



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Insights on wildfire with Radar

What we know and what we don't

Nicholas McCarthy¹, Adrien Guyot^{1,2}, Andrew Dowdy³, Hamish McGowan¹

¹University of Queensland Atmospheric Observations Group,

²Monash University, ³Bureau of Meteorology Research and Development Branch





Introduction to
Radar in Wildfire

Theory

Observations
and Uses

Quantification
and Future
Prospects

Questions

Intro to Radar in Wildfire

Geostationary Satellite

- Thermal Infrared Mapping (Passive Sensing)
- Low spatial resolution (2 km in Infrared)
- Available by hemisphere
- High temporal resolution (1 to 30 minutes)
- Examples: GOES-16, Himawari-8

Low Earth Orbit Satellite

- Thermal Infrared Mapping (Passive Sensing)
- Aerosol/Cloud Vertical Sections (Active Sensing)
- High spatial resolution (30 m to 500 m in Infrared)
- Globally available
- Poor temporal resolution (2 per day to 14 day return visit)
- Examples: MODIS, VIIRS, Sentinel-2, Landsat, CALIPSO, CloudSat

Airborne Platform

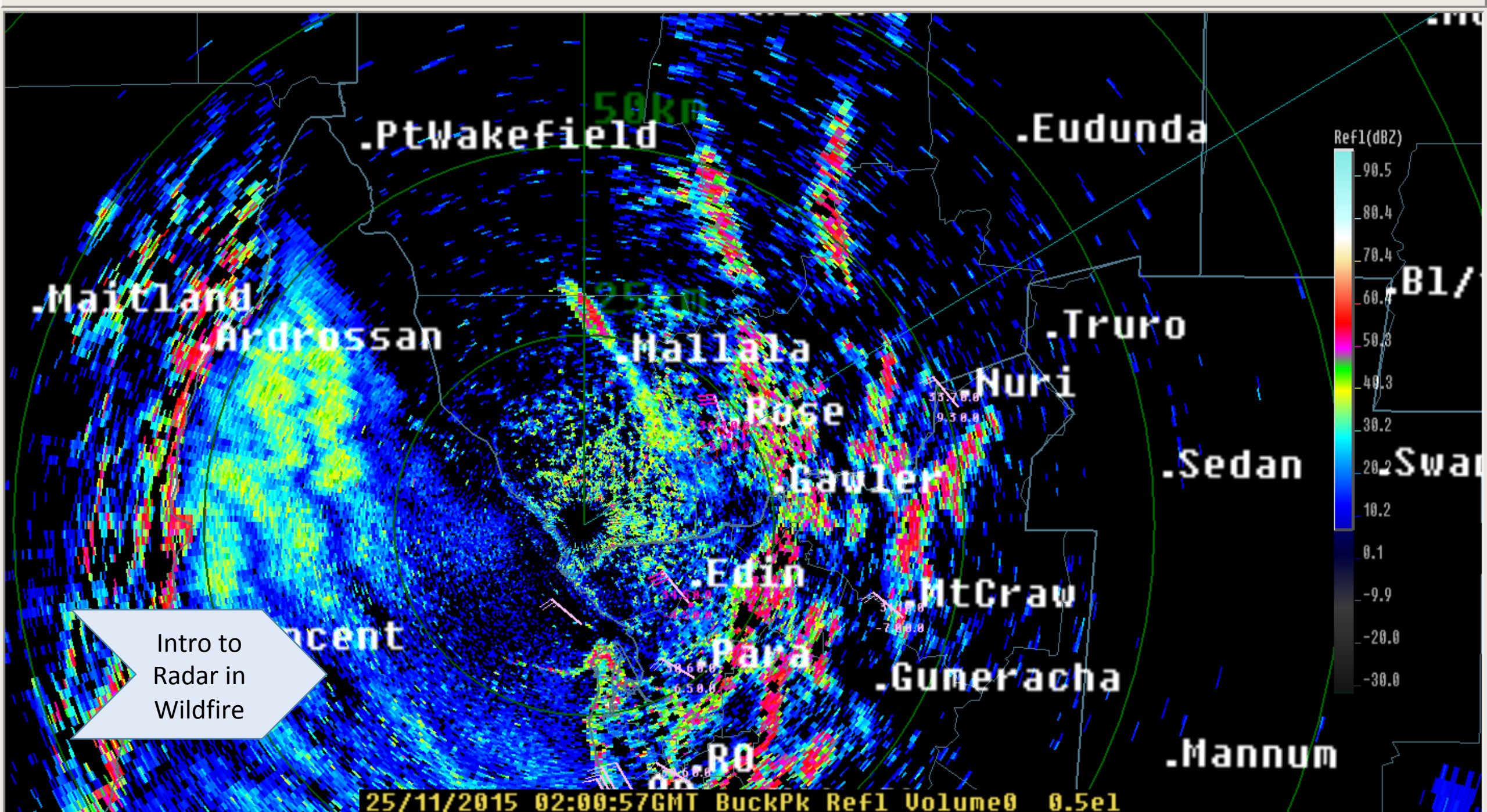
- Custom sensing (typically IR)
- Very High res. (up to cm)
- On demand yet expensive
- Discontinuous
- Examples: Linescanning or 'NIROPS'

Weather Radar

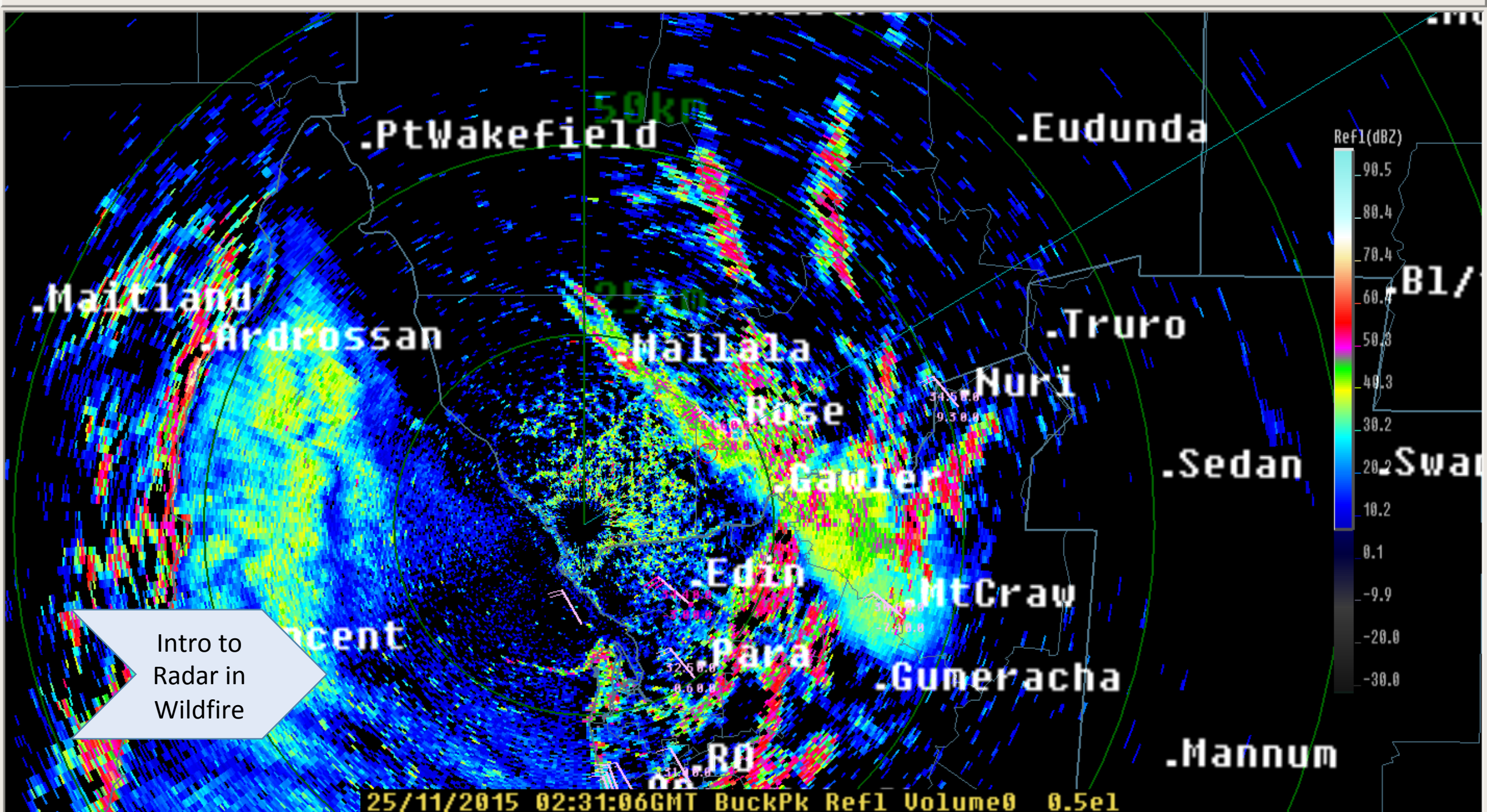
- Microwave wavelength active sensing
- 2D and 3D high spatial resolution (50 m to 500 m)
- Beamwidth dependent vertical resolution
- Network or deployment dependent
- Range and terrain dependent
- High temporal resolution

LiDAR

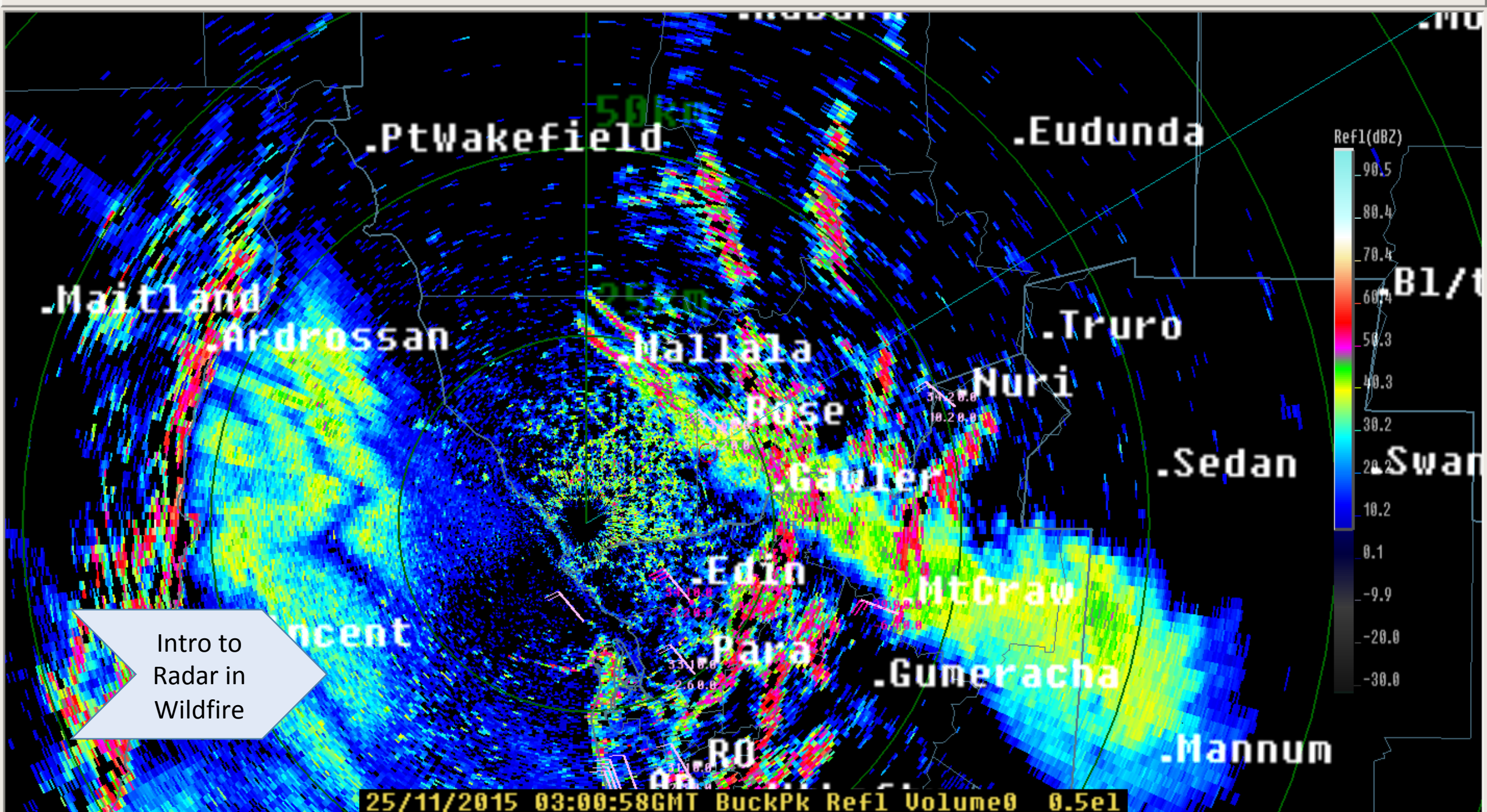
- Millimeter active sensing
- High spatial and temporal resolution (50 m to 500 sm, seconds to minutes)
- Downwind Ceilometer networks (1D) and deployable research platforms (2D and 3D)



