

Relatório de viagem a reunião do RELAMPAGO no National Center of Atmospheric Research em Boulder Colorado-EUA.

Período – de 24 a 30 de abril.

A reunião contou com a presença de umas 40 pessoas entre pesquisadores, engenheiros e alunos. O objetivo da reunião foi preparar o experimento que irá ocorrer em Mendoza-Córdoba (ambos na Argentina) e São Borja de 1 novembro a 15 dezembro deste ano. O objetivo do experimento é estudar a iniciação convectiva, a fase de crescimento de célula convectiva a um sistema convectivo e o sistema convectivo maduro. Uma instrumentação inédita estará medindo os eventos de convecção neste período. São diversos radares móveis, radares fixos, avião entre outros. O objetivo final é melhorar a previsão imediata nesta região que é o berço das maiores tempestades do planeta e que são as responsáveis pelos principais sistemas de eventos severos no Brasil.

Nesta reunião apresentei a componente de São Borja onde o projeto SOS CHUVA irá instalar radar, radiossonda e diversos instrumentos que irão medir estes sistemas quando chegam ao Brasil. Diversos aspectos foram necessário serem sincronizados, como os horários de lançamentos de sondagens, as estratégias do radar, as discussões sobre o tempo e a troca de dados em tempo real e pós experimento.

A reunião cobriu todos os aspectos e a participação permitiu conhecer melhor todos os instrumentos e estratégias de medidas que ocorrerão neste período. Também foi coordenado a participação brasileira em Córdoba e nos cursos que serão realizados.

Diversas reuniões foram realizadas, abaixo apresento um resumo das discussões:

- 1) Matthew Kumjian (Pen. State) – reunião para elaborar a estratégia de medidas dos detectores de granizo que o SOS CHUVA irá instalar em Córdoba. Serão instalados 35 estações que foram desenvolvidas no CPTEC-LIM e que medirão o tamanho das pedras de granizo.
- 2) Andy Hemsfield (NCAR) – reunião sobre pesquisa com granizo e para explorar a nova ferramenta que desenvolvemos, o espaço de fases, para estudo dos cristais de gelo das nuvens. Acertamos que ele irá receber o aluno Micael Cecchini por um período de 6 meses a partir de 15 de julho de 2018.
- 3) Hugh Morrison (NCAR) – reunião para discutir o uso do Espaço Gamma na parametrização da microfísica de nuvens. Diversos aspectos foram discutidos desde o emprego no modelo WRF até em modelos denominados Bin microphysics. Ficou acertamos que iremos desenvolver um plano de estudo para a aluna Lianet Hernandez passar 1 anos no NCAR a partir de 15 de julho de 2018.
- 4) Steve Nesbitt (Univ. Illinois) – Investigador principal do Relampago. Foi discutido detalhes da participação brasileira e a elaboração de um estudo de previsão imediata.
- 5) Chris Kummerow (Colorado State Univ.). Discutiu-se os dois trabalhos que estão sendo preparados sobre os erros na estimativa de precipitação do GPM. Ficou acertado que o Prof. Kummerow virá ao Brasil em maio para fechamento destes estudos e participação na banca de 3 alunos da PGMET.
- 6) Rita Roberts (NCAR). Discutiu-se a realização de uma escola de previsão imediata (advance School of Sciences) e o workshop da WMO de previsão imediata no Brasil. A

Profa. é coordenadora do grupo na WMO e irá levar a proposta para discussão. Também discutimos o uso da ferramenta de nowcasting do CPTEC no relâmpago.

RELAMPAGO 4th Workshop Agenda

March 26-28 2018

NCAR Foothills Lab - Main meeting room will be EOL Atrium Room 2198

Upload presentations here:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=12x5i2uANymqb35WKgq4VDRCMZ8VBAGcn>

Monday, 26 March

8:00	Coffee and get set up	
8:30	Welcome	Dr. Vanda Grubišić, EOL Director
8:35	Meeting Charge/Logistics	Nesbitt/Lussier
8:50	Daily tasks and flow - Cordoba/Mendoza decision making	Discussion (Nesbitt present)
9:10	SPolKa operations	Ellis/Weckwerth
9:20	WVLIDAR operations	Spuler
9:40	Sounding operations	Trapp/Schumacher
10:00	Coffee break	
10:15	DOW operations	Kosiba
10:35	Mesonet operations	Kosiba
10:45	Pod operations	Kosiba
10:55	NASA Lightning Mapping Array	Timothy Lang, NASA MSFC
11:05	CU/UAH lightning instruments	Wiebke Deierling/Larry Carey
11:15	Hydromet operations	Francina Dominguez, UI
11:25	NCAR RAL surface measurements	David Gochis, RAL
11:35	NCAR EOL surface measurements	Steve Oncley, EOL

12:00	Lunch	
1:00	CACTI	Adam Varble/Paloma Borque
1:15	CACTI G-1 Operations	Jason Tomlinson, PNNL
1:30	RELAMPAGO-Brasil	Luiz Machado, INPE
1:40-3:10	Breakout sessions - work on ops plan - finalize your scorecard items	
	CI Science	Jim Marquis/Adam Varble
	Upscale Growth Science	Angela Rowe/Kristen Rasmussen
	Severe Weather Science	Jeff Trapp/Karen Kosiba
	Electrification Science	Wiebke Deierling/Larry Carey
	Hydrometeorology Science	Francina Dominguez/David Gochis
	Forecasting	Lynn McMurdie
3:10	Break	
3:15	Summary of operations from each group	10 mins each + discussion
4:15	Pre-Mission decisions and decision-making process	Discussion
4:30	Mission handoffs	Discussion
4:45	RELAMPAGO Scorecard	Nesbitt
5:00	In-field coordination of mobile assets and DOW Siting	Kosiba/Wurman
5:30	Adjourn	

Tuesday, 27 March

8:00	RELAMPAGO - Argentina	Martin Rugna/Paola Salio
8:15	Argentinian radar status	Steve Nesbitt
8:30	Operations center needs	Stacy Brodzik UW/Santiago Newbery EOL
9:00	Forecast operations	Lynn McMurdie, UW
9:30	Deterministic prediction	Russ Schumacher, CSU
9:40	Ensemble prediction and data assimilation	Juan Ruiz, UBA
9:45	Break	
10:00	Deployment forecasting needs and timelines Planning Dry Run II	Lynn McMurdie, UW
10:30	Field Catalog/Catalog Maps	Greg Stossmeister, EOL
10:45	Website	Steve Nesbitt, UI
10:55	IRES	Kristen Rasmussen, CSU
11:05	RELAMPAGO Open House 31 Oct 2018	Angela Rowe/Lou Lussier
11:15	Alertamos/Local education and outreach	Paola Salio/Paloma Borque
11:30	Staffing	Nesbitt/Kosiba
12:15	Lunch	
1:15-2:45	Breakout sessions - finalize draft of operations plan	
	CI Science	Jim Marquis/Adam Varble
	Upscale Growth Science	Angela Rowe/Kristen Rasmussen

	Severe Weather Science	Jeff Trapp/Karen Kosiba
	Electrification Science	Wiebke Deierling/Larry Carey
	Hydrometeorology Science	Francina Dominguez/David Gochis
2:45	Break	
3:00	Summary of Breakout sessions - where do we stand?	Discussion
3:40	Code of Conduct/Safety	Nesbitt/Kosiba
4:00	Housing/Travel	Shannon O'Donnell UW
4:15	RELAMPAGO Data Management/Data Policy	Scot Loehrer EOL
4:30	Action Items/Remaining issues	Discussion
5:30	Adjourn	

Wednesday, 28 March

*SPOLKa Training 8:30-9:30, FL1 room 2124

*DOW Training at CSWR 10 - noon, 3394 Airport Rd, Boulder, CO

*Pls working at EOL on ops plan 8 - depart

Relatório de Missão New York City College University e Phoenix/EUA – Dia 4 a 10 de janeiro 2018
– Participação na reunião da American Meteorological Society.

No City College New York tive uma reunião com Prof. Johnny Luo para abordar dois assuntos, o livro que estamos escrevendo e está em revisão e cooperação em estudos de transporte vertical de aerossóis e particulados pelas nuvens. Com a possibilidade de retorno do avião HALO ao Brasil este tipo de estudo é fundamental para definir os tipos de voos e estudar e as concentrações de aerossóis a serem medidas.

No Congresso foram realizadas duas apresentações orais - GOES-16 mesoscale rapidscan in Southeastern Brazil: A Hailstorm Case Study e A Relationship Between Lightning and Microphysics: An Application of GLM to Data Assimilation. Além dessas duas apresentações que foram selecionadas para apresentação oral, mais duas apresentações foram realizadas como co-autor, Macro- and microphysical characteristics of rain cells observed during SOS-CHUVA e Substantial Convection and Precipitation Enhancements by Ultrafine Aerosol Particles.

O Congresso contou com uma exposição de instrumentos na qual foi possível ter discussões acerca de instrumentação que estão sendo adquiridas. Também foram realizados contatos com diversos pesquisadores e assistir a diversas apresentações sobre a área de atuação do projeto de pesquisa SOS CHUVA.

Abaixo as apresentações que foram realizadas.



SOS CHUVA Contribution to RELAMPAGO

(Remote sensing of Electrification, Lightning, And
Meso-scale/micro-scale Processes with Adaptive
Ground Observations)

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FAPESP 2010/14497-0

Scientifics Goals of SOS CHUVA Activities in Relâmpago

- **Improve Relâmpago Measurements in the East Region**
- **MCS hydrometeor and electrification evolution and Life Cycle**
- **CRM model – 1km – control-validation-microphysics tests**
- **Evaluate CRM assimilation radar and lighting from GLM**
- **Evaluate CRM surface fluxes**
- **Test Nowcasting Algorithm dual Pol based variables.**
- **Forecast Hail Size with Radar Dual Pol observations**
- **Evaluate intense thunderstorm GPM rainfall estimation**

Brazilian Component of Relampago Instrumentation



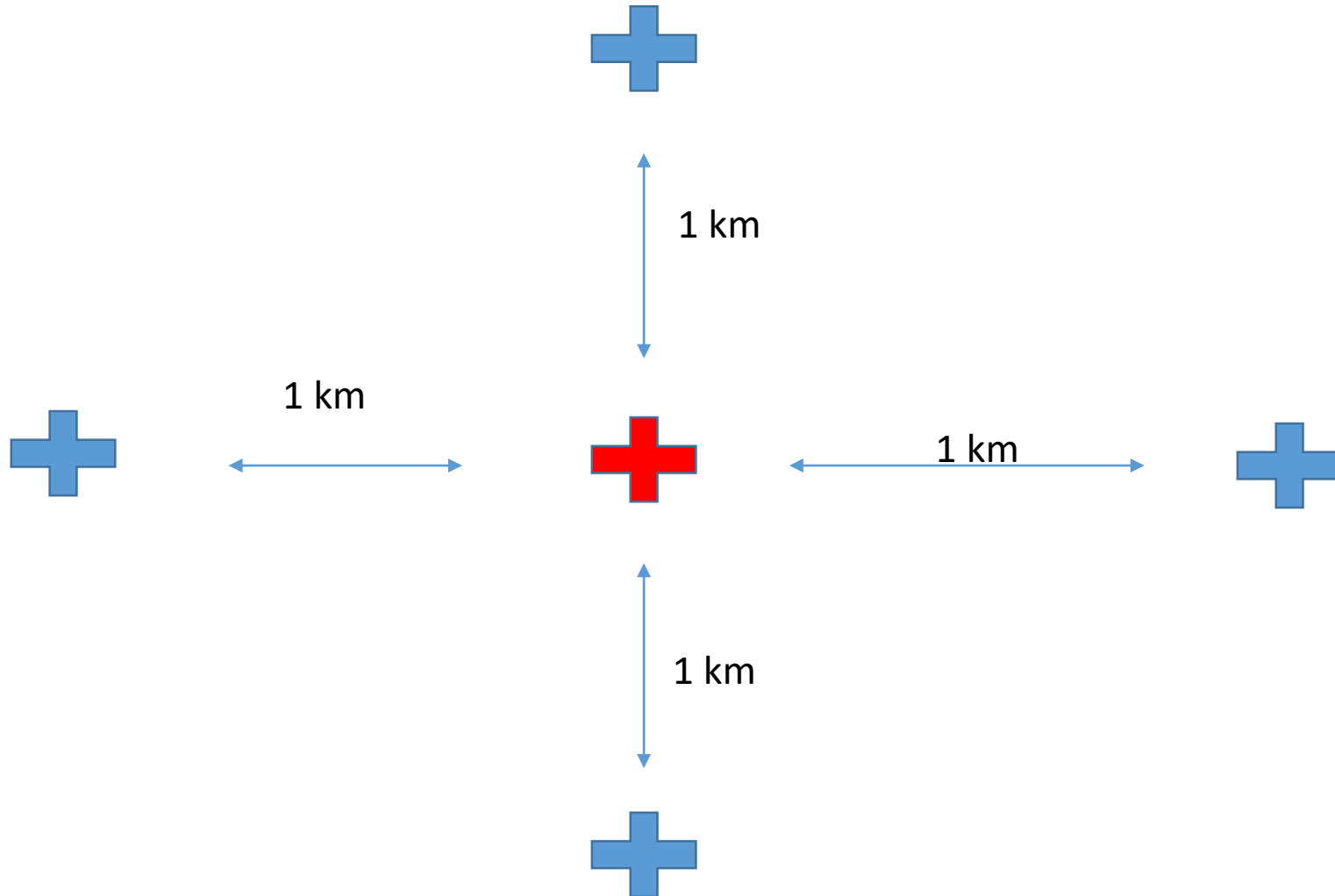
Main Site



- Radar
- Disdrometer – Joss and Parsivel
- Field Mill
- GPS
- Surface Station
- MP3000 – Microwave radiometer
- Radiosonde Vaisala RS-41 GSP (Special operation)
- Surface Flux Tower



Basic Instrumentation - Disposition

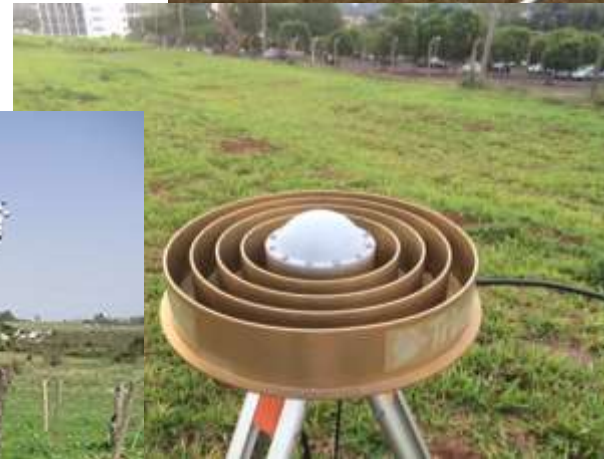


Basic – Instrumentation

X Band Radar Dual Pol (SELEX)



