



Australian VLab Centre of Excellence Regional Focus Group meeting 29th September 2022

**RGB composite examples adapted to low latitude
tropical areas and to high latitude winter times, with
a focus on the Australasia Pacific region**

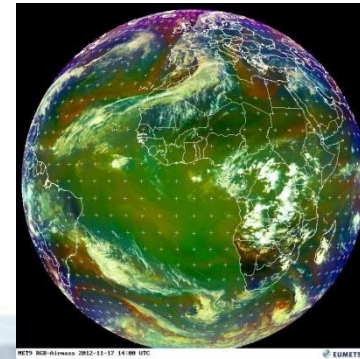
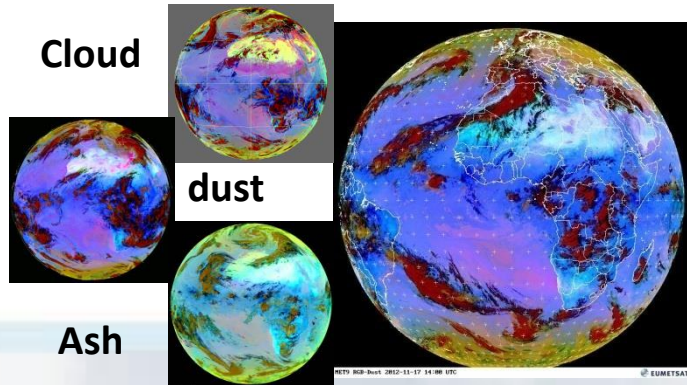
Bodo Zeschke Australian VLab Centre of Excellence Point of Contact

...some slides not shown...



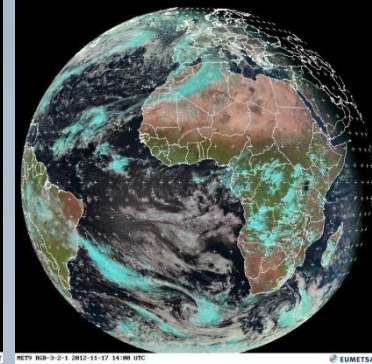
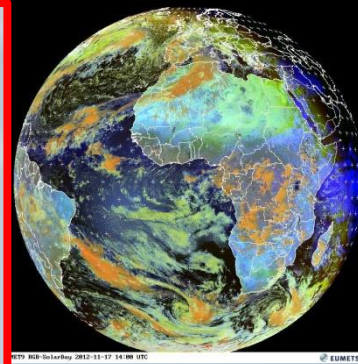
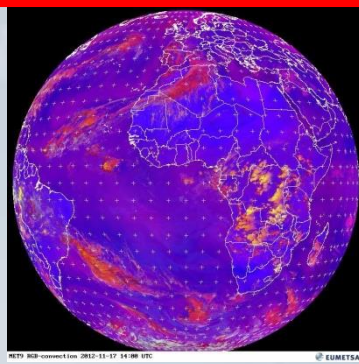
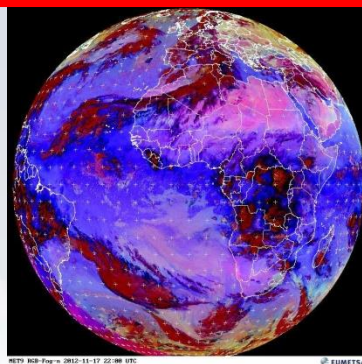
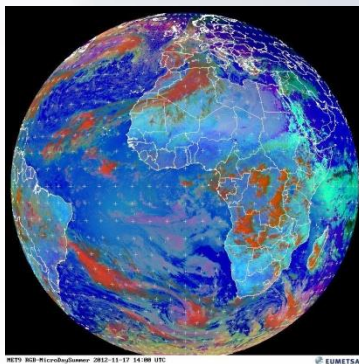
RGB products for Operational Forecasting – EumetSAT recommendation

Two RGB composites which complement each other



from RGB Products
Overview (RGB Tutorial)
J. Kerkmann EumetSAT

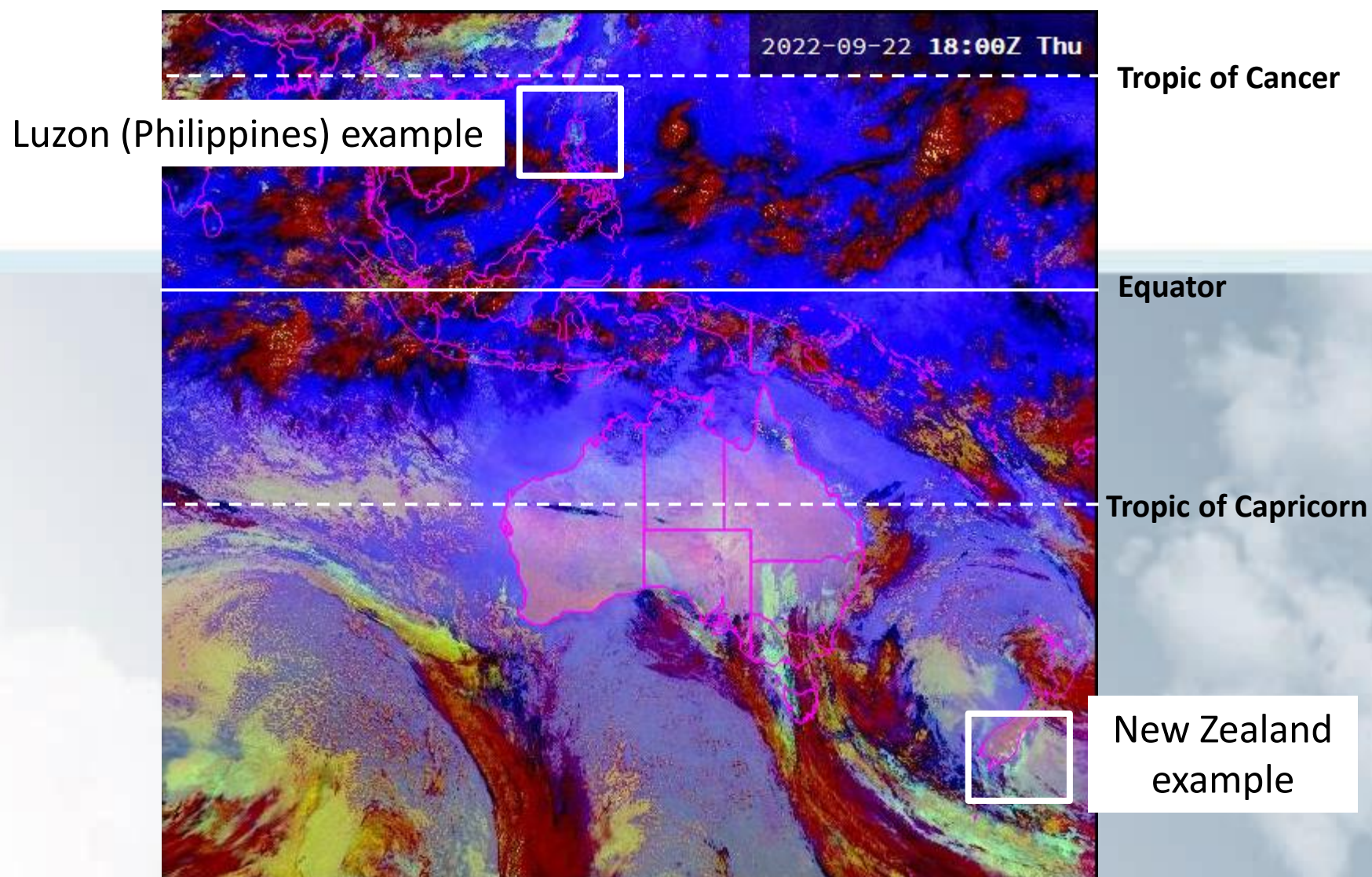
Five application specific RGBs



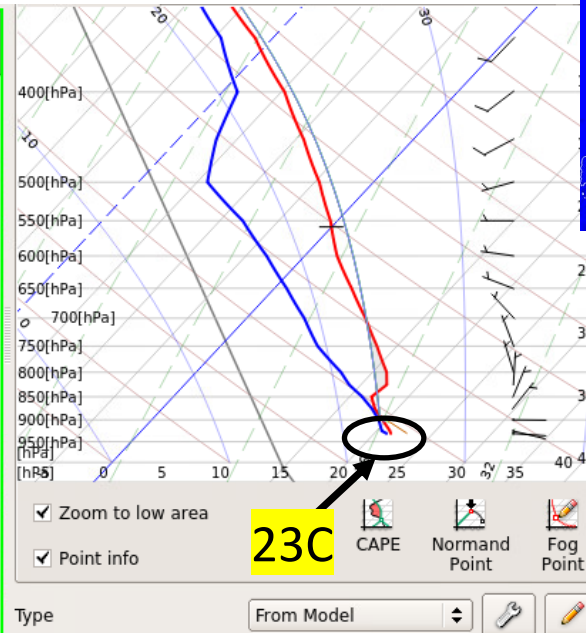
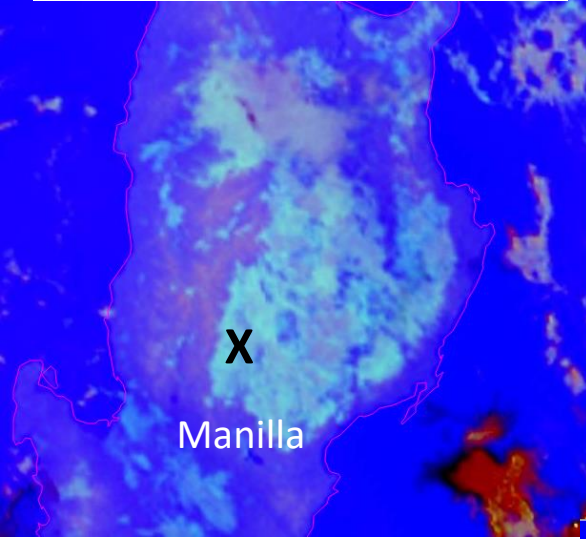
...some slides not shown...



Exploring the fog/low cloud signal in the Night Microphysics RGB for tropical and midlatitude locations



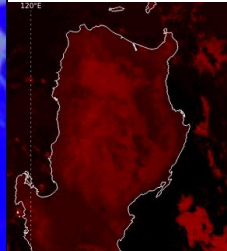
Luzon (Philippines)
2130UTC 22 Sept 2022



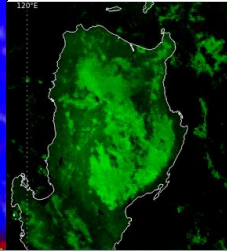
satellite images courtesy JMA/BOM

Beams

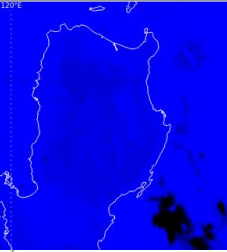
Red



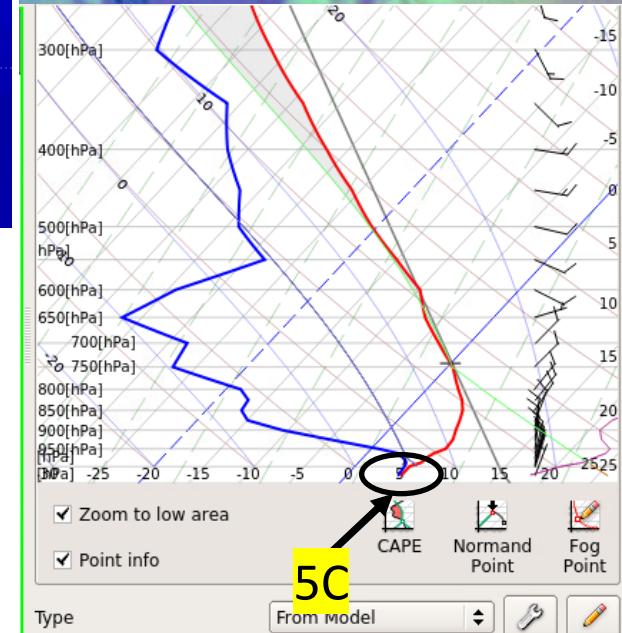
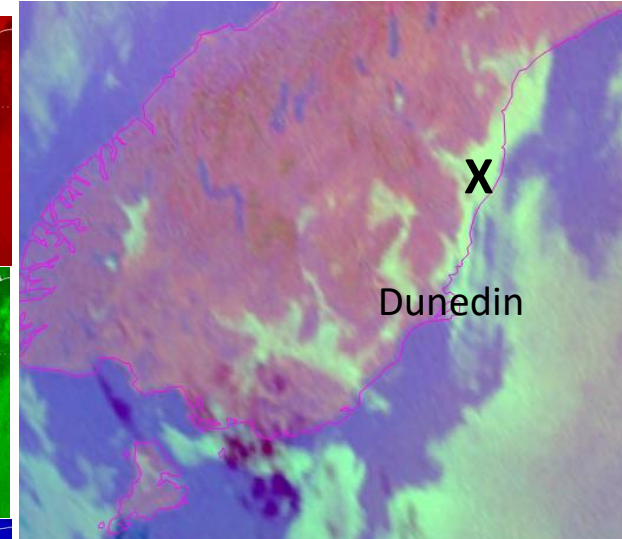
Green



Blue



South Island of New Zealand
18UTC 22 Sept 2022



Investigation of the
cold and warm
atmosphere response
of the Night
Microphysics RGB

Location 44°58'S 171°02'E
Validity 22.09.2022 18:00 [+6:00h]
Model Access-G/(default)
Run 22.09.2022 12:00

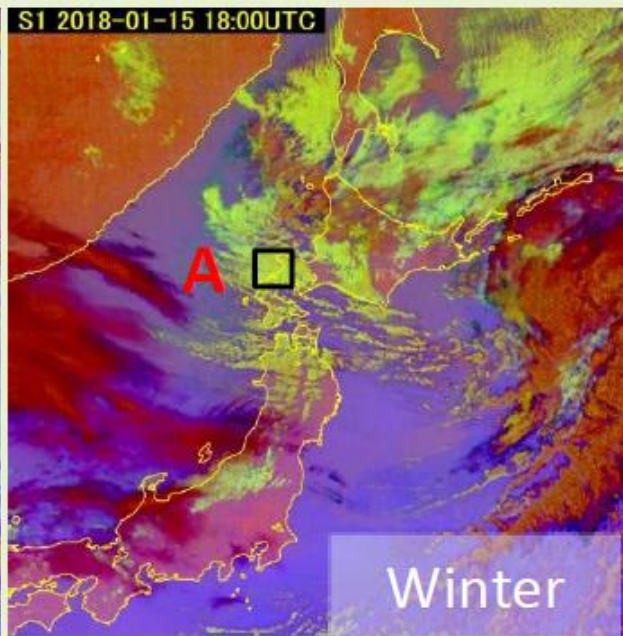
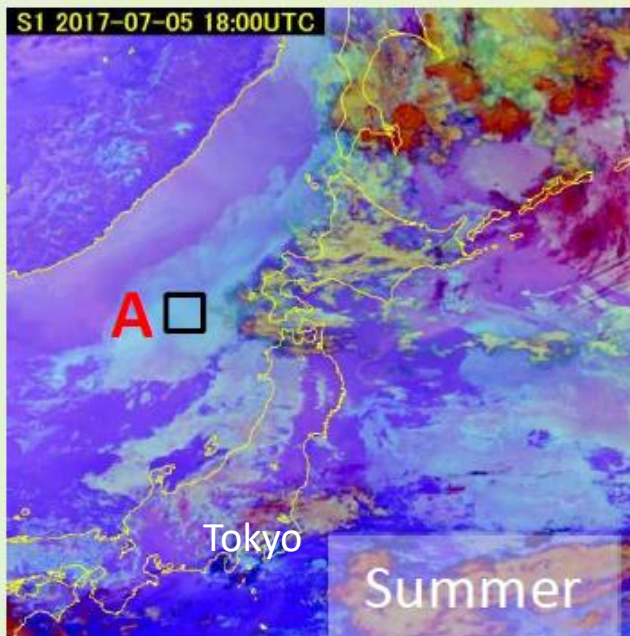
...some slides not shown...



