



NRC Convair-580 Atmospheric Remote Sensing Capabilities and Recent Research Activities

Mengistu Wolde and Dave Marcotte

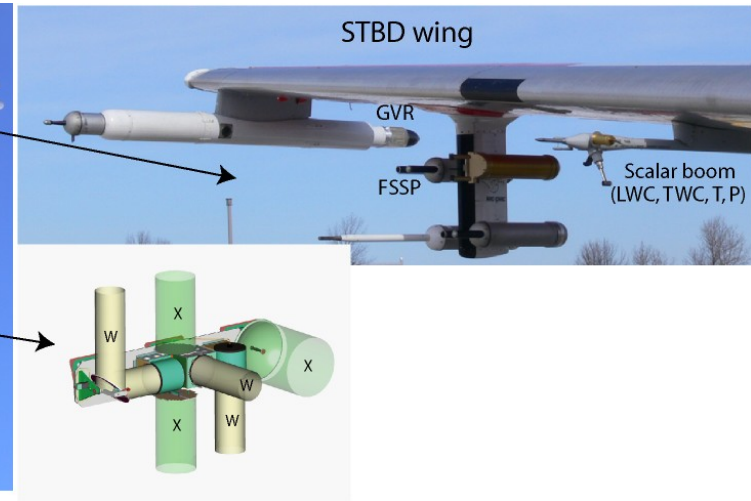
Contributions:

A. Pazmany (ProSensing Inc.), S. Haimov (Uwyo), G.A. Isaac, W. Strapp, D. Hudak, and A. Korolev (EC), J. Vivekanandan (NCAR)

Acknowledgments: EC/NRC flight crew, S. Cober, students (Short, Fievet, Frebrowski & Shen) and various funding agencies.



NRC Convair Research Aircraft



❖ *Principal Canadian airborne atmospheric and geophysical research platform*

✈ *Instrumented by NRC, EC and DND*

❖ *Used for various atmospheric research applications*

✈ *Icing*

✈ *Hurricane*

✈ *Air quality*

✈ *Remote sensing system*

Cloud Radar/Radiometer on NRC Convair 580

- ❖ *1999 – EC Ka-band (35 GHz) radar (EC: W. Stapp et al., FRL: J. Jordan & D. Marcotte)*
 - ✈ *First Alliance Icing Research Study - (AIRS I)*
 - ✈ *Hurricane Extra tropical Transition (ET) Study – Oct 2000*
- ❖ *2003 – Polarimetric W-band (95 GHz) **NIF** – AIRS II*
 - ✈ *Nadir and Side-view (dual-pol)*
 - ✈ *One time installation of University of Wyoming Cloud Radar*
- ❖ *2006 – **NRC MIC Funding + CSA***
 - ✈ *NRC Airborne W and X-band (NAWX) Polarimetric radar system*
 - ✈ *ProSensing Inc. 183 GHz G-band Water Vapor Radiometer (GVR)*

- ❖ Conducted b/N Nov 2003 -Feb 2004 over Quebec and Ontario, Canada

- ❖ Collaborative international icing study with both ground and airborne component. The research focus include:

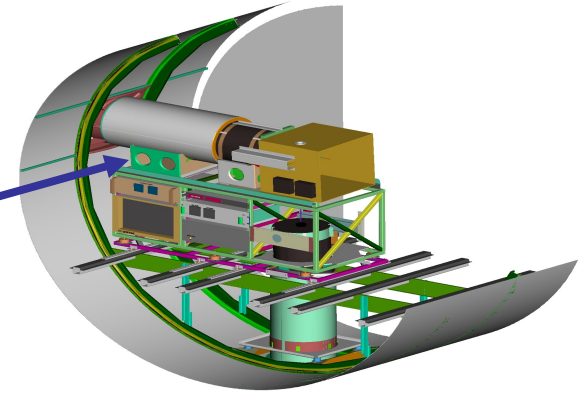
- ✈ Better characterization of icing environment

- ✈ Remote detection of icing and validation

- ✈ Better understanding of icing process and its effect on aircraft



NRC Convair 580 – AIRS II instrumentation



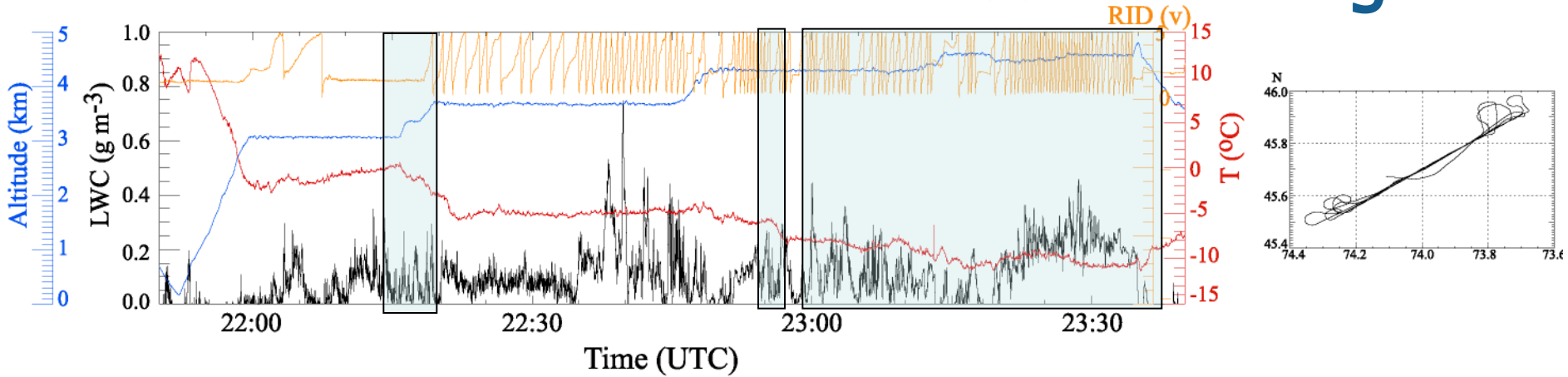
❖ Arrays of cloud physics probes

- ✈ PMS King LWC
- ✈ Rosemount icing detector
- ✈ PMS FSSP (5 – 95 μm)
- ✈ PMS 2DC
- ✈ Temperature

❖ Remote sensing instruments

- ✈ University of Wyoming Cloud Radar (WCR)

