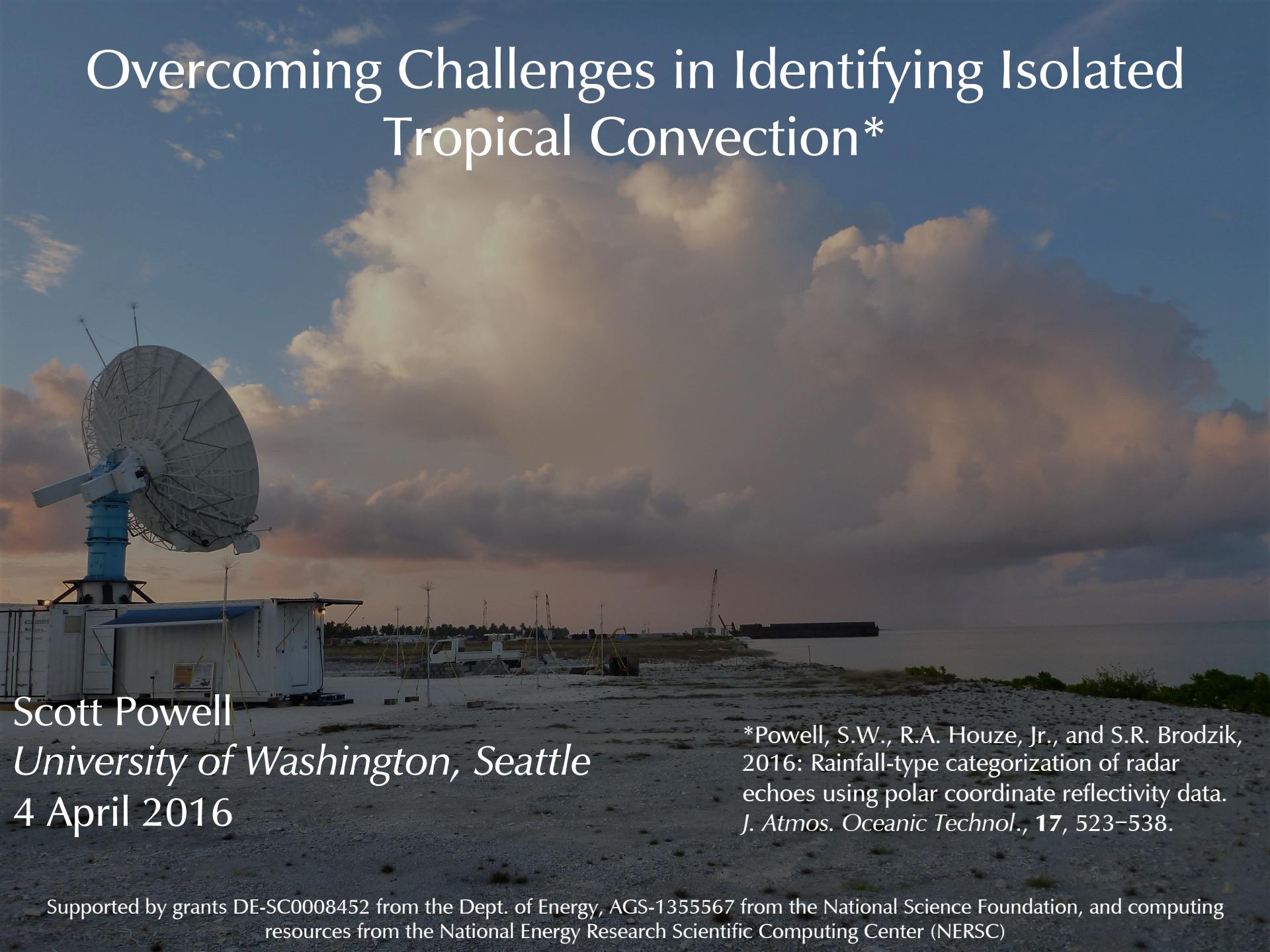


# Overcoming Challenges in Identifying Isolated Tropical Convection\*

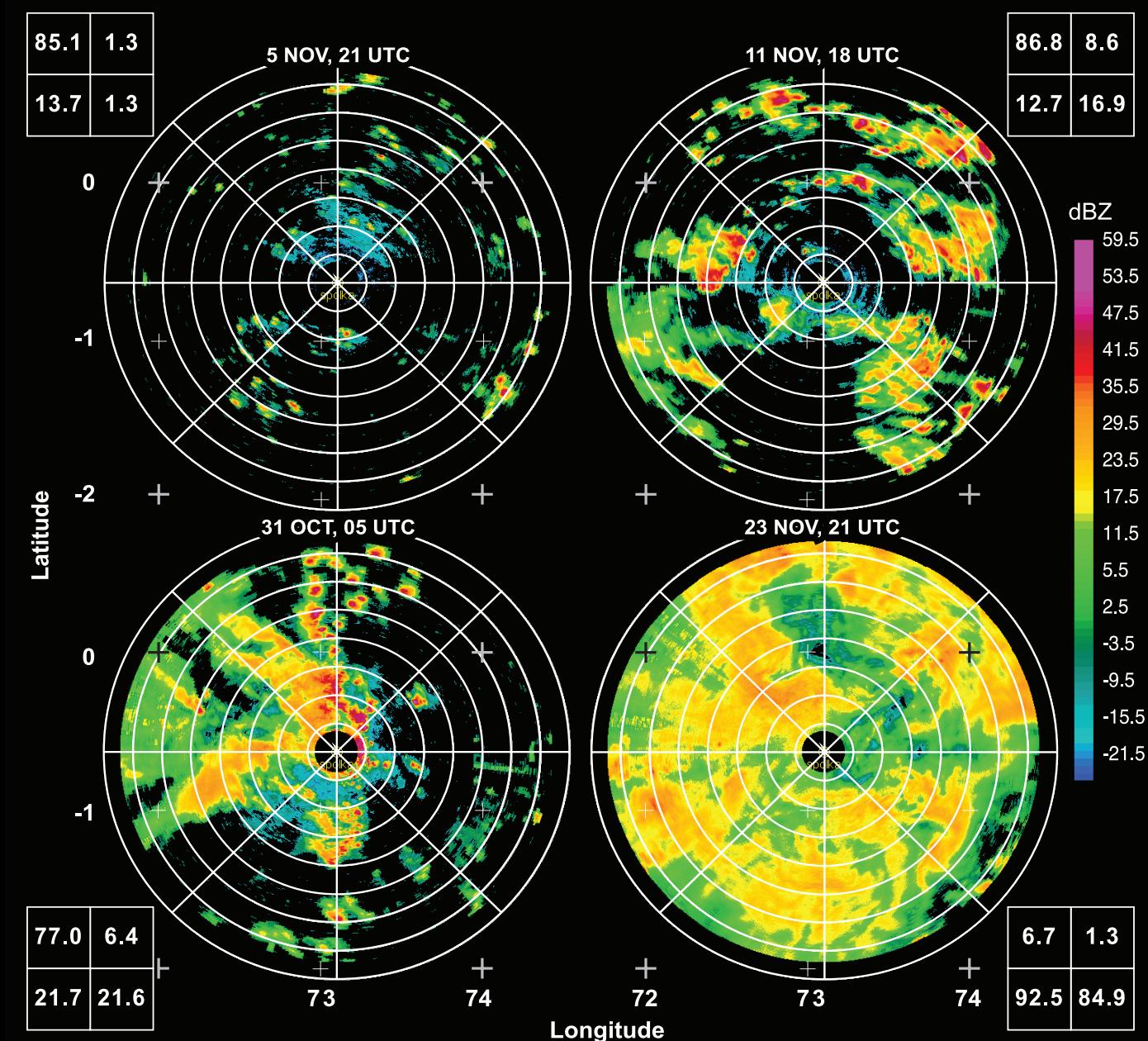


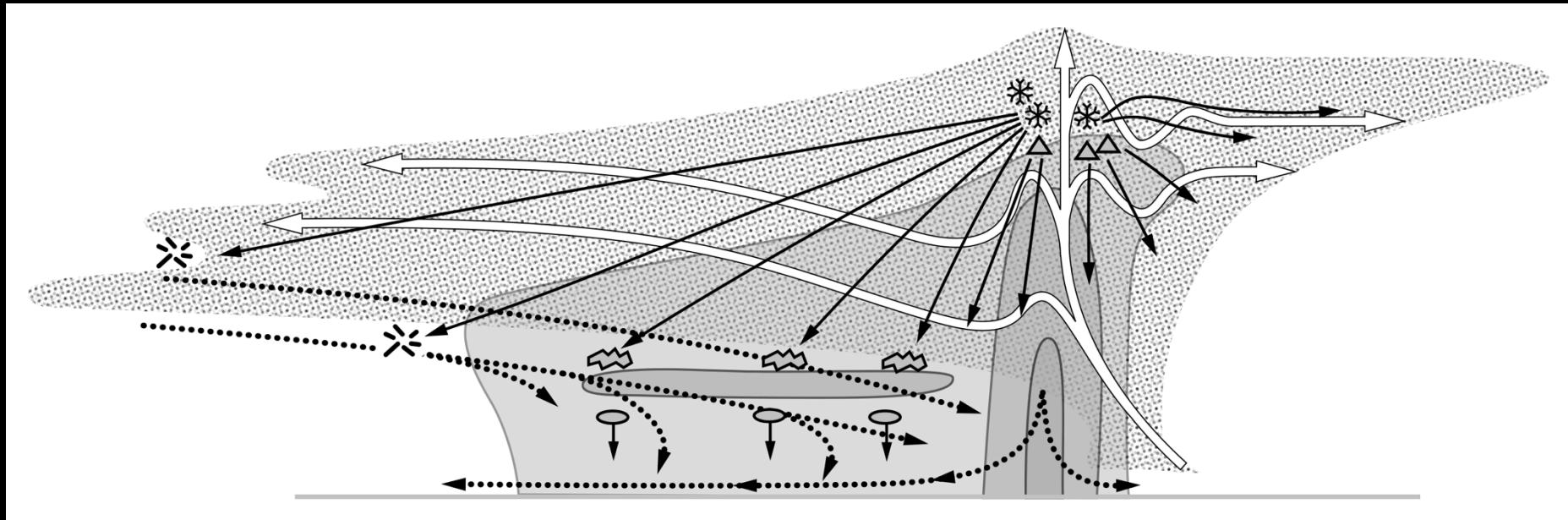
Scott Powell  
*University of Washington, Seattle*  
4 April 2016

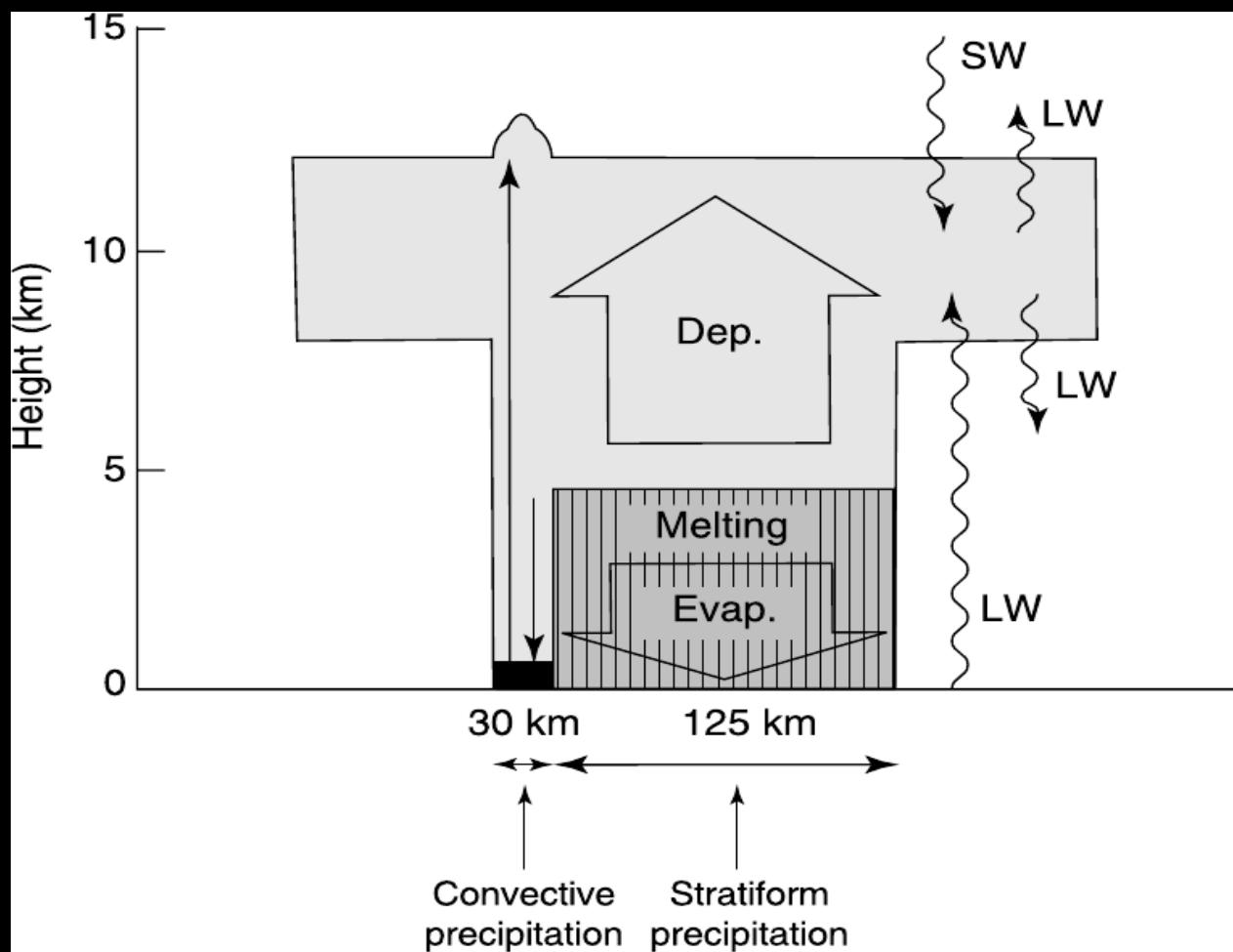
\*Powell, S.W., R.A. Houze, Jr., and S.R. Brodzik,  
2016: Rainfall-type categorization of radar  
echoes using polar coordinate reflectivity data.  
*J. Atmos. Oceanic Technol.*, **17**, 523–538.

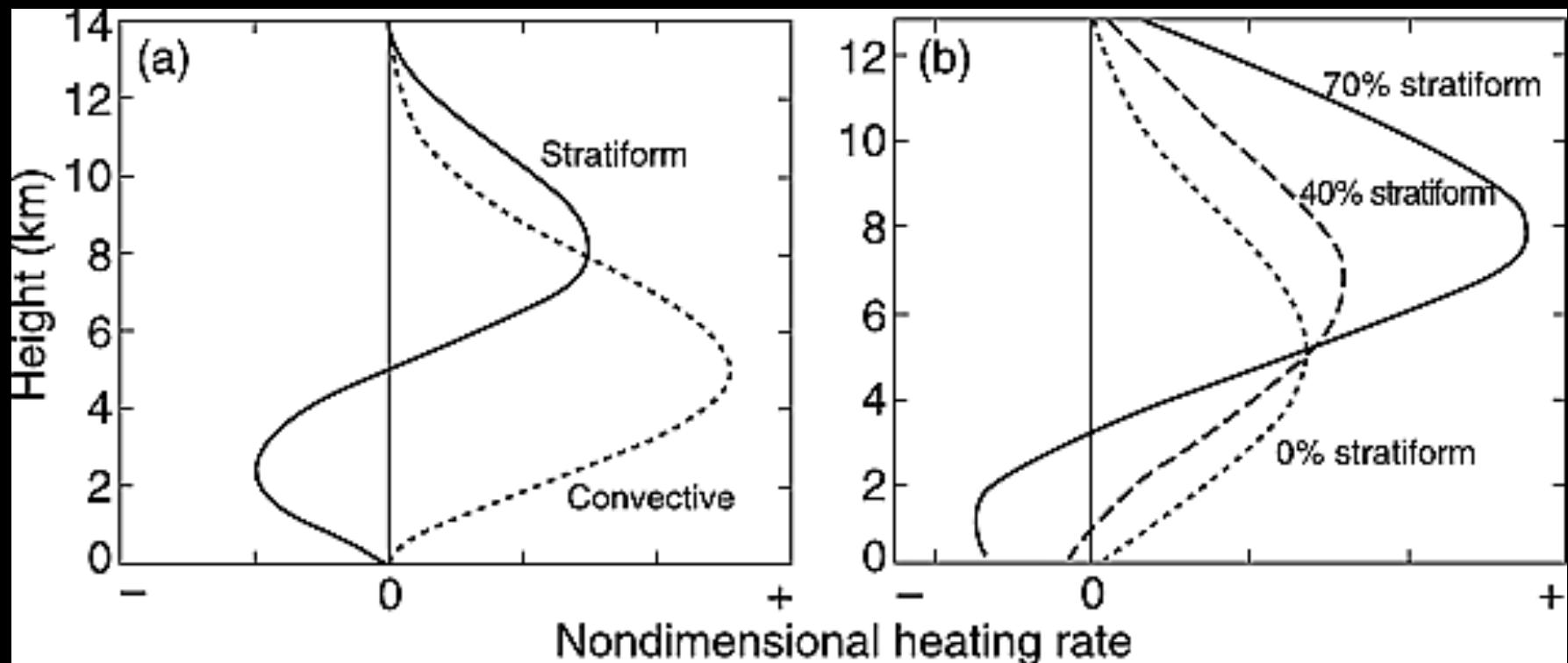
Supported by grants DE-SC0008452 from the Dept. of Energy, AGS-1355567 from the National Science Foundation, and computing resources from the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC)

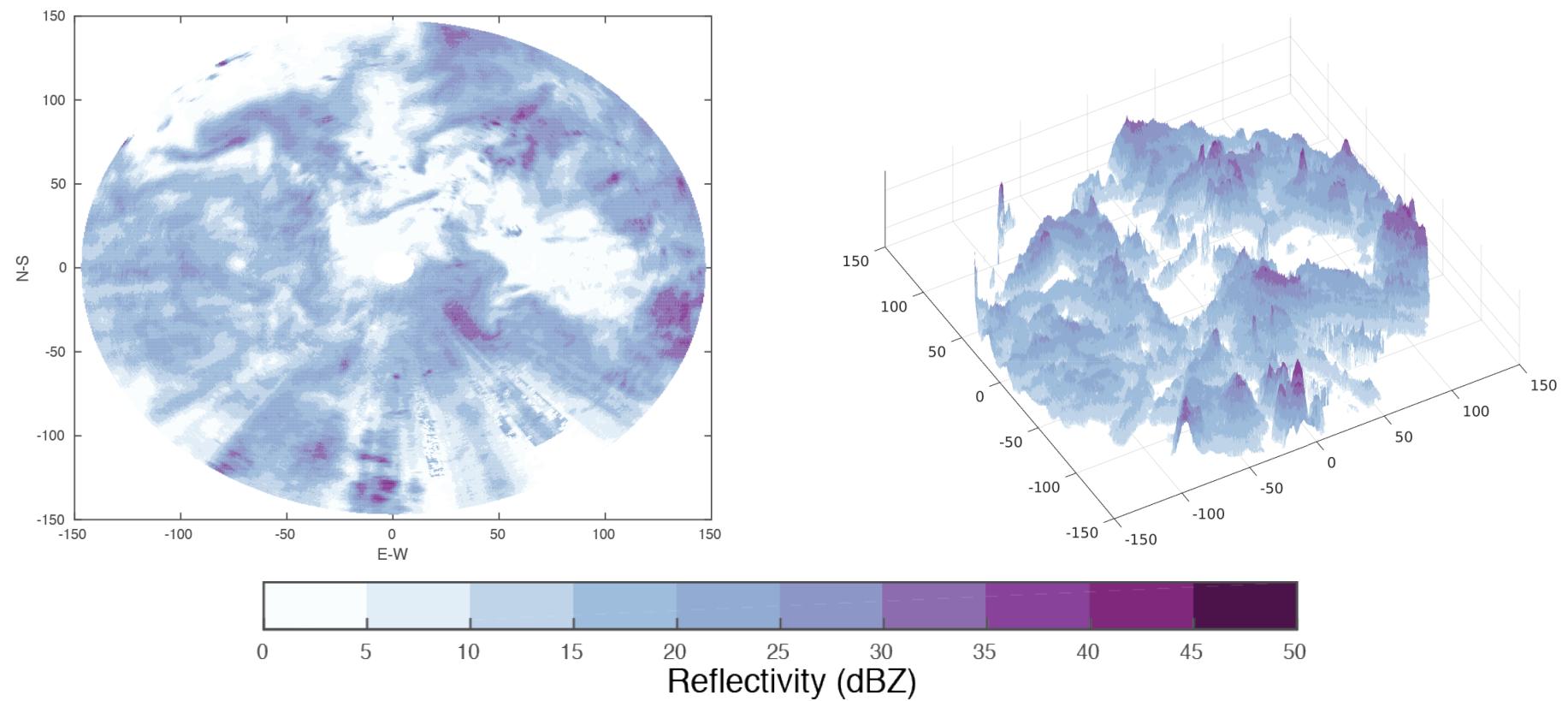










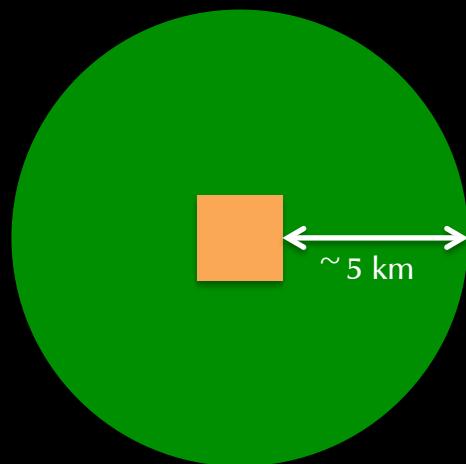


Steiner et al (1995) says convective if...

1. Reflectivity exceeds some threshold (often 40–45 dBZ)

Steiner et al (1995) says convective if...

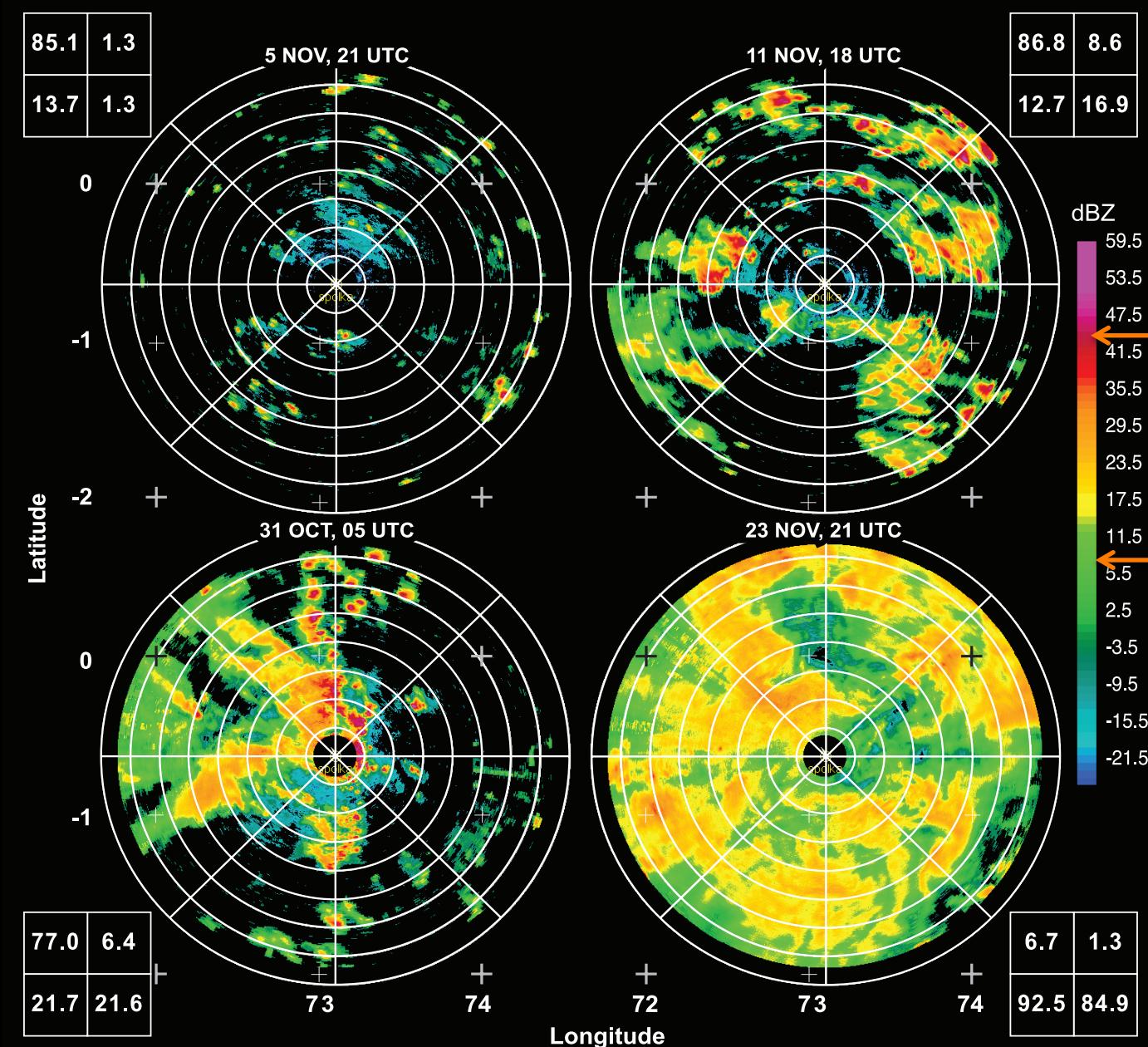
2. Reflectivity exceeds background reflectivity by some threshold



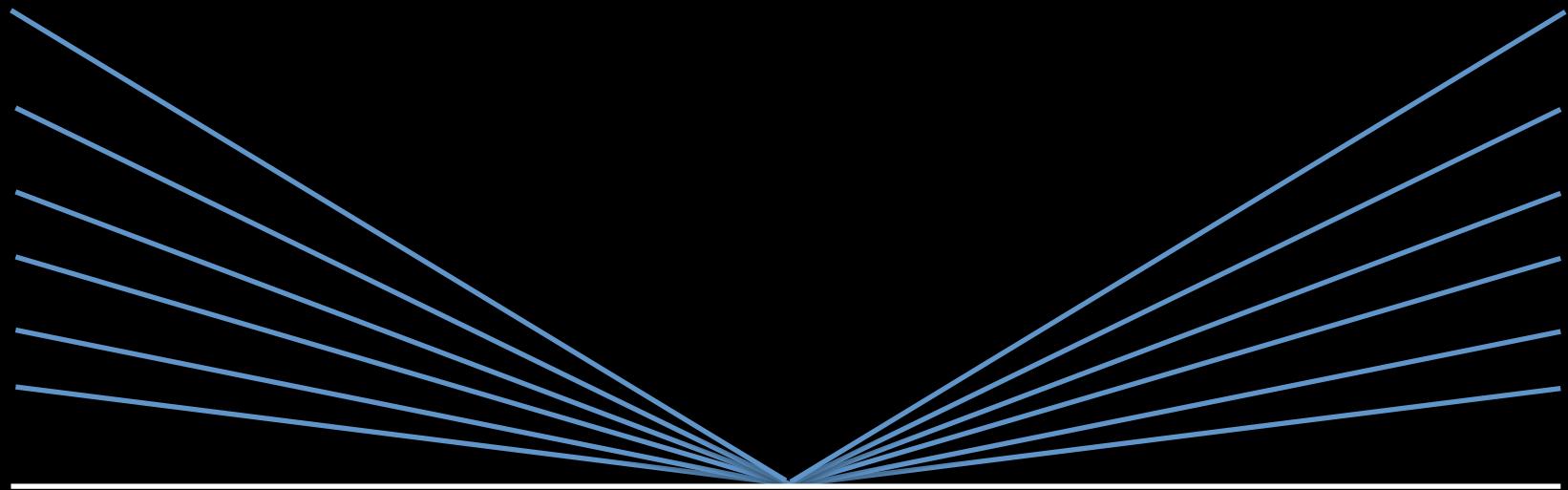
Steiner et al (1995) says convective if...

