

Analysis of Three-Body Scattering Signatures for Use in Hail Size Estimation

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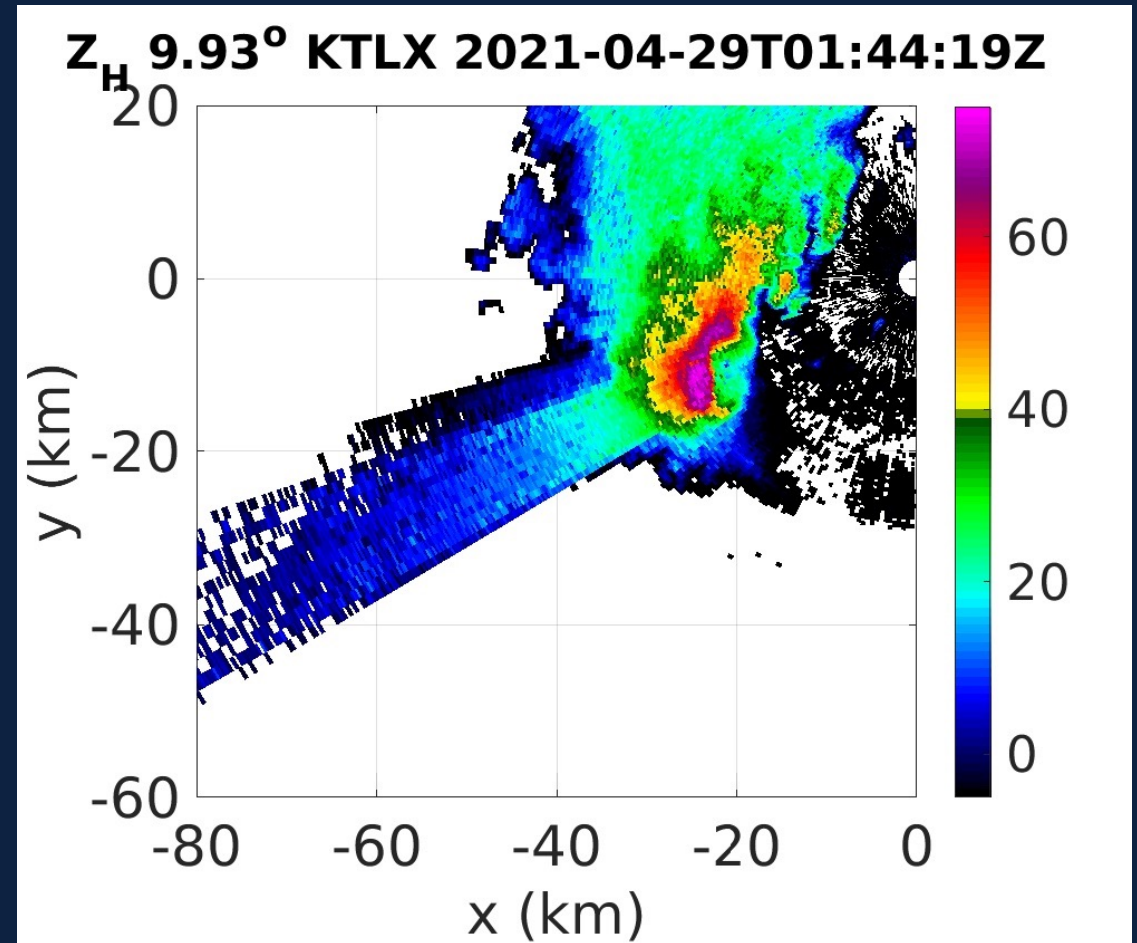
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PennState

Three-Body Scattering Signature (TBSS; Zrnić 1987)

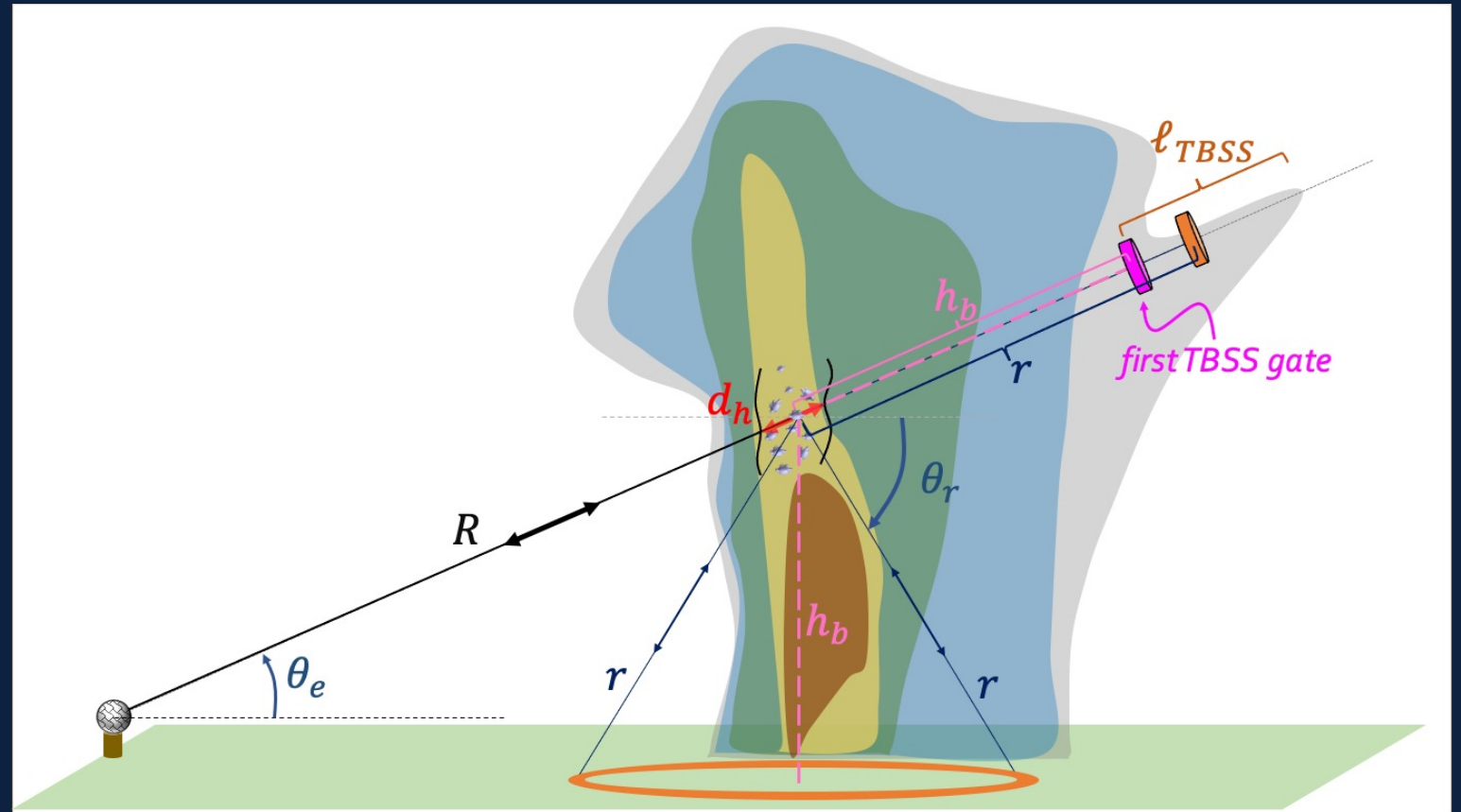
- Weak reflectivity “spike” or “flare”
- Colloquially referred to as “hail spike”
- Often used to infer the existence of severe hail for NWS forecasting



Schematic of Three-Body Scattering Signature

TBSS is EM radiation scattered:

- (1) from high-reflectivity core to the ground,
- (2) from the ground back to the high-reflectivity core, and then
- (3) from high-reflectivity core back to radar antenna.



(VanAlstine & Kumjian 2022)

Utility of TBSS to estimate hail size?

Zrnić (1987) theory:

