

# Field experiments for the DPR algorithm development

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**National Institute of Communications Technology**

**The Japan PMM PI meeting, TKP Takehashi**

**Conference Center, Tokyo,**

**15-16 Jan. 2014**

## Target

Contribute to the scattering table at Ka-band radiowaves,  
particularly for solid precipitation

This fiscal year (JFY2013)

- Continue rain observation at Sapporo

  - Observation: done. Data analysis: yet

- Continue data analysis for Okinawa, Mt. Fuji, Nagaoka  
experiments

  - Nearly done. Need more careful analyses

- Conduct melting layer observation at Zao

  - On going

Actually JAXA direct experiment

Ka-radar collaboration

EORC/JAXA: Y. Kaneko, K. Komachi, K. Yamamoto, R. Oki

Management, logistics, observation

NICT: K. Nakagawa, H. Hanado

Observation, Ka-radar maintenance

NIED: K. Iwanami, S. Nakai

Collaboration for snow observation (Tsukuba, Nagaoka)

Hokkaido Univ.: Y. Fujiyoshi, M. Nishikawa

Collaboration for snow observation, data analysis

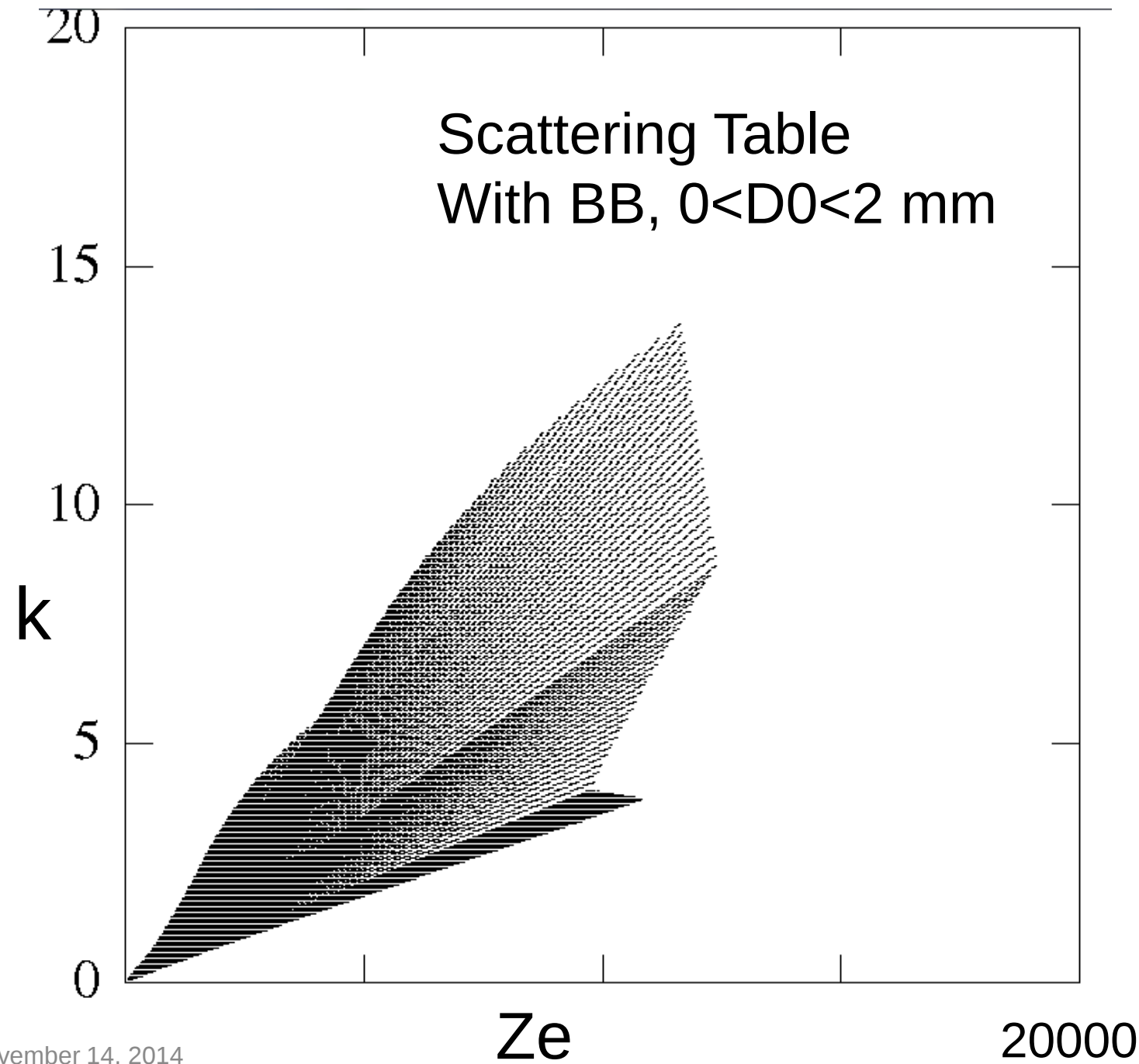
Nagoya Univ.: H. Minda

NU instrument maintenance

Yamaguchi Univ.: K. Suzuki

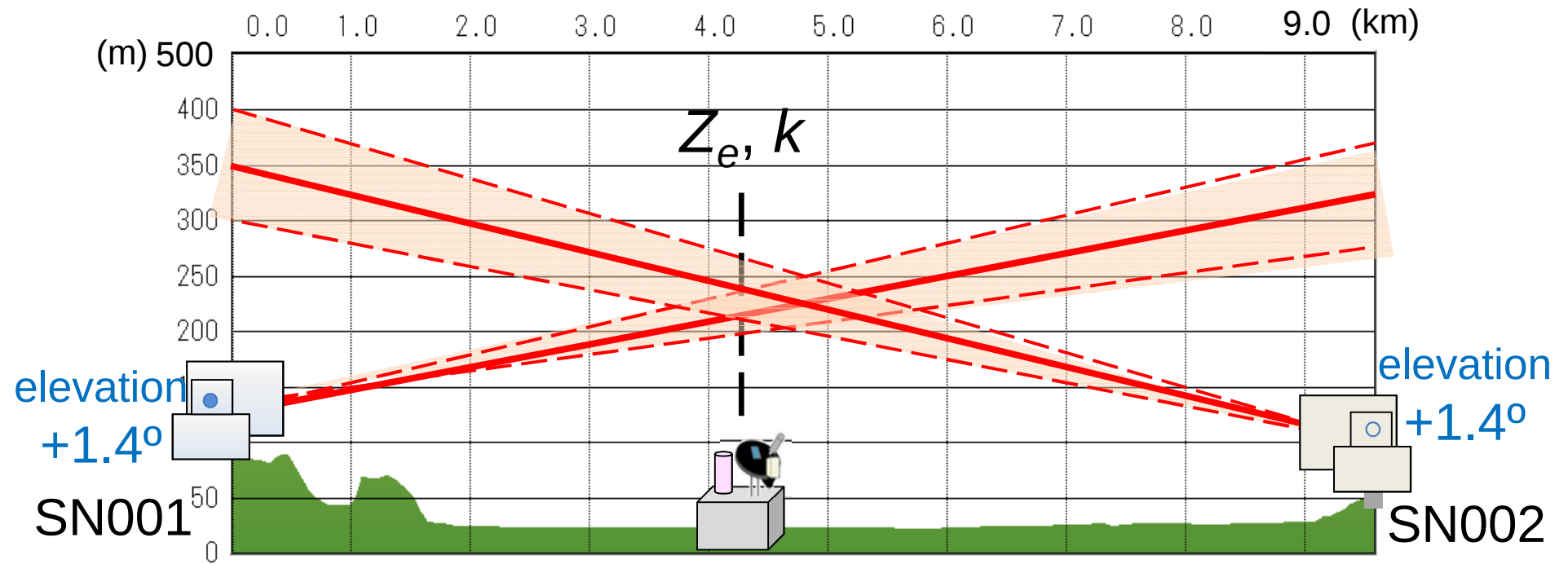
Video sonde operation including tethered balloon

