# Practical Application of Weather Radar Information in Japan

Satoru OISHI

Kobe university, JAPAN

### About me



- Graduated from Kyoto University
- Ph.D. from Kyoto University (Supervised by Prof. Ikebuchi, Prof. Kojiri, Prof. Nakakita)
- Job
  - Research Associate at DPRI, Kyoto University
  - Visiting Researcher at NCAR, USA
  - Associate Professor at Yamanashi University
  - Professor at Kobe University, Team Leader at R-CCS, RIKEN

## Today, I am talking about...

- Development of mini radar and its application
- Small river discharge calculation
- Citizens' evacuation at frequently inundated area

# Mini-Radar Development

#### FURUNO

Maritime electric manufacture, Making many vessels' radar for navigation



# 加用技術で気象 夕

ルーダー世界

かに観則

に設置し ーは数百

気象庁

户 建する様子を立 海外で先行販売 広い販売先を相 降る「局地豪雨 をリアルタイト 万向と垂直方向 なげる。自治は した。地域ご ーダー=写真 上空にある雨 短時間に狭い ダーの開発 世界最小

> ゲリラ豪雨・ 50%四方小型 高精度予測 ーダーで探知

S

岡西の企業・大学 共同開発

調整など

標準所紹介

**小型開発**市

させることるのが特長。都市部でビ

≣

て開発。一般的な大型レ ターの約3分の1~12 新製品は、約3年かけ き 価格になれば複数設置で 千万円程度を想定。 情報を取得できる。 るため、いち早く正確な ルの屋上などに設置でき 価格は大型の1割の1 より正確な観測が可 (同社) とし、 京都

機種(高さ約1以、約65 すでに昨年11月、クロ

雨雲を立体的に探知する

法などを研究している。

数機を使ったデータ解析 大や神戸大と共同で、

方向で同時に送受信して 電磁波を水平と垂直の両

機種開

分の1まで小型化した。

電子機器の古野電気

治体や空港などに販売する自 でほぼリアルタイムに把握気象データを6~60秒間隔 ラ豪雨への防災需要を狙 る できる。都市部の浸水や土 きがと狭い範囲で、詳細な い、小型軽量の気象レーダ を開発した。観測距離30 古野電気は頻発するゲリ 開発したのは水平に振動

軽量気象レ

ラ豪雨を探知

ワンボッグス車で運搬も可能 古野電気が開発 FURUM

自治体・空港向け

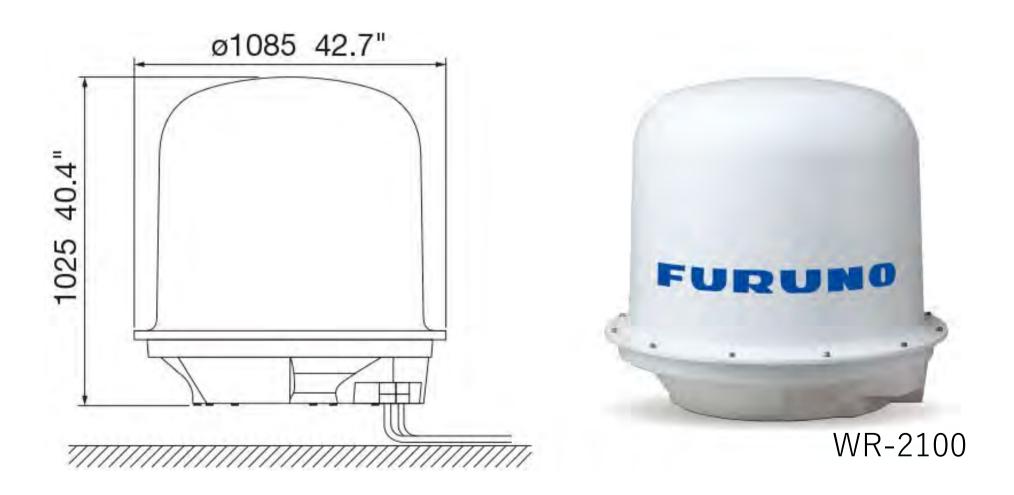
型レーダーの0分の1から 気象庁などが山頂に置く大・最軽量という。 径は各108巻、68だと、 気象レーダーでは世界最小 大型気象レーケーでは引

