

### CORRIGENDUM

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Figure 1 of Ulbrich and Chilson (1994) consists of a plot of the equation

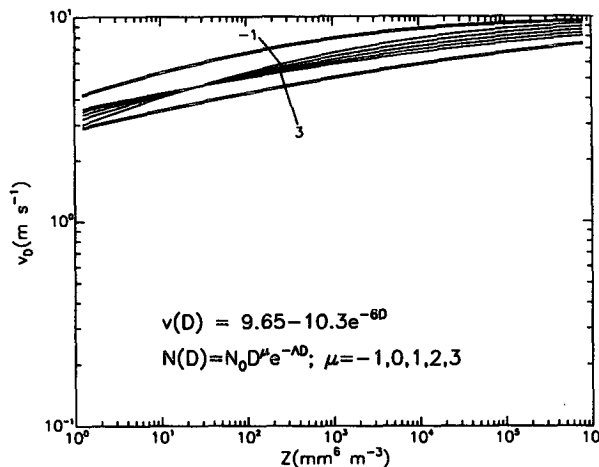
$$v_D = 9.65$$

$$- 10.3 \left\{ 1 + 6 \left[ \frac{Z}{N_0 10^6 \Gamma(7 + \mu)} \right]^{1/(7+\mu)} \right\}^{-(7+\mu)},$$

where  $v_D$  ( $m s^{-1}$ ) is the mean Doppler velocity,  $Z$  ( $mm^6 m^{-3}$ ) is the reflectivity factor, and  $N_0$  and  $\mu$  are gamma distribution parameters; that is,

$$N(D) = N_0 D^\mu \exp(-\Lambda D),$$

where  $\Lambda D_0 = 3.67 + \mu$  and  $D_0$  (cm) is the median volume diameter. Although the above equations were given correctly in the paper, the figure was plotted incorrectly. The corrected figure is shown here.



#### REFERENCES

Ulbrich, C. W., and P. B. Chilson, 1994: Effects of variations in precipitation size distribution and fallspeed law parameters on relations between mean Doppler fallspeed and reflectivity factor. *J. Atmos. Oceanic Technol.*, **11**, 1656–1663.

FIG. 1. The dependence of the mean Doppler fall speed on radar reflectivity factor for raindrops. It has been assumed that the size distribution can be approximated by a gamma distribution and that the coefficient  $N_0$  is related to  $\mu$  by the empirical relation  $N_0 = 6 \times 10^4 \exp(3.2\mu)$ . The heavy solid curves depict the maximum deviations from the theoretical expressions due to variations in  $N_0$  of a factor of 10 from the latter relation. Curves are shown for  $\mu = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$  but only those for  $\mu = -1$  and 3 are labeled.

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