

Evaluation and improvement of the French fuzzy logic polarimetric hydrometeor classifier

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METEO FRANCE
Toujours un temps d'avance

Plan

1. Overview of the Hydrometeor Classification

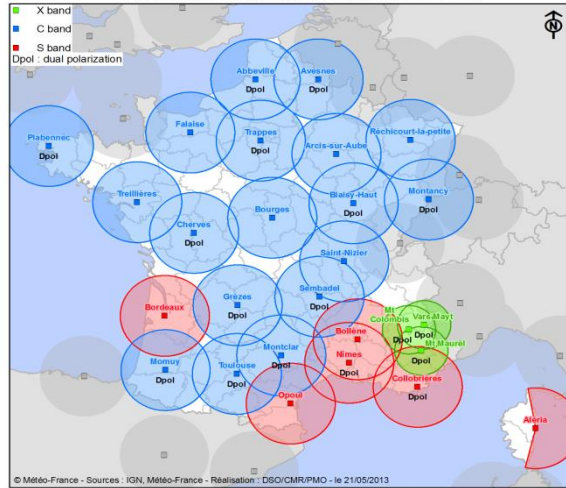
Algorithm

2. Evaluation Method

3. Conclusion and Future work

Overview of the Hydrometeor Classification Algorithm

The Météo France Radar Network in 2013

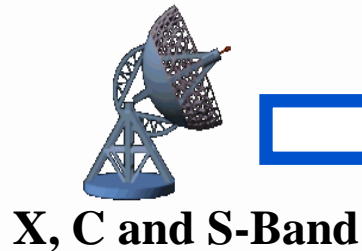


Hydrometeor Classification Algorithm *

Measurement conditions (Φ_{DP} ,
SCR*, SNR, PBB**, distance, ...)

