

# Practical Application of Weather Radar Information in Japan

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Today, I am talking about...

- development of mini radar and its application
- QPE comparison between X-MP and non-MP
- Small river discharge calculation
- Citizens' evacuation at frequently inundated area
- Sewage water management

# Mini-Radar Development

**FURUNO**

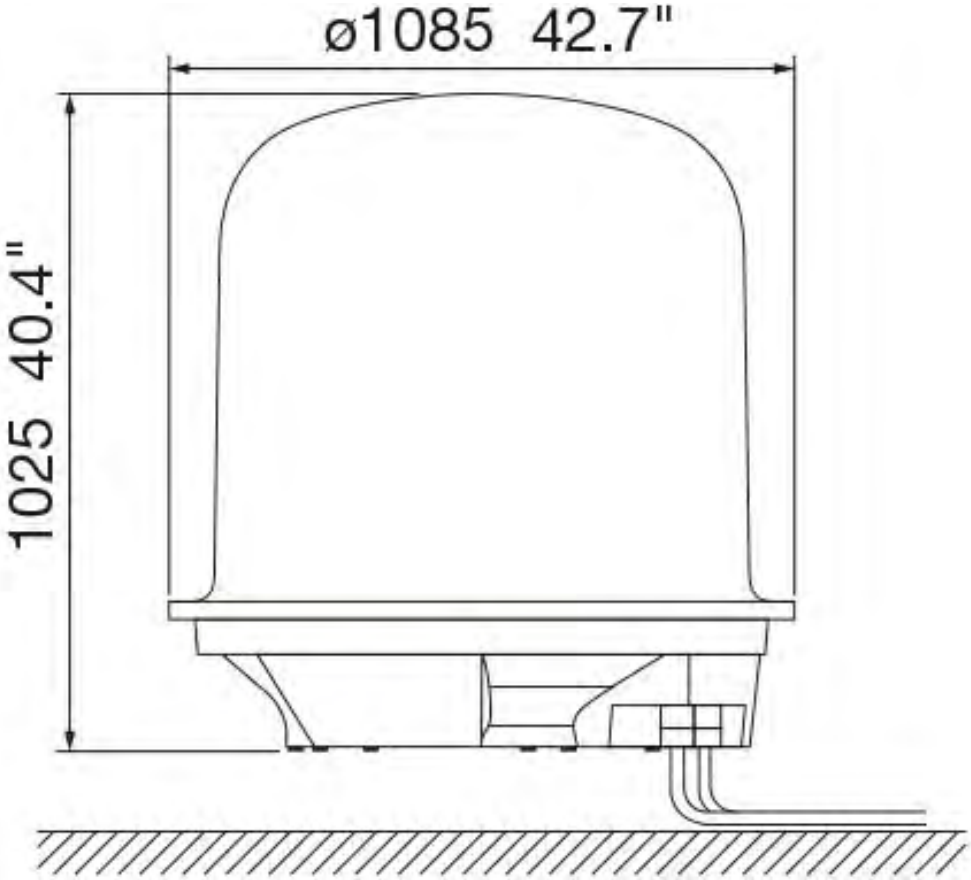
Maritime electric manufacture,  
Making many vessels' radar for navigation



