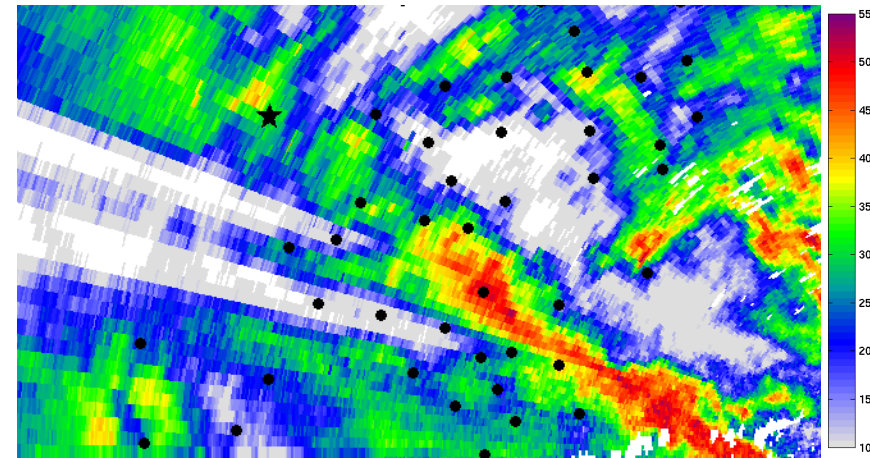


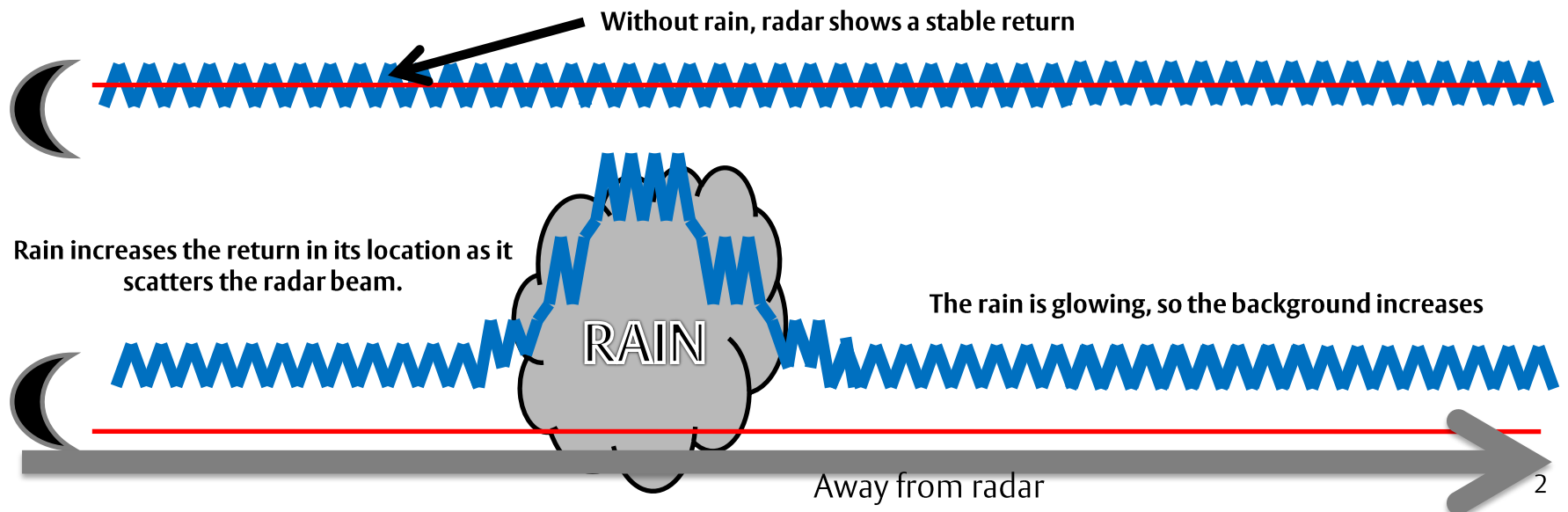
# Radar Emission

- Generally a radar measures the return off a target (such as raindrops).
- The time a measurement is made determines its distance.
- But as the beam passes through the rain some power is lost.
- This means the radar sees less rain than is present.
- This effect is known as **ATTENUATION**.
- To get accurate rainfall measurement, this must be corrected.



# Radar Emission

- Anything that attenuates the signal glows to the radar.
- This glow is found at all times, so appears at all distances.
- But the strength of this glow is very small, so cannot be measured where returns from targets are found.
- This means that the glow is measured away from rainfall.



# Radome Emission

- The power of the glow is related to the total attenuation along the direction the radar is pointing.
- So by measuring the power of the glow, the amount of attenuation experienced is measured.
- This can be used to correct rainfall estimates

