



NCAR

# CMD: Improvements and Transition to Dual Polarization

NEXRAD Technical Advisory Committee Meeting  
Norman, OK

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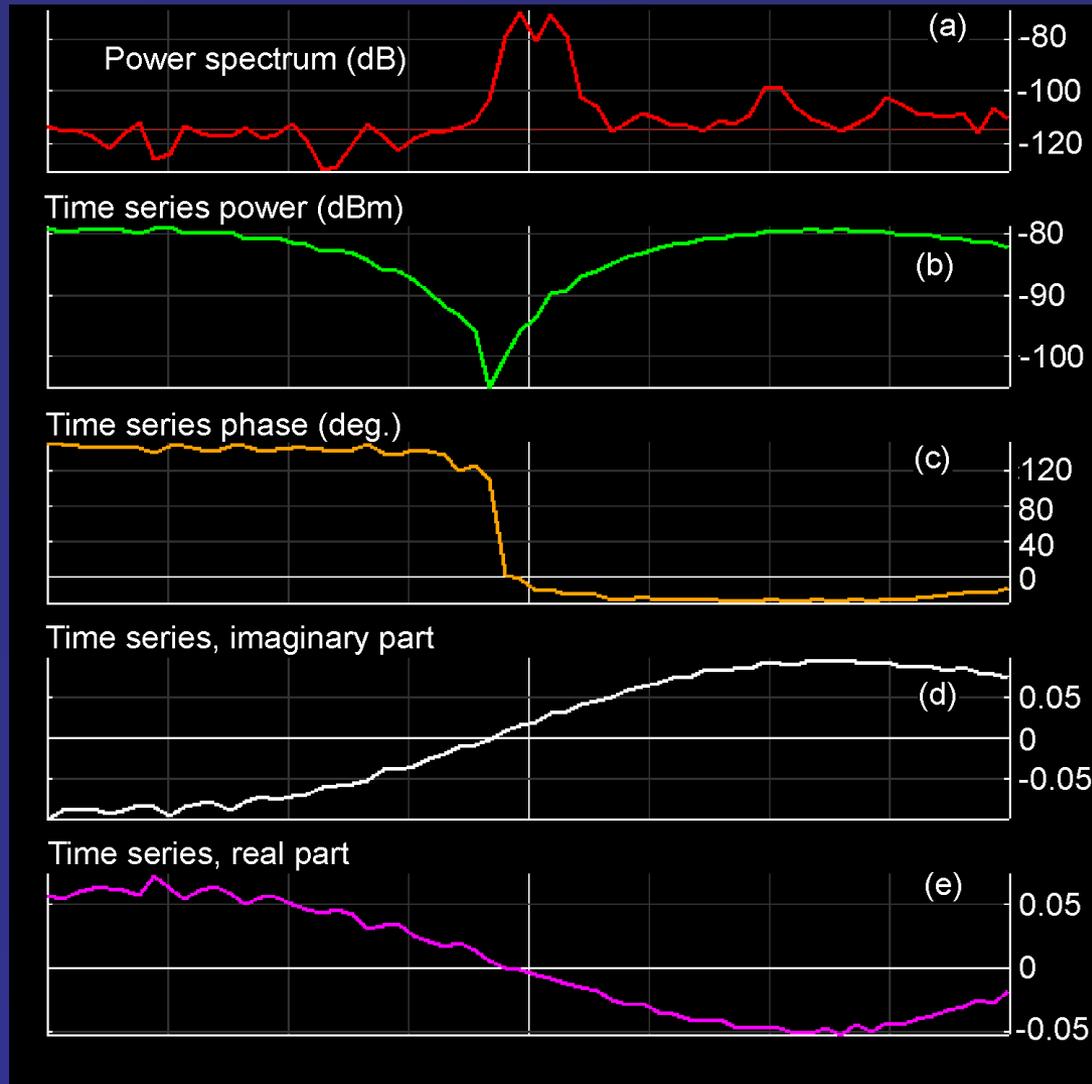
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# Presentation Overview

1. Doubled peaked clutter spectra
2. Modified infill and spike filter
3. The addition of dual-polarization fields



# KMEX Anomalous Ground Clutter



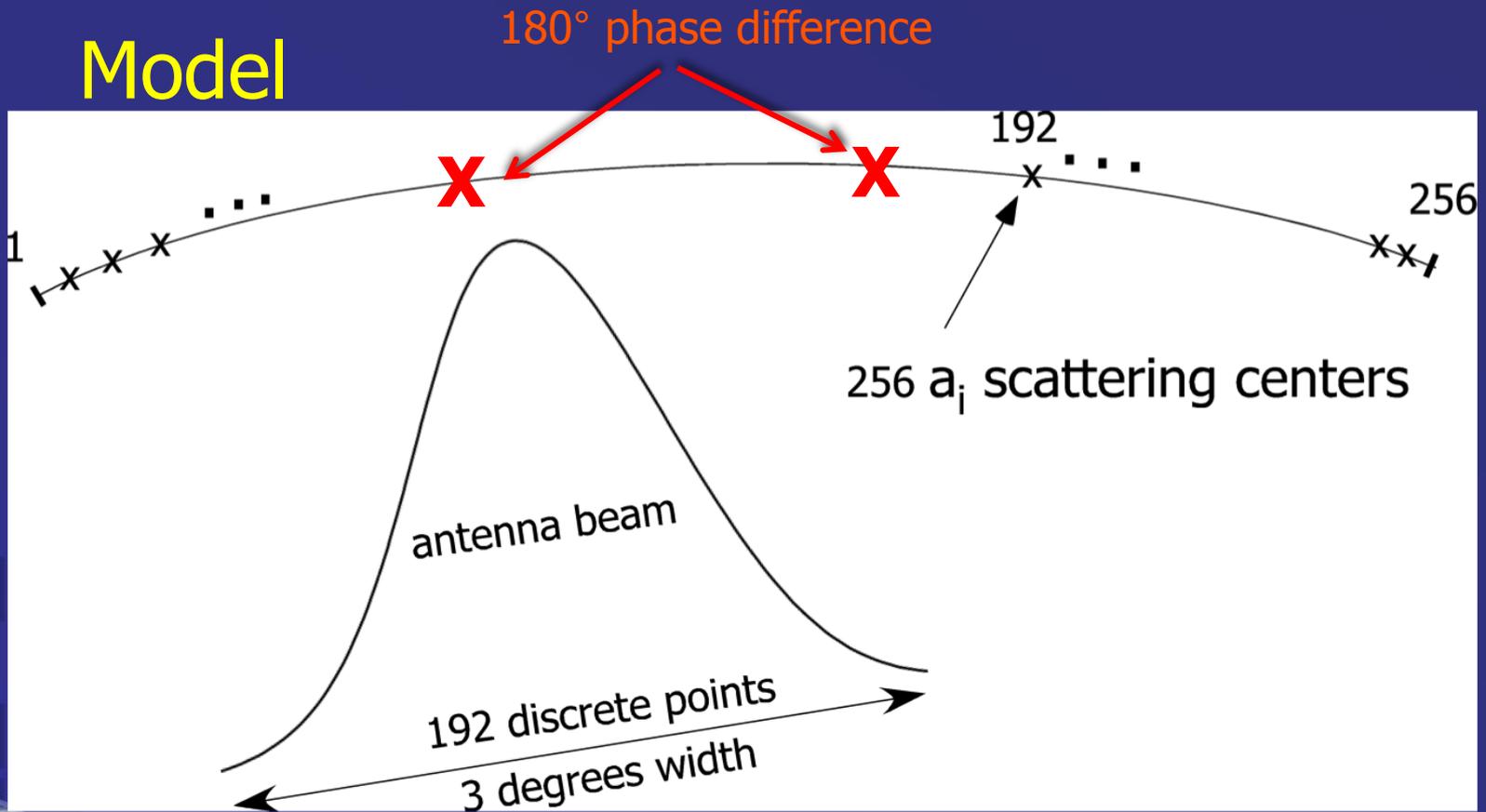
# Doubled Peaked Spectra

- What type of ground clutter target would cause a “null” at zero velocity?

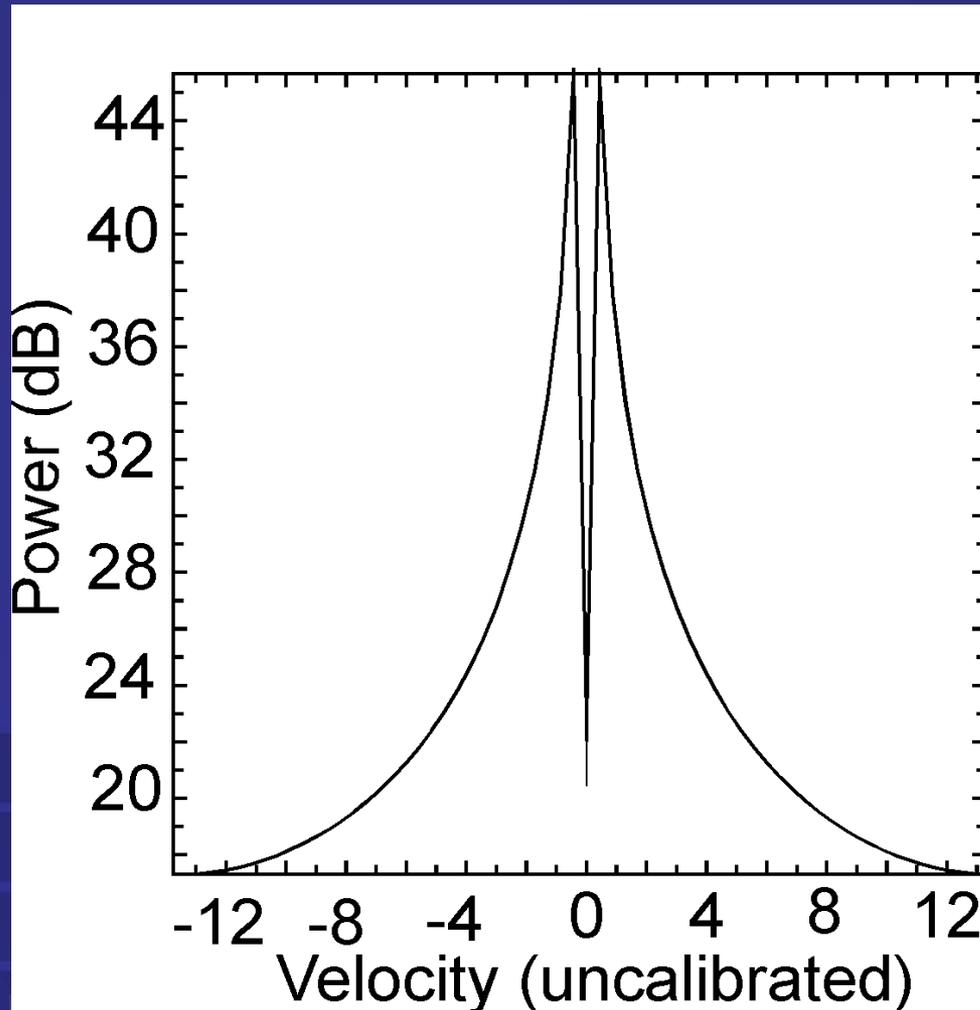


# Two Dominant Clutter Targets

## Model

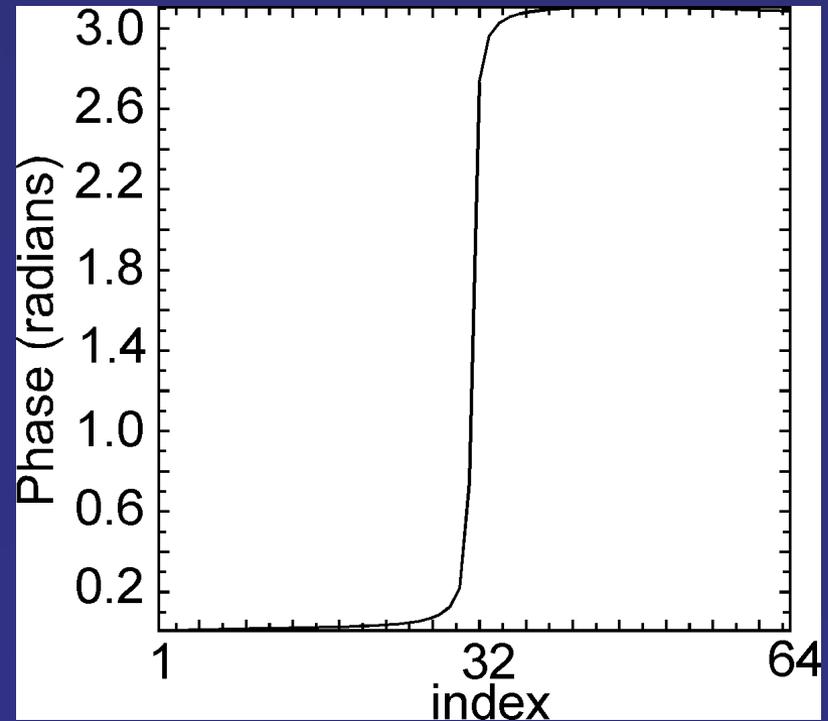
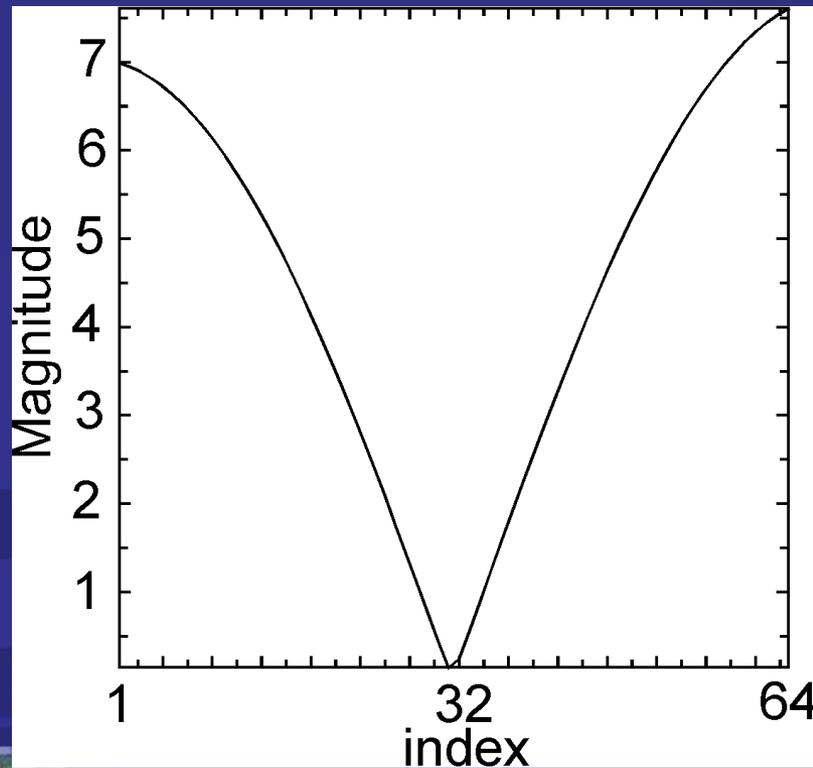


# Simulated Double Peaked Spectrum



- Quite rare
- Two dominant targets
- 180 degree phase shift difference between the two targets

# Time Series Magnitude and Phase

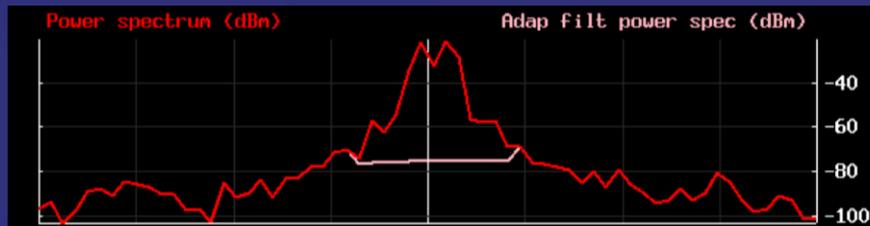


# How to Identify Such Targets as Clutter?

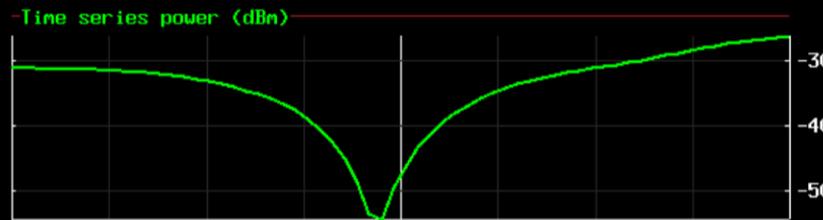


# Doubled Peaked Spectrum

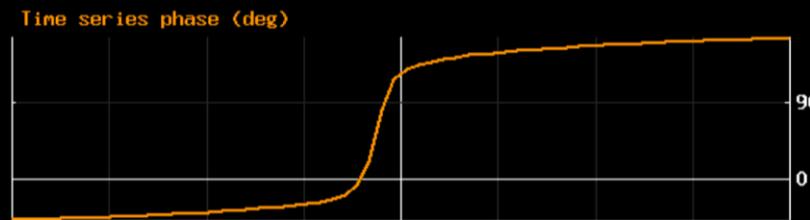
Power spectrum



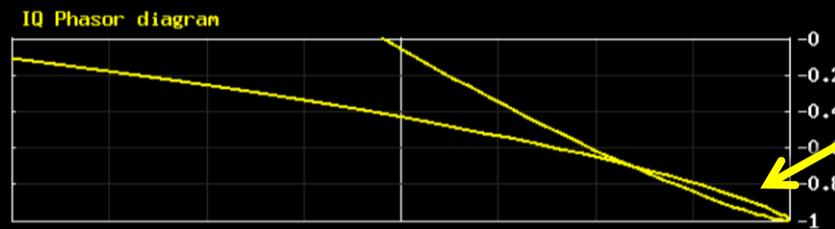
Time series:Power



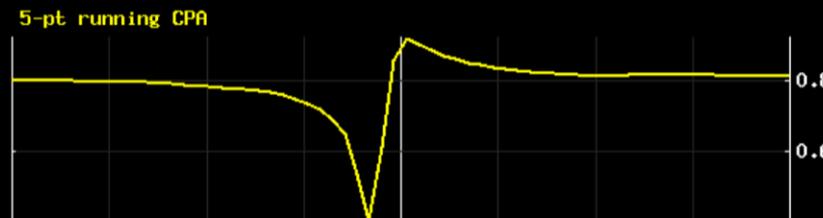
Time series:Phase



Phasor diagram



5 point average CPZ



N SAMPLES: 64

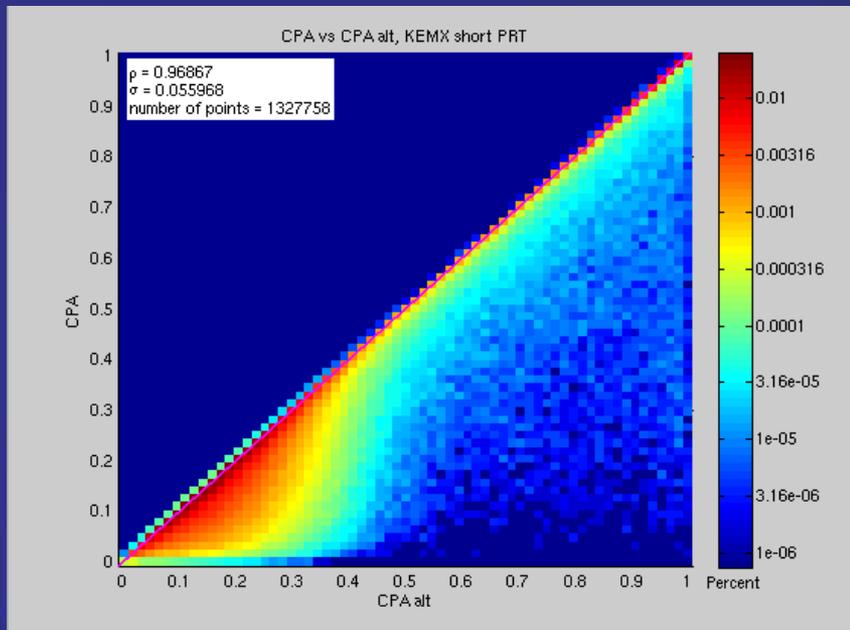


# How to Identify Such Targets as Clutter?

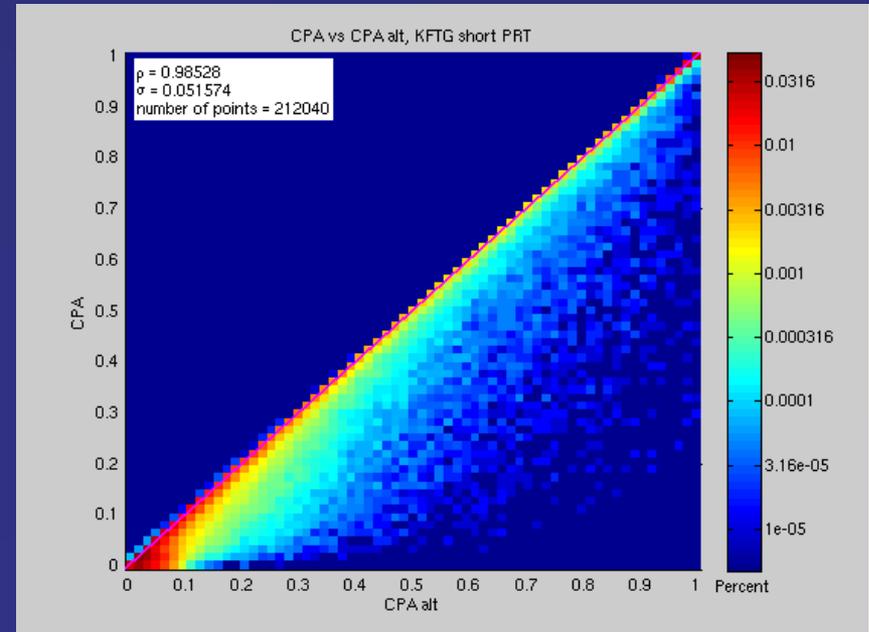
- Identify spectra with a large minima in the time series magnitude accompanied by a large phase change
- Calculate CPA over the two new segments
- Calculate the weighted mean CPA from the two segments



# Comparison of original and modified CPA values Short PRT



KEMX

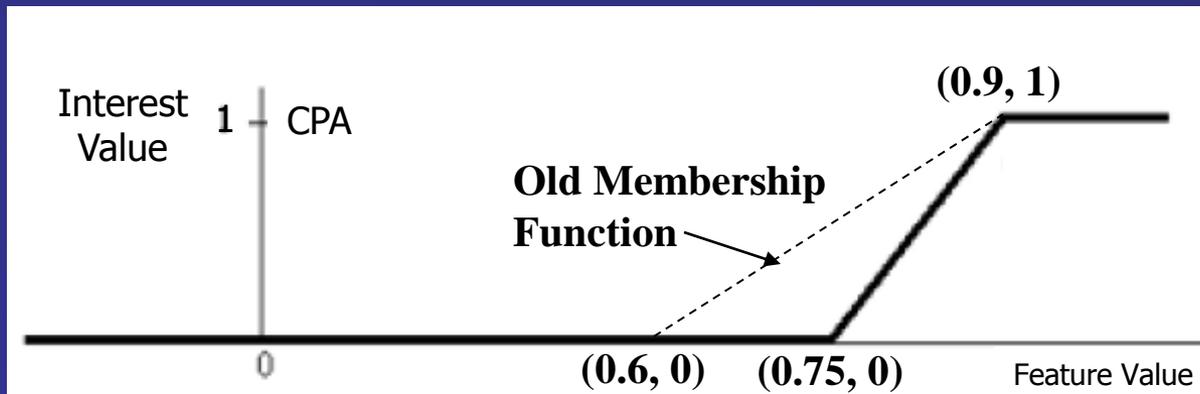


KFTG

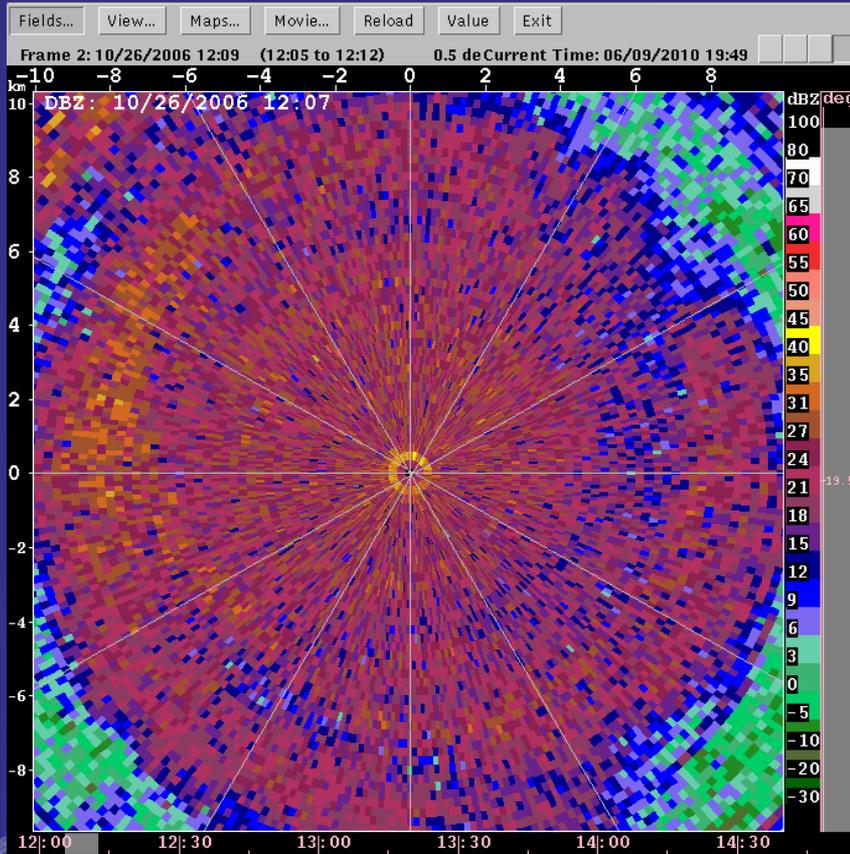


# New CPA membership

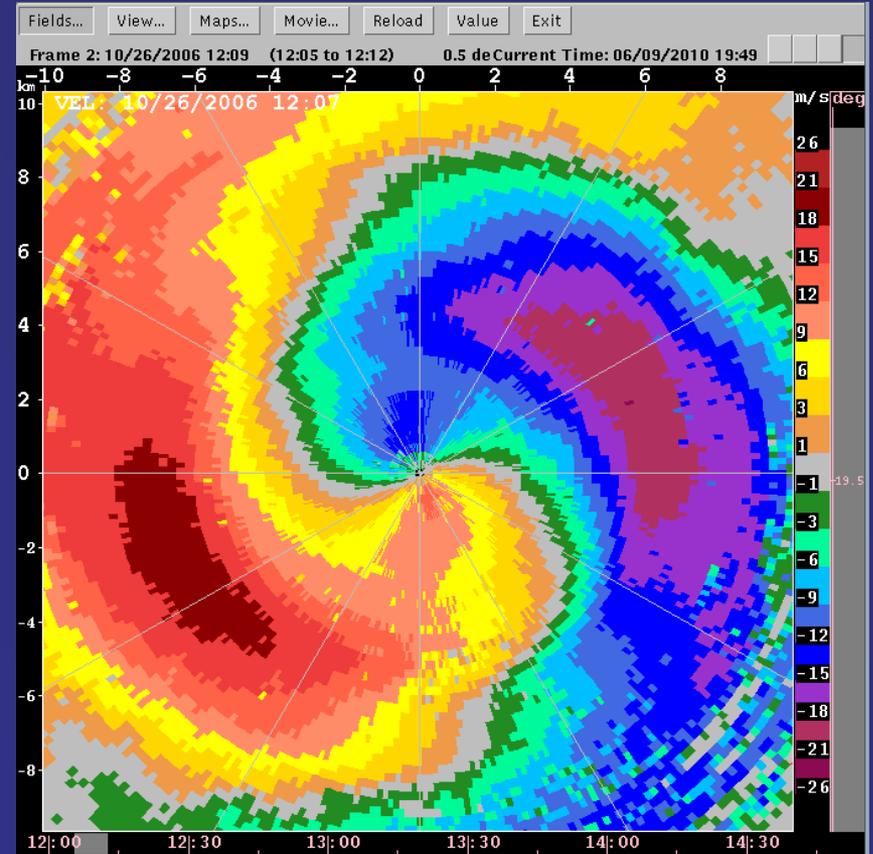
- New CPA computation prevents low CPA values in clutter
- Modified the CPA membership function accordingly



