



Meteorological Priorities in Support of a Volcanic Ash Strategy (2010-11)

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Introduction

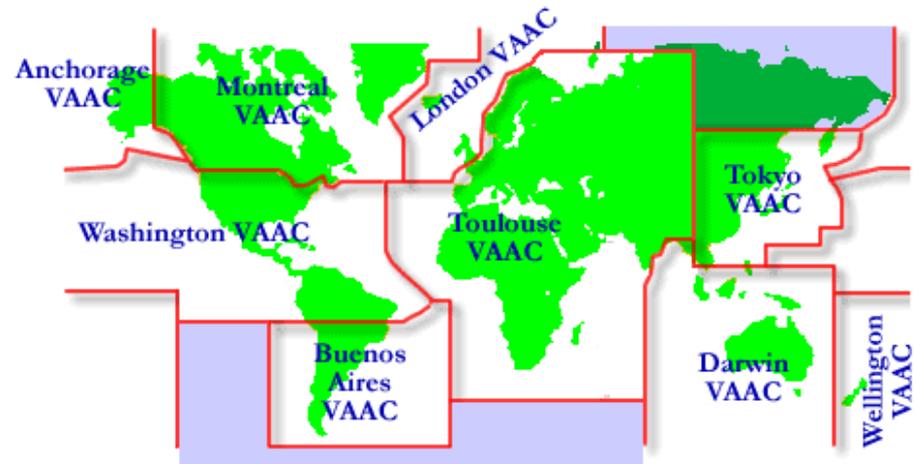
- ICAO IAVW and VAAC Overview
- Dispersion modelling
- Satellite applications for VA identification
- Operational integrated VA observation networks
- Future VA products
- National and International Coordination.



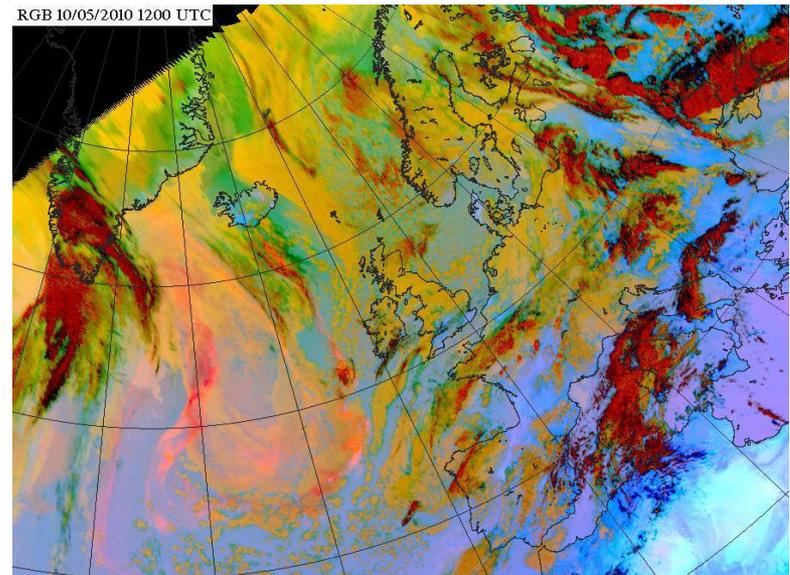
Met Office

- London VAAC is the ICAO IAVW designated centre for **volcanic eruptions** in the North-East Atlantic
- **Iceland** falls within this area of responsibility (IMO is the SVO)
- **ICAO Annex 3** *briefly* describes the responsibilities of a VAAC to include:
 - Production of **advisories** detailing the spatial dispersion of VA
 - **Running** (and/or **utilisation of** output from) NWP dispersion models
 - **Monitoring of** observational data, especially satellite imagery for the presence of VA
 - **NOT** VA concentration or OBS networks

