

# Application of Fengyun Satellite Products at the Hong Kong Observatory

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## Outlines

- Introduction to Hong Kong Observatory
- FY satellite reception in HKO
- Data visualization and processing
- Examples of FY satellite images and products
- Satellite data applications
- Future work on FY satellites

## Introduction

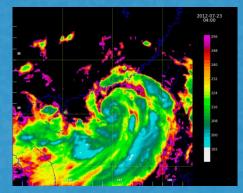
- 1. Country overview
  - I. Basic information of Hong Kong, China
  - Area: 1 104 km<sup>2</sup>;
  - Population: 7. 389 m (as of mid-2017)
  - Sub-tropical climate
  - II. Major historical meteorological disaster events
  - Typhoon and storm surge
  - Flooding and landslide due to severe thunderstorms and rainstorms
  - III. Major national economic sectors relying on Met Services
  - The whole economy, including financial, public utilities, shipping, transportation, tourism, ...



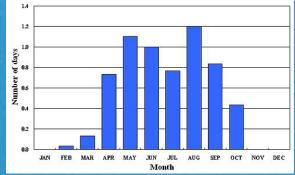


#### Top hazardous weather of concern in HK (monitored by satellites)

Tropical cyclones



• Severe thunderstorms and rainstorms



Average number of heavy rain days with hourly rainfall  $\geq 30$  mm in each month (1971-2000) – flooding and landslides

Aviation safety



- thunderstorms
- tropical cyclones
- turbulence
- icing
- mountain wave
- volcanic ash

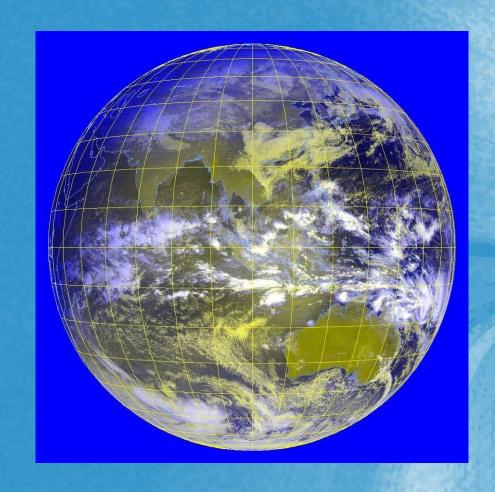
#### Fengyun Satellite Reception in HKO

- Fenyun-2 Direct Reception System (since 1999)
  - FY-2 VISSR data
- FYCast/CMACast Reception System (since 2008/2012)
  - Re-broadcast satellite data from AsiaSat4, including FY2F, FY2G,
    FY2H, NOAA-series, MODIS, METEOSAT and GOES-series satellite data
- Fengyun 4 Direct Reception System (2018)
  - AGRI, GIIRS, LMI Level 1 data and Level 2 Products
- Fengyun3 reception enhancement (2019)
  - Upgrade polar orbiting satellite reception system to receive FY3B/FY3C/FY3D data in additional to NOAA, METOP, SNPP, JPSS, MODIS data

