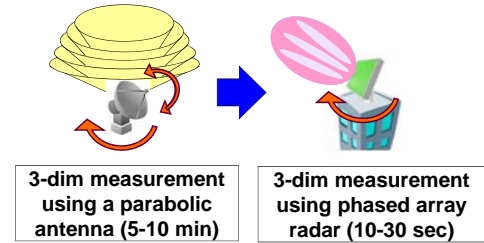
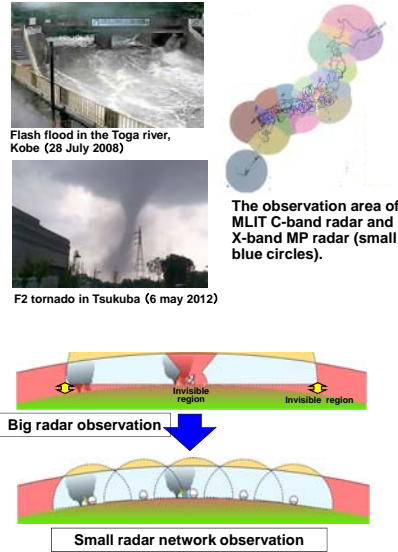


Shinsuke Satoh¹, Tomoo Ushio², Shigeharu Shimamura², Koichi Maruo², Fumihiko Mizutani³, Masakazu Wada³, Hiroshi Hanado¹, Seiji Kawamura¹, Seiho Uratsuka¹ and Toshio Iguchi¹

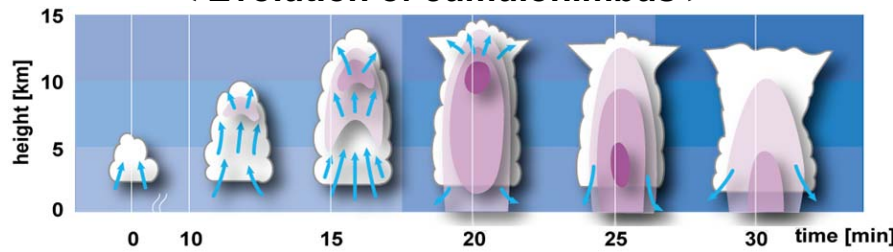
¹ NICT, Japan (satoh@nict.go.jp)
² Osaka University, Japan
³ Toshiba Corporation, Japan

1. Introduction

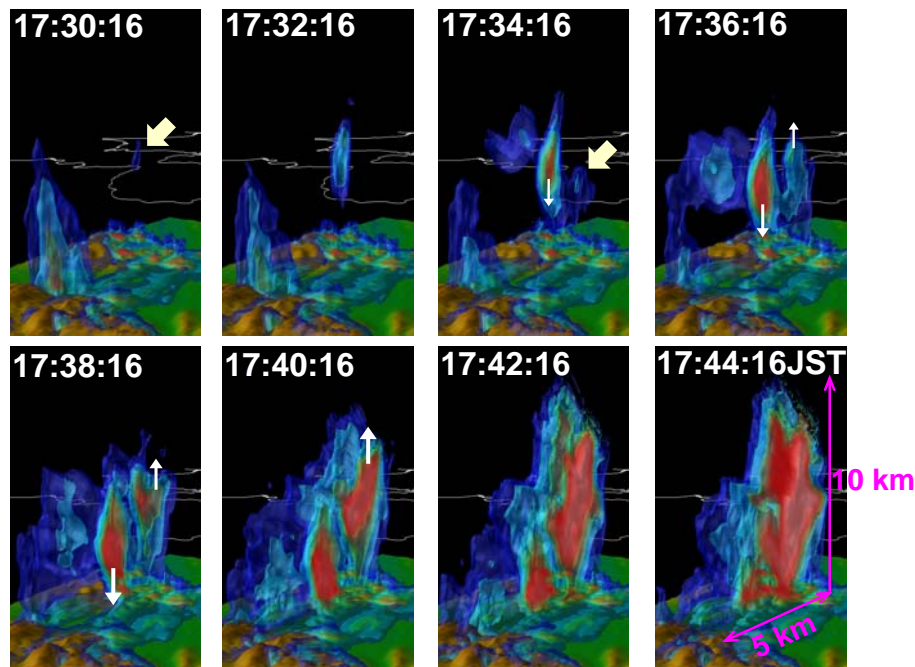
- In Japan, severe weather disasters caused by localized heavy rainfalls or tornadoes have occurred frequently in the last several years.
- Although it is important to measure three dimensional structure of the rapidly developed severe storms, a volume scan by a parabolic antenna requires substantial time of more than 5 minutes.



