

Nonprecipitating Phenomena Seen by the S-PolKa Radar In AMIE

R. Houze
University of Washington

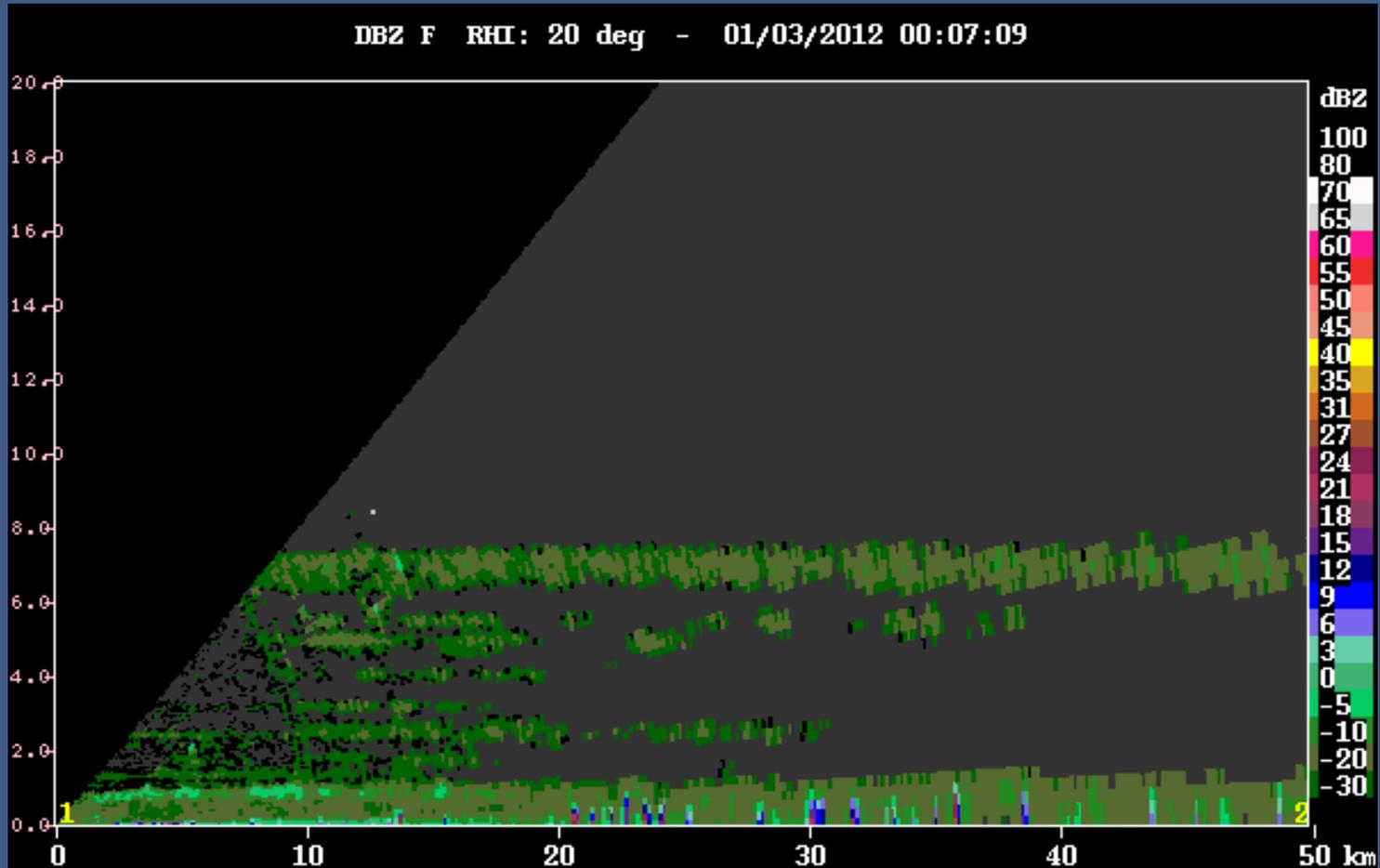
ARM Science Team Meeting, Washington DC, 14 March 2012

Summary

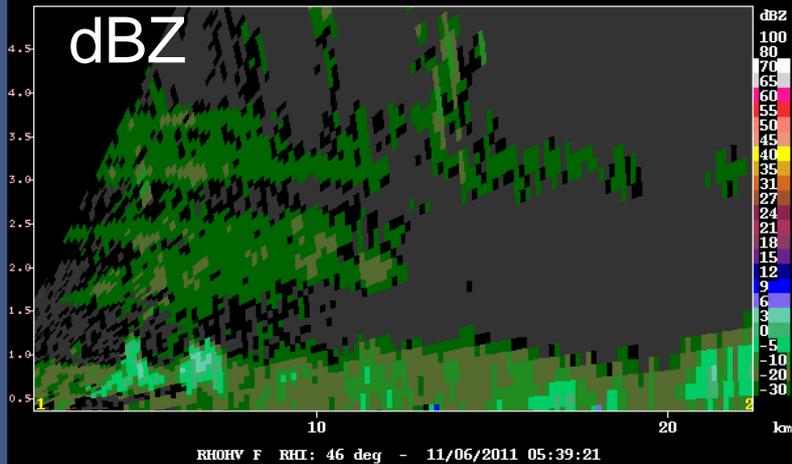
Non-precipitation features seen by S-PolKa in AMIE

- Humidity
- Cumulus organization
- Cirrostratus & altocumulus layers
- Anvils of deep convection

Humidity gradient layers and nonprecipitating clouds

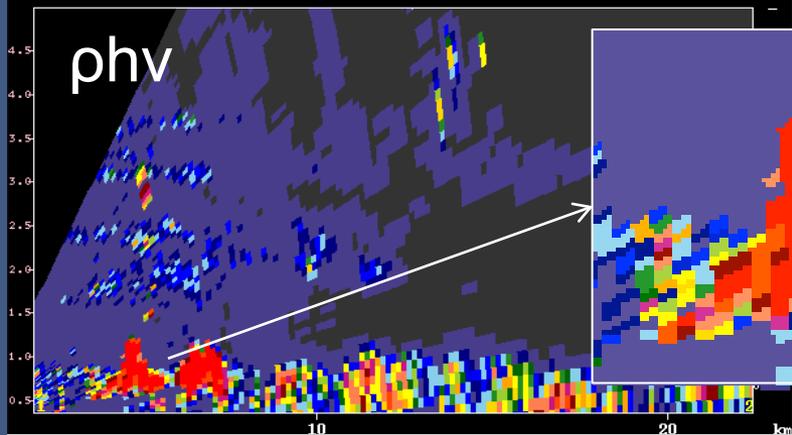


DBZ F RHI: 46 deg - 11/06/2011 05:39:21

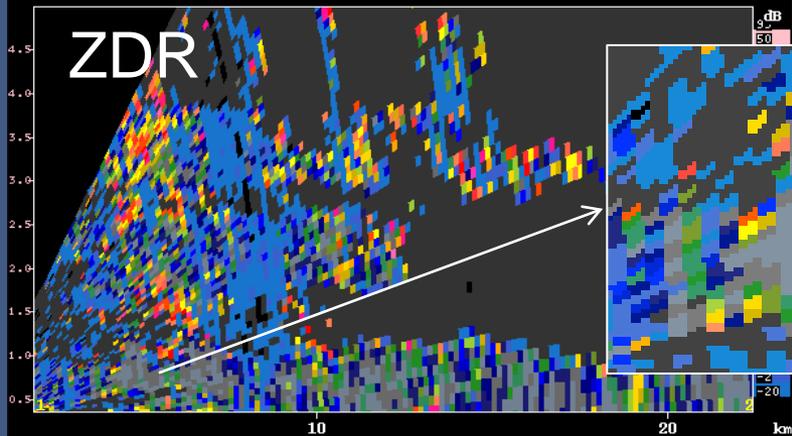


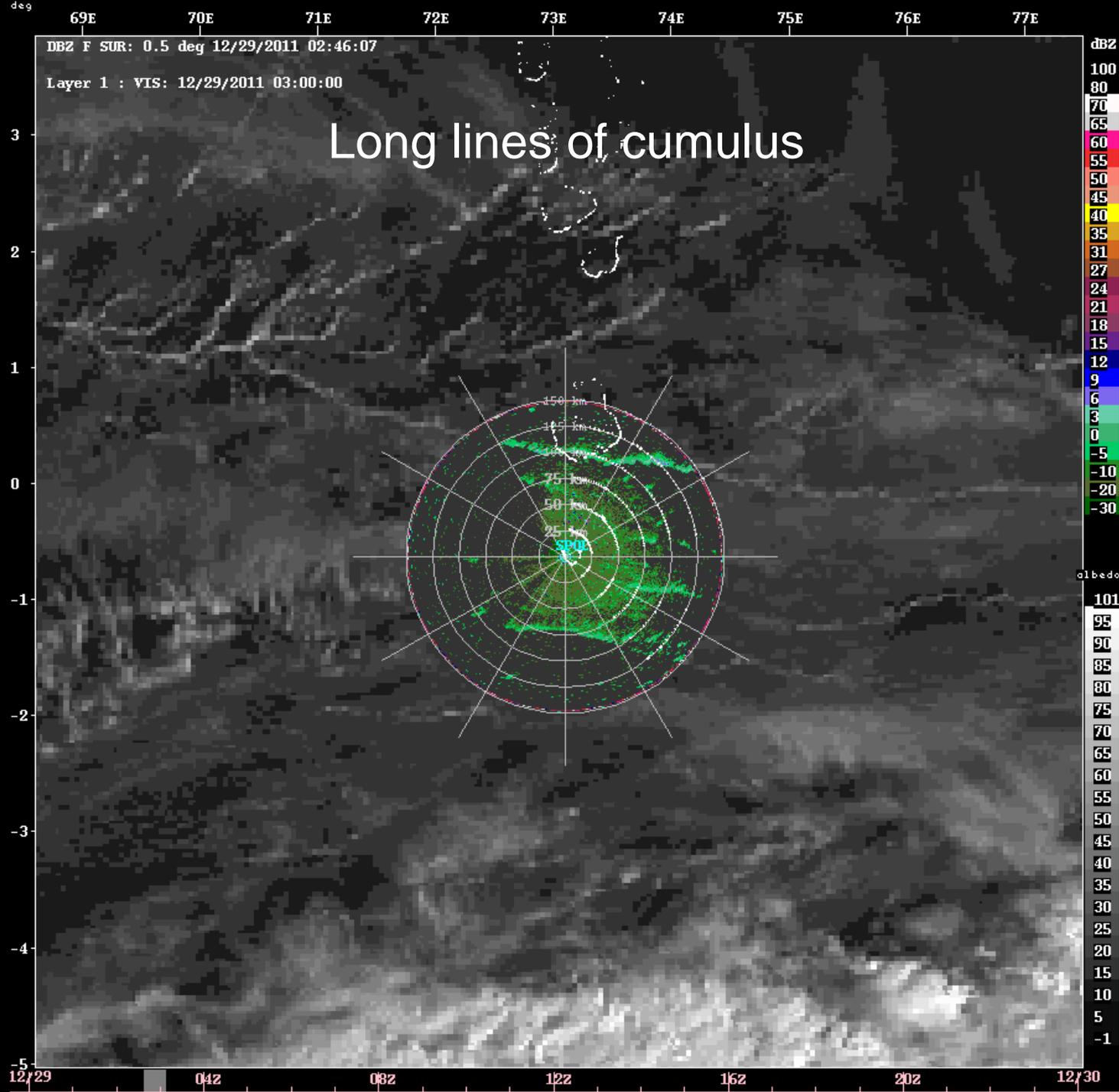
“Mantle Echoes”
Knight and
Miller (1998)

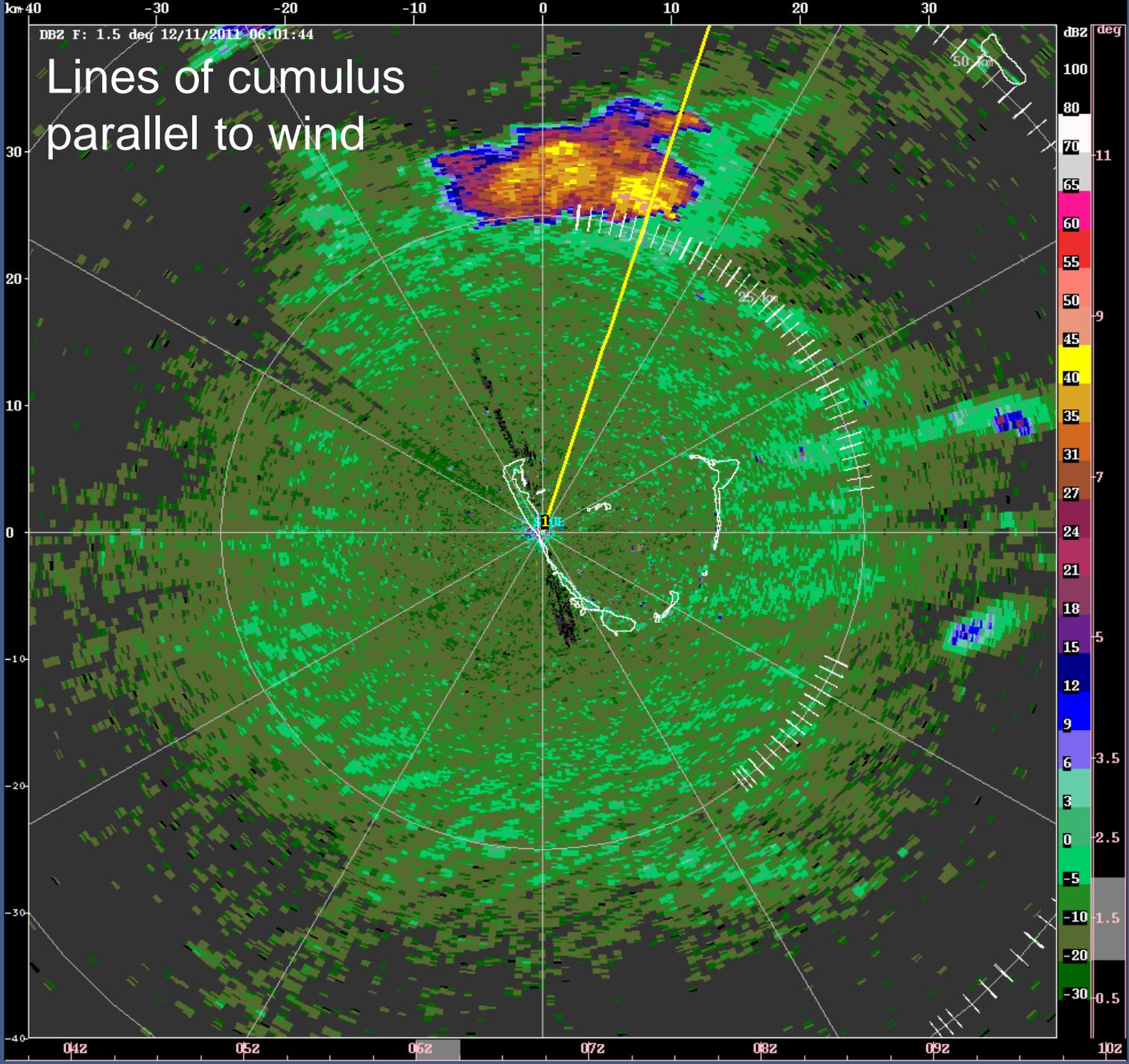
Bragg scattering
shows
nonprecipitating
cumulus in the
moist layer

