

“CONVECTIVE CLOUDS SPACE AND TIME ORGANIZATION: THE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES”

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Objective

Investigate the space and time organization of the convective clouds and rain cells during the CHUVA campaigns.

Methodology

➤ Fortracc Satellite set up

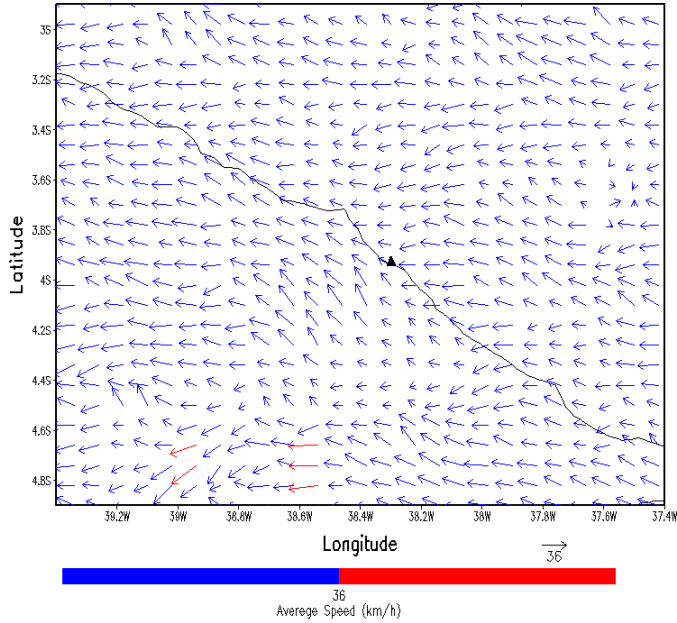
- ✓ Minimum Size: 20 pixels = 320km²;
- ✓ Field : Brightness Temperature Ch4 (K);
- ✓ Spatial resolution = 4km;
- ✓ Threshold BT = 235 K ;

➤ Sites

- ✓ Fortaleza;
- ✓ Belém;
- ✓ Vale;
- ✓ Santa Maria;

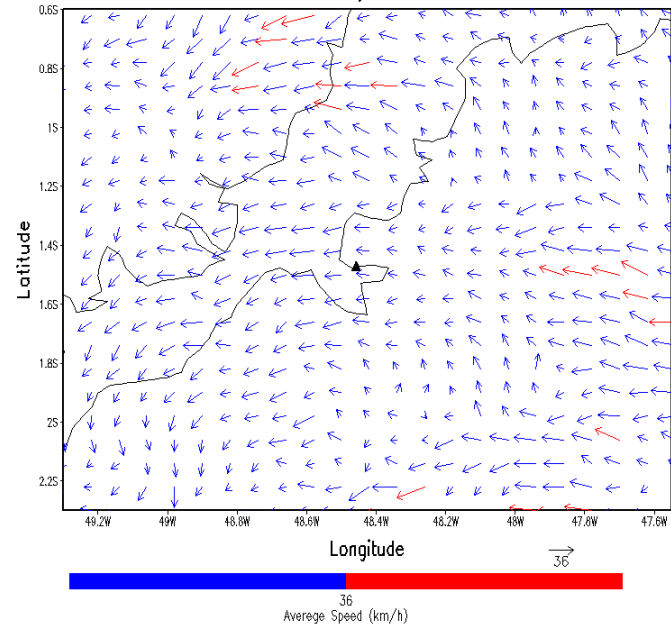
➤ Average Direction of Propagation and Speed of Convective Systems

Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Fortaleza

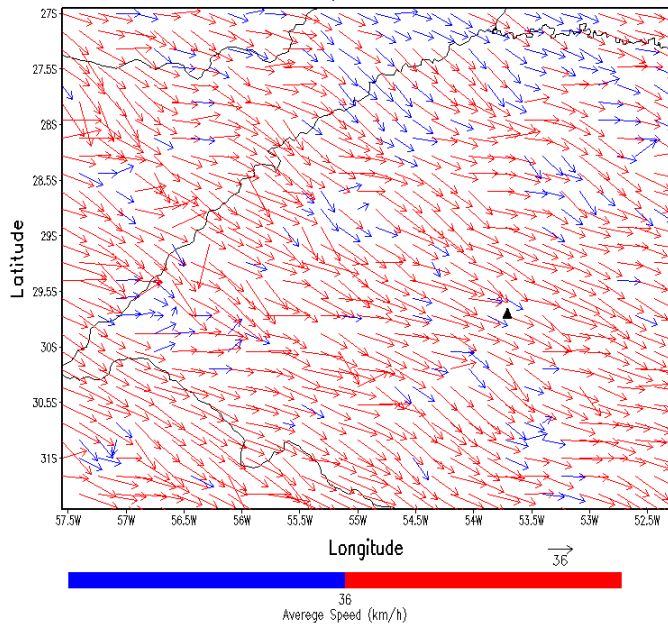


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Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Belem

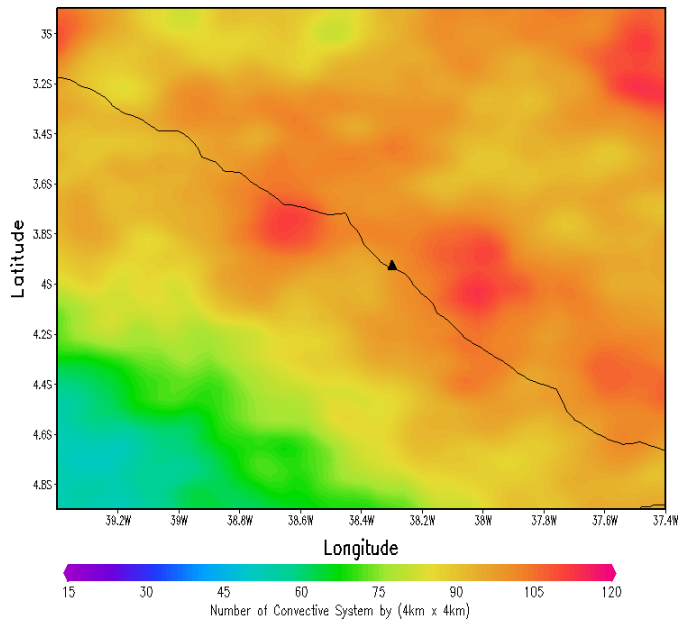


Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Santa Maria



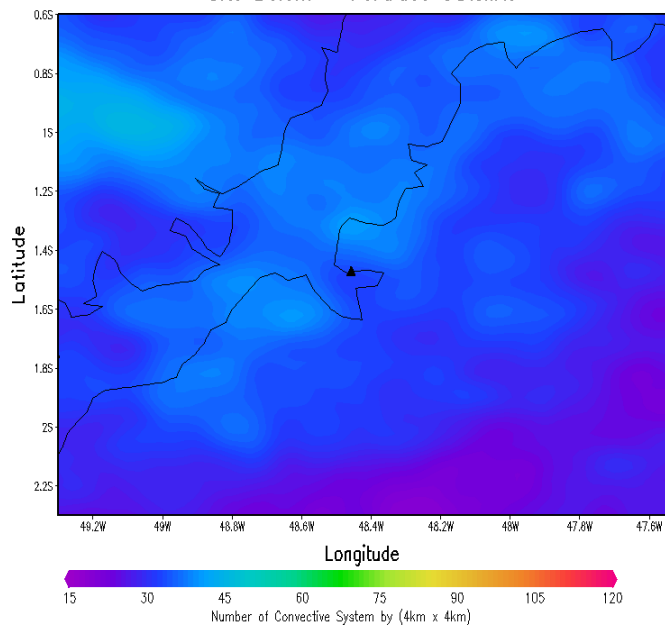
➤ Frequencies of Convective Systems in (4 x 4) km area during CHUVA Campaigns

