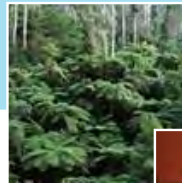


Updraft Characteristics of Convection During TWP-ICE and Links to Microphysical Habits

www.cawcr.gov.au



Scott Collis, Alain Protat, Peter May and Kao-Shen Chung
19th ARM Science Team Meeting



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

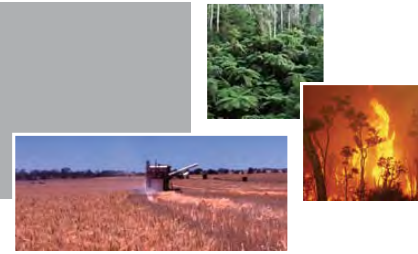


The Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research
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Introduction/Program goals



**Link between updraft characteristics and anvil
Cloud properties**

Introduction/Program goals



TWP-ICE Forcing data

Models

Updrafts

Microphysics

**Link between updraft characteristics and anvil
Cloud properties**

Introduction/Program goals



TWP-ICE Forcing data

**Doppler radar velocity
retrievals**

**Polarimetric radar
Microphysics retrievals**

Models

Updrafts

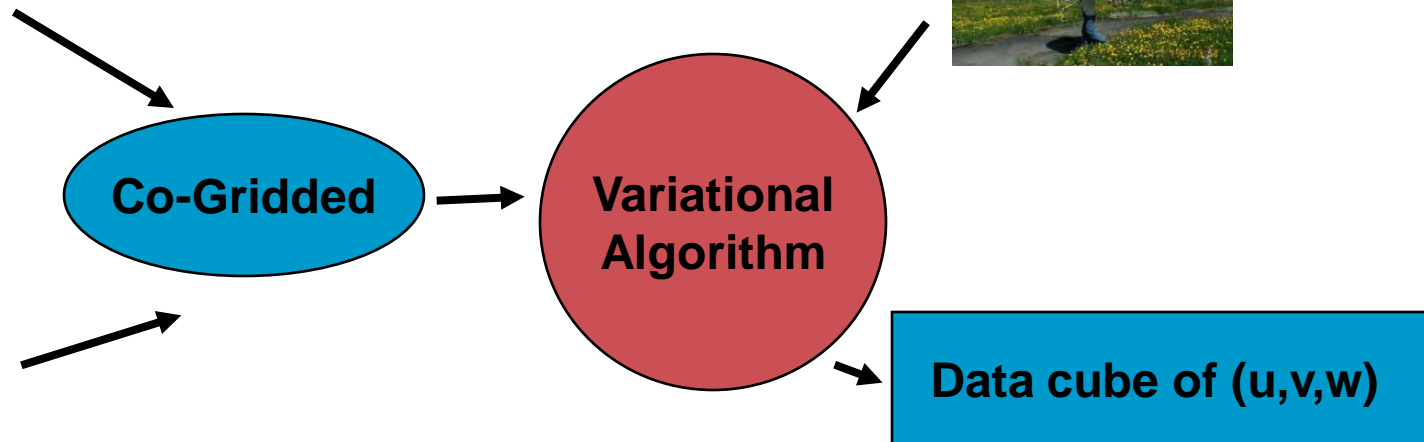
Microphysics



**Link between updraft characteristics and anvil
Cloud properties**

Velocity retrievals from Doppler radar

- Uses a variational method based on the work by Protat and Zawadzki (1999, JAOT)
- Essentially variational assimilation of radar data using the anelastic mass continuity equation as a constraining model



Velocity retrievals from Doppler radar



work by Protat and Zawadzki

data using the anelastic
del



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rithm

Data cube of (u,v,w)





Velocity retrieval from Doppler radar



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 - m
- the work by Protat and Zawadzki
- radar data using the anelastic
- t model

