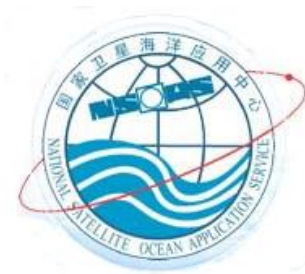




NSSC



# Wind Speed Retrieving for Typhoon Using Neural Network for Combined Observations of Radiometer and Scatterometer onboard HY-2A

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中国科学院 国家空间科学中心  
National Space Science Center, CAS



国家卫星海洋应用中心

National Satellite Ocean Application Service

# Outlines

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- Introduction
- Method
- Experiment
- Results and Discussion

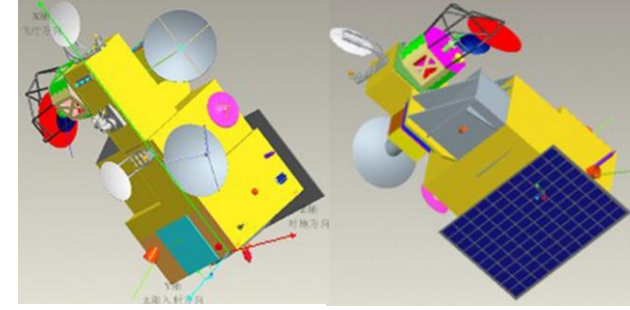
# Introduction: HY-2 Series

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—China's ocean dynamic environment mission series,  
Sea level, SWH, OSVW, SSS, SST, et al.

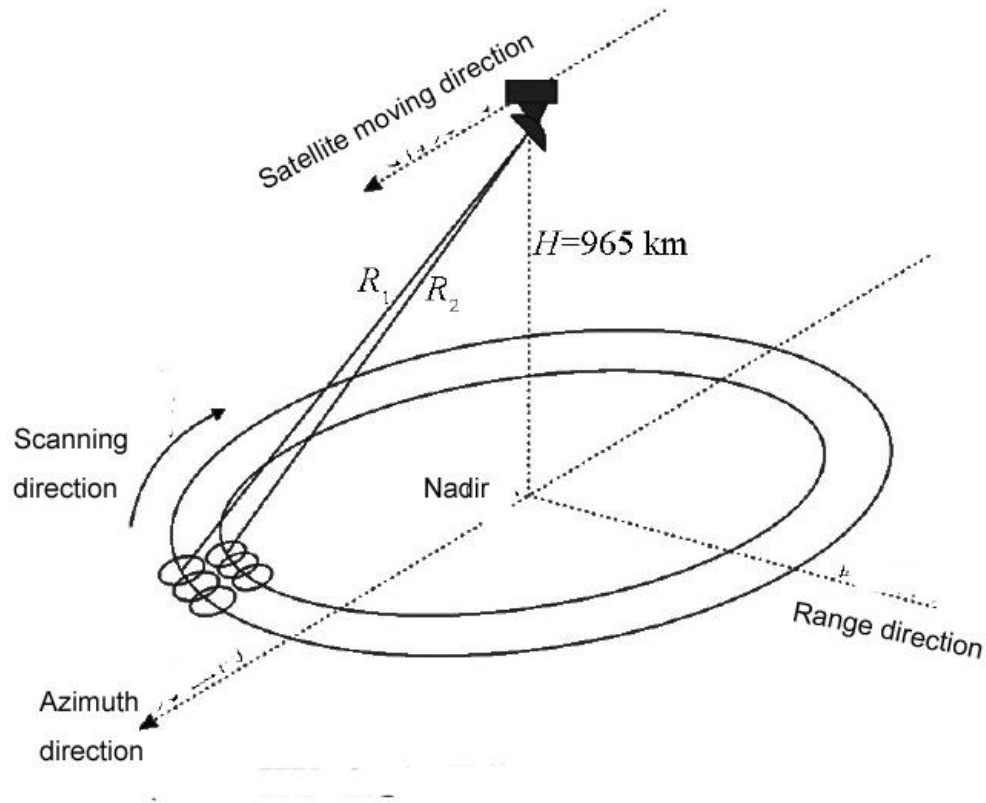
HY2 Series	Description
HY2-A(In operating)	Polar orbit. Scatterometer, Radiometer (Scanning), Altimeter & Radiometer(nadir-looking for path correction)
HY2-B(Planned in 2017)	Polar orbit. Scatterometer, Radiometer (Scanning), Altimeter & Radiometer(nadir-looking for path correction)
HY2-C(Planned in 2018)	Inclined-orbit. Scatterometer, Altimeter & Radiometer(nadir-looking for path correction)
HY2-Follow on (after 2021)	Wide-swath altimeter & Radiometer(nadir-looking for path correction), dual-frequency polarized scatterometer, polarimetric radiometer

