

# Nefodina 2.0: the evolution of the Nefodina model for HSAF

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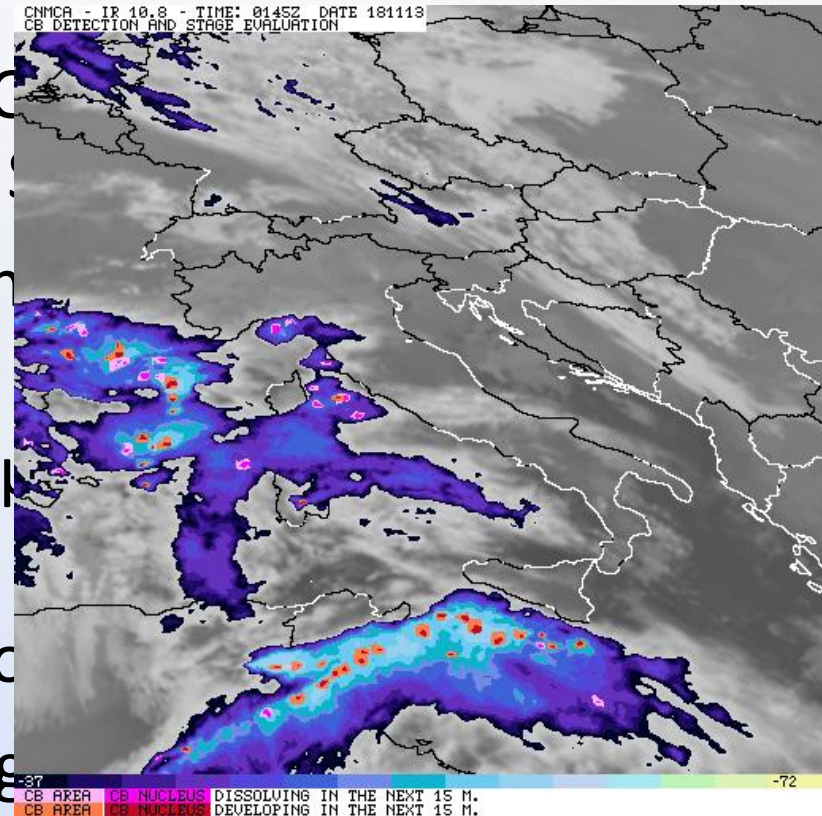


# Outline

- The starting point
- The requirements
- Nefodina 2.0
- Validation with MET
- A case study over Italy
- A case study over South Africa
- The H15 product integration
- Summary
- Future developments

# The starting point: Nefodina

- Nefodina (DYNAmic NEFCO) is the Italian Air Force Meteorological Service
- Thunderstorms detection using satellite
- Cell detection using 10.8  $\mu\text{m}$  threshold.
- 6.3  $\mu\text{m}$  WV channel to monitor moisture
- Output formats: text, png

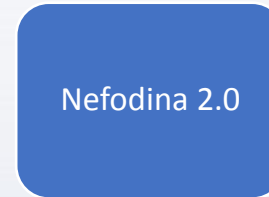


# The starting point

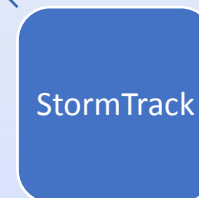
Developed by  
the Italian Air  
force met  
service



Met  
Service  
Funded  
study



Visiting  
scientist  
activity



Developed  
by Geo-K

# The requirements

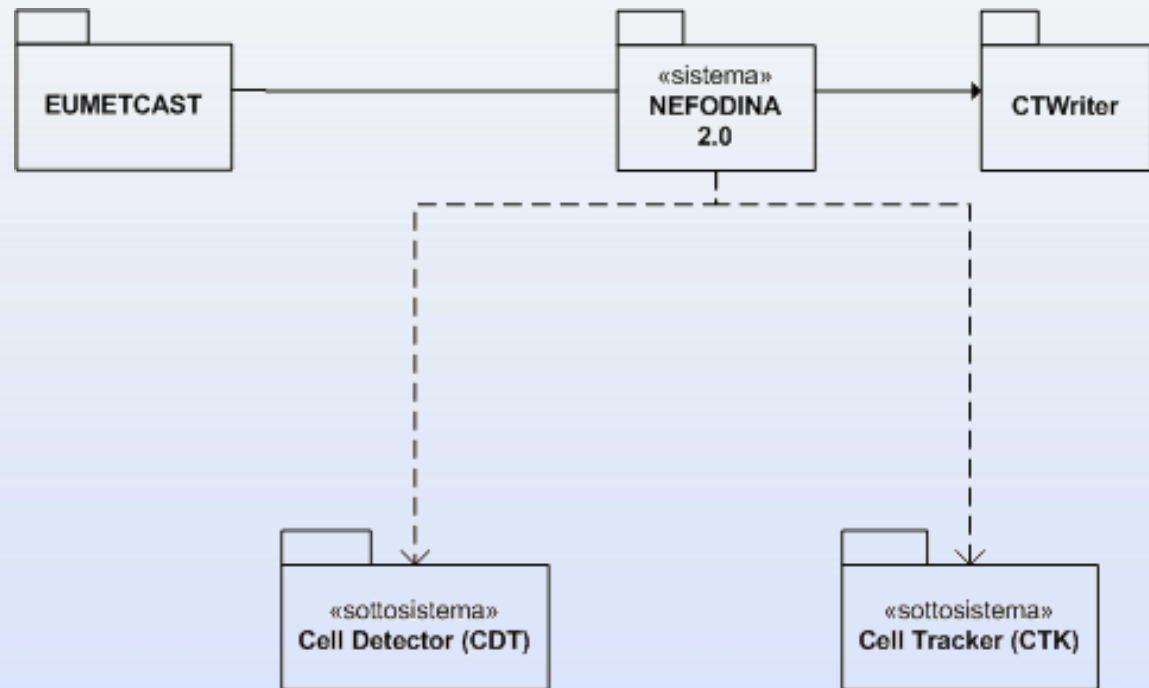
- MSG as primary data source
- (Early) Detection of the convective objects
- Tracking of the detected objects
- Cells lifecycle monitoring
- Temporal and spatial extrapolation of the detected objects
- Severity assignment
- High computation efficiency and reliability (FD computation time below 15 mins)
- Easy to use

