

# Australian Radar Archive in the Cloud

## Applications to Research and Industry

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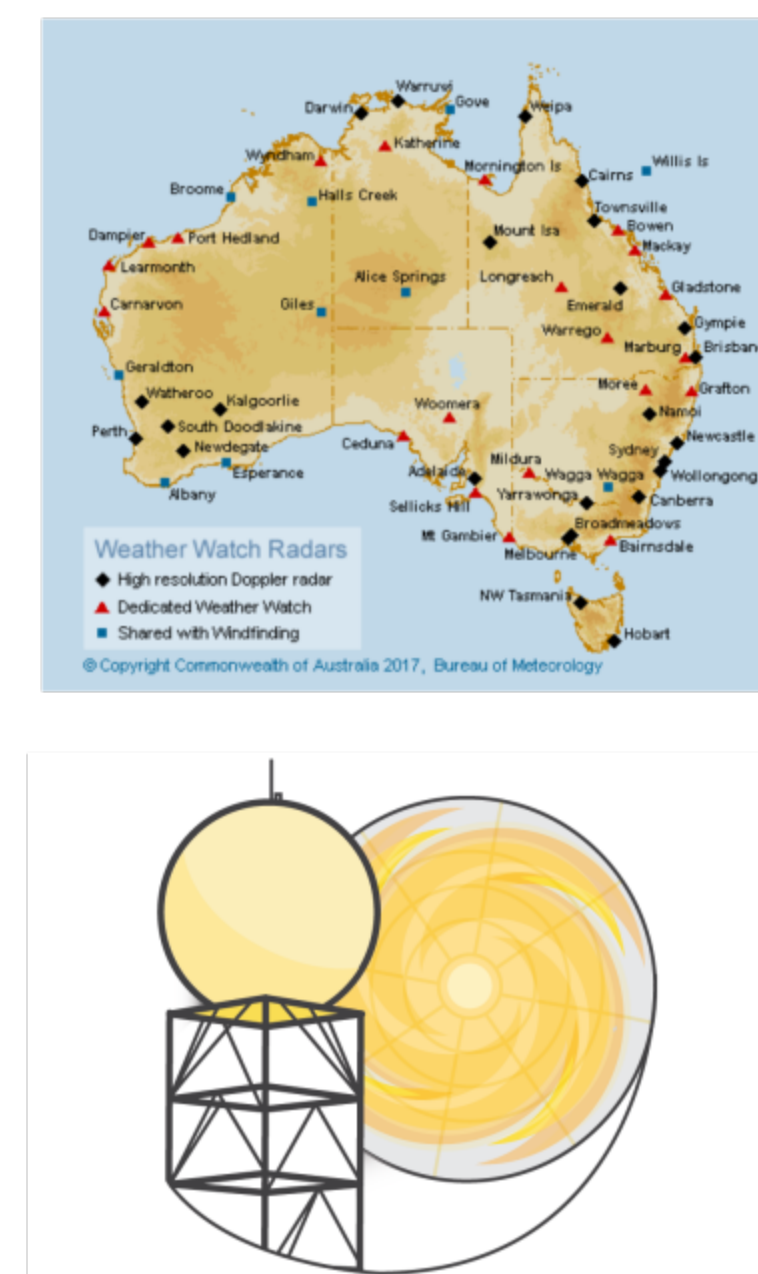
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ORCID



### Why Open Data?

- Identified as a 'nationally significant' data collection as part of the Australian Research Data Services (RDS) project
- BoM radar network - one of the largest remote sensing assets in Australia
- Without data access there can be no science - **Securing Australia's Role in the International**
- Remove the \$\$, delay and data issues with current cost-recovery service



