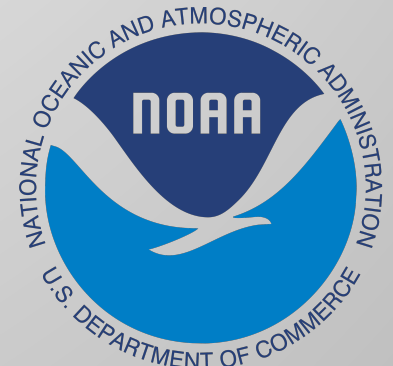
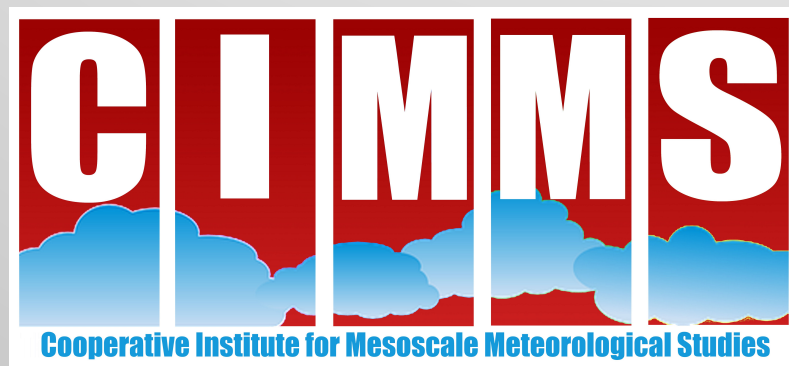


New Mesocyclone Detection Algorithm

-Training Module-

2019 HWT EWP – Satellite & Radar Experiment

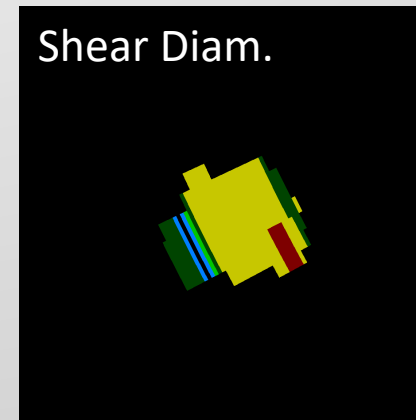
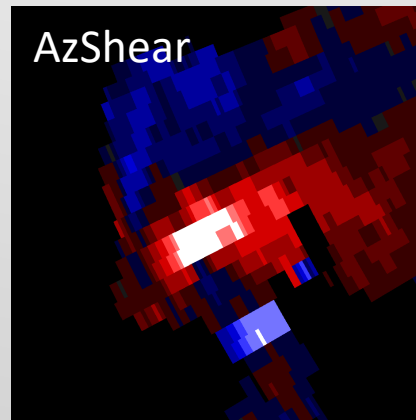
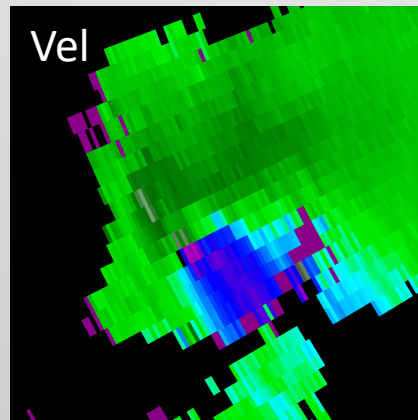
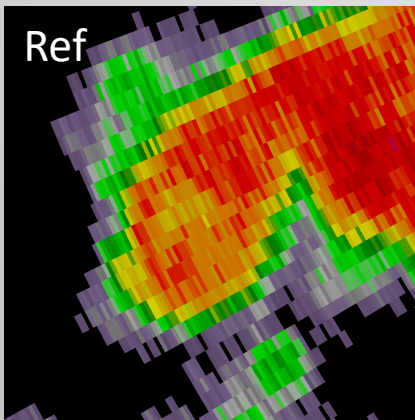


New Mesocyclone Detection Algorithm (NMDA) - Background

- Tasked by the NWS Radar Operations Center (ROC) to modernize the suite of WSR-88D single-radar severe weather algorithms
- Construct a new “engine” for the current MDA within the WSR-88D ORPG
- Utilizes single-radar velocity-derived azimuthal shear (AzShear) product as the main catalyst for creating detections
- Development and testing within WDSS-II (backbone of MRMS)
- Displayed within AWIPS-II utilizing the current MD framework

