

Analysis of the PWV variations observed by a hyper-dense network of GNSS receivers prior to localized rainfall

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Sudden and localized heavy rainfall events are posing increasing danger to urban areas, not only for the generation of floods, but also for the possibility to trigger landslides and damage crucial infrastructures. Numerical weather prediction models need to be supported by observations with sufficiently high spatial resolution, in order to be able to successfully forecast such localized precipitation events. To this aim, a crucial parameter to be monitored is the amount of precipitable water vapor (PWV), as well as its spatial distribution over the area of interest, and its variation over time. The Global Positioning System (GPS), which is one of the Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) currently available, has been increasingly used not only for positioning, but also for the remote sensing of physical parameters useful in Earth sciences. The PWV, or integrated amount of water vapor along the zenith direction, can be estimated by GPS (or GNSS) meteorology, which is a method that associates the amount of water vapor to the tropospheric delays which affect the signals of positioning satellites.

We deployed a dual-frequency (DF) GNSS network around Uji campus of Kyoto University, Japan, with inter-station distances of about 1-2 km. By using this network, we built a basic system to observe PWV fluctuations occurring within a small horizontal scale (less than 10 km), which are then analyzed to identify possible precursors of local torrential rain. Results from two observation campaigns (executed in the summer of 2011 and 2012) to retrieve and study GPS-derived PWV showed that its difference from other meteorological instruments was at most 2 mm in RMSE. We analyzed the variations of PWV detected when localized heavy rain was observed on July 9 and 25, 2012. Both the averaged value and the variance of PWV among GNSS stations increased before a nearby meteorological radar detected the rain clouds. In the latter case, the relative value of PWV among stations was larger than 5 mm.

For turning this system into practical use, e.g. for supporting a heavy rain early warning system, real-time satellite orbit and clock products are required. To estimate and correct the error of predicted satellite clock information, we used stations from the existing nation-wide GPS network in Japan (GEONET), with long baselines (~100 km). The difference between the real-time PWV and that obtained in post-processing by means of precise orbit and clock products was 1.5 mm in RMSE.

Furthermore, the cost-effective deployment of hyper-dense GNSS networks over urban areas would benefit from the usage of inexpensive single-frequency (SF) receivers. We implemented and tested a software application that estimates and interpolates the ionospheric delay from DF stations surrounding the hyper-dense network, in order to compensate SF observations for the effect of the ionosphere, according to a method called SEID (Satellite-specific Epoch-differenced Ionospheric Delay), which was originally developed at the GFZ in Potsdam, Germany. By applying SEID for SF PWV retrieval, the error in terms of PWV with respect to the DF solution was about 1.6 mm in RMSE. The PWV horizontal distribution obtained by SF analysis with this model could detect localized PWV inhomogeneity emerging prior to a rainfall which occurred within a small horizontal scale (less than 10 km).

キーワード: GNSS, GPS, PWV, precipitation, tropospheric delay, ionospheric delay

Keywords: GNSS, GPS, PWV, precipitation, tropospheric delay, ionospheric delay

PWV retrieval by radiosondes and GPS receivers in Indonesia: spatial and time variations associated to rain events
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Flooding due to local convective rain is a serious problem in the urban area of Jakarta, Indonesia. However, accurate prediction of local heavy rainfall events by means of current mesoscale numerical prediction models is difficult, partly because of lacking meteorological observations in Indonesia. Spatial and time variations of water vapor over a given area are expected to increase before precipitation occurs, due to the accumulation of water vapor in the lower troposphere, followed by convective instability. A means to reliably and continuously monitor Precipitable Water Vapor (PWV) is needed in order to detect such variations before the formation of rain clouds. GPS meteorology, i.e. the retrieval of PWV above a GPS station of known coordinates, is a useful technique to achieve this objective. The GPS signal delay induced by tropospheric refractivity is related to the amount of water vapor along the slant path between each satellite and the receiver antenna, therefore each fixed GPS station can be effectively employed as a sensor that continuously monitors the PWV with high temporal resolution (down to few seconds). By deploying multiple GPS stations that concurrently estimate the amount of PWV at different locations within an area of interest, one can evaluate the spatial and time fluctuations of the water vapor field, and investigate their relation to rain events.