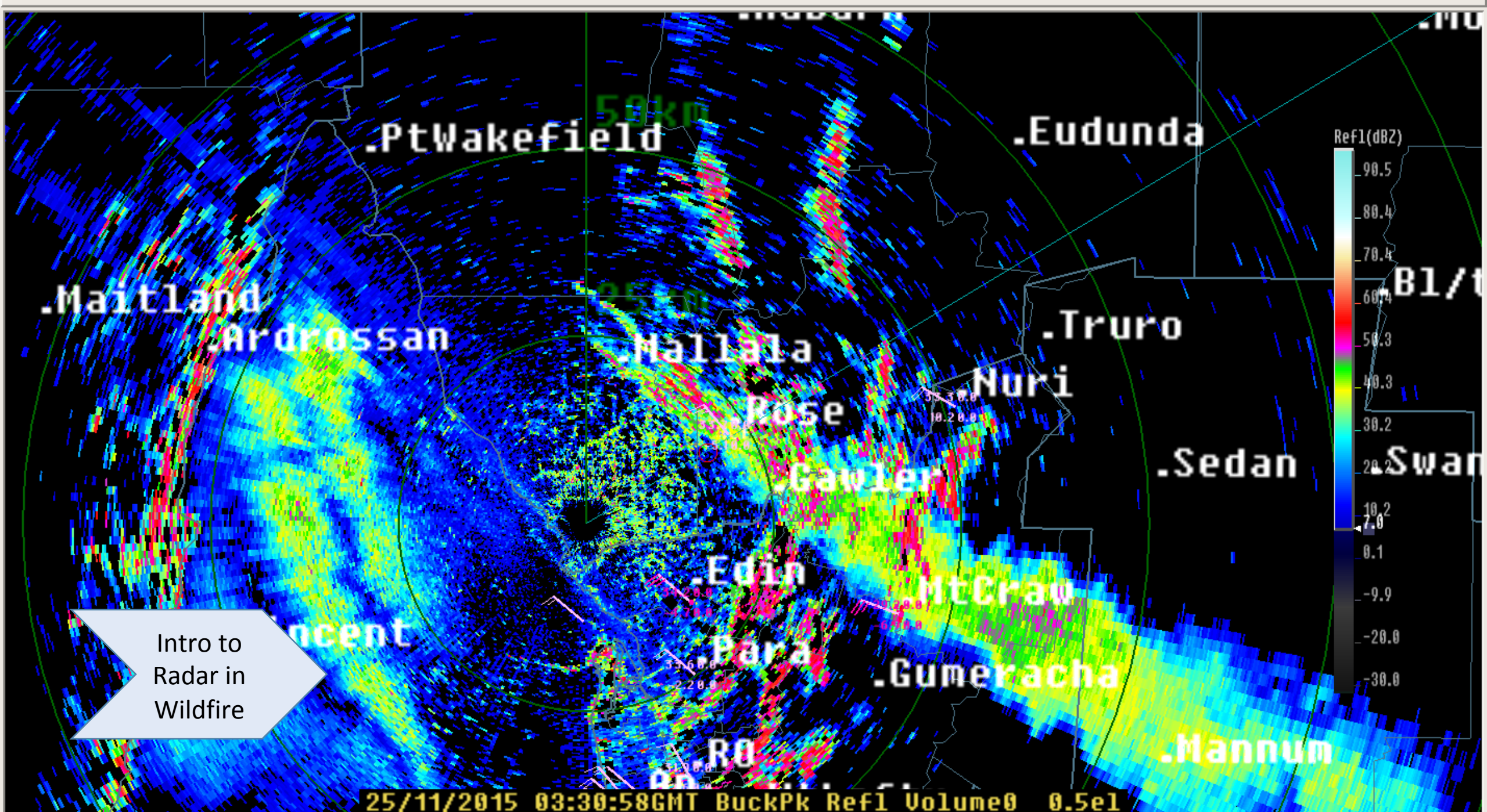
Intro to
Radar in
Wildfire



Intro to Radar in Wildfire



Intro to Radar in Wildfire



Pt Wakefield

Eudunda

Maitland

Ardrossan

Mallala

Rose

Gawler

Truro

Nuri

Sedan

B1/1

Edin

nt Crao

ncent

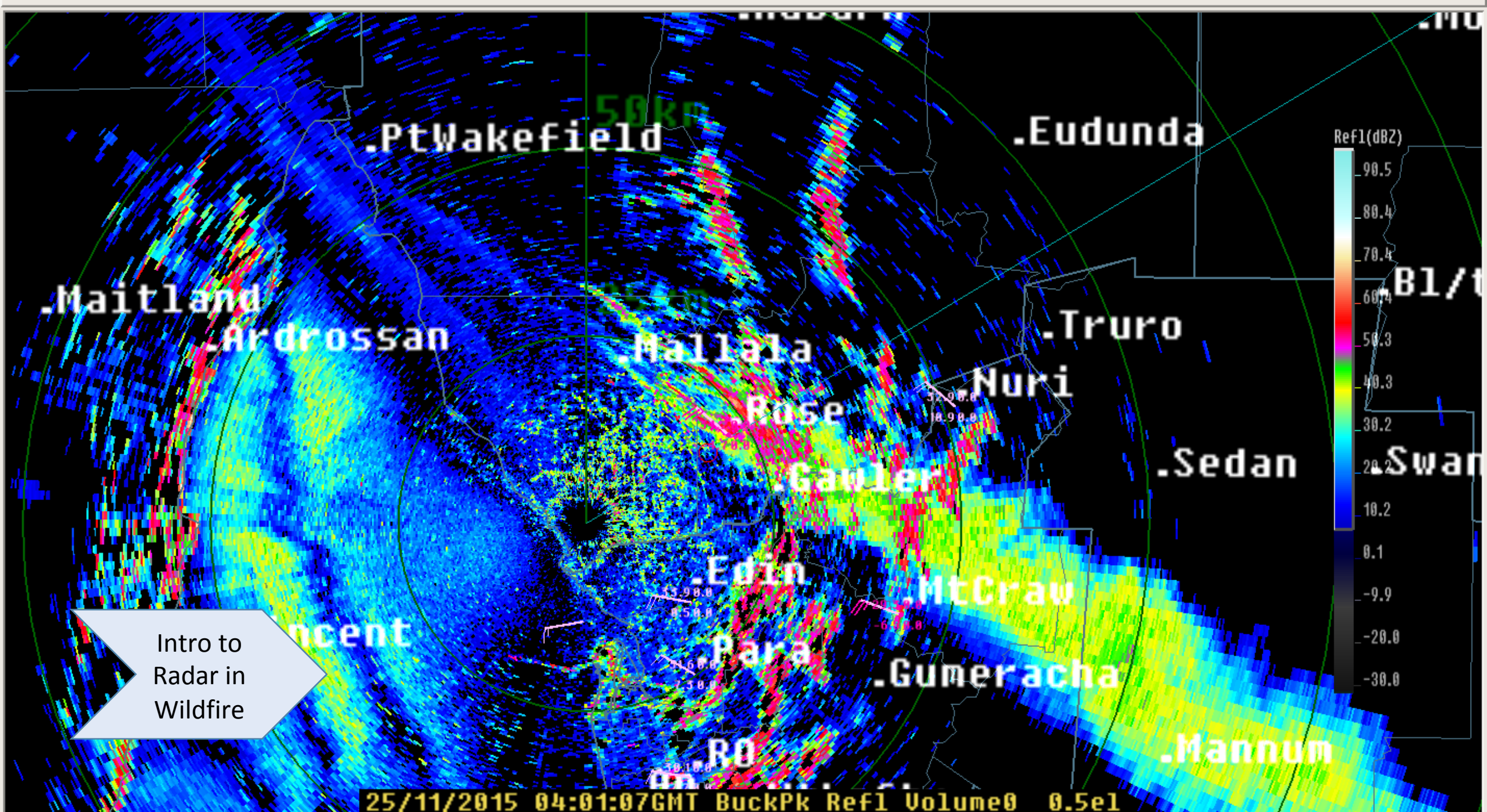
Para

Gumeracha

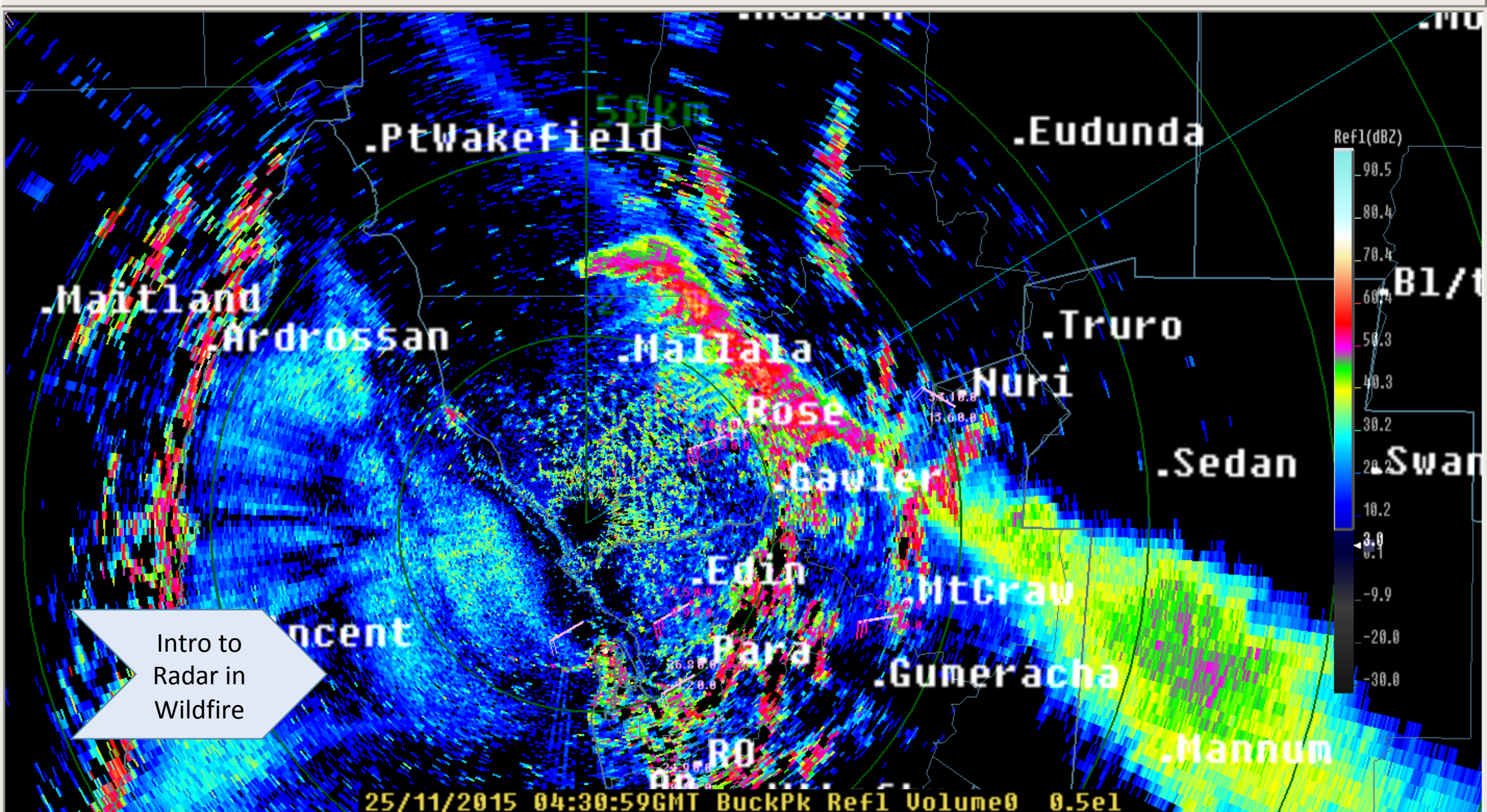
RO

Mannum

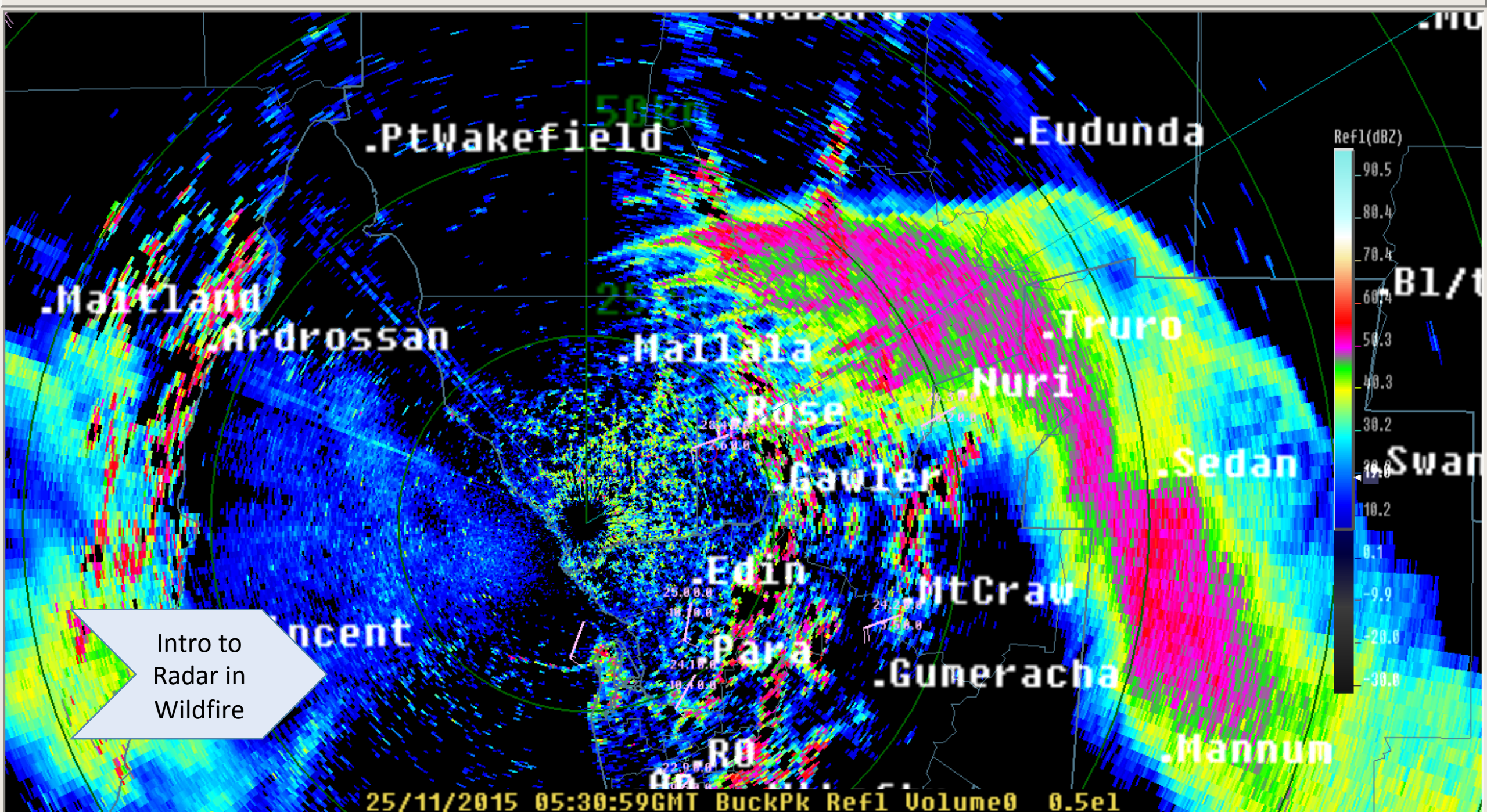
Intro to Radar in Wildfire



Intro to Radar in Wildfire



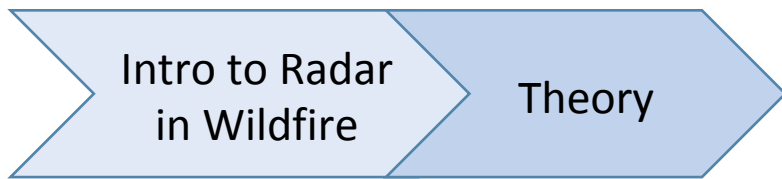
Intro to Radar in Wildfire



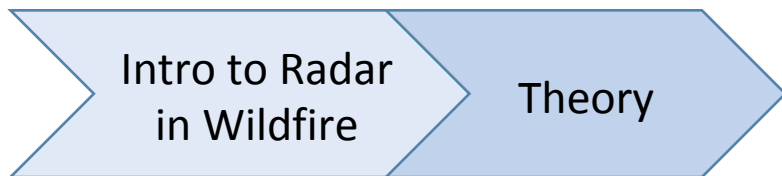
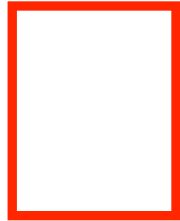
Intro to Radar in Wildfire



$$Z = \lambda^4 / \pi^5 |K|^2 \eta$$

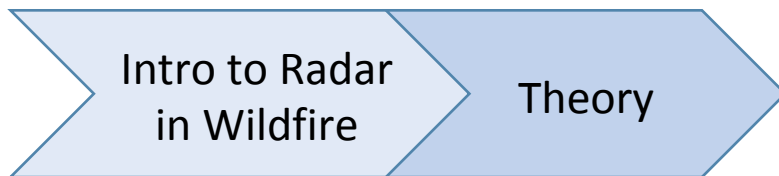


$Z = \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^4} |K|^2 \eta$
Reflectivity Factor:
“What we see”

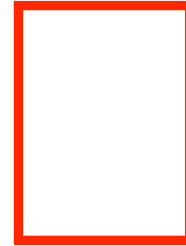


Radar Wavelength:
Typically 5 or 10cm

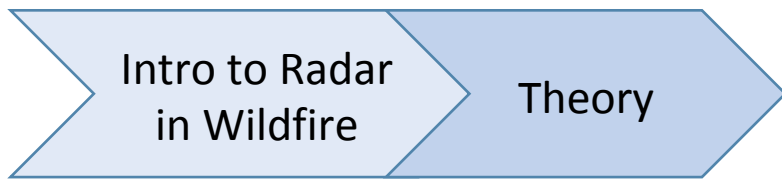
$$Z = \frac{\lambda^4}{\pi^3} |K|^2 \eta$$



$$Z = \frac{\lambda^4}{\pi^5} |K|^2 \eta$$

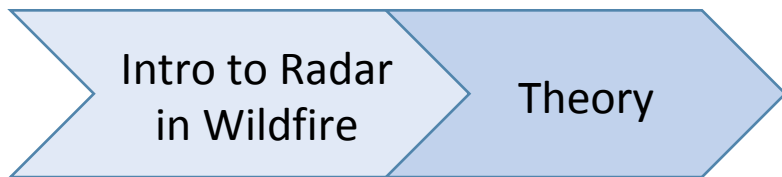


Complex Dielectric Factor

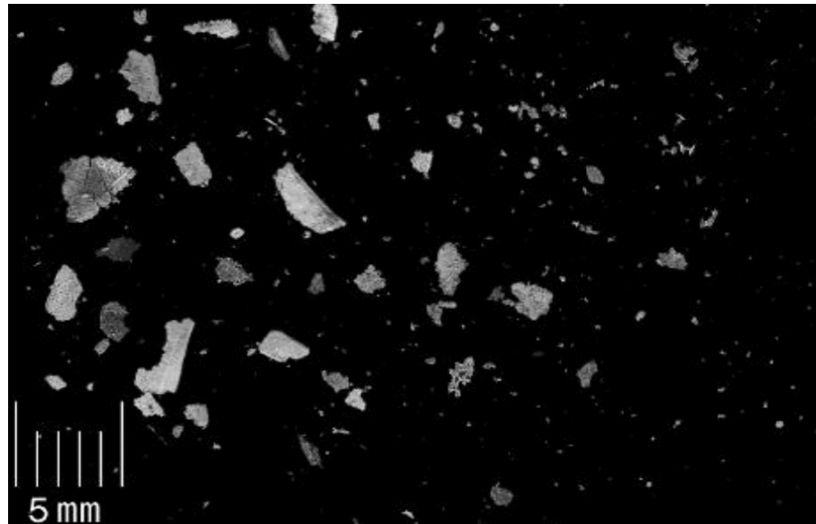


$$Z = \lambda^4 / \pi^5 |K|^2 \eta$$

Radar Cross Section

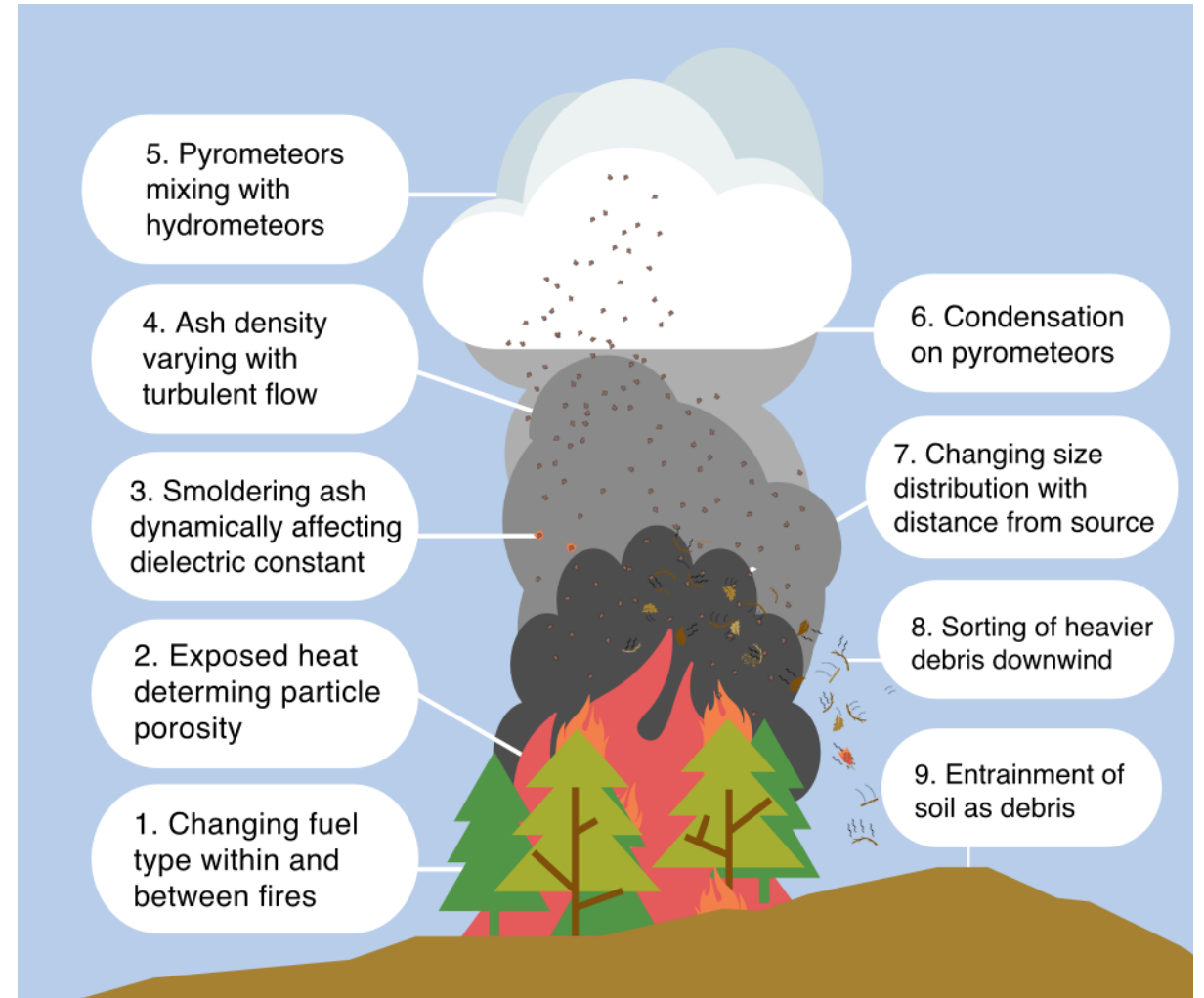


The “Pyrometeor”