Compact Dual Polarimetric X-band  
Doppler Weather Radar

**WR-2100**

Small but full function **Multi-Parameter Dopplar Radar**

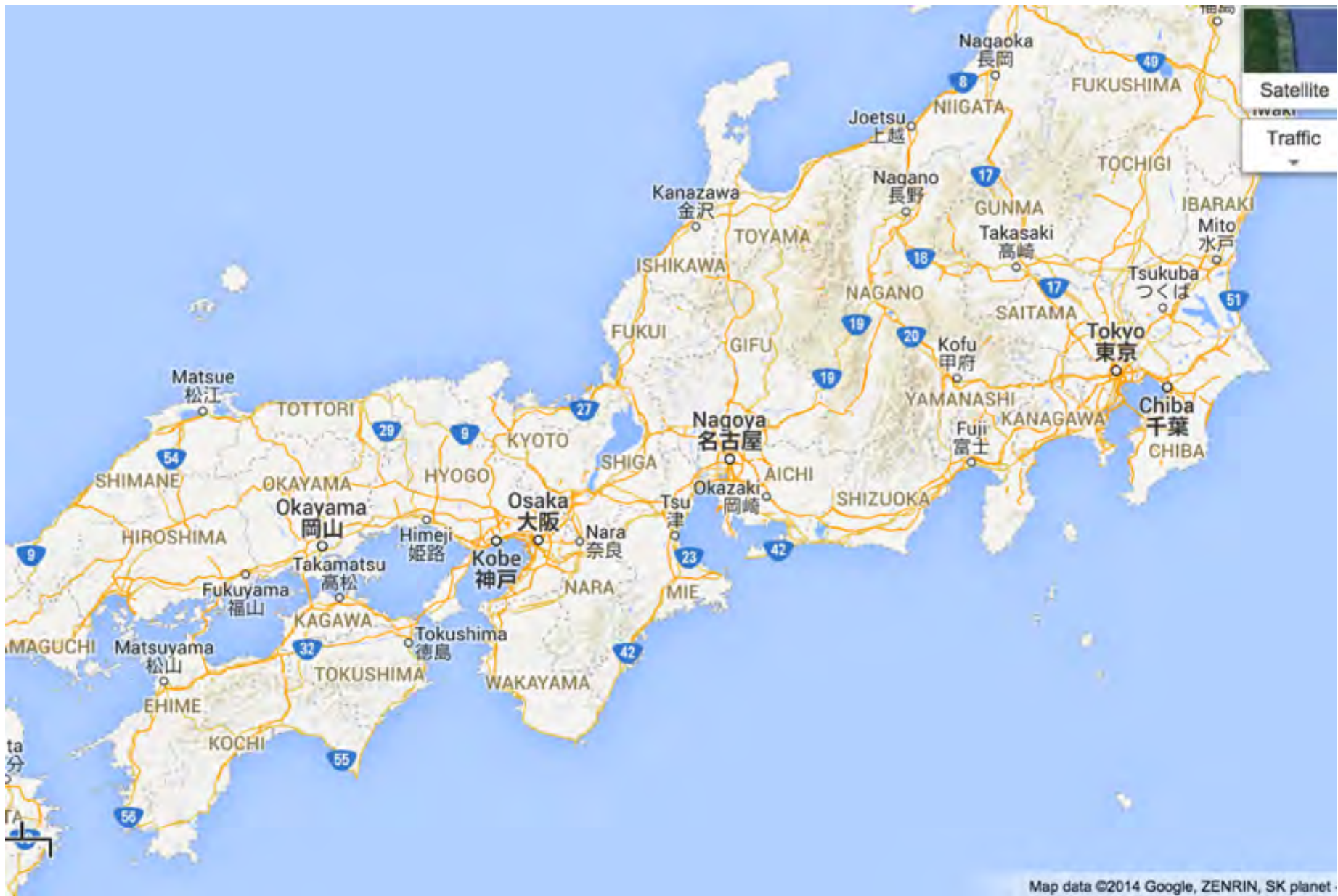


WR-2100



<https://www.furuno.com/en/systems/meteorological-monitoring/>

Please take a look at the resolution of  
WR2100



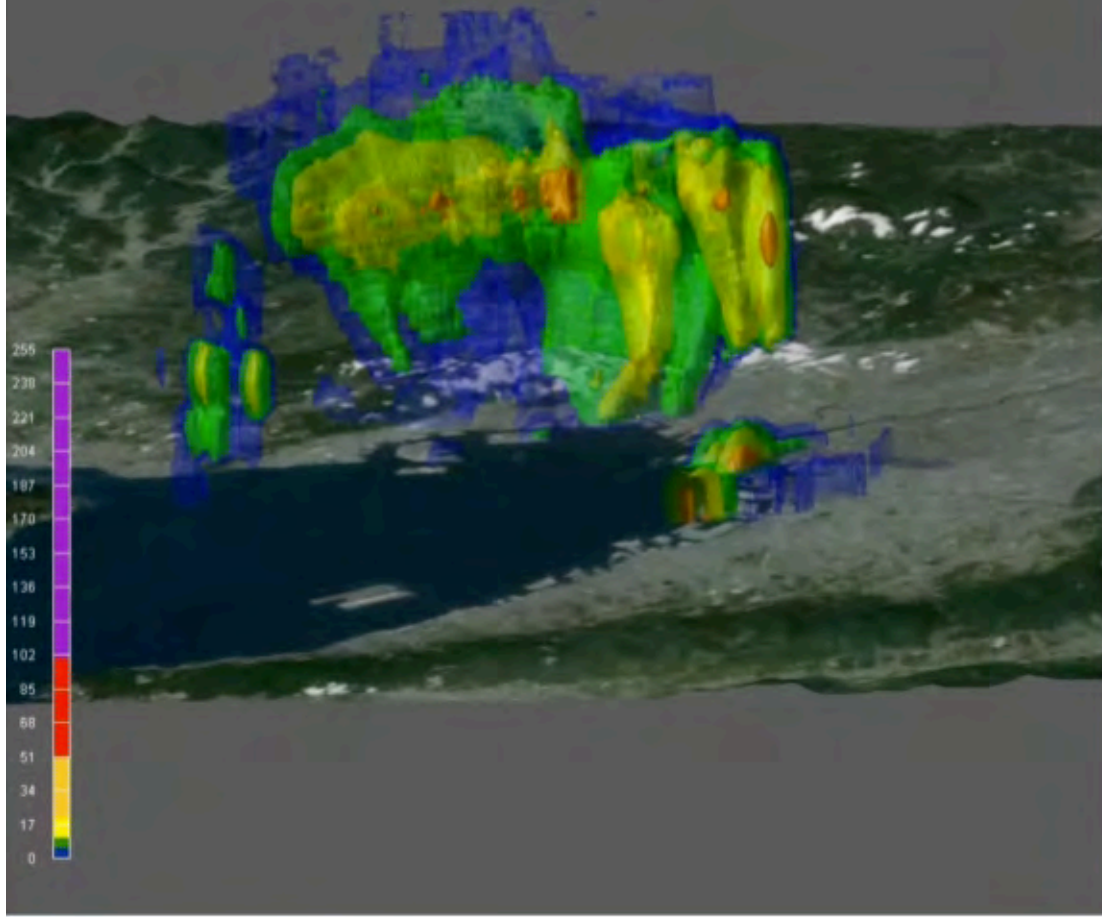




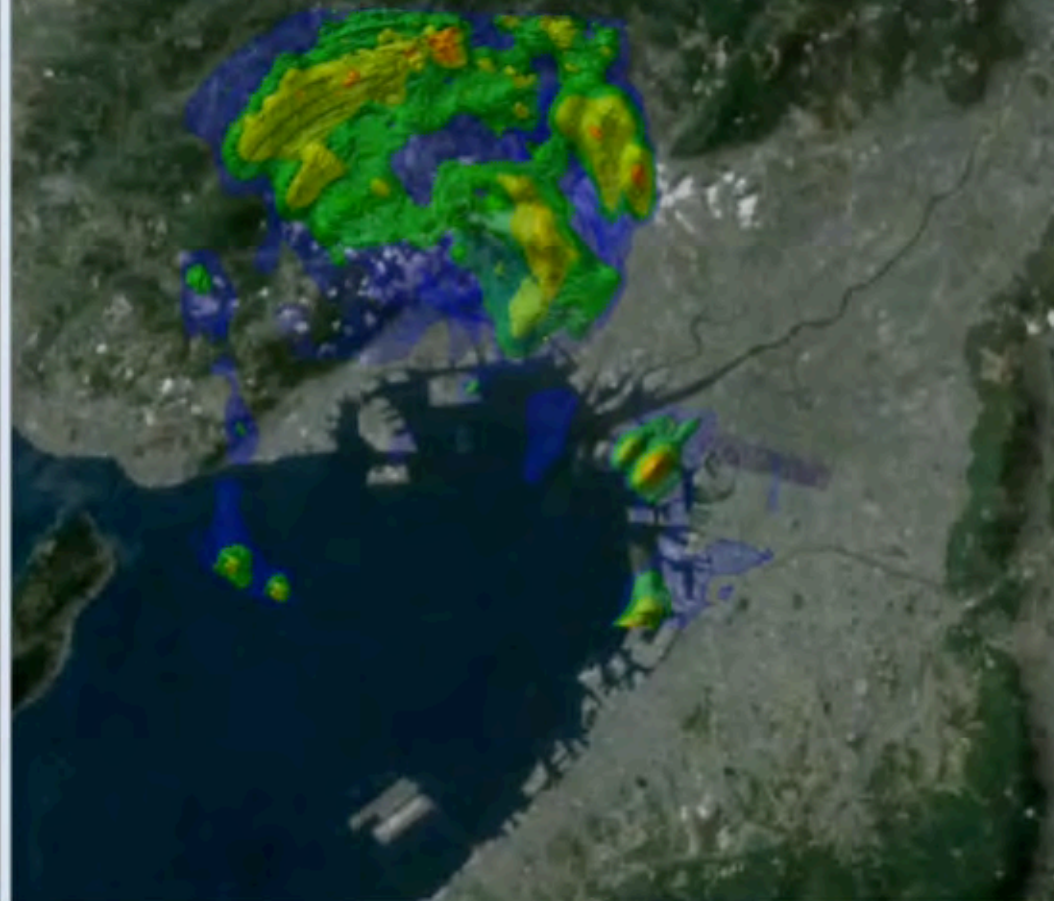


Osaka Bay L: Bird's eye View R: Plain View

1002

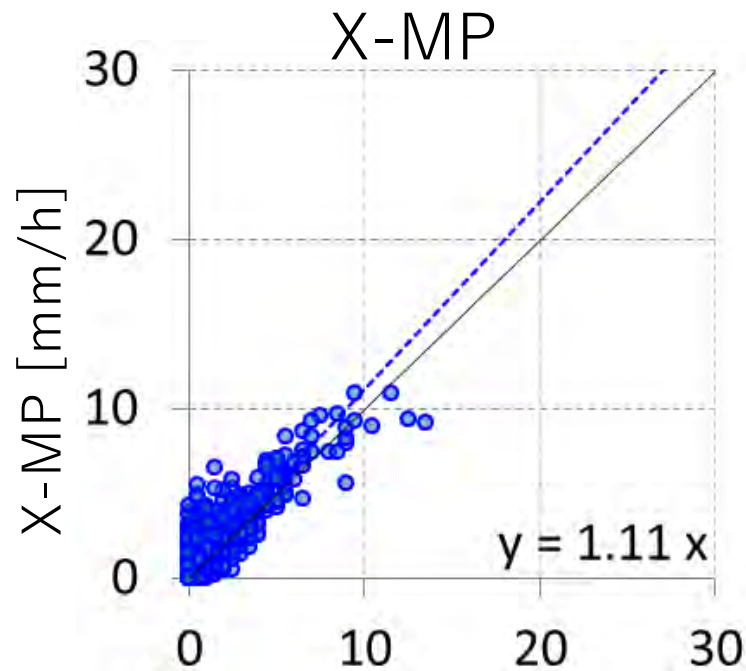


1002

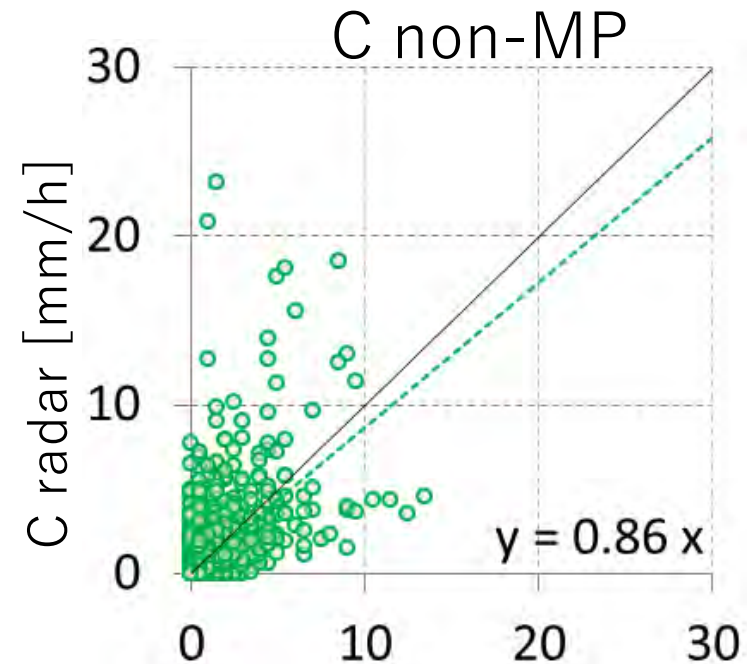


Osaka Bay L: Bird's eye View R: Plain View

# Quantitative Precipitation Estimation QPE



Raingauge [mm/h]  
Correlation coefficient 0.86  
RMSE 0.21



Raingauge [mm/h]  
Correlation coefficient 0.65  
RMSE 0.32

Quick Explanation

## 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

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

Quick Explanation

drop size distribution

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Rain Rate [mm/hr]