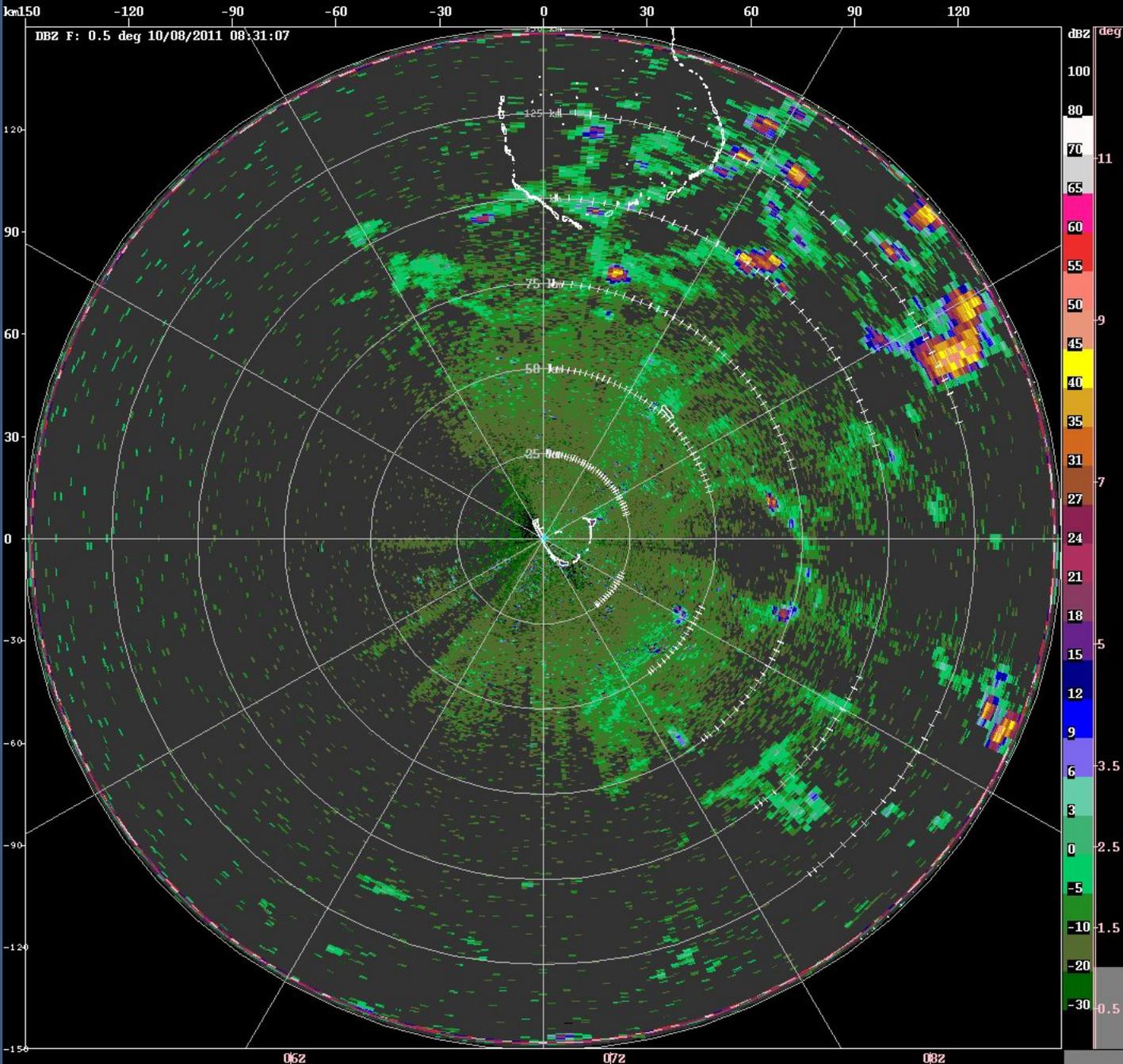


ZDR F RHI: 46 deg - 11/06/2011 05:39:21





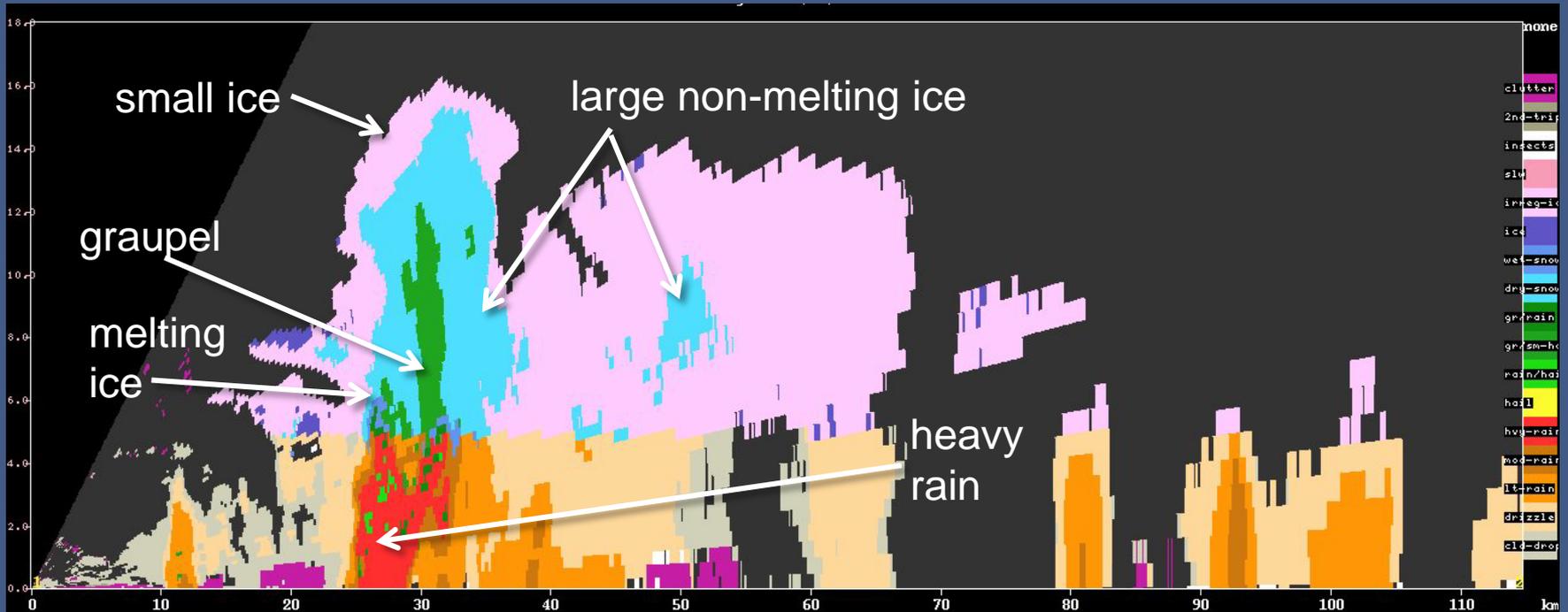




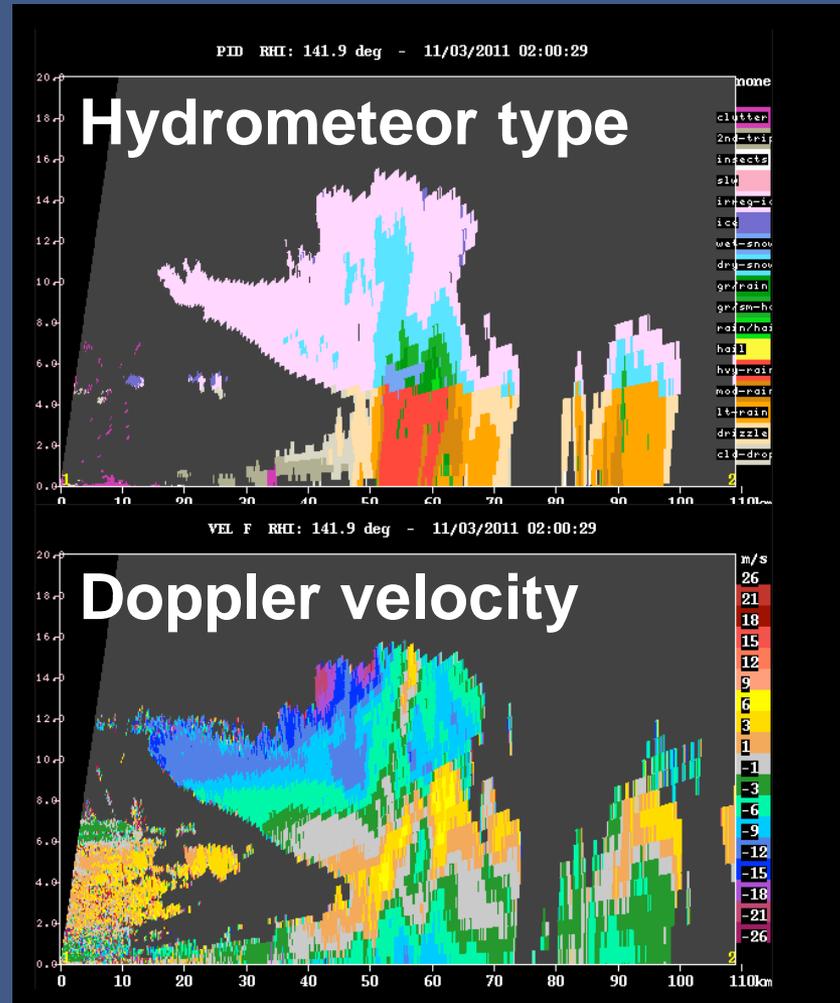
Slightly active moist layer

Clouds building at cold pool boundaries

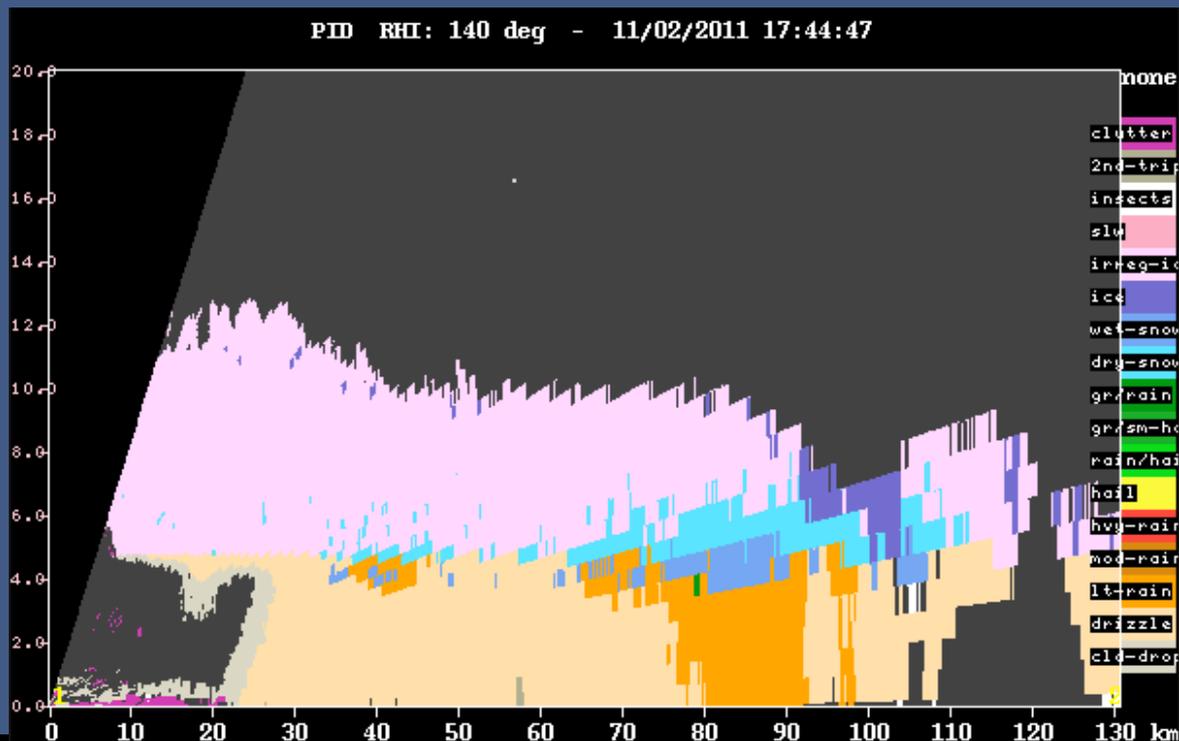
Hydrometeor identification



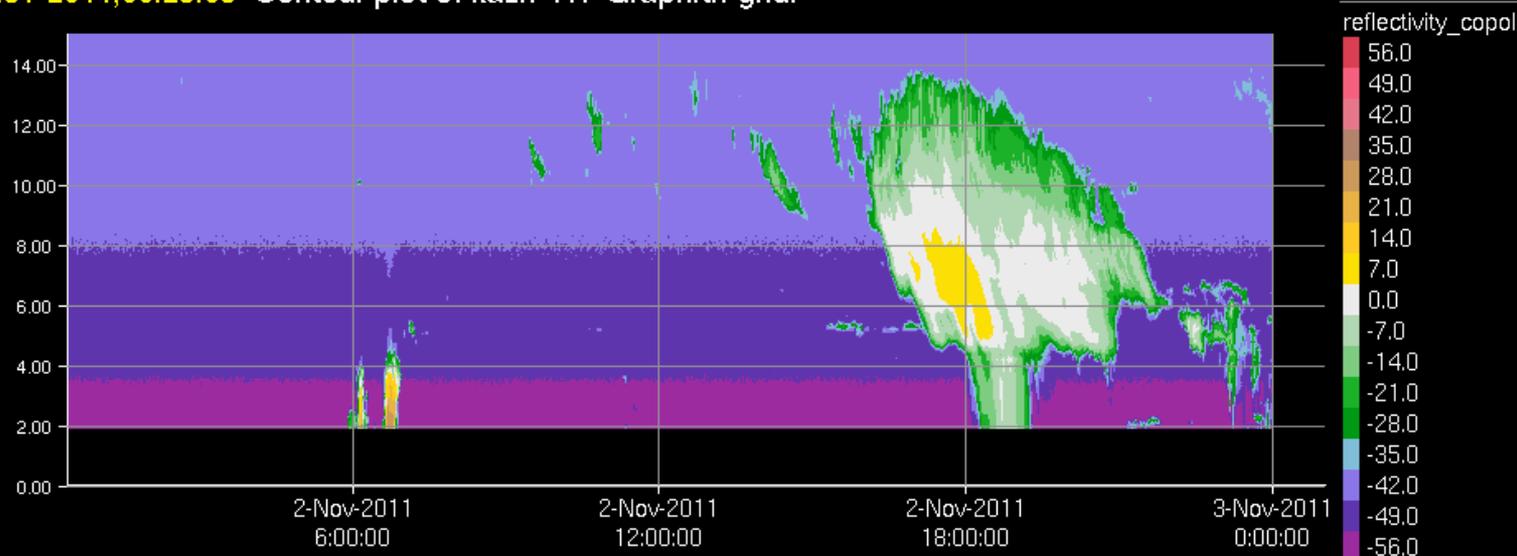
An anvil example



