



HAL
open science

An update on cloud dynamic and microphysics products derived from RASTA measurements during HYMEX-SOP1

Julien Delanoë, Jean-Paul Vinson, Christophe Caudoux, Marie Ceccaldi,
Emmanuel Fontaine, Alfons Schwarzenboeck, Cyrille Flamant

► **To cite this version:**

Julien Delanoë, Jean-Paul Vinson, Christophe Caudoux, Marie Ceccaldi, Emmanuel Fontaine, et al.. An update on cloud dynamic and microphysics products derived from RASTA measurements during HYMEX-SOP1. 8th HyMeX Workshop, Sep 2014, La Valletta, Malta. pp.P2.14, 2014. <insu-01140560>

HAL Id: insu-01140560

<https://insu.hal.science/insu-01140560v1>

Submitted on 10 Apr 2015

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



HAL Authorization

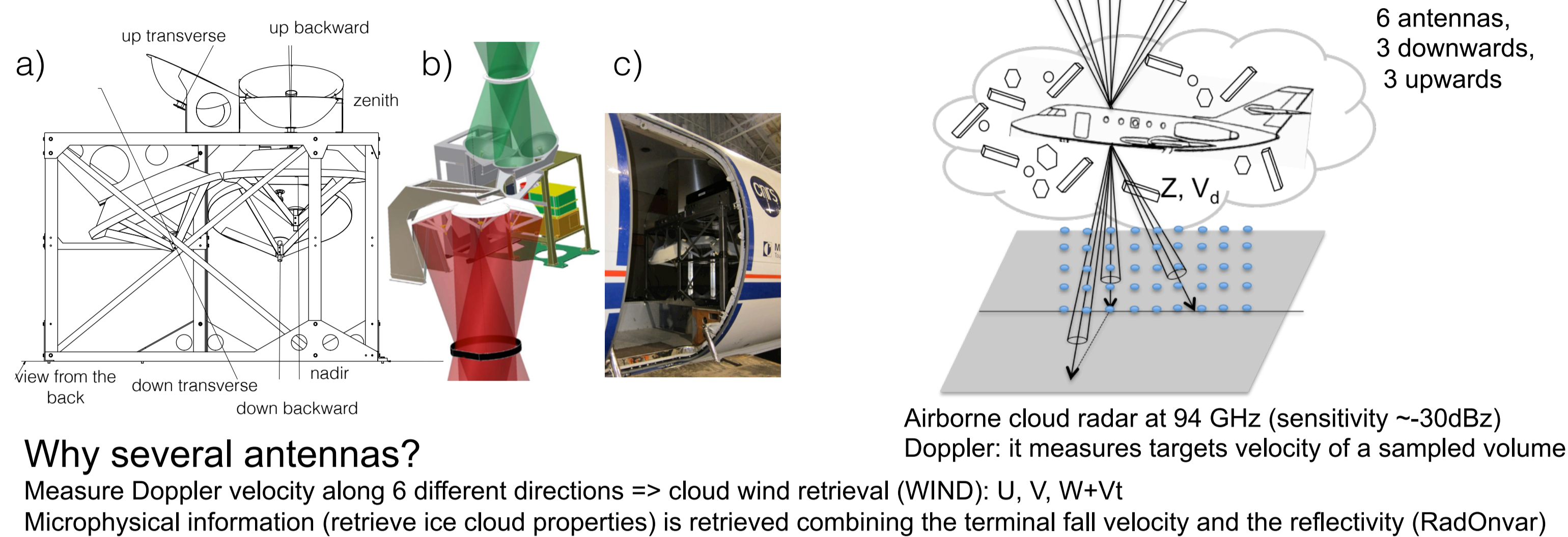
An update on cloud dynamic and microphysics products derived from RASTA measurements during HYMEX-SOP1

Julien Delanoë¹, Jean-Paul Vinson¹, Christophe Caudoux¹, Marie Ceccaldi¹, Emmanuel Fontaine², Alfons Schwarzenboeck² and Cyrille Flamant¹

¹Laboratoire ATmosphère, Milieux, et Observations Spatiales (LATMOS), France

²Laboratoire de Météorologie Physique (LaMP), Université Blaise Pascal/CNRS/OPGC, Aubière, France

