

# **X-Band Polarimetric Radar Measurements of Rainfall in KAMP**

**Emmanouil N. Anagnostou  
University of Connecticut**





# Objectives

**Provide high resolution rain rate and DSD retrievals from combination of polarimetric and Doppler radar data.**

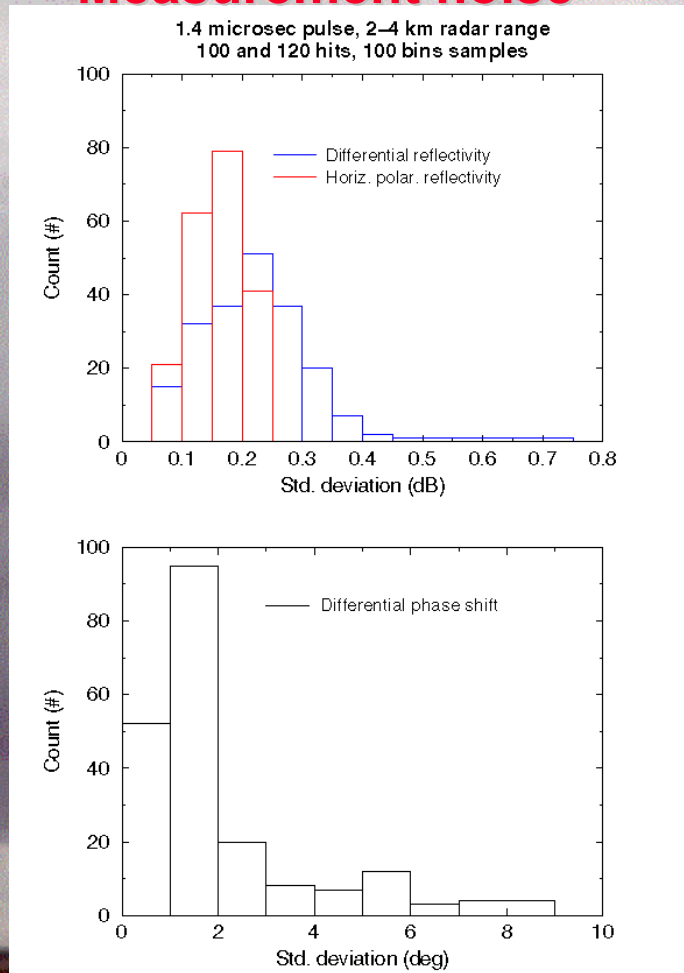
*Investigate radar/radiometer rain retrieval techniques and quantify their error characteristics through physical validation.*



