



peakTree: A framework for structure-preserving radar Doppler spectra analysis

Martin Radenz, Johannes Bühl, Patric Seifert, Hannes Griesche

✉ radenz@tropos.de

🔄 [martin-rdz](#)

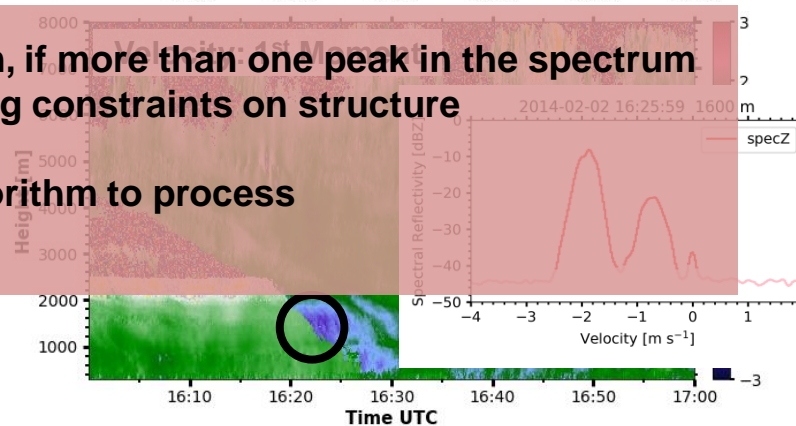
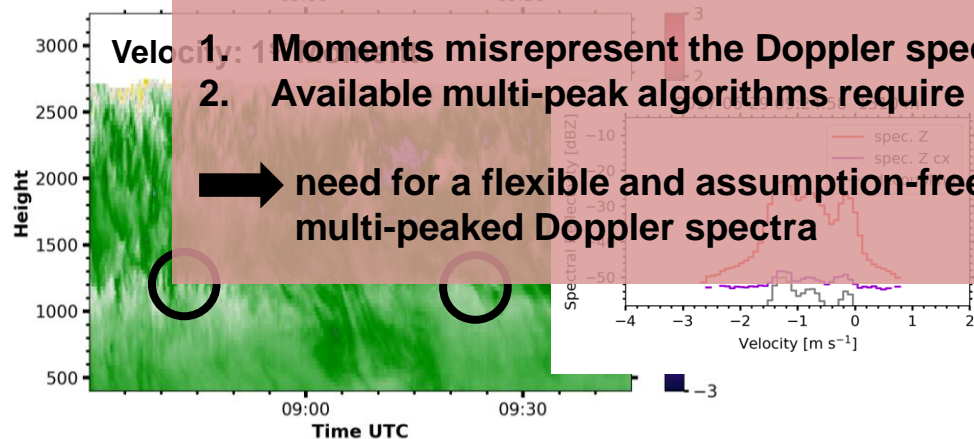
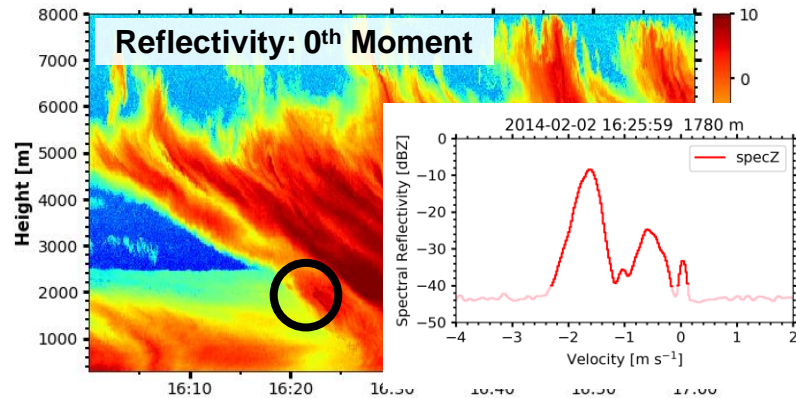
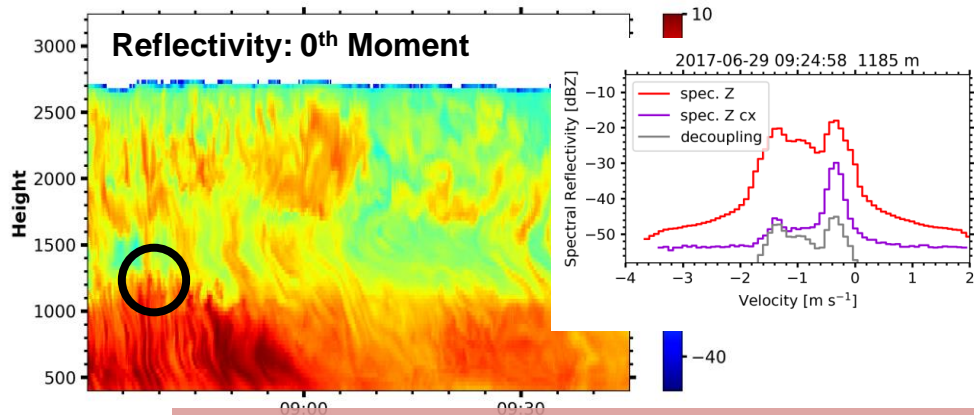
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Contents

