Hawaii-Pacific Aviation Weather Safety Workshop June 9-10, 2023

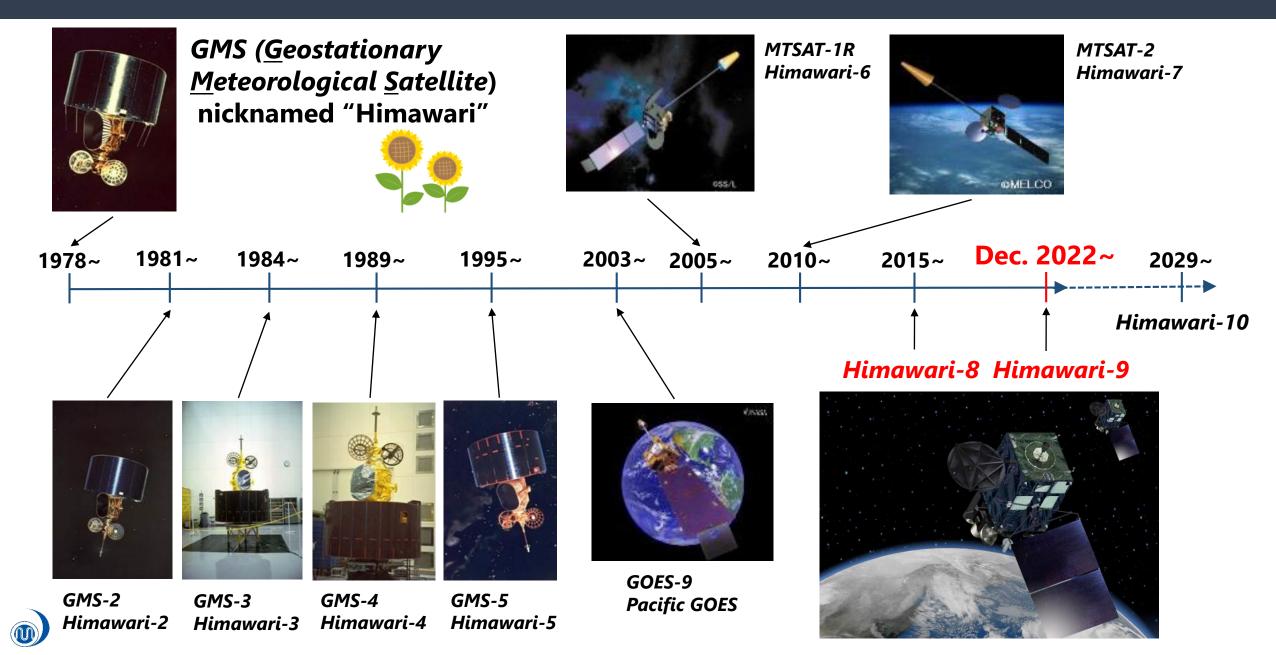
JMA's Himawari-8/9 Satellite Products for Aviation Users

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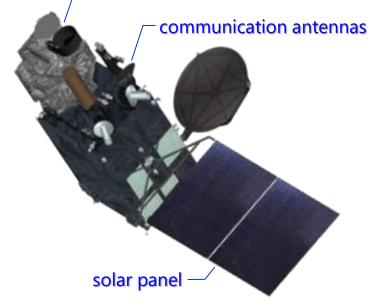
TC MAWAR on May 25th, 2023

