

Weather Radar

TII Winter Maintenance Conference 17th October 2023

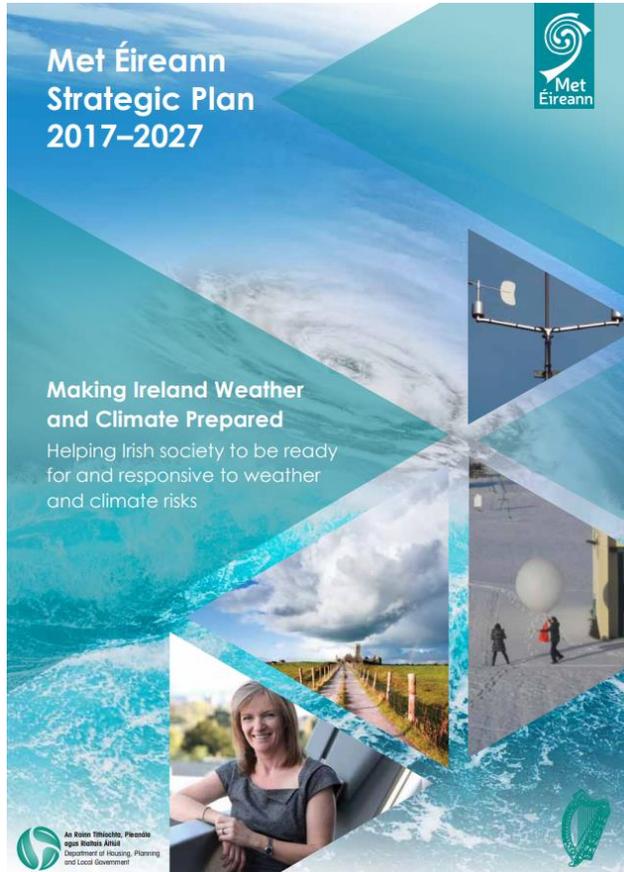
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Making Ireland Climate & Weather Prepared



Goals

- **Enhance support for impact-based decision making for weather events**
- Provide climate information services which promote the safety of citizens and supports economic and environmental resilience
- Deliver a high quality national flood forecasting service
- Continue to provide an effective authoritative voice on meteorology in Ireland
- Maintain and support an expert, professional workforce
- **Lead a modern, integrated meteorological infrastructure and support an enterprise environment for weather and climate services**

Met Éireann Weather Radar Network

- Two radars: Dublin and Shannon
- C-band (both 5640 MHz)
- MÉ using radar since the early 1960s.
- First radar was manually operated with reports every 3 hours.
- Shannon radar. Upgraded over summer/autumn 2023.
- Dublin radar installed 1991 & upgraded 2010. Replacement in planning stages.
- Strategic plan to triple network to 6 weather radars



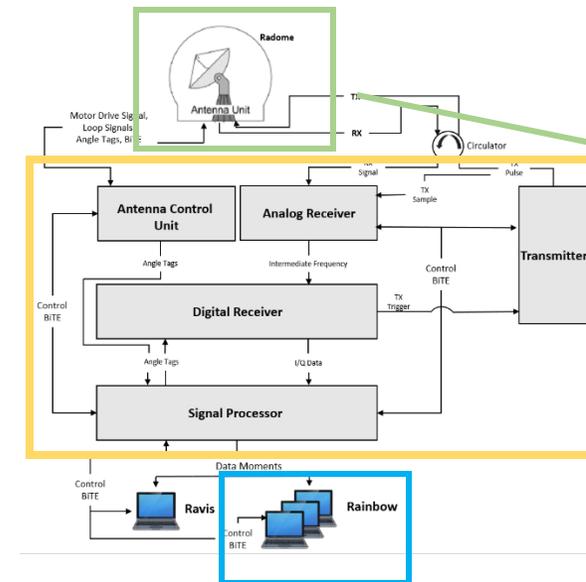
Legend

- ◆ Met Éireann weather radars
 - ★ Carrigluskey mobile weather radar site
 - UK Met Office weather radars
- Background source: OpenStreetMap



How do weather radars work?

- How radars work:
<https://youtu.be/NZ7rNeQck2A>
(Australian Bureau of Meteorology)



Centralised radar computer processing

Met Éireann Radar team - What we do

1. Maintain weather radar operations [Ongoing]

2. Shannon radar replacement [Completed]

3. Relocation of Dublin radar [Planning stages]

4. Expansion of radar network [Planning stages]

5. Monitor interference to radar [Ongoing]

6. National & international collaboration [Ongoing]

7. Research & development [Planning stages]



Maintenance keeps radars running

- Preventative maintenance on radars every 6 months.
- Radar Calibration
- ‘Getting to know’ the radar
- Part & component replacement
- Troubleshooting errors
- Upkeep of air conditioning, UPS, etc.
- Corrective maintenance when needed.