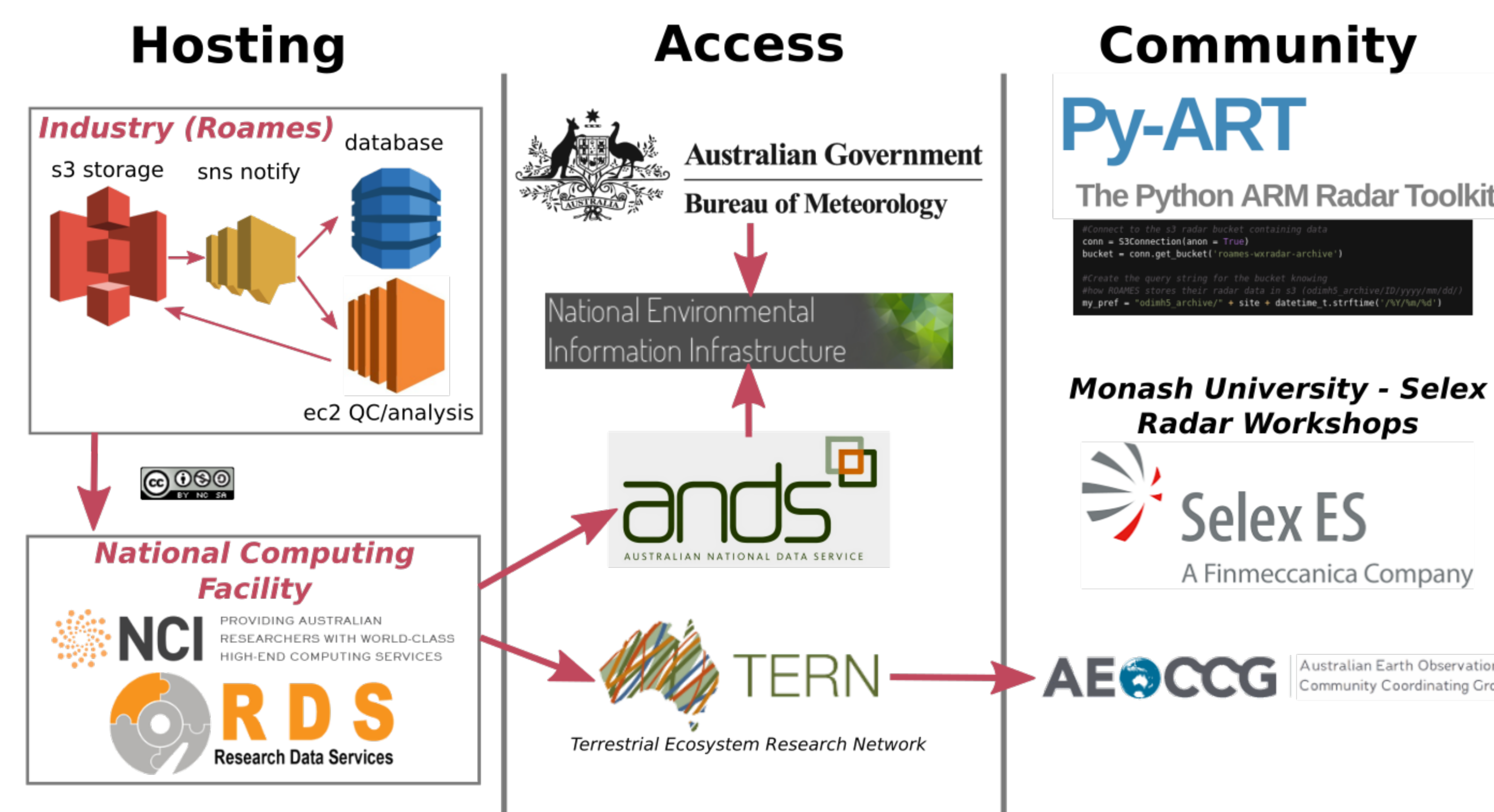
#### NOAA, Unidata & Amazon Success

The real-time and full historical archive of (Level II) NEXRAD data, from 1991 to present, is now freely available on Amazon S3.

Integration with open source, radar user communities, and industry engagement.