# Nefodina 2.0

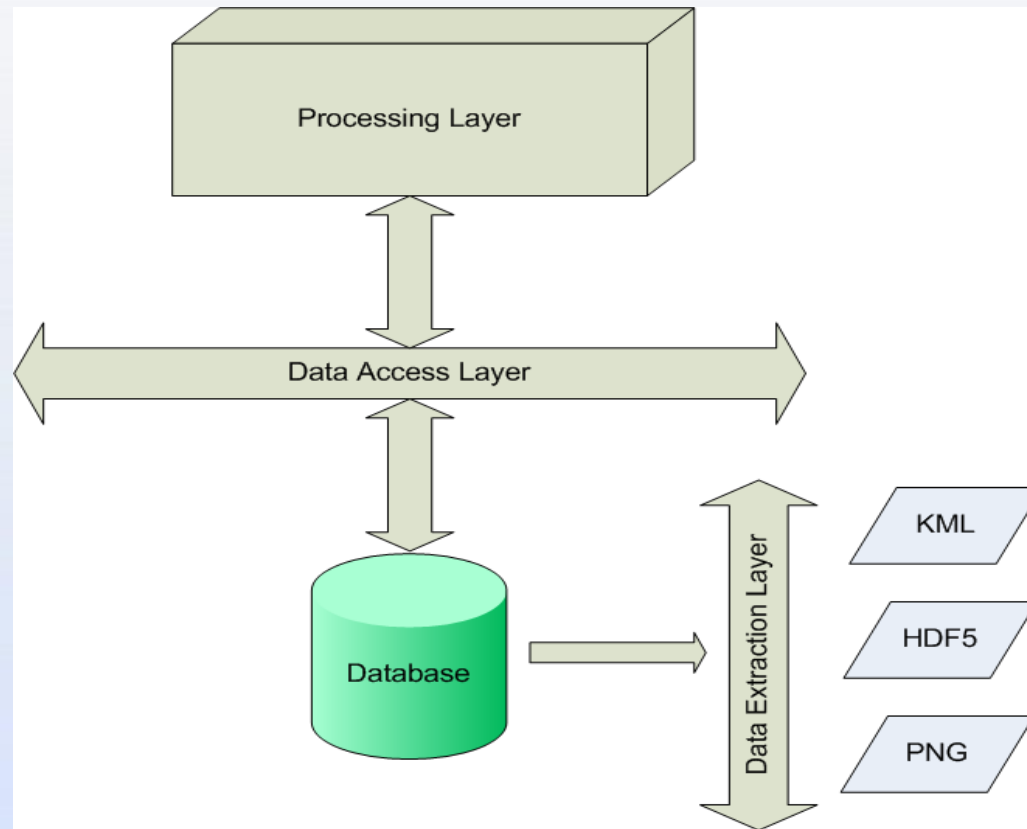
- Multichannel detector ( $\text{BTD}_{5,9}$  + K-means)
- Objects Oriented approach
- Real time processing over the MSG full disk
- Novel and flexible architecture
- Standard output formats (HDF5, KML, PNG)

# Nefodina 2.0

- Cell Detector (CDT)
- Cell Tracker (CTK)
- Cell Writer (CWT)



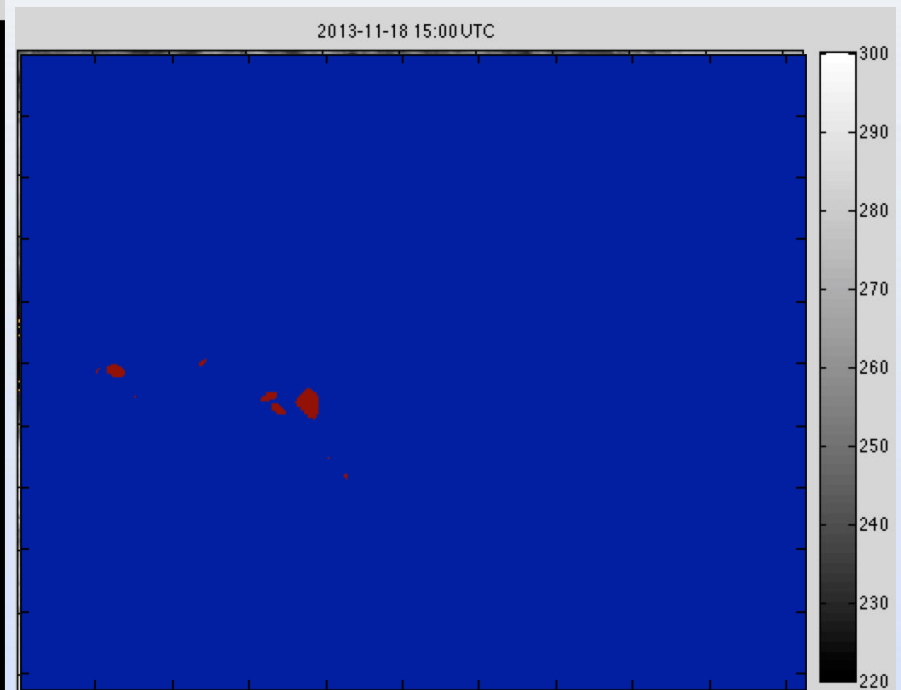
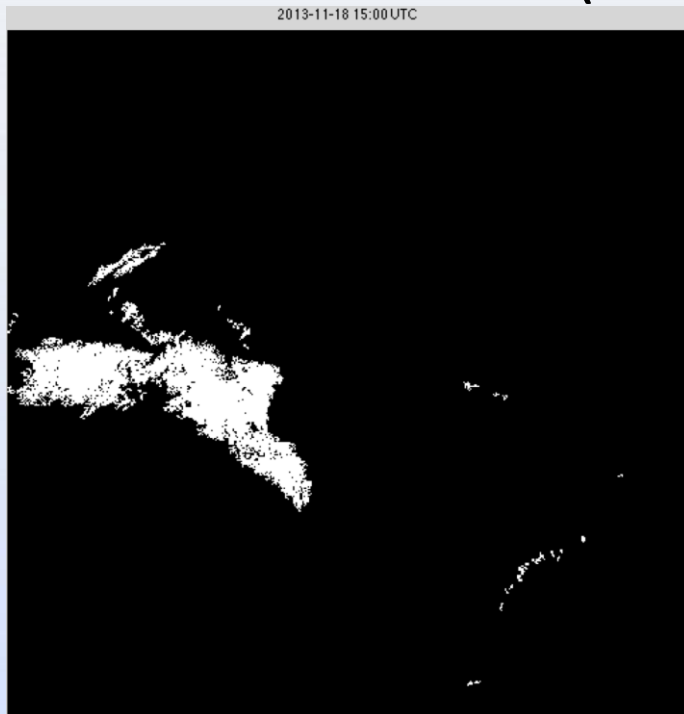
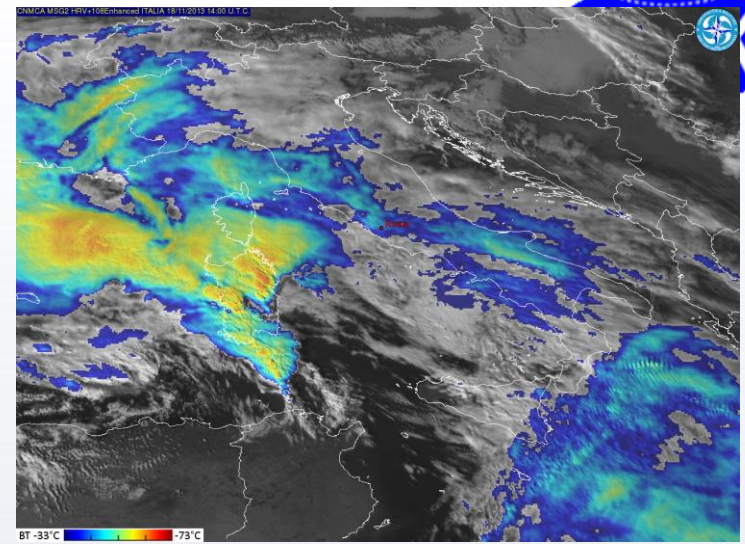
# Nefodina 2.0