Site Fortaleza – Fortracc Satellite

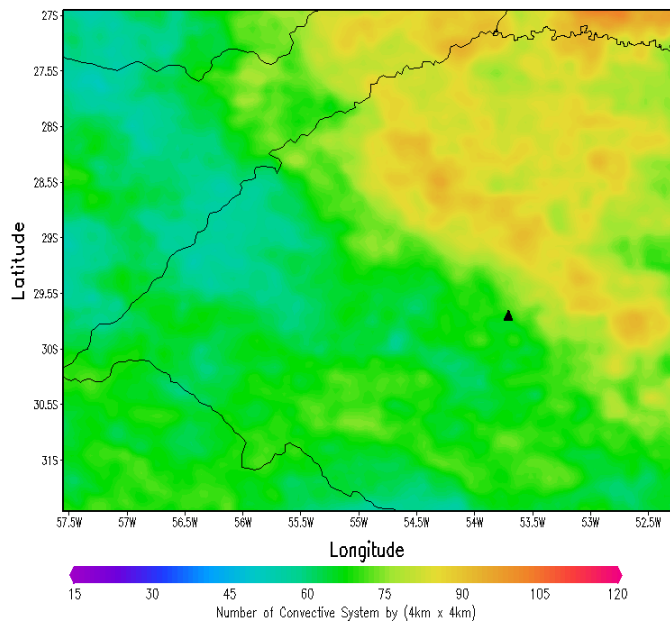


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Site Belem – Fortracc Satellite



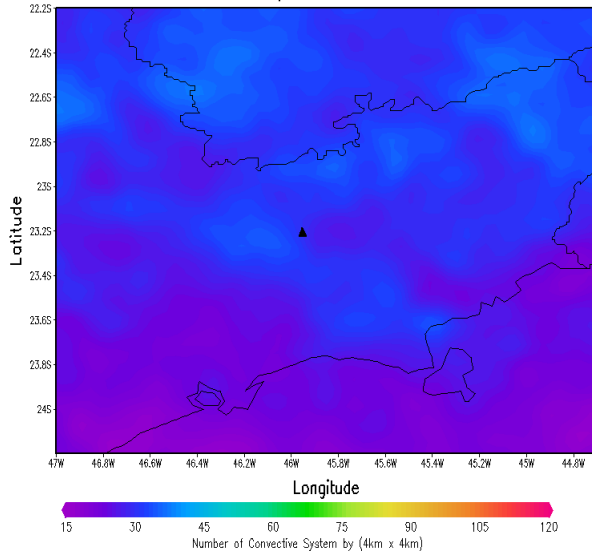
Site Santa Maria – Fortracc Satellite



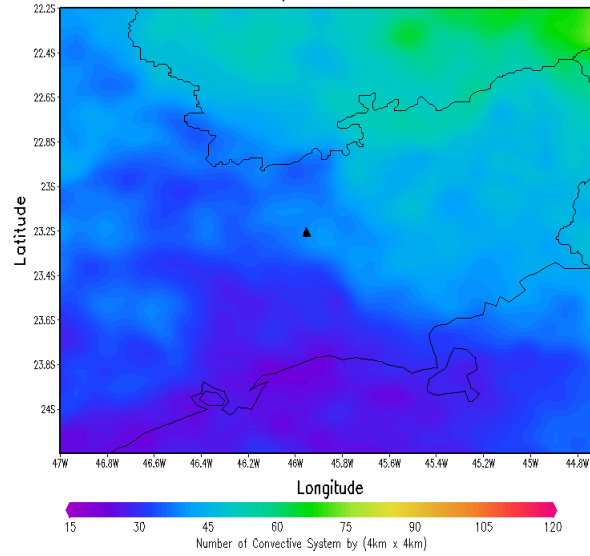
➤ Frequencies of Convective Systems in (4 x 4) km area during CHUVA-VALE Campaign

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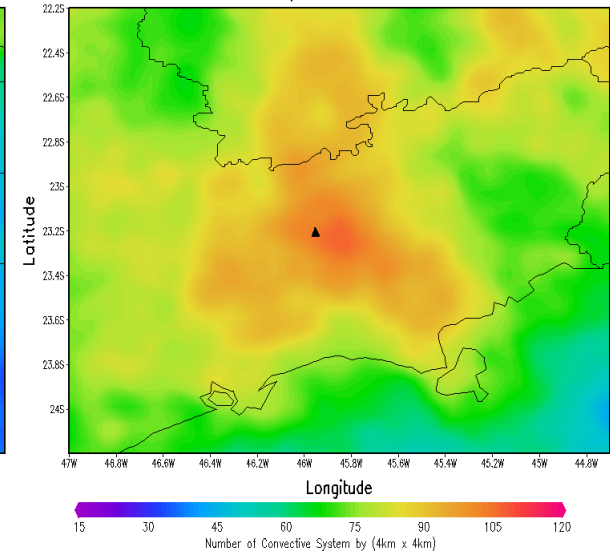
Site Vale – Nov/2012 – Fortracc Satellite