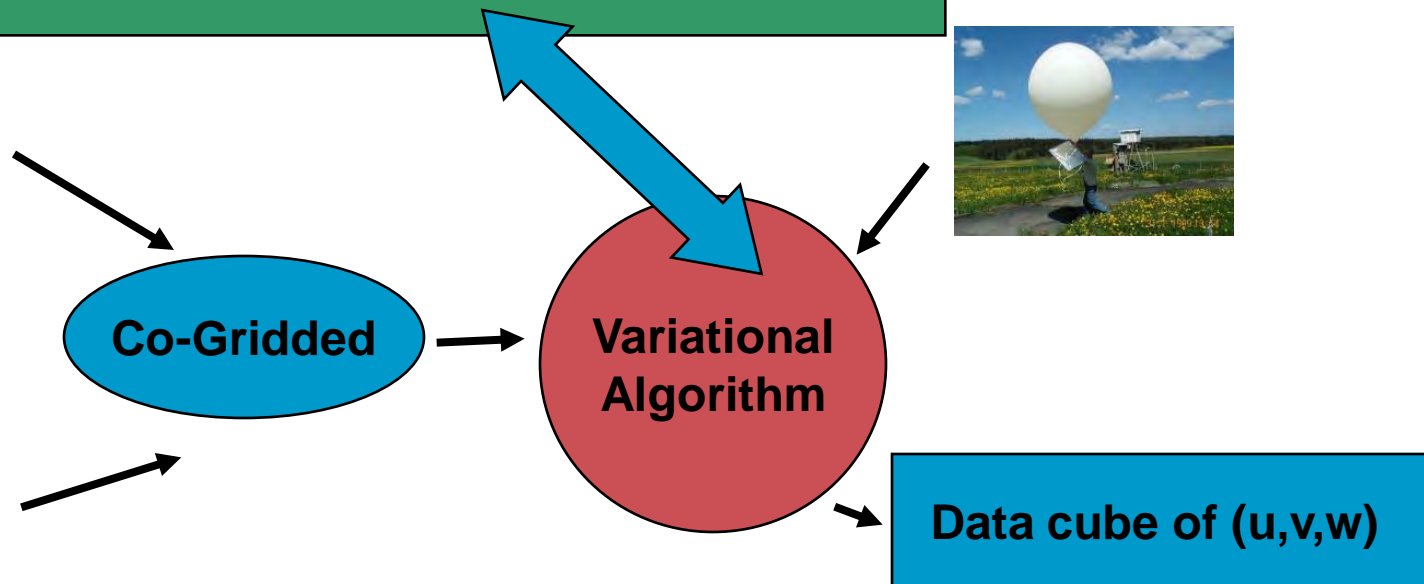


**Variational
Algorithm**

Data cube of (u,v,w)