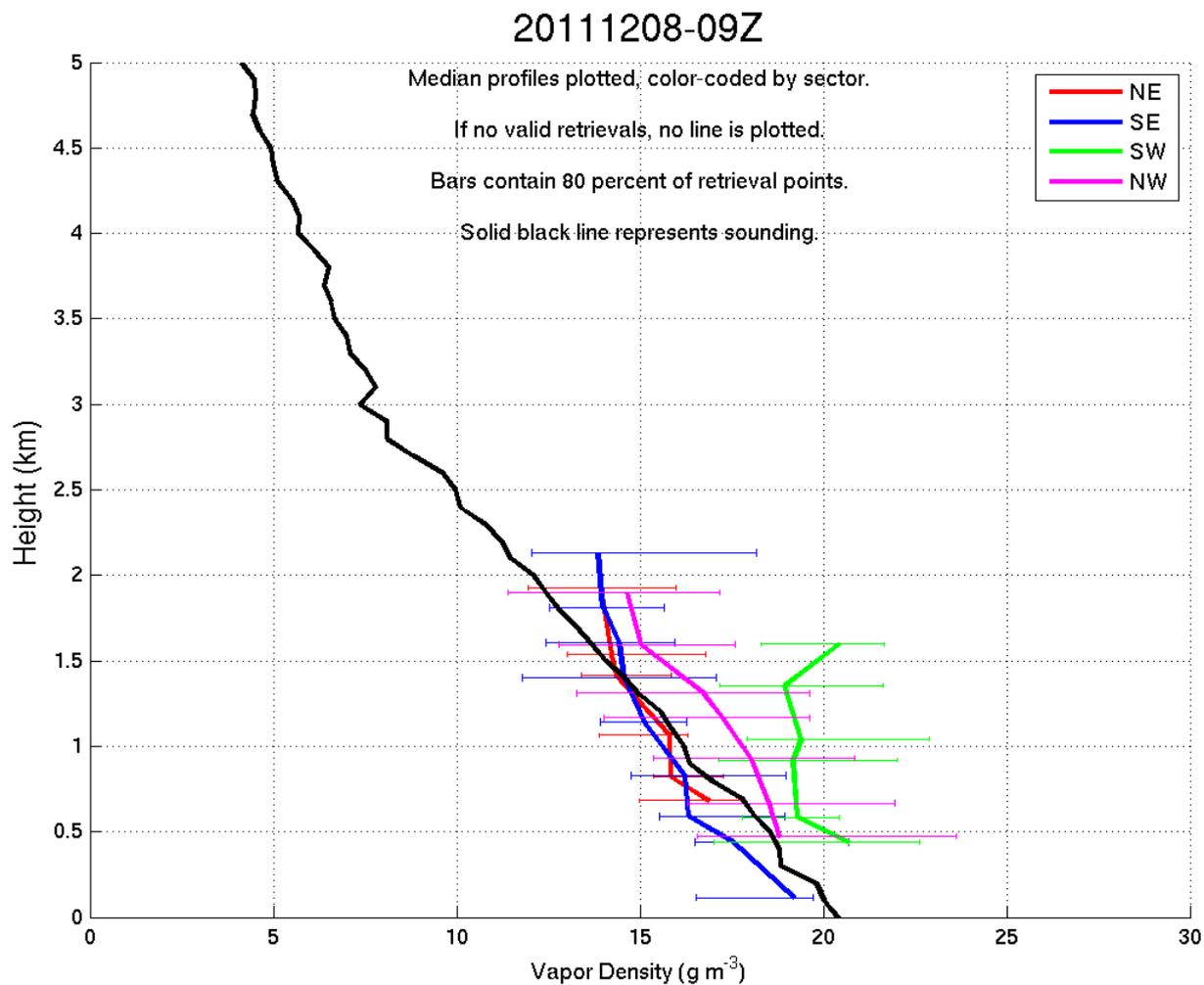
A stratiform region anvil seen by both S-PolKa and KAZR



3-nov-2011,00:25:39 Contour plot of kazr. XY Graph:tn-grid.



Dual-wavelength humidity profiles

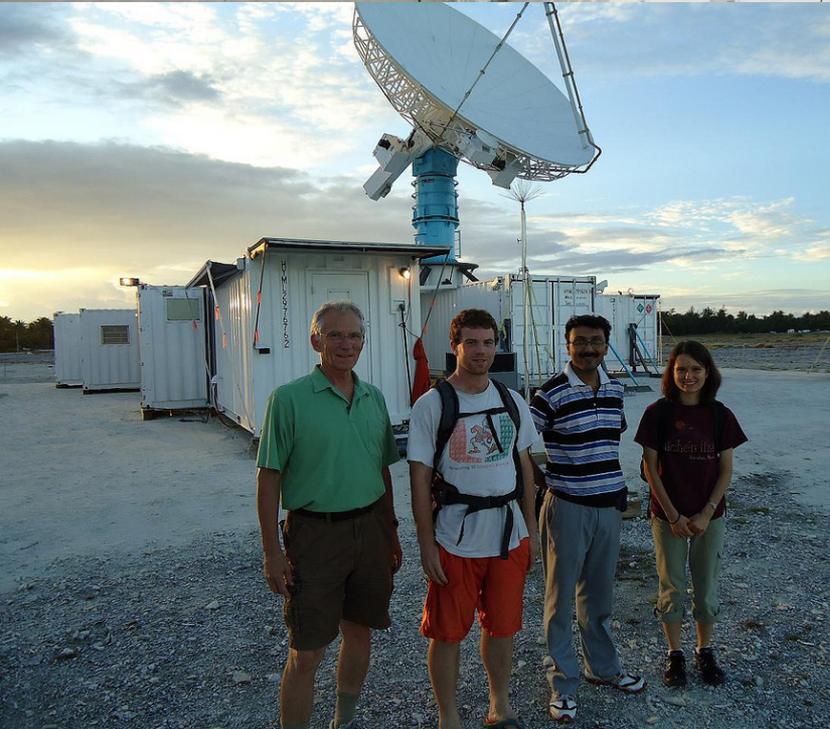
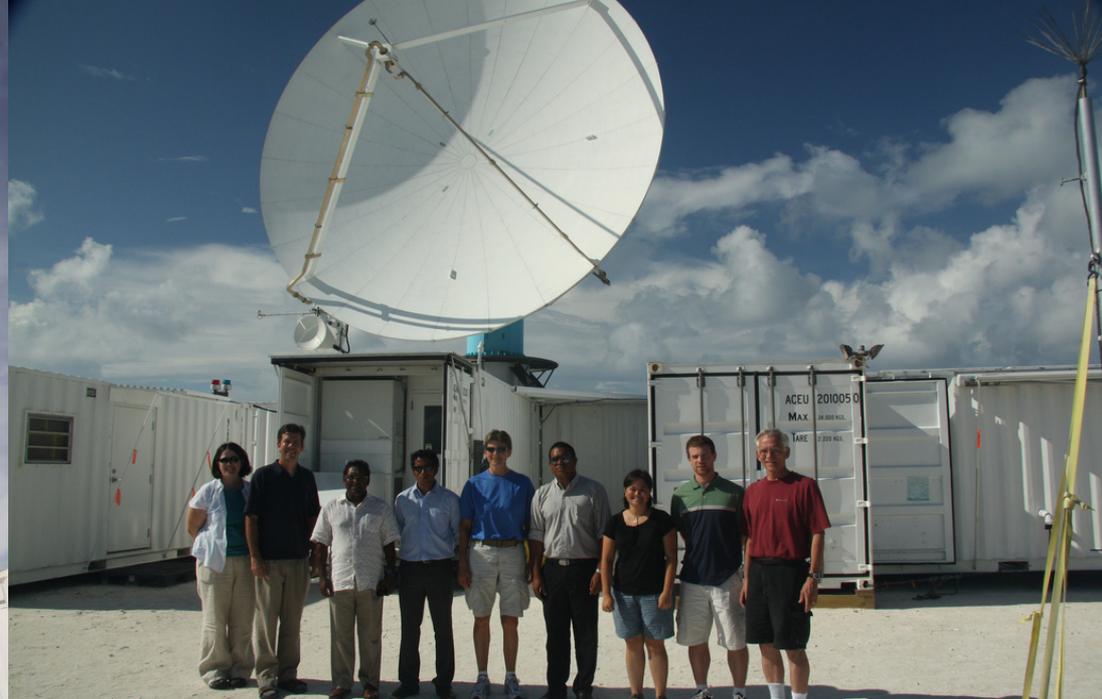


End

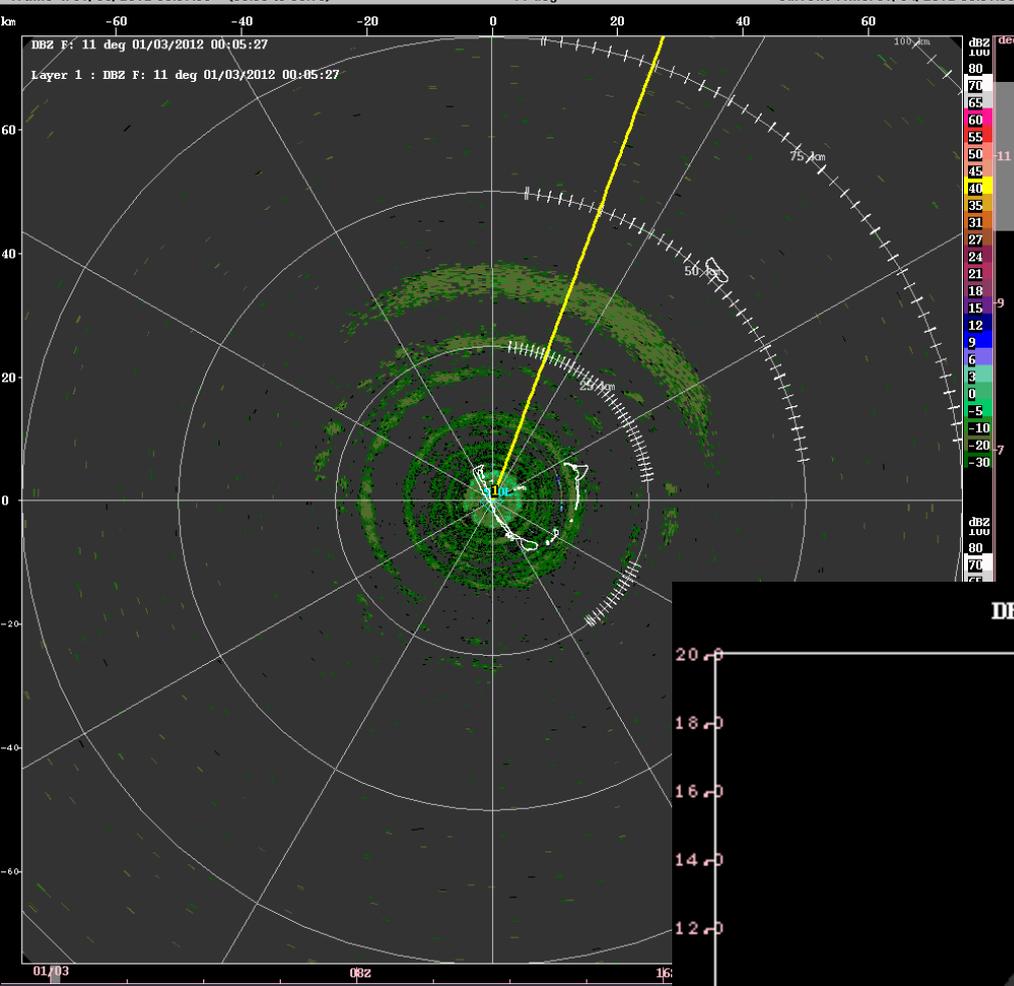
This research was sponsored by DOE ARM grant #DE-SC0001164/ER-64752

