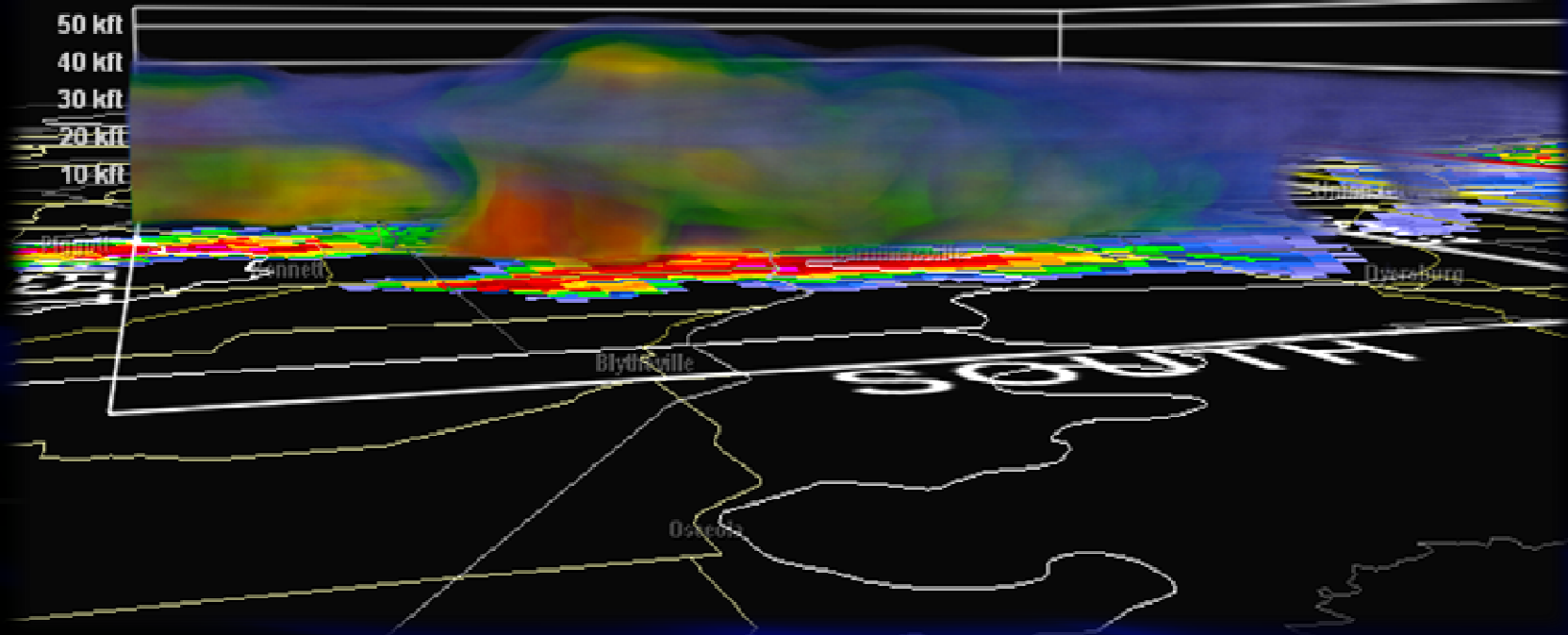


GRLevel2 Analyst: Two & Three Dimensional Radar Analysis

Kevin Terry




What GR2Analyst Can Do

- **Volumetric Display**
 - **View Real Time Three-Dimensional Rendering of Radar Data to Aid in Identifying Potential for Imminent Severe Weather Occurrences**
- **Cross Sections**
 - **Create Vertical Cross Sections on the Fly and Move or Rotate the Initial Plane using Slider Bars**
- **High Resolution Derived Products (1km x 1° x 230km grid – 256 data levels)**
 - **Echo Tops**
 - **VIL**
 - **VIL Density**
 - **MEHS (Maximum Expected Hail Size)**
 - **POSH (Probability of Severe Hail)**
 - **NROT (Normalized Rotation)**
- **Mesocyclone and Hail Detection**
 - **Independent of the WSR-88D Algorithms**
- **Incorporation of Real Time Rapid Update Cycle (RUC) Environmental Data**
 - **To Determine Critical Temperature/Height Data for Hail Detection and Wind Profile Data for Velocity Dealiasing**

A Few Basics

- **Data Source is Nexrad Level-II**

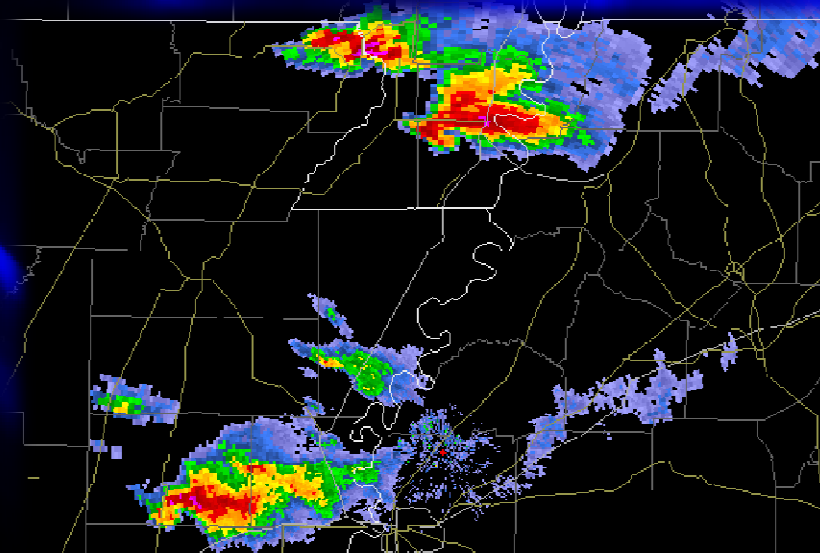
- **Standard Products include Base Reflectivity, Base Velocity, and Spectrum Width**
- **All Tilts Included**
- **Input Storm Motion Vector to Derive SRV; Also used to Correct for Data Tilting in Hail Products and Volumetric Data due to Storm Motion**
 - **Click the “Set Storm Motion Vector” Button on the Toolbar** 
 - **Dialog Box Follows to Enter Azimuth/Speed Information**
 - **Storm Motion Can Also be Set on the Radar**
 - **Set Radar Back One or More Frames**
 - **Right Click on a Trackable Radar Feature and Select “Place Marker Here”**
 - **Go Forward to Latest Frame**
 - **Right Click on Radar Feature and Select “Storm Motion From Marker”**
- **Other 2-D Products Derived From Base Data**

- **Other Features**

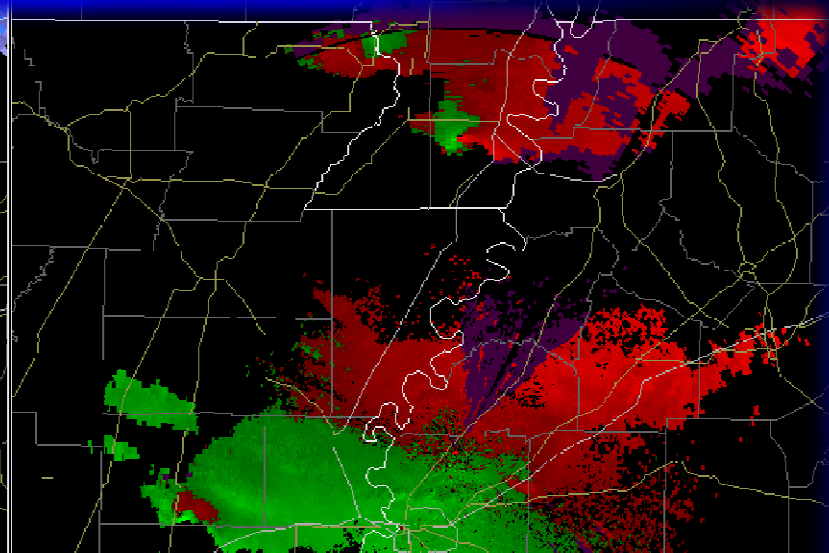
- **Two/Four Panel Option – Panel Settings Can Be Saved for Frequently Used Views**
- **Ability to Display Warning Polygons in Real Time**
- **Shapefile Support**
- **Customizable Color Tables for All Products**

Product Overview

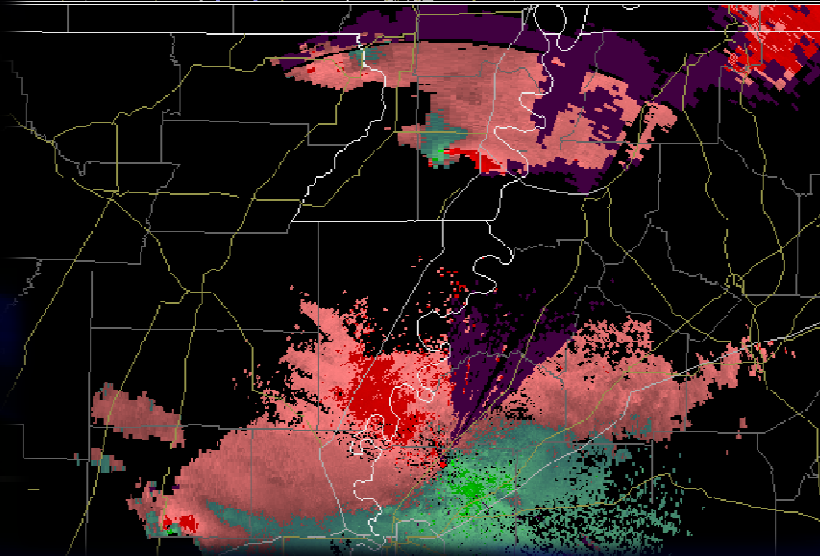
Base Reflectivity



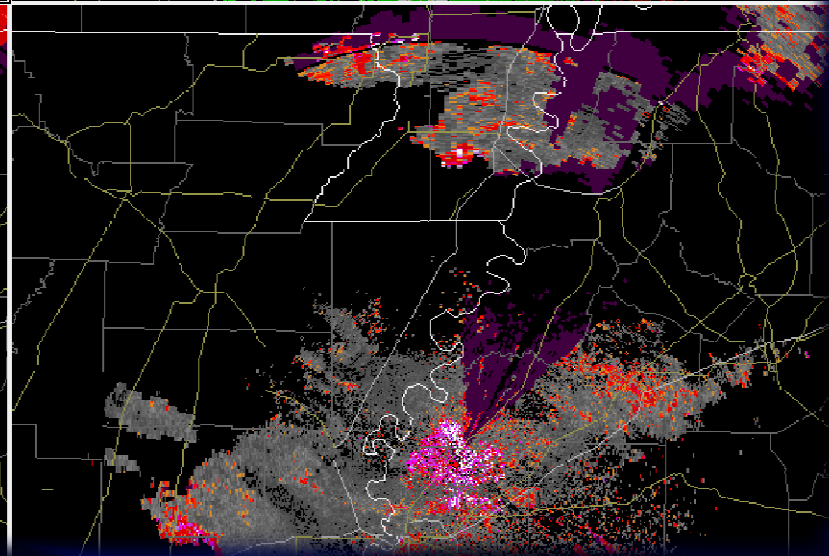
Base Velocity



Storm Relative Velocity (Derived)



Spectrum Width



Velocity Dealiaser

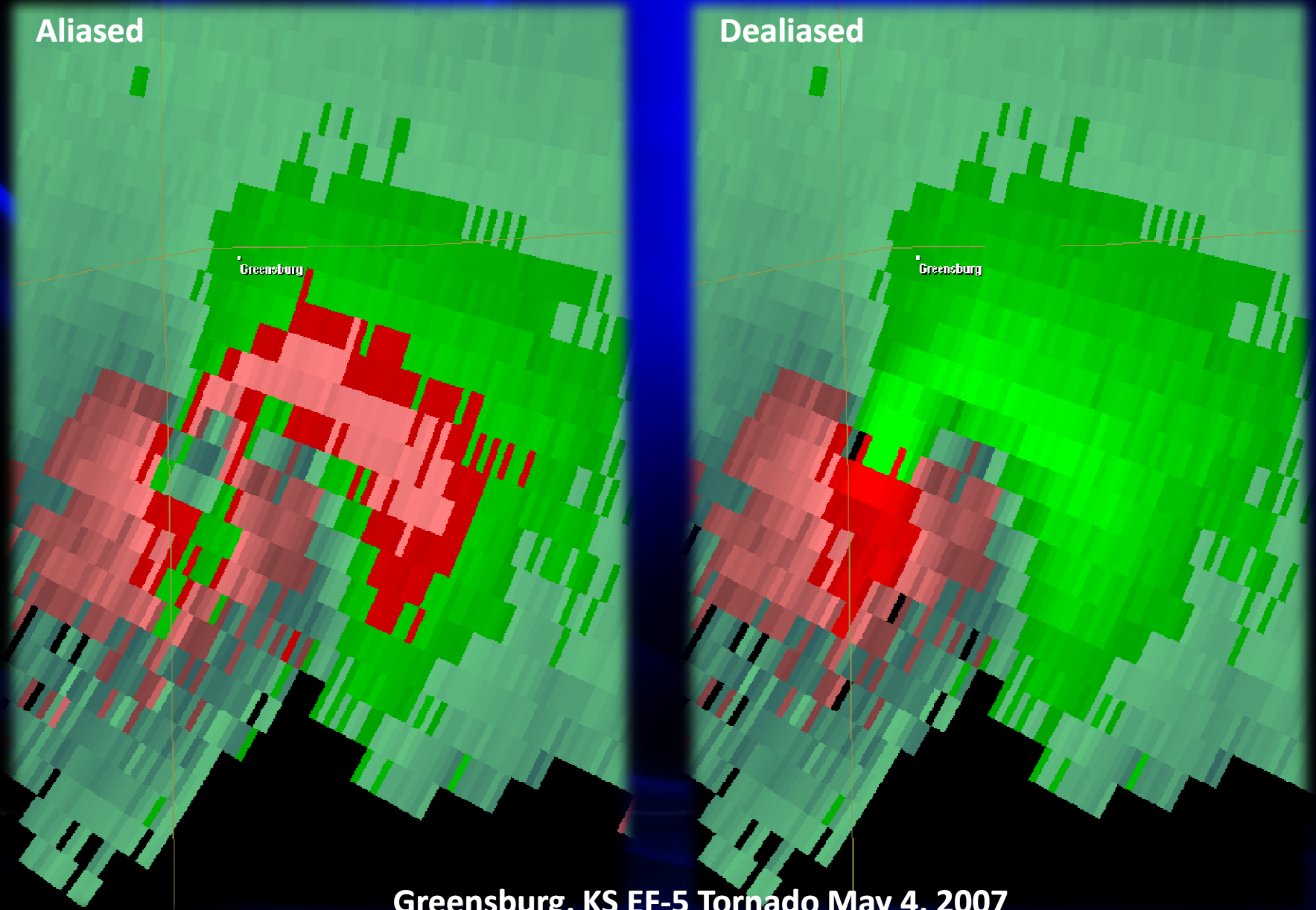
- **The Raw Level-II Data Sent Out to the Servers is Aliased**
 - **GR2Analyst has a Dealiasing Algorithm**
 - **Several Passes Conducted**
 - **Wind Profile Data from Latest RUC Soundings (Downloaded Automatically when Polling Live Data) is also used as a Check**
- **The Dealiasing Algorithm Will Fail...**
 - **In Noisy Velocity Patterns**
 - **In Areas of Very High Spectrum Width**
- **By Default Unresolved Values will be Converted to ND**
 - **Can be Changed by Going to View → Dealias Settings...**
 - **Also There You Can Disable Option to Use Latest RUC Wind Profile Data**
- **To Enable Dealiasing**
 - **Make Sure a Velocity Product is Active in the Main Screen**
 - **Click on the Dealiasing Toggle Button in the Toolbar**