RASTA instrument

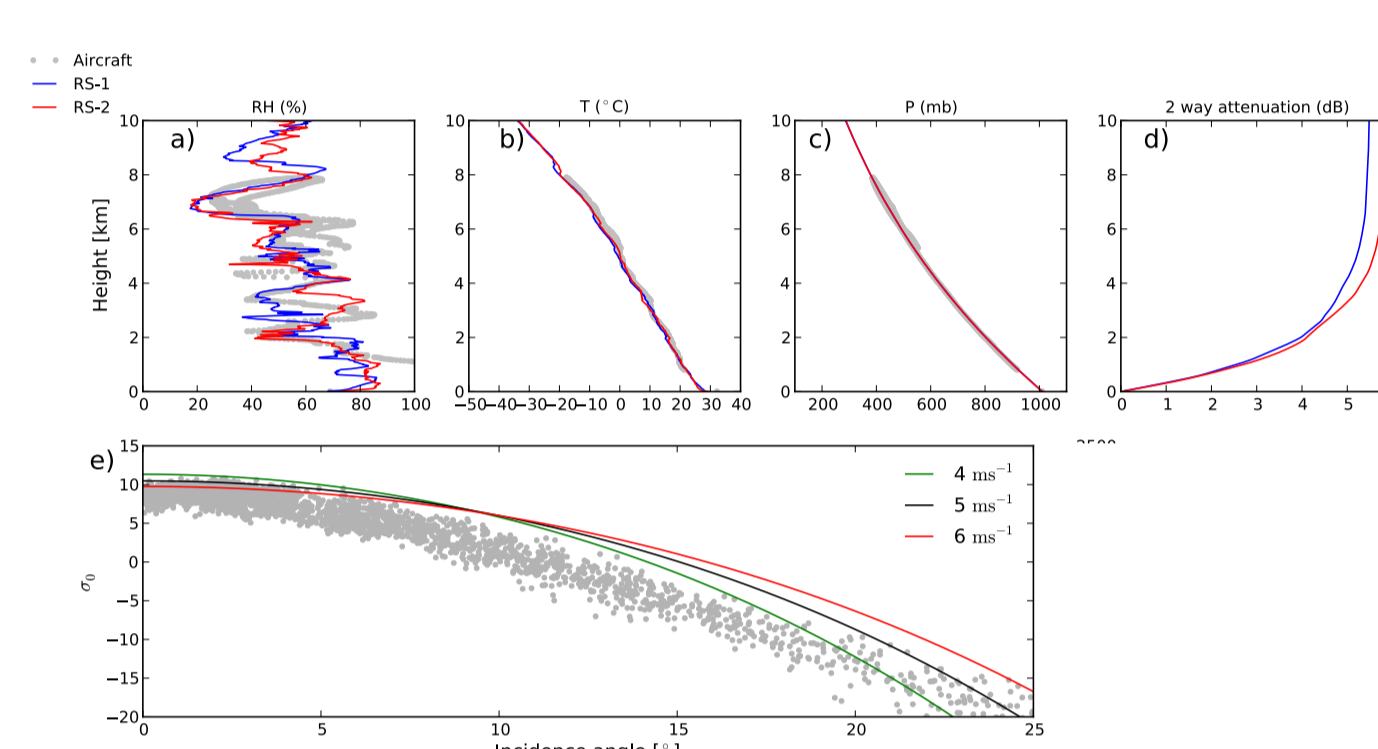


HYMEX context

The airborne 94GHz cloud radar RASTA was operated on-board the Falcon 20 during HyMeX SOP1.1 (September/October 2012). In addition to the radar, state of the art in-situ microphysical probes, such as CDP, 2DS, CPI, PIP, and Robust probe were deployed to characterize bulk and individual hydrometeor microphysics. The underlying idea was to combine radar and in-situ measurements to infer cloud processes that originate precipitation. The spatially limited detailed cloud description using in-situ measurements can be extended to the area covered by the radar.

