

Dual Polarization Calibration

L3 – Baron Services Design for the WSR-88D

NEXRAD TAC Meeting
November 2009

Rich Ice

Overview

- Review Calibration System Approach
 - Based on PDR, CDR, and Contractor Documents
 - Baron Services Calibration and Uncertainty Analysis revised 9/11/2009
- Changes Since CDR
 - remove vertex feed
 - added low noise amplifiers to RF Pallet
- Calibration Functions
 - Z calibration, ZDR calibration, System Initial Phase
- Today's Approach
 - Present Functional Diagrams

Basic Concepts

Calibrating Differential Reflectivity on the WSR-88D

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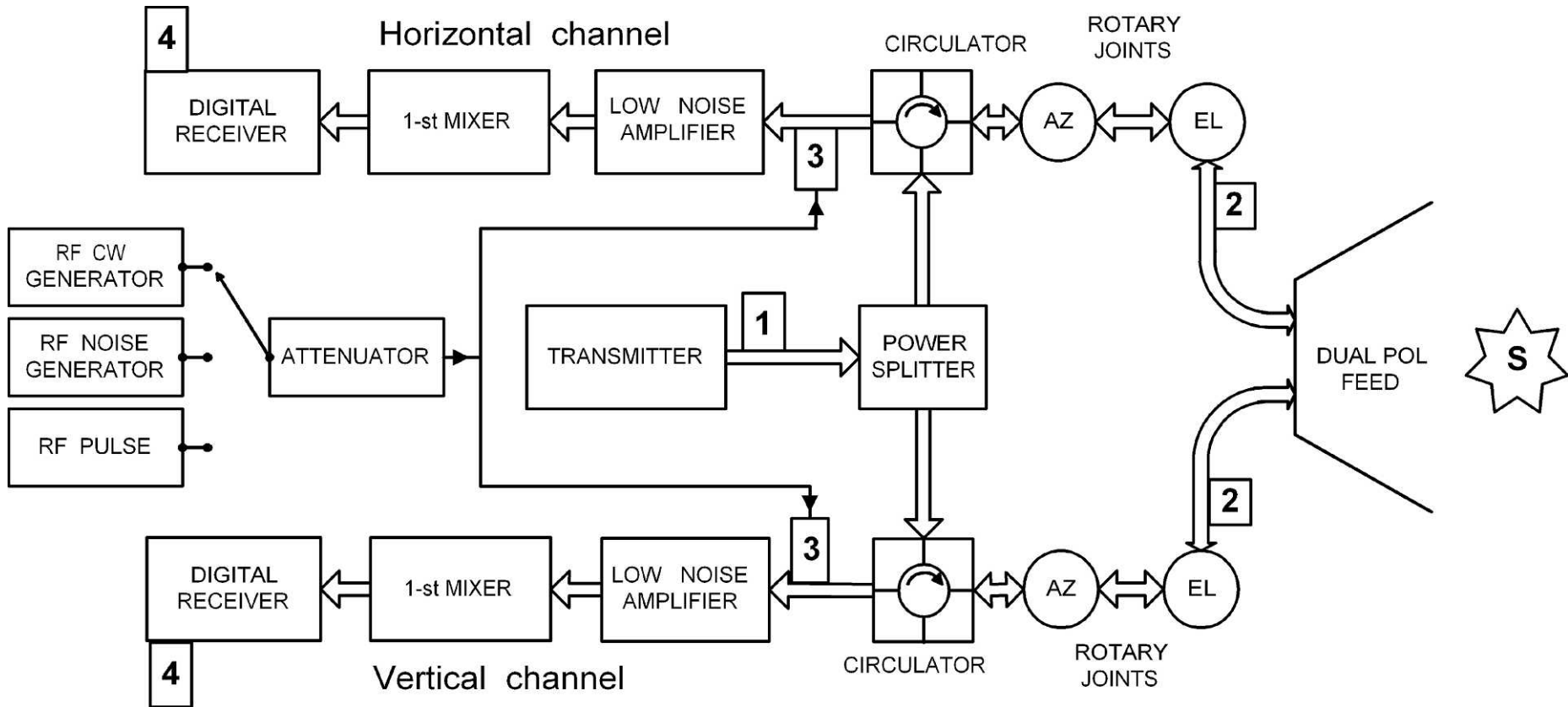
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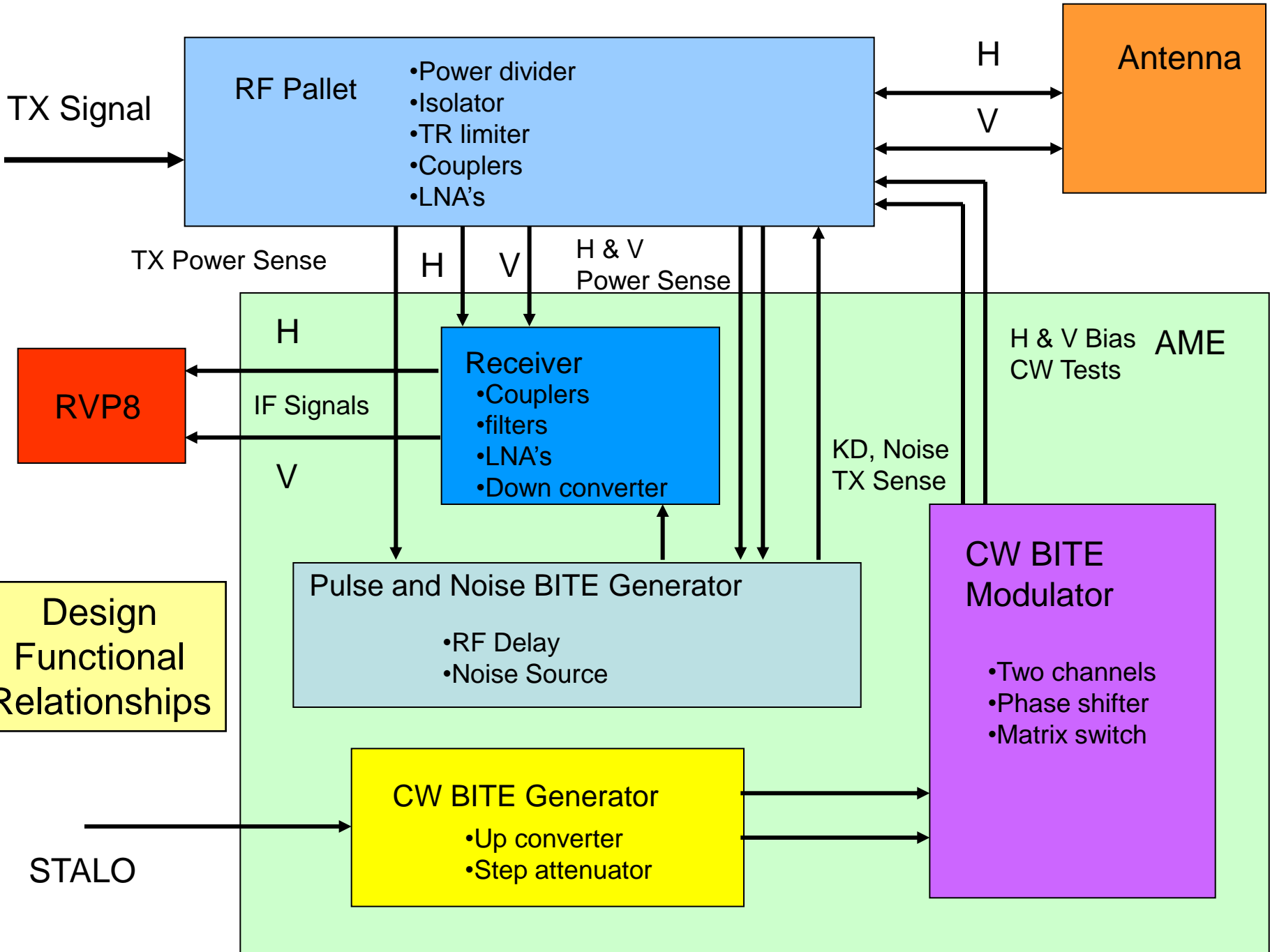
Approach is considered an “Engineering Calibration” supplemented by solar scans

Similar to methods used by NSSL on the KOUN Radar, but highly automated

Some highlights: Test signal switching, including a matrix switch, phase shifting, ‘ZDR Control’, Variable Phase power divider, TX input and divided power sensing

