

Evaluation of TRMM 3B42 Daily Estimates of Tropical Cyclone Rainfall over the Pacific and Australia

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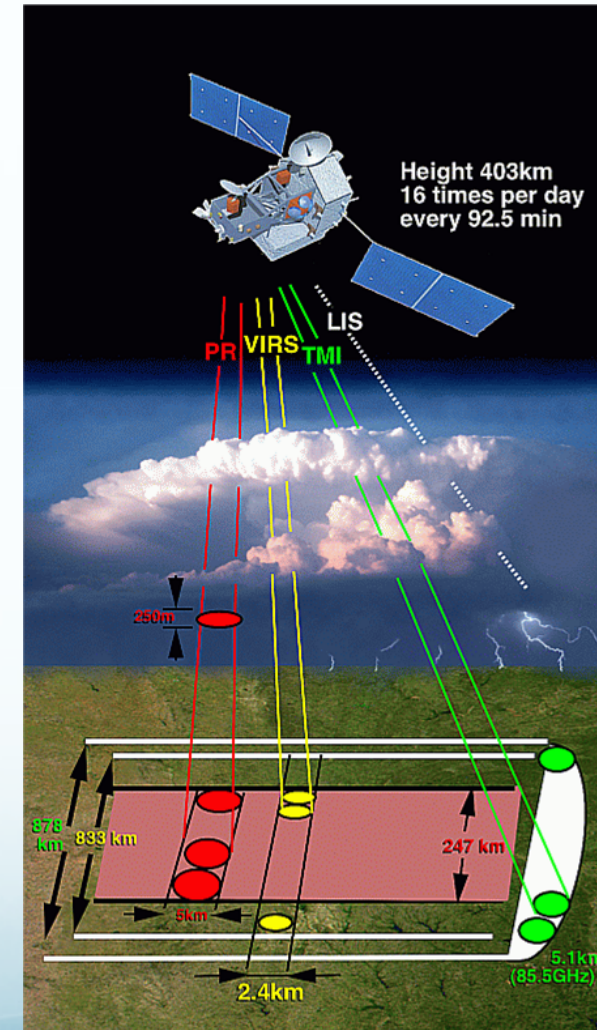
Related Papers

- Chen, Y., E. E. Ebert, K. J. E. Walsh, and N. E. Davidson (2013), Evaluation of TRMM 3B42 precipitation estimates of tropical cyclone rainfall using PACRAIN data, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118, 2184-2196, doi:10.1002/jgrd.50250.
- Chen, Y., E. E. Ebert, K. J. E. Walsh, N. E. Davidson (2013), Evaluation of TMPA 3B42 daily precipitation estimates of tropical cyclone rainfall over Australia, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, minor revision.

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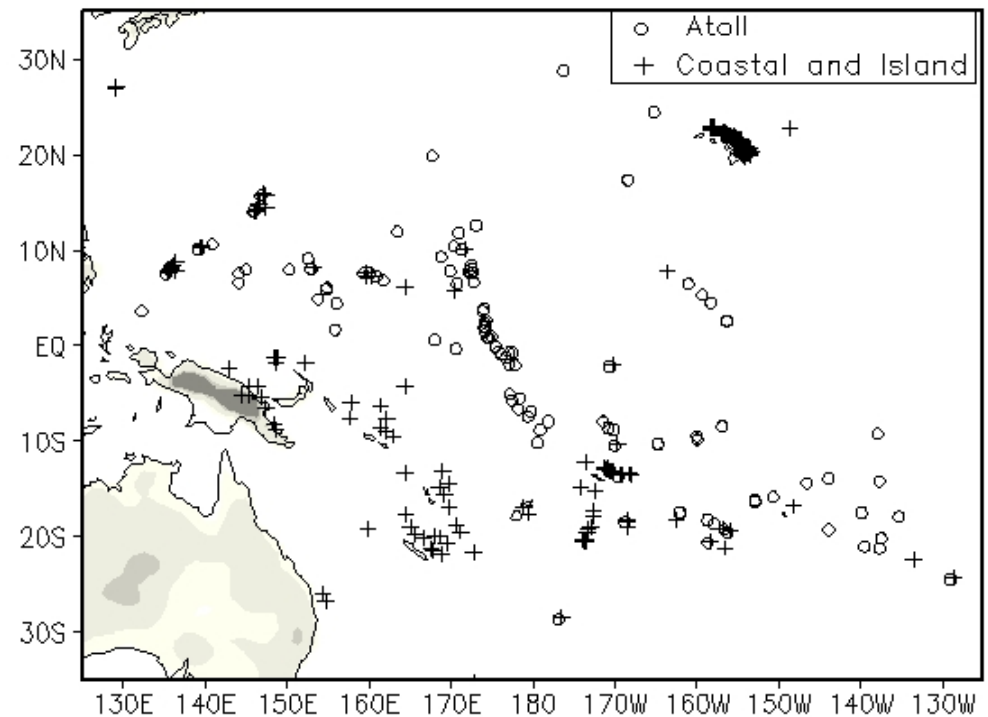
TRMM 3B42