We conducted a PWV observation campaign from 23 July to 5 August 2010 by using five GPS receivers installed at four different locations in Jakarta and Bogor, on Java island, Indonesia. Radiosondes were launched three to four times a day, from a site co-located with two of the receivers, in order to validate the GPS-derived PWV data. The validation resulted in a root mean square error of 2-3 mm. The influence of atmospheric pressure and temperature on GPS-derived PWV can be significant, therefore it was evaluated by referring to ground pressure and temperature measured by weather stations, and radiosonde temperature profiles. A regular semi-diurnal pressure oscillation was observed, showing an amplitude ranging from 3 to 5 hPa, which corresponds to 1.1-1.8 mm in PWV. A temperature inversion layer was observed in the radiosonde profiles during the night, which resulted in an error of about 0.5 mm in the retrieved PWV.

During the campaign, there was a passage of precipitation clouds over western Java, moving southwestward from the Equator towards the Indian Ocean, from 26 to 29 July. A second precipitation event, with localized rain clouds near Bogor, occurred on 2 August. Both events were observed also by a C-band Doppler Radar, operated in Serpong by the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) as part of the HARIMAU project. The highest value of GPS-derived PWV (about 68 mm) was observed on 27 July, coinciding with the first rainfall event. Spatial and time variations in the estimated PWV between the four sites were enhanced before both the analyzed rainfall events, on 27 July and 2 August. We thus suggest the possibility that the spatial and time inhomogeneity of PWV detected by a network of GPS receivers could be used to support the prediction of rainfall events.

キーワード: PWV, GPS, precipitation, Indonesia

Keywords: PWV, GPS, precipitation, Indonesia

「気候変動に伴う極端気象に強い都市創り (TOMACS)」における首都圏稠密観測 A Dense Observation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area Convective Study for Extreme Weather Resilient Cities (TOMACS)

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高度に発達した交通網や通信網を有し、数百万以上の人々が生活する大都市には、台風、集中豪雨、落雷、突風などの激しい気象擾乱に対する脆弱性が内在している。今後の気候変動に伴って懸念される局地的豪雨の多発化や巨大台風の発生は都市型災害の被害を甚大化する可能性が高く、局地的大雨・強風などの極端気象の監視・予測技術の確立は急務となっている。

2010年4月より、文部科学省社会システム改革と研究開発の一体的推進「極端気象に強い都市創り」のもと、前例のない稠密観測網と、モデリング、及び社会実験が、防災科学技術研究所 (NIED)、気象研究所 (MRI) 及び 25 を越える研究機関、大学、地方公共団体、民間企業と 100 人を越える研究者・実務者の参加によって推進されている。首都圏の局地的な影響の大きい気象現象 (Local High Impact Weather: LHIW) をターゲットとするこのプロジェクトは、次の3つの研究テーマから構成されている。

- 課題1：稠密気象観測による極端気象のメカニズム解明
- 課題2：極端気象の監視・予測システムの開発
- 課題3：極端気象に強い都市創り社会実験

課題1では首都圏を対象に、気象庁や国土交通省の既存観測システムに加え、最新の観測システム (Xバンド及びCバンドの二重偏波レーダー、Kuバンド高速スキャンレーダー、ドップラーライダー、マイクロ波放射計、GPS観測網、高層ゾンデ、無人飛行機観測等) を結集した稠密気象観測により多数の積乱雲を観測する。それらのデータを用いて、環境場、積乱雲の発生要因、発生・発達・衰弱までのプロセスを理解した上で、データ解析、数値モデル再現実験等により災害をもたらす積乱雲、及び災害をもたらさない積乱雲の発生・発達・衰弱メカニズムを解明するとともに、研究テーマ2で使用するデータセットを作成する。大都市での深い対流の密な気象観測網はユニークであり、世界的なテストベッドとして着目されている。

