RADAR QPE AND MACHINE LEARNING

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Phenom / Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Lightning	26	27	38	16	20 ←
	\$30	\$16	\$23	\$16	\$16 ←
Tornado	47	36	18	35	10
	\$636	\$320	\$183	\$649	\$672
Wind	31	41	20	30	24
	\$376	\$268	\$149	\$266	\$156
Hail	0	0	0	0	0
	\$1,711	\$719	\$3,536	\$1,782	\$810
Temp	63	98	125	133	140
	\$18	\$3	\$0.37	\$954	\$150
Flooding	97	246	185	232	164
	\$2,816	\$2,185	\$14,214	\$84,397	\$19,268
Winter	42	28	30	14	10
	\$86	\$589	\$33	\$309	\$82
Fire	2	7	4	20	98
	\$325	\$23	\$184	\$157	\$19,109

INTRODUCTION

Among natural hazards, weather events related to flooding and extreme precipitation typically result in the costliest expenses, both in terms of property and life.

Source: NWS & NCDC

QUANTIFYING PRECIPITATION WITH MACHINE LEARNING

- Within the Multi-Radar Multi-Sensor (MRMS) system, 1-km products are produced every 2-min, providing for some of the highest resolution of blended radar, model, gauge, lightning, and satellite data available.
- Nearly 1 TB of products are produced every day over domains such as CONUS, Hawaii, Alaska, Canada, etc.
- Products are validated against independent hourly and daily gauge networks, which can exceed 15,000 gauges / hour
- Could data mining and implementing ML / AI produce comparable results than physically-based Quantitative Precipitation Estimates (QPEs)?
 - Single radar input
 - Mosaicked input



DOMAIN: RCWF



SETTING UP THE DATA RADAR AND GAUGE DATA

- Radar fields were extracted from 5 x 5 1-km Cartesian grids centered on each gauge (ground truth).
 - Reflectivity, ZDR, KDP, and RhoHV = input variables
 - 267 gauges within 250-km radius of RCWF domain.
- Gauge values: hourly accumulation.
- Gauge Radar matching.
 - Find number of single radar scans within previous hour (~ 10 or 11 usually for RCWF) and accumulate radar moments within previous hour.
- Total number of days = 18.

• 18 days *
$$\frac{6 x 10 - \min obs}{1 hr}$$
 * $\frac{24 hr}{day}$ * 267 gauges * 5 * 5 ~ 17,300,000 observations

CNN MODEL ARCHITECTURE



1 convolution-pooling layer 64 convolution channels Leaky-RelU activator

Dropout = 50%

Optimizer = adam Loss = MAE

3 dense layers

150 epochs Batch size = 1000 ~5 mins per simulation







20170603-010948

CONUS CNN MODEL AND RESULTS

- Similar setup for CONUS compared to Taiwan, but with more variables
- Trained and simulations over the West coast USA
 - 13 mosaicked MRMS input variables
 - 2 months training / validation data
- Trained and simulations over Hawaii
 - 27 mosaicked MRMS input variables
 - 3 months training / validation data
- 24 hour accumulations
 - 24 x 1 hour accumulations

Gauge vs QPE Comparison





Gauge vs QPE Comparison





Gauge vs QPE Comparison

11/27/2019 15:00 UTC

in

24.0

20.0

18.0 · 16.0 · 14.0 ·

12.0 -

10.0

9.0 8.0 7.0 6.0

5.0 4.0 3.0 2.5

2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.75 -0.50 -

0.25

0.10 .

0.05

0.01

KEY



Inventory History

Gauge vs QPE Comparison



Gauge vs QPE Comparison



Gauge vs QPE Comparison



Gauge vs QPE Comparison





Gauge vs QPE Comparison

12

10



Gauge vs QPE Comparison





Gauge vs QPE Comparison

in

24.0

20.0 -

18.0 -16.0 -14.0 -

12.0 -

10.0 -

9.0 -

7.0 -

6.0

5.0

4.0

3.0 -2.5 -2.0 -

1.5

1.0 -0.75 -0.50 -

0.25 -

0.05 -

0.01 -



CONUS LSTM MODEL AND RESULTS

- Trained and simulations over the entire USA
 - Trained in various regions throughout the CONUS
 - Simulation throughout various regions of the CONUS
 - Training, validation, and simulations days were all independent of one another
- 8 variables utilized

Gauge vs QPE Comparison





Gauge vs QPE Comparison

2.0

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0



Gauge vs QPE Comparison





Gauge vs QPE Comparison

General

12

10

QPE (in)

0.00

2.83

Min

Avg

Max

METOP Analysis Tools

in

24.0

20.0

18.0

16.0 14.0 -

12.0 -

10.0 -

9.0

8.0

7.0 -

6.0 5.0

4.0

2.5 -2.0 1.5 -1.0 0.75 -0.50 -

0.25 -

0.10 -

0.05 -

0.01 -

3.0 -

0

KJGX 32,5

32.8

31.5

38,5



Inventory History

Gauge vs QPE Comparison



KMAX 24HR OP



Gauge vs QPE Comparison





DISCUSSION

• Good results from both CNN and LSTM

• With an abundance of information, more simulations are possible

- Need upgrade to hardware \rightarrow RAM and storage
 - 18 days training for Taiwan (few cool season events, typhoons, etc.)
 - Hours / Days for CONUS
- Cloud?

CONCLUSIONS

- Two different types of ML models have been shown to produce promising results from a variety of regions.
 - High quality controlled data
 - Large amounts of data available
- More ML models to be developed: ConvLSTM; Unet, GAN's, etc.
- Real-time ML model being implemented in Taiwan

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