


```
All of file: ./AMPR-20151213-130135.dat Read Successfully
End of data stream reached
All of file: ./AMPR-20151213-132104.dat Read Successfully
End of data stream reached
All of file: ./AMPR-20151213-154353.dat Read Successfully
End of data stream reached
All of file: ./AMPR-20151213-201318.dat Read Successfully
End of data stream reached
Interpreting Navigation Records as: IWG1
  No navigation file found
Navigating pixels using internal recording of nav data.
Number points to converge: 4
Writing to output file: AMPR-20151213-130135_L1.nc
Found Navigation Data!
Writing to output file: AMPR-20151213-130135_L2.nc
File containing water fraction not on path
```

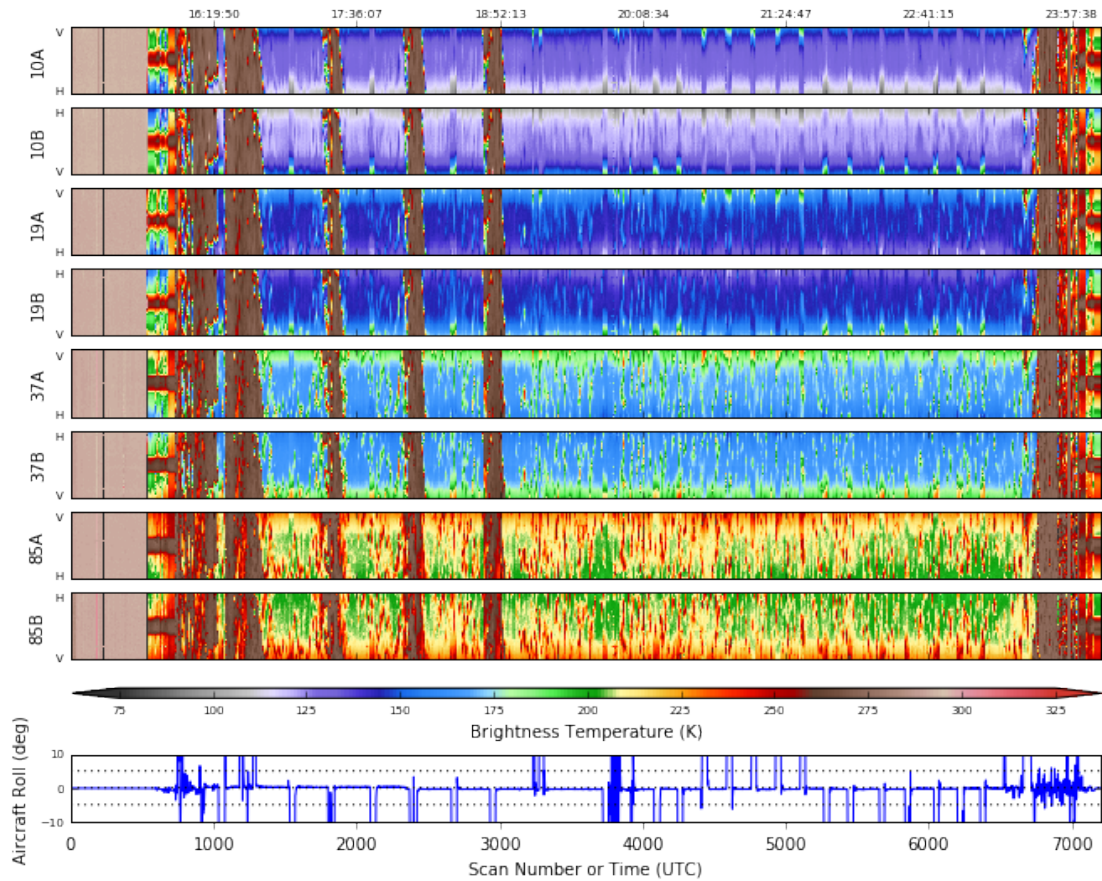
Now we are ready to read in and display the L2 geolocated brightness temperatures.

```
In [5]: data = pyampr.AmprTb(l2file)
        data.plot_ampr_channels()
```

```
*****
read_ampr_tb_level2b(): Reading AMPR-20151213-130135_L2.nc
Assuming OLYMPEX data structure.
Change to proper project if incorrect, otherwise errors will occur.
Currently available field projects: OLYMPEX, IPHEX, MC3E, TC4, TCSP, JAX90, COARE,
CAMEX1, CAMEX2, CAMEX3, CAMEX4, TRMMLBA, KWAJEX, TEFLUNA, FIRE3ACE, CAPE
Default: project = 'OLYMPEX'
Found Navigation Data!
(7202,)
*****

*****
plot_ampr_channels():
Available scans = 1 to 7202
Available times = 13:01:39 - 00:12:59
*****
```

