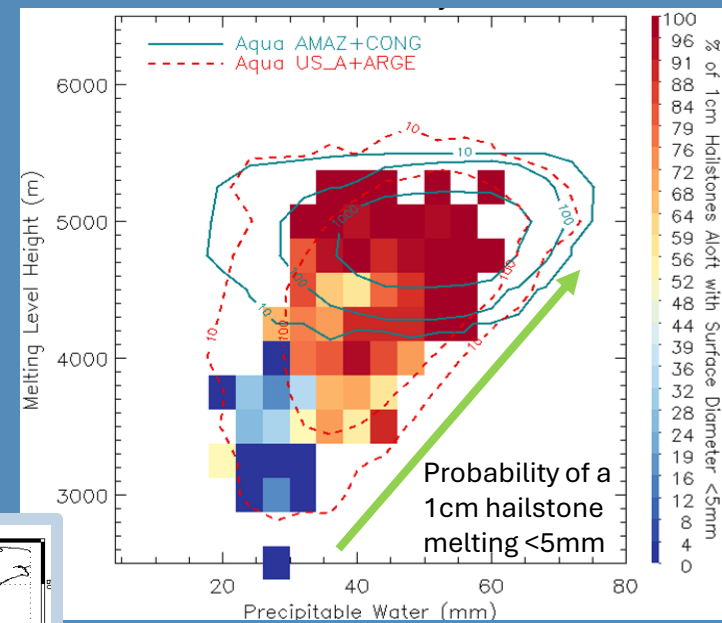
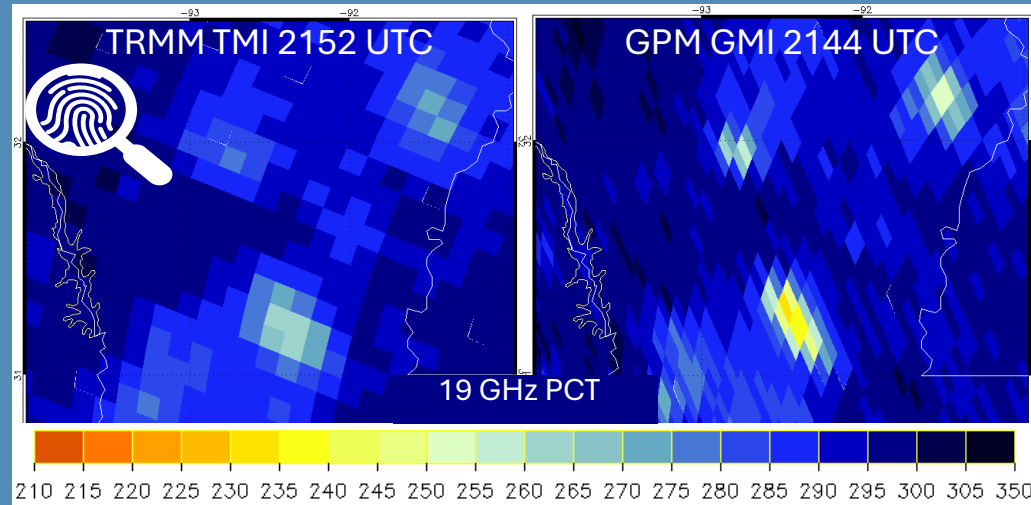
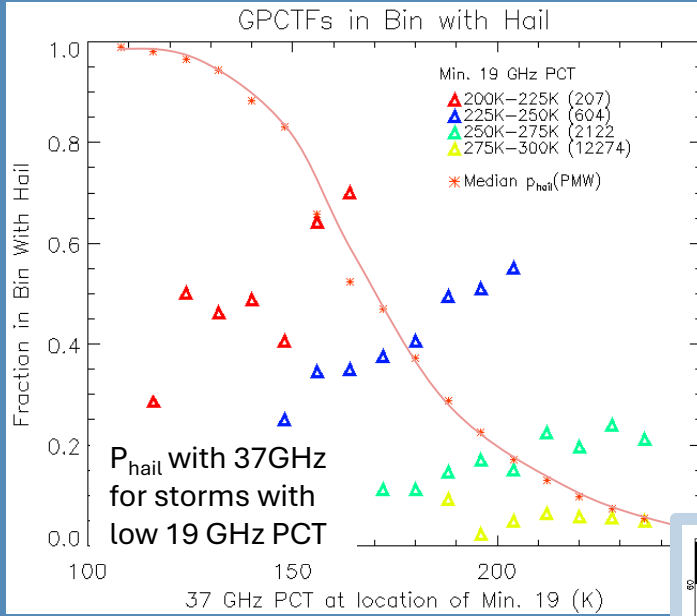
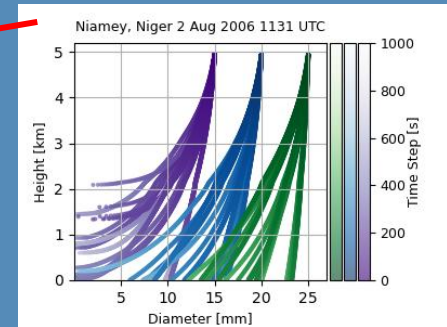
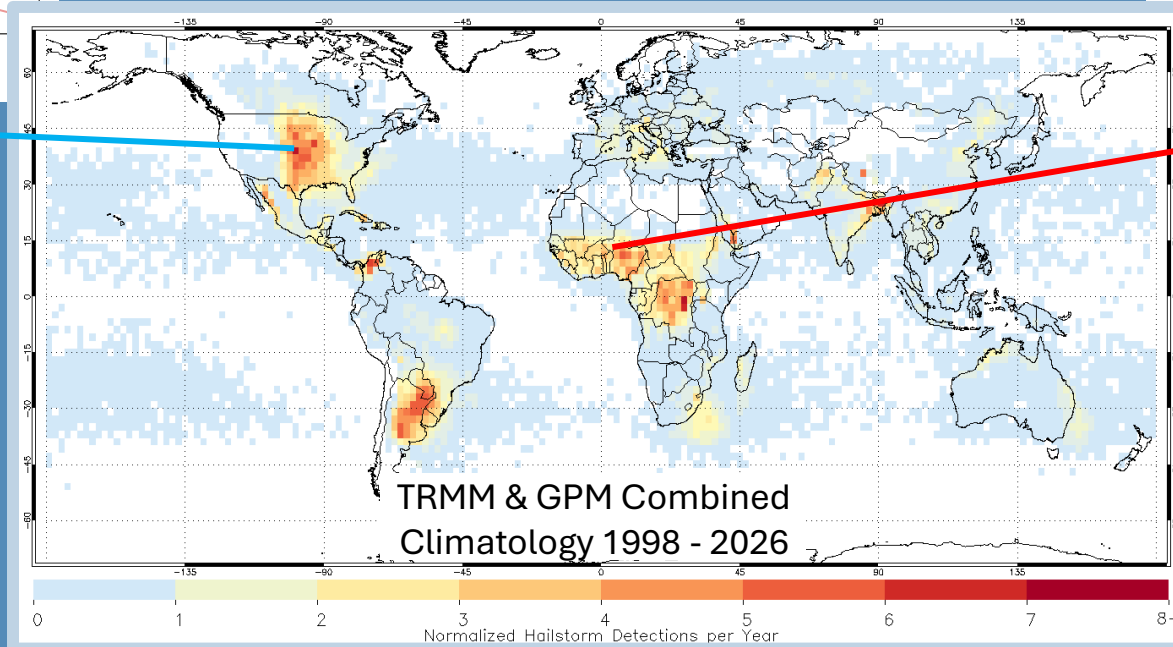
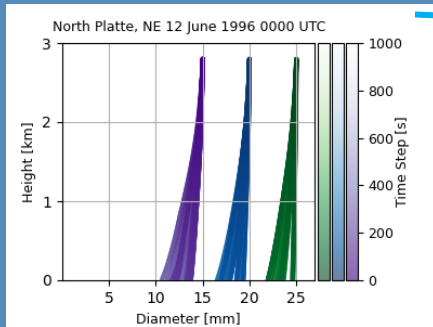