History of Japanese Geostationary Met. Satellites



Himawari-8/9 Specifications Overview

– <u>Advanced Himawari Imager (AHI)</u>



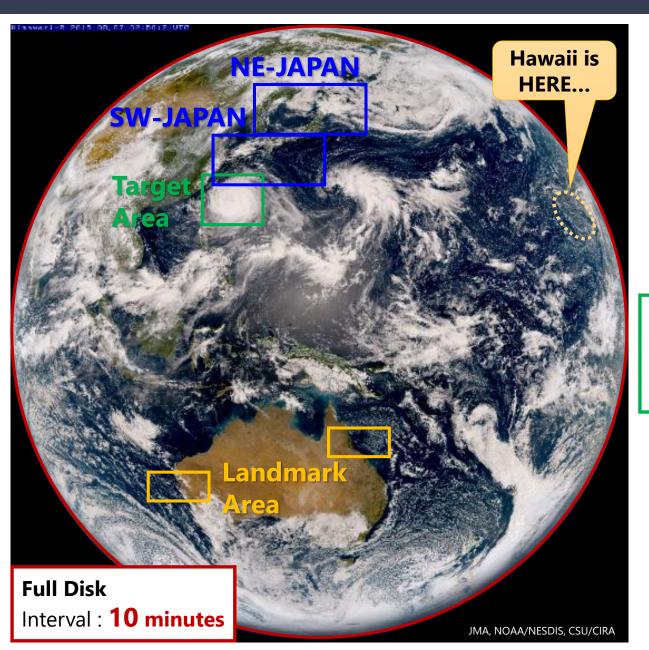
Position	Approx. 35,800 km high above the equator at 140.7°E				
Design lifetime	Meteorological mission: 8+ years satellites: 15+ years				
Size while in operation	Total length: approx. 8 m				
Mass	Dry mass: approx. 1,300 kg At launch: approx. 3,500 kg				

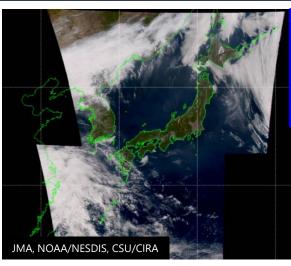
Spectral Bands Configuration of AHI

Band		Spatial Resolution	Central Wavelength	Physical Properties			
1	Viciblo	1 km	0.47 µm	vegetation, aerosol			
2		1 km	0.51 µm	vegetation, aerosol			
3	(1-0)	0.5 km	0.64 µm	vegetation, low cloud, fog			
4	Near	1 km	0.86 µm	vegetation, aerosol			
5	Infrared	2 km	1.6 µm	cloud phase			
6	(NIR)		2.3 µm	particle size			
7			3.9 µm	low cloud, fog, forest fire			
8			6.2 µm	mid- and upper-level moisture			
9			6.9 µm	mid-level moisture			
10			7.3 µm	mid- and lower-level moisture			
11	Infrared	2 km	8.6 µm	cloud phase, SO_2			
12		2 KIII	9.6 µm	ozone content			
13			10.4 µm	cloud imagery, information of cloud top			
14			11.2 µm	cloud imagery, sea surface temperature			
15	5		12.4 µm	cloud imagery, sea surface temperature			
16			13.3 µm	cloud top height, CO2			

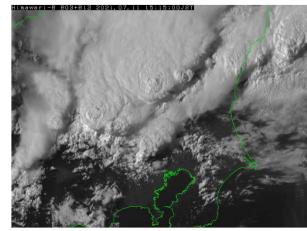
I)

AHI Observation Modes

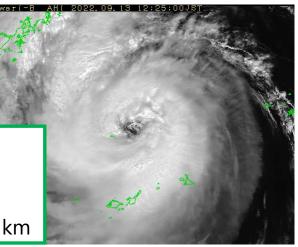




Target Area (flexible observation area) Interval : **2.5 minutes** Dimension : EW x NS: 1000 x 1000 km



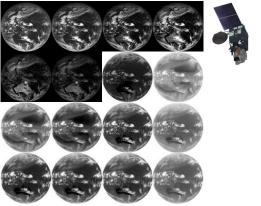
NE-JAPAN and SW-JAPAN Interval : **2.5 minutes each** Dimension : EW x NS: 2000 x 1000 km each



Landmark Area x2 (flexible observation area) Interval : **0.5 minutes each** Dimension : EW x NS: 1000 x 500 km each

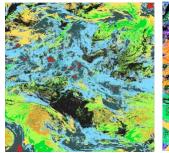
Why Do We Need the "Multiple" Spectral Bands?