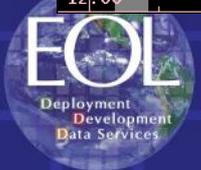
# KFTG – high level tilt with weather



DBZ

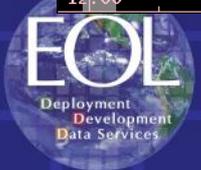
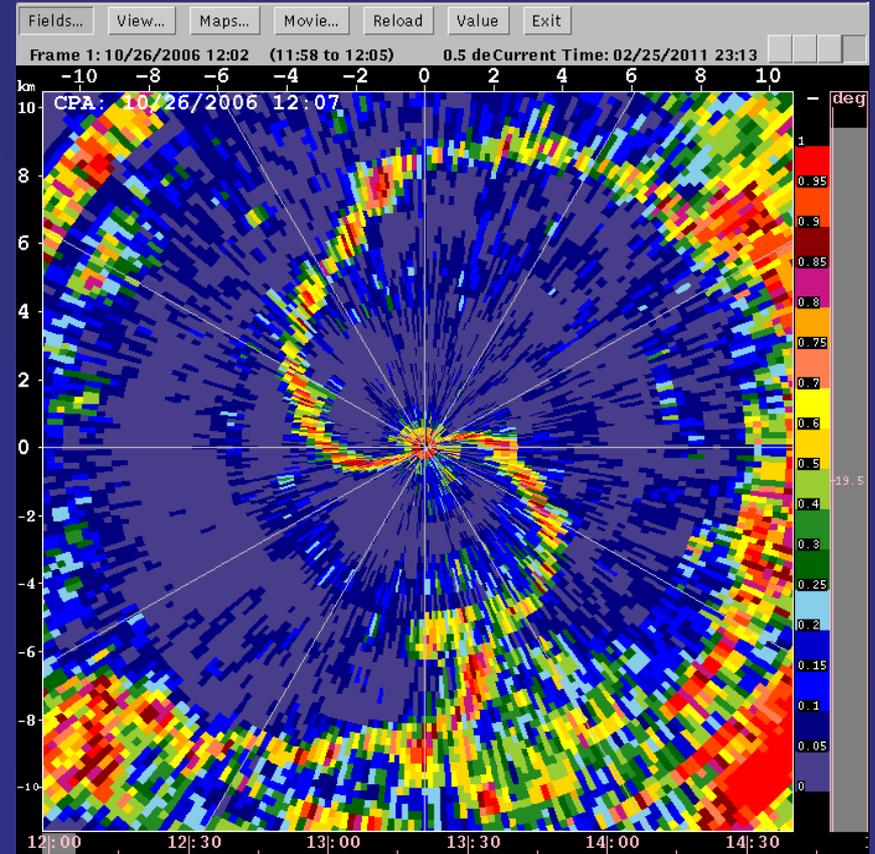
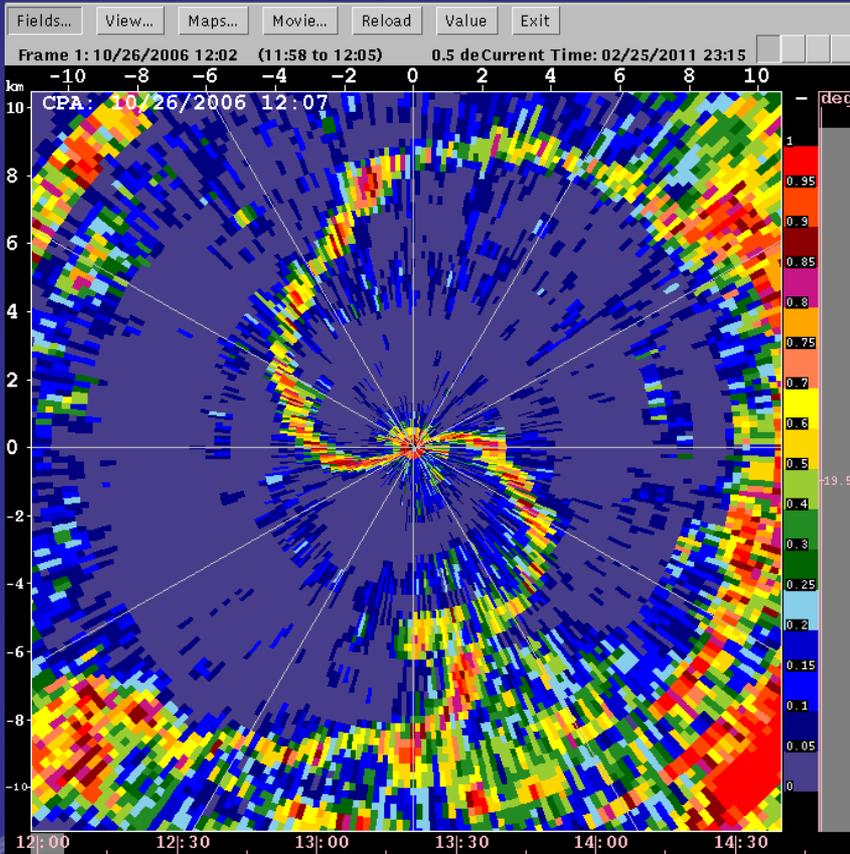


VEL



# KFTG – high level tilt CPA original and modified

Note: signature is larger in area, but not higher in value

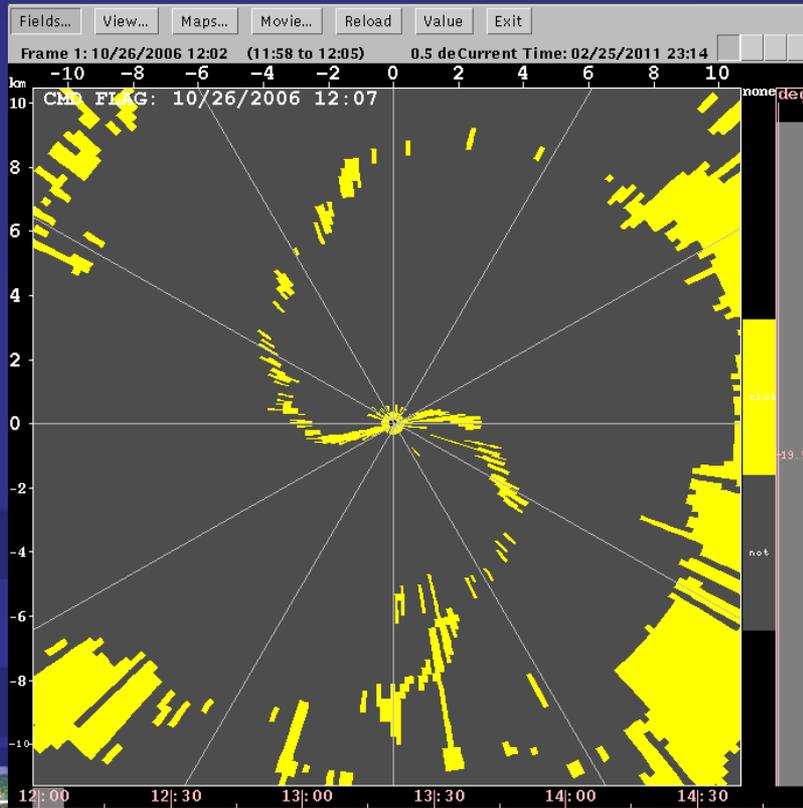


Original CPA

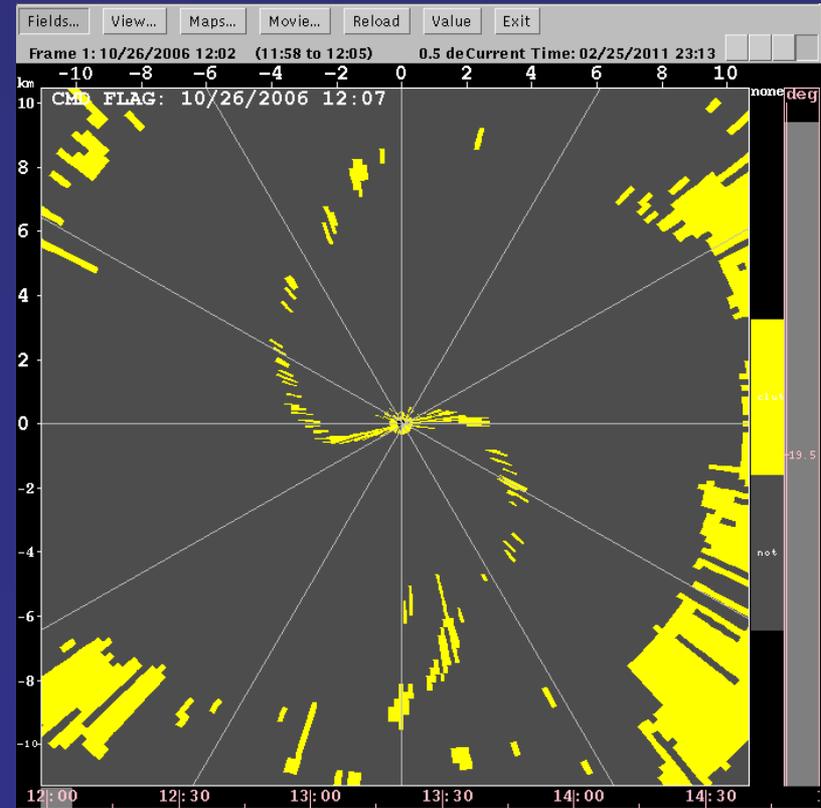
modified CPA

# CMD Flag: Old versus New

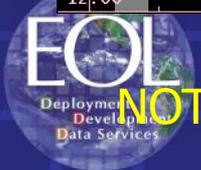
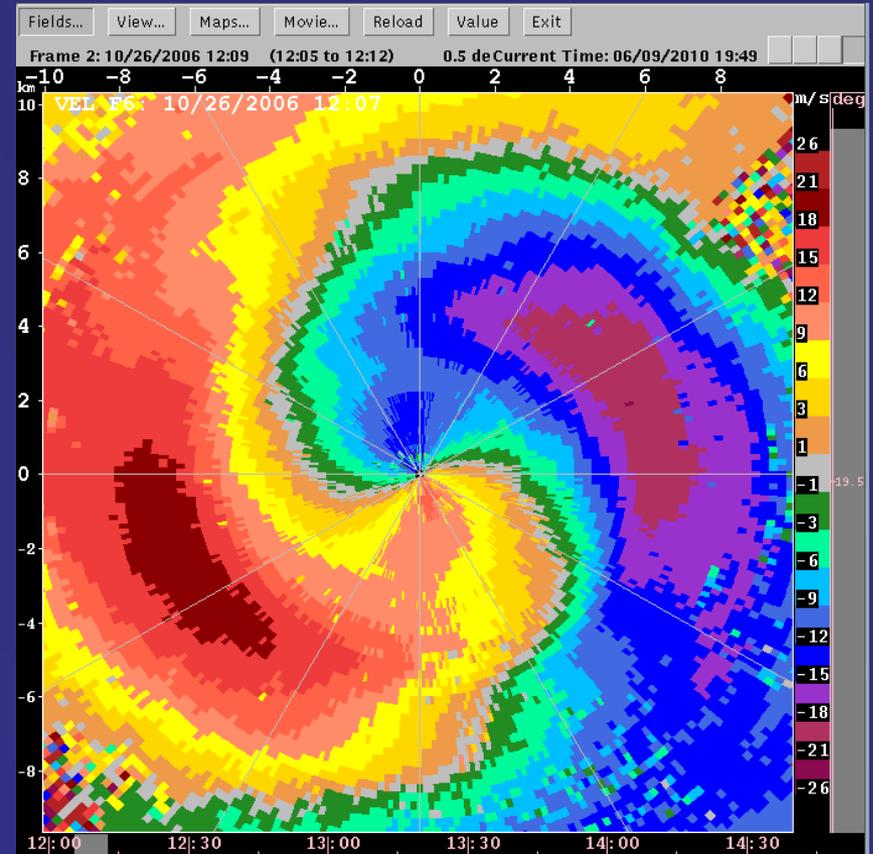
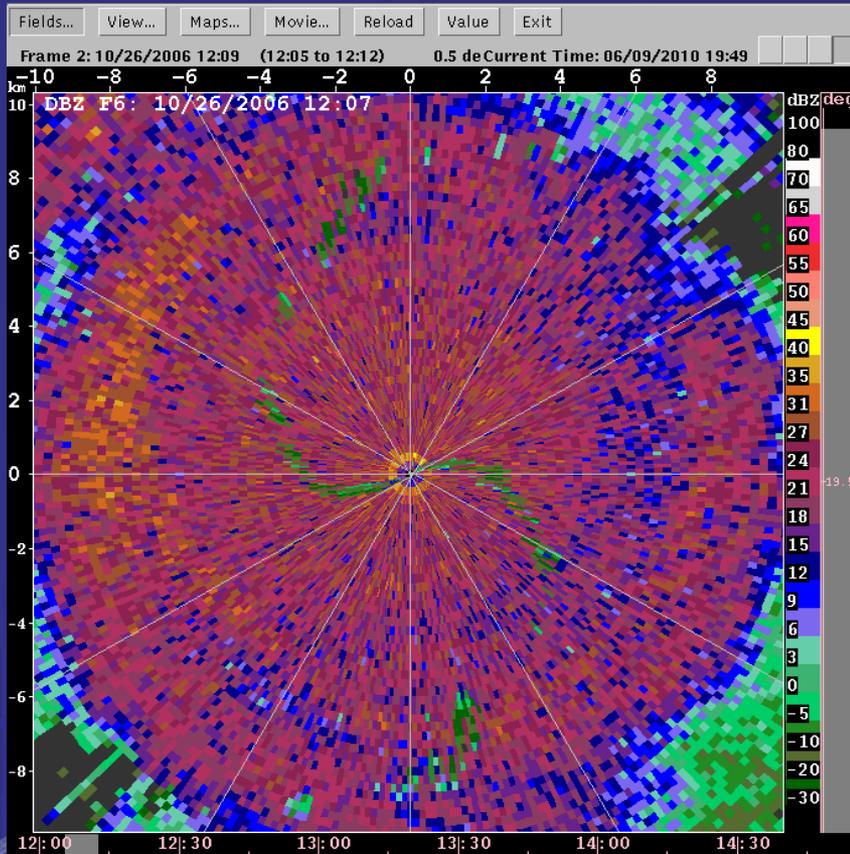
With legacy CPA calculation



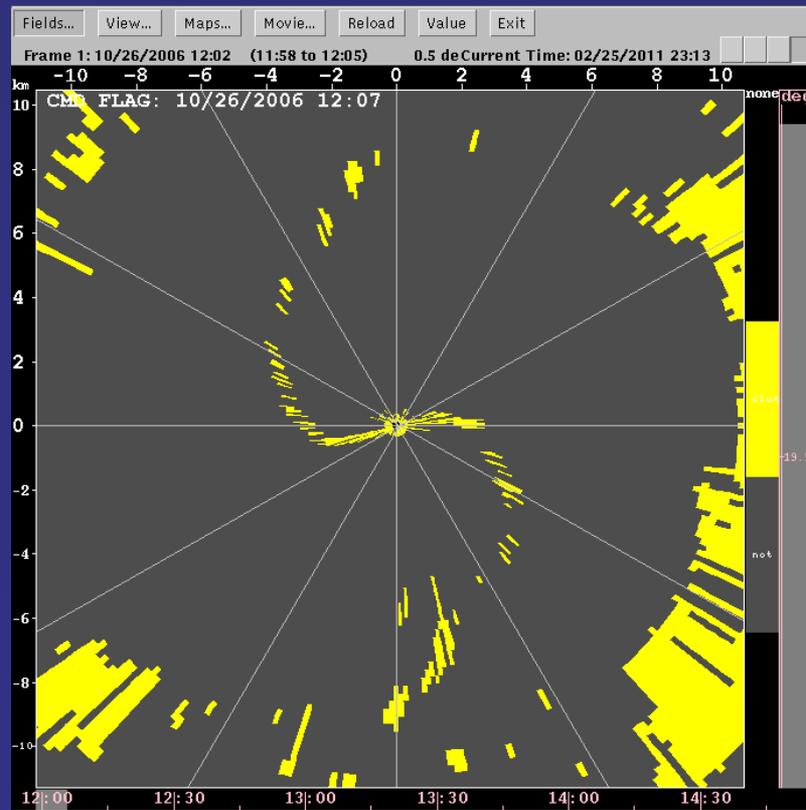
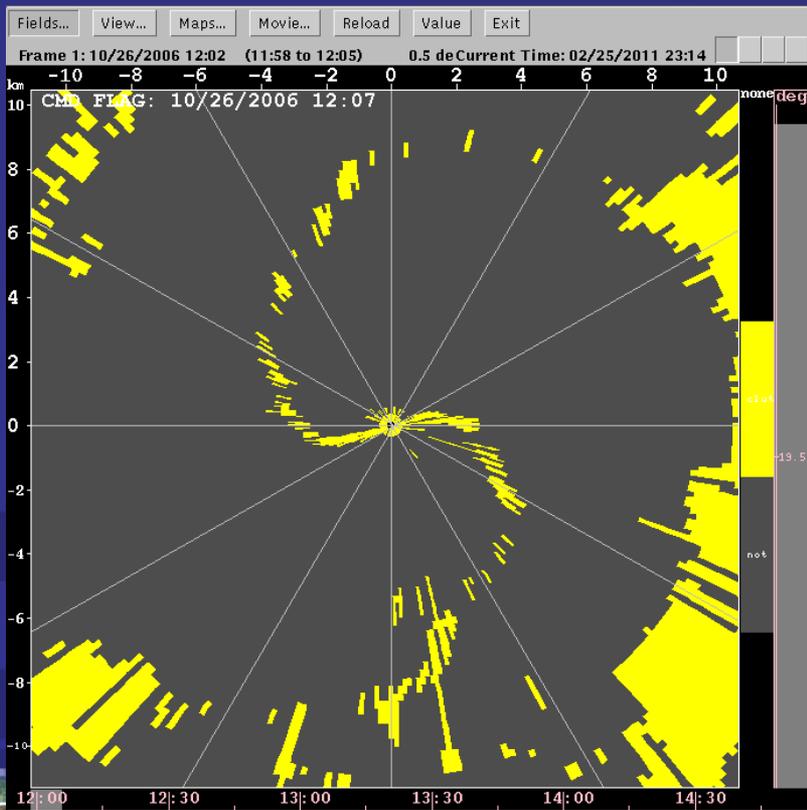
New CPA calculation



# KFTG – Filtered DBZ and VEL with latest CPA



NOTE – need to modify CPA interest map for use with latest version



# Improving the infill filter and speckle filter

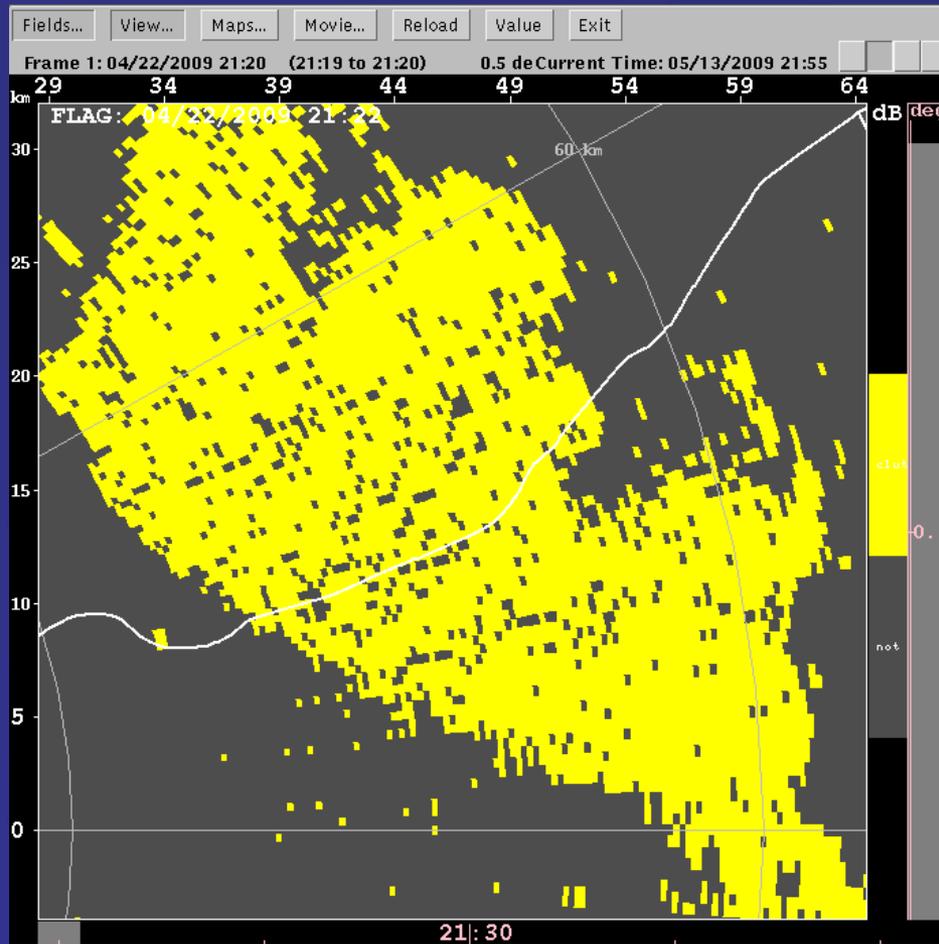
- The existing infill filter is not aggressive enough.
- A modified infill filter is proposed.
- Also, an alternative to the NEXRAD speckle filter is proposed.



