

---

# **AMDA: Informational Briefing**

**Mark Veillette**

**NEXRAD TAC**

**08/29/2012**





# Outline

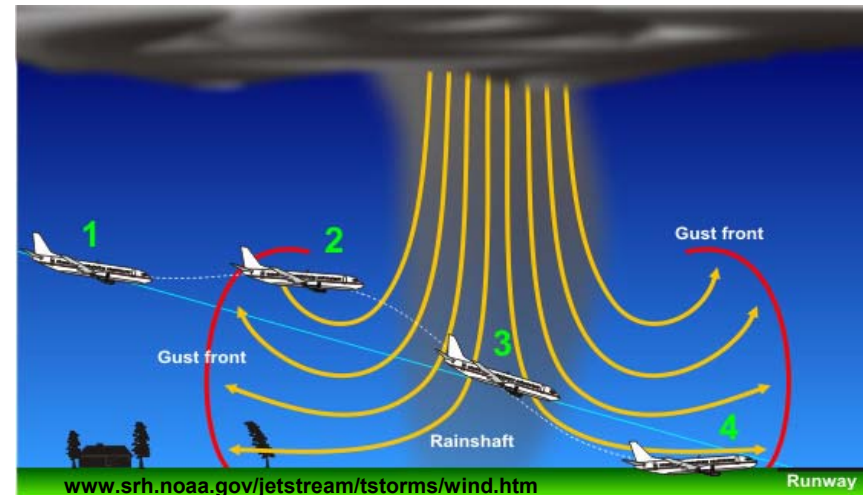
---

- **Introduction**
  - **Goals of AMDA**
  - **Brief algorithm overview (current implementation)**
- **NEXRAD AMDA Performance**
  - **Validation approach**
  - **Results**
  - **Parameter Tuning for NEXRAD**
- **Future Improvements**

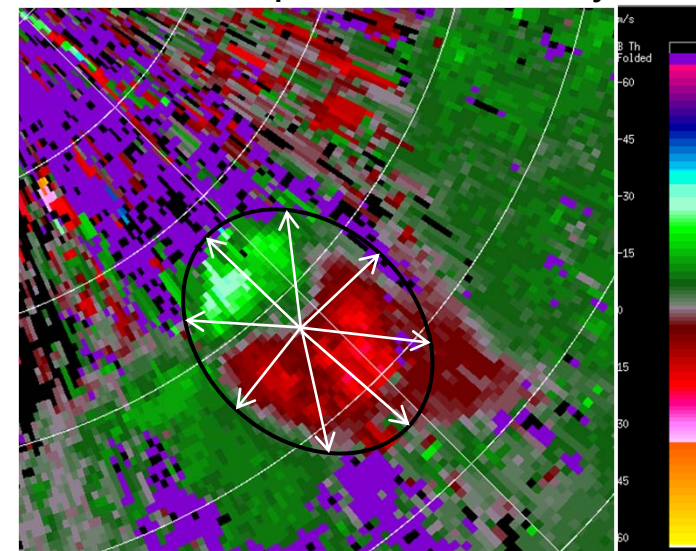


# Automated Microburst Detection Algorithm

- **Goal:**
  - Detect instances of moderate to severe wind shear which present a danger to aircraft
- **Microbursts:**
  - Definition: Minimum radial velocity differential threshold  $15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  (Wolfson et al. 1994)
- **Wind Shear:**
  - AMDA also issues detections for any wind shear exceeding a threshold of  $7.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$



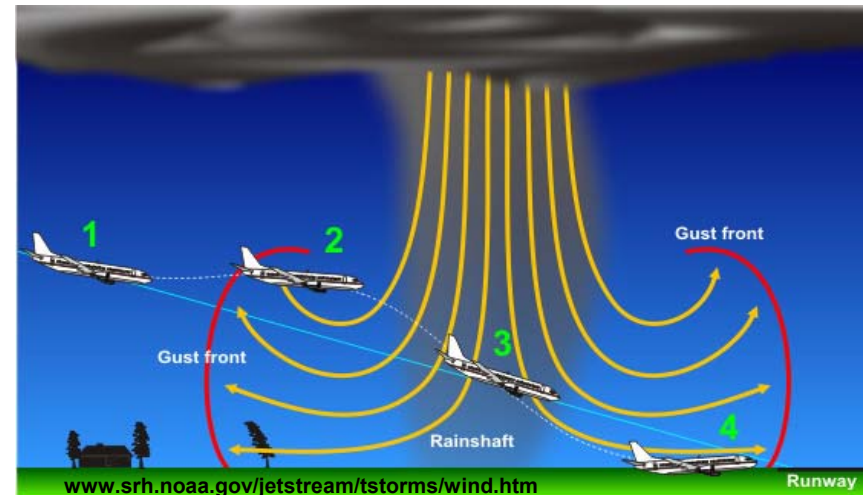
Radial Component of Wind Velocity



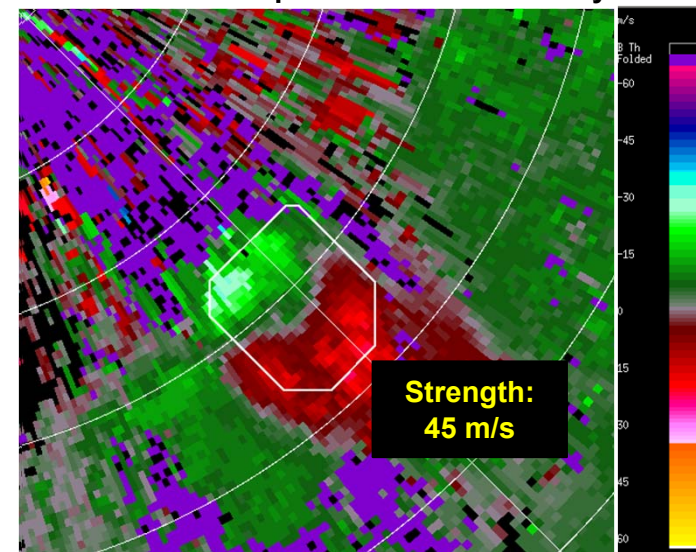


# Automated Microburst Detection Algorithm

- **Goal:**
  - Detect instances of moderate to severe wind shear which present a danger to aircraft
- **Microbursts:**
  - Definition: Minimum radial velocity differential threshold  $15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  (Wolfson et al. 1994)
- **Wind Shear:**
  - AMDA also issues detections for any wind shear exceeding a threshold of  $7.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
- AMDA provides a polygon and a strength measurement for each detection