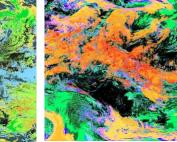
Combining images from multiple bands is useful for ...





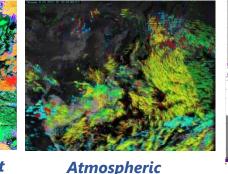
Developing new analytical (quantified) products.





Cloud Type

Cloud Top Height



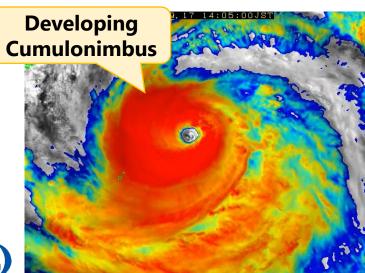
Motion Vector

Effective Particle

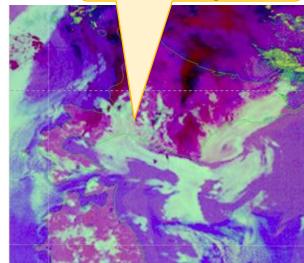
Optical De

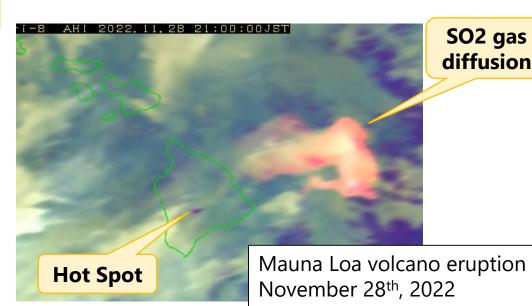
Volcanic Ash Analysis

Monitoring various phenomena.



