

IA for water A joint RAINSMORE/SWOT workshop on the use of Articificial Intelligence for time series and images processing for Hydrometeorological applications,

24th-28th of october 2022 - Fortaleza, Brasil



Why and how studying Extreme rainfall, limits of usual estimation / prediction models

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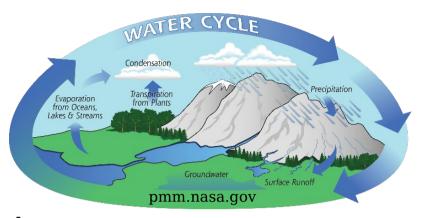








The Precipitation!

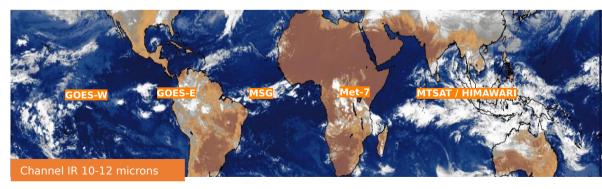




- Precipitating Systems
- Climatological studies
- Extremes
 - Hydrology

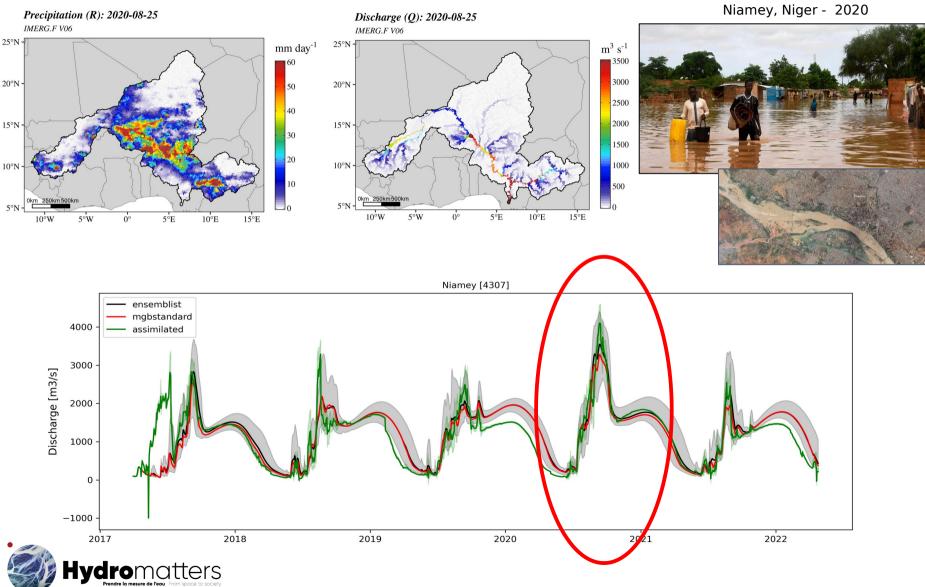
Satellite Estimates

- \rightarrow The Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM)
- **GPM** Constellation Status Suomi NPP MetOp B/C (EUMETSAT) (NASA/NOAA) GPM Core Observatory (NASA/JAXA) TRMM (NASA/JAXA) Megha-Tropiques (CNES/ISRO) JPSS-1 (NOAA) NOAA 18/19 (NOAA) GCOM-W1 DMSP F17/F18/ F19/F20 (JAXA) (DOD)
- \rightarrow Geostationary Satellites observations



Hydrological monitoring

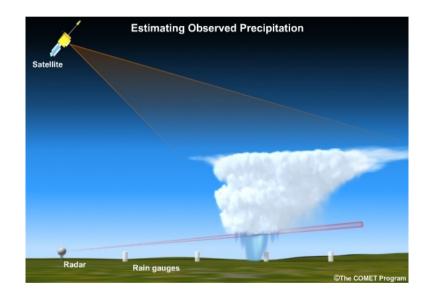
• Near-real time satellite precipitation products



