

Discriminating between Severe and Non-Severe Storms using Multiple Data Sources

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GOES-R GLM AWG/R3 Science Meeting

29–30 September 2009

Huntsville, AL



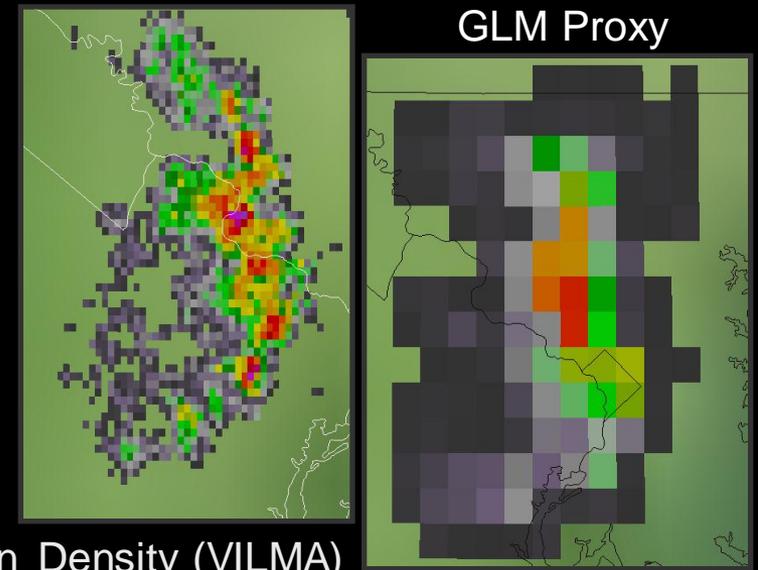
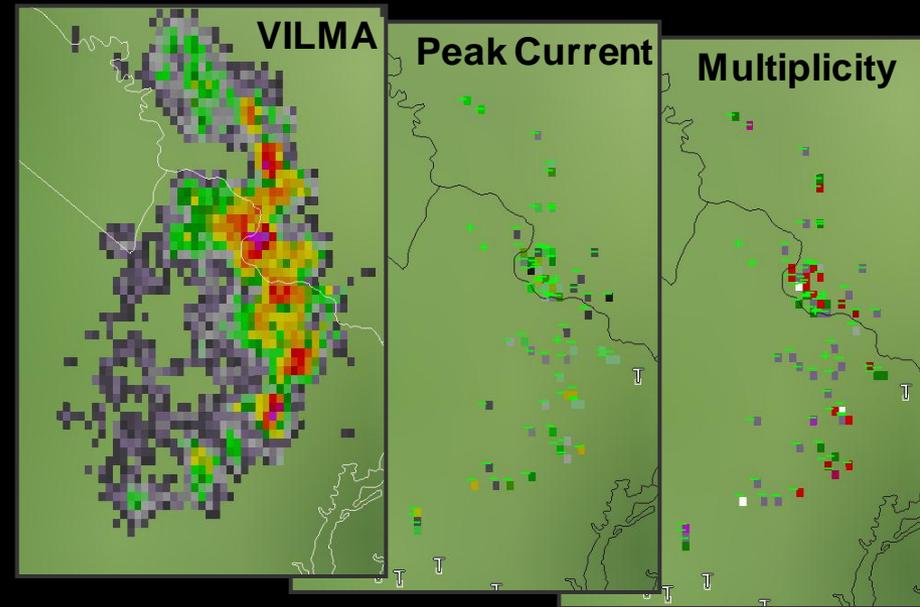
Objectives and Goals

- Objectives

- Establish relationships between total lightning and storm severity
- Develop lightning based severe storm guidance products
- Prepare for upcoming GLM data

- Goals

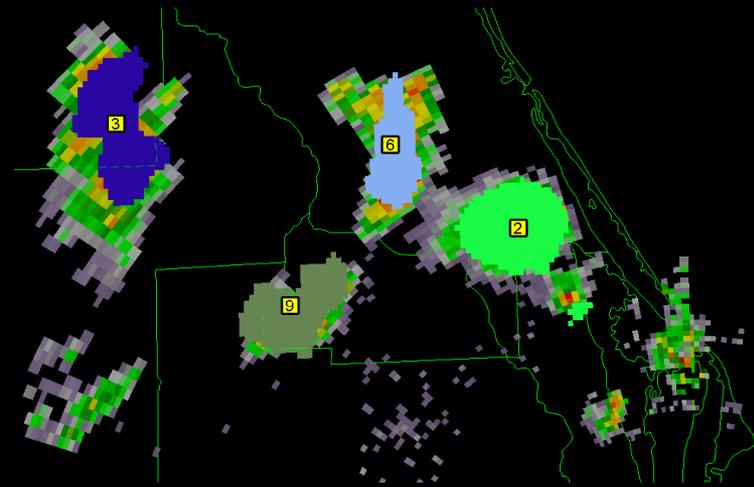
- Transition away from (and complement) the more traditional case study mode
- Develop robust storm-scale relationships between lightning, radar, and severe weather
- Quantify total lightning characteristics (IC+CG) for use in severe storm nowcasting



LMA Column Density (VILMA)