Sea fog and/or **Stratus in nighttime**

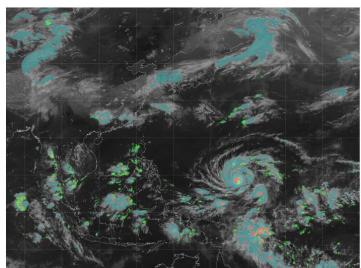




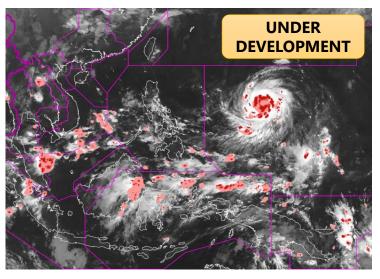
SO2 gas diffusion

JMA's Himawari Products for Aviation Users

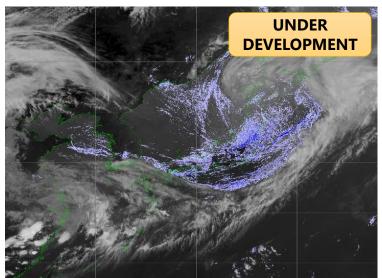
Convective Cloud Information



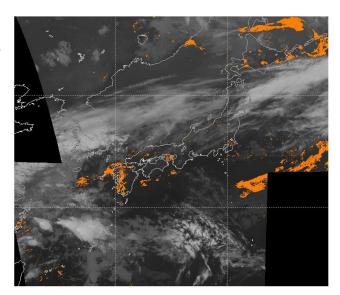
<u>CB Nowcast</u>

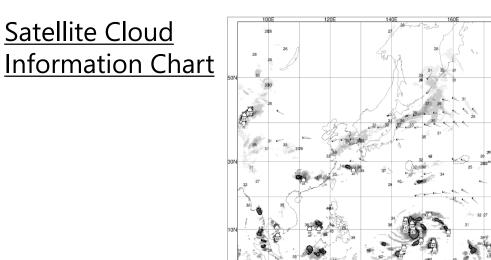


Clear Air Turbulence Potential Analysis



Fog Detection





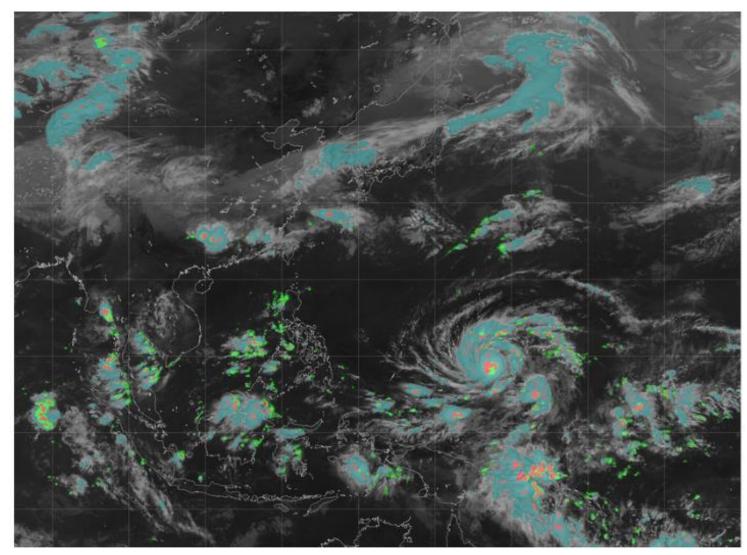
TSAS1 RJTD 220030UTC MAY 2023



Convective Cloud Information (CCI) Product

Overview

- Early detection of signs of rapid development of cumulus clouds by high-frequency satellite cloud observations.
- Elements (refer to the next slide)
 - Rapidly Developing Cumulus Area (RDCA)
 - Cumulonimbus Area (CBA)
 - Mid/Low Cloud Unknown Area (MLUA)
- Interval and Area
 - 55N-15S, 85E-180E every 10 minutes.

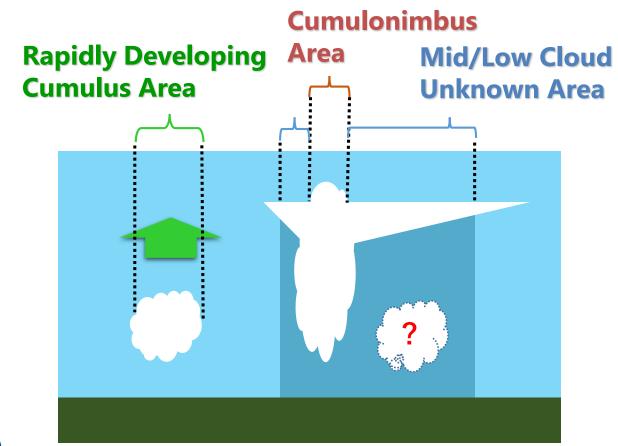


Technical Note URL : https://www.data.jma.go.jp/mscweb/technotes/msctechrep62-2.pdf



Elements of CCI Product

- > **RDCA** could potentially evolve into thunderstorm within an hour.
- **CBA** is vertically developing thick clouds area that seems to be overshooting.
- > MLUA is an area covered by high clouds and satellite cannot see below.





CB Nowcast



♦ Overview

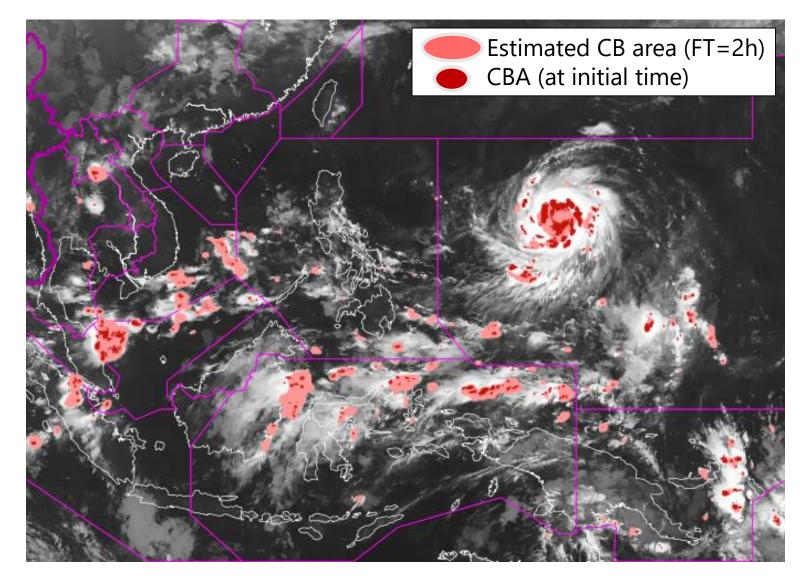
 Estimate future CB area up to 4 hours ahead from the distributions of each elements of CCI product.

