

GOST PRECIPITION MEASUREMENT

Welcome to Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) Mission Applications Webinar Series

Webinar 1: Overview of GPM Mission, Data Products, and Data Access Tools



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NASA Applied Remote Sensing Training (ARSET)

http://arset.gsfc.nasa.gov



Webinar Objective



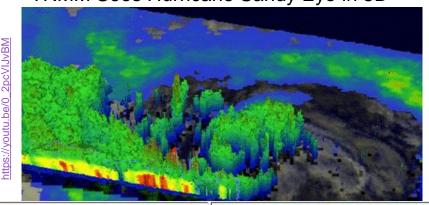
 This webinar series is designed to facilitate GPM precipitation data usage in environmental research, applications, and decision support activities



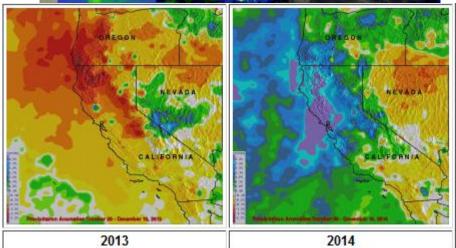


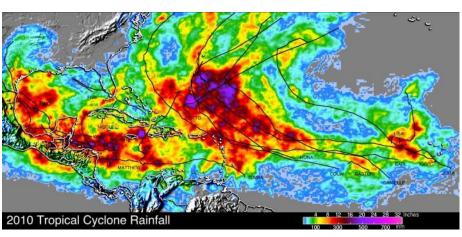
Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM)

TRMM Sees Hurricane Sandy Eye in 3D



- TRMM Launch: November, 1997
- 17+ years of unprecedented precipitation data
- Mission ended April 15, 2015





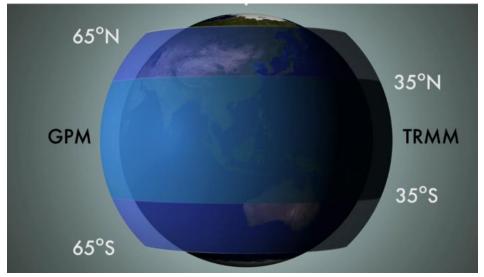
Rainfall accumulation from 2010 Tropical Cyclone Season

California Rainfall Comparisons (Oct-Dec 2013 vs. 2014)



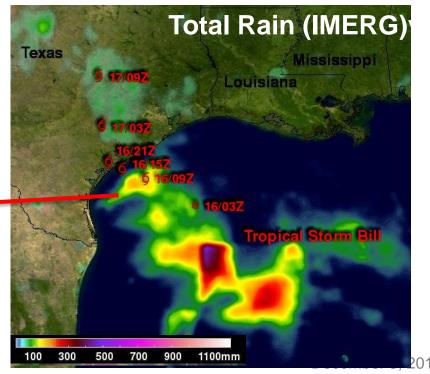
TRMM to GPM





Beulsiana

- TRMM was designed to measure heavy to moderate rainfall in the tropics and subtropics
- GPM can measure everything from light rain to heavy rain and falling snow





Societal Benefit Areas





Extreme Events and Disasters

- Landslides
- Floods
- Tropical cyclones
 Re-insurance



Water Resources and Agriculture

- Famine Early Warning System
- Drought
- Water Resource management
- Agriculture



Weather, Climate & Land Surface Modeling

- Numerical Weather Prediction
 - Land System Modeling
 - **Global Climate Modeling**



Public Health and Ecology

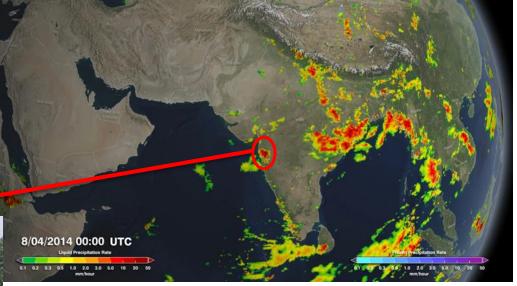
- Disease tracking
 Animal migration
- Food Security





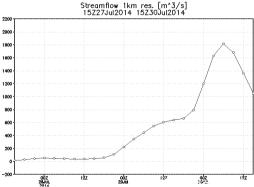
Flood and Landslide Modeling

A major landslide occurred in Malin caused 150 fatalities. GPM observed heavy monsoon rains were observed before, during and after the landslide (August, 2014)



http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/goto?4294



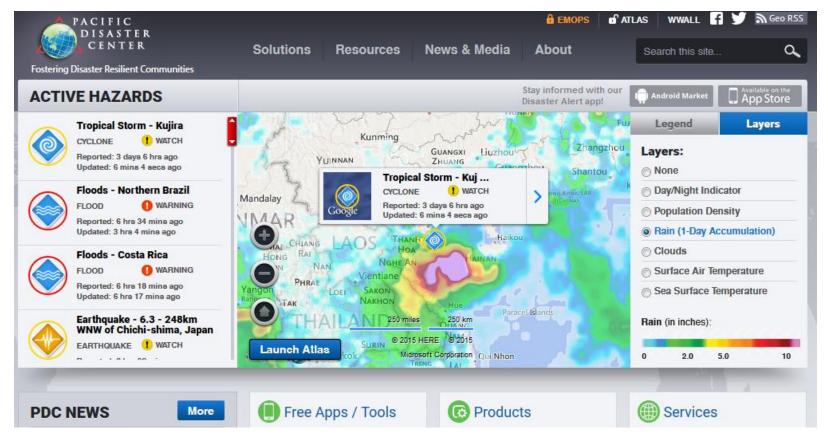


Peak in streamflow observed downstream from landslide following the event.



Disaster Situational Awareness (e.g. Pacific Disaster Center)



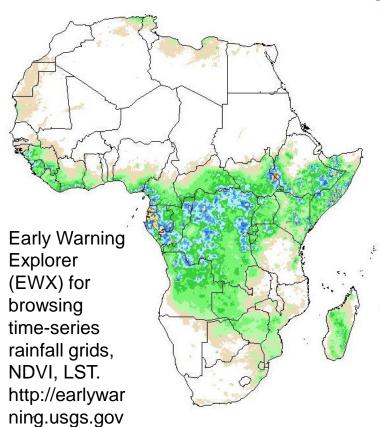


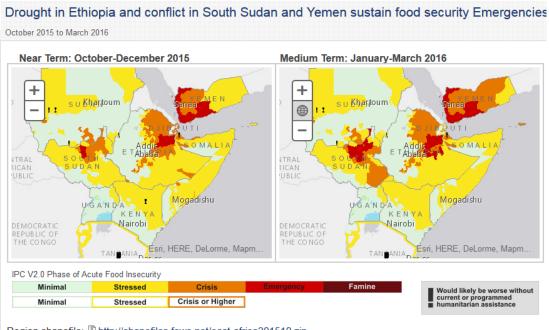
http://www.pdc.org/





Agriculture





Region shapefile: Ill http://shapefiles.fews.net/east-africa201510.zip

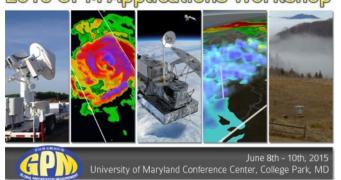
Accurate satellite precipitation estimates are critical to crop forecasts. Famine Earth Warning System (FEWS) relies on TRMM/GPM other satellite estimates for anticipating poor growing seasons. GPM will improve these estimates.