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Radar reflectivity factor

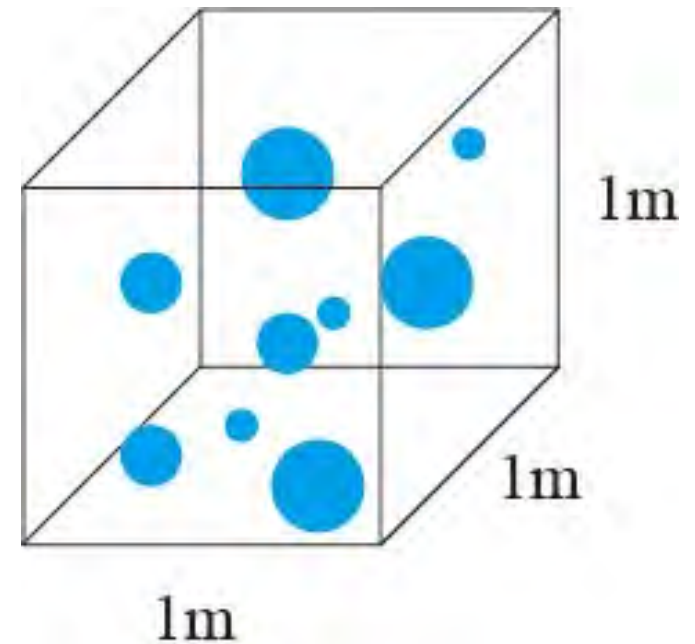
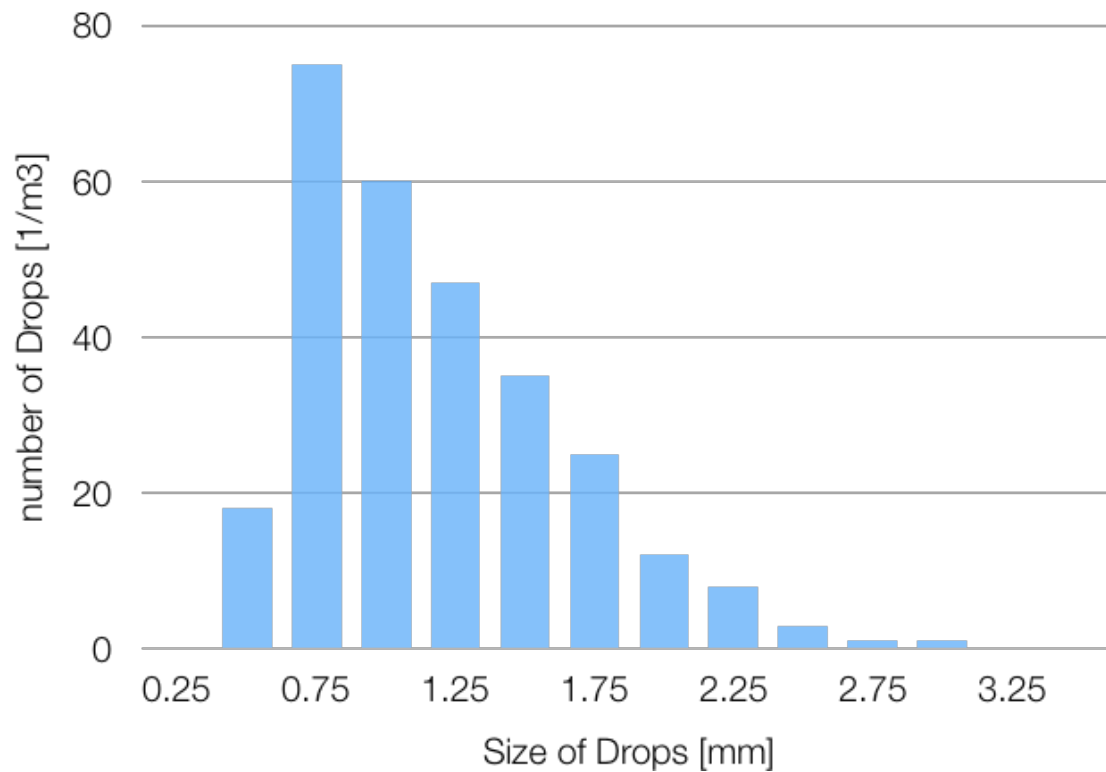
$$Z = \int_0^\infty N(D) D^6 dD$$

Z-R relationship

$$Z = BR^\beta$$

Quick Explanation

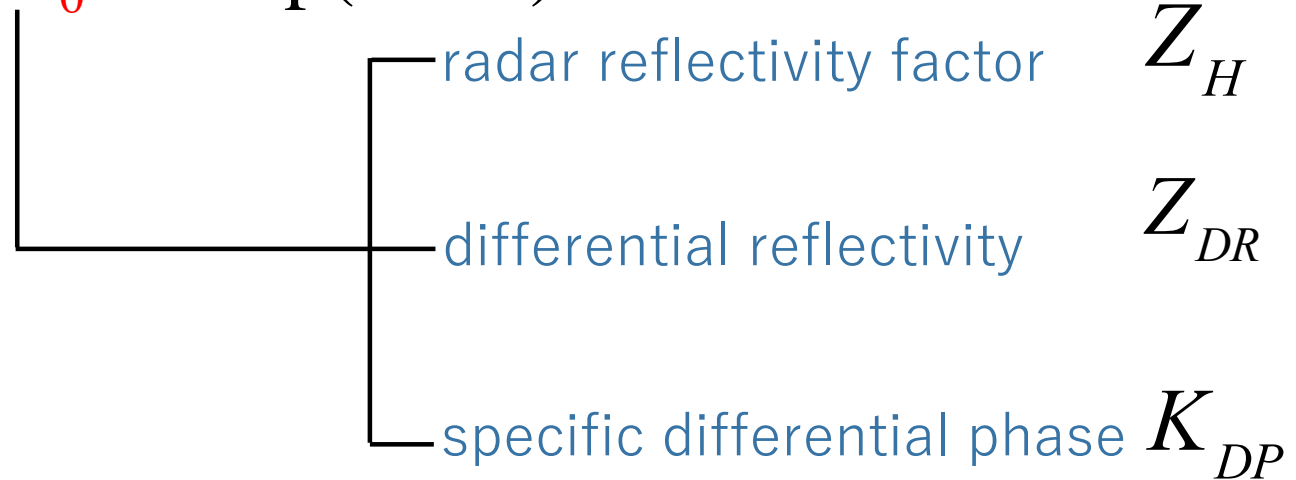
$N(D)$  number concentration, drop size distribution



Quick Explanation

Three size parameters are solved by three radar parameter

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



Quick Explanation

# In situ observation



Takahashi (1976), Suzuki (2007)

rain drop



snow flake



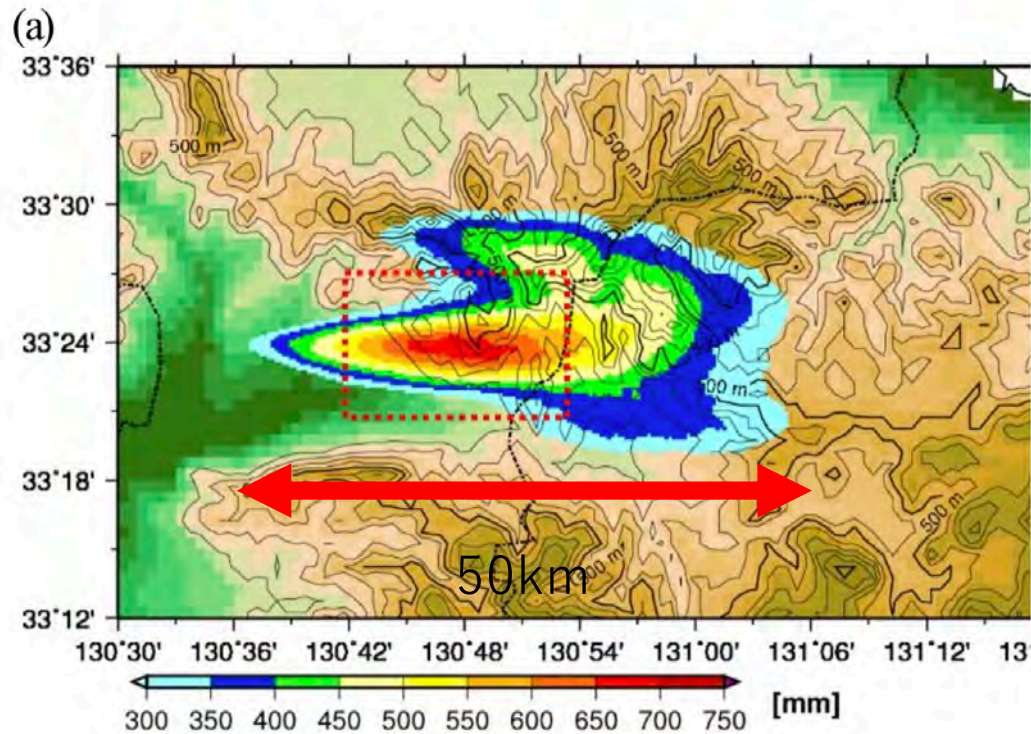


Quick Explanation



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\\_kyusu.pdf](http://www.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/web_j/publication/other/20180330_kyusu.pdf)

