

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

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WMO CAeM vice-president.

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

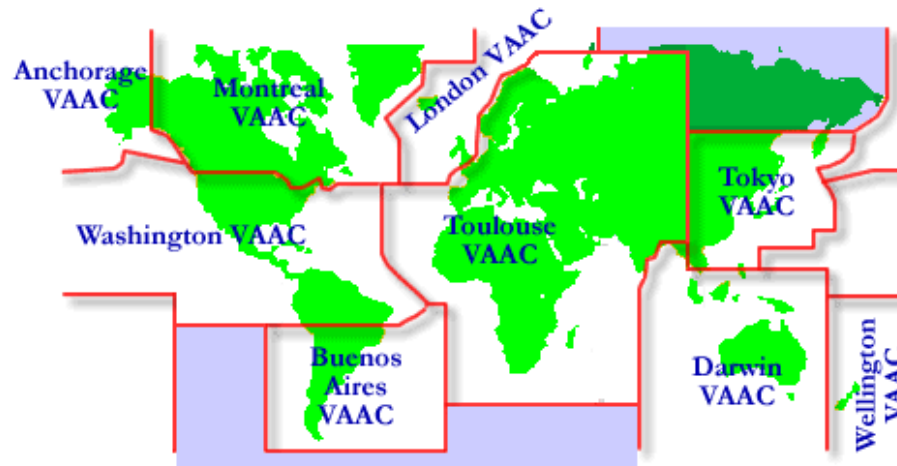


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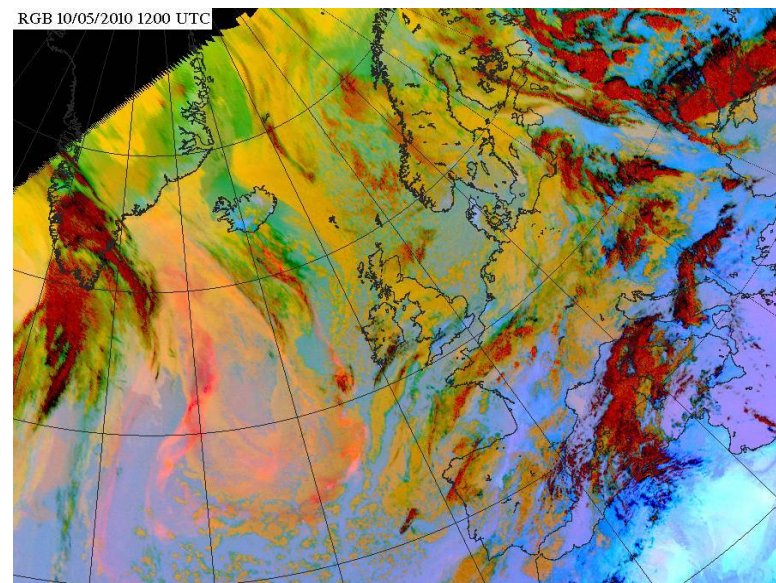
- London VAAC is the ICAO IAVW designated centre for **volcanic eruptions** in the North-East Atlantic
- **Iceland** falls within this area of responsibility (IMO is the SVO)
- **ICAO Annex 3** *briefly* describes the responsibilities of a VAAC to include:
 - Production of **advisories** detailing the 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

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ICAO IAVW



Region not covered



VAAC Advisory Process



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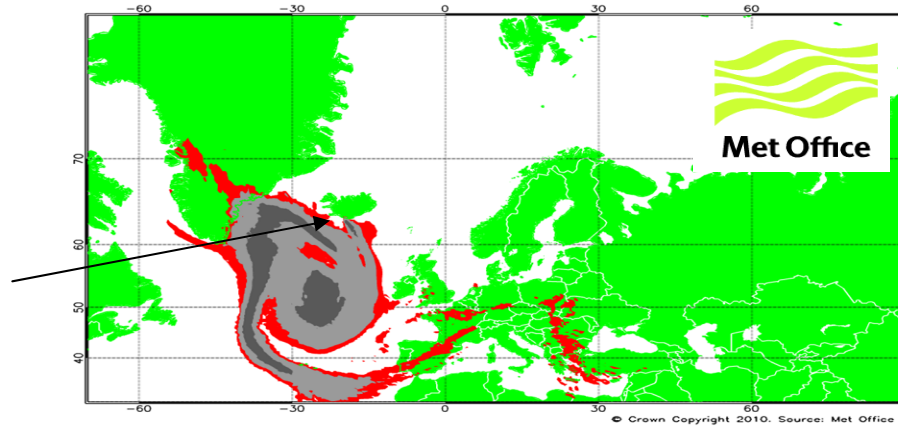
NAME model initialisation



