平成28年度JAXA/EORC水循環ワークショップ

洪水予警報への補正GSMaPの適用

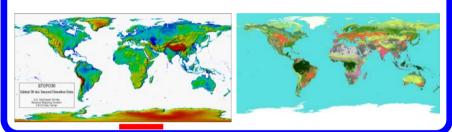
国立研究開発法人土木研究所 水災害・リスクマネジメント国際センター (ICHARM) 主任研究員 津田守正

2016年7月29日 オフィス東京

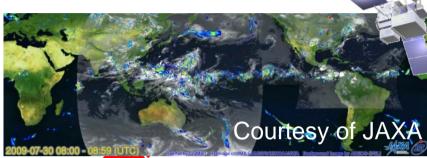


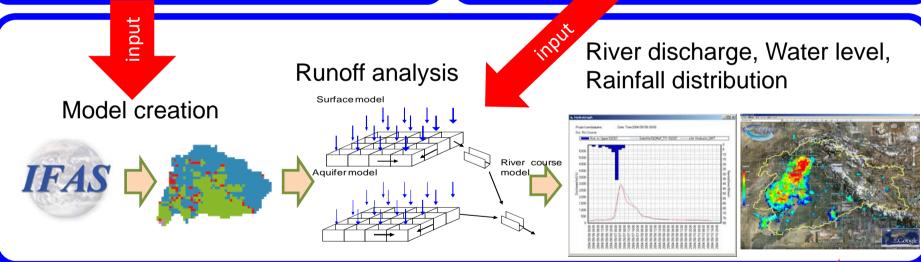
IFAS (Integrated Flood Analysis System)

Global data: topography, land use, etc.



Ground-gauged and satellite rainfall





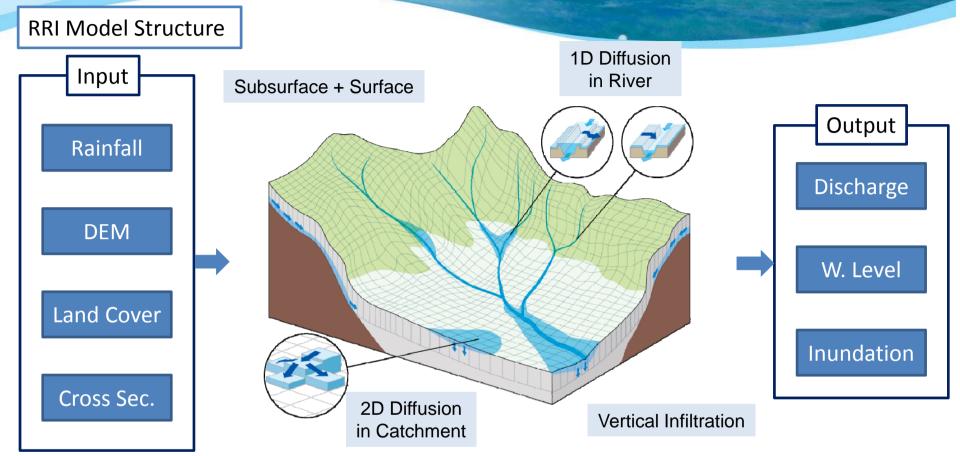


Judge by river management authorities

Alert message by e-mail and on the display for river management authorities

Discharge reaches warning level

RRI (Rainfall-Runoff-Inundation model)



- Two-dimensional model capable of simulating rainfall-runoff and flood inundation simultaneously
- The model deals with slopes and river channels separately
- At a grid cell in which a river channel is located, the model assumes that both slope and river are positioned within the same grid cell



IFAS・RRIにおける補正GSMaPの活用

1. ICHARM・白石法: 雨域の移動速度を用いた補正 インドネシア・ソロ川流域等 (ADB project, -2012)

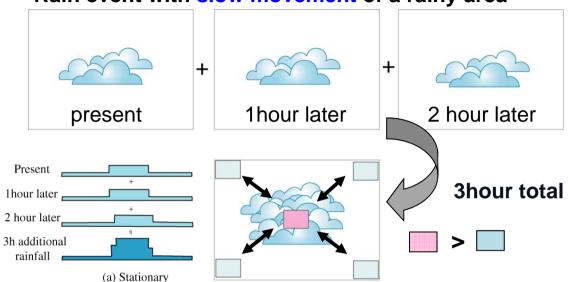
2. RESTEC法:

地上雨量計とGSMaPの比率による補正フィリピン・カガヤン川流域(ADB project -2014)

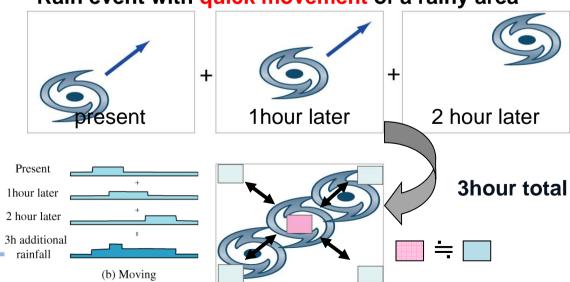
- 3. GSMaP_IF2(JAXA、NTT-DATA): 雨域の位置のシフト、差・比率による補正パキスタン・インダス川流域(UNESCO project)
- ※ SAFEプロジェクト(APRSAF・JAXA) メコン河下流域、スリランカ・カル川流域での洪水予警報、水資源 管理への活用を検討中

ICHARM-白石法

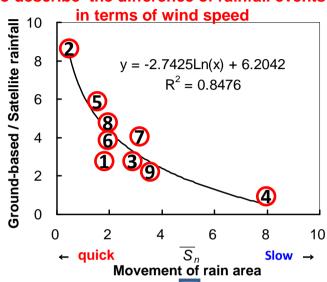
Rain event with slow movement of a rainy area

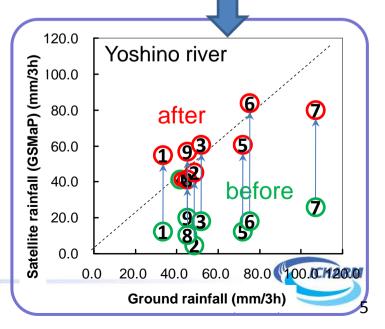


Rain event with quick movement of a rainy area

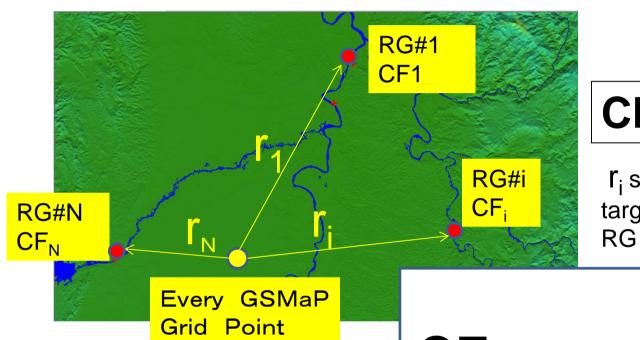








RESTEC法



CF_i=RG_i/GSMaP_i

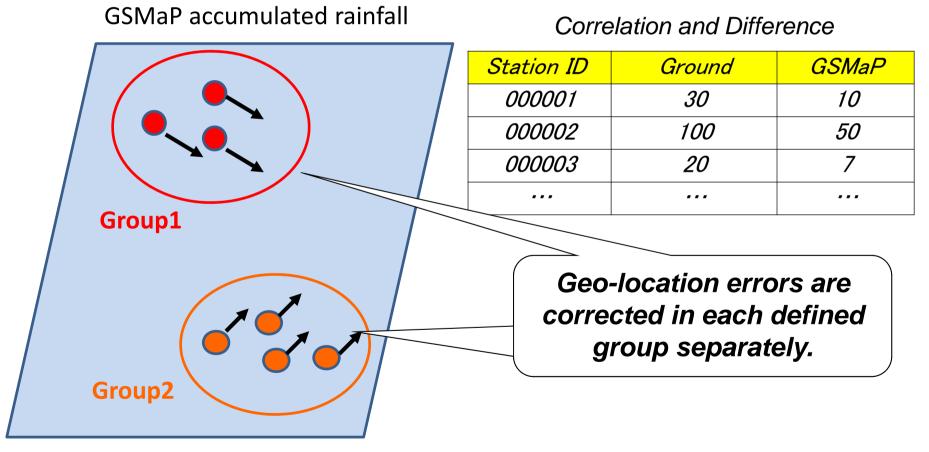
f_i s are distances between target point and reference RG points.

$$\mathbf{CF}_{\mathsf{GSMaPGrid}} = \frac{\sum \frac{\sum r_i}{r_i}}{\sum \frac{1}{r_i}}$$

Rain at GSMaPGrid=GSMaPxCF_{GSMaPGrid}

GSMaP_IF2 (Geo-location correction, Shift)

✓ Geo-location error in GSMaP is corrected based by shifting based on the comparison between GSMaP rainfall pattern and ground rainfall pattern.