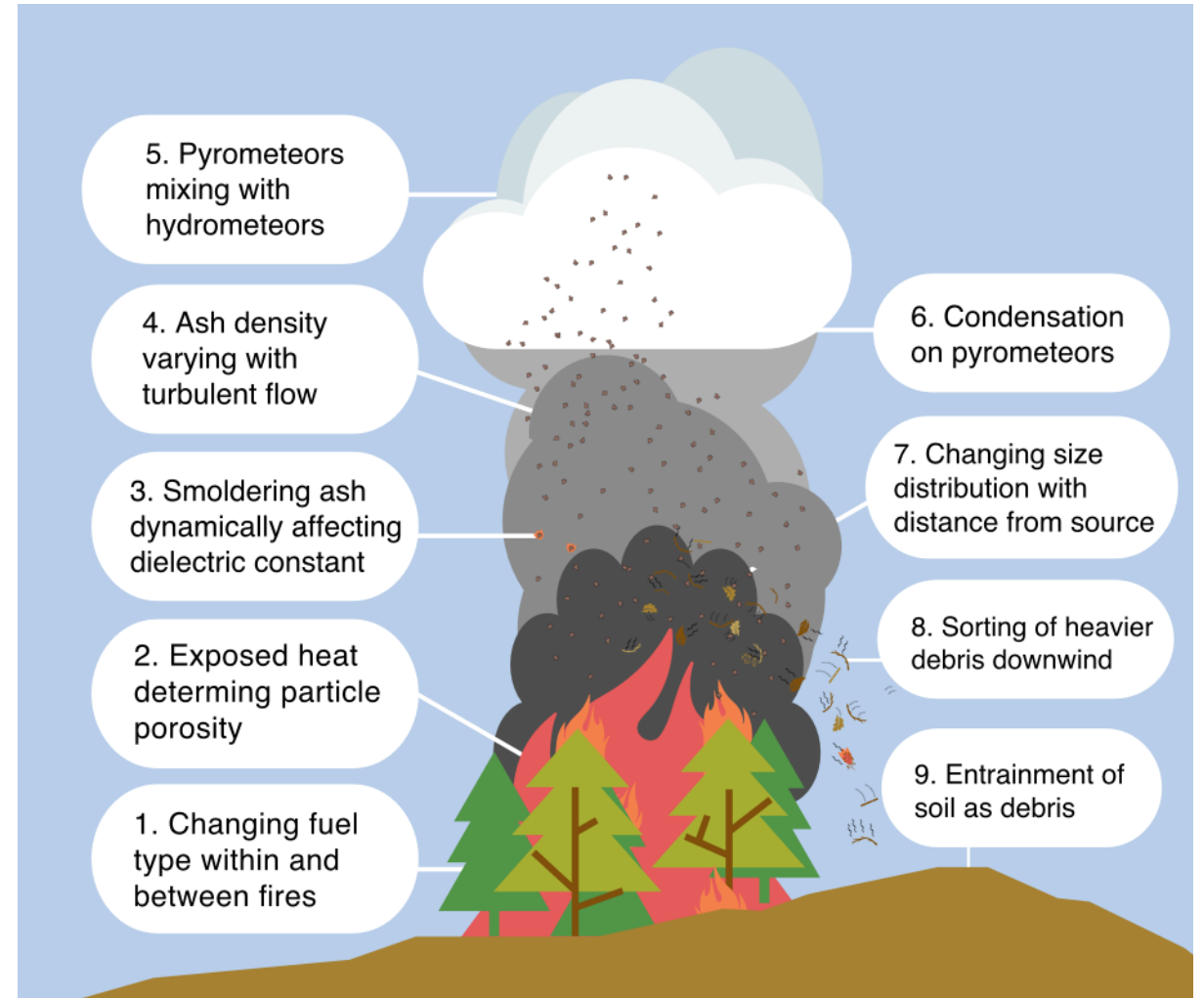


Intro to Radar
in Wildfire

Theory



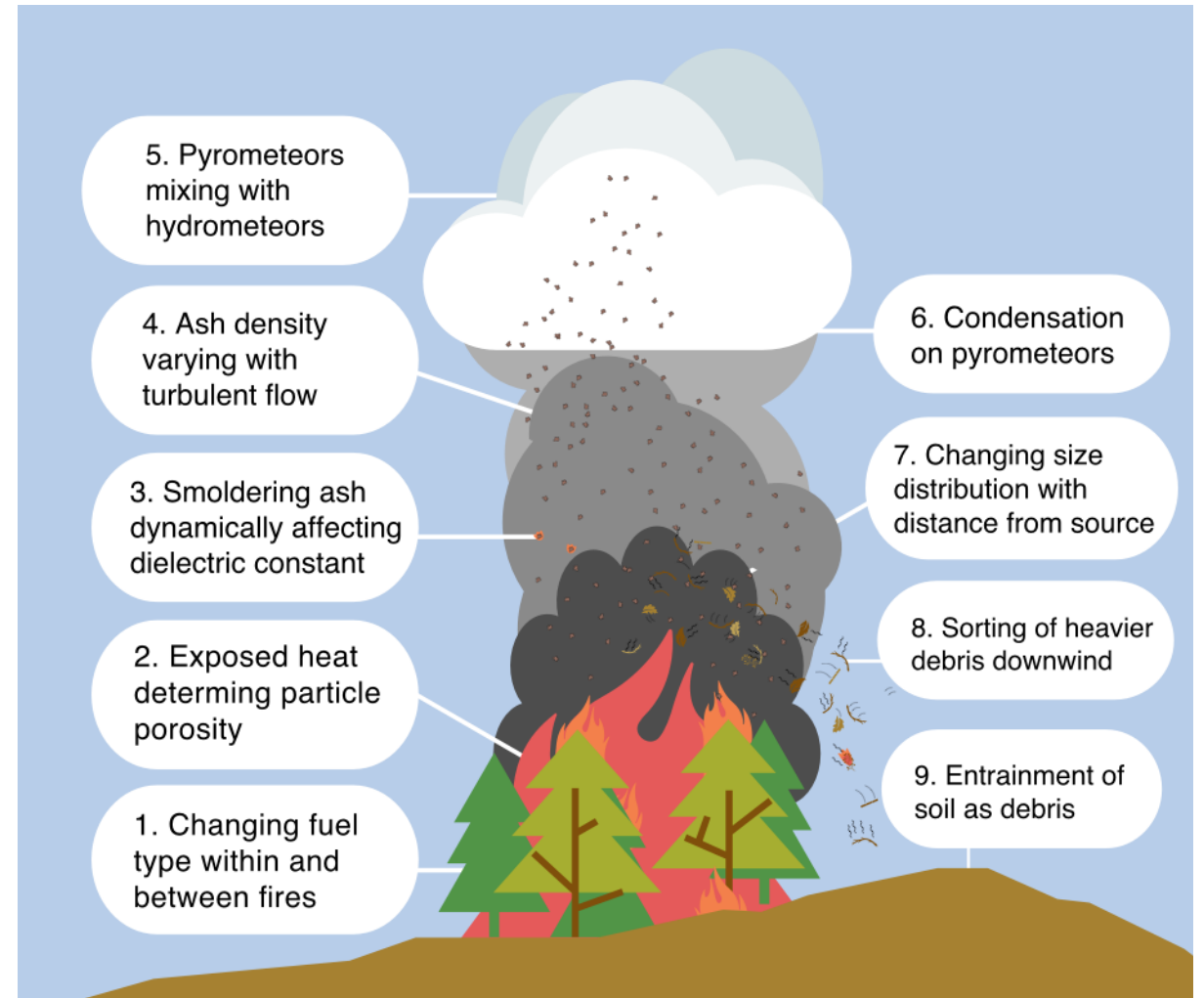
The “Pyrometeor”



Intro to Radar
in Wildfire

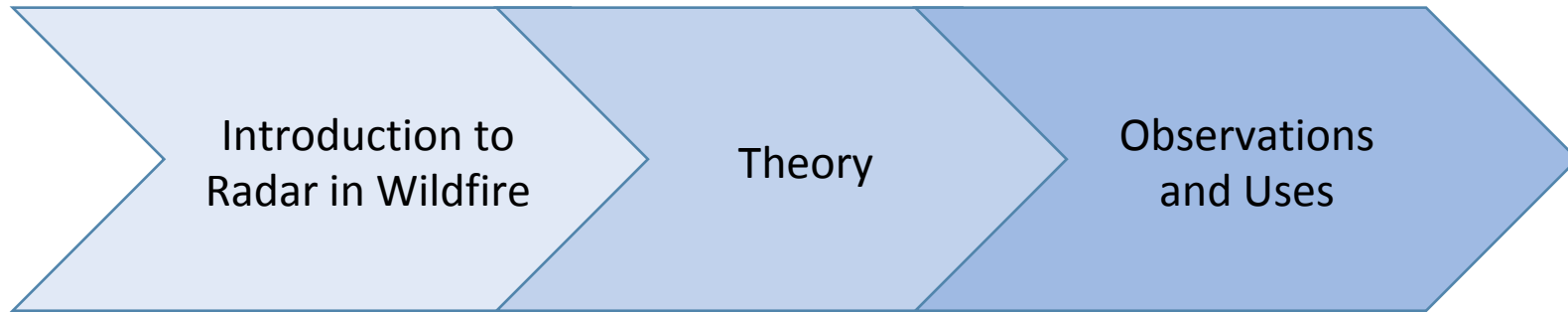
Theory

The “Pyrometeor”



Intro to Radar
in Wildfire

Theory

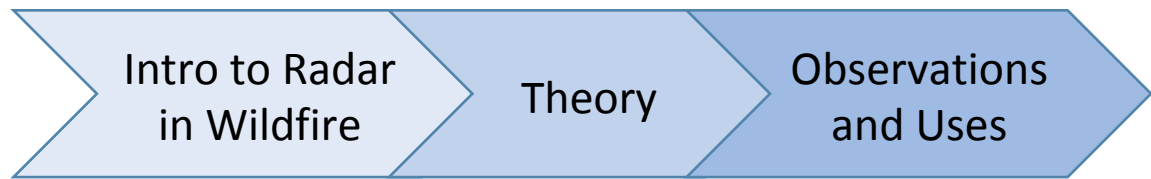


Introduction to
Radar in Wildfire

Theory

Observations
and Uses

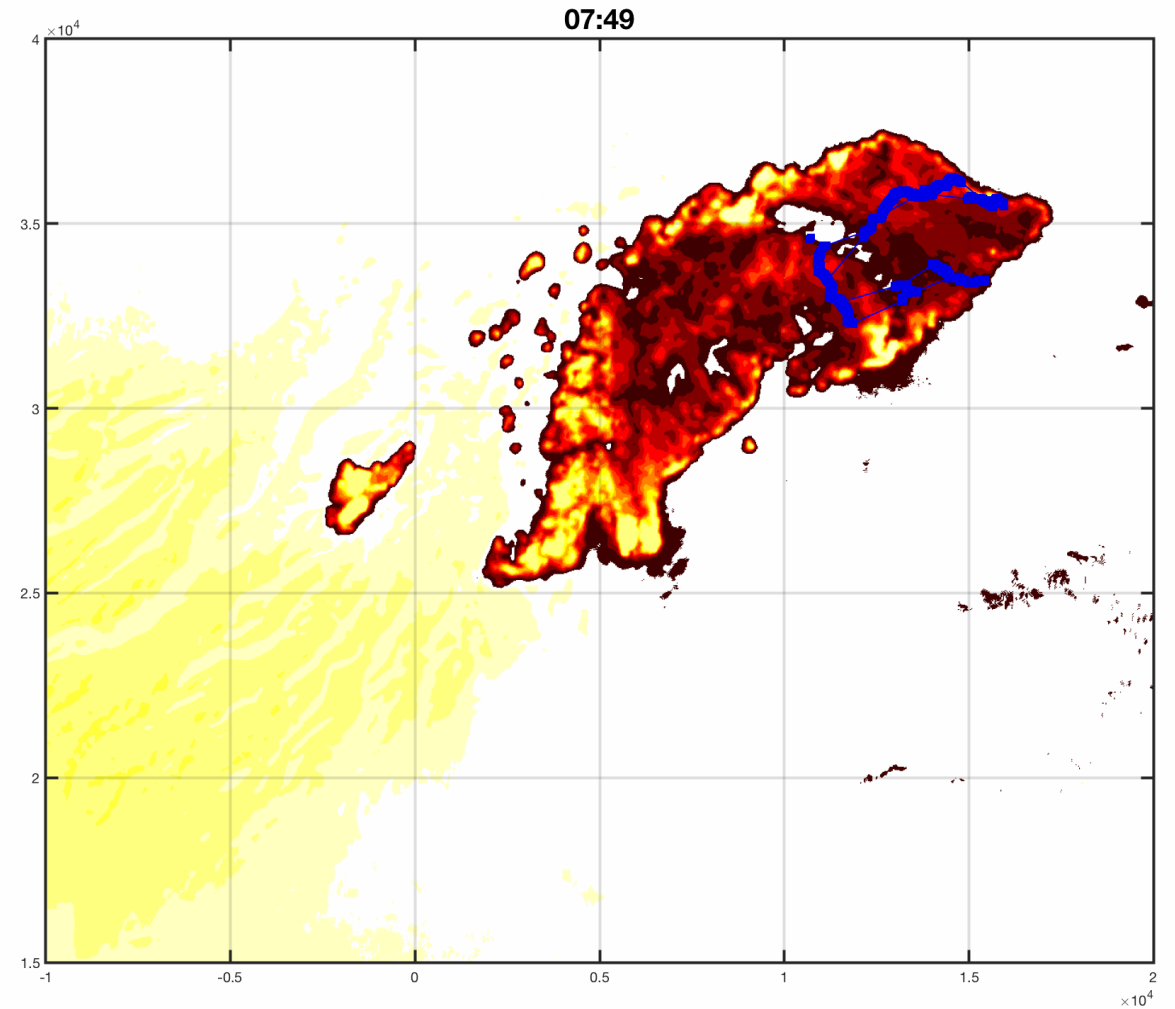
Reflectivity



The Camp Fire: Preliminary Results

- Base map: Landsat pass
- Radar-derived isochrones
- Every 5 minutes

Work being led by Neil Lareau (UNR)

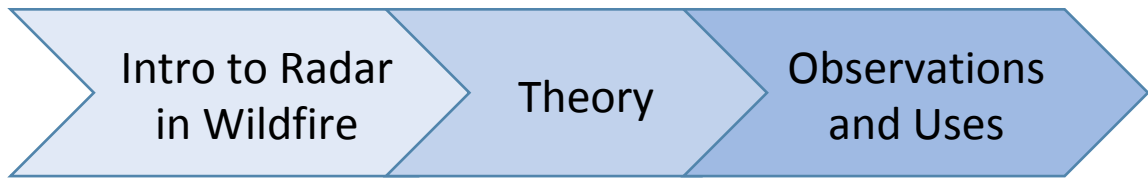


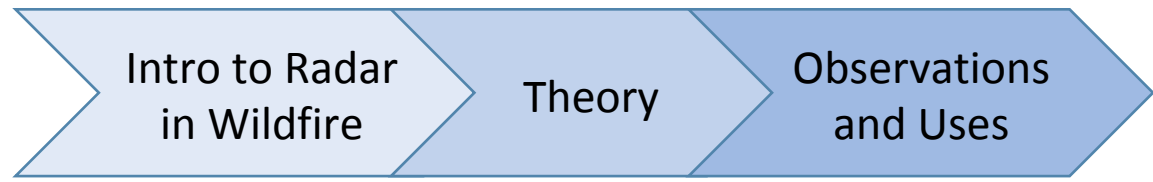
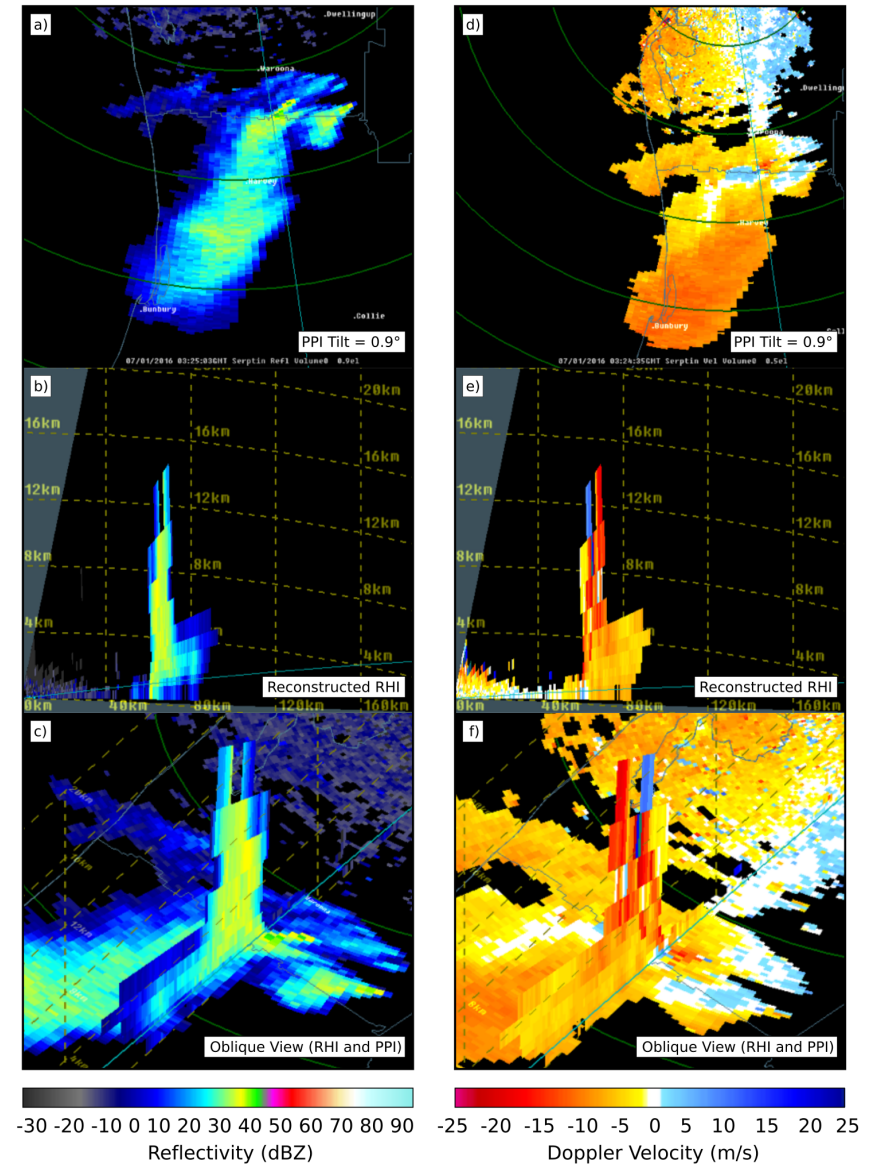
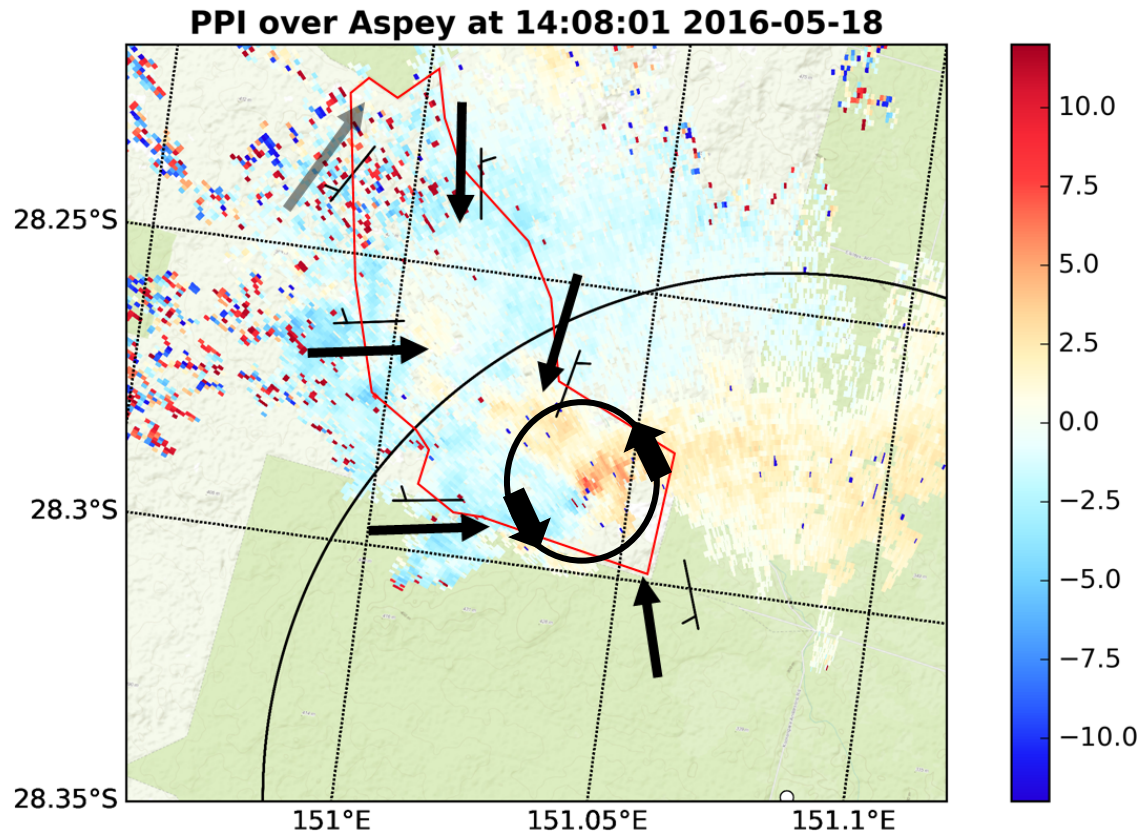
Intro to Radar
in Wildfire

