



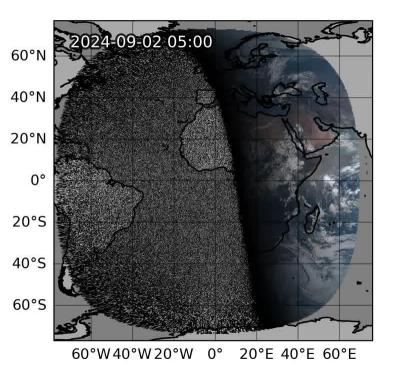
Exploring Total Column Water Vapor Retrievals from satellite NIR measurements in pre-convective environments

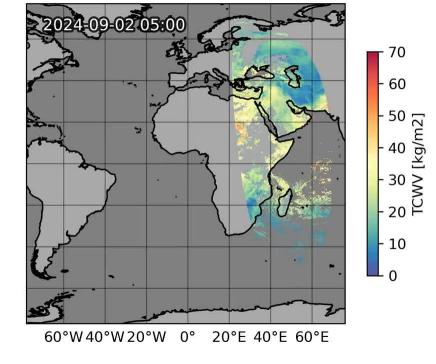
Cintia Carbajal Henken, Jan El Kassar & Rene Preusker Freie Universität Berlin

> RealPEP Meeting, Berlin, Germany 9 October 2024



First version of Retrieval Framework for MTG-FCI TCWV running on EWC!





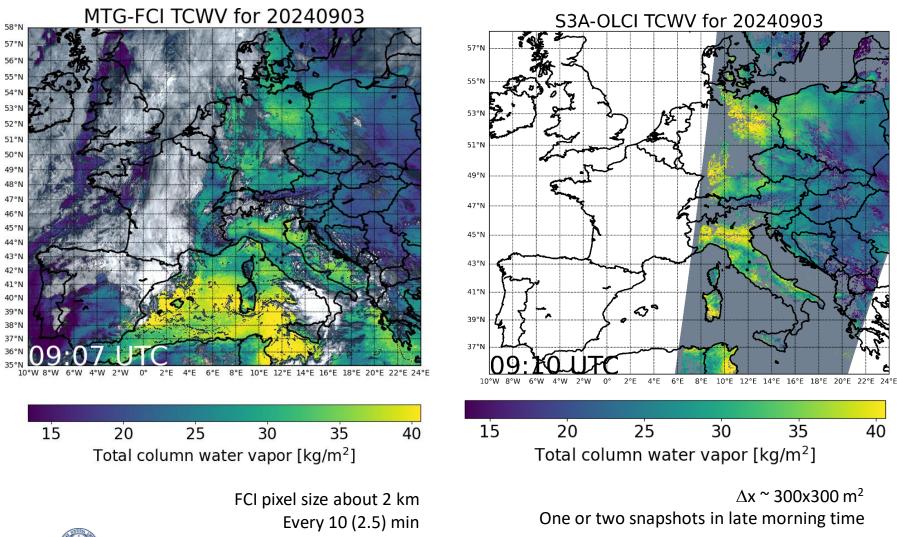
Most recent L1 data version made available 24 Sept On EWC since end of July

