

# Validation Of Rain Rate Retrievals For The Airborne Hurricane Imaging Radiometer (HIRAD)



Maria Jacob<sup>1</sup>, Student Member, IEEE, Matin Salemirad<sup>2</sup>, Student Member, IEEE, W. Linwood Jones<sup>2</sup>, Life Fellow, IEEE, Sayak Biswas<sup>3</sup>, Member, IEEE and Daniel Cecil<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Comisión Nacional de Actividades Espaciales

<sup>2</sup> Central Florida Remote Sensing Laboratory, University of Central Florida

<sup>3</sup> NASA Marshall Space Flight Center Huntsville, AL



## Abstract

NASA's Global Hawk aircraft (AV1) has two microwave sensors: the passive Hurricane Imaging Radiometer (HIRAD), and the active High-altitude Imaging Wind and Rain Airborne Profiler (HIWRAP). Results are presented for a rain measurement validation opportunity that occurred in 2013, when the AV1 flew over a tropical squall-line that was simultaneously observed by the Tampa NEXRAD radar. During this experiment, Global Hawk made 3 passes over the rapidly propagating thunderstorm, while the TAMPA NEXRAD performed volume scans every 5-min. In this poster, the three-way inter-comparison of HIRAD Tb, HIWRAP dBZ and NEXRAD rain rate imagery are presented. Also, observed HIRAD Tbs are compared with theoretical radiative transfer model results using HIWRAP Rain Rates.

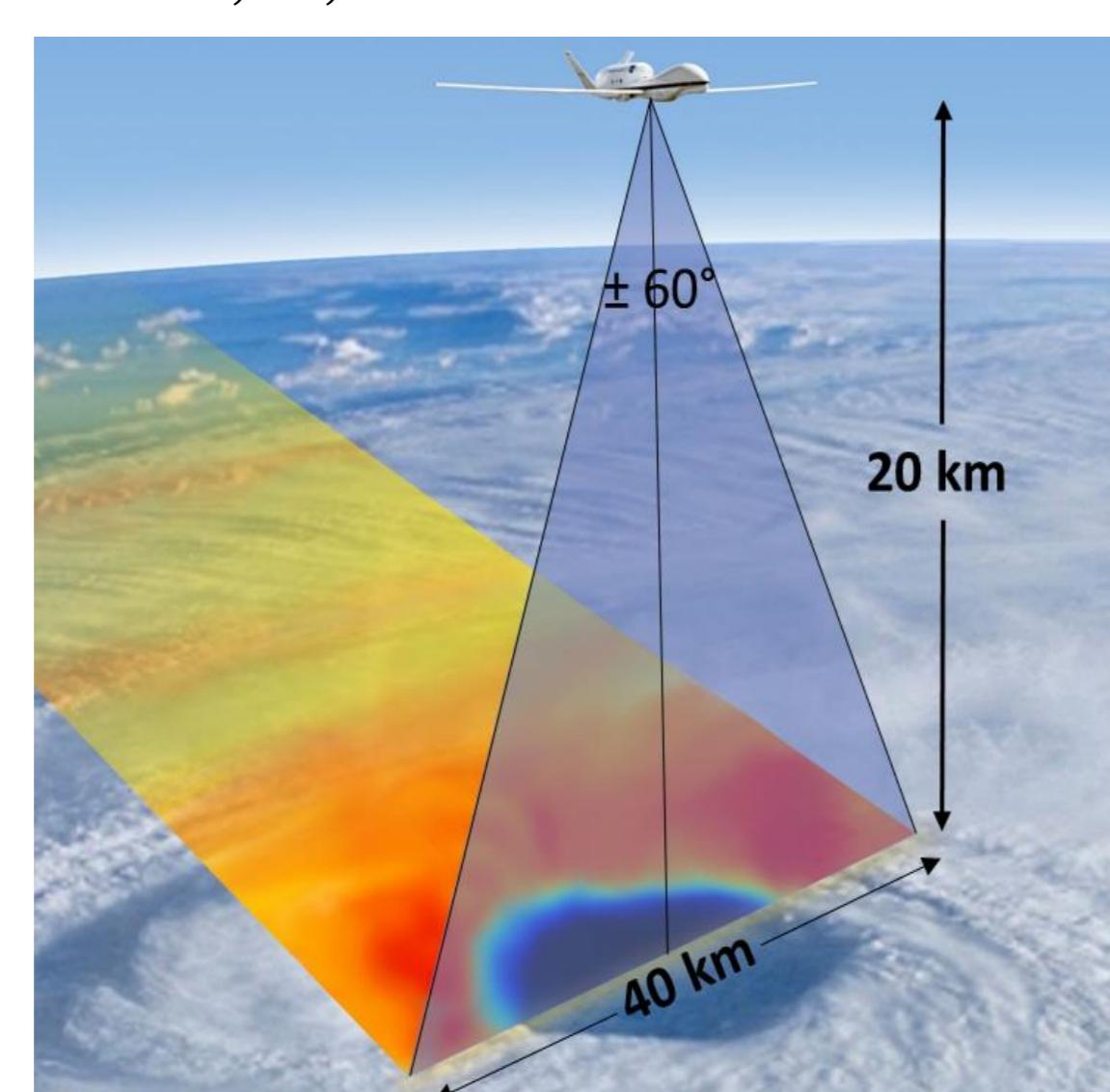
## INTRODUCTION

- HIRAD is a collaborative effort of NASA MSFC, CFRSL, and Univ. of Michigan
- HIRAD & HIWRAP flew on an unmanned Global Hawk UAV, in NASA's Hurricane and Severe Storms Sentinel (HS3) flight program
- Sept 2013 AV1 flew over a tropical squall-line of thunderstorms in the Gulf of Mexico, near Tampa Bay
  - These rain events were simultaneously observed by NOAA's National Weather Service NEXRAD