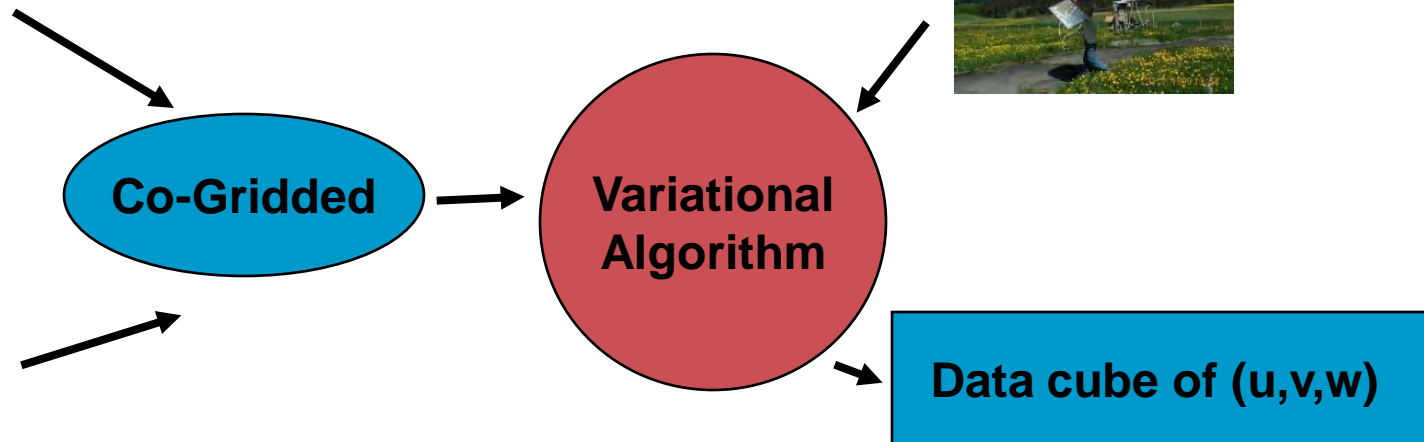
Velocity retrievals from Doppler radar

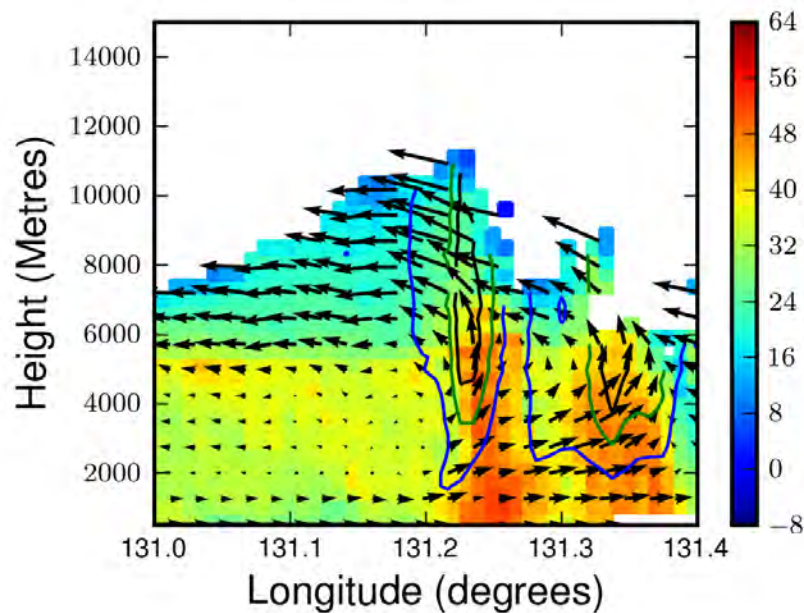
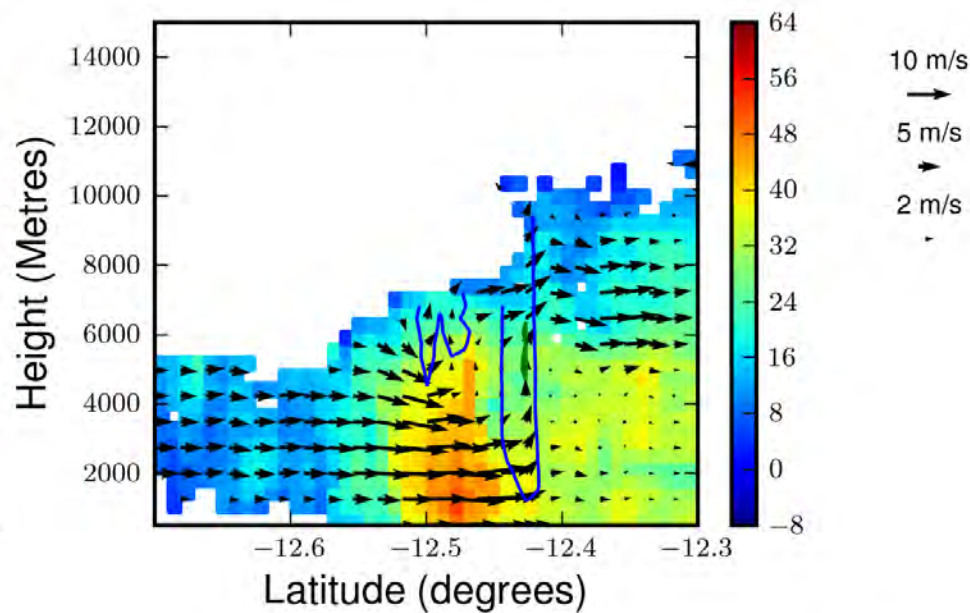
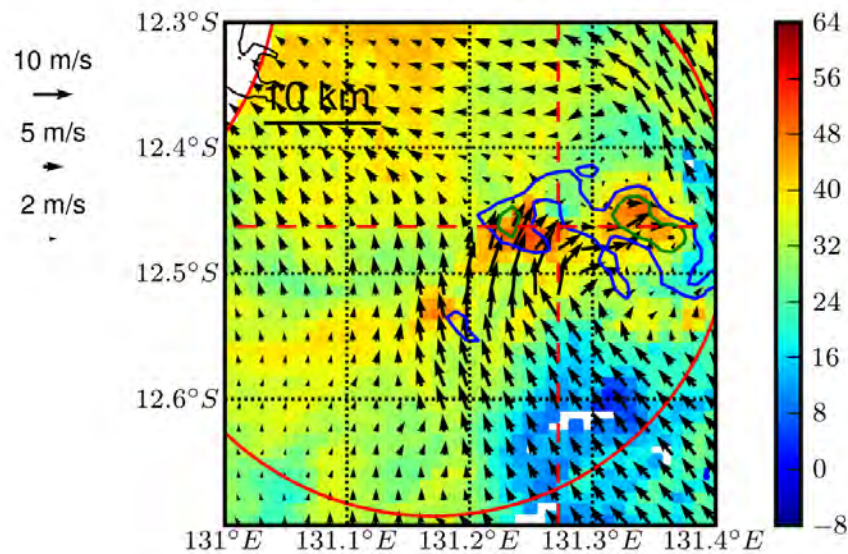
- Cost function to be minimised:
 - Measurement + continuity + smoothness
 - Boundary conditions for continuity: $w=0$ @ Echo top and $z=0$
- at and Zawadzki
- the anelastic



Velocity retrievals from Doppler radar

- Uses a variational method based on the work by Protat and Zawadzki (1999, JAOT)
- Essentially variational assimilation of radar data using the anelastic mass continuity equation as a constraining model





CPOL Horiz. reflectivity and retrieved winds

22/01/2006 at 12:20Z

Contours of updrafts:

Blue=2m/s Green=4m/s

Black=6m/s Red=8m/s

Notes:

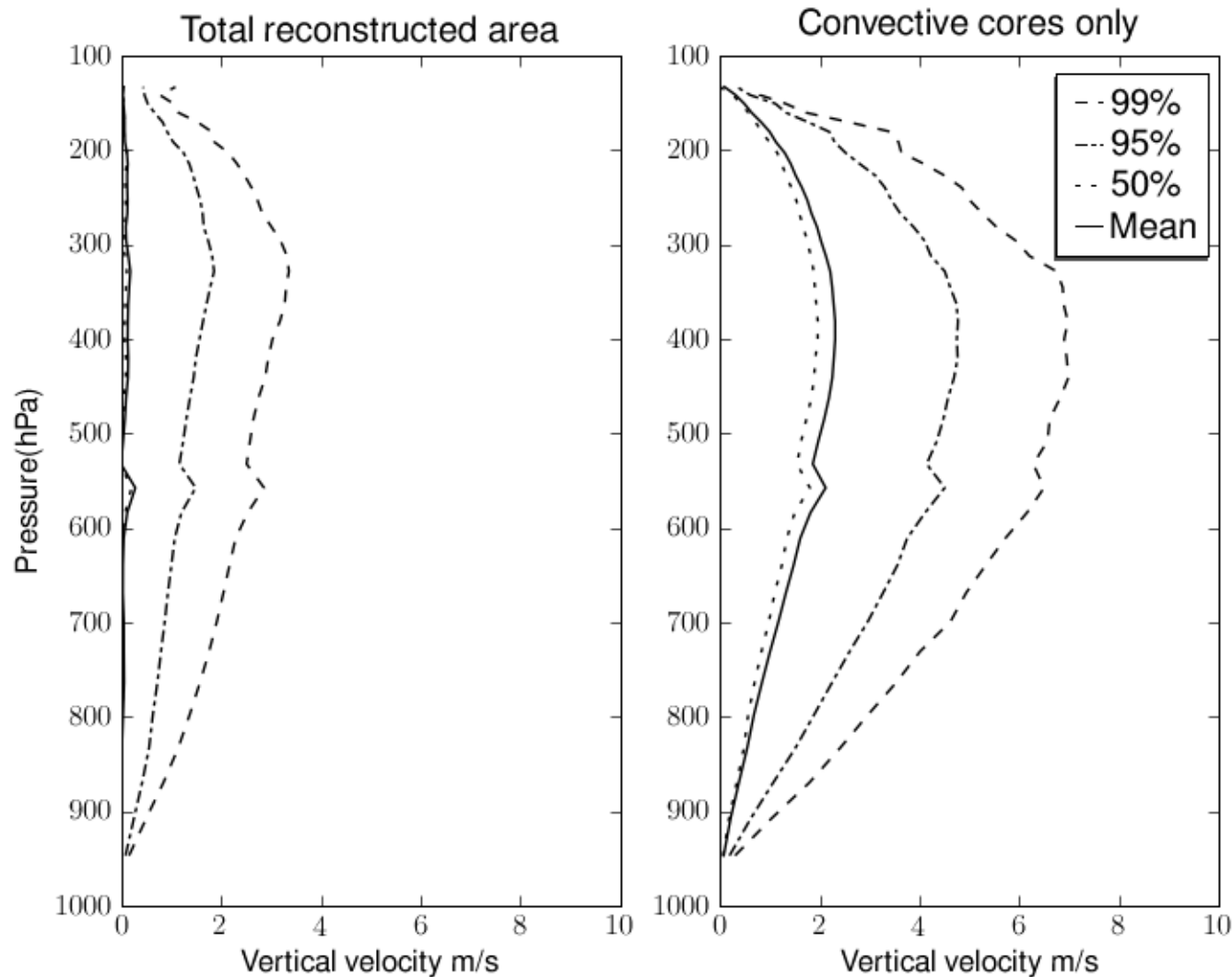
- Variational: More constraints and observations can be added, possibility of adding a NWP constraint.
- Fall speed reflectivity relationship may break down in regions of large hail in its current version. This would impact on retrievals close to the radar. Possibility of using polarimetric particle ID retrievals to improve this.
- Pre processing is VITAL!

