

**Bureau of Meteorology** 



# **Introductory session**

# Teaching and collaboration mission, South Korea 29<sup>th</sup> May to 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018

Presenter: Bodo Zeschke

Should you use these resources please acknowledge the Australian Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre. In addition, you need to retain acknowledgement in the PowerPoint slides of EUMETSAT, the Japan Meteorological Agency, the Bureau of Meteorology and any other sources of information.



### **Contents of this session**

- Introducing myself
- Advertise the strong collaboration between the Australian and Korea VLab Centres of Excellence
- Introduce the content of the next three days
- Introduce Socrative and ask attendees to log into the session.
- Work through a short Socrative introductory quiz.

### Hi, I am Bodo Zeschke.



#### Hi, I am Bodo Zeschke.

Born in Hamburg, emigrated to Australia in 1970 at the age of 10.

Emigration by ship – 4 weeks around the Cape of Good Hope.

Obtained my qualifications in Australia, Masters degree in Satellite Meteorology applied to Tropical Cloud Coherences.

Eldest in a family of 8 boys and 4 girls. My parents have purchased a 10 hectare property between Sydney and Canberra (the capital).

Nice combination of city and country living. Well rounded education.

REFERENCE SL

#### My forecasting at the Darwin RFC (2001 to 2009)







#### Publications (2007 to 2018)





better when compared to the "sudden appearance" of the ash cloud in the hourly image data. At the Darwin Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre, this has directly lead to development of new products for industry, indicating that forecasters now have more confidence in being able to identify volcanic ash in the geostationary satellite data.



Figure 4: comparing the use of <u>30.00006</u>, satellite imagery using the True Colour RGB product (bottom) with hourly data using the greystale viable channel (top) in 10 minute time steps for the <u>Manager</u> Victuano aruption in Papua New Guines of the 30<sup>th</sup> July 2015. The time at the BOM Porceasting Centre <u>is abboan</u> in the first row and the corresponding satellite image time stamps are shown in rows two and three. Data is presented as the Bureau (BOM) Porecaster would receive it, taking into account the time of transmission from MTSAT-2 for the greyscale dga, and Himawari-8 for the True Colour RGB product data.

How Himawari-8 data has revolutionised the work of Bureau

Forecasters

Bodo Zeschke, Mike Willmott, Agnes Lane and Anthony Rea

Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne, Australia

Submitted to the Journal of Southern Hemisphere Earth Systems Science, March 2018



There is also less ambiguity in the signals and less false signals or "noise", for example when monitoring fog/low cloud development during the night as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Comparing two products over <u>spectrospectro</u> Australia for 1750UTC 29<sup>th</sup> February 2015. The fog/low cloud enhancement as applied to MTSAT-1R / MTSAT-2 data (Weymouth 2006) and the Night Microphysics RGB product as applied to Himawari-8 data, with METAR cloud base (feet) in blue and visibility (meters) in yellow. The false signals in the former product <u>are spiced</u>. Melbourne (<u>Langotated</u> as "M".

The <u>new\_information</u> rick products also have the added dimension of colour to visualize the extra information. This is in direct consequence of the increase from <u>5</u>, to 16 bands when transitioning from MTSAT-2 to Himavari-8, permitting the generation of RGB products. Information rich images with clear meteorological and severe weather signatures permit instant detection and monitoring of "the problem of the day", giving forecastes extra confidence in identifying critical weather phenomena. Satellite Champions affirmed that information rich images that reveal inportant meteorological features clearly <u>act panel</u>

#### My forecasting at the Darwin RFC, publications since 2007

I have been working at the Bureau of Meteorology since 2000.

I worked as a weather forecaster in tropical Darwin for 8 years.

I commenced teaching at the Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre since 2009. The main topics of my teaching include Tropical Meteorolgy and Satellite Meteorology.

During this time I published two research papers pertaining to the detection of fog and low cloud during the night using geostationary satellite data. Most recently I have co-authored a research paper "How Himawari-8 has revolutionised the work of Bureau forecasters" and this has been submitted for publication. I will also summarise the results during the next session.

