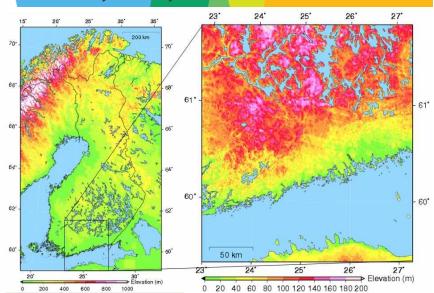


Helsinki Testbed: news from Ubicasting project and contribution to NASA's Global Precipitation Measurement mission

Joint NetFAM - COST ES0702 workshop, March 18, 2009, Oslo

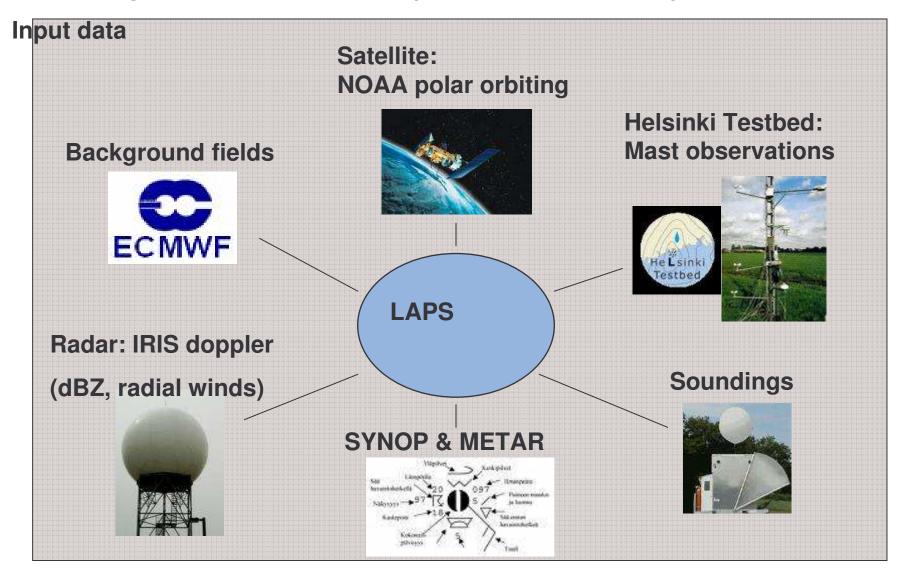
Jani Poutiainen / FMI Observation Services







Ubicasting outcomes: Local Analysis and Prediction System





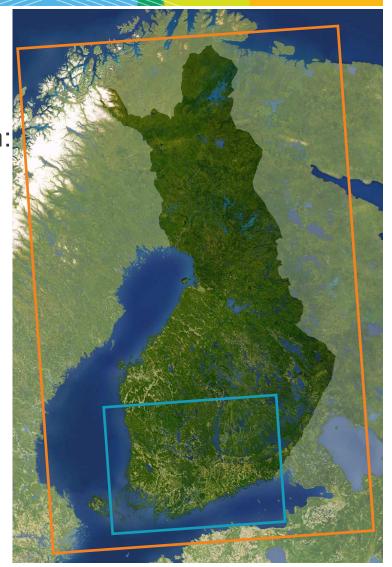


Configuration for two areas

 Southern Finland (Helsinki Testbed) domain: Resolution 1 km in horizontal
41 Vertical levels (every 25 hPa)
Gridpoints: 400 * 300

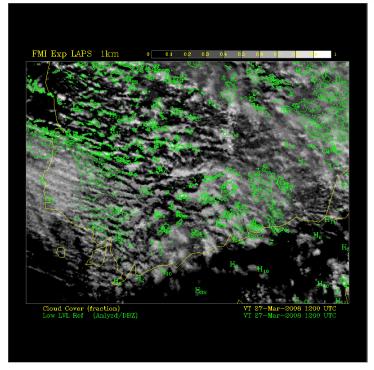
Whole Finland domain:
 Resolution 3 km in horizontal
 41 vertical levels (every 25 hPa)
 Gridpoints: 200 * 400