船舶

古野電気の気象レーダー

を司持こ送受言する「WR する波と垂直に振動する波 用

#### Small but full function Multi-Parameter Radar



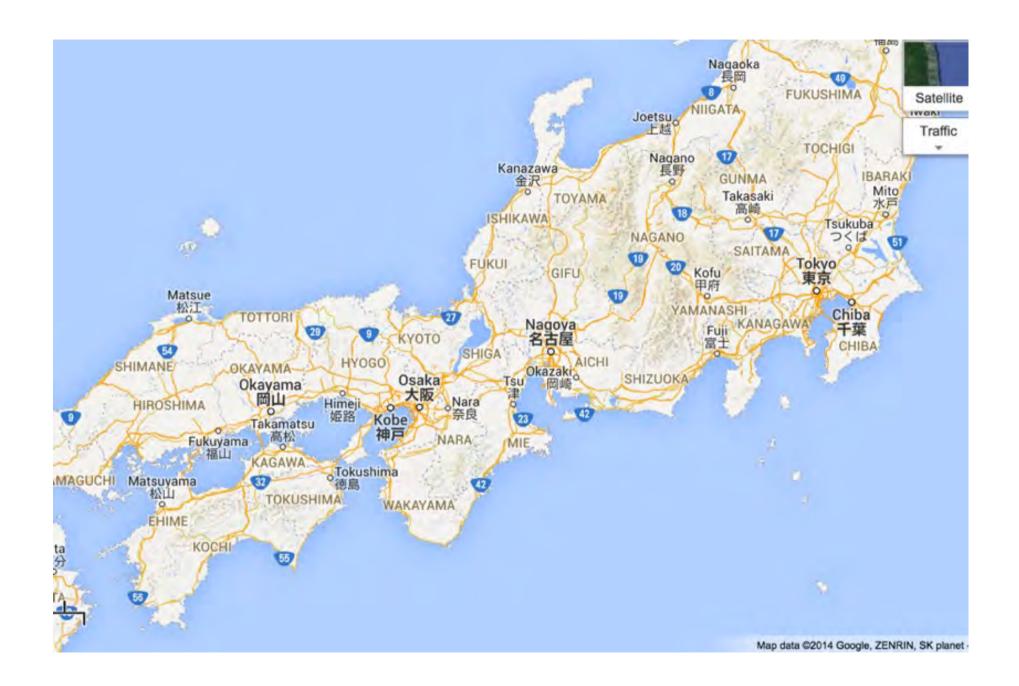
Bigger Radar 2mx2m+Φ2m 2000kg r=64km

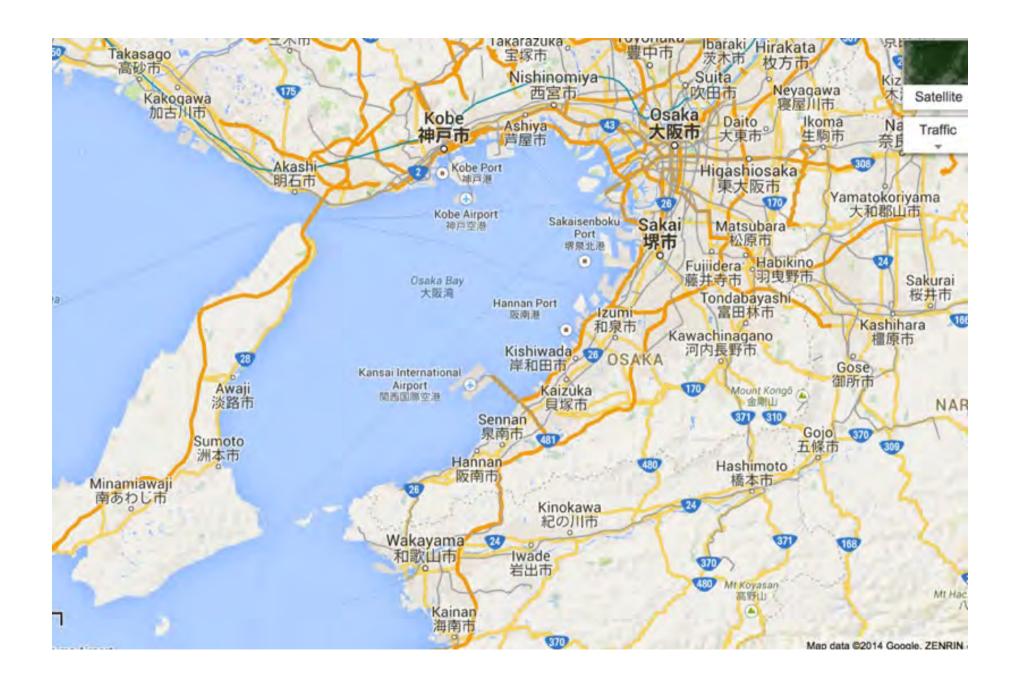


Our Radar 1mx1m+PC 100kg r=30km



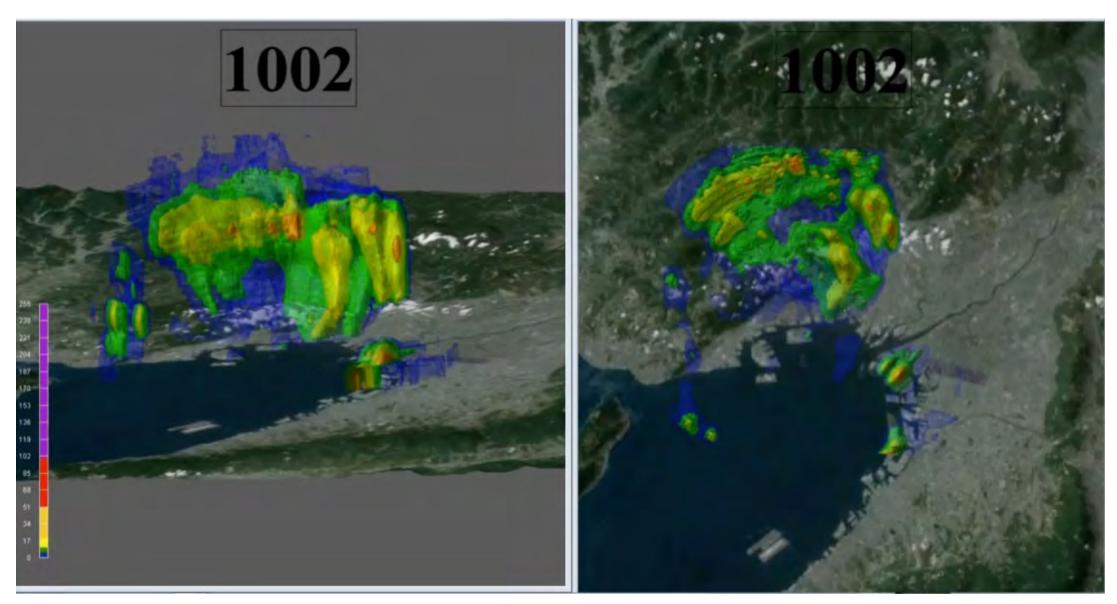
# Please take a look at the resolution of WR2100





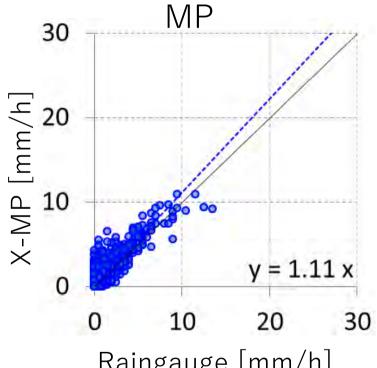


Osaka Bay L: Bird's eye View R: Plain View

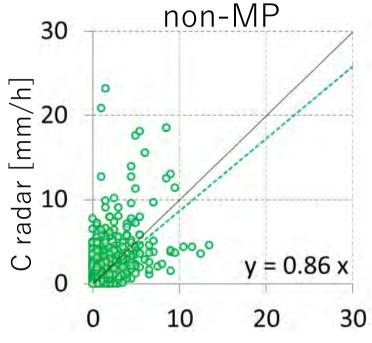


Osaka Bay L: Bird's eye View R: Plain View

# Quantitative Precipitation Estimation QPE



Raingauge [mm/h]
Correlation coefficient 0.86
RMSE 0.21



Raingauge [mm/h] Correlation coefficient 0.65 RMSE 0.32

# Relationship between Z and R

drop size distribution

$$N(D) = N_0 D^{\mu} \exp(-\Lambda D)$$

Rain Rate[mm/hr]

$$R = \int_0^\infty N(D) \frac{\pi}{6} D^3 w(D) dD$$

Radar reflectivity factor

$$Z = \int_0^\infty N(D) D^6 dD$$

drop size distribution

$$N(D) = N_0 D^{\mu} \exp(-\Lambda D)$$

Rain Rate[mm/hr]