# KEMX Example

## CMD flag field before applying the infill filter

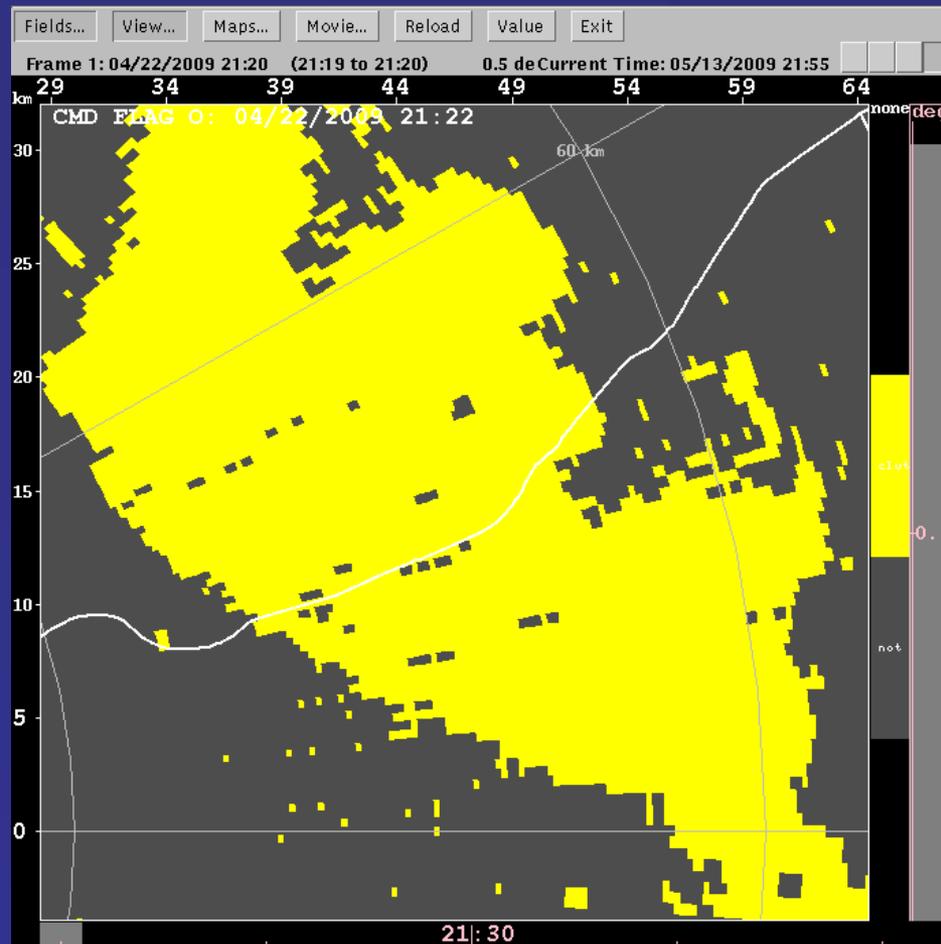
Clutter only



# KEMX Example

## CMD flag field after applying version 4 infill filter

Clutter only



# Version 5 CMD flag infill filter

	Forward $\longrightarrow$							$\longleftarrow$ Reverse					
Weight	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1/1	?	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6
CMD flag	1	1			1				1		1		
CMD val	0.95	0.85	0.45	0.33	0.60	0.33	0.40	0.45	0.65	0.49	0.80	0.48	0.25

- ◆ One each side of the gate in question, construct a computational kernel with weights decreasing with distance from the gate.
  - ◆ In the forward direction, if the CMD flag is set, sum up (weights \* CMD val) at that gate
  - ◆ In the reverse direction, if the CMD flag is set, sum up (weights \* CMD val) at that gate
- ◆ IF forward\_weight  $\geq$  threshold AND reverse\_weight  $\geq$  threshold, set CMD\_flag at center gate to TRUE (Threshold = 0.35)
- ◆ IF not, set CMD\_flag at center gate to FALSE



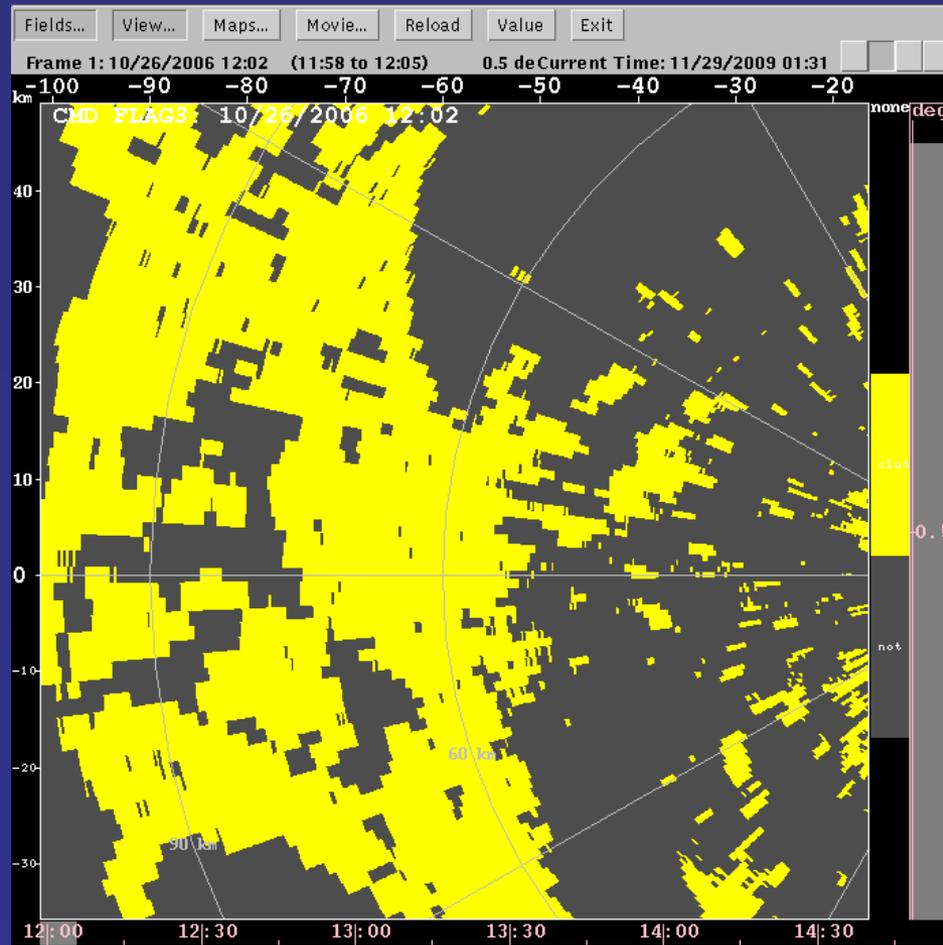
# Proposed CMD flag speckle filter

CMD flag		1	1	1			1	1				1	
CMD val	0.25	0.56	0.61	0.57	0.40	0.48	0.70	0.66	0.45	0.49	0.33	0.80	0.25

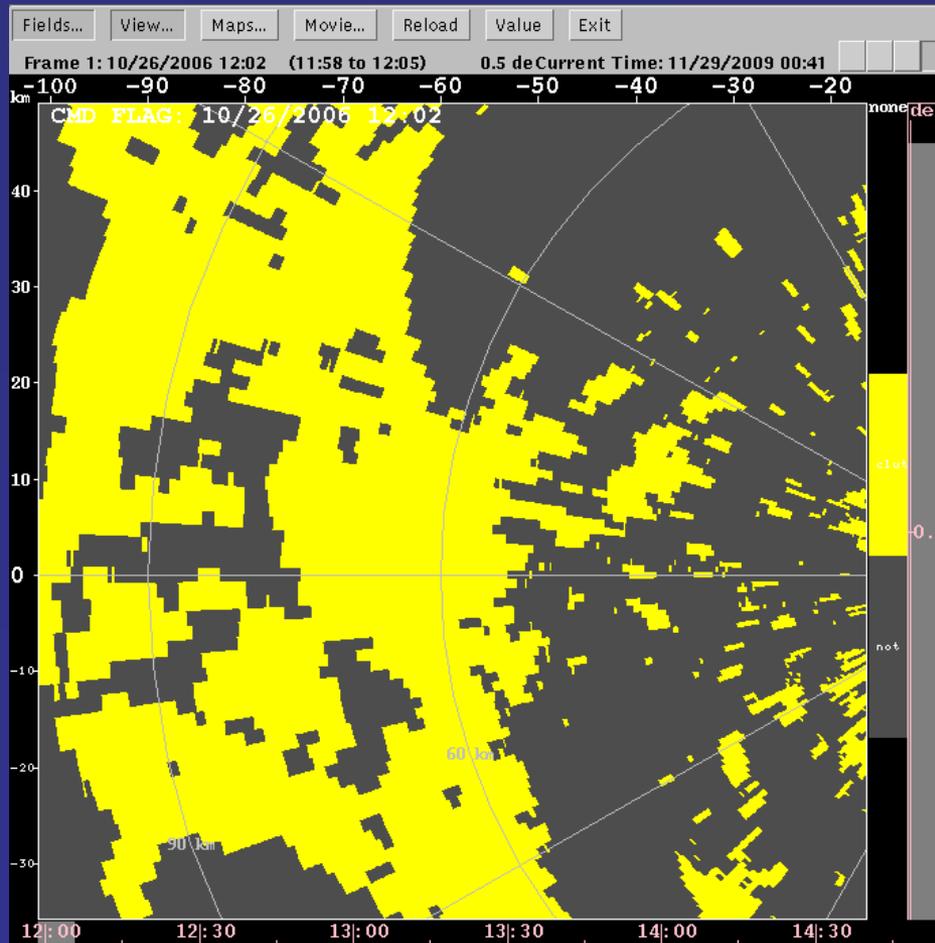
- ◆ Consider speckle to be CMD flags over only 1 or 2 consecutive gates.
- ◆ In these cases, use a higher CMD threshold to determine the CMD flag.
- ◆ If the CMD value is less than this higher value, set the CMD flag to false to remove the speckle.
  - ◆ Speckle thresholds:
    - 1 isolated point: use 0.75
    - 2 isolated points: use 0.65
    - 3 isolated points: use 0.55
    - Otherwise use 0.5



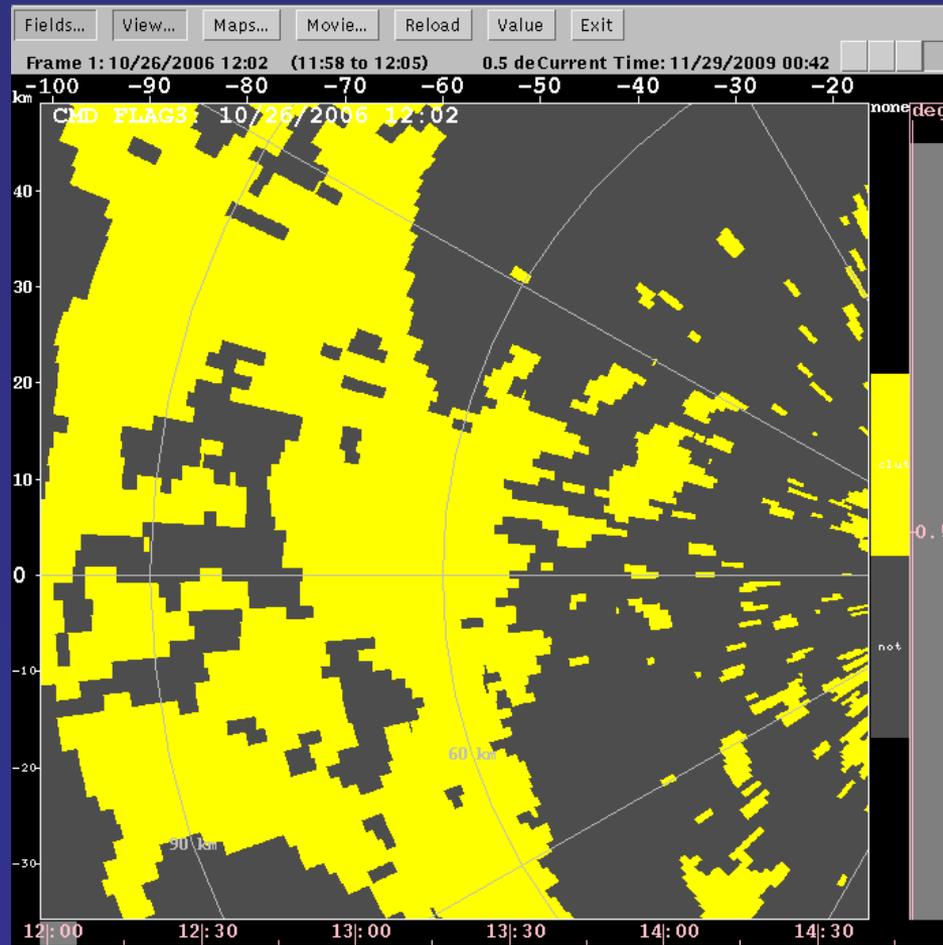
# KFTG example - No infill filter



# KFTG example - Version 4 infill filter



# KFTG Example - Version 5 infill filter and speckle filter



# Addition of Dual-pol Variables to CMD

- Dual-pol version of CMD has been developed for WSR-88D dual-pol upgrade
- Two additional fuzzy logic inputs
  - SD (ZDR)
    - Standard deviation of  $Z_{DR}$  using 5 gates in range
  - SD (PHIDP)
    - Standard deviation of  $\Phi_{DP}$  using 5 gates in range
- Dual-pol CMD running on
  - S-Pol since 2008
  - KOUN since beginning of this year



# Addition of Dual-pol Variables to CMD: Goals

- Investigate errors of dual-pol variables (ZDR) due to clutter overlaid with weather echoes
- Investigate the characteristics of the new CMD dual-pol feature fields
  - Pure Clutter and pure weather
  - Mixed clutter and weather
- Determine CSR values the CMD algorithms identify for filtering
  - Can approximate CSR using existing data sets
  - Compare performance of single and dual pol algorithms
- Demonstrate improvement of dual-pol CMD over single-pol CMD

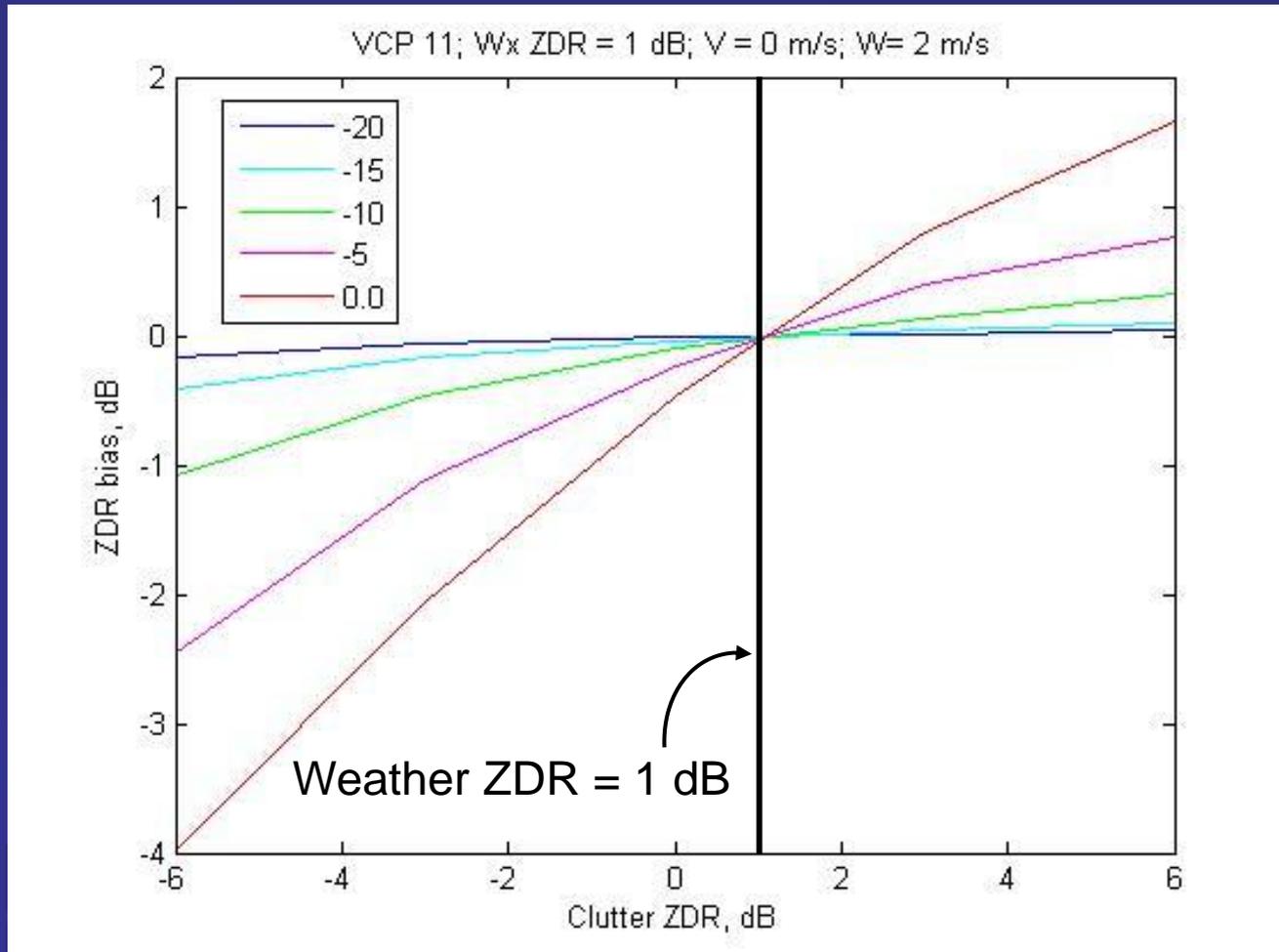


# Dual-pol Errors Due to Clutter: Simulated Dual-Pol data

- Used I&Q simulator as detailed by R. Frehlich and M. J. Yadlowsky
  - Frehlich, R. and M. J. Yadlowsky, 1994: Performance of mean-frequency estimators for Doppler radar and LIDAR. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 11, 1217-1230; corrigenda, 12, 445-446.
- Adapted for dual-pol following Chandrasekar et al. 1986
  - Chandrasekar, V., Bringi, V.N., Brockwell, P.J., " Statistical properties of dual polarized radar signals". Proc. 23rd conference on radar meteorology, pp193-196, Snowmass, Colorado, Sep 1986.
- VCP 11
- 1000 range bins per simulation
- Combined weather (wx) and clutter signals
- Clutter  $W = 0.25$ ,  $V = 0$
- Varied: CSR, clutter ZDR, wx ZDR, wx Vr, wx W
- Specified high SNR