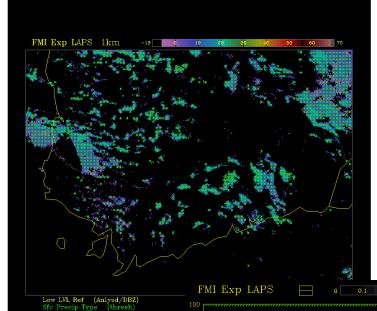
 Runs operationally every hour at FMI super computer system



Info: Erik Gregow/FMI







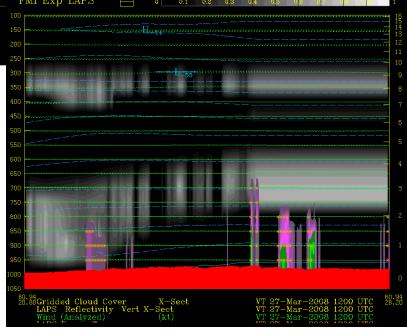
Animations at webpages:

Helsinki Testbed domain (HTB):

http://testbed.fmi.fi/history browser-lapshelsinki-public.php

Finland domain:

http://testbed.fmi.fi/history browser-laps-finland-public.php

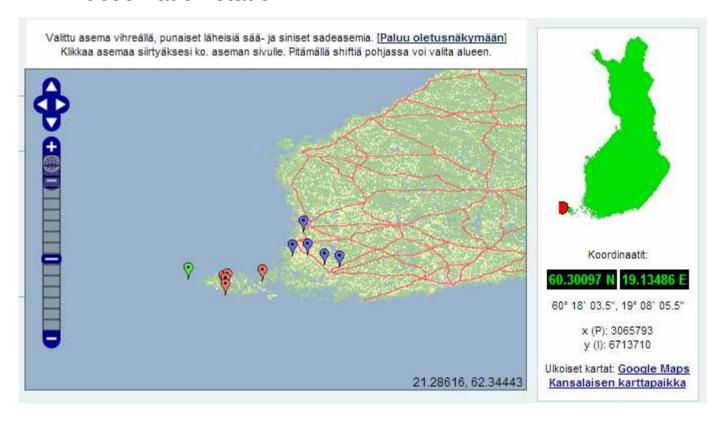




LAPS verification against observations, stations that are not used as input to LAPS analysis

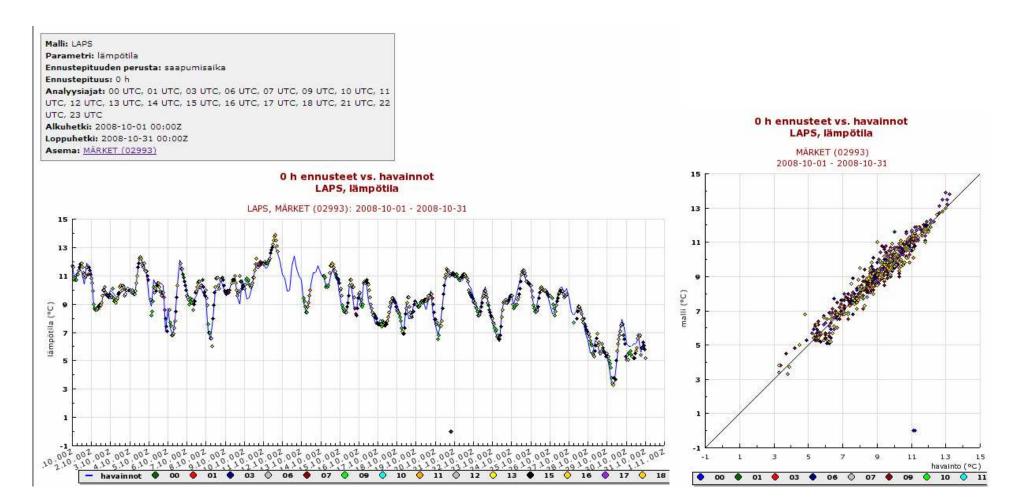
Station: Märket (green mark, seapoint west from island)

