



## **Payerne station** status; DCR experiences and activities

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*CCRES/CLU Autumn Workshop, Evora, 22 October 2025*

# Payerne facility (PAY)

- MeteoSwiss aerological station
- Rural conditions in the Swiss Midlands; 490 m asl

- **3 ACTRIS components**

- **cloud remote sensing**  
(MeteoSwiss and UniBE)

mandatory optional



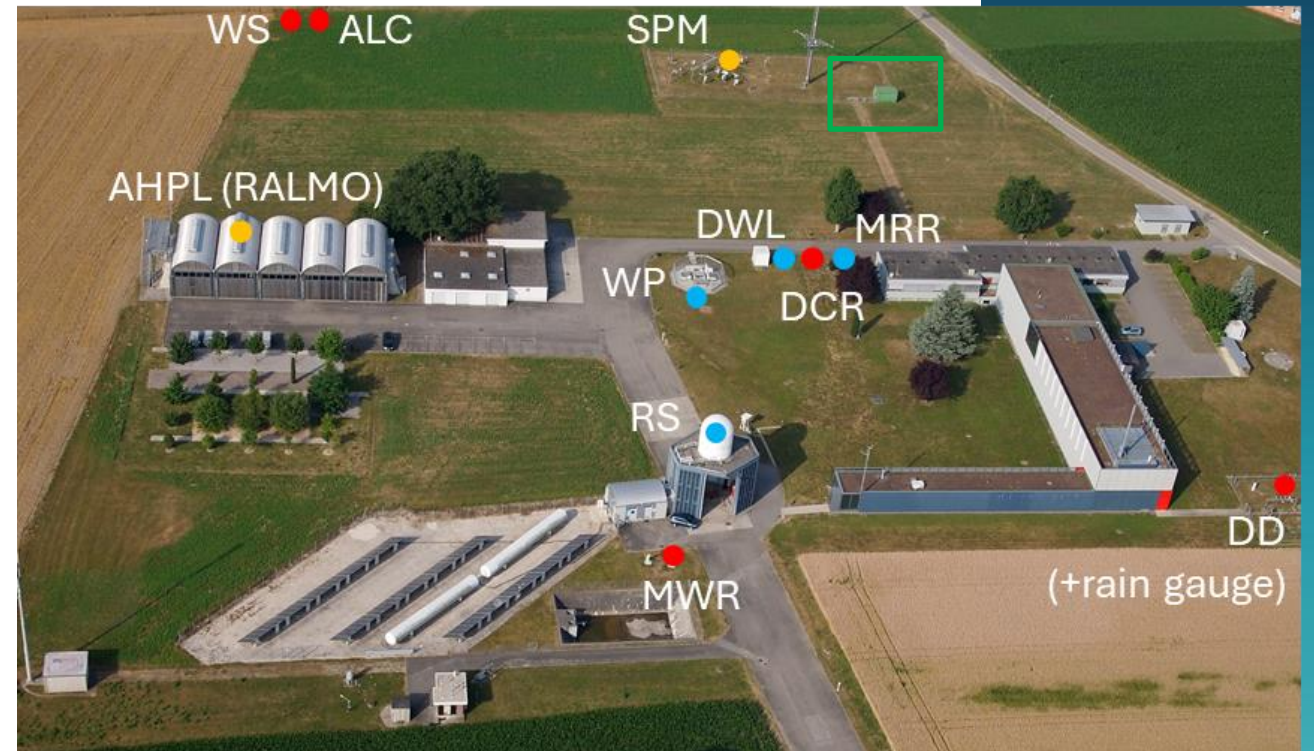
- **aerosol remote sensing**  
(MeteoSwiss and UniBE)



- **aerosol in situ** (PSI)  
(+ bioaerosol by MeteoSwiss)



- [+ partially cloud in situ (ETHZ)]





# New instrument for PAY: disdrometer (Thies)

## Implementation

- Data collection since Feb. 2024
- Daily quicklook
  - data and HKP
- Daily alert in case of problem

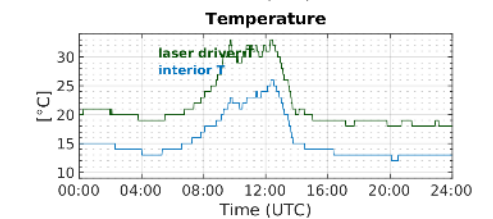
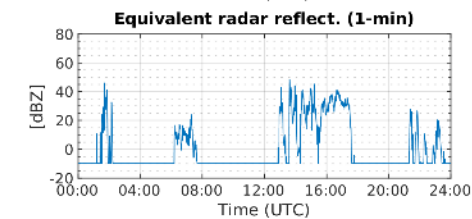
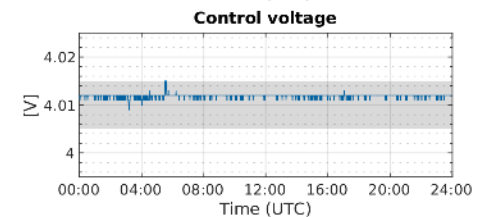
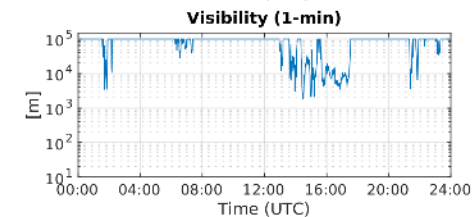
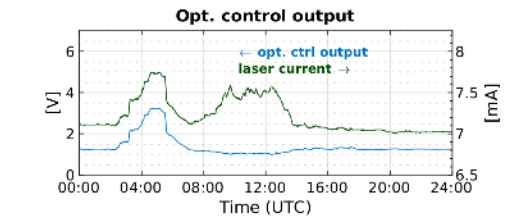
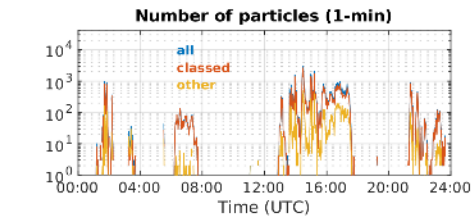
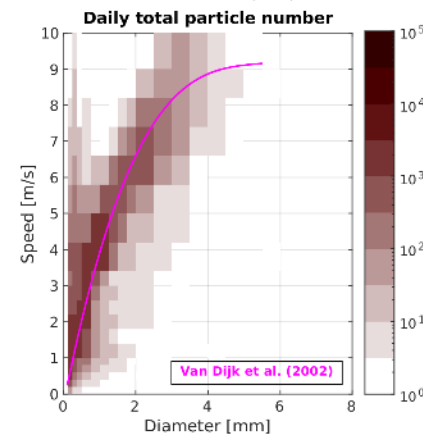
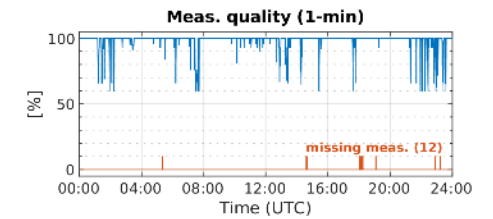
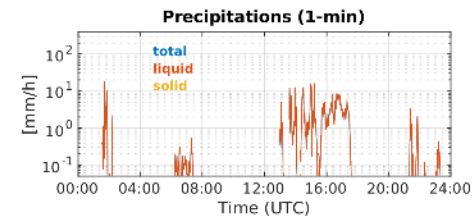
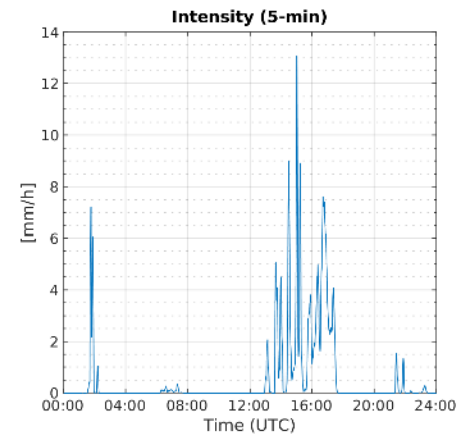


Location: Payerne  
MeteoSwiss

Disdrometer (Thies 01) - Overview  
04-Sep-2025

Error status: OK

Warning status: OK



05-Sep-2025 08:40:15 UTC

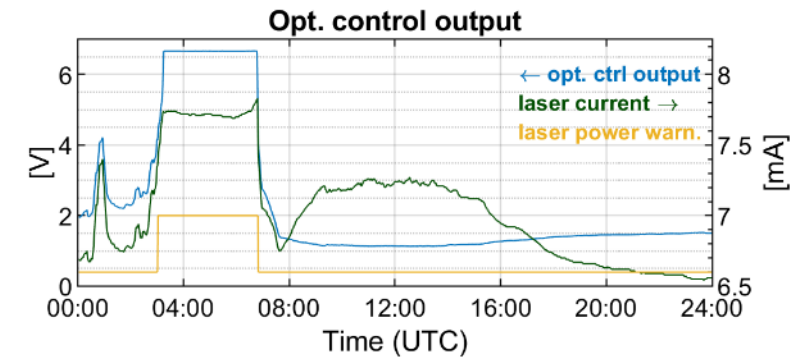
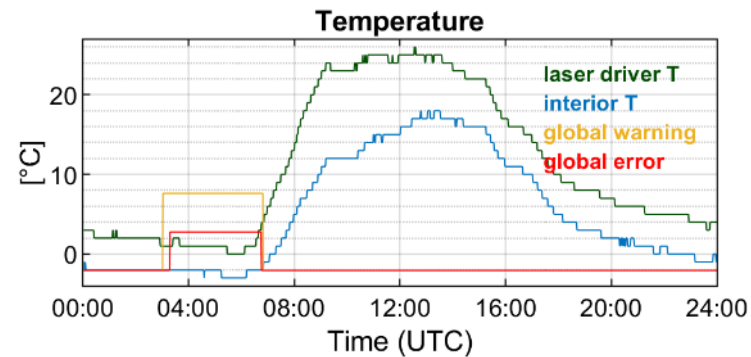
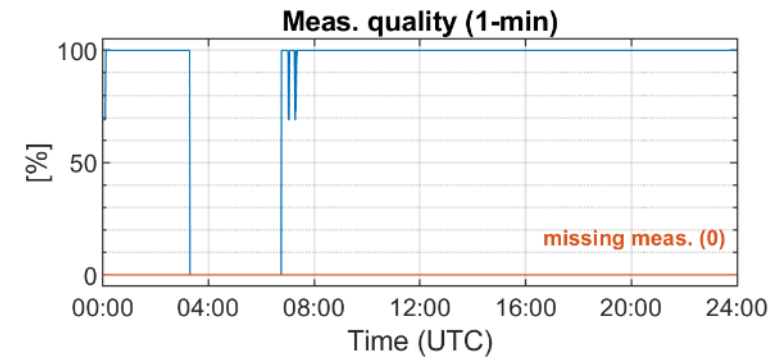
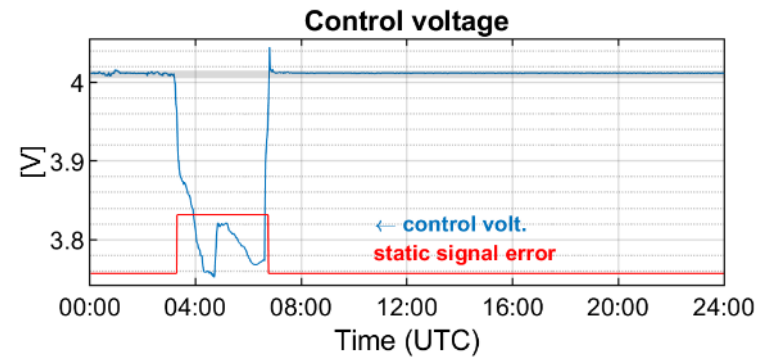
# Disdrometer (Thies)

## Encountered problems/obstacles

- Internal procedures for data flow
- Instabilities in local data transmission
- Instrument operation
- Logger failure (recently)

Error status: problem

Warning status: problem



# Disdrometer (Thies)

## Obstacles : ... spider webs

- Potential sources of wrong events
  - probably spiders dislike rain ...
- How to avoid them ?
  - silicon (but not good close to optics)
  - ...
- Spiders transported by wind on thread

## Solution applied so far

- Regular inspection and cleaning
- What about other sites ?



# New instrument of PAY: cloud radar (RPG 94 GHz)

## Operation

- Data collection since November 2024
- No instrument failure
- However: fuse on the power supply line blew several times since this summer
  - loss of data over several days
- Regular and stable data transmission to CLU





# Cloud detection

## Some clouds detected by ceilometer, not by cloud radar

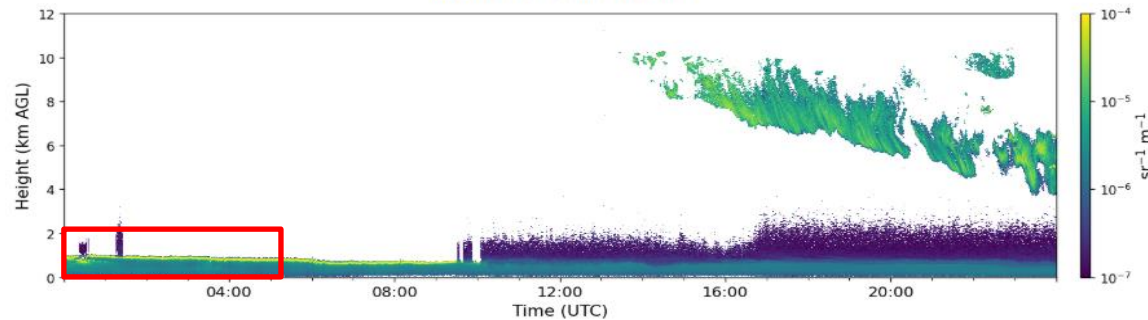
- Stratus (~ expected, low Ze)
- Cirrus (less expected, likely too low sensitivity)

Visualisations for 15 February 2025

comparison view ☐

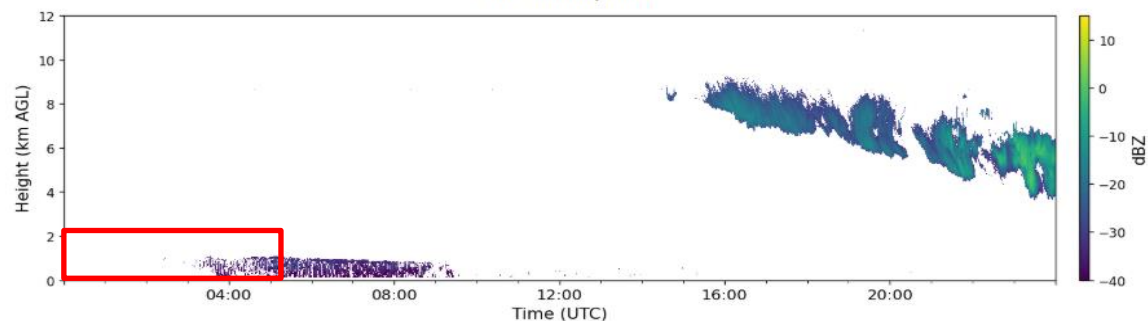
MeteoSwiss CHM 15k lidar ceilometer, Payerne [Volatile](#)

Attenuated backscatter coefficient



UB RPG-FMCW-94-DP Doppler non-scanning cloud radar, Payerne [Volatile](#)

Radar reflectivity factor

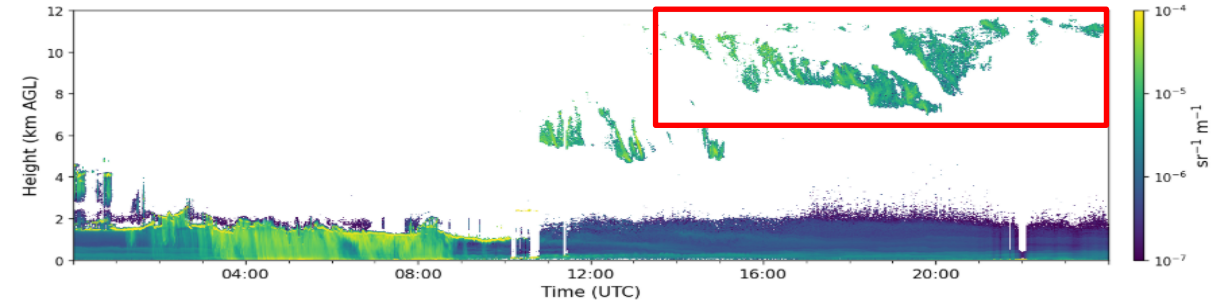


Visualisations for 20 February 2025

comparison view ☐

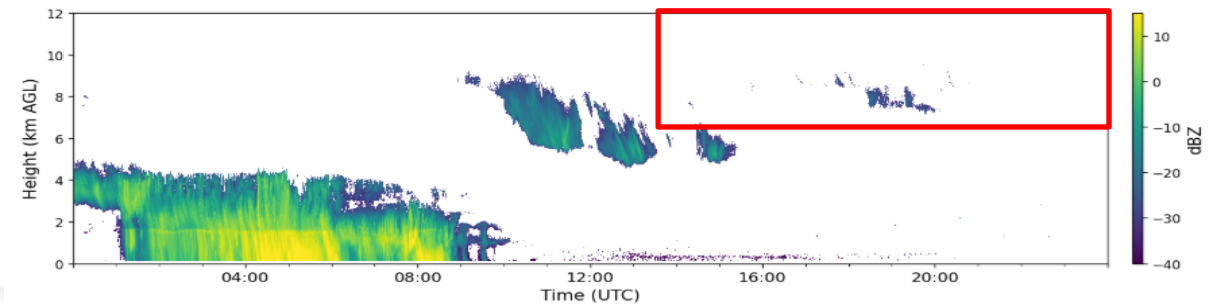
MeteoSwiss CHM 15k lidar ceilometer, Payerne [Volatile](#)

Attenuated backscatter coefficient



UB RPG-FMCW-94-DP Doppler non-scanning cloud radar, Payerne [Volatile](#)

Radar reflectivity factor

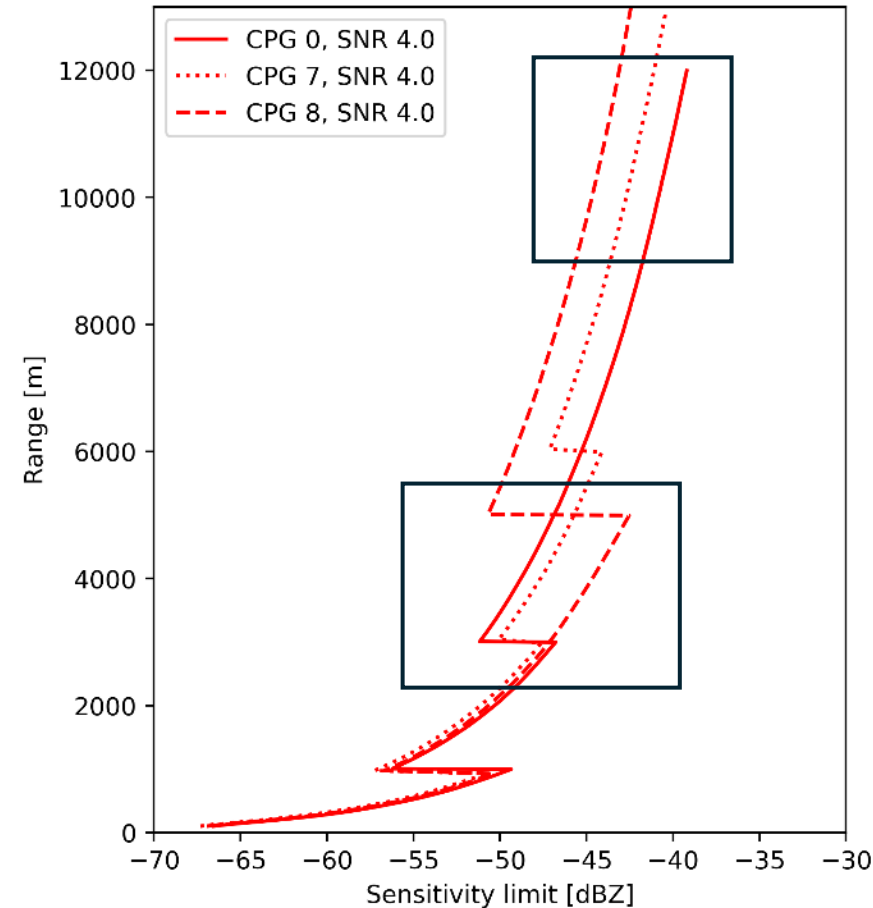


*\*kshop, Evora, 22 October 2025*

# Improving DCR sensitivity

## Tests with different instrument settings

- **Chirp tables**
  - trade-off to be found: chirps' altitude ranges, range resolution, max. unambiguous velocity; integration time, resulting sensitivity, ...  
→ 2 tables with 3 chirps, 1 table with 4 chirps
- **Noise threshold for spectral compression**
  - trade-off between need to suppress noise (data volume) vs. good sensitivity
  - loss of data is an issue (also for averaging)  
→ SNR threshold (*noise filter*): 2 to 6
- **Evaluation procedure**
  - MBFs based on various combinations of table and SNR threshold; 30 min. each (MDFs)
  - Sensitivity limit (mean value)
- **Table with 4 chirps => seems better trade-off**



(work in progress; to be consolidated)

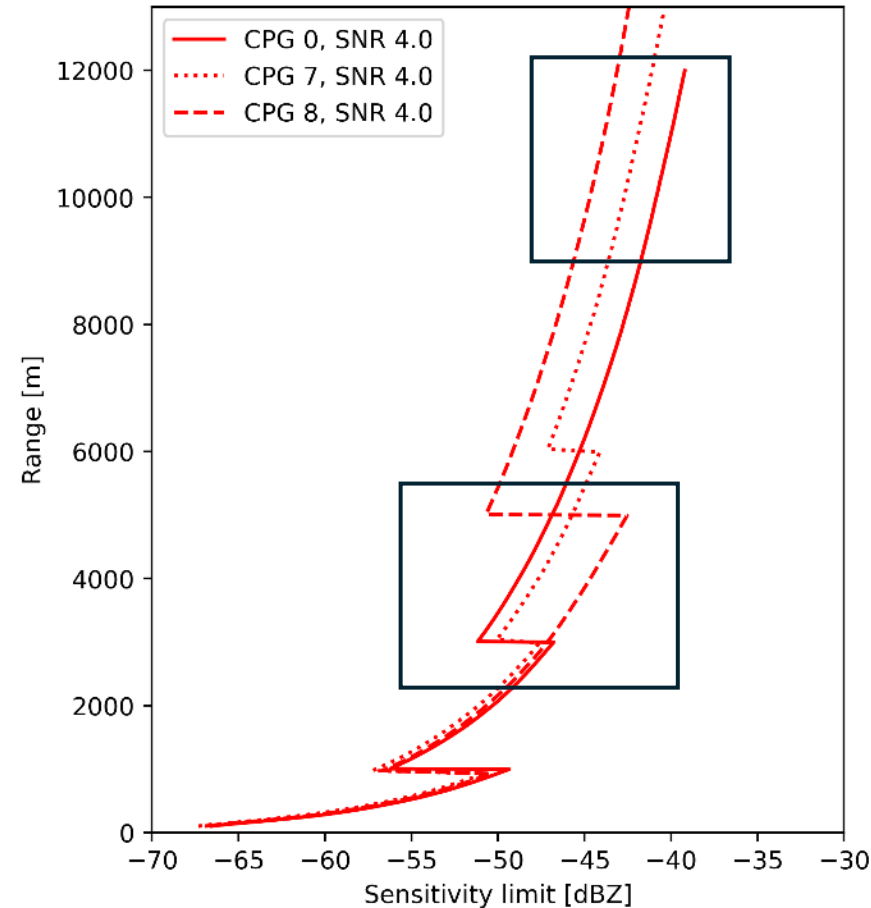


# Improving DCR sensitivity

## Noise threshold impact

Noise thresh. (SNR thresh.)	2	3	4	6
Sensitivity gain (vs Noise thr. 6)	4 dB	3 dB	2 dB	-
Visual inspection	Noise backgr. visible ++	Some noise pixels	No backgr. noise	No backgr. noise
File size 1h (rough,MB)	200-1500	20-400	2-200	1-200

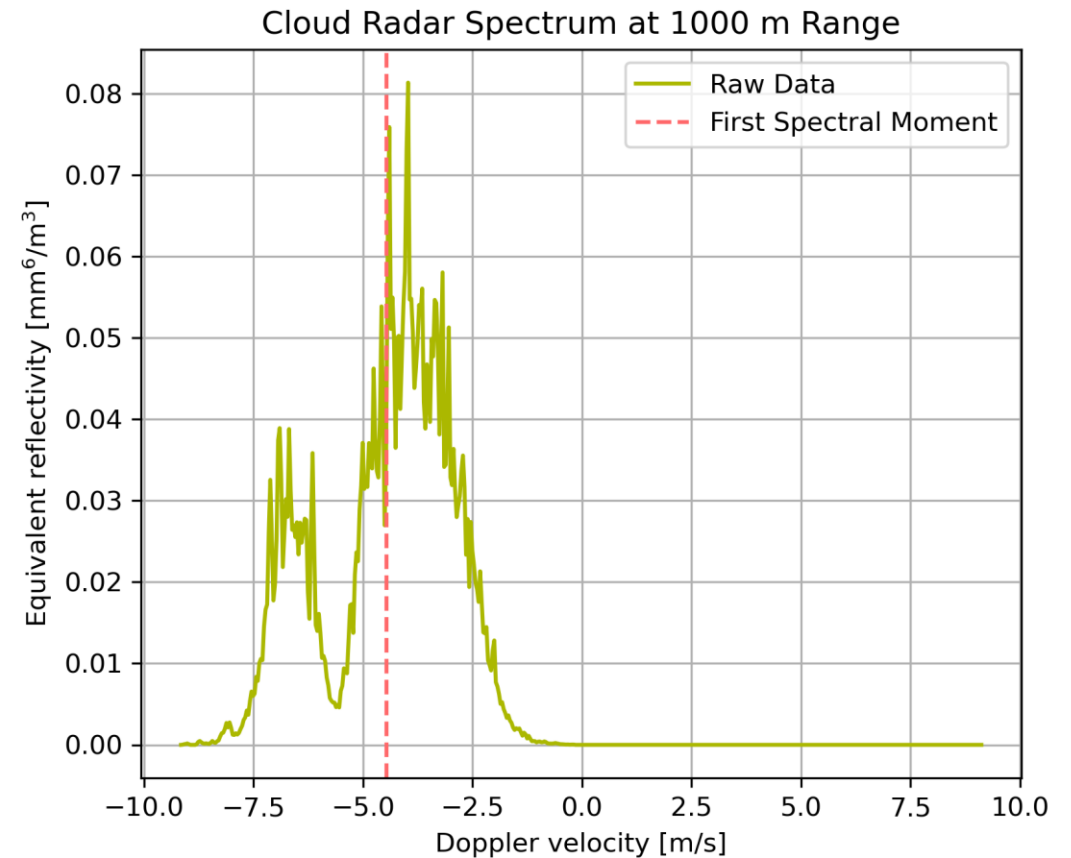
- **Best trade-off: noise threshold ~ 3**
- More analyses on-going; comparison of cloud detection, DCR wrt. CHM15K



# Doppler spectrum

## Cloud Radar Measurements

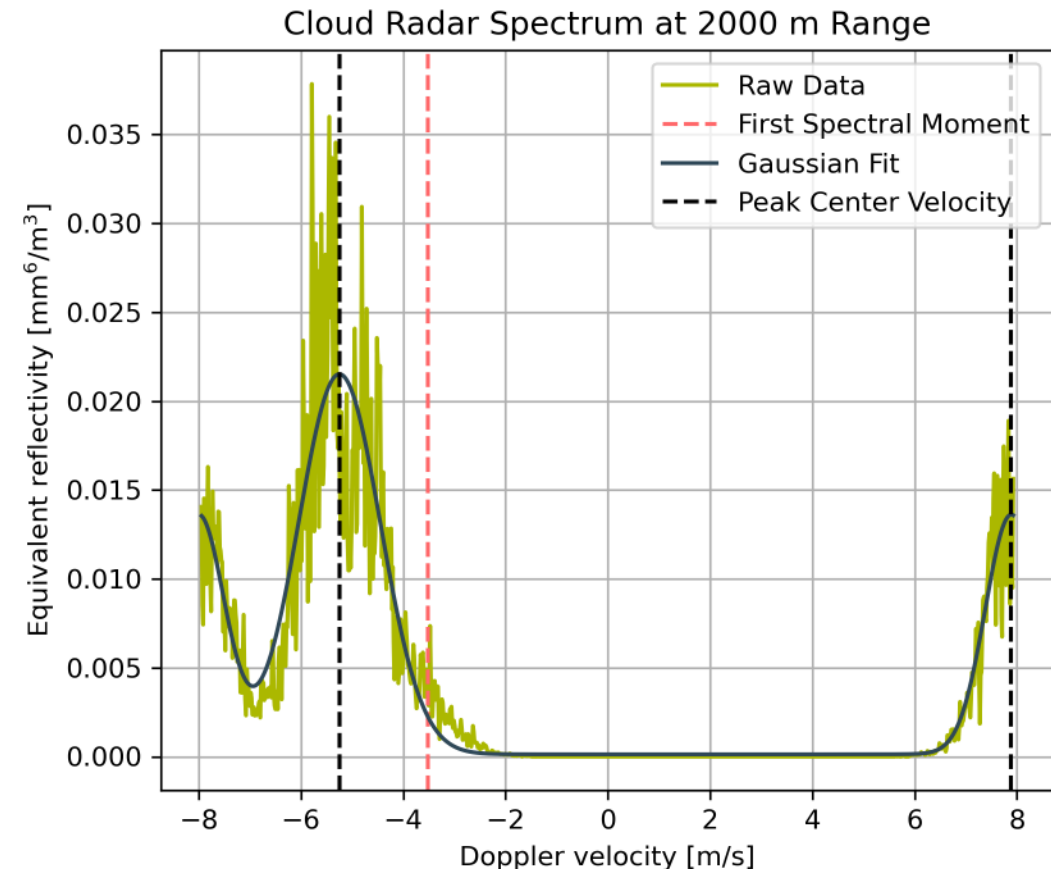
- Cloud radars produce a spectrum for each measurement time and each range (altitude)
- Spectra have different Nyquist velocities and different resolutions
- Mean velocity computed as first spectral moment
- First spectral moment can have difficulties at multiple peaks
- → Spectral fit performs better in this scenario
- Parts of the spectrum above and below the Nyquist velocity are aliased and reappear in different places of the spectrum



# Doppler spectrum

## Truncated Gaussian fit

- A DFT is applied to a Gaussian function, and the parameters are tuned to match the data (noise, signal amplitude, velocity, spectral width)
- Works also for peaks around Nyquist velocity
- Produces the covariance matrix of the parameters and therefore also the statistical uncertainty
- Resilient against aliasing concerning the statistical uncertainties of the derived parameters



# Other instruments

## Doppler wind lidar (WindCube WLS200S)

- Condensation on the scanner output window
- Problem solved:
  - installation of external window heater
  - solution by the manufacturer

## ALC

- Activities though E-Profile
- CL61 purchased (UniBE)

## MRR (micro rain radar)

- MRR-PRO purchased (UniBE)
- Installation by the end of the year







Thank you !