$$v_{TBSS} \approx v_{hailcore} + w \frac{h_B}{r}$$

Beam height

Length of TBSS flare

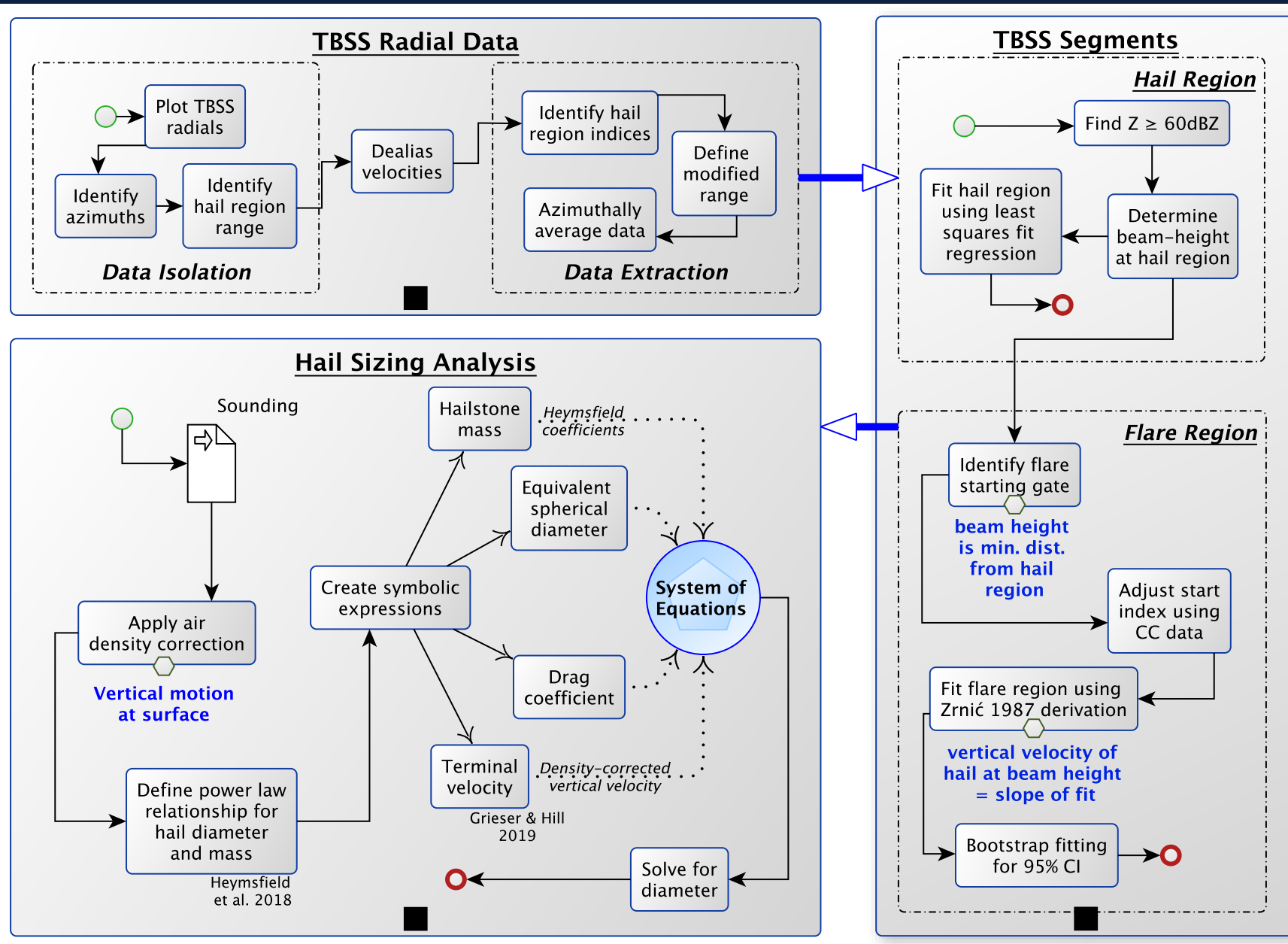
Doppler velocity in TBSS flare

Doppler velocity in hailcore

Hailstones' vertical motion

Hailstone fall speed increases monotonically with size (e.g., Heymsfield et al. 2018)

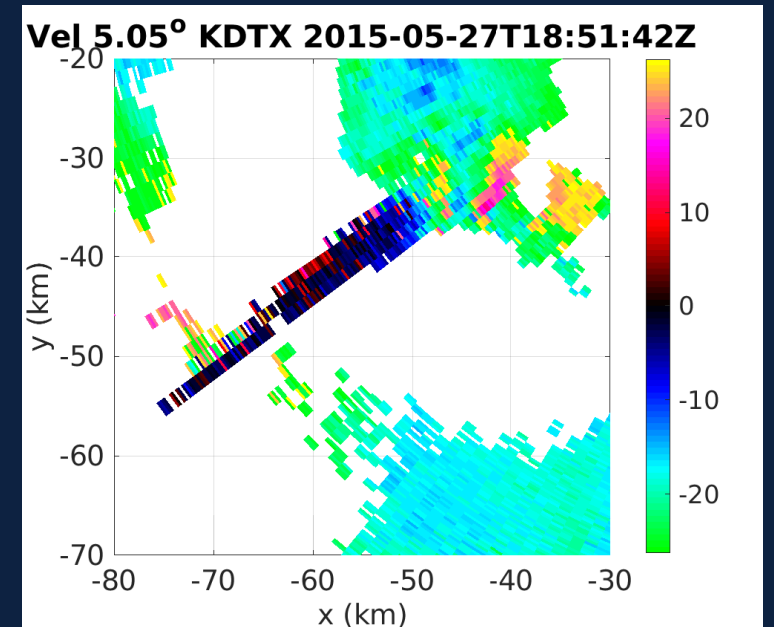
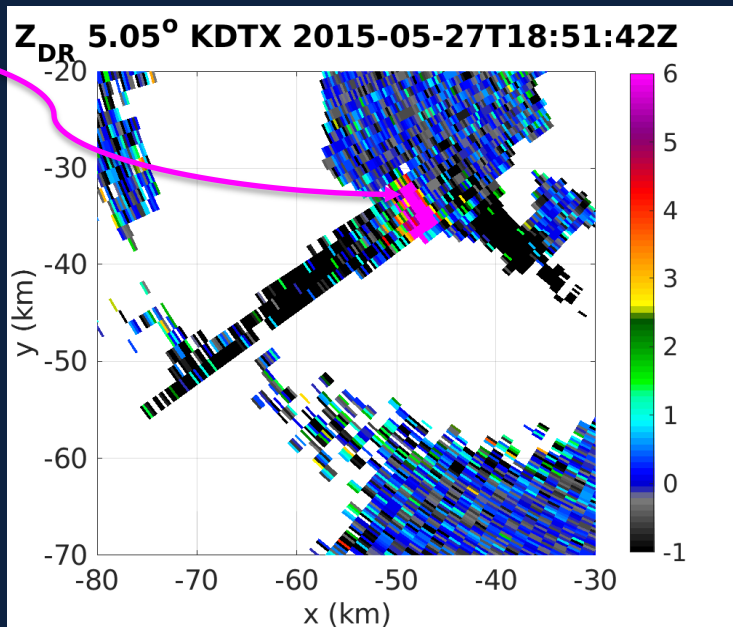
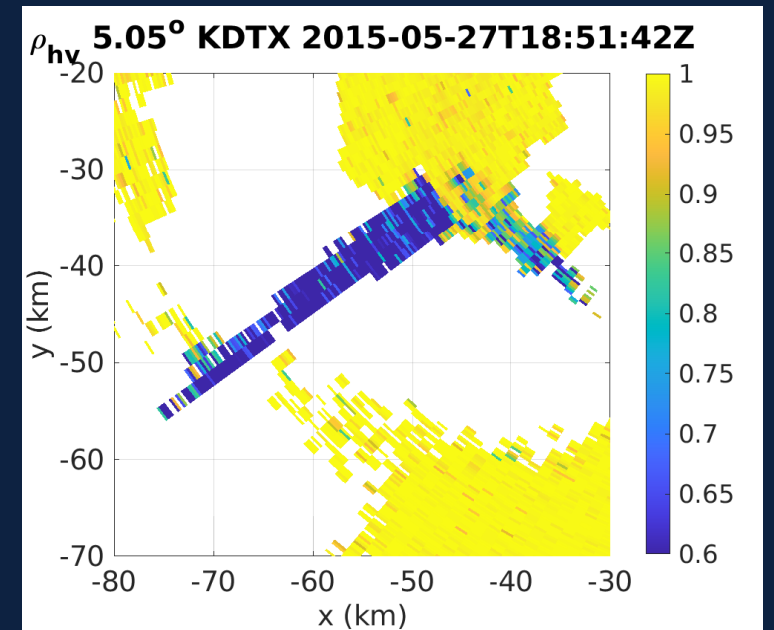
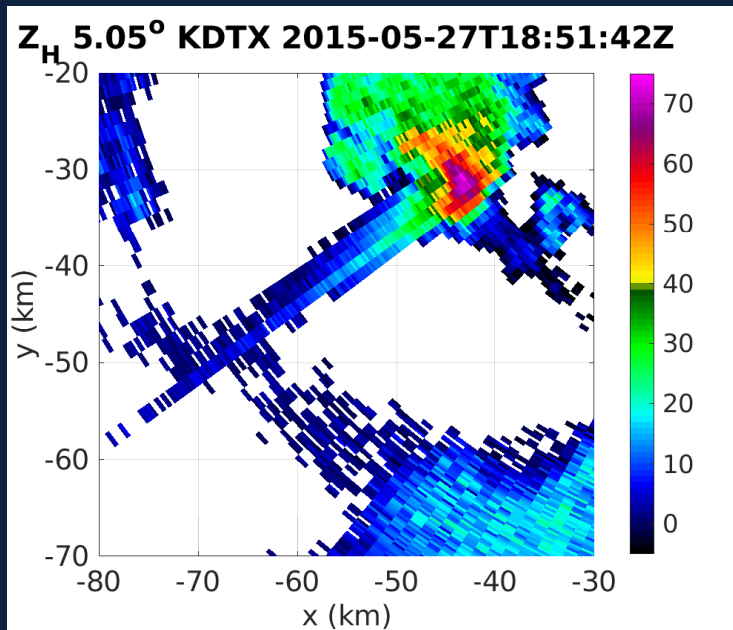
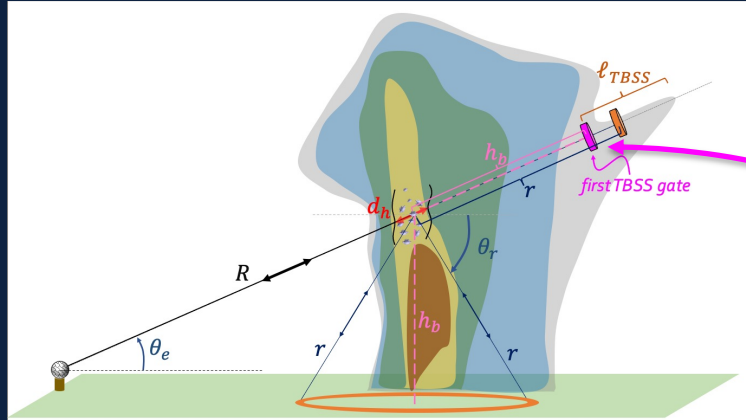
HYPOTHESIS: The Doppler velocity in TBSS is related to hailstone size



