

Unravel the contribution of different frequency PMW-channels during rainfall events.

Aim: to explore this contribution even further by taking into account the weather type.

Study area and period:

Overpasses of GPM constellation conical scanners during 2019 over the Netherlands.

Satellite observations:

GPROF precipitation estimates.
Level 1 brightness temperatures.

Ground-based radar:

Gauge-adjusted radar estimates.
Radar reflectivities.

Study outline:

Step 1

Match footprint of
conical sensors
with ground-based
radar grid

Step 2

Regress brightness
temperatures against
reference precipitation
estimates

Step 3a

Is there any
weather-type
dependency?

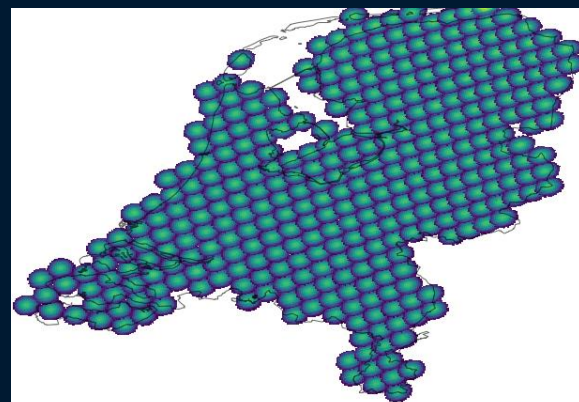
Step 3b

Select overpasses
to study in depth
with profiles (cases)

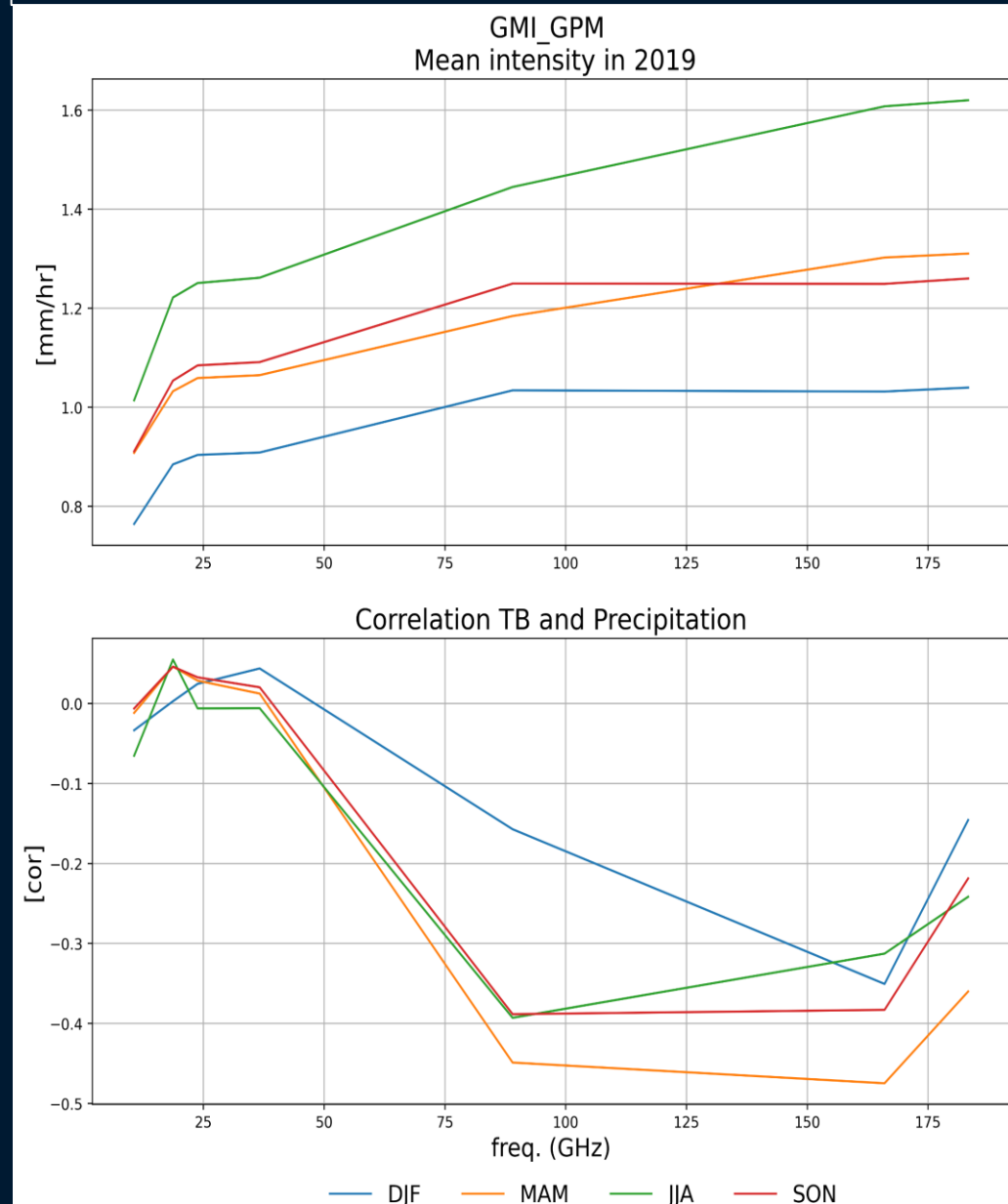
Matching:

Gaussian weighted ellipses.
Footprint specifications are
frequency dependent.

Example simulated footprints:



Preliminary results overpasses GMI over the Netherlands in 2019 (intensity is the reference precipitation resampled at GMI footprint)



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First, one step back: how do different footprint sizes and the way of coupling affect the satellite observations

Aim: to unravel how different footprint sizes and way of matching a ground-based profile affect GPROF its performance statistics.

Study outline:

Study area,
period and
data:

Same

Step 1 (same)

Match footprint of
conical sensors
with ground-based
radar grid

Step 2

Quantify effect
footprint size on
reference
precipitation estimate

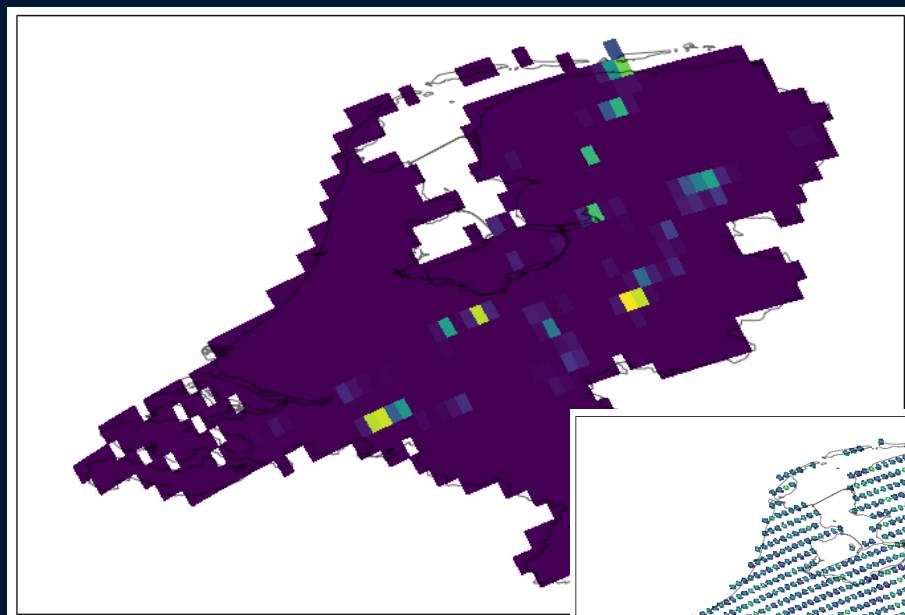
Step 3

Validate use of ground-
based radar: compare
profiles of ground- vs
satellite-based radar

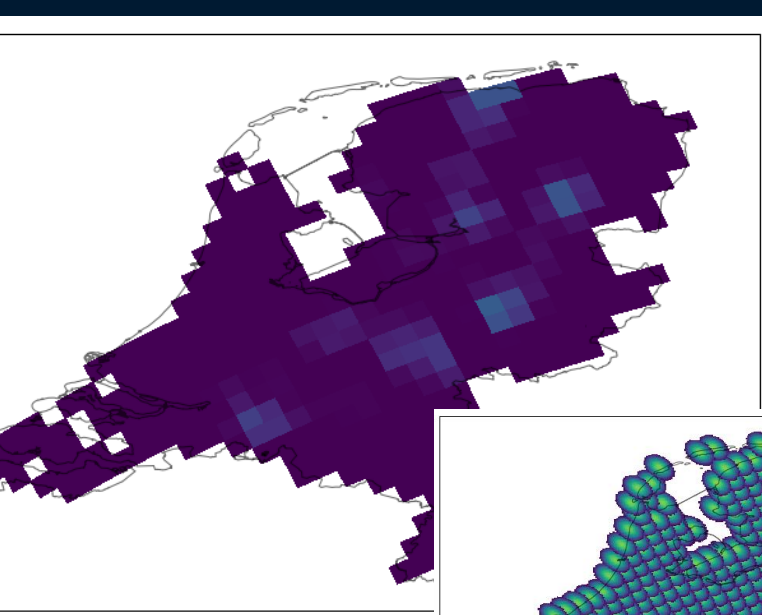
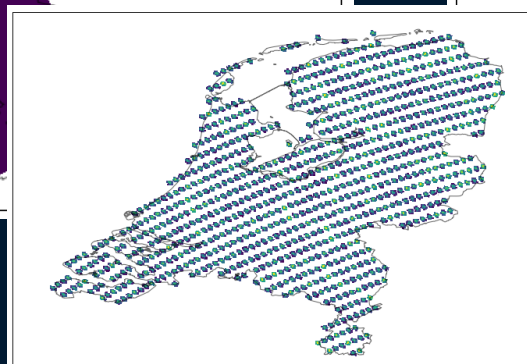
Step 4

