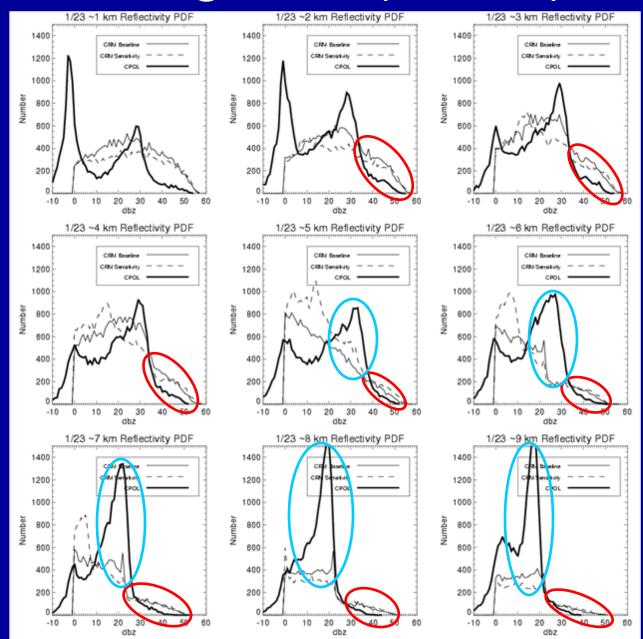
Some differences between TWP-ICE data from the CPOL radar and the CRM: Should we point fingers at convective intensity, microphysics, or both?

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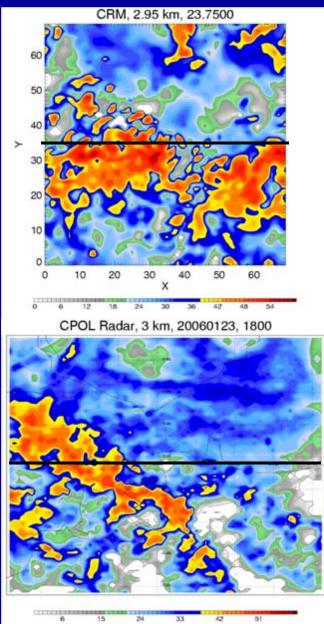
Outline

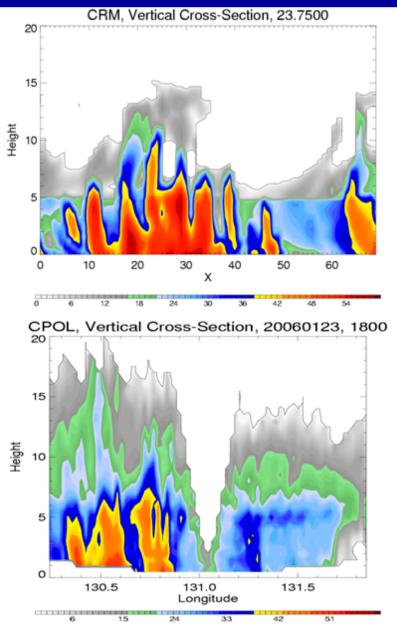
- CRM vs. CPOL
 - Constant altitude radar reflectivity histograms
 - Active Period Examples
 - Suppressed Period Example
 - Horizontal and vertical radar reflectivity cross sections
 - Active Period Examples
 - Suppressed Period Example
- Preliminary Conclusions

Histograms (Active)

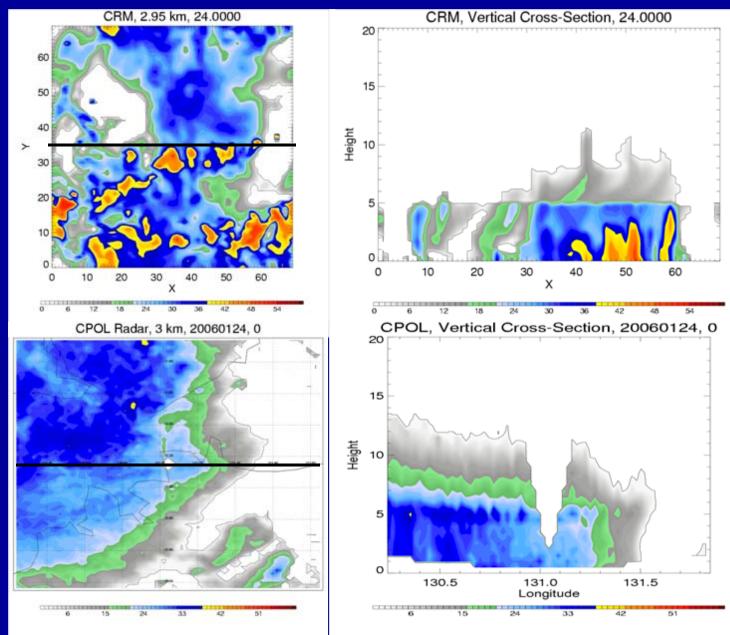


Cross-Sections – Active (Baseline)