Theory

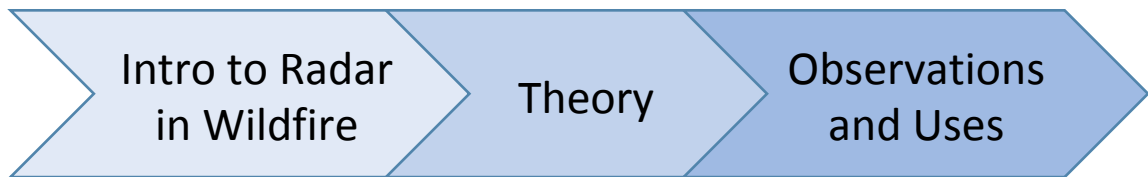
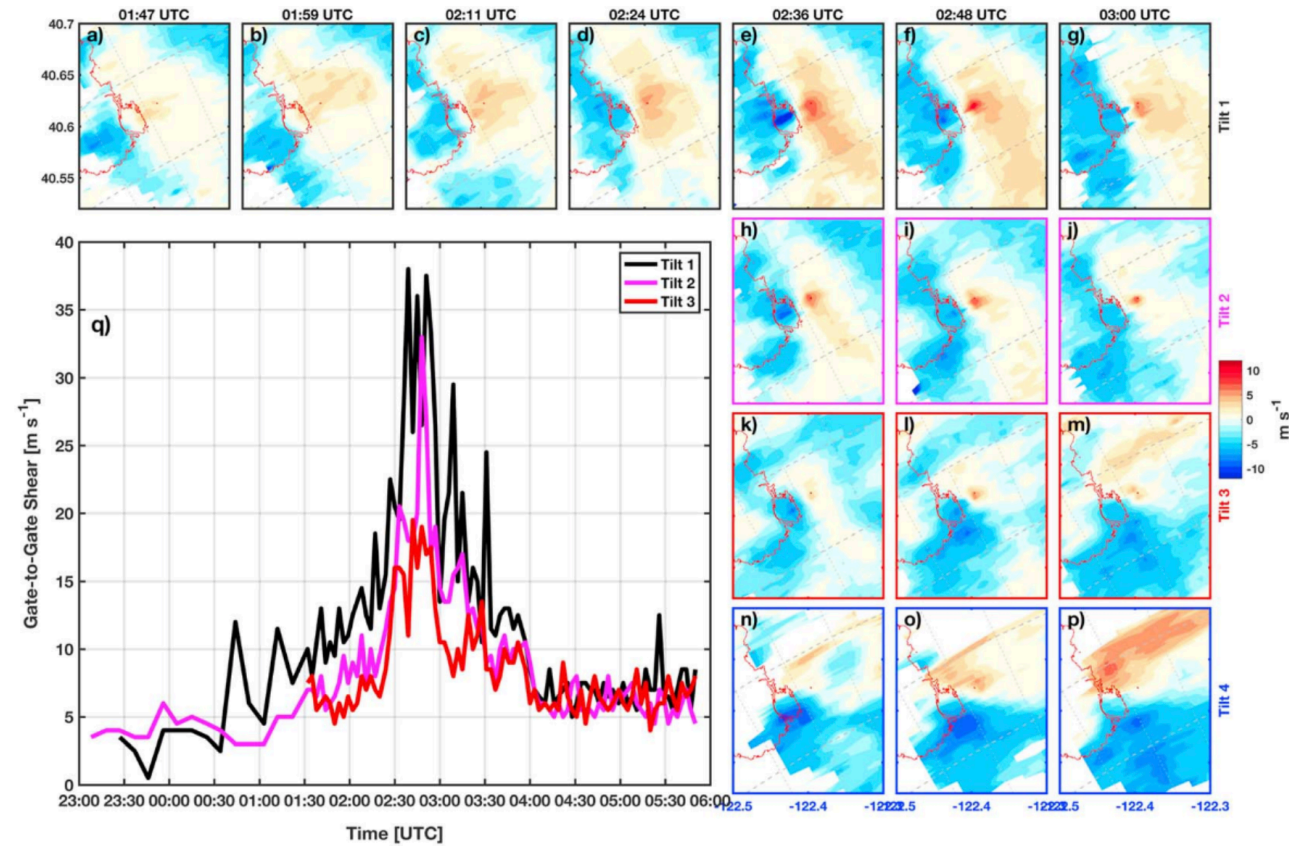
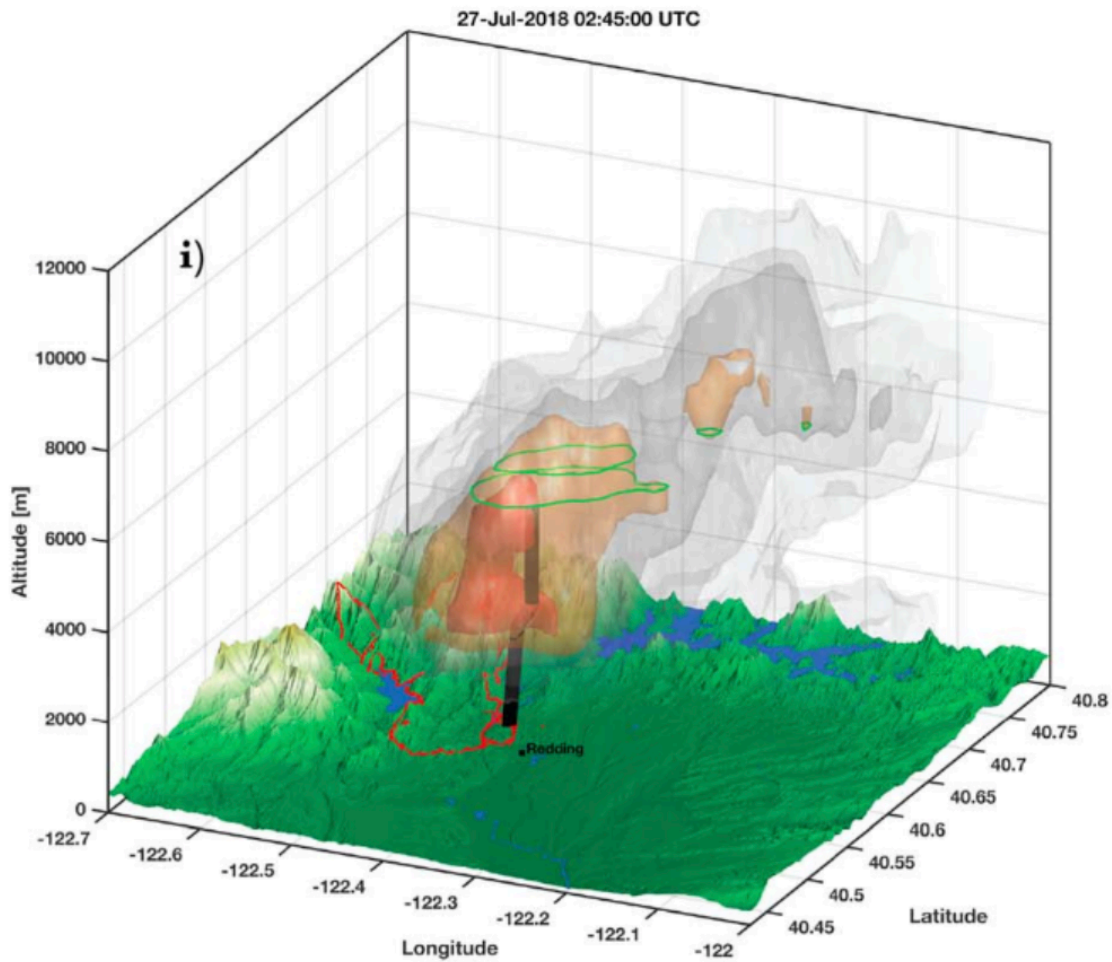
Observations
and Uses

Doppler Velocity



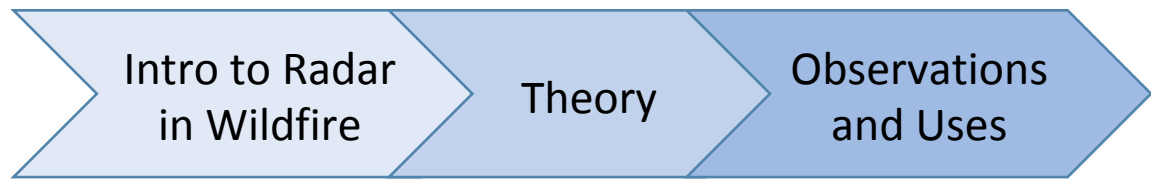


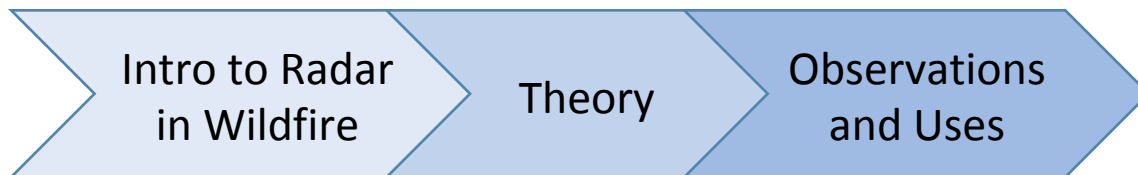
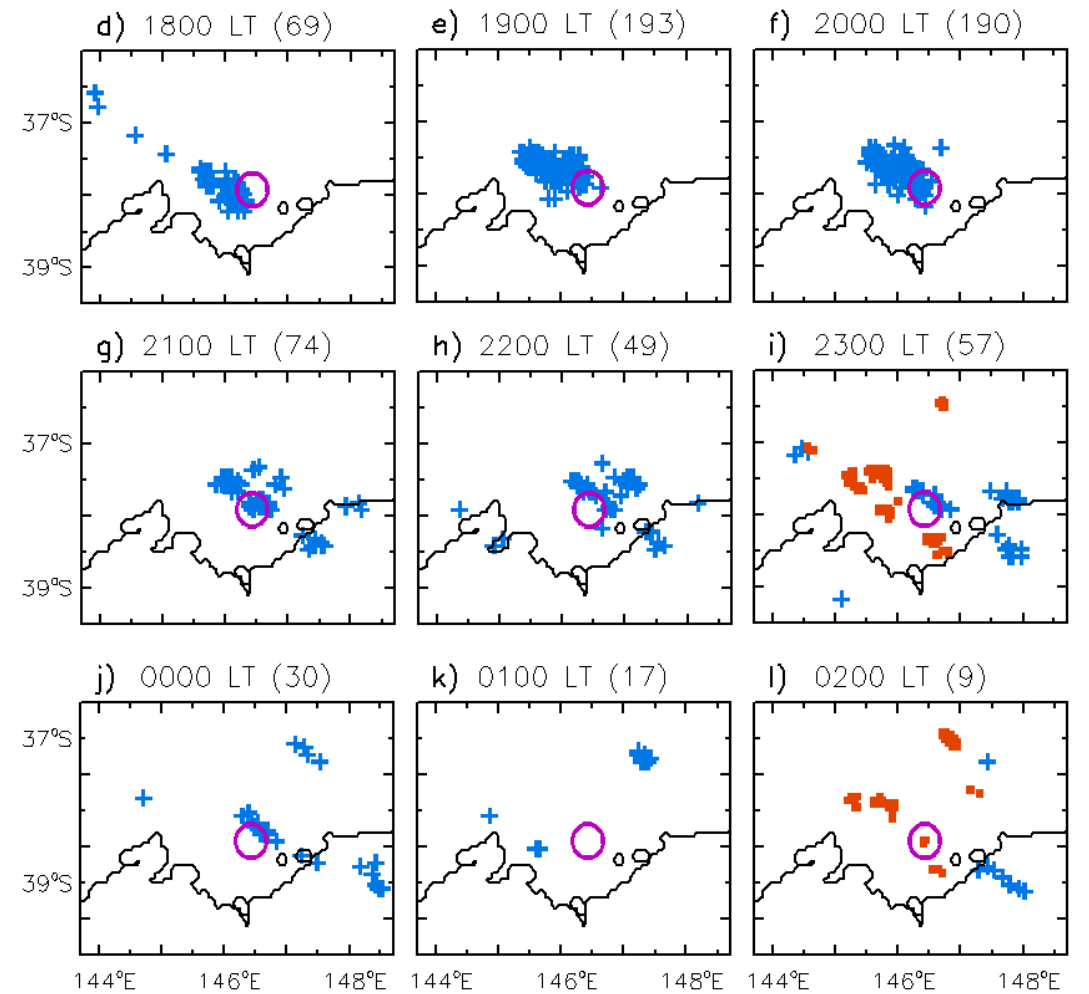
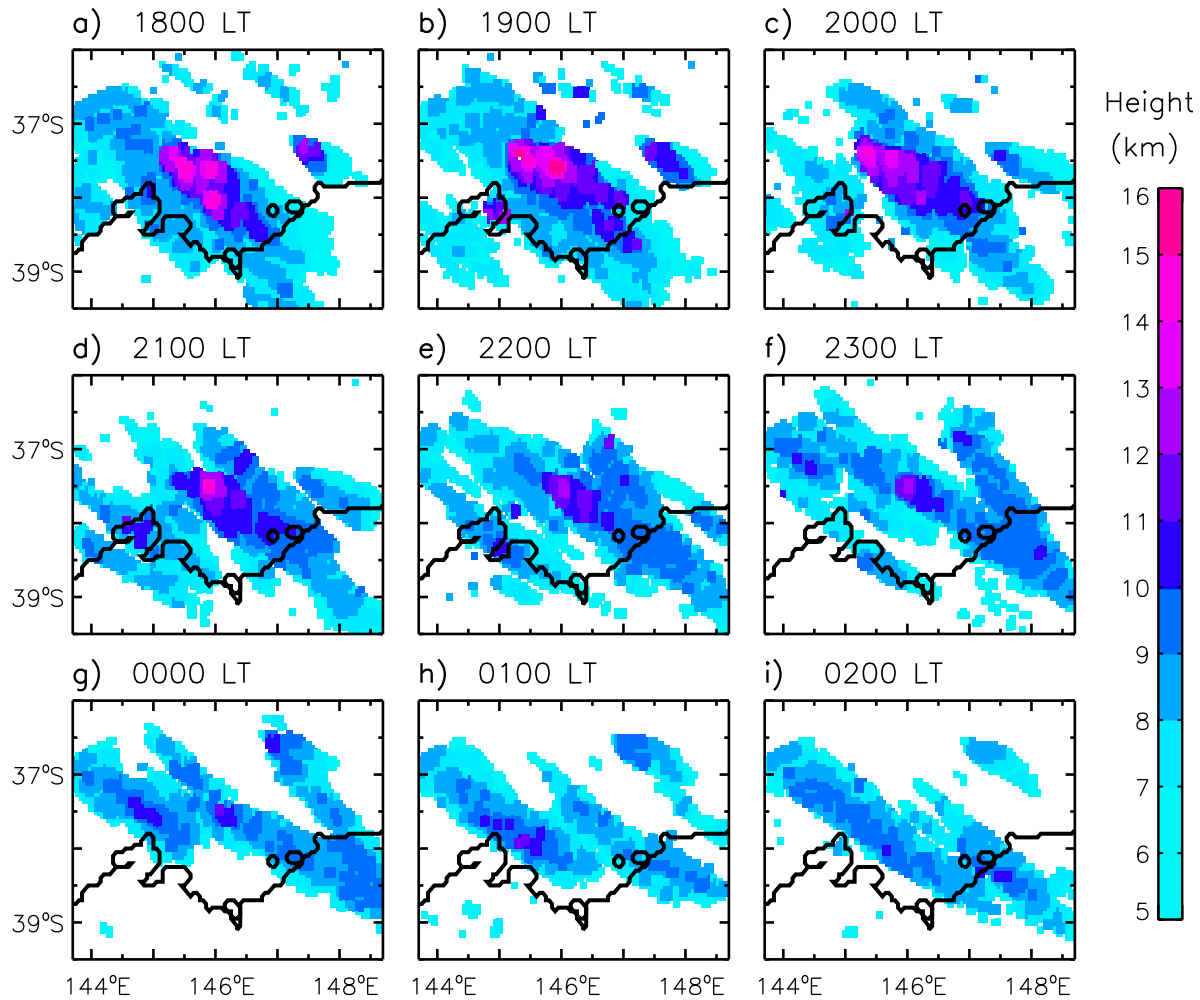
The Carr Fire:



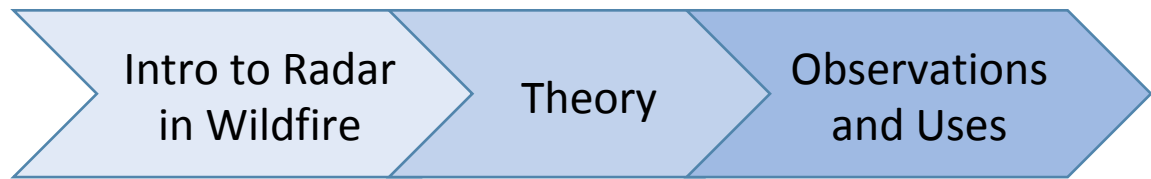
Lareau, N. P., Nauslar, N. J., & Abatzoglou, J. T. (2018). The Carr fire vortex: A case of pyrotornadogenesis? *Geophysical Research Letters*, 45, 13, 107–13, 115.