- The TRMM Multi-satellite Precipitation Analysis (TMPA) 3B42
- 3-hourly, $0.25^{\circ} \times 0.25^{\circ}$
- From the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM):
 - PR — Precipitation Radar
 - TMI — TRMM Microwave Imager
- Other passive microwave: SSM/I, SSMIS, AMSR-E, AMSU-B, MHS
- Infrared (IR)
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly rain gauge analyses

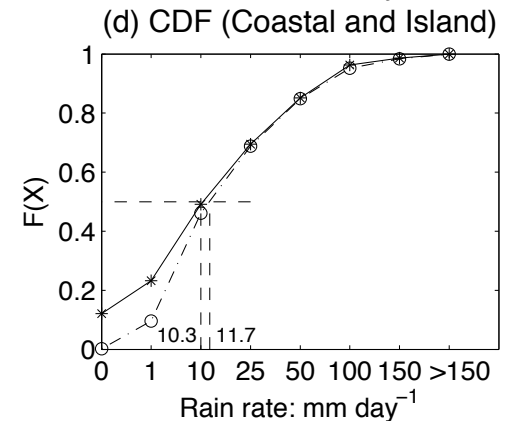
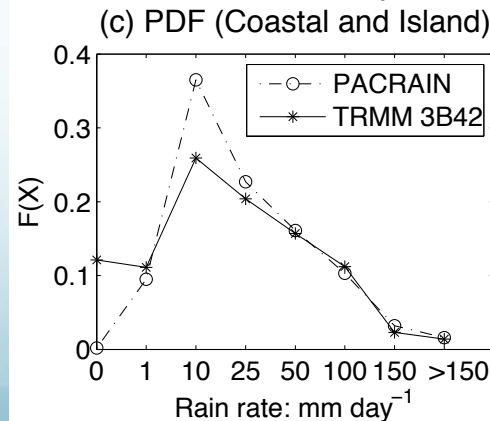
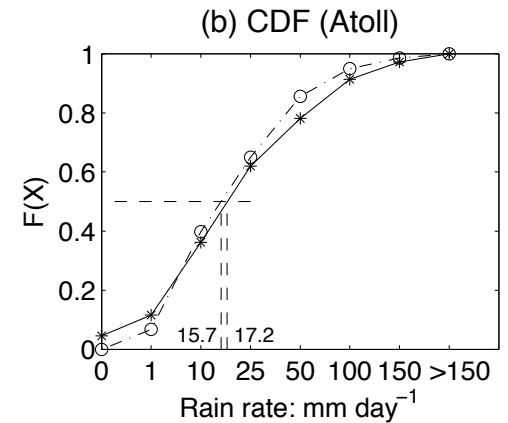
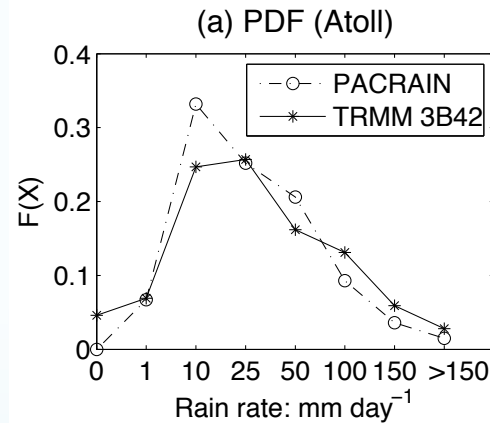
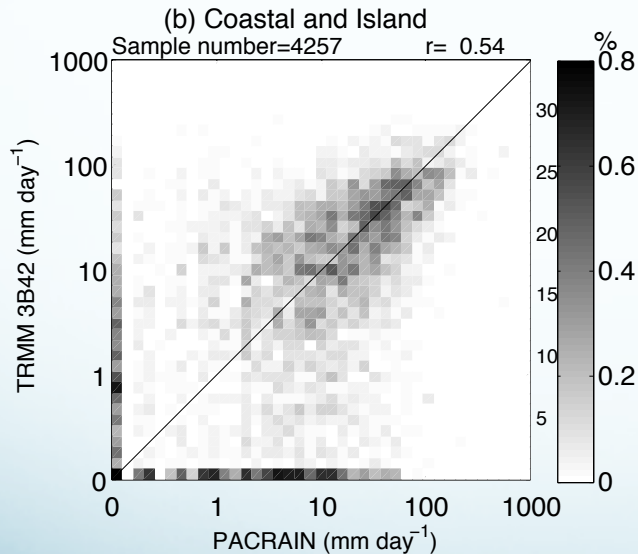
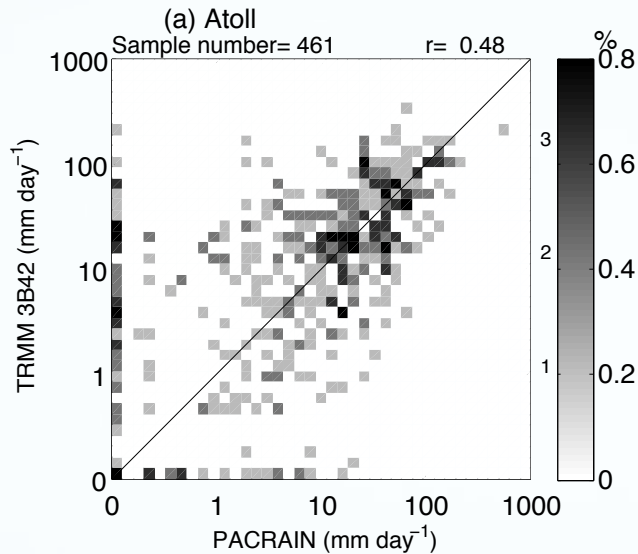