Seasonal variations in the Night Microphysics fog / low cloud signal for high latitude locations

from the JMA Himawari RGB Quick Guides at

https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/jma-eng/satellite/VLab/RGB_QG.html



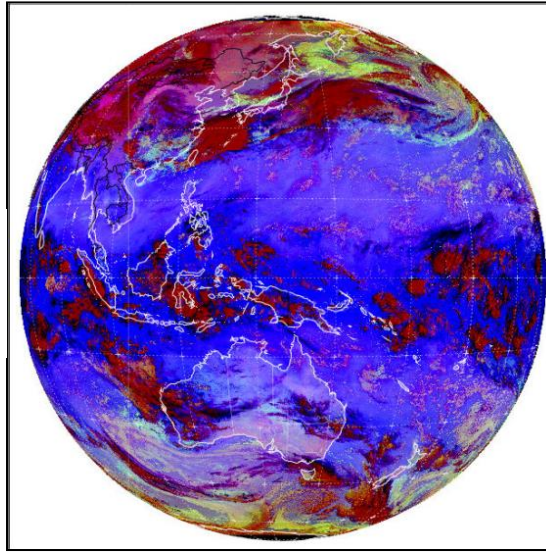
Colors of clouds (especially fog/low clouds) and surfaces are affected by thermal conditions (i.e., latitudinal, seasonal and diurnal variations). In mid-/high latitudes, clear seasonal differences are seen between summer and winter.

A   : low-level cloud/ fog

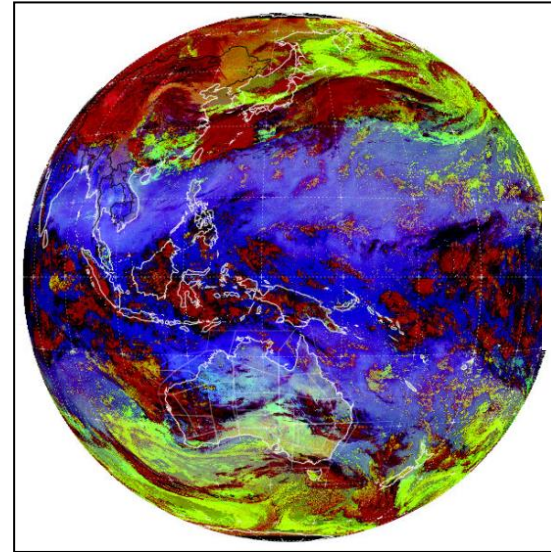
Summer and wintertime images of the Japan area

Tropical and Mid-latitude versions of the Night Microphysics RGB

Mid-latitude
version

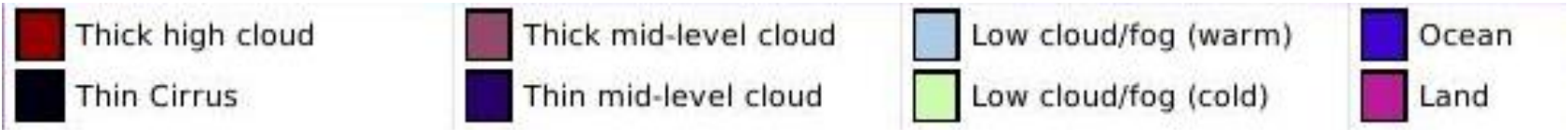


Tropical
version



Night-time Microphysics RGB

Valid Sun, 10 Apr 2016 14:00 UTC



	RED (IR12.0 – IR10.4)	GREEN (IR10.4-NIR3.9)	BLUE (IR10.4)
Midlatitude version (JMA version 2)	-6.7 to 2.6	-3.1 to 5.2	-29.4 to 19.4
Tropical version	-6.7 to 2.6	-3.1 to 2.6	0.6 to 26.4

...some slides not shown...

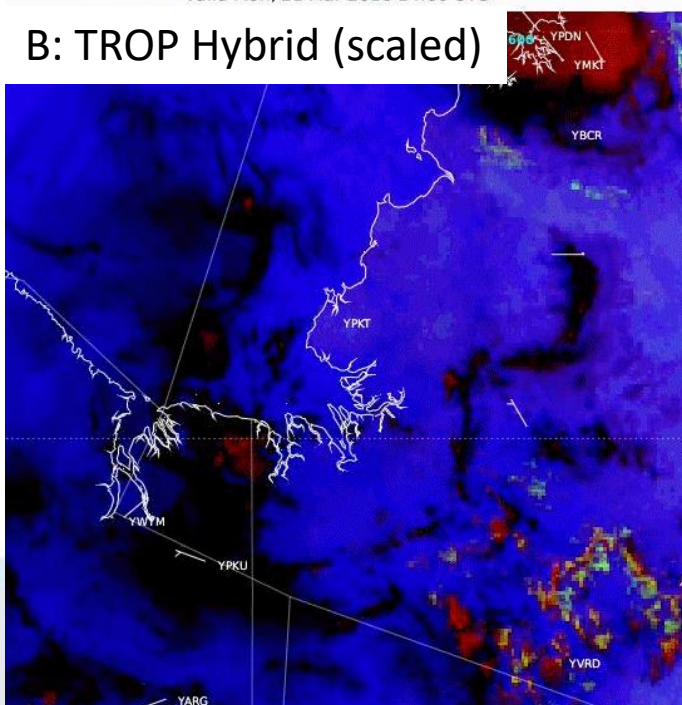
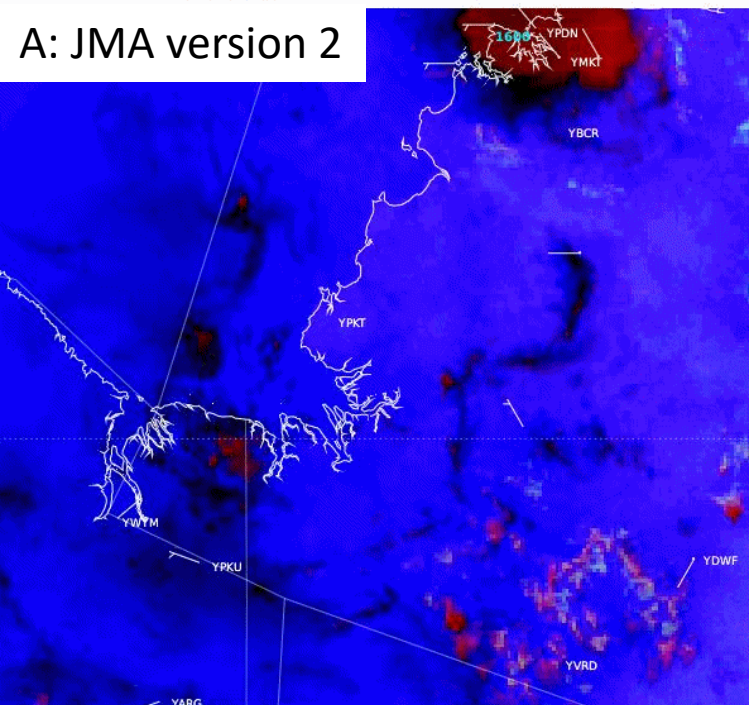


Night-time Microphysics RGB
Valid Mon, 21 Mar 2016 14:00 UTC

Night-time Microphysics RGB
Valid Mon, 21 Mar 2016 14:00 UTC

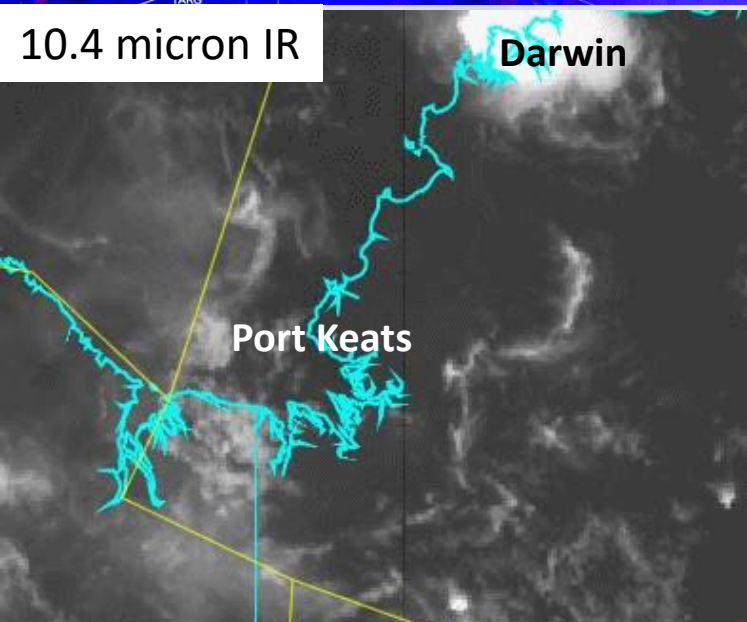
A: JMA version 2

B: TROP Hybrid (scaled)



Animation
Tropical and
Midlatitude
versions of the
Night
Microphysics
RGB product.
Northern
Territory,
21st March 2016,
14 – 22UTC

10.4 micron IR



Wyndham RADAR



satellite animation courtesy BOM/JMA

radar animation courtesy BOM

Night-time Microphysics RGB
Valid Mon, 21 Mar 2016 18:00 UTC

Night-time Microphysics RGB
Valid Mon, 21 Mar 2016 18:00 UTC

JMA version 2

TROP Hybrid (scaled)

**Tropical and
Midlatitude
versions of the
Night
Microphysics
RGB product.
Northern
Territory,
21st March
2016, 18UTC**

**Low cloud is
enhanced**

**Cirrus is
enhanced also**

**Note how this RGB
composite can
monitor the storm
outflow better than
the other data
Note how the outflow
generates secondary
thunderstorms**

10.4 micron IR

Darwin

Cirrus is enhanced also

Port Keats



...some slides not shown...



The Day Convection RGB composite

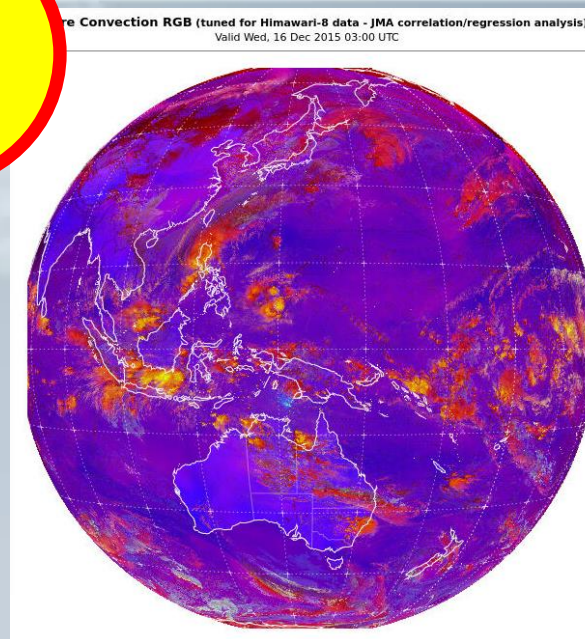


Day Convection RGB	Range	Gamma
6.2 – 7.3 micron	-36.9 to 5.9	1.0
3.9-10.4 micron	-1.7 to 66.1	0.5
1.6-0.6 micron	-71 to +24%	1.0

CHANNEL COMBINATION

	
Deep precipitating cloud (precip. not necessarily reaching the ground) - high-level cloud - large ice particles	Deep precipitating cloud (Cb cloud with strong updrafts and severe weather) Or thick, high-level lee cloudiness with small ice particles
	
Thin Cirrus cloud (large ice particles)	Thin Cirrus cloud (small ice particles)
	
Ocean	Land

Colour Interpretation Palette



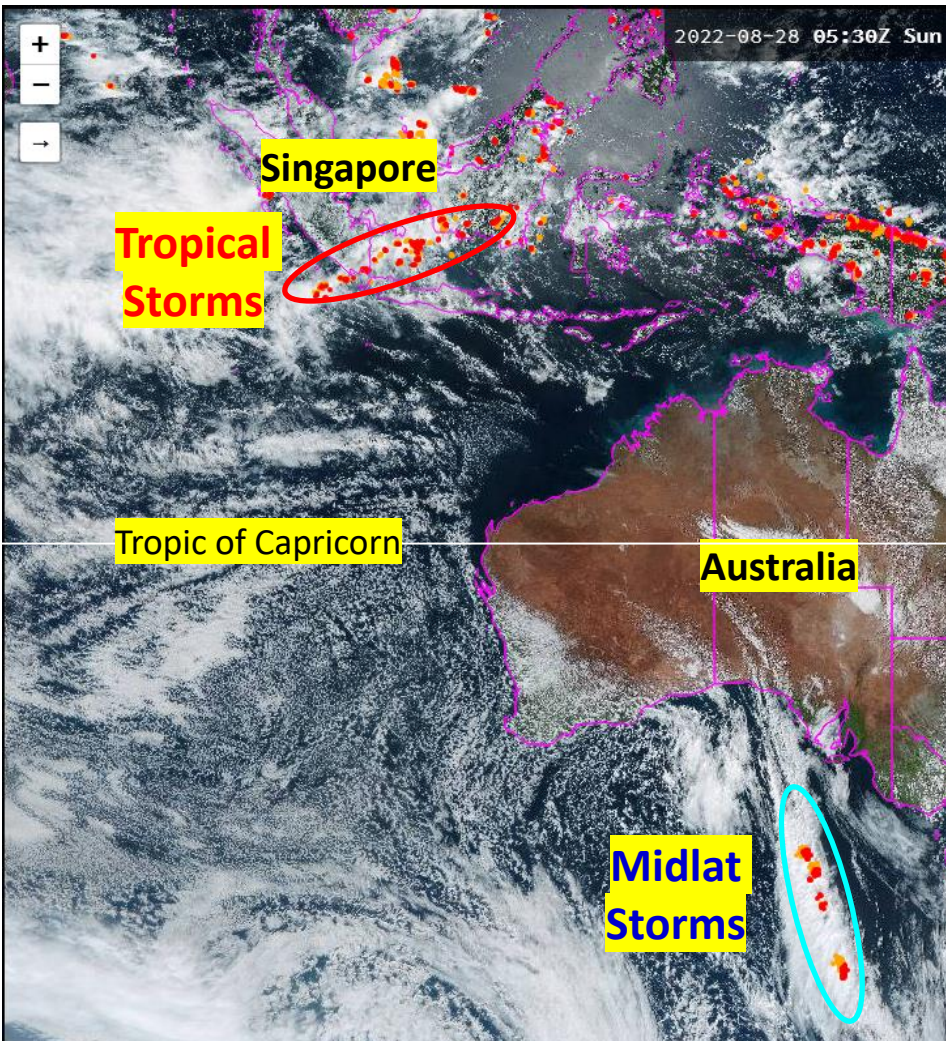
Himawari-8 RGB Composite

...some slides not shown...

