Application of the Generalized Gamma Model to Represent the Full DSD Spectra

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Background

Measurement campaigns conducted in:

- Greeley, Colorado (April Oct 2015)
 2DVD, MPS, Pluvio, all inside DFIR, plus POSS
 CSU-CHILL radar (13 km range)
- Huntsville, Alabama (From Feb 2015)
 2DVD, MPS, inside DFIR plus POSS,
 Another 2DVD outside DFIR and ARMOR (C-band)

Reference:

Thurai, M. P. Gatlin, V. N. Bringi, W. Petersen, P. Kennedy, B. Notaroš, and L. Carey, 2017: "Toward Completing the Raindrop Size Spectrum: Case Studies Involving 2D-Video Disdrometer, Droplet Spectrometer, and Polarimetric Radar Measurements", J. Appl. Meteor. Climatol., 56 (4), 877–896.

Background

- DSD spectra down to 0.15 mm
- Our new results pointed to the need for additional work on modeling the full DSD spectra.
- In this paper, we consider the generalized gamma DSD with the 4 parameters: N₀', D_m' and c and μ

References for G-G Representation

- 1. Lee, G., I. Zawadzki, W. Szyrmer, D. Sempere-Torres, and R. Uijlenhoet, 2004: 'A general approach to double-moment normalization of drop size distributions', J. Appl. Meteor., 43, 264–281.
- 2. Auf der Maur, A. N., 2001: Statistical tools for drop size distribution: Moments and generalized gamma. J. Atmos. Sci., 58, 407–418.
- 3. Raupach, T.H. and A. Berne, 2017: Invariance of the Double-Moment Normalized Raindrop Size Distribution through 3D Spatial Displacement in Stratiform Rain. J. Appl. Meteor. Climatol., 56, 1663–1680.
- 4. Field, P. R., R. J. Hogan, P. R. A. Brown, A. J. Illingworth, T. W. Choularton, and R. J. Cotton, 2005: Parametrization of ice-particle size distributions for mid-latitude stratiform cloud. Quart. J. Roy. Meteor. Soc., 131, 1997–2017.

Model Testing

$$N(D) = N_0' h_{GG(i,j,\mu,c)}(x)$$
(1)

where $N_0' = M_i^{(j+1)/(j-i)} M_j^{(i+1)/(i-j)}$ and $D_m' = (M_j / M_i)^{1/(j-i)}$

and
$$h_{GG(i,j,\mu,c)}(x) = c \Gamma_i^{\frac{(j+c\mu)}{(i-j)}} \Gamma_j^{\frac{(-i-c\mu)}{(i-j)}} x^{c\mu-1} exp\left[-\left(\frac{\Gamma_i}{\Gamma_j}\right)^{\frac{c}{(i-j)}}\right] x^c$$

 $\Gamma_i = \Gamma\left(\mu + \frac{i}{c}\right)$ and $\Gamma_j = \Gamma\left(\mu + \frac{j}{c}\right)$
 $x = \left(\frac{D}{D_m'}\right)$ For e.

For example: Lee et al, 2004

Note: μ *is allowed to go -ve*



(b)

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Near Greeley, Colorado



2DVD, MPS, Pluvio, inside DFIR, Plus POSS





10 Aug 2015: large drops







Near Greeley, Colorado



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Error Residuals







Normalized DSDs



Conclusions

- Testing of the G-G model against our datasets of the composite MPS-2DVD DSDs has highlighted its suitability to represent the full spectra.
- Analysis of error residuals has indicated that although minim error can be reached in the $c - \mu$ domain, if one allows 10% error tolerance, then c can vary over a significant range.
- \checkmark μ on the other hand appears to be more sensitive, and lies within a narrow range.



Normalized DSDs appear to be stable, to a large extent

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Family of curves