# Nefodina 2.0

- Cell detection:  $\text{BTD}_{5,9}$
- Nuclei identification (K-means)

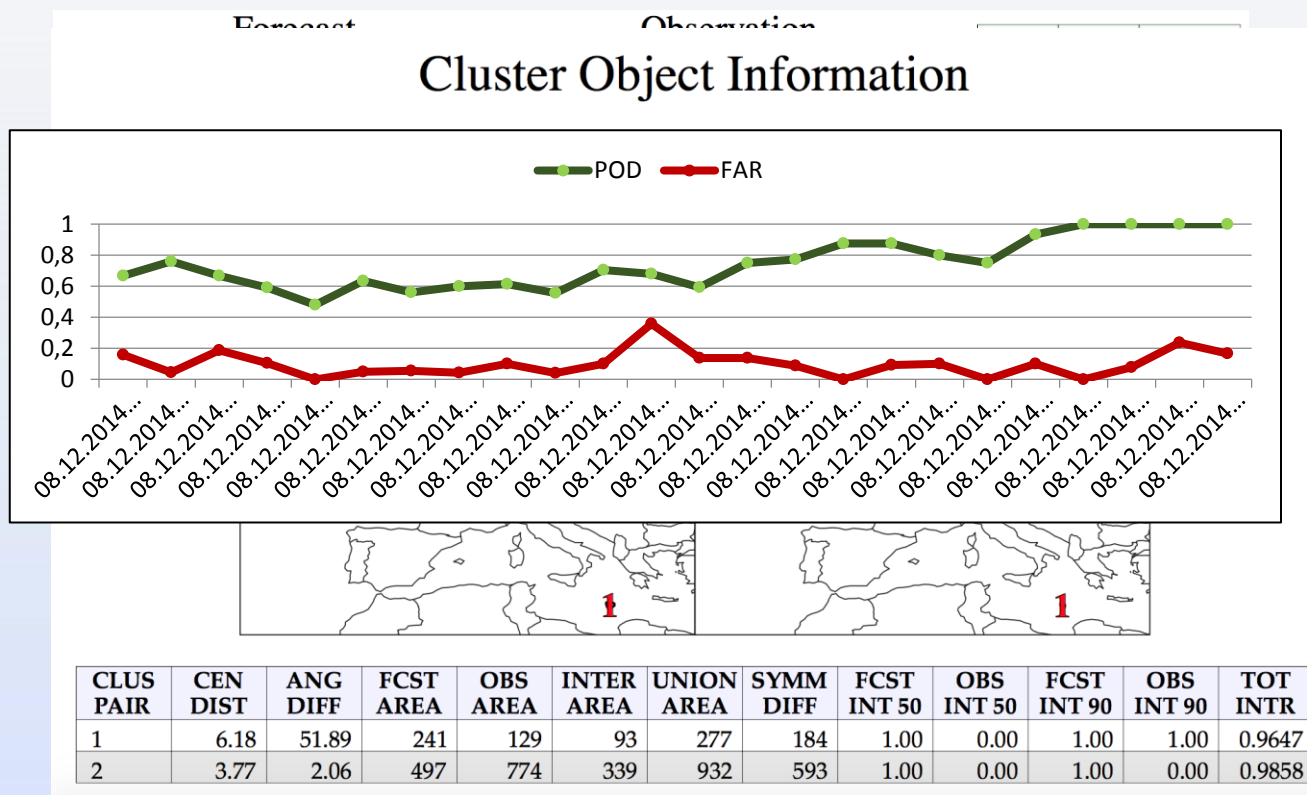


# Validation with MET

- MET is a set of verification tools developed by the Developmental Testbed Center (DTC) for use by the numerical weather prediction community to help improve the performance of numerical weather prediction models. *Write new routines?* *Don't reinvent the wheel*
- The primary goal of the "state-of-the-art" verification methods for the advanced diagnostic models is to provide a state-of-the-art verification methods for the advanced diagnostic models. *state-of-the-art* *“state-of-the-art”* *developed and methods for provided*
- Several tools are provided for the oriented validation of the Nefodina 2.0 algorithm. *New validation techniques?* *and the MODE (object or the validation of the*



# Validation with MET



# Validation with MET

Forecast	Observation		Total
	O=1 (e.g. "Yes")	O=0 (e.g. "No")	
f = 1 (e.g., "Yes")	$n_{11}$	$n_{10}$	$n_{1.} = n_{11} + n_{10}$
f = 0 (e.g., "No")	$n_{01}$	$n_{00}$	$n_{0.} = n_{01} + n_{00}$
<b>Total</b>	$n_{.1} = n_{11} + n_{01}$	$n_{.0} = n_{10} + n_{00}$	$T = n_{11} + n_{10} + n_{01} + n_{00}$

- Probability of detection (POD)

$$POD = \frac{n_{11}}{n_{11} + n_{01}} = \frac{n_{11}}{n_{.1}}$$

- False alarm ratio (FAR)

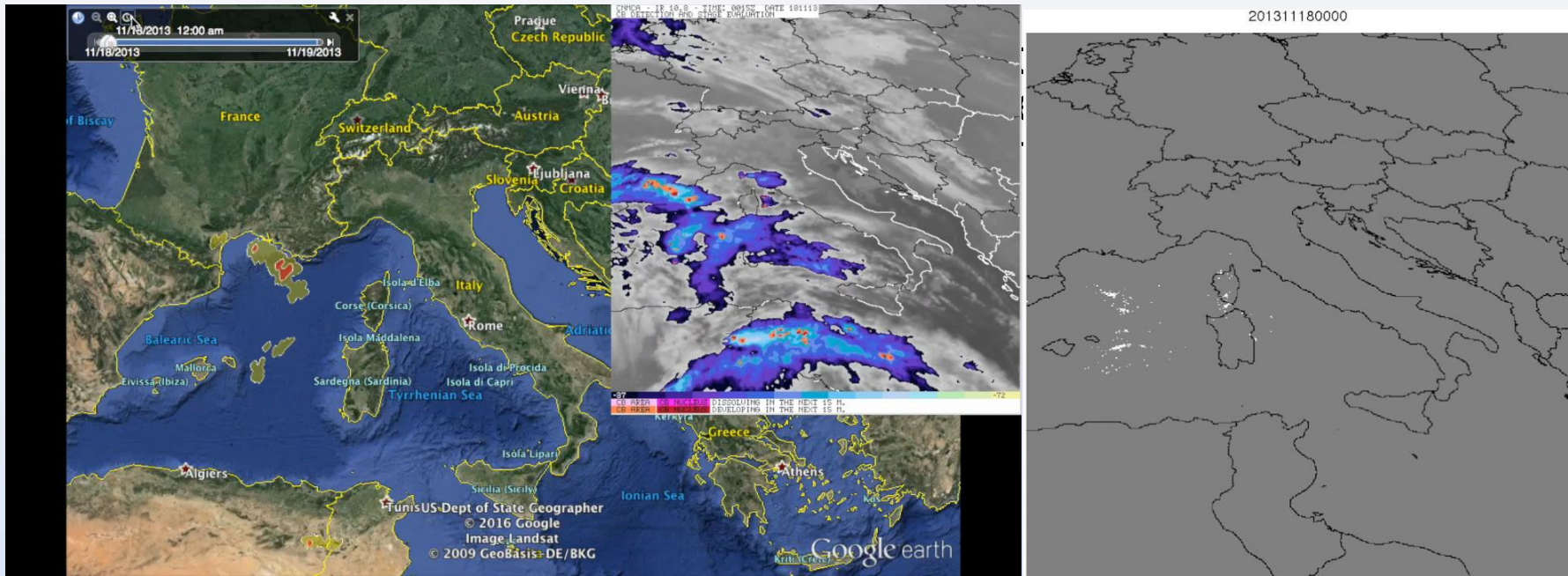
$$FAR = \frac{n_{10}}{n_{11} + n_{10}} = \frac{n_{10}}{n_{1.}}$$