- **The problem: multi-peaked spectra**
- **Represent peaks in Doppler spectrum as binary trees**
- **Example: Separating particle populations**
- **Conclusions and Outlook**

The Problem: Assumption of mono-modality

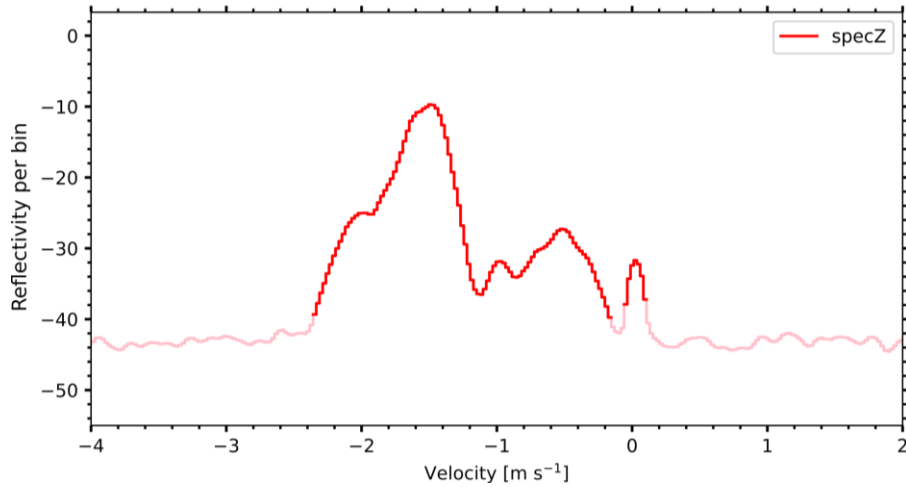


1. Moments misrepresent the Doppler spectrum, if more than one peak in the spectrum
 2. Available multi-peak algorithms require strong constraints on structure
- ➔ need for a flexible and assumption-free algorithm to process multi-peaked Doppler spectra

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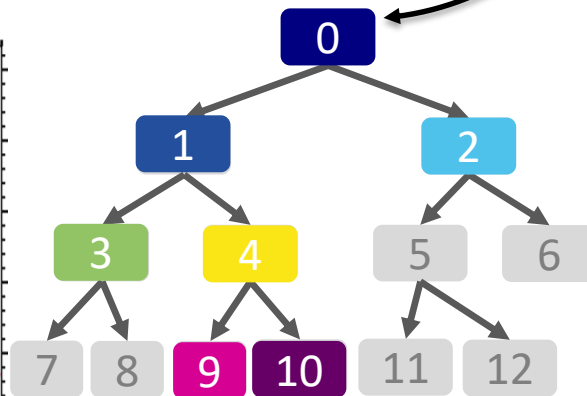
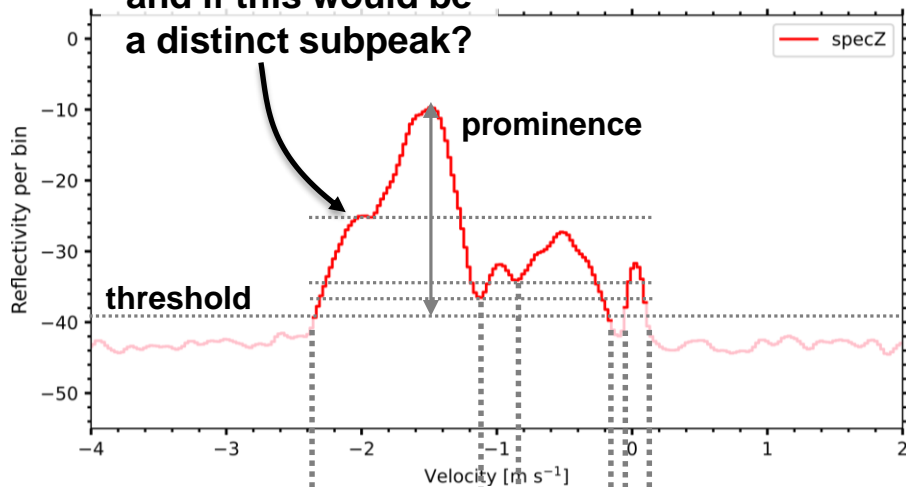
Represent (sub-)peaks as nodes in a binary tree