Applications Activities



2015 GPM Applications Workshop



Representation from:

- Government (NGA, NRL, US Army, USGS, USDA, OFDA/USAID, NASA)
- Industry (SwissRe, The Weather Company, Capital Weather Gang)
- International (PDC, MercyCorps, Red Cross)
- Academia (several countries represented)

Session on:

- Scientific achievements
- Weather Forecasting & Communication
- Agricultural Modeling/Food Security/Water Resources
- Ecology and Public Health and Disasters

URL to access presentations and agenda:

http://pmm.nasa.gov/meetings/2015
-gpm-applications-workshop

- 1. Working on improving access to GPM products (like this webinar series!)
- 2. Reprocessing GPM data through TRMM 1998)
- 3. Provide "early", "late" and "final" versions of product for different end user communities
- 4. Work on data access



Outline of the Webinar Series



1. Overview of GPM Mission, Data Products, and Data Access Tools (12/8/2015)

 GPM Data Product Updates and Demonstration of Web-tools for Data Search, Analysis, Visualization, and Download (3/15/2016)

- 3. Demonstration of Case Studies of GPM Data Import and Analysis in GIS (6/7/2016)
- 4. Tutorial on Using Python Scripts for Reading GPM Data (9/13/2106)



Webinar-1 Agenda



- GPM Core Satellite: Orbital Configuration, Sensors
- GPM Data Products:

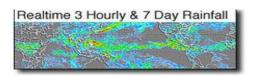
Level-2 and Level-3 Data Sets Filename Conventions, Formats Spatial and Temporal Resolutions and Coverage

- Data Search and Access Web-tools
- Data Validation

GPM – For Continuation and Improvement of Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) Measurements

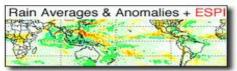
http://pmm.nasa.gov/TRMM

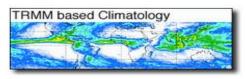
- TRMM, a research mission, was launched in November 1997 and ended in April 2015
- GPM a successor of TRMM comprises of a core satellite and a consortium of international satellites
- Both TRMM and GPM were initiated by NASA and Japanese Space Agency (JAXA)











- TRMM Carried a
 Precipitation Radar (PR), and Microwave Imager (TMI) in addition to Visible and Infrared Scanner (VIRS) and Lightning Imaging Sensor (LIS), and Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERE)
- With 17 years of precipitation data, widely used for research and environmental applications

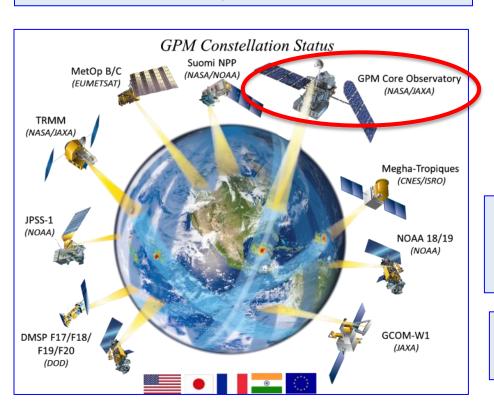


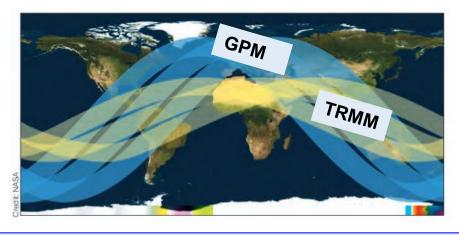
GPM Core and Constellation Satellites



http://pmm.nasa.gov/GPM

GPM Core satellite was launched on February 27th, 2014





The area covered by three TRMM orbits [yellow] versus orbits of the GPM Core Observatory [blue]

GPM measurements span middle and high latitudes



GPM Core Satellite



http://pmm.nasa.gov/GPM

- o GPM Core satellite in a non-polar orbit, but along with the constellation satellites has revisit time of 3 hours over land
- There are 16 orbits per day covering region
 between 65° S to 65° N
 latitudes
- Altitude 407 km

- Multiple Sensors
- An active and a passive rain sensor

Dual-frequency Precipitation Radar (**DPR**)
GPM Microwave Imager (**GM**I)

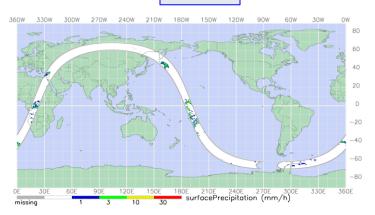
 DPR and GMI – improvement over TRMM PR and TMI



GPM Sensors







GMI Frequencies:

10.6,18.7,23.8,36.5,89,166 & 183 GHz

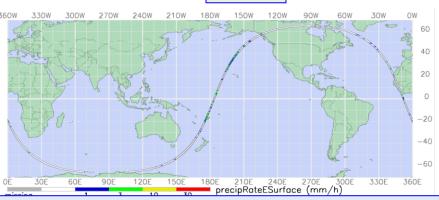
Swath width 885 km

Resolution: 19.4km x 32.2km (10 GHz)

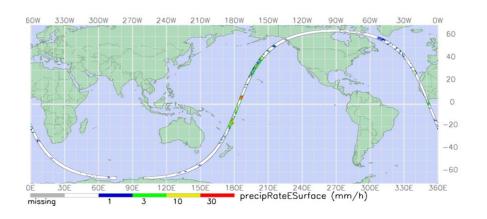
to 4.4km x 7.3km (183 GHz)

Higher spatial resolutions than TRMM TMI High frequencies help measure snow

DPR



Ka 35.5 GHz, Swath Width 120 km, Resolution 5.2 km



Ku 13.6 GHZ, Swath Width 245 km, Resolution 5.2 km



GPM Constellation Sensors



A group of conical-scanning microwave imagers and cross-track scanning humidity sounders http://pmm.nasa.gov/GPM/constellation-partners

- Special Sensor Microwave Imager/Sounder (SSMIS) instruments on U.S. Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) satellites
- The Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer-2 (AMSR-2) on JAXA's Global Change Observation Mission - Water 1 (GCOM-W1) satellite
- The Multi-Frequency Microwave Scanning Radiometer (MADRAS) and the multi-channel microwave humidity sounder (SAPHIR) on the Megha-Tropiques satellite provided by the Centre National D'Etudies Spatiales (CNES) of France and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
- The Microwave Humidity Sounder (MHS) instrument on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-19 satellite
- MHS instruments on the MetOp series of satellites launched by the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)
- The Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder (ATMS) instruments on the National Polarorbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) Preparatory Project (NPP)
- ATMS instruments on the upcoming NOAA-NASA Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) satellites
- A microwave imager planned for the Defense Weather Satellite System (DWSS)



GPM Algorithms



http://pmm.nasa.gov/science/precipitation-algorithms

There are 4 major algorithms used to obtain precipitation estimates from GPM observations:

- Radar Algorithm
- Radiometer Algorithm
- Combined Radar+Radiometer Algorithm
- Multi-Satellite Algorithm (GPM core active/passive and constellation passive microwave measurements are used)



GPM Algorithms



http://pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd.html

Details of the algorithms can be found from the Precipitation Processing System (PPS)

GPM ATBD (Algorithm Theoretical Basis Documents)

GPM/DPR Level-2 Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document

GPM GPROF (Level 2) Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document.

