

Norwegian Meteorological Institute met.no

SAR images and Polar Lows

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Observing polar lows in 2012:

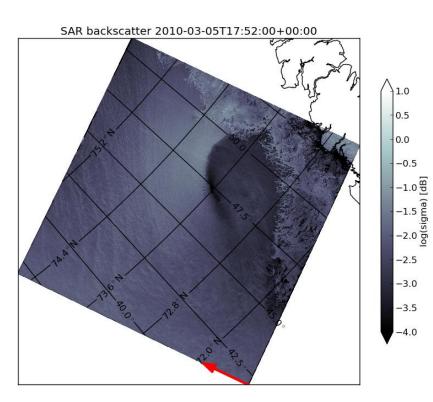


- AVHRR Polar orbiting satellite imagery
 - Primary source of info
 - Observations at cloud tops
- Synoptic observations
 - Isolated spot observations
 - Contaminated by topography at the coast
- ASCAT/Oceanscat:
 - Good at absolute wind speed, but lacking detailed info

Added information from SAR images in observing polar lows?



- Absolute wind speed
- Surface details
- Time span of wind increase
- A tool for early warning





Recorded Polar Lows at met.no

- met.no area
 - 2002-2011
 - 141 polar lows
 - Envisat ASAR WSM, GM and PRI (about 200 WSM are included in the database by now)
- Greenland
 - 2007-2010
 - 41 polar lows

Content of the SAR - files in STARS-DAT

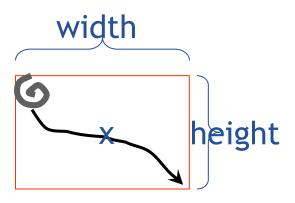


- Quicklook (.png)
 - Normalised backscatter quicklook
 - Wind speed and direction
 - Travel direction indicated with red arrow
- Interpolated to the STARS grid (netCDF)
 - Normalised backscatter image
 - ASAR wind speed
 - HIRLAM wind speed and direction
 - HIRLAM "sigma0"
 - Travel direction (ascending or descending)
 - Incidence angle
 - Latitude and longitude



