A Dual-Polarimetric Doppler Radar Emulator for Education and Research

Ryan May

Atmospheric Radar Research Center

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Dual-Polarimetric Doppler Radar Emulator



Progress Forward





Conclusion and What's Coming

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Goals

• Create a research tool for simulating *moment* data for a variety of radar configurations



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- Simultaneously create a tool that can be used in a classroom setting to help visualize fundamental radar concepts.



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- Create a research tool for simulating *moment* data for a variety of radar configurations
- Simultaneously create a tool that can be used in a classroom setting to help visualize fundamental radar concepts.
- Used to investigate the detectibility of tornadic signatures by 2° beamwidth X-band radars.

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Capabilities

- Full suite of radar configuration parameters
 - Wavelength
 - PRT
 - Pulse length
 - Gate length
 - Antenna rotation speed
 - Pulses per radial
 - Antenna gain and beamwidth
 - Transmit Power
 - Scan angles
 - Minimum detectable signal

VARRO

- Capabilities
 - Full suite of radar configuration parameters
 - Attenuation



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 - Marshall-Palmer distribution

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- Better output metadata

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Scattering Code Plotting Example



Comparison of Various Scattering models

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Previously:

- Propagate a discretized pulse through the model atmosphere, assigning values of attenuation, reflectivity, and radial velocity
- Sample the pulse at each range gate, yielding single values of power, velocity, and velocity variance
- Repeat until given number of pulses sampled
- Average samples together and alias the velocity as necessary

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Now additionally:

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- The pulse is assigned a uniformly distributed random initial phase for the entire range
- Every time the pulse propagates through the model, the radial velocity is used to shift the phase of individual pulse chunks (Muschinski et al. 1999)
- When the pulse is sampled, each section has I and Q values calculated
 - An (exponentially distributed) power value is chosen
 - I and Q values are calculated from the sine and cosine, respectively, of the section's phase multiplied by the square root of the random power
 - The I and Q values for all sections are summed together to produce a single complex sample for the pulse

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- Complex white Gaussian noise is added to the complex sample
- This procedure is done for both H and V channels, with the two channels having the same random variations in power

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• Explicit handling of phase



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- Explicit handling of phase
- Time series data



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- Time series data
- Dual-polarimetric simulation
- Variety of scattering models
 - Rayleigh
 - Rayleigh-Gans
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 - T-Matrix

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- Dual-polarimetric simulation
- Variety of scattering models
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- More drop size distribution options

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Current Limitations

- No propagation phase (Yet!)
- No staggered PRT
- No alternating polarization
- Still only liquid phase hydrometeors
- Marshall-Palmer distribution (from the model)

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Configuration

- Wavelengths: 10 cm, 5 cm, 3 cm
- 1° beamwidth
- 250 m gates
- $1.5 \,\mu s$ pulse
- 750 kW transmit power
- 0.6667 ms PRT (PRF 1500 Hz)
- $20^{\circ}/s$ rotation rate
- 75 samples per radial
- 0.5° elevation angle sweeps
- $(37.5, 18.75, 11.25) \text{ m s}^{-1}$ Nyqust velocities

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Scattering Model Effects: S-Band Reflectivity



Scattering Model Effects S-Band Z_{DR}



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Scattering Model Effects: C-Band Reflectivity



Scattering Model Effects C-Band Z_{DR}



Scattering Model Effects: X-Band Reflectivity



Examples (Pretty Pictures)

Scattering Model Effects X-Band Z_{DR}



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S-band Moment Comparison



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X-band Moment Comparison



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Dual-Pol Moment Comparison



Timeseries Data



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Summary:

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- Much of the infrastructure has been improved, easing maintainance and paving the way for further enhancement

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Ongoing work:

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- Use the emulator to quantify the errors in dual doppler wind retrieval
- Utilize the emulator in the classroom as a teaching tool
- Add propagation phase effects

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Thanks and Questions



- Python http://www.python.org
- NumPy http://www.scipy.org/NumPy
- SciPy http://www.scipy.org
- Matplotlib http://matplotlib.sf.net

Questions?

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