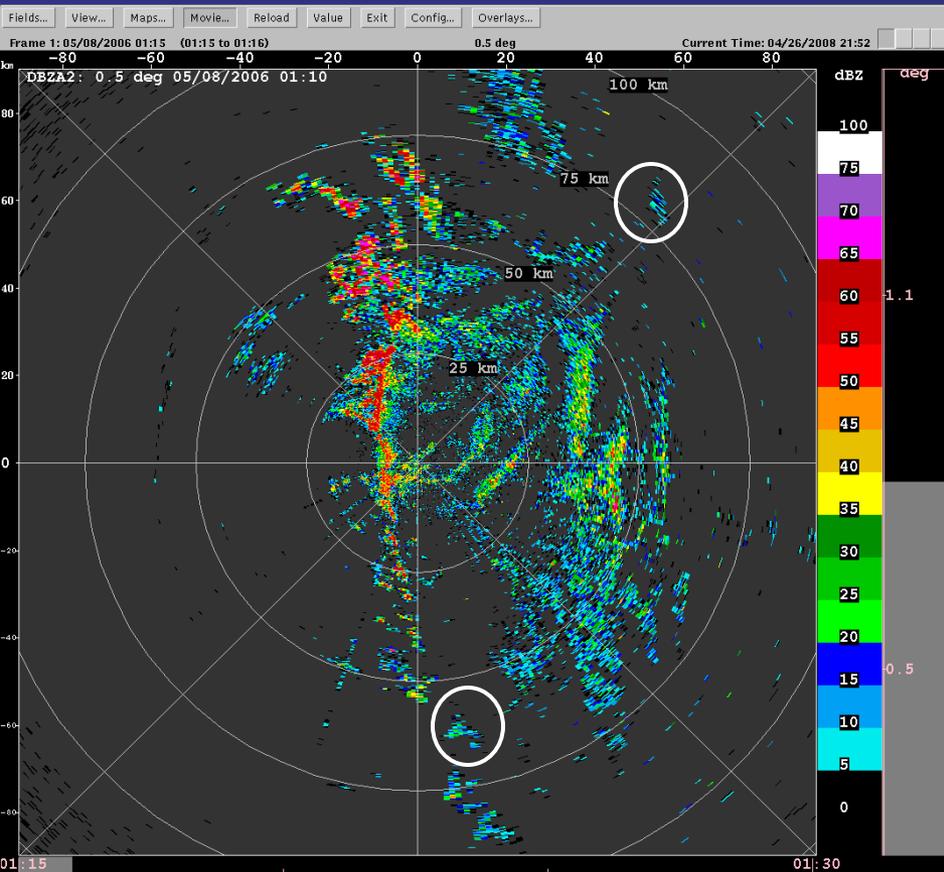


# Simulated $Z_{DR}$ bias versus clutter $Z_{DR}$ for various CSR

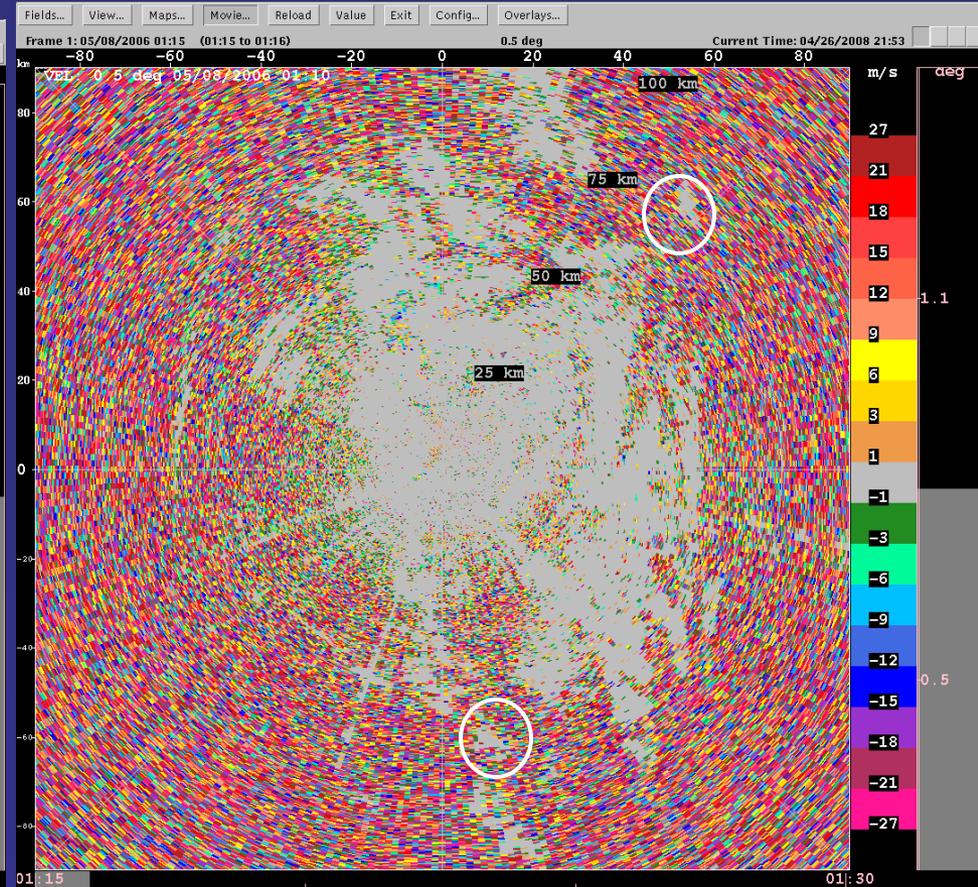


# New Dual-Pol Inputs: S-Pol Clear Scan

## Reflectivity (dBZ)

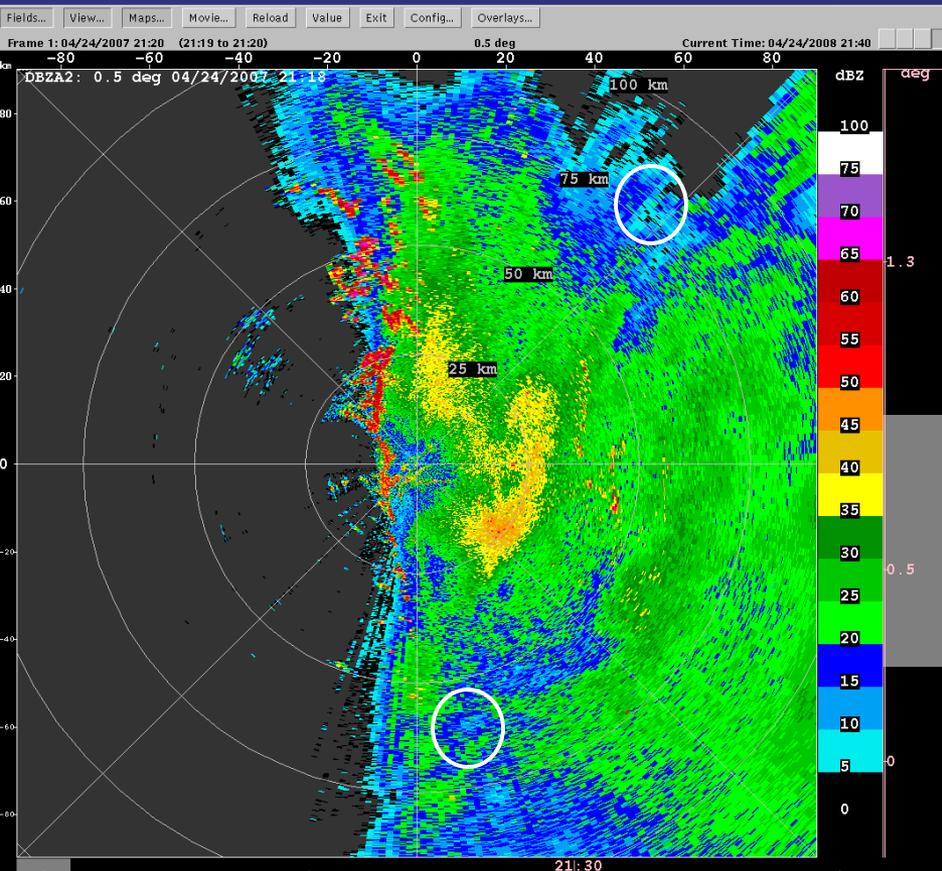


## Radial Velocity (m/s)

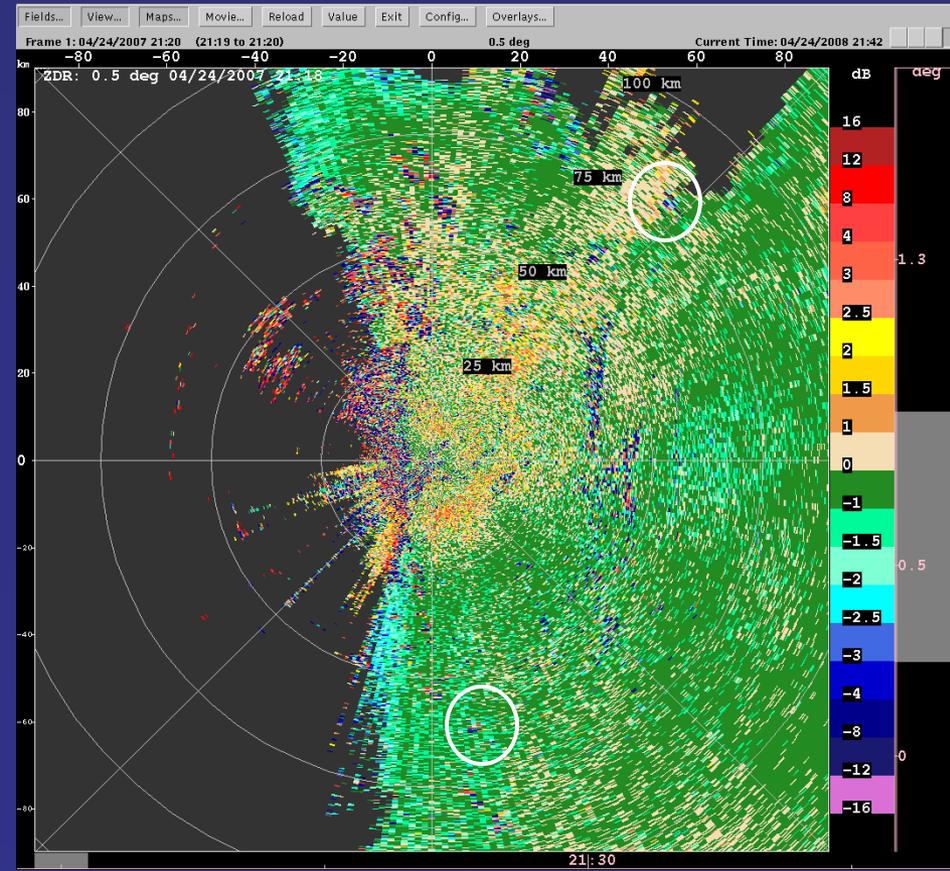


# S-Pol Clutter/Weather Mixed

## Reflectivity (dBZ)

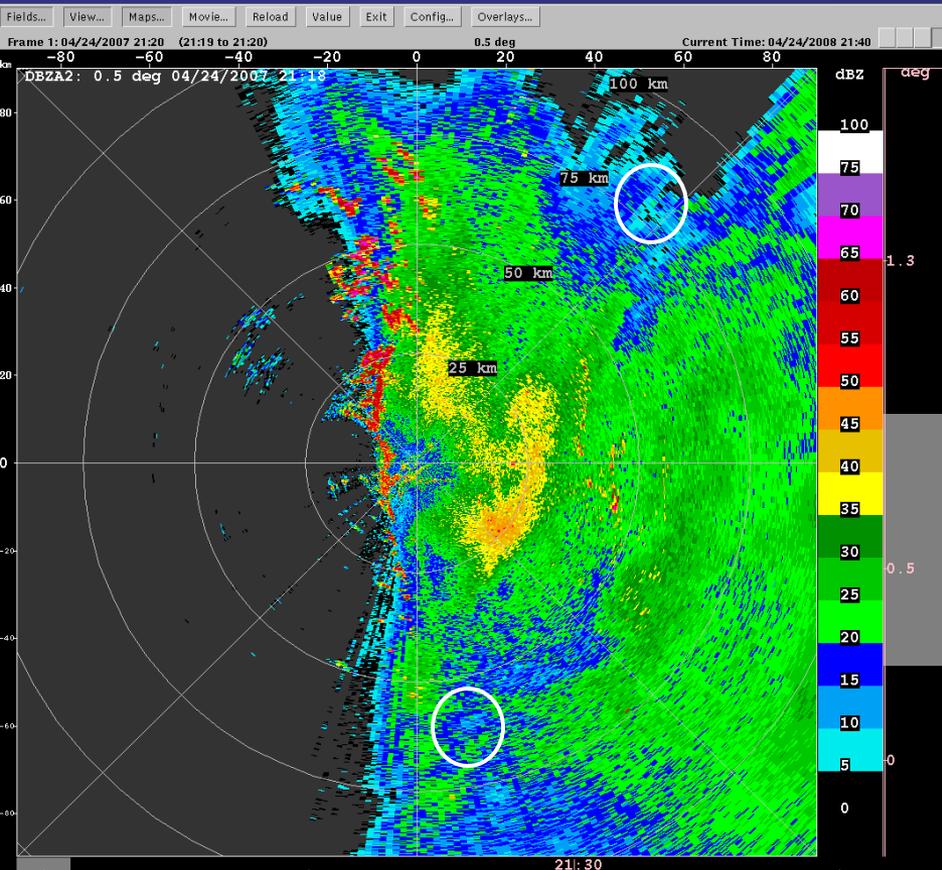


## Differential Reflectivity (dB)

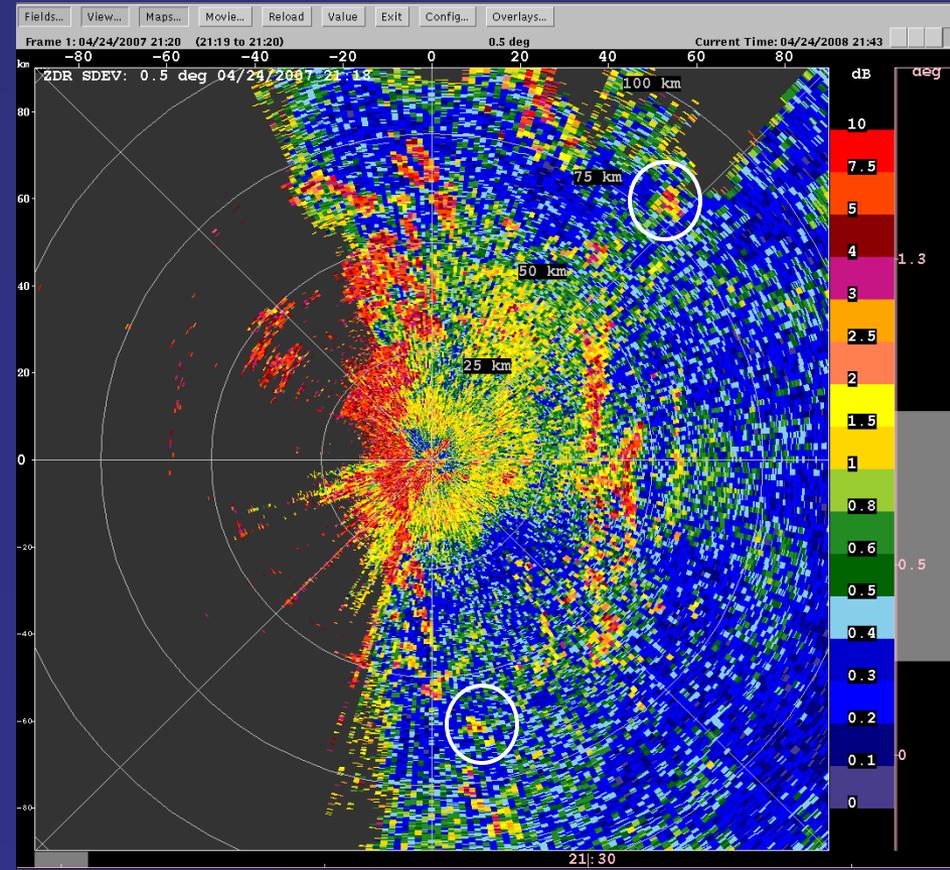


# S-Pol Clutter/Weather Mixed

## Reflectivity (dBZ)

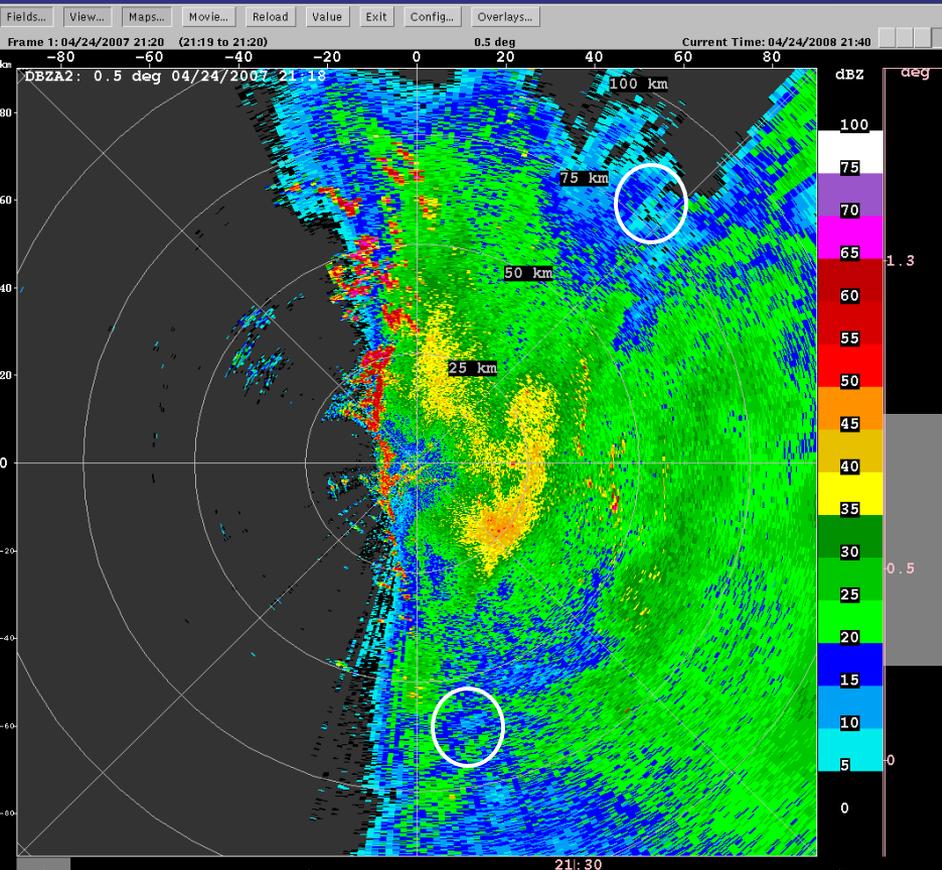


## SD(ZDR)

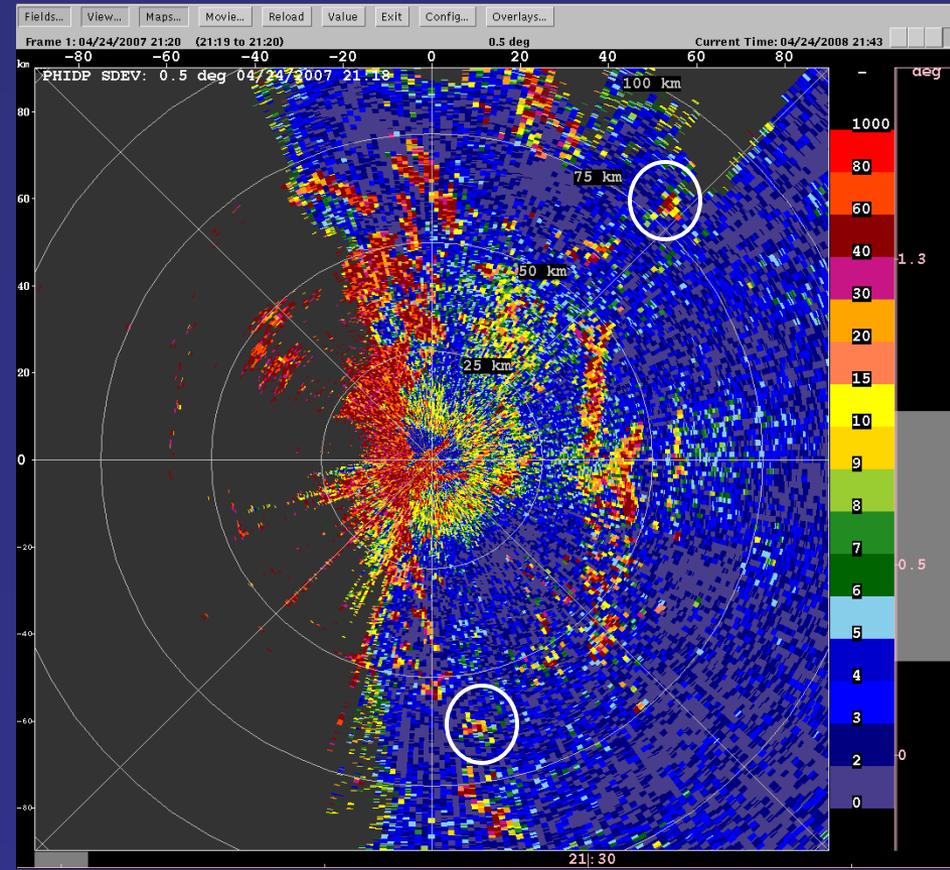


# S-Pol Clutter/Weather Mixed

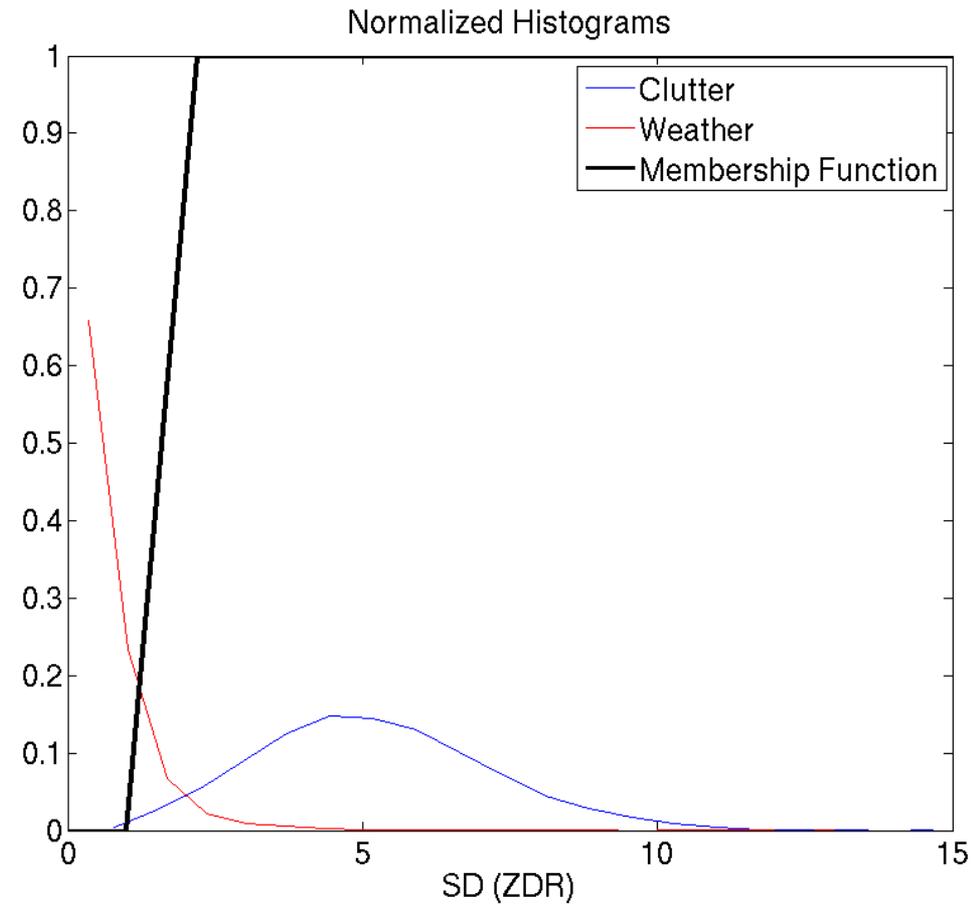
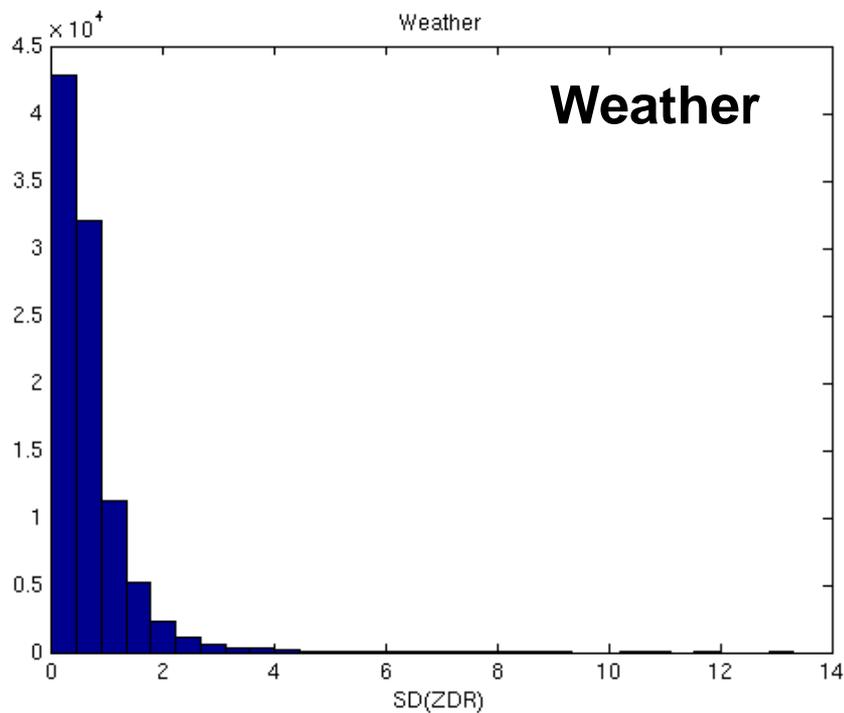
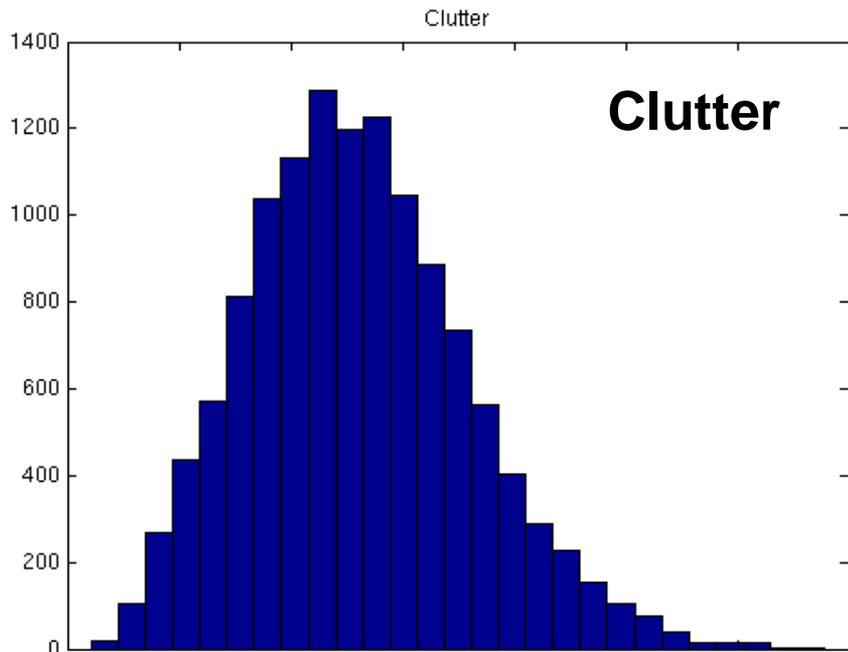
## Reflectivity (dBZ)



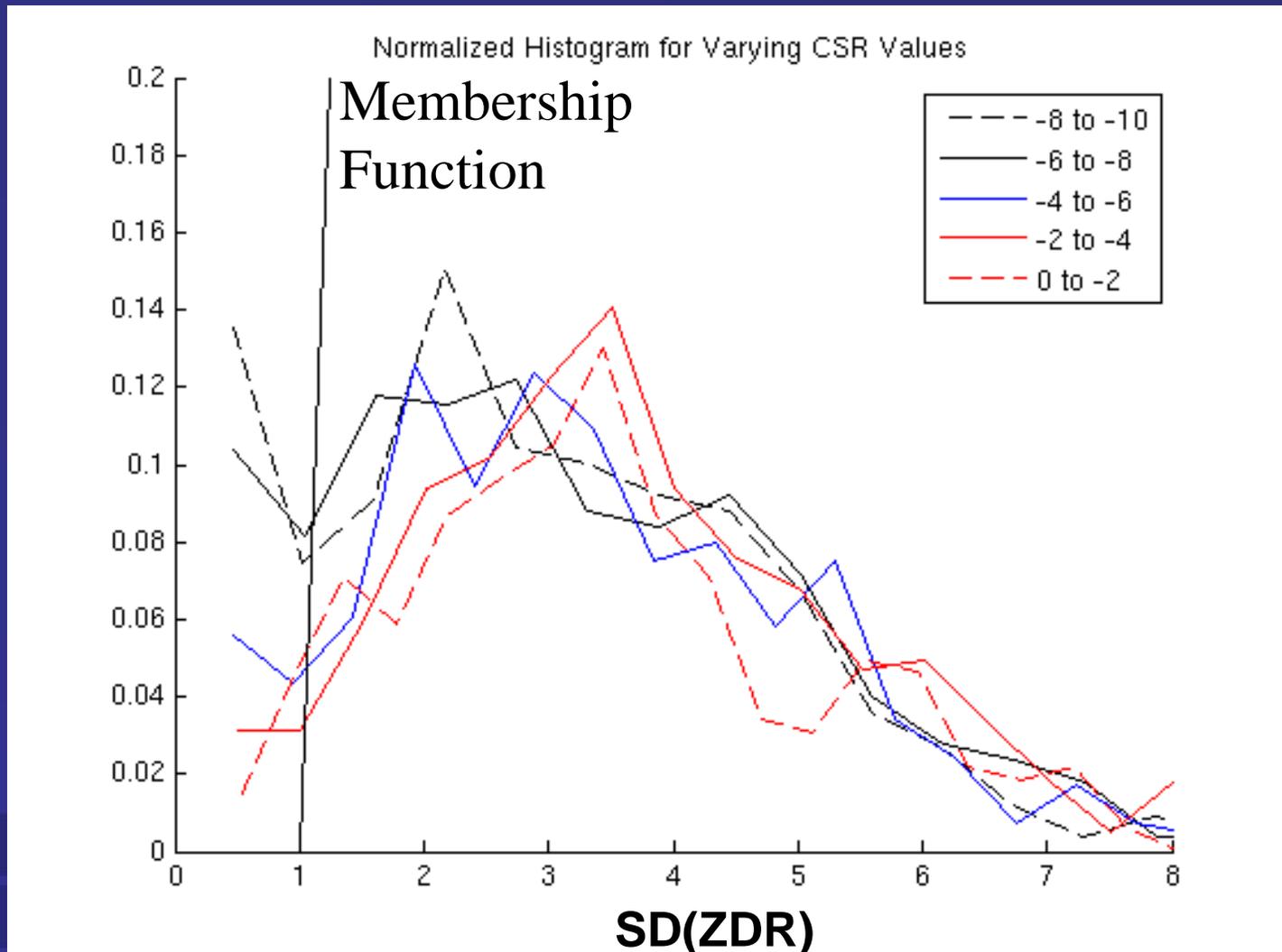
## SD(PHIDP)



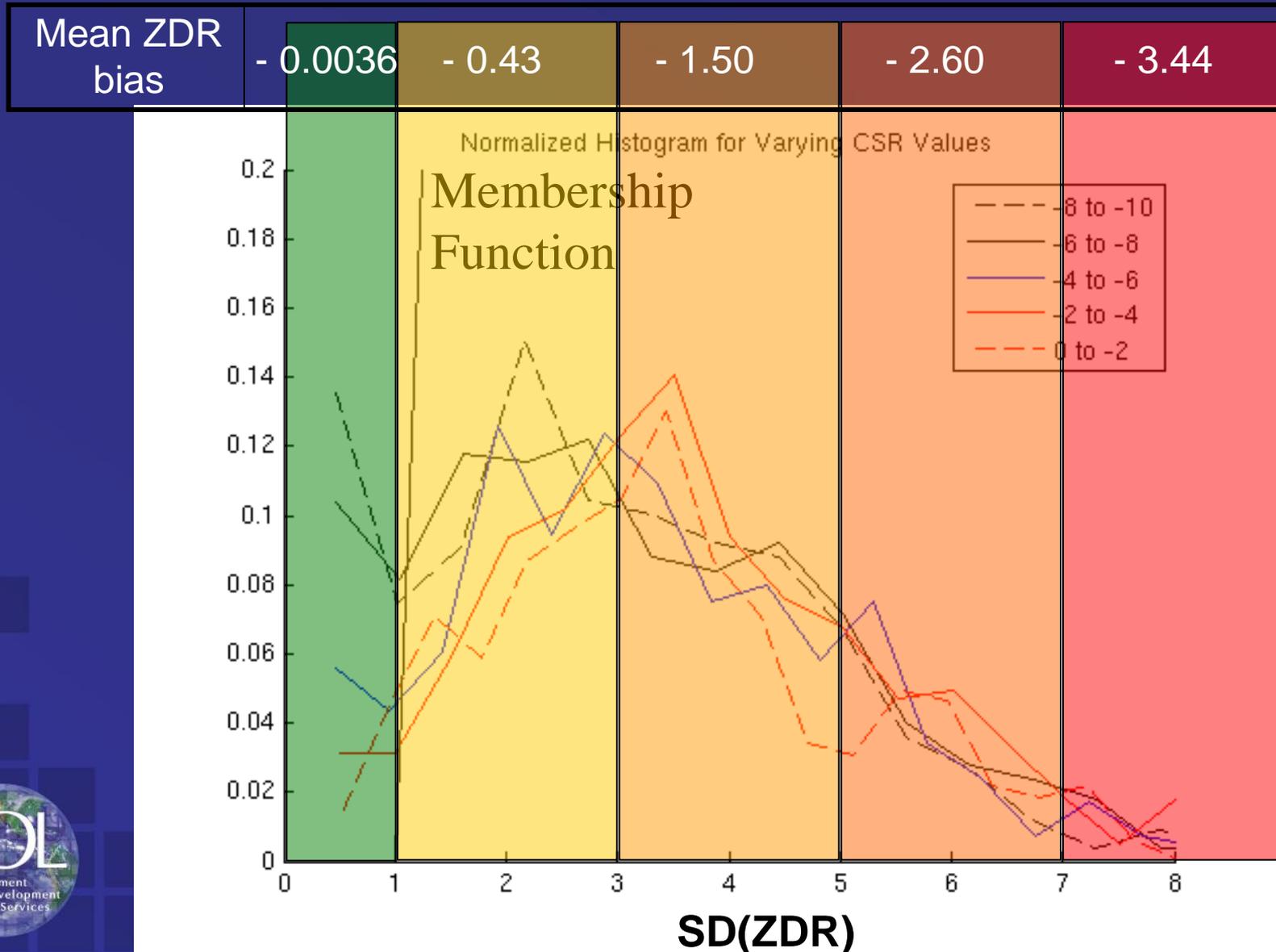
# Histograms of SD(ZDR) in pure weather and clutter



