



Radars Meteorológicos

Prof. Leonardo Calvetti

METEOROLOGIA - UFPEL

Como Satélites, Radares e estações observam uma tempestade

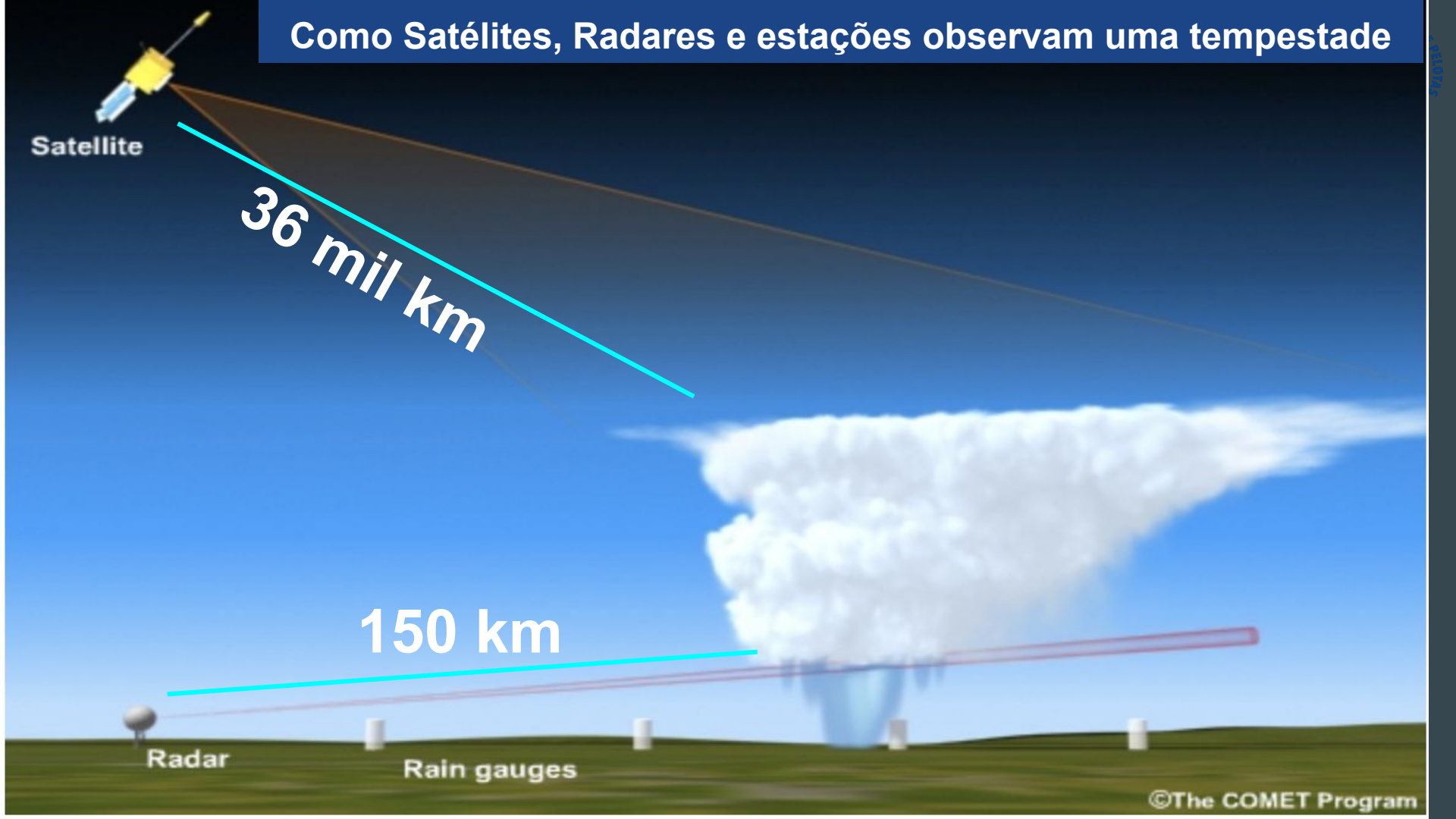
Satellite

36 mil km

150 km

Radar

Rain gauges



Radar opera na frequência do
microondas

S 2,8 GHz $\lambda = 10,7$ cm (UFPEL)

C 5,6 GHz $\lambda = 5,3$ cm

X 9,3 GHz $\lambda = 2,2$ cm



Beginning in July 1940, a radar of 10-cm wavelength was operated at the General Electric Corporation Research Laboratory in Wembley, England, where Dr. J. W. Ryde worked (Doviak and Zrnić 1993). It is likely that the first weather echo was seen on this radar or another like it in England, probably in late 1940 or possibly as late as February 1941. Perhaps to explain



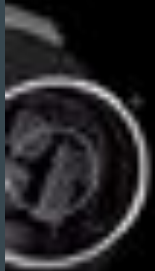
A antena do radar é colocada sobre uma torre de concreto ou metálica e protegida sobre uma radome de fibra de vidro.



Radars Meteorológicos



esa



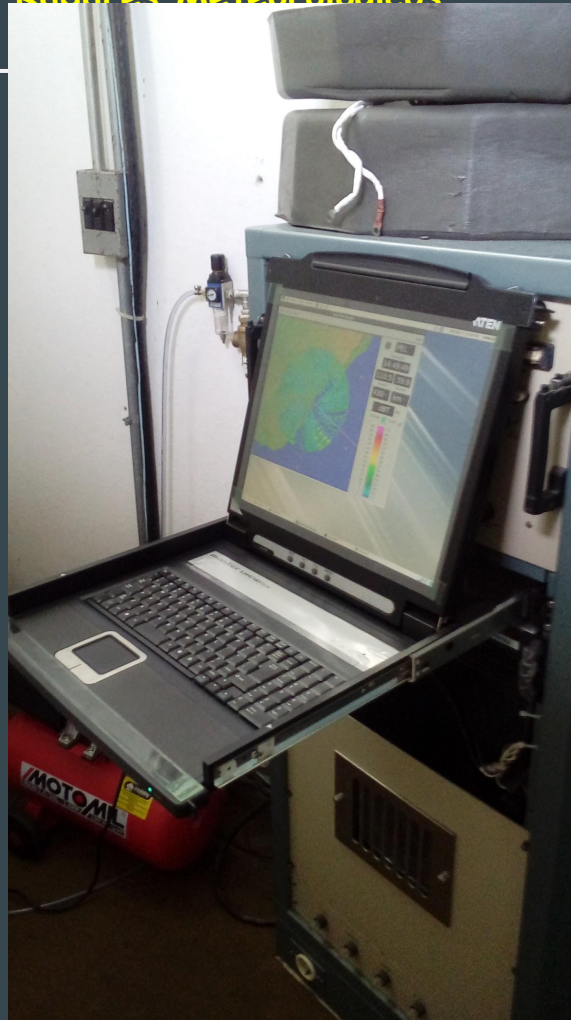
Subscribe



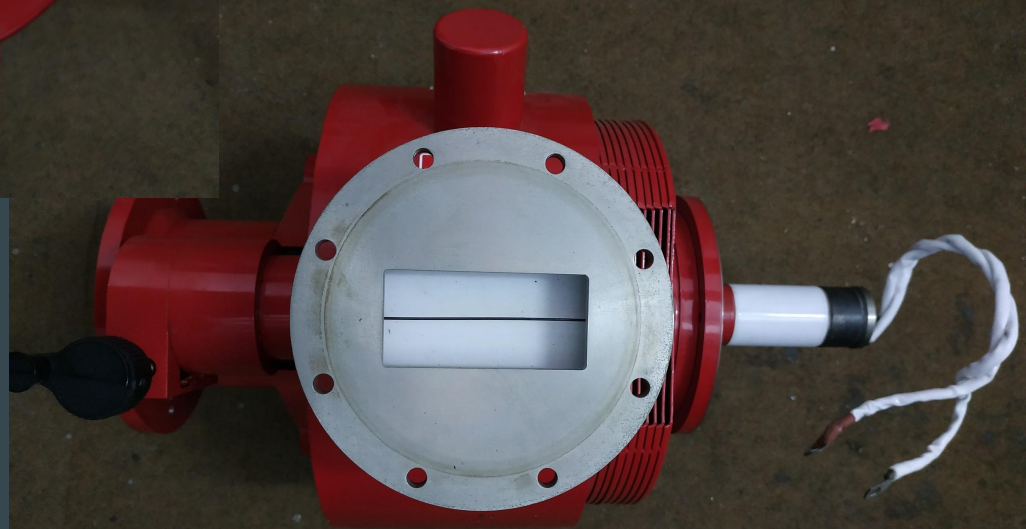
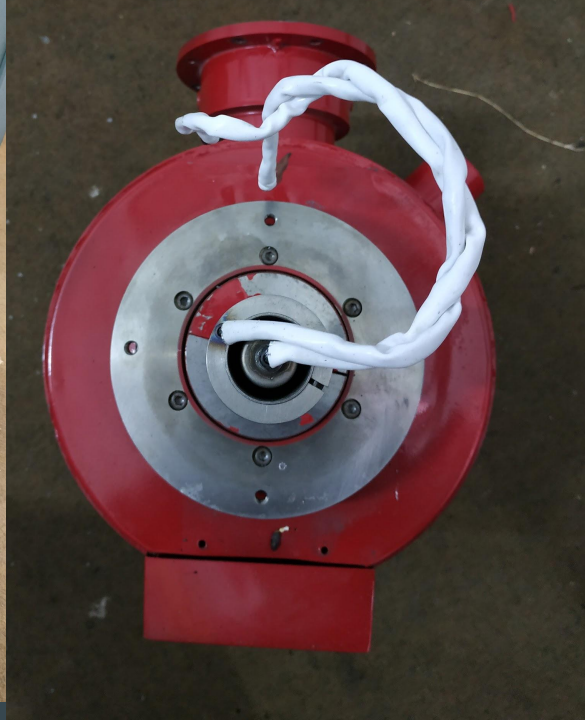
Radares Meteorológicos

