

## Motivation

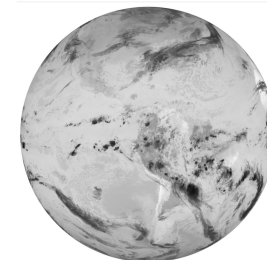
- Precipitation over mountain regions are highly varying in space and time.
- Understanding the life cycle of precipitation systems is critical - to study precipitation systems, better forecasts and monitoring capabilities.

## Objectives

- Leverage high-resolution ground and satellite observations to study precipitation lifecycle.
- Investigate if there is any causal relationship between satellite observations with a lag and intense precipitation events.

## Data

- Continuous **rain observations from tipping-bucket gauges** in the Smoky Mountain Region
- Brightness Temperature from **Advanced Baseline Imager** onboard GOES-16.



Study region - **Smoky Mountains**

## Methods

- Identified **continuous rainfall events** from gauge data - noted the start-time, duration, peak rain
- Each of these events are **matched with ABI Data** - from 6-h before the start time to end time.

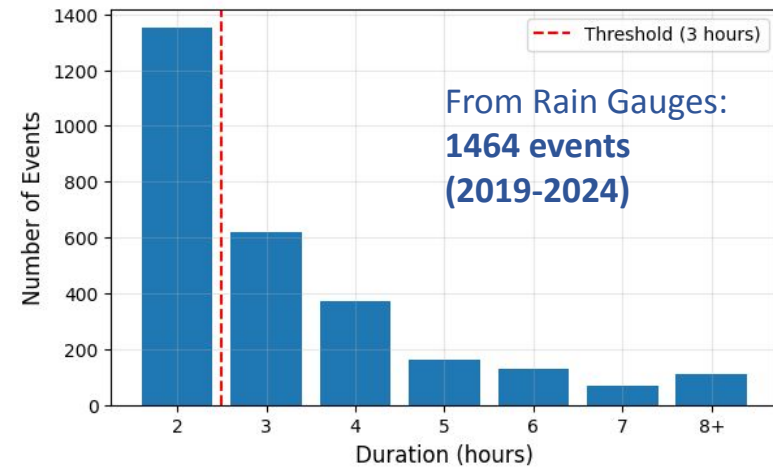
# Life Cycle of Precipitation Events over Orographic Regions

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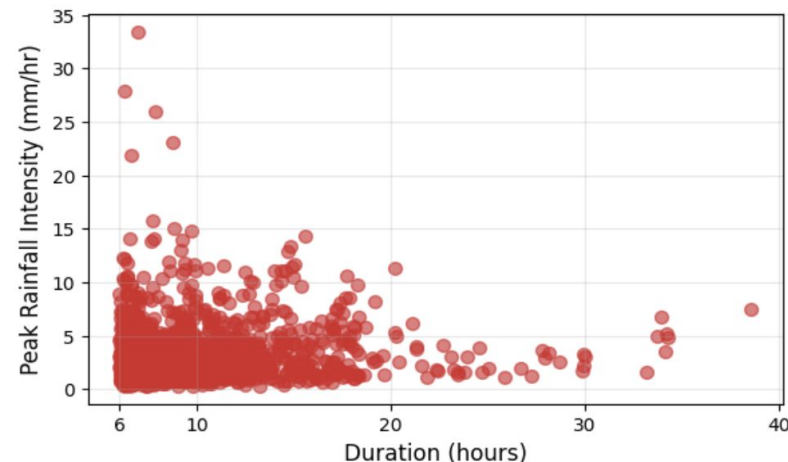
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## Continuous Rain Event Identification

(a) Event Duration Distribution



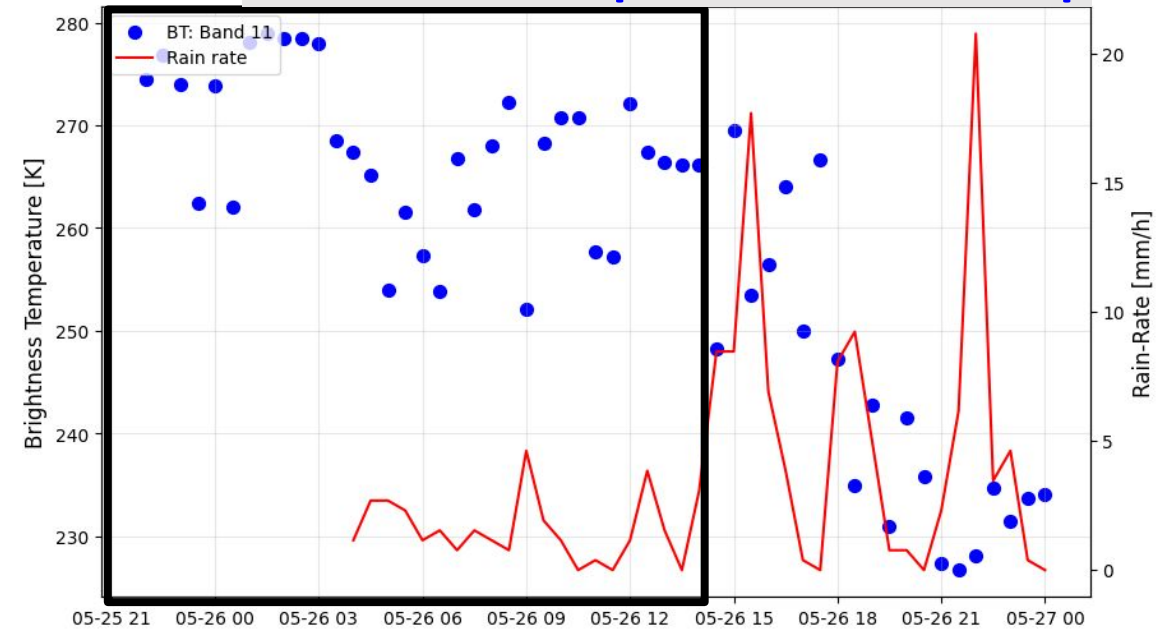
(b) Peak Intensity vs. Duration



Match Cloud  
Top Properties  
from satellite  
with rain gauge  
observations



## Warm Cloud Top → Cold Cloud Top



## Results

- Found artifacts in the rain gauge data for events less than 2 hours [communicated to the developers].
- Identified different types of precipitation events from ABI - **warm/shallow** events, **cold/deep events** and **transition** events

## Future Work

- Use non-linear methods to identify relationship between cloud top properties and rain-rates.