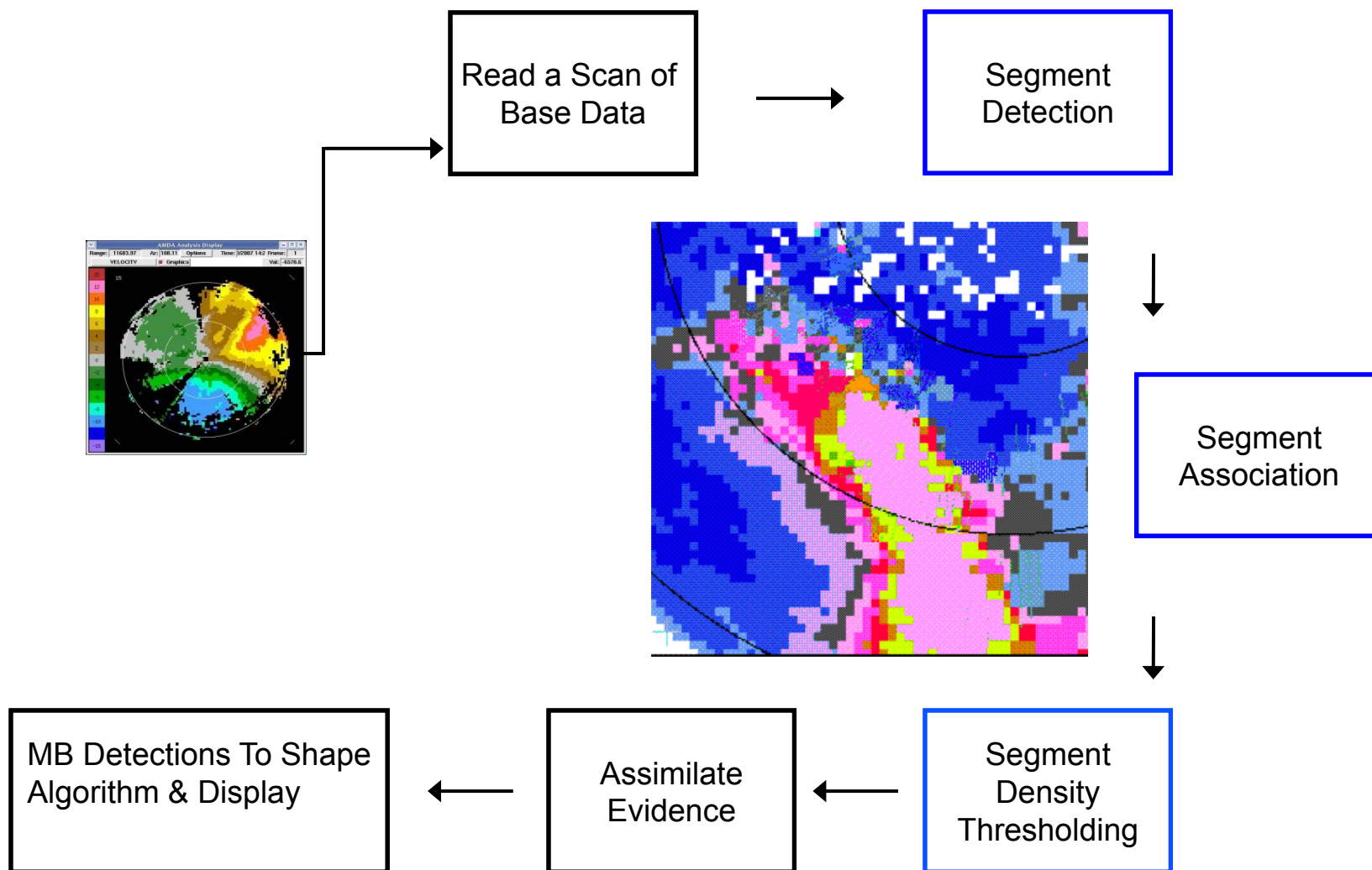


Radial Component of Wind Velocity





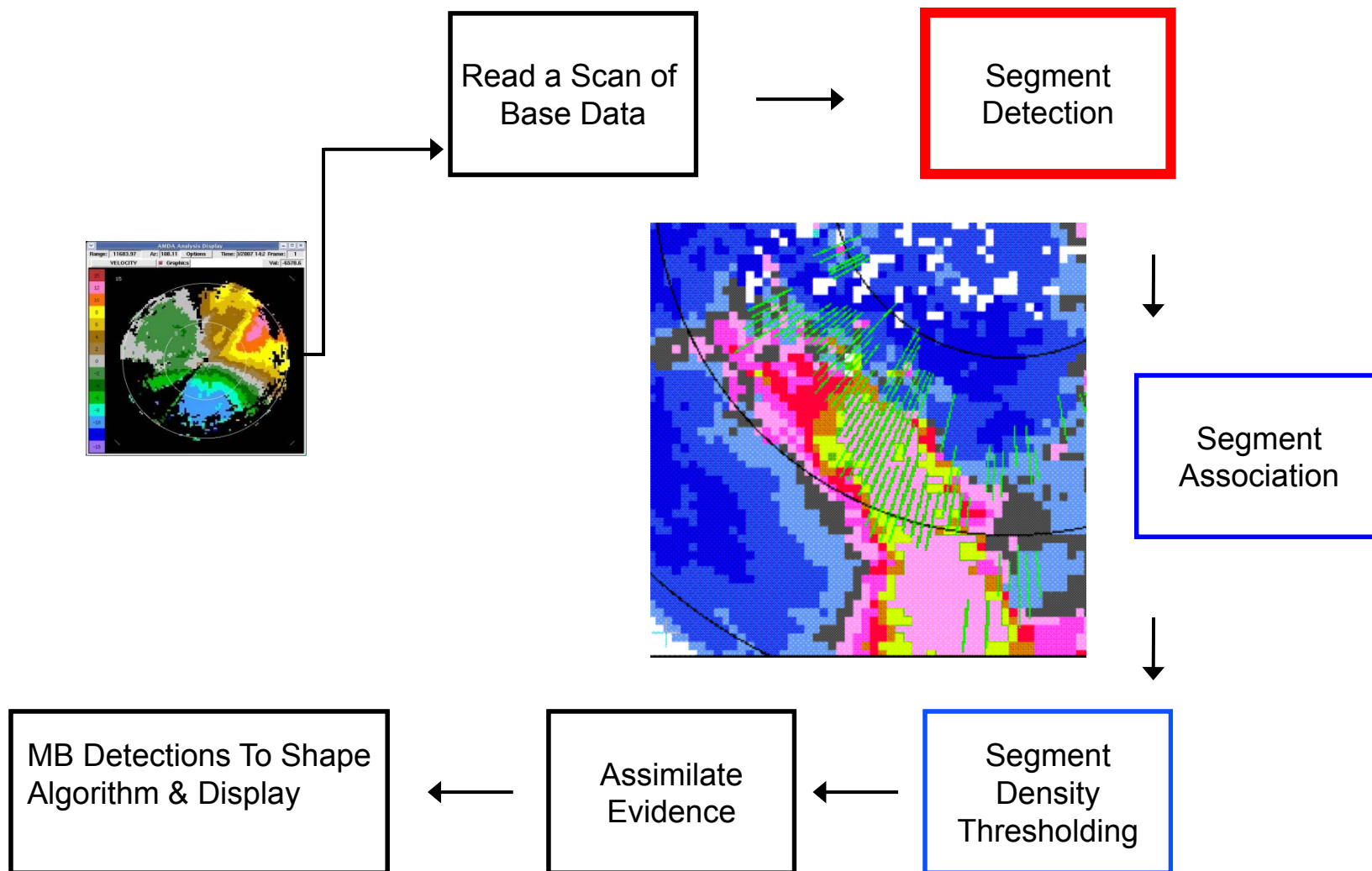
# AMDA Overview





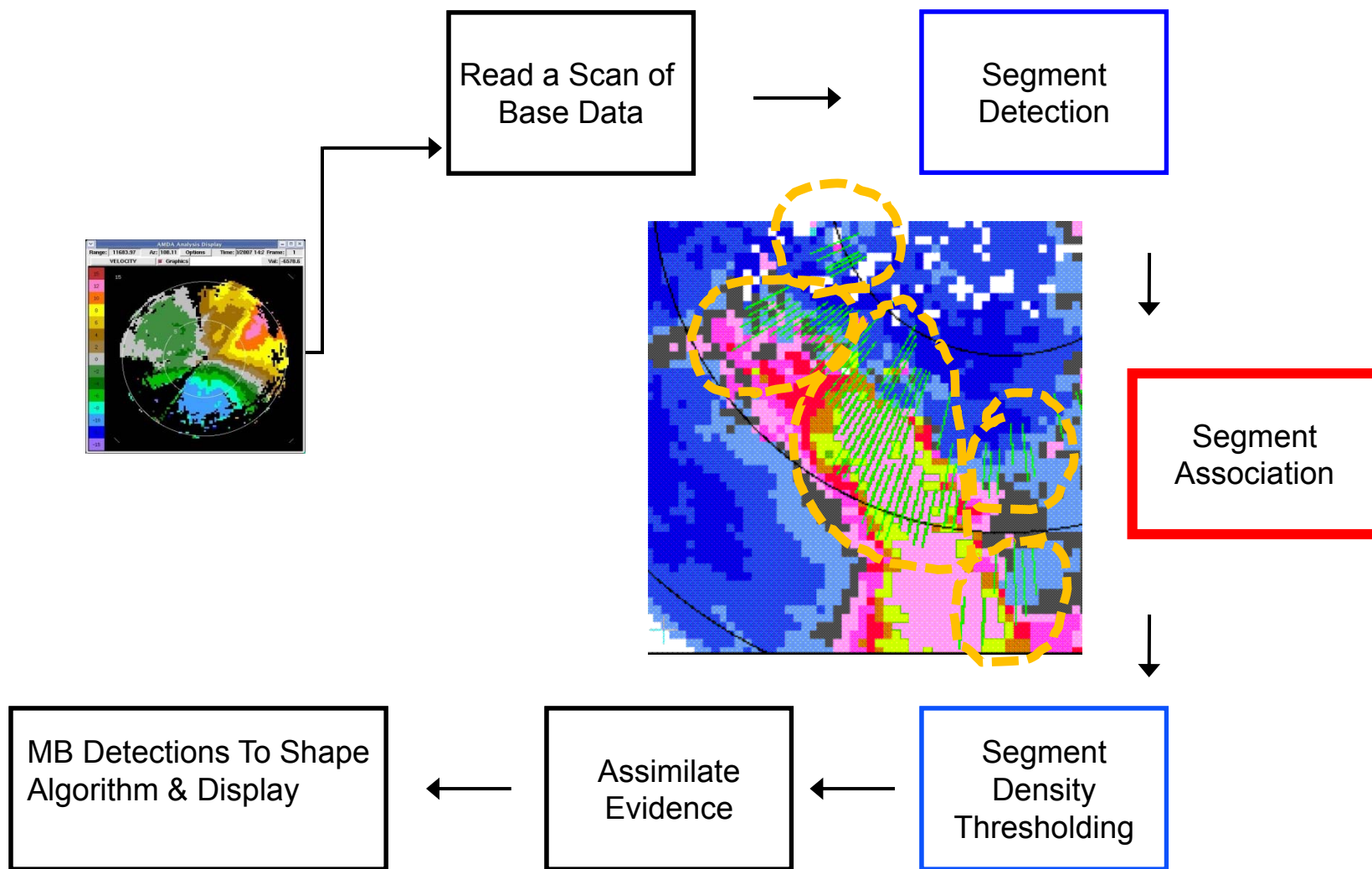


# AMDA Segment Detection



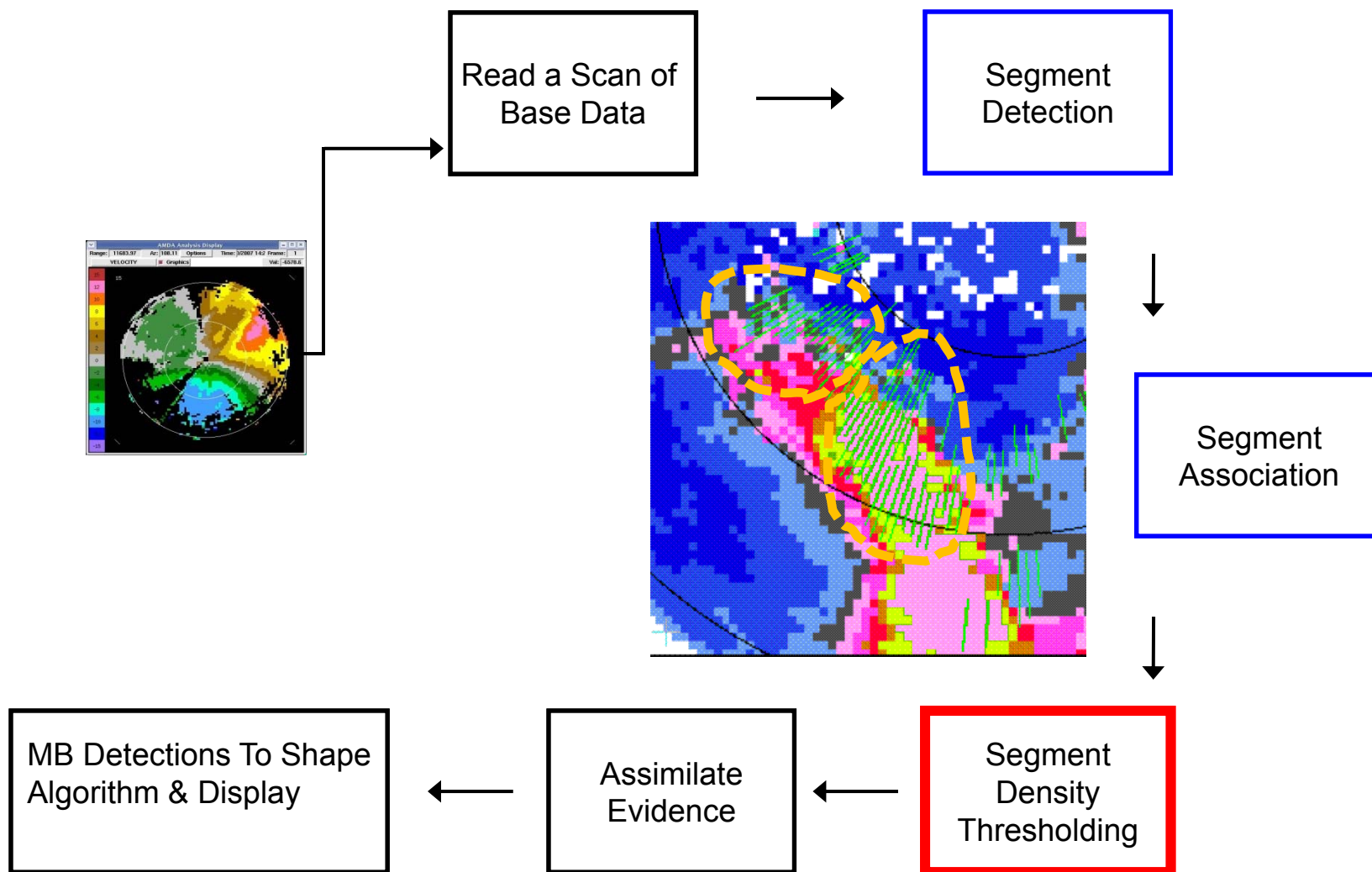


# AMDA Segment Association





# AMDA Segment Density Thresholding



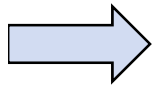




# Outline

---

- **Introduction**