Prof. Calvetti





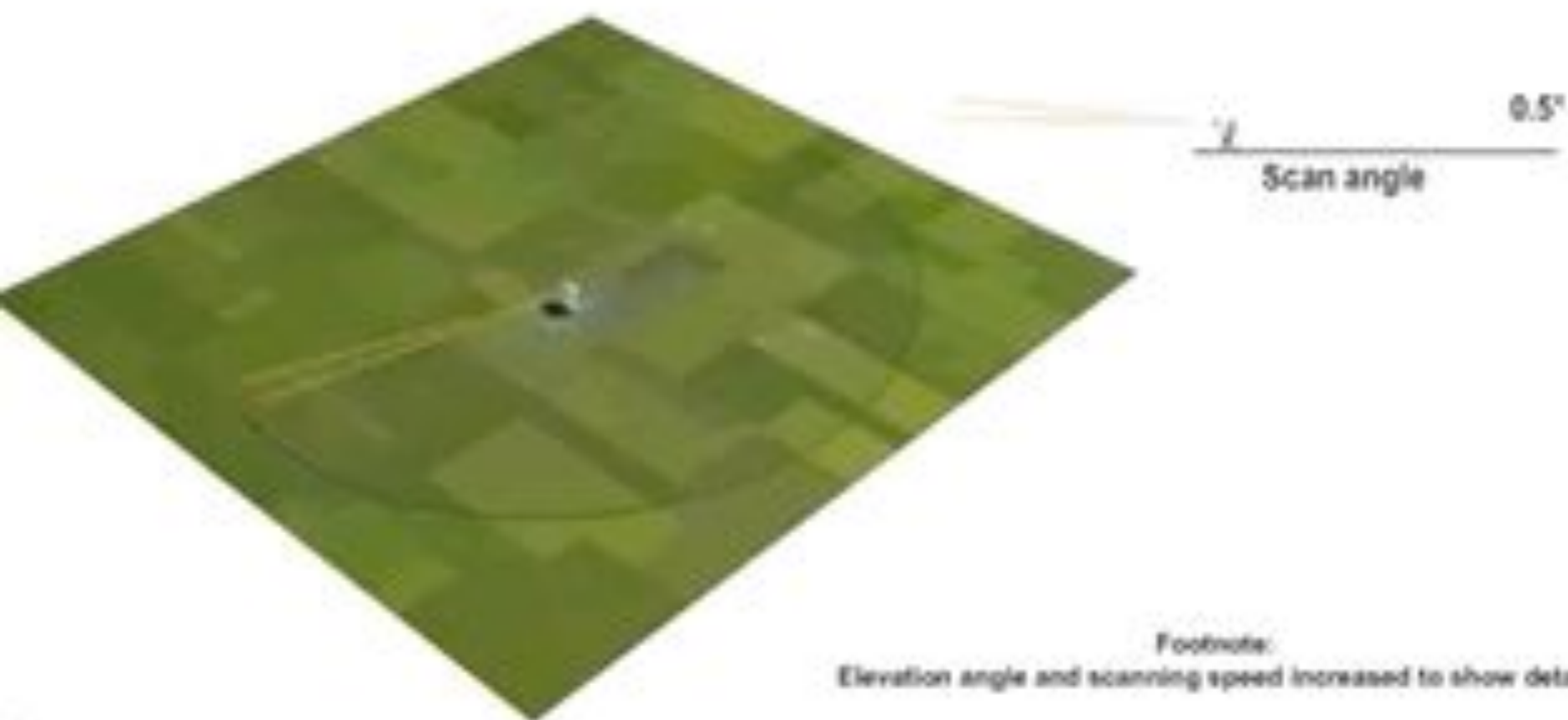
Magnetron





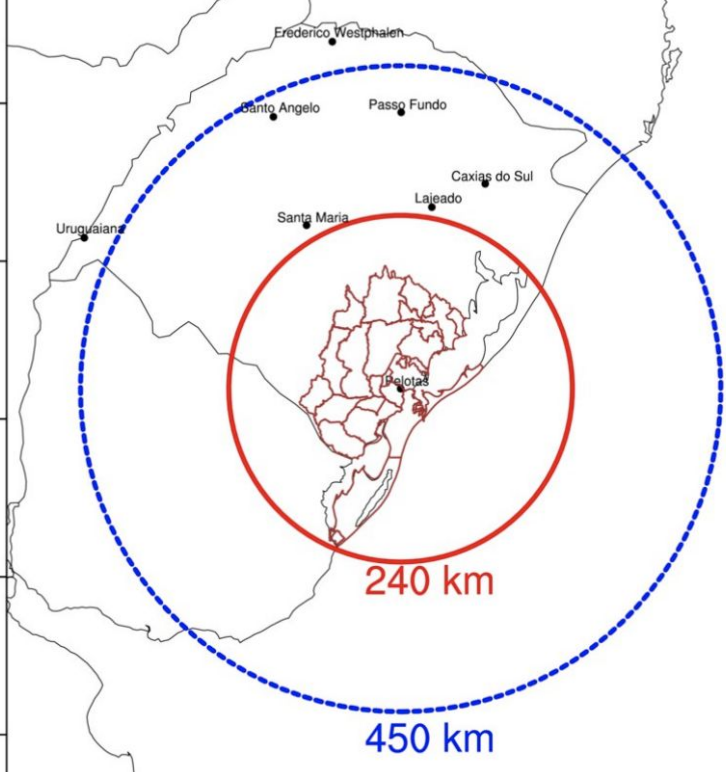


Radar Scanning Pattern



Meteorológicos

uso de informações meteorológicas

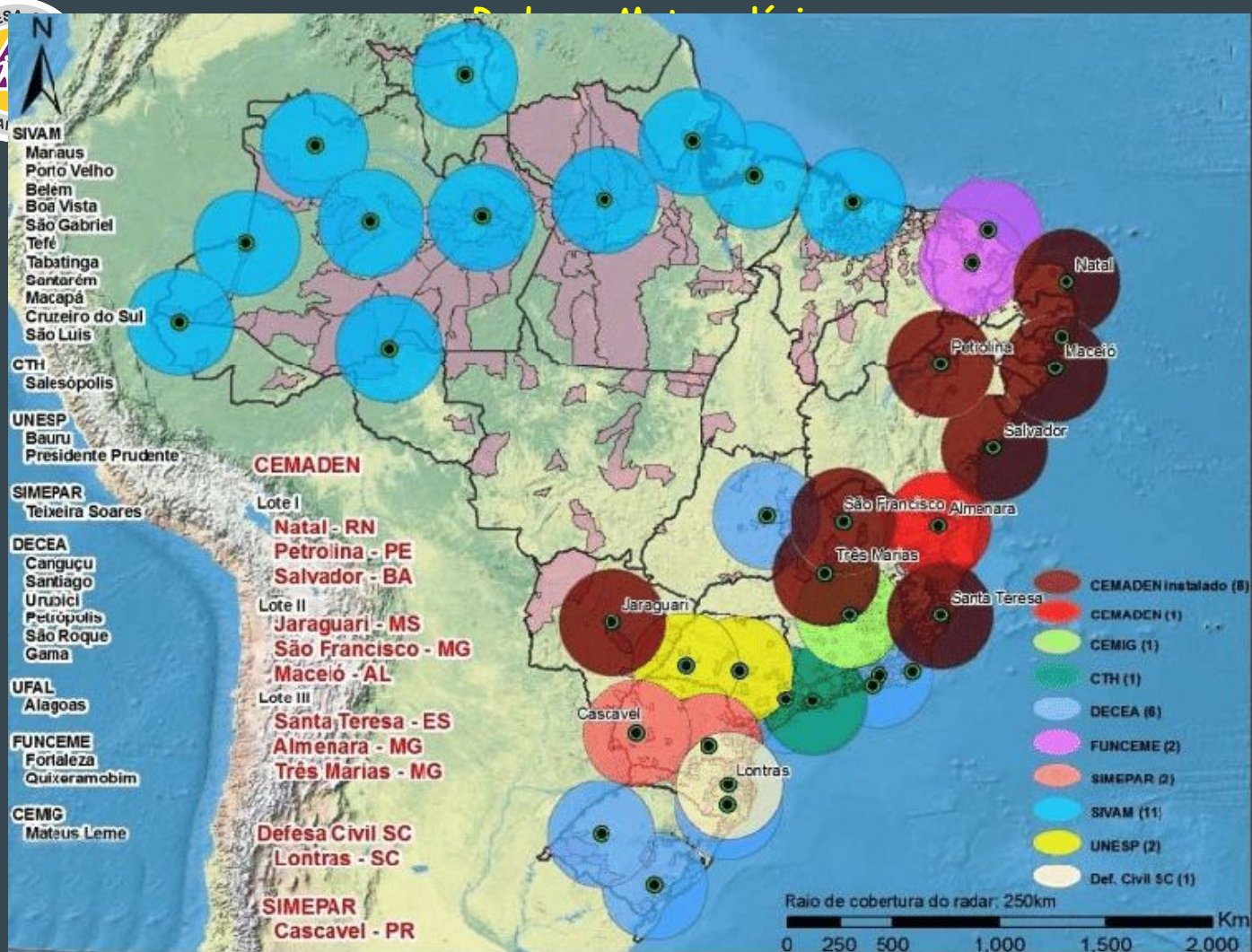


Radar Meteorológico UFPEL

Unidade 8: Alvos Meteorológicos