Dokkyo Univ.: K. Nakamura: PI



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# Dual Ka radar experiment in Nagaoka



**Mobile precipitation observation system (MOS)**



• melted fraction meter

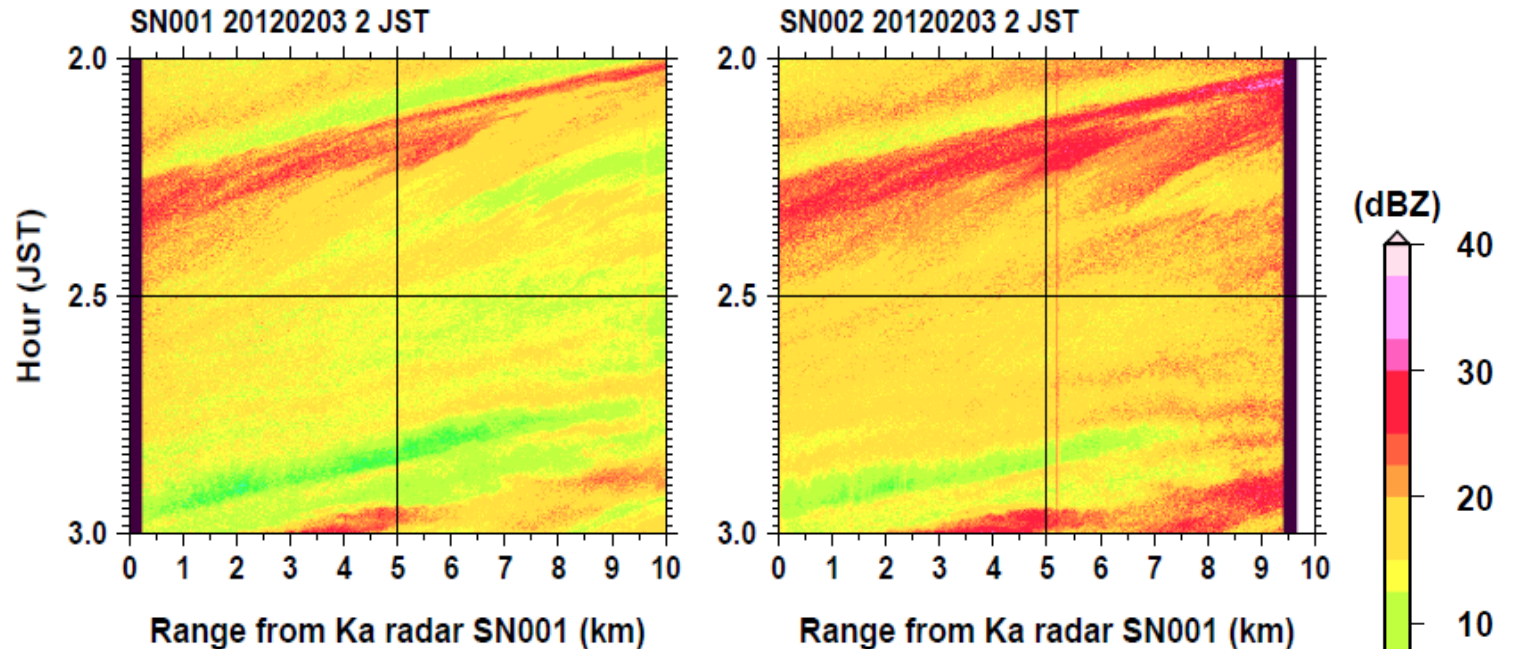


- parsivel
- Humidity and Temperature Probe (HMP155)
- 2DVD

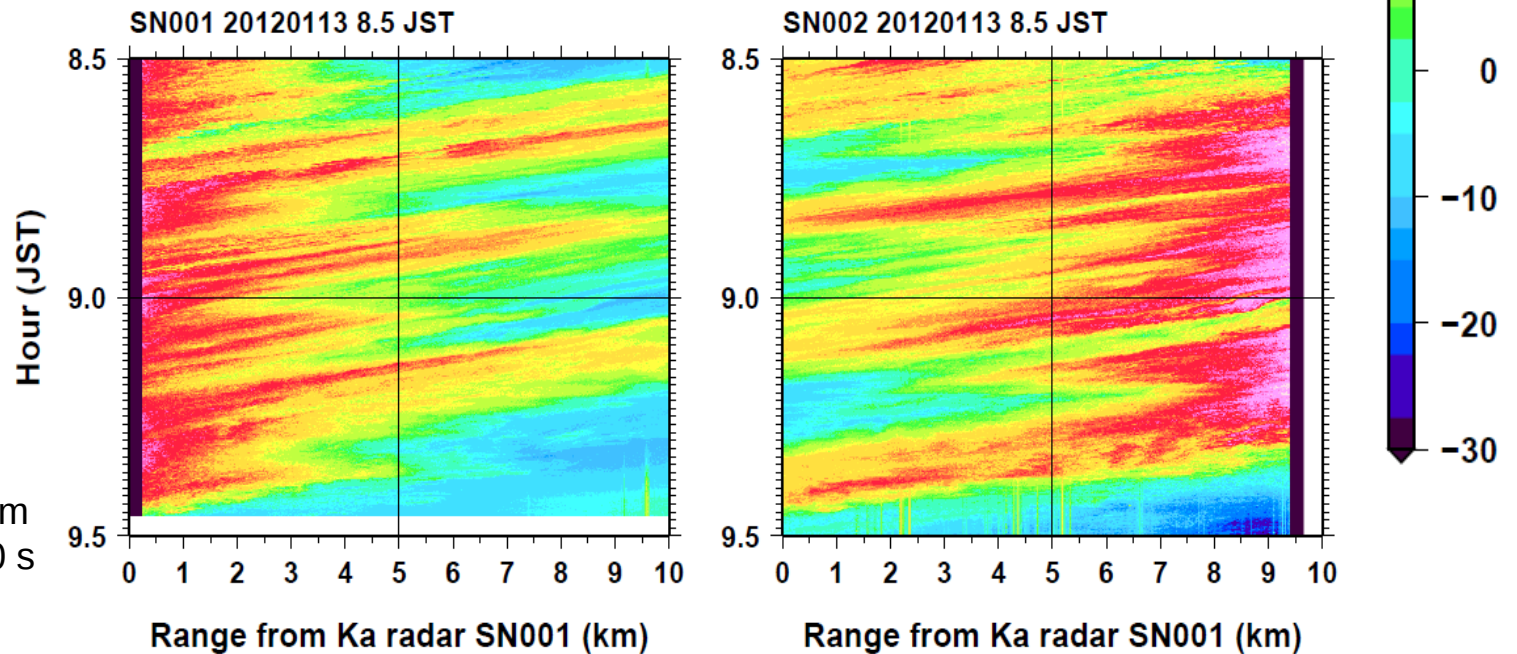


# Time-range section of $Z_m$ -snow events-

- 2012/02/03  
2:00~3:00

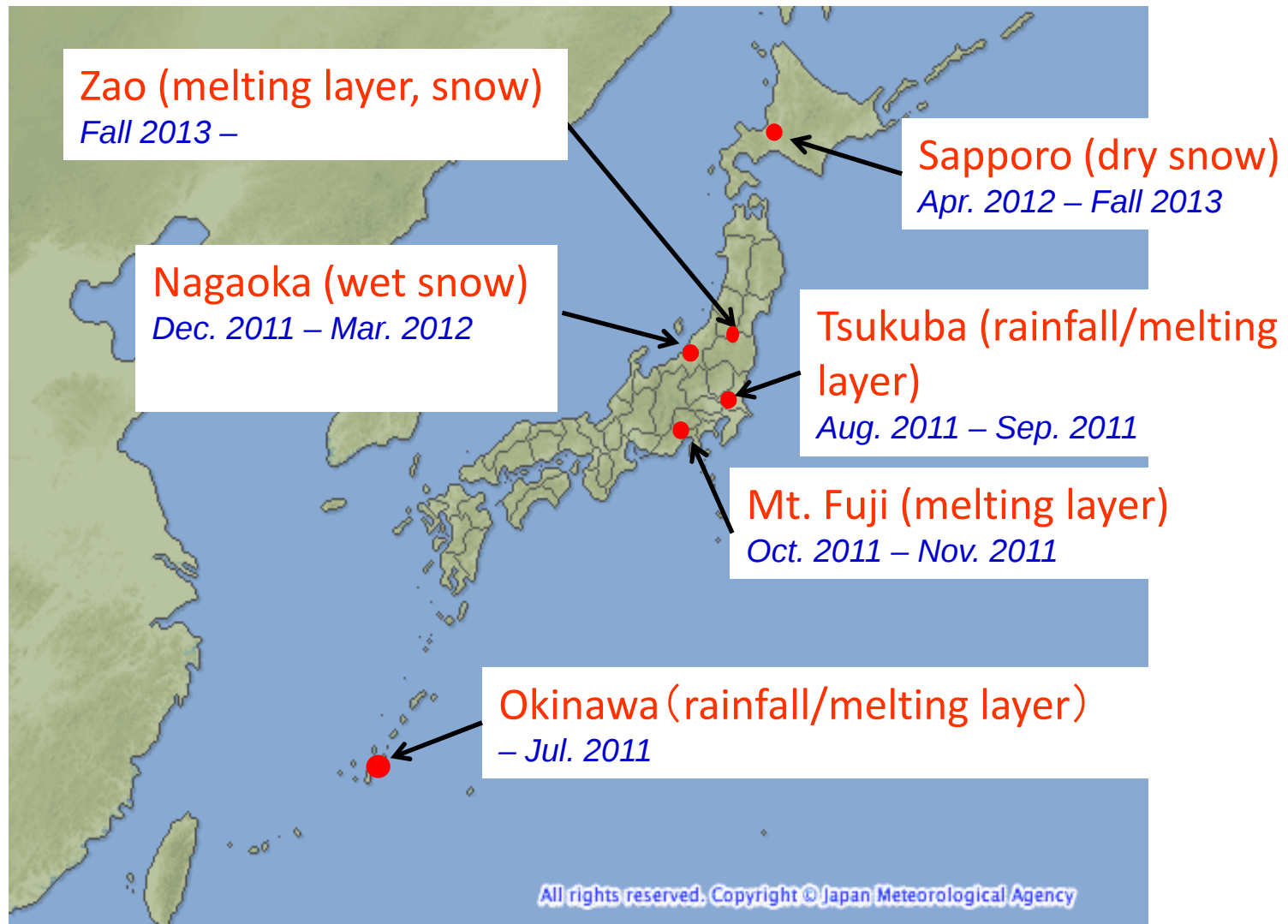


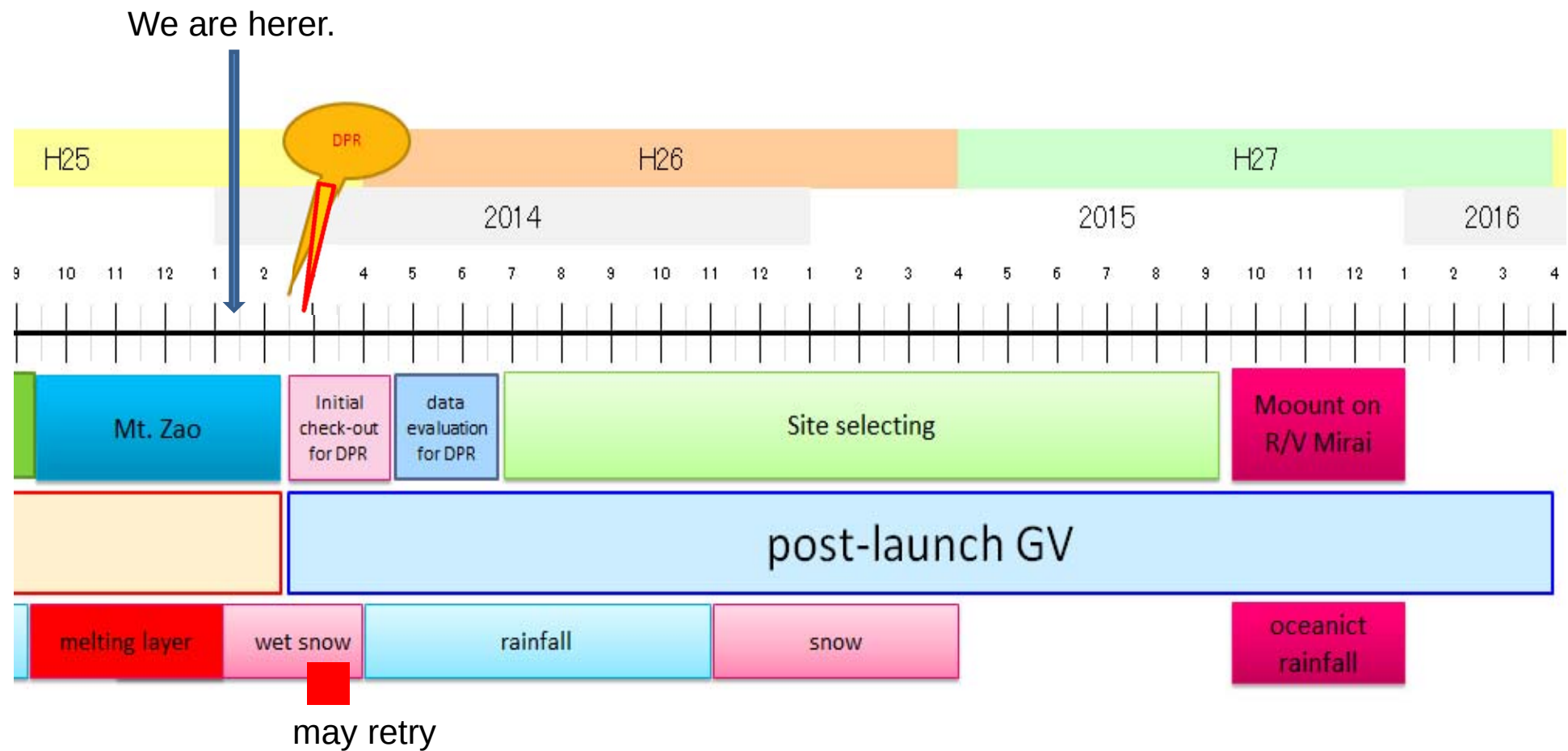