*: Signal to Clutter Ratio

** : Partial Beam Blocking



Z_H
 Z_{DR}
 K_{DP}
 ρ_{HV}

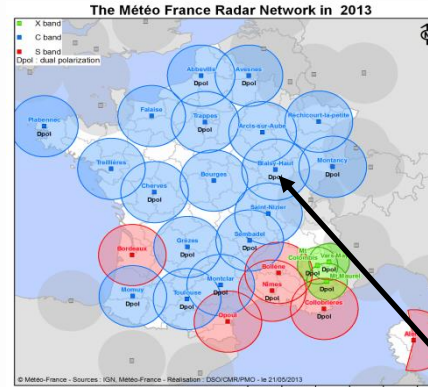
**Fuzzy Logic
Algorithm**

**Hydrometeor
Types :**
RAIN
WETSNOW
DRYSNOW
ICE
small HAIL
medium HAIL
large HAIL

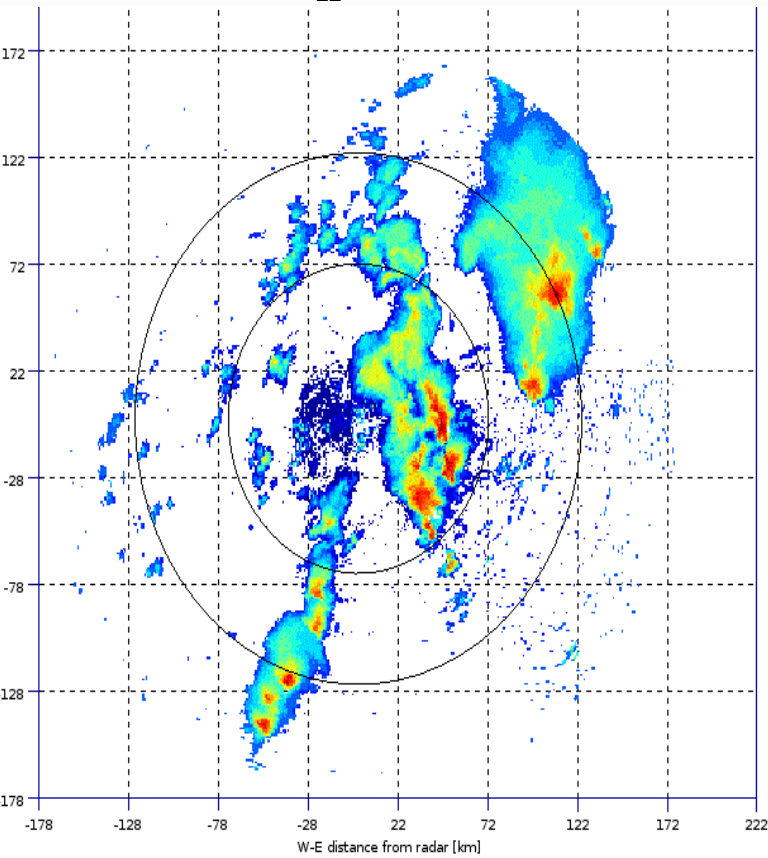
**NWP Model
(AROME)**

**3D
Temperature**

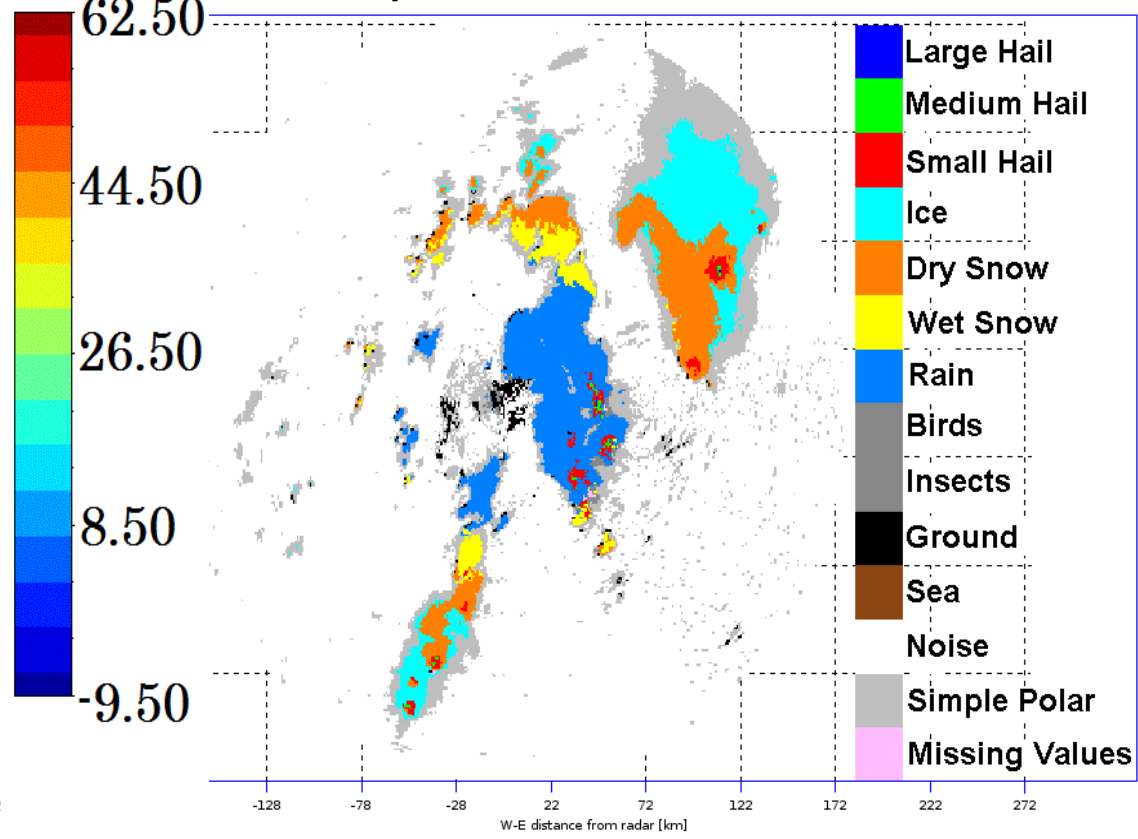
Example : Convective case with the presence of Large Hail at C-Band



Z_H (dBZ)



Blaisy, 20120630, 193000, 1° of elevation

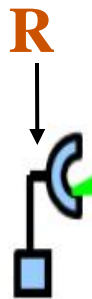


Evaluation Method: Radar Volume Intercomparison

Each 5 min

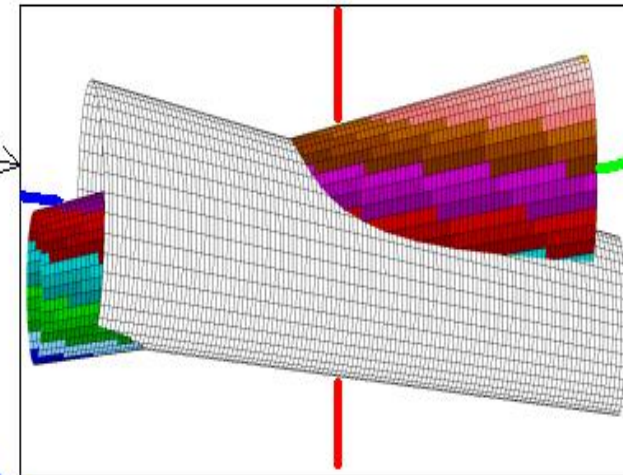
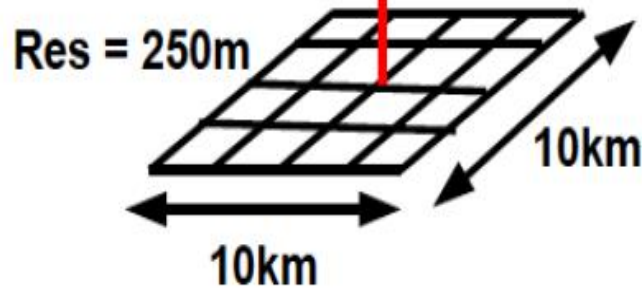
- $\% HT$
- $\langle Z_H \rangle$
- $\langle Z_{DR} \rangle$
- $\langle K_{DP} \rangle$
- $\langle \rho_{HV} \rangle$

Φ_{DP}



Radar 1

(lon/lat, alt)