[aws.amazon.com/earth/](https://aws.amazon.com/earth/)  
Ansari et. al 2017 (BAMS early release)

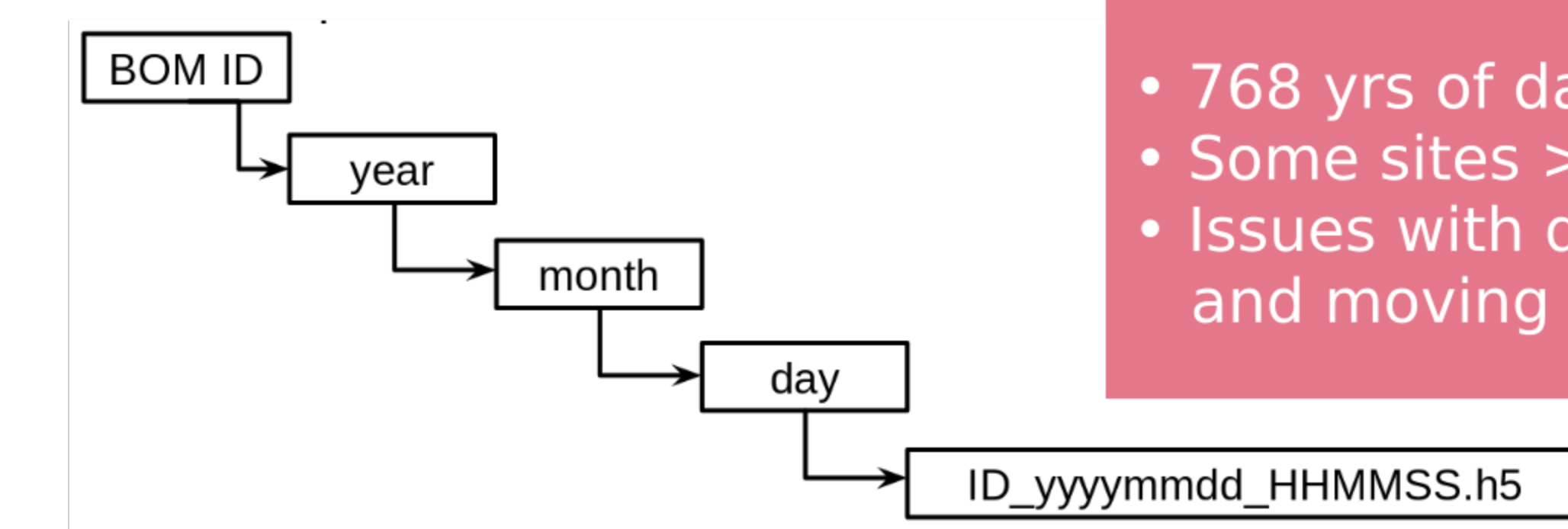
### Environment



Leveraging from existing scientific infrastructure, portals and communities to deliver the Australia Radar Archive

### Implementation

- Access through portals and API's (THREADDS/OpenDAP)
- Quality Controlled, ISO/IEC 11179 Standard for Metadata
- Uniform, predictable archive structure and names