◆ Elements

- High probability area of CB
- CB top height (under planning)

◆ Next plan

 Provide CB Nowcast to several neighboring MWOs on a dedicated website on a trial basis.





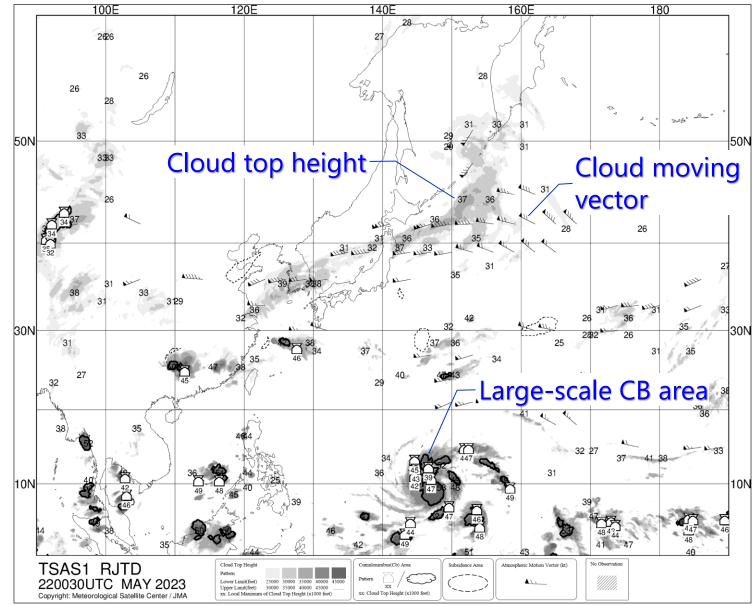
Satellite Cloud Information Chart

Overview

- Various analysis values from
 Himawari observation drawn
 together in a single figure.
- It has been provided since 1995.

Elements

- Large-scale CB area with its maximum cloud top heights
- Cloud top height and moving vector of upper clouds
- Interval and Area
 - Every 30 minutes each of the Northern half and the Southern half of the Himawari observation area.





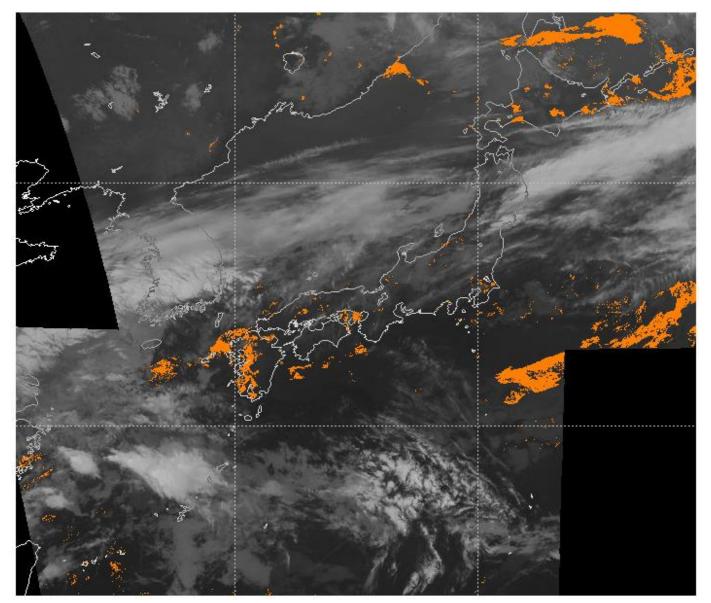
Fog Detection Product

◆ Overview

- Detect the surface fog distribution day and night.
- To distinguish fog and low clouds, it uses not only Himawari observations but also numerical weather prediction data.

