

Intelligent All-sky Cameras for Dense Mesoscale Observations

Dr. Ben Pickering, Founder, Wx Labs Ltd

16th April 2026

Founded on
DUST-DRONE
with a 360° UAS
Whitepaper



How did I get here?

– 2012

2012 – 2016

2016 – 2020

2021 – 2025



First website; categorised cloud images



Meteorology obsession begins; 1st WxStation: IROX (UKWeatherShop)



UoR MMet, UoOklahoma Exchange Year



Dissertation on wxUAS Sensor Verification

Developed RU Weather Green Screen Forecasts



VOLATILITY Storm Chasing w/ dual 360° cameras



ECMWF Data Assimilation Training Course

PhD on Precipitation Type Measurement Verification



Radar calibration with UAS, CAD & 3D printing

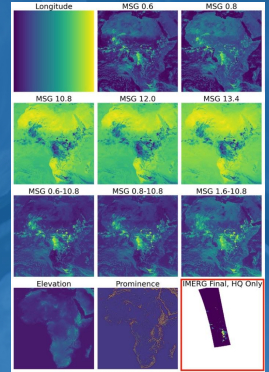
Co-founded a wxUAS Startup



Led first patent, pending

Led wxUAS on WesCon-WOEST

KNMI Cabauw Sensor Validation Campaign(s)



SWIFT Postdoc: RF Machine Learning on MSG

Netatmo Study led by J. Coney

Founded & donated a T-shirt business

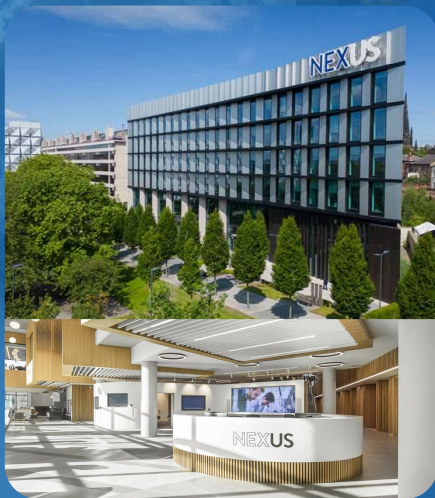


Hello Wx Labs



Mission

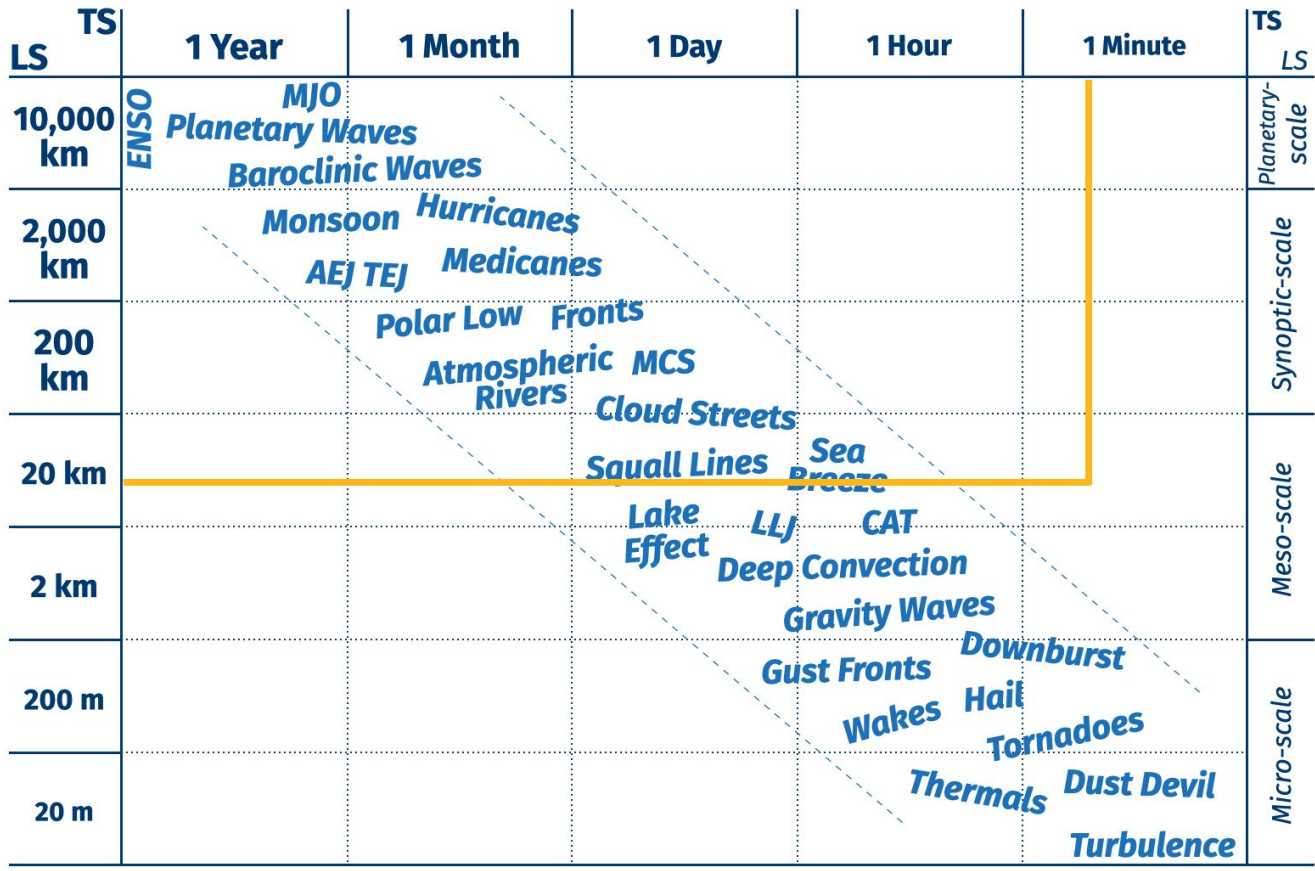
**Accelerate the skill of weather prediction
through novel observing technologies**



Five Principles

- 1) **Open-source Guarantee:** if company can no longer serve customers—publish all IP.
- 2) **Observations are the operational bedrock of meteorology and climate science.**
- 3) **Vertical integration—a unified, passionate team with a highly focussed mission.**
- 4) **Holistic approach; build systems not things.**
- 5) **High operational efficiency for low overheads, thus lower product costs, and a greater global reach.**