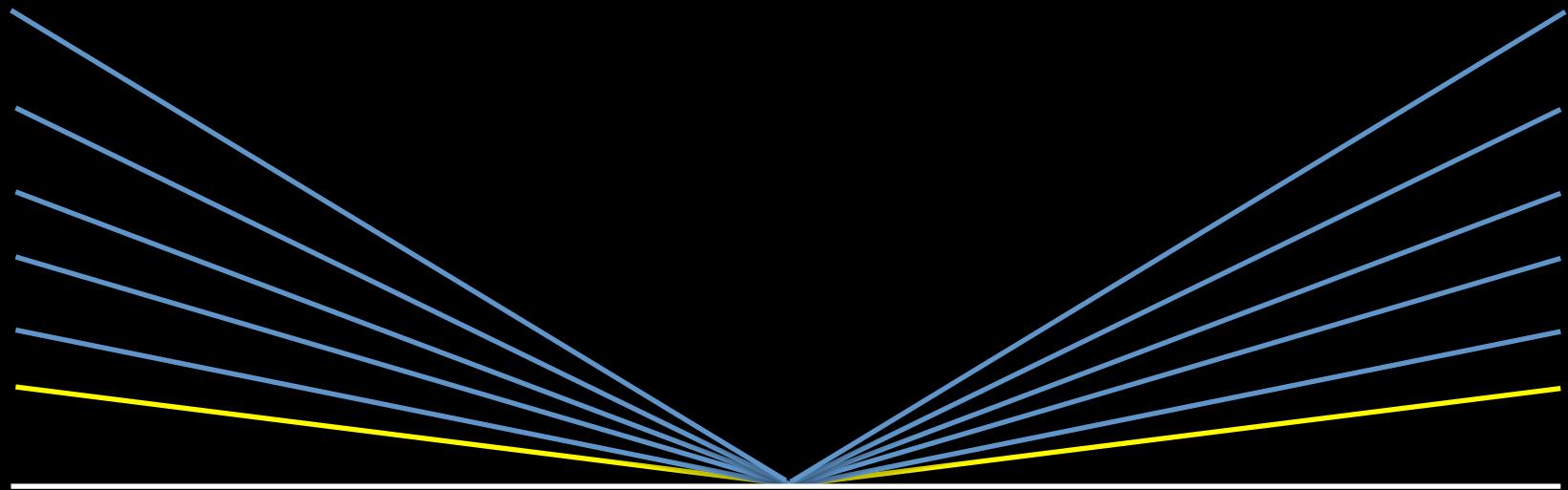
1. Reflectivity exceeds some threshold (often 40–45 dBZ)
2. Reflectivity exceeds background reflectivity by some threshold
3. If an echo is within as much as 5 km of a convective core

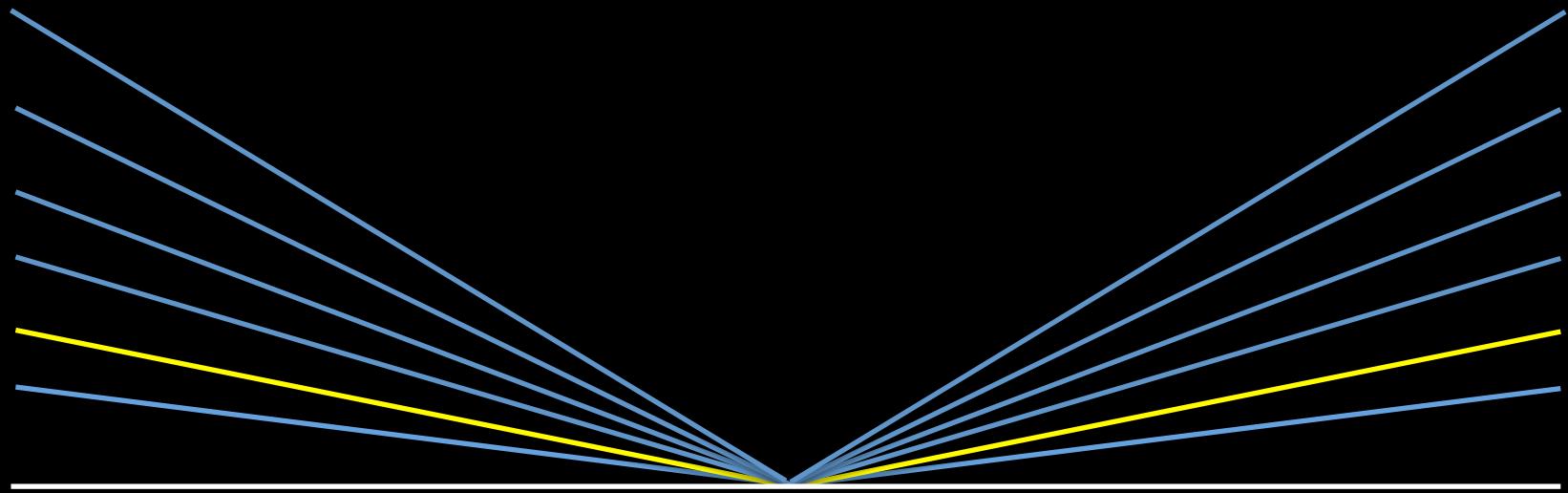
...otherwise stratiform.

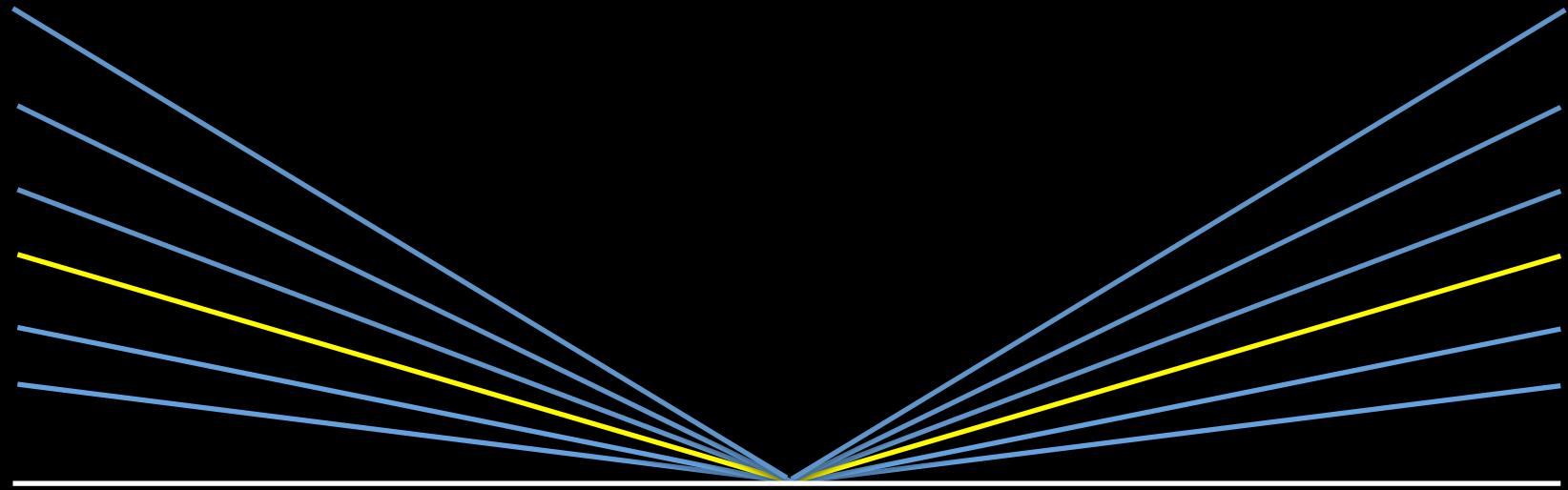


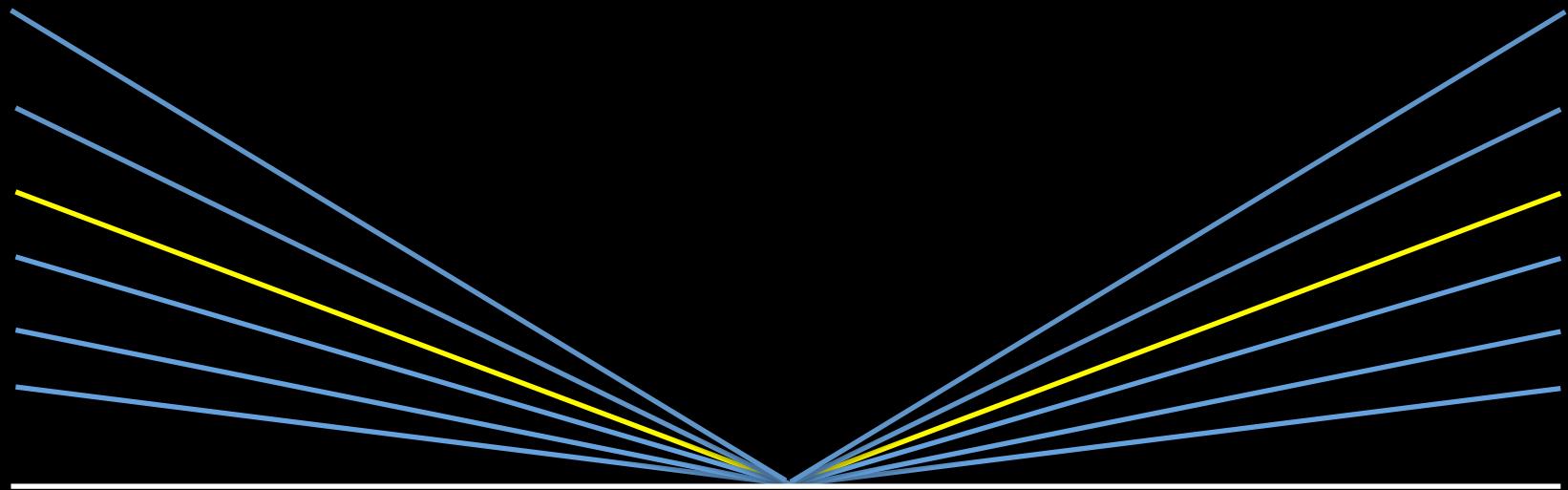
## *Problems with Interpolating Radar Data*

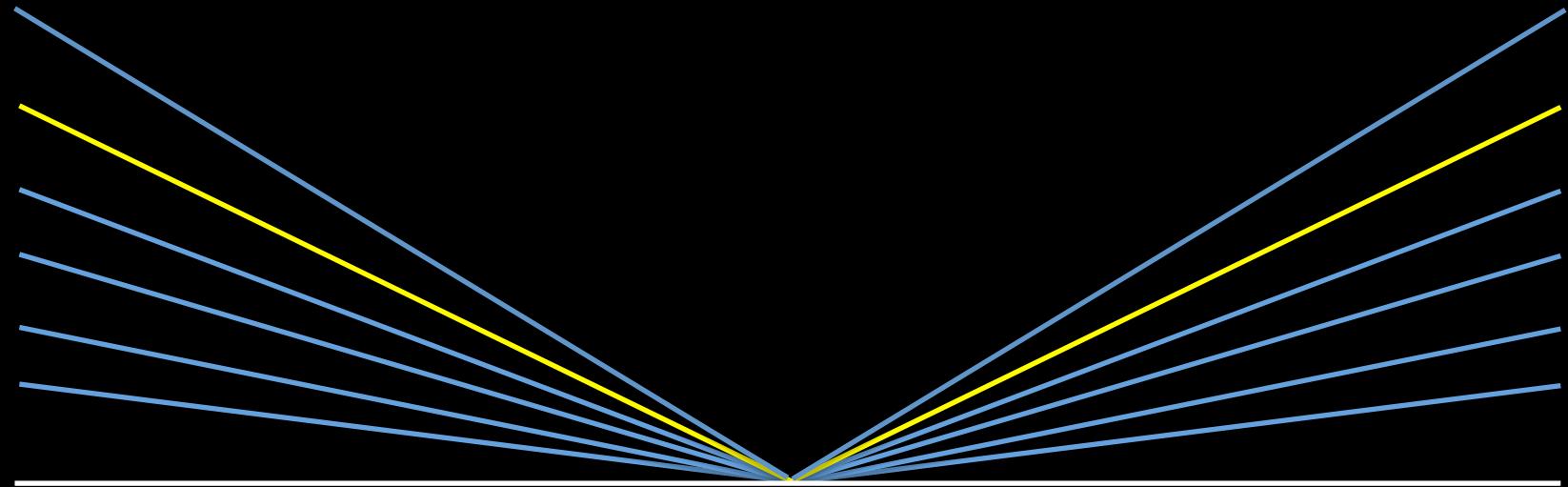


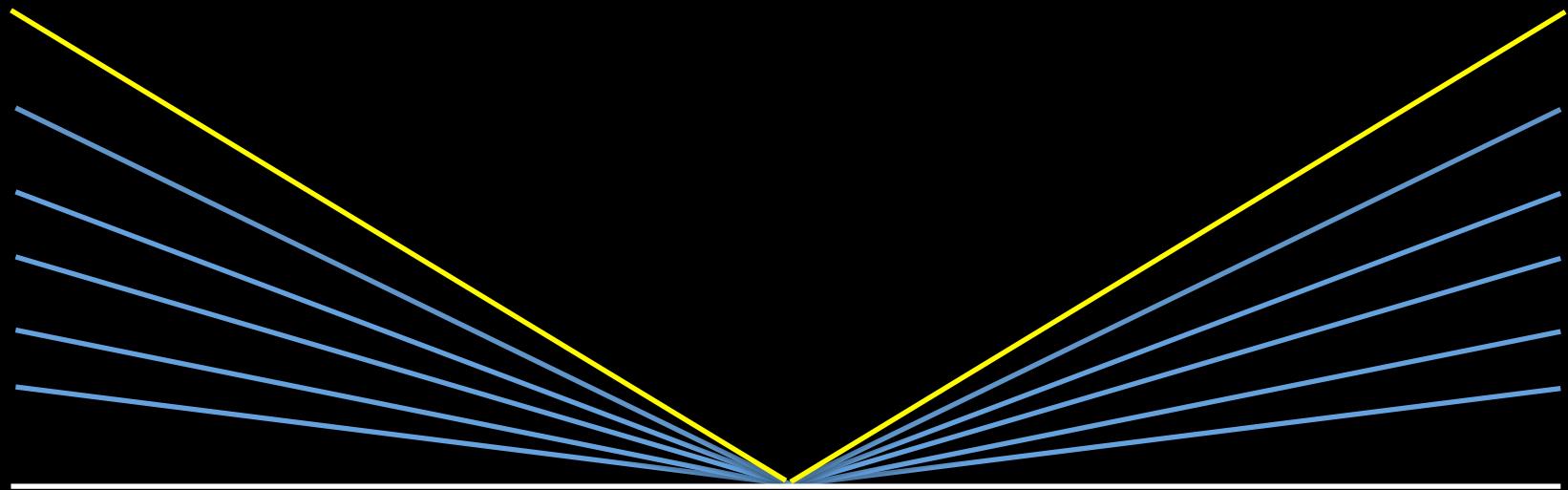




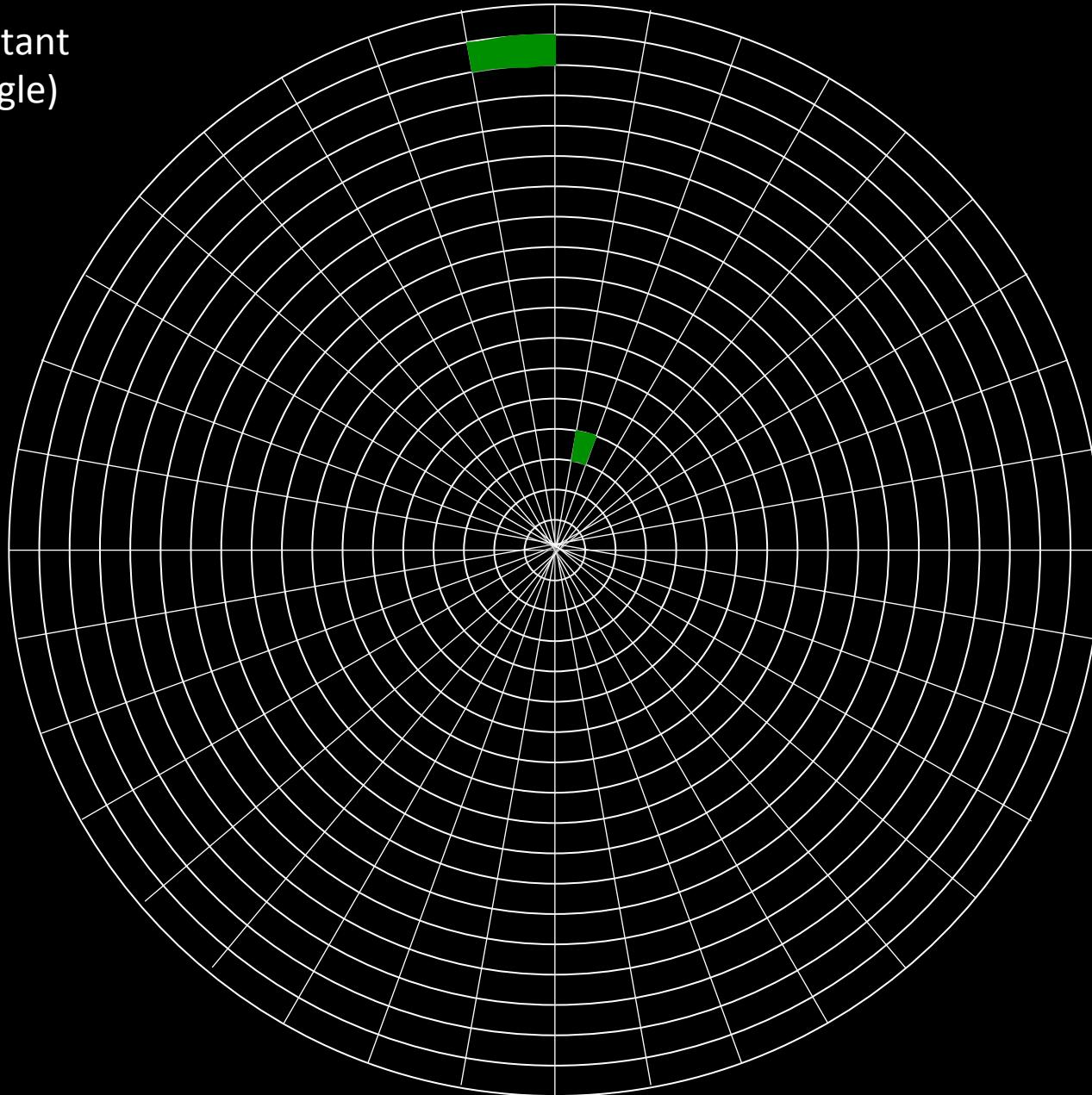


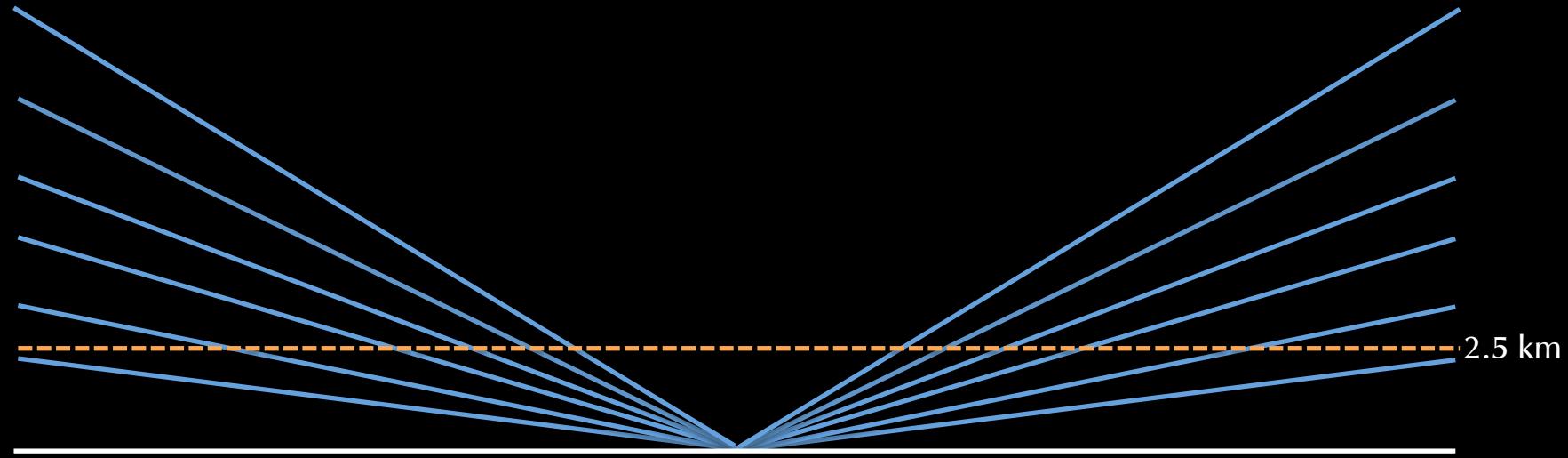






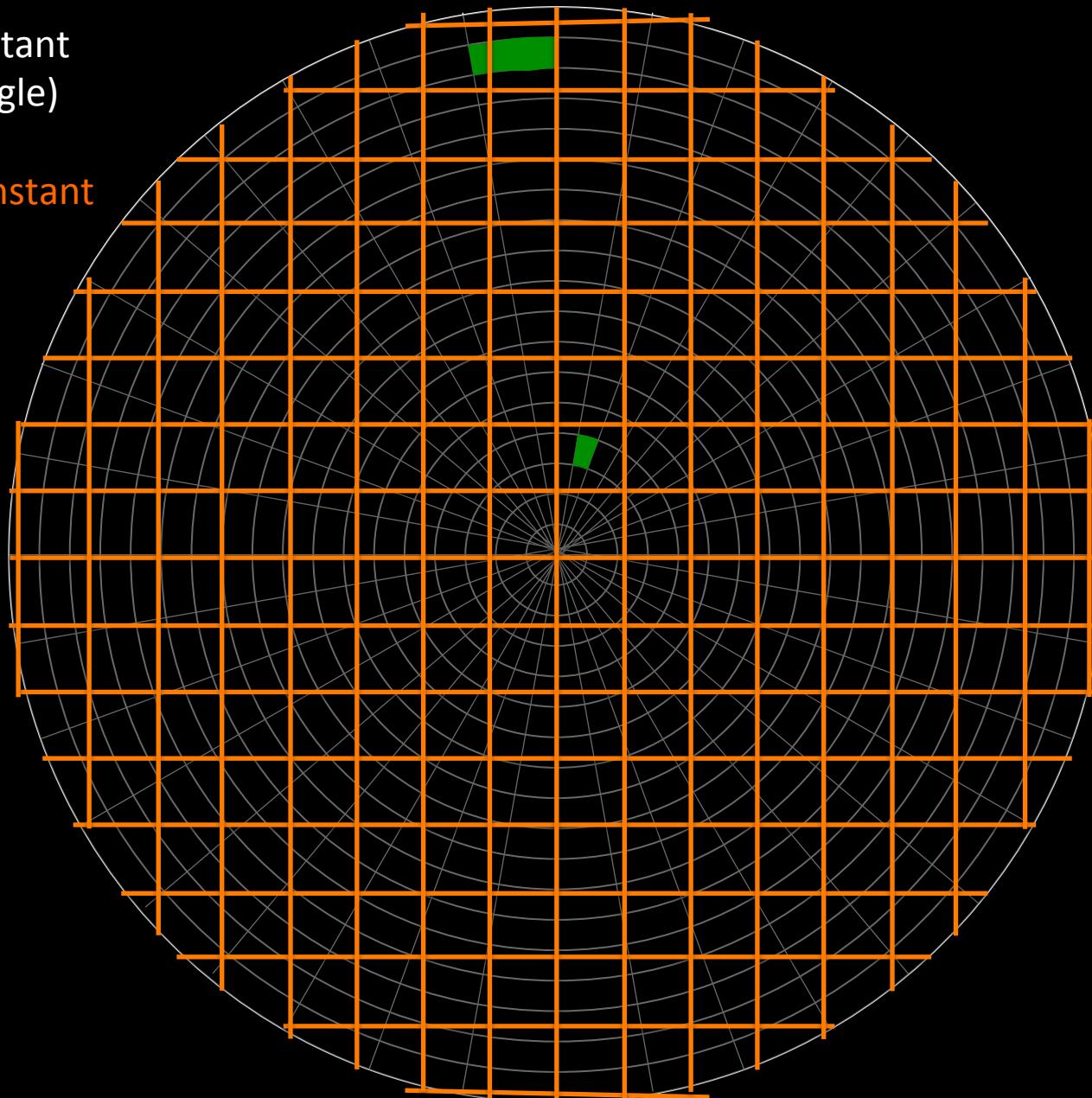
Sweep (constant  
elevation angle)

