

**Rain Influences on High Wind Backscatter:
SeaWinds Studies during Hurricanes Dennis,
Isabel, and Claudette.
Additional Studies with ASCAT**

David E. Weissman
Hofstra University
Hempstead, New York 11549

Mark A. Bourassa
Center for Ocean Atmosphere Prediction Studies
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL



OCEANS 2008 - September 17



Studies of Interest:

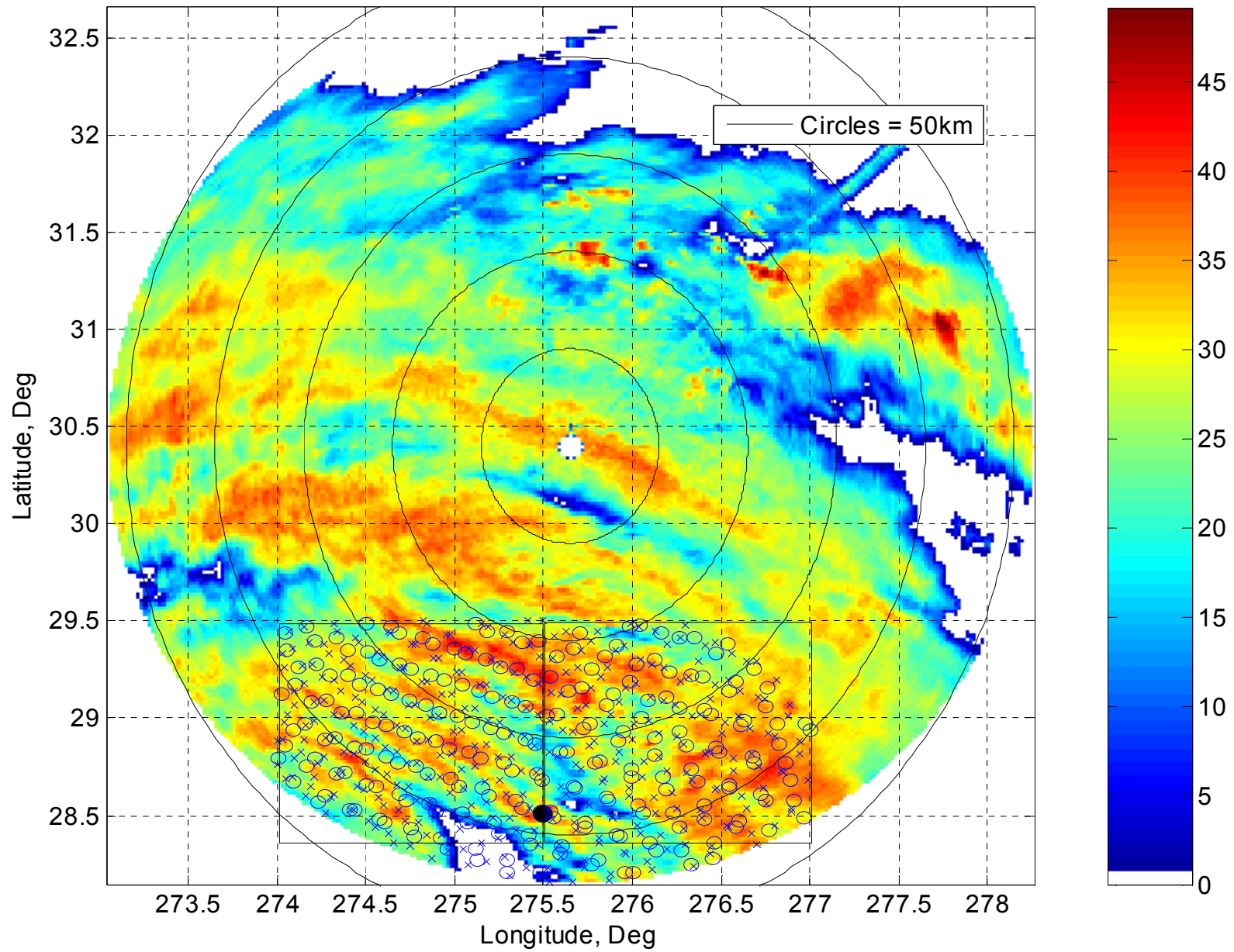
USING the *QuikSCAT Scatterometer and NEXRAD*
Measurements of the 3-D Rain Volume:

1. To measure the effect of rain impacts on total sea surface roughness (Ku-band NRCS), *as a function rain rate, wind speed, polarization and azimuth look direction*
2. Develop a model for the change (increase or decrease) of the surface normalized radar cross section (NRCS for Ku-band) as a function of rainrate, wind speed, etc.
3. Interpret the results in terms of the interaction between wind waves and the splash products of rain impacts (ring waves, crowns and stalks)

DATA:

- a) QuikSCAT Level 2A NRCS data, H-pol and V-pol
- b) Simultaneous NEXRAD 3-D Volume Reflectivity (S-band) within scatterometer beam
- c) Surface winds from NOAA Hurricane Research Division Analysis and buoys

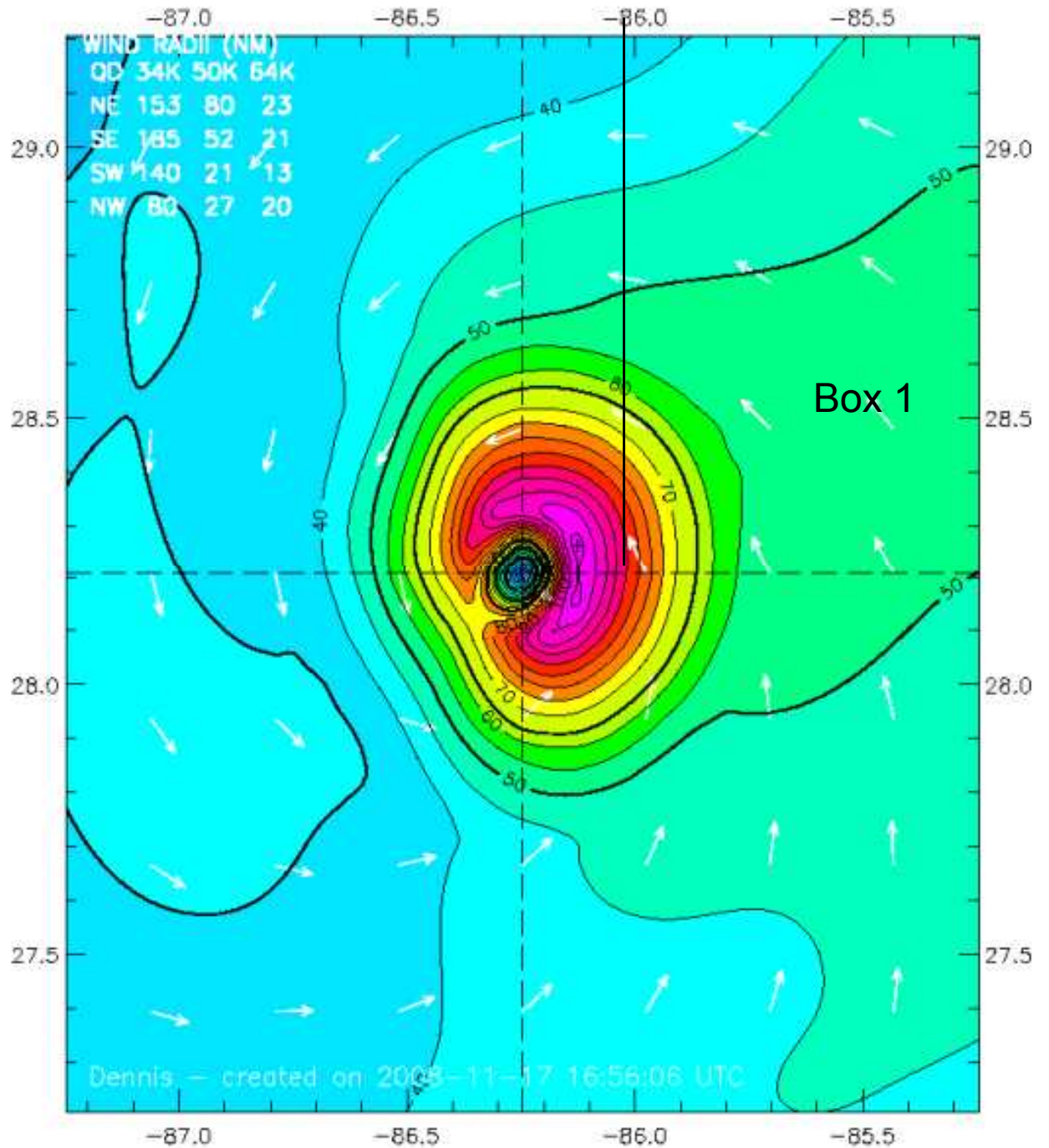
NEXRAD Level II, Base Reflectivity, in dBZ, H=500 m, KTLH, 10-July-05, t=10:55



Hurr. Dennis 1055 UTC
10 July 2005

Product of
NOAA/AOML/HRD
Courtesy of Mark Powell

Max. 1-min sustained
surface winds (kt)

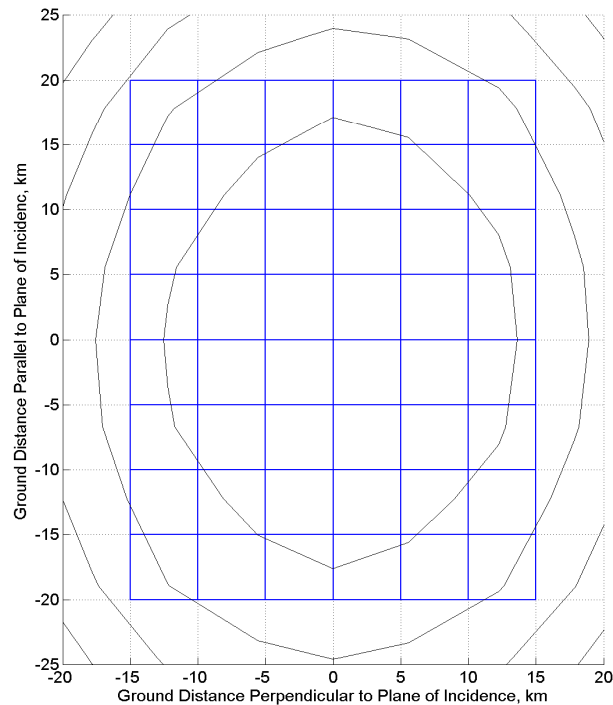


QS Azim. 2
310 deg

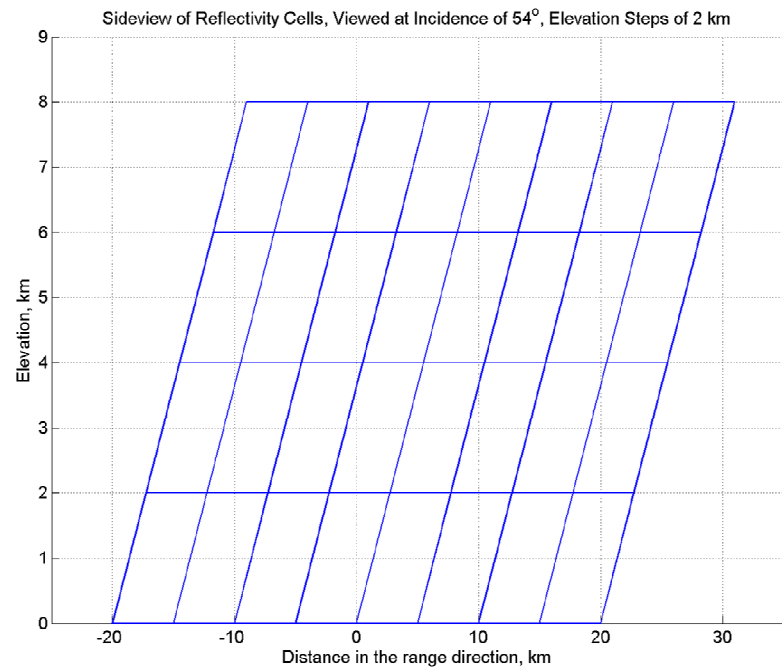
QS Azim. 1
210 deg

Method of Computing SeaWinds Volume Backscatter and Attenuation using NEXRAD data in discrete parallelograms

Subdivision of SCAT Footprint into 5 km Square, 2 km High Cells (0-to-8km)



NEXRAD Reflectivity is determined in each cell, weighted with EGG pattern gain Correction to SIGMA0 in each cell - 3 dB Contours Shown



Relative Positions of Reflectivity Cells Along Incident Beam, V-pol Case

Electromagnetic Model of the NRCS (σ_{ax}) Measured by the SeaWinds Scatterometer and Rain Impact NRCS, σ_{rn0}

Use of “x” subscript below will represent either “h” or “v” polarization

σ_{ax} = Total measured NRCS at Receiver; Sum of Contributions from Sea Surface and Rain Volume=L2A data

σ_{wdx} = sea surface radar cross section due to wind driven roughness alone (wind-NRCS)

σ_{rnx} = sea surface radar cross section due to rain impact roughness alone (rain-NRCS)

$\alpha_x(r)$ = attenuation, in nepers/m for each polarization, function of local volume rainrate or precipitation water content

$\sigma_{ox}(r)$ = surface equivalent of volumetric rain RCS, = constant * Z_x
(the radar reflectivity factor for Ku-band, Z_x , varies with position, “r”)

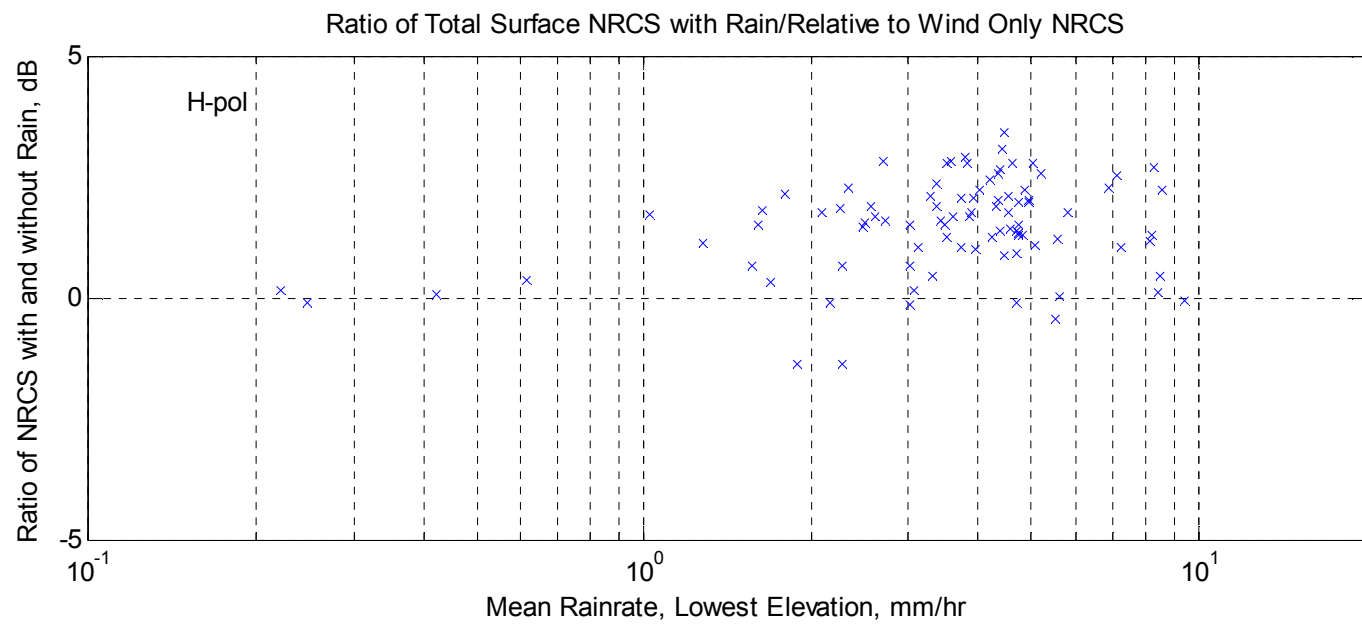
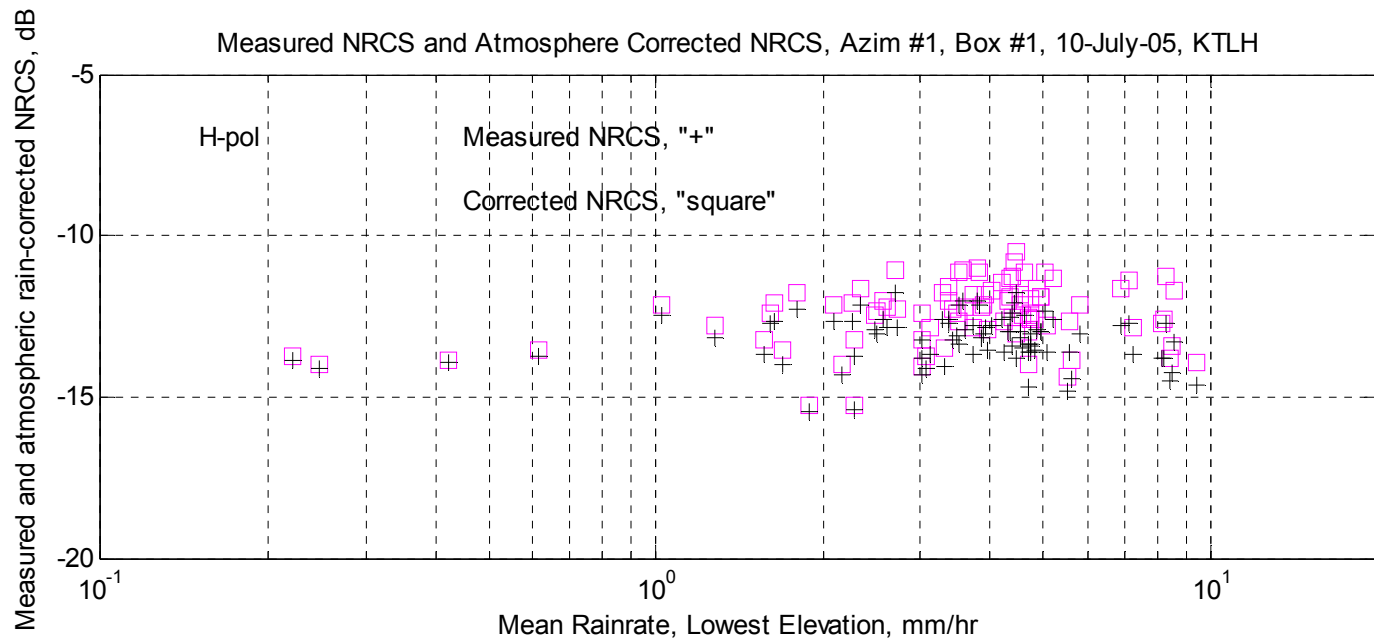
len_x =path length of radar beam for each polarization = $len/Cos(\theta_x)$
(rain column height, over scatterometer footprint = len , $\theta_h=46^\circ$ & $\theta_v=54^\circ$)

