Oue, M., K. Inagaki, T. Shinoda, T. Ohigashi, T. Kouketsu, M. Kato, K. Tsuboki, and H. Uyeda, 2014: Polarimetric Doppler radar analysis of organization of a stationary rainband with changing orientations in July 2010. *J. Meteor. Soc. Japan*, **92**, 457-481. http://dx.doi.org/10.2151/jmsj.2014-503



T Figure 2. (a), (c), and (e) Horizontal and (b), (d), and (f) vertical schematic representations of the rainband in each of (a), (b) Period A; (c), (d) Period B; and (e), (f) Period C.

- Polarimetric Doppler radar analysis revealed organization processes of a stationary rainband, of which the orientation was initially southwest–northeast (Period A, Figures 1a and 1b), but changed to west-southwest to east-northeast (Period B, Figures 1c and 1d), before reverting to its original orientation (Period C, Figures 1e and 1f).
- The rainband orientations were determined by the travel directions of the convective cells and the positions of cell generation relative to the rainband (Figure 1), which in turn were governed by intensities of low-level inflow and cell-origin outflow (Figure 2).
- During Period A, convective cells formed over a wide area within the rainband and traveled northeastward by environmental southwesterly winds. During Period B, convective cells formed on the southern lateral side of the rainband and traveled north-northeastward with accompanying stronger south-southwesterly inflows and low-level outflows. During Period C, the outflows and south-southwesterly inflows then weakened, and convective cells formed successively on the southwestern edge of the rainband and moved to the northeast.