  - **Goals of AMDA**
  - **Brief algorithm overview (current implementation)**



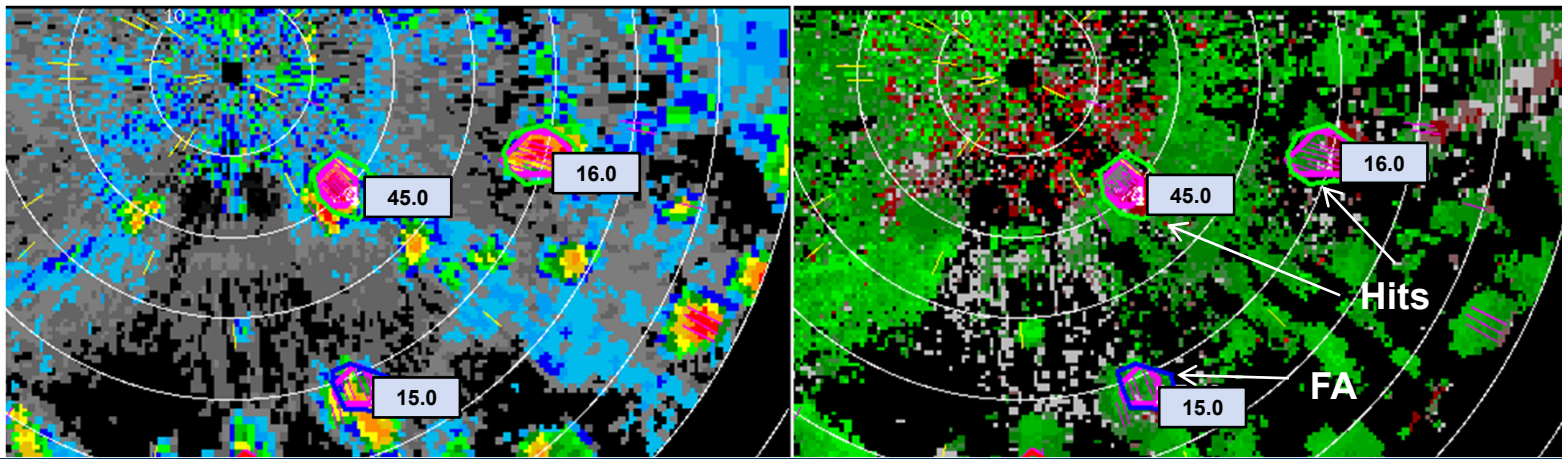
## **NEXRAD AMDA Performance**

- **Validation approach**
  - **Results**
  - **Parameter Tuning for NEXRAD**
- 
- **Future Improvements**



# AMDA Human “Truthing”

- Subjective analysis of radar reflectivity and velocity (0.5° scans) by human observer
- Recorded microbursts and wind shear events
  - Sites include KFTG (Denver), KFWS (Dallas/Fort Worth), KIWA (Phoenix), KLSX (St. Louis), KTLX (Oklahoma City)
  - 150 total events with wind shear  $\geq 15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
  - 270 total events with wind shear between  $7.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and  $15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
  - Continuing to add cases