FMI observation station





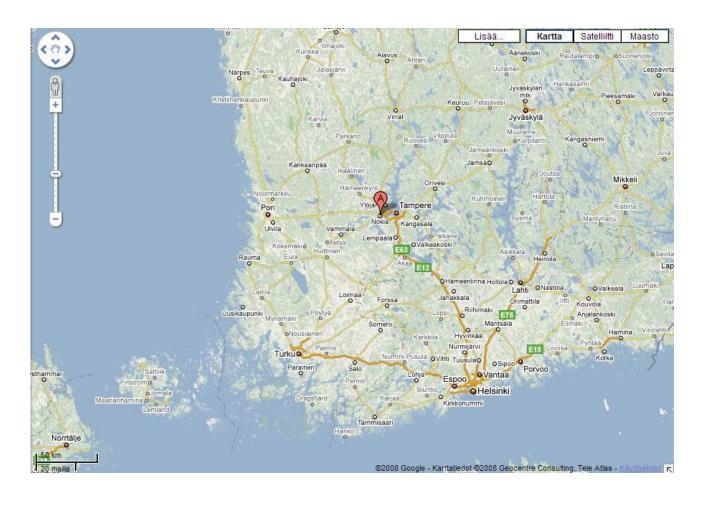
Station: Märket





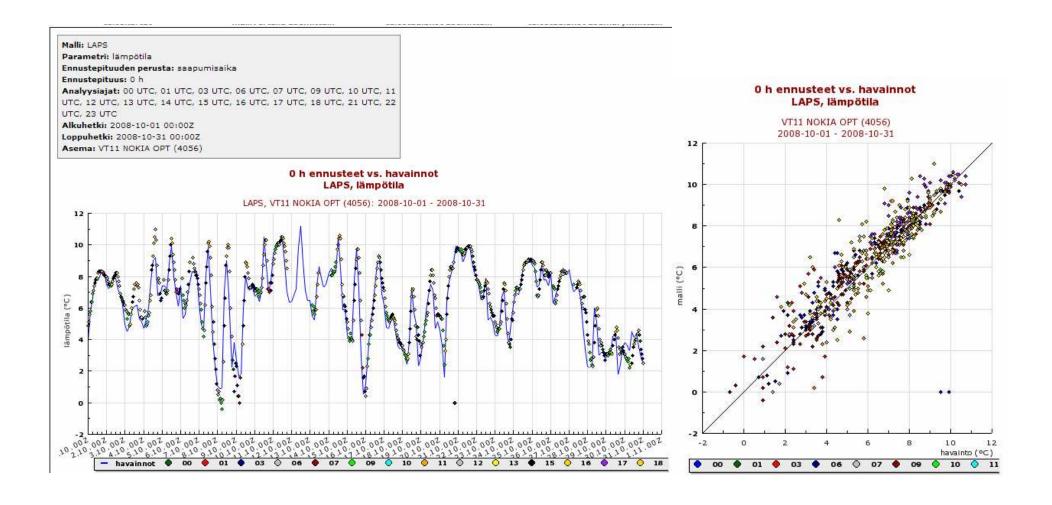
Station: VT11 Nokia OPT 4056 (see red point in map)