Figure credit: Jan El Kassar

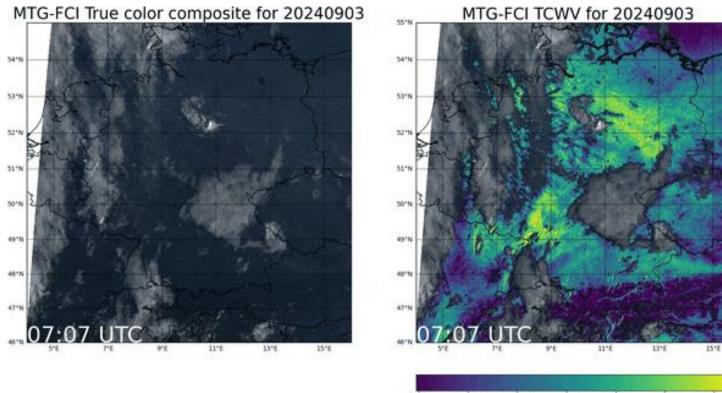


MTG-FCI

Sentinel-3/OLCI



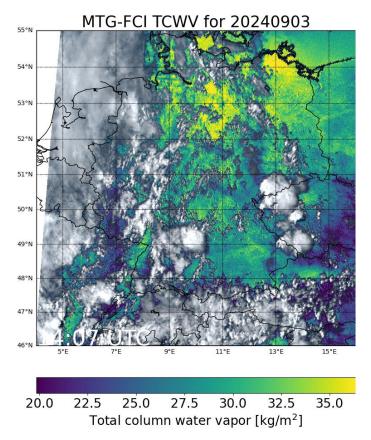
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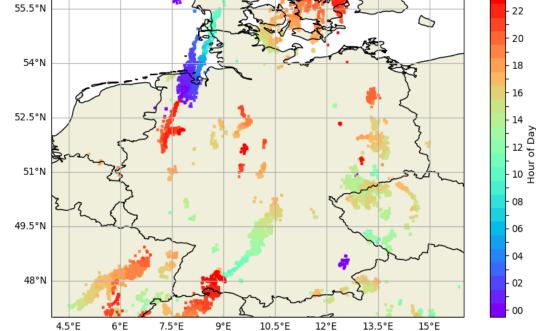


20.0 22.5 25.0 27.5 30.0 32.5 35.0 Total column water vapor [kg/m²]



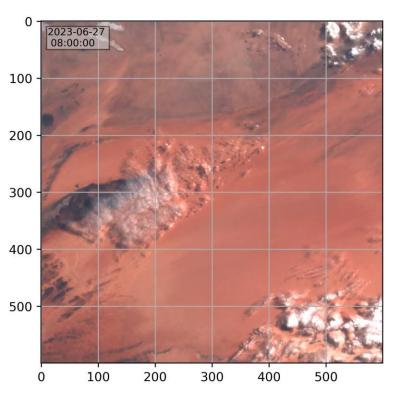
FCI + Lightning imager (LI)





Flash Map for Germany from MTG LI [2024-09-03 (00:00-00:00)]





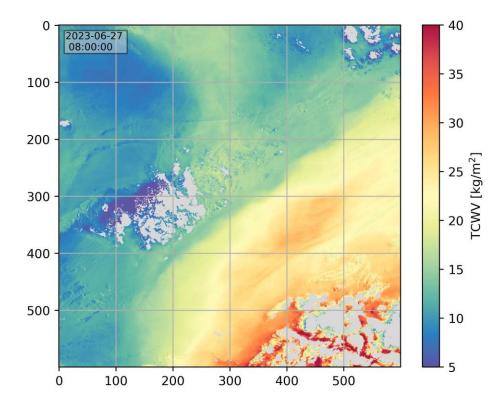


Figure credit: Jan El Kassar



Low-level moisture is a key ingredient for deep, convective cloud development

What is the predictive potential of satellite-based TCWV fields?

- With NIR-based TCWV retrievals, we can accurately observe small-scale variations in the boundary layer
- Observations of boundary layer dynamics and clear-sky convectie initiation before onset of (convective) clouds and precipitation



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Areas of interest, subset of cases with OLCI observations

- Dominant clear-sky conditions in morning time
- More isolated/scattered convective development in late morning/early afternoon
- Larger differences between model and observation TCWV
- Some convective potential present (non-zero CAPE values, low CIN values)

Initiation of deep, moist convection:

Combination of CI and RDT product from NWCSAF software using SEVIRI and ERA5 reanalysis data



