

Workshop on Weather Radar Quality Control and Radar Data Exchange

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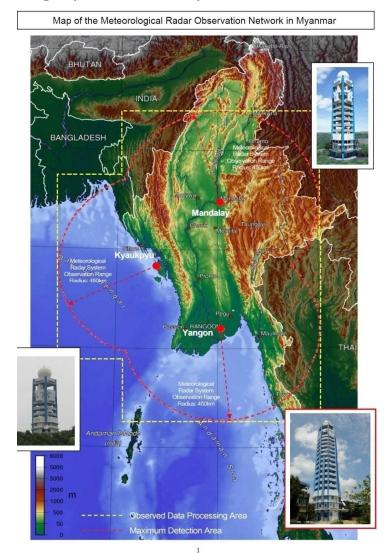
29th January 2024

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Current Status of Radar Systems in Myanmar

The three weather RADARs and 30 AWSs are provided by the government of Japan through grant aid under the Project "Establishment of the Disastrous Weather Monitoring System to Myanmar".





Kyaukpyu Radar station

- 45.5m height from ground level
- > 70m above MSL, 9 stories building
- Hand over on 9 Oct, 2015



Yangon Radar Station

- > 75.5m height from ground level
- 91m above MSL, 18 stories building
- Hand over ceremony on 24 Oct, 2016

