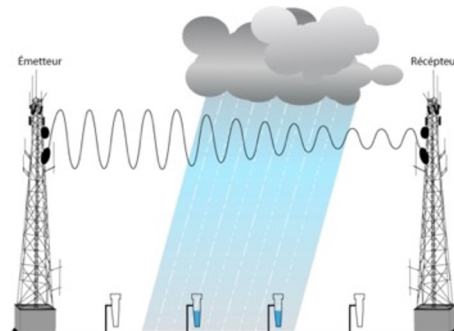




# RAINCELL : Rainfall Measurement from Cell phone network

M Kacou (UFHB, Abidjan) and M Gosset (IRD).

24/10/2022



## Needs for better rainfall measurement techniques

- Rain Gauge network not dense enough and decreasing
- Radar –Brilliant but very expensive (initial investment and maintenance)
- Satellite (MSG/MTG + GPM) :greatly improved but still some needs for improvement at small scales (20 km/3 h or better) and RT

## A solution in telecom network ?

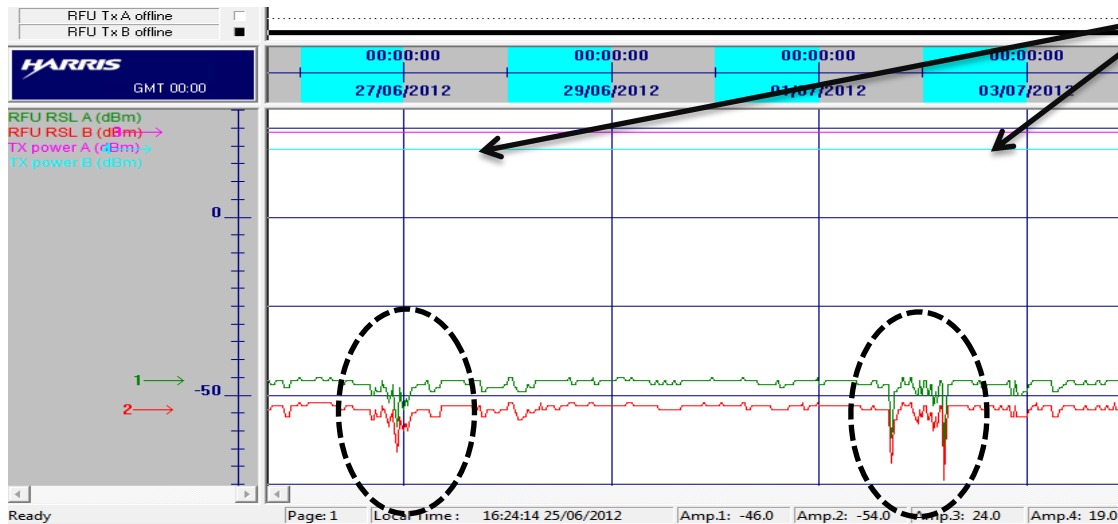
- Telecommunication networks are increasing  
(density : several hundreds or thousands of links/ for a single rain gauge)
- Already dense in major cities
- Future plan to cover Africa more densely
- Radio Wave are sensitive to rainfall



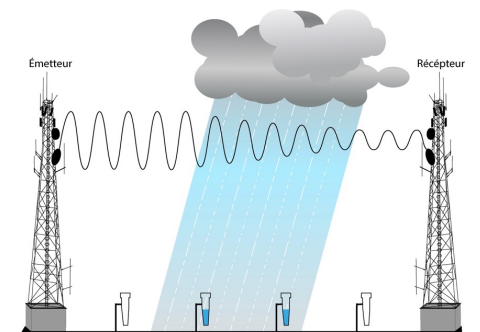
**TELECOM NETWORK -> RAINFALL Measurement !**