Shannon Radar Replacement 1/



Shannon Radar Replacement 3/

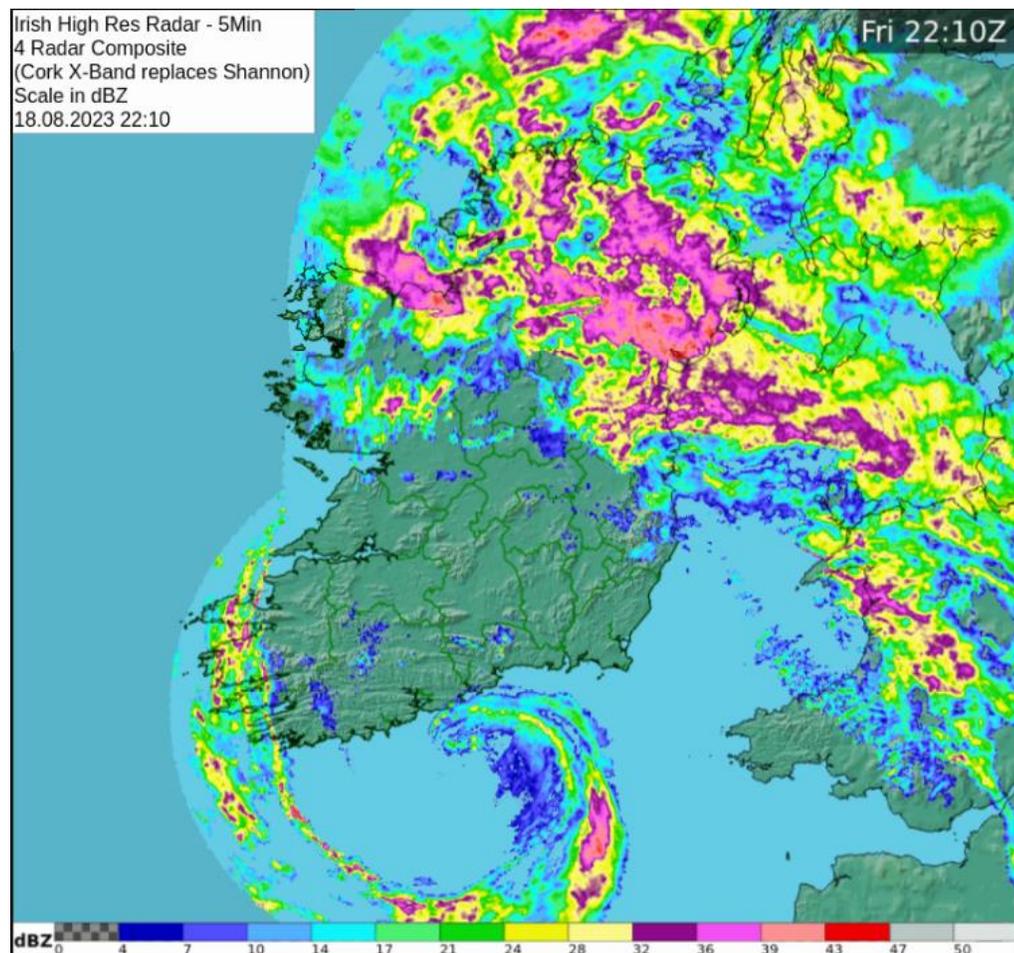
Task	Start	Finish
Crane Lift of Radar Components	Wed 16 th Aug	Wed 16 th Aug
Mechanical installation of Radar Components	Thurs 17 th Aug	Tues 22 nd Aug
-----RADAR RUNNING (PRE-OPERATIONAL)----- Commissioning of Radar Hardware/Ravis software	Wed 23 rd Aug	Tues 29 th Aug
Radar Hardware Site Acceptance Test	Wed 30 th Aug	Thurs 31 st Aug
-----RADAR RUNNING (OPERATIONAL TEST)----- Radar Operational Test Part 1	Fri 1 st Sept	Sun 10 th Sept
-----RADAR SHUTDOWN REQUIRED----- Completion of site works (roof, cladding, etc)	Mon 11 th Sept	Fri 22 nd Sept
-----RADAR RUNNING (OPERATIONAL TEST)----- Radar Operational Test Part 2	Sat 23 rd Sept	Fri 13 th Oct
Radar Software training	Mon 25 th Sept	Fri 29 th Sept
Radar Hardware training	Mon 9 th Oct	Fri 13 th Oct
-----RADAR FULLY OPERATIONAL----- - Shannon radar data included on www.met.ie & Met Éireann apps	Fri 13 th Oct	2033 & beyond