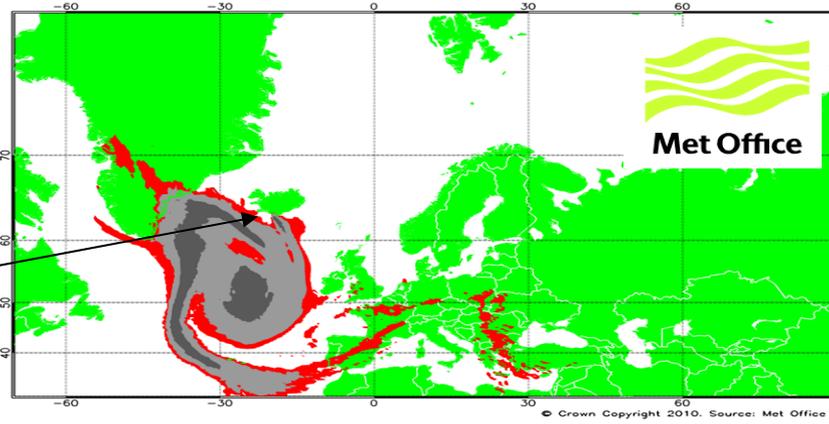
ICAO IAVW



Region not covered



VAAC Advisory Process

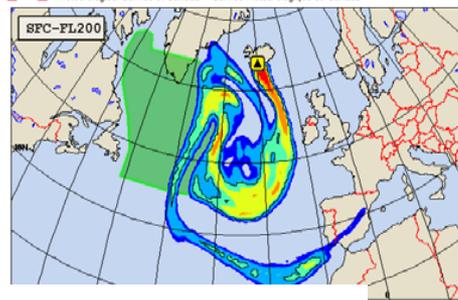


NAME model output

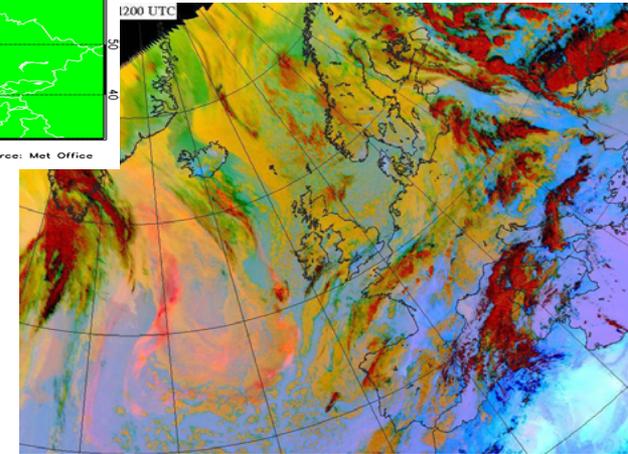
NAME model initialisation



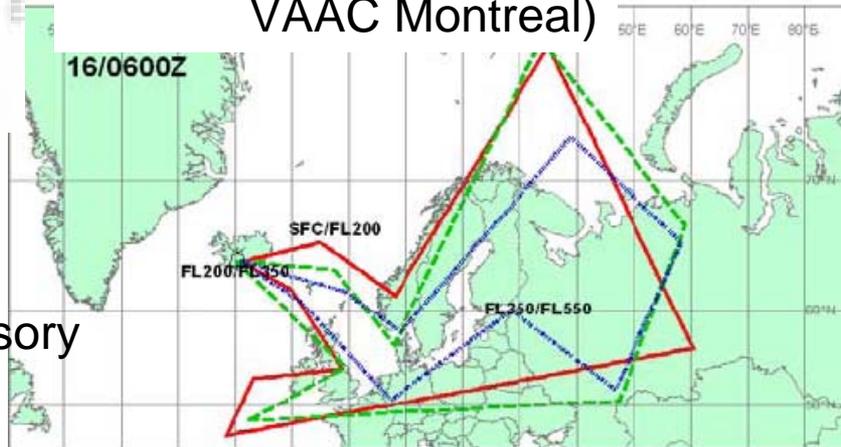
Forecaster



Other models (courtesy VAAC Montreal)