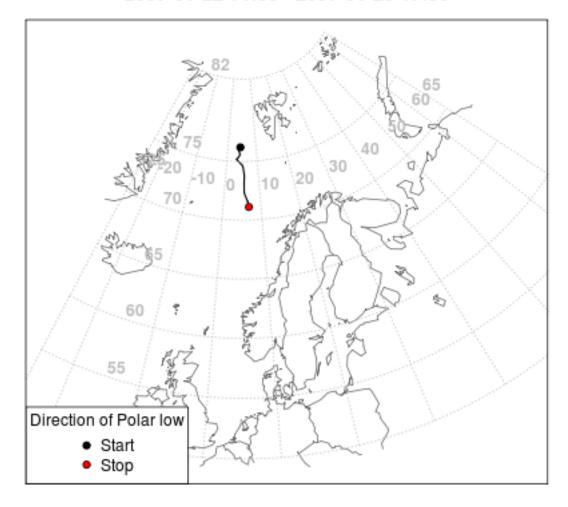
Criteria for ordering of SAR images

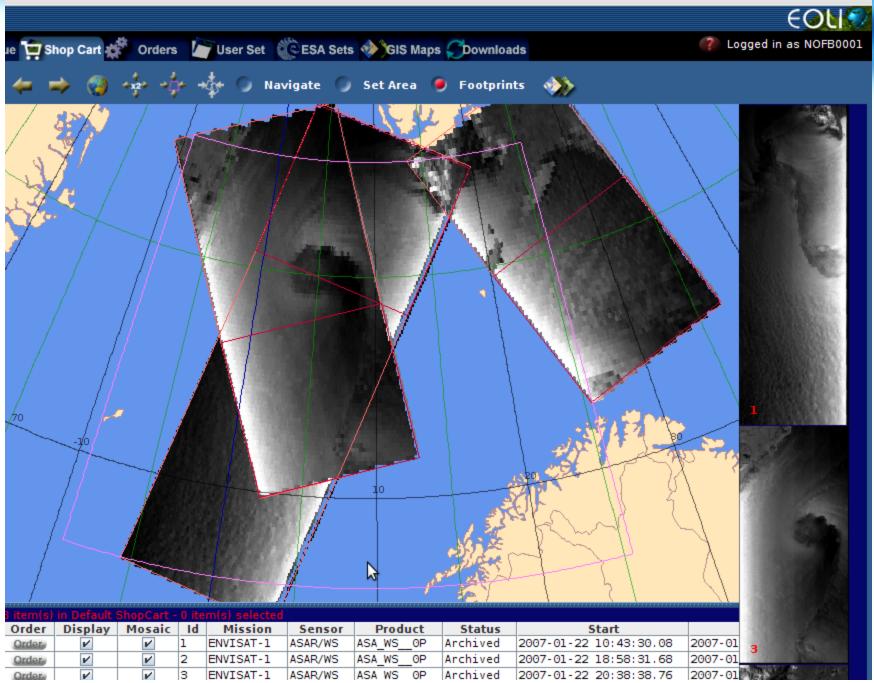
- +/-1 day
- Center position for each PL track
- Hight and width of area of observation + radius
- Include all images





Polar low case 10, North. 2007-01-22 14:00 - 2007-01-23 17:00





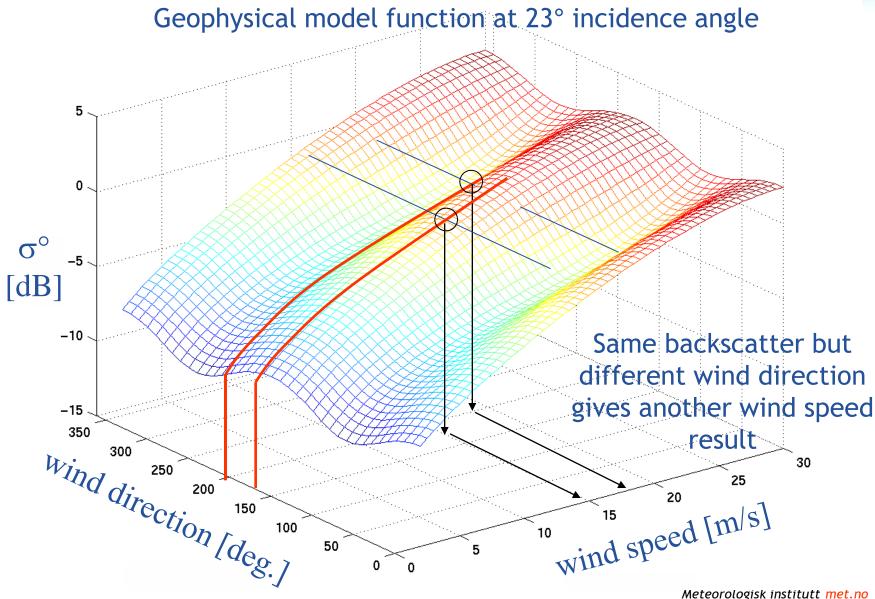


SAR in forecasting - challenges

- Radar backscatter is a "raw data" variable
- Model wind directions may not be consistent with image
- -> absolute wind speed from SAR is often incorrect
- Wind directions from scatterometer?
- Other methods (Doppler, cross-pol,...)