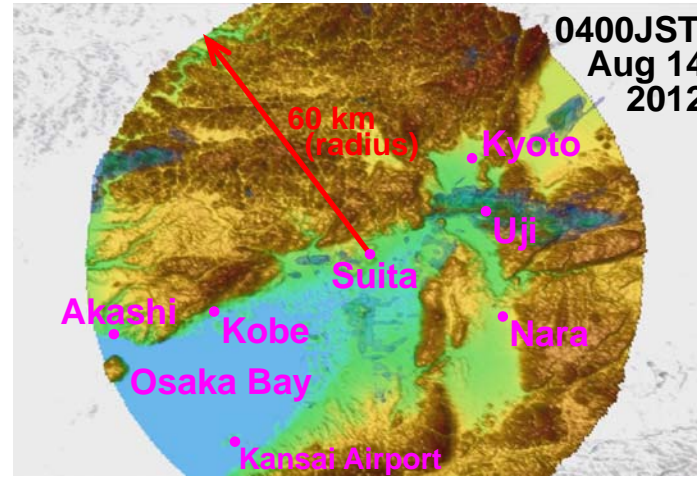
< Evolution of cumulonimbus >



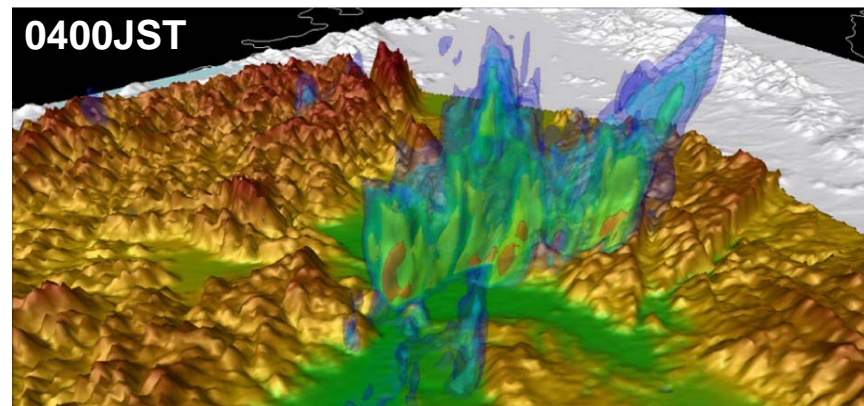
2. 3-dim precipitation distribution in isolated cumulonimbus (July 26, 2012)