Large variability

Spatial-temporal /vertical / intensity

- Detailed Characterization of Precipitation
 - Remote sensing instruments

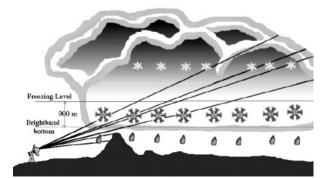


³ mm ⁷ mm ¹³ mm ⁴ Hydrometeors

Microphysical Scale

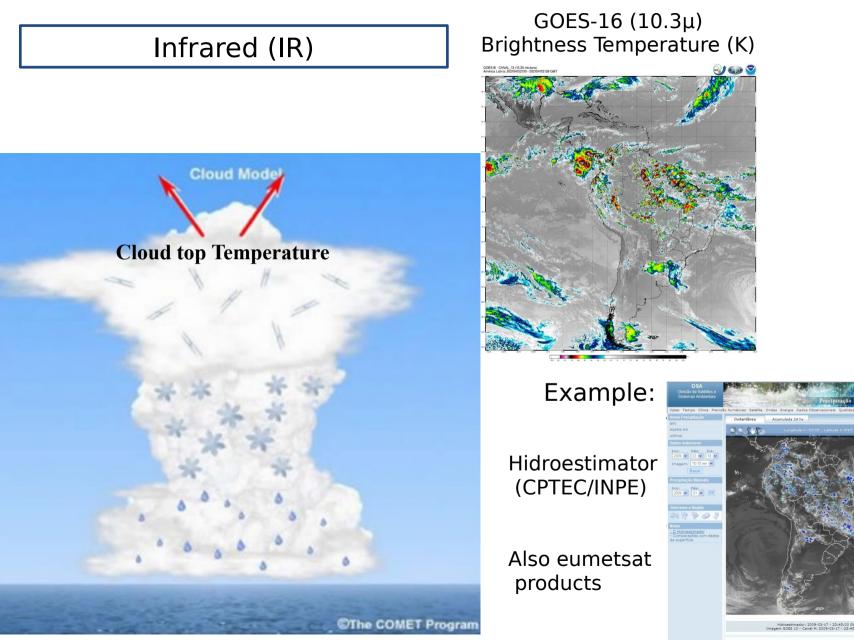
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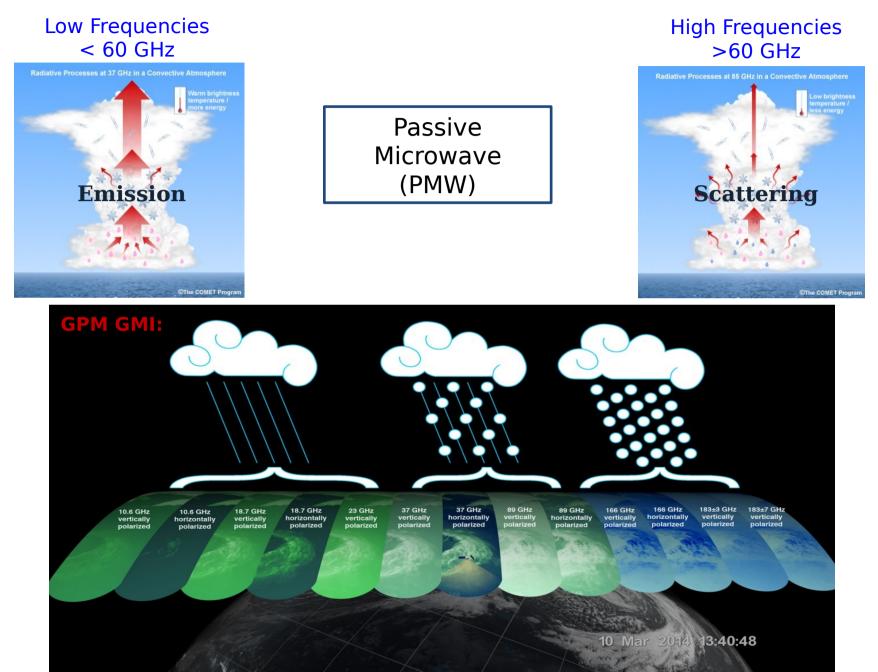


Complex Multi-scale (time and space) – Intermittent Difficult to observe and quantify