- ☐ GPS
- ☐ Field Mill
- ☐ Surface Station (UFSM)
- ☐ Raingauge

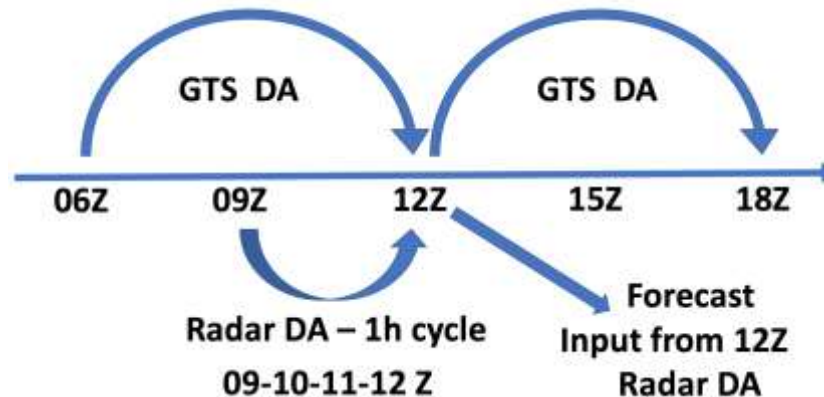


The Activities During Relampago

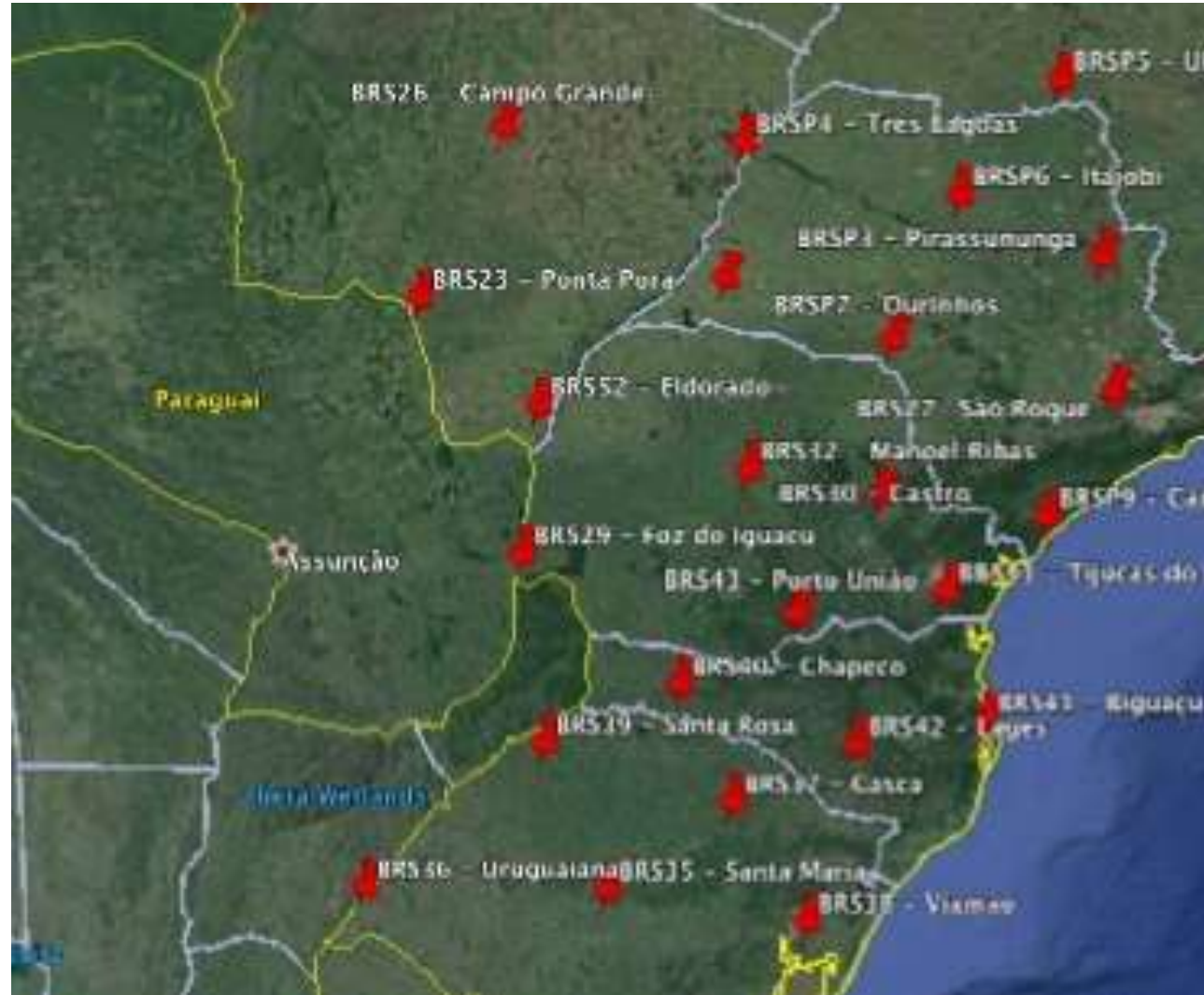
Running WRF Twice a Day – 1km resolution

Local Modeling System with Radar Data Assimilation

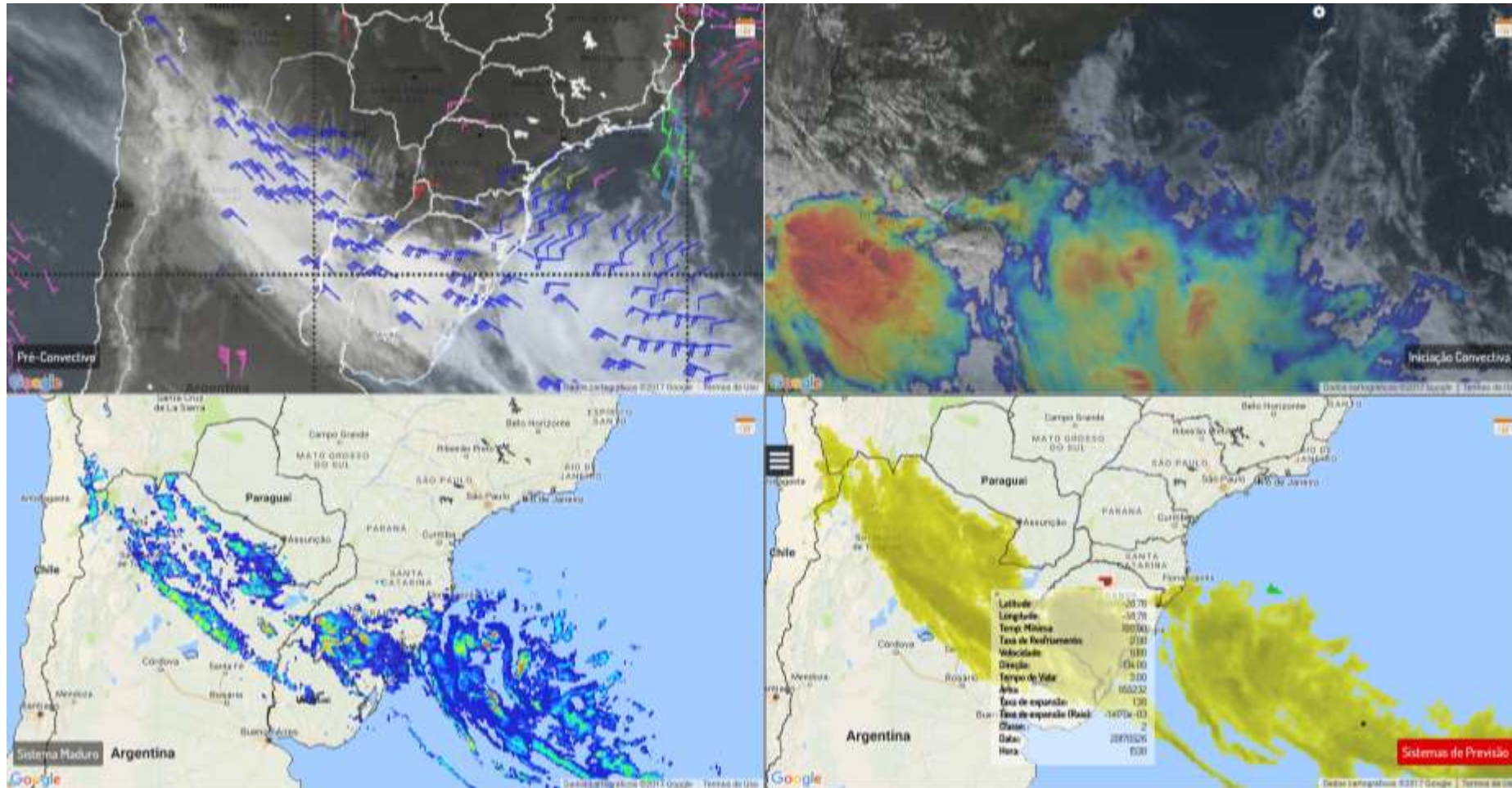
- Model: WRF v3.8.1 - DA System: WRFDA/3D-Var v3.8.1;
- Grid: 225 x 225 x 55 points – 1 km horizontal resolution (d03) - Radar DA
 - 16 and 4 km horizontal resolution (d01 and d02, respectively);
- Input from Radar: Reflectivity and Radial Velocity;
- Reflectivity Assimilation Method: Indirect through Rainwater Mixing Ratio (Wang et al., 2013);
- Test GLM event density (each 5 minutes)-> Reflectivity -> Rainwater Mixing Ratio
- Radar data are assimilated each 1 hour through 4 cycles before analysis time.



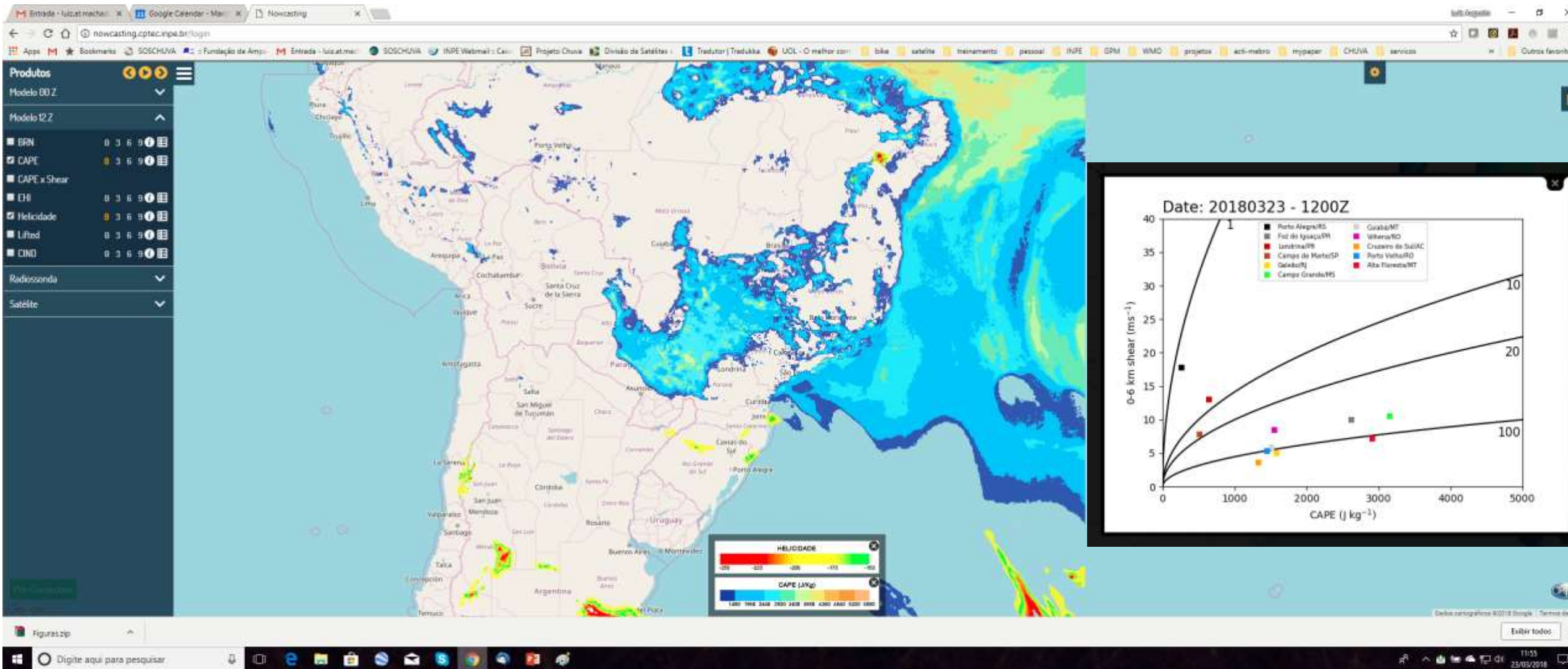
Brasildat Lightning Network – LF and VHF



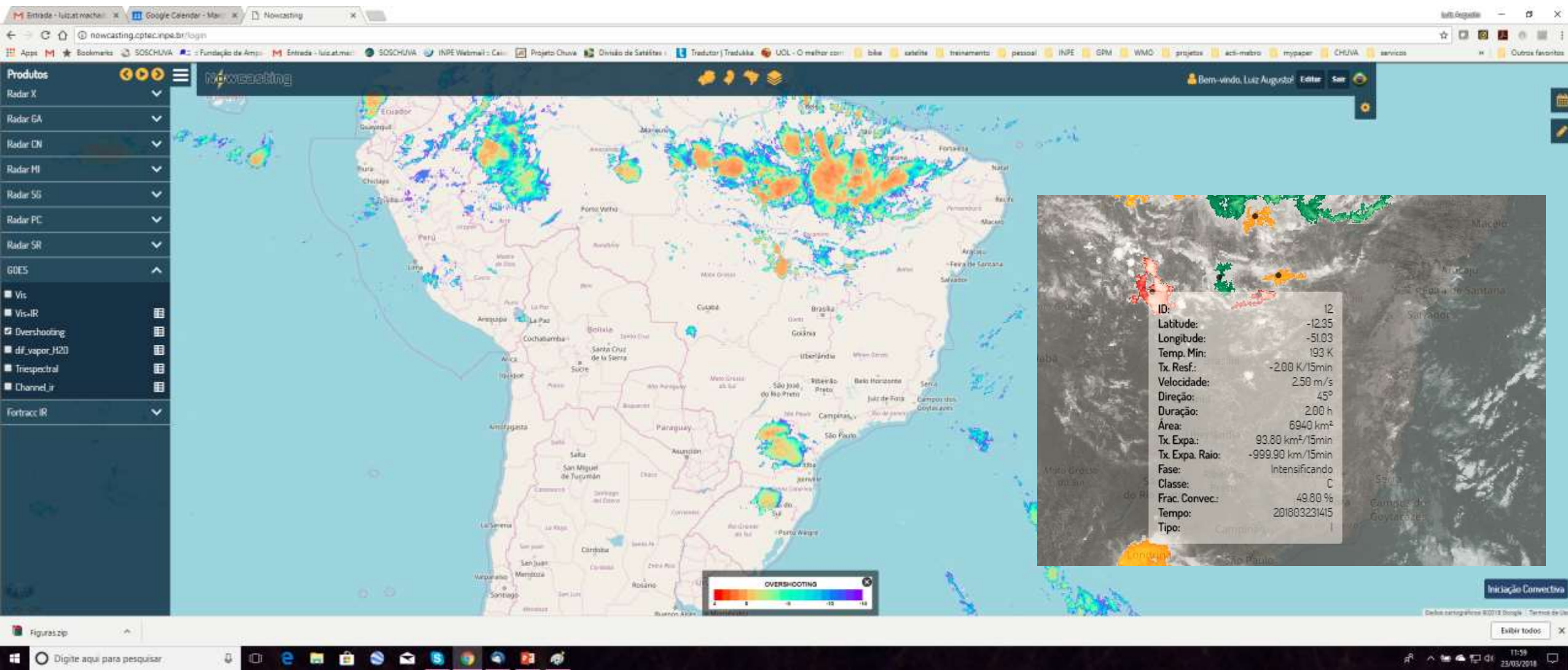
Dedicated Web Page for Nowcasting – need data from the relâmpago and Argentina radars.