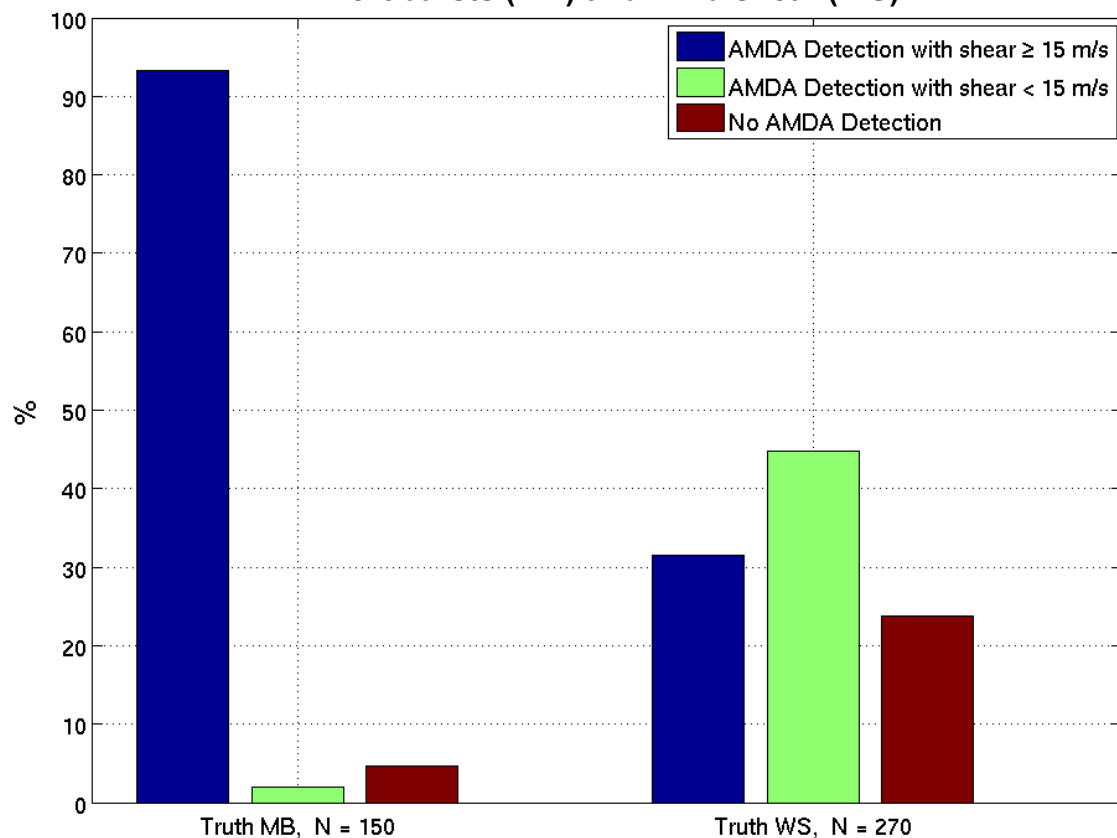




# AMDA Performance

(Detection Rate)

Probability of AMDA detections near human identified (Truth) microbursts (MB) and wind shear (WS)



Probability of Detection

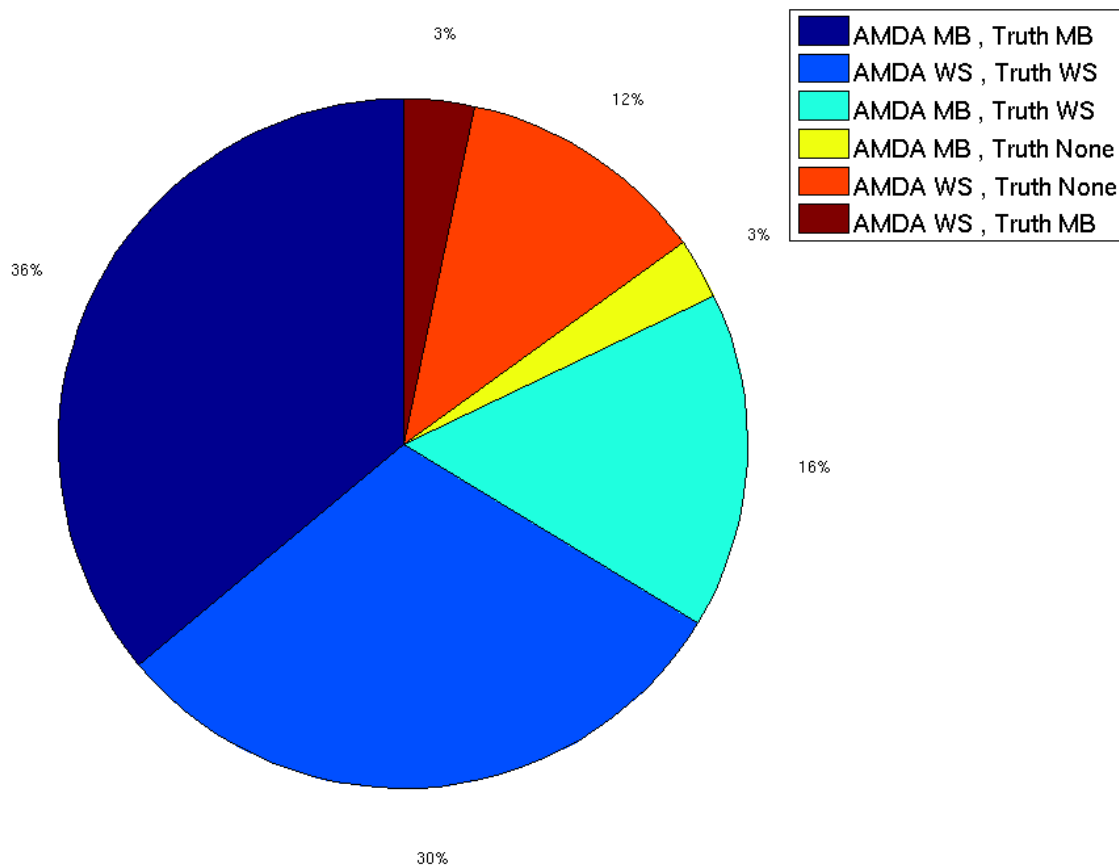
Shear $\geq 15$ m/s	92%
Shear $\geq 7.5$ m/s	88%



# AMDA Performance

(False Alarms)