## INSTRUMENTS OVERVIEW

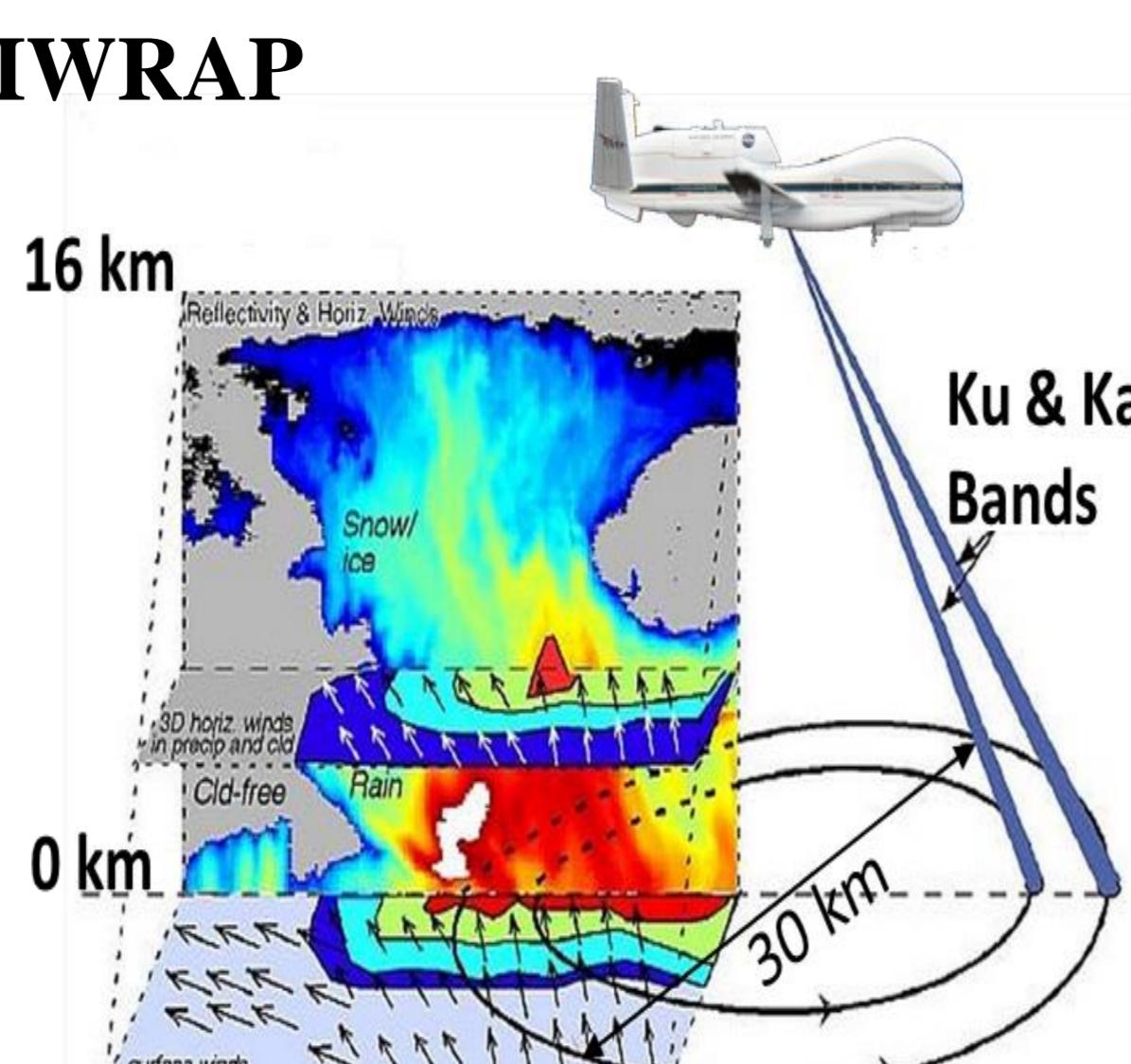
### HIRAD

- Provides mapping of hurricane surface wind field and rain structure
- IFOV ~2km @ Nadir & 5km @ edge of swath
- 1-D Synthetic Thinned Aperture Radiometer with 40 km swath



### HIWRAP

- Dual freq (Ka- & Ku-band), dual-beam, conical scan Doppler Radar
- Measures line-of-sight & surface winds from volume backscattering of clouds & rain