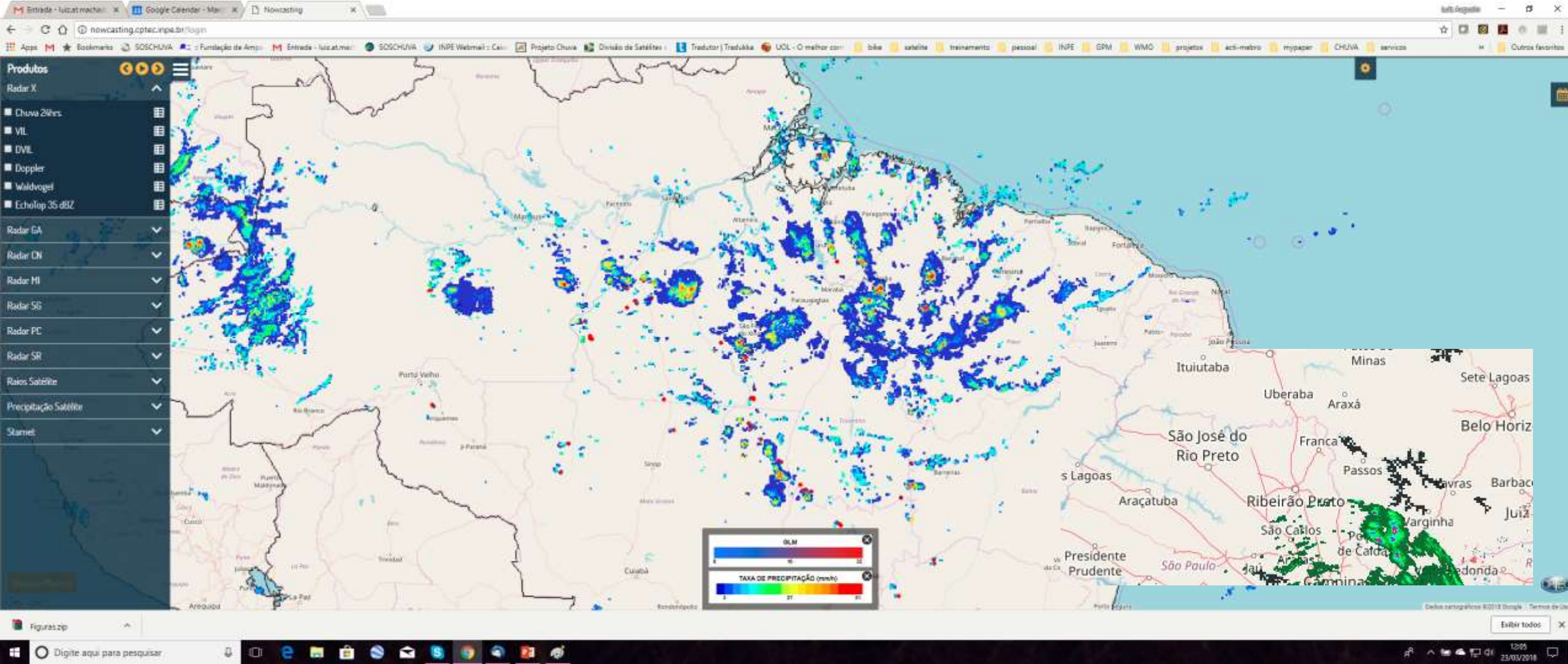
Pré Convective Analysis



Convective Initiation Analysis



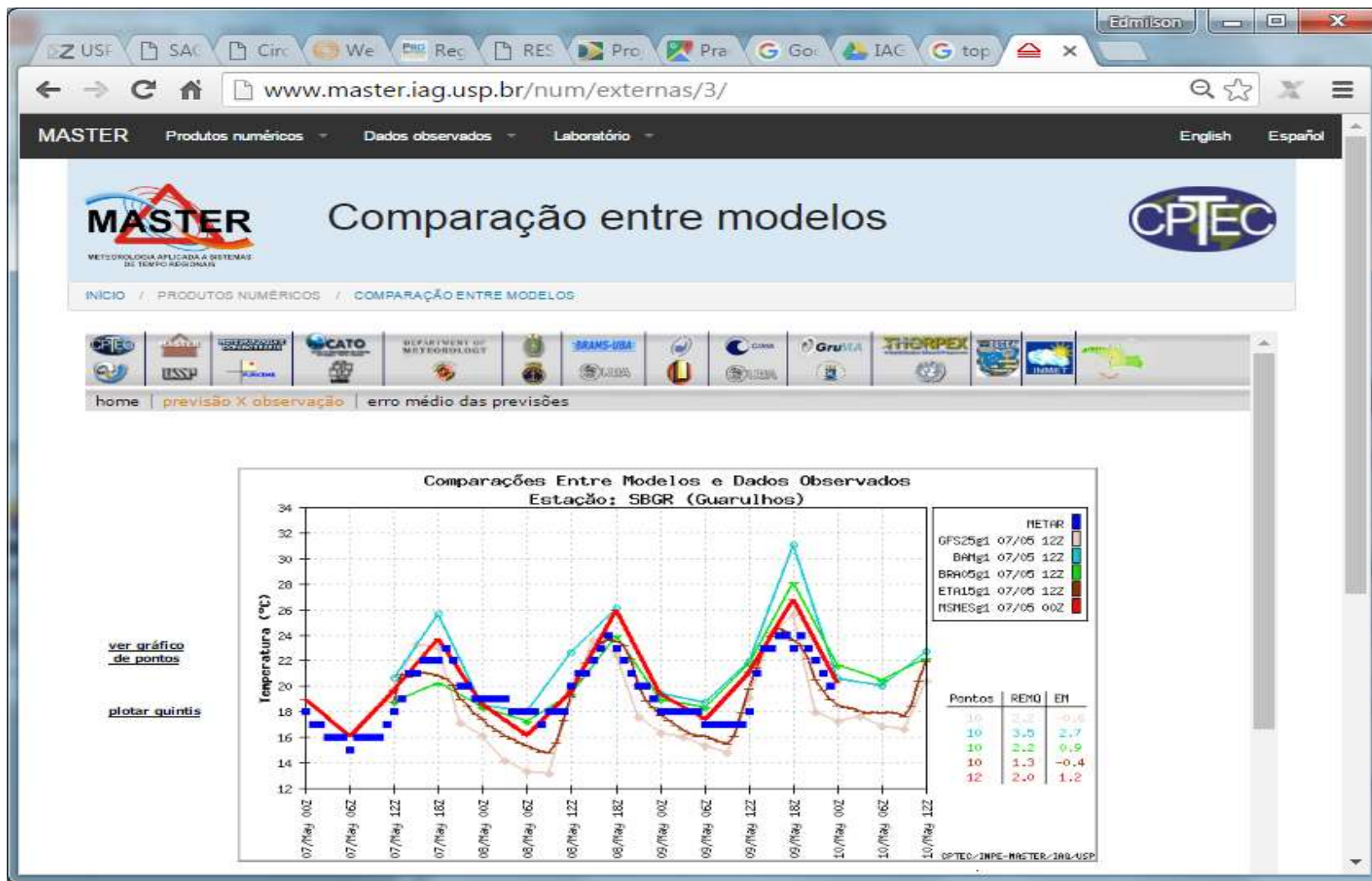
Mature Convection Analysis



Nowcasting



?



HAILPAD

MANUAL DO VOLUNTÁRIO



<http://soschuva.cptec.inpe.br/>

O hailpad ("medidor de granizo") é uma placa de isopor especial forrada com papel alumínio e presa a um suporte.

- ★ Ao manusear a placa, não aperte-a com muita força, pois o isopor é sensível.
- ★ Não retire o papel alumínio. Caso ele rasgue e o isopor não esteja danificado (amarelado e esfarelando), retire a placa do suporte, troque o papel cuidadosamente e retorne a placa forrada ao suporte.



Preenchimento da etiqueta: a etiqueta a ser colada atrás da placa de isopor contém alguns campos a serem preenchidos **com caneta e letra de forma legível**

- ★ Não apoie a parte de cima da placa em superfícies irregulares ou faça muita pressão

A ETIQUETA:

IDENTIFICAÇÃO DA PLACA: _____ LOCAL: _____
 RESPONSÁVEL: _____ TEL: () _____
 DATA DA INSTALAÇÃO: _____
 DATA DA RETIRADA: _____ HORA DA RETIRADA: _____
 MOTIVO DA RETIRADA: Granizo ☐ Placa Danificada ☐ Outros ☐
 DATA DA CHUVA: _____ HORA DA CHUVA: _____
 EU VI O GRANIZO Sim ☐ Não ☐ EU TIREI FOTOS DO GRANIZO Sim ☐ Não ☐
 CAIU GRANIZO Antes de chover ☐ Enquanto chovia ☐ Depois de chover ☐
 TAMANHO DO GRANIZO: ☐ 0,5 cm ☐ 1 cm ☐ 1,5 cm ☐ 2 cm ☐ 3 cm ☐ 4 cm

Mantenha contato com os pesquisadores do SOS CHUVA! Quando todas as placas fornecidas forem utilizadas, entre em contato com o responsável através dos dados fornecidos abaixo ou mande e-mail para: Camilla Lopes - hailpads.soschuva@gmail.com

Responsável: _____

Telefone: () _____

Verificação rotineira: é importante que se verifique o estado do sensor regularmente (**a cada poucos dias e após chuva forte**) para garantir que as medidas não sejam contaminadas

- ★ Após a ocorrência de chuvas na região, sempre verifique se houve queda de granizo e se a placa registrou-a (ficou com marcas). Em caso positivo, será necessário trocar a placa.
- ★ Gotas grandes de chuva marcam o alumínio, mas não marcam ou danificam a placa de isopor. Neste caso, não é necessário trocar a placa.

Troca do sensor: troque a placa de isopor em caso de danos ou medida bem sucedida, seguindo as seguintes orientações:

- ★ Desrosqueie e retire a porca do parafuso.
- ★ Cuidadosamente retire a placa do parafuso
- ★ Preencha e cole a etiqueta da placa retirada
- ★ Preencha a etiqueta da placa nova a ser instalada
- ★ Passe a placa nova pelo parafuso através da abertura circular
- ★ Rosqueie a porca para fixar a placa nova no suporte

Antes de instalar o sensor:

- ★ Preenchido pelo responsável
- ★ Data em que a placa será instalada

Após retirar o sensor:

- ★ Data em que a placa foi retirada e o motivo

Se choveu e caiu granizo:

- ★ Data e hora aproximada em que choveu

Se você viu o granizo:

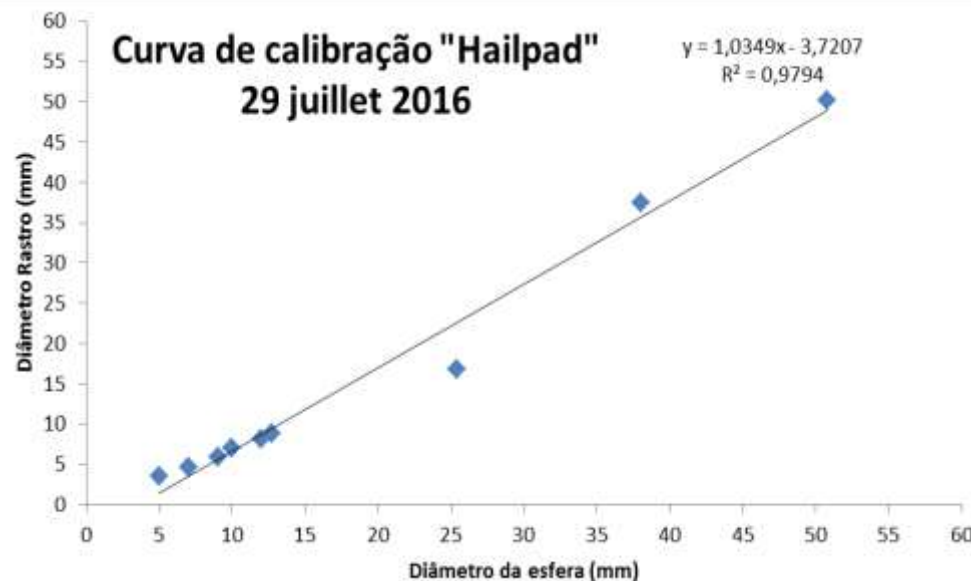
- ★ Preencha outras informações sobre o granizo, como o momento em que ele caiu e o tamanho
- ★ Caso você possa tirar fotos do granizo, coloque um objeto pequeno como uma moeda ao lado para servir de referência e assinala de acordo. Envie as fotos para hailpads.soschuva@gmail.com ou para o responsável pelo WhatsApp

Não esqueça de colar a etiqueta atrás da placa após preenchê-la!

A equipe do SOS-CHUVA agradece a sua participação!

Curva de calibração "Hailpad"

29 juillet 2016



IDENTIFICAÇÃO DA PLACA: _____ LOCAL: _____

RESPONSÁVEL: _____ TEL: () _____

DATA DA INSTALAÇÃO: _____

DATA DA RETIRADA: _____ HORA DA RETIRADA: _____

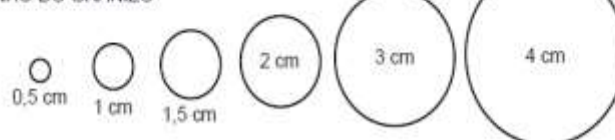
MOTIVO DA RETIRADA: Granizo ☐ Placa Danificada ☐ Outros ☐

DATA DA CHUVA: _____ HORA DA CHUVA: _____

EU VI O GRANIZO Sim ☐ Não ☐ EU TIREI FOTOS DO GRANIZO Sim ☐ Não ☐

CAIU GRANIZO: Antes de chover ☐ Enquanto chovia ☐ Depois de chover ☐

TAMANHO DO GRANIZO

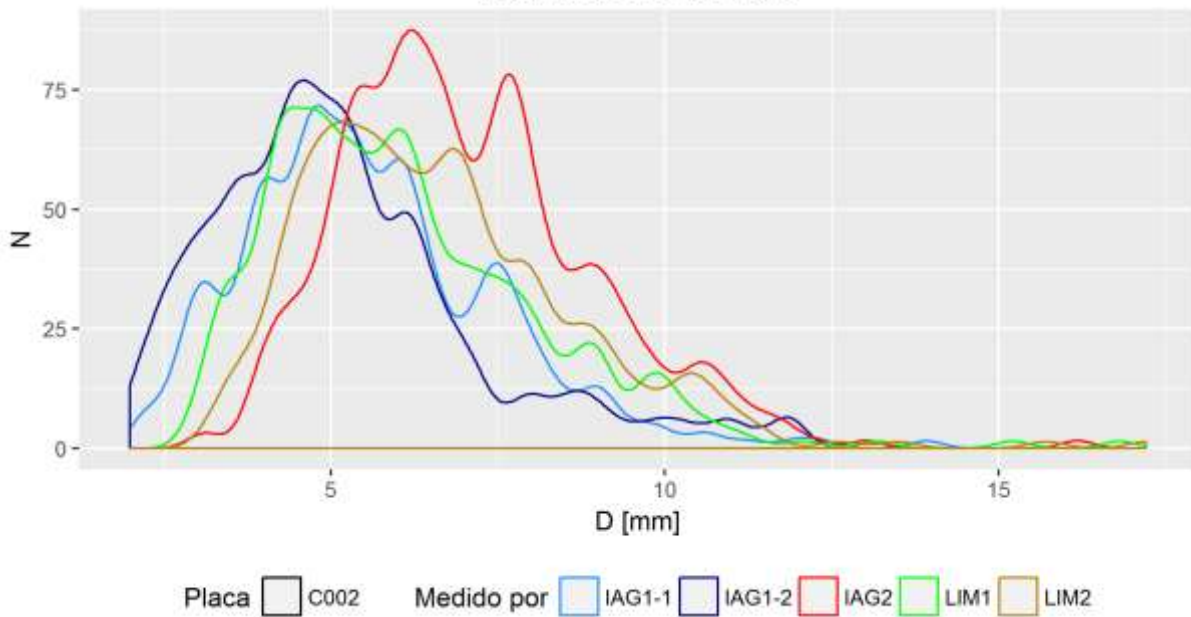


<http://soschuva.cptec.inpe.br/> hailpads.soschuva@gmail.com

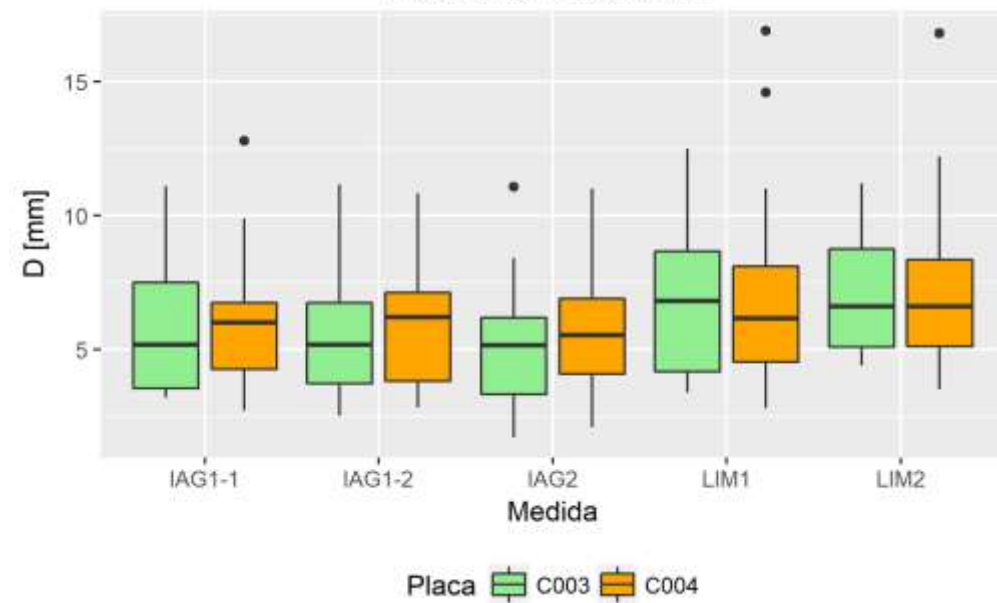
Hail Pad



Evento de 25/12/2016

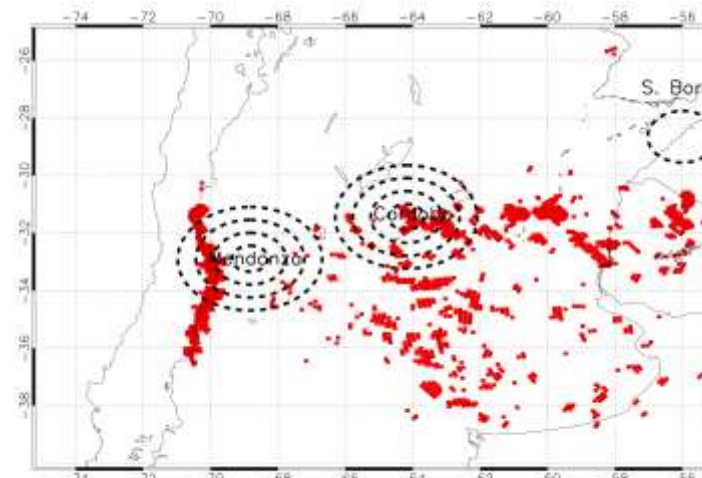
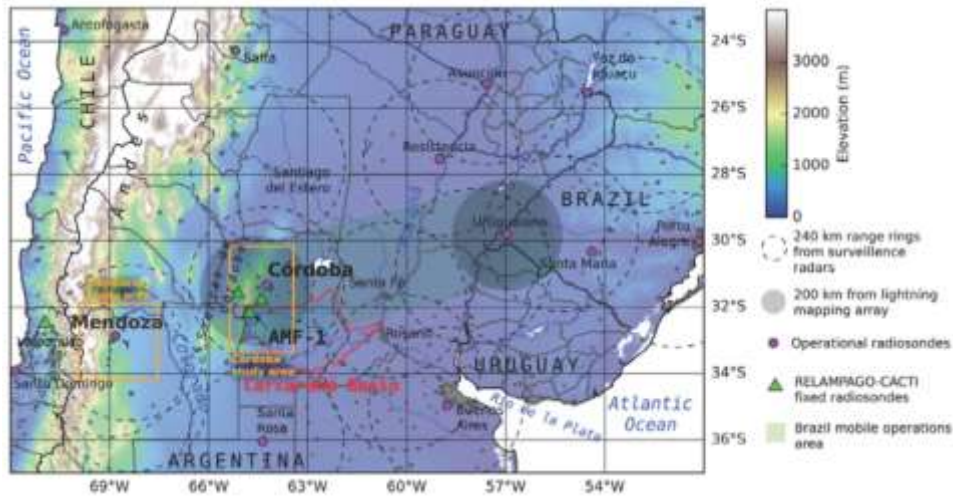