集中観測期間は、統計的に雷雨発生頻度の多い7月下旬から8月末に設定され、2011-2013年に実施された。集中観測期間中、いくつかLHIWが発生し、対流圏の環境場、境界層、積乱雲の初期の発達過程と一生について、精力的な解析が進められている。ここでは研究の必要性、観測システムの概要、得られた成果について紹介する。

キーワード: メソ気象, 稠密観測, 気候変動, 極端気象

Keywords: Mesoscale Meteorology, Dense Observation, Climate Change, Extreme Weather

積乱雲発生に先立つ局地前線の事例解析と JMA-NHM の再現性検証 A case study on the local front prior to the cumulonimbus cloud and the verification of JMA-NHM simulation

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2013年7月23日の東京都心部に発生した積乱雲観測事例を対象に、孤立積乱雲の発生に先立ち関東平野で観測された局地前線を解析した。また、JMA-NHMを用いた数値シミュレーションを行い、その再現性を検証した。

局地前線と積乱雲の形成に関する解析は、羽田空港に設置されたドップラーレーダー (DRAW) と東京工業大学 (大岡山キャンパス) のドップラーライダー、そして地上に展開する気象観測データを含む、複数の観測測器で構築した稠密観測網によって得られたデータを用いた。数値シミュレーションの検証では、気象庁非静力学モデル (JMA-NHM) を解像度 500 m で計算した結果を用いた。

計算の初期値・境界値には2013年7月22日15UTCの気象庁メソ解析を用い、解像度5kmの計算を東日本を広く覆うスケールで計算し、関東平野を覆う領域を1km,500mの解像度でネスティングし、2013年7月23日02UTCからの10時間について解析を行った。尚、解像度500mの境界層過程の計算にはdeardorff(1980)を用いた。

夏の関東平野では一般に、日本の南にある高気圧や海風前線の影響で、東京湾や相模湾から南寄りの暖かく湿った空気が流入する。それらと関東平野東部の相模湾から流入する東風とが東京都心部周辺で収束することで積乱雲が発生するという説明がしばしばなされる。観測データの解析の結果、2013年7月23日の注目した孤立積乱雲の発生には海風前線同士の収束がトリガーとなっていることがわかった。さらに、そこにはガストフロントも重要な役割を果たしていることがわかった。この日は東京湾や相模湾では日中に海風前線が形成され、およそ1m/sで内陸に進入した。海風前線の後面では複数の孤立積乱雲が発生し、消失とともにガストフロントを形成した。ガストフロントはおよそ3m/s程度で海風前線の後面で広がった。海風前線の一部はガストフロントの前方にあって、次第に進行方向を変え、北東方向に進行した。この海風前線はもともとの東京湾から吹く南東の風と収束する点で積乱雲が発生した。

一方、現業の数値予報ではこの日の関東平野に強い降水を予想していたが、必ずしも全ての現象は再現していなかった。解像度500mのJMA-NHMのシミュレーションを羽田DRAWと比較した結果、東京湾や相模湾から発生する海風前線は表現していた。その水平分布は実況の位置に近かった。また海風前線通過後には一部の孤立積乱雲を表現していた。しかし、シミュレーションでは、積乱雲からのガストフロントは計算されていたが、その広がりや実況のガストフロントの進入に比べて小さかった。

ドップラーライダーは海風前線とガストフロントの水平・鉛直構造も捉えていたため、モデルが表現する同じ現象と比較することが出来る。モデルの再現性を検証し問題点を把握することは予報精度の改善につながる。そのため、今後は解像度500mのJMA-NHMが表現する海風前線とガストフロントを調査し、実況との共通点・相違点について検証する。

キーワード: 対流雲, 局地前線, 数値シミュレーション

Keywords: convective cloud, local front, numerical simulation

InSAR で捉えた局所的水蒸気シグナルの再現に向けた WRF による数値シミュレーション Numerical simulations using WRF model for reproducing localized delay signals derived from InSAR