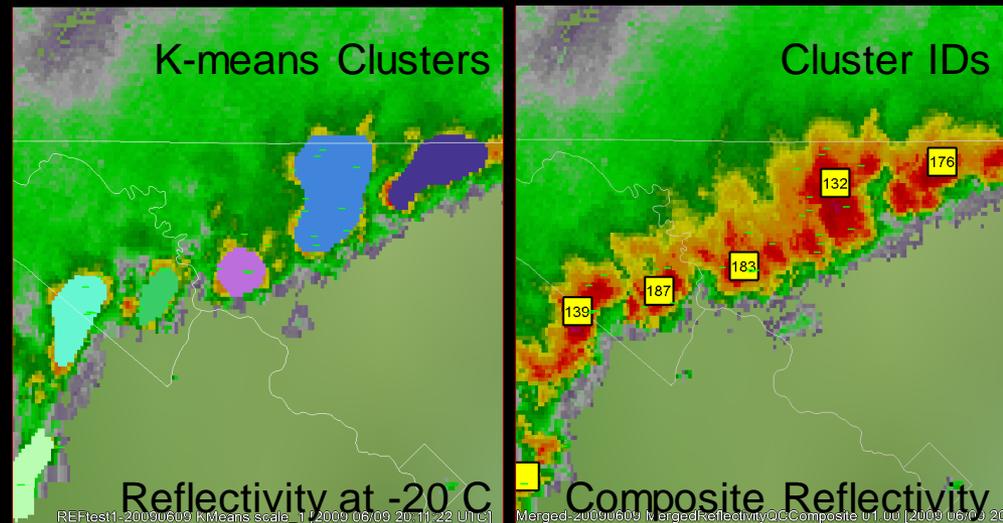
Automated Procedures

- WDSS-II Procedures
 - Base product generation
 - Storm clustering and data mining
- Perceived Benefits
 - Combining multiple datasets
 - Automated storm database creation
 - Examining many storms and parameters



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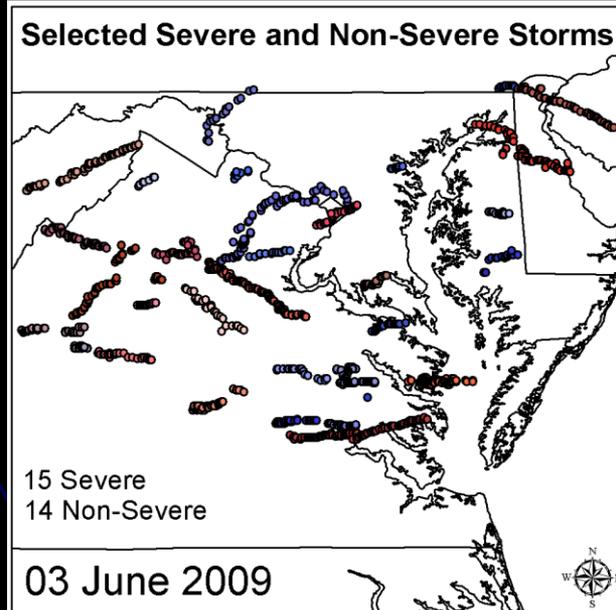
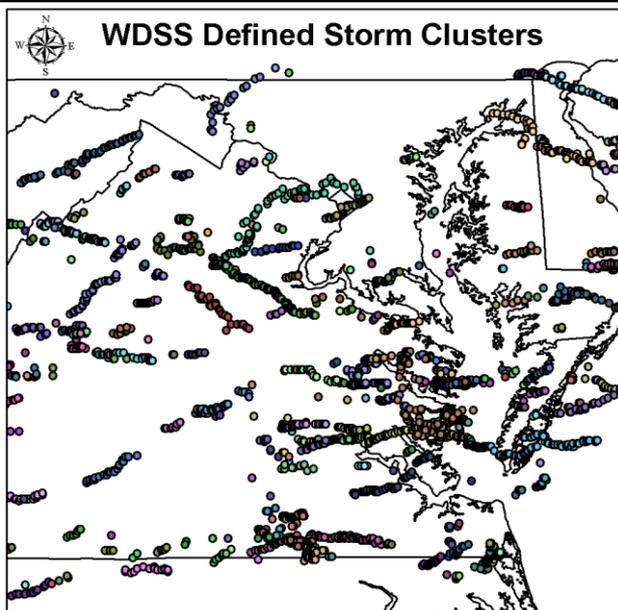
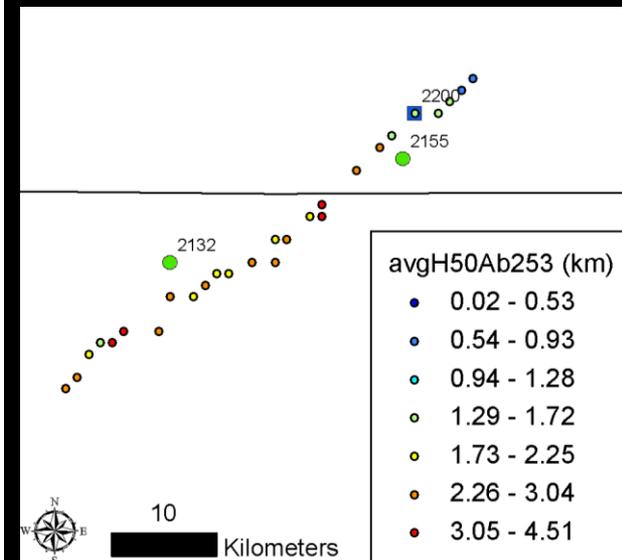
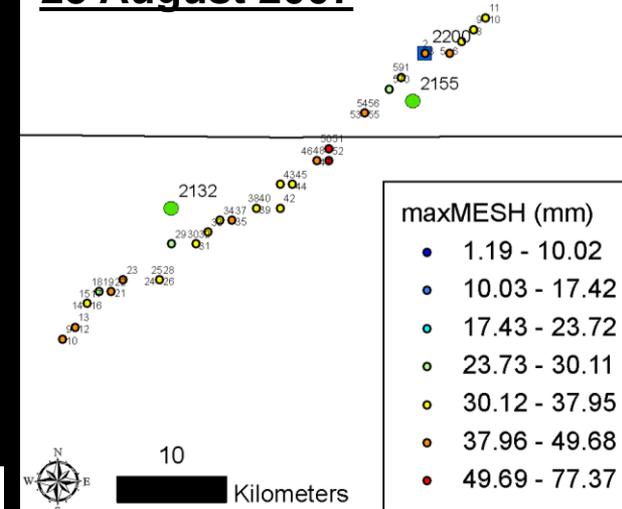
- Storm Selection
 - Identification of cases
 - Sampling many environments
 - Automated vs. manual