Evento de 31/01/2017

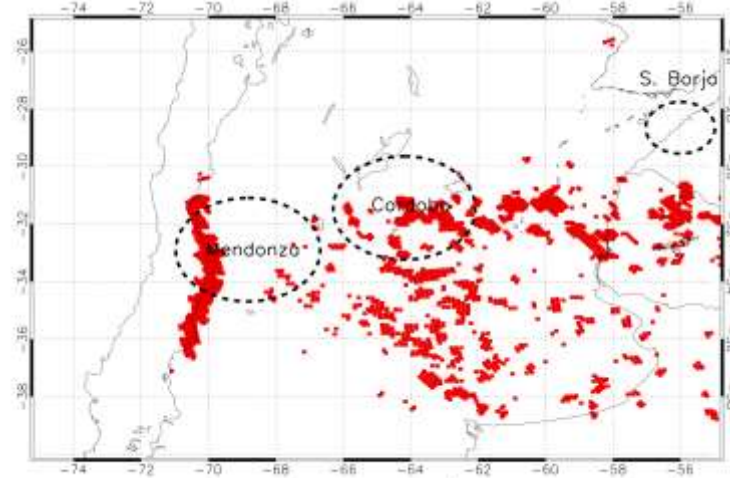


Proposal for the Data Collection

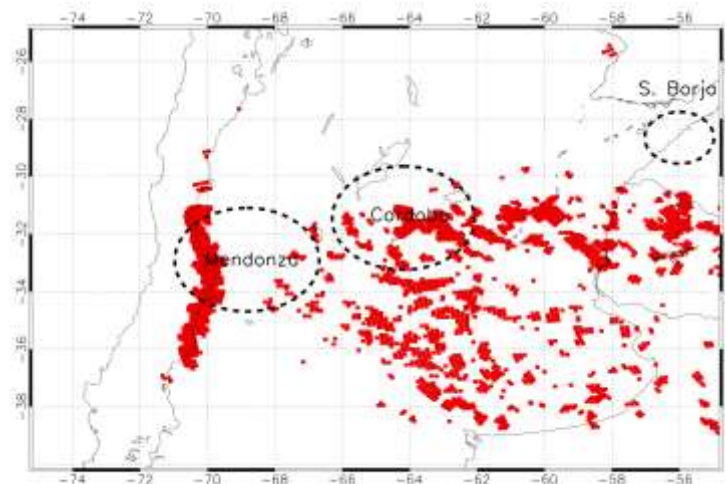
Partnership with Matt Kumjiam



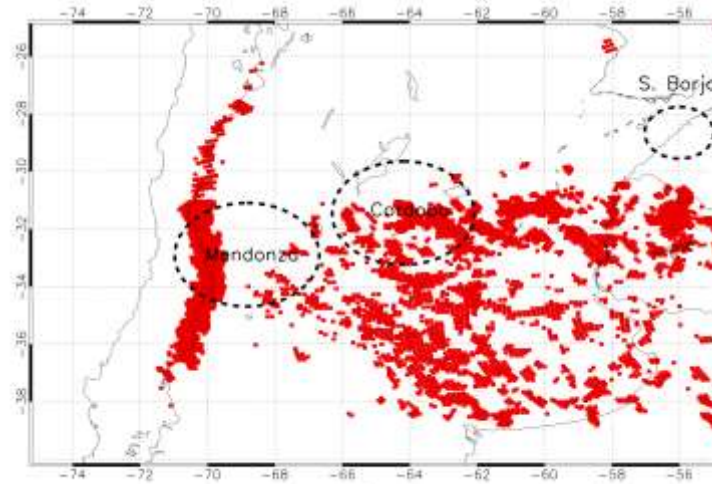
Hailstorm Nov-Dec 2002-2013 (MIN37PCT < 230 K)



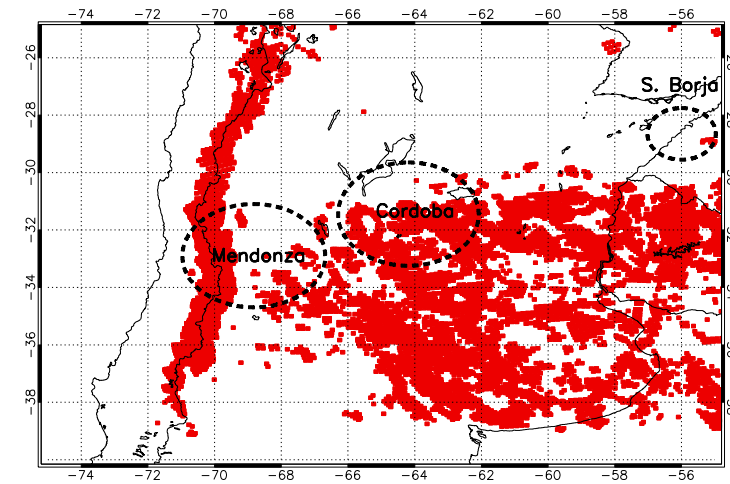
Hailstorm Nov-Dec 2002-2013 (MIN37PCT < 235 K)



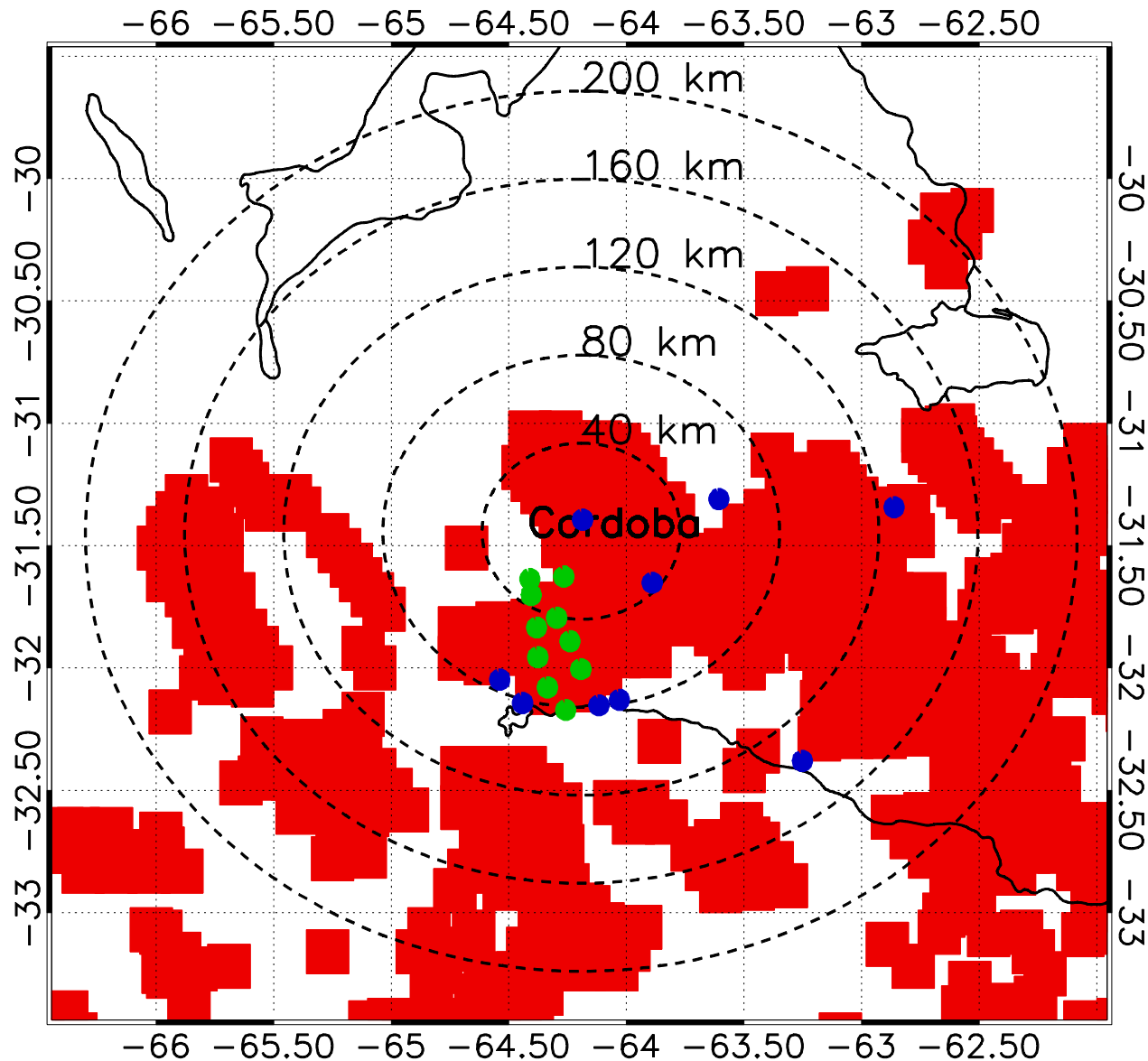
Hailstorm Nov-Dec 2002-2013 (MIN37PCT < 240 K)



Nov-Dec 2002-2013 (MIN37PCT < 250 K)



Severe weather Nov-Dec 2002-2013



Severe weather Fixed hailpad Non-site location

- 1) Fixed Sites in Relampago Facilities – 9 Hail Pads
- 2) Fixed Sites in non Relampago Facilities – 8 Hail Pads
- 3) Mobile Radars – 5 Hail Pads for DOW radar. Installed along the trajectory and collected when back

Questions to be discussed

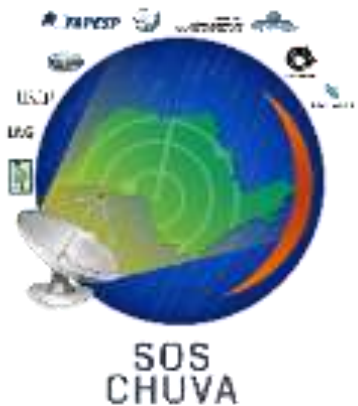
- Brazilian participation in Cordoba – some students would like participate – researcher would like spend some days.
- We will have daily weather discussion?
- How to have real time access to radar data? Would you like to have radiosonde data in real time?
- Would you like have access to nowcasting portal?
- Would you like have access to model evaluation?
- Hail Pad operation – would be possible to DOW have some Hail Pads? Would be possible install hail pads in Relampago sites and in others places? Will we have support?
- Would you like to have access to our models run?
- Our radar strategy will be focusing on case studies (high time resolution RHI).



GOES-16 mesoscale rapidscan in Southeastern Brazil: A Hailstorm Case Study

Luiz A. T. Machado*, Bruno Z. Ribeiro*, Joao H. Huamán*,
Renato Negri*, Thiago Biscaro*, Jean-François Ribaud*,
Wayne M. McKenzie**, Kathryn W. Mozer**, Steve Goodman **
*INPE/CPTEC and **NOAA

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99th AMS Annual Meeting, Phoenix
6–10 January 2019

Introduction

GOES-16 was performing 1-minute rapidscans over southeastern Brazil on 27-31 Nov 2017 to support SOS-CHUVA field campaign IOP;

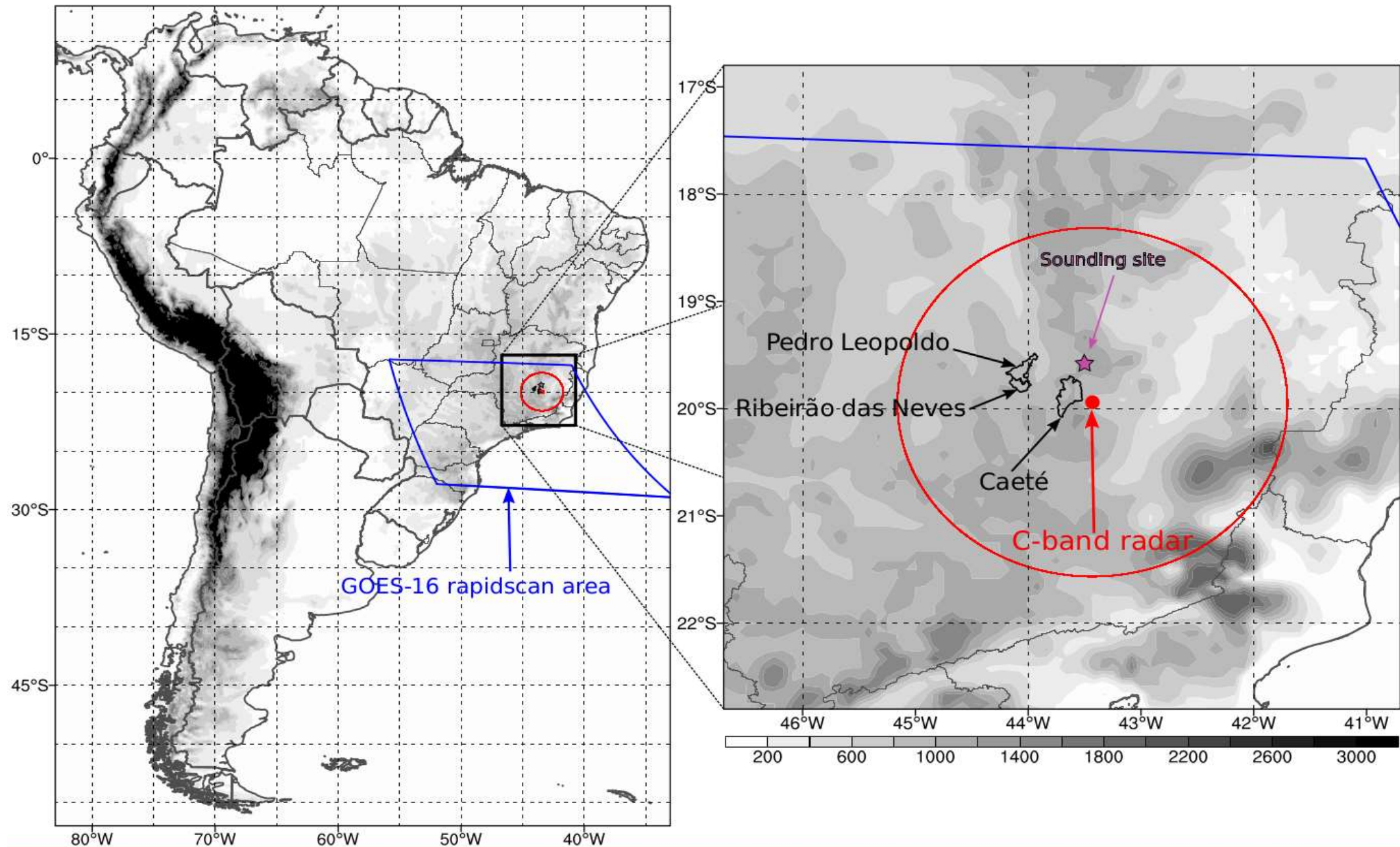
A group of severe storms formed in southern Minas Gerais state in the afternoon of 29 Nov and caused significant damage in 3 cities due to hail;

This study analyzes these storms using the GOES-16 rapidscan, a C-band radar and lightning data.

Introduction



Study region



Main science questions

- What were the observed severe storm signatures and how did these signatures vary before the severe event and between the storms?
- How much does the rapidscan improve the nowcasting based on the satellite-derived parameters and what is the gain of 1 minute rapid scan compared with 5,10 and 15 minutes?

