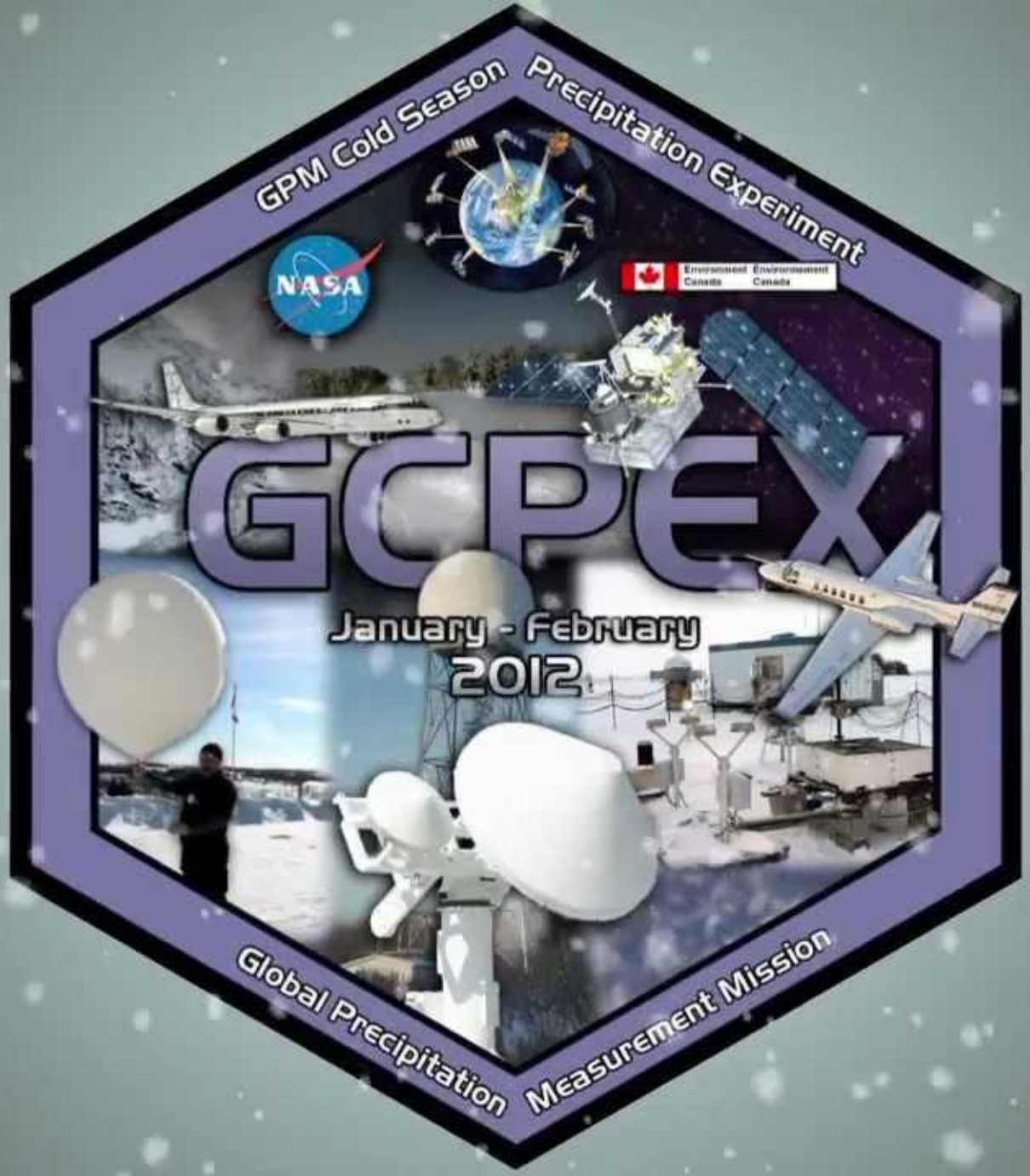
GPM Cold Season Precipitation Experiment
NASA
Environment Canada
Environnement Canada
GCPEx
January - February
2012
Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

1
00:00:00,010 --> 00:00:04,160
[wind howling]

2
00:00:04,180 --> 00:00:08,340
Gail Skofronick-Jackson: The GPM core with its ability to detect falling snow

3
00:00:08,360 --> 00:00:12,530
it's one of the very first times that we've put sensors

4
00:00:12,550 --> 00:00:16,710
into space to specifically look at falling snow. And we're

5
00:00:16,730 --> 00:00:20,880
at that edge where rain was fifty years ago, so we're

6
00:00:20,900 --> 00:00:25,050
still figuring out how to measure snow. Snow is much more difficult

7
00:00:25,070 --> 00:00:29,200
than rain. Rain tends to be spherical-like drops, but if

8
00:00:29,220 --> 00:00:33,340
you've ever been out in a snowfall event and you've looked at your shirt, you see that

9
00:00:33,360 --> 00:00:37,460
snow comes in all different forms. And the sensors in space are actually

10
00:00:37,480 --> 00:00:41,590
sensitive to those shapes, and we're still trying to figure out

11
00:00:41,610 --> 00:00:45,670
that, and the GPM core with its additional frequencies

12
00:00:45,690 --> 00:00:49,740
and information on the sensors is going to be able to provide us for the first