Φ_{DP}

R



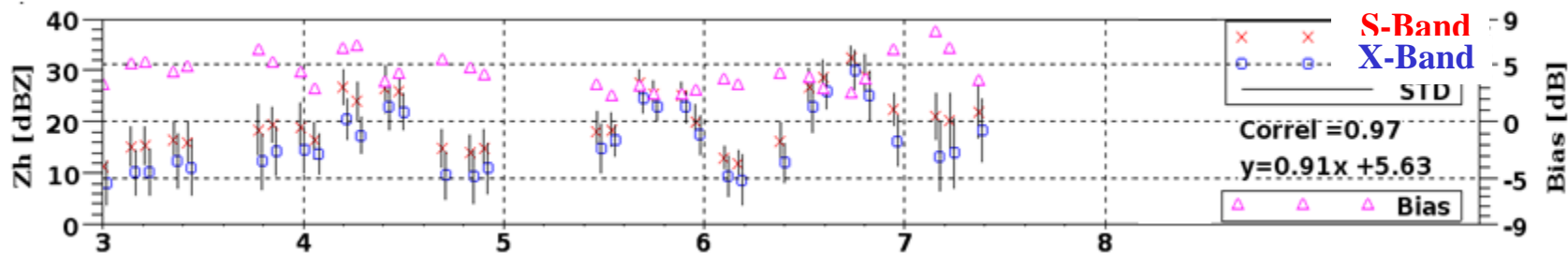
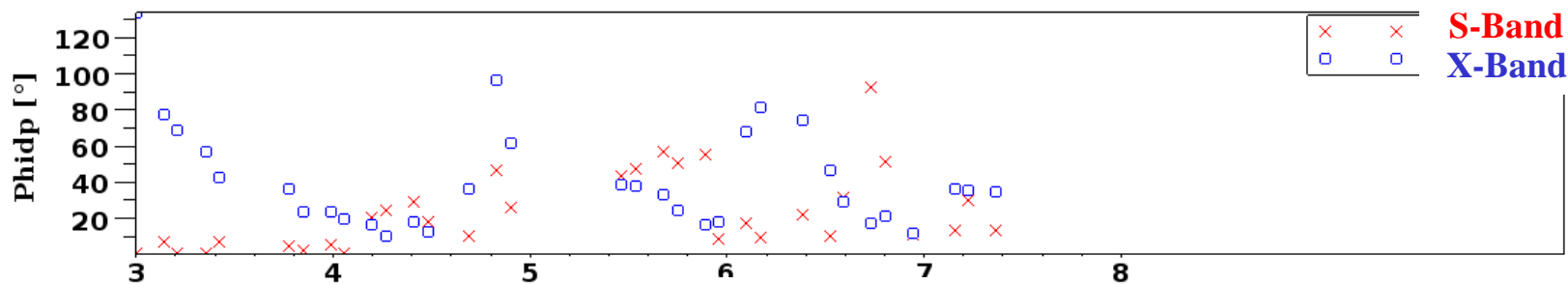
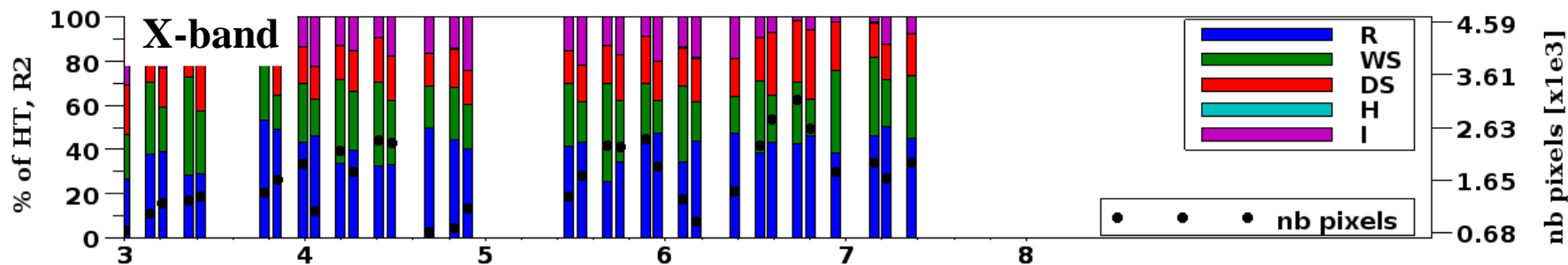
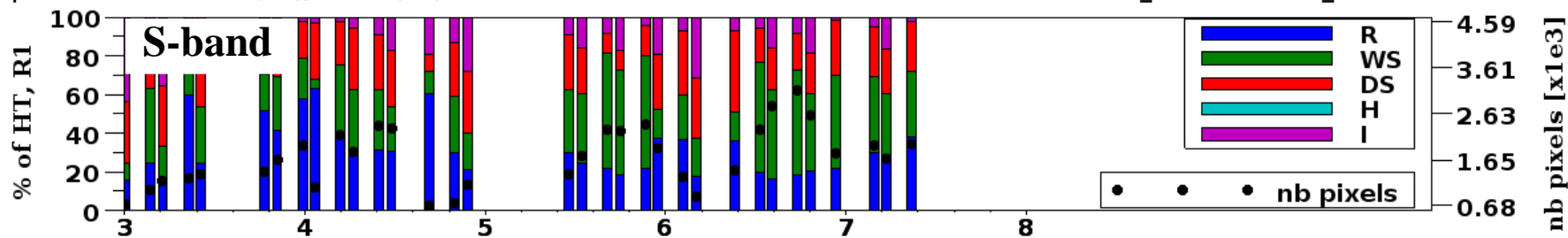
(lon/lat, alt) Radar 2

Taking into account :

- SNR
- Partial beam blocking
- Volume ratio
- Bright Band

Radar Volume Intercomparison: S-Band (Collobrieres R1) vs X-Band (Maurel R2)

Comparison: Collobrieres(R1)/Maurel(R2) 20121026 from: 03 to 08h between: 2093 and 7480m Dist_R1=60km Dist_R2=30km