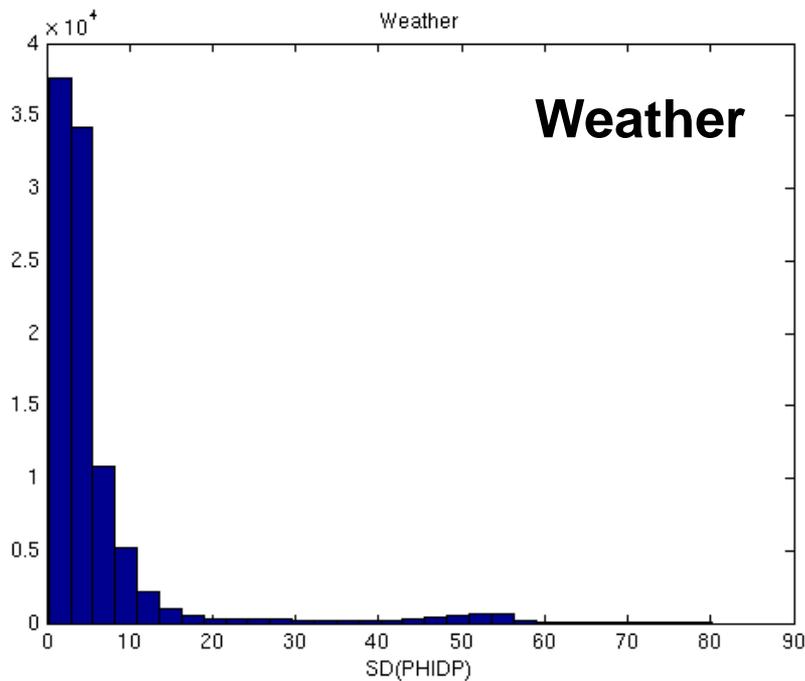
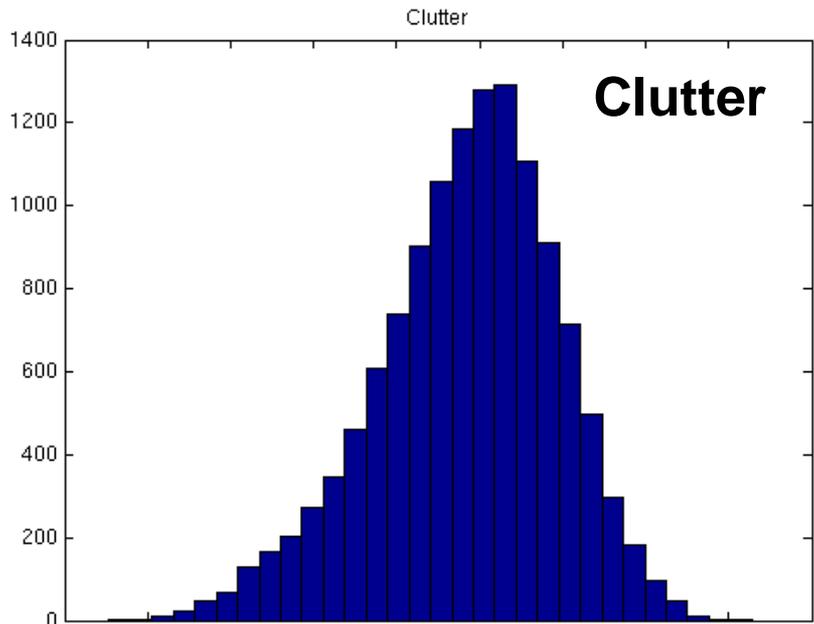
# Normalized Histograms of SD(ZDR) in Clutter Mixed with weather at various CSR values



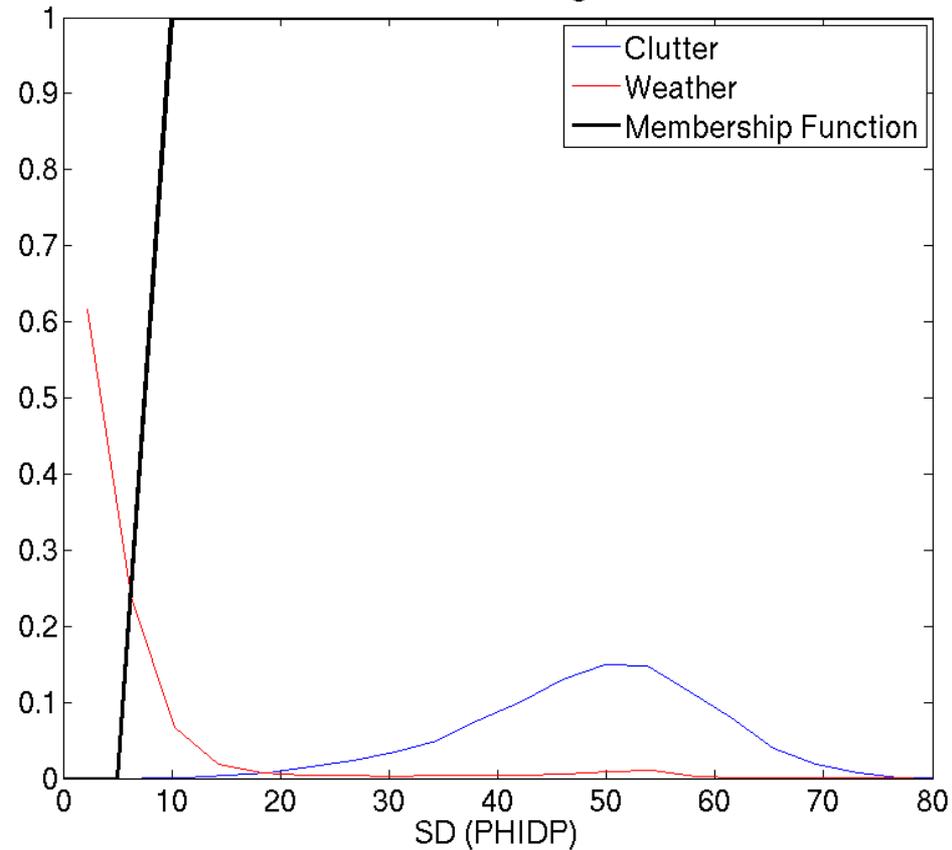
# Mean ZDR bias (dB) in mixed weather and clutter: $-8 > \text{CSR} > -10$ (dB)



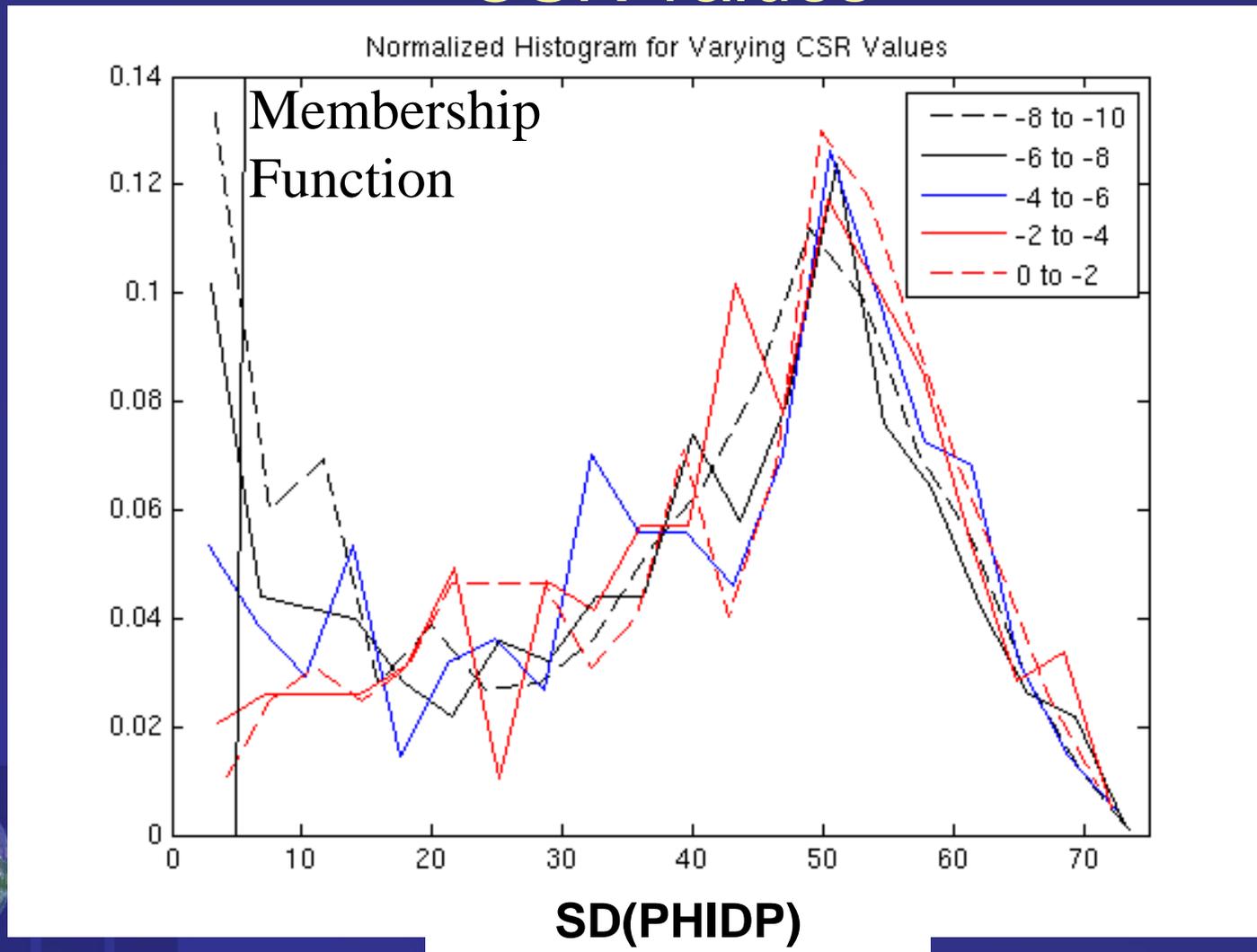
# Histograms of $SD(\Phi_{DP})$ in pure weather and clutter



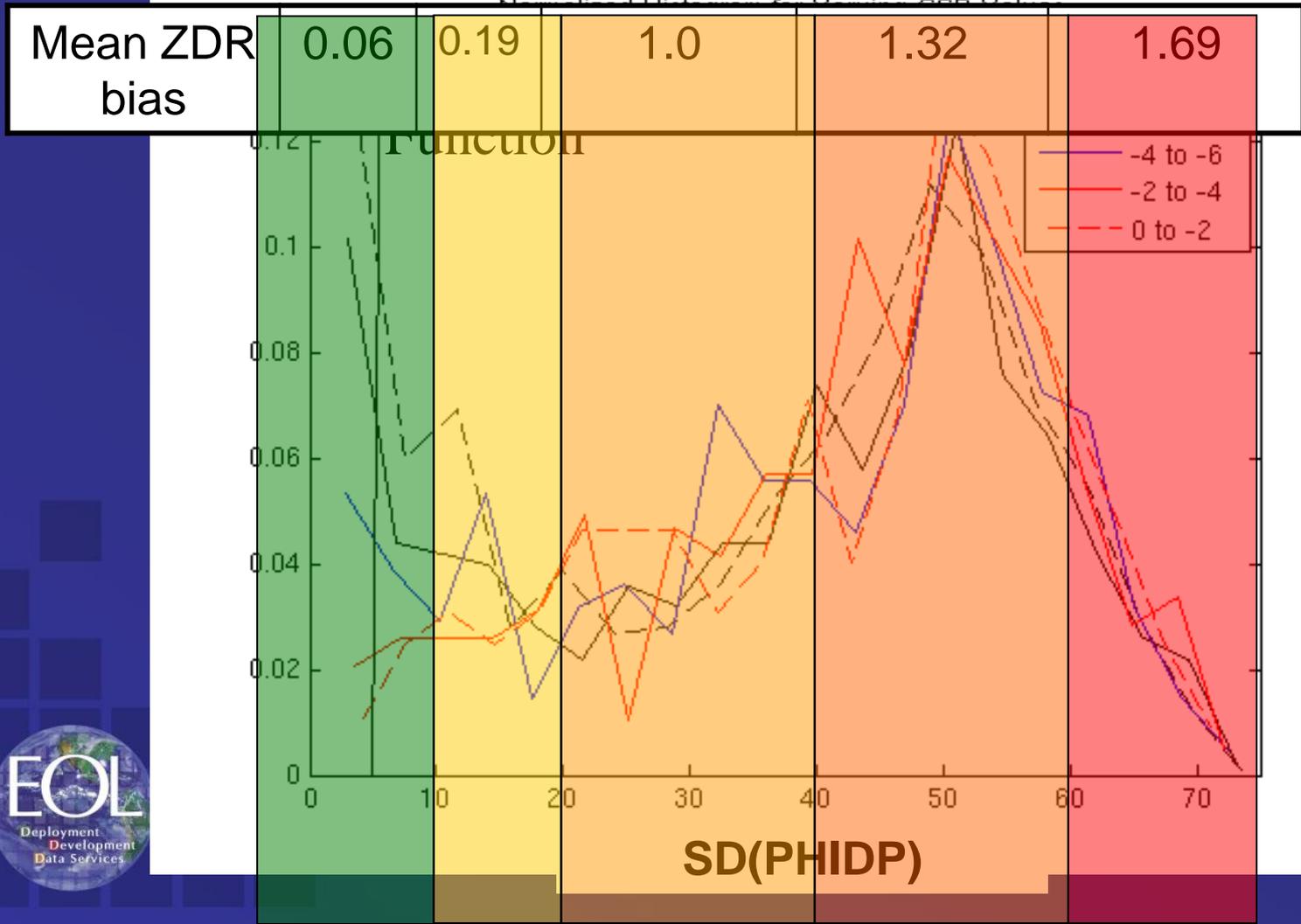
Normalized Histograms



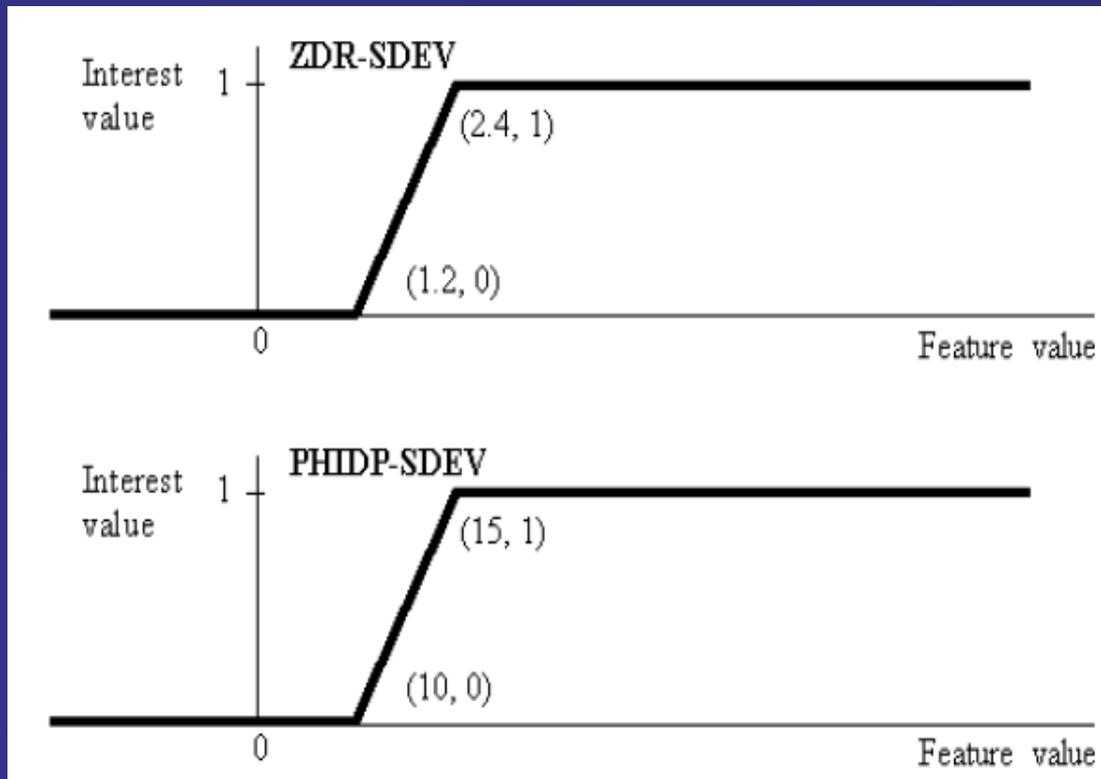
# Normalized Histograms of SD(PHIDP) in Clutter Mixed with weather at various CSR values



# Mean ZDR bias (dB) in mixed weather and clutter: $-8 > \text{CSR} > -10$ (dB)



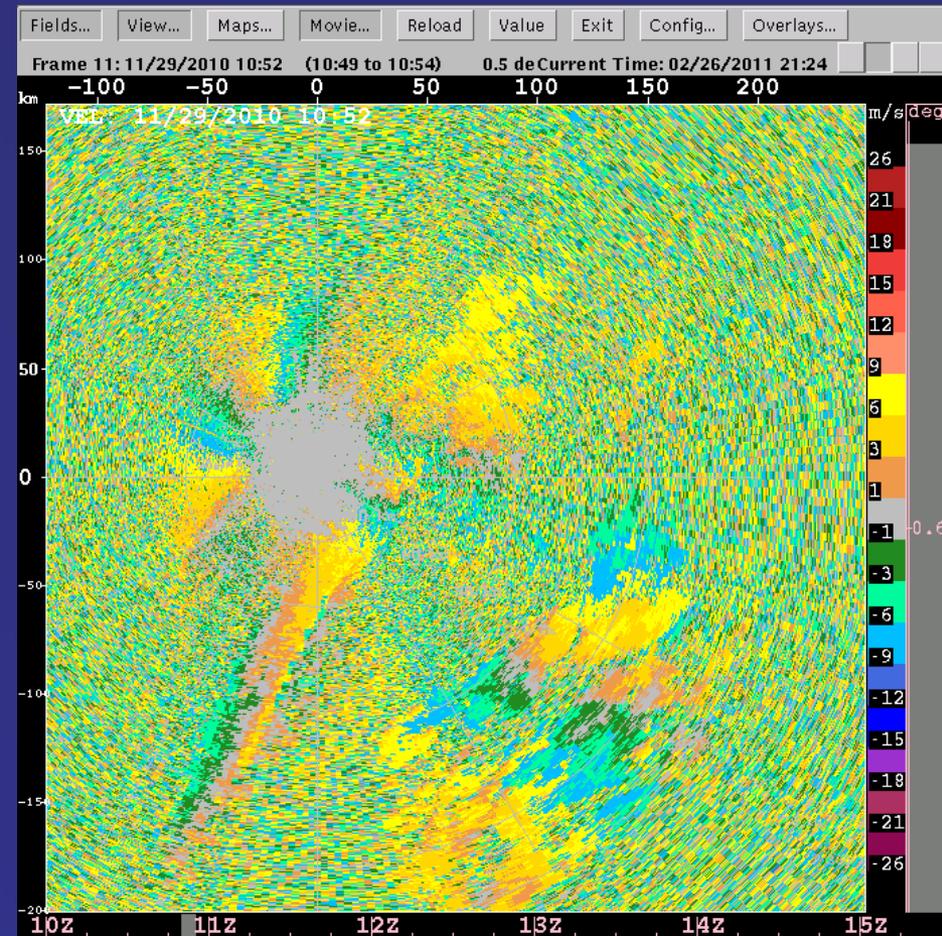
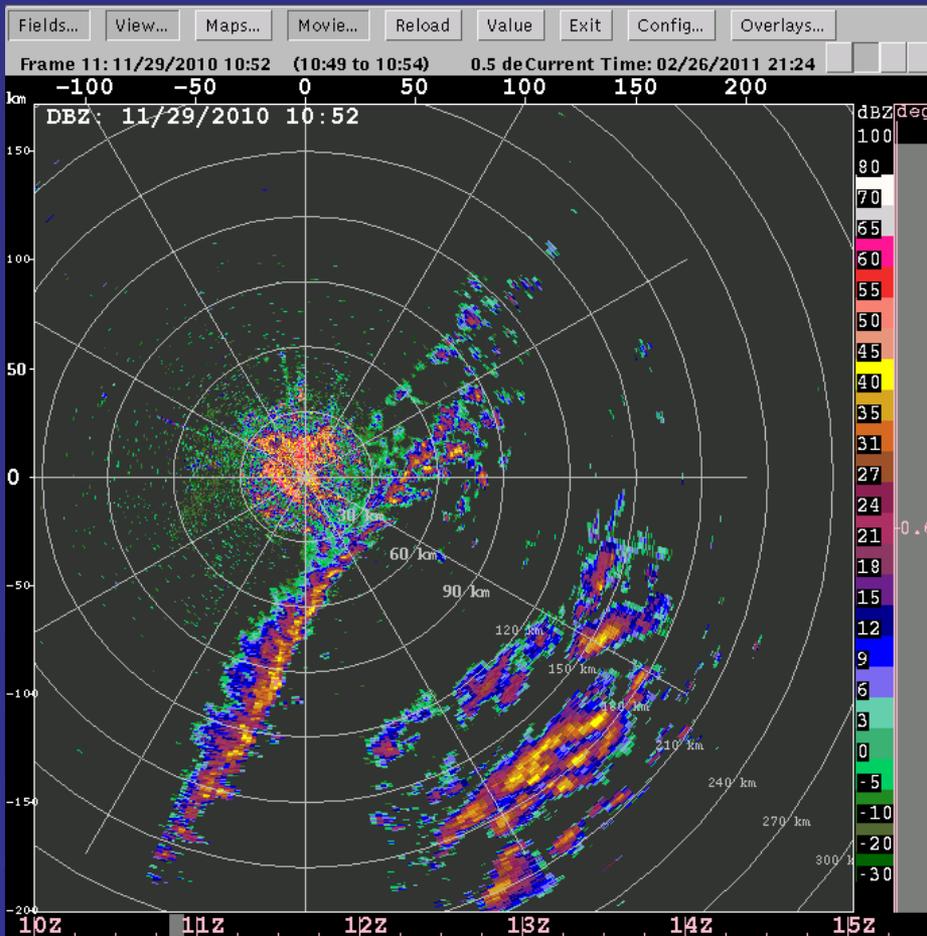
# Std Dev $Z_{DR}$ and $\Phi_{DP}$ Membership Functions



# KOUN Example 10:52, 29 Nov 2010

## Reflectivity (dBZ)

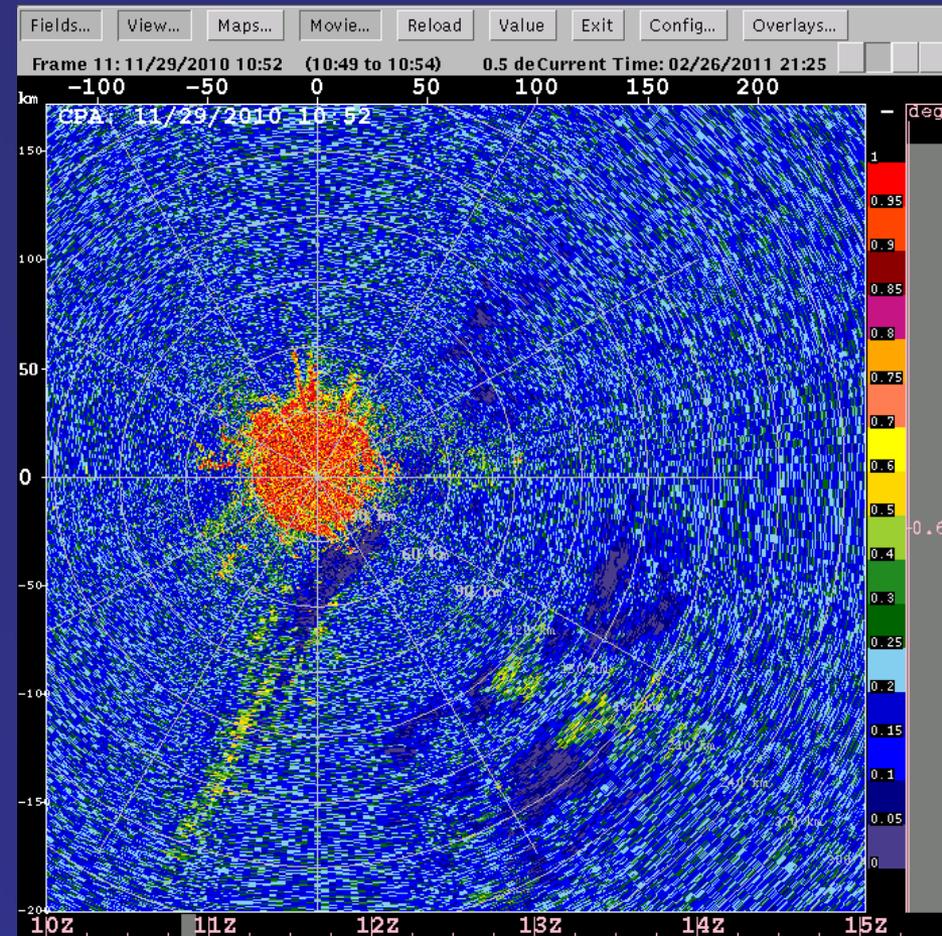
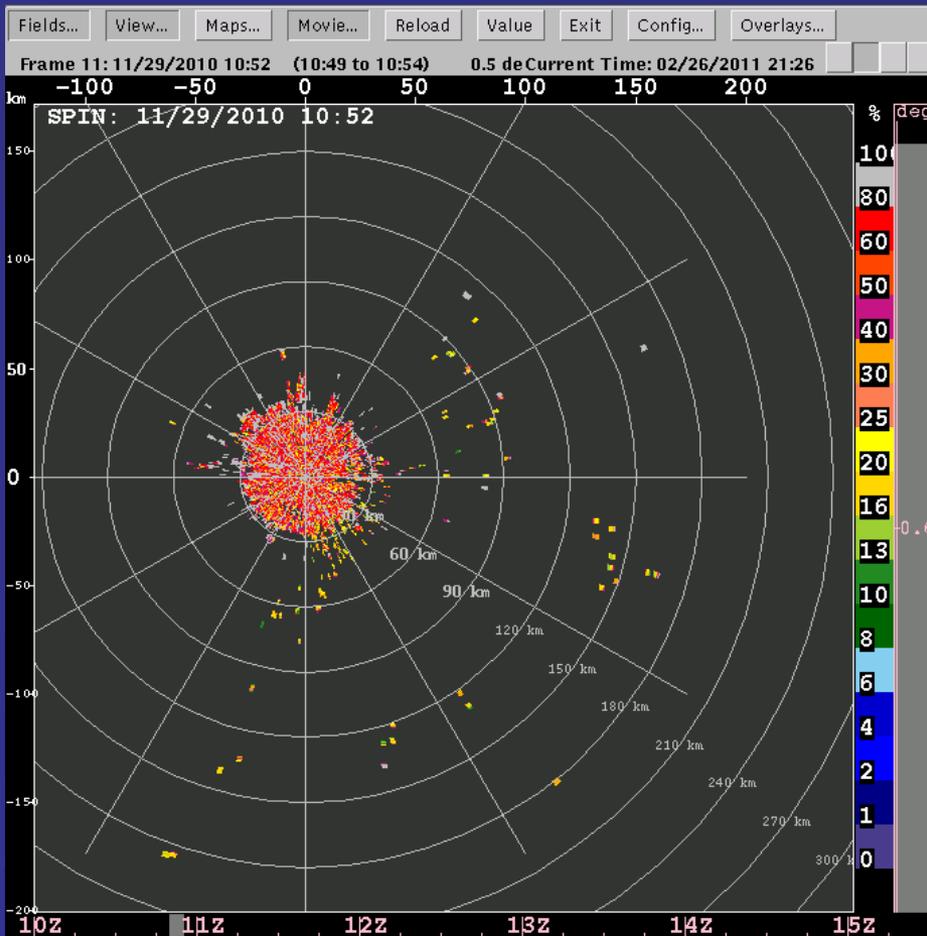
## Radial Velocity (m s<sup>-1</sup>)