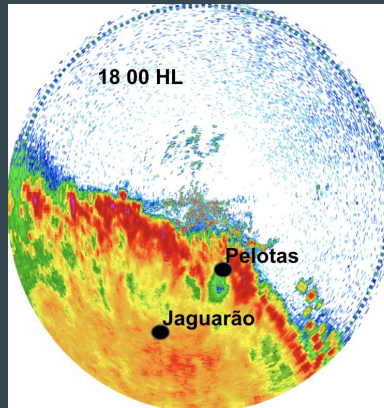
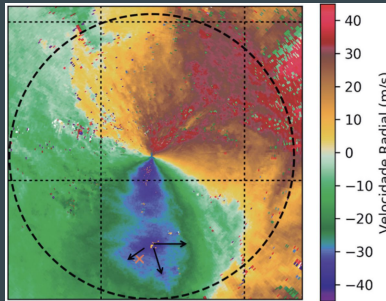
Prática: Configuração do Radar da UFPEL: Aprendizagem ativa com PBL (*Problem-Based Learning*)





APLICAÇÕES

ASSINATURAS E ALERTAS

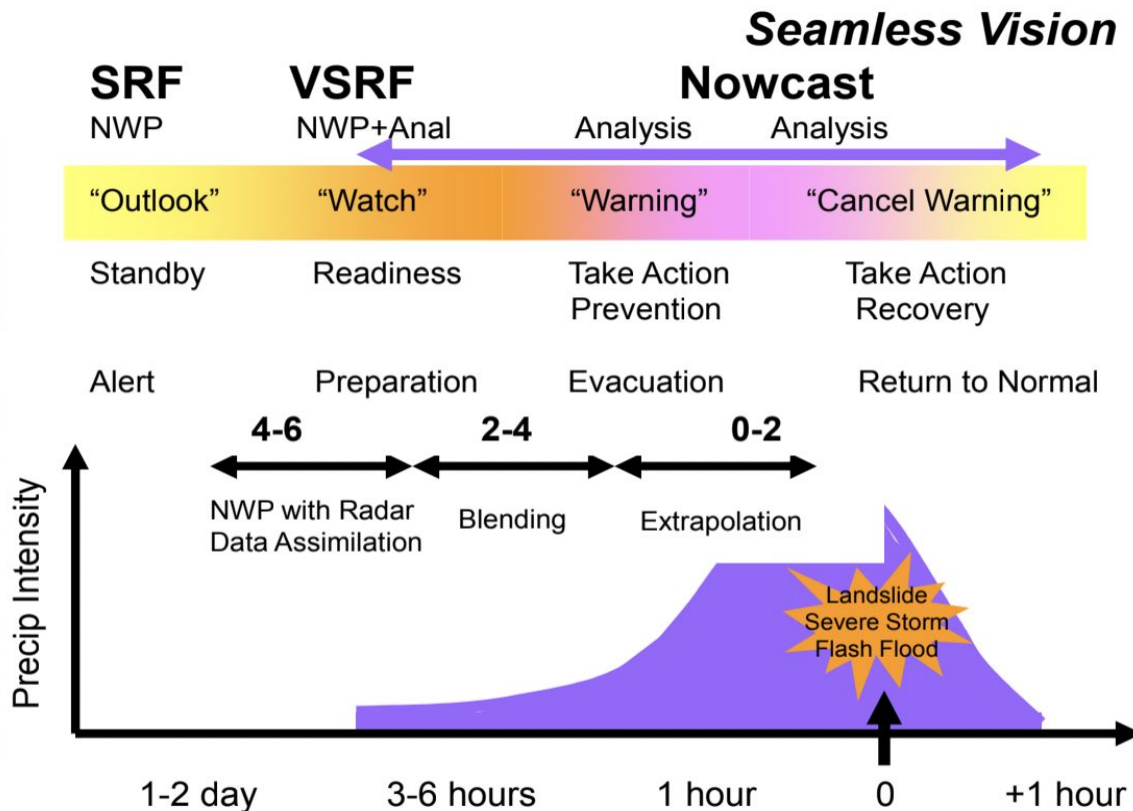


Nowcasting usa essencialmente:

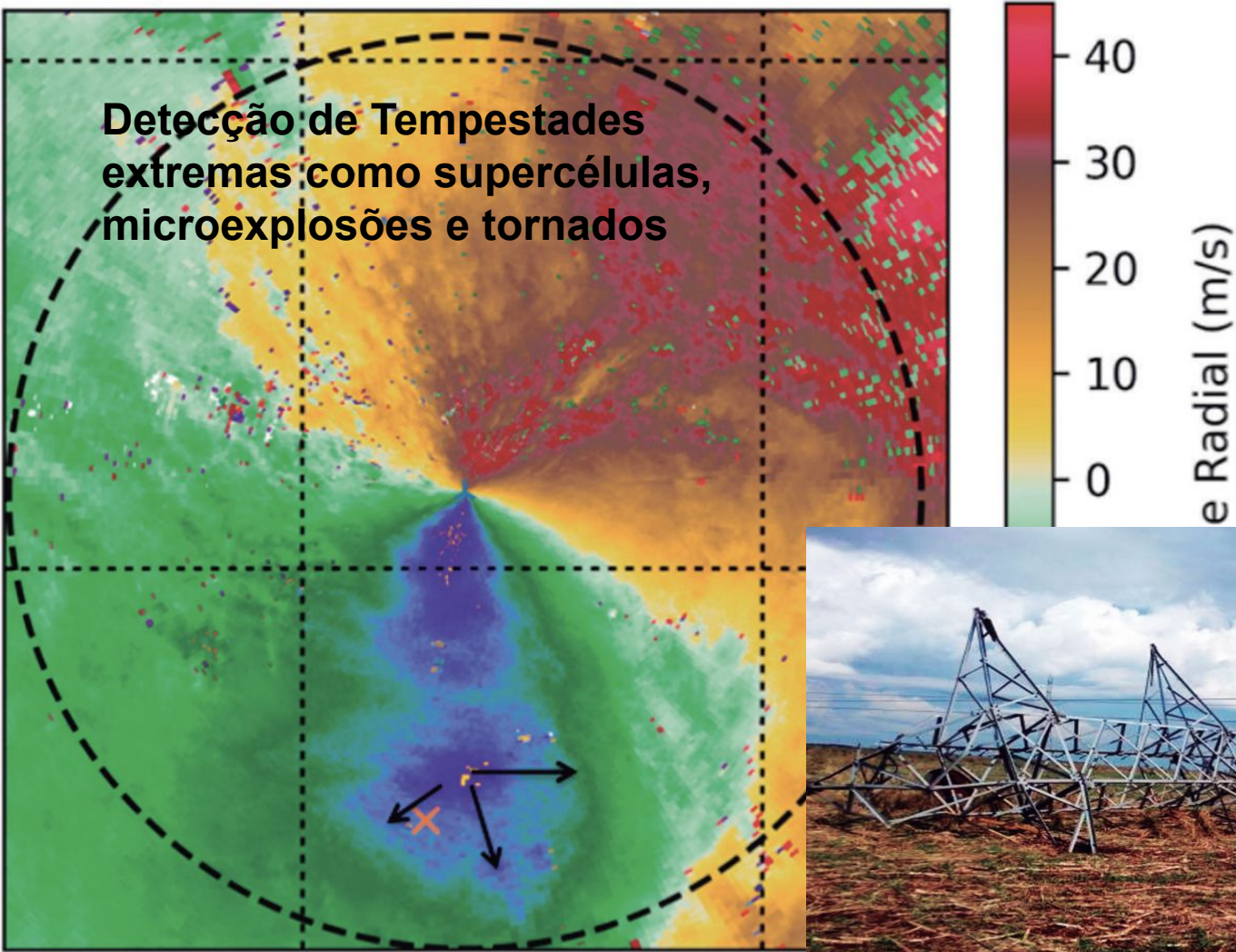
- Radar
- Satélite
- Raios



Shingo Yamada, JMA



Detecção de Tempestades extremas como supercélulas, microexplosões e tornados



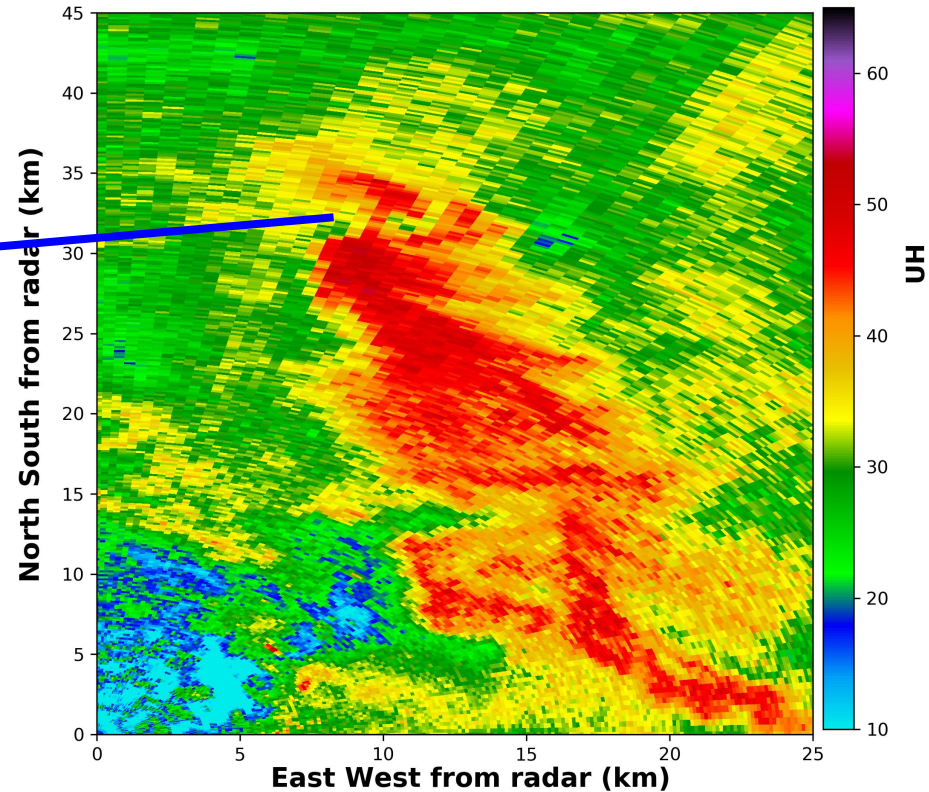
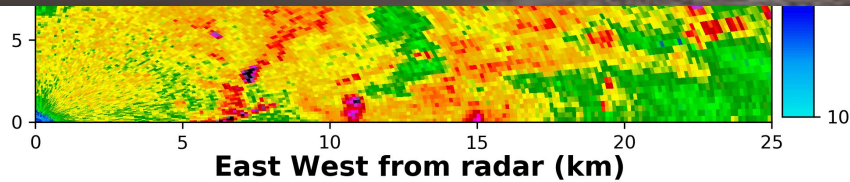
Microexplosão
13/10/2016
Calvetti et al
2017



2015/10/9 17:15 UTC elev0

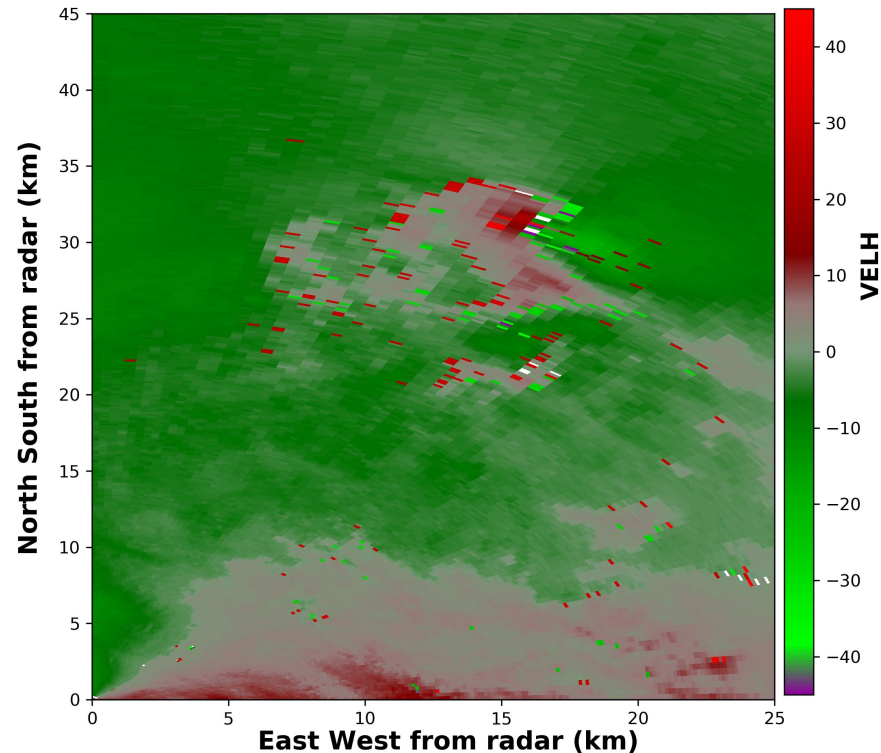
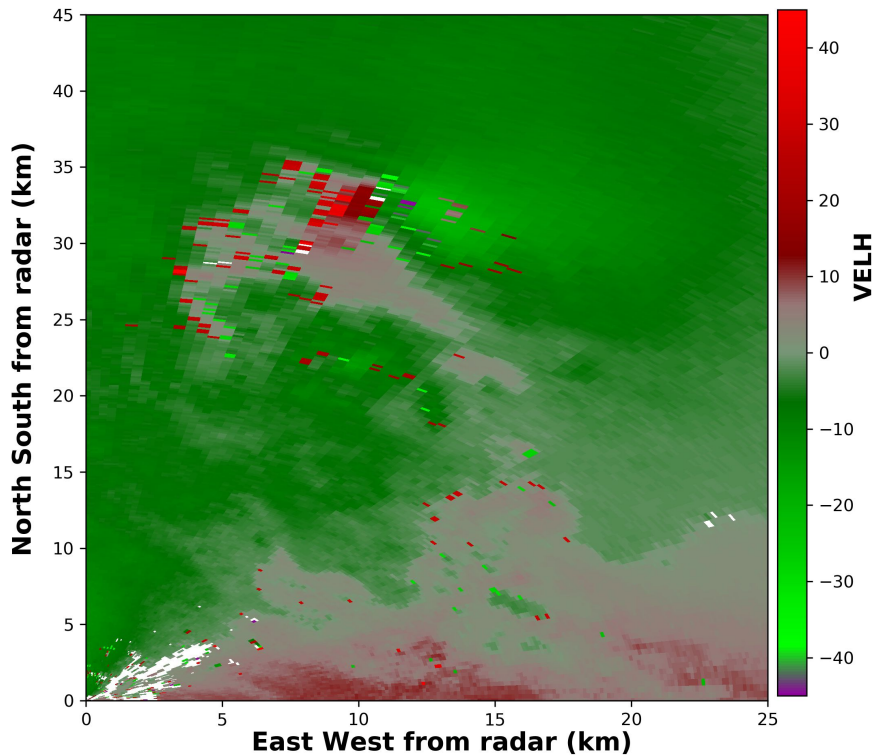
2015/10/9 17:22 UTC elev1

