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# Installation and calibration of a phase shifter at the DWD Hohenpeißenberg research radar

Michael Frech, Bertram Lange, Cornelius Hald, Mathias Gergely, Maximilian Schaper  
German Meteorological Service, Hohenpeißenberg & Hamburg

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- C-Band EEC DWSR5001C/SDP
- STAR-mode
- no means to control the TX phase
  
- November 2020: phase-shifter kit from EEC was integrated into MHP radar

Why integrating a phase shifter in the research radar:

- optimal usage of CDR (-Proxy DR)
- new options for microphysical retrievals (riming, hail size detection)
  
- assess data quality issues related to PHIDP in the radar network



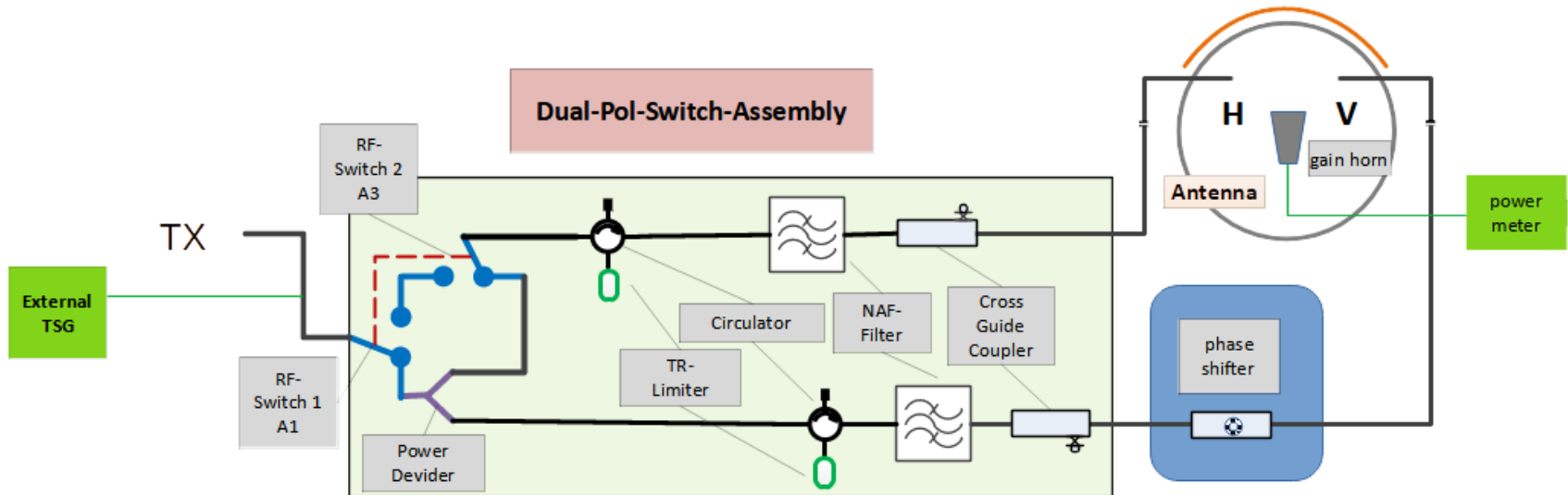
After the installation of the phase shifter:

- near field calibration with horn antenna
- far field calibration with horn antenna