Road observation station



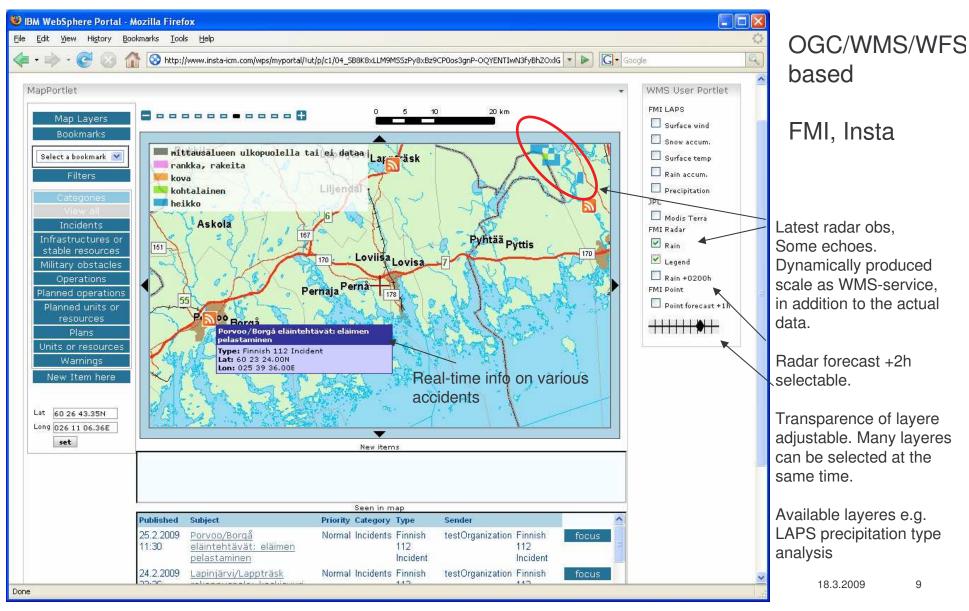


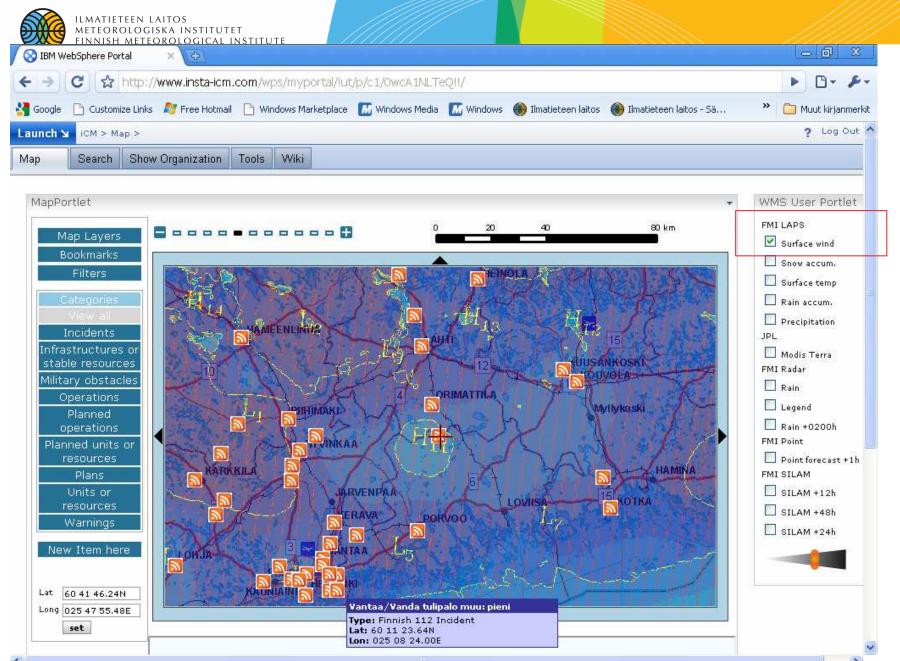
Station: VT11 Nokia 4056

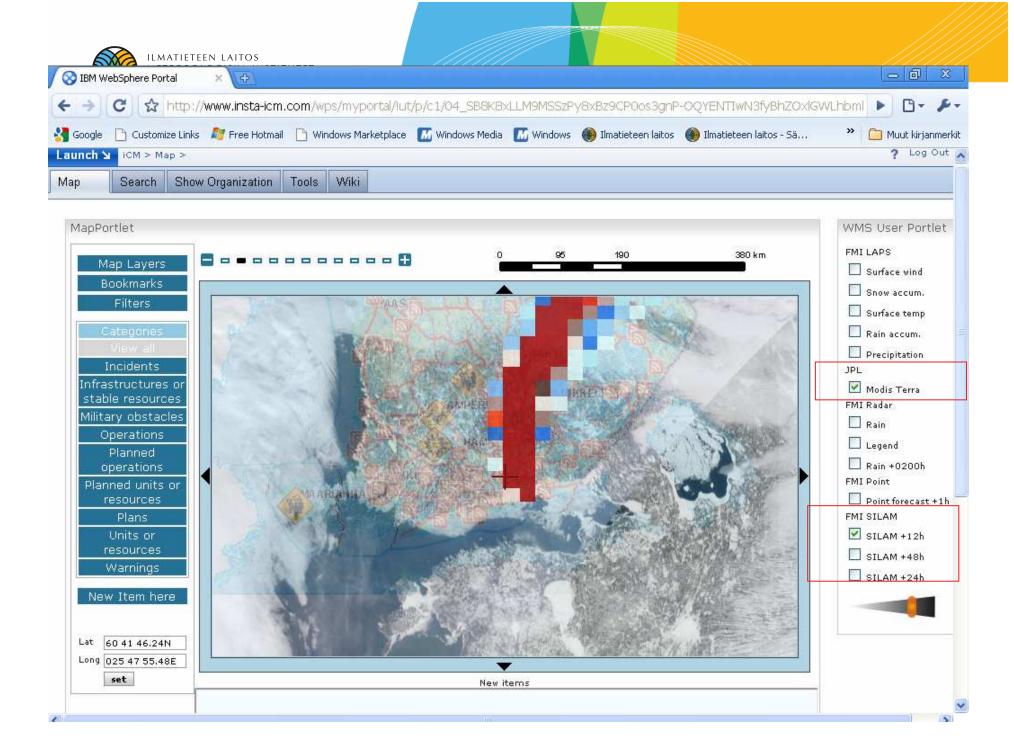




Ubicasting outcomes: Nuclear power plant weather and dispersion application







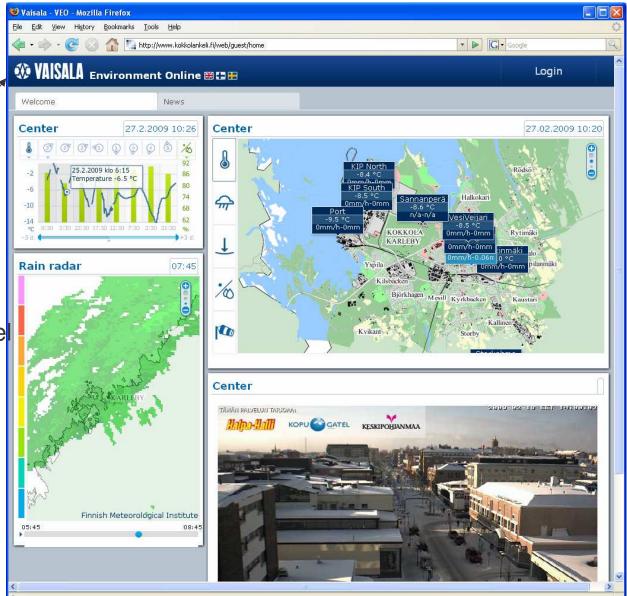


Ubicasting outcomes: Industrial weather web site in Kokkola city

FMI Vaisala Insta

Public view

For registered also ESCAPE dispersion model and radar extrapolations





A contribution to NASA's Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission

Jarkko Koskinen, Jarmo Koistinen, Jouni Pulliainen, El<mark>ena Saltikoff, David Schultz / FMI</mark> Heikki Pohjola / Vaisala Sabine Göke, Dmitri Moiseev, Timo Nousiainen / UH Marko Mäkynen, Martti Hallikainen / HUT

