

Applications of GNSS for severe weather events in Southeast Europe

A satellite with gold-colored insulation and solar panels is shown in orbit above Earth. The background is a dark space filled with stars, with the blue and white horizon of the Earth visible at the bottom.

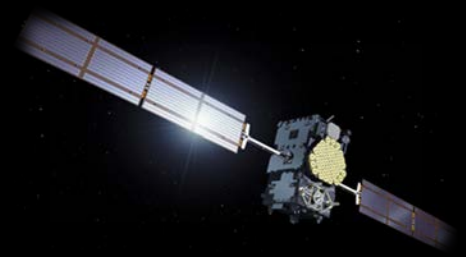
N. Yordanova, Tzv. Simeonov, G.Guerova

Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

Faculty of Physics

Department Meteorology and Geophysics

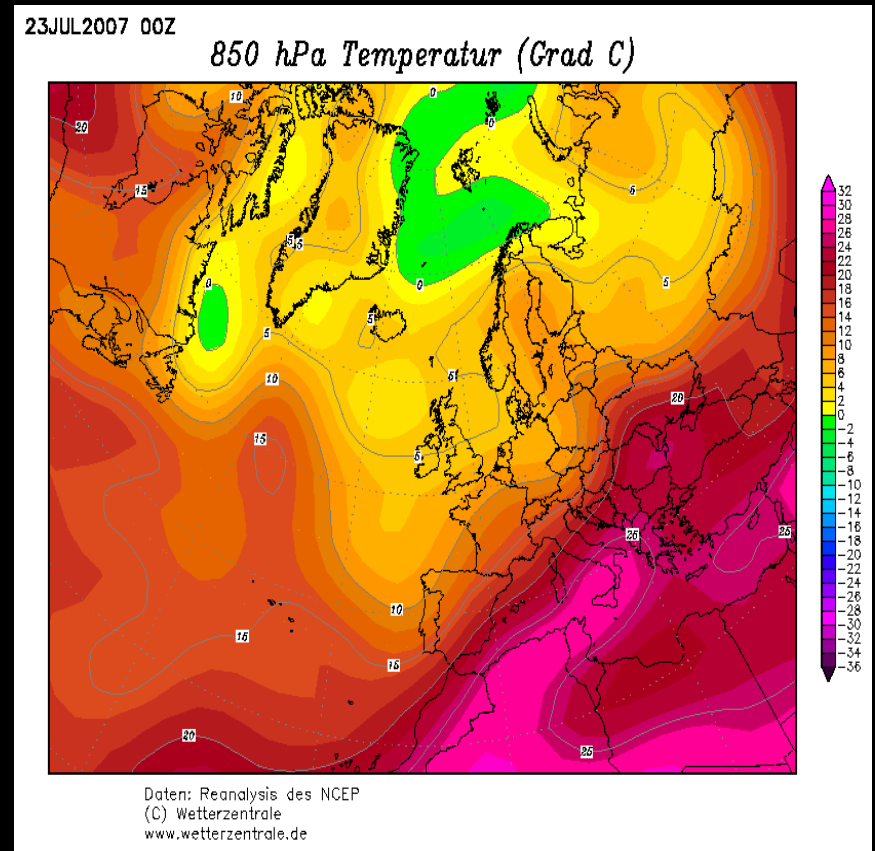
Introduction



- Heat waves: large social, economic and environmental effects:
 - increasing mortality
 - destruction of forests by fire
 - effects on water systems and glaciers
 - increasing power consumption and power cuts
 - transport restrictions
 - decreasing agricultural production
 - economic losses of 2007 heat wave in Southeast Europe – 2 billion EUR