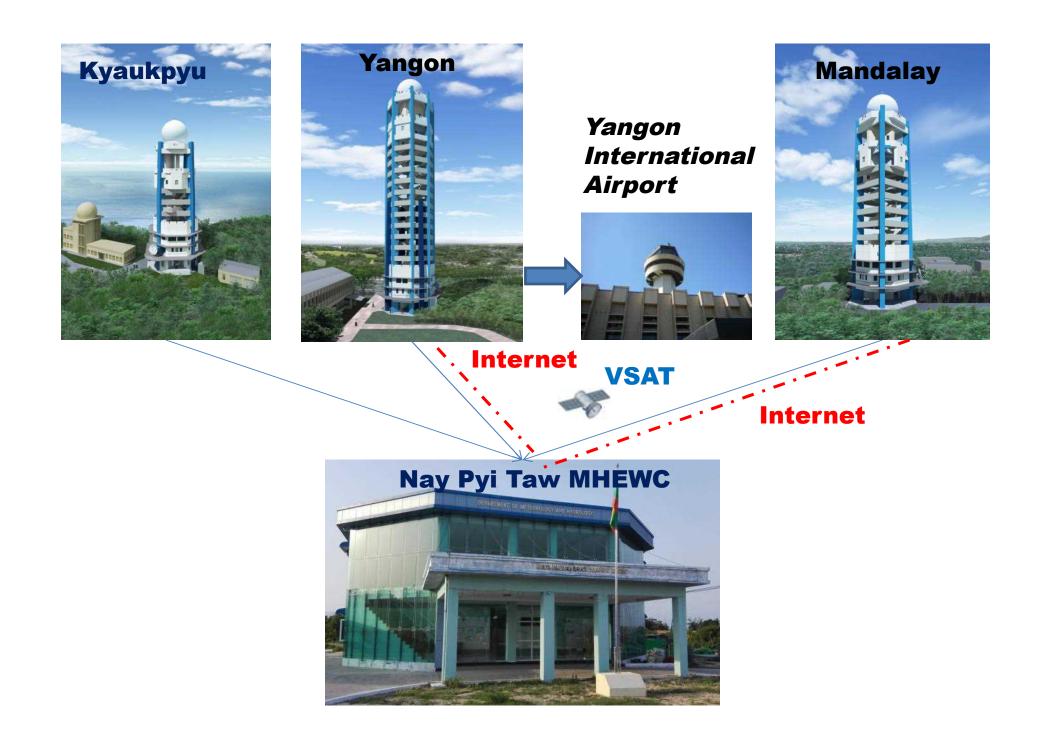


Mandalay Radar Station

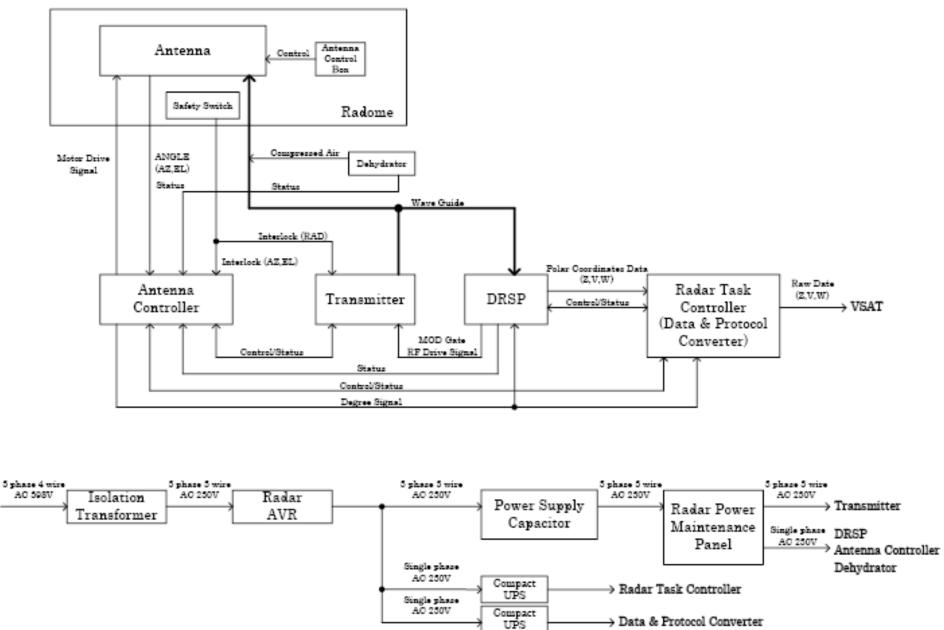
55.5 m height from ground level

- > 130m above MSL, 12 stories building
- Handing over on 8 June, 2018





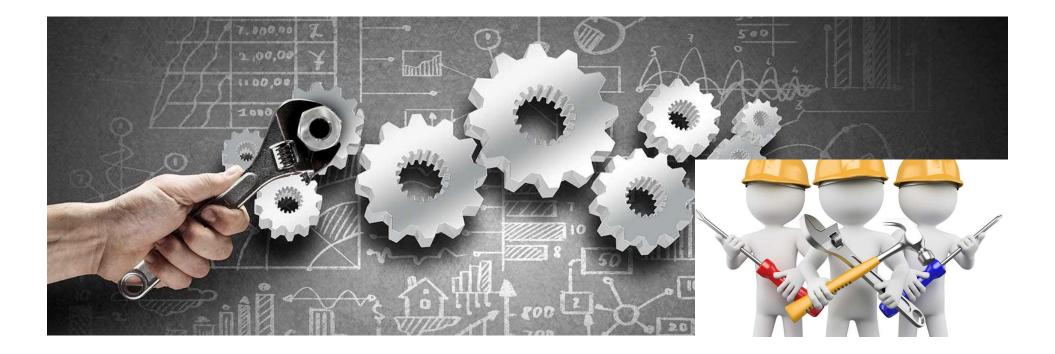
BARAB SYSTEM



Some Specifications of Radar

- 2796 MHz (+/- 5 MHz) Center Frequency : > Type of Radar: S band Doppler Radar Antenna Diameter: approx 5m Transmitting Power: 10kW Beam angle: 1.56 degree Max observation range: (intensity)- 450 km Max observation range: (Doppler)- 200 km Power Amplifier : Solid State Type > Antenna Driving Range: - Azimuth 360 degree, - Elevation -2 to 90 degree
- By using 15kVA power supply capacitor

Equipment and Maintenance



Radome



Item	Specification
Туре	Sandwich Type (spherical surface)
Dimension	Approx. 8 m diameter
Color	White
Survival Wind Speed	125 m/s
Suitable frequency	2,796 MHz (+/- 5 MHz)
Transmission loss	0.5dB or less on one way path in dry
Relative humidity	0 to 100%
Lightning rod	Protecting angles of 60 degree
Obstruction light	Waterproof lightning system

Antenna



Item	Specification
Туре	Horn feed parabolic antenna
Reflector	Approx. 5m diameter
Suitable frequency	2,796 MHz (+/- 5 MHz)
Beam width	Not wider than 1.7 degree at - 3 dB point
Antenna gain	39 dB or more without radome
Polarization	Linear, Horizontal
Side lobe level	Not more than - 25 dB without radome
Driving range	Azimuth 360 degree, elevation - 2 to + 90 degree
VSWR	Not more than 1.4 without radome
Optical connection box	For converting electric control signal to optical one



Over-view of Radar Equipment

Antenna Controller

The antenna controller drives the servo motors (Azimuth AC servo and Elevation DC servo) and control the elevation angles of the antenna by the control signal and information sent from Radar Task Controller.