GPM Combined Radar-Radiometer Precipitation Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (

US Integrated Multi-satellite Retrievals for GPM (IMERG)





GPM Data Products



GPM Data Levels



Level 0 Raw Instrument Data



Level 1 Geolocated and Calibrated



Highest spatial/temporal resolution

Level 2 Geophysical Data Product
Derived from L1 Data



Level 3 Composites Of Level 2
Data Products

Precipitation Data L-2 and L-3

Level 3 Gridded Data

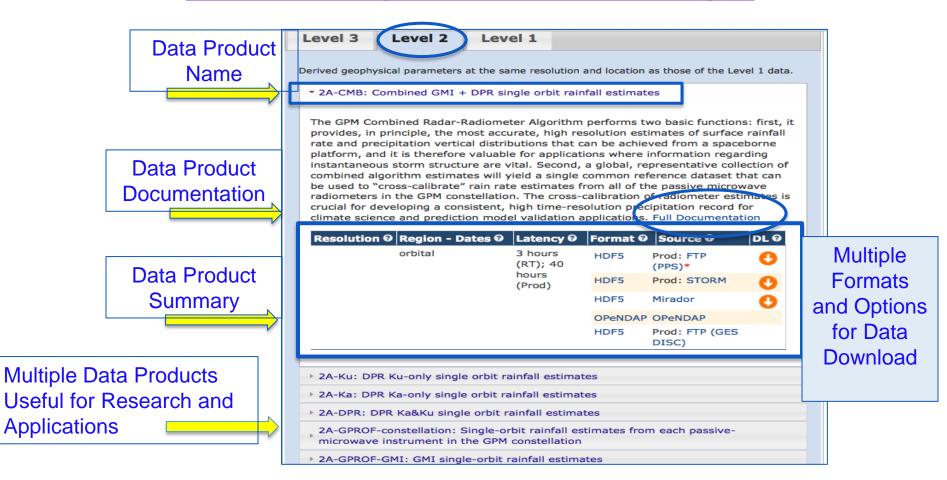
Lower spatial/temporal resolution but gridded and may be available at multiple spatial/temporal resolutions



GPM Level-2 Data Product Information



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/downloads/gpm







Summary of GPM Level-2 Precipitation Products

Sensor/Product Name	Spatial Resolution and Coverage	Temporal Resolution	Data Format
DPR Ku-only/ 2A-Ku DPR Ka-only/2A-Ka DPR KU & Ka/ 2A-DPR	5.2 km x125 m Single Orbit and 16 orbits per day (70°S-70°N)	20-120 minutes 24 hours	HDF5 and OPenDAP
GMI/2A-GPROF	4 km x 4 km Orbital and 16 orbits per day (70°S- 70°N)	2 – 40 hours	
Combined GMI and DPR/2A-CMB	Orbital (70°S-70°N) 5 km x 5 km, Coincident Ku-Ka-GMI footprints	3 – 40 hours	

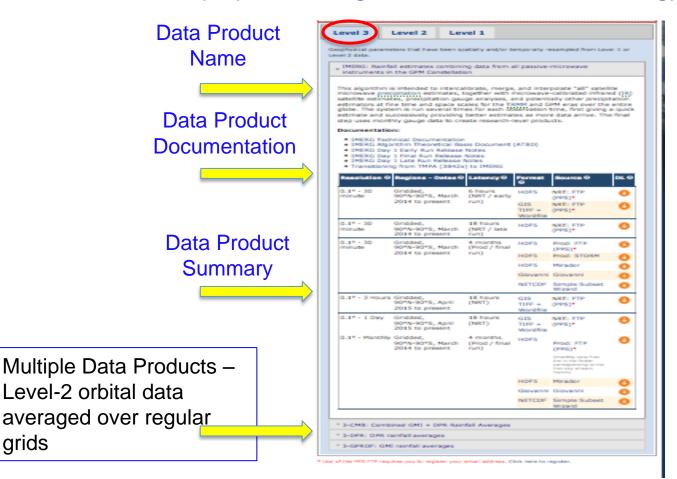
^{*}In addition to surface rainfall rate in mm//hour, vertical precipitation profiles and latent heating are available in these data products





GPM Level-3 Data Product Information

http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/downloads/gpm



- IMERG is derived from multiple satellites
- Available every half hour at about 10 km resolution at ~6-hour, 16hour, and 3months latency

Multiple Formats and Options for **Data Download**

grids



Summary of GPM Level-3 Precipitation Products



Sensor/Product Name	Spatial Resolution and Coverage	Temporal Resolution	Data Format
IMERG	0.1°x0.1° (90°S-90°N)	30-minutes(Near Real Time) with 6-hour latency, 16-hour latency and 3-months latency	HDF4, NetCDF, OPenDAP, ASCII GIF, PNG Images KML for Google Earth
3-CMB Combined GMI + DPR rainfall Averages	0.1°x0.1° (70°S-70°N)	Monthly	
3-DPR rainfall Averages	0.25°x0.25° 5.0°x5.0° (67°S-67°N) for Daily (70°S-70°N) for Monthly	Daily and Monthly Daily and Monthly	
3-GPROF GMI rainfall Averages	0.25°x0.25° (90°S-90°N)	Daily and Monthly	

^{*}In addition to surface rainfall rate in mm//hour, vertical precipitation profiles and latent heating are available in these data products





Widely used GPM Data Products Based on the Users FTP Requests

- IMERG
- 2AGPROF rainfall swath estimates for GMI and constellation radiometers
- 1C calibrated brightness temperature for GMI and constellation radiometers
- 2A DPR rainfall swath estimates



IMERG Data Sets



Multiple runs accommodate different user requirements for latency and accuracy

- "Early" 6 hours (flash flooding)
- "Late" 16 hours (crop forecasting)
- "Final" 3 months (research data)

Time intervals are half-hourly and monthly (Final only)

0.1° global CED grid

- PPS will provide subsetting by parameter and location
- initial release covers 60° N-S

User-oriented services

- interactive analysis (GIOVANNI)
- alternate formats (KMZ, KML, TIFF WRF files, ...)
- area averages

Half-hourly data file (Early, Late, Final)

- 1 [multi-sat.] precipitationCal
- 2 [multi-sat.] precipitationUncal
- 3 [multi-sat. precip] randomError
- 4 [PMW] HQprecipitation
- 5 [PMW] HQprecipSource [identifier]
- 6 [PMW] HQobservationTime
- 7 IRprecipitation
- 8 IRkalmanFilterWeight
- 9 probabilityLiquidPrecipitation [phase]

Monthly data file (Final)

- 1 [sat.-gauge] precipitation
- 2 [sat.-gauge precip] randomError
- 3 GaugeRelativeWeighting
- 4 probabilityLiquidPrecipitation [phase]

Courtesy: George Huffman



FUTURE – Transitioning from TRMM to GPM



IMERG is available

- Final and Late Run for mid-March to July 2015
- Early Run April 2014 to Present

Early 2016: first-generation GPM-based IMERG archive, March 2014-present

Early 2017: first-generation TRMM/GPM-based IMERG archive, 1998–present

What happens to TMPA now that the TRMM satellite is no longer flying?