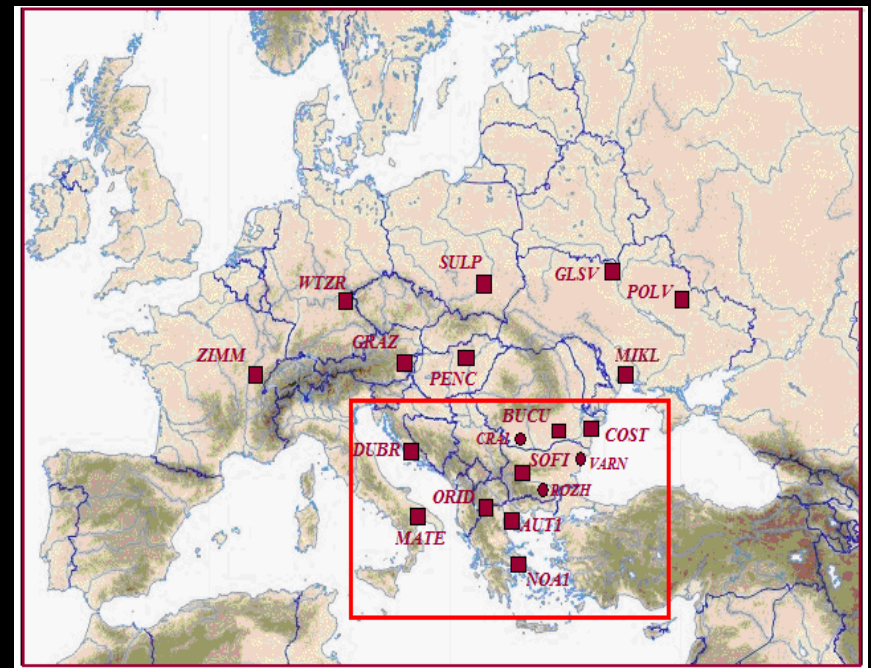
19-25 July 2007 heat wave in Southeast Europe

- Heat waves - common summer feature on the Balkan peninsula in the last 20 years
- The July 2007 heat wave - largest geographical extension reaching Bulgaria
- Temperature record in Bulgaria 45.5°
- 32°, 1,5 km ,850hPa

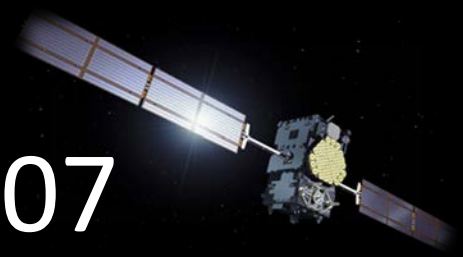


19-25 July 2007 heat wave in Southeast Europe

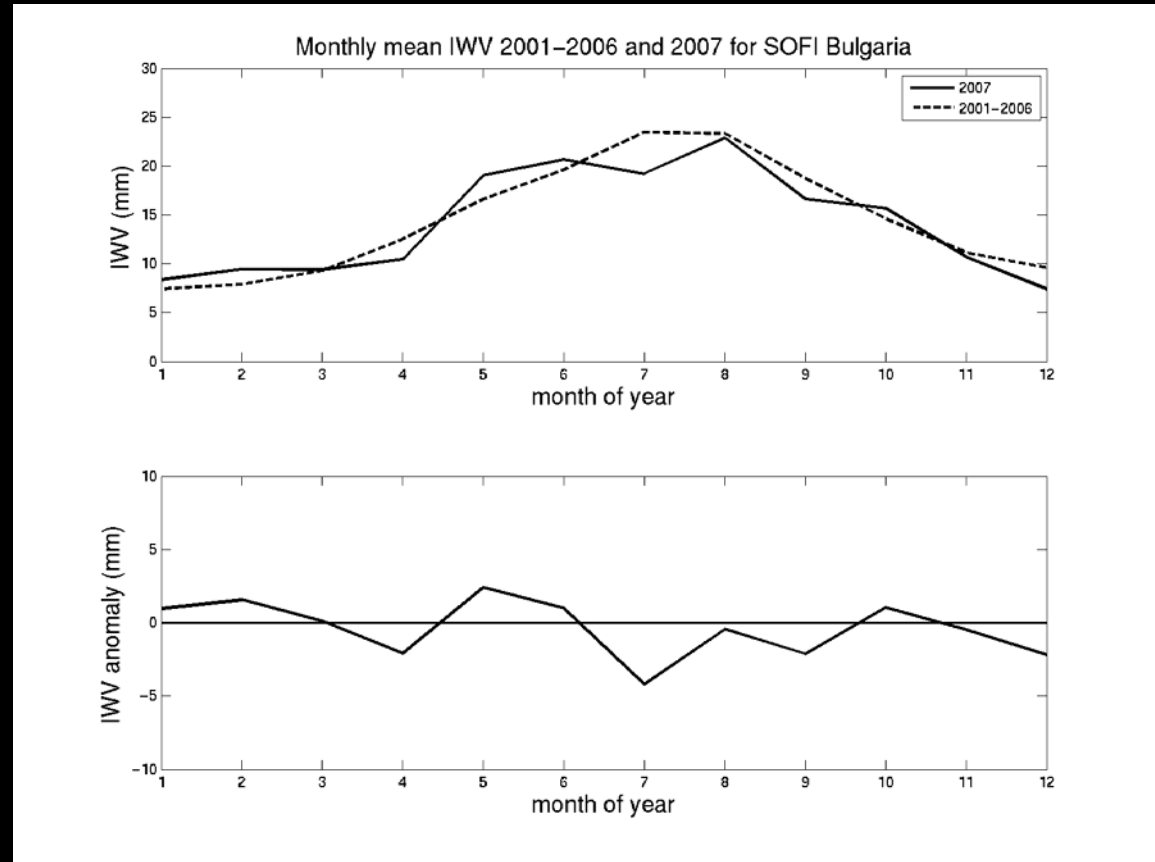
- IWV cycle during the July 2007 heat wave - 8 GNSS stations
- Processed files – thanks to Dr Keranka Vassileva