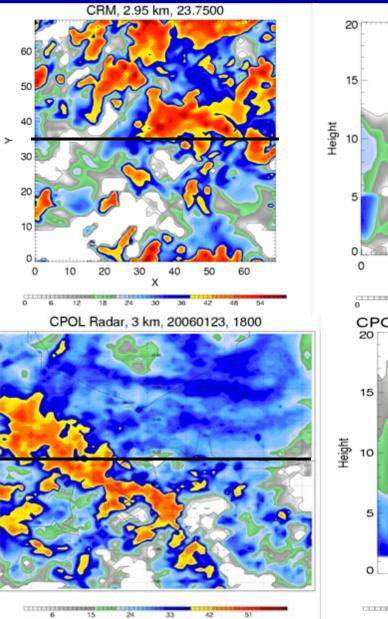


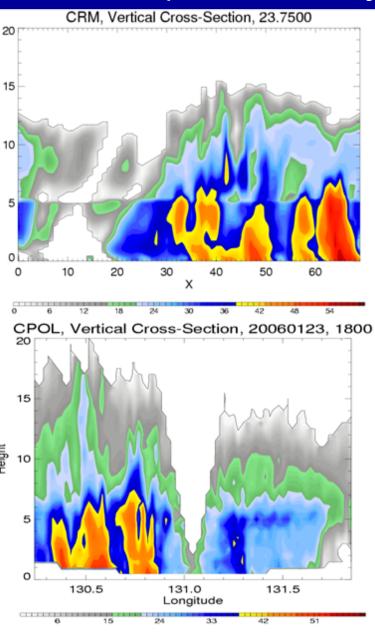


6 Hours Later...

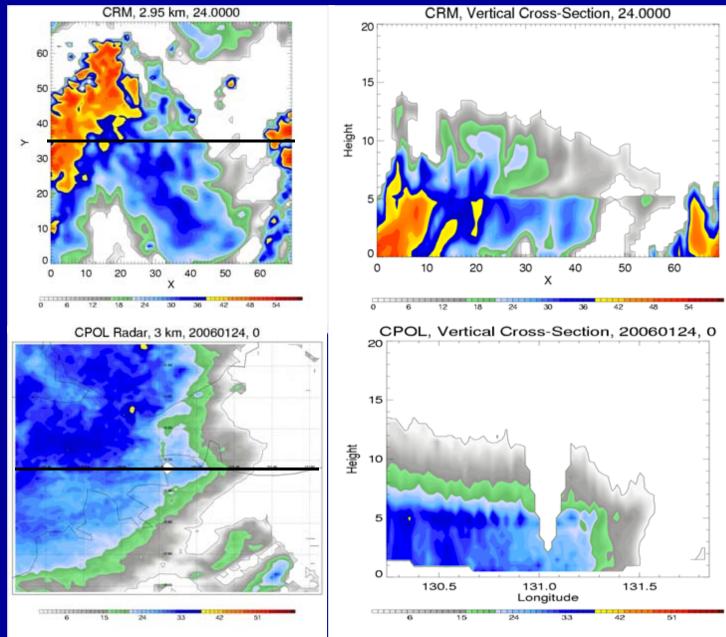


Cross-Sections - Active (Sensitivity)