Presence of Truth MB/WS events near AMDA detections

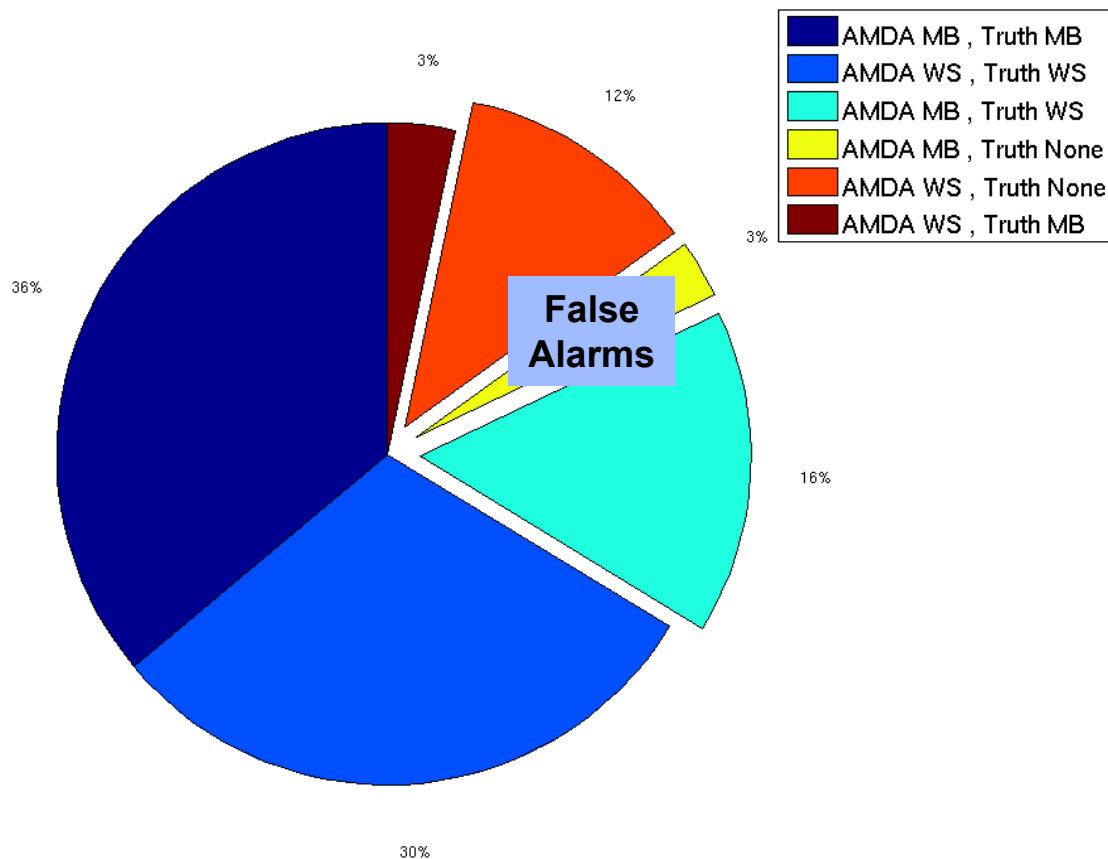




# AMDA Performance

(False Alarms)

Presence of Truth MB/WS events near AMDA detections



False Alarm Rates

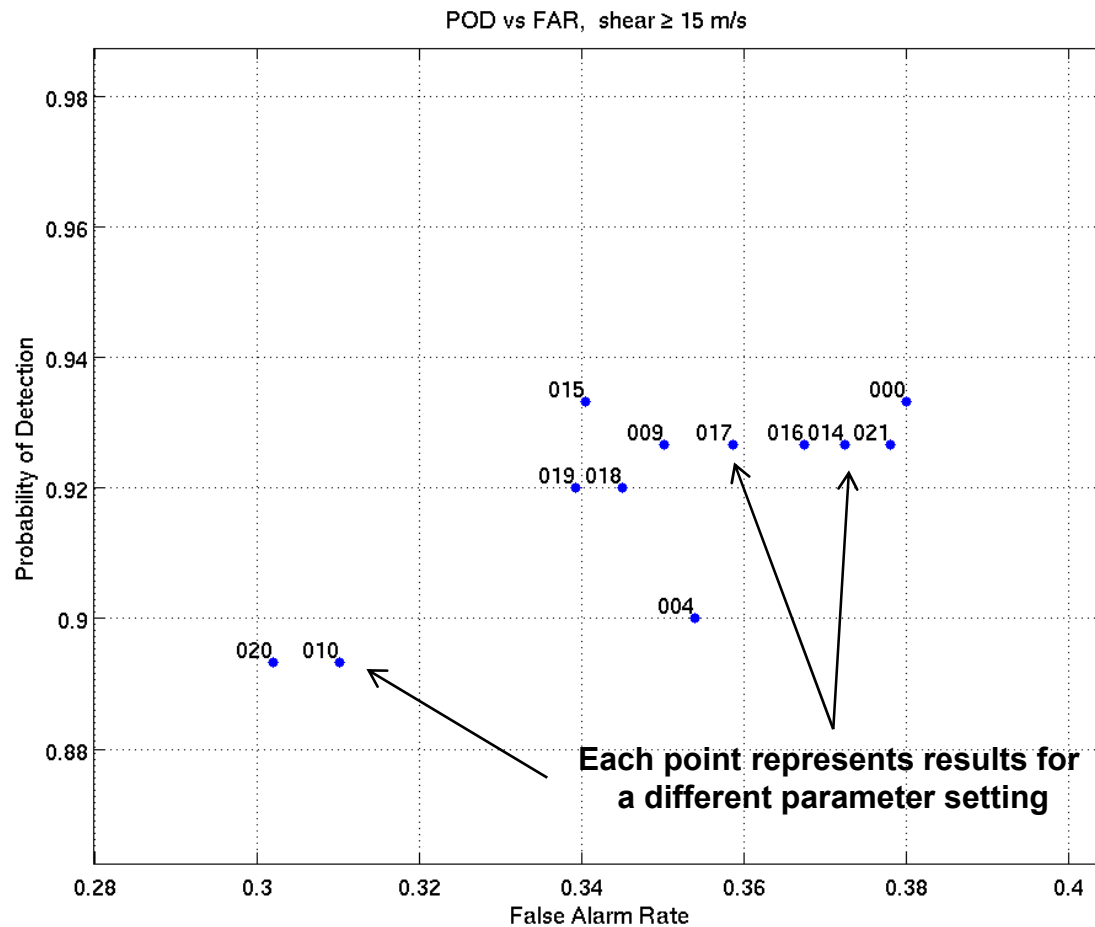
Shear $\geq$ 15 m/s	34%
Shear $\geq$ 7.5 m/s	15%