Digital Receiver and Signal Processor (DRSP)

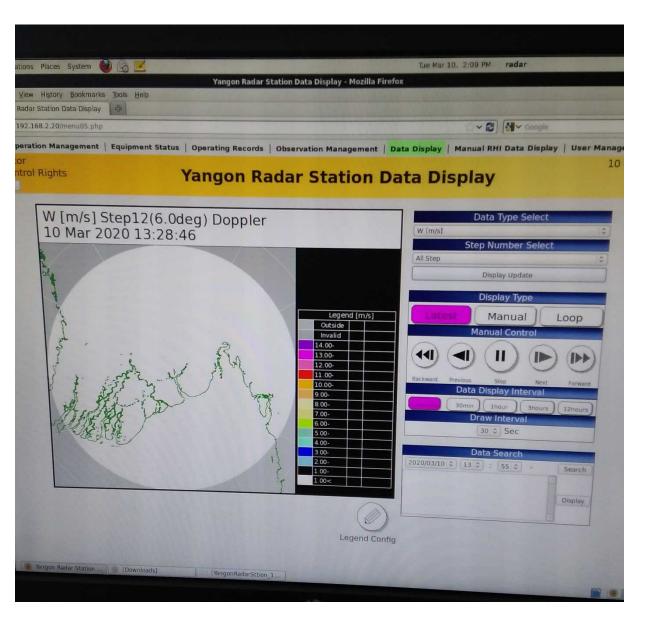
- Generates the RF transmission pulse and sends to the transmitter.
- Converts the received signal from the antenna to digital signal and performs signal processing.
- Signal Processor provides three basic data; intensity, Doppler velocity and spectrum width

Transmitter Use RF semiconductor device for power amplifier



RTC (Radar Task Controller)

- handles the operation of radar systems.
- Produces the raw data and sends these data to data and protocol converter.
- Operator can set the meteorological observation mode and schedule. And monitor the radar condition.



Data & protocol converter

Data & Protocol Converter function is to convert the observed data to a format which is compatible with center equipment.

Send raw data to VSAT IDU



Electricity Power Supply room





Two number of 75kVA engine generators are standby for power supply system

Generator No-2

(Denyo)



Daily Maintenance

Weekly Maintenance

Monthly Maintenance

Semi-annual Maintenance

Annual Maintenance



Daily Maintenance

1.	Voltage and current of AVR (30kVA)	Record the Input voltage on each phase of AVR. Stipulated range : 230VAC +/-20% (184V – 276V)
		Record the Output Voltage on each phase of AVR. Stipulated range : 230VAC +/-5% (218.5V – 241.5V)
		Record the Output Current I on each phase of AVR Stipulated range : 12A +/-20%
2.	Room Temperature	Record the Electricity & Power Supply Room temperature Stipulated range : 20°C - 25°C
		Record the Radar Equipment Room temperature Stipulated range : 20°C - 25°C
		Record the Radar Observation Room temperature Stipulated range : 20°C - 25°C
3.	Voltage and Current on the Radar Power Maintenance Panel (RPMP)	Check the output Voltage on each phase of RPMP is 230VAC +/-5% (218.5V – 241.5V)
		Record the output current on each phase. Stipulated range : 12A +/-20%

4.	Radiation time of the transmitter system	Record the RADIATE hour on the meter of the controller unit in the transmitter.
5.	Amplifier unit channel (A or B) of the transmitter system	Record the Amplifier Unit Channel of the transmitter system.
6.	Count of Dehydrator operation and Wave-guide pressure value	Record the count of Dehydrator operation on the electromagnetic counter.
		Record the pressure value of the wave-guide on the meter of the dehydrator unit.
7.	Status/alarm indicators of the radar task controller	Check the Status/alarm indicators on the radar task controller are colored green.
8.	Data products on the radar task controller	Check that the data is displayed normally.