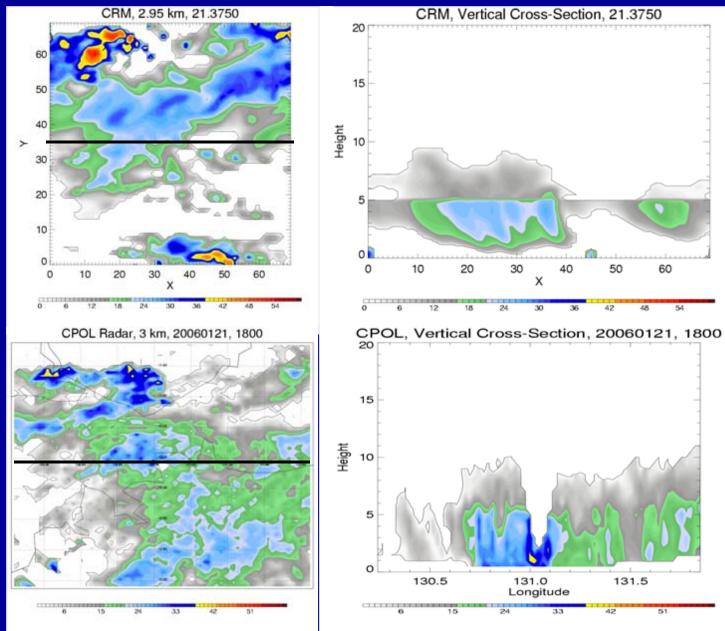




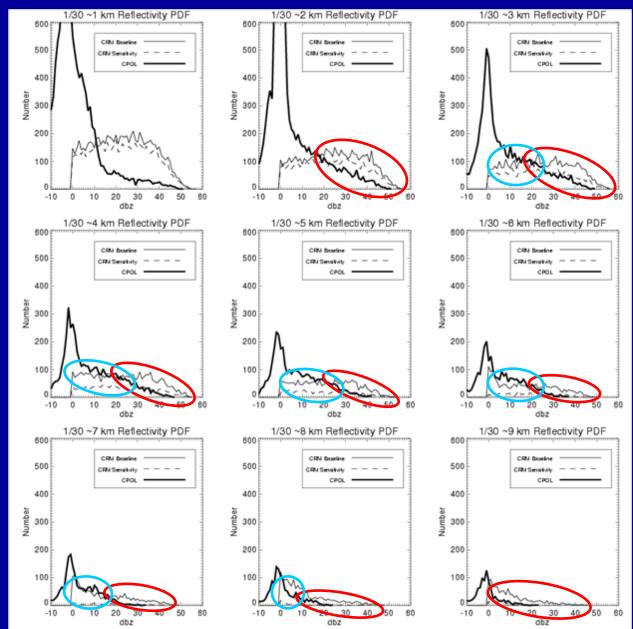
6 Hours Later...



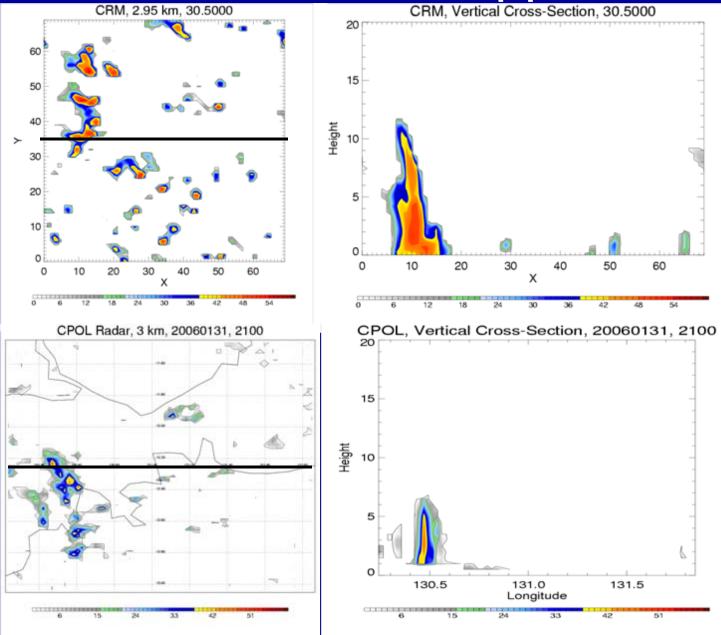
Stratiform Differences



Histograms (Suppressed)



Cross-Sections - Suppressed



Preliminary Conclusions

Active Period

- Both CRM runs produce too much convective area and what appears to be too intense convection (dynamics or microphysics?)
- There is not enough upper tropospheric reflectivity echo in the CRM runs (ex. anvil)
- The stratiform echoes in the CRM runs do not reach the surface enough (too much evaporation?)

Suppressed Period

- Both CRM runs produce what appears to be too intense convection and too much convection
- The sensitivity run does better on convective area but doesn't produce enough stratiform area

Where do we go from here?

- What are the reasons for these differences? Dynamics? Microphysics? Both?
 - Immediately, we can look at updraft and downdraft statistics and compare with observations
 - Then, attempt to address the microphysics issues
 - Other effects? Periodic boundary conditions?