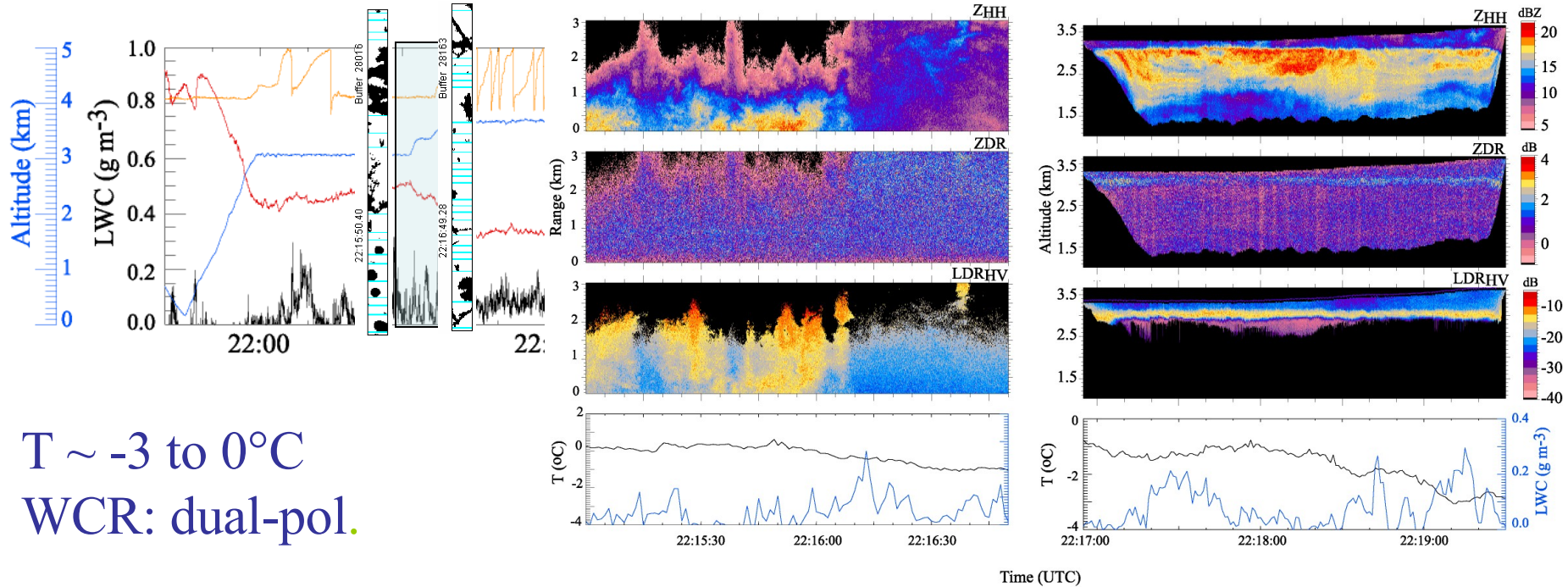
Nov 19, 2003 – Flt #5: Moderate Icing



- ✈ Moderate icing case over Mirabel
- ✈ Repeated horizontal transects at various altitude
- ✈ Icing encounter from just above the melting layer to 4.5 km ($T \sim -10^\circ\text{C}$)
- ✈ Up to 0.8 g m^{-3} LWC

- ❖ Radar signatures of Melting xls, mixed phase and icing clouds
- ❖ Cloud Z structure
- ❖ In-situ and radar data

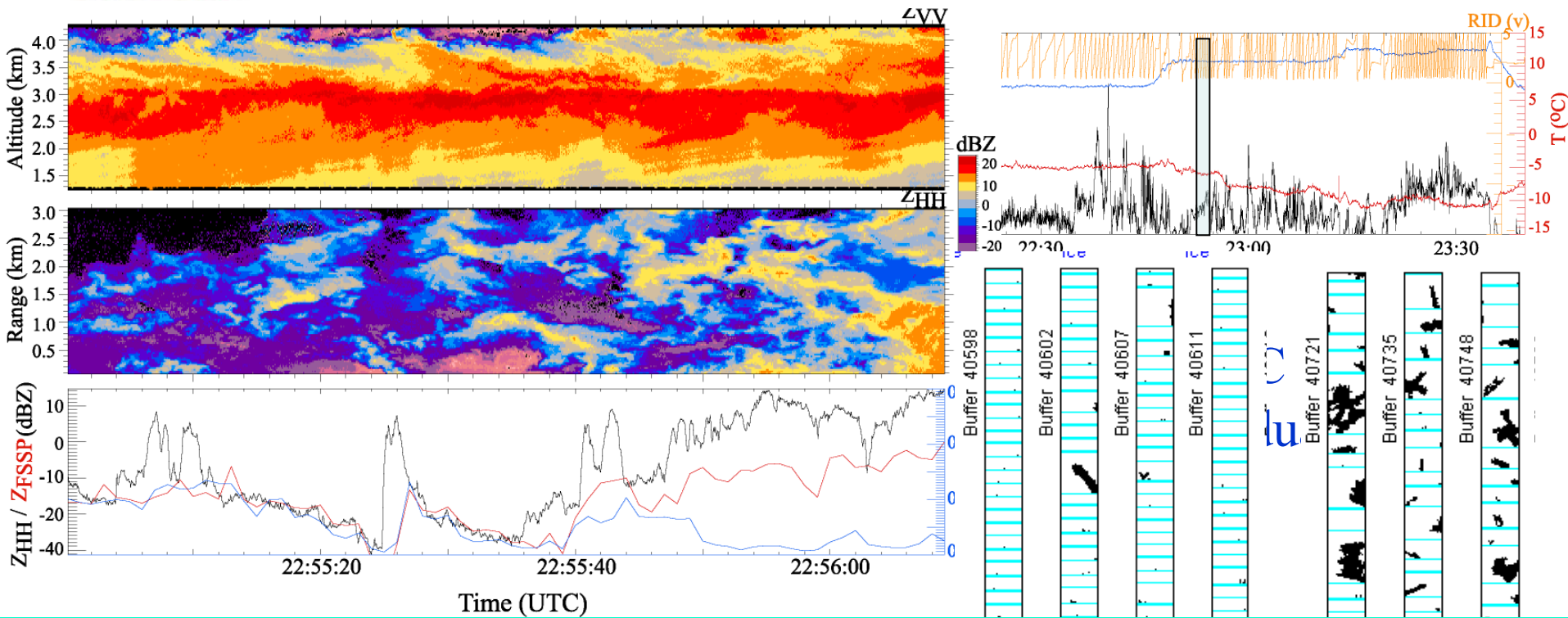
Nov 19, 2003 – Melting Layer to Mixed Phase



$T \sim -3$ to 0°C
 WCR: dual-pol.

- Melting layer: $Z \sim 15-20$ dBZ, $LDR \sim -15$ to -10 dB, $ZDR \sim 0-3$ dB
- Mixed phase: $Z \sim 5-10$ dBZ, $LDR \sim -30$ to -20 dB, $ZDR \sim 0-1$ dB
- Rain: $LDR \sim < -30$ dB, $ZDR \sim 0$ dB

Nov 19, 2003 – Cloud Top – Mixed Phase



- ✈ High Z change near cloud top (-30 to 10 dBZ), ML at 3 km
- ✈ Weak Z: calculated Z match the WCR Z at 75 m range
- ✈ High Z cores: mixed phase / ice

Combining in-situ and radar data

File Edit Insert Operations Window Help

100%

One Flight One Day Total Data

SAVE SUBMIT CHANGES

AIRSII NAUX

Displayed Parameter(s):

- Display ZHH
- Display ZVV
- Display ZDR
- Display LDR-HV
- Display LDR-VH
- Display ALL

Option Settings:

Results Folder: ?\AIRSII_Results\

Display Range for Gates:

Initial Gate 1 Final Gate 3

Display Time Range (hhmmss,dd):

1. Initial 201322.25 Final 202734.15

Select Particle Type for Processing:

Display User Defined Particle Name: X(Optional)

PARAMETERS

ANGLE SELECTION

AXIS SETTINGS

CONSTANTS

USER DISPLAY

Process all particles Process each type

Radar data

In-situ data range (T, LWC ...)