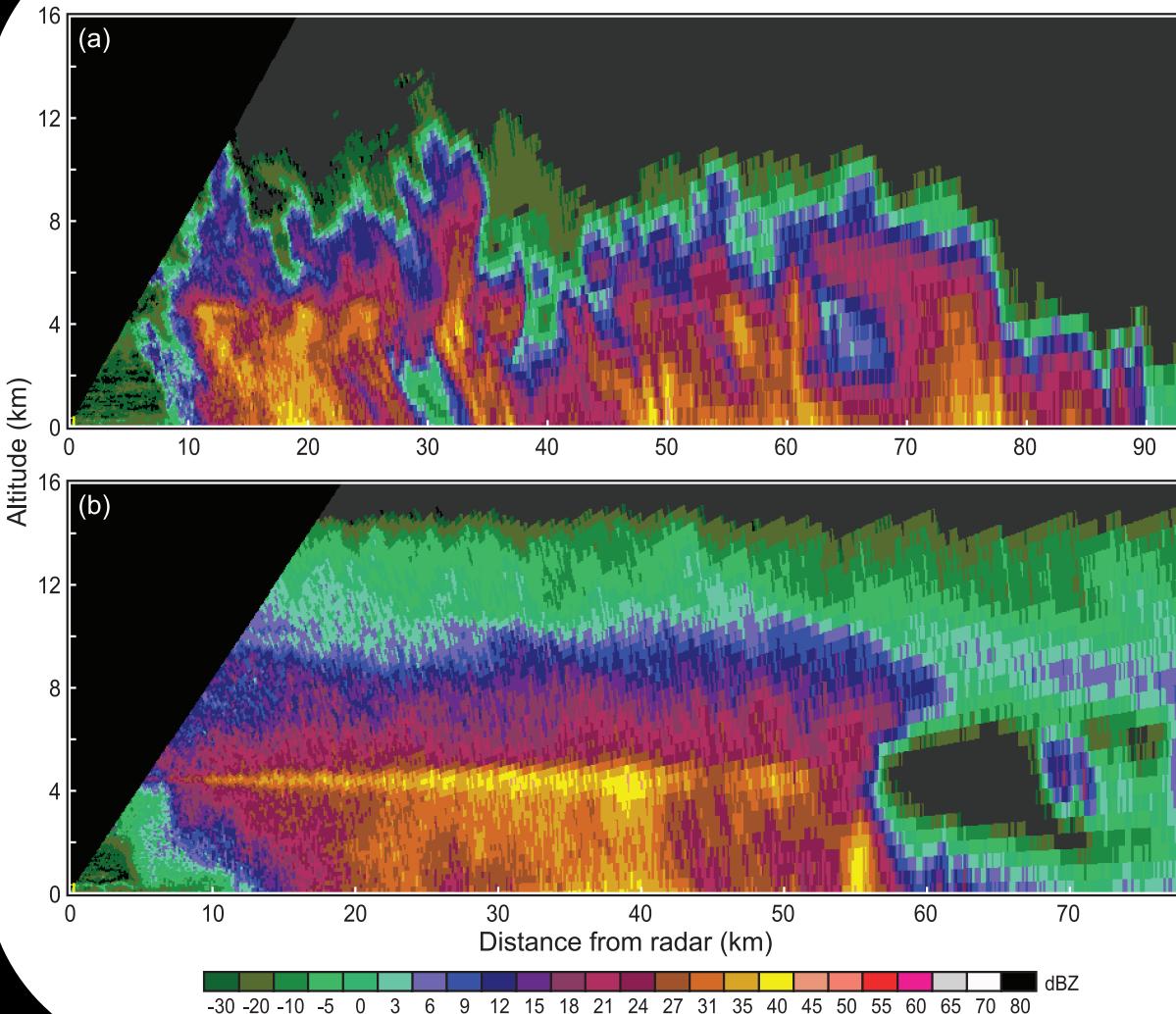




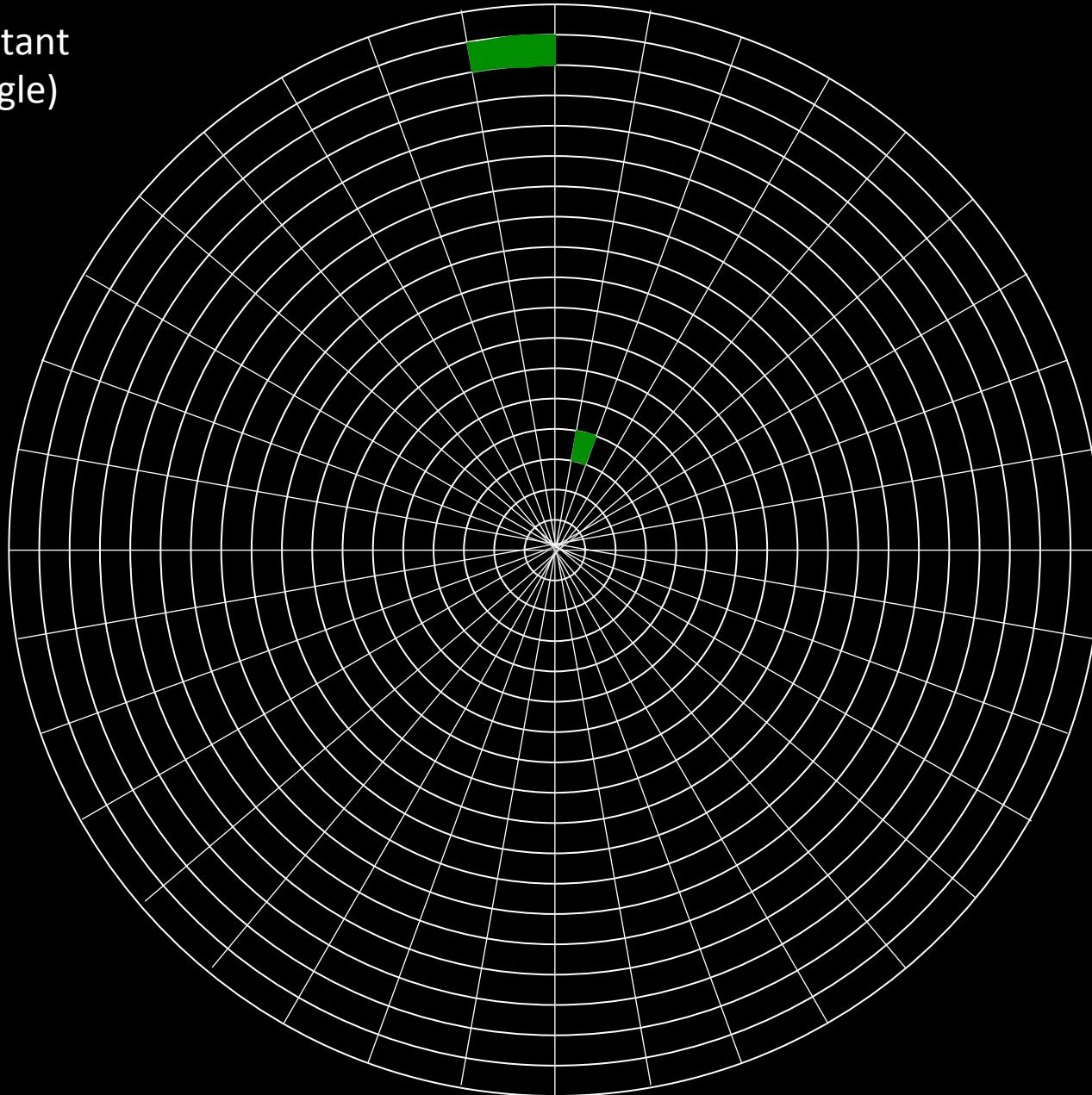
Sweep (constant elevation angle)

Gridded (constant height)

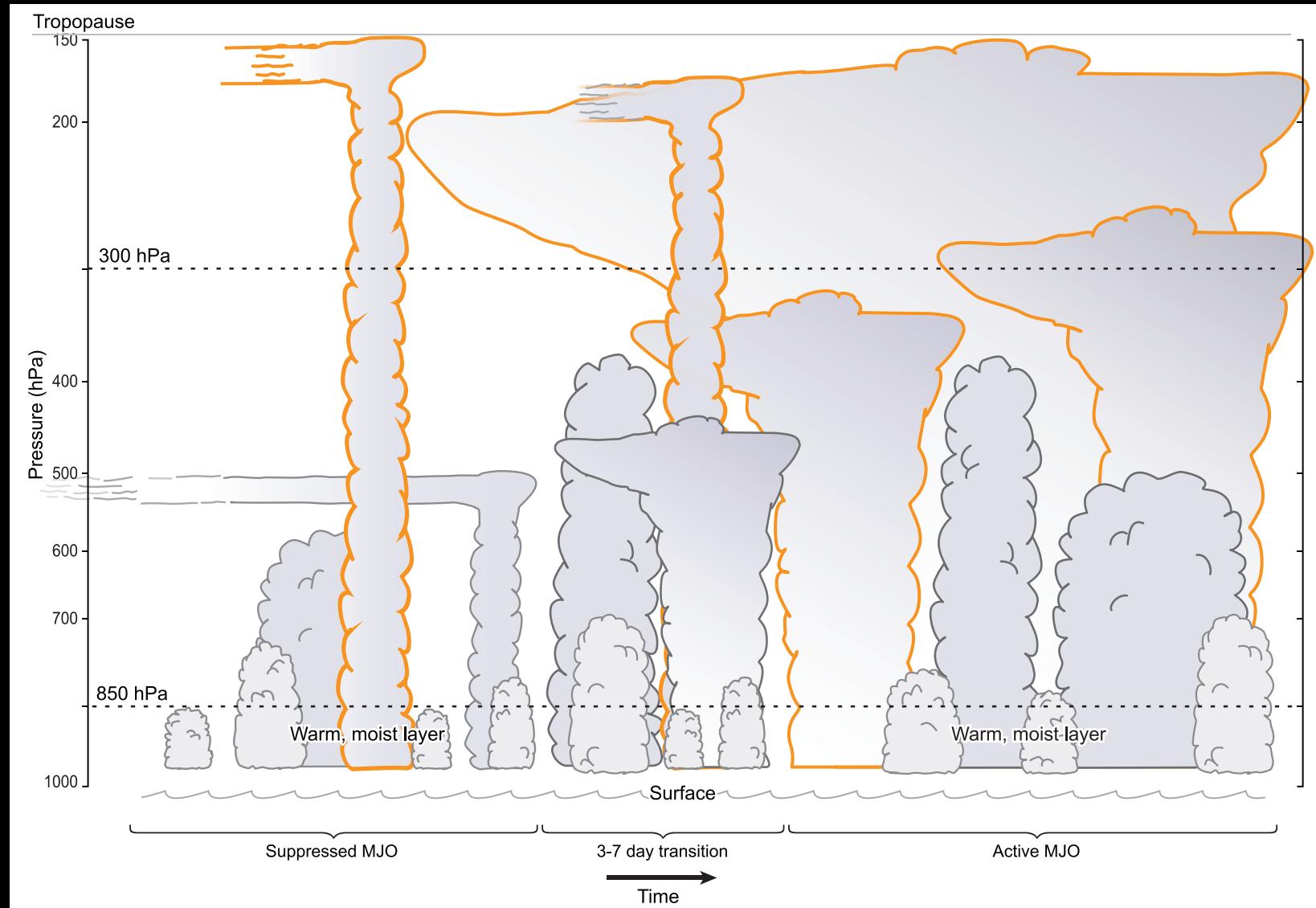


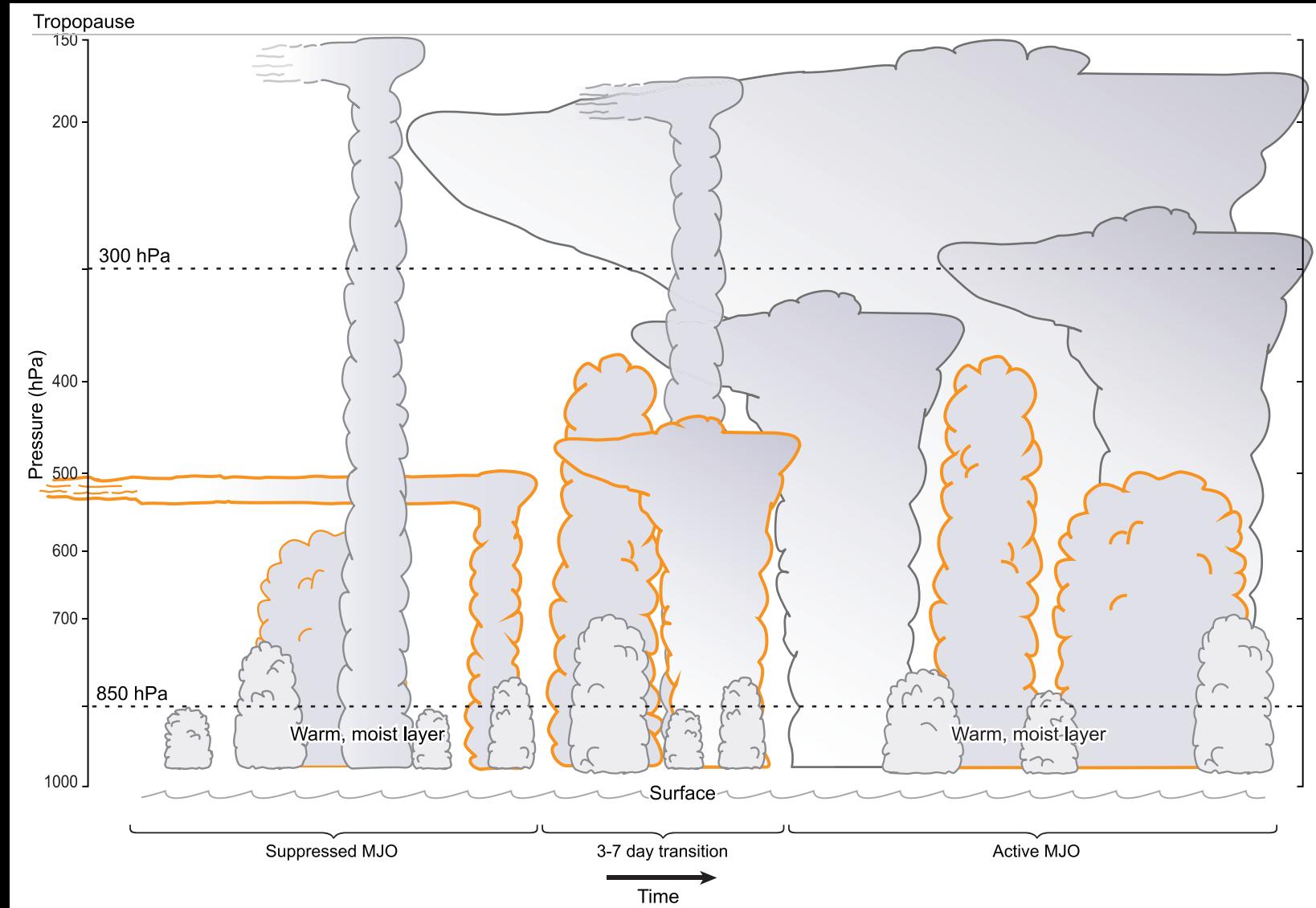


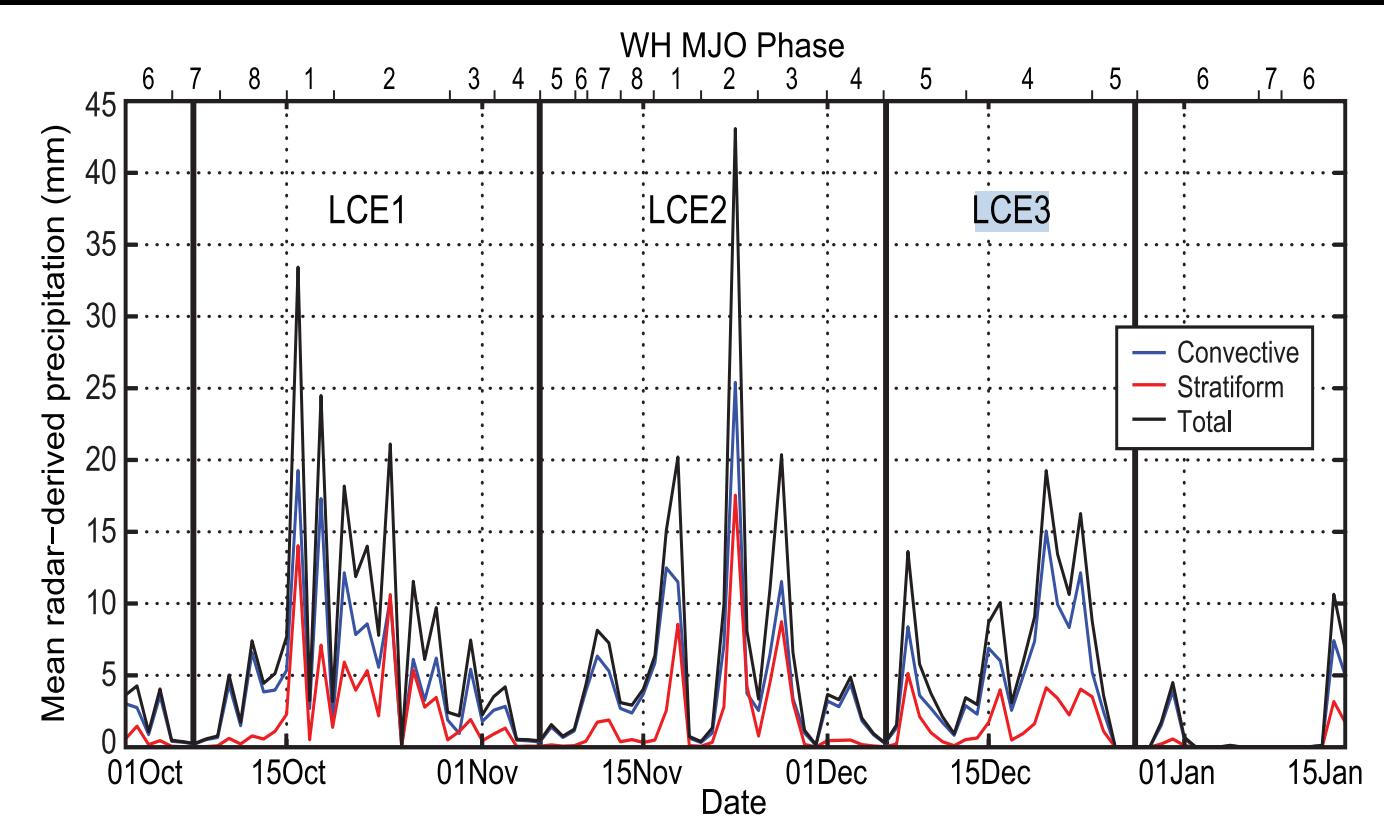
Sweep (constant  
elevation angle)