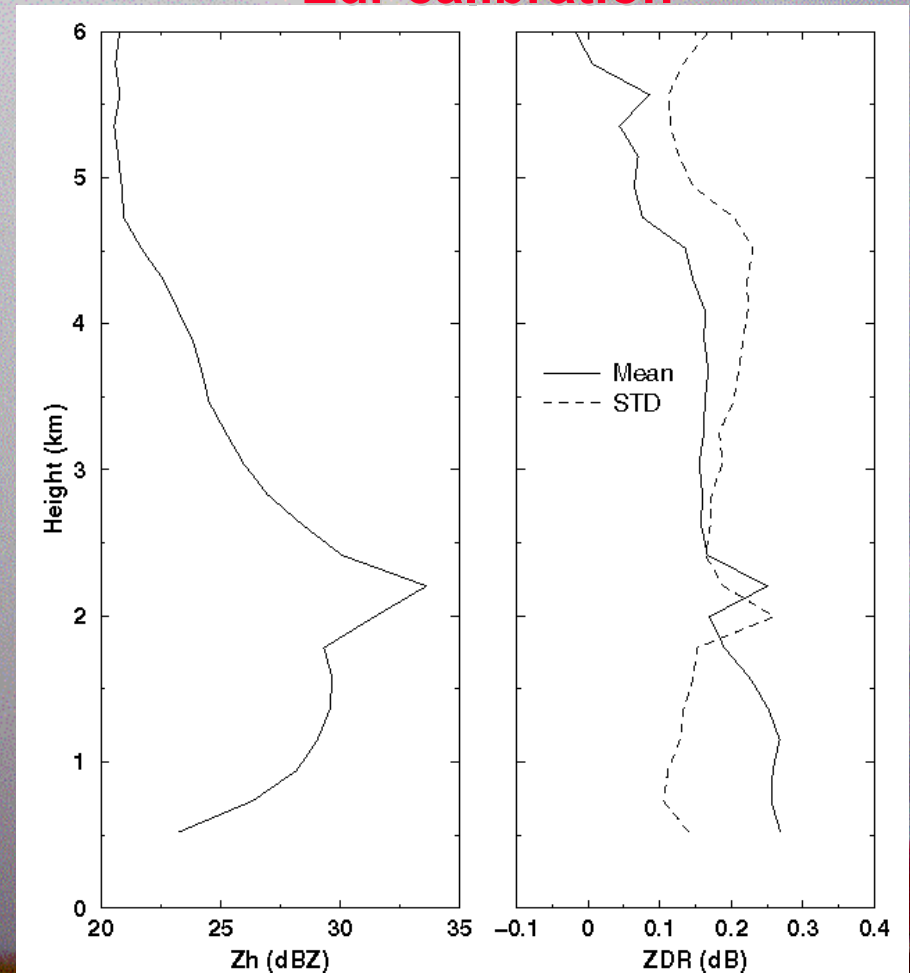
# XPOL System Overview

- 9.3 GHz H/V transmission at 50 KW peak power;
- NCAR's transmitter/receiver system;
- 0.9 deg beam width; variable pulse length (60-400 m); 110 km max range