Extras

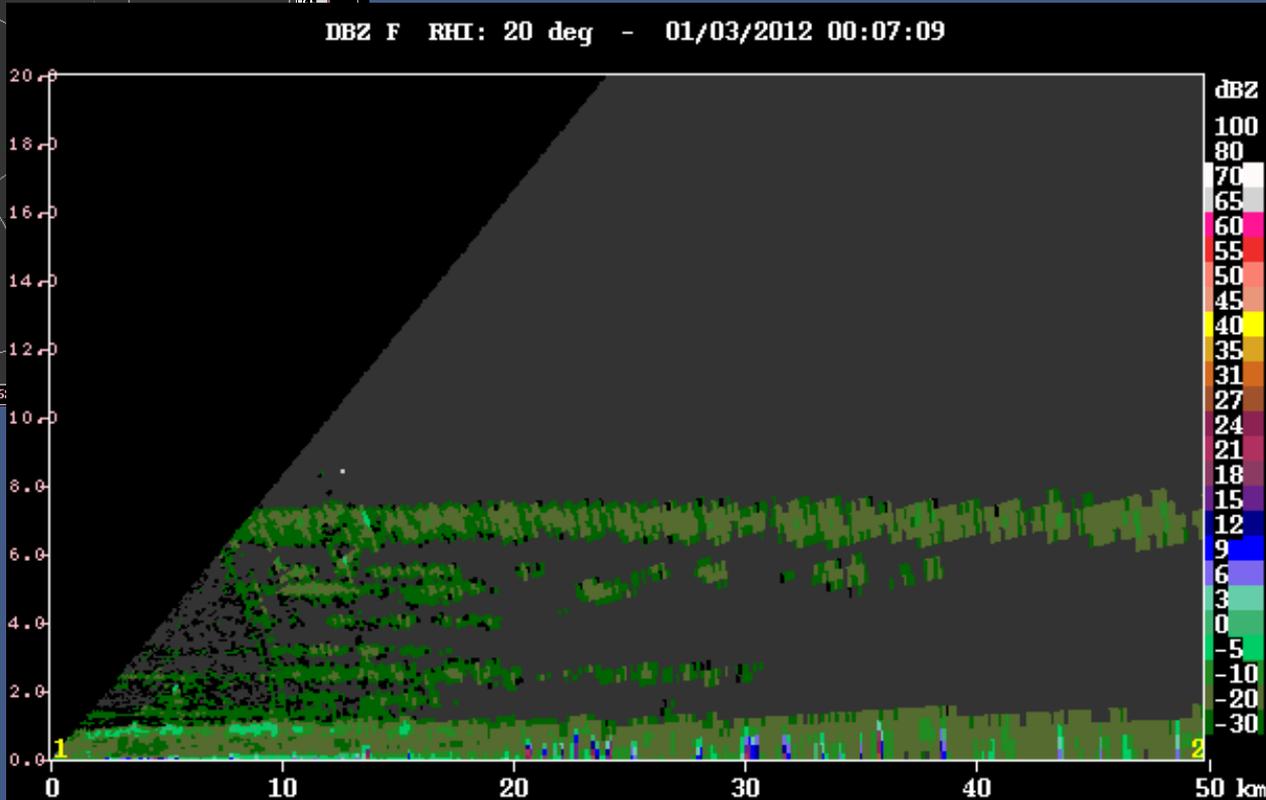
NCAR S-PolKa Radar



Examples of Humidity
Features and
Nonprecipitating Clouds
Seen by S-PolKa

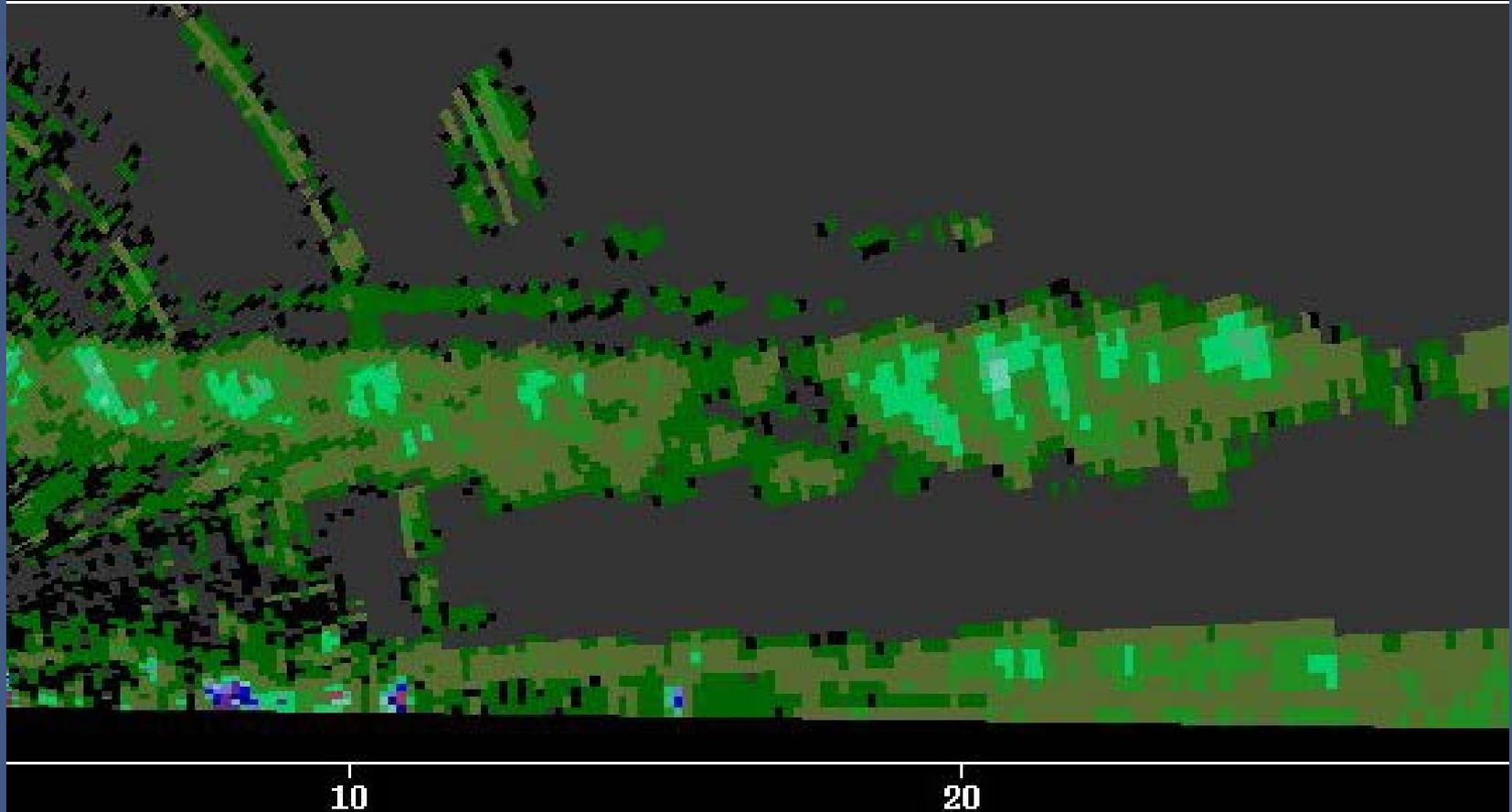


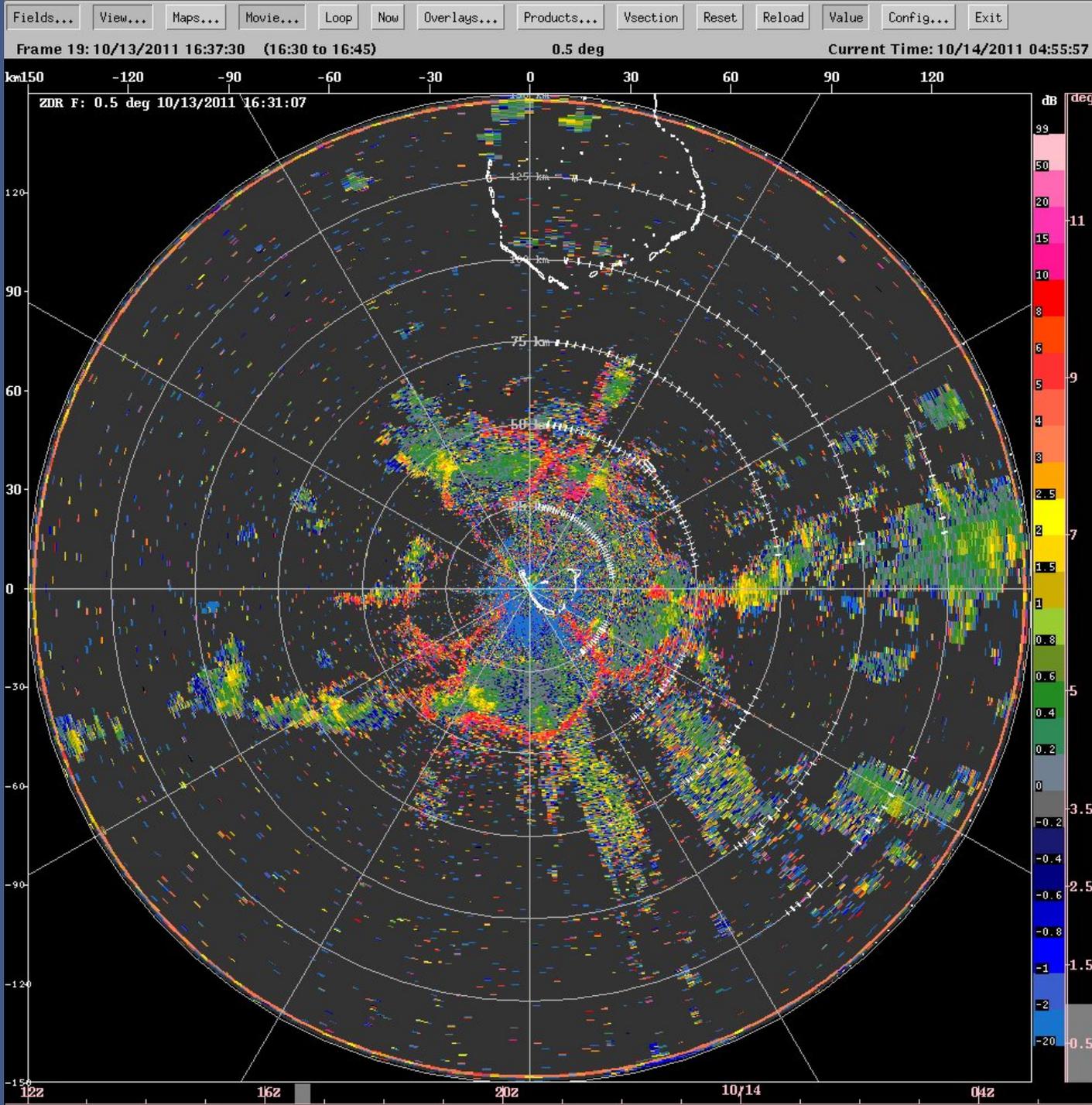
Humidity gradient rings
and nonprecipitating
clouds



Nonprecipitating clouds and virga

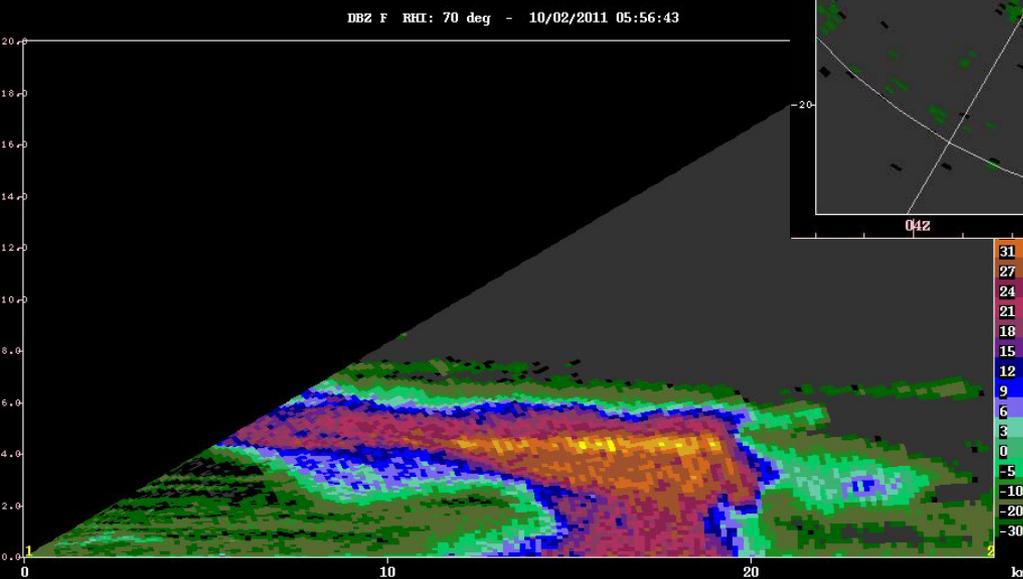
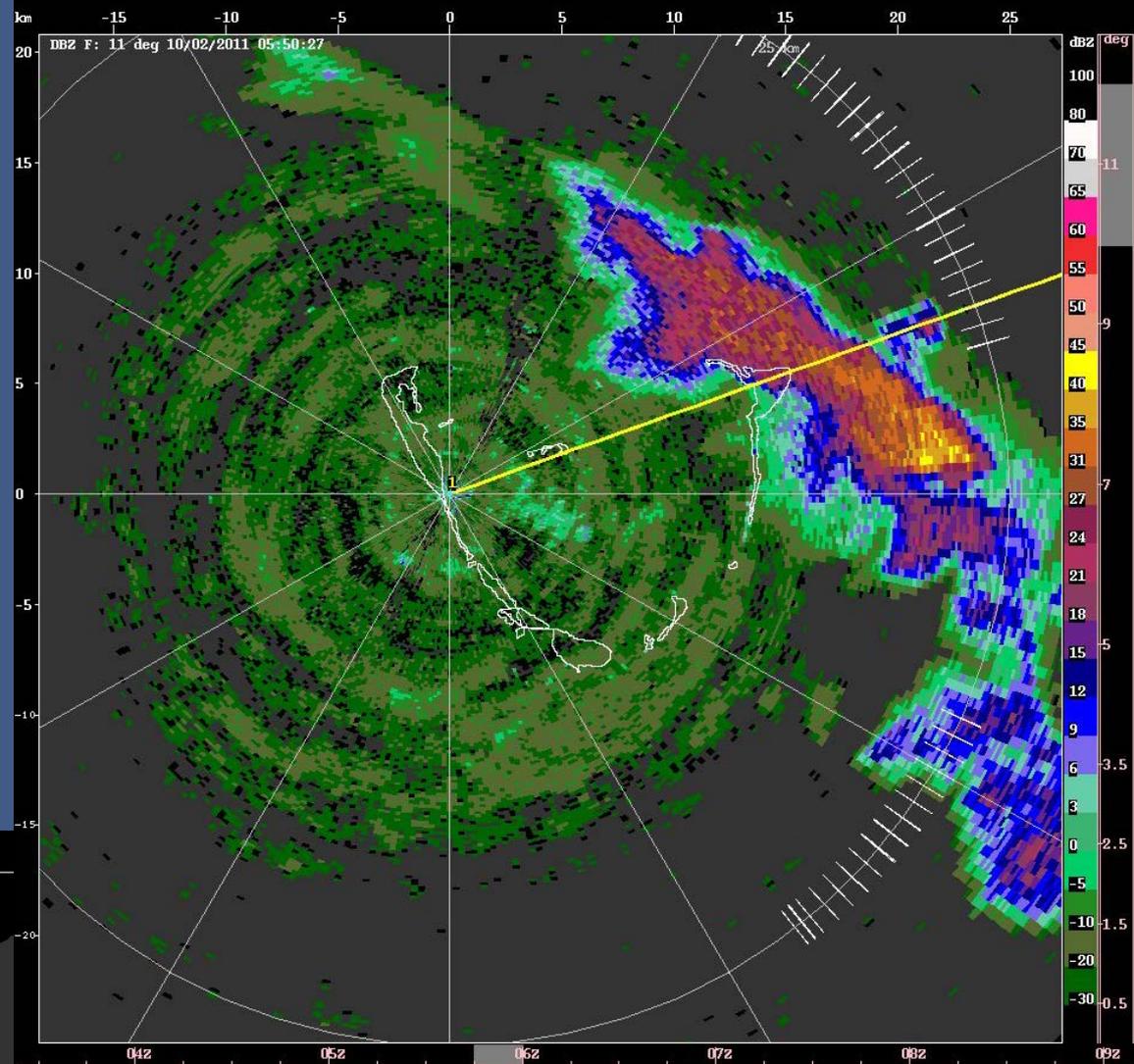
DBZ F RHI: 140.9 deg - 10/17/2011 04:45:13



