

Deriving Microphysical Profiles using Active and Passive Observations

Gail Skofronick Jackson (UMBC/GEST/GSFC Code 975)

James A. Weinman (GSFC Code 975)

Min-jeong Kim (U. Washington, doctoral graduate student)

Motivation:

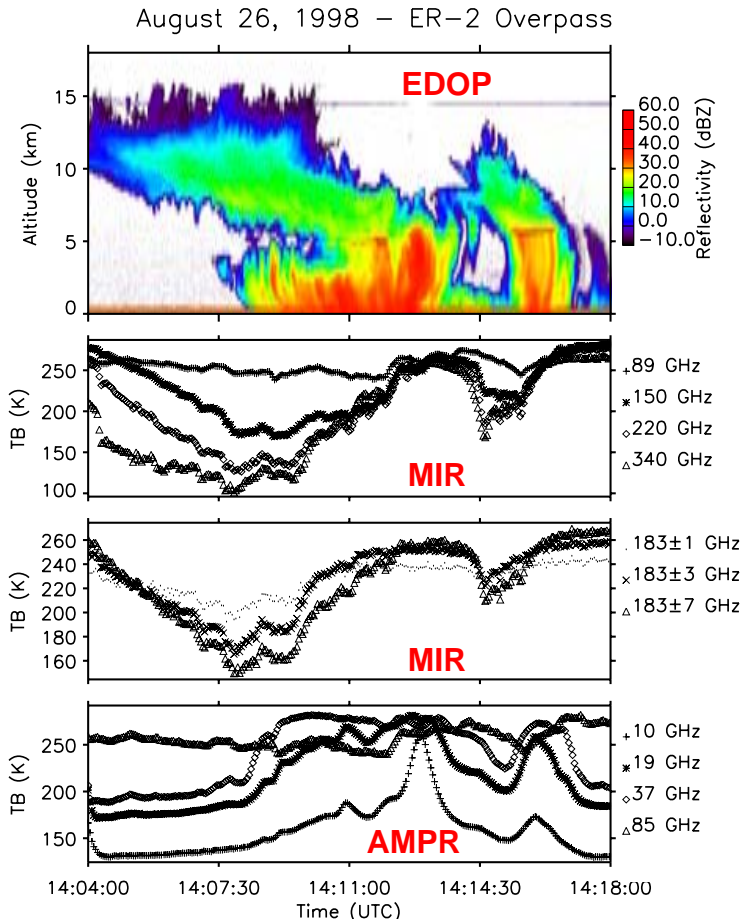
- Build upon the success of TRMM combined algorithms
- Detail frozen particle characteristics using higher frequencies (≥ 150 GHz)

Outline:

- CAMEX-3 Hurricane Bonnie retrievals
- Frozen hydrometeor electromagnetic characteristics
- CAMEX-4 September 3, 2001 data
- Papers, plans, recommendations