“Wet monsoon” 19-22/01/2006

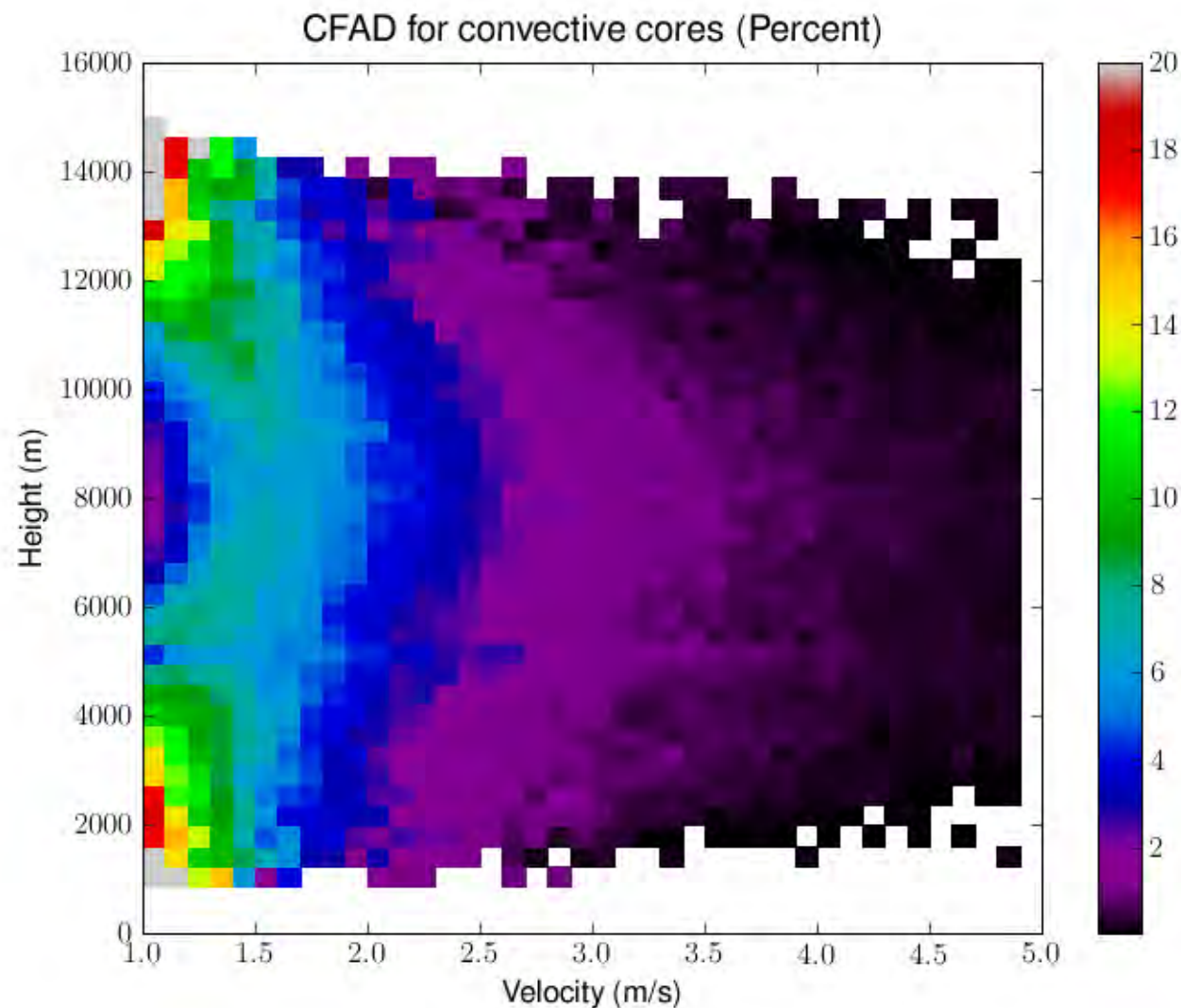


- Corresponds to the same period chosen by the ARM Cloud Modelling Working Group and the GEWEX CSS model intercomparison exercise
- Alternating cirrus layer, stratiform rain and stratiform rain with embedded squall lines.
- Retrievals performed from 0Z on the 19th to 1950Z on the 22nd every 10 minutes
- “Deep convective cores” defined as a column where $w > 1 \text{ m/s}$ for at least 5500m

Vertical profiles of convective cores



Or... if you prefer..