- TRMM has be shut down in April 2015
- TMI has been useful throughout, but PR products stopped 8 October 2014
- TMPA-RT uses climatological calibration, so continues to run "as is"
- production TMPA partly depends on PR for calibration
 - production switches to climatological calibration with October 2014
 - performance is being scrutinized
 - gauge calibration over land should continue to yield consistent results
 - climatological calibration over ocean is likely to cause a discontinuity
- loss of legacy sounder estimates could raise issues for continuing TMPA



GPM Data File Names



http://pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/Documents/FileNamingConventionForPrecipitationProducts ForGPMMissionV1.4.pdf

GPM Data files use following convention for data type and temporal attributes:

Туре	Description
1 A	Instrument count, geolocated, at instantaneous field of view (IFOV).
1 B	Geolocated, calibrated T _b or radar power at IFOV.
1 C	Intercalibrated brightness temperatures T _c at IFOV.
2A	Geolocated geophysical parameters at IFOV from a single instrument.
2B	Geolocated geophysical parameters at IFOV from multiple instruments.
3A	Space/time averaged geophysical parameters from a single instrument.
3B	Space/time averaged geophysical parameters from multiple instruments.
4	Combined satellite, ground and/or model data.

The second subfield for data type is optional and is an indication of accumulation. This is separated from the data level by a hyphen '-'. Table 2 lists the indicators currently supported.

Table 2. Indication of Accumulation Subfield Examples

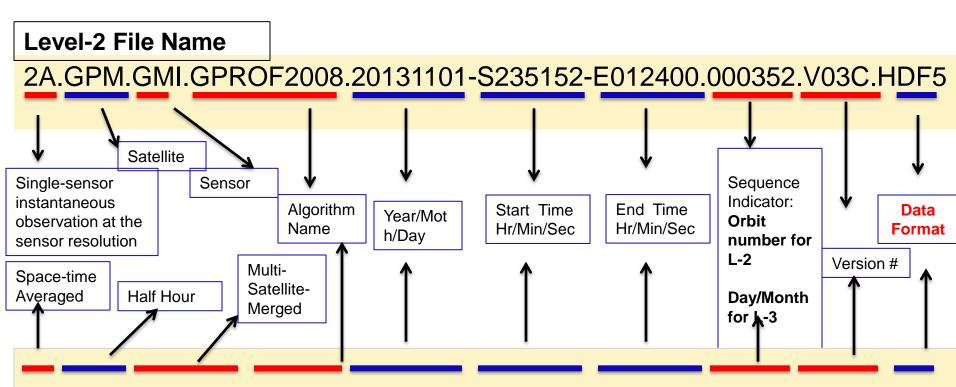
Name	Description
HR	The product accumulates data for 1 hour.
HHR	The product accumulates data every half hour
DAY	The product accumulates data for a single day.
PENT	The product accumulates data for a 5-day period.
7DAY	The product accumulates data for a 7-day period.
MO	The product accumulates data for a designated month.

Examples of GPM Data File Name Convention



http://pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/Documents/FileNamingConventionForPrecipitationProduct

PMMissionV1.4.pdf



3B-HHR.MS.MRG.3IMERG.20140805-S043000-E045959.0270.V03D.HDF5

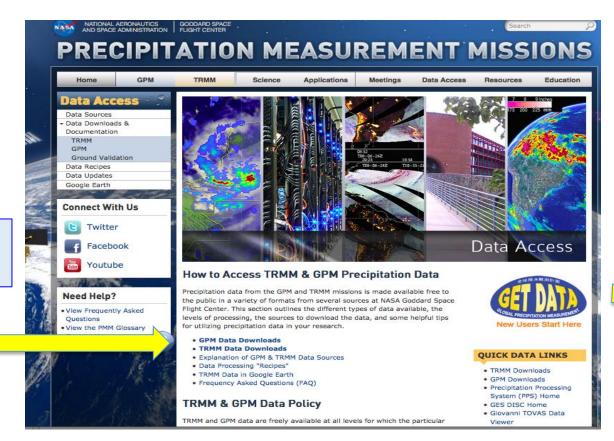
Level-3 File Name

GPM Applications Webinar - 1



GPM Data Products Information from Precipitation Measurement Missions http://pmm.nasa.gov





Easy Data Links

GPM Data

Download





Precipitation Measurement Missions

(http://pmm.nasa.gov)



GPM Data Access



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access

How to Access TRMM & GPM Precipitation Data

Precipitation data from the GPM and TRMM missions is made available free to the public in a variety of formats from several sources at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. This section outlines the different types of data available, the levels of processing, the sources to download the data, and some helpful tips for utilizing precipitation data in your research.

- GPM Data Downloads & Documentation
- TRMM Data Downloads & Documentation
- Explanation of GPM & TRMM Data Sources
- Data Processing "Recipes"
- Precipitation Data in Google Earth
- Frequency Asked Questions (FAQ)





GPM Data Policy



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access

TRMM & GPM Data Policy

TRMM and GPM data are freely available at all levels for which the particular sensor or sensor combination has been processed by GPM. For the GPM Core Observatory this is for Levels 0 through 3 products (as applicable). For the partner satellites in the GPM constellation this is Levels 1c through 3 (as applicable).

Users are encouraged to access data from the primary TRMM and GPM archives (i.e. nasa.gov domains at Goddard Space Flight Center). When data from secondary archives are used, it is incumbent on the user to verify that the data values accessed are accurate, up-to-date, current-version copies of the original data. Data format questions should be directed to the relevant archive site, while science questions should be sent to the dataset developers.

The data set source should be acknowledged when the data are used. A formal reference of the form:

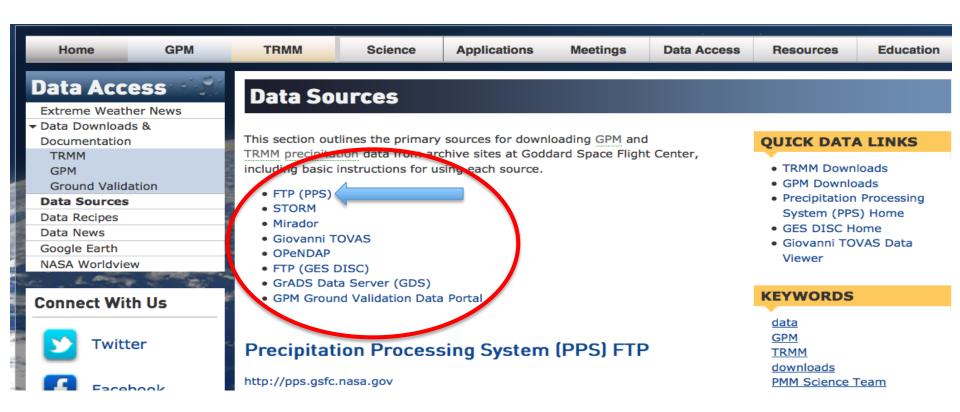
<authors>, 2012, last updated 2013: <dataset name>. NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, USA, NASA Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center (GES DISC). Accessed <enter user data access date> at <DOI>



GPM Data Access



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/data-sources#register





GPM Data Access



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/data-sources#register





Registering to Download Data (required)

In order to download data from the PPS FTPs you must first register your email address with the Precipitation Processing System, using this page: http://registration.pps.eosdis.nasa.gov/registration/

Once you submit this form you will receive an email requesting you to verify your email address. Click the link in this email to complete the registration process. You will then receive a second email confirming your registration.

You can now log in to any of the PPS FTP servers (outlined below) using your email address as the username and password.

NOTE: Although direct links to the FTP are included on these pages, it is recommended to use a dedicated FTP client to access the PPS FTP. Certain web browsers are also able to browse the FTP, but some users have experienced errors with this method.