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For elucidating the mechanism of meso-scale phenomena involving a phase change of water molecule, water vapor is one of the most important but poorly understood parameter in meteorology. Recently, the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) are routinely used to provide near-real-time estimates of PWV (Foster et al., 2005) and to assimilate routine weather forecasts (e.g. Nakamura et al., 2004). However, the limitation using GNSS atmospheric delay for meteorology is its spatial resolution, for example about 20 km for the Japanese GNSS network (GEONET). Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) phase signals, which can detect surface deformations with high-spatial resolution, are affected by earth's atmosphere like GNSS. Therefore, InSAR can detect water vapor distribution with high spatial resolution without any surface deformation signals or other errors and thus is potentially useful for meteorological applications. In previous studies, Hanssen et al. (1999) showed the coincidence between water vapor signals detected by InSAR and spatial distributions of rainfall echo detected by a weather radar (WR), indicating the possibility of InSAR as a water vapor sensor. Kinoshita et al. (2013) showed the water vapor distribution during the heavy rain event using ALOS/PALSAR emergency observation data. They conducted the estimation of the three-dimensional (3D) water vapor distribution and performed numerical simulations by means of the Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) model, which could reproduce a convective system observed as a localized signal in the InSAR image. However, there were still few cases detecting localized water vapor signals with InSAR and few studies using InSAR for meteorological applications.

In our past presentations, we reported several case studies detecting localized water vapor signals associated with deep convective systems with InSAR derived from ALOS/PALSAR data (Kinoshita et al., JpGU 2013), some of which reached over 20 cm in the line-of-sight direction within 10 km square. Observed locations of these interferograms are at Niigata (two cases), Shizuoka, Kyoto, Saga and Miyazaki. These signals are equivalent to about 21 mm in the precipitable water vapor, and are higher than that around each signal. Each signal located at the very location of high rainfall intensity in the WR data, and is regarded as including few ionospheric effects because of the use of PALSAR data with descending orbit. Such localized signals strongly suggest the existence of developed convective systems at SAR observation time. However, it is difficult to elucidate mechanisms of phenomena that caused these localized signals.

In this study, we will perform numerical simulations using the WRF model for the purpose of investigate mechanisms of these phenomena and compare simulation results with derived InSAR data. At the presentation, we will show these results and discuss them.

キーワード: InSAR, 水蒸気, WRF, 伝搬遅延, Numerical simulation

Keywords: InSAR, Water vapor, WRF, Propagation delay, Numerical simulation

Xバンドフェーズドアレイレーダの開発と観測 Development and Observation of the Phased Array Radar at X band

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A new Phased Array Radar (PAR) system for meteorological application has been developed by Toshiba Corporation and Osaka University under a grant of NICT, and installed in Osaka University, Japan last year. It is now well known that rapidly evolving severe weather phenomena (e.g., microbursts, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes) are a threat to our lives particularly in a densely populated area and the number of such phenomena tends to increase as a result of the global warming. Over the past decade, mechanically rotating radar systems at the C-band or S-band have been proved to be effective for weather surveillance especially in a wide area more than 100 km in range. However, rapidly evolving weather phenomena have temporal and spatial scales comparable to the resolution limit (-10 min. and -500m) of typical S-band or C-band radar systems, and cannot be fully resolved with these radar systems. In order to understand the fundamental process and dynamics of such fast changing weather phenomena, volumetric observations with both high temporal and spatial resolution are required. The phased array radar system developed has the unique capability of scanning the whole sky with 100m and 10 to 30 second resolution up to 60 km. The system adopts the digital beam forming technique for elevation scanning and mechanically rotates the array antenna in azimuth direction within 10 to 30 seconds. The radar transmits a broad beam of several degrees with 24 antenna elements and receives the back scattered signal with 128 elements digitizing at each elements. Then by digitally forming the beam in the signal processor, the fast scanning is realized. After the installation of the PAR system in Osaka University, the initial observation campaign was conducted in Osaka urban area with Ku-band Broad Band Radar (BBR) network, C-band weather radar, and lightning location system. The initial comparison with C band radar system shows that the developed PAR system can observe the behavior of the thunderstorm structure in much more detail than any other radar system. The observed high temporal resolution images of the severe thunderstorm are introduced, showing the potential capabilities of the PAR system. The correlation coefficient of the reflectivity in PAR with C band radar ranges from 0.6 to 0.9 as a function of the distance from the PAR.

