

Profiling Radar and Snow Microphysical Properties from Extended Ground Observations in the Upper Great Lakes

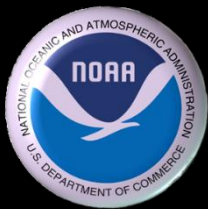
Mark Kulie¹, Claire Pettersen², **David Beachler³**, Larry Bliven⁴,
Walt Petersen⁴, David Wolff⁴

¹Michigan Technological University

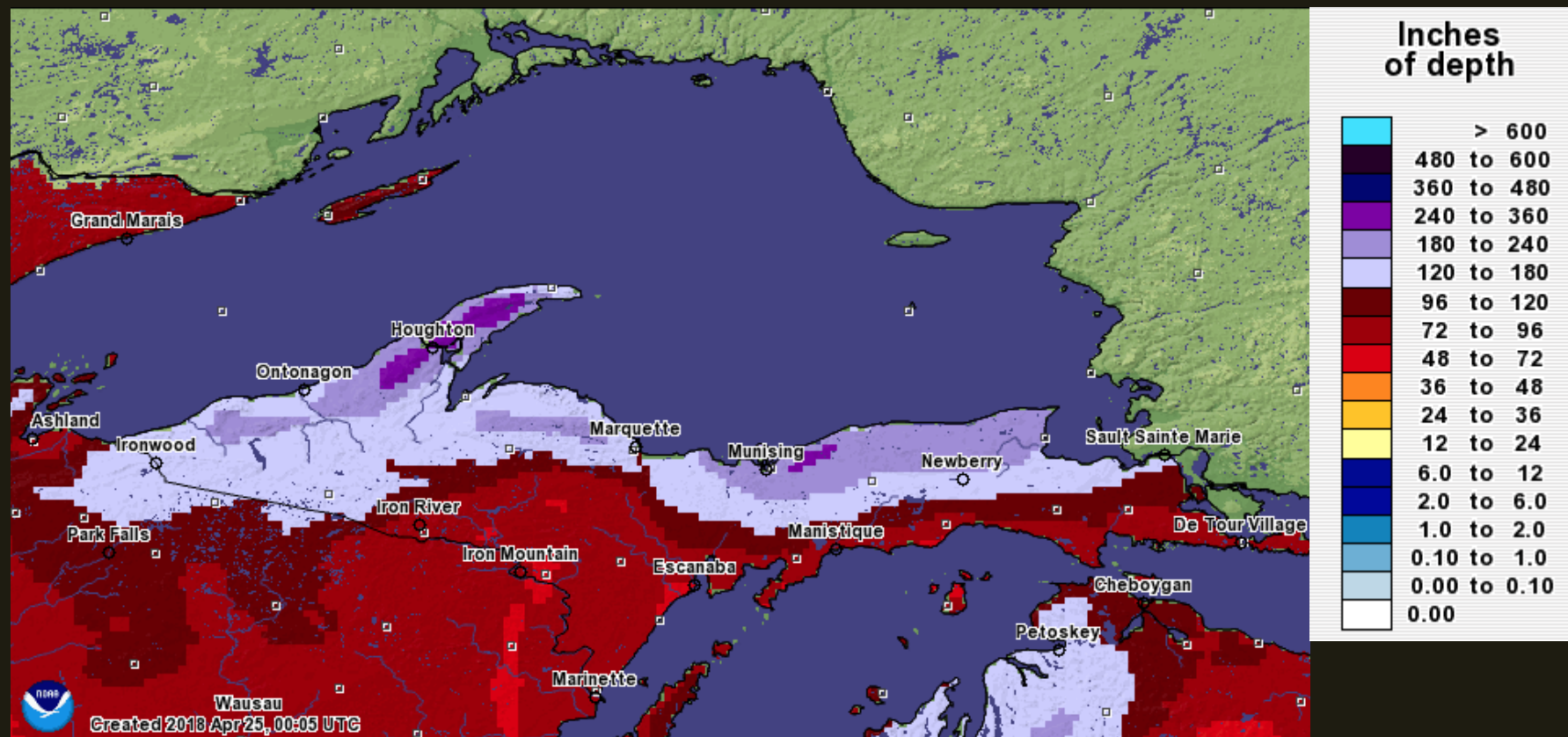
²University of Wisconsin-Madison

³NOAA/NWS

⁴NASA



2017-18...so far



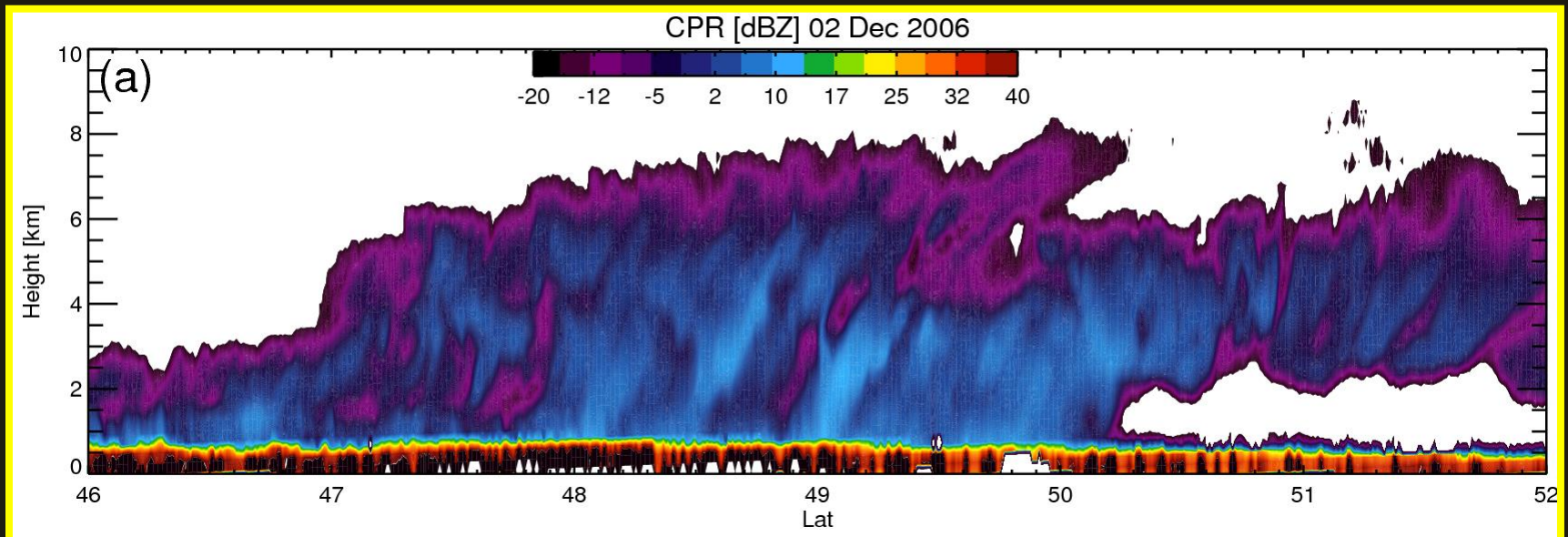