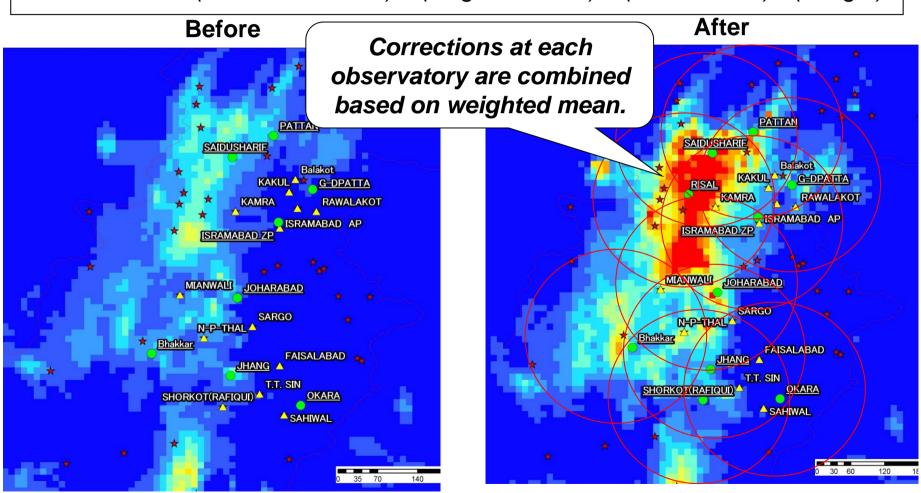


GSMaP_IF2 (Scale & Offset)

Formula

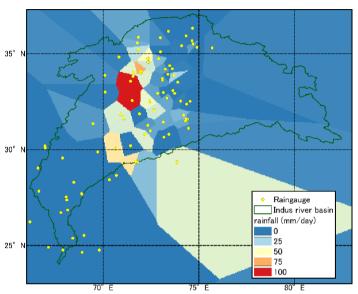
High Rainfall : (Corrected rainfall) = (Original rainfall) * (Scale factor) * (Weight)

Small Rainfall: (Corrected rainfall) = (Original rainfall) + (Offset factor) * (Weight)



補正前後の日降水量分布(2015年8月1日,インダス川流域)

Ground (Thiessen)



