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# Weather Art Contra Grid Mess

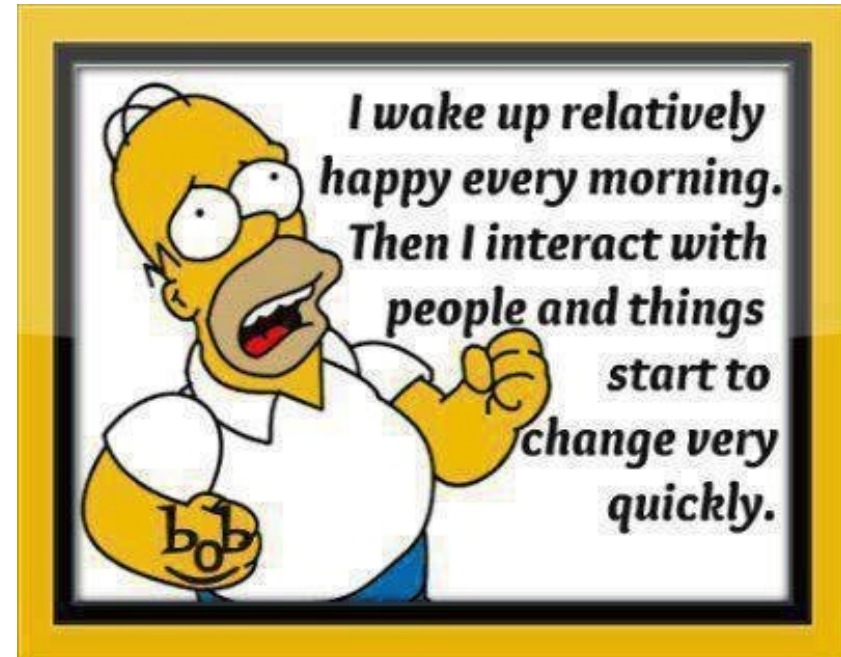
Visual   
Weather

Jozef Matula

Visual Weather Team Lead

25<sup>th</sup> EGOWS, 3<sup>rd</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> June 2014, Oslo, Norway

- Sharing frustration about meteorological geospatial products.
- In recent 7+ years of Visual Weather development we have spent much more effort on developing drawing package than on creating new grid visualisation techniques.

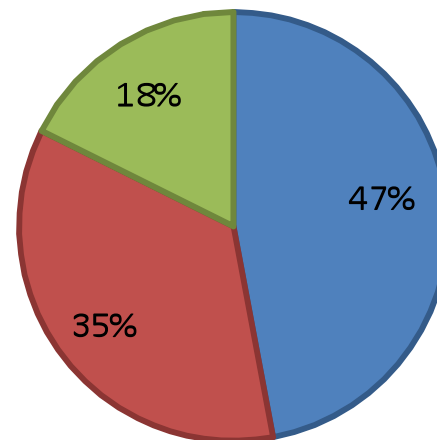


Survey across around 50% of Visual Weather users with:

- 17 respondents,
- 12 countries.

## Structure of Respondents

■ Aviation ■ Civil ■ Civil & Aviation



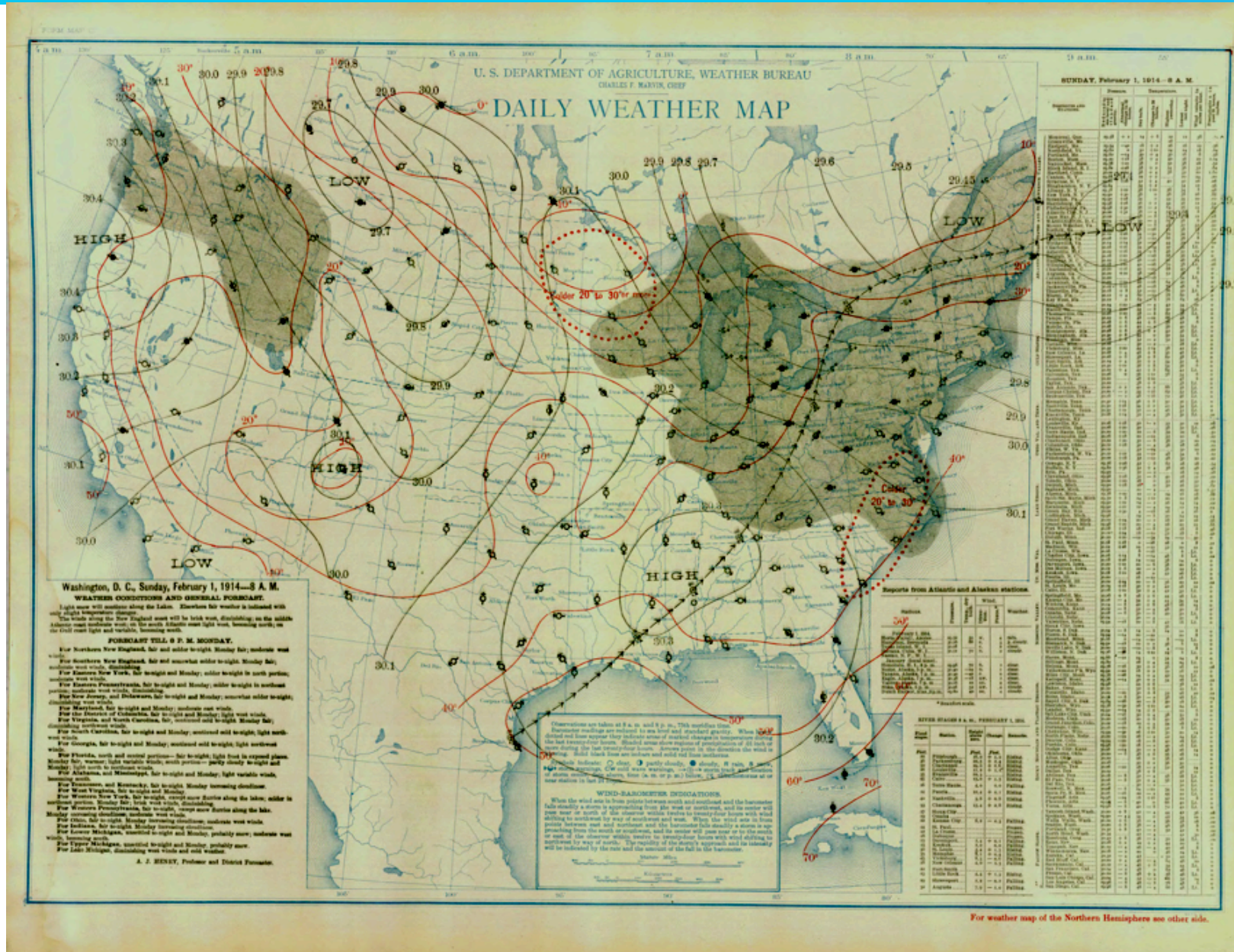


## The Weather Art Making Weather Products Subjective

Painting by artist Carol Schiff

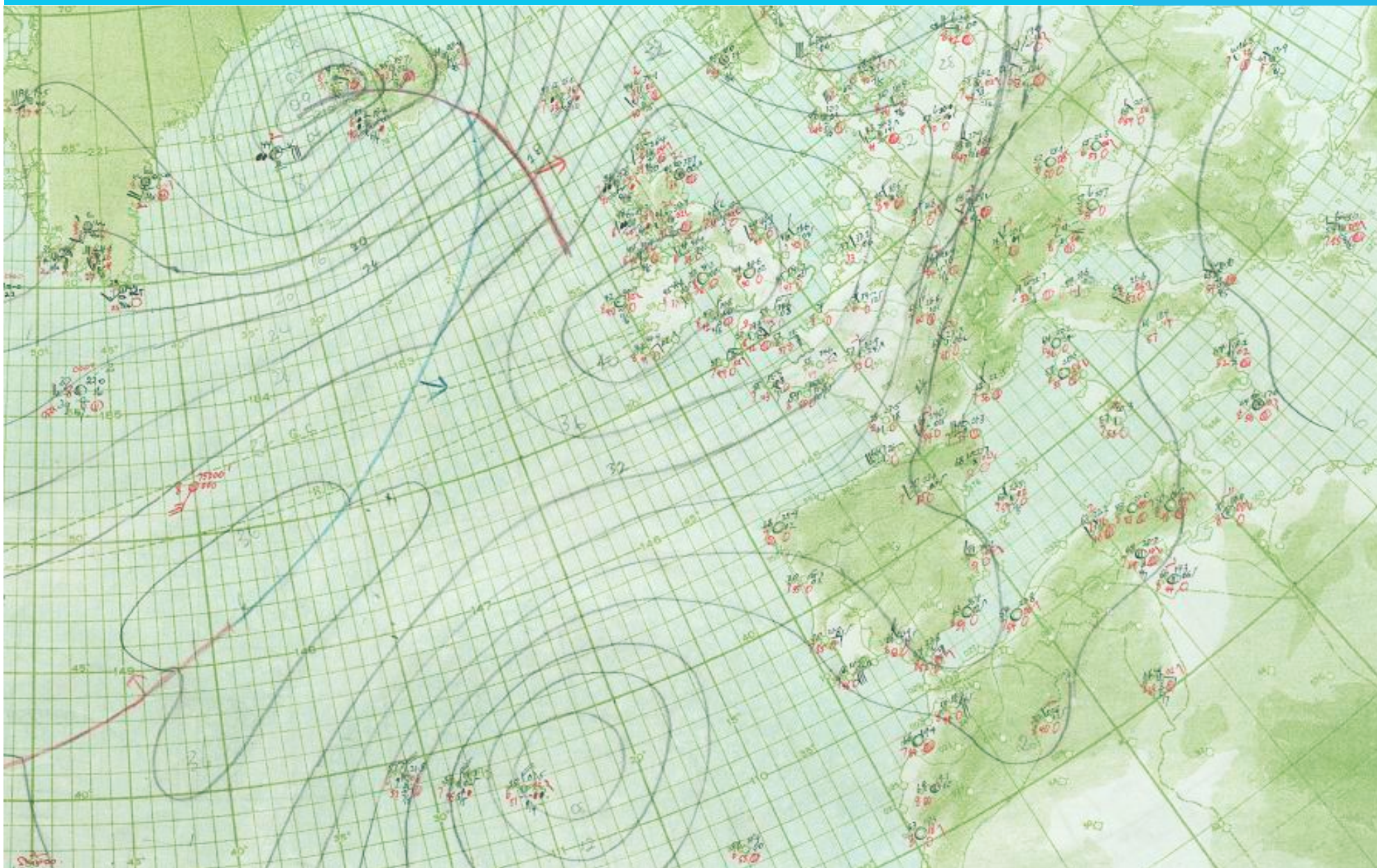


# 1914 in US



For weather map of the Northern Hemisphere see other side.