# KOUN Example 10:52, 29 Nov 2010

## SPIN

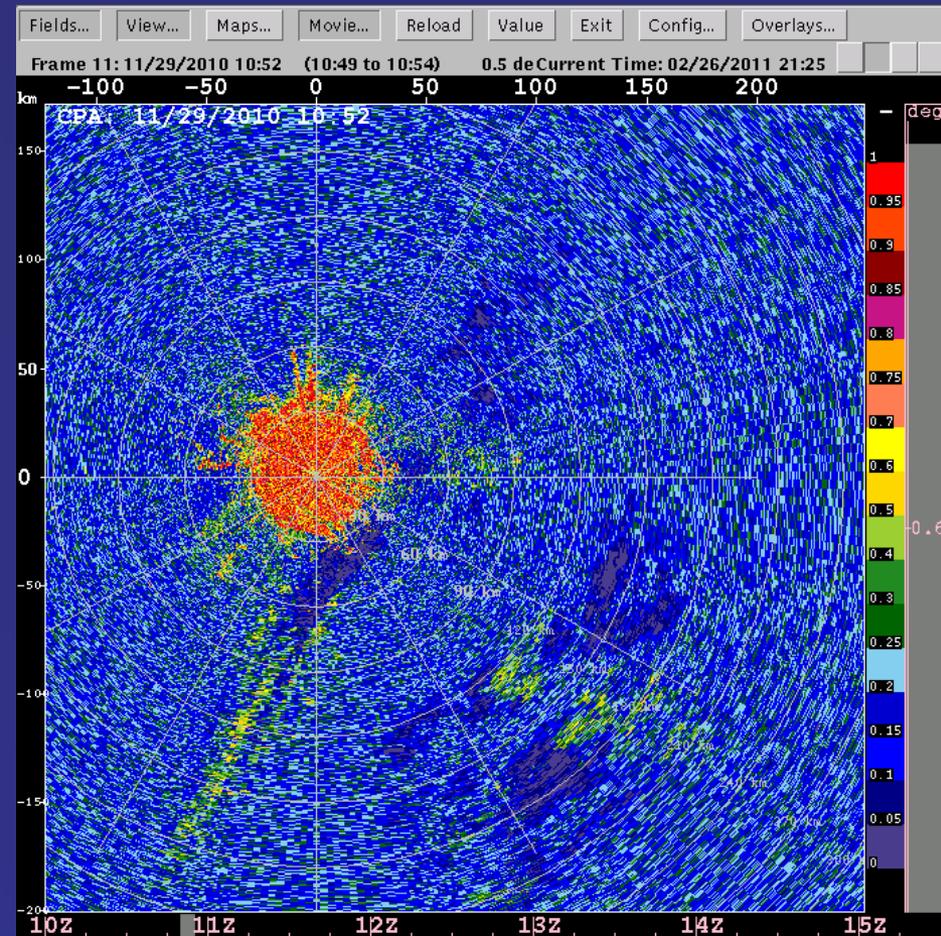
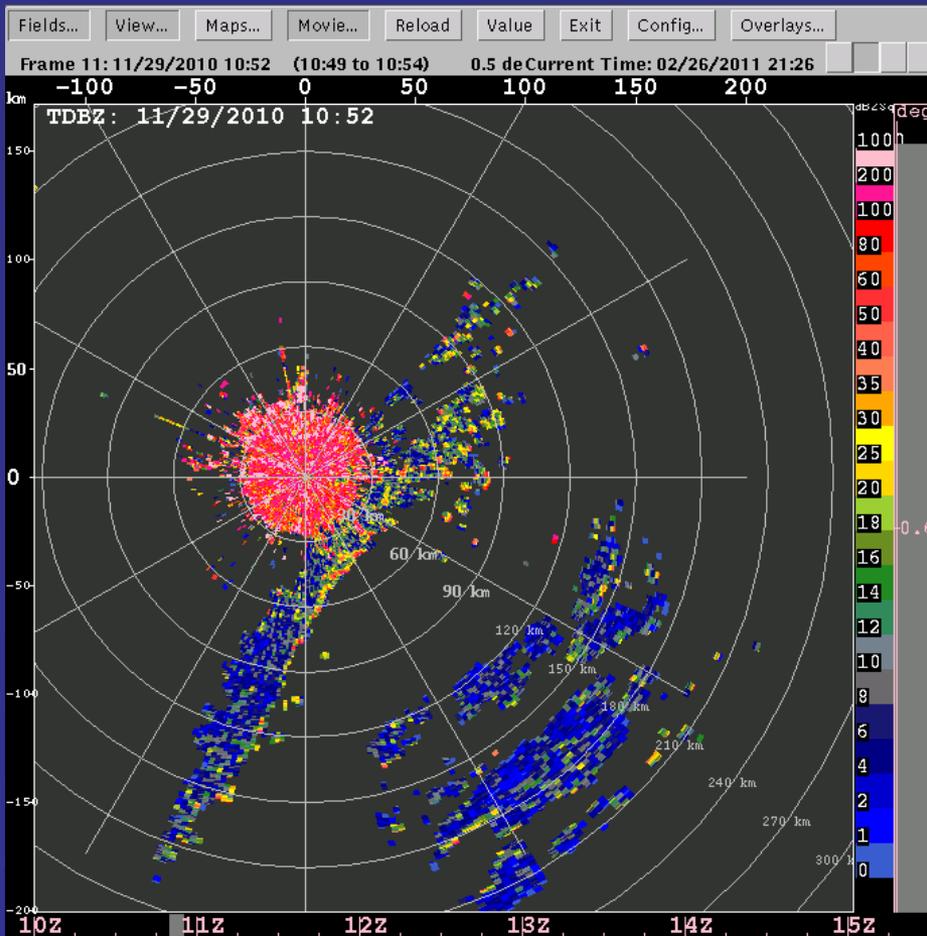
## CPA



# KOUN Example 10:52, 29 Nov 2010

## Texture of Reflectivity

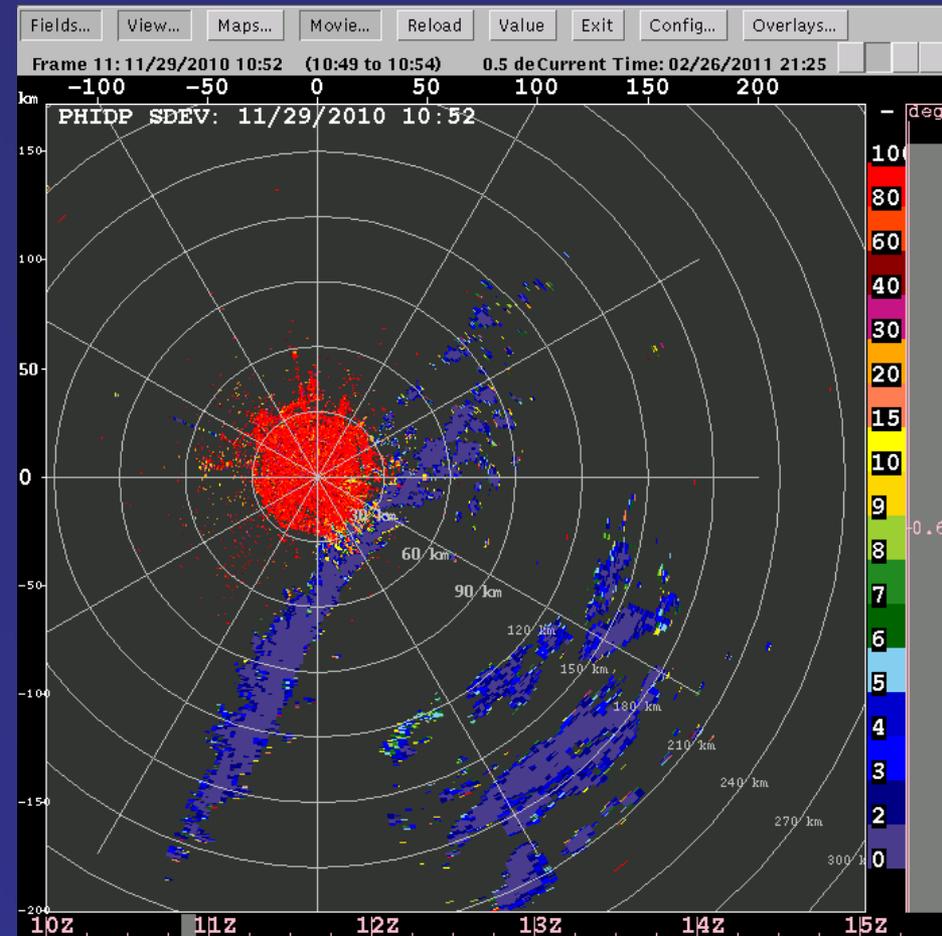
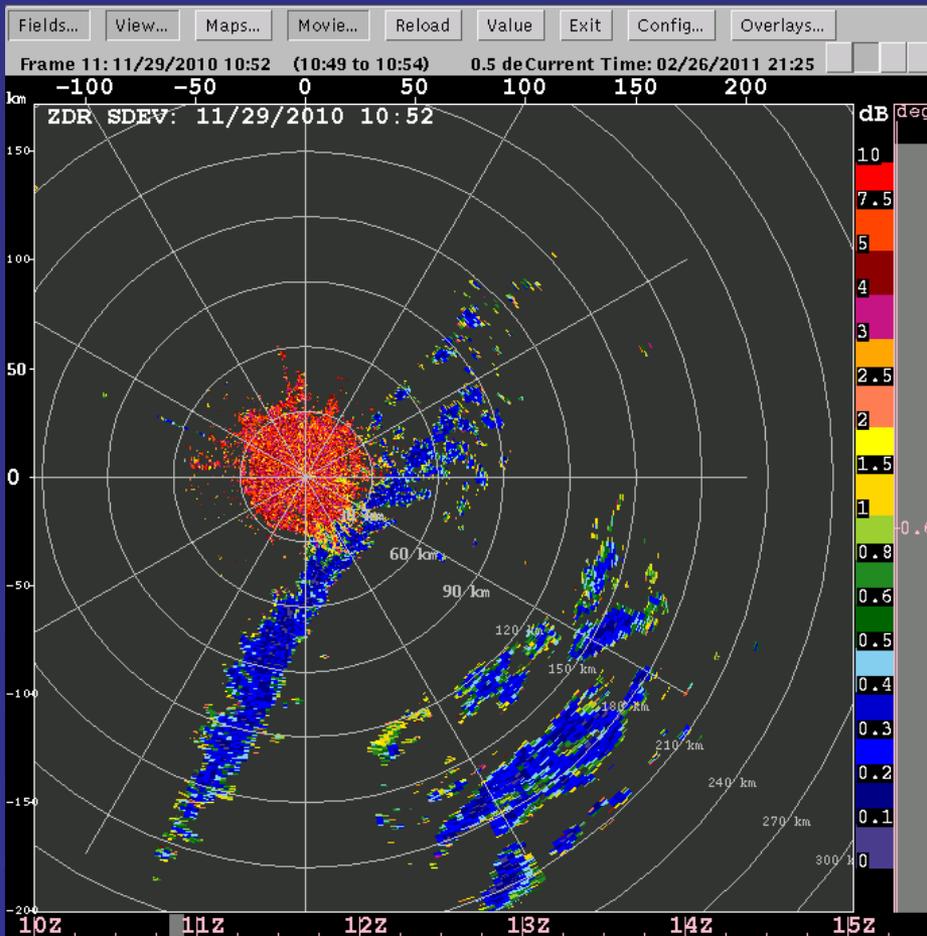
## CPA



# KOUN Example 10:52, 29 Nov 2010

## Std Dev ZDR (dB)

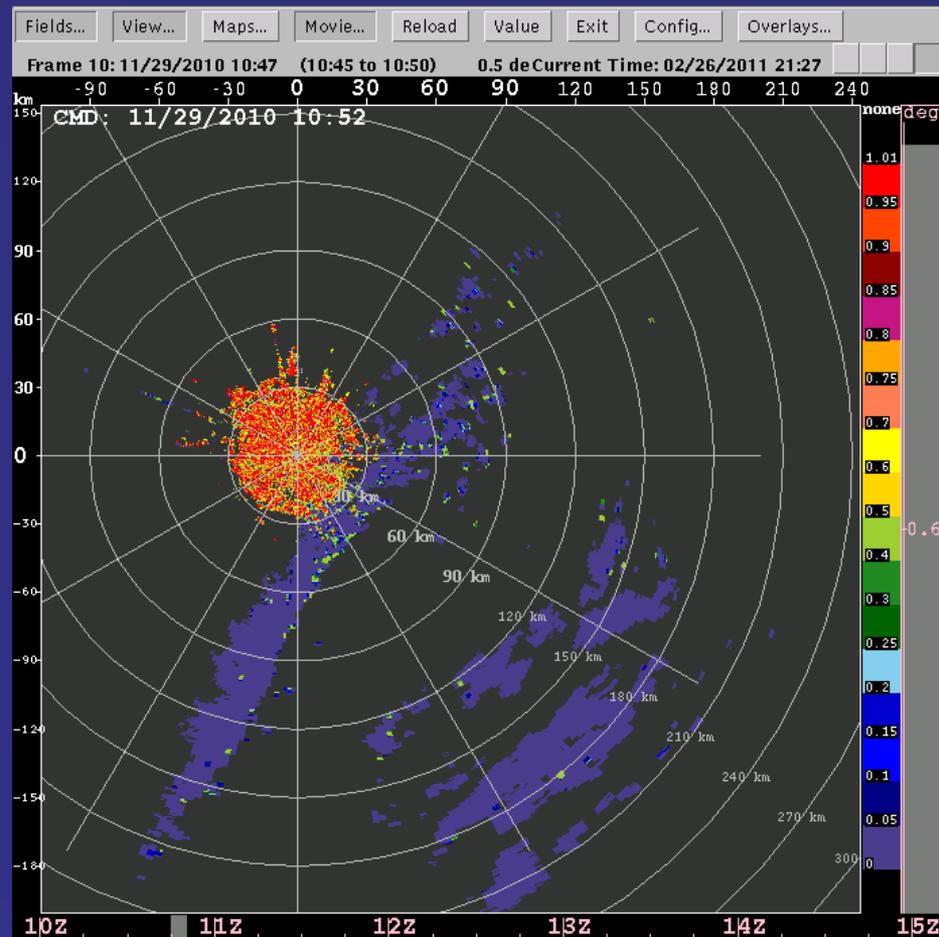
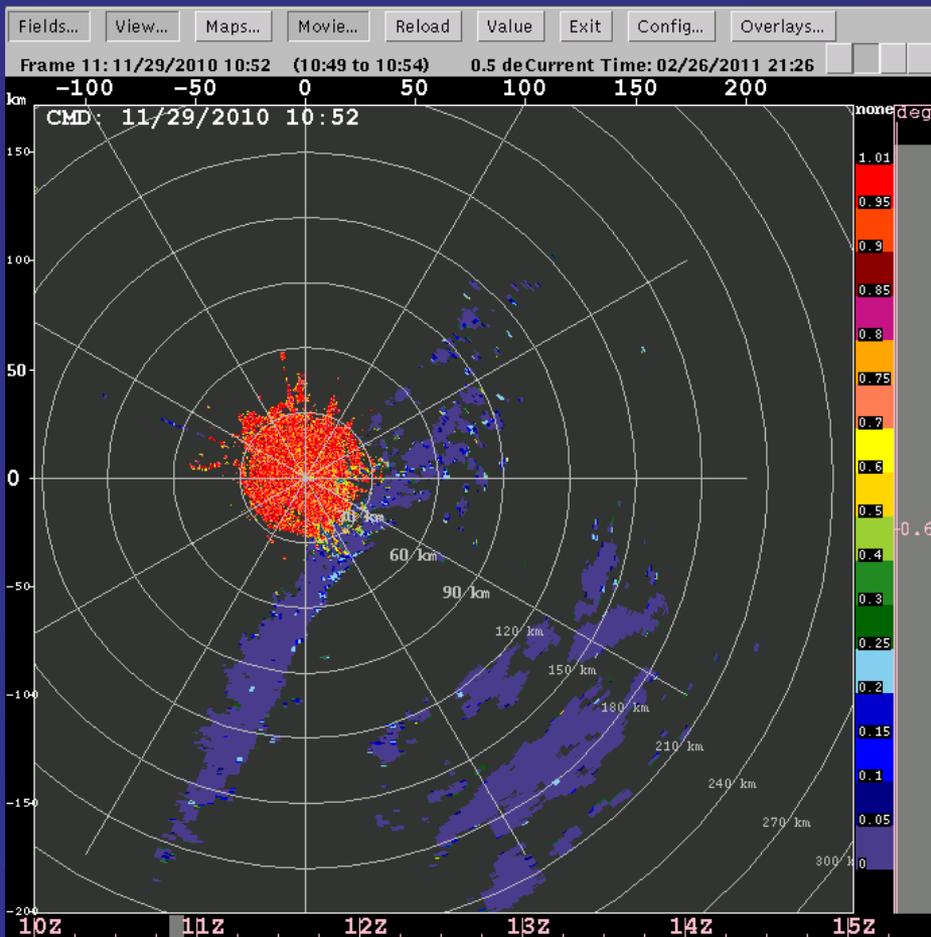
## Std Dev PHIDP (deg)



# KOUN Example 10:52, 29 Nov 2010

## Dual-Pol CMD (0 to 1)

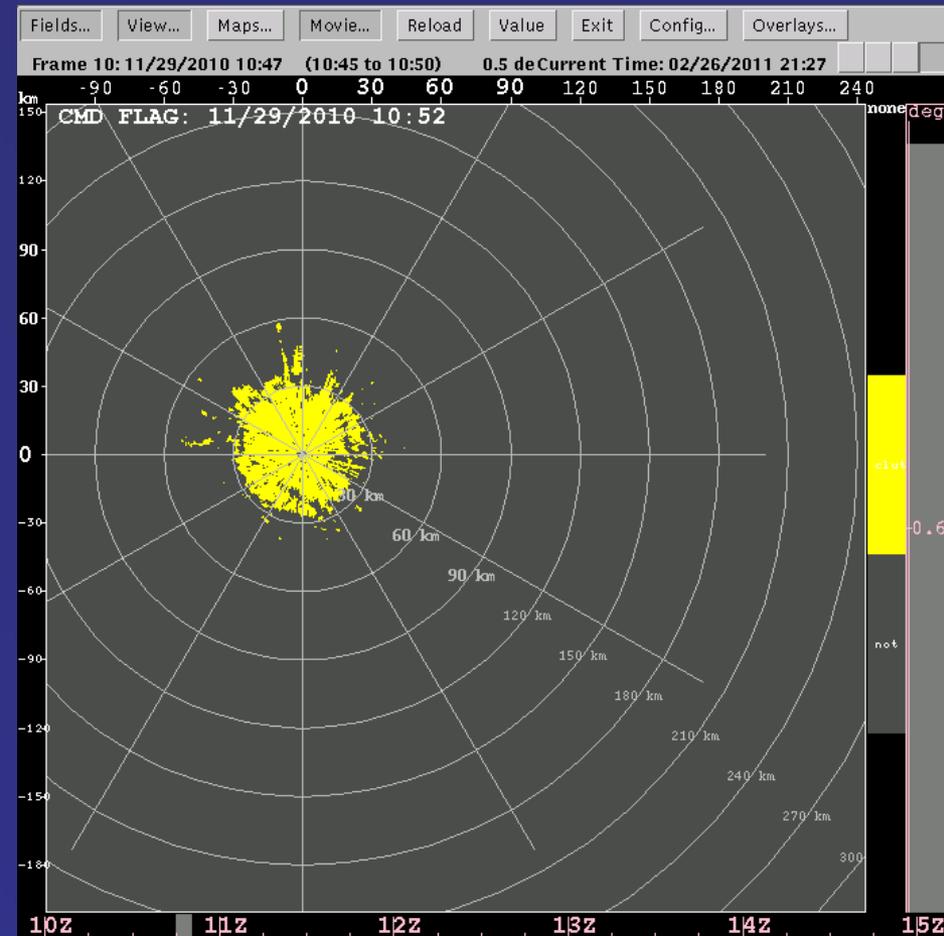
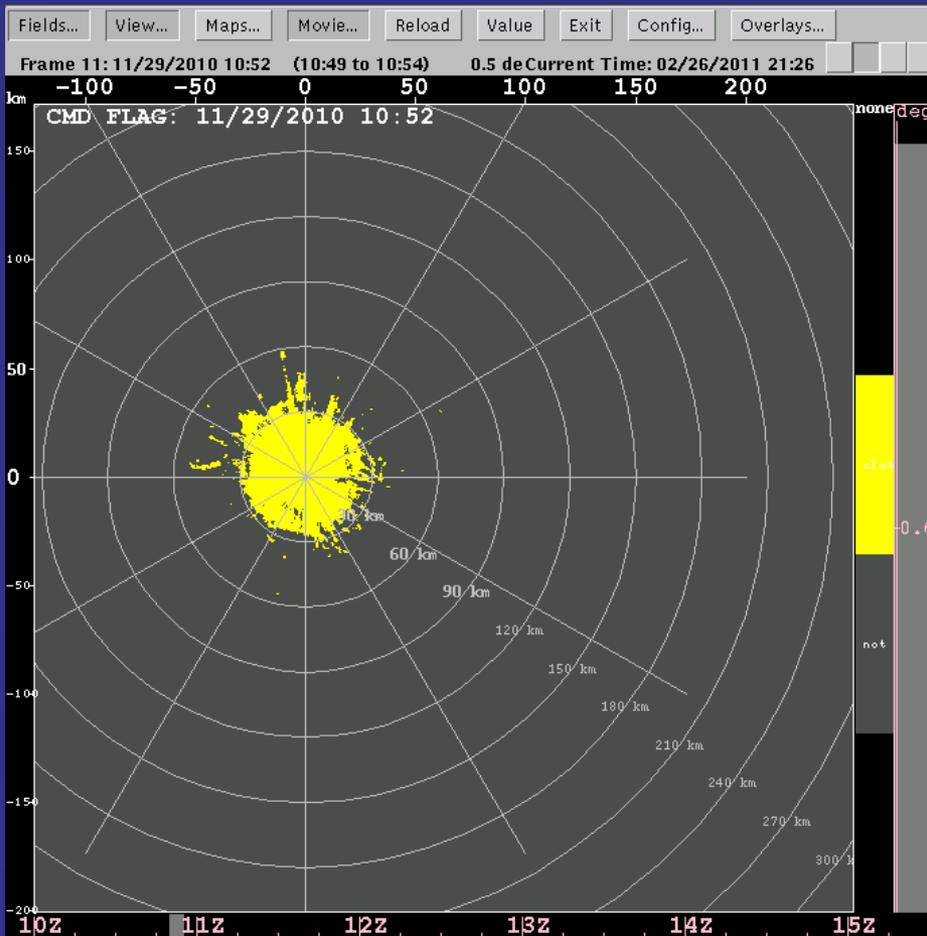
## Single-Pol CMD (0 to 1)



# KOUN Example 10:52, 29 Nov 2010

## Dual-Pol CMD Flag

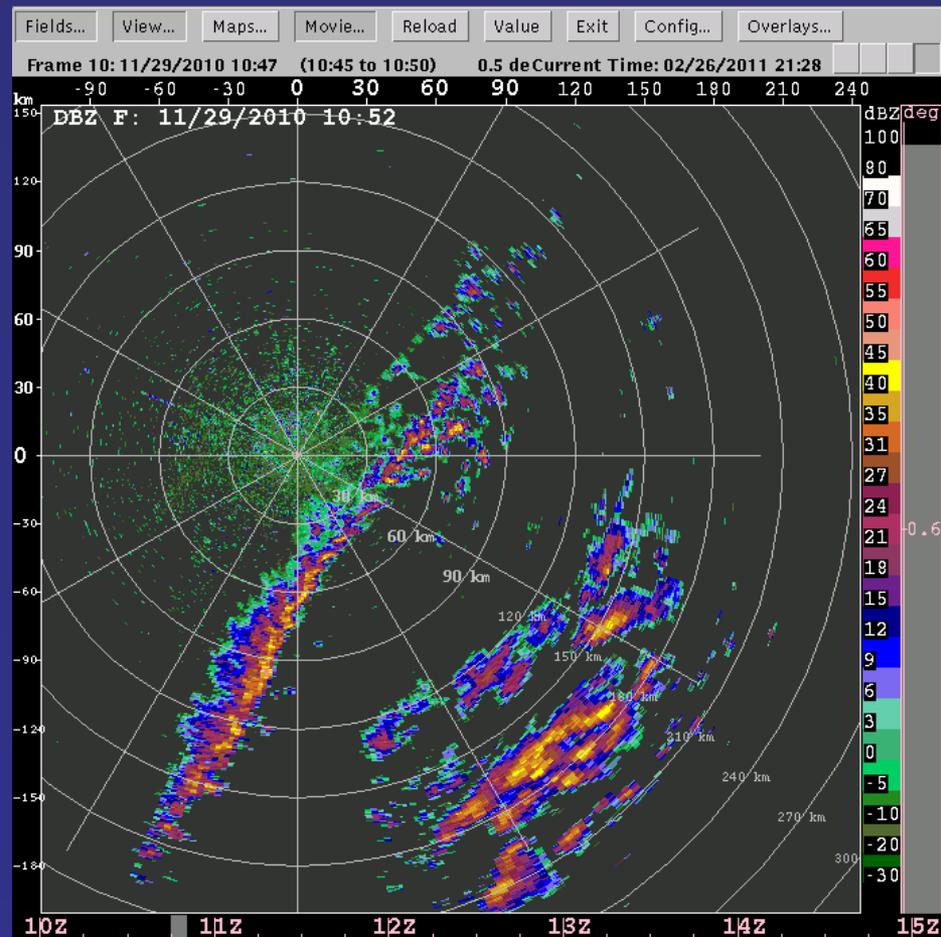
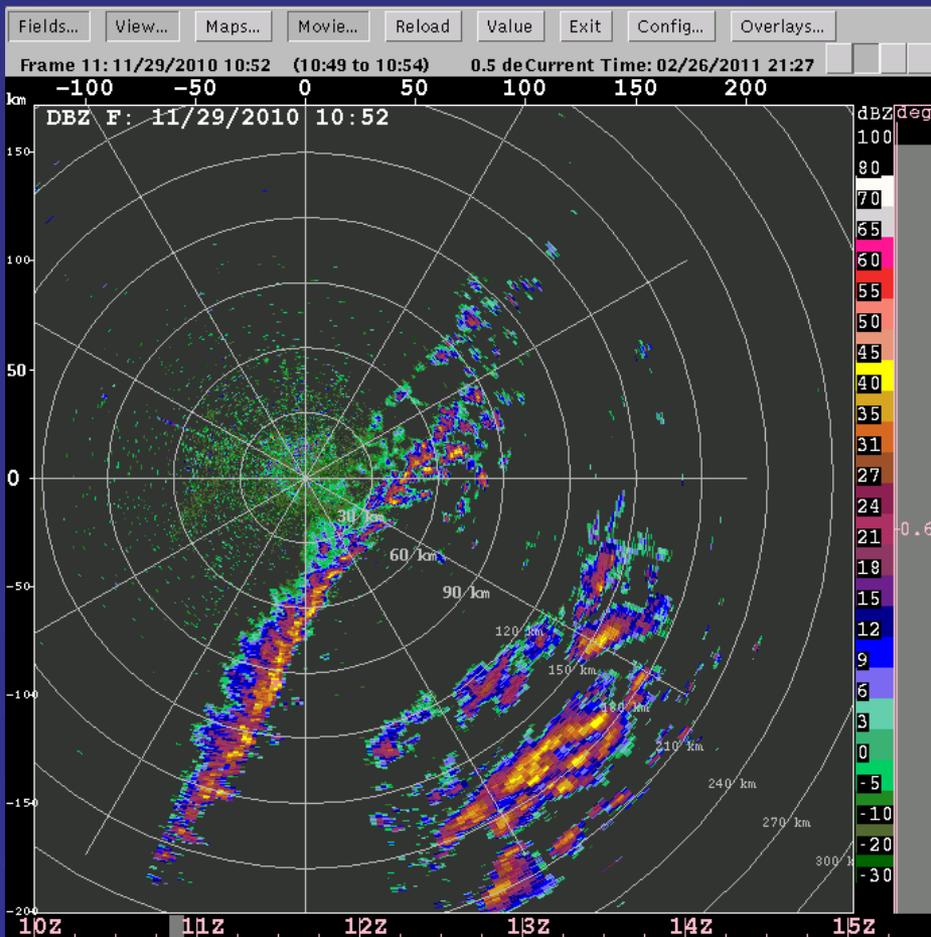
## Single-Pol CMD Flag