Convective Snow – Global Perspective



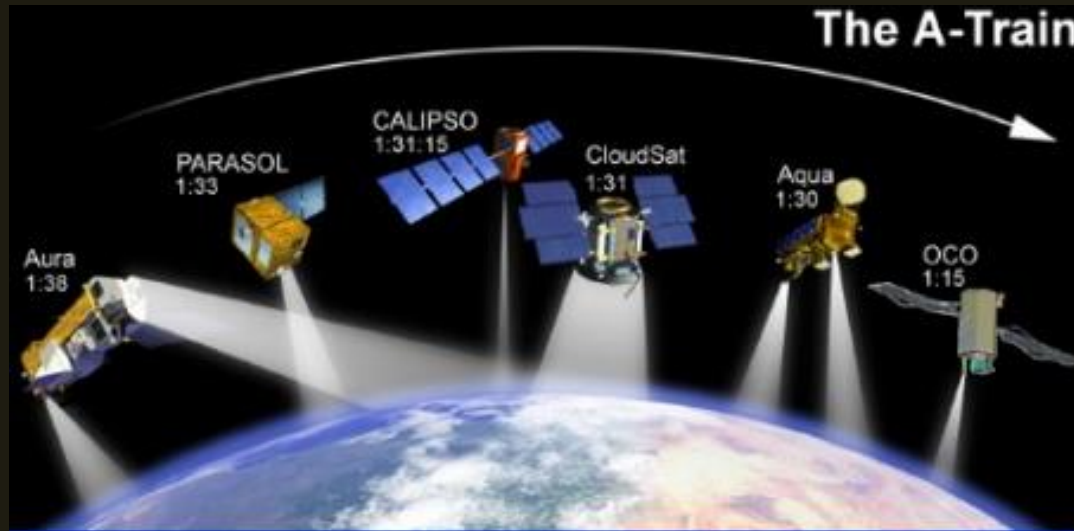
CloudSat (Courtesy of JPL)

CloudSat Cloud Profiling Radar

- W-band (94 GHz)
 - less attenuation from clouds
- ~1.5 km footprint
- 240 m vertical bins
- 2006-current



CloudSat Cloud Profiling Radar



- Limitations
 - ~26 dBZ for CloudSat
- CPR not replaced until late 2020s at earliest...

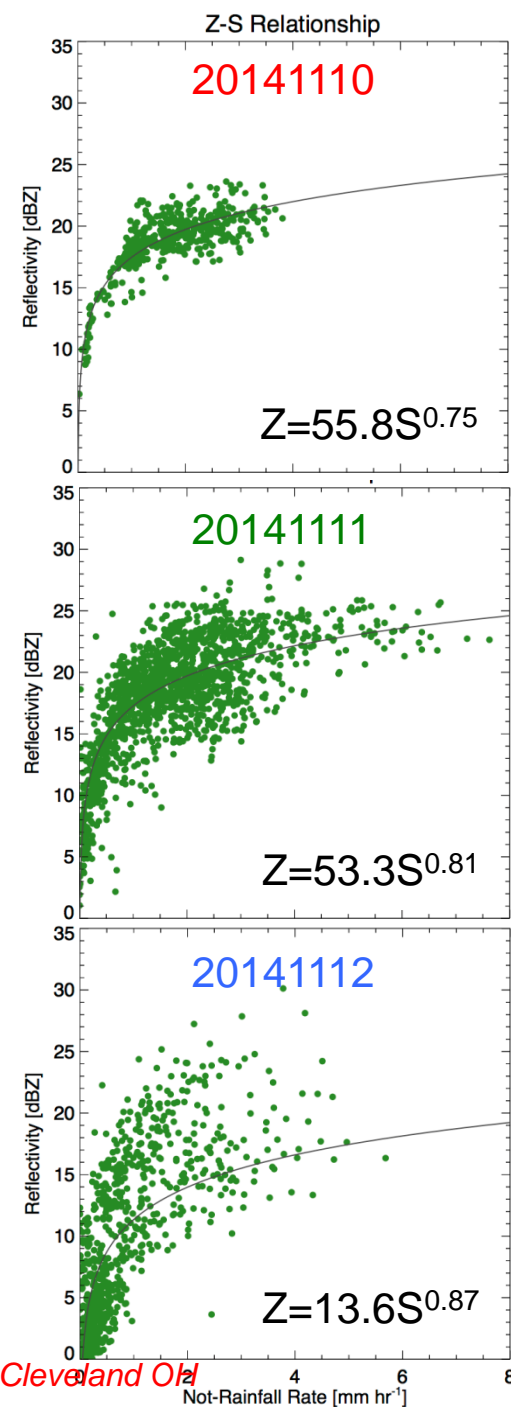
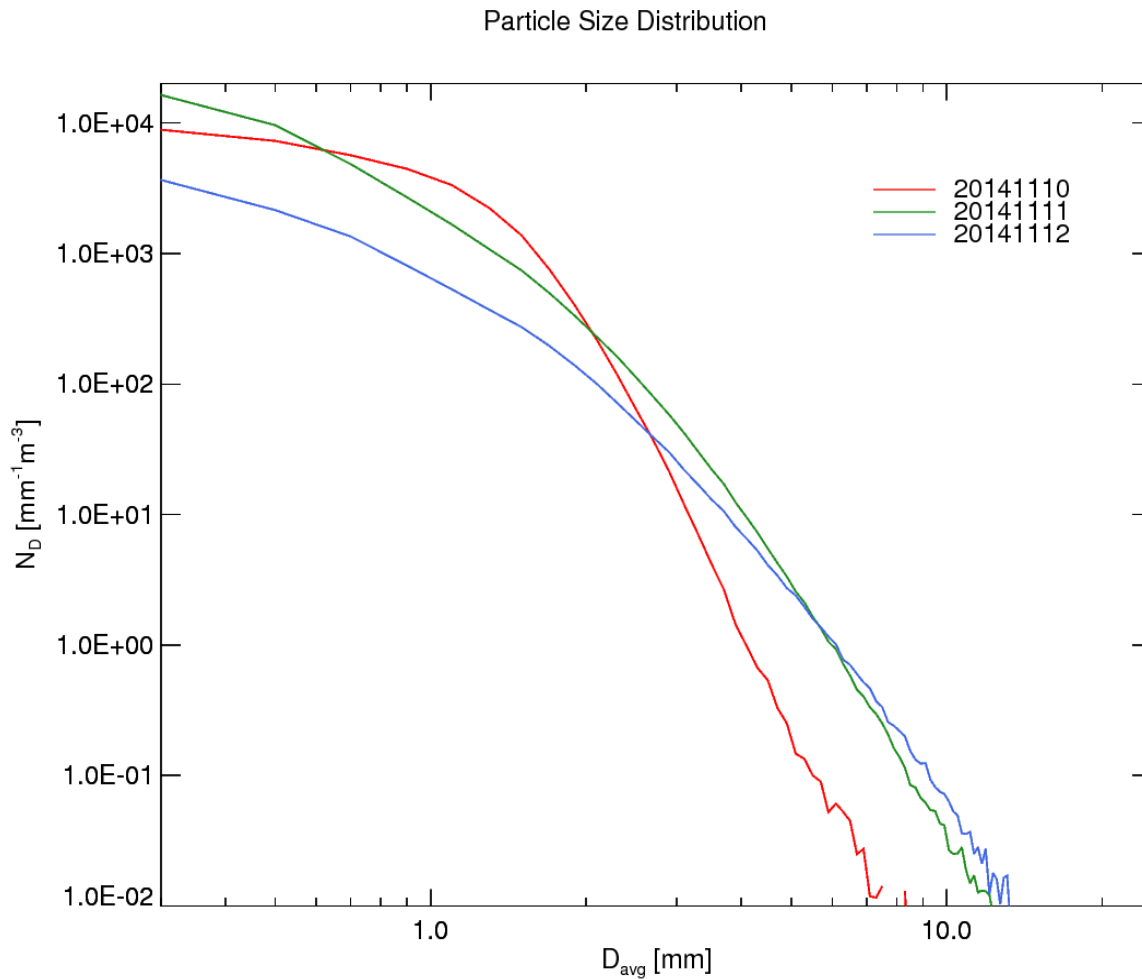
Ground Evaluation Needs