Although the phased array radar system using the digital beam forming technique can estimate the 3 dimensional structure of the precipitation system within 10 to 30 seconds with 100 meter resolution, the observation results also shows the received signal was seriously contaminated by the relatively high received power from ground clutter and strong precipitation echoes through the side lobes of the transmitting beam. To avoid this problem, a beam forming technique using the MMSE (Minimum Mean Square Error) formulation was proposed and tested. This approach can adaptively mitigate the masking interference that results from the standard digital beam forming method in the vicinity of ground clutter and strong precipitation area. The proposed method is compared with the standard beam forming technique by applying to the huge raw IF signal data digitized at each 128 antenna elements. The results show that the proposed technique can correctly estimate the precipitation echo within a few dB even in the presence of a strong ground clutter that is more than 20 dB higher than the precipitation echo with 15 pulse repetition number. The MMSE based technique is shown to be superior to the standard DBF scenarios under the small number of pulse repetitions to achieve the rapid scanning.

キーワード: フェーズドアレイレーダ, 降水
Keywords: Phased Array Radar, Precipitation

Ku バンドレーダーによる降水コアの解析 Descending reflectivity core analysis by Ku-band radar

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我々は Ku バンドレーダーを東京都武蔵野市に設置し、局地的大雨や竜巻など都市域における極端気象をターゲットに 2011 年から観測を行っている。Ku バンドレーダーは 1 分毎にボリュームスキャンを作成可能なため、そのような現象のメカニズムの解明に役立つと考えている。

本研究では、セルを 25dBZ 以上の領域、コアをセル内のピークと定義し、それらの認識を以下の手順で行った。1) $r\theta$ データの xyz データへの変換、2) 値化、ラベリングによるセルの認識、3) 最急降下法によるコアの認識。

本発表では、セル・コア認識アルゴリズムによる解析結果について報告する。

キーワード: 降水コア, Ku バンドレーダー, 高速スキャンレーダー, 極端気象

Keywords: descending reflectivity core, Ku-band radar, fast scan radar, extreme weather

都市域での極端強雨発生に対するヒートアイランド影響 Influence of urban heat excess on heavy rain environment

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There are several observed fact that cities give influence on the precipitation, or cumulus generation. However the mechanism of urban influence on precipitation is not clarified. There would be three physical processes. Buildings could form updraft through a roughness effect. Much heat excess from cars, air conditioners and asphalt roads could also form updraft. Urban aerosol can be a condensation nuclei and gives chance to form cloud, however too much nuclei should suppress cloud droplets growing.

This study focuses on the heat effect. We measured surface sensible heat flux in urban, suburban and rural areas, and evaluated the urban heat excess quantitatively. The resulted heat excess amount was used to in calculation of atmospheric stability index.

In the heat flux measurement, the eddy correlation method which should be the most reliable way of heat flux measurement was used at the rural and suburban site. At urban site, we used the scintillation method which has a advantage of larger scale of measurement (km scale) than that of the eddy correlation method (100 m scale). The reason for taking scintillation method at urban site is severe heterogeneity in urban area. Urban area is mosaic of buildings, roads, parks, bare soil on the school ground field, and sometimes rivers or channels. Scintillation method enable us to measure the area-averaged heat flux in the urban heterogeneity. We used a modified scintillation method which takes into account of surface unevenness by the buildings. We operated measurement site for three years and analyzed a hourly composite of 50 fine days in July. As a result, urban heat flux is largest followed by suburban and rural. The difference between urban and rural was 140 Wm⁻² at noon time.

We evaluated CAPE index for each site. We used simple 1D model to calculate the change of temperature profile by the surface flux. The morning initial condition to calculate daytime growing of mixed layer was acquired from the sonde observation. We adopted same initial profile for urban, suburban and rural, and give observed surface heat flux for each. This way of analysis evaluates thermal influence of land-use on CAPE index. The CAPE at 1500 LST is largest in cities and the difference between rural and city is 15%.