Velocity Dealiaser

Aliased

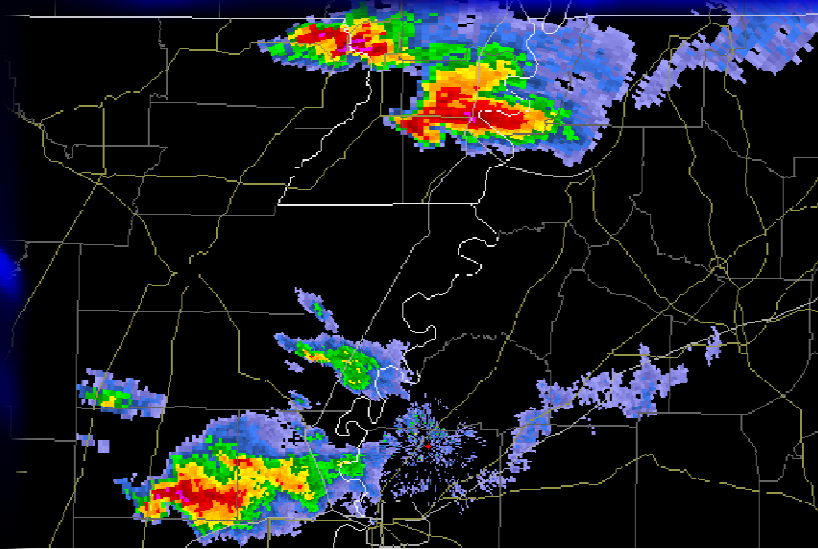
Dealiased



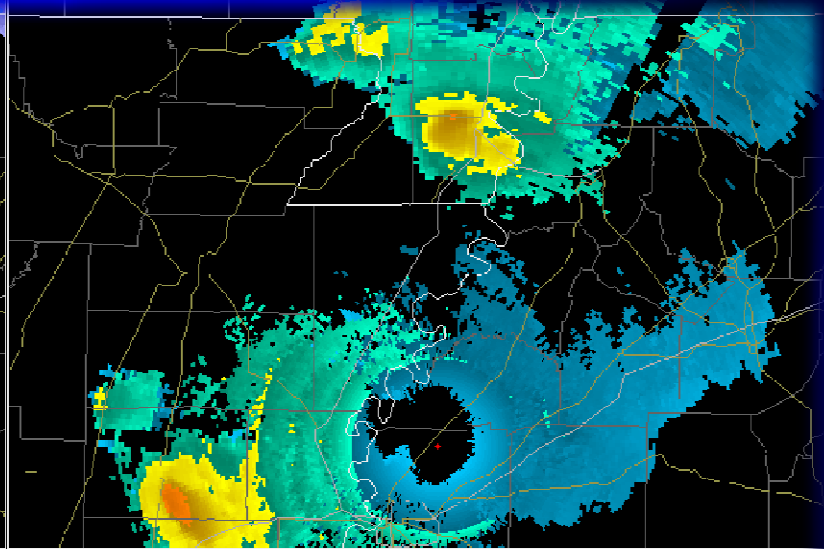
Greensburg, KS EF-5 Tornado May 4, 2007

Product Overview

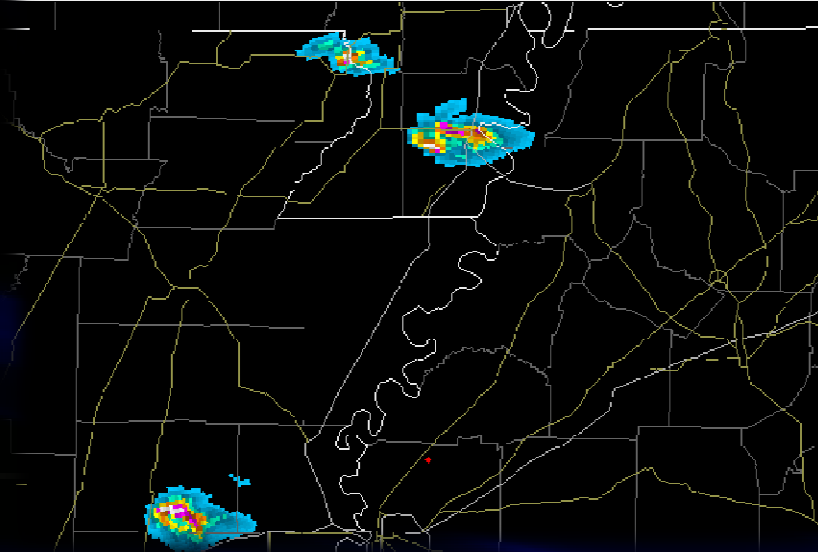
Base Reflectivity



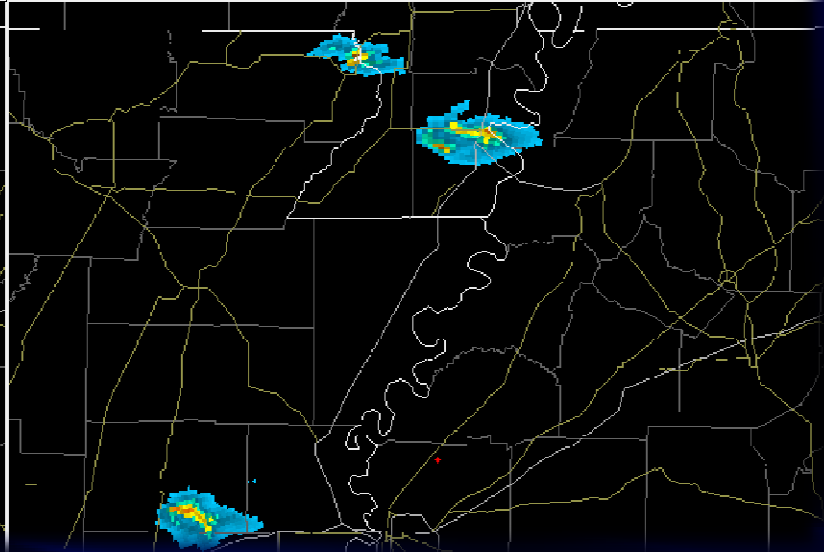
Echo Tops



Vertically Integrated Liquid

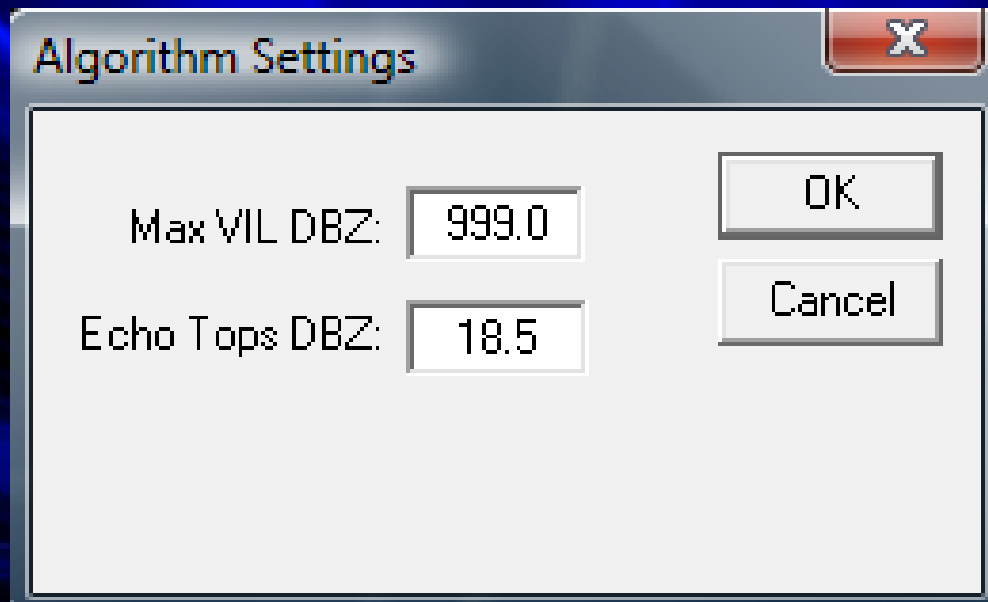


VIL Density



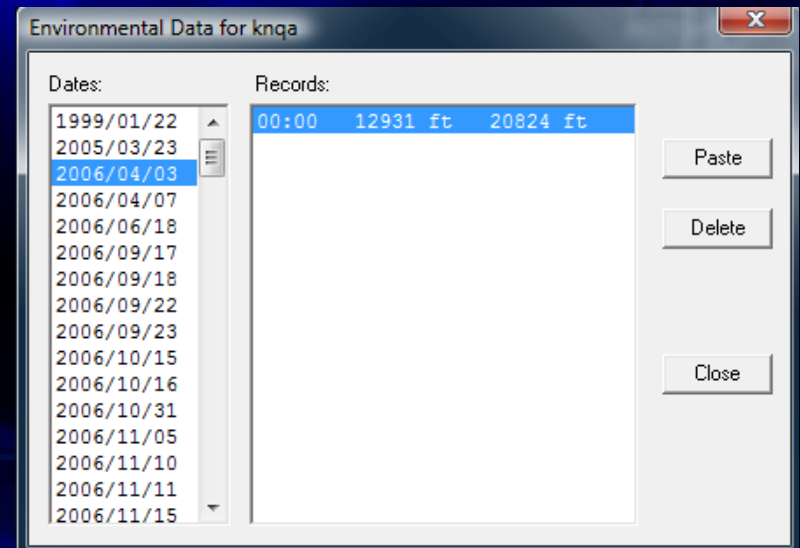
Echo Tops/VIL Algorithm Settings

- Algorithms → Algorithm Settings...
 - Max VIL dbZ
 - Default – 999.0 dbZ (Uncapped VIL/Max Output Value 125.0 kg/m²)
 - NWS Standard – 56.0 dbZ
 - Echo Tops dbZ
 - Default & NWS Standard – 18.5 dbZ
- Note...Changing Either of these Settings will change the output of VIL Density



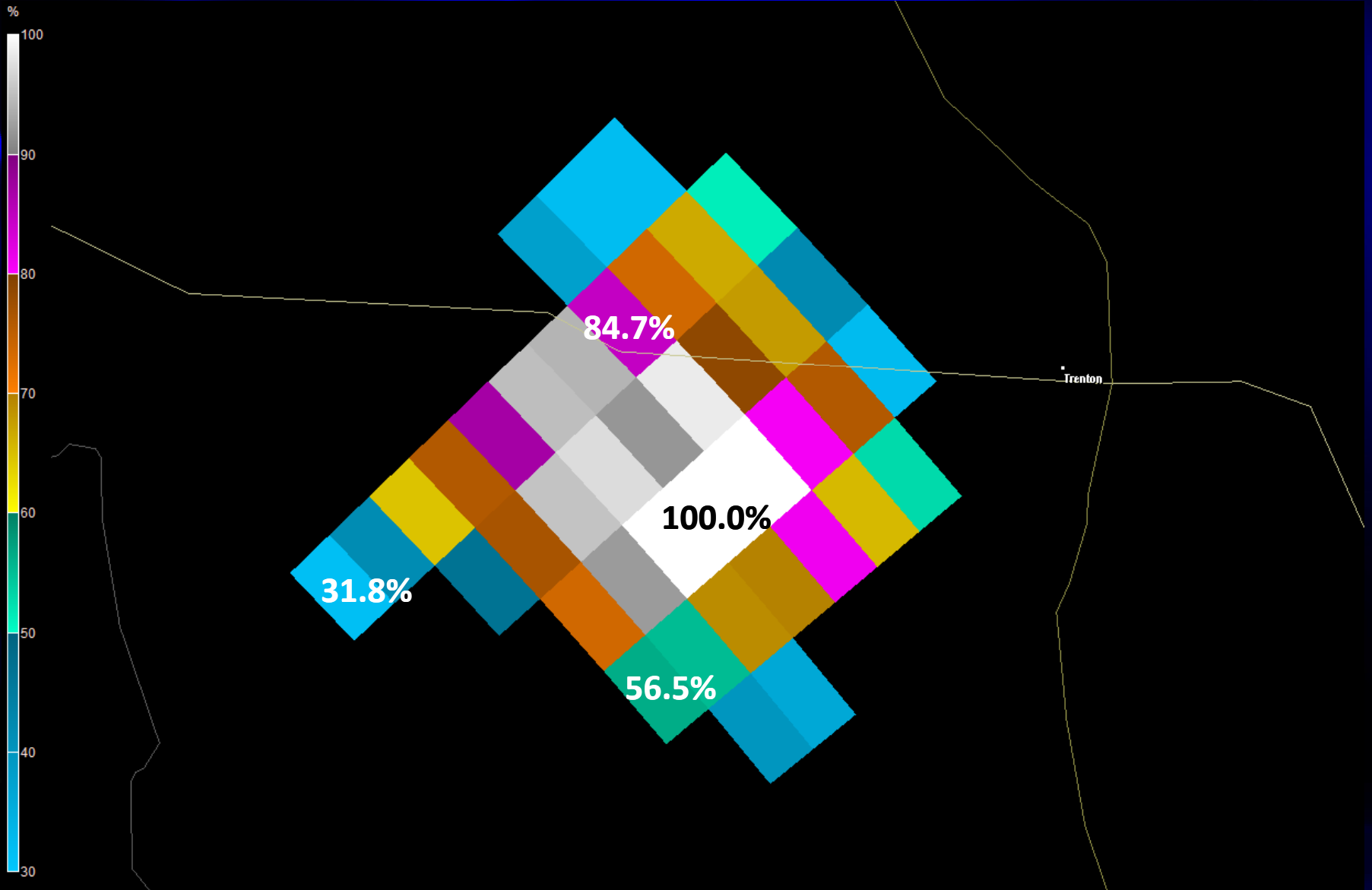
Hail Detection Algorithm

- **GR2Analyst Implements an NSSL Hail Detection Algorithm**
 - **Still Uses the 0C and -20C Height – Retrieved from Latest RUC Soundings.**
 - **Reflectivity Values Weighted: Values below 40 dbZ are Assigned a 0. Values 40-50 dbZ go from 0 to 1. Values 50 dbZ and above are assigned a 1**
 - **Reflectivity Height Also Weighted: Below 0C Height = 0. Between 0C and -20C Height = 0 to 1. Above -20C Height = 1**
 - **Severe Hail Index (SHI) Derived from this Information, Which is Used to Derive the Graphical Hail Products (POSH & MEHS)**
 - **Storm Motion Vector is Used to Correct for Data Tilting due to Storm Motion, Thus the SMV that is Input will Affect the Hail Output**
- **0/-20 Heights (in MSL) Stored in Algorithms → Environmental Data...**
 - **Dates on the Left. Each Hour of Saved Height Data on the Right**
 - **In Addition to Automatic RUC Data Retrieval, Data can be Manually Pasted from Clipboard when in FSL Format/ASCII Text (Copy ALL Data)**
 - **If No Height Data is Set, Values Default to 10,000/20,000 Ft**
 - **Heights in ARL can be Viewed when Using MEHS, in the “Product Details” Section to the Right of the Main Radar Display.**




