG(left) and
GOES (right) cases : $\Delta T_{tower} = 3^{\circ}\text{C}$



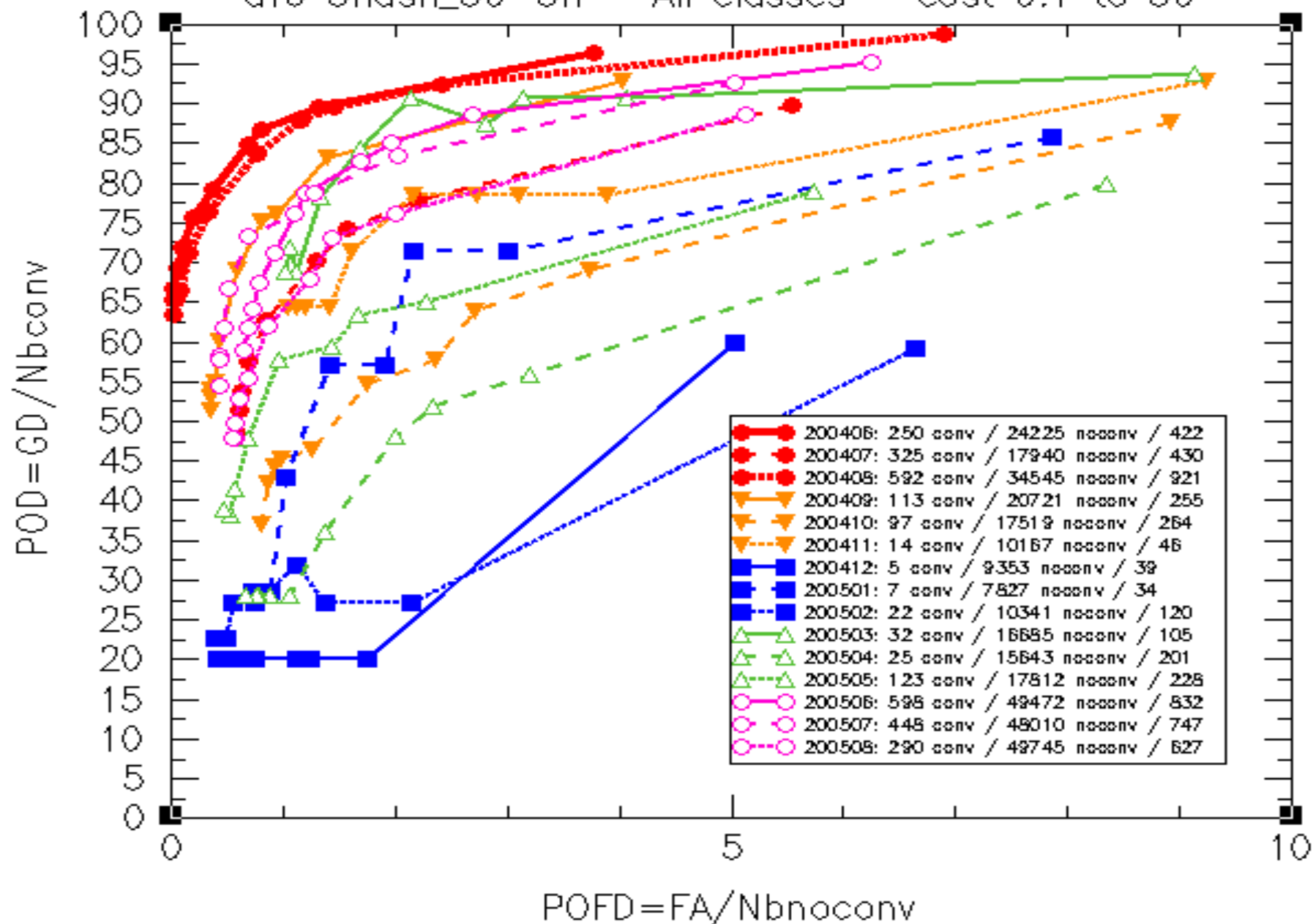
Lightning flashes pairing with MSG

$\Delta T_{tower} = 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ (left) and $\Delta T_{tower} = 6^{\circ}\text{C}$ (right)