Manual Storm Selection within GIS

- Identify Storms of Interest
 - Duration and path of WDSS defined clusters
 - Distance from radar and LMA sensors
- Collocate Storm Features and Reports
 - Point by point comparison
 - Establish each storm's severity

25 August 2007



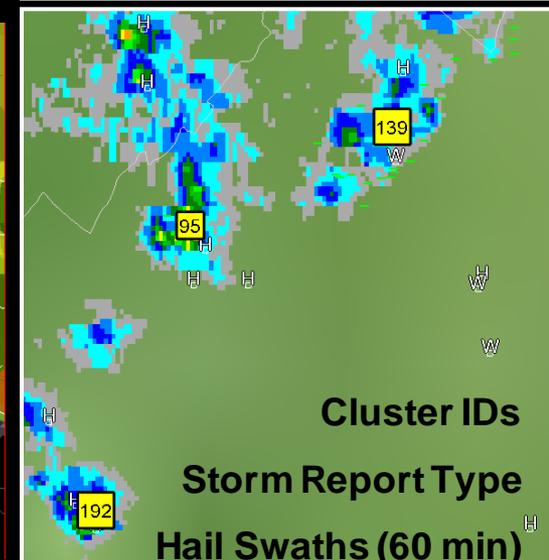
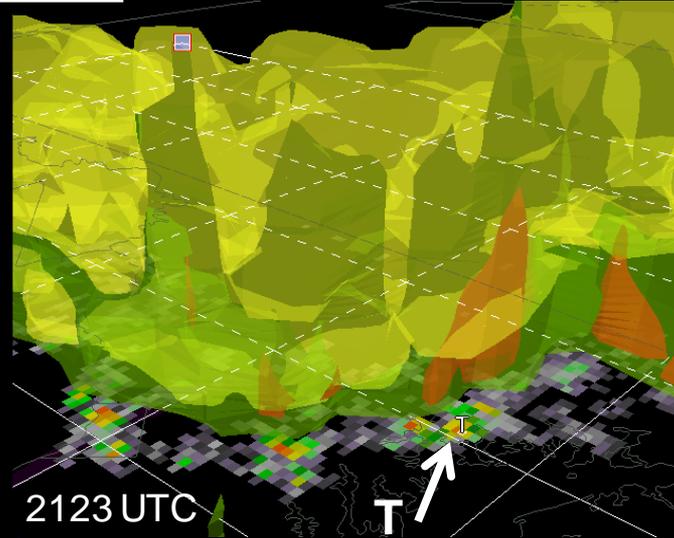
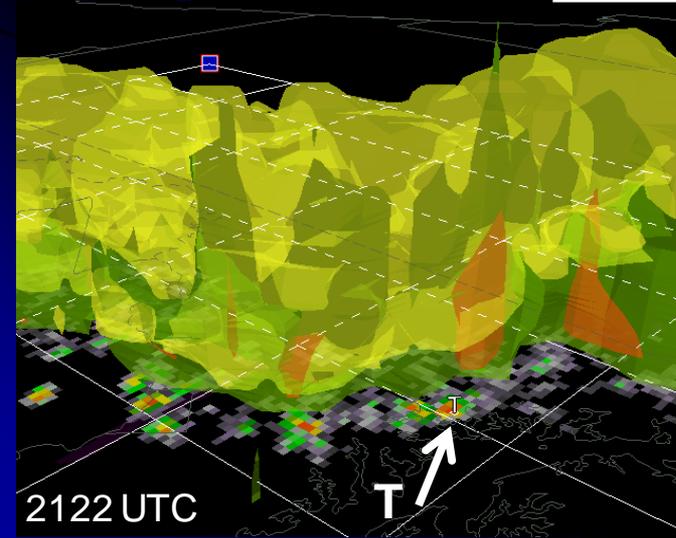
Confirmation Within WDSS-II

- Manual Inspection of Features
 - Confirm each GIS selected storm
 - Ensure coherence of segmotion clusters
- Storm Report Investigation
 - Storm-relative accuracy (space and time)
 - Potential missed events/reports