Represent (sub-)peaks as nodes in a binary tree

node 0 is equal to 'traditional' moments

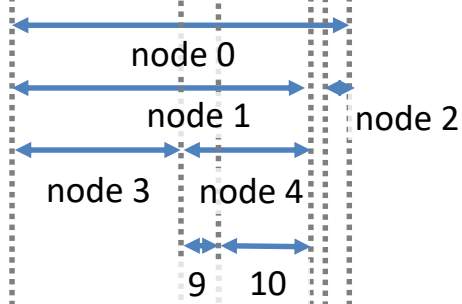
and if this would be a distinct subpeak?



$$i_{\text{left child}} = 2i_{\text{parent}} + 1$$

$$i_{\text{right child}} = 2i_{\text{parent}} + 2$$

$$i_{\text{parent}} = \left\lfloor \frac{i_{\text{child}} - 1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

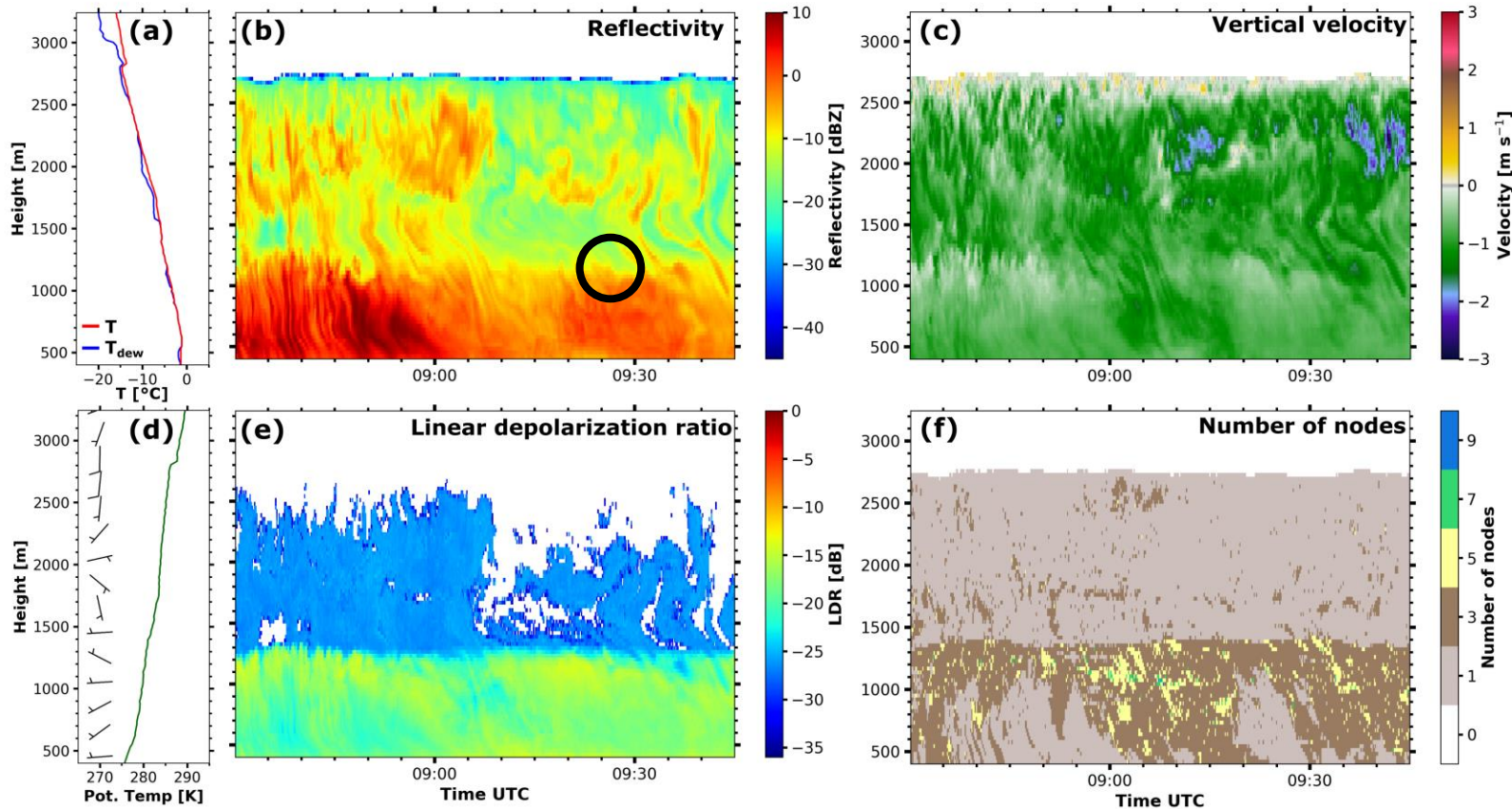


id (bounds)	Z	v	σ	γ	thres.	prom.
0 (157, 260)	0.98	-1.52	0.22	2.54	-40.0	30.3
+ - 1 (157, 249)	0.96	-1.52	0.20	2.09	-40.0	30.3