GPM Data Servers



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/

FTP Servers

The Precipitation Processing System hosts several FTP servers to access the different types of TRMM and GPM data:

- ftp://arthurhou.pps.eosdis.nasa.gov: New server for Production (PROD) TRMM and GPM data.
- Click here for an outline of the directory structure for production GPM data.
- ftp://jsimpson.pps.eosdis.nasa.gov: New server for Near-Realtime (NRT) TRMM and GPM data.
- Click here for an outline of the directory structure for realtime
 GPM data.
- ftp://trmmopen.pps.eosdis.nasa.gov: Old server for "Production"
 TRMM data. Does not contain GPM data, but may be maintained to preserve access to the popular 3B42RT algorithm.
- ftp://pps.gsfc.nasa.gov: Old server for "Realtime" TRMM data. Will be decommissioned in the near future, pending full transfer of files.

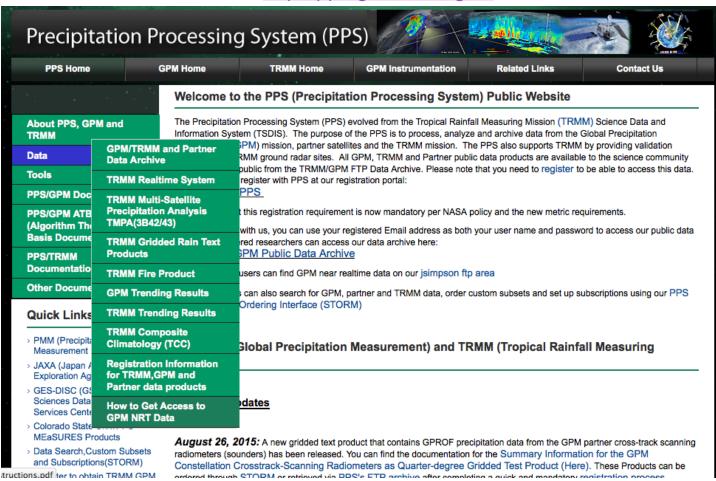
Click here to learn the difference between "Production" and "Realtime" data sources.



GPM Near Real Time Data Access



http://pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/

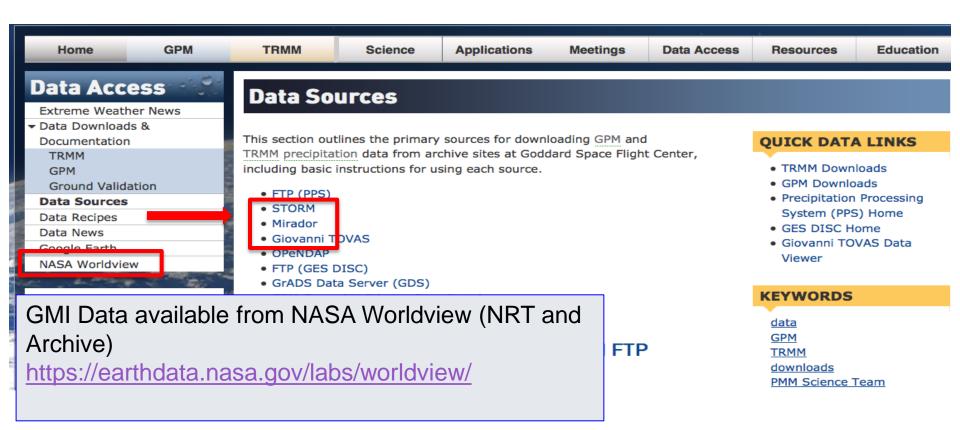




GPM Data Access



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/data-sources#register







Overview of Selected GPM Data Access Tools

Mirador, Giovanni and PPS STORM



GPM Data Access Using Selected Web-tools

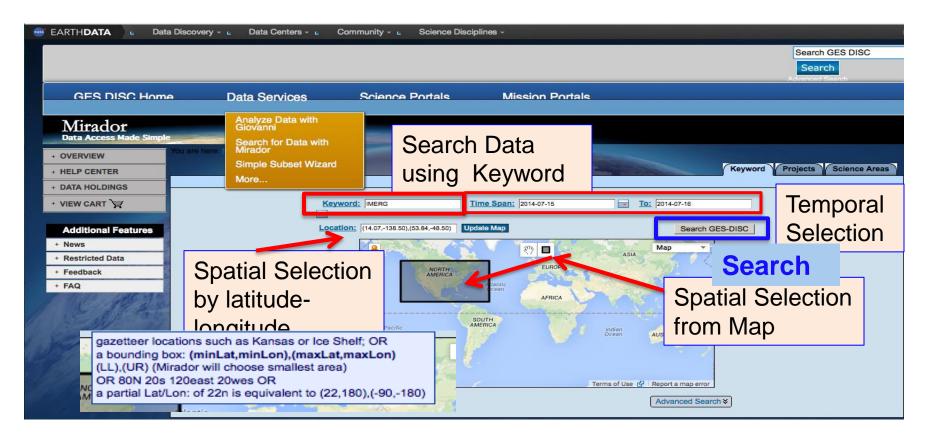


Tools	Data Products and Formats	Analysis and/or Visualization	Data Download
Mirador http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov	L1B, L2, and L3 GMI-GPROF IMERG Half-hourly, Monthly Orbital and Gridded Daily, Monthly HDF5, OPenDAP (can be converted to ASCII, Binary, NetCDF)	N/A	Batch Download
Giovanni http://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giova nni/	IMERG Half-hourly, Monthly NetCDF, GeoTIFF, PNG	Visualization: Map, Time Series, Scatter Plot Histogram Analysis: Time-averaged Maps, Time Series, Scatter Plot, Map Correlations, Vertical Profiles, Time-averaged Differences	Download by Select and Click on Data Files
PPS/STORM https://storm.pps.eosdis.nasa.g ov/storm	L1B and 1C, L2, L3 GMI, DPR, GMI-DPR Combined Data, Orbital and Gridded Daily, Monthly IMERG Half-hourly, Monthly HDF5, PNG	Map Visualization, Interactive Latitude/Longitude Point Data Value Display	FTP