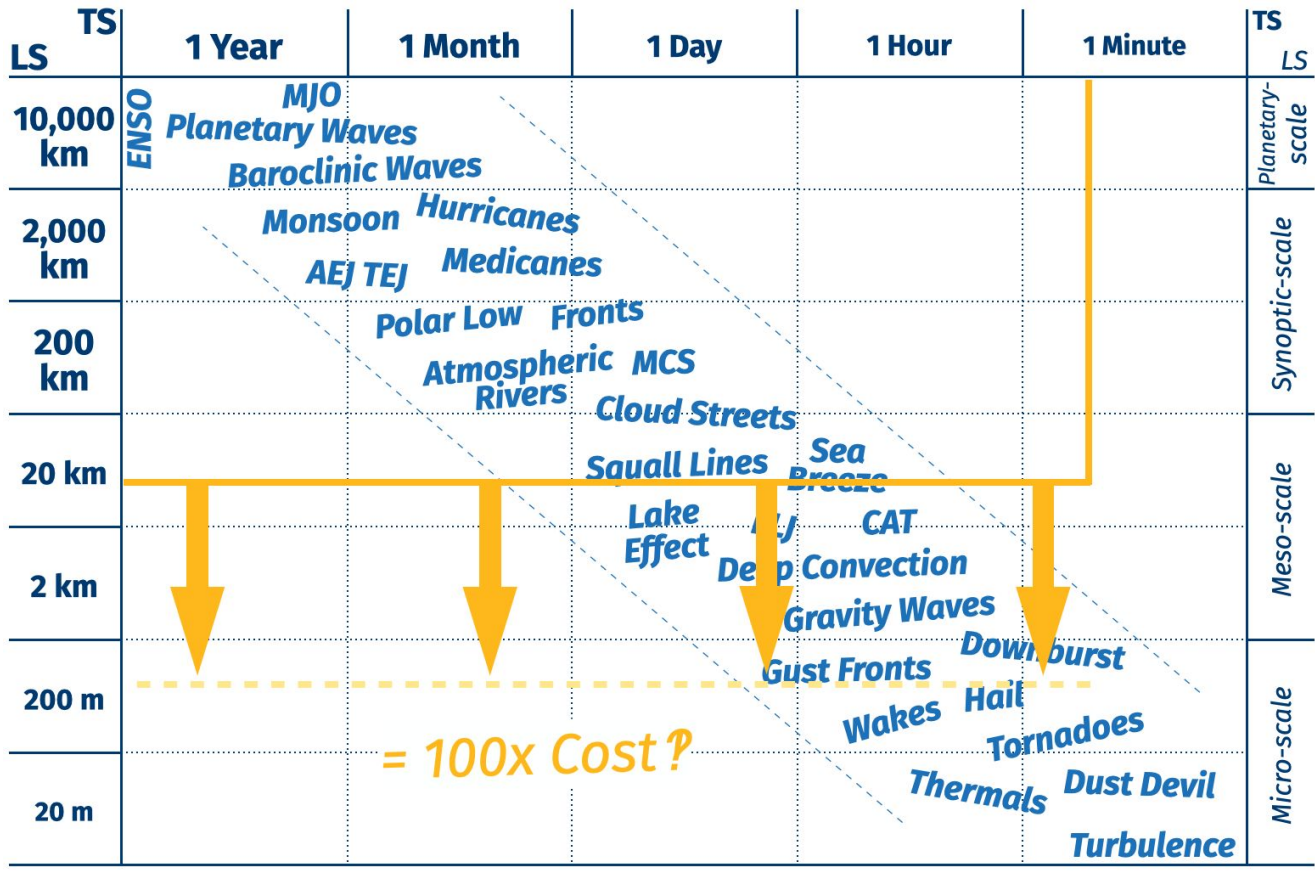
The Observing ~~Gap~~ Opportunity



Station spacing average for Oklahoma Mesonet, UK Met Office SYNOP, and SwissMetNet

Adapted from Orlanski 1975. BAMS, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26216020>

The Observing ~~Gap~~ Opportunity



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What about Webcams?

Confused by blue hues	Confused by smooth sky	Confused by invalid images
2019-12-14 14:00Z		
2019-12-14 16:00Z		

Nipen et al., 2020, [AMS 100th Conference](#)

fig 1.a : examples of scenes of the training, validation and test sets

fig 1.b : five scenes of the TENEBRE network

Lepetit et al., 2020. 10th Conf. on Cli. Informatics [[hal-02926386v1](#)]

Challenges -> Solutions

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Image FOV/res differences | -> Standardise |
| 2. Fraction of sky observed | -> All-sky Camera |
| 3. Lack of weather context | -> Co-locate Wx Sensors |
| 4. Class imbalance/long-tail | -> Deploy at Scale |

An Opportunity Exists for Improvement

0-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km	30-40 km	40-50 km

Lo et al., 2025, [MIDI](#)

Introducing WxVision



360x180° All-sky 7.3 MP Camera

Back-illuminated CMOS

7.3 MP effective sky resolution

0.06° pixel angular resolution (sun/moon 9 px ϕ)

~10 W dome heater for condensation

Lightning Detection

40 km range in 14 increments

Unibody Stevenson Screen

White exterior, black interior (opposing spiral)

Simplified manufacture, strong, locally printable



Single cable for Power & Data

Power over Ethernet (PoE+ IEEE 802.3at)

Used widely in CCTV, routers, ecosystem of accessories

Local-hosted web app, [cloud server optional](#)

OTA software updates

Pressure

Absolute accuracy 0.5 hPa ^[1]

Relative accuracy 0.03 hPa ^[1]

Aspirated Temperature and RH

Absolute accuracy up to ± 0.1 °C and up to $\pm 1\%$ ^[1]

Aspiration vastly improves accuracy + response time (<10s)

[1] Typical accuracy claimed by manufacturer under lab conditions. Real world will be greater and site-dependent. Real-world intercomparison ongoing, contact for collaboration.
2D sonic anemometer compatible with WxStation base is in early development. Acoustic + visual precipitation estimation is in concept phase. Contact for collaboration.

