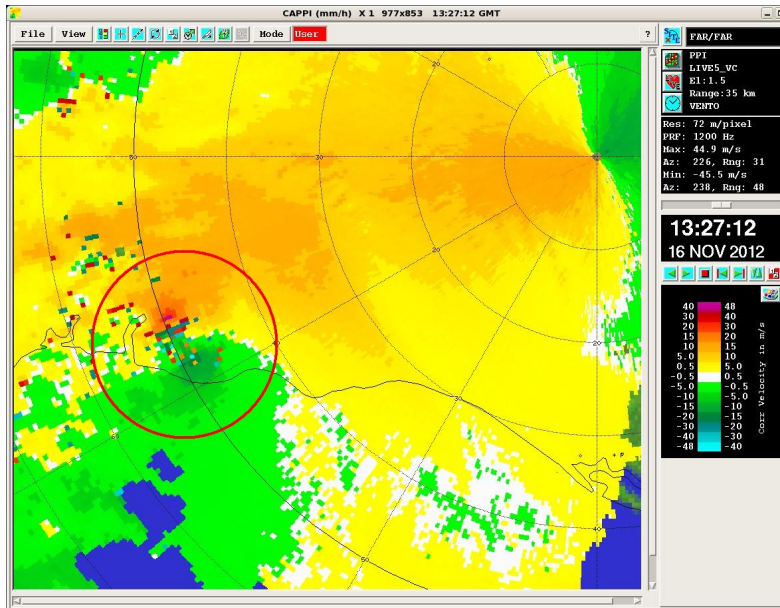


Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal



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ECSS 2013

7th European Conference on Severe Storms

Helsinki, Finland, 3-7 June

Scandic Marina Congress Center

Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Severe Weather Forecasting for Portugal, in the **Nowcasting** range
(2h ahead)

How many Supercell tornados
in Portugal/year ??? ...

Strongly dependent on synoptic scale
circulation, mainly in winter

A few years with (maybe!)
7-10 occurrences ...

Many years with Nil !

In regions where the threat of severe weather is low, producing effective forecasts and responses can be challenging (e.g., Doswell, 2001). Without a large number of events to train upon, forecasters are often poorly prepared to recognize the threat of severe weather (Doswell, 2005, p. 85).

Rauhala and Schultz *in* **Severe thunderstorm and tornado warnings in Europe**, Atmospheric Research 93 (2009)

Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Severe Weather Forecasting for Portugal, in the **Nowcasting** range
(2h ahead)

Doppler Weather Radar Supercell diagnose criteria based on ...

Radar Reflectivity

Doppler Velocity

No stringent Supercell
definition !

