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Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern EDI
Bundesamt für Meteorologie und Klimatologie MeteoSchweiz

Pyrad architecture and principles

Daniel Wolfensberger, Jordi Figueras i Ventura



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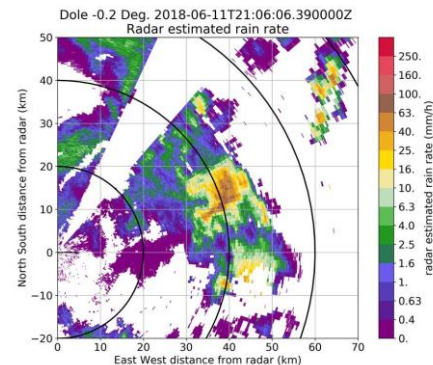
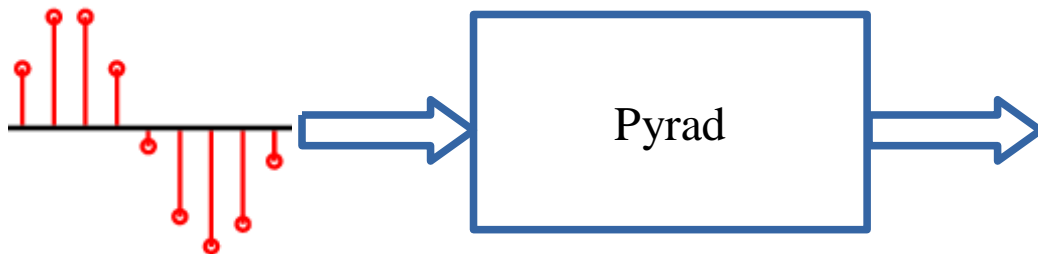
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1. Introduction



What is Pyrad ?

Pyrad is a processing framework that allows the creation of flexible and replicable data processing chains with no programming. It is capable of operating in **real time** or **off-line**. It is aimed mainly for weather radar data processing but has some limited functionality allowing to process data from other sensors.





General characteristics

- Python-based (> v. 3.7)
- Linux platform
- Open source, version controlled (<https://github.com/MeteoSwiss/pyrad>)
- Core based on our own version of ARM-DOE Py-ART (The Pyrad project contributes back regularly)
- Possibility to ingest data from multiple radars
- Ingests multiple data types: IQ data, spectral data, polarimetric and Doppler moments, Cartesian data, etc.
- Capable of reading the main file formats used for volume radar data storage
- **Automatic documentation published online** based on doc-strings
- Easy to install ([PyPI](#), [conda](#))