Tornado de Nova Aurora 09 Oct 2015c



O diagnóstico é como um médico analisando um raio - X

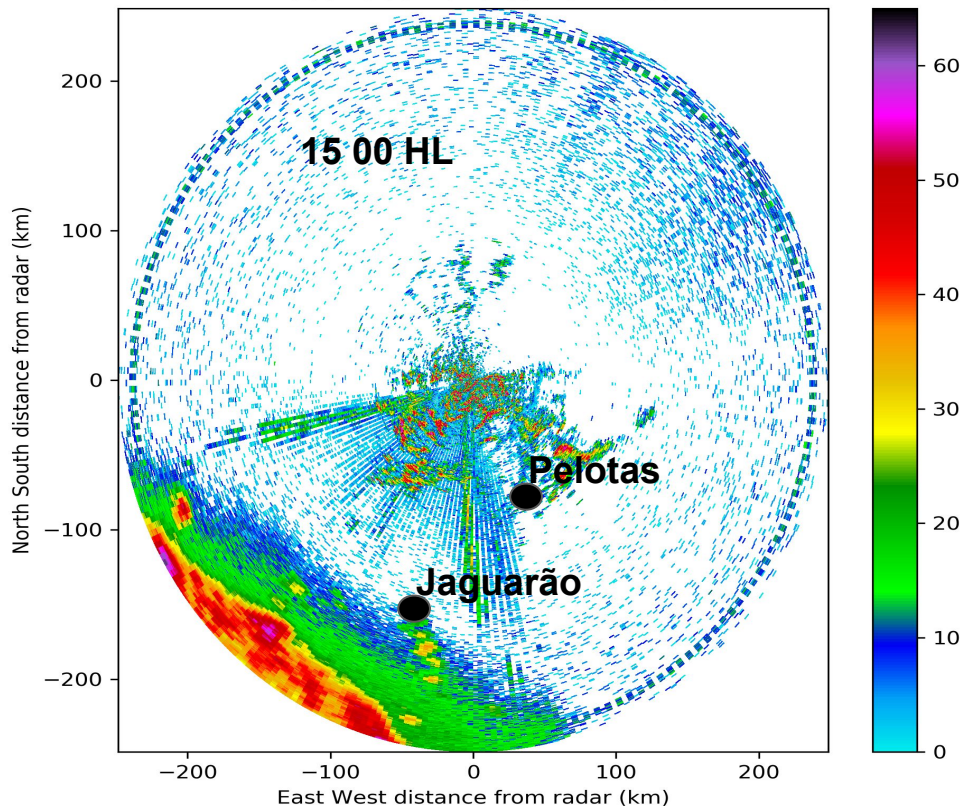
Tornado de Nova Aurora 09 Oct 2015c



O sinal de radar para um tornado EF 1 é difícil e só ocorre para uma distância de até 60 km.