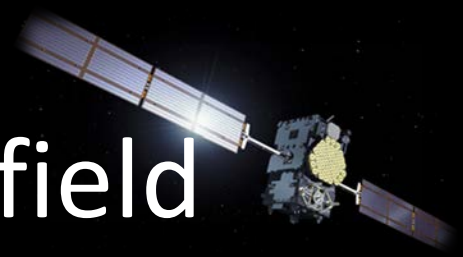
Monthly mean IWV 2007



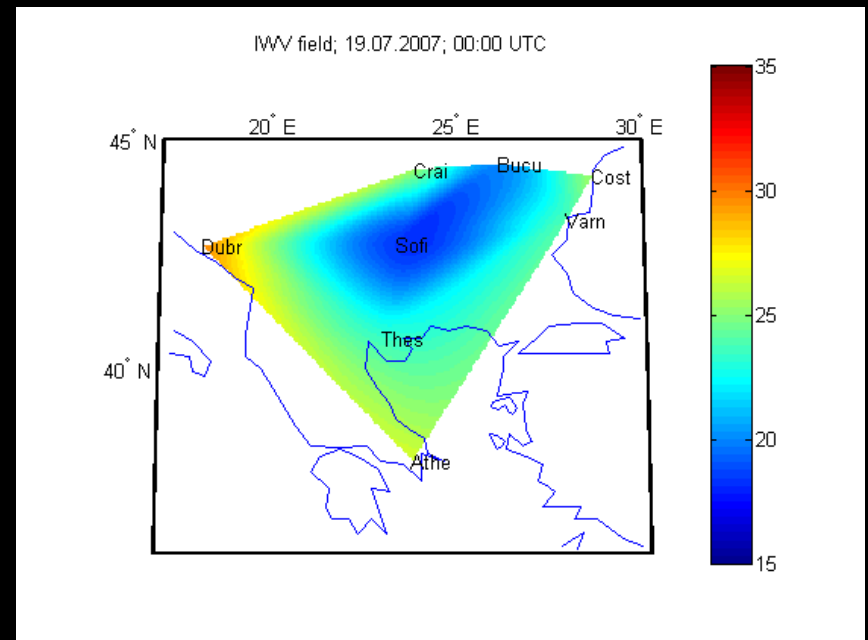
- $\frac{de_s}{dT} = \frac{L_v(T)e_s}{R_v T^2}$
- $T \uparrow$; water vapour \uparrow ; non linear