# A case study over Italy

- ATDNet lightning data (sampled every 5 mins)
- Strikes 5 mins before, 10 mins after MSG slot time
- RDT as benchmark
- Nefodina 2.0 setup: *MSG HRIT*
- RDT setup: *MSG HRIT, NWP data*

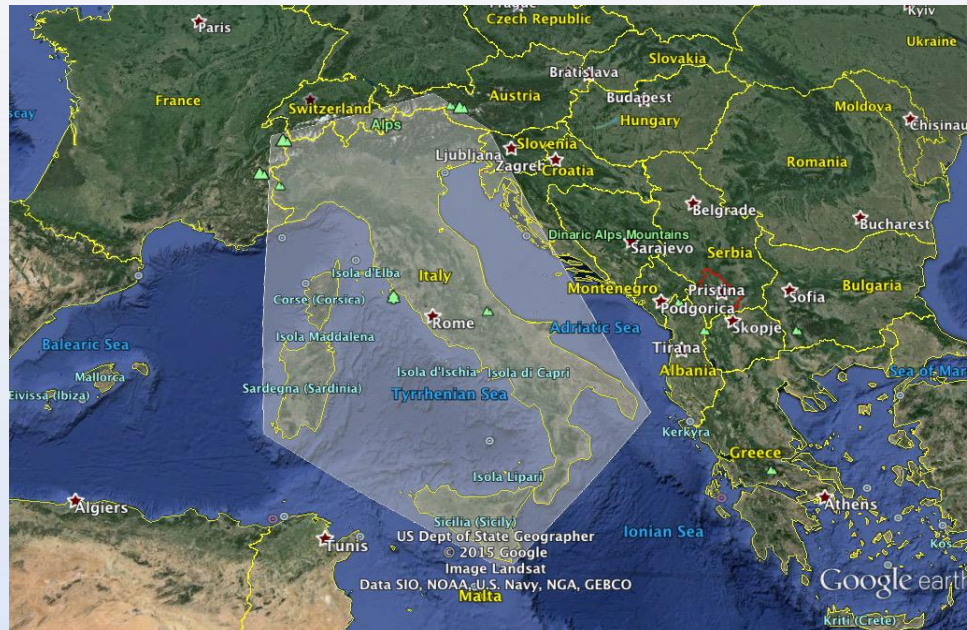


# A case study over Italy: 2013-11-18 storm over Sardinia



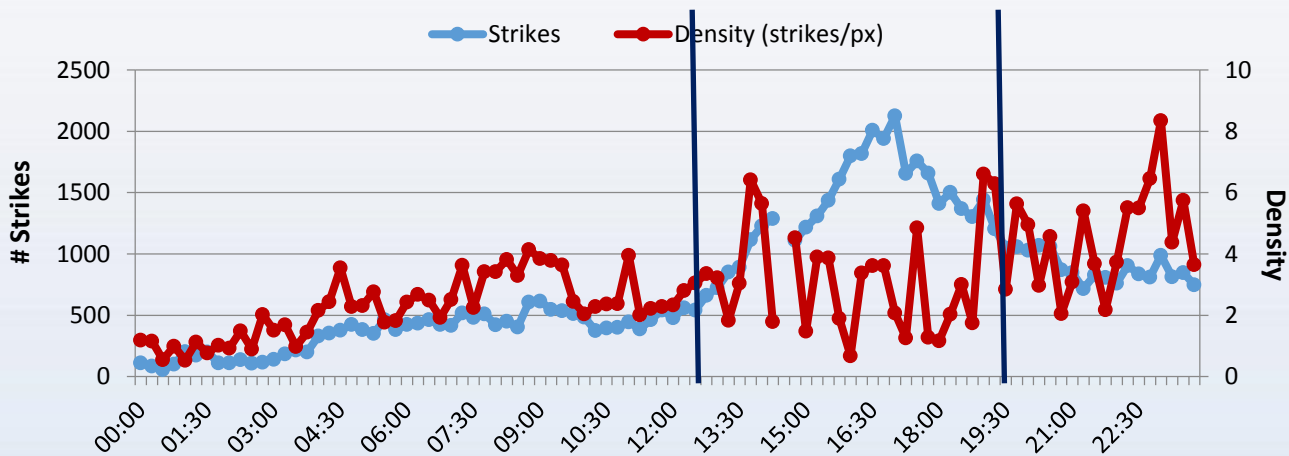