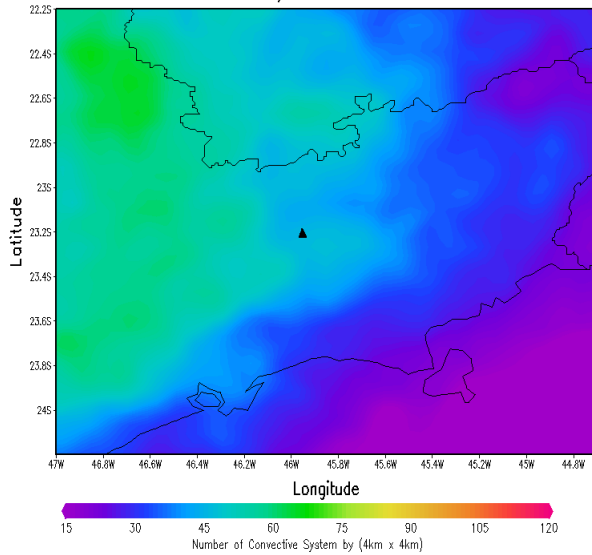
Site Vale – Dec/2012 – Fortracc Satellite



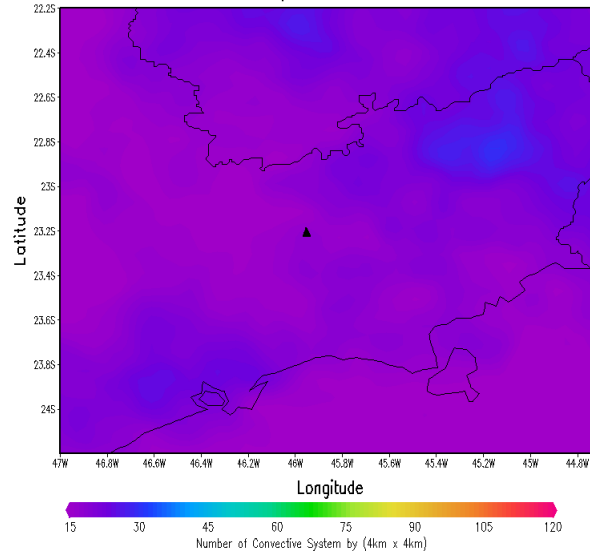
Site Vale – Jan/2012 – Fortracc Satellite



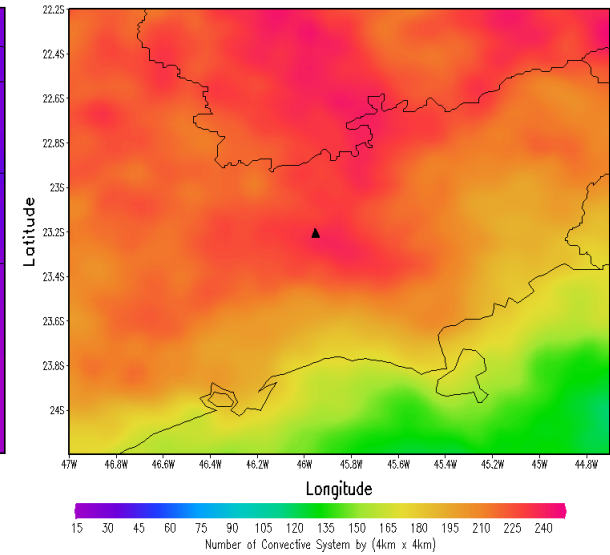
Site Vale – Feb/2012 – Fortracc Satellite



