

## PIP Observations For Precipitation Studies Larry Bliven and Walt Petersen

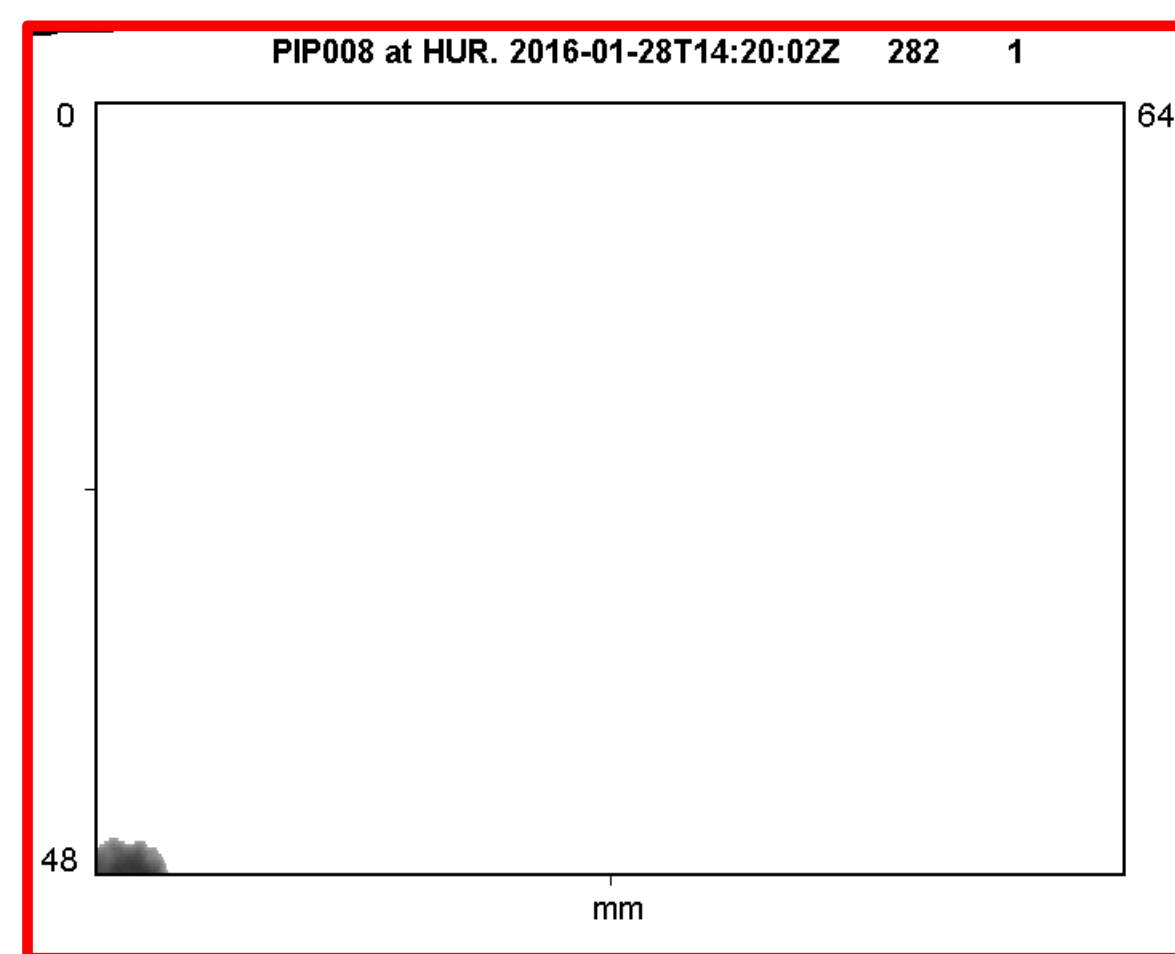
Dual-frequency radar-algorithm development for GPM applications in cold region is high-priority.