# 1943 in UK

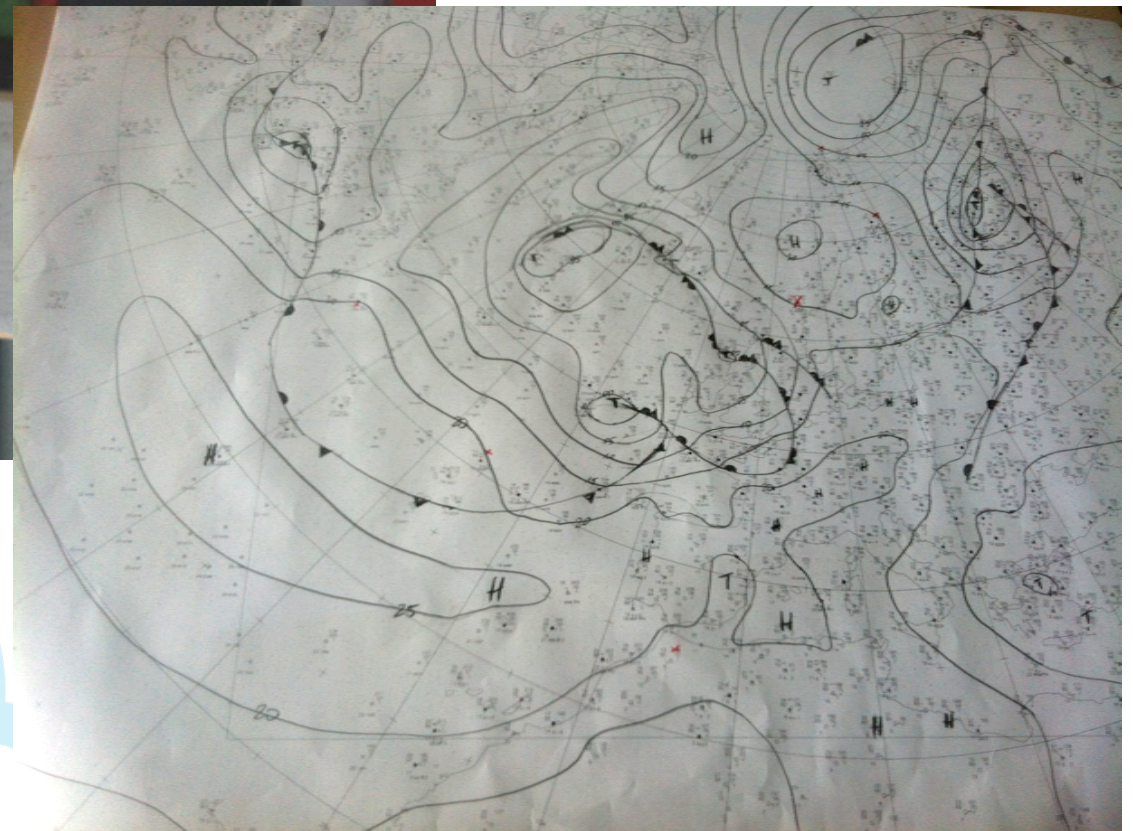
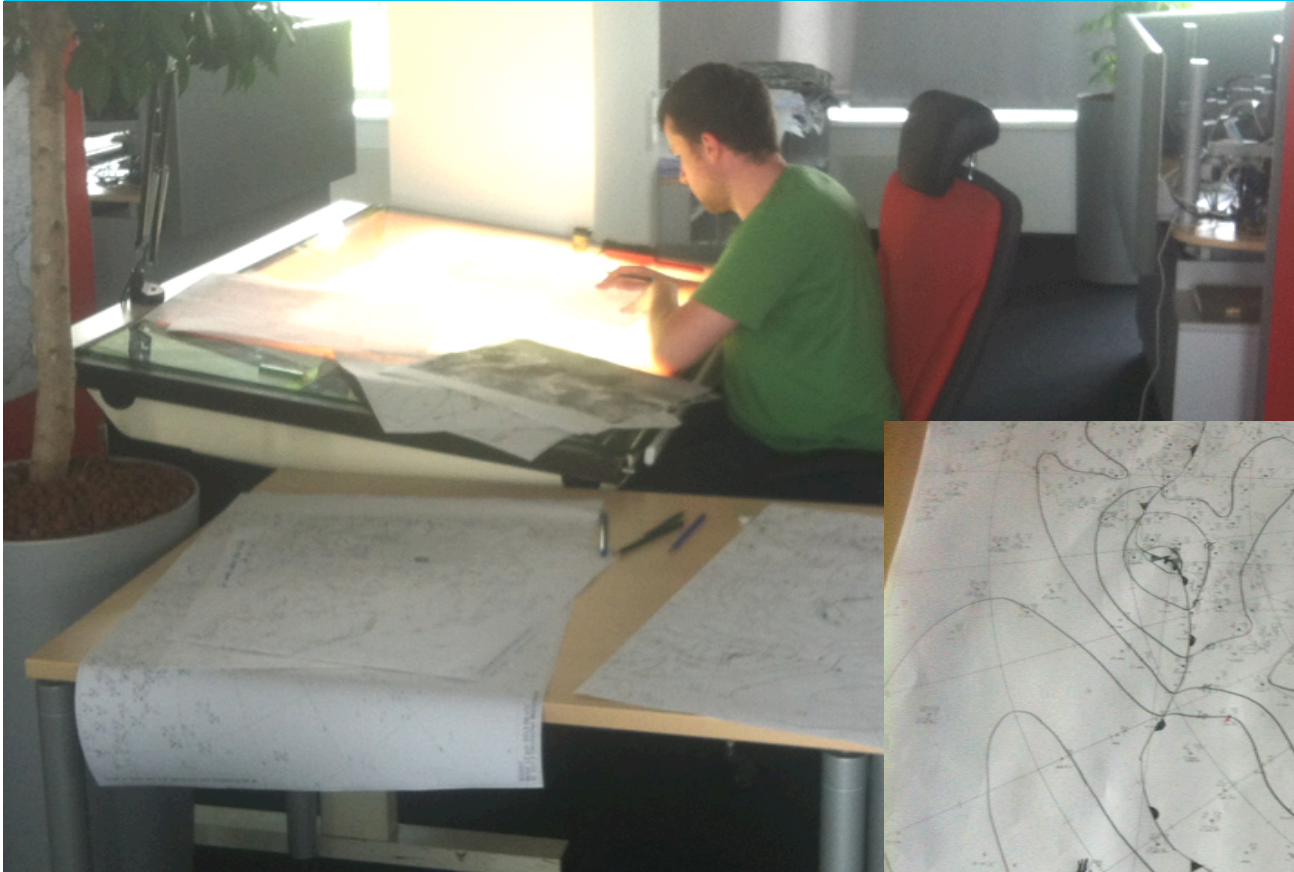


# Survey About Drawing of Vector Products

- 88% of respondents are drawing vector products.
- Reasons for drawing:
  - obligation (65%)
  - commercial usage (53%)
  - public usage (35%)
- Time spent on drawing:
  - around 2h (max 8h) out of 12h working shift (sometime 8h, min 6.5h)
- In 6 countries still hand-drawing:
  - 15m – 3h (average 1.2h)
  - Reasons: mental model (50%), operational req. (30%), tradition (20%)