#### **REFERENCE SLIDE**

# My work at the Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre and the Australian VLab Centre of Excellence







#### Broadmeadows Campus





Australian Government

**Bureau of Meteorology** 



#### BMTC Grad Dip Met Class of 2018

# Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre, Broadmeadows Campus

Unit	Title	Dates (2018)		
	Orientation	29 Jan - 2 Feb		
1	Foundations of Meteorological Theory	5 Feb – 29 Mar (8 weeks)		
2	Synoptic Scale Meteorology and Forecasting	3 Apr – 29 May (8 weeks)		
3	Mesoscale Meteorology and Forecasting	4 Jun – 3 Aug (9 weeks)		
4a	Bureau & international students Weather Services and Procedures	6 Aug – 27 Sep (8 weeks)		
4b	RAN students Military Meteorology and Oceanography Course	6 Aug – 5 Oct <sup>2</sup> (8 weeks)		
	Graduation	27 Sep		



#### **Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre, Broadmeadows Campus**

Although I am based at the Bureau's head office in order to better collaborate with satellite section staff and operational forecasters, I teach at the Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre in Broadmeadows, a suburb of Melbourne. The subjects that I am currently teaching are shown in the slide

The students attending this centre study for 8 months to gain their BOM Graduate Diploma in Meteorology a national and international accredited qualification.

Students are from Australia, from the Royal Australian Navy, from other meteorological providers within Austrlaia and from overseas (Singapore, Hong Kong, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga, Kiribati etc.)

I am also involved in the activities of the Australian VLab Australia Centre of Excellence for remote training in satellite meteorology.

#### **REFERENCE SLIDE**

#### Bureau Himawari-8 Video on Facebook and YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d-GFADBBfcA



Himawari-8: The weather comes alive

Facebook 45000+ viewings YouTube 10000+ viewings

# Australian VLab Centre of Excellence and RAV contacts

(see also https://www.wmo-sat.info/vlab/centres-of-excellence/)







#### The past 4 years of Regional Focus Group meetings – statistics October 2013 to March 2018







**Bureau of Meteorology** 



#### The past 1 year of Regional Focus Group meetings – statistics April 2017 to March 2018



### **Monthly Regional Focus Group Meetings**

(over the past two four and a half year...)







### **Monthly Regional Focus Group Meetings**

(over the past four and a half years...)





1. . .

How do make your training events more

In Module 3, you will explore topics related to developing learning resources and activities, and facilitating fraining

- common warreng activities and strategies

Constitute searching accesses and and cognitive decays a presentation solities are accessed and cognitive decays and accesses and acces

http://etrp.wmo.int/moodle/enrol/index.php?id=124

engaging and effective?

Unit 8: Finding and Designing Learning

Unit 9: Facilitating Learning and

Organising Training Event

MODULE 162 MENU

Pre-coacee Activities

NAVIGATION Desilboard

Unit 2: Learning Needs Unit 3: Learning Outcomes Unit 4: Learning Solutions

Unit 1 The Training Process

Unit 5: Learning Assessment Unit 6: Evolution of Training Module-162 Wing Up

Resources

# An overview of Australian Vlab Centre of Excellence Regional Focus Group meetings

Main topics covered:

- 1. Weather and Forecast discussions
- 2. Case studies (mid-latitude & tropical examples, utilising Himawari-8 data)
- 3. Individual case studies showcasing various RGB composites.
- 4. Presenting useful material from conferences, training and workshops (Asia-Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users Conferences, KOICA training, RGB Expert and Developers Workshop 2017)
- 5. Demonstrating the Forecaster Friendly End-to-End Case Study
- 6. Disseminating feedback from 115 Bureau forecasters pertaining to the Himawari-8 Data Use Questionnaire
- 7. Advertising online training resources pertaining to satellite meteorology.
- 8. It was as privilege to host the Regional Focus Group meeting of June 2017 as part 3 of the WMO Course for Trainers **REFERENCE SLIDE**



# Presentations by invited speakers April to December 2017



Australian Government

**Bureau of Meteorology** 





# Recent Regional Focus Group meetings April to December 2017



**Bureau of Meteorology** 

The Australian VLab Centre of Excellence has hosted presenters from Indonesia, Korea and Australia. In particular:

KMA presented and co-contributed to four sessions. In **April 2017** Mr Yunbok Lee presented "Improvement in the detection of snow-covered areas using the Natural Colour RGB images". In **May 2017** Dr HyeSook Park presented "Rapidly developing thunderstorm detection using various satellite products". In **September** Dr HyeSook Park contributed to a presentation comparing COMS and Himawari-8 data products for the detection and nowcasting of fog and low cloud over the Korean peninsula. In **December 2017** Dr. Geun-Hyeok Ryu presented "Satellite-based Total Cloud Cover retrieval to support automatic cloud amount measurement:

During **July 2017** Mr Joe Courtney of the Bureau of Meteorology presented "Forecasting Size Changes in Tropical Cyclones".

