



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



AERONAUTICAL METEOROLOGY
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

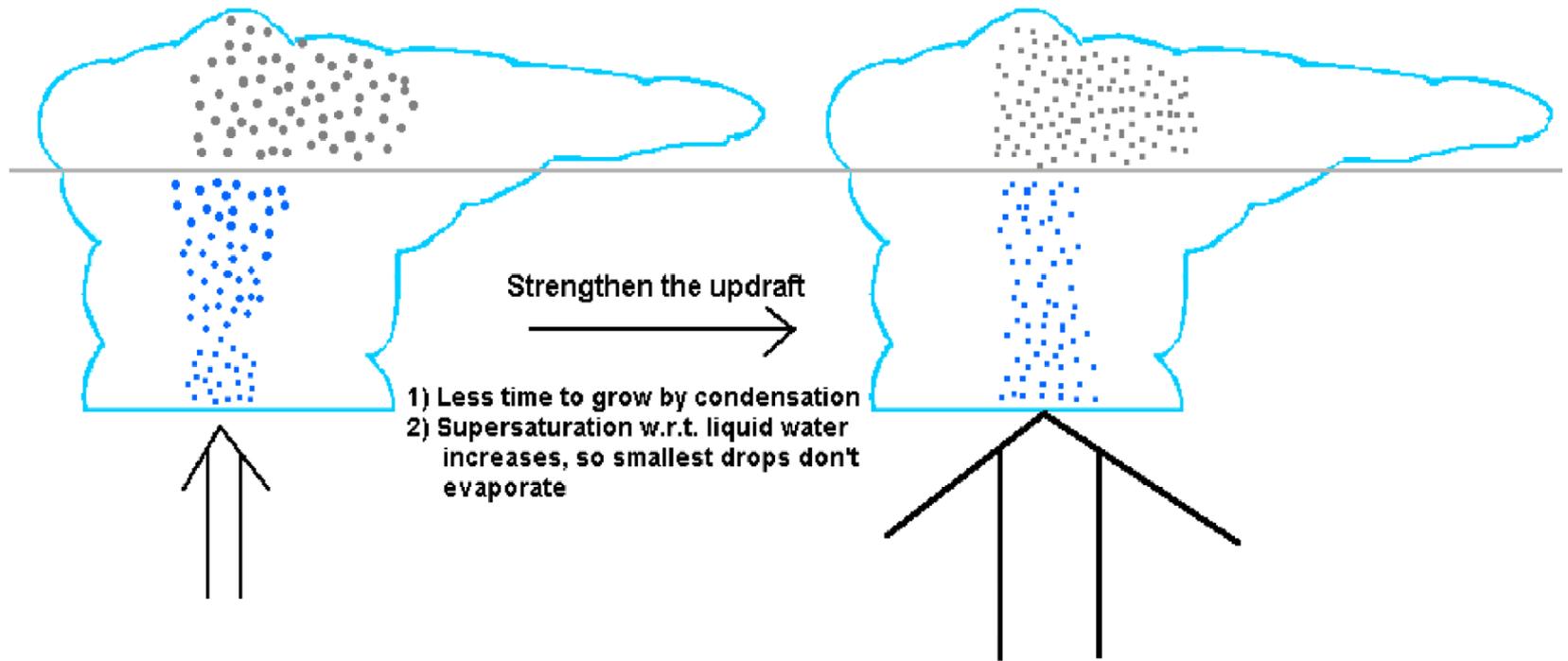
Satellite Detection and Nowcasting High-altitude Ice Crystals