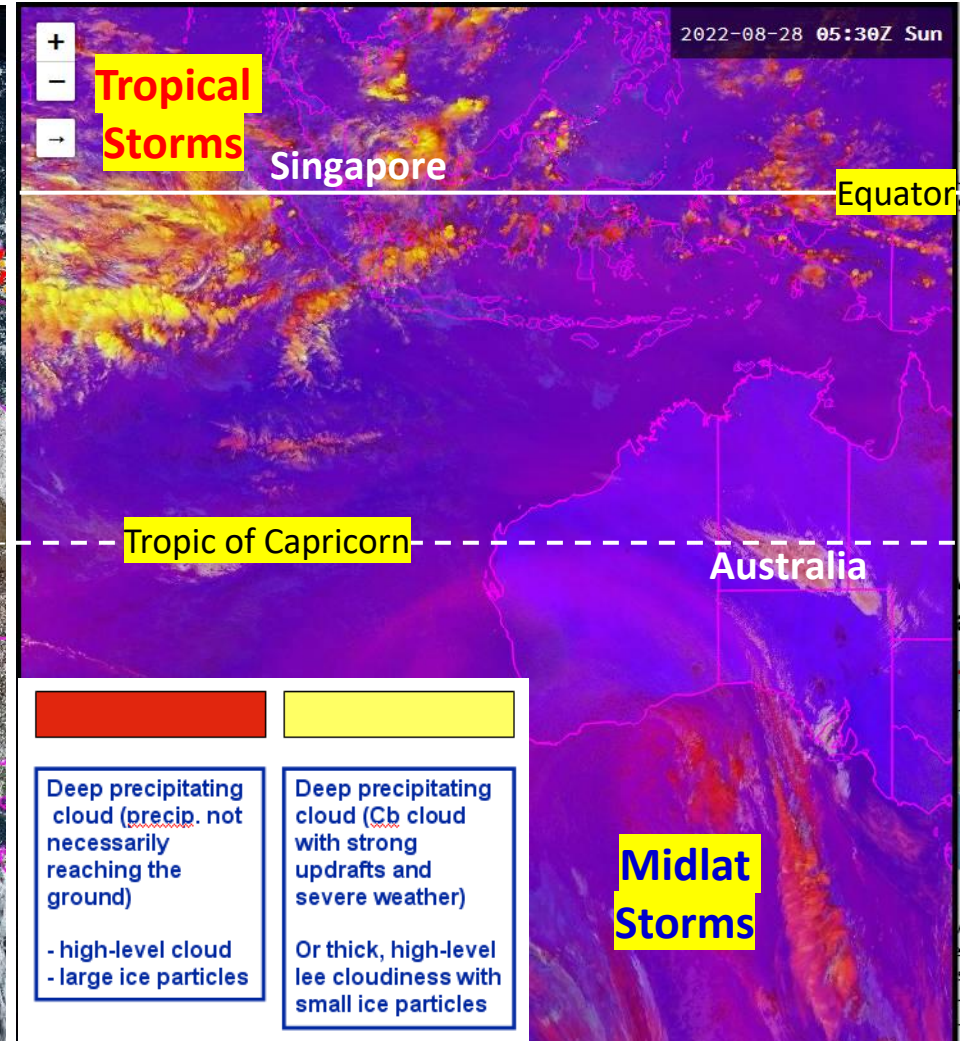


Tropical and Midlatitude storms in satellite imagery

0530UTC 28th August 2022



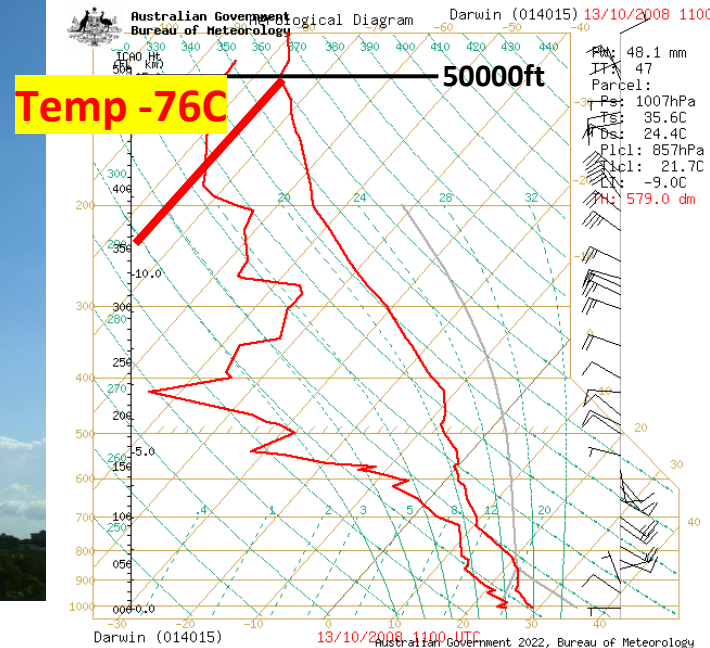
True Colour RGB



Day Convection RGB (midlat tuned)

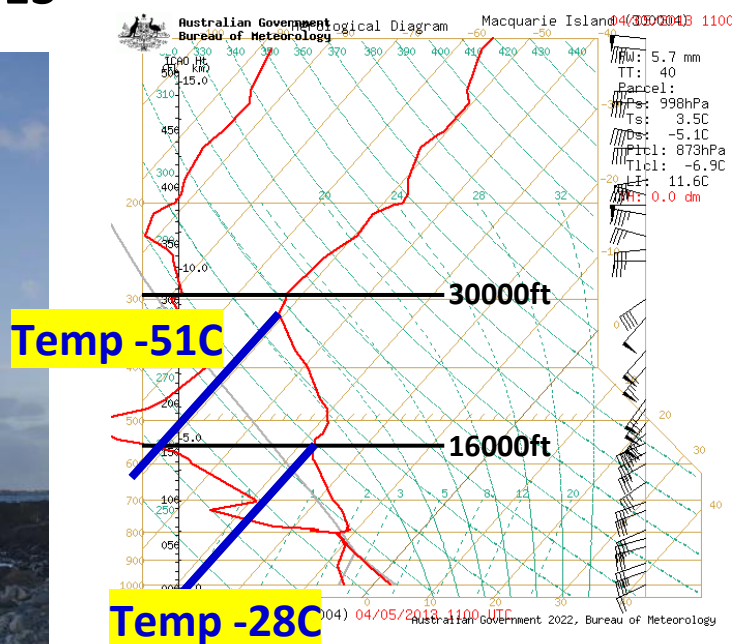
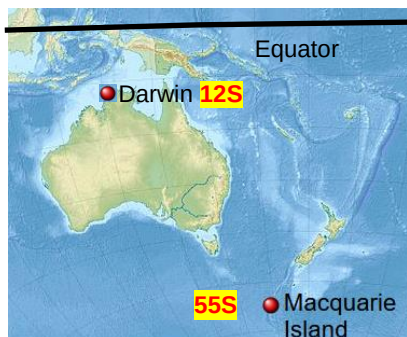
image courtesy Rowland
Beardsell BOM

Comparing tropical and midlatitude storms



Darwin thunderstorm (above) 13th October 2008

Macquarie Island thunderstorm (below) 4th May 2013



<https://www.antarctica.gov.au/news/stations/macquarie-island/2013/this-week-at-macquarie-island-10-may-2013/>

1: For Tropical Storms:

Very cold stormtop temperatures in the IR

3.9 – 10.4 micron temp always large.

Often have strong green component

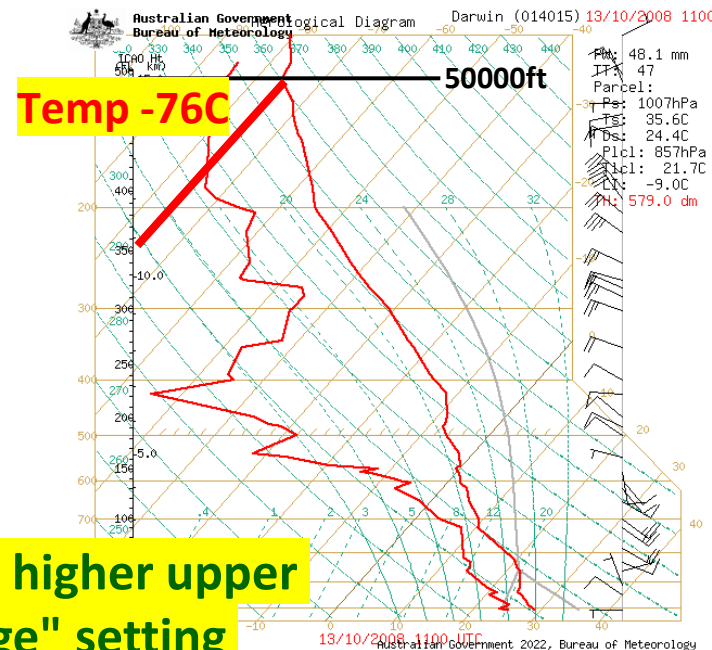
TROPICAL Day Convection RGB	Range	Gamma
6.2 – 7.3 micron	-35 to 5	1.0
3.9-10.4 micron	-5 to 75	0.33
1.6-0.6 micron	-75 to +20%	1.0
MIDLATITUDE Day Convection RGB	Range	Gamma
6.2 – 7.3 micron	-36.9 to 5.9	1.0
3.9-10.4 micron	-1.7 to 66.1	0.5
1.6-0.6 micron	-71 to +24%	1.0

2: For Midlat Storms:

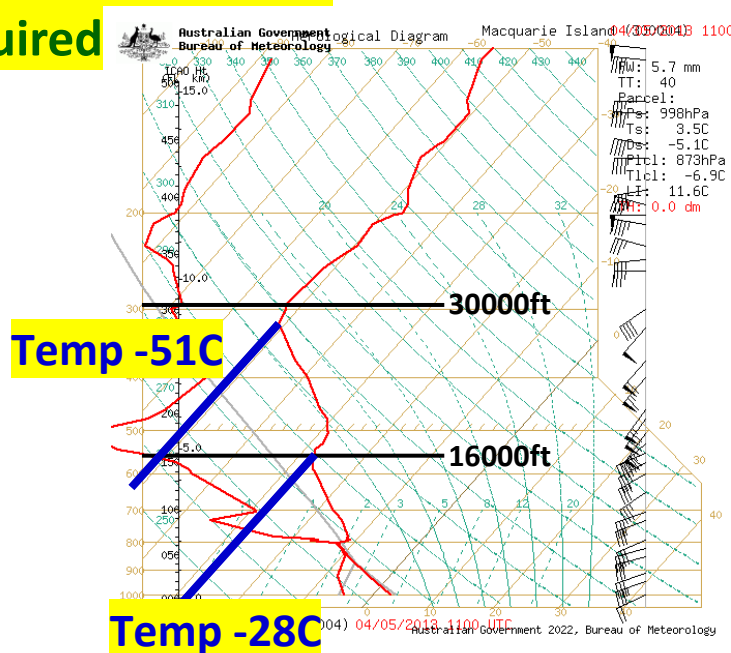
Warmer stormtop temperatures in the IR

3.9 – 10.4 micron temp always small or negative.

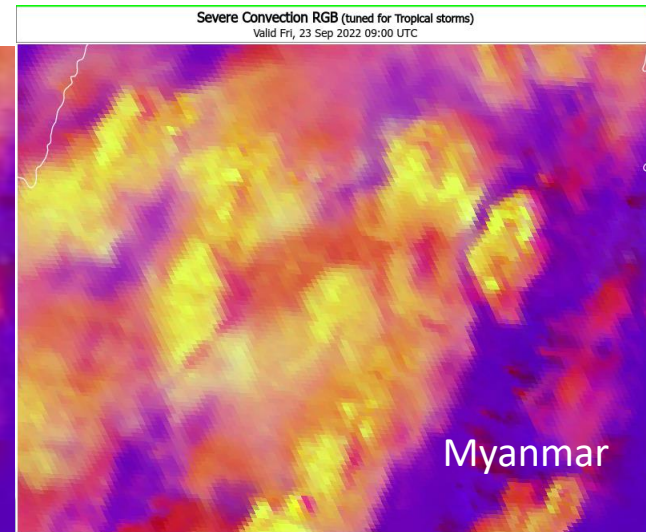
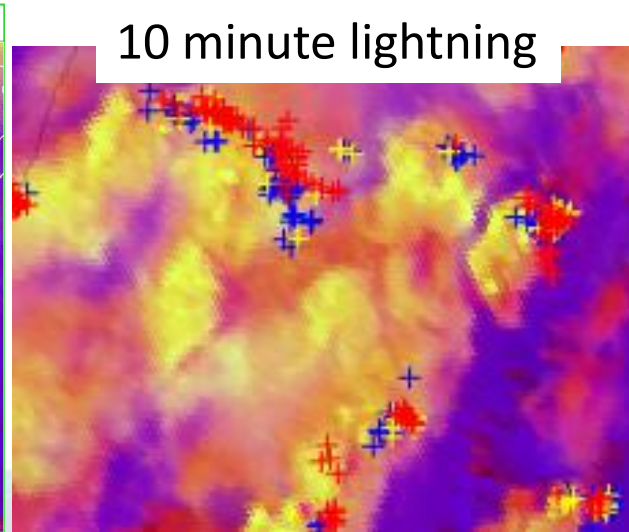
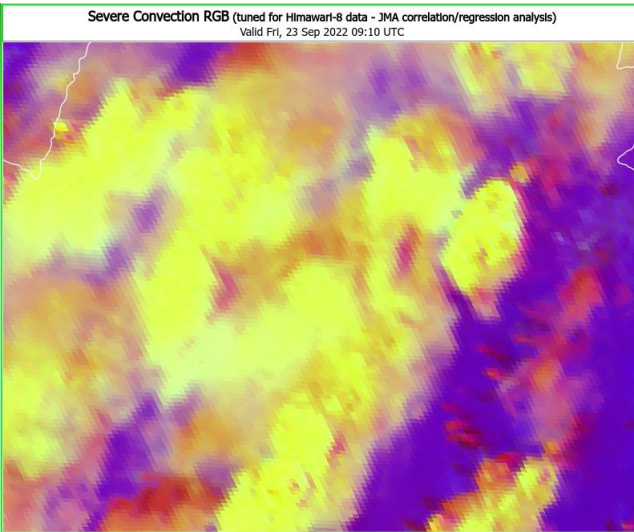
Often have little green component