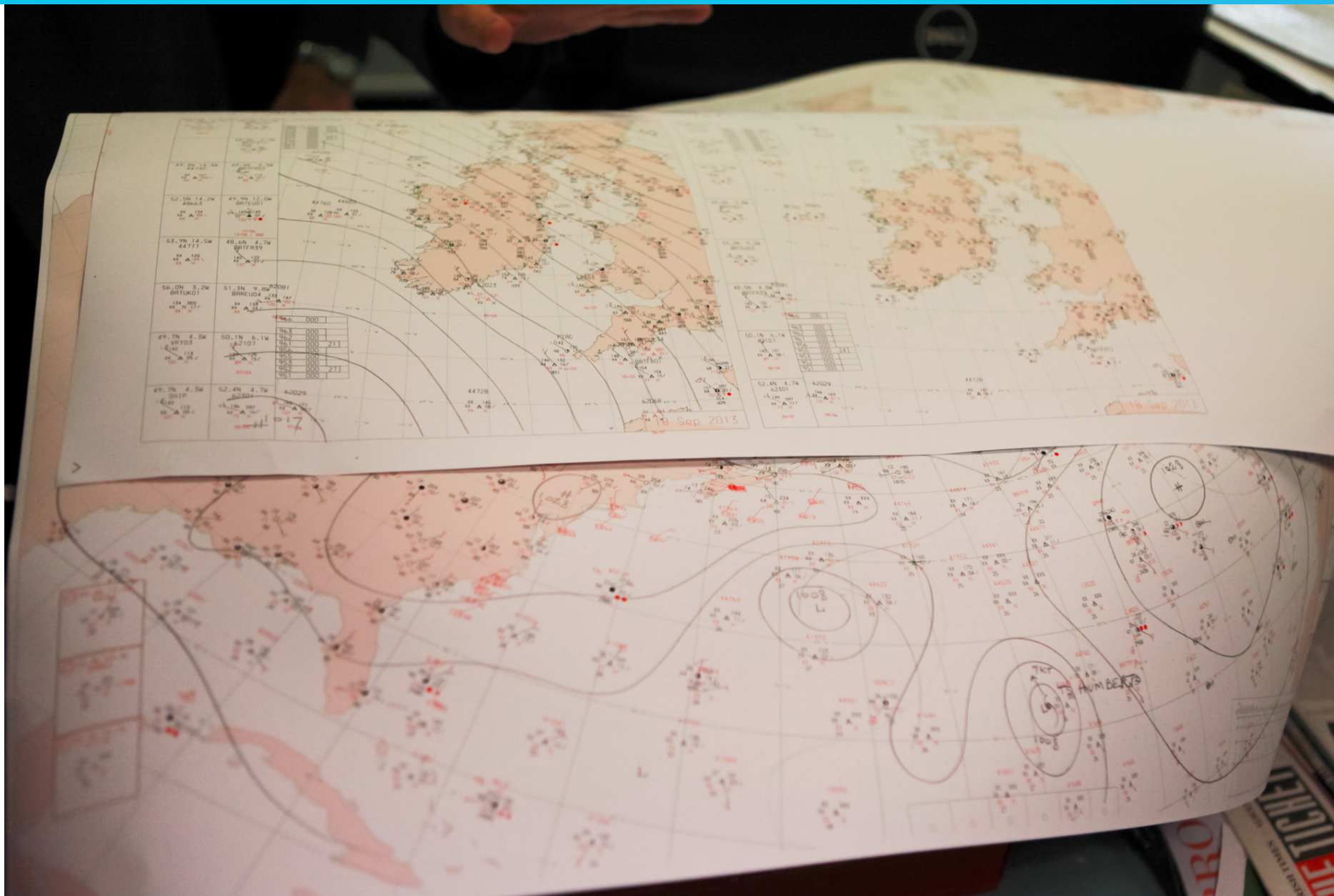


# 2013 in Germany

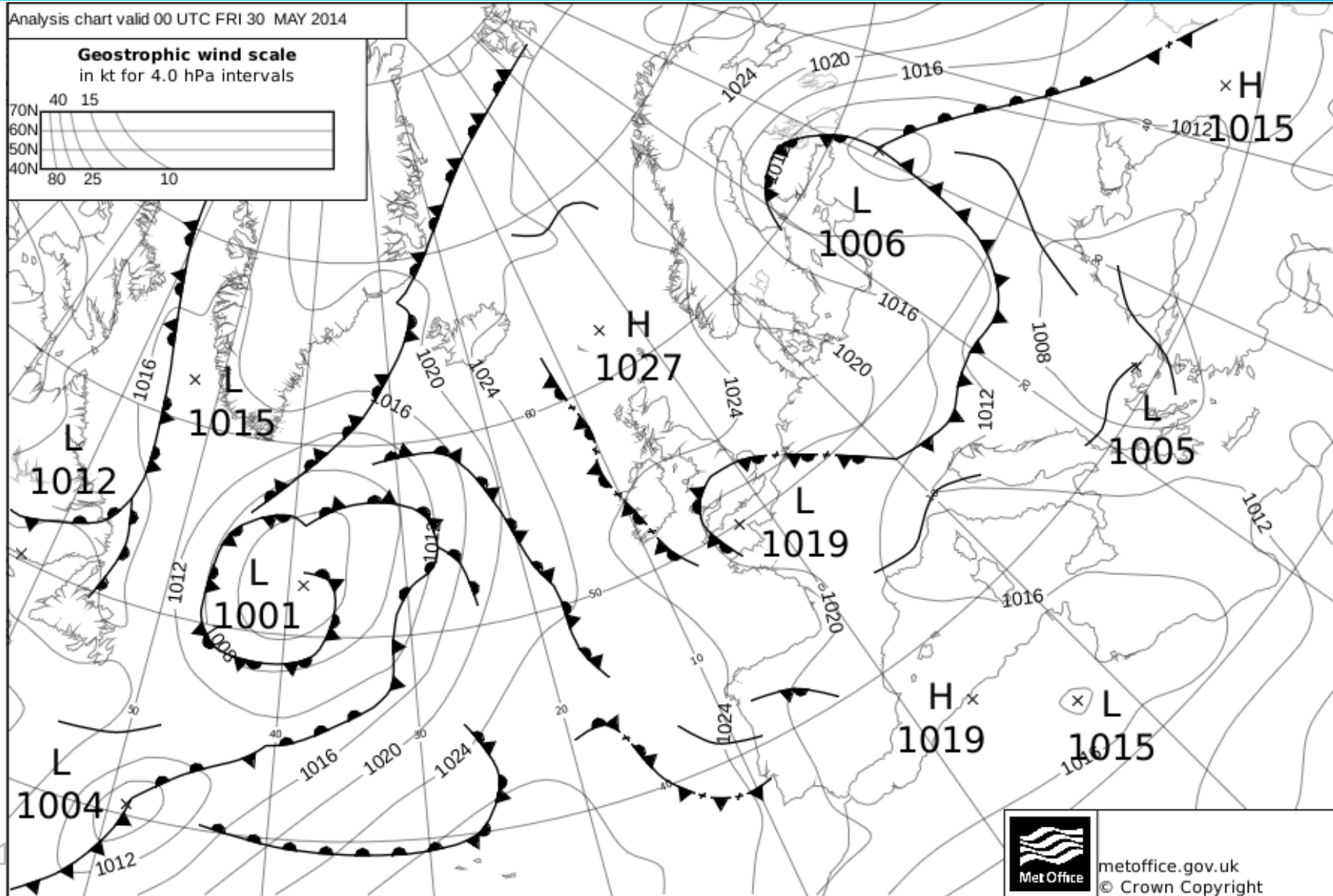




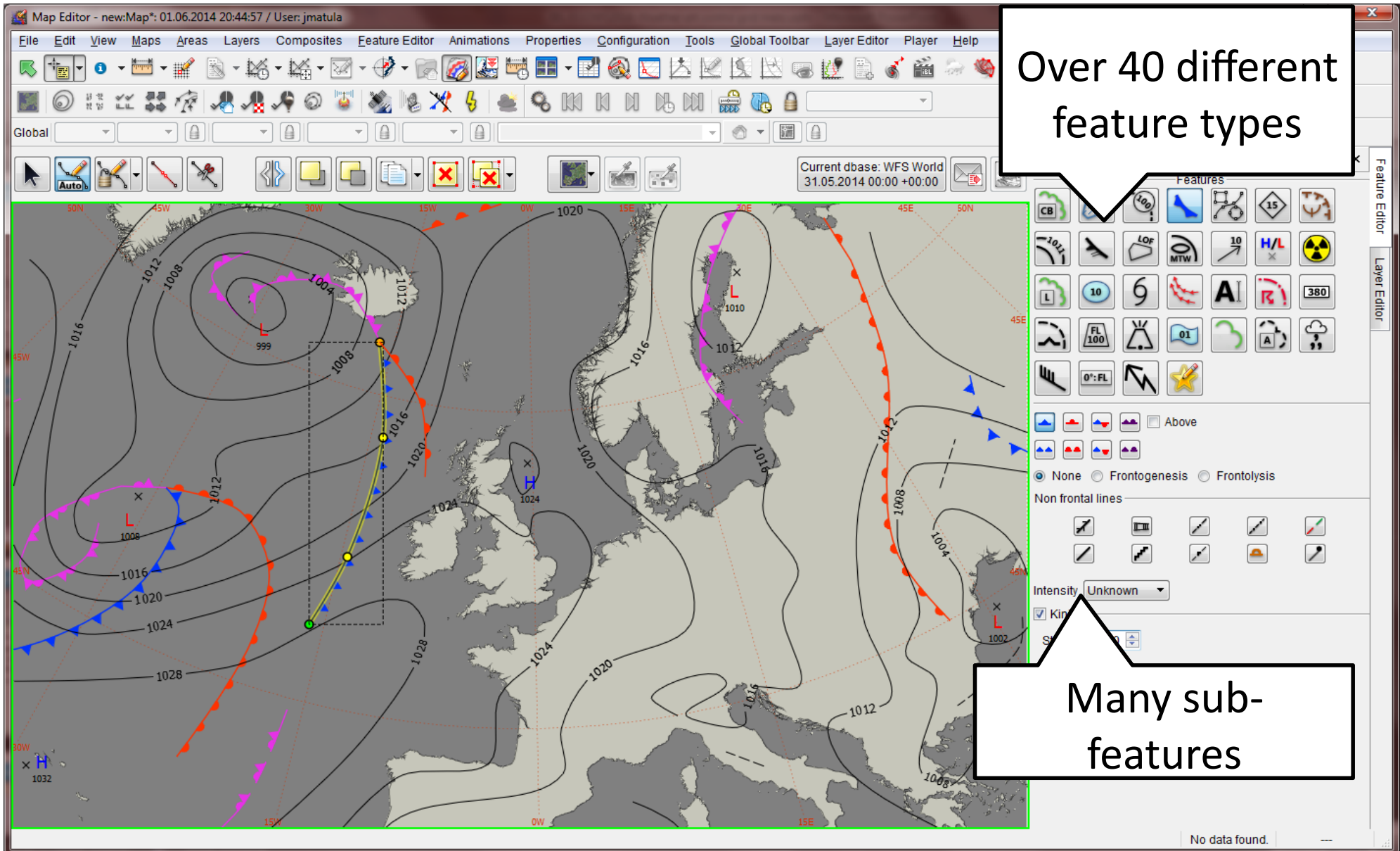
# 2013 in Ireland



# “Today” in UK



# Feature Editor in Visual Weather

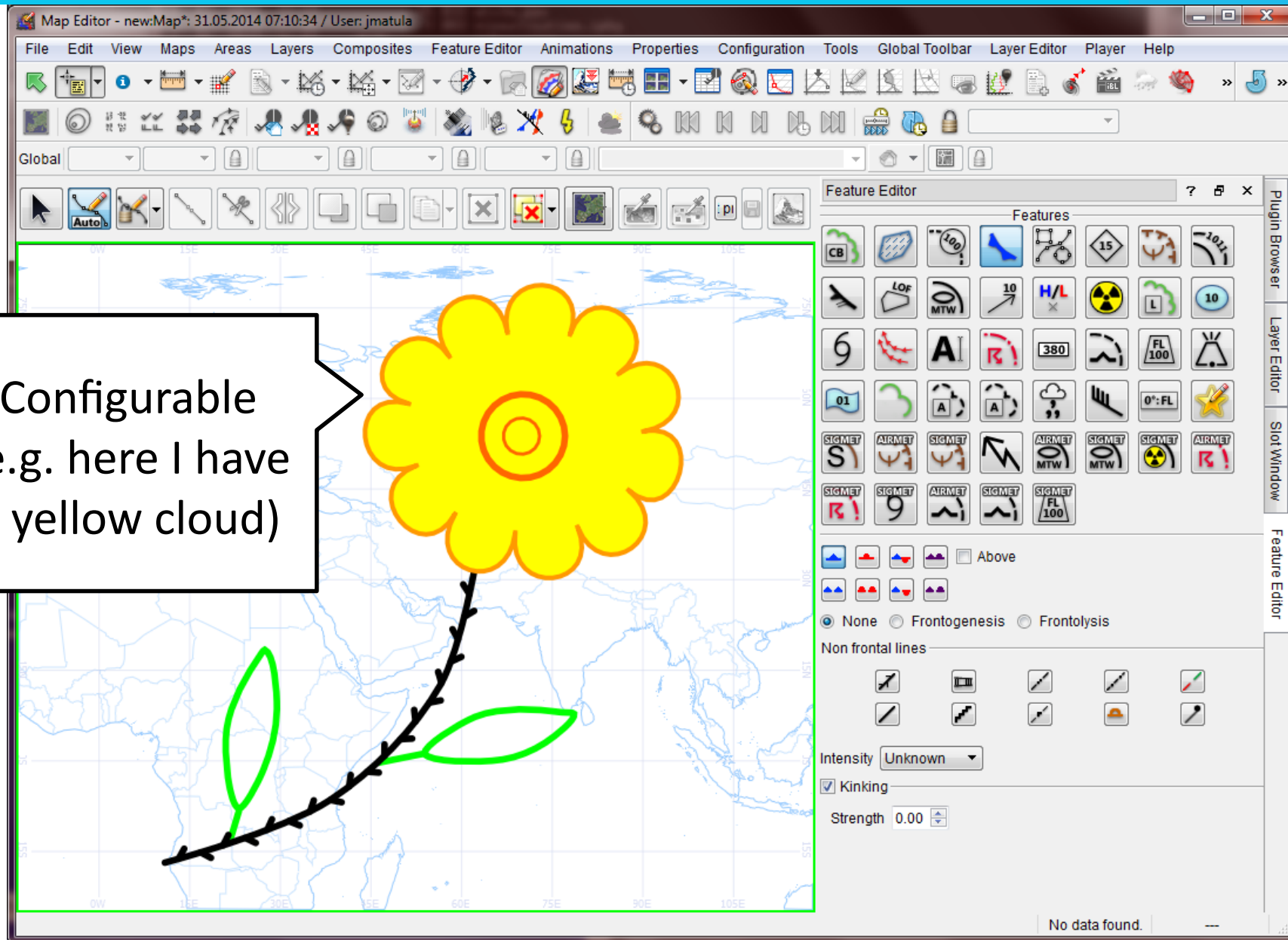


Over 40 different feature types

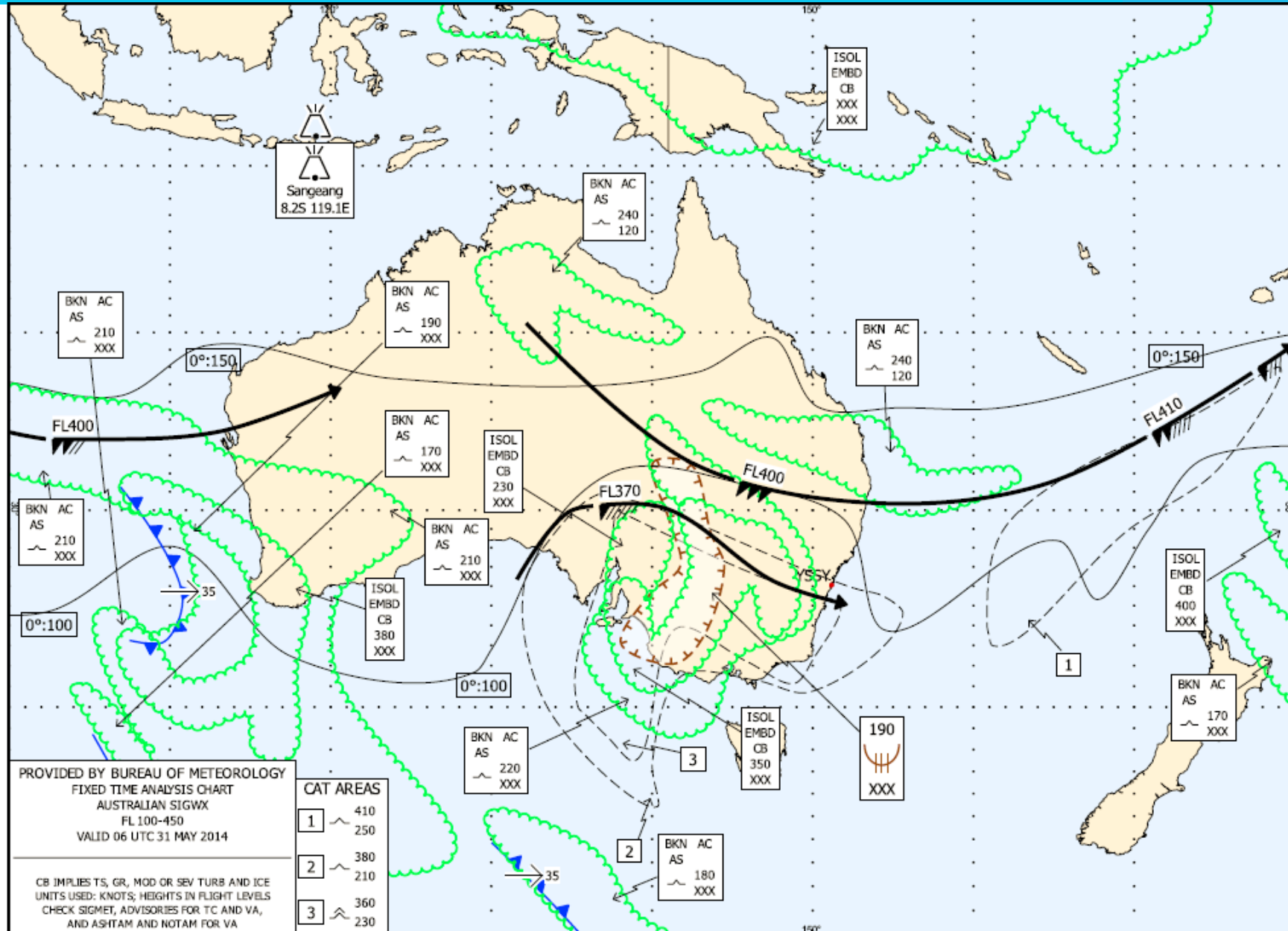
Many sub-features

# “Today” in IBL Testing Team

Configurable  
(e.g. here I have  
a yellow cloud)