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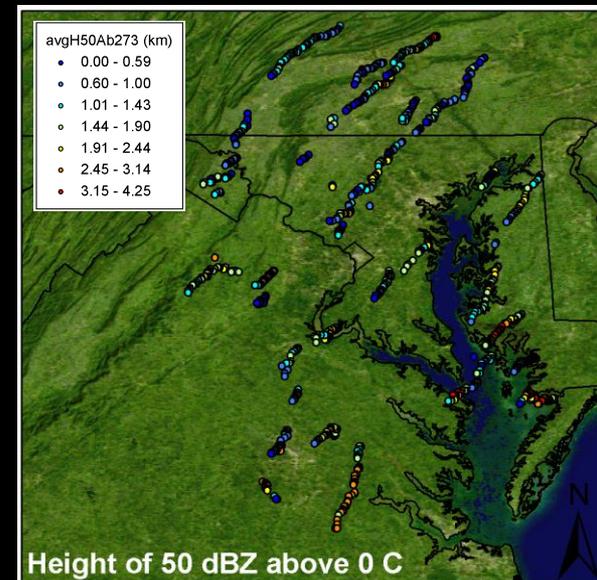
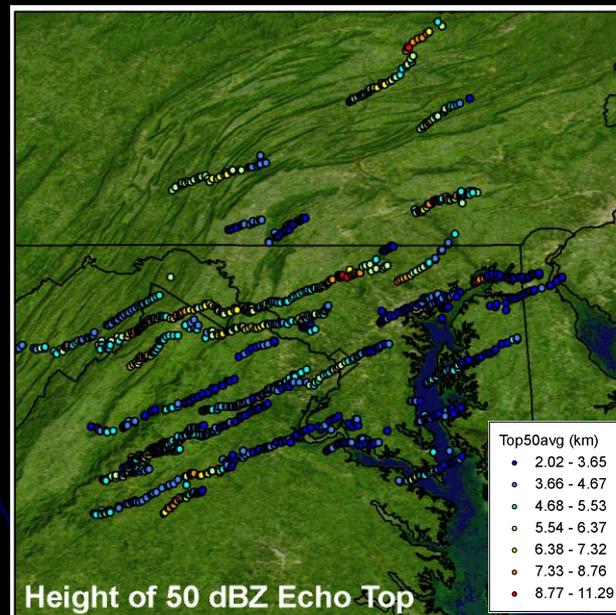
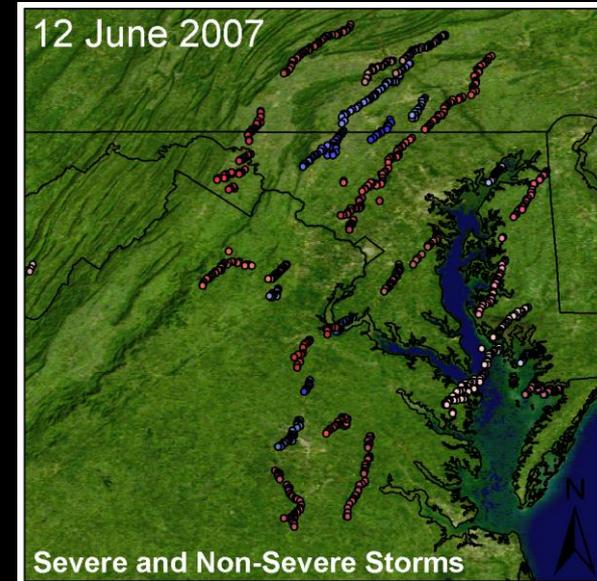


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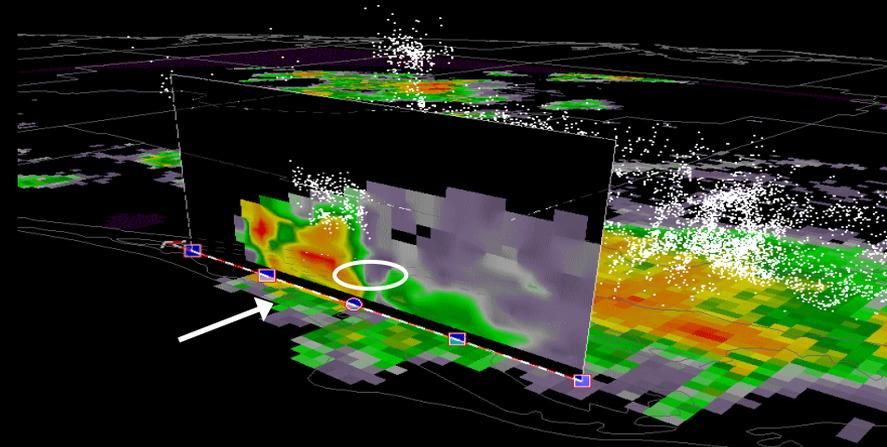
GIS Display and Analysis

- Flexible Query and Visualization Tools
 - Depicting severe vs. non-severe storms
 - Displaying trends that may indicate severity
 - Overlaying storms onto many spatial fields
 - Viewing storm features at varying scales



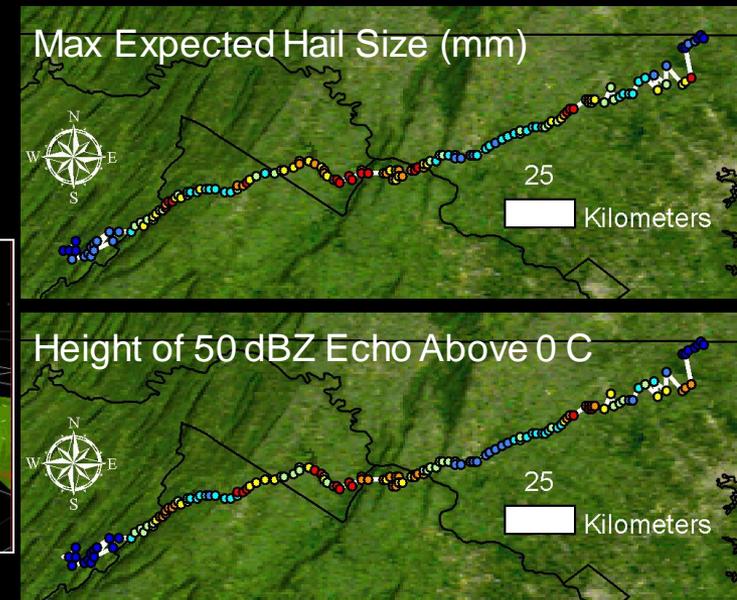
Early Observations

- Topographic Influences
 - Land/Sea, Urban, and Orographic
- Storm Scale Features
 - Lightning Jumps
 - Building/Collapsing cores
 - Decaying Storms
- Relationships are not always clear cut
 - Within severe storms
 - Borderline severe vs. non-severe