Detroit, Michigan

2015 - 05 - 27

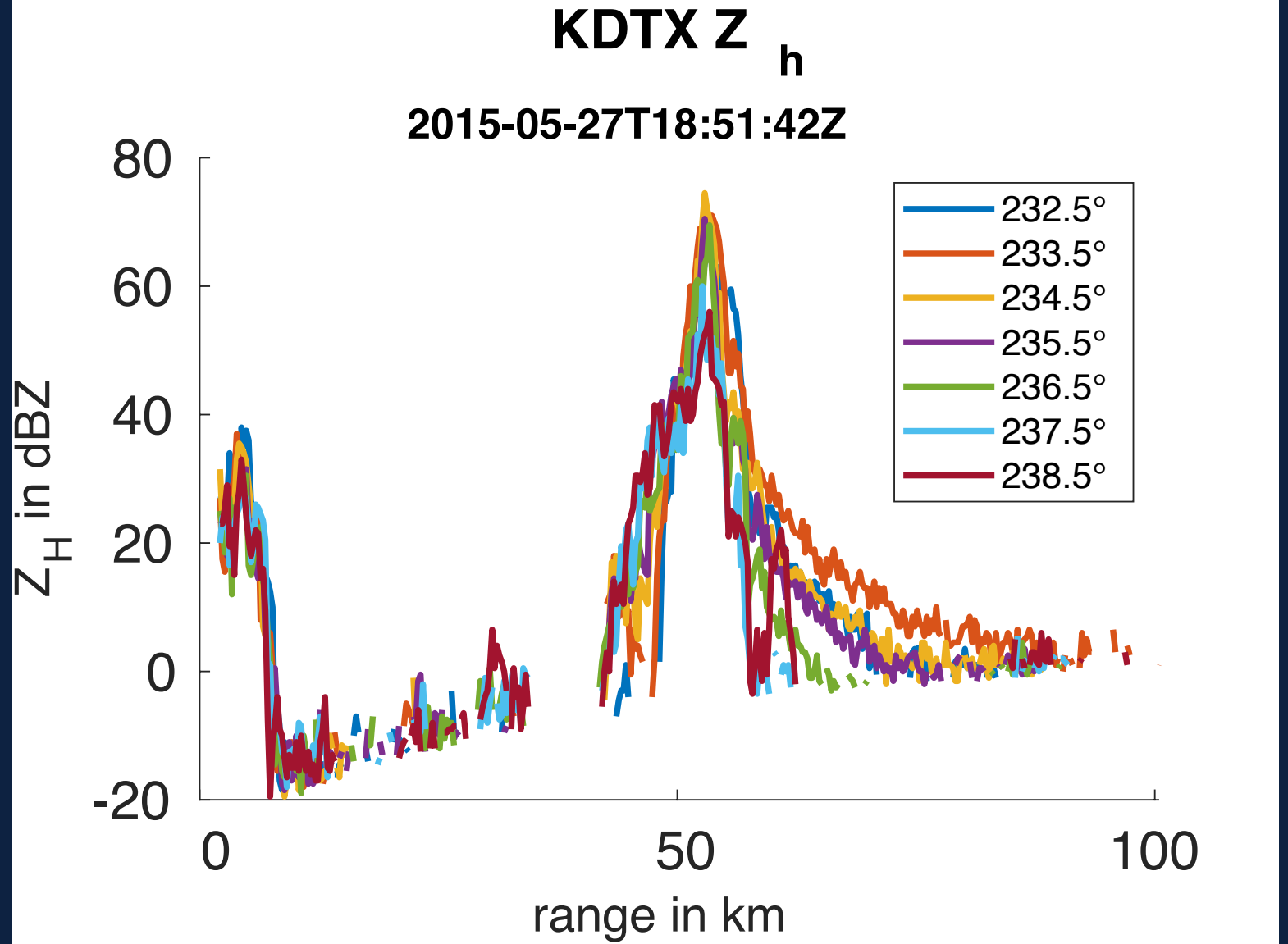
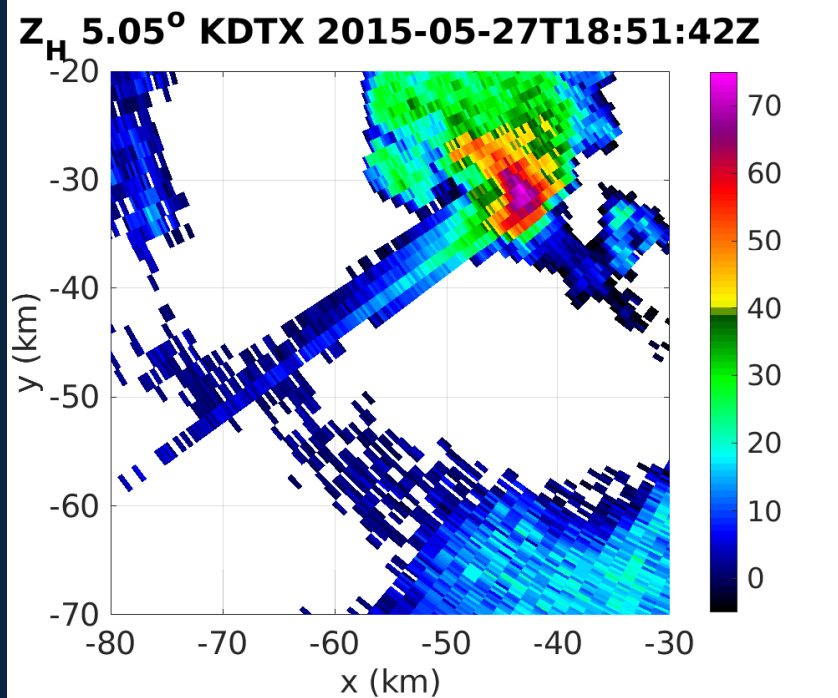
Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.