Data:

GOES-16 (GOES-R at that time) ABI data from 1600 to 2100 UTC 29 Nov 2017;

C-band radar located at Mateus Leme (courtesy: CEMIG)

Total lightning data every 1 minute (courtesy: BrasilDAT)

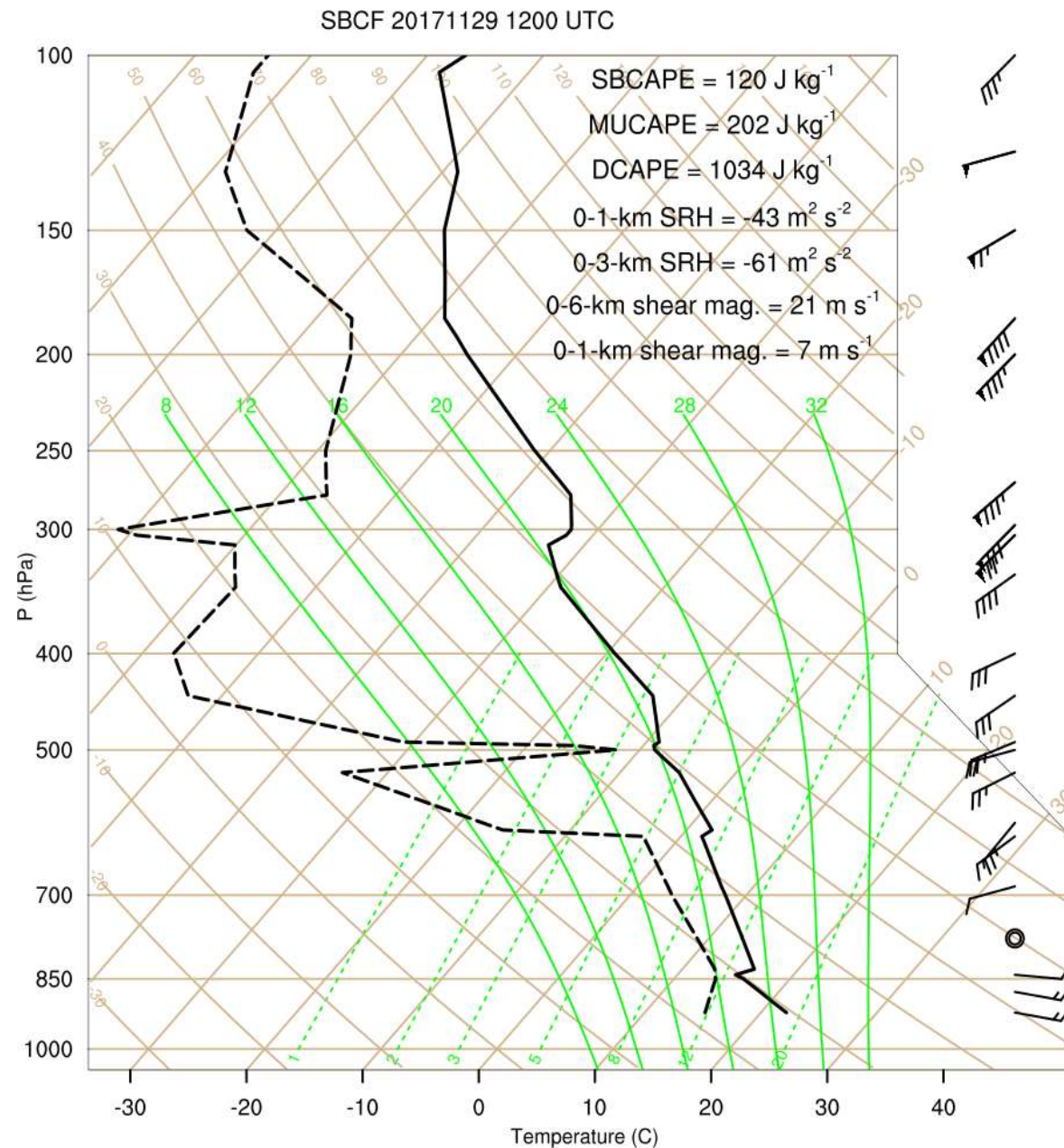
Methodology:

The use of ForTraCC (TB<235 K) to track storm and lagrangian calculations;

Satellite-derived parameters:

- 10.35- μm Tb and trend;
- 1.6- μm albedo;
- 6.19 – 10.35 μm (WV – IR);
- Tri-spectral difference [(8.5 – 11.2 μm) – (11.2 – 12.3 μm)];
- Area expansion.

Environment: 1200 UTC sounding

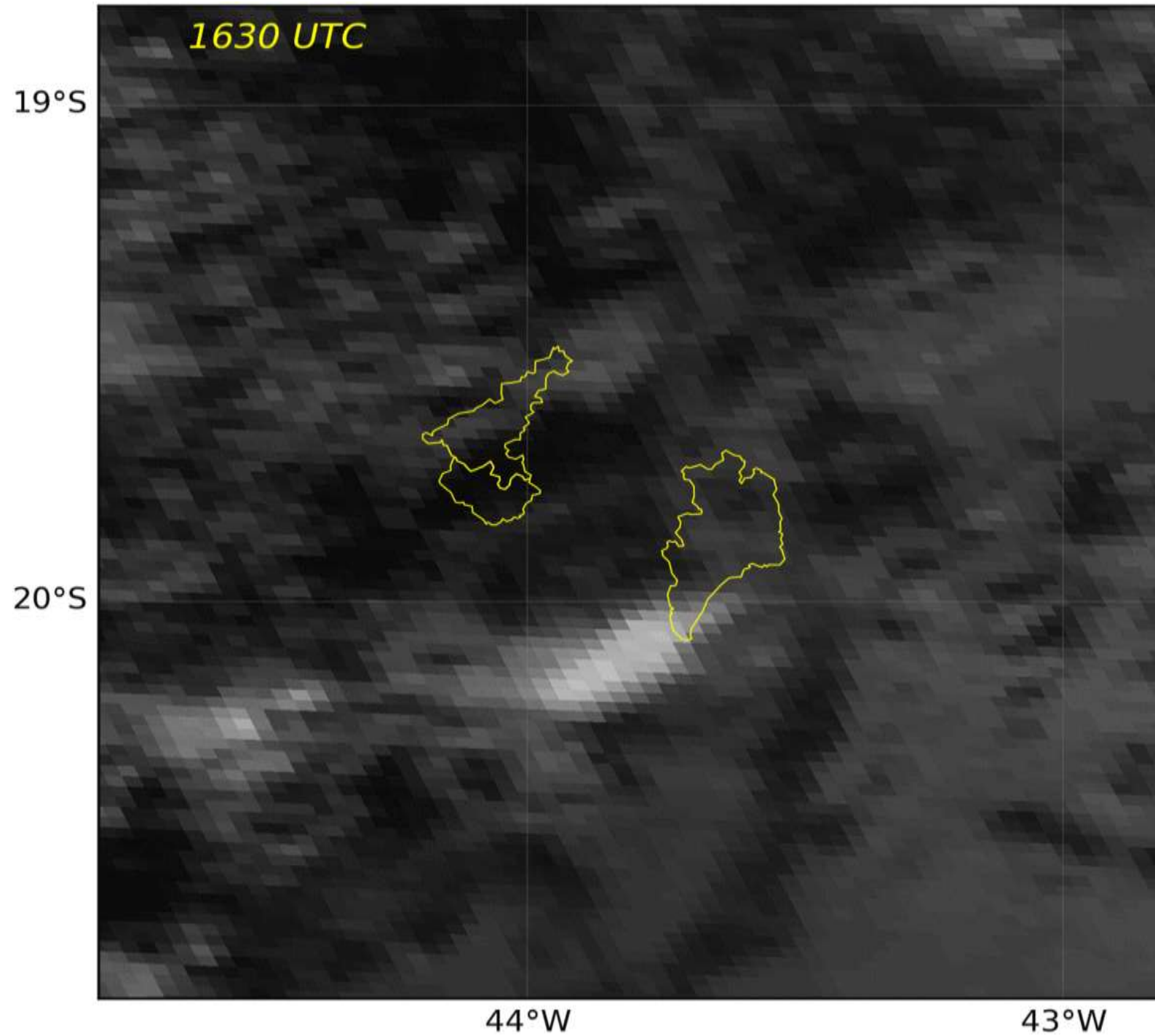


1800 UTC (late afternoon)
estimated SBCAPE: **1500**
– **1700 J/kg**

0–6-km shear magnitude:
21 m/s

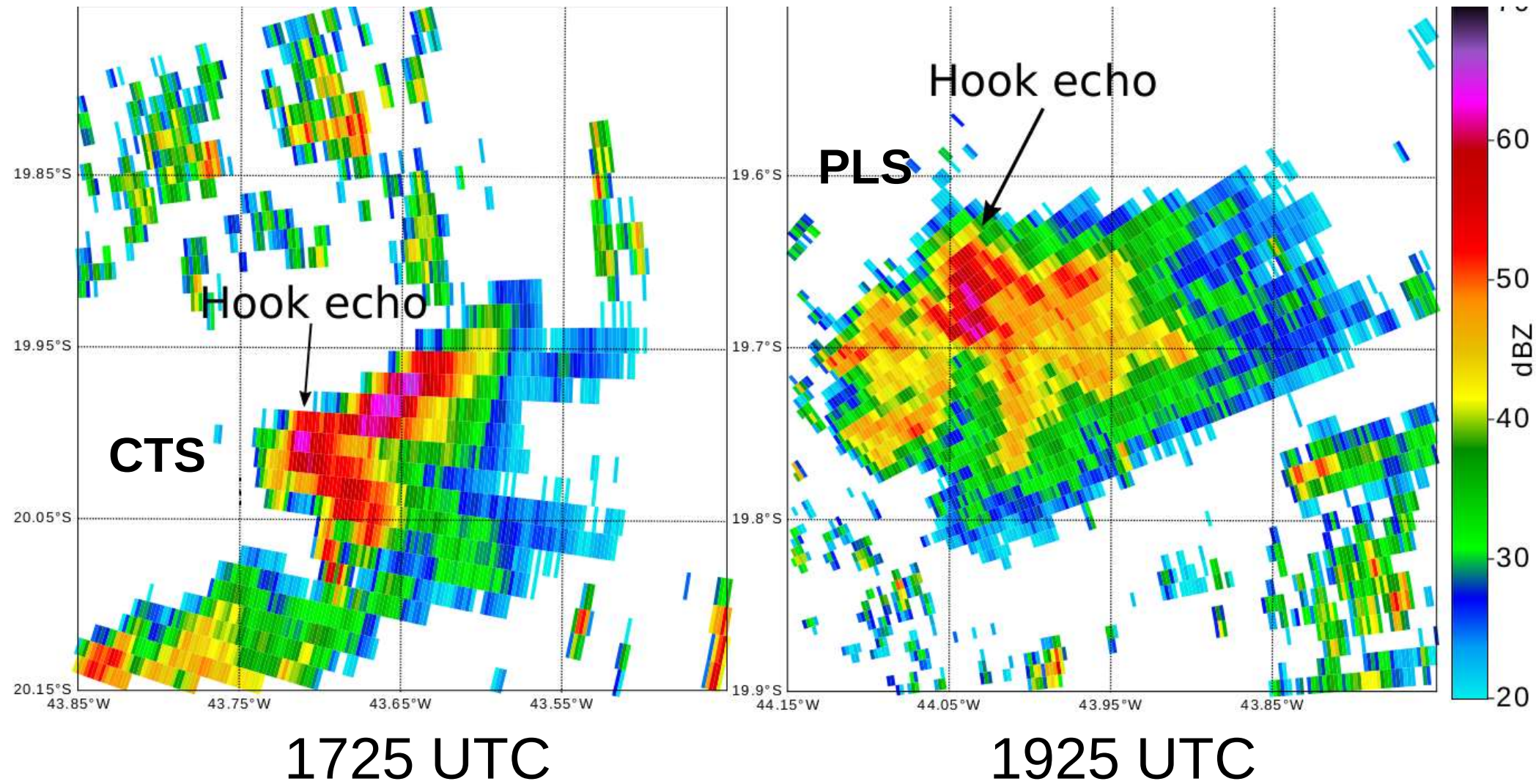
Favorable for supercells

Loop: 1640 – 2020 UTC every 5 minutes

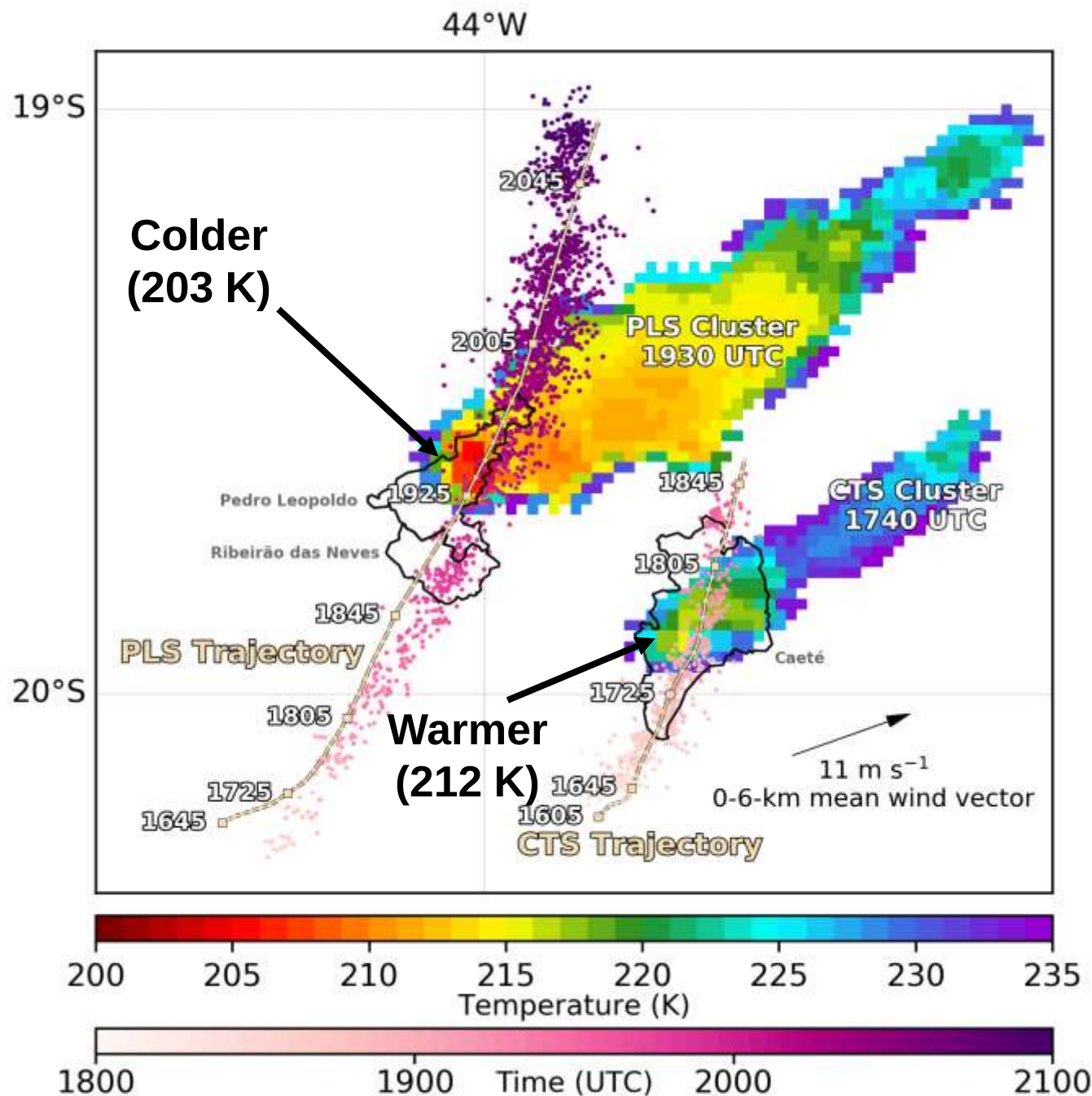


C-band 0.5° PPI in the moment of hail

Cyclonic supercells signatures (Southern Hemisphere)



Satellite, radar and lightning

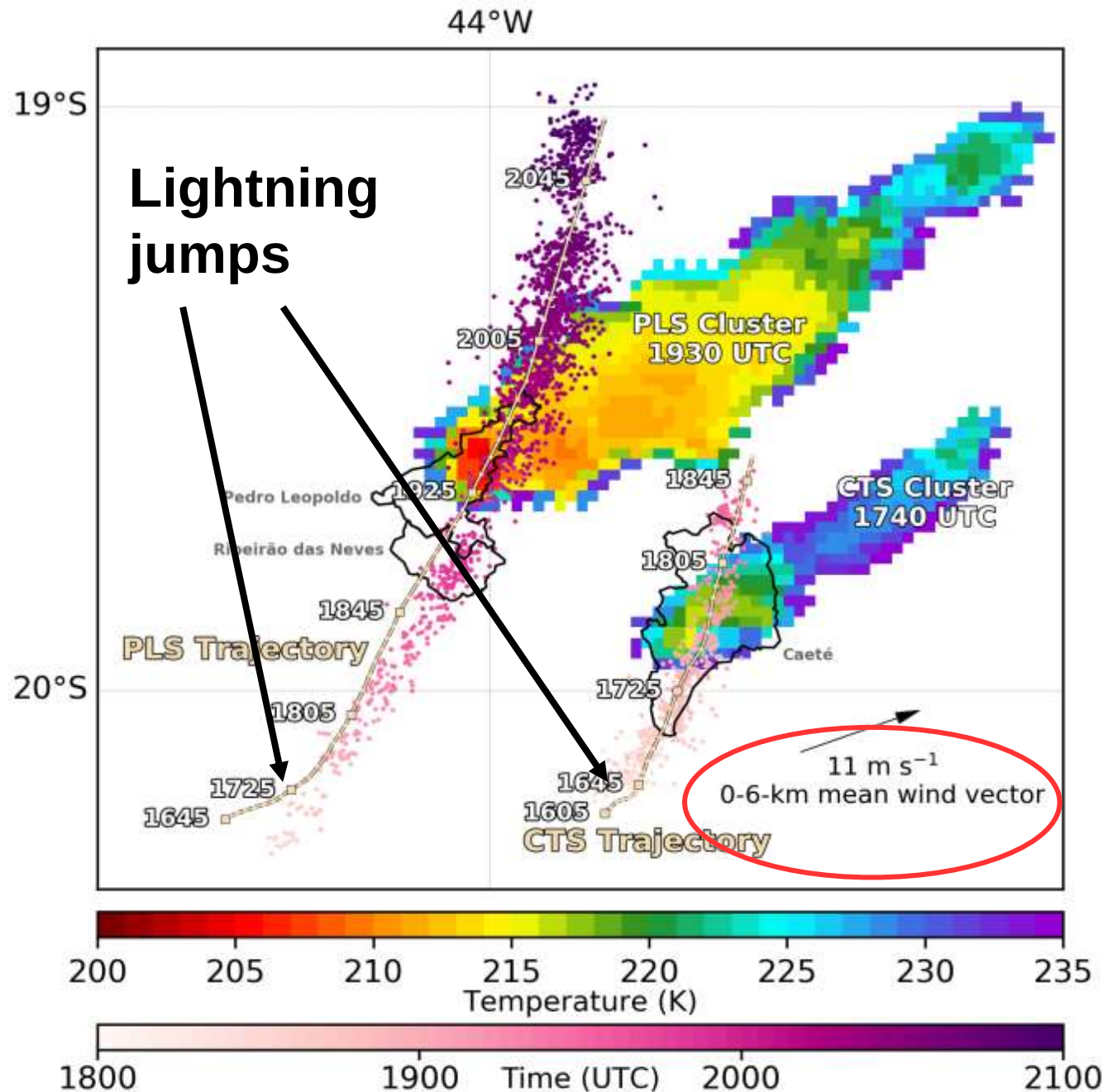


Shading: GOES-16 Ch.13 brightness temp. at the times of hailfall

White lines: radar-derived trajectories;

