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The MeteoSwiss Py-ART

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Pyrad course

Contents

- Introduction
- Py-ART architecture
- Data processing with Py-ART
- Auxiliary processing

1. Introduction

What is Py-ART ?

- The Python ARM Radar Toolkit (Py-ART) was initially created to work with the data produced by radars of the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Climate Research facility (ARM) programme of the US Department of Energy
- It was first released in 2013 as an open source software
- It relies heavily on the scientific python stack (numpy, scipy, matplotlib, pandas, cartopy, etc.)
- The ARM-DOE Py-ART can be used for :
  - Reading radar data in a variety of file formats
  - Creating plots and visualization of radar data
  - Some corrections of radar moments (Doppler de-aliasing, attenuation correction, etc.)
  - Mapping data from one or more radars onto a Cartesian grid
  - Performing some retrievals
  - Writing radar an Cartesian data to NetCDF files

Why using the MeteoSwiss Py-ART ?

- The ARM-DOE Py-ART is a library of basic building blocks for data reading and visualization. The software is high quality and well maintained but has a limited scope
- The MeteoSwiss Py-ART adds many additional corrections and retrievals that were developed to serve semi-operational data processing chains
- Some functionalities available on the MeteoSwiss Py-ART are transferred to the ARM-DOE Py-ART

2. Py-ART architecture

Py-ART modules

core	Data objects Coordinate transforms
io	Reading and writing
aux_io	Non standard Reading and writing
filters	Filtering (removing of undesired gates)
correct	Correction of radar fields e.g. attenuation, dealiasing
retrive	Radar retrieval e.g. rainfall rate, melting layer, etc.
map	Mapping radar data from radar to Cartesian coordinates
graph	Plots of radar and grid fields
util	Auxiliary functions
bridge	Bridge to other software packages, e.g. wradlib
testing	Utilities to facilitate the generation of unit tests
tests	Unit tests

Py-ART data objects

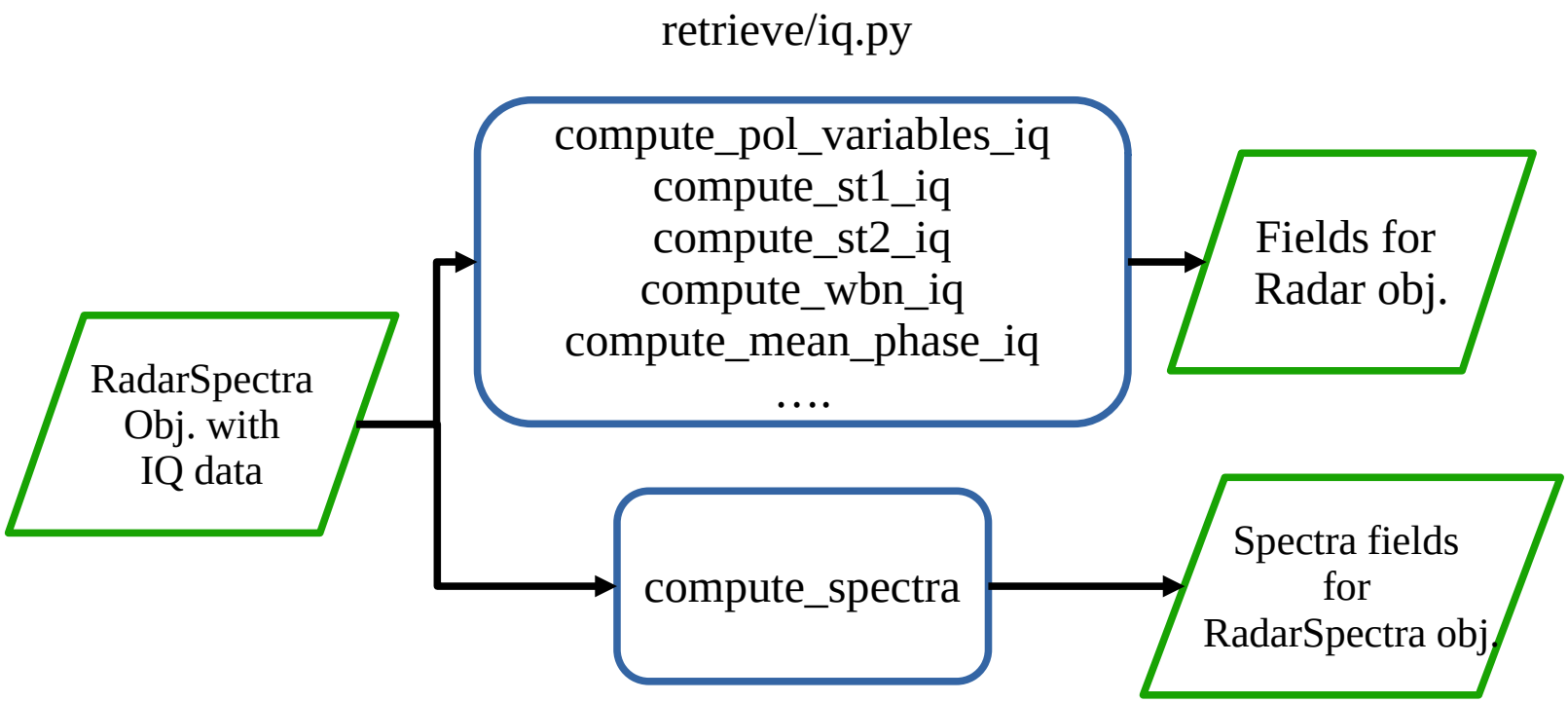
Radar object	Object to store radar data in antenna coordinates. The data structure is based on C/F Radial V1	Data fields are stored in a 2-D matrix (ray, range) Some Pyrad applications use the same structure to store (time, range). **Assumes uniform range resolution !**
RadarSpectra object	Object to store IQ spectral and spectral data in antenna coordinates. Inherits from Radar object	Data fields are stored in a 3-D complex matrix (ray, range, Doppler bin/slow time)
Grid object	Object to store rectilinear gridded data in Cartesian coordinates	Data fields are stored in a 3-D matrix (z, y, x) The grid is referenced as distance from the grid origin. **Assumes uniform spacing of the data !**
HorizontalWindProfile object	Object to store horizontal wind profile data	Not used by Pyrad