Detroit, Michigan

2015 - 05 - 27

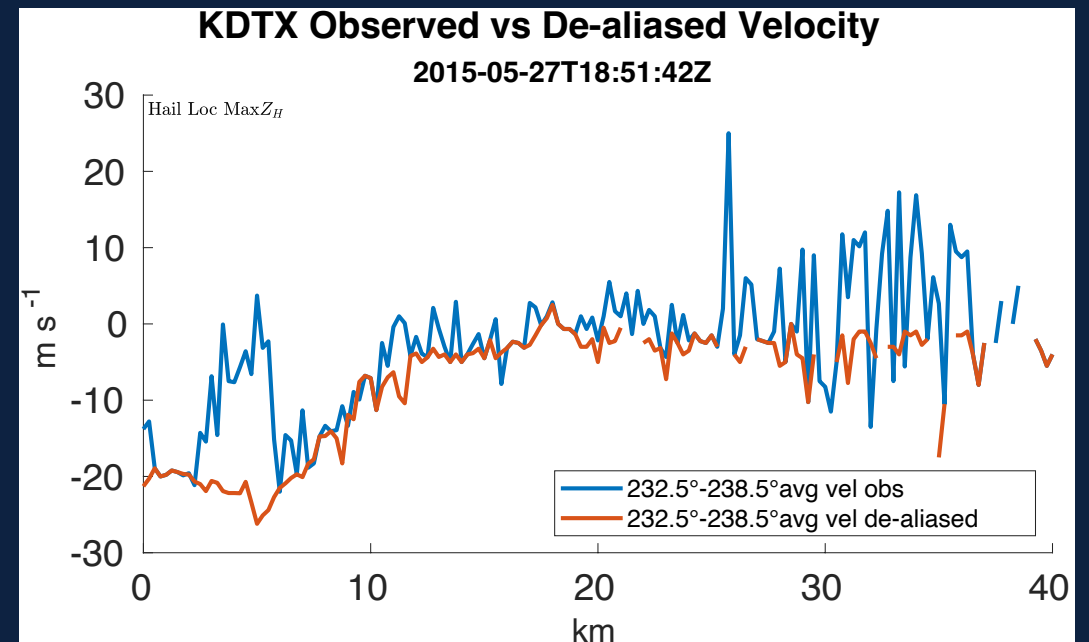
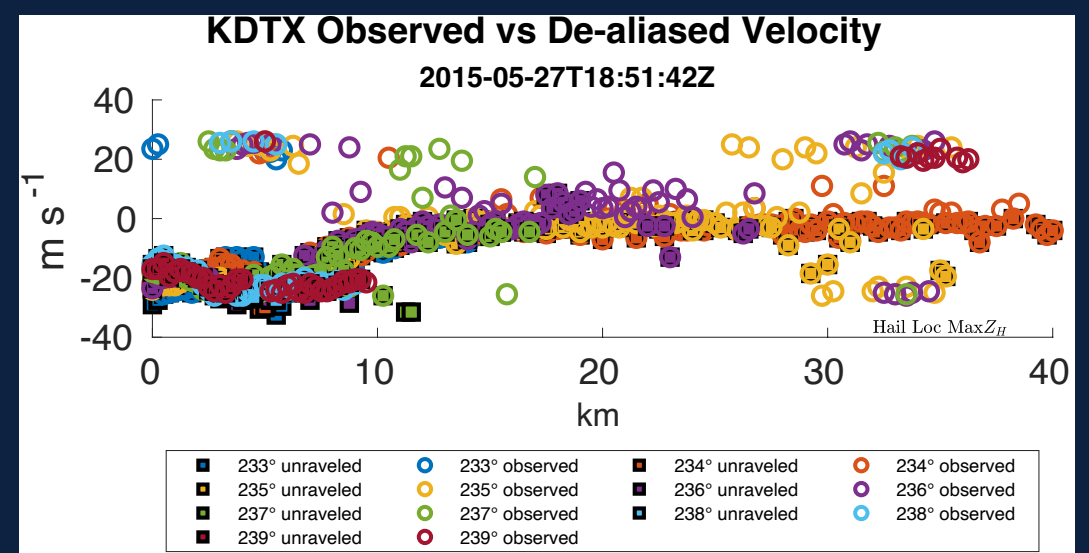
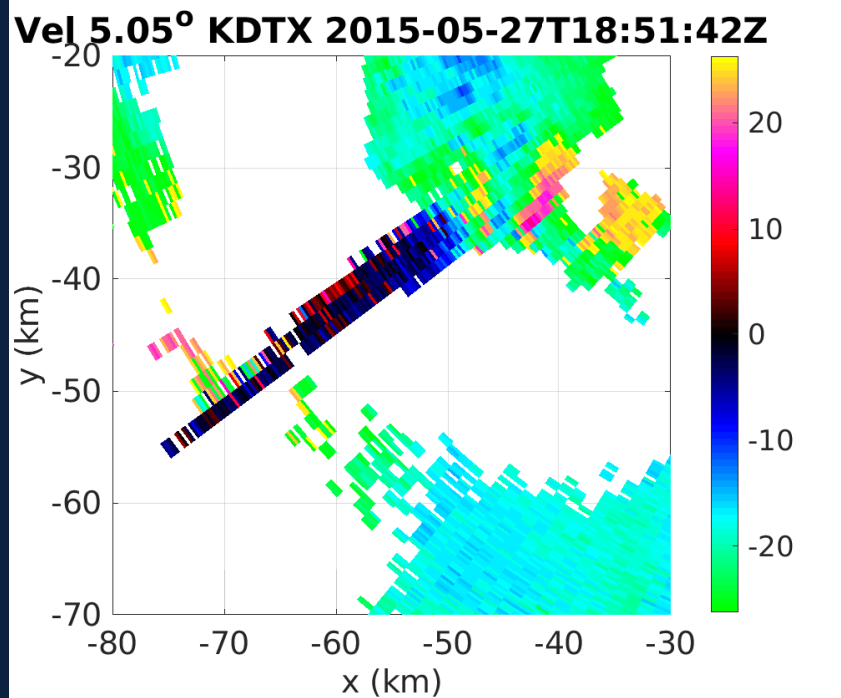
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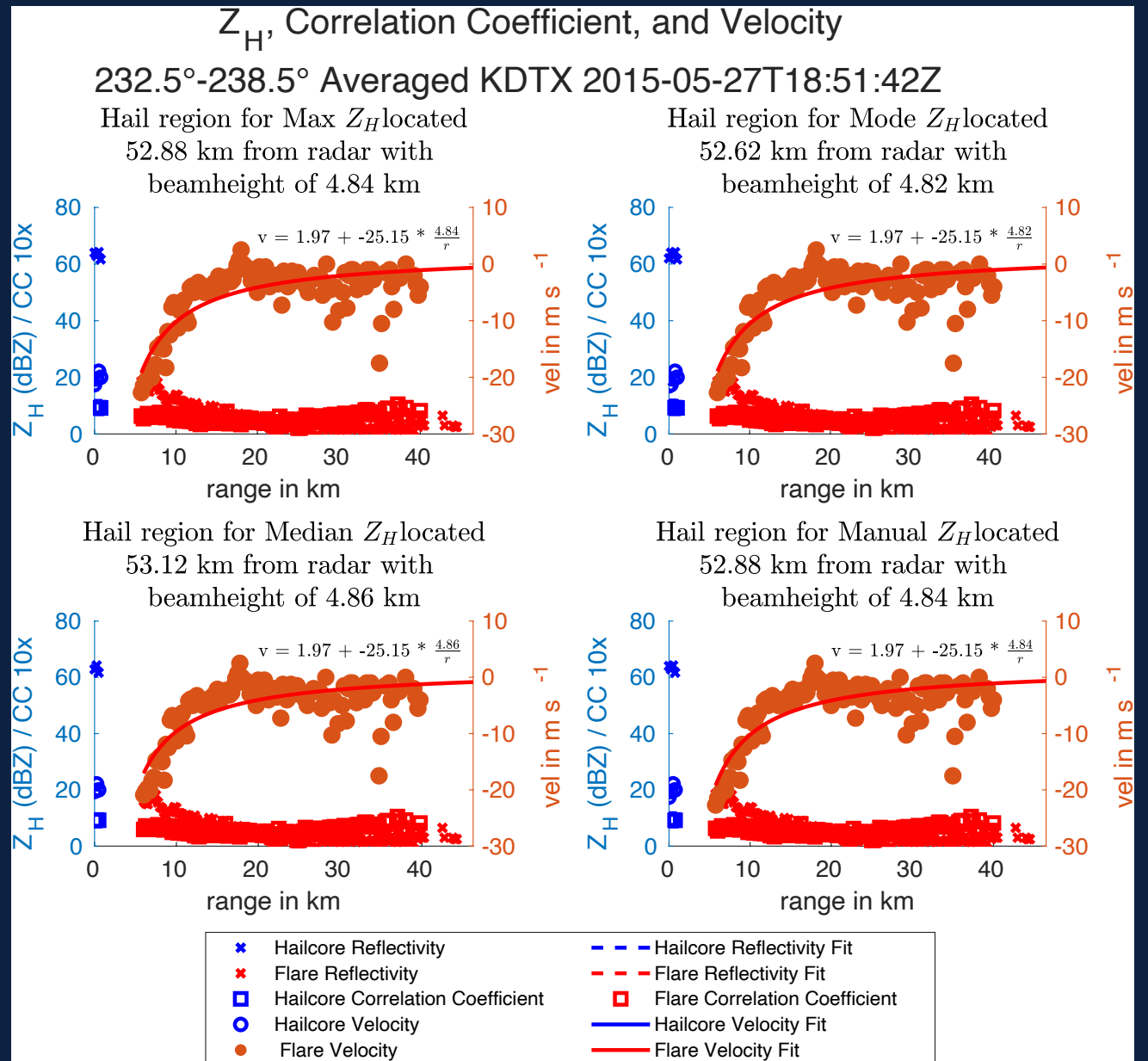
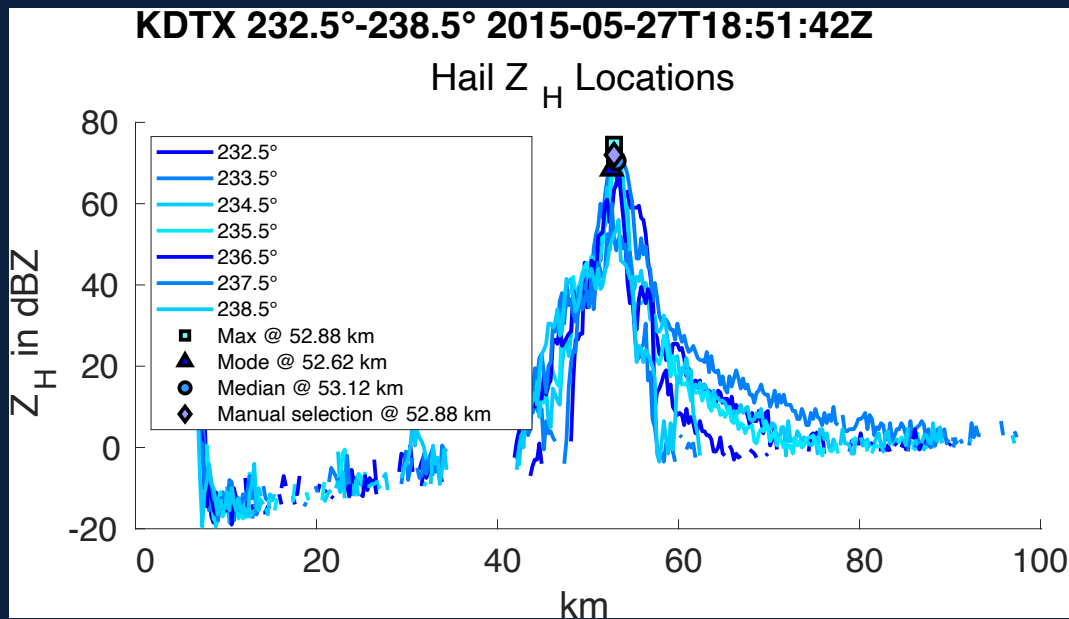
Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.