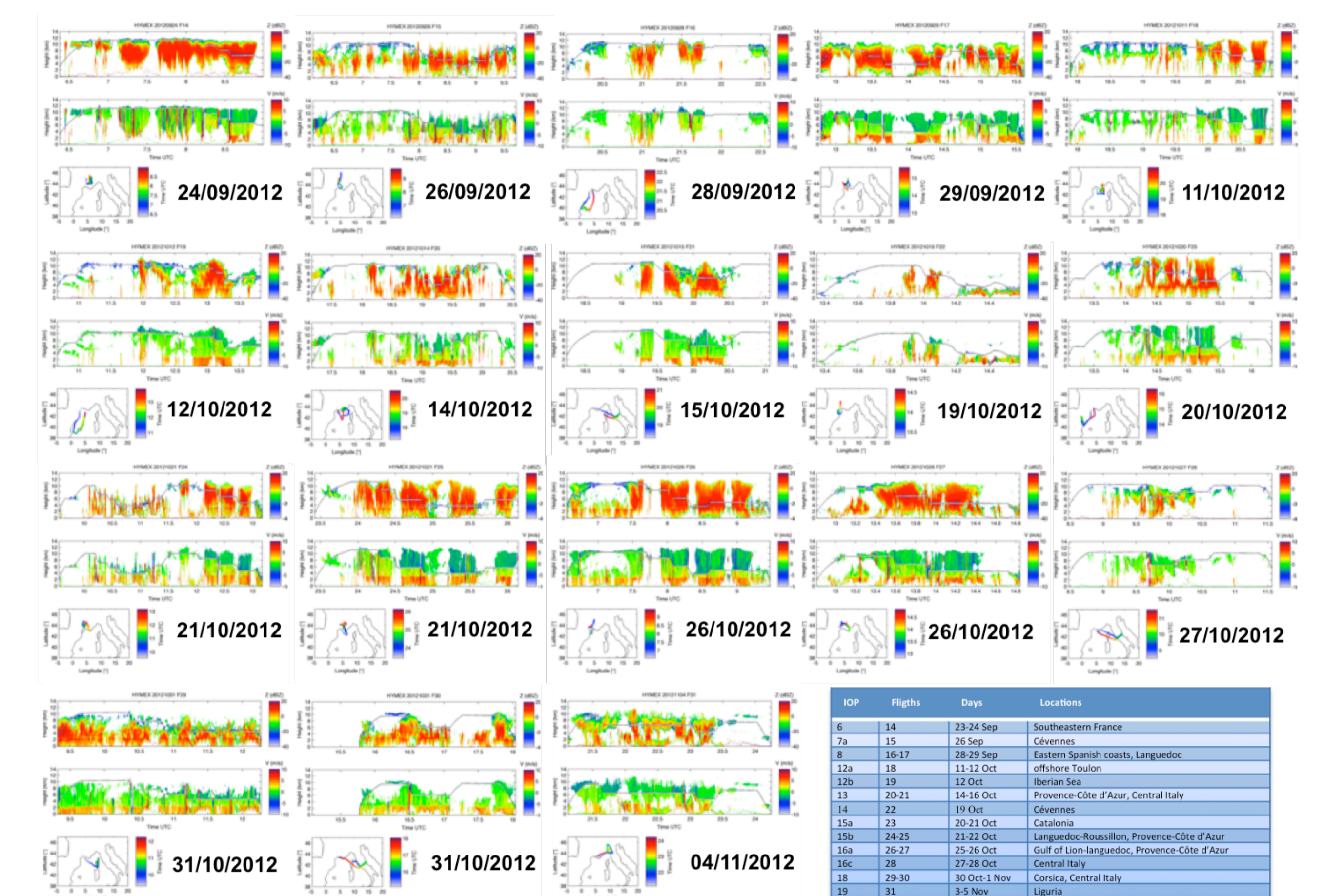
Calibration

RASTA nadir reflectivity is calibrated using the ocean surface return technique (Li et al. 2005). We use data collected during the MT-Maldives campaign on the 22nd of December 2011 above Indian Ocean. This flight was especially dedicated to the calibration of the radar as the aircraft was flown in clear sky area.



Two radiosondes were available before and after the 1:30 hour flight, Figures a, b, c represent the relative humidity, temperature and pressure profiles respectively. These profiles are used to calculate the two way attenuation at 94 GHz presented in panel d. Note that HYMEX and MT-Maldives system configurations were similar and therefore we use the same calibration constants.

Figure e illustrates the normalized ocean surface echo (σ_0) as a function of the incidence angle once the nadir reflectivity has been calibrated and compared to simulated ocean returns for different wind speeds.