## CONCLUSIONS

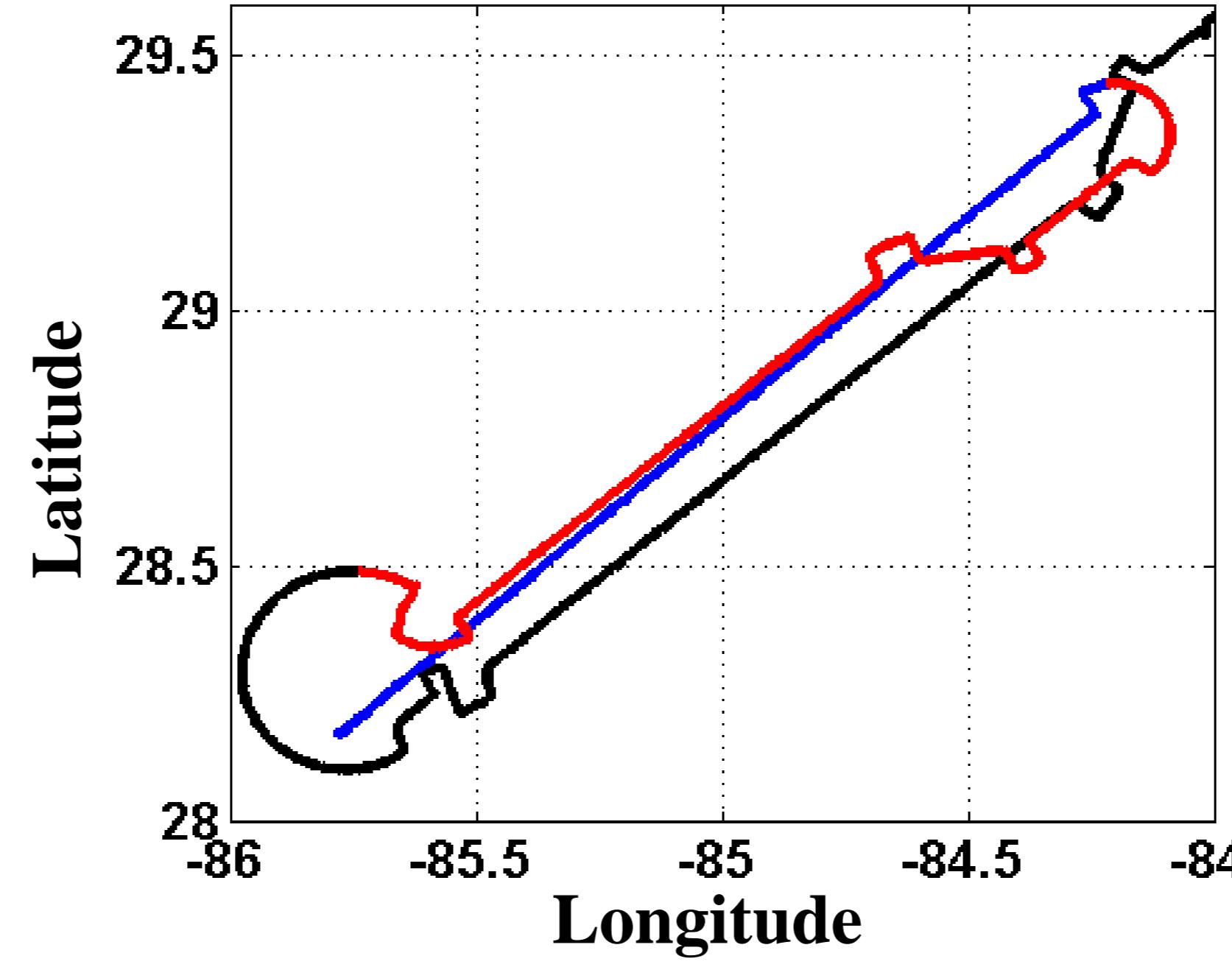
- Results demonstrate an excellent correlation in the 3-way comparison of spatial patterns:
- NEXRAD rain rate, HIRAD Tb @ 5 GHz and HIWRAP dBz
- HIWRAP Z-R relationship tuned to NEXRAD rain rates
- HIRAD observed Tb calibration tuned to radiative transfer model (RTM) calculations
- HIRAD Tb forward RTM uses the 3D rain patterns inferred by HIWRAP