Py-ART plotting objects

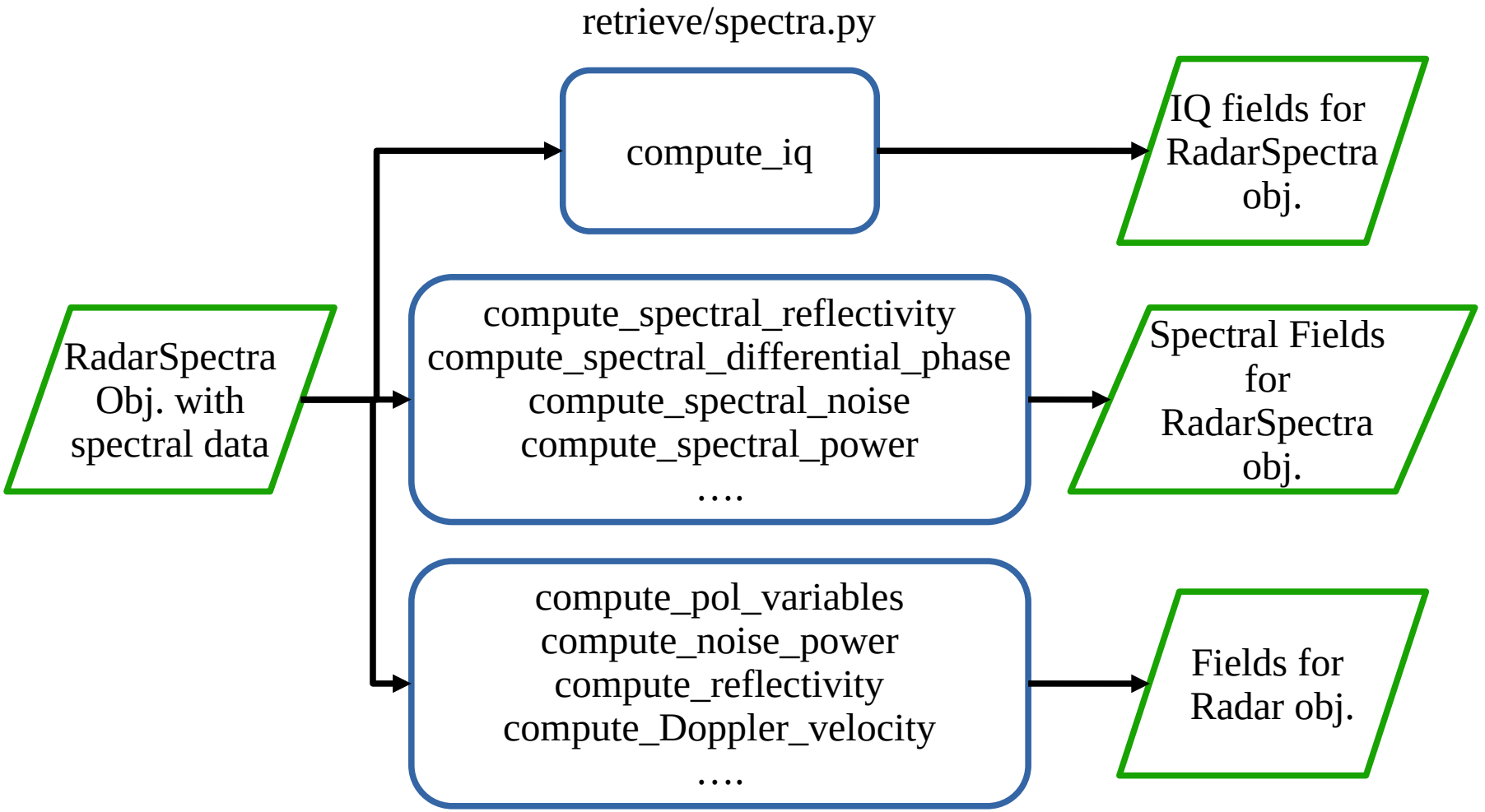
radardisplay	Display object to create plots from data in a radar object	plot_ray, plot_ppi, plot_rhi, plot_azimuth_to_rhi (pseudo-RHI), plot_vpt (time-height for vertically pointing radar), plot_xsection
radardisplay_airborne	Same as above but for airborne radar data. Inherits from radardisplay	Not used by Pyrad
radarmapdisplay	Display object to create plots on a geographic map from data in a radar object. Inherits from radardisplay	plot_ppi_map
gridmapdisplay	Display object to create plots from data in a grid object	plot_grid (plot grid data projected into a map), plot_grid_raw (plot grid in native Cartesian coordinates) plot_grid_contour (plot contours of grid data projected into a map) plot_latitude_slice (plot slice along a given latitude) plot_longitude_slice (plot slice along a given longitude) plot_latlon_slice (plot slice crossing 2 arbitrary coordinate points)

