Radar and Disdrometer Observations of Topographical Effects on the Melting Layer and Resultant RSD

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### Radar retrievals are complicated by topography



"cluttered" near ground

Ground-based radar blocked by mountains

### Topography enhances precipitation growth



<sup>45</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Reflectivity Max Height AMSL (km) 30 25 20 hance article Size 100 20 40 60 80 Range (km) NPOL1 050.0° 2015/11/17 13:15:14 UTC 20 Height AMSL (km) Low-level

40

Range (km)

60

80

20

-30 -35 -40

100

NPOL1 050.0° 2015/11/17 13:15:14 UTC

## Different perspectives can elucidate what's hidden





#### OLYMPEx Nov 17, 2015 case

- Onshore flow across Olympic Peninsula
- Rainfall Totals in QRV:
  - Coast: 40-60 mm
  - 20 km inland: 100 mm
  - 35 km inland: 140 mm
  - 45 km inland: >220 mm





### Precipitation enhanced as it moves inland and interacts with mountains





NPOL1 050.0° 2015/11/17 10:55:07 UTC

NPOL1 050.0° 2015/11/17 18:35:17 UTC





Relatively more riming and big drops closer to mountains

**NPOL HID Distribution** 



Fishery	64	30
Bishop_CRN	87	10

 $\rightarrow$  ML thickens closer to the mountains

# How does topography affect the DSDs?

- DSDs are altered by topography
- Riming is seemingly enhanced by topography
- Melting layer vertical extent of enhanced by topography
- Collision-coalescence efficiency ultimately enhanced by topography

*Caveat: Orientation of flow relative to topography can govern this* 



#### Backup Slides

#### OLYMEx 17 Nov 2015 MRR Fishery



#### OLYMEx 17 Nov 2015 MRR Fishery



#### OLYMEx 17 Nov 2015 MRR Bishop\_CRN



#### OLYMEx 17 Nov 2015 MRR Bishop\_CRN