3:..so higher upper "Range" setting and lower Gamma required

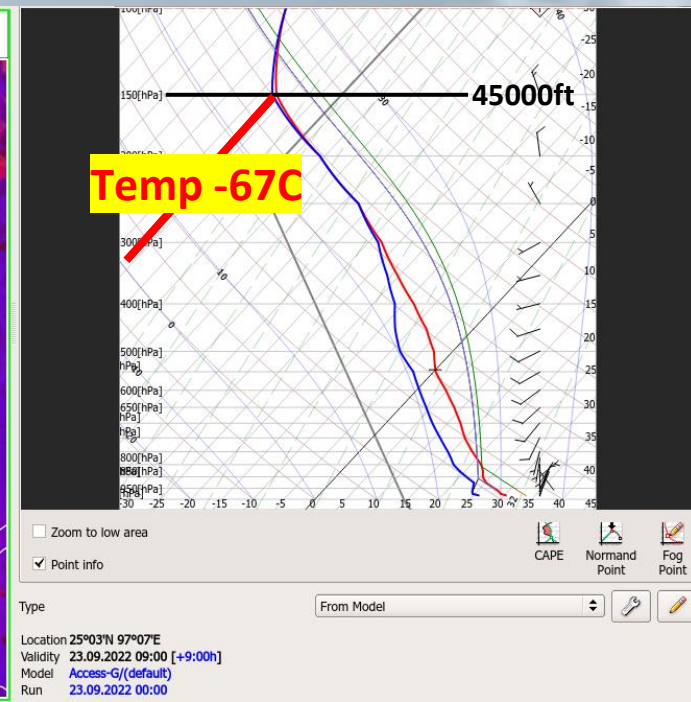
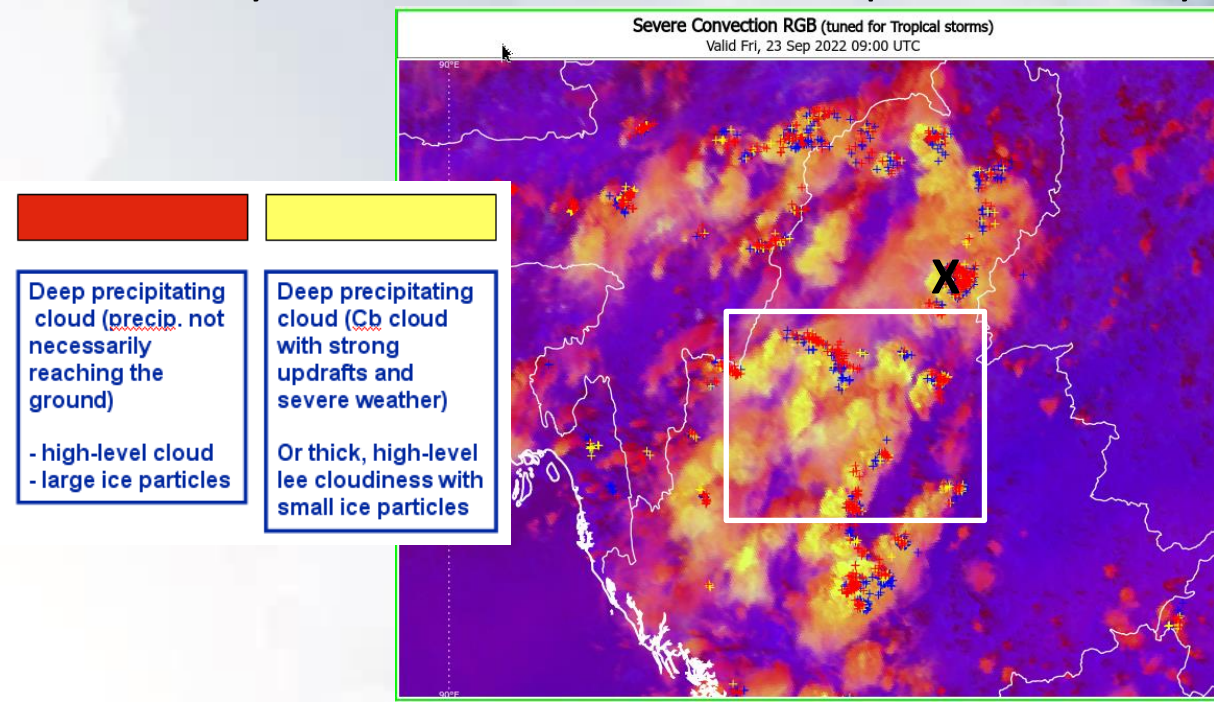


Case study over Myanmar, 09UTC 23rd September 2022



Mid-lat Day Convection RGB

Tropical tuned Day Convection RGB



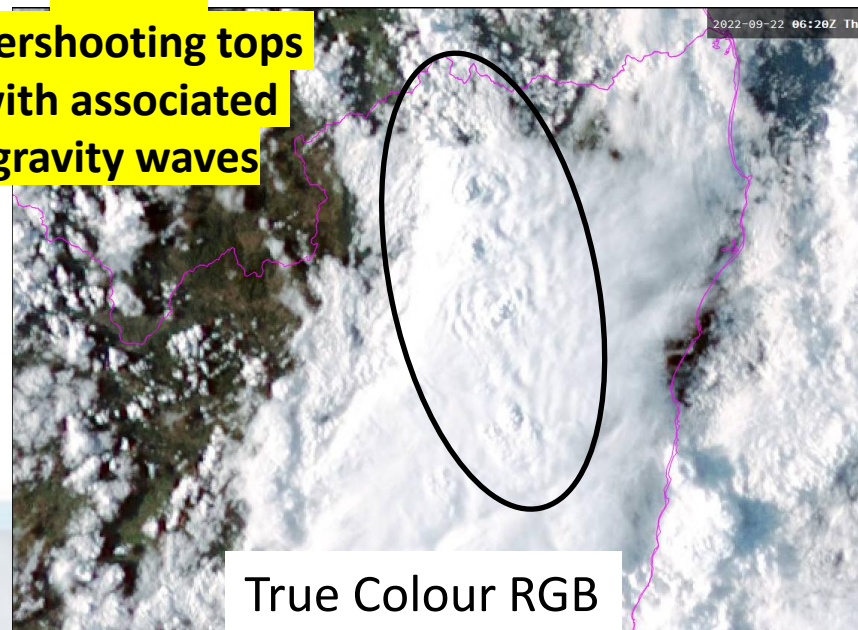
...some slides not shown...



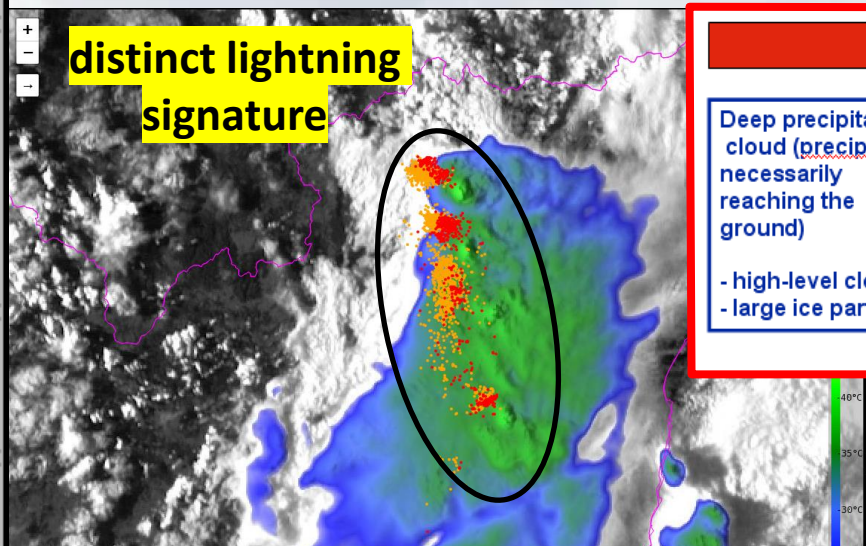
The convection over northeastern NSW

0620UTC 22nd September 2022

distinct
overshooting tops
with associated
gravity waves



distinct lightning
signature

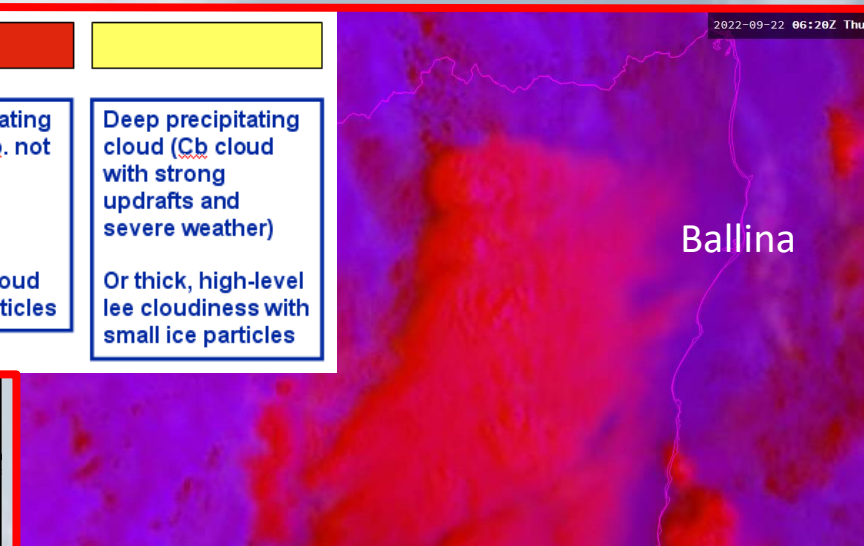


Deep precipitating
cloud (precip. not
necessarily
reaching the
ground)

- high-level cloud
- large ice particles

Deep precipitating
cloud (Cb cloud
with strong
updrafts and
severe weather)

Or thick, high-level
lee cloudiness with
small ice particles



Sandwich Product and Lightning

Day Convection RGB (midlatitude version)

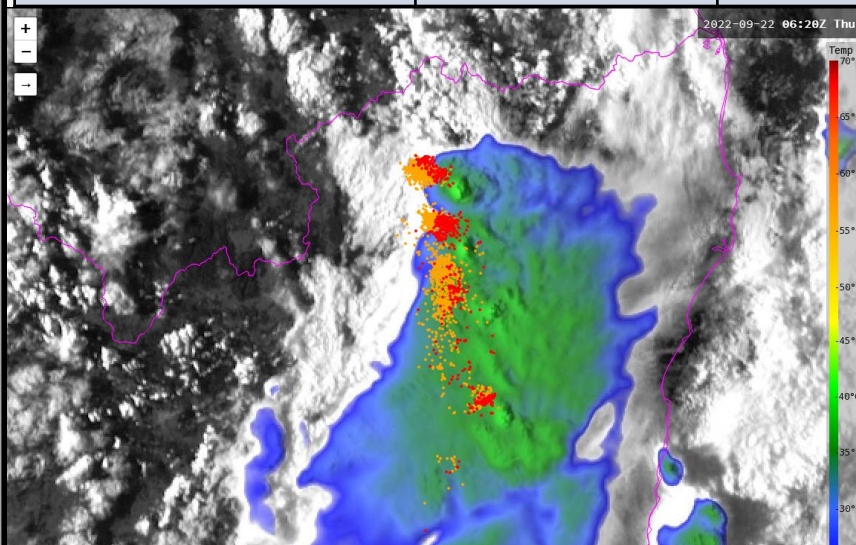
The convection over northeastern NSW

0620UTC 22nd September 2022

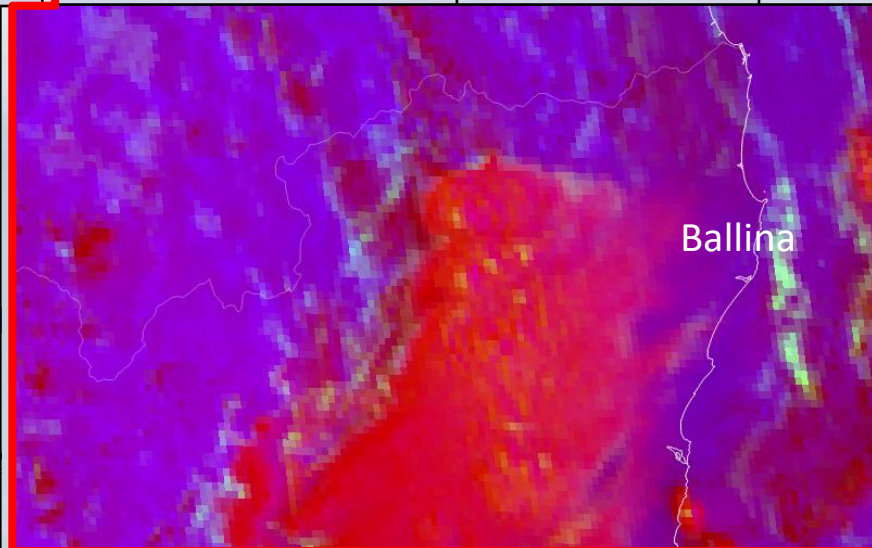
TROPICAL Day Convection RGB	Range	Gamma
6.2 – 7.3 micron	-35 to 5	1.0
3.9-10.4 micron	-5 to 75	0.33
1.6-0.6 micron	-75 to +20%	1.0

MIDLATITUDE Day Convection RGB	Range	Gamma
6.2 – 7.3 micron	-36.9 to 5.9	1.0
3.9-10.4 micron	-1.7 to 66.1	0.5
1.6-0.6 micron	-71 to +24%	1.0

WINTER Day Convection RGB	Range	Gamma
6.2 – 7.3 micron	-36.9 to 5.9	1.0
3.9-10.4 micron	5 to 20	0.8
1.6-0.6 micron	-71 to +24%	1.0



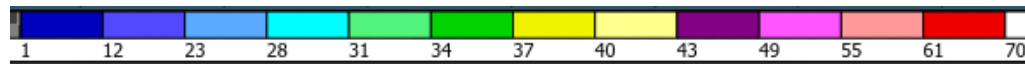
Sandwich Product and Lightning



Day Convection RGB (winter version)

images courtesy JMA / BOM, lightning data
WeatherZone, RADAR data BOM

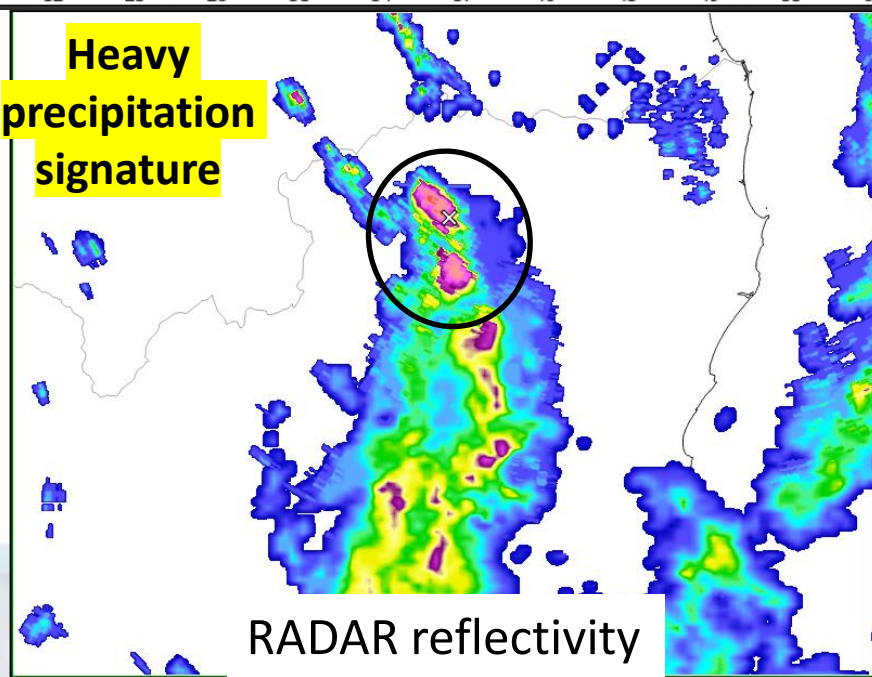
dBz



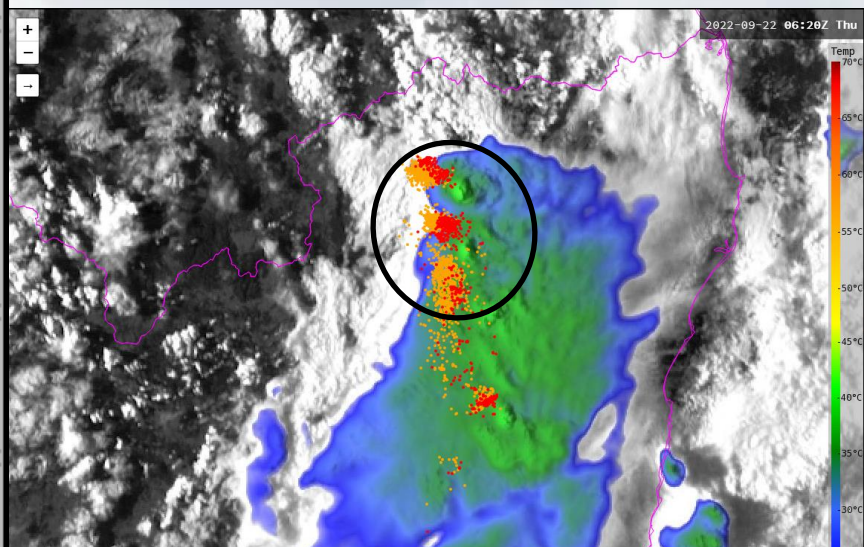
The convection over northeastern NSW

0620UTC 22nd September 2022

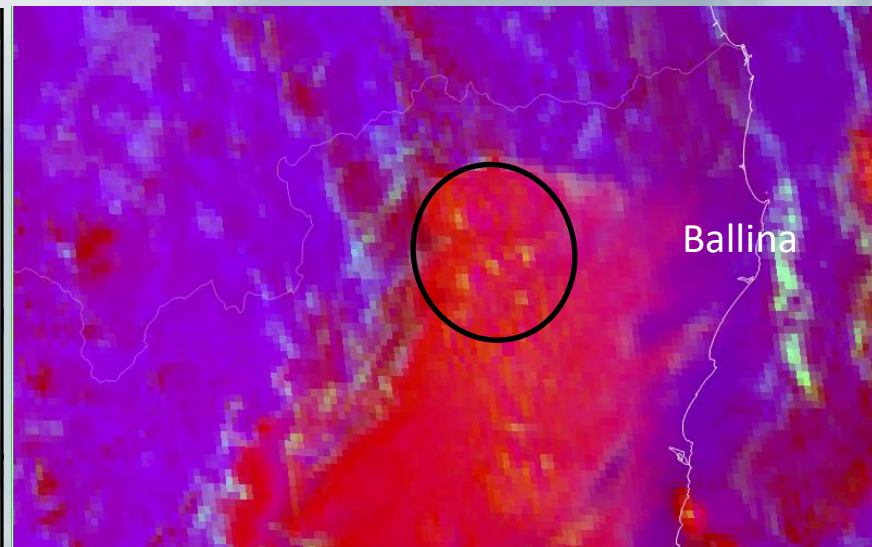
Heavy
precipitation
signature



RADAR reflectivity



Sandwich Product and Lightning



Day Convection RGB (winter version)

...some slides not shown...