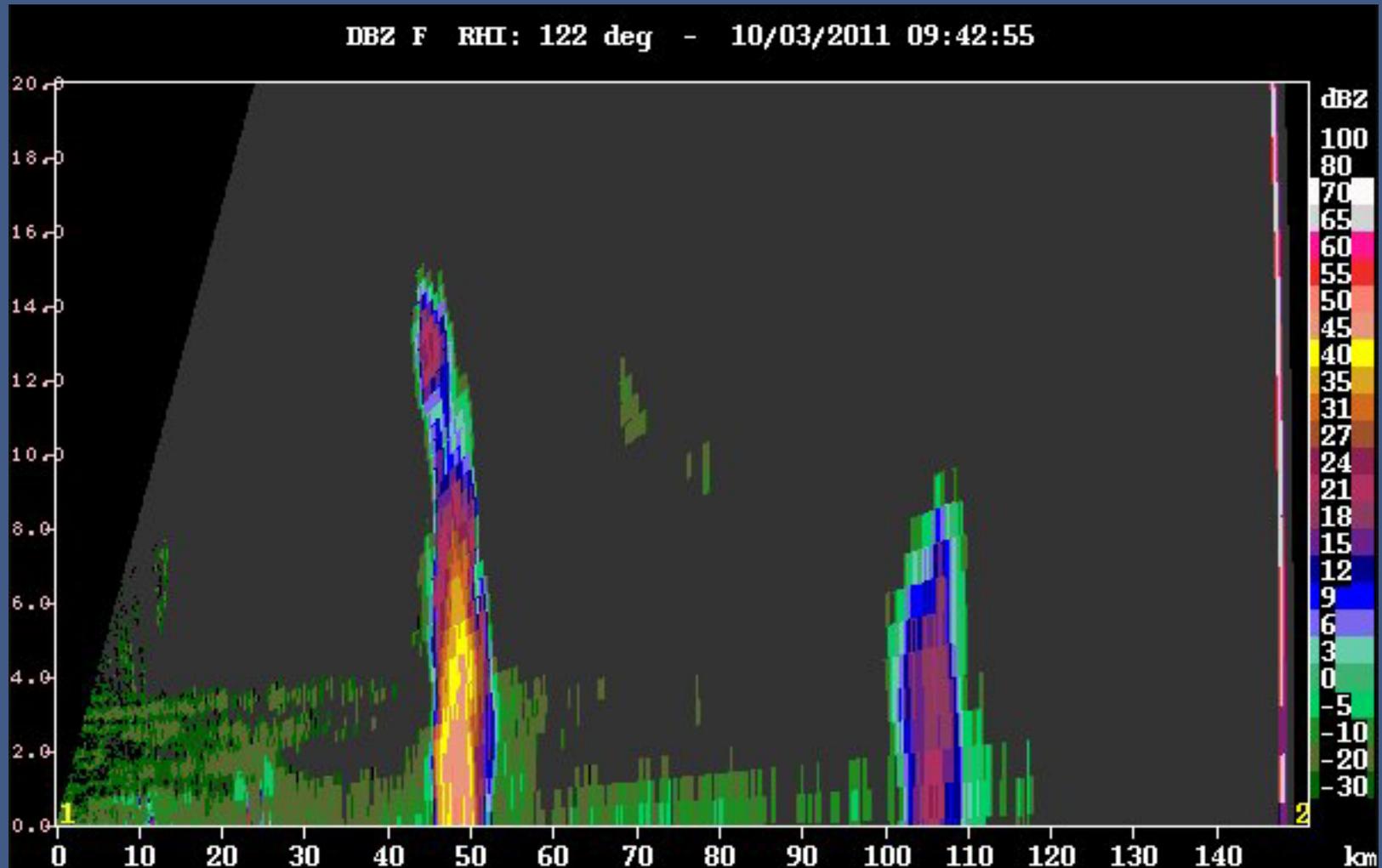


**Cold pool
examples seen
in differential
reflectivity
(ZDR)**

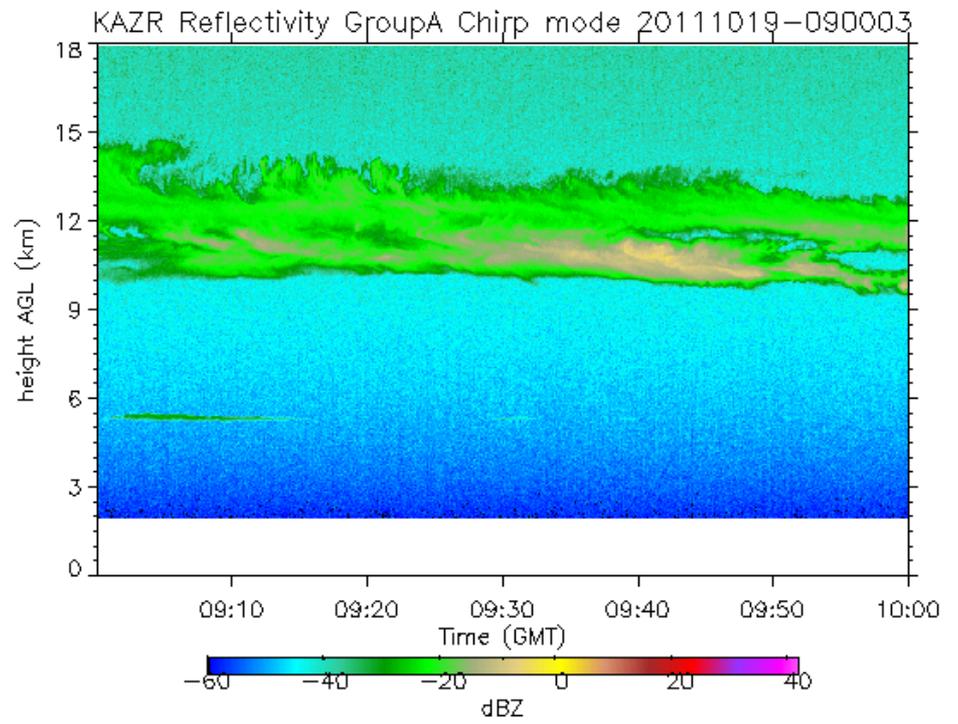
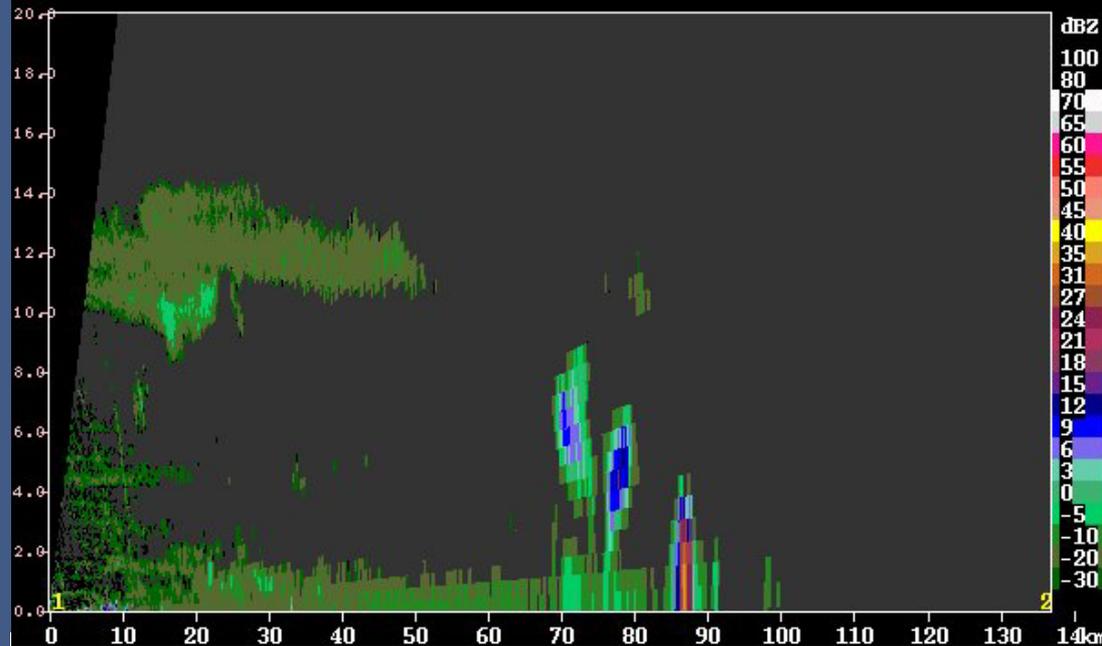
Humidity rings and anvil cloud

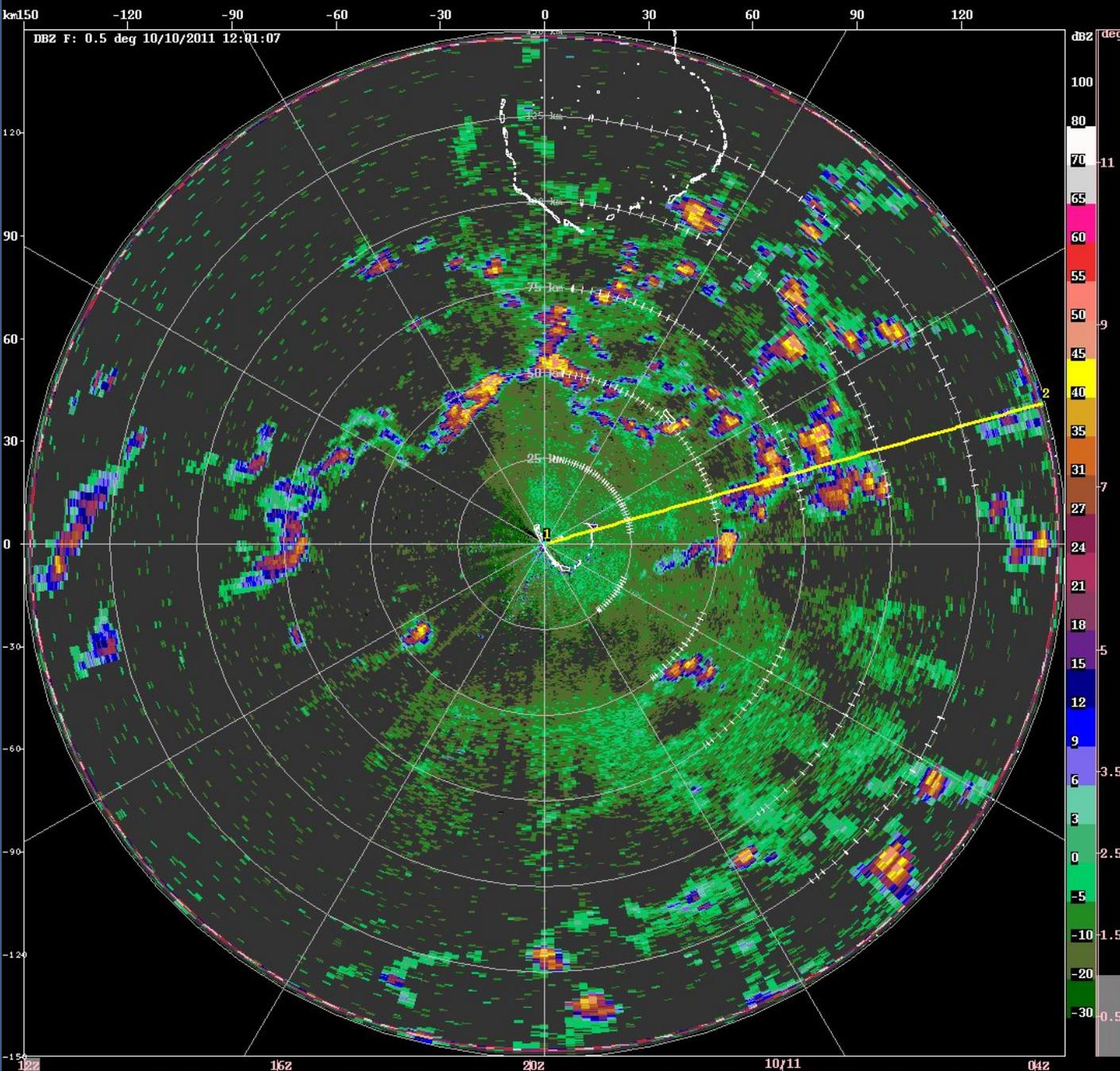


The “worm echo”



Upper-level cloud over KAZR





Slightly active moist layer

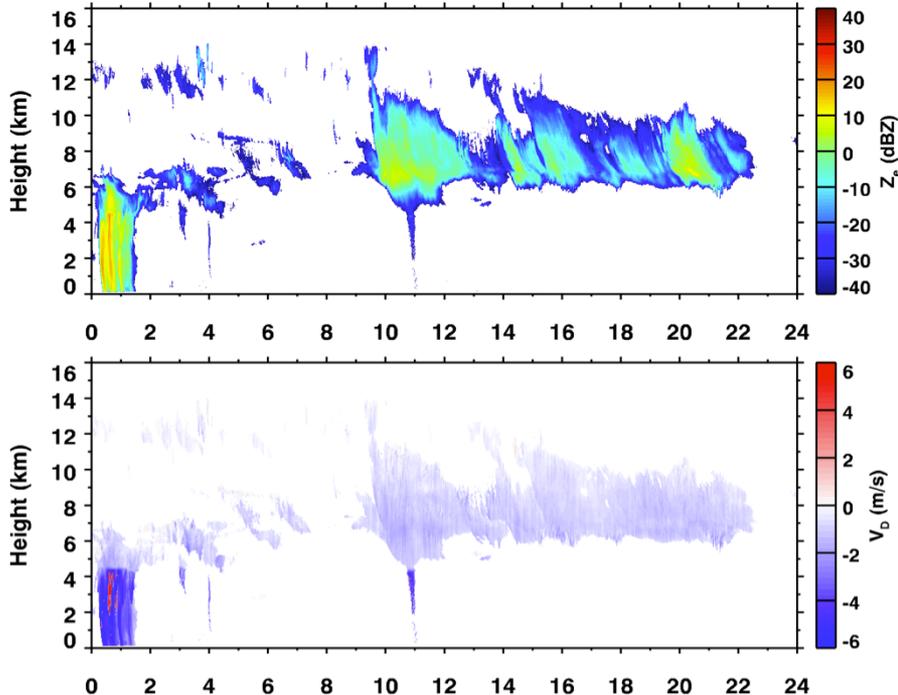
Clouds building at cold pool boundaries

More Extras

Gan KAZR and SMART-R

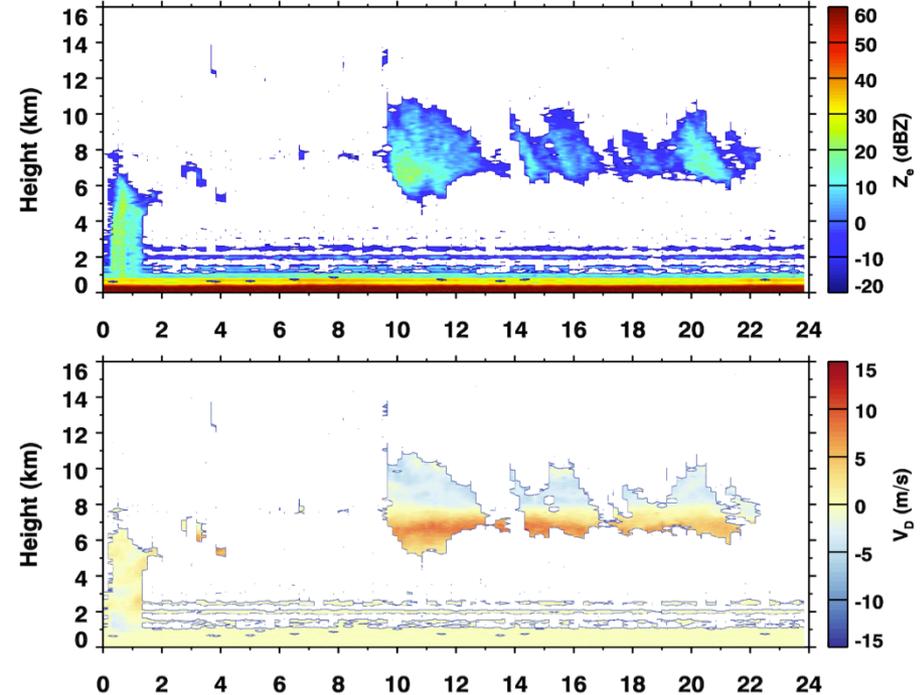
KAZR

Gan KAZR 20111103



SMART-R

Gan SMART-R 20111103

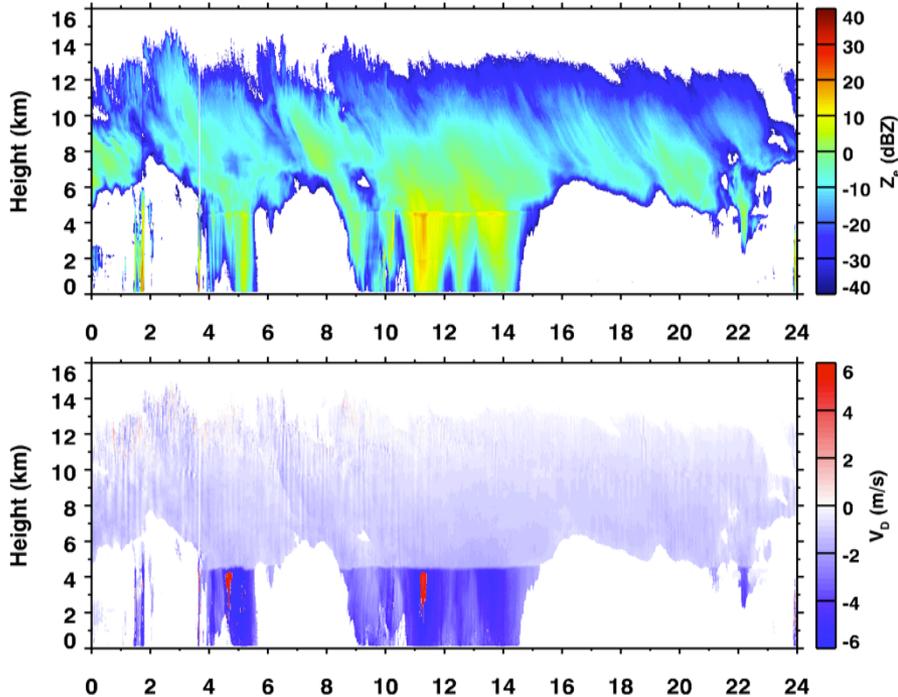


- Generally agree well above 3-km height
- SMART-R low level (1-3km) AP
- Below 1-km SMART-R ground clutter?