YL NG, HF LAW, JCW LEE, KK HON,
LO LI and PW LI*

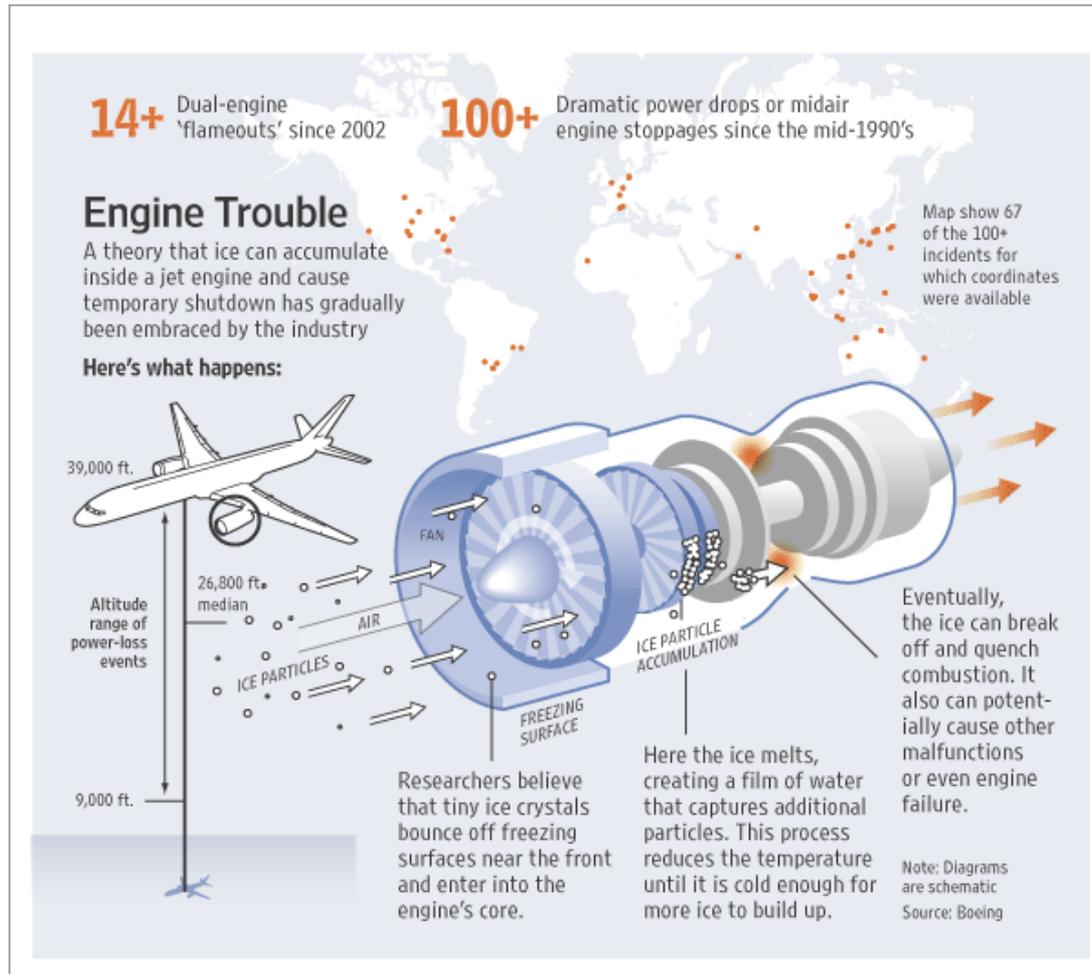
Hong Kong Observatory

6 to 10 November 2017, Météo-France, Toulouse

High-altitude Ice Crystals Formation



High-altitude Ice Crystals Hazard



A. Pastor, Wall Street Journal: Airline Regulators Grapple With Engine-Shutdown Peril

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB120753403340593953>

Himawari-8 Satellite

as of MTSAT-1R/2

	Band	Wavelength [μm]	Quantization [bit]	Spatial Resolution (km)
VIS	1	0.46	11	1km
	2	0.51	11	1km
	3	0.64	11	0.5km
	4	0.86	11	1km
	5	1.6	11	2km
	6	2.3	11	2Km
IR4	7	3.9	14	2Km
IR3	8	6.2	11	2Km
	9	7.0	11	2Km
	10	7.3	12	2Km
	11	8.6	12	2Km
	12	9.6	12	2Km
IR1	13	10.4	12	2Km
IR2	14	11.2	12	2Km
	15	12.3	12	2Km
	16	13.3	11	2Km