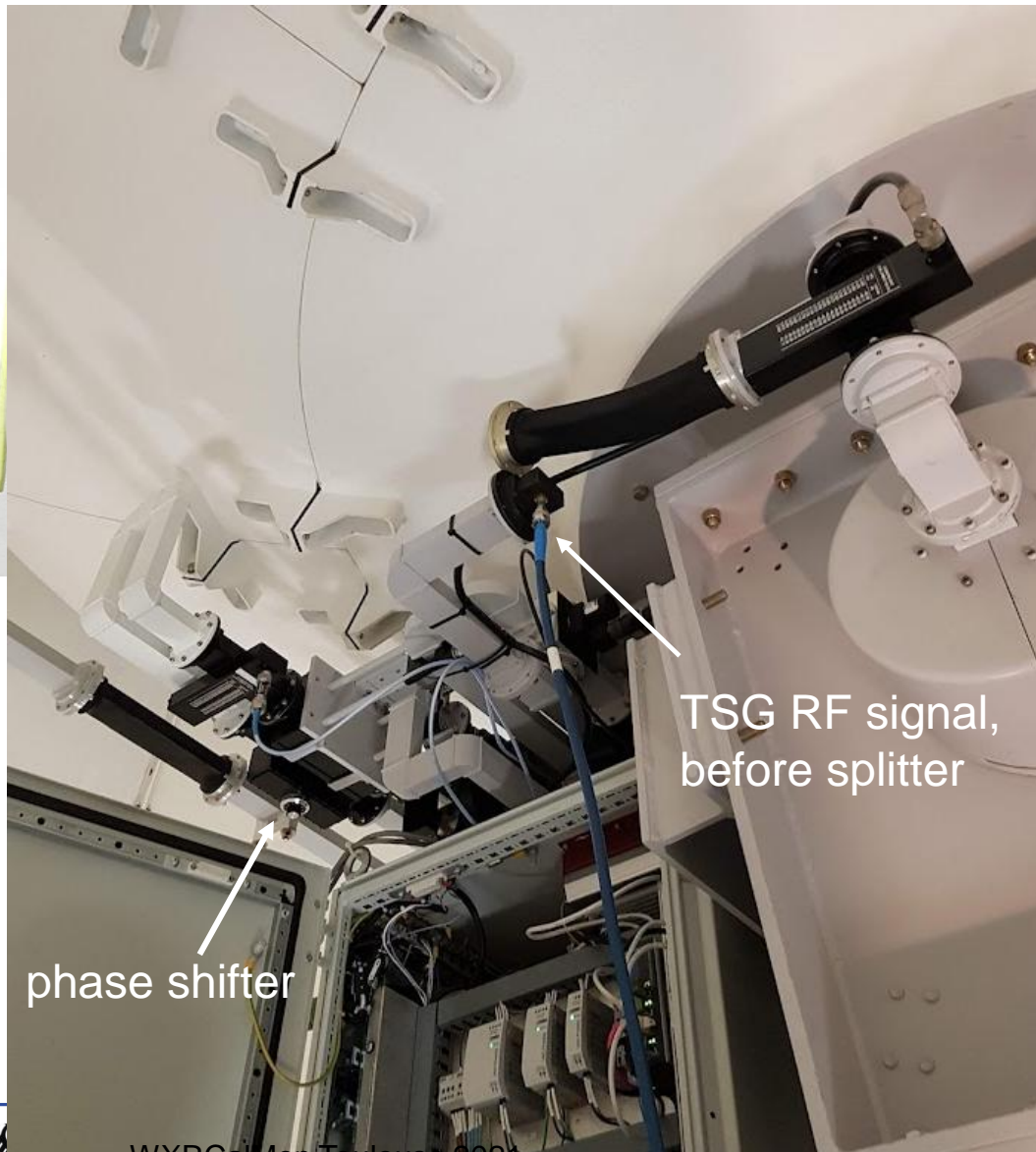
Sequence of of measurements

LDR (linear) / STAR (linear) / CDR (circular, 90° phase) - Mode

setup of near field adjustment of the phase shifter

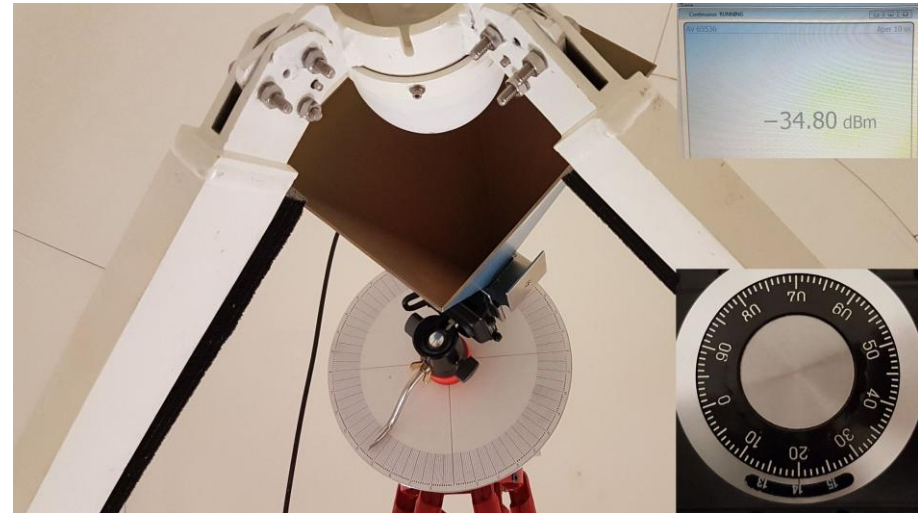
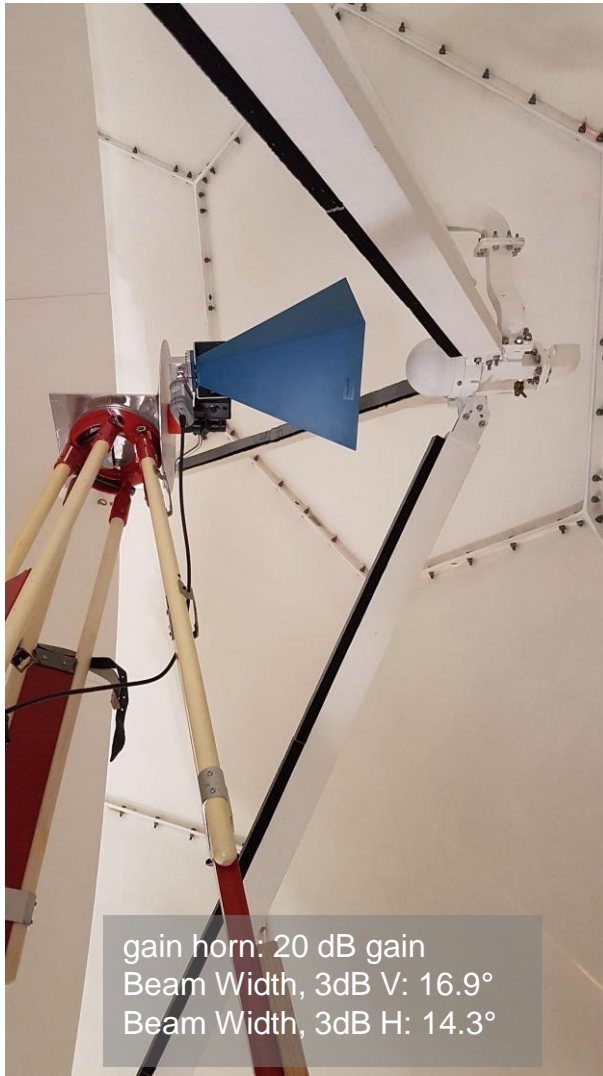


# The phase shifter



additional wave guide  
loss due to phase shifter:  
0.2 dB

phase shifter allows  
phase settings between  
 $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$   
nominal accuracy:  $\sim 1^\circ$



Feed horn @ 45°  
systematic adjustment of phaseshifter to obtain  
minimum power