# FY-2 Ground Reception System



FY-2 antenna at the HKOHQ

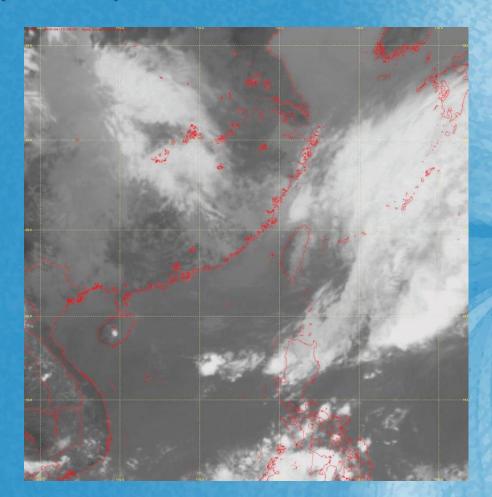


First FY2 Image received by HKO on 20 January 1999

### CMACast Reception System



Reception antenna at HKO Headquarters

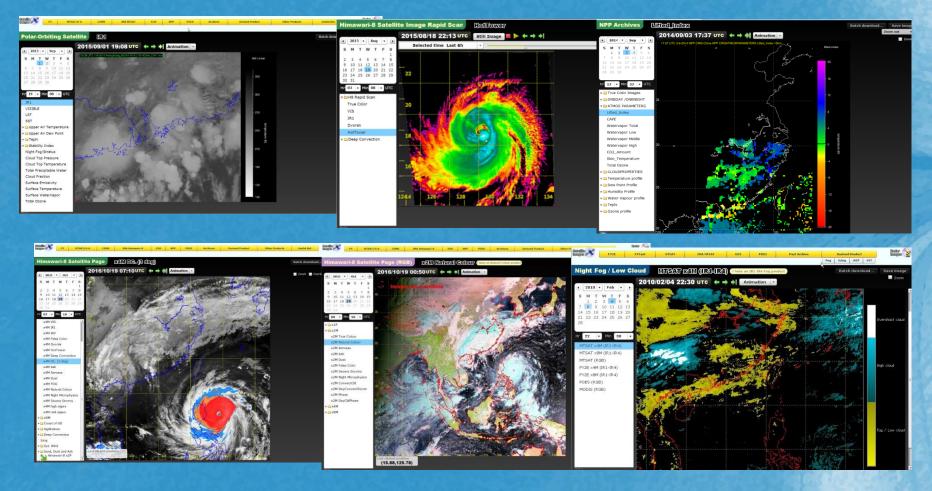


FYCast Combined Imagery



FY4 Satellite Reception System at King's Park Met. Station in 2018

#### Display of satellite image all-in-one on intranet

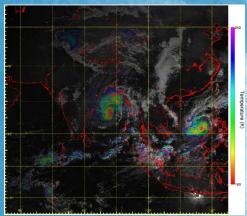


FY4A-series images PV-4A (RGR) Satelice Image FY4A FY4A (NGB) FY3 FY2H FY2G FY2F FY2E Motification FY4A Satellite Page WANGS CONTROL BRIDGE Save image 2019/11/08 03:00 UTC (+ -> +) Animation -Zoom 4 2015 T Nov T F SMTWTFS 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 03 - Min 00 - UTC West Asia WA Hybrid True Color WA VIS WA IRL WA WV WA False Color WA Dvorak WA flot lower WA Enhanced IR1 WA Blended Sandwich WA Deep Convection WA DC. (3 deg) WA high-sigwx WA mid-sigwx REGC ► □ x2M