- Is it snowing?
- Snowfall partitioning statistics
- What happens sub 1km?
- GPM: how much snow < 12 dBZ?
- Snow particle size distribution (Z-S)

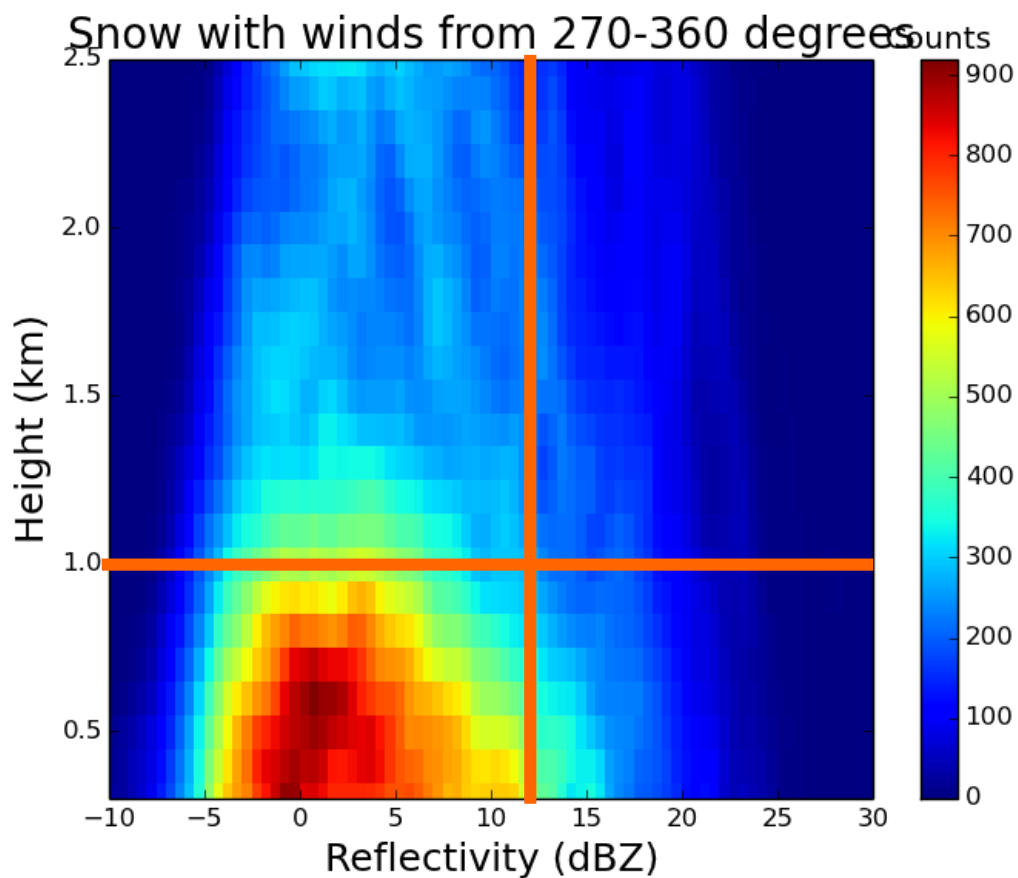
Ground Evaluation Needs

- Is it snowing?
- Snowfall partitioning statistics
- What happens sub 1km?
- GPM: how much snow < 12 dBZ?
- Snow particle size distribution (Z-S)
 - Systematic differences (lake-effect vs. system)?
 - Radar + microwave radiometer implications

Z-S: Snowfall Modes



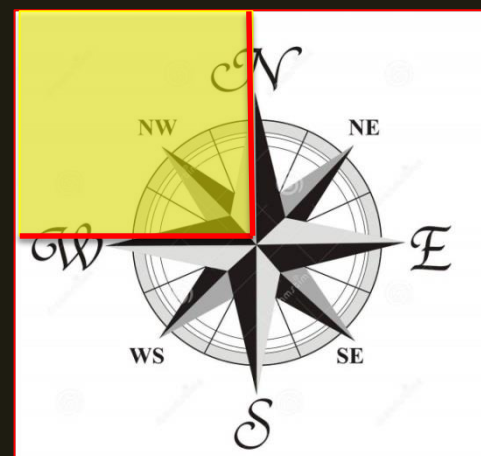
Seasonal MRR Analysis – NW Winds



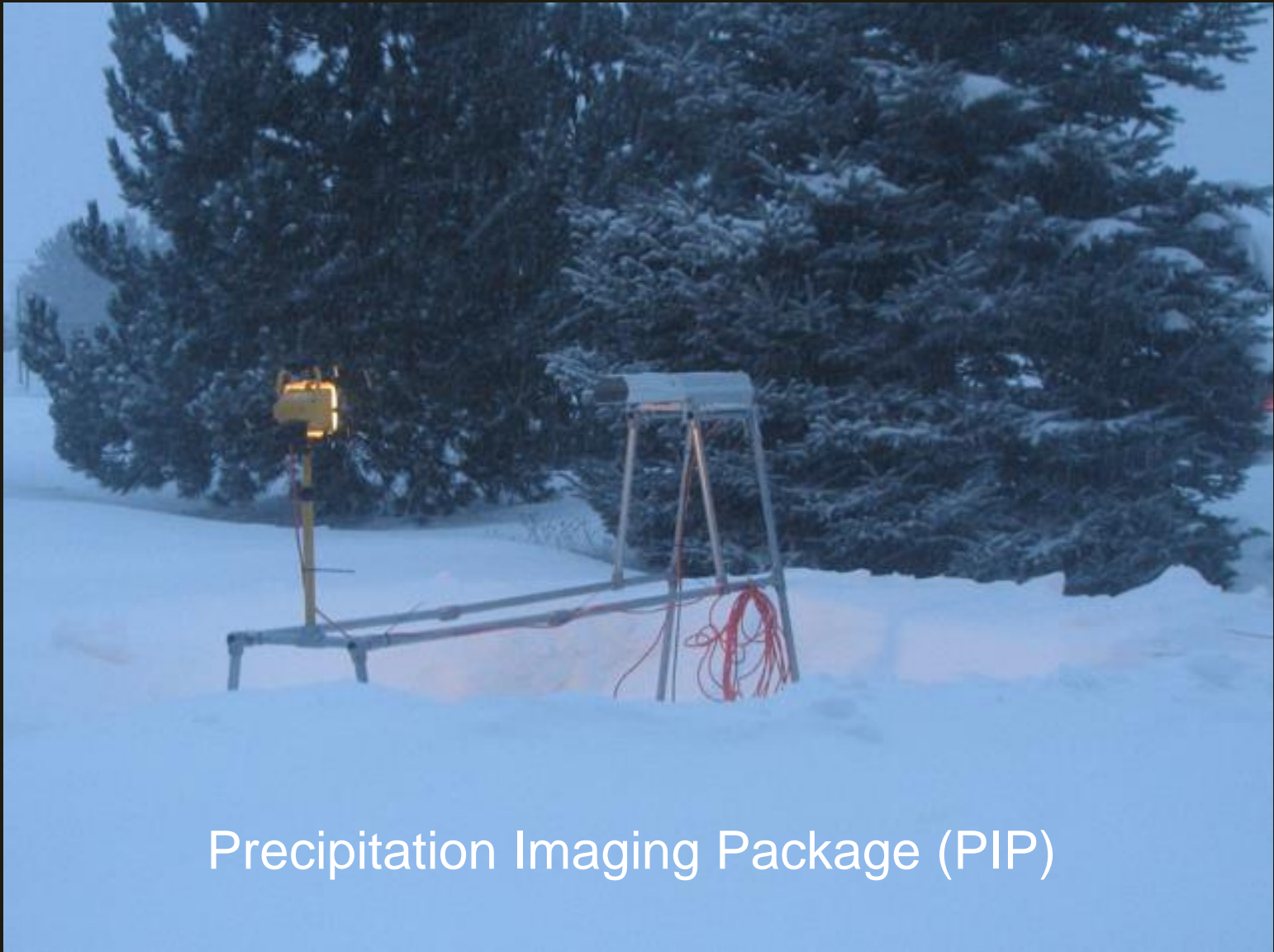
Combine MRR
with sfc met data:

Temperature
< 2.0 C

WD: 270 to 360°



Snowfall Observatory



Precipitation Imaging Package (PIP)

Snowfall Observatory – Micro Rain Radar (MRR)



Precipitation Imaging Package (PIP)

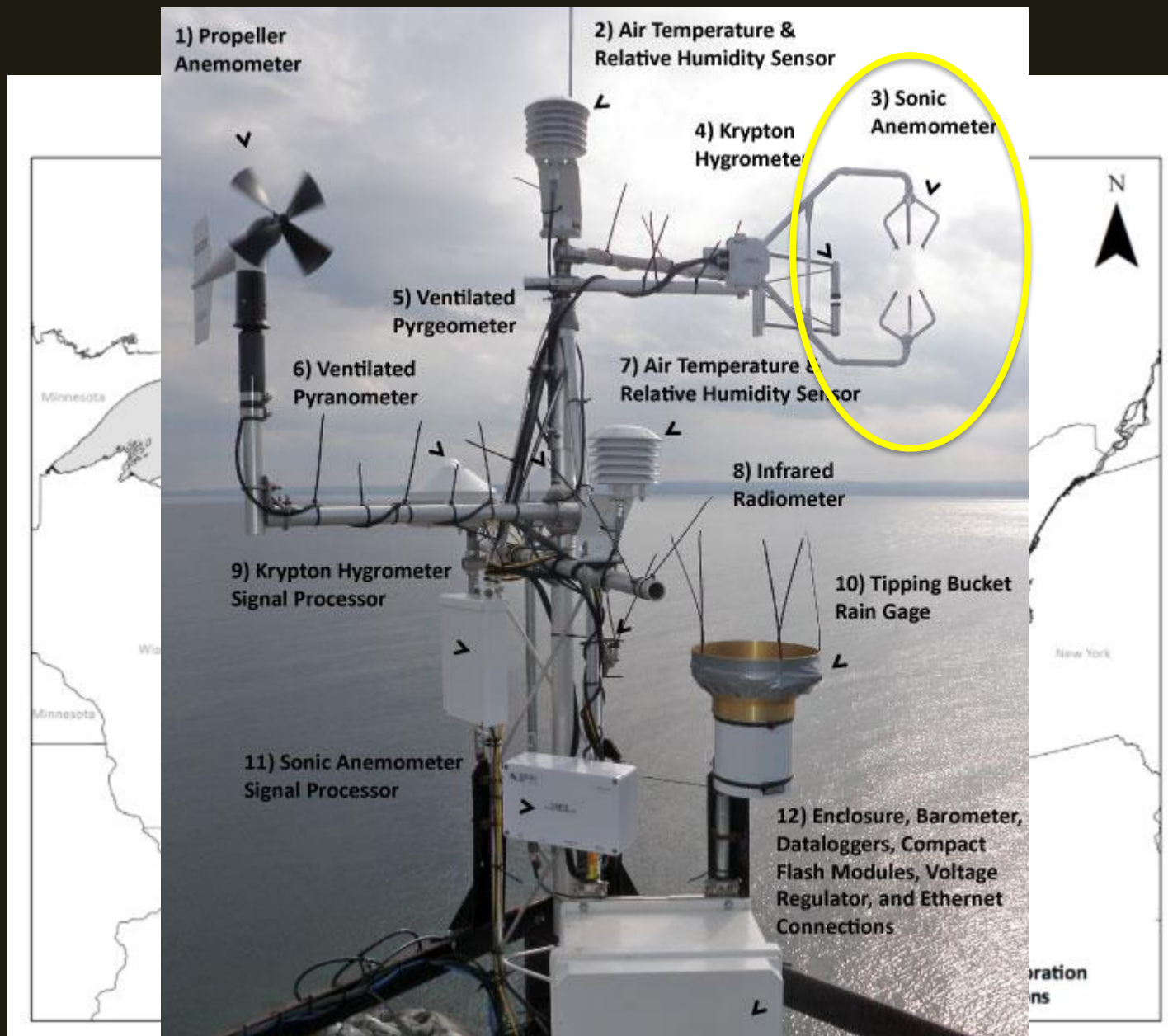


Micro Rain Radar (MRR)