LDR-Mode: -34.8 dBm

STAR-Mode: -30 dBm

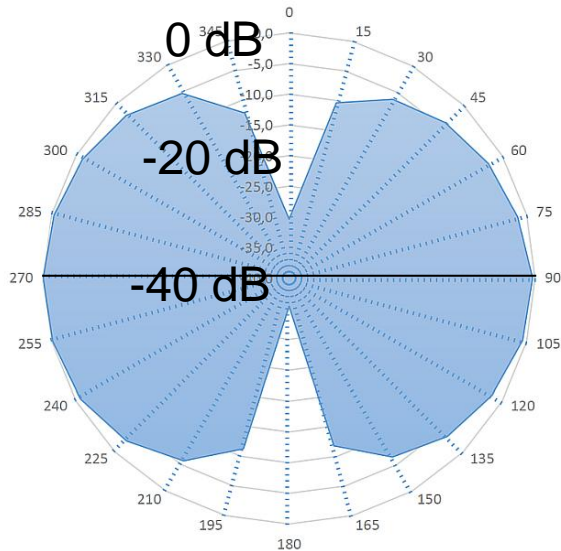
peak power in STAR-Mode: -3 dBm



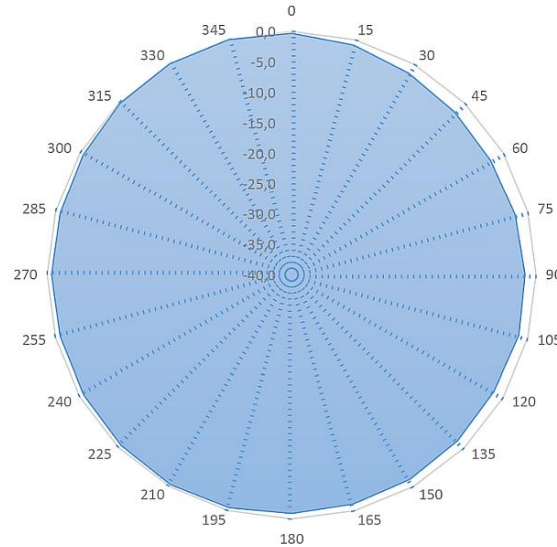
distance to radar : 8.42 km  
azimuth  $169^\circ$ , elevation  $-0.6^\circ$

measurement sequence:  
radar transmits in LDR / STAR / CDR / STAR mode  
on the receiving side: power measurement with gain horn, rotation of gain horn in  $15^\circ$  steps.

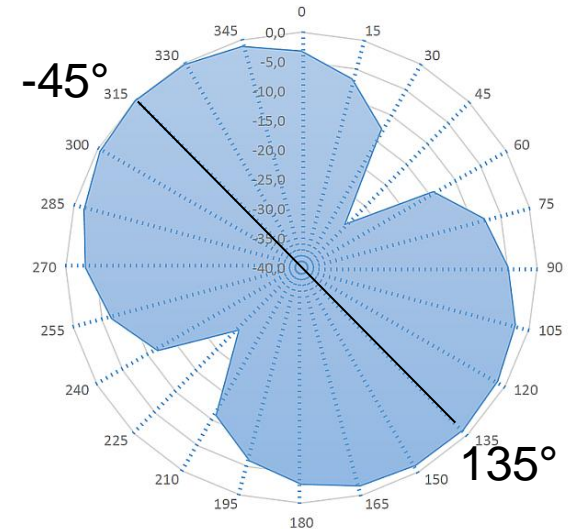
### LDR (TX phase 0°)



### CDR (TX phase 90°)



### STAR (TX phase 0°)



log scale representation  
expected power distribution.

weather data: CDR/STAR mode  
data only





Experimental data of a precipitation event (29.9.2021)