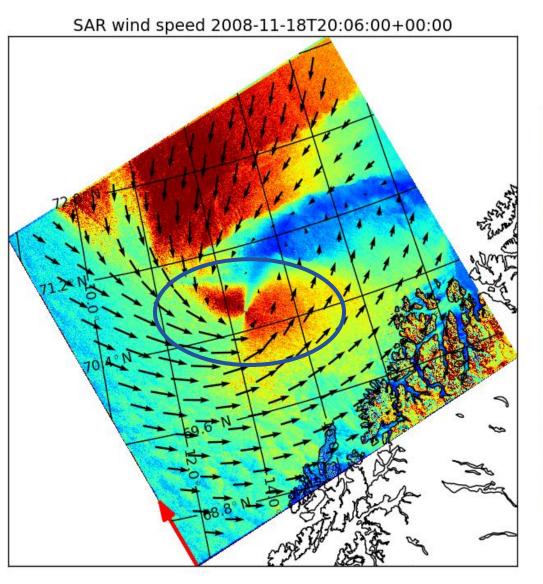
The wind direction problem

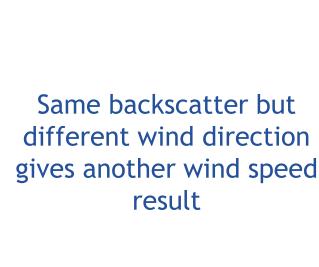










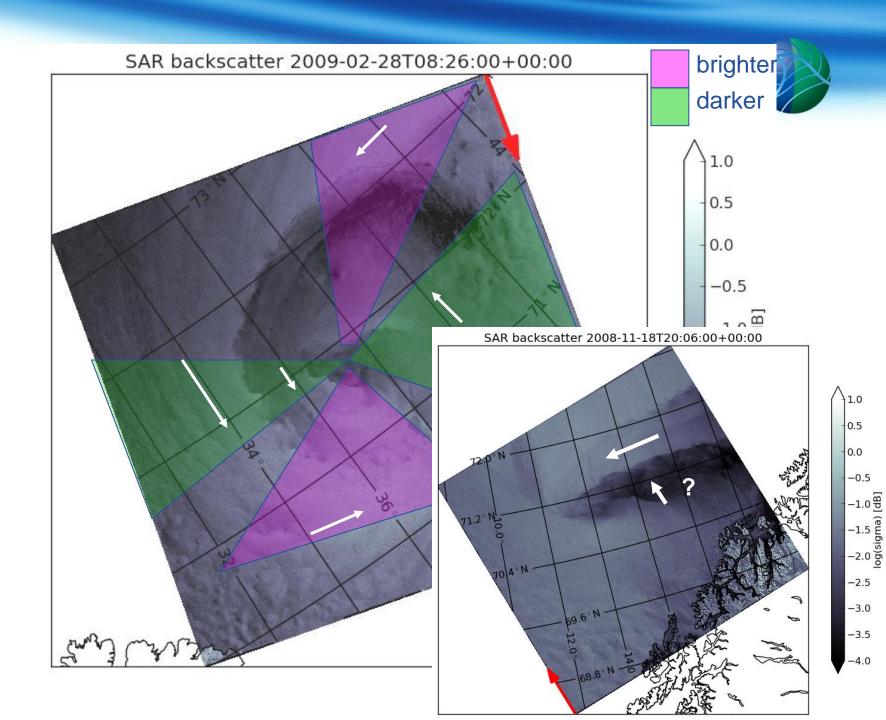


27

24

21

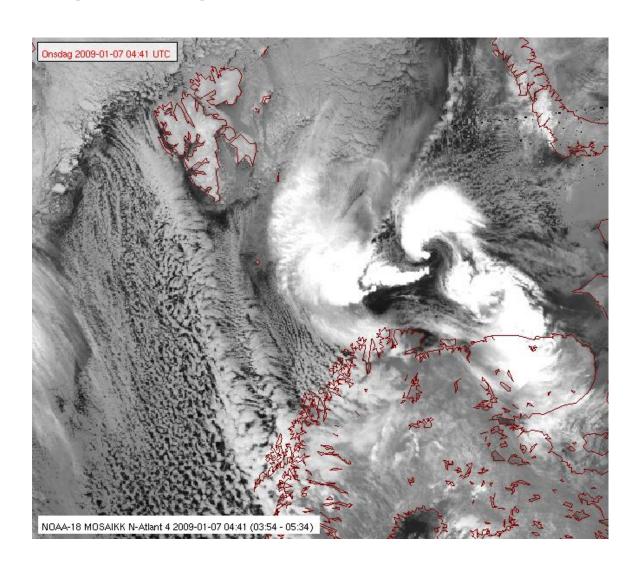
18 15 12 wind sbeed [m/s]



The Honningsvåg case:

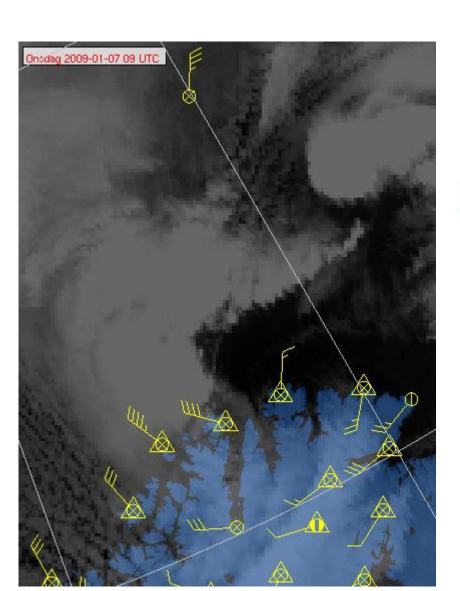


7.th January 2009

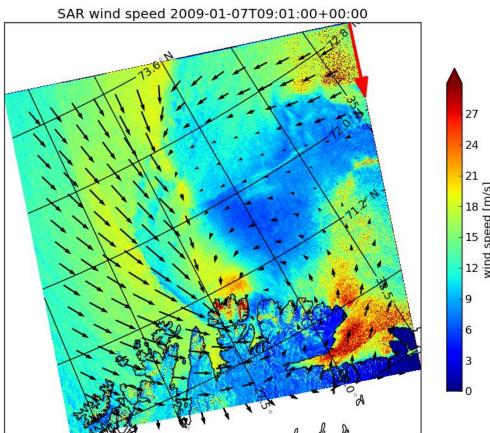


Absolute wind speed?





The Honningsvåg case: January 7, 2009, 09UTC

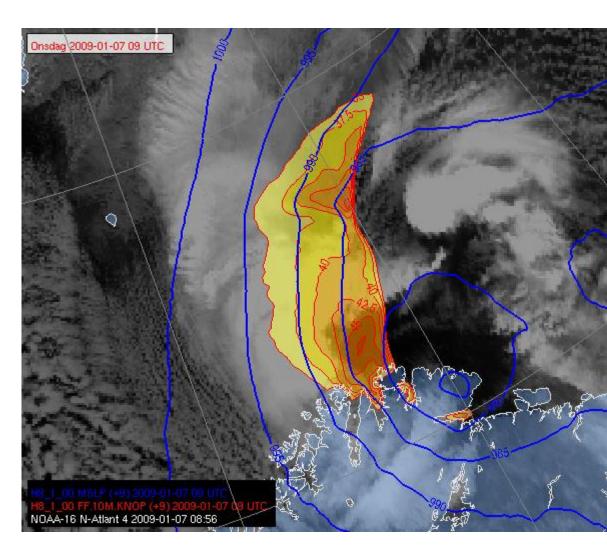


Model wind vs. reality



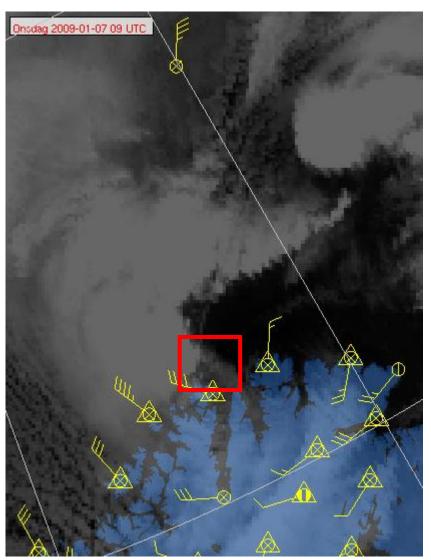
Model positional error: - up to 150km @ +9 hrs