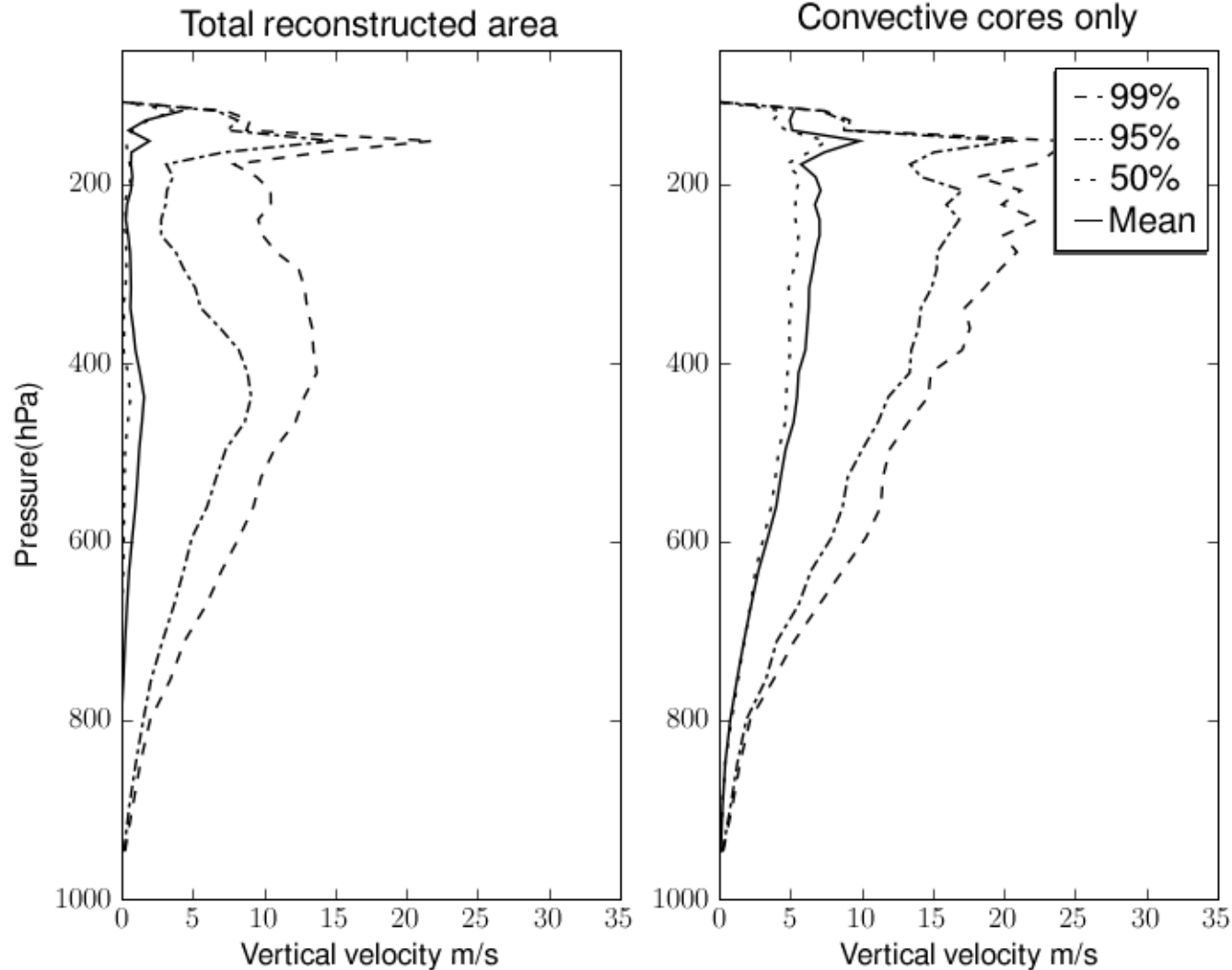


Break period 7-14/02/2006



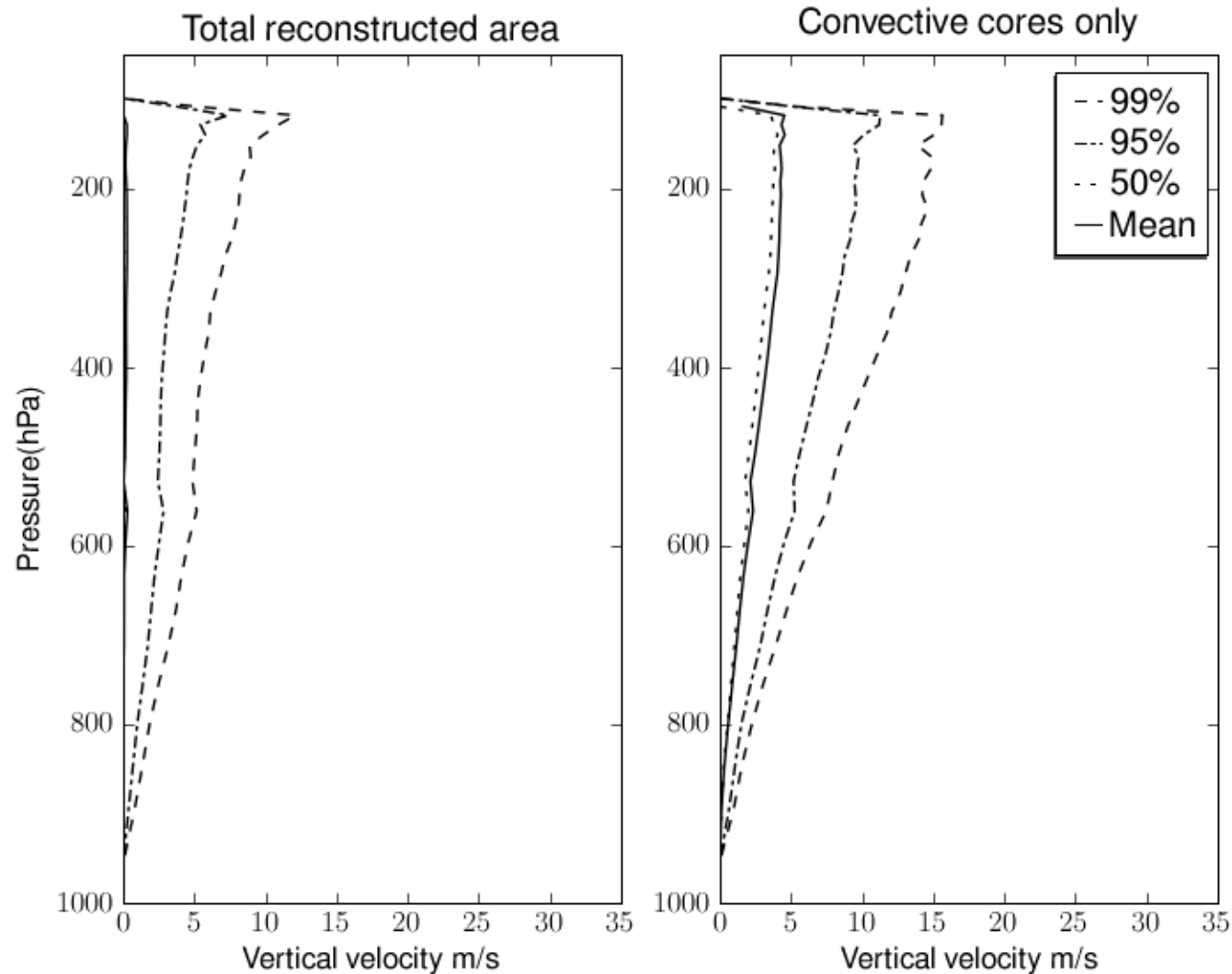
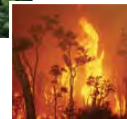
- Isolated deep convection
- Most convection occurring on the sea breeze convergence line on the Tiwi islands or inland from Darwin (both outside of the dual Doppler lobes)
- Some systems propagated into the lobes after forming and there was at least one instance of a squall line
- Some issues with erroneous data rejection in the operational radar as well as intractable aliasing in outflow aloft.
- May need more constraints or moving frame of reference to extend range to capture boundary driven storms for a more complete picture of PDFs