Reminder: Timelapse

Shannon Radar Replacement 2/

X-band Radar in Cork



Shannon Radar Replacement 4/

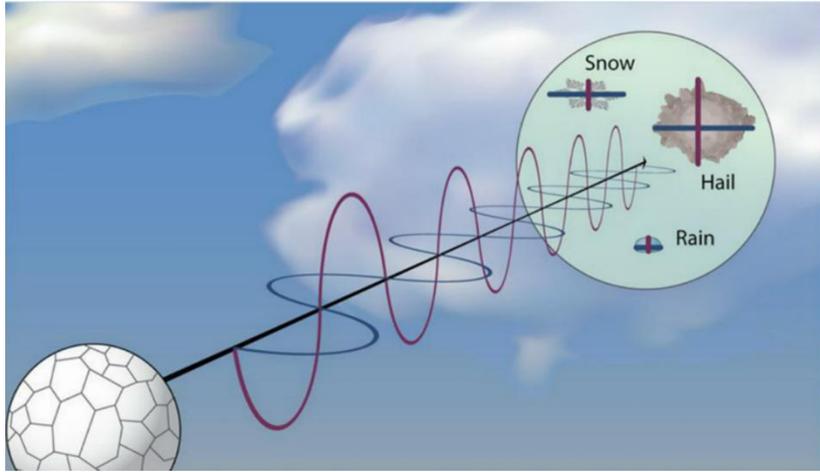
It takes a team

Met Éireann

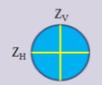
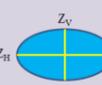
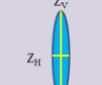
- + Leonardo Germany GmbH
- + OPW design team
- + Shannon Airport Group
- + M. Fitzgibbon Contractors & a multitude of sub-contractors
- + IAA/Airnav
- + Clare County Council
- + ComReg
- + Norwegian Met Service
- + Irish Water
- +



Dual-Polarisation radars



- Improved ability to identify areas of heavy rainfall. Also, better estimation of total precipitation, leading to better flash flood detection.
- Can distinguish different precipitation types.
- Better clutter detection
- Ability to discern between precipitation and non-meteorological echoes such as ground clutter, chaff, anomalous propagation, and birds.

Spherical (drizzle, small hail, etc.)	Horizontally Oriented (rain, melting hail, etc.)	Vertically Oriented (i.e. vertically oriented ice crystals)
		
$Z_H \sim Z_V$	$Z_H > Z_V$	$Z_H < Z_V$
$Z_H - Z_V \sim 0$	$Z_H - Z_V > 0$	$Z_H - Z_V < 0$
ZDR ~ 0 dB	ZDR > 0 dB	ZDR < 0 dB

Dual-Polarisation Variables
Differential Reflectivity (ZDR)
Correlation Coefficient (CC)
Specific Differential Reflectivity (KDP)

Non-Meteorological (birds, insects, etc.)	Metr (Non-Uniform) (hail, melting snow, etc.)	Metr (Uniform) (rain, snow, etc.)
		
Complex scattering from pulse-to-pulse.	Somewhat complex scattering from pulse-to-pulse.	Well-behaved scattering from pulse-to-pulse.
Low CC (< 0.8)	Moderate CC (0.80 to 0.97)	High CC (> 0.97)

Interference to Weather Radars

- **RLAN**

- Mainly Wireless ISPs not using DFS and appropriate power thresholds
- Working with ComReg and Dept of the Environment, Climate & Comms

5GHz WAS/RLAN Requirements

In order to facilitate sharing between the various technologies and applications all WAS/RLAN equipment must implement adequate spectrum sharing mechanisms such as the following:

DFS – Dynamic Frequency Selection
TPC – Transmit Power Control

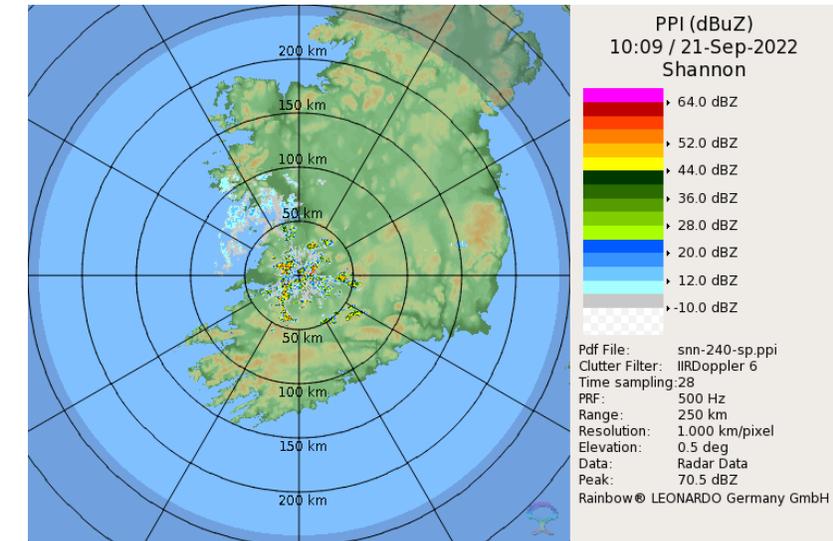
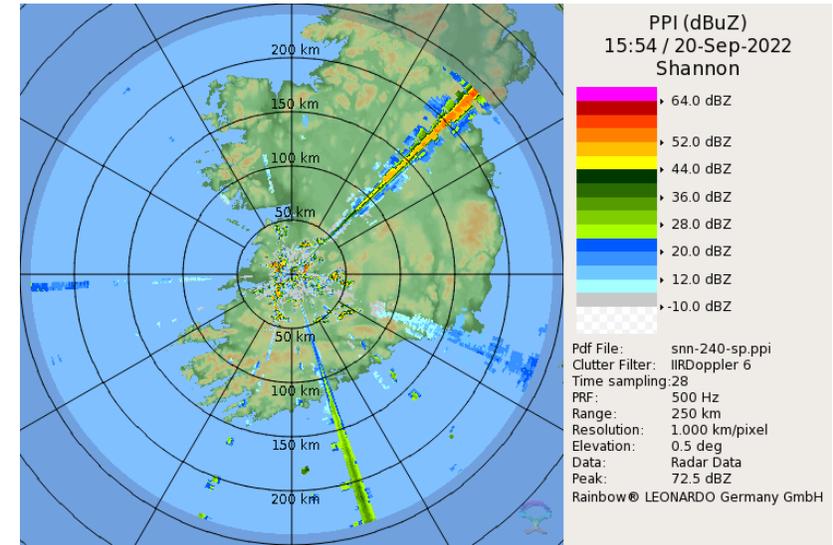
For more information please see Permitted Short Range Devices at comreg.ie

INDOOR		OUTDOOR	
Frequency	Maximum permitted power	Frequency	Maximum permitted power
5.15 – 5.35 GHz	200mW	5.470 – 5.725 GHz	1W
		5.725 – 5.875 GHz *	2W

Registration Required
Please see comreg.ie

- **Wind turbines**

- Blockage & reflection of radar beam causes disruption to precipitation and wind measurements
- Growing issue with more wind energy developments planned



Expansion of weather radar network

- Strategic upgrade and expansion of Irish weather radar network
- Improve rainfall detection, precipitation estimation & NWP
- Next steps:
 - Upgrade Dublin radar
 - Four new radars -> tripling capacity of current network

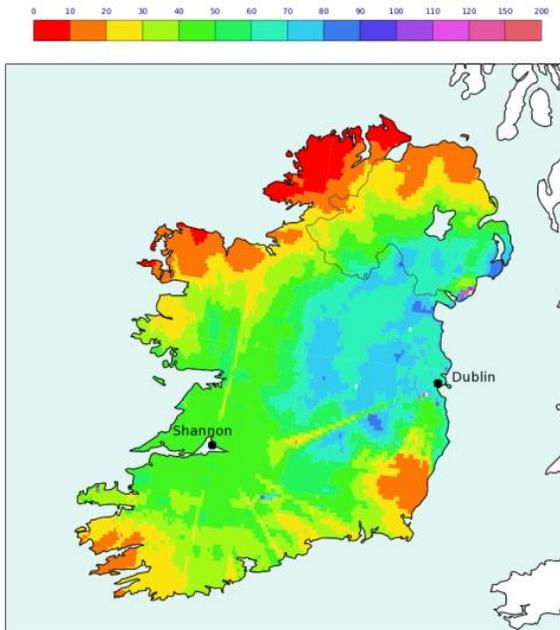


Figure 4.1: Irish radar performance for 2012. The total annual radar-detected rainfall is shown expressed as a percentage of the total annual gauge-observed rainfall.

Noel Fitzpatrick, 'Verification of Met Éireann weather radar', [report], Met Éireann, 62, Technical Note, 2013, Available at: <http://edepositireland.ie/handle/2262/70547>