From L3 – Baron PDR Material

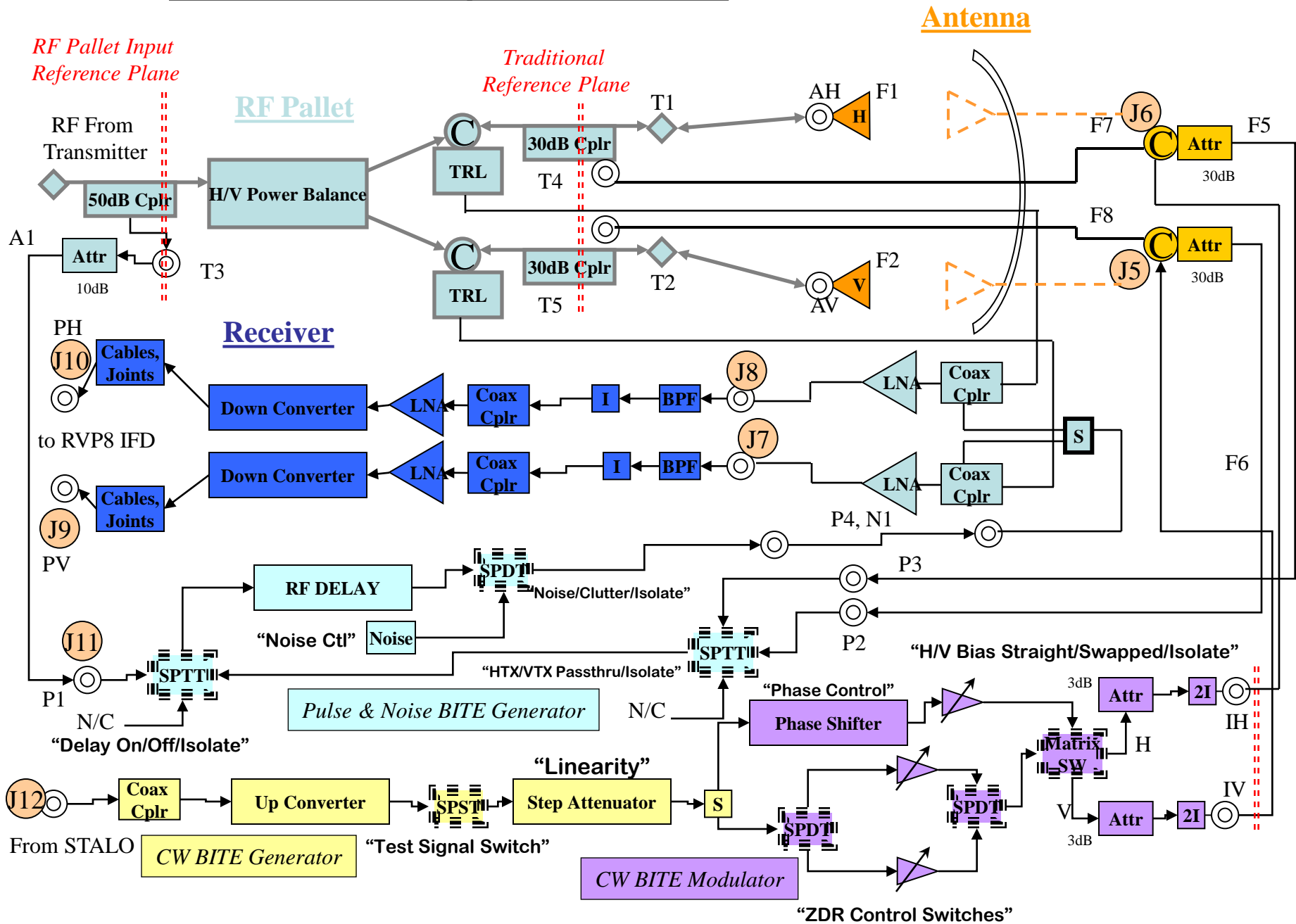
- NEXRAD Calibrations
 - The initial Dual Pol calibrations are sun check and test signal bias check to determine the imbalance in the test signal.
- Sun Check
 - Used to check initial receiver imbalance
 - This is used for the test signal bias check.
 - Performance Check
- Test Signal Bias
 - Used to calculate imbalance in CW test signal
 - First, read both H and V channels at IFD and calculate difference
 - Reverse test signal, and take another reading.
 - Using previous two readings, calculate imbalance in the CW test signal.