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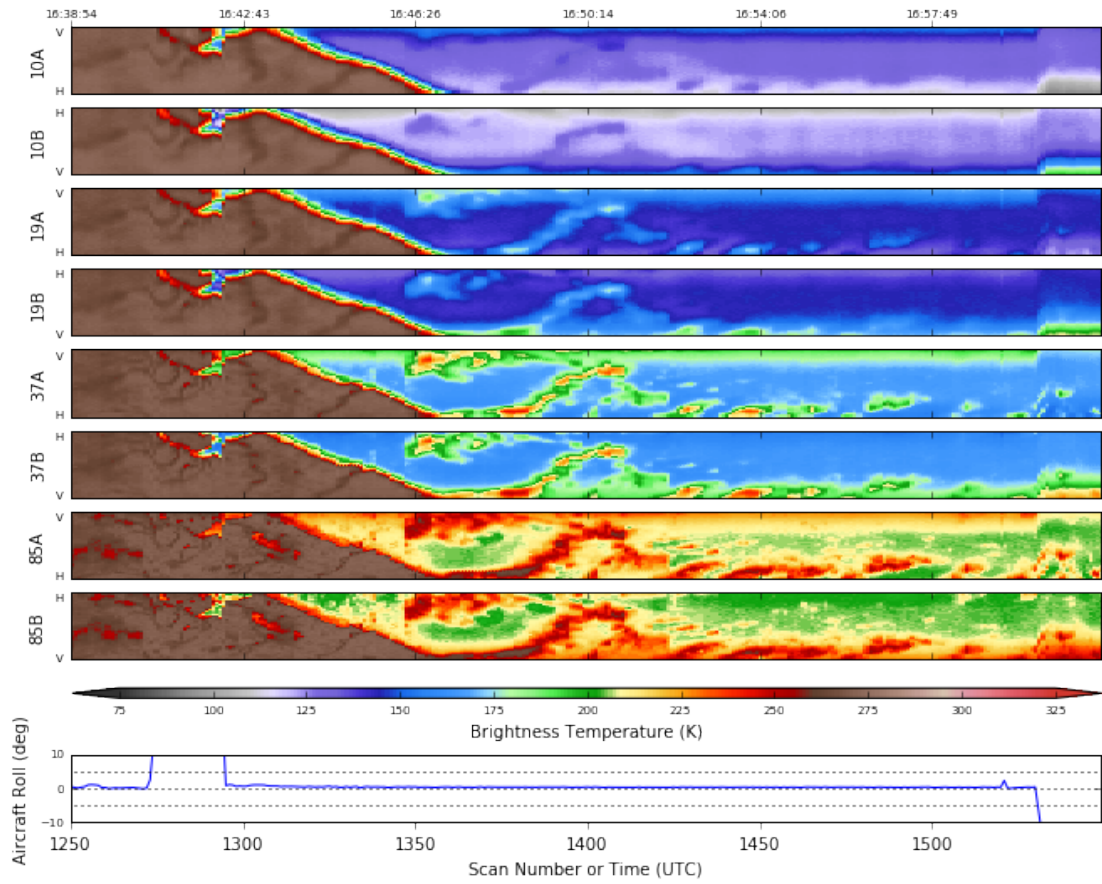


The early part of the chart consists of engineering test data, which is why the channels look so uniform before the flight. Otherwise, there was just a lot of overflights of scattered convection. The first portion of the flight was close to shore. Let's examine a portion of that.