Similar to ABI for GOES-R

RGB band Composited



0.51 μm (Band 2) instead of ABI's 1.38 μm

Water vapor

SO₂
O₃

Atmospheric Windows

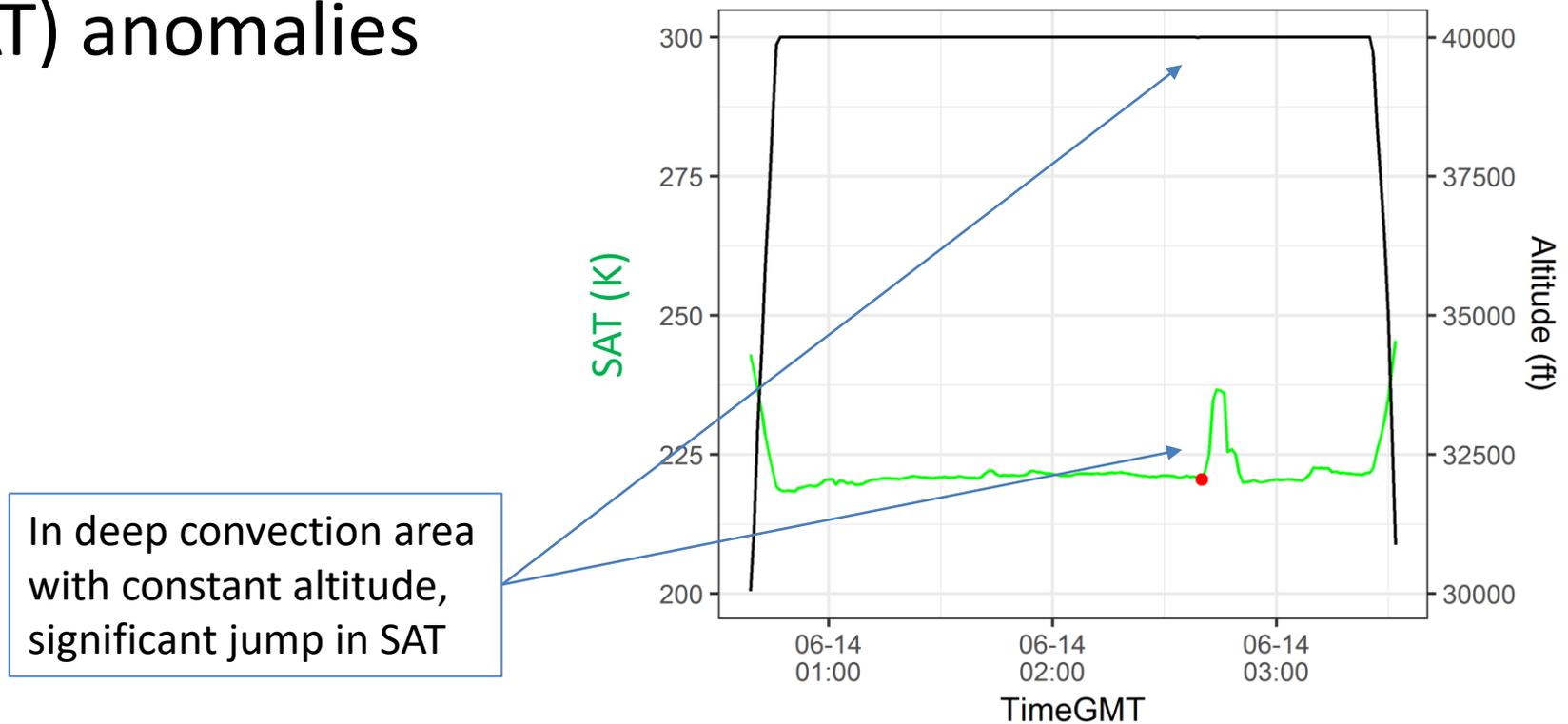
CO₂

Himawari-8 Satellite

Band 01, 02, 03	Clouds, low cloud and fog, winds, vegetation, snow cover etc.
Band 04	Daytime vegetation / burn scars, flood / standing water, aerosol detection over water, winds, snow cover
Band 05	Daytime cloud top phase and particle size, snow cover, flood / standing water
Band 06	Daytime cloud / land properties, cloud particle size, vegetation, snow cover
Band 07	Surface and clouds, low clouds and fog at night, fires and hot spots, winds
Band 08	High level atmospheric water vapour, turbulence, winds, rainfall
Band 09	Mid level atmospheric water vapour, winds, rainfall
Band 10	Lower level water vapour, winds, rainfall, sulphur dioxide
Band 11	Total water for stability, cloud phase, dust, sulphur dioxide, rainfall
Band 12	Total ozone, turbulence, winds
Band 13	Surface features, clouds, Tropical Cyclone intensity (Dvorak)
Band 14	Sea surface temperature, clouds, convective cloud top signatures, rainfall, volcanic ash detection, winds.
Band 15	Total water, volcanic ash detection, sea surface temperature
Band 16	Air temperature, cloud heights and amounts, volcanic ash height

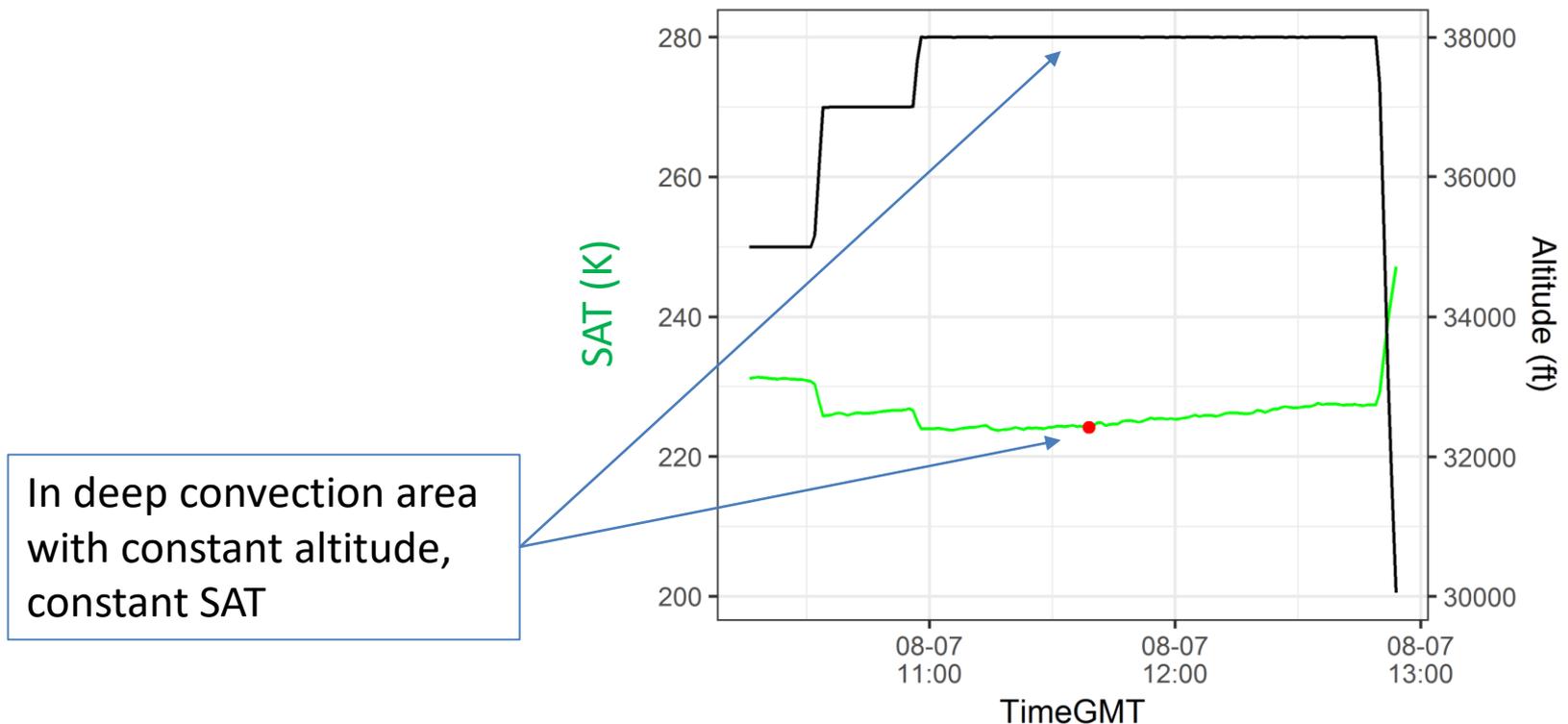
Study Data

- between April 2015 and October 2016
- 14 icing cases reported by pilot
- justified with the measured static air temperature (SAT) anomalies