キーワード: ヒートアイランド, 都市気候
Keywords: heat island, urban climate

OROGRAPHIC PRECIPITATION OBSERVATION IN JEJU ISLABD, KOREA (2012-2013)
OROGRAPHIC PRECIPITATION OBSERVATION IN JEJU ISLABD, KOREA (2012-2013)

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In summer monsoon season, a Korean Peninsula is influenced by several weather phenomena such as the Changma-front, typhoon, strong low pressure, and local heavy precipitation. Especially, the orography plays an important role in controlling the cloud formation, amount and precipitation distribution. To find out the precipitation development mechanism by orographic effect, we performed the intensive field observation around Mt. Halla in Jeju island (33.21 N and 126.32 E, width 78 km and length 35 km) which is located at the southern part of Korea with JNU (Jeju National University), KNU (Kyungpook National University), IJU (Inje University), KMA (Korea Meteorological Administration), and NIMR (National Institute of Meteorological Research). We installed and arranged the observational instruments such as, AWS, radiosonde (including mobile sonde and ship sonde), Parsivel, 2DVD, ultrasonic anemometer, and raingauge along the altitudes in Jeju island. Each disdrometer sites were located in straight line considering topography between two S-band Doppler radars. We analyzed synoptic condition by NCEP/NCAR reanalysis data and kinematic characteristics of precipitation by dual Doppler radar analysis using S-band radars in KMA.

In 2012 case, the Changma-front was located in the northern part of the Jeju island and the precipitation system passed from the southwest to the northeast. The accumulated precipitation (31.7 mm) was recorded at the site PR4 which was placed in the highest (H: 975 m). During the passage of precipitation, the south westerly wind ($>12 \text{ m s}^{-1}$) with warm and humid air and the cold (lower layer) and warm advection (upper layer) were observed. From the microphysical analyses, PR2 (windward side, H: 571 m) and PR6 (leeward side, H: 324 m) sites indicated high rain rate about 60 to 75 mm hr^{-1} by orographic effect.

In 2013 case, the Changma-front located in the center of Jeju island and precipitation system passed from the southwest to northeast. The warm advection in lower layer and cold advection in upper layer were observed by radiosonde analyses, relatively. Strong southwesterly winds were blown with moist environment in surface layer. By the wind field analysis, convergence in west and divergence in east were existed and updraft in Jeju island and downdraft in ocean area, relatively. High number concentration at PR4, 5 and PR8 were shown with small size raindrops (less than 2 mm), however large size raindrops (larger than 6 mm) were distributed at PR7(northeast in island) and PR9(southwest in island).

キーワード: Orographic precipitation, intensive field observation, Jeju island
Keywords: Orographic precipitation, intensive field observation, Jeju island

Characteristics of distribution and preceding surface conditions of cumulonimbus clouds appeared on Kofu Basin on a calm Characteristics of distribution and preceding surface conditions of cumulonimbus clouds appeared on Kofu Basin on a calm

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On a calm summer day, cumulonimbus clouds often appear on complex terrains with the thermal induced local circulations. The appearance of such cumulonimbus clouds on a basin is not so frequent ordinarily. Once a cumulonimbus cloud appears on a basin, it often brings much rainfall in a short time, which becomes triggers of weather related disaster in urban city on a basin. However, the characteristics of the generation of cumulonimbus clouds on a basin and the conditions in a basin preceding the generation of them have not been known enough. In this study, for the example of above situation, we analyze the distribution of the appearance of cumulonimbus clouds on Kofu Basin and the conditions in Kofu Basin preceding the appearance of them.

The days of the appearances of cumulonimbus clouds on Kofu basin in a calm day confirmed by the observation of X-MP radar of University of Yamanashi (UYR) were 8 days out of 1 July to 30 September on 2012. Although the number of the events was limited, they brought large rainfall amount of 20 to 30 mm in an hour. The positions of the appearance concentrated from center to eastern side on Kofu Basin.