Satellite imagery



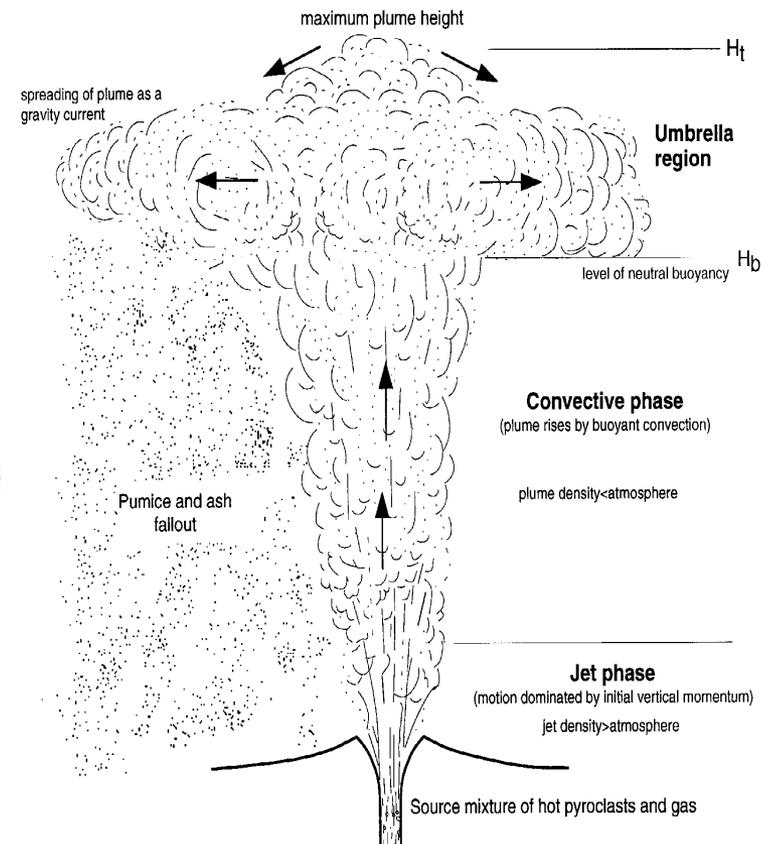
London VAAC Advisory



OBS

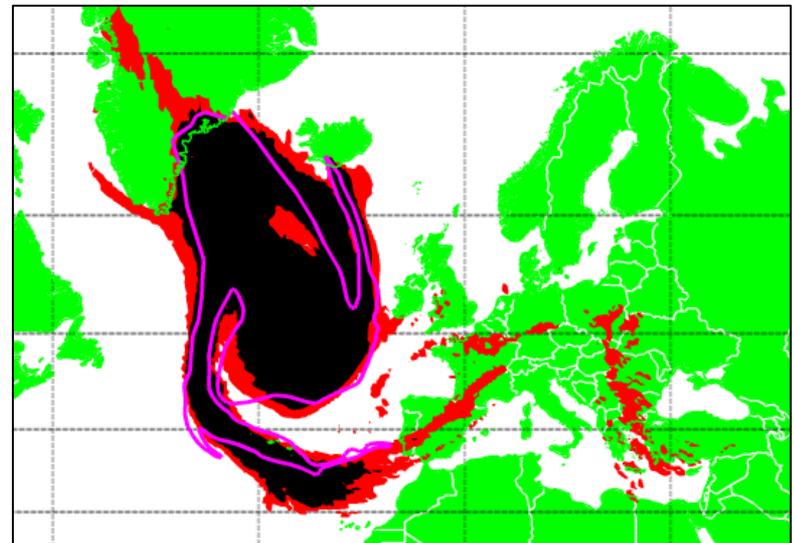
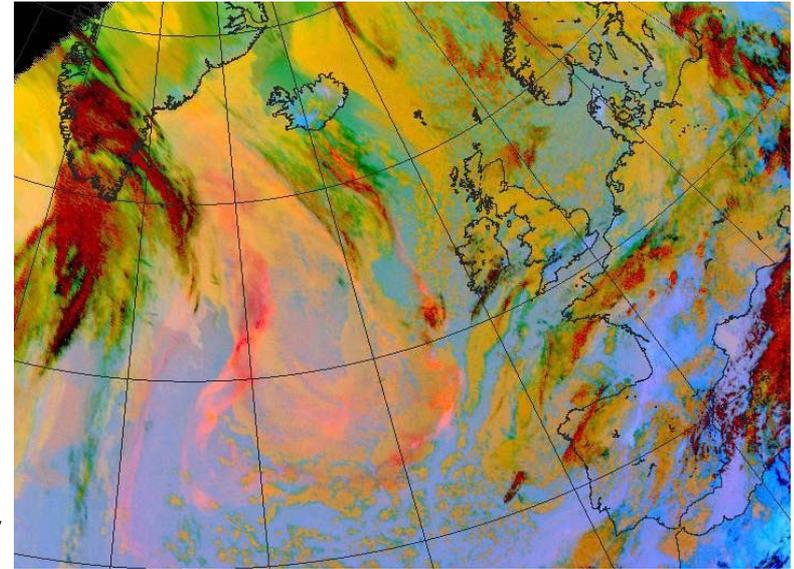
NAME dispersion model Initialisation

- Volcano characteristics
 - Height, diameter and time variance of eruptive column
 - Ash release rate
 - Ash particle size and density
- State volcano observatory (IMO)
 - Met Office MoU with IMO
 - New IMO mobile dual polarisation Doppler radar
 - UAV and dropsonde research.