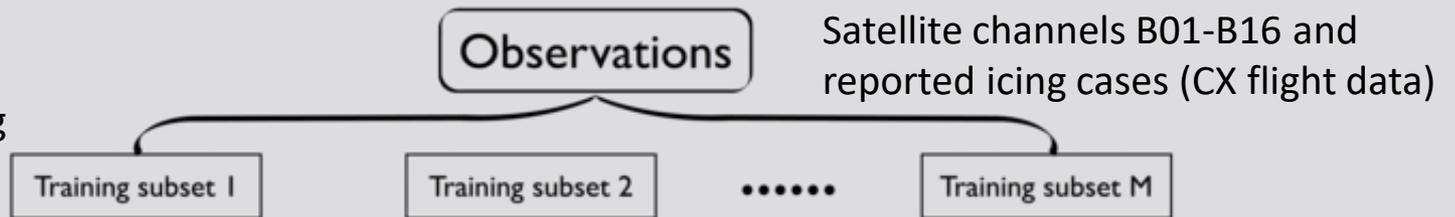
Study Data

- 19 null cases chosen
- flight path passed through deep convection, but no anomalies in SAT



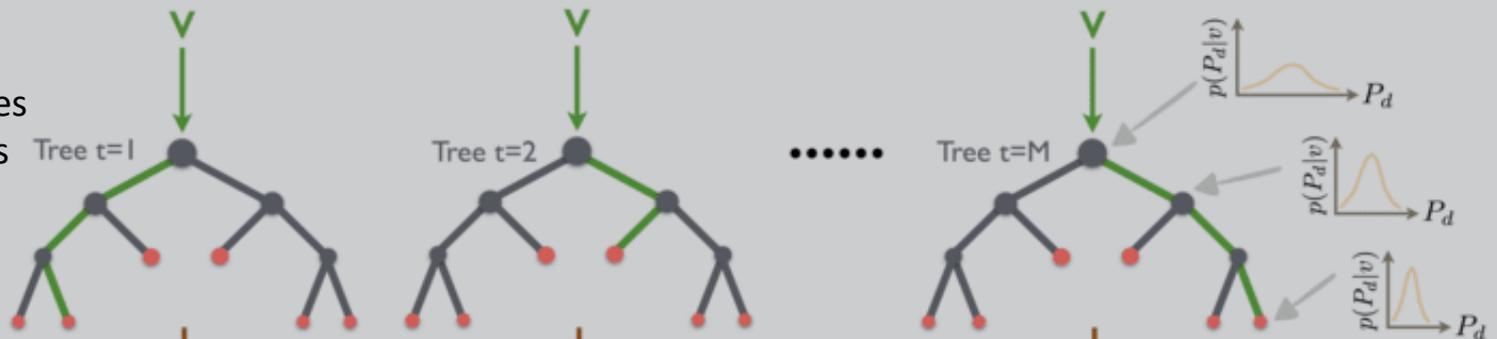
Random Forest

Stage 1:
Bootstrap sampling
2/3 data as training



Stage 2:
Model training
Based on BT values
and combinations

v: covariates
● Split nodes
● Leaf nodes



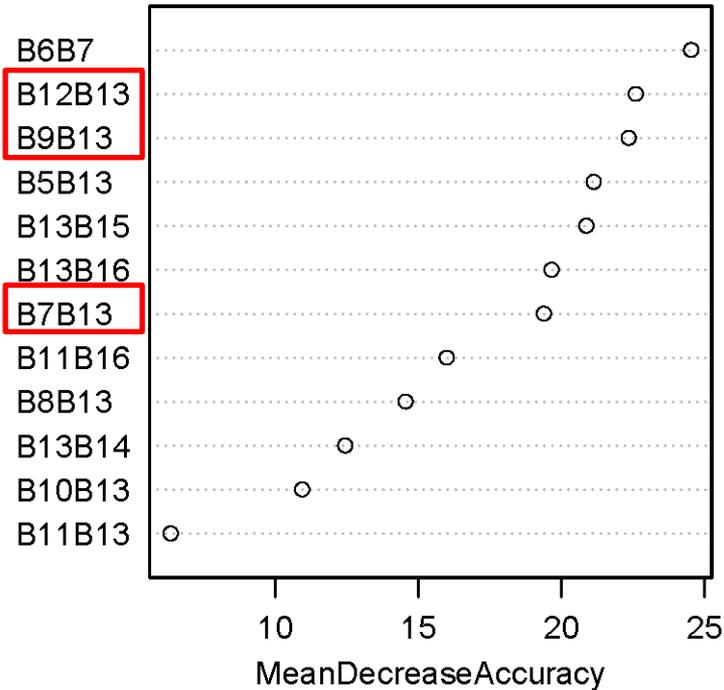
Stage 3:
Model forecasting



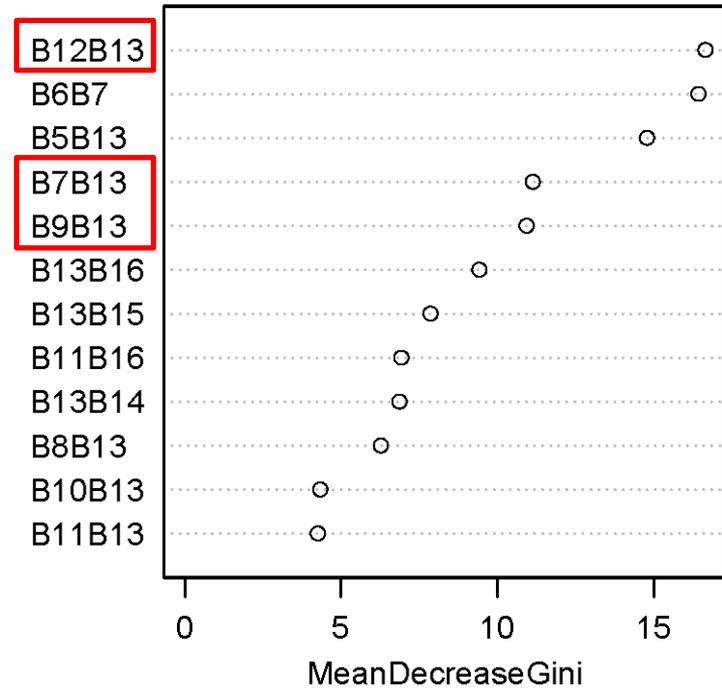
Stage 4:
Result aggregating
1/3 data as testing



Random Forest Results



Most important channel in decision tree **accuracy** is ranked at the top



Most important channel in grouping **purest** trees (i.e. purest classes after classification) is given at the top

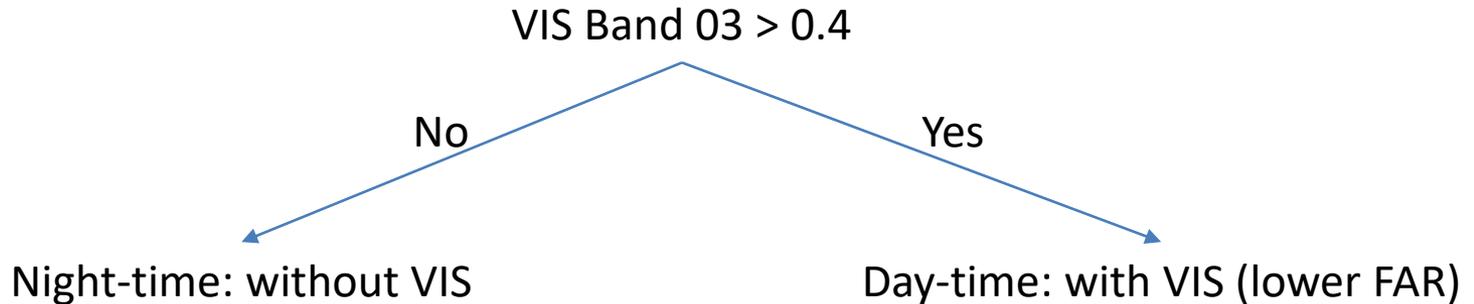
Split Windows Algorithm

Split Windows	Properties	Reference
B07–B13	ice particles sizes for very cold cloud tops	EUMETSAT Severe Storm RGB