MQT NWS NEXRAD + Surface Obs

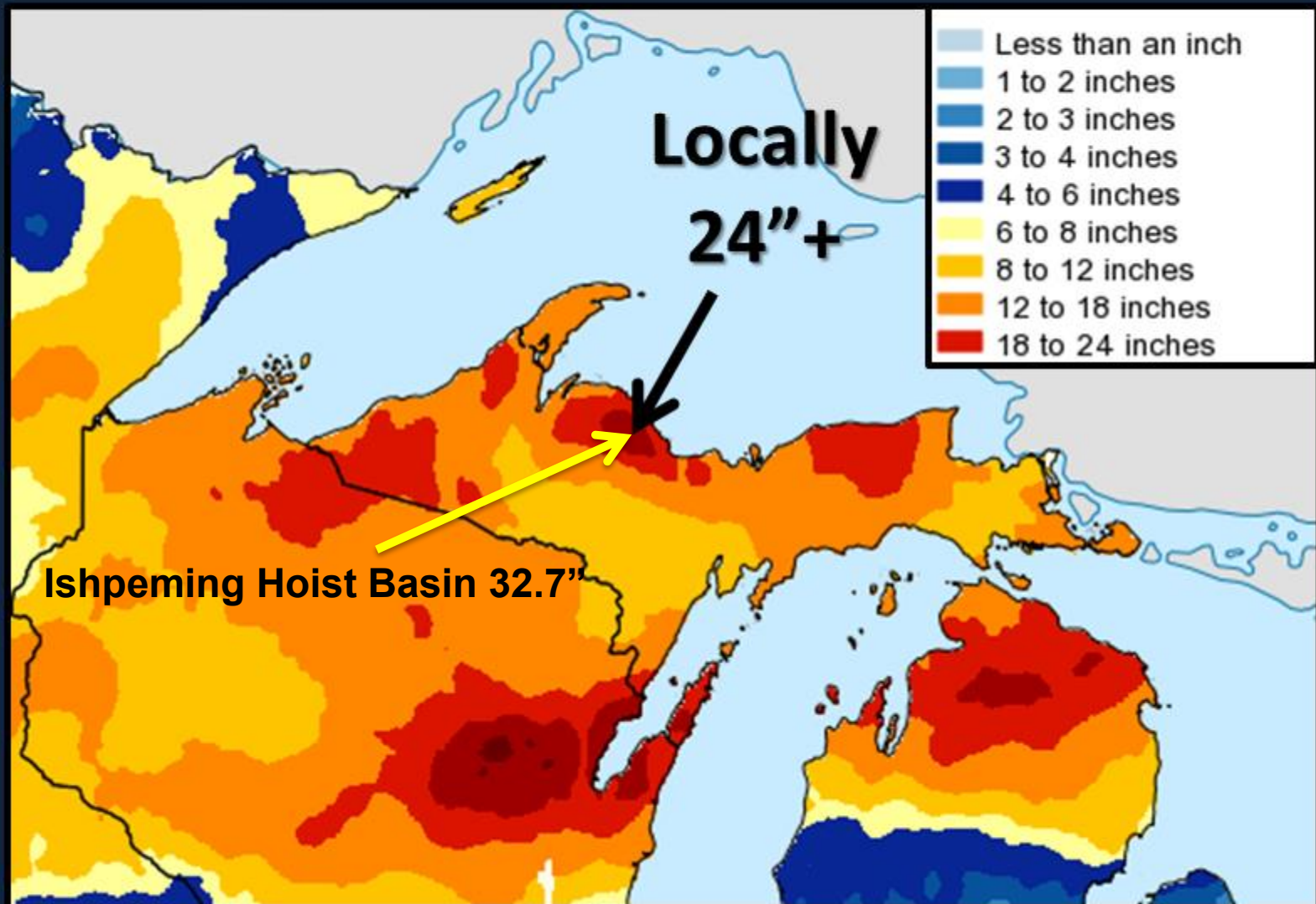




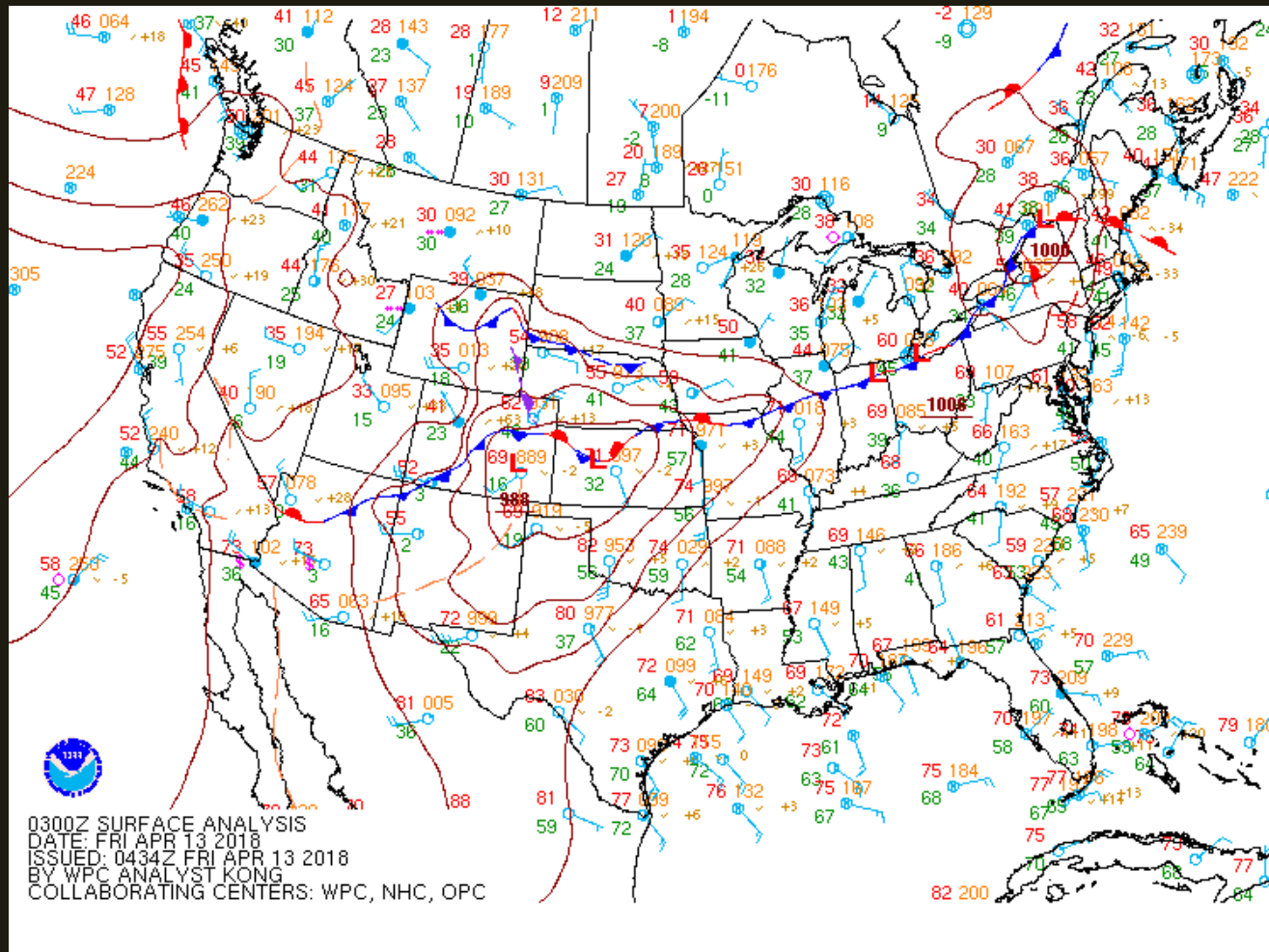
13-16April2018