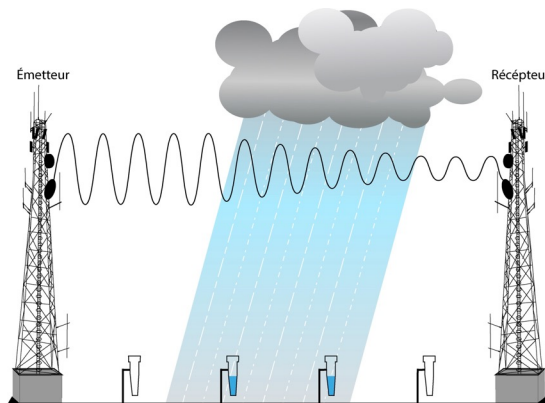
- Radio transmission are used in some part of the mobile telecom network (backhaul)
- Rain attenuates the signal between the antennas
- If we measure these fluctuations we can estimate the amount of rain fall over the given period.



Typical signature  
of a storm  
on received (Rx)  
signal levels



# Previously On rain Cell : AFRICA – Several pilot test beds – with real time data



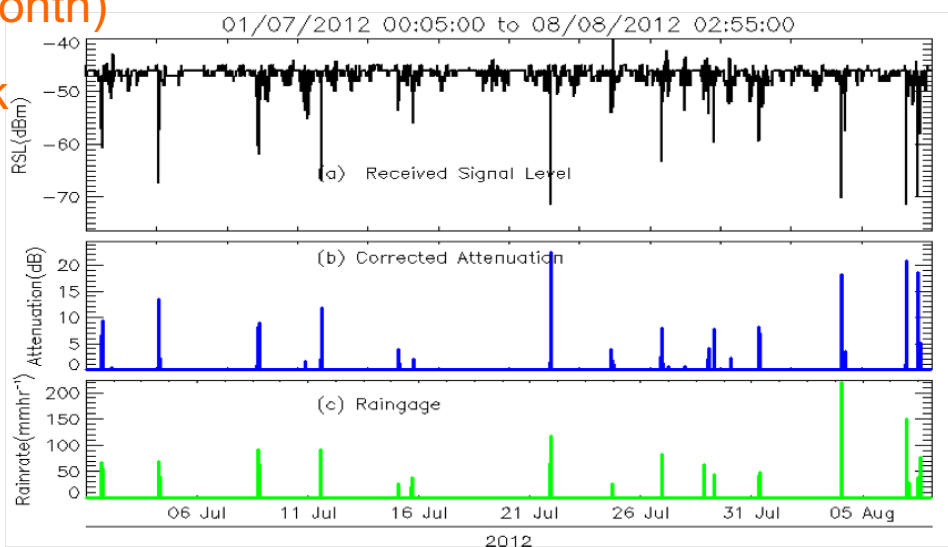
Processing steps /where IA could help ?

- Detection of the dry period to determine baseline level
- Isolating fluctuations due to Rainfall from other sources
- Quantify attenuation due to rain along the path
- attenuation from rain over the antenna
- Improve rainfall estimation algorithms /parameters

2012( 2 month)