B09–B13	deep convective activity of clouds	COMS Convective RGB
B05–B13	cloud phase (ice/water) information	COMS Cloud Product
B12–B13	deep convective activity of high clouds	Kwon <i>et al.</i>
B13–B15	cloud type classification (optical thickness)	NOAA 7 split-window
B13–B16	deep convective activity of high clouds	Kwon <i>et al.</i>

B05–B13 and B13–B15 are not used for graphical presentation because it is redundant with B12–B13, where B12–B13 is more useful in distinguishing icing cases.

B09–B13 and B12–B13 are used for detection of deep convection, the less important B13–B16 is not included in the split windows algorithm.

Split Windows Algorithm



Blue: high cloud tops (regions with ice crystals)
6.5K < Band 12–Band 13 < 19K

Blue: high cloud tops (regions with ice crystals)
6.5K < Band 12–Band 13 < 19K

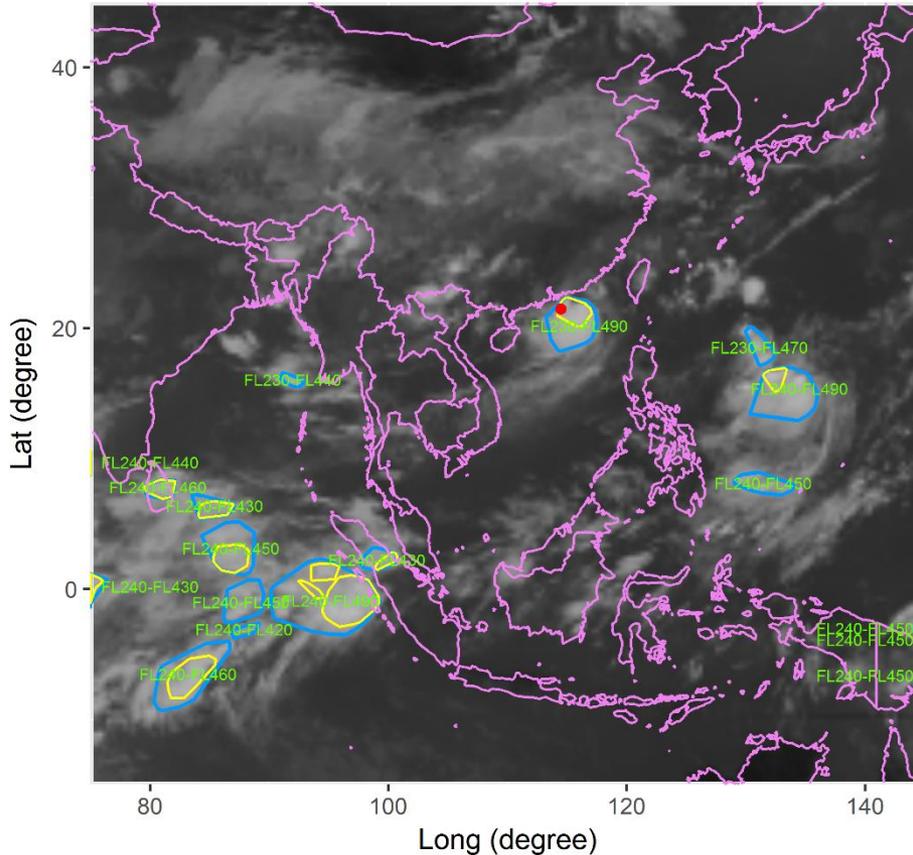
Yellow: small ice crystals
Band 07–Band 13 > 50K