Detroit, Michigan

2015 - 05 - 27

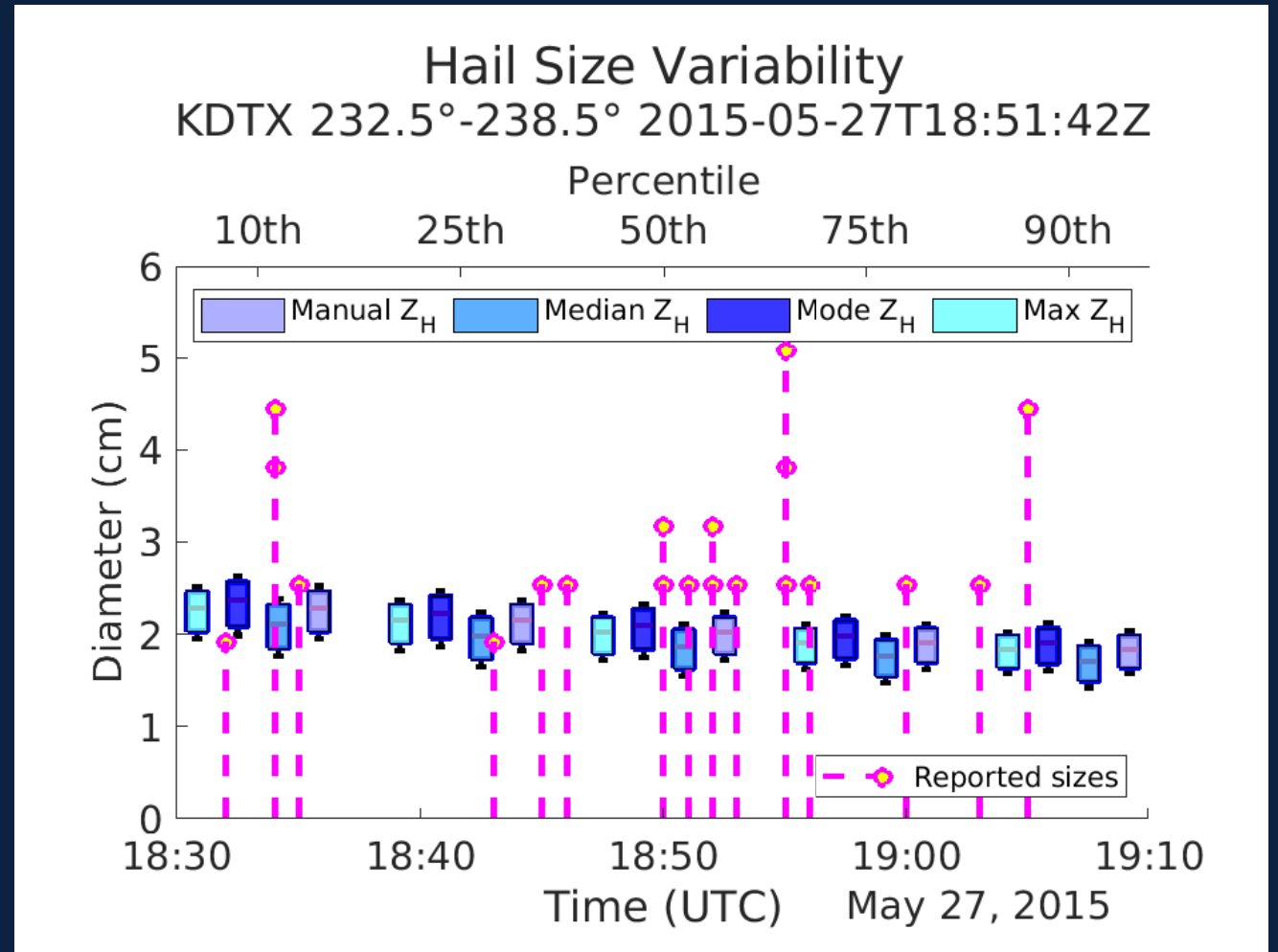
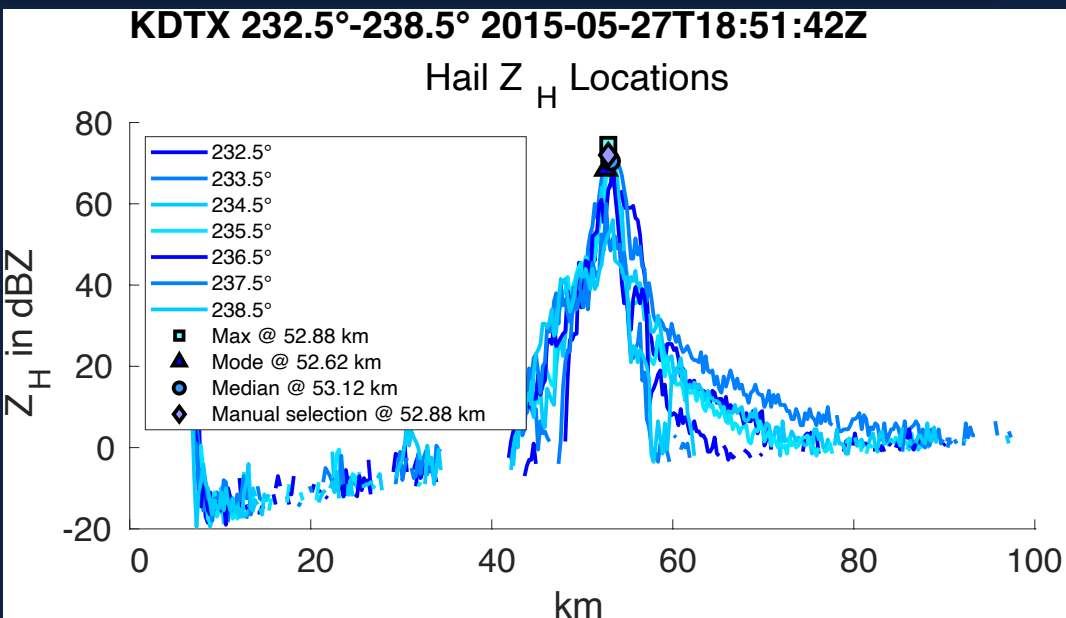
Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.



Detroit, Michigan

Marginally Severe ≤ 5 cm.

Est. Hail Sizes [cm] for Hail Regions & Mass-Diameter Power Fit					
	10 th	25 th	50 th	75 th	90 th
Max Z _H	2.28	2.15	2.02	1.91	1.84
Mode (Z _H ≥ 60 dBZ)	2.37	2.23	2.10	1.98	1.91
Median (Z _H ≥ 60 dBZ)	2.11	1.98	1.86	1.76	1.70
Manually Selected	2.28	2.15	2.02	1.91	1.84