Korea Meteorological
Administration

1st Joint Regional Focus Group(RFG) Weather and Forecasting Discussion



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Introducing KMA's modified Dust RGB composite for improved detection of weak dust events

30 April 2019

Dr. Hye-Sook PARK

**National Meteorological Satellite Center (NMSC)
Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA)**

* KMA VLab CoE Point of Contact : Dr. Hye-Sook Park (hyesookpark@korea.kr)



...some slides not shown...

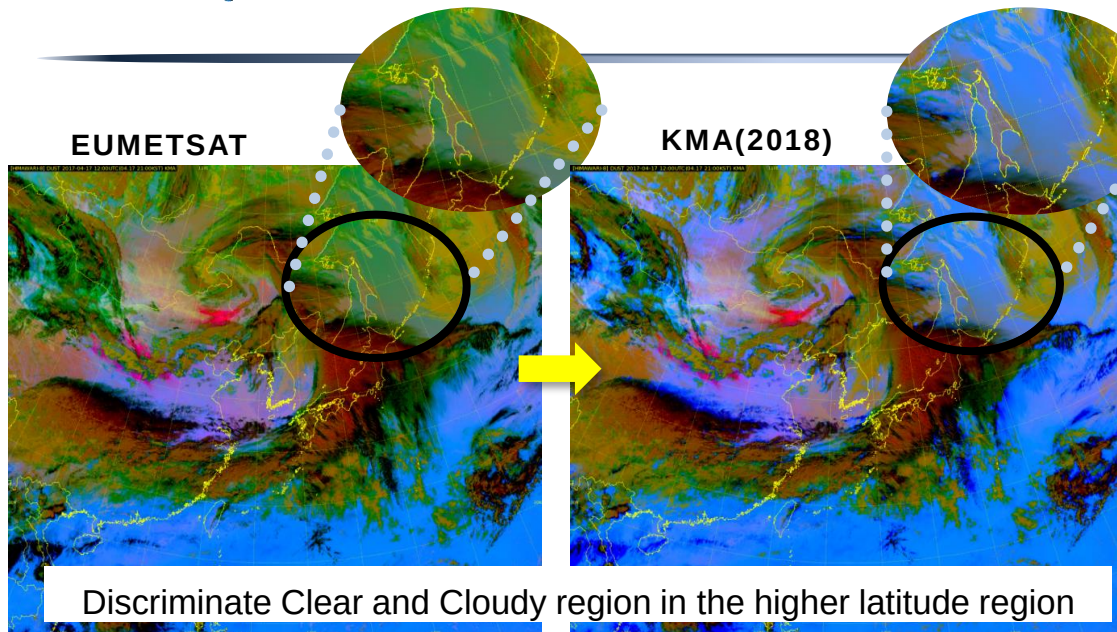


1st improvement of Dust RGB in KMA(2018)



EUMETSAT

KMA(2018)



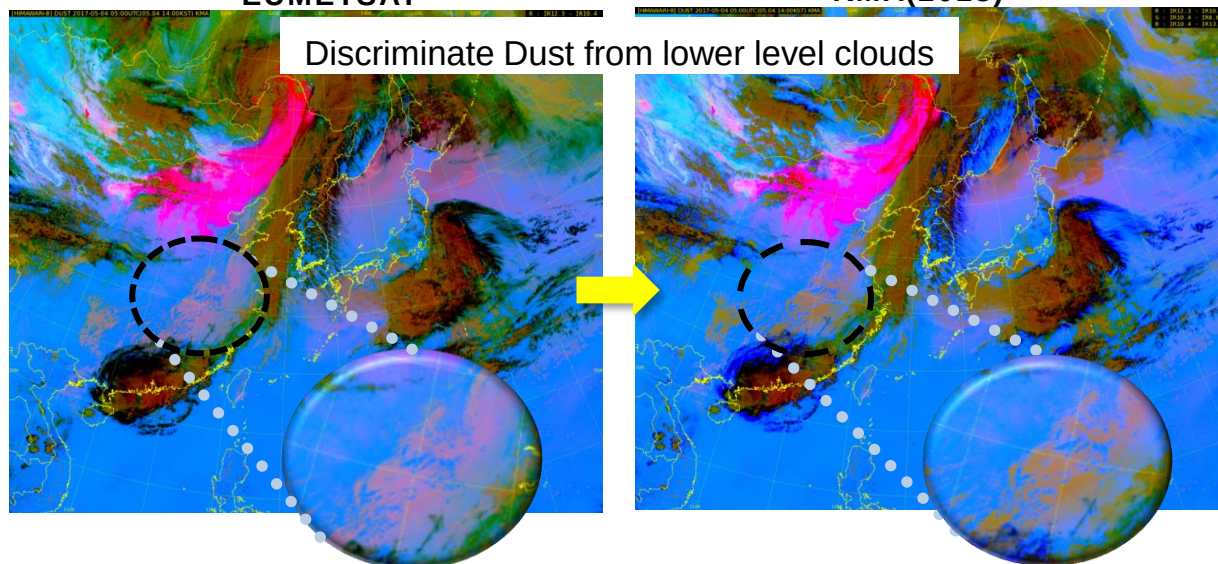
	EUMETSAT	KMA(2018)
Red	IR12.4 – IR10.4	IR12.4 – IR10.4
Green	IR10.4 – IR8.6	IR10.4 – IR8.6
Blue	IR10.4	IR10.4 – IR13.3

Range: 10~16K
Gamma: 1.0

Improve ambiguous colors
shown on the original dust RGB
Provided by EUMETSAT recipe

EUMETSAT

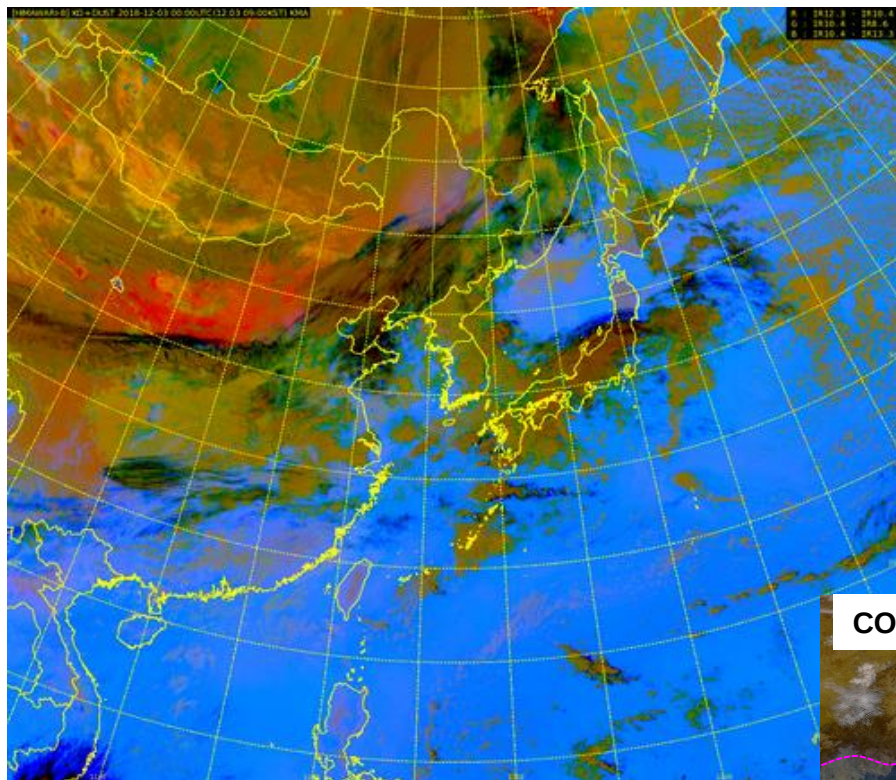
KMA(2018)



Motivation) Variations in Dust RGB – diurnal cycle, height and thickness

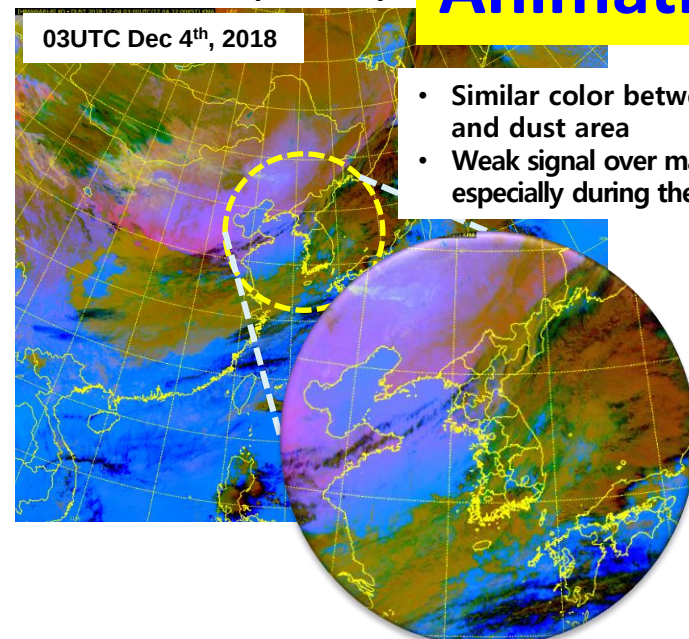
Animation K2

Loop3 (00UTC Dec. 03rd - 23UTC Dec. 4th, 2018)



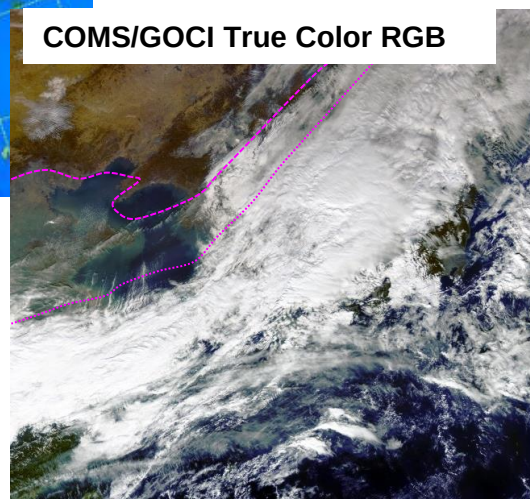
Dust RGB(ver.2018)

03UTC Dec 4th, 2018

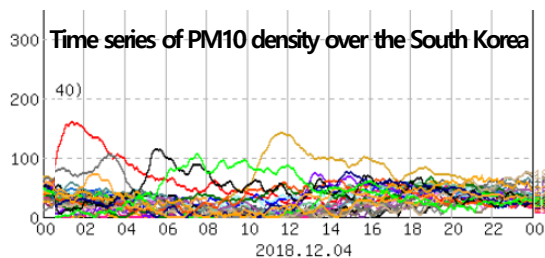
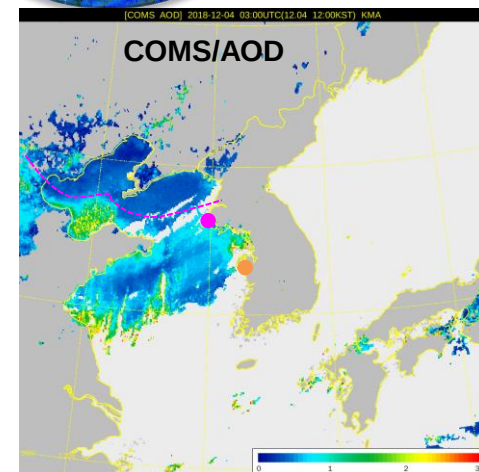


- Similar color between surface and dust area
- Weak signal over marine areas, especially during the winter season