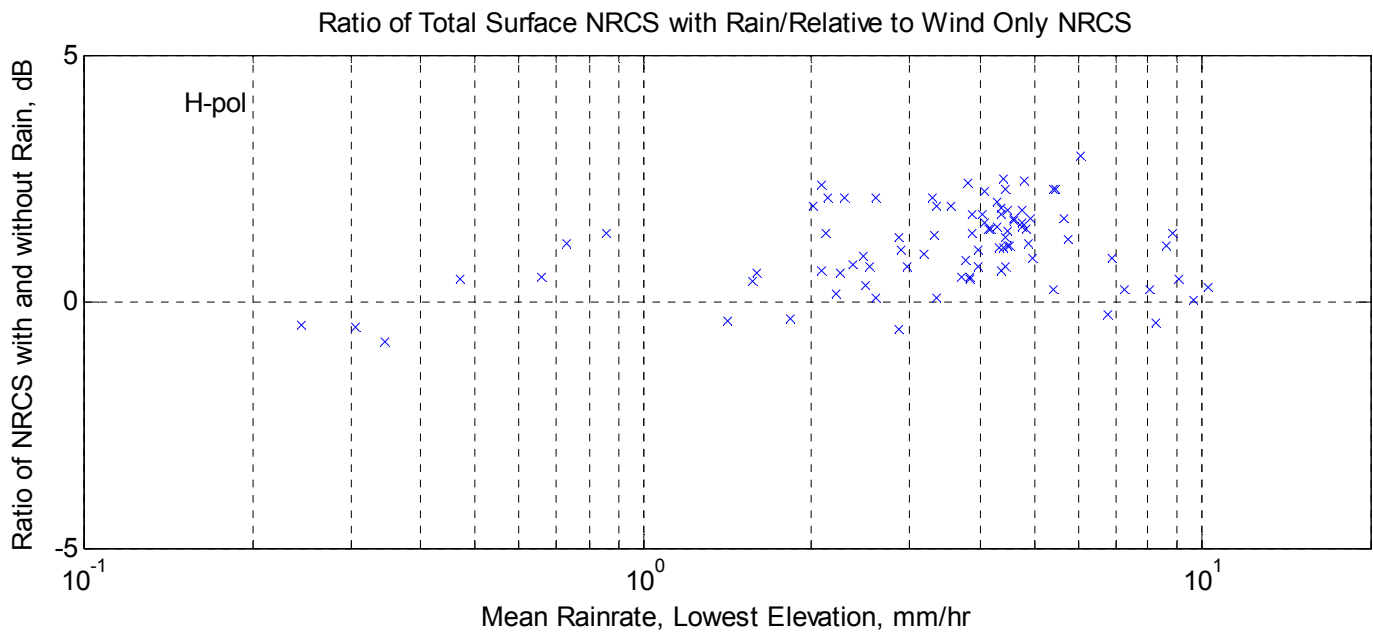
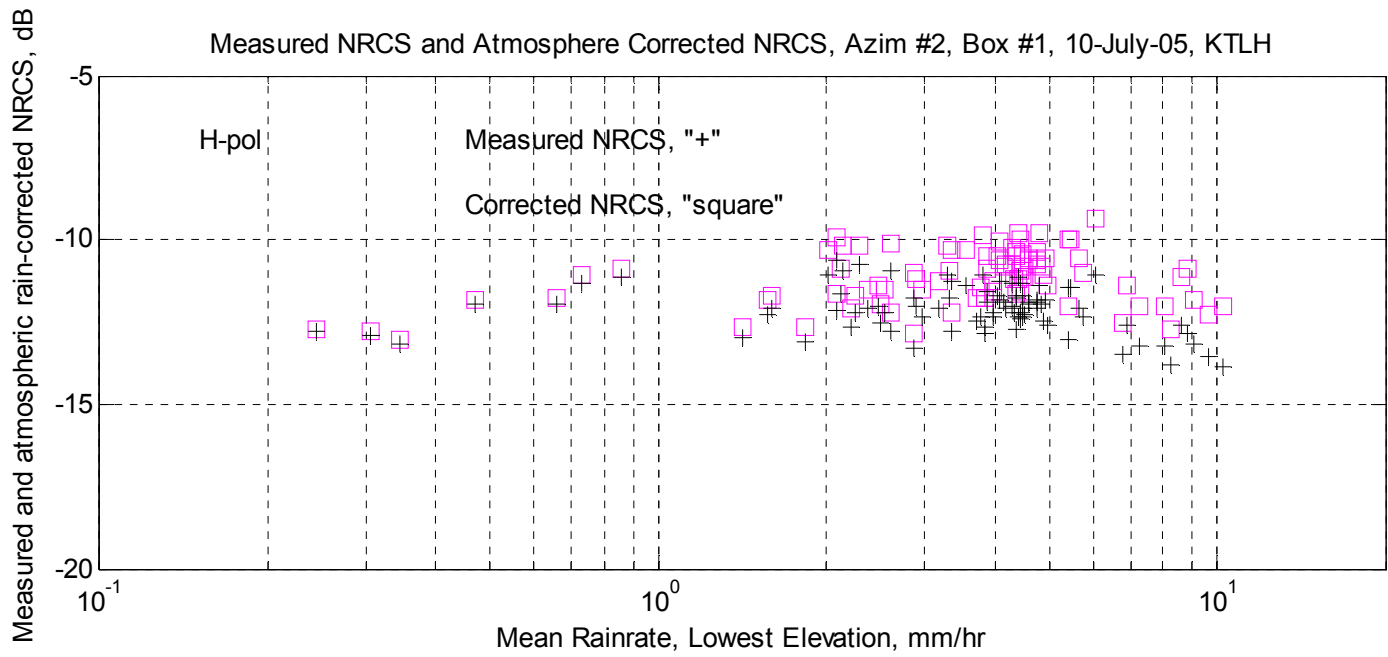
$$\sigma_{ax} = \int_0^{len_x} \sigma_{ox} e^{-4 \int_0^r \alpha_x(s) ds} dr + (\sigma_{wdx} + \sigma_{rnx}) * e^{-4 \int_0^{len_x} \alpha_x(s) ds}$$

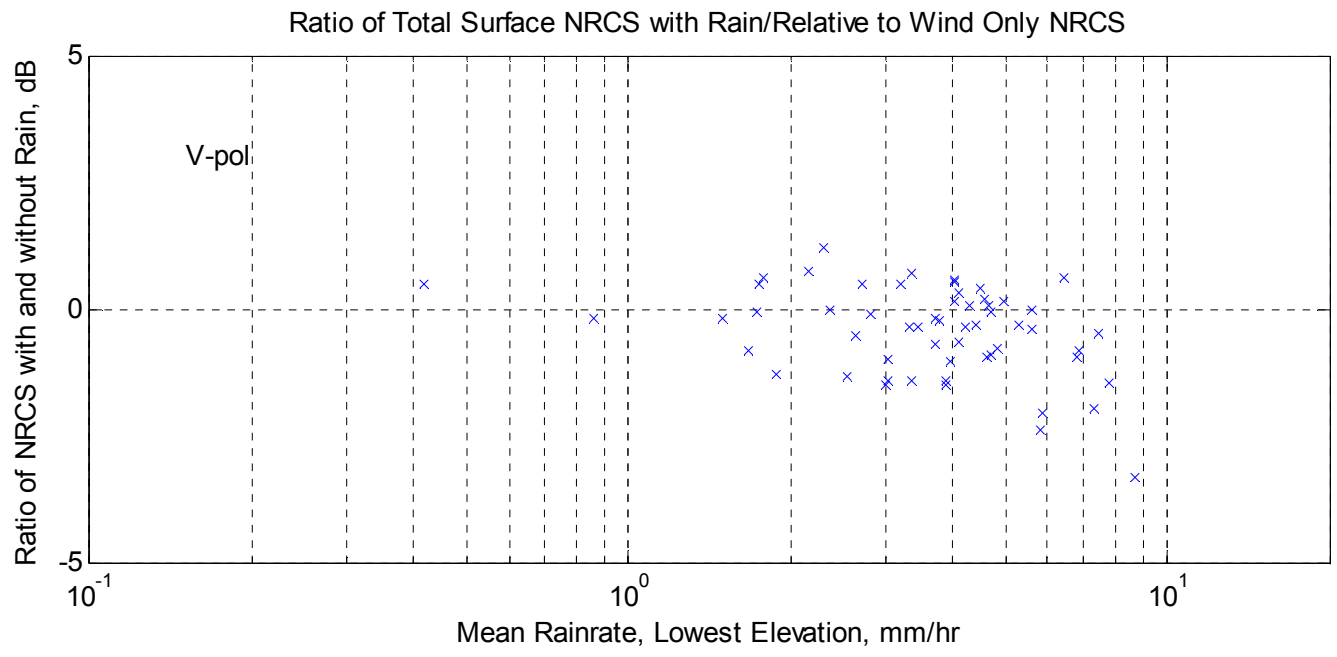
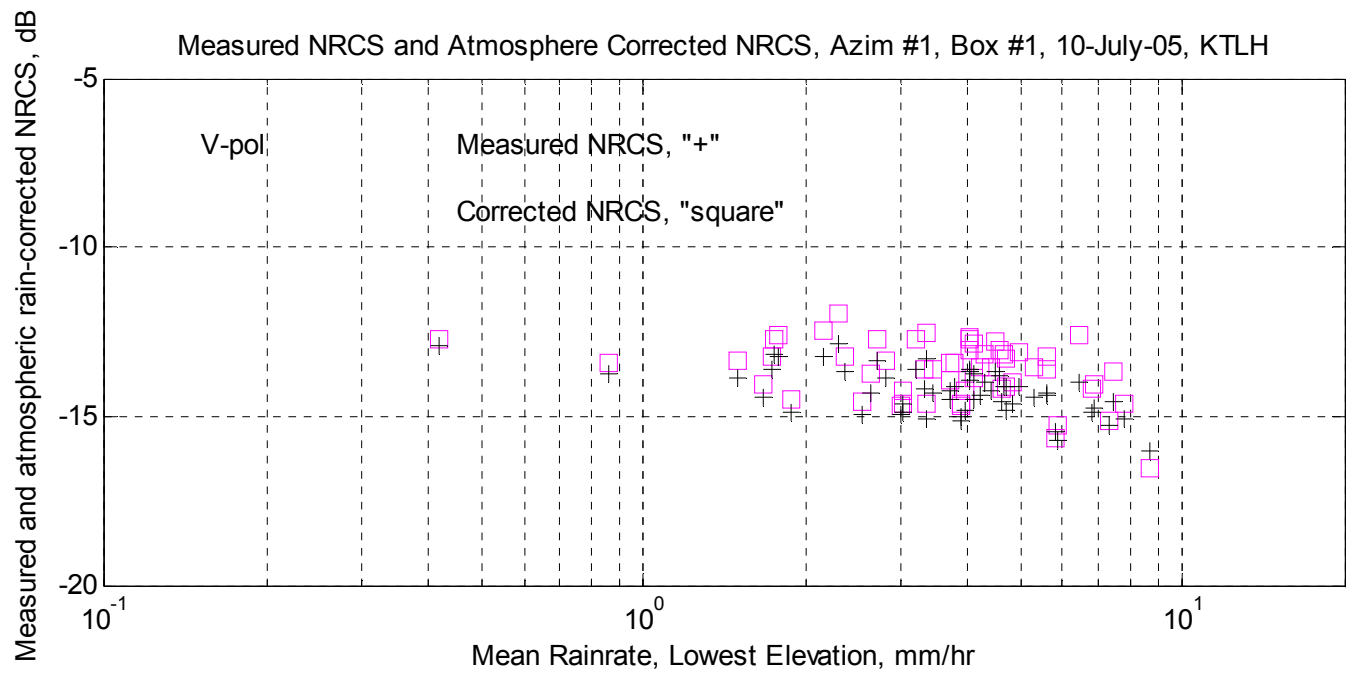
σ_{rn0} = model function for the normalized radar cross section due to rain impact; depends on wind magnitude and rainrate

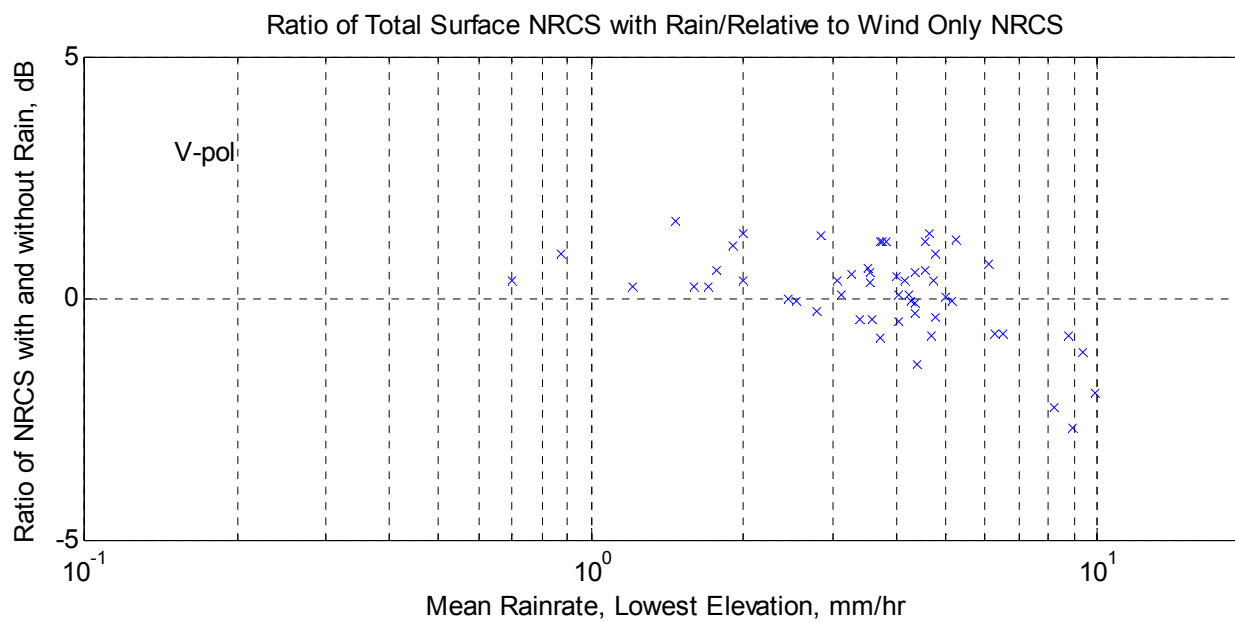
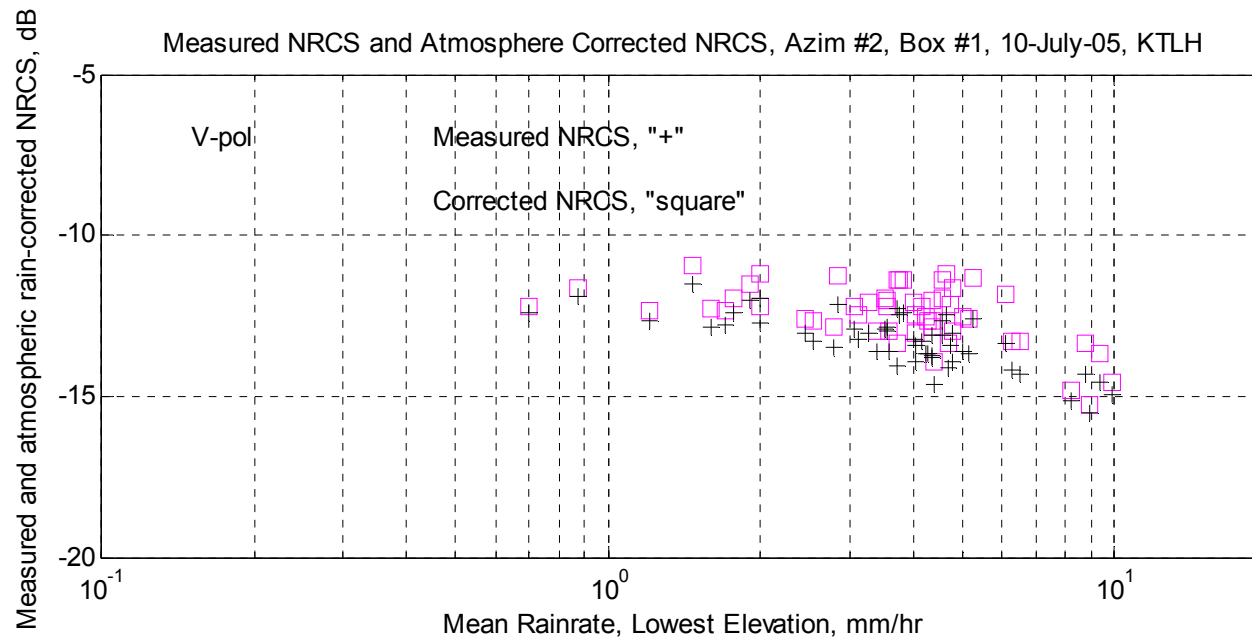
After solving for the total surface NRCS = $(\sigma_{wdx} + \sigma_{rnX})$ from a rain affected area, the wind-driven term alone is estimated from a nearby rain-free area: σ_{wdx} . Then their ratio σ_{rn0} is computed, producing:

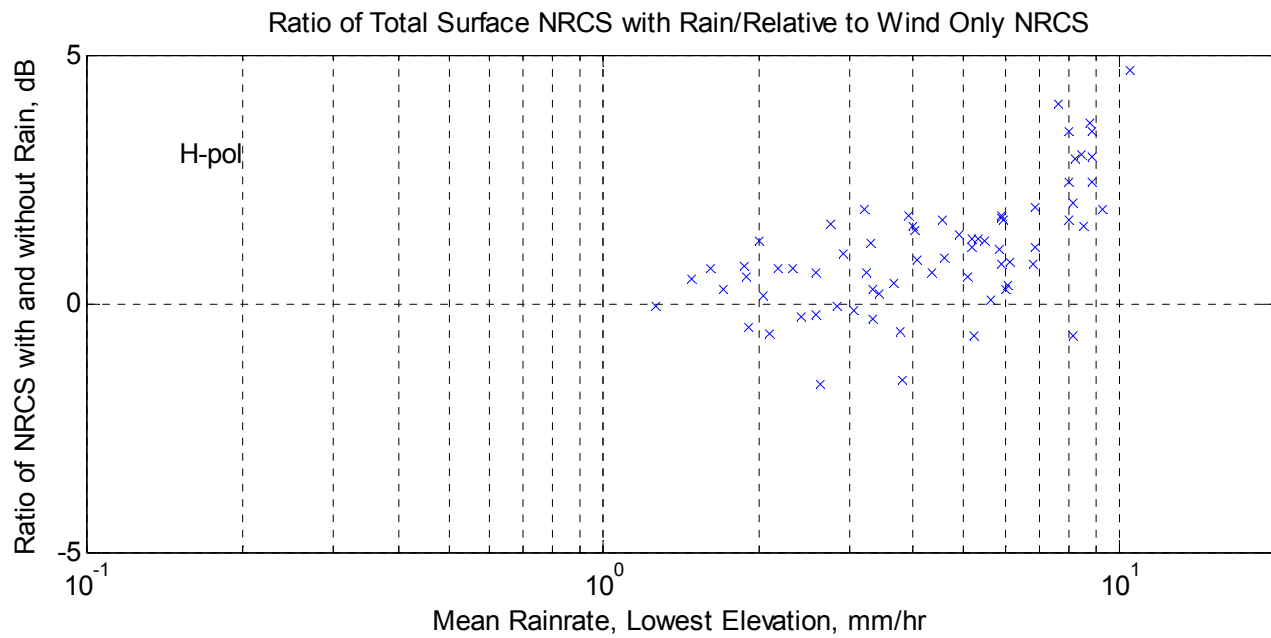
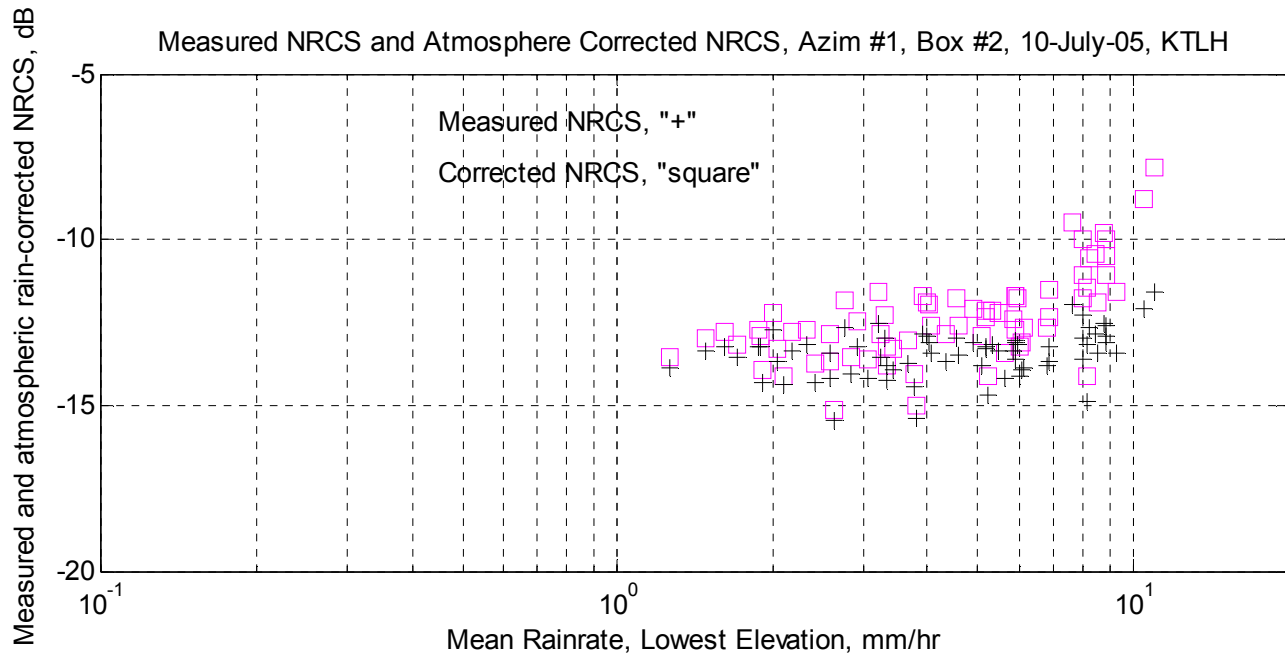
$$\sigma_{rn0} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{wdx} + \sigma_{rnX}}{\sigma_{wdx}} \right)$$

