

# CeiLinEx 2015

# Comparison of cloud base heights

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# Cloud base height and cloud cover are important for

- Weather reports on airports (METAR, SPECI, ..)
- Aviation forecast for aircrafts which needs visual flight conditions (rescue helicopters, ...)
  required accuracy < 30 m</li>

# Big challenge for the future, because of the automation of weather stations

- Automation of all 183 weather stations of DWD until 2021
- Automatic generation of airport reports (METAR) until 2021





## What do we want to know from such comparison?

# For different clouds- and weather conditions, especially for very low clouds:

- 1. Detection rate, false alarm rate of different systems
- 2. Cloud base height differences
- 3. Repeatability (comparisons of the same instrument type)
- 4. Differences in backscatter profiles (especially at lowest heights)

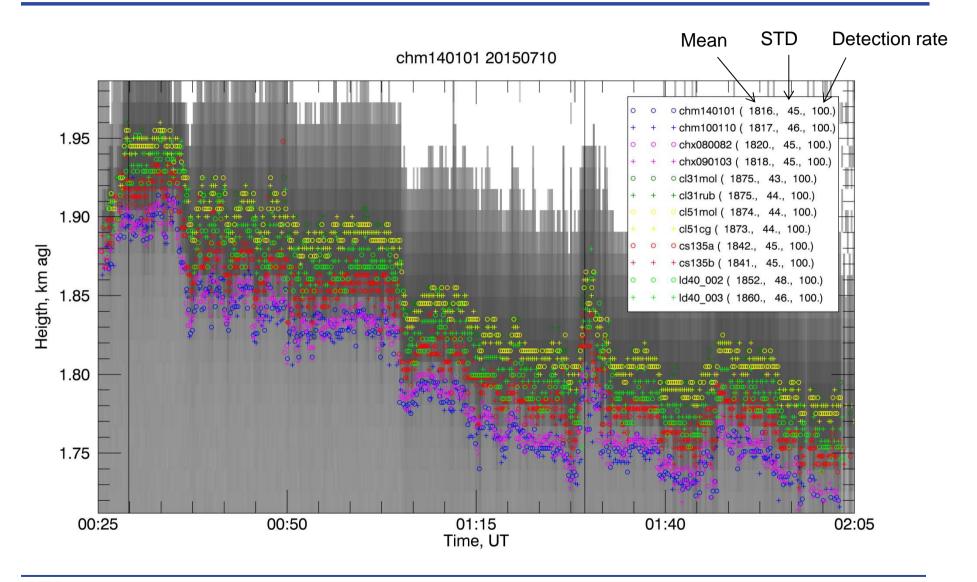
#### Difficulties:

- No independent reference providing information of cloud occurance and cloud base height
- 2. No general definition of cloud and cloud base height