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

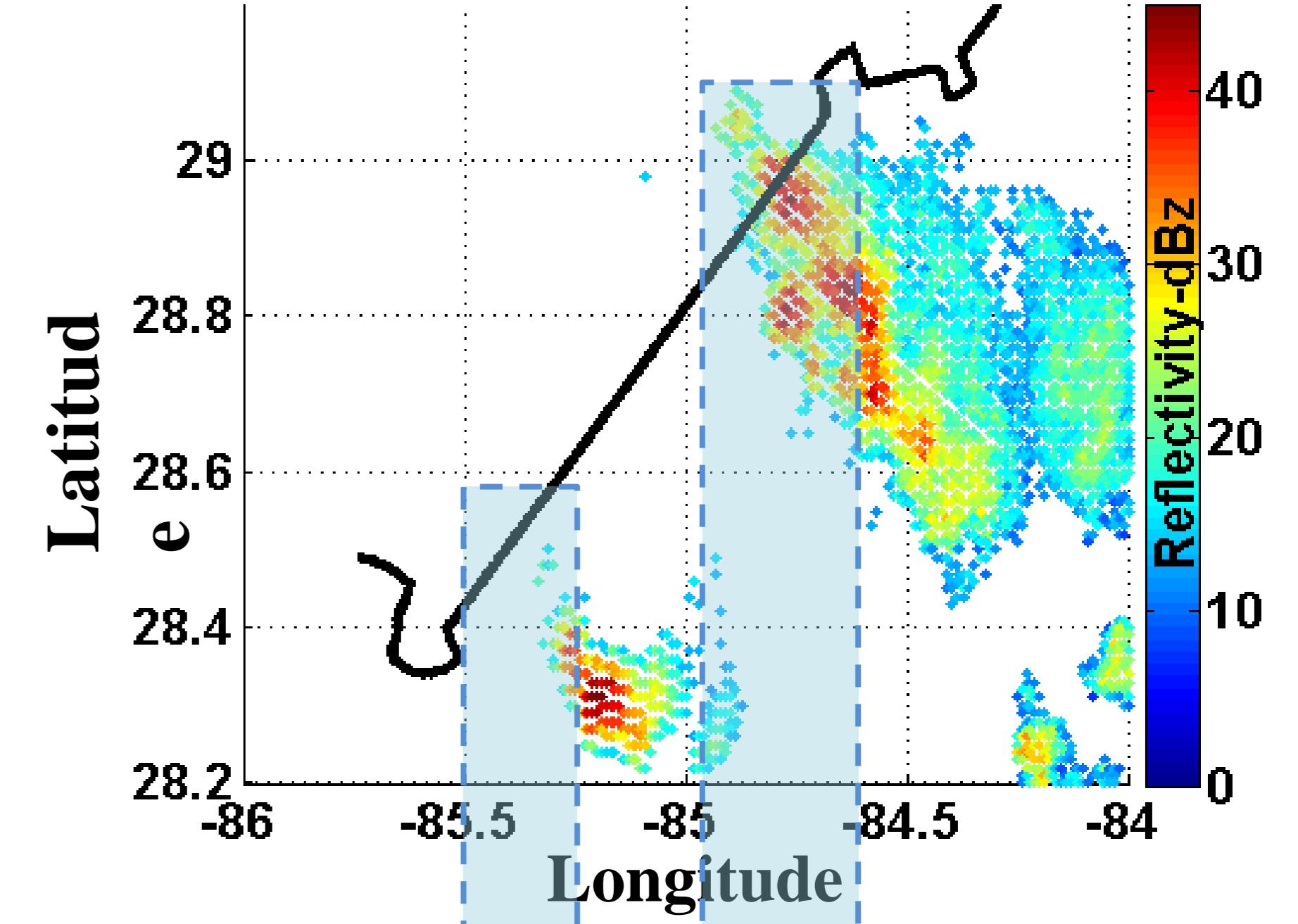
The authors wish to acknowledge Dr. Gerald Heymsfield and Dr. Stephen Guimond of the NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center for providing HIWRAD data.