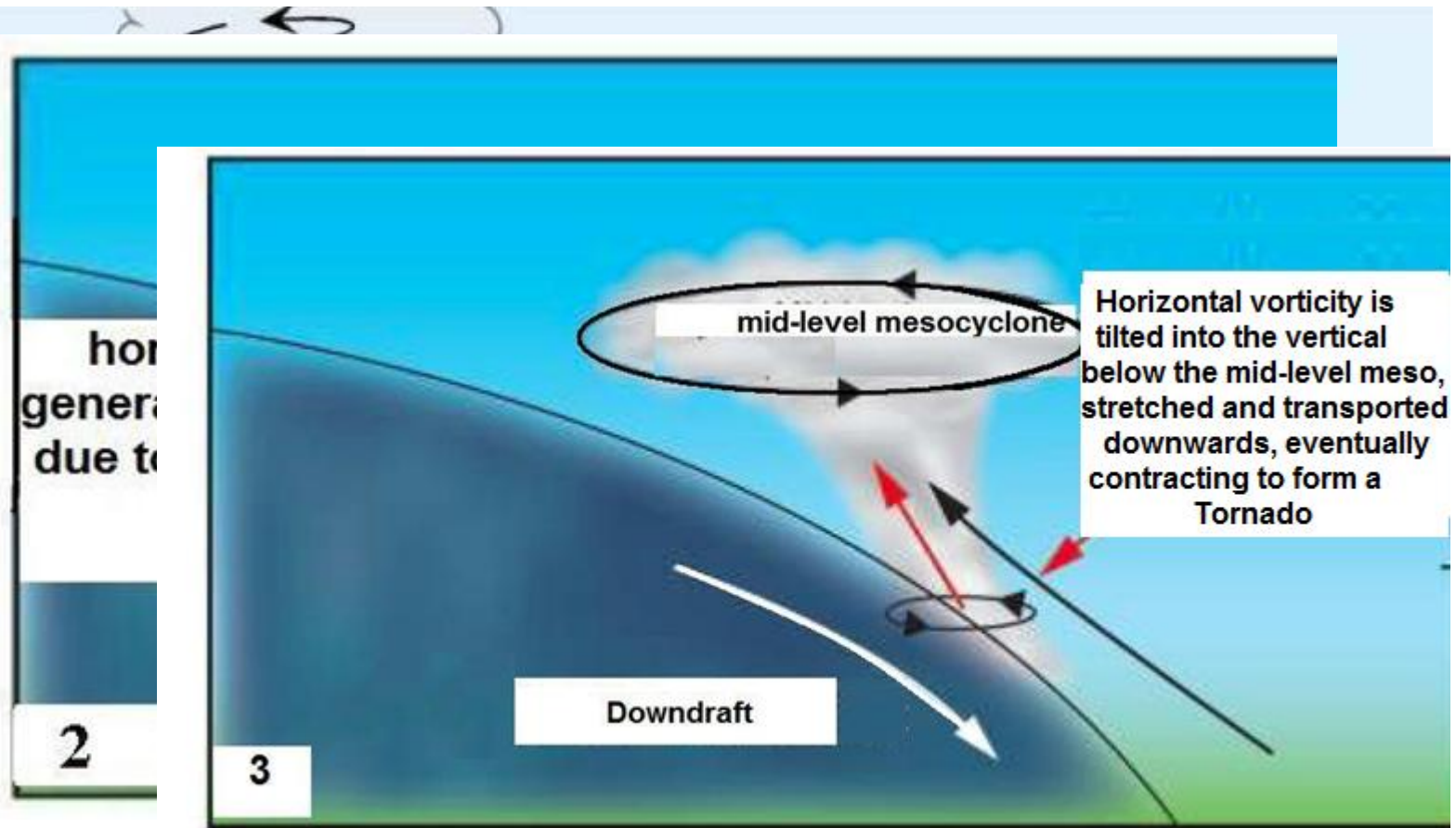
“Tornado Outbreak” on the 16th November 2012, southern
Portugal

4 tornadoes, including
1 tornado F3/T6
(Fujita, Torro scales)

Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Conceptual models and the “Tornadic Supercell” idea

(adapted from Markowski and Richardson, 2009; Kendal/Hunt Publishing, 2005)



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Conceptual models and the “**Tornadic Supercell**” idea

(adapted from Markowski and Richardson, 2009; Kendal/Hunt Publishing, 2005)

Theory

Observations

Numerical simulations

**Portuguese observational
climatology**

Non tornadic Supercells usually maintain mesocyclone circulation at “mid” levels

More prone to tornado generation Supercells usually extend, and intensify, mesocyclonic circulation to “lower” levels