Over the Pacific

- The Comprehensive Pacific Rainfall Database (PACRAIN)
- Atoll
- Coastal and islands
- PACRAIN website
- <http://pacrain.evac.ou.edu/>

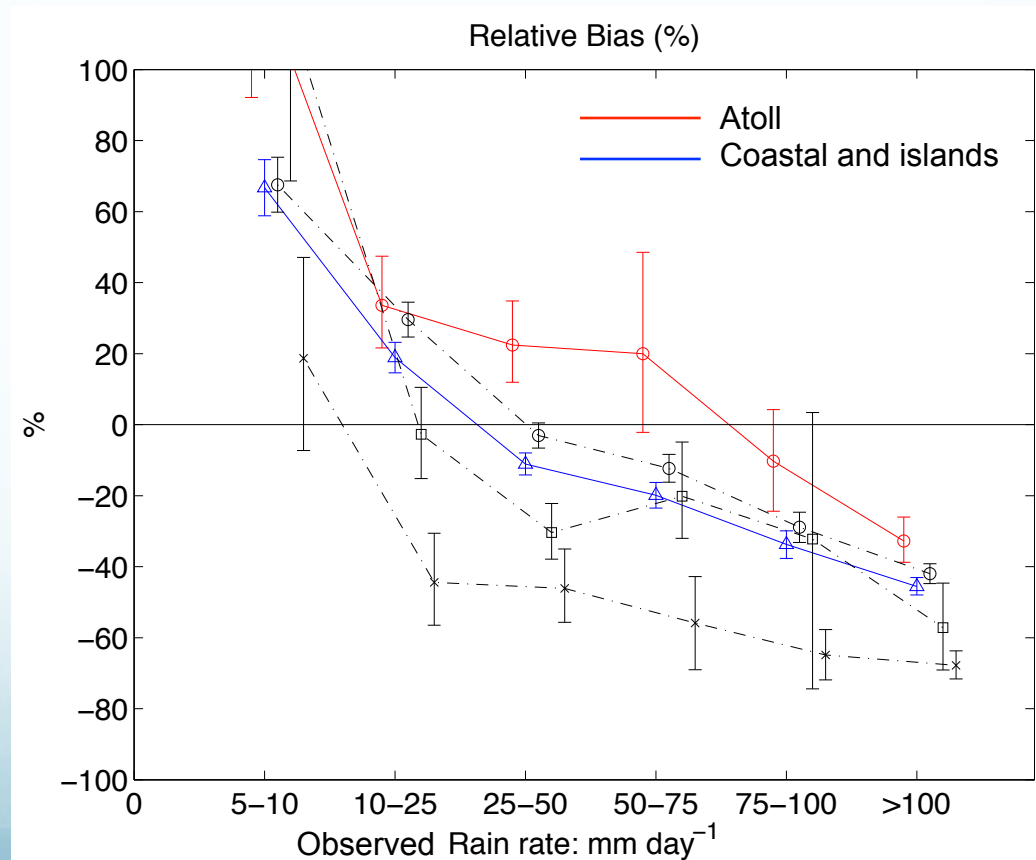


Scatter plots and probability distributions



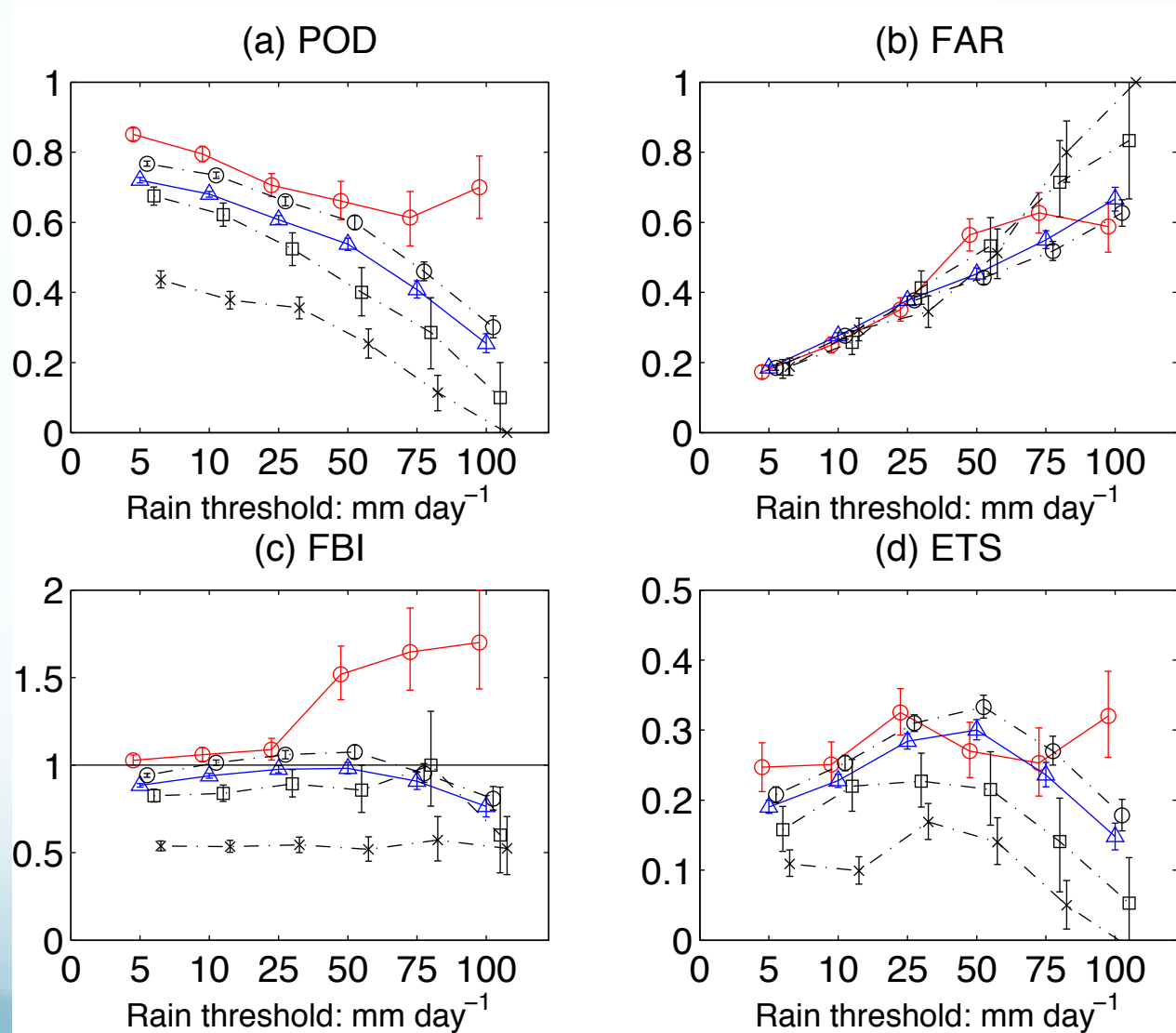
Relative bias