Right: Mainichi News papers (2017.7.12)  
<https://mainichi.jp/graphs/20170712/hpj/00m/040/001000g/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

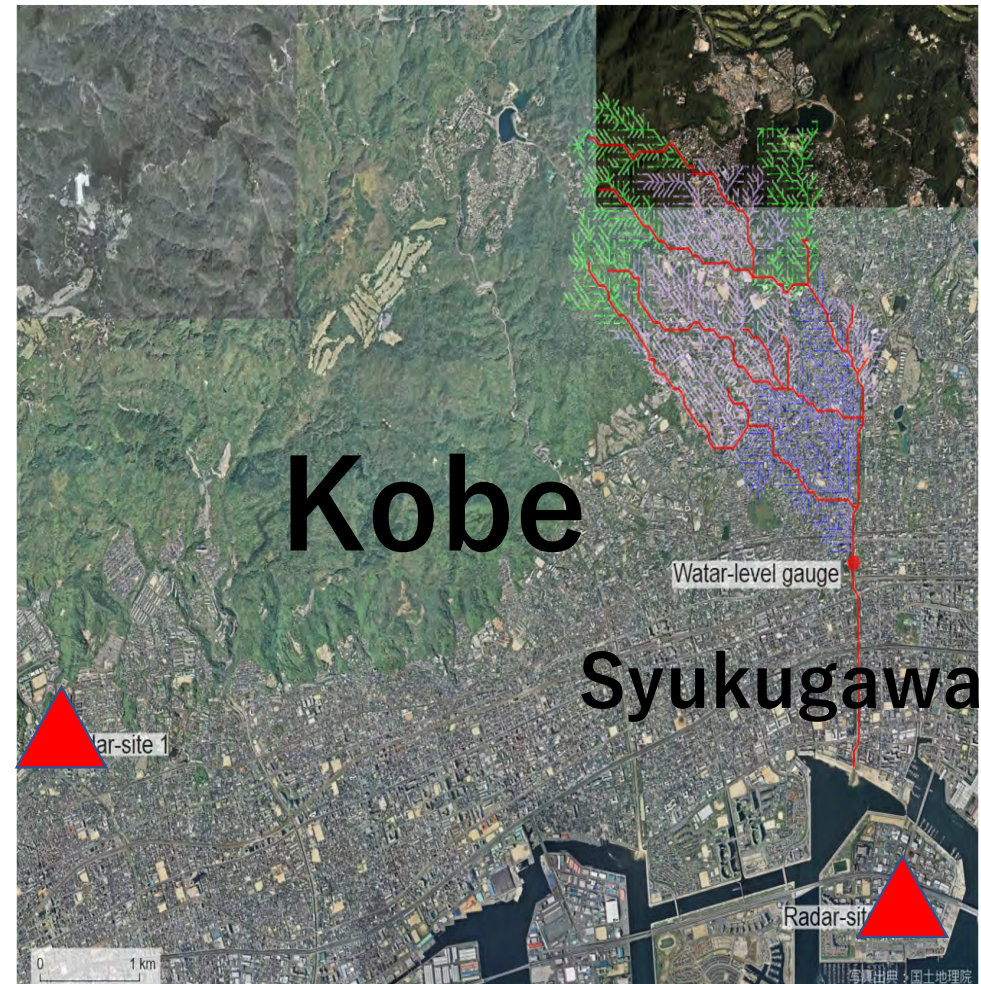
Ishigaki, Takaki, Oishi, Nakakita (2015): Estimation of water level by using high resolution radar in urban small river, JMS meeting in spring

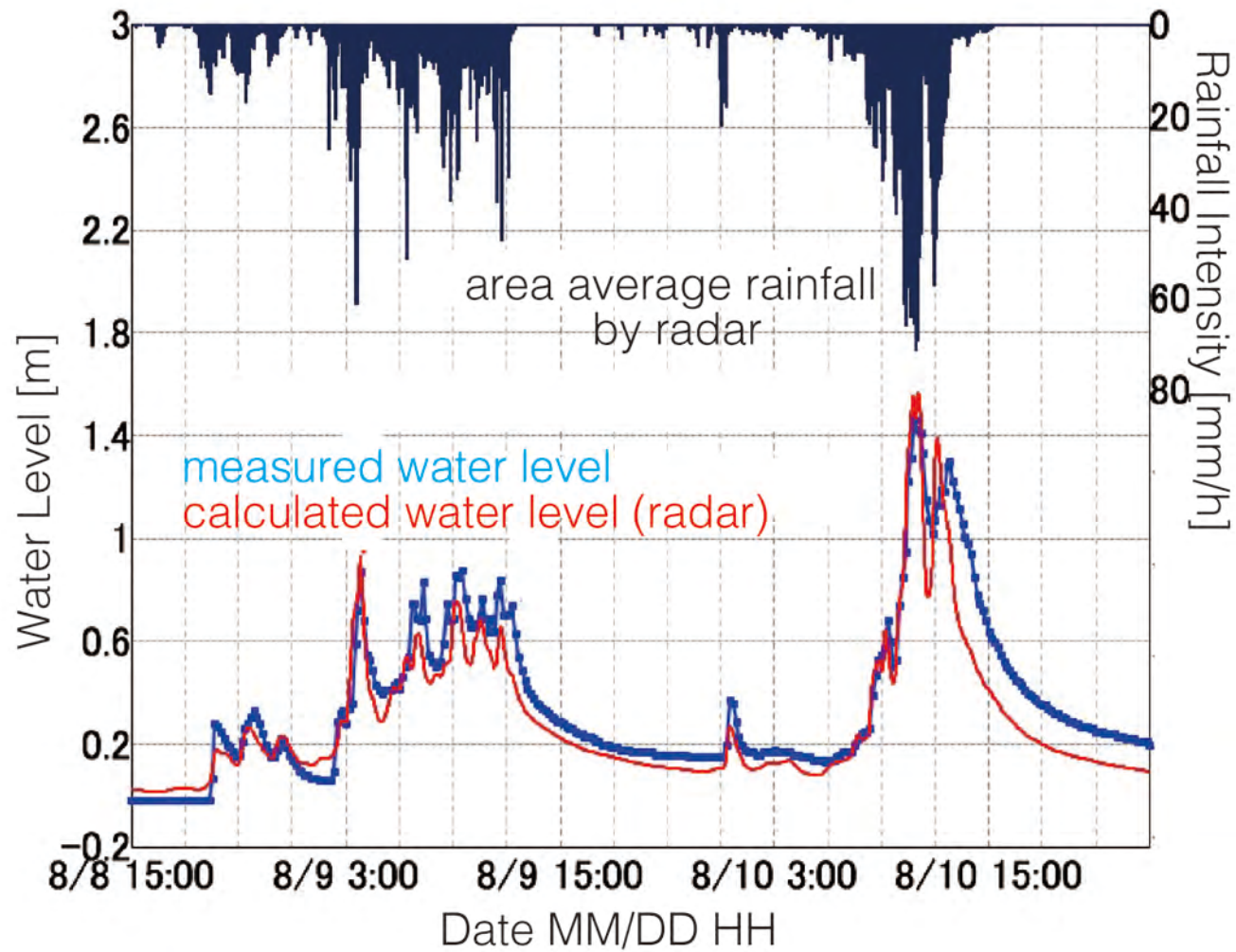


# Target

- Syukugawa river: 8 km<sup>2</sup>
- 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)