Site Vale – Mar/2012 – Fortracc Satellite



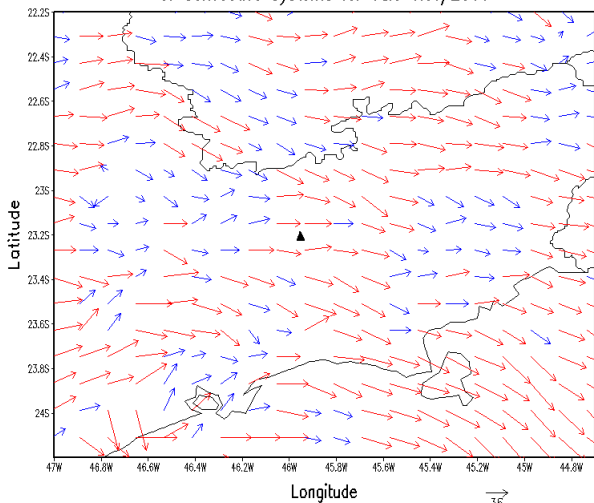
Site Vale – All – Fortracc Satellite



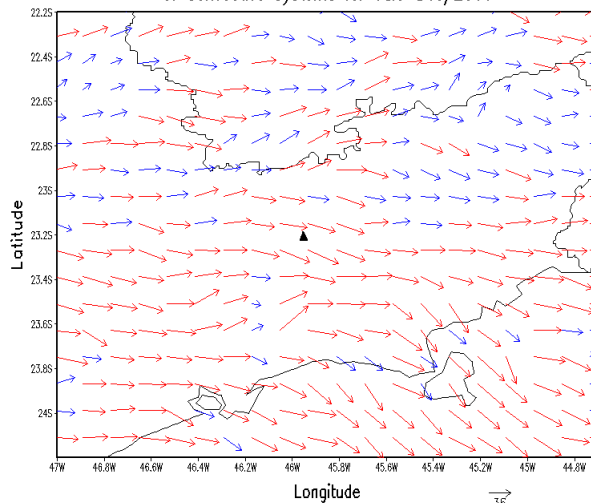
➤ Average Direction of Propagation and Speed of CS during CHUVA-VALE Campaign

FORTRACC SATELLITE

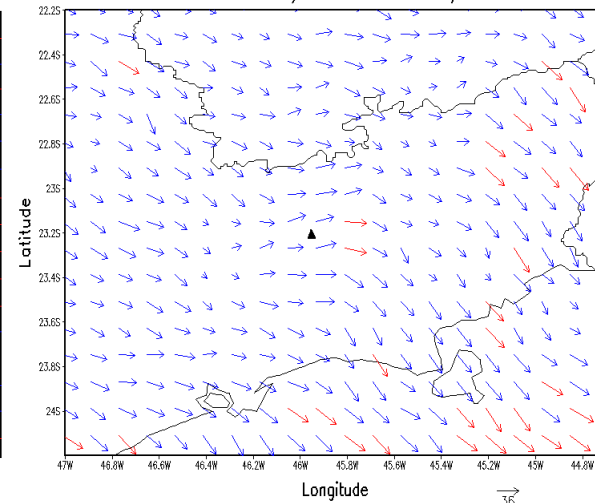
Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Vale–Nov/2011



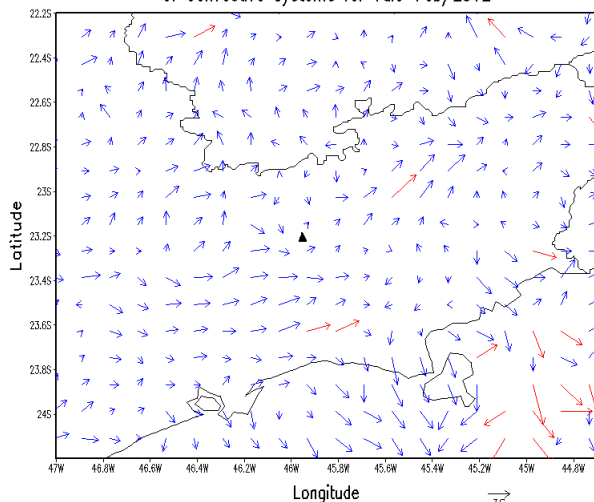
Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Vale–Dec/2011