Weekly Maintenance

1.	Obstruction light on Radome	Check that the obstruction light is energized from outside of the radar tower.
2.	Antenna operating condition	Check the operation condition (Azimuth/Elevation) of the Antenna. (Visually and aurally). **Confirm that there is no unusual sound and vibration coming from the antenna drive section while the antenna is rotating.
3.	Rotation speed of Antenna	Check the antenna rotation speed on the Antenna Controller. ~ 40sec/r +/-10% (36/r – 44/r)
4.	DC voltage of the DRSP	Record the DC voltage on the DC power unit of DRSP. Stipulated range : DC +5V +/- 5% DC +12V +/-5% DC +24V +/-5%

5.	DC voltage of the Transmitter	Record the DC voltage on the Control Panel of the Transmitter. Stipulated range : DC -5V(1) +10%5% DC -5V(2) +10%5% (-5.5V to-4.75) DC +5V(1) +10%5% DC +5V(2) +10%5% (4.75V to 5.5V) DC +15V(1) +10%5% DC +15V(2) +10%5% (14.25V to 16.5V) DC +24V(1) +10%5% DC +24V(2) +10%5% (22.8V to 26.4V)
6.	DC voltage of the fun units of Transmitter	Record the DC voltage on the Fan units of the Transmitter (U1 – U16). Stipulated range : DC +24V +10%5% (22.8V – 26.4V)

Monthly Maintenance

1. Slip ring and brush of the servomotor in the antenna system		Check and clean the slip ring and the brush of the servomotor in the antenna system		
2.	DC voltage of Antenna ControllerCheck the DC voltage on the DC po of Antenna Controller. DC +5V +/- 5% (4.75V - 5.25V) DC +24V +/- 5% (22.8V - 25.2V)Transmitting frequencyMeasure the Transmitting frequency			
3.	Transmitting frequency	Measure the Transmitting frequency and confirm that it is 2,793.5MHz (short pulse) / 2,798.5MHz(long pulse) on both mode Intensity and Doppler.		
4.	Transmitting Pulse Repetition Frequency (PRF)	Check the PRF on each Transmitting mode. *Intensity mode 300Hz+/-10% (270Hz – 330Hz) *Doppler mode 536/670Hz +/-10%(482-590Hz / 603- 737Hz)		

5.	Transmitting pulse width	Check the pulse width on each transmitting mode. *Intensity mode 2μs +/-20% (1.6μs -2.4μs) 100μs +/-20% (80μs - 120μs) *Doppler mode 1μs +/-20% (0.8μs – 1.2μs) 50μs +/-20% (40μs - 60μs)
6.	Transmitting power	Check the Transmitting Power at each mode. Both Intensity and Doppler mode 10kW +/-20%(8kW – 12kW)
7.	Minimum receiving sensitivity (Smin) of the DRSP system	Check that the value is less than 110dBm.
8.	Dynamic range of the DRSP system	Check that the Dynamic range is more than 80dB.
9.	Silica gel in the Dehydrator Unit	Check that the color of silica gels in the dehydrator is blue. If the silica gels' color turned white, down to the red line of the box, replace them with new gels.

Semi-Annual Maintenance

1.	Visual inspection of Radome	Check the Radome visually. - internal view - panel caulking - Base caulking
2.	Oil condition of the antenna system	Check the oil level of the gear and the gear reducer visually. - Azimuth - Elevation Check if there are oil leakage on the main gear and gear reducer visually. - Azimuth - Elevation Check the oil color if the main gear and gear reducer visually. - Azimuth - Elevation
3.	Belt of the antenna system	Check the belt visually. - Azimuth - Elevation

4.	Replenishing of grease on the antenna system	Replenish the grease to the azimuth roller bearing.
5.	Position accuracy of the antenna controller system	Check that the azimuth/elevation position accuracy is less than 0.1 degree.
6.	Cleaning of the air filters in the antenna controller system	Clean the air filters in the antenna controller system.
7.	Cleaning of the air filters in the transmitter system	Clean the air filters in the transmitter system.
8.	Cleaning of the air filters in the DRSP system	Clean the air filters in the DRSP system.
9.	Cleaning of the air filters in the AVR	Clean the air filters in the AVR.
10.	Cleaning of the air filters in the Power Supply Capacitor	Clean the air filters in the Power Supply Capacitor.