MODIS-TERRA at 10.04 UTC



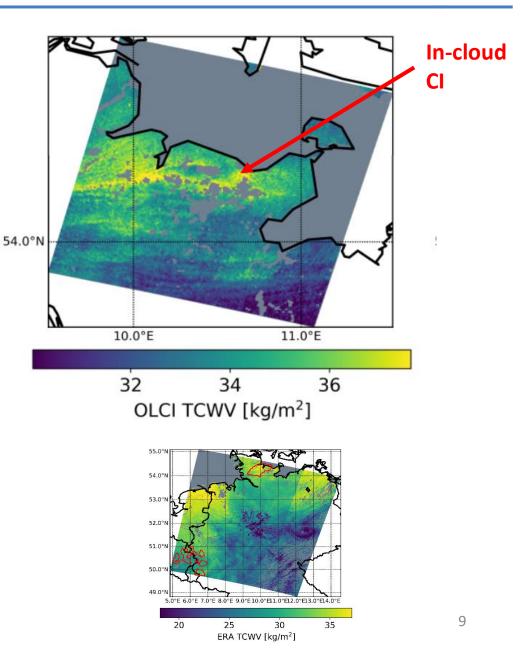
MODIS-Aqua at 11.50 UTC

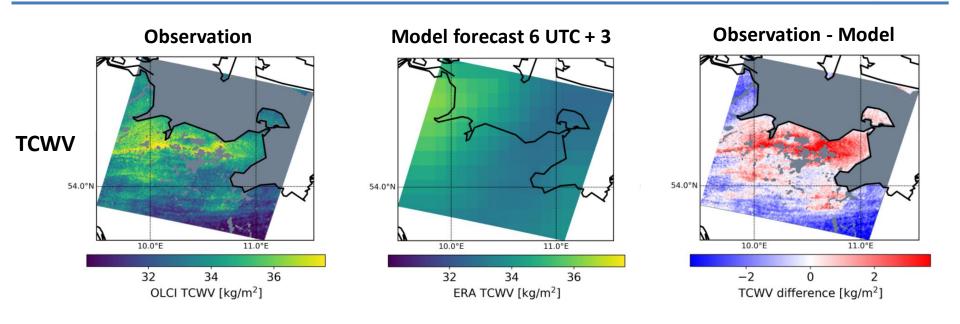


Cloud streets + locally developing deep convection

Horizontal convective rolls (HCRs) + Sea breeze?









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How to **feed this TCWV information** into a direct parameter related to atmospheric instability



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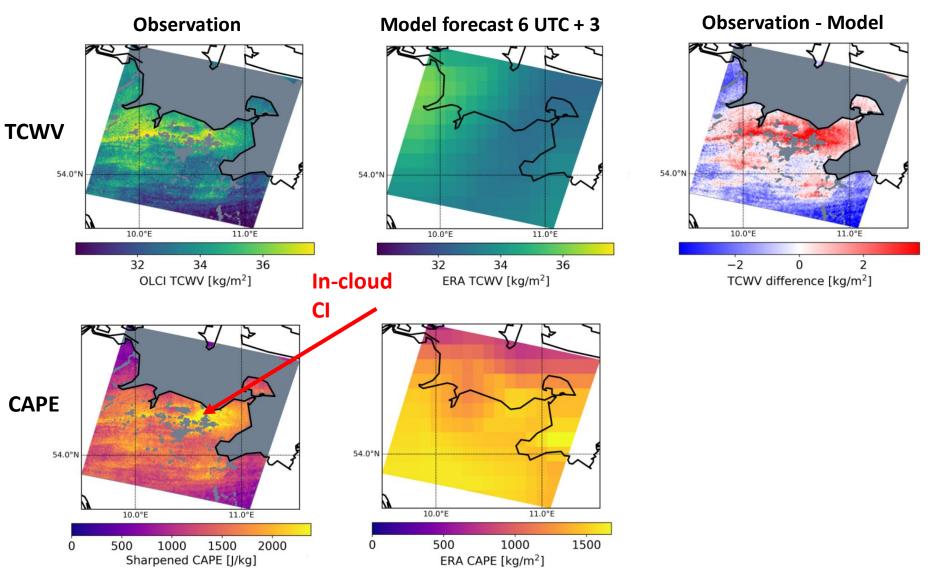
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CAPE: Convective Available Potential Energy

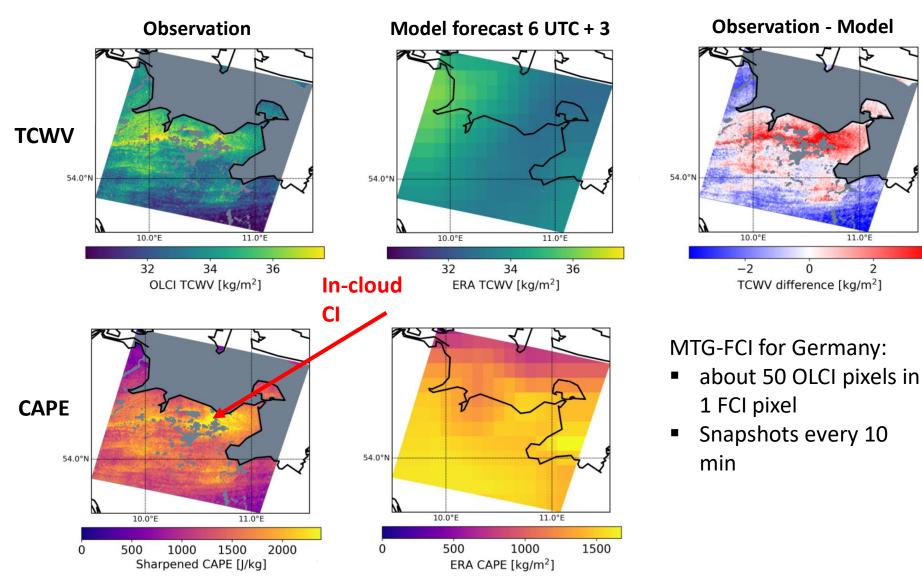
Strongly controlled properties of the boundary layer: Temperature and humidity

$$\frac{\partial CAPE}{\partial TCWV} = \frac{\partial CAPE}{\partial q} * \frac{\partial q}{\partial TCWV}$$