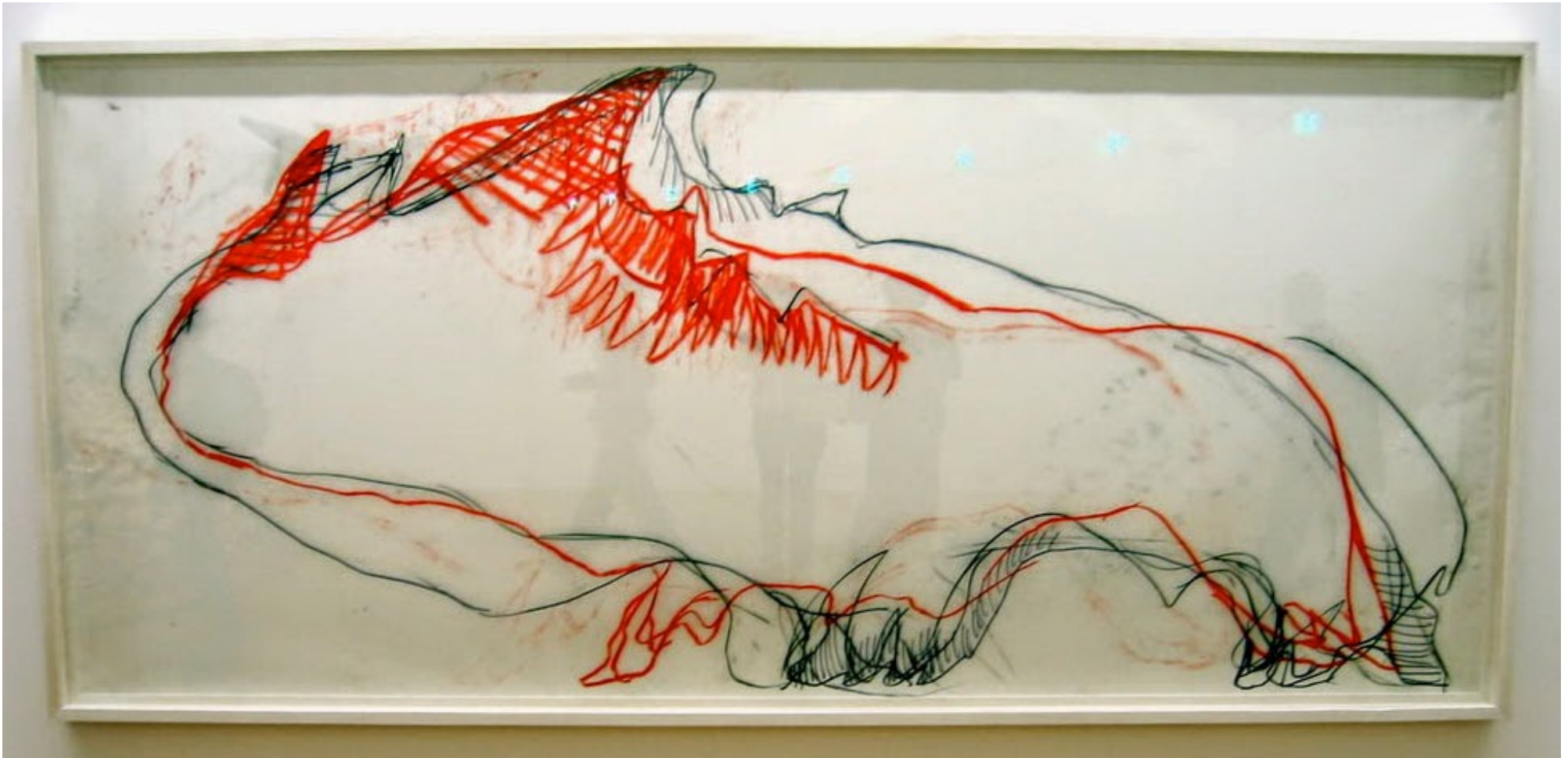


# “Today” in Australia



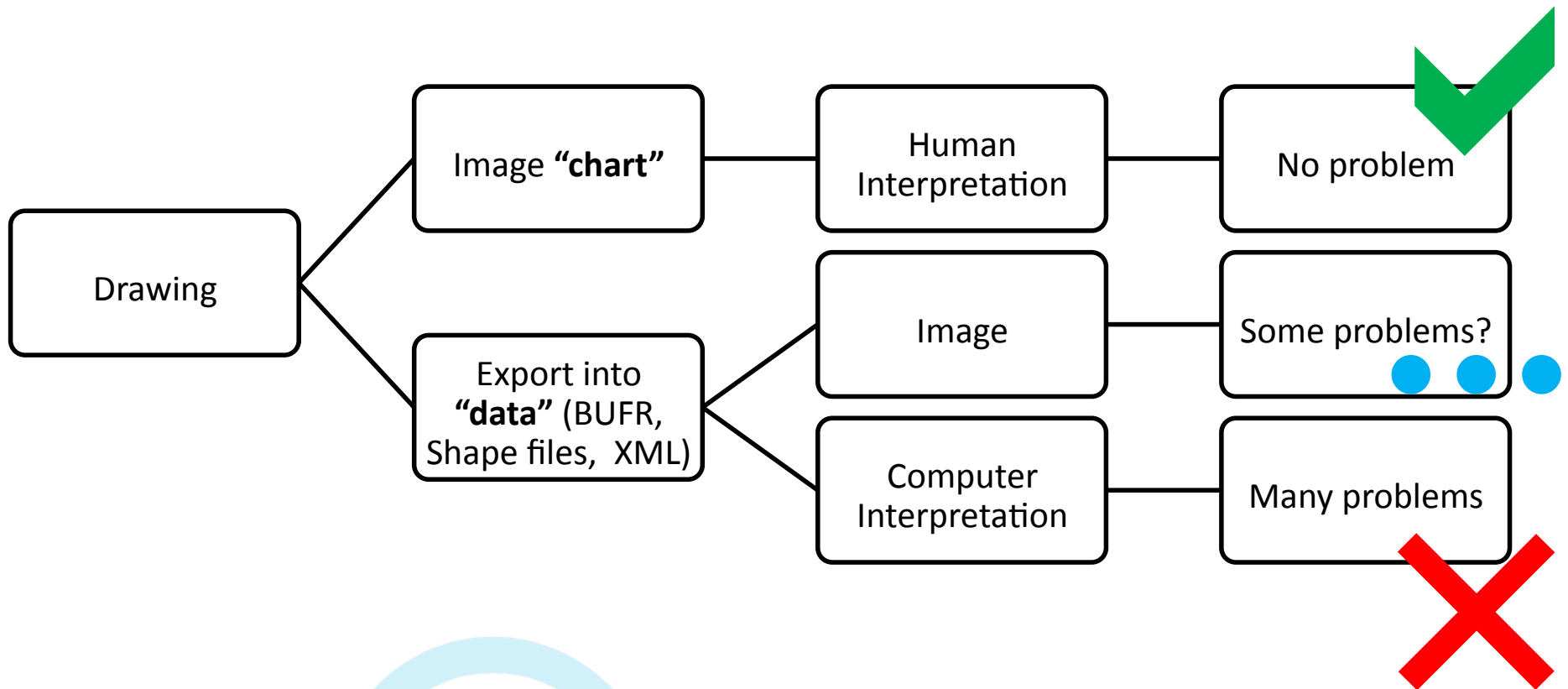
# “Today” in Paris, Centre Pompidou Gallery