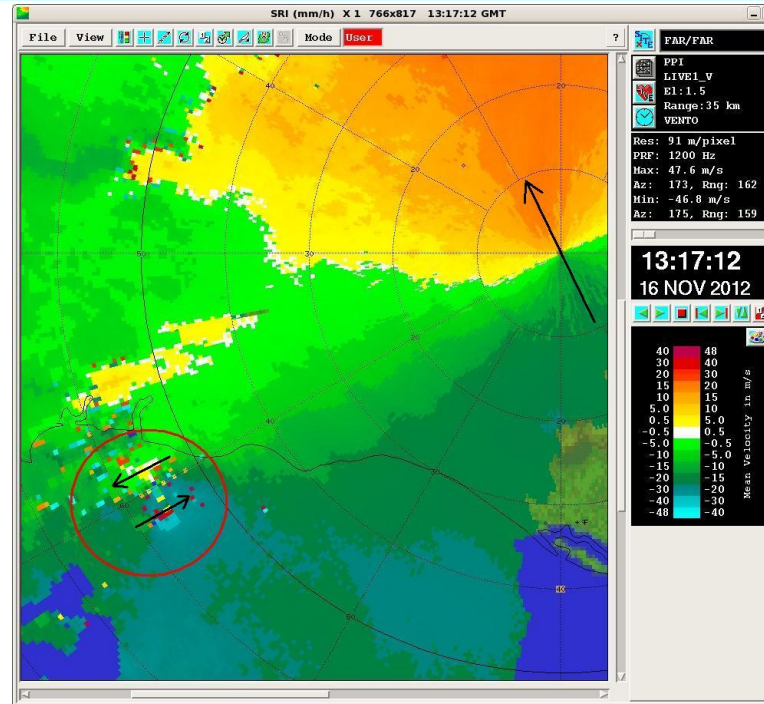
**IRIS (*Interactive Radar Information System*, Vaisala) used to configure the Radar
Warning products (version 8.12.8)**

Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Algorithmic processing steps

Non Tornadic Supercell (“SC”) and Tornadic Supercell (“AVT”) Warnings

1 – Storm Relative Velocity: needed!



RAW “Doppler
velocity” (Z,V)

100 km range

RAW
“Reflectivity” (Z)

300 km range

INPUT

FCAST
product

CREATES
SRV

Mesocyclonic couplet
detection enhanced

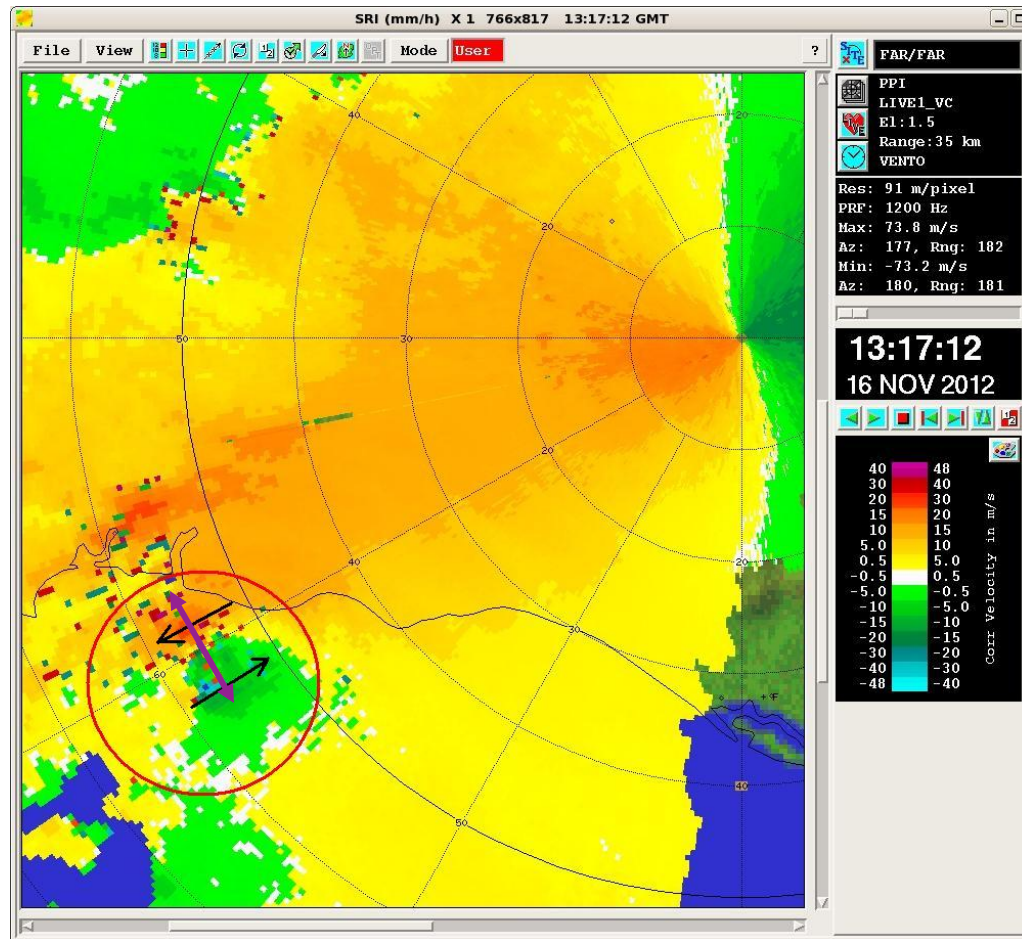
Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Algorithmic processing steps

