Diagnosing and Predicting Precipitation Type Aloft – Promises and Challenges

Andrew A. Rosenow, Daniel D. Tripp, Heather D. Reeves

Cooperative Institute for Severe and High-Impact Weather Research and Operations (CIWRO) and NOAA/OAR/NSSL

FPAW Fall Meeting October 25, 2022 – Norman, OK Andrew.Rosenow@noaa.gov



Precipitation Type



 Precipitation type is defined at the surface, but is a process that begins well above the ground

reaching the surface.

the surface



Image courtesy NWS Huntsville

Forecasting p-type

 Most tools for forecasting historically only provided a surface diagnostic



New Precipitation Type Capabilities



- New algorithms can track precipitation type changes as particles fall
- Will show example data here from the Spectral Bin Classifier from CIWRO (in R2O pipeline, release soon)
 - Concepts are tool-agnostic
- Big question: how do we present this new information?



Image courtesy NWS Huntsville

d) SBC-original



f) SBC-LA

Reeves et al. (2022)



Plan view – Worst Case

- Top Surface Precipitation Type
- Bottom "Worst case" Precipitation Type in the lowest 12,000 ft.

We can change top altitude and ptype "danger" order. In what depth range is p-type most dangerous?

Types:

RAIN < SNOW < FREEZING RAIN



Profile View at Airport



Profile View at Airport

 By tracking phase as particles fall, we can identify where various precipitation types happen in the column

Large Particles:

RAIN FREEZING RAIN SNOW

RAIN/SNOW

FREEZING RAIN/ICE PELLETS RAIN/ICE PELLETS

Small Particles:

DRIZZLE FREEZING DRIZZLE SNOW



Profile View at Airport

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What level of detail is helpful? Drizzle classifications? Simple liquid/ice classification?



Level of lowest frozen precipitation Ice Height Valid: (Thu) Feb 11, 2021 18 UTC

 Lowest altitude (km) to contain precipitation with ice or potential to freeze (snow, ice pellets, freezing rain)

What about the top altitude? Layer depth? What if there are multiple layers?





What can we do with these new tools?

- Determine precipitation type within specified altitude ranges
- Separate drizzle vs heavier precipitation
- Determine lowest altitude with frozen precipitation
- Combine p-type with other data sources to get accumulation rates
 - Further out accretion rates?

- All of these are sensitive to errors in input model data!
 - This is where probabilistic forecasting will likely come in....