Radar Range

Time interval

Particle classification data (A, B, C...)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR NOVEMBER 11

Current File: V2003111120-14-27

Time Range: 20:13:22.5 - 20:27:34.15

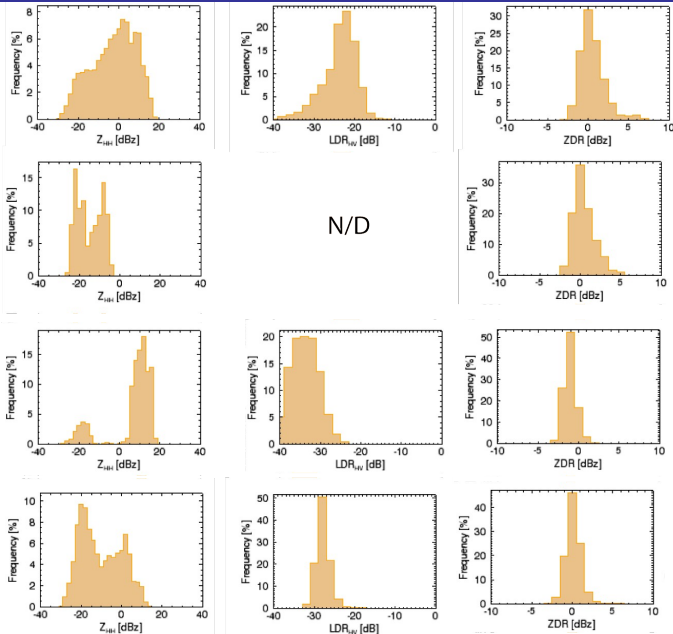
Gate Range: 1 3

All particle types have been processed

	# of pts	Min	Max	Mean	Stnd Dev
Z _{H+H}	75316	-29.7	10.3	-10.3	10.1
Z _{VV}	67293	-23.4	11.3	-8.0	9.3
LDR _{HV}	16285	-39.2	-16.3	-27.3	2.3
LDR _{VH}	7849	-34.0	-19.1	-25.3	1.6
ZDR	66725	-3.2	8.1	0.2	1.0

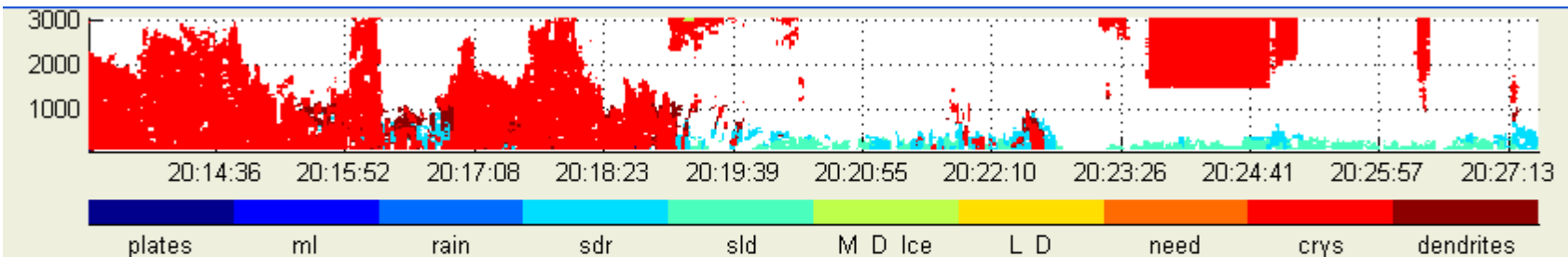
Fuzzy-logic based particle classification

Radar signatures of particles – coincident radar and in-situ measurements

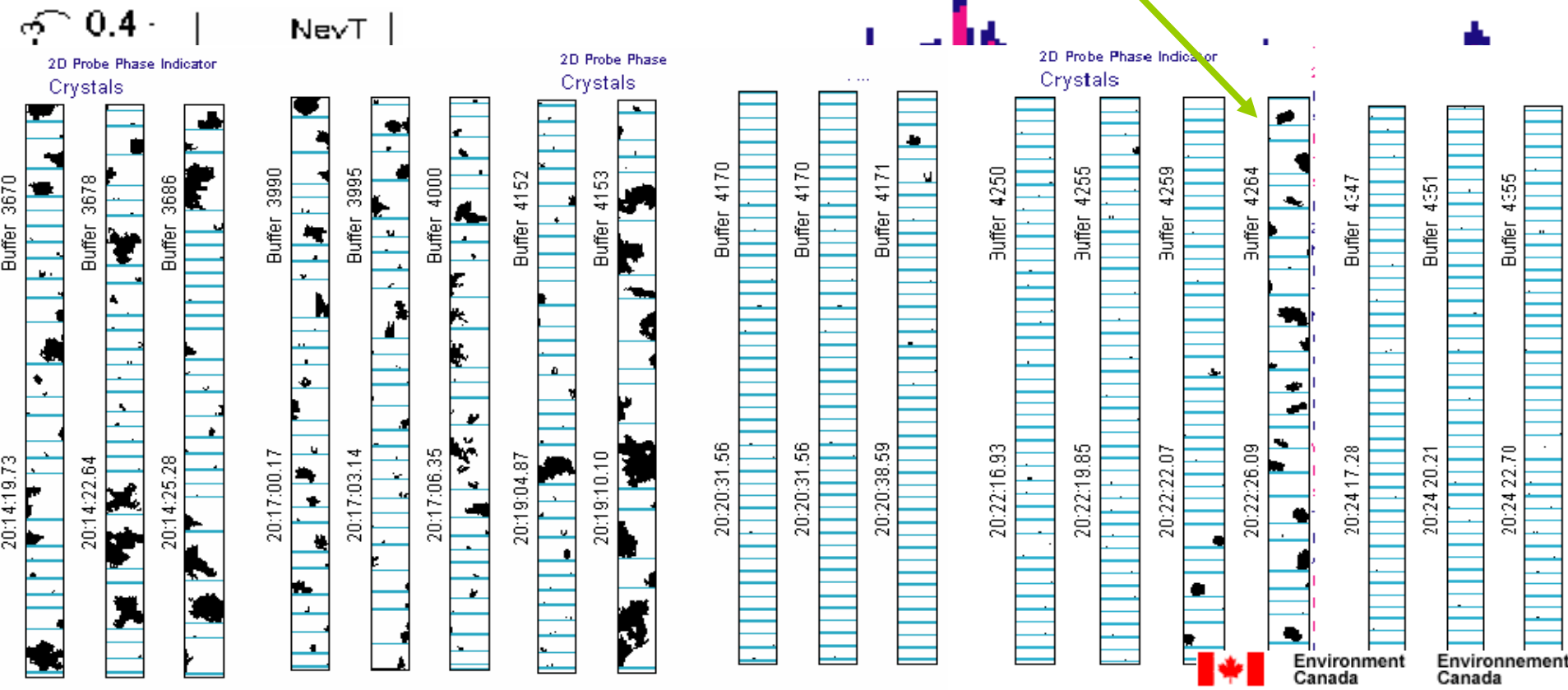
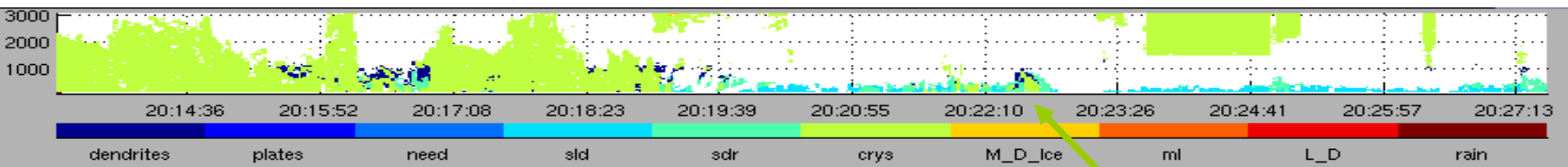