Webcam vs. All-sky Camera



Demo: Equirectangular PANO



Produced on-device

*360°
Demo*

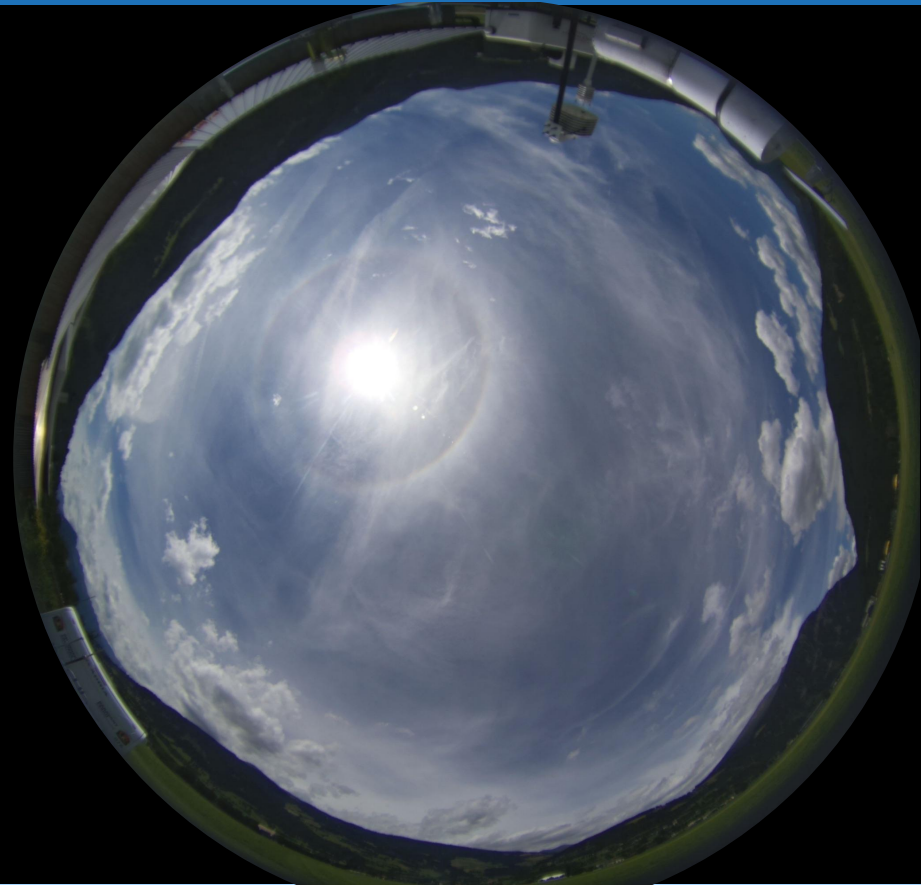


Many potential applications

All-sky Imagery: Potential Applications



- Persistent contrail detection and attribution



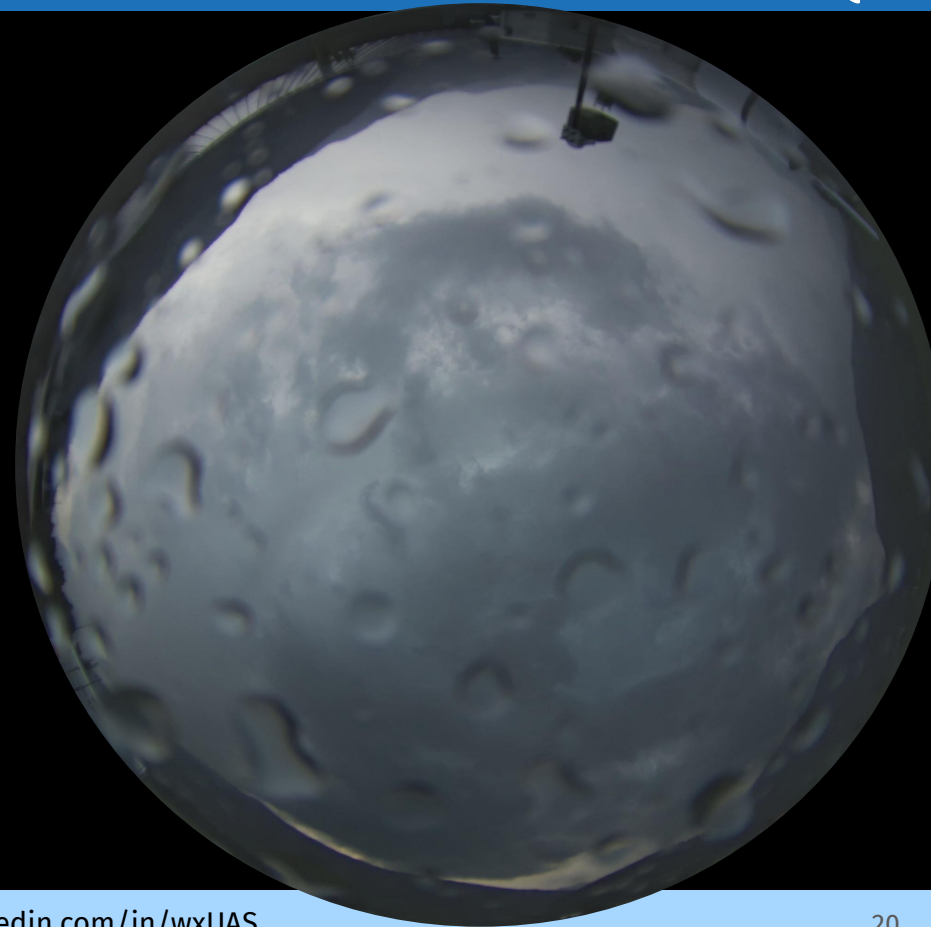
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- Persistent contrail detection and attribution
- Bird / insect detection (+acoustic)



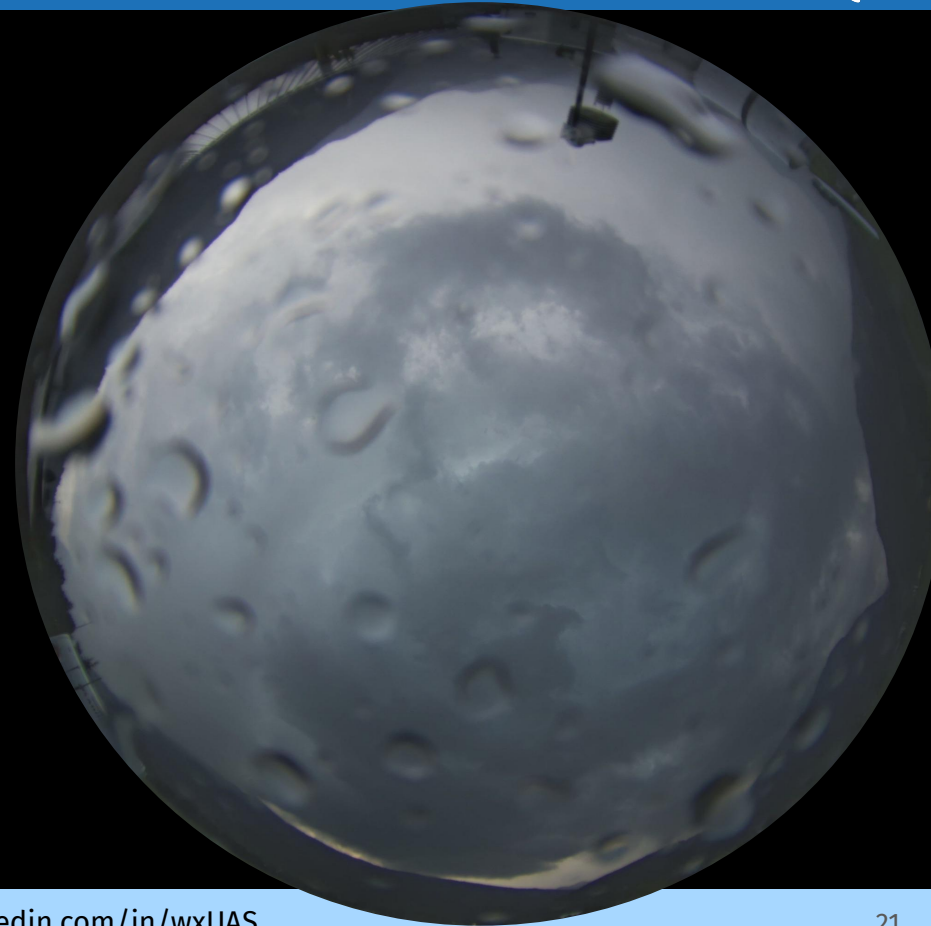
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- Bird / insect detection (+acoustic)
- **Cloud base convergence/divergence**