- Atoll (red) vs. Coastal and islands (blue)
- Coastal and islands sites were separated into three subgroups:
 - <100m (black circle)
 - 100-200m (black square)
 - >200m (black cross)

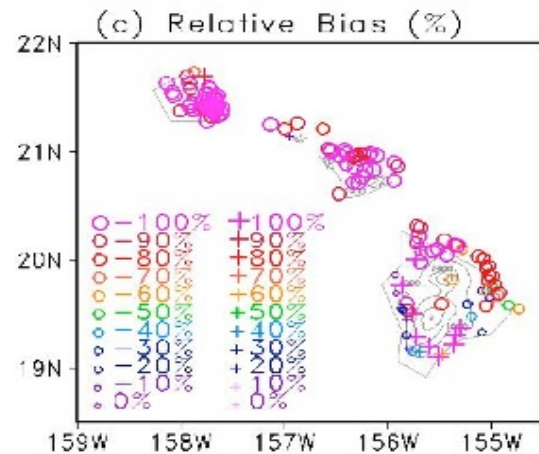
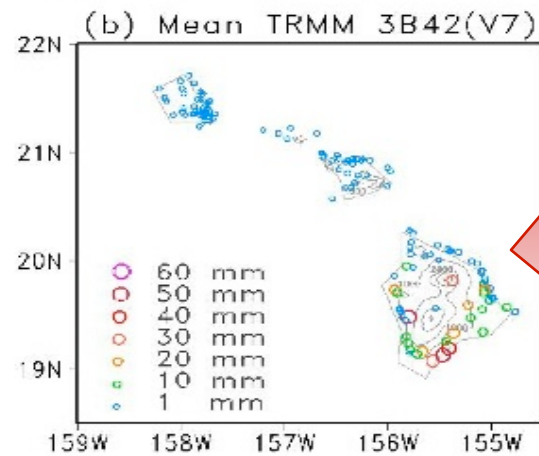
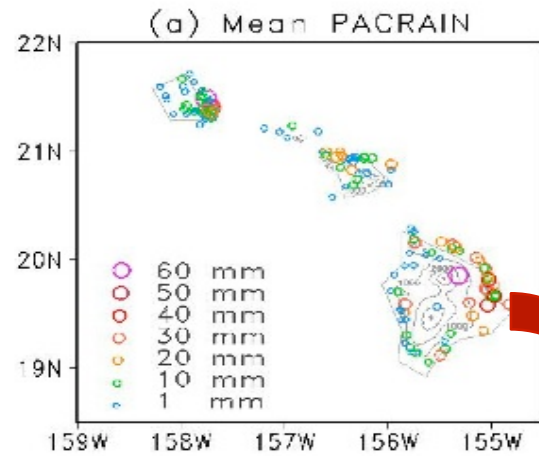