During **October 2017** Mr. Achmad Rifani presented "ITCZ Displacement in the event of MJO on the Maritime Continent during Asian Monsoon Period"

## **REFERENCE SLIDE**

#### **Student participation within our Regional Focus Group Discussions**



# **Recordings of our Regional Focus Group Discussions**

http://www.virtuallab.bom.gov.au/archive/regional-focus-group-recordings/

Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology			Melbourne VLab Centre Of Excellence					VLab		
Home	Satellite Products	Events	Training	Blog	News	Archive	Links	Contact Us		Search
lome > Ar	chive > Regional Focus Gr	oup Recording	s							
Home Satellite Products Events Training Blog News Archive Science Week 2013 Aviation Week 2012 Aviation Week 2011 <b>Regional Focus Group Recordings</b> Links Contact Us <b>Quick Links</b> • Upcoming Events UPDATED • WMO VLab Homepage • Melbourne CoE ISOBAR login • Join a Webinar • Contact Us		Regional Focus Group Discussion Recordings         Recordings of Australian VLab Centre of Excellence Regional Focus Group (RFG) meetings are give below. Locations with limited Internet speed may wish to download the file before playing it (right mout on the link, then "Save Target As").         Recordings (file size)         Content of the Regional Focus Group meetings						jiven iouse click		
		The next joint Australia Korea VLab Centres of Excellence Regional Focus Group meeting is scheduled for mid-late January 2018         Additional information will be provided closer to the event         20th December 2017 Regional Focus Group meeting         Topics of discussion include:         1. Satellite-based Total Cloud cover retrieval to support automatic cloud cover measurements (Dr Geun-Hyeok Ryu / Satellite Analysis Division, NMSC, Korea Meteorological Administration) 31 minutes duration (26Mb .wmv file) (50Mb .mp4 file)         2. An Australian Squall Line case study: applying some RGB products from the RGB Expert and Developers Workshop (Bodo Zeschke BMTC) 24 minutes duration (52Mb .wmv file) (73Mb .mp4 file)         Please download the following animations prior to the session:								
			Animation 1 (41Mb) Animation 2 (21Mb) Animation 3 (18Mb)							







# KOICA / 2<sup>nd</sup> KMA Meteorological Satellite Users Conference





The 7th Asia-Oceania/2nd AMS-Asia/2nd KMA Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference

> October 24(Mon) ~ 27(Thu), 2016 Incheon Songdo, Korea

# End-to-End Forecaster Friendly Case Study incorporating Himawari-8 data

December 2016 Regional Focus Group meeting recording at http://www.virtuallab.bom.gov.au/archive/regional-focus-group-recordings/



## Visit of KMA VLab Centre of Excellence Point of Contact Dr HyeSook Park to BOM Australia, 13-20<sup>th</sup> May 2017





Discussions with BOM staff



**Regional Focus Group meeting** 



#### Collaboration in classroom activities





VLab

Australian Government

Melbourne VLab Centre Of Excellence

#### Regional Focus Group Weather and Forecasting Discussion 18 May 2017

Bodo Zeschke Australian VLab Centre of Excellence Point of Contact



Joint Australia / Korea VLab Centres of Excellence Regional Focus Group meeting May 2017

#### Visit of KMA VLab Centre of Excellence Point of Contact Dr HyeSook Park to BOM Australia, 13-20<sup>th</sup> May 2017

The visit from the KMA VLab Centre of Excellence Point of Contact Dr HyeSook Park constituted a step in the implementation of cooperative activities between BOM-KMA, as outlined in the 'Summary Report of the Eighth Session of the Joint Working Group between BOM and KMA'. The object of this was to progress collaboration on the next generation of satellites, in terms of data analysis and training strategies.