# AMDA Performance

## (Parameter Tuning)

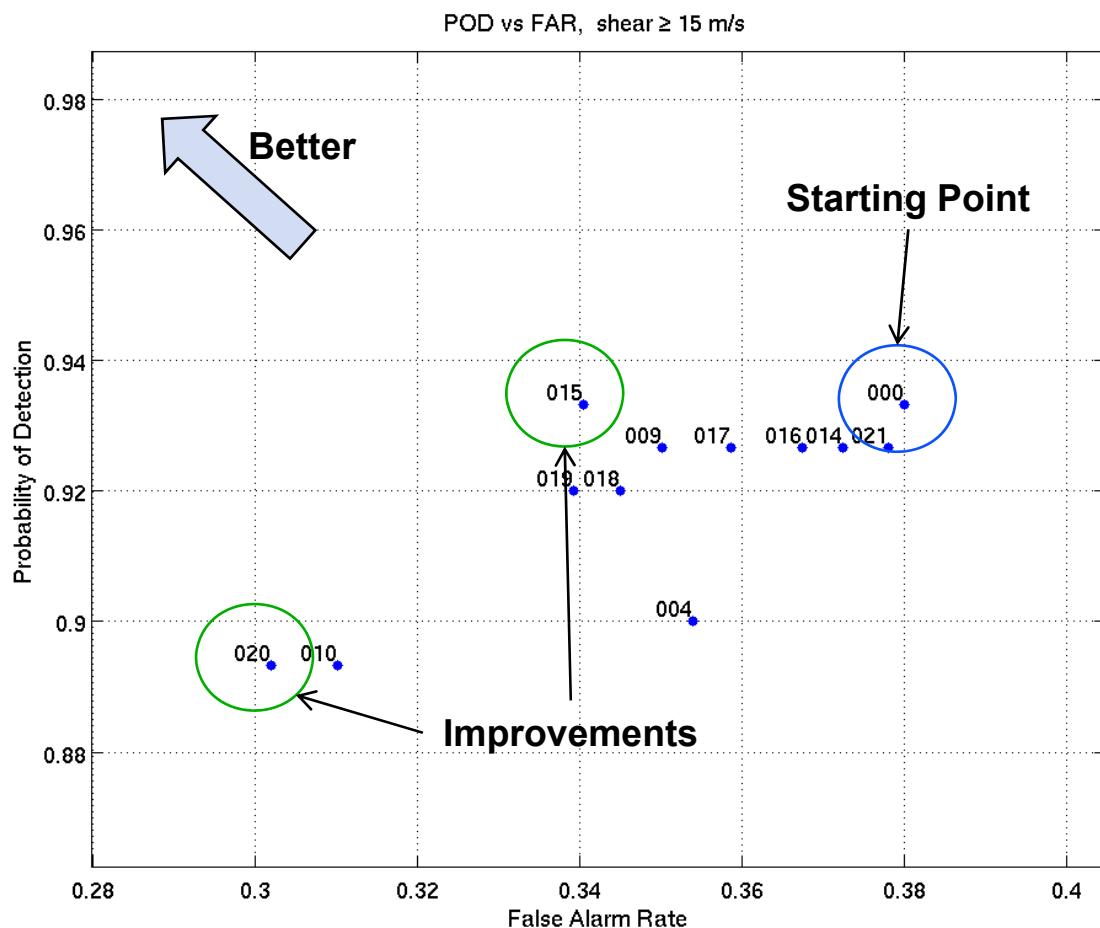


Currently working with current AMDA parameters to decrease False alarm rate while maintaining high probability of detection



# AMDA Performance

(Parameter Tuning)



Currently working with current AMDA parameters to decrease False alarm rate while maintaining high probability of detection

With the current parameters, able to lower false alarm rate without sacrificing too many true detections.

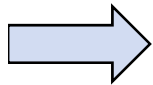
However: More work needs to be done to achieve the goal of 90%POD / 10%FAR



# Outline

---

- **Introduction**
  - **Goals of AMDA**
  - **Brief algorithm overview (current implementation)**
- **NEXRAD AMDA Performance**
  - **Validation approach**
  - **Results**
  - **Parameter Tuning for NEXRAD**

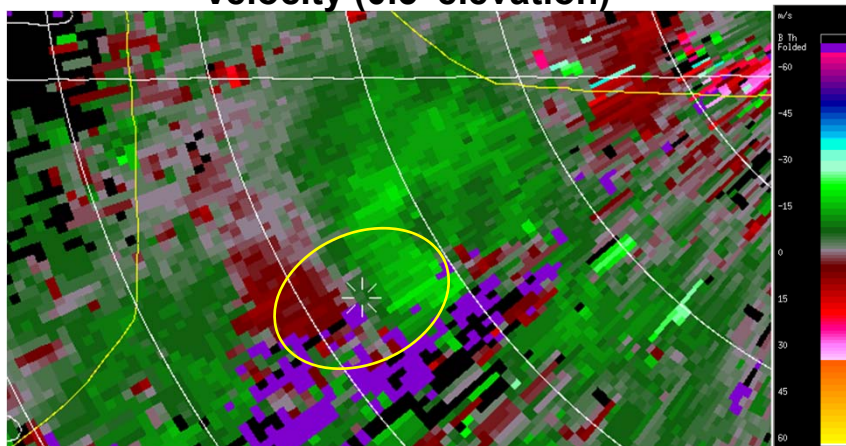


**Future Improvements**

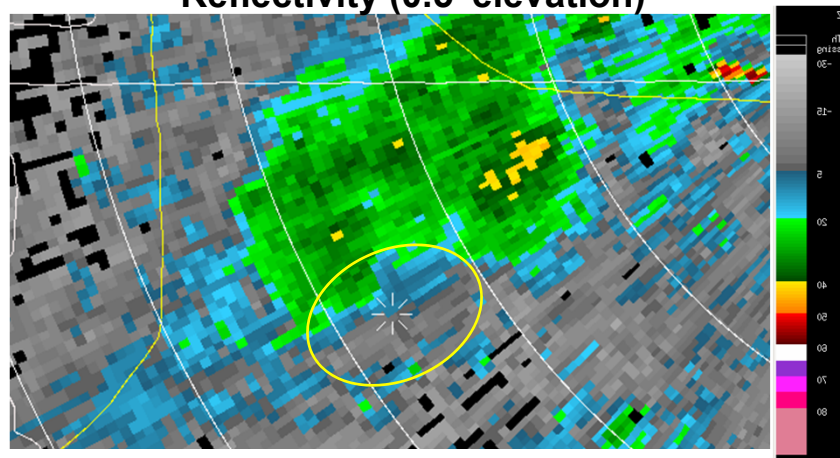


# A Dry Case

Velocity (0.5° elevation)



Reflectivity (0.5° elevation)

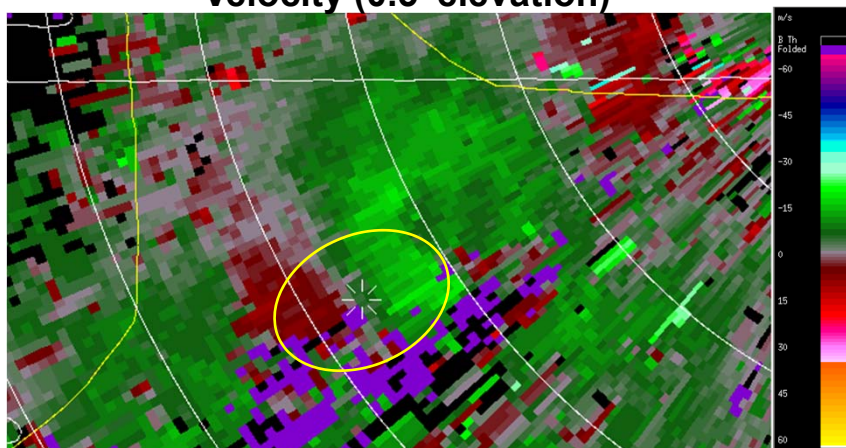


- Dry cases like this require lower reflectivity thresholds to trigger a detection