COMS/GOCI True Color RGB

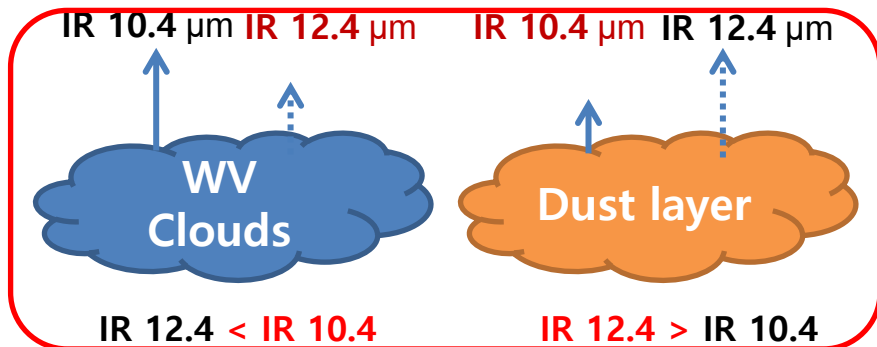


COMS/AOD

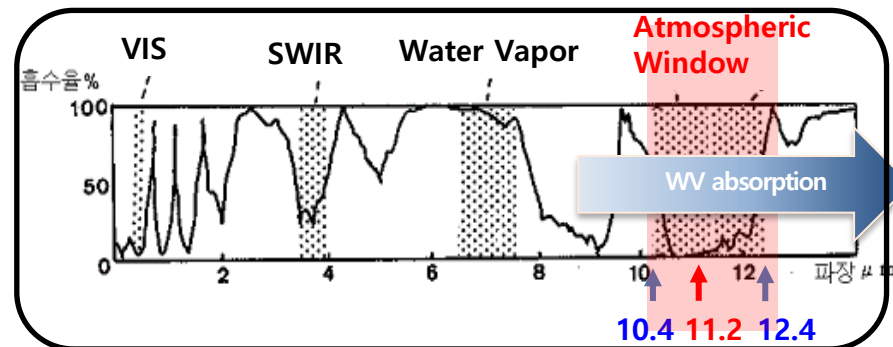


Cause Analysis) Properties in the Red Channel

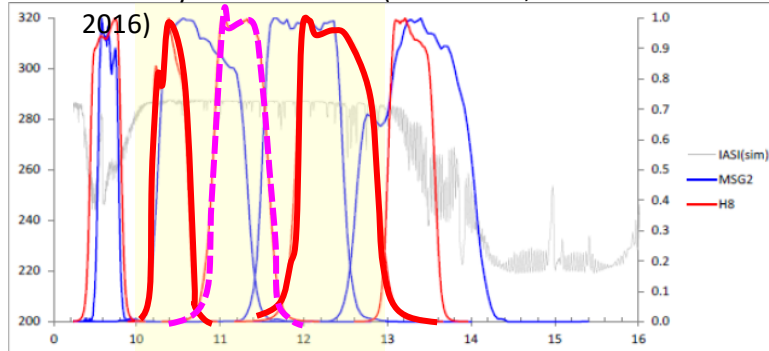
Transmitted radiation



WV absorption at the Window bands



Credit by Akihiro Shimizu(AOMSUC-6,



10.4 Clean window

12.4 dirty window

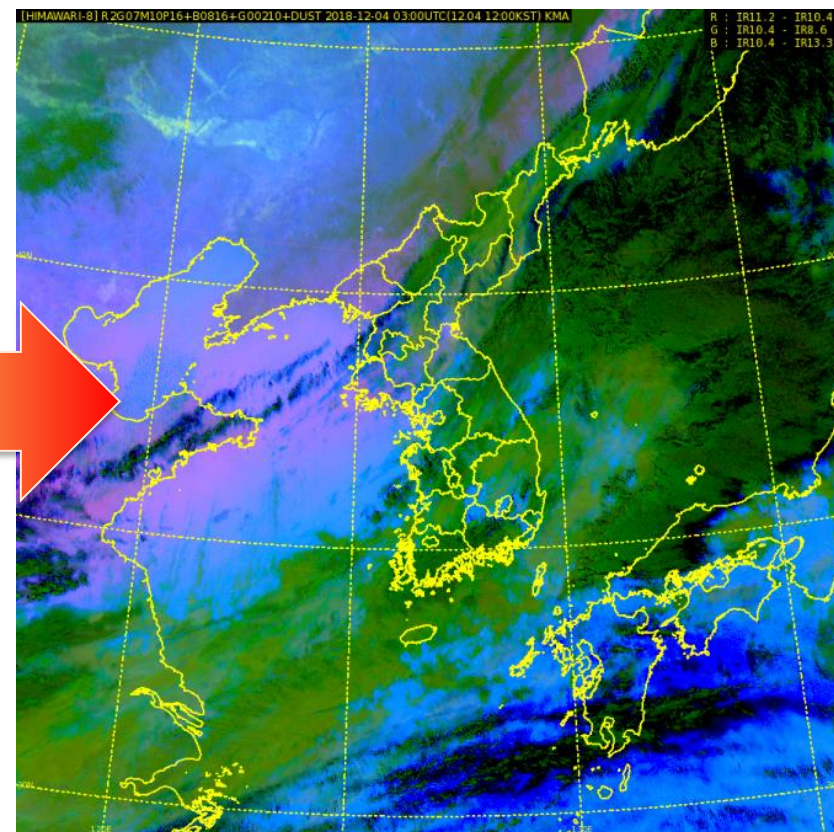
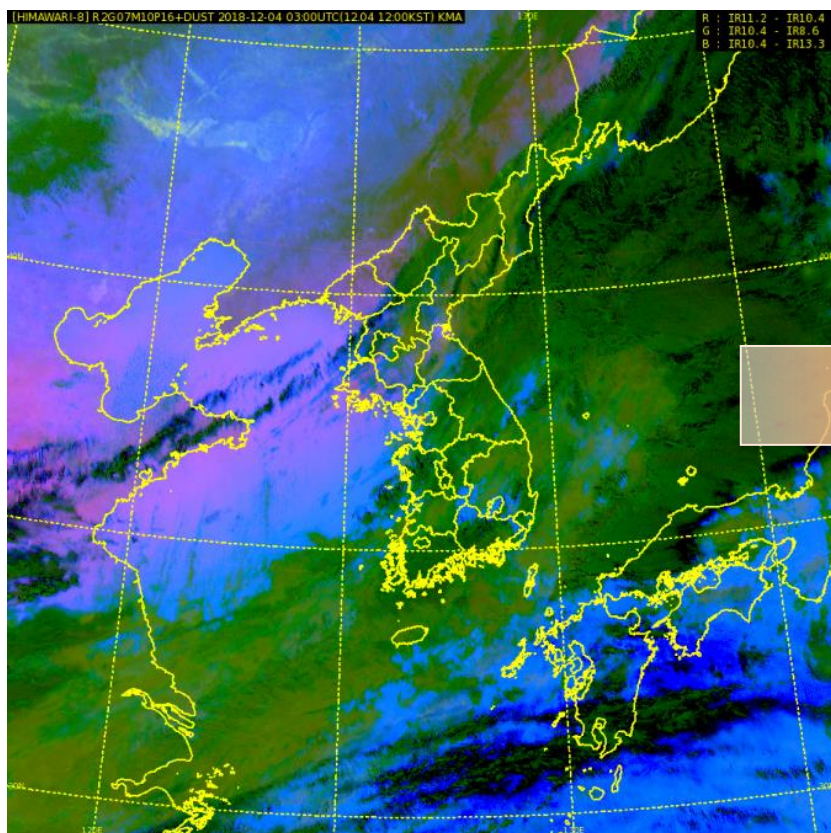
	EUMETSAT	KMA(2018)
Red	IR12.4 – IR10.4	IR12.4 – IR10.4
Green	IR10.4 – IR8.6	IR10.4 – IR8.6
Blue	IR10.4	IR10.4 – IR13.3

Is it possible to use the 11.2 μm band instead of 12.4 μm ?
to reduce the impact of WV absorption

...some slides not shown...



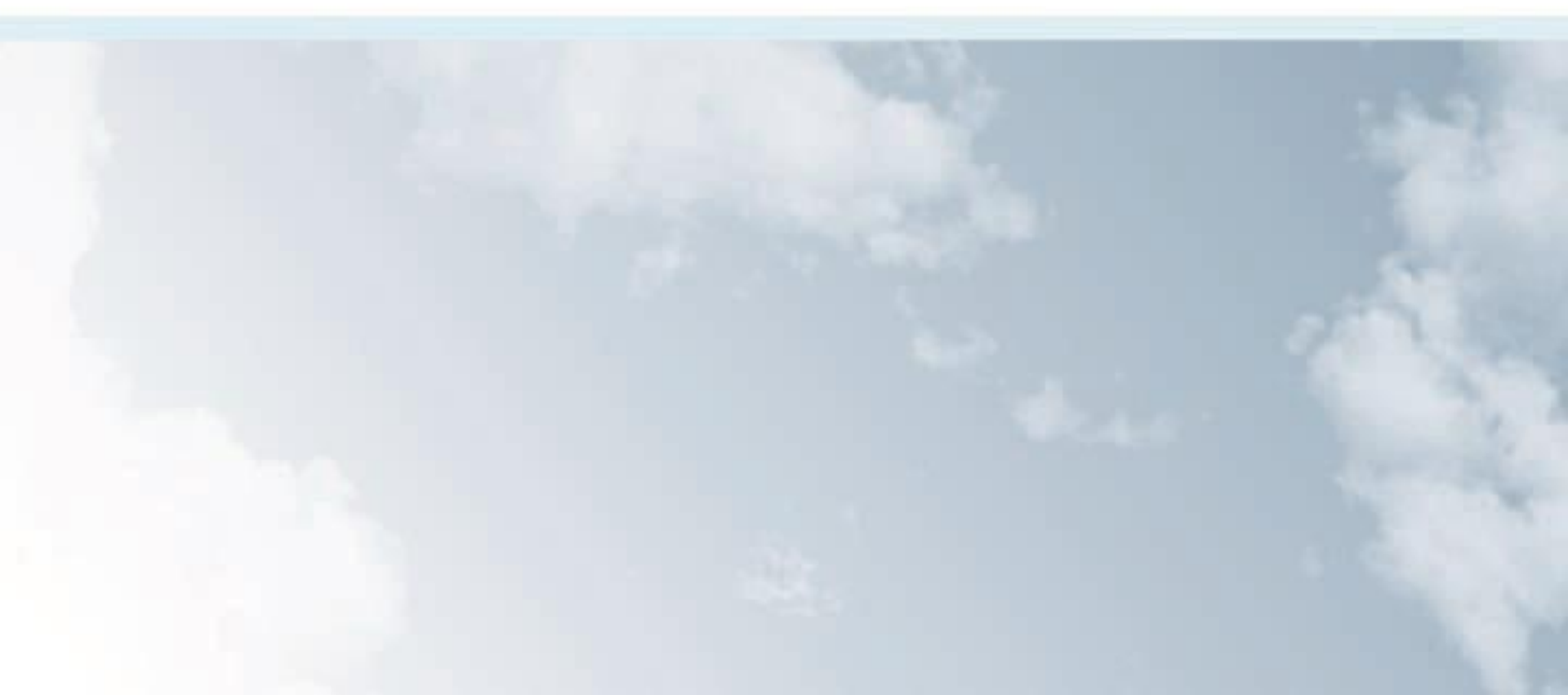
Test 4) Fine tuning of threshold values for B and G channels



	KMA(2018)	value	gamma
R	IR12.4 - IR10.4	-4~2	1
G	IR10.4 - IR8.6	0~15	2.5
B	IR10.4 - IR13.3	10~16	1

	KMA(2019)	value	gamma
R	IR11.2 - IR10.4	-1~1.6	0.7
G	IR10.4 - IR8.6	0.2-10	2.5
B	IR10.4 - IR13.3	8-16	1

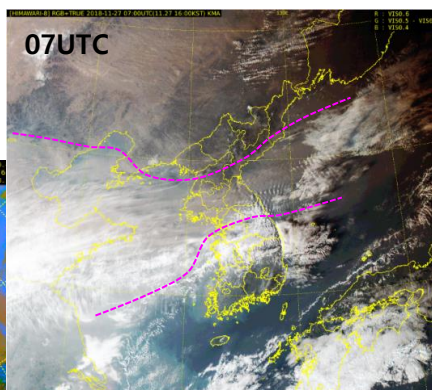
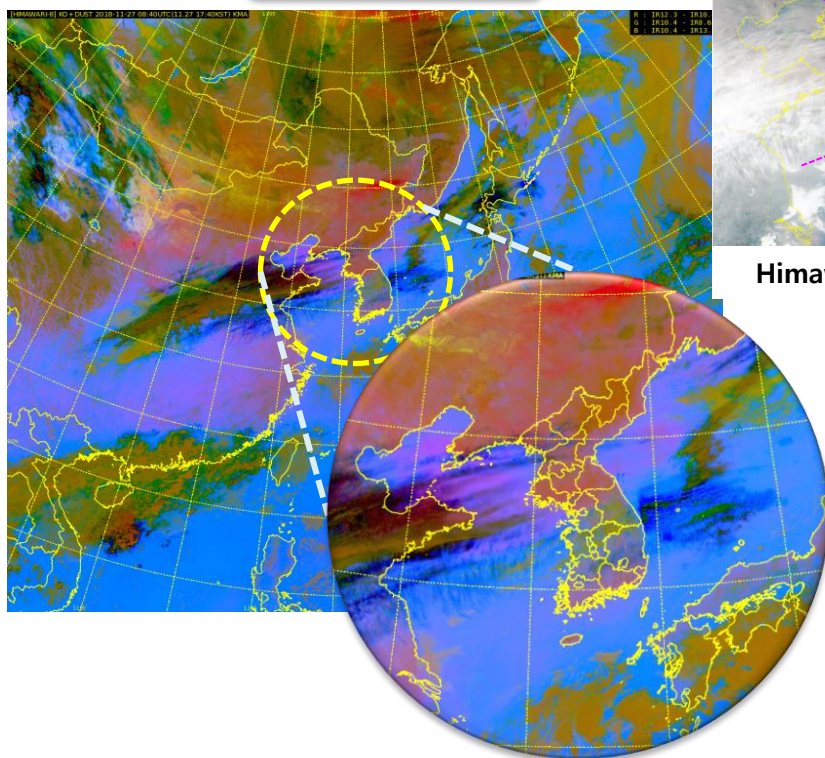
...some slides not shown...



Result 2) Improvement of Dust RGB composite

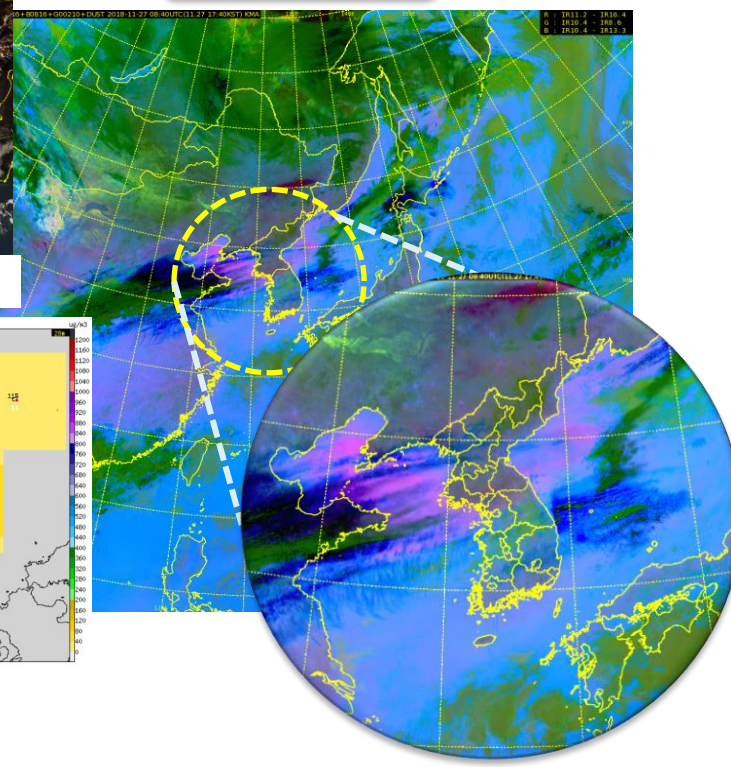
by modify the threshold value and gamma correction for red channel