typical sequence: two ppi @ 0.8 followed by two RHI @ az = 90°

TX phase settings: 0° – 10° – 20° – 40° – 70° – 90° – 70° – 40° – 20° – 10° – 0°

ZDR calibration verified by birdath data: -0.05 dB

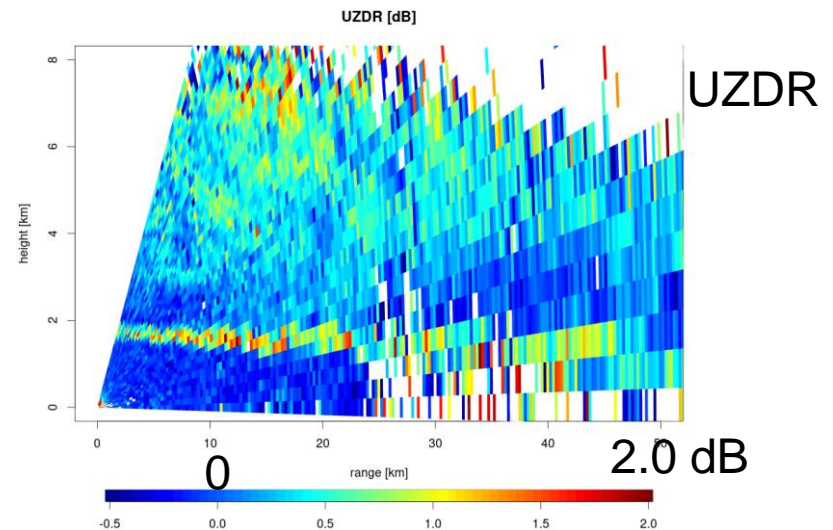
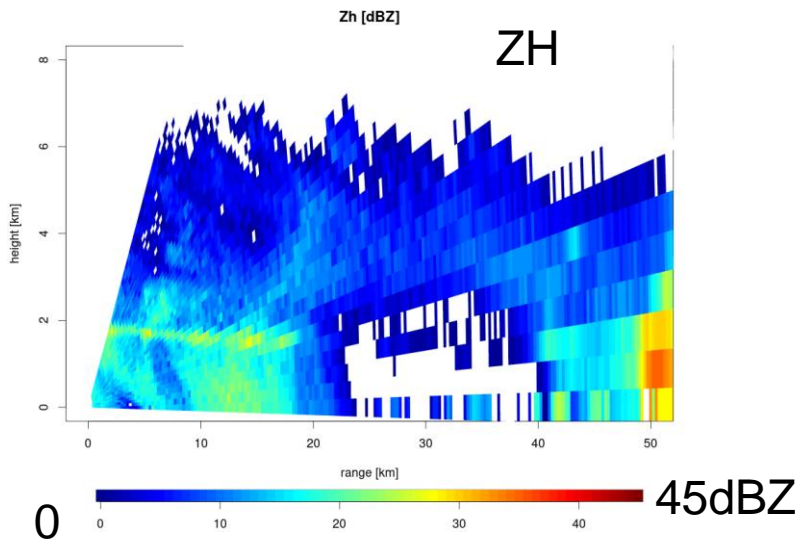
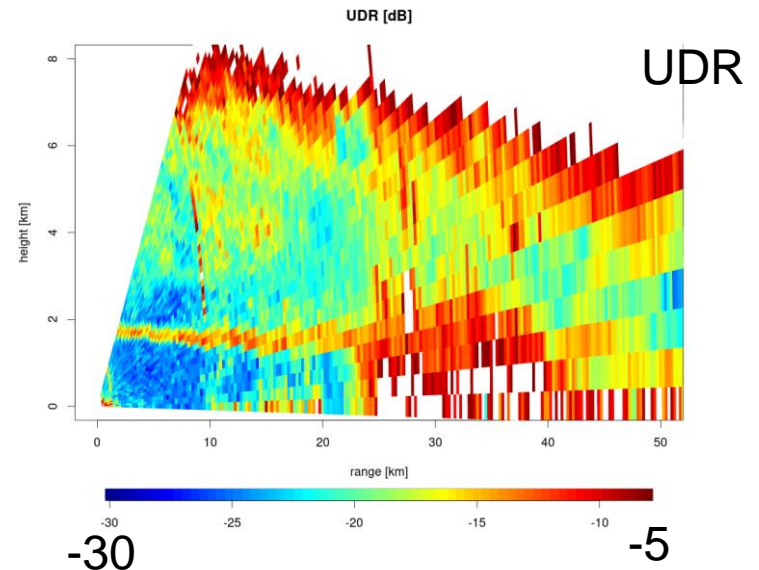
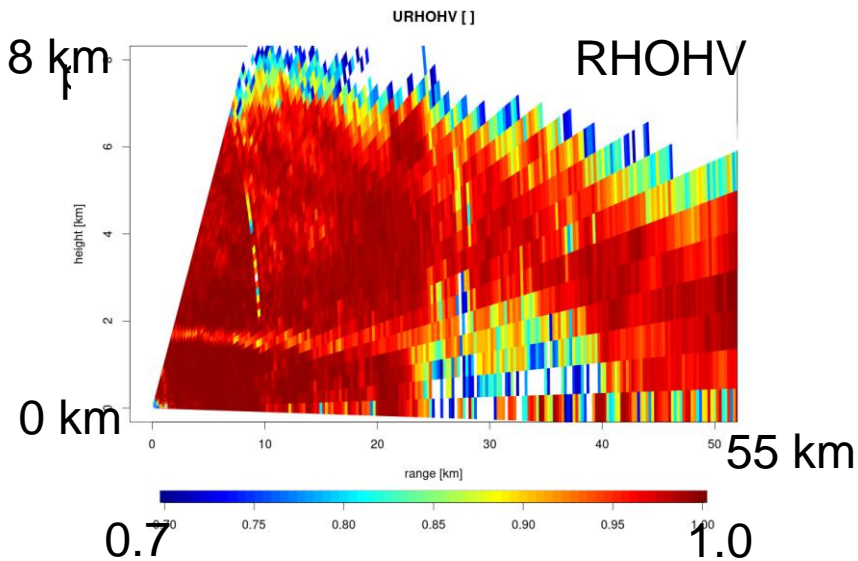
Weather: stratiform rain, melting layer at ~ 1800 m above the radar