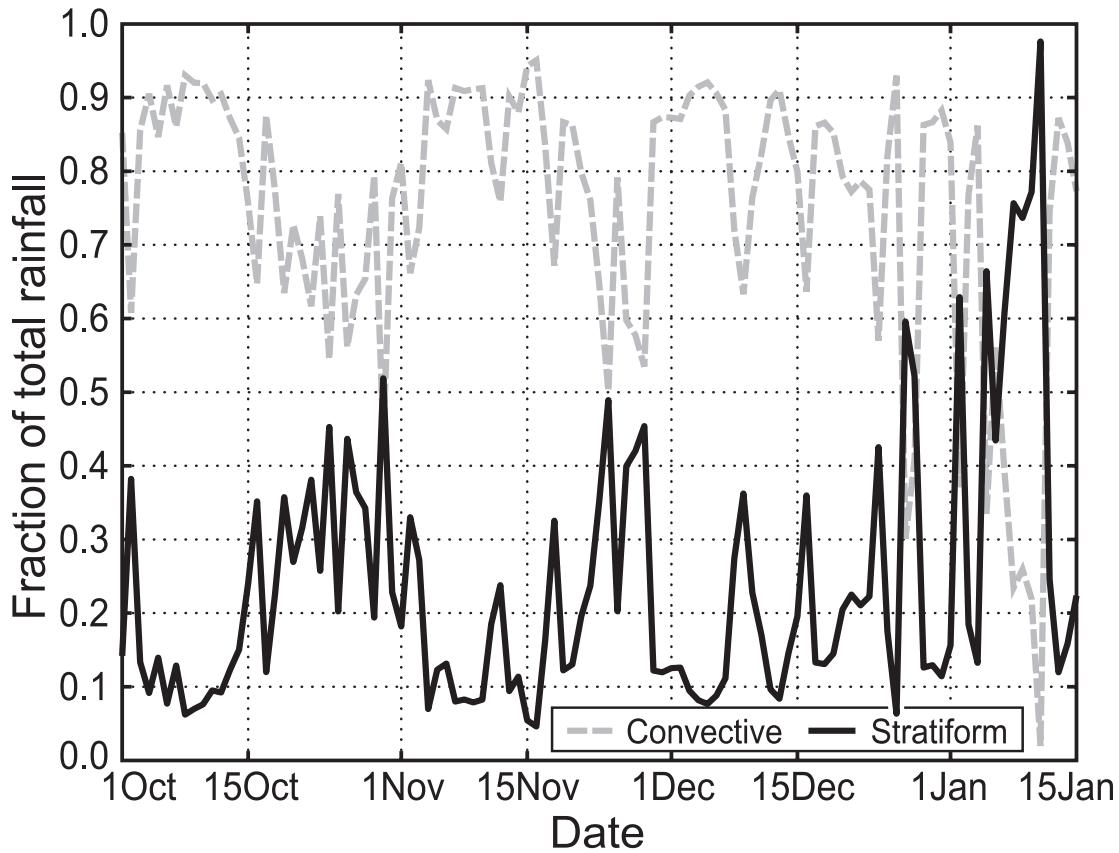


*Difficulties Identifying Isolated Convection*

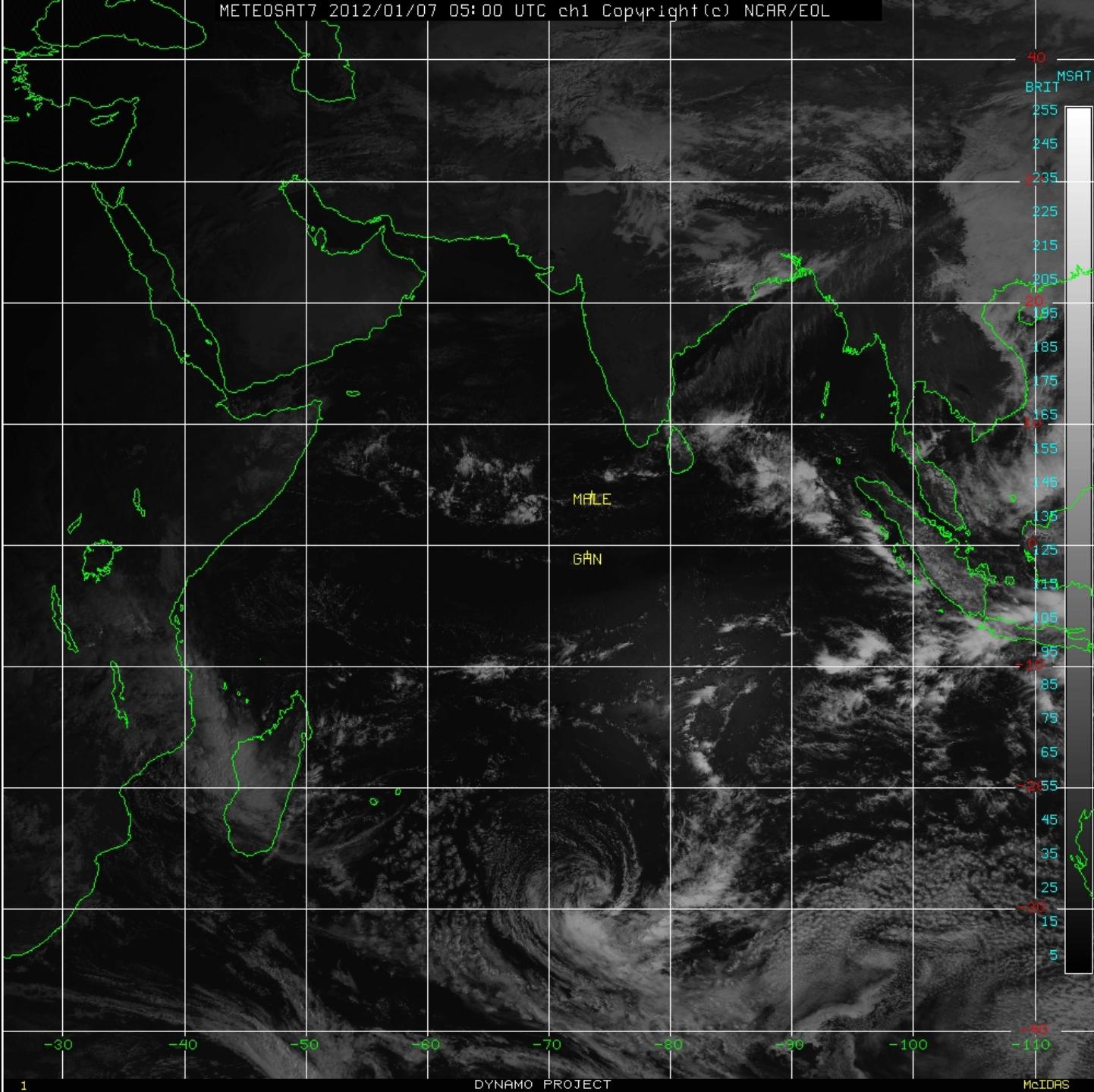


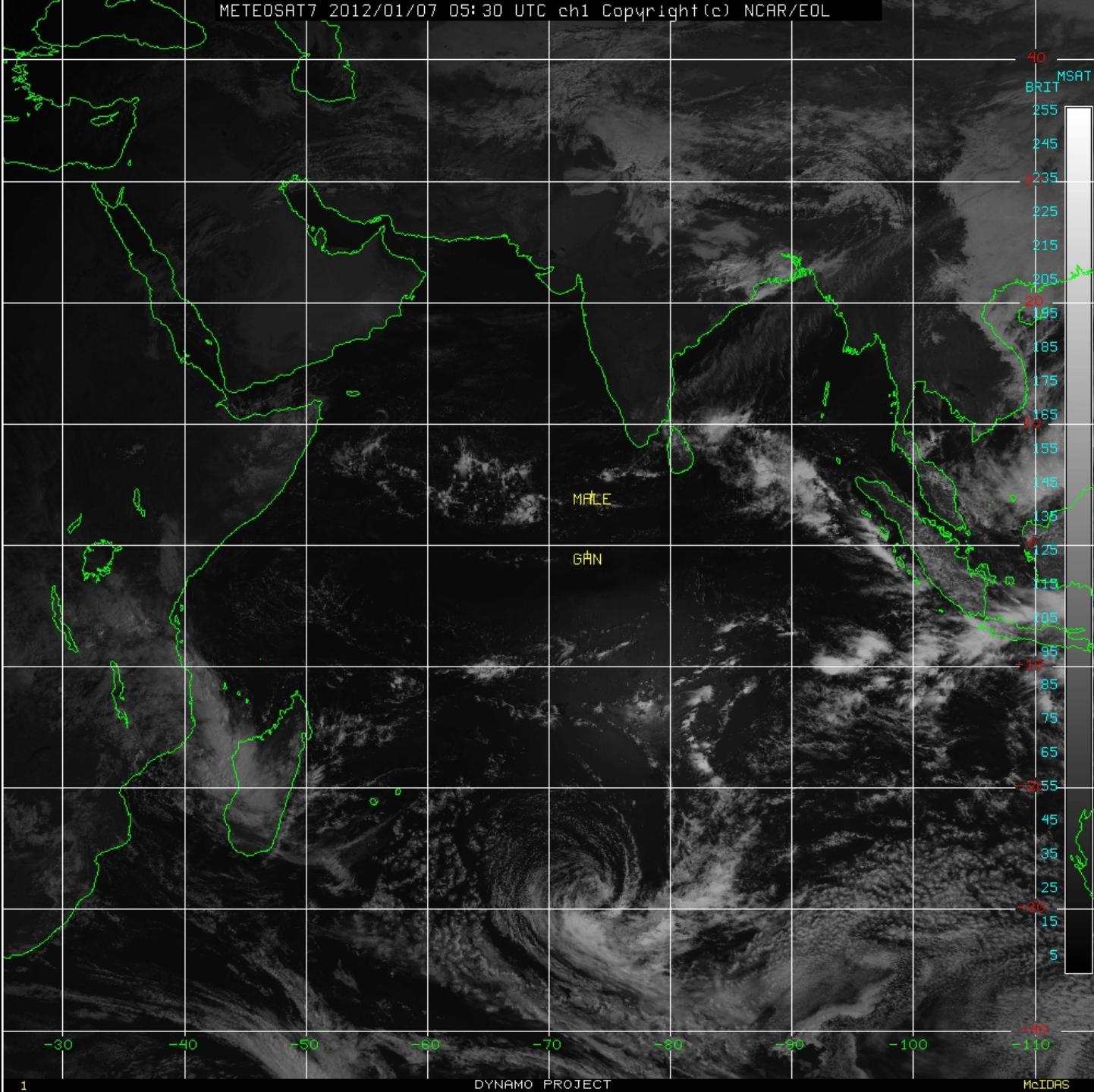


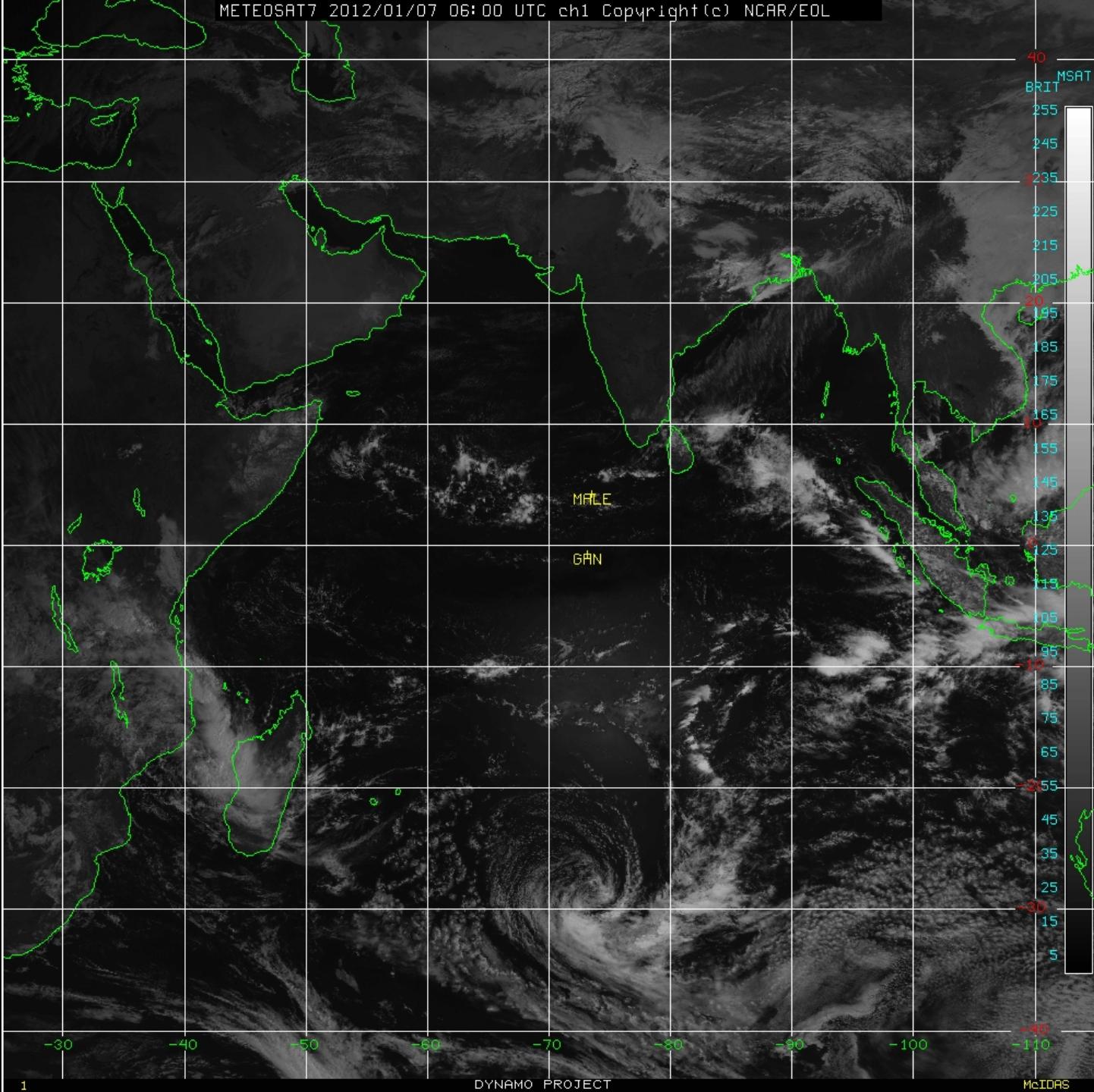


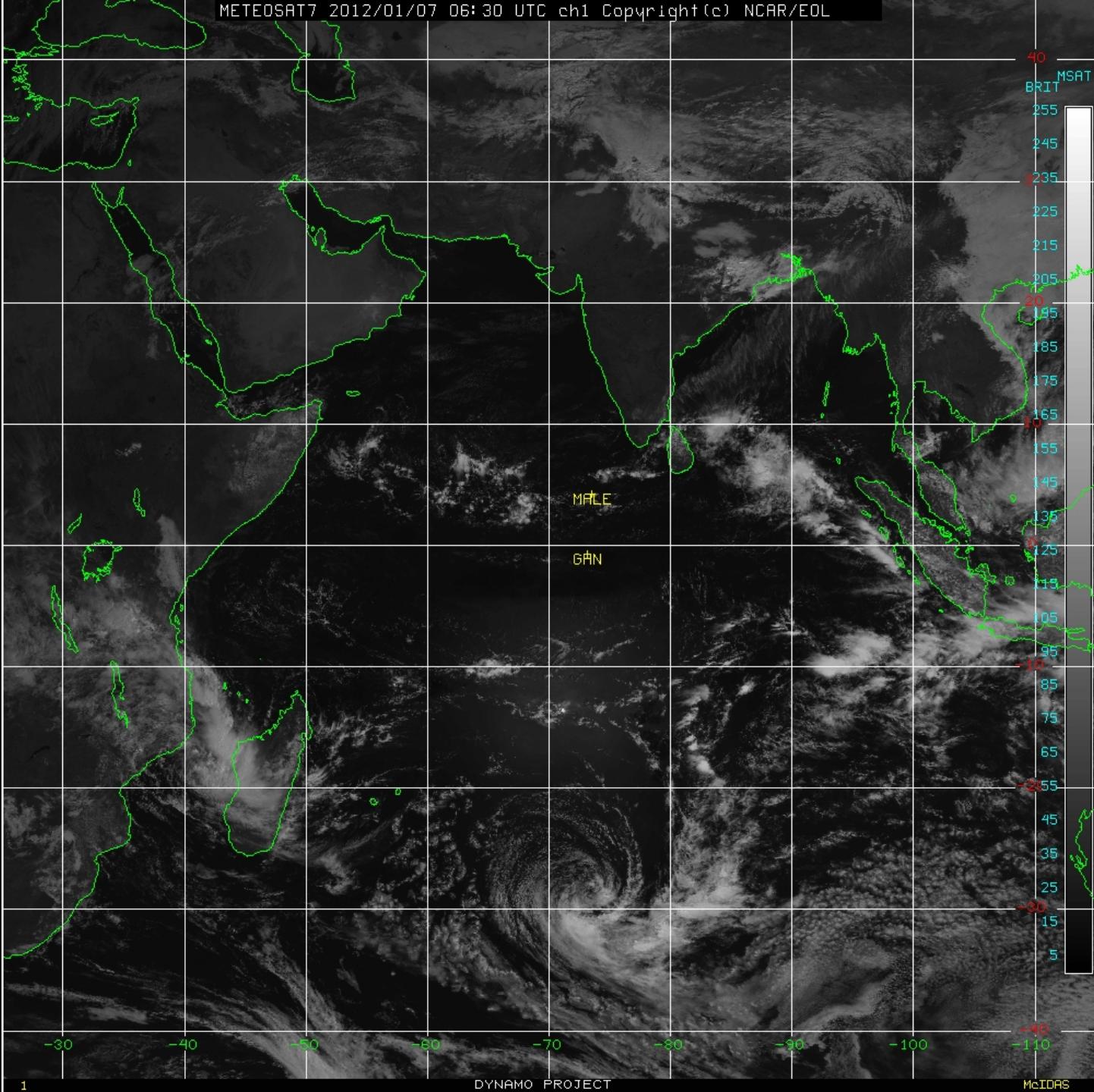


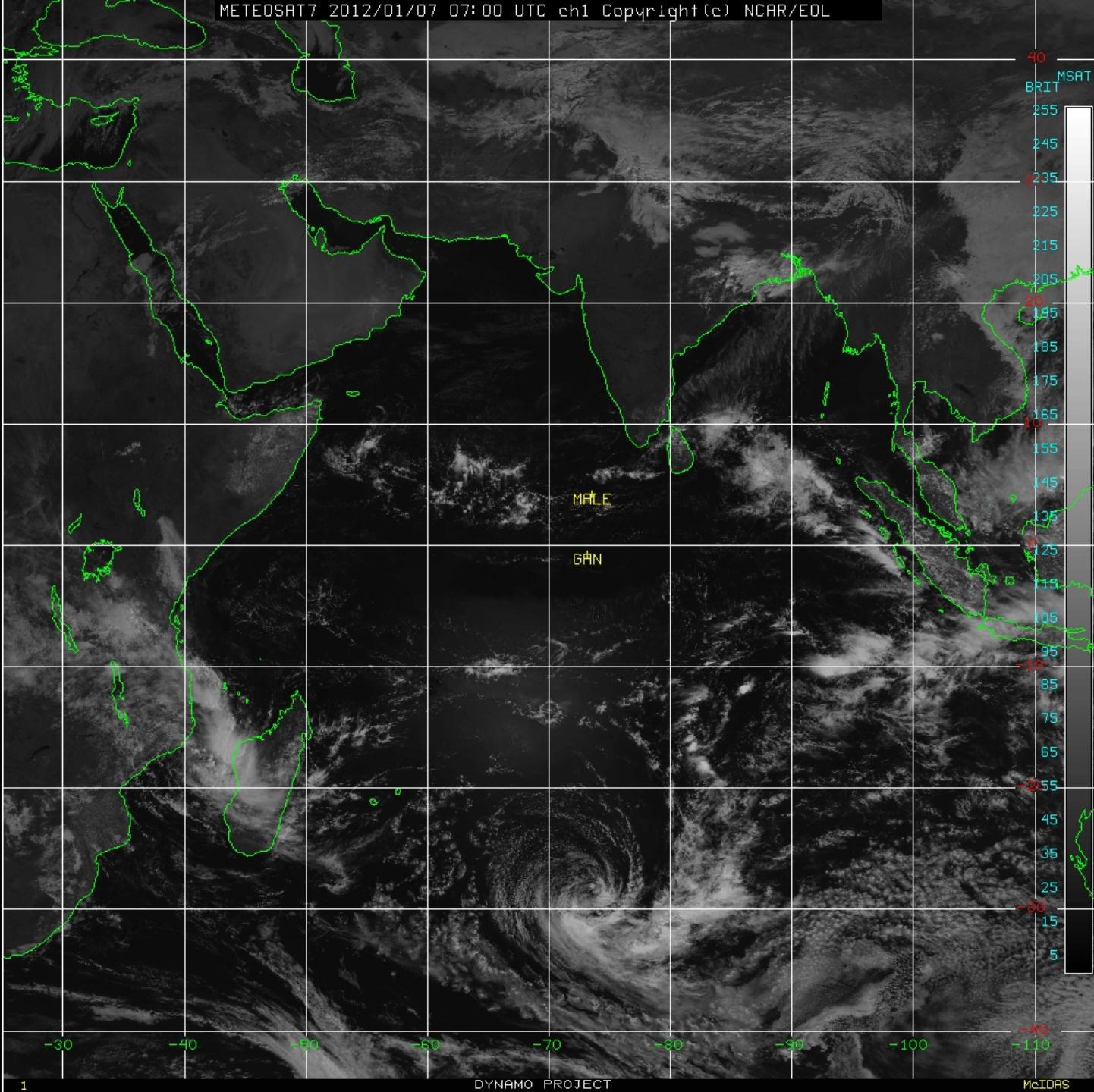
METEOSAT7 2012/01/07 05:00 UTC ch1 Copyright(c) NCAR/EOL



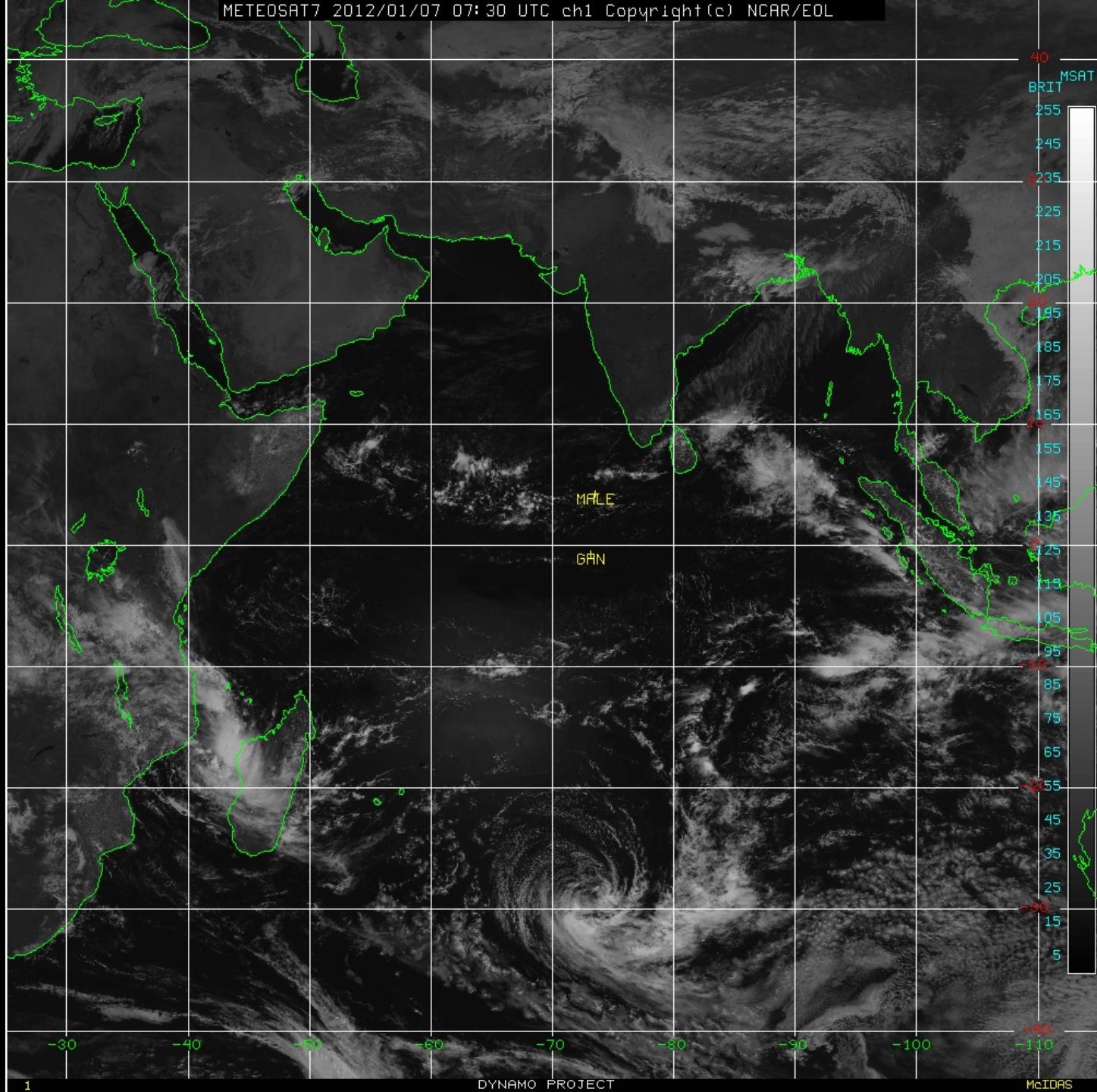


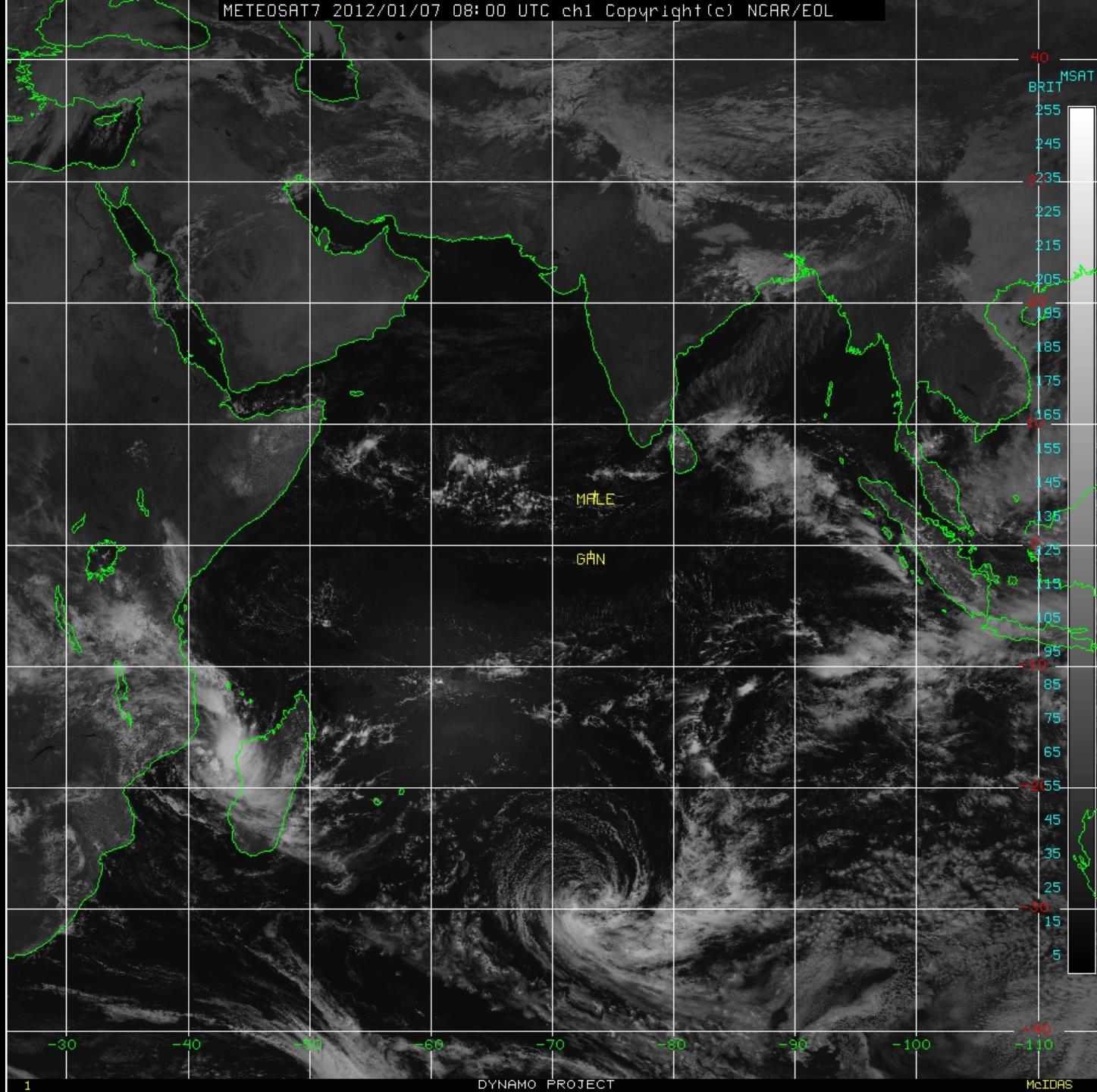


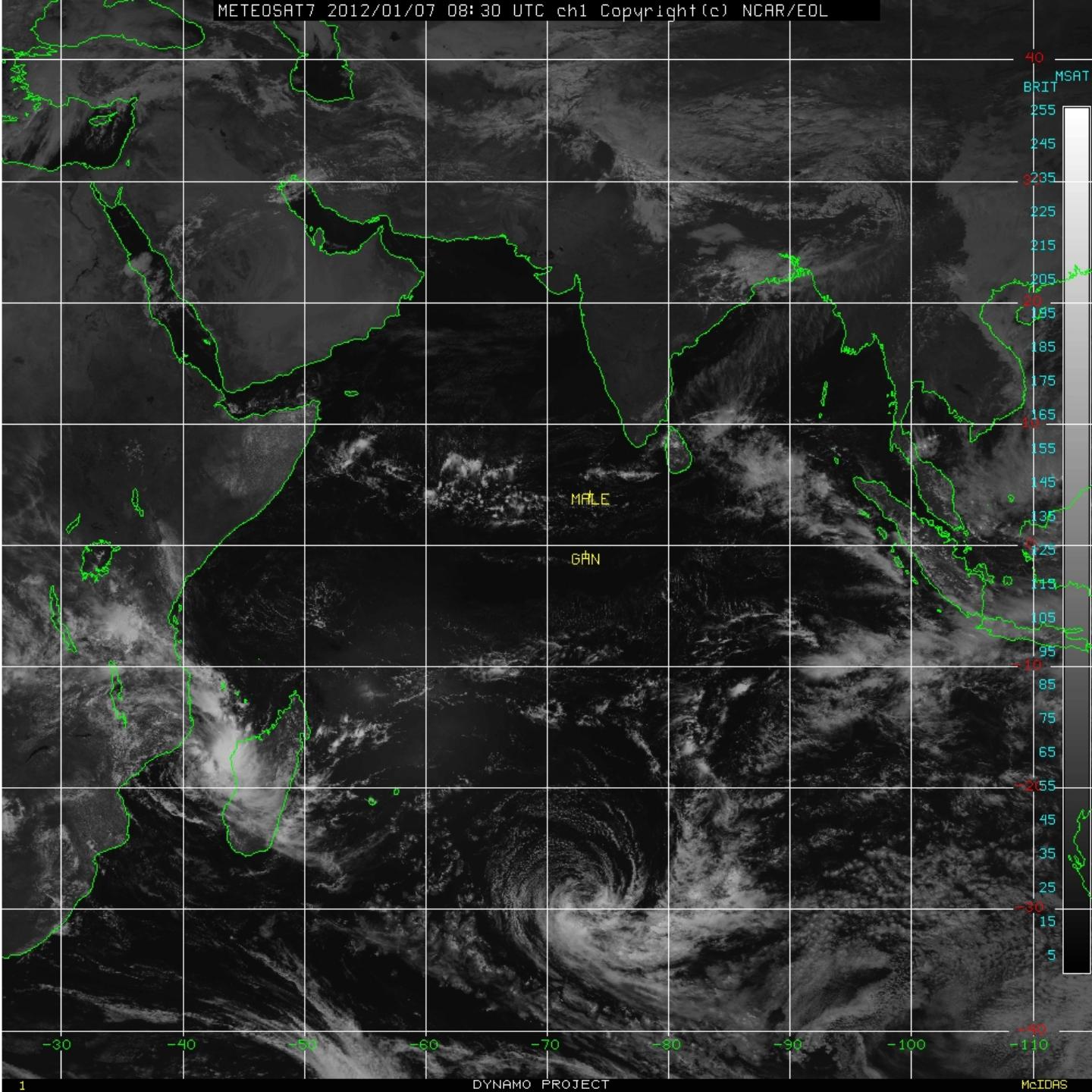


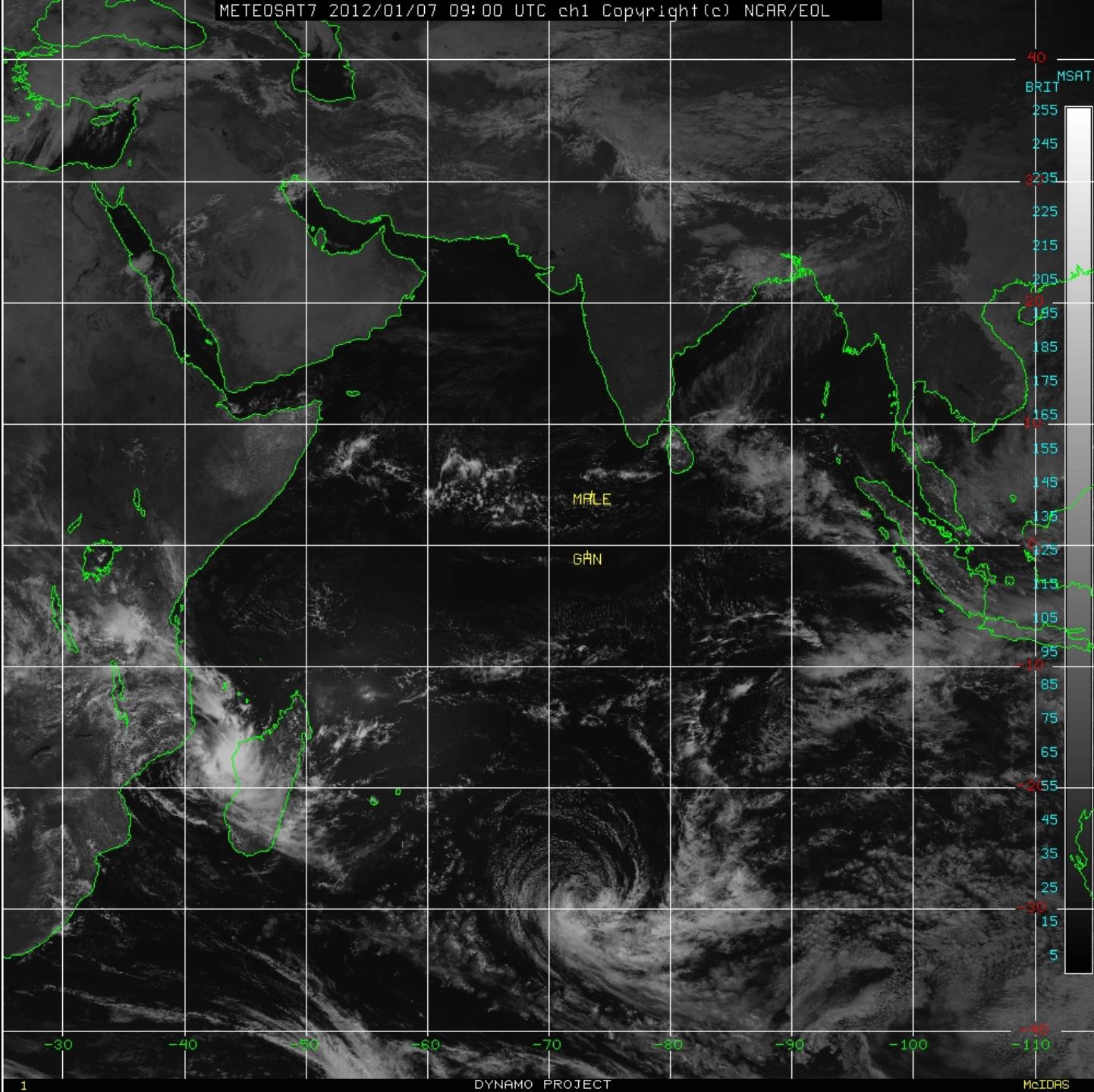


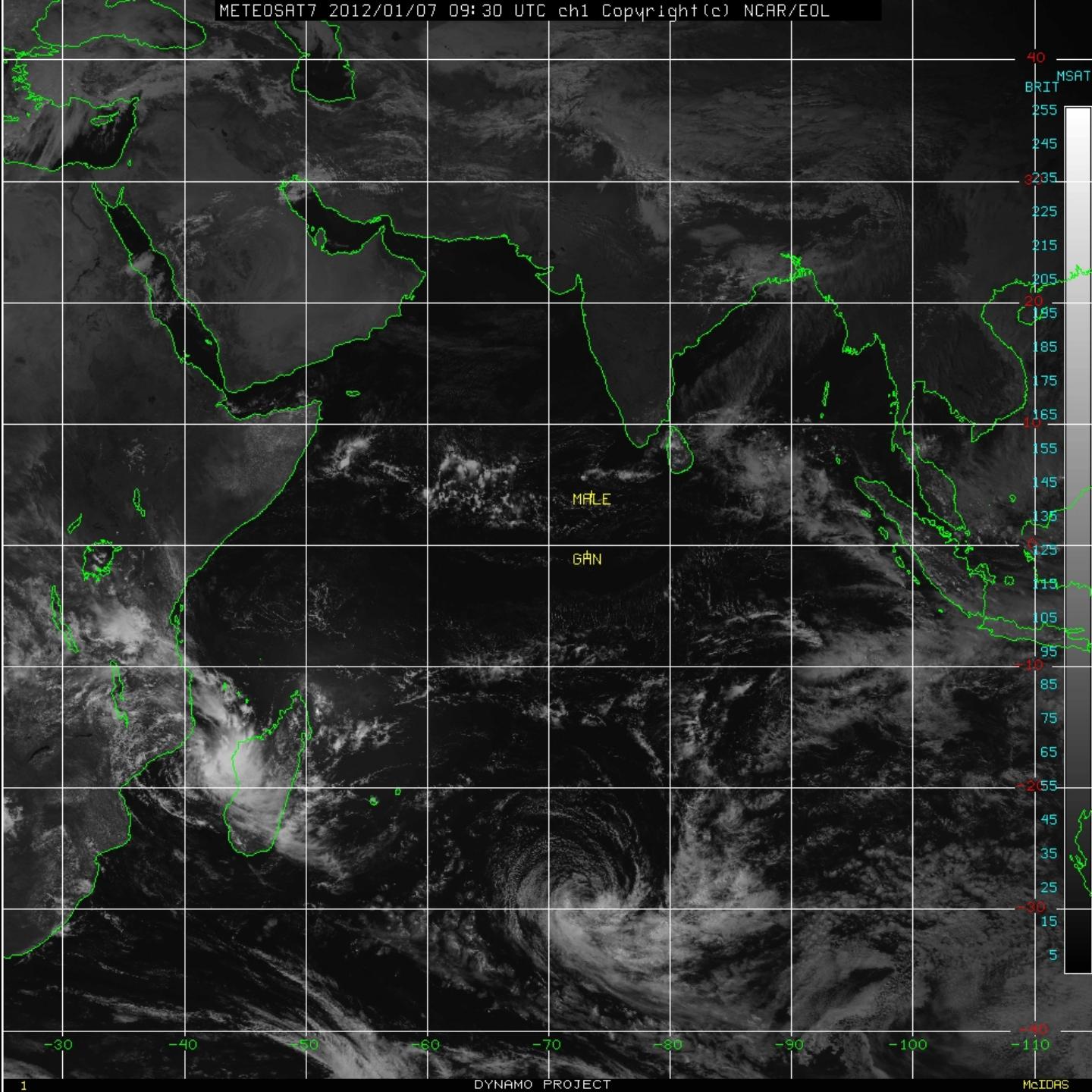
METEOSAT7 2012/01/07 07:30 UTC ch1 Copyright (c) NCAR/EOL