Gan KAZR and SMART-R

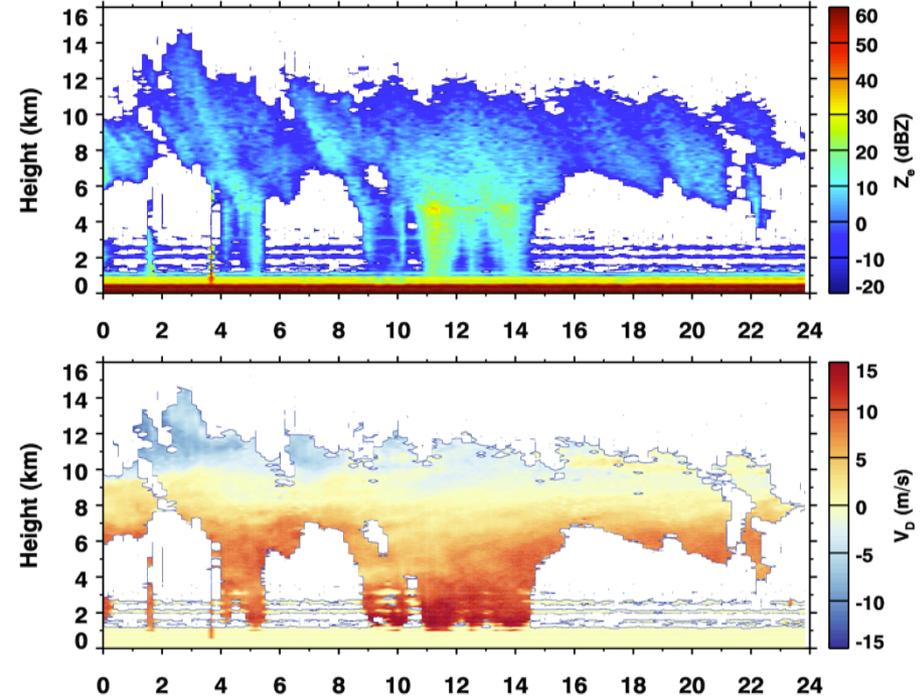
KAZR

Gan KAZR 20111221



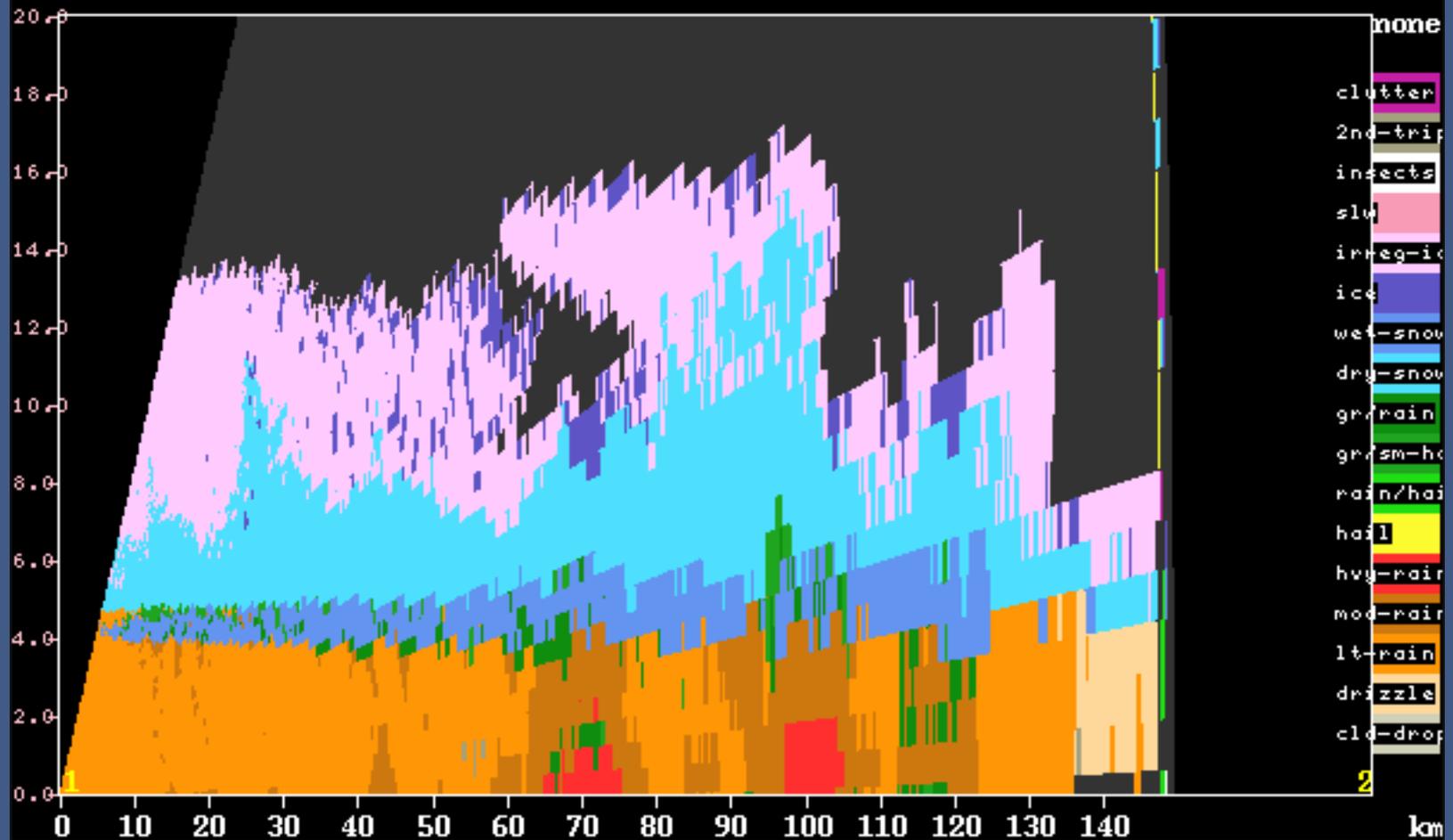
SMART-R

Gan SMART-R 20111221

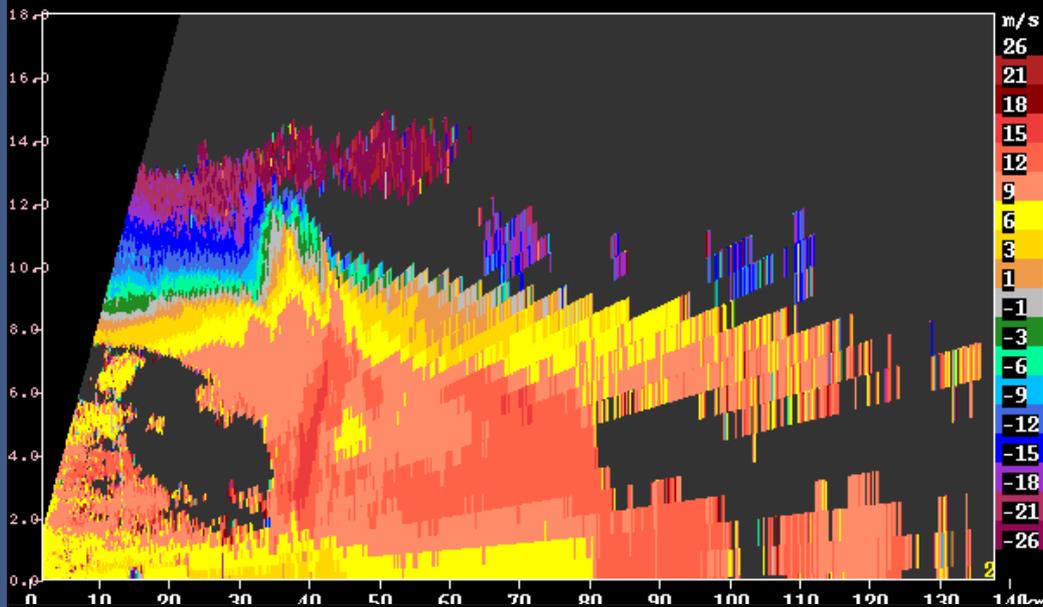


- Note: color scale is different between two radars
- Z_{top} difference is about 1~2 km
- SMART-R Z_e is about 8 dB too high