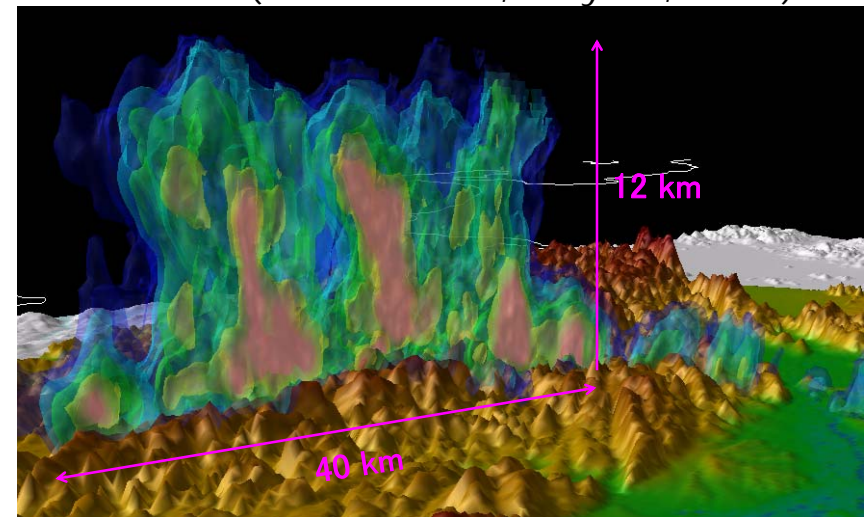
3-1. PAWR Observation Range



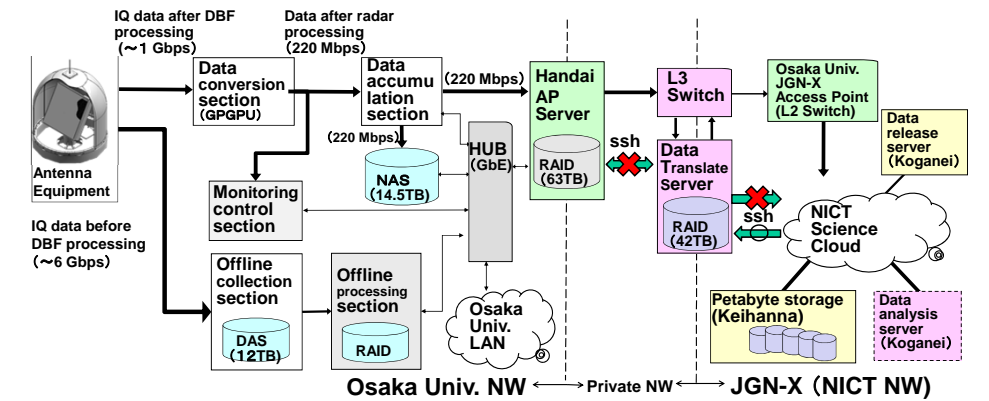
3-2. Back-building localized heavy rainfalls around Uji (Aug 14, 2012)



3-3. Stationary line-shaped rainfalls (18:51:20JST, July 22, 2012)



4-1. Data processing system

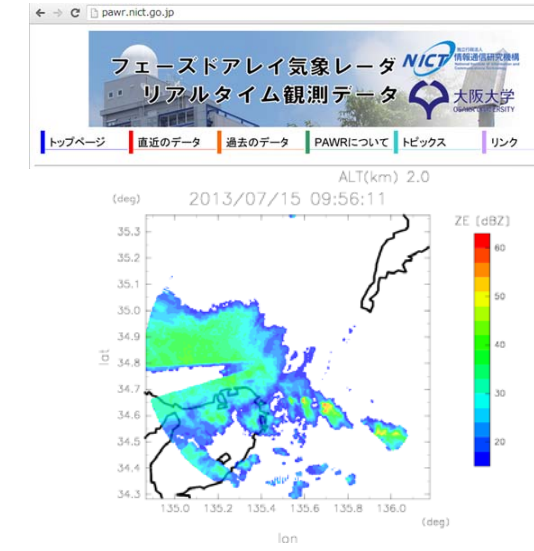


< Observation mode and data size / data rate >

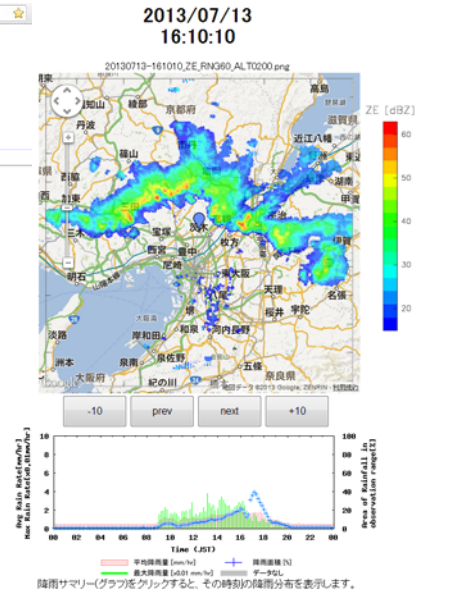
| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Detailed (10 sec.) | 300 range × 320 sector (AZ) × 110 angle (EL) × 2 byte = 20.3 MB / file Total size (13 files): 275 MB / 10sec (~2.4TB/day) ⇒ 220 Mbps |
| Normal (30sec.) | 600 range × 300 sector (AZ) × 110 angle (EL) × 2 byte = 37.8 MB / file Total size (13 files): 493 MB / 30sec (~1.4TB/day) ⇒ 131 Mbps |

4-2. Publication (<http://pawr.nict.go.jp>)

< Real-time data >



< Past data >



5. Summary

- We showed some localized heavy rainfall events observed phased array weather radar using 3-dim visualization.
- We have developed real-time data processing system and are at work on creating the web page.