## Measurement noise



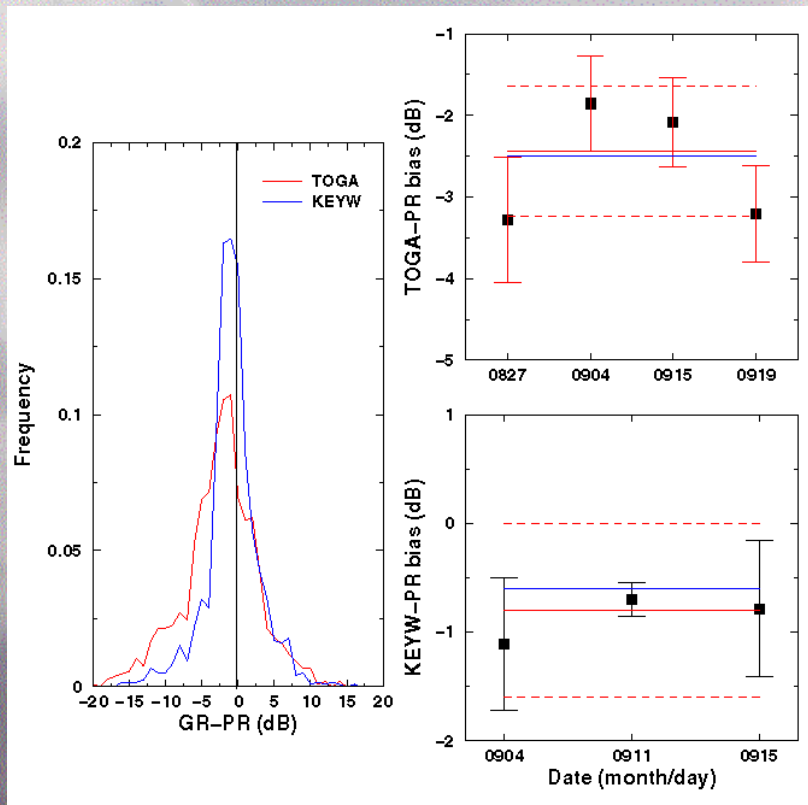
## Zdr calibration



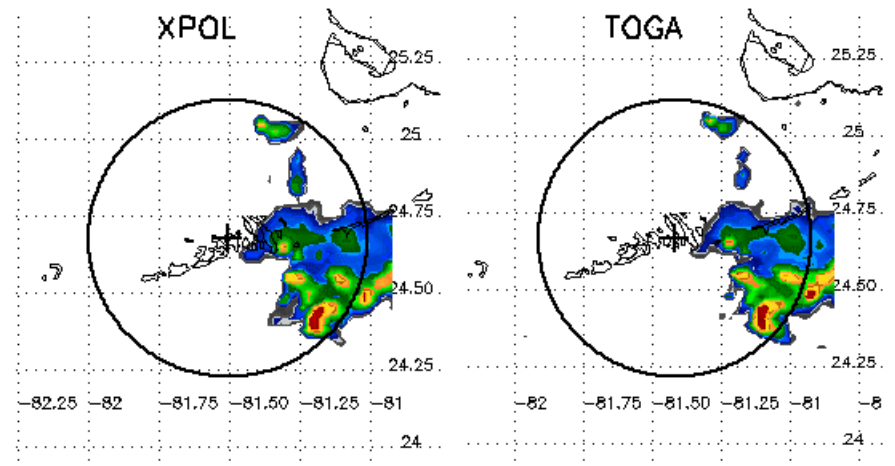
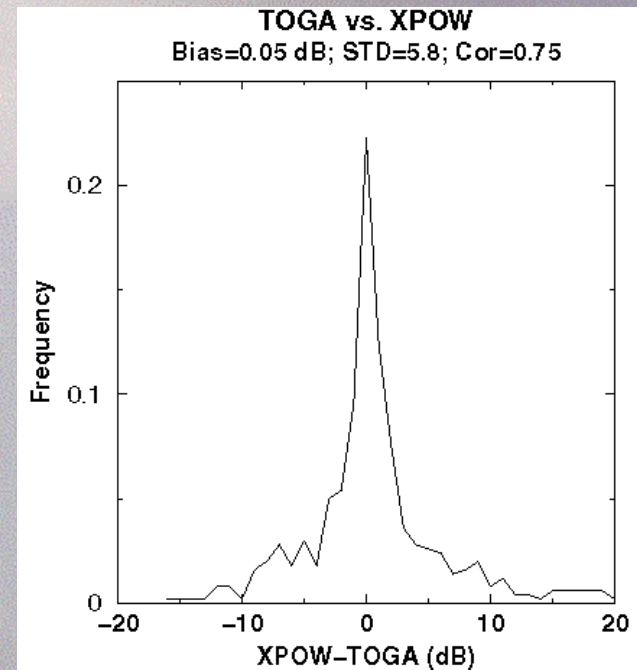


# XPOL System Overview

## TOGA and WSR cal. assessment from PR



## XPOL cal. ass. from TOGA





# **XPOL Data & Rain Products**

**Raw data (~25 GB)**



**Filtered & compressed data (~2.5 GB)**



**Data archive & V.1 data  
reading code**



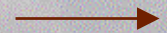
**$\Phi_{dp}$  unfolding and filtering:  $\Psi_{dp}$**



**V.2 data reading  
code (March 02)**



