

Analysis of Three-Body Scattering Signatures for Use in Hail Size Estimation

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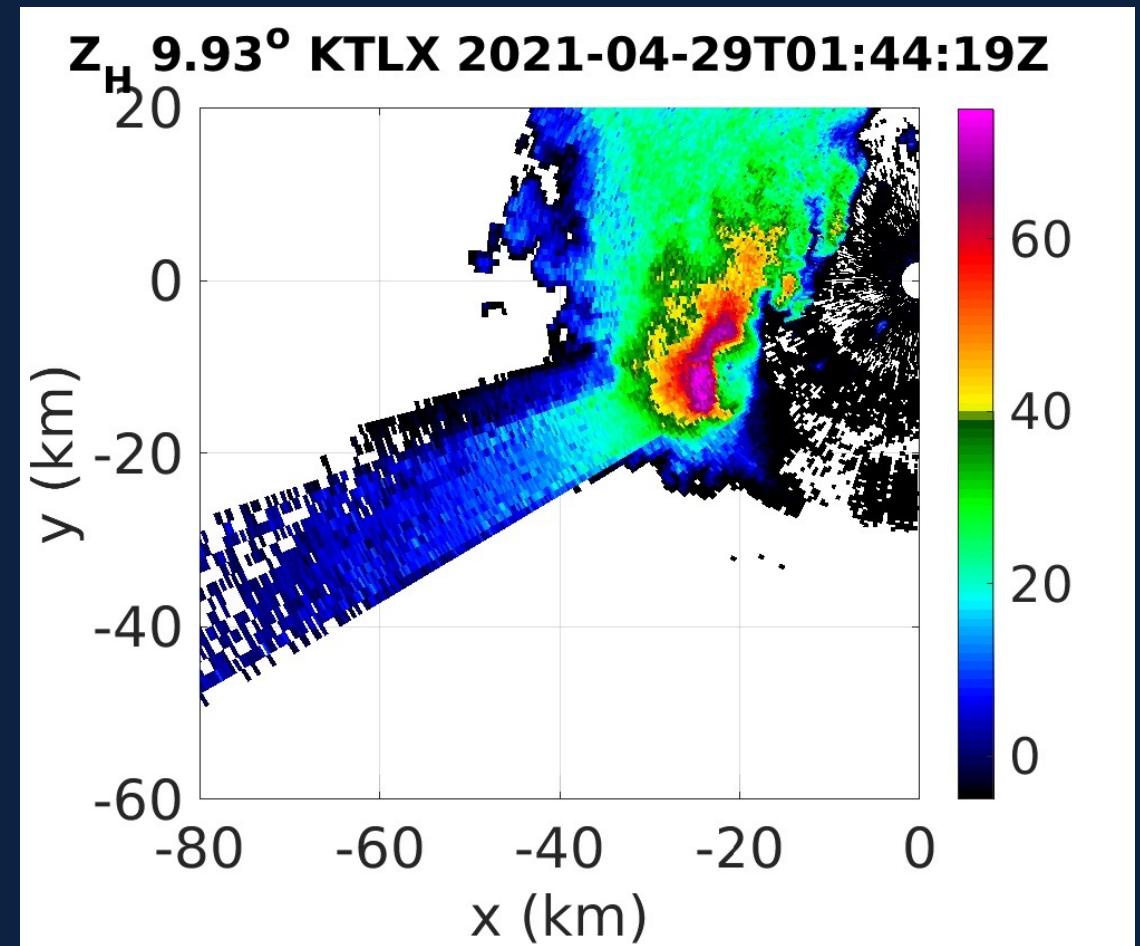
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Penn State

Three-Body Scattering Signature (TBSS; Zrnić 1987)

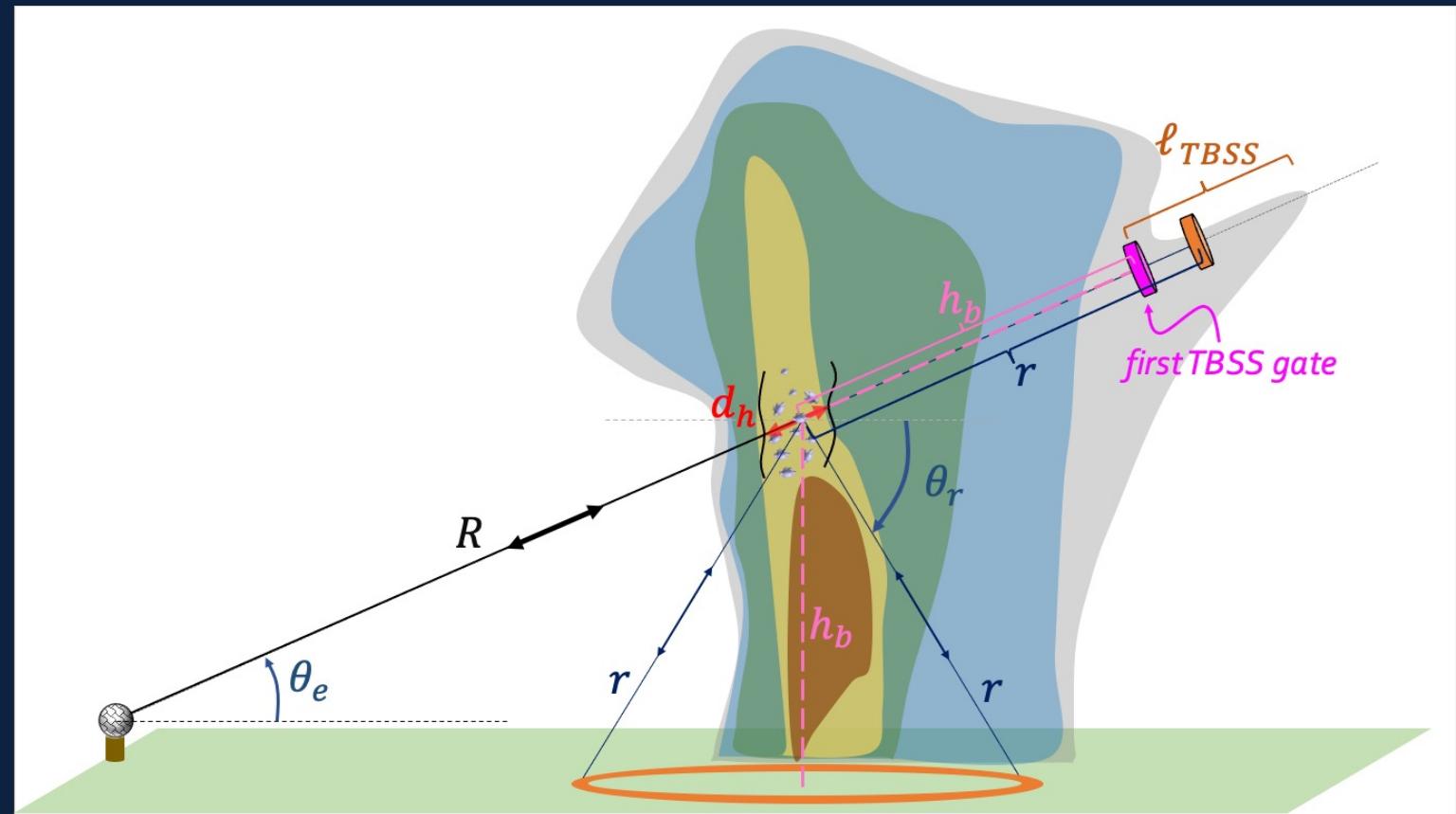
- Weak reflectivity “spike” or “flare”
- Colloquially referred to as “hail spike”
- Often used to infer the existence of severe hail for NWS forecasting



Schematic of Three-Body Scattering Signature

TBSS is EM radiation scattered:

- (1) from high-reflectivity core to the ground,
- (2) from the ground back to the high-reflectivity core, and then
- (3) from high-reflectivity core back to radar antenna.



(VanAlstine & Kumjian 2022)

Utility of TBSS to estimate hail size?

Zrnić (1987) theory:

$$v_{TBSS} \approx v_{hailcore} + W \frac{h_B}{r}$$

Doppler velocity in TBSS flare

Hailstones' vertical motion

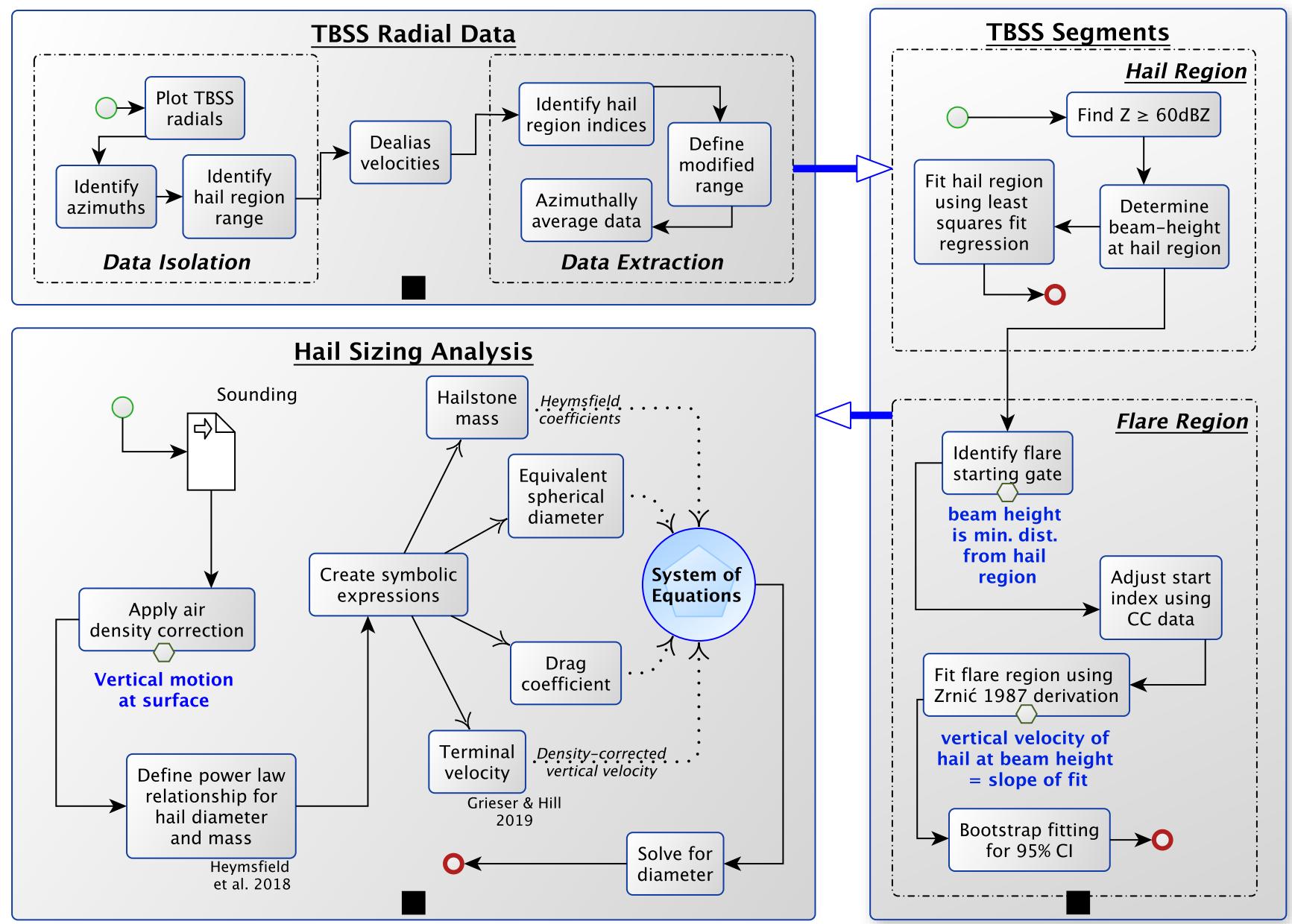
Beam height

Length of TBSS flare

The diagram illustrates the Zrnić (1987) theory equation. It shows a horizontal line with three components: 'Doppler velocity in TBSS flare' (white), 'Hailstones' vertical motion' (yellow), and 'Doppler velocity in hailcore' (white). Arrows point from the text labels to their corresponding terms in the equation. A bracket on the right side groups the vertical motion term, with an arrow pointing to it labeled 'Length of TBSS flare'. Another arrow points to the top of the bracket labeled 'Beam height'.

Hailstone fall speed increases monotonically with size (e.g., Heymsfield et al. 2018)

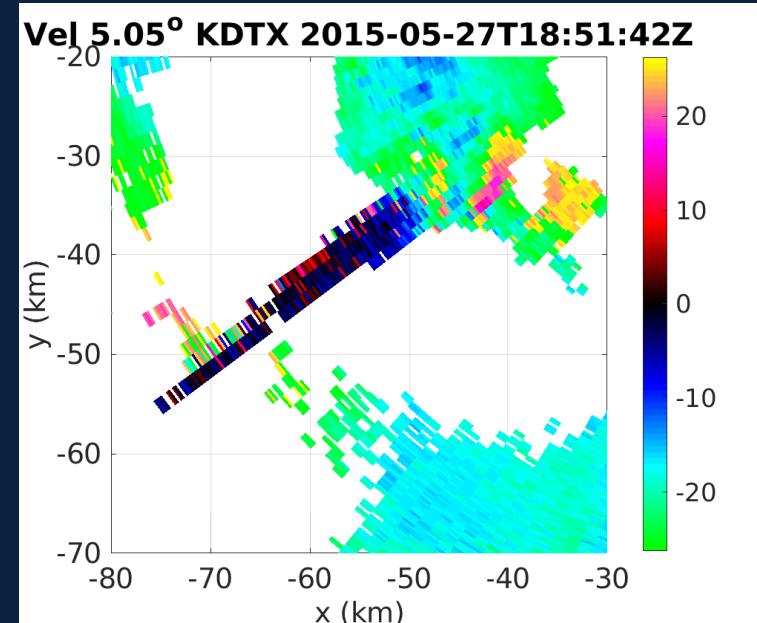
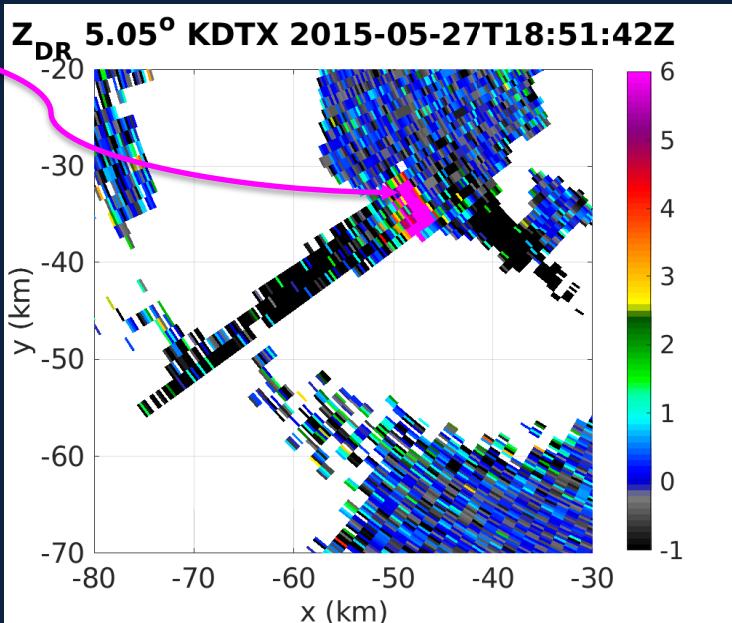
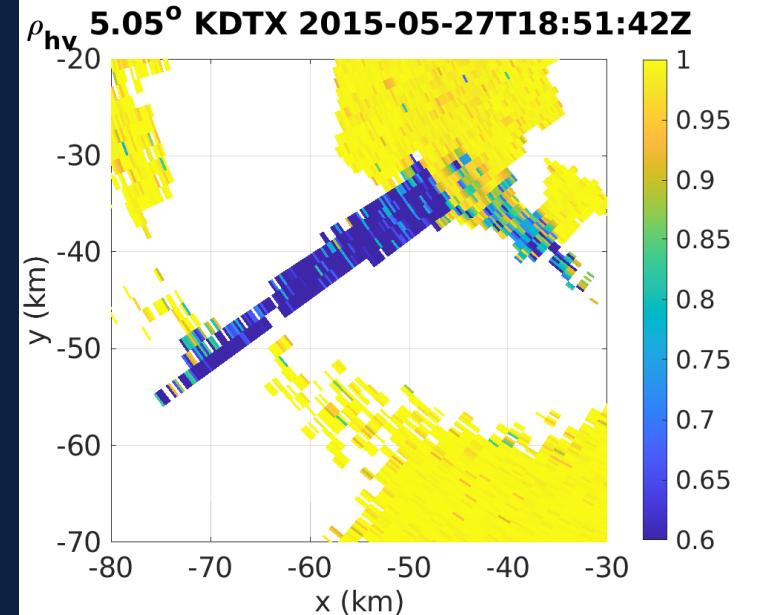
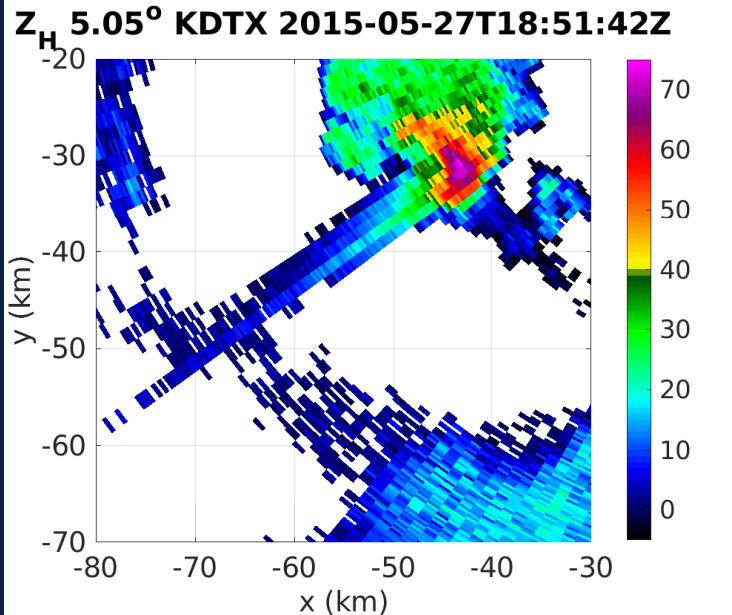
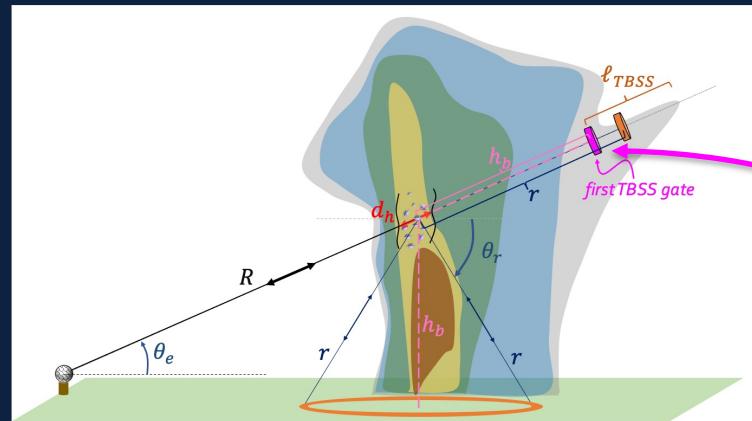
HYPOTHESIS: The Doppler velocity in TBSS is related to hailstone size