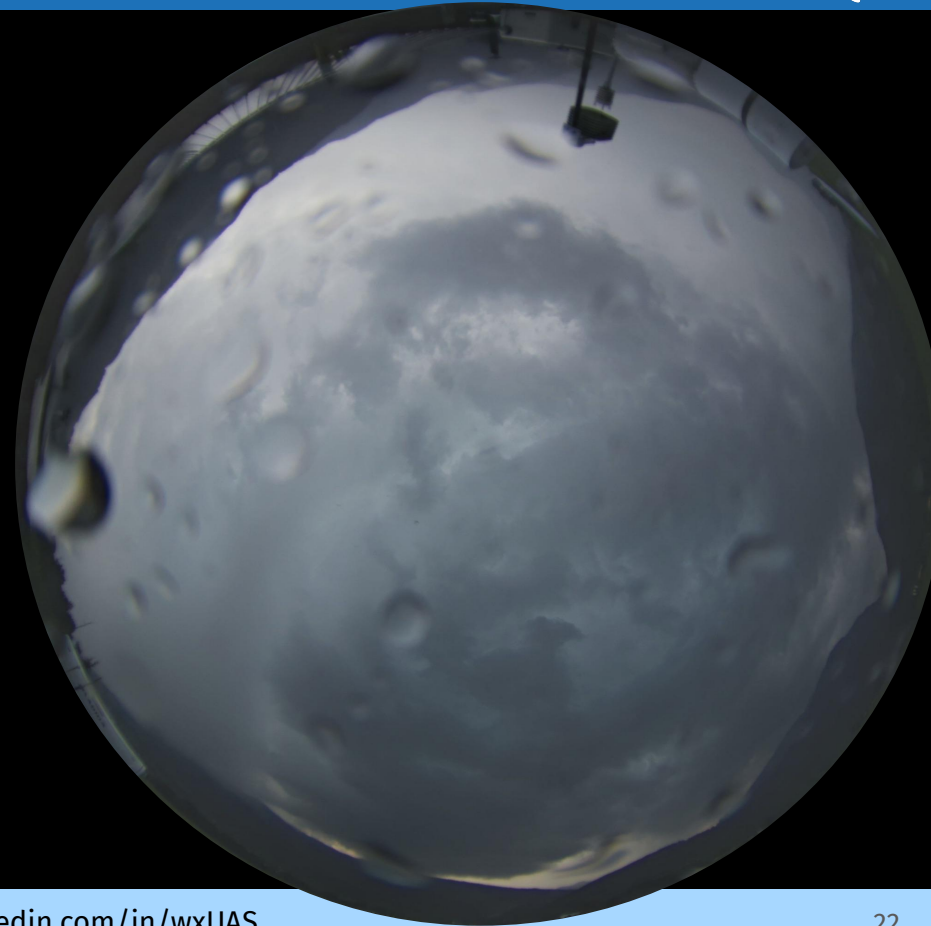
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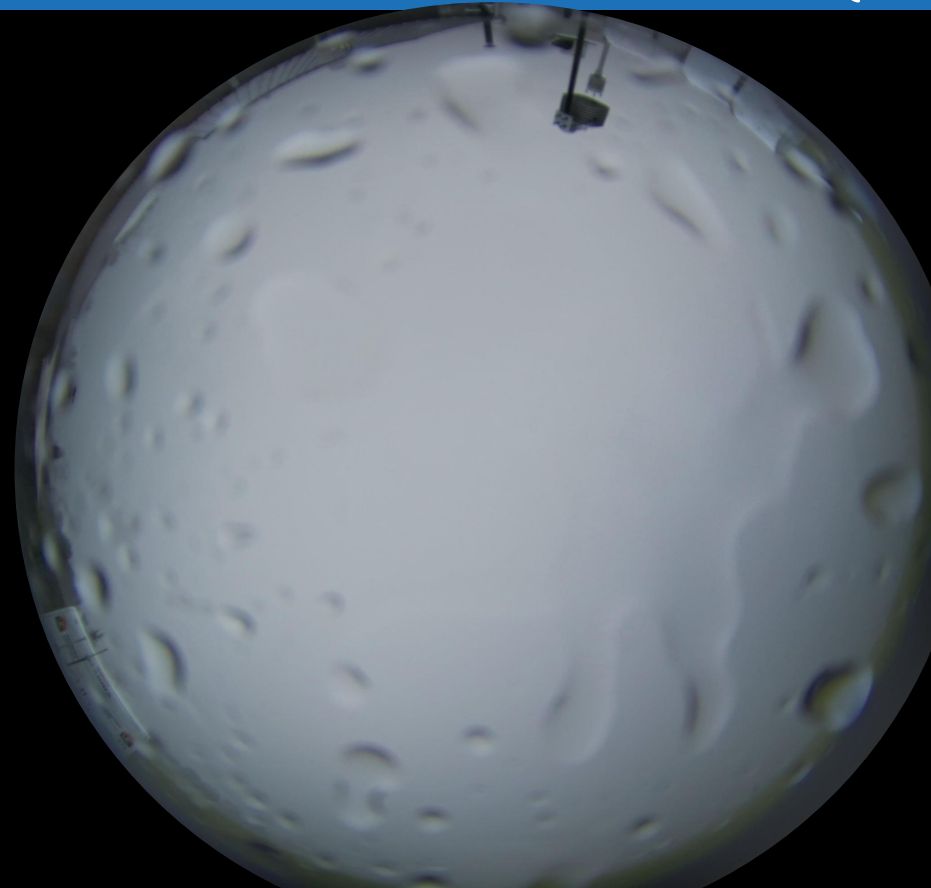
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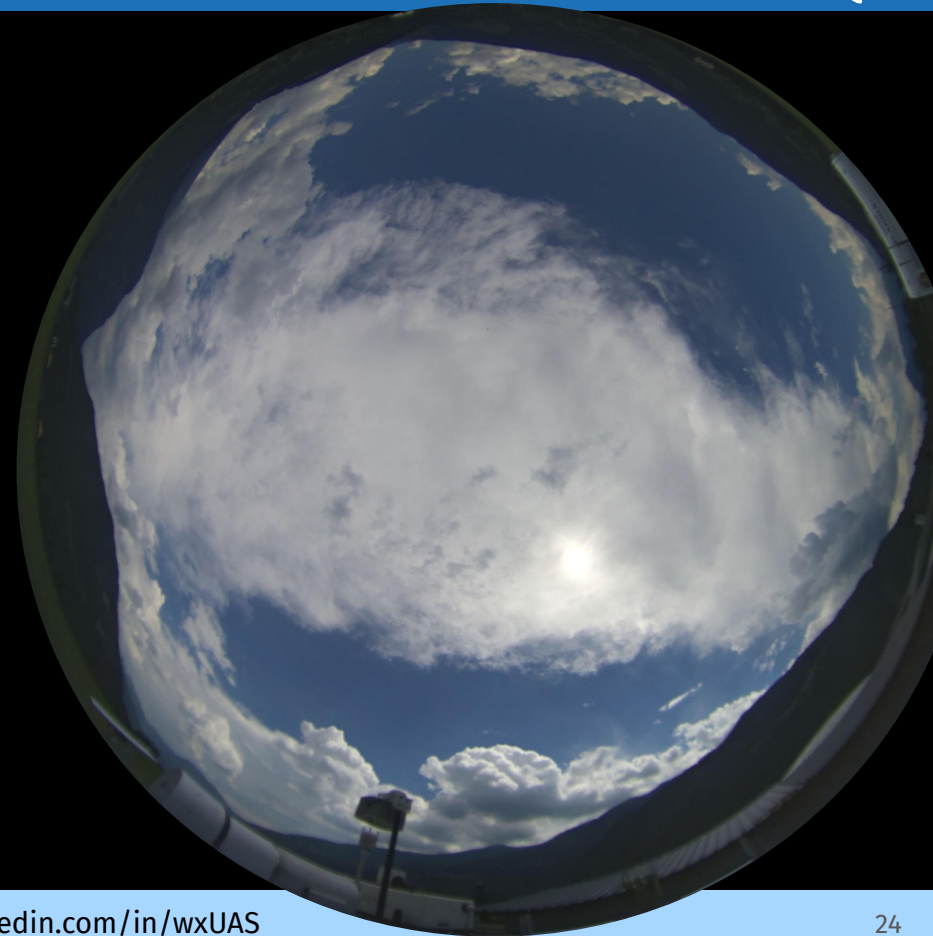
All-sky Imagery: Potential Applications

- Persistent contrail detection and attribution
- Bird / insect detection (+acoustic)
- Cloud base convergence/divergence
- **Approximate visibility ***
- **Precipitation type (w/ temperature & acoustic)**



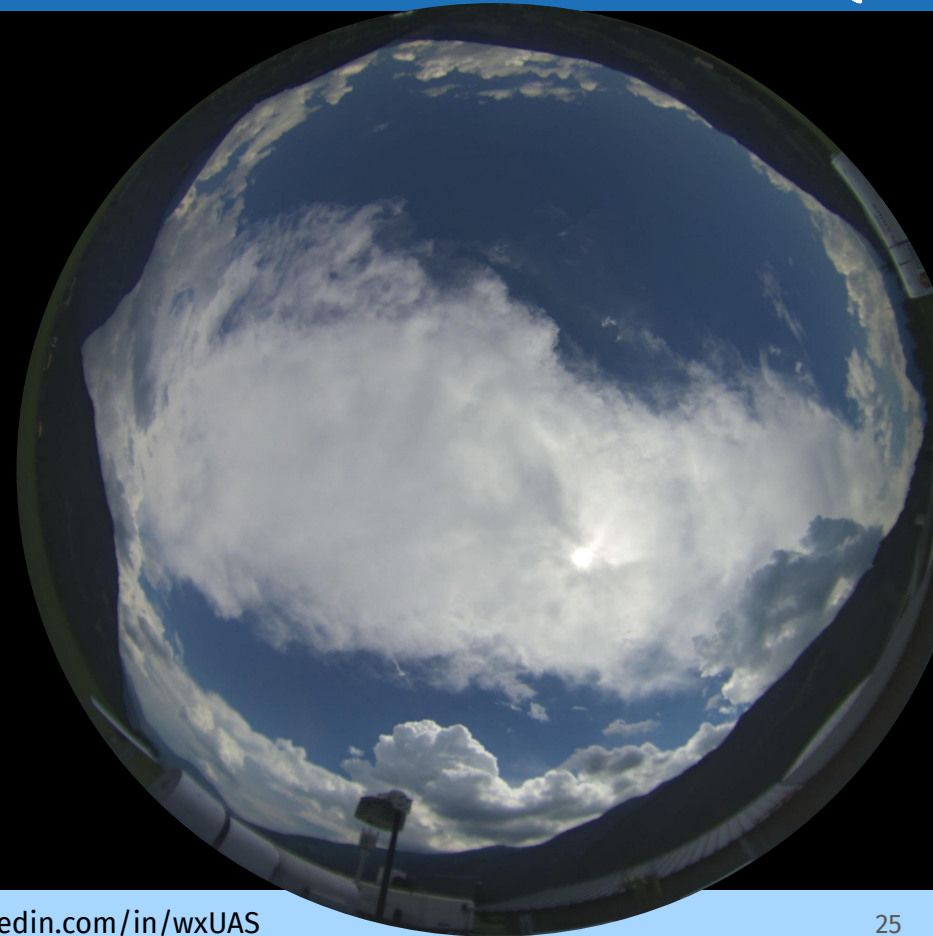
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- **Convective initiation**
- **Cloud top ascent speed**



