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TORNADO DETECTION DATA REDUCTION AND ANALYSIS

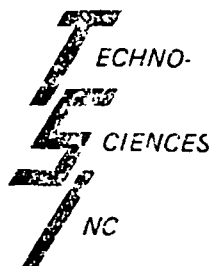
FINAL REPORT

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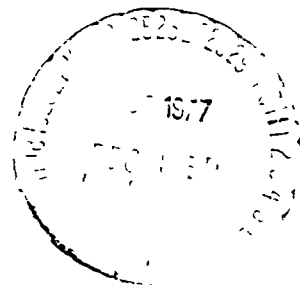



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16 Abstract <p>This report reviews work performed under NASA Contract NAS5-23508. The work consisted of the development of various data reduction and analysis computer programs with applications to measured data. A computer simulation was also developed.</p>			
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PREFACE

The purpose of this contract was to provide data processing and analysis in support of two GSFC programs: tornado detection by analysis of radio frequency interference in various frequency bands and sea state determination from short pulse radar measurements. Extensive data reduction efforts were performed in support of these programs. A new and unique backscatter simulation was implemented to predict radar performance as a function of the wind velocity. Computer programs were developed for the various data processing and analysis goals of the contract effort and delivered to GSFC.

I. Introduction

The data supplied to Techno-Sciences for reduction and analysis consist of 9 track, 800 bpi digital tapes in various record formats and include, in addition to the data records, records indicating the wind state at the measuring platform, aircraft orientation, altitude, and time of recording. These data were collected over several experiments and have several corresponding formats. Therefore it was necessary for Techno-Sciences to develop highly flexible programs to be able to handle the various formats. Over 60 tapes have been involved in the analysis and data reduction job. These tapes were generated under a variety of sea conditions providing an effective data base for investigation.

An important tool in the difficult task of determining sea state conditions from short pulse radar data is the use of simulated data. Data generated by simulations is highly controlled so that it is possible to find and evaluate estimation methods without uncertainty as to the true value of the quantity to be estimated. Techno-Sciences developed a 2 dimensional computer simulation during the contract period. The modelled data has a high degree of correlation with the measured data in appearance.

II. Short Pulse Radar Simulation

The problem of sea state estimation from measured short pulse radar information is very complex. Particularly complicating the problem is the lack of accurate "ground truth" data, i.e. the lack of exact knowledge of what an accurate estimate on any particular segment of data is. A good way of removing this problem is to develop computer simulations where the estimated parameters can be accurately known and controlled.

As a part of the contract effort, Techno-Sciences has developed a two-dimensional simulation of the received pulse under a Gaussian surface model. A listing of the program appears in Appendix A along with a sample printout of several pulses. The surface is allowed to consist of any combination of a deterministic sinusoidal component and a Gaussian component with a Pierce-Moskowitz spectrum under operator control. In each case, the period and amplitude is variable. The random portion is generated using an FFT on randomly generated frequency components whose variances are proportional to the Pierce-Moskowitz spectrum at each frequency. The simulation of the pulse return is based on equation (4) of Spectrum of Power Scattered by a Short Pulse From a Stochastic Surface, by David Levine, NASA report X-952-74-299, August 1974. The specular reflection points are found by interpolation between samples of the derivative of the surface where it goes through zero.

It has been found that the simulated results agree well with the measured data.