Lightning

# A case study over Italy: 2013-11-18 storm over Sardinia

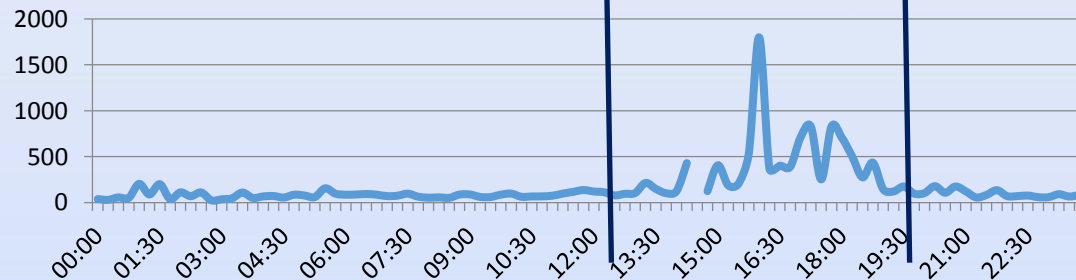


Validation area

# A case study over Italy: 2013-11-18 storm over Sardinia

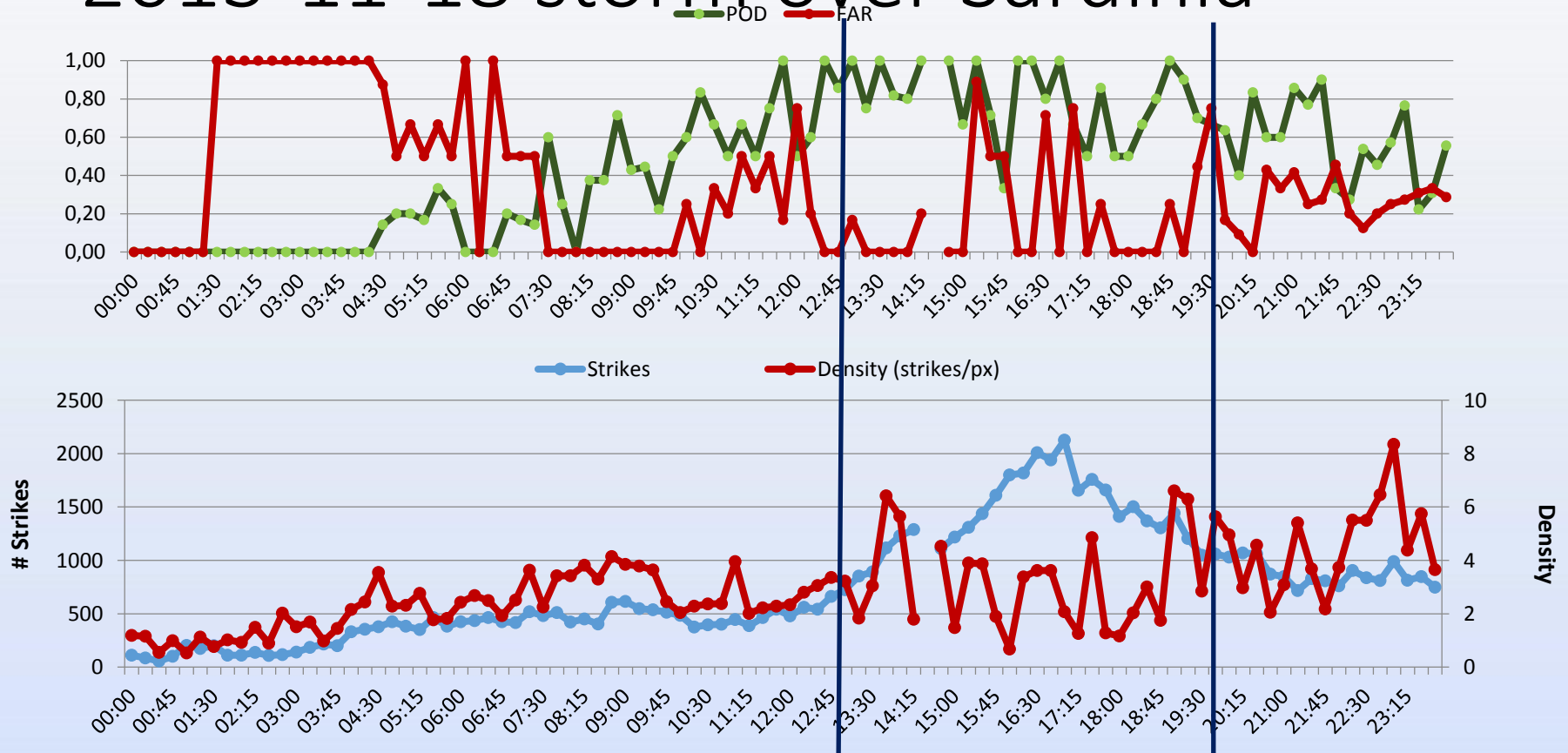


**Density (strikes/object)**

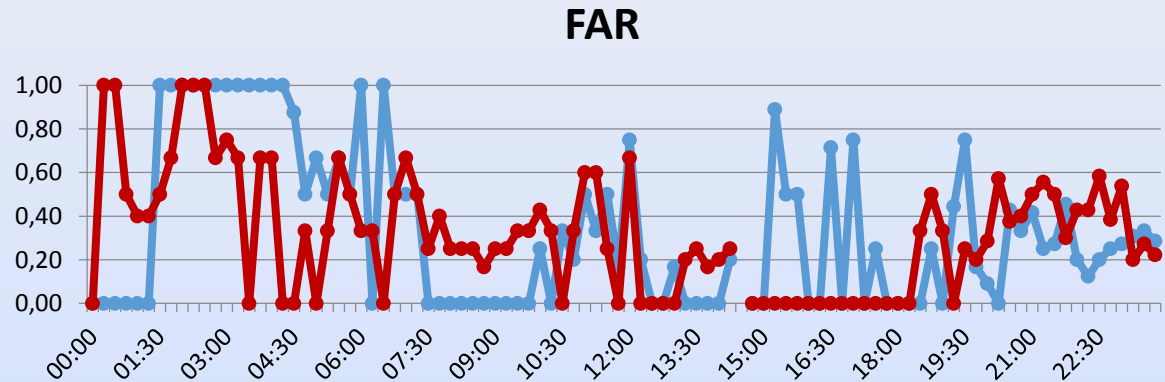
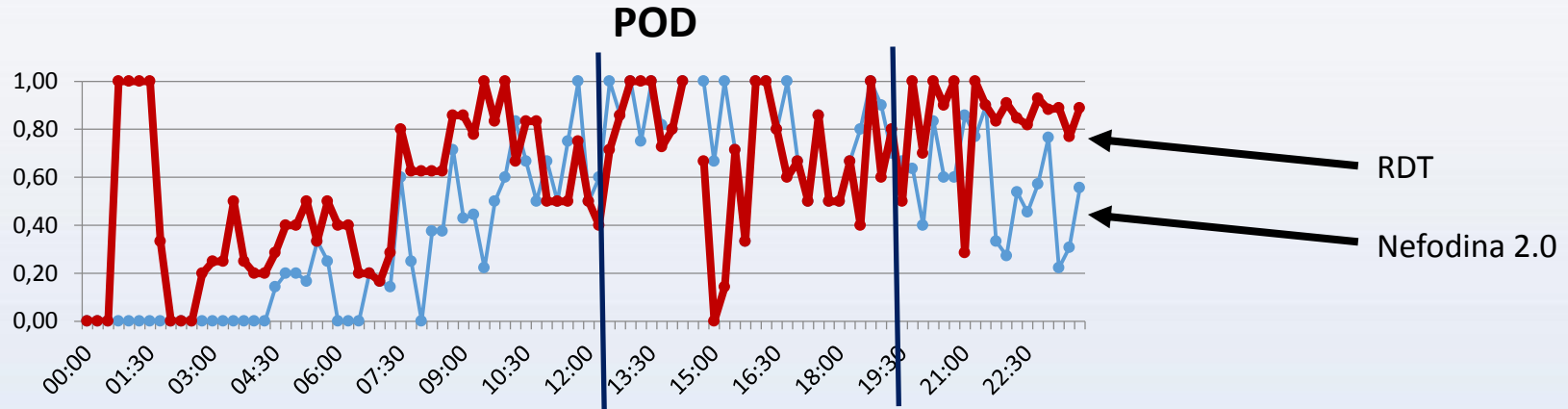