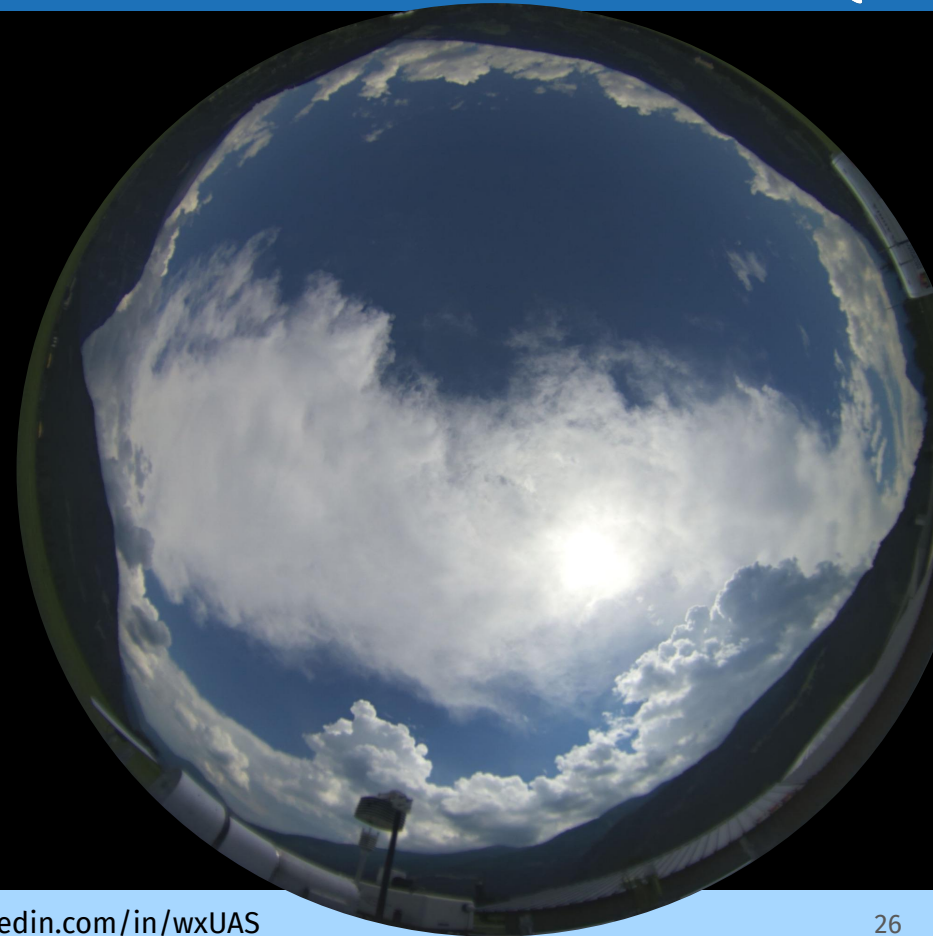
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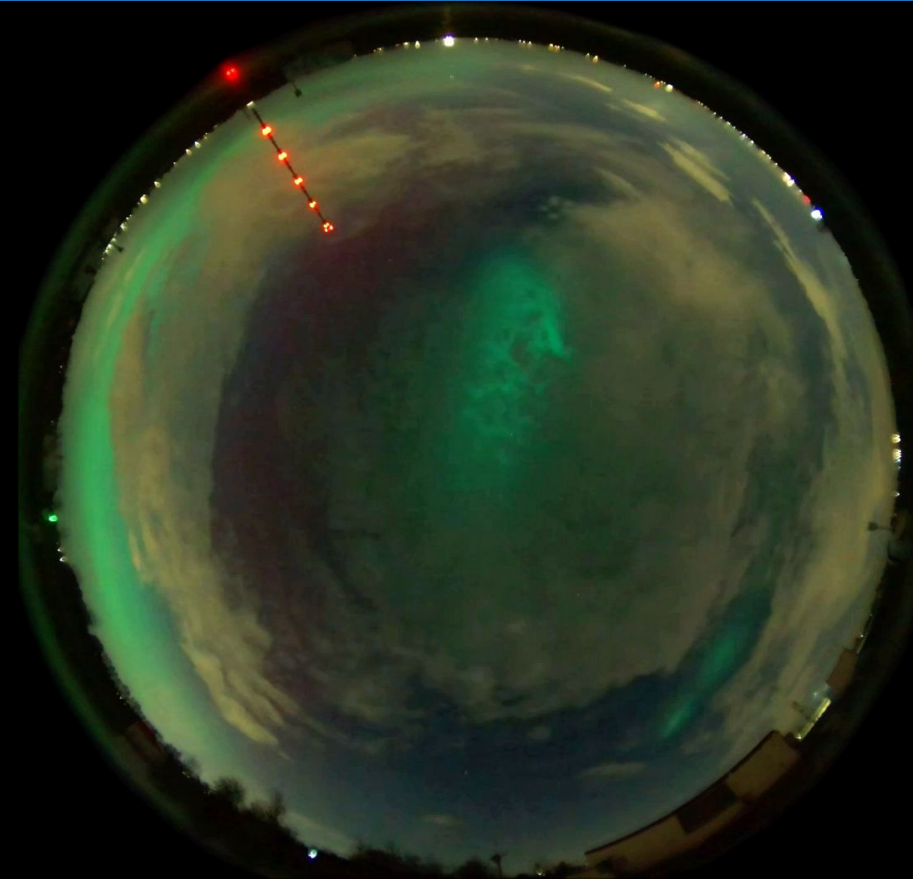
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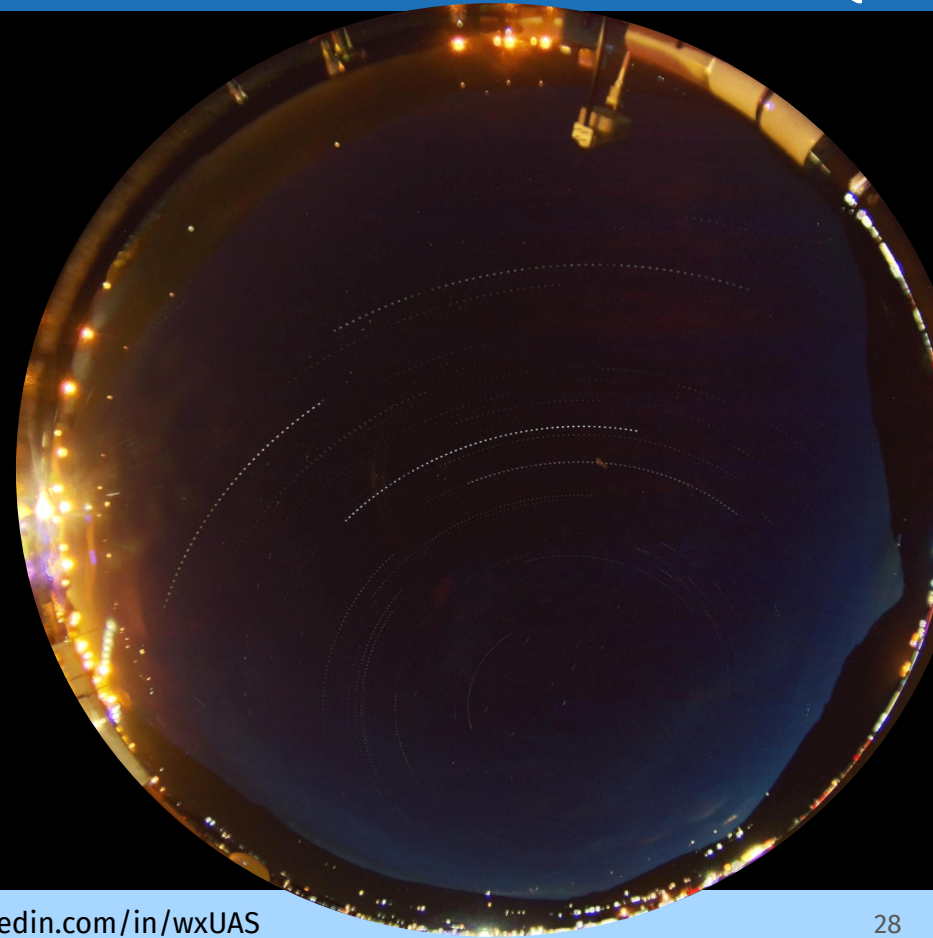
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- **Aurora detection, alerting and tracking**