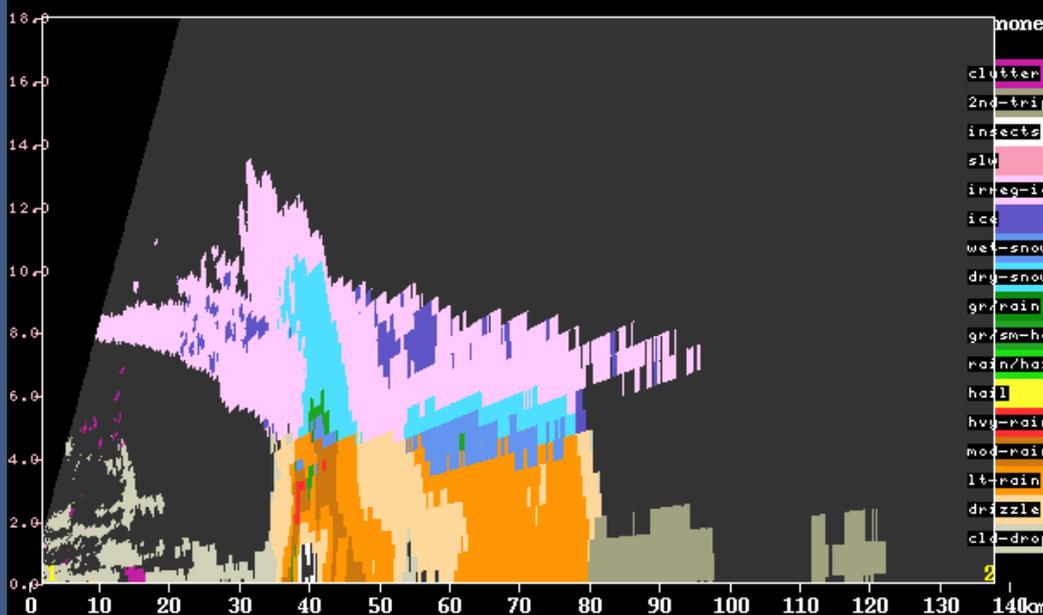
PID RHI: 122 deg - 10/24/2011 03:28:15



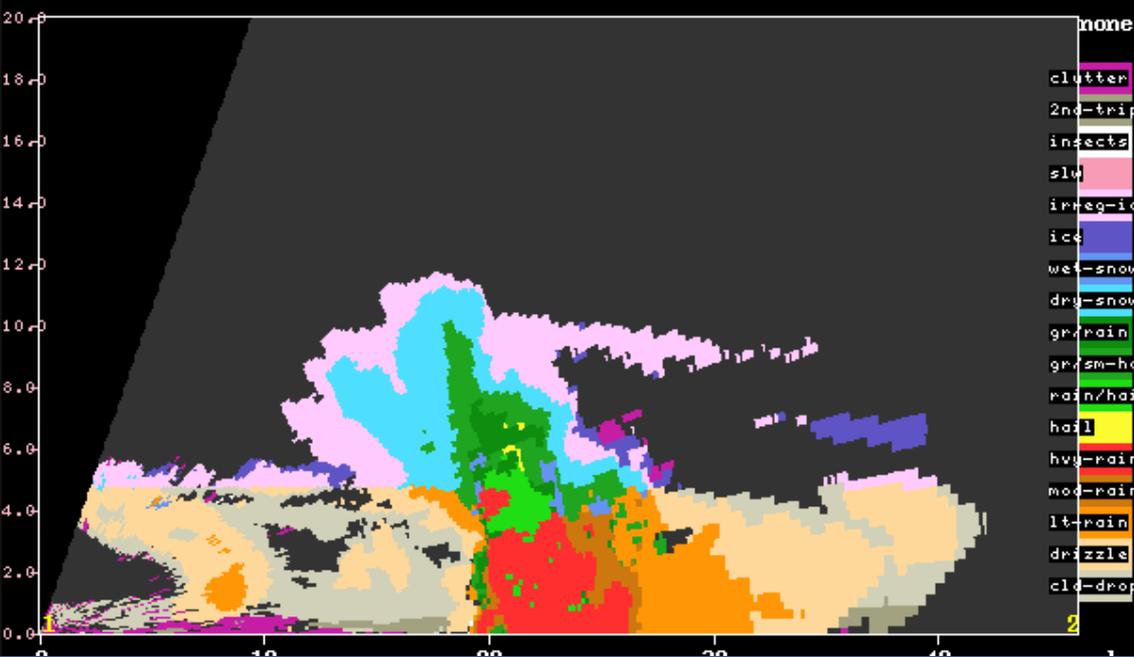
VEL F RHI: 70 deg - 11/25/2011 06:56:23



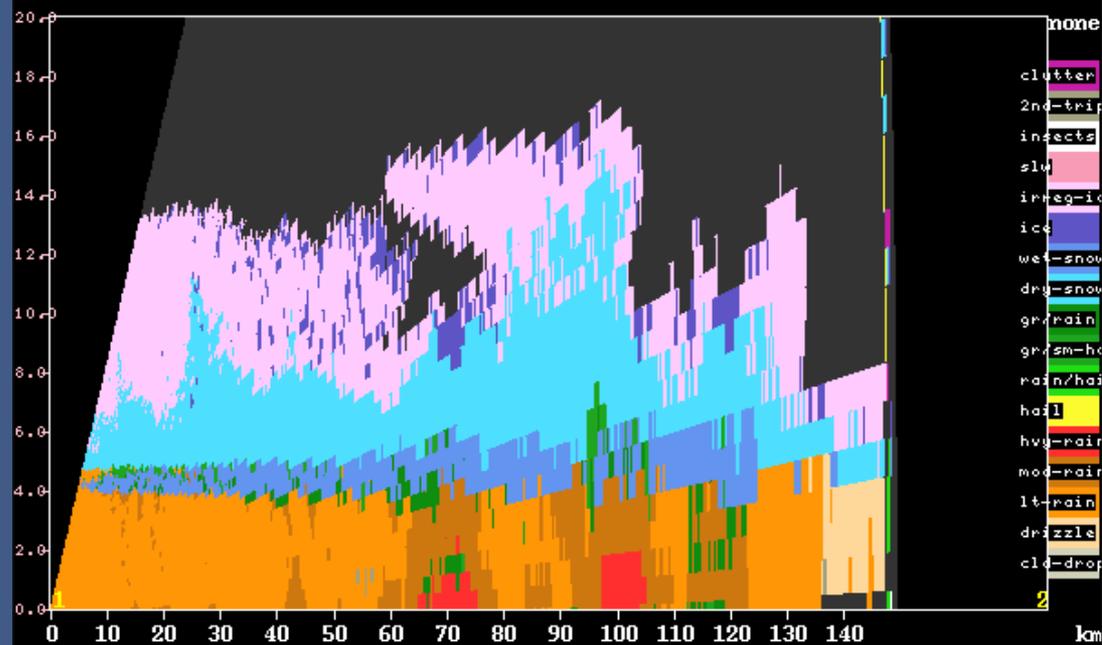
PID RHI: 70 deg - 11/25/2011 06:56:23



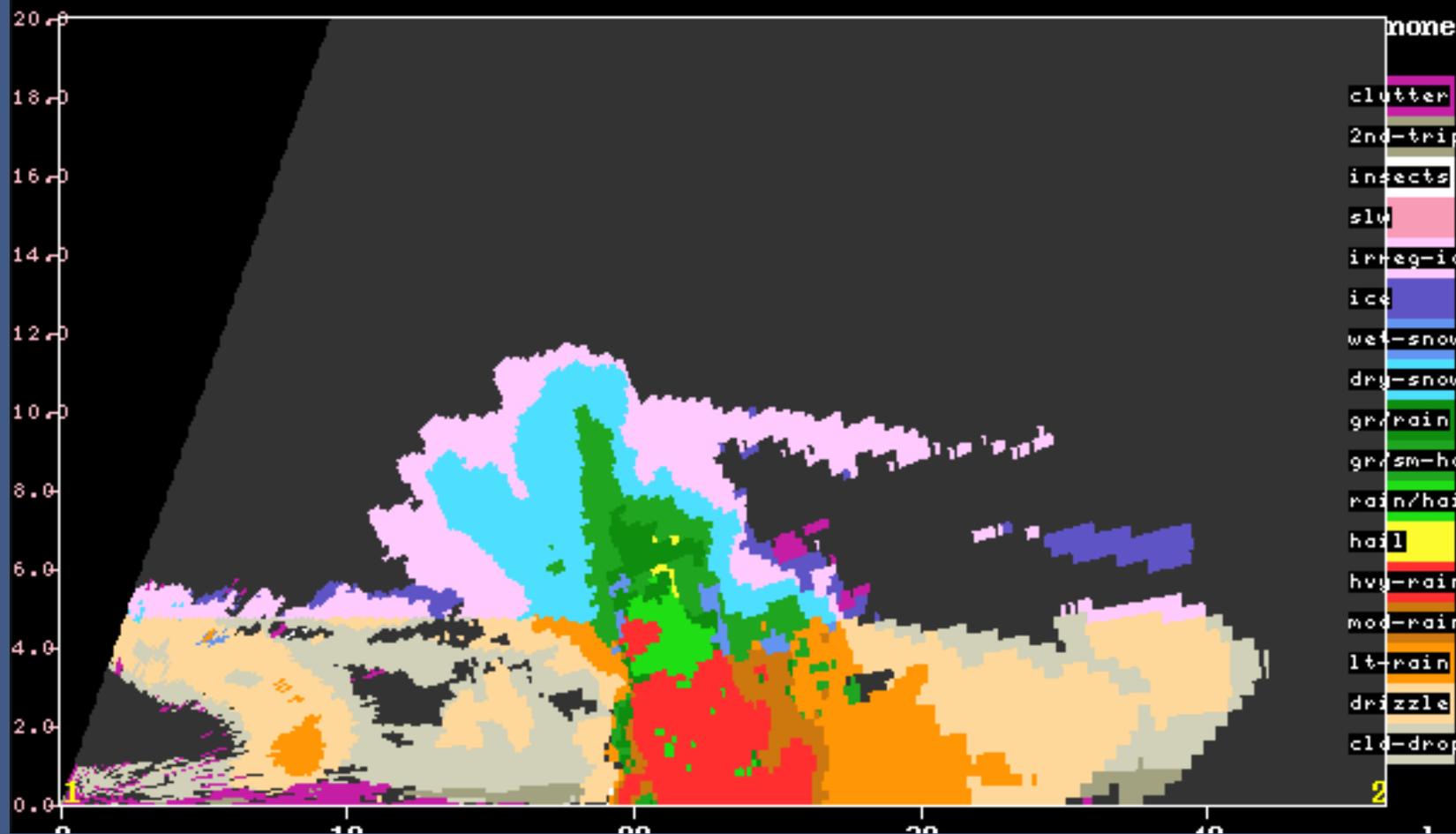
PID RHI: 141.9 deg - 10/29/2011 22:30:28

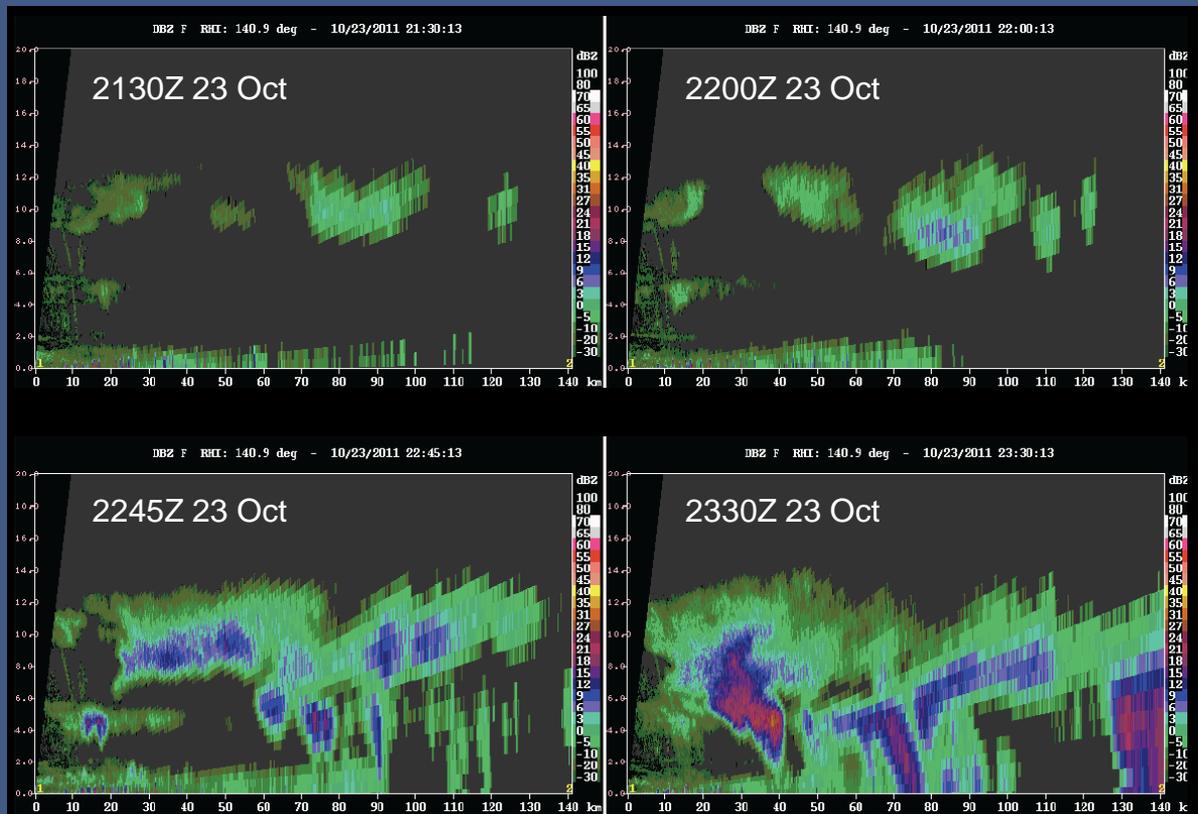
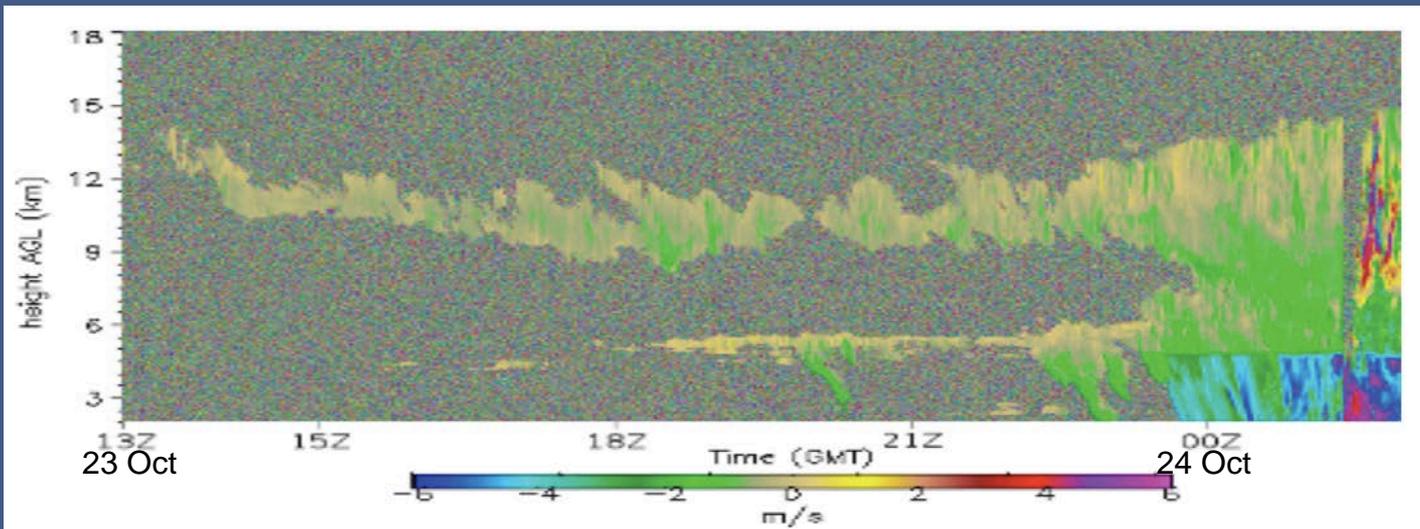


PID RHI: 122 deg - 10/24/2011 03:28:15



PID RHI: 141.9 deg - 10/29/2011 22:30:28





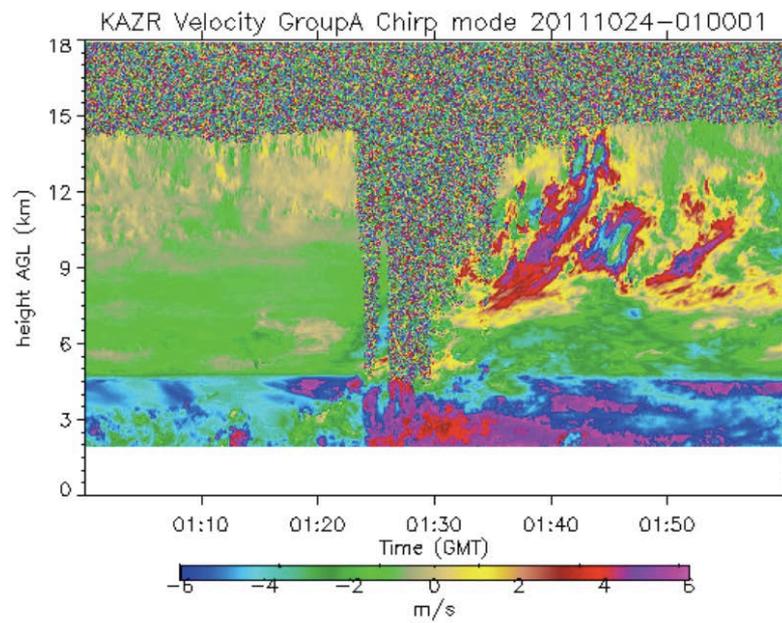


Figure 6. DOE KAZR vertically pointing Ka-band radar image for 0100-0200 UTC 24 October 2011.

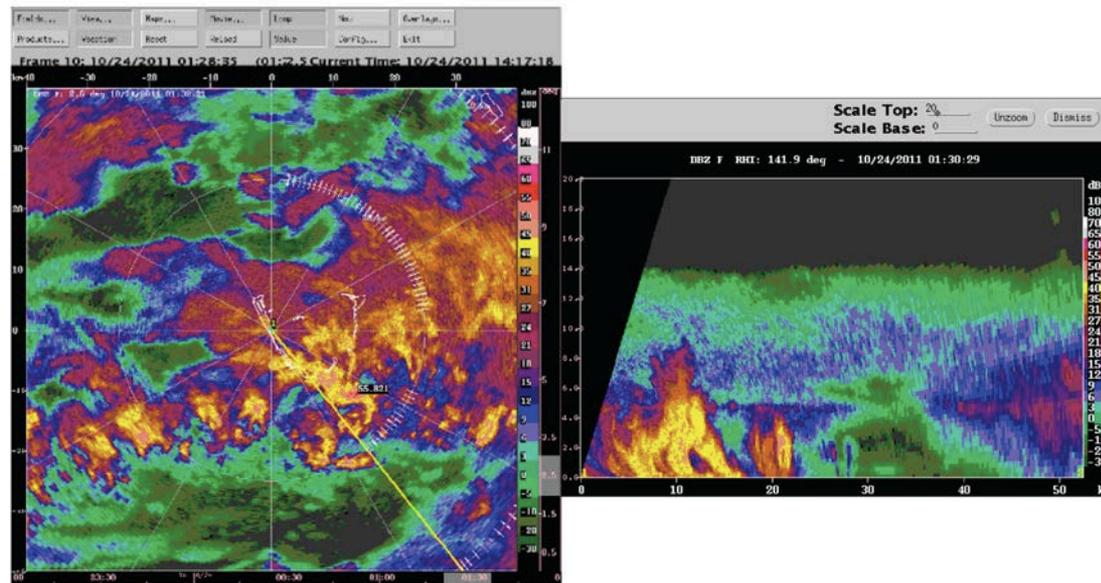


Figure 10. S-PolKa S-band reflectivity at 2.5 deg elevation at 0132 UTC 24 October 2011 (left), and an RHI at 140.9 deg at 0130 UTC (right).