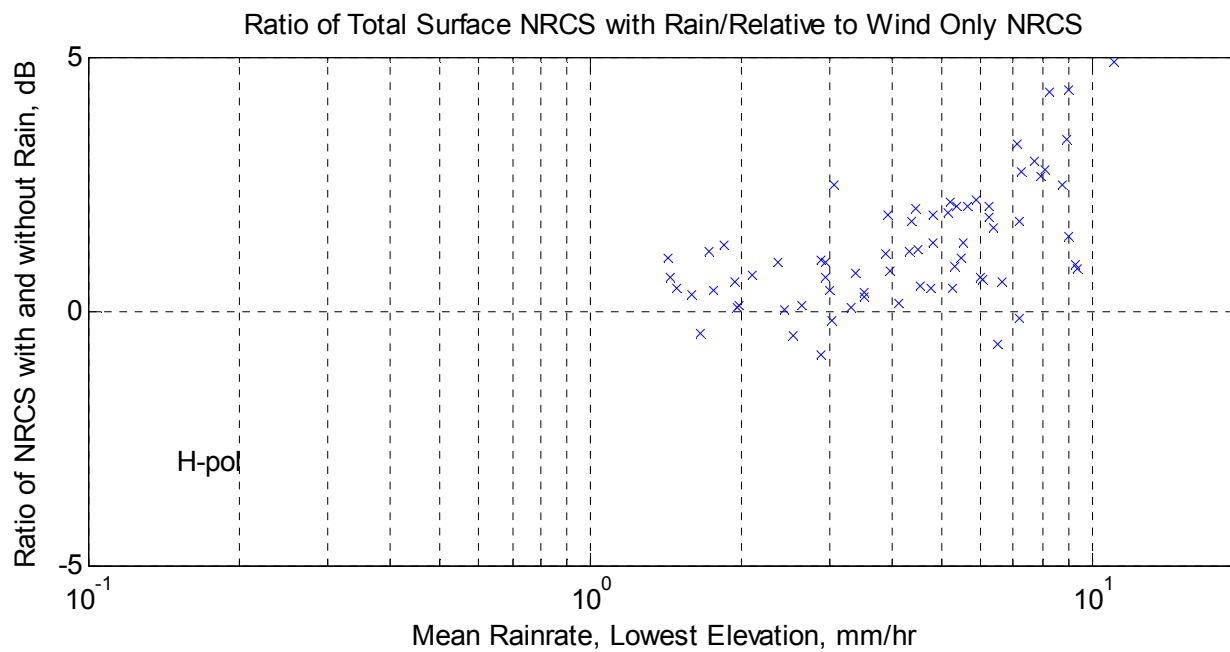
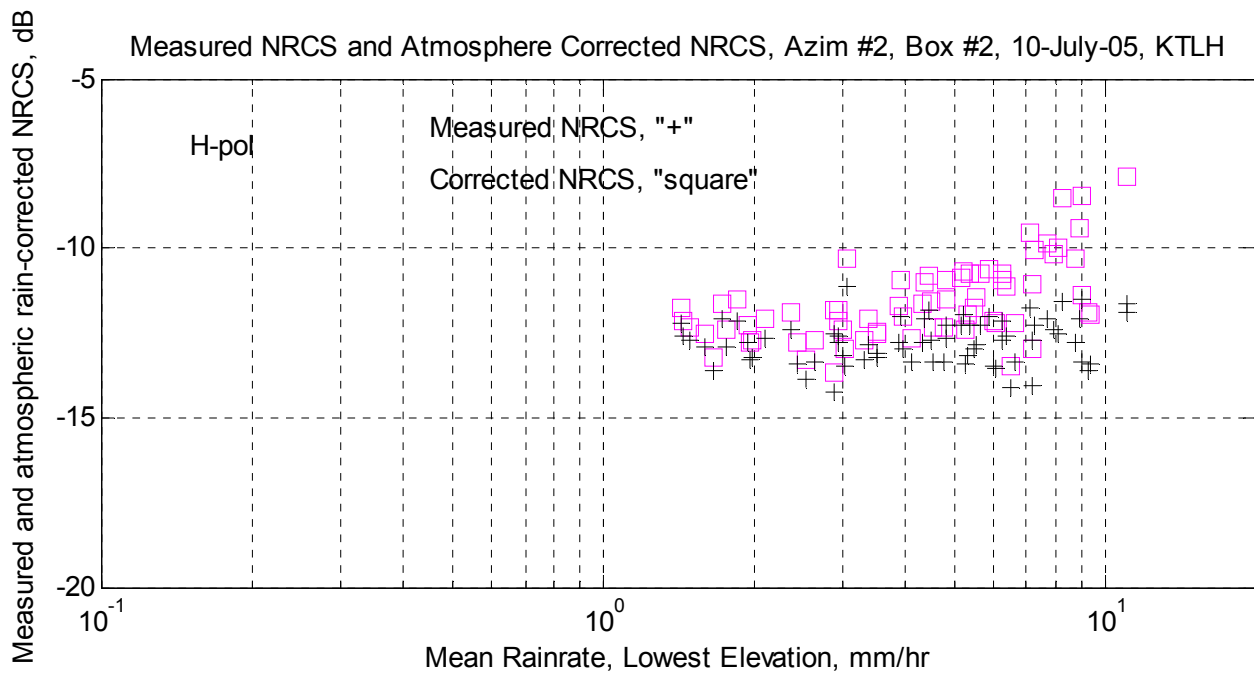


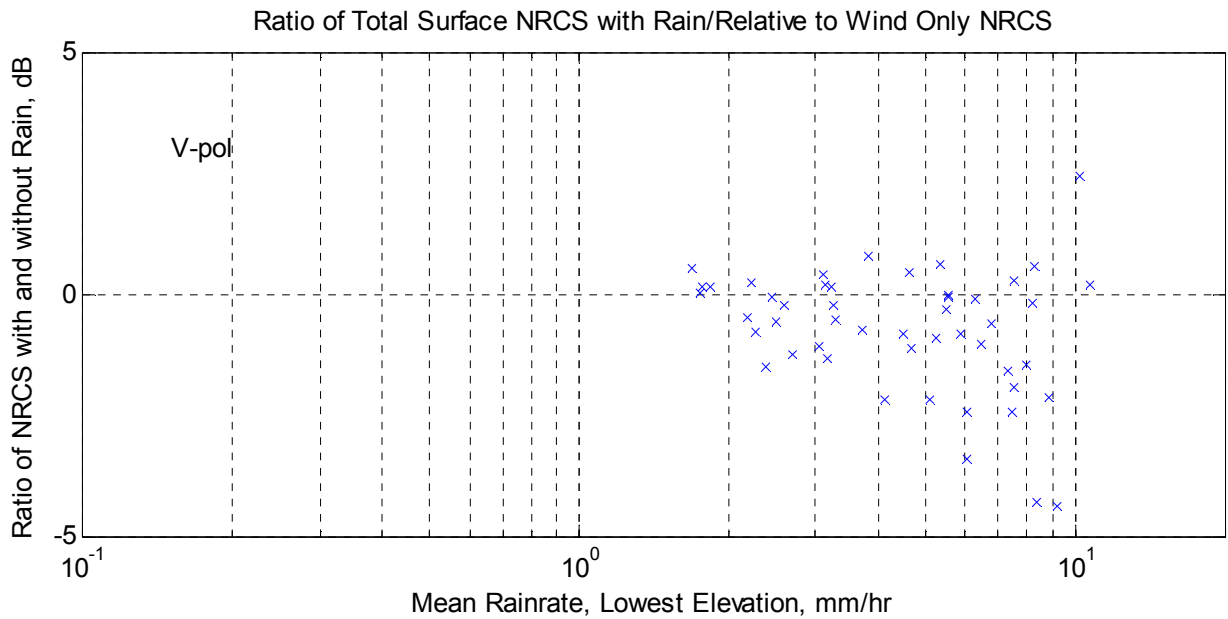
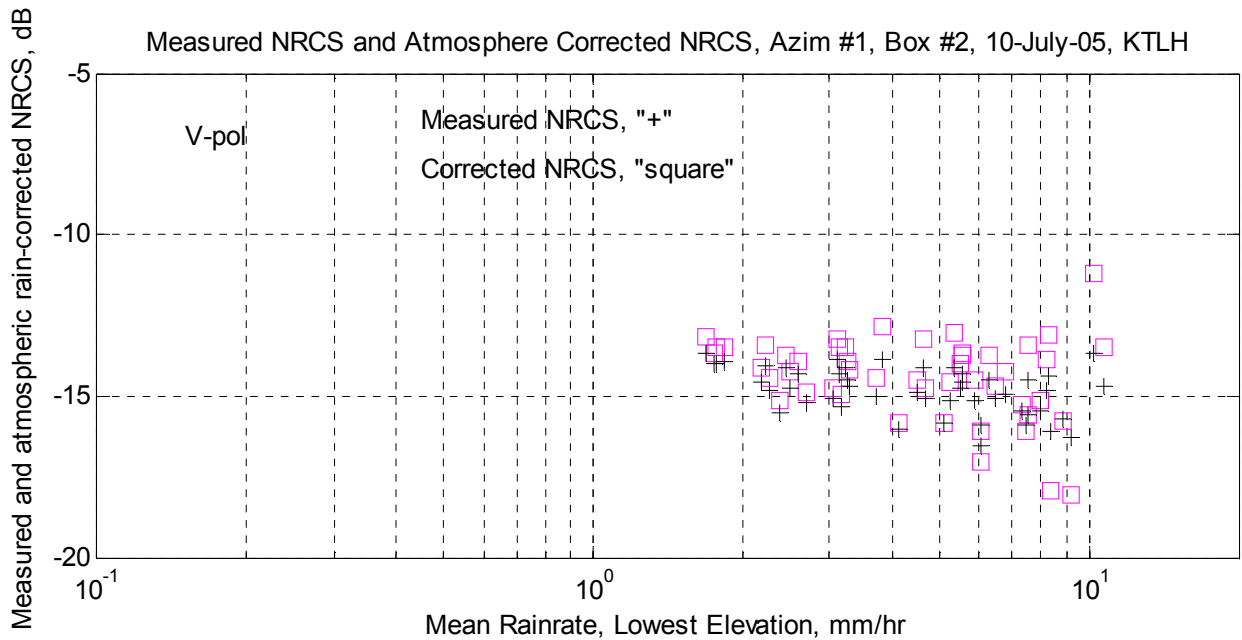


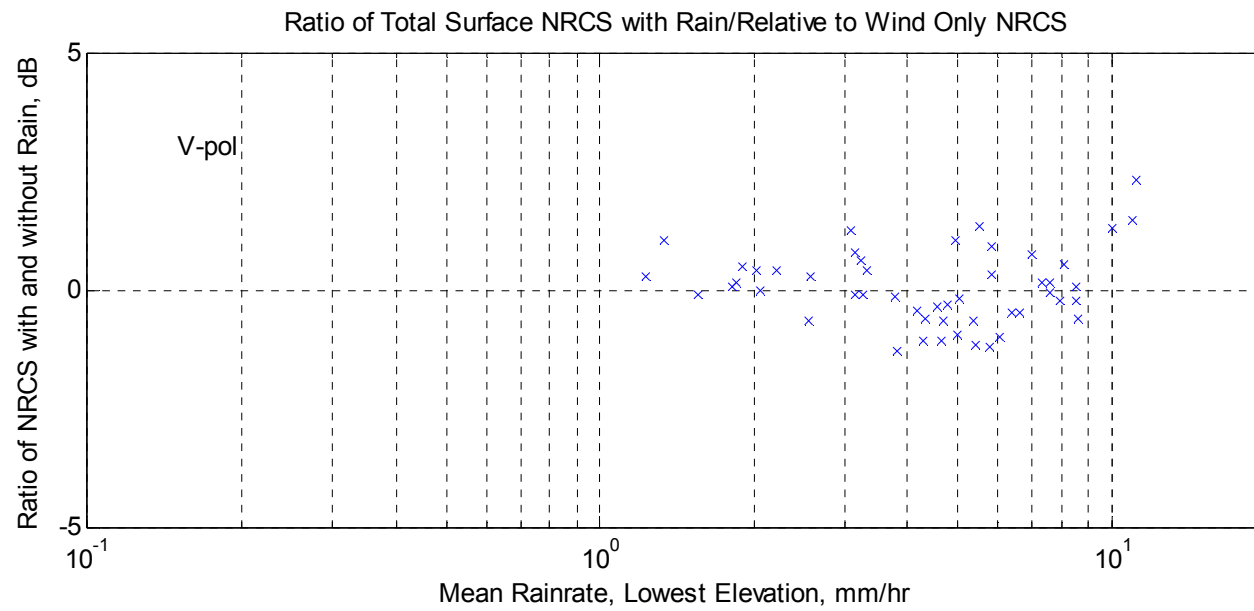
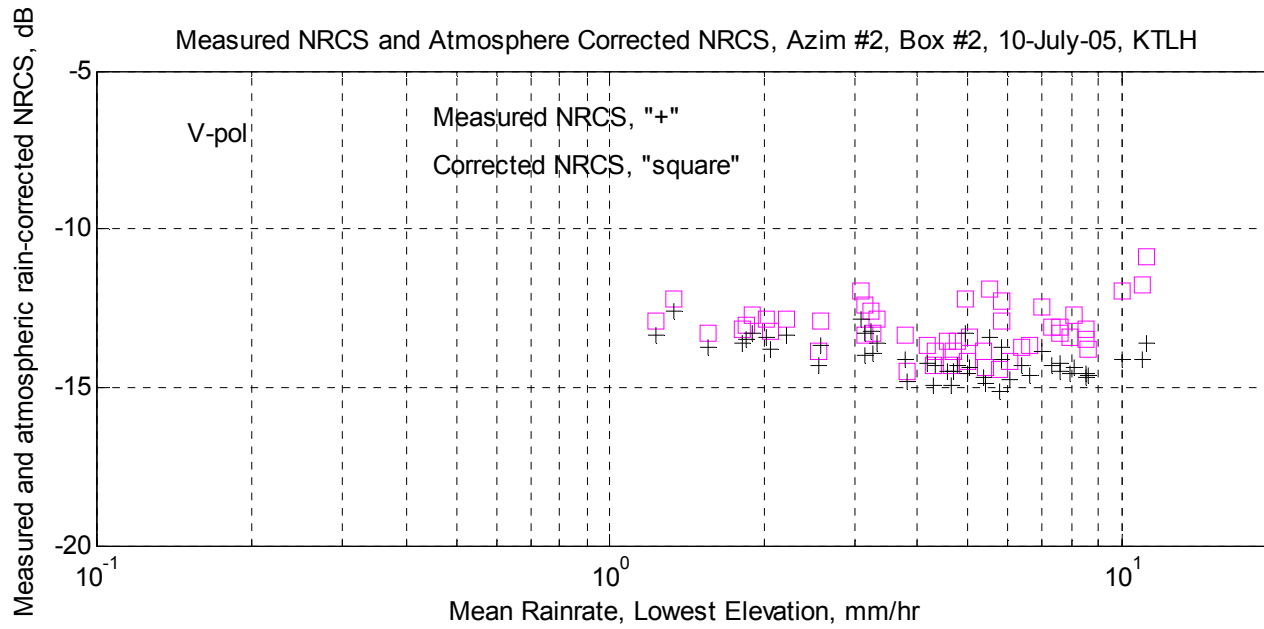












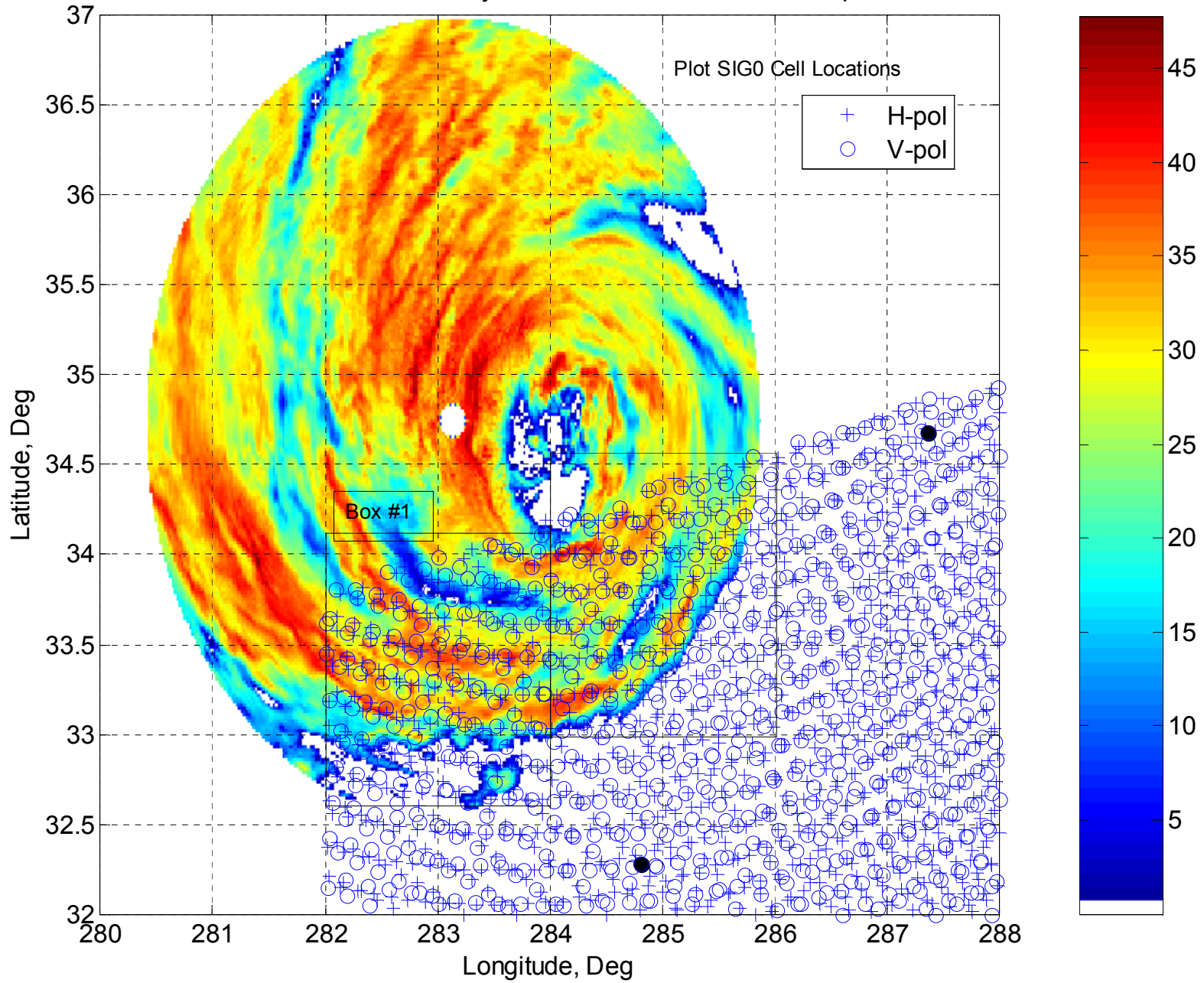
Quick Summary:

The rain-induced backscatter for H-pol and V-pol both increase with rainrate, but by smaller amounts than at lower winds (≤ 8 m/s). Effects start at 4 mm/hr.

BUT $\Delta\sigma_{ov} \leq \Delta\sigma_{oH}$ and $\Delta\sigma_{ov}$ can be negative at high rainrate

Interpretation: the velocity of raindrops striking the surface at winds above 10 m/s are now affected by both gravity and the wind vector. The roughness effects need to be interpreted in terms of the rain splash products (stalks & ring waves), the modified surface turbulence and wind generated waves (including breakers). Could the wind stress be decreasing with rainrate??

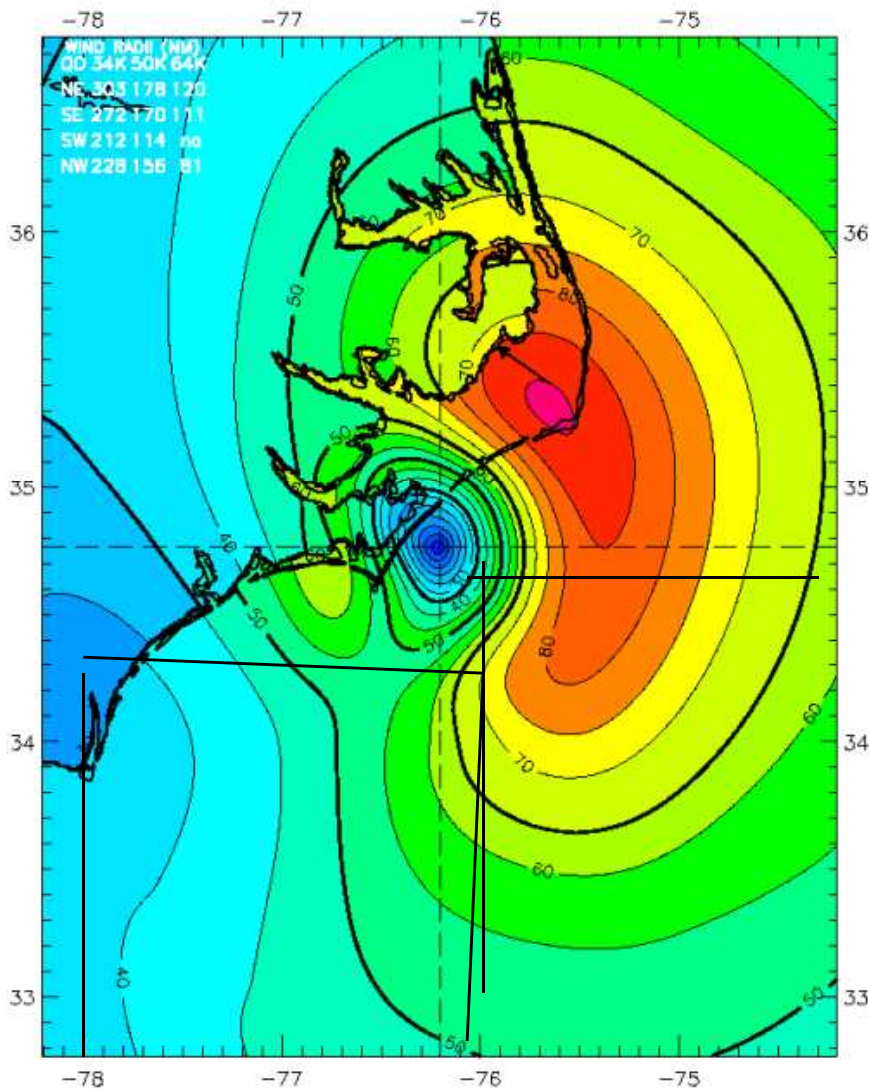
NEXRAD Level II, Base Reflectivity, in dBZ, H=500 m, KMHX, 18-Sep-03, t=15:58



Hurricane Isabel 1630 UTC 18 Sep 2003

Max 1-min sustained surface winds (kt) for marine exposure
 Analysis based on GOES from 1602 - 1602 z; TOWER_ID_TO from 1724 - 1500 z;
 MOORED_BUOY from 1609 - 1429 z; GPSSONDE_SFC from 1706 - 1429 z;
 SFMR from 1721 - 1500 z; AFRES from 1721 - 1415 z; CMAN from 1705 - 1428 z;
 GPSSONDE_WL150 from 1706 - 1429 z;