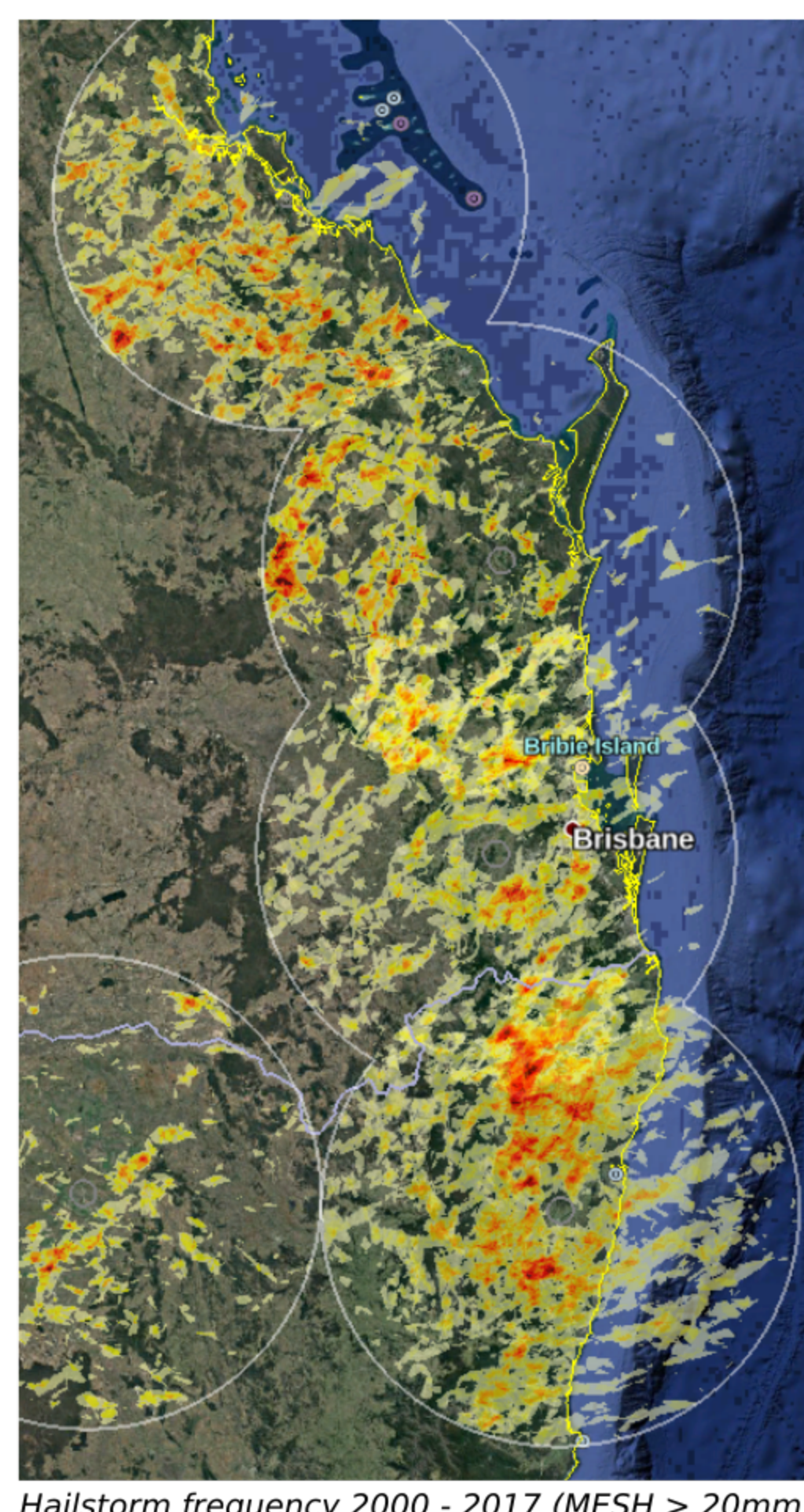
• 768 yrs of data (27 TB)  
• Some sites > 20 year record  
• Issues with diversity, outages and moving radars!

- Open data format (odimh5)
  - Support in many programming languages
  - Radar toolkits (wradlib, baltrad, py-art)
  - Self describing data format (HDF5)
  - Developed by EUMETNET (31 European Countries)
  - Replacing BoM rapic format