3. Data processing with Py-ART

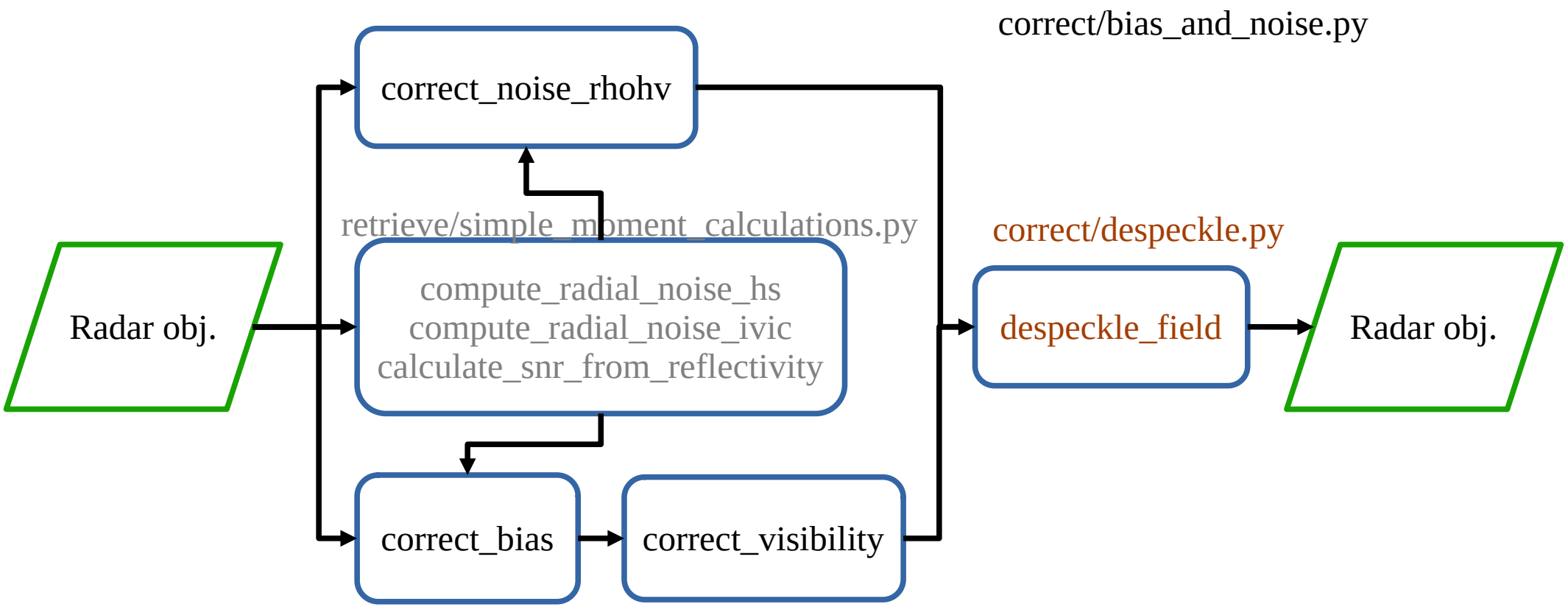
Py-ART data processing : IQ data



Py-ART data processing : Spectral data