**Zh/Zdr attenuation correction &  
microphysical retrievals for  
selected cases (09/19; 09/26-28)**



**Rain rate and DSD  
products archive**



# Attenuation Correction – A way to retrieve rain rate and DSD

➤ Parameterizations derived from DSD data:

$$b/a = (1 + 0.05\beta) - \beta * D$$

$$Ah = \gamma(\beta) Kdp$$

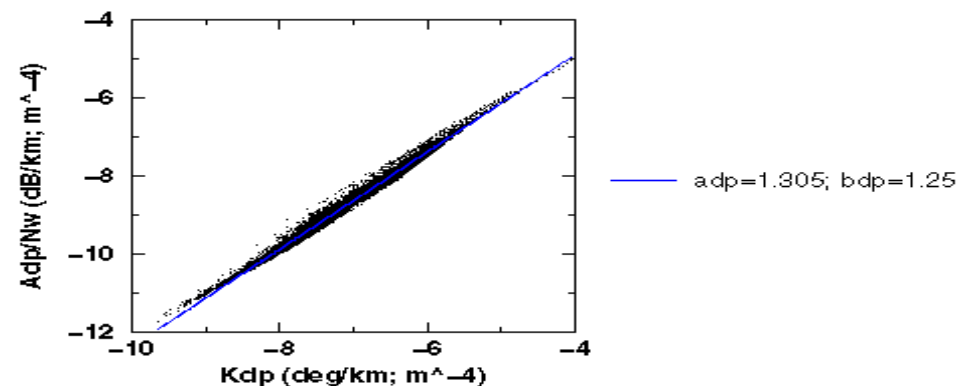
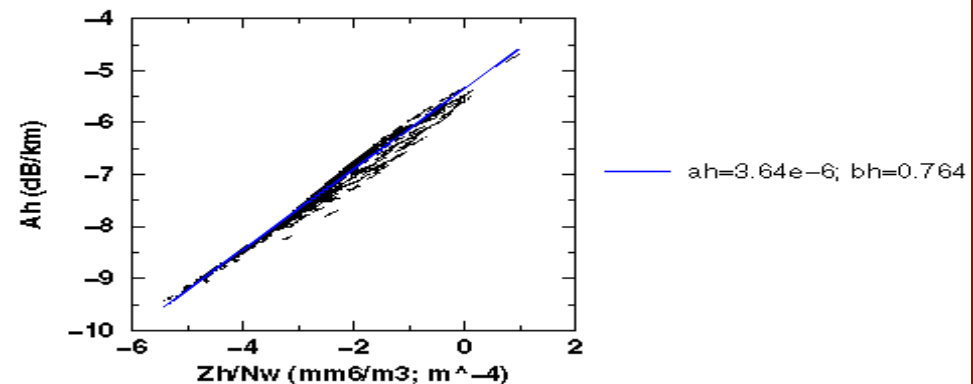
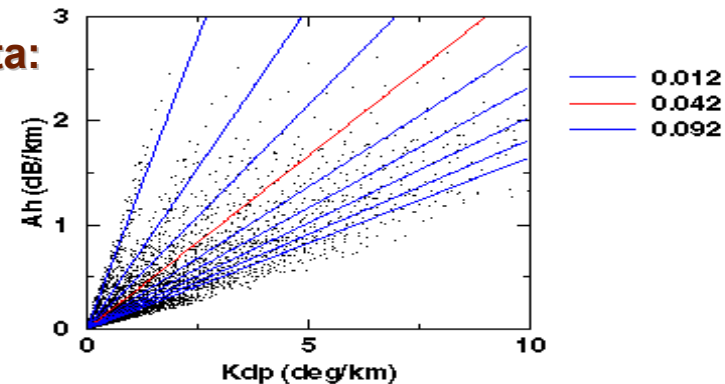
$$Ah = a N_w^{1-b} Z_h^b$$