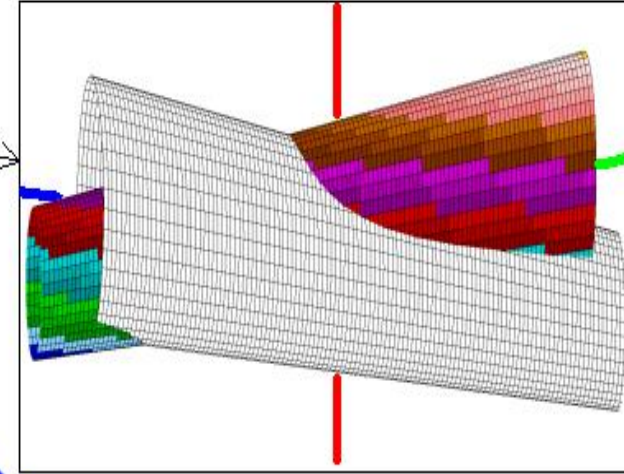
Radar Volume Intercomparison : Estimation of the γ_H and γ_{DP} constants used in the PIA and PIDA calculation

Z_H (no attenuation correction)
 Z_{DR} (no attenuation correction)

Φ_{DP}

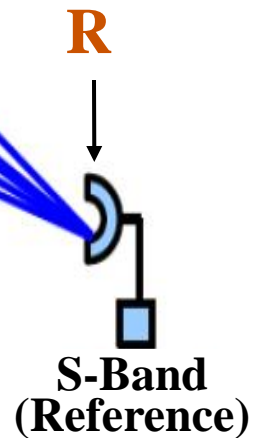
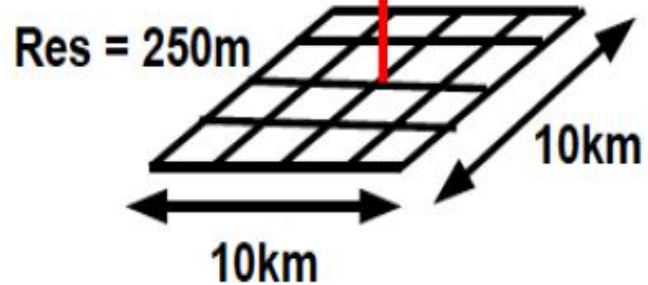
$R = 0$

