



Marine ARM GPCI Investigations of Clouds (MAGIC): Parsivel Disdrometer IOP

BACKGROUND

- Accurate measurements of rainfall and cloud properties important for MAGIC goals

HOWEVER

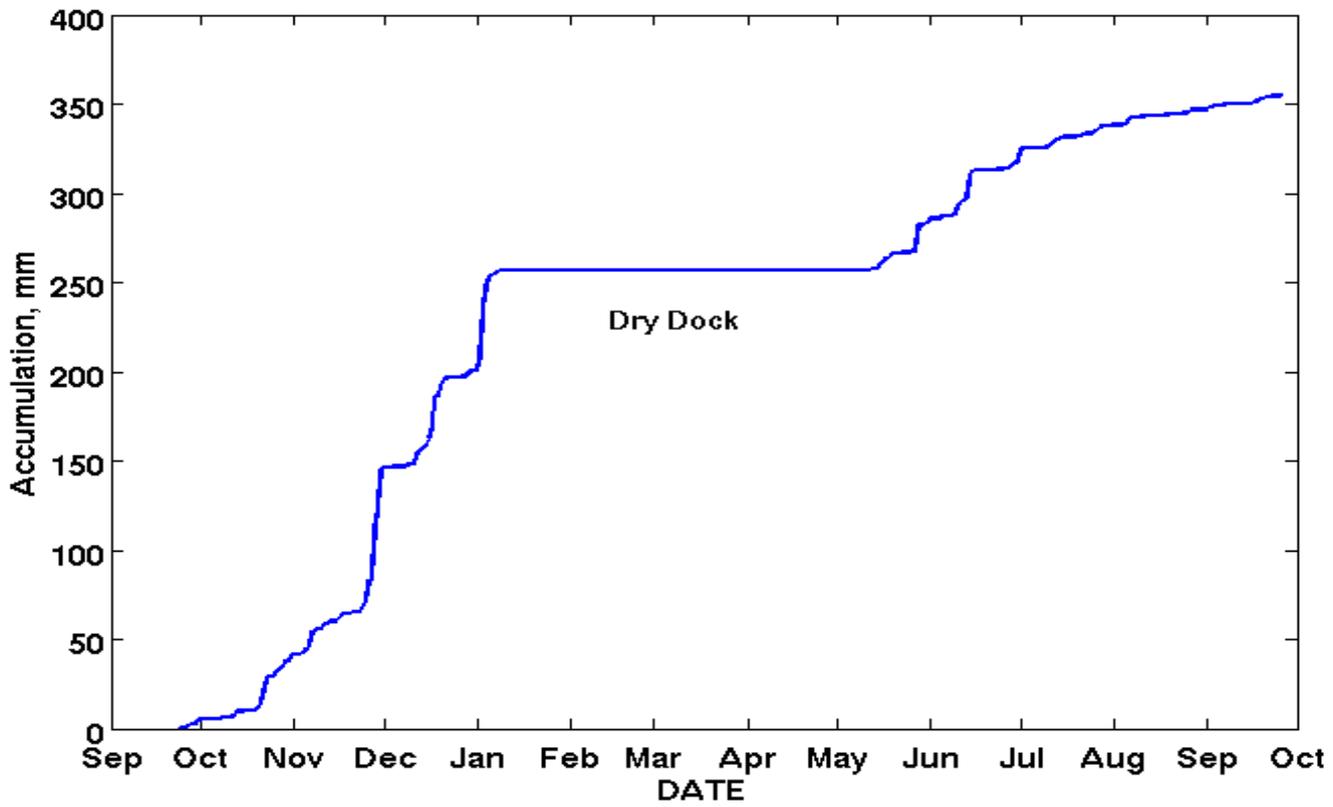
- ship distortions of the wind flow make rainfall difficult to measure
- retrievals of cloud and precipitation rely critically on the **calibration of the AMF2 radar systems**
- deployment of disdrometers can help with both issues

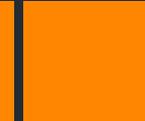


Parsivel2 disdrometer is a more sophisticated version of an optical rain gauge
measures particle size and fall velocity
characterizes precipitation type

