

Norwegian Meteorological Institute met.no

Use of SAR in observing polar lows

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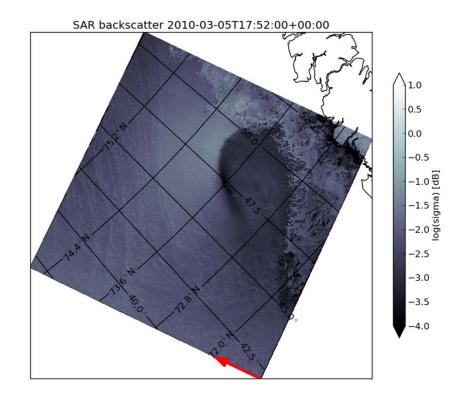
Observing polar lows in 2012



- 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





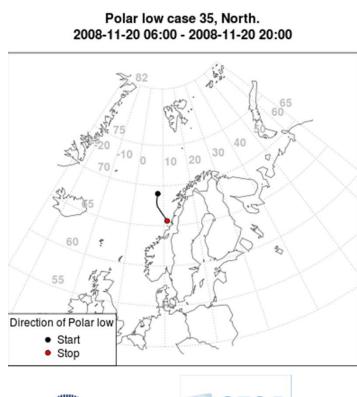
Polar Lows registered at met.no

- met.no area
 - 2002-2011
 - 141 polar lows
 - Tracks and dates
- Southern Greenland
 - 2007-2010
 - 41 polar lows

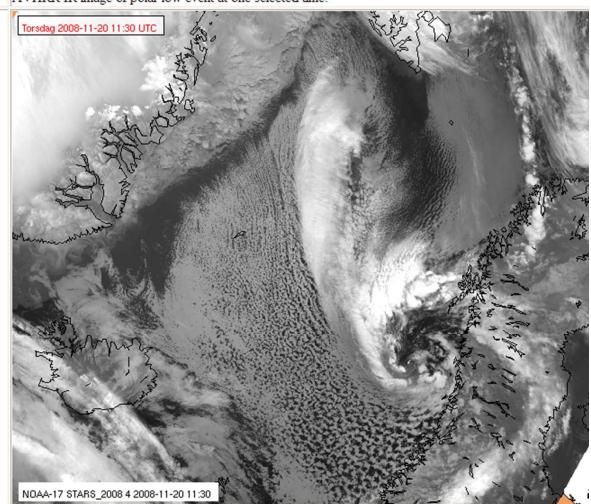
STARS (Sea Surface Temperature and Altimeter Synergy for Improved Forecasting of Polar Lows)

polar low event from observed start to end.

AVHRR IR image of polar low event at one selected time.



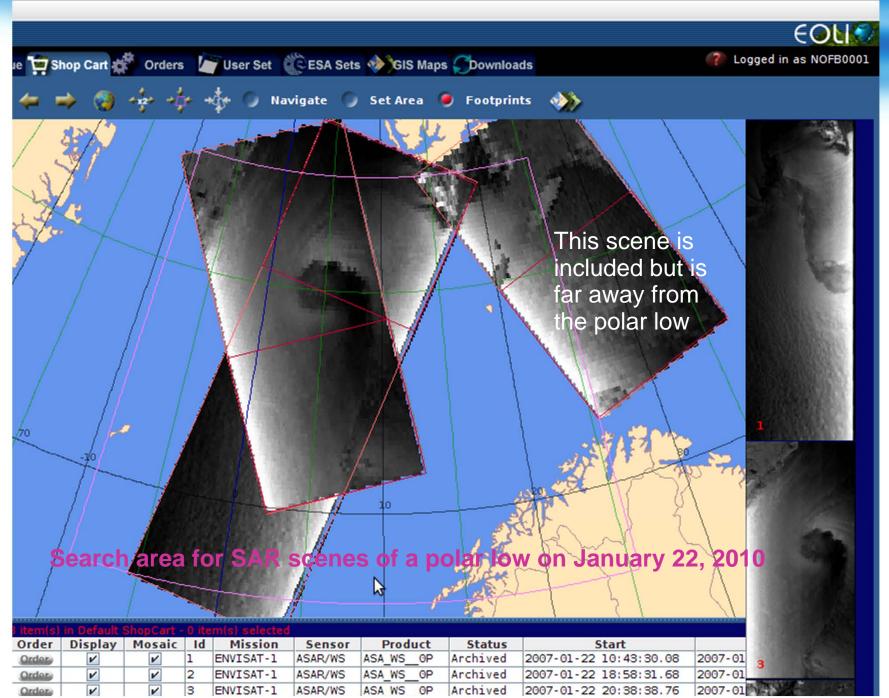




http://projects.met.no/stars/view_stars-dat.php Workshop on polar lows 21.-22. May in Oslo.