Detroit, Michigan

2015 - 05 - 27

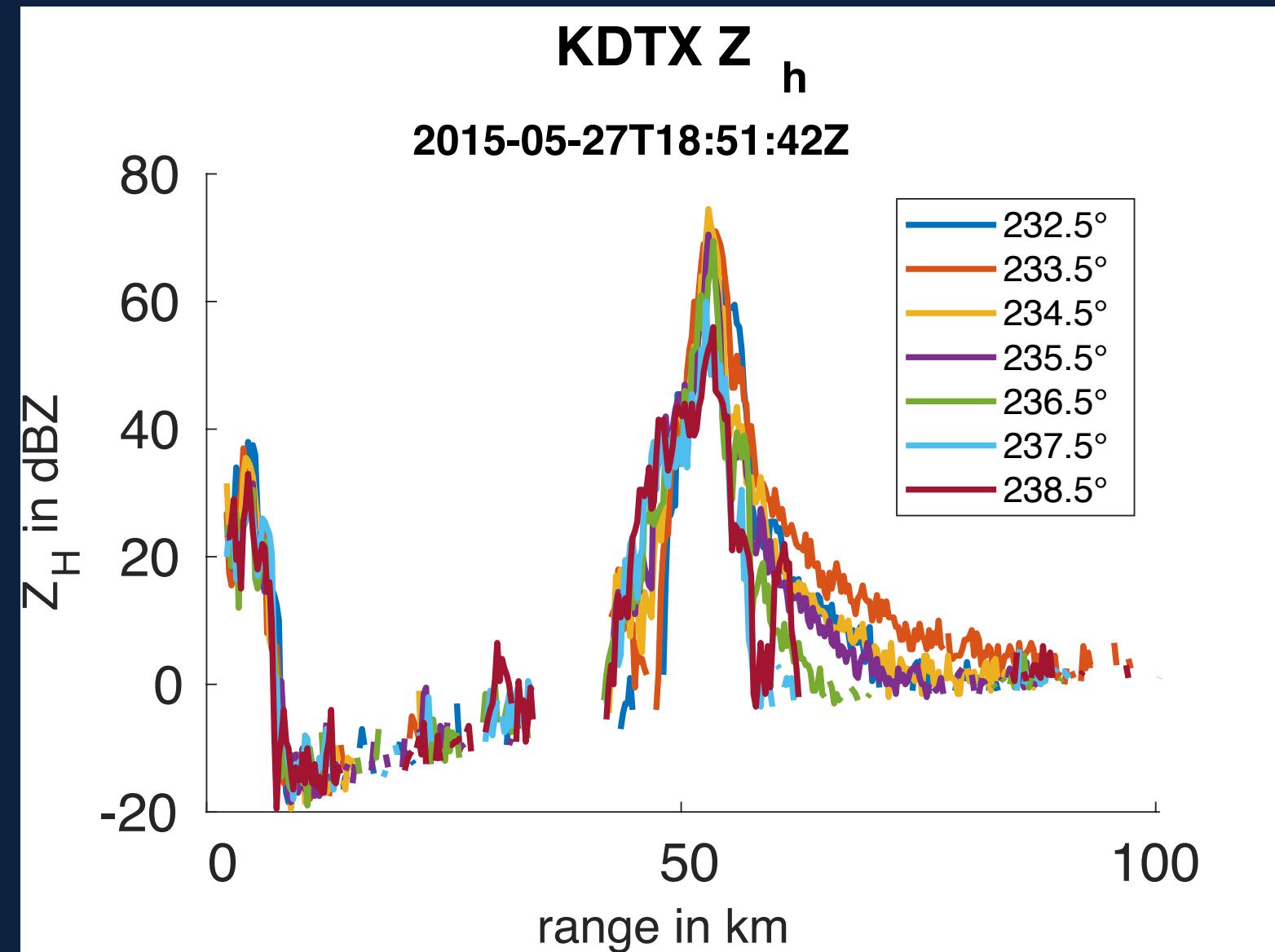
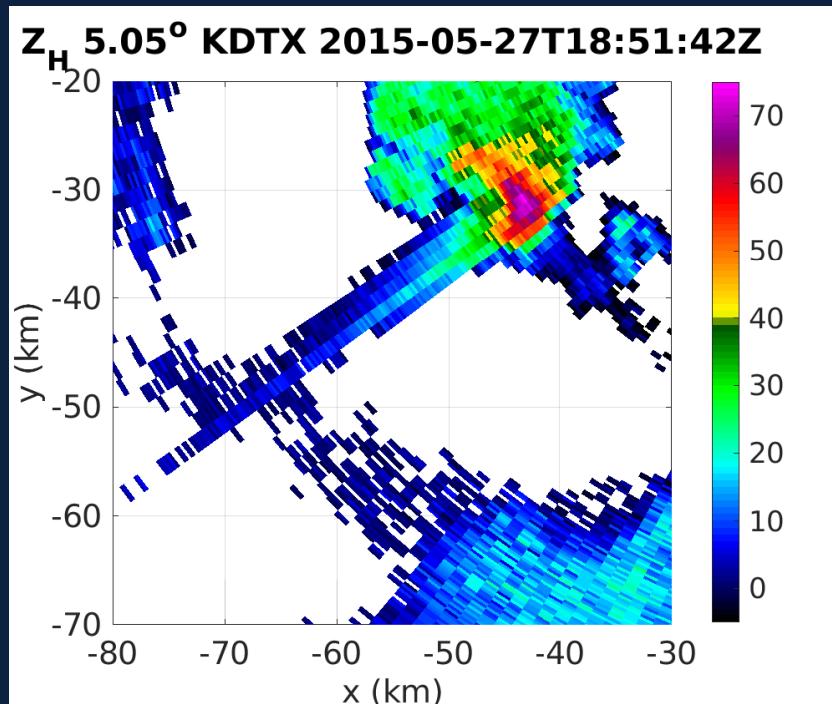
Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.