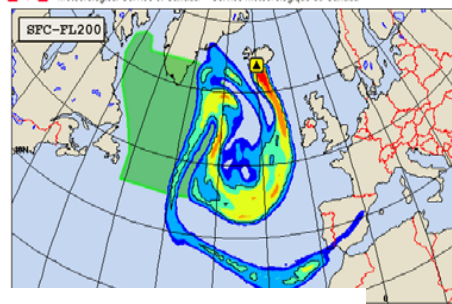
Forecaster

London VAAC Advisory

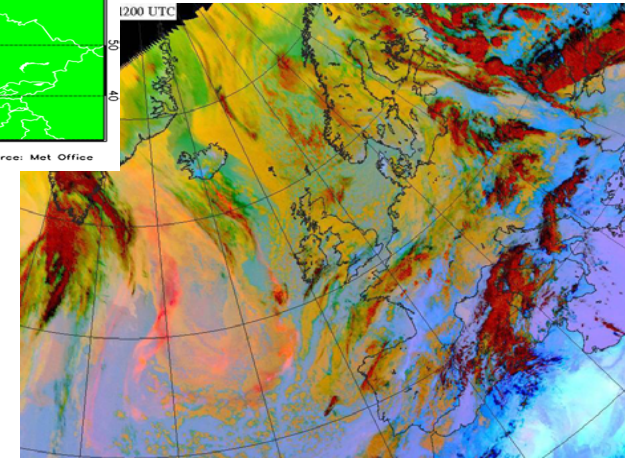
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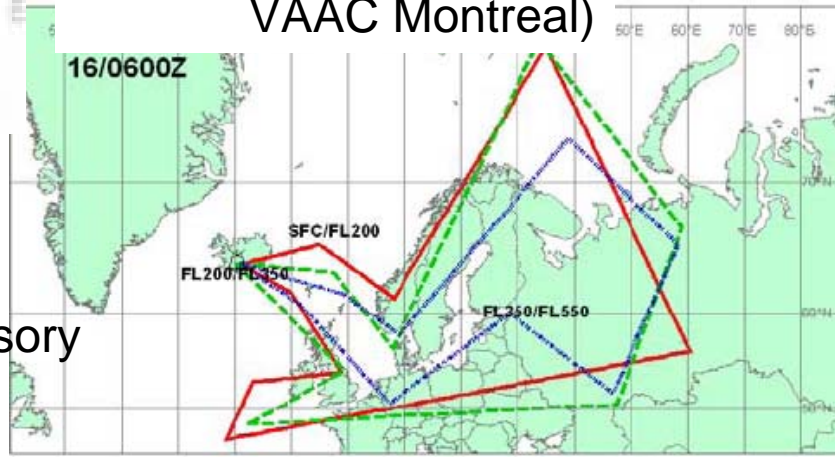


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Satellite imagery

Other models (courtesy
VAAC Montreal)