STARS Phase II

- One objective: To include SAR images of polar low situations in the STARS database
- Envisat ASAR WSM, GM and PRI (about 200 WSM are included in the database by now) +/- 1 day from the PL
- Wind retrieval using CMOD5 and wind directions from HIRLAM and/or ASCAT



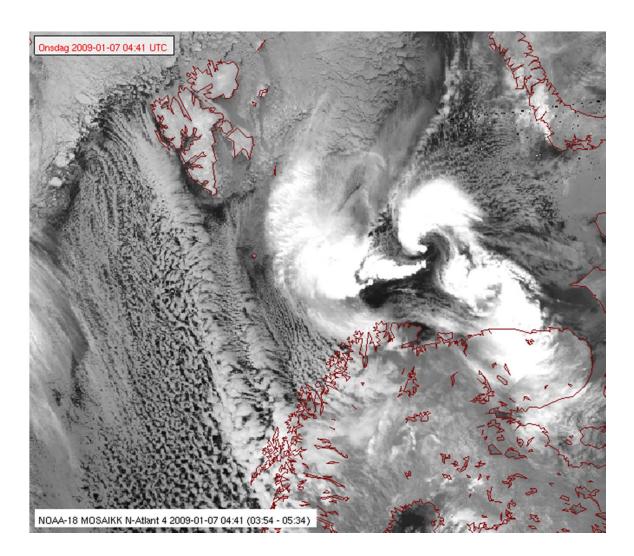
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Polar low cases

The Honningsvåg case

7.th January 2009



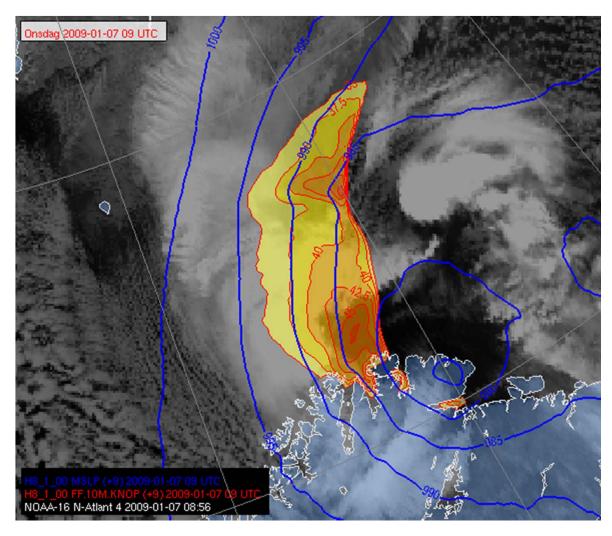
Model wind vs. reality



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

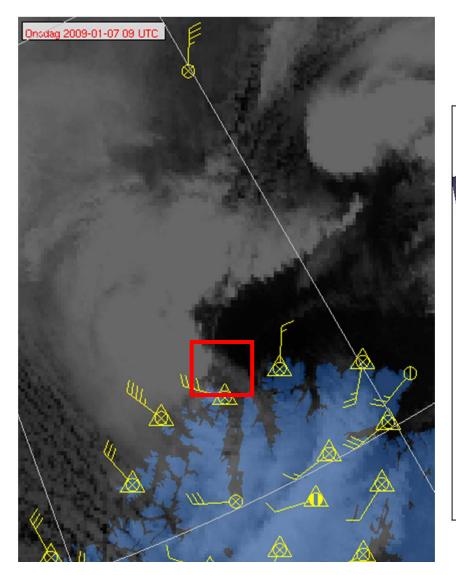
Large error in wind strength and direction in area of strongest wind