Detroit, Michigan

2015 - 05 - 27

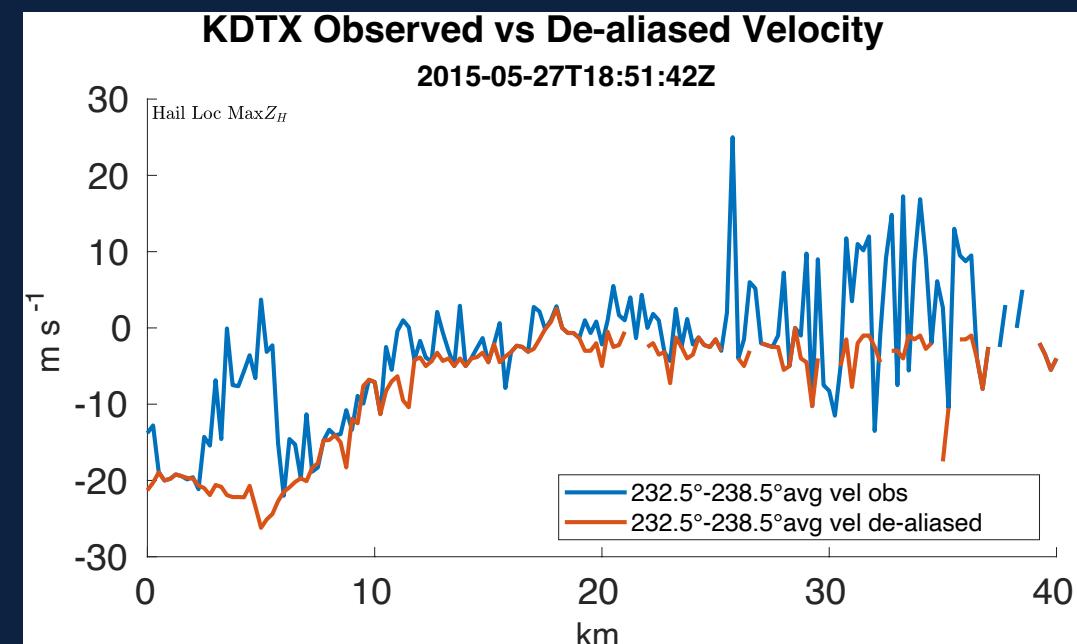
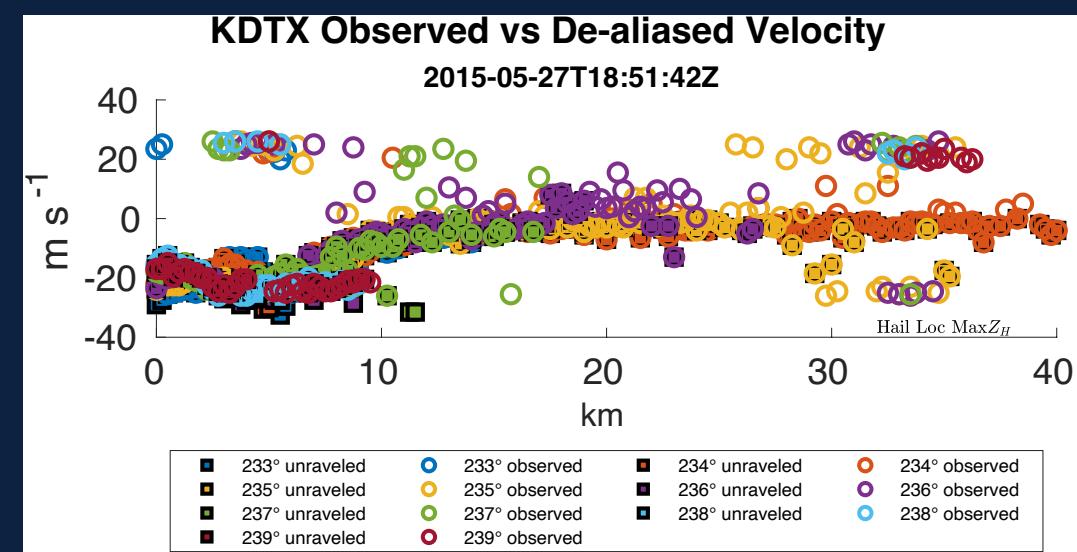
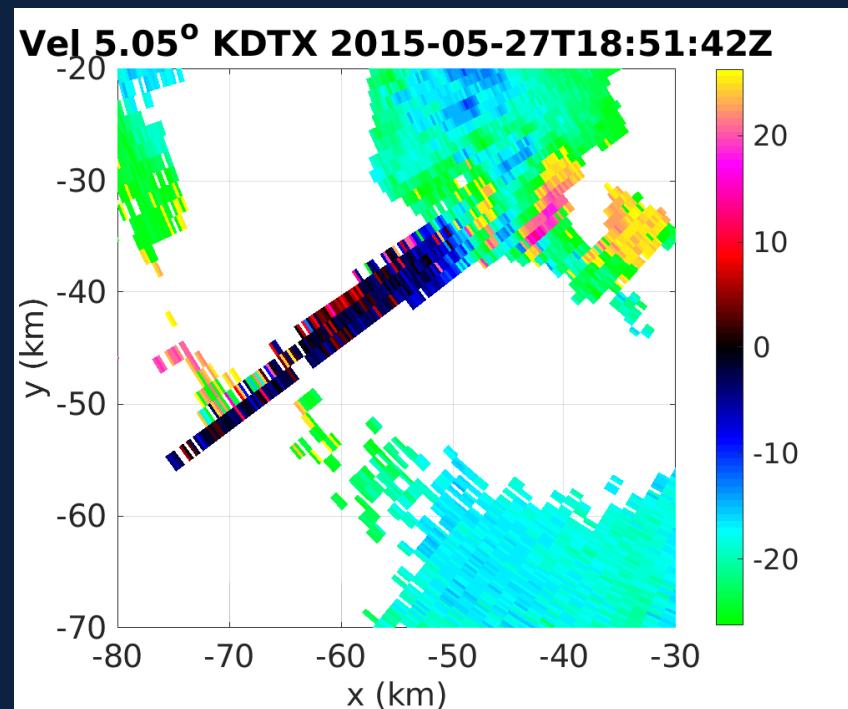
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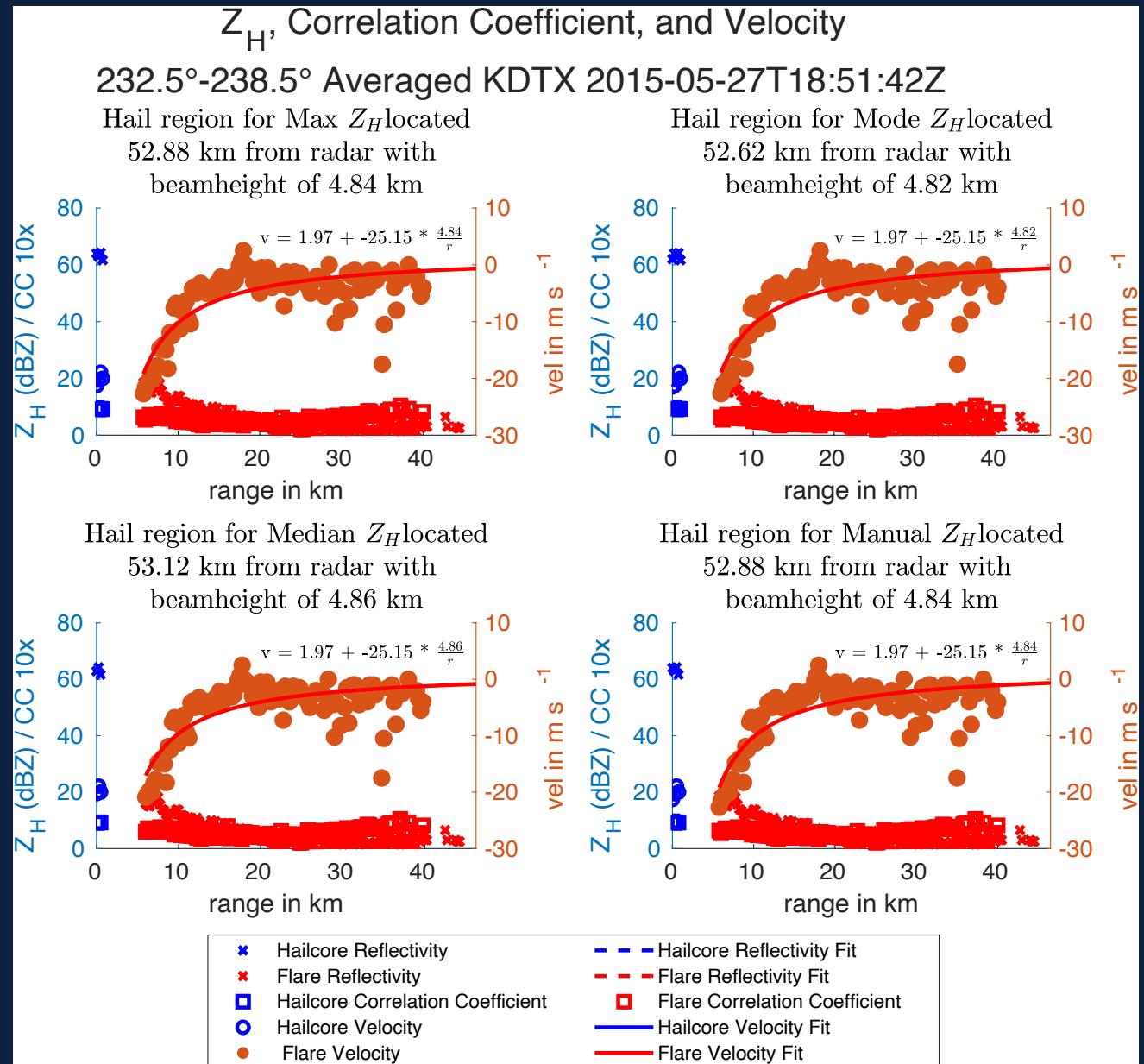
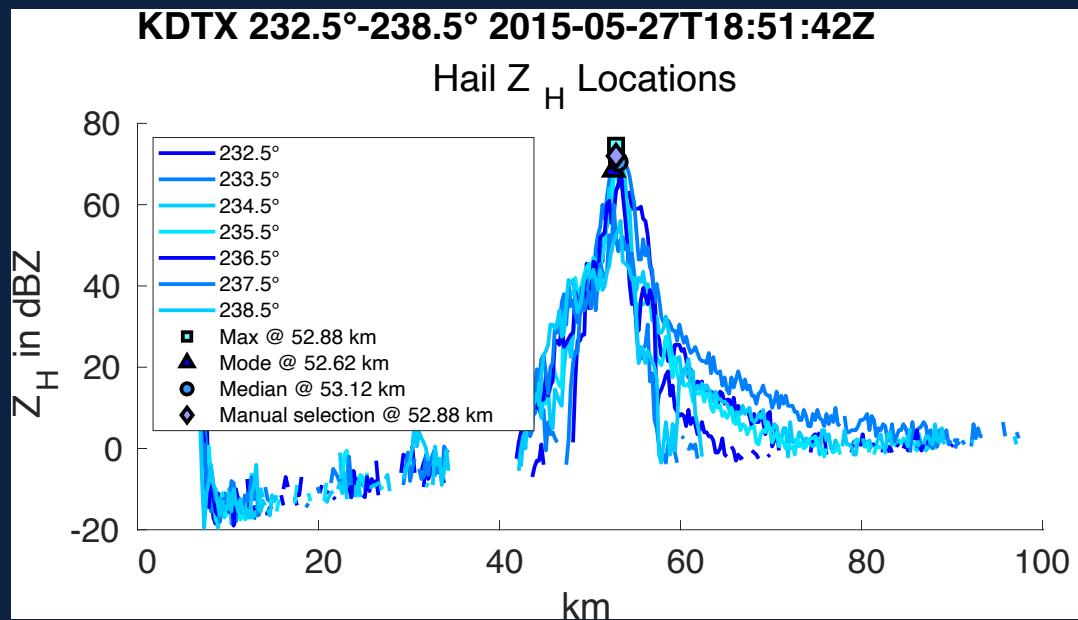
Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.



Detroit, Michigan

2015 - 05 - 27

Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.



Detroit, Michigan

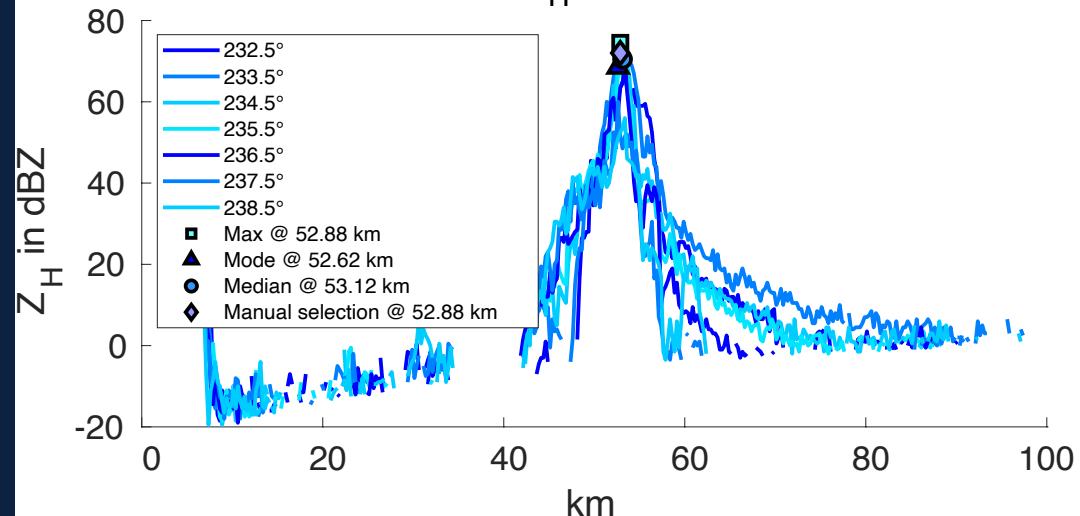
Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.