# Introduction: HSCAT



## HY-2A Scatterometer (HSCAT)

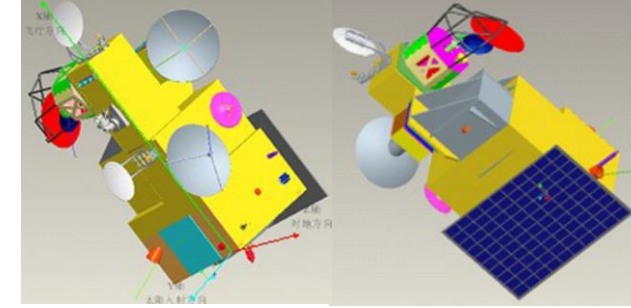
## The technical specification of HSCAT



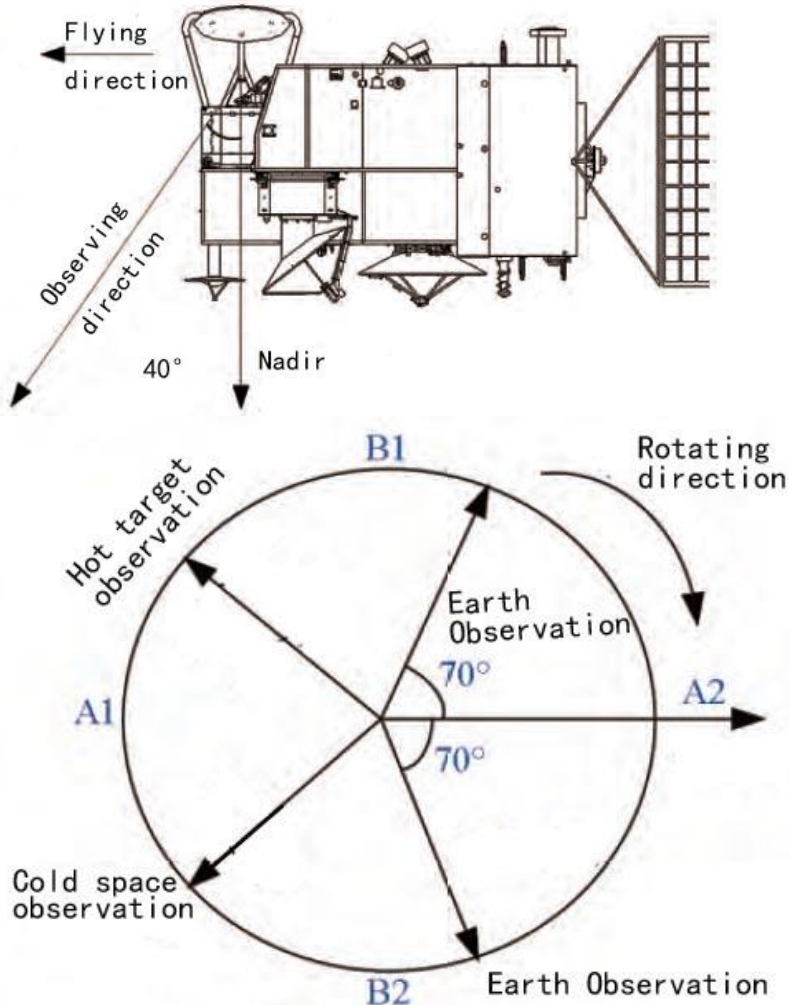
**Schematic diagram of the HY-2A scatterometer observation**

Parameters	Specifications	
Working Frequency (GHz)	13.256	
Swath(km)	Outer beam: ≥ 1700	Inner beam: ≥ 1400
Resolution (km)	25	
Sigma0 measuring accuracy (dB)	0.5	

# Introduction: RAD