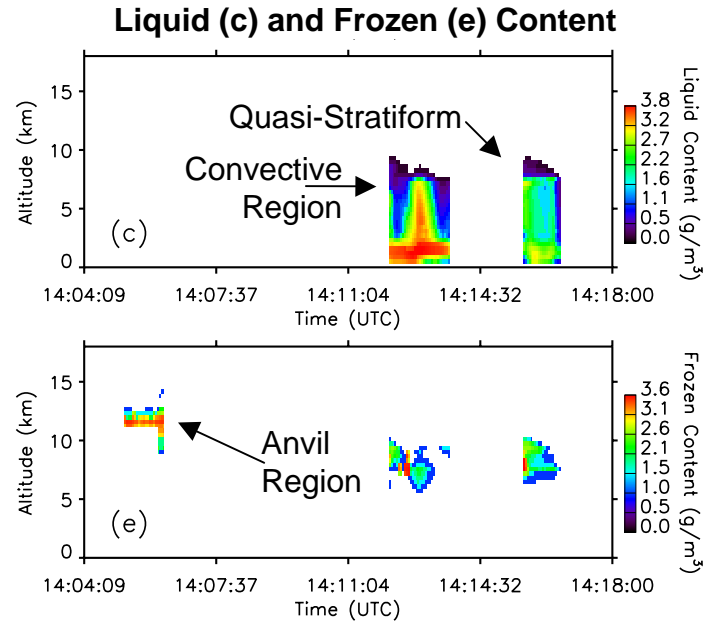
CAMEX-3: Hurricane Bonnie

Hurricane Bonnie Rainbands



EDOP = ER-2 Doppler Radar (HB atten. correction)
MIR = Millimeter-wave Imaging Radiometer
AMPR = Advanced Microwave Precipitation Radiometer
 Note sensitivity of 150, 220, 340 GHz to anvil ice cloud.

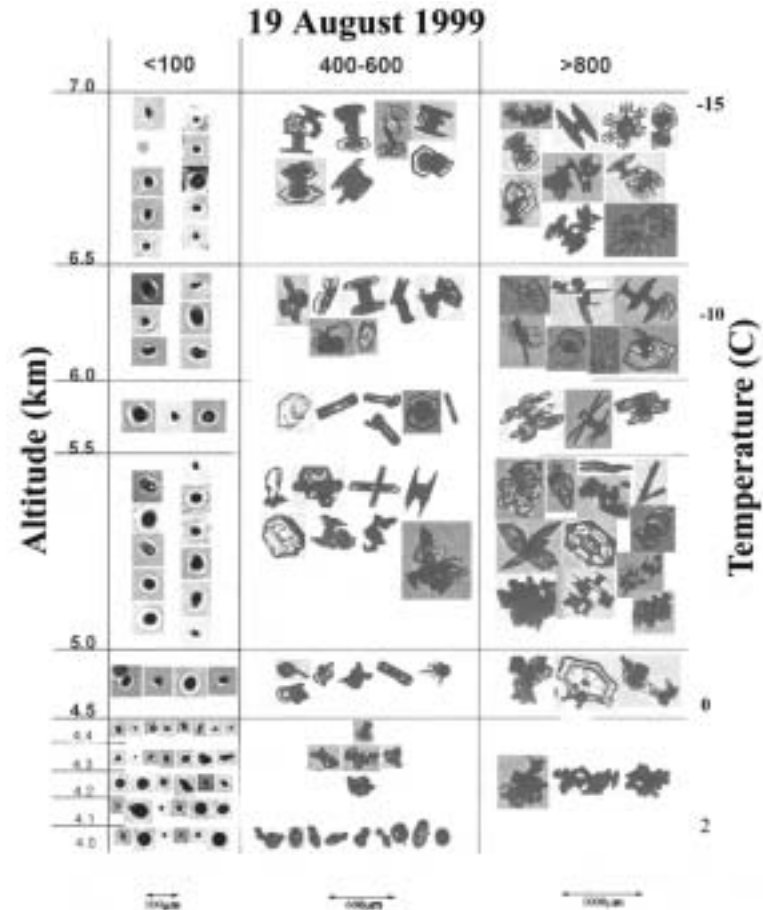
Retrieved Profiles



- Algorithm:** Minimized differences between observations and calculated values using the iteratively estimated profiles.
- Resolution:** 0.5km vertical, <3km horizontal.
- Surface Wind Speeds:** Varied as a function of distance from hurricane eye (about 55 km from right hand side of the EDOP image).
- Validation:** Used in situ measured size distributions and reserved T_B observations.

Frozen Particle Variability

- **Macro Variability**
 - Over vertical heights
 - Over horizontal dimensions of cloud
- **Micro Variability**
 - Size
 - Composition (ice-air-water ratios)
 - Bulk content
 - Shape



CPI *in situ* observations, Figure 13 from A. Heymsfield et. al, to appear in JAS 2002

Electromagnetic Representation

What is the best EM model for irregularly shaped frozen particles?