Split Windows Algorithm Verification

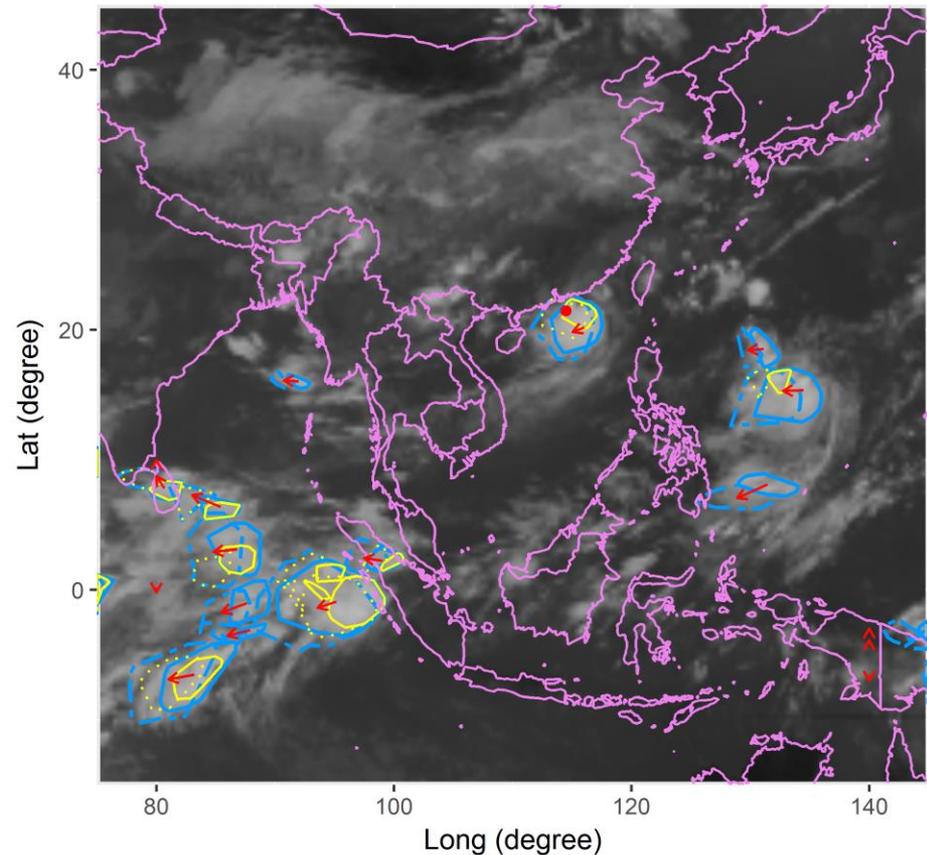
<i>Algorithm</i>	<i>POD</i>	<i>FAR</i>	<i>True skill statistics</i>
<i>Himawari-8</i>	0.55	0.13	0.42
<i>CIP (NCAR)</i>	0.76	0.33	0.43
<i>SIGMA (Meteo-France)</i>	0.59	0.26	0.33
<i>GDCP (NASA)</i>	0.76	0.67	0.09

Nowcasting

20170903_0340_ici



20170903_0340_ici_fcst hr:1



Deep convection for high clouds

19 > B12 (9.6 μm)–B13 (10.4 μm) > 6.5 in blue;