Est. Hail Sizes [cm] for Hail Regions & Mass-Diameter Power Fit

	10 th	25 th	50 th	75 th	90 th
Max Z _H	2.28	2.15	2.02	1.91	1.84
Mode ($Z_H \geq 60$ dBZ)	2.37	2.23	2.10	1.98	1.91
Median ($Z_H \geq 60$ dBZ)	2.11	1.98	1.86	1.76	1.70
Manually Selected	2.28	2.15	2.02	1.91	1.84

KDTX 232.5°-238.5° 2015-05-27T18:51:42Z

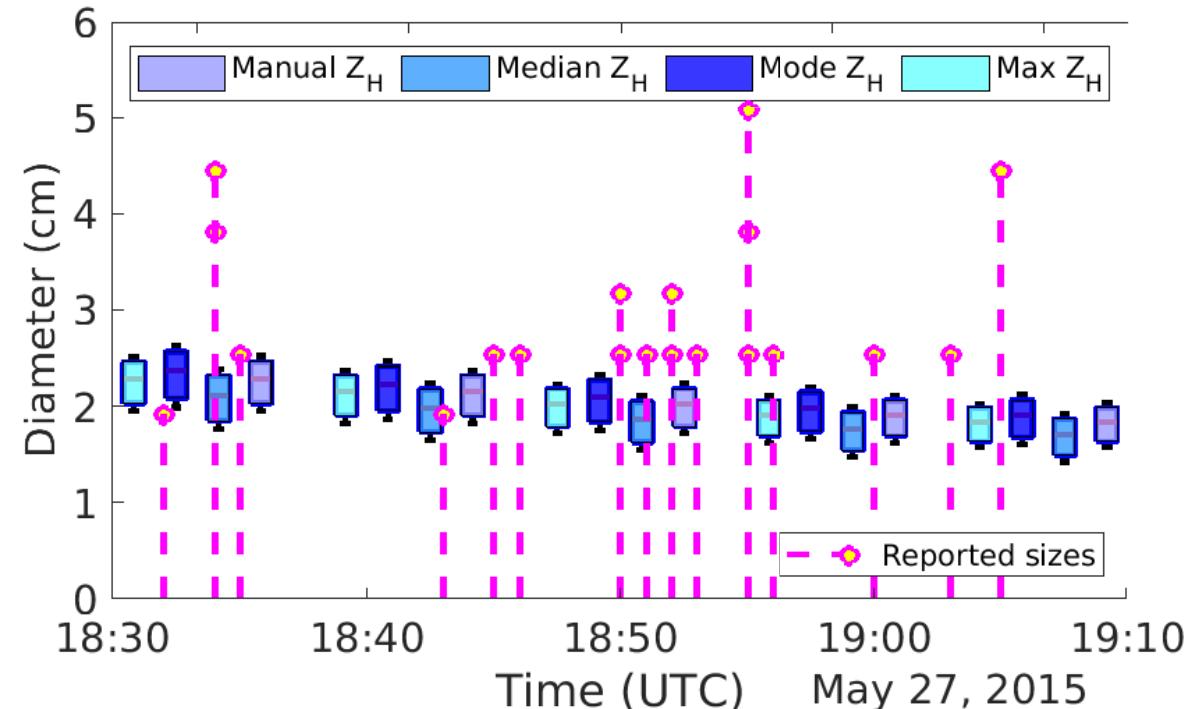
Hail Z_H Locations



Hail Size Variability
KDTX 232.5°-238.5° 2015-05-27T18:51:42Z

Percentile

10th 25th 50th 75th 90th



KUDX 2015-07-15

KOAX 2022-06-11

KTLX 2021-04-29

KARX 2017-07-07

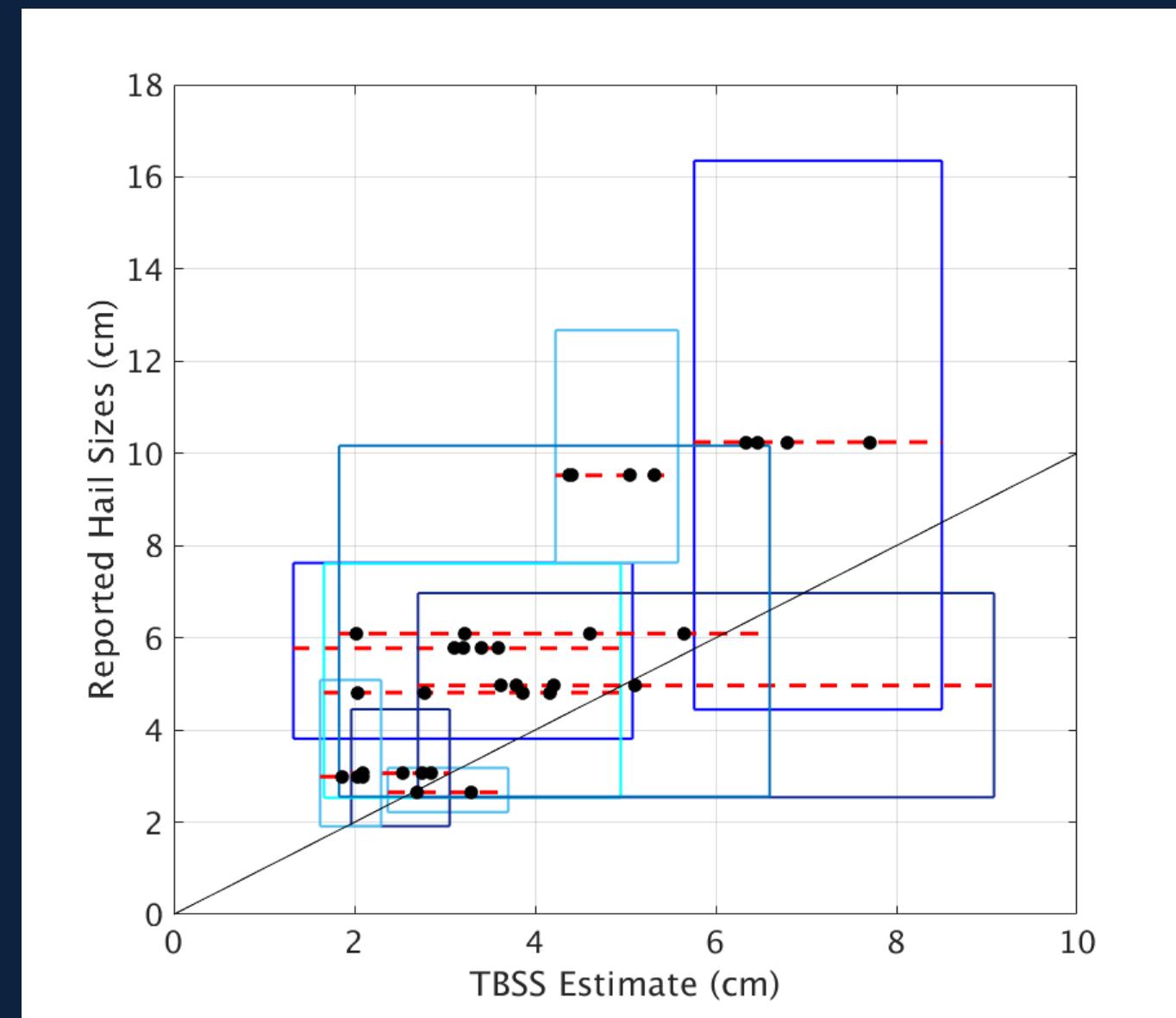
KMAF 2022-05-01

KDTX 2015-05-27

KDVN 2014-04-03

KEWX 2016-04-13

KEWX 2021-04-29

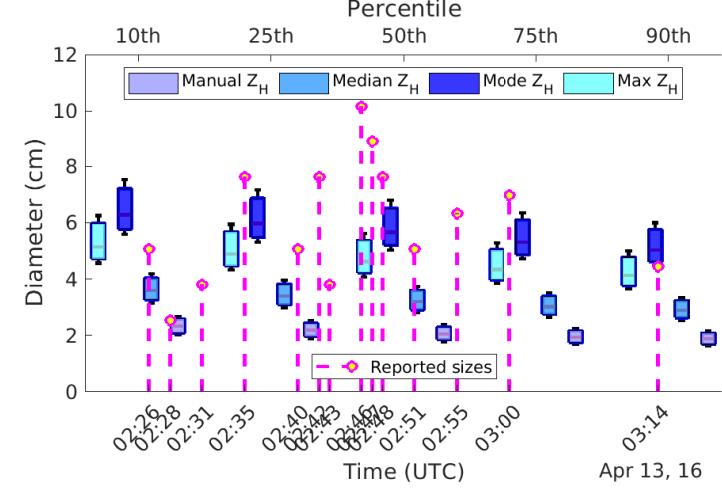


Key Takeaways

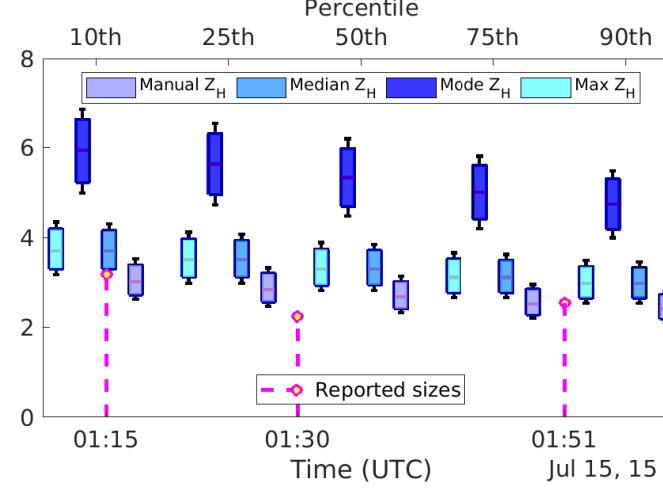
- Does it work?
 - To an extent... There are a few cases where it not perform well, but overall, it does show to be promising.
- Future improvements?
 1. More dual-pol variables brought into analysis for evaluating observed TBSS properties and sensitivity of hail size estimates.
 2. Evaluation of the environmental conditions
 3. Comprehensive analysis at each radar elevation angle for detecting strong convective storm updraft's influence on the hailstone vertical motion.
- Limited by scattering physics.