Annual Maintenance

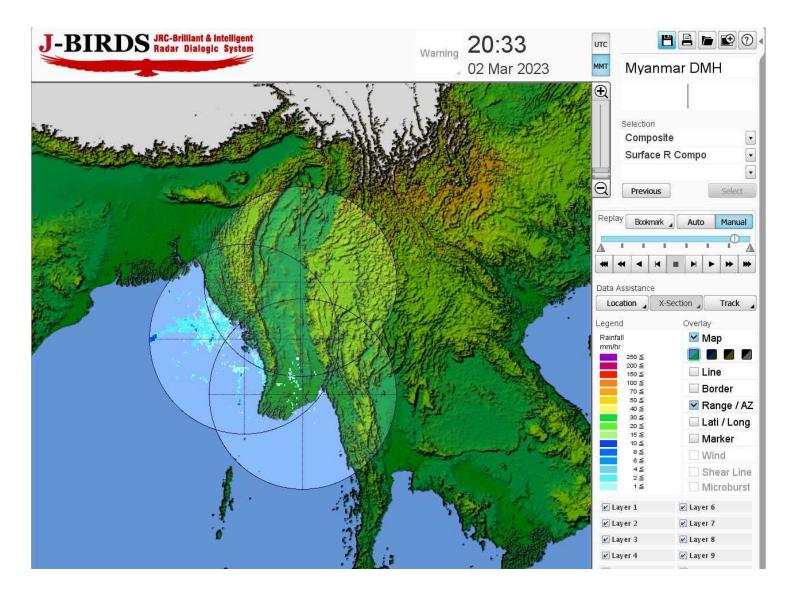
1.	Oil Replacement	Azimuth section (Main gear & gear reducer) Elevation section(Main gear & gear reducer)
2.	Switch Operation	 S3 : lower first limit at -4 degrees S4 : lower second limit at -6 degrees S2 : Upper first limit at +92 degrees S1 : Upper second limit at +94 degrees Safety switch

Application of Radar Products for Severe Weather Forecasting

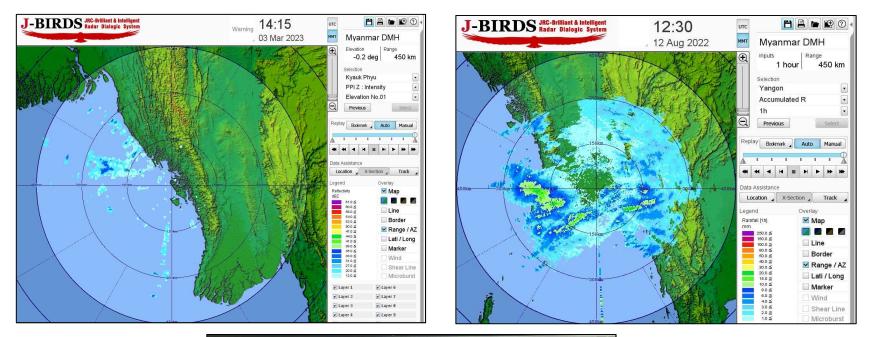
- Plain Position Indicator (PPI)
- Doppler Velocity
- Range-Height Indicator (RHI)
- Range Time Indicator (RTI)
- Constant Altitude PPI (CAPPI)
- Constant Altitude PPI (CAPPI) 3D
- Horizontal Wind Distribution (Wind Speed and Direction)
- Time-Height Indicator (THI)
- Echo Top and Echo Bottom
- Surface Rainfall Intensity (Surface R)
- Vertically Integrated Liquid (VIL)
- Velocity Assumed Display (VAD)
- Arbitrary Cross Section
- Warning Products

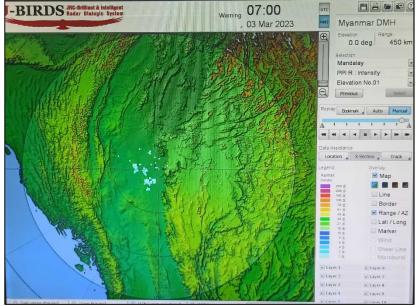
Radar Composition

Data from 3 Meteorological Radar stations can be used at one time of composite. Including the timing of every 15 minutes.