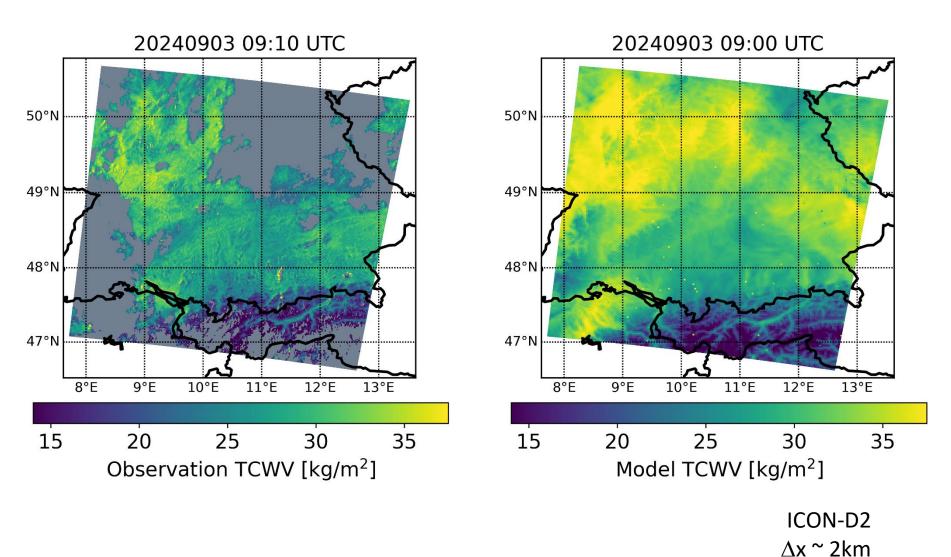








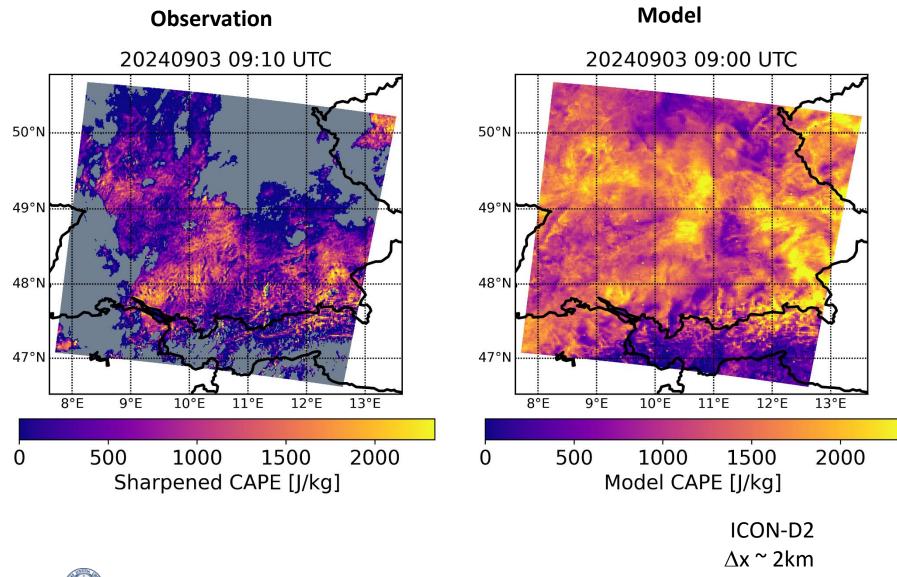
MTG-FCI TCWV observations vs model





Effective spatial resolution? 15

MTG-FCI TCWV in pre-convective environments



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Effective spatial resolution? 16