$$R = \int_0^\infty N(D) \frac{\pi}{6} D^3 w(D) dD$$

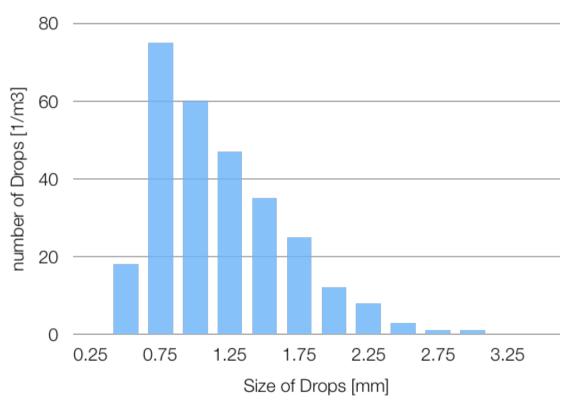
Radar reflectivity factor

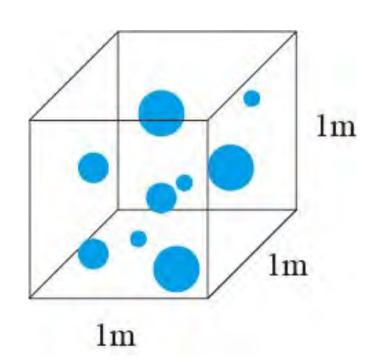
$$Z = \int_0^\infty N(D) D^6 dD$$

Z-R relationship

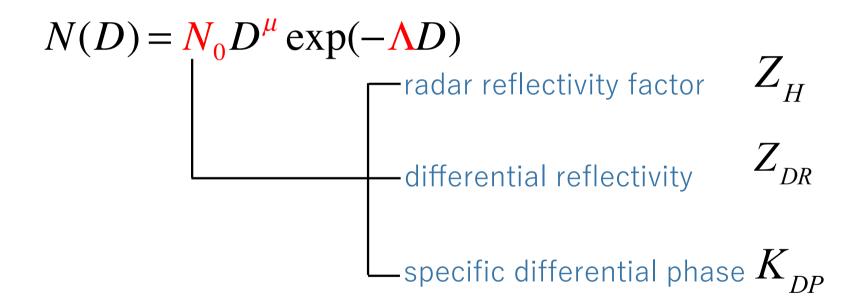
$$Z = BR^{\beta}$$

# N(D) number concentration, drop size distribution





Three size parameters are solved by three radar parameter



### In situ observation

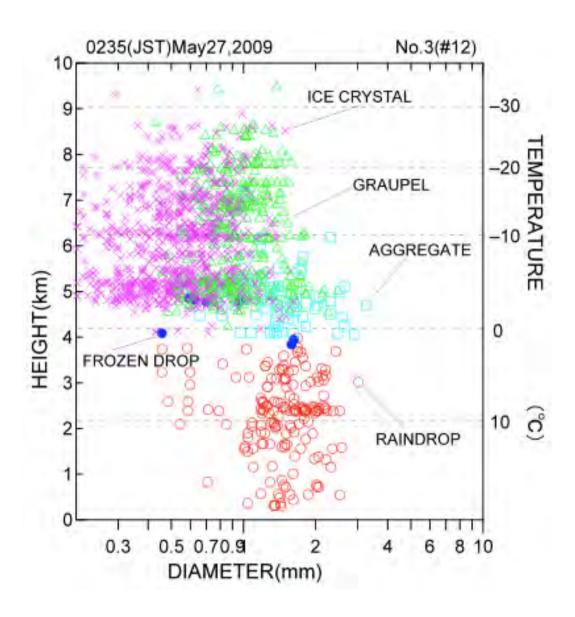


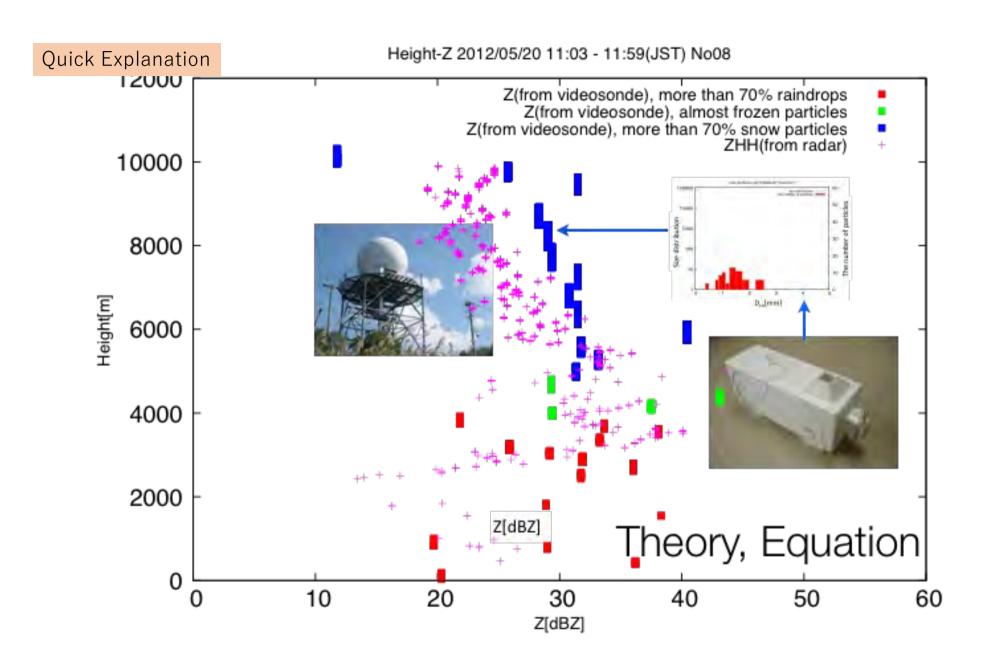


Takahashi (1976), Suzuki (2007)



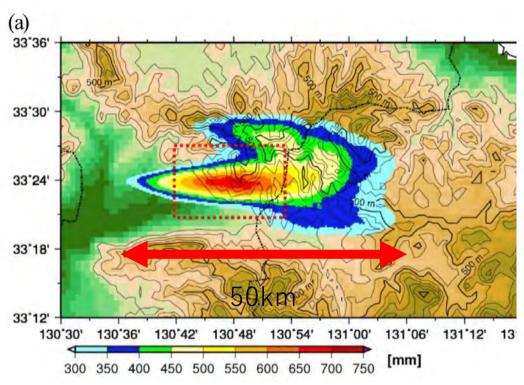






This kind of fundamental scientific research gave a lot of advantage to understand radar, weather and their application

# Discharge Calculation from Radar in small rivers



Left: Nakakita and Yamaguchi (2018) http://www.dpri.kyoto-

u.ac.jp/web\_j/publication/other/20180330\_kyusy u.pdf