Visual   
Weather



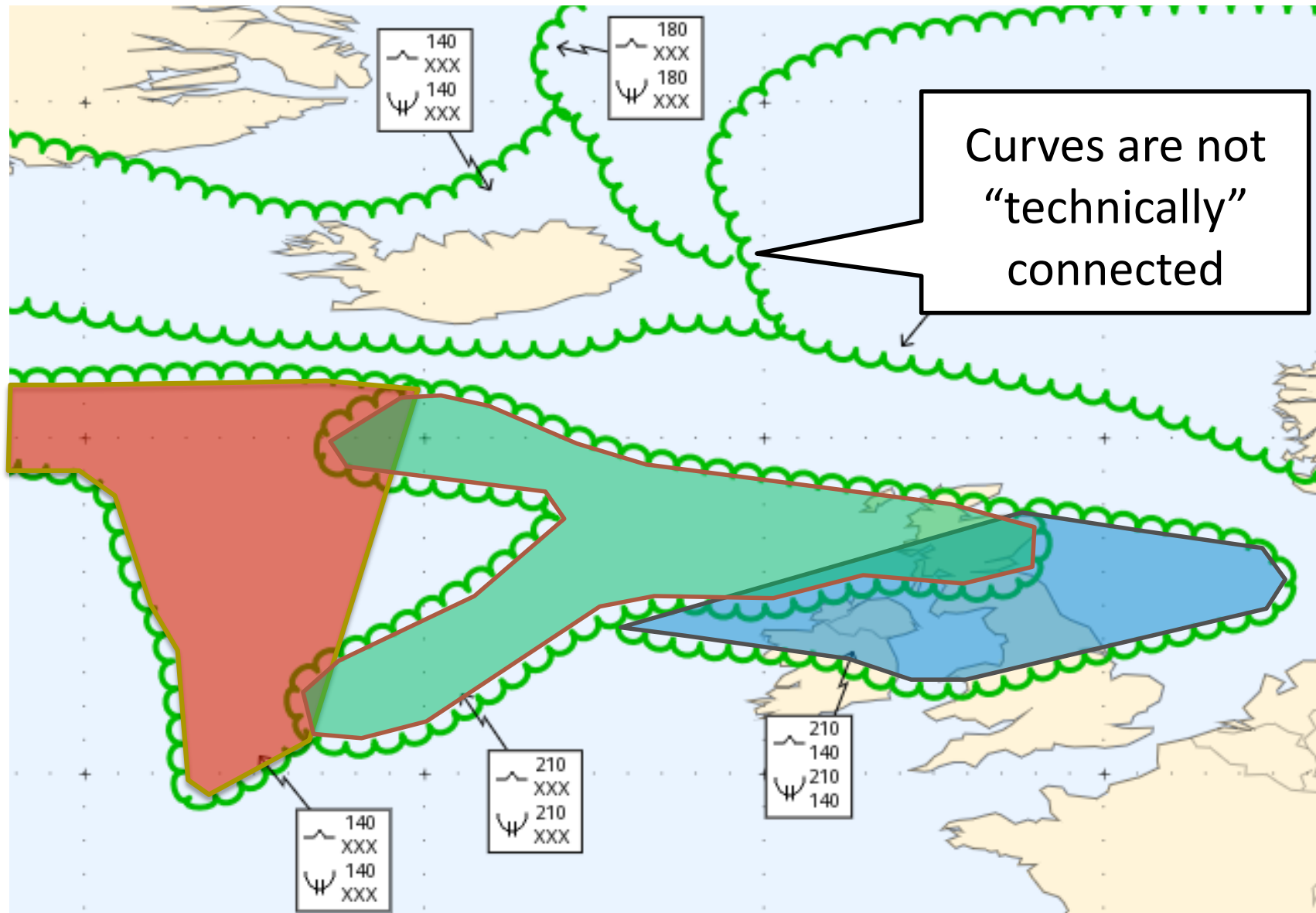


# Draw -> Encode -> Interpret

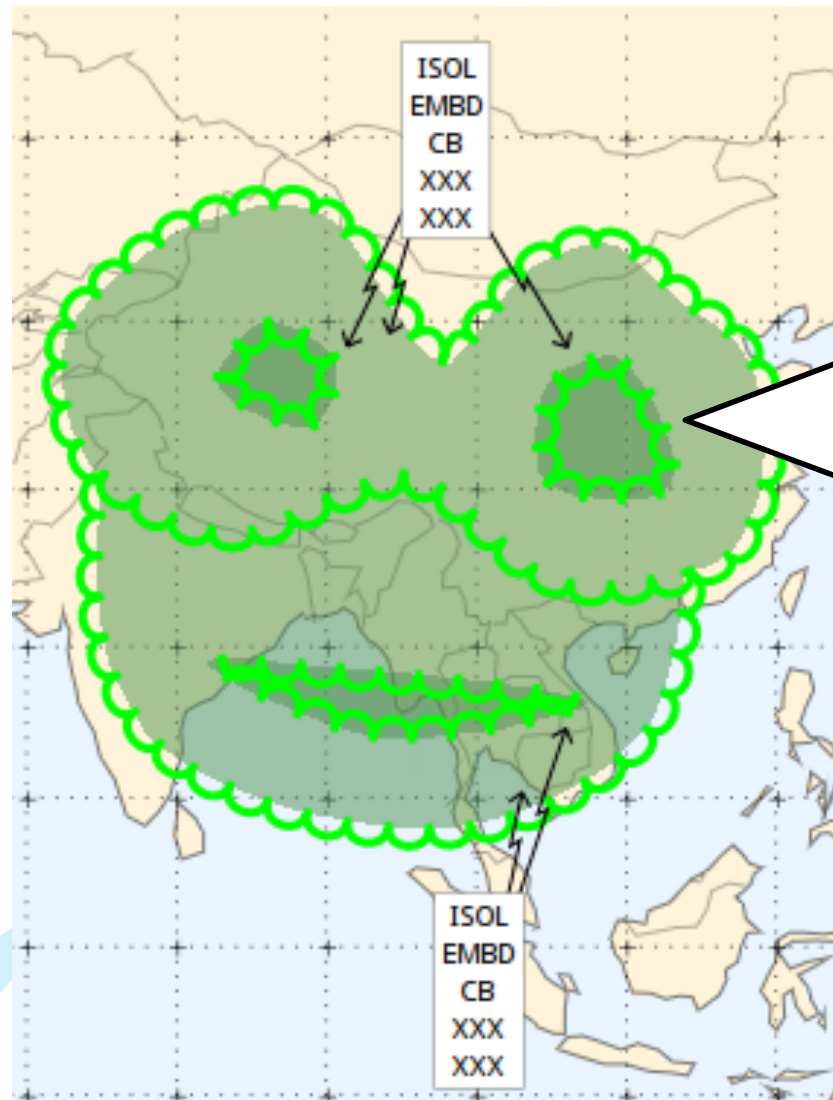




# Case 1 - Computer Interpretation

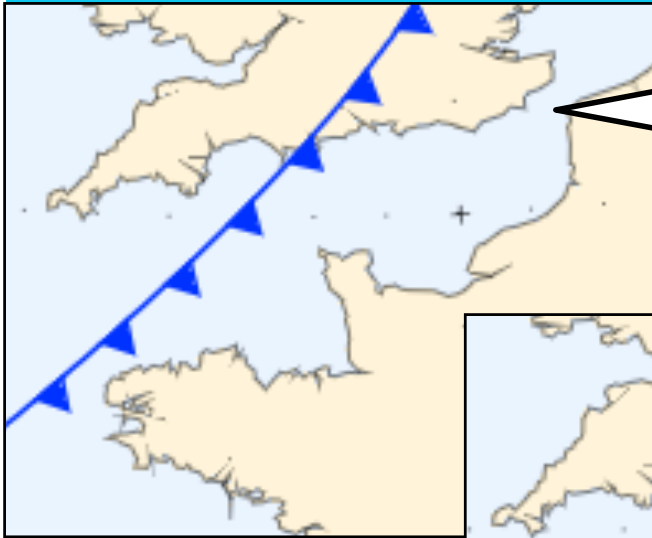


# Case 1 - Human Interpretation

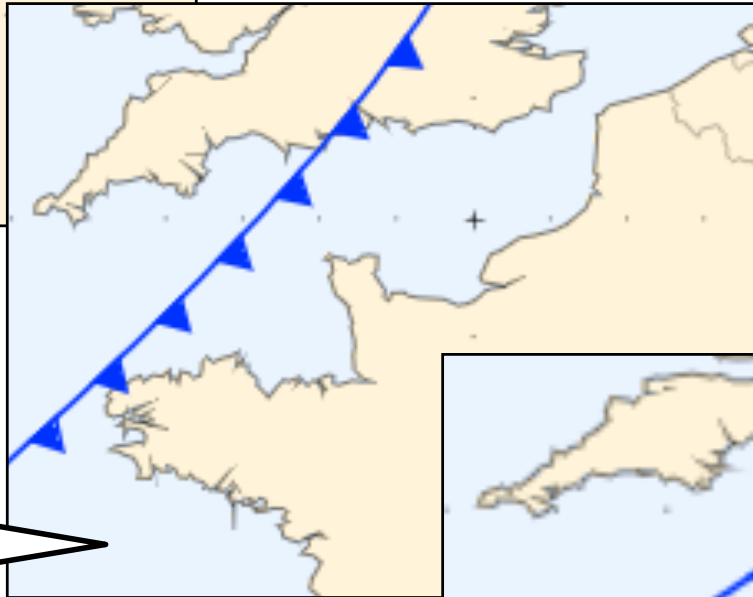


Reversed scalloping creates so called "Donut" cloud – a clouds with a with hole

# Case 2 - How Far Is This Front From France?



Polar  
Stereographic  
34 km

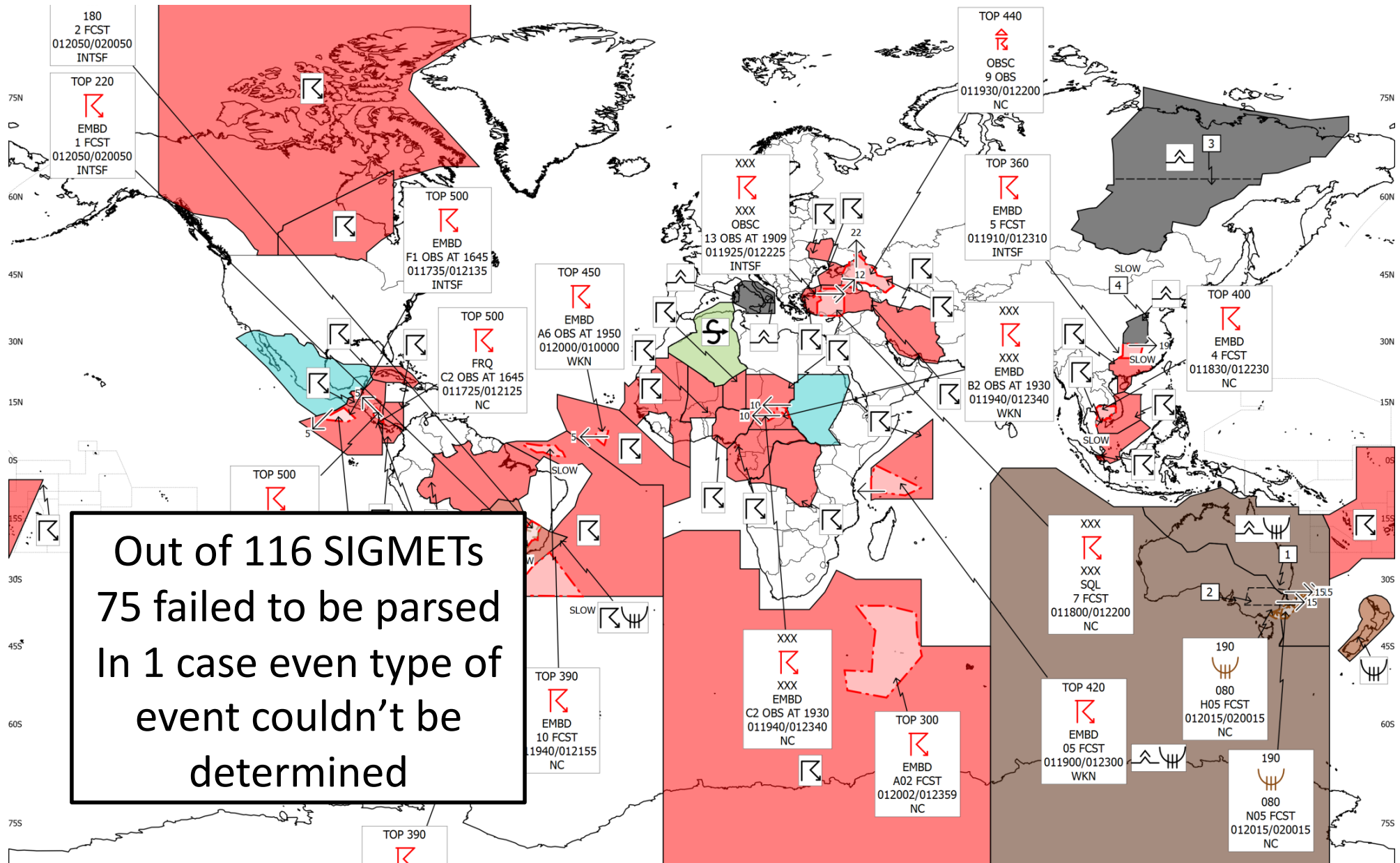


Mercator  
18km

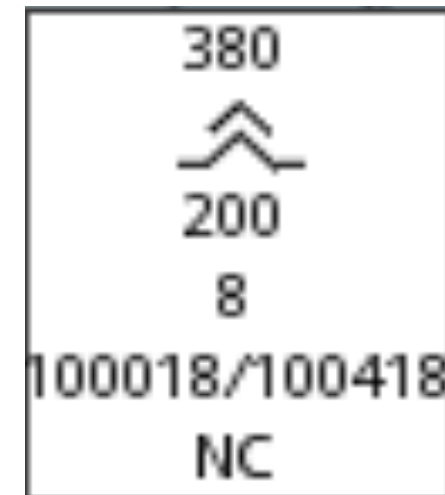
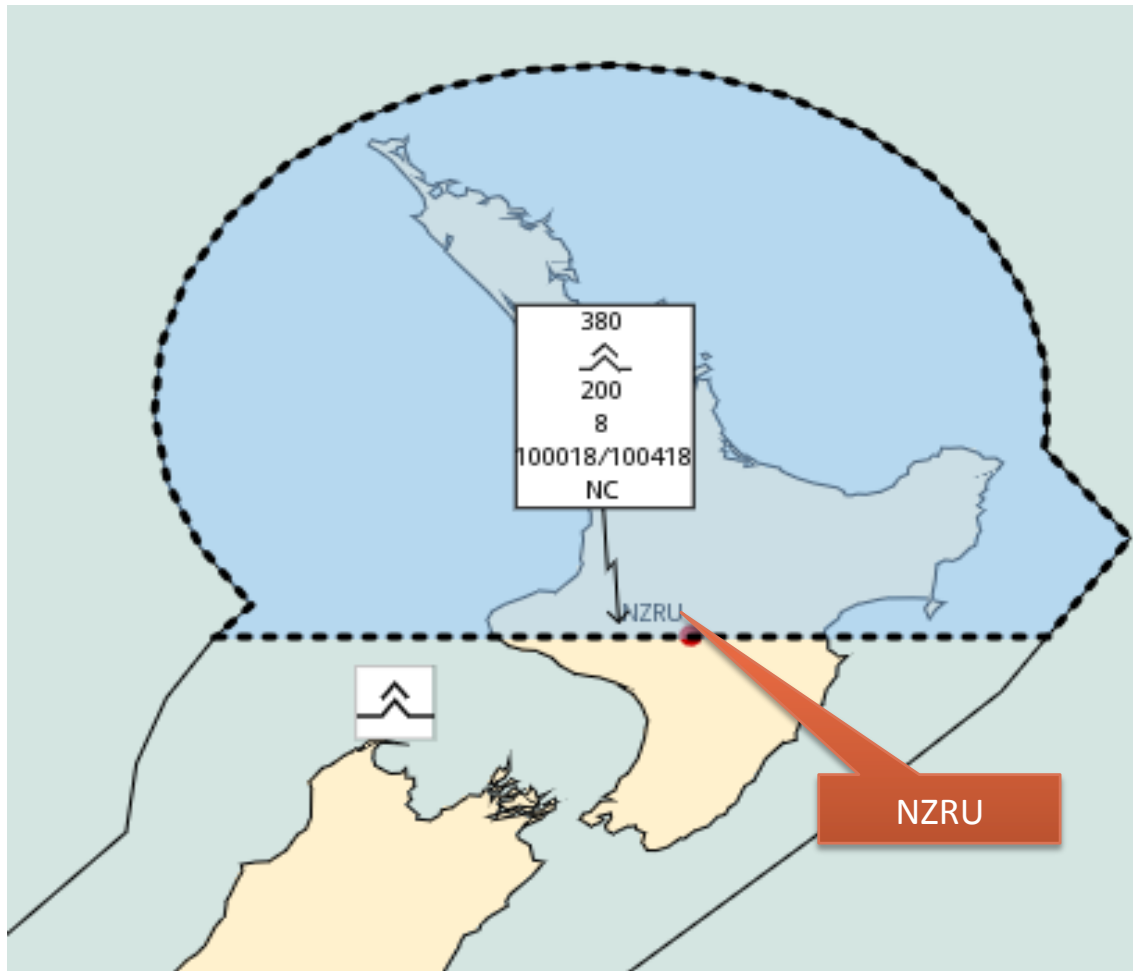
Platte Carrée  
0 km



# Case 3 – SIGMET Fail Rate

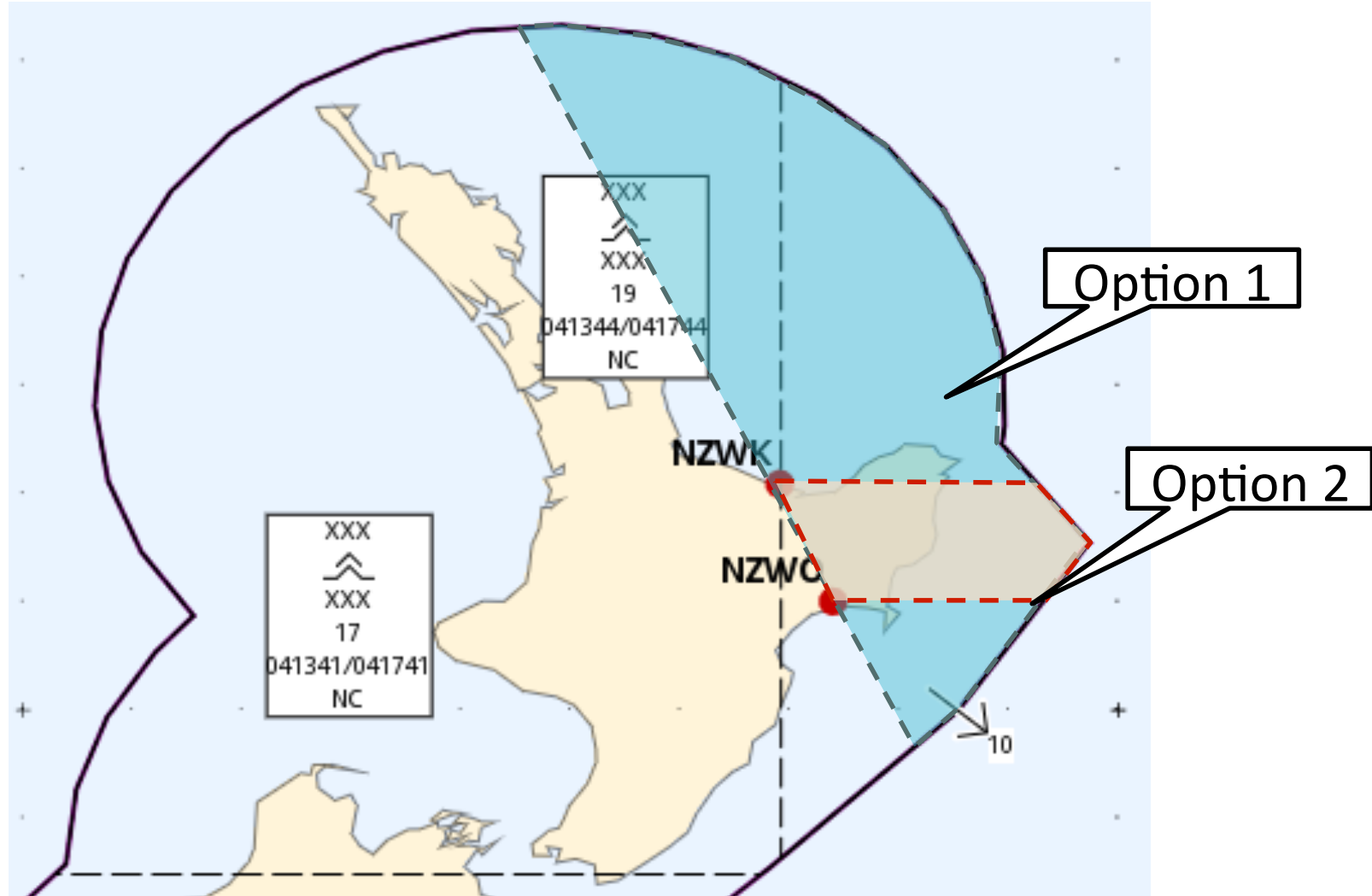


# Case 3 - The Weather Art of Writing



NZZC SIGMET 8 VALID 100018/100418 NZKL -  
NZZC NEW ZEALAND FIR SEV TURB FCST **N OF NZRU** FL200/380 STNR NC=

# Case 3 – SIGMET Ambiguity



NZZC SIGMET 19 VALID 041344/041744 NZKL -  
NZZC NEW ZEALAND FIR SEV TURB FCST **E OF NZWK/NZWO** FL200/280 MOV SE  
10KT NC=

# Survey About Usage of Vector Products

Why end-users use vector products?

- Are easily readable (75%)
- Are tailored for user thresholds and needs (69%)
- Forecaster adds value (69%)
- Users do not have facility to process raw meteorological gridded products (38%)

WE HAVE MADE THE SEMANTICS OF VECTOR (OR TEXT ENCODED) FORECASTS THAT COMPLICATED THAT ONLY HUMANS **PRETEND** TO UNDERSTAND IT.