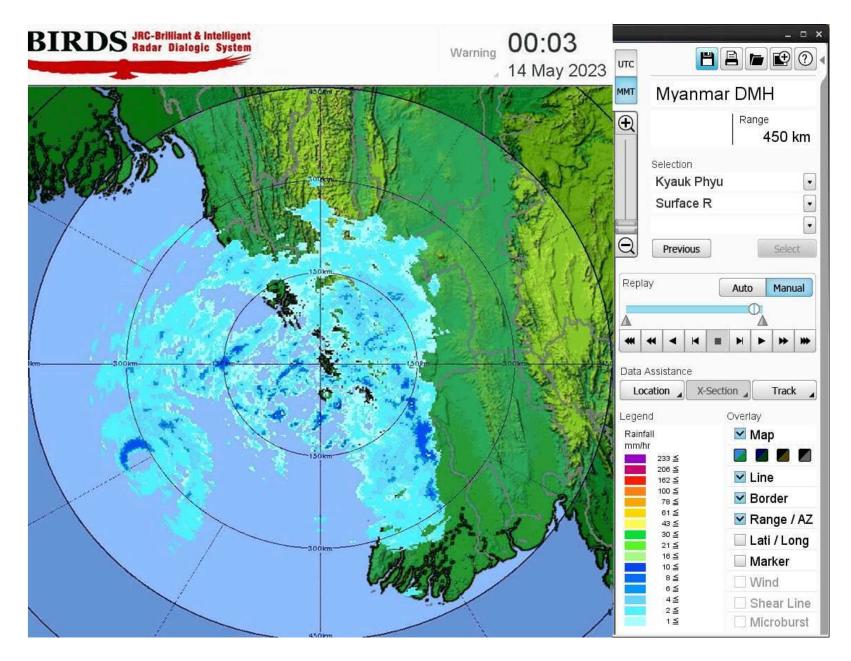


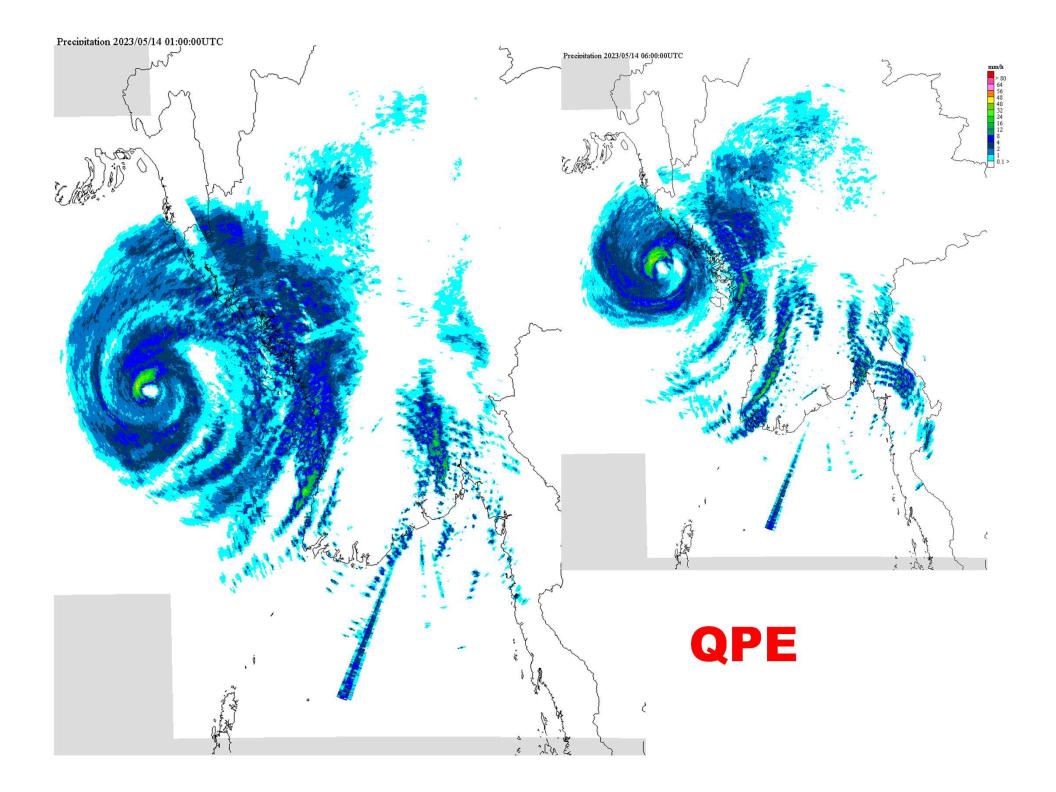
Radar Images of Kyaukpyu, Yangon and Mandalay





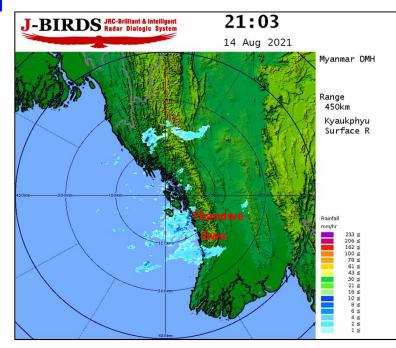
Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm "Mocha"