http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/







http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/

Data Search Results for GPM IMERG in terms of Data Files

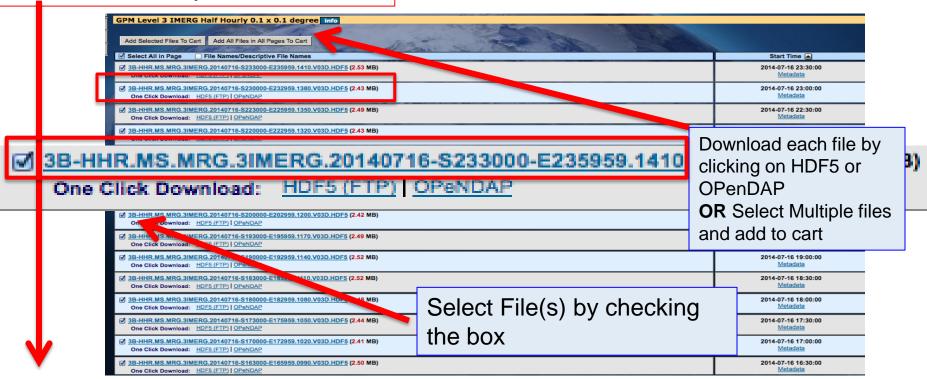






http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/

IMERG Half-hourly Data Files List

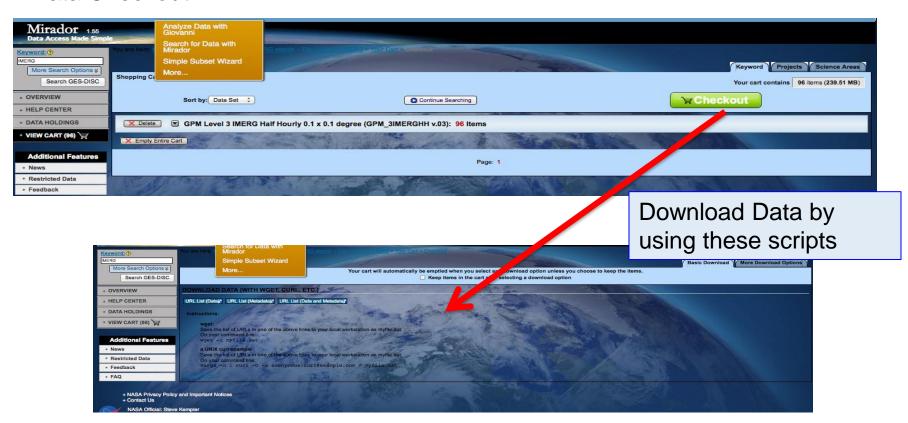






http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/

Data Checkout







http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/

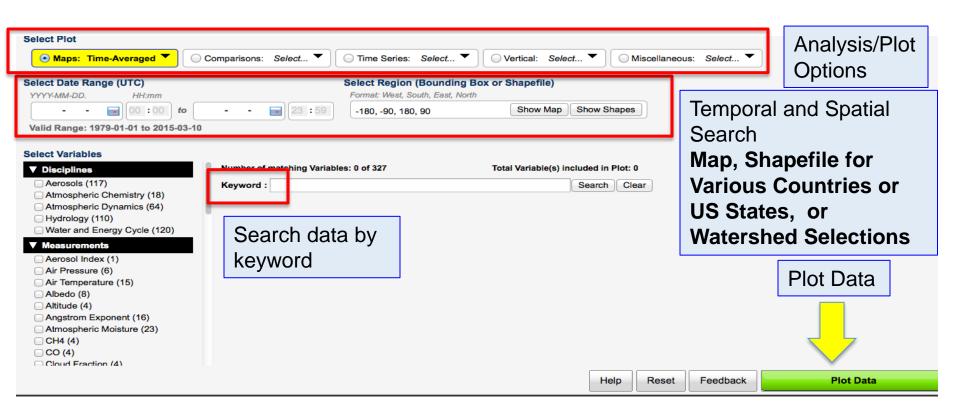
Mirador is useful for searching data and downloading multiple data files

GPM L1, L2, and L3 Data are available from Mirador





http://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/

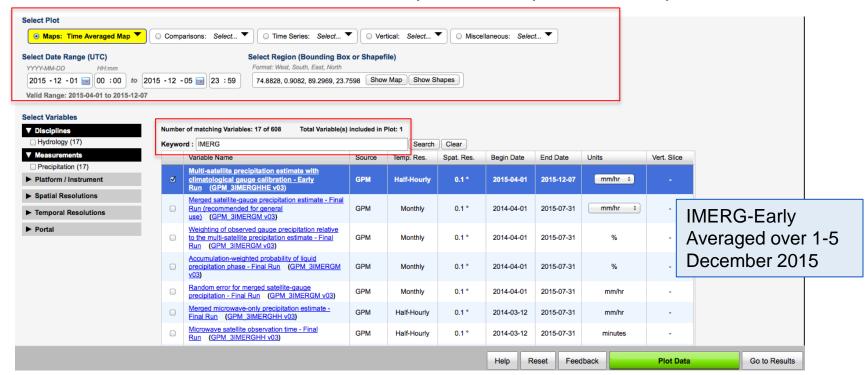






http://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/

Search GPM data and Select Spatial, Temporal, Plot Options

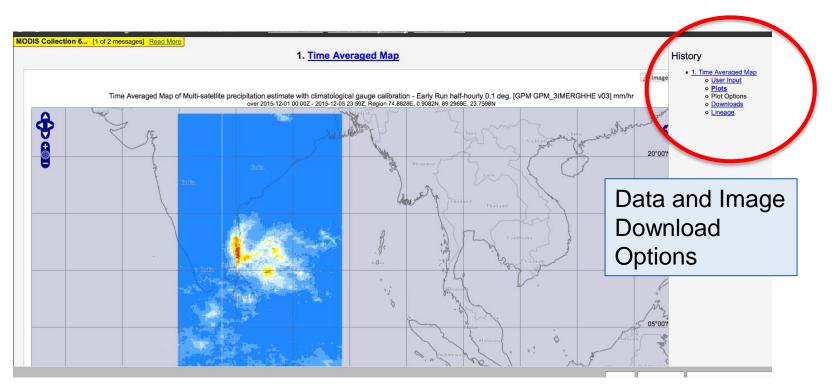






http://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/

Search and Plot Result: IMERG Rain Rate for 1-5 December 2015



Extreme Rain over Southern India



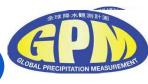


http://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/

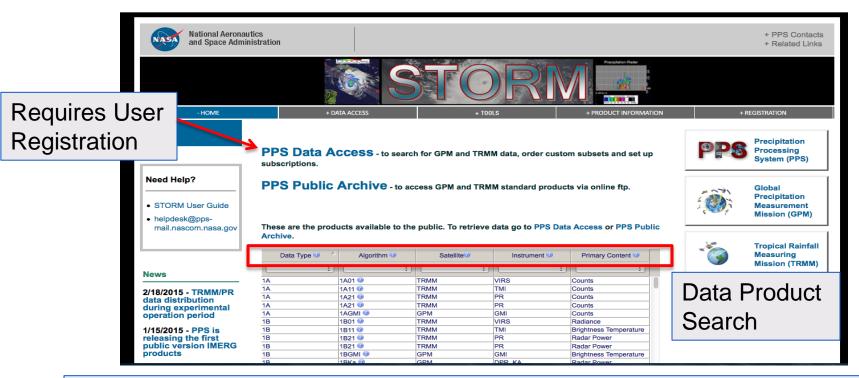
Giovanni is:

- 1) useful for searching and downloading data files in multiple formats
- 2) very convenient for data analysis and visualization





https://storm-pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/storm/

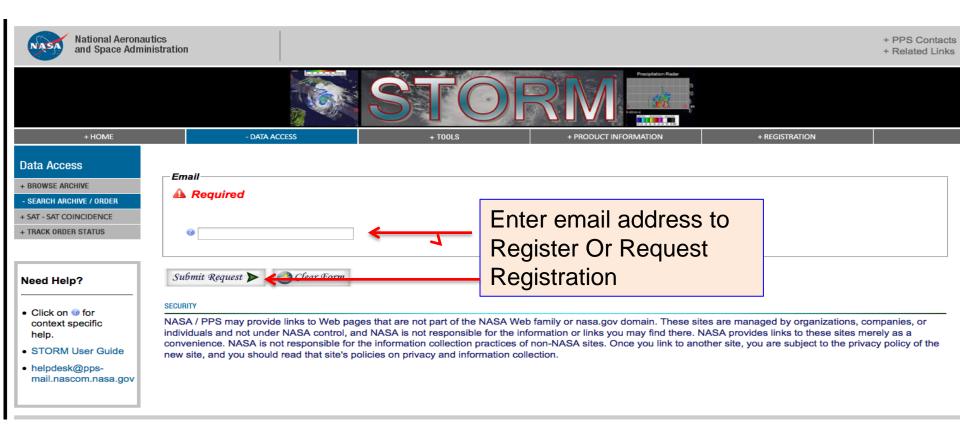


STORM is specifically designed for GPM and TRMM Precipitation data search, selection, download, and visualization