### Applications

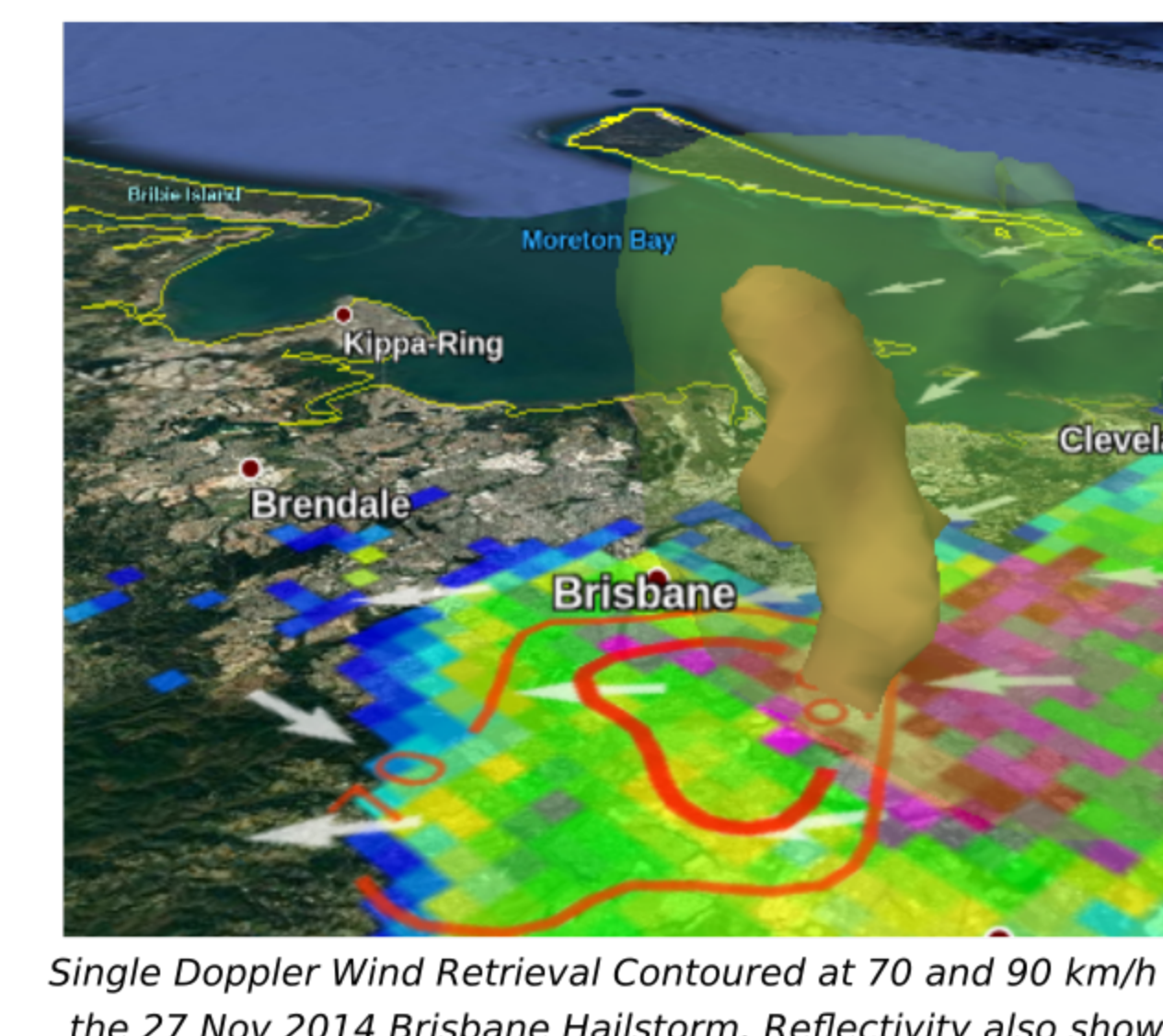
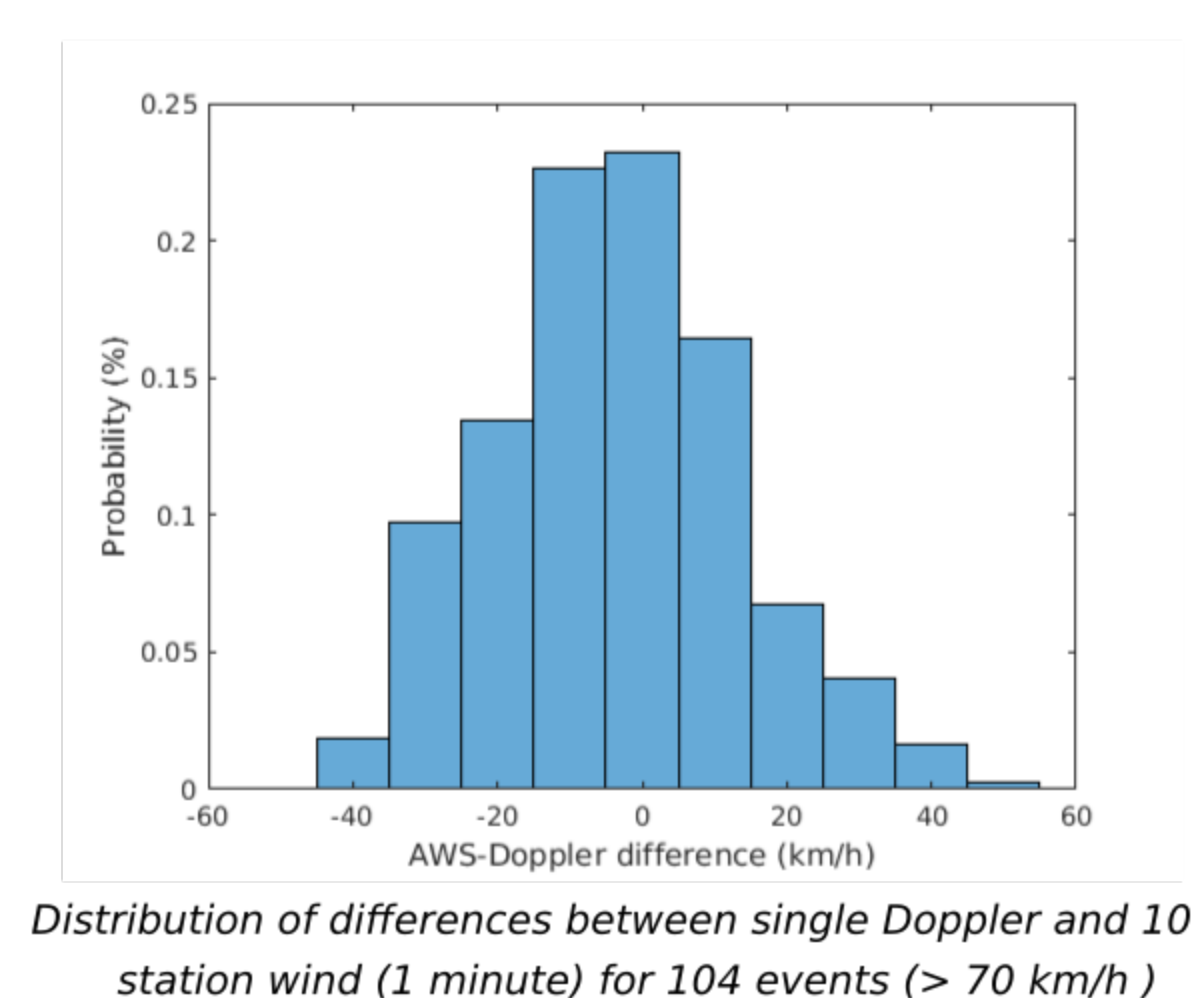