Skill scores

— Atoll
— Coastal and islands



Hawaiian Islands: topographic influence

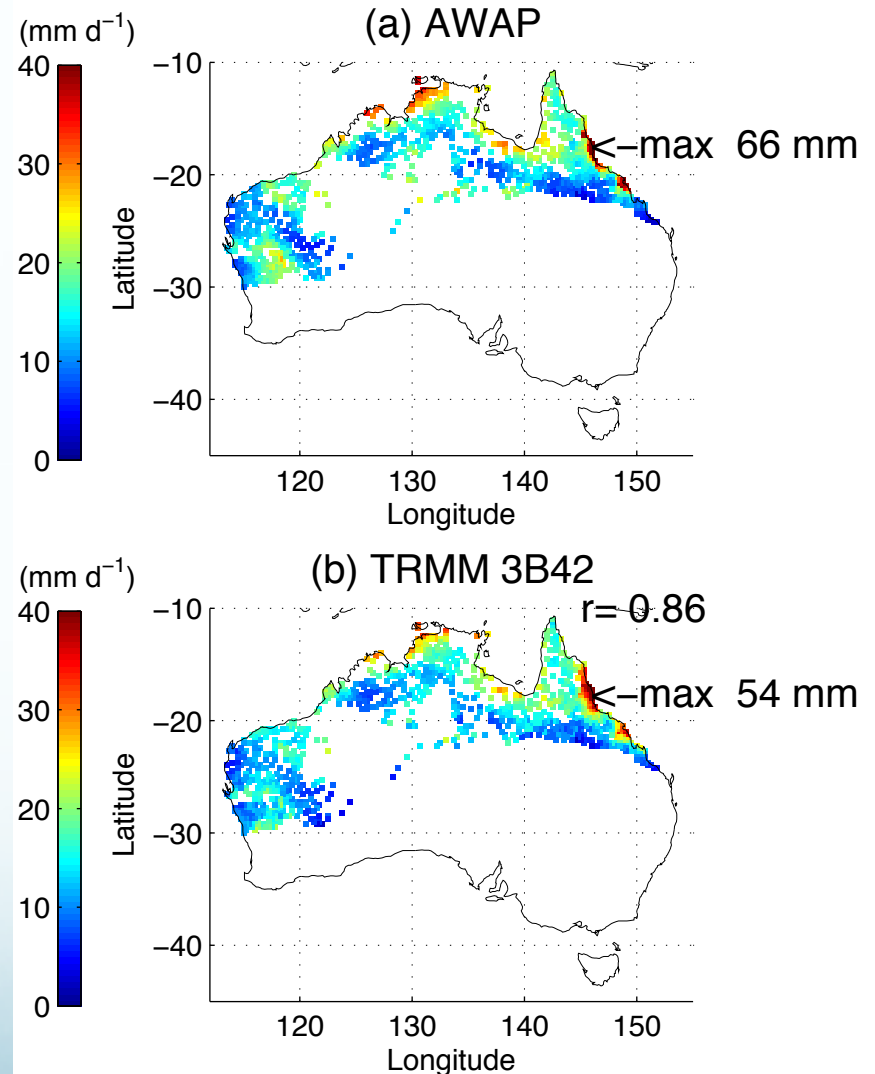


Summary 1: The Pacific

- TRMM 3B42 shows reasonable skills at detecting tropical cyclone rainfall
- Overestimates light rain / underestimates heavy rain
- Better performance on atolls (over ocean)
- Poorest performance on coastal and island sites with higher elevation
 - Not able to detect orographic enhancement
- Algorithm difference between ocean and land

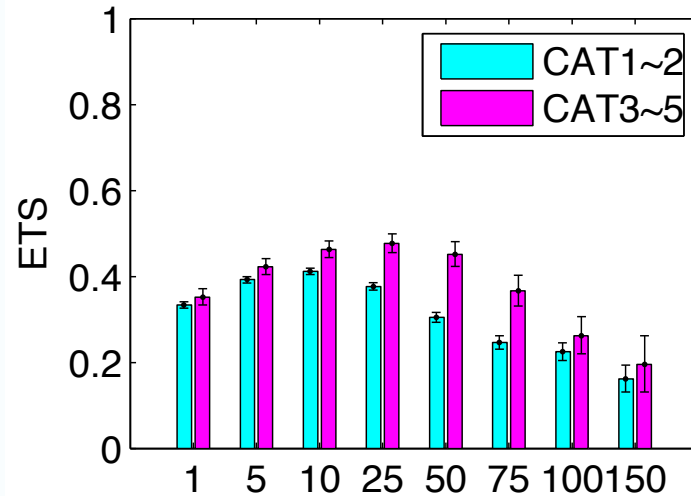
TC rainfall over Australia

- The Australian Water Availability Project (AWAP)
- Good spatial correlation
- Underestimation of heavy rain