Products

One file per antenna (Instrument oriented)

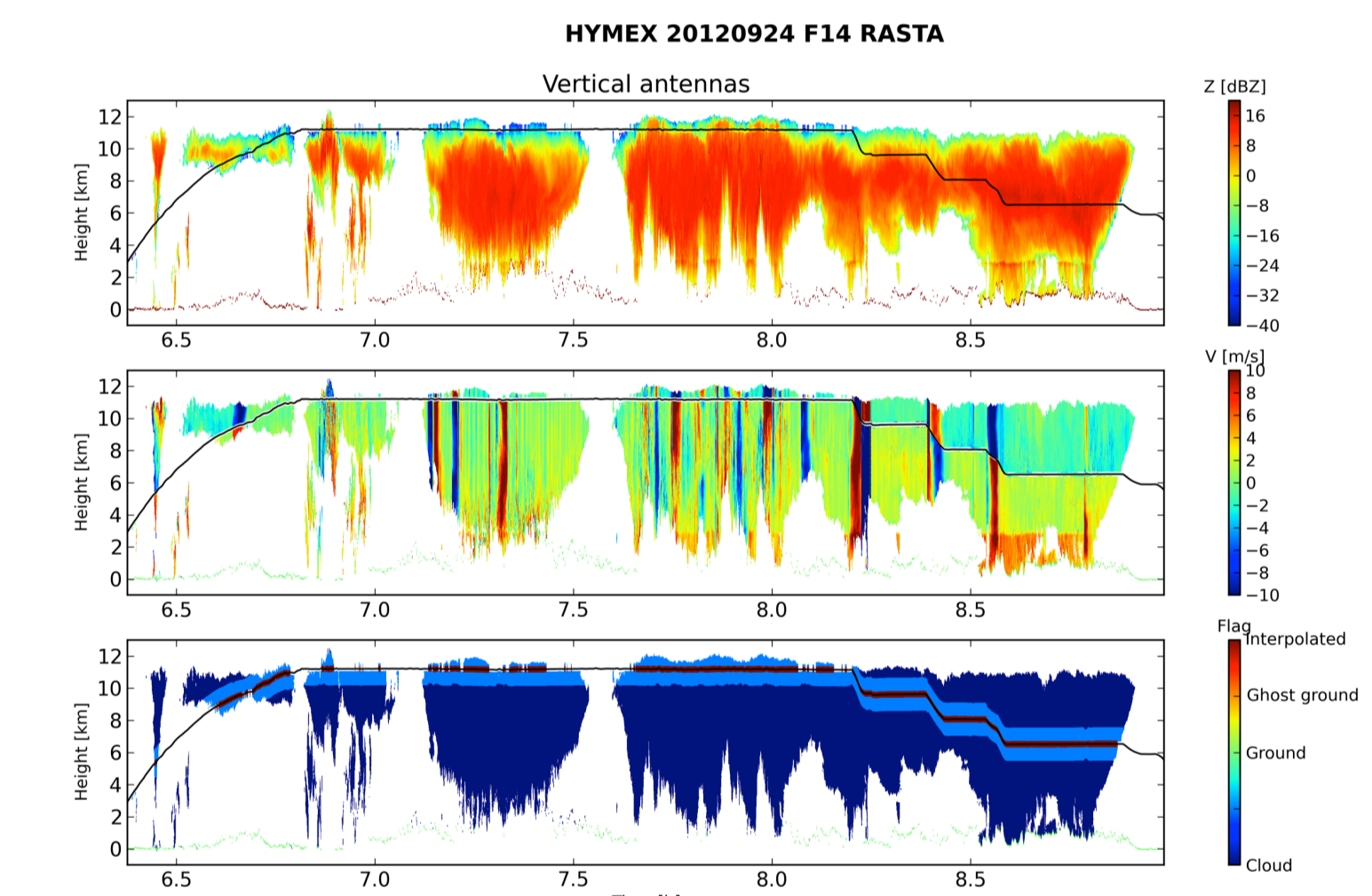
- L0 data (netcdf): file containing Z and Doppler velocity uncorrected. 1.2 s horizontal / 60 m vertical
- L1 data (netcdf): file containing Z (calibrated) and Doppler velocity uncorrected. 1.2 s horizontal / 60 m vertical
- L2 data (netcdf): file containing Z (calibrated) and Doppler velocity (unfolded) radar gates are geo-localised. Interpolation between upper/lower domain and correction of reflectivity near the aircraft

Multi antenna products (variational technique)