## TAMPA BAY RAIN MEASUREMENTS

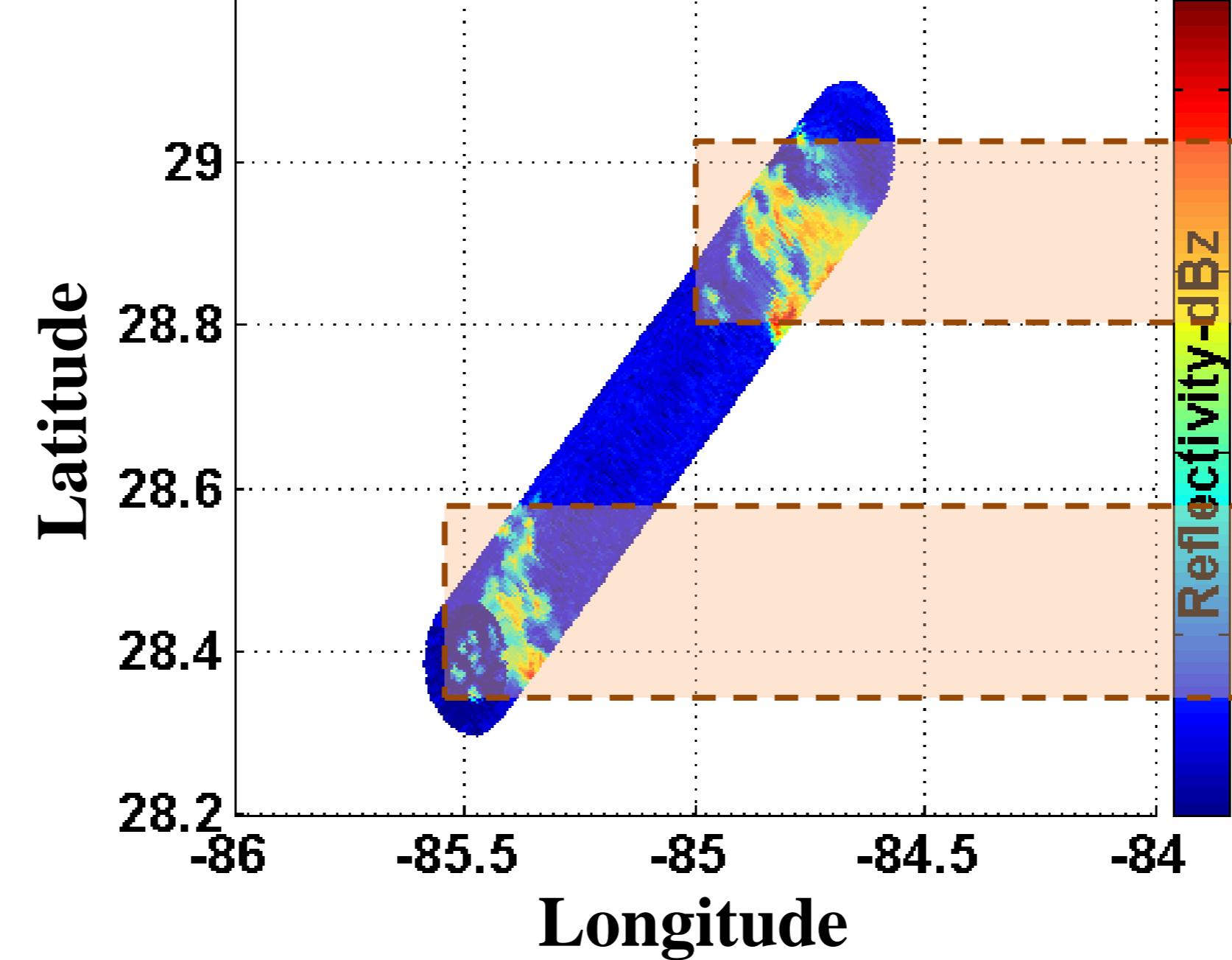
### AV1 Flight Pattern



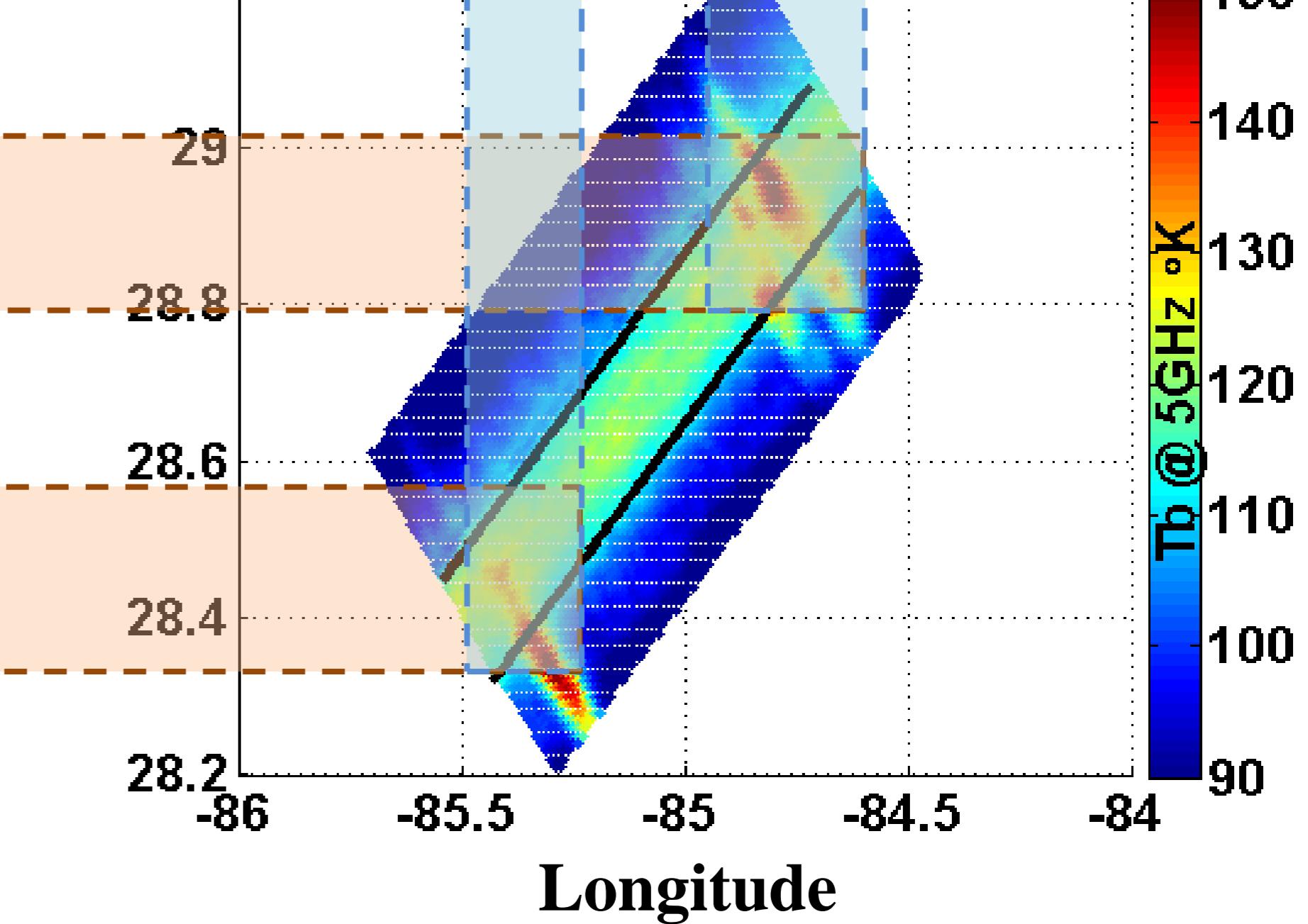