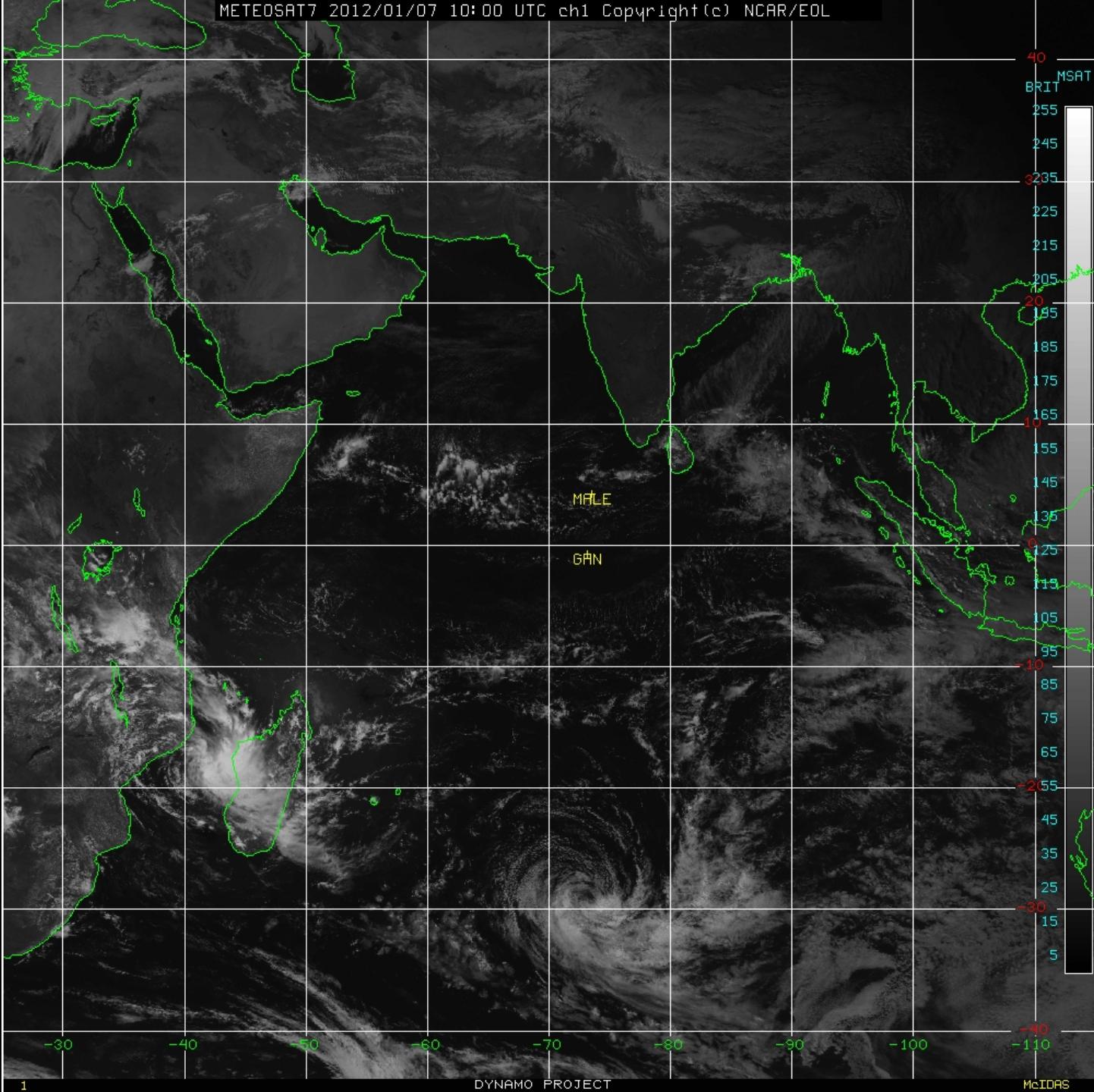


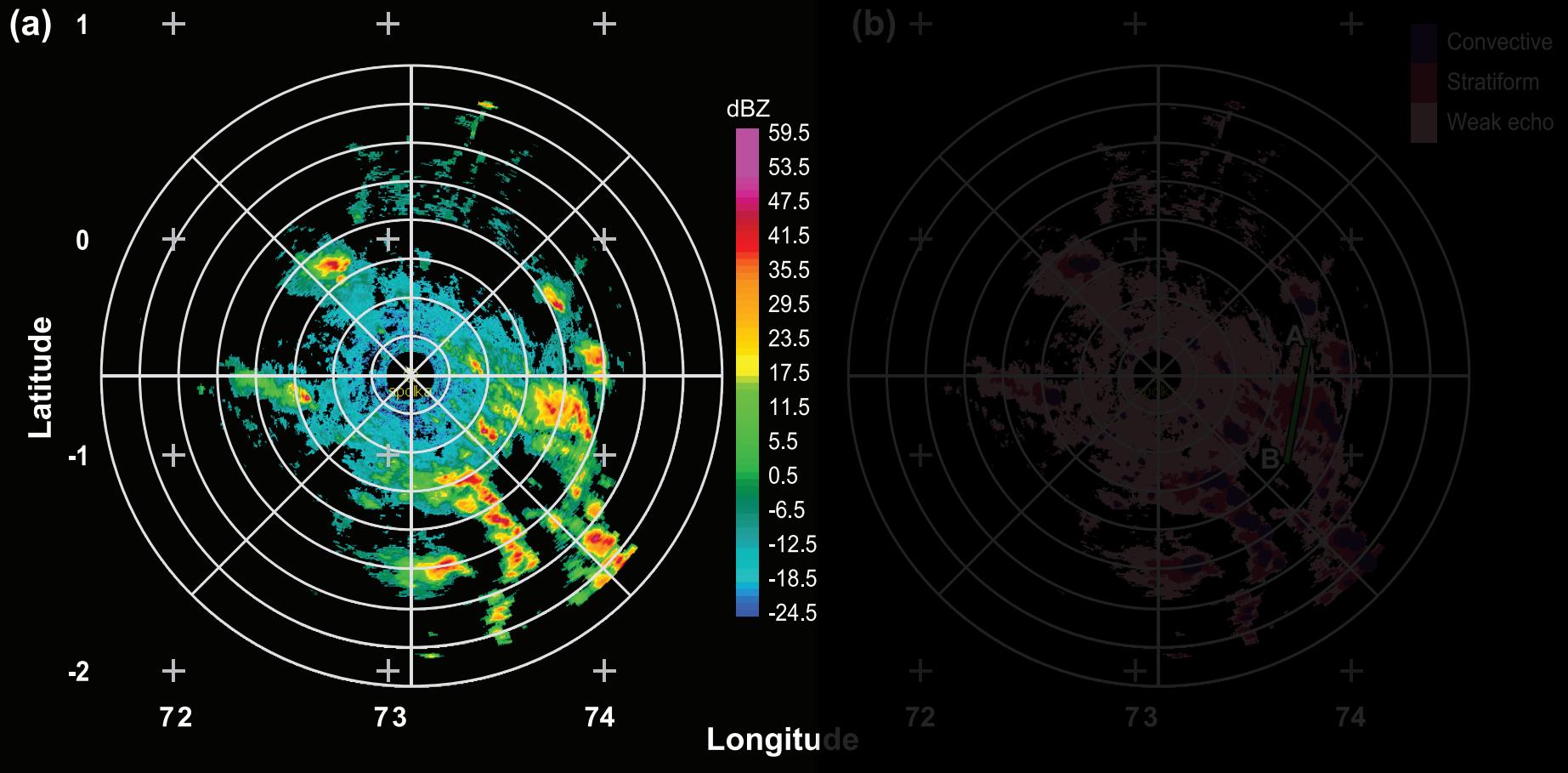


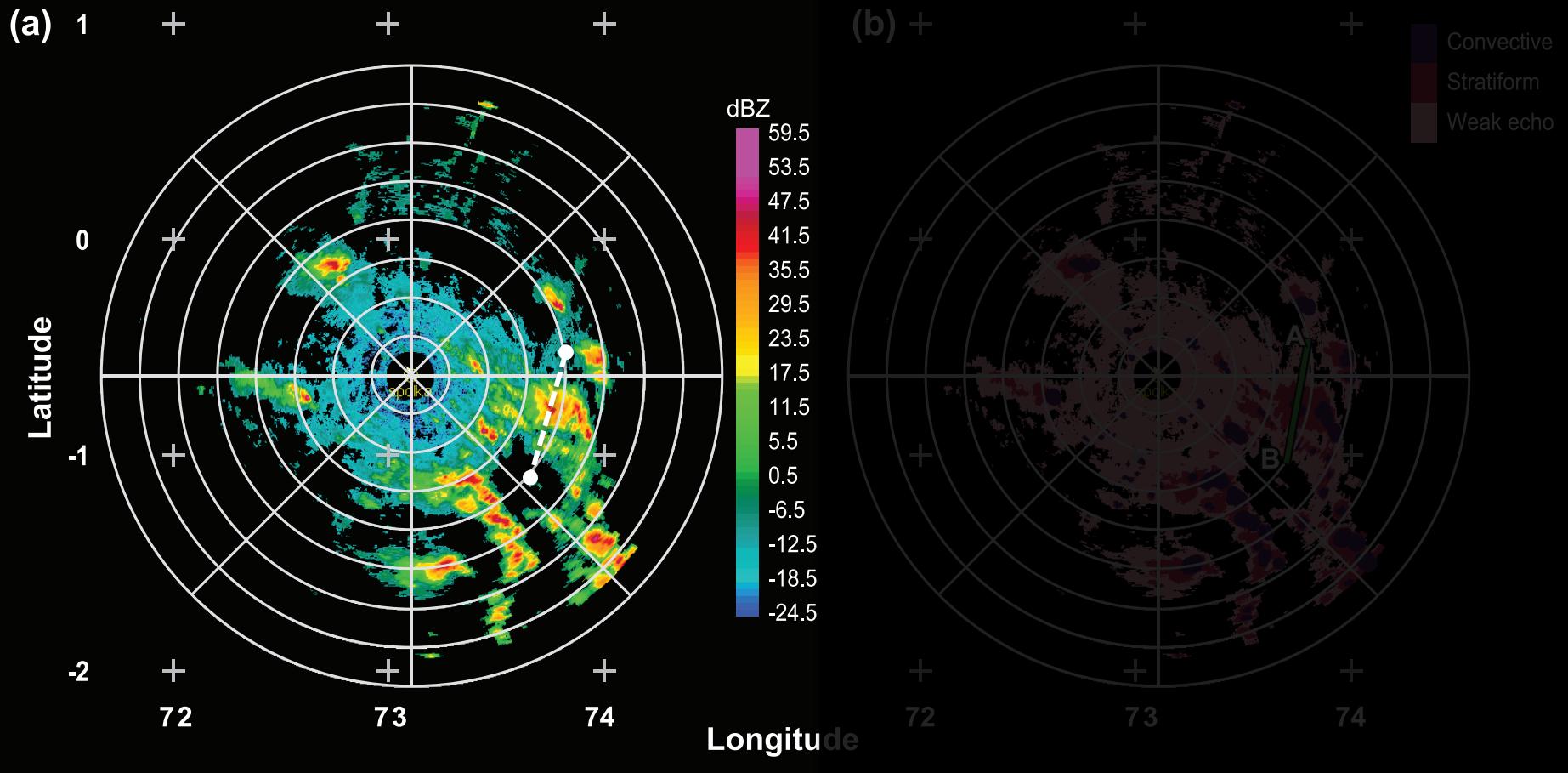


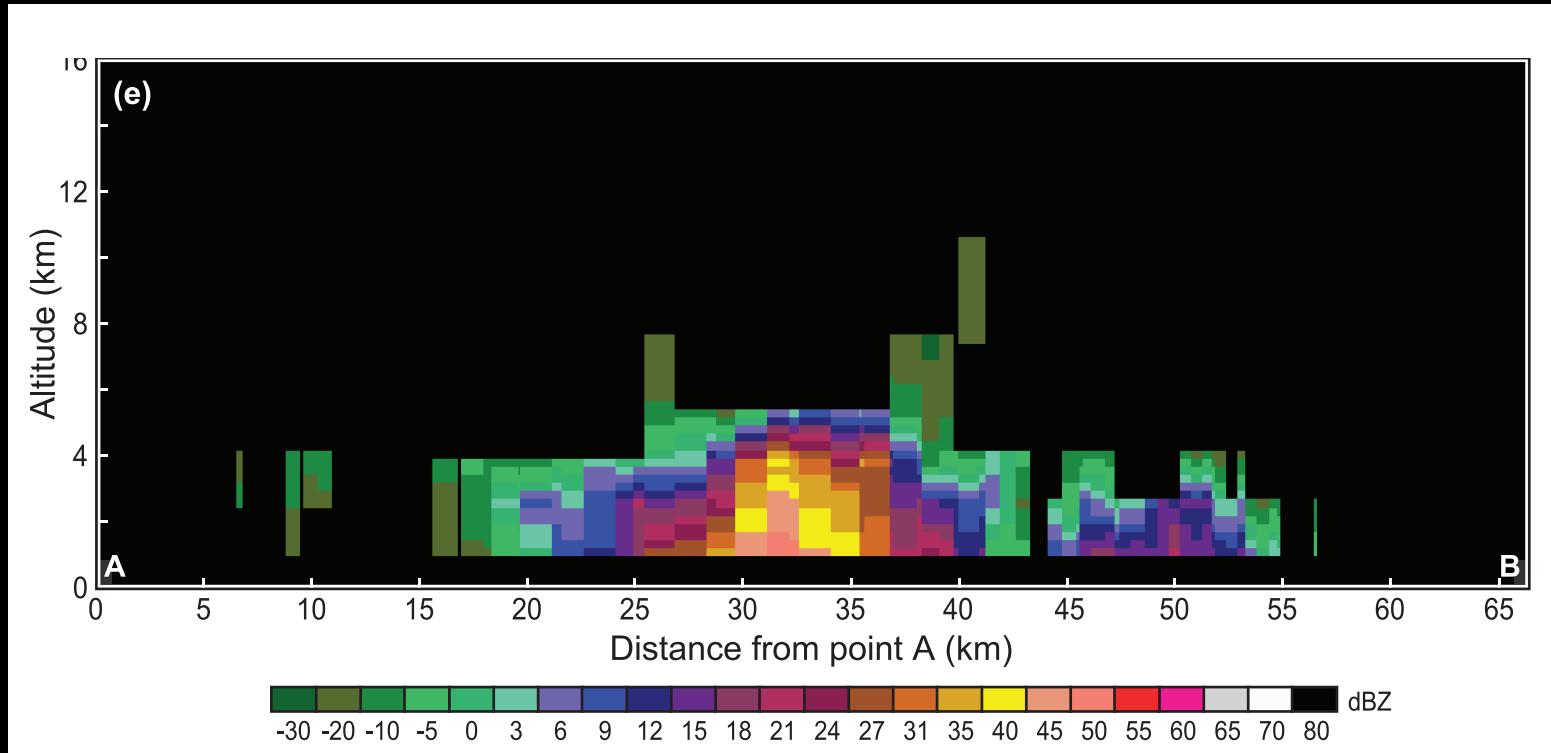


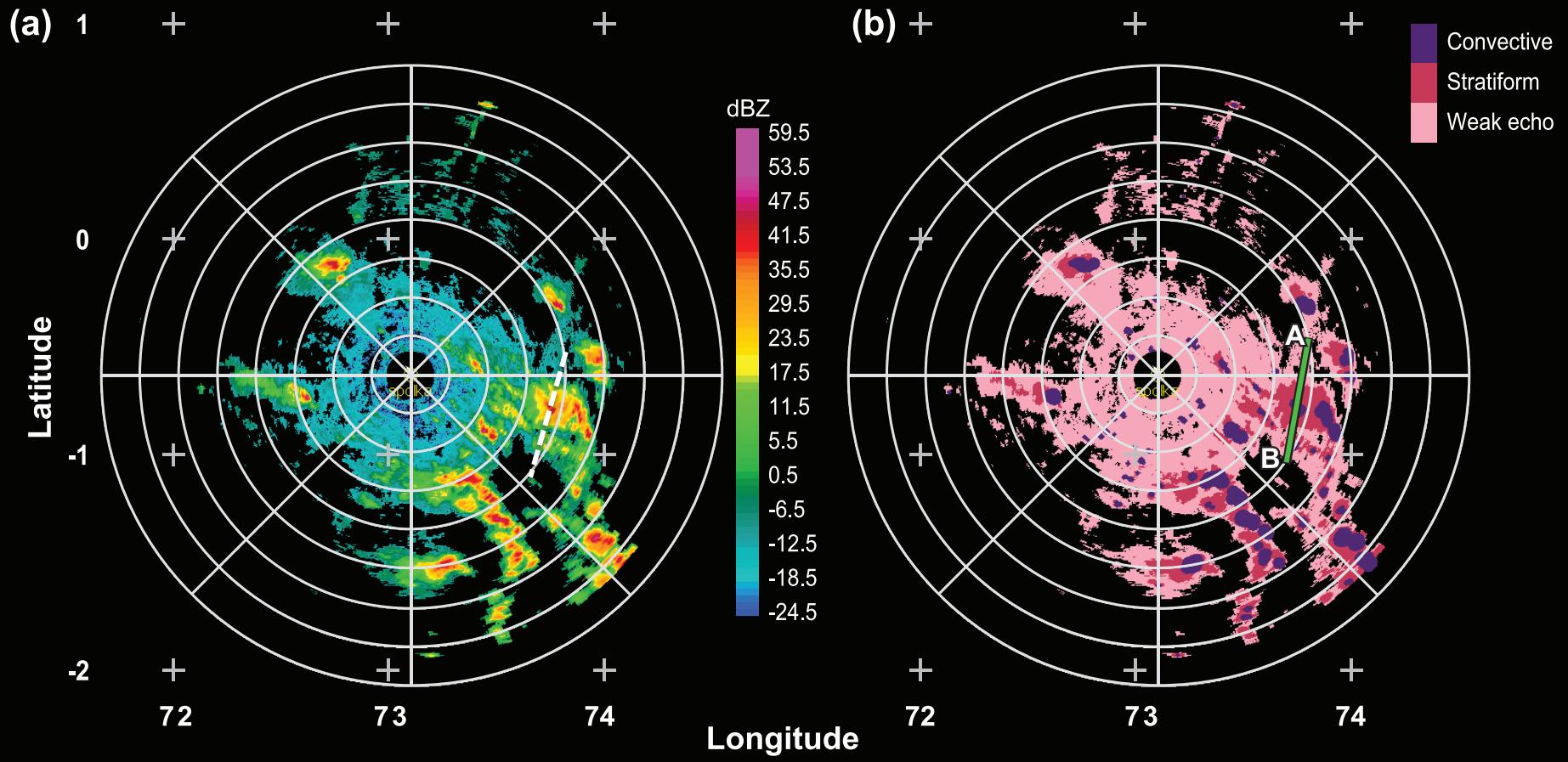




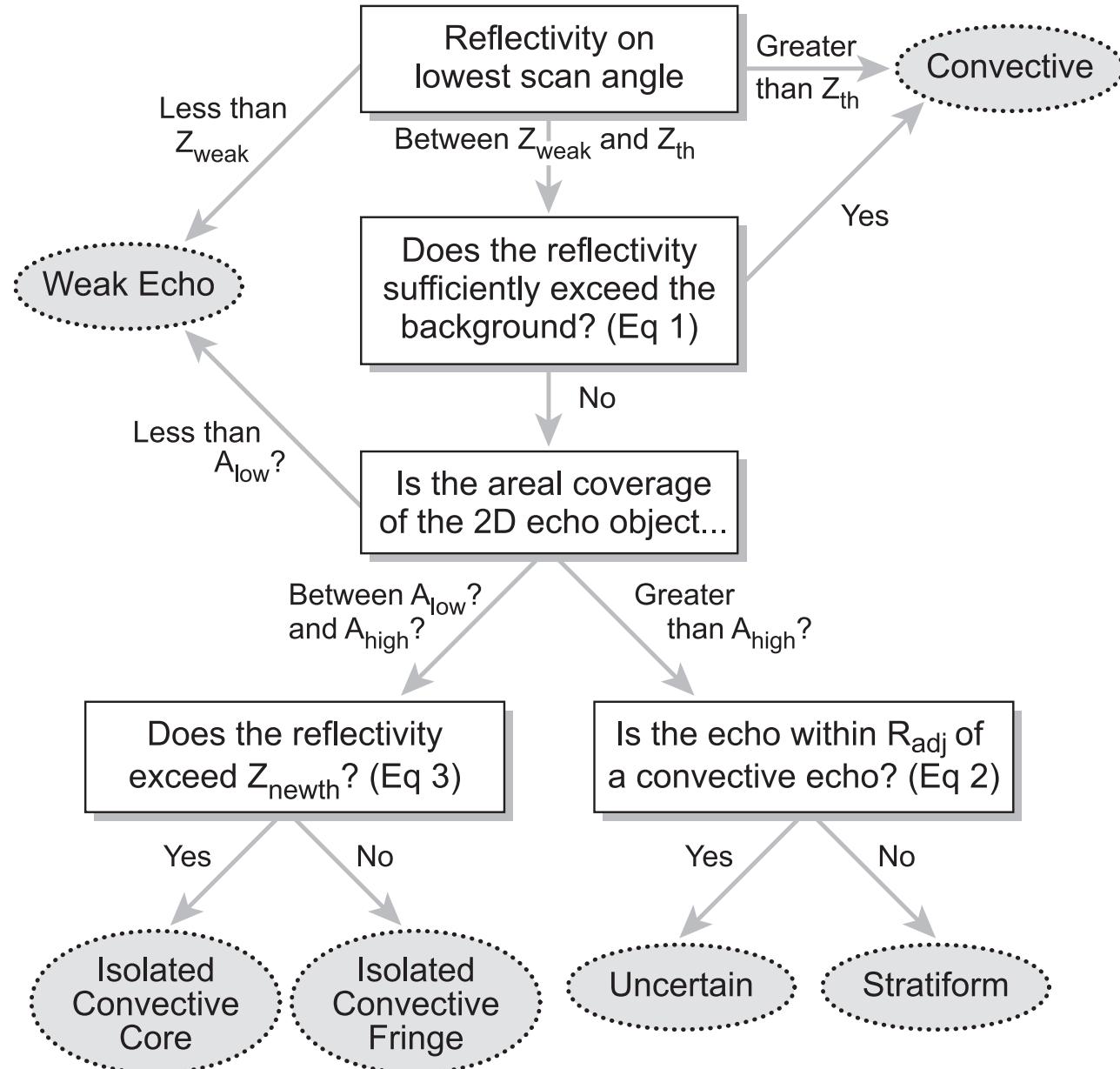


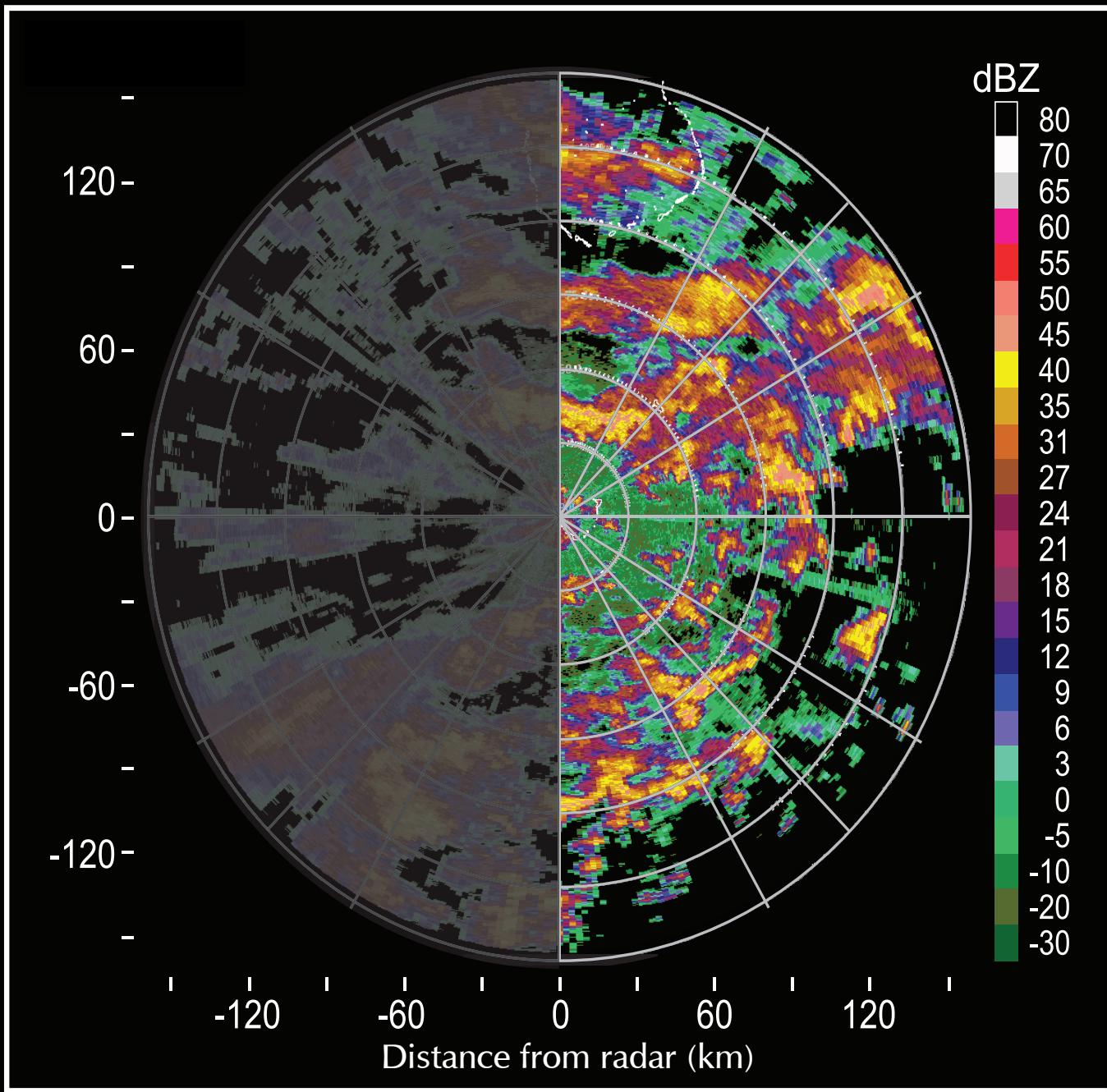


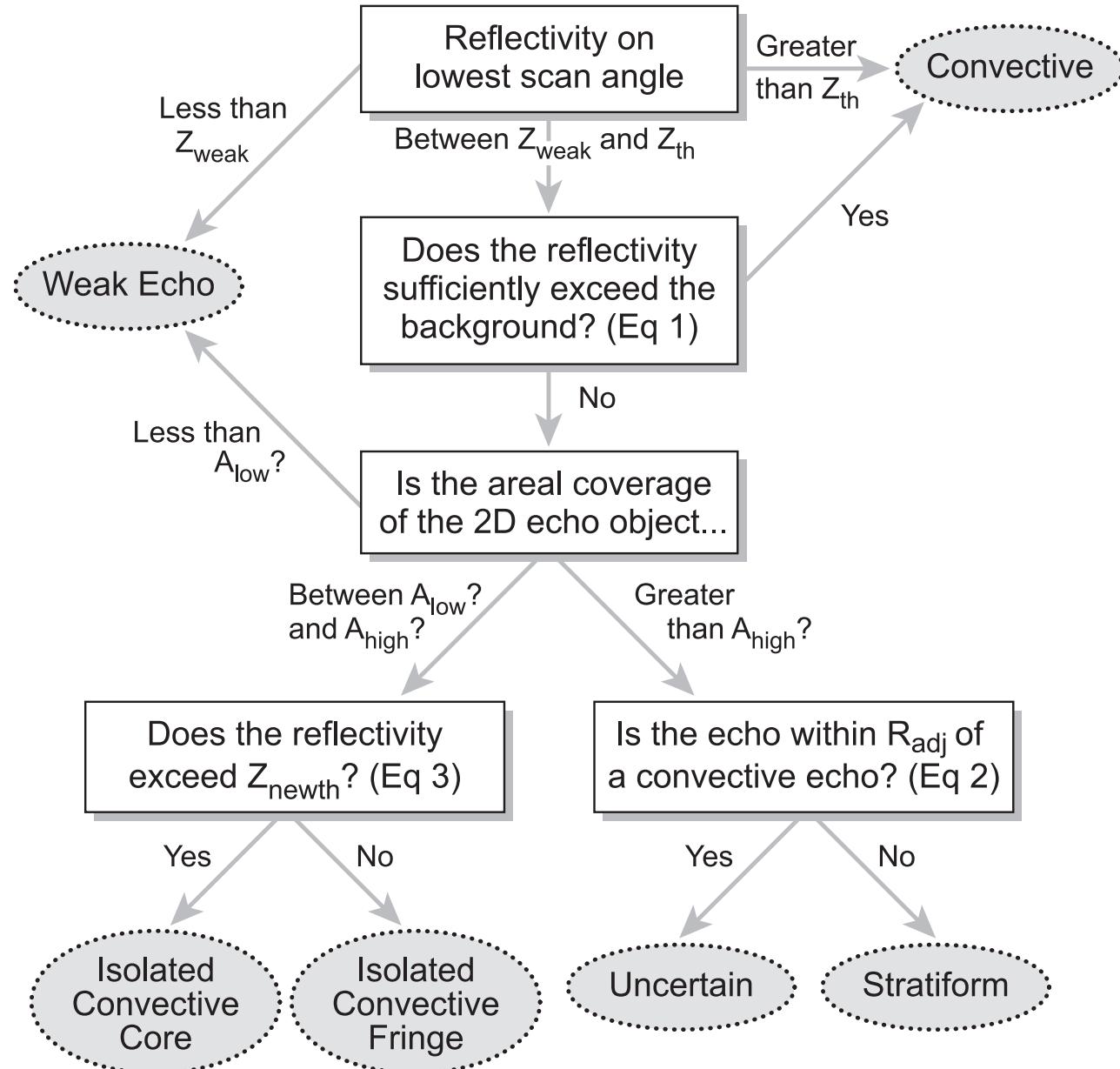


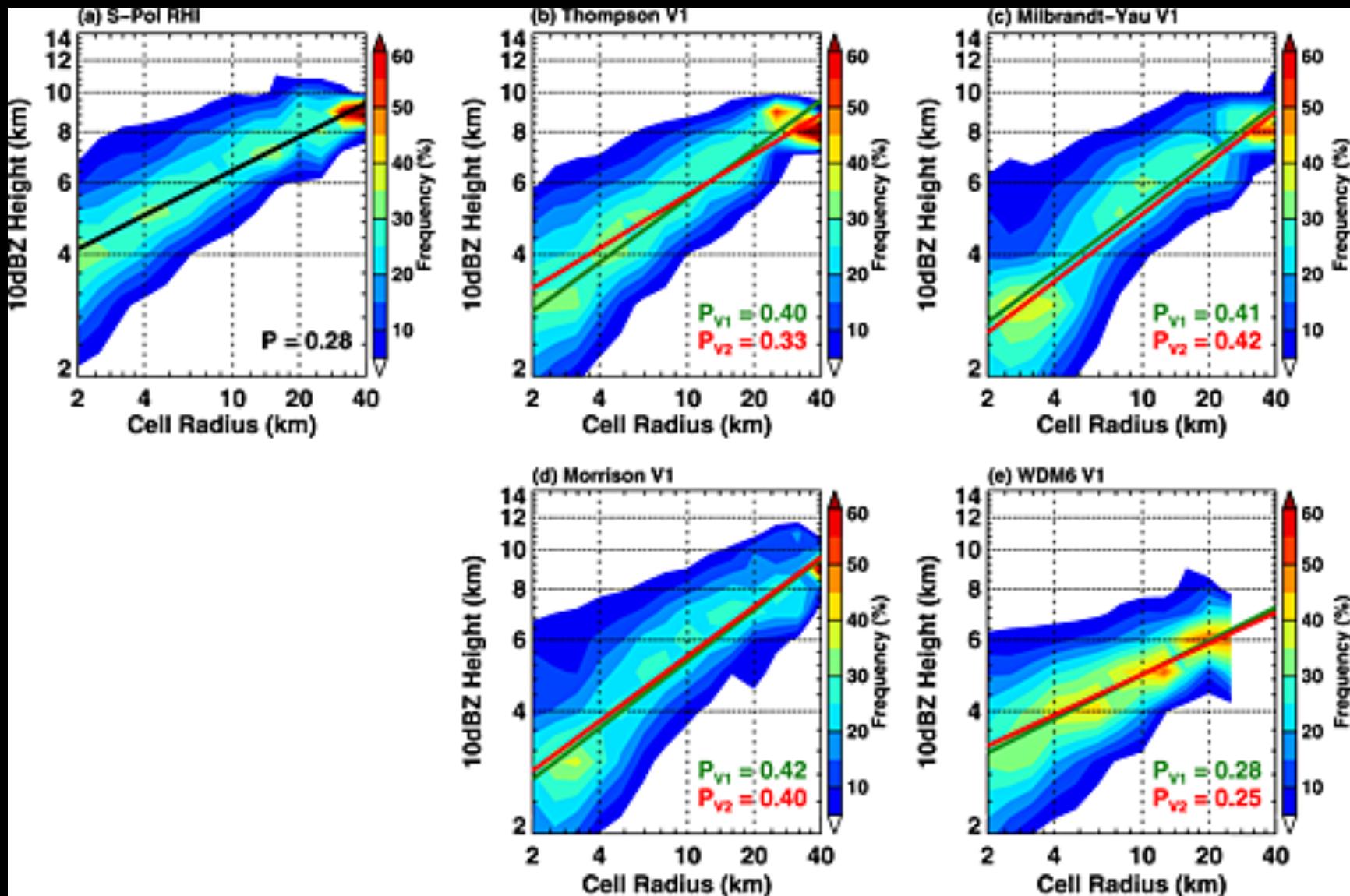


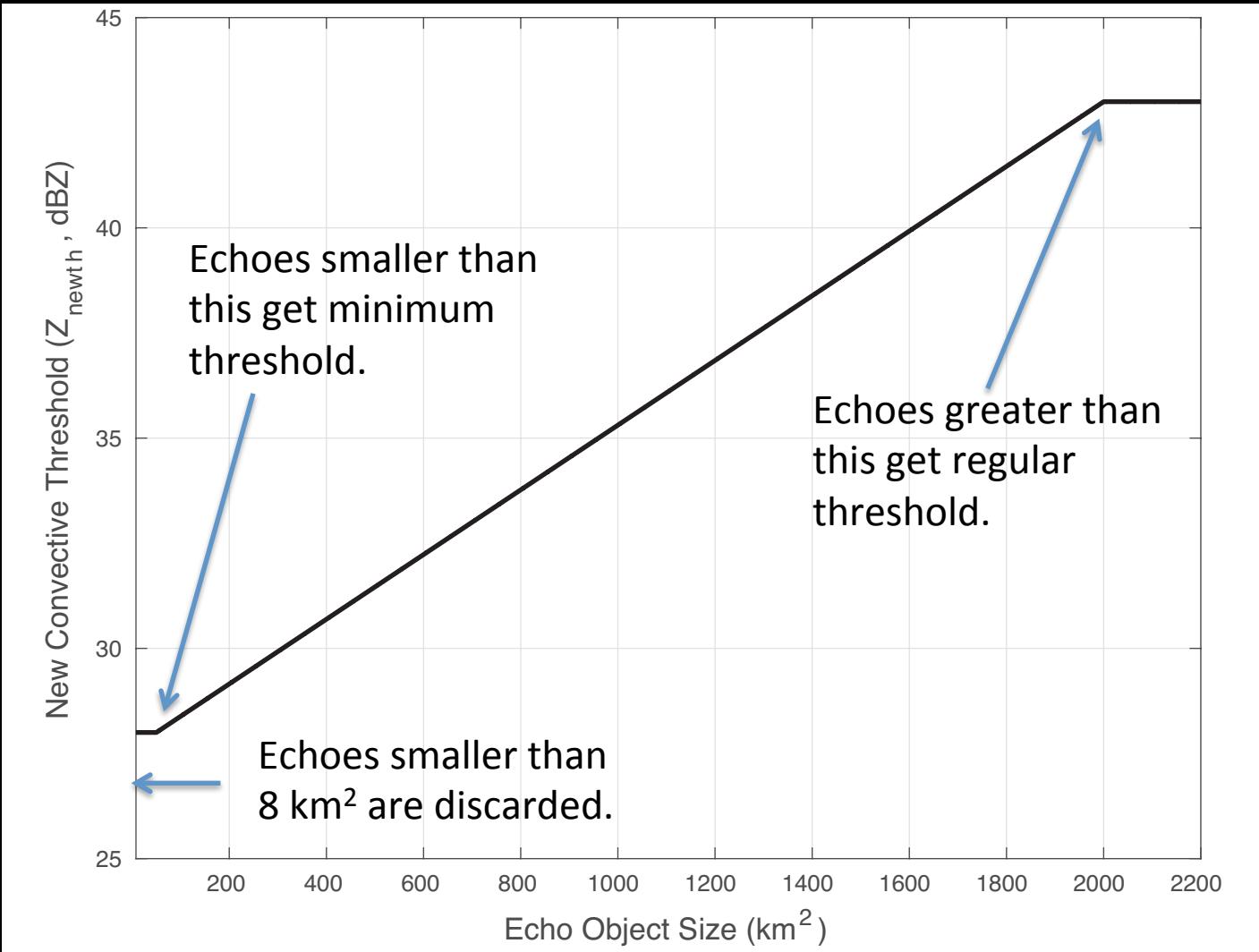