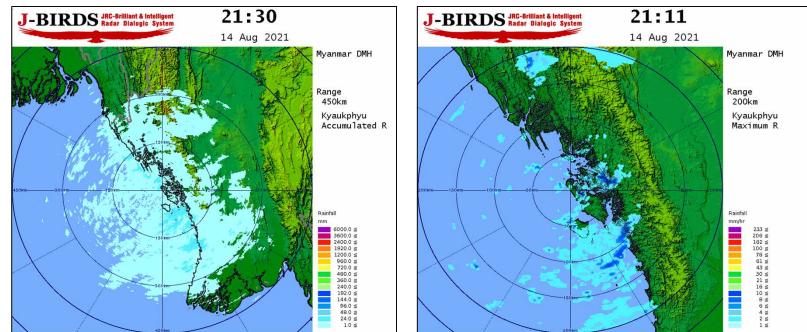


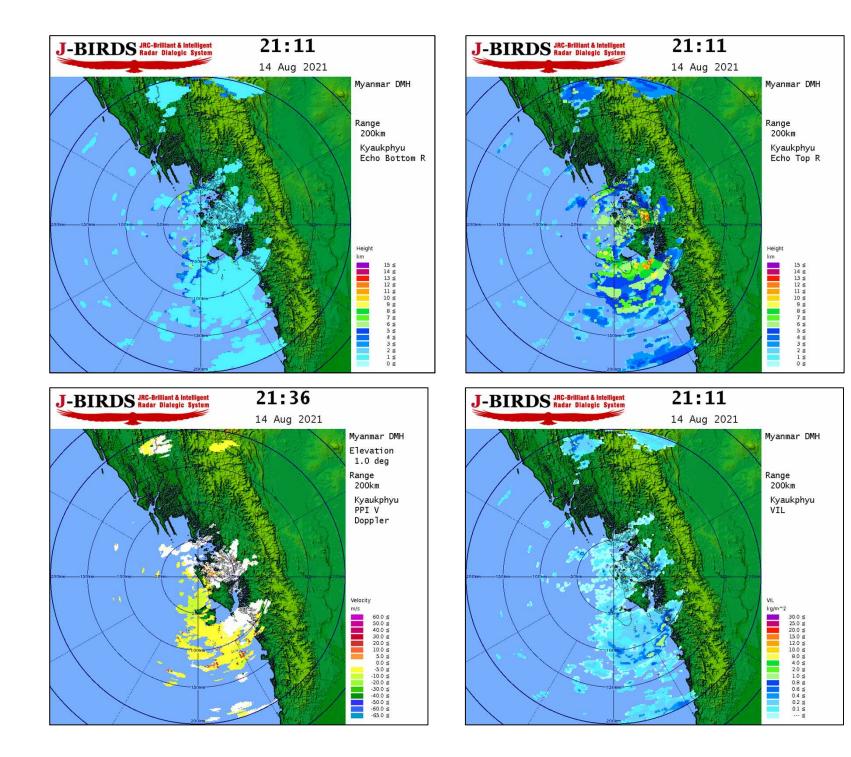


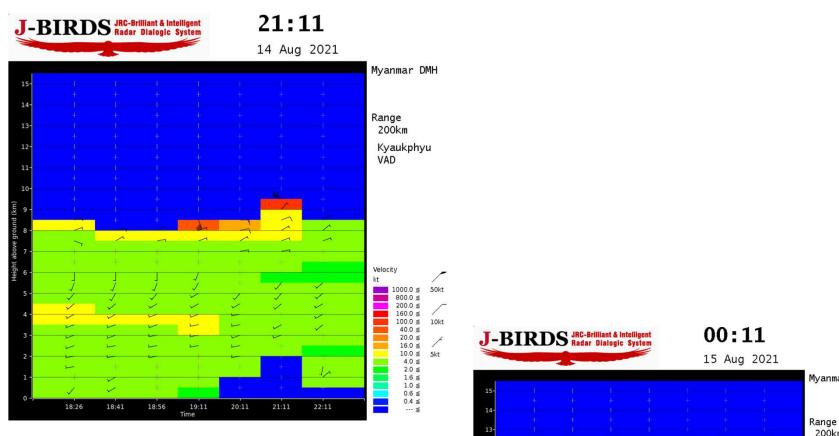
Observed Heavy Rainfall (15th August 2021)