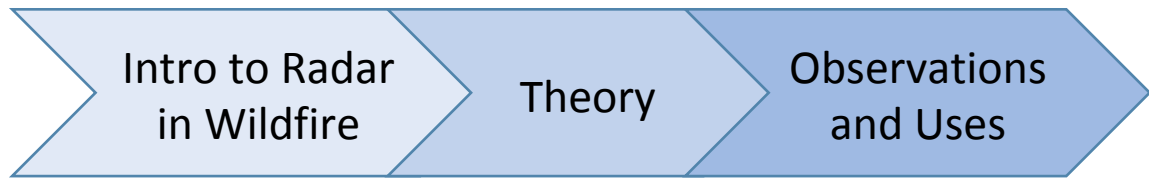
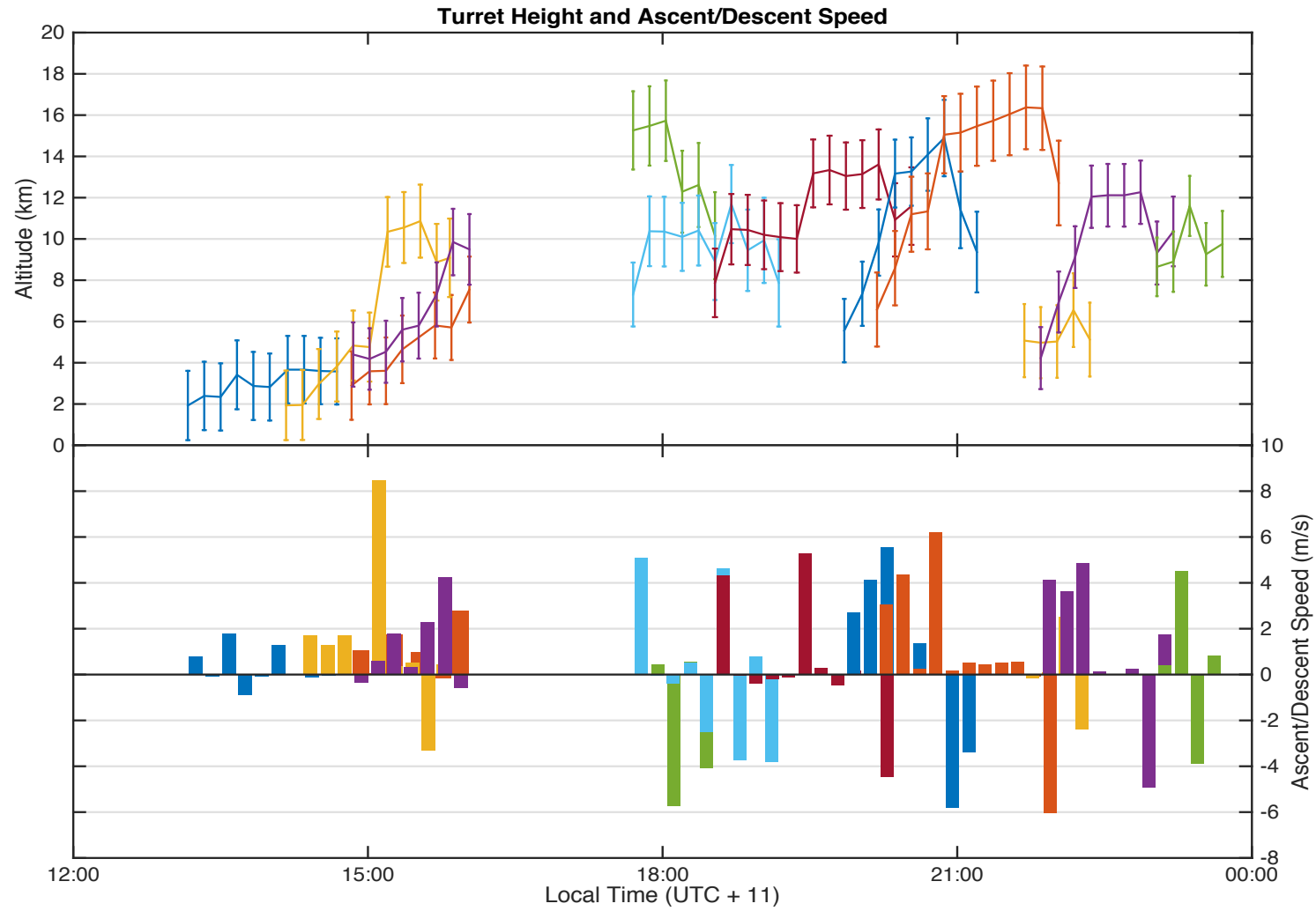
Echo-Tops

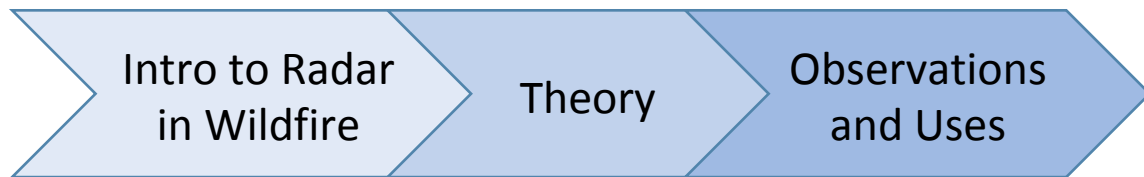
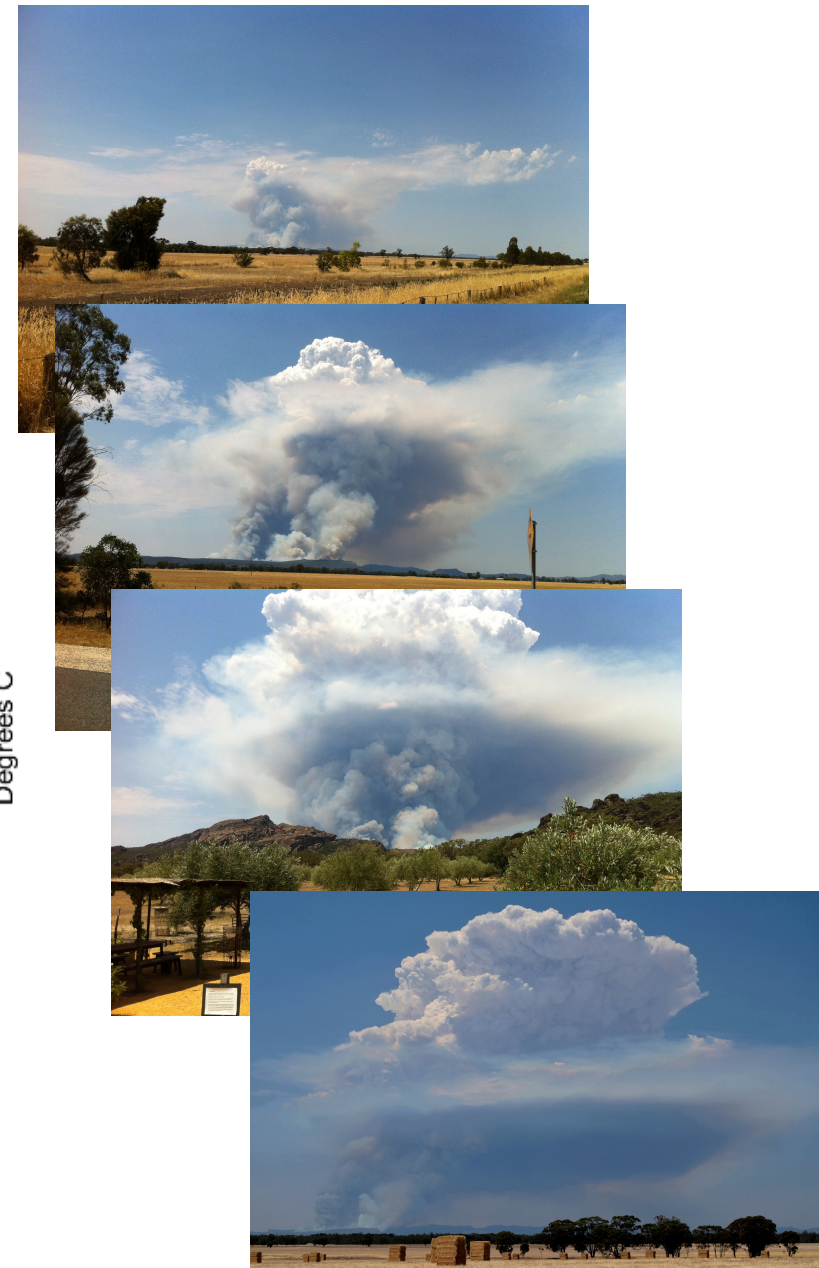
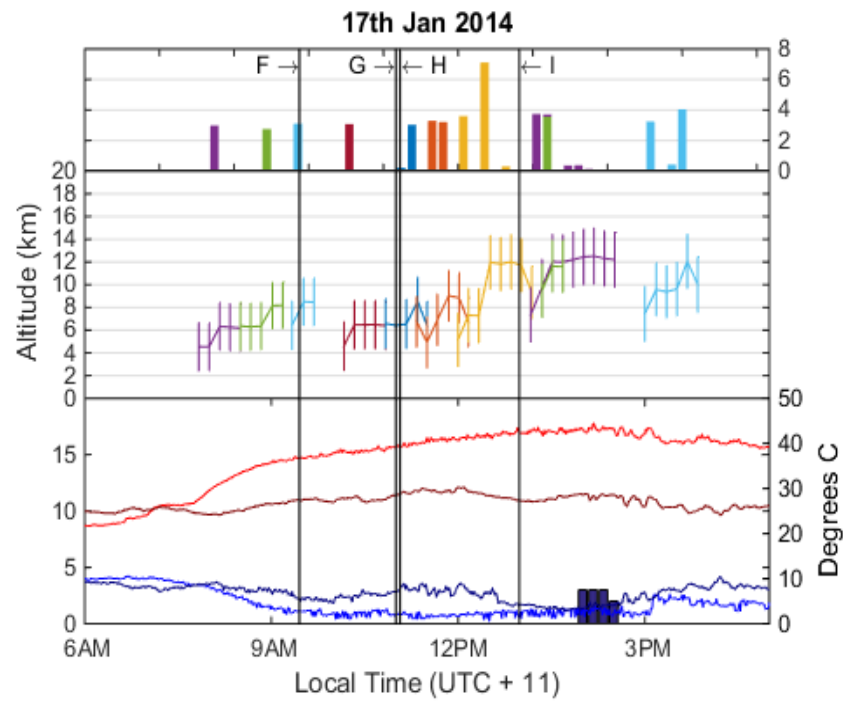
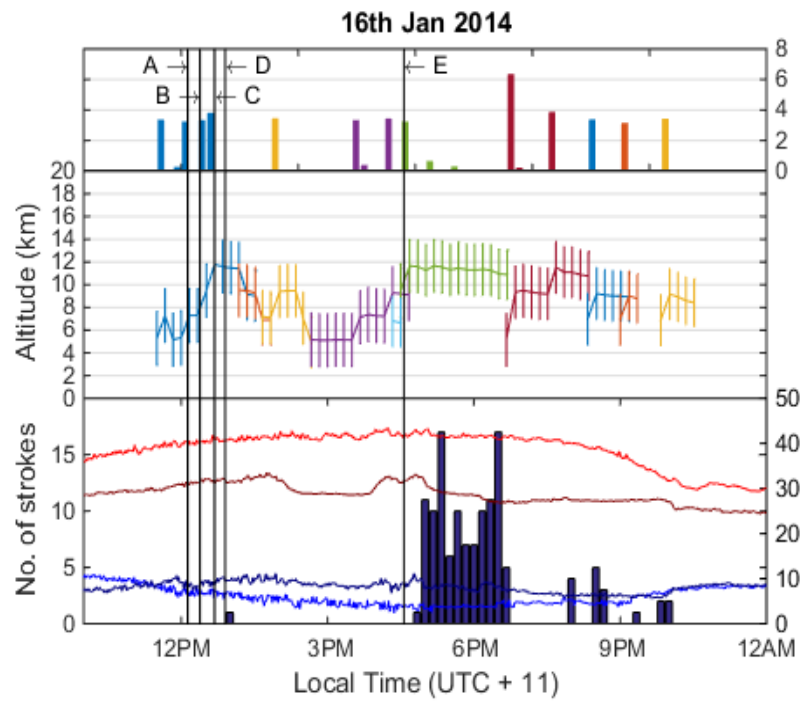




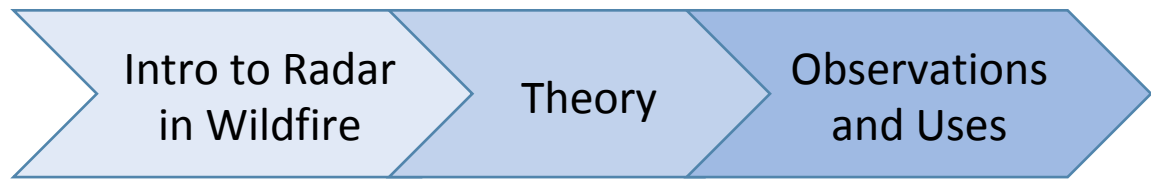
Velocity 'Turrets'

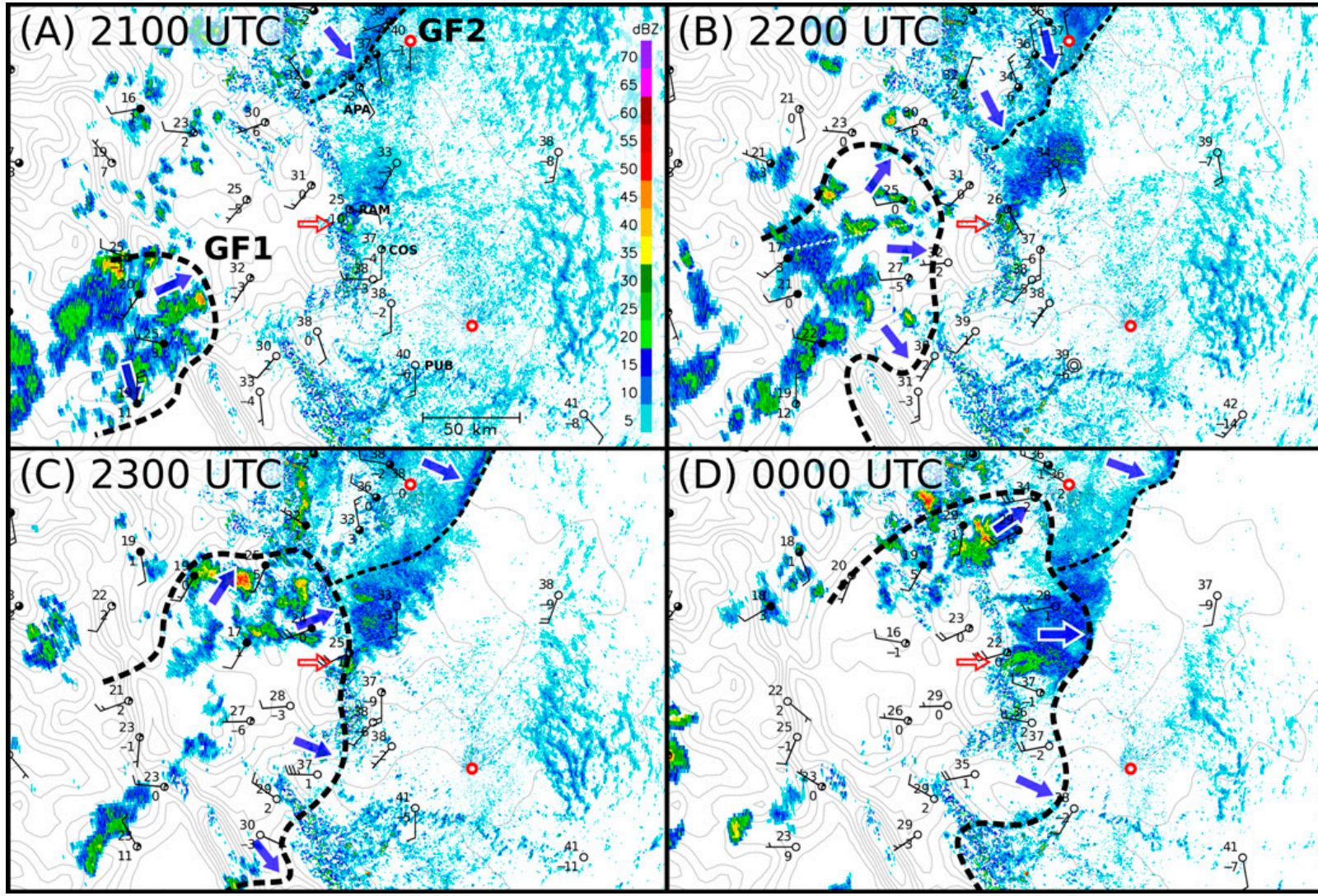






Convective Outflows





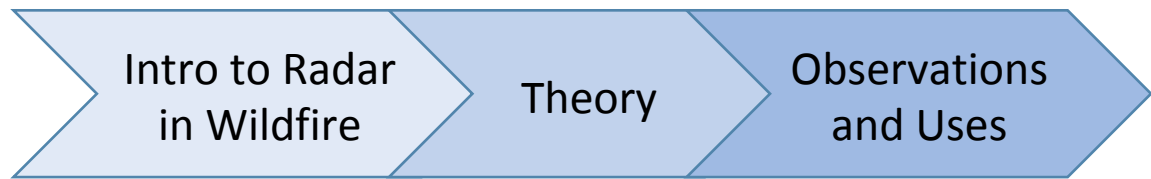
Intro to Radar
in Wildfire

Theory

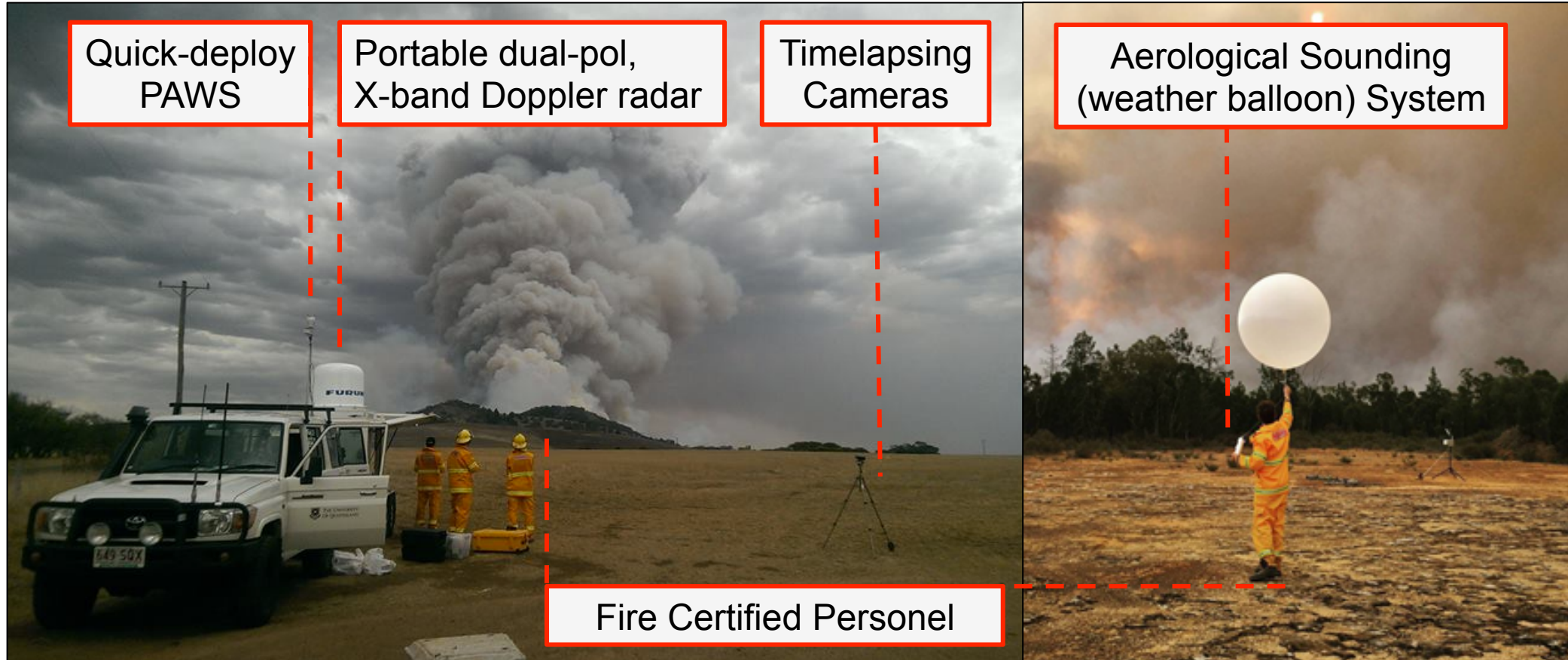
Observations
and Uses

The Waldo Canyon Fire:
Johnson et al. (2014)

