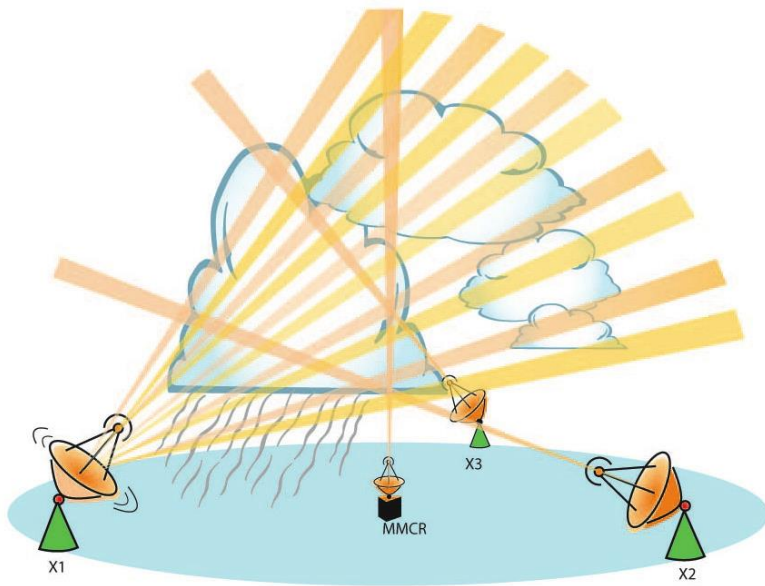


# Uncertainties and Recommendations for Multi-Doppler Radar Vertical Velocity Retrievals

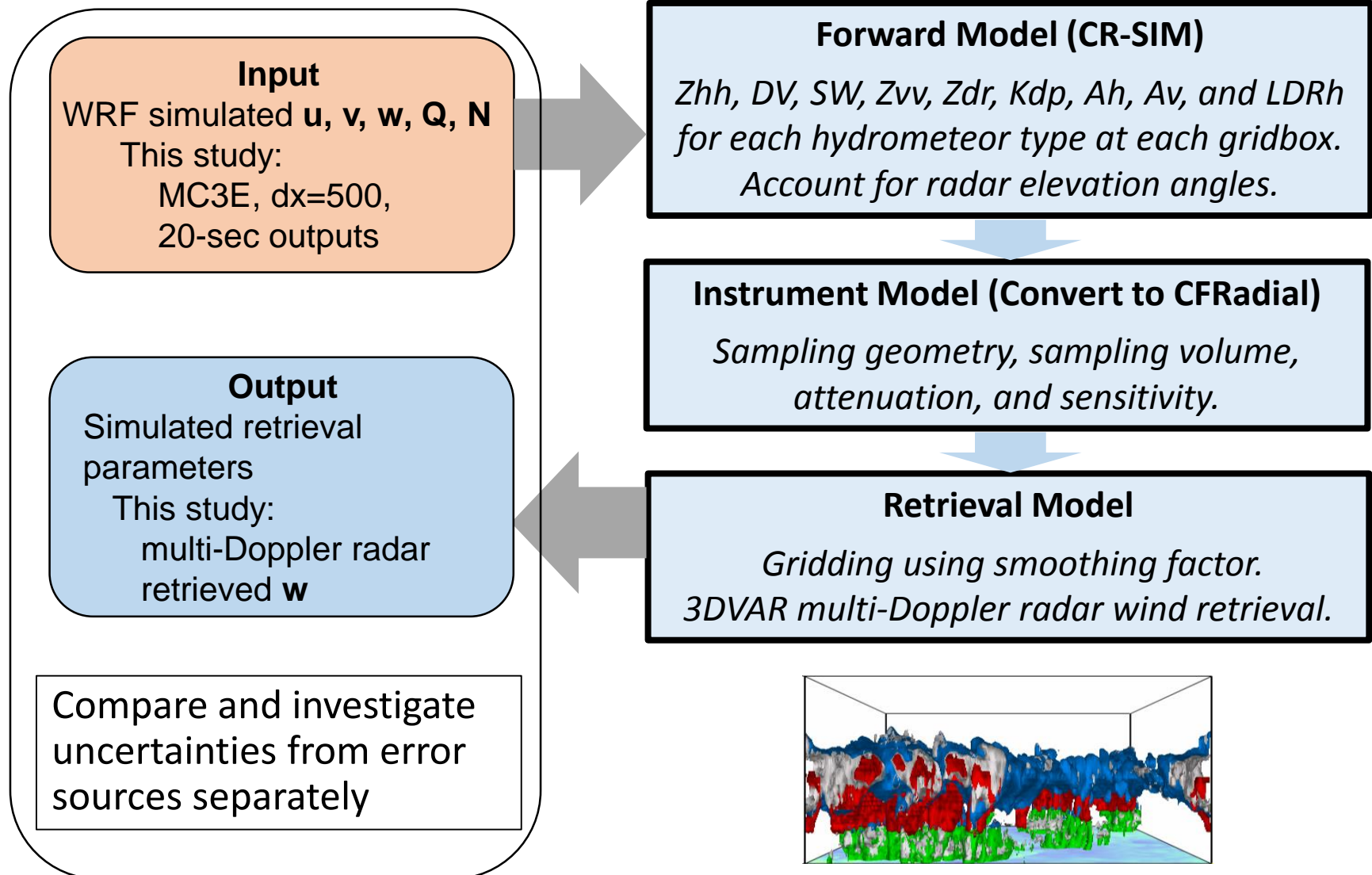


Mariko Oue, Pavlos Kollias  
*Stony Brook University*

Aleksandra Tatarevic, Kirk W. North  
*McGill University*

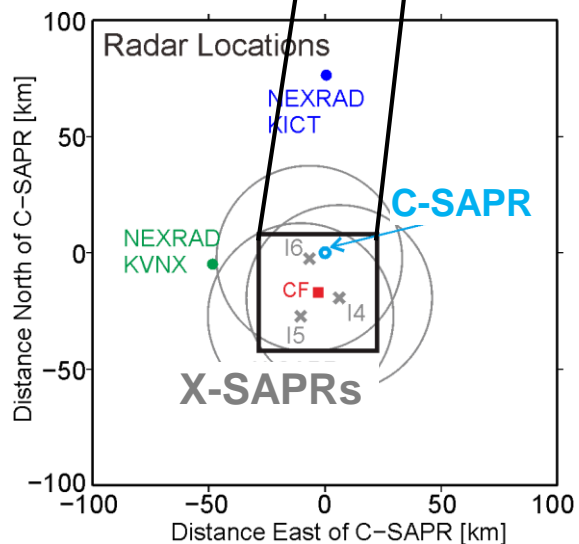
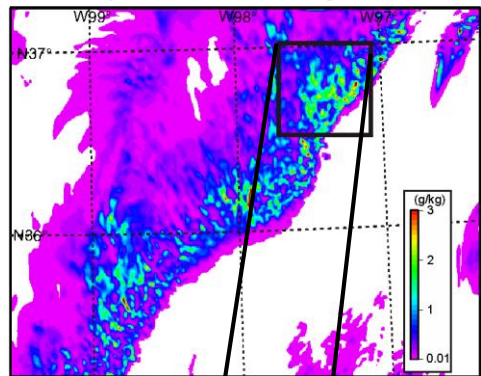
Ann M. Fridlind, Toshihisa Matsui  
*NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies*