*Fixing the Problems*

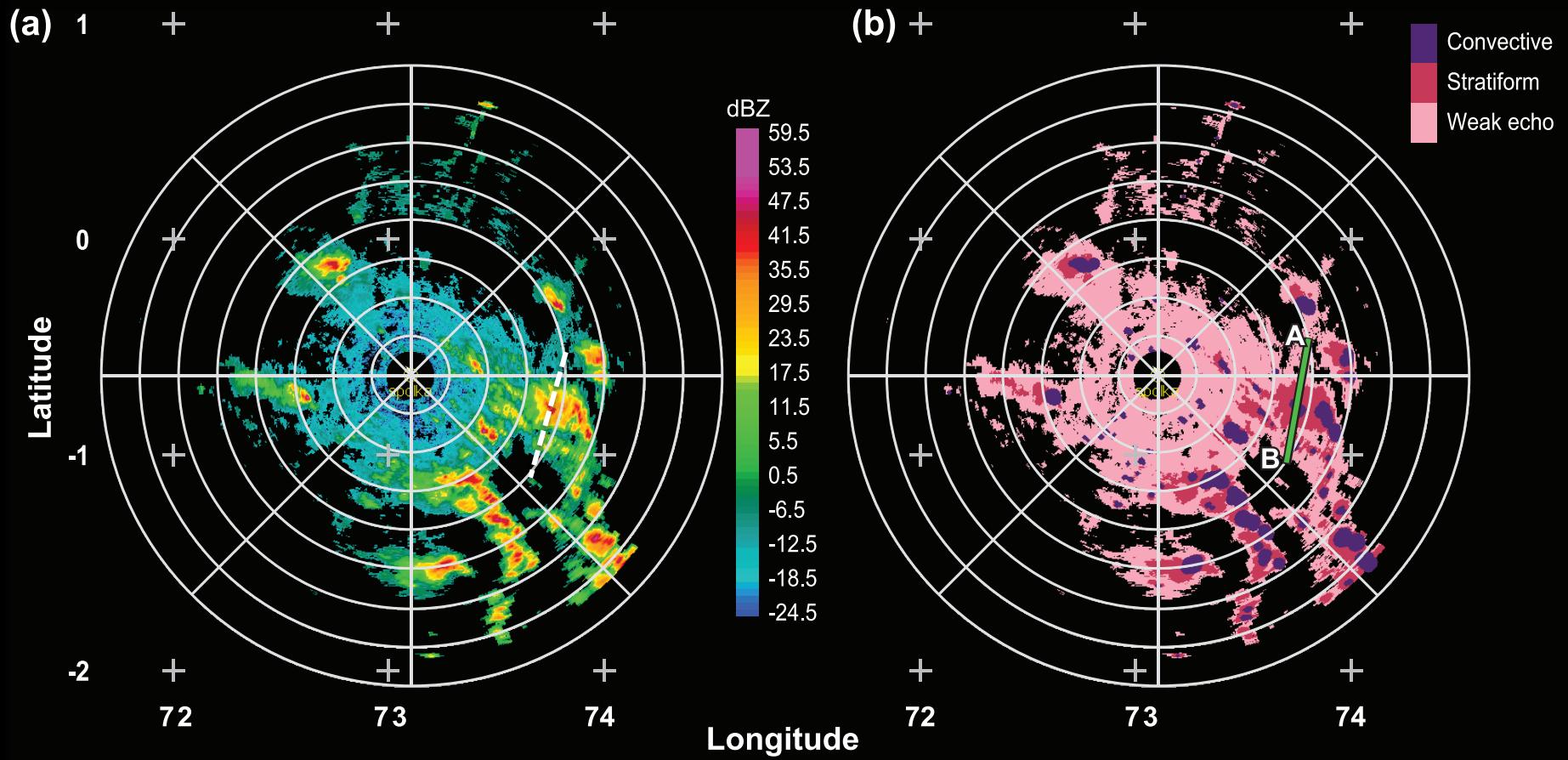




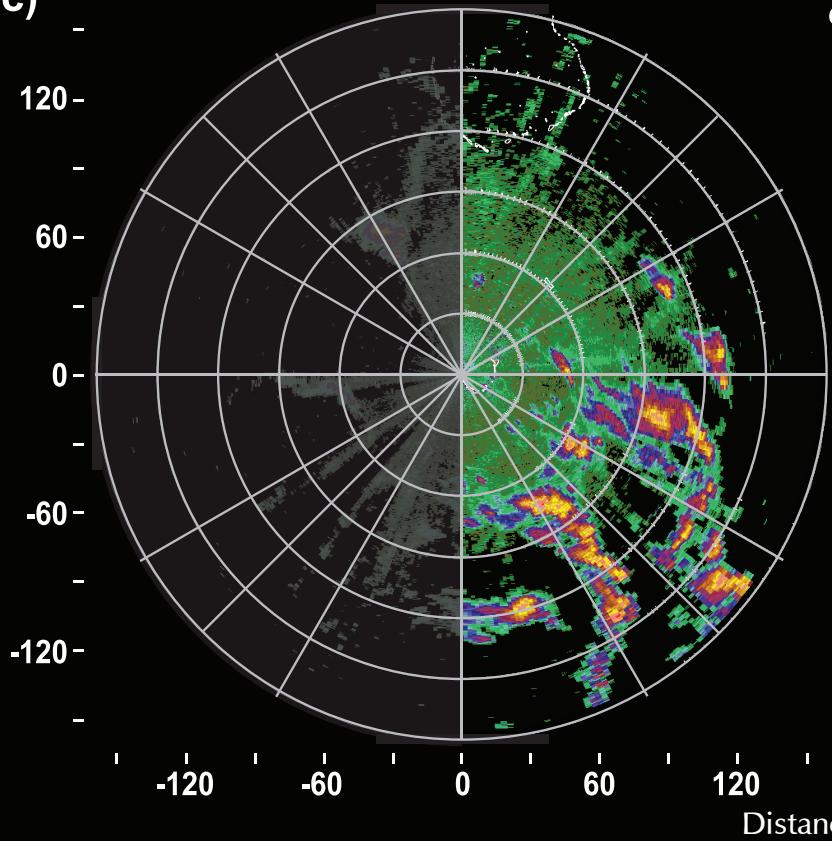








(c)

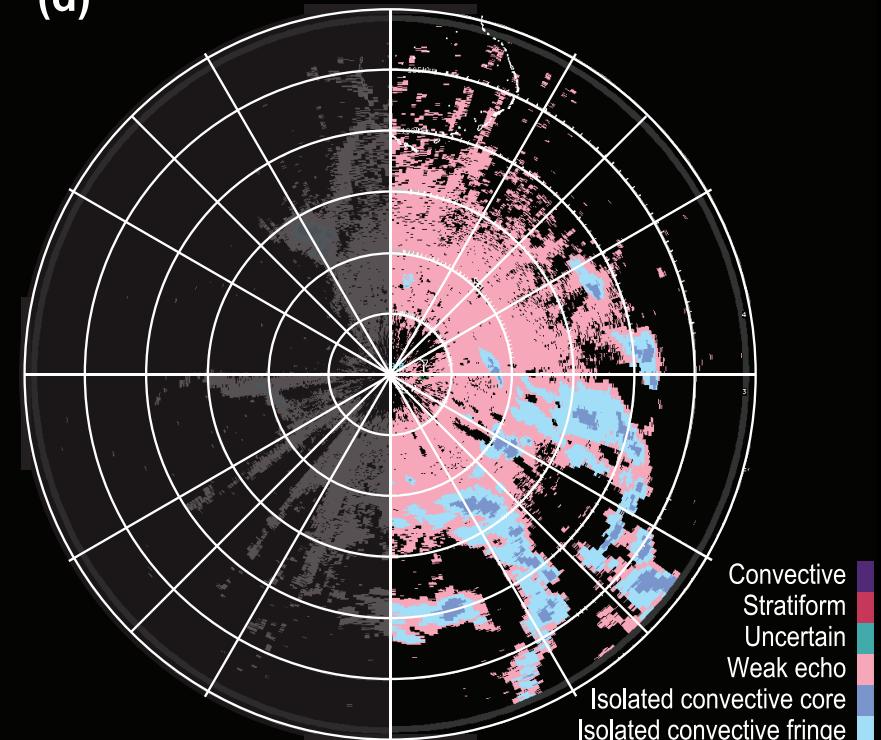


dBZ

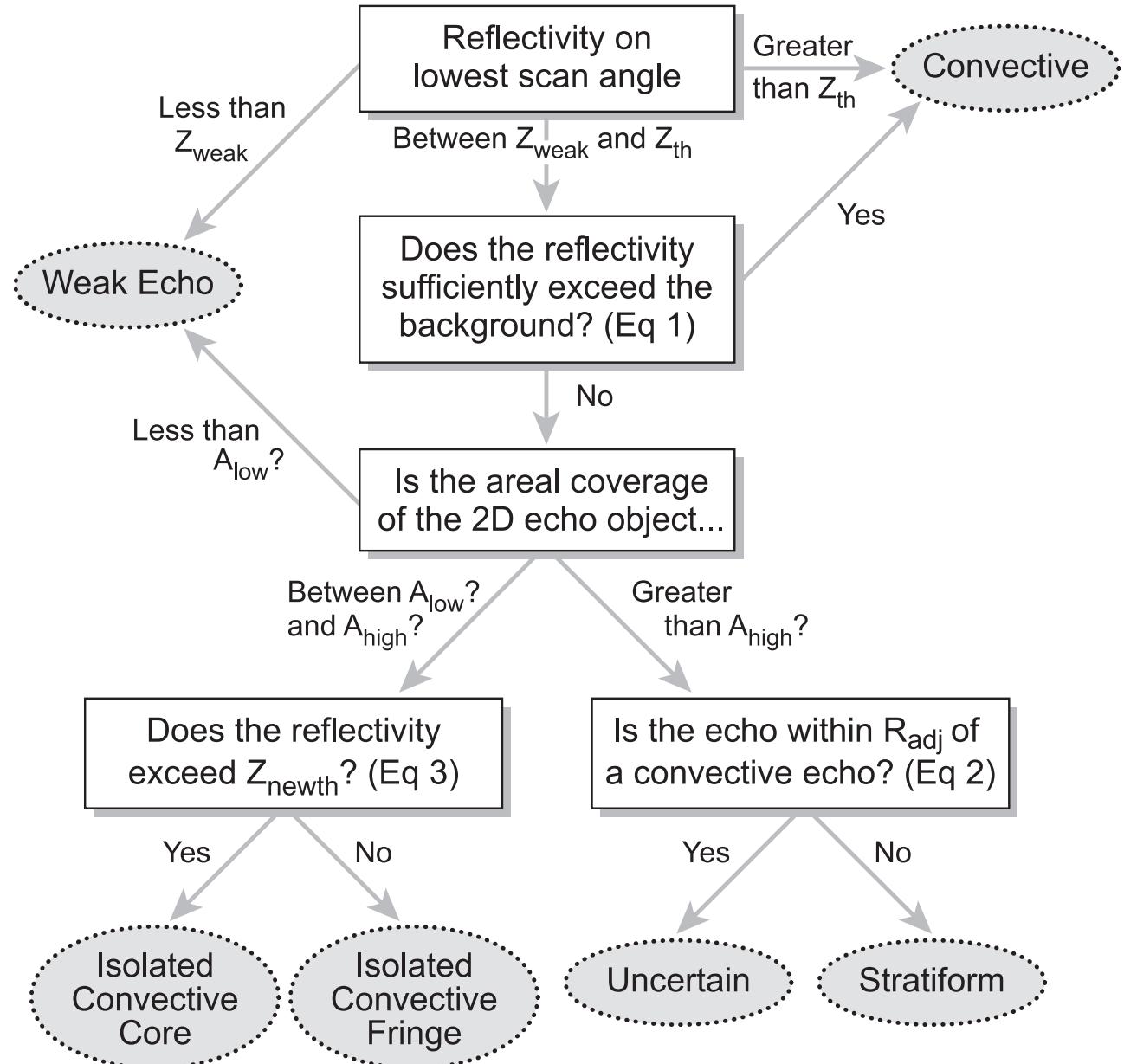


Distance from radar (km)

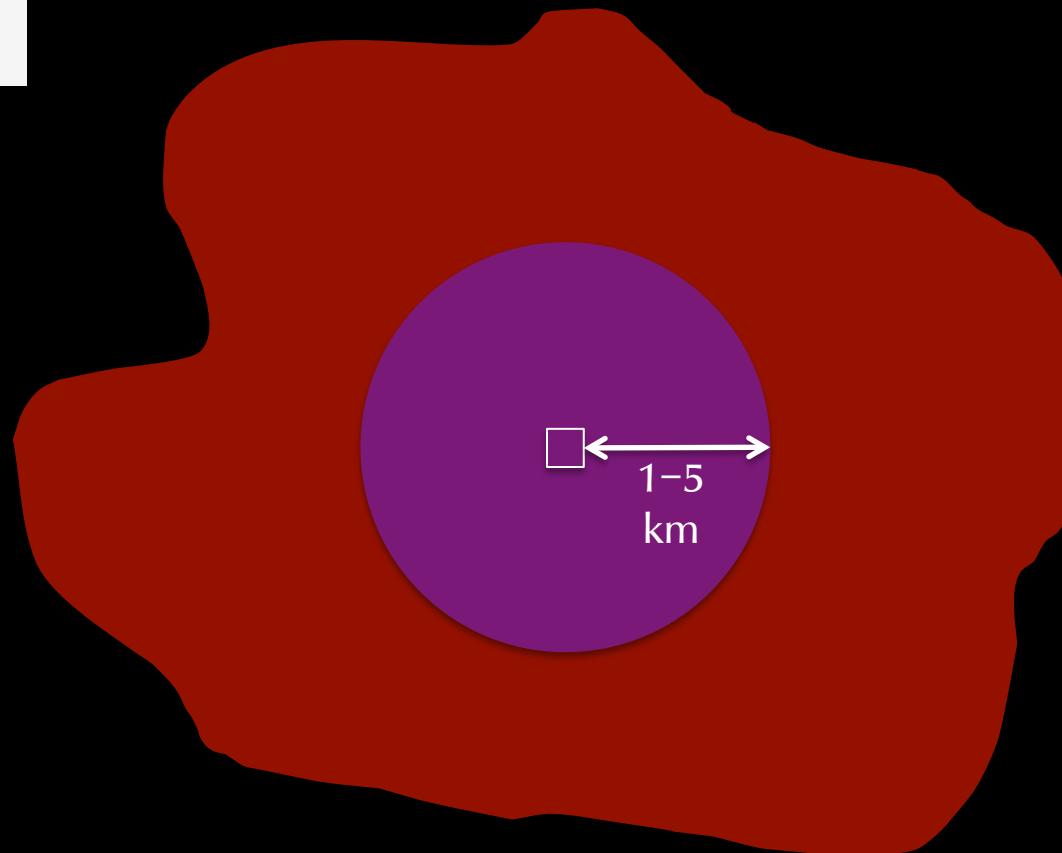
(d)



Convective  
Stratiform  
Uncertain  
Weak echo  
Isolated convective core  
Isolated convective fringe