### Sc without drizzle/rain

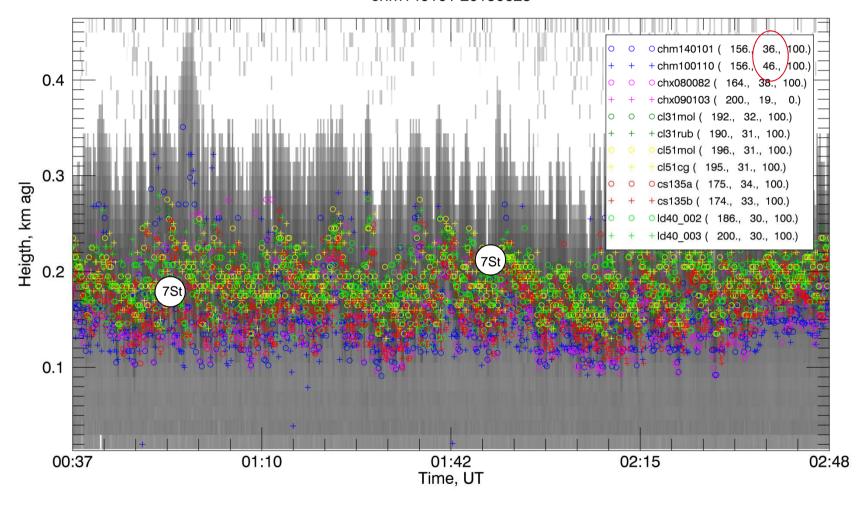






### Low St without rain

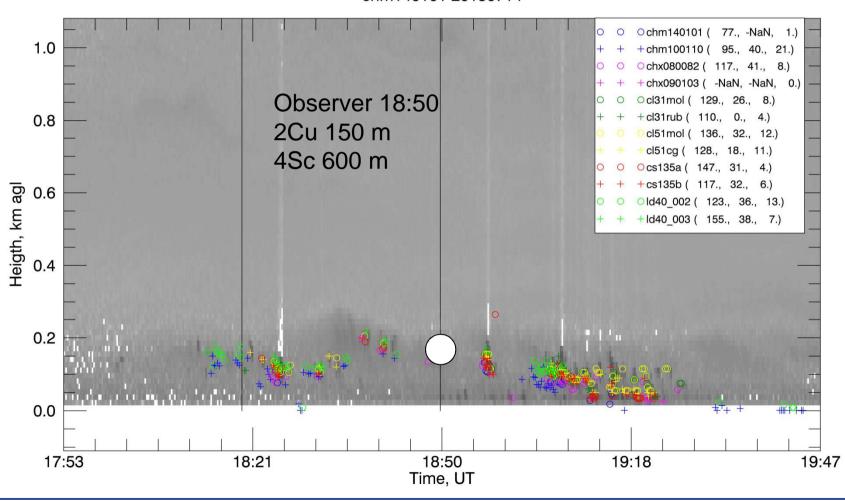






### Low Cu without rain

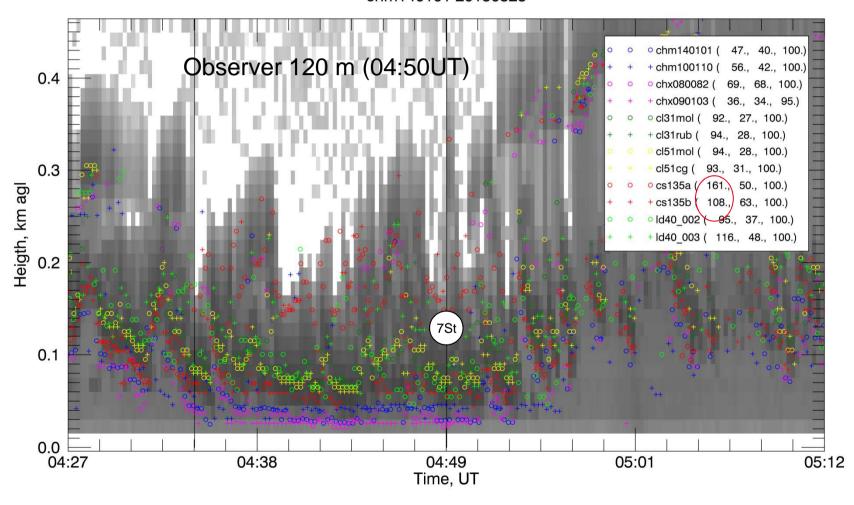