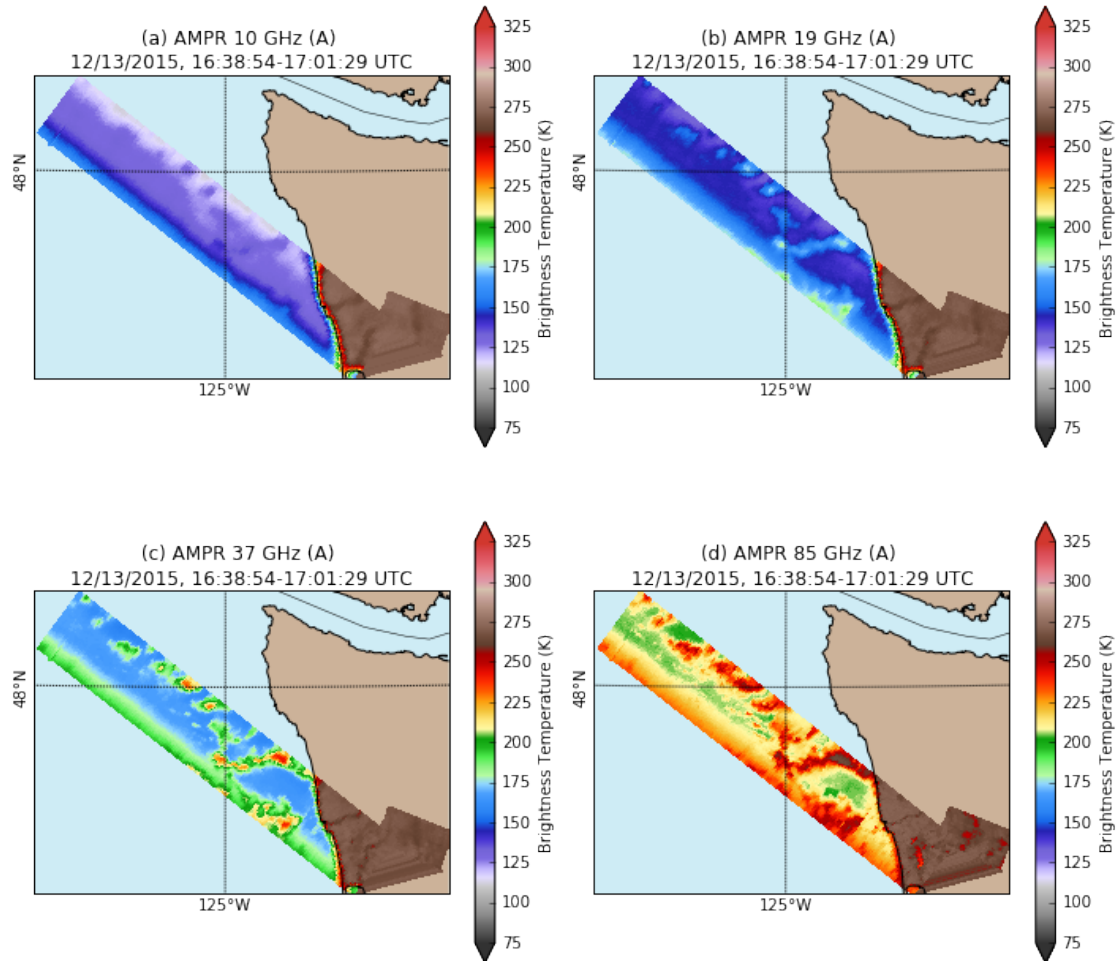
```
In [6]: data.plot_ampr_channels(scanrange=(1250, 1550))
```

```
*****
plot_ampr_channels():
Available scans = 1 to 7202
Available times = 13:01:39 - 00:12:59
*****
```