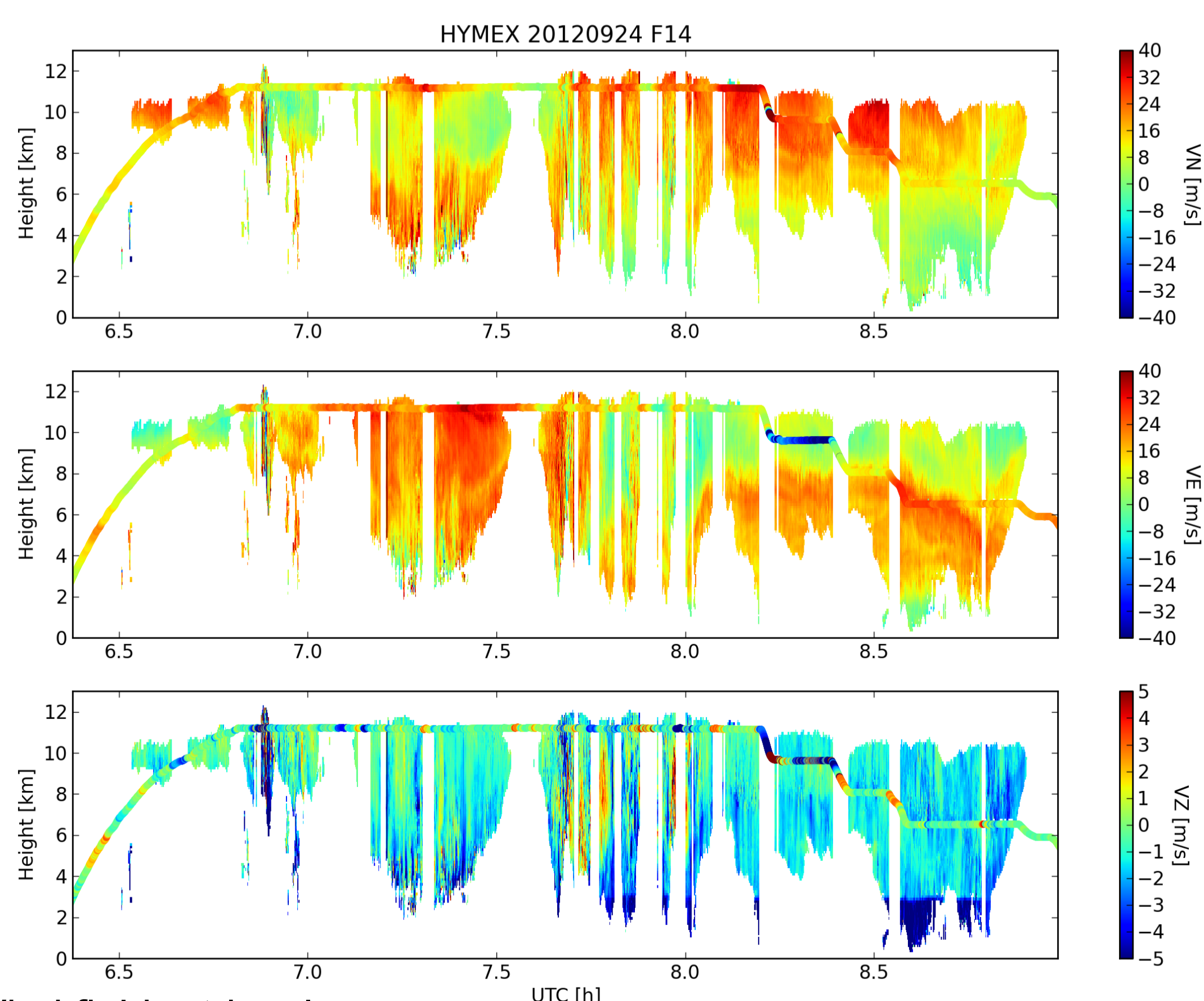
- 3D cloud WIND: re-gridded data 1.2 s horizontal /120 m vertical
- Ice cloud microphysics (IWC etc) 1.2 s horizontal /120 m vertical

Example of L2 data for nadir and zenith

- Top panel represents the calibrated/corrected reflectivity
- Middle panel represents the Doppler velocity (unfolded and corrected from aircraft velocity)