MTG-FCI TCWV in pre-convective environments

51°N

50°N

49°N

48°N

47°N

51°N

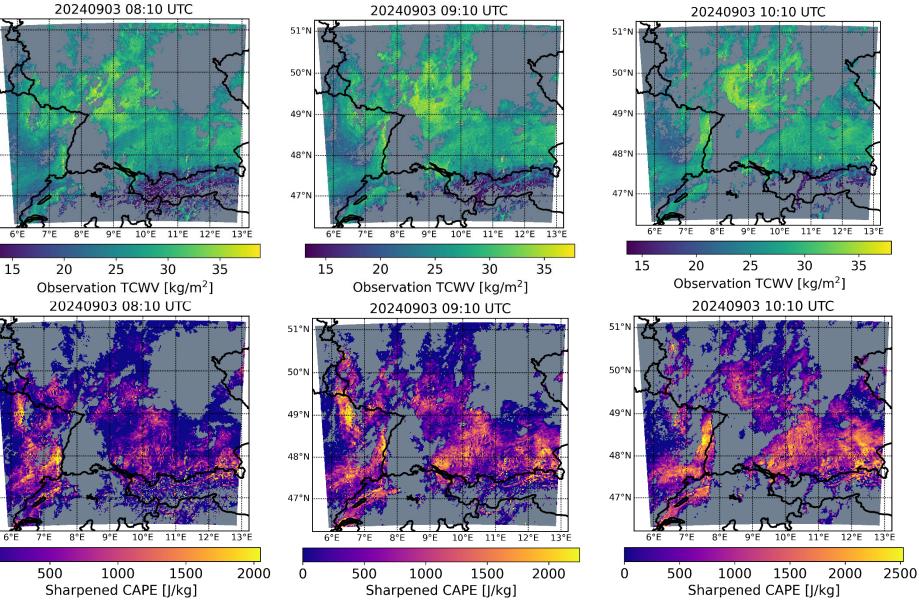
50°N

49°N

48°N

47°N

0



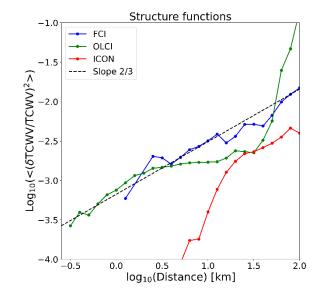
Outlook

Processing of MTG-FCI TCWV

- L1 data collection, cloud masking
- Robust validation, fine-tuning

Coherence TCWV model vs observation

- Temporal & spatial TCWV distributions
- Regions of interest, pre-convective environments



TCWV predictive potential in pre-convective environments

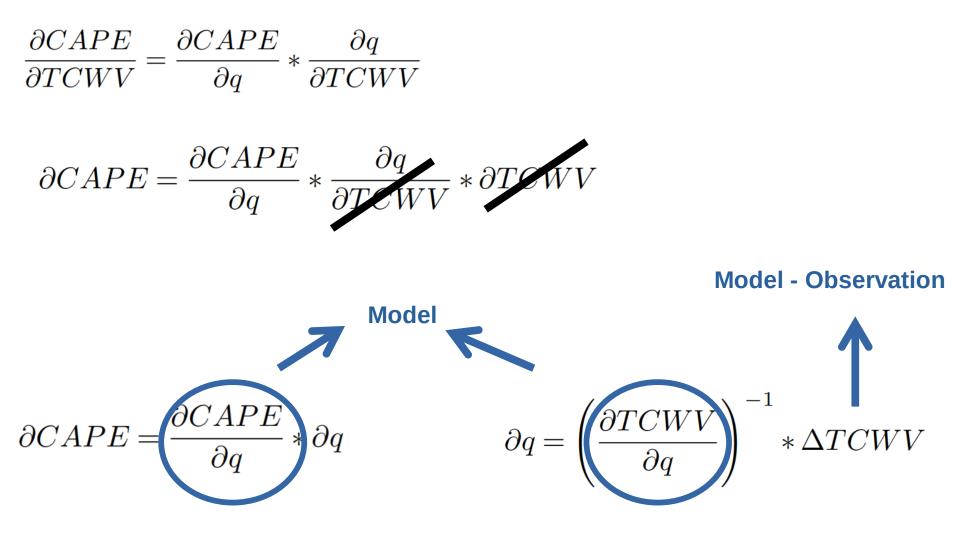
- Feeding observed (small-scale variability) TCWV (BL moisture) information into instability indices: CAPE/CIN, works for subset of convective cases in Germany
- Towards low-level moisture estimates
- Prepare for Machine learning/DL methods



Thanks!



Sharpened CAPE





Sharpened CAPE

T-skew, log-p diagram