X-Band



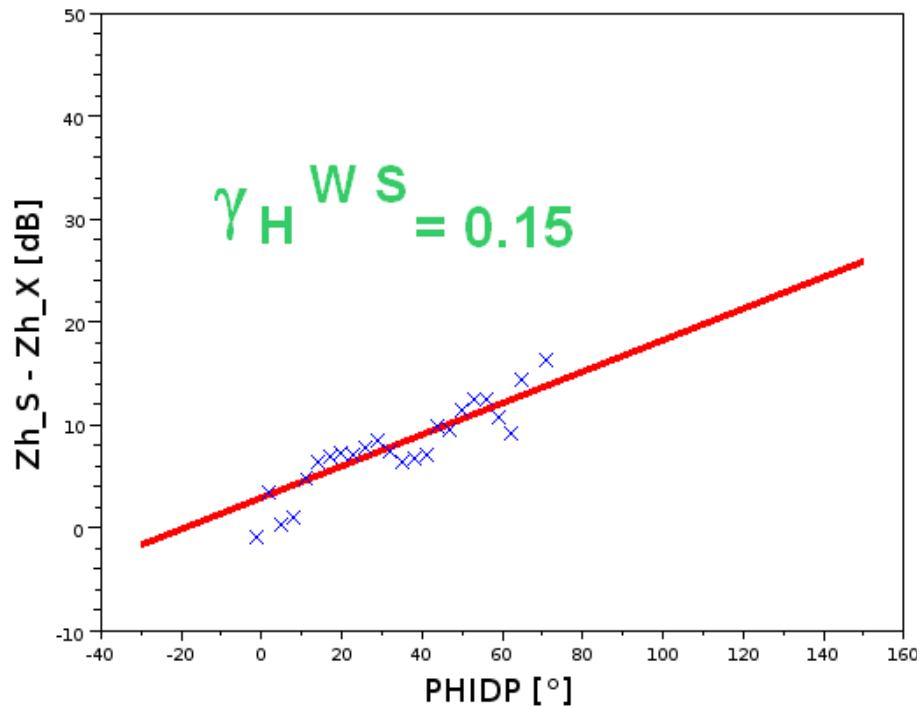
$\Phi_{DP} < 10^\circ$

- SNR > 10 dB
- PBB < 5%
- Volume ratio < 1/2

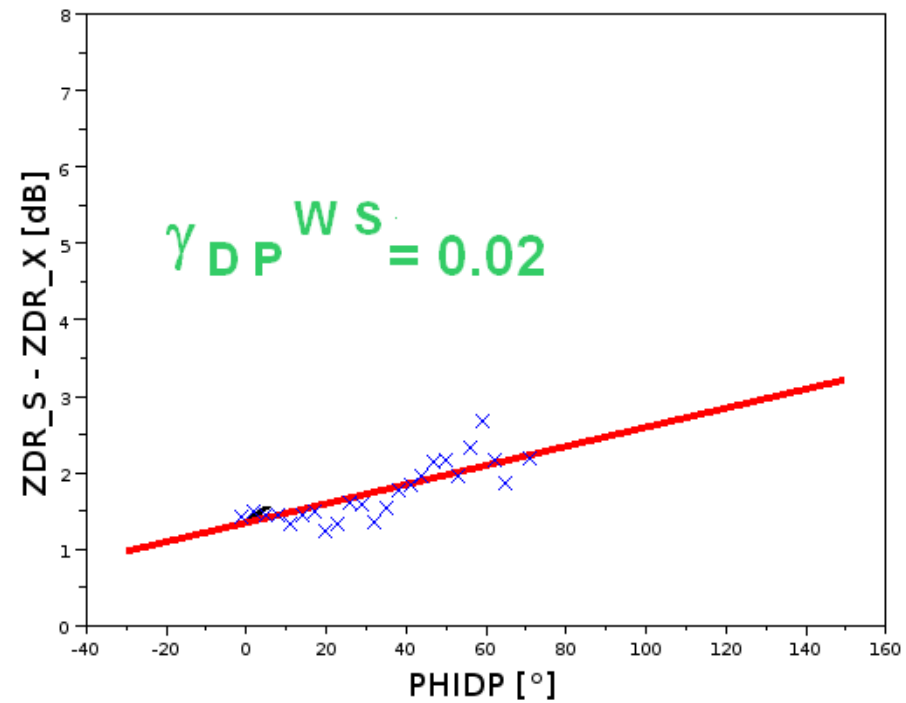


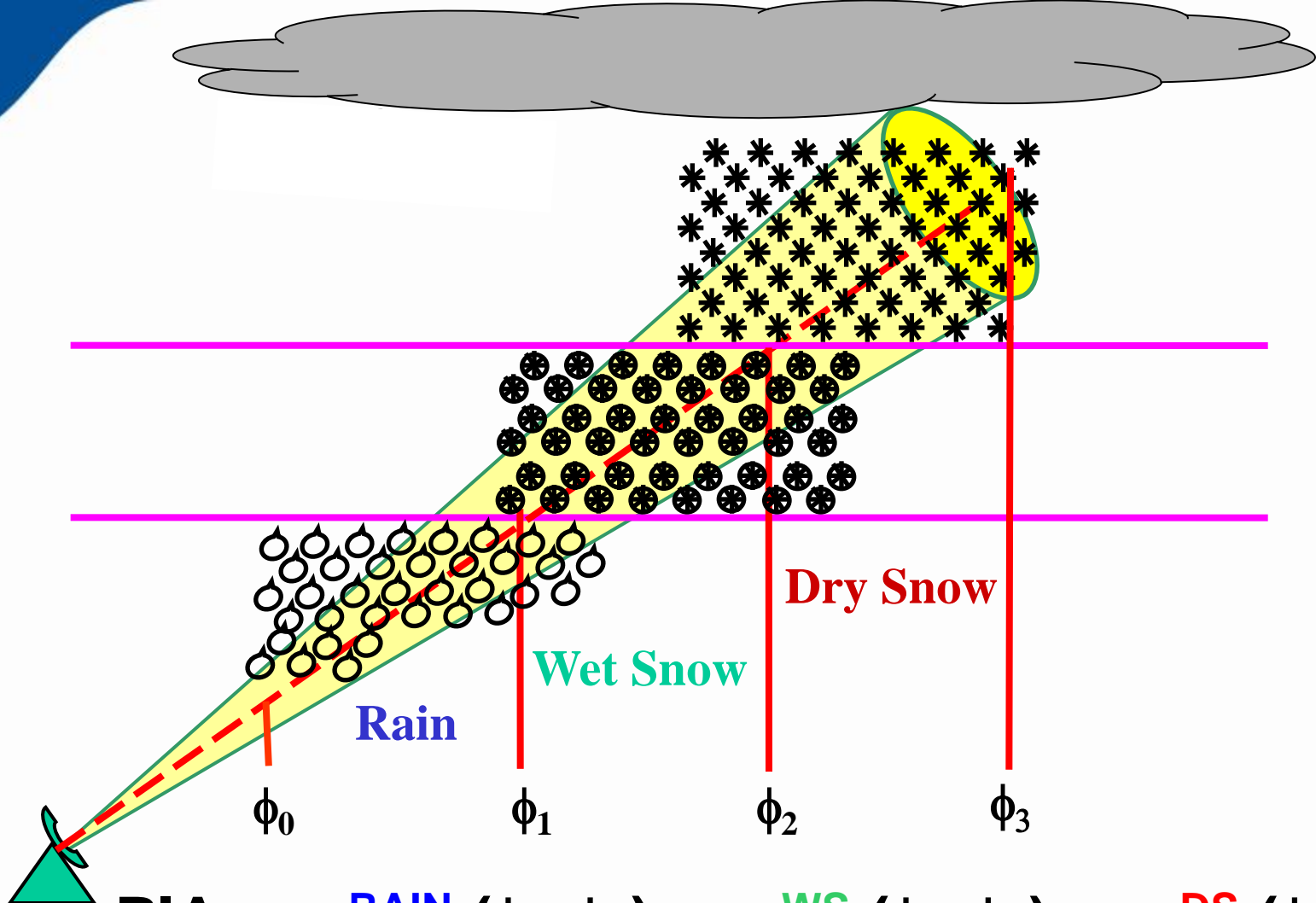
γ_H and γ_{DP}

PIA [°/dB] 16316 measurements



PIDA [°/dB] 16316 measurements





$$PIA = \gamma_H^{RAIN} \cdot (\phi_1 - \phi_0) + \gamma_H^{WS} \cdot (\phi_2 - \phi_1) + \gamma_H^{DS} \cdot (\phi_3 - \phi_2)$$

$$PIDA = \gamma_{DP}^{RAIN} \cdot (\phi_1 - \phi_0) + \gamma_{DP}^{WS} \cdot (\phi_2 - \phi_1) + \gamma_{DP}^{DS} \cdot (\phi_3 - \phi_2)$$

Parameterization

3 parameterizations were tested :

Param. 1 : attenuation correction ALL ALONG the path using γ_H^{RAIN} and $\gamma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{RAIN}}$

Param. 2 : attenuation correction ONLY in Rain.