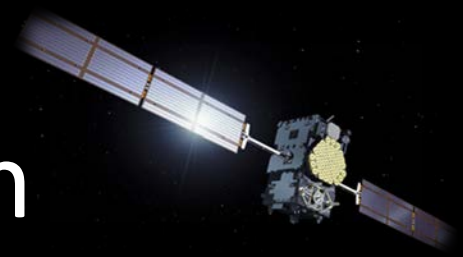
Integrated water vapour field



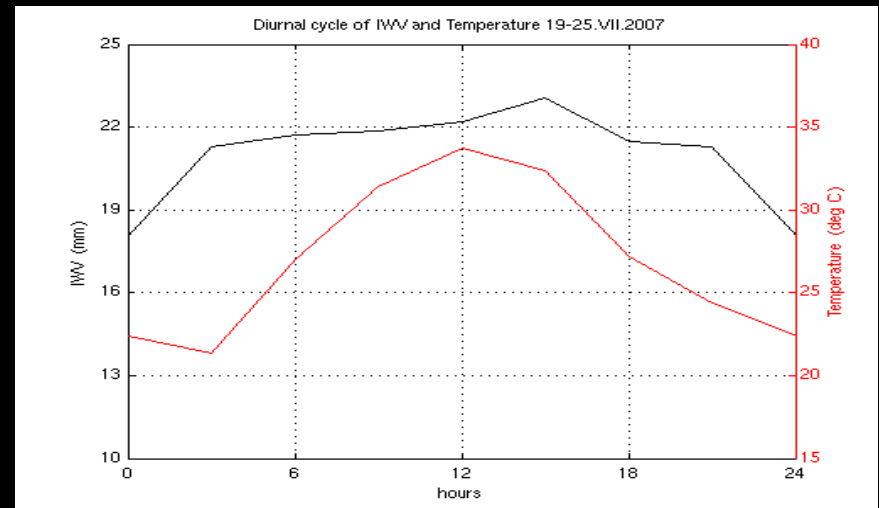
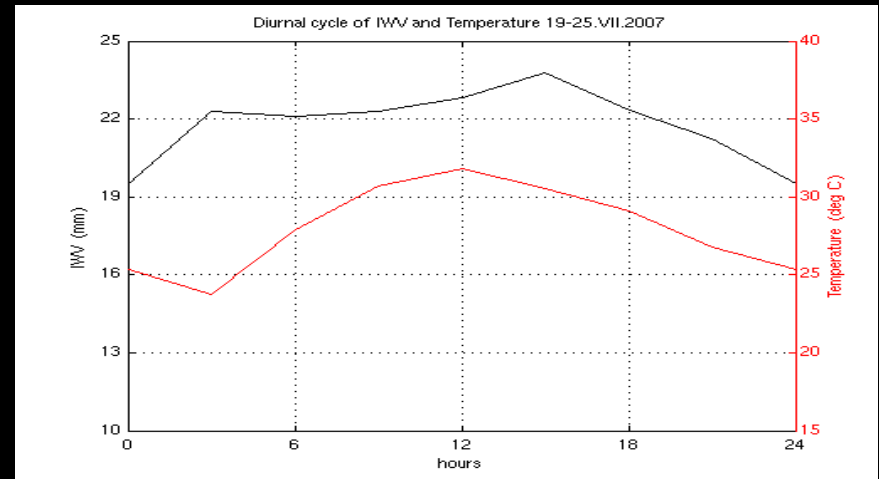
- 2D maps of IWV field during the July 2007 heat wave
- 8 GNSS stations are used
- IWV – Almost double during the day (12 UTC) than during the night (00 UTC)



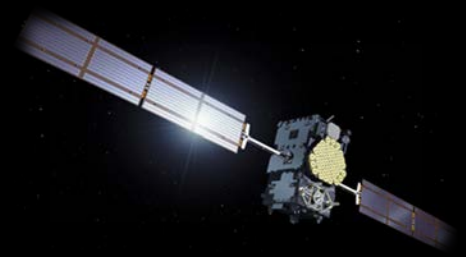
Sea Breeze Circulation



- Black sea costal stations
Constanta and Varna:
 - IWV minimum around 00 UTC
 - IWV maximum around 15 UTC - 3 hours after the temperature peak; peak of sea breeze circulation that brings humid sea air inland