KUDX 2015-07-15

KOAX 2022-06-11

KTLX 2021-04-29

KARX 2017-07-07

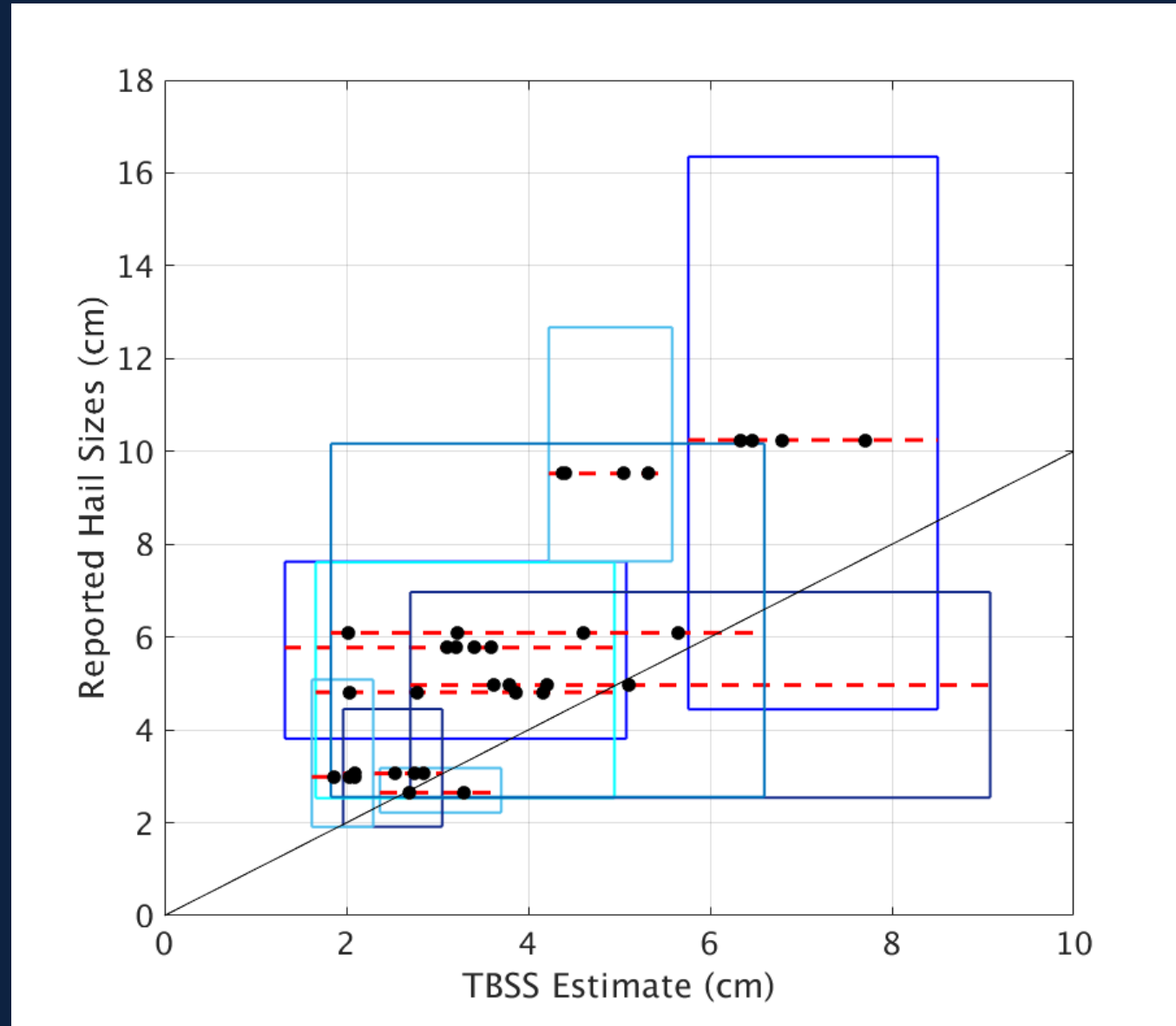
KMAF 2022-05-01

KDTX 2015-05-27

KDVN 2014-04-03

KEWX 2016-04-13

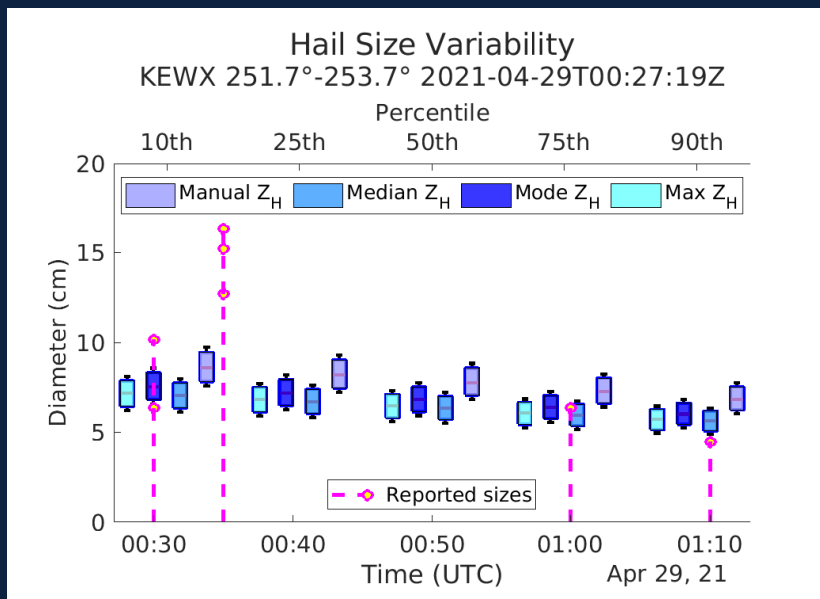
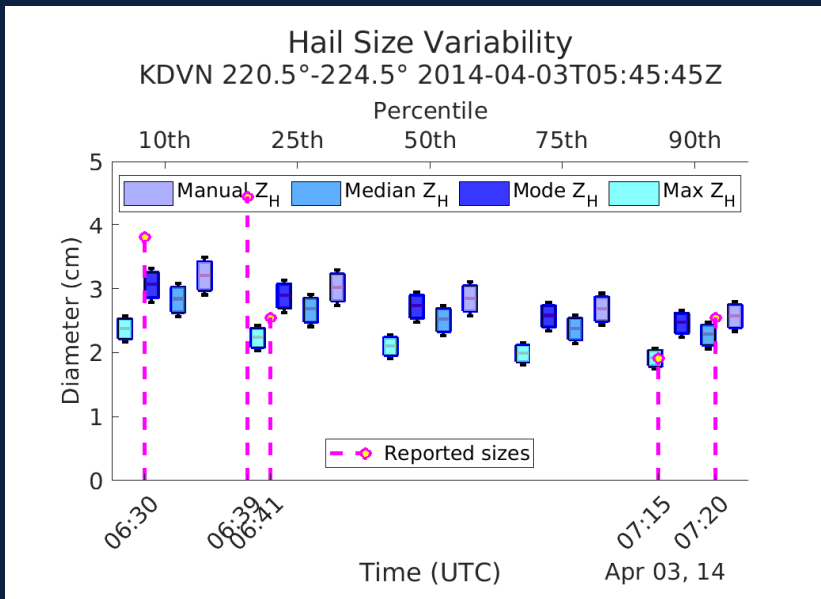
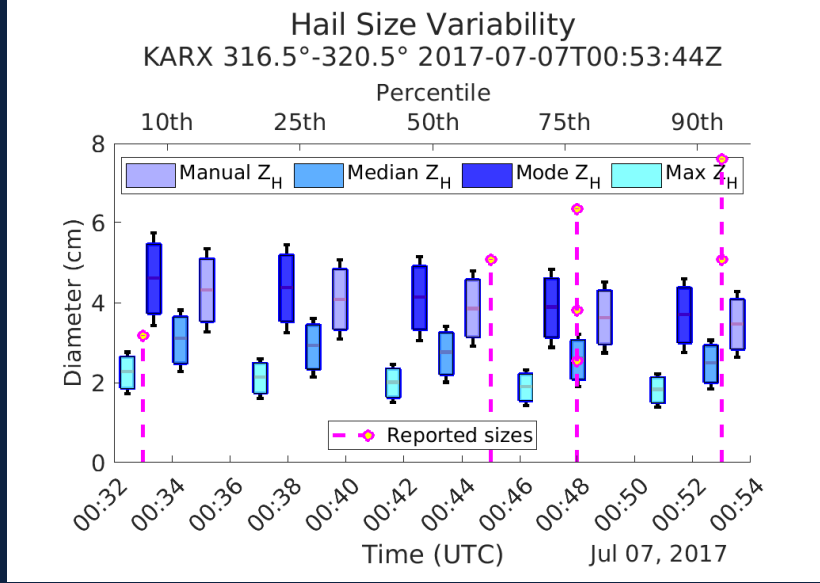
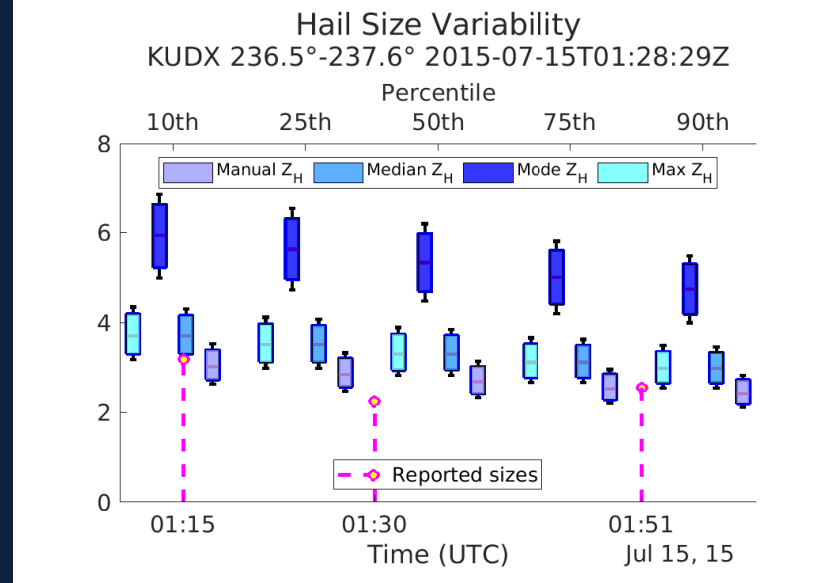
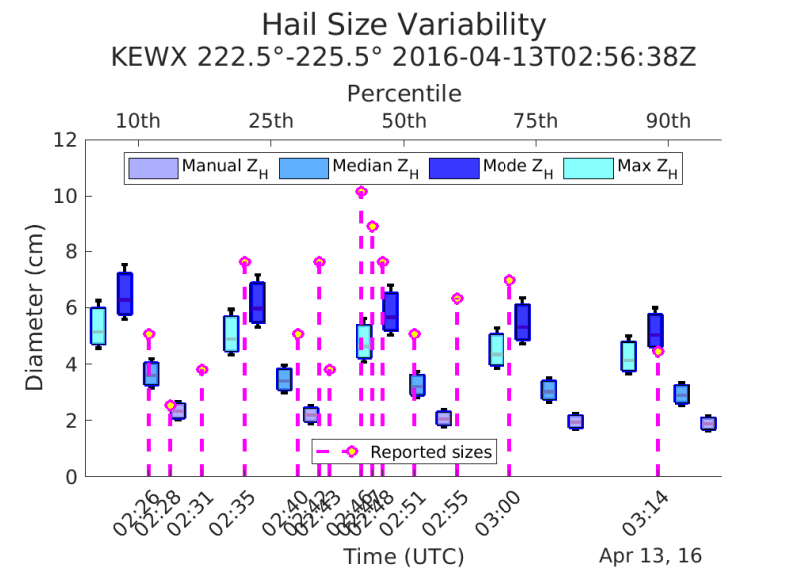
KEWX 2021-04-29