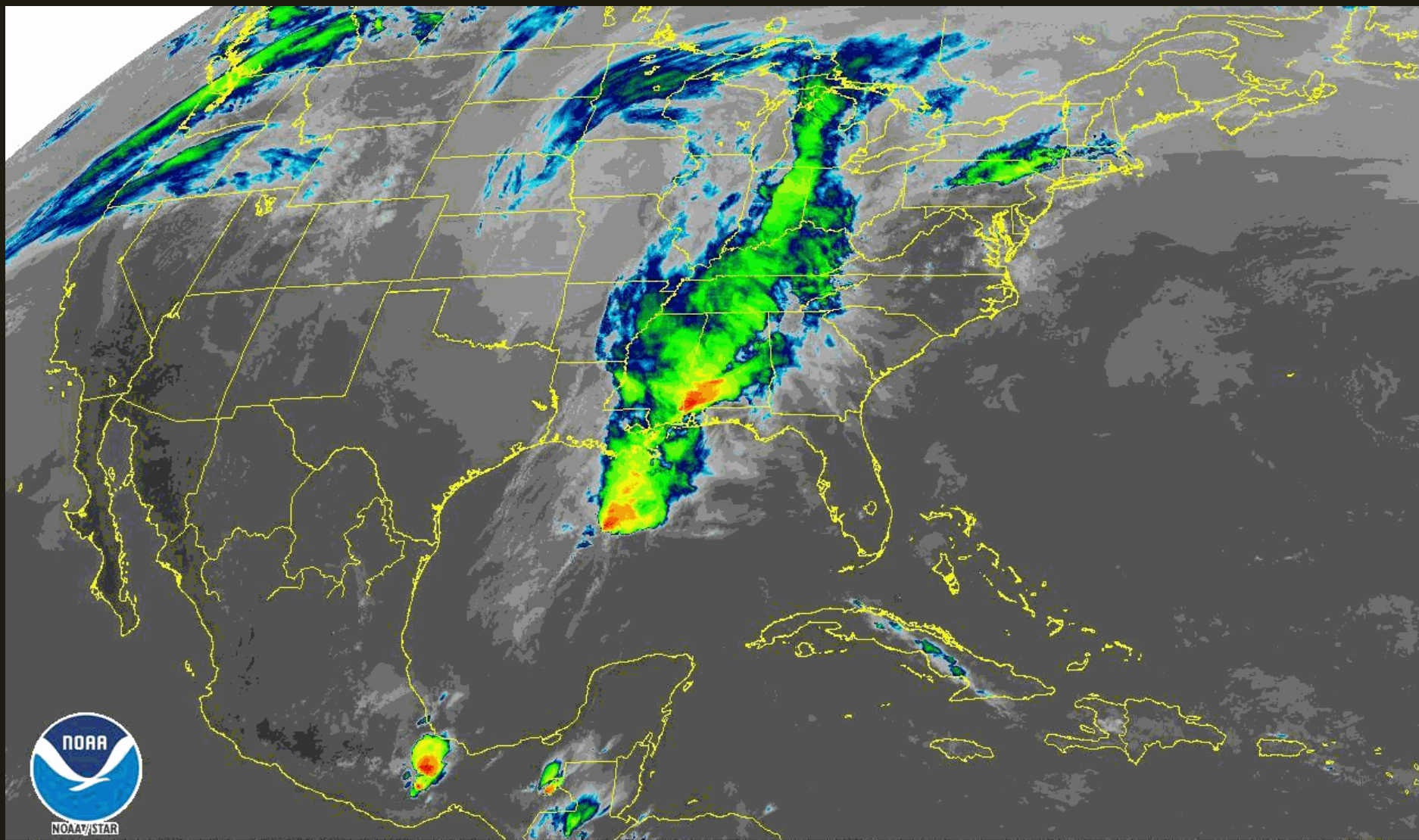


Storm Total Snowfall



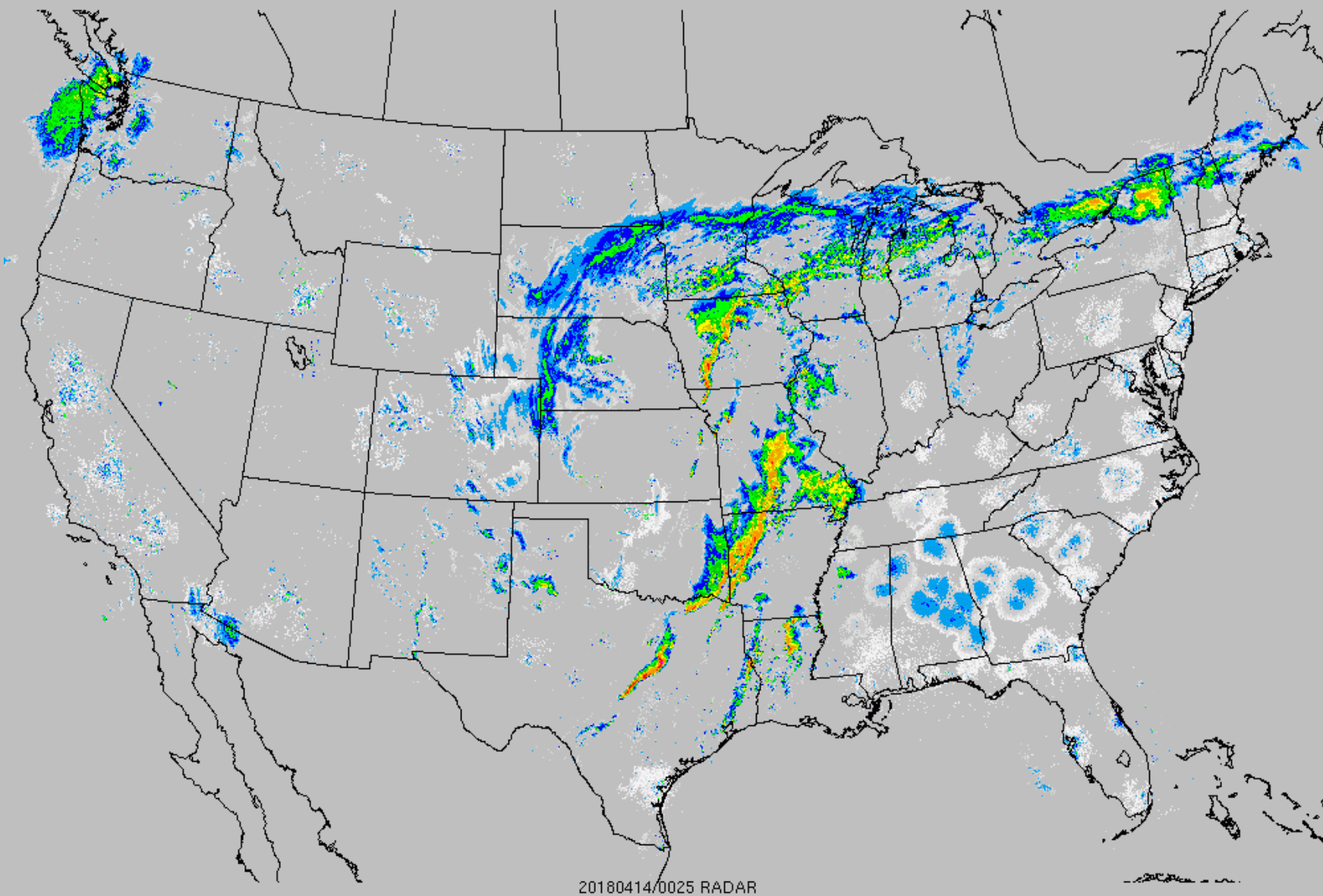
Prolonged Event...