Elements

- High probability area of fog
- ◆ Interval and Area
 - Every 5 minutes around Japan.

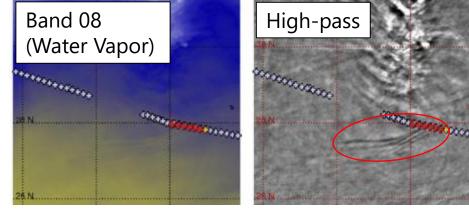


Technical Note URL : https://www.data.jma.go.jp/mscweb/technotes/msctechrep66-e.pdf

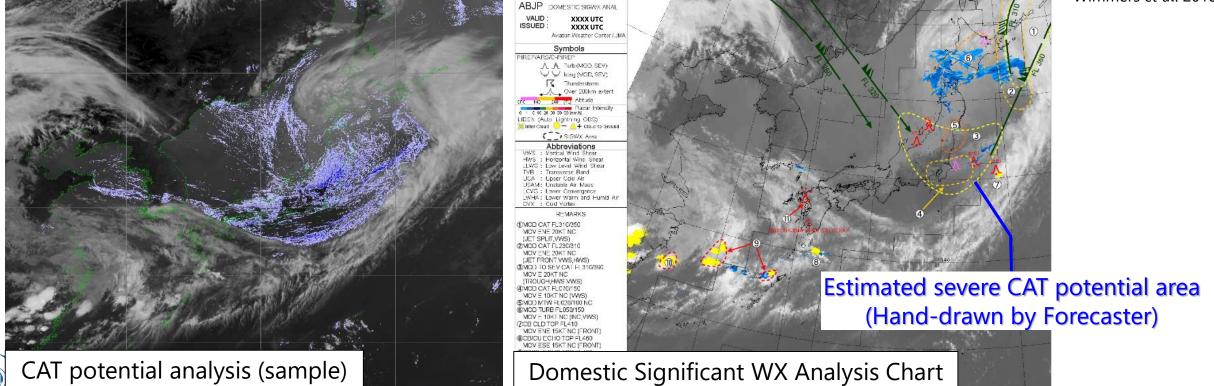


Clear Air Turbulence Potential Analysis

- Applying a high-pass filter to the water vapor image, some gravity waves in the upper troposphere can be seen (Wimmers *et al.* 2018).
- We are trying to estimate the probability of Clear Air Turbulence (CAT) from Himawari images using Neural Network.



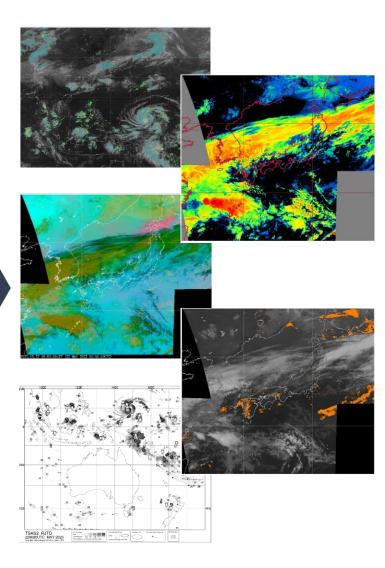
Wimmers et al. 2018



Aviation Weather Info. Provision System (MetAir)

Domestic aviation users can access VARIOUS weather products provided by JMA from this website named MetAir.