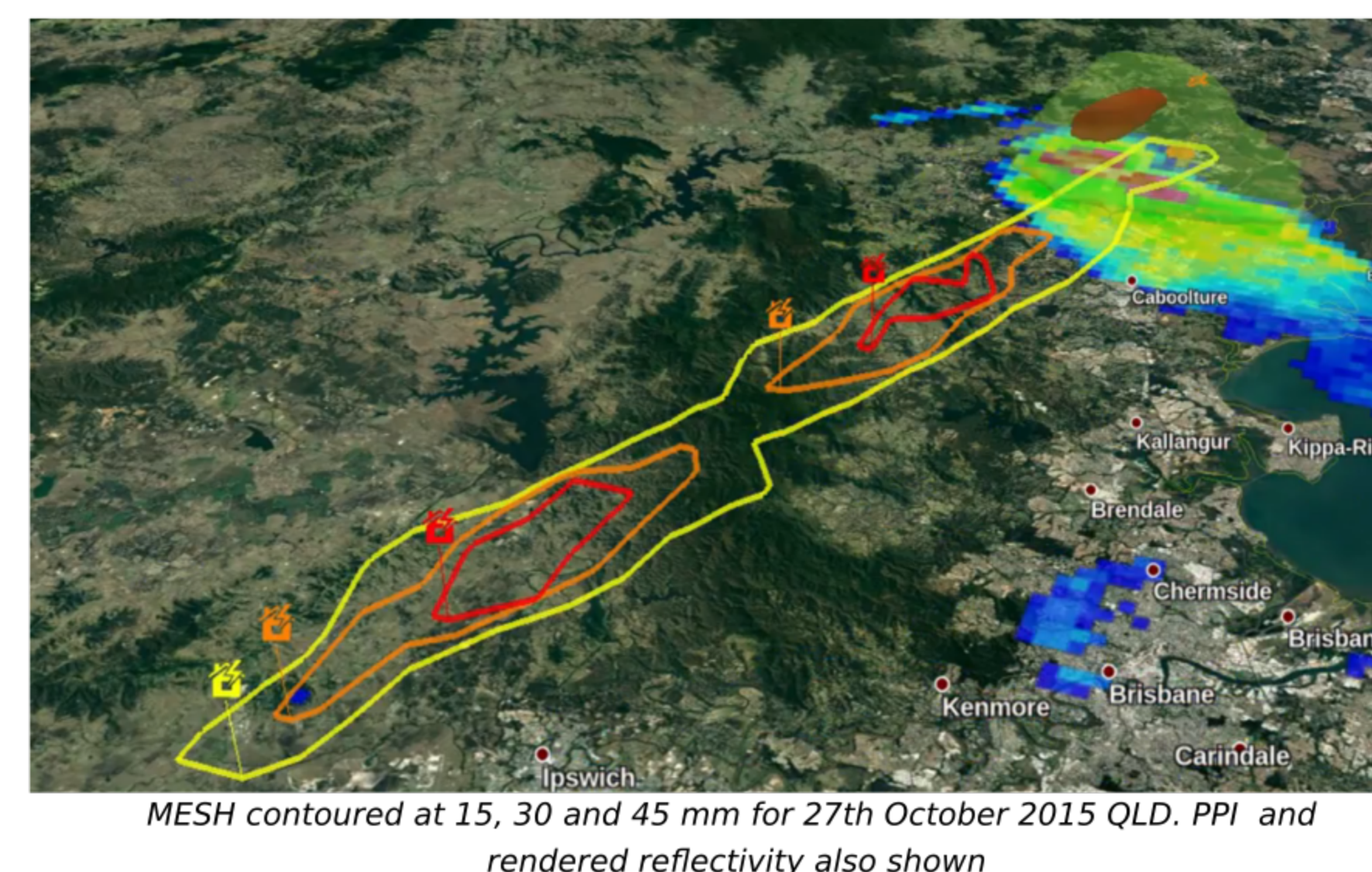
#### National Convective Storm Climatology