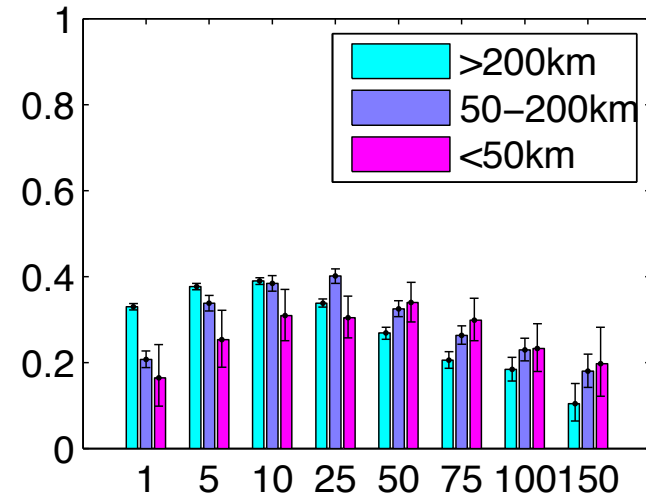


Under different TC conditions

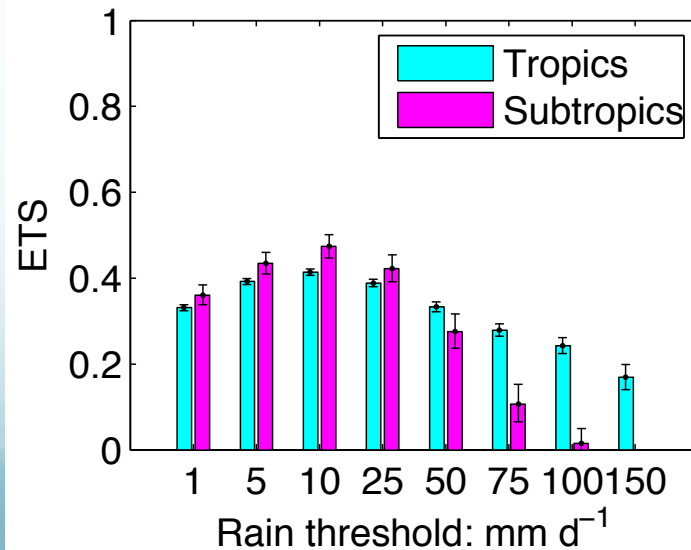
(a) TC Category



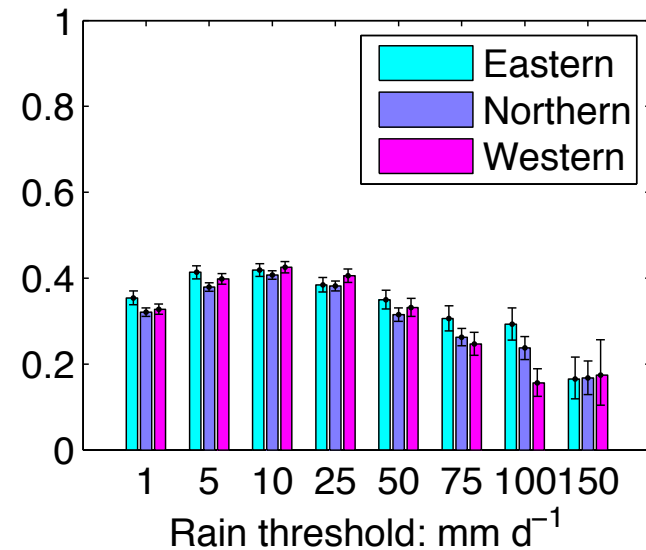
(b) Distance from TC center



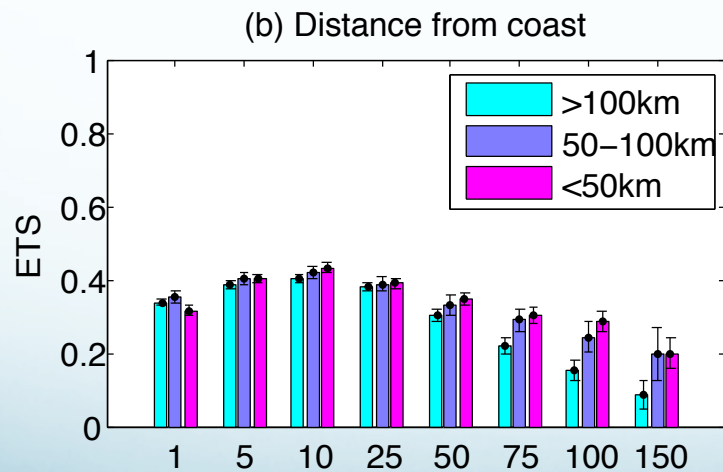
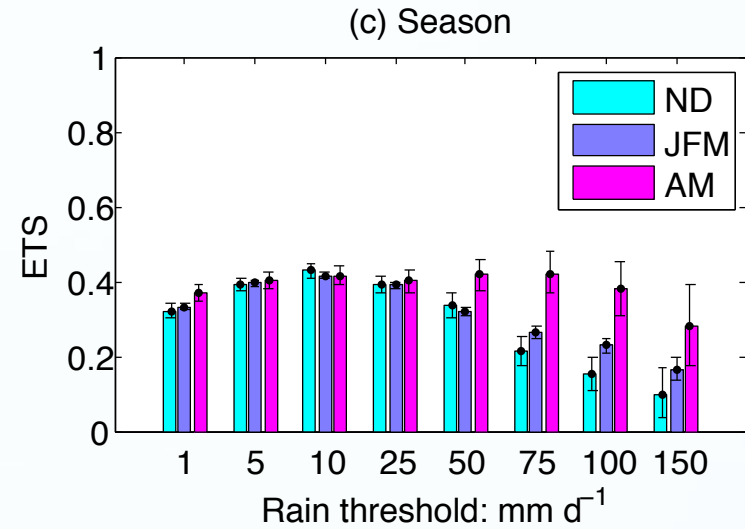
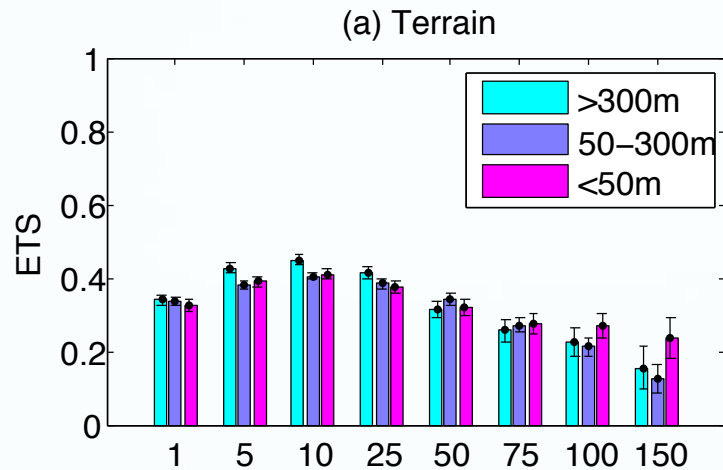
(c) Tropics vs. Subtropics