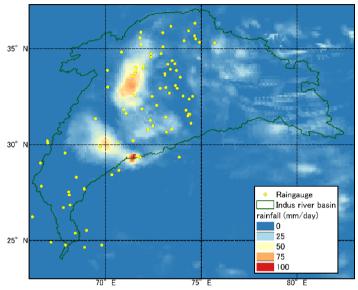
25

50

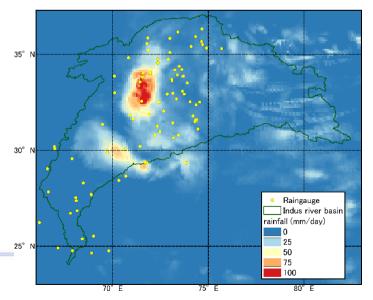
75

100



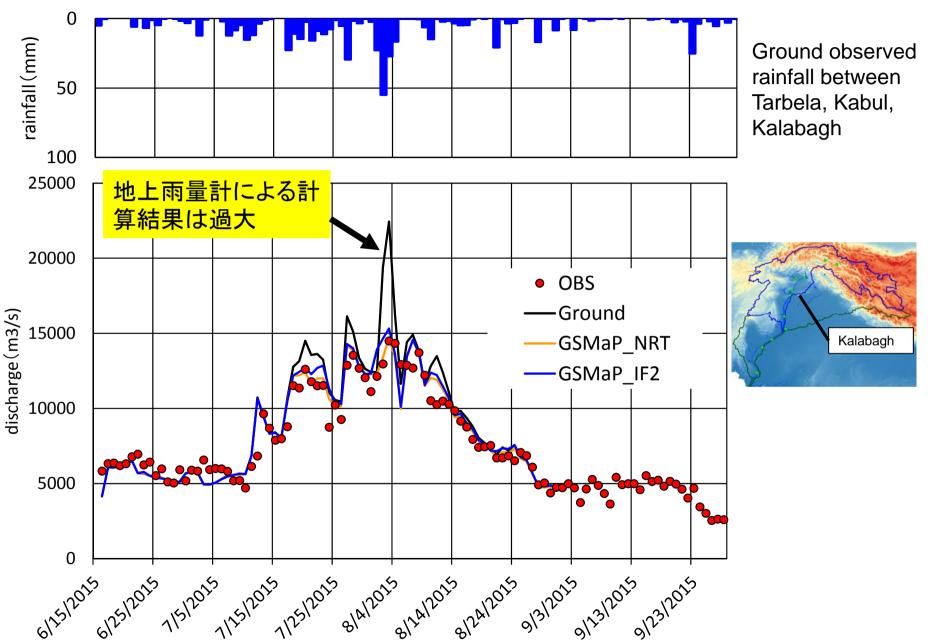


GSMaP_IF2

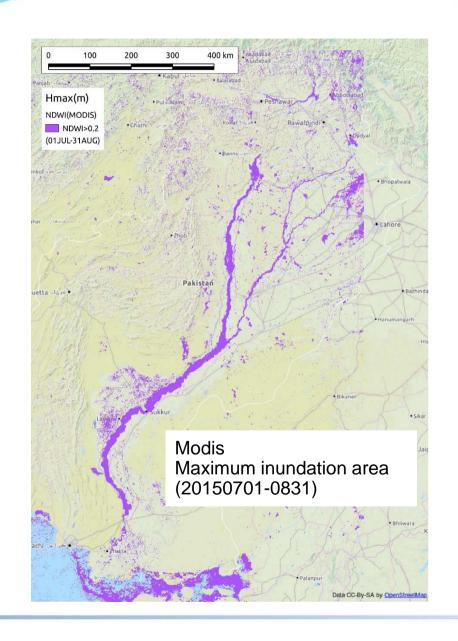


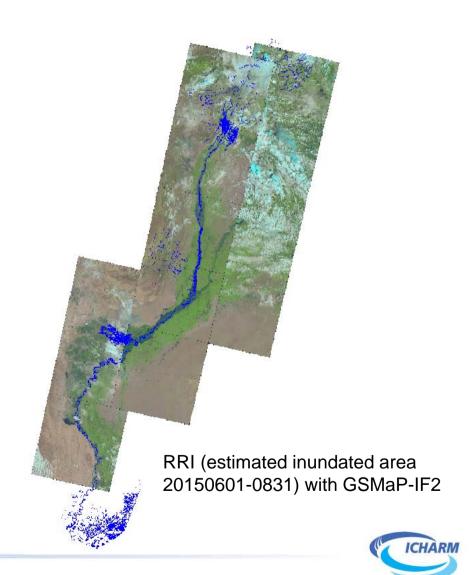


2015年インダス川中流域のRRIによる流量計算結果 (KALABAGH)

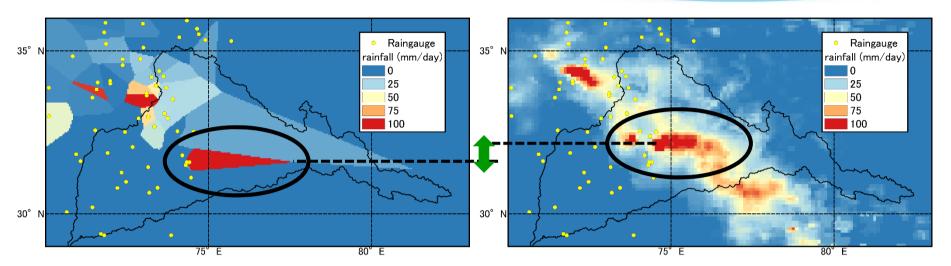


GSMaP_IF2を用いた氾濫計算結果(RRIモデル)