- 2012/01/13  
8:30~9:30



[ range resolution: 12.5 m  
temporal resolution: 10 s

# Japan's ground validation plans





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## International conferences

Nakagawa et al., Kaneko et al., EGU 2013

Nishikawa et al, Nakagawa et al., IGARSS 2013

Nishikawa et al., Nakagawa et al., 36<sup>th</sup> Radar Conference

Nakagawa et al., AOGS

Nishikawa et al., Nakagawa et al., 29<sup>th</sup> ISTS

# **Results of field experiments for the DPR algorithm development**

Masanori NISHIKAWA

Institute of Low Temperature Science,  
Hokkaido University

and Ka-radar collaboration

## **Topics and Objective**

Results of measurements of snow and melting layer using the dual Ka-band radar system are reported.

### **1) Field Experiment 1 (Sapporo/Nagaoka):**

To understand behavior of  $k-Z_e$  of snow, measured  $k-Z_e$  plots are classified by temperature.

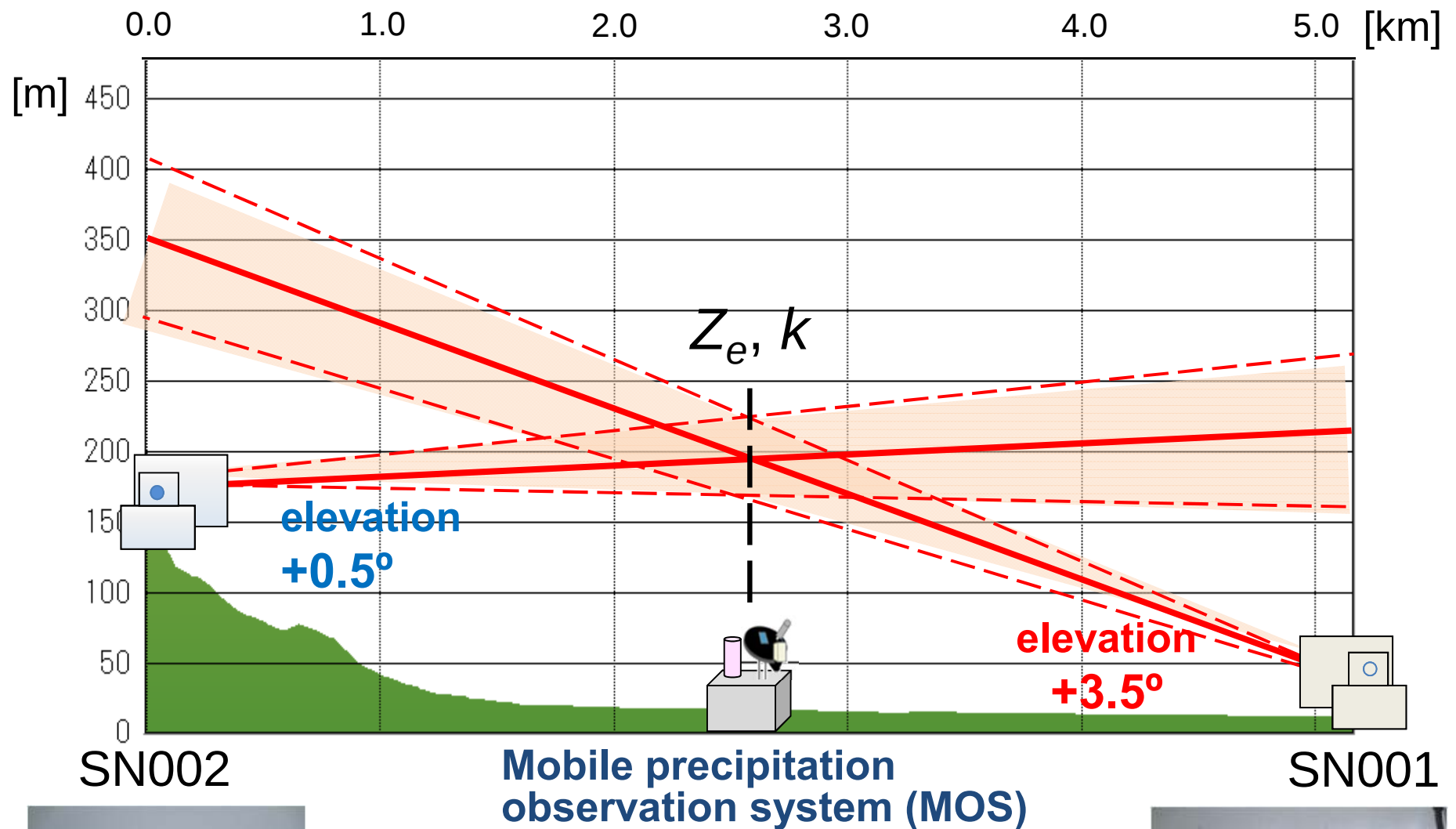
$k-Z_e$  relations of snow are summarized for the algorithm.