Large error in wind strength and direction in area of strongest wind

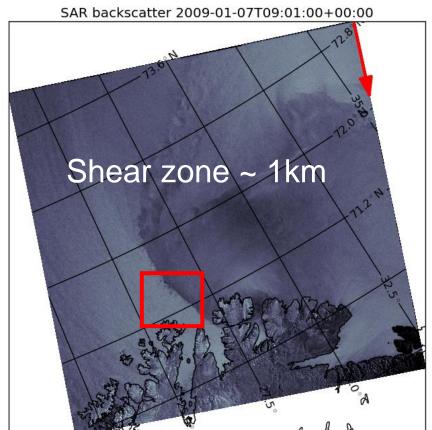


SAR details





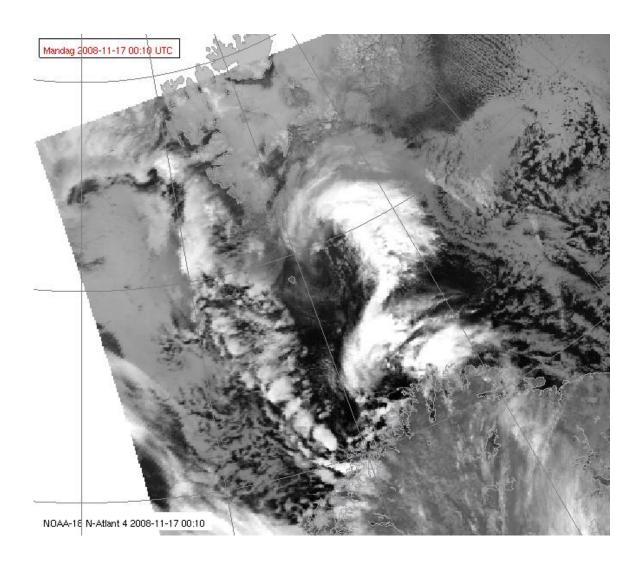
The Honningsvåg case: January 7, 2009, 09UTC



The Bjørnøya lows

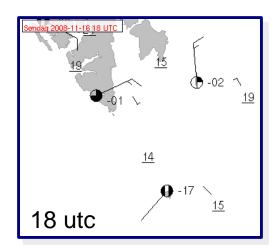


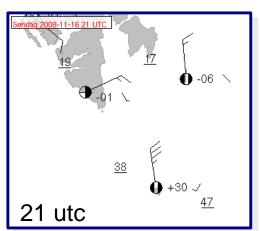
16.th to 18.th November 2008

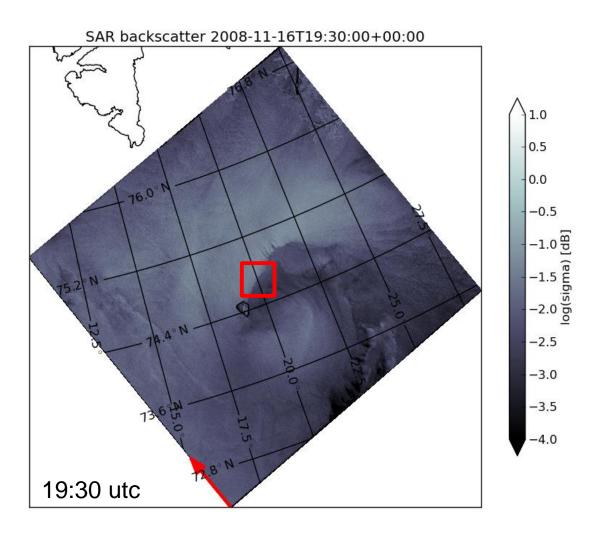


The Bjørnøya low:





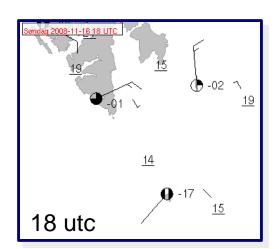


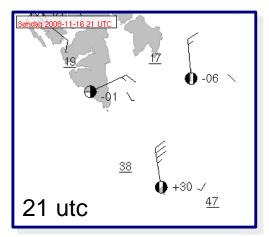


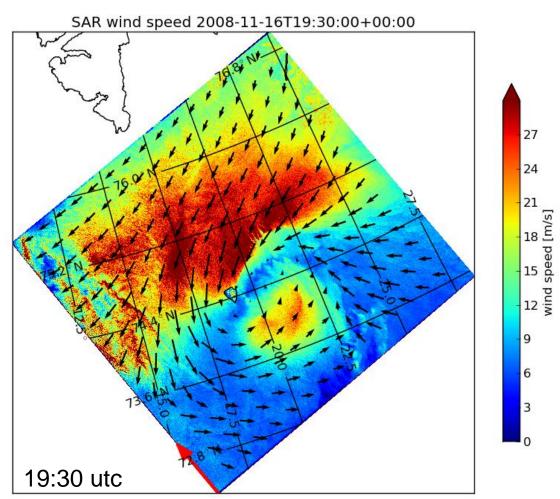
Shear zone ~ 2-3 km, increase time ~ 5 minutes