Radar Canguçu - Aeronáutica

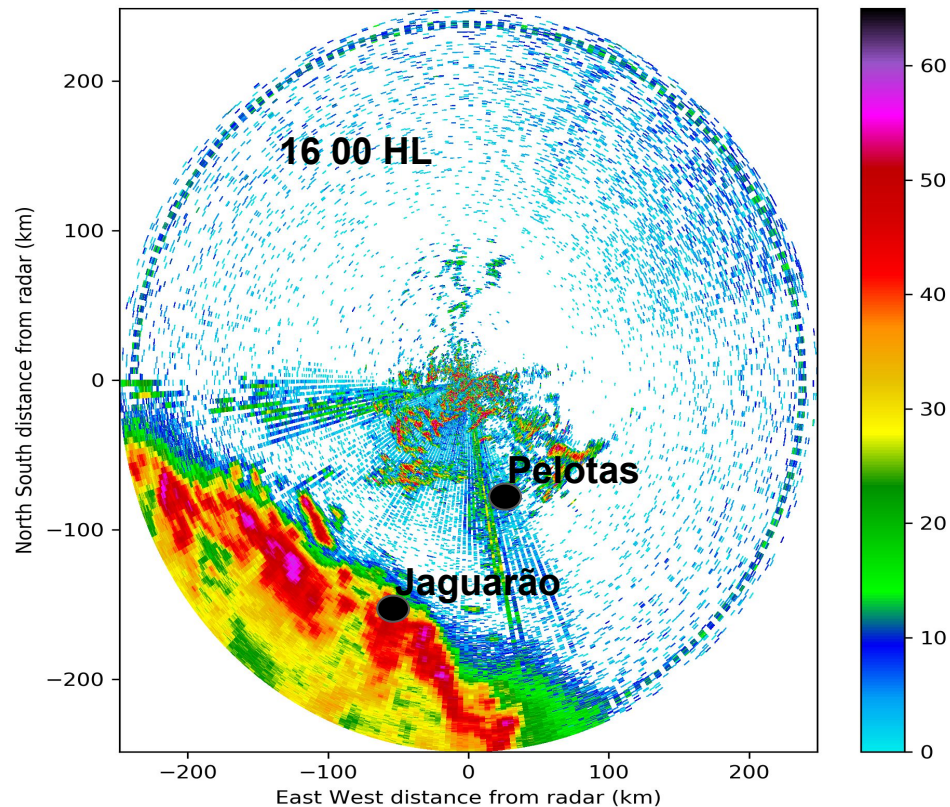
Radar CGU 2018-09-29--18-00



Tempestade de
29/11/2018

Linha de Instabilidade

Entrando na cobertura
quantitativa do Radar de
Canguçu- Aeronáutica



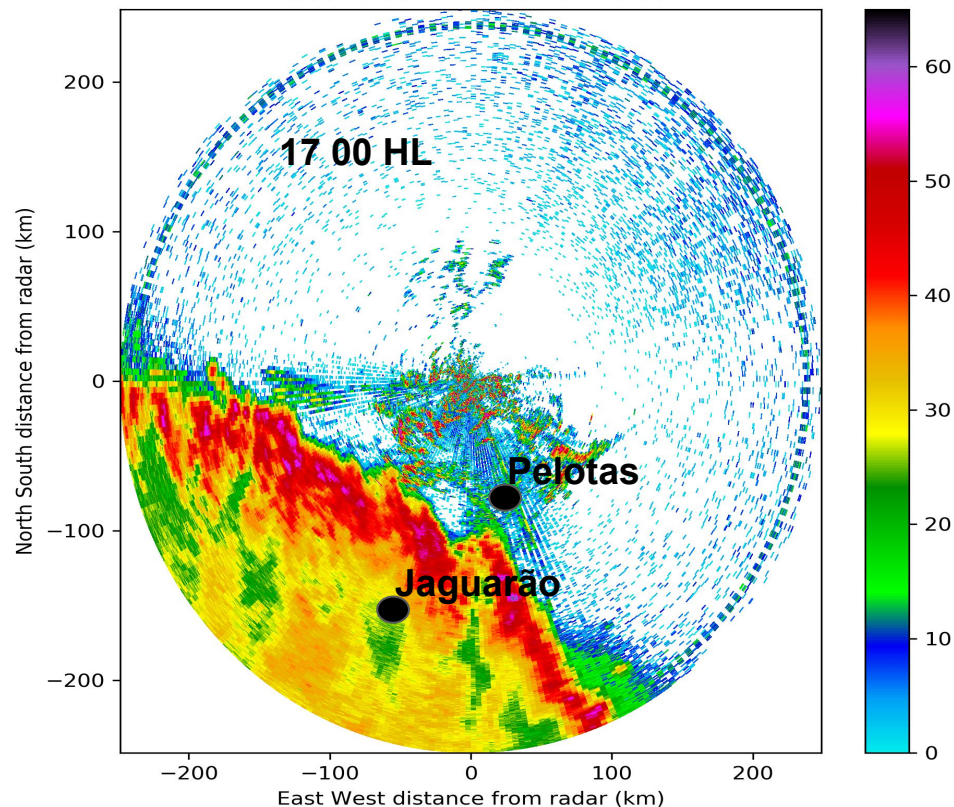
Tempestade de
29/11/2018

Linha de Instabilidade

Chega a Jaguarão

Radar Canguçu - Aeronáutica

Radar CGU 2018-09-29--20-00



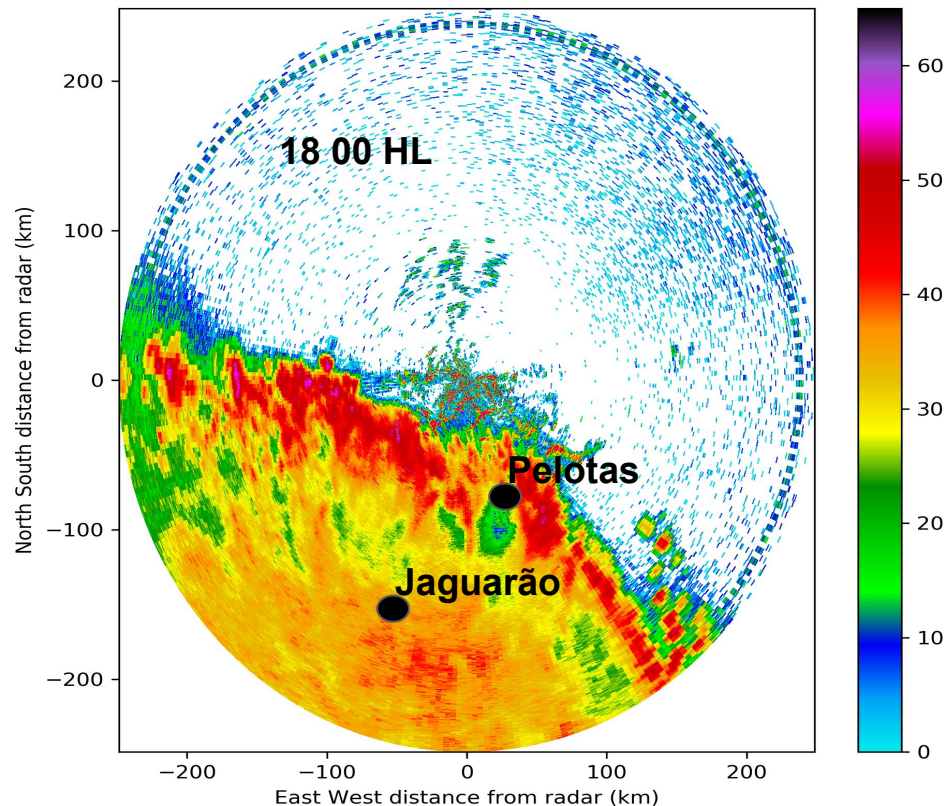
Tempestade de 29/11/2018

Linha de Instabilidade

Chega a Arroio Grande,
Herval, Pedro Osório,
Pinheiro Machado,
Aceguá

Radar Canguçu - Aeronáutica

Radar CGU 2018-09-29--21-00



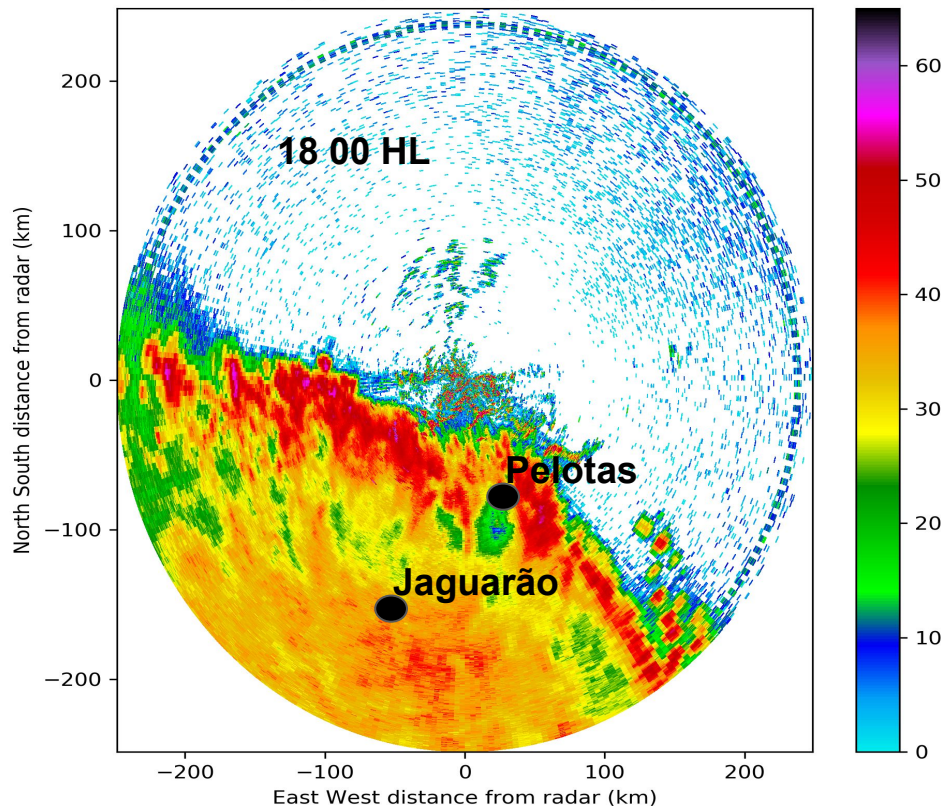
Tempestade de 29/11/2018

Linha de Instabilidade

Chega a Piratini,
Capão do Leão, Pelotas,
Rio Grande, Turuçu,
Arroio do Padre,
São Lourenço (30 min +)