Columns & Needles

3 Spherical Representations

1. Equal Volume



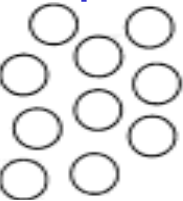
$$n_s = 10 \text{ liter}^{-1}$$

$$V = V_h$$

$$A = 0.76 A_h$$

$$r_v = 14.6 \mu\text{m}$$

2. Equal Area



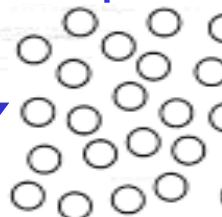
$$n_s = 10 \text{ liter}^{-1}$$

$$V = 1.53 V_h$$

$$A = A_h$$

$$r_A = 16.8 \mu\text{m}$$

3. Equal Vol./Area

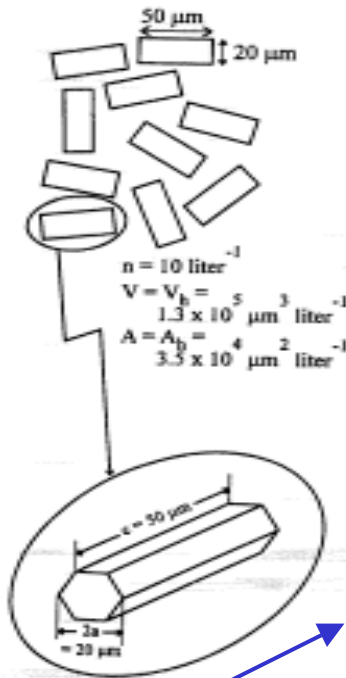


$$n_s = 23 \text{ liter}^{-1}$$

$$V = V_h$$

$$A = A_h$$

$$r_{VA} = 11.2 \mu\text{m}$$



CAMEX-3 Anvil Ice Retrievals

Range of median radii:
0.9 – 10.0 μm

2D-C Probe on DC-8
~33 μm avg. radii

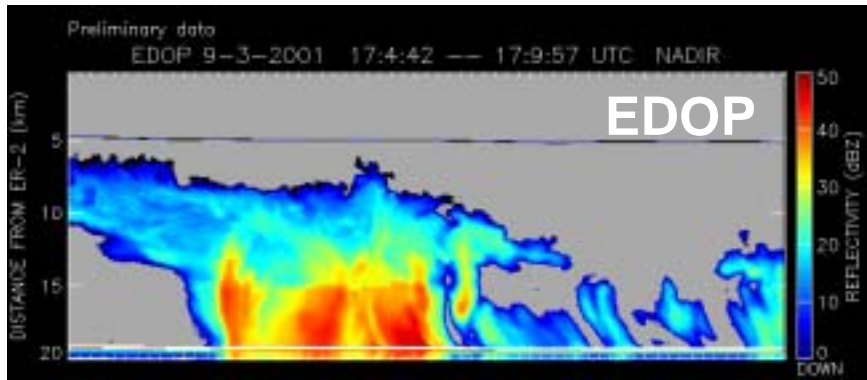
High freq. appear to “see”
crystal parts (small
dimension of particle).