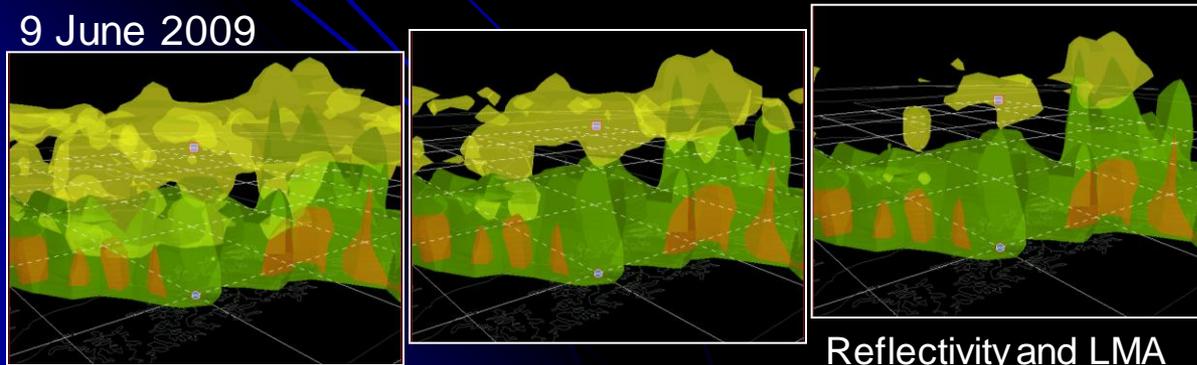


14 August 2005 (KSC)
LDAR 20050814-194518.786

10 June 2008



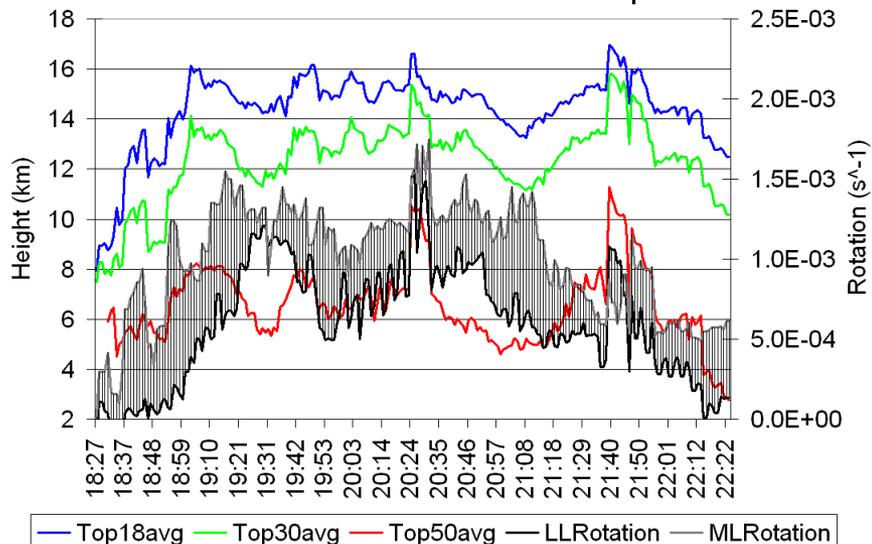
9 June 2009



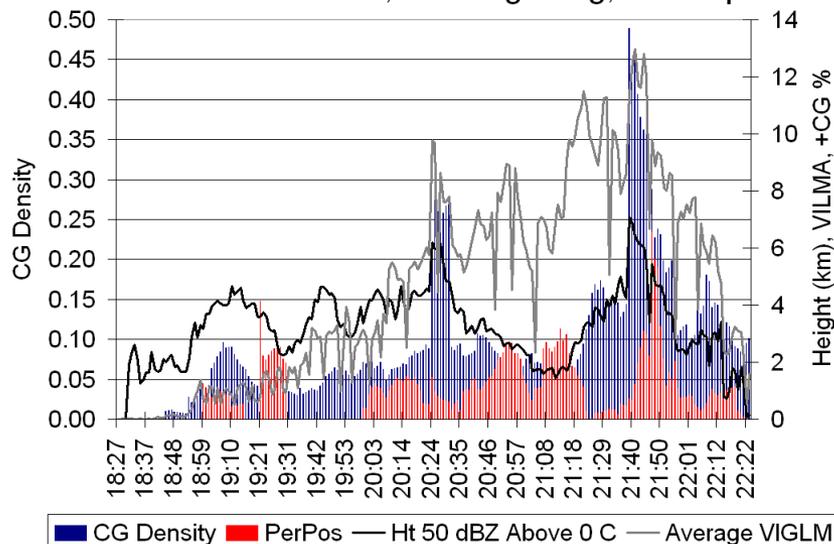
Reflectivity and LMA

Time Series Analysis

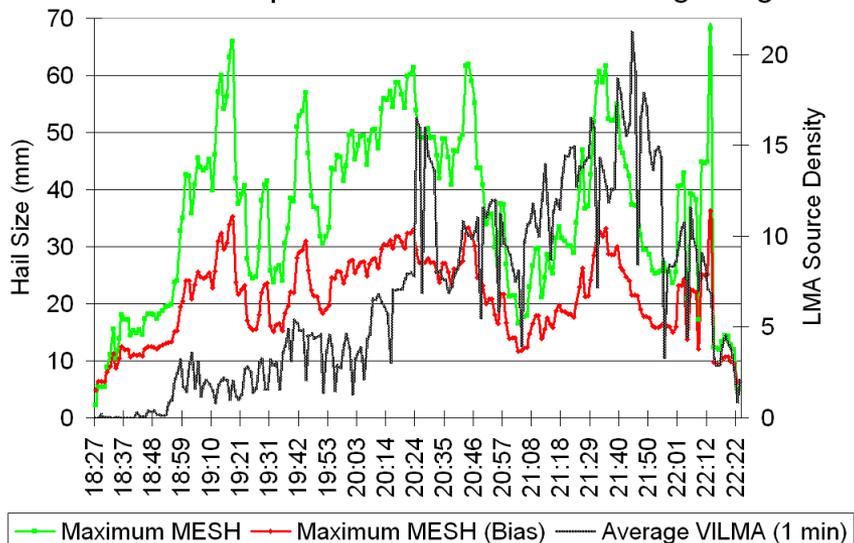
Rotation Products and Echo Tops



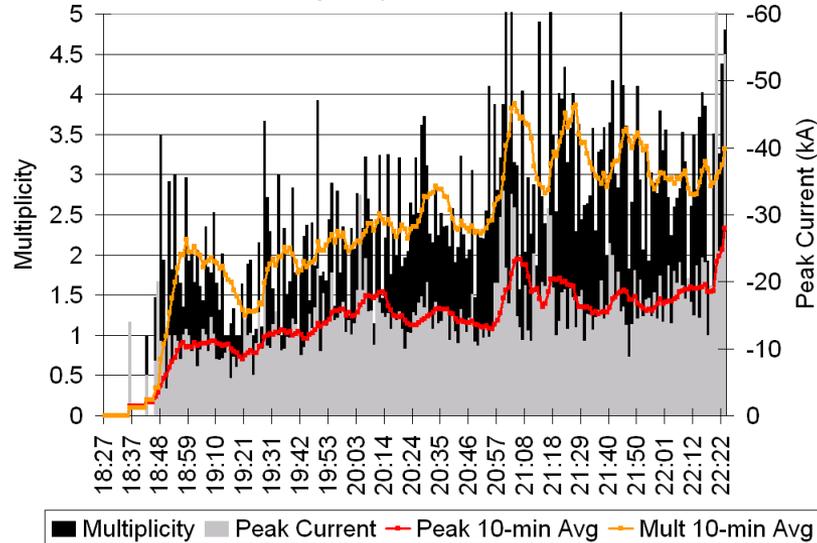
CG Characteristics, Total Lightning, and Depth



