





Science & Warning Advancements with Phased Array Radar







Presented by Katie Bowden, PhD Student

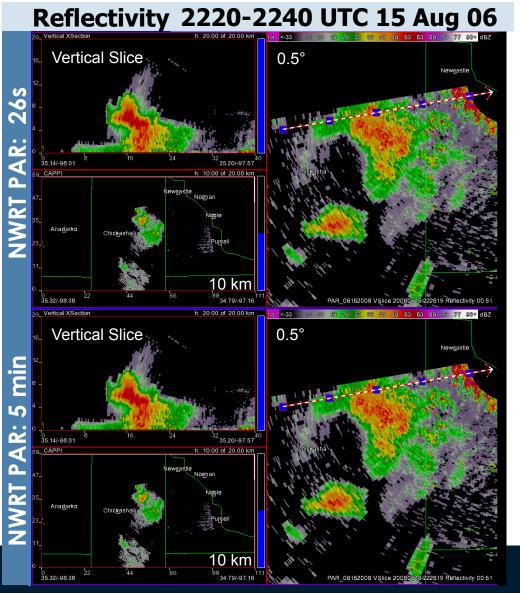
Produced by Dr. Pam Heinselman Radar Research and Development Division Team Leader and Affiliate Assoc. Professor

Relevance

NSSL's Mission: "To understand the causes of severe weather and explore new ways to use weather information to assist National Weather Service forecasters and federal, university and private sector partners."



Science: Does Temporal Sampling Matter?



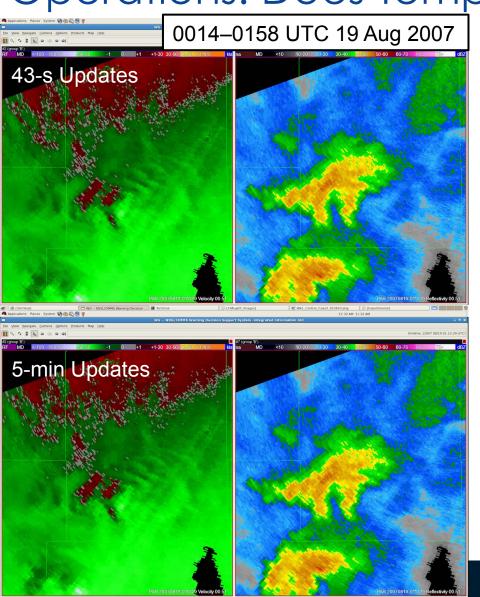
Heinselman and Torres 2011: High-temporal-resolution capabilities of the National Weather Radar Testbed phased-array radar. *J. Appl. Meteor. Climatol.*, **50**, 579–593.

Emersic et al. 2011: Lightning activity in a hail-producing storm observed with phased-array radar. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **139**, 1809–1825.

Newman and Heinselman 2012: Evolution of a quasi-linear convective system sampled by phased array radar. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **140**, 3467–3486.

Tanamachi et al. submitted: Impacts of a Storm Merger on the 24 May 2011 El Reno, Oklahoma Tornadic Supercell, Wea. Forecasting.

Operations: Does Temporal Sampling Matter?



LaDue et al. 2010: Strengths and limitations of current radar systems for two stakeholder groups in the Southern Plains. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, **91**, 899–910.

Phased Array Radar Innovative Sensing Experiment

2010 PARISE

Heinselman et al. 2012: Exploring impacts of rapid-scan radar data on NWS decisions. *Wea. Forecasting*, **27**, 1031–1044.

2012 PARISE

Heinselman et al. 2015: Tornado warning decisions using phased array radar data. *Wea. Forecasting*, in press.

2013 PARISE

Electronic Posters

Bowden et al. 2015: Impacts of phased array radar data on forecaster performance during severe hail and wind events. *Wea. Forecasting*, in press.

Kuster et al. submitted: 31 May 2013 El Reno Tornadoes Advantages of rapid-scan phased array radar data from a warning forecaster's perspective.

PARISE 2012

Goal: Assess impacts of 1-min updates on forecasters' performance and warning decision process when working potentially weak tornadic events in displaced real time

1) View weather briefing and work the event using AWIPS 2



2) Produce detailed timeline of decision process (Hoffman 2005)



Sweep 1

Sweep 2

Sweep 3

Stimulated retrospective recall

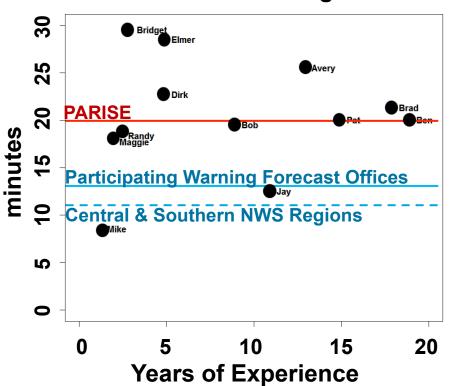
Review timeline Revise as needed

Deepen the timeline with probing questions

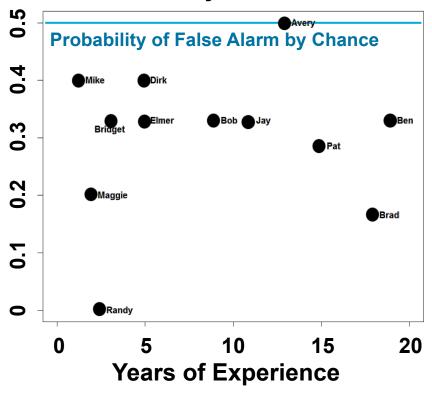
Performance

2 tornadic (EF0/EF1) and 2 non-tornadic events

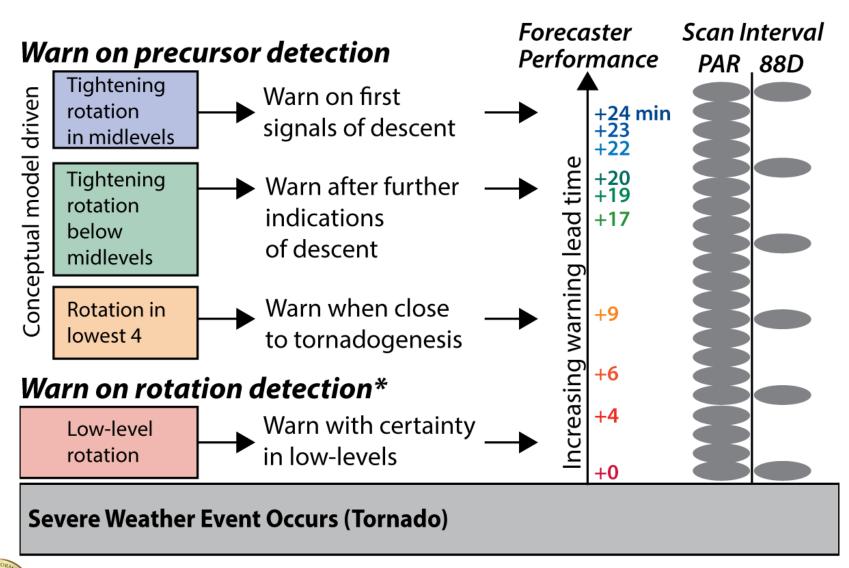
Median Tornado-Warning Lead Time



Probability of False Alarm









*At lowest elevation scan

Summary

1-min radar updates have:

- Improved scientific understanding of storm processes
- Aided the warning decision process

Path Forward

- PARISE 2015: Increase sample size
- Analyze rapid-scan dual-polarization data
 - Understanding of severe weather processes
 - Accuracy and timeliness of warnings