$$A_{dp} = c N_w^{1-d} K_{dp}^d$$

$$D_0 = e \{Z_{DR} + A_{dp}\}^f$$

$$R = g N_w^{1-h} Z_e^h$$

→  $N_w$

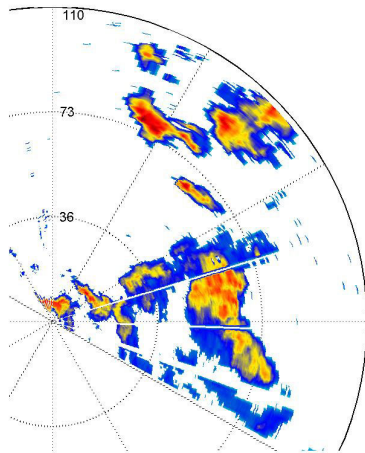




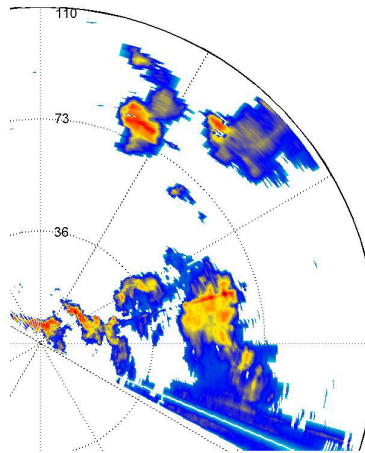
## Example cases for Sept. 19<sup>th</sup> @18:50 UTC

Zh (dBZ)

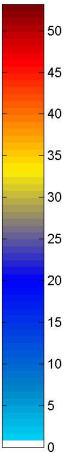
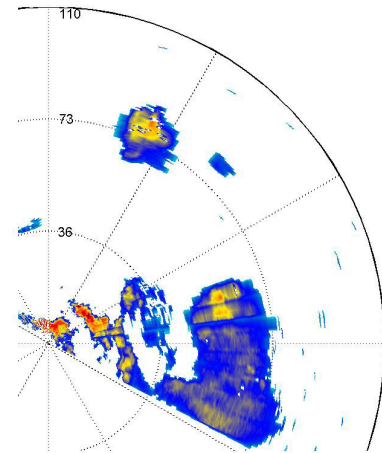
1.0°



4.5°

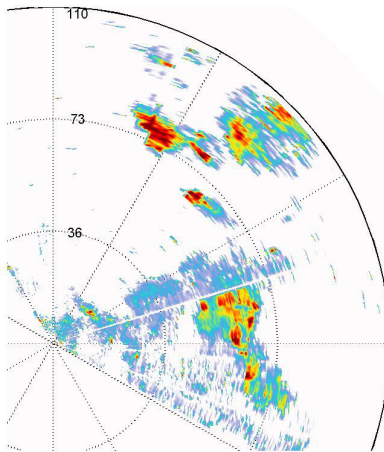


8.5°

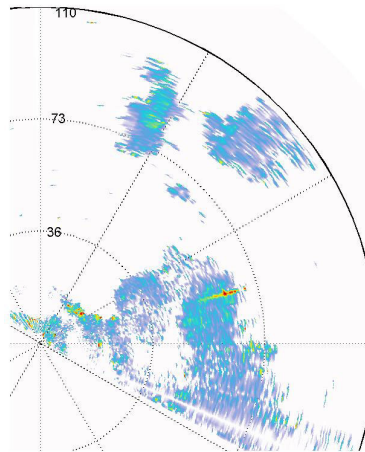


Zdr (dB)

