

Assessment of global precipitation products: Uncertainty

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Uncertainty: questions

1. Instrumental uncertainty (8 items)

1. Systematic and random measurement errors, time evolution
2. Sampling resolution, sub-resolution precipitation variability, representativeness
3. Indirect and incomplete information is provided by remote sensing. It is usually not acknowledged and explicitly integrated in most QPE procedures.

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2. Algorithmic uncertainty (19 items)

1. Retrievals are underconstrained & sensitive to unobserved parameters.
2. Poorly characterized/quantified parameters uncertainty & representativeness: e.g. intermittency, phase, Particle Size Distribution, intermittency.
3. End-to-end characteristics of the satellite-based retrieval process are not fully understood.

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3. Comparison practices and uncertainty metrics (16 items)

1. QPE practices can be better directed towards specific algorithm deficiencies.
2. Reference data: tend to lack where needed the most, uncertainty should be fully traceable and transparent.
3. Bulk error metrics depict averaged space/time properties.

Uncertainty: studies

1. Instrumental uncertainty: (25 contributions identified)

- Lakshmanan et al. 2009: A technique to censor biological echoes in radar reflectivity data.
- Maddox et al. 2002: Weather Radar Coverage over the Contiguous United States.
- Gourley et al. 2007: A fuzzy logic algorithm for the separation of precipitating from nonprecipitating echoes using polarimetric radar observations.
- Warren et al. 2018: Calibrating Ground-Based Radars against TRMM and GPM.
- Smalley et al. 2017: How Frequent is Precipitation over the Contiguous United States? Perspectives from Ground-Based and Spaceborne Radars.
- Vásquez et al. 2018: Historical analysis of interannual rainfall variability and trends in southeastern Brazil based on observational and remotely sensed data.
- Ashouri et al. 2015: PERSIANN-CDR.
- Kirstetter et al. 2010: Toward an error model for radar quantitative precipitation estimation in the Cévennes–Vivarais region, France.
- Delahaye et al. 2015: A consistent gauge database for daily rainfall analysis over the Legal Brazilian Amazon.
- Tagawa et al. 2007: Modification of the beam mismatch correction algorithm
- Wang et al. 2017: Climatological Beam Propagation Conditions for China’s Weather Radar Network
- Guilloteau et al. 2018: Resolving Surface Rain from GMI High-Frequency Channels: Limits Imposed by the Three-Dimensional Structure of Precipitation.
- Battaglia et al. 2016: Multiple-Scattering-Induced “Ghost Echoes” in GPM DPR Observations.
- Kirstetter et al. 2015: Impact of sub-pixel rainfall variability on spaceborne precipitation estimation.
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Uncertainty: studies

1. Algorithmic uncertainty: (28 contributions identified)

- Stephens and Christian D. Kummerow 2007: The Remote Sensing of Clouds and Precipitation from Space: A Review
- Seo et al. 2015: Long-term comparison of collocated instantaneous rain retrievals from the TRMM microwave imager and precipitation radar over the ocean.
- Iguchi et al. 2000: Rain-Profiling Algorithm for the TRMM Precipitation Radar.
- Iguchi et al. 2009: Uncertainties in the Rain Profiling Algorithm for the TRMM Precipitation Radar.
- Kirstetter et al. 2014: Research framework to bridge from the Global Precipitation Measurement Mission core satellite to the constellation sensors using ground-radar-based national mosaic QPE.
- Petković et al. 2017: Understanding the sources of satellite passive microwave rainfall retrieval systematic errors over land.
- Wen et al. 2011: Cross validation of spaceborne radar and ground polarimetric radar.
- Awaka et al. 1997: Rain type classification algorithm for TRMM precipitation radar.
- Elsaesser 2015: The sensitivity of rainfall estimation to error assumptions in a Bayesian passive microwave retrieval algorithm.
- Kirstetter et al. 2015: Probabilistic precipitation rate estimates with ground-based radar networks.
- Kirstetter et al. 2018: Probabilistic precipitation rate estimates with space-based infrared sensors.
- Grams et al. 2016: Naïve Bayesian Precipitation Type Retrieval from Satellite Using a Cloud-Top and Ground-Radar Matched Climatology
- Gebregiorgis et al. 2017: Understanding overland multisensor satellite precipitation error in TMPA-RT products.
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Uncertainty: studies

1. Comparison practices: (20 contributions identified)

- Kirstetter et al. 2012: Toward a framework for systematic error modeling of spaceborne precipitation radar with NOAA/NSSL ground radar-based National Mosaic QPE.
- Delahaye et al. 2015: A consistent gauge database for daily rainfall analysis over the Legal Brazilian Amazon.
- Khan et al. 2018: Investigating the Potential of Using Satellite-Based Precipitation Radars as Reference for Evaluating Multisatellite Merged Products.
- Roca et al. 2010: Comparing satellite and surface rainfall products over West Africa at meteorologically relevant scales during the AMMA campaign using error estimates.
- Kirstetter et al. 2013: An error model for instantaneous satellite rainfall estimates: evaluation of BRAIN-TMI over West Africa.
- Verdin et al. 2016: Kriging and local polynomial methods for blending satellite-derived and gauge precipitation estimates to support hydrologic early warning systems.
- Switzman et al. 2017: Variability of future extreme rainfall statistics: Comparison of multiple IDF projections.
- Gummadi et al. 2017: Spatio-temporal variability and trends of precipitation and extreme rainfall events in Ethiopia in 1980–2010.
- Tan et al. 2017: Performance of IMERG as a function of spatiotemporal scale.
- Zolina et al. 2005: On the robustness of the estimates of centennial-scale variability in heavy precipitation from station data over Europe.
- Loew et al. 2017: Validation practices for satellite-based Earth observation data across communities.
- Vergara et al. 2014: Effects of resolution of satellite-based rainfall estimates on hydrologic modeling skill at different scales.
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Uncertainty: gaps

1. Instrumental uncertainty

1. Sampling resolution, sub-resolution precipitation variability, representativeness.
2. Indirect and incomplete information is provided by remote sensing. It is usually not acknowledged and explicitly integrated in most QPE procedures.

2. Algorithmic uncertainty

1. Poorly characterized/quantified parameters uncertainty & representativeness: e.g. PSD, phase, intermittency.
2. Representation and integration of uncertainty in the retrieval process.
3. End-to-end characteristics of the satellite-based precipitation uncertainty.

3. Comparison practices and uncertainty metrics

1. Documentation on algorithmic details.
2. Uncertainties in reference data.
3. Oversimplified use of common statistical scores.