Single squall line



Limited data gives some problems with stats

9-14th February 2006

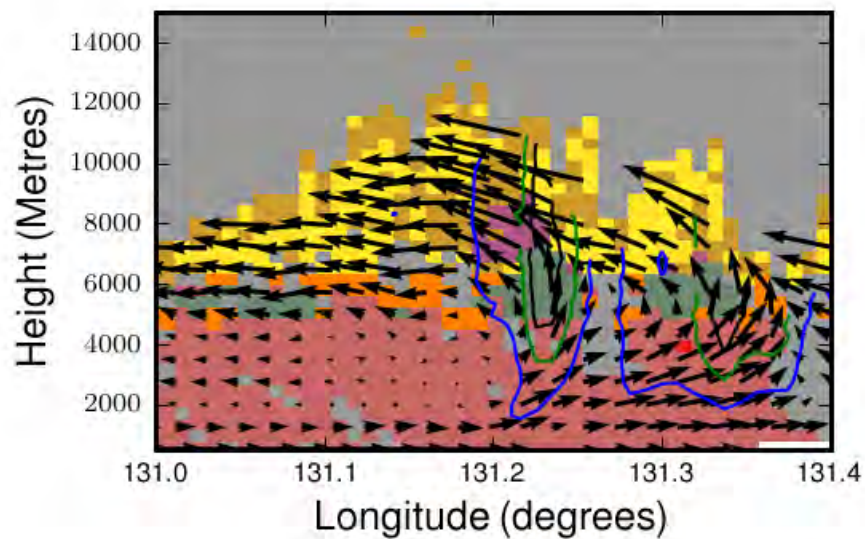
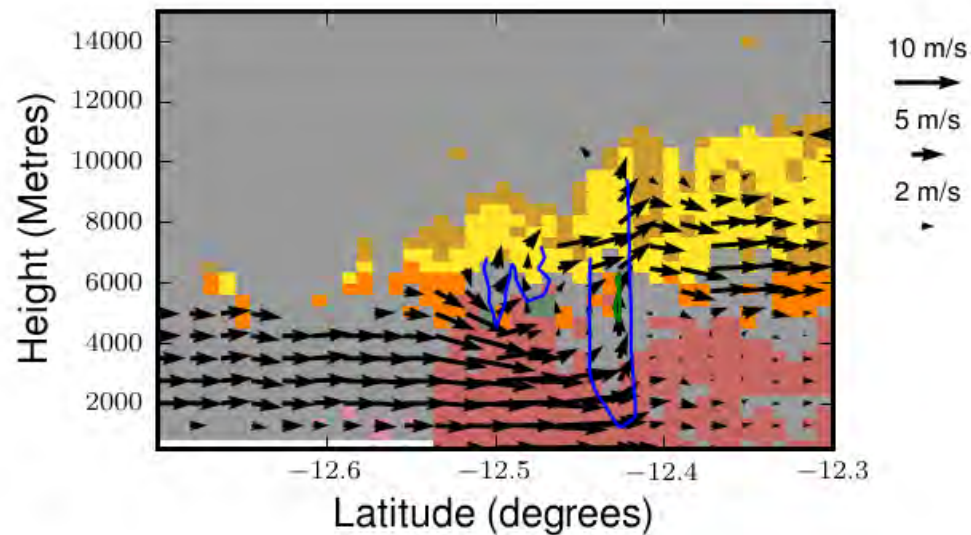
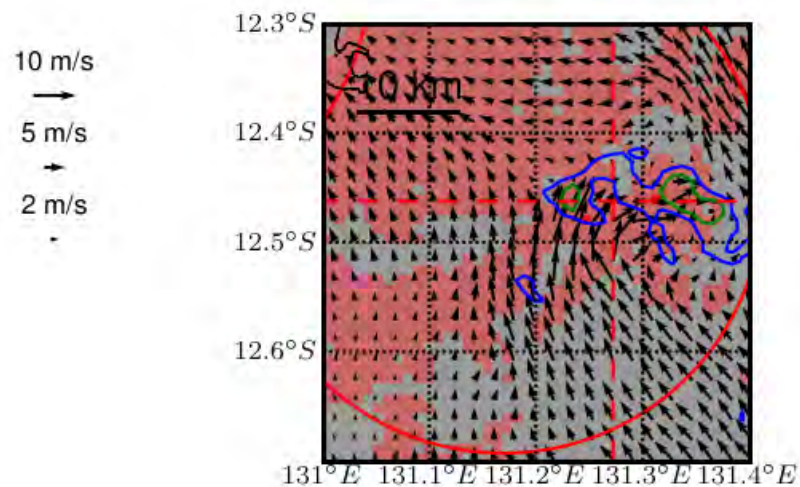


Lack of updrafts in DD lobes gives unrepresentative statistics

Another tool: Microphysical retrievals



- Uses moments from the C-POL polarimetric radar.
- Various different classifiers exist, we use the one described in Keenan, T, 1999: *Hydrometeor classification with a C-band. polarimetric radar*. 29th AMS Conf. On Radar. Meteorology, Amer. Meteor. Soc.
- Based on a decision tree echoes are classified as unclassified, drizzle, rain, dry graupel, wet graupel, high density snow, low density snow melting snow, small hail (<2cm) , large hail (>2cm) or rain hail mix