### NexRad Reflectivity



### HIWRAP Ku Reflectivity

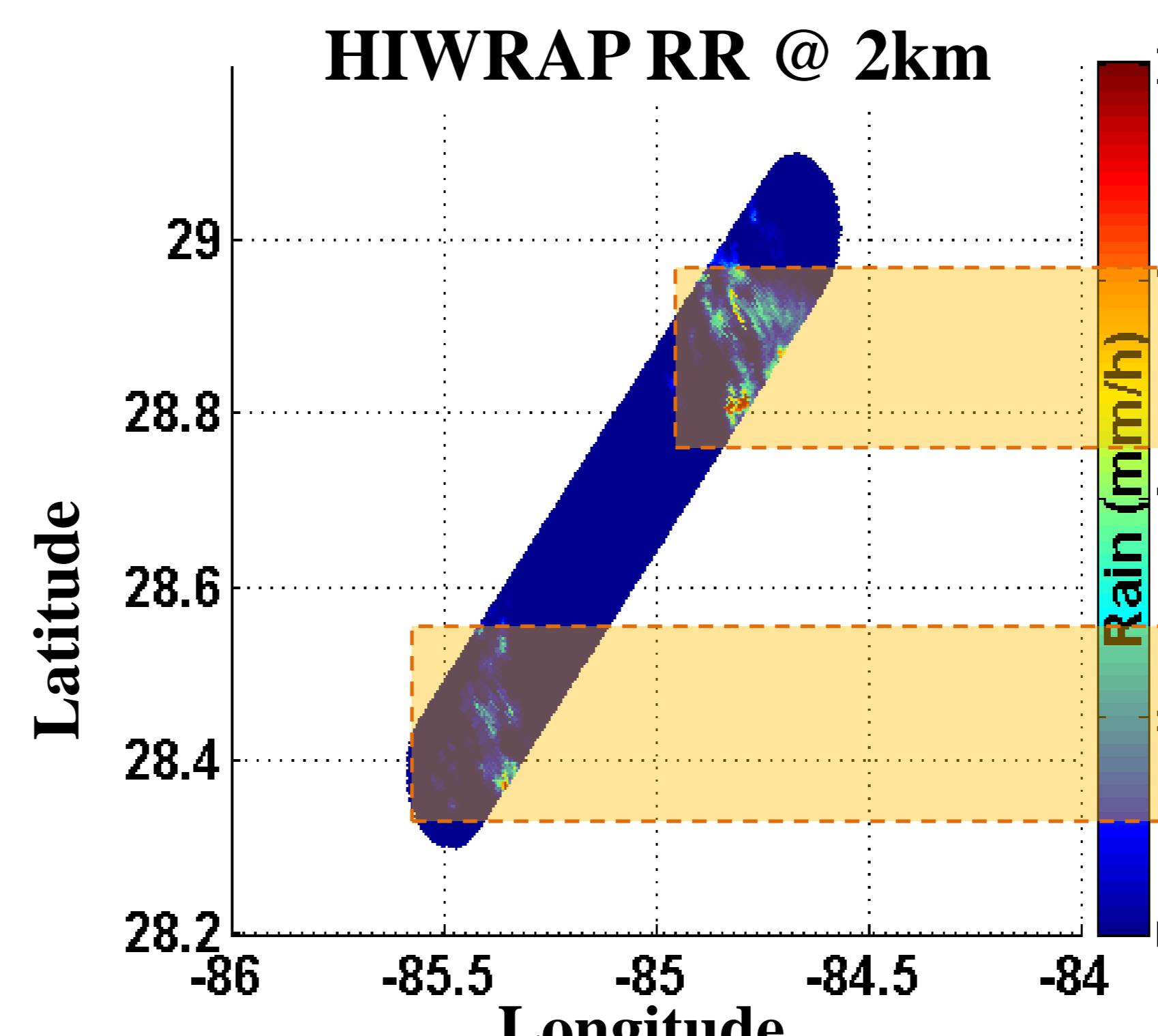


### HIRAD TB 5 GHz