Before the appearance, south-southwesterly (SSW-ly) and southeasterly (SE-ly) surface wind was measured on western and eastern sides on Kofu Basin, respectively. When SSW-ly or SE-ly wind expanded to reach Kofu city that locates center of Kofu Basin, surface equivalent potential temperature (θ_e) increased. From The meso-scale objective analyzed data of Japan Meteorology Agency (JMA-MANAL) shows strong south-component wind with high- θ_e toward Kofu Basin from Suruga Bay through a valley connecting Suruga Bay to Kofu basin at the level of about 900 hPa. At the eastern side of Kofu Basin, strong east-component wind with high- θ_e crossing the mountains on the eastern side was appeared. Then, the south-component wind and the east-component wind formed horizontal convergence on Kofu basin. So, we consider that, the winds entering from the outer side of Kofu Basin, conditional instability intensified and horizontal convergence formed in Kofu Basin, which played a role as trigger of precipitating cell on Kofu Basin.

Keywords: Cumulonimbus cloud, Kofu Basin, Conditions preceding the appearance of a cumulonimbus cloud

Transition to resilience to extreme weather ,high-resolution monitoring and international synergies

Transition to resilience to extreme weather ,high-resolution monitoring and international synergies

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Transition from high vulnerability to extreme weather to resilience is a major challenge for megacities in response to two main drivers: urban sprawling and climate change. The functioning of cities, particularly the large ones, should be observed, understood, simulated and monitored on much larger ranges of scales than usually done. This requires at first observations of many geophysical fields with an unprecedented resolution to achieve high-resolution monitoring. However, this also requires an advanced understanding/modeling of the nonlocal interactions between large and small scales, e.g. between weather and climate scales.

Finally, this pleads in favor of methodological approaches across scales, rather than over very limited ranges of scales. Such methodologies aim in fact to quotient out non trivial symmetries and therefore should enable us to dig out the relevant information from otherwise under-exploited big data.

Such approaches have been often invoked, but barely achieved because they correspond to formidable tasks that require an unprecedented development of international cooperation on both advanced technologies and methodologies. We will illustrate these questions with examples of research and innovation programs on flood resilience which seem rather complementary across national boundaries but require nevertheless much stronger international synergies.

キーワード: extreme weather, cities, resilience, high-resolution, synergies, international

Keywords: extreme weather, cities, resilience, high-resolution, synergies, international

The effect of scaling anisotropy on weather extremes The effect of scaling anisotropy on weather extremes

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Predicting extreme weather events in and around cities is far from straight forward. Even in a stable and unbounded atmosphere, crude numerical approximations of the Navier-Stokes equations are required for reasonable computation times. Hence, numerical simulations of the weather in and around cities become even more complex, and therefore require much coarser space and time scales to model both the macro weather and the complex boundary conditions created by buildings and other urban structures. Such models will severely underestimate extremes due to the necessary truncation of scales to deal with these additional complexities.

While progress in numerical simulation depends on the next fastest processor, measurement techniques on the other hand are becoming rapidly more and sophisticated. There appears however to be a gap forming in the ability to utilise the enormous datasets produced from new measurement techniques. This seems mainly due to outdated statistical methods that are used to make sense of these overwhelming databases.

In this study we propose a method, based on the structure function, that allows one to easily estimate the Levy index α of the wind. We show that due to the complex nature of a three-dimensional wind a rotated frame of reference is necessary in order to obtain a universal multifractal structure function exponent. We show that the angular dependency of the scaling exponent results in either an increase or decrease in dimension. This increase or decrease in dimension causes a first or second-order phase transition respectively. The kind of phase-transition that occurs is directly related to the generation of extremes of the wind.

The combination of this kind of analysis with the advancements in measurement techniques that are coming to light should allow for the better prediction of extreme weather events in and around cities.

キーワード: Extremes, Weather, Universal Multifractals, Wind, Anisotropy, Scaling
Keywords: Extremes, Weather, Universal Multifractals, Wind, Anisotropy, Scaling

The Impacts of extreme weather on urban water bodies The Impacts of extreme weather on urban water bodies

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In the event of heavy rainfall, large amounts of storm water will carry roof runoff pollutants into urban lakes. This kind of discharge not only changes the dynamics of the lake (i.e. the mixing processes that occur) but also complicates ones ability to predict pollutant concentrations. Being able to quantify these changes in pollutant during and after extreme weather events is important for water quality management.