- Ground truth for long-term environmental climatologies (e.g., calibrating parameters)
- Finescale hazard modelling (Applications for insurance)
- Energy Distribution
  - Clearance vs Risk
  - Maintenance cycle
  - Assessment of new corridors
- Develop an understanding thunderstorm drivers
  - local (e.g., terrain, sea breeze)
  - synoptic (e.g., fronts, wind regimes)
  - climate scale (ENSO forcing)



#### Hail and Wind Nowcasting for Industry

- The presence of large hail can provide a proxy for damaging winds -> gridded swaths radar-derived estimates of hail can provide a powerful tool to assessing likely impact
- Doppler winds is often difficult to interpret. Single Doppler derived winds (Xu et. al 2006) provides a technique for estimating potential near surface wind gusts that can be readily integrated into asset management.



### Future

- Delivery of realtime volumetric data from the Australian Radar Network and radar-derived hazard product.
- Transition to CfRadial 2.0 improve data accessibility and interchangeability with international communities
- South East Queensland Hazard Analysis and Verification Testbed (SEQ-HAVT) to refine hazard nowcasting and climatology products
- Integration of hazard products with industry asset geospatial datasets to automate mitigation and risk assessment during severe thunderstorm events
- Open access for Australian field campaign datasets, including the UQ-XPOL mobile radar



Made using Py-ART (Collis, S et. al) and NASA Single Dop (T. Lang)