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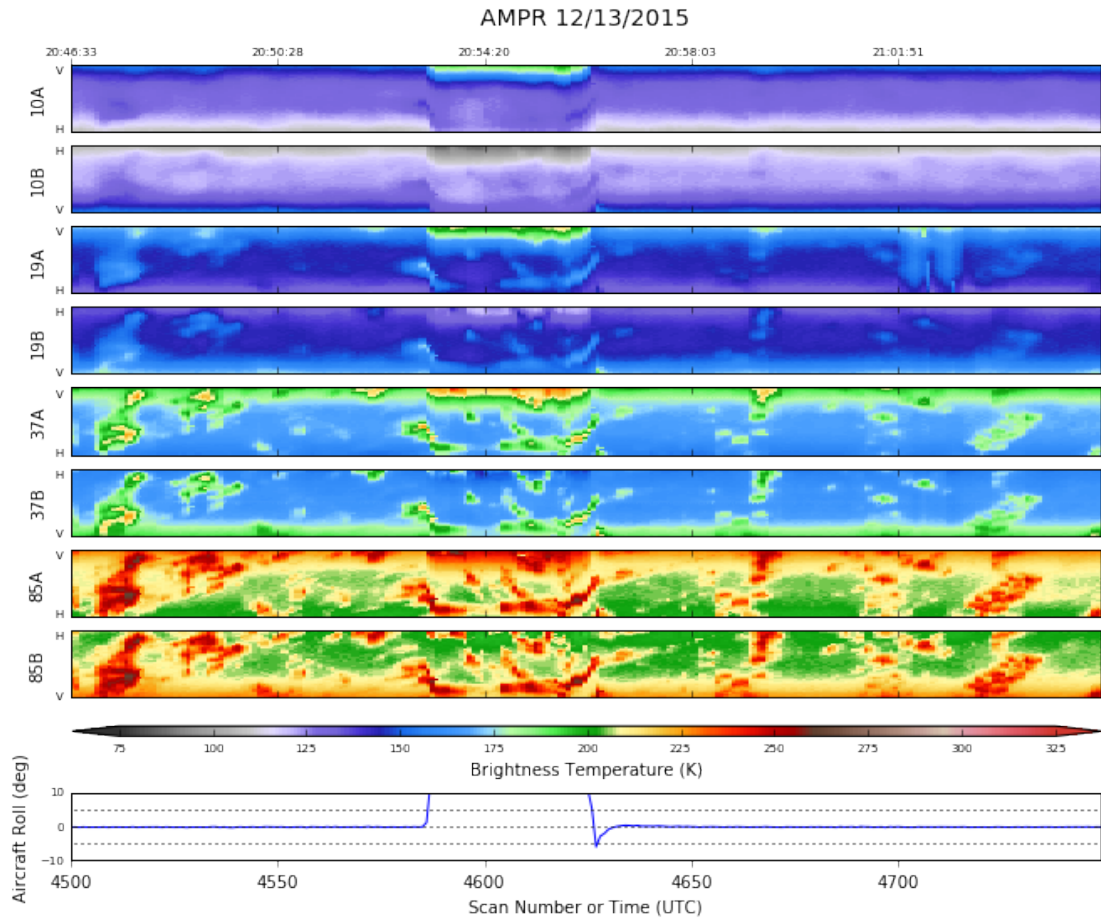
```
In [13]: output = data.plot_ampr_track_4panel(  
    scanrange=(1250, 1550), maneuver=False, resolution='h',  
    return_flag=True)
```



This convection shows up on all frequencies. By the way, after the questions from last flight, 85 GHz looked great today. After these initial flights close to shore, the ER-2 did multiple orbits far offshore over small convective clouds. Hours of that was done. Let's check out just a small portion to capture the essential flavor.