+- 3 (157, 209)	0.85	-1.55	0.14	-1.41	-36.5	26.8
` 4 (209, 249)	-14.97	-0.61	0.21	-0.57	-36.5	9.2
+- 9 (209, 220)	-22.54	-0.95	0.06	0.18	-34.1	2.2
` -10 (220, 249)	-15.74	-0.55	0.14	-0.22	-34.1	6.8
` - 2 (254, 260)	-25.26	0.03	0.04	-0.02	-40.0	8.3

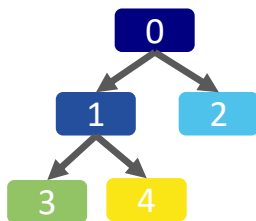
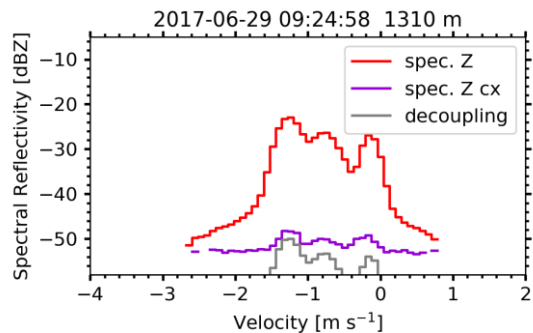
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Example: 29 June 2017 MIRA @ Polarstern (→ Talk by H. Griesche on Tuesday)

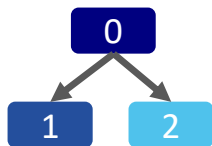
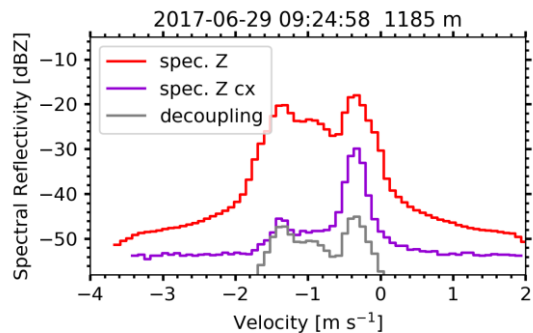
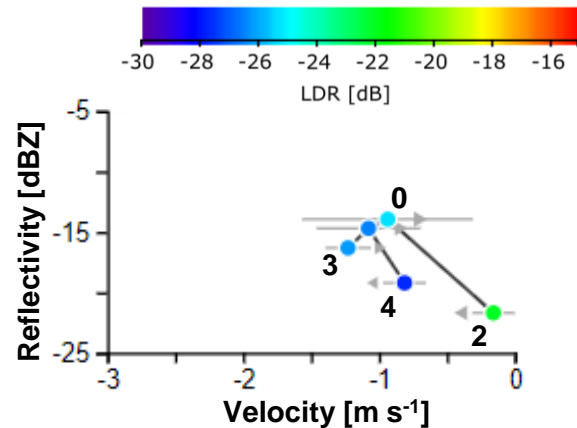