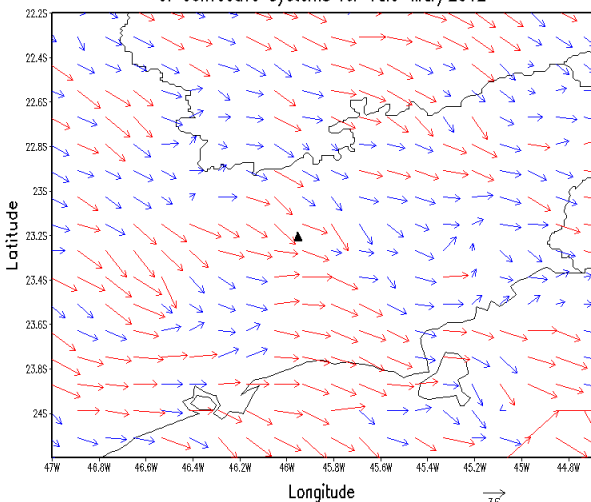
Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Vale–Jan/2012



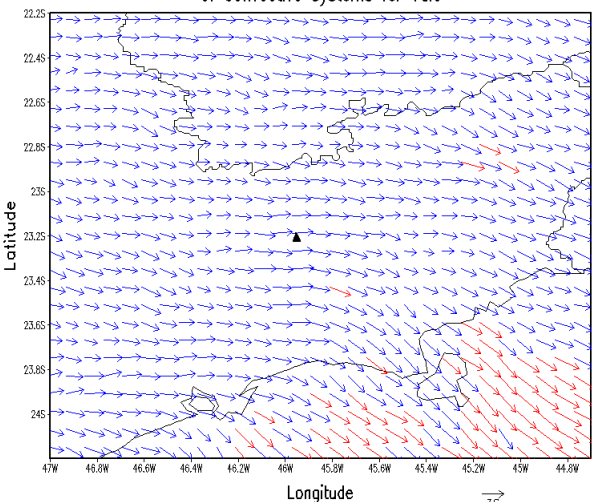
Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Vale–Feb/2012



Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Vale–Mar/2012



Propagation Direction and Speed of Convective Systems for Vale



Average Speed (km/h)

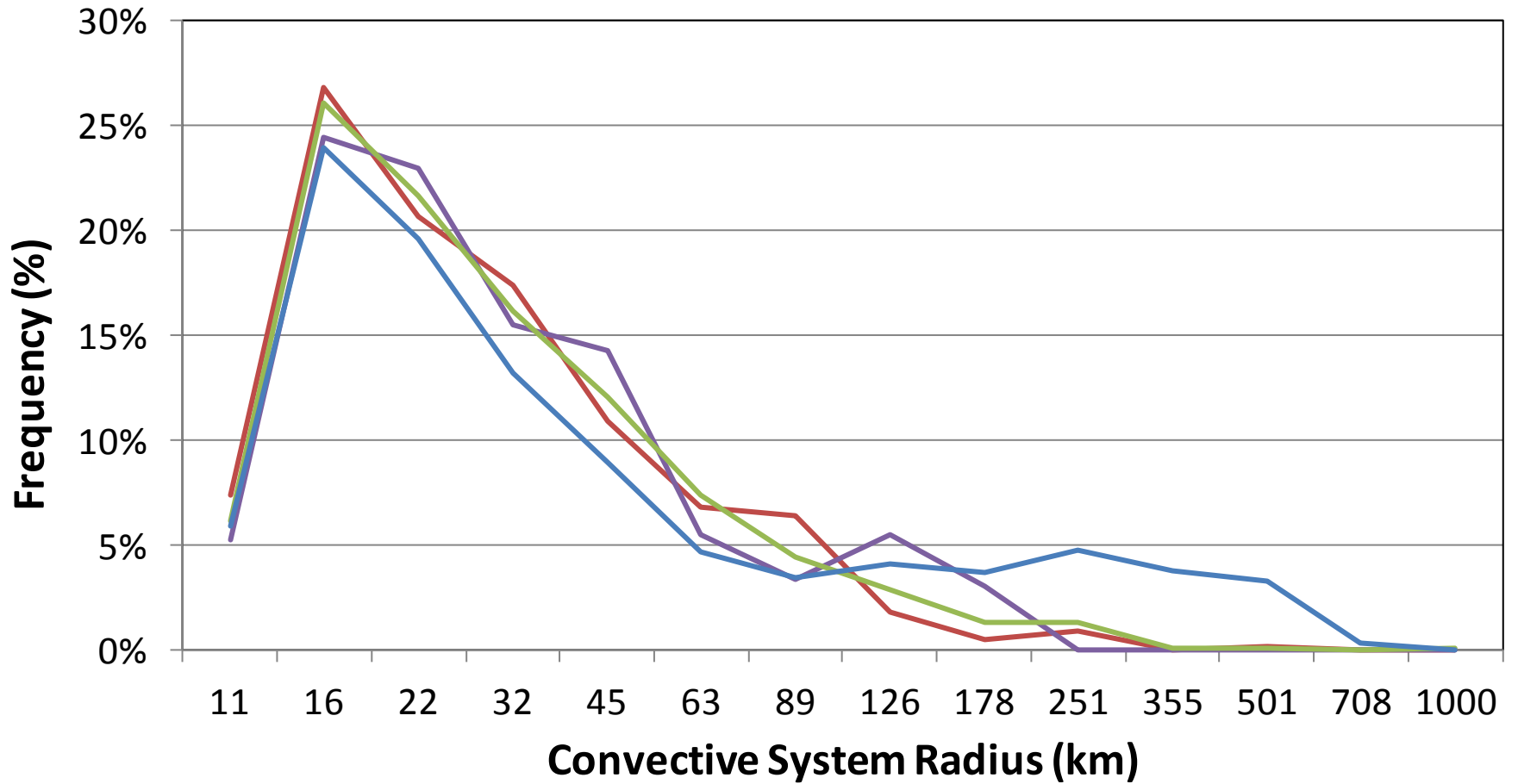
Average Speed (km/h)