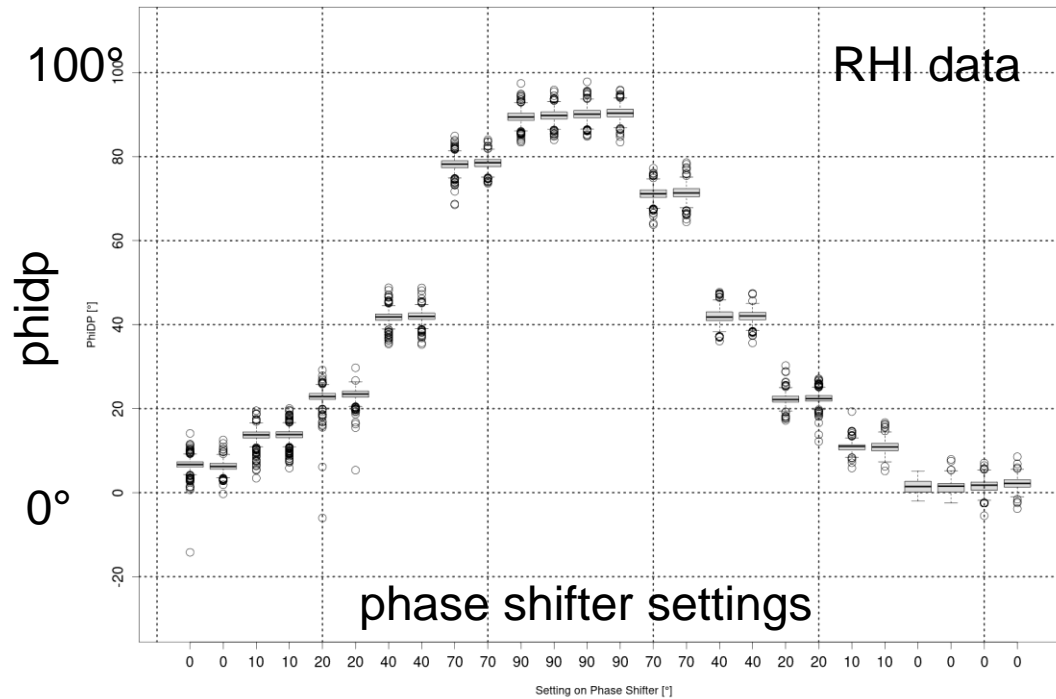
Depolarization ratio  
(Ryzhkov et al., 2017)

$$D_r = \frac{1 + Z_{dr}^{-1} - 2\rho_{hv}Z_{dr}^{-1/2}}{1 + Z_{dr}^{-1} + 2\rho_{hv}Z_{dr}^{-1/2}}$$

$$UDR = 10 \log_{10}(D_r)$$

# Weather data: RHI, STAR mode





- overall expected phase variation
- however, differences up to 10° for identical settings; further investigations are needed
- possibly wet radome effect visible

example difference (0°):