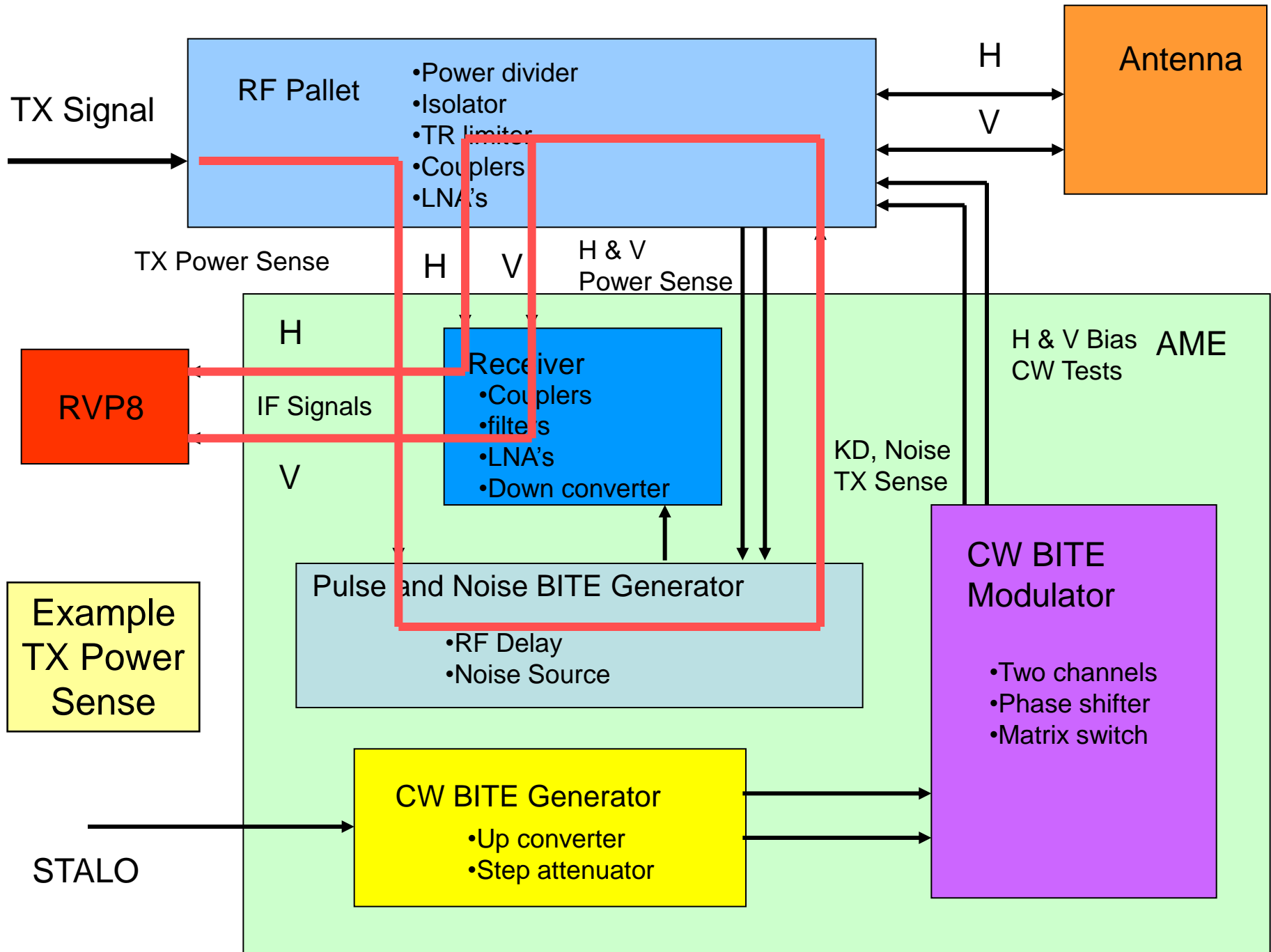