# Application of Radar Forward Simulator to Evaluation of Multi-Dop Retrieval



# Multi-Dop Retrievals for Mesoscale Convection

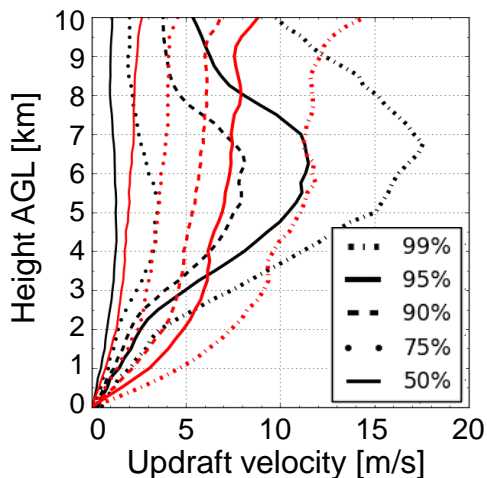
MC3E May 20 WRF Rain Mixing Ratio  $z=1.34$  km



WRF simulation:

MC3E of 2011/05/20 12:18:00,  
 DX=DY=0.5 km, 50 km x 50 km domain,  
 20-sec outputs

## 3 X-SAPRs (current settings)

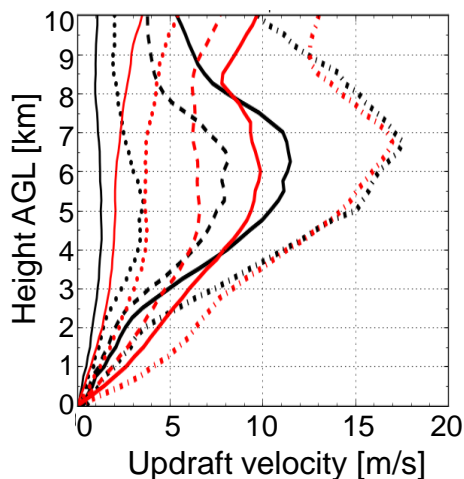


- WRF  
 - Simulated retrieval

Sources of errors include:

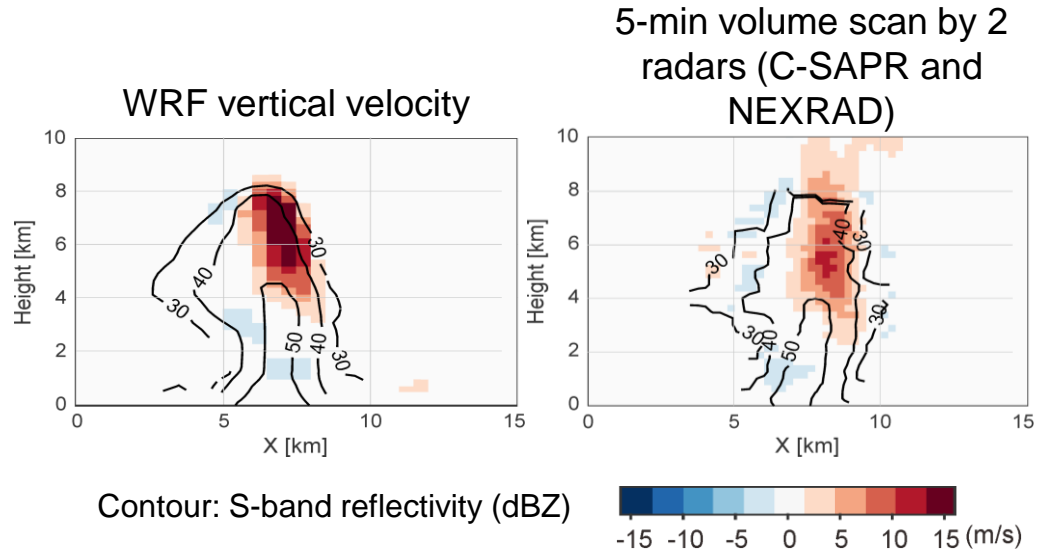
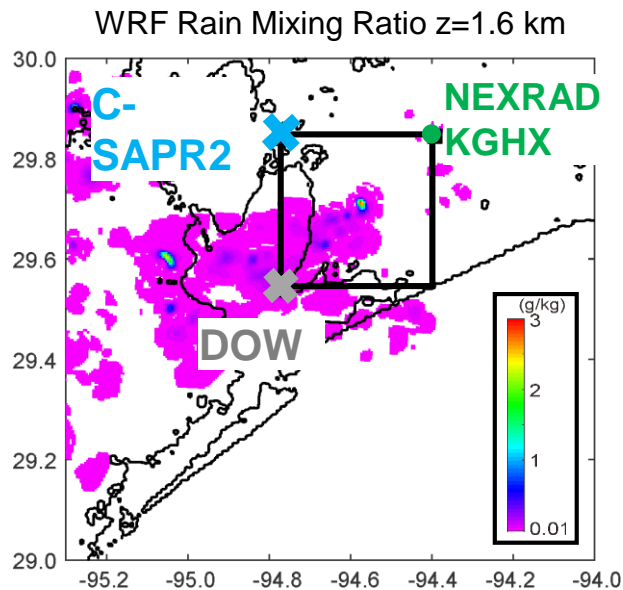
- Time differences amongst PPI scans
- Gridding (e.g. smoothing factor)
- Radar characteristics (e.g. beam width)
- VCP (e.g., elevations, locations)
- Particle fall speed estimate

## Doppler measurements from 4 radars



- Fast volume scans (< 1 min) by 3-4 radars (e.g., sector scans, phased array radars) at high spatial resolution can provide best performance.
- Non-attenuation reflectivity (e.g., NEXRAD) should be used to estimate particle fall speed.

# Multi-Dop Retrievals for Isolated Convection

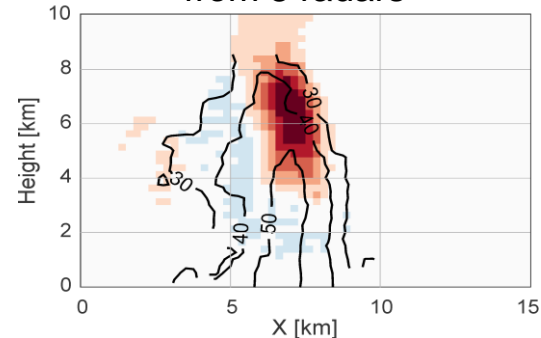


WRF simulation:

Houston 2013/06/08 17:25-17:30,  
DX=DY=0.5 km, 30 km x 30 km domain,  
20-sec outputs

Distance between cloud and radar is  
~25-30 km.

Doppler measurements  
from 3 radars



- Time delay in PPI scans can cause underestimation of updrafts and tilted vertical structures of radar observables.
- Use of 2 radars may not be enough to quantitatively capture the updraft core.
- Fast volume scans ( $< 1$  min) by 3 radars can provide best performance.