Mobile Radar Observations

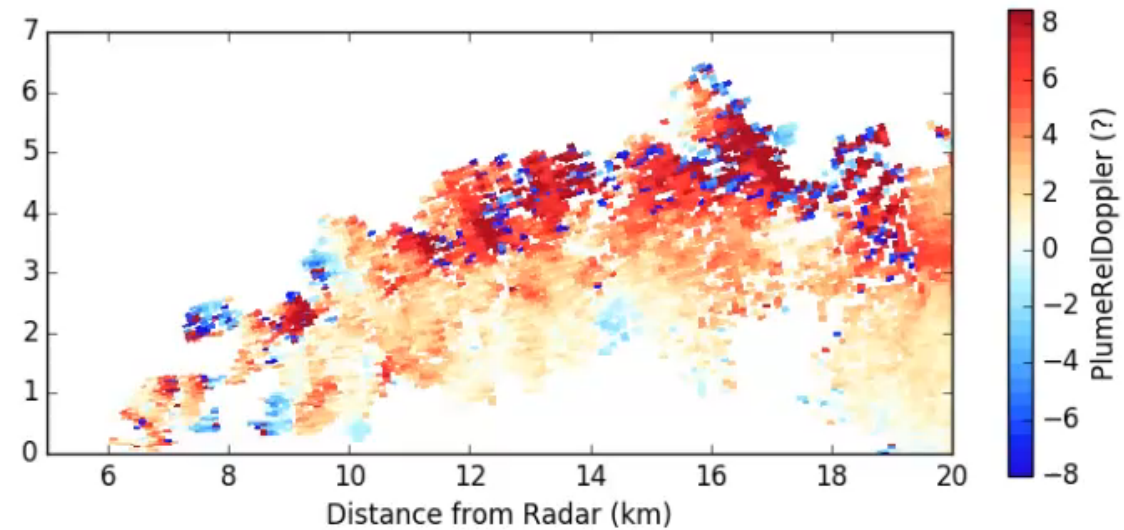
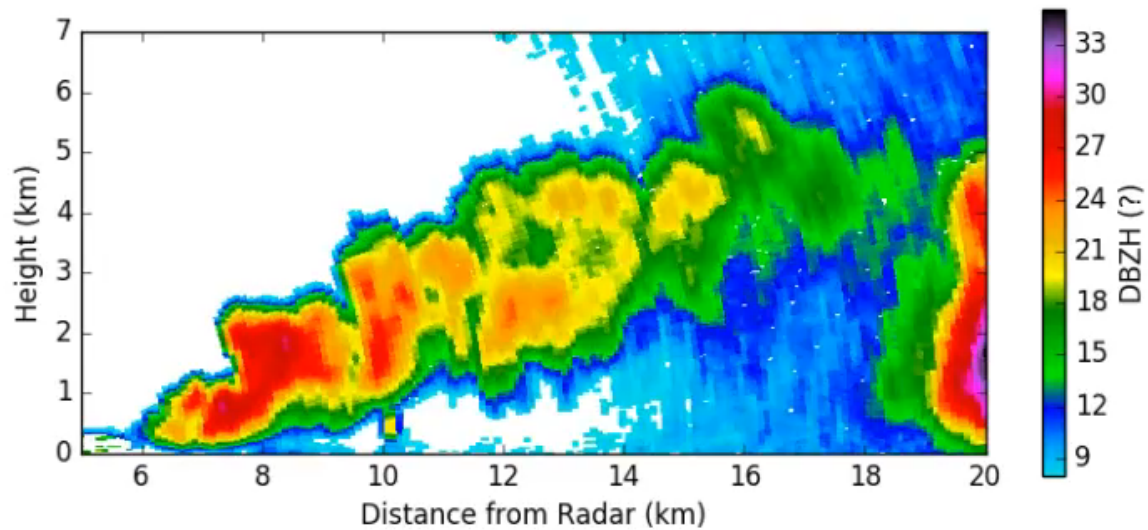


Mobile Radar Observations



Reflectivity and Doppler Velocity

RHI Scan over Mt Bolton Fire at 15:20 Local on 2016-02-23



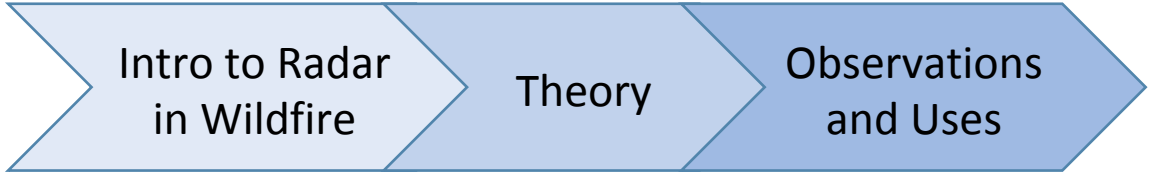
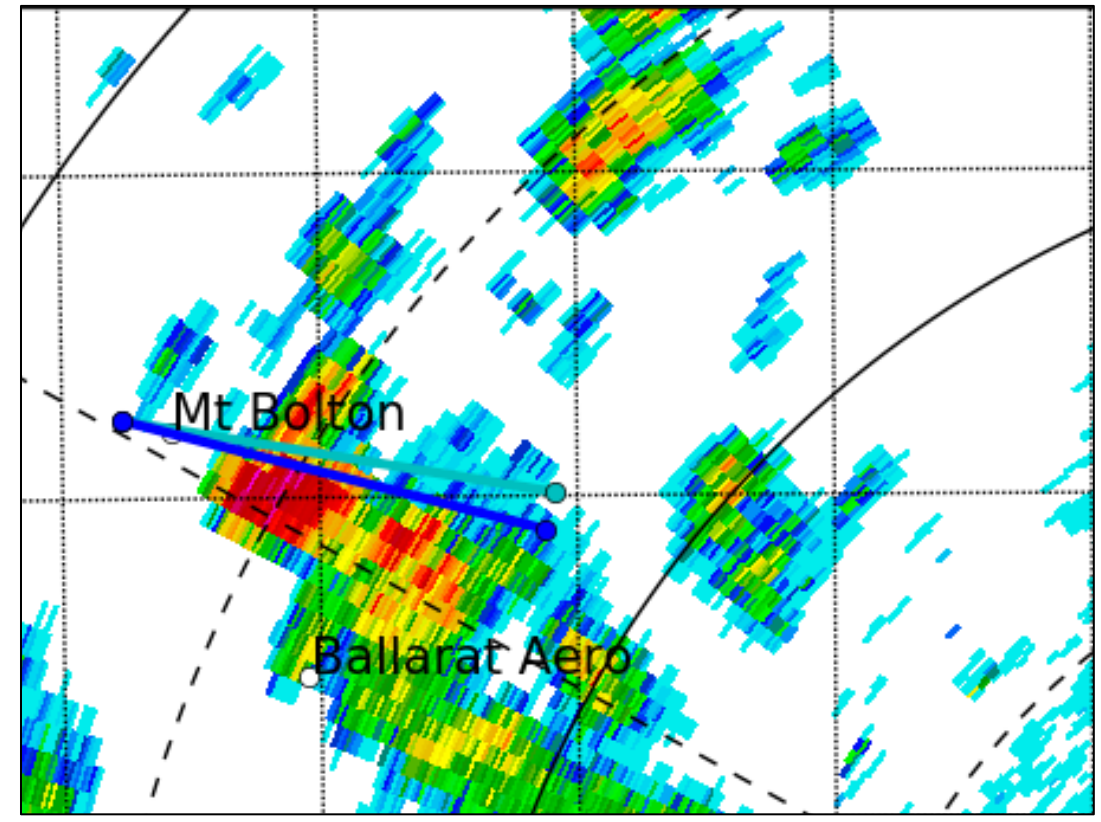
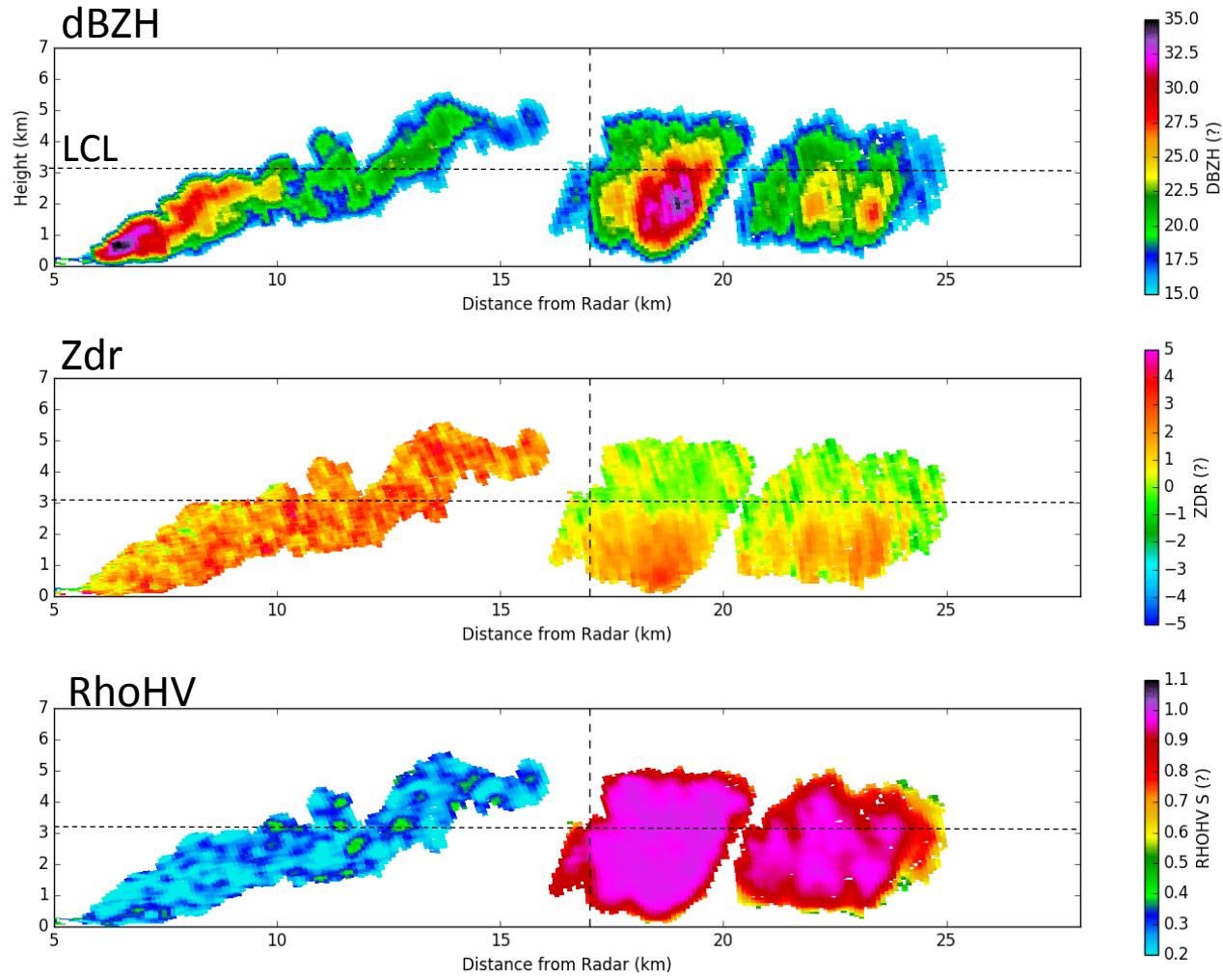
Intro to Radar
in Wildfire

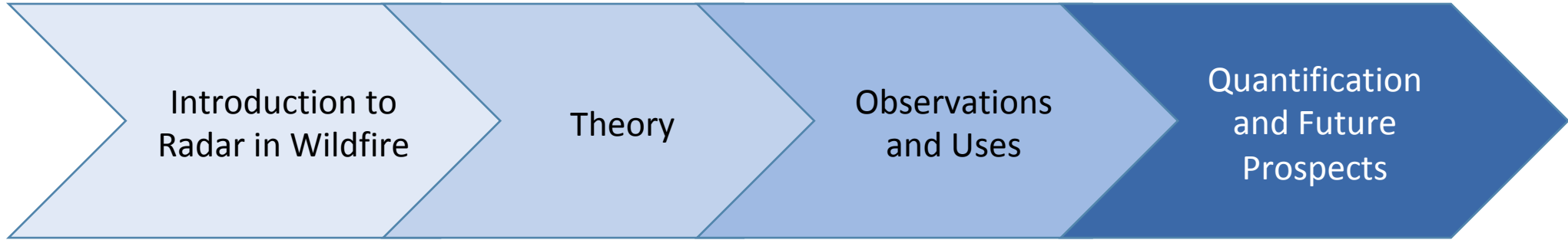
Theory

Observations
and Uses

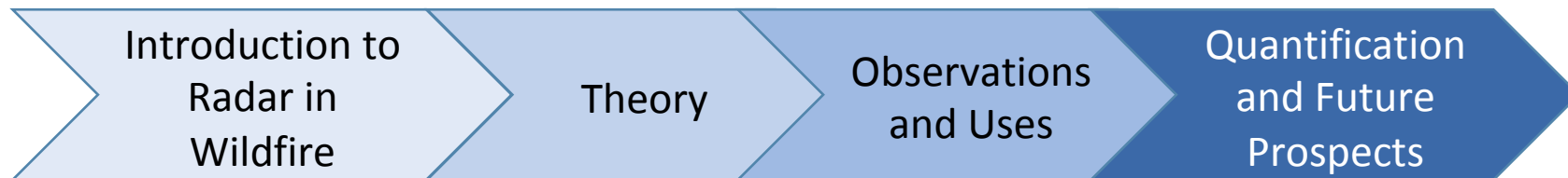
Dual Pol

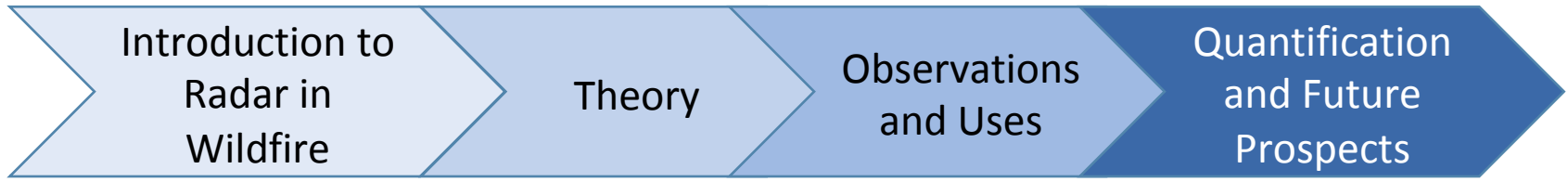
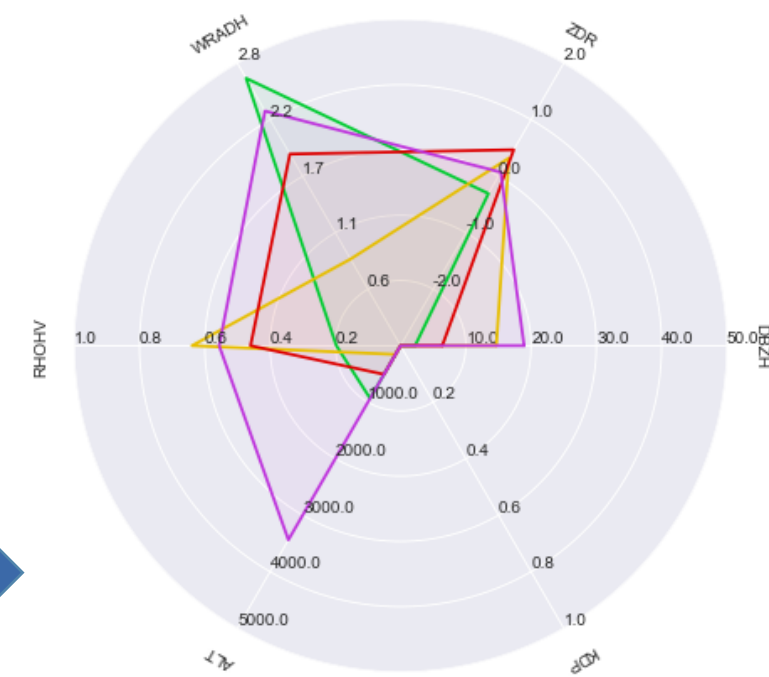
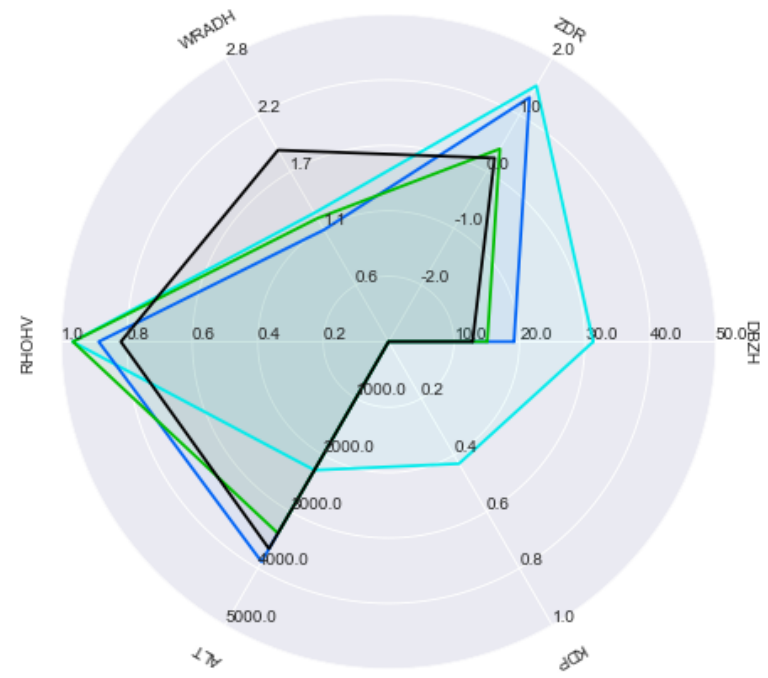
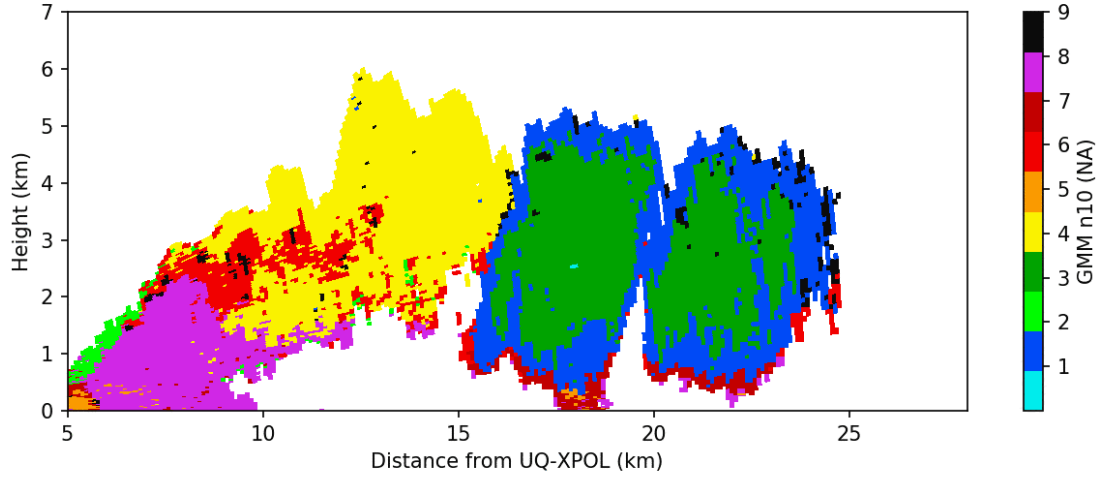
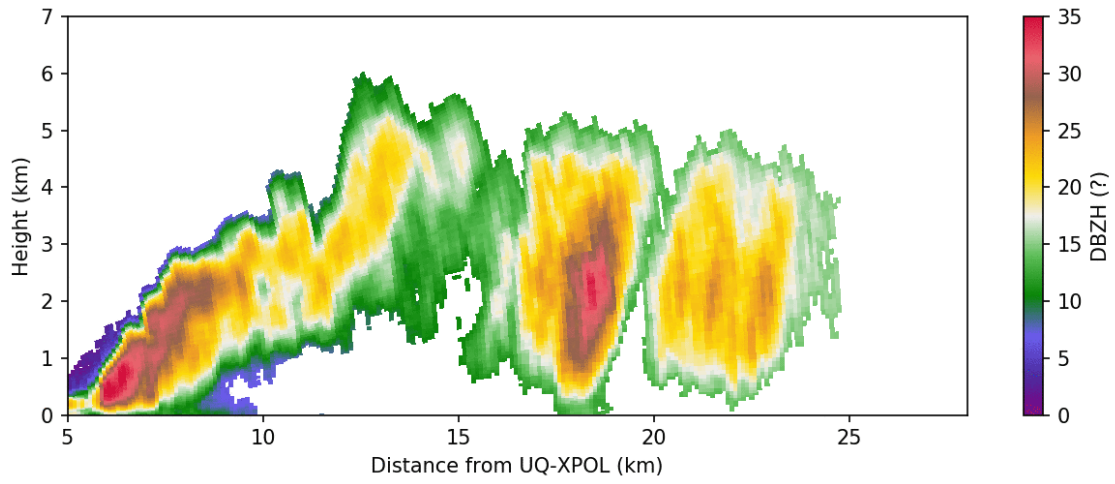
RHI Scan over Mt Bolton Fire at 15:18:03 Local Time