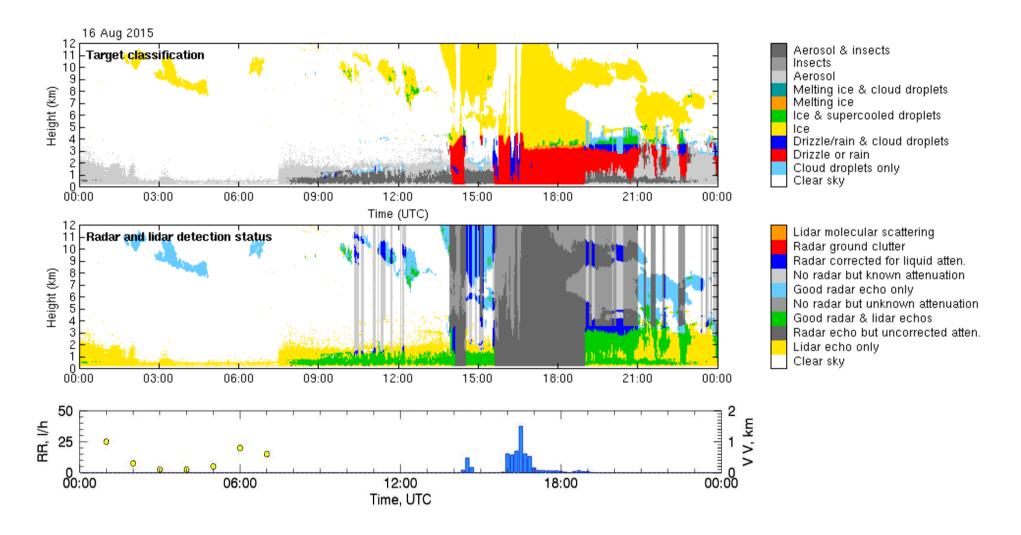
### Low St with rain







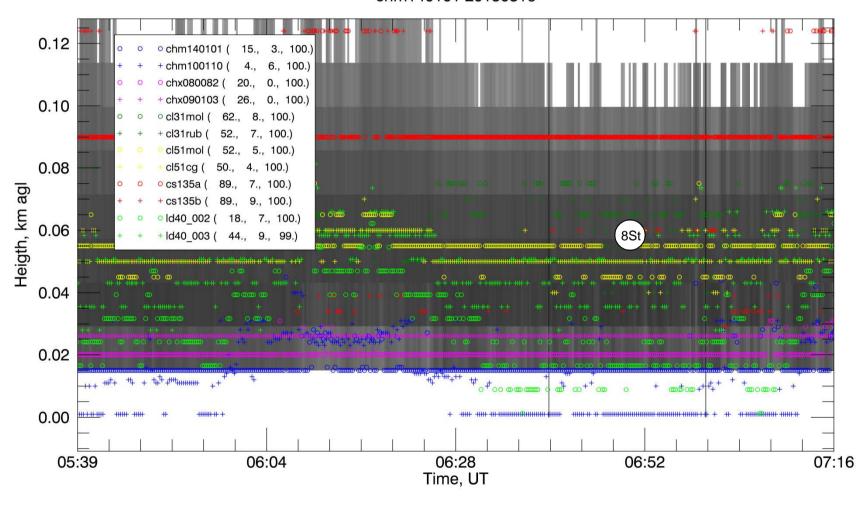
# Fog dissipation, Cu hum, Cb heavy rain, moderate rain/virga