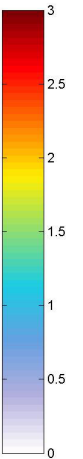
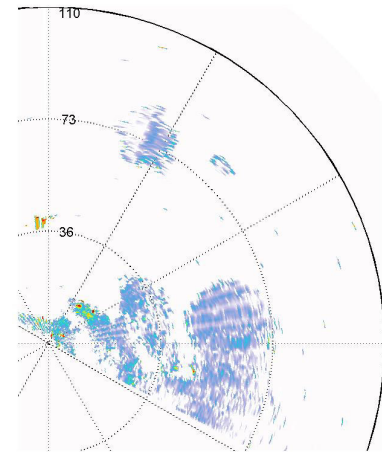
1.0°



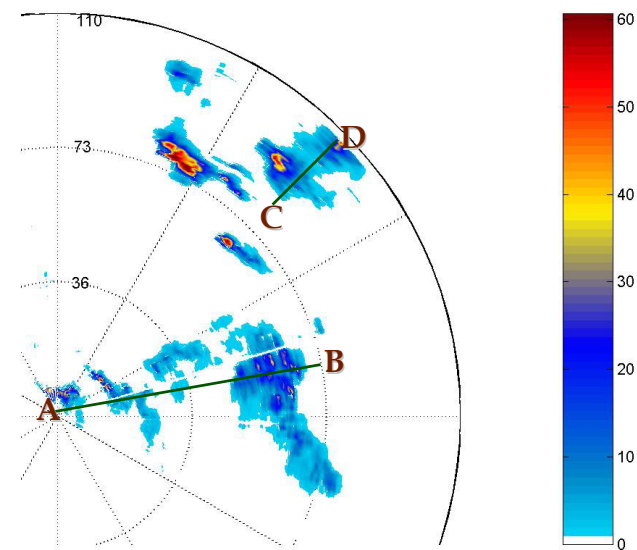
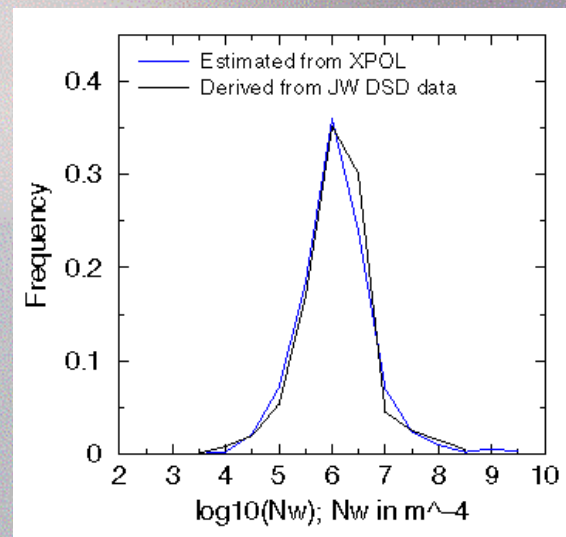
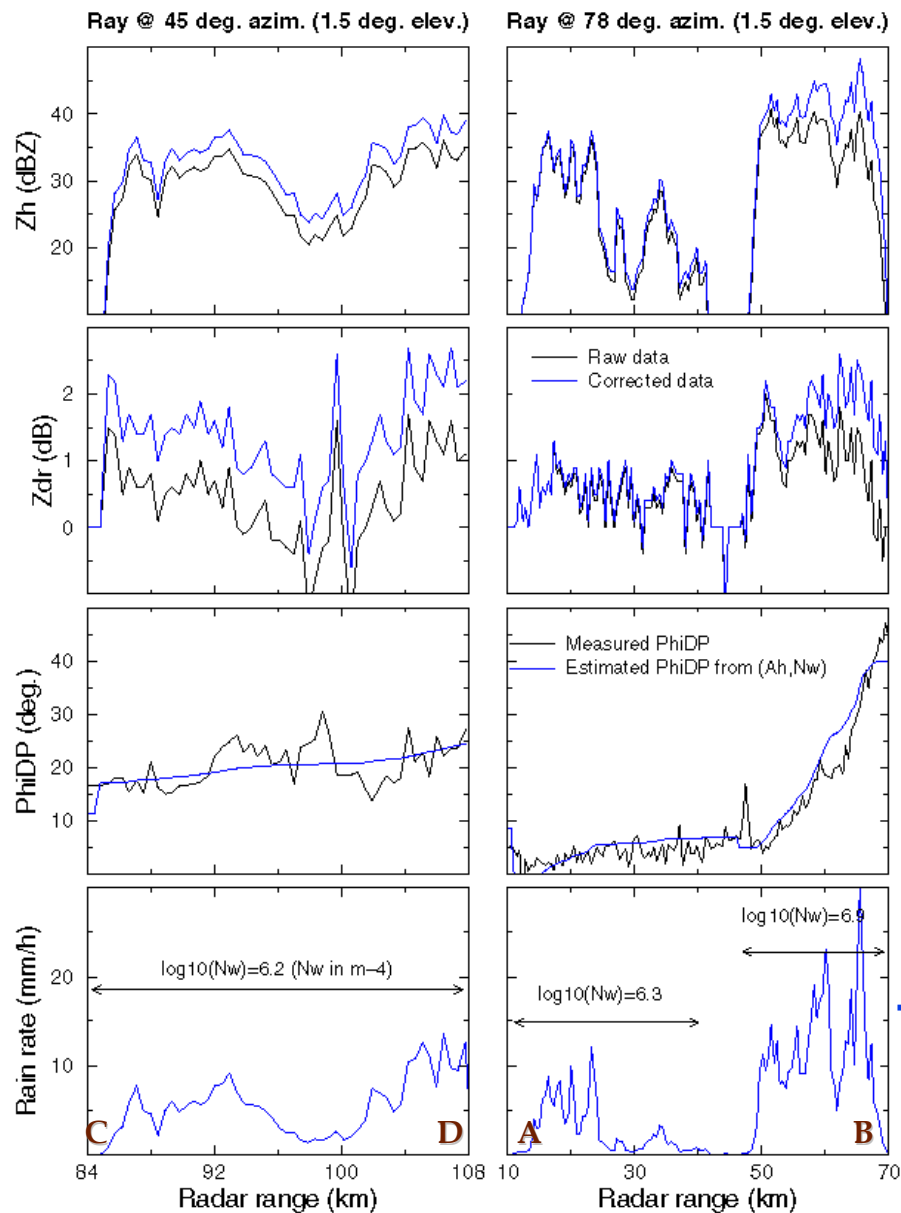
4.5°