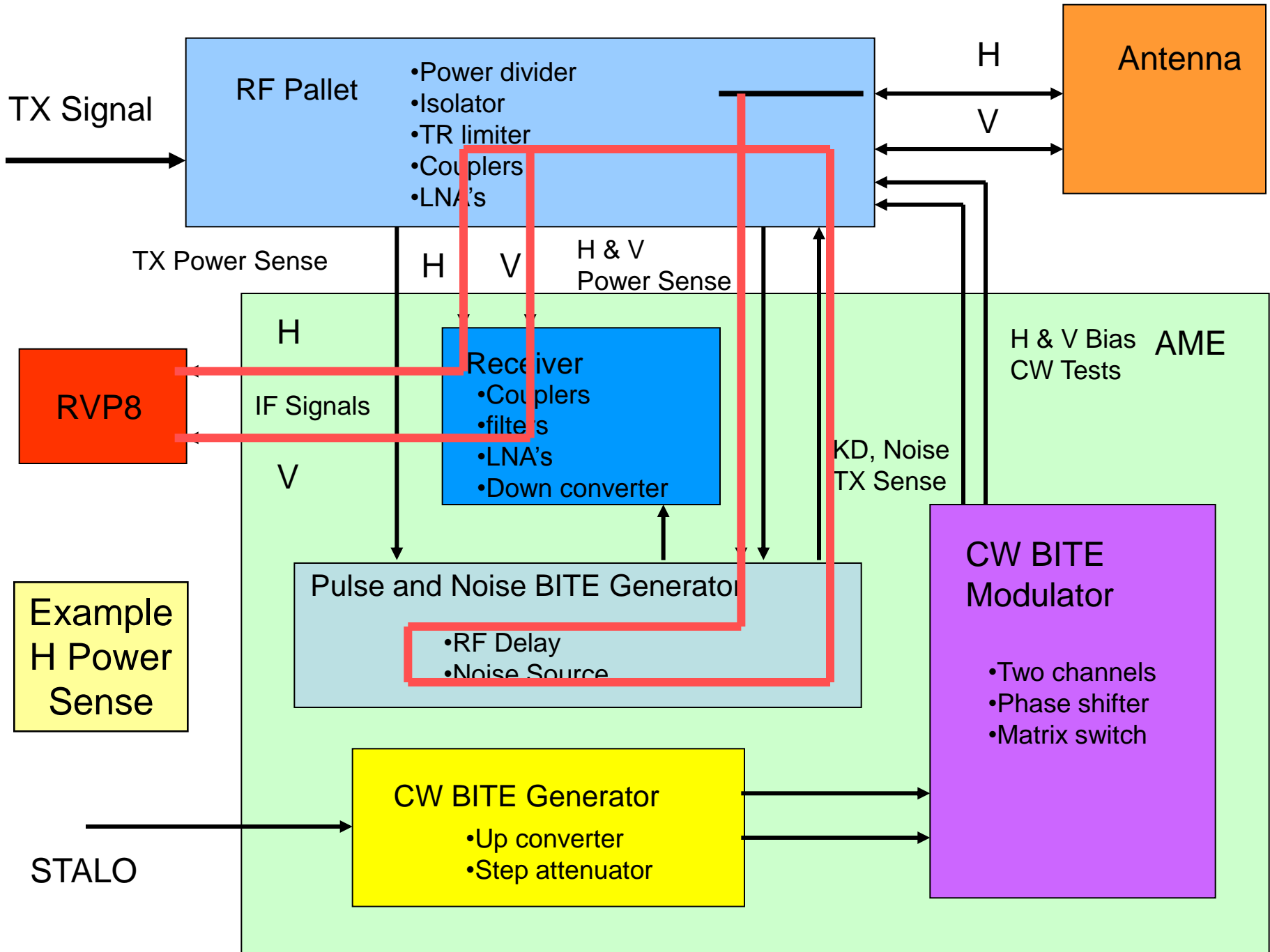
From L3 – Baron PDR Material:

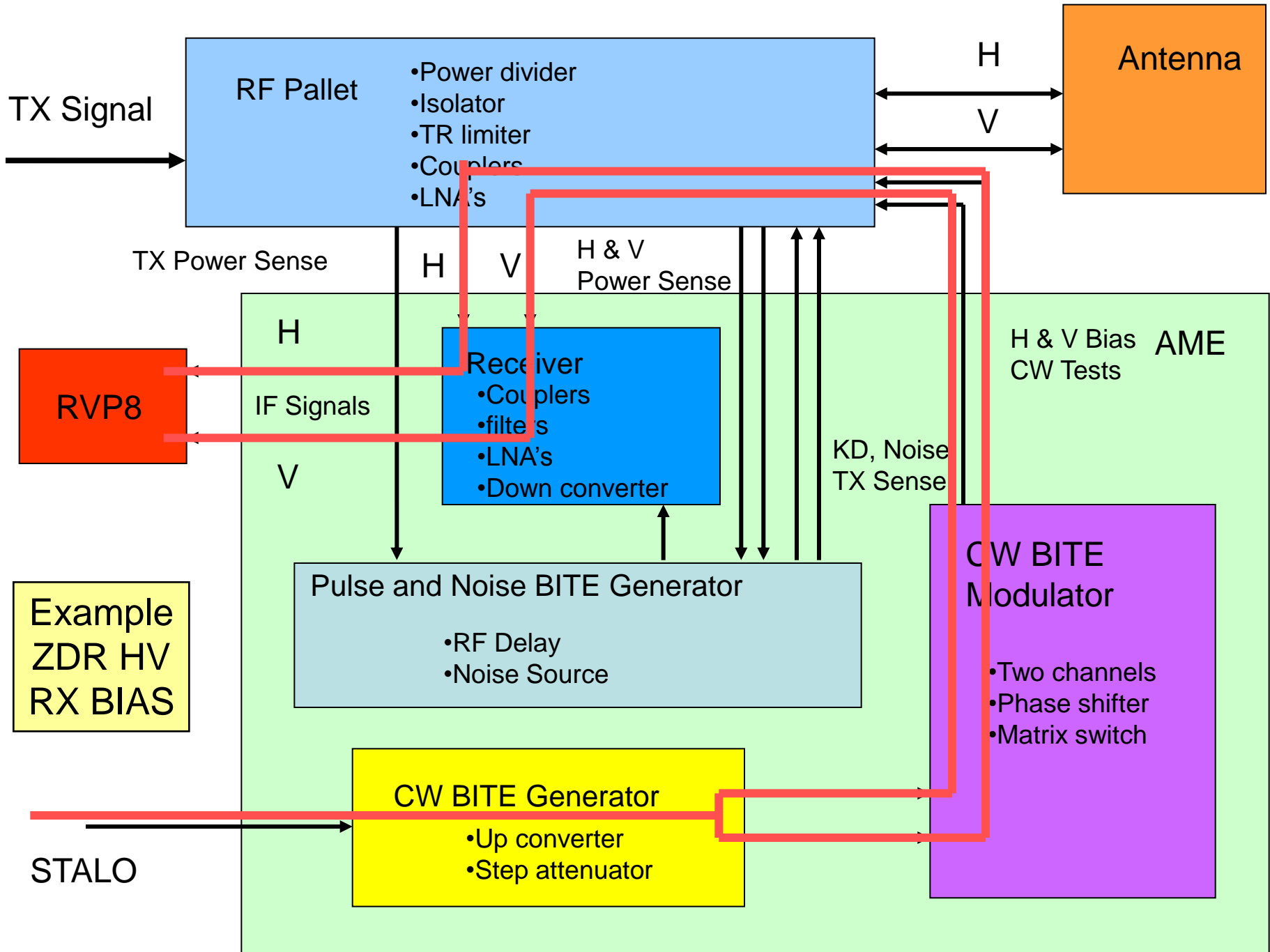
- AME Essential Element for:
 - Noise Level Calibration
 - Noise Temperature Check
 - Fast linearity Calibration
 - Dynamic Range
 - Clutter Suppression Test
 - Full linearity Calibration
 - Complex Spectrum
 - Spectrum Width and Velocity Check
 - Existing Receiver tests
 - Klystron RF
 - RF Driver
 - STALO RF

