

Abordagem geoestatística para mapeamento da chuva a partir de enlaces comerciais de micro-ondas

Wagner Wolff

Escola Superior de Agricultura “Luiz de Queiroz” (ESALQ-USP)
Departamento de Engenharia de Biossistemas

21 de novembro de 2018

Comunicação
oral

Wagner
Wolff

Introdução

Materiais e
métodos

Área de estudo

Modelagem
geostatística

Predição
espacial

Resultados

Conclusion

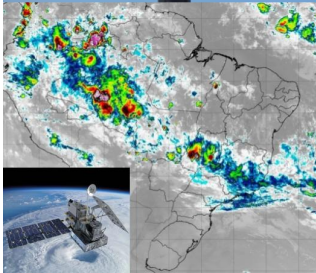
Referências

Importância



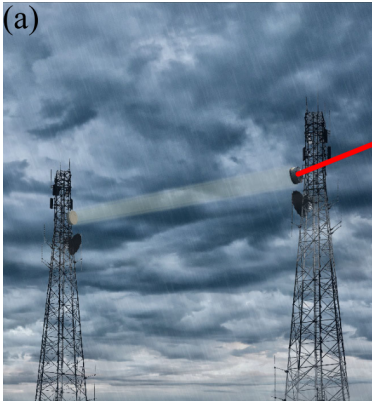
[fonte] Imagens Google.

Como a chuva é medida?

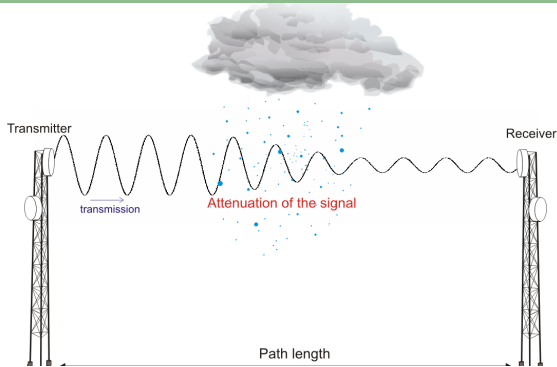


[fonte] Imagens Google.

Enlaces de micro-ondas



[fonte] Overeem et al. (2013, 2016).



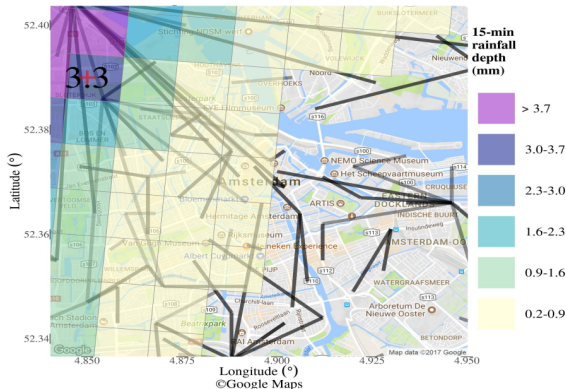
[fonte] Environmental Remote Sensing Laboratory EPFL – LTE (Schleiss and Bianchi).

Relação chuva atenuação, $R - k$ (Atlas and Ulbrich, 1977; Olsen et al., 1978).

$$\overline{R} = a \overline{k}^b \quad (1)$$

Em que: R (mm h^{-1}), k (dB km^{-1}), a ($\text{mm h}^{-1} \text{ dB}^{-b} \text{ km}^b$) e b (-).

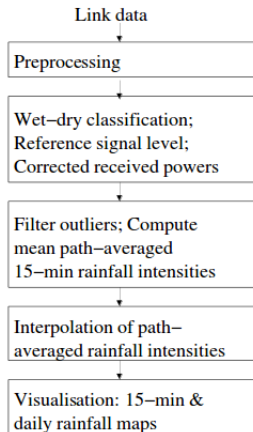
RAINLINK



GitHub

Empregado no Brasil, Holanda, Itália e Paquistão.

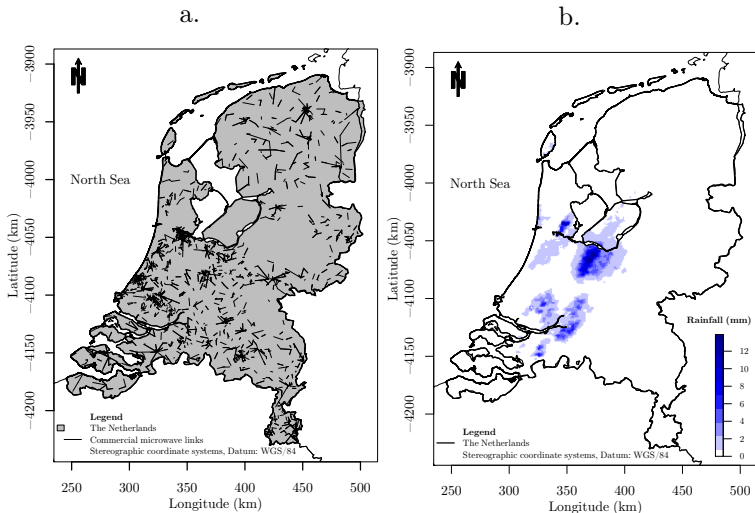
RAINLINK



Program:

1. Preprocessing_Linkdata.R
2. WetDryClassification_LinkApproach.R
3. RainfallRetrieval_Links.R
4. Interpolation_Rainfall_Intensities.R
5. RainfallMapping.R

Fluxograma de processamento do RAINLINK (Overeem et al., 2016).