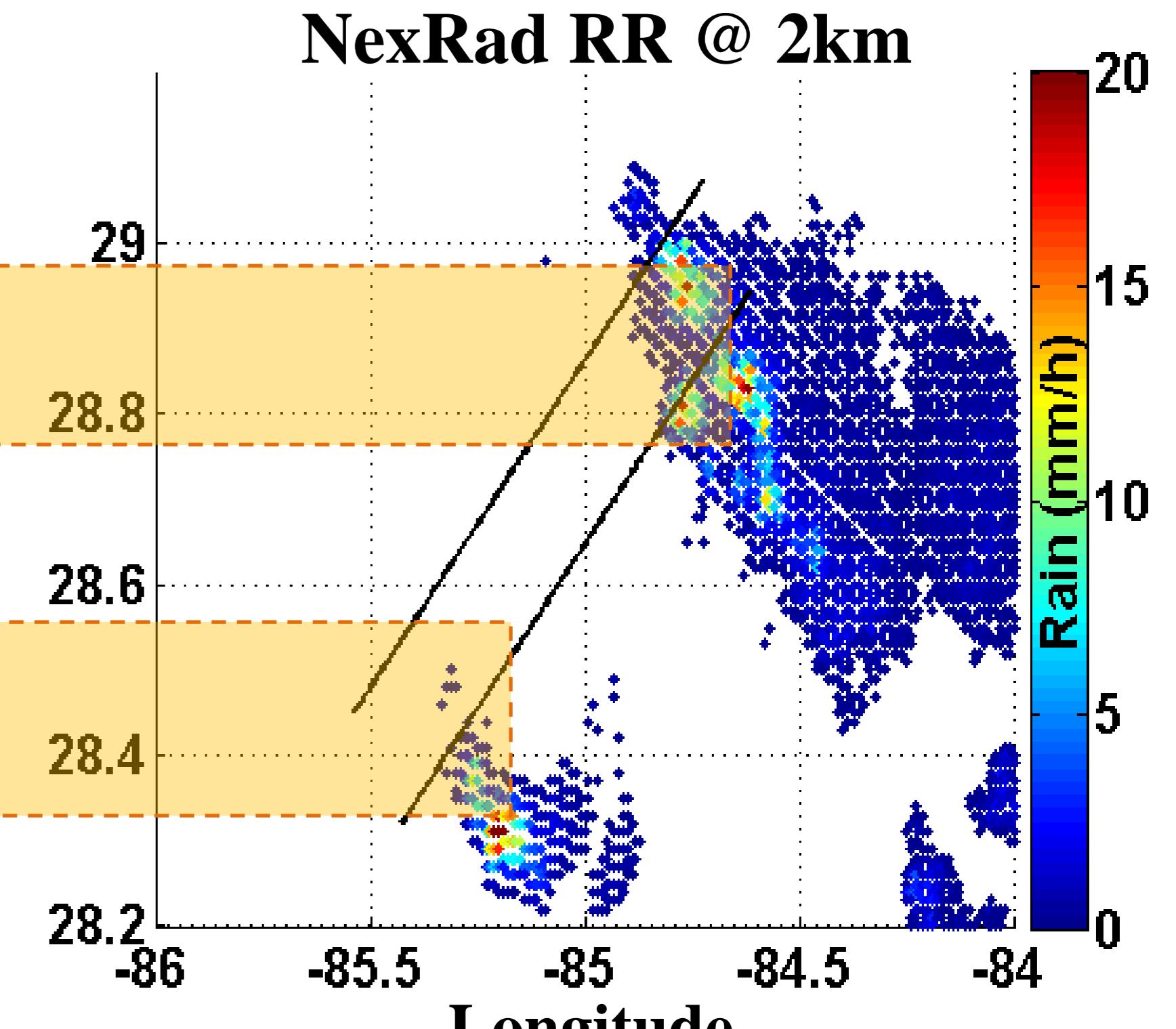


## RAIN RATE CALCULATIONS

### HIWRAP RR @ 2km

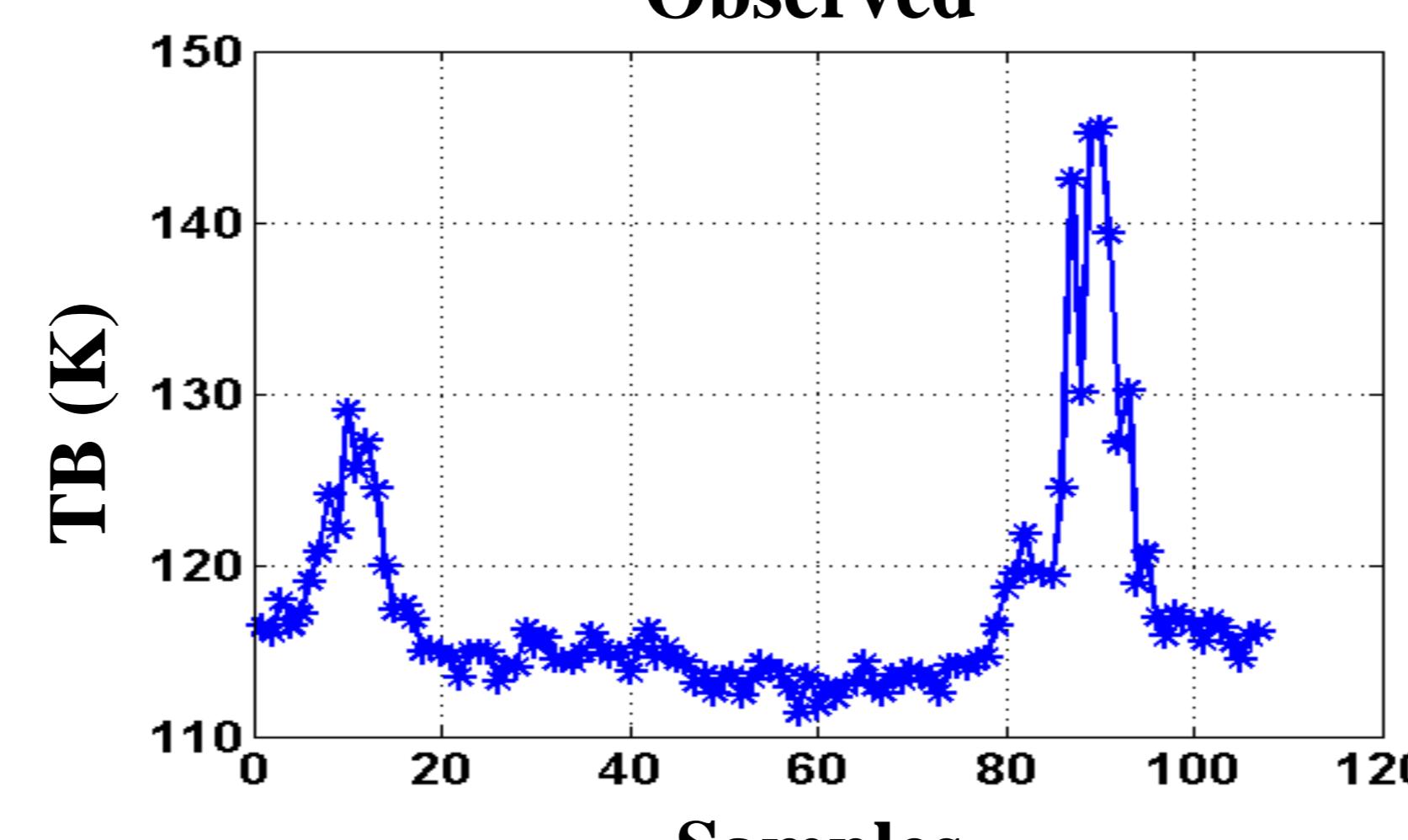