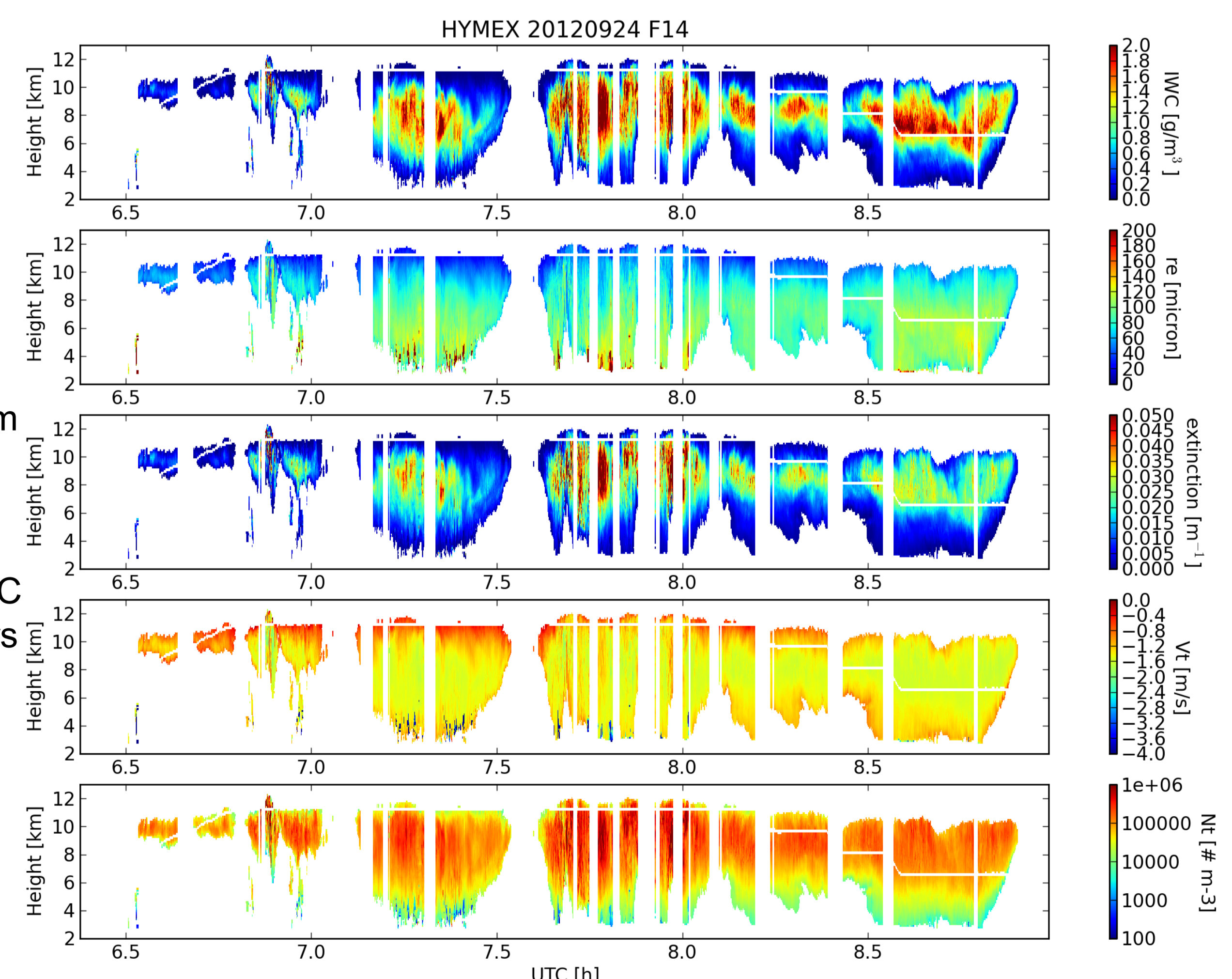


- Bottom panel shows the classification of the data (cloud, ground, interpolated reflectivity at aircraft altitude...)



Microphysics:
Variational technique (Radonvar):
 $V_z + Z + \text{Temperature} \Rightarrow D_m$ (mean volume diameter), IWC and W
Knowing a priori information derived from the microphysical probes.

Once we know D_m , IWC and W other parameters are calculated using parameterizations derived from in-situ measurements.



Related presentations and posters:

- M4.3 - Intercomparison and evaluation of 3-D wind fields derived from airborne and ground-based radars during HyMeX, O. Bousquet, J. Delanoë
- Th1.6 - Convection and extreme rainfall during the development of two intense Mediterranean cyclones in the HyMeX campaign, E. Flaounas, V. Kotroni, K. Lagouvardos, C. Claud, J. Delanoë, C. Flamant, E. Madonna, H. Wernli
- P1.7: A data assimilation experiment of RASTA airborne cloud radar data during HyMeX IOP16, G. Sausseureau, O. Caumont, J. Delanoë
- P2.11: Verification of Meso-NH forecasts of cloud structure and water content against remote sensing Observations, J.-P. Chaboureau, J. Delanoë
- Th1.2: Deep convective clouds and convective overshootings characterization during HyMeX SOP1: a multi-instrument approach, J.-F. Rysman, C. Claud, B. Funatsu, JP Chaboureau, J. Delanoë, O. Bousquet