Radar Canguçu - Aeronáutica

Radar CGU 2018-09-29--21-00



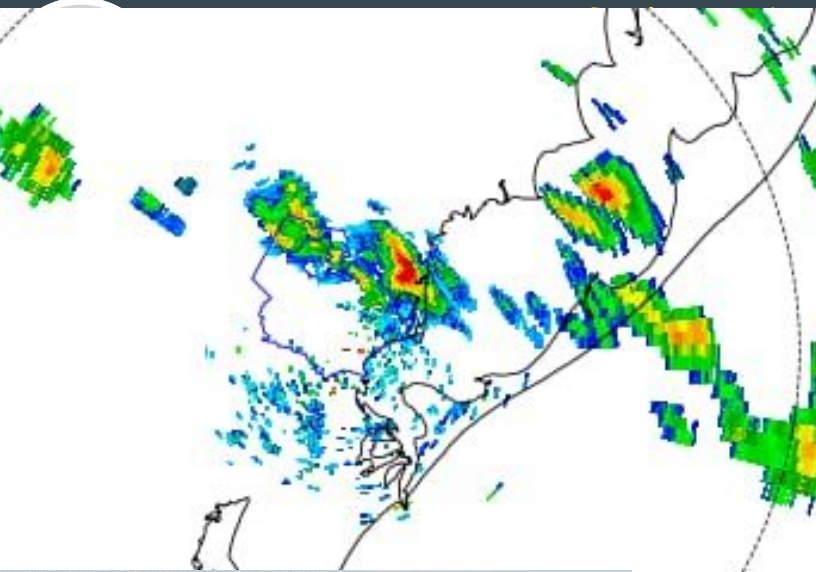
Tempestade de 29/11/2018

Linha de Instabilidade

Chega a Piratini,
Capão do Leão, Pelotas,
Rio Grande, Turuçu,
Arroio do Padre



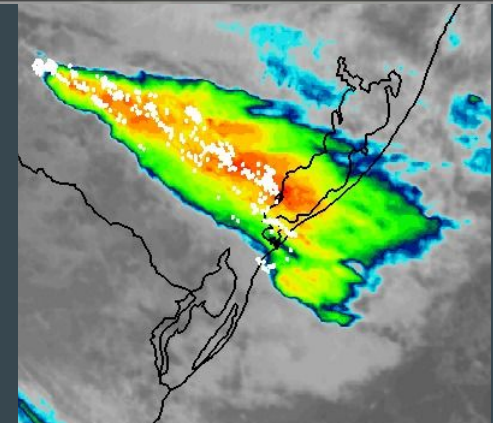
110 km/h

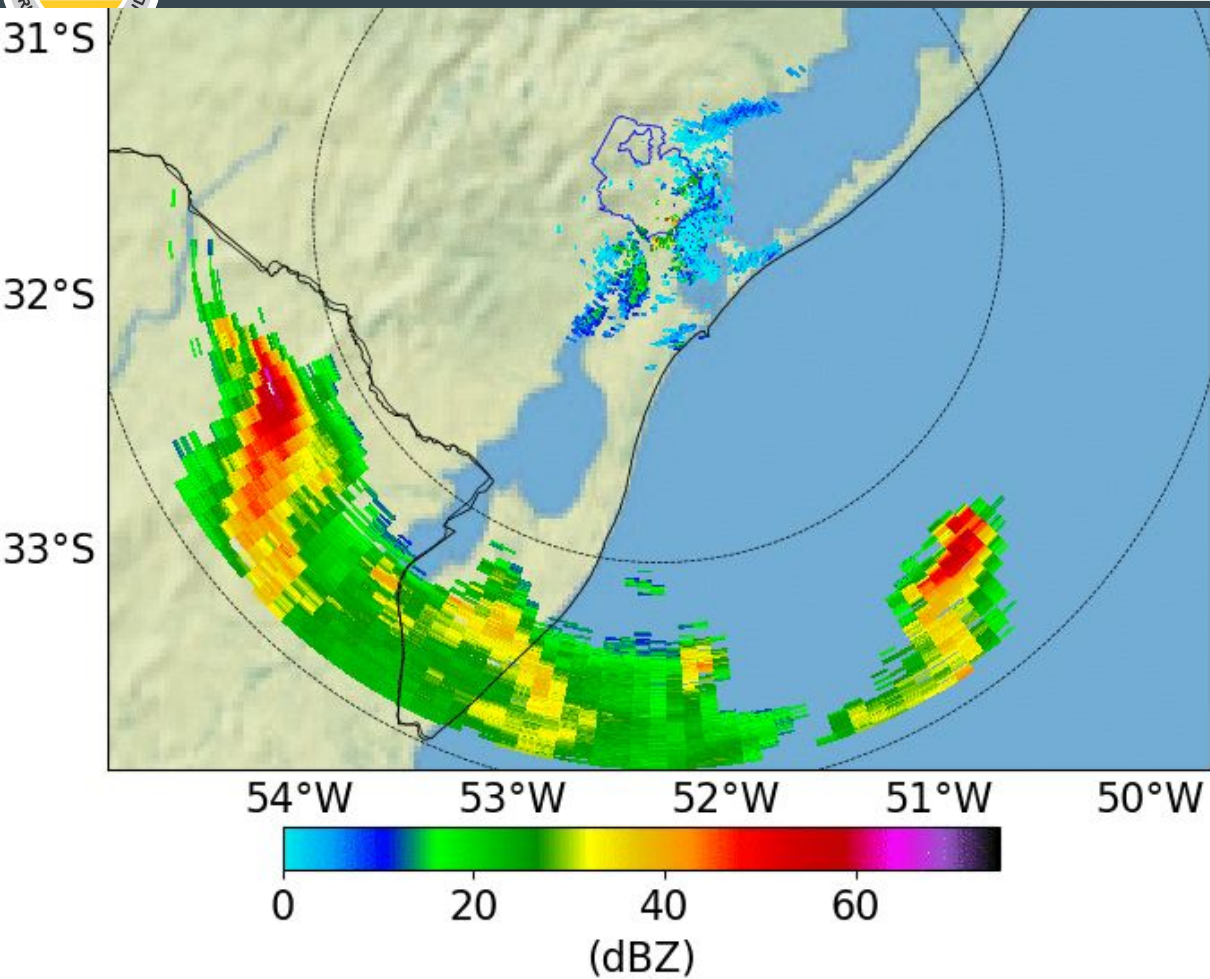


Registrado granizo na localidade Colônia Cerrito, em Arroio do Padre

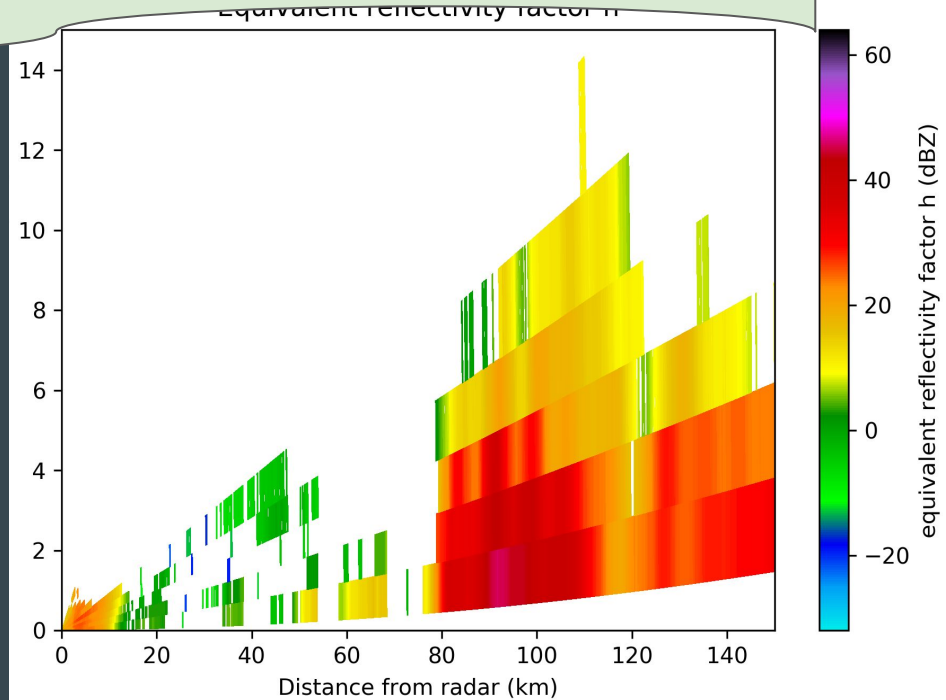
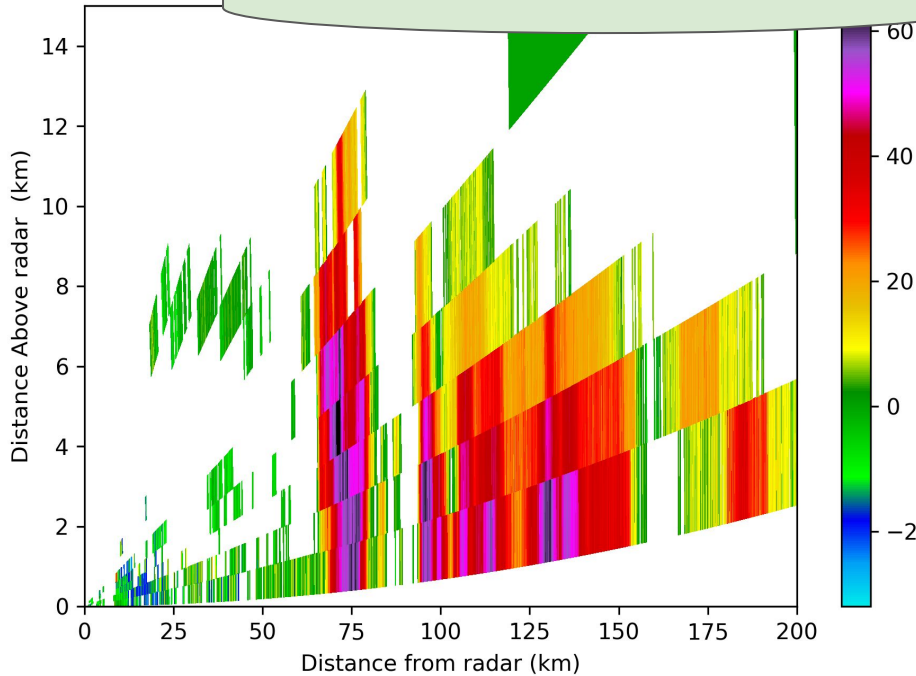