### NexRad RR @ 2km

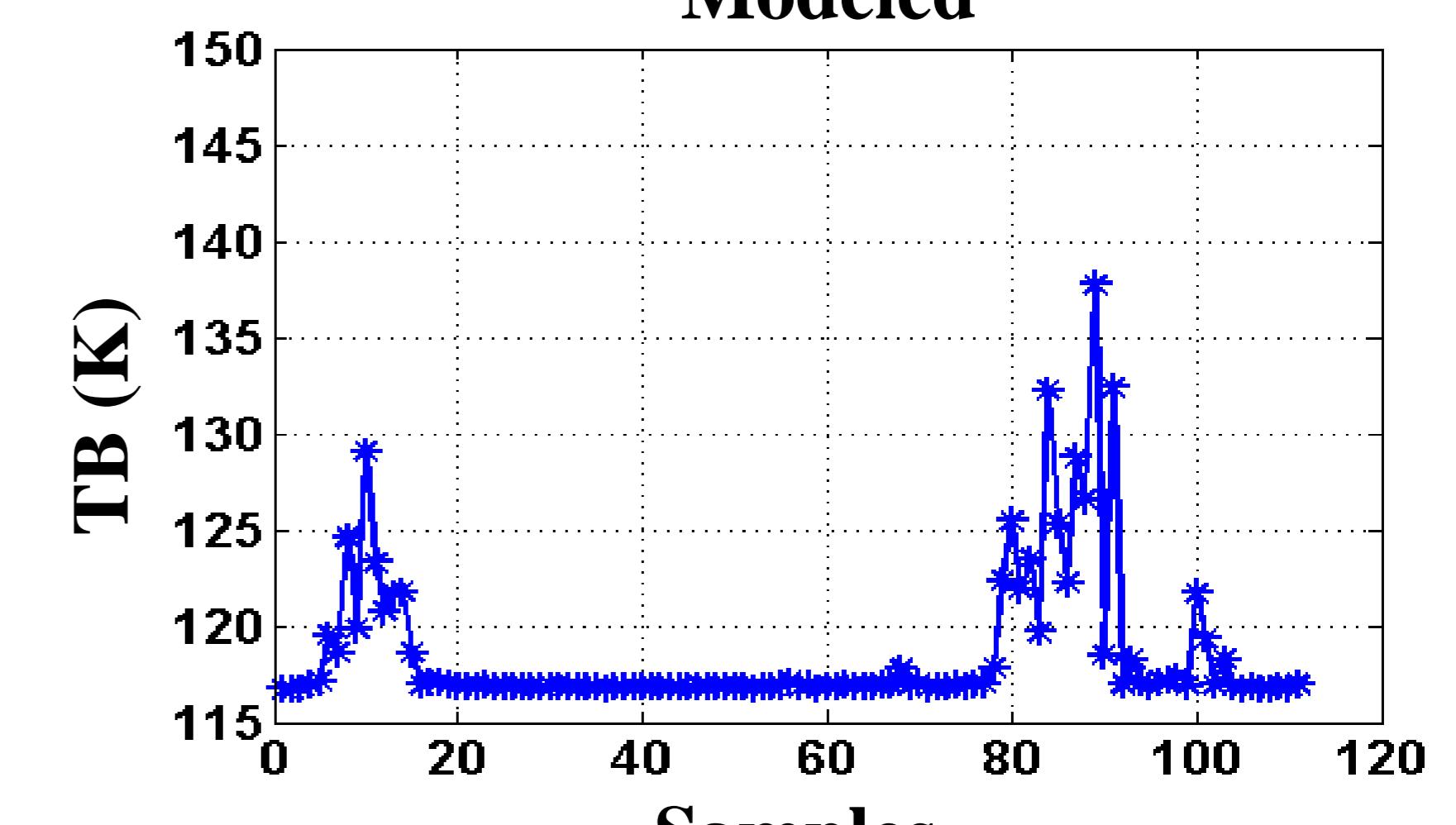


## HIRAD OBSERVED & MODELED COMPARISONS

### Observed



### Nadir



### Modeled