Ver. 2018

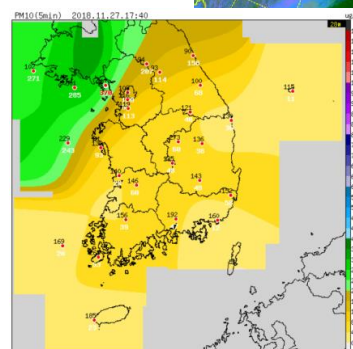


Himawari-8 True Color RGB

Ver. 2019



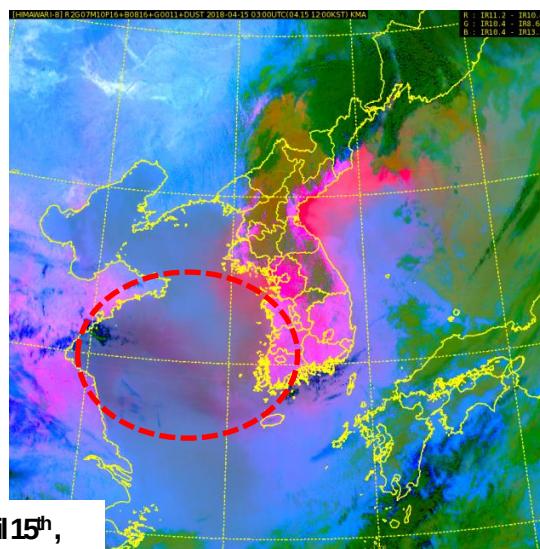
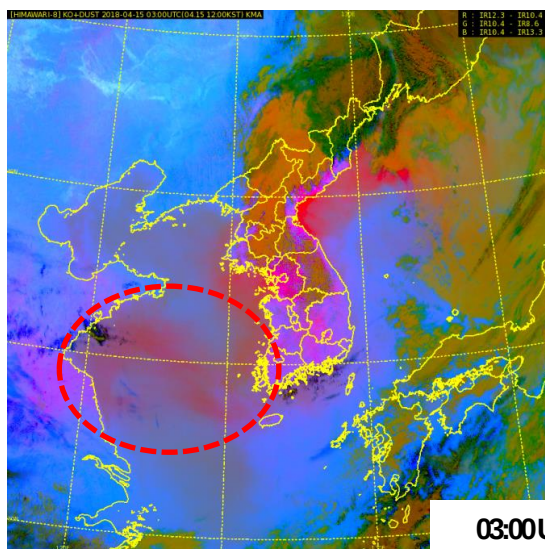
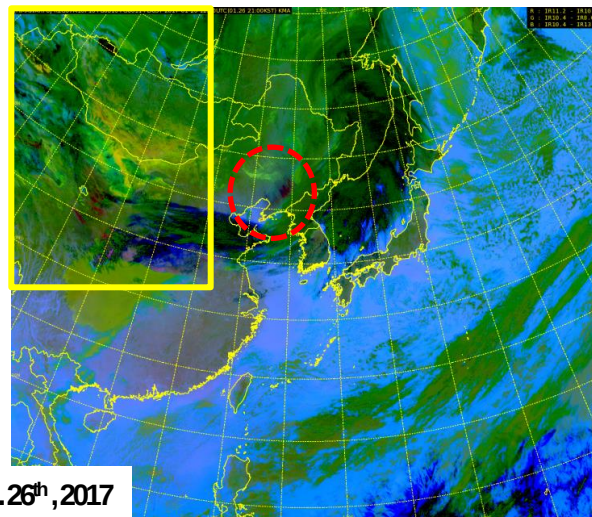
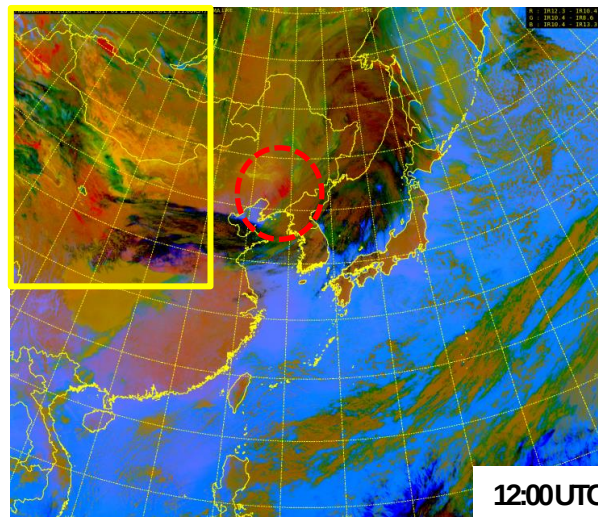
Winter/Nighttime
08:40 UTC Nov. 27th, 2018



...some slides not shown...



Limitations) Variations in dust signals



- Underestimate of dust signals underneath the clouds
- Sometimes, dust signals are displayed as dark-red from redish especially nighttime in winter season
- Sometimes, the colors of dust signals are displayed as pink-violet-dark violet especially over the marine



**Joint Australia - Korea VLab
Centres of Excellence Regional
Focus Group meeting
20 December 2017**

**Applying some RGB Composites to an Australian
Squall line**

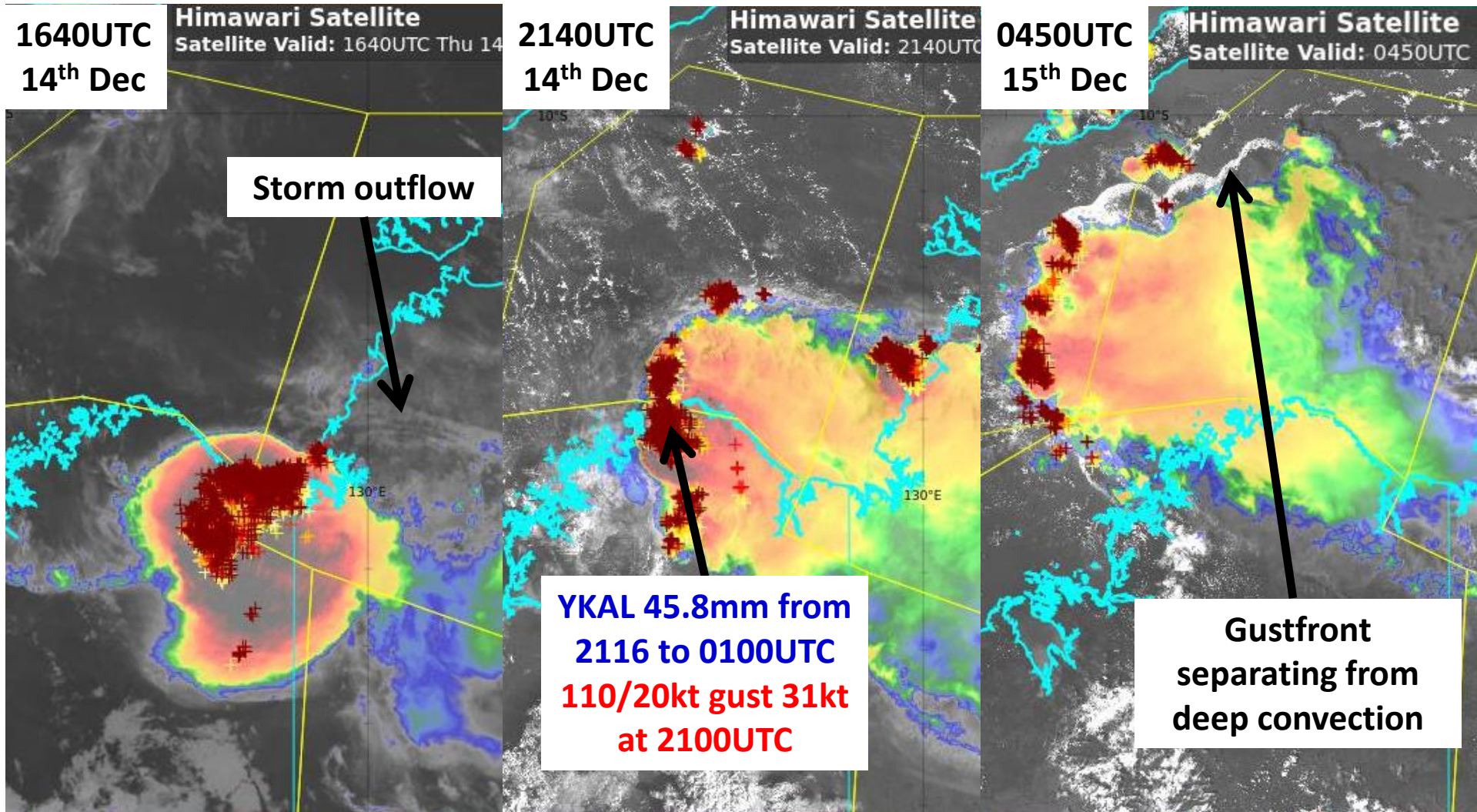
Bodo Zeschke Australian VLab Centre of Excellence Point of Contact

...some slides not shown...



Overview of the event

Enhanced Infrared / Sandwich product and 10 minute lightning data at 1620UTC and 2140UTC, 14th December and 0450UTC 15th December



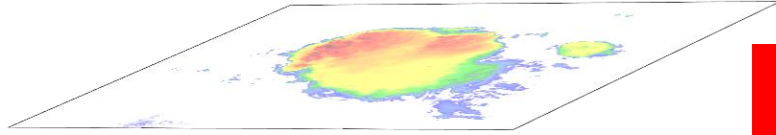
...some slides not shown...



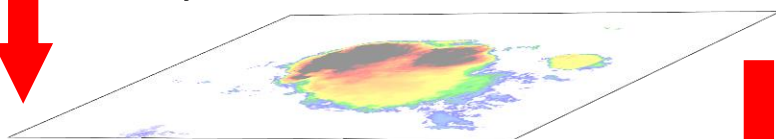
Example 4: "Airmass RGB Sandwich Product" (HansPeter Roesli)

Modification by BOM staff, including Operational Forecasters and B.Zeschke

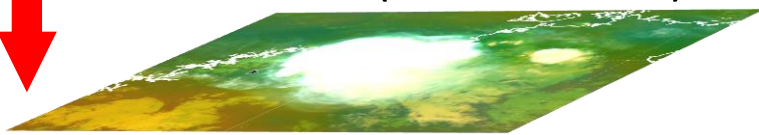
Top layer: IR10.4 BT tropical scale



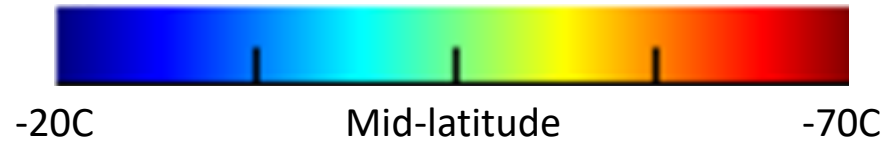
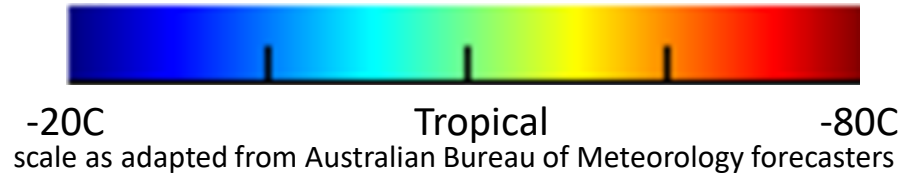
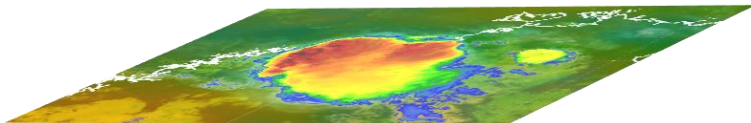
Mid layer: IR10.4 BT midlat scale



Bottom layer ("background"):
Airmass RGB (midlat tuned)

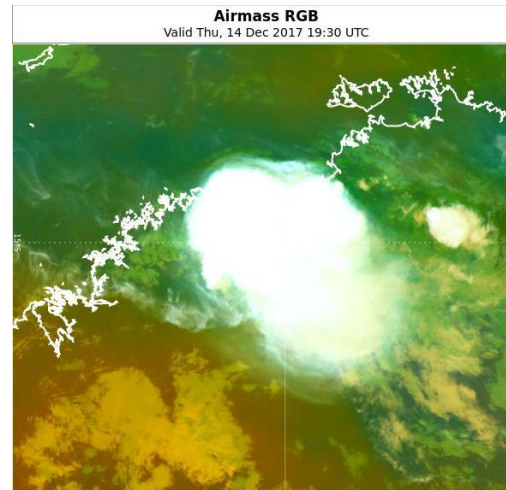


Blending options – applied to
the upper layer

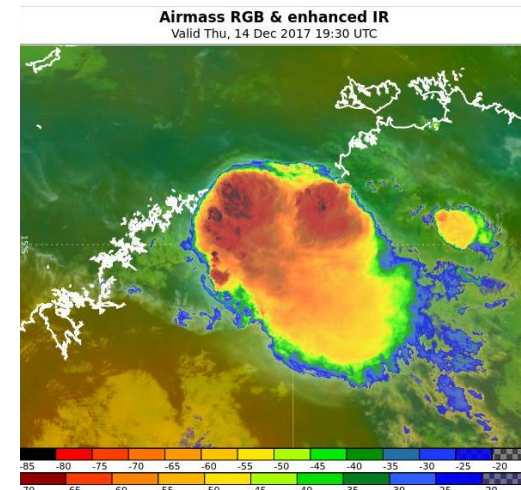


Upper and mid layer opacity set to 50%

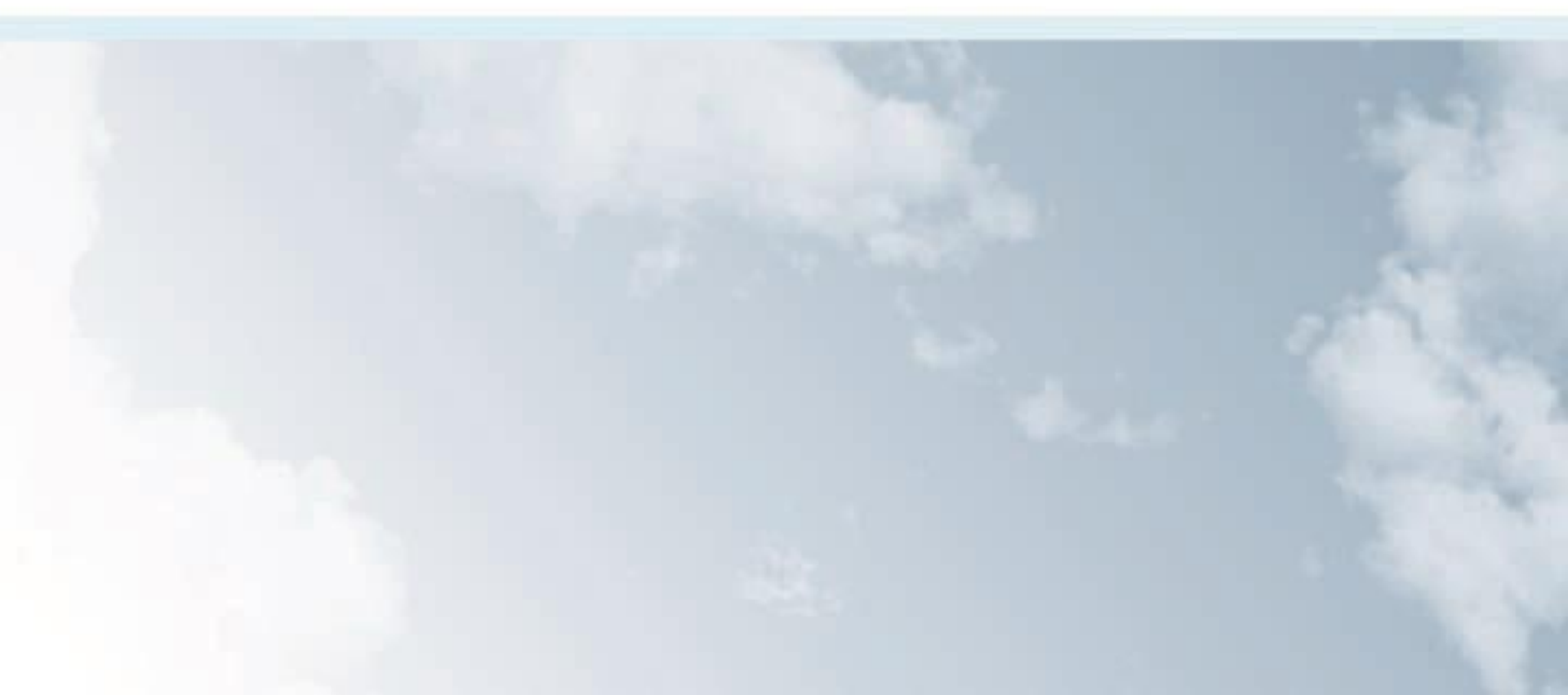
Before



After



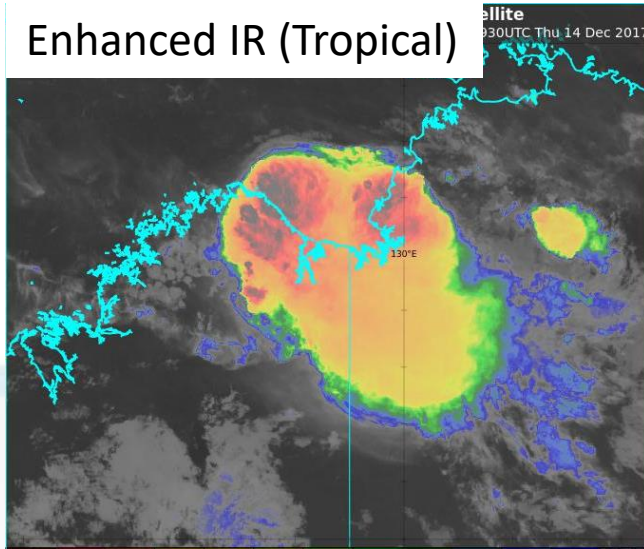
...some slides not shown...