The Honningsvåg case: January 7, 2009, 09UTC



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SAR details



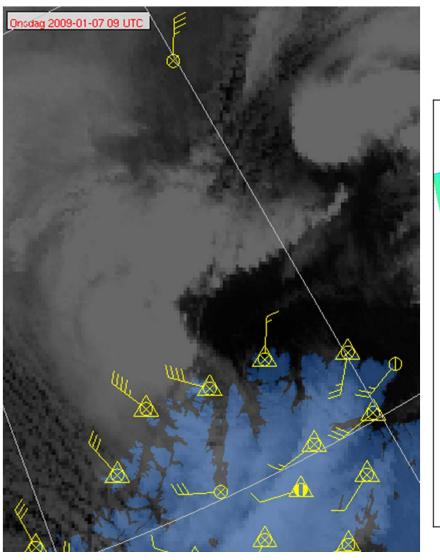
The Honningsvåg case: January 7, 2009, 09UTC

SAR backscatter 2009-01-07T09:01:00+00:00 1.0 0.5 0.0 Shear zone ~ 1km -0.5 -1.0 [9] -1.5 [9] -2.0 [9] -2.5 -3.0 -3.5 -4.0

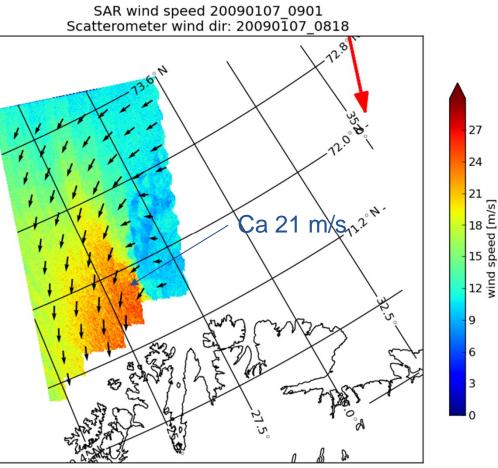
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Absolute wind speed?