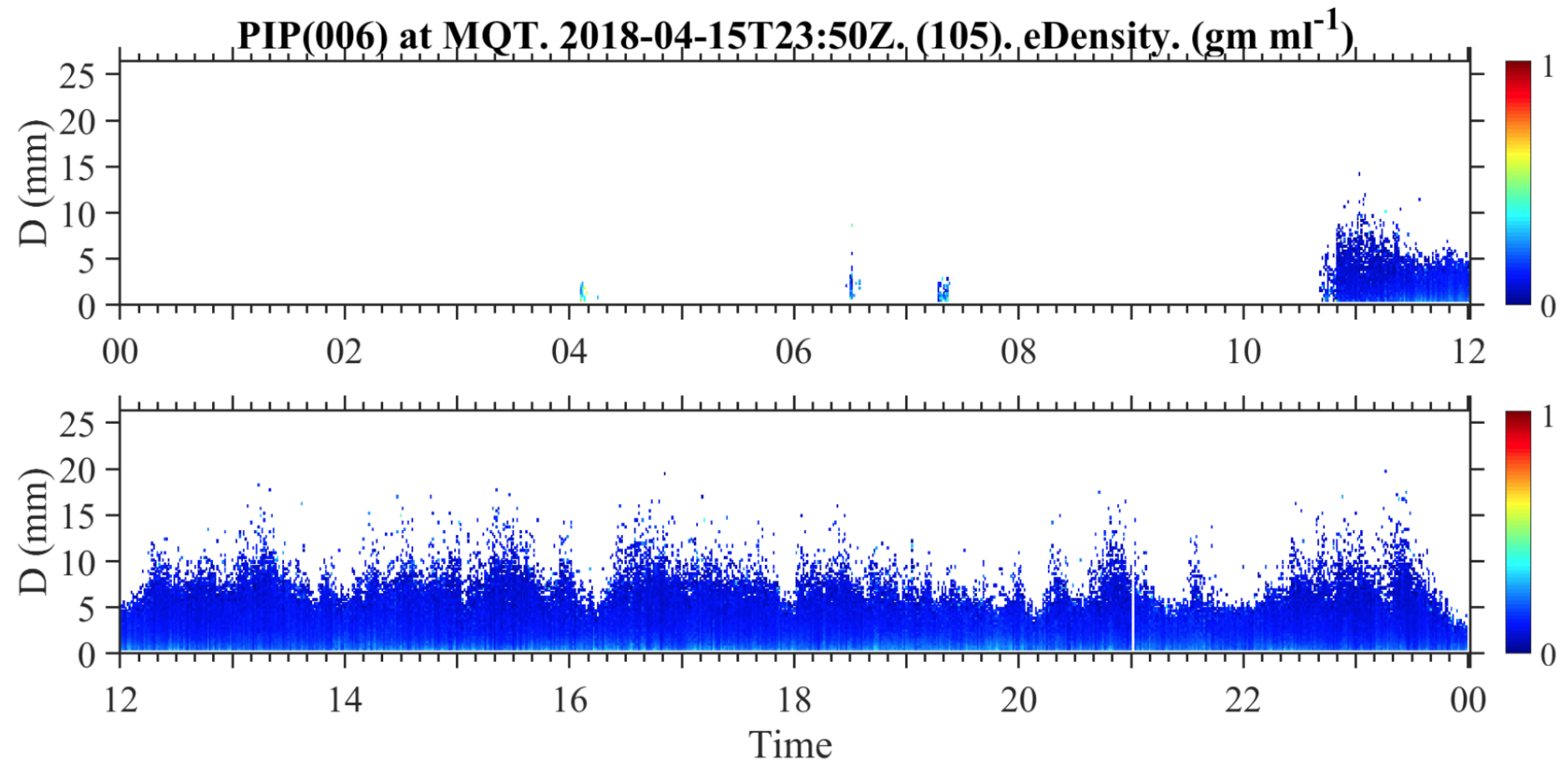


14 APR 2018 23:57 UTC NOAA/NESDIS/STAR: GOES EAST ABI CONUS BAND-13: 10.35 UM IR CLEAN LONGWAVE - SURFACE AND CLOUD AT 2.0KM RESOLUTION

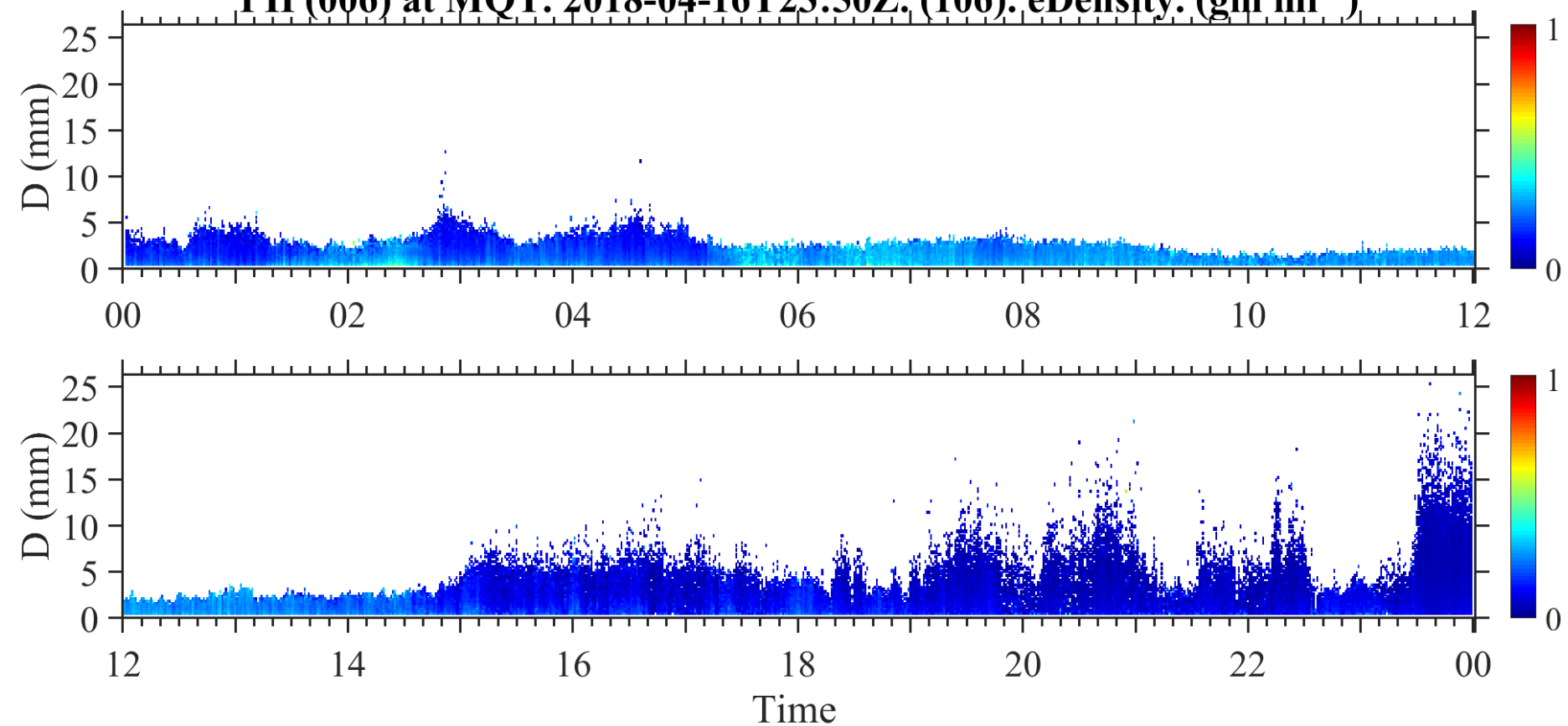
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Synoptic Look...Transitioned to Lake



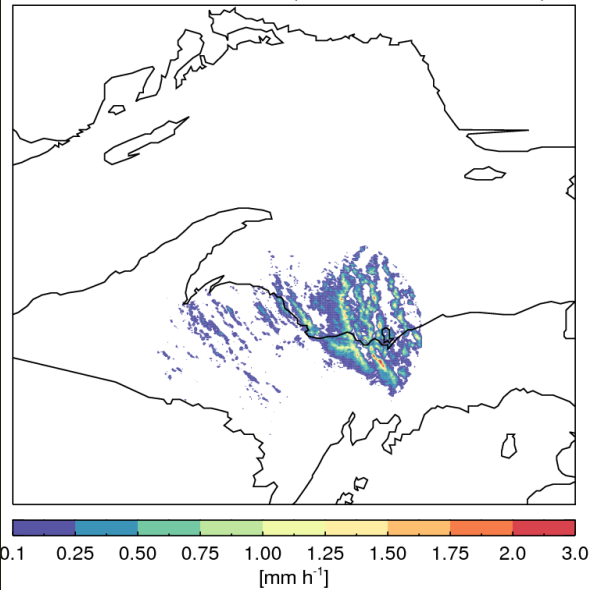
PIP(006) at MQT. 2018-04-16T23:50Z. (106). eDensity. (gm ml⁻¹)