7 Ghz link

40 km



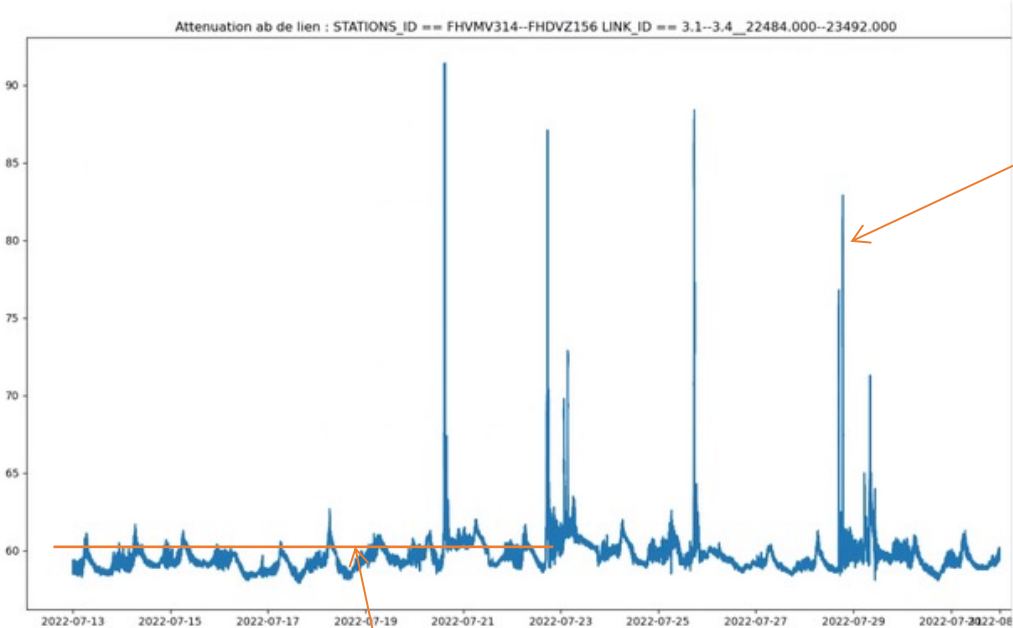
Raw Rx from mobile operator

Rain event detected From raw data analysis

Rain measured by rain gauge

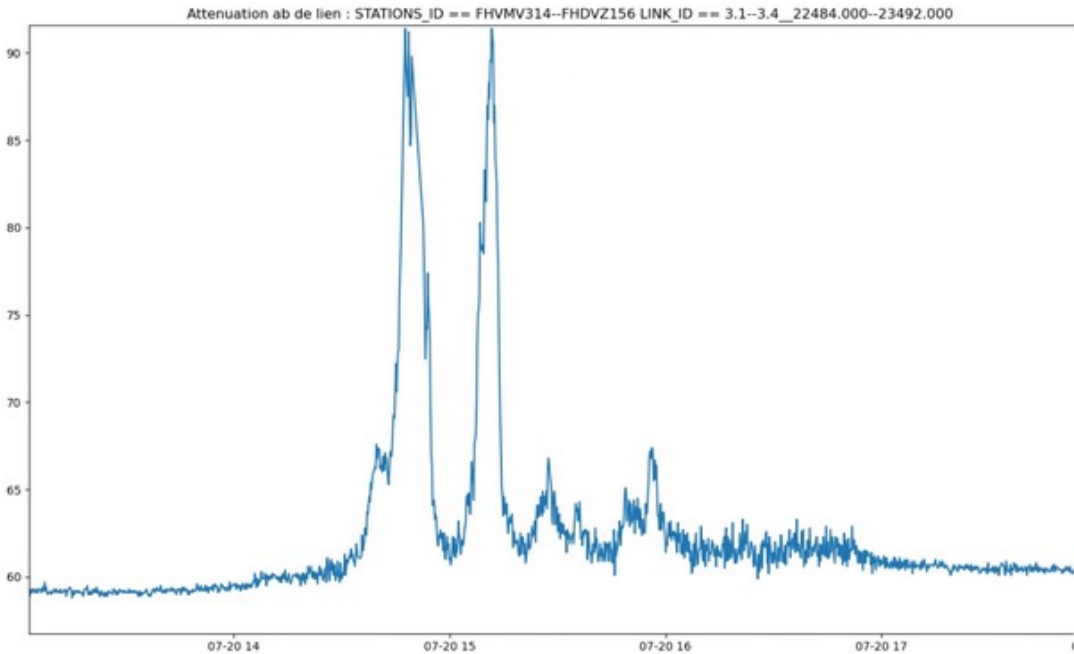
Figure 1 : (a) Received minus Transmitted Raw Microwave Signal level. (b) path attenuation due to rain. (c) rain rate time series from the gauge situated below the link.