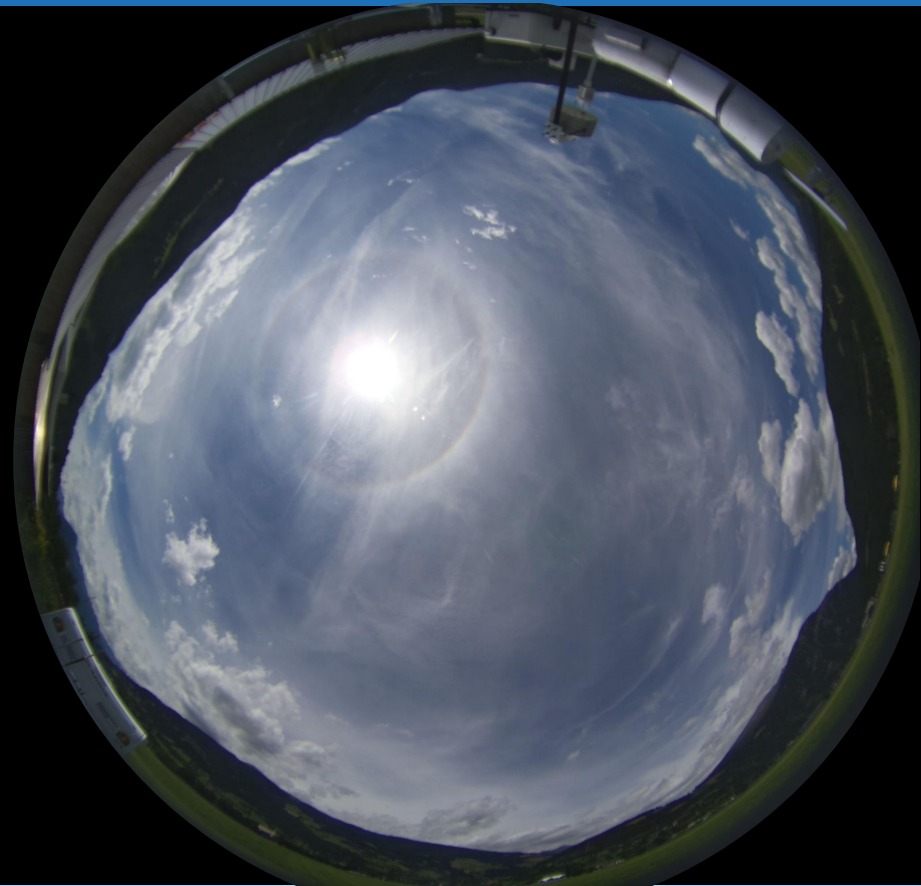
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- Cloud top ascent speed
- Aurora detection, alerting and tracking
- **Constellation tracking (also used for calibration)**



All-sky Imagery: Potential Applications

- Persistent contrail detection and attribution
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- Precipitation type (w/ temperature & acoustic)
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- Aurora detection, alerting and tracking
- Constellation tracking (also used for calibration)
- Solar nowcasting for energy trading
- Education & scientific communication
- Direct assimilation into NWP / AIWP (moonshot)
- Approximate aerosol optical depth *
- Wildfire smoke detection / triangulation
- Volumetric cloud reconstruction
- Light pollution mapping
- Mesocyclone rotation detection
- Sunshine duration
- ... and future ideas via OTA software updates



Network Situational Awareness

The screenshot shows the FAA WeatherCams interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for WeatherCams, Notices, UTC:11:42 Local:11:42, Tutorials, and Submit Feedback. A search bar is on the left. The main map shows Canada with several camera locations marked by green dots. A detailed view for Stanfield Intl, NS (CYHZ) is shown on the right. This view includes the station name, UTC and local times, and the operator (NAV CANADA). Below this, there is a METAR report: METAR CYHZ 241100Z 30022G30KT 15SM DRSN FEW050 M15/M23 A2998 RMK SC1 SC TR SLP163. There are two main camera views: a large one showing a hazy sky and a smaller one titled 'CLEARDAY VISUAL REFERENCE' showing a clear sky with landmarks. Below these are four smaller camera views labeled NorthEast (55°), SouthEast (135°), SouthWest (225°), and NorthWest (325°). At the bottom, there are tabs for Weather Data, Weather Trends, PIREP's, RCO, Airport Info, and NOTAMS (PilotWeb).

Networks of all-sky cameras unlock extra capability.

Equivalent of the FAA WeatherCams map tool.

Improve situational awareness for NFOs, SPC, aviation, solar forecasting etc.

Feasible to triangulate hazards such as first smoke plume from wildfires, with >5-min update.

Label landmarks, visual aids (as here) for estimates of visibility.

TEAMx Deployment, June–September 2025

To improve our understanding of transport and exchange processes, both surface–atmosphere and within the atmosphere, over mountainous terrain.



Many thanks to Phil Rosenberg and James Groves at NCAS for enabling this opportunity!



**National Centre for
Atmospheric Science**
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



Ongoing Deployments

Extensive persistent contrails visible at a research observatory in the Netherlands



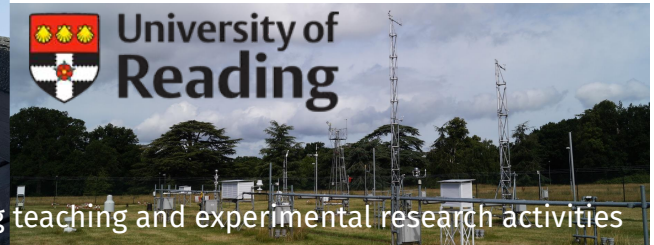
Antarctic clouds & climate feedback mechanisms