(d) Region

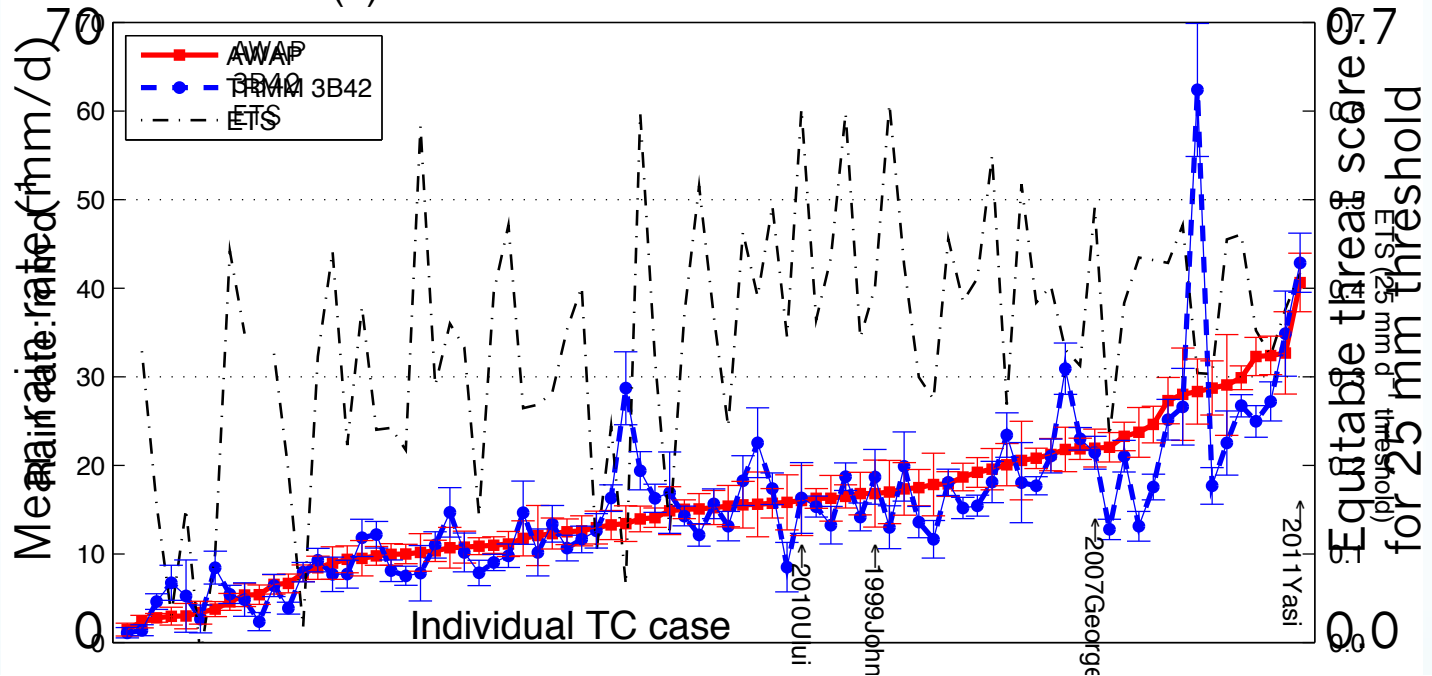


Under different TC conditions

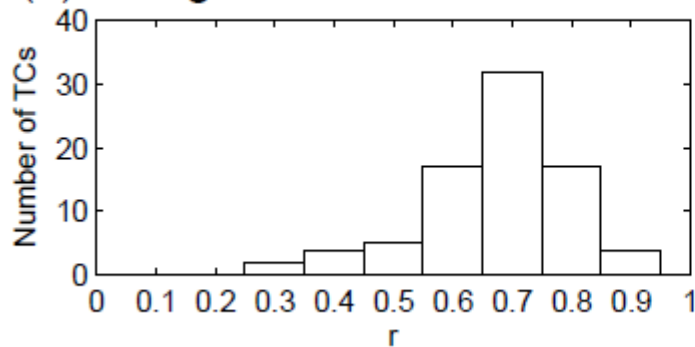


Performance varies from case to case

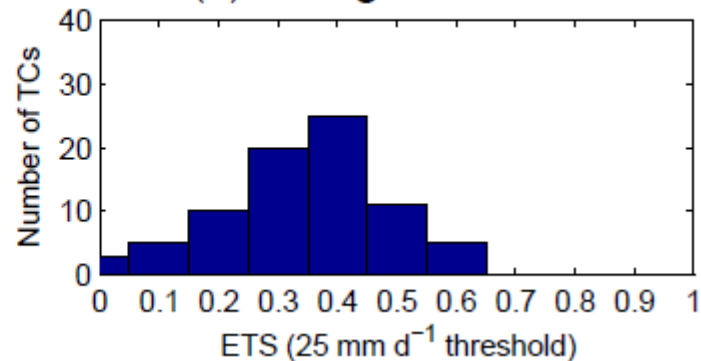
(a) Mean rain rate and ETS for individual TC



(b) Histogram of correlation coefficient



(c) Histogram of ETS



Summary 2: Australian Region

- TRMM 3B42 produces similar “climatological” mean TC rainfall pattern to that in gauge analysis.
- Overestimates light rain / underestimates heavy rain
- TC intensity, distance from TC center, latitude and TC seasons show the most significant influence on 3B42’s heavy rain detection ability.