Joint activities included:

- Collaborating on the BMTC Grad Dip Met Advanced Satellite Meteorology course. We tested the "End-to-End Forecaster Friendly Case Studies" that we have developed with feedback from the 2017 BMTC Graduate Diploma of Meteorology students.
- Discussions with Met training staff around teaching strategies for new generation of satellites; capabilities leading to competency requirements in terms of disaster mitigation (TS, TC, Fire)
- Discussions with forecasting staff around utilization of Himawari-8 data at BOM and KMA
- Co-facilitation of the May WMO Virtual Laboratory (VLab) Regional Focus Group meeting
   REFERENCE SLIDE

## A summary of the presentations

	30 <sup>th</sup> May	31 <sup>st</sup> May	1 <sup>st</sup> June		
9:30~11:30 am (2 hours)	1.Introduction Session 2.How Himawari-8 data	4. Convective rainfall prediction, nowcasting. short	<ul> <li>6. Water vapour channel interpretation, including Airmass and Water Vapour RGB composites.</li> <li>7. Using satellite data to monitor upper atmosphere PV anomalies (part 1)</li> </ul>		
	has revolutionised the work of Bureau forecasters	term forecasting			
Lunch					
13:30~17:00					
(3.5 hours)	3. The detection and monitoring of fog using Himawari-8 and COMS satellite data, with sea fog case studies	5. Detection and monitoring of convection including the use of convection detection algorithms.	<ul> <li>8. Using satellite data to monitor upper atmosphere PV anomalies (part 2)</li> <li>9. Verification of NWP forecasts using satellite data</li> </ul>		





photo courtesy Elena Bakanas

# AOMSUC-8 Training Event : introducing Socrative





#### Socrative cloud-based student response system

This cloud-based student response system was developed by Bostonbased graduate school students.

I first became aware of the Socrative cloud-based student response system whilst attending CALMET 2017.

I have used this in collaboration with Dr Mark Higgins from EUMETSAT whilst hosting a teaching session during AOMSUC-8

Socrative has also been used whilst teaching the Radiation, Basic Satellite Meteorology and Tropical Meteorology subjects at the Bureau of Meteorology Training Centre (BMTC) during 2018.

I am keen to show KMA staff the use of this software during teaching..

Attendees can access the questions posed during the sessions using their smartphones or a PC. The identity of the participants to the questions is completely anonymous, though collective results can be seen by all

#### **REFERENCE SLIDE**



photo courtesy Elena Bakanas



#### **Using Socrative at BMTC**



Quizzes throughout the session

9. Consider the recent MODIS True Colour visible imagery over India and Bangladesh. Which of the following is true?

1/18 Arrosol Optical Depth is much greater in area A than area B. Therfore the low level visibility is much better at A.
 15/18 The Aerosol Optical Depth is much greater in area A than area B. Low level visibility is much better at B.
 0/18 C The Aerosol Optical Depth is much greater in area B than area A. Low level visibility is much better at B.



#### Multiple choice question

#### Unicorn Race (anonymously conducted)



## Setting up the Socrative Interactive Software

1: Teacher composes questions and enters these into a Socrative Quiz



3: Attendees log into the Socrative Quiz b.socrative.com web address

log in as "student" Enter the classroom RFG2017



#### **2:** Teacher starts the Socrative Quiz





### **Types of Socrative Quiz and Space Race Question**



#### Multiple choice / True False Questions

#### Questions can be organised into a "Race"







# **Reports of the Sessions for further analysis**



1. Did you like using Socrative during the Radiation lectures, the Trial Exam session and during the Basic Satellite Meteorology revision session? Enjoyed it very much 15/17 В Enjoyed it 2/17 Survey type ( C ) It was ok 0/17 (D) I did not like it 0/17 E I really did not like it 0/17

# Socratic Quiz during this session

On your computer or iphone open up a new window in your browser type in b.socrative.com choose "Student login" Then Room Name "RFG2017" Answer questions Have you used Socrative or a similar cloud based student response system?

#### ANSWER CHOICE



I have not used Socrative or a similar online quiz within the class

I am interested to know more about this

I don't like students to use their smartphones during class

I do not teach

SUBMIT ANSWER

**Answer the question** 



В

С

D

E

3

5

# **Socrative question 1:** Which of the topics interests you the most? You can choose more than one

- A. How Himawari-8 data has revolutionised the work of Bureau Forecasters
- B. The detection and monitoring of fog using Himawari-8 and COMS satellite data, with sea fog case studies
- C. Convective rainfall prediction, nowcasting and short term forecasting
- D. Detection and monitoring of convection using Himawari-8 and COMS satellite data, including the use of convection detection algorithms.
- E. Himawari-8 water vapour channel interpretation, including associated Airmass and Water Vapour RGB composites.
- F. Using Himawari-8 and COMS data to monitor upper atmosphere PV anomalies and their relationship to cyclogenesis
- G. Verification of NWP models using Himawari-8 satellite data.

## **REFERENCE SLIDE**

## Summary of the session

- Introduced myself
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