2. Pyrad working philosophy



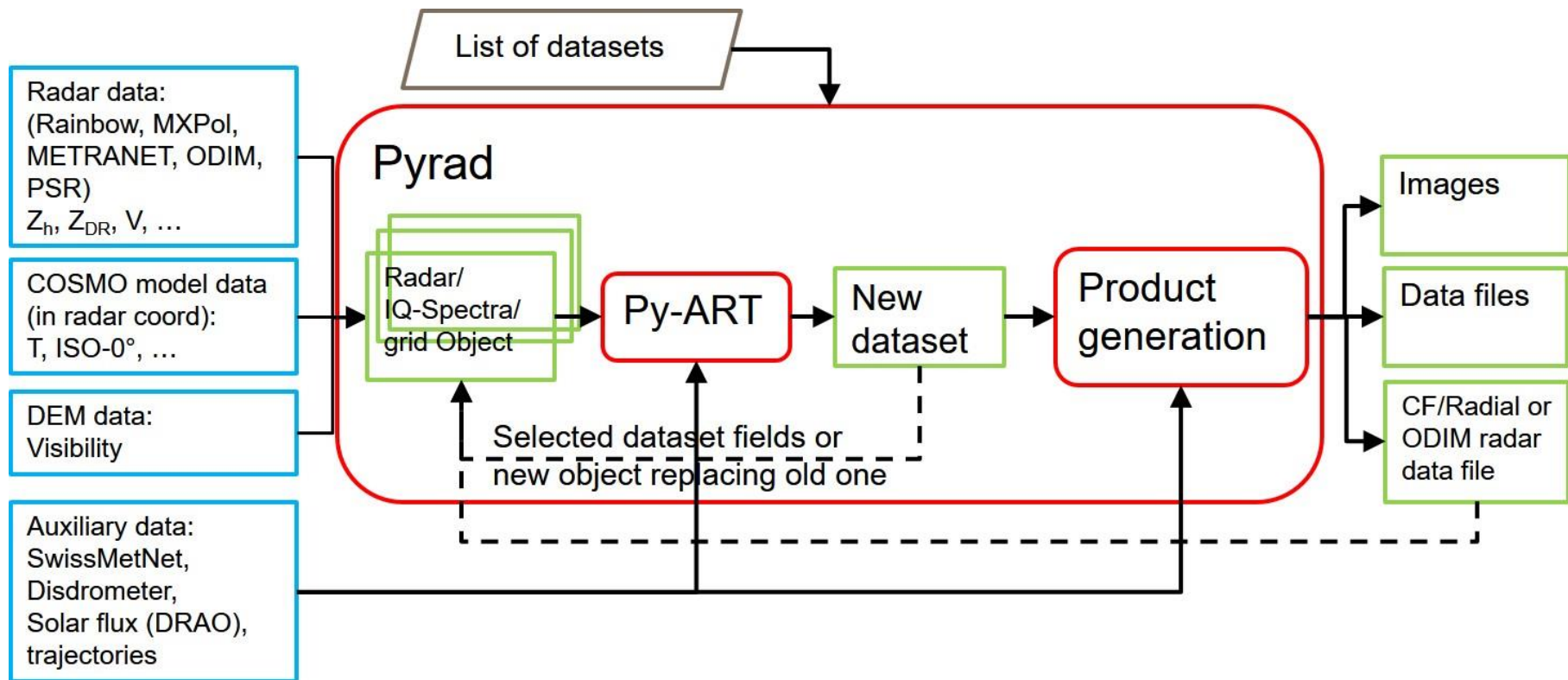
General characteristics

KEY CONCEPT: Separation between dataset generation and product generation

- **Dataset:** New data generated from the processing of a Pyrad data object. It can be in the form of a new field of the same object type or a completely new object. It can be re-ingested in the data processing chain. Examples:
 - rainfall rate field generated from a reflectivity field contained in a radar object
 - reflectivity generated from a spectral data object
- **Product:** Output generated out of a dataset for human or machine consumption. Examples:
 - PPI of reflectivity
 - File containing timeseries of values at a point of interest



Pyrad flow diagram





Configuration files

Main config file	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Base paths of data• Location of config files• Base path for output data and image format(s)
location config file	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Radar(s) name and scan list• General radar and scan characteristics (scan periodicity, radar constant, ...)• Images configuration
product config file	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List of datasets to generate• For each dataset<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List of inputs• Dataset specific configuration• List of products to generate• MAKE_GLOBAL• SUBSTITUTE_OBJECT• FIELDS_TO_REMOVE

Internally all the configuration parameters are stored in a dictionary cfg

From cfg pyrad creates :

- datacfg : necessary parameters to read the input data
- dscfg : parameters to create the datasets (one per dataset)
- prdcfg : parameters to create products (one per product)

[Pyrad config files examples](#)

3. Launching Pyrad



Pyrad processing status

- Status 0 : Initialization of datasets
- Status 1 : Sequential processing of input data. Persistent data and parameters are stored internally
- Status 2 : All input data consumed. Final dataset production if necessary



Pyrad launching scripts

<code>main_process_data.py</code>	Process data sequentially according to starttime and endtime defined in command line or by input file
<code>main_process_data_period.py</code>	Process available data within time intervals specified by user between dates specified by user. Useful to obtain daily statistics
<code>main_process_data_rt.py</code>	Real time data processing