Exemple of time series (France / 12 seconde time step)



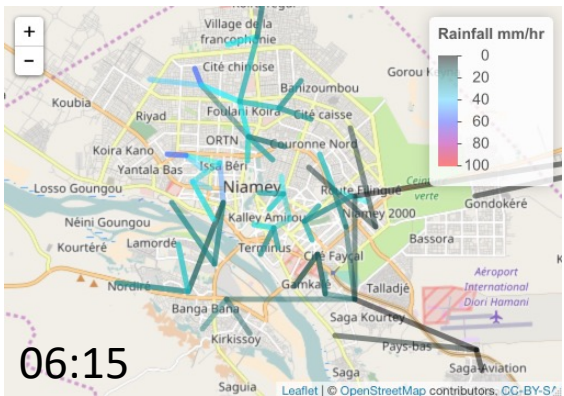
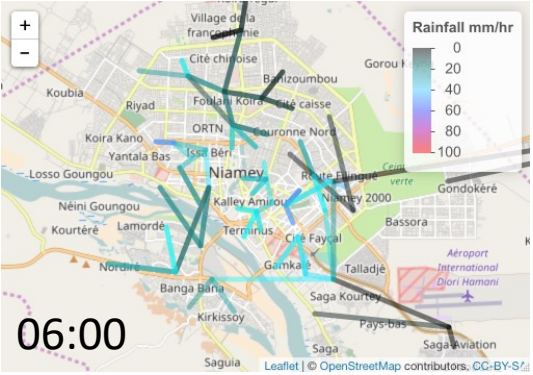
Rain peaks

Base line level ?



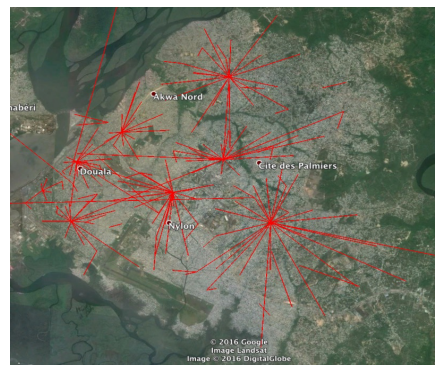
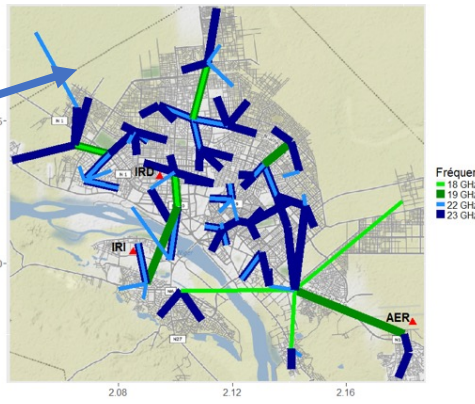
# Rain Cell : step 2

## Collecting data over the network to produce high resolution Rain Maps



### Processing steps /where IA could help ?

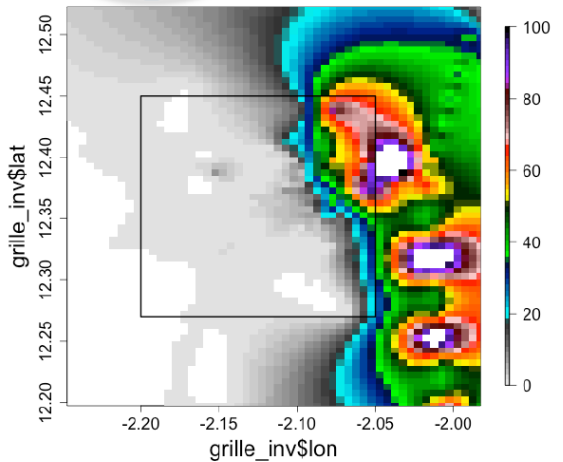
- Interpolation methods
- 2D (or 3D with time) spatio-temporal interpolation
- From a heterogenous network
- Links length / frequency / orientation
- Parameters of attenuation  $k$  dB/km versus rain rate  $R$  mm/h relationships
- **Uncertainty / quality** depends on links characteristic
- **Uncertainty / quality** depends on **network density**
- How to use the redundancy of information among links ?



Estimation at each link



Inversion+krig des "trous"  
R2 0.66 Bias -0.23 RMSE 32.59



Regular grid map



Thank you