Maximum Expected Hail Size and Total Lightning

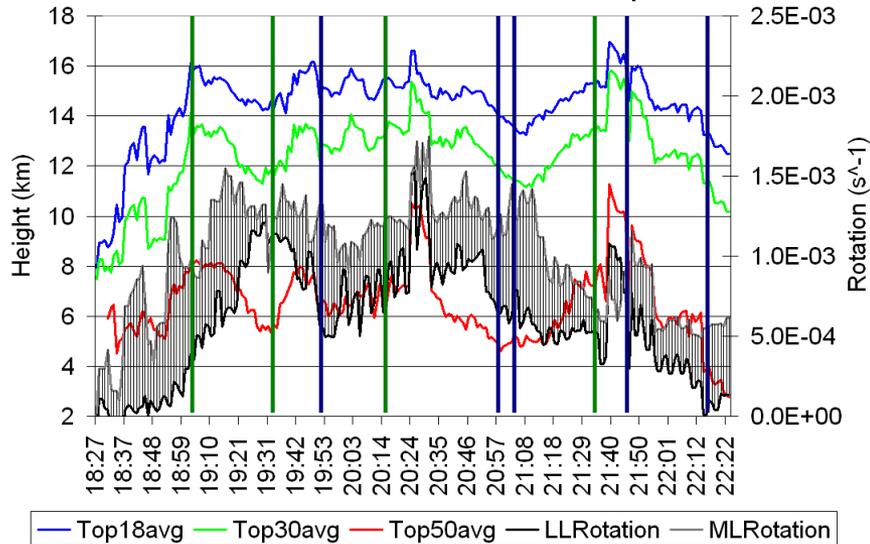


-CG Multiplicity and Peak Current

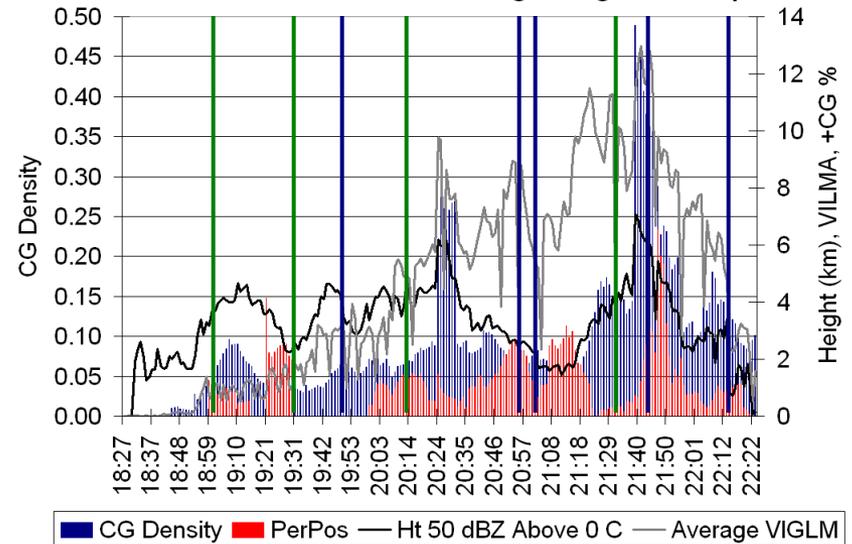


Time Series Analysis

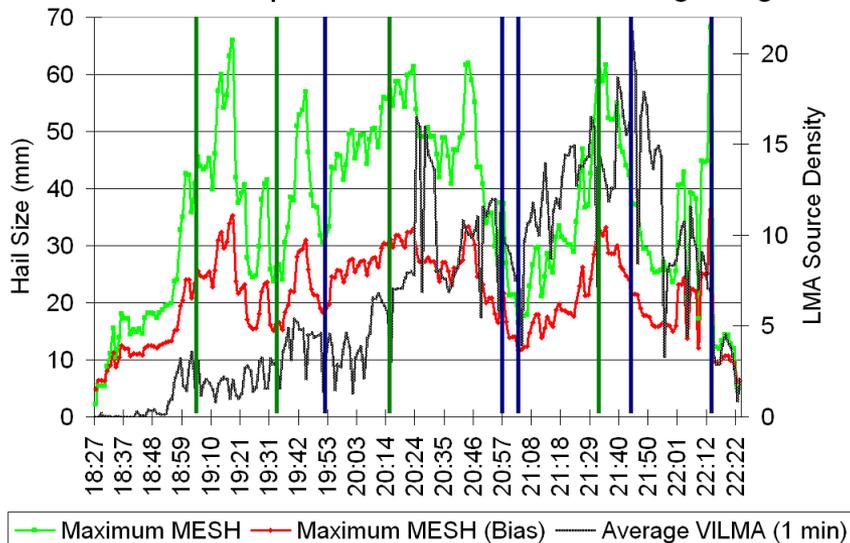
