

Suzuki, S.-I., T. Maesaka, K. Iwanami, S. Shimizu, and K. Kieda, 2018: X-band dual-polarization radar observations of the supercell storm that generated an F3 tornado on 6 May 2012 in Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. *J. Meteor. Soc. Japan*, **96A**, 25-33.

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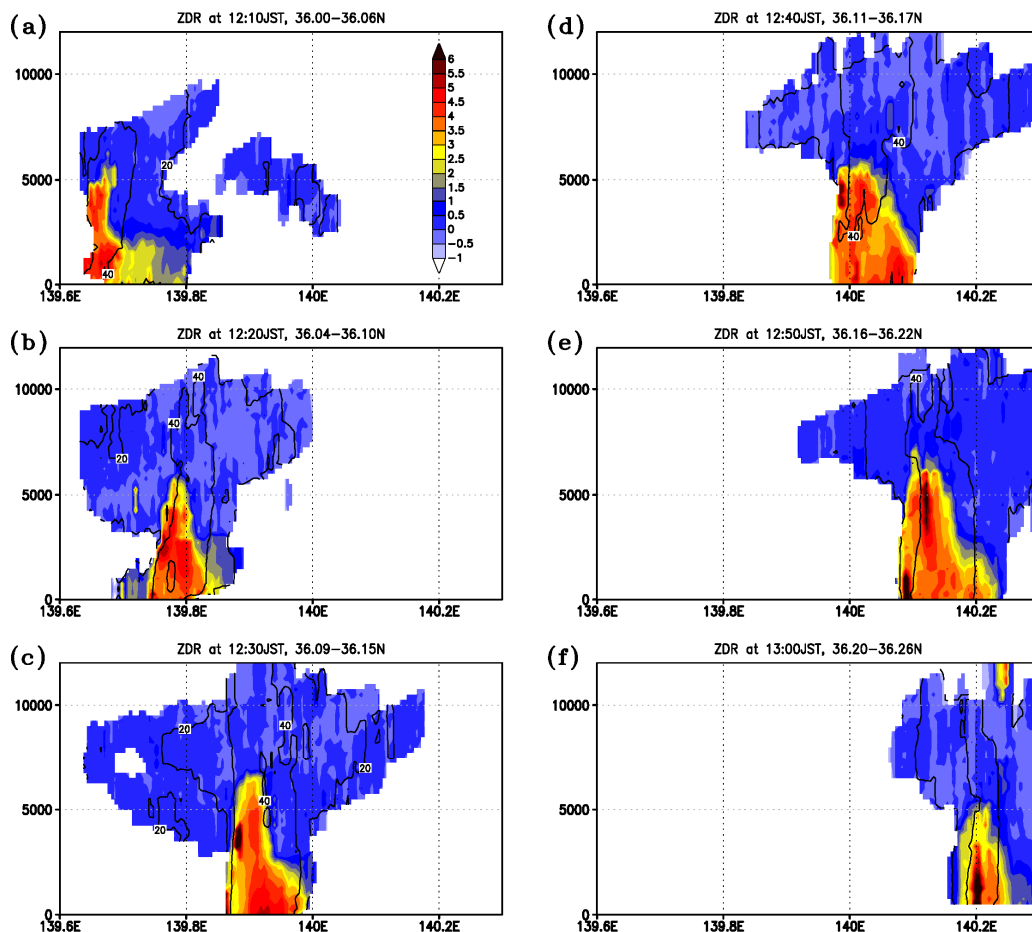


Figure 1. Longitude-height sections of Z_{DR} (dB, color shading) and Z_H (contours for 20, 40 and 60 dBZ) from (a) 1210 JST to (f) 1300 JST at 10 min intervals. Maximum values of Z_{DR} and Z_H are shown within the latitudinal ranges shown above each panel. Horizontal axes show longitude ($^{\circ}$ E) and vertical axes show height (m).

- X-band dual-polarization (multi-parameter) radars were used to observe a supercell storm that generated an F3 tornado in Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan on 6 May 2012. The observed data collected for this storm clearly exhibited the typical polarimetric features of a supercell storm, such as the Z_{DR} (differential reflectivity) arc, Z_{DR} column, and the K_{DP} (specific differential phase) column, as well as their time evolution.
- The Z_{DR} arc emerged at 10 to 15 min before the tornadogenesis. The Z_{DR} column appeared approximately 1 h before the formation of the Z_{DR} arc and was intermittent until tornadogenesis. As the Z_{DR} arc appeared, the column became tall and stable and lasted until the dissipation of the tornado. These Z_{DR} signatures of the supercell storm persisted for approximately half an hour.