

# Master Extra Project Proposal (15ECTS)

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Objective :

1. Use the monochromatic and homogeneous (constant velocity) atmosphere model to form the time domain signal required for Doppler processing for a scanning radar with a very slow angular rotation speed in azimuth at a fixed elevation. Calculate the radial Doppler velocity using classical technique of Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT).
2. To find horizontal ( $u, v$ ) and vertical components ( $w$ ) of the wind velocity from the radar retrieved radial velocity ( $v_r$ ) from an azimuth scanning radar with a very slow angular rotation speed at a fixed elevation.
  - a.  $v_r = u \cos(\theta) \cos(\varphi) + v \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi) + w \sin(\theta)$
  - b.  $\theta$  is the elevation angle in [rad] from the ground and  $\varphi$  is the azimuth angle in [rad].
3. Use the same techniques of point no. 2 by increasing the rotation speed of the radar in azimuth.
4. (Optional) Use the algorithms developed in point no. 2 to the real data of Max3D/MESEWI and validate the results.

Literature for reference:

1. Schwiesow, R. L., Köpp, P., & Werner, C. (1985). Comparison of CW-Lidar-Measured Wind Values Obtained by Full Conical Scan, Conical Sector Scan and Two-Point Techniques. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 2(1). [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0426\(1985\)002<0003:COCLMW>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0426(1985)002<0003:COCLMW>2.0.CO;2)
2. Qiu, X., Xu, Q., Qiu, C., Nai, K., & Zhang, P. (2013). Retrieving 3D Wind Field from Phased Array Radar Rapid Scans. *Advances in Meteorology*, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/792631>