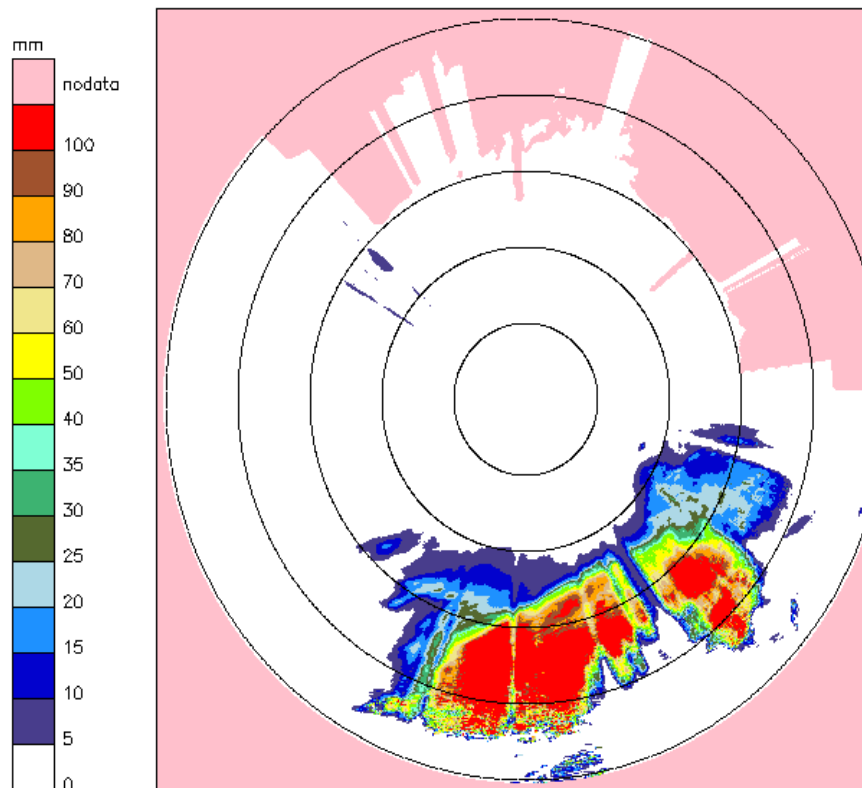
Param. 3 : attenuation correction using γ_H^{RAIN} and $\gamma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{RAIN}}$ in Rain and γ_H^{WS} and $\gamma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{WS}}$ in WetSnow.

	Param. 1	Param. 2	Param. 3		Param. 1	Param. 2	Param. 3
γ_H^{RAIN}	0.28	0.28	0.28	$\gamma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{RAIN}}$	0.04	0.04	0.04
γ_H^{WS}	0.28	0	0.15	$\gamma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{WS}}$	0.04	0	0.02
γ_H^{DS}	0.28	0	0	$\gamma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{DS}}$	0.04	0	0

Maurel (X-Band) : QPE(24h)

Param. 1 : attenuation correction ALL ALONG the path using γ_H^{RAIN} and γ_{DP}^{RAIN}

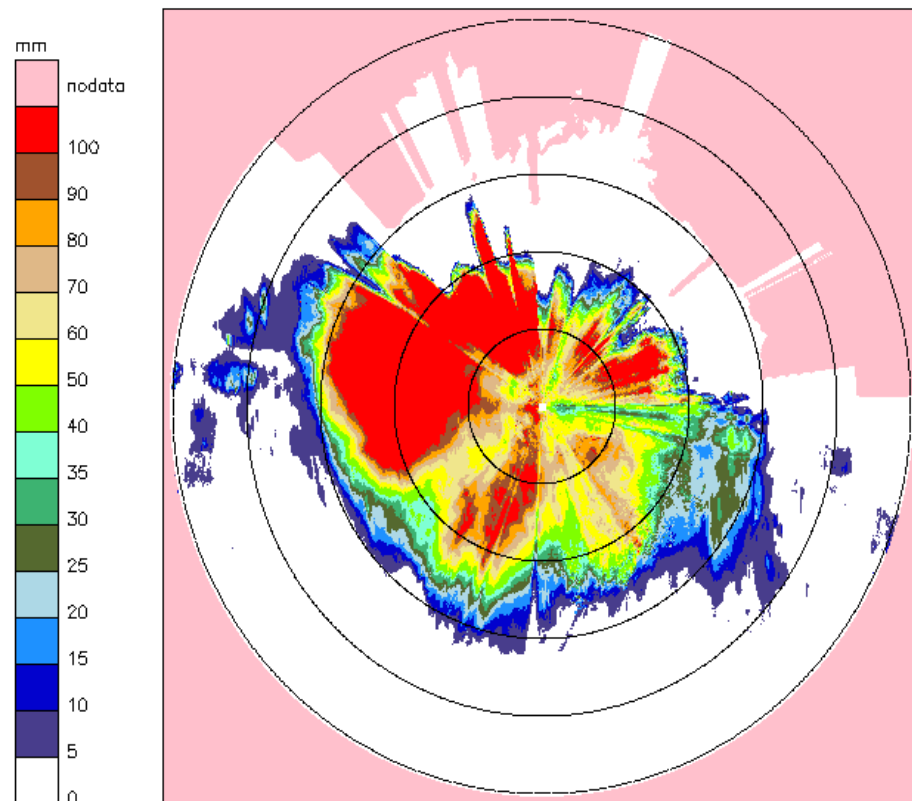
Maurel – Lamé d'eau (CORRTOUT PIA40)
Cumul 201301150000–201301152300



