

Satellite-based Global High-resolution Rainfall Data "GSNaP"

13:00-13:30 UTC, November 5, 2021

Session 4: Data Access and Tools (including practical demonstrations),

Seventh WMO International Workshop on Monsoons (IWM-7) ONLINE TRAINING WORKSHOP ON

SUBSEASONAL TO SEASONAL (S2S) PREDICTION OF MONSOONS

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GPM Multi Satellite Rainfall Product







<u>The unique advantage of GSMaP</u>

- Space-based rainfall observations allow us to capture the rainfall even in the area lack of ground-based observations.
- Rainfall can be measured globally, continuous and same interval, and consistent accuracy.
- Open and freely available via web-based GUI, FTP site and data analysis cloud platforms (ex. Tellus, GEE)
- Long-term archive data for more than 20 years (since 2000)





- 1. Web-basis tools and dataset using Global precipitation product "GSMaP"
- 2. Introduction of algorithm and validation
- 3. Practical use cases of the rainfall data including WMO project





1. Web-basis tools and dataset using Global precipitation product "GSMaP"



GSMaP websites



in 1 minute!

How to use GSMaP website



https://youtu.be/0JanK-fZMt4

 For users who would like to monitor precipitation in realtime

...JAXA REALTIME RAINFALL WATCH You can see global precipitation map, updated **every 30 minutes**.

- For users who would like to see precipitation in the past specific date
 ...JAXA GLOBAL RAINFALL WATCH
 You can see hourly global precipitation map since March 2000.
- For users who would like to see daily or monthly precipitation
 - ...JAXA CLIMATE RAINFALL WATCH

You can see indices related to **extreme heavy rainfall and drought** as well as accumulated precipitation.

Repécified date after, April 200,0and montally beise pected vailable







Percentiles for extreme heavy rainfall, and SPI for drought are used as indices. Extreme heavy rain Drought



Heavy rain area is colored with pink. Darker pink indicates heavier rain area. Colors show: Moderate drought Severe drought Extreme drought Exceptional drought





Variables available on the website

Category	Mean precip.	Extreme rainfall	Drought	Statistics			
				Climatology	% of rainy days in a month	Top 10% precip. intensity	Top 5 % precip. intensity
Daily	0	0		0		0	0
3-day	0	0		0		0	0
Pentad	0	0		0		0	0
Weekly	0	0		0		0	0
10 days	0			0			
Monthly	0		0	0	0		

Index for Extreme heavy rainfall is available in daily \sim weekly scale while that for drought is in monthly scale.



Please click ? for detailed information.





Coastline: Natural Earth © OpenStreetMap contributors, undefined





Available variables depends on time scales (daily, pentad and so on..)



In case of monthly rain for example, Extreme rainfall index and top 10%/5% precipitation intensity banners are masked out.





https://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP CLM/index.htm

GSMaP data distribution for analysis





erms of Service?

Disagree (Back)

Aaree (Next)





2. Introduction of algorithm and validation

Algorithm - How to generate GSMaP? -



How can these different sensors be used in the algorithm?

Features of sensors

Over land











Directly observe vertical

structure of precipitation

Over oceans

Measure cloud top temperature

Infrared Imager

e.g., Himawari/AHI

- Measure cloud top temperature.
- Cannot directory observe precipitation.

e.g., GPM/GMI

Microwave Radiometer (Imager/Sounder)

- Measure intensity of microwave radiation that is constantly emitted from raindrops.
- Can estimate spatial distributions of precipitation with wider swath
- There are many microwave radiometers in operation.

Precipitation Radar

e.g., GPM/DPR

- Actively emit pulse and measure the echoes reflected back from drops.
- Can detect vertical distributions of precipitation but narrow swath.
- There is only one precipitation radar in operation over the world, developed by Japan.



NASA-JAXA Joint Mission

"Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) Mission"

Passive NASA **GPM Microwave Imager** (GMI) **Dual-frequency** Active **Precipitation Radar** (DPR)

GPM Core Observatory

providing detailed observations of precipitation in combination of a passive radiometer (NASA) and an active radar (JAXA).

Ka-band

Ku-band

Launched in February 2014 from Tanegashima Space Center, Japan



Overview of GSMaP Algorithm





Rainfall Data from each Microwave Radiometer













Simplified explanation of Algorithm



(Aonashi and Liu 2000, Kubota et al. 2007, Aonashi et al .2009)







Some area cannot be covered with merged microwave rainfall data in one hour...



Yellow color indicates an area observed by microwave imager and sounder.







Flowchart of MWR-IR Merged algorithm



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2. Introduction of algorithm and validation

- What is the accuracy of GSMaP? -





We provide various kind of GSMaP for various utilization purposes



Each products has gauge-adjusted version using NOAA/CPC daily precipitation (Chen et al. 2008)



Snapshots of Daily Validation









Snapshots of Daily Validation





Accuracy over Japan is … GSMaP_Gauge >GSMaP_MVK > GSMaP_NRT > GSMaP_NOW > NOAA H-E Accuracy varied seasonally around Japan, which suggested that the accuracy depends on some factors like precipitation amount and characteristics.

GSMaP validation for some spatial/temporal resolutions

- Same kind of validation analysis in Japan using JMA radar/gauge analyzed data and GSMaP_NRT was conducted in some resolutions.
- The accuracy got better as the spatial/temporal resolution became coarser, which is because shift
 of location and time is canceled.







3. Practical use cases of the rainfall data including WMO project



Utilization in Asian Countries



GSMaP can be used for operational weather monitoring, rainfall analysis, validation of prediction etc.



(Left; taken in BMKG, right quated frm BMKG website)

BMKG, **Indonesia** operationally processes and displays the GSMaP data for monitoring realtime rainfall, validating the prediction with GSMaP, analysis, researches for the improvement of warning.

Department of Disaster Management in Myammar uses GSMaP for monitoring spatially distributed rainfall in real time.

2017年9月訪問時のRRD/EOCにて撮影





Space-based information is useful to know rainfall over the oceans far from the radar site.

Doppler radar stations installed in the Philippines



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PAG ASA Doppler Radar Network.png



Utilization in Pacific Islands





















GSMaP has been used for rainfall monitoring by meteorological services in Pacific Islands.



GSMaP Application for Climate Extremes



 JAXA has participated in the WMO Space-based weather and climate extremes monitoring (SWCEM) project with GSMaP for monitoring extremes.

Spatial distribution of the anomaly from climate normal by approximately 20-year GSMaP data can help their decision making.

Case study for severe drought in Australia (Dec. 2019)



The results were used in

 WMO Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2019 jissued in March 2020

https://public.wmo.int/en/ourmandate/climate/wmo-statement-state-ofglobal-climate

WMO Bulletin issued in March 2020.

https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/bulletin/wmospace-based-weather-and-climate-extremesmonitoring-demonstration-project





GSMaP Application for Climate Extremes



- JAXA has participated in the WMO Space-based weather and climate extremes monitoring (SWCEM) project with GSMaP for monitoring extremes.
- We started to operate a website "JAXA Climate Rainfall Watch", which provides information about extreme heavy rainfall and drought over the world based on the GSMaP statistics.



Graphical User Interface of the "JAXA Climate Rainfall Watch" website (<u>https://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP_CLM/</u>)

Various Utilizations of GSMaP rainfall product 外A



Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)

- Cyclone/Heavy rainfall monitoring
- Flood forecasting (with ground rain gauge) for areas with limited/lack of ground-based observations system
- Real time landslide warning with spatial risk information







Agriculture and Food Security

- Global and near real time drought and heavy rain • monitoring for national/regional food security
- Weather index based insurance for agriculture







Educations





Others Climate monitoring etc.





- As one of the Japanese GPM products, GSMaP has been developed and widely used in various purposes.
- GSMaP is the **multi-satellite product** by using passive microwave radiometers, IR imagers, and precipitation radars.
- GSMaP is used in Pacific Islands for monitoring realtime rainfall distributions in large scale viewpoint.
- The data can be quickly checked using websites, and also be downloaded via ftp site.

GSMaP Application for Agriculture in Asian countries



- **JASMIN** developed by JAXA provides satellite-based various agromet data for monitor.
- **GEOGLAM** was endorsed by the G20 Summit, aims to enhance regional and global agricultural production estimates through the use of Earth observations [Meeting of G20 Agriculture Ministers, G20 France 2011 Summit final declaration, 2011]
- Asian agencies are implementing Asia-RiCE (Asia Rice Crop Estimation & Monitoring) to strengthen rice crop monitoring ability by using remote sensing, which is a component for GEOGLAM.



http://suzaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/JASMIN/index.html

Satellite derived agro-met information can support to judge rice growth.



DPR data distribution





https://gportal.jaxa.jp/gpr/?lang=en