### **2) Field Experiment 2 (Mt. Zao):**

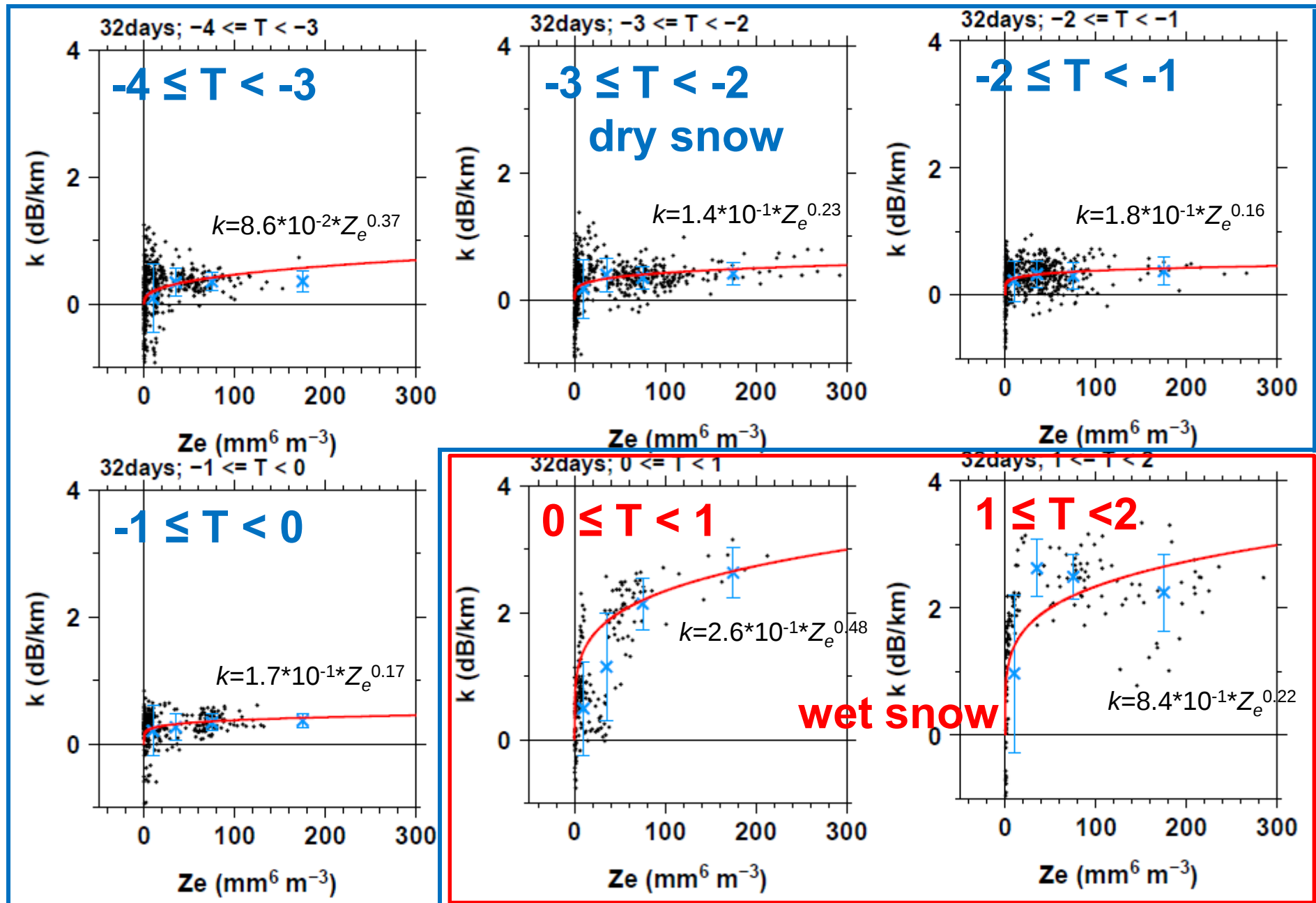
First results of  $k-Z_e$  relations of melting layer at Mt. Zao are presented.