Non Tornadic Supercell (“SC”) and Tornadic Supercell (“AVT”) Warnings

Key parameter:
azimuthal shear !

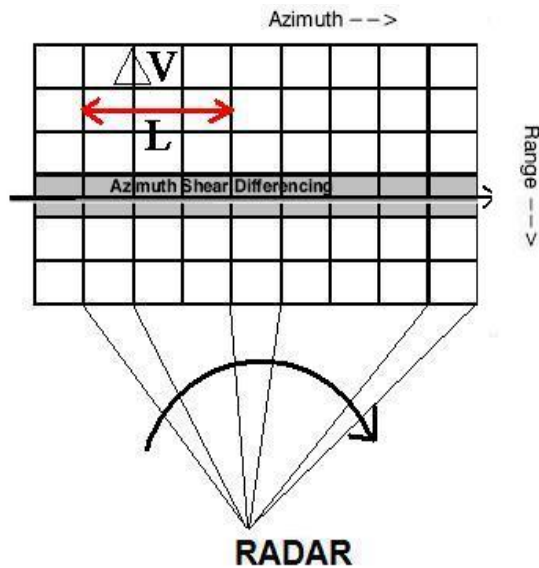
Mesocyclone
couplet easier to
identify!
(SRV)



Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Automatic Radar Warning products: **tuning** and **performance**

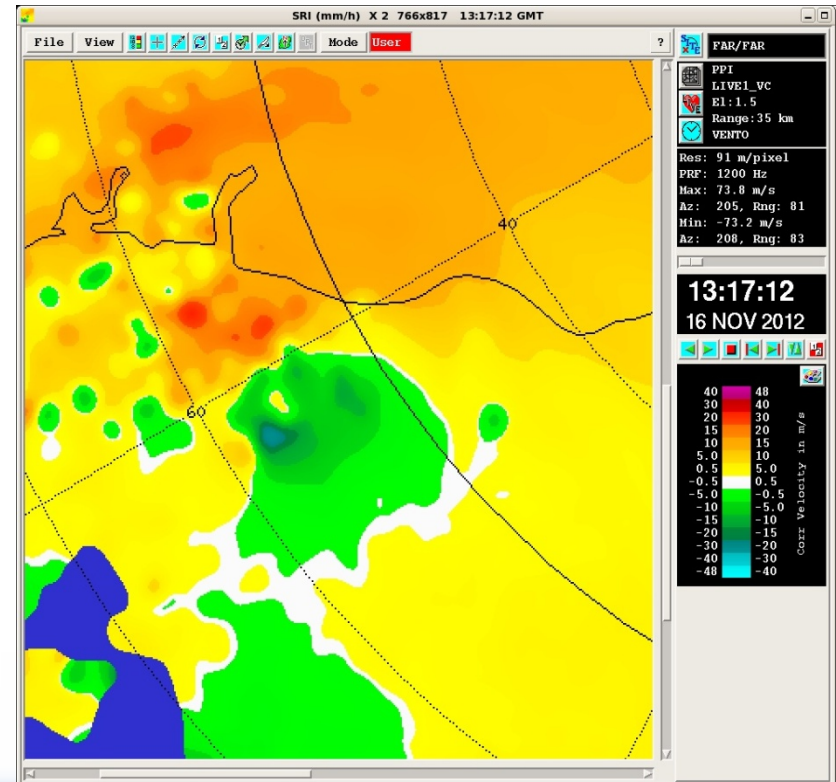
2 - Technical testing and tuning of azimuthal shear