The Honningsvåg case: January 7, 2009, 09UTC

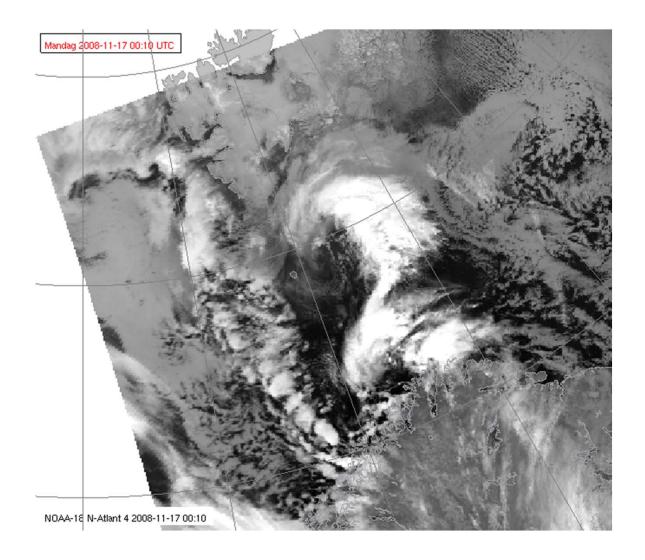


ASCAT wind directions



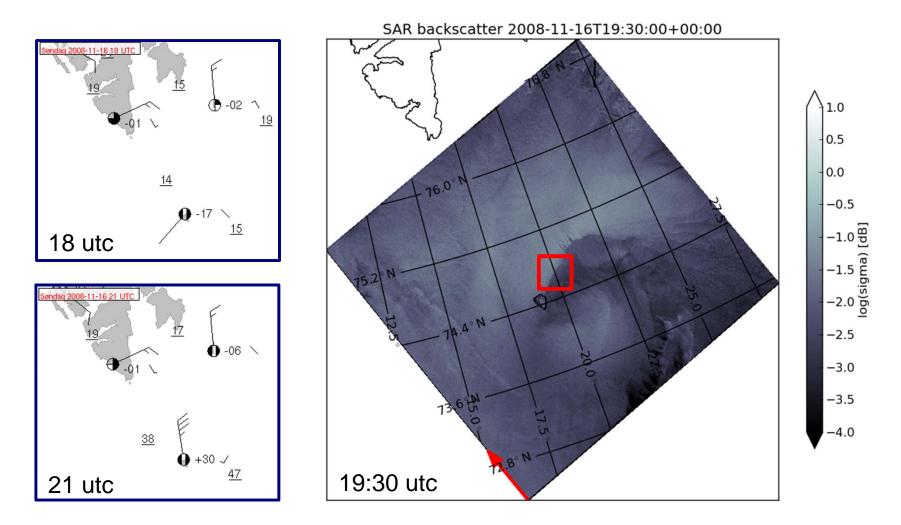
The Bjørnøya lows

16.th to 18.th November 2008



The Bjørnøya low

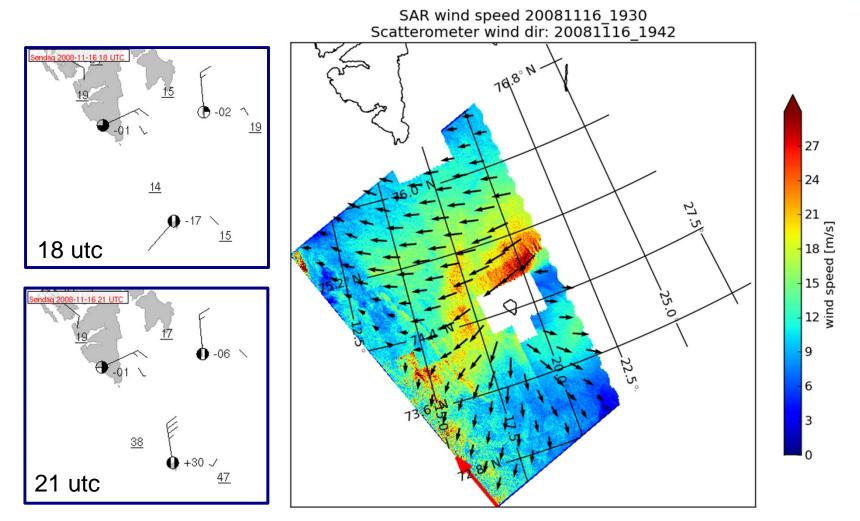




Shear zone ~ 2-3 km, increase time ~ 5 minutes

The Bjørnøya low

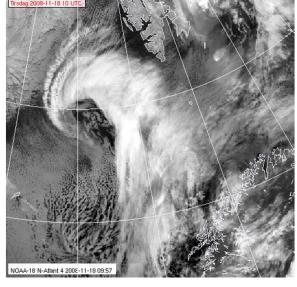
ASCAT wind directions



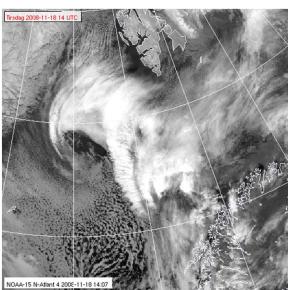
Bjørnøya synop: 38kt (19,5m/s). SAR winds: 25+ m/s

The 18.Nov. 2008 low: Early detection?