Appendix A
SHORT PULSE RADAR SIMULATION
Program Listing and Sample Printouts

Program SIMUL - Program Listing

PAGE 0001

4

```

$ASSM
SIMUL FRQG 2 D SHFT PULSE SCATTER SIMULATION LDD
$FFLIST
$FFORT
C PROGRAM TO SIMULATE A MODIFICATION OF EGN (4) IN THE TIME
C DOMAIN OF "SPECTRUM OF POWER--" BY LEVINE OF AUG 1974
C THE STATIONARY POINTS ARE FOUND FOR A GIVEN SURFACE
C USING FFT TECHNIQUES
C BOTH A SINUSOIDAL AND A GAUSSIAN SURFACE
C COMPONENT ARE ALLEZED THE SURFACE
C IS GENERATED IN THE FREQUENCY DOMAIN
C TO GET THE DESIRED SPECTRUM THE
C RANDOM SURFACE IS FIEF'E-MOSKOWITZ
C WITH GIVEN PEAK FREQUENCY AND
C RMS VALUE AS INPUT THE SINUSOIDAL
C PART HAS THE SAME PERIOD BUT ANY
C OTHER CHOSEN RMS VALUE
C PROGRAM BY TECHNOC-SCIENCES, INC
C
C IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (I-N)
C INTEGER*4 IRFN
C COMPLEX Z(1024), ZD(1024), ZID(1024) COMPLEX, CONJG
C COMPLEX W, ZS
C DIMENSION TEL(13), I6FD(21), IFLMT(21) LAST(31)
C DIMENSION FANG(1024), FQOT(1024)
C EQUIVALENCE (FANG(1), Z(1)) (CRROT(1), ZD(1))
C TANC(1)=SIN(X*(COS))
C EFC(X)=PIERSON-MOSKOWITZ SPECTRUM
C EFC(X)=A2+E FC=MIN(170.862U4/(X*X)) **2)
C =ANGULAR SURFACE FREQUENCY
C IFRN=RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
C GAUSSIAN PULSE STAFF
C PULSE(X)=EXP(-(X/SIGFIS)**2)
C SIN(X)**2=ANTENNA PATTERN IN PATTERN
C GAIN(X)=SIN(X/ANGVAL)*RMSX1/R23(X/ANGVAL), 1 E-3)**2
C DATA SIGTIN, OUS
C DATA IRFN, 1271-21
C DATA NFFT, 1024
C DATA LU, 3
C DATA P2, 2.5, 50
C DATA C, DT, PULS1A, FO, I00, 00.25, 01, 13900
C C=FEED OF LIGHT DT=TIME IN F, PULSTM=PULSE DURATION
C DATA I3, 4
C DATA I4, 4
C DTOR =DEGREES TO RADIAN CONVERSION
C DATA DTOP, 01-4320
C DATA IONE, IET, 1, 00000
C DATA IGDFTS, 1
C MC=P2*F2
C NFFT2=NFFT 2
C NFFT21=NFFT2+1
    
```

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```

WRITE(0,25)
FORMAT(59HENTEF R115 SINUSOIDAL(M ),
IRMS RANDOM F-M(M ), PERIOD(M )/(F8) )
25 READ(0,26) F155IN,RMSRAN,PERIOD
FORMAT(8F2)
WRITE(0,27)
FORMAT(33HENTEF RC 3DB CUTOFF*PULSE DUR(F8) )
27 READ(0,26) FOTS
WRITE(0,31)
FORMAT(30HWAVE REPEATS,PULSE REPEATS(I5))
31 READ(0,32) IRPTW,IRPTP
FORMAT(8I5)
WRITE(0,41)
41 FORMAT(11HBLØCKS?(I5))
READ(0,32) IELPS
RHØ=EXP(-P2*FOTS*DT/PULSTM)
PHØ1=SQRT(1-RHØ*RHØ)
EG2U4=P2*P2*1.5/(PERIOD*PERIOD)
AZ=P2*RMSRAN*RMSRAN*EG2U4
ALTUD=2000.
CZ=C/2.
C CONVERT FROM PULSE TIME SIGMA TO RANGE SIGMA
SIGPLS=SIGTIM*C2
C RINGING=ASSUMED PULSE START,END POINT
RINGINC=6 *SIGPLS
ANGLIN=12
ANGCTR=ANGLIN+DTØR
BINWTH=25
ANGCDE=BINWTH+DTØR/2
ANGMAX=ANGCTR+ANGCDE
ANGMIN=ANGCTR-ANGCDE
ANGVAL=ANGCDE+33
YØ=ALTUD*TAN(ANGMIN)
C SET UP GRID
GDINC=1399 ,FLØAT(IGDFTS-1)
DO 5 I=1,IGDFTS
IGRDC(I)=FLØAT(I-1)*GDINC+.5
Y3DB=ALTUD*(TAN(ANGMAX)-TAN(ANGMIN))
DY=Y3DB/FLØAT(NFFT)
DY2=DY/2
YØ2=YØ-DY2
C DF*DY=1/NFFT
DF=1/Y3DB
FTDF=SQRT(DF)
Dw=P2*DF
C DW=DELTA OMEGA,DF=DELTA FREQ
C SET UP FFT TABLE
CALL FOURT(5,NFFT,TEL,Ø)
C SET BLOCK COUNTER TO ZERO BEFORE LOOPING
ICØUNT=Ø
C SET UP RANDOM PART OF WAVE TRANSFORM WITH SPECTRUM SPEC(X)
C DC PARTS=Ø

```

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```

40  Z(I)=CMPLX(0.,0.)
    ZD(I)=CMPLX(0.,0.)
    ZDD(I)=CMPLX(0.,0.)
    DO 1 I=2,NFFT21
      X=FLOAT(I-1)*DW
      Z(I)=CMPLX(SQRT(SPEC(X))*RNDG(IRAN),0.)*RTDF
1    CONTINUE
    IFREQ=Y3DB/PERIOD+.5
C SET UP NON-RANDOM WAVE COMPONENT
    Z(IFREQ)=Z(IFREQ)+CMPLX(RMSSIN/SQRT(2),0.)
C SET UP FOR PLOT SCALE FACTORS
    SCALE=RMSSIN**2
    X=FLOAT(IFREQ-1)*DW
    SCALE1=SCALE**X
    SCALE2=SCALE1**X
    DO 2 I=2,NFFT21
      X=FLOAT(I-1)*DW
      XX=SPEC(X)*2.*DF
      SCALE=SCALE+XX
      XX=X**X
      SCALE1=SCALE1+X
      X=XX**X
      SCALE2=SCALE2+X
    W=CMPLX(0.,X)
    ZD(I)=W*Z(I)
    ZDD(I)=W*ZD(I)
2    CONTINUE
    SCALE=SQRT(SCALE)
    SCALE1=SQRT(SCALE1)
    SCALE2=SQRT(SCALE2)
    DO 3 I=2,NFFT21
      IC=NFFT+2-I
      Z(IC)=CONJG(Z(I))
      ZD(IC)=CONJG(ZD(I))
      ZDD(IC)=CONJG(ZDD(I))
3    CONTINUE
    CALL FOURIT(E,NFFT,TEL,IONE)
    CALL FOURIT(ZD,NFFT,TEL,IONE)
    CALL FOURIT(ZDD,NFFT,TEL,IONE)
C FIND STATIONARY POINTS ASSUMING LINEAR INTERPOLATION
C AND PLOT BY FIRST 2D DEFINITION
    CALL SETG(DLU,IGFD,IGDPTS,IRIG)
    IMDIF=(Y02+DY),ALTUD - REAL(ZD(1))
    I=0
    DO 4 I=1,NFFT
      Y=FLOAT(I)*DY+Y02
      TANTHT=Y/ALTUD
      TANALF=REAL(ZD(I))
      TANDIF=TANTHT-TANALF
      IF (TANDIF*IMDIF.GT.0) GO TO 4
      DLT=IMDIF/(IMDIF-TANDIF)
      DLT1=1-DLT

```

```

Y=Y+DLT*DY
HEIGHT=FEHL(Z(I-1))*DLT1+DLT*REAL(Z(I))
DERIV=REAL(ZD(I-1))*DLT1+DLT*TANALF
DERIV2=REAL(ZDD(I-1))*DLT1+DLT*REAL(ZDD(I))
K=K+1
RANGE(K)=SQRT(Y*Y+(ALTUD-HEIGHT)**2)
ANG=ATAN(DERIV1)
RADCRV=((1+IEFIV*DERIV)**1.5)/DERIV2
CRDOT(K)=SQRT(ABS(RADCRV/(RADCRV-RANGE(K))*RANGE(K)))
CRDOT(K)=CRDOT(K)*GAIN(ANG-ANGCTR)
6  CONTINUE
IF(IRPTW.EQ 0)GO TO 4
IFLPT(1)=20.*REAL(Z(I))/SCALE+233.5
IFLPT(2)=20.*REAL(ZD(I))/SCALE1+700.
IFLPT(4)=20.*TANTHT/SCALE1+700.
IFLPT(3)=20.*REAL(ZDD(I))/SCALE2+1167.5
DO 30 J=1,IRPTW
C REPEAT TO SPREAD SCALE
30  CALL PLOTIT(IFLPT, LAST, I4, IONE)
4  TMDIF=TANDIF
   NUM=K
C REORDER IN INCREASING RANGE
10  DO 7 K=2, NUM
   IF(RANGE(K-1) GT. RANGE(K)) GO TO 8
7  CONTINUE
   GO TO 9
8  X=RANGE(K)
   FANGE(K)=FANGE(K-1)
   FANGE(K-1)=X
   A=CRDOT(K)
   CFUNCT(K)=CFUNCT(K-1)
   CFUNCT(K-1)=A
   GO TO 10
9  CONTINUE
3  GENPRT=TIME OUTPUT NUM
C GENPRT=TIME OUTPUT NUM
   TIME=(RANGE(1)-RNGIN)/C2
   Y=0
   I=1
   I=1
   I=1
21  FTIME(1)=0
11  TIME=TIME+DT
   FG=C2*TIME
C RG=RANGE FOR PULSE CENTER
C RGMH , RGMIN=STAFF END
   PGMAX=RG+RNGINC
   RGMIN=RG-RNGINC
C FIND REFLECTOR LIMITS, MINV, MAXV
C I E TIME IN THE FANGE BIN
   I=1
   I=1
12  IF(RANGE(I) GE RGMIN) GO TO 13
   CONTINUE

```

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      ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
      IF(ICOUNT LT IELKS) GO TO 40
      STOP
13    MINV=I
      DO 14 I=MINV,NUM
14    IF(RANGE(I).GT.RGMAX) GO TO .5
      CONTINUE
      I=NUM+1
15    MAXV=I-1
      ZZ=CMPLX(O.,O.)
C GENERATE OUTPUTS
C & PLOT THEM
      IF(MAXV LT MINV)GO TO 20
      DO 16 I=MINV,MAXV
      ANG=WO*(RANGE(I)-RANGE(MINV))/C2
      W=CMPLX(COS(ANG),SIN(ANG))
      ZZ=ZZ+CR00T(I)*PULSE(RANGE(I)-RG)*W
16    CONTINUE
C FILTER
20    X=RH0*Y+RH01*(CABS(ZZ)**2)
      Y=X
      IF(IRTP.EQ.O)GO TO 11
      IPL0T(1)=1400*(X*ALTUD)
      DO 24 I=1,IFFTF
24    CALL PLOTIT(IPL0T, LAST, I0NE, I0NE)
18    FORMAT(1H 4E18 6,4I7)
      GO TO 11
      END
      EXT FUNC
      INT4 VAR
      CMPLX VAR
      DO CMPLX VAR
      DO CMPLX VAR
      CMPLX EXT FUNC
      EXT FUNC
      W CMPLX VAR
      INT CMPLX VAR
      INT REAL VAR
      INT INTZ VAR
      INT INTZ VAR
      INT INTZ VAR
      RANGE REAL VAR
      CR00T REAL VAR
      TAN STATE FN
      .DN EXT FUNC
      .F EXT FUNC
      X0 FORM PAR
      SIN EXT FUNC
      COS EXT FUNC
      SFECC STATE FN
      .D FORM PAR
      AN REAL VAR

```

EXF	EXT	FUNC
PMINI	EXT	FUNC
BGZU4	REAL	VAR
R	EXT	FUNC
PULSE	STATE	FUN
XW	FORM	PAR
SIGPLS	REAL	VAR
GAIN	STATE	FN
XU	FORM	PAR
ANGVAL	REAL	VAR
AMPX1	EXT	FUNC
RES	EXT	FUNC
SIGTIM	REAL	VAR
NFFT	INT	VAR
LU	INT	VAR
F2	REAL	VAR
C	REAL	VAR
DT	REAL	VAR
PULSTM	REAL	VAR
FO	REAL	VAR
I3	INT	VAR
I4	INT	VAR
DTQR	REAL	VAR
IGNER	INT	VAR
HEIG	INT	VAR
IGIPTS	INT	VAR
W0	REAL	VAR
NFFT2	INT	VAR
NFFT21	INT	VAR
NS	LABEL	
CH	EXT	FUNC
NE	LABEL	
AMESIN	REAL	VAR
AMESPH	REAL	VAR
PERIOD	REAL	VAR
N	LABEL	
FOTS	REAL	VAR
J1	LABEL	
J2	LABEL	
IRPTW	INT	VAR
IRPTP	INT	VAR
41	LABEL	
IELKS	INT	VAR
PHO	REAL	VAR
PHO1	REAL	VAR
SORT	EXT	FUNC
PLTUD	REAL	VAR
CE	REAL	VAR
ANGINC	REAL	VAR
ANGLI1	REAL	VAR
ANGLTR	REAL	VAR
BMWITH	REAL	VAR

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```

ANG3DB REAL VAR
ANGMHA REAL VAR
ANGMIN REAL VAR
YO REAL VAR
GDINC REAL VAR
FLOAT EXT FUNC
FLOAT2 EXT FUNC
5 LABEL
I INT2 VAR
.Y EXT FUNC
YJIB REAL VAR
DY REAL VAR
DY2 REAL VAR
YQ2 REAL VAR
DF REAL VAR
RTDF REAL VAR
DW REAL VAR
FOUP1T EXT FUNC
ICOUNT INT2 VAR
40 LABEL
$F EXT FUNC
1 LABEL
A REAL VAR
RANDG EXT FUNC
$M EXT FUNC
IFREQ INT2 VAR
$L EXT FUNC
$A EXT FUNC
SCALE REAL VAR
SCALE1 REAL VAR
SCALE2 REAL VAR
2 LABEL
XY REAL VAR
$K EXT FUNC
3 LABEL
IC INT2 VAR
SETGFD EXT FUNC
THDIF REAL VAR
REAL EXT FUNC
K INT2 VAR
4 LABEL
Y REAL VAR
TANTHT REAL VAR
TANHLF REAL VAR
THNDIF REAL VAR
6 LABEL
DLT REAL VAR
DLT1 REAL VAR
HEIGHT REAL VAR
DEFIV REAL VAR
DEFIV2 REAL VAR
ANG REAL VAR

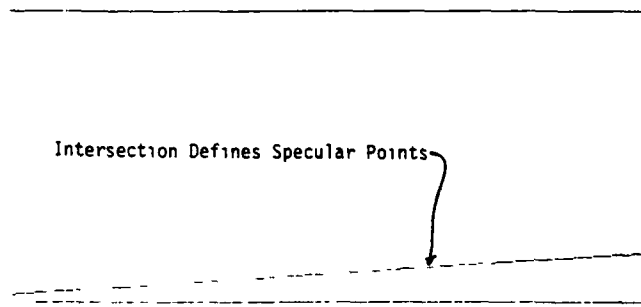
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ATHN EXT FUNC
RADCRV REAL VAP
.A EXT FUNC
J0 LABEL
J INT2 VAR
PLOTIT EXT FUNC
NUM INT2 VAR
10 LABEL
7 LABEL
8 LABEL
9 LABEL
TIME REAL VAR
21 LABEL
11 LABEL
RG REAL VAP
RGMH REAL VAR
RGMIN REAL VAR
12 LABEL
13 LABEL
.S EXT FUNC
MINV INT2 VAR
14 LABEL
15 LABEL
MAYV INT2 VAR
20 LABEL
16 LABEL
CHES EXT FUNC
24 LABEL
18 LABEL
.V EXT FUNC

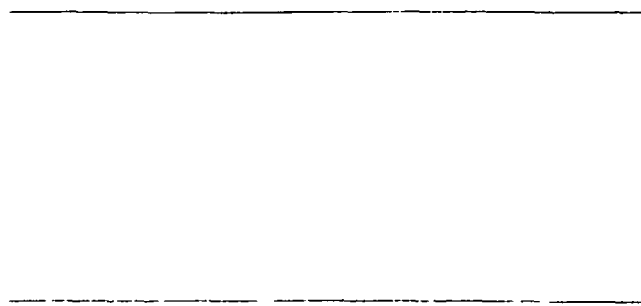
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Simulated Surface Second Derivative



Simulated Surface First Derivative

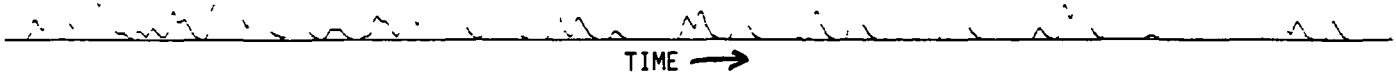


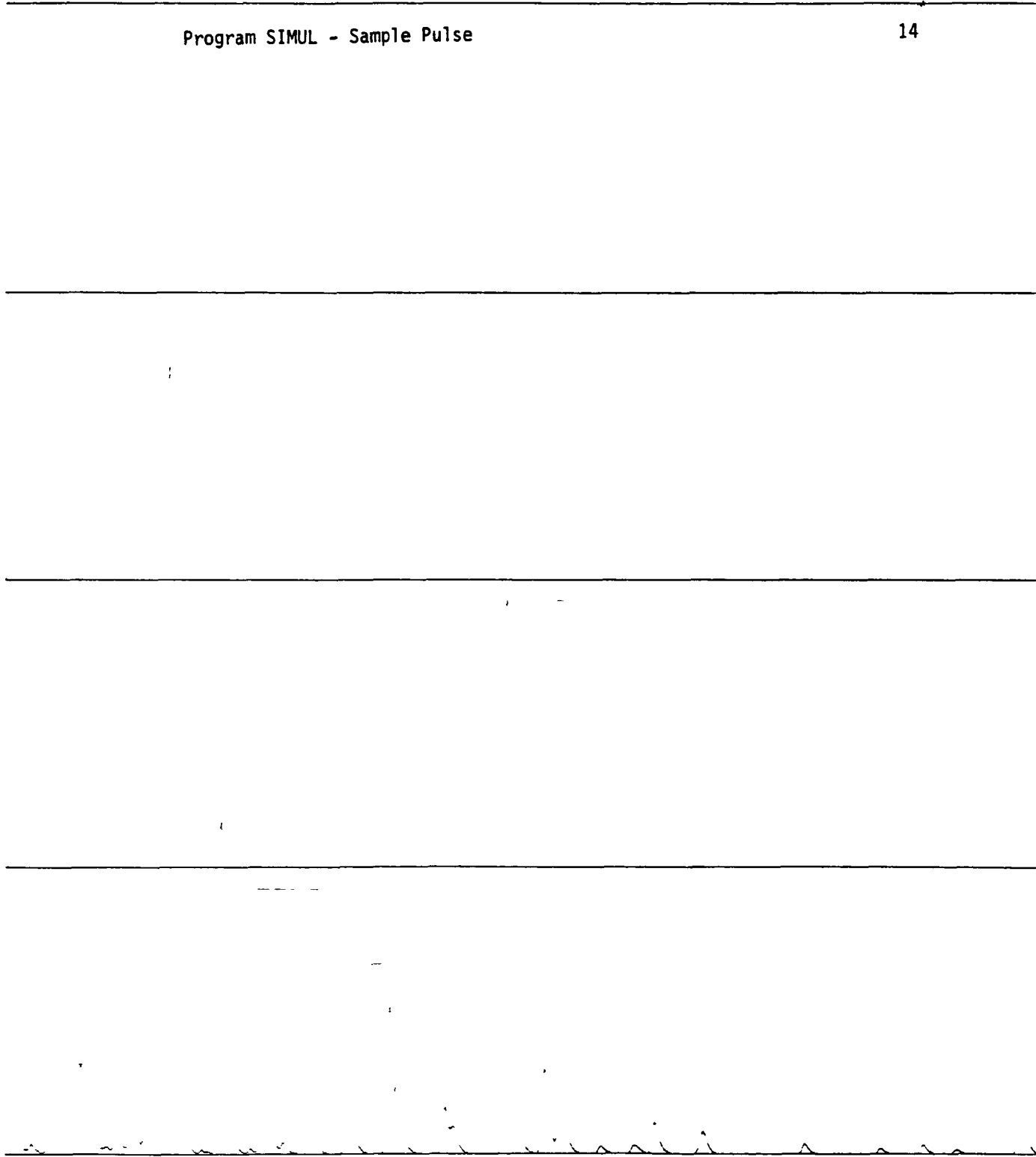
Simulated Surface

RANGE →

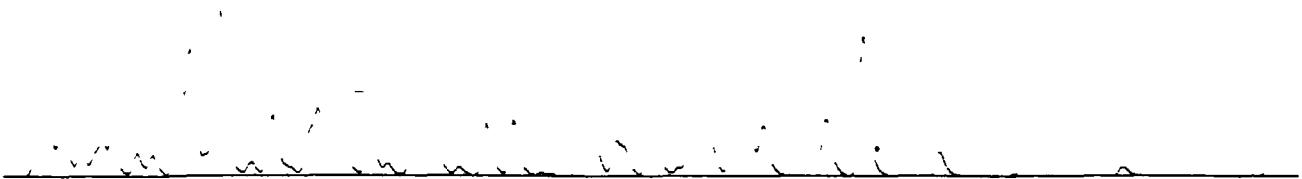


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Program SIMUL Sample Pulse



Appendix B
SUBROUTINES
Program Listings

Program RANDG

PAGE 0001

20

```
*HSSM
RANDG  PROG GAUSSIAN RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR LDD 3/76
EFLST
*F0PT
FUNCTION PANIG(IY)
C IY IS AN INITIALISING VALUE, 0 TO 11 9 DIGITS,
C INTEG*4 NORMAL NUMBERS GENERATED BY SUMMING
C 12 UNIFORMS IN THE USUAL FASHION. RANDU ROUTINE
C IS USED (NOT CALLED).
C
  X=0.
  DO 1 I=1,12
  IY=IY*65539
  IF(IY.GT.0)GO 10 2
  IY=IY+2147483647+1
  X=X+FLOAT(IY)
1  CONTINUE
  RANDG=X/2147483647.- 6.
  RETURN
END
RANDG  FUNC VSUE
RANDG  FUNC VHR
.0     EXT FUNC
P      EXT FUNC
IY     FORM PHP
I      FEAL VAF
I      LABEL
I      INT4 VHR
I      LABEL
FLOAT  EXT FUNC
0000 ERPOPS
```


Program RANDU

PAGE 0001

```
$ASSM
RANDU PROG RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR LDD 3/76
EFLST
$FORT
      FUNCTION RANU(IY)
C NOTE THAT IY IS INTEGER*4
C RESULT IS UNIFORM (0,1) BY IEM SSP
C IY SHOULD BE INITIALLY ODD WITH LT 9 DIGITS
      IY=IY*65535
      IF(IY)5,6,6
      IY=IY+2147483647+1
      RAND=IY
      RANU=RAND*.4656613E-5
      RETURN
      END
RANDU  FUNC/SUB
RANDU  FUNC VAR
Q      EXT FUNC
P      EXT FUNC
IY     FURN PAF
S      LABEL
S      LABEL
RAND  REAL VAR
.W     EXT FUNC
0000 EPROPS
```

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