The Bjørnøya low







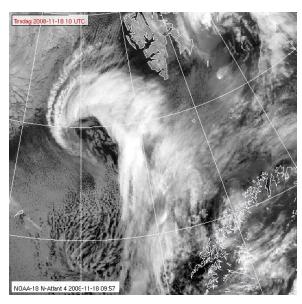


Bjørnøya synop: 38kt (19,5m/s). SAR winds: 25+ m/s

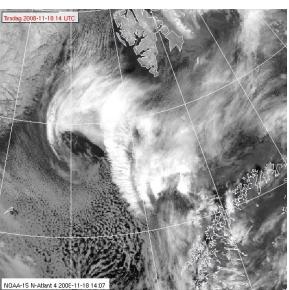
The 18.Nov. 2008 low: Early detection?



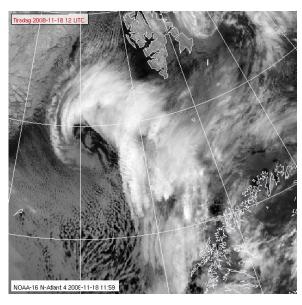
10 utc



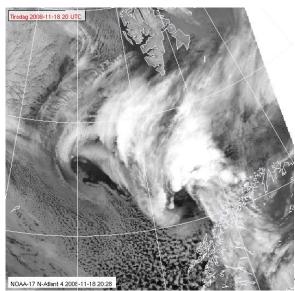
14 utc



12 utc



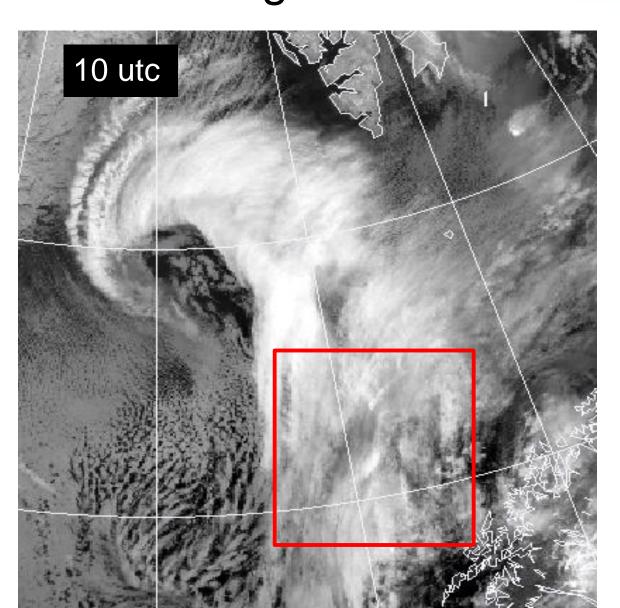
20 utc

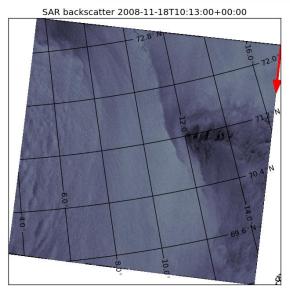


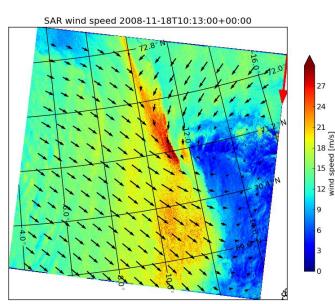
met.no

Surface signature in the SAR?