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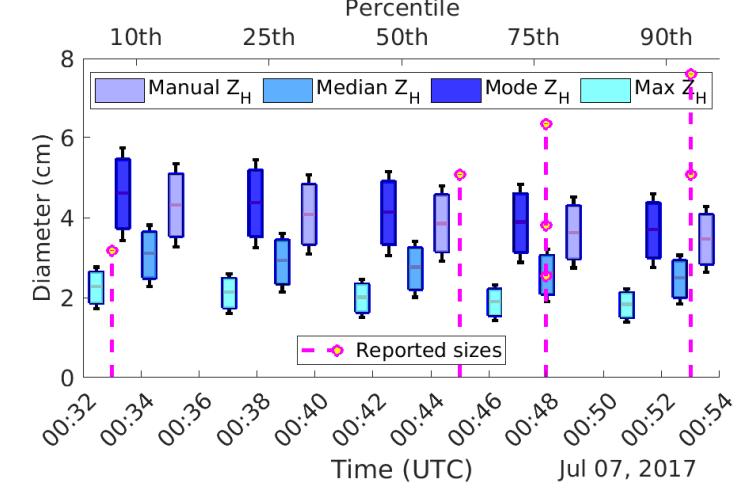
Hail Size Variability
KEWX 222.5°-225.5° 2016-04-13T02:56:38Z



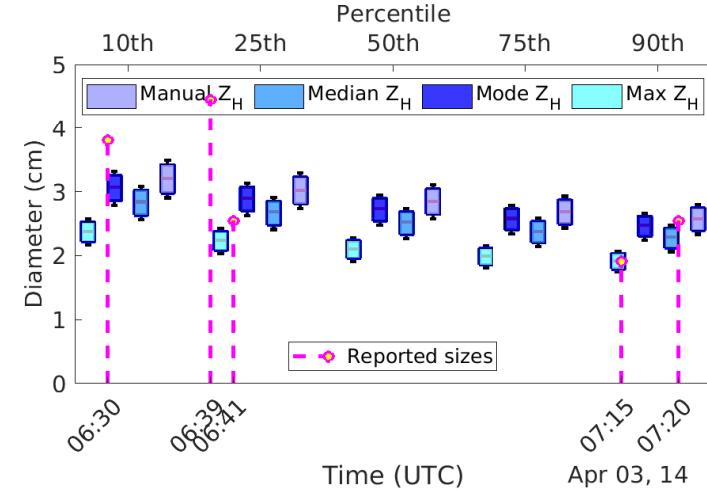
Hail Size Variability
KUDX 236.5°-237.6° 2015-07-15T01:28:29Z



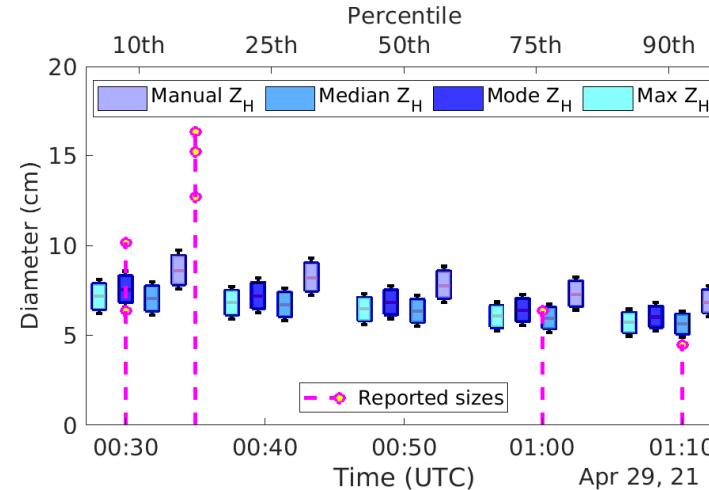
Hail Size Variability
KARX 316.5°-320.5° 2017-07-07T00:53:44Z



Hail Size Variability
KDVN 220.5°-224.5° 2014-04-03T05:45:45Z



Hail Size Variability
KEWX 251.7°-253.7° 2021-04-29T00:27:19Z



Motivation

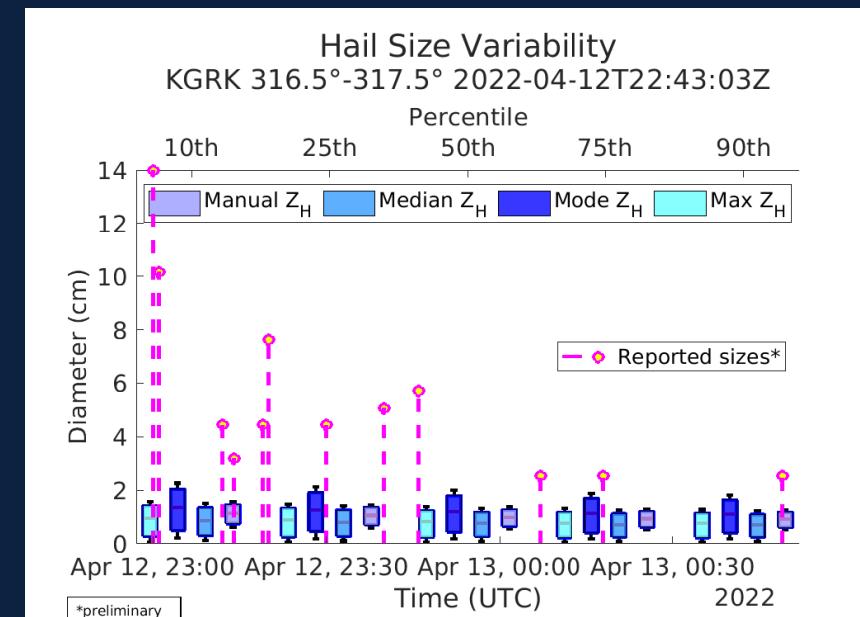
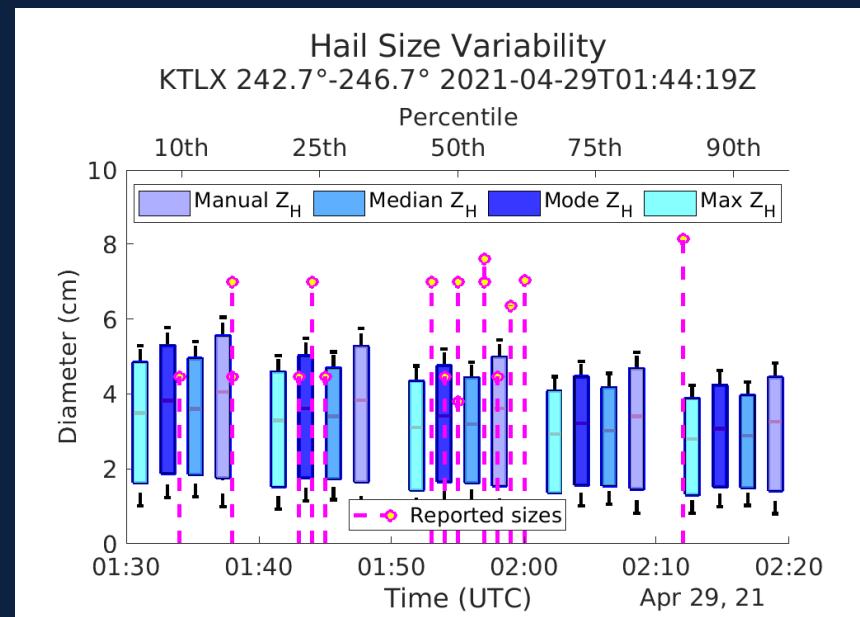
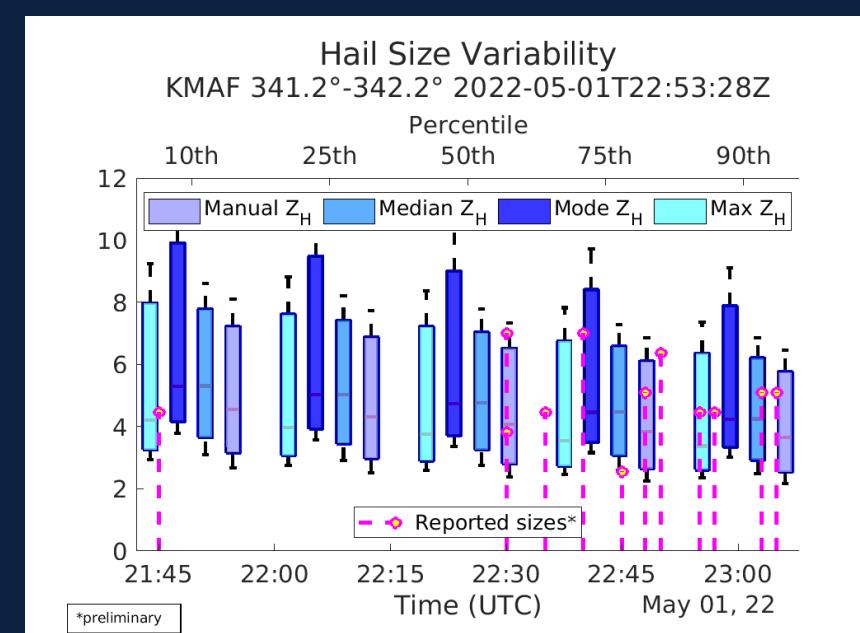
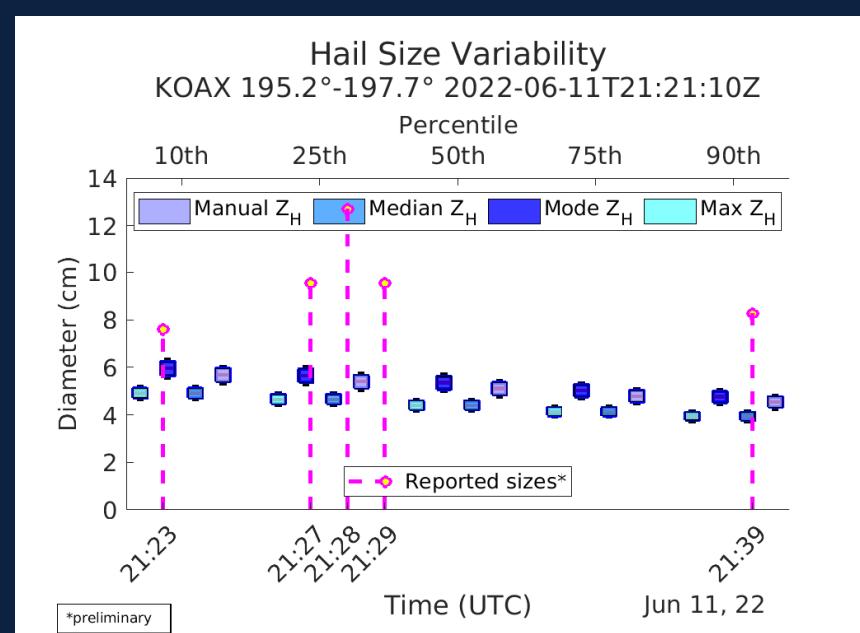
Methods