NMDA – Technical Details (1/2)

- **Uses 6 products to detect and track**
 - Main: *AzShear (main catalyst), Smoothed Shear Diameter, & Smoothed Velocity Difference*
 - Quality Control: *Reflectivity & Spectrum Width*
 - Tracking: *Rapid Refresh (RAP) derived Sounding Table (0-6 km storm rel. motion)*



NMDA – Technical Details (2/2)

Step 1: Creates 2D detections (each tilt)

1. Initial Objects: $AzShear > 0.006$ | $Shear\ Diameter \geq 2\ km$ | $\Delta V \geq 5\ km$
2. AzShear Maximums of Initial Objects (*could be multiple maximums per object - QLCS*)
3. QC using SPW/REF ratio -&- Proximity Check To Other Maximums (*shear diameter*)

Step 2: Creates 3D detections from 2D detections

- At end of volume -or- with each new SAILS cut (*MRLE still under development*)
- All 3D detections must be at least three 2D detections in height, except:
 - if SAILSx3 and first cut occurs after 0.9° -or- 3D detection is $> 100\ km$ from radar
- All 2D detections used must be below 8 km in height

Step 3: Tracks 3D detections between volumes and SAILS cuts

- Uses only the RAP derived 0-6 km storm relative motive for tracking
- Past 3D detections stored in memory for 10 minutes → in case radar error or range folding