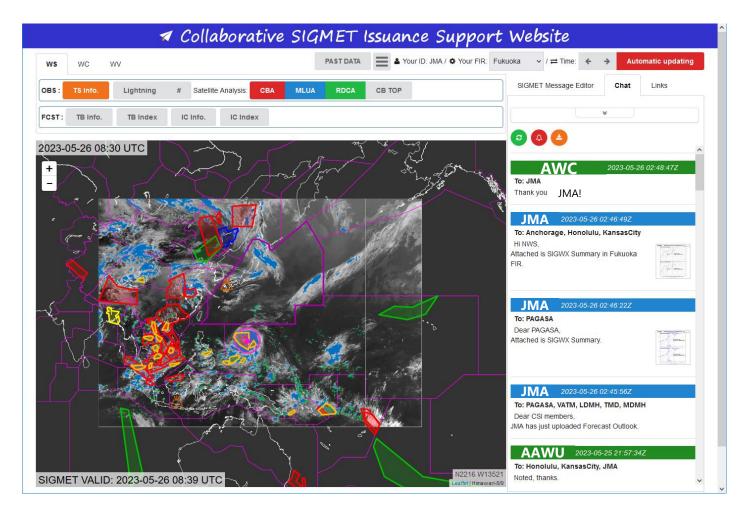
② 気象庁 MetAir											
Main Menu Top Pa		ge Aerodrome Info	Airspace Info			ervation Data			Data Search	ATMetC Info	Self Briefing
<u>Self Briefing</u> Japanese English											
PROG Chart		FBJP	Low Level SIGWX	APP-Area SIGWX		FBJP1	112 FXJP106/112				
0BS/AN/ Chart	AL _	ABJP	Atmosphere Analysis (FL)	Atmosphere Analysis (CS)		AXJP130	/140	Terminal Area SIGWX	Airspace SIGWX	Aerodro SIGWX	me
		TSAS1	Satellite Imagery		Radar Echo Intensity		r Height	Wind Profiler	Aerodrome M Live Camer:		OBS
METAR/T	AF	Chubu/Koshin Hokuriku	Kanto	Tohok	Tohoku		i do	SIGMET			
METRIAT		Okinawa	Southern Kyushu/Amami	Northern Kyushu		Chugoku/S	hikoku	Kinki			
Surfac Analysis (ce Chart	SPAS	ASAS	FSAS2	24 FS		48	FEFE19			
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Upper Charts	WX	AUP Q35	AXFE578	FXFE50)2	FXFE	04	FXFE507	FUPA252	FUP A30	2
Chart:	s	AUPQ78	FXJP854	FXFE57	82	FXFE5	784	FXFE577	FUPA402	FUP A50	2
Volcanic		Volcanic Ash Fall Forecast (Scheduled)	Volcanic Ash Fall Forecast (Preliminary)	Volcanic As Forecas (Detaile	t	Volcar Informa (Text	tion				
forcallic		Volcanic Ash Advisory	VAG	VAGI							



Support Website for SIGMET Coordination with NWS

- JMA provides the support website to some MWOs including HFO, for collaborative SIGMET issuance with neighboring FIRs.
- In addition to Himawari images, CCI products and numerical weather prediction products can be monitored, and overlaid with SIGMET polygons.
- JMA and HFO sometimes communicate each other about SIGMET issuance on the online chat board.

JMA will continue to make efforts for aviation safety over the Pacific Ocean!





Thank you for listening! Any questions?

References

- Maruyama, T., et al. (2022), Himawari-8 Fog Detection Product Development. *Meteorological Satellite Center Technical Note No.66 October 2022*.
- Sumida, Y., et al. (2017), Convective Cloud Information derived from Himawari-8 data. *Meteorological Satellite Center Technical Note No.62 March 2017*.
- Wimmers, A., et al. (2018), Observations of Gravity Waves with High-Pass Filtering in the New Generation of Geostationary Imagers and Their Relation to Aircraft Turbulence. *Wea. Forecasting.* **33**, 139-144.

Cherry trees at the entrance of Meteorological Satellite Center of JMA