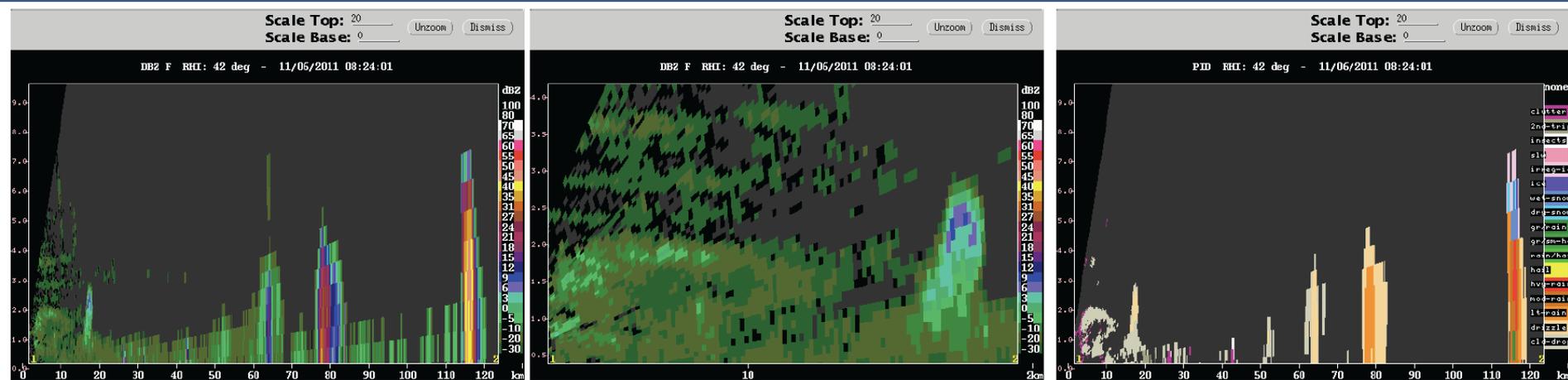
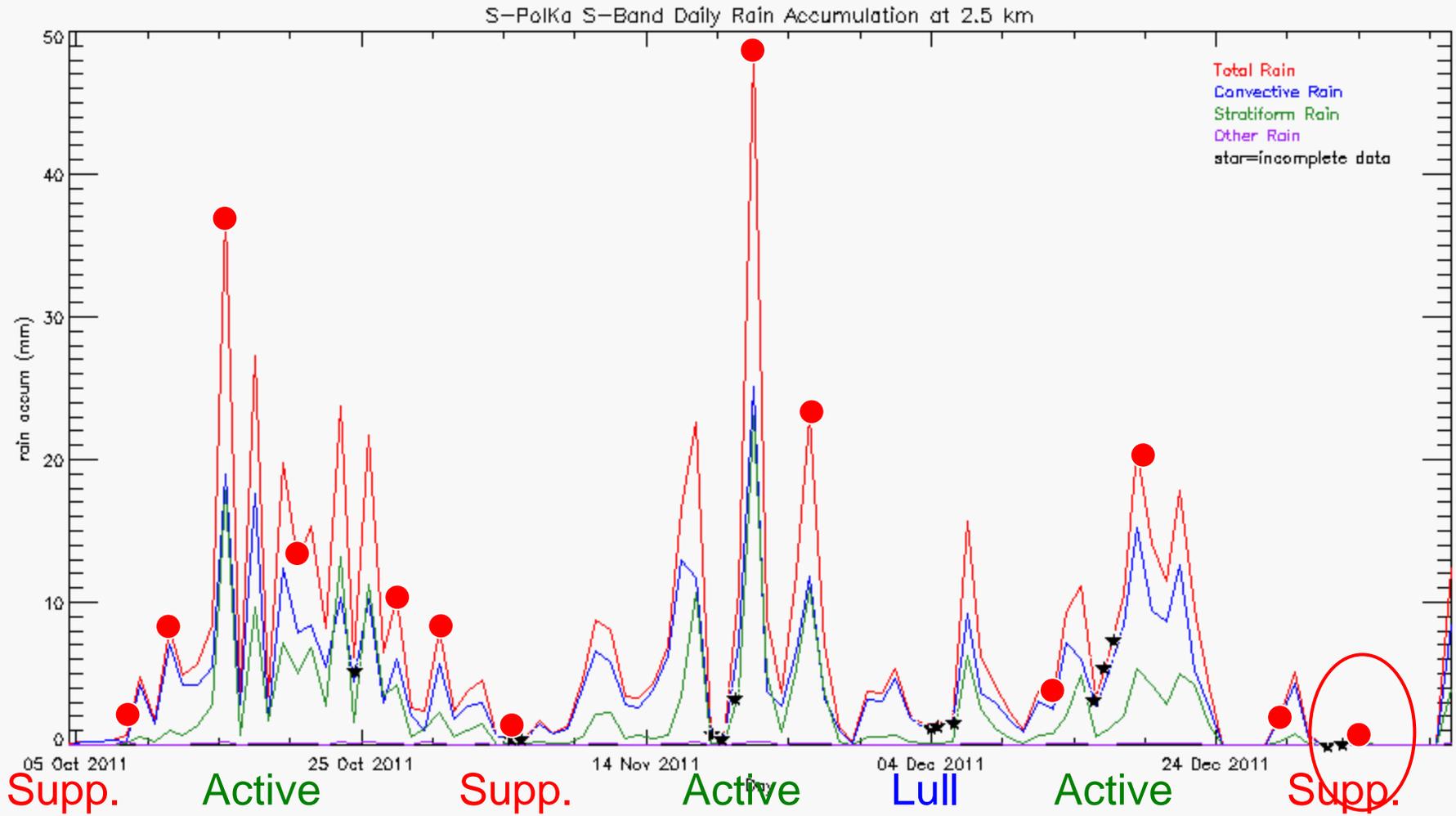
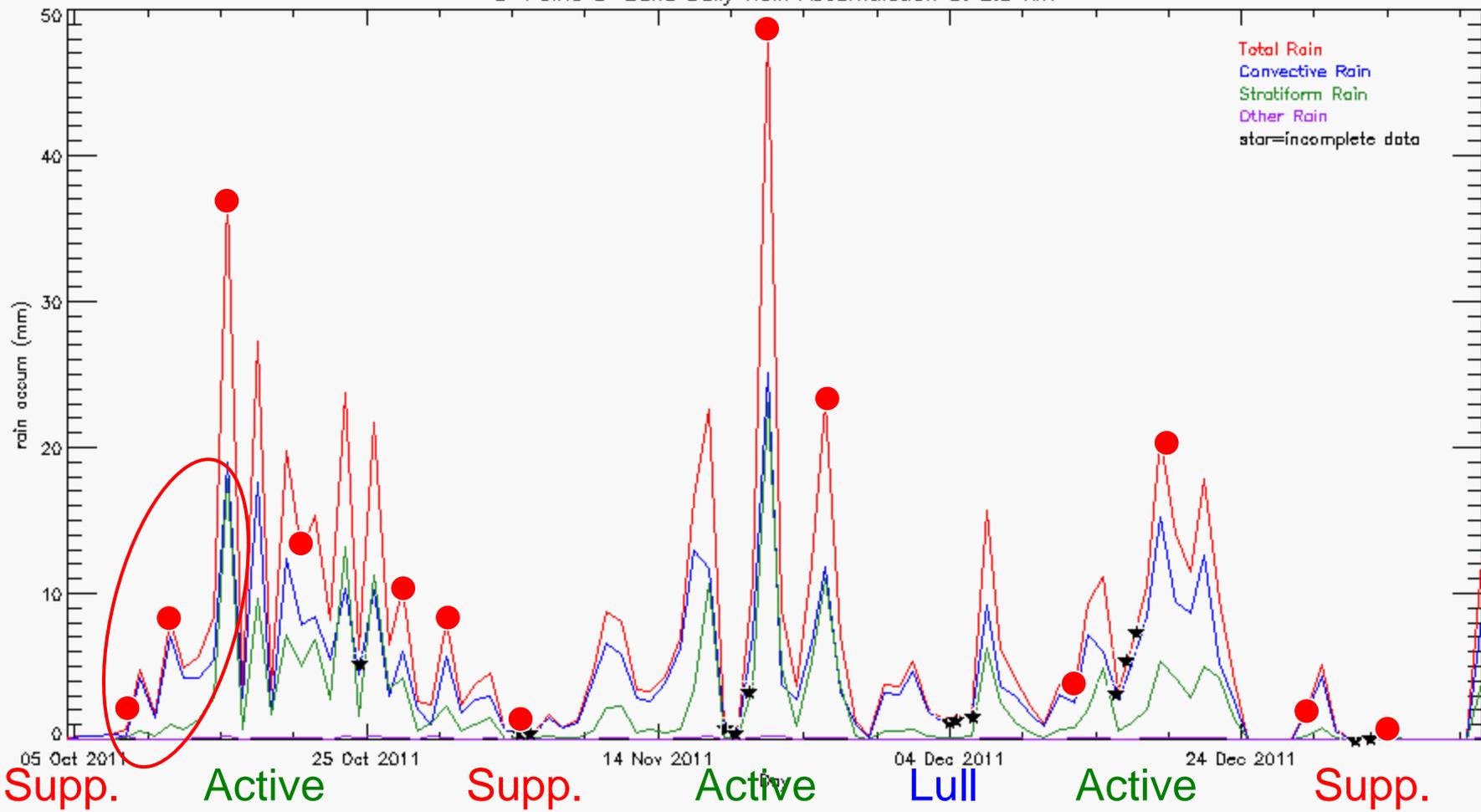


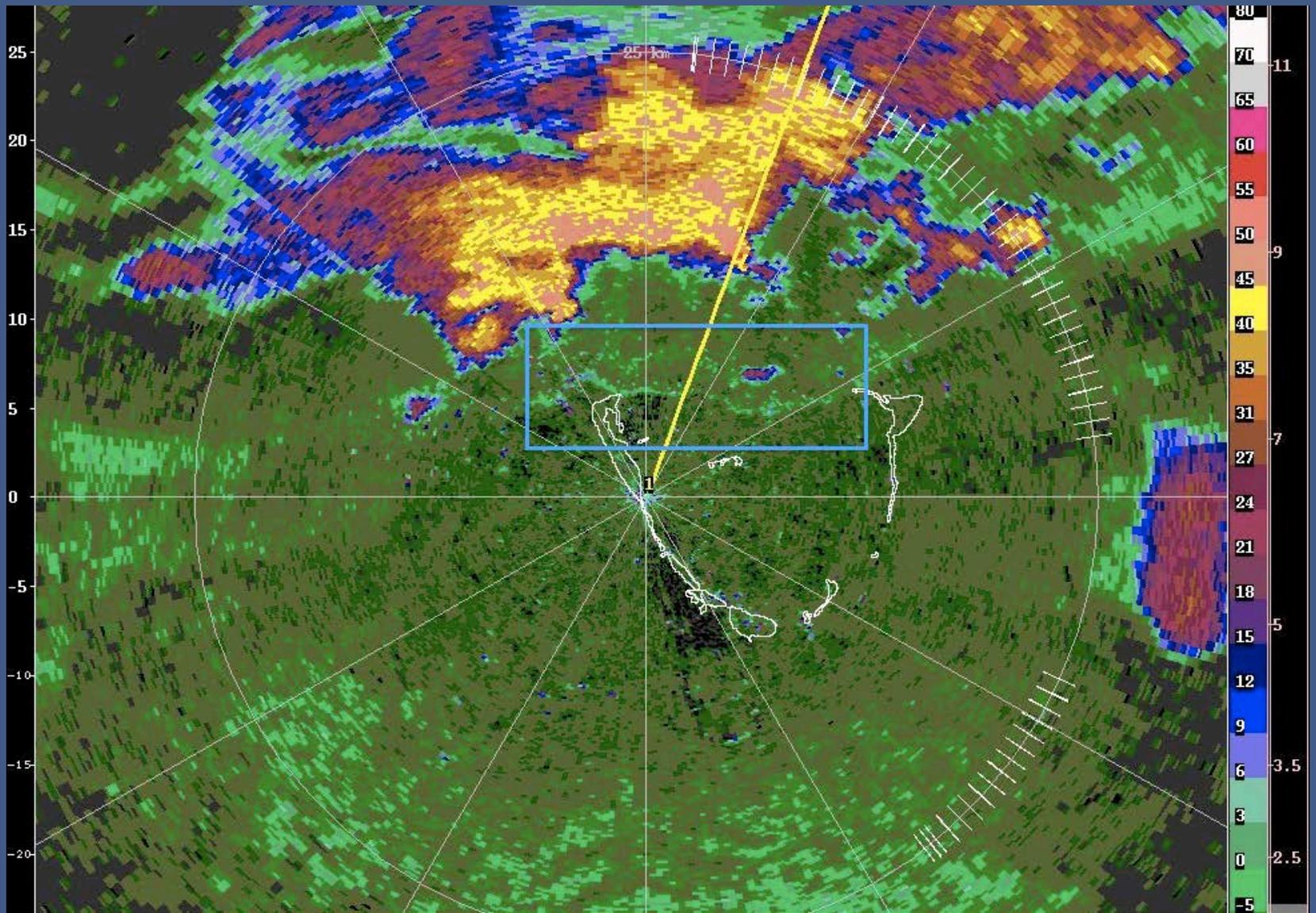
Figure 7. S-PolKa S-band data taken at about 0830 UTC on 6 November 2011. Upper: PPI of reflectivity. Lower: RHIs of reflectivity (unzoomed), reflectivity (zoomed), and polarimetrically determined particle type.

Rain over area scanned by S-PolKa



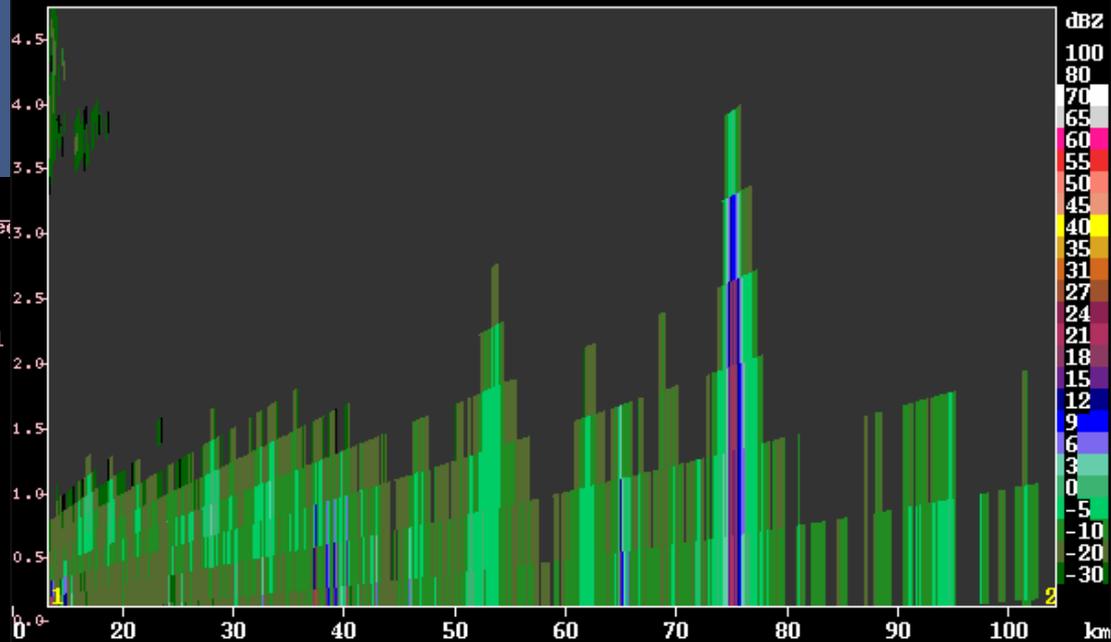
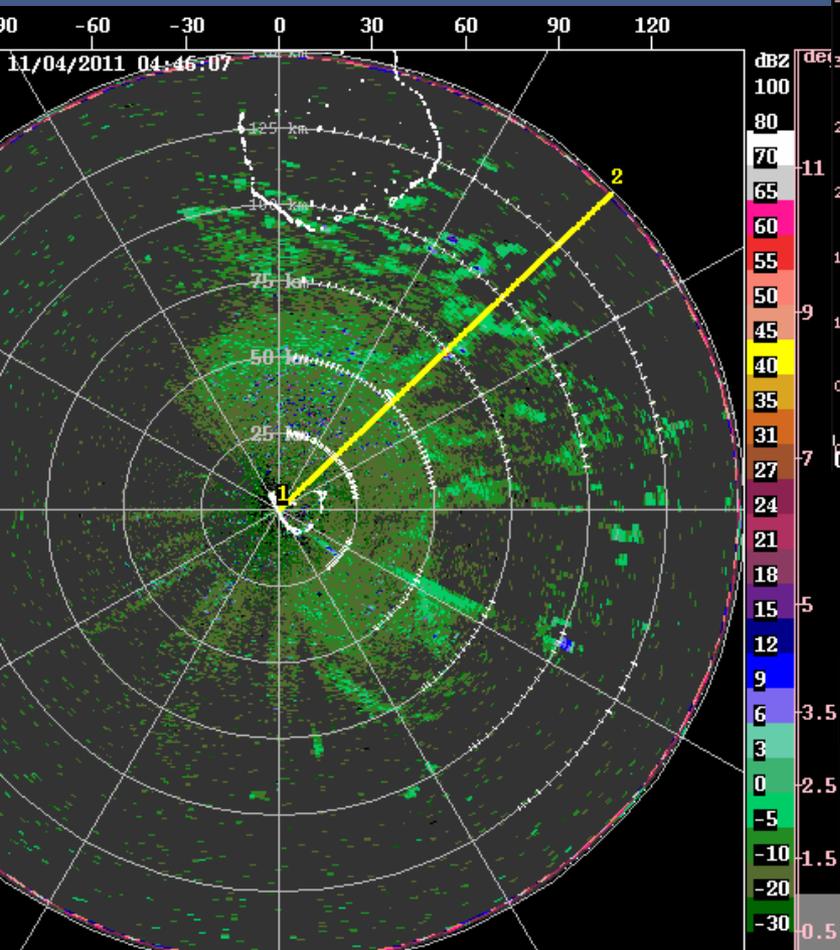
S-PolKa S-Band Daily Rain Accumulation at 2.5 km





Suppressed condition clouds

DBZ F RHI: 46 deg - 11/04/2011 04:54:21



Suppressed
phases:

Lines of non-
precipitating
clouds