# Fog dissipation

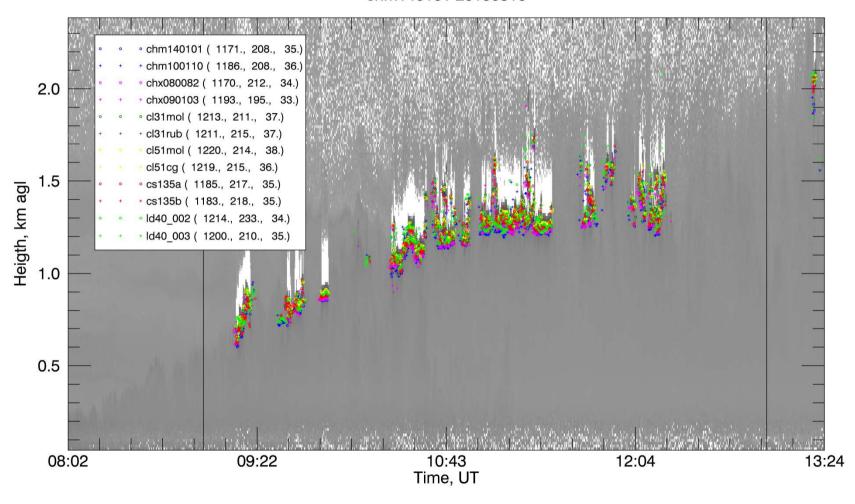






### 2-4 Cu hum/med

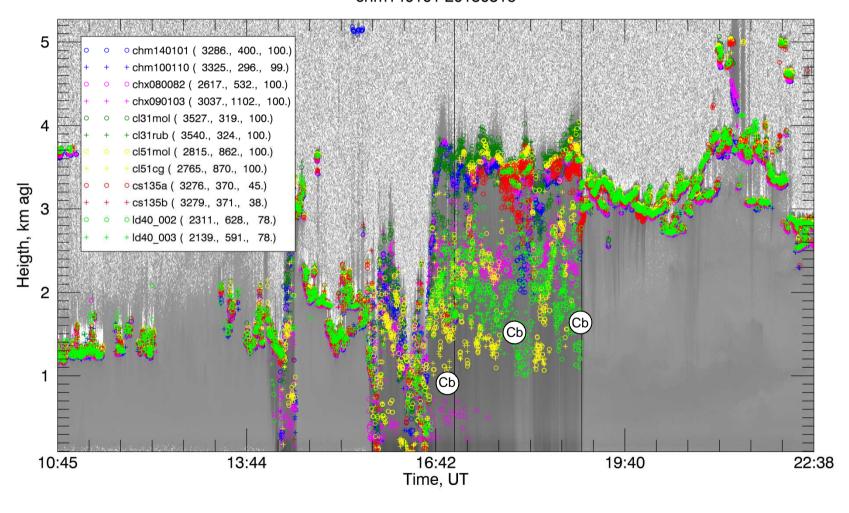






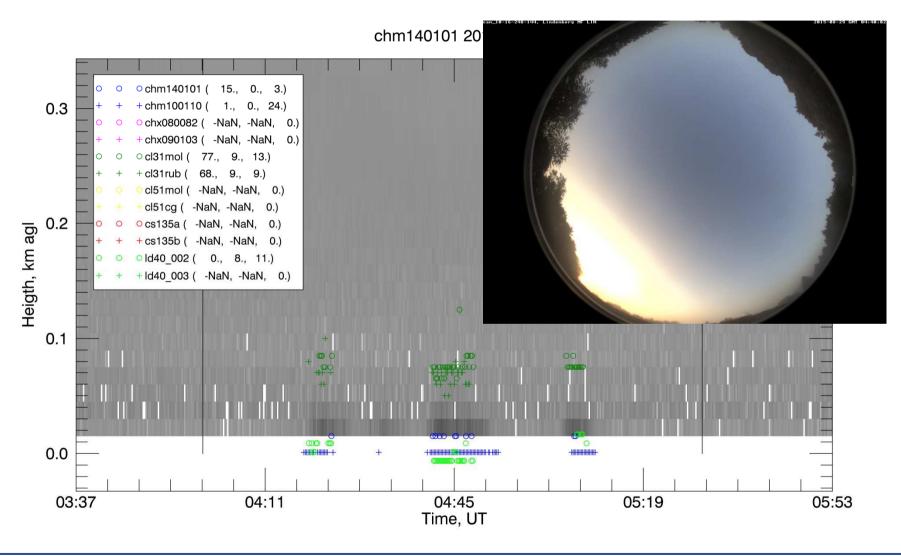
### **Cb** with rain



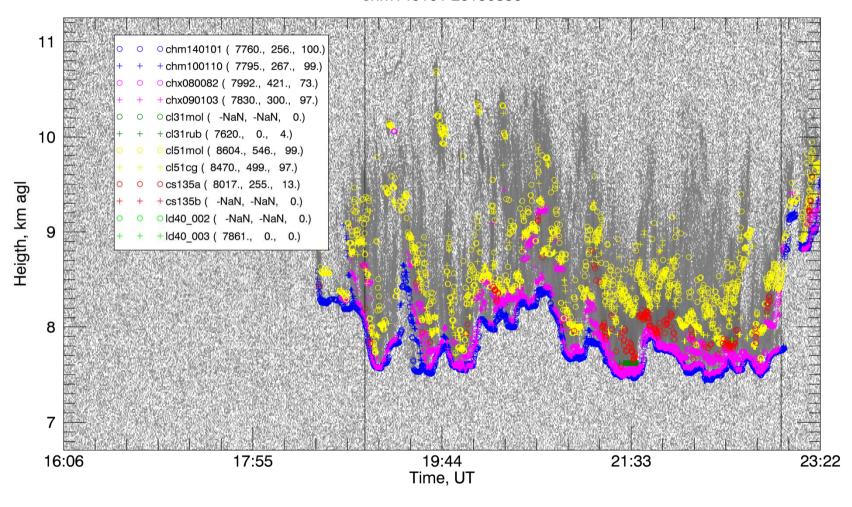




### **Erroneous detection of low clouds**



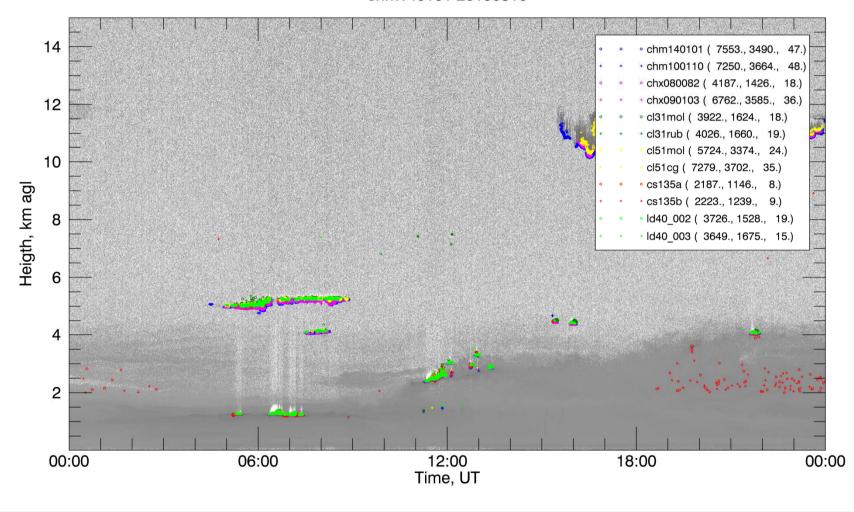




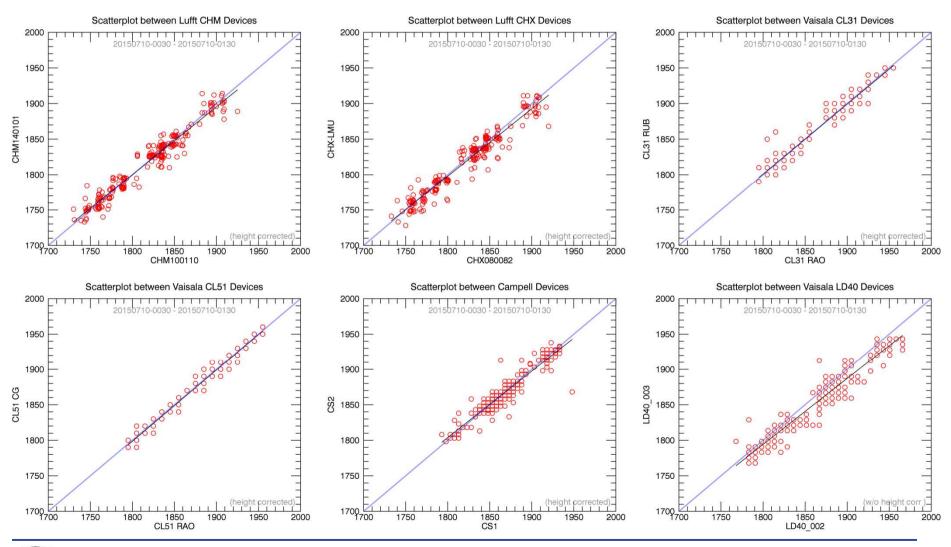


### **Erroneous cloud detection by CS135**











# **Summary (preliminary)**



- For well defined water clouds
  - the detection rate of all systems is similar (except CHX-LMU)