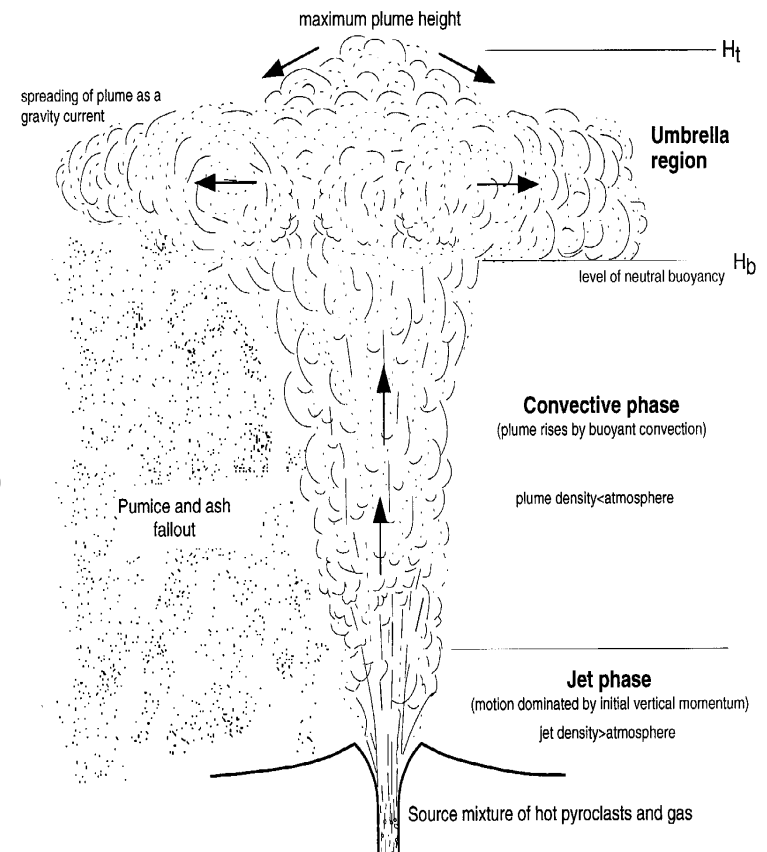
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OBS

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.

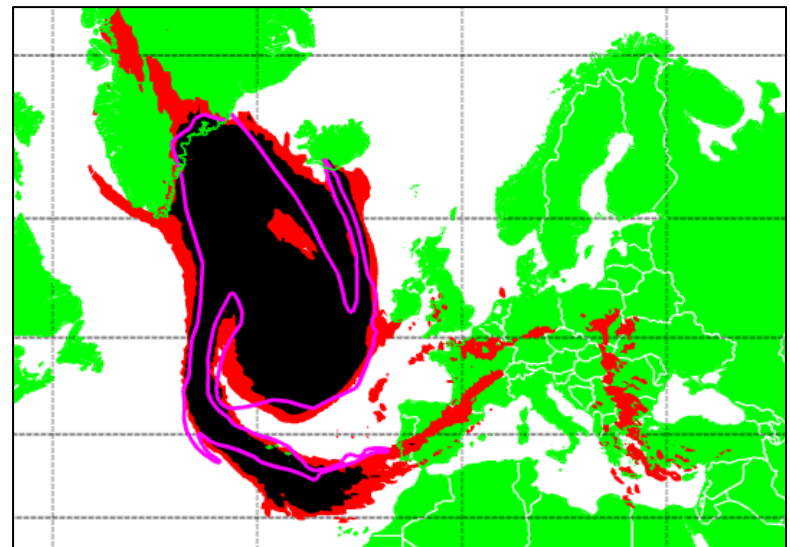
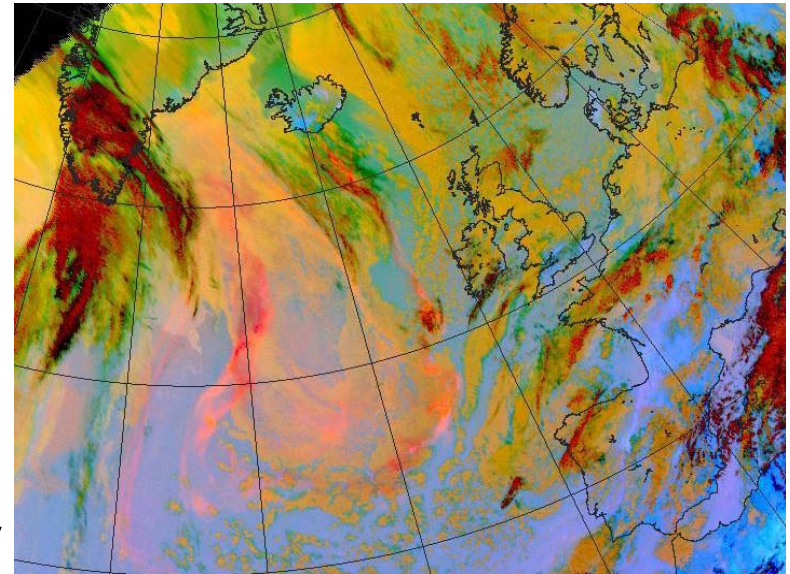