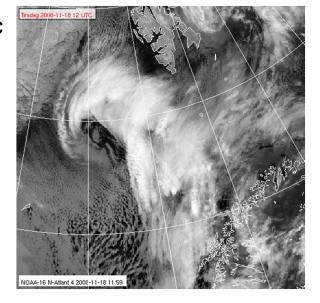
10 utc



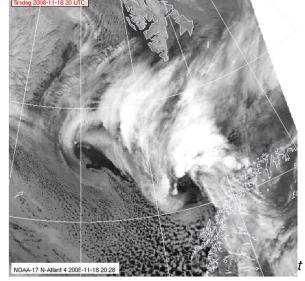
14 utc



12 utc



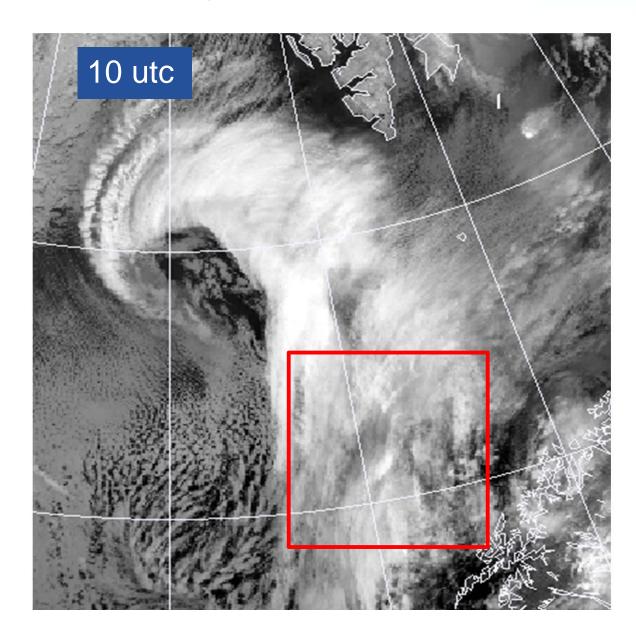
20 utc



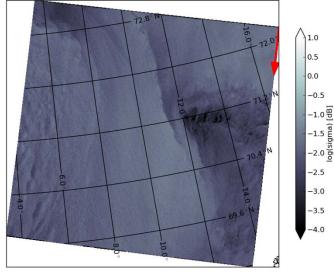
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Surface signature in the SAR?

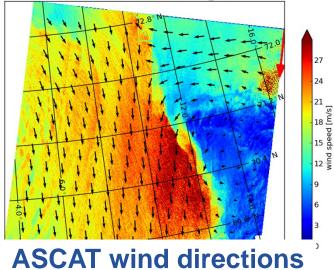




SAR backscatter 2008-11-18T10:13:00+00:00



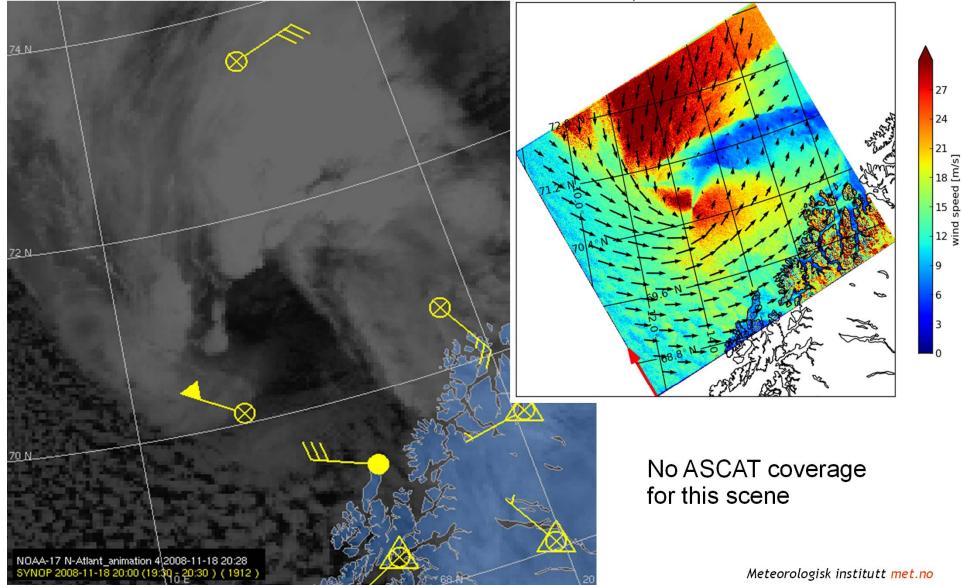
SAR wind speed 20081118_1013 Scatterometer wind dir: 20081118_0851