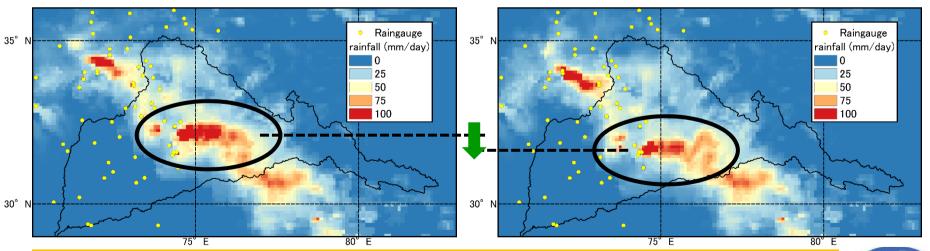


Shift 機能の効果 (2015 年7月16日、インダス川東部支川) Ground (Thiessen) GSMaP_NRT



GSMaP_IF2 (without shift)

GSMaP_IF2 (with shift)

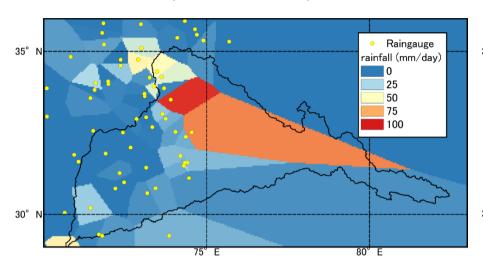


Shift 機能は流域、小流域内の雨量の把握に有効

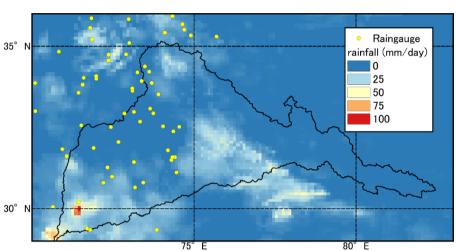


補正前後の日降水量分布(2015年7月25日、インダス川東部支川)

Ground (Thiessen)



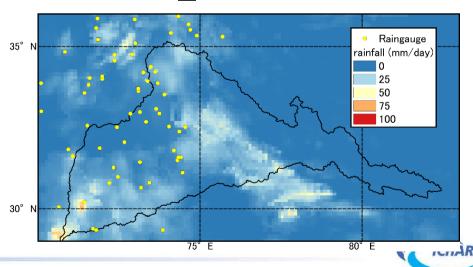
GSMaP_NRT



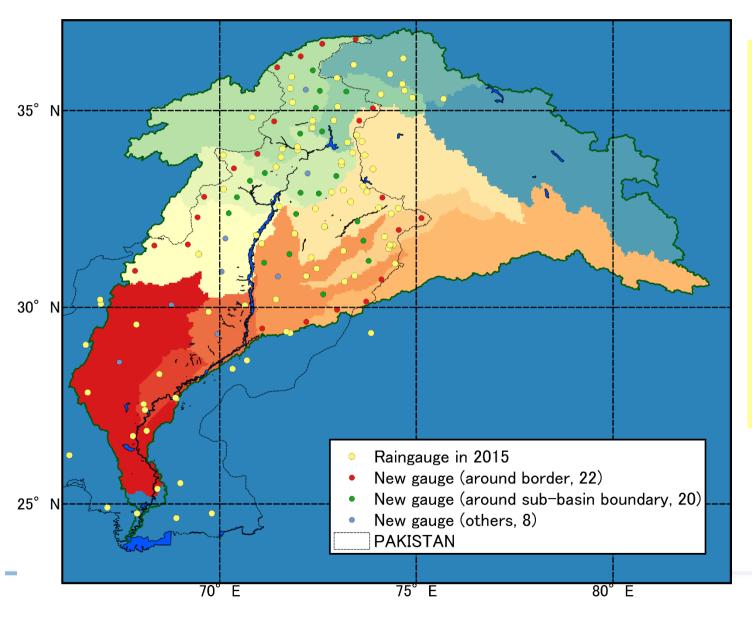
GSMaP_IF2

強い降雨が境界部の雨量計で観測

上流部の雨量計が無い範囲の補正 が課題



GSMaP補正機能を有効活用するための雨量計配置の提案 (パキスタン国内・インダス川流域)



- 1. 雨量計が配置 されていない国境 付近 (GSMaP補正は 内挿には有効だ が、外挿が困難)
- 2. 小流域の境界 付近(雨域のシフト機能を有効活用 し、小流域内の流 量予測精度を向 上させる)



まとめ

- •IFAS(総合洪水解析システム)、RRI(降雨流出氾濫)モデルと連携して、補正GSMaPを洪水予警報、水資源管理に活用
- ・補正機能を有効活用するための雨量計配置についても提案
- •雨量計が無い範囲の補正ができる手法の開発が必要