Many smaller particles

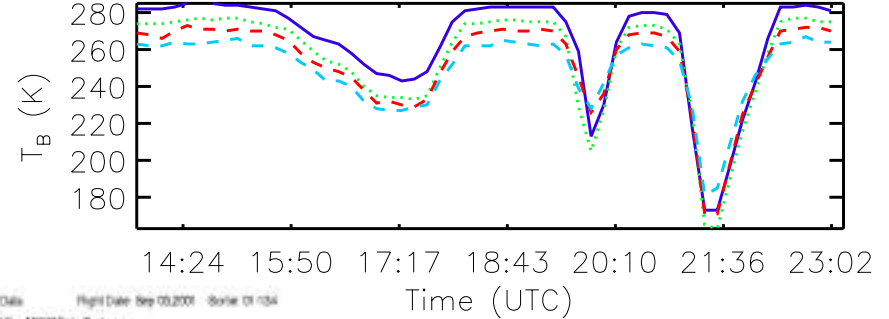
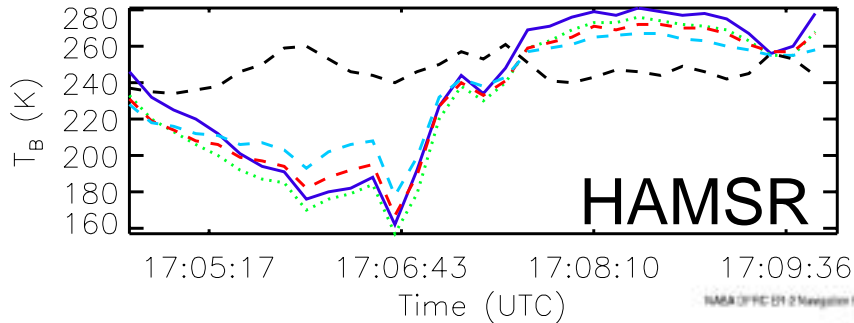
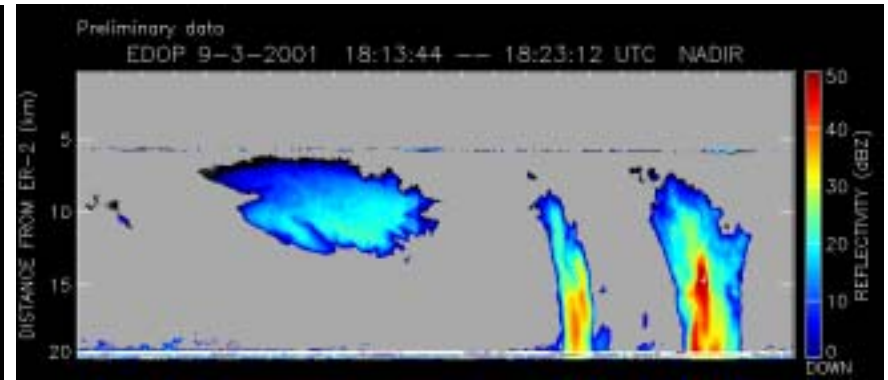
3. T.C. Grenfell and S.G. Warren, “Representation of a nonspherical ice particle by a collection of independent spheres for scattering and absorption of radiation” JGR, 1999.

CAMEX-4 September 3, 2001

Over Ocean

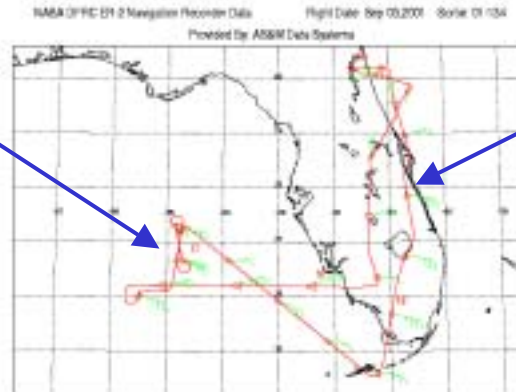


Over Florida



HAMSR Legend

- 166 GHz
- 183.3±10.0 GHz
- 183.3±7.0 GHz
- 183.3±4.5 GHz
- 50.3 GHz



Papers, Plans, Other Work

- Papers

1. G.M. Skofronick-Jackson, J.R. Wang, G. Heymsfield, R. Hood, W. Manning, R. Meneghini, and J.A. Weinman, "Combined Radiometer Radar Microphysical Profile Estimations with Emphasis on High Frequency Brightness Temperature Observations," **accepted by JAM**, September 2002.

2. G.M. Skofronick-Jackson, J.A. Weinman, M.-J. Kim, "Electromagnetic Representations of Frozen Hydrometeors at Millimeter-wave Frequencies," **in preparation**.

- Plans

- Select CAMEX-4 KAMP and Hurricane cases and estimate hydrometeor profiles

- Recommendations

- CAMEX-5 should have a focus on the frozen hydrometeors (sizes, shapes, densities, EM properties for radiometers and radars)