# KOUN Example 10:52, 29 Nov 2010

## Dual-Pol Filtered dBZ

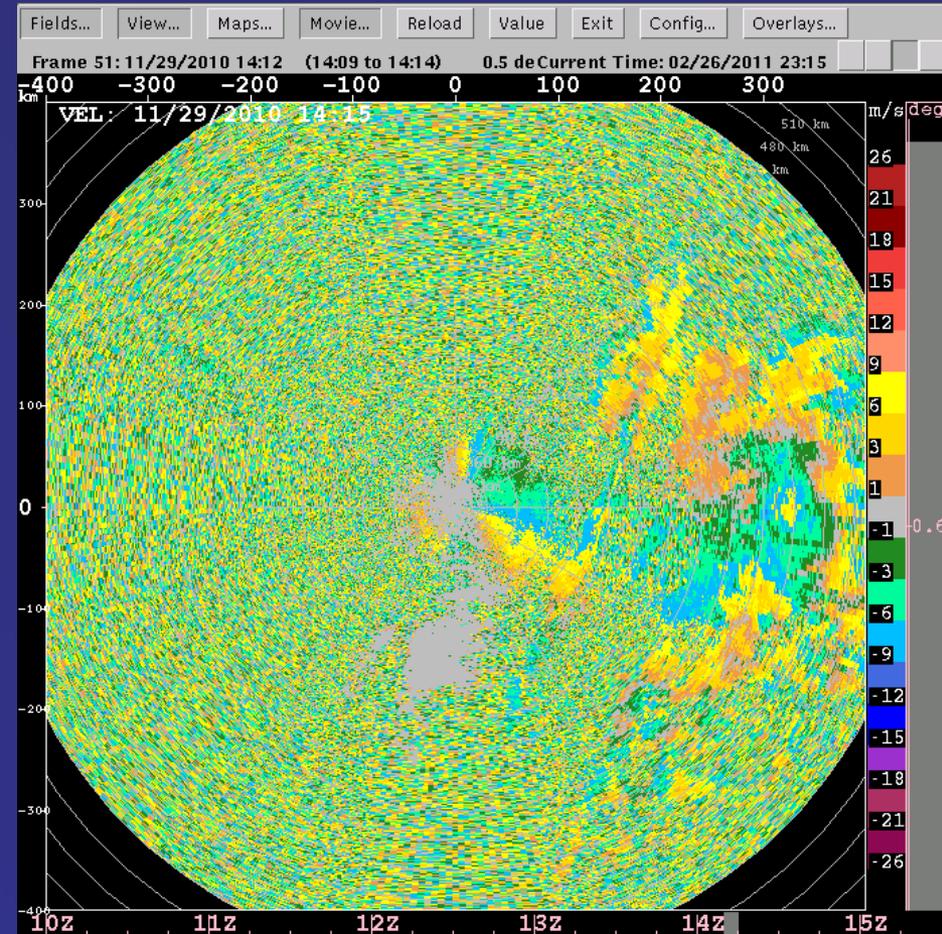
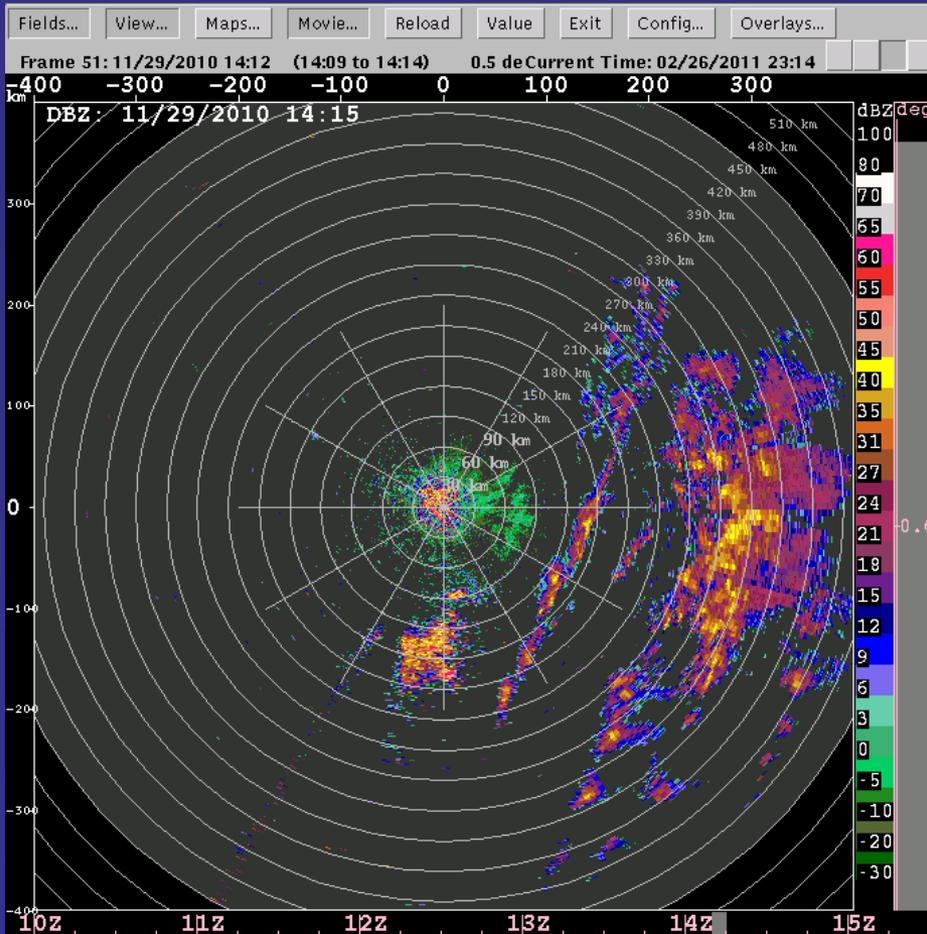
## Single-Pol Filtered dBZ



# KOUN Example 14:15, 29 Nov 2010

## Reflectivity (dBZ)

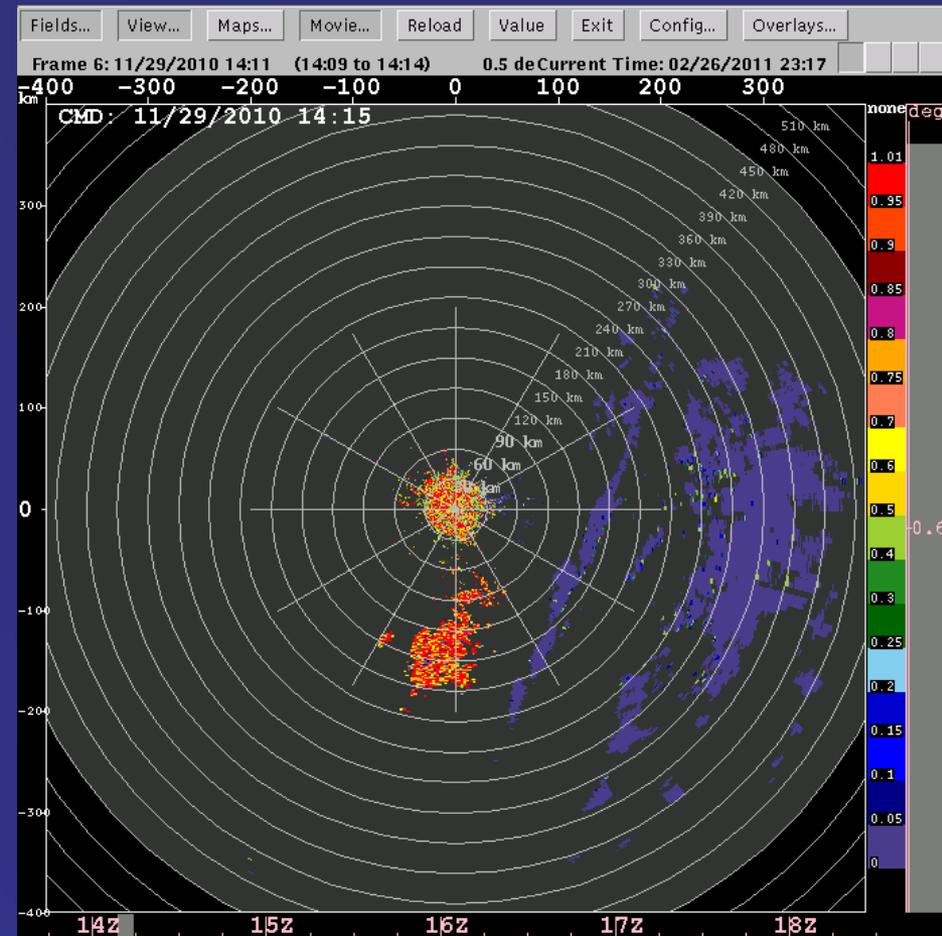
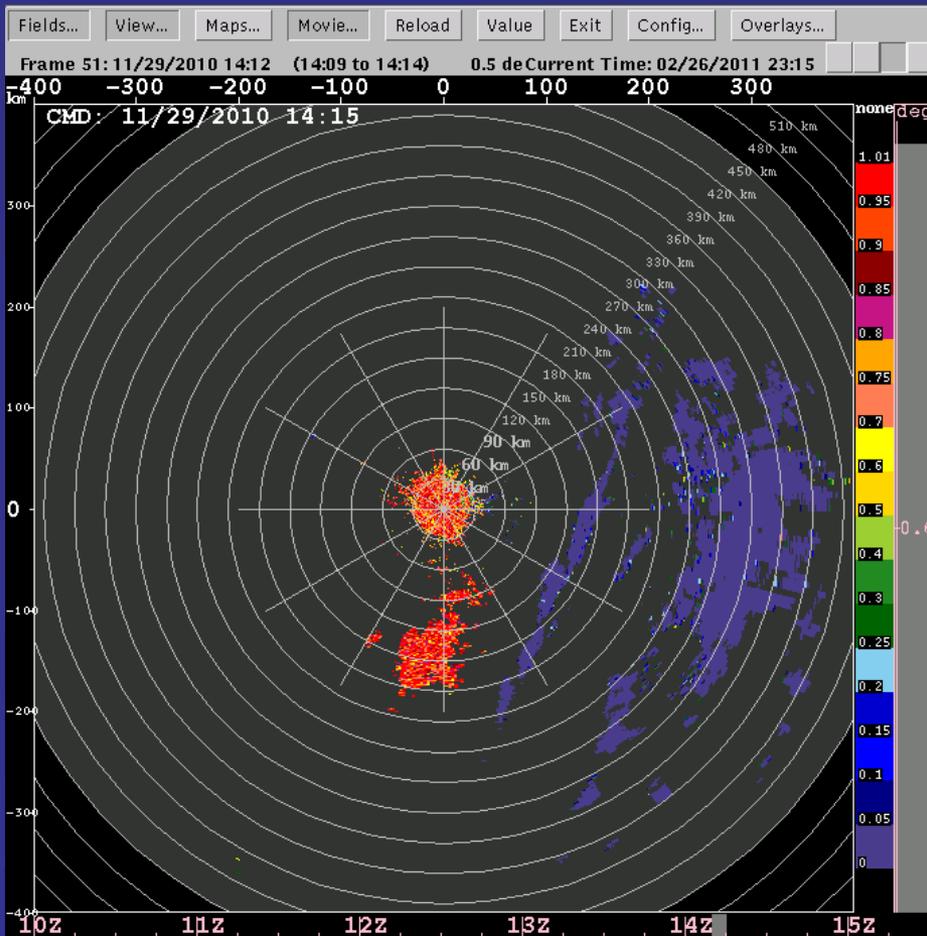
## Radial Velocity (m s<sup>-1</sup>)



# KOUN Example 14:15, 29 Nov 2010

## Dual-pol CMD (0 to 1)

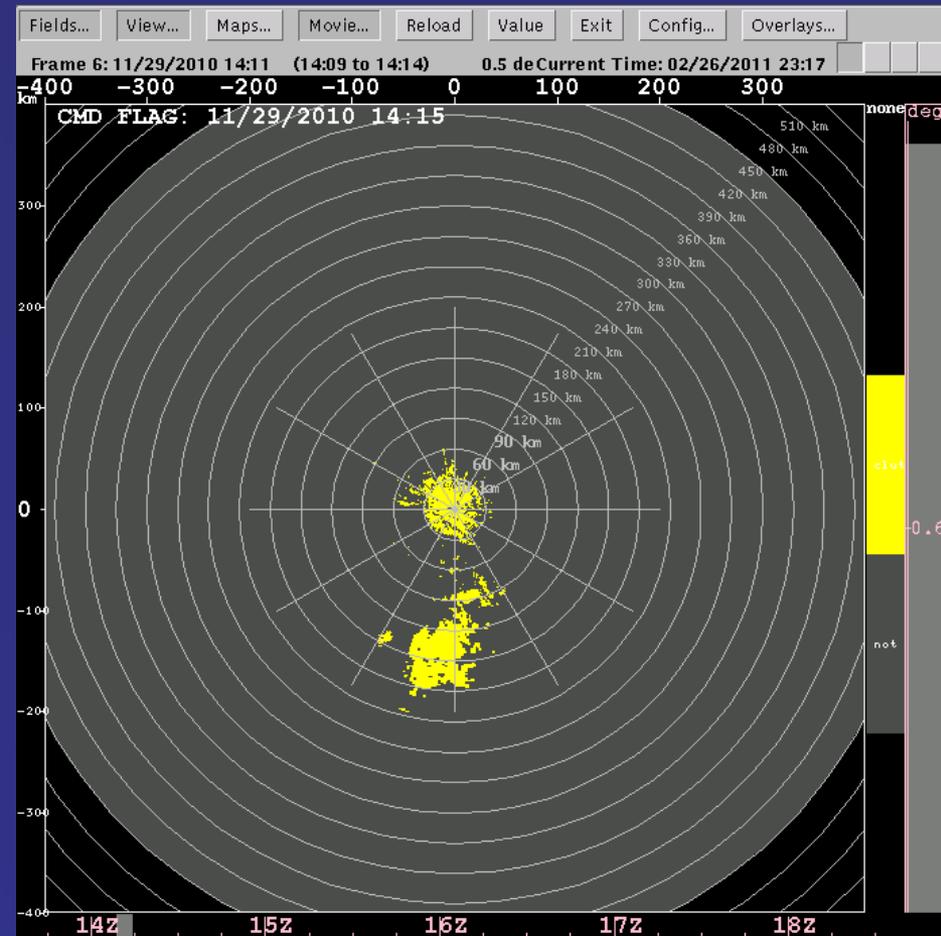
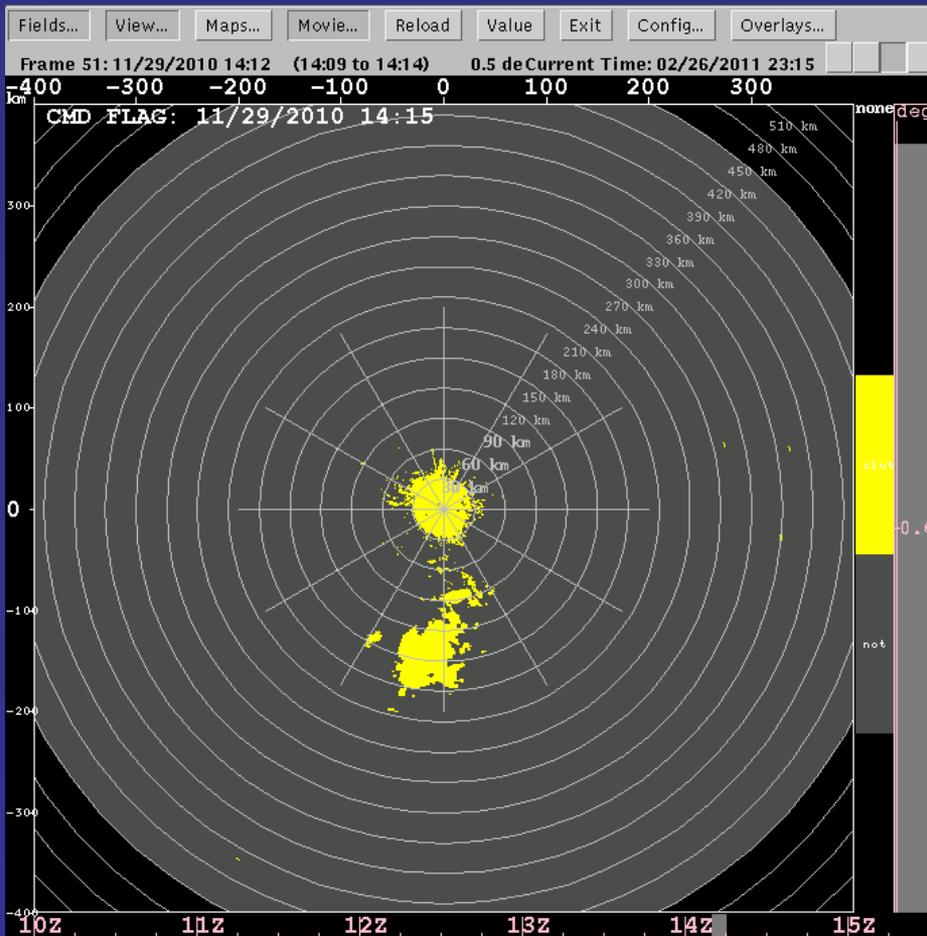
## Single-pol CMD (0 to 1)



# KOUN Example 14:15, 29 Nov 2010

## Dual-pol CMD Flag

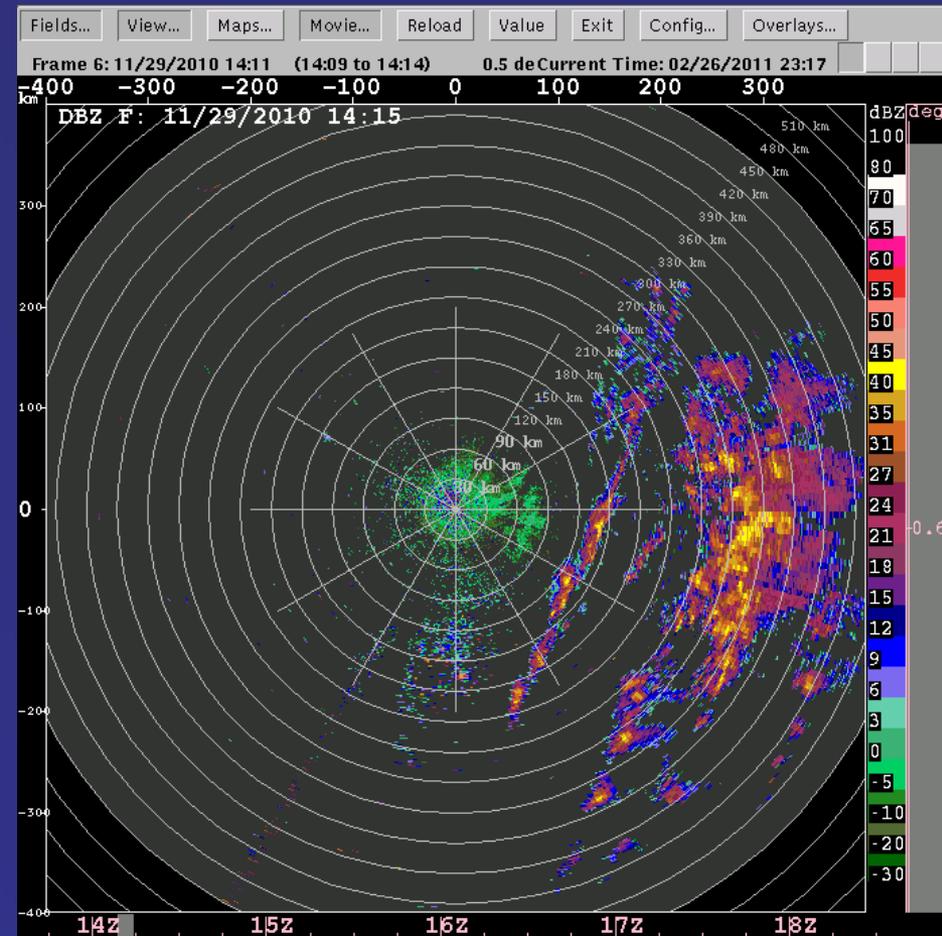
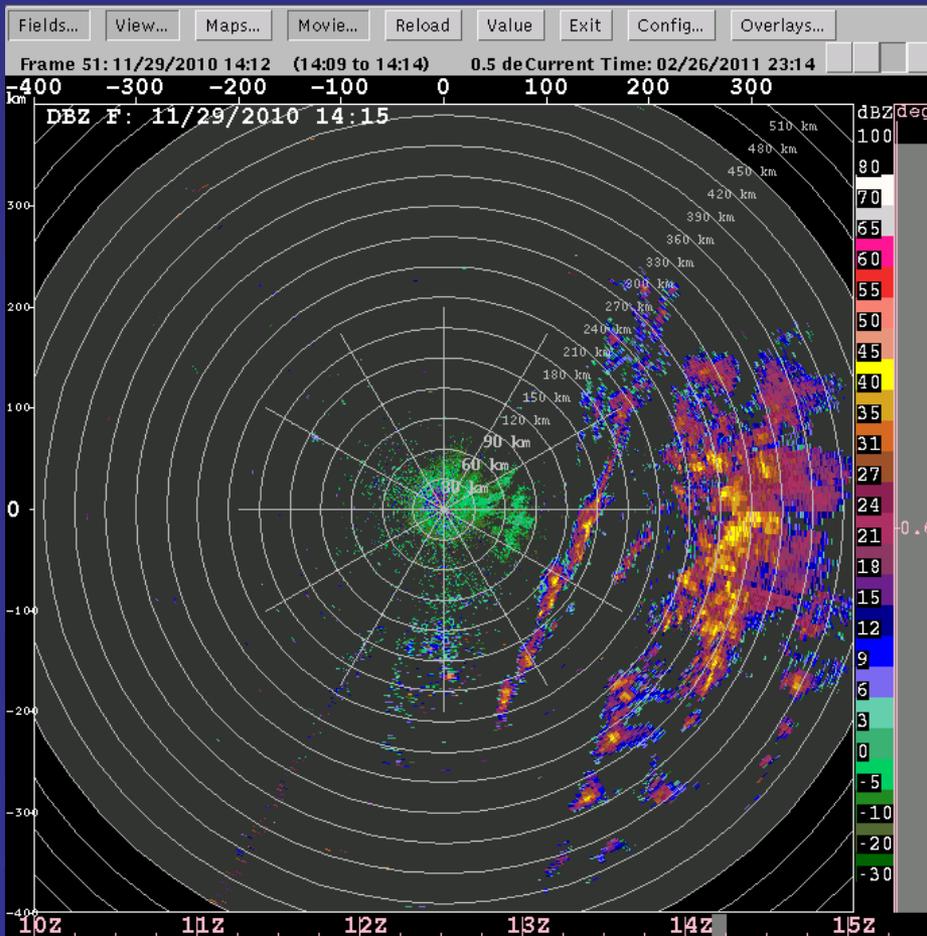
## Single-pol CMD Flag