  - there are systematic differences of cloud base heights, cloud base heights of LUFFT systems are about 30 .. 60 m lower than cloud base heights of Vaisala systems CL31, CL51; LD40 and Campbell systems represent the average
- Similar results for very low clouds (overcast), but differences in detection rate for scattered clouds
- In situations of very wet boundary layer CHM's and CL31's tend to detect erroneously clouds
- In rain very large cloud base differences between the system
- During fog dissipation cl31,51 show the most realistic values, Campbells cloud base heights look artificial
- Campbell ceilometers tend to analyse aerosol layers as clouds (during night)



# Summary, cloud base differences

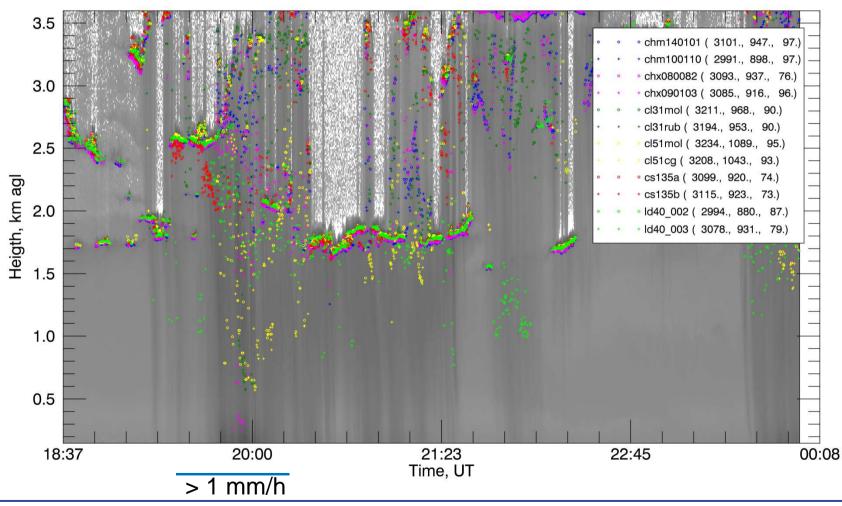


System	Sc without rain (1852)	Low St without rain	Fog dissipation	Cb with moderate rain
Mean	1852	178	48	2998
CHM140101	-36	-28	-33	288
CHM100110	-35	-28	-45	326
CHX080082	-31	-19	-28	-380
CHX090103	-33	-	-22	40
CL31MOL	24	7	14	530
CL31RUB	24	4	4	543
CL51MOL	23	10	4	-183
CL51CG	22	9	2	-233
CS135a	-10	-11	41	279
CS135b	-11	-13	41	281
LD40_002	0	3	-30	-687
- LD40_003	8	15	-4	-859