Determine particle membership functions

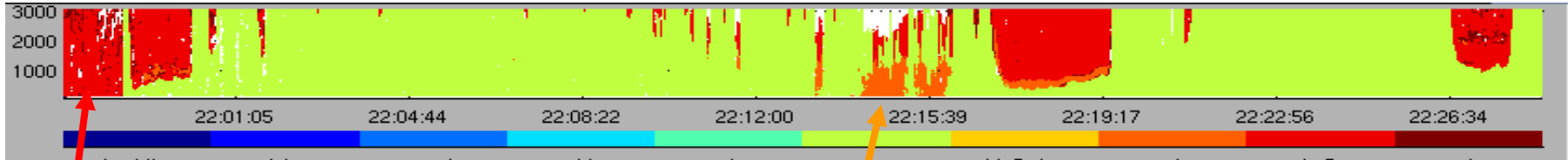
The screenshot shows the 'rules_editor' software interface. It includes fields for 'new mf file' and 'new limit file', a 'Limit_of_temperatures_Editor' box, and a 'multiplot_editor' section with three plots for Z_h, Z_{dr}, and L_{dr}. The 'Needle' rule is selected, showing membership functions for Z_h (range [-20 -10 0 10]), Z_{dr} (range [0 1 3 4]), and L_{dr} (range [-30 -22 -19 -16]). A red box indicates 'IF NO Z_h, NONE OF THE PARTICLES ARE POSSIBLE' and a cyan box indicates 'If no Z_{dr}, Needle is POSSIBLE'.