Right: Mainichi News papers (2017.7.12) https://mainichi.jp/graphs/20170712/hpj/00m/0

40/001000g/12



## Discharge prediction in small rivers

#### Advantage

Radar rainfall is given at each grid point (cells)

It is suitable to cell distributed rainfall runoff simulation.

The error generated by radar during QPE process may be eliminated during integration for runoff simulation.

Lag of rainfall observed by radar and rain falls on ground will be implicitly included in parameter of runoff simulation

#### Disadvantage

Systematic error of higher altitude area like mountain because of higher elevation angle

# Small river close to Kobe (Syukugawa)

Discharge estimation by using X-MP radar

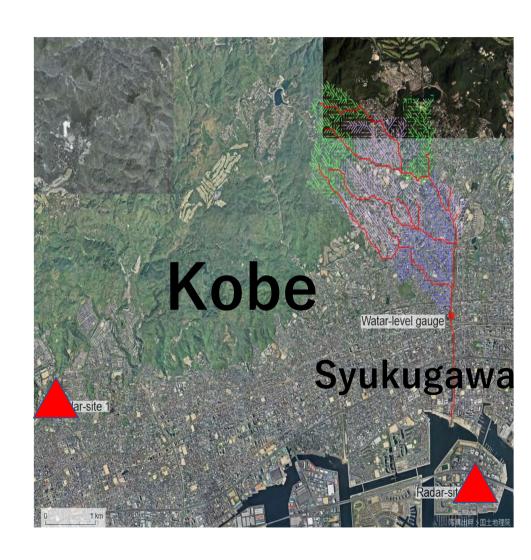
Ishigaki, Takaki, Oishi, Nakakita (2015): Estimation of water level by using high resolution radar in urban small river, JMS meeting in spring

