

Agency Report to CEOS WGCV-41 Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Ian Grant
Satellite Specialist, Observations & Infrastructure Division
Australian Bureau of Meteorology



OVERVIEW OF BOM AND SATELLITE APPLICATIONS



Australian Bureau of Meteorology

The BoM provides Australians with environmental intelligence for safety, sustainability, well-being and prosperity

- Monitor and report on current environmental conditions.
- Analyse and explain trends in environmental data.
- Provide forecasts, warnings and long-term outlooks on environmental phenomena that affect the safety, prosperity and resilience of Australians.
- Foster greater public understanding and use of environmental intelligence.
- ~1500 staff
- Head Office in Melbourne, Regional centres around the nation
- Strong links with Asia-Pacific nations, national & international agencies



National Observing Network

Point/Localised Data

- Automatic Weather Stations
- Rainfall Observations
- Upper Air Balloon Flights

Medium-area Coverage

- Radar
- Lightning Detectors

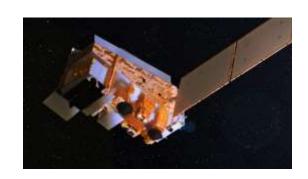
Wide-area Coverage

- Polar-Orbiting Satellites
- Geostationary Satellites

Specialised surface networks

- Solar radiation & aerosol
- Total column ozone & ozonesondes
- Wind profilers









Weather Satellites Used in the Bureau

Polar-orbiting

NOAA series

Metop series

Aqua & Terra

Suomi-NPP

Fengyun-3

TRMM

Jason-2

SARAL

WindSat

GCOM-W1

Geostationary

MTSAT series

Fengyun-2 series

GOES series

METEOSAT

Himawari-8



O&I Division – Passive Remote Sensing: Satellite-based products

External use

- Solar Radiation
- Grassland Curing
- NDVI (vegetation greenness)
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Volcanic Ash
- Fog / Low cloud
- Aircraft Icing Potential
- Public imagery

Internal use

- Sounder radiances
- Atmospheric Motion Vectors
- Forecaster imagery

Future development

- Cloud properties
- Convective initiation
- Precipitation
- Advanced Dvorak analysis (TC)

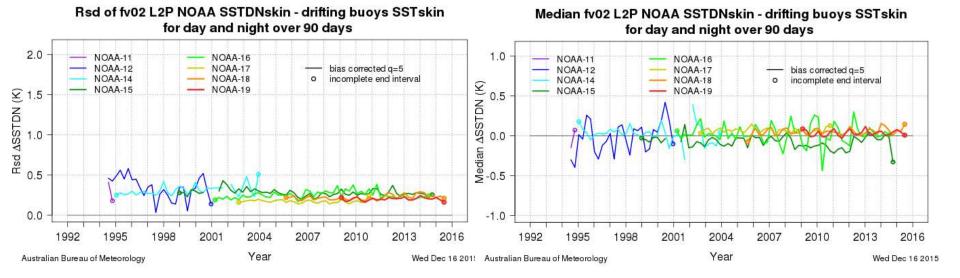


VALIDATION OF SELECTED SATELLITE PRODUCTS



Sea Surface Temperature: AVHRR

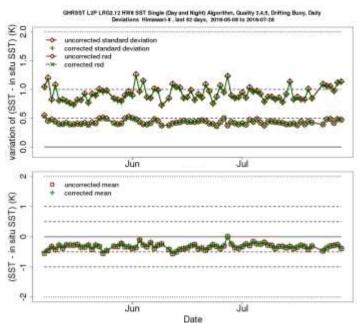
- Long AVHRR LAC (1 km) record contributed to GHRSST
- Estimates of uncertainty from in situ observations
 - Data Buoy Cooperative Panel (WMO/IOC)
 - Argo/Ship data retained for independent verification



SST: Advanced Himawari Imager

- Needed SST from Himawari-8 / AHI for real-time operations
- Limited in situ observations, poor geographic distribution
- So developed a regression model against NPP/VIIRS SST
 - Regression is fast and has limited dependencies
 - Trained on NOAA-ACSPO VIIRS SST

$$SST = BT_9 (a_9 + g_9(\sec \theta_z - 1)) + BT_{13} (a_{13} + g_{13}(\sec \theta_z - 1)) + BT_{14} (a_{14} + g_{14}(\sec \theta_z - 1)) + BT_{15} (a_{15} + g_{15}(\sec \theta_z - 1)) + T_0$$

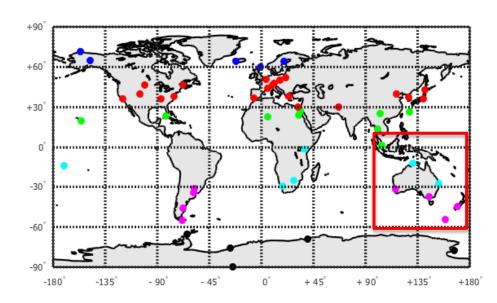




Total Column Ozone

Dobson instrument network

- BoM sites contribute a large fraction of the data at southern latitudes
- BoM will host a regional Dobson intercomparison February 2017 (WMO Region V: Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore?)





Map from Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., doi:10.5194/amt-2016-11, 2016



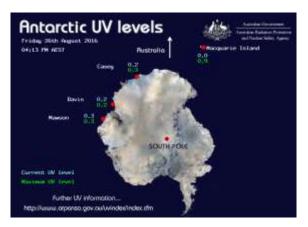
UV

Validation of UV (important for skin health in Australia)

- Tentative plan to derive UV maps (clear & cloud-adjusted) from AHI
- Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA)
 maintains a network of solar ultraviolet (UV) measurements in major
 Australian cities and in the Australian Antarctic territories







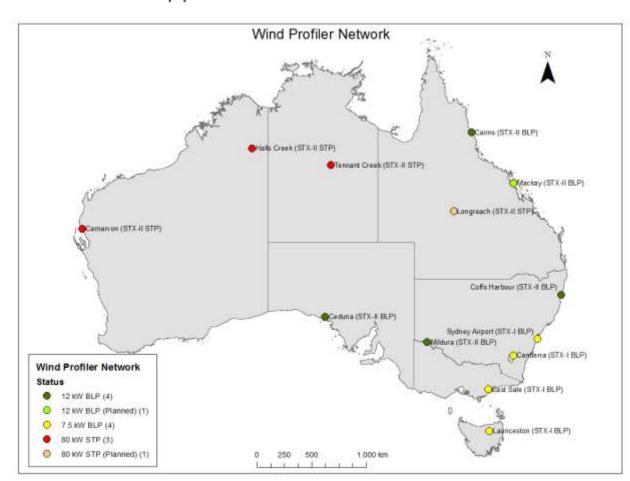
http://arpansa.gov.au/uvindex/index.cfm



Wind

ABoM wind profilers are available to support validation of ADM-Aeolus

 Data stream recently put onto the GTS





Thank you...

Ian Grant +61 3 9669 4080 ian.grant@bom.gov.au