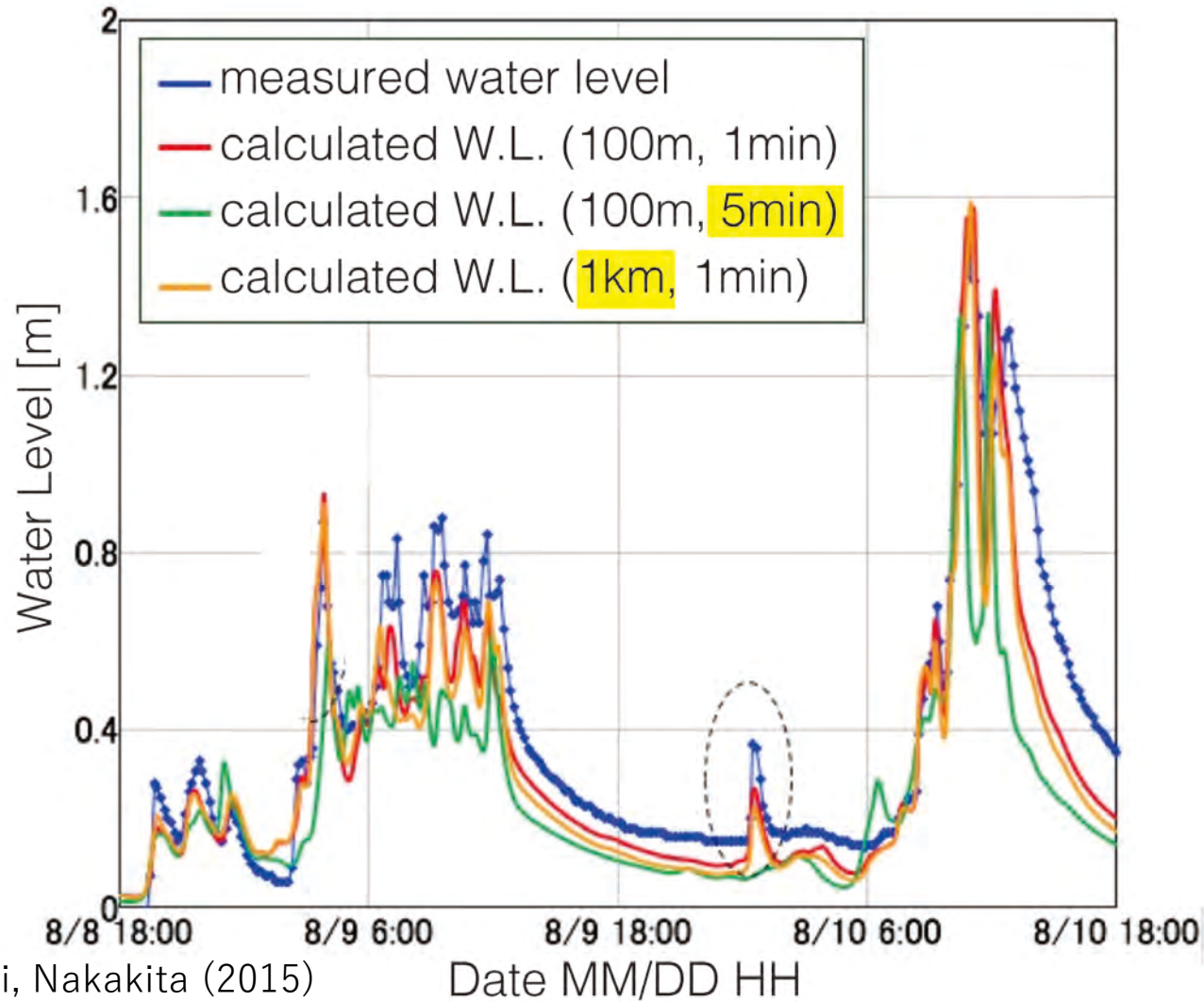


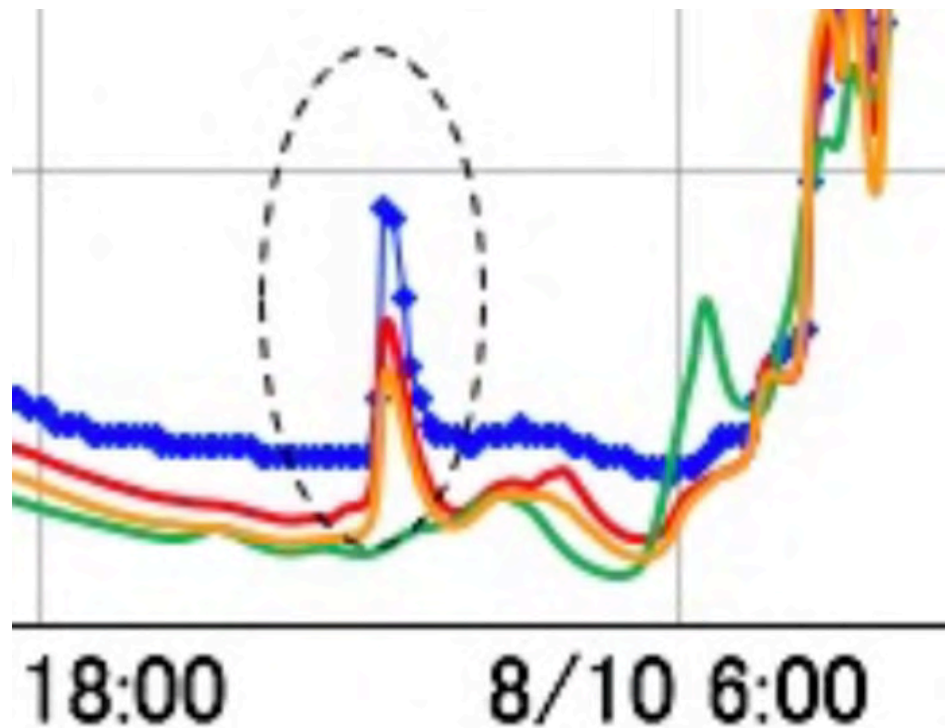
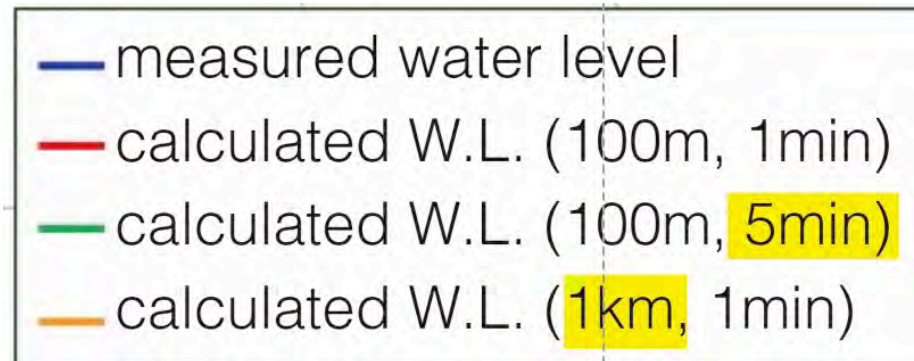


Ishigaki, Takaki, Oishi, Nakakita (2015)

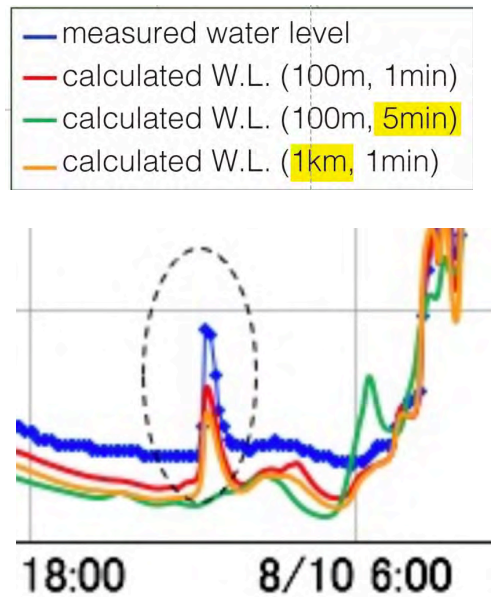


Whether temporal resolution or spatial resolution is more important?





Ishigaki, Takaki, Oishi, Nakakita (2015)



Temporal resolution is important for small river discharge calculation.

1min is better than 5min.