**Results 1:**  
 **$k$ - $Z_e$  relations of snow**

# Dual Ka radar experiment in Sapporo



# $k$ - $Z_e$ plots by every 1 °C for all snow events in Sapporo

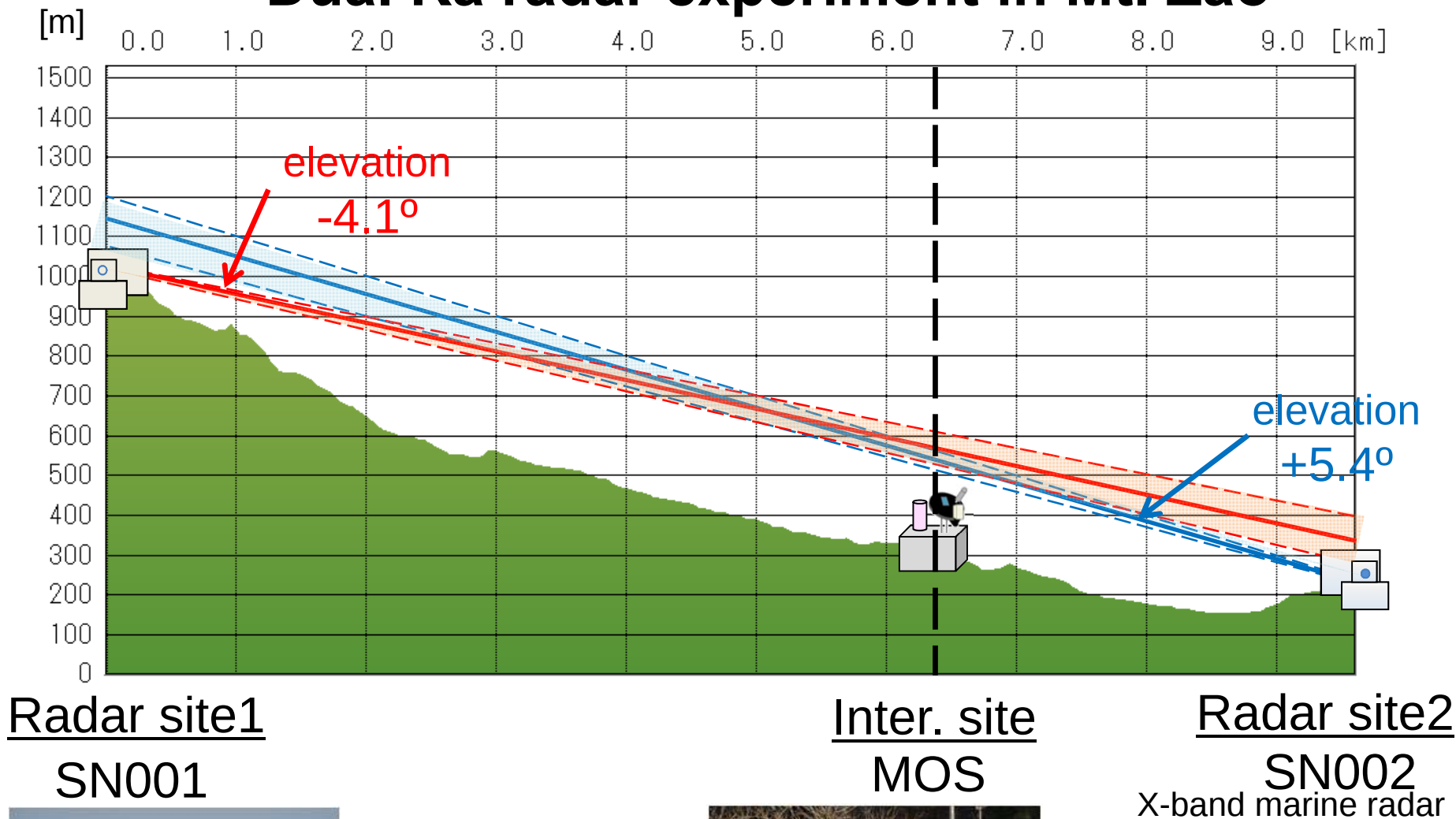


## Summary of $k$ - $Z_e$ relations of Sapporo and Nagaoka experiments

| Temperature range  | Sapporo                    | Nagaoka                     |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $-12 \leq T < -11$ | $k=1.6*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.44}$ |                             |
| $-11 \leq T < -10$ | $k=1.3*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.29}$ |                             |
| $-10 \leq T < -9$  | $k=1.4*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.24}$ |                             |
| $-9 \leq T < -8$   | $k=1.9*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.16}$ |                             |
| $-8 \leq T < -7$   | $k=1.1*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.33}$ |                             |
| $-7 \leq T < -6$   | $k=1.0*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.30}$ |                             |
| $-6 \leq T < -5$   | $k=1.4*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.22}$ |                             |
| $-5 \leq T < -4$   | $k=1.4*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.25}$ | $k=6.4*10^{-3}*Z_e^{0.65}$  |
| $-4 \leq T < -3$   | $k=8.6*10^{-2}*Z_e^{0.37}$ | $k=1.4*10^{-2}*Z_e^{0.45}$  |
| $-3 \leq T < -2$   | $k=1.4*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.23}$ | $k=1.0*10^{-2}*Z_e^{0.50}$  |
| $-2 \leq T < -1$   | $k=1.8*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.16}$ | $k=3.9*10^{-2}*Z_e^{-0.24}$ |
| $-1 \leq T < 0$    | $k=1.7*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.17}$ | $k=4.6*10^{-2}*Z_e^{0.49}$  |
| $0 \leq T < 1$     | $k=2.6*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.48}$ | $k=3.3*10^{-2}*Z_e^{0.55}$  |
| $1 \leq T < 2$     | $k=8.4*10^{-1}*Z_e^{0.22}$ | $k=3.8*10^{-2}*Z_e^{0.51}$  |
| $2 \leq T < 3$     |                            | $k=3.7*10^{-3}*Z_e^{0.84}$  |
| $3 \leq T < 4$     |                            | $k=9.1*10^{-3}*Z_e^{0.68}$  |