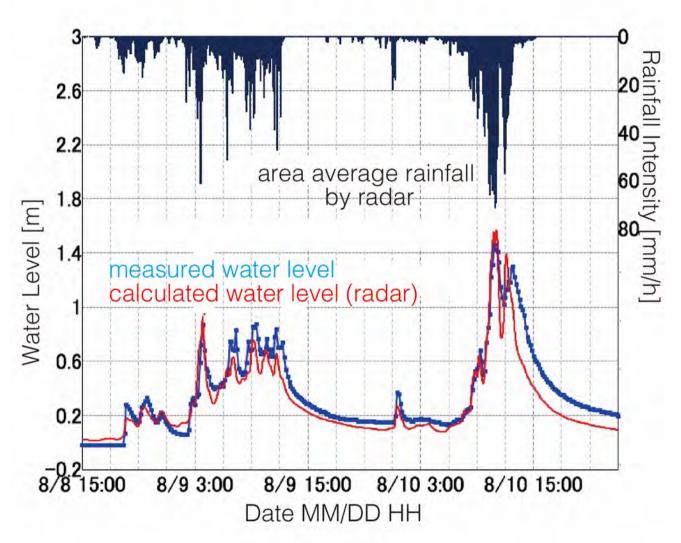


# Target

- Syukugawa river: 8 km²
- August 8-10, 2014
- Typhoon No11
- Discharge calculation: GeoHyMos (Shiiba, Tachikawa, et al. 2010)
- Residential area, Forests, Mountain
- Rainfall is given by two radars

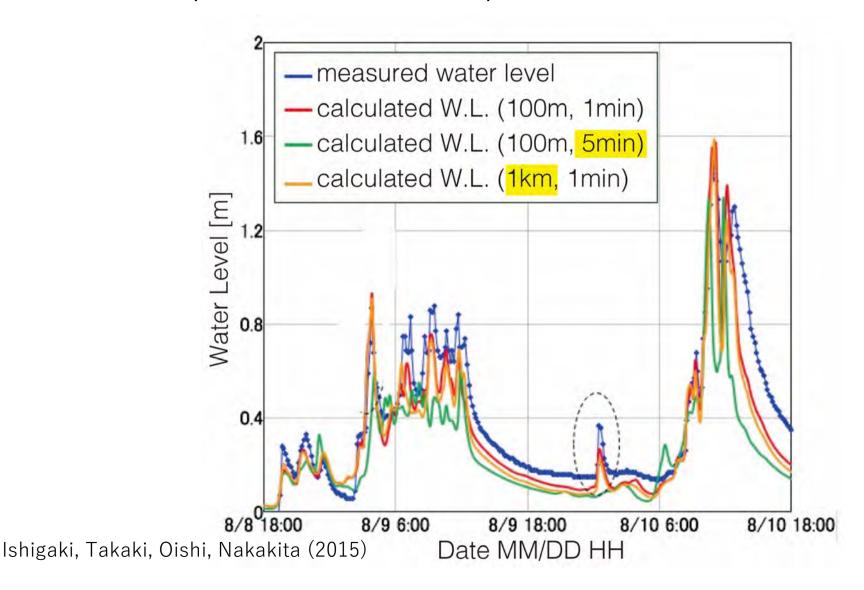
Ishigaki, Takaki, Oishi, Nakakita (2015)

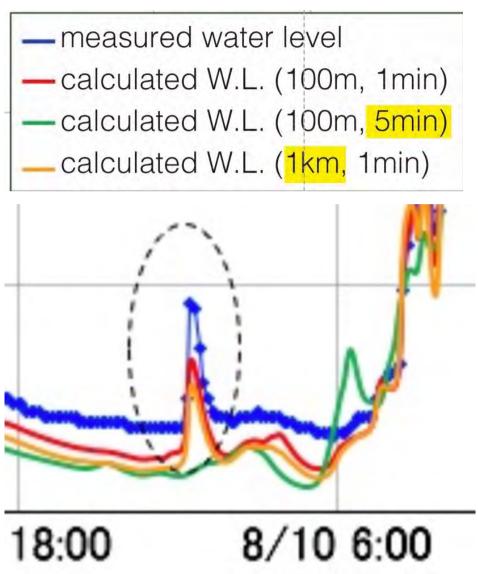




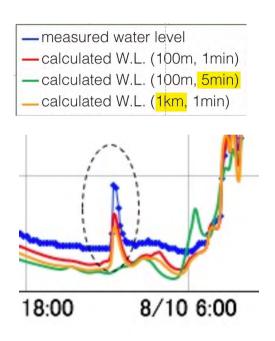
Ishigaki, Takaki, Oishi, Nakakita (2015)

Whether temporal resolution or spatial resolution is more important?