In the interest of understanding the impact of extreme weather events on water bodies, we set-up an Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) next to a storm water discharge point at the bottom of a shallow urban lake in Creteil, a region in Paris.

The ADCP is particularly useful for analysing the turbulent boundary-layer (TBL) during these extreme weather events as it is able to measure the 3D velocity, in 127 vertical cells, over 3 meters. This is a unique situation compared to the atmospheric boundary-layer where profilers are typically coarsely spaced in the vertical.

To analyse the TBL dynamics we look only at the scaling properties of the velocity field. If the velocity is scaling the log-log plot of the energy spectra will be linear in wavenumber (or frequency). The slope of the log-log plot of the spectra gives the spectral scaling exponent. Performing the analysis we find a spectral exponent close to -1. Dimensional arguments suggest that this exponent occurs when the energy flux becomes dependent on the friction velocity instead of the length scale; likely a result of the strong inflow during extreme rainfall events. The ADCP data allows us to observe a smooth transition from a free stream turbulent regime (-5/3) to a bounded-turbulent exponent (-1) through depth.

This kind of analysis suggests the possibility for a general scaling model of the TBL that can be used to predict the mixing of pollutants during and after extreme weather events.

キーワード: Urban Lake, Turbulence, Extreme Weather, Boundary-Layer
Keywords: Urban Lake, Turbulence, Extreme Weather, Boundary-Layer

Statistical Analysis of Large Drop Occurrence and Its Effect on Drop Size Distribution Statistical Analysis of Large Drop Occurrence and Its Effect on Drop Size Distribution

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A large data set of raindrop size distribution (DSD) measured by 2-Dimensional Video Distrometer (2DVD) on 12 locations in Japan is analyzed using the truncated modified gamma DSD model and the normalized gamma DSD model. The present study seeks to: 1) explore the general properties of DSD observed at Kanto, Hokuriku, Nagoya, Kinki and Kyushu in Japan; 2) find the governing parameters of DSD models in different geographical and seasonal regime; 3) statistics of big drops occurrence and intrinsic shape of the DSD with extremely large drops; 4) find relationships between DSD parameters such as the shape and slope parameters, the generalized intercept parameter and volume-weighted mean diameter, and etc. The present study on statistical analysis of DSD provide us information which is necessary to understand big drop microphysics and precipitation.

キーワード: large drop, DSD, 2DVD

Keywords: large drop, DSD, 2DVD

高度な気象情報を利用した防災に関する社会実験 A Social Experiments on Disaster Prevention by Using of the Advanced Weather Information

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The National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention has been carried out the research project on 「Tokyo Metropolitan Area Convection Sturdy for Extreme Weather Resilient Cities(TOMACS)」 in cooperation with 25 research agencies, researchers of more than 100 people and disaster management personnel of local governments. In this project we have been working on the following three research subjects.

- (1) Studies on extreme weather with dense meteorological observations
- (2) Development of the extreme weather early detection and prediction system
- (3) Social experiments on extreme weather resilient cities

The study fields by the social experiment are Rescue Services (Tokyo Fire Department), Risk management(Edogawa ward, Yokohama city, Fujisawa city, Minamiashigara city), Infrastructure(JR East, JR Central, Obayashi) and Education and life(Toyo univ., The Certified and Accredited Meteorologists of Japan). In the social experiments, the each participated institutions have studied on the effective use of advanced weather information into disaster prevention according to their purposes.

The objective of social experiments are to enable the continuous use of advanced weather information through the fixing of the monitoring and prediction system of extreme weather. And also to discuss the problems and issues revealed in the course of social experiment, and to summarize as creating resilient city in extreme weather towards relevant government ministries and agencies, local government, the general population.

In this paper, overview of the social experiments is briefly explained and issues for continue use of advanced weather information are reported through the reference to the case of Edogawa-Ward where the X-band MP radar rainfall information is providing to residents. Finally this project is supported by the Japan Science and Technology Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

キーワード: 極端気象, 防災, 社会実験

Keywords: Extreme weather, Disaster prevention, Social experiment