Magenta dots: total lightning strikes (times according to color scale);

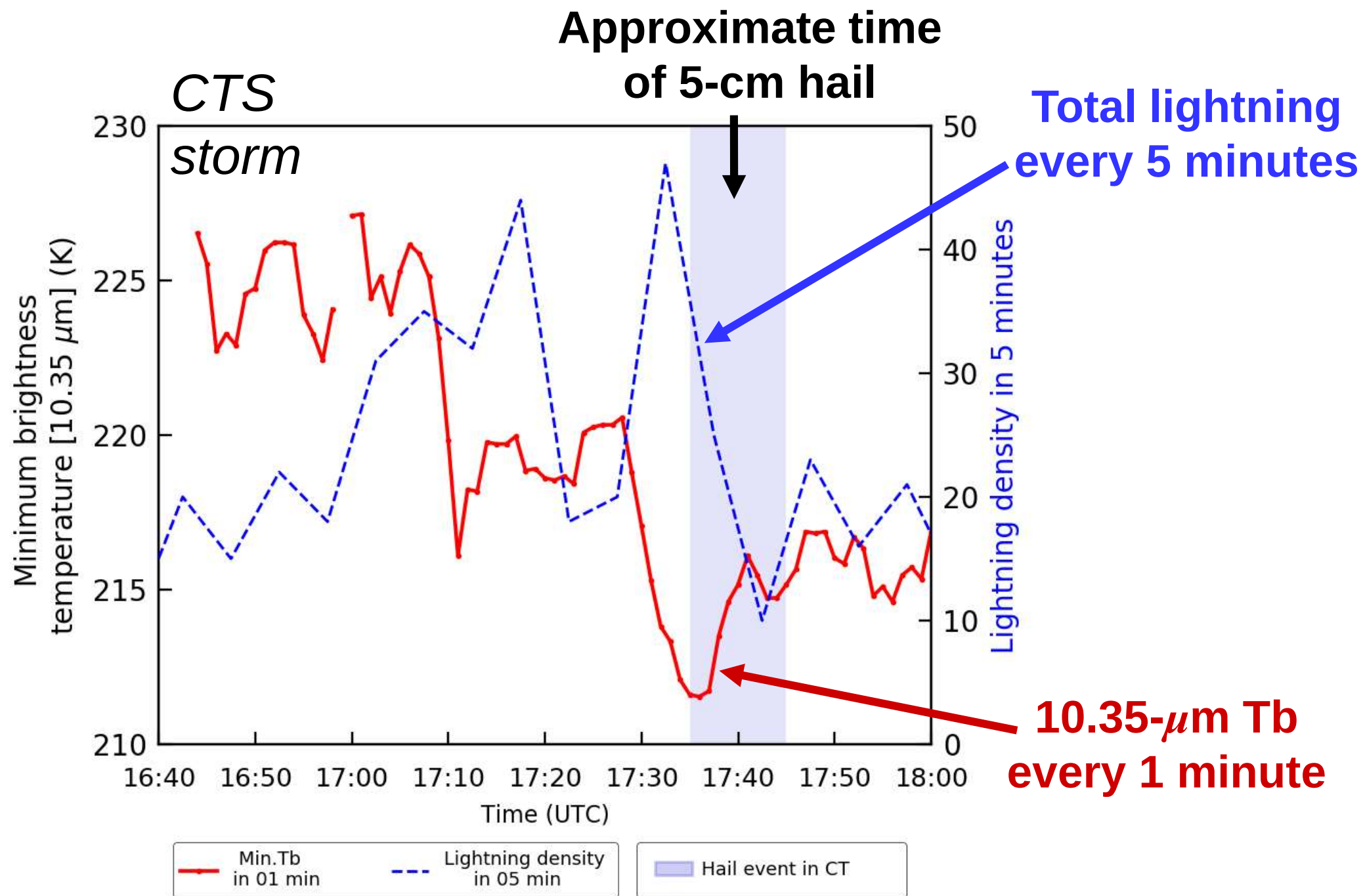
Satellite, radar and lightning



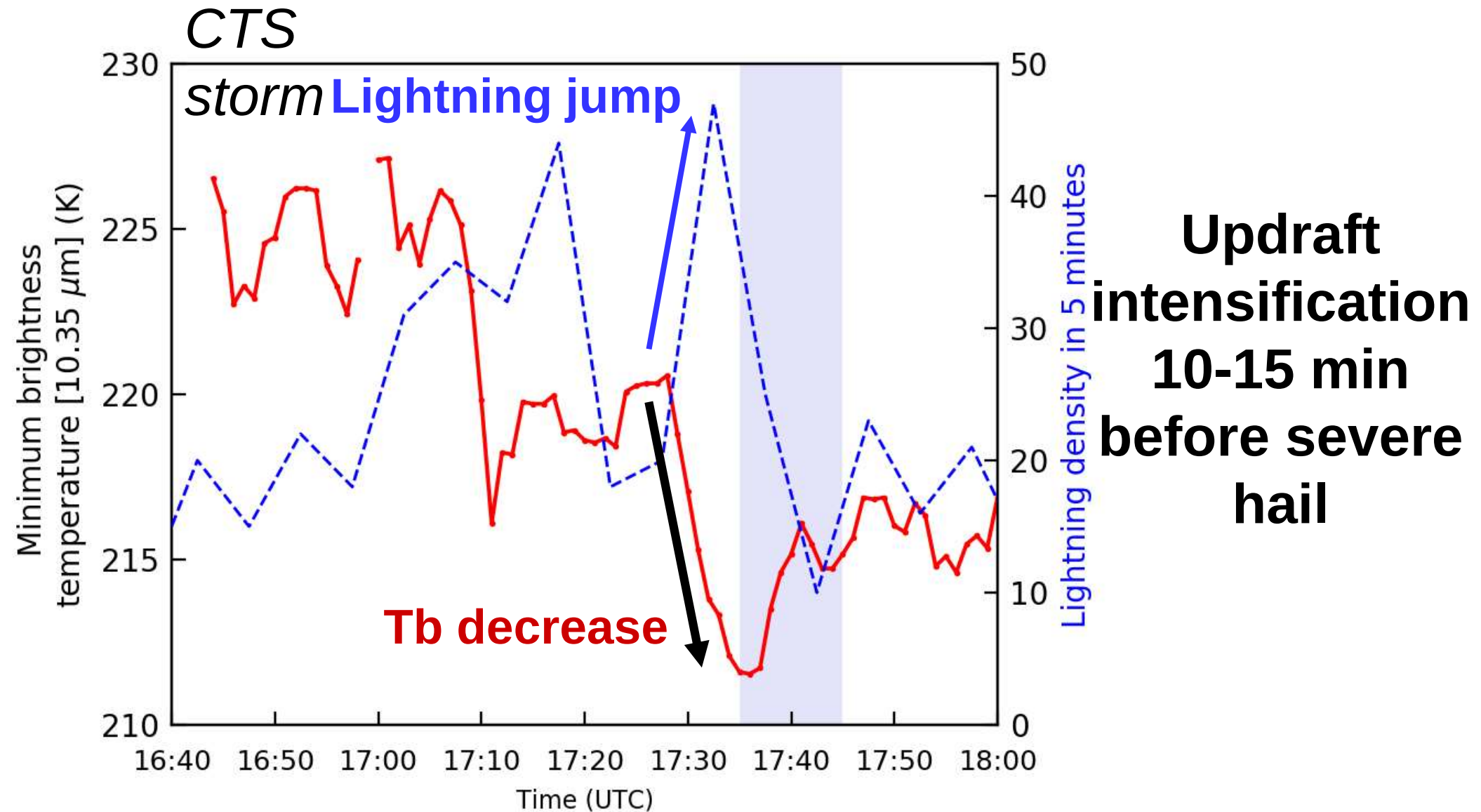
Lightning jump occurred after leftward turn