**Results 2:**  
 **$k$ - $Z_e$  relations of melting layer**

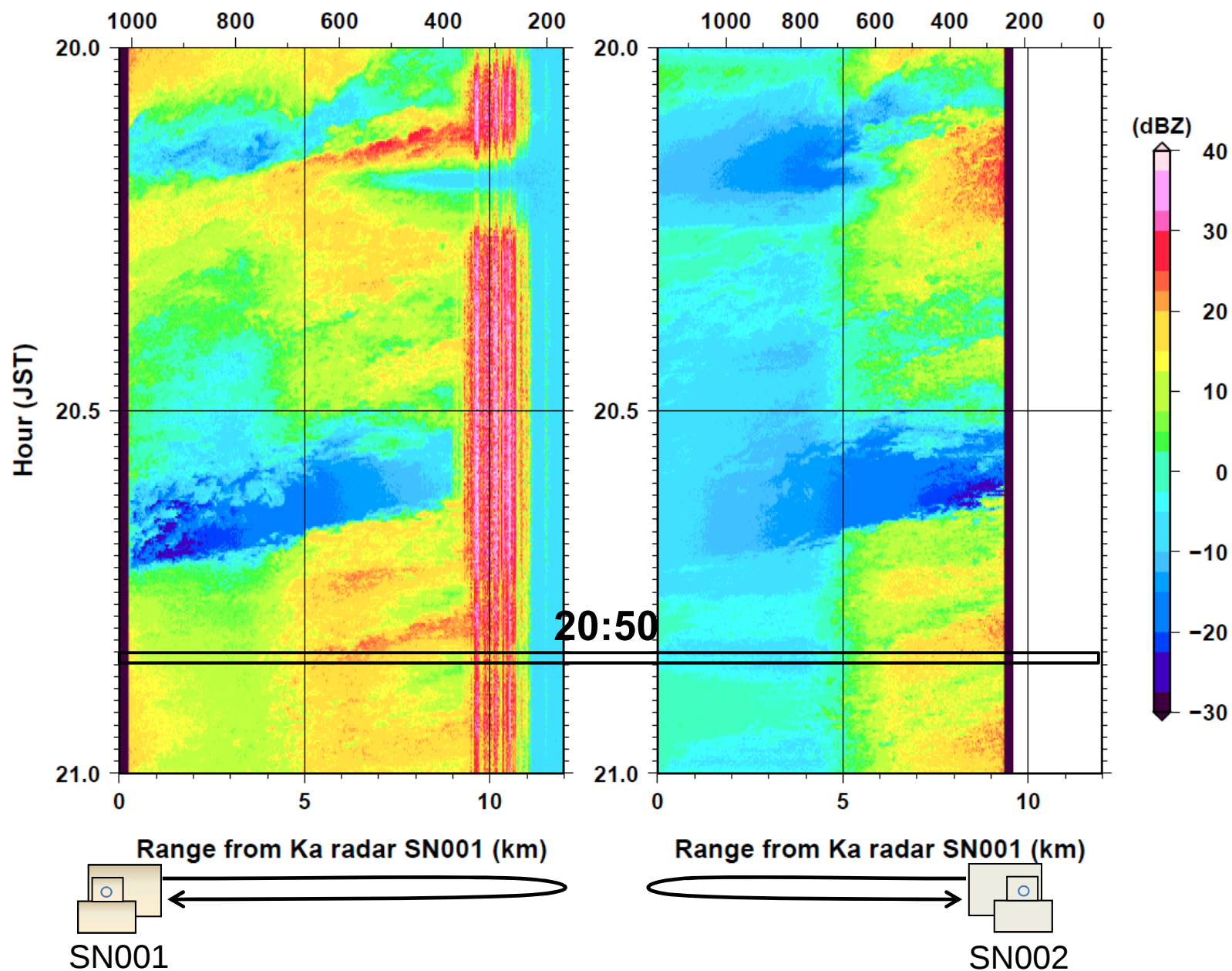
# Dual Ka radar experiment in Mt. Zao



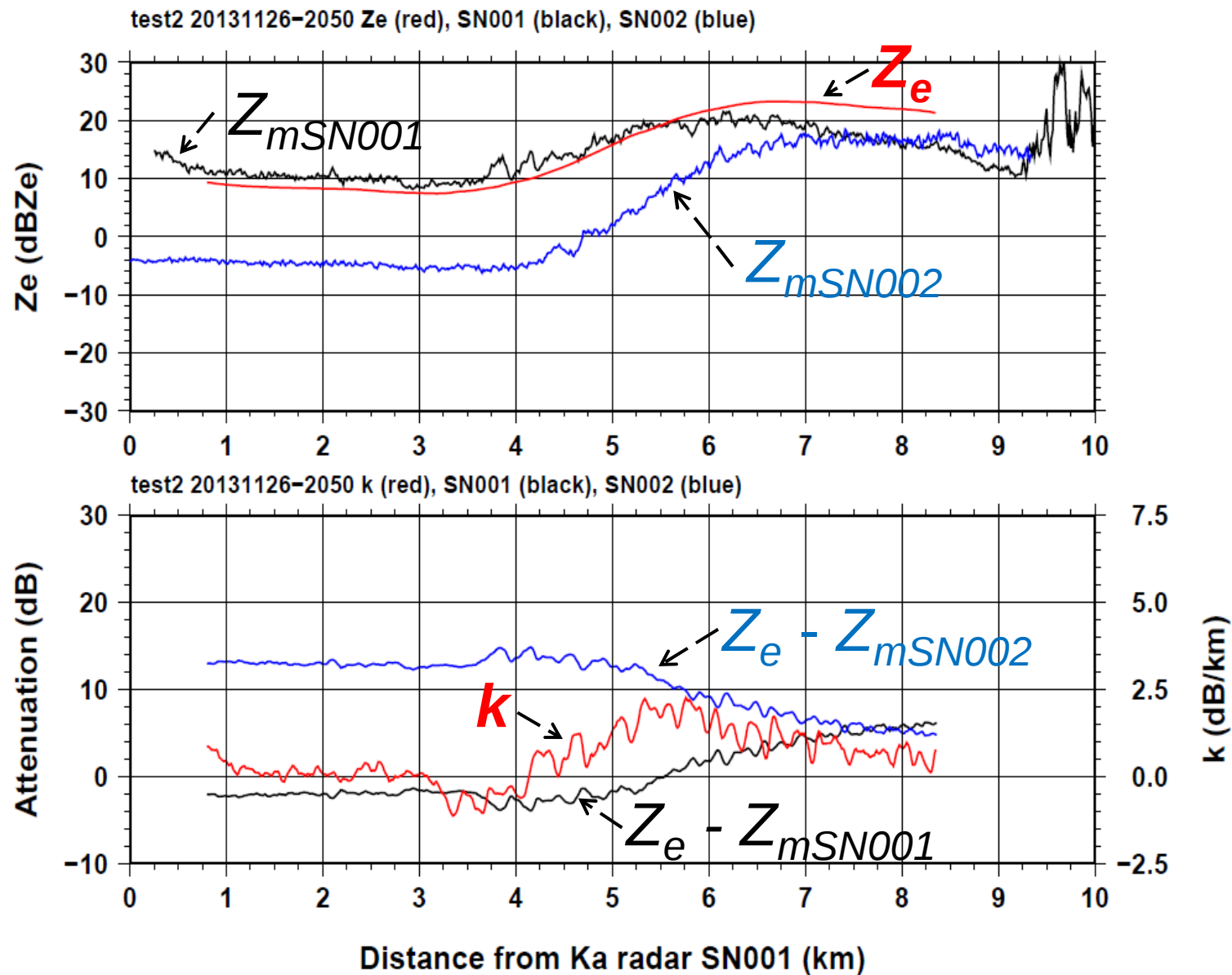
# Time-range section of $Z_m$ (2013/11/26 20-21)

SN001 EL  $-4.1^\circ$  Altitude (m)