(a) – Rede de enlaces de micro-ondas de comunicação celular (2472 caminhos) em 10-09-2011, e (b) – chuva acumulada de 15 minutos para o radar ajustado por pluviômetros (KNMI radar) em 10-09-2011 20:30.

Model-based Geostatistics (Diggle and Ribeiro, 2007). Modelo linear gaussiano geoestatístico (LGM)

$$R \sim NMV(\mu, \Sigma) : R \in \mathbb{R} \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\mu = D\hat{\beta}$$

$$\Sigma = \sigma^2 \exp\left(-\frac{U}{\phi}\right) + I\tau^2$$

Model-based Geostatistics (Diggle and Ribeiro, 2007).

Modelo linear gaussiano geoestatístico (LGM)

$$R \sim NMV(\mu, \Sigma) : R \in \mathbb{R} \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\mu = D\hat{\beta}$$

$$\Sigma = \sigma^2 \exp\left(-\frac{U}{\phi}\right) + I\tau^2$$

Parâmetros, $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\beta}, \sigma^2, \phi, \tau^2)$, são estimados pela maximização função log-verossimilhança.

$$l(\hat{\theta}) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} (R - D\hat{\beta})^T \Sigma^{-1} (R - D\hat{\beta}) \quad (3)$$

Top-kriging – geostatistics on stream networks (Skøien et al., 2005).

$$Z(A) = \frac{1}{|A|} \int_A z(\vec{x}) d\vec{x} \quad (4)$$

Distance measures for hydrological data having a support (Gottschalk et al., 2011)

$$\mathbb{E}(d) = \mathbb{E}(F(d))$$

A distância de Ghosh (1951).

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{L^2} \int_0^L \int_0^L |x_1 - x_2| dx_1 dx_2$$

$$\bar{d} = \frac{L}{3} \quad (5)$$

Top-kriging – geostatistics on stream networks (Skøien et al., 2005).

$$Z(A) = \frac{1}{|A|} \int_A z(\vec{x}) d\vec{x} \quad (4)$$

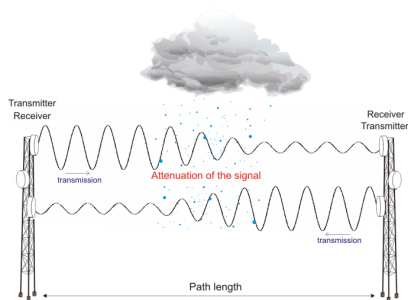
Distance measures for hydrological data having a support (Gottschalk et al., 2011)

$$\mathbb{E}(d) = \mathbb{E}(F(d))$$

A distância de Ghosh (1951).

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{L^2} \int_0^L \int_0^L |x_1 - x_2| dx_1 dx_2$$

$$\bar{d} = \frac{L}{3} \quad (5)$$



$$\vec{u}_1 = \frac{\vec{t}_1 + \vec{r}_1}{2}, \quad \vec{v}_1 = \frac{\vec{t}_1 - \vec{r}_1}{2}$$

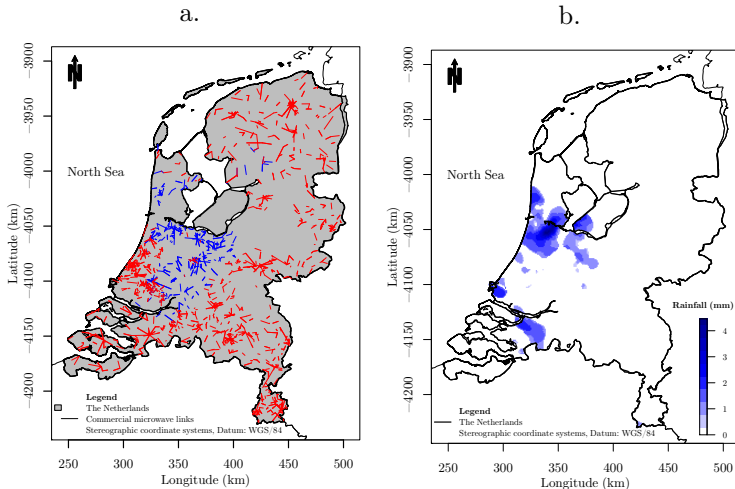
$$\vec{u}_2 = \frac{\vec{t}_2 + \vec{r}_2}{2}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{t}_2 - \vec{r}_2}{2}$$

$$\text{Link}_1 = \vec{u}_1 + k_1 \vec{v}_1 : k_1 \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{Link}_2 = \vec{u}_2 + k_2 \vec{v}_2 : k_2 \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\bar{d}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \|(\vec{u}_1 + k_1 \vec{v}_1) - (\vec{u}_2 + k_2 \vec{v}_2)\|^2 dk_1 dk_2$$

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{A + B_1 k_1 + B_2 k_2 + C_1 k_1^2 + C_2 k_2^2 + C_3 k_1 k_2} dk_1 dk_2 \quad (6)$$



(a) – Abordagem de krigagem aplicada (Kriglink). Enlaces que mediram chuva (azul) enlaces sem medição de chuva (vermelhos) (b) – máscara entre krigagem ordinária para quantidade de chuva e krigagem indicativa para probabilidade de ocorrência da chuva.