1630 z position interpolated from 1544 Vortex; mslp = 957.0 mb



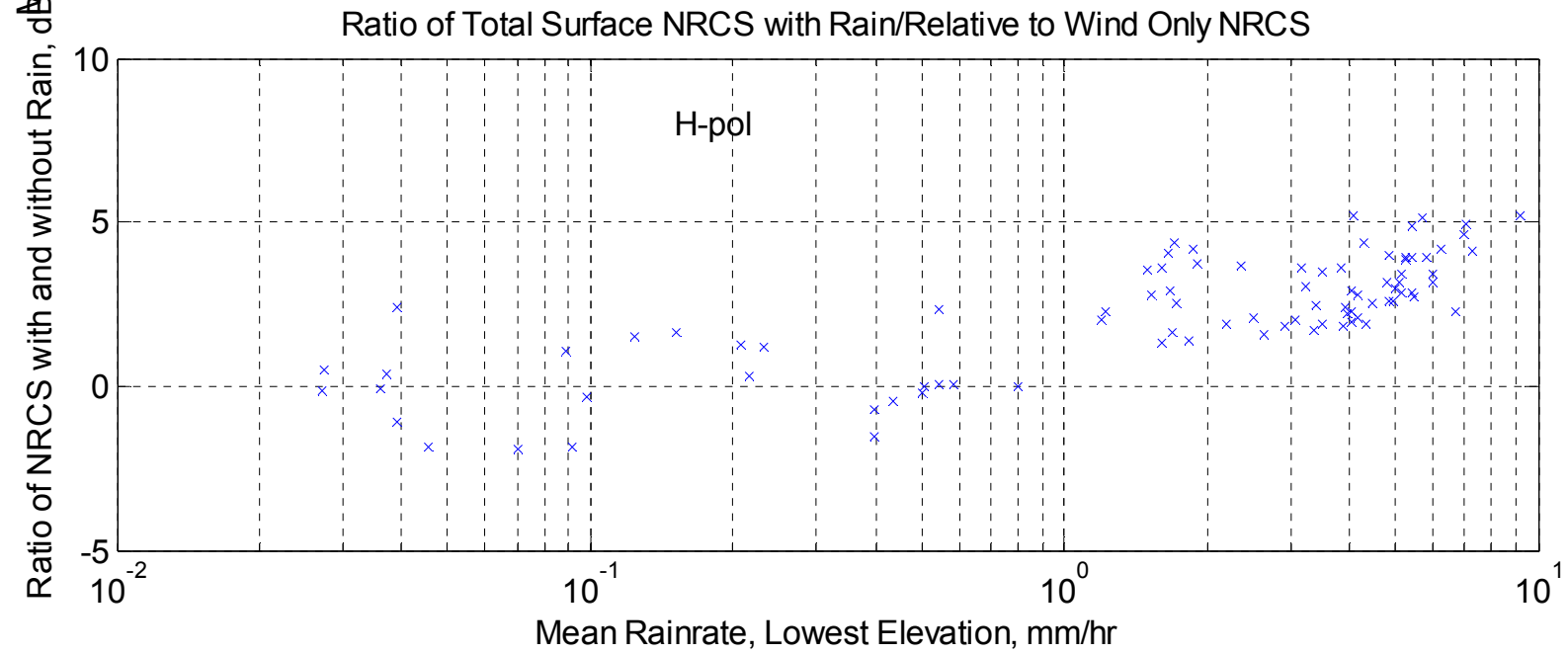
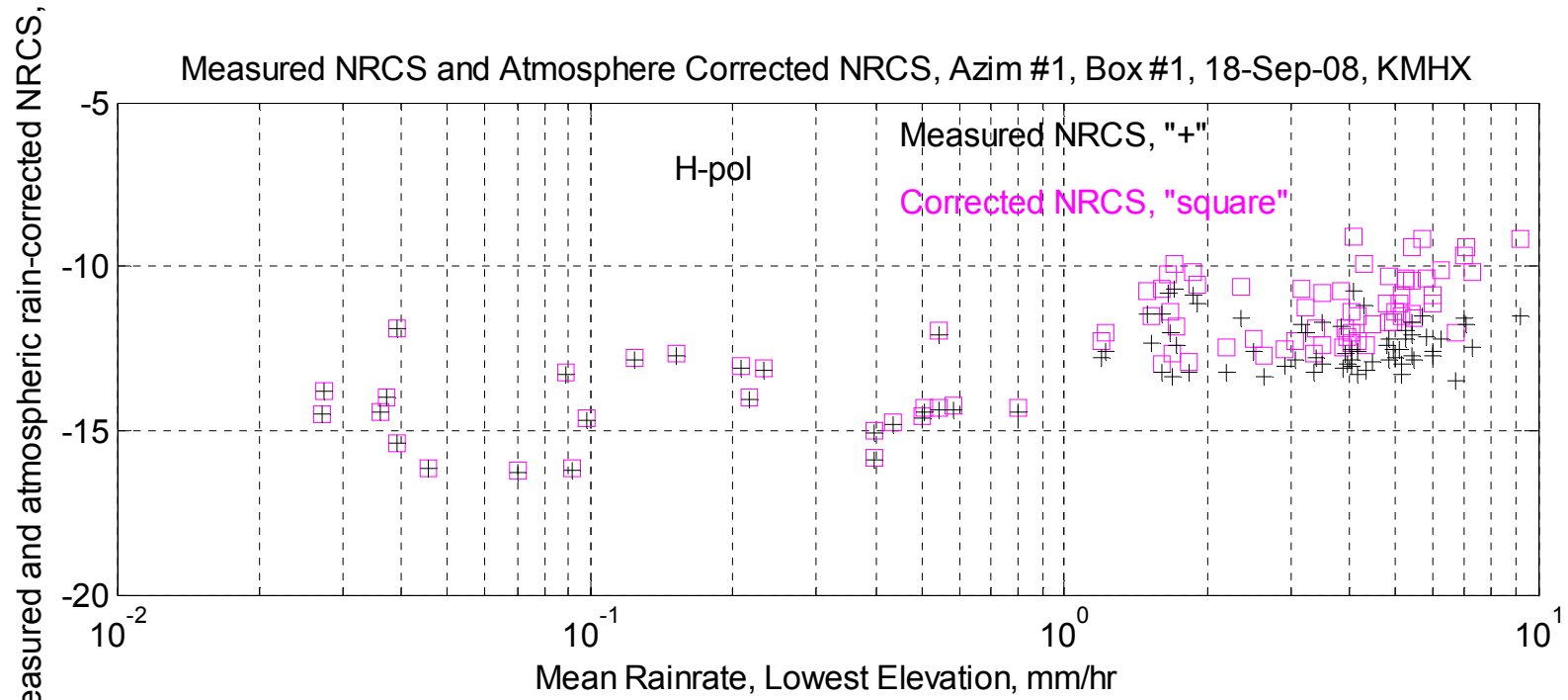
Azim. #1 = 30
deg

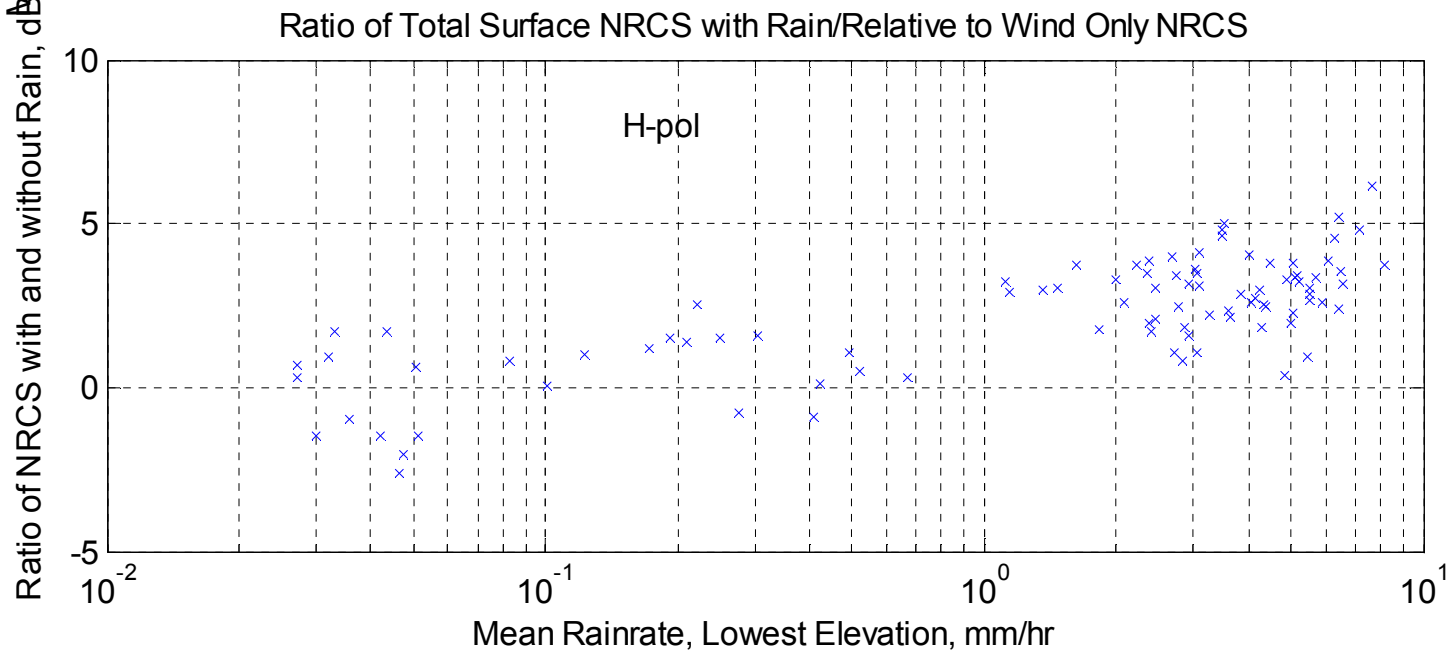
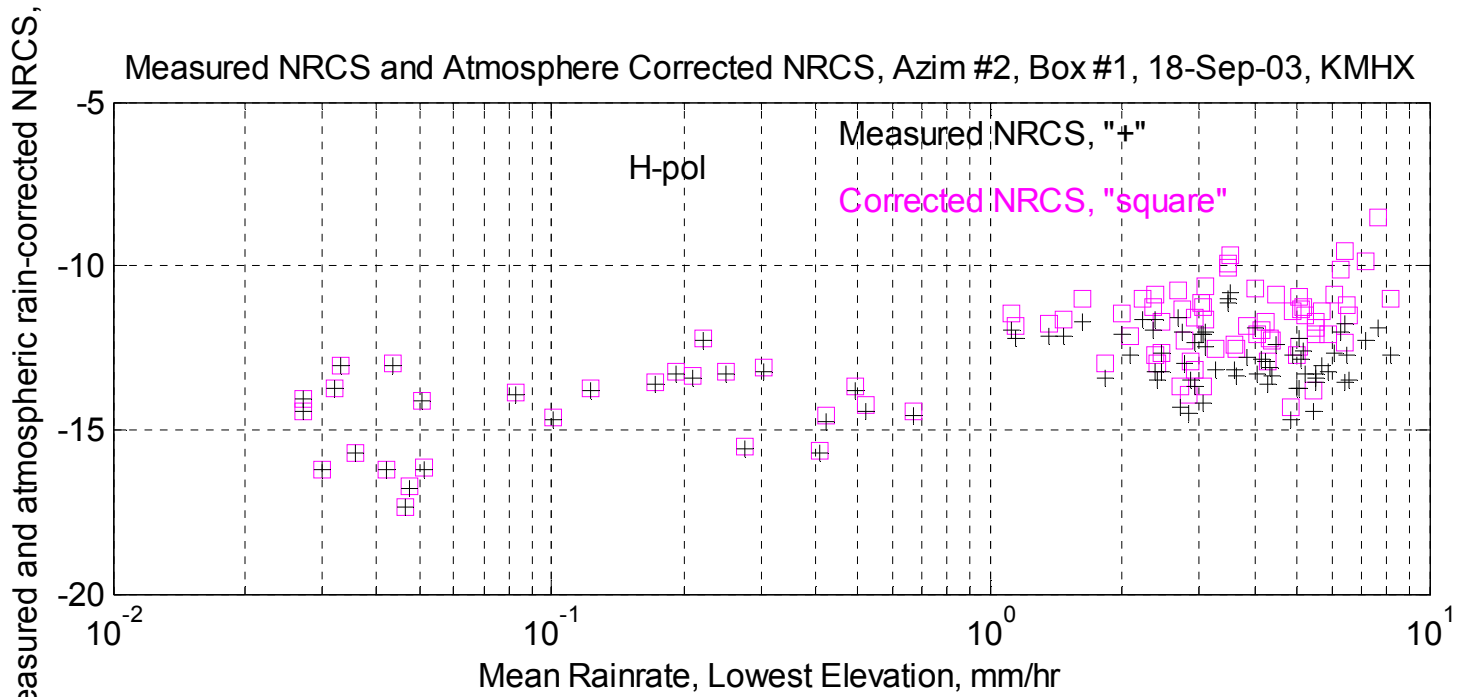
Azim #2 = 185
deg

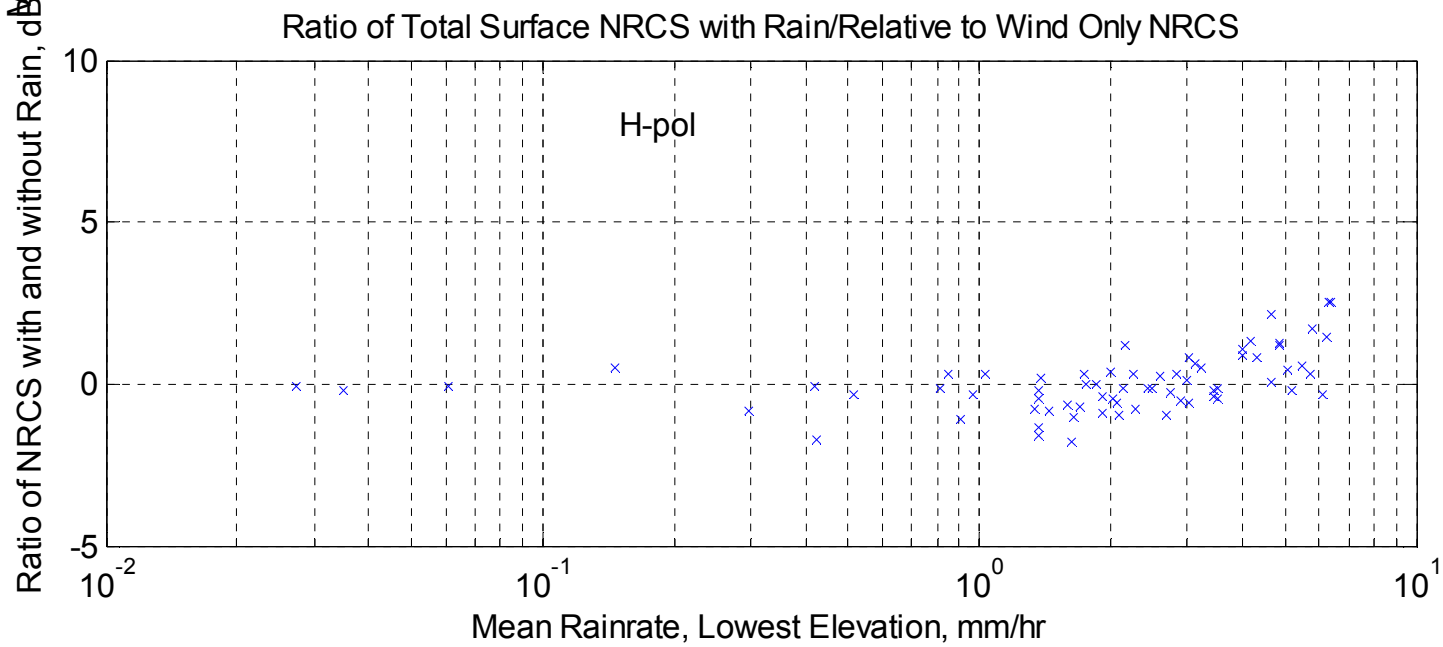
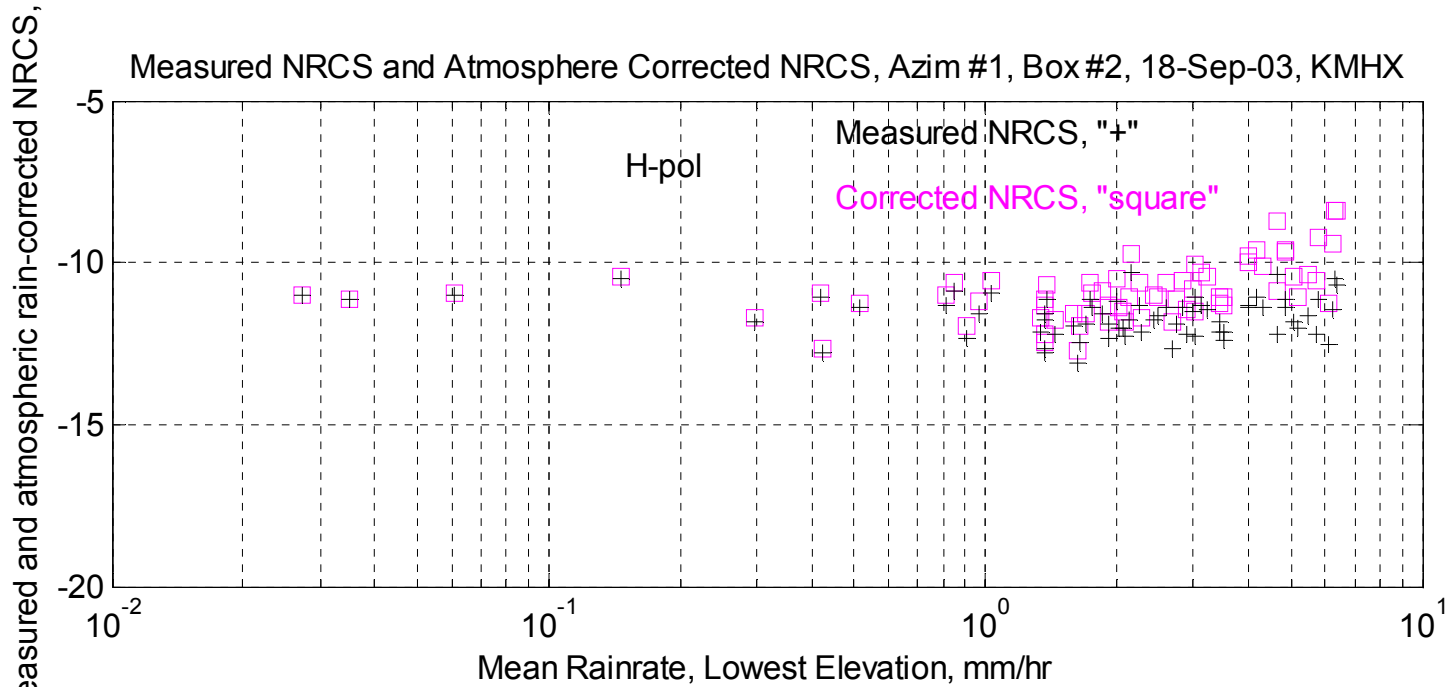
Box #1 >>

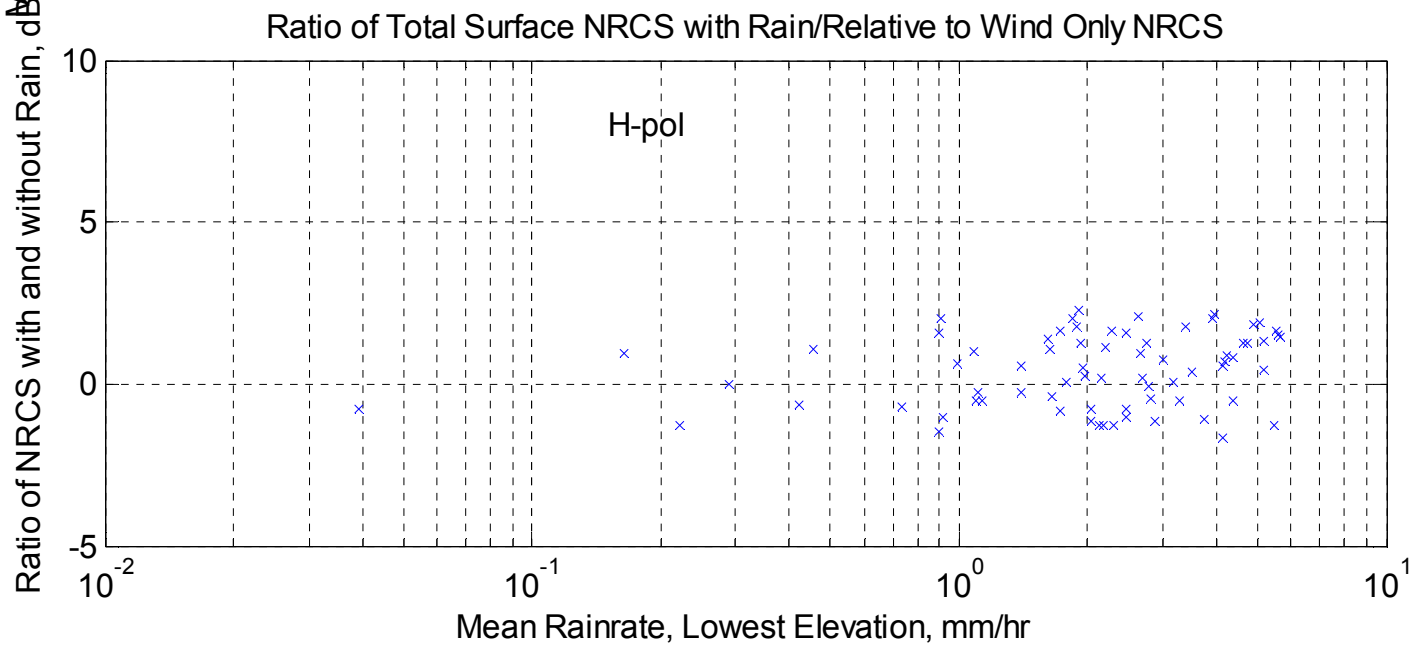
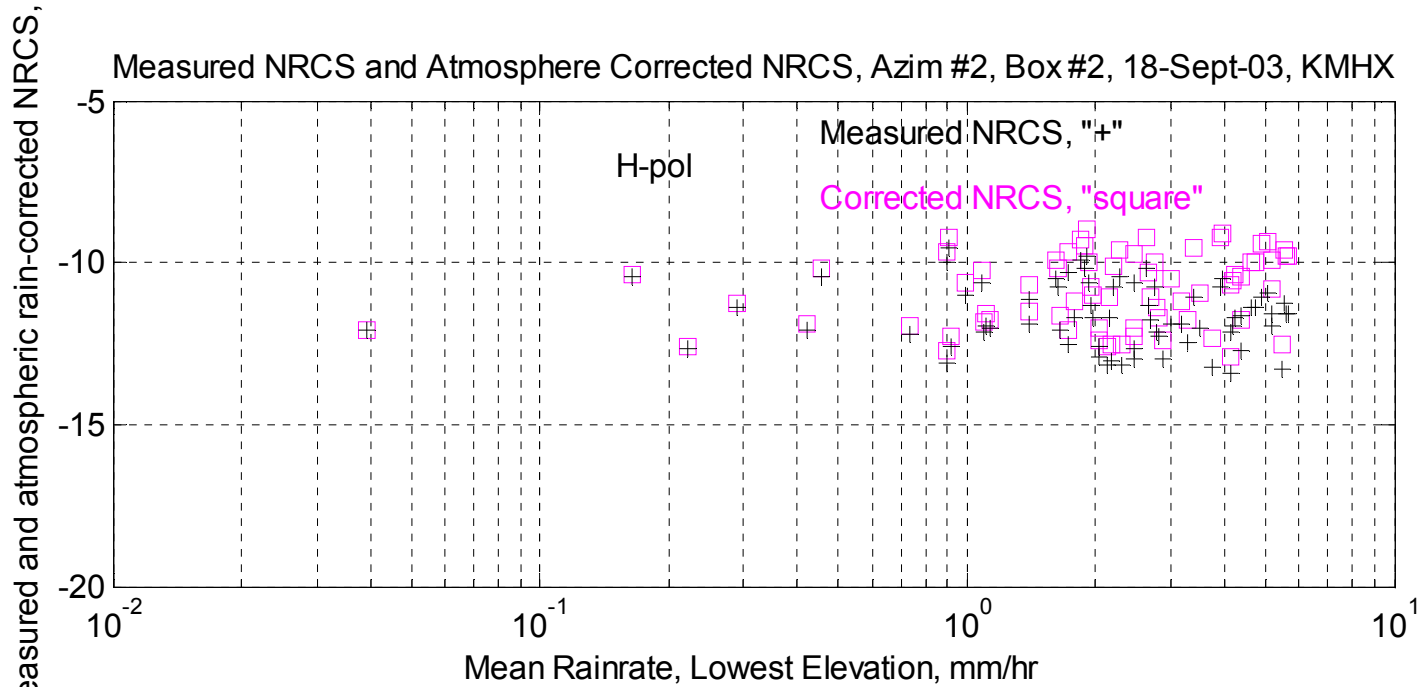
<< Box #2