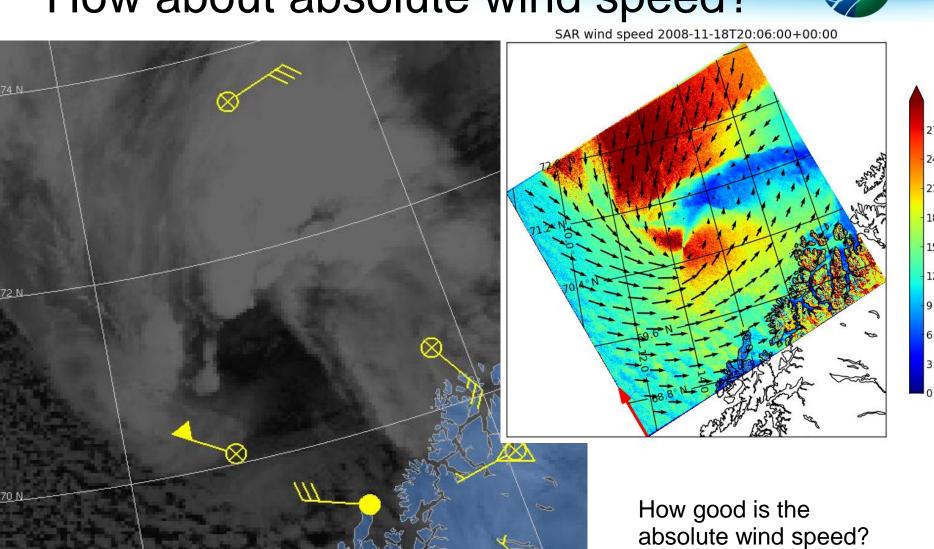




How about absolute wind speed?

NOAA-17 N-Atlant_animation 4\2008-11-18 20:28 SYNOP 2008-11-18 20:00 (19:30 = 20:30) (1912)



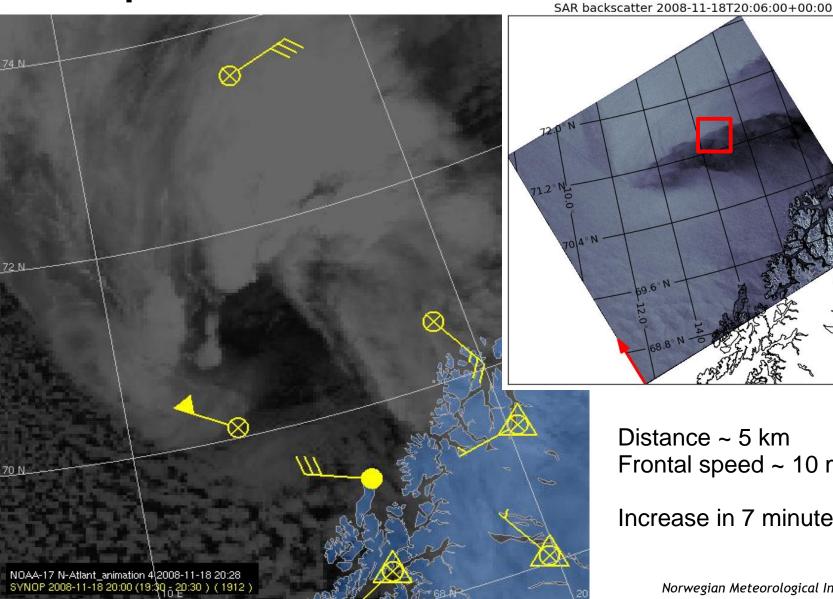


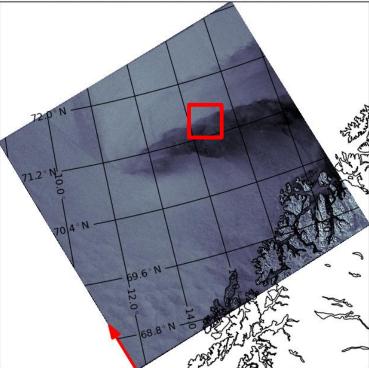
Rapid increase in winds?



-1.0 B

-2.5 -3.0-3.5





Distance ~ 5 km Frontal speed ~ 10 m/s

Increase in 7 minutes!



Summary: SAR imaging of Polar Lows

- Important supplement to existing observational data
 - Excellent source of surface wind pattern
 - Absolute wind uncertain
- Imprints on the sea surface (as opposed to AVHRR)
 - Earlier detection?
 - Polar low dissipation?
- As of 2012 not sufficient coverage for operational use
 - Sentinel 1, 2 and 3 (2013-14)





Foto: Gunnar Mellem