# A case study over Italy: 2013-11-18 storm over Sardinia



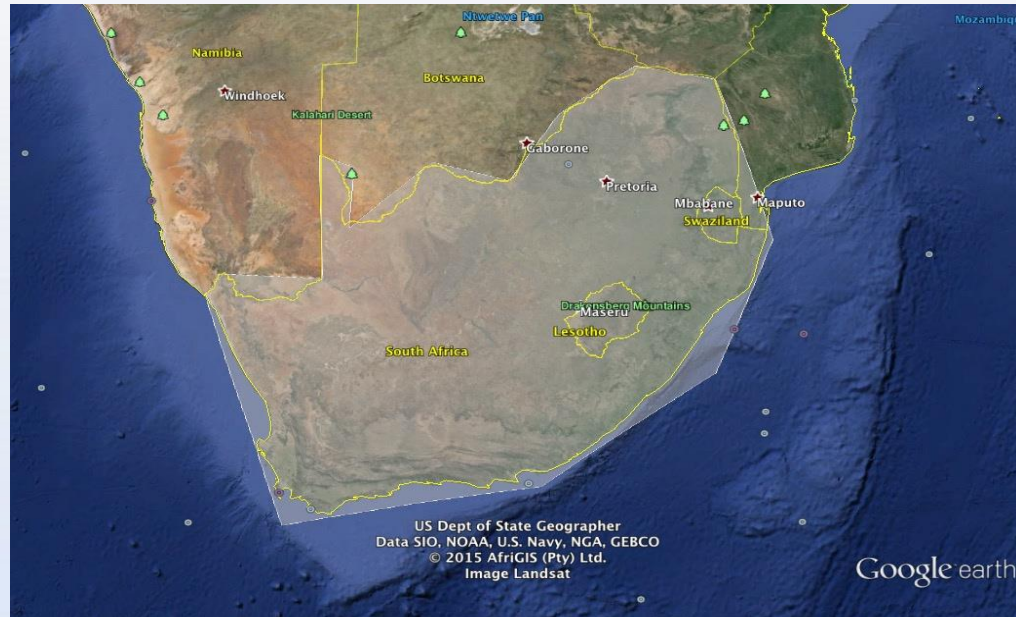
# A case study over Italy: 2013-11-18 storm over Sardinia



# A case study over South Africa

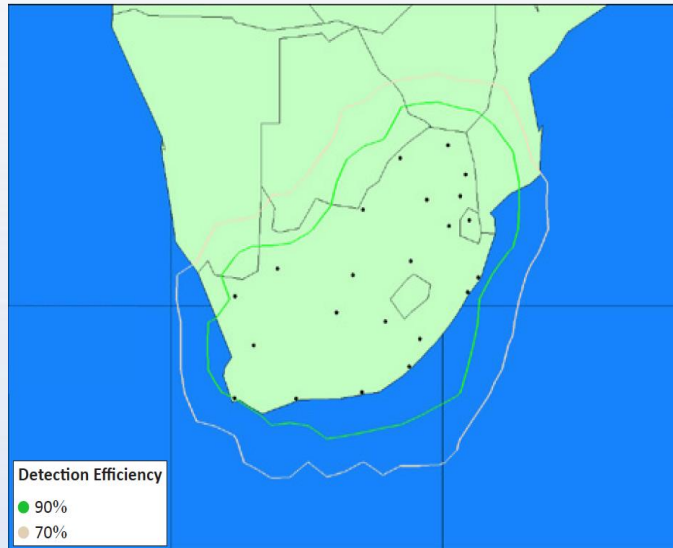
- SAWS lightning data
- Strikes 5 mins before, 5 mins after MSG slot time
- RDT as benchmark
- Nefodina 2.0 setup: *MSG HRIT*
- RDT setup: *MSG HRIT, NWP data, Lightning data*

# A case study over South Africa: 2014-12-08 12:00-18:00 UTC

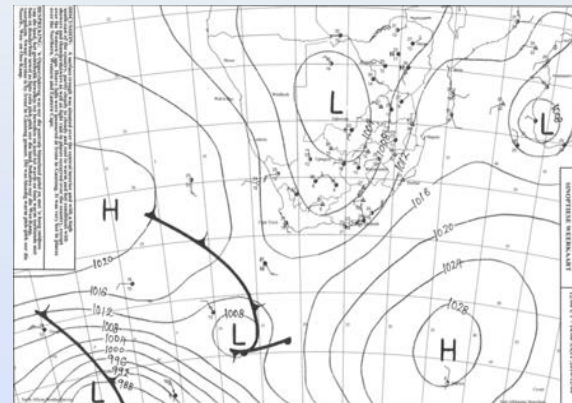
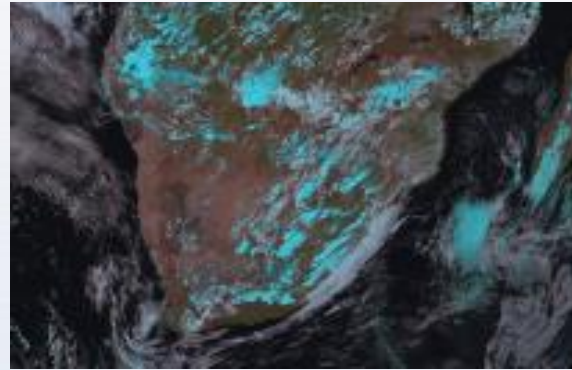


Validation area

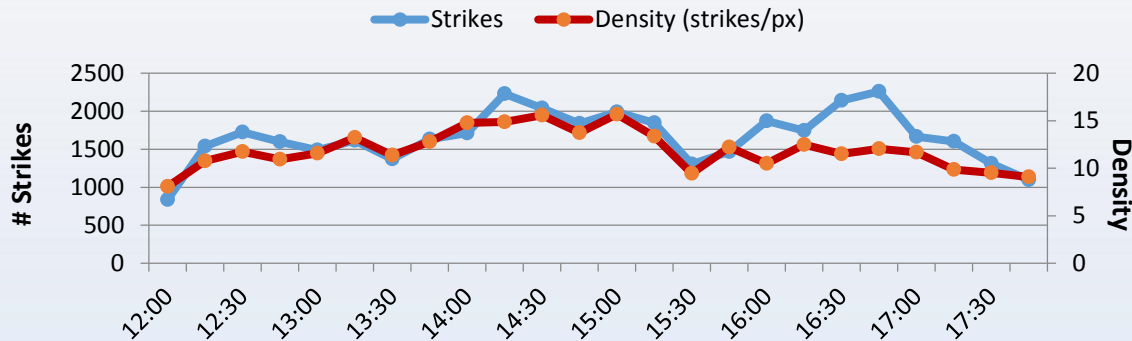
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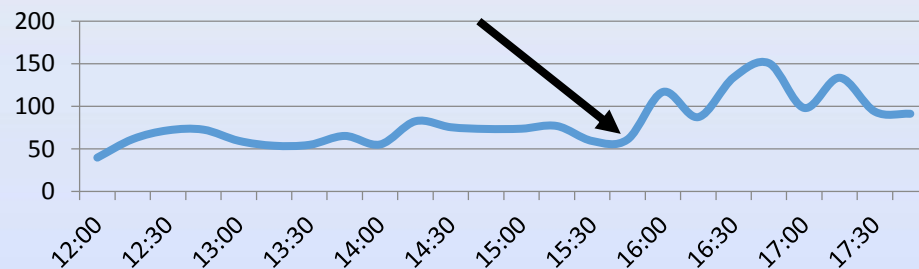
SA Lightning network