8.5°

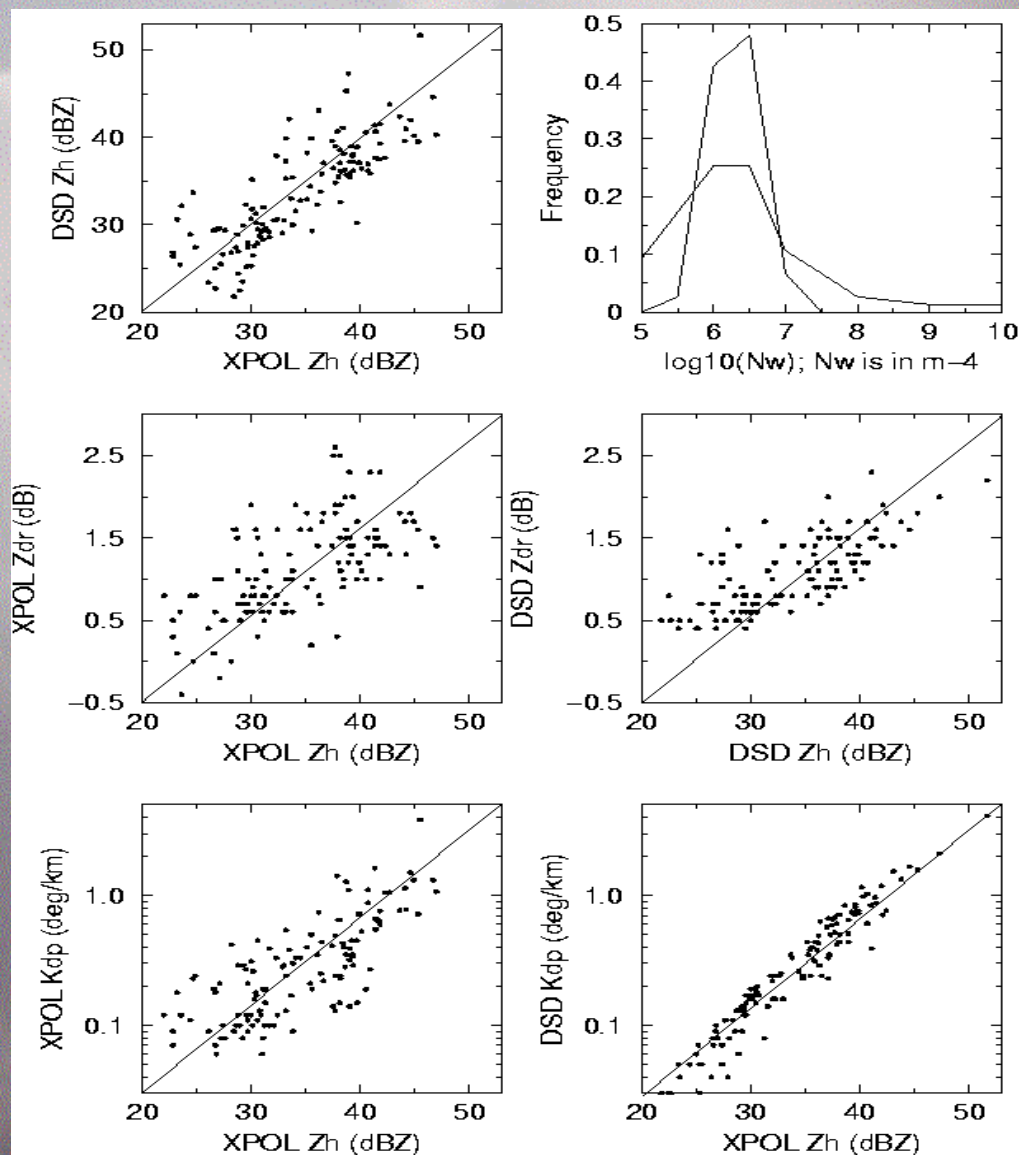


# Example cases for Sept. 19<sup>th</sup> @ 18:50 UTC



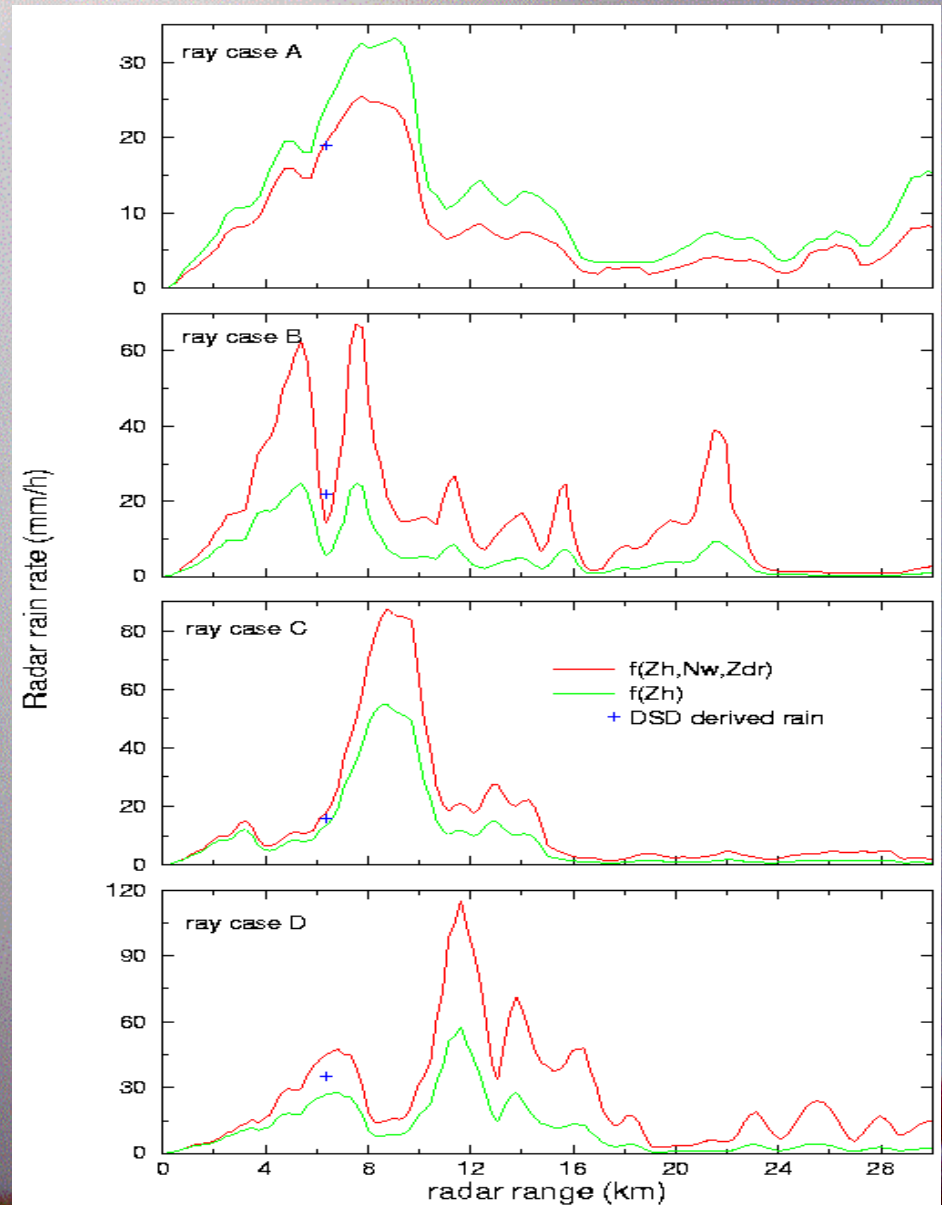
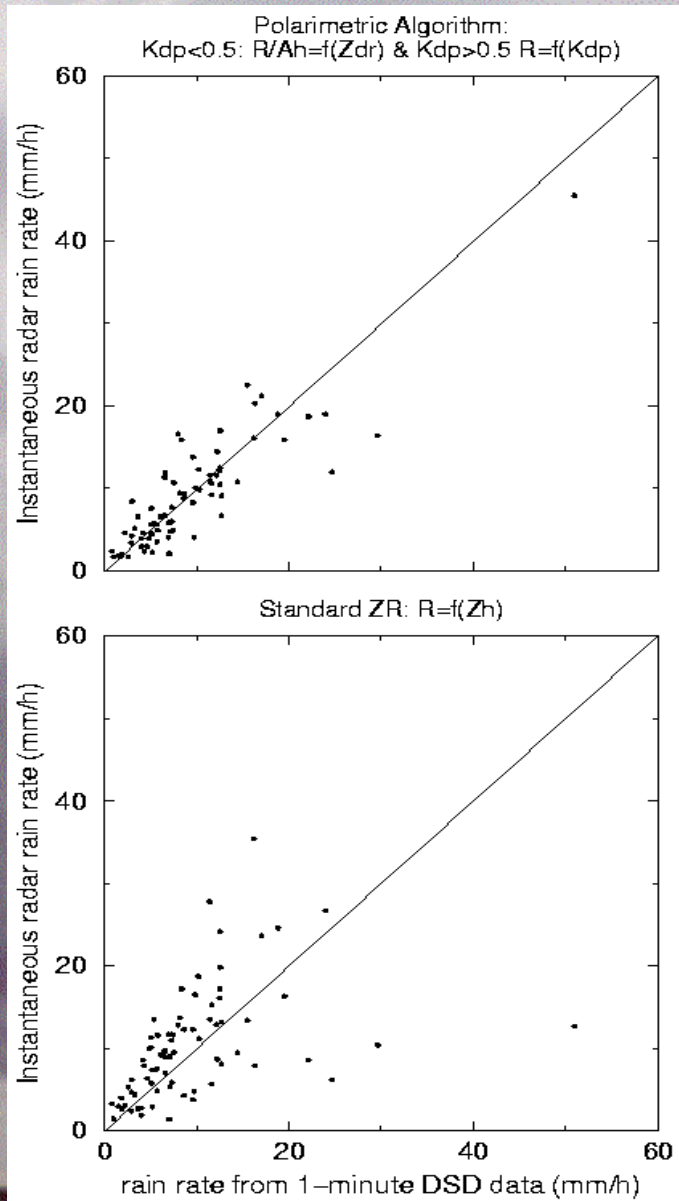


## Comparison with DSD data from other experiments





# Assessment of rain rate estimates





## Continued research

- ✓ Use the Sept. 19th XPOL rain rate and DSD products with coincident airborne observations to investigate combined radar/radiometer retrievals.
- ✓ For other storm cases (e.g., Sept. 27-28) in KAMP use coincident XPOL and dual-Doppler TOGA/SMART-R observations to do combined microphysics-kinematics tropical ocean precipitation studies.