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Histogram Size of the CS for CHUVA

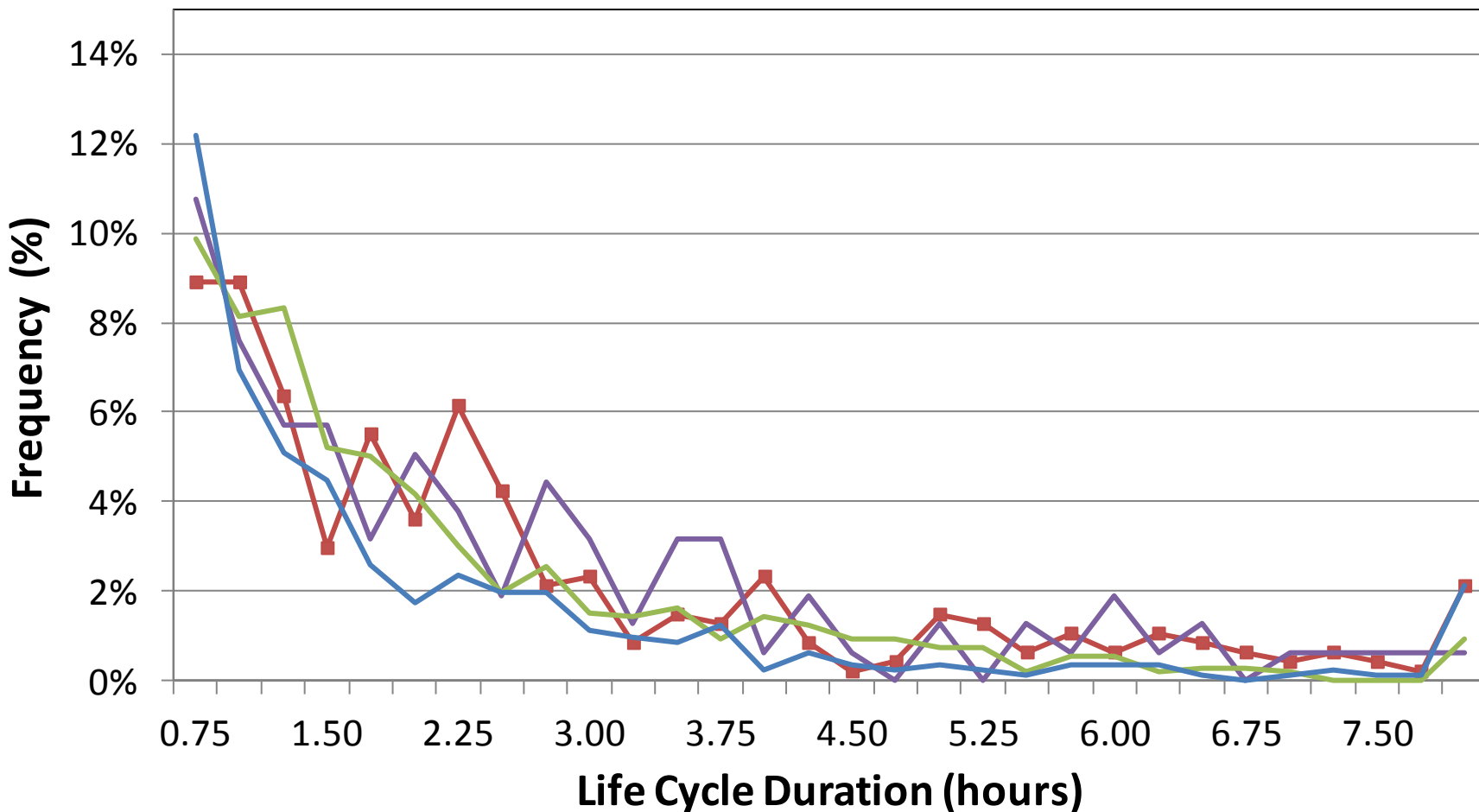
— Fortaleza — Belém — Vale — Santa Maria