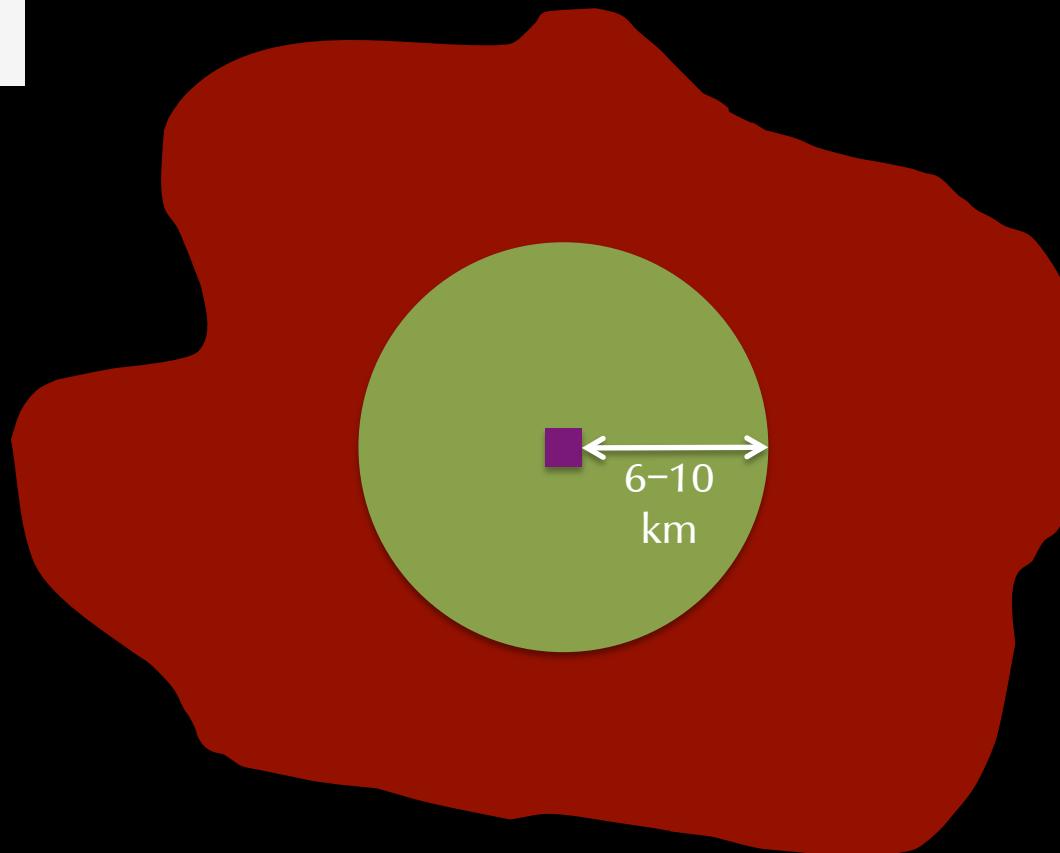


# Stratiform Convective

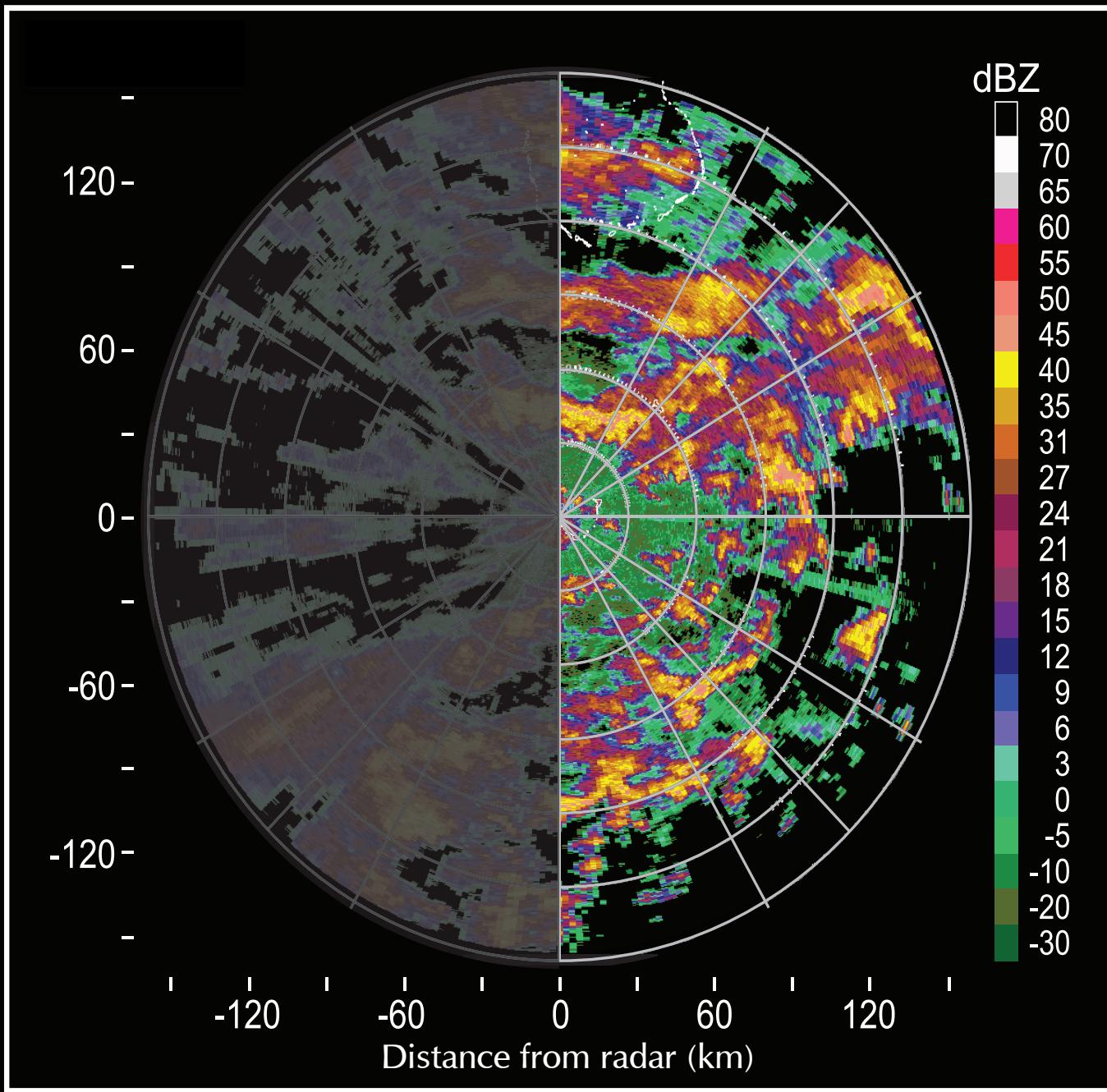


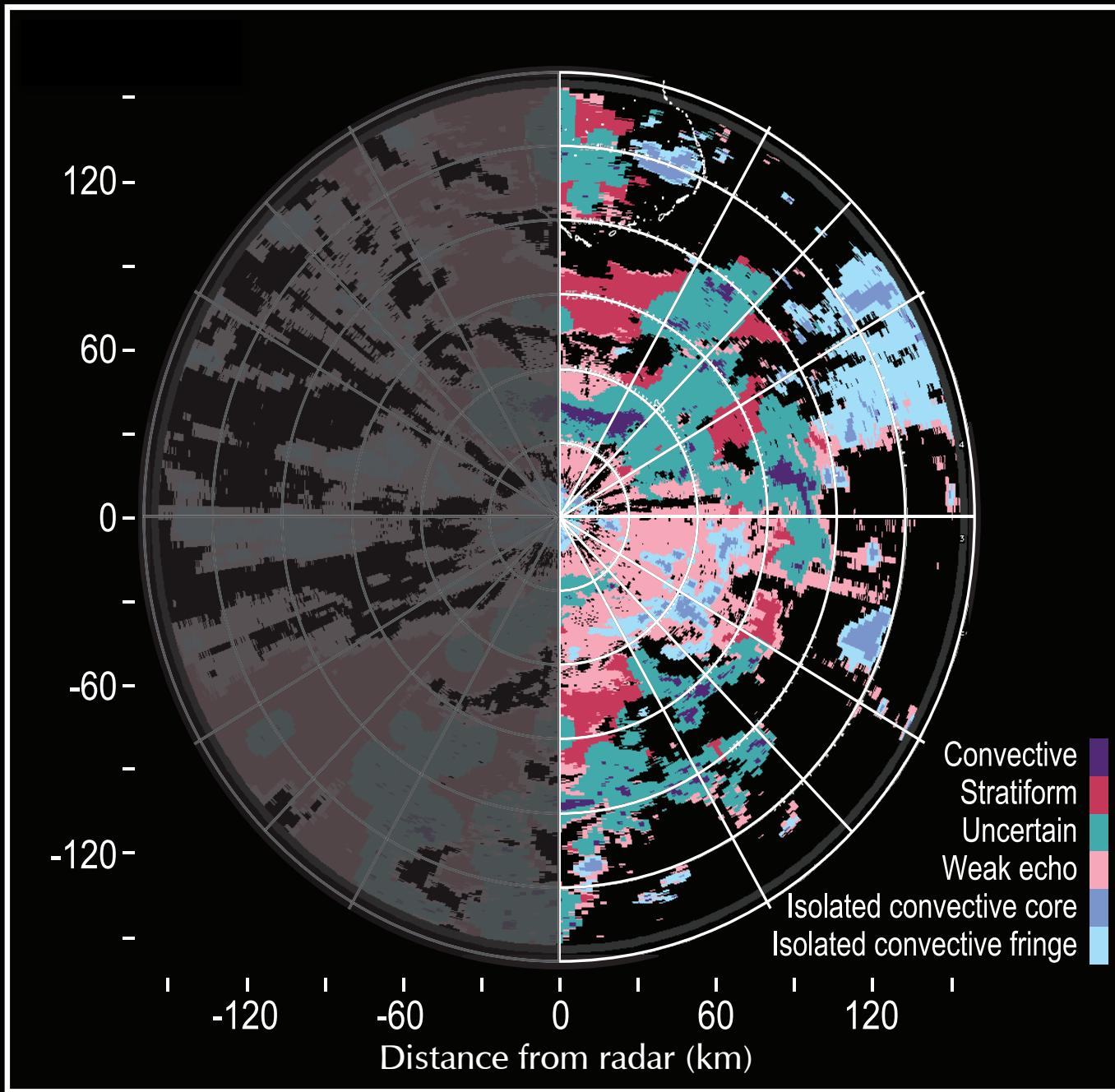
For large echo objects only

Stratiform  
Convective  
Uncertain

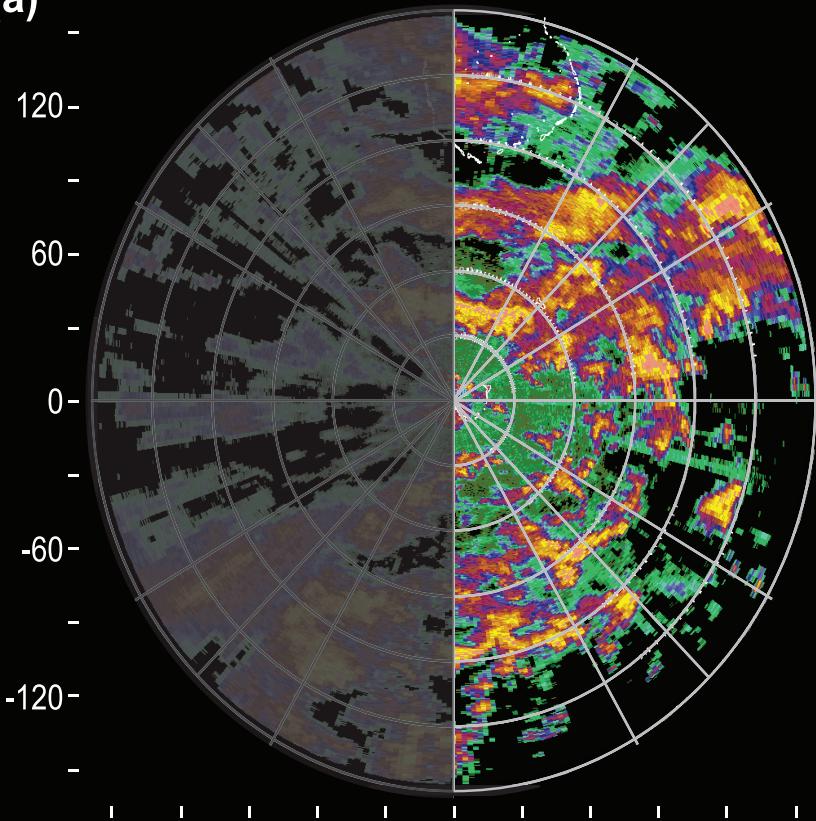


For large echo objects only

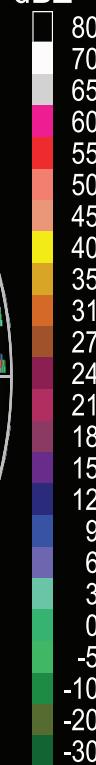




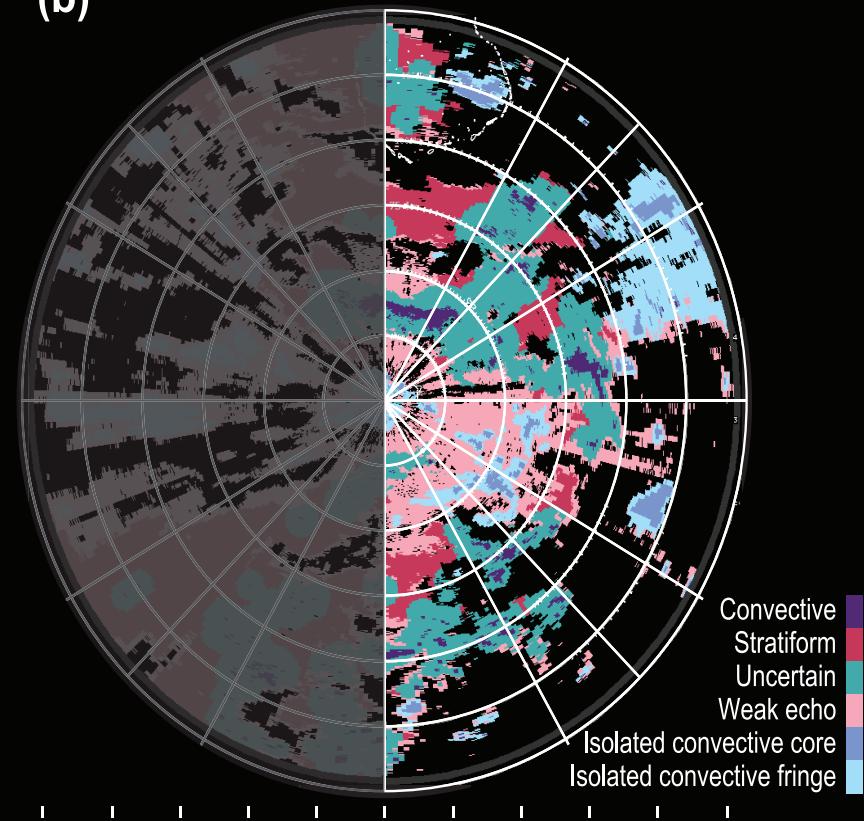
(a)



dBZ



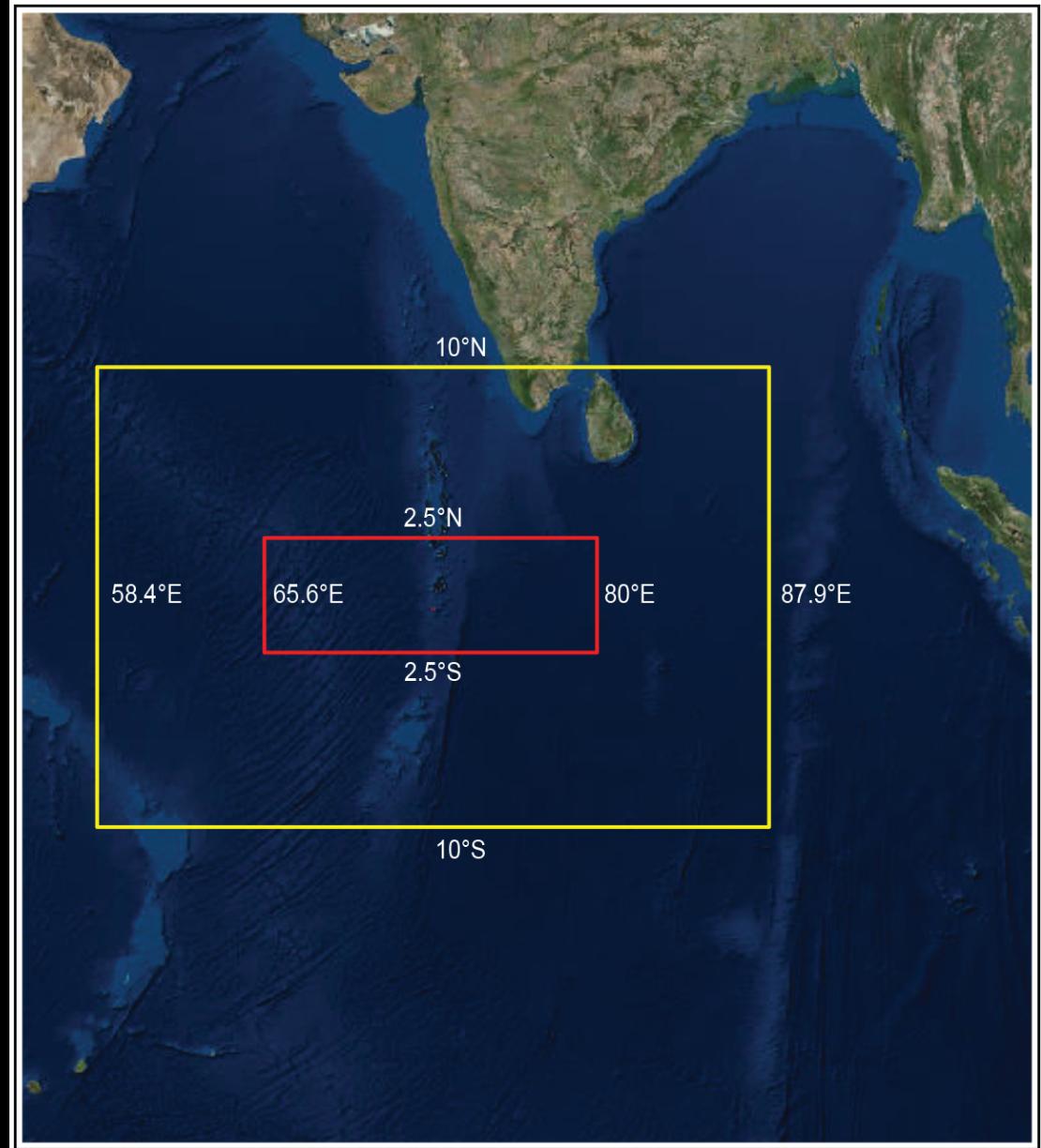
(b)



Convective  
Stratiform  
Uncertain  
Weak echo  
Isolated convective core  
Isolated convective fringe

## WRF V3.5.1

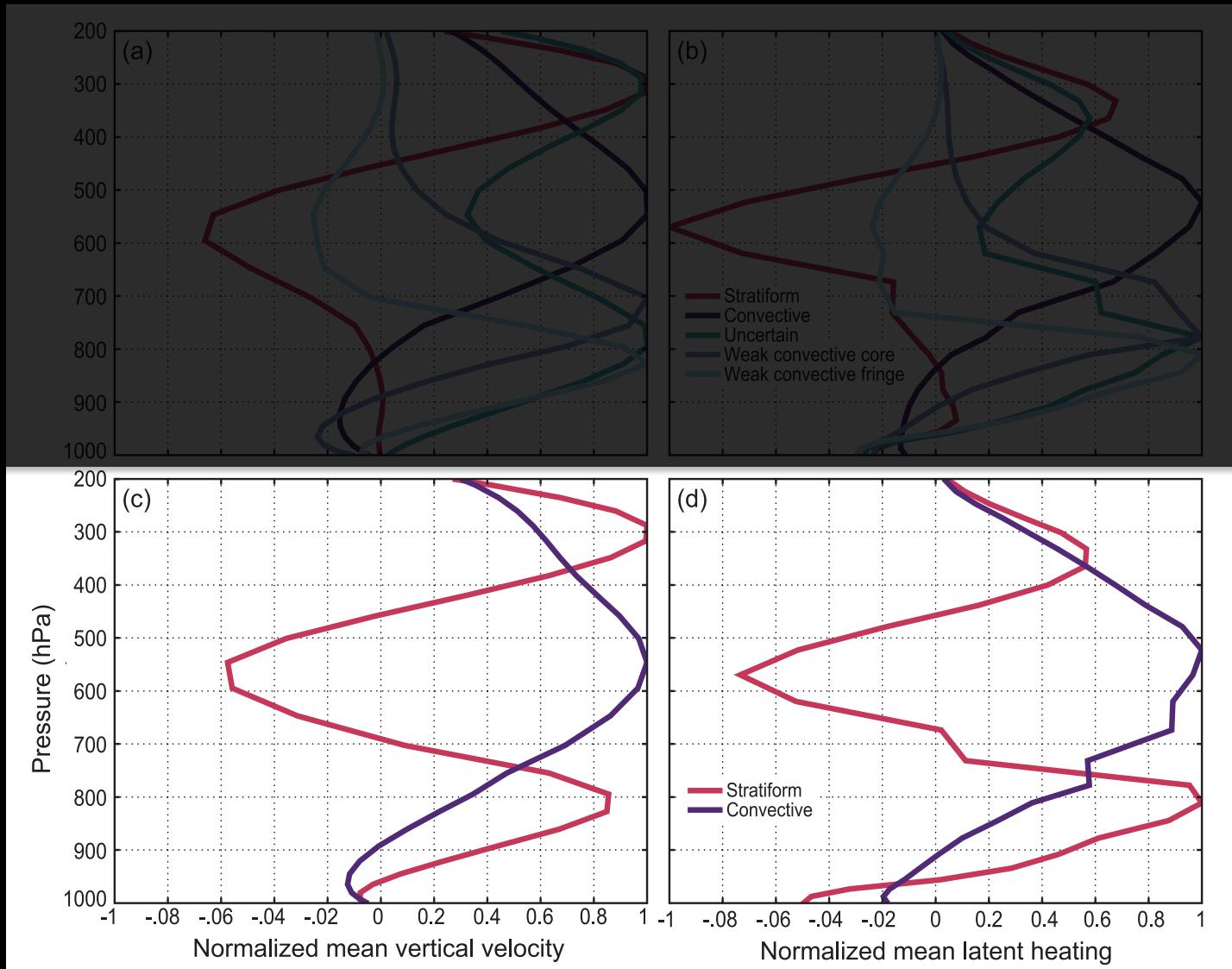
- 2 km grid spacing
- 1–20 October and 4–20 November 2011
- Simulated reflectivity on model level nearest 2 km altitude



Old  
Algorithm

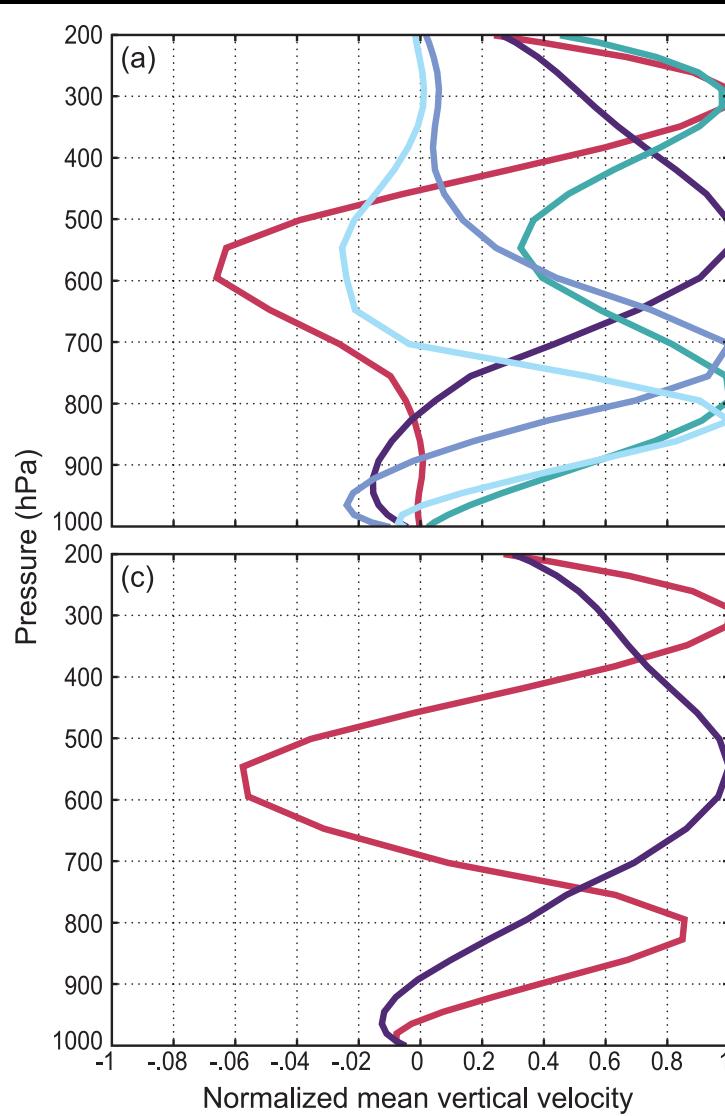
Vertical velocity

Latent heating

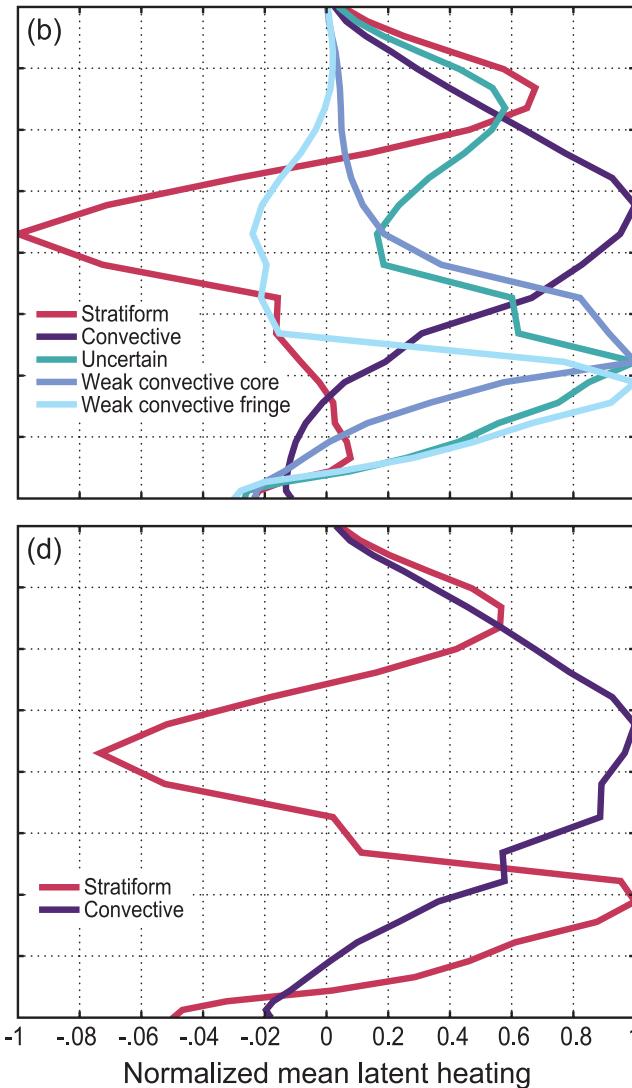


New  
Algorithm

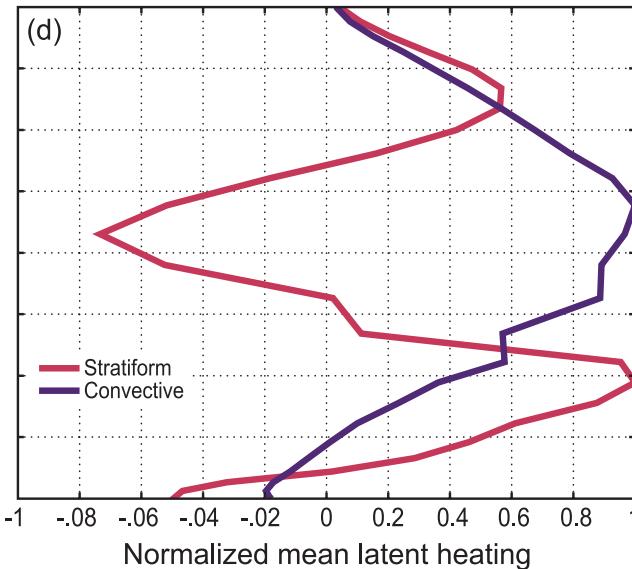
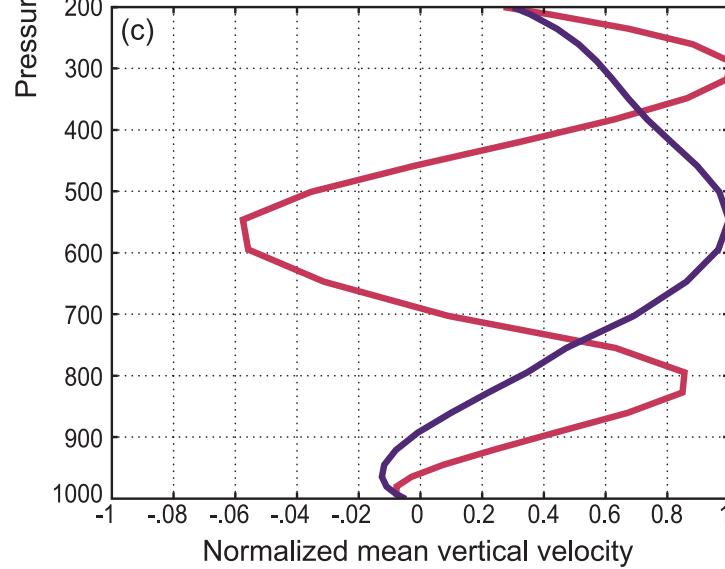
## Vertical velocity