https://storm-pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/storm/







https://storm-pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/storm/

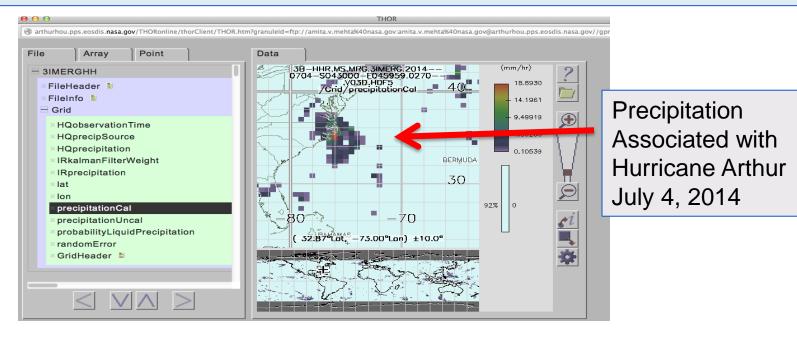






https://storm-pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/storm/

Product Selection, Download, and Visualization by using Tool for High-resolution Observation Review (THOR)





Display GPM / TRMM HDF Data Files Using THOR



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/recipes#thor

Overview

Orbit Viewer THOR is a tool for displaying the satellite data files in the archive of the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM). THOR stands for "Tool for High-resolution Observation Review". It is a point-and-click program written in IDL that runs on Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows. This viewer enables you to display on a map of the Earth TRMM observations at the full instrument resolution. Even if you plan on reading and analyzing GPM HDF5 files using your own IDL programs, it can help to have the THOR data viewer installed to do quick checks on the HDF5 files you are analyzing.

Full THOR Install Documentation: http://pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/THOR/release.html

Instructions

 Download the THOR data viewer .zip file from PPS: ftp://gpmweb2.pps.eosdis.nasa.gov/pub/THOR/version_2/





https://storm-pps.gsfc.nasa.gov/storm/

STORM:

- Is dedicated to access and visualization of GPM and TRMM data
- 2) Level-2 (orbital) and Level-3 (gridded) data easily accessible
- 3) THOR can be used to view HDF files

For data-related questions contact:

helpdesk@pps-mail.nascom.nasa.gov





GPM Data Validation



GPM Data Product Validation



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/downloads/ground-validation

GPM precipitation data are currently being validated with a variety of field measurements

Ground Validation Data Downloads

Ground Validation Data

http://gpm-gv.gsfc.nasa.gov/

The goal of this site is to provide a one-stop-shopping portal for accessing the various radar, disdrometer, gauge and other instrument data sets supporting GPM GV activities. Use the tabs above to access the various datasets, including:

- Radar
- Gauge
- Disdrometer
- NOAA/NMQ
- Field Campaigns
- Validation Network
- · Wallops Precipitation Research Facility

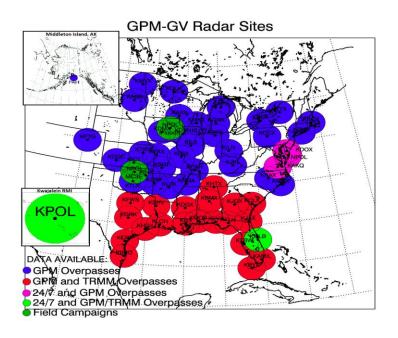


GPM Data Product Validation



http://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/downloads/ground-validation

GPM precipitation data are currently being validated with a variety of field measurements



TRMM and GPM Rain Gauge	Data Archive		
NETWORK: Florida Kennedy (KSC) South Florida WMD (SFL) St. John's River WMD (STJ) KAMP 2001 (KAM) KAPP 2002 (KAP) KAPP 2003 -2004 (KP2) Florida (NNN) California Eureka (ERK) Texas	rst TRMM and now also GPM GV efforts has been collecting tipping bucket rain gauge ides. Early efforts used standalone tipping buckets with loggers that required manual M era, we are now able to use telemetered gauges using cell technology. The image to jauge platform that was designed by the University of Iowa. A similar system using chnology is current being developed by NASA.		
Harris County (HAR) Kwajalein KWA Data International France/Italy (HyMeX) Wallops Pleas Pleas Pleas Pocomoke, MD	the GAG file.		
• GAG NETWORK: \$	YEAR: Download the file		
Please select a network first, then a year to download GMIN NETWORK:			
Please select a network first, then a year to go to the	ftp site.		
2A56 NETWORK:	YEAR:		
Please select a network to get the sitelist.			
Sitelist NETWORK:	Get the sitelist		