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Histogram Life Cycle Duration of the CS in Site CHUVA

Fortaleza Belém Vale Santa Maria

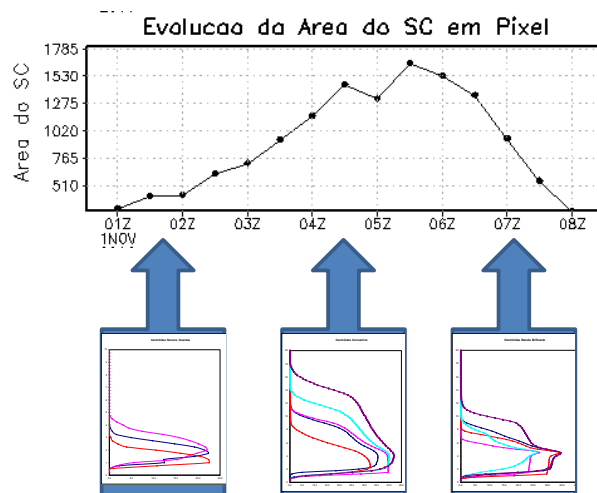


Conclusions

- ✓ MCSs in Santa Maria are faster than any other region;
- ✓ The frequency of occurrence are normally associated with orography or on the coast as in Fortaleza.
- ✓ Size distribution for all regions are very close, Santa Maria presents the larger , followed by Belém.;
- ✓ The Life Time durations are also very close among all regions.
- ✓ Further investigations with radar will give a better understand of the physical processes associated to the regions.

Studies Underway

- ✓ Space-Time organization of the rain cells- XPOL Radar and FORTRACC;
- ✓ Reflectivity profiles as function of the Life Cycle – Regional differences;



➤ **Radar Banda-X :**

- ✓ Zdr;
- ✓ R(dBZ);
- ✓ Kdp;

➤ **Fortracc – Radar :**

- ✓ Capi in 2km;
- ✓ Threshold : Dbz > 1;
- ✓ Size > 100 pixels (4 km²);

Next Steps

✓ MCS Life cycle and convective cloud cover and their relations to the dynamics and thermodynamics properties (moisture convergence, upper level divergence, CAPE, CINE, etc.). The regional differences.



➤ Parameter;

✓ CAPE;

✓ CINE;

✓ Div. Humidity ;

✓ Div. Wind;

➤ Variables;

✓ Rain;

✓ Clouds Cover;