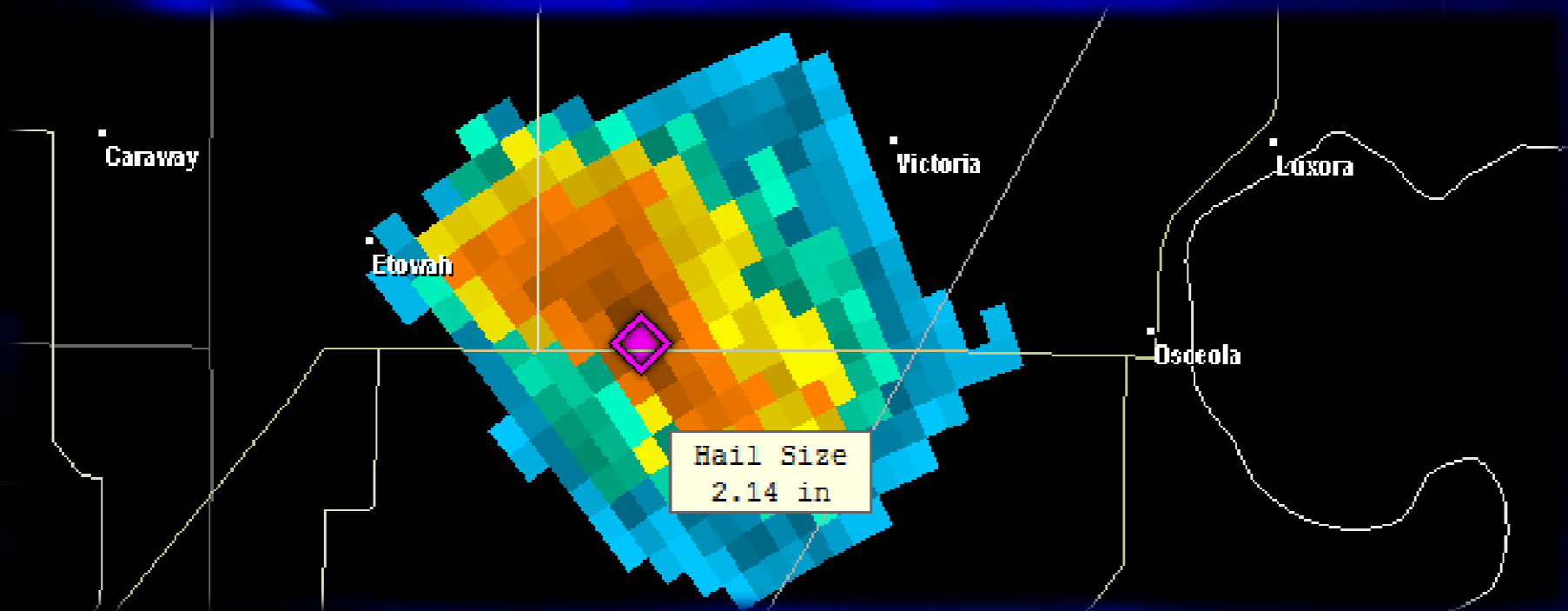
Probability of Severe Hail

- Probability (Expressed as a Percent) That Hail of a Severe Level, $\frac{3}{4}$ " or Larger, is Occurring

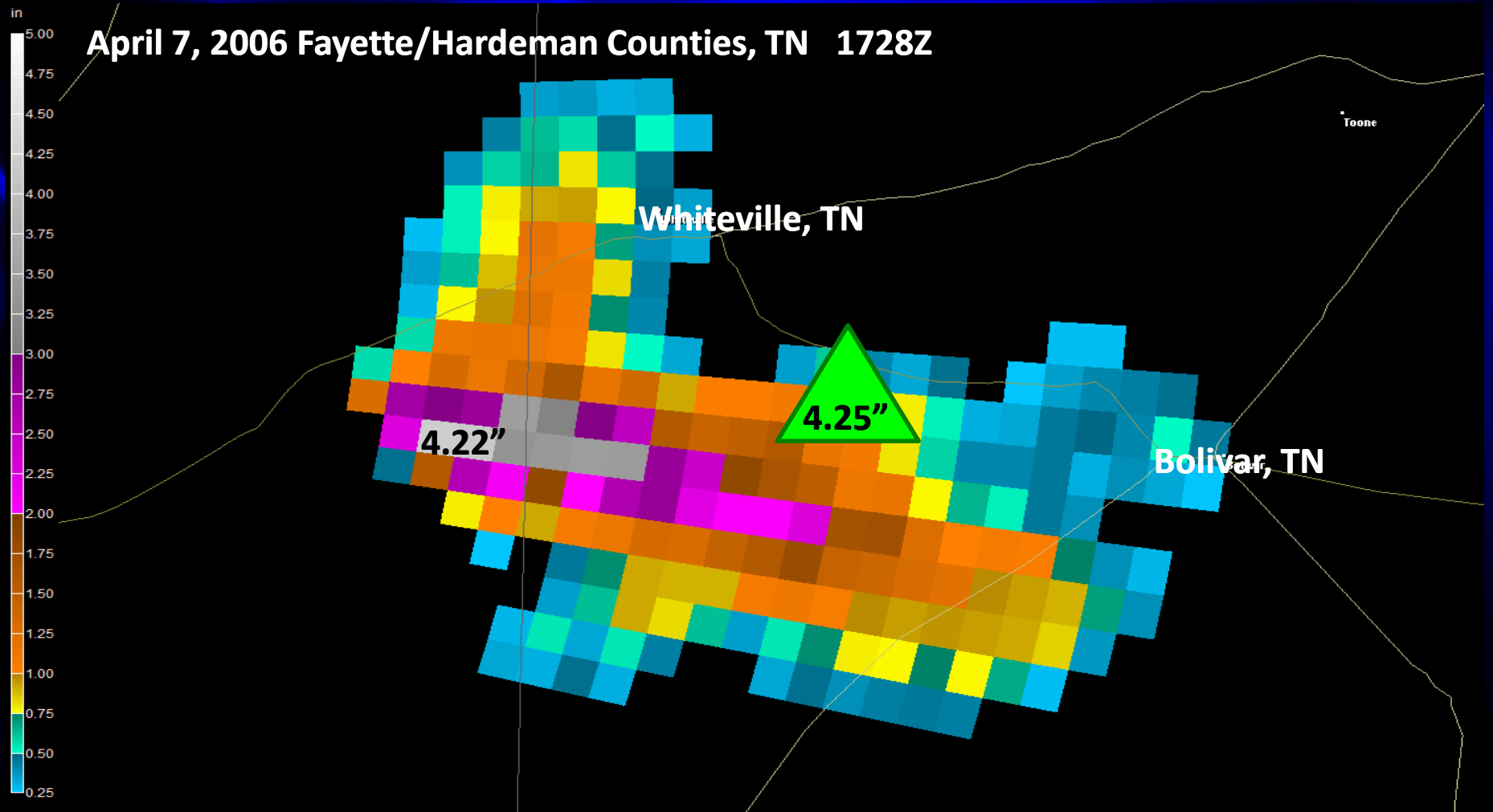


Maximum Expected Hail Size

- Largest Possible Hail Size, Not Necessarily an Average. Highest Possible Value 5.00"
 - Works Best in Spring Environments and/or Supercell Storms
 - Because Reflectivity Height is Used, Highest Values Usually Appear ~2 Volume Scans Before Surface Verification – Thus, Could be Useful in Providing More Lead Time
- MEHS Also Viewable using Hail Icon Attributes
 - Click on the “Show Hail Icons” Button on the Toolbar 
 - Icons Display as Diamonds. Color of Diamond Correlates to MEHS as Based on Color Table in Use. Mouse-Over Icon to Display Tip Box with MEHS Output
 - Icon Size: Small...0.25” to 1.00”. Medium...1.00” to 1.75”. Large...1.75” or Larger



Maximum Expected Hail Size



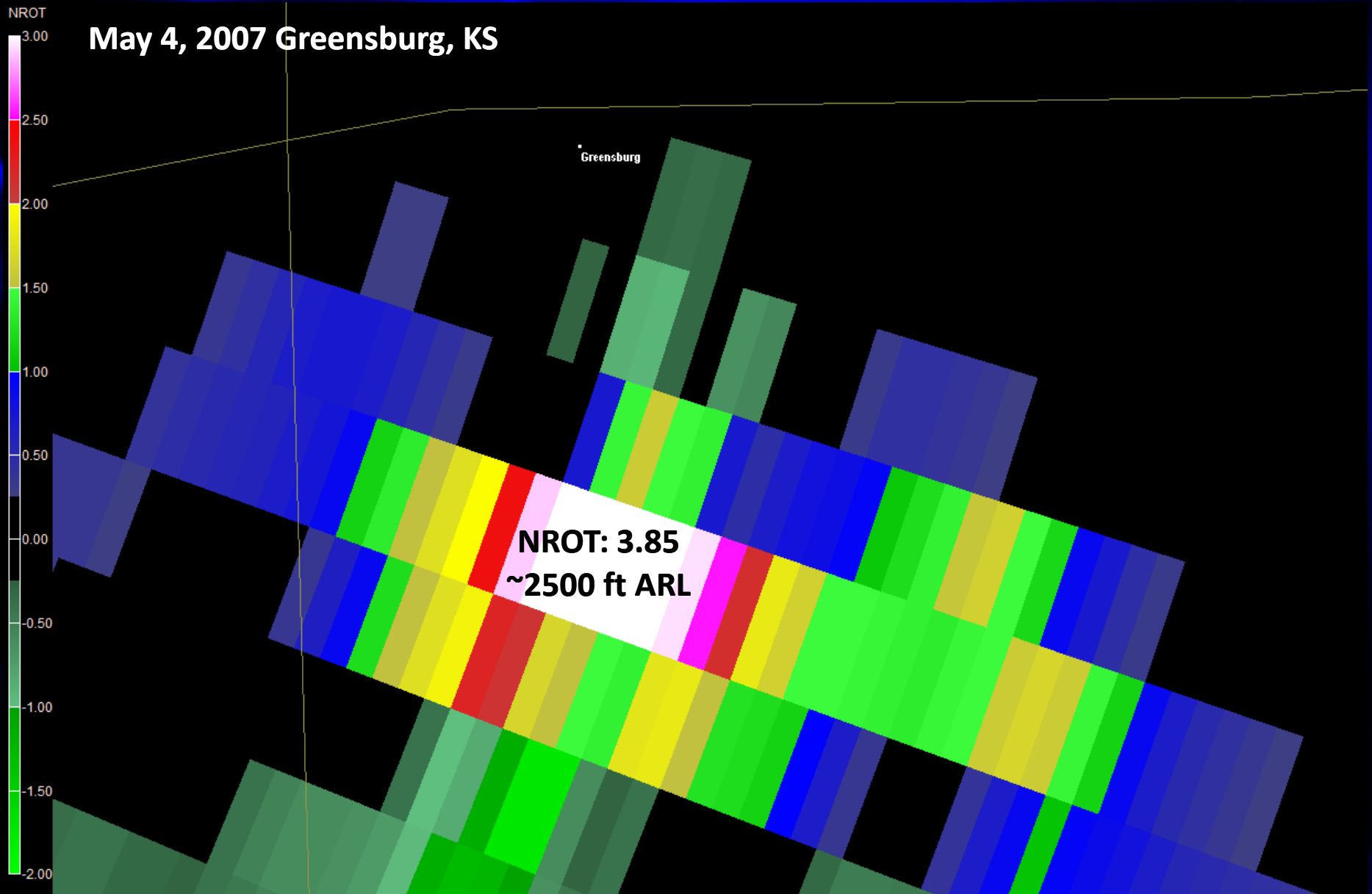
- **MEG STORM DATA: April 7, 2006**

- **1135-1145 CST (1735-1745Z)...Bolivar-Whiteville...Hardeman...TN...Hail(4.25")...50K Property Damage**

Normalized Rotation

- **Finds Rotation in Dealiased Base Velocity (BVD)**
 - **Unresolved Aliased Velocity is Ignored**
 - **2D Filter Applied to Each BVD Bin, Fits a Second Order Surface to, and Simultaneously Takes the Azimuthal Gradient of, the Surrounding 5x5 bins (3x3 if not Enough Data Available). Similar to LLSA Algorithm developed by Smith/Elmore (OU/NSSL).**
 - **Result is True Rotation (ROT)**
- **Significance of True Rotation Value Varies with Range from the RDA**
 - **ROT Divided by a Piecewise-Linear Curve Given in the MDA Settings Dialog Box to Remove Range Dependency.**
 - **Result is Normalized Rotation (NROT)**
 - **Available for All Tilts**
 - **Range of -5 to +5 (Negative Values are Anticyclonic)**
 - **Values of 1.0 or Higher are Significant**
 - **Values of 2.5 or Higher are Extreme**

Normalized Rotation (0.5°)



Mesocyclone Detection Algorithm

- **GR-MDA**

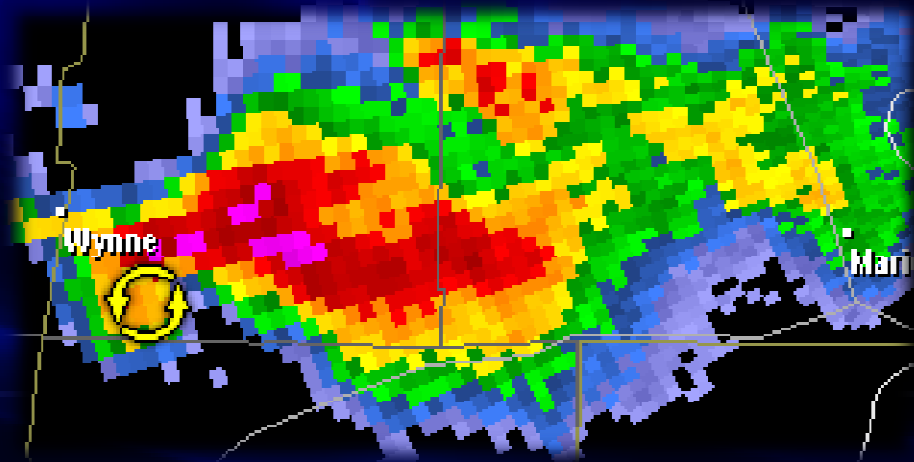
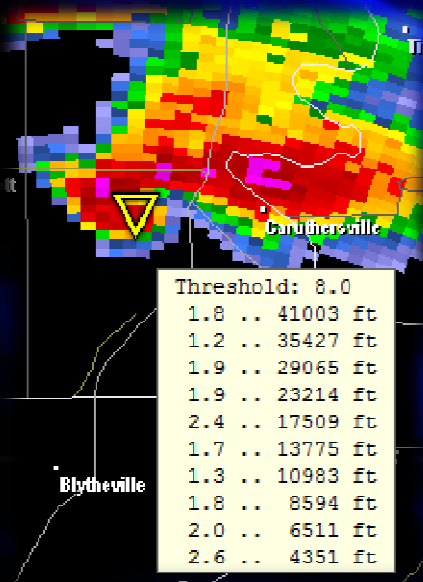
- **Uses NROT to Find and Vertically Correlate Areas of Rotation.**
- **Searches Radial Pairs of NROT, Looking for Two Azimuthally-Adjacent Bin Pairs that Average 1.0 or Higher to Create 2D Rotations**
- **Then Looks Vertically for 3D Rotations/NROT Stacks**
 - **If Stack Meets the Count of Consecutive Tilts Needed, as Specified in the MDA Settings Dialog Box using a Separate Piecewise-Linear Curve, it is a Positive Match for the MDA**
- **All the Matches that Result go through a Series of Tests**
 - **If Base of Rotation is above 10kft, It is Tossed**
 - **Those without a VIL ≥ 5 within 10km of the NROT Stack are also Tossed**
 - **For Two Rotations Within Short Distance of One Another...Weaker is Tossed, Stronger Kept**
 - **Those that Remain are Displayed by Enabling the “Show MDA Icons” Button in the Toolbar**



- **Note...Gate-to-Gate Velocity Deltas are NOT used in Rotation Calculations**

Mesocyclone Detection Algorithm

- Inverted Triangle: Base of Rotation Less than 5000ft
- Rotation Circle: Base Above 5000ft
- Icon Color Dependent on Average NROT through All Tilts
 - Green: 1.0-1.5 (Weak)
 - Yellow: 1.5-2.0 (Moderate)
 - Red: 2.0-2.5 (Strong)
 - Purple: 2.5 or Higher (Extreme)
- Mouse-Over MDA Icon to View Attributes
 - Threshold: ROT/Shear Amount (/ks) Necessary To Trigger MDA at that Range
 - The Following Sets of Numbers are “NROT Value .. Height ARL in Ft.”



GR-MDA Settings

- Algorithms → MDA Settings...

- Piecewise-Linear Curves

- Left: Range from RDA
- Center: ROT/Shear Threshold (/ks)
- Right: ROT Count/Threshold

- Default Settings


- < 20km...25/ks...5 Tilts
- < 40km...20/ks...4 Tilts
- < 60km...15/ks...3 Tilts
- < 80km...8/ks...2 Tilts
- > 80km...8/ks...2 Tilts

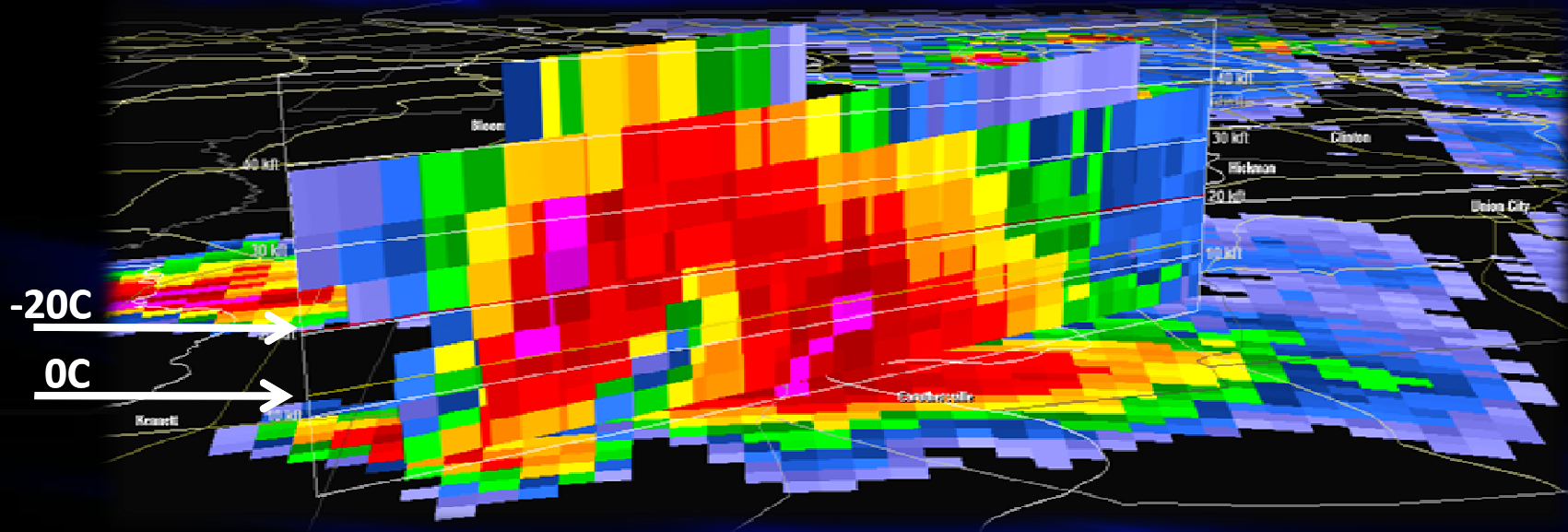
- These Values Work Best in “Classic” Severe Weather Setups and Supercells

- Lower ROT Counts for Low-Topped Storms
- Lower ROT Thresholds by Small Proportions for Smaller/Weaker Tornado Setups
- Lowering Values Too Much will Fill the Screen with Meaningless Icons

Range	ROT Threshold	ROT Count
< 20km	25 /ks	5
< 40km	20 /ks	4
< 60km	12 /ks	3
< 80km	8 /ks	2
> 80km	8 /ks	2

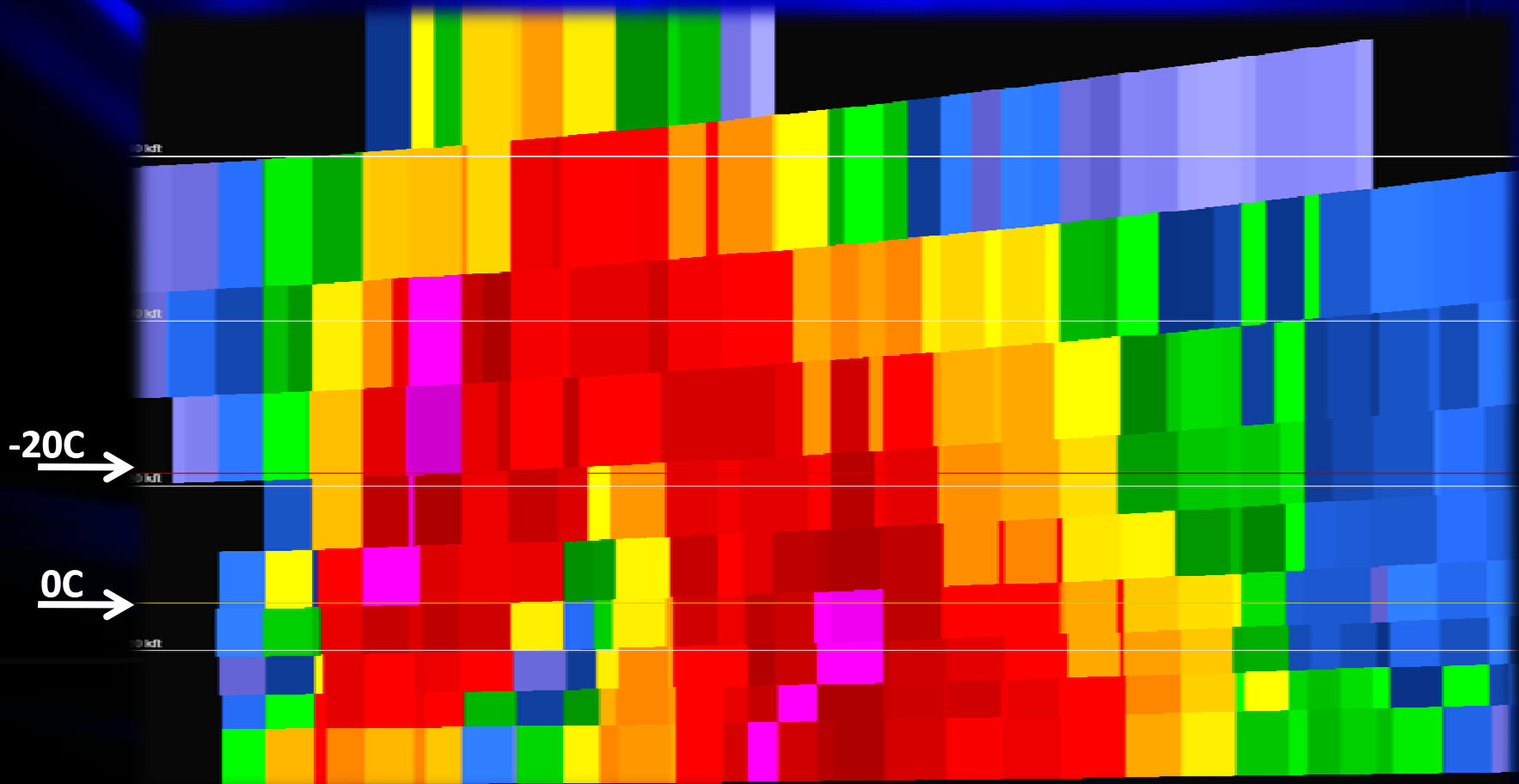
Cross Sections

- Vertical Cross Sections Easily Produced
 - Click the “Cross Section Mode” Button on the Toolbar 
 - Click and Drag a Line Across a Portion of the Radar Screen to Set Initial Cross Section Plane
 - Separate Window Will Open With Cross Section View Selected
- Labeled Height Bars Every 10,000 Feet
- Yellow Line is 0C Height
- Red Line is -20C Height
- Click and Drag to Pan Around Cross Section Area
- Use the Scroll Wheel to Zoom In/Out
- Hit “Refresh” to Update to Latest Data Since Initial Cross Section Creation



Cross Sections

- Although In-Situ 3D Mode is Default, Classic 2D Mode Also Available
 - Select the 2D Radio Button under “Mode” to the Right of the X-Section Screen
 - 0C and -20C Heights Still Displayed
 - Height and Width Can Also be Edited under “Window” to the Right of the X-Section Screen



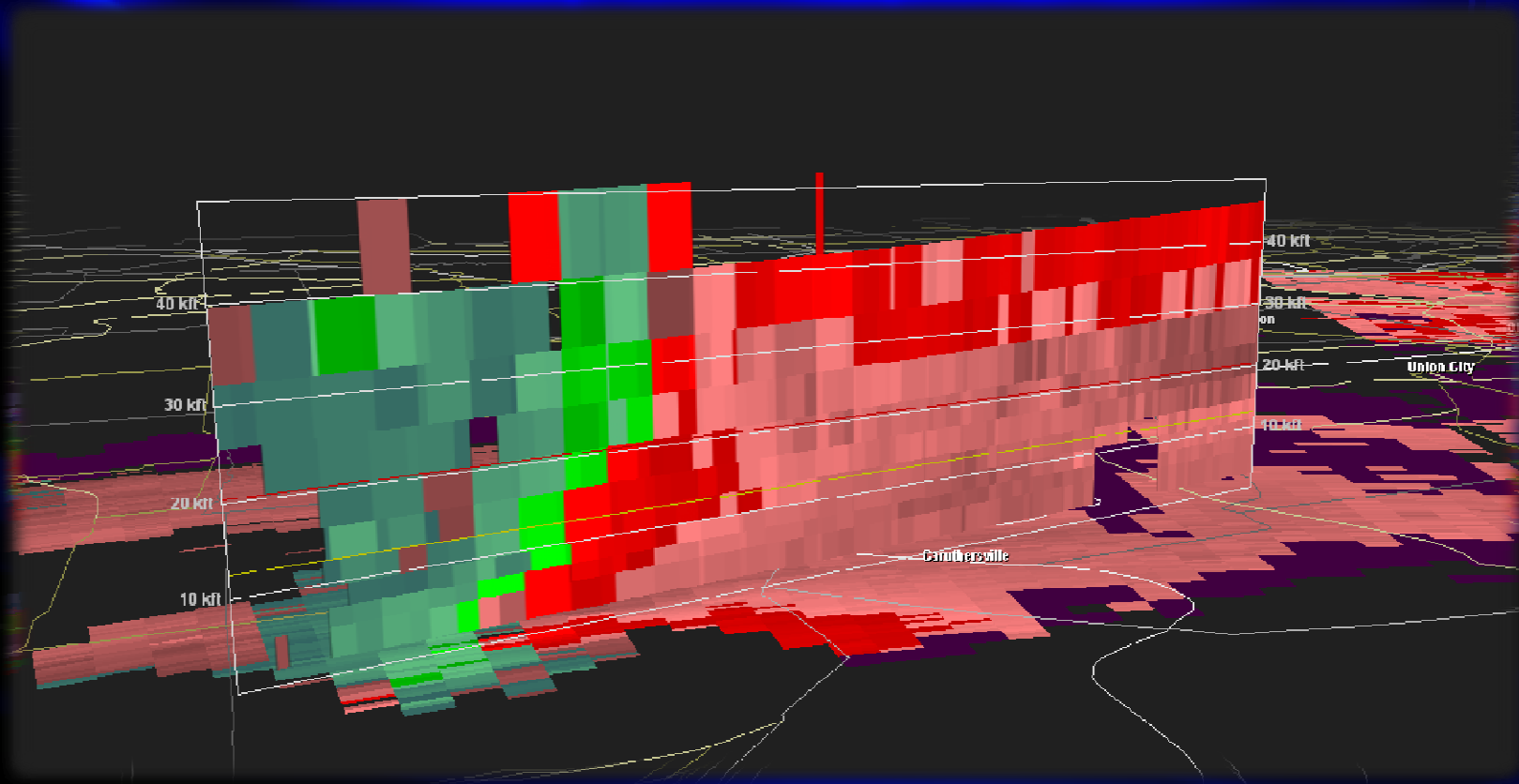
Cross Sections

- Cross Section Available for Several Products

- Base Reflectivity
- Base Velocity
- Storm Relative Velocity
- Spectrum Width

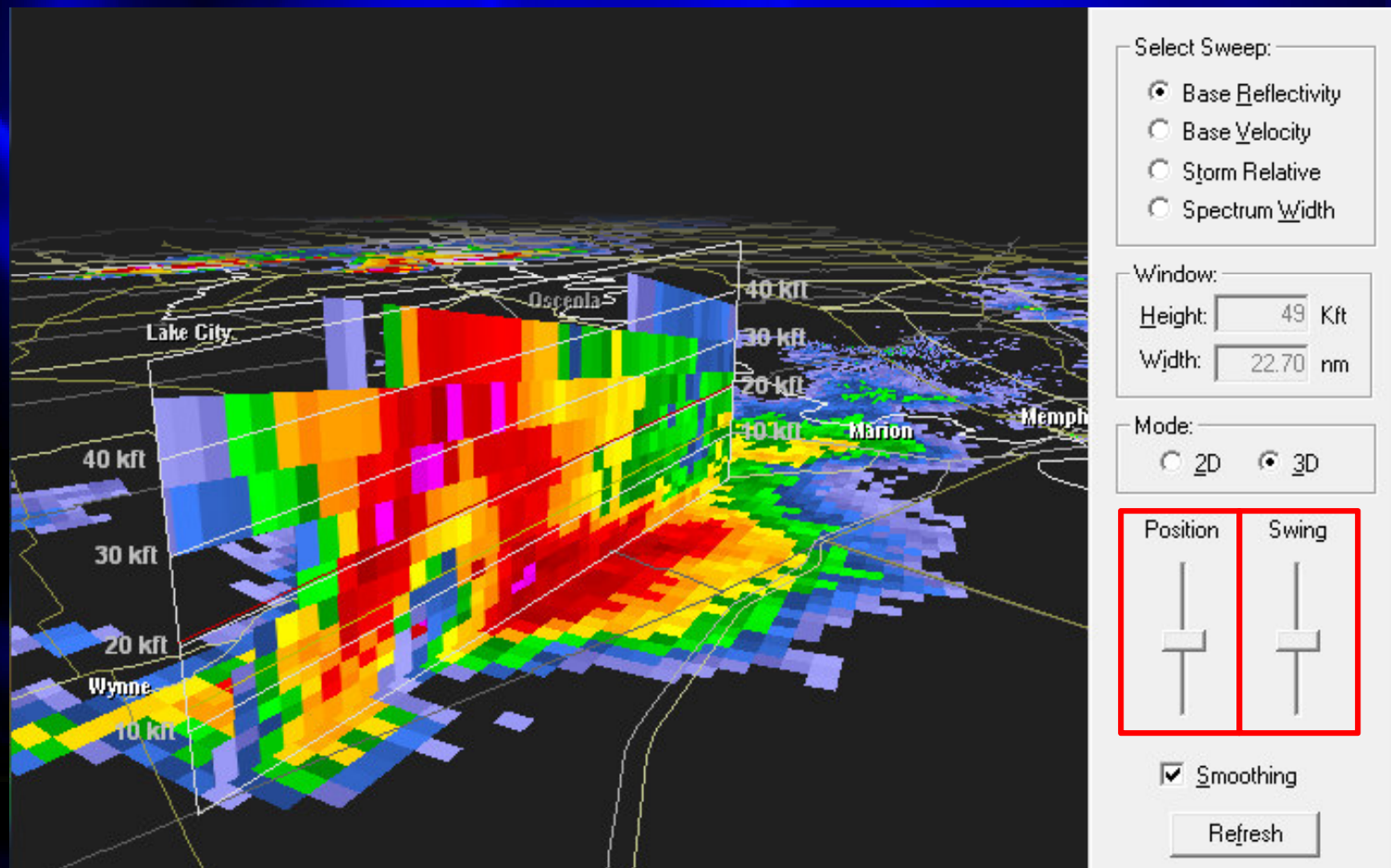
Select Sweep:

- Base Reflectivity
- Base Velocity
- Storm Relative
- Spectrum Width



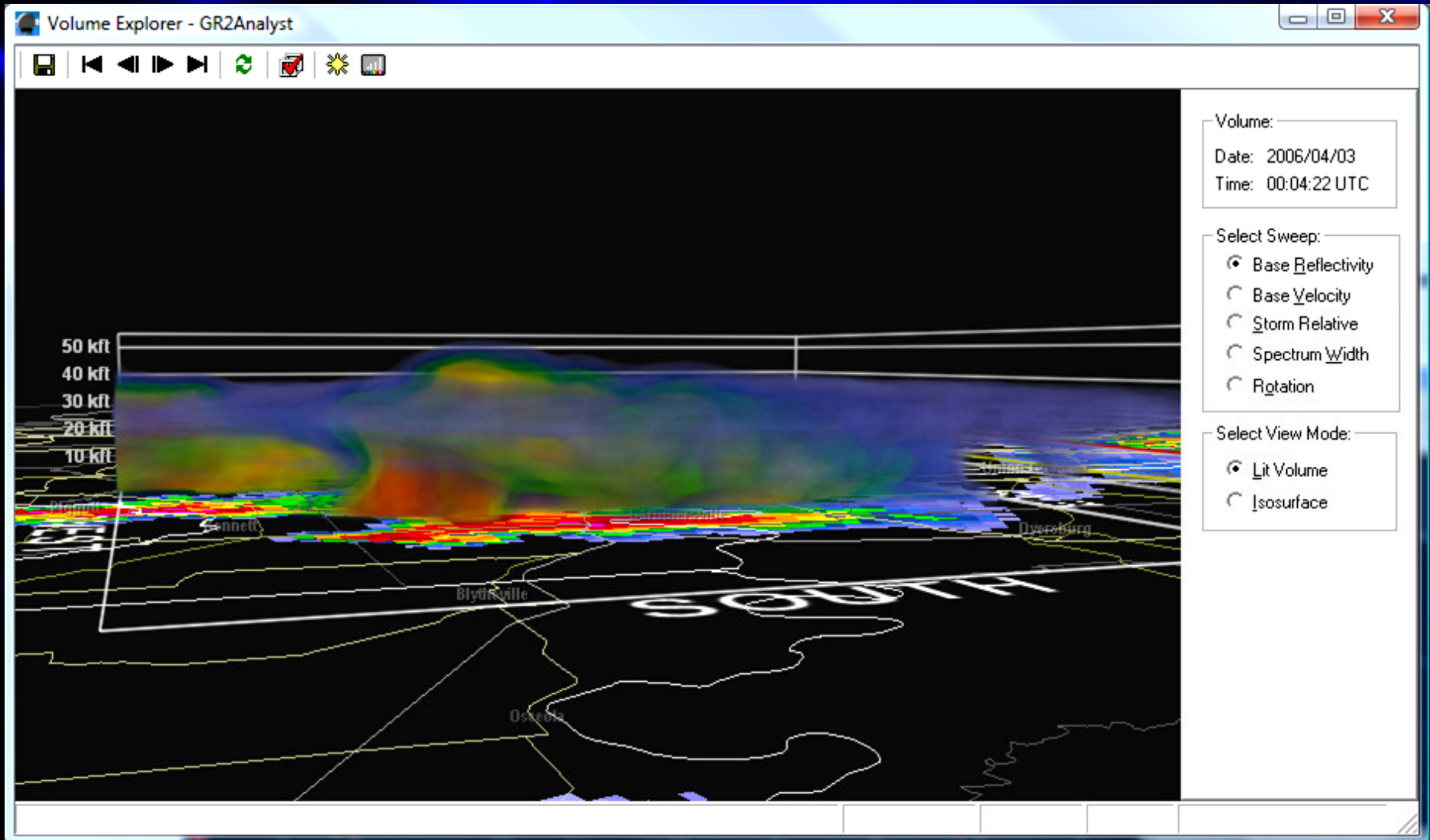
Cross Sections

- Initial Cross Section Plane can be Adjusted Using the Two Slider Bars
 - Position Bar Moves the Plane Back and Forth
 - Swing Bar Rotates the Plane About the First Point (Click) of the Initial Plane





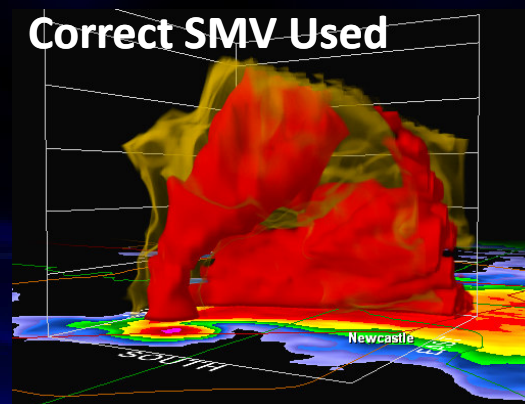
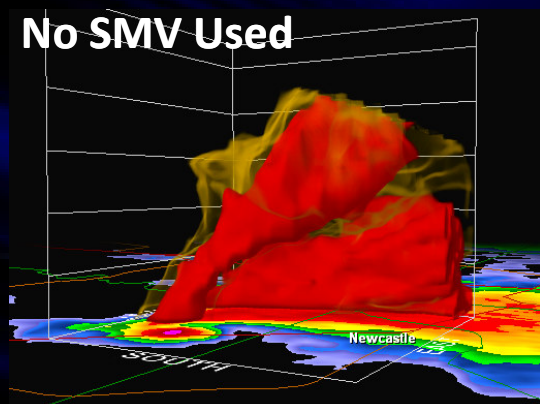
Volume Explorer

- Three Dimensional & High Quality Volumetric Representation of Radar Data
 - Viewable for BR, BV, SRV, SW, and NROT Products



Volume Explorer

- To View Volumetric Data
 - Click the “Volume” Button on the Toolbar 
 - Select a Square Area To Explore
 - Separate Window Will Open Volume View Selected
 - Two Height “Walls” with Labeled Height Bars Every 10,000 Feet
 - Cardinal Directions also Displayed at Base of Volume Area
 - Yellow Line is 0C Height
 - Red Line is -20C Height
 - Click and Drag to Pan Around Volume
 - Use the Scroll Wheel to Zoom In/Out
 - Hit “Refresh” Button  to Update to Latest Data Since Initial Volume Creation
- Note...SMV is Used to Correct Volumes for Data Tilting with Height due to Storm Motion.
Make Sure Proper SMV is Used



Volume Explorer

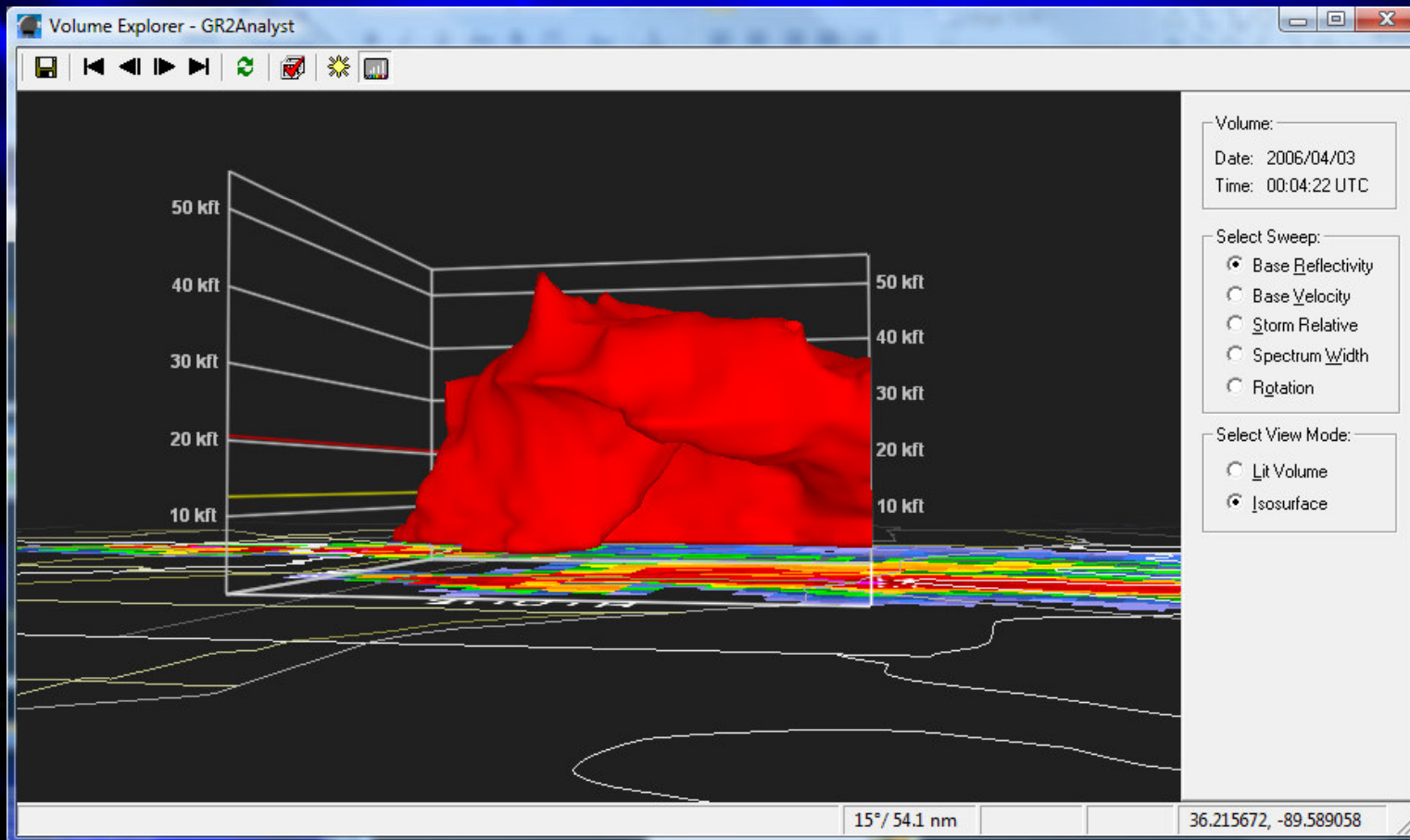
- Two View Modes Available

- Lit Volume

- Multiple Layers and Masks, with Differing Transparency Values Possible

- Isosurface

- Single Non-Transparent Layer at Set Value Limit



Volume Explorer

- Volume Alpha Settings

- Click the “Volume Alpha Settings” Button on the Volume Toolbar



- Lit Volume

- Top Portion of Alpha Settings Window – Crosshair Cursor

- Click & Drag White Color Line to Alter Transparency of Various Data Levels

- Pulling Line to the Top Results in Full Non-Transparency

- Bottom is Complete Transparency

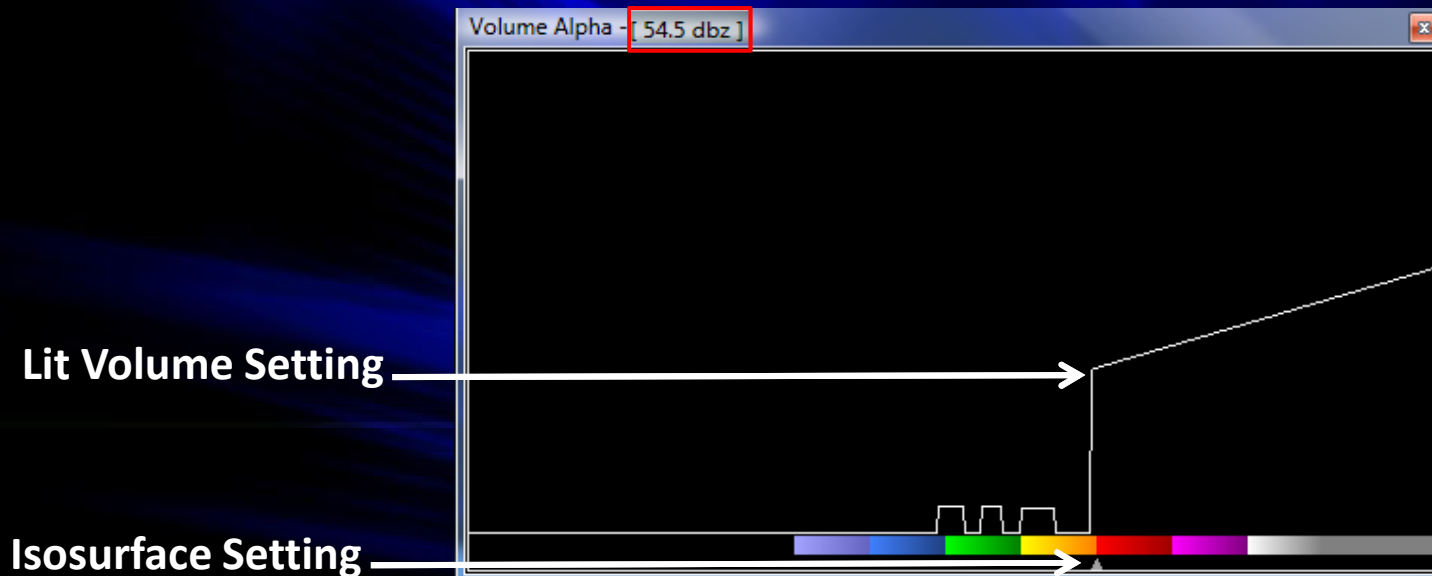
- Isosurface

- Bottom Portion of Alpha Settings Window – Horizontal Arrows Cursor

- Drag White Triangle Below Color Bar to Adjust Isosurface Limit

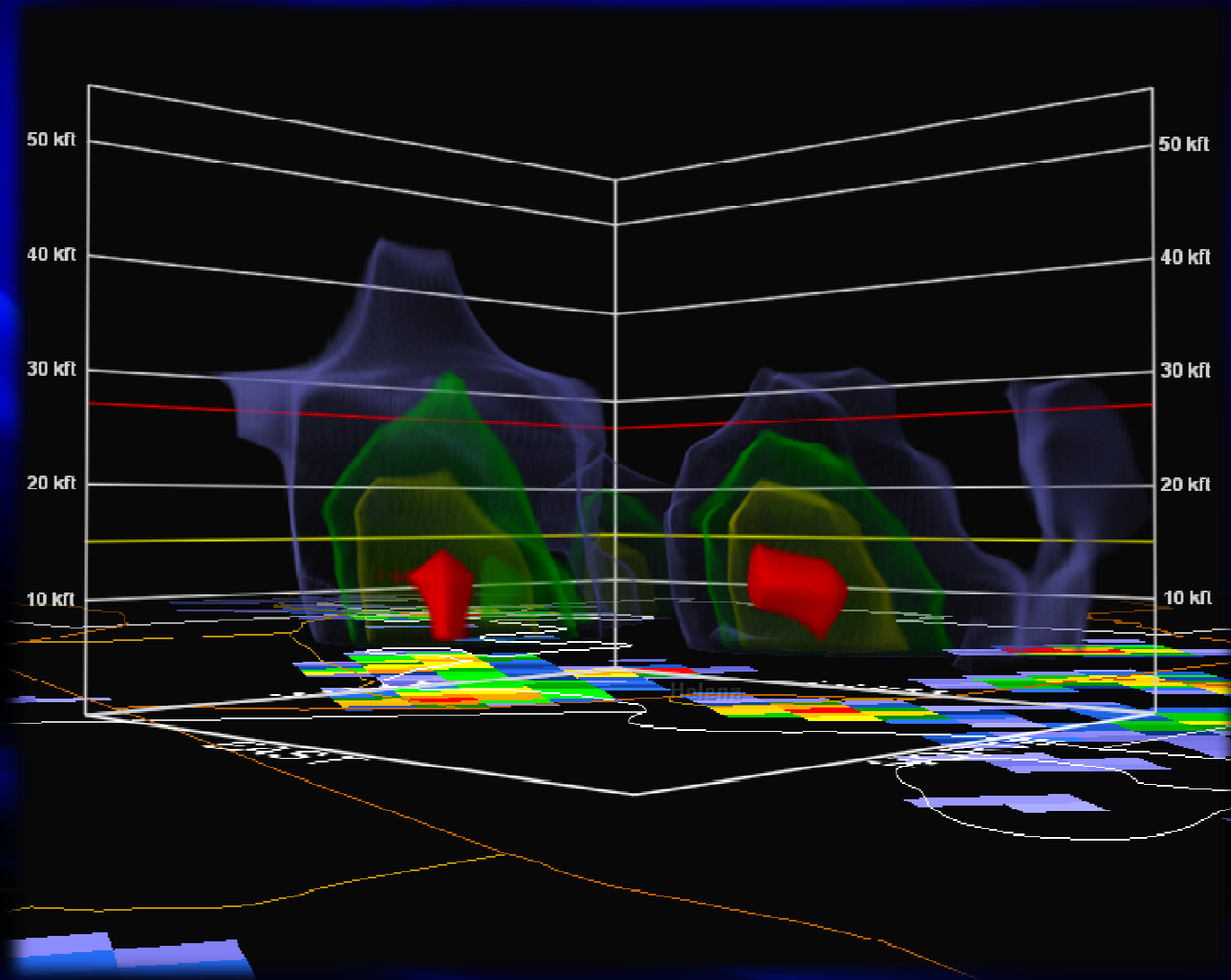
- Data Value at Cursor Viewed in Title Bar

- Right Click on Window to Save Created Alpha Table/Load Previously Saved Tables



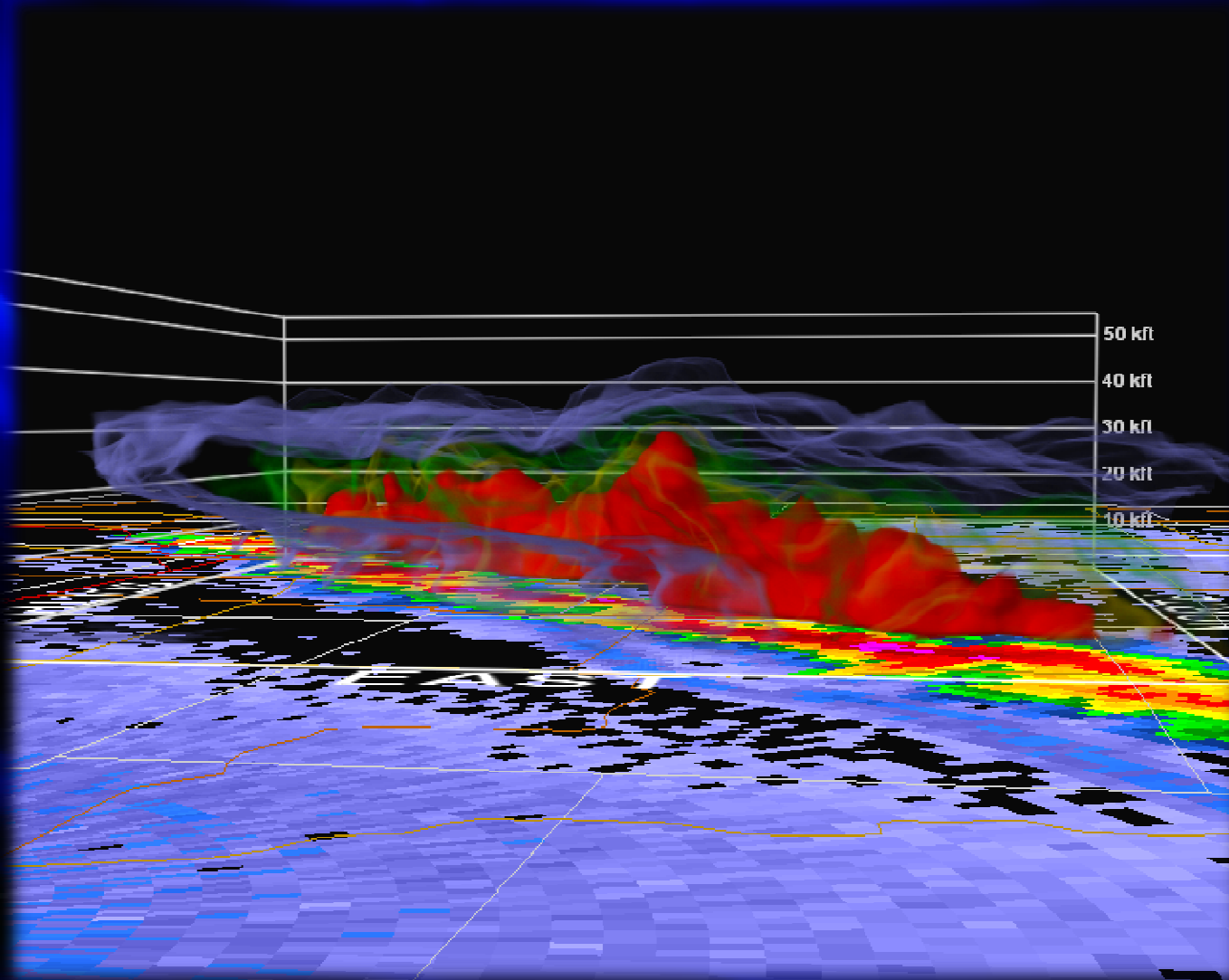
Volume Datasets – Thunderstorm Types

- Single-Cell Thunderstorms – September 10, 2007 Tunica County, MS



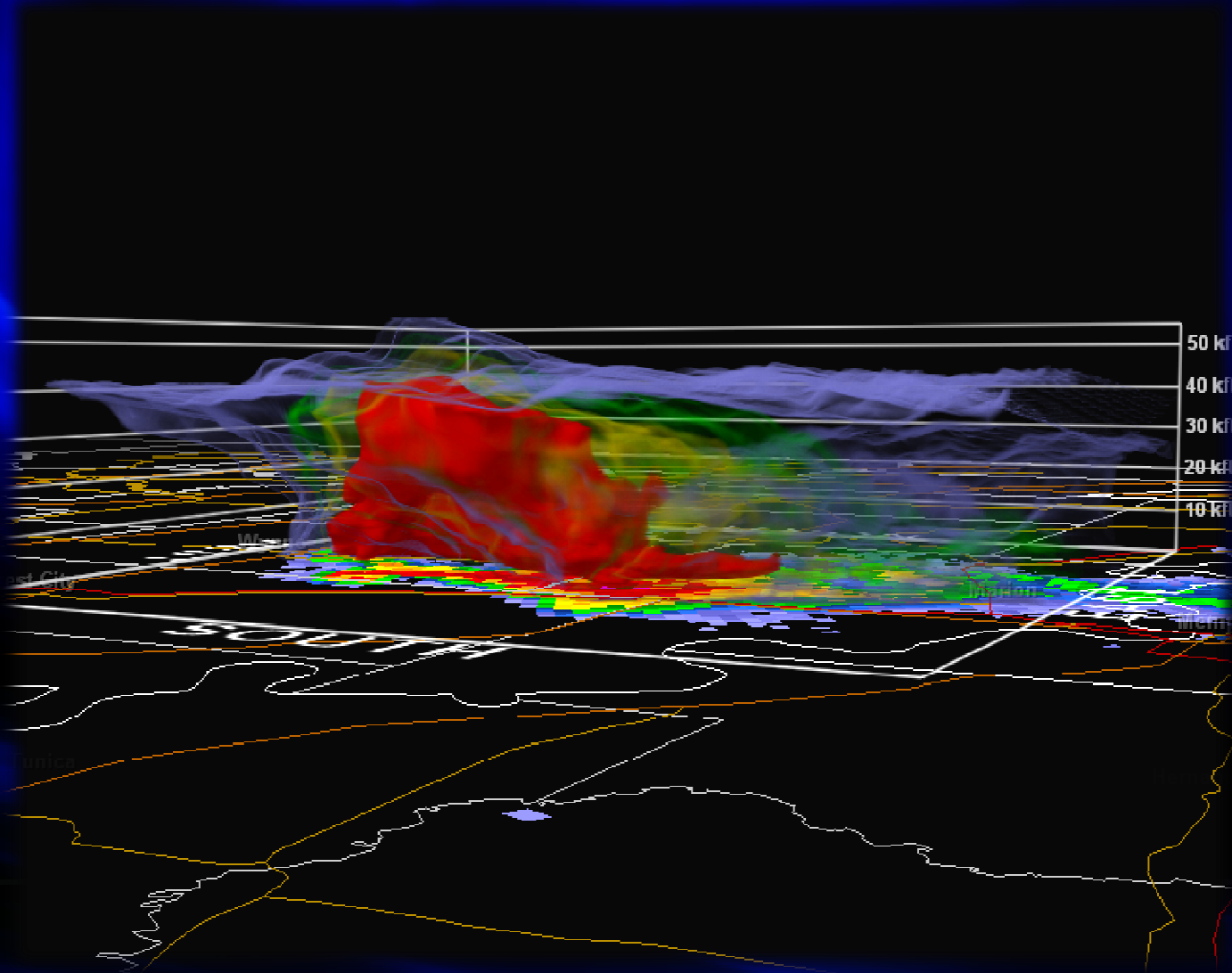
Volume Datasets – Thunderstorm Types

- Multicell Thunderstorms – May 4, 2003 Southwest Missouri



Volume Datasets – Thunderstorm Types

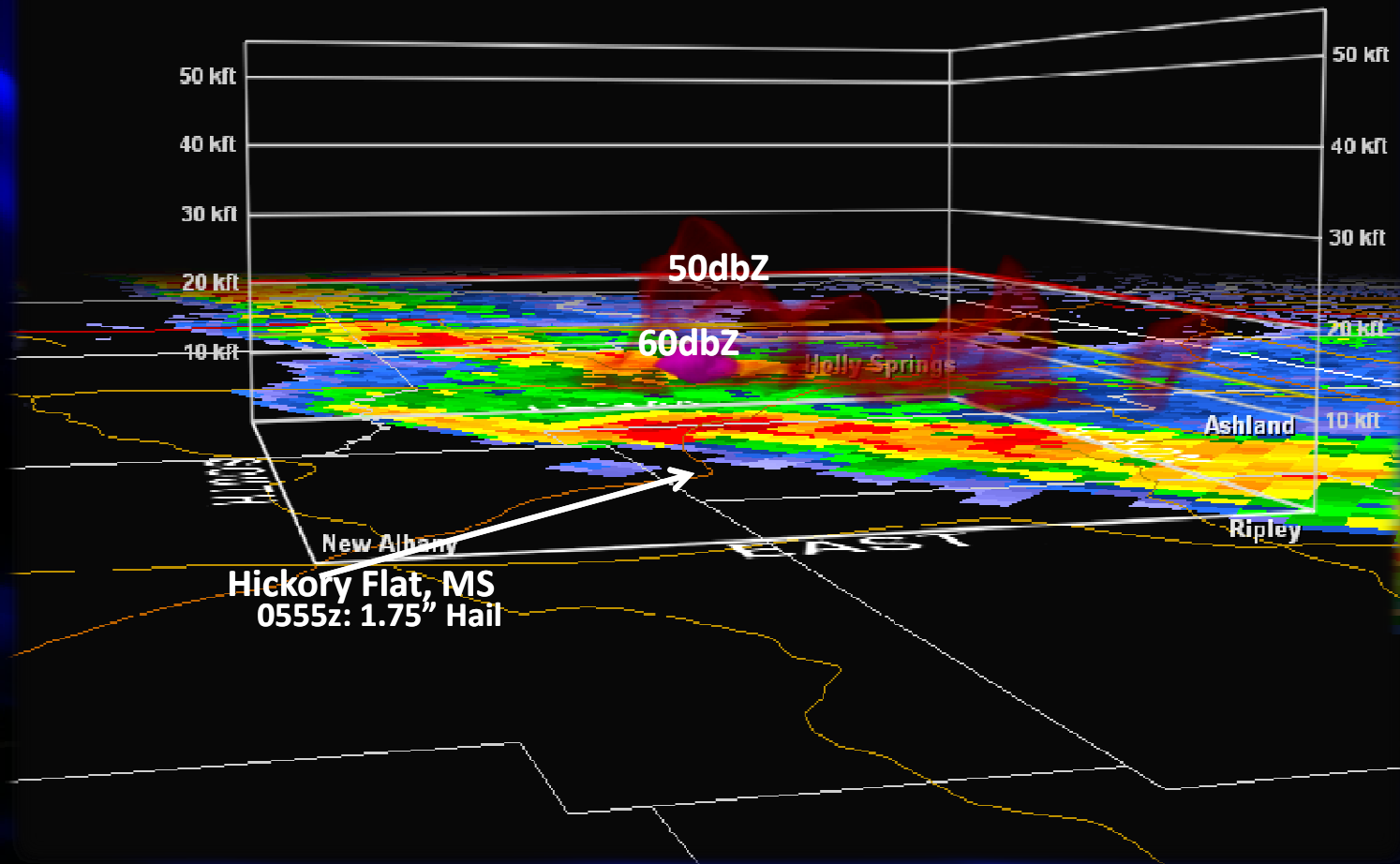
- Supercell Thunderstorm – April 2, 2006 Cross County, AR



Volume Datasets – Large Hail

0500z

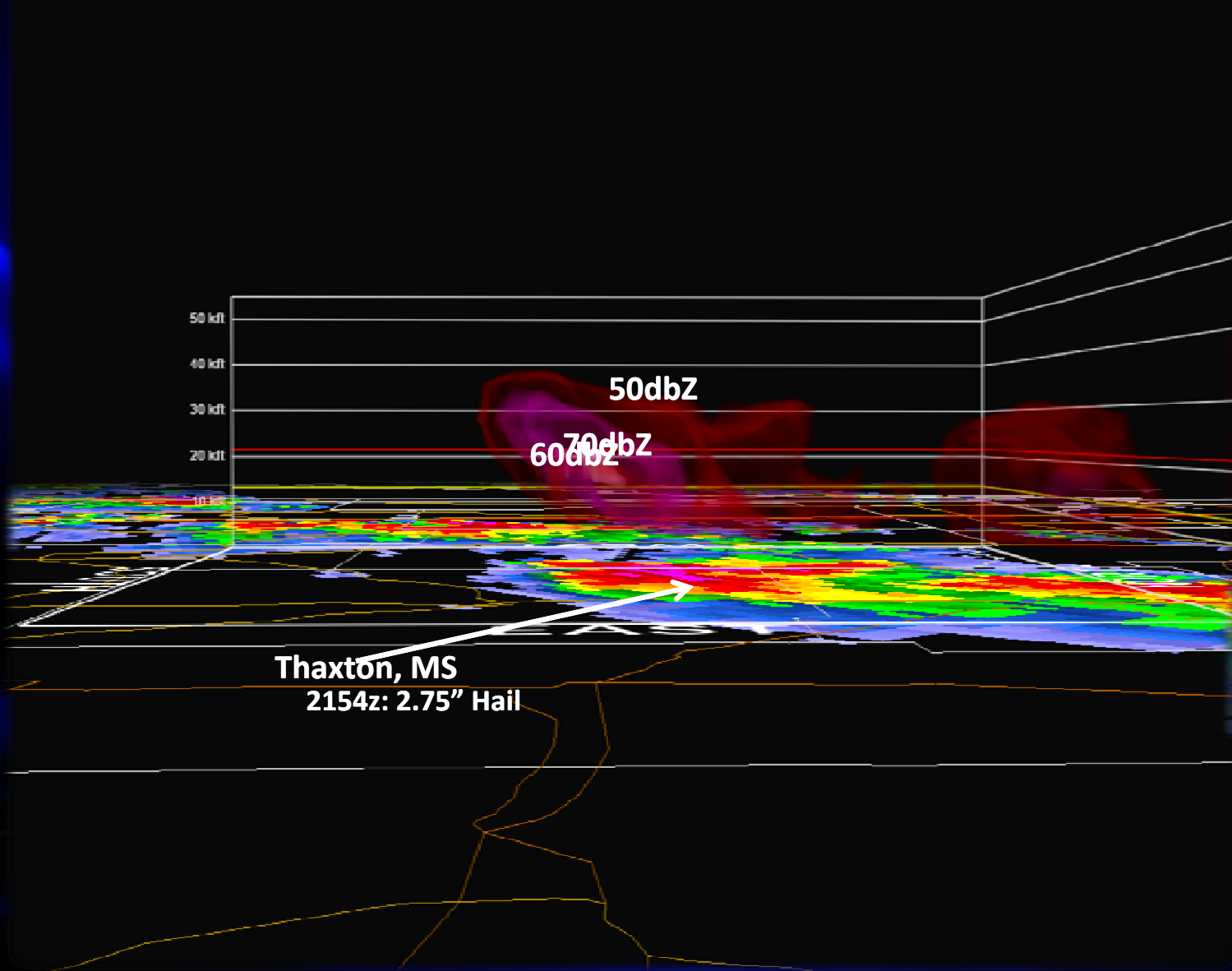
April 2, 2006 – Benton County, MS



Volume Datasets – Giant Hail

2154z

April 7, 2006 – Pontotoc County, MS

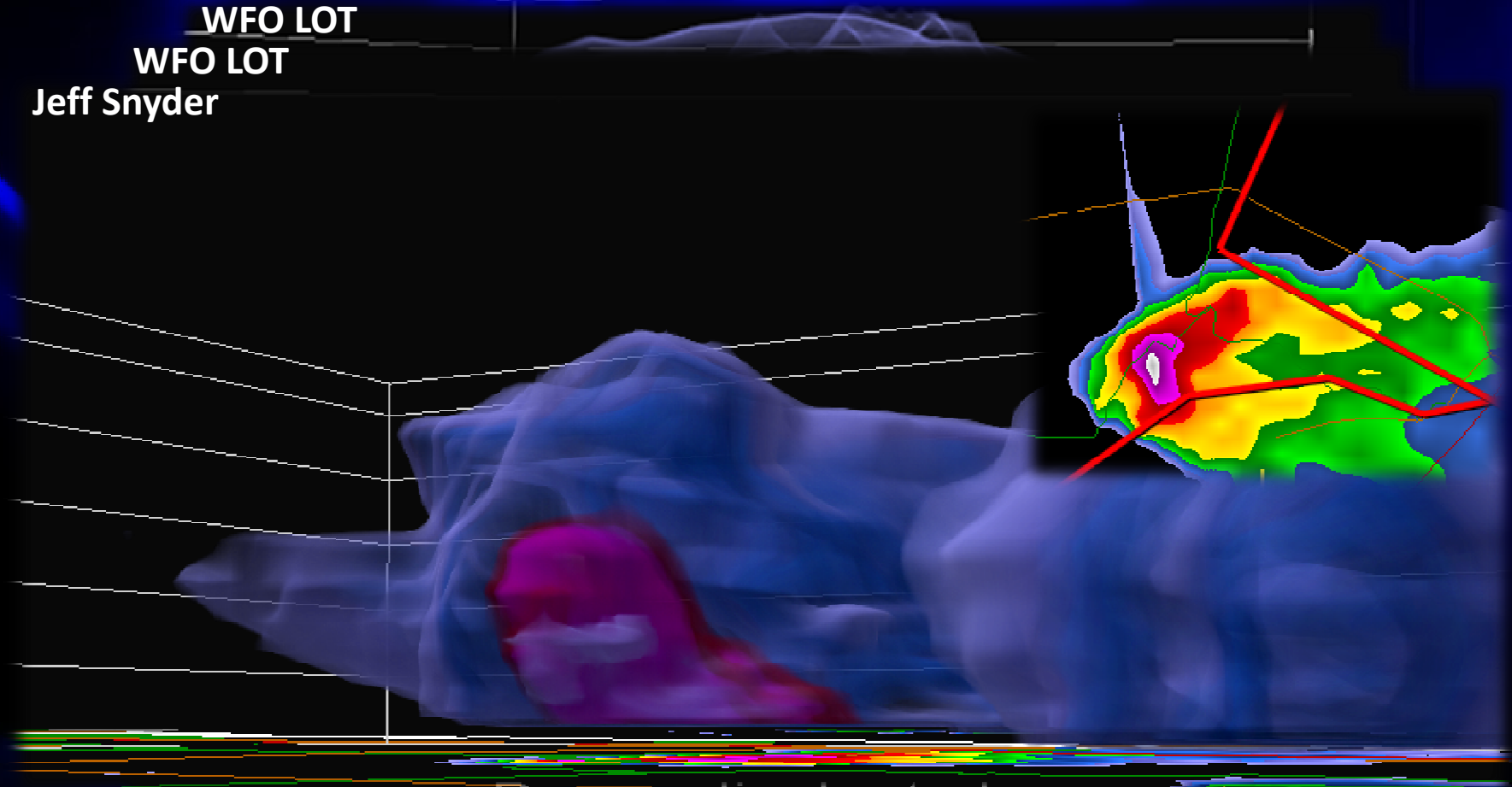


Volume Datasets – TBSS

WFO LOT

WFO LOT

Jeff Snyder



Perpendicular to beam

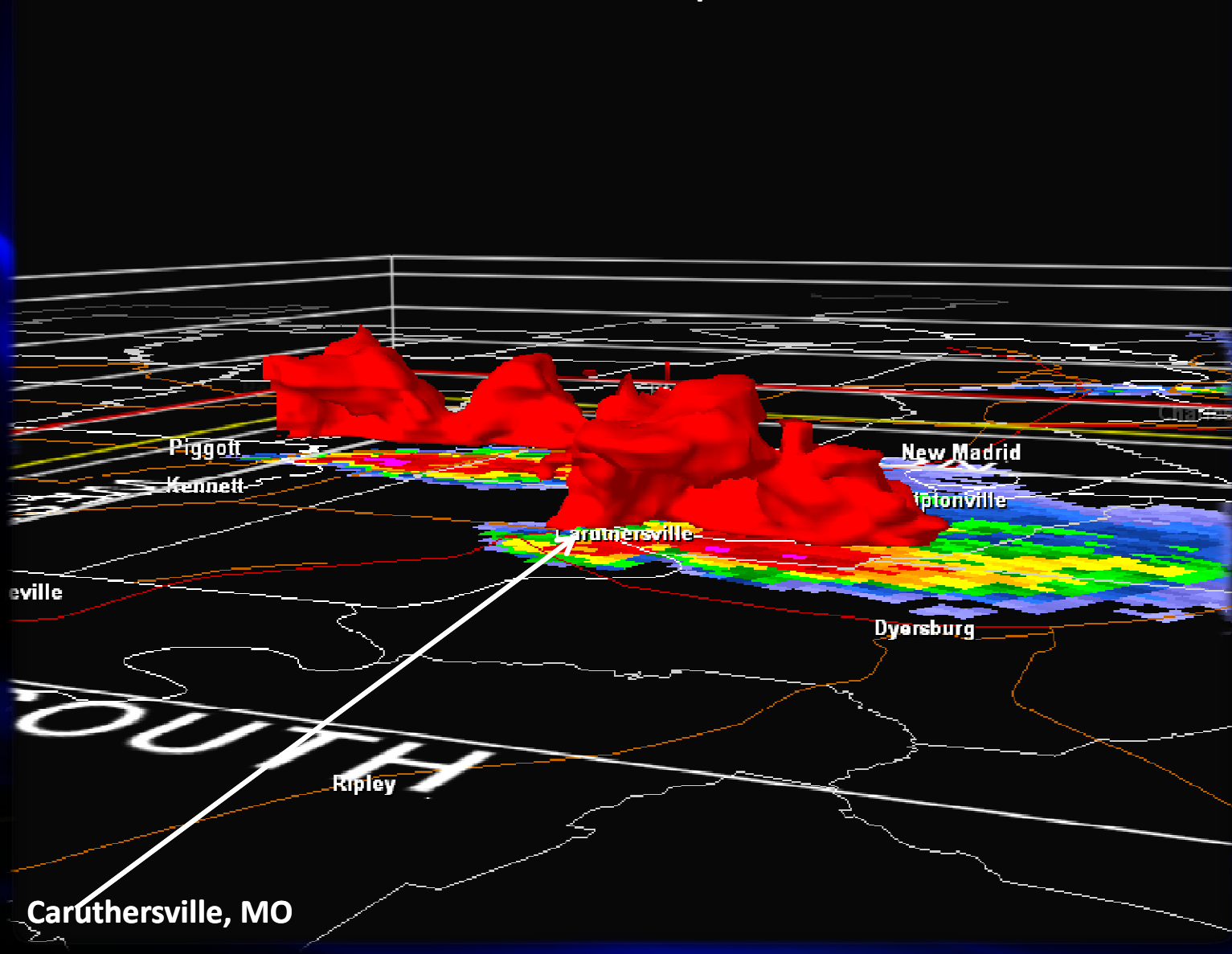
Along the beam

Volume Datasets – Strong Tornado

Isosurface Set to 50dbZ

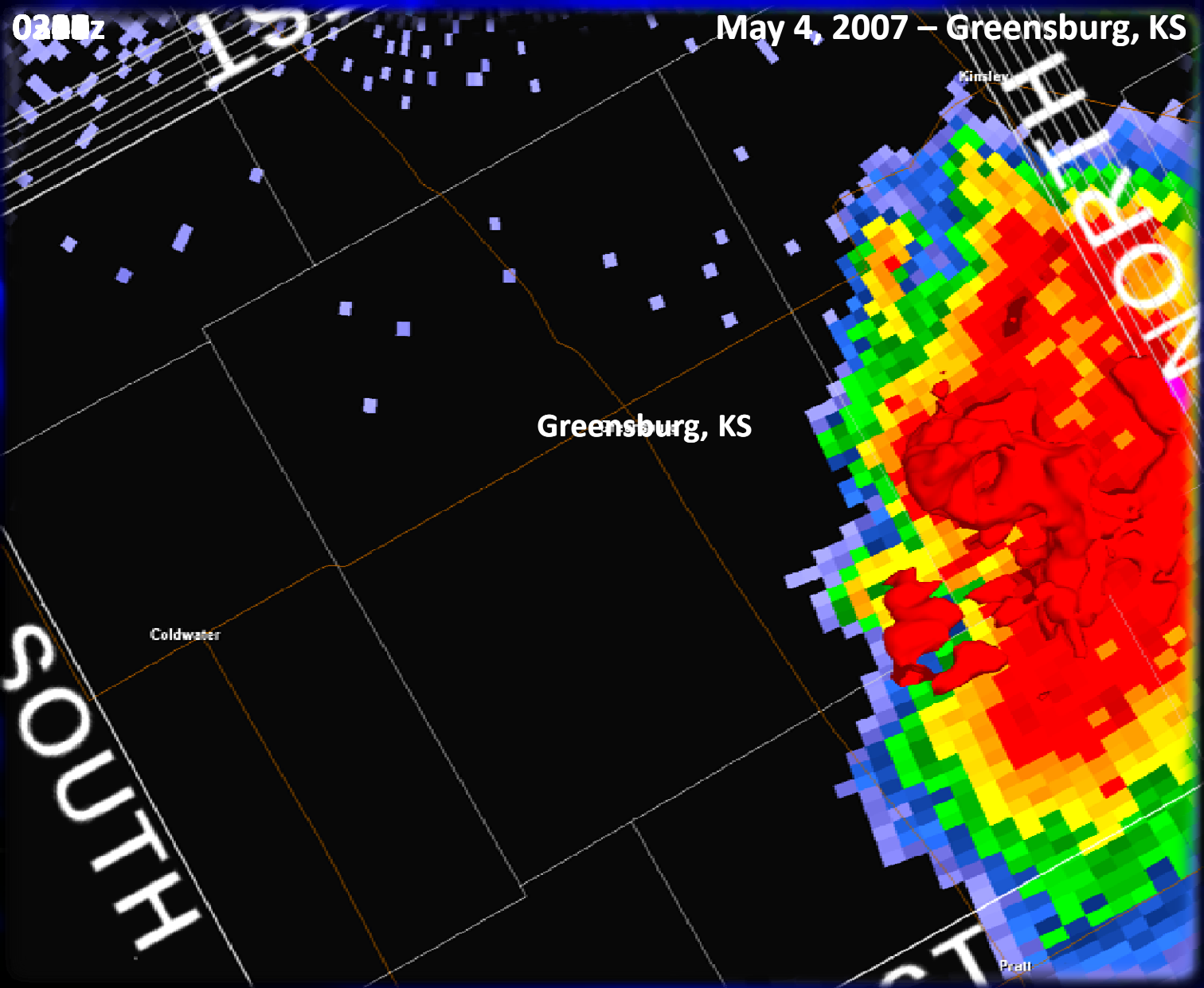
0000z

April 2, 2006 – Caruthersville, MO



Volume Datasets – Violent Tornado

Isosurface Set to 55dbZ

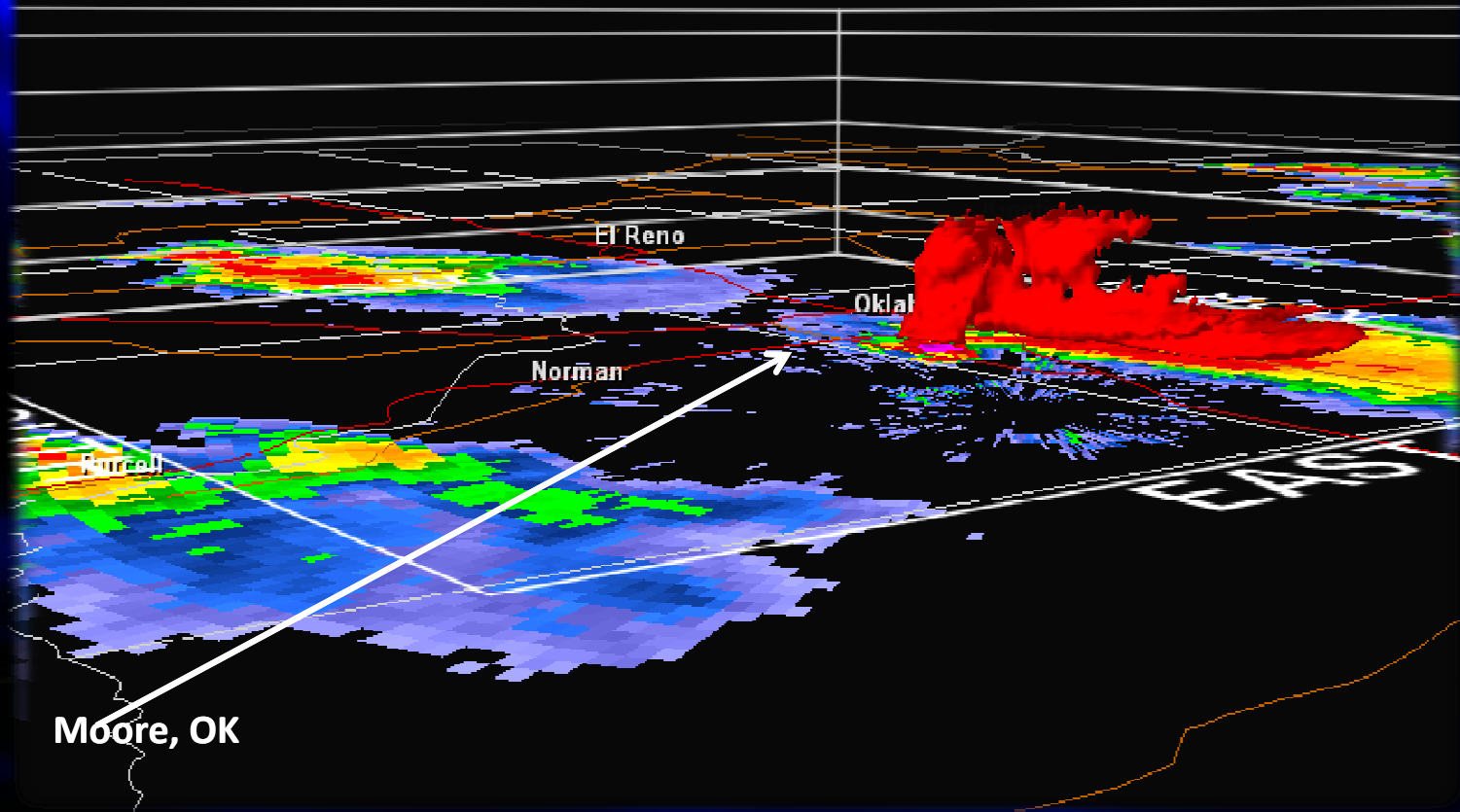


Volume Datasets – Violent Tornado

Isosurface Set to 50dbZ

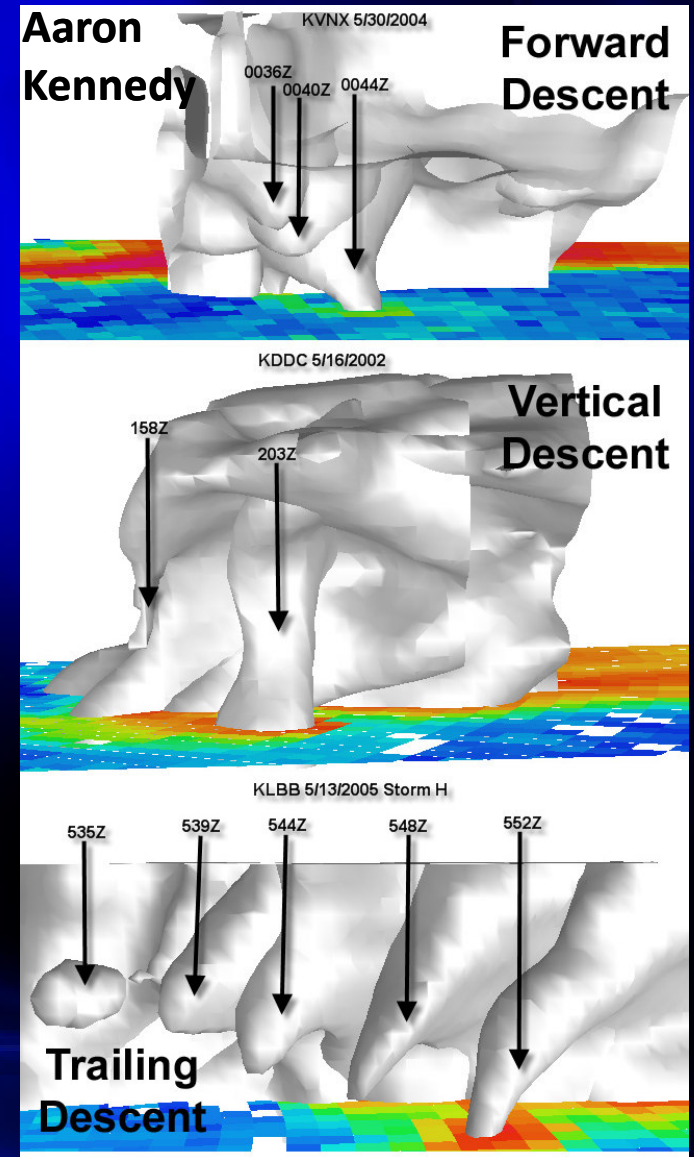
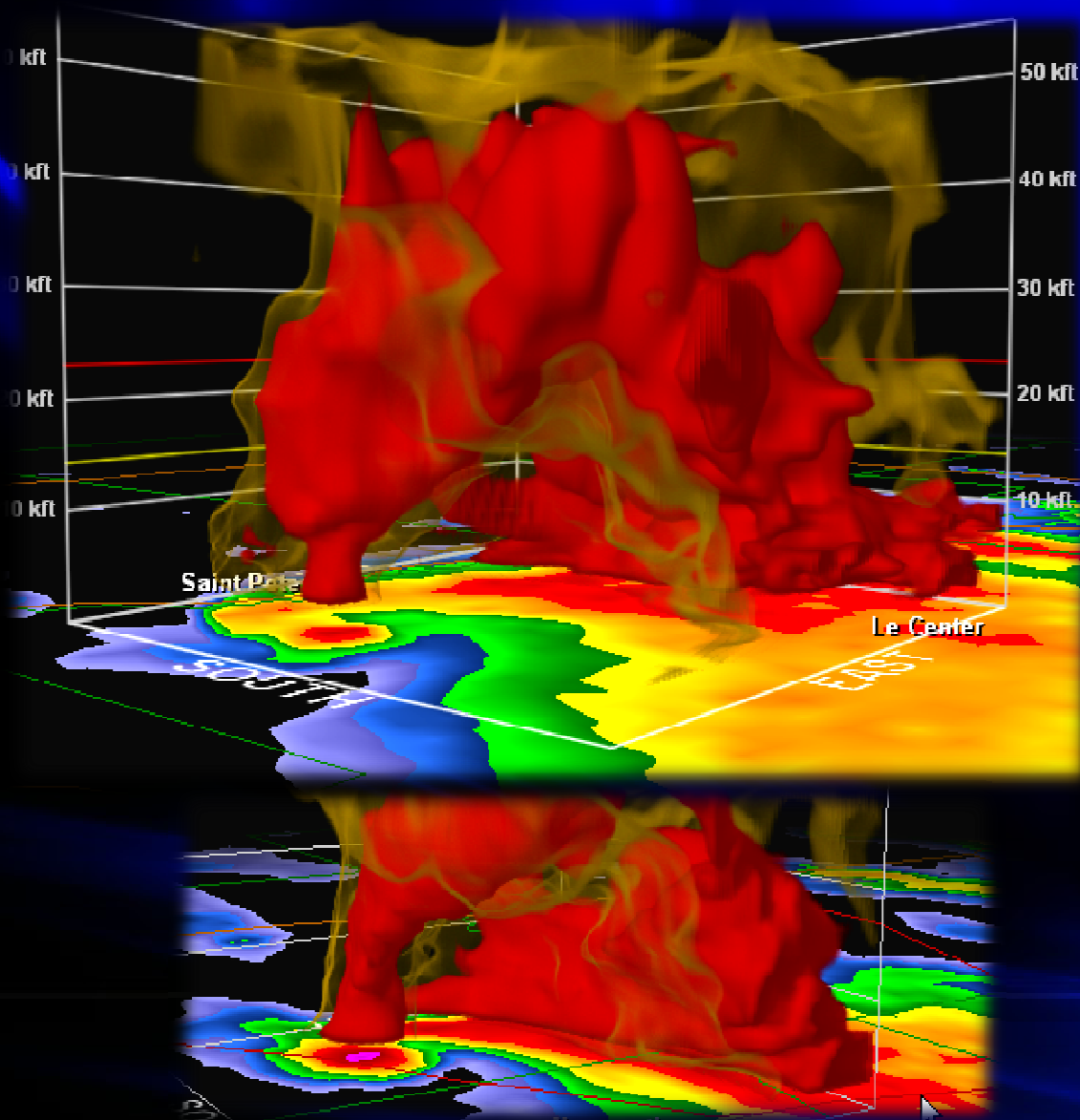
0000z

May 3, 1999 – Moore OK



The "DRC"

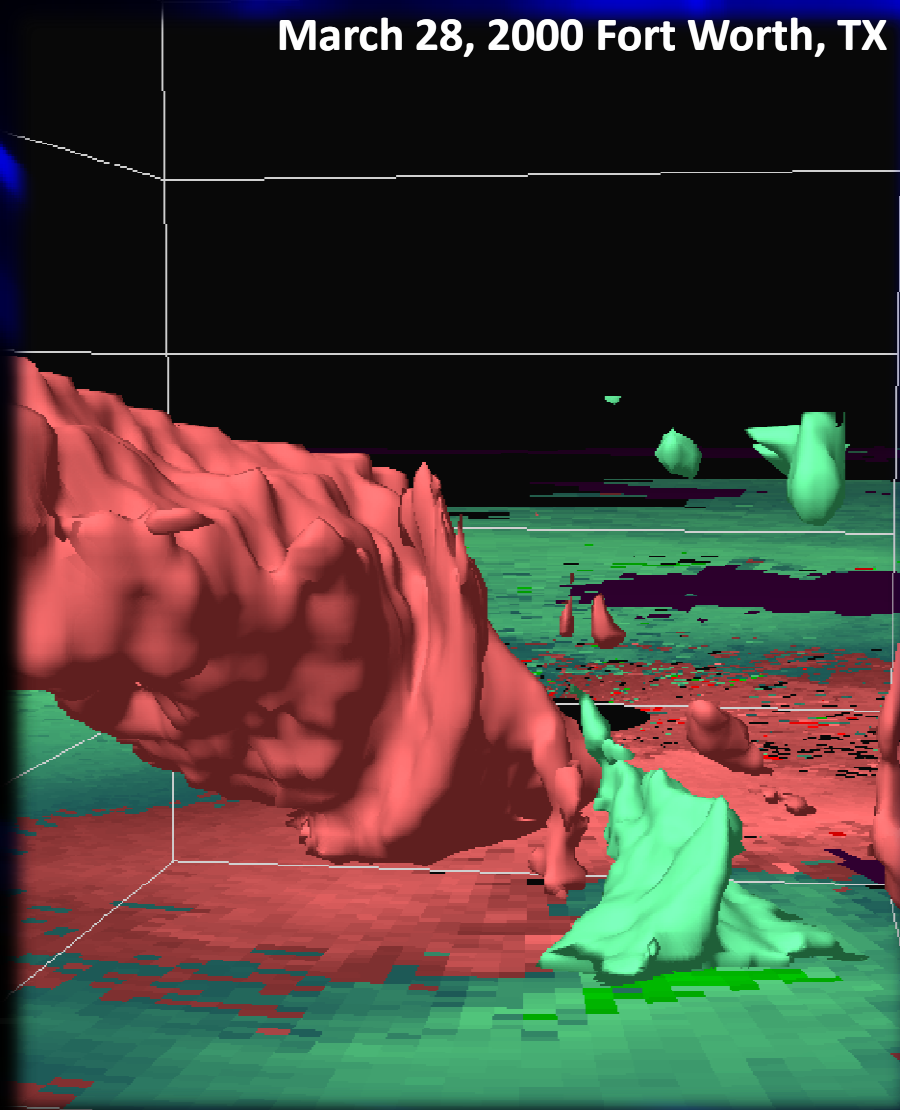