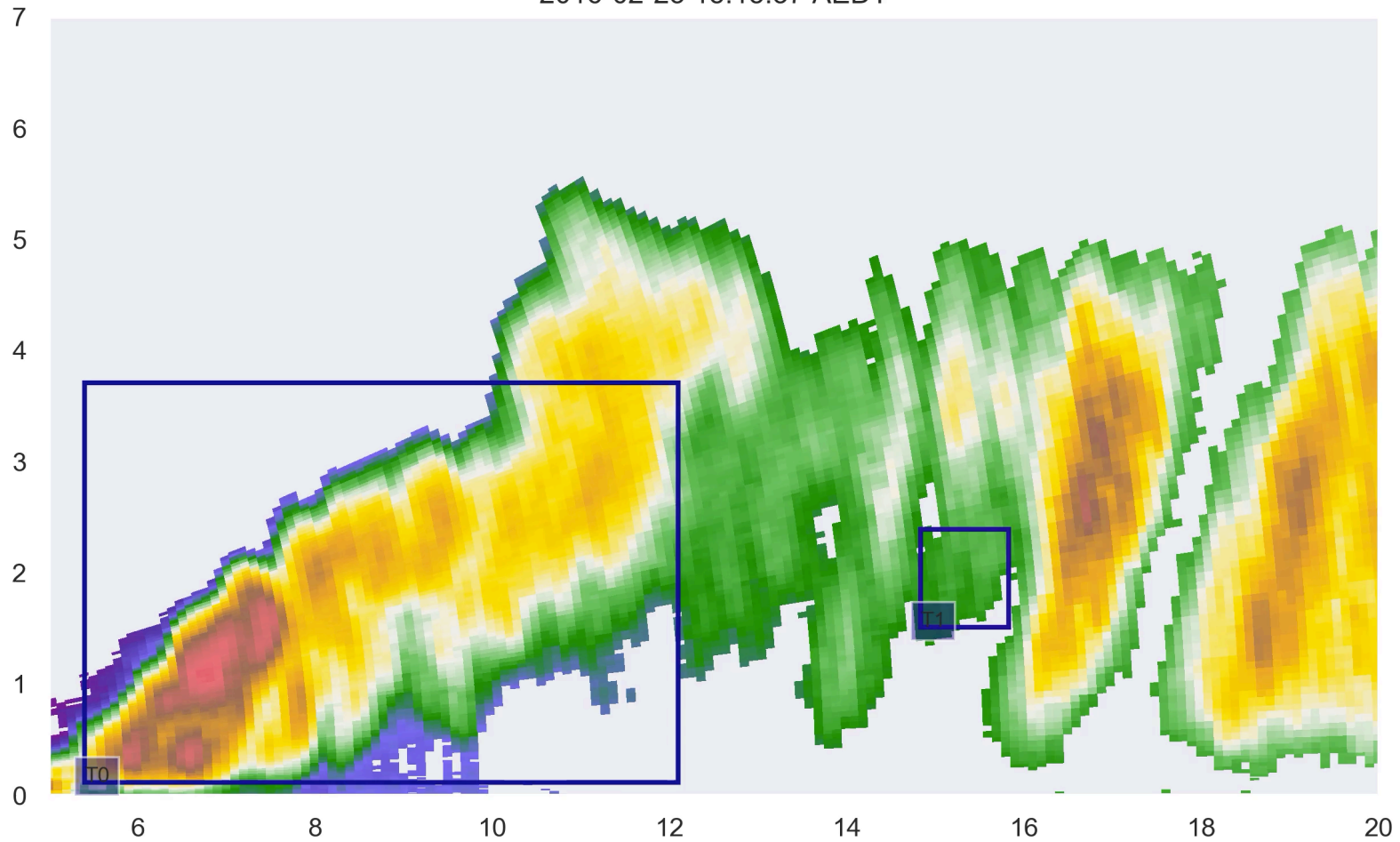


Dual Polarization Clustering Methods





2016-02-23 15:15:37 AEDT



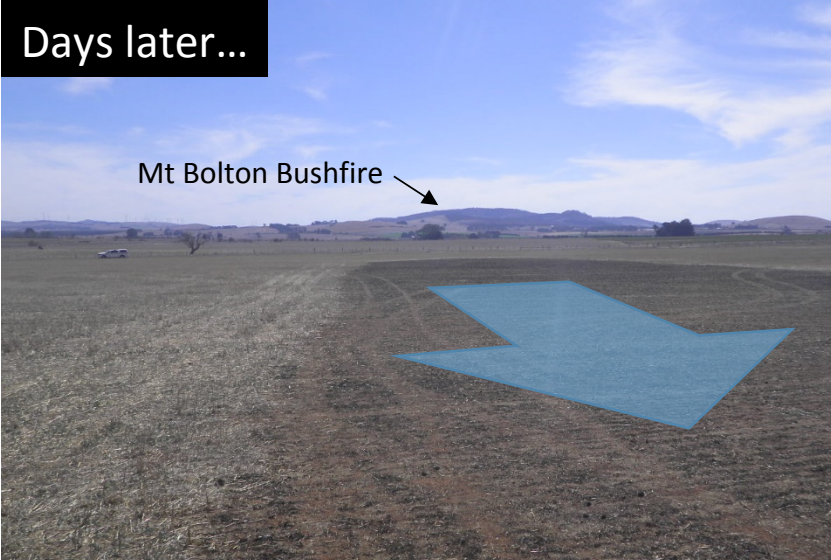
Introduction to
Radar in
Wildfire

Theory

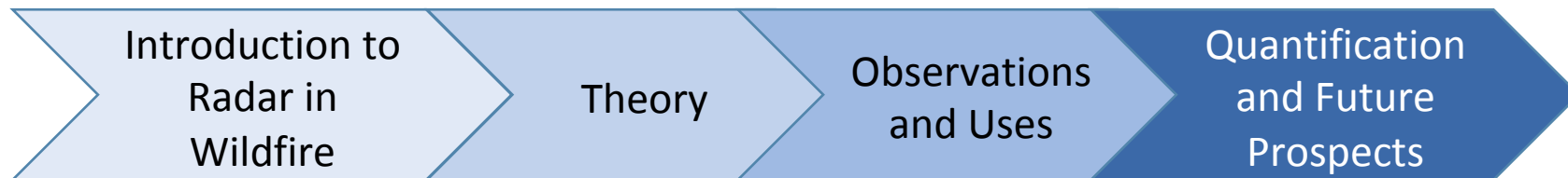
Observations
and Uses

Quantification
and Future
Prospects

Spotting: Mt Bolton Bushfire Findings



Tracking Reflectivity Volumes



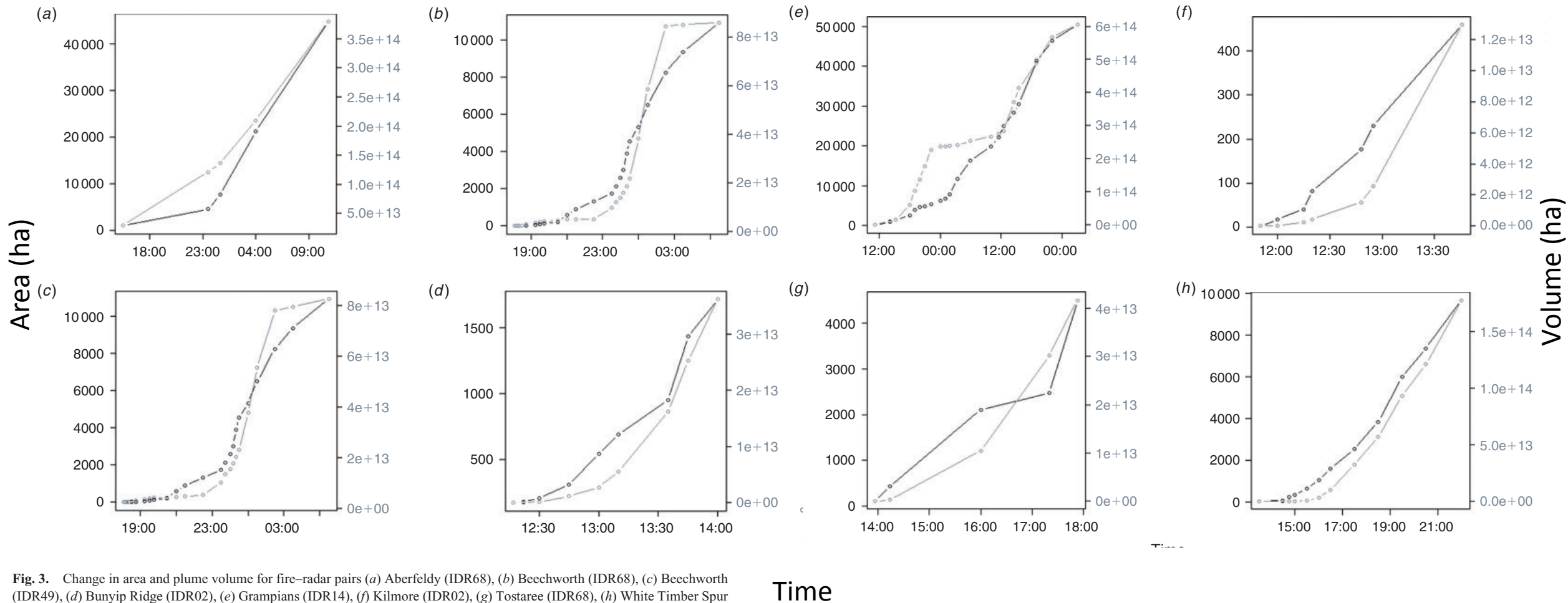
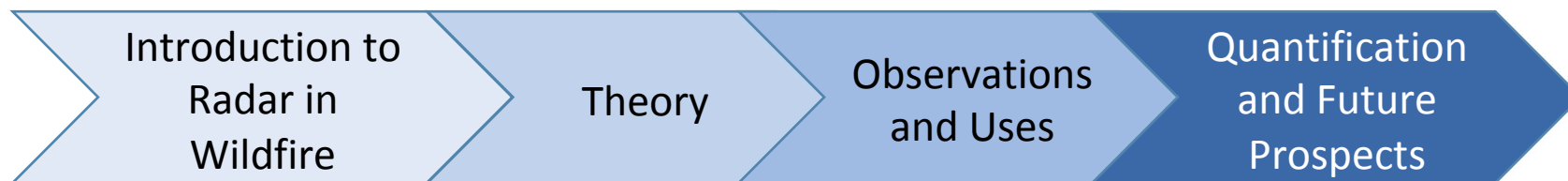
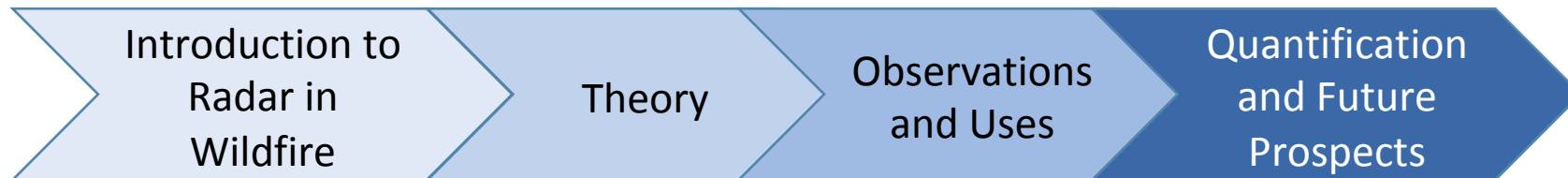


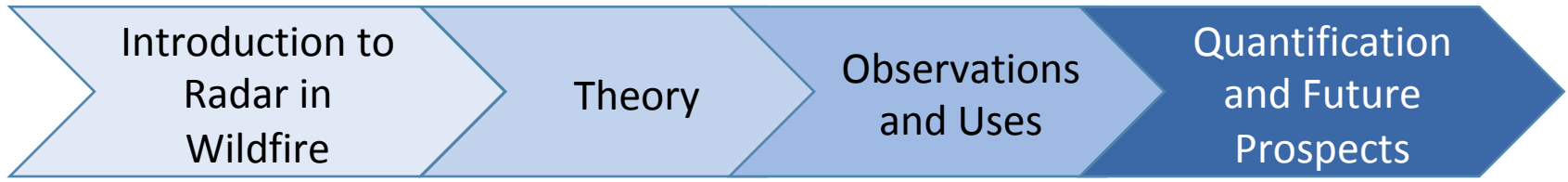
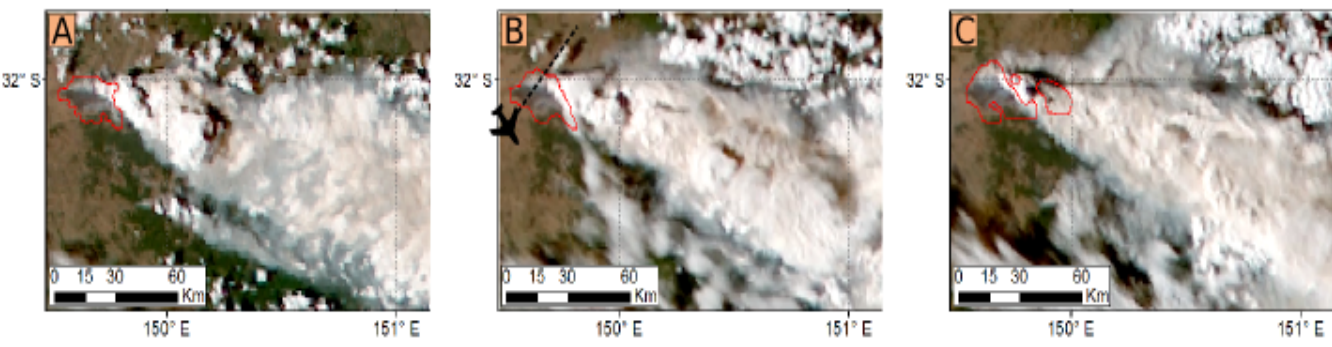
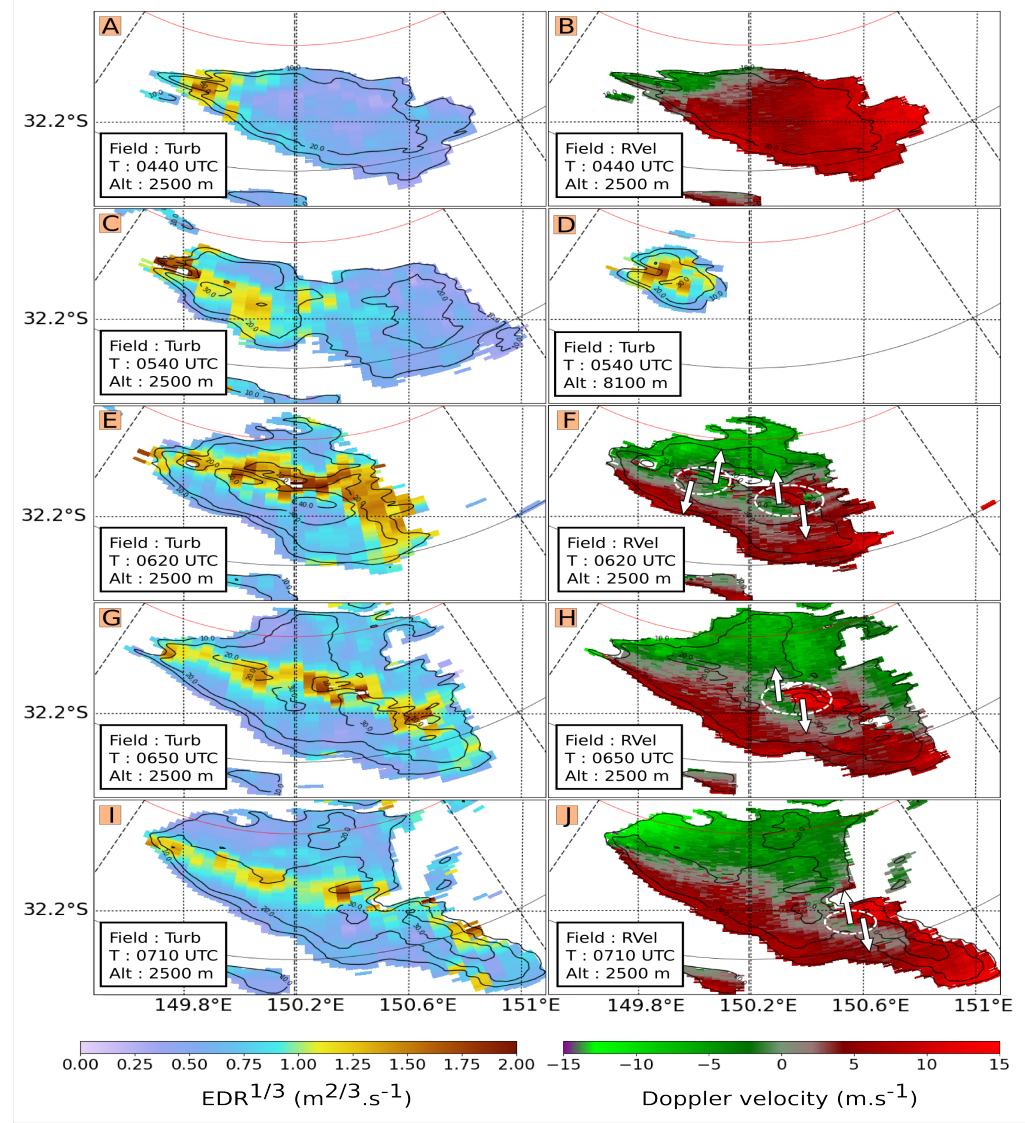
Fig. 3. Change in area and plume volume for fire–radar pairs (a) Aberfeldy (IDR68), (b) Beechworth (IDR68), (c) Beechworth (IDR49), (d) Bunyip Ridge (IDR02), (e) Grampians (IDR14), (f) Kilmore (IDR02), (g) Tostaree (IDR68), (h) White Timber Spur (IDR68). Volumes are calculated filtering out returns below 10 dBZ and calculating the sum of returns within a 60-km radius of the fire location. Points represent fire observations.