Lamé d'eau

15/Jan/2013

Maurel – Lamé d'eau (CORRTOUT PIA40)
Cumul 201305180000–201305182300



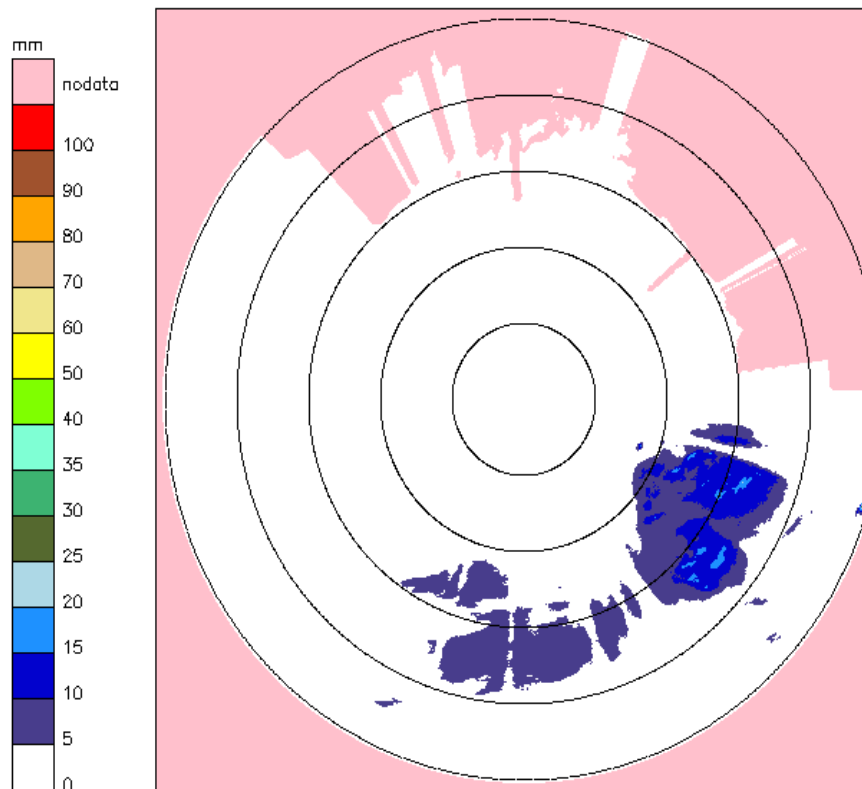
Lamé d'eau

18/May/2013

Maurel (X-Band) : QPE(24h)

Param. 2 : attenuation correction ONLY in Rain.

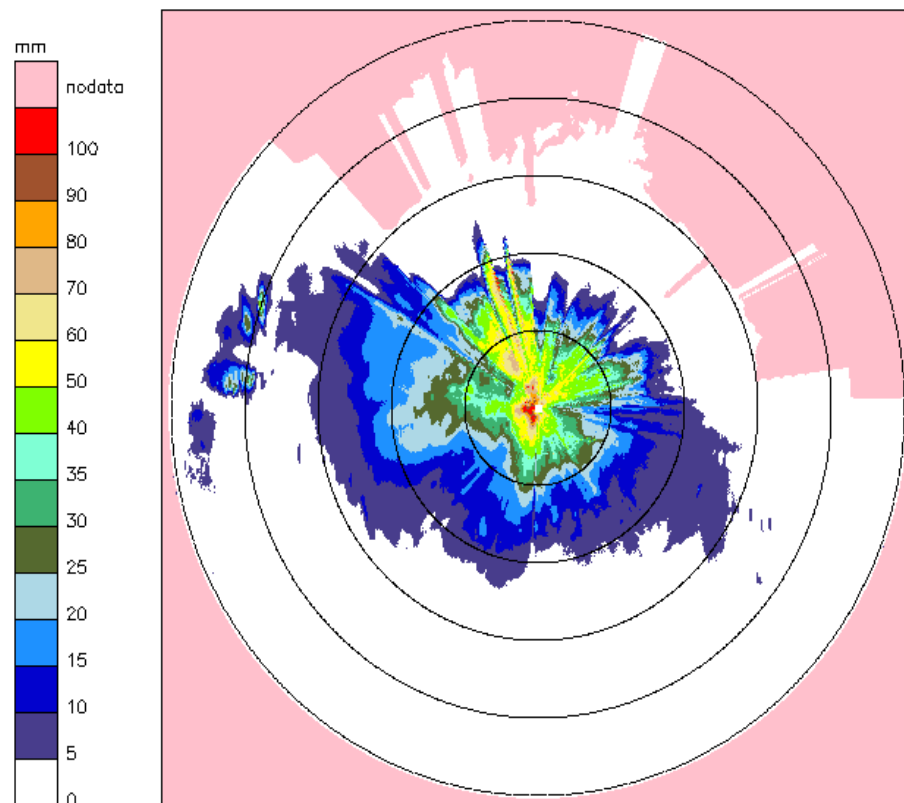
Maurel – Lamme d'eau (CORRPLUIE PIA40)
Cumul 201301150000–201301152300