At GSFC, we developed **PIP** to enable worldwide studies of precipitation. PIP consists of a high-speed video camera that images falling precipitation, and apps to display particles, and quantify particle sizes and fall-speeds.

To monitor diverse storms, PIPs are installed across the US and Canada, and in Finland and Antarctica.



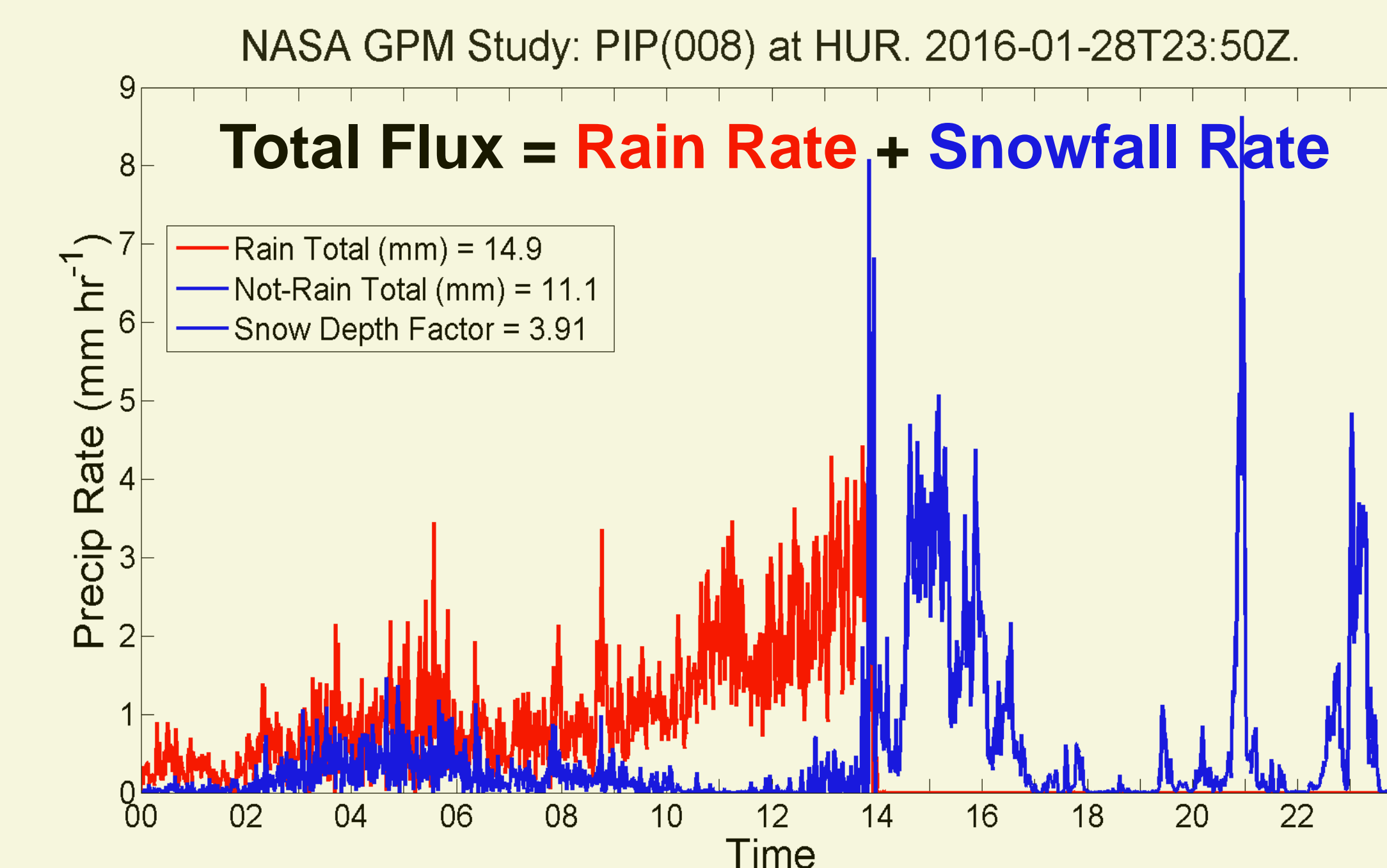
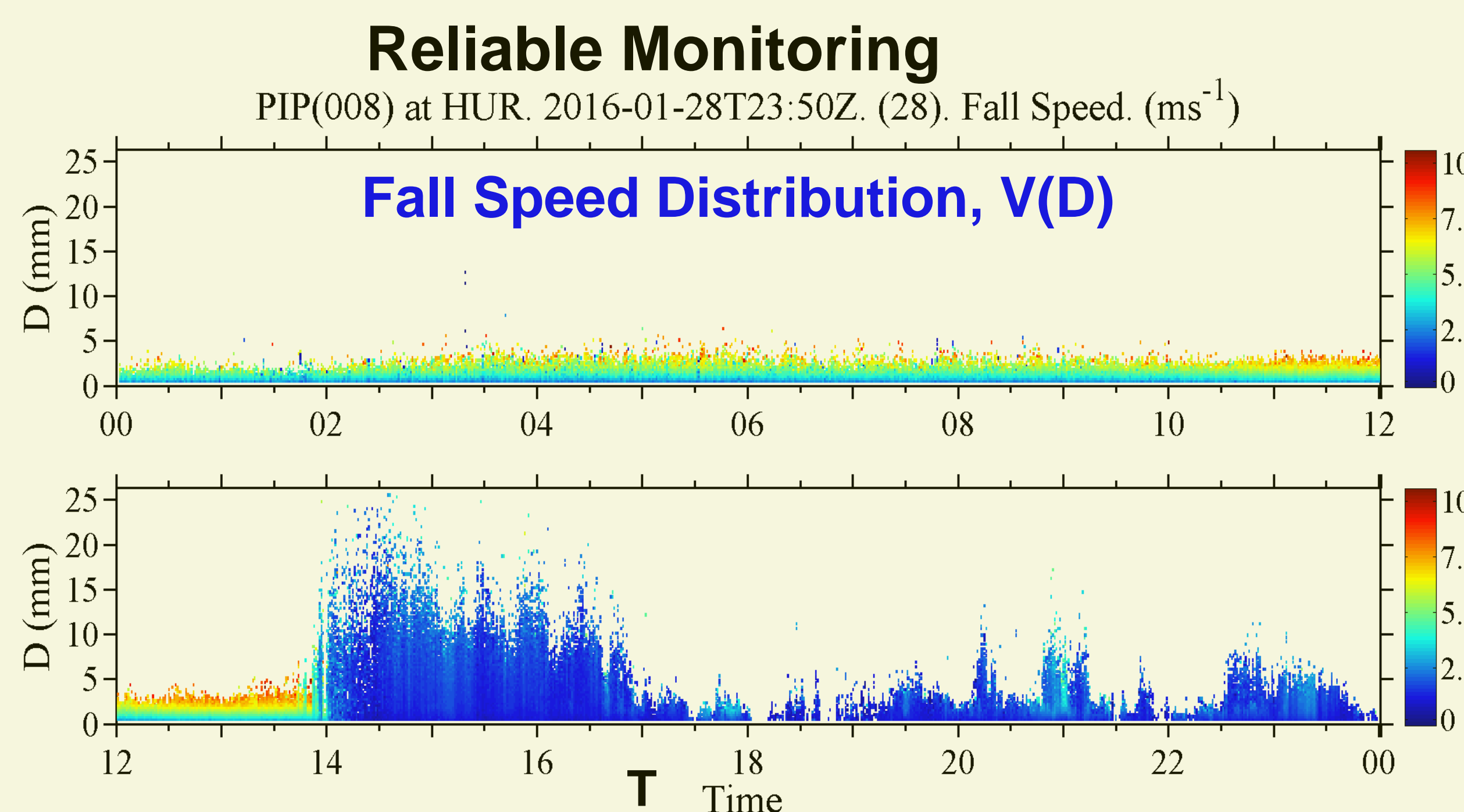
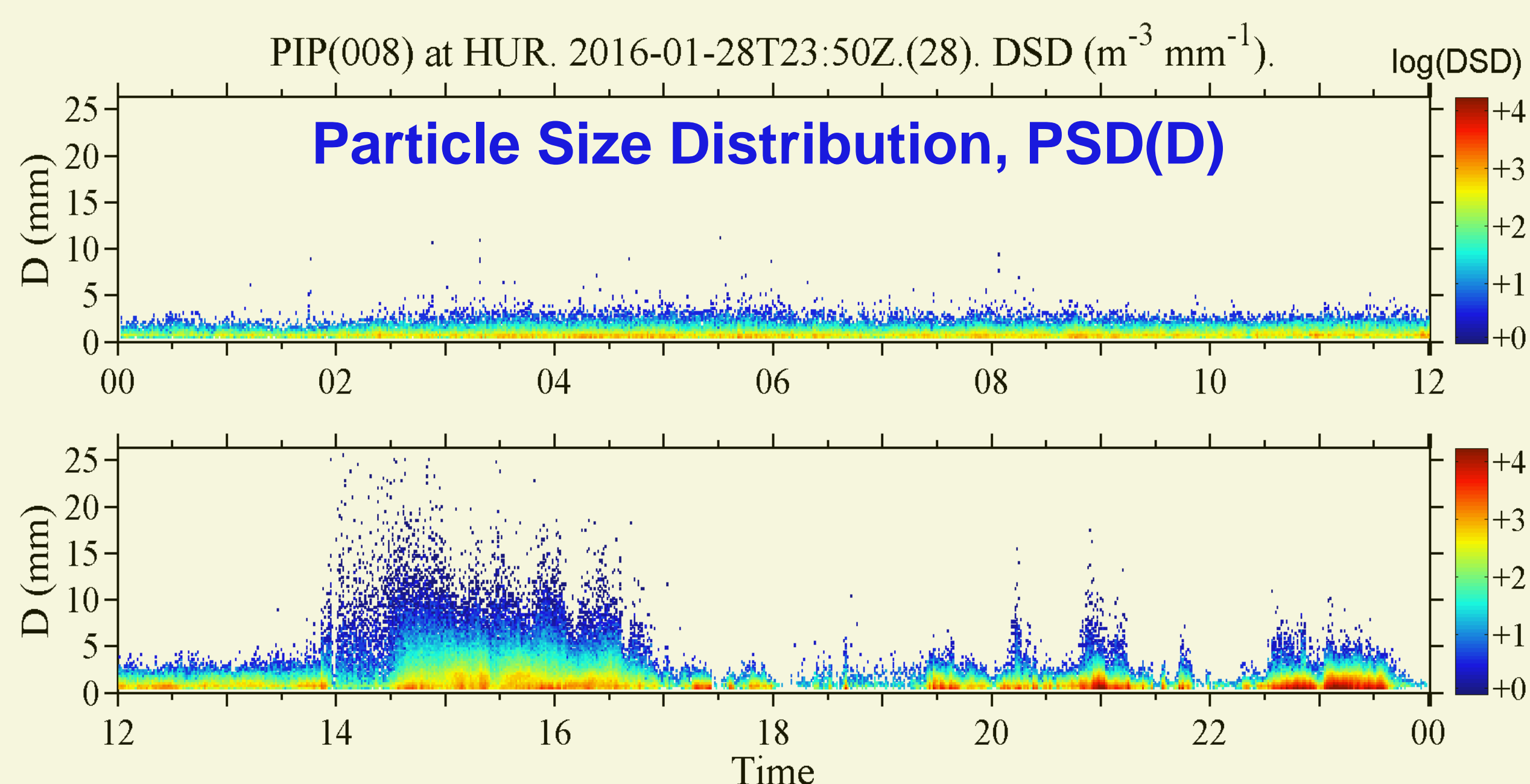
Hurricane Ridge  
Olympex