NAME dispersion model Development

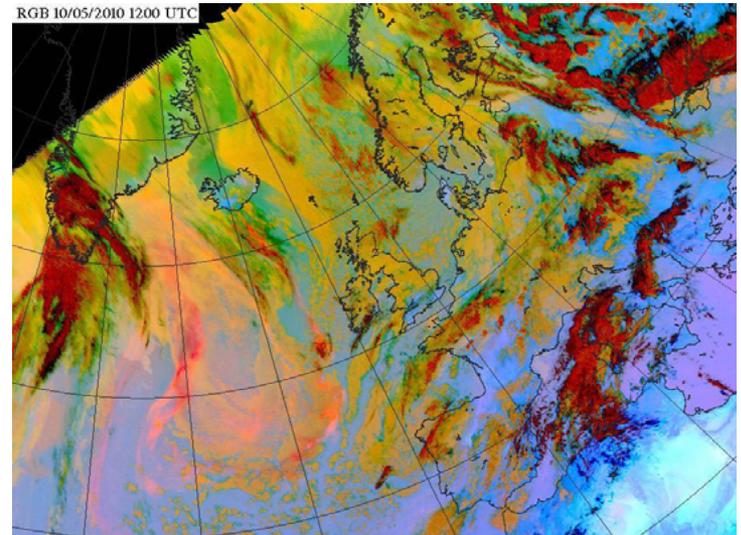
- Improvements to definition of eruptive source term
- Analysis of historic eruptions/ash encounters
- Evaluation of inversion modelling and data assimilation processes
- Climatological studies to better quantify risks
- Evaluation of peak and mean predictability
- Inclusion of other chemicals in VA plume
- Recommendations for operational implementation.



Satellite Applications Development

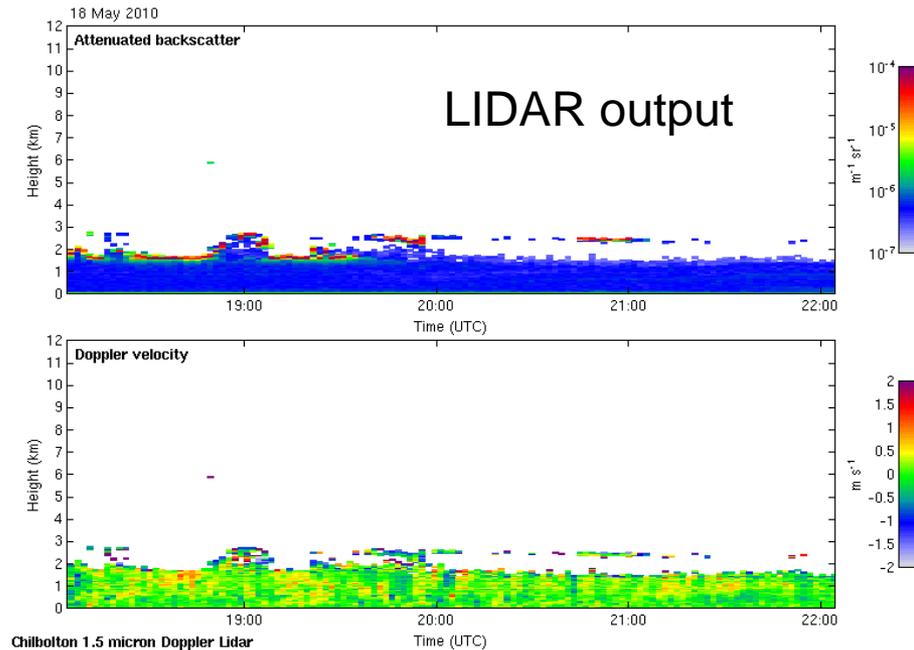


- MSG
 - Use of third infrared channel at 8.6microns wavelength to reduce number of VA false alarms
 - Use of radiative transfer model to improve VA detection
 - Optimal quantitative parameters estimation techniques for ash top height, ash column amount and ash particle size
 - Improvements to volcanic plume gas products e.g. SO₂
- Polar orbiters
 - High resolution RGB VA products
 - Applications of MODIS, VIIRS and CALYPSO products.



Operational Integrated VA Observation Networks

- Basic underpinning infrastructure
- Standardisation and availability
- Ground-based
 - LIDAR
 - RADAR
 - ATD Lightning Detection
- Airborne
 - Research Aircraft
 - Unmanned Airborne Vehicles
 - Aerosol sondes



Picture from DLR Falcon

Future Met Office VA Products



- Multiple vertical layers of forecast VA concentration
- Shorter VA forecast time steps
- Development of products which sample uncertainty in the volcanology and meteorology to enable better-informed risk assessments
- Medium range scenario planning charts
- User requirements, consultation and education
- Underlying transparent, peer reviewed science.





National and International Coordination

- Ongoing discussions with CAA, airlines and engine manufacturers
- Member of European Aviation Crisis Coordination Cell (EACCC)
- Met Office leading EUTMETNET involvement in proposed VA related FP7 CSA with focus on enhancing European VA observation coordination
- Enhanced VA research flight coordination with DLR and DWD
- Daily VAAC tele-conferences with European NMS during significant European VA episodes
- Member of WMO VA Scientific Advisory Group
- Member of ICAO VA Task Force
- Attendance at numerous VA related meetings and workshops – see some of you in Iceland next week for the Eyja conference!