Py-ART data processing : noise and bias correction



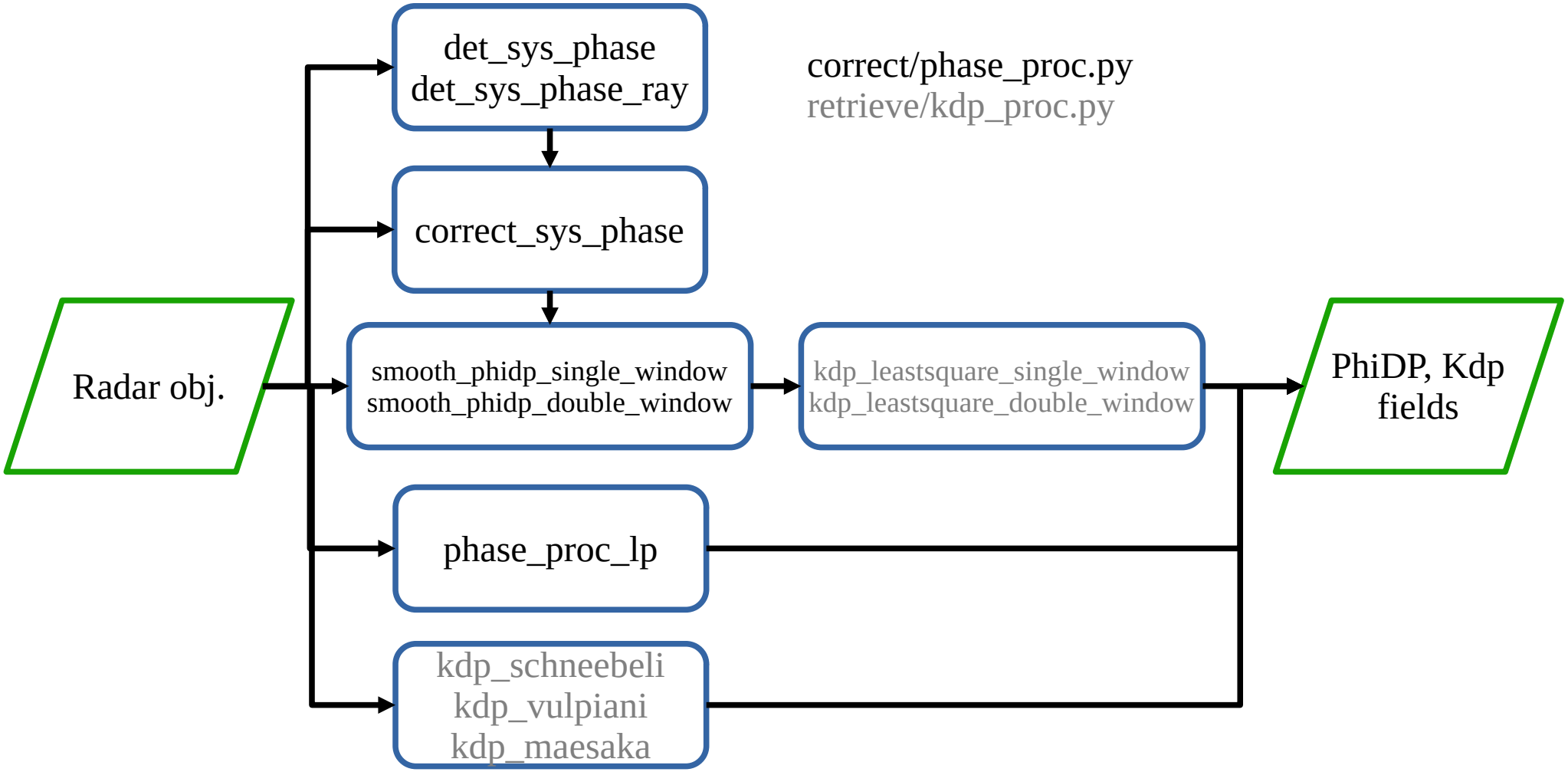
Py-ART data processing : filtering undesired echoes