Compare coupling
slanted and
straight vertical
radar profile.

Example of effect footprint size on intensity reference precipitation estimates (AMSR-2)



Simulated footprints:
Left, AMSR-2 10 GHz



Right: AMSR-2
89 GHz

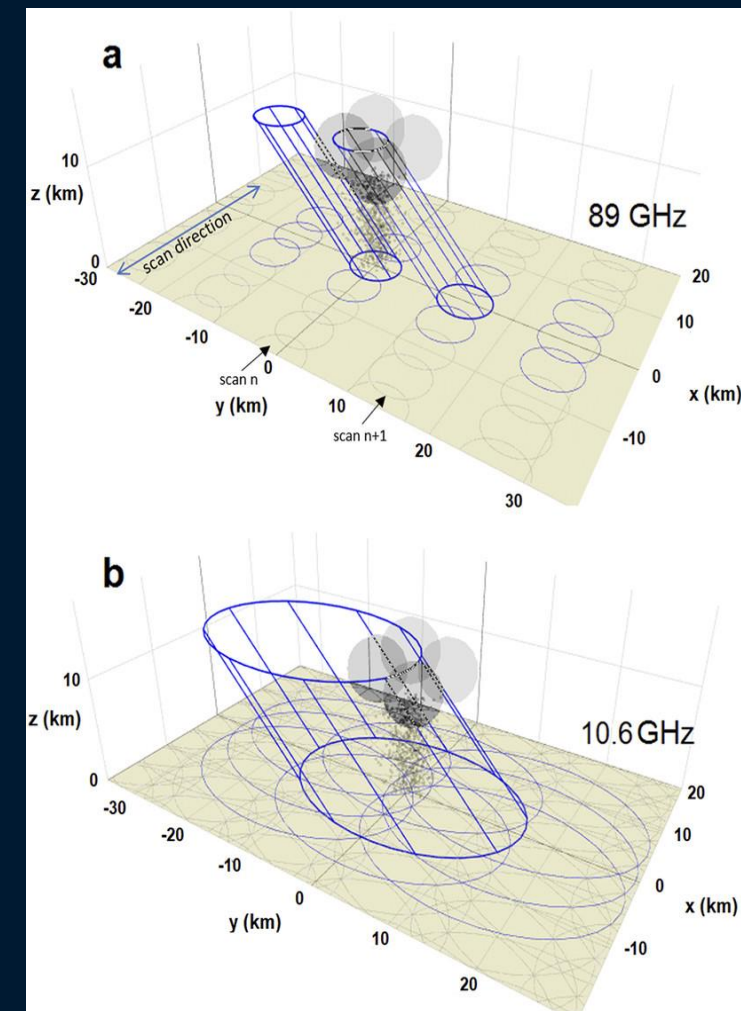
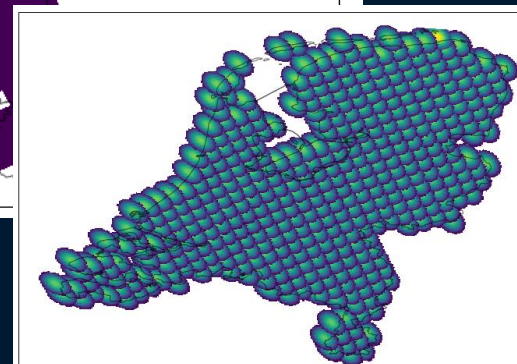


Illustration step 4

Retrieved from C. GUILLOTEAU and E. FOUFOULA-GEORGIOU (2019). *Beyond the Pixel: Using Patterns and Multiscale Spatial Information to Improve the Retrieval of Precipitation from Spaceborne Passive Microwave Imagers*

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