Higher

spatial

and

GPM

resolution,

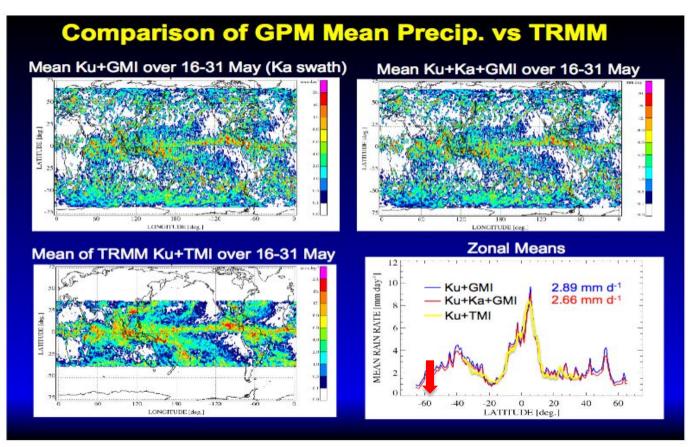
coverage,

details in

Products



GPM and TRMM Level-2 Data Products Comparison

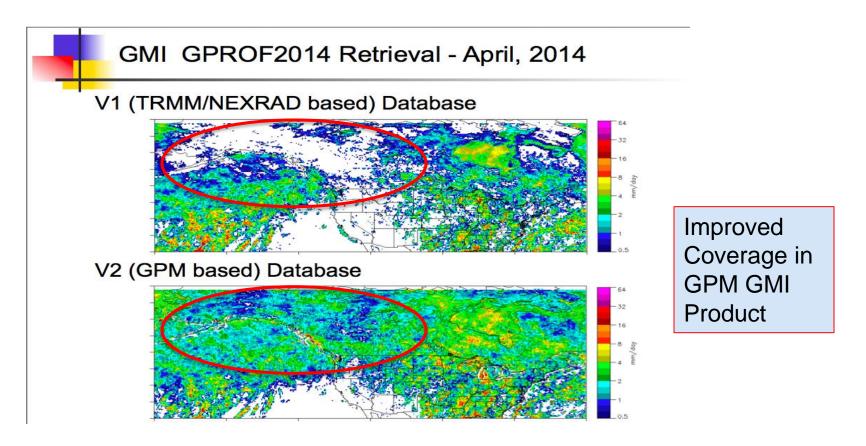


Courtesy: William Olson (PMM Investigator), NASA Mesoscale Atmospheric Processes





GPM and TRMM Level-2 Data Products Comparison



Courtesy: Christian Kummerow (PMM Investigator), Colorado State University



IMERG, 3B42, MRMS for 15 June 2014 VALIDATION – 3-Hourly, 0.25°

1.0

15

10

0.1

Rain Occurrence

3B42

15

10

0.1

06/2014

100.0

1.0

10.0



100.0

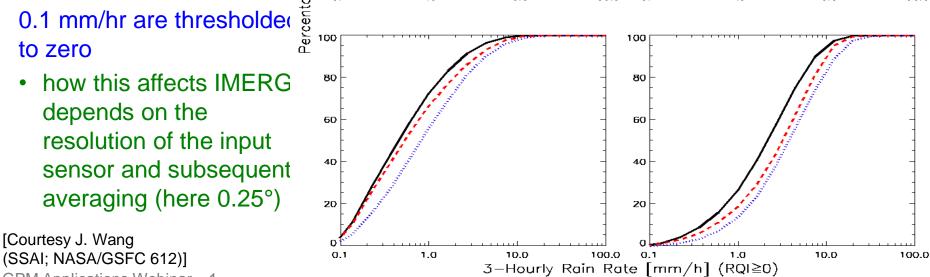
Rain Volume

IMERG better than 3B42 for precip occurrence

IMERG performs modestly better for precip volume

Note: Original footprint GPROF retrievals below 0.1 mm/hr are thresholded to zero

depends on the resolution of the input sensor and subsequent averaging (here 0.25°)



10.0

GPM Applications Webinar - 1



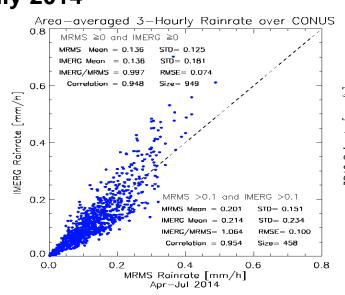
VALIDATION – 3-Hourly, CONUS-avg. IMERG, 3B42, MRMS for April–July 2014

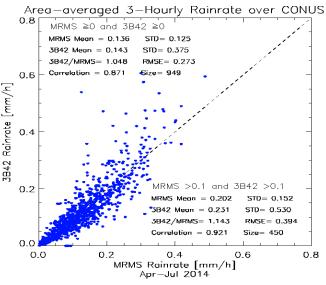


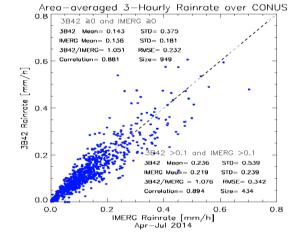
IMERG better for bias and RMSE

IMERG and 3B42 trend high at high rates

At this spatial scale, error is roughly multiplicative





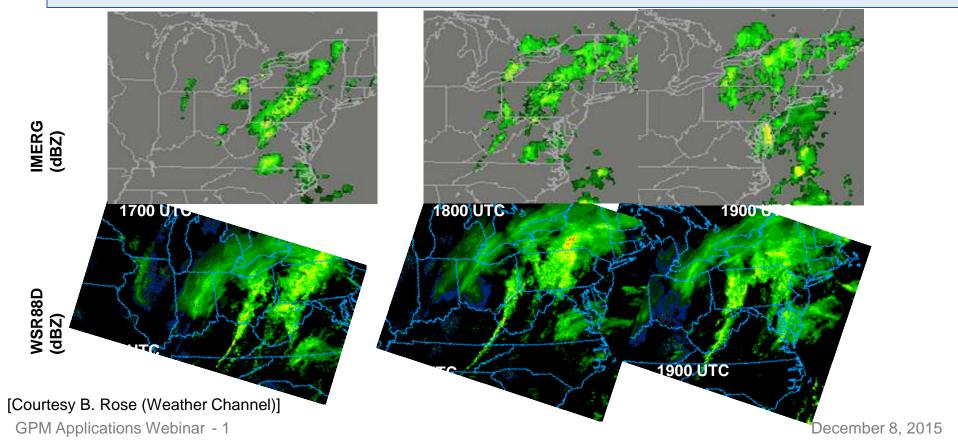




VALIDATION - Snow in IMERG, NWS WSR88D, 12 March 2014



IMERG converted to dBZ, WSR88D in dBZ; both original resolution Hang-back line in radar missing in IMERG 2-5" of snow with near-blizzard conditions at Cleveland, Ohio around 1900 UTC

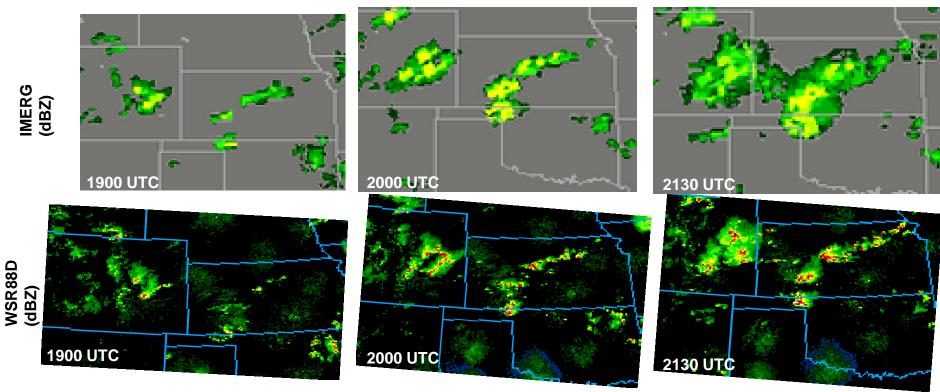




VALIDATION - Supercells in IMERG, NWS WSR88D, 22 July 2014



IMERG converted to dBZ, WSR88D in dBZ; both original resolution IMERG has good placement of supercells Anvils more prominent in IMERG, lower maximum values (resolution?)





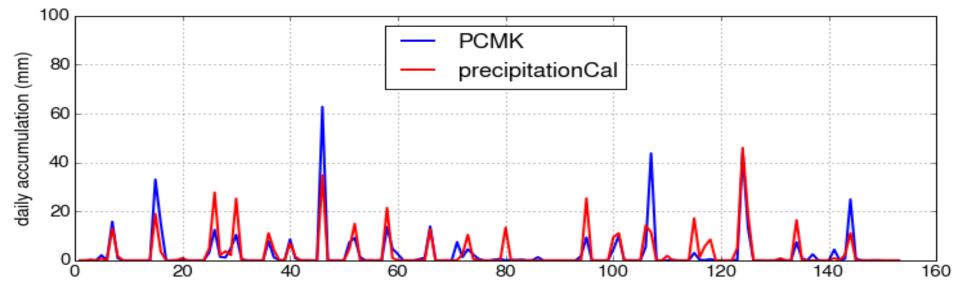
VALIDATION – Daily IMERG and Pocamoke Fine-Scale Grid, April-August 2014



23 surface gauges in a 6x5 km region near Wallops Island, Virginia

Excellent correlation for most events (warm season)

Both over- and under-estimates for largest events



[Courtesy J. Tan (UMBC; WFF)]



Summary



Overview of GPM Core and Constellation Satellites and GPM Sensors (DPR, GMI) were provided

GPM precipitation data: Level-2 & 3 from GMI, DPR, and Combined DPR/GMI And Level-3: IMERG described

GPM data access via Mirador, Giovanni, and PPS were introduced

GPM data validation and comparison with TRMM was presented

Next Webinar

GPM Data Product Updates and Demonstration of Web-tools for Data Search, Analysis, Visualization, and Download (3/15/2016)





Thank You!