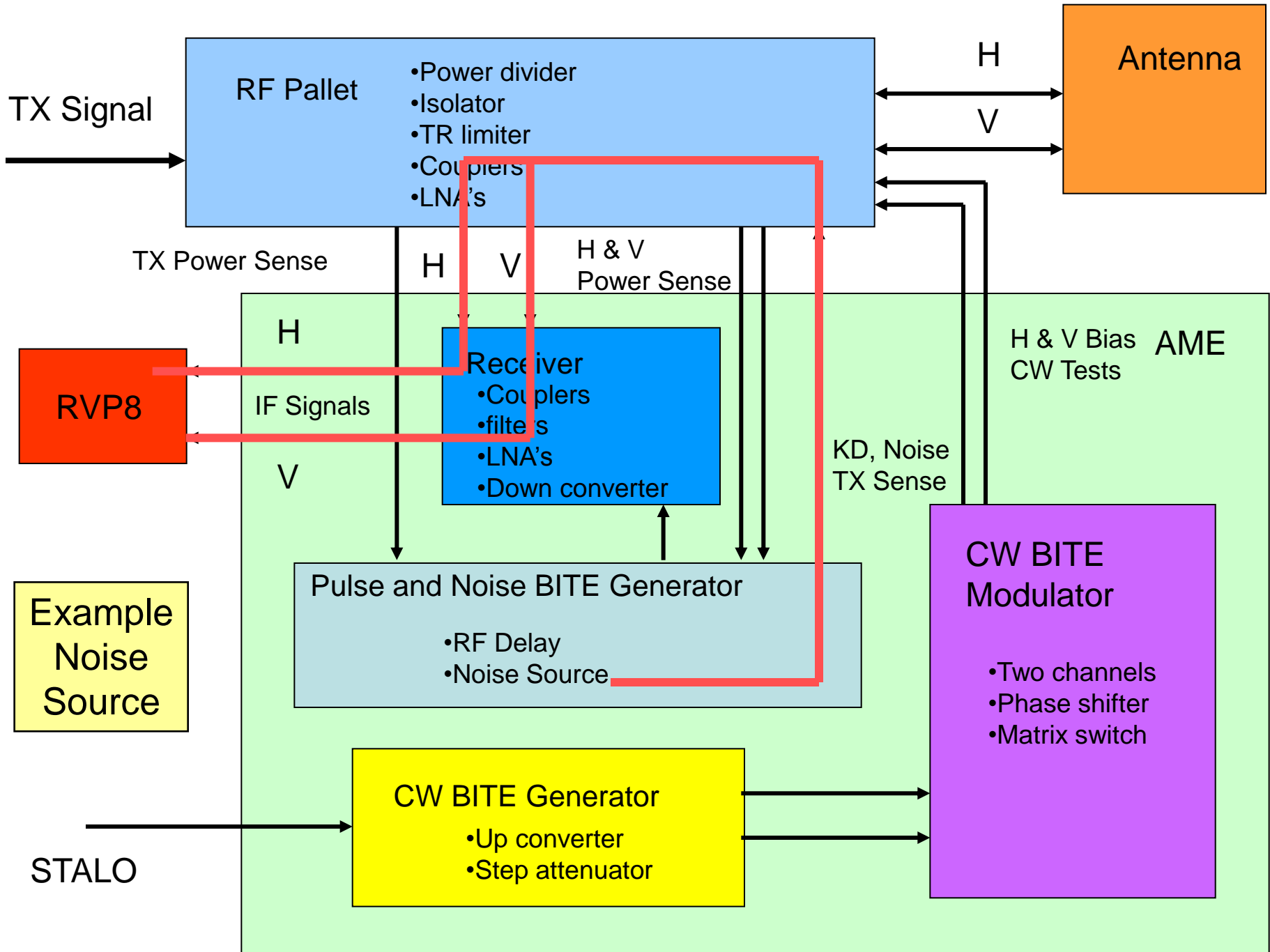
- ZDR Calibration
 - Measure H vs V transmitter imbalance using the AME transmit power sense.
 - Inject CW test signal into test feed.
 - Measure Zdr at signal processor and correct for test signal imbalance
 - Result is receiver imbalance
 - Add transmitter imbalance to receiver imbalance to get ZDR Offset.











Summary of L3 - Baron Approach

- Some elements “Factory Calibrated”, meaning paths measured with calibrated power meters
- Some paths calibrated using a noise source (tracable to NIST)
- Z calibration essentially same as WSR-88D, determine dBZo and ensure the receiver is linear
- ZDR calibration accomplished via combination of solar scans, power sense path difference measurements, test path calibrations, and through use of a matrix switch to cross connect CW test signals
- All basic WSR-88D calibration and fault monitoring functions are integrated into the design
- System Initial Phase Determination based on ground clutter targets