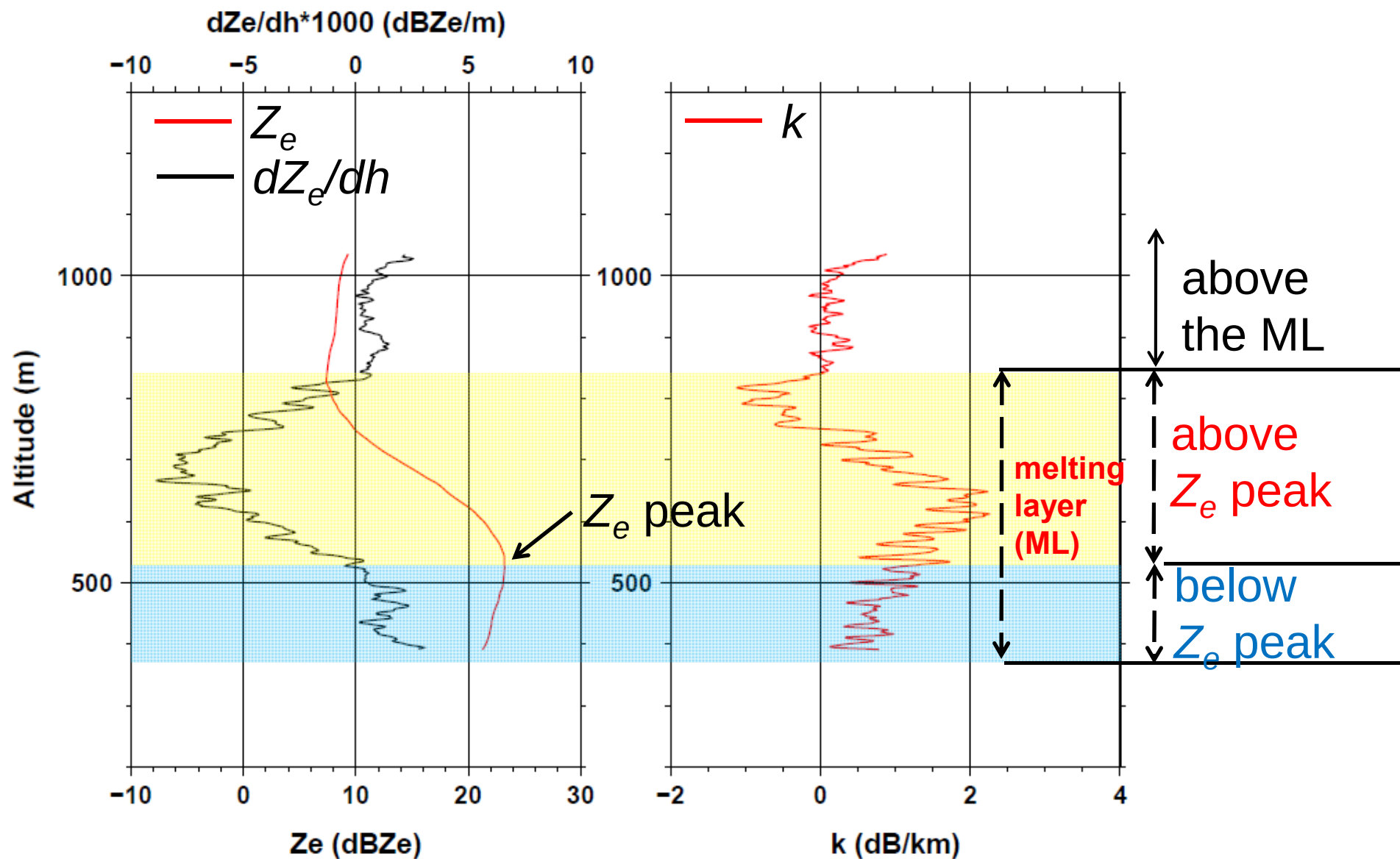
Altitude (m) SN002 EL  $5.7^\circ$



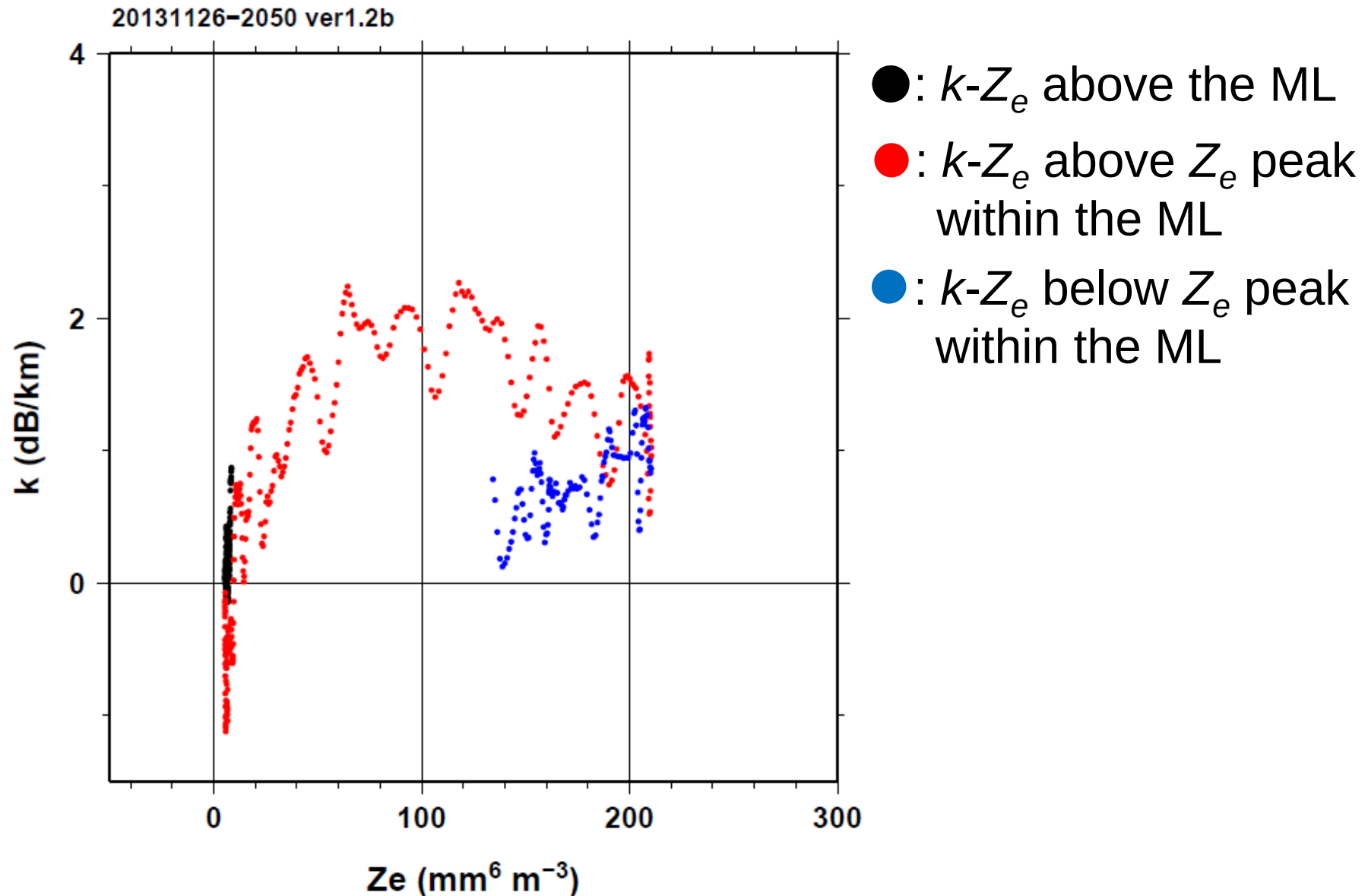
# Estimation of $Z_e$ and attenuation at a melting layer (2013/11/26 20:50)



# Vertical profiles of $Z_e$ , $dZ_e/dh$ and $k$ (2013/11/26 20:50)



# $k$ - $Z_e$ plots around the melting layer (2013/11/26 20:50)



# Conclusion

## 1) $k$ - $Z_e$ relations of snow

- Measured  $k$ - $Z_e$  plots were classified by temperature. Difference of  $k$ - $Z_e$  relations between wet and dry snow appeared.
- $k$ - $Z_e$  relations obtained at two field experiments were summarized for the algorithm.

## 2) $k$ - $Z_e$ relations of melting layer

- First results of  $k$ - $Z_e$  relations of melting layer were presented.
- Behavior of  $k$ - $Z_e$  at melting layer was illustrated and this results indicate measured  $k$ - $Z_e$  relations of snow obtained other field experiments were reasonable.



# $k$ - $Z_e$ plots by every 1 °C for all snow events in Nagaoka