Duff et al. (2018)



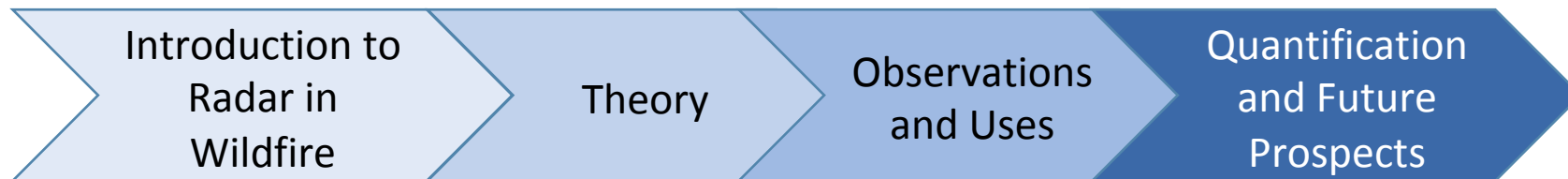
Quantifying Turbulence



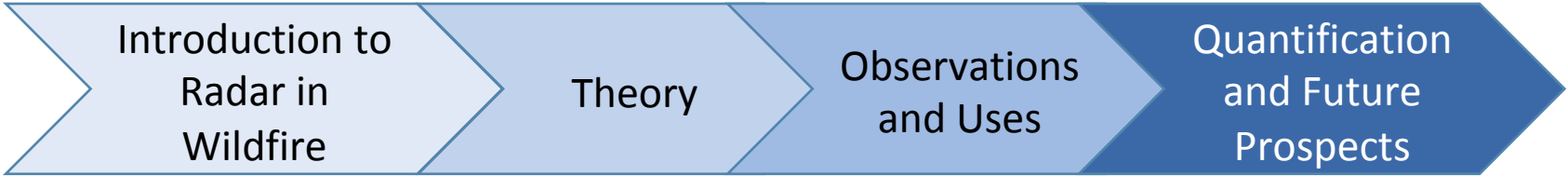
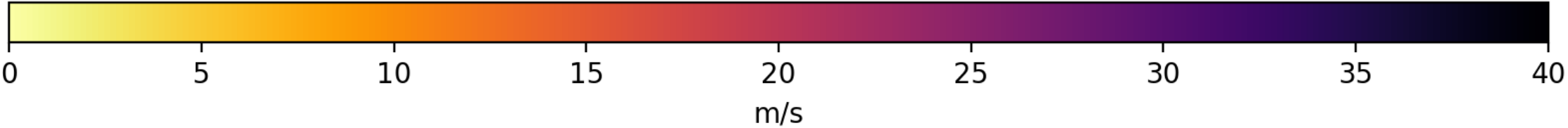
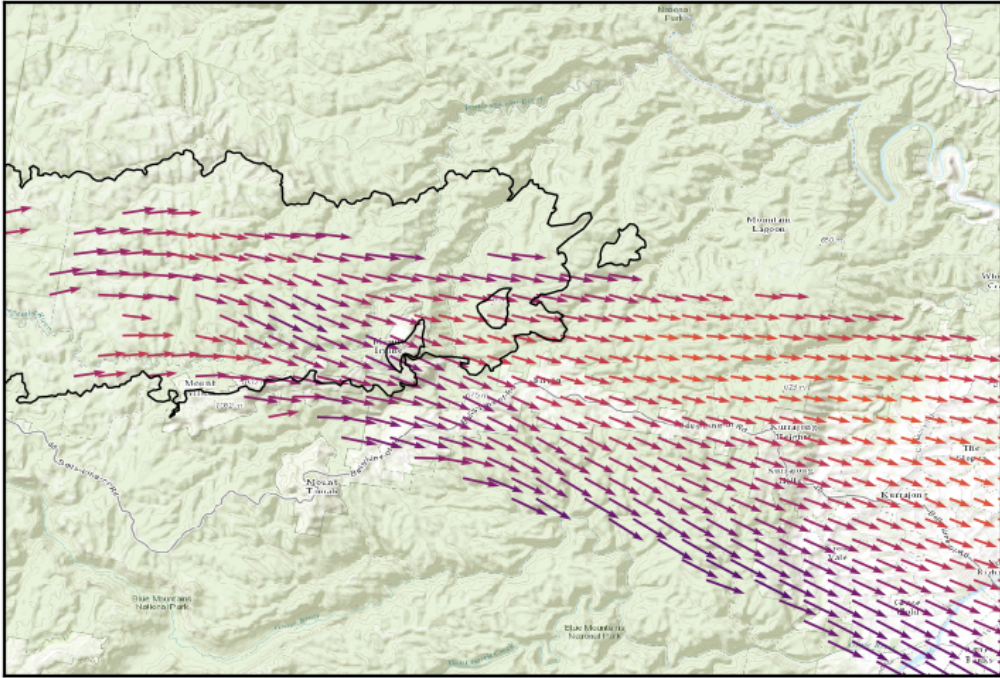
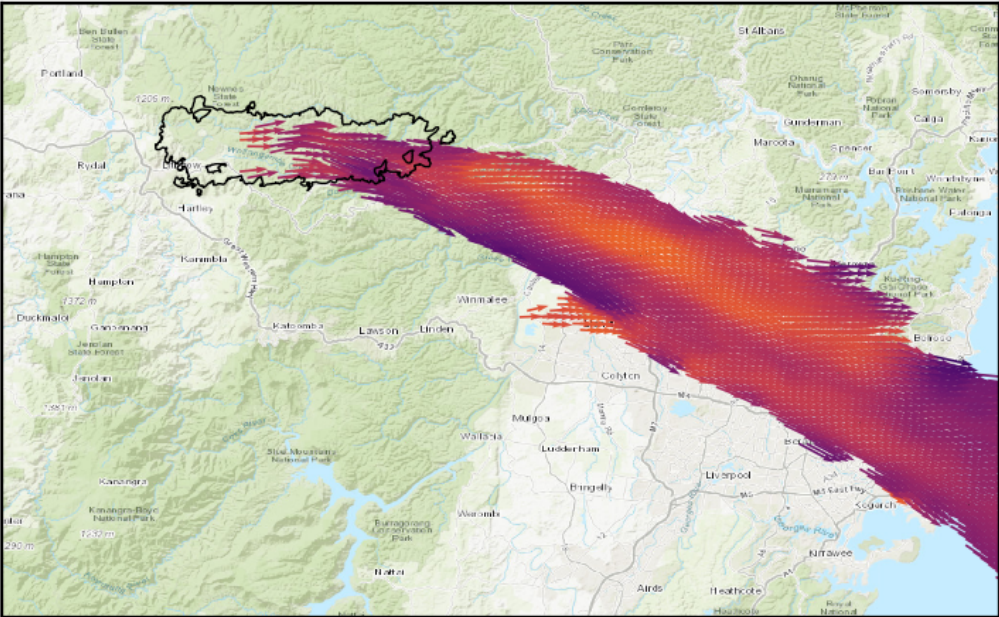


Credits: Alex Terrason

Dual Doppler for Resolving 3D Winds

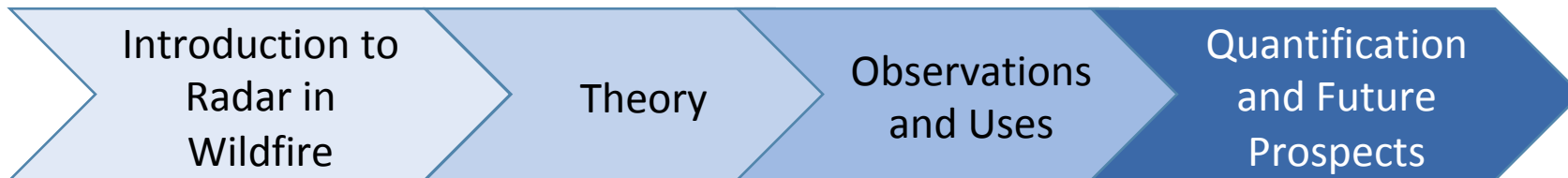
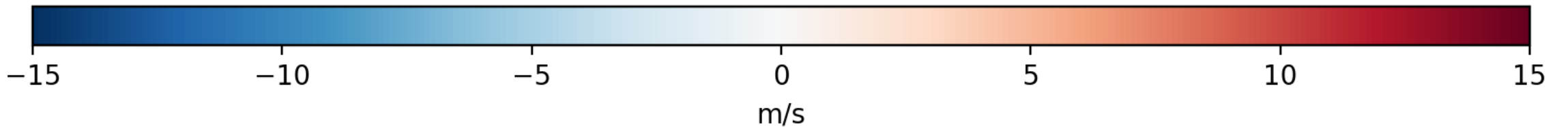
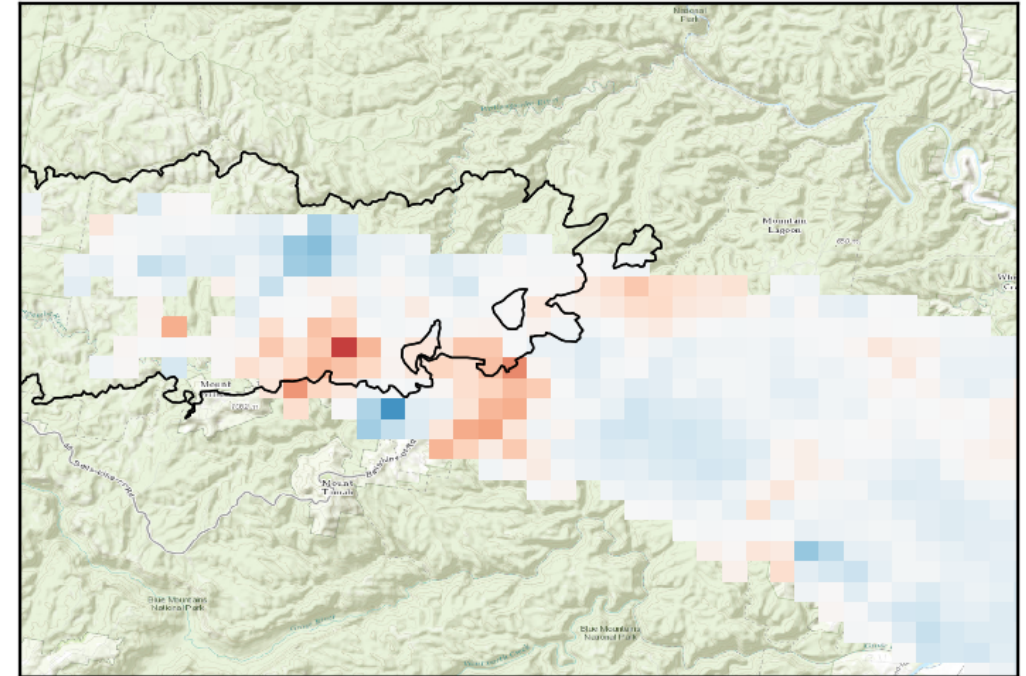
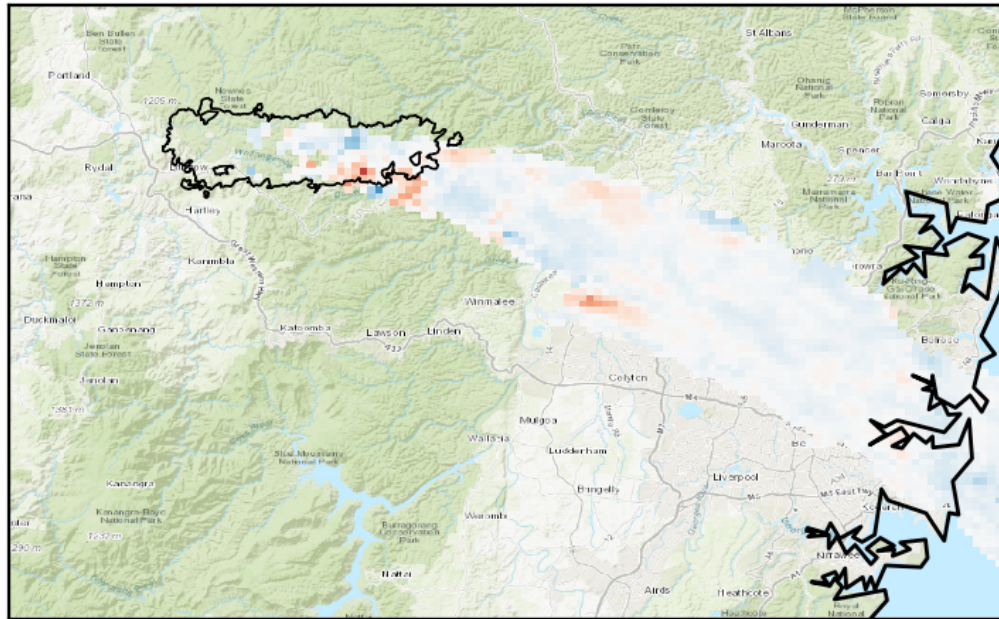


State Mine Fire at 17:07 17 Oct: Horizontal Winds at 2.0 km A.S.L.



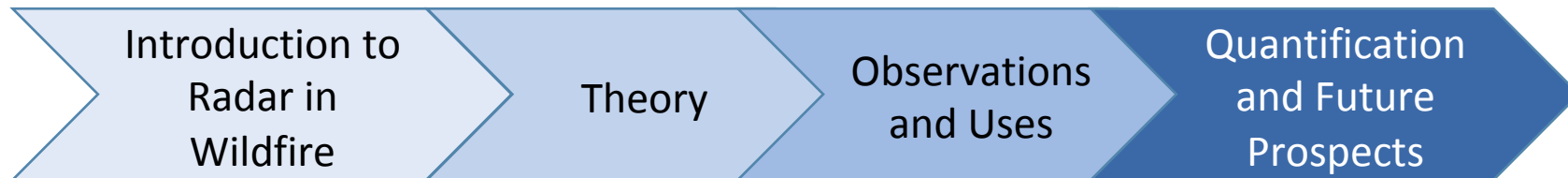
Credits: Alain Protat

State Mine Fire at 17:07 17 Oct: Vertical Wind at 2.0 km A.S.L.



Credits: Alain Protat

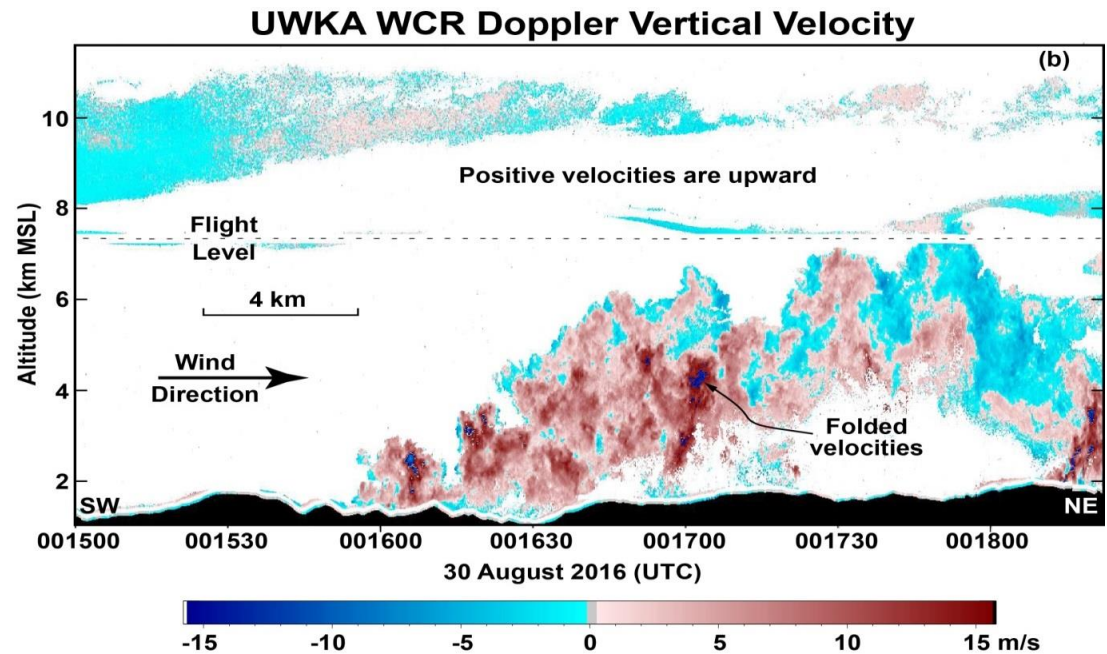
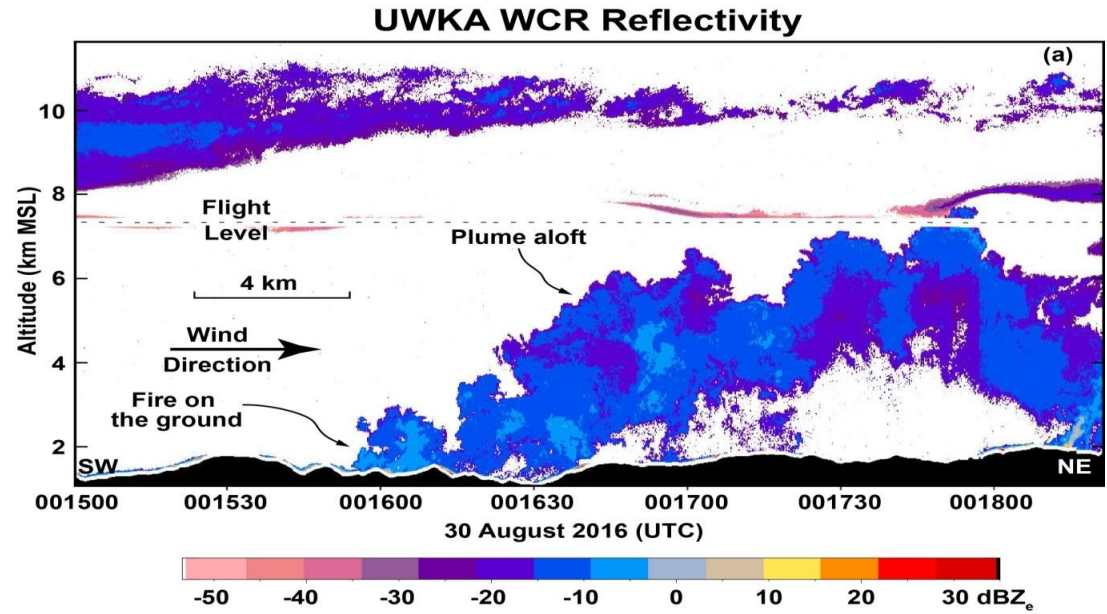
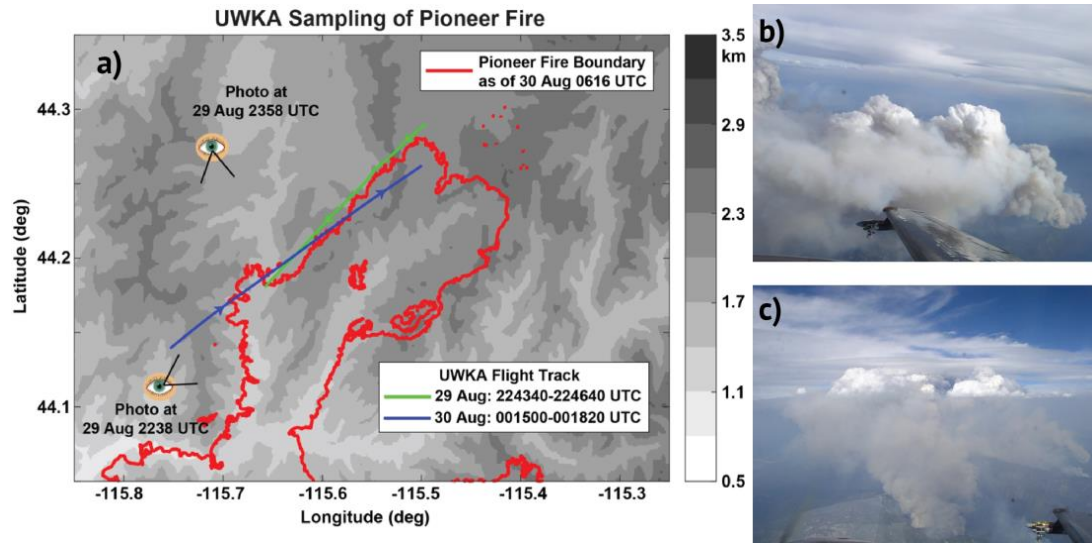
Aircraft Cloud Radar



Wyoming King Air

Aircraft Mounted W-band Radar

Clements et al. (2018)







Acknowledgments

Funded by:

- Country Fire Authority (Victoria)
- University of Queensland
 - Collaborative Industry Engagement Funding (CIEF)
 - School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Management
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

Extensive **in-kind support** from the Bureau of Meteorology, NSW Rural Fire Service, Queensland Parks and Wildfire, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Property

Special thanks to Roland Barthelemy, Stan Badatcheff, Alex Terrasson, Michael Gray, Christopher Chambers, Joshua Soderholm, Andrew Sturgess, Tim Wells and Tim McKern, Claire Yeo, Kev Parkyn and all other FBANs, meteorologists and volunteers who made the observations possible.