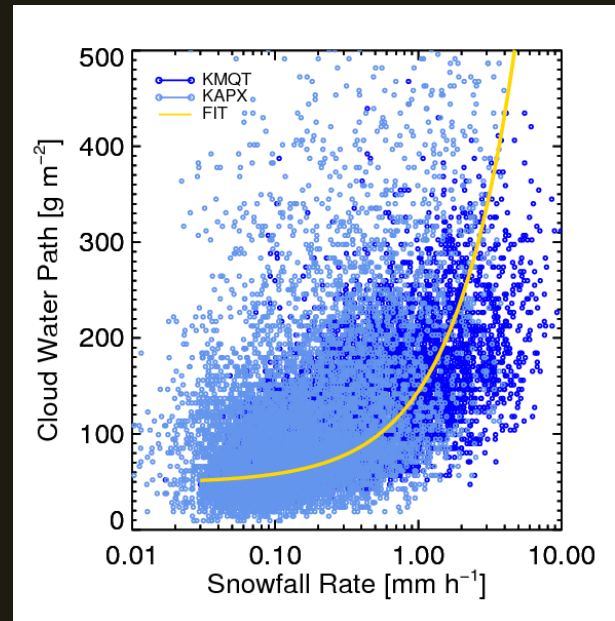
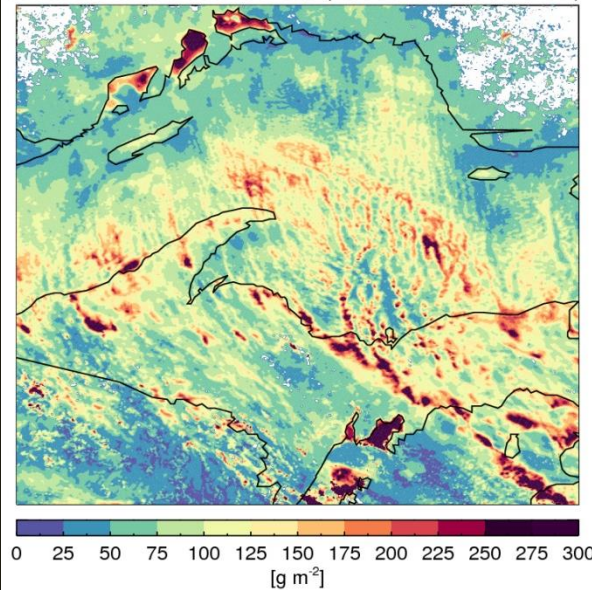
GOES Lake-Effect Snow Product

- “Calibrate” satellite products with NEXRAD
 - 100 km range
 - Develop empirical relationships (*CWP-S*)
- Satellite snowfall estimates augment NEXRAD

KMQT Snowfall Rate (20130131 1847 UTC)



AVHRR Cloud Water Path (20130131 1844 UTC)



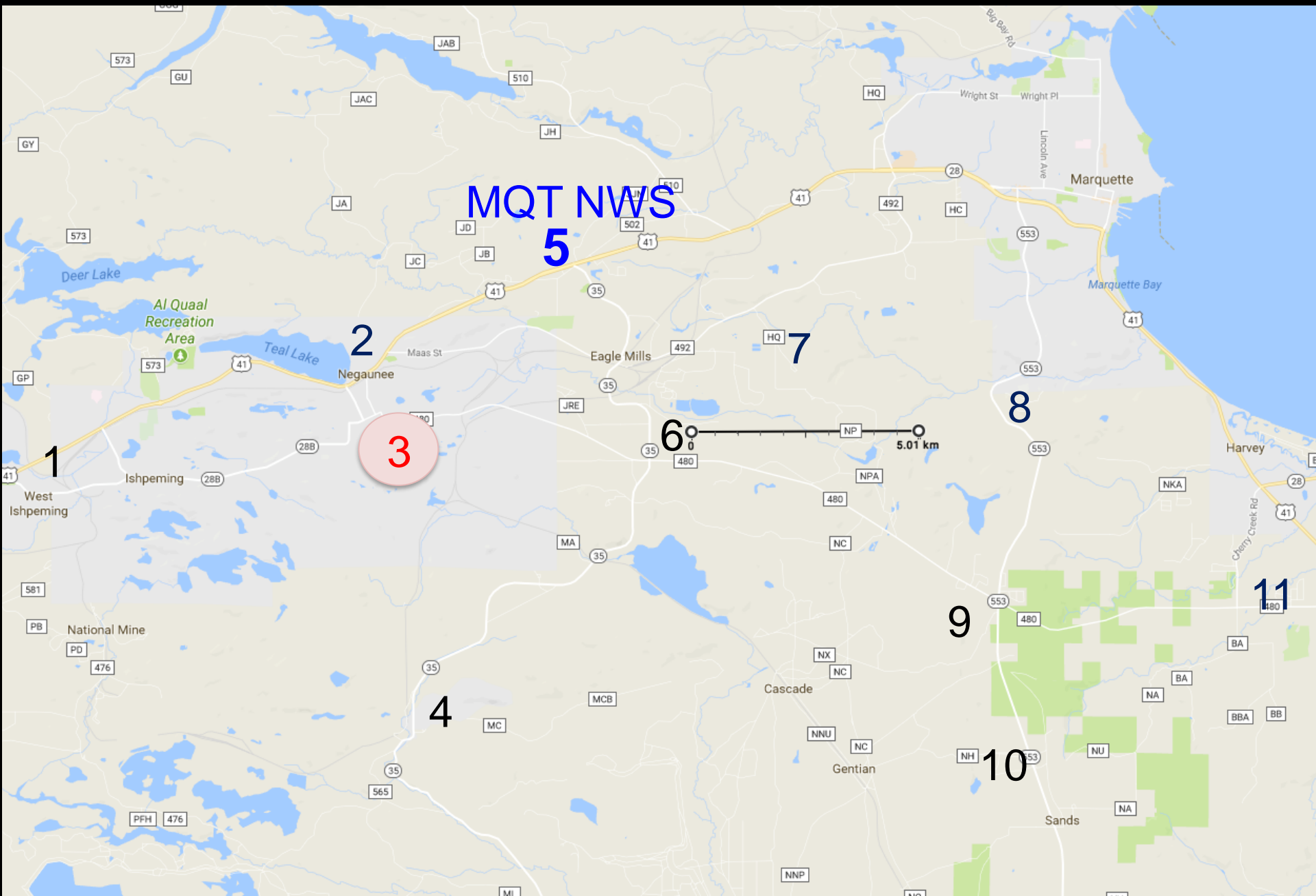
NOAA Projects

- GIMPAP
 - Satellite-based lake-effect snow product
- GOES-East
 - MQT as primary evaluation site
 - PIP → Refine NEXRAD lake-effect Z-S

NASA Pluvio Deployment

- Snowfall variability
typical NASA satellite
footprint (~15 km)
deployment
- NWS MQT role &
community involvement





Deployment 2017-18



Parsivel



- Laser Disdrometer
- Captures size/speed of particles
 - In our case...dendrites
- 32 separate size and velocity classes
- Data used to calculate type/amount/intensity/kinetic energy of precip/vsby in precip

Pluvio



- Accuracy within 0.004"
- Solar options
- Used in terrain locations...first time in LES

Future Projects

- NWP linkages
 - SLRs
 - Air-lake interaction
 - Lake-effect snow properly modeled?
 - Short-term forecasting applications
- NASA: no change 2018-19...hinted at longer
 - Perhaps additional MRRs (from SK Olympics)
 - Addt'l Pluvio's (disdrometer)
- MRR + PIP deployment MQT, DLH, & APX

MQT MRR + PIP Publications

Kulie et al (2018): A snowfall microphysical and profiling radar observatory in the Upper Great Lakes. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, In Preparation.

Pettersen et al (2017): Profiling radar properties associated with Great Lakes snowfall modes. *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, In Preparation.



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