Visual   
Weather

## Grid Mess Making Weather Products Objective?

Picture by Dor Garbash





# Grids are perfect!

You can interpolate (in space and in time)!

You have a lot of parameters!

Information is detailed (in space and in time)!



# Survey About Usage of Gridded Products

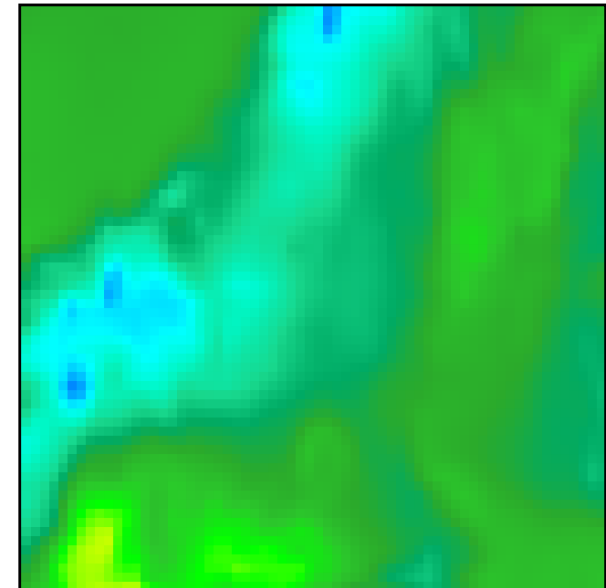
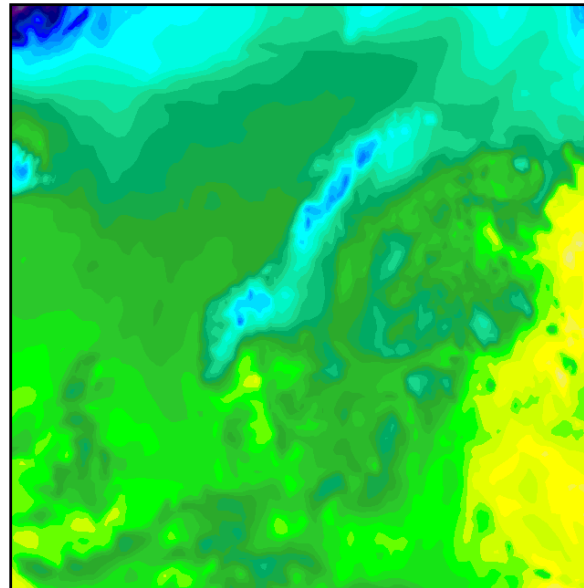
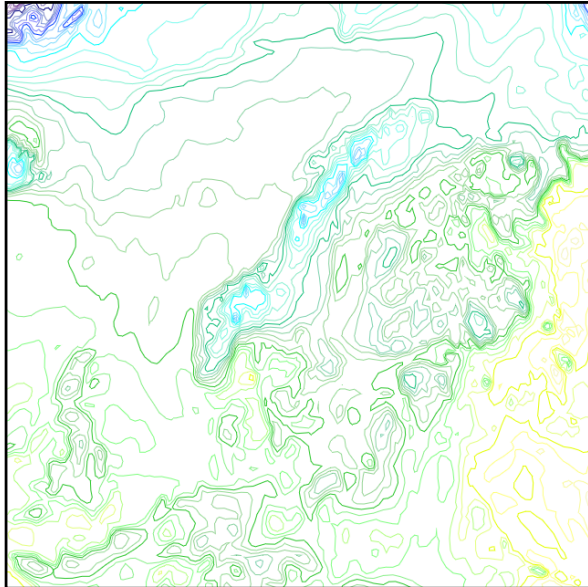
- 76% of respondents said that methods we use are mostly sufficient, **but some innovation is needed in the future.**
- 30% plan to automate production of vector products.
- 24% plan to reduce production of vector products.
- 12% plan to **replace vector products by equivalent gridded products.**

**BUT WHERE THE INOVATION SHALL GO?**

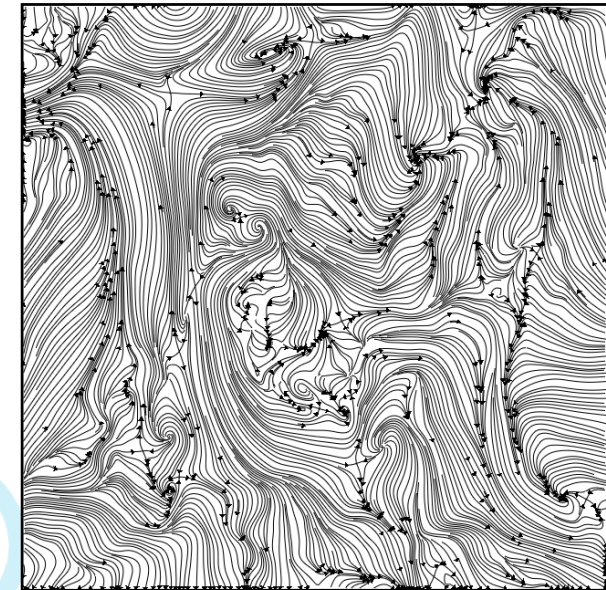
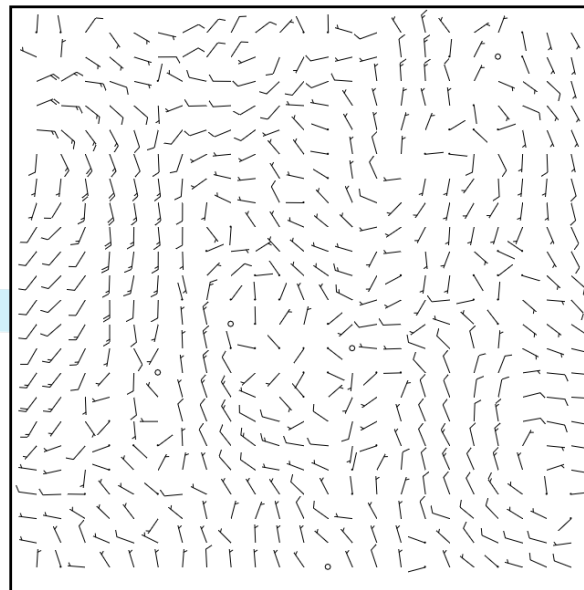
**CAN REALLY GRID PRODUCTS VECTOR REPLACE VECTORS?**

**GRIDS ARE SO DENSE THAT WE REMOVE INFORMATION TO  
ALLOW OUR BRAINS TO UNDERSTAND IT.**

# Core Grid Visualisation Techniques



-16	-11	-2	-1	0	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	8
-6	-5	-2	-1	0	1	2	2	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	12	14
-0	0	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	6	7	7	7	7	4	5	5	5	6	5	7	7	13
3	3	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	4	1	4	5	8	6	7	7	14	15
8	7	5	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	8	7	4	1	3	6	9	9	11	9	15	16	16
9	8	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	5	-1	5	5	10	10	7	8	9	14	17	16
-1	8	7	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	5	0	7	10	10	8	10	14	10	15	18	17
5	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	-3	5	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16	17
11	10	10	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	1	6	9	6	9	9	8	9	8	11	13	16	16
11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	6	10	7	10	6	8	6	9	11	10	16	16
11	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	3	1	3	6	9	6	7	6	6	9	6	15	16	12	12
11	11	11	10	10	9	10	5	-2	3	5	7	8	6	7	7	11	10	14	16	15	17	17
11	11	11	11	10	10	9	10	5	5	10	9	8	7	9	9	7	7	10	14	16	14	15
12	12	12	11	11	11	10	11	7	10	12	12	9	8	10	10	9	12	14	14	15	15	15
12	13	12	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	13	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	12	13	14	16	17
13	13	11	9	11	12	11	11	11	12	10	11	10	9	9	8	11	12	13	16	16	15	15
13	11	12	8	11	12	12	11	11	10	12	12	10	9	10	8	11	12	12	16	16	15	15
11	11	12	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	7	9	9	11	12	13	13	16	15
11	14	12	9	10	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	11	9	12	10	11	12	13	13	13	15	15
13	13	10	11	10	13	13	10	9	8	8	10	13	11	11	13	13	13	12	12	13	14	13
14	13	10	13	13	12	11	11	8	8	10	10	9	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	13	13	13
14	14	14	13	13	10	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	11	10	12	9	10	9	11	11	13	15
14	11	10	10	8	10	11	13	14	12	9	8	8	11	13	11	8	12	11	7	8	11	13



# On Screen "Objective" Analysis in VW

The screenshot shows the Visual Weather software interface. The main window displays a weather map with pressure contours and shaded areas. An "OSA Create Wizard" dialog box is open in the foreground, and an "OSA Wizard" panel is visible on the right side of the interface.

**OSA Create Wizard ...**

Time specification  
Analysis time: 31.05.2014 00:00  
Using default time window. Specify...

Parameter and Method  
Type: Land  
Parameter: MSLP  
Method: Trivariate, sea only  
Grid Spacing: 24.8km  
Sea Depth (mid-point): 5m

Model Merge  
 Model Merge Select  
IBL - NCEP/GFS from 29.05.2014 12:00

Visualisation  
Display as: Contours

**OSA Wizard**

Visible layers  
 Analysis  
 Model / Analysis difference  
 Model  
 Observations  
 Satellite / Radar

Smoothing  
Field smoothing: High

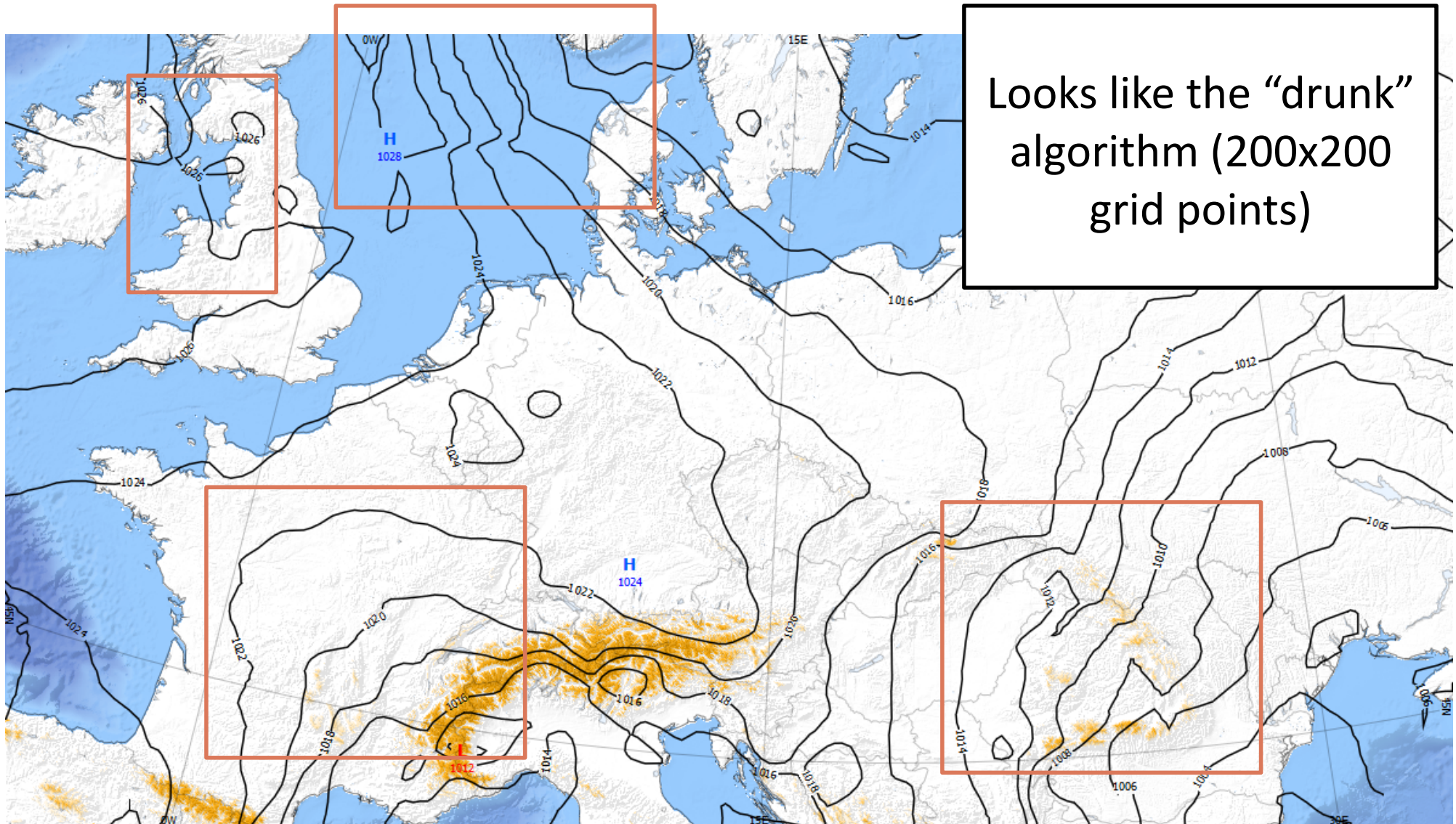
Visualisation  
Display as: Contours

Info  
Position: 48°19'N 10°55'E  
Analysis: 1023.5 hPa (2.4)  
Model: 1021.1 hPa  
SYNOP 10852 AUGSBURG 1024.0 hPa  
SYNOP 10856 LECHFELD 1023.6 hPa