Lamme d'eau

15/Jan/2013

Maurel – Lamme d'eau (CORRPLUIE PIA40)
Cumul 201305180000–201305182300



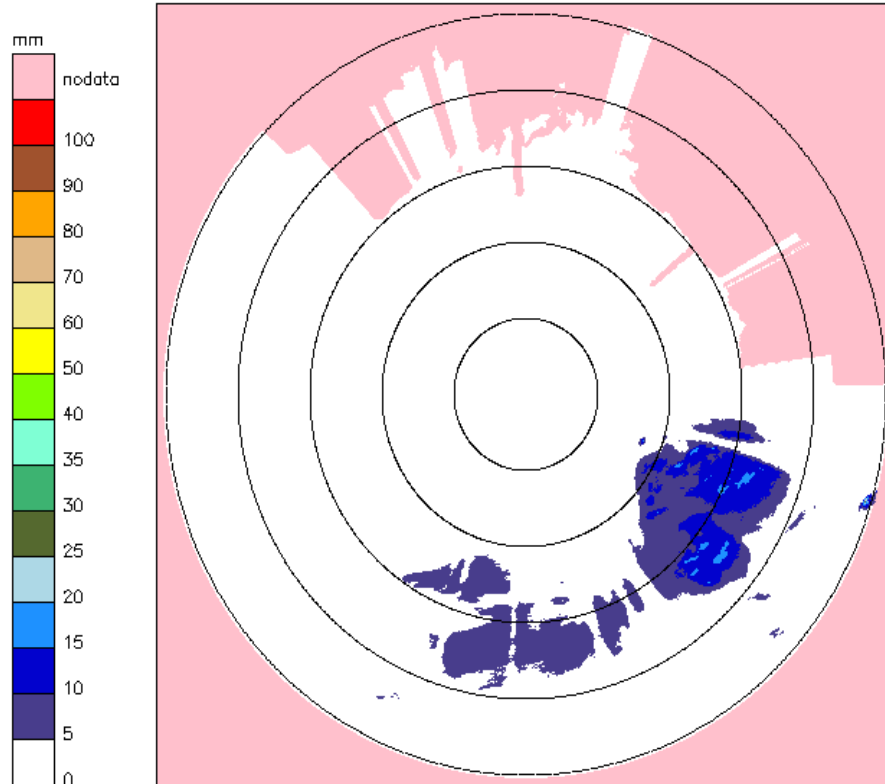
Lamme d'eau

18/May/2013

Maurel (X-Band) : QPE(24h)

Param. 3 : attenuation correction using γ_H^{RAIN} and γ_{DP}^{RAIN} in Rain and γ_H^{WS} and γ_{DP}^{WS} in WetSnow.

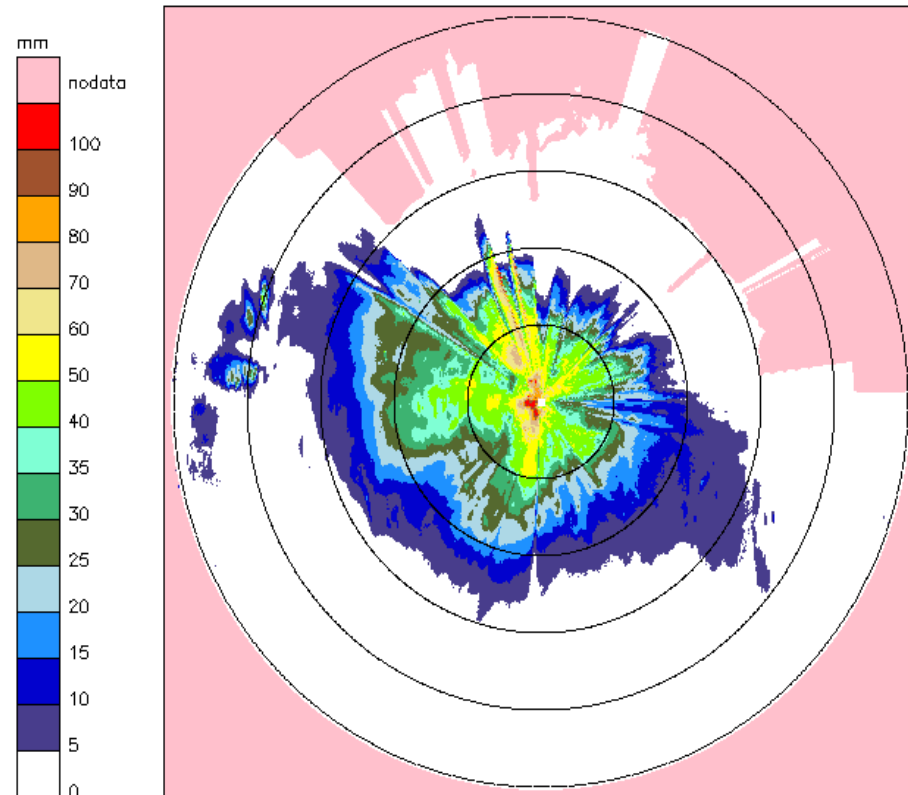
Maurel – Lamé d'eau (CORRPLUIENM PIA40)
Cumul 201301150000–201301152300



Lamé d'eau

15/Jan/2013

Maurel – Lamé d'eau (CORRPLUIENM PIA40)
Cumul 201305180000–201305182300



Lamé d'eau

18/May/2013

Conclusion:

- **The intercomparison approach shows a large ability to better understand the radar measurements and to evaluate the HCA.**
- **It can be used to calculate the constants (γ_H and γ_{DP}) of the Path Integrated Attenuation (PIA and PIDA).**

Future work:

- **Use the radar intercomparison method for : Bias detection, Study the coherence between radars, Study the wet radome effects, Monitoring tool and Calculation and/or revisiting membership functions.**

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Merci