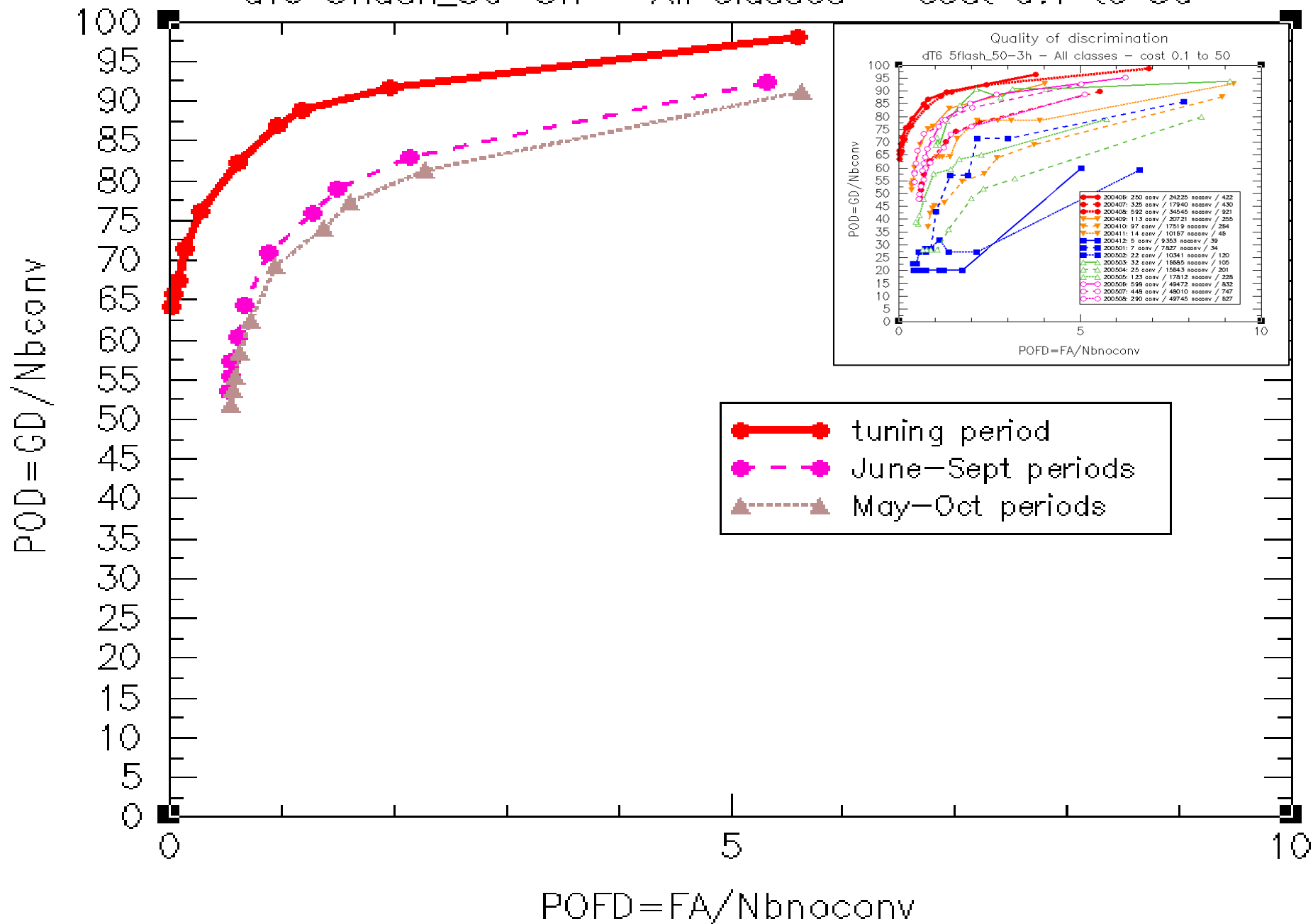
Quality of discrimination

dT6 5flash_50-3h - All classes - cost 0.1 to 50

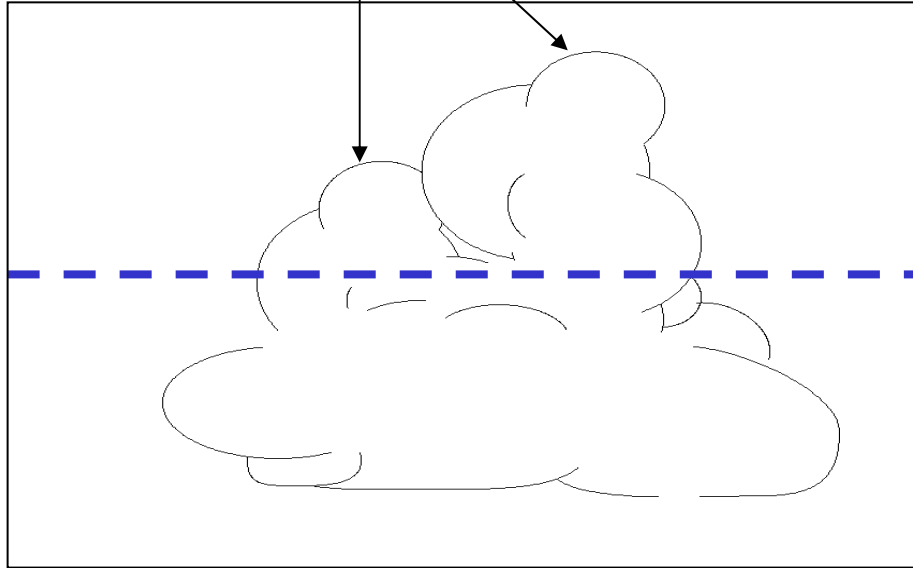


Quality of discrimination

dT6 5flash_50-3h - All classes - cost 0.1 to 50



Bubbblings are depicted, but not individually tracked



Highest vertical development for defining tracked cells and attempting discrimination, either :

- **fixed temperature (parameter T_{cold}) $\sim -30^{\circ}\text{C}$,**
- **tropopause related temperature**
- **Cloud Type « high & thick cloud » diagnostic**
- **brightness difference with water vapor channel**