# Radars and Deep learning

**Figures of  
methods are in  
the URL.**

Fusamae and Shimamoto (2018) MLIT  
article  
[http://www.qsr.mlit.go.jp/useful/n-  
shiryō/kikaku/kenkyū/h30/04/4\\_03\(18\).  
pdf](http://www.qsr.mlit.go.jp/useful/n-shiryō/kikaku/kenkyū/h30/04/4_03(18).pdf)

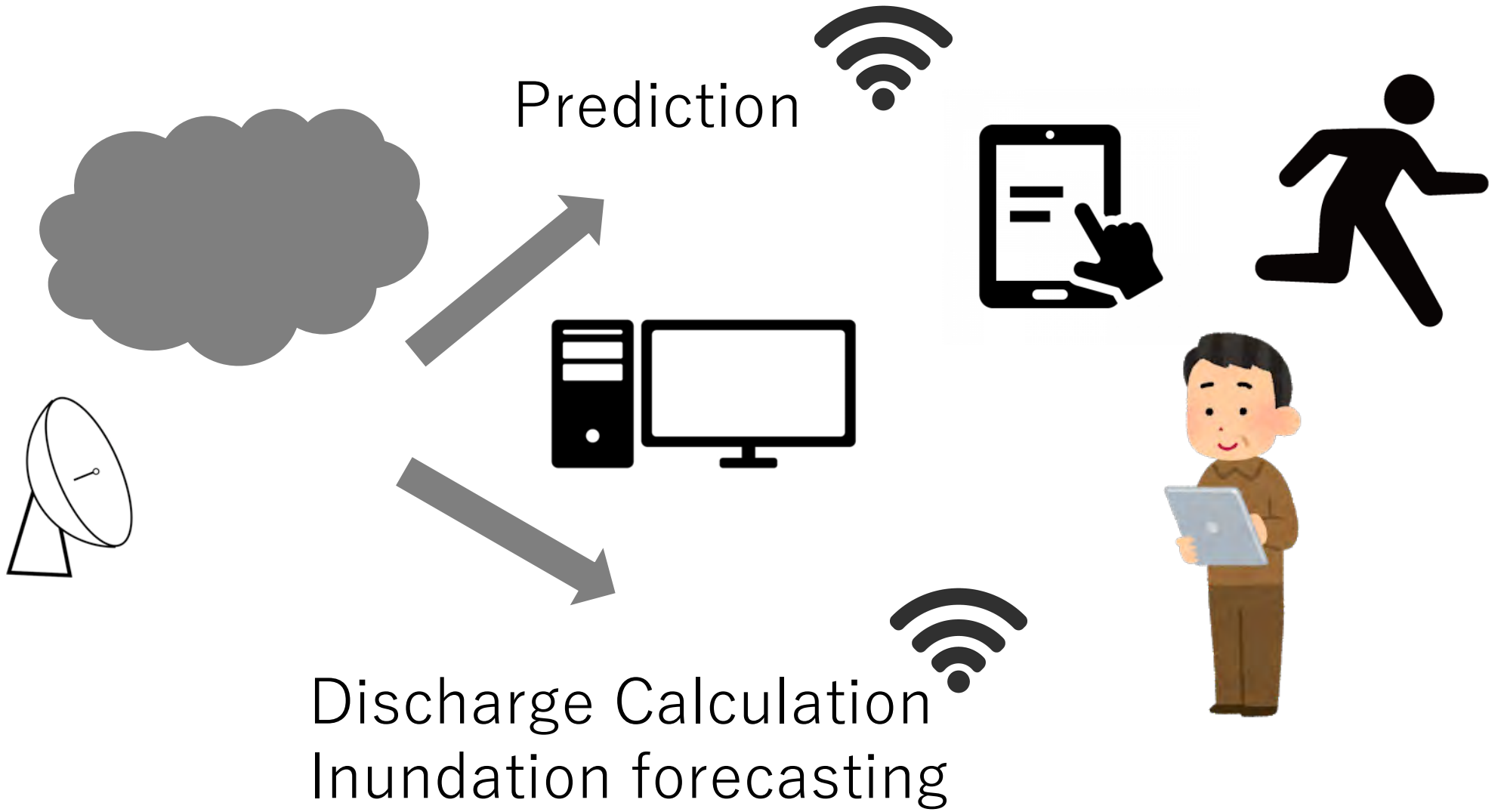
Research results figures are in the URL.

Fusamae and Shimamoto (2018) MLIT article

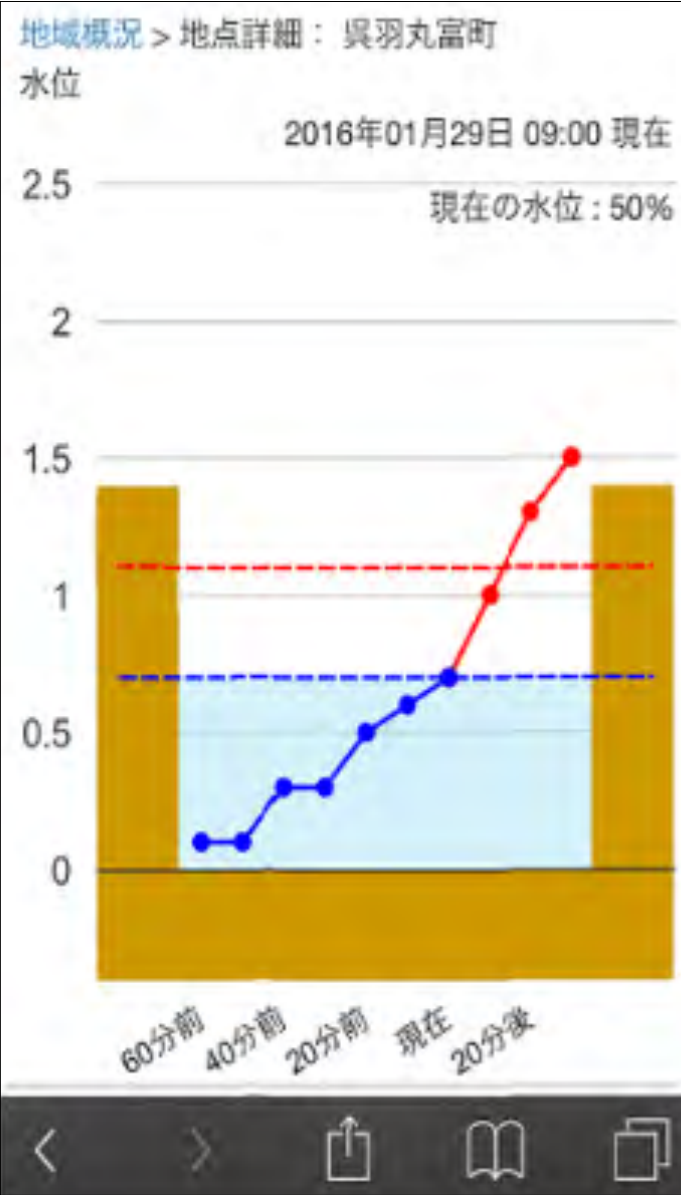
[http://www.qsr.mlit.go.jp/useful/n-shiryō/kikaku/kenkyu/h30/04/4\\_03\(18\).pdf](http://www.qsr.mlit.go.jp/useful/n-shiryō/kikaku/kenkyu/h30/04/4_03(18).pdf)

# 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

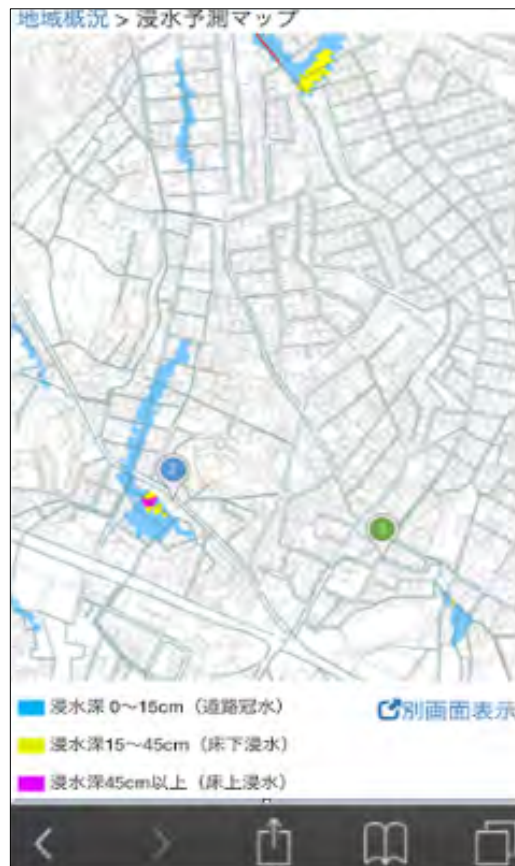
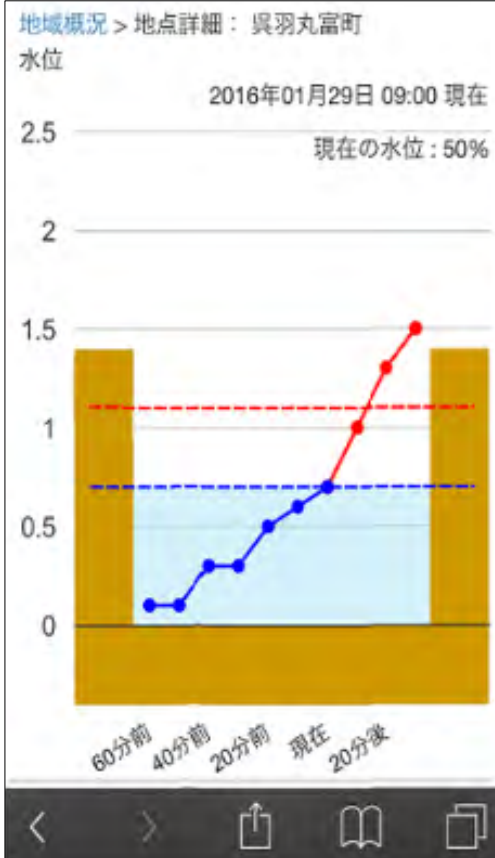
Forecasts



