

Influence of ice particle size and shape retrieval biases on polarimetric radar variables

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Oblate spheroid with 0.6 aspect ratio





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https://drive.google.com/open?id=19886A73cOl0zLrH5KMluWk44cO4GXkkQ

3D ellipsoidal shape retrieval from MASC



Use prolate spheroids instead of oblate



Parameter Setup

Shape of real ice particles Mean aspect ratio: 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5

Orientation distribution

Standard deviation of canting: 1°, 10°, 20°, 30°

Particle Size Distribution (PSD):

Exponential distribution (mean size changes from 0.05mm to 5mm)

Mass-Dimensional (M-D) relation:

• M-D relation from Mitchell et al. (1990)

Frequency of radar:

• Ka-, X-, S-bands



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Note: T-Matrix code from Mishchenko (2000) is used for the scattering calculations.







Size bias VS Shape bias



Summary

- 1. Treatment of aggregates needs to be improved, and this brings in errors in radar forward simulator.
 - A method to retrieve the 3D ellipsoidal shape of aggregates using MASC measurements is developed.
 - It is found that aggregates are more of prolate shape rather than oblate shape.
- 2. Prolate spheroid is used to represent aggregates, and compared with oblate:
 - The bias in Z can be large (~10 dBZ).
 - Prolate spheroid present a larger range of Z_{DR} and K_{DP} , which cannot be covered by oblate spheroids.
 - The bias in Z due to shape dominates at smaller radar wavelength, whereas the bias due to size dominates at larger radar wavelength.

Backup