Provides a GateFilter object that can be used to censor data

moment_based_gate_filter	Masked based on thresholds on reflectivity and RhoHV
moment_and_texture_based_gate_filter	Masked based on thresholds on raw moments (dBZ, RhoHV, ZDR, PhiDP) and their textures
snr_based_gate_filter	Masked based on SNR threshold
class_based_gate_filter	Masked based on desired hydrometeors
visibility_based_gate_filter	Masked based on visibility threshold
temp_based_gate_filter	Masked based on temperature from and NWP model (removes non-liquid precipitation)
iso0_based_gate_filter	As above but using the height of the gate with respect to the iso-0° altitude
birds_gate_filter	Mask suspected bird echoes. Based on thresholds on moments and velocity

filters/gatefilter.py

Py-ART data processing : raw PhiDP processing



Py-ART data processing : detect the melting layer

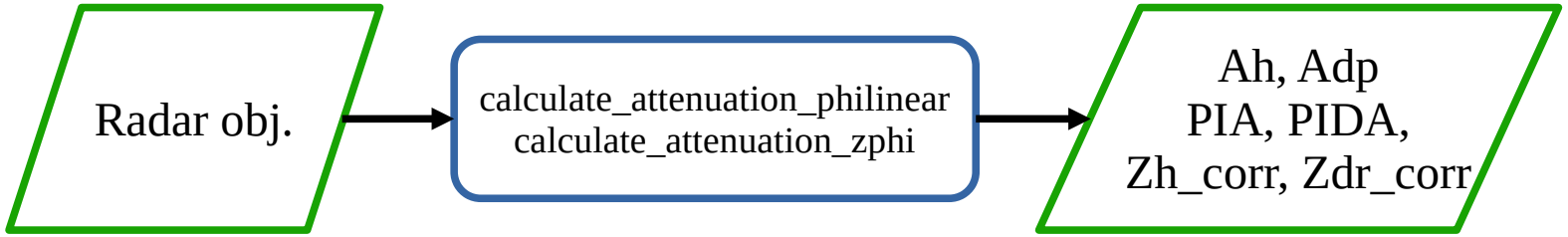
All provide:
- ml_dict: a field of flags indicating the position of the gate with respect to the melting layer
- ml_obj: a Radar-like object containing the top (range pos. 1) and bottom (range pos. 0) of the melting layer for each azimuth
- iso0_dict: a field with the altitude of the gate with respect to the iso-0° altitude (assuming iso-0° altitude=ml top)

melting_layer_mf	Operational MF algorithm. Based on finding the theoretical RhoHV profile that best compares with the observed one. Only one profile per radar volume is found.
melting_layer_giangrande	Algorithm described in Giangrande et al. (2008). Captures the azimuthal variation of the melting layer
melting_layer_hydroclass	Melting layer is determined from the results of an hydrometeor classification given as input
detect_ml	Algorithm described in Wolfensberger et al. (2016). Uses RHIs or pseudo-RHIs. Needs good volumetric coverage

retrieve/ml.py

Py-ART data processing : compute attenuation

correct/attenuation.py



Py-ART data processing : hydrometeor classification

retrieve/echo_class.py

steiner_conv_strat	Convective/stratiform determination following Steiner et al. (1995) algorithm
hydroclass_semisupervised	Semi-supervised hydrometeor classification described in Besic et al. (2016). Provides the dominant hydrometeor, the entropy and the proportion of each hydrometeor at each range gate