Display image



Inundation Forecast done by precise sewage pipe flow calculation



小川やため池が…

多発する“記録的大雨”  
都市に潜むリスク

LIVE

7日現+

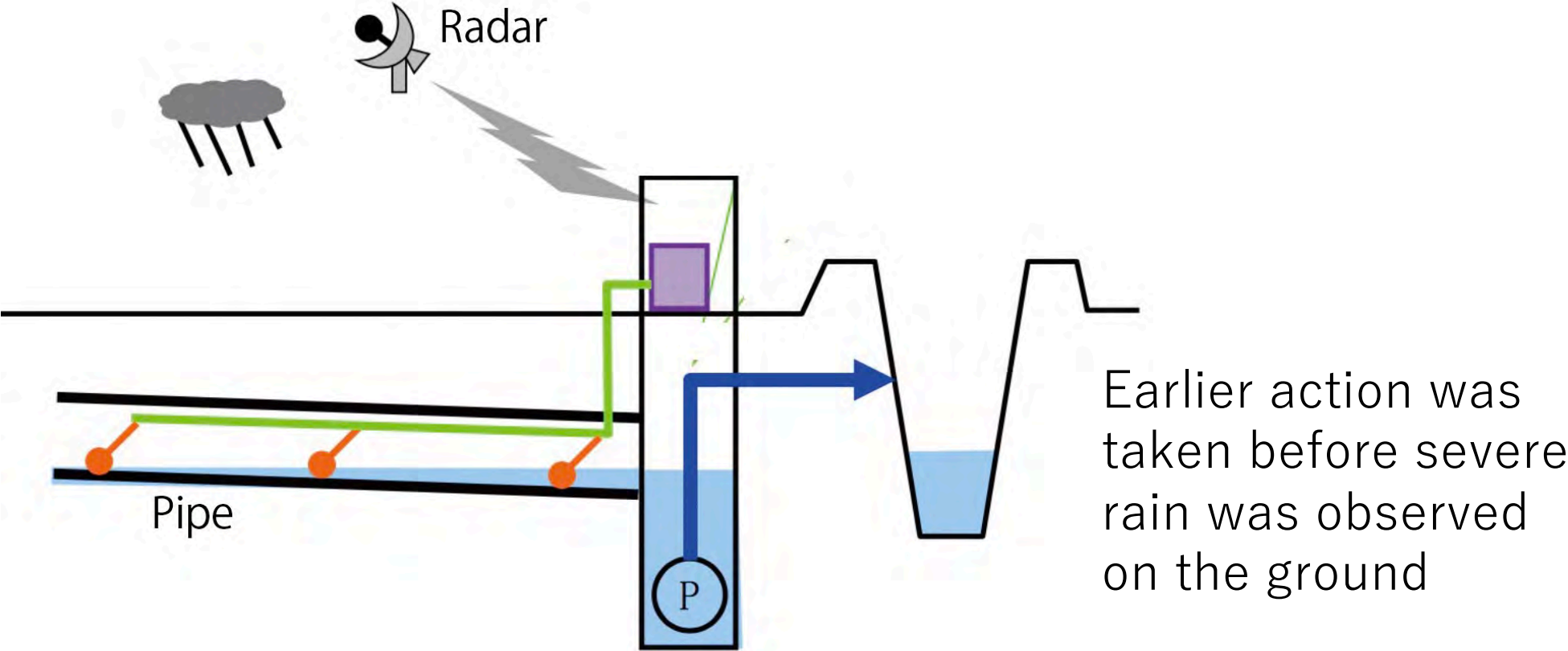
奈良

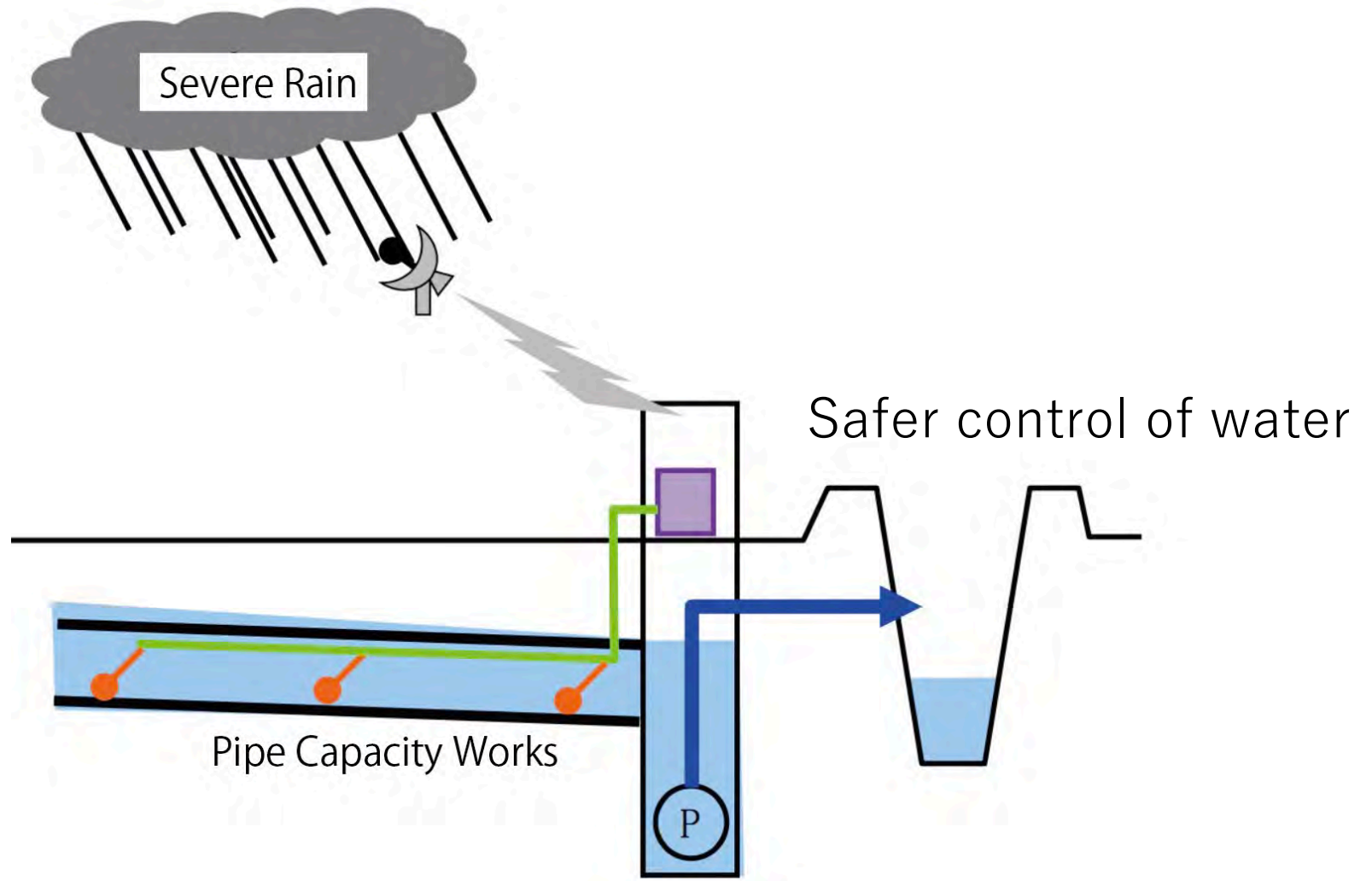


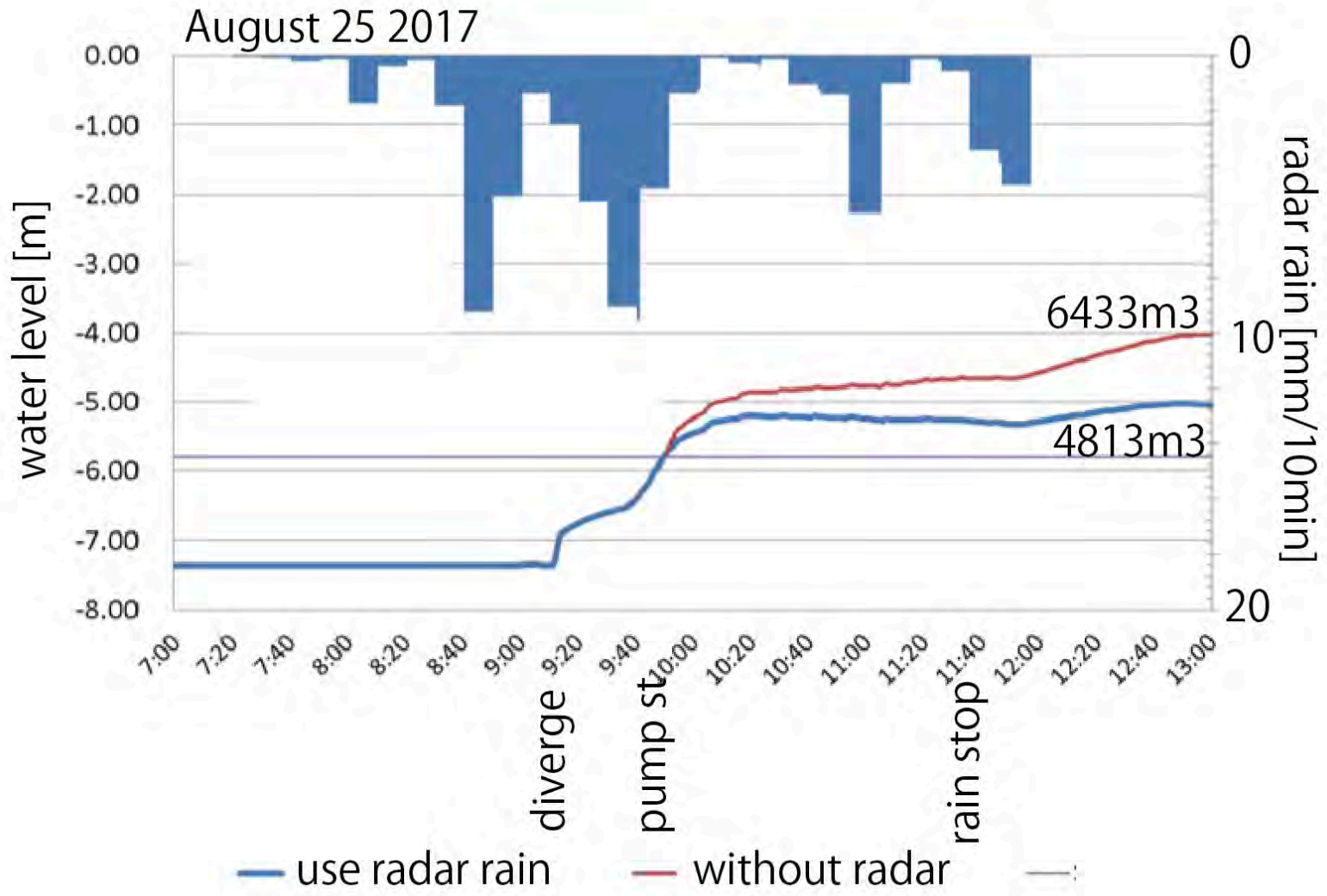
撮影 視聴者

内水氾濫

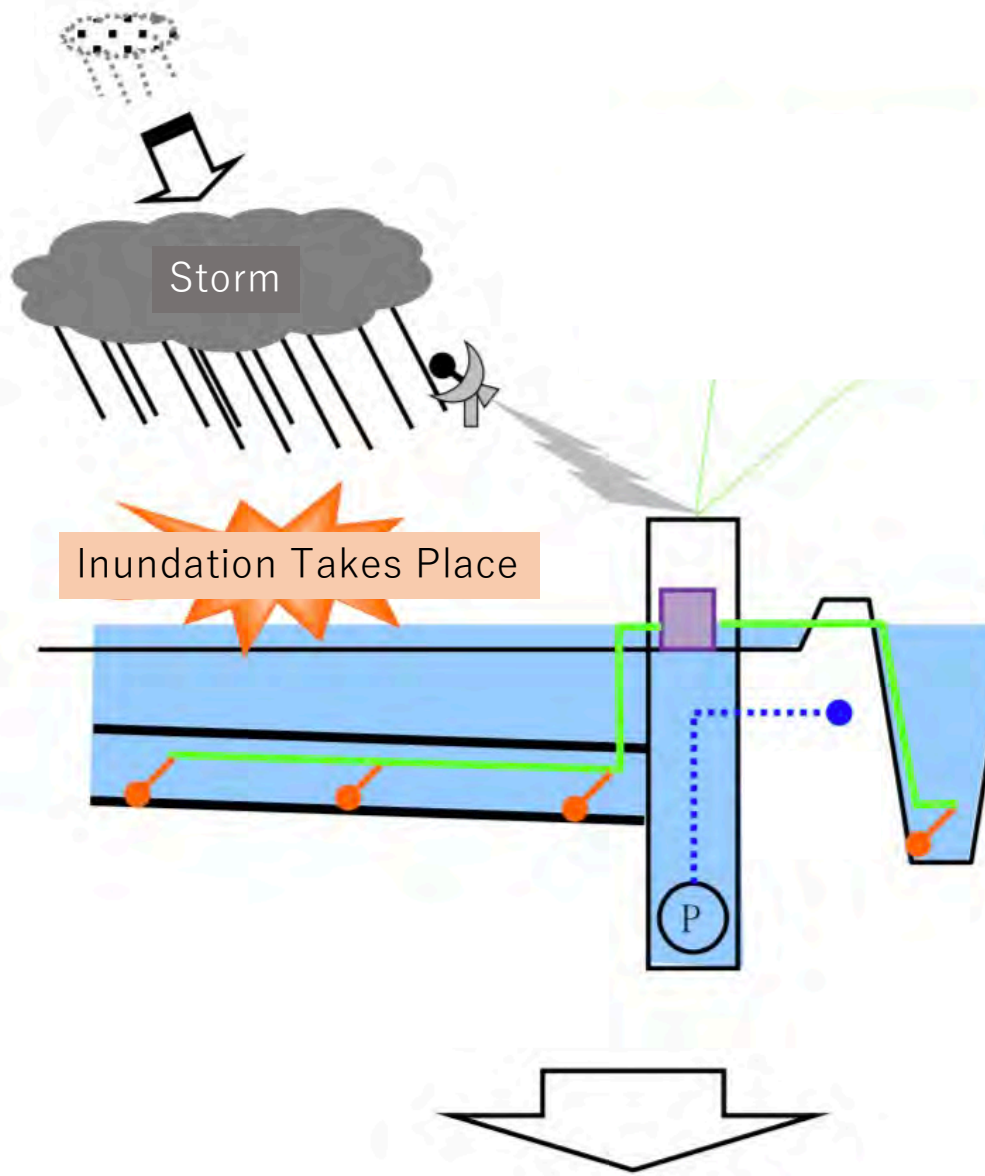
# Sewage Water Management with Radar







Prediction of stop raining