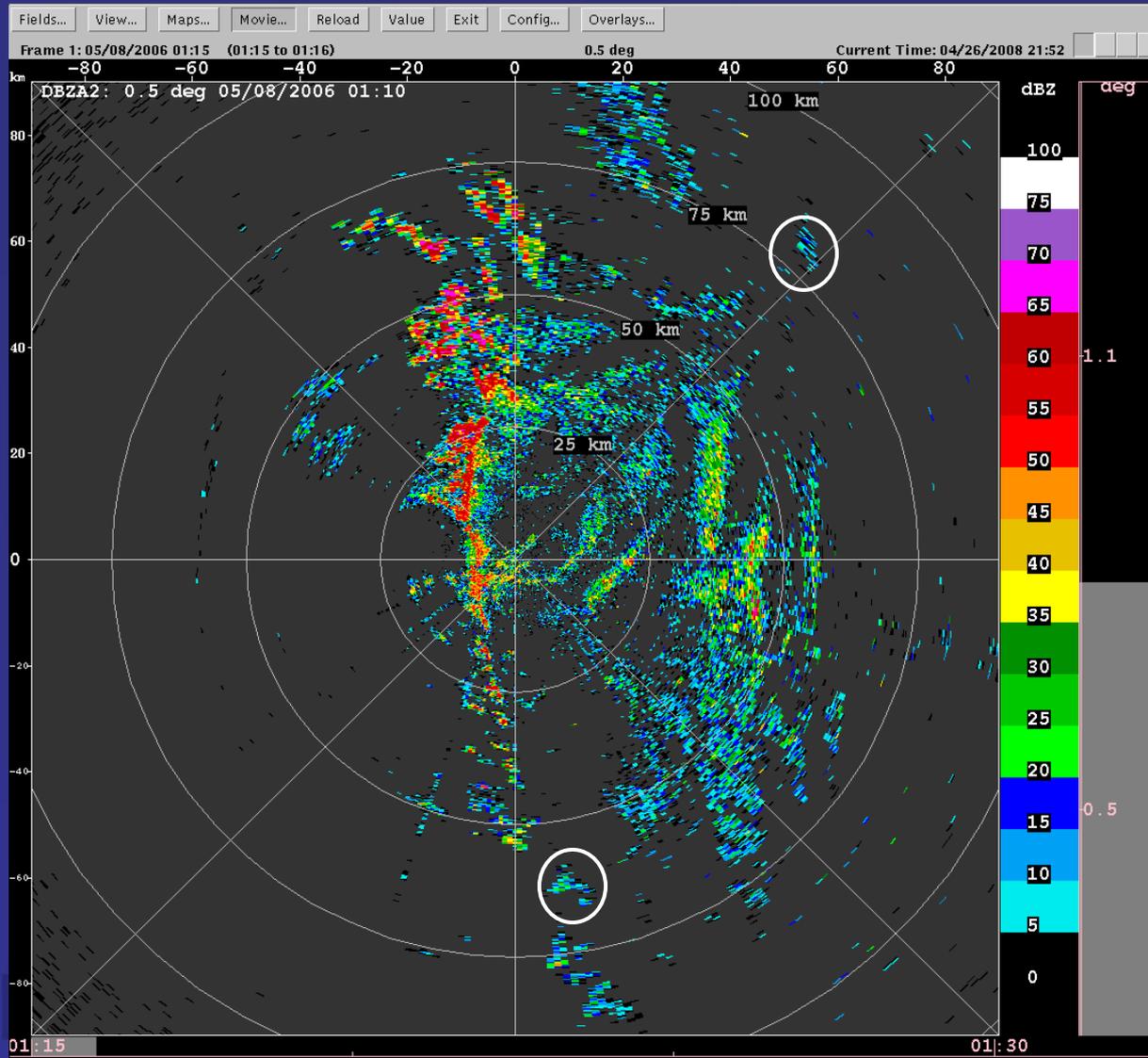
# KOUN Example 14:15, 29 Nov 2010

## Dual-pol Filtered dBZ

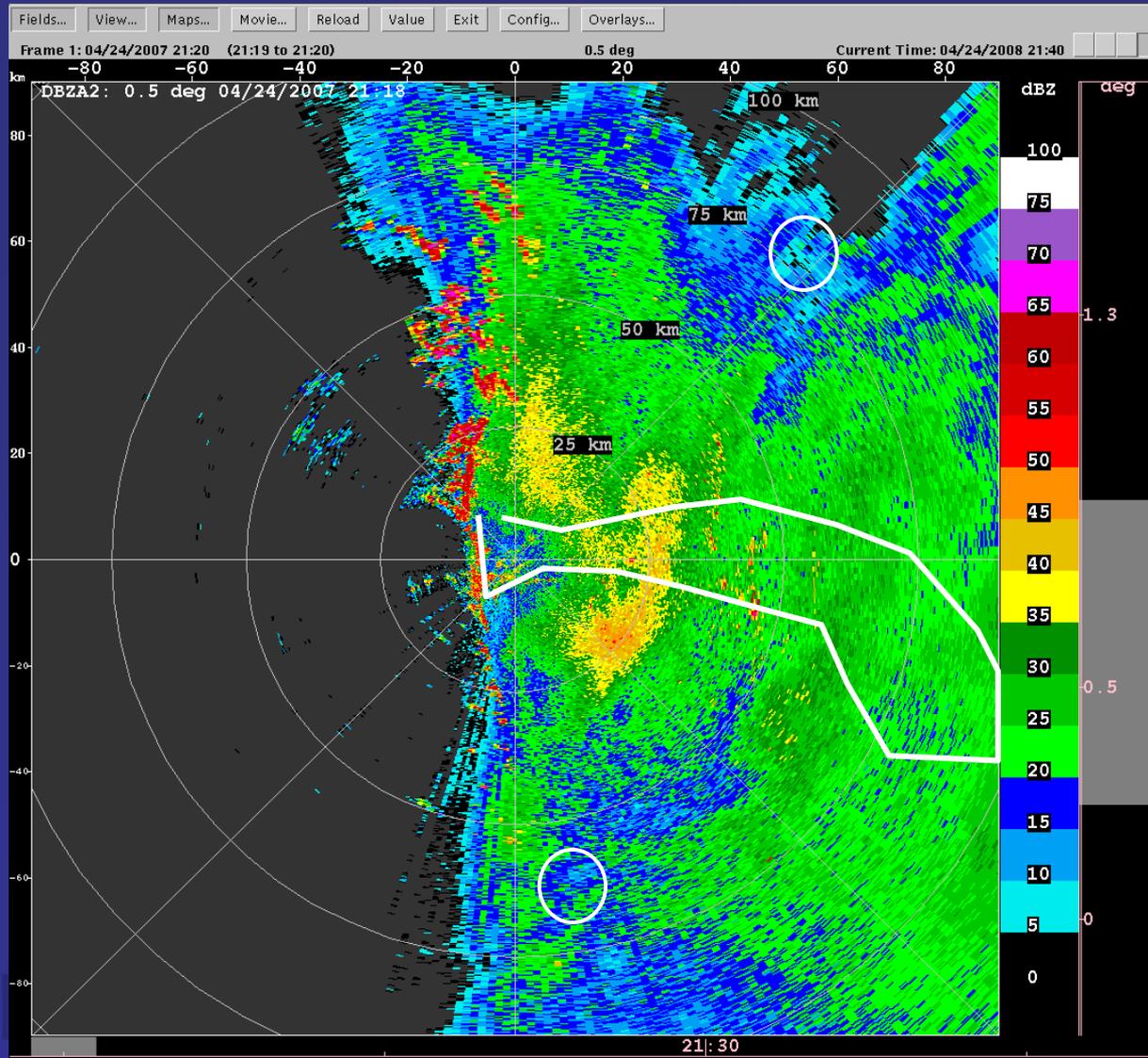
## Single-pol Filtered dBZ



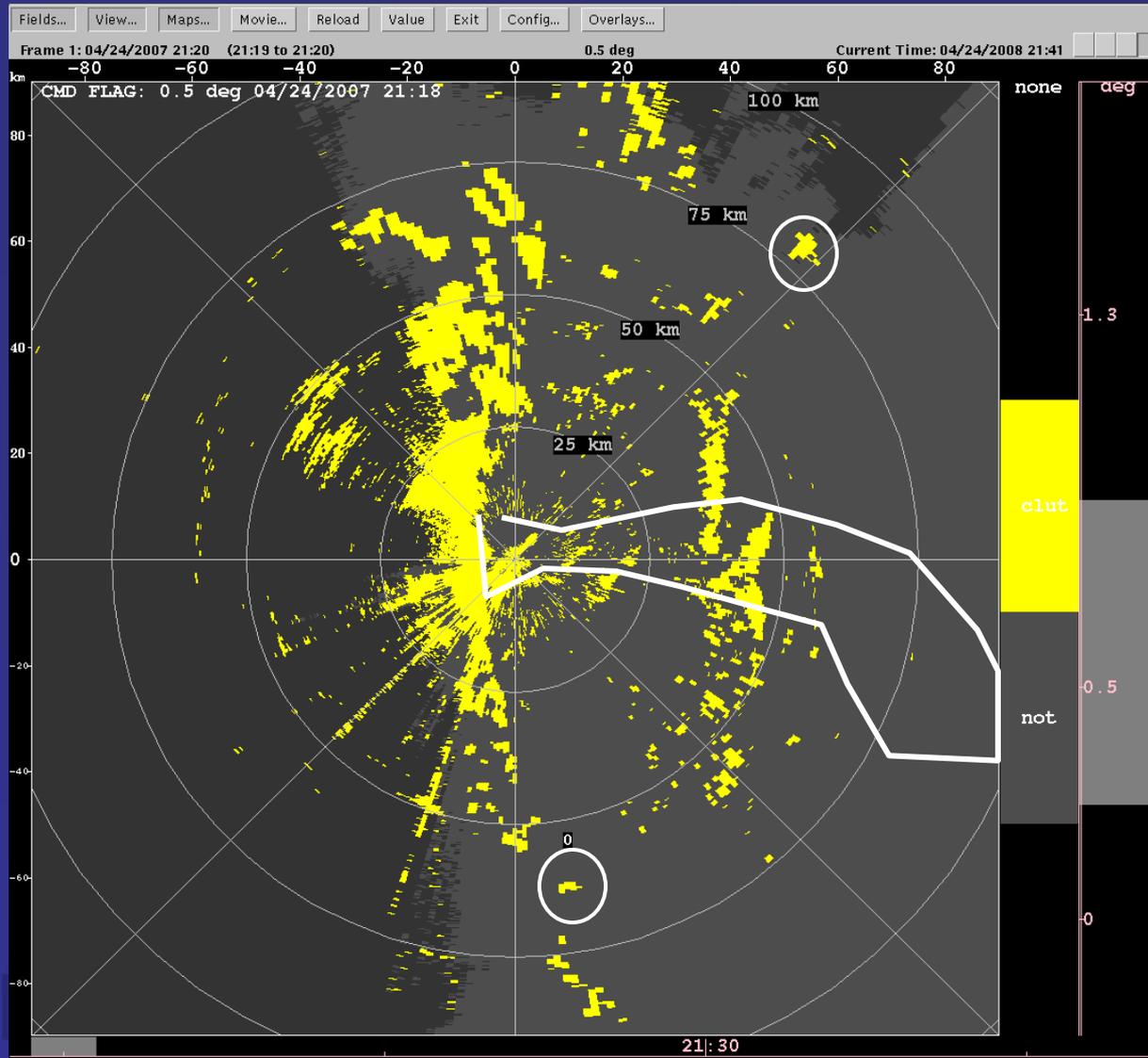
# S-Pol Example: Clear Scan dBZ



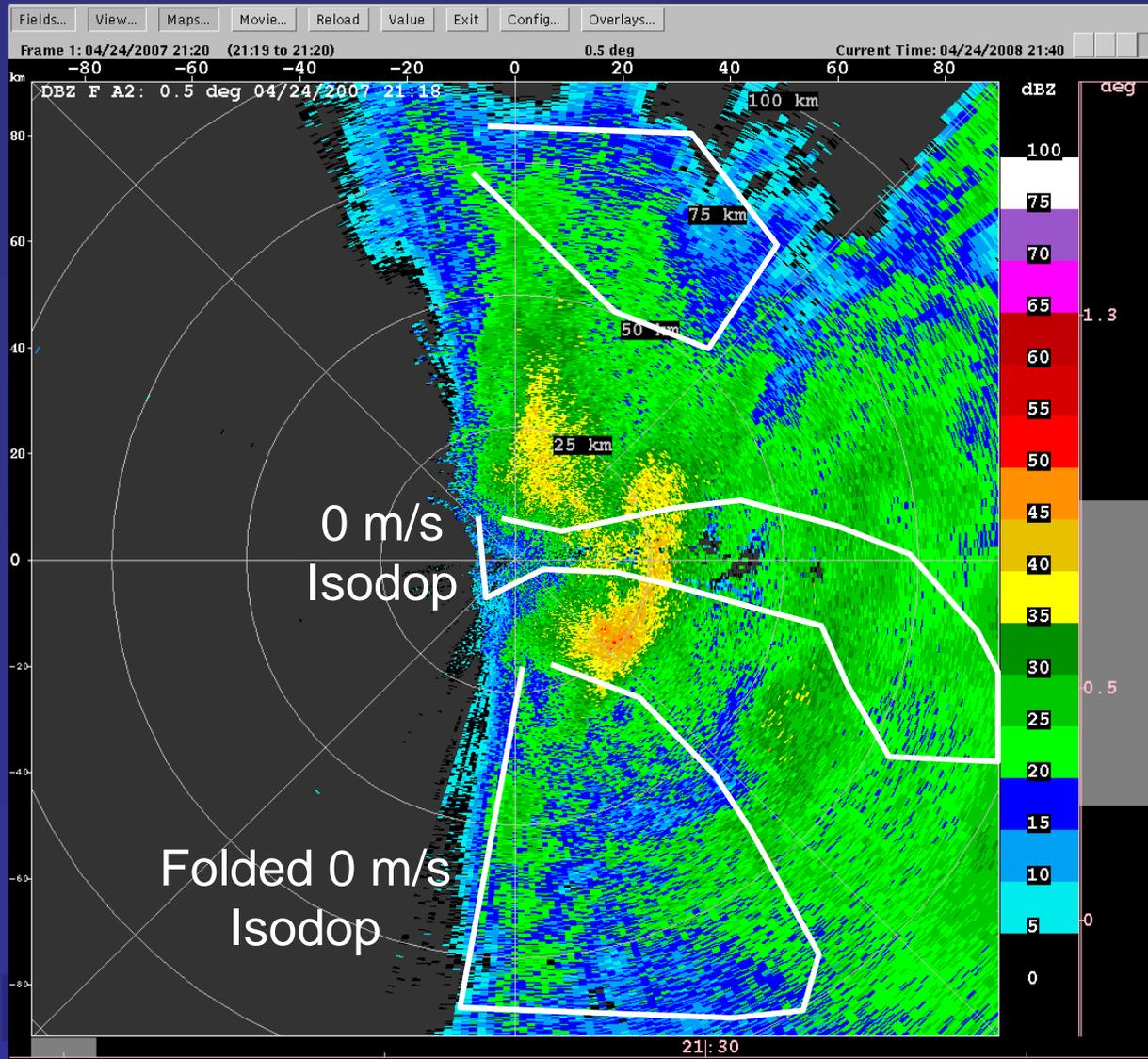
# S-Pol Example: Unfiltered dBZ



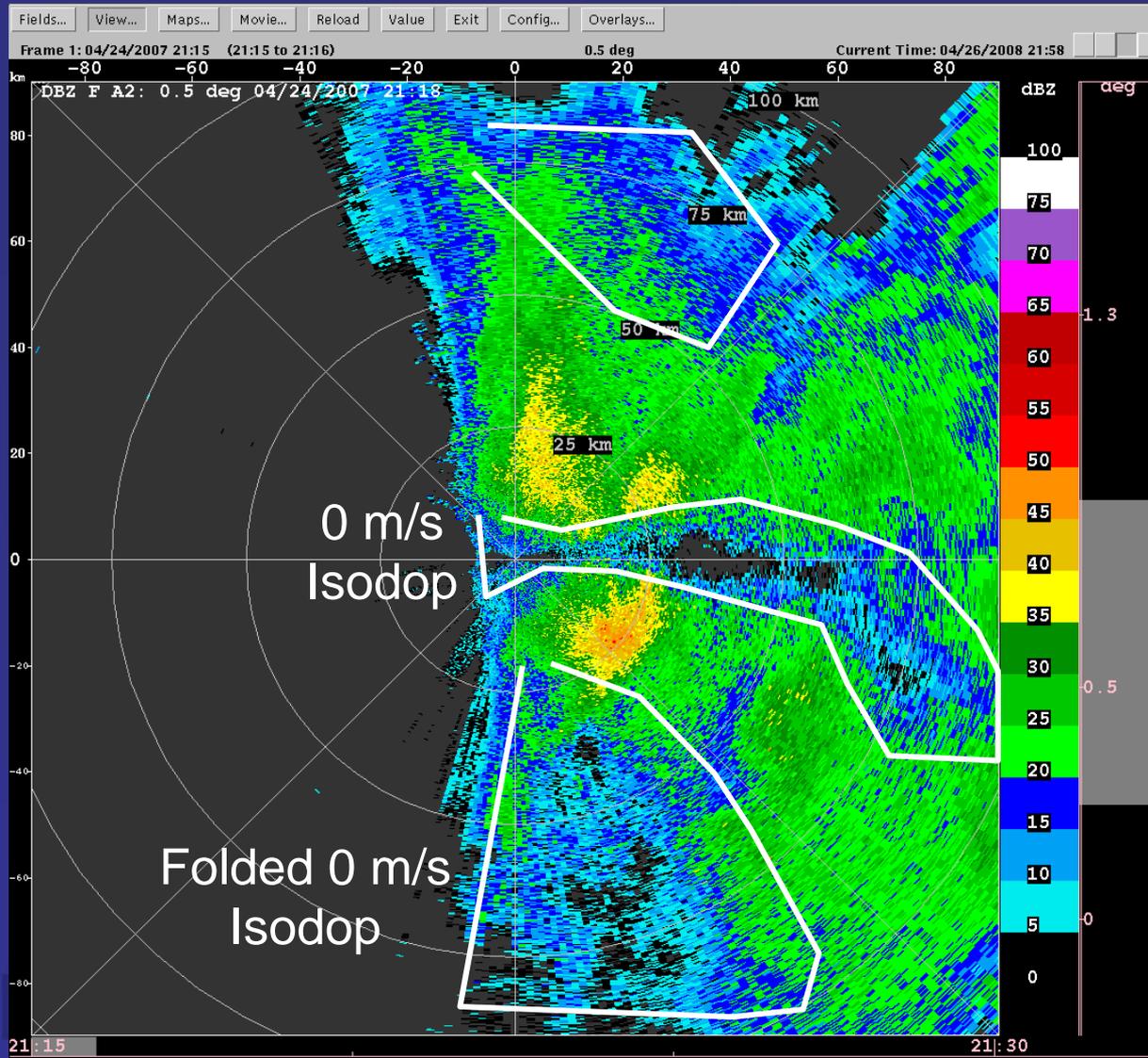
# S-Pol Example: Dual-Pol CMD Flag



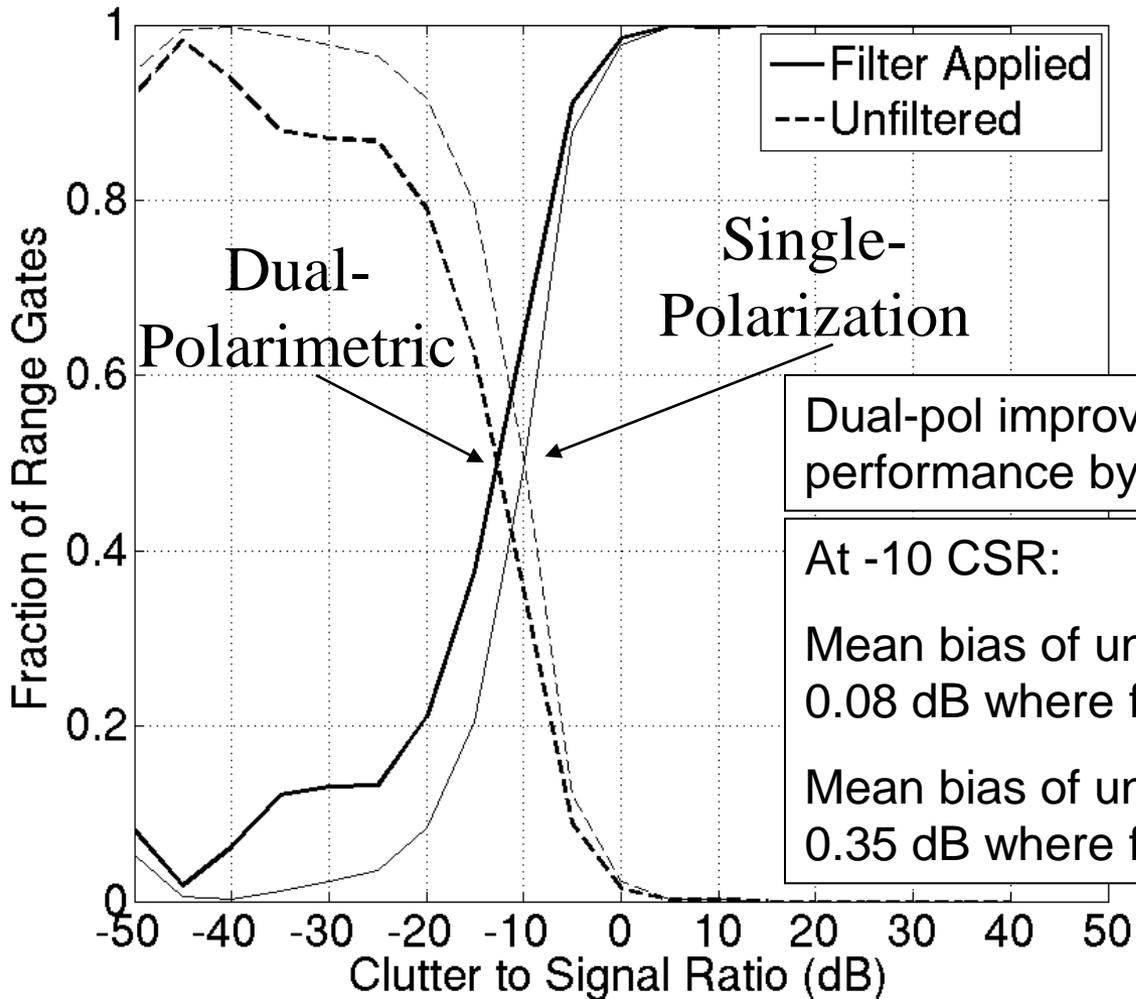
# S-Pol Example: dBZ Filtered on CMD



# S-Pol Example: dBZ Filtered All Bins



# CMD Performance



Dual-pol improves performance by ~ 4 to 5 dB

At -10 CSR:

Mean bias of unfiltered ZDR = 0.08 dB where filter not applied

Mean bias of unfiltered ZDR = 0.35 dB where filter applied

# Dual-pol CMD Conclusions

- Dual-pol CMD is similar architecture to the single pol version
- Two additional inputs
  - Standard deviation of  $Z_{DR}$
  - Standard deviation of  $\Phi_{DP}$
- New dual-pol variables improve CMD performance
  - Detect clutter contamination at lower CSR values
  - Fewer false alarms
  - Fewer missed detections
- Ready for implementation and testing on WSR-88D
- AEL delivered to ROC



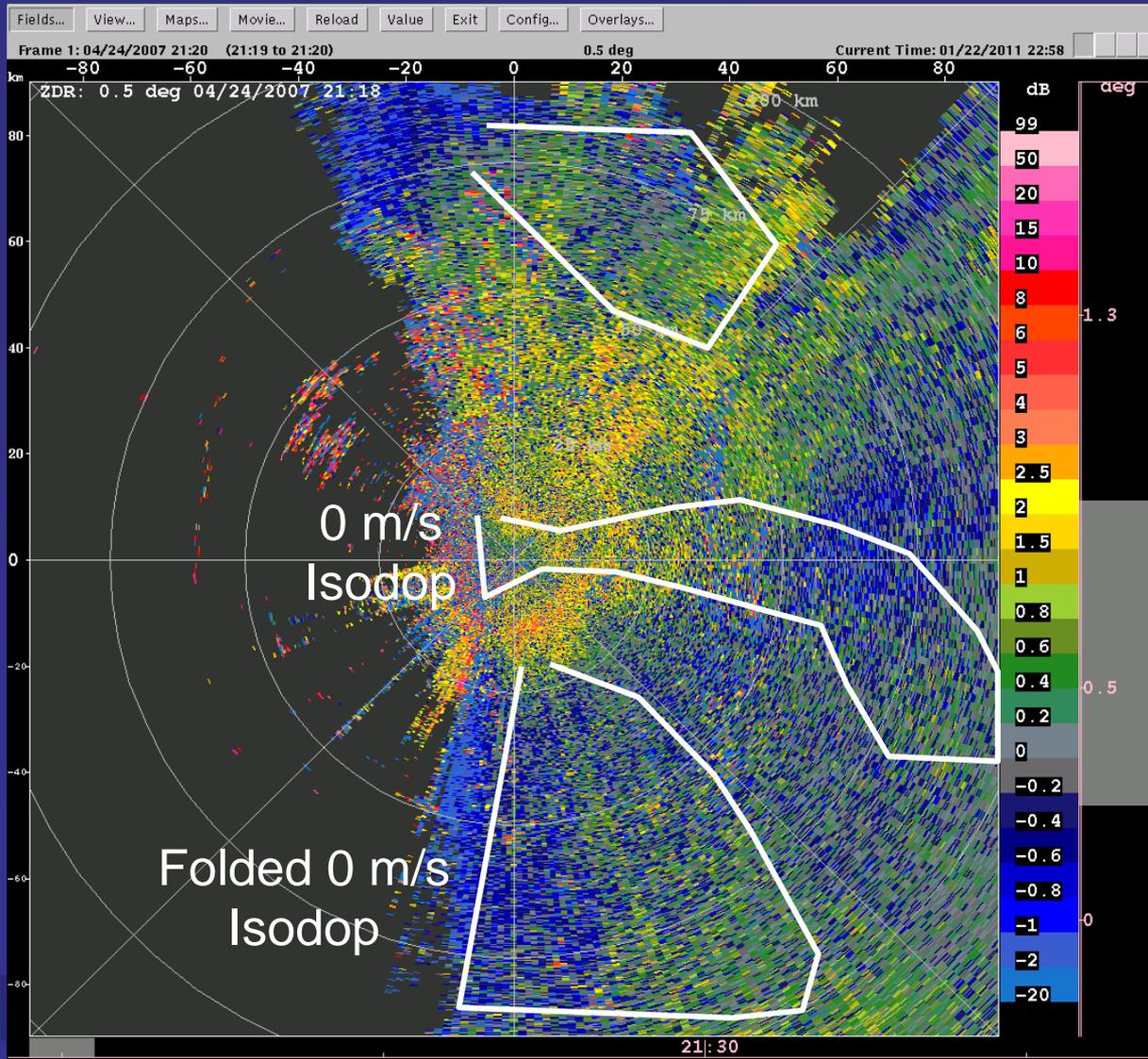
# Thanks for your attention

## Questions?

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# S-Pol Unfiltered ZDR



# S-Pol ZDR Filtered on CMD