Clear deviant motion to the left of the mean wind: characteristic of supercells

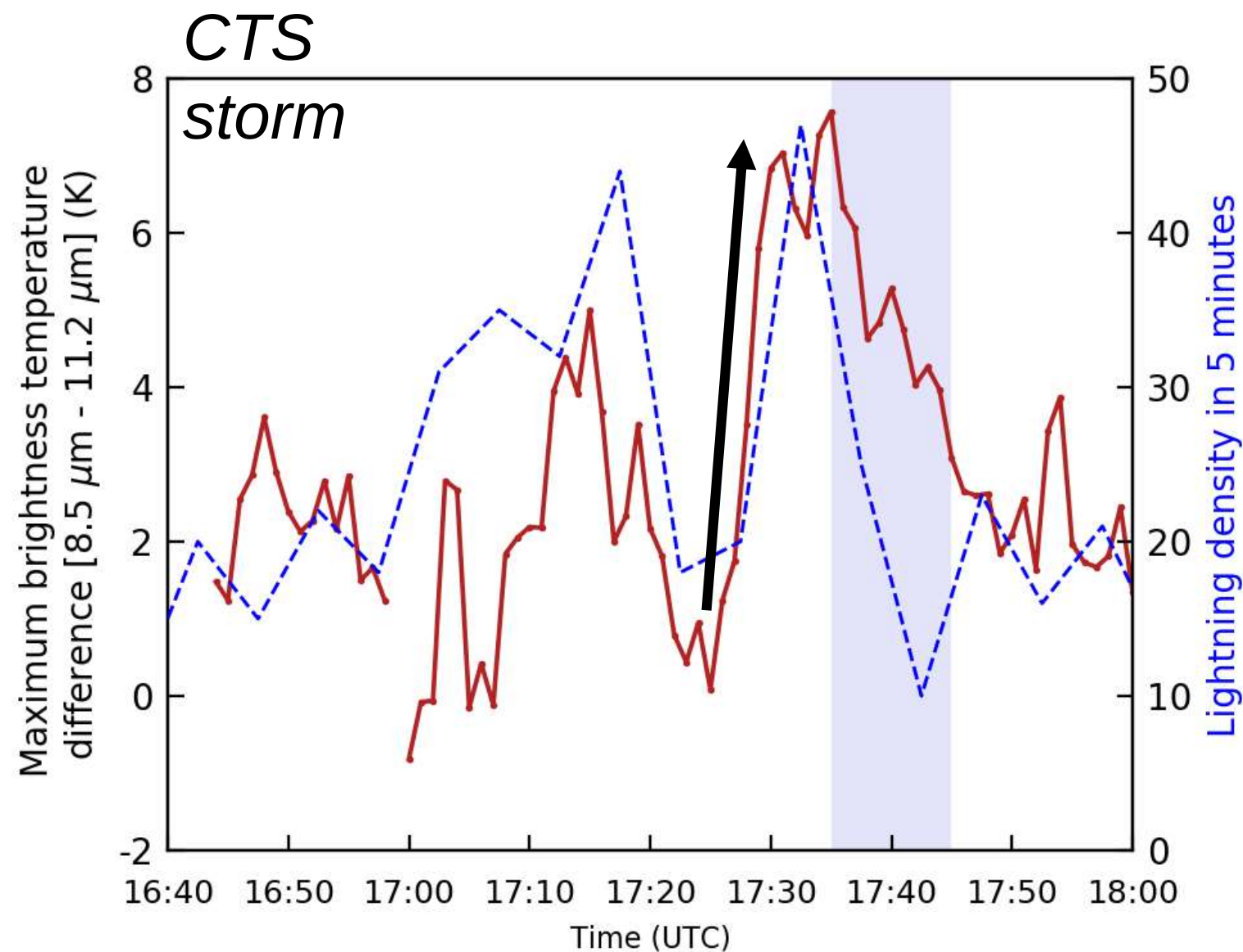
Satellite-derived parameters: 1 minute



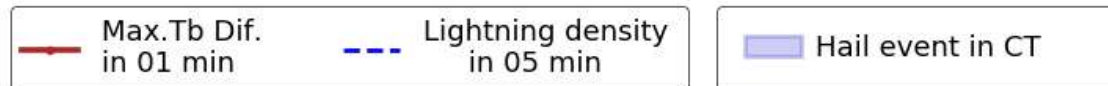
Satellite-derived parameters: 1 minute



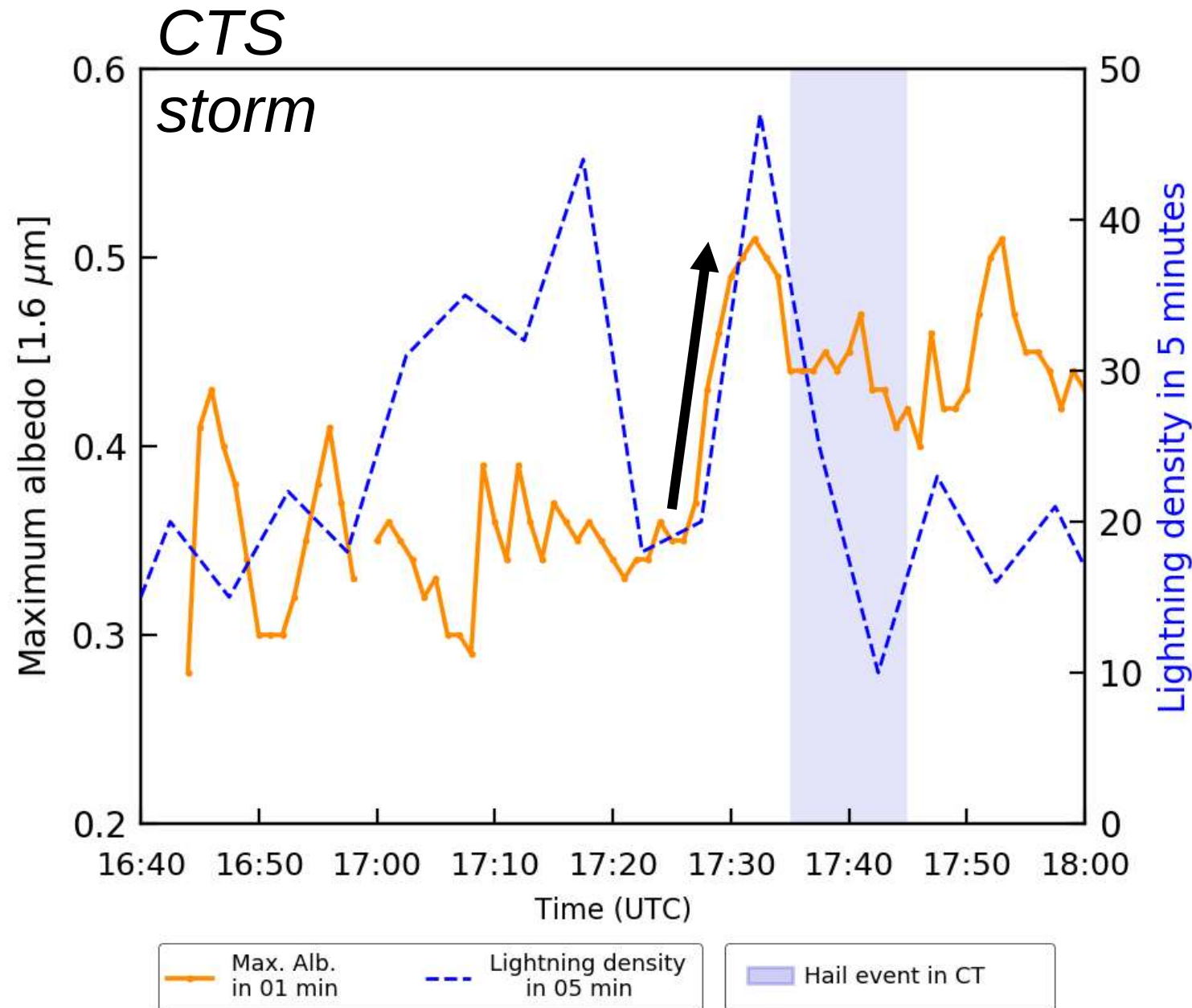
Satellite-derived parameters: 1 minute



**8.5 - 11.2 μm
Tb difference
increase:
small ice
crystals at
updraft top**

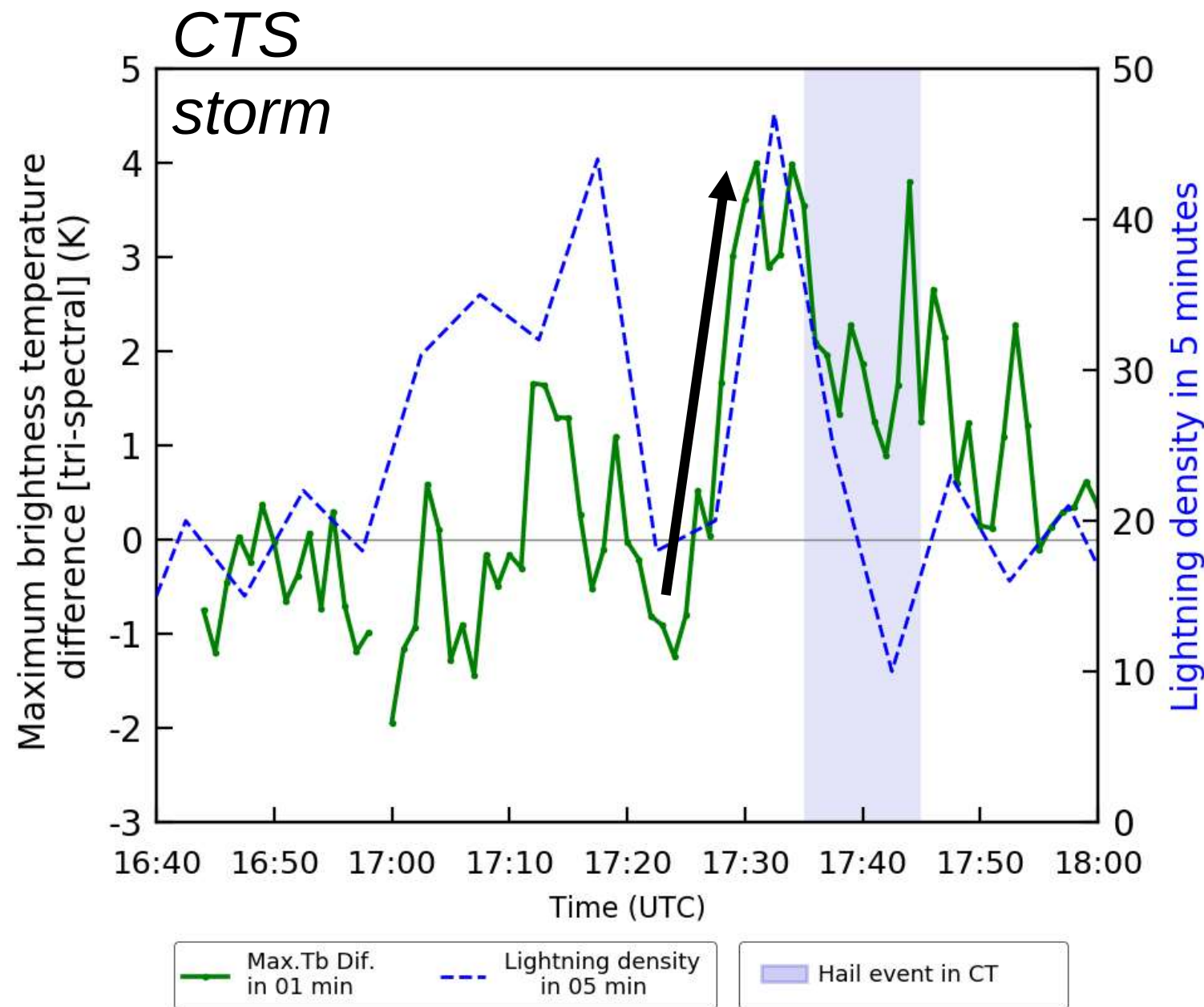


Satellite-derived parameters: 1 minute



**1.6- μ m
albedo
increase:
small ice
crystals at
updraft top**

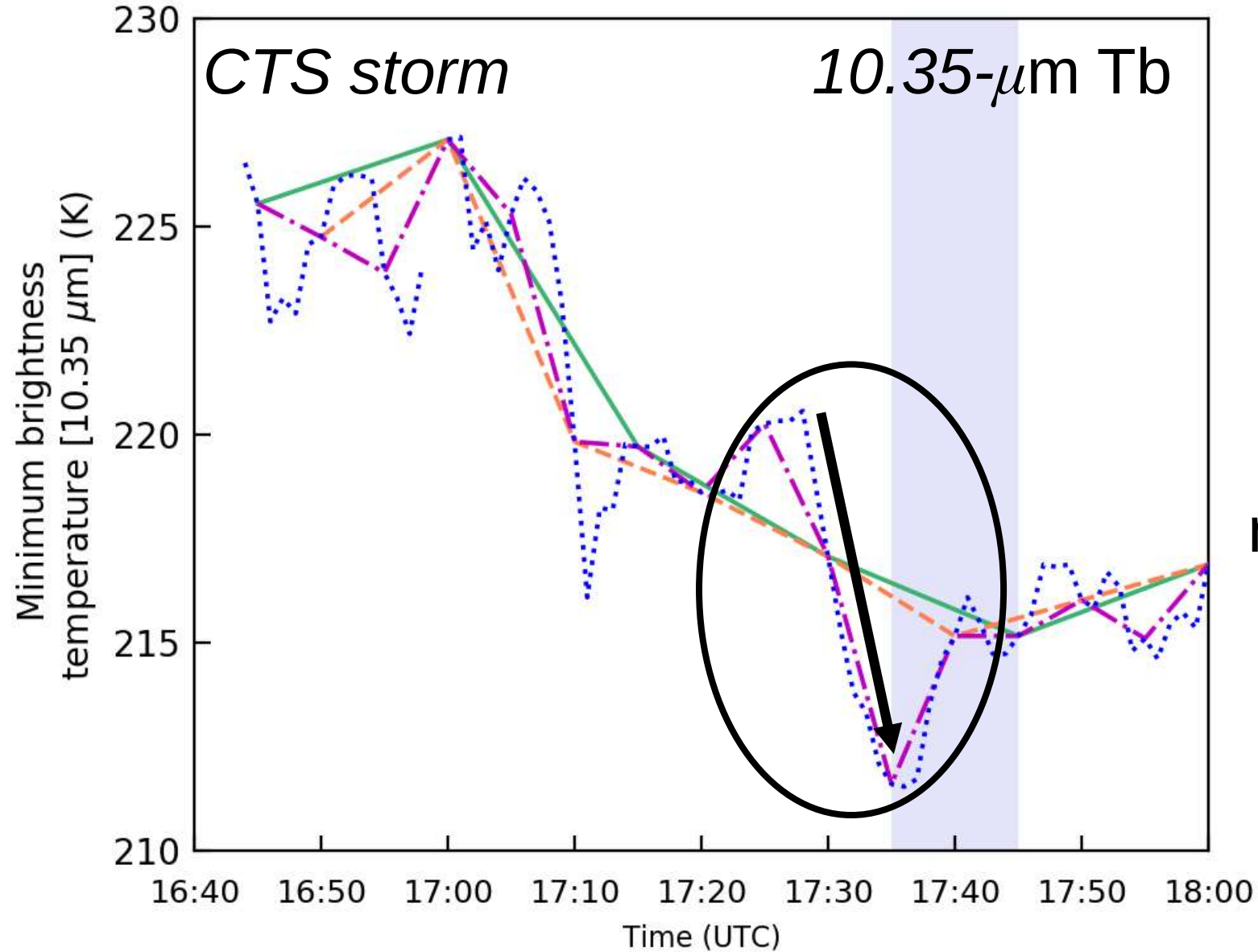
Satellite-derived parameters: 1 minute



**Tri-spectral
difference increase:
cloud-top glaciation**

$$[(8.5 - 11.2 \mu\text{m}) - (11.2 - 12.3 \mu\text{m})]$$

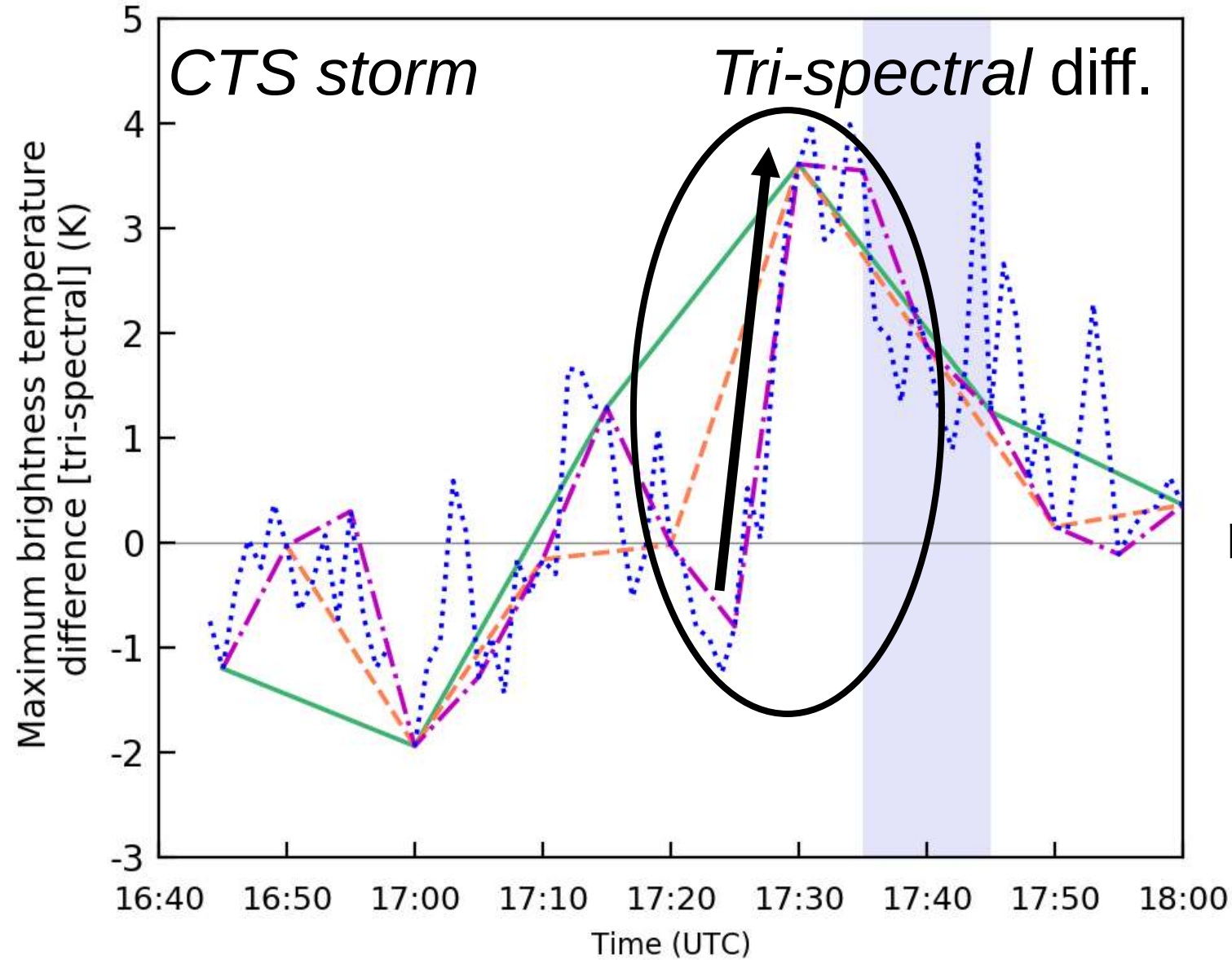
Comparison of different time resolutions



1 and 5
minutes data
show storm
intensification,
10 and 15
minutes do not

..... 01 min -.-.- 05 min - - - 10 min — 15 min

Comparison of different time resolutions



1 and 5 minutes data show storm intensification, 10 and 15 minutes do not

Conclusions:

A group of classic supercells were responsible for significant hail at nearly 20°S – a quite low latitude;

The rapidscan clearly shows more details of storm evolution relative to lower temporal resolution scans (e.g., every 15 or 10 minutes);

For nowcasting, the 1- and 5-minute frequency satellite-derived parameters provide good leading time during storm initiation and maturation (10-15 minutes), but less information after mature stage;

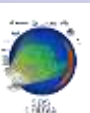
5-minute data “filters” the 1-minute data fluctuations and is suitable for nowcasting, at least in the studied cases.

A Relationship Between Lightning and Microphysics: An Application of GLM to Data Assimilation

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OUTLINE

- The Objectives , Data and Methodology
- The Composite Reflectivity Profiles for Different Classes of Lightning Density
- The Hydrometeor Classification for Different Classes of Lightning Density
- The Lightning Density Indirect Assimilation in Cloud Resolving Model
- Conclusion

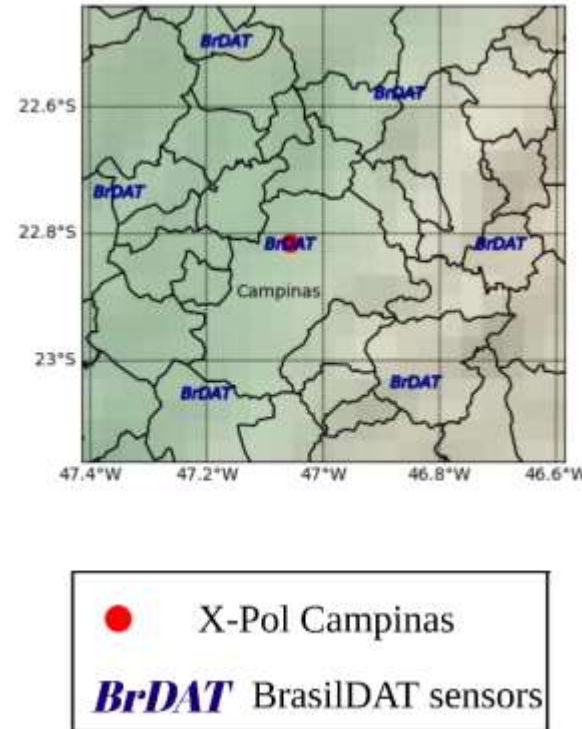
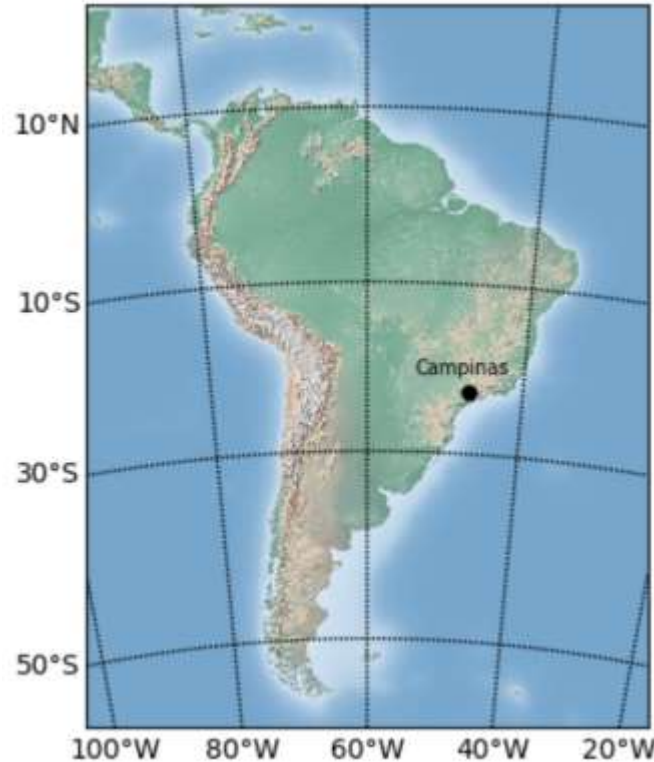
Objectives

This work is part of the SOS-CHUVA project, which the main goal is to develop research on short-term forecasting and weather severity detection.

This study focuses on the relationship between *lightning and cloud microphysics* and on the development of *averaged vertical profiles of reflectivity associated to the different lighting density*.

Evaluate the possible use of GLM as a way of inferring vertical reflectivities profiles representative of convective clouds as a potential use in data assimilation process in models.