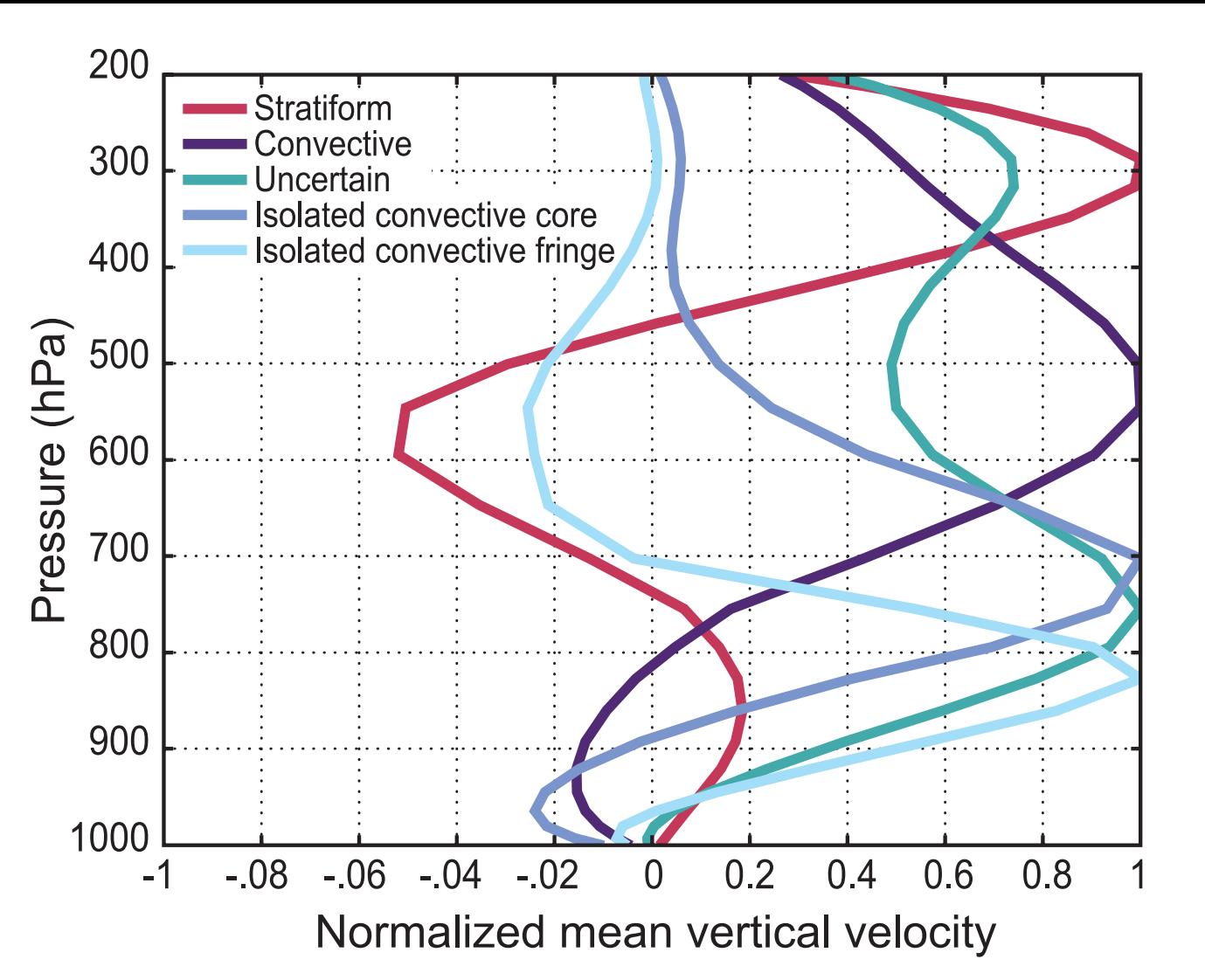


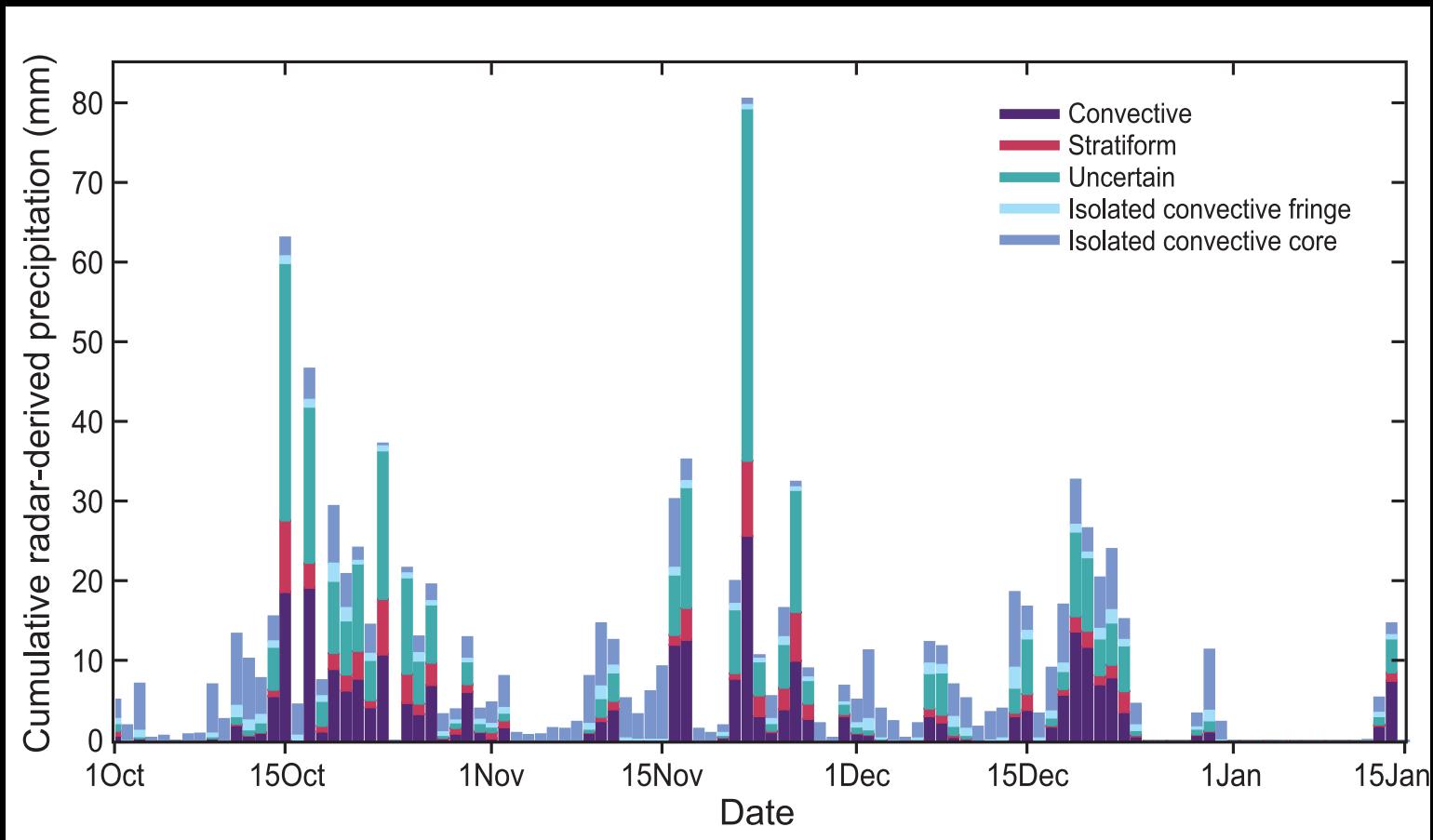
## Latent heating



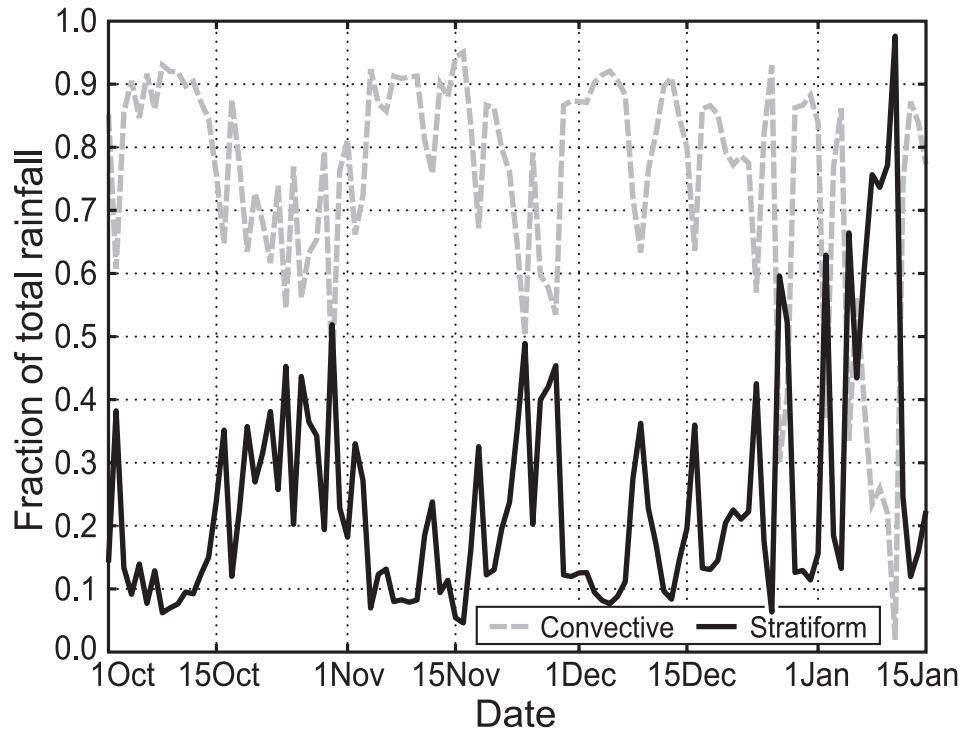
Old  
Algorithm



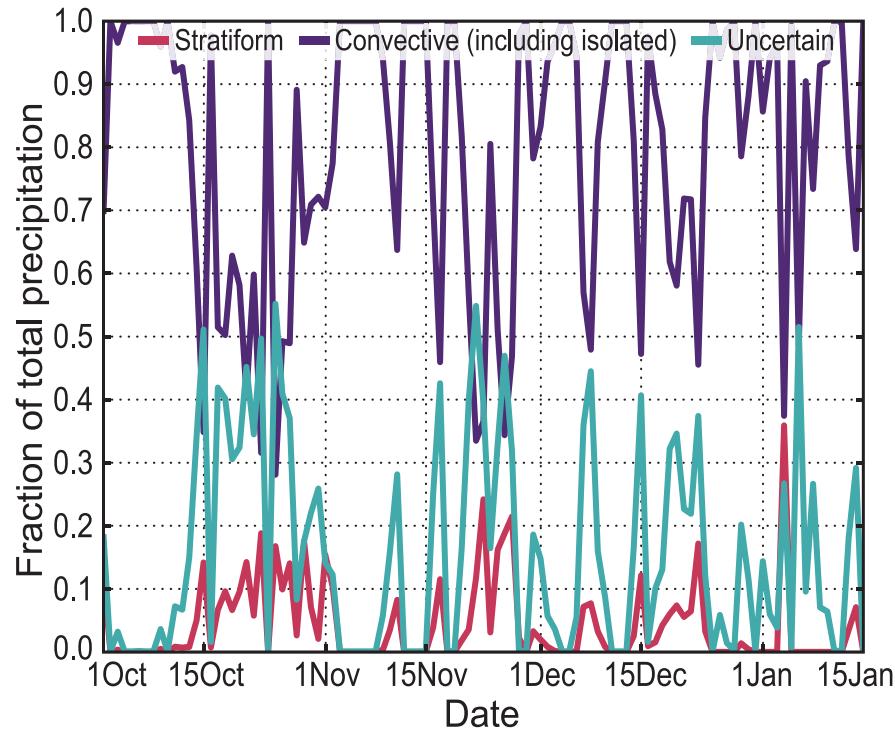




Old Algorithm



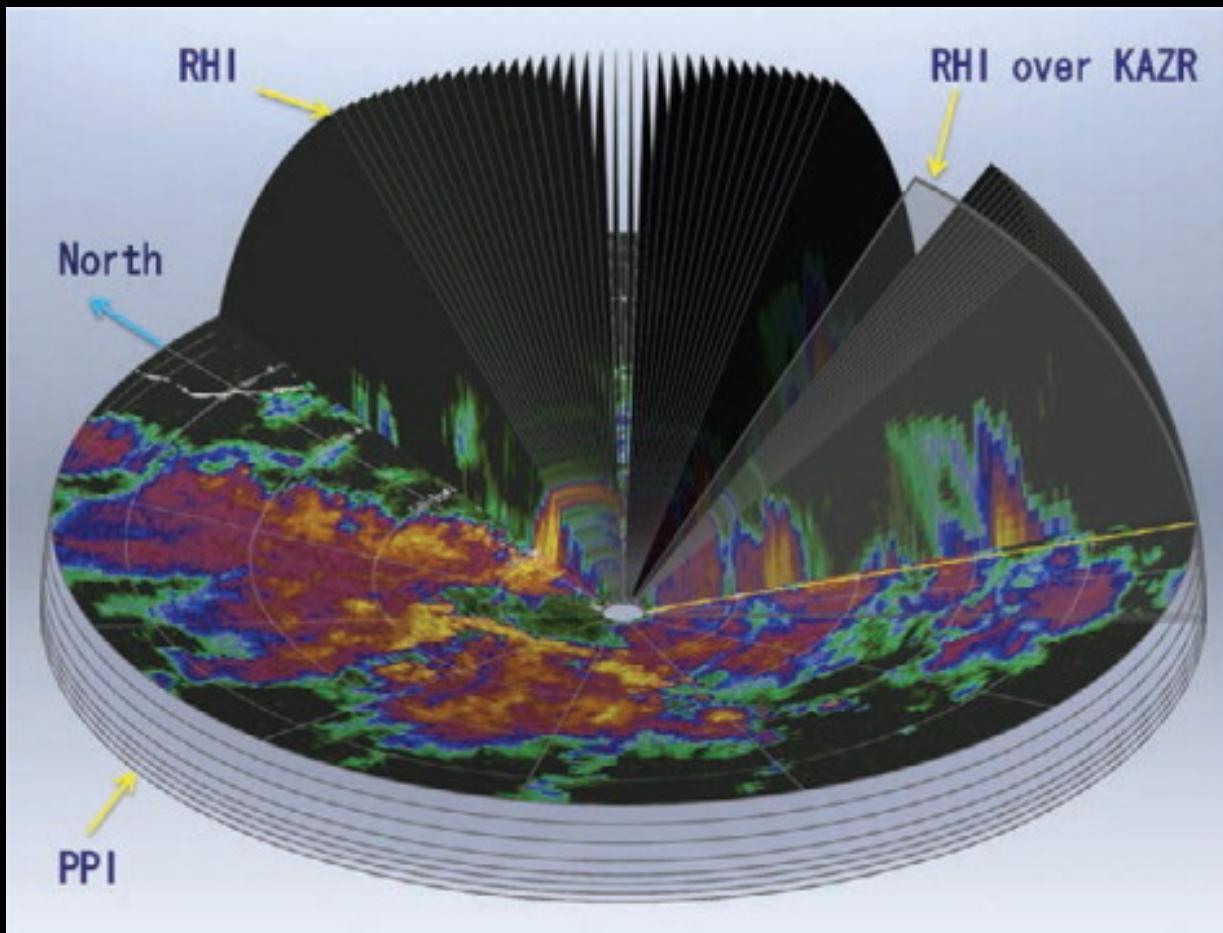
New Algorithm



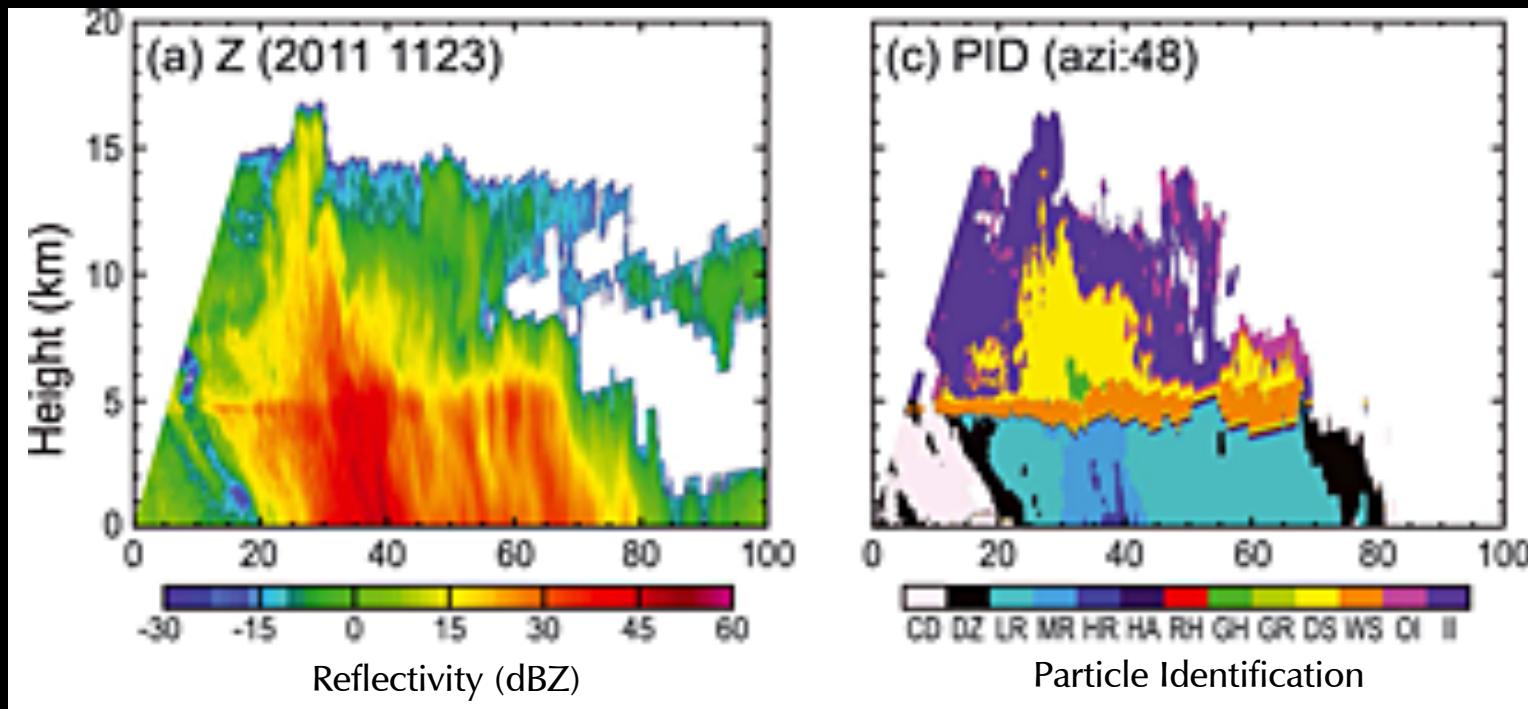
End

# Extra Slides

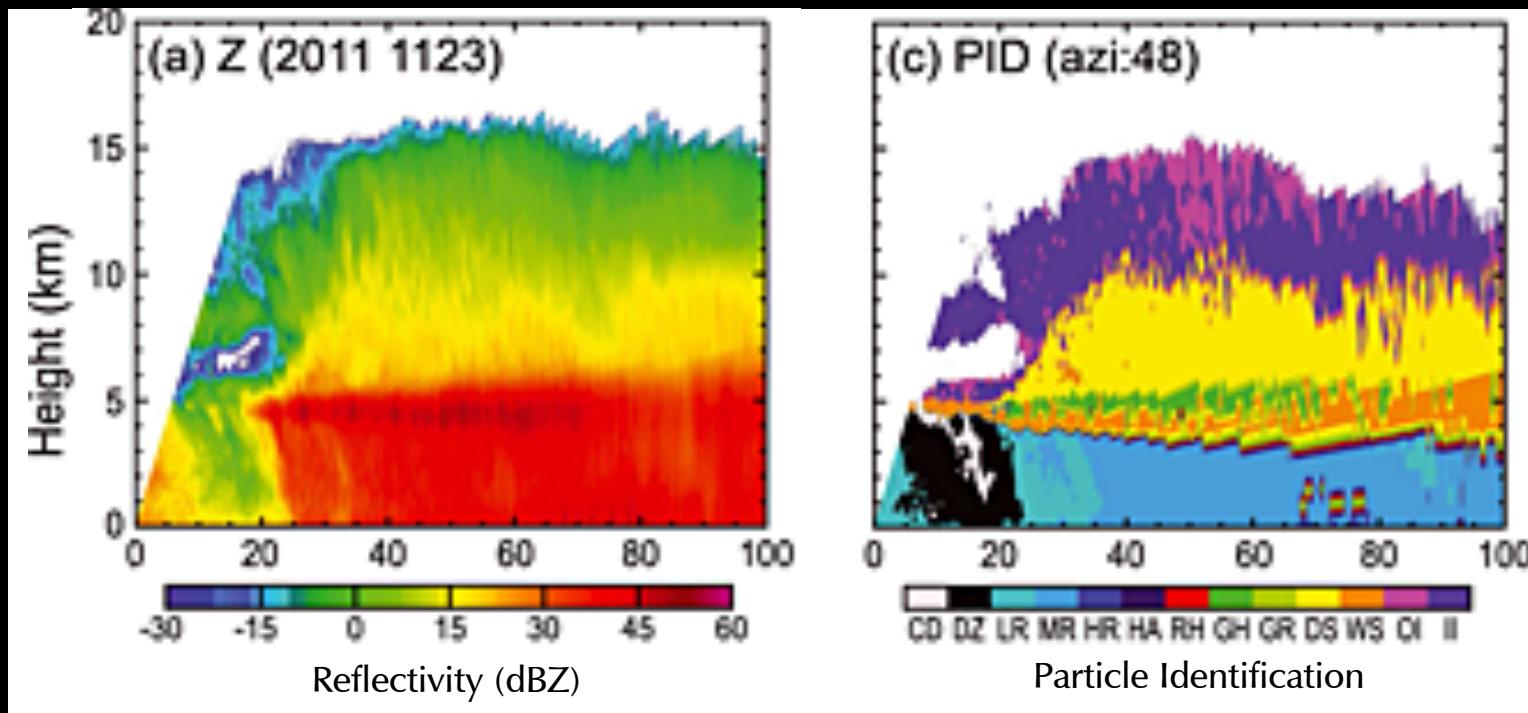
# Conclusions

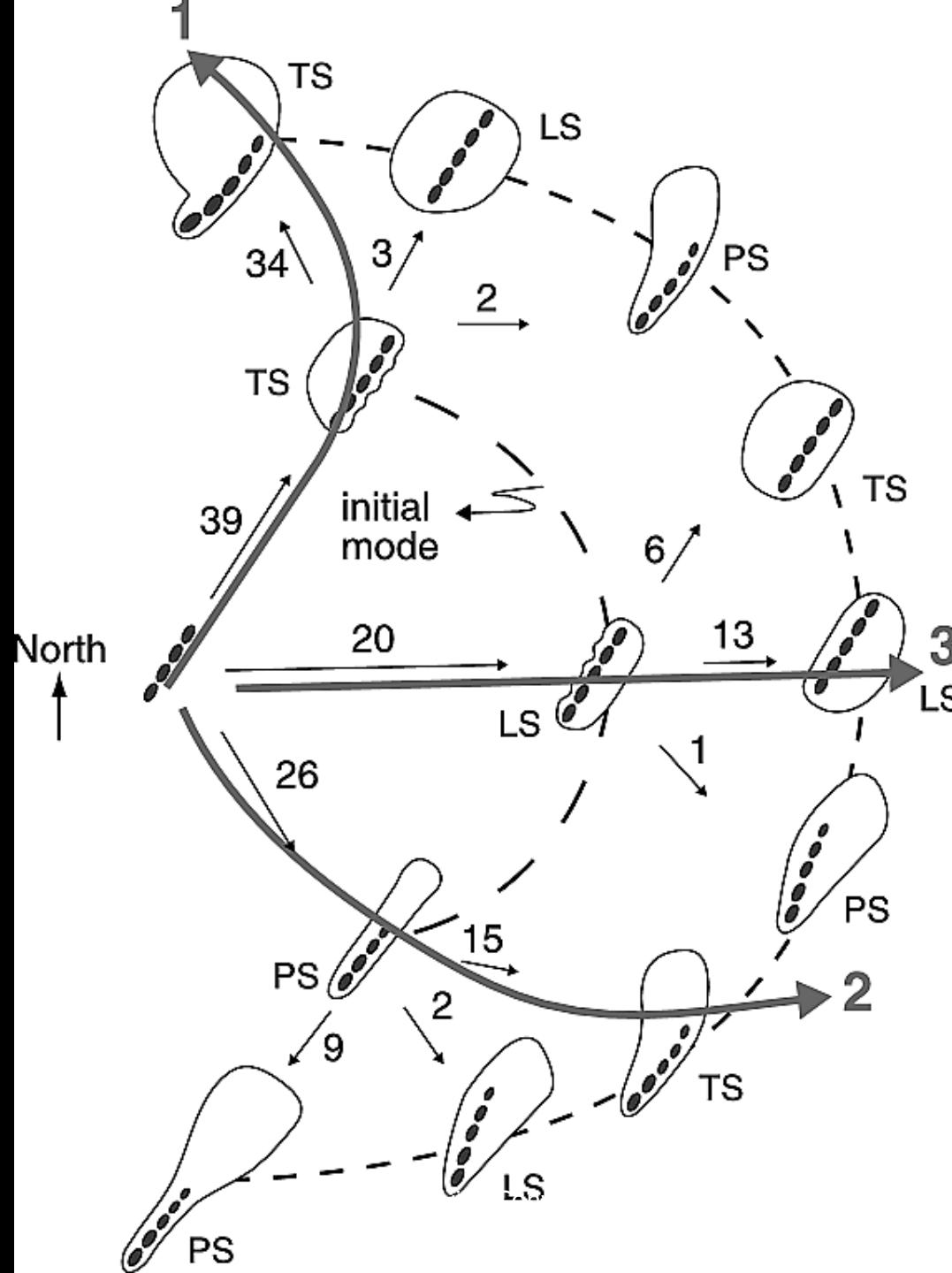


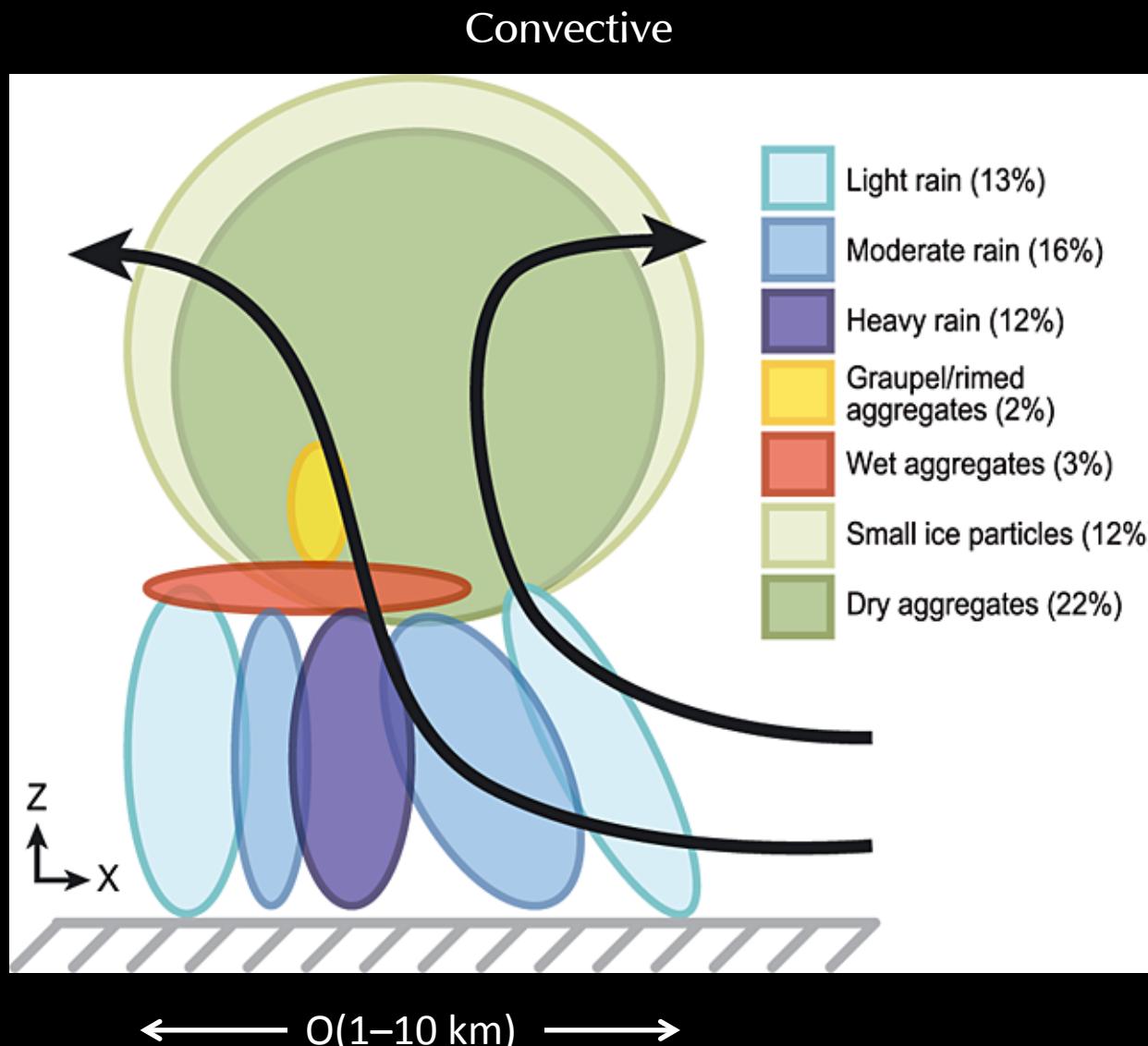
## Convective



## Stratiform







## Stratiform