Preparations for a Greenland ice sheet off-grid observatory

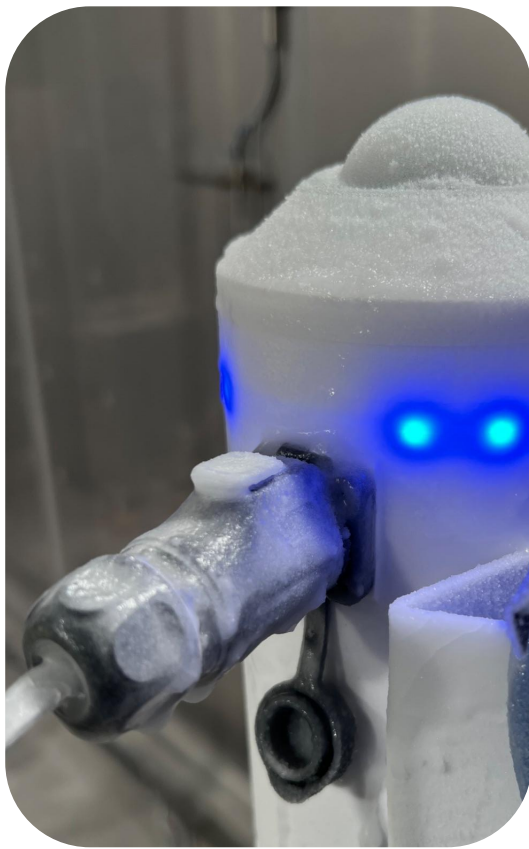


Nowcasting cloud motion for wxUAS interception

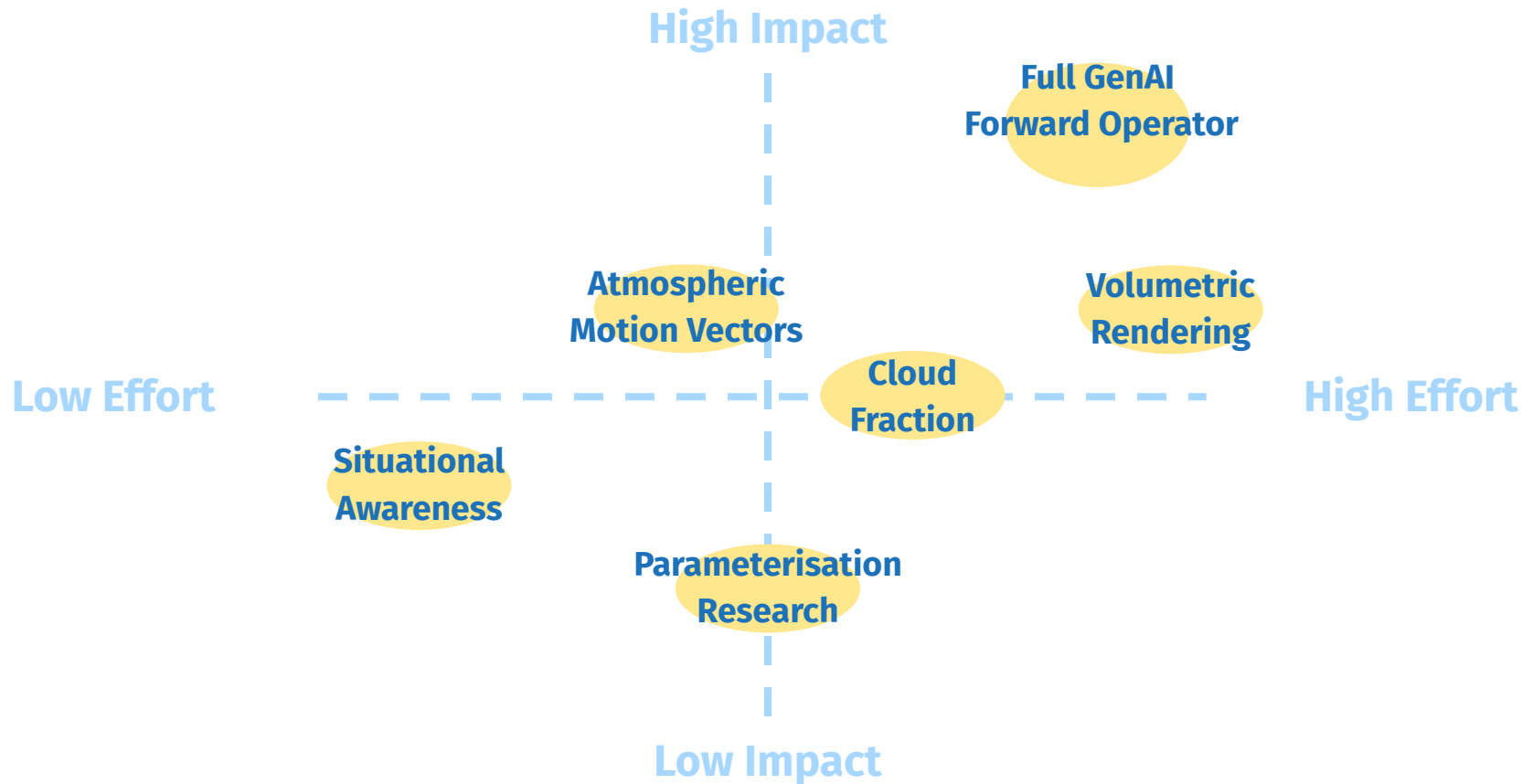


Supporting teaching and experimental research activities

Environmental Testing at $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

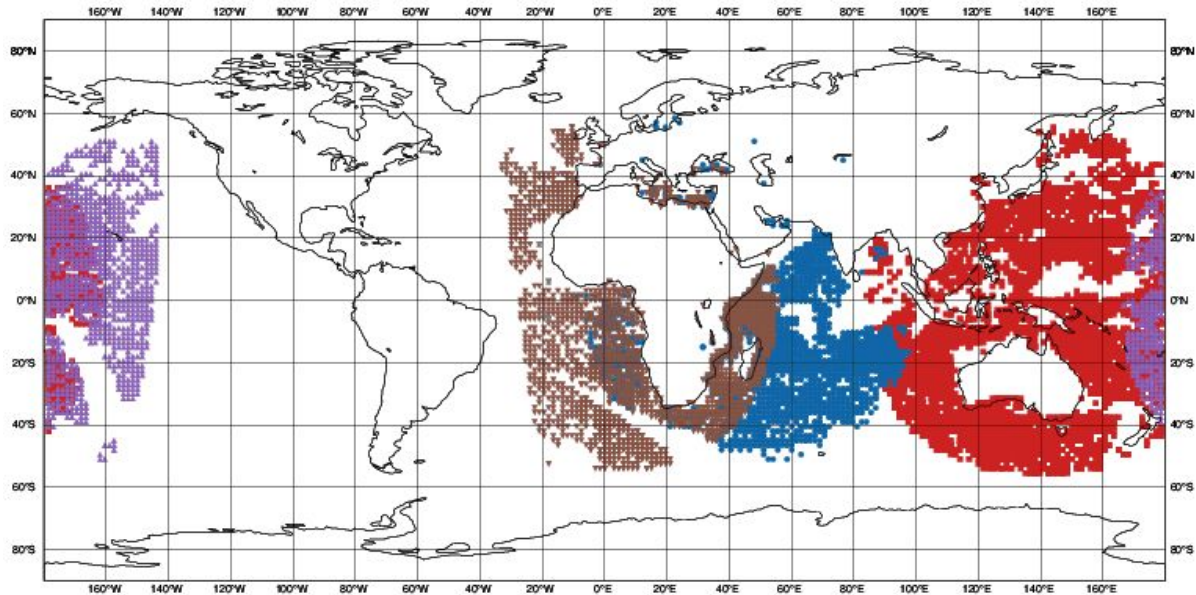


Pathways to Impact (FSOI)



Low-hanging FSOI Fruit: Atmospheric Motion Vectors

ECMWF data coverage (used observations) - AMV VIS
2025090903 to 2025090909
Total number of obs = 22731



AMV (focus on VIS)

1. 10–15 min time intervals (50–90 min at poles).
2. Predominantly cloud tops/highest cloud layer.
3. O–B errors 3–5 m/s (larger for IR/WV), increasing with latitude.
4. Predominantly low latitude (IR+WV better).
5. Predominantly daytime.
6. Predominantly oceanic (ObErr too high inland).
7. 98% discarded (diminishing return).
8. All AWW \approx 7–11% FSOI

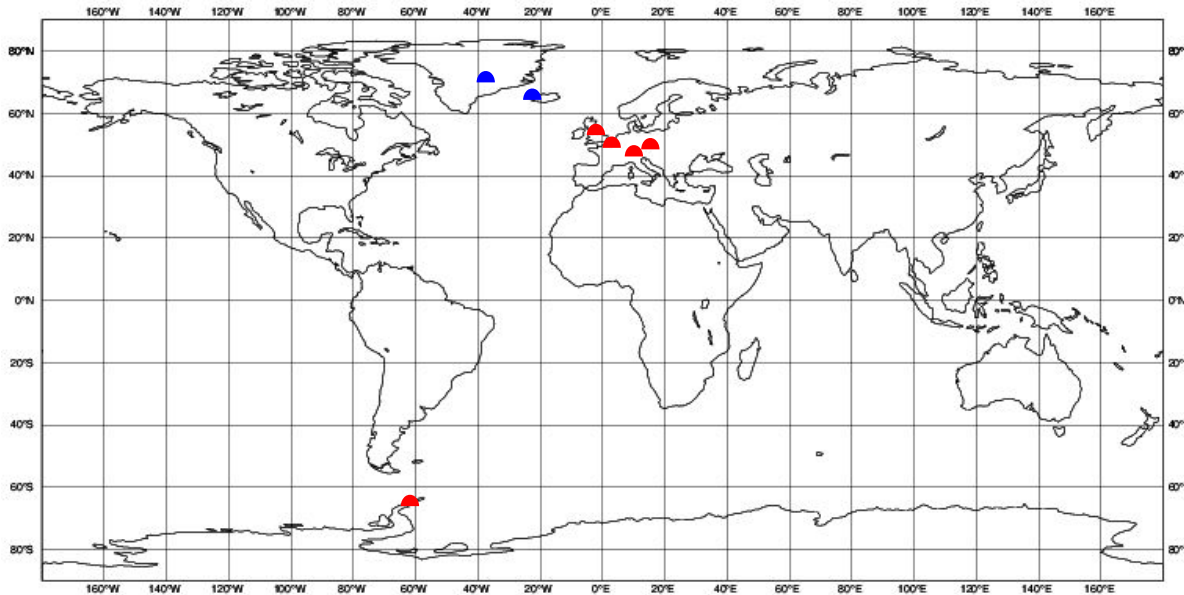
Low-hanging FSOI Fruit: Atmospheric Motion Vectors



ECMWF data coverage (**all** observations) **WX-CAM-VIS**
20250907 00
Total number of obs = **2880**

WX CAM VIS

1. **15 sec** to **5 min** time intervals.
2. Predominantly cloud **bases/lowest** cloud layer.
3. O-B errors TBD (likely $\ll 3$ m/s). Height estimation with 2+ cameras.
4. Works in **high latitudes**.
5. Works at night (in some conditions, % TBD).
6. Predominantly inland (ship/buoy possible).
7. NWP benefit should scale well with network = **less discarded**.
8. FSOI % TBD.