Nov 11: Particle type: Radar / In-situ



Nov 19: Particle type: Radar / In-situ



2D Probe Phase Indicator
Drizzle/Rain

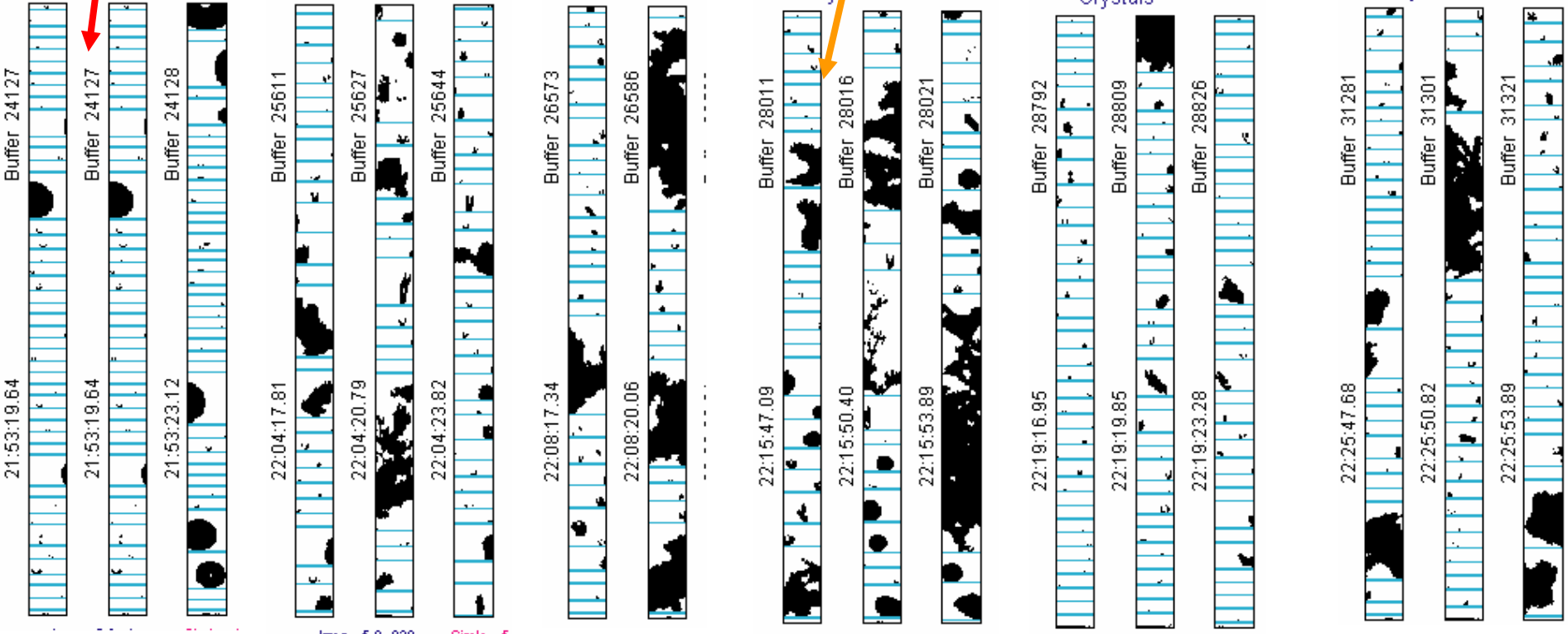
2D Probe Phase Indicator
Crystals

2D Probe Phase I
Crystals

2D Probe Phase Indicator
Crystals

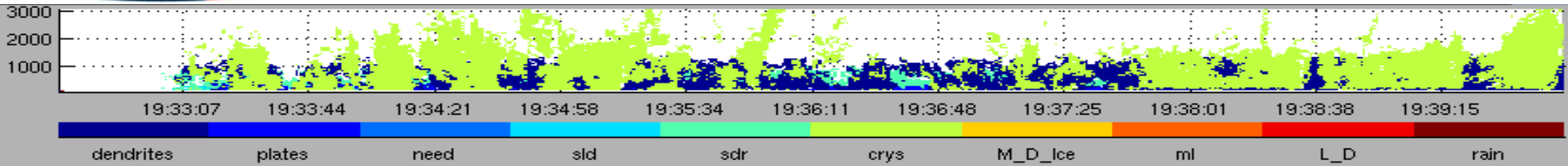
2D Probe Phase Indicator
Crystals

2D Probe Phase Indicator
Crystals



Ireg 5-9 214 Circle 5

Nov 24: Particle type: Radar / In-situ



2D Probe Phase Indicator
Crystals

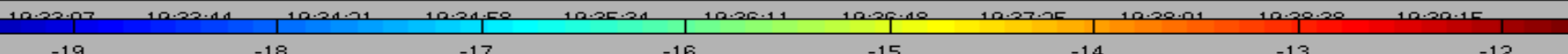
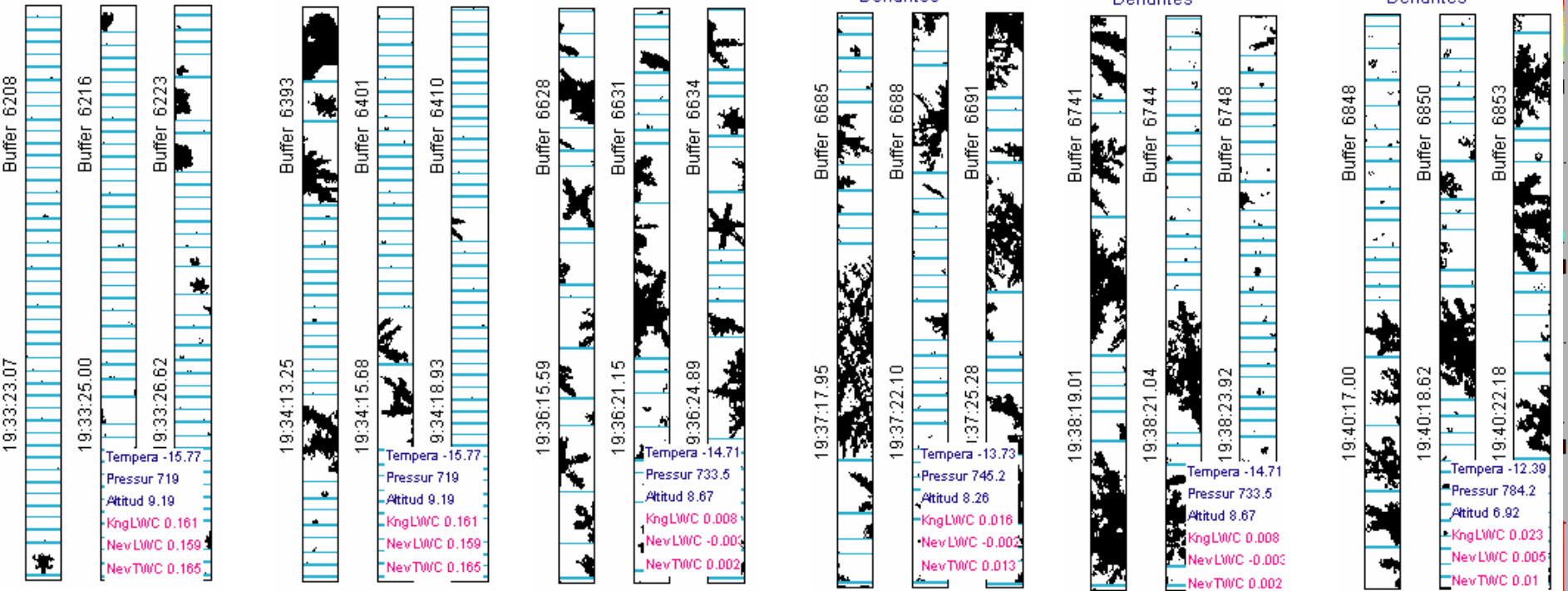
2D Probe Phase Indicator
Dendrites

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Dendrites

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Dendrites

2D Probe Phase Indicator
Dendrites

2D Probe Phase Indicator
Dendrites



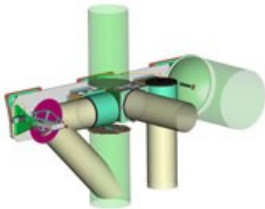
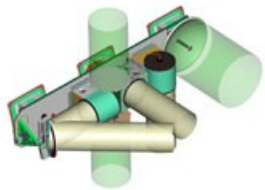
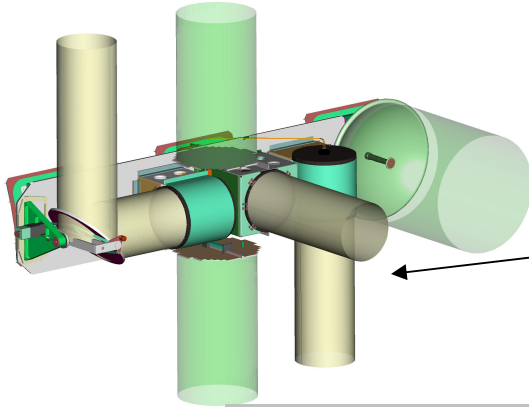
Particle Types Identification

- ❖ Good agreement between fuzzy-logic particle type classification result including icing from radar with in-situ cloud microphysics data
- ❖ Issues/Future work:
 - ✈ Identification of mixed phase clouds – plan to add other radar variables: Doppler velocity field, Dual-frequency option, more polarimetric variables
 - ✈ Image classification from in-situ measurements



<http://www.nawx.nrc.gc.ca>

NRC Airborne W and X-bands radar (NAWX)



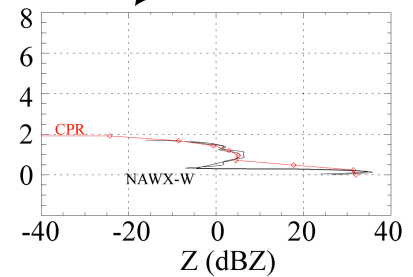
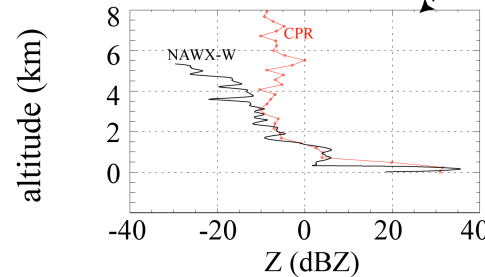
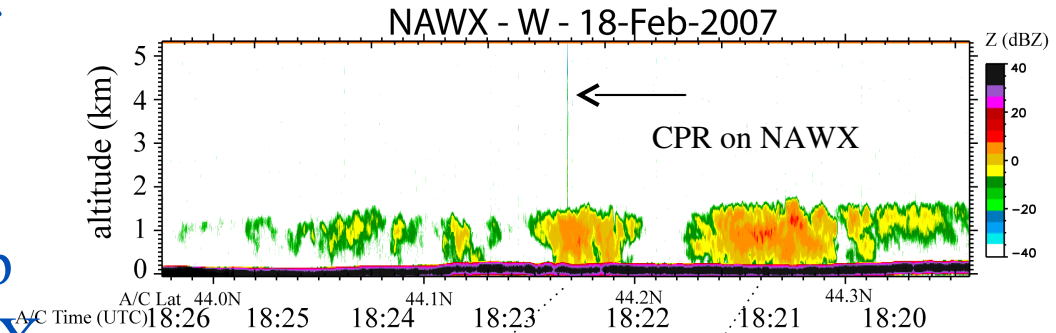
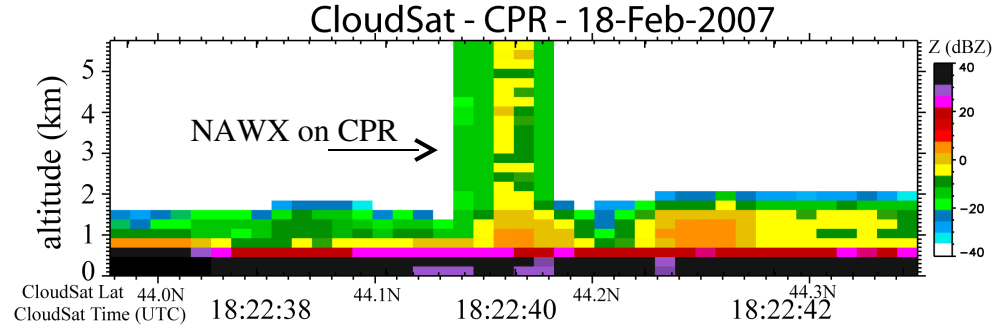
NAWX	W-band	X-band
Transmitted Frequency (GHz)	94.05	9.41
Peak Tx Power (KW)	1.7 - typical	25 (split b/n two ports)
Polarization	Co and Cross	Simultaneous H and V
Doppler	Pulse Pair and FFT	Pulse Pair and FFT
Pulse Duration (μ s)	0.1 - 10	0.11-1
Max PRF (KHz)	20	5
Ant. 3 dB BW ($^{\circ}$)	0.75	3.5
Antenna ports	5	4
View direction	Up, down and side	Up, down and side