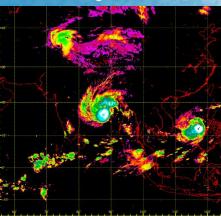
FY4 Hybrid true colour images

P Type here to search

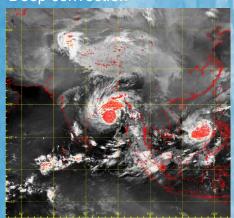
#### Blended sandwich image



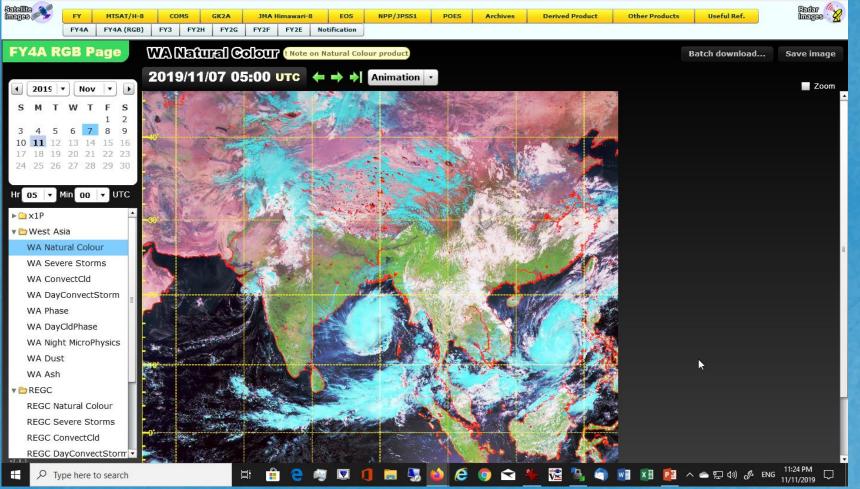
Hot tower image



Deep convection

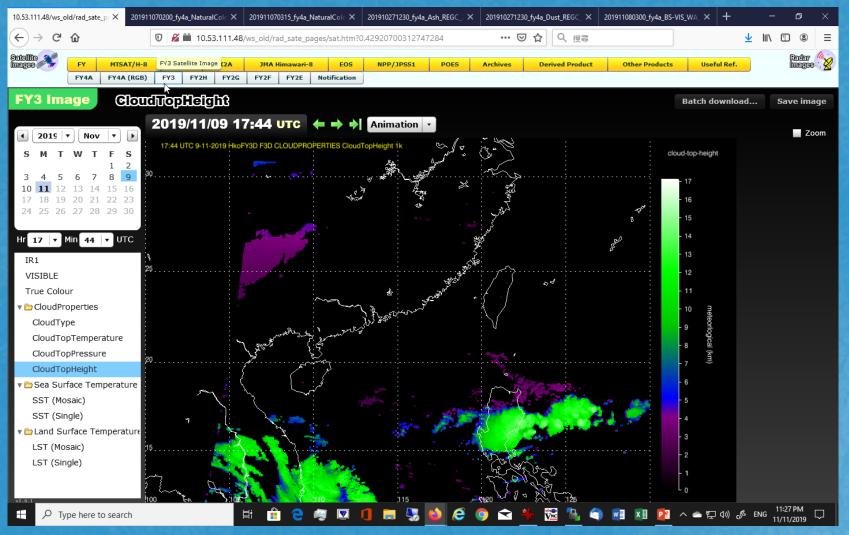


FY4A RGB images



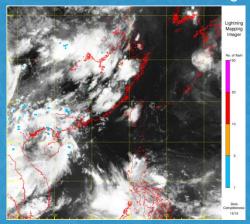


#### FY3 images

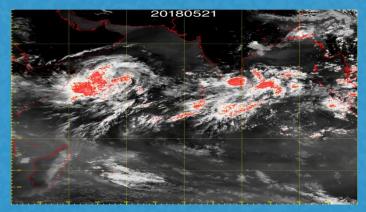


#### Weather monitoring products

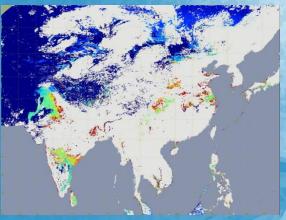
LMI for thunderstorms monitoring



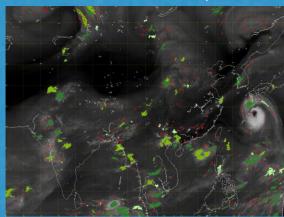
Tropical Cyclone and Deep Convection Monitoring (To enhance Indian Ocean Monitoring using FY4)



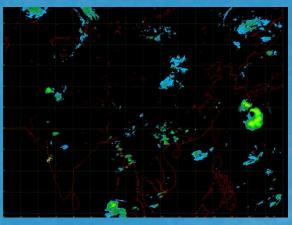
AOD for suspended particles monitoring



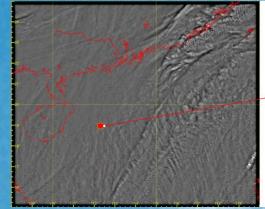
CI for convection development



QPE for rainfall estimation



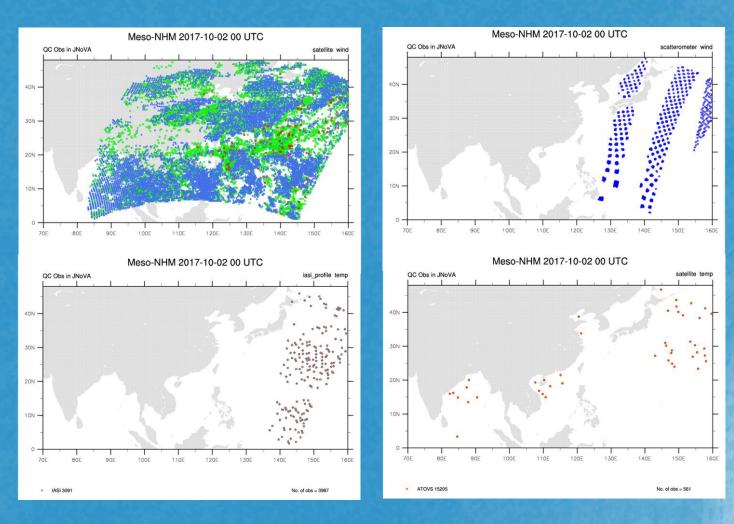
High pass filter water vapour imageries for turbulence



Severe turbulence location

## Satellite data applications

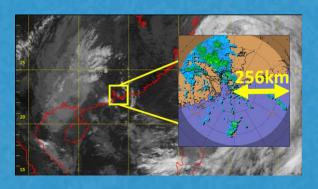
#### NWP Data Assimilation:



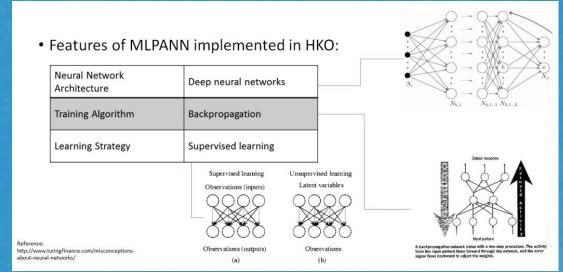
#### Satellite data applications

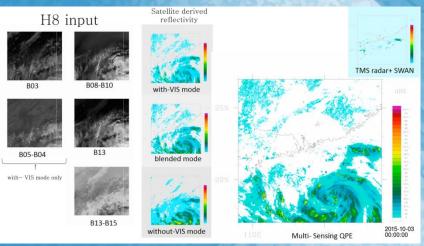
Satellite derived Reflectivity using Multi-layer perceptron artificial neural network

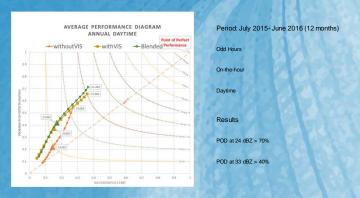
(MLPANN)



- High Temporal Resolution (10mins per snapshot) of satellite data →alleviate dependent on Extrapolation
- Increase accuracy in deriving motion field and shortrange forecast
- Provide Precipitation Observation for other regions
- Ability to provide higher spatial coverage Rainfall Reflectivity Map







# Satellite Nowcasting of Significant Convection and Tropical Cyclone Rapid Intensification)

Convection Initiation and Rapid Developing Thunderstorm using satellite data

#### (A) Convective Initiation (CI) Nowcasting

Group	CI Parameter			
Cloud-top glaciation	IR 10.8 Brightness Temperature		Probability of Convective	
Cloud-top glaciation	Time spent since crossing freezing level		Initi	ation in the next 30min
Cloud-top glaciation	IR10.8-IR8.7		0	Zero probability to become thunderstorm
Cloud depth / height	WV6.2-IR10.8	Empirical		
Cloud depth / height	IR13.4-IR10.8			Very Low probability
Cloud depth / height	IR12.0-IR10.8	Rules on	2	Low probability
Cloud depth / height	WV6.2-WV7.3	CI	_	
Cloud growth	Change rate of IR I 0.8 Brightness Temperature		3	Mod probability
Cloud growth	Change rate of (WV6.2-IR10.8)		4	High probability
Cloud growth	Change rate of (IR10.8-IR8.7)	500000		
Cloud growth	Change rate of (IR12.0-IR10.8)	924/92/4/9		

(B) Rapid Developing Thunderstorm – Convective Warning (RDT-CW)

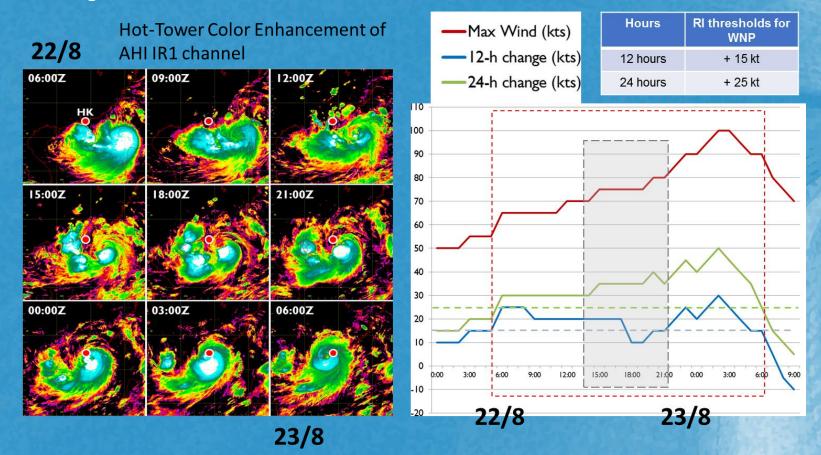
Change rate of (IR13.4-IR10.8)