Descending Reflectivity Core



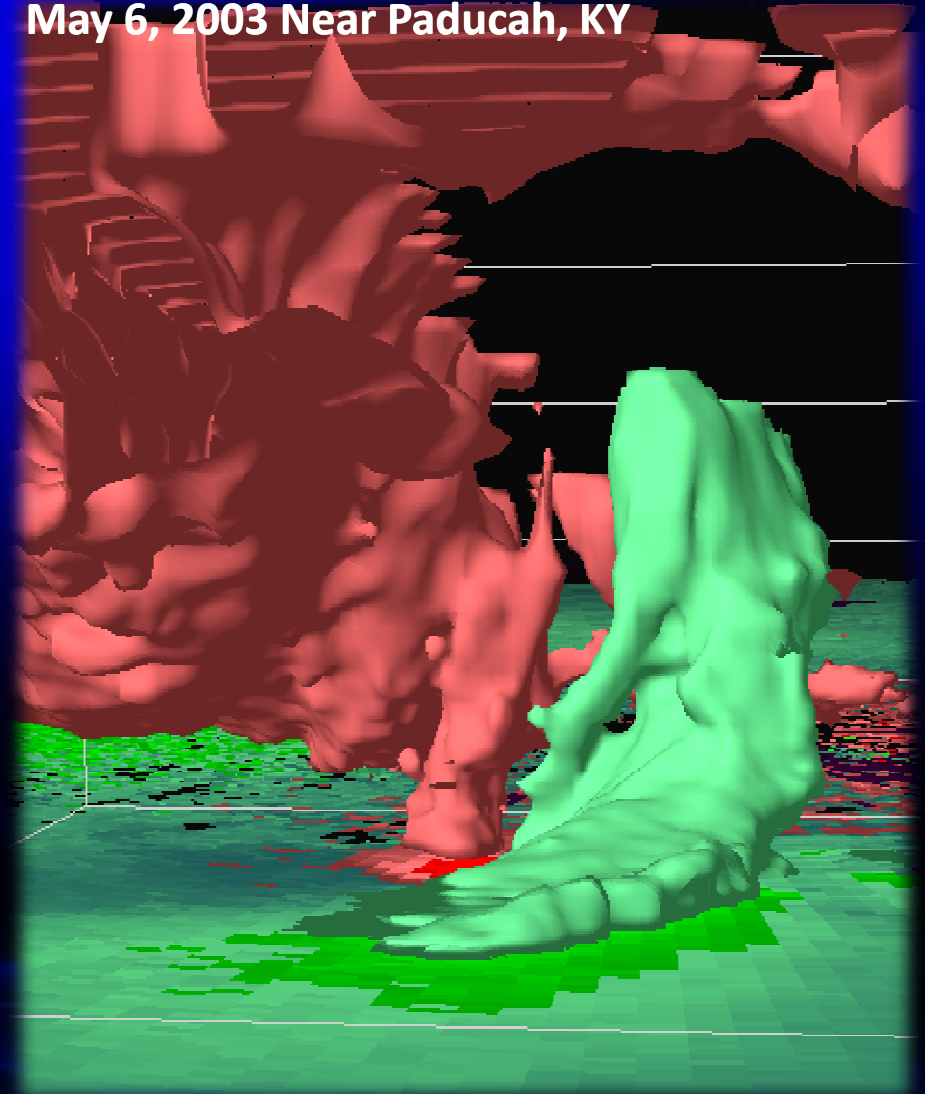
Volume Datasets – Other Examples

Storm Relative Velocity

March 28, 2000 Fort Worth, TX



May 6, 2003 Near Paducah, KY



For More Information...

- **GRLevelX Homepage**
 - <http://www.grlevelx.com>
- **GRLevelX Owners' Support Forum**
 - <http://www.grlevelx.com/owners>
- **Creating Alpha Tables for Volume Explorer**
 - http://www.grlevelx.com/gr2analyst/using_volume_renderer.htm
- **NCDC HDSS Access System (Level-II Data Archive)**
 - <http://has.ncdc.noaa.gov>
- **FSL RAOB Database**
 - <http://raob.fsl.noaa.gov>
- **Census 2000/TIGER Shapefile Data**
 - http://arcdata.esri.com/data/tiger2000/tiger_download.cfm

- **See Supplemental Manual for Further Information on Program Functionality and Use**
 - http://www.meteor.iastate.edu/~jgehrts/Manual_Aug20.pdf