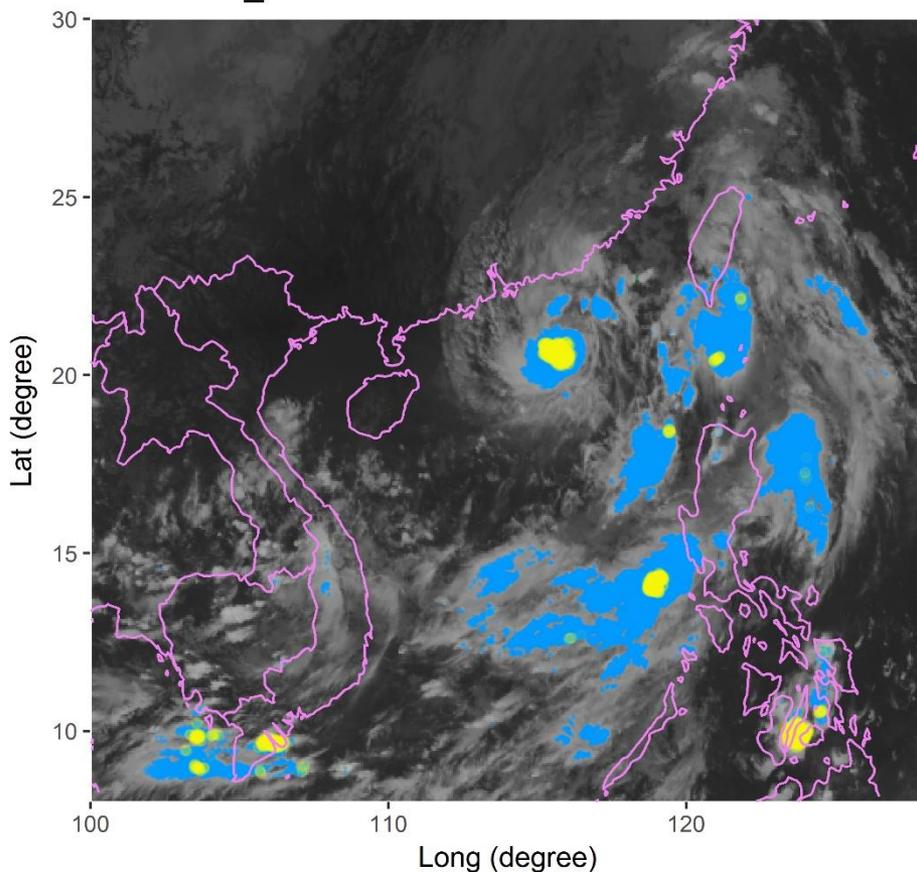
Small ice particles for very cold cloud tops

B07 (3.9 μm)–B13 (10.4 μm) > 50 in yellow.

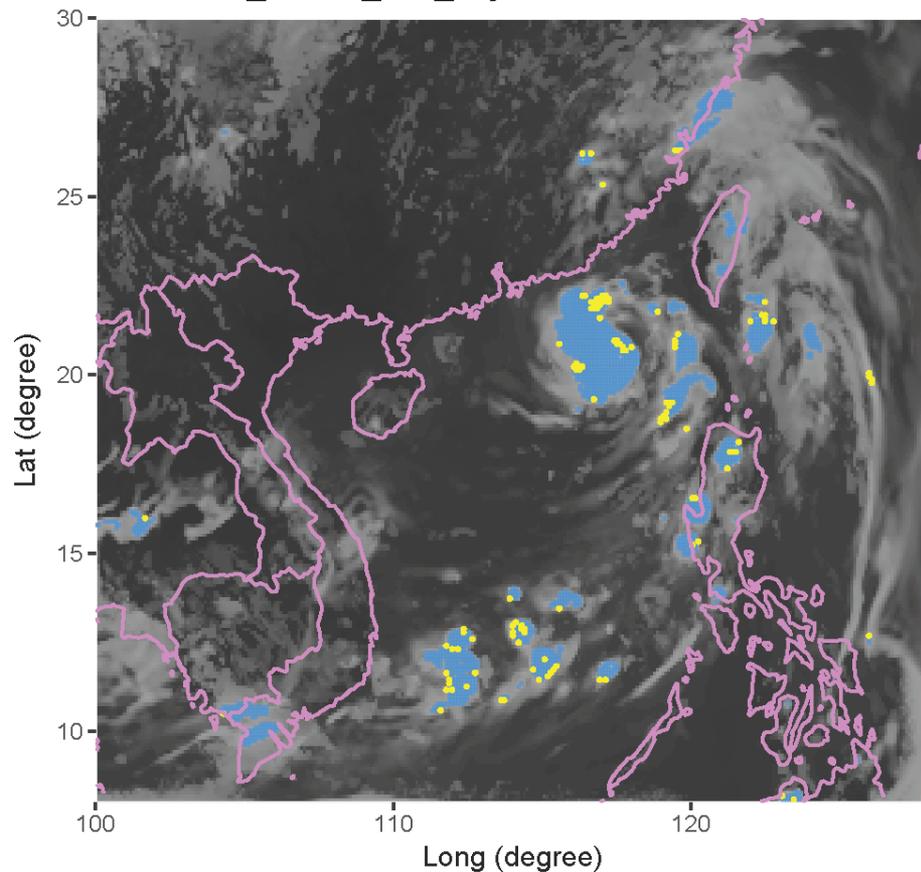
Red dot showed the location of an icing event with moderate severity reported by pilot at 0345Z and FL250

Forecasting (+6 hours)

20161007_0600Z



20161007_0600Z_sim_adjusted



Deep convection for high clouds

19 > B12 (9.6 μm)–B13 (10.4 μm) > 6.5 in blue;