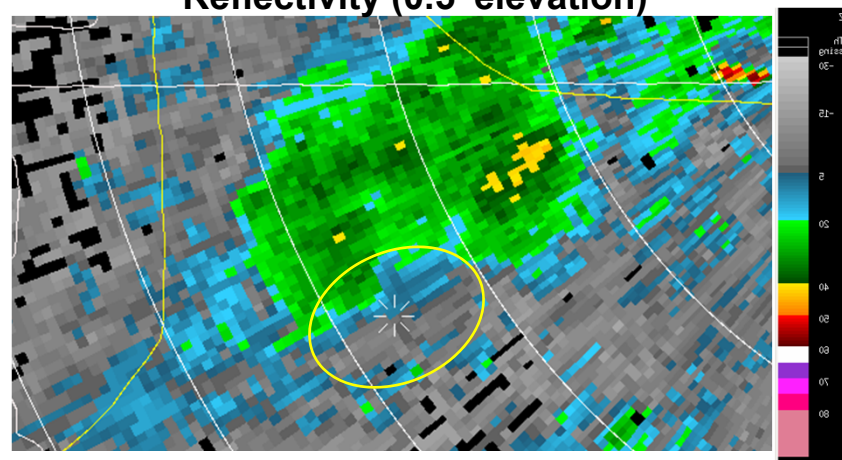


# A Dry Case

Velocity (0.5° elevation)

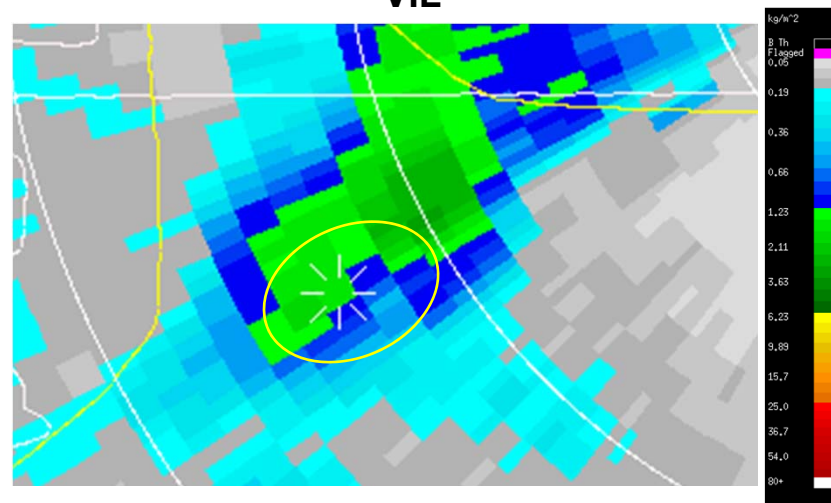


Reflectivity (0.5° elevation)



- Dry cases like this require lower reflectivity thresholds needed for detections
- Looking into incorporating reflectivity from higher tilts (e.g. VIL) to help this problem

VIL

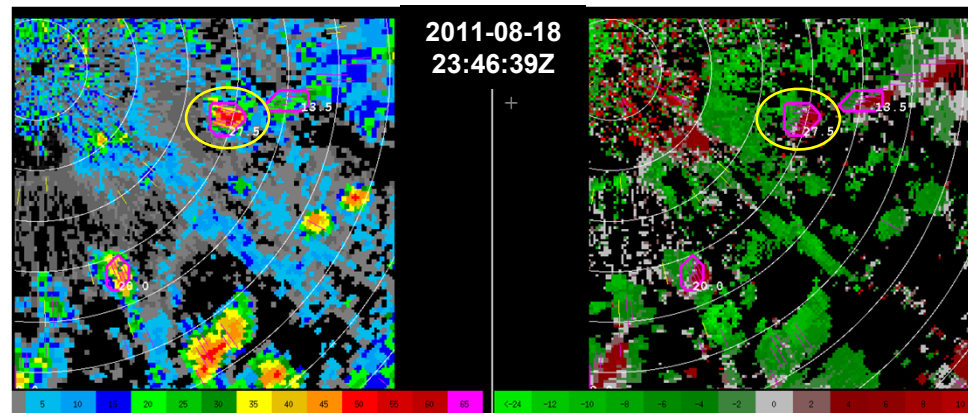






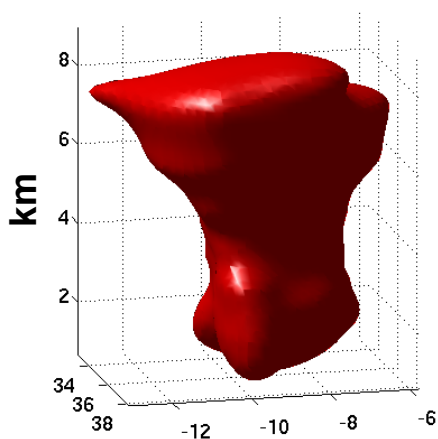
# Future Improvements

- Use information from higher tilts
  - Detecting reflectivity aloft could improve POD/FAR, especially in drier environments
  - Detecting descending cores could help detection
  - Predictive component?

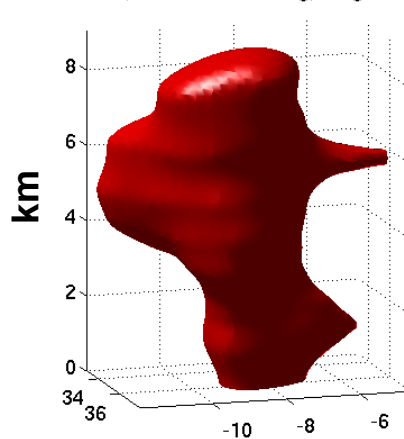


## Isosurfaces of 40 dBZ reflectivity aloft

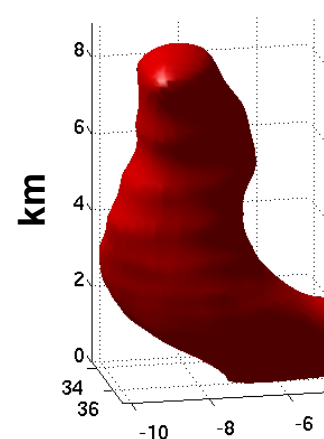
23:37:16, azimuth = 105deg, range = 37km



23:41:57, azimuth = 105deg, range = 37km



23:46:39, azimuth = 105deg, range = 37km





# Future Improvements

(con't)

---

- **Environmental parameters ( LI, CAPE, theta-e, etc..)**
  - Can be used to determine when conditions are right for microbursts (wet vs. dry conditions)
- **Dual-Pol enhancements**
  - Detection of hail aloft
- **Improved shear measurement**
  - Lower sensitivity to outliers in velocity measurements
- **Use of more frequent surface (0.5°) scanning**
  - Other implementations of AMDA had advantage of at least one surface scan every minute



# Summary

---

- **AMDA provides real time wind shear and microburst detection from NEXRAD data**
- **Current performance is adequate, but has room for improvement**
  - **92% POD / 34% FAR for microbursts (shear  $\geq 15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  )**
  - **88% POD / 16% FAR for wind shear (shear  $\geq 7.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  )**
- **Currently looking into ways of improving AMDA by decreasing false alarms**
  - **Information from higher tilts**
  - **Better shear measurements**
  - **Environmental parameters**