Rainfall estimation from satellite - The techniques

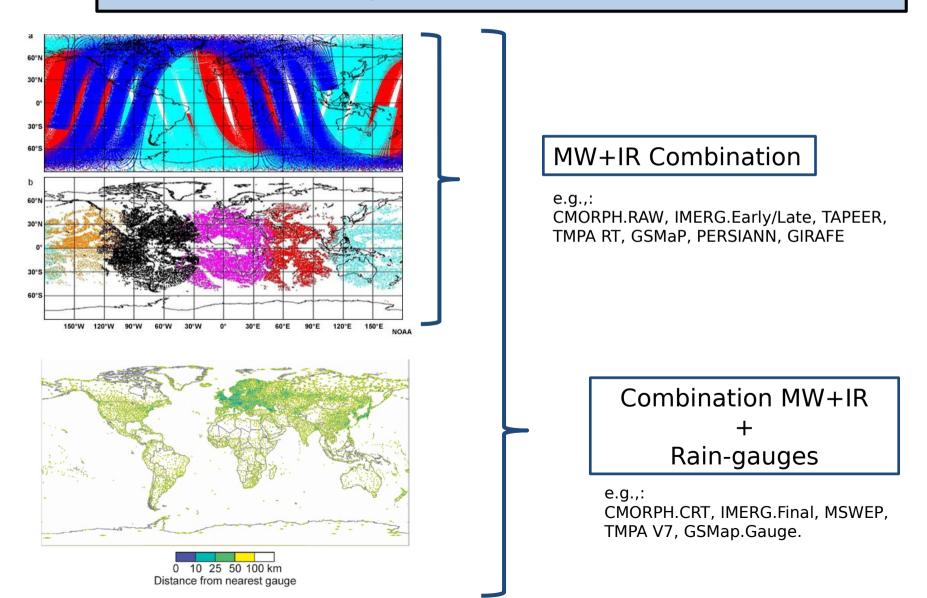


Rainfall estimation from satellite - The techniques



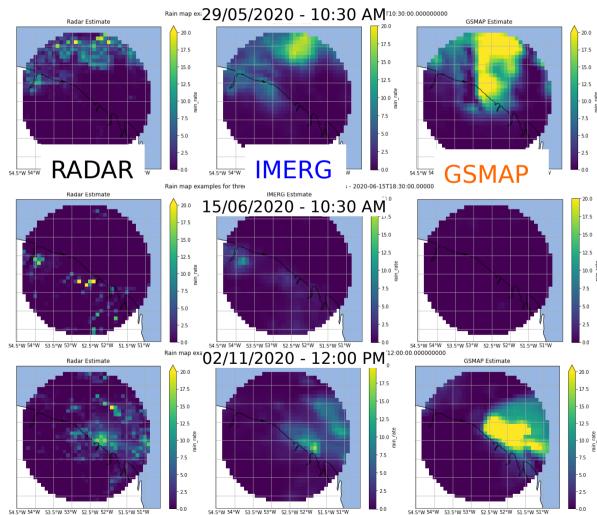
* Rainfall estimation from satellite - Gridded / Regular time step

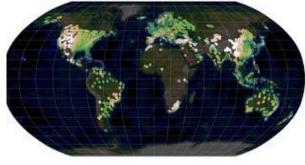




Quantitative Assessments / Validation ?

Lack of high resolution (kilometric / sub-hourly) and quality checked rain Maps for validation Especially in the Tropics





Zambrana, Gosset et al. IPWG 2022 Assessment of high resolution products against weather radar in French Guyana

Analysis:

- Coherent to the naked eye
- Satellite estimates are smoother
- Spotty, high intensity rain very difficult to see with satellite

- Differences among algorithms (GSMAP / IMERG same input data ...)

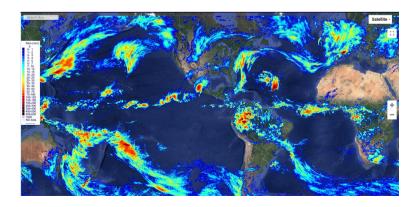
Actual and next

- □ Rainfall Estimation from Satellite Significative Evolution/improvement since the early days
- Multiple satellite-based precipitation products
- Algorithms greatly improved thanks to better understanding of the microphysics Combination with models (Bayesian approach ; assimilation etc..)

Current limitations

- Products still uncertain at their highest resolution
- Represent the structure of precipitation (e.g., extremes) $L2 \rightarrow L3$
- Real time / Mountainous regions / coastal areas (warm rain) still need improvement

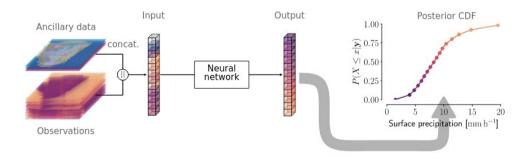
New algorithms based on IA



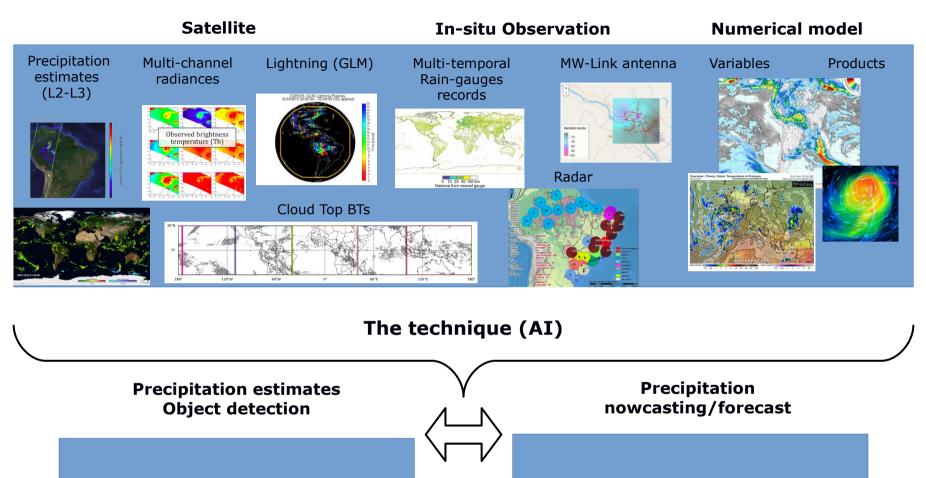
> PERSIANN (Precipitation Estimation from Remotely

Sensed Information using Artificial Neural Networks)

> GPROF-NN (Goddard Profiling Algorithm Neural Networks)



Physical variables/products/instruments **



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PHINSMORE

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Thank you Merci - Obrigado

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