Bertel Vehviläinen / Syke



GPM

Unify and advance global precipitation measurements from a constellation of dedicated and operational satellites for research and applications

GPM LIO (40°)

(Low-Inclination Observatory) 10-183 GHz radiometer

- Asynoptic observations
- Improved sampling for near-realtime monitoring of hurricanes and midlatitude storms



GPM CORE (65°) Ku-Ka band radar

10-183 GHz radiometer

- Precipitation physics observatory
- Reference standard for intercalibration of constellation precipitation measurements

Both type of instruments: Advances in light rain and snow detection, accuracy Next-generation global precipitation products through

- advanced active & passive microwave sensor measurements
- a consistent framework for inter-satellite calibration (radiance & rain rates)
- international collaboration in algorithm development and ground validation

Cornerstone for the CEOS Precipitation Constellation under GOESS & GEO





GPM: A science mission with integrated application objectives

Scientific Contributions

- New reference standards for global precipitation measurements from space
- Better understanding of water cycle variability and its link to climate change
- New insights into storm structures, cloud microphysics, & mesoscale dynamics
- Improved understanding of climate processes for better prediction of future climate

Societal Benefits

- Extending current capabilities in monitoring of hurricanes and other extreme weather events
- Enhanced numerical weather and precipitation prediction skills through assimilation of instantaneous precipitation observations
- Improved forecasting for freshwater resources, river flows, and natural hazards (floods, droughts, landslides) through better estimation of rainfall accumulation
- Assessment of human impact on precipitation and the environment

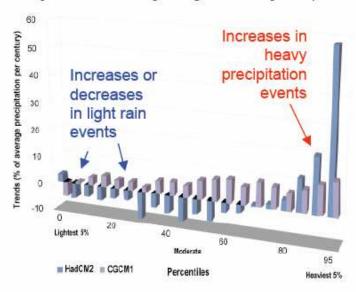




Science needs for improved precipitation measurement capabilities

GLOBAL CLIMATE MODELS PREDICT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION AMOUNT AND INTENSITY OVER THE 21st CENTURY

Projected 21st Century Change in US Daily Precipitation



ARE THE MODELS RIGHT?

Detection of changes in precipitation characteristics requires better measurements of

- light rain rates (prevalent in middle & high latitudes)
- solid precipitation (cold seasons)
- microphysical information
- Is the global water cycle accelerating as the climate warms?
 - How do precipitation frequency, distribution, and intensity change in a warmer climate?
- How do precipitation microphysical properties (particle size distribution, liquid/ice partition, hydrometeor profiles, etc.) and precipitation efficiency vary with the environmental state and climate regimes?





US-Finnish co-operation

- Finnish proposal for PMM-team accepted
 - Concentrates, especially, on winter precipitation in high latitudes
 - Work to be completed at two test sites in Finland:
 - Helsinki Testbed
 - Sodankylä-Pallas
 - Contains 5 Work Packages with special emphasis on
 - Ground validation
 - Validation of GPM algorithms for high latitudes
 - Research related to microphysics of precipitation
 - Research related to snow cover, emission and hydrology



Future matters

- Testbed follow-on projects: Ubicasting "From research to services"
 - Phase 1 (2007-09) completes by the end of March
 - New application for 2009-11
- Public real-time web service at least until Oct 2009, Researcher's Interface will stay in any case
- Helsinki Testbed
 - 2009: Conributions from Vaisala Testbed within Helsinki Testbed domain
 - Has been running since August 2005
- GPM Co-operation
 - NASA field campaigns in Helsinki Testbed
 - Possibility for joint campaign with Cloudsat, GPM and ESA Earthcare mission in fall 2010
 - GPM cold climate campaigns in 2012 and 2014
 - GPM GV workshop in Helsinki in 2010