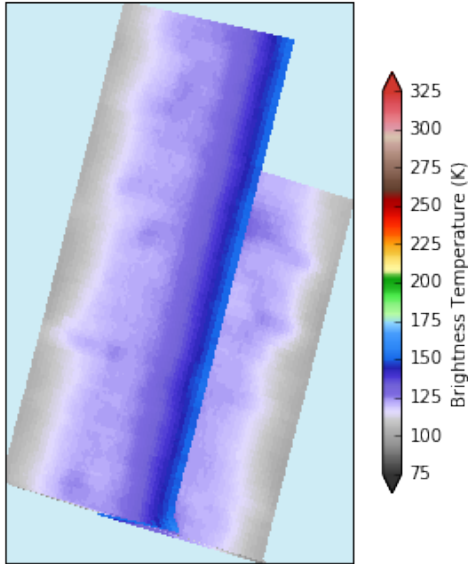
```
In [14]: data.plot_ampr_channels(scanrange=(4500, 4750))
```

```
*****
plot_ampr_channels():
Available scans = 1 to 7202
Available times = 13:01:39 - 00:12:59
*****
```

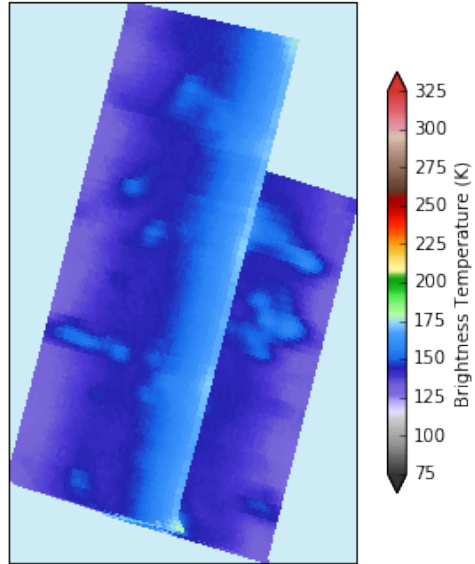


```
In [12]: output = data.plot_ampr_track_4panel(
    chan='b', scanrange=(4500, 4750), maneuver=False, resolution='1',
    return_flag=True)
```

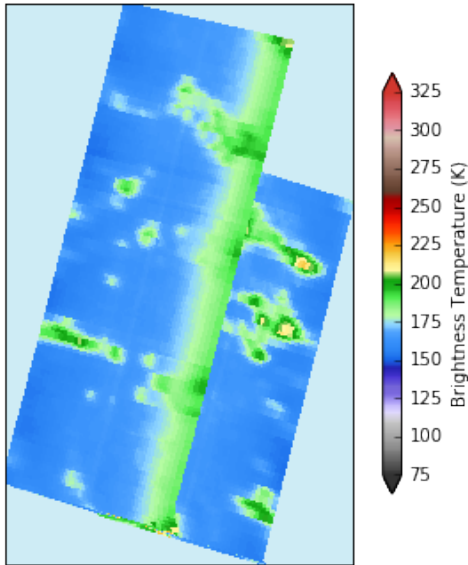

(a) AMPR 10 GHz (B)
12/13/2015, 20:46:33-21:05:35 UTC



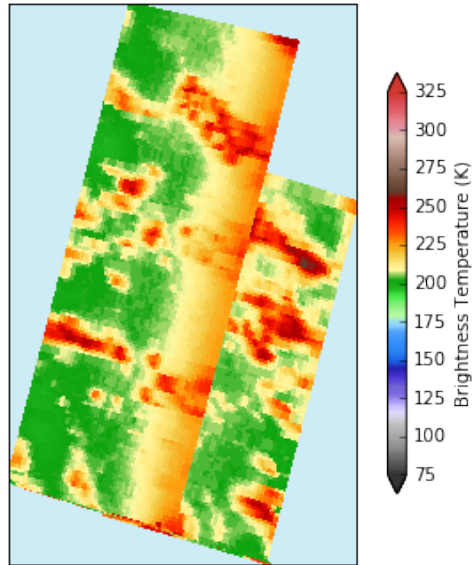
(b) AMPR 19 GHz (B)
12/13/2015, 20:46:33-21:05:35 UTC