### Ns with rain

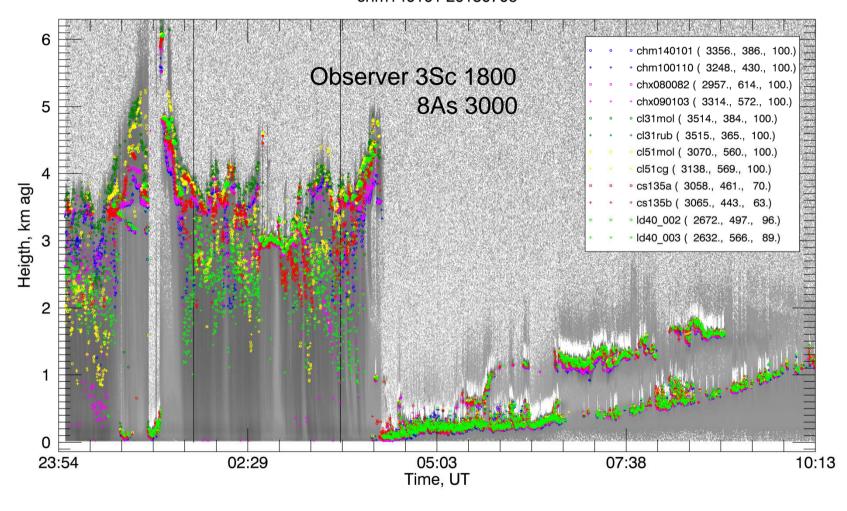






### Sc/As with rain

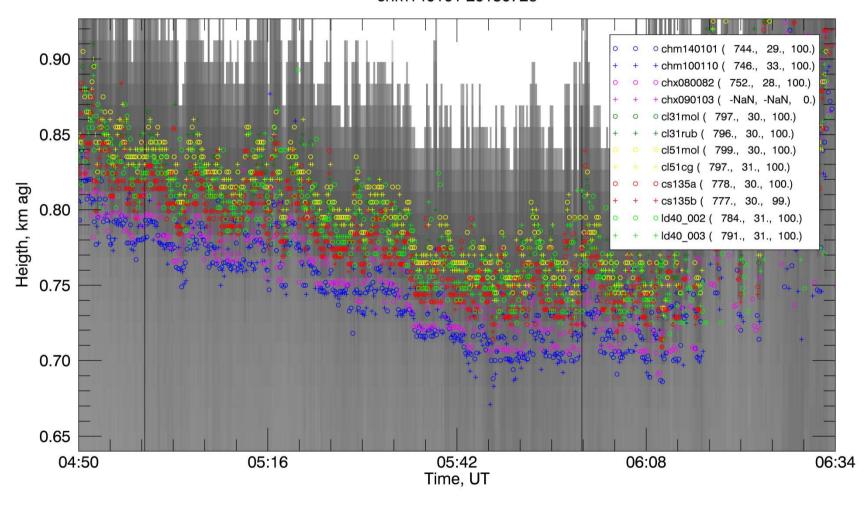






### Sc with drizzle/rain

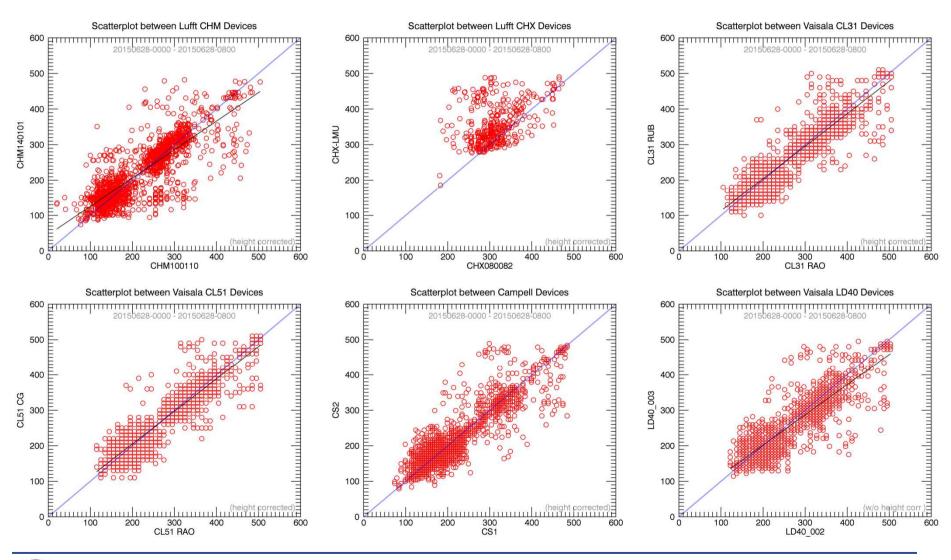




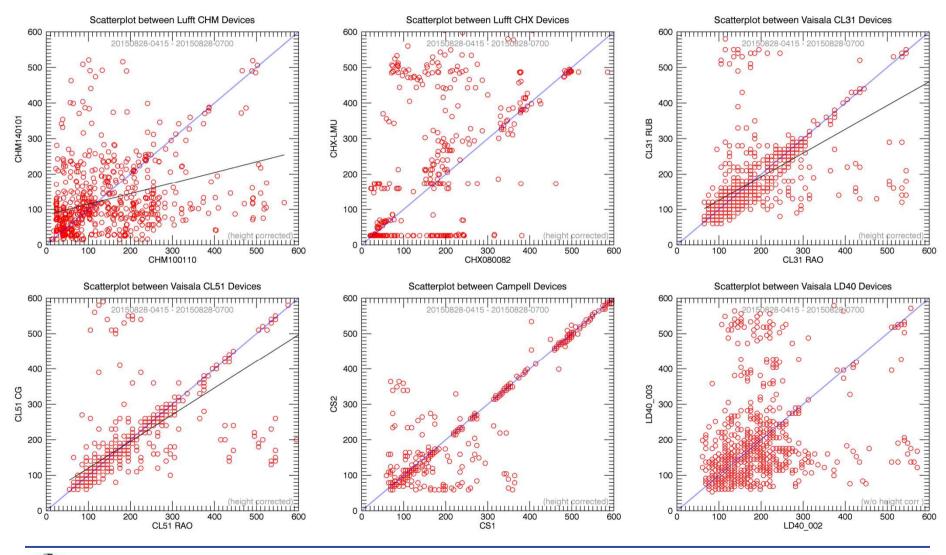


### Low St without rain



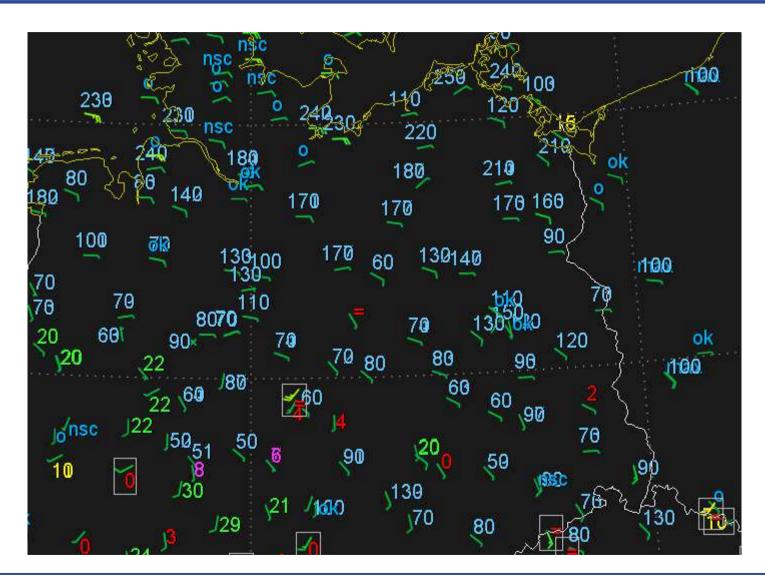














## 6 different ceilometer types





CS135 2xCampbell



Vaisala CL51 1xMOL 1xCG



Vaisala CL31 1xMOL 1xRUB



Vaisala LD40, WHX 2xMOL/RAO



LUFFT CHM15k 2xMOL



LUFFT CHM15kx 1xLMU 1xMOL





## Categorization of cloud and weather conditions

- 1. Stratocumulus without drizzle or rain, 7-8 Sc
- 2. Stratocumulus with drizzle (virga), 7-8 Sc virga
- 3. Stratocumulus with rain, 7-8 Sc rain
- 4. Cumulunimbus/Nimbostratus/Stratus with rain, 7-8Cb/Ns/St rain
- 5. Low Stratus without rain, vv > 1 km
- 6. Low Stratus with rain, vv < 1 km
- 7. Cumulus hum/med, 3-7 Cu
- 8. Fog, vv < 500 m, sky not visible, fog dissipation
- 9. Cirrus, 7-8Ci

