Enhancing our Understanding of Precipitation Modes with Ground-Based Observations

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Motivation: GPM – **Shallow Precipitation**

NASA NIP – Mark Kulie, PI

Global Precipitation Measurement Core Observatory Lake Effect Snow 2015-01-19 Counts 2.5 2.0 Height (km) ¹² 1.0 0.5 5 10 15 25 -10-5 0 20 30 Reflectivity (dBZ)

56

48

40

32

24

16

8



Motivation: Why Marquette?







Marquette Winters 2014 – 2016

Surface Temperature < 2°C

Composite Winter Wind Data



Composite Winter Snow CFAD



Instrumentation and Facility

MicroRain Radar (MRR):

- * 24 GHz Frequency Modulated Continuous Wave Radar
 - * Doppler spectra
- * Optimized for snow using Maahn et al., algorithm

Precipitation Imaging Package (PIP):

- Camera and light coupled for imaging falling precipitation
 - * Captures ~400 images/second
- Marquette, Michigan NWS Office:
- Information and support from SOO and forecasters
 - Automated weather observations Davis
 - Radar data from the NEXRAD
 - Snowfall accumulations from observers







Data Processing: MRR and PIP

- * Data backed up using Google Drive
- * Data pulled daily by UW SSEC at Day+1 at 0200 UTC
- MRR raw data is processed using tools created in house (Pettersen *et al.*) and optimized for snow (Maahn *et al.*)
- * MRR processed data is used to create figures of reflectivity and fall velocities
- * PIP data is processed locally and final DSDs and plots are pulled from MQT
- * MRR and PIP plots are uploaded to the Quicklooks Website



Data Processing: Online Browser

http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/lake_effect/mqt/



Data Analysis: MRR CFADs



Data Analysis: MRR CFADs



Data Analysis: MRR November 10 – 12, 2014 Storm



Data Analysis: MRR November 10 – 12, 2014 Storm



Data Analysis: MRR and PIP November 10 – 12, 2014 Storm









Data Analysis: Snow Modes



Data Analysis: Marquette Winters 2014 – 2016

Surface Temperature < 2°C

Composite Winter Wind Data



Composite Winter Snow CFAD







Data Analysis: MRR, PIP, and NWS Instruments

Wind out of the NW is across longest fetch of Superior



Mechanism depends on wind direction

NASA Real Earth

Data Analysis: MRR, PIP, and NWS Instruments

Surface Temperature < 2°C

Southwesterly Winter Wind



SW Wind Winter Snow CFAD



Data Analysis: MRR, PIP, and NWS Instruments

Surface Temperature < 2°C

Northwesterly Winter Wind



NW Wind Winter Snow CFAD



Thank You