4. Constructing the processing chain



Constructing the processing chain

- Each dataset type is identified by a **keyword** that internally is associated to a **processing function**
- Internally the datasets are grouped in families. Those families can generate similar products
- The user can define up to 99 **levels of processing** for each **input data object**
- Datasets that are not inter-dependent can be generated at the same processing level. There is an option to generate those in parallel
- Levels will be processed sequentially. At the end of each processing level the keywords ***MAKE_GLOBAL, SUBSTITUTE_OBJECT*** and ***FIELDS_TO_REMOVE*** will control the behavior of the new dataset created
- For each new dataset as many **products** as specified by the user will be generated. There is an option to generate those in parallel. If desired no product needs to be generated



Constructing the processing chain

MAKE_GLOBAL	<p>1 - The newly generated dataset fields will be added to the data object and will be available for the next processing level. Assumes that the generated dataset is compatible with the current data object. If a field with the same name exists it will be overwritten</p> <p>0 – The dataset will not be added to the data object</p>
FIELDS_TO_REMOVE	<p>List of fields to remove. The fields removed will not be available for the next processing level. Useful to remove intermediate fields to reduce the memory footprint</p>
SUBSTITUTE_OBJECT	<p>1 - The data object used at the current level will be erased and substituted by the newly generated dataset. Useful for e.g. transition from a volume radar object to a grid</p>



Dataset families. Most common

Dataset family	Product generator	Dataset type
VOL	generate_vol_products	Radar volume output
TIMEAVG	generate_time_avg_products	Radar volume time averaging products. Same products as above but with different time stamp
SPECTRA	generate_spectra_products	Spectra or IQ volume output
GRID	generate_grid_products	Cartesian grid data output
GRID_TIMEAVG	generate_grid_time_avg_products	Time-averaging or accumulation of grid data. Same products as above but with different time stamp
QVP	generate_qvp_products	Time-column data (e.g. QVP, columns, etc.)
TIMESERIES	generate_timeseries_products	Time series of POIs products

[List of Datasets](#)

[List of Products](#)



Identification of data fields

- Internally pyrad uses the naming convention of Py-ART which follows closely the **CF/Radial convention** for radar data fields.
- There are some fields that are non-standard and therefore defined by Pyrad
- The Py-ART names used internally are defined in the **Py-ART config file**
- Since the Py-ART naming is very long, Pyrad uses short keywords in the Pyrad config files. The short keywords are mapped internally using the function `get_fieldname_pyart` in `io_aux.py`
- The special keyword « `all_fields` » allows to load all data saved in a Pyrad generated volume

[List of data fields](#)



Generation of images

- Standard radar images (PPI, CAPPI, RHI, etc.) are generated using the **plotting functions from Py-ART**
- Standard Cartesian images (Surface, cross-sections, etc.) are generated using the **plotting functions from Py-ART**
- Other images (e.g. B-scope) and graphics (e.g. time series) are generated by Pyrad itself
- Colormap and value limits, field name to show, units, etc. are generally defined at the **Py-ART config file**. Pyrad allows using a discrete colormap
- The image size, resolution and area plotted are defined by ***ImageConfig*** structs in the pyrad loc config file
- Images can be overplot on a map generated by cartopy



Generation of images

Struct	Image type
ppimageConfig	PPI-like image configuration
rhimageConfig	RHI-like image configuration
ppiMapImageConfig	PPI-like image overplotted on a map configuration
gridMapImageConfig	Cartesian grid image overplot on a map configuration
sunhitsImageConfig	Sun hits image (delta_az, delta_ele)

Thank you!
Grazie mille!
Moltes Gràcies!
Merci!





Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

MeteoSchweiz

Operation Center 1
CH-8058 Zürich-Flughafen
T +41 58 460 91 11
www.meteoschweiz.ch

MeteoSvizzera

Via ai Monti 146
CH-6605 Locarno-Monti
T +41 58 460 92 22
www.meteosvizzera.ch

MétéoSuisse

7bis, av. de la Paix
CH-1211 Genève 2
T +41 58 460 98 88
www.meteosuisse.ch

MétéoSuisse

Chemin de l'Aérologie
CH-1530 Payerne
T +41 58 460 94 44
www.meteosuisse.ch