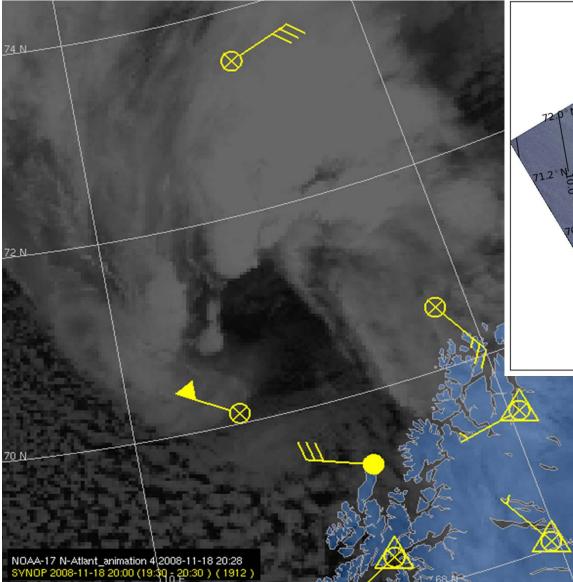
How about absolute wind speed?



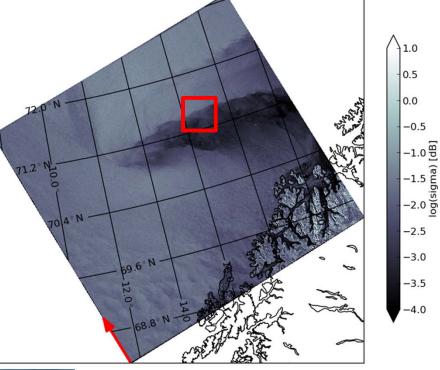
SAR wind speed 2008-11-18T20:06:00+00:00



Rapid increase in winds?