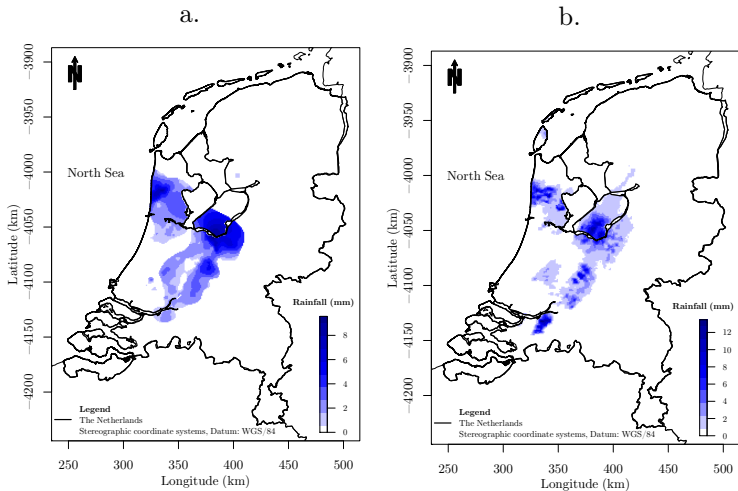
Spatial Efficiency Metric (SPAEF) Demirel et al. (2018).

$$\text{SPAEF} = 1 - \sqrt{(\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2 + (\gamma - 1)^2}, \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha = \rho(A, B),$$

$$\beta = \left(\frac{\sigma_A}{\mu_A} \right) / \left(\frac{\sigma_B}{\mu_B} \right),$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \min(K_j, L_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^n K_j}.$$



Mapas de quantidade de chuva. (a) – krigagem em 10-09-2011 20:45 (b) – radar corrigido por estações pluviométricas em 10-09-2011 20:45.

Spatial Efficiency Metric (SPAEF) Demirel et al. (2018).

- ① Abordagem proposta (Kriglink): 0.68;
- ② Krigagem ordinária - RAINLINK: 0.65;
- ③ Inverso da distância ao quadrado - RAINLINK: 0.34.

- ❶ Parâmetros do modelo geoestatístico são ajustados diretamente utilizando a intensidade de chuva média ao longo dos enlaces obtida pelo RAINLINK;
- ❷ A topologia de linha dos enlaces de micro-ondas é considerada no processo de mapeamento;
- ❸ Os resultados destacaram uma baixa melhora comparada com as abordagens padrões que consideram os enlaces como pontos.
- ❹ Tópicos em progresso: (i) inferência bayesiana, (ii) Modelo espaço temporal.

Atlas, D., Ulbrich, C. W., 1977. Path- and Area-Integrated Rainfall Measurement by Microwave Attenuation in the 1–3 cm Band. *Journal of Applied Meteorology* 16 (12), 1322–1331.

URL [http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450\(1977\)016{%}3C1322:PAAIRM{%}3E2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450(1977)016{%}3C1322:PAAIRM{%}3E2.0.CO;2)

Demirel, M. C., Mai, J., Mendiguren, G., Koch, J., Samaniego, L., Stisen, S., 2018. Combining satellite data and appropriate objective functions for improved spatial pattern performance of a distributed hydrologic model. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences* 22 (2), 1299–1315.

Diggle, P., Ribeiro, P. J., 2007. *Model-based Geostatistics*. Springer Series in Statistics. Springer New York, New York, USA.

URL <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-0-387-48536-2>

Ghosh, B., 1951. Random distances within a rectangle and between two rectangles. *Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society* (43).

Gottschalk, L., Leblois, E., Skøien, J. O., 2011. Distance measures for hydrological data having a support. *Journal of Hydrology* 99 99

402 (3-4), 415–421.

URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2011.03.020>
<http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0022169411001909>

Olsen, R., Rogers, D., Hodge, D., 1978. The aR^b Relation in the Calculation of Rain Attenuation. IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation 26 (2), 318–329.

URL <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/1141845/>

Overeem, A., Leijnse, H., Uijlenhoet, R., 2013. Country-wide rainfall maps from cellular communication networks. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 110 (8), 2741–2745.

Overeem, A., Leijnse, H., Uijlenhoet, R., 2016. Retrieval algorithm for rainfall mapping from microwave links in a cellular communication network. Atmospheric Measurement Techniques 9 (5), 2425–2444.

Skøien, J. O., Merz, R., Blöschl, G., 2005. Top-kriging – geostatistics on stream networks. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences Discussions 2 (6), 2253–2286.

URL <http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci-discuss.net/2/2253/2005/>