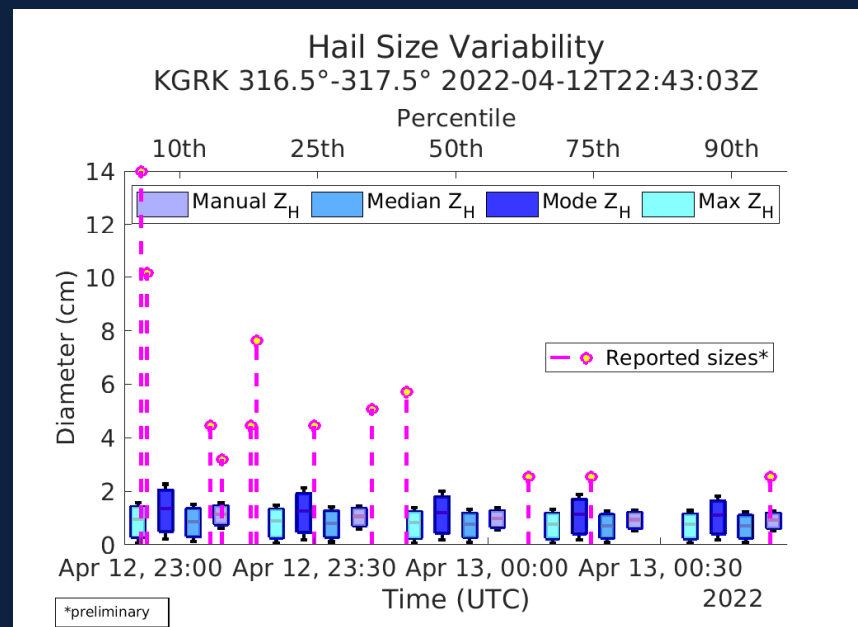
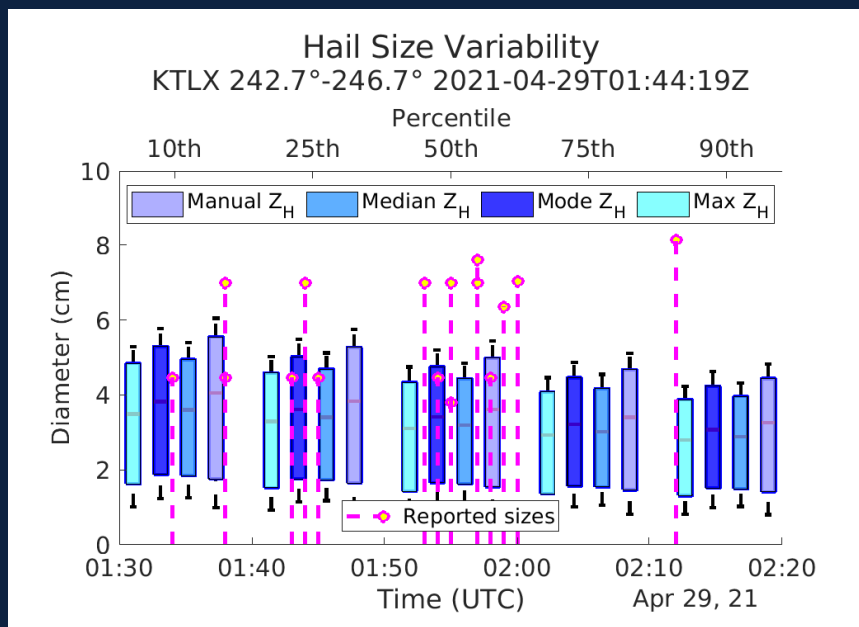
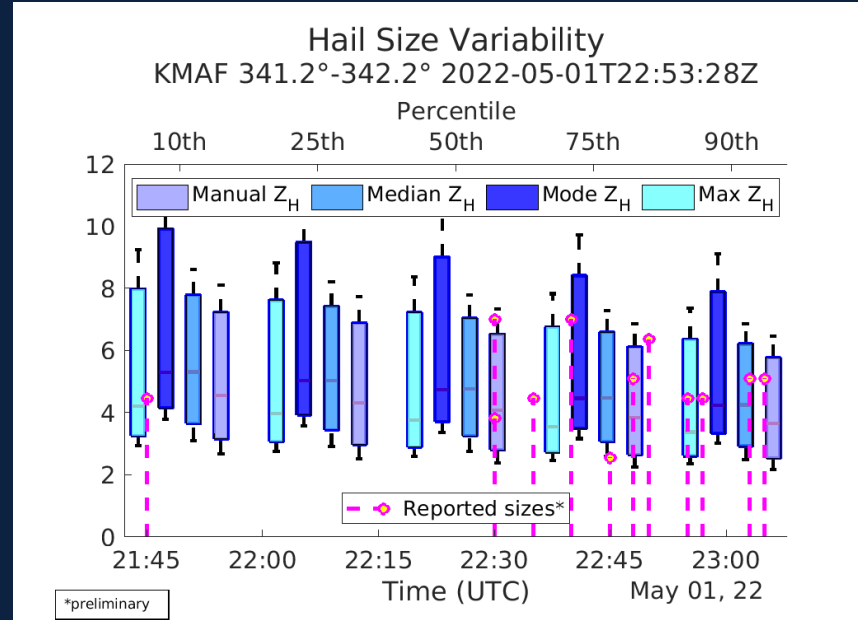
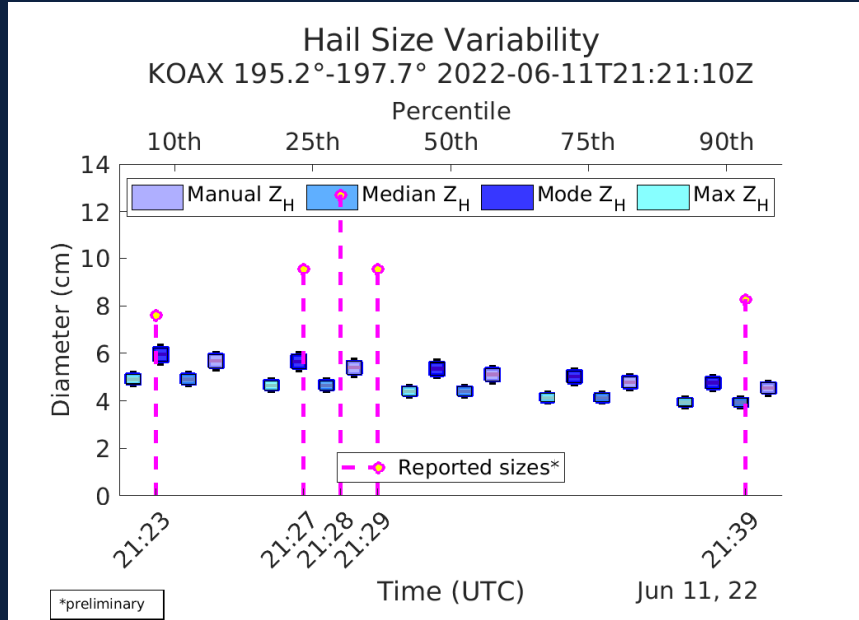


Key Takeaways

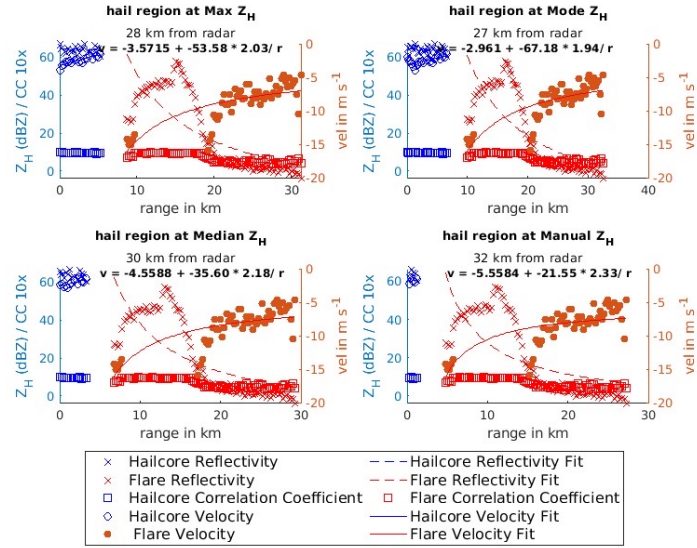
- Does it work?
 - To an extent... There are a few cases where it not perform well, but overall, it does show to be promising.
- Future improvements?
 1. More dual-pol variables brought into analysis for evaluating observed TBSS properties and sensitivity of hail size estimates.
 2. Evaluation of the environmental conditions
 3. Comprehensive analysis at each radar elevation angle for detecting strong convective storm updraft's influence on the hailstone vertical motion.
- Limited by scattering physics.