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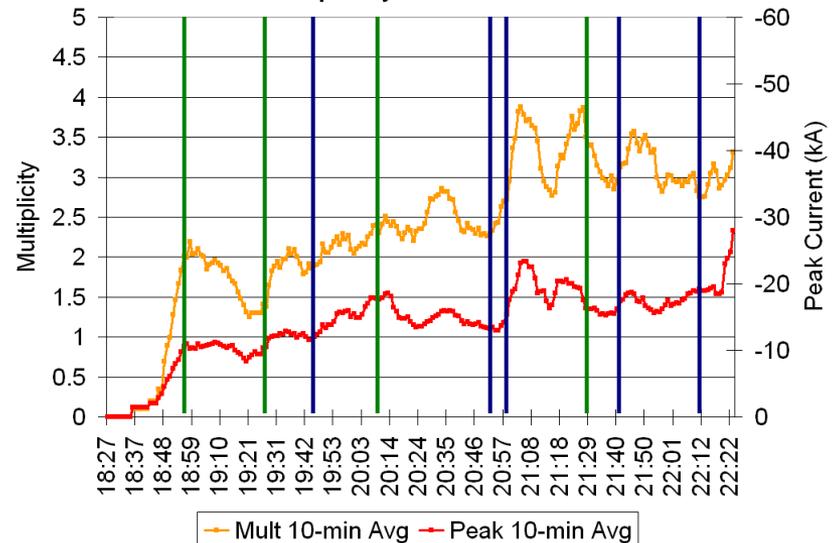
CG Characteristics, Total Lightning, and Depth



Maximum Expected Hail Size and Total Lightning



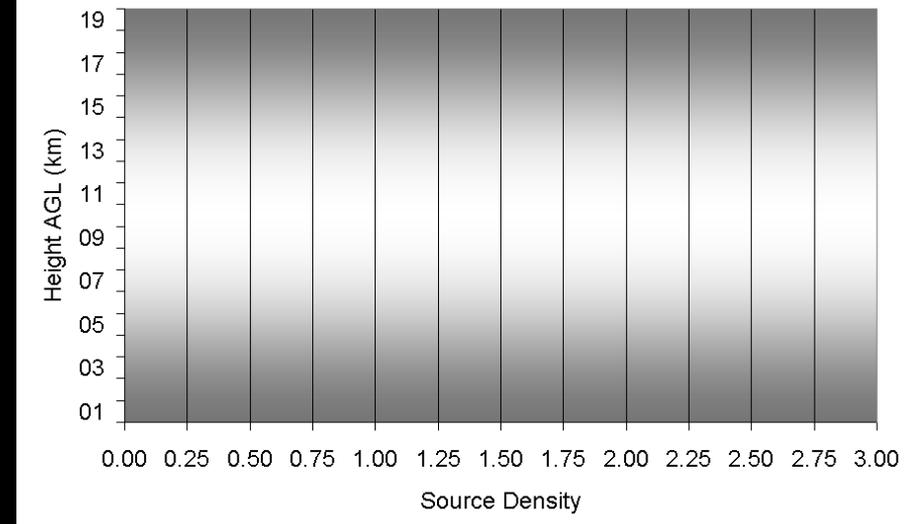
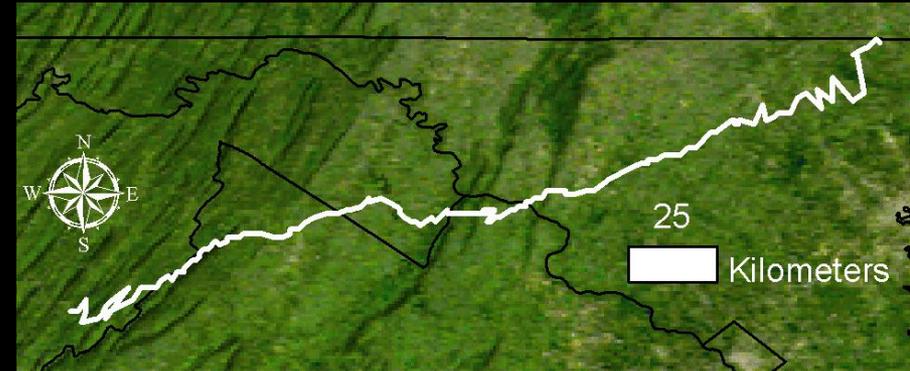
-CG Multiplicity and Peak Current