CPOL Horiz. reflectivity and retrieved winds

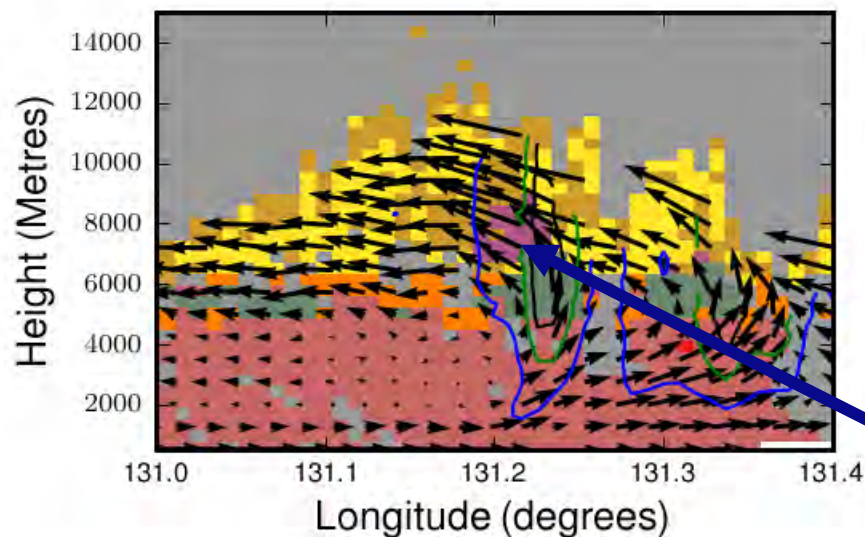
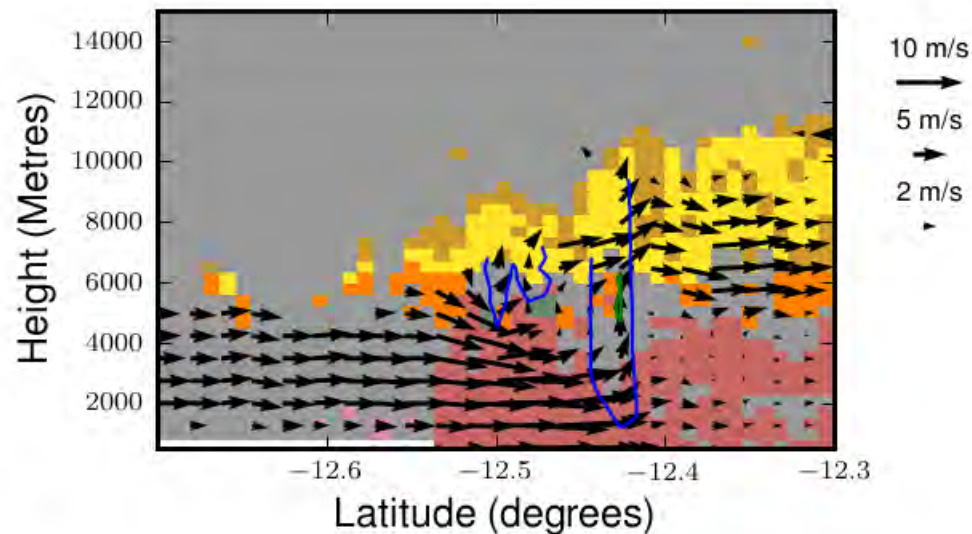
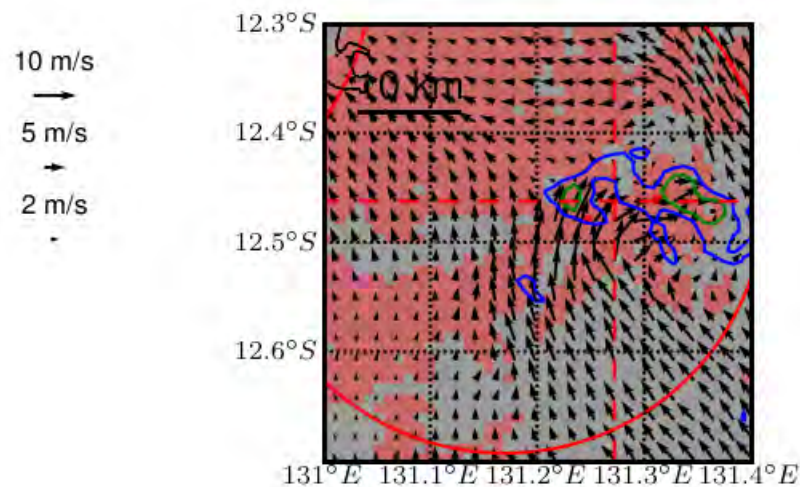
22/01/2006 at 12:20Z

Contours of updrafts:

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CPOL Horiz. reflectivity and retrieved winds

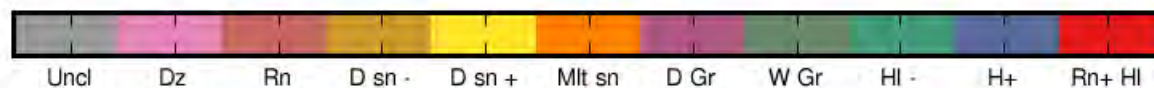
22/01/2006 at 12:20Z

Contours of updrafts:

Blue=2m/s Green=4m/s

Black=6m/s Red=8m/s

Dry Graupel being lofted into the upper Troposphere consistent with updrafts



Conclusions



- We have developed a robust tool for the retrieval of storm dynamics from radar data based on the McGill variational code
- There is a clear difference between the shape of the updraft PDF with height between the break and wet monsoon
- Locations of graupel consistent with retrieved updraft locations.
- Initial studies on the sensitivity of graupel production to updraft properties will be shown on the poster.
- Information on how this work ties in with the rest of the ACRF work will be shown on the poster by Peter May.



Thank you

Any questions?

Special thanks to Michael Whimpey and Brad Atkinson (CAWCR)



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The Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research

A partnership between CSIRO and the Bureau of Meteorology



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Thank you

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