Py-ART data processing : VPR correction

correct/vpr.py

correct_vpr	Operational MF VPR algorithm described in Tabary 2007. Based on finding the theoretical VPR profile that best fits observations of ratios of reflectivity at different elevation angles. Only one profile per radar volume is obtained. Provides the corrected reflectivity, the correction applied and the theoretical VPR profile used in the correction.
correct_vpr_spatialised	As above but once the profile is obtained the correction applied to each range gate is adapted to the altitude of the gate with respect to the iso-0° altitude

Py-ART data processing : RR retrieval

retrieve/qpe.py

est_rain_rate_zpoly	Retrieve rainfall rate from reflectivity by applying a polynomial Z-R relation
est_rain_rate_z	Retrieval using a power law on Z
est_rain_rate_kdp	Retrieval using a power law on KDP
est_rain_rate_a	Retrieval using a power law on Ah
est_rain_rate_zkdp	Retrieval using Z or KDP depending on the rainfall intensity
est_rain_rate_za	Retrieval using Z or Ah depending on the rainfall intensity
est_rain_rate_hydro	Retrieval using estimates adapted to the dominant hydrometeor type at each range gate

Py-ART data processing : velocity unfolding

dealias_fourdd (correct/dealias.py)	De-aliasing using the 4DD algorithm described in James and Houze (2001)
dealias_region_based (correct/region_dealias.py)	De-aliasing using a region-based approach. Unfolding is performed by grouping regions with similar velocities and trying to determine which regions have to be unfolded by looking at neighbouring regions
dealias_unwrap_phase (correct/unwrap.py)	De-aliasing by using multi-dimensional phase unwrapping

Py-ART data processing : velocity retrievals

vad_michelson (retrieve/vad.py)	VAD retrieval following Michelson et al. (2000) algorithm
vad_browning (retrieve/vad.py)	VAD retrieval following Browning and Wexler (1968) algorithm
est_wind_profile (retrieve/wind.py)	Another VAD retrieval
est_wind_vel (retrieve/wind.py)	Estimates wind velocity from Vr. Projects Vr into an horizontal plane (azimuthal horizontal wind) or a vertical plane (vertical wind component). Assumes the velocity in the orthogonal axis is negligible.
est_vertical_windshear (retrieve/wind.py)	Estimates wind shear from azimuthal horizontal wind

3. Auxiliary processing

Py-ART monitoring functions

correct/bias_and_noise.py

sun_retrieval	Estimate sun parameters from sun hits
get_sun_hits	Detect sun hits. Uses Hildebrand and Sekhon (1974) noise estimate
get_sun_hits_ivic	Detect sun hits. Uses Ivic (2013) noise estimate
get_sun_hits_psr	Detect sun hits. Uses the noise estimated from the Doppler spectra
est_rhohv_rain	Keeps data that can be used to determine the RhoHV in rain
est_zdr_precip	Keeps data that can be used to estimate the ZDR bias using either moderate rain or from a vertically pointing scan
est_zdr_snow	Keeps data that can be used to estimate the ZDR bias using measurements in snow
selfconsistency_bias	Estimates reflectivity bias at each ray using the self-consistency algorithm by Gourley

Py-ART DEM processing

retrieve/gecsx.py

Py-ART can provide parameters useful in radar data processing from a DEM.

e.g. Expected RCS from ground clutter, Expected dBm from ground clutter, Expected dBZ from froung clutter, visibility

Py-ART QVP family

retrieve/qvp.py

compute_qvp	Quasi Vertical Profile
compute_rqvp	Range-defined Quasi Vertical Profile
compute_evp	Enhanced Vertical Profile (non radar centric)
compute_svp	Slanted Vertical Profile (non radar centric)
compute_vp	Compute Vertical Profile at a given location
compute_ts_along_coord	Computes Time Series along one of the radar coordinates (rng, azi or ele.)

Output is stored in a radar-like object where each ray represents a time step

Mapping into a grid

Function grid_from_radars in map/grid_mapper.py


GRAZIE !
MERCI!
THANK YOU !
GRÀCIES!