The other earlier action

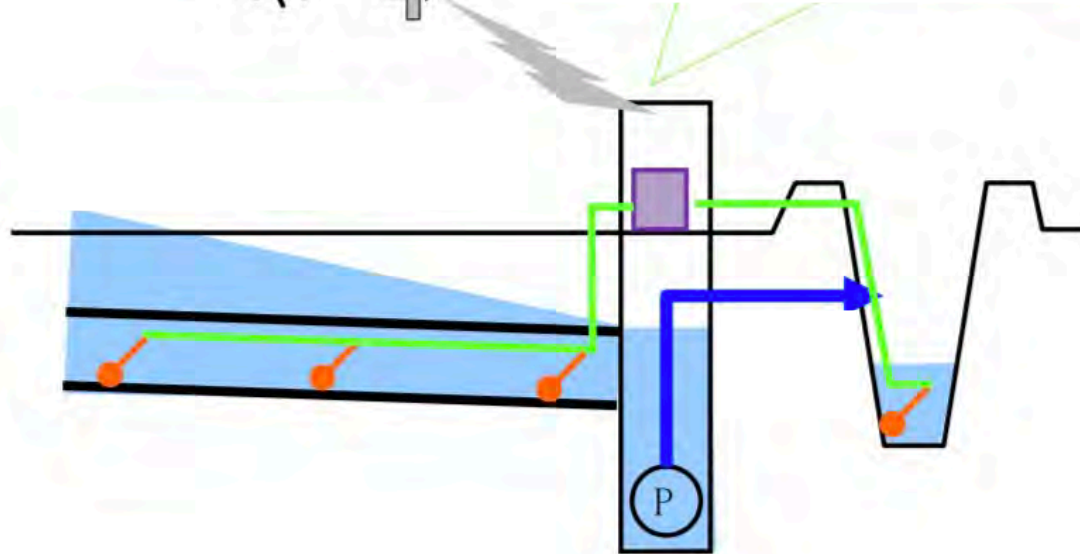
Pump is ready to start during severe rain that is difficult to know without radar

River water level is high and pump does not start operation.



When it stop raining,  
pump started  
immediately and it  
finish inundation for  
next action

小降雨





# 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.