More details/updates: <http://www.nawx.nrc.gc.ca>

NAWX / CloudSat 18-Feb-2007

Feb 18-2007: Boundary layer Cu Clouds

- ✈ A/C at ~ 6 km at the time of the CloudSat pass
- ✈ Good agreement of cloud top boundaries by WCR and NAWX
- ✈ Difference b/n CPR and NAWX near the surface



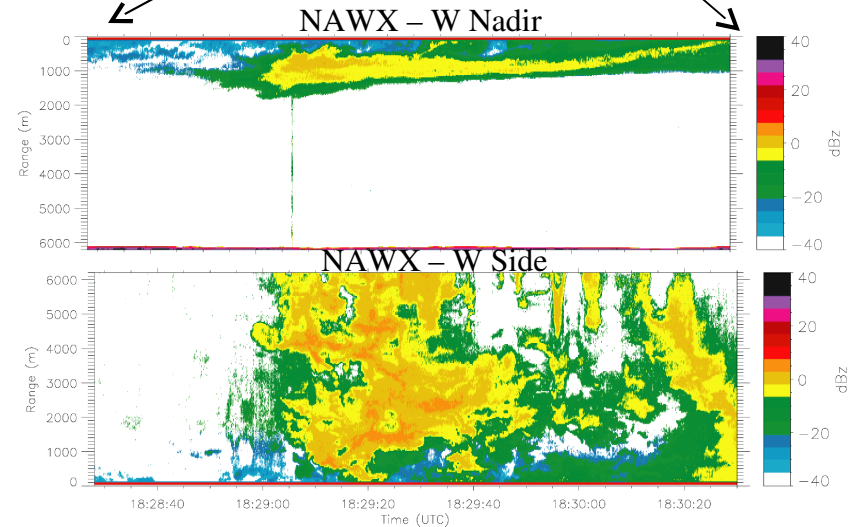
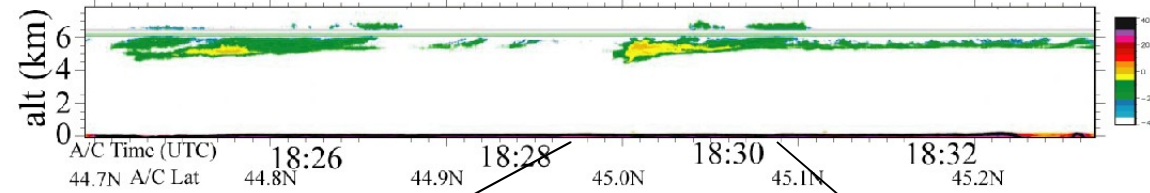
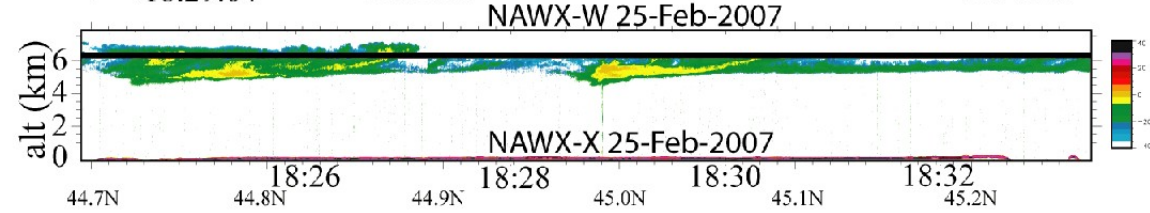
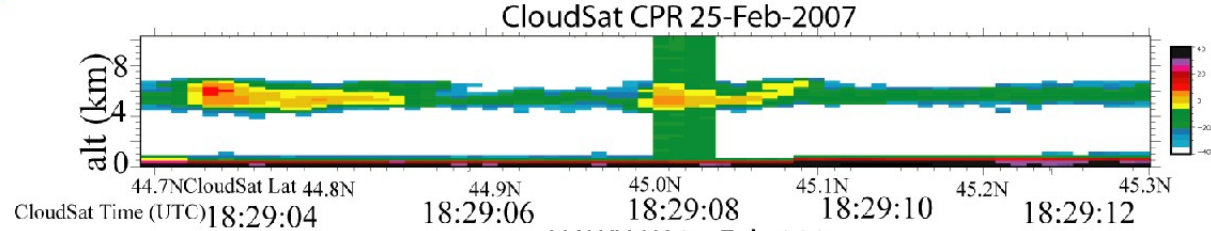
NAWX / CloudSat

25 – Feb-2007

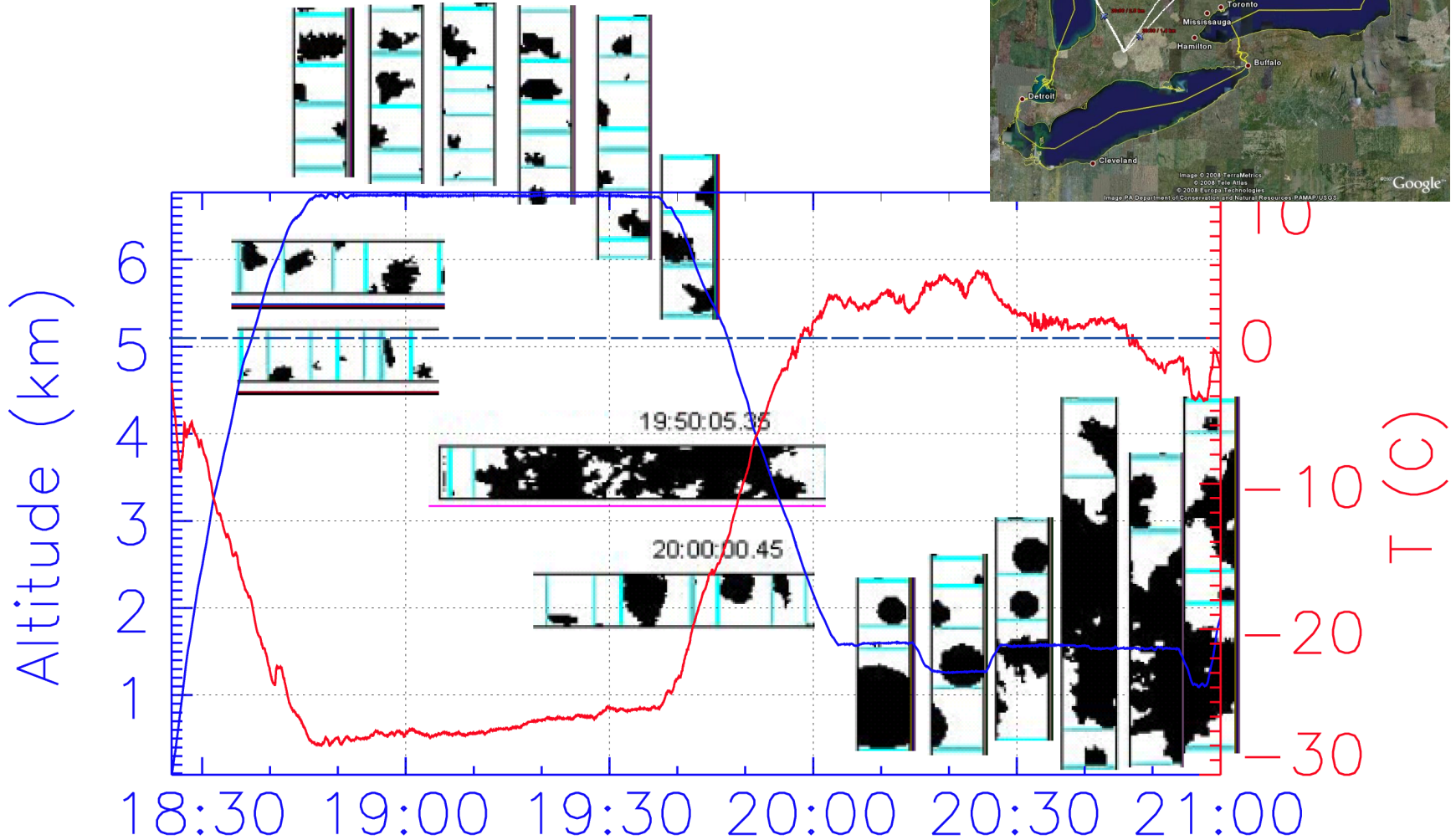
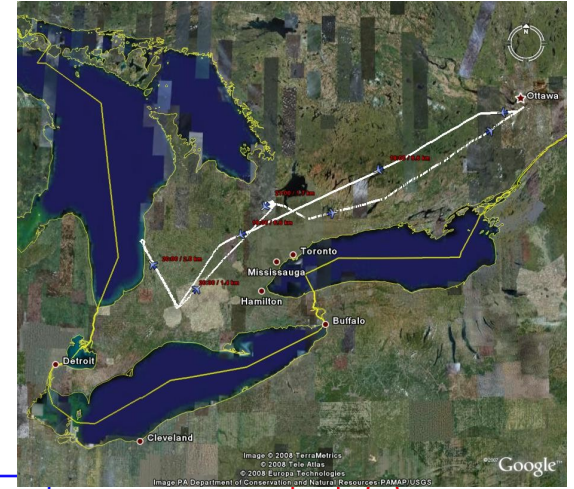
✈ Mixed phase mid-level cloud
– A/C flying just below cloud
top