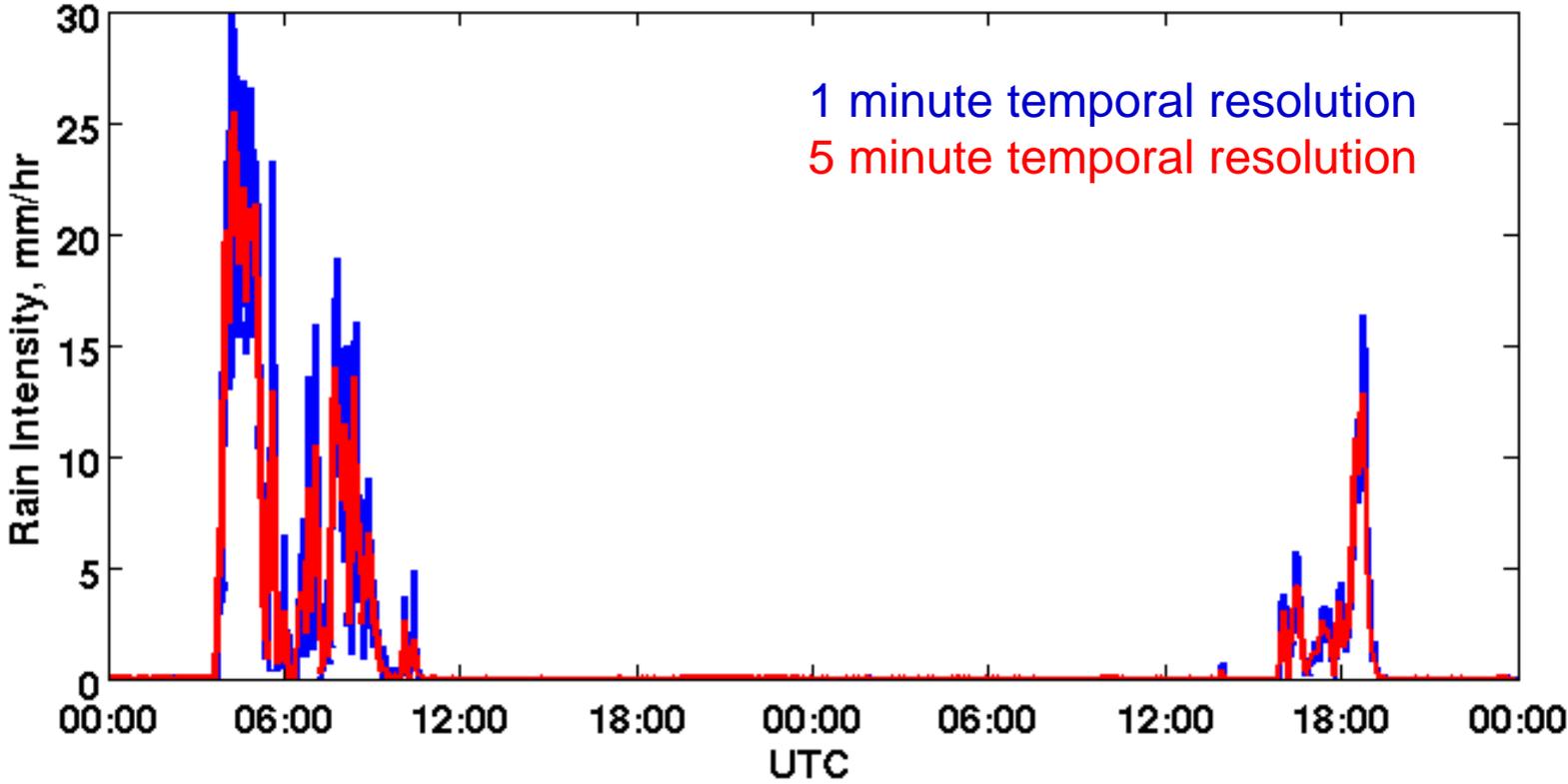


Summary of MAGIC Rainfall, mm

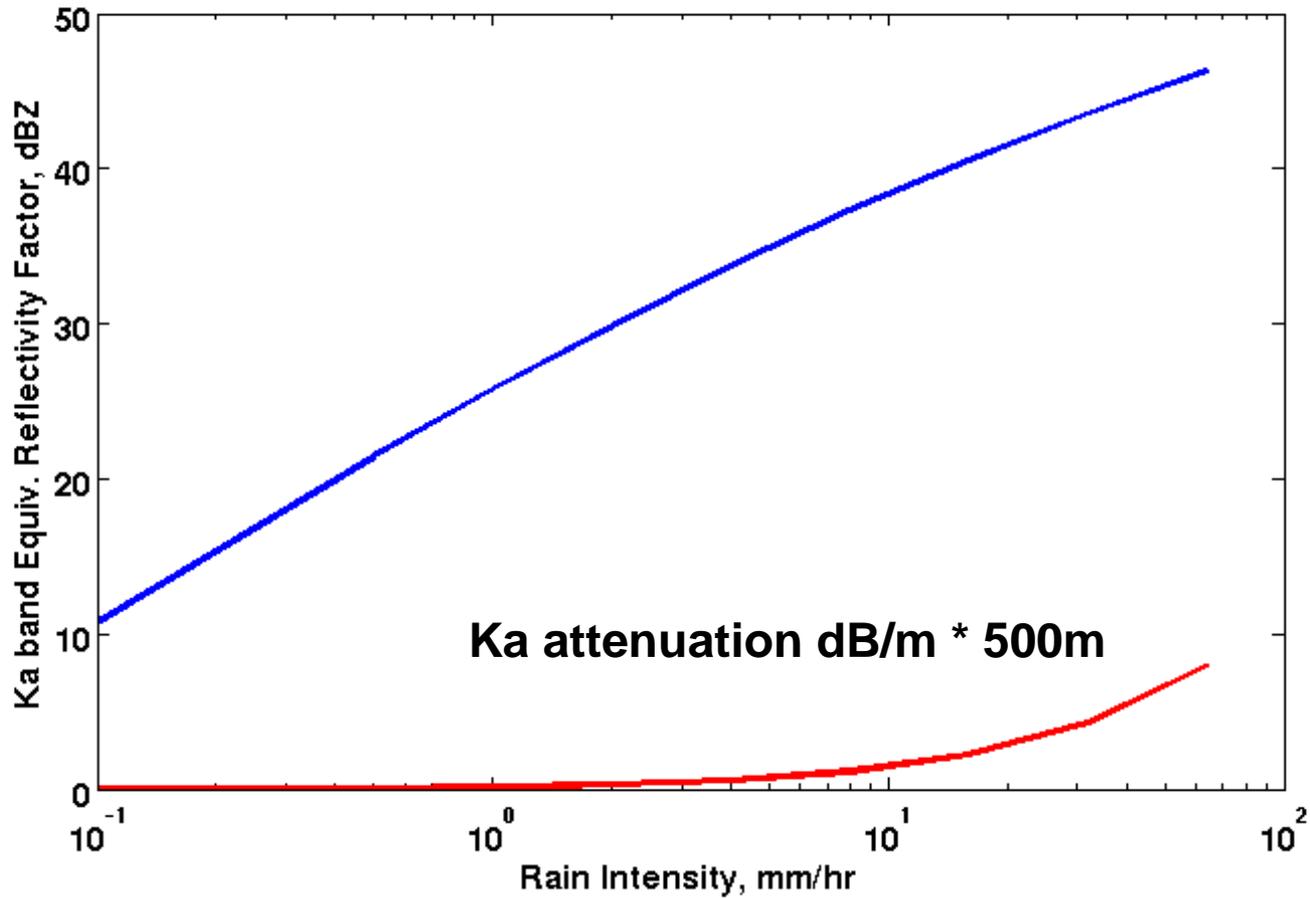




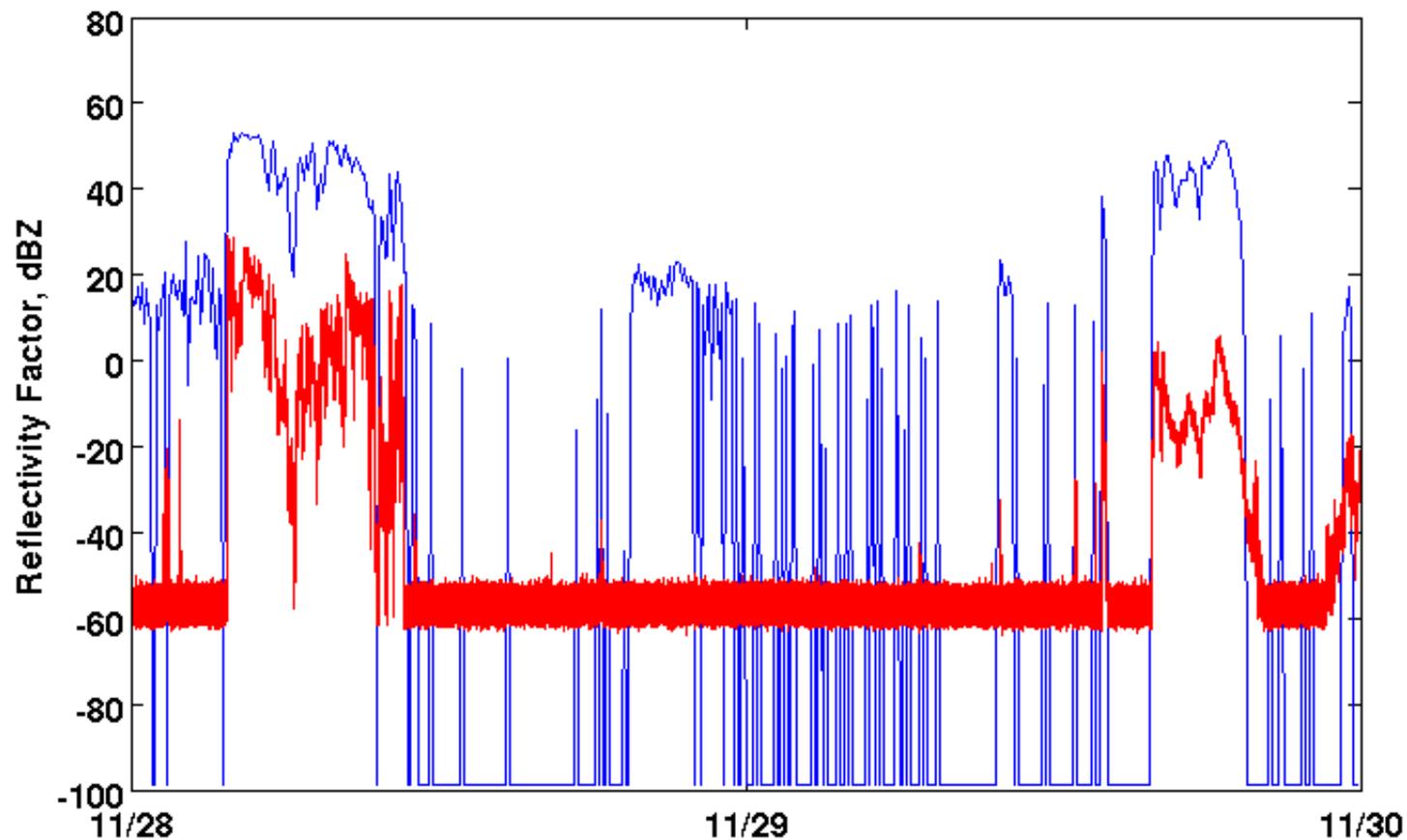
November 28 & 29

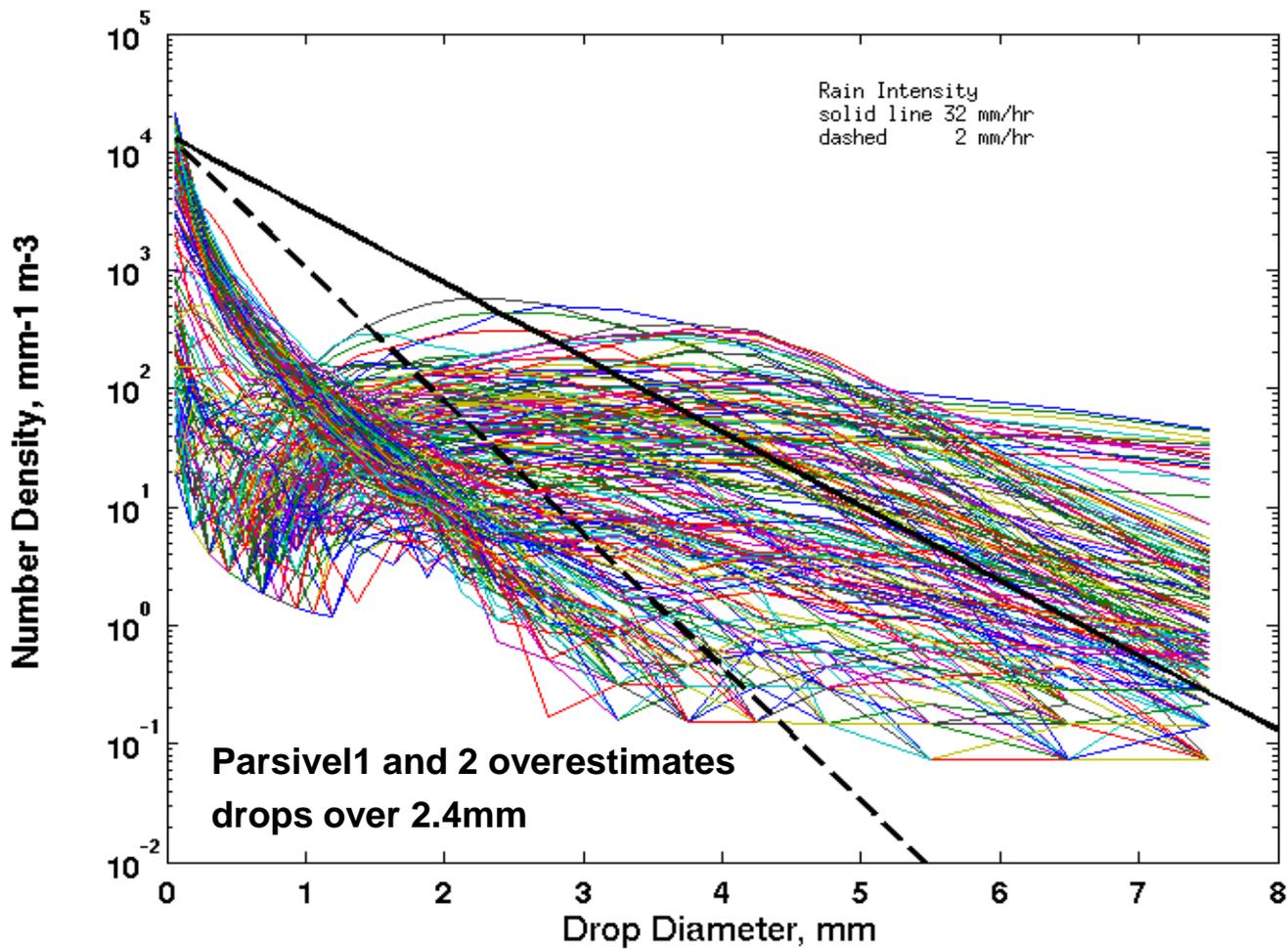