Low-hanging FSOI Fruit: Atmospheric Motion Vectors



ECMWF data coverage (all observations) WX-CAM-VIS

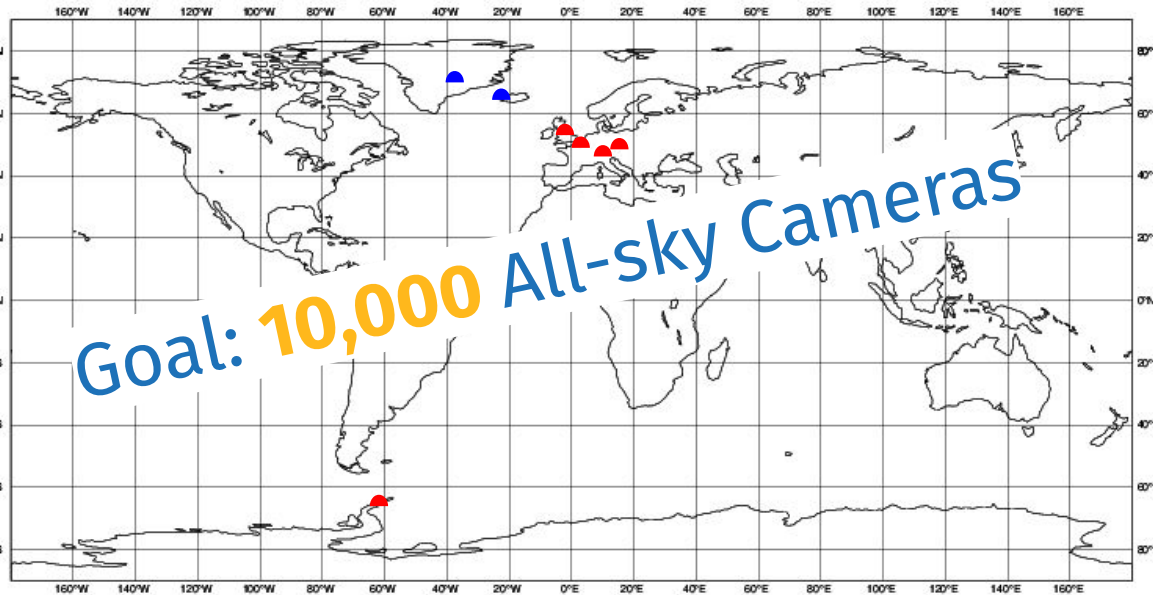
20250907 00

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Challenge: How to make the DA effort worthwhile?

WX CAM VIS

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How to Make Camera NWP DA Worthwhile?

ECMWF data coverage (used observations) - **WX-CAM-VIS**

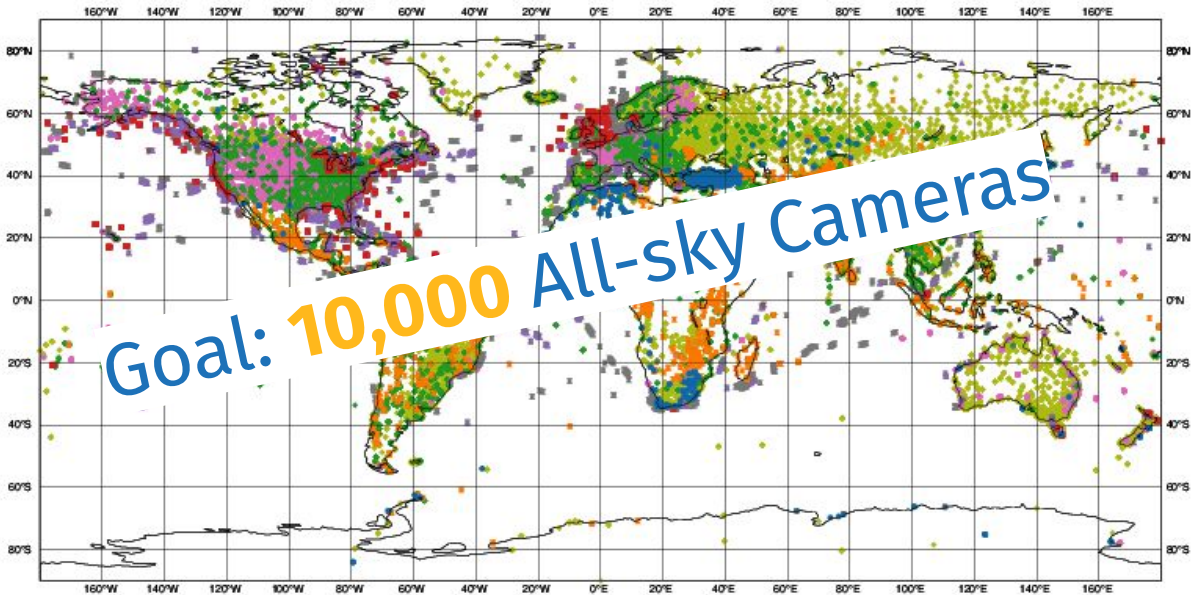
2035090909 to 2035090915

Total number of obs = 105022

- Automatic L and S YNOP (1594)
- Manual Land S YNOP (2005)
- ◆ METAR (21972)
- Automatic SHIP (1897)
- ▲ SHIP (1241)
- ▼ Abbreviated SHIP (145)
- Automatic METAR (27097)
- BUFR SHIP S YNOP (3851)
- ◆ BUFR LAND S YNOP (45189)

The Plan:

Pilot Trials for Academics, NMHSs.
Expert Feedback to Iterate, Optimise



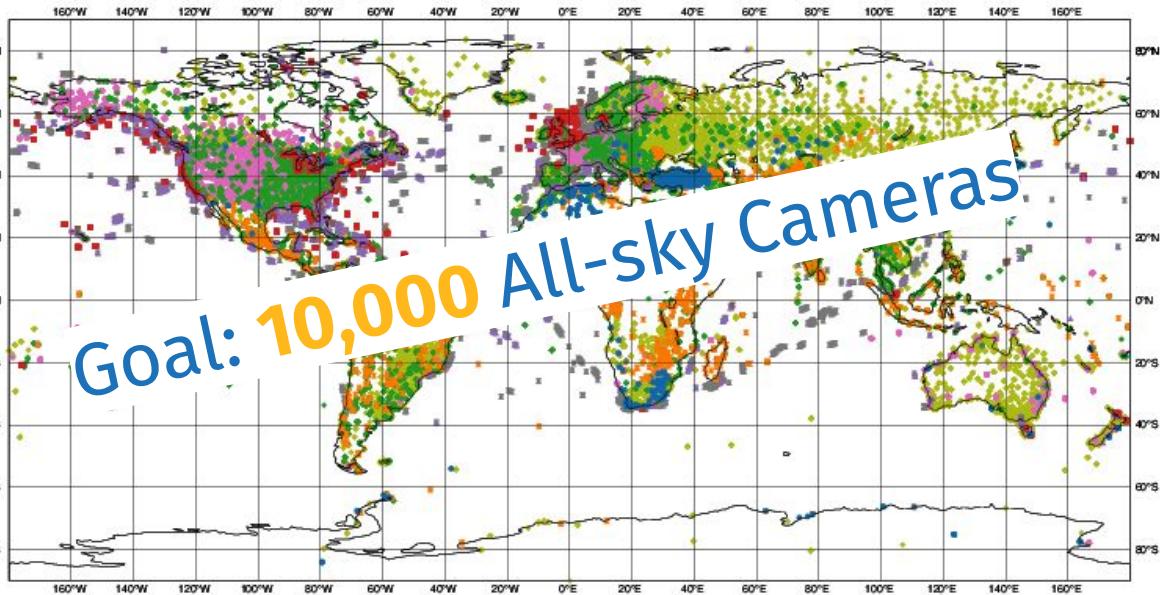
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The Plan:

Pilot Trials for Academics, NMHSs.
Expert Feedback to Iterate, Optimise

Larger Network
Deployments for NMHSs

High-end Personal Weather
Station (Crowdsourcing)

Scale up Localised Manufacture;
Reduce Total Cost of Ownership

Data Assimilation Trials (OSE, FSOI)

Concluding questions for discussion

If this kind of observing network exists at scale in 2035, what do you wish we had started recording in 2026?

What would make an all-sky station output scientifically legible to your ML or DA pipeline, rather than just visually interesting?

What benchmark or pilot problem should devices like this target first to be worth the community's attention?



Thank You!



Follow updates on **LinkedIn**:

or email me directly: **ben.pickering@wxlabs.co.uk**