- 3B42’s performance on TC rain at landfall varies from case to case.

Take home message...

- TRMM 3B42 is suitable for TC rainfall study,
✓ especially over ocean.

But...

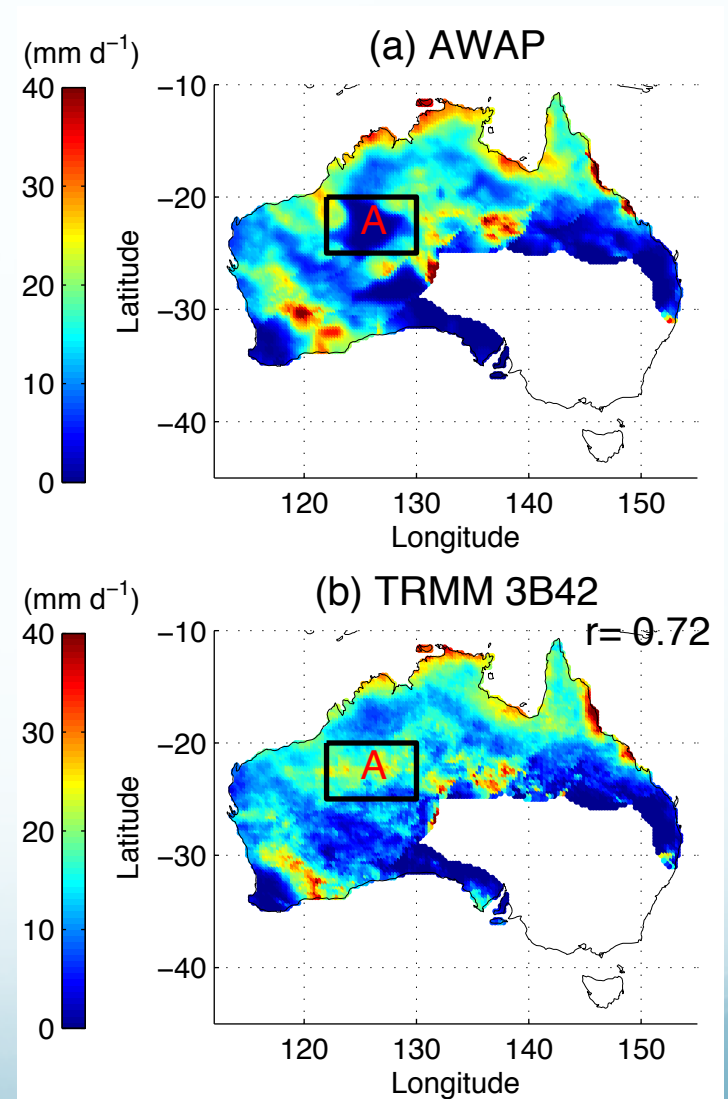
- be careful at locations where topography has an influence.

Thank You!

- More results in the papers
- Questions and comments: send to Jun Chen
(yingjc@student.unimelb.edu.au)

TRMM 3B42 vs. AWAP

- 3b42's advantage at places where rain gauges are not available (re.g. region A).



Case study: Yasi

- Similar rain pattern;
- Not able to reach the heavy rain amount;
- Underestimation near the TC center; overestimation at outer rainband.
- Example of not able to detect orographic enhancement?