Start QC Export OSA Log

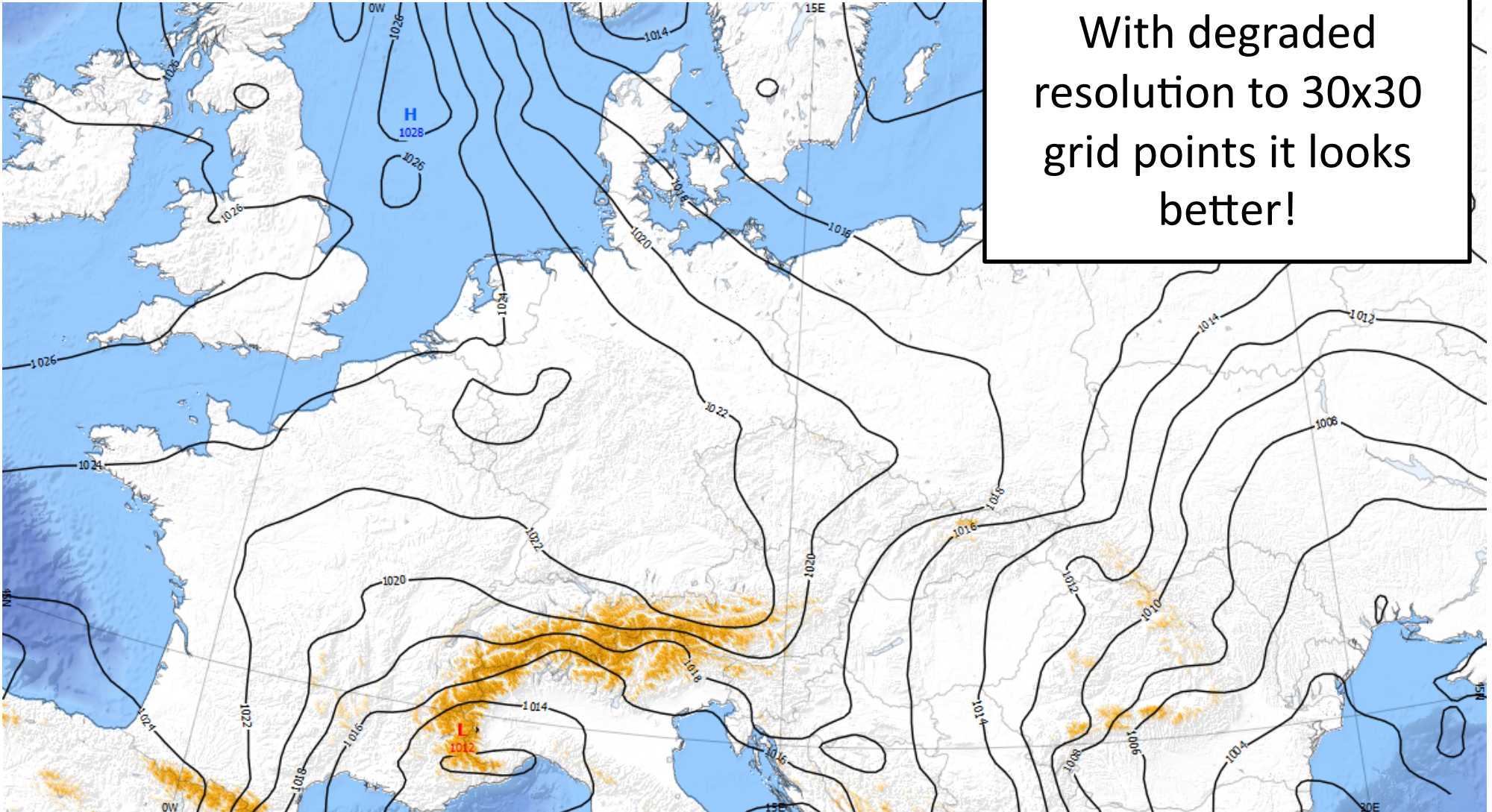
087° 16.3 kt 48°22'N 10°57'E

# Case 1 - Objective Analysis (Obs. to Grid)

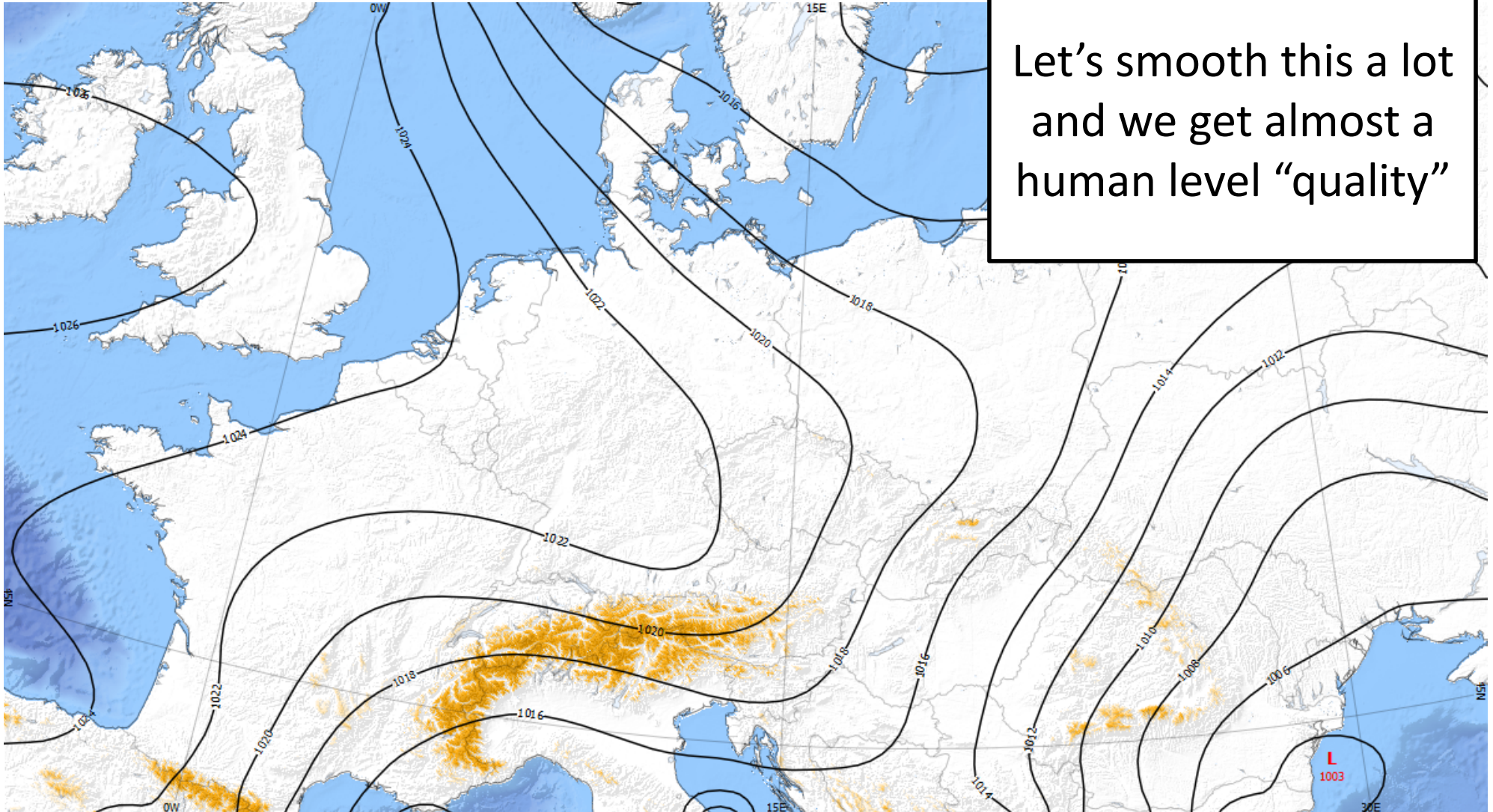


# Case 1 - Objective Analysis Improved

With degraded resolution to 30x30 grid points it looks better!