SAR backscatter 2008-11-18T20:06:00+00:00

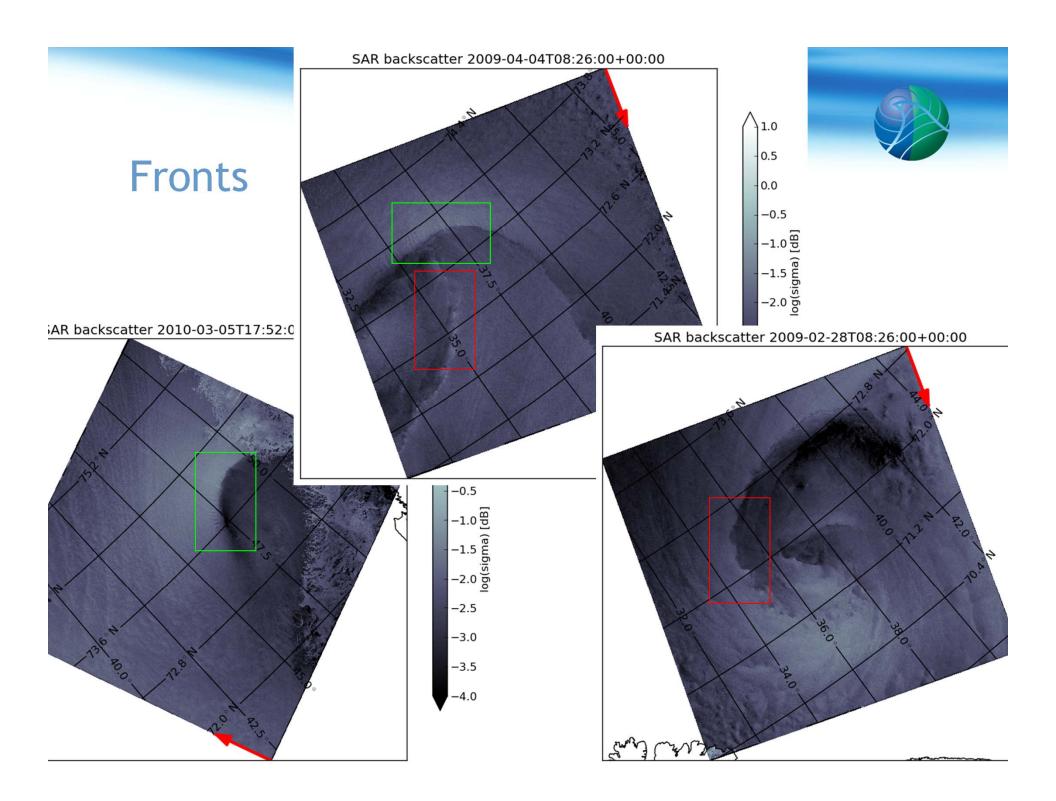


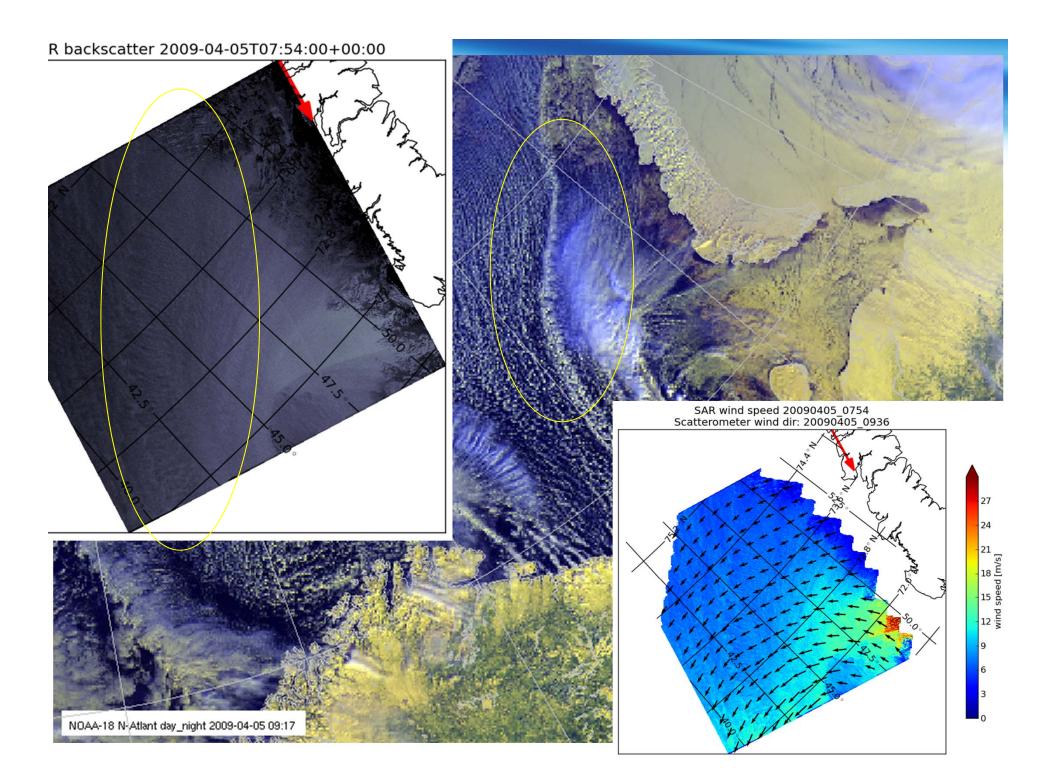
Distance ~ 5 km Frontal speed ~ 10 m/s

Increase in 7 minutes !



Features





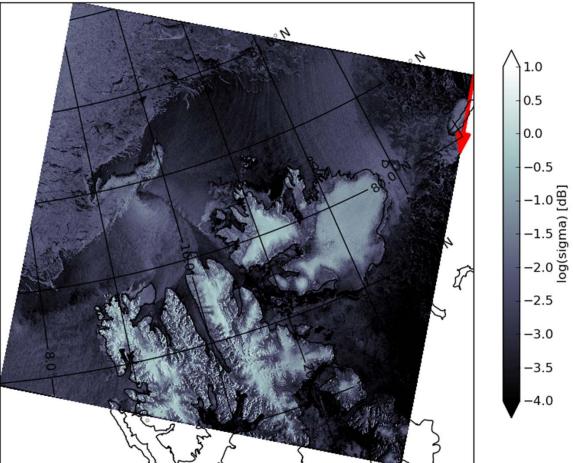
Summary: SAR imaging of Polar Lows



- Excellent source of information on surface wind pattern
- Absolute wind uncertain
- Input wind direction maximum +/- 1 hour from SAR
- 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)

Sea ice retreat: First polar low observed north of Svalbard

SAR backscatter 2010-01-08T10:36:00+00:00



http://projects.met.no/stars/view_stars-dat.php



Foto: Gunnar Mellem