- Analysis to identify intense or rapidly developing convective cloud cells

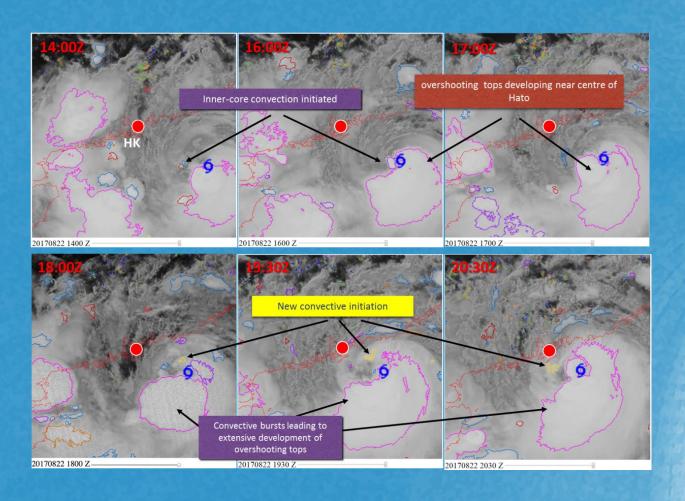
Cloud growth

Satellite Nowcasting of Significant Convection and Tropical Cyclone Rapid Intensification) -cont'd

Nowcasting RI of Hato

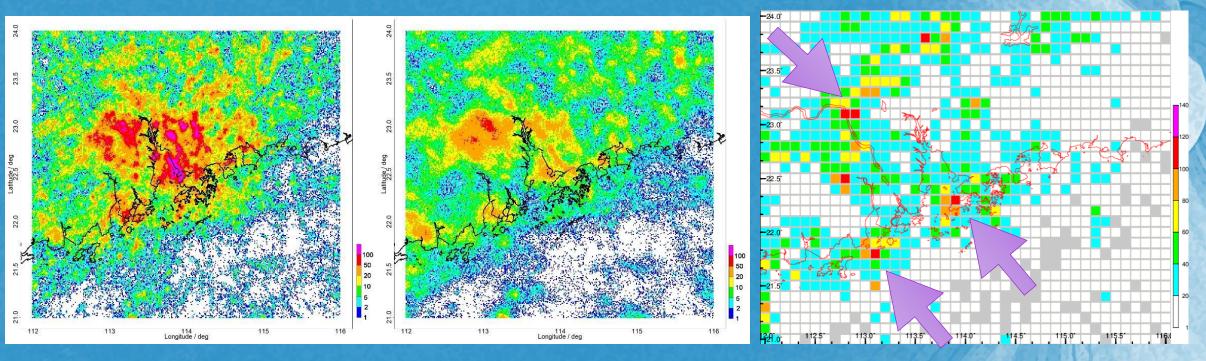


Satellite Nowcasting of Significant Convection and Tropical Cyclone Rapid Intensification) -cont'd



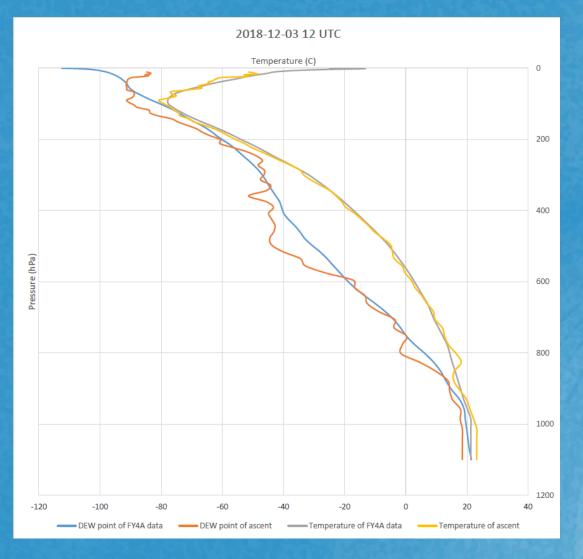
# Satellite data applications examples LLIS GLD360

#### EANY FWI



- Lightning density maps covering the Pearl River Delta region bounded by 21°N- 24°N,112°E-116°E for the month of August 2018 based on LLIS [panel(a)], GLD360 [panel(b)] and FY4A's LMI [panel(c)] data.
- The coloured arrows indicated the suggested displacements of the LMI lightning clusters for better matching with the LLIS and GLD360 lightning clusters patterns.

Comparison of FY4A GIIRS and radiosonde data at 12 UTC on 3 December 2018



#### Future Work on Fengyun Satellites Data

- Developments of more applications using FY satellite data for weather monitoring
- Processing FY-3D data, e.g. retrieval of microwave sounding and profile data (with support software package from CMA), for data assimilation and nowcasting
- Reception new generation of FY satellites, e.g. FY4B, and FY3E, to enhance weather monitoring and performance of regional NWP model
- Explore using CMACloud to backup some essential data of CMACast