(c) AMPR 37 GHz (B)
12/13/2015, 20:46:33-21:05:35 UTC



(d) AMPR 85 GHz (B)
12/13/2015, 20:46:33-21:05:35 UTC

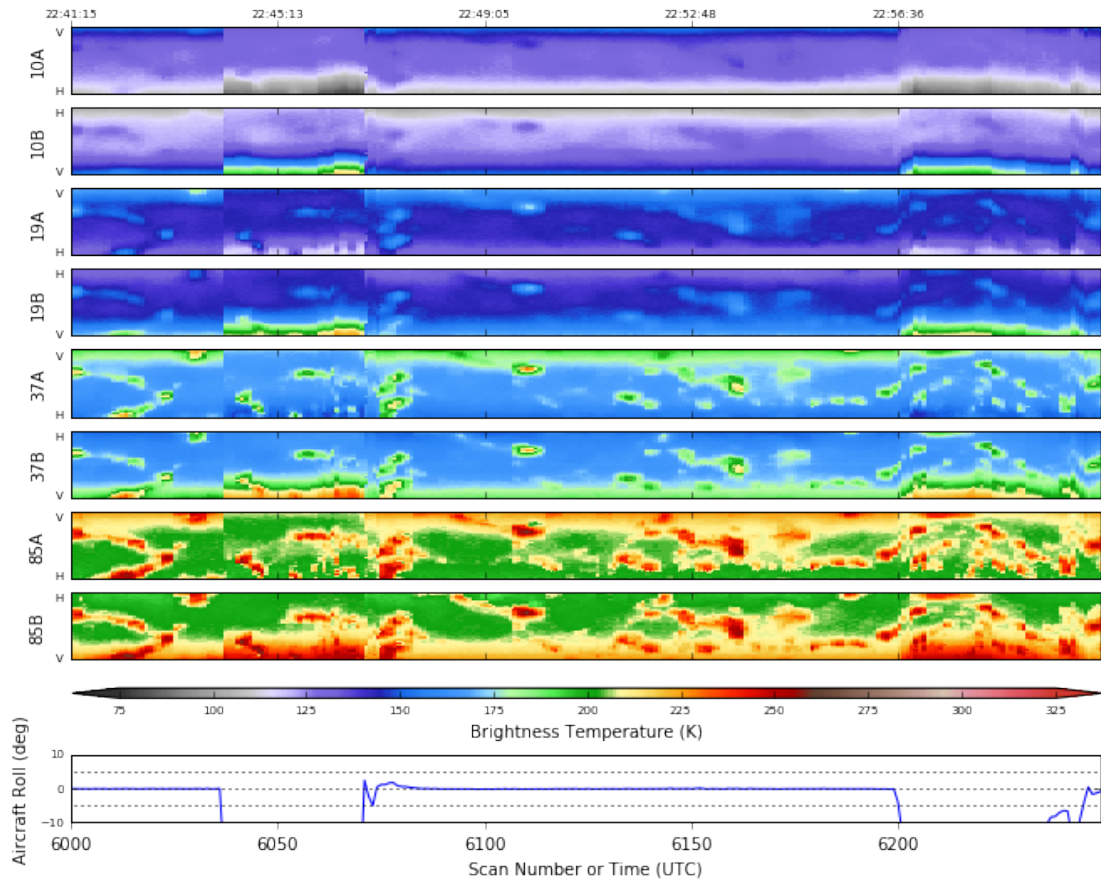


Some of these clouds featured emission signatures at all frequencies. Overall, AMPR data quality looks really great from this day. Hours of good data on RADEX's priority of post-frontal convection. Seriously, let's take another look 1.5+ h later ...

