
[EE] Evening Poster | A (Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences) | A-CG Complex & General

[A-CG36]Satellite Earth Environment Observation

convener:Riko Oki(Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency), Yoshiaki HONDA(Center for Environmental Remote Sensing, Chiba University), Yukari Takayabu(東京大学 大気海洋研究所, 共同), Tsuneo Matsunaga(Center for Global Environmental Research and Satellite Observation Center, National Institute for Environmental Studies)

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In recent years, we cannot avoid facing issues on global environmental changes that occur in various spatiotemporal scales. The earth environmental observation data by satellites became the necessary basic data to tackle and solve those issues. Due to the recent advancement in the observation sensor technique and the data processing technique, the satellite observation has been showing rapid progress, and the time is changing from examining the accuracy of the observation sensor data to the advancement of the data application, leading to broaden potential users. In these days application became synergetic, so we comprehensively pick

up this topic in the Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences Session of this Union Meeting that enables to comprise the atmospheric, oceanic and land sciences; by combining the intelligence and the knowledge of the party, we propose a session that aims to prompt further studies towards the issues on earth environmental change, the advancement in the data application and future plans of Earth Observation missions.

[ACG36-P20]Estimation of observation model parameters using ground data for the Gauge-adjusted Global Satellite Mapping of Precipitation (GSMaP_Gauge)

*Tomoaki Mega¹, Tomoo Ushio¹ (1.Tokyo Metropolitan University)

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Global Satellite Mapping of Precipitation (GSMaP) is a developing project of algorithm global precipitation map based on space-borne microwave radiometers (MWR). In the Global Precipitation Measurement project, the integrated products of the high-resolution mapping of precipitation obtained from microwave measurements made by a constellation satellite and infrared radiometers in geostationary orbit are developed and supplied to the public (GSMaP MVK). However, high-resolution products such as GSMaP_MVK sometimes underestimate the surface precipitation and introduce large error into hydrological modeling. A rain-gauge-adjusted algorithm for the GSMaP (GSMaP Gauge) is a fitting algorithm estimated precipitation from satellites observation to rain-gauge precipitation with precipitation and observation models. The GSMaP Gauge algorithm improve land surface precipitation estimated from space-borne MWR.

The GSMaP Gauge models are two equation. One is observation equation. The observation equation indicate to linear relation with noise between observation data and true precipitation linear relation. Other indicates time change of precipitation. The study show that the estimation method for observation model parameters from ground observation and GSMaP MVK. In Japan region, the estimated parameter reduce root mean square error and rain amount ratio of GSMaP Gauge precipitation from 1.1 to 0.80 and from 1.55 to 1.37, respectively. Also, correlation coefficient is up from 0.47 to 0.54. Therefore the estimation of the parameters for the observation equation of the GSMaP Gauge algorithm lead to better precipitation estimation.