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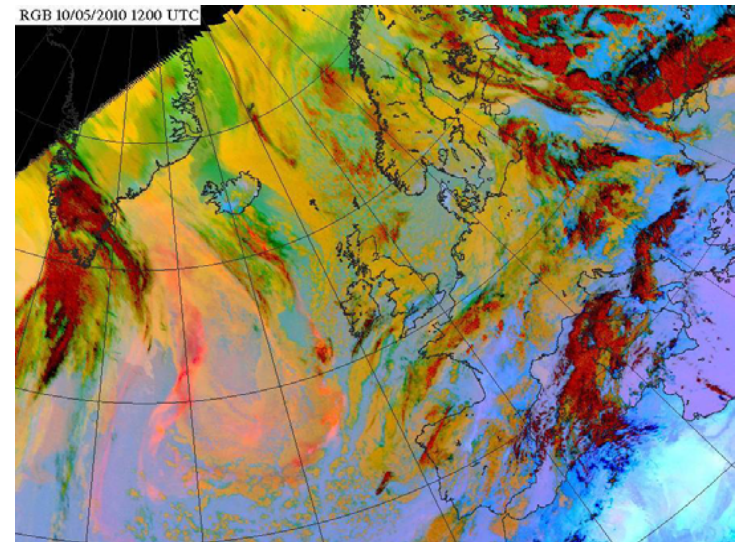
NAME dispersion model Development

- 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.



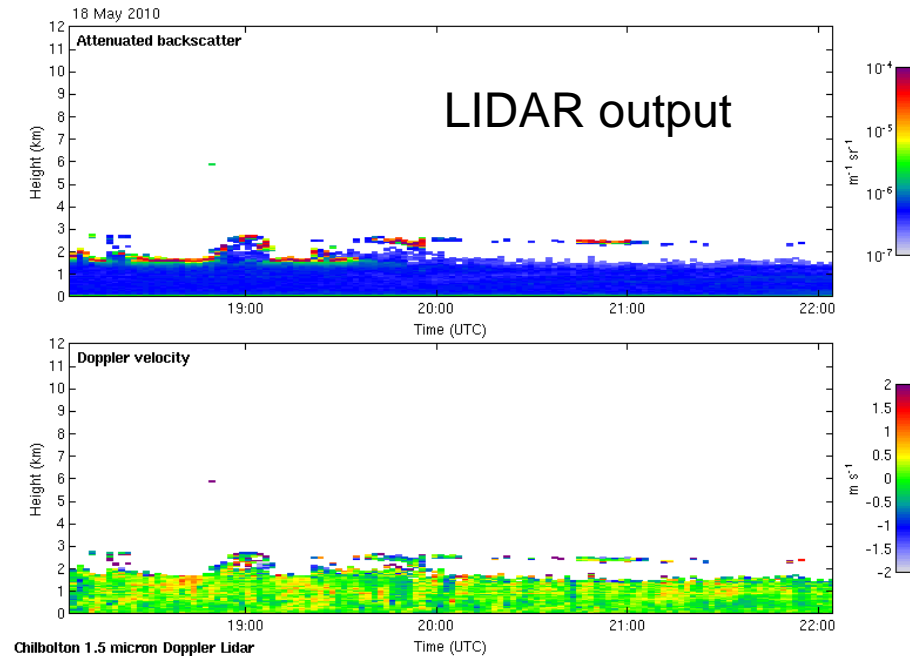
Satellite Applications Development

- 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



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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!