Marshall-Palmer DSD

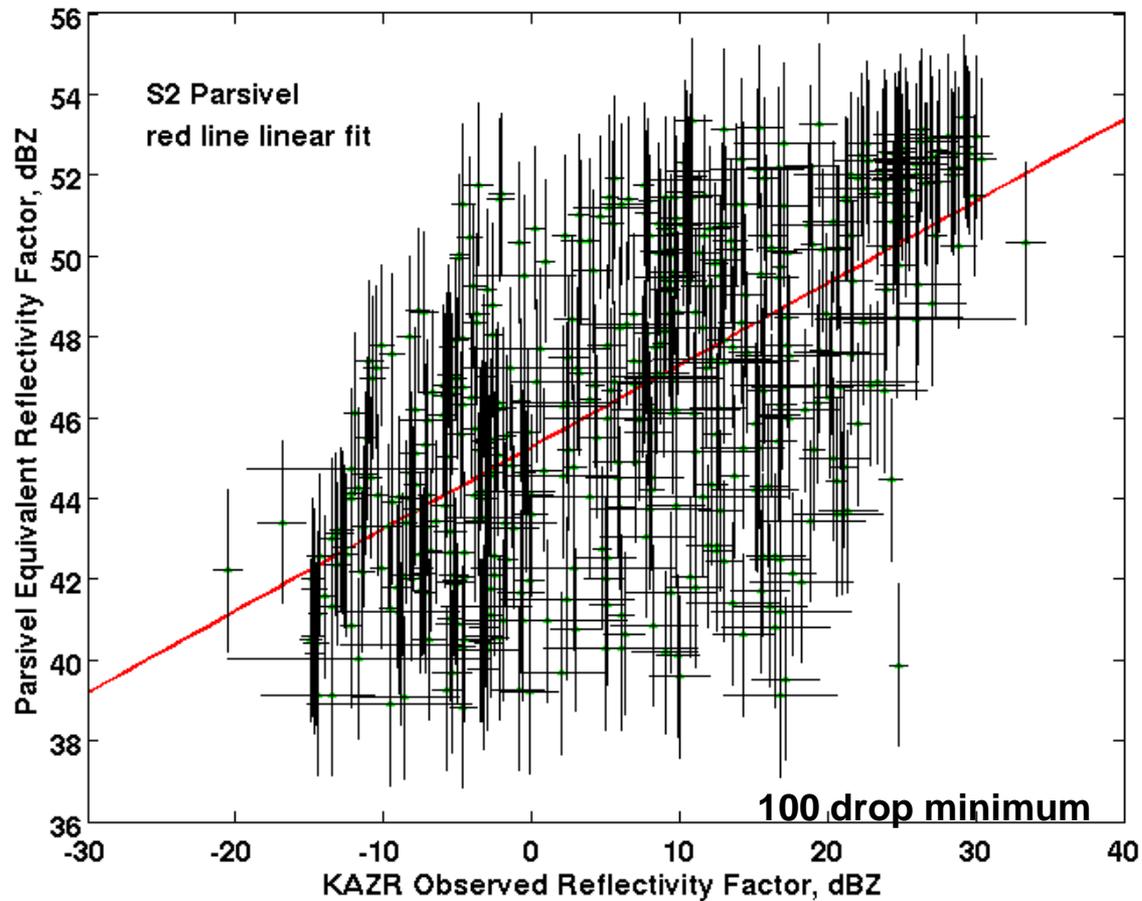


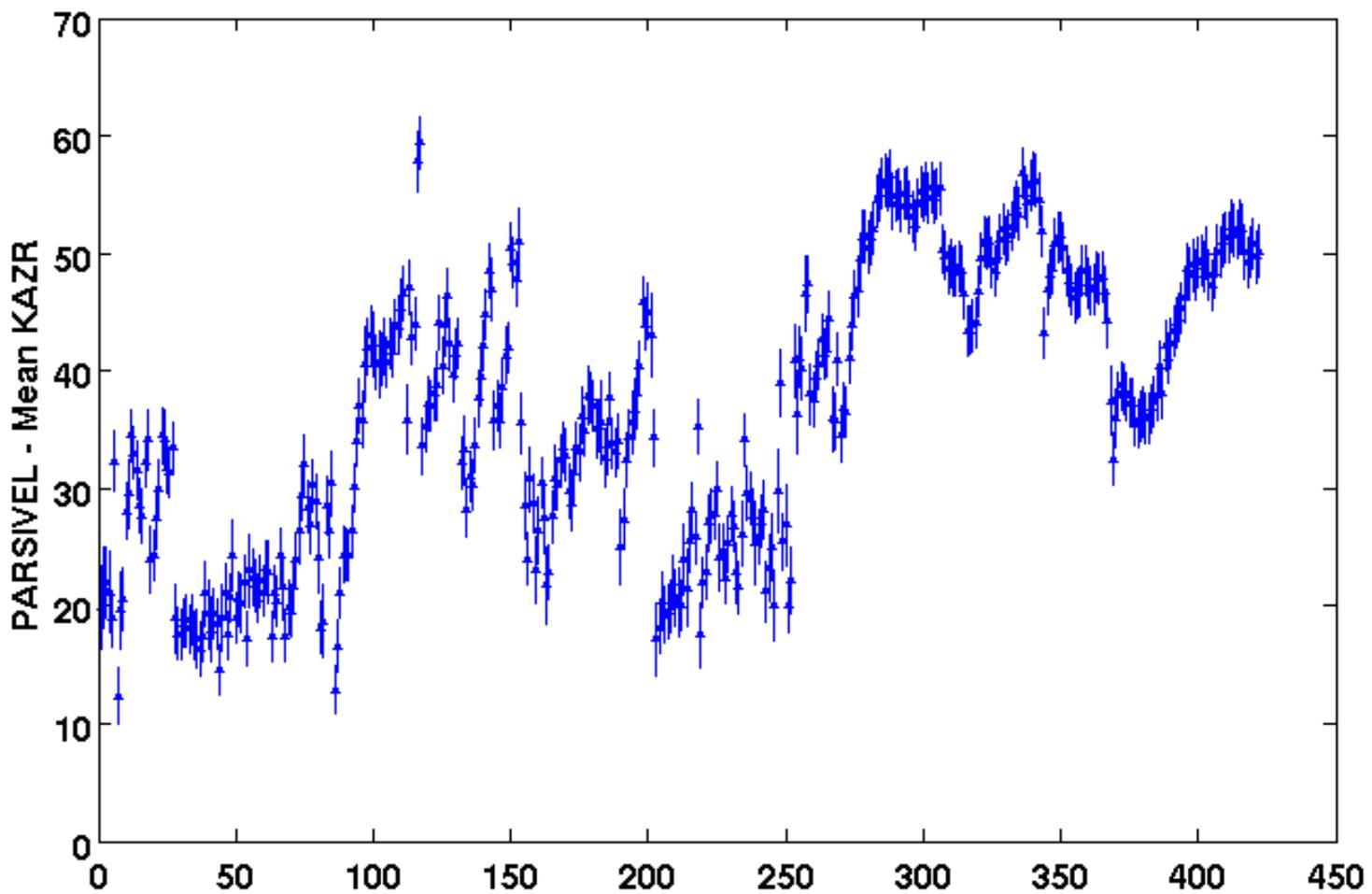
MAGIC 11/28 and 11/29, KAZR - RED, PARSIVEL2 - BLUE





Scatter Plot based upon 1 minute DSDs and mean KAZR





1 minute accumulations with 100 drops and low KAZR std

Analysis Summary

Instrument (temporal resolution)	KAZR Mean Offset dBZ (truncation)	KAZR Mean Offset, dBZ (truncation & upper limit)	Median Offset (Pars2-KAZR) (truncation)	Correlation Coefficient Rain Intensity vs (PARSIVEL – KAZR)
S1 (1 minute)	41 +- 2	39 +- 2	42	0.4
S2 (1 minute)	37 +- 2	35 +- 2	37	0.4
S1 (5 minute)	48 +- 4	44 +- 3	47	0.6
S2 (5 minute)	39 +- 3	37 +- 3	40	0.5



Final Thoughts

- This method of radar calibration is not equivalent nor as reliable as the method using a corner cube.
- This analysis does suggest, however, that the MAGIC KAZR data should only be used for tasks relying on relative reflectivity.
- More rain events would have been very useful especially if significant rain had fallen both before and after the dry dock hiatus.
- Real-time availability of the appropriate data might have been helpful in monitoring radar performance.