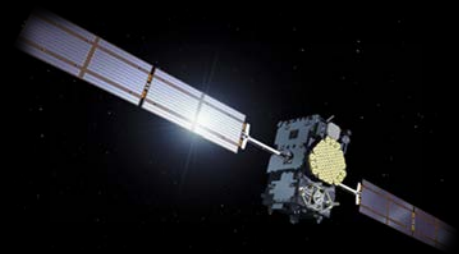
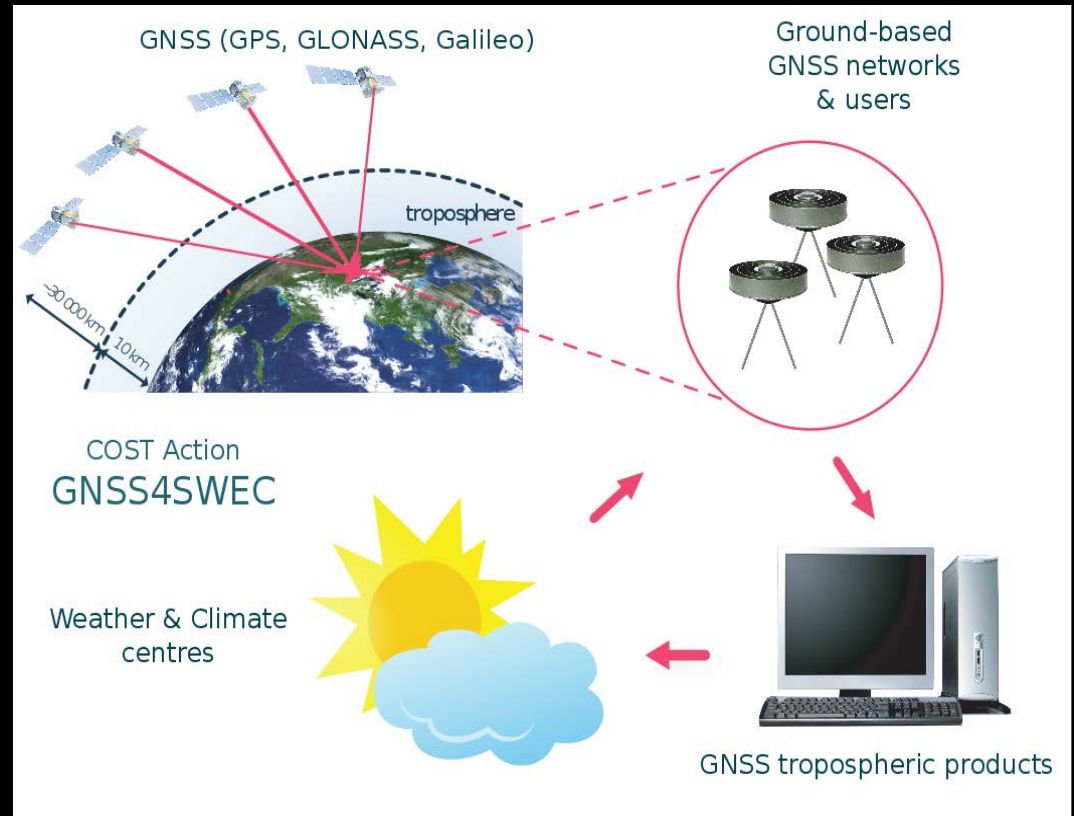
Conclusions



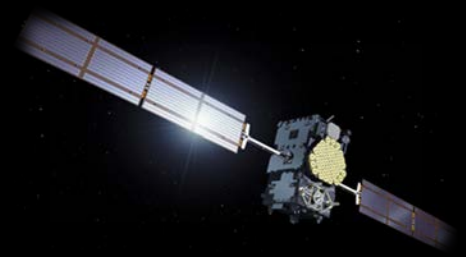
- Monitoring water vapour during the heat waves – critical; combination of high temperature and and water vapour – lethal
- First results of application of ground based GNSS meteorology method in Bulgaria/Southeast Europe
- Coastal stations at Black sea – IWV peak is 3 hours after the temperature peak and co-insides with the peak of sea breezed circulation
- The maximum of IWV - large variations depending on the local enviroment

COST project

- Advanced Global Navigation Satellite Systems tropospheric products for monitoring severe weather events and climate (GNSS4SWEC)
- Advanced GNSS processing (WG1)
- GNSS tropospheric products for monitoring severe weather (WG2)
- GNSS tropospheric products for climate monitoring (WG3)



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- All of you for listening