

Using target simulators for transmitted differential phase and absolute calibration measurements



M. Schneebeli¹, P. Schmid¹, A. Leuenberger¹ ¹Palindrome Remote Sensing GmbH, Landquart, Switzerland

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Target simulator Experiments SPLASH **Conclusion and Outlook Target Generation** Radar Antenna Radar Target \mathbf{r}_{t} Target Virtual Target Simulator r.

- Polarimetric reception and re-transmission of incoming radar pulses
- ► Full control on time delay, phase and amplitude.

CHILL (CSU)



9.41 GHz magnetron

Gregorian offset antenna: 0.3° beam width; 9 km far field; 53 dB Gain

Inflatable pressurized radome

SPLASH (CSU)



Radar design similar to CHILL

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Conventional dual-pol} \\ \mbox{antenna: } 1.3^\circ \mbox{ beam} \\ \mbox{width} \end{array}$

10 kW transmit power per channel.

PX-1000 (ARRC)



9.65 GHz solid state

Two individual 200 W transmitters.

Frequency agile; full polarimetric control on transmission.

CHILL

Conclusion and Outlook

Additional measurements

Sphere



Comparison with CHILL and SPLASH Results yet to come

Power meter



 45° tilted horn antenna

Determination of differential phase on transmission for PX-1000 Drone



Power sensor and horn antenna on drone

Similar principle as the tilted power sensor

Multi-path mitigation

SPLASH: Setup and measurements



Setup



- Distance to RTS: 430 m
- Elevation to RTS: 1.5°
- ▶ 14 elevations; 0.2° spacing
- 10 degree azimuthal range

SPLASH: Calibration Targets



v_h ; Target: 5m/s



Correlation



Z_{dr}; Target: 0 dB



Spectral Width



Diff. Phase





- ▶ 6 PPIs with 0.1° spacing (PPI no. 4 used for upcoming analysis)
- 10° azimuthal span
- 0.05° azimuth resolution
- 0.15° gear backlash in scan direction





Target size = 40.9 dB if HPBW = 0.3°

▶ HPBW = 0.3° from antenna simulations

► RTS distance: 470 m. Antenna far field: 9 km. → Influence on measurements? CHILL: Calibration target time series (2)



0.38

0.36

CHILL: Calibration target time series (2)



Spectral width



19:10

19:20

18:50

Time

RTS



- Distance to radar: 200 m
- RHI scans around RTS.
- Fixed pointing for phase measurements

Real time results



- 60 dBZ target.
- -10 m/s Doppler velocity.
- ▶ 0 dB Z_{dr}.







The measured phase difference: arg $(HV^*) \approx 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$

Standard definition of differential phase: $\Delta \phi = \arg (H^*V) = -110^\circ$.

The measured phase difference: $\arg(HV^*) \approx 180^\circ - 250^\circ = -70^\circ$

$$-70^{\circ} + 180 = 110^{\circ}$$

Standard definition of differential phase: $\Delta \phi = \arg (H^* V) = -110^{\circ}$.

Zrnic, D., Schvartzman, D., Melnikov, V., Cheong, B., Segales, A.: "Differential Phase on Transmission", presented at the 2023 AMS Conference on Radar Meteorology.



Polarimetric pulse sampling with 25 MHz

 $\approx 100000 \ {\rm pulses}$ over 120 s

Uncorrected phase difference



3 samples at pulse center

$$\Delta \phi = \arg\left(\sum_{k=rac{N}{2}-1}^{rac{N}{2}+1} \mathbf{S}^{*}_{h}[k] \, \mathbf{S}_{v}[k]
ight)$$

PX1000

Offset corrected phase difference

- Correction procedure: Coupling of a differential signal with known and stable phase difference into both receivers at regular intervals.
- Usage of high performance phase stable antenna cables.
- Automatized antenna alignment.





Conclusions

- Target simulator measurements with three different X-band radars.
- Reasonable absolute calibration agreement (
 → data analysis still ongoing).
- High stability measurements with CSU CHILL radar.
- Transmit differential phase in good agreement with alternative method.

Outlook

- Comparison with sphere calibration data.
- Experimental determination of CHILL half power beam width.
- ▶ Investigate Z_{dr} offset.
- Measurements at C- and S-band.





Thank you!

 $Contact: \ marc.schneebeli@palindrome-rs.ch$