Ishigaki, Takaki, Oishi, Nakakita (2015)

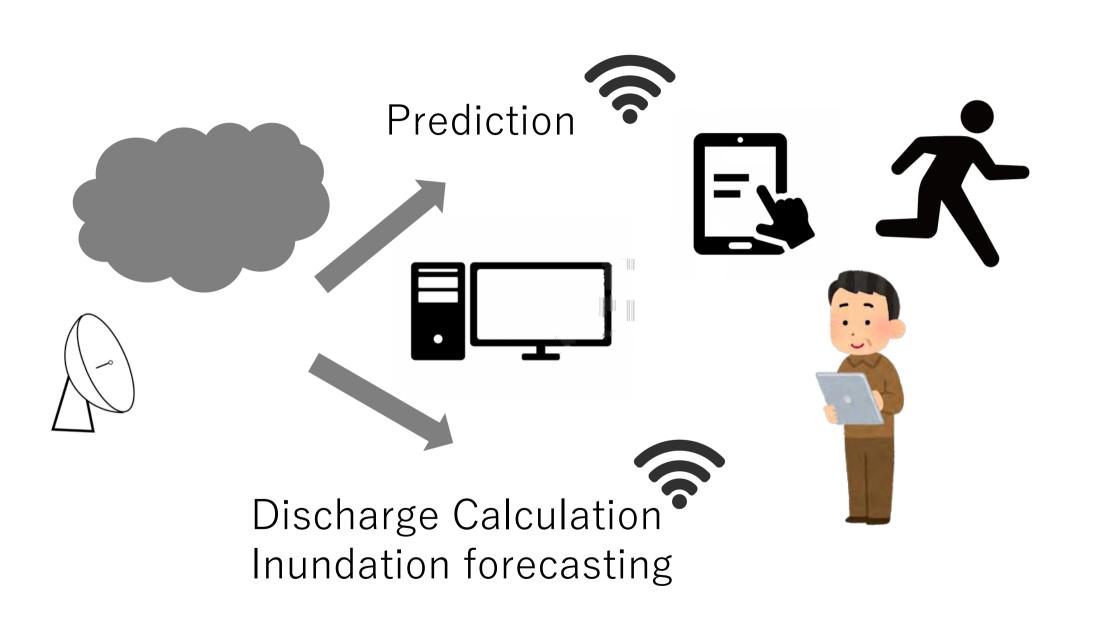


Temporal resolution is important for small river discharge calculation.

1min is better than 5min.

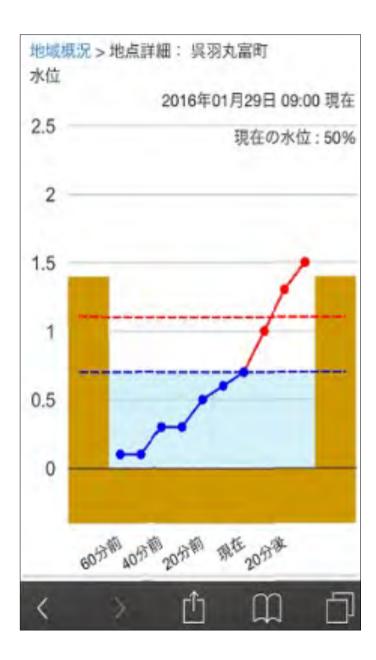
# Information sharing with citizens

- Tablet computer
- Local citizens who suffered from inundation for many years



#### Display image





Water level at a point in the river

#### **Previous**

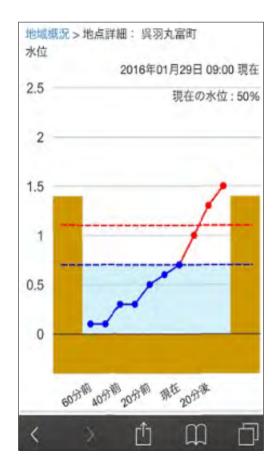
#### **Forecasts**

#### Display image





Inundation Forecast done by precise sewage pipe flow calculation











# Summary

- QPE, small river discharge, citizens' evacuation, sewage water management
- Application: objectives, targets, targets requirements
- Resolution: temporal resolution
- Necessity:

People did not know what they want before they get.

Thank you for your attention