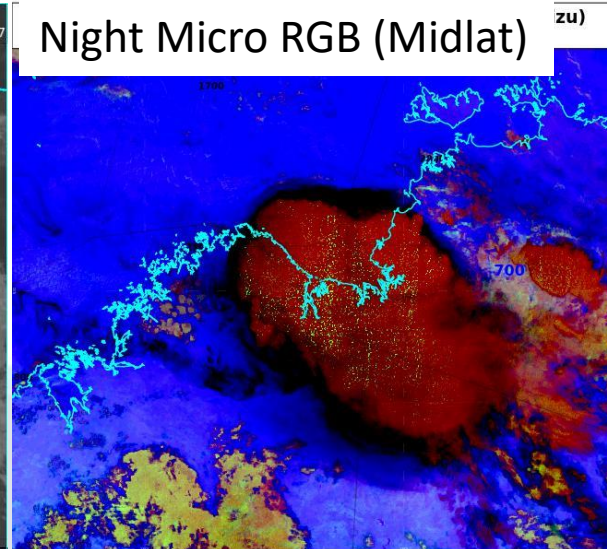
Summary: RGB products examined during the night time

(situation at 1930UTC, 14th December)

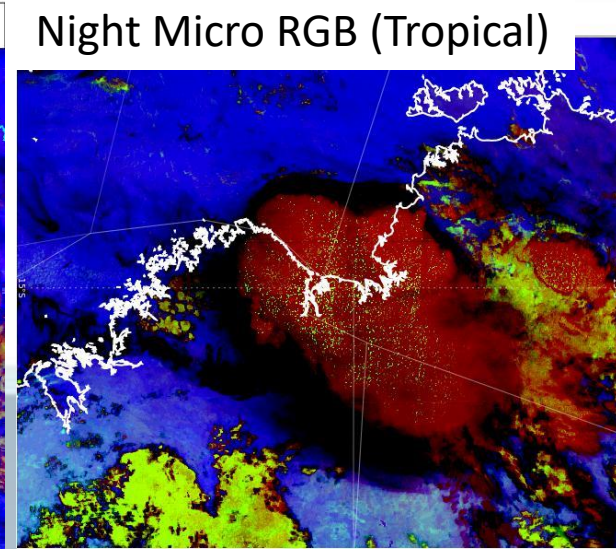
Enhanced IR (Tropical)



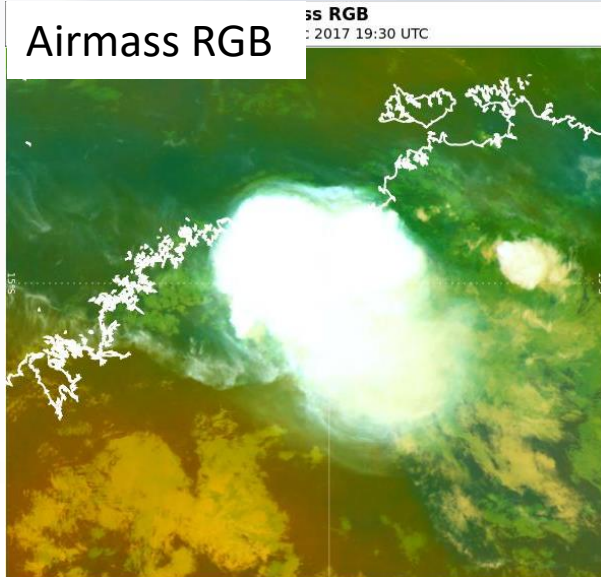
Night Micro RGB (Midlat)



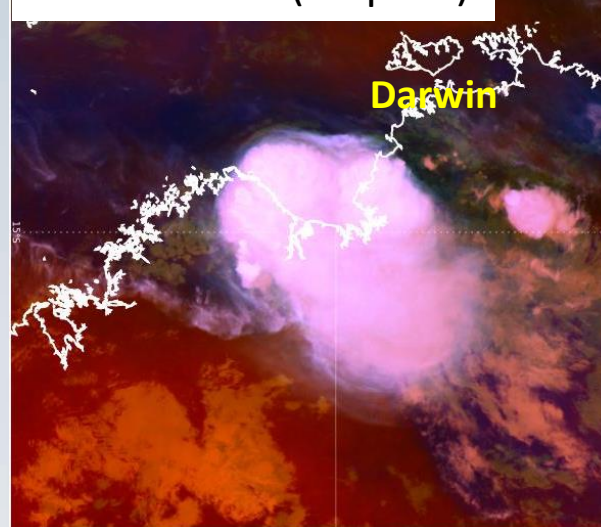
Night Micro RGB (Tropical)



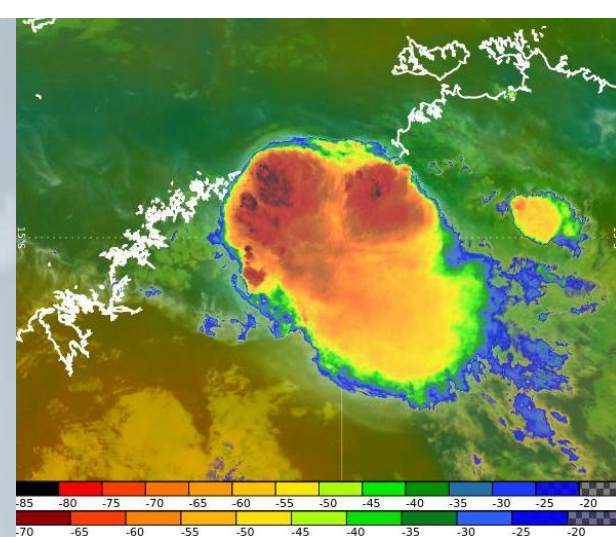
Airmass RGB



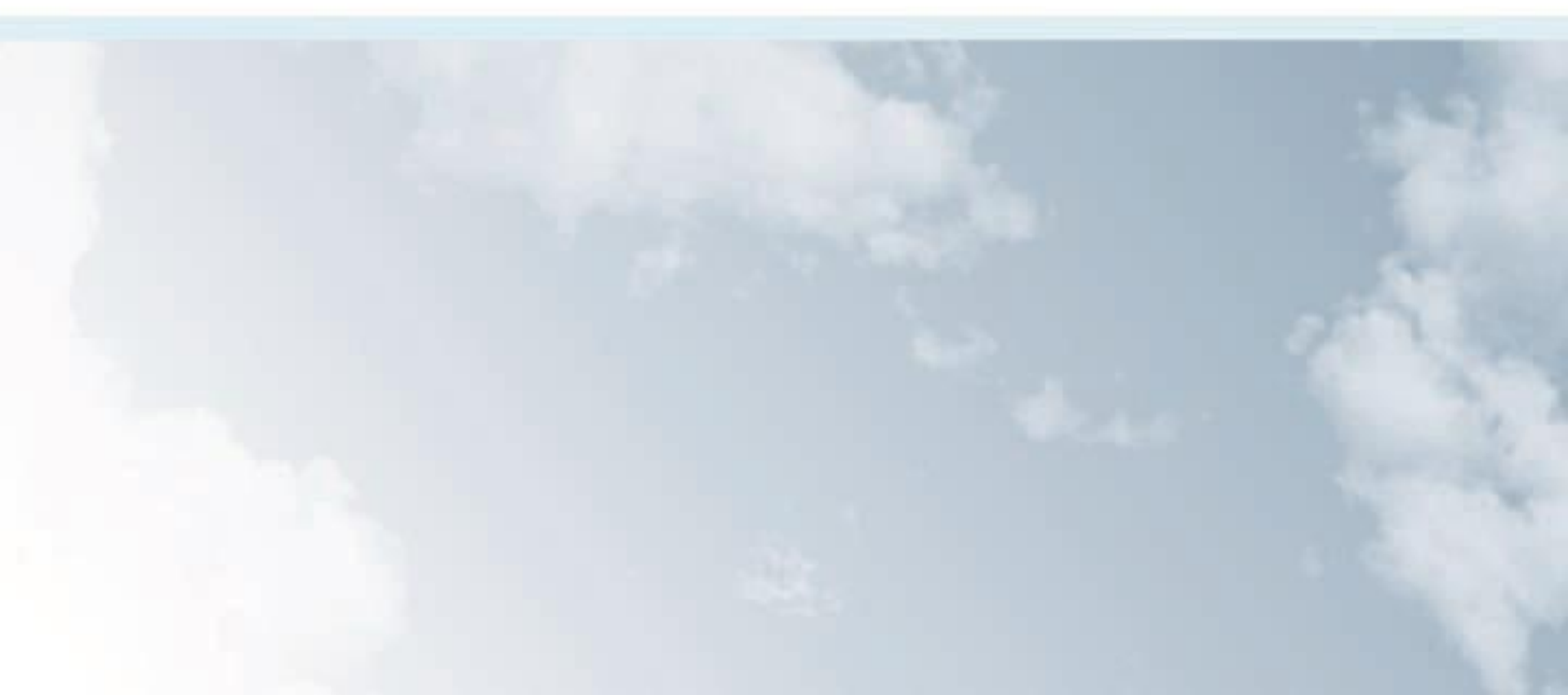
Airmass RGB (Tropical)



Airmass RGB and enhanced IR



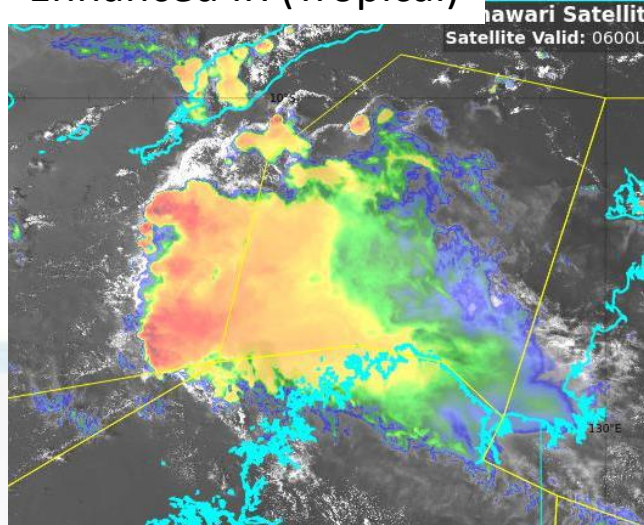
...some slides not shown...



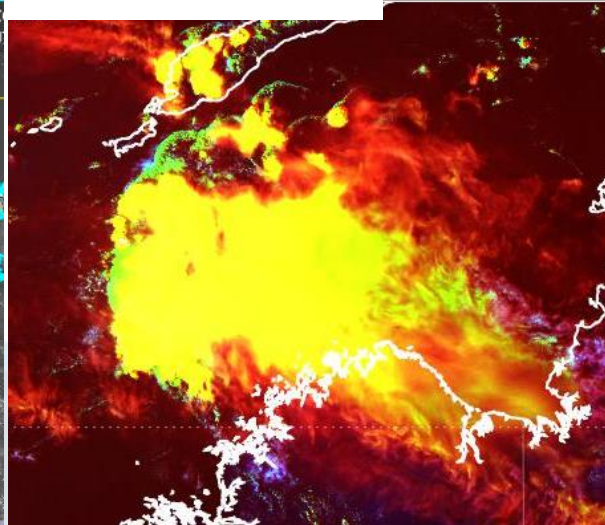
Summary: RGB products examined during the day time

(situation at 0600UTC, 15th December)

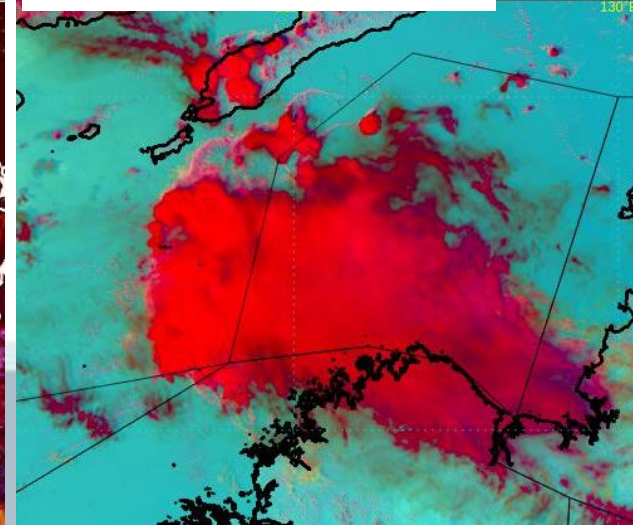
Enhanced IR (Tropical)



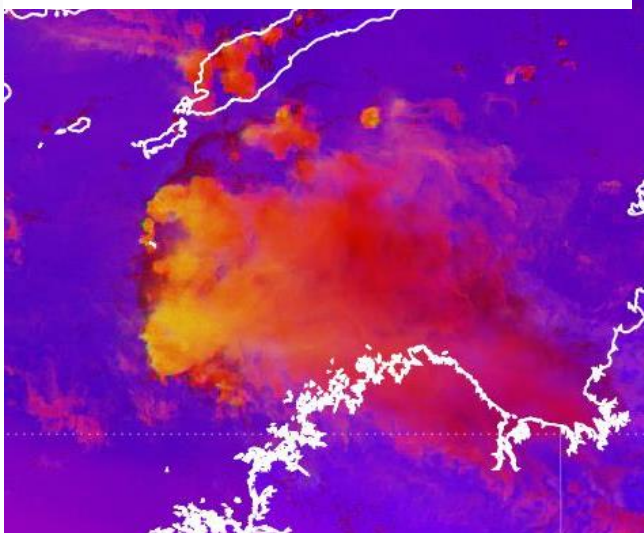
Cloud Phase RGB (ing) TC



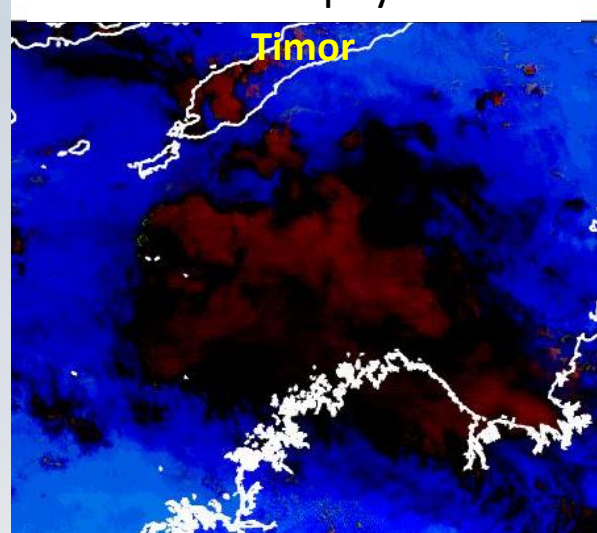
Day Microphysics RGB



Day Convection RGB (tropical)



24 hour Microphysics RGB



Airmass RGB and enhanced IR