# A case study over South Africa: 2014-12-08 12:00-18:00 UTC

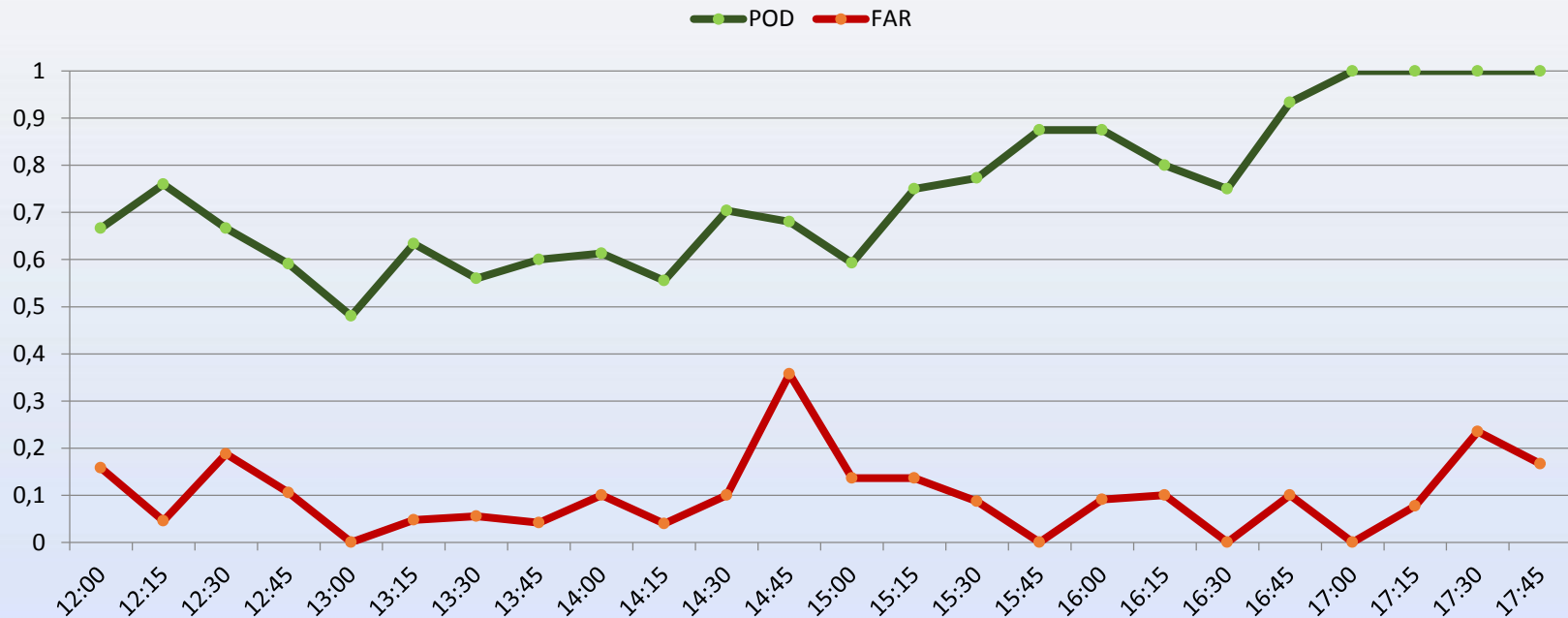


**Density (strikes/object)**



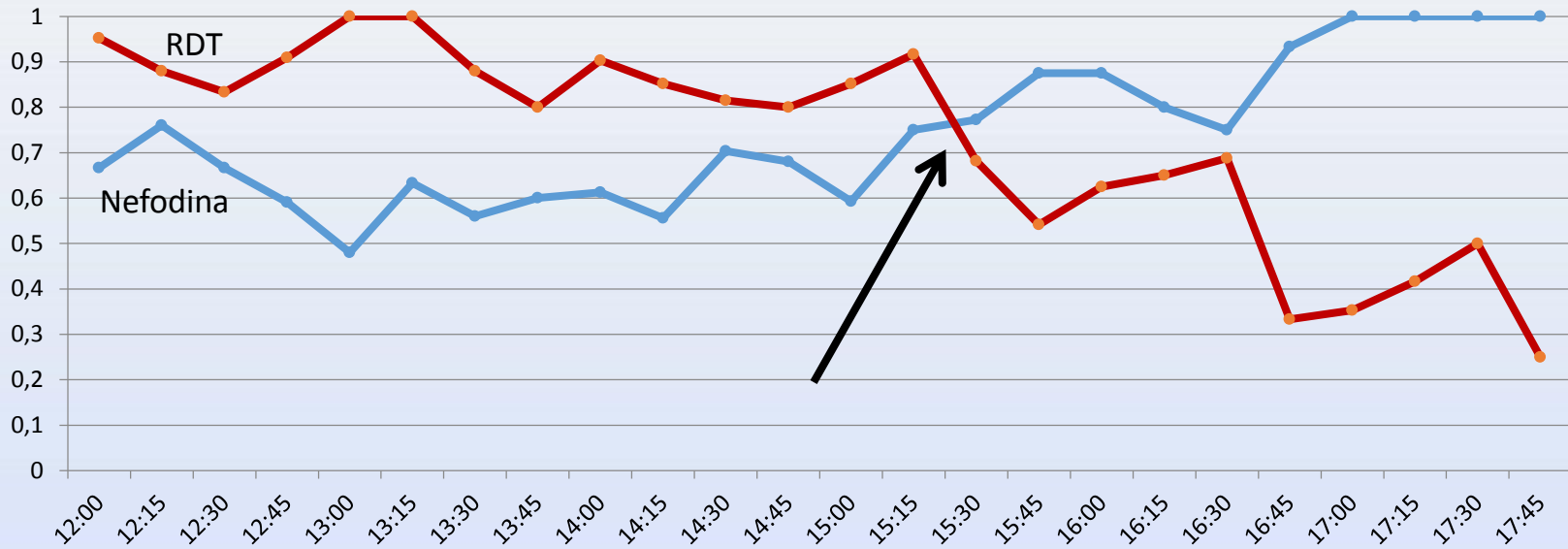


# A case study over South Africa: 2014-12-08 12:00-18:00 UTC



# A case study over South Africa: 2014-12-08 12:00-18:00 UTC

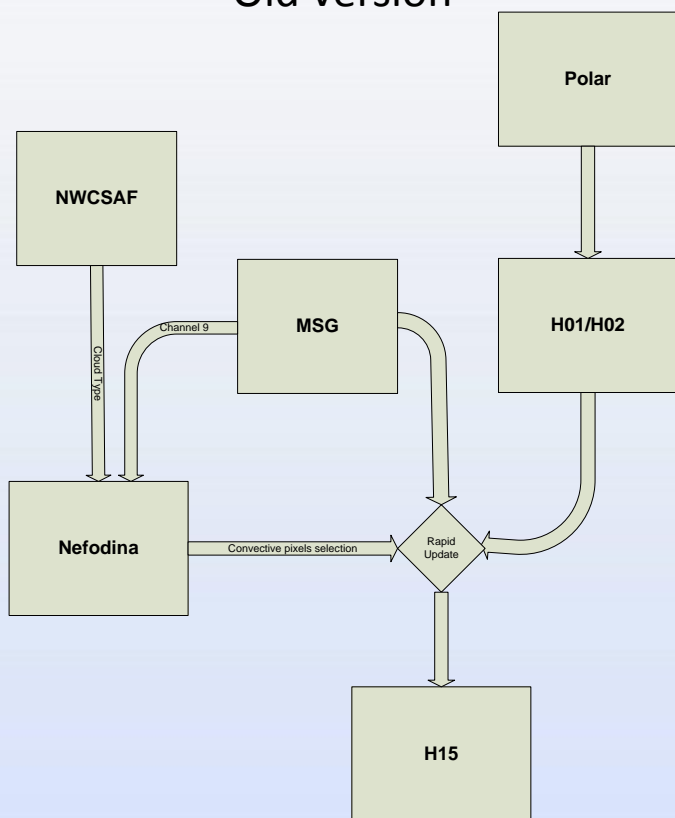
**Nefodina 2.0 vs RDT POD**



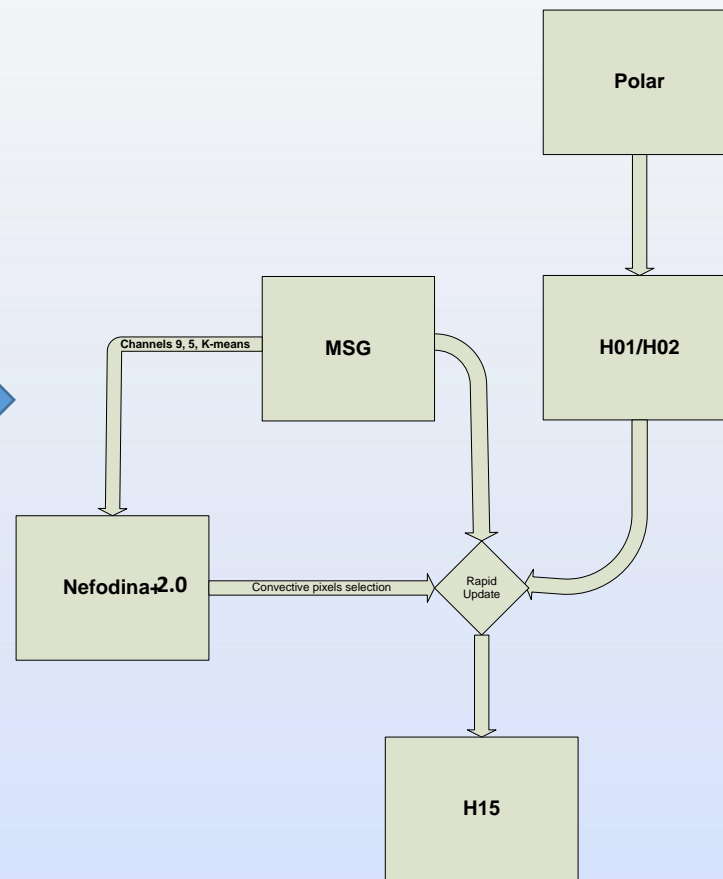


# The H15 product integration

Old version



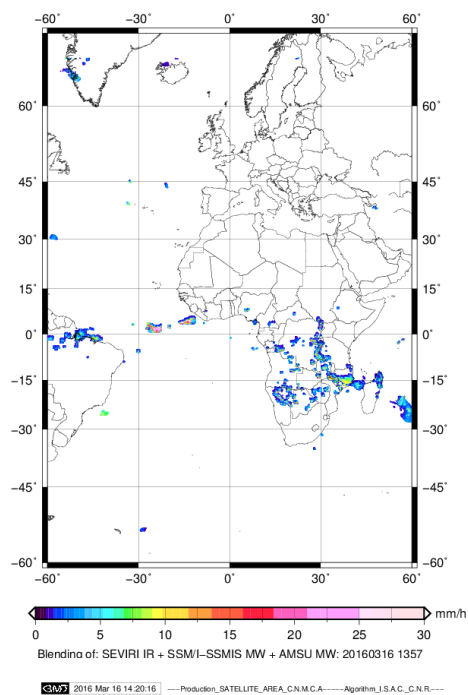
New version



# The H15 product integration

EUMETSAT H-SAF PR-OBS-6

Instantaneous Rain Rate retrieved from IR-MW blending data



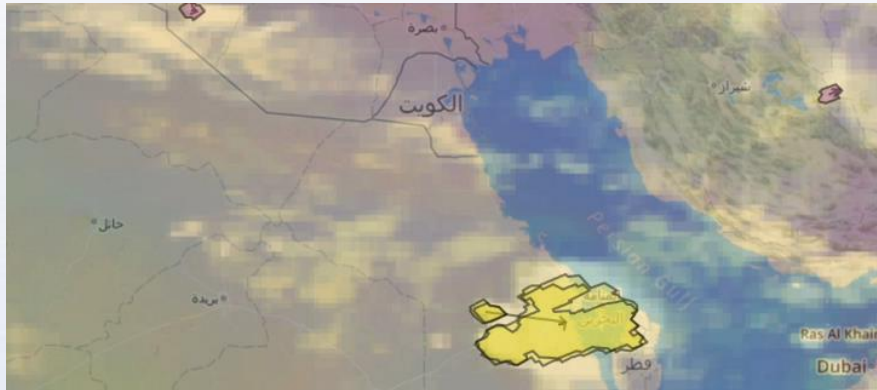
# Summary

- Nefodina 2.0: a novel algorithm for the monitoring of the thunderstorms
- Use MSG as unique data source
- Multispectral approach
- Multi formats output (easier for the integration with other products)
- Fast runs over full disk (about 5 minutes on Quad-core VM)
- Validation with MET (MODE tool) using lightning as ground truth and RDT as benchmark
- Good scores under high lightning activity (heavy convection)
- Highly configurable

# Future developments

- RSS integration to make a better estimation of the “acceleration” of the thunderstorm development
- 15-30 minutes nowcasting from the StormTrack model as new module
- Assimilation of NWP data and lightning to have a better detection and reduce false alarms
- Parallax correction

# 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2016: Storm in Dubai



Geocoding by Esri, Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA, Imagery © Mapbox, StormTrack data © Mondometeo, © GEO-K.Cr



# Acknowledgements

- **Italian Air force Meteorological Service** for the support
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- **Cecilia Marcos Martin, Ana Sánchez Piqué, Pilar Ripodas (AEMET)** for the RDT data and the suggestions about the usage of MET

# Thanks for your attention

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Questions?