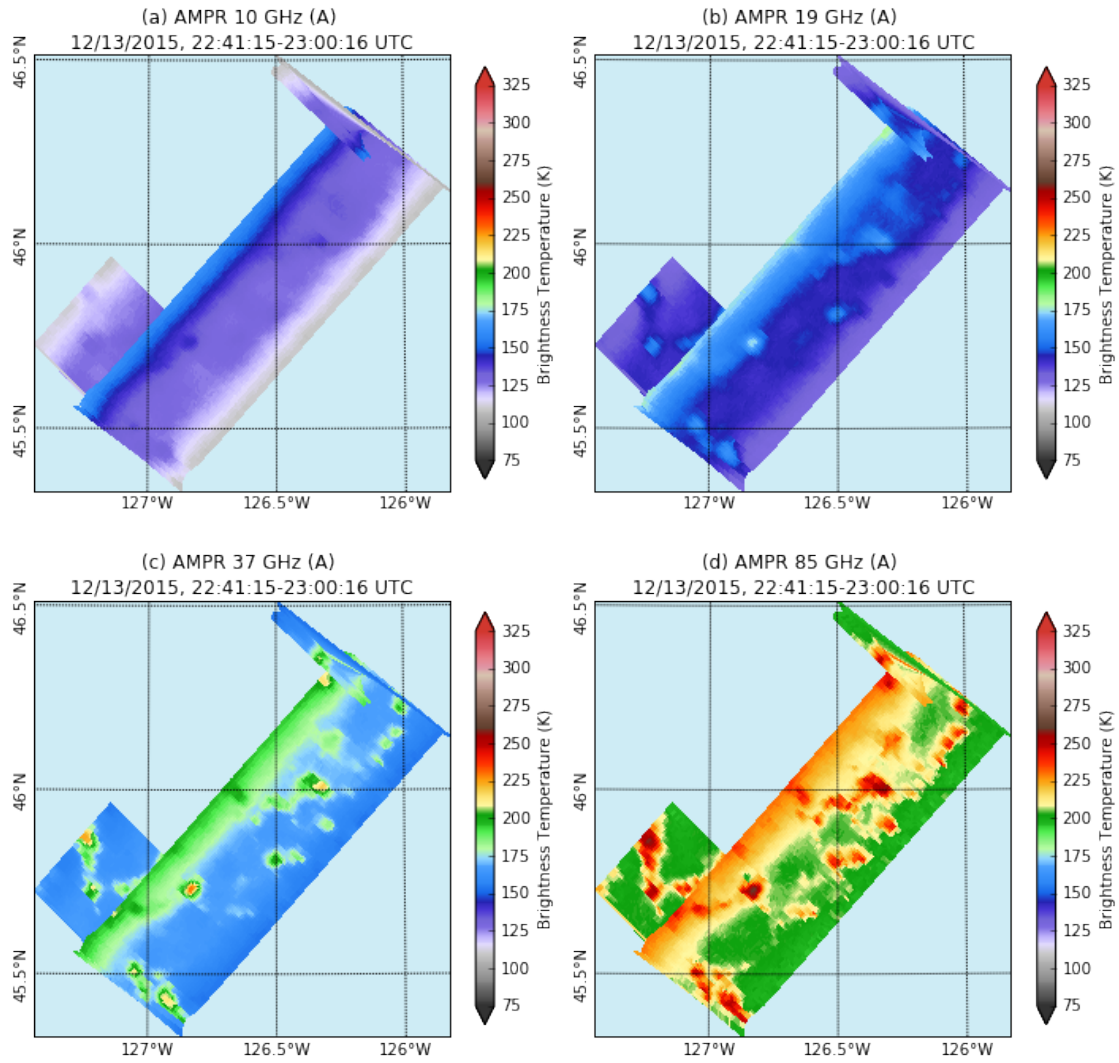
```
In [18]: data.plot_ampr_channels(scanrange=(6000, 6250))
```

```
*****  
plot_ampr_channels():  
Available scans = 1 to 7202  
Available times = 13:01:39 - 00:12:59  
*****
```

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```
In [20]: output = data.plot_ampr_track_4panel(  
        chan='a', scanrange=(6000, 6250), maneuver=False, resolution='1',  
        return_flag=True, meridians=0.5, parallels=0.5)
```

So many small convective cells from which to choose!

In []:

In []:

In []: