

High wind alerts for Purdue campus based on observations from the X-band Teaching and Research Radar (XTRRA)

Lauren Warner
warner75@purdue.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/purc>

Recommended Citation

Warner, Lauren, "High wind alerts for Purdue campus based on observations from the X-band Teaching and Research Radar (XTRRA)" (2019). *Purdue Undergraduate Research Conference*. 30.
<https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/purc/2019/Posters/30>

High wind alerts for Purdue campus based on observations from the X-band Teaching and Research Radar (XTRRA)



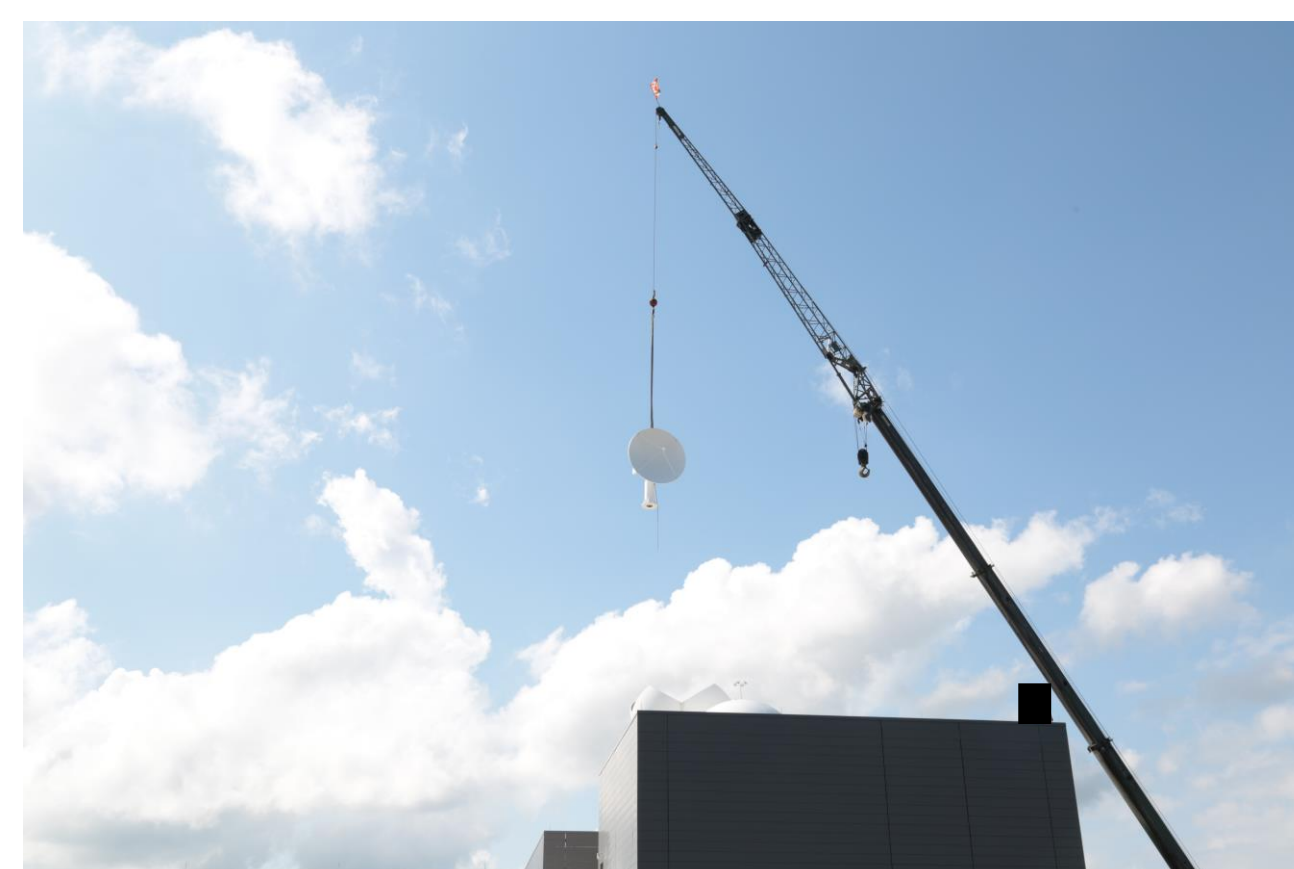
Live XTRRA images

Author: Lauren Warner

Research Mentor: Prof. Robin Tanamachi, EAPS

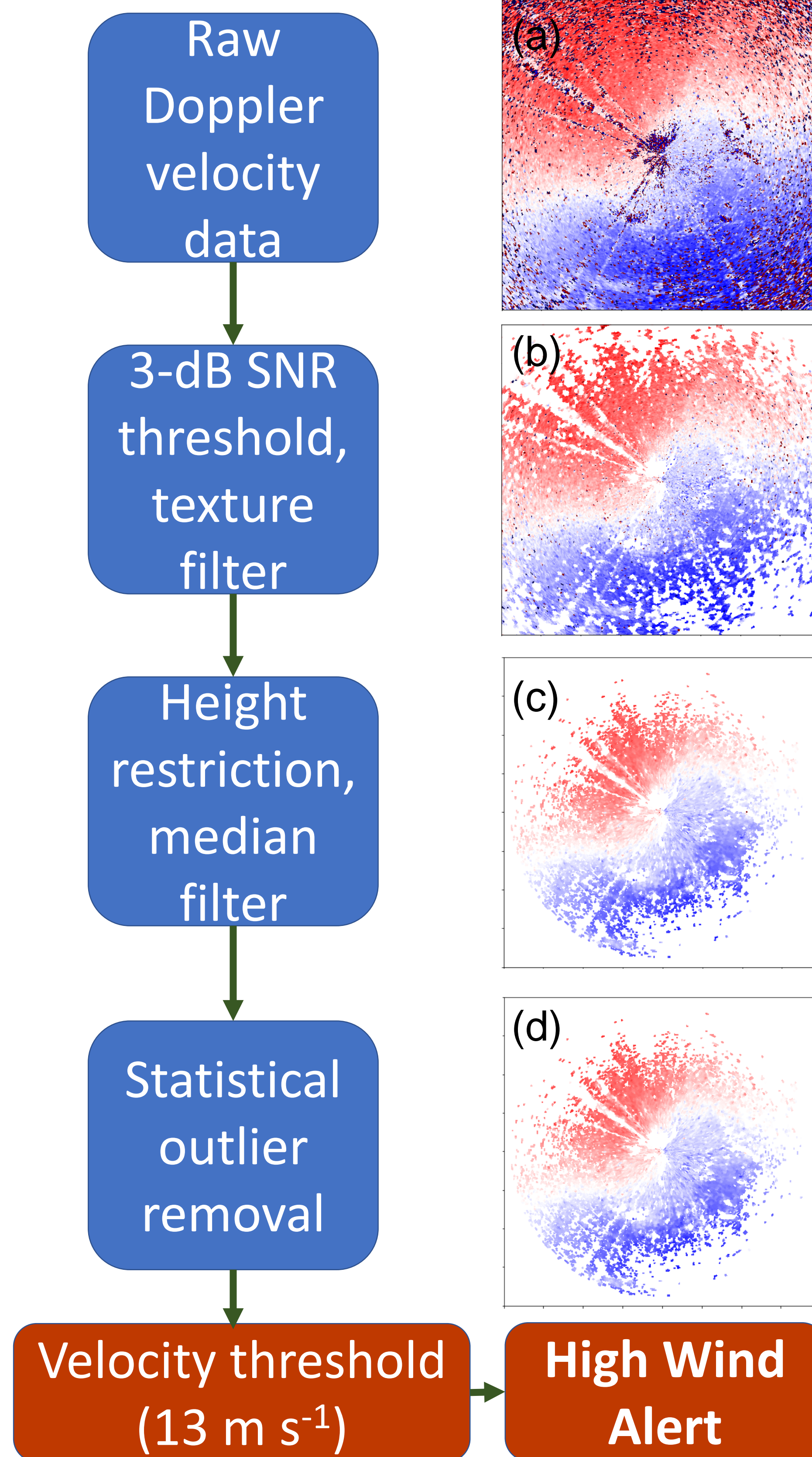
Background:

- As a result of the 2011 Indiana State Fair stage collapse incident, Purdue University enacted a new wind restriction (13 m s^{-1}) for tents during outdoor events (M. Baldwin 2019, pers. comm.).
- Currently, winds are monitored by volunteers using handheld weather meters.
- The recent installation of the X-band Teaching and Research Radar (XTRRA) at Purdue may allow these alerts to be automated.
- Our objective in this study is to develop a prototype automated high wind alert system based on XTRRA observations.**

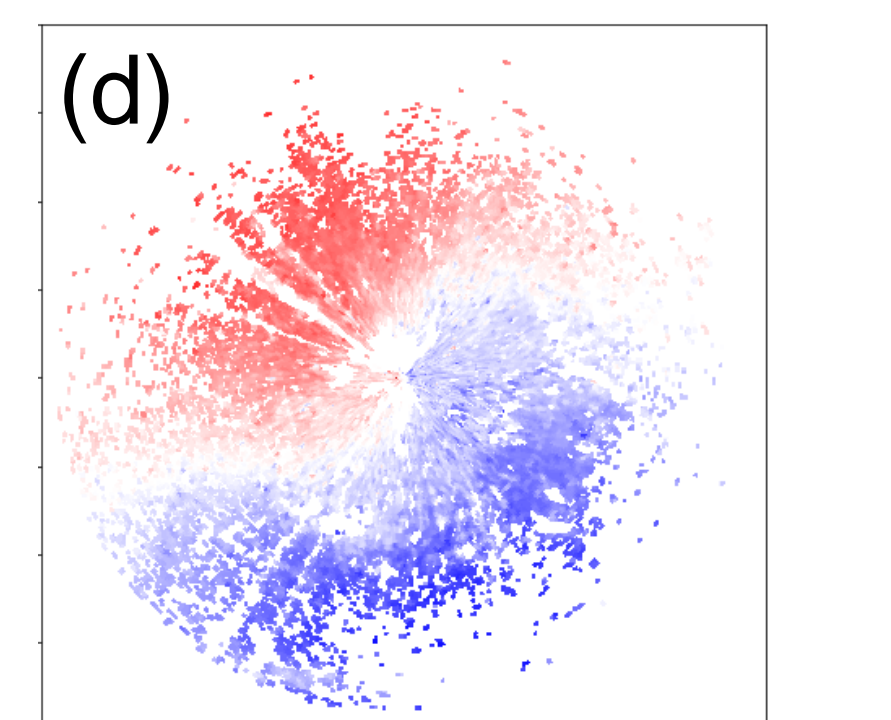
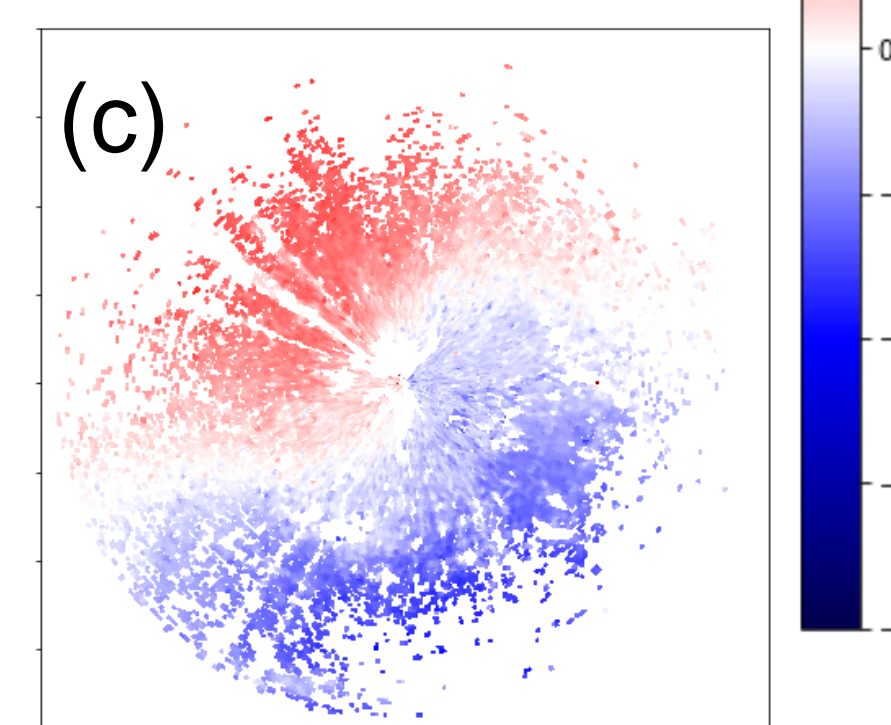
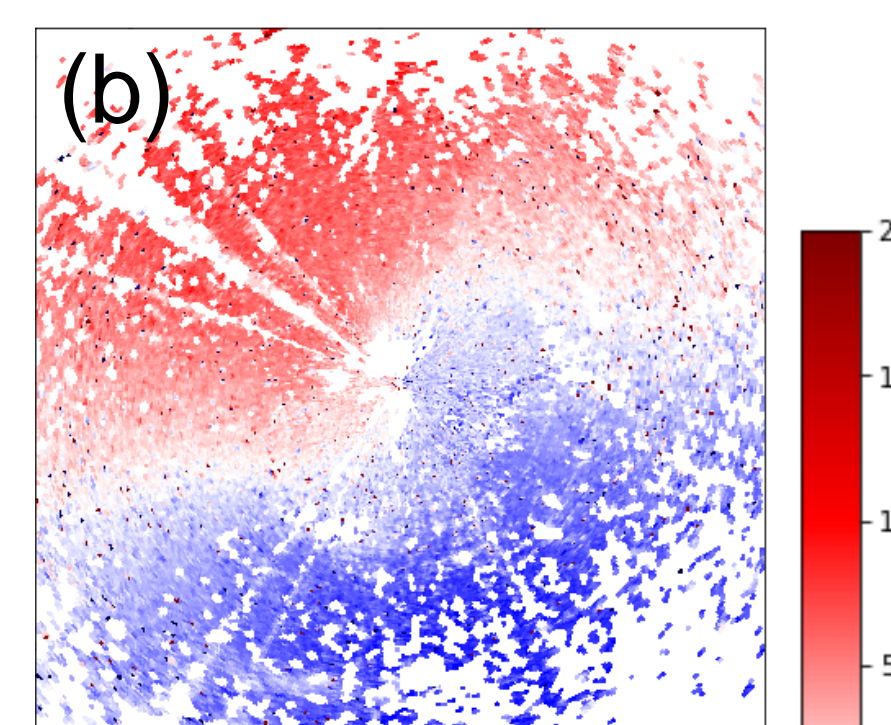
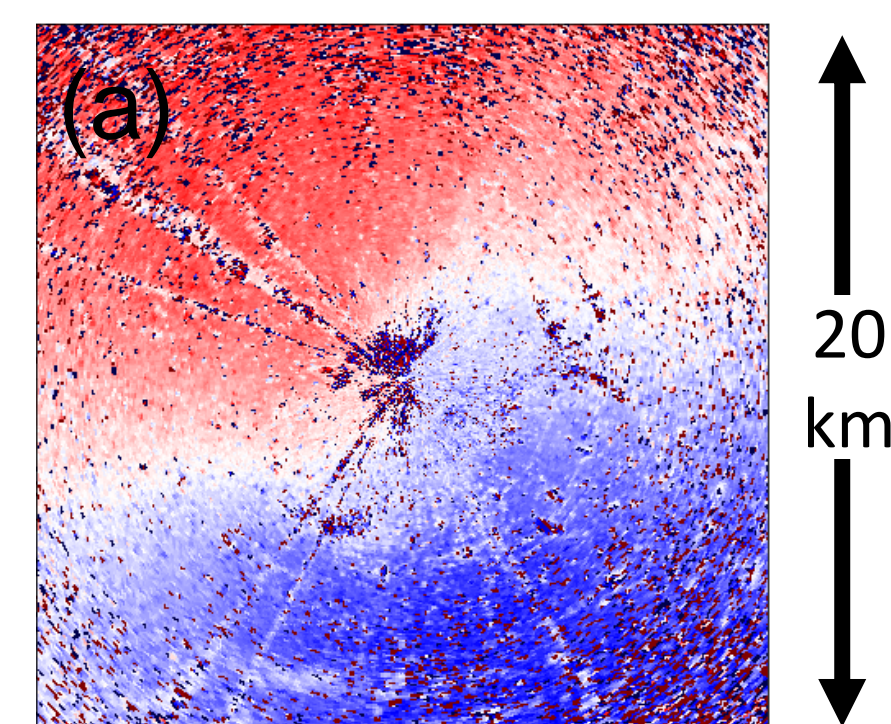


← The XTRRA radar being installed on top of Wang Hall on 20 June 2018. Photo courtesy of the Purdue College of Science.

Methodology:

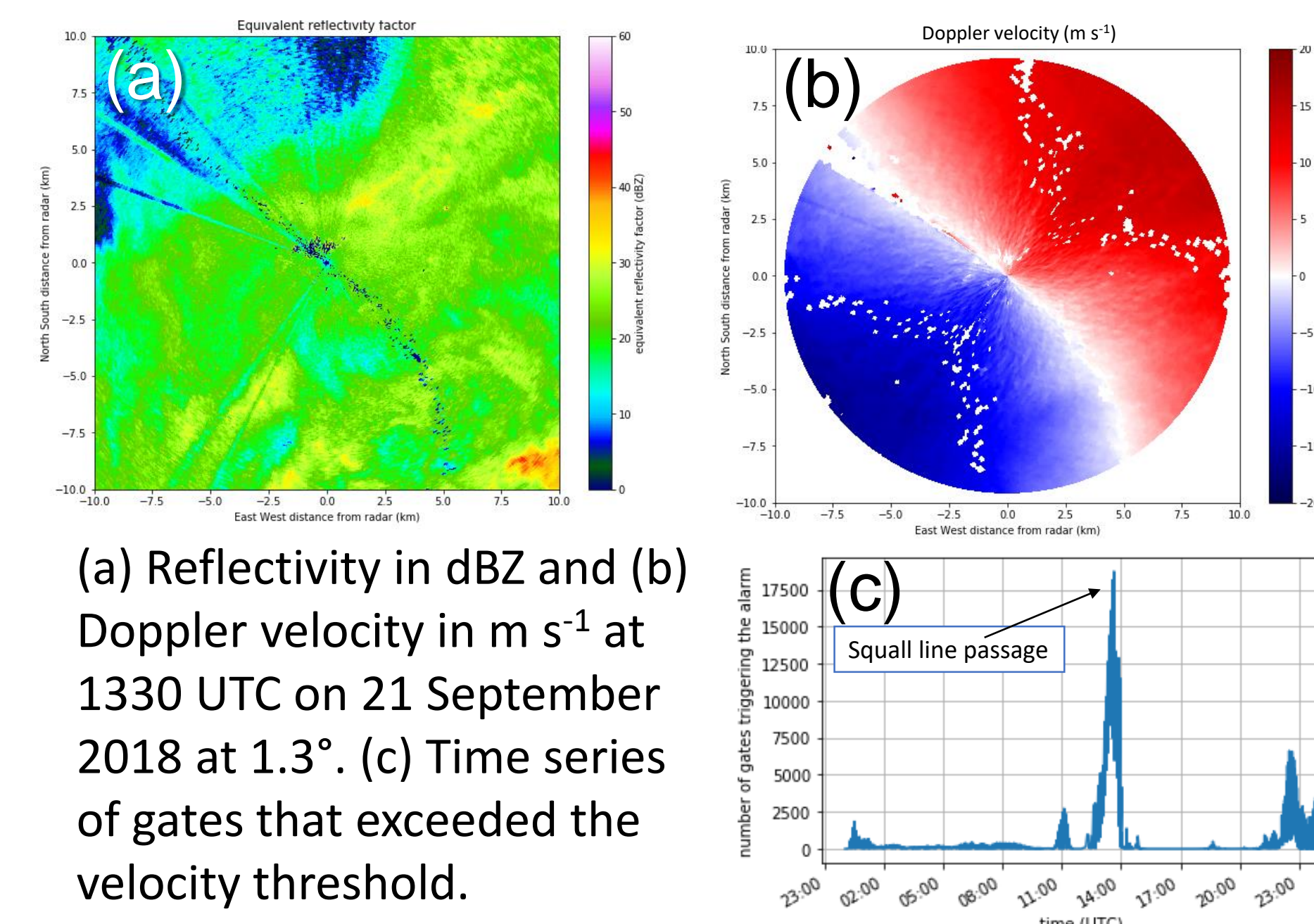


Example:



Results:

- Our prototype system appears to work well, with strong signals for real high wind events. (Example below)



(a) Reflectivity in dBZ and (b) Doppler velocity in m s^{-1} at 1330 UTC on 21 September 2018 at 1.3° . (c) Time series of gates that exceeded the velocity threshold.

Conclusions:

- We developed a prototype high wind alert system based on 22 days of XTRRA velocity observations.
- Some additional challenges remain in minimizing false alarms.
- Eventually, we hope to send automated text alerts to interested parties when high winds threaten campus.

Acknowledgements:

Prof. Michael Baldwin (EAPS) provided information regarding the wind speed limits for outdoor events. The College of Science provided the photograph of the XTRRA being installed.

References:

Doviak, R. J., and D. S. Zmij, 1993: Doppler Weather Radar and Observations. 2 ed. Academic Press, 562 pp.
 Gourley, J. J., P. Tabary, and J. Parent du Chatelet, 2007: A fuzzy logic algorithm for the separation of precipitating from nonprecipitating echoes using polarimetric radar observations. *J. Atmos. Oceanic Technol.*, 24, 1439-1451, doi:10.1175/JTECH2035.1.
 Rinehart, R. E., 1997: Radar for Meteorologists. 5 ed. Rinehart Publications, 428 pp.
 Witt Associates, 2012: An Independent Assessment of the August 13, 2011 Indiana State Fair Collapse Incident. 182 pp. Available from https://www.wittobriens.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/171758_1883990_3448726_1_6041423_Witt-Associates-Indiana-State-Fair-Report-April-2012.pdf.

Parameter	Value
Center frequency	9.41 GHz
Half-power beam width	1.0°
Polarization scheme	Dual linear; STAR
Peak / average transmitted power	16 kW / 24 W
Maximum unambiguous range	50 km
Maximum unambiguous velocity (dual-PRT)	30 m s^{-1}
Range resolution	50 m
Azimuthal range	$0 - 360^\circ$
Elevation range	$0^\circ - 180^\circ$
Antenna diameter	2.4 m
Antenna gain	45 dB