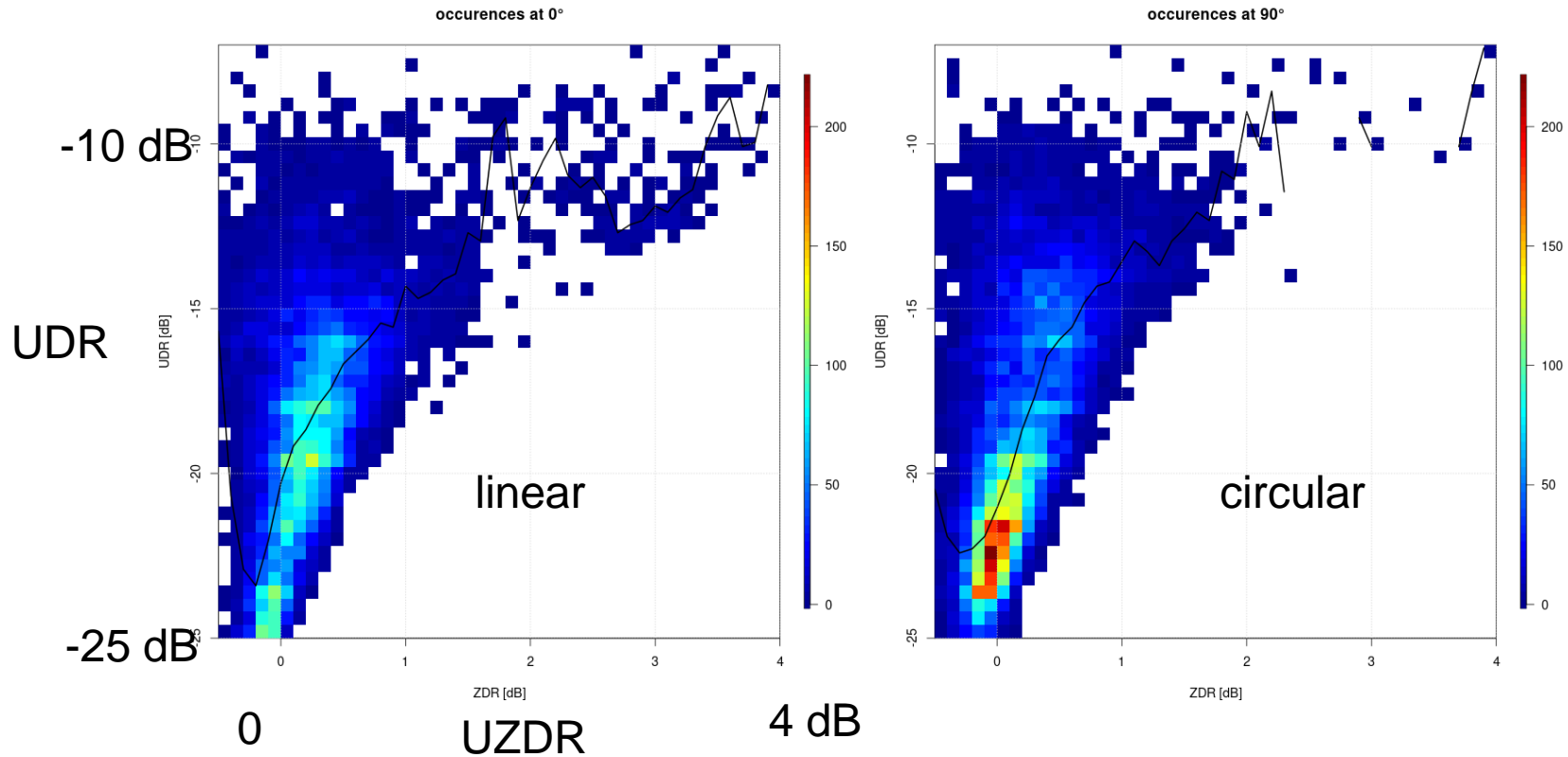
in the beginning: 6°  
at the end: 1.5°

0°-10°-20°-40°-70°-90° -70°-40°-20°-10° 0°

average over first 20 valid range bins with:  
SNR > 10 dB  
RHOHV > 0.9

# UDR as a function of UZDR

from RHI data,  $10 < Z_h < 30$  dBZ,  $RHO_{VH} > 0.8$



about 3 dB larger UDR values for circular polarization, consistent with Ryzhkov, et al. 2017

- a phase shifter has been implemented in the Hohenpeißenberg research radar
- TX phase adjustment using a gain horn measurement in near field of the feed and in the antenna far field (LDR / STAR / CDR- mode)
- First evaluation using weather data gave insights in the usage of the the phase shifter, further case studies are needed.
- Investigations on DR (CDR) measurements for microphysical retrievals (e.g. riming, hail size) are under way.
- DR as a CDR proxy is computed in the signal processor; it will be available with next the SW release for the DWD radar network,

#### Literature:

Q. Cao, M. Knight, A. V. Ryzhkov, P. Zhang and N. E. Lawrence, "Differential phase calibration of linearly polarized weather radars with simultaneous transmission/reception for estimation of circular depolarization ratio," in *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, vol. 55, no. 1, pp. 491-501, Jan. 2017

Ryzhkov, A., Matrosov, S. Y., Melnikov, V., Zrnica, D., Zhang, P., Cao, Q., Knight, M., Simmer, C., & Troemel, S. (2017). Estimation of Depolarization Ratio Using Weather Radars with Simultaneous Transmission/Reception, *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, 56(7), 1797-1816.