Visualizing the moments



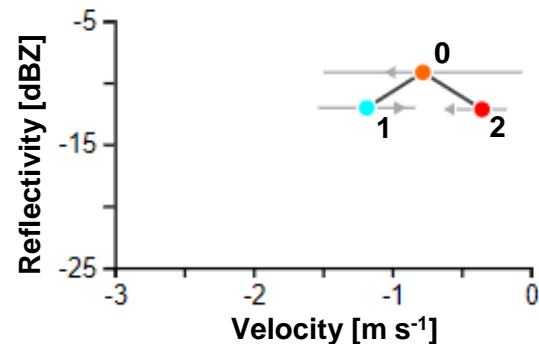
moments per node

id	Z	v	σ	γ	LDR
0	-13.98,	-0.93,	0.45,	0.71,	-25.3,
+ 1	-14.74,	-1.08,	0.27,	0.59,	-26.5,
+ 3	-16.35,	-1.23,	0.12,	0.30,	-26.3,
- 4	-19.25,	-0.81,	0.11,	-0.21,	-27.7,
- 2	-21.72,	-0.16,	0.11,	-0.58,	-22.0,



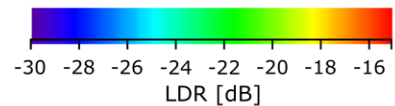
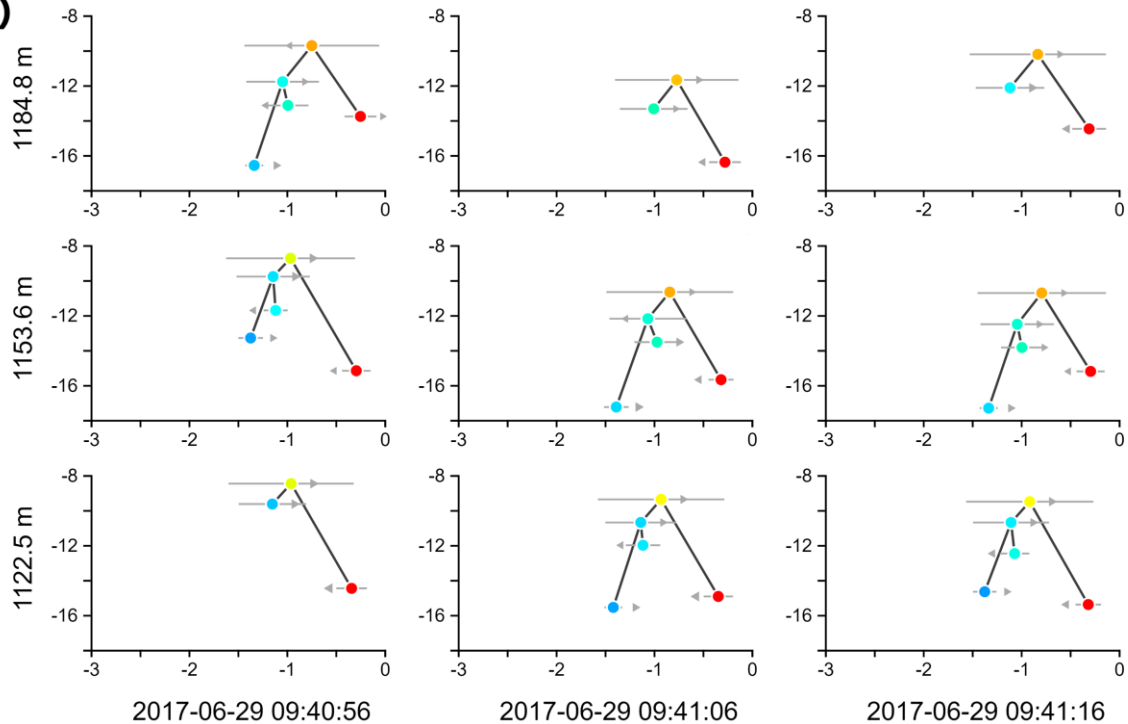
moments per node

id	Z	v	σ	γ	LDR
0	-9.23,	-0.78,	0.51,	-0.18,	-16.3,
+ 1	-12.11,	-1.18,	0.25,	0.43,	-24.9,
- 2	-12.23,	-0.35,	0.13,	-0.21,	-13.6,