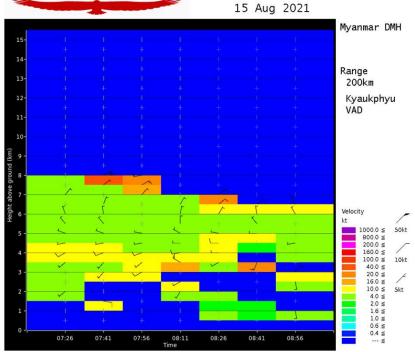
Thandwe = 161 mm Gwa = 103 mm



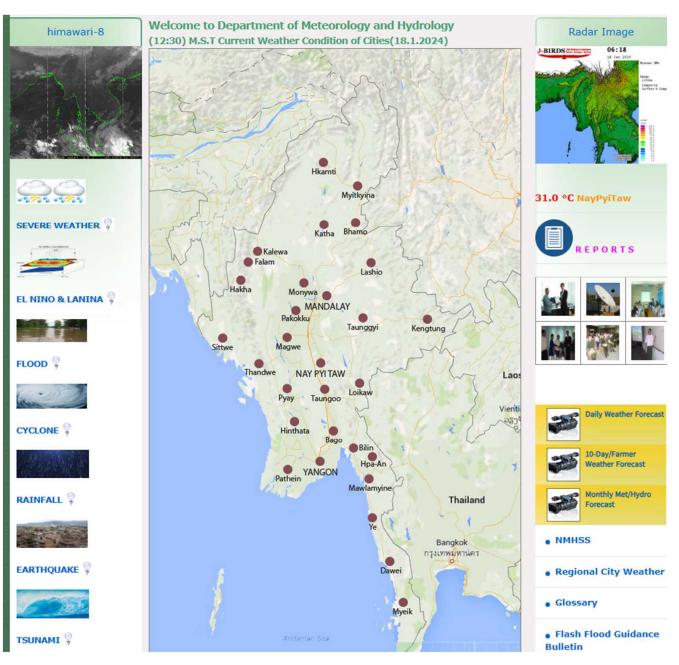






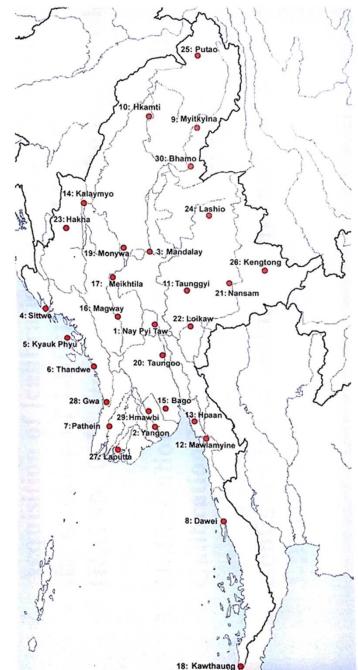


https://www.moezala.gov.mm



Calibration with radar data and AWS data

В	49			B	49	
β	-	1.7			β	1.7
-	+				P	
Site		Yangon				
			4			
Date	AW	S Site				
	BAGO	OO, Bage HPAAI				
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2022012031 23:00:00	1	0	0	0	0	0
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2022012031 20:00:00	1	0	0	0	0	0
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2022012031 15:00:00	1	0	0	0	0	0
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Data format for composite

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202305121833_R_composite.bin.xy	5/12/2023 6:34 PM	XY File	127 KB
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- > Spare Parts.
- Human resources both radar engineer and radar products application.
- IT technology for data exchange.
- QC of radar data.
- Interpretation of radial velocity images to identify convergence and divergence for nowcasting and severe weather forecasts.
- Velocity spectrum width application for wind shear and turbulence area.

Future Development Plans

- ➢ Radar data exchange with WMO/ASEAN.
- Improve QC of radar data (need the technical supporting).
- Radar data application in now casting.
- Predict heavy rainfall based on the radar data analysis and echo movement and in tracking pre-existing rain system by using SWIRLS (Short-range Warning of Intense Rainstorms in Localized Systems) software (need the technical supporting).
- Estimate hail by using reflectivity, VIL value and Echo-Top (Hail Index based on the Radar).
- Analysis of tropical cyclones using radar, satellite and station data.
- Overlaying images on radar and satellite (need the technical supporting).

Thank You For your attention