aev5019@psu.edu

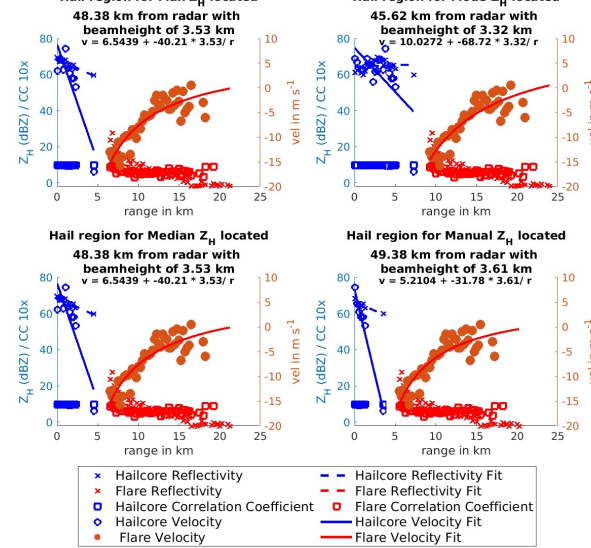




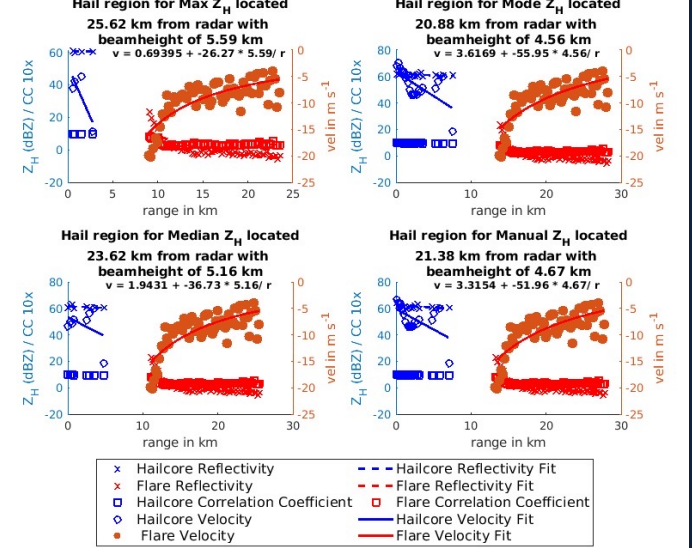
Z_H, Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity 222.5°-225.5° Averaged KEWX 2016-04-13T02:56:38Z



Z_H, Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity 236.5°-237.6° Averaged KUDX 2015-07-15T01:28:29Z

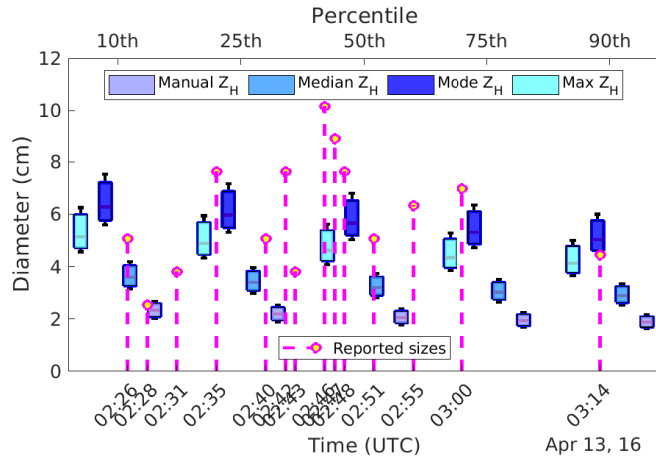


Z_H, Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity 316.5°-320.5° Averaged KARX 2017-07-07T00:53:44Z



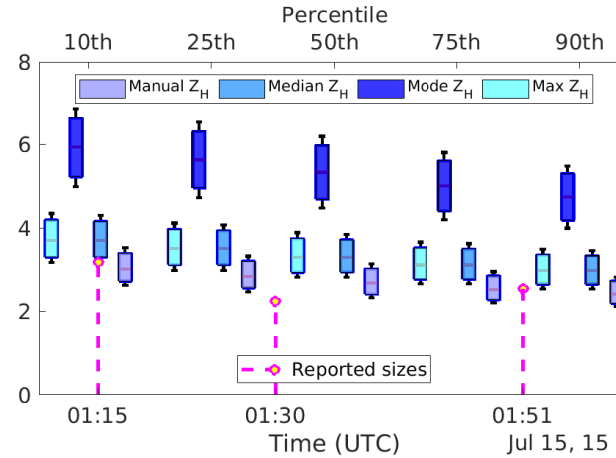
Hail Size Variability

KEWX 222.5°-225.5° 2016-04-13T02:56:38Z



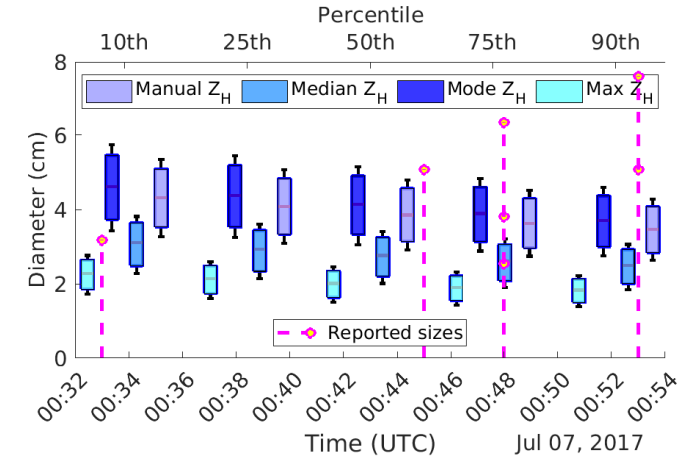
Hail Size Variability

KUDX 236.5°-237.6° 2015-07-15T01:28:29Z

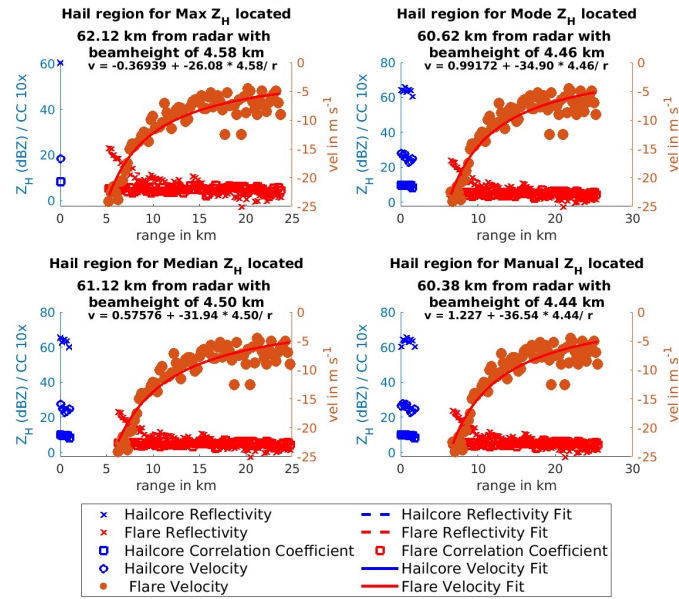


Hail Size Variability

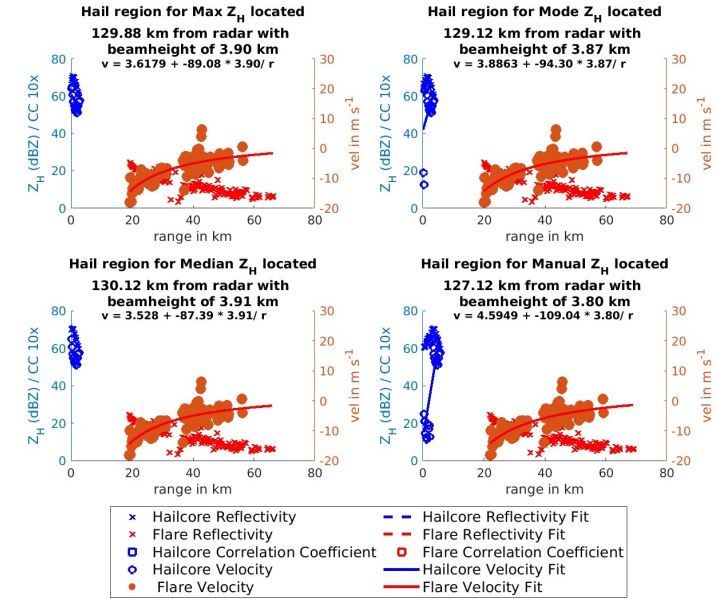
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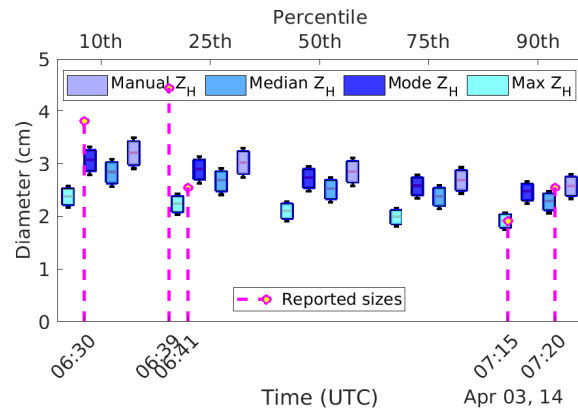
Z_H , Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity
220.5°-224.5° Averaged KDVN 2014-04-03T05:45:45Z



Z_H , Correlation Coefficient, and Velocity
251.7°-253.7° Averaged KEWX 2021-04-29T00:27:19Z



Hail Size Variability
KDVN 220.5°-224.5° 2014-04-03T05:45:45Z



Hail Size Variability
KEWX 251.7°-253.7° 2021-04-29T00:27:19Z