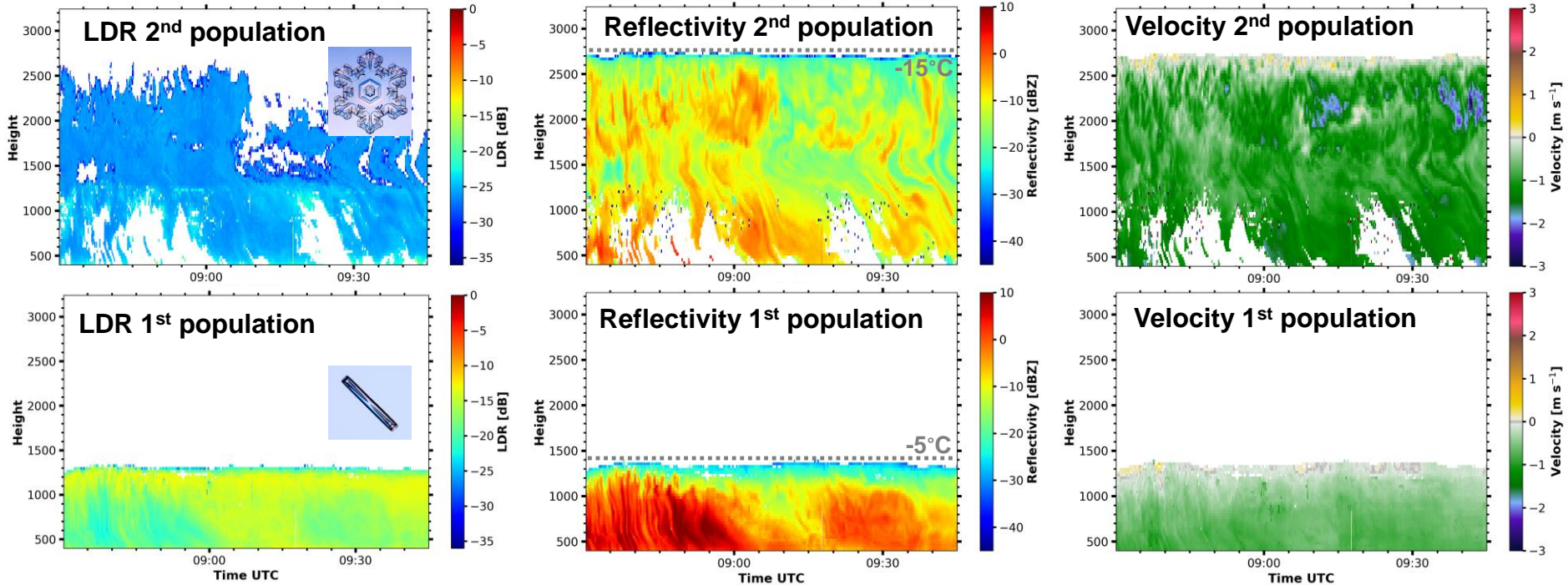


Grouping particle populations

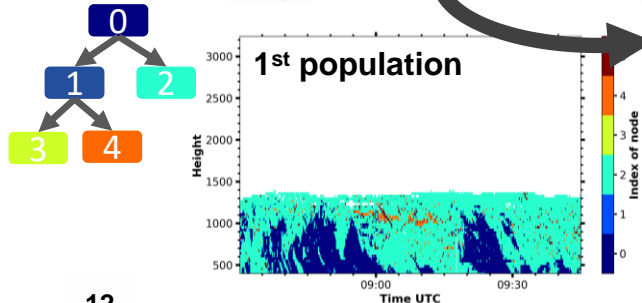
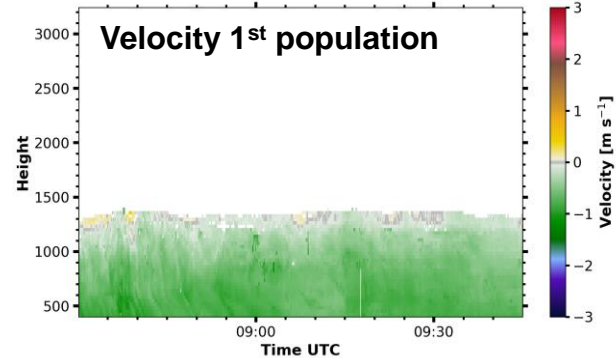
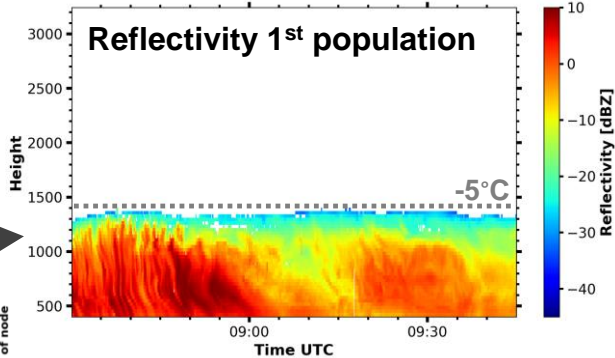
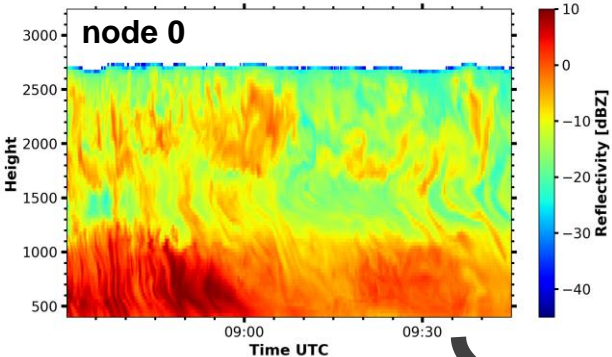
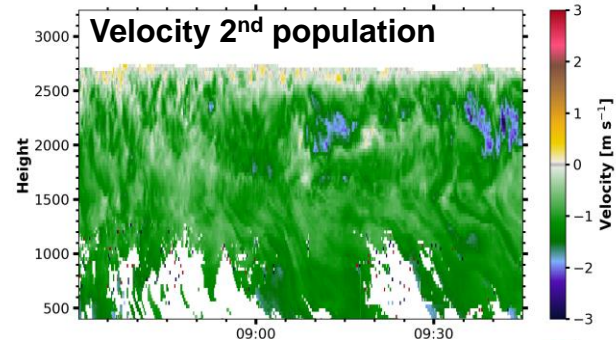
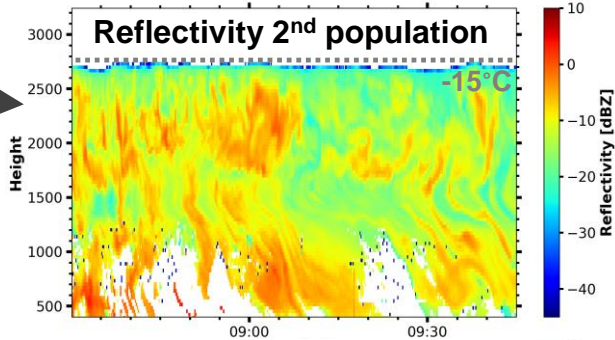
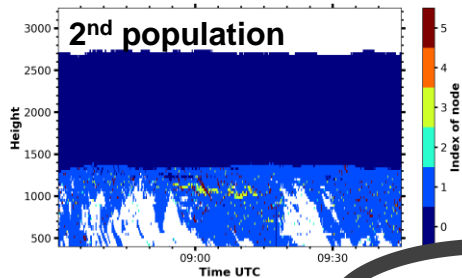
(a)



Separating particle populations



Separating particle populations



Conclusions and Outlook

- **Binary trees** are a flexible and (mathematically) rigid **data structure** for sub-peaks of **multi-peaked cloud radar spectra**.
- **No prior assumptions** on **number, arrangement** or **hierarchy** of peaks required.
- Backward compatible (node 0 = moments of full spectrum)
- tree representation can be used to separate particle populations
- future: combine with peako
(Kalesse et al., AMTD 2019 + Poster upstairs)

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peakTree: A framework for structure-preserving radar Doppler spectra analysis

Martin Radenz¹, Johannes Bühl¹, Patric Seifert¹, Hannes Griesche¹, and Ronny Engelmann¹

¹Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), Leipzig, Germany

Correspondence: Martin Radenz (radenz@tropos.de)

Abstract. Clouds are frequently composed of more than one particle population even at smallest scales. Cloud radar observations contain information on multiple particle species, when there are distinct peaks in the Doppler spectrum. Complex multi-peaked situations require an algorithm, that recursively represents the spectrum into a binary tree structure. It is possible to drop

Radenz et al. AMTD 2019

doi.org/10.5194/amt-2019-76

github.com/martin-rdz/peakTree