



#### Development and Testing of the VAHIRR Radar Product



Joe H. Barrett III, Juli Miller, Debbie Charnasky, Bob Gillen ENSCO, Inc./Applied Meteorology Unit

Richard Lafosse, Brian Hoeth, Doris Hood National Weather Service, Spaceflight Meteorology Group, Houston, TX

> Todd McNamara and William Roeder 45th Weather Squadron, Patrick AFB, FL







# Outline



- Volume Averaged Height Integrated Radar Reflectivity (VAHIRR) Background
- Developing and Testing the Automated VAHIRR Product
- Summary







#### VAHIRR Background



- Previous Lightning Launch Commit Criteria (LLCC) overly restrictive
- VAHIRR resulted from 2000/2001 ABFM II project
  - Electric field magnitudes inside thunderstorm anvils compared to radar parameters
  - VAHIRR was best performing parameter
  - 3 kV/m or less electric fields deemed safe from triggered lightning
  - When VAHIRR ≤ 10 dBZ-km, chance of 3 kV/m or greater electric field is less than 1 in 10,000
- VAHIRR = Volume Averaged Radar Reflectivity X Average Cloud Thickness (within a Specified Volume)
- Specified Volume
  - Horizontal extent: 5.5 km N, S, E and W of the point
  - Bounded by freezing level on bottom, cloud on top







### Developing the Automated VAHIRR Product



- Operationally, VAHIRR work-around uses existing radar products, is manually intensive and gives conservative values
- Applied Meteorology Unit (AMU) developed automated VAHIRR for WSR-88D
  - 1 km horizontal resolution
  - Vertical resolution varies due to:
    - Beam spreading with distance from radar
    - Non-evenly spaced elevation scans
  - 4-bit product: only 16 data levels displayed
- AMU testing of VAHIRR:
  - Synthetic data
  - Comparison with ABFM data







## VAHIRR Testing – Synthetic Data



- Purpose
  - Demonstrate accuracy of product using artificial data
- Tests conducted
  - Cloud Top/Bottom
  - Freezing Level
  - Cone of Silence
  - Multiple Cloud Layers









- Purpose: Compare AMU VAHIRR to ABFM VAHIRR
- Methodology:
  - ABFM VAHIRR values only available along aircraft's flight track at 10-second intervals
  - AMU VAHIRR values displayed across
    entire radar coverage every volume scan (every 5-6 minutes in precipitation mode)
- Values from both VAHIRR products compared for same location and volume scan, using AWIPS lat/lon
- Data gathered from multiple days of ABFM project, to have a large and representative sample data set





AMU VAHIRR Display







- Initial Results:
  - Large differences found between AMU and ABFM VAHIRR products
  - 33% positive bias in AMU VAHIRR product









• AMU created two products to investigate differences in VAHIRR values





#### Volume Average Reflectivity







- Comparison of average cloud thickness
  - Poor agreement between AMU and ABFM
  - 23% positive bias in AMU's average cloud thickness









- Comparison of volume average reflectivity
  - Good agreement between AMU and ABFM
  - 8% positive bias in AMU's volume average reflectivity







#### Testing the Automated VAHIRR Product Investigating Differences Between Two Products



- Possible contributors to differences revealed in ABFM Comparison
  - Errors in lat/lon position of ABFM aircraft or VAHIRR values
  - Errors in calculating cloud heights
  - ABFM's product uses reflectivity values at all levels to calculate cloud top and base, while AMU's product only uses reflectivity values at or above the freezing level
  - Differences in vertical grid spacing
    - Compare cloud thickness, average reflectivity, and VAHIRR ratios as function of distance from radar (constant thickness)
    - Compare same ratios as a function of cloud thickness (constant distance from radar)









#### Summary



- The ABFM II project developed the VAHIRR product, leading to less restrictive Lightning Launch Commit Criteria
- ABFM Comparison Test showed large differences between AMU's and ABFM's VAHIRR products
- As a result, AMU is investigating the differences between the two products
- VAHIRR work-around will be used until automated VAHIRR product is certified and passes all testing procedures