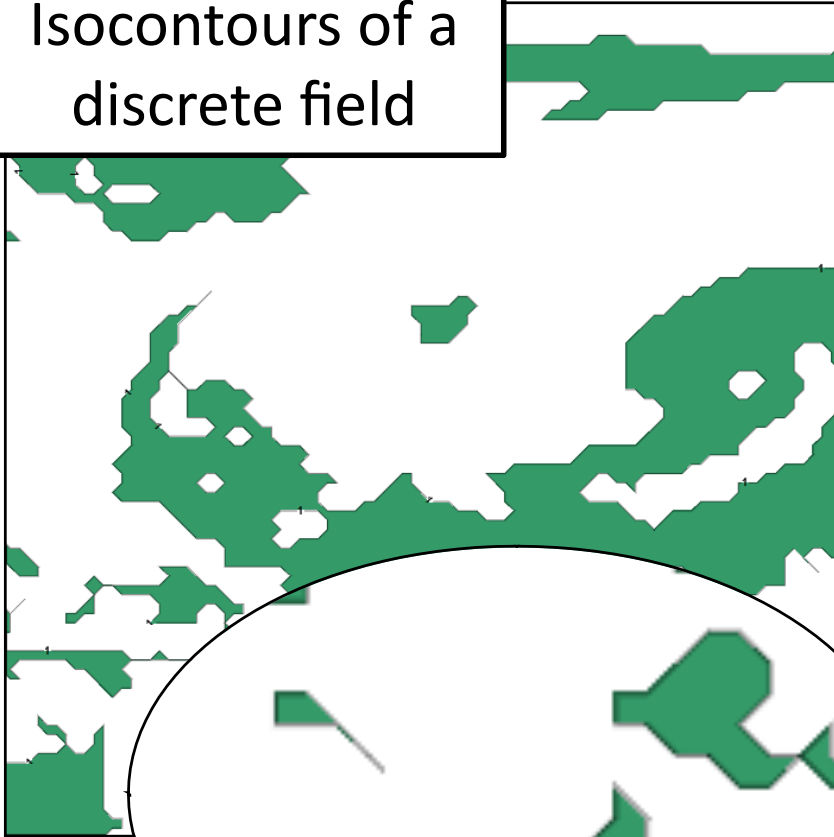


# Case 1 - Objective Analysis Made Subjective

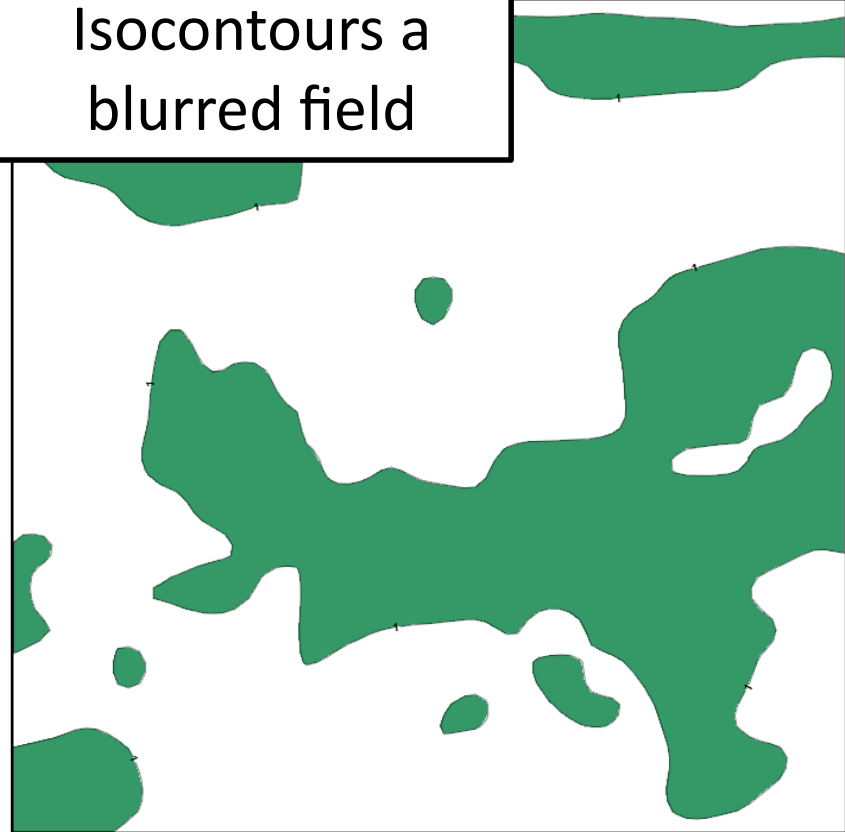


# Case 2 - Isocontour Incompatible Grids

Isocontours of a discrete field



Isocontours a blurred field

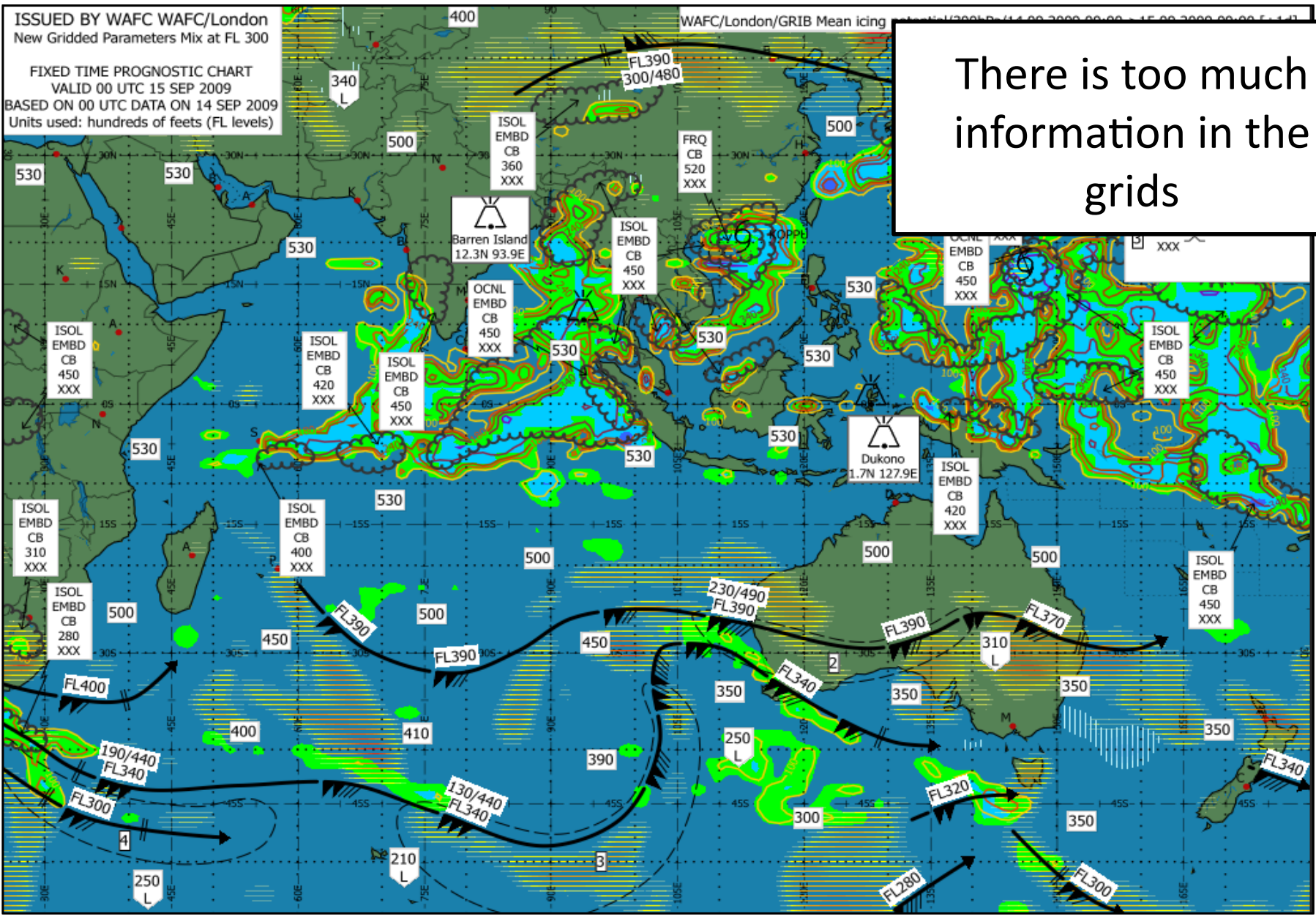


“Origami” art  
(sperm, whale,  
butterfly, snake) 😊



# Case 3 - Replacing Vectors with Grids

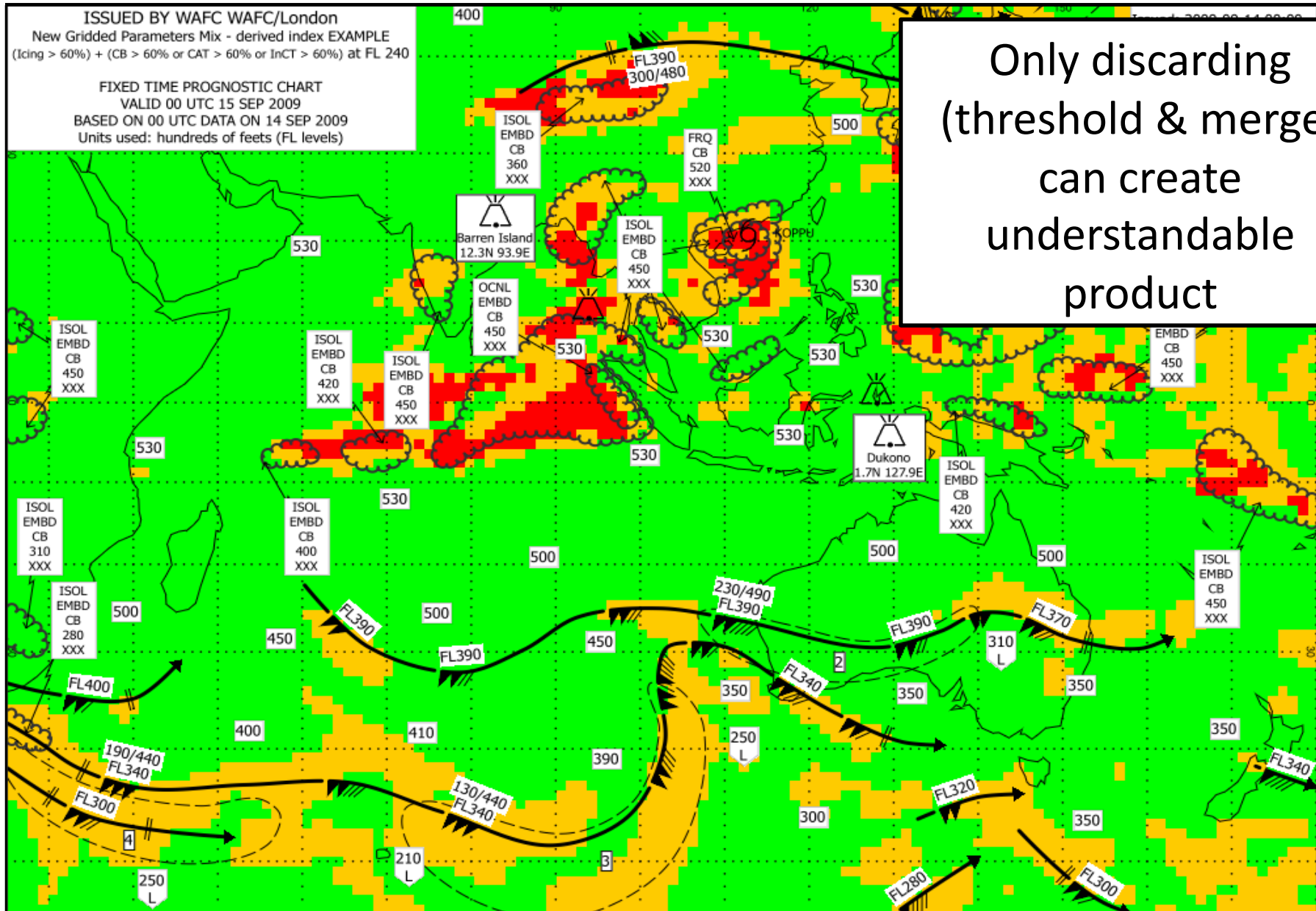
ISSUED BY WAFC WAFC/London  
New Gridded Parameters Mix at FL 300  
FIXED TIME PROGNOSTIC CHART  
VALID 00 UTC 15 SEP 2009  
BASED ON 00 UTC DATA ON 14 SEP 2009  
Units used: hundreds of feet (FL levels)



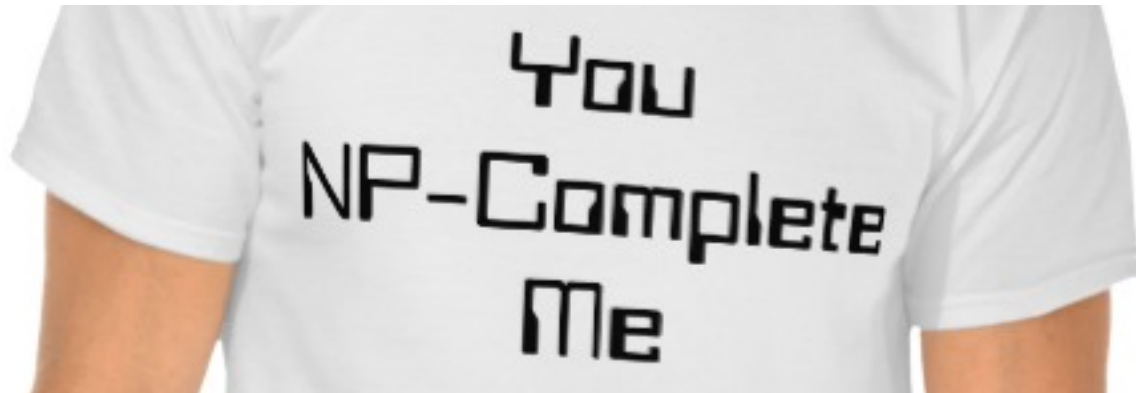
There is too much information in the grids

# Case 3 - Go/No-Go "Military Style"

ISSUED BY WAFC WAFC/London  
New Gridded Parameters Mix - derived index EXAMPLE  
(Icing > 60%) + (CB > 60% or CAT > 60% or InCT > 60%) at FL 240  
FIXED TIME PROGNOSTIC CHART  
VALID 00 UTC 15 SEP 2009  
BASED ON 00 UTC DATA ON 14 SEP 2009  
Units used: hundreds of feet (FL levels)

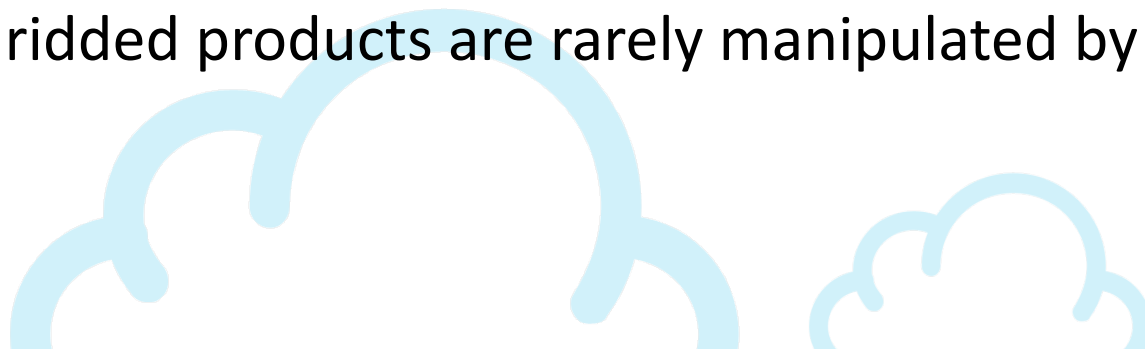


Only discarding  
(threshold & merge)  
can create  
understandable  
product



Conclusions?  
Solutions?  
Ways ahead?

- Forecasters draw vectors products typically by surrounding “features of interest” over a gridded guidance.
  - Are easily readable by end-users.
  - Forecaster adds value.
  - Forecaster tailors product for the user.
- Gridded product are given to end-users mostly as:
  - Images (charts)
  - Point extractions
- End-users do not want gridded data or do not have ability to process it.
- Gridded products are rarely manipulated by forecasters.

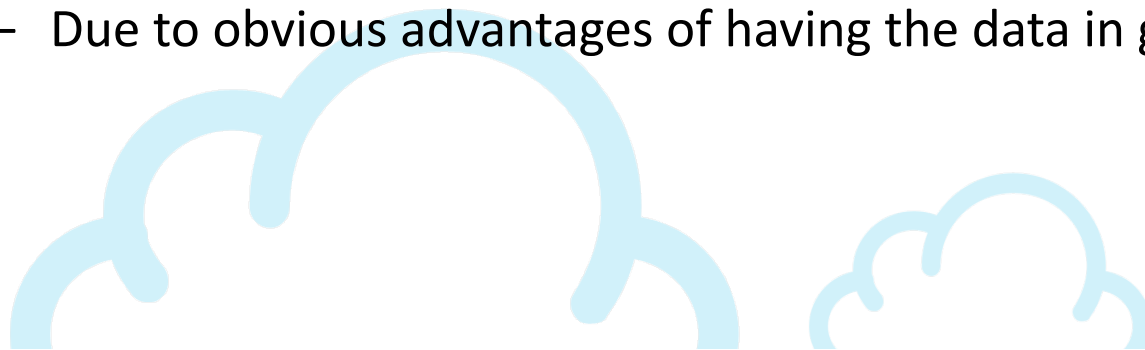


- Forecasters should not encode features as free text.
  - Let them draw product and let computers to create “text” or data form.
- Avoid redundant semantics.
  - Use only polygons instead of relative specifications.
- Avoid using named catalogues as reference points.
  - Use only number coordinates.
- When encoding a vector feature always encode/provide information about projection/CRS or if points are connected using Great Arc.
- Forecasters should not hand-draw.

- Forecasters draw vector products typically by surrounding “features of interest” over a gridded guidance.
  - Are easily readable by end-users.
  - Forecaster tailors the product for the end-user.
  - Forecaster can still add value.
- Interest in using gridded data by end-users will increase.
  - But only if we provide it in reasonable form OR,
  - Only if we provide it through **reasonable interface**.



- Automation or semi-automation (e.g. first guess) of vector products will be more and more essential in future drawing tools.
  - Mainly due to time/cost reduction.
- High resolution grids will require new strategies for visualisation (this is not a new information).
  - Both for forecasters.
  - As well as for end-users.
- Model grid intervention/modification is still a valid requirement.
  - Due to obvious advantages of having the data in grids.



This image is one of the test cases drawn on a flip chart when we tried to develop algorithm for interpreting the curves as weather areas.



Thank  
You!