Video: Click On\Off



PIPs at GPM-PMM Sites

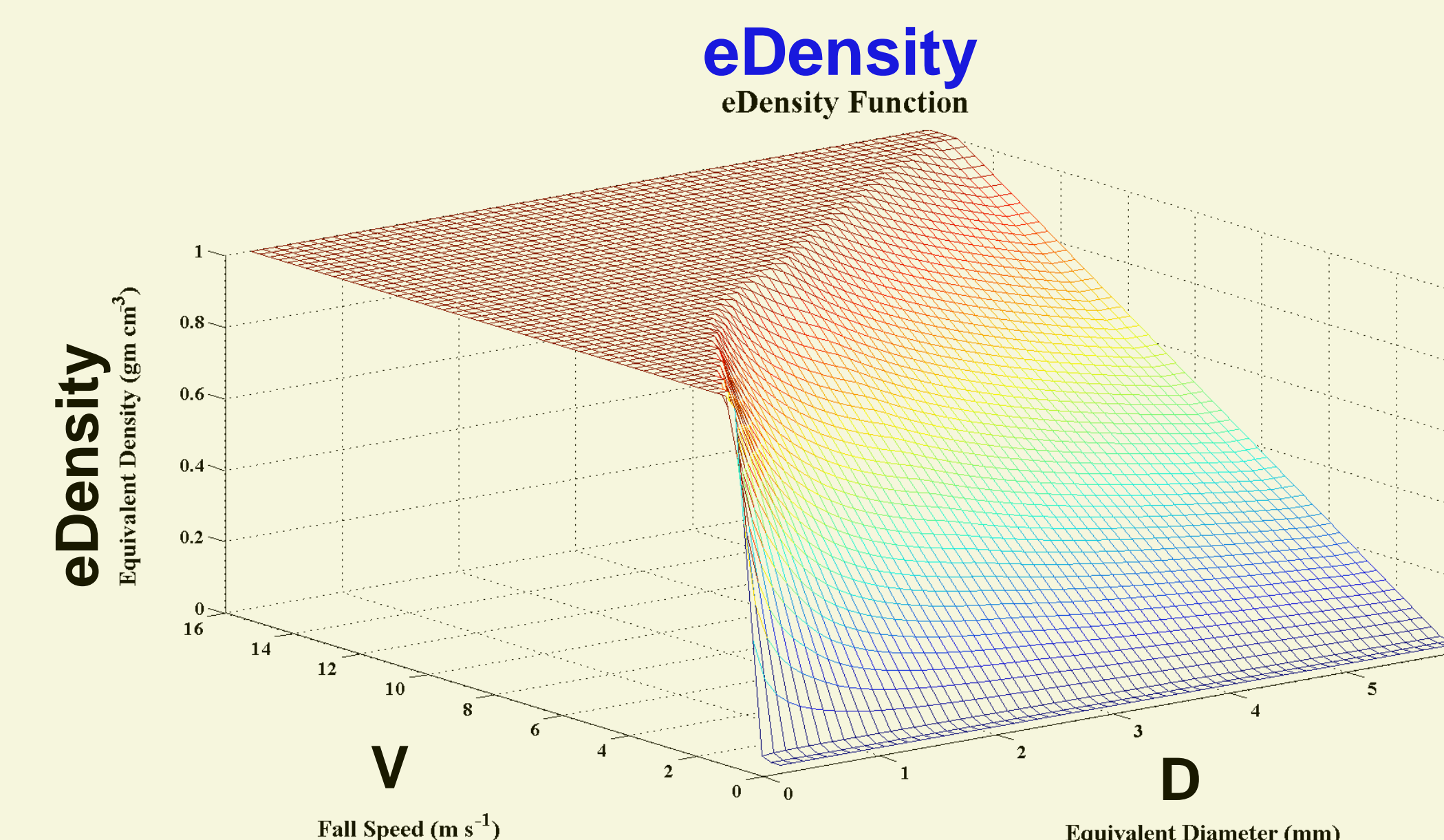
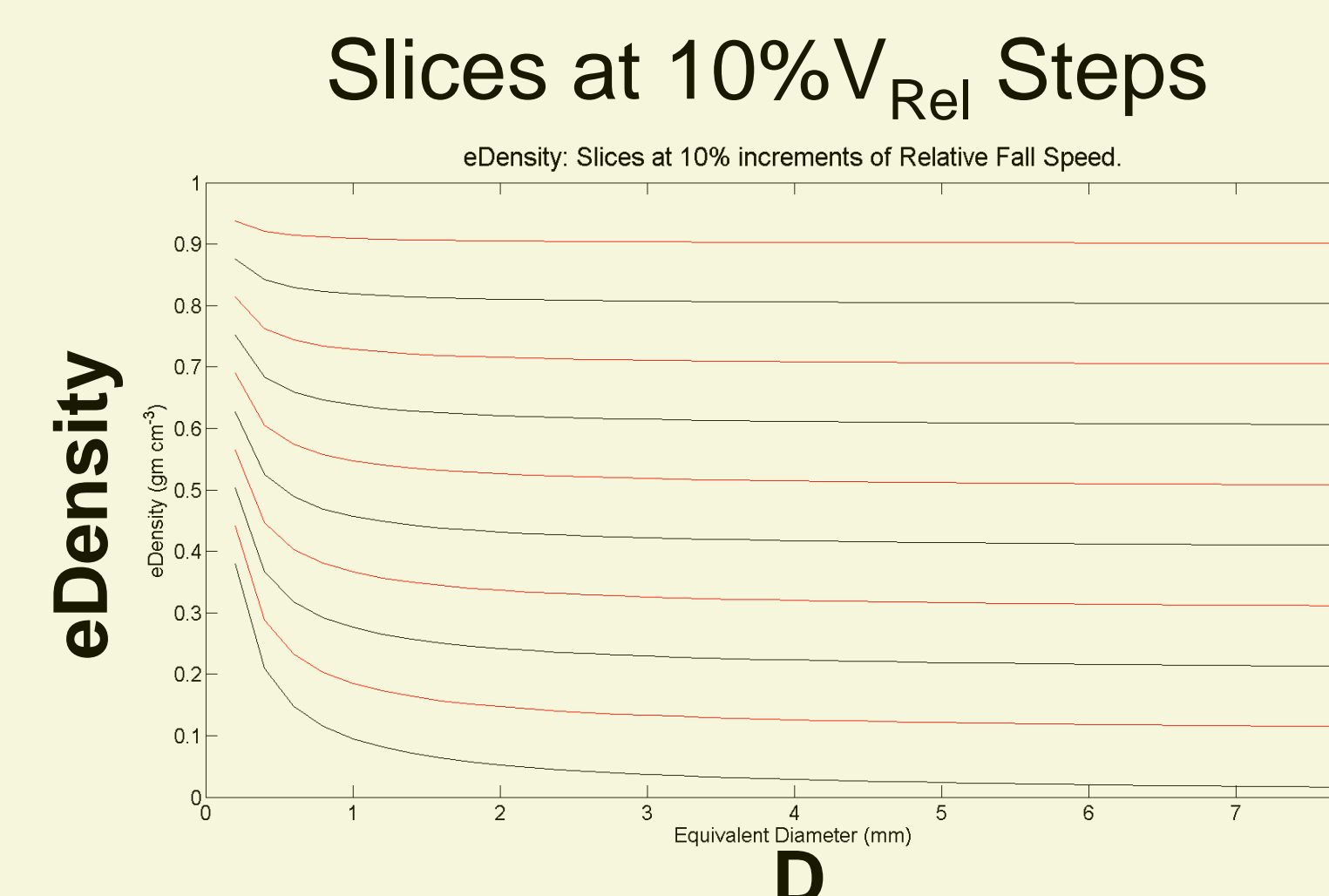
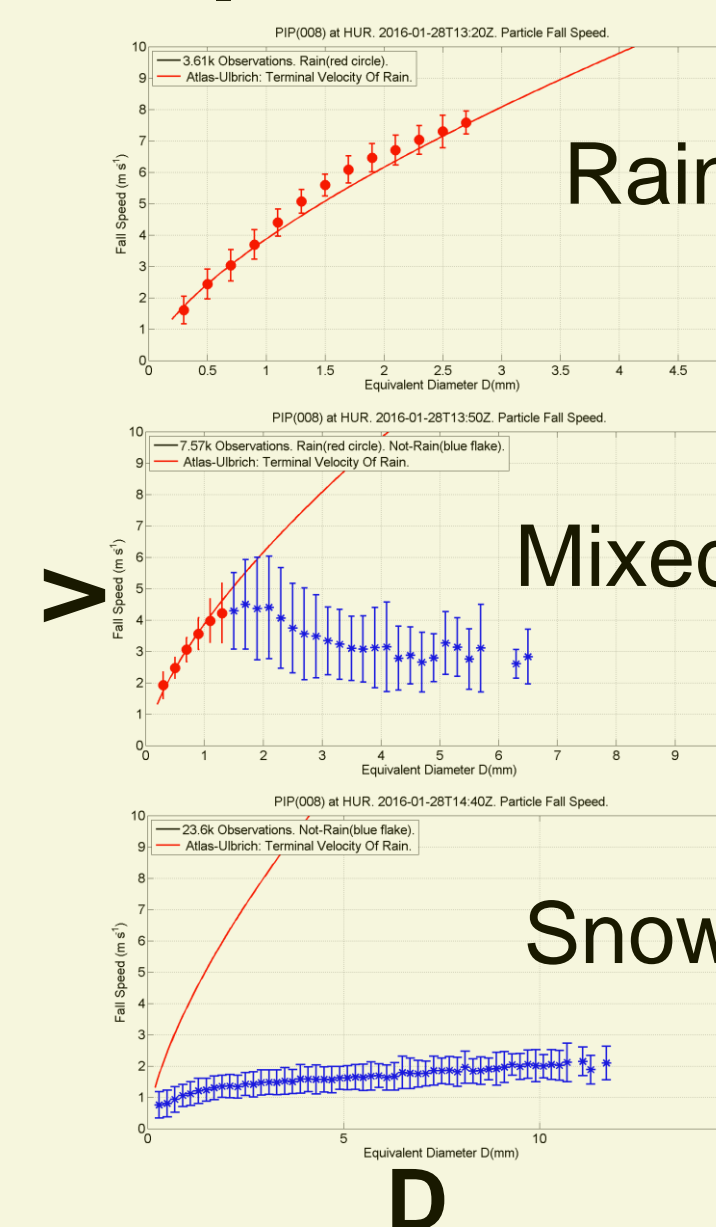


$$R_s = \int_{D(\min)}^{D(\max)} \text{Density}(D) * V(D) * \text{PSD}(D) * N(D)^3 dD$$

PSD & V are measured by PIP, however no instrument can measure Density.

We introduced the empirical Equivalent Density model, **eDensity**(D, Relative Fall Velocity).

### Equivalent Snowfall Computations



### Satellite Algorithms

Retrieval of Snow Properties by using Ku- and Ka-band Dual-Frequency Radar

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The focus of this study is on the estimation of snow microphysical properties and the associated bulk parameters such as snow water content and water equivalent snowfall rate using Ku- and Ka-band dual-frequency radar data.

**'To aid in the development of the Ku- and Ka-band dual-wavelength radar technique and to further evaluate its performance, self-consistency tests are conducted using measurements of snow PSD and fall velocity acquired from the Precipitation Imaging Package (PIP).'**

This study uses a  $\rho(D_{\max})$  relationship.  $\rho(D, V)$  is feasible with PIP data and enables refined analysis of precipitation processes.