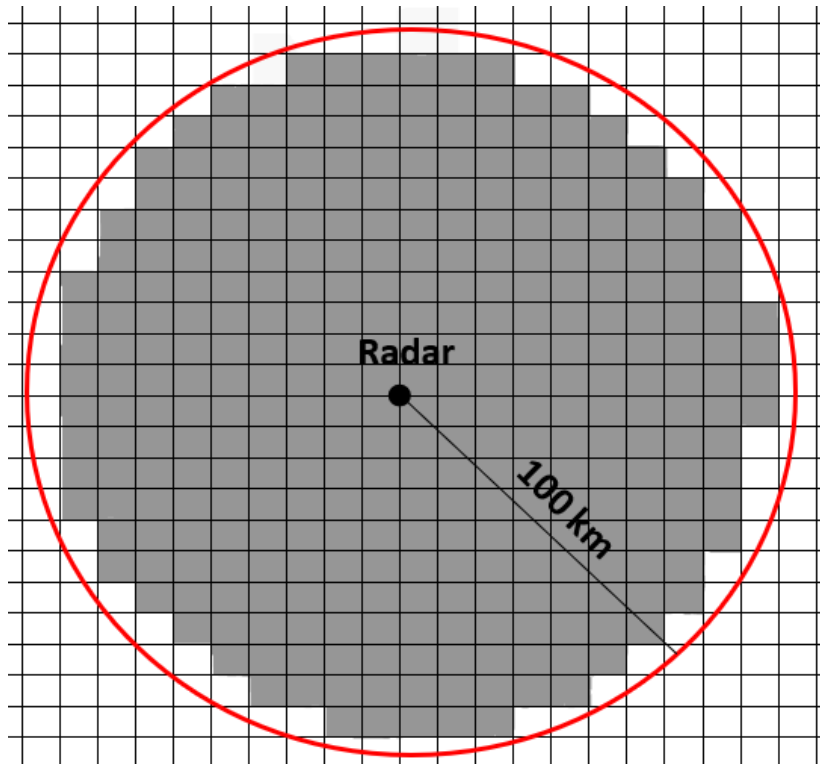
Data and Methodology



- ✓ X Band Dual Polarization Radar
- ✓ GLM-Proxy - The Brazilian Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Discharge (BrasilDAT), which use the total lightning Earth Networks Total Lightning Network (ENTLN)
- ✓ November 2016 to March 2017

Data and Methodology

GLM Resolution at Campinas (around 9x9 km²)

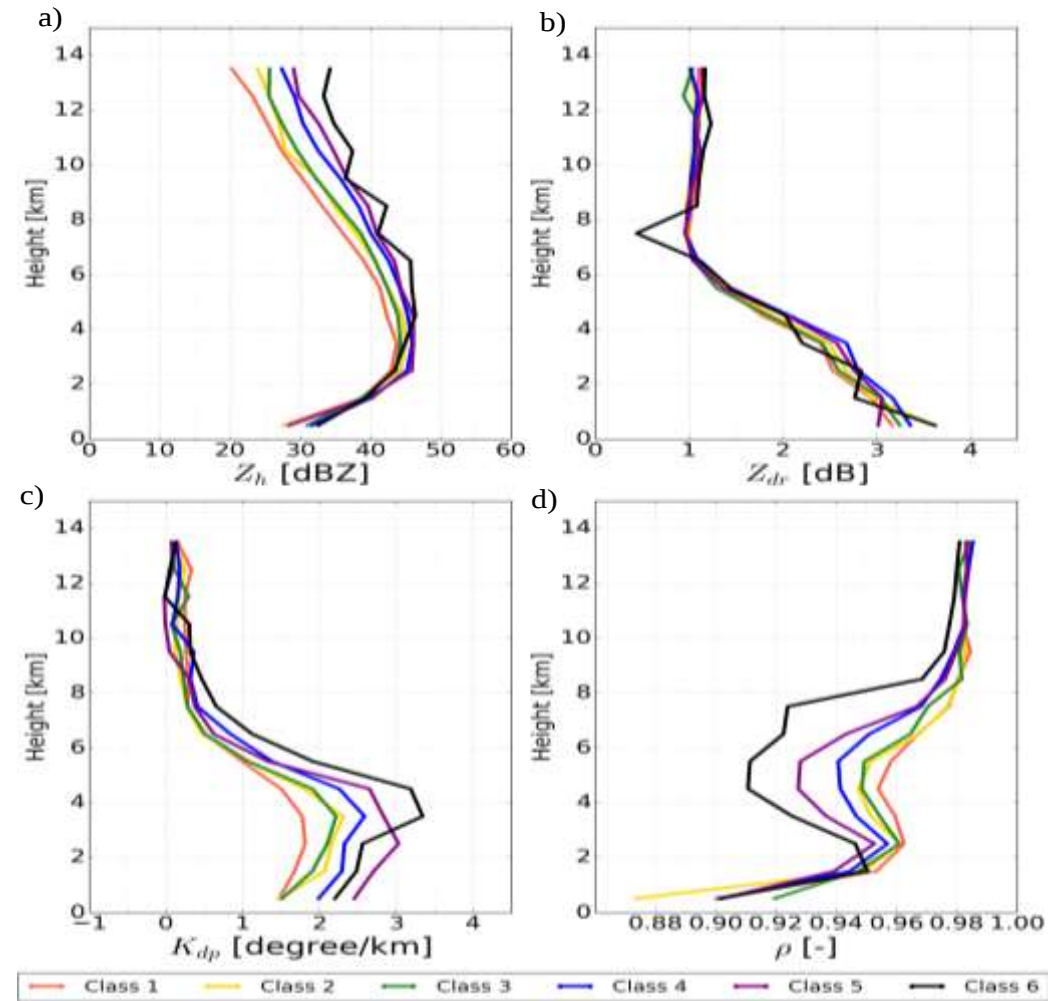


Classes	Number of Cases
Class 1	3253
Class 2	2537
Class 3	1694
Class 4	924
Class 5	462
Class 6	185

Classes	Lighting Density
Class 1	1
Class 2	2 to 3
Class 3	4 to 7
Class 4	8 to 15
Class 5	16 to 31
Class 6	> 32

The Composite Reflectivity Profiles for Different Classes of Lighting Density

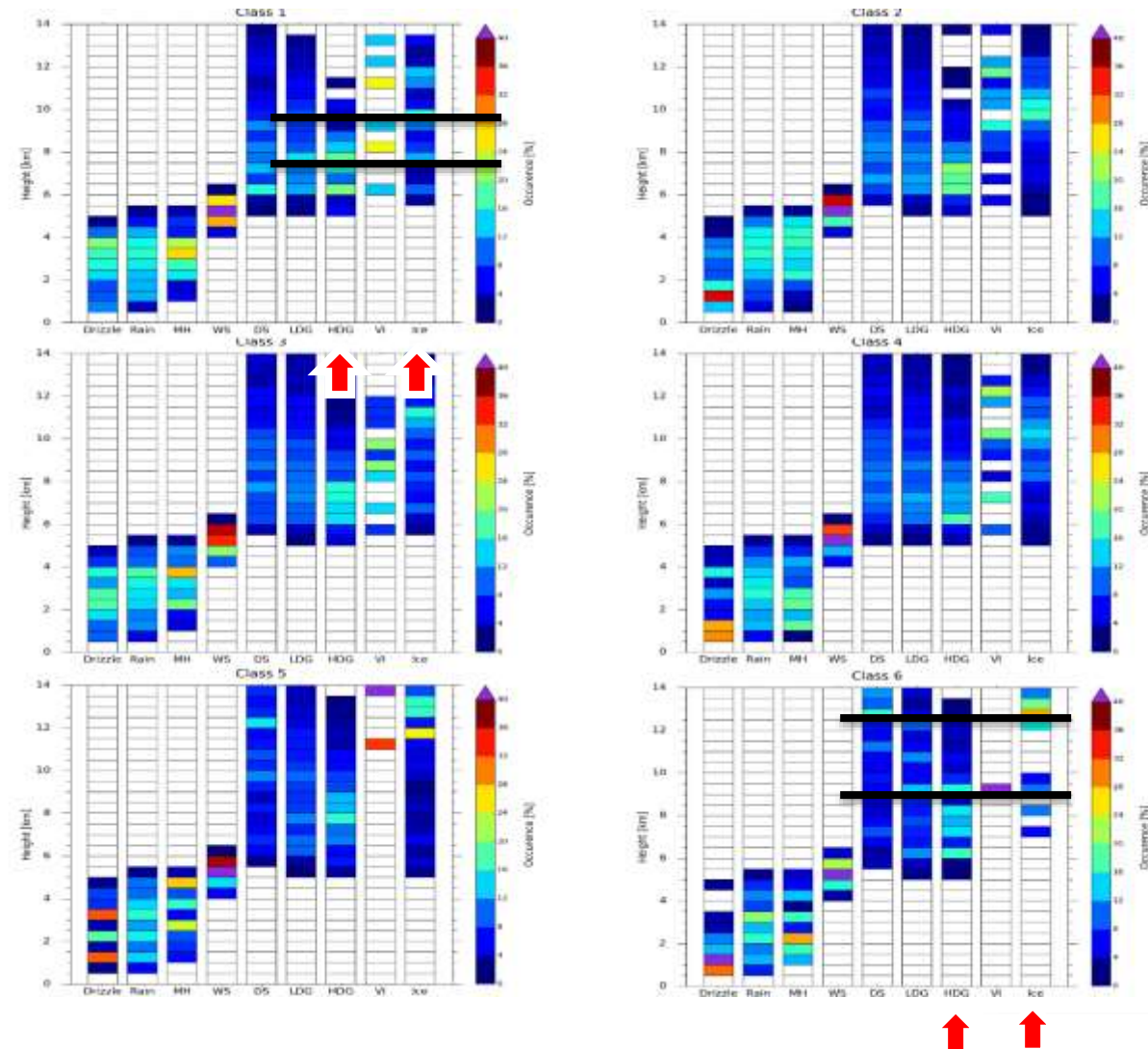
- The composite profile was computed only for the convective clouds. (Steiner et al, 1995)
- The composite was organized based in the lighting Density classes
- For each discharge recorded in a GLM pixel, all the information provided from the radar volume scan constrained in a radius of 1 km around the lighting spot



The Hydrometeor Classification for Different Classes of Lightning Density – A case Study December 3rd, 2016

Hydrometeor classification based on fuzzy logic (Dolan and Rutledge, 2009)

Percentage distribution of hydrometeors along the vertical for all classes of density

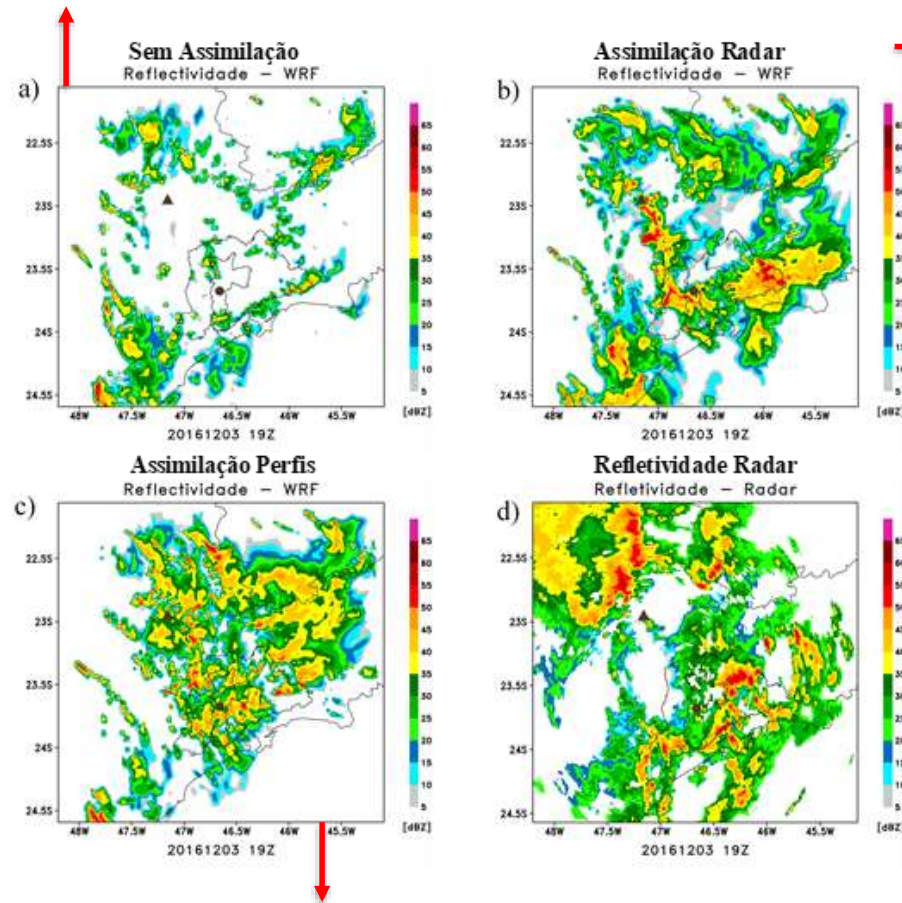


WRF – Set Up for Assimilation

- ✓ WRF was run at a resolution of 1 km and the physics used was adjusted in a standard pattern defined for all SOS CHUVA simulations:
- ✓ WRF Data Assimilation system (WRFDA)
- ✓ The profiles assimilation was made *every hour in four cycles*, at 15, 16, 17 and 18 UTC.
- ✓ All profiles within one hour before each cycle were assimilated together hourly. Between 14 and 15 UTC only the *13 profiles* were assimilated in the second cycle *60 profiles*, the third cycle *257 profiles* and in the last cycle 18 UTC, *359 profiles* were assimilated.

The Lightning Density Assimilation in Cloud resolving Model– A case Study December 3rd, 2016.

No Assimilation

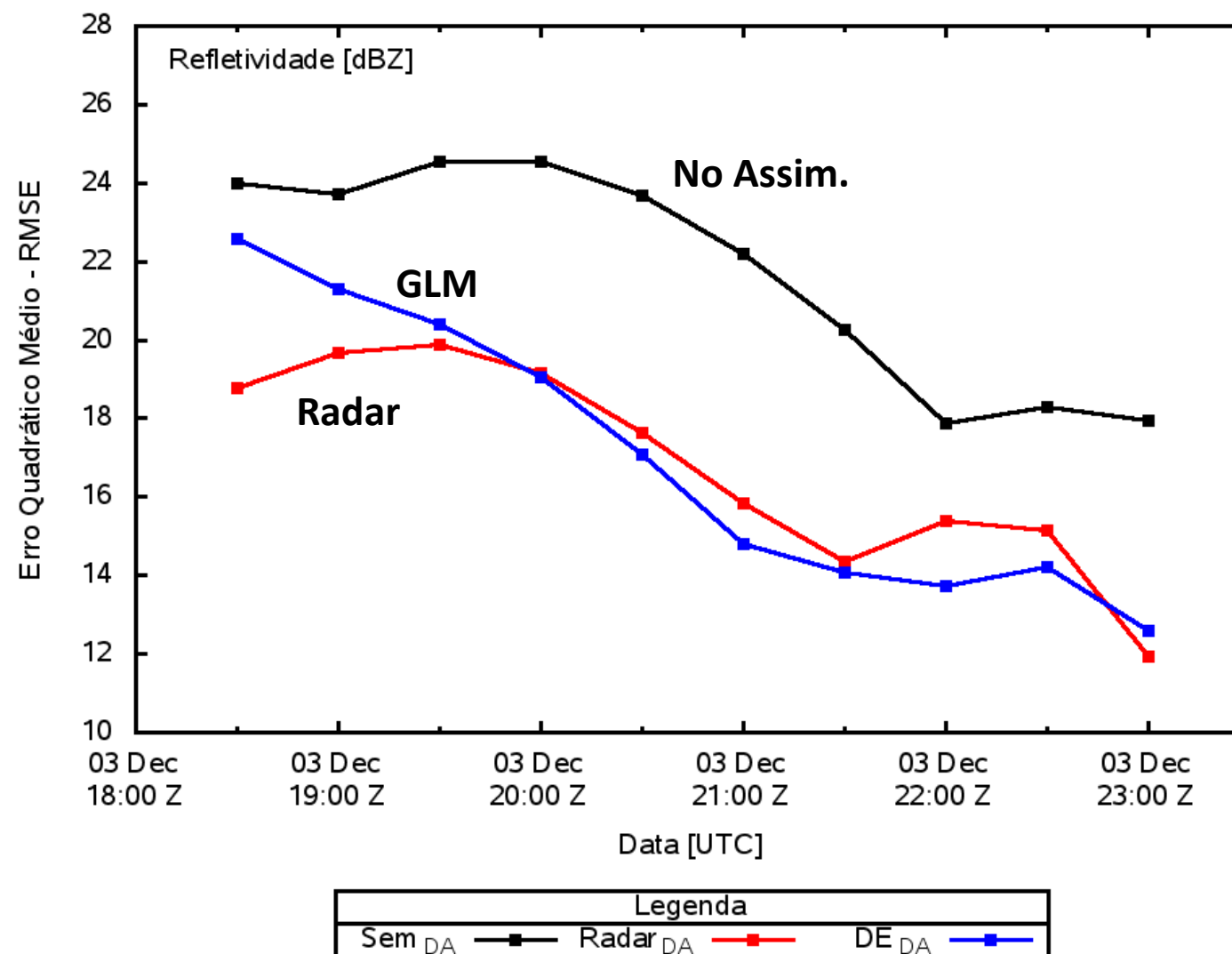


Radar Reflectivity and Doppler Winds

GLM Density – Average
Reflectivity Profile

Radar Observation

The Lightning Density Assimilation in Cloud resolving Model– A case Study December 3rd, 2016.



Conclusions

- The variation of the average profiles according to the class allowed to observe the impact of lighting density over the microphysical characteristics.
- The higher percentage of the ice crystals and graupel found in higher layers inside systems associated with larger lighting density classes.
- The GLM-average reflectivity profiles offer a great opportunity to improve the assimilation process especially in areas without radar coverage.