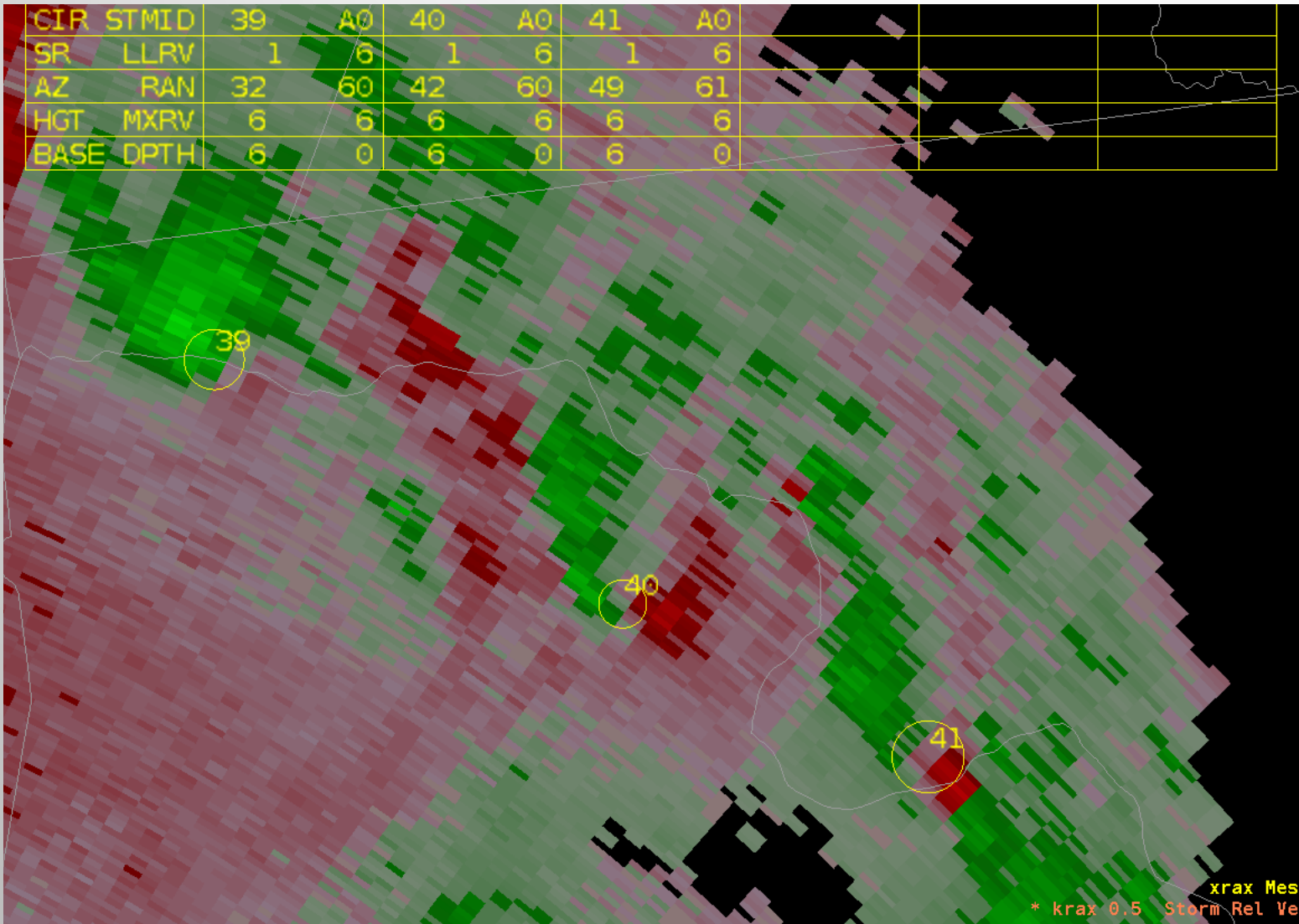
NMDA – Performance Notes

- Just like the current MDA, can identify mesocyclones and track with time
- Only tracks cyclonic rotation (*anti-cyclonic under development*)
- Integrates SAILS (*MRLE still under development*)
- Caveats:
 - Identification and tracking of some QLCS circulations (small diameter and shallow)
 - Occasional false detections within high-velocity stratiform rain fields
 - If a circulation is large, a neighborhood check to remove multiple detections of the same area of rotation will sometimes remove nearby detections of independent rotation

NMDA - Evaluation

- **Evaluation:**
 - *Compare NMDA to the existing MDA products - Mesocyclone (MD) and Digital Mesocyclone (DMD) – within the AWIPS-II environment*
- NMDA products will be under the “EWP” header on the AWIPS-II toolbar
 - Each radar will have the MD, DMD, and NMDA grouped together for easy access to all three
 - NMDA will be listed as “X---”, with the three dashed representing the three letter radar identifier

NMDA – AWIPS-II Visualization



Uses the existing structure of MD product for AWIPS-II visualization

3 Different Icons → *Uses part of existing MD icons*

- *Thin Circle*
 - Strength Rank < 5
- *Thick Circle*
 - Strength Rank >= 5
 - Height > 1 km ARL -&- Base of Detection NOT on Lowest Tilt
- *Thick Circle w/ Spikes*
 - Strength Rank >= 5
 - Height <= 1 km ARL -or- Base of Detection ON Lowest Tilt

Increase magnification and change color to more easily view NMDA icons and the detection table.

NMDA – AWIPS-II Detection Table

| | |
|--|--|
| Circulation ID (<i>CIR</i>) | 0 - 999 |
| SCIT ID (<i>STMID</i>) | None (always A0) |
| Strength Rank (SR) | 1 – 25 <div> <div>AzShear Val (s^{-1}) SR</div> <div>0.006 – 0.0069 1</div> <div>0.007 – 0.0079 2</div> <div>0.008 – 0.0089 3</div> <div>-----</div> <div>0.028 – 0.029 24</div> <div>>= 0.03 25</div> </div> |
| Low Level Rotation Value (<i>LLRV</i>) | AzShear (s^{-1}) * 1000 <div> <div>0.006 = 6</div> <div>0.01 = 10</div> </div> |
| Radar Azimuth (<i>AZ</i>) | Degrees (same as MD) |
| Range from Radar (<i>RAN</i>) | Nautical Miles (same as MD) |

Conversion tables to decipher detection information in the NMDA Table

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>CIR</i> | <i>STMID</i> | 39 | A0 | 40 | A0 | 41 | A0 |
| <i>SR</i> | <i>LLRV</i> | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| <i>AZ</i> | <i>RAN</i> | 32 | 60 | 42 | 60 | 49 | 61 |
| <i>HGT</i> | <i>MXRV</i> | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| <i>BASE</i> | <i>DPTH</i> | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Height of Maximum Rotation (<i>HGT</i>) | Kilofeet (same as MD) |
| Maximum Rotation Value (<i>MXRV</i>) | AzShear (s^{-1}) * 1000 Same conversion as LLRV |
| Height of Detection Base (<i>BASE</i>) | Kilofeet (same as MD) |
| Depth of Detection (<i>DPTH</i>) ** | Kilofeet (same as MD) |

** Will be zero if detection is just one 2D detection deep

NOTE: If more than 6 detections are present, center click the loaded product name in the AWIPS-II display to cycle detections through the table.