Vertical Distributions

- Value added by the 3rd dimension?
- Interrelate IC, CG, and radar-derived parameters with storm processes
- Multi-sensor approach will help ensure optimal GLM effectiveness

Time and Space Synchronous Storm Reports



Height of 50 dBZ Echo Above 0 C



Max Expected Hail Size (mm)

maxH50Ab273 (km)

- 0.09 - 4.30
- 4.31 - 5.83
- 5.84 - 6.96
- 6.97 - 8.25
- 8.26 - 9.11
- 9.12 - 9.92
- 9.93 - 11.61

maxMESH (mm)

- 2.27 - 12.82
- 12.83 - 21.44
- 21.45 - 31.83
- 31.84 - 40.13
- 40.14 - 47.40
- 47.41 - 55.16
- 55.17 - 68.24



Statistical Analyses

- Compiling an Enormous Dataset
 - Many cases, storms, and parameters
- Subsets of the Final Database
 - Individual data points
 - Severe vs. non-severe
 - Trends within individual storms
- Variety of Approaches
 - Basic correlations
 - Linear regression models
 - Multivariate statistics
 - Time-series analysis
 - Decision tree-based

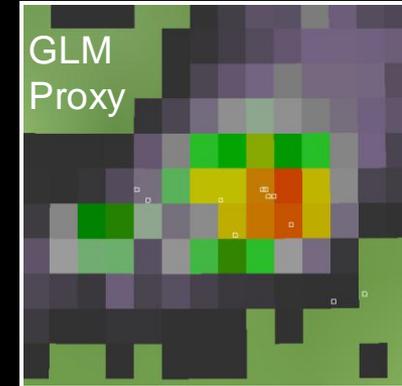
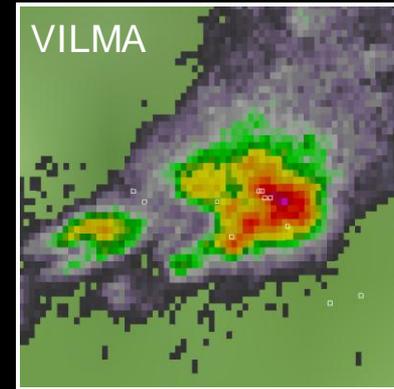
| Processed Cases | Storms (S/N) |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 12 June 2007 | 17/11 |
| 16 July 2007 | 5/12 |
| 25 August 2007 | 16/17 |
| 4 June 2008 | 9/11 |
| 10 June 2008 | 16/18 |
| 3 June 2009 | 17/17 |
| 9 June 2009 | 12/21 |
| Current Total | 92/107 |

Processed So Far

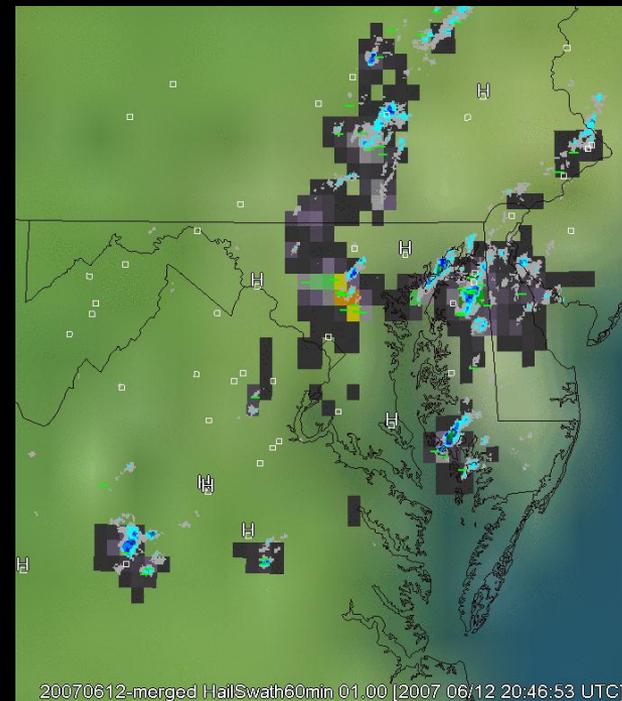


Remaining Questions

- GLM Proxy Parameter
 - Creating proxy data from LMA
 - Flash extent density products
 - Measure of lightning activity level
- Timing of Established Relationships
 - Lead time vs. concurrence
 - Applicable to risk reduction
- Definition of lightning-based storm severity guidance products
 - Number of variables/predictors
 - Deterministic vs. probabilistic
 - Display and distribution



Above:
Accumulated
VILMA and GLM
Proxy (60min)



Animation:
GLM Proxy
NLDN Flashes
Hail Swaths
Hail Reports
Wind Reports