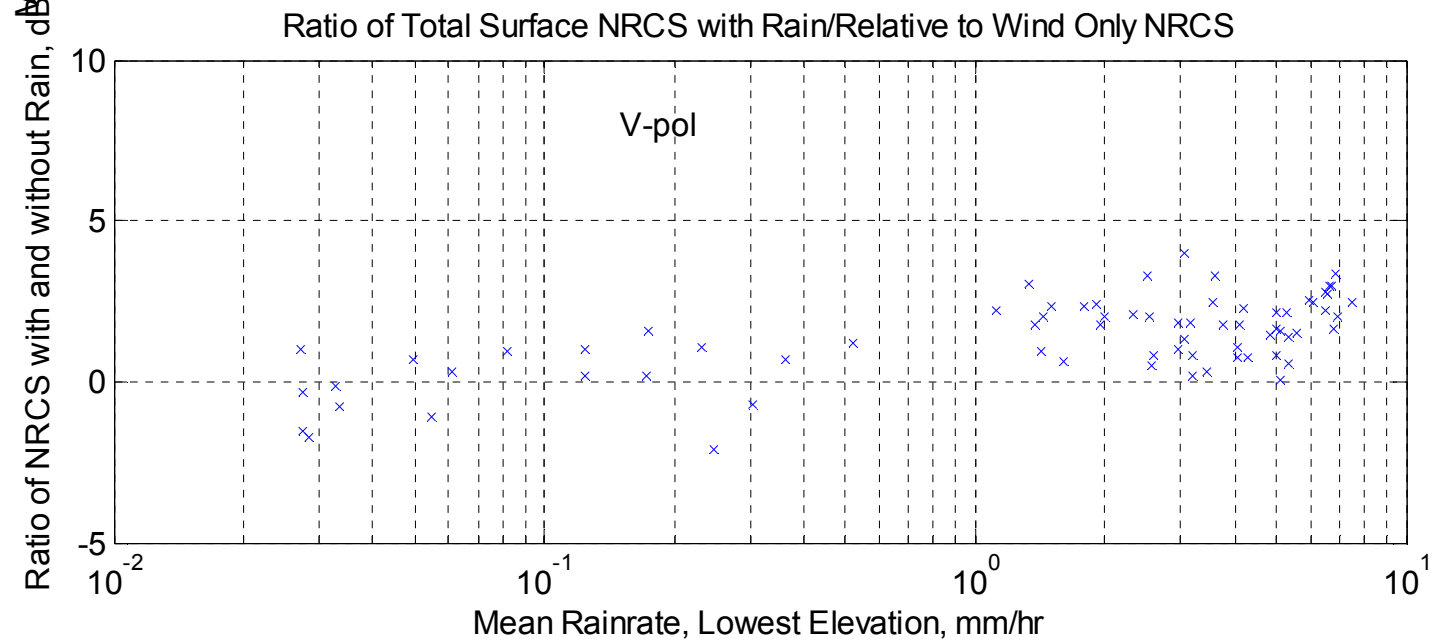
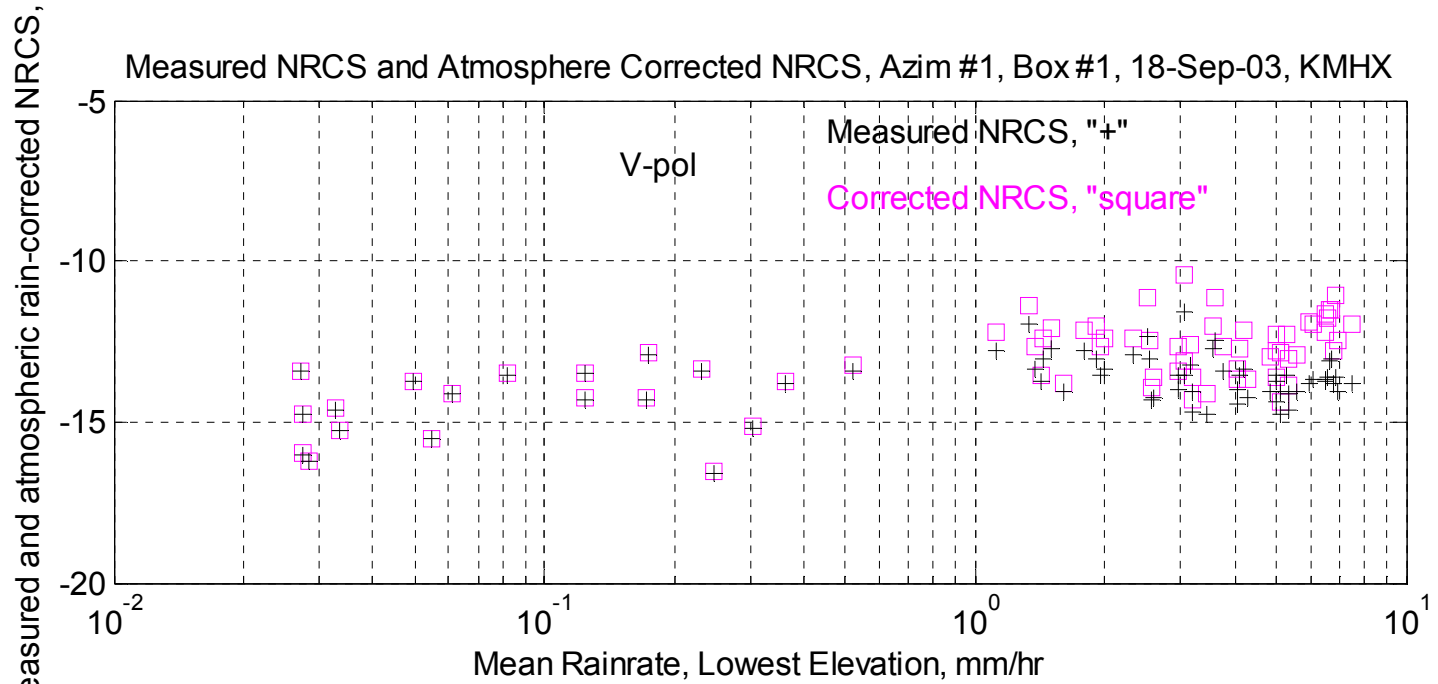
Observed Max. Surface Wind: 91 kts, 47 nm NE of center based on 1706 z AFRES sfc measurement
 Analyzed Max. Wind: 91 kts, 46 nm NE of center
 Experimental research product of:
 NOAA / AOML / Hurricane Research Division

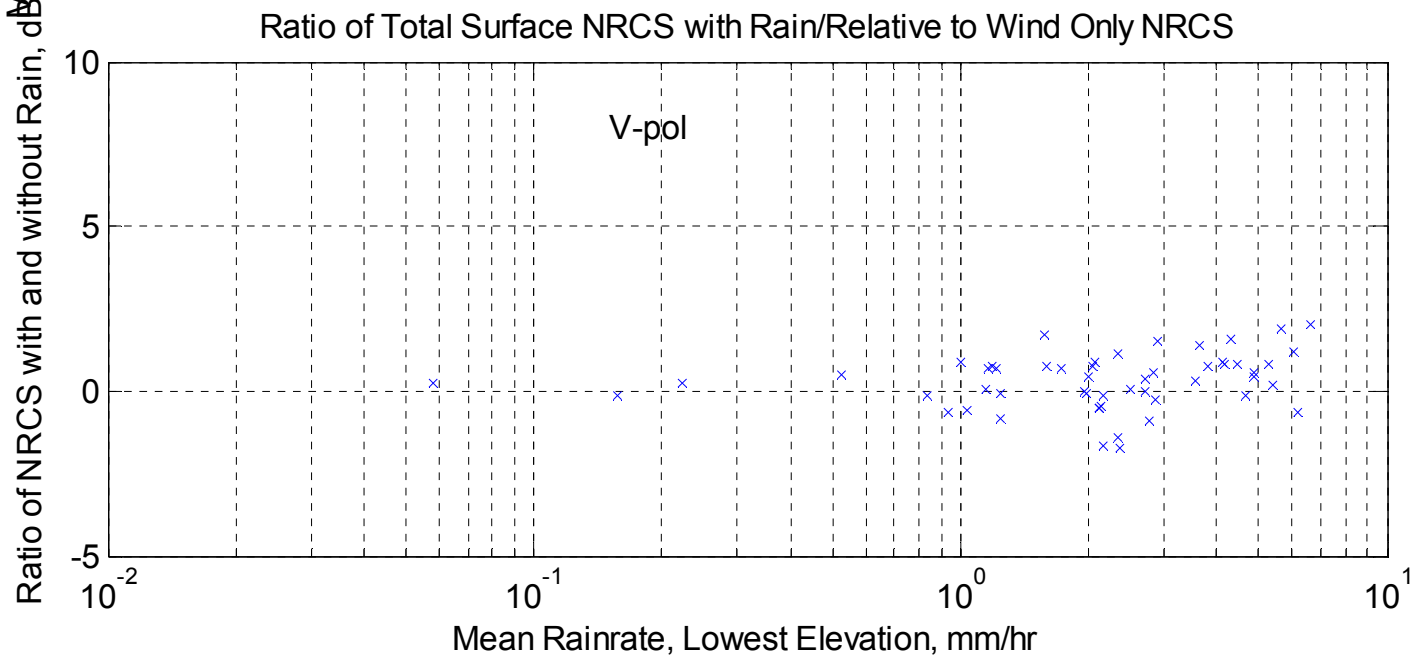
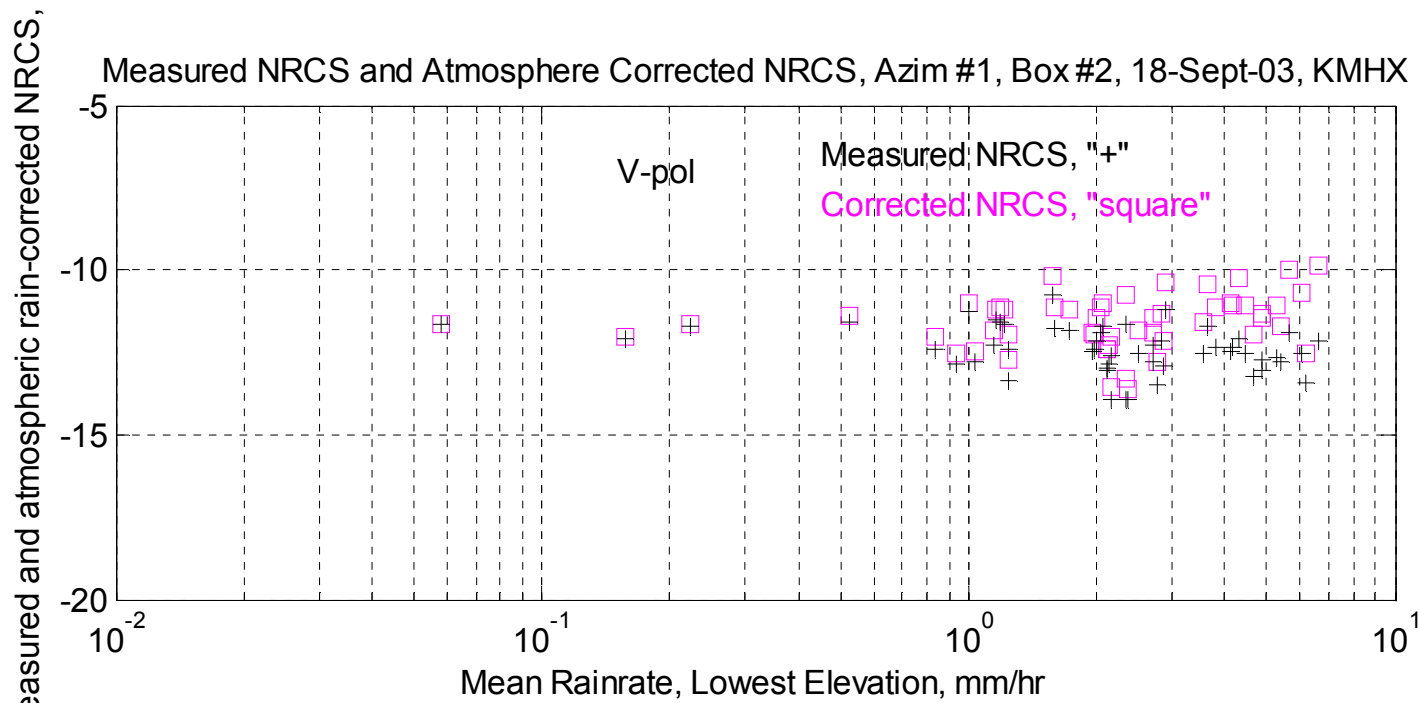












Quick Observation for Hurr Isabel:

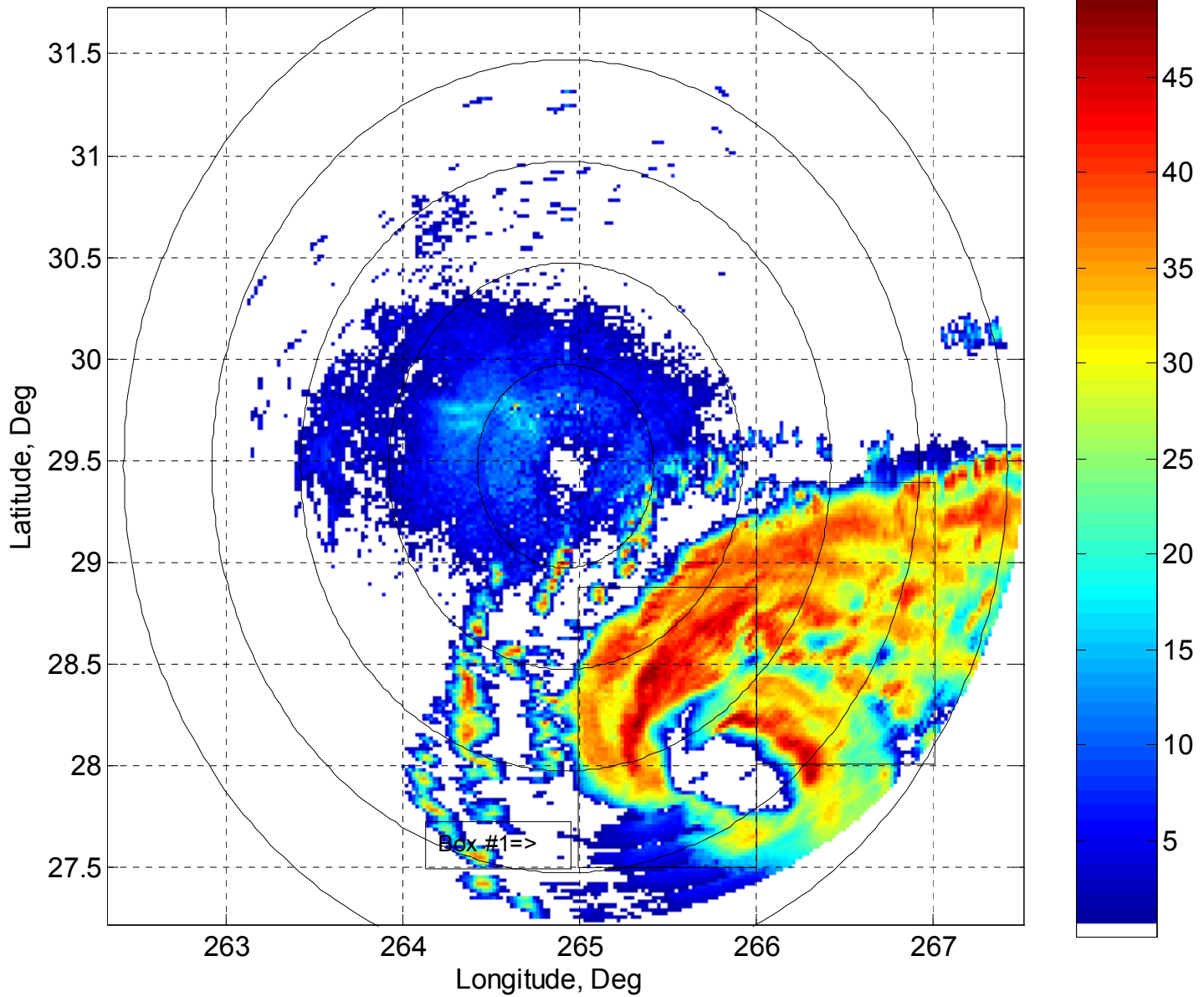
Winds in Box # 1 \approx 40-50 kts and Box #2 \approx 50-80 kts

In Box #1 changes in NRCS start at about 10 mm/hr and can be a few dB for H-pol and V-pol

In Box #2 negligible changes in NRCS for all rainrates.

Wind: 17 m/s
@ 58 deg
at #42035
Buoy

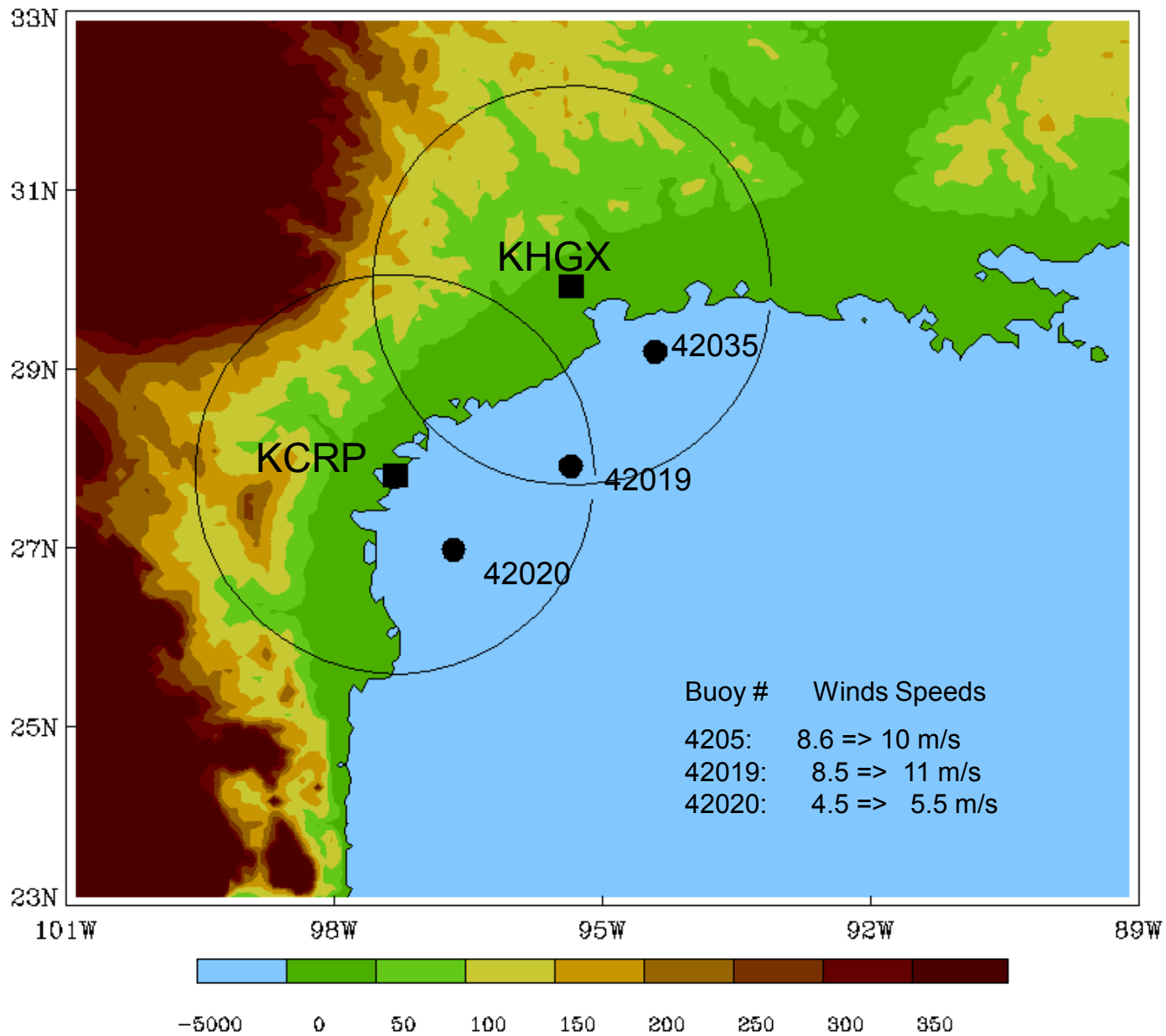
NEXRAD Level II, Base Reflectivity, in dBZ, H=500 m, KHGX, 15-July-05, t=04:01



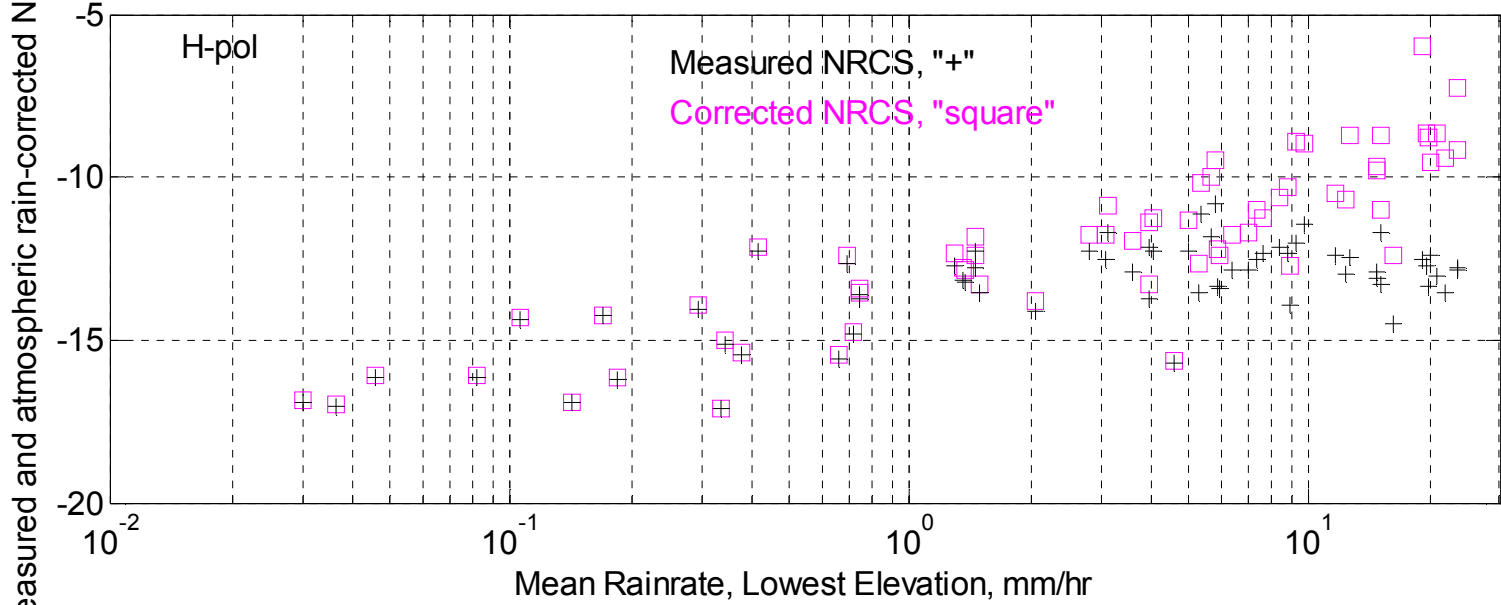
Azim #2 =
305 deg

Azim # 1=205
deg

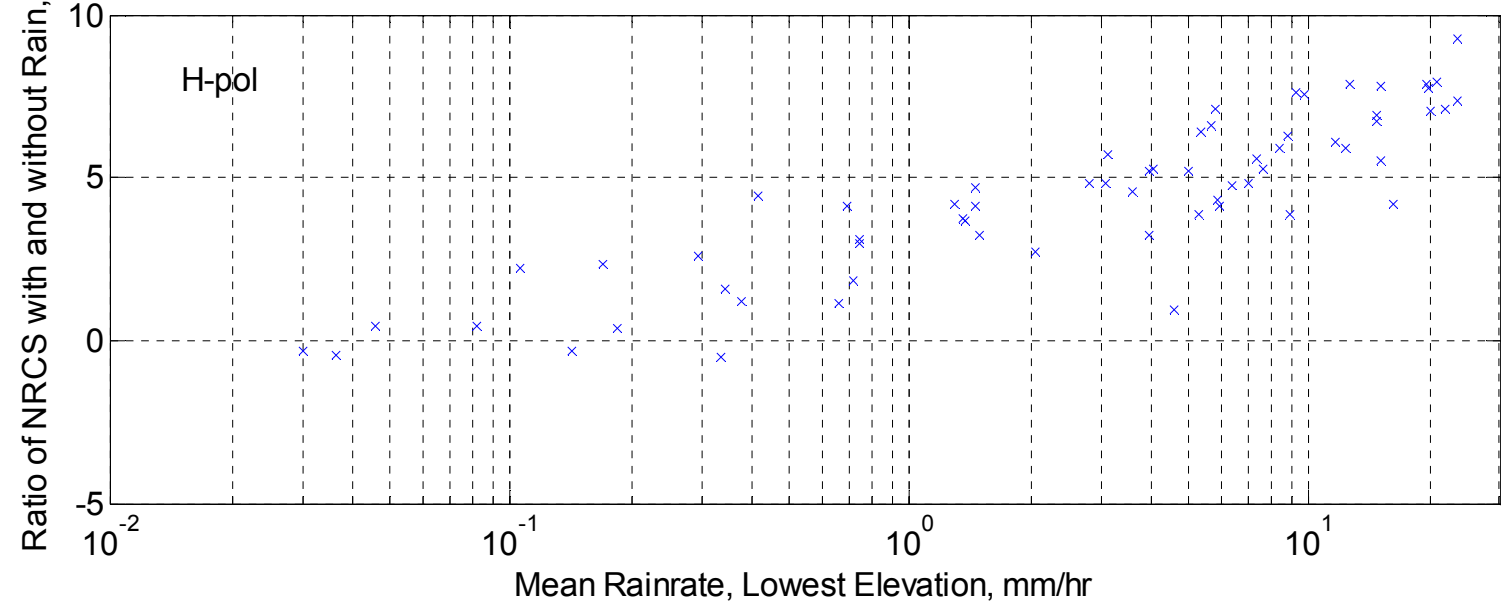
Map of Gulf of Mexico NEXRAD & BUOY Locations



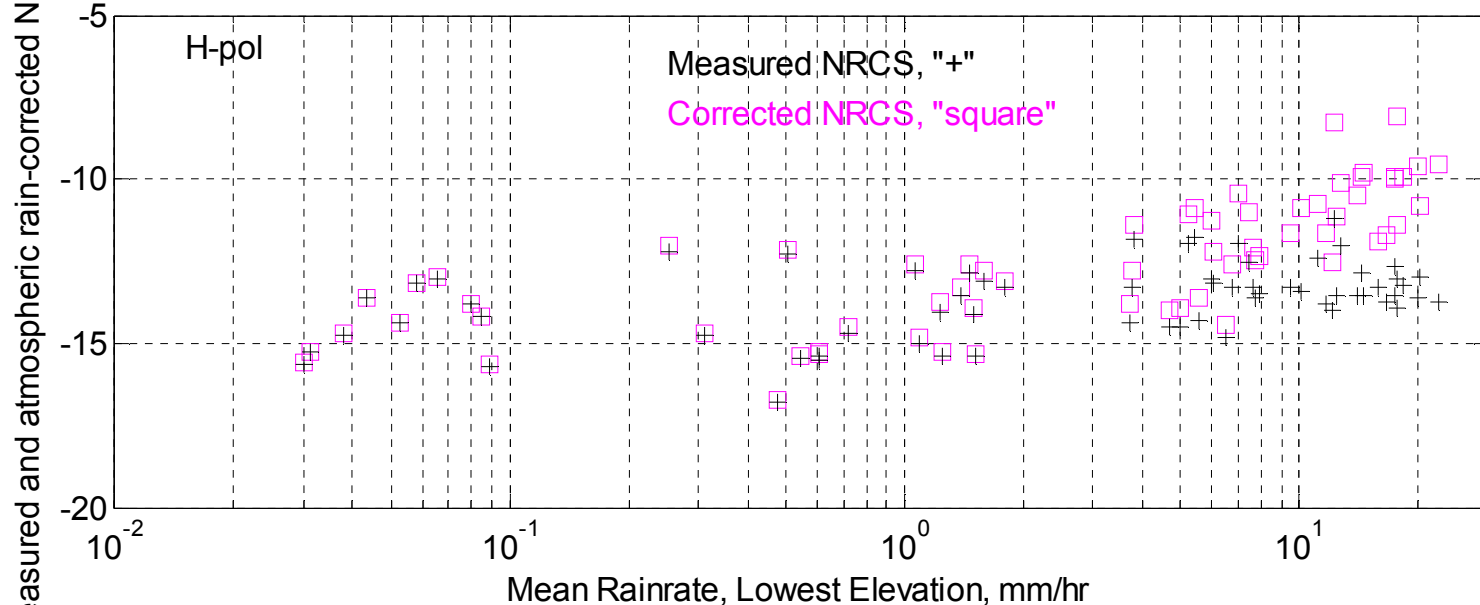
Measured NRCS and Atmosphere Corrected NRCS, Azim #1, Box #1, 15-July-03, KHGX



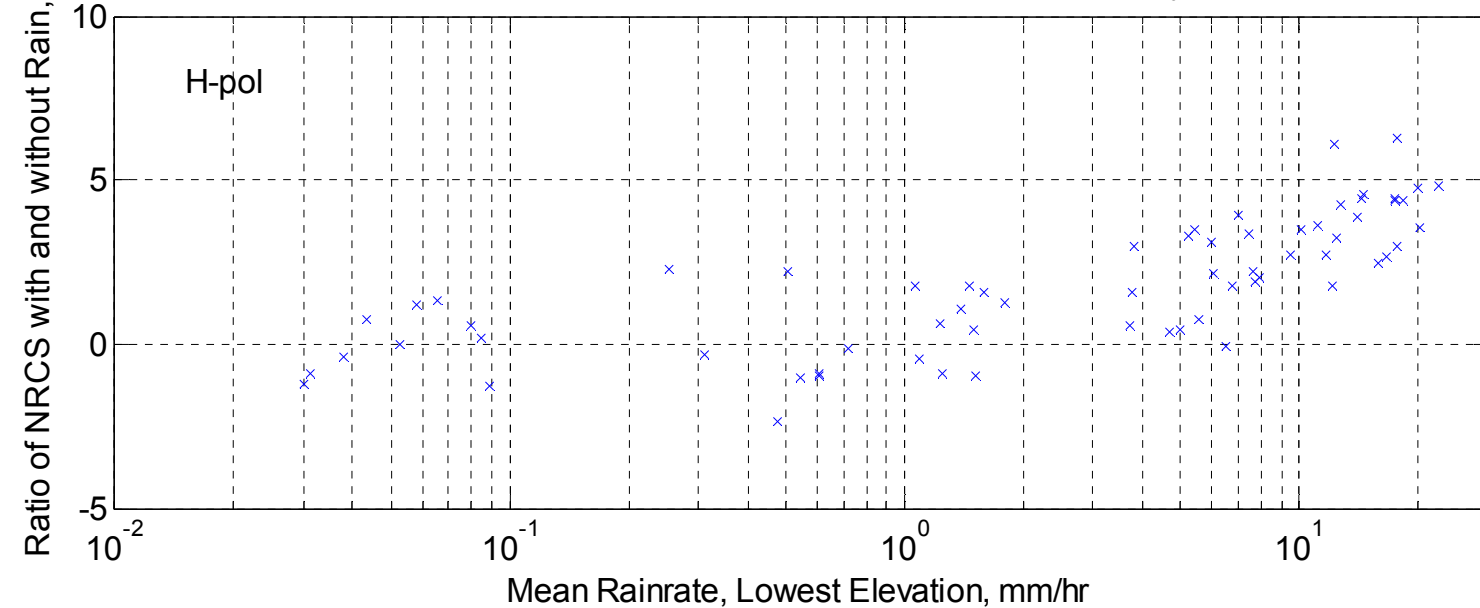
Ratio of Total Surface NRCS with Rain/Relative to Wind Only NRCS

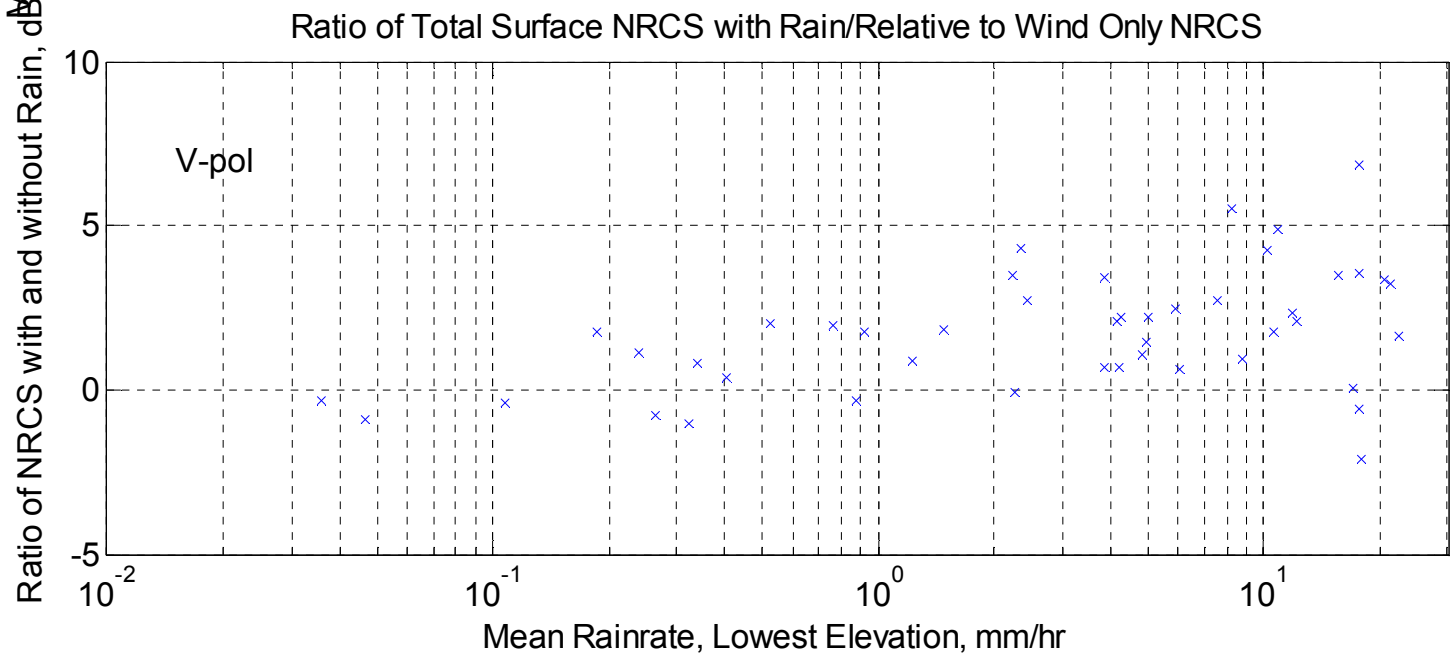
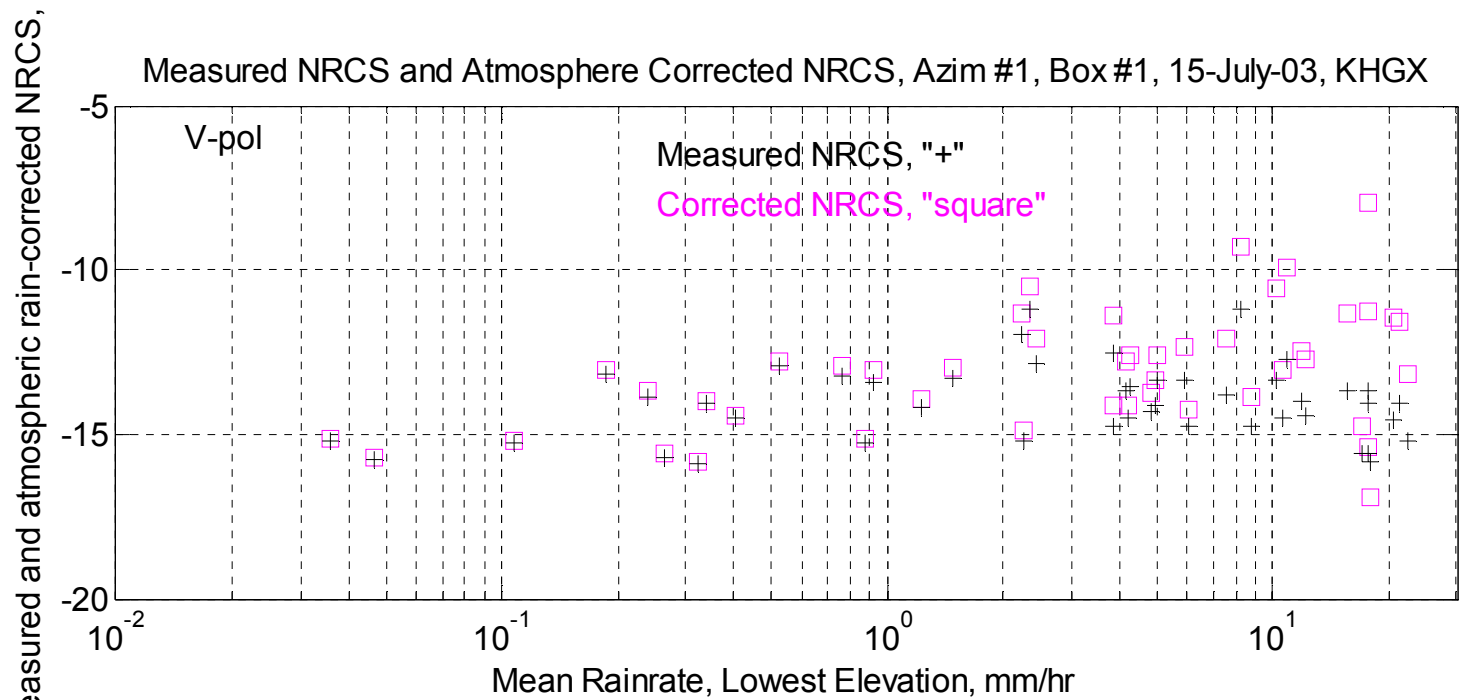


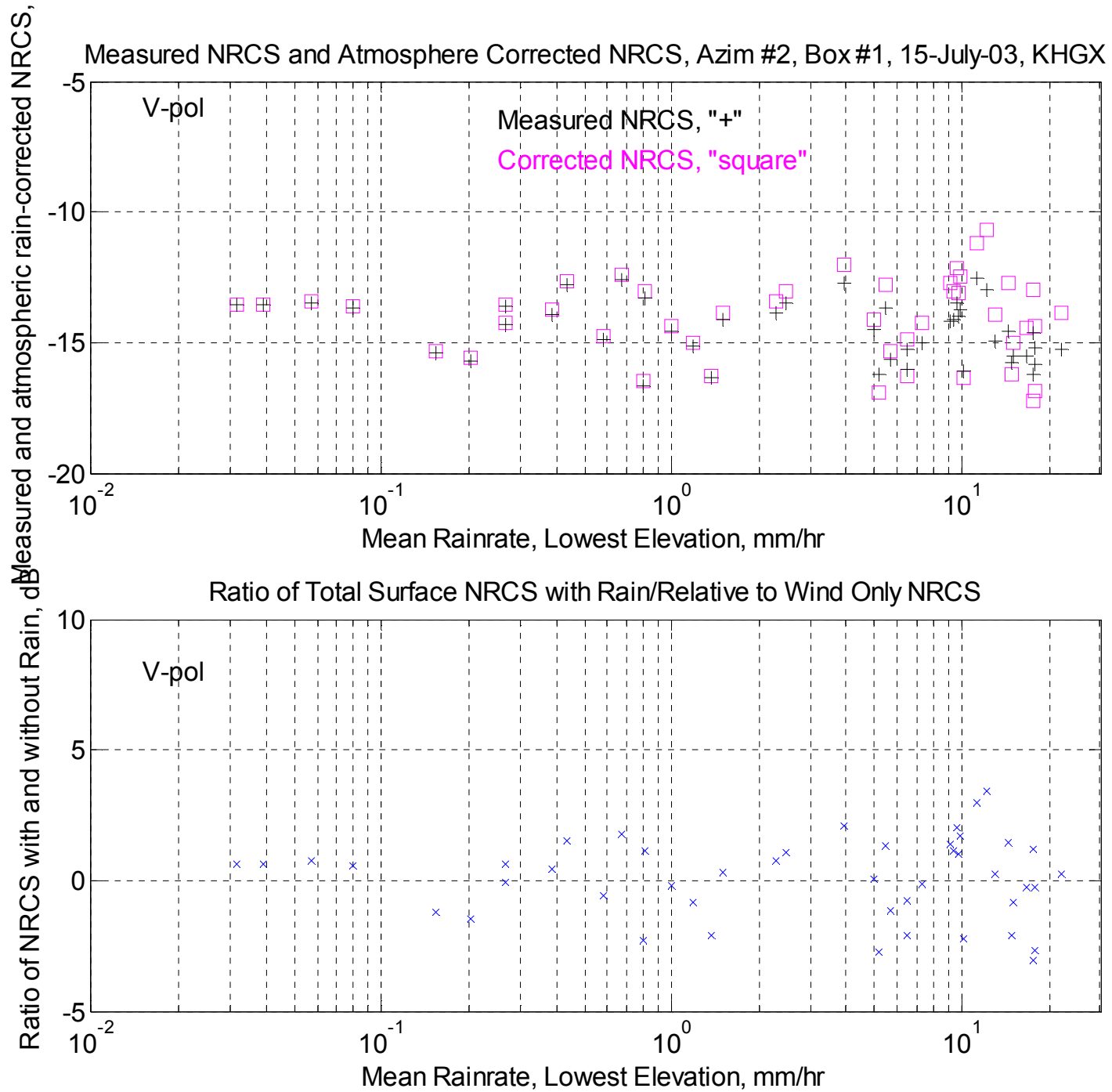
Measured NRCS and Atmosphere Corrected NRCS, Azim #2, Box #1, 15-July-03, KHGX



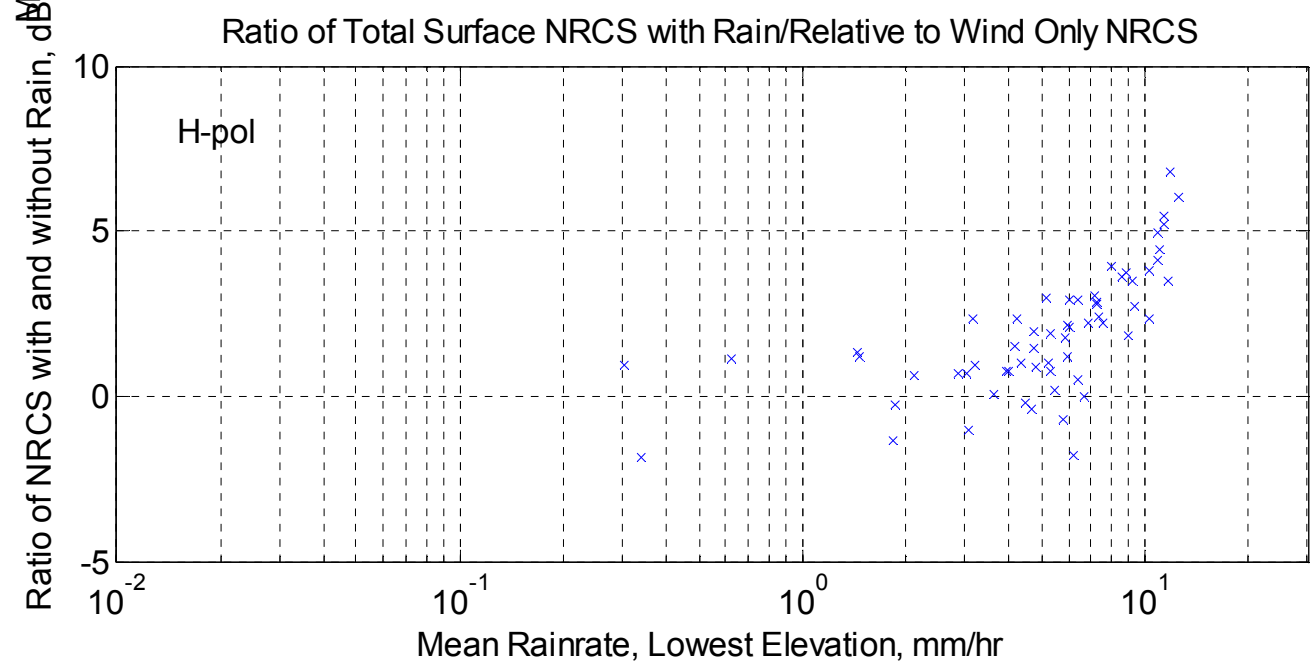
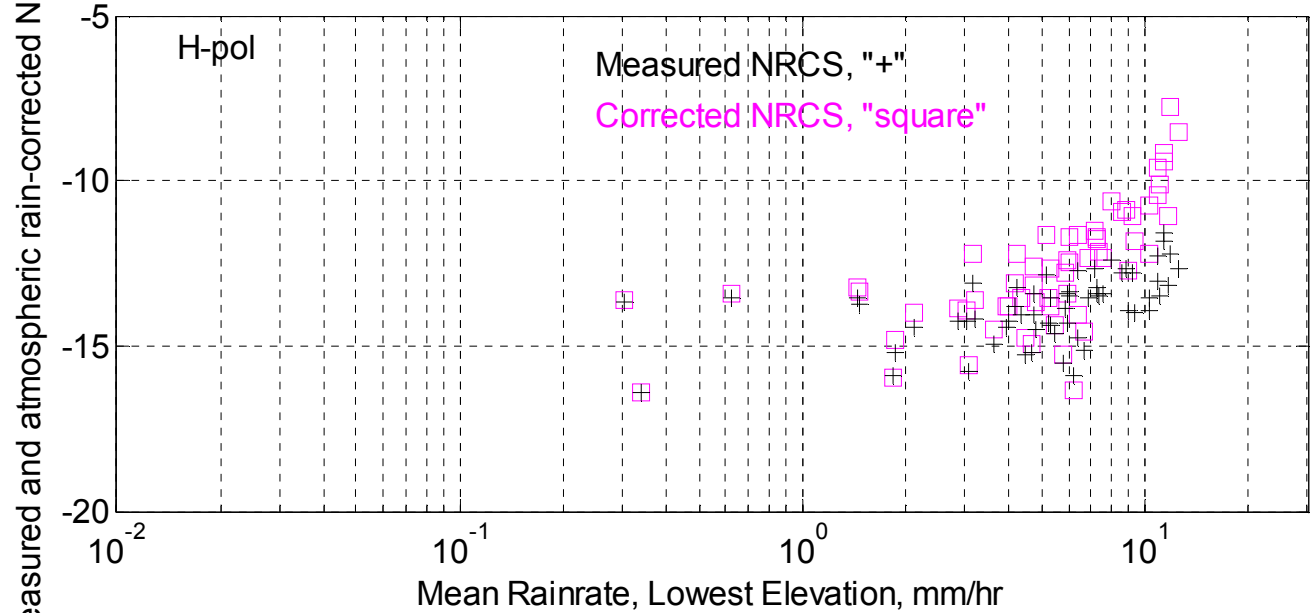
Ratio of Total Surface NRCS with Rain/Relative to Wind Only NRCS

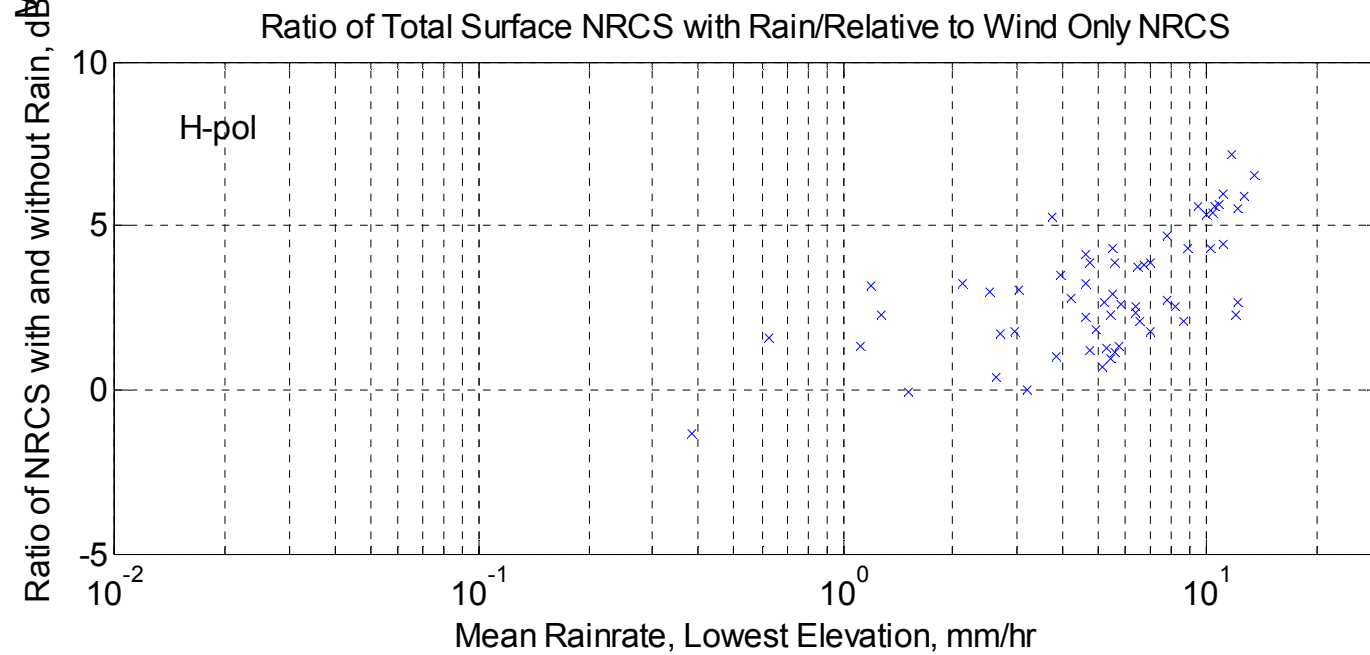
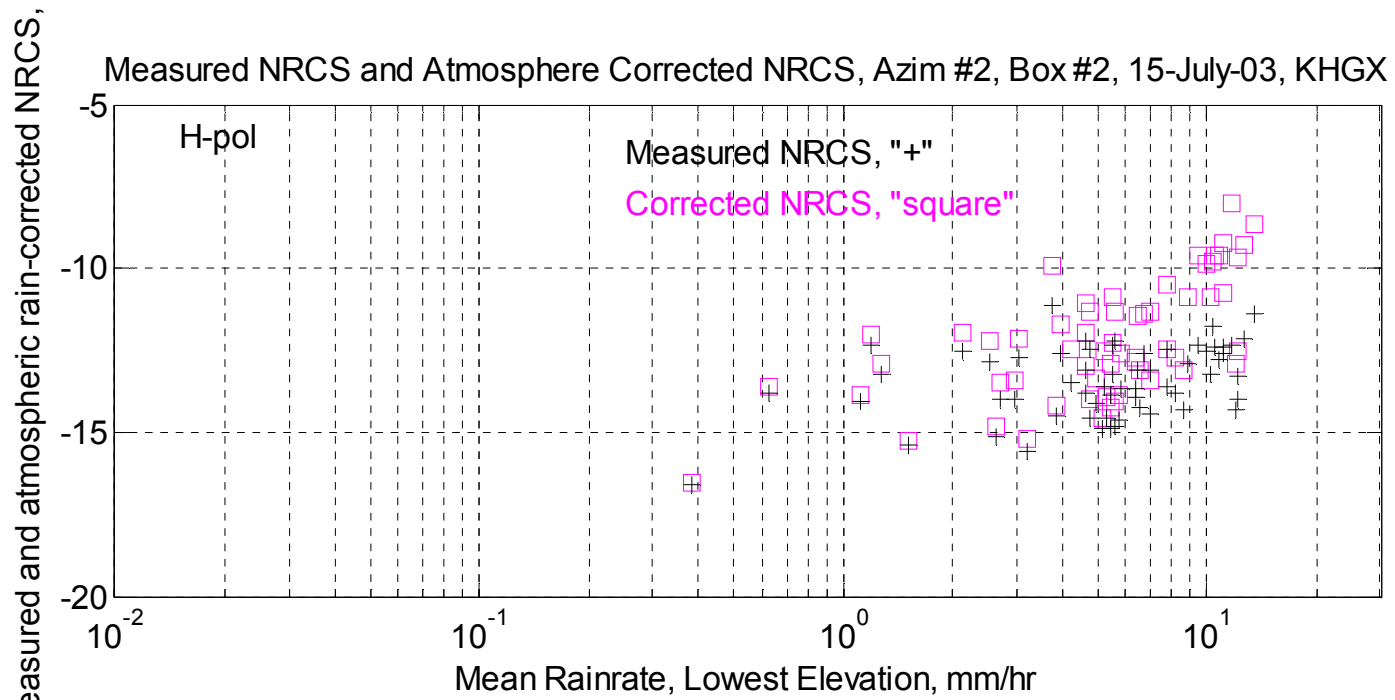


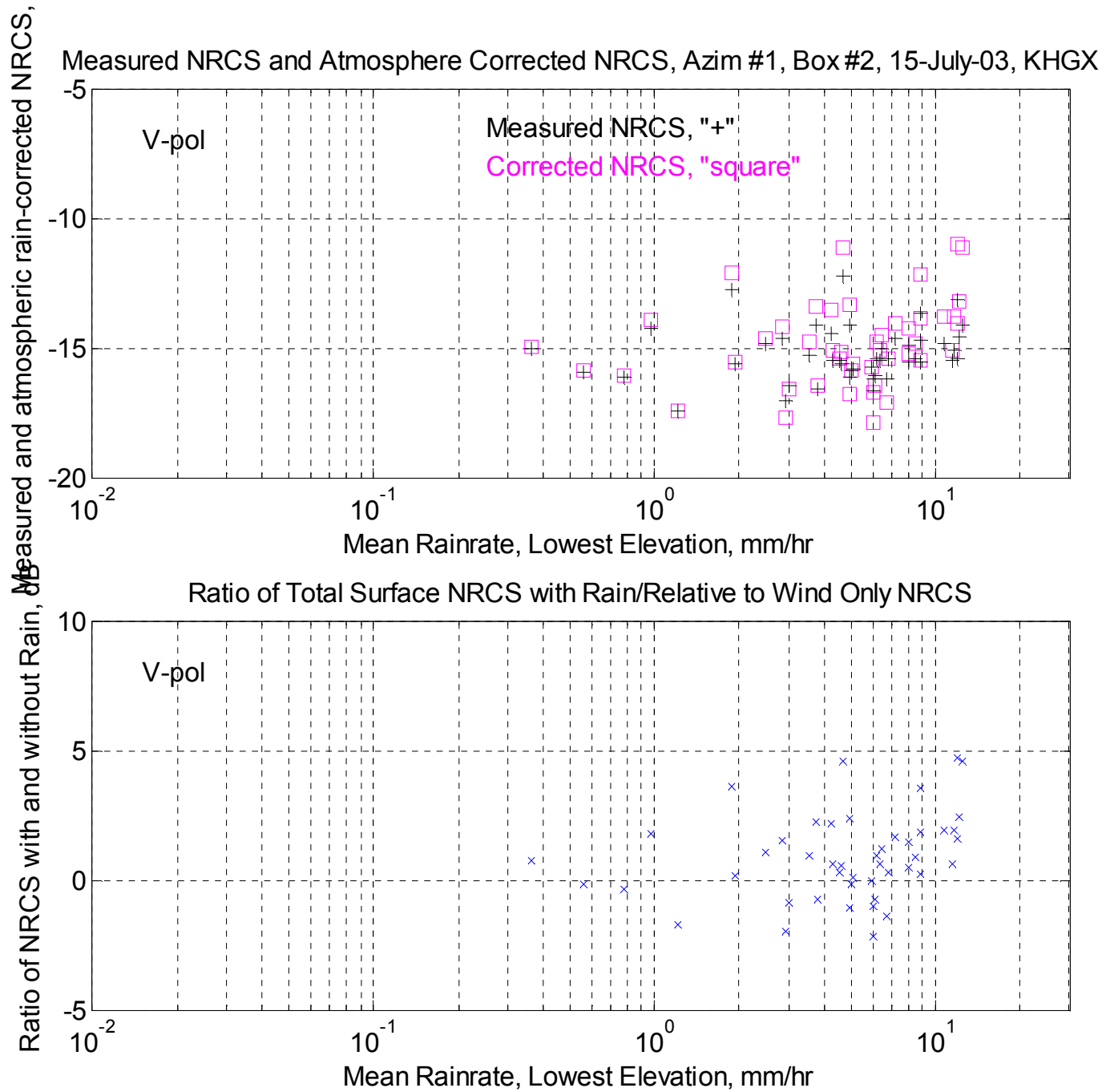




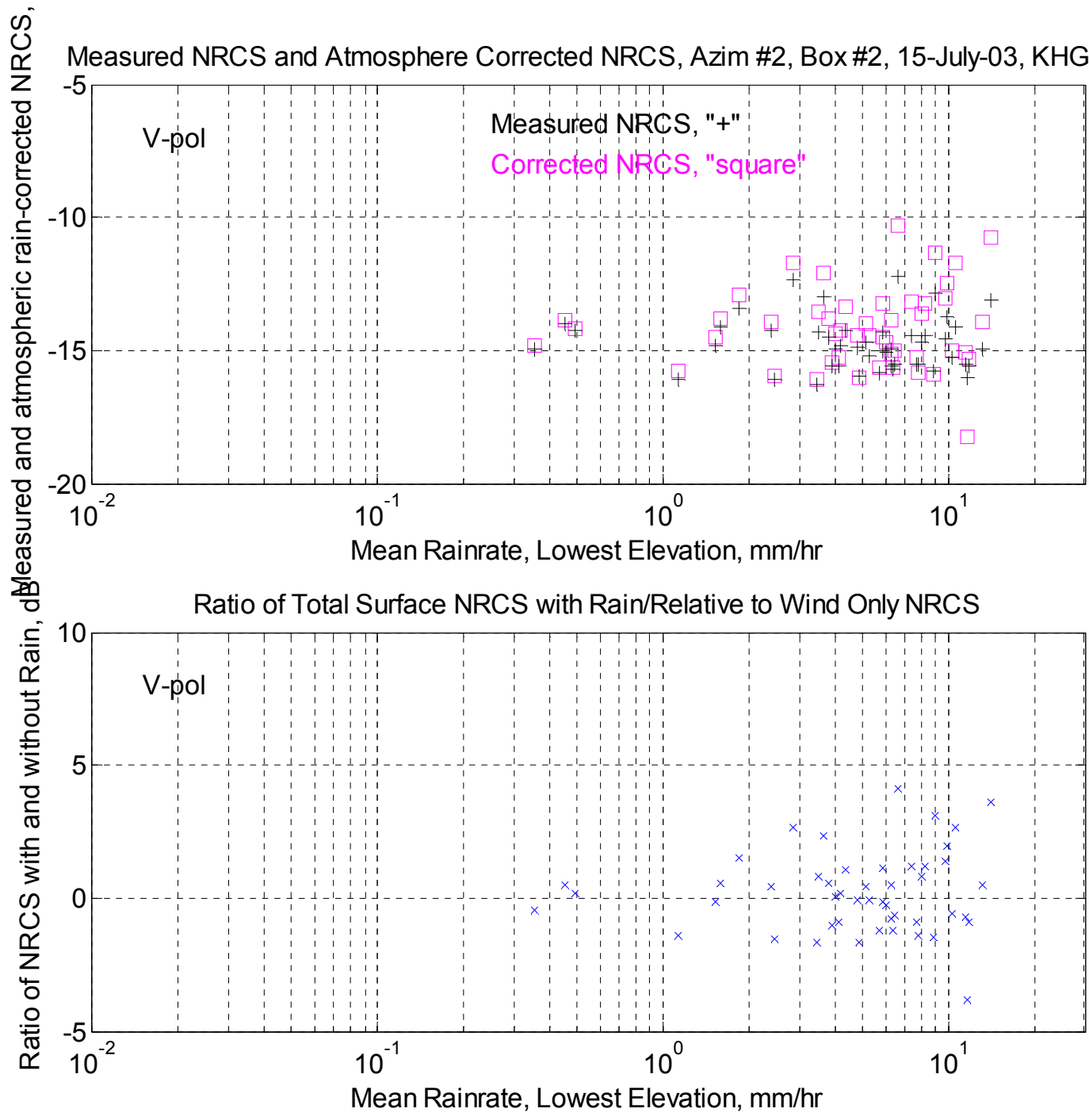
Measured NRCS and Atmosphere Corrected NRCS, Azim #1, Box #2, 15-July-03, KHGX







Measured NRCS and Atmosphere Corrected NRCS, Azim #2, Box #2, 15-July-03, KHGX



Summary for Hurricane Claudette:

The properties of the NRCS vs Rainrate are similar in many respects to those seen in Hurricanes Dennis and Claudette; V-pol has notable differences with respect to H-pol.

Which polarization is more representative of the surface stress properties ??

GENERAL SUMMARY

At low wind speeds (< 7 m/s), the changes in NRCS caused by rain roughness was very similar for both H-pol and V-pol

As the wind speed increases, and approaches the terminal velocity of gravity driven falling rain, the differences become progressively pronounced.

This indicates there is an interaction between the rain impact products and the wind driven wave spectrum that produces new roughness characteristics that have a distinct and differential polarization response.

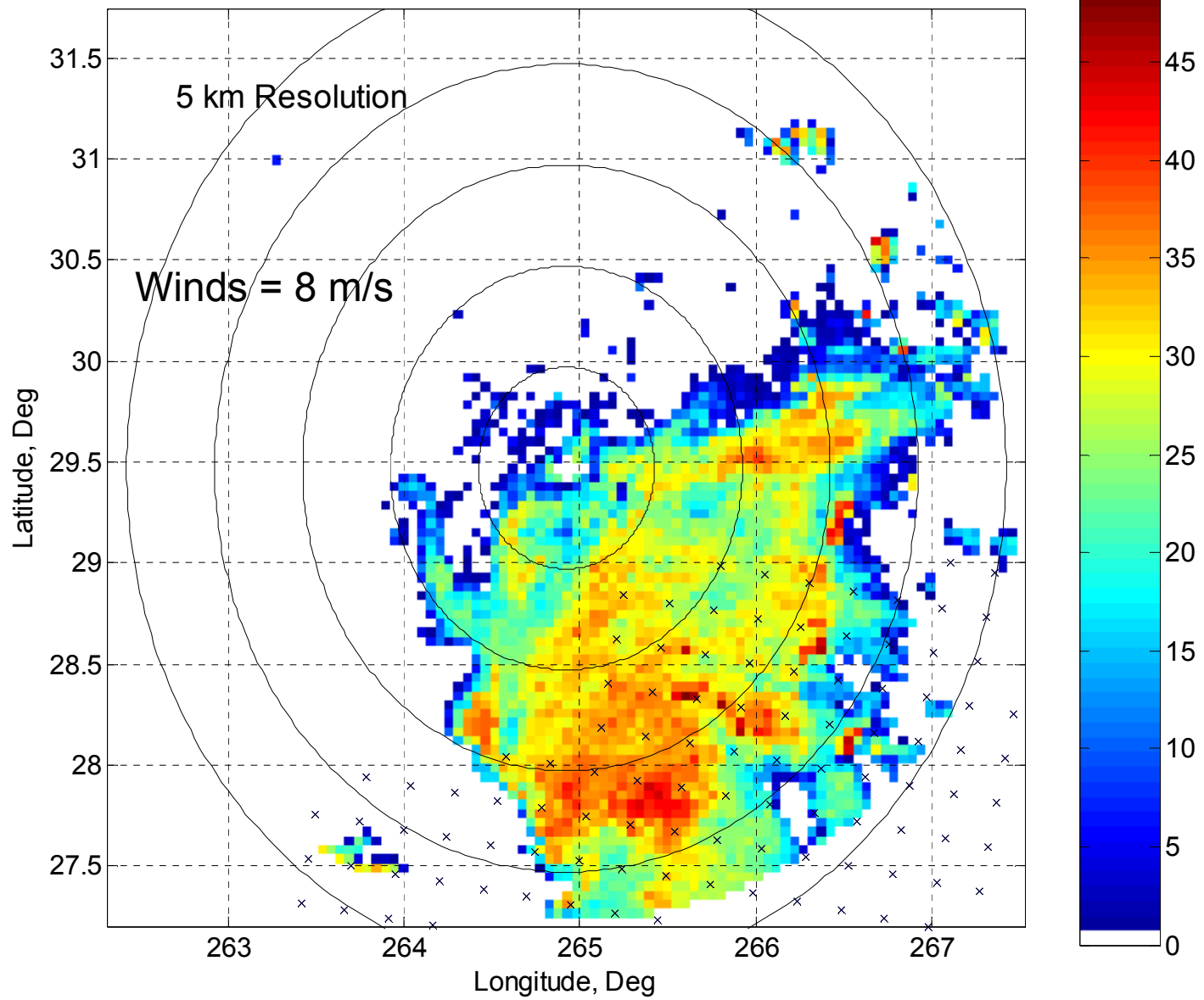
ASCAT Studies of the NRCS vs Rainrate were made. These were located in the Gulf of Mexico near the Texas and Louisiana Coast

Two events have been studied:

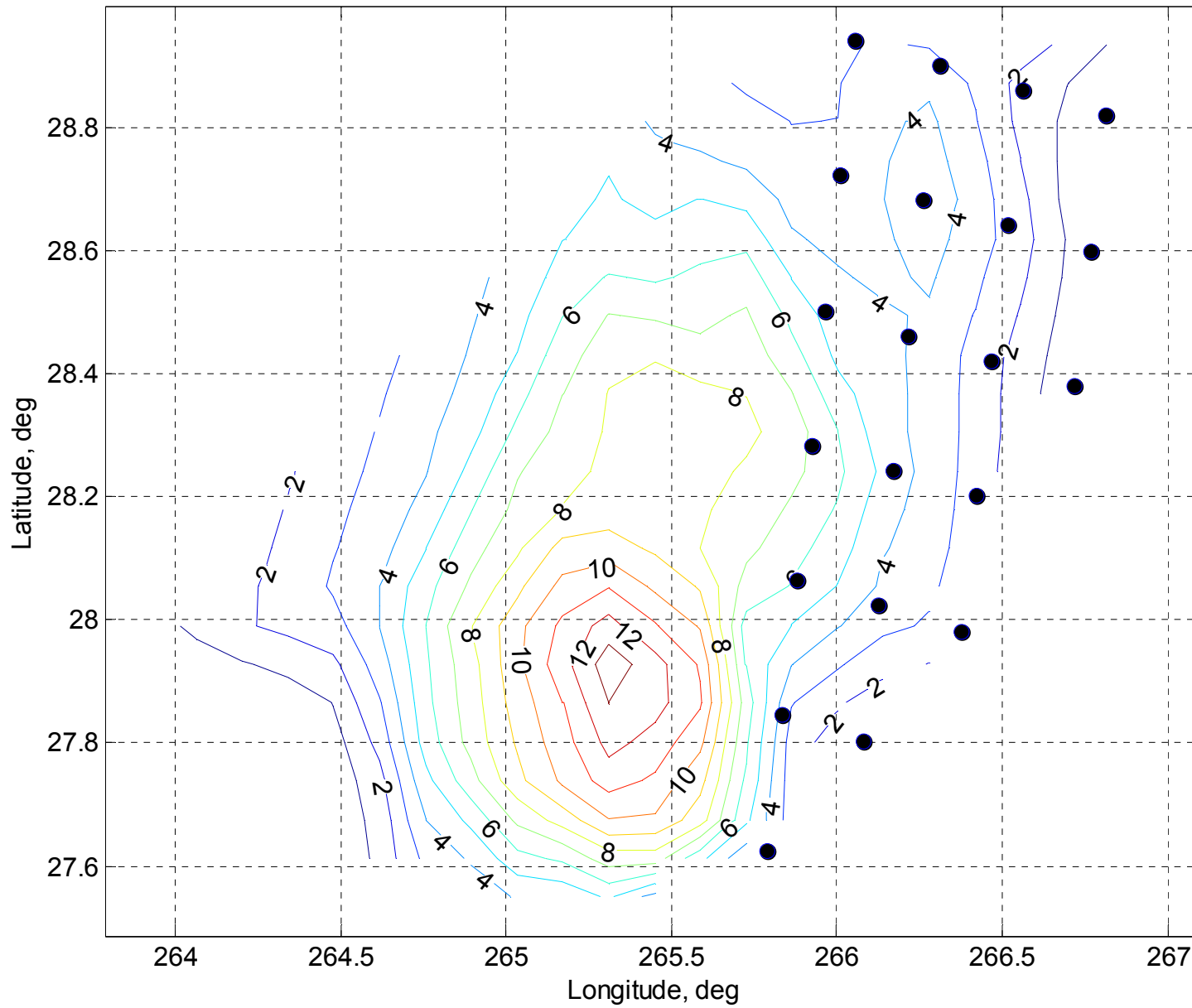
1. April 26 near the Houston Nexrad (KHGX)
2. March 7, near the Lake Charles, La. Nexrad (KLCH)

Acknowledge with appreciation the contribution of Scott Dunbar who provided us with the data and software that we needed.

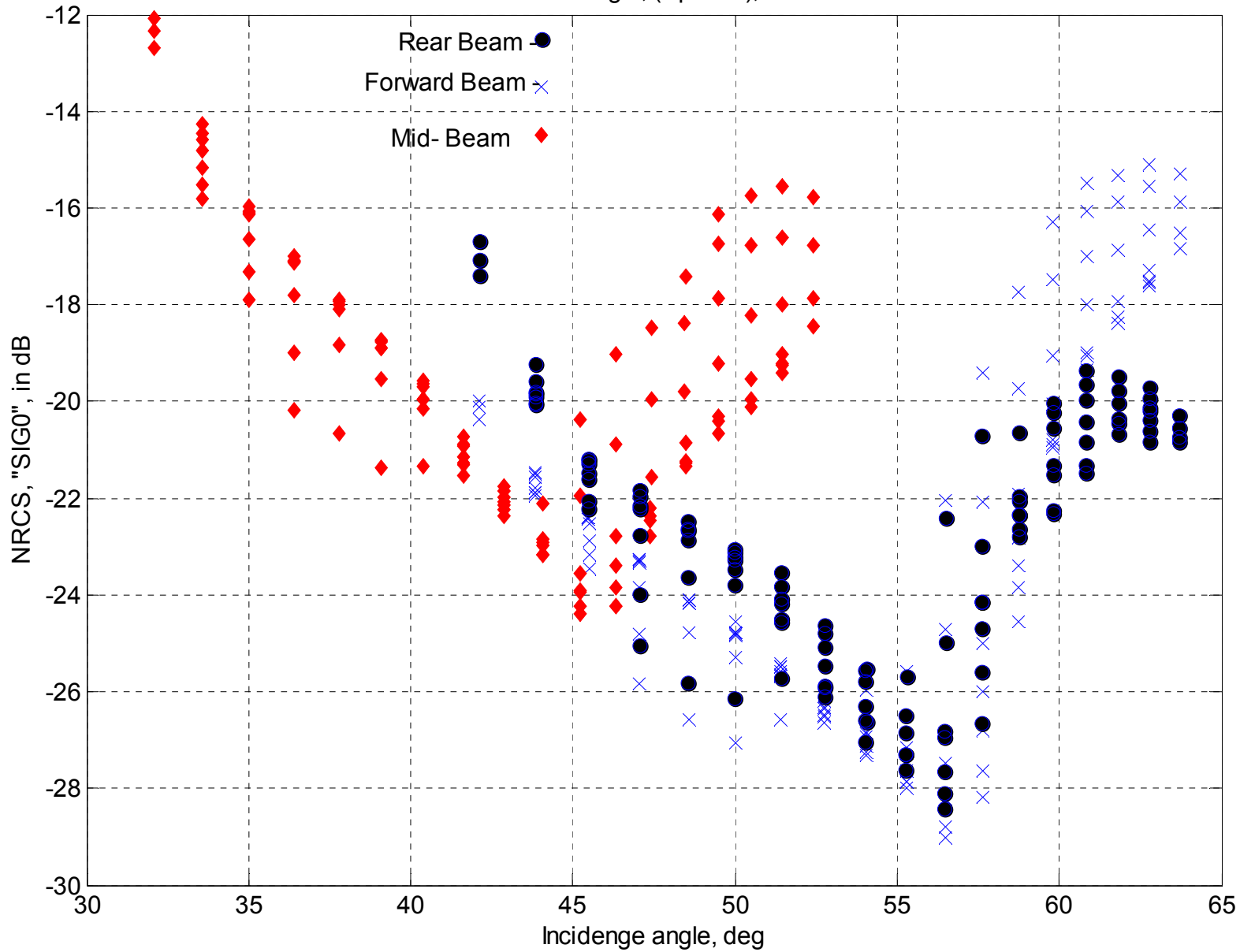
NEXRAD, Base Reflectivity, in dBZ, H=500 m, KHGX, 26-Apr-08, t=15:36



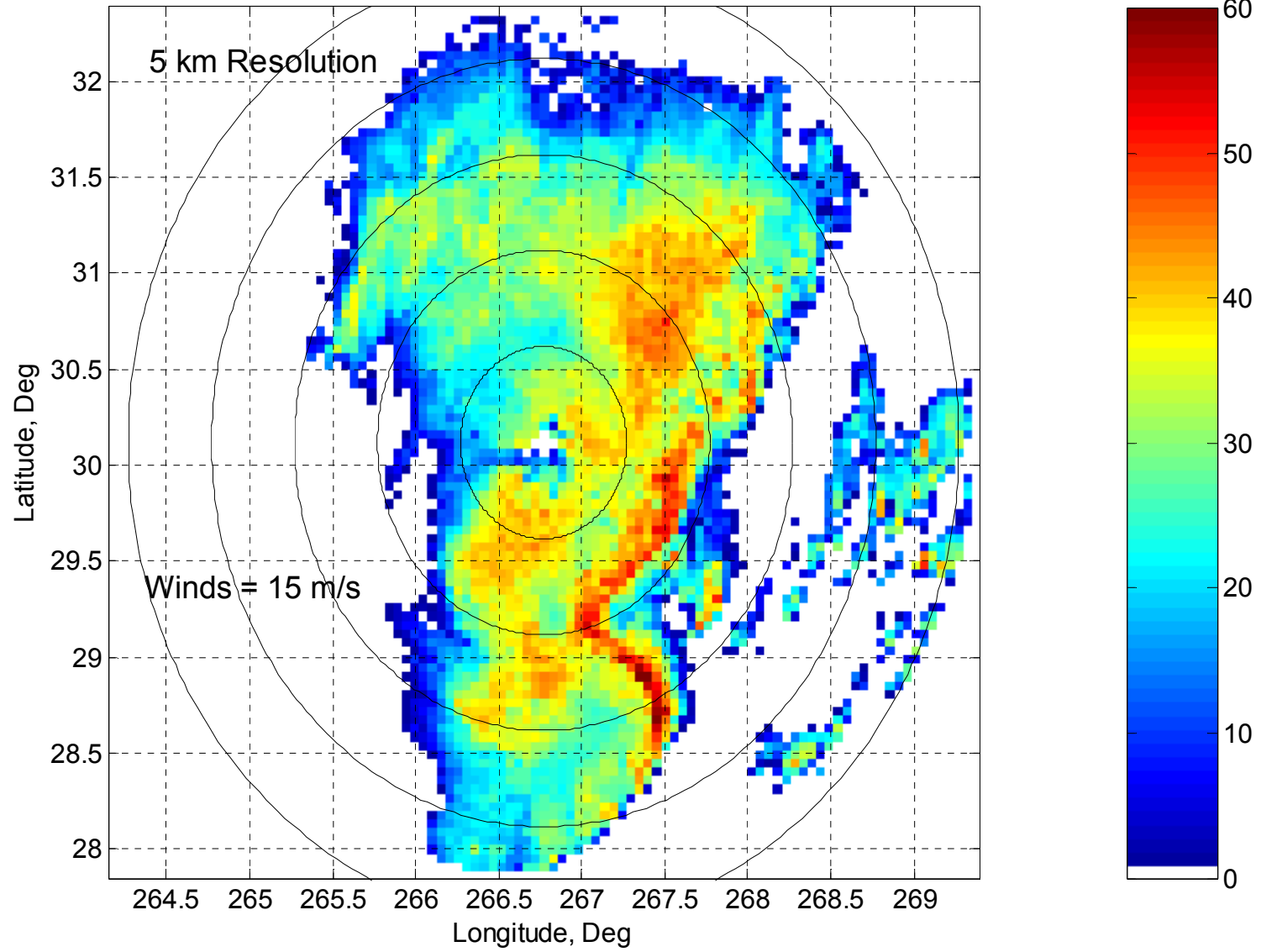
Locations of Rear & Fwd Beams Within Rain Distribution, $50^\circ < \text{incid} < 55^\circ$, Apr 26



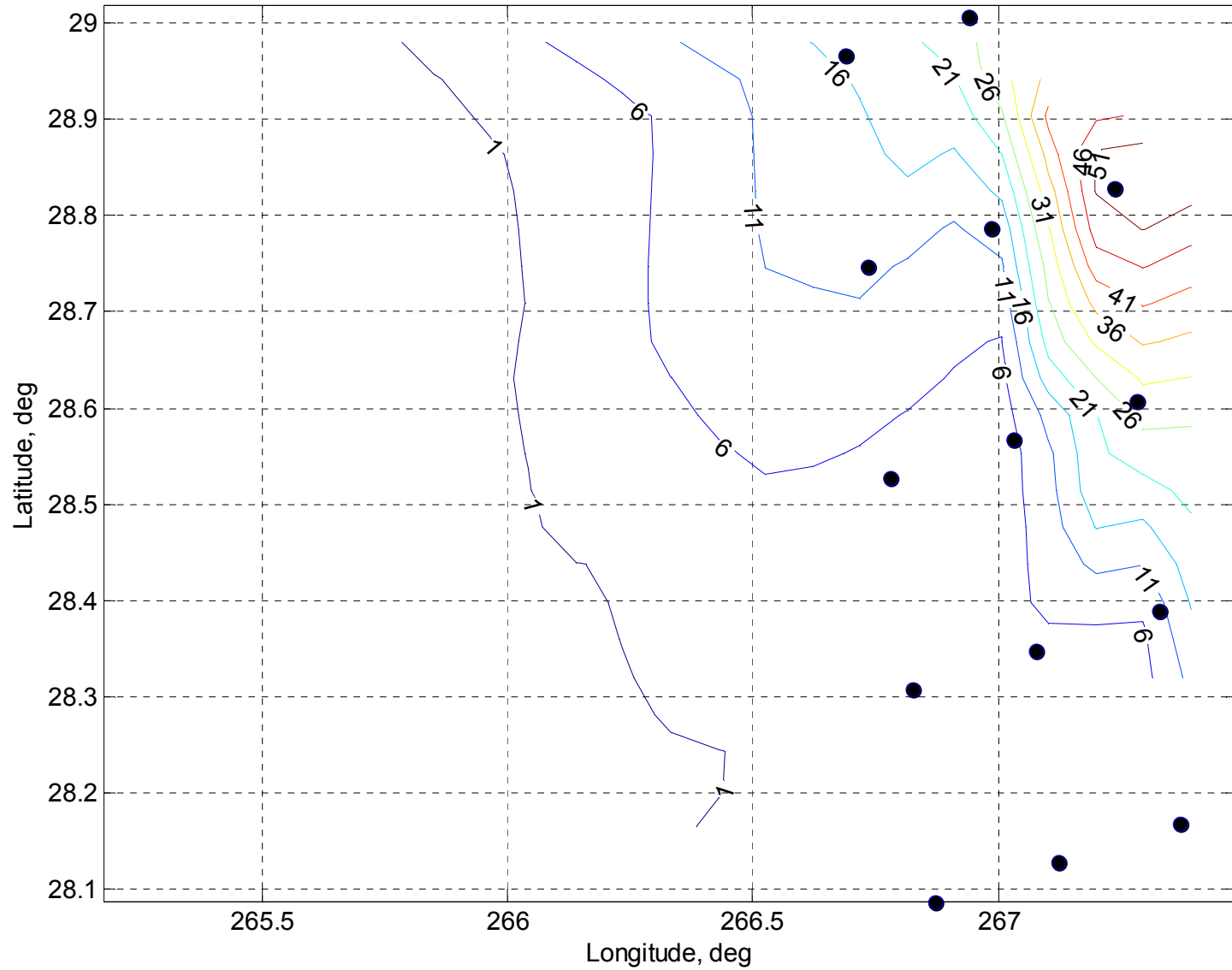
ASCAT SIG0 Data vs Incidence Angle, (April 26), Locations Outside Rain Area



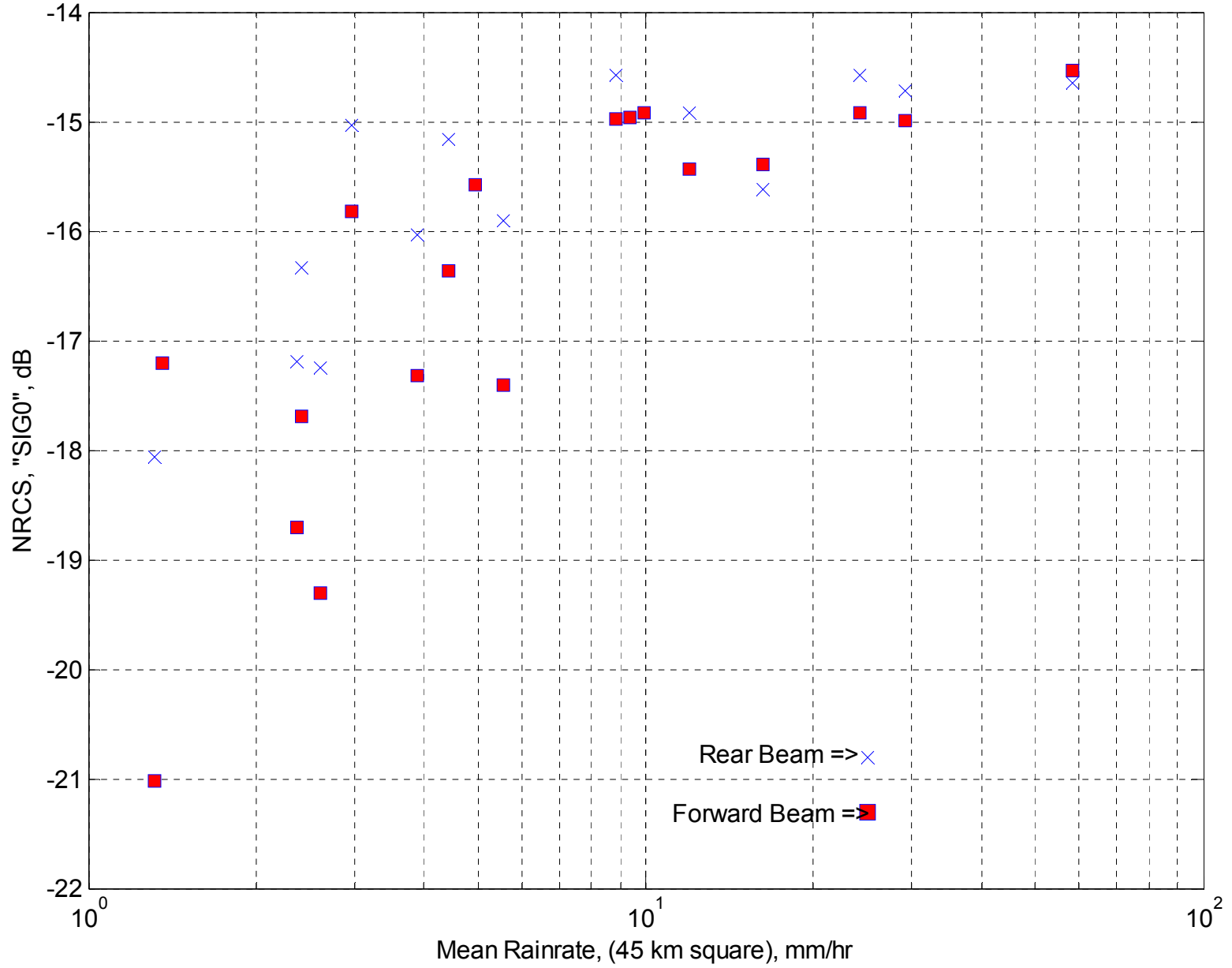
NEXRAD, Base Reflectivity, in dBZ, H=500 m, KLCH, 07-Mar-08, t=03:48



Locations of Rear & Fwd Beams Within Rain Distribution, $50^\circ < \text{incid} < 55^\circ$, Mar 07



NRCS vs Rainrate, FWD and REAR Beams, ($50^\circ < \text{Incidence Angle} < 55^\circ$)



NRCS vs Rainrate, Mid-Beam, ($39^\circ < \text{Incidence Angle} < 44.5^\circ$), Mar. 07, 2008