Descargas elétricas.
Radar, satélite e raios
12 agosto 2019



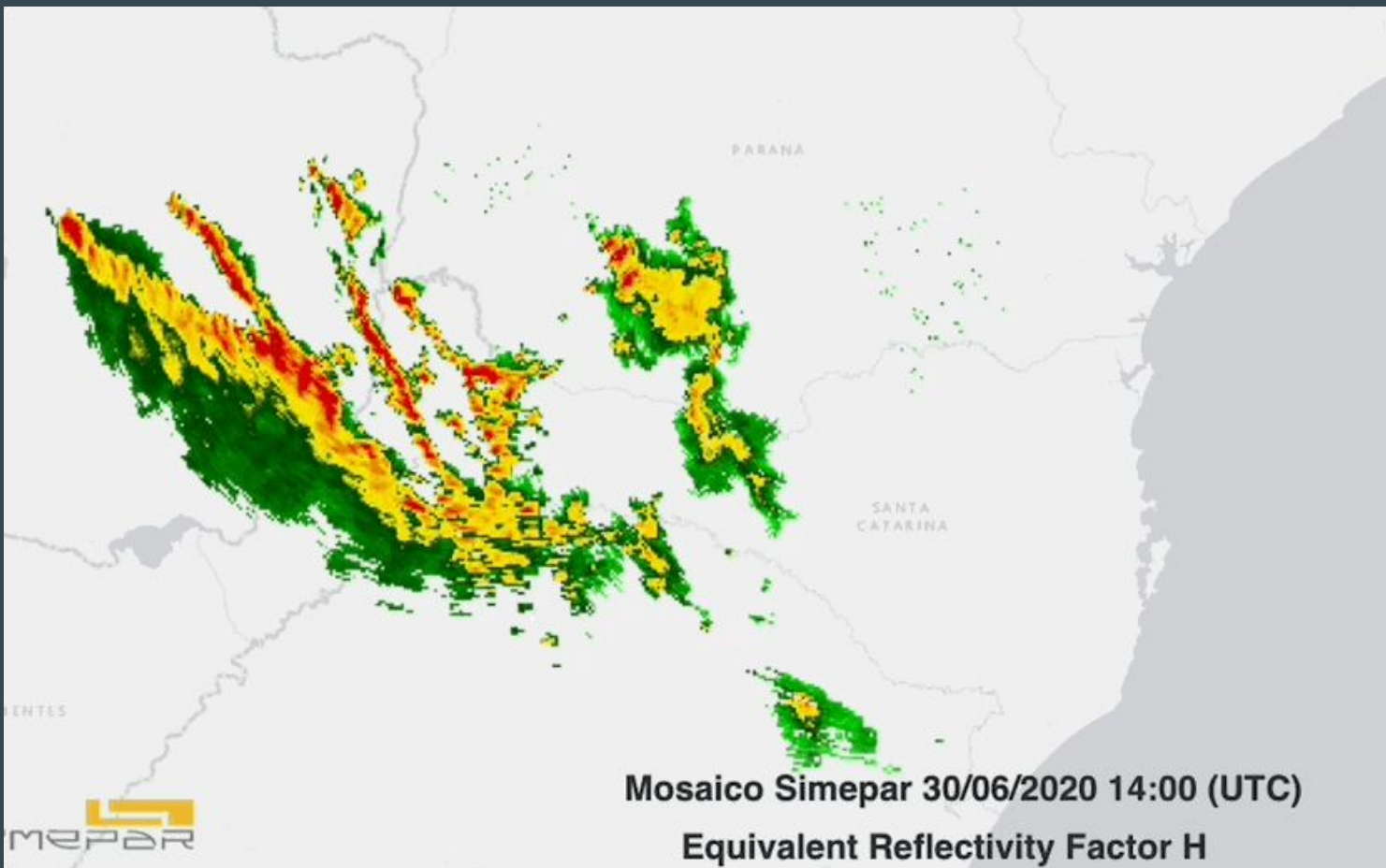


Desafio no Brasil. Grandes inundações podem ser geradas por convecção profunda (esquerda) ou rasa (direita).



Tempestade no Oeste do Brasil

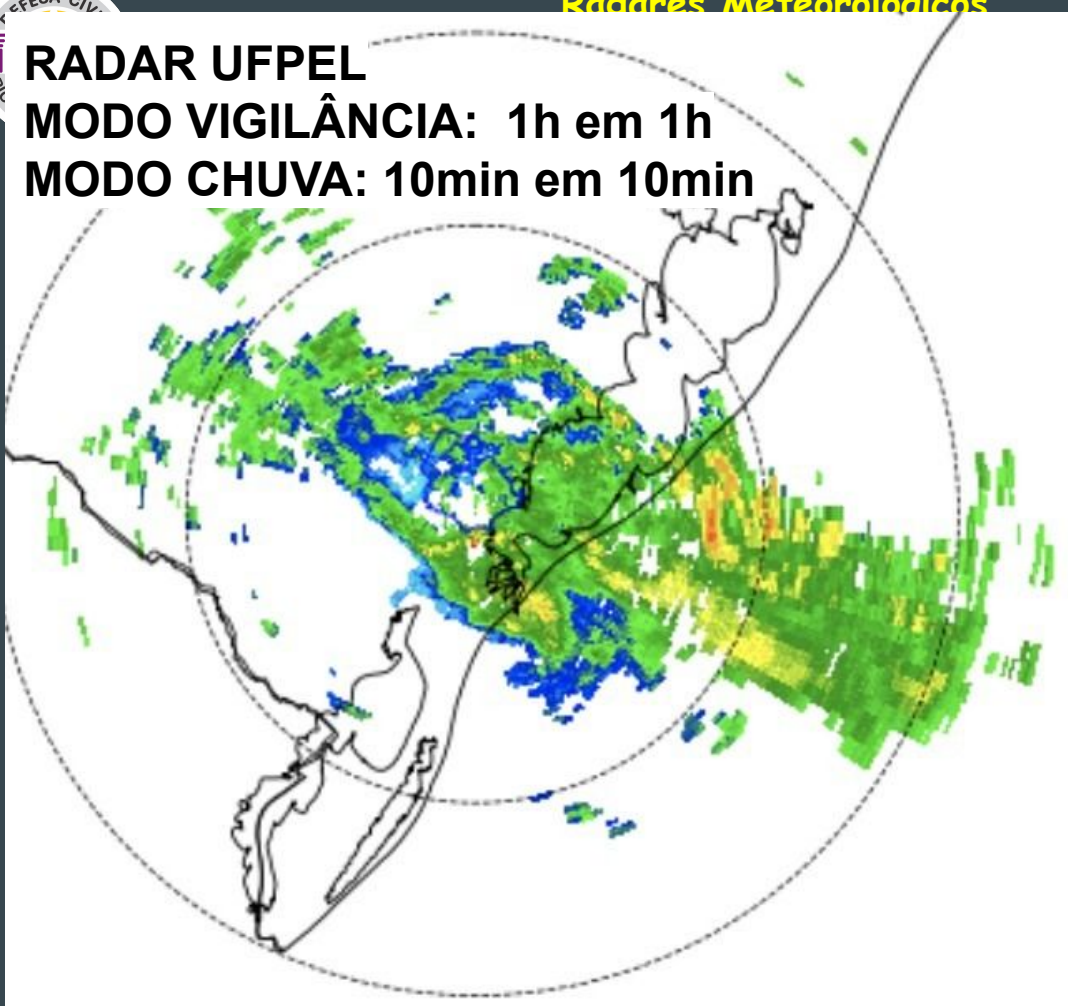
Tempestade Leste do Brasil



RADAR UFPEL

MODO VIGILÂNCIA: 1h em 1h

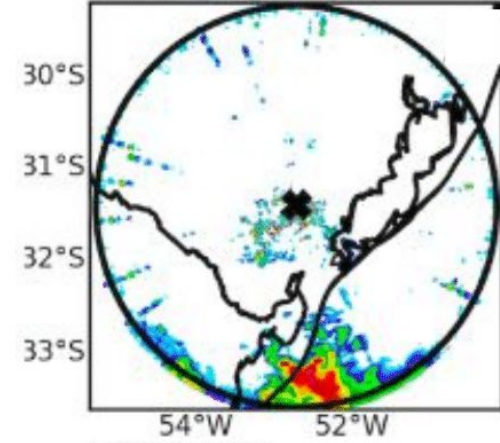
MODO CHUVA: 10min em 10min



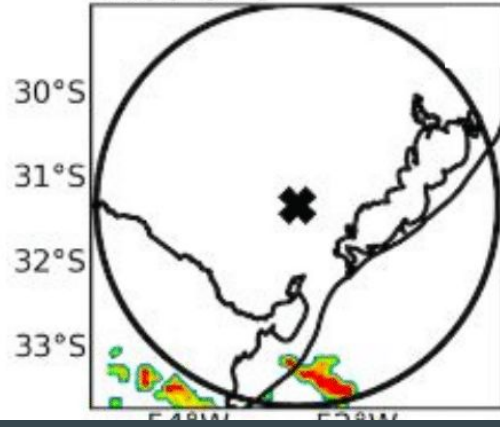
meteorológicas

Prof. Calvetti

1200 UTC



1200 UTC



**Novo prédio
Meteorologia
UFPEL**

**2 computadores
servidores**

**1 meteorologista
Concurso
andamento**

**Peças radar
Aguardando
liberação
importação**





Muito grato pela atenção.

METEOROLOGIA - UFPEL