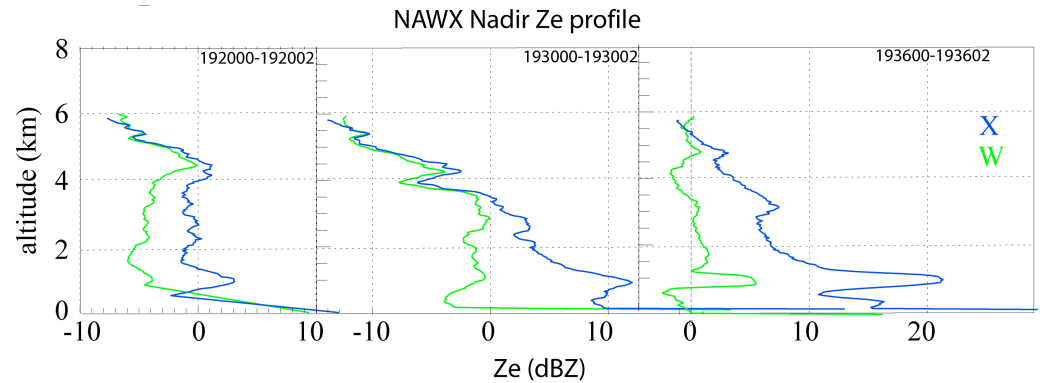
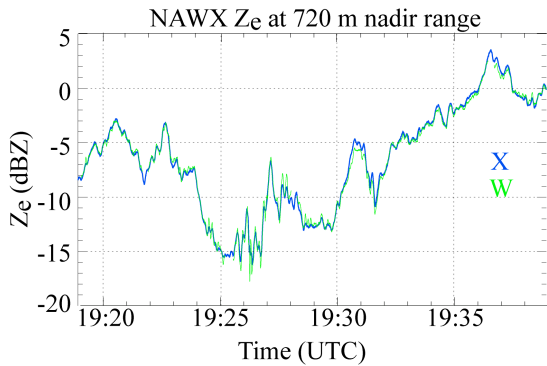
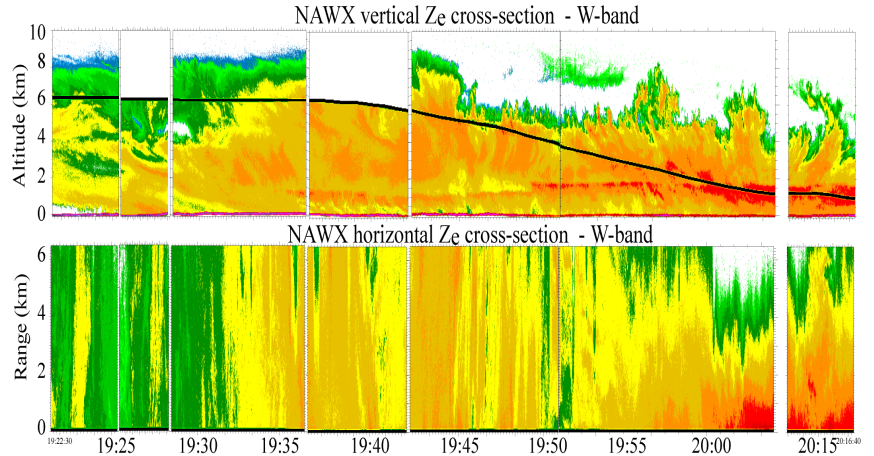
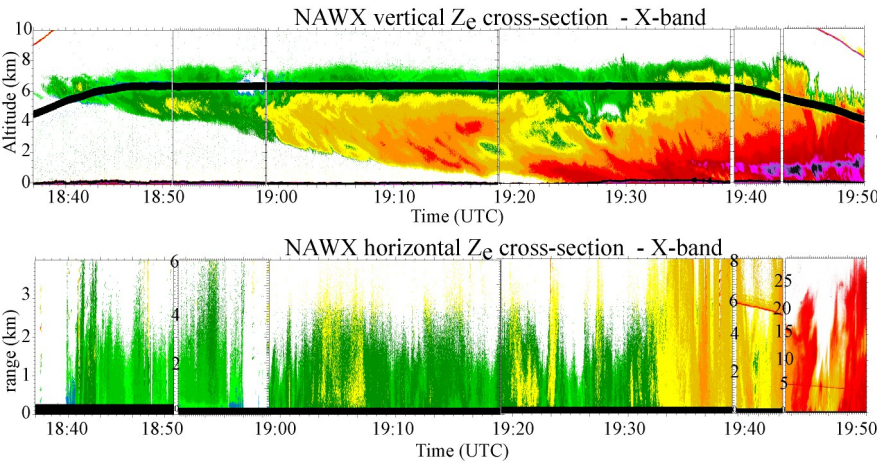
✈ The images (top three - right)
show cloud vertical profiles
obtained by CPR and the two
NAWX radars.