Fingerprints and Footprints of Severe Convection in Remote Sensing Datasets

Sarah D. Bang, NASA MSFC

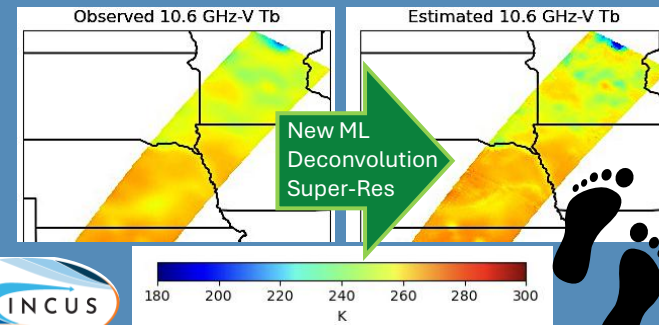


Thunderstorms (abundant in the tropics) with dense, large areas of graupel effectively trick retrievals into overestimating hail probability.



New work for the PMMST focuses on

- p_{hail} vs
- p_{melting} vs
- $p_{\text{reaching the surface}}$



The issue of dense & widespread areas of smaller scatterers contaminating the signal and overestimating true p_{hail} is exacerbated as wavelength decreases. The proliferation of high frequency, short wavelength sensors in future missions is disheartening.

That said, the anticipated 5.5 km resolution of the CIMR 19-GHz is exciting. Updraft characteristics from INCUS and estimates of fallspeed from JAXA's future PMM radar should help to differentiate hailstorms from thunderstorms.