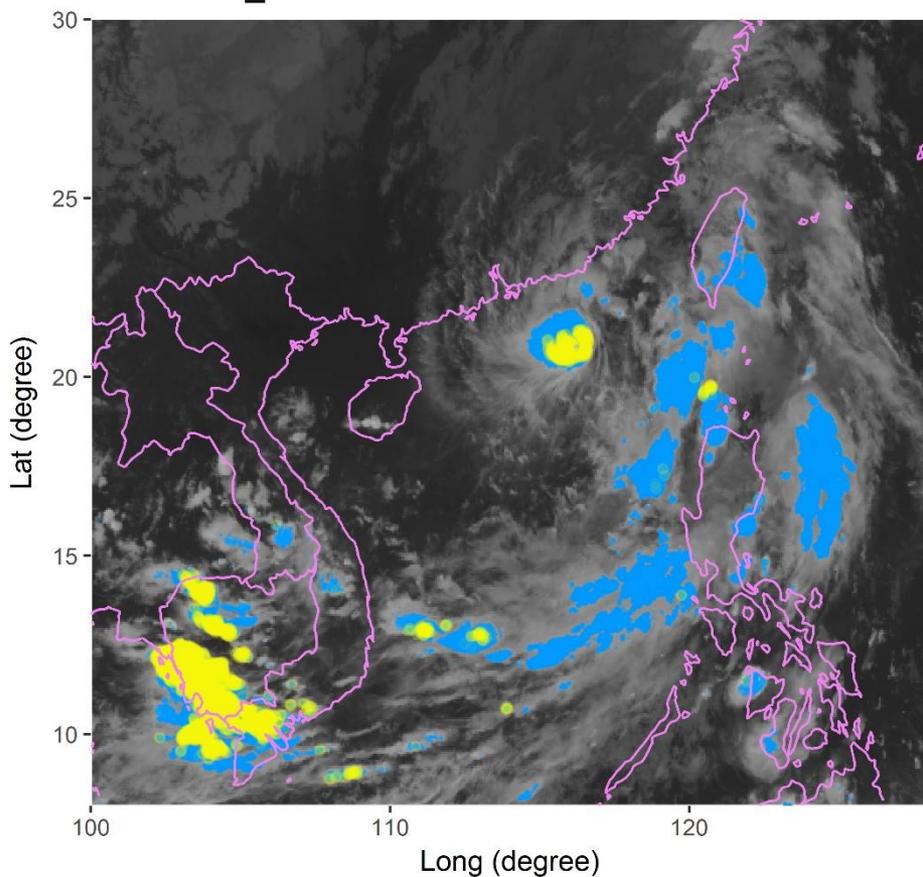
Small ice particles for very cold cloud tops

B07 (3.9 μm)–B13 (10.4 μm) > 50 in yellow.

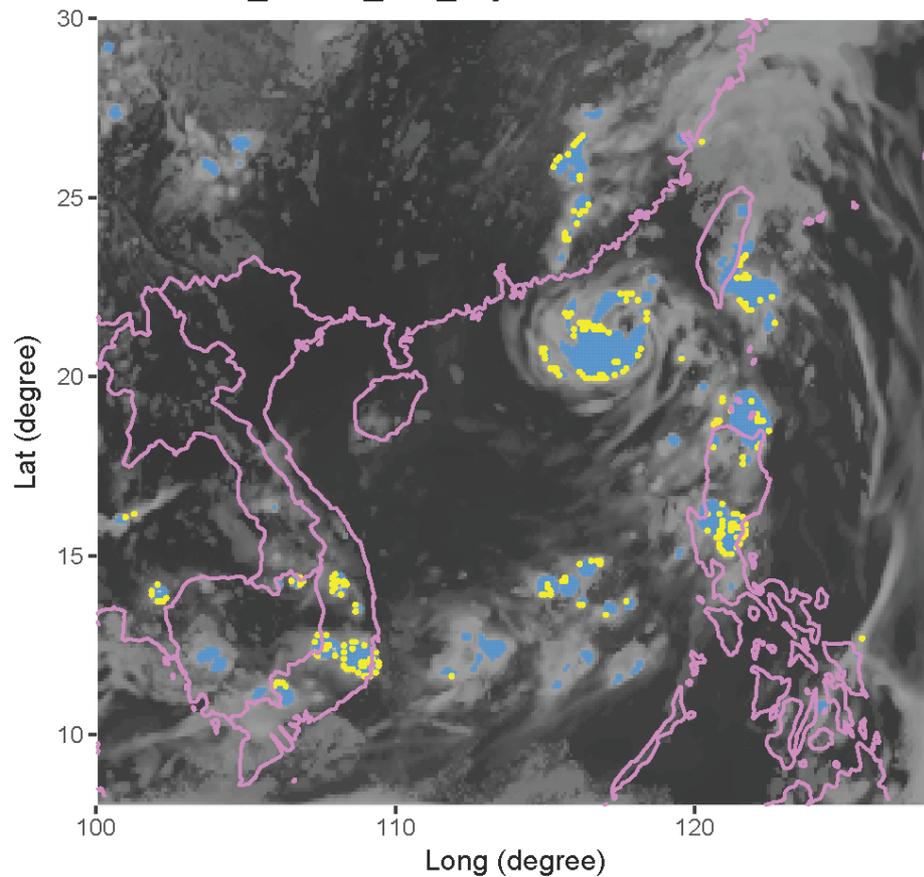
Model run on 7 October 2016 at 0000Z, forecast hour: +6 hours. Simulated satellite channels have been adjusted using histogram matching method for observed and simulated pictures at 0000Z.

Forecasting (+9 hours)

20161007_0900Z



20161007_0900Z_sim_adjusted



Deep convection for high clouds

19 > B12 (9.6 μm)–B13 (10.4 μm) > 6.5 in blue;

Small ice particles for very cold cloud tops

B07 (3.9 μm)–B13 (10.4 μm) > 50 in yellow.

Model run on 7 October 2016 at 0000Z, forecast hour: +9 hours. Simulated satellite channels have been adjusted using histogram matching method for observed and simulated pictures at 0000Z.



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



AERONAUTICAL METEOROLOGY
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

Thank you

6 to 10 November 2017, Météo-France, Toulouse