Differencing in azimuth

(L is a filter length = admissible gaps between valid info)

Smoothing



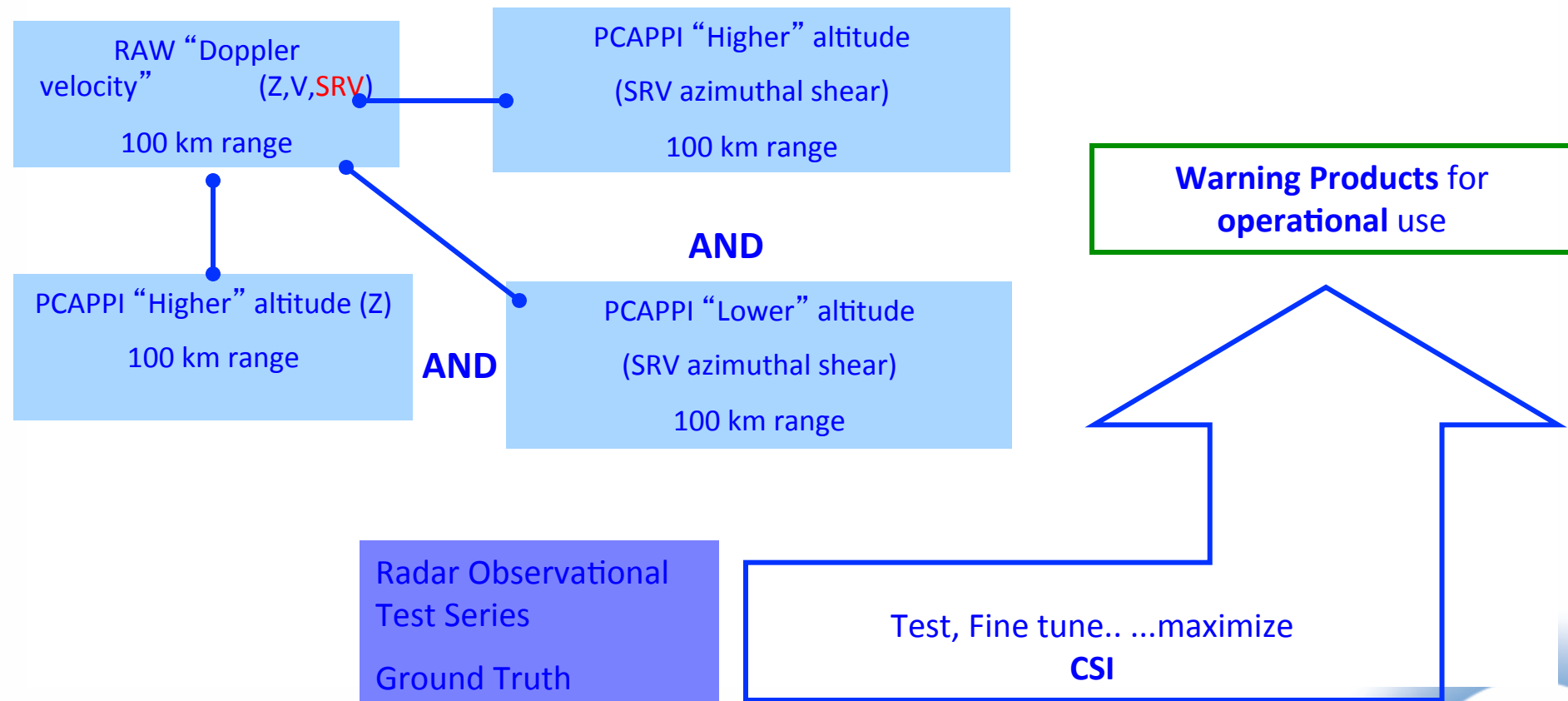
Smoothed

Adapted from Vaisala Manual, 2012

Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Automatic Radar Warning products: **tuning** and **performance**

3 - Observational testing and tuning of Warning Products



Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Automatic Radar Warning products: **tuning** and **performance**

Radar **Observational Test Series**

Constraints:

Doppler velocity quality (dynamical filtering) ...

“Events” within 100 km range (2 radars) ...

Reliable ground truth

Nº ordem	Data	Período (UTC)	Área de cobertura (LIS/FAR)
1	7/10/09	1T 1 - 4	LIS
2	4/01/10	1T 10 - 13	LIS
3	14/11/11	1T 2 - 5	LIS
4	14/11/11	1T 12 - 16	LIS
5	2/5/12	1T 9 - 15	LIS
6	25/10/12	1T 9 - 16	LIS
7	16/11/12	4T 8 - 15	FAR

374 Non tornadic SC

“NO TORNADO PRODUCER”

44 Tornadic SC

“TORNADO PRODUCER” at some stage of
their life cycle

**418 “Supercells” detected on a subjective
basis
(no stringent criteria)**

Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Automatic Radar Warning products: **tuning** and **performance**

Input Product type	Threshold value	Warning issued
PCAPPI of SRV azimuthal shear (0.8 km)	≤ 4.5 m/s/km	Non Tornadic Supercell (SC)
PCAPPI of SRV azimuthal shear (2.2 km)	> 2.0 m/s/km	
PCAPPI of Z (3.0km)	> 30 dBZ	

Input Product type	Threshold value	Warning issued
PCAPPI of SRV azimuthal shear (0.8 km)	> 4.5 m/s/km	Tornadic Supercell (AVT)
PCAPPI of SRV azimuthal shear (2.2 km)	> 2.0 m/s/km	
PCAPPI of Z (3.0km)	> 30 dBZ	

FAR = 31.6 %

POD = **91.2 %**

CSI = 64.1 %

FAR = 68.2 %

POD = **47.7 %**

CSI = 23.6 %

Very few cases !

Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

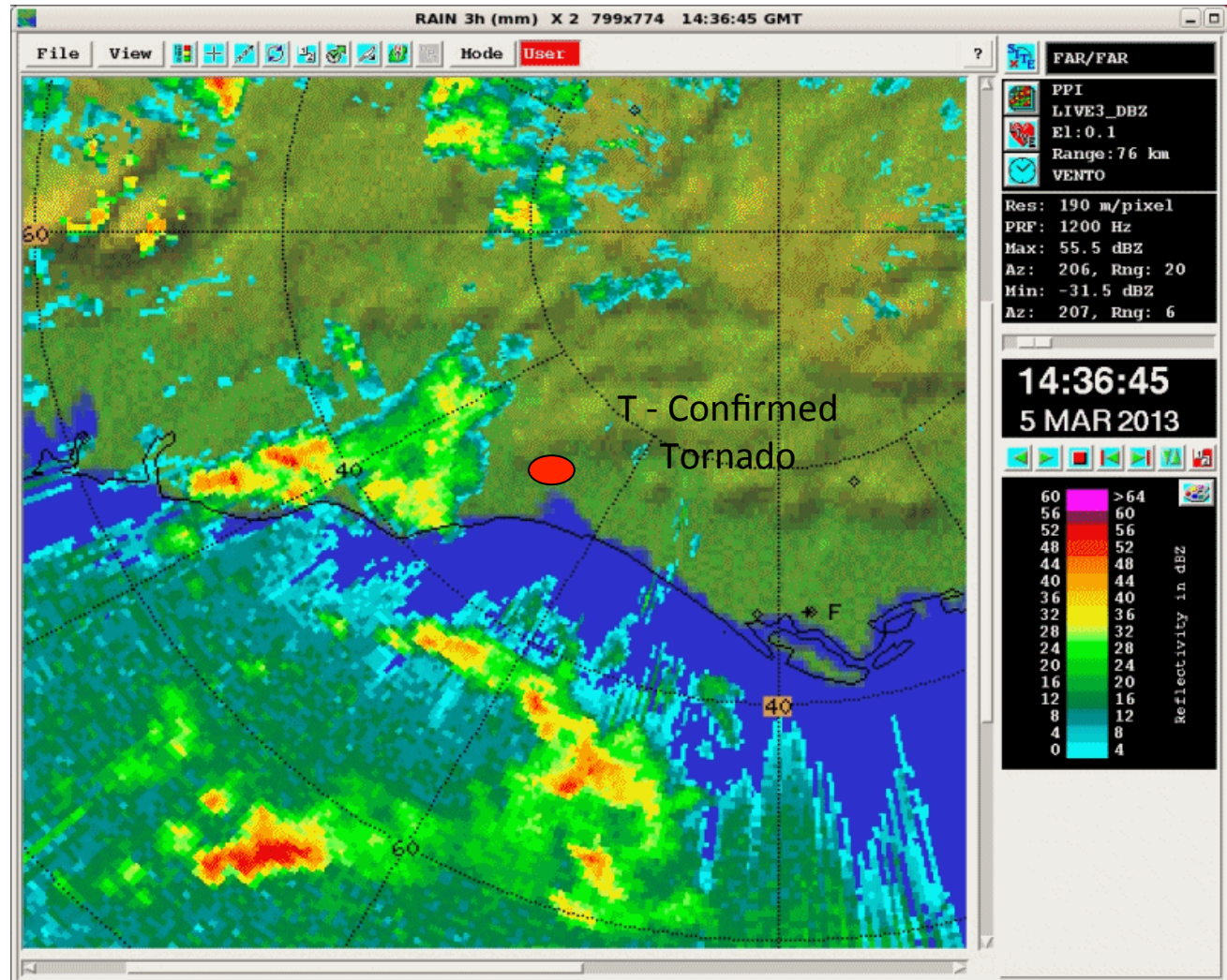
Performance example

Operational
performance

Animation loop
PPZ

14:36-16:06
UTC

5/Mar/13

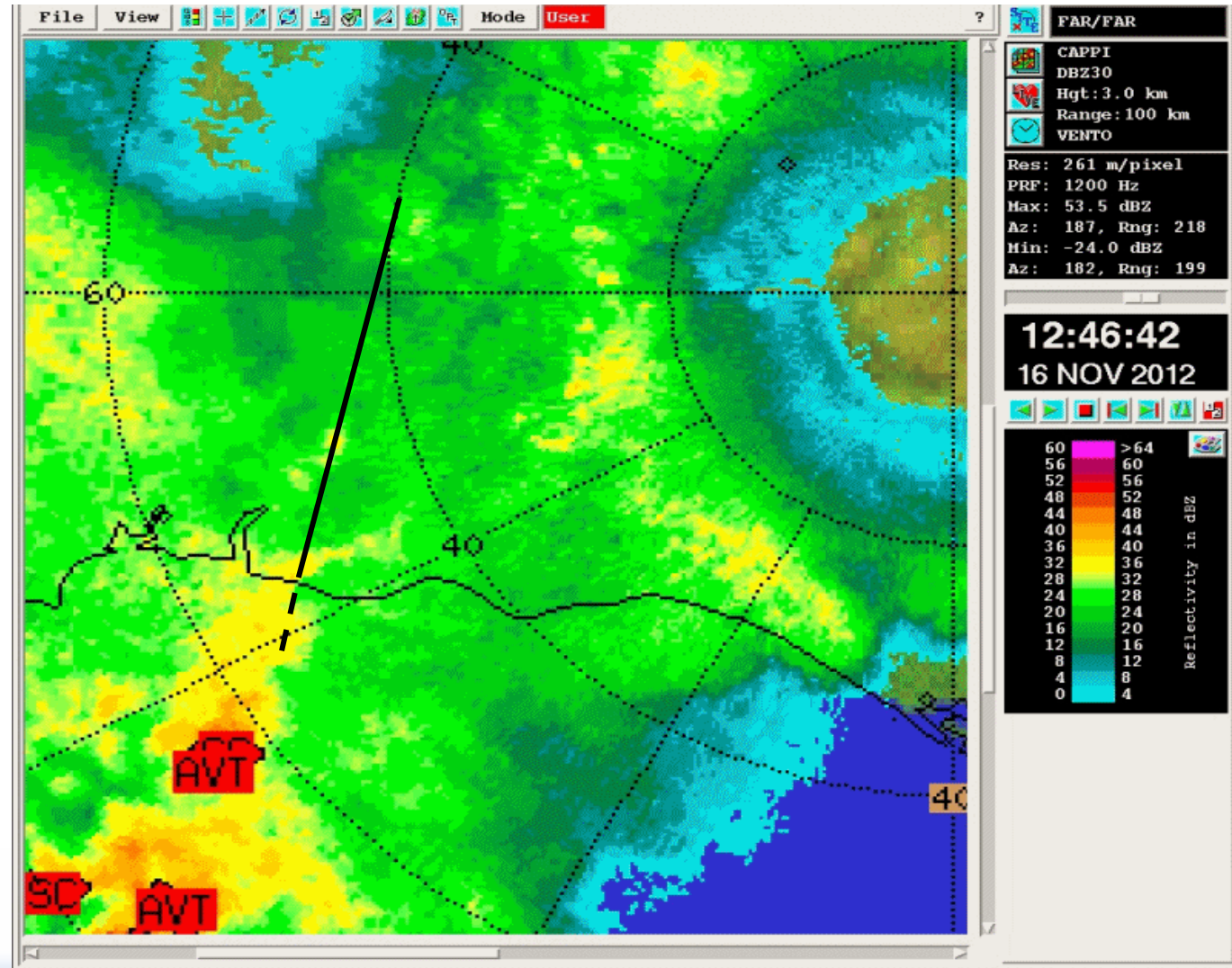


Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Performance example

Observational Test Series

Animation loop
CAPPI(Z)
12:46-14:06 UTC
16/Nov/12
F3/T6 Tornado
path signed
(13:20-14 UTC
over land)



Tornadic versus Non Tornadic Supercell discrimination using Doppler radar in Portugal

Final considerations

- **Tornadic Supercell Warning (AVT):**

DID TARGET the Tornadic Supercell at some instant in **7** out of **10** tornado events

DID TARGET the Tornadic Supercell for several times **before** tornado touchdown in **5** of those **7** tornado events (in 3 of them, EF2 and EF3 damage tornadoes)

DID TARGET the Tornadic Supercell approximately **on** tornado touchdown in **1** of those **7** tornado events

DID TARGET the Tornadic Supercell **after** tornado touchdown in **1** of those **7** tornado events

- Events with more **AVT** warnings issued (even with false alarms) were the ones with atmospheres theoretically more favourable to organized convection
- Some **AVT** false alarms were issued on top of the radar sites or associated with wind mills spurious echoes
- **Remark:** **AVT** Warning is based on a Tornado Vortex signature, thus it cannot be strictly considered to be a tornado warning, but a “higher” potential tornado Supercell warning