



### Features

- 250 kW magnetron transmitter with low-maintenance solid-state modulator
- Vaisala lightweight, semi-yoke style pedestal
- 1° beamwidth low side lobe antenna
- Modular single cabinet design containing transmitter, receiver, controller, processor, dehydrator, polarization waveguide assembly
- Built around RVP900™ and IRIS™ software
- Remote control and monitoring
- Image rejection > 80 dB (> 100 dB with Vaisala waveguide filters)
- Optional built-in automatic dual-channel calibration

Vaisala Weather Radar WRM200 is a dual-polarization C-band radar that uses a magnetron transmitter.

### Dual-polarization

- Precision horizontal and vertical beam matching
- > 35 dB integrated cross-polarization isolation
- Enhanced reflectivity processing in STAR mode

Dual-polarization radars send vertically and horizontally polarized microwaves to measure the parameters needed for analyzing the target shape and improving data quality.

Targets are identified as, for example, rain, hail, or snow, using sophisticated data processing techniques.

### HydroClass™

Vaisala Hydrometeor Classification (HydroClass) software makes optimal use of dual-channel measurements to detect the types of scatterers present in the atmosphere, such as rain, hail, snow, graupel, and even non-meteorological targets such as insects, chaff, and sea clutter.

The benefit is improved data quality and more accurate warnings for hazardous weather such as hail.

### Enhanced reflectivity

Enhanced reflectivity is a signal processing technique that improves the detection capabilities of a dual-polarization radar.

The technique uses echo power estimation to improve the detectivity of weak signals over a long range.

Enhanced reflectivity is exclusive to Vaisala dual-polarization radars and RVP900™.

### Attenuation Correction

Attenuation by intervening heavy precipitation has been a long-standing concern with weather radars, especially in tropical environments where heavy rain is common.

Dual-polarization radars meet this challenge by performing accurate, real-time attenuation corrections.

# Technical Data

## Transmitter

Transmitter tube	Coaxial magnetron VMC-2033A
Modulator type	Solid-state, utilizing IGBT technology
Frequency range	5.5 ... 5.7 GHz
Peak power	250 kW
Pulse widths	0.5, 0.8, 1.0, or 2.0 $\mu$ s.
Duty cycle	0.12 %
Phase stability	< 0.5° rms
Pulse Repetition Frequency	50 ... 2400 Hz
Average Power	300 W, 0.0012 duty cycle
Modes	STAR or LDR
Dimensions (W × H × D)	483 × 622 × 920 mm
Weight	76 kg (typical configuration)

## Antenna and Pedestal

Total weight (4.5 m antenna and pedestal)	1530 kg
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## Antenna

Type	Center-fed parabolic reflector
Reflector diameter	4.5 m
Gain (typical)	45 dB
Beam width	< 1.0°
Difference between H and V beam widths	< 0.1° (<0.2 dB difference in gain)
Peak sidelobes at main polarization planes	< -29 dB
Integrated cross-pol isolation	< -35 dB
Cross-pol isolation at main polarization planes	< -36 dB
H/V alignment (squint angle)	< 0.1°
Weight (reflector with counterweight plate)	620 kg

## Pedestal

Type	Semi-yoke elevation over azimuth
Angle span software limits	-2 ... 108°
Maximum scan rate (azimuth and elevation)	40 degrees/second (6.67 rpm)
Acceleration	20 degrees/second <sup>2</sup>
Position accuracy	< 0.1°
Motors	Brushless AC servo
Weight	910 kg

## Signal processing

Signal processor	Vaisala RVP900
Azimuth averaging	2 ... 1024 pulses
Clutter filters	IIR, fixed, and adaptive width GMAP > 50 dB rejection
Data outputs (8 and 16 bit)	Ah/v, Azdr, CCOR, CSP, CSR, dBT, dBZ, dBZt, KDP, LDR, LOG, PHIH/V, PHIDP, PMI, R, RHOHV, SNR, SQI, T, V, VC, W, Z, ZC, ZDR,ZDRC,Zh, Zv, Zhv
Dual PRF velocity de-aliasing	2:3, 3:4, or 4:5 for 2X, 3X, or 4X de-aliasing
High sensitivity Zhv STAR mode processing	> 3 dB improvement detection gain
IF digitizing	16 bits, 100 MHz in 5 channels
Number of range bins	Up to 8168 per channel
Optional data outputs	HCLASS, I/Q
Processing modes	PPP, FFT/DFT, Random Phase 2nd trip filtering/recovery
Range resolution	N*15 m
Range de-aliasing by random phase	

## System Specifications

Input power	Voltage: 3-phase 230/400 VAC $\pm$ 10 % 50-60 Hz $\pm$ 5 % Site mains supply fuses: min 16 A
Pedestal	Max. 1050 W Typical 200 W
Radar cabinet <sup>1)</sup>	Max. 2500 W Typical 2000 W <sup>2)</sup>
Phase stability	< 0.5° rms
Maximum RhoHV	> 0.99

<sup>1)</sup> Includes cabinet cooler power consumption.

<sup>2)</sup> Ambient temperature +22 °C, RH 50 %.

## Options

Radome	Typical 6.7 m, foam core sandwich, random panel
Automatic calibration	
Forward and reverse transmitted power monitoring	
Wide dynamic range receiver	> 115 dB



### Radar Receiver

Type	Dual-stage, dual-channel IF downconverter and digitizer
Noise figure	< 2 dB
Dynamic range	> 99 dB (2 μs pulse) (option > 115 dB)
Image rejection	> 80 dB > 100 dB with waveguide filters
Tuning range	5.5 ... 5.7 GHz
1st intermediate frequency	442 MHz
2nd intermediate frequency	60 MHz

### Radar Controller

Type	Vaisala RCP8 with IRIS Radar
Scan modes	PPI, RHI, Volume, Sector, Manual, Rapid Scan
Local display	Real time, Ascope, BITE, products

### Radar Cabinet

Dimensions (W × H × D)	600 × 1800 × 1150 mm
Total height	1890 mm <sup>1)</sup>
Weight	380 kg
Cooling	Air-conditioned
Operating temperature	+10 ... + 40 °C
Recommended operating temperature	+15 ... + 25 °C
Operating humidity	0 ... 95 % RH, non-condensing
Storage temperature	-50 ... +50 °C
Operating altitude/ Ambient pressure	Up to 3000 m Up to 700 hPa

<sup>1)</sup> The total height includes the cabinet protection unit and cabinet legs.