Results

Conclusions



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Motivation

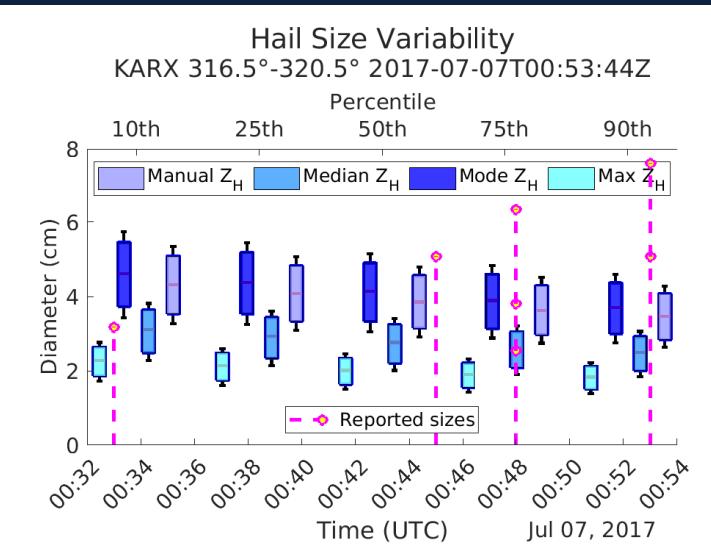
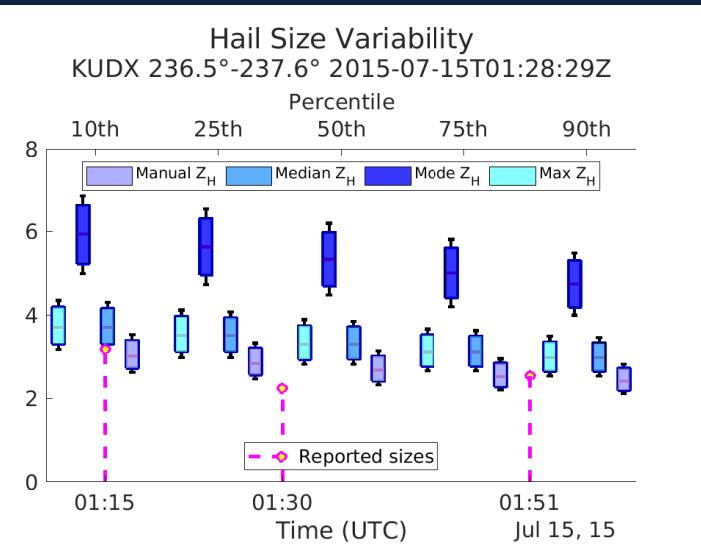
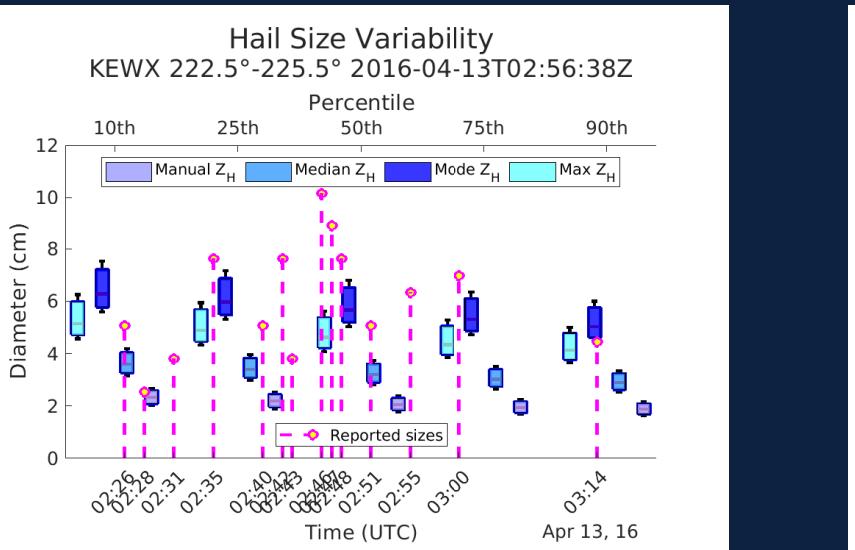
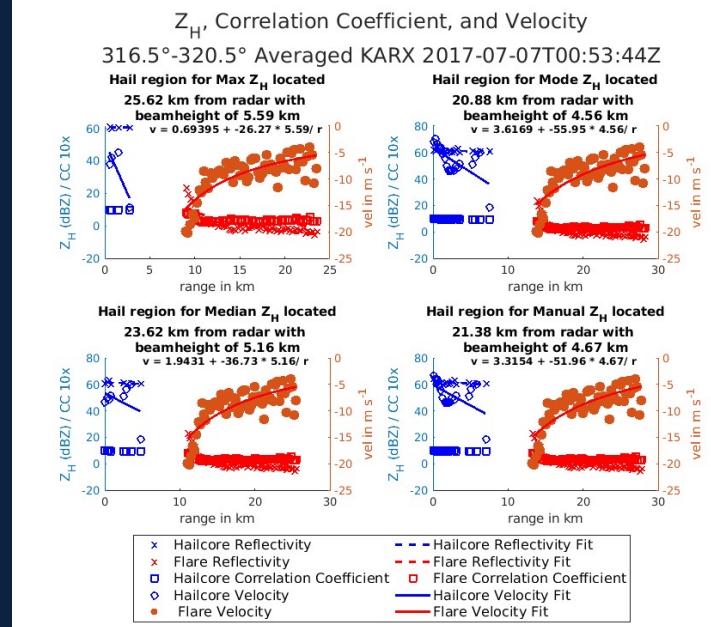
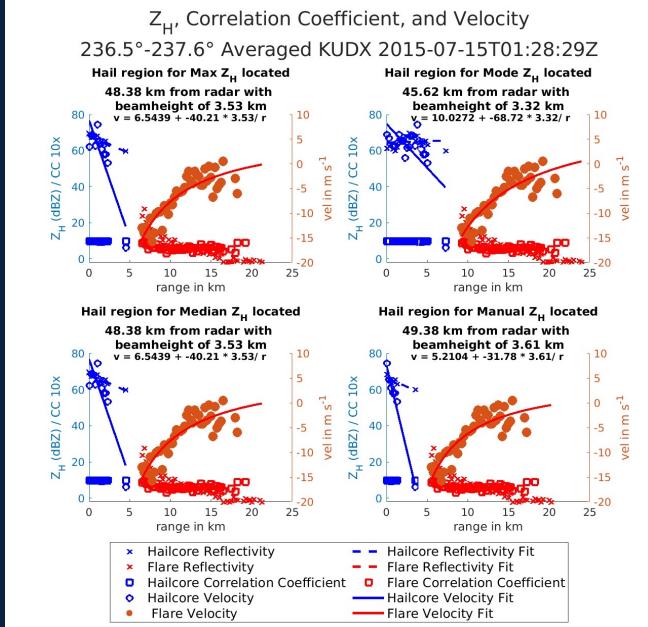
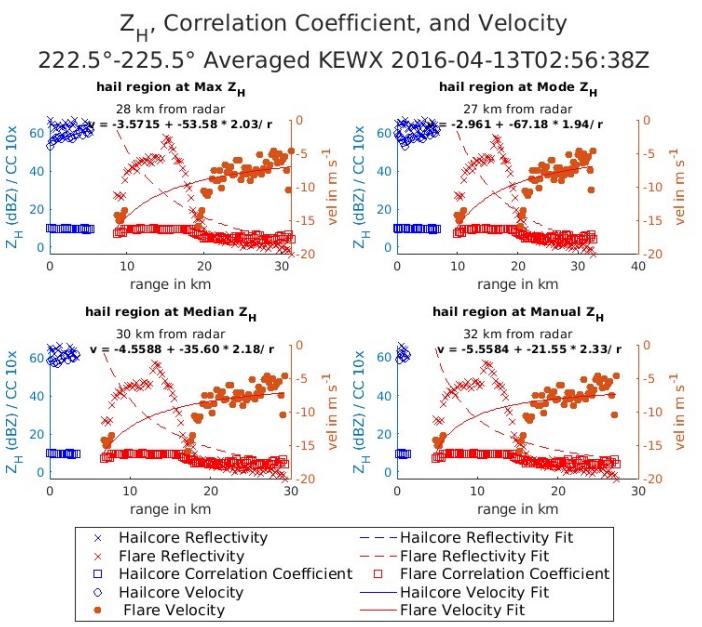
Methods

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Motivation

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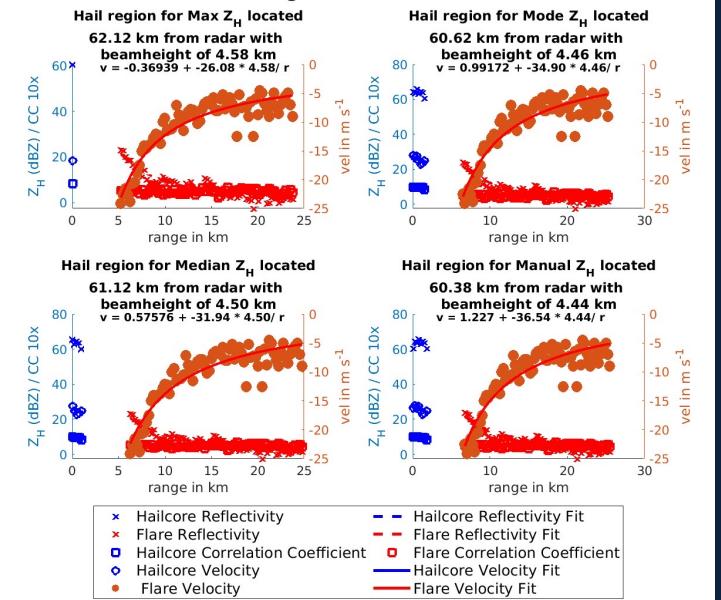
Conclusions



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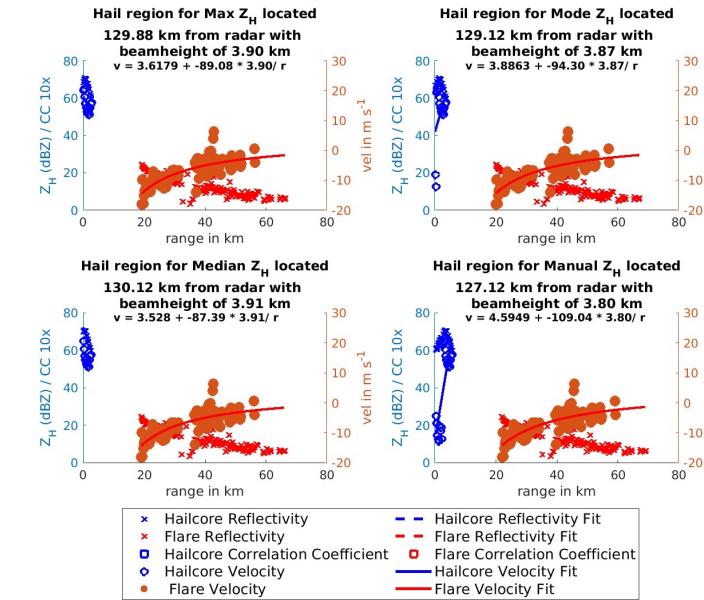
Z_H , Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity

220.5°-224.5° Averaged KDVN 2014-04-03T05:45:45Z



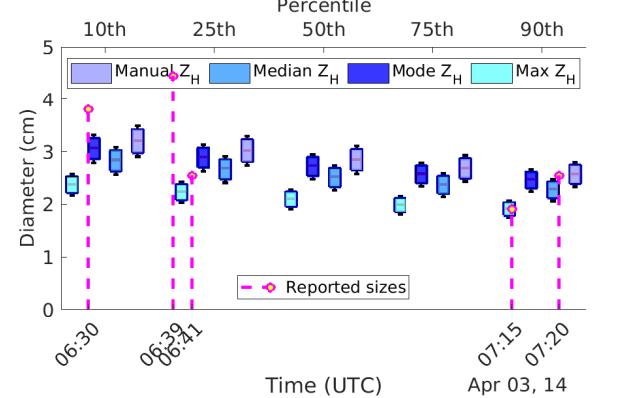
Z_H , Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity

251.7°-253.7° Averaged KEWX 2021-04-29T00:27:19Z



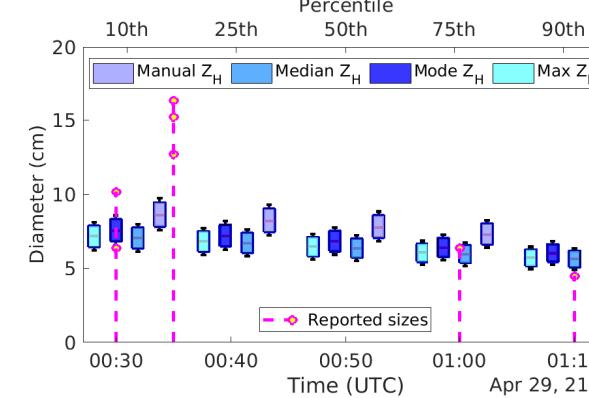
Hail Size Variability

KDVN 220.5°-224.5° 2014-04-03T05:45:45Z



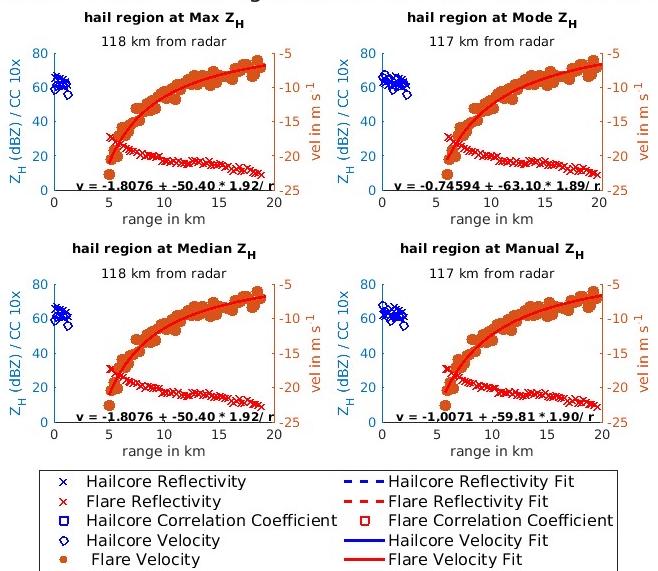
Hail Size Variability

KEWX 251.7°-253.7° 2021-04-29T00:27:19Z



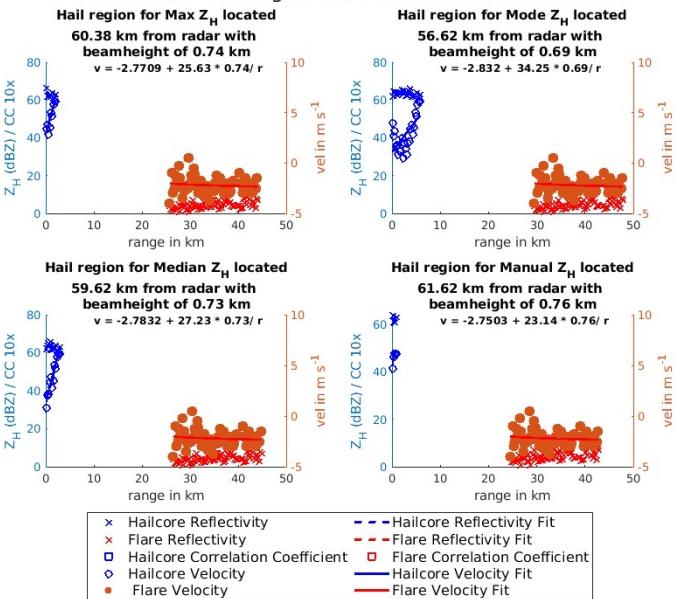
Z_H , Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity

195.2°-197.7° Averaged KOAX 2022-06-11T21:21:10Z



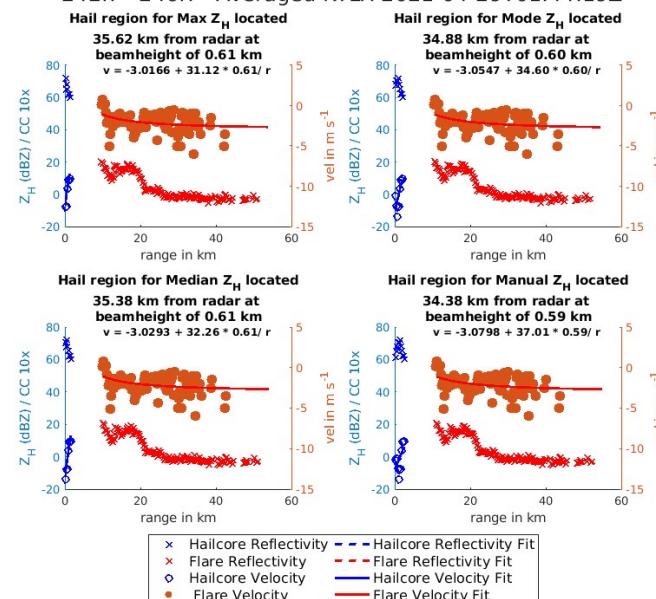
Z_H , Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity

341.2°-342.2° Averaged KMAF 2022-05-01T22:53:28Z



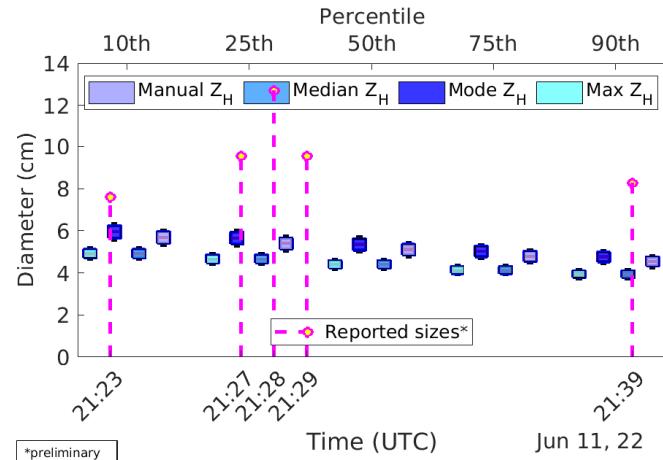
Z_H , Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity

242.7°-246.7° Averaged KTLX 2021-04-29T01:44:19Z



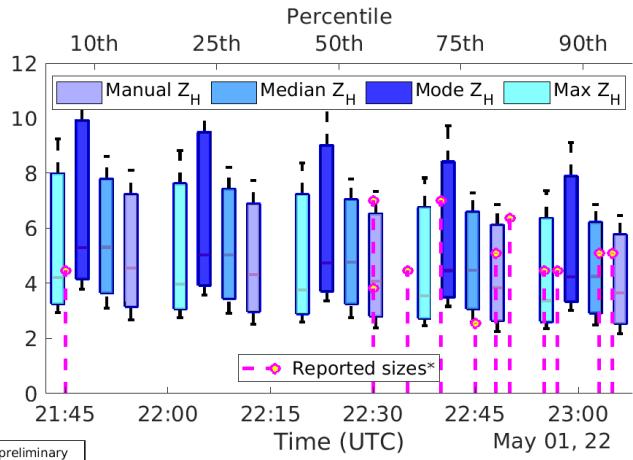
Hail Size Variability

KOAX 195.2°-197.7° 2022-06-11T21:21:10Z



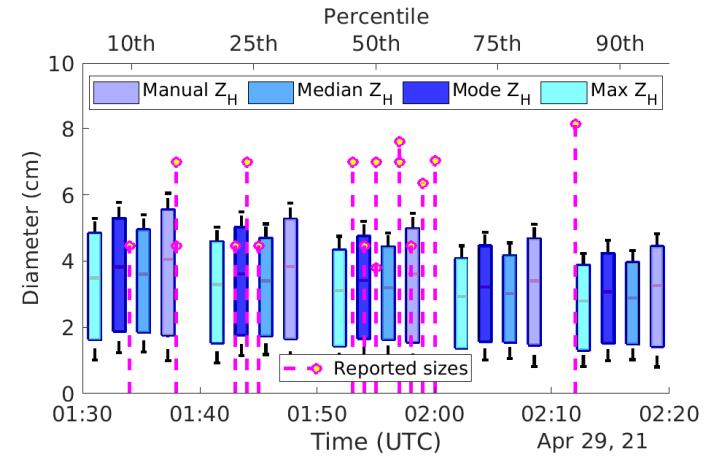
Hail Size Variability

KMAF 341.2°-342.2° 2022-05-01T22:53:28Z



Hail Size Variability

KT LX 242.7°-246.7° 2021-04-29T01:44:19Z



Motivation

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