✈ Horizontal Z from NAWX



✈ Flight in winter storm






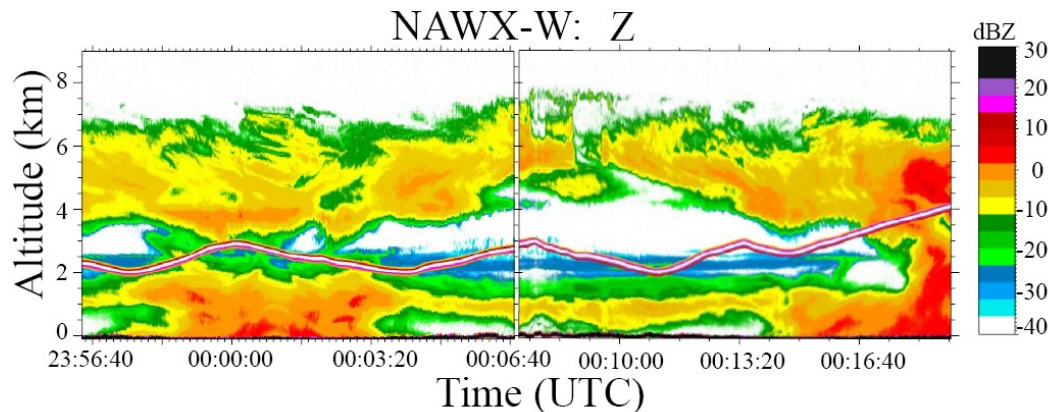
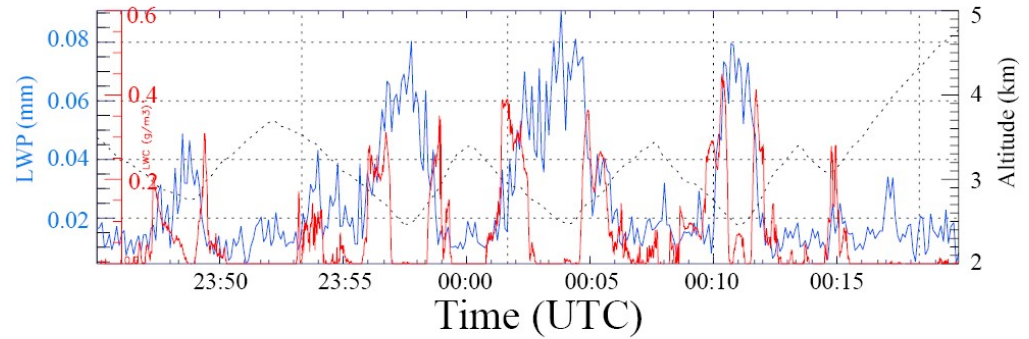
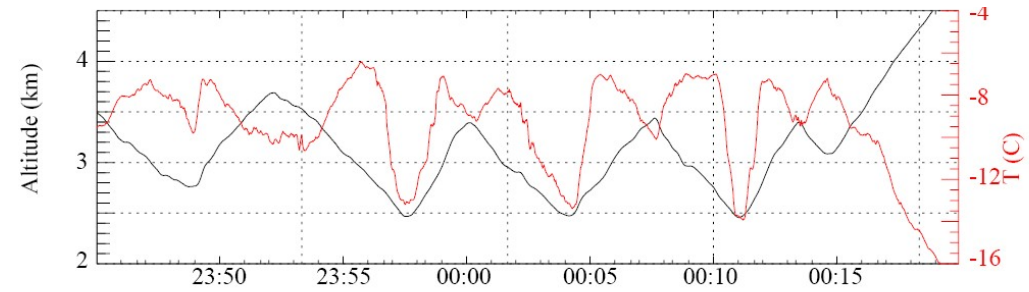
✈ X and W Z_e from small (<800 μm) irregular ice crystals

✈ Vertical profile of X and W Z_e - note the reduction in W Z_e - attenuation + mie effect

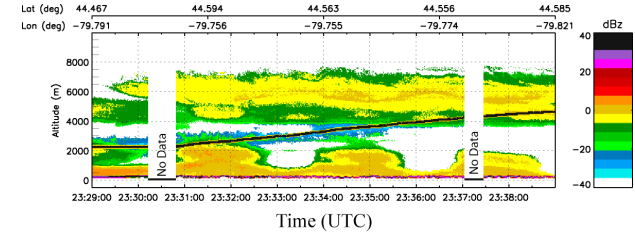
G-band (183 GHz) water Vapor Radiometer (GVR) during C3VP

- 
- ❖ Developed by ProSensing Inc. and installed on the NRC Convair in a wingtip pod - looking in Zenith direction
 - ❖ Measures brightness temperature at 183.31 ± 1 , ± 3 , ± 7 and ± 14 GHz
 - ❖ Operated in C3VP, STAR and ISDAC Projects

- ✈ Multiple layers- Upper layer: All ice and shallow layer of supercooled drops at the top of the lower layer at T of $\sim -10\text{C}^\circ$
- ✈ Convair made repeated porpoise maneuver in the liquid layer
- ✈ Good correlation between GVR and in-situ LWC measurement



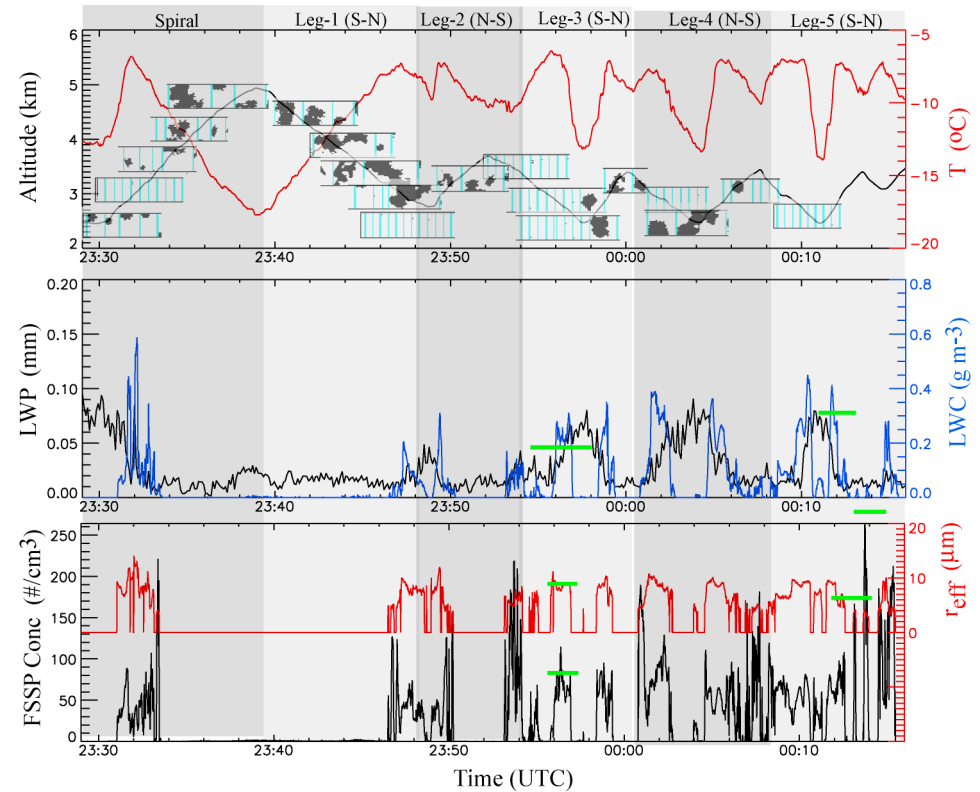
✈ Preliminary work on retrievals of r_{eff} and N from combined GVR and NAWX data show good agreement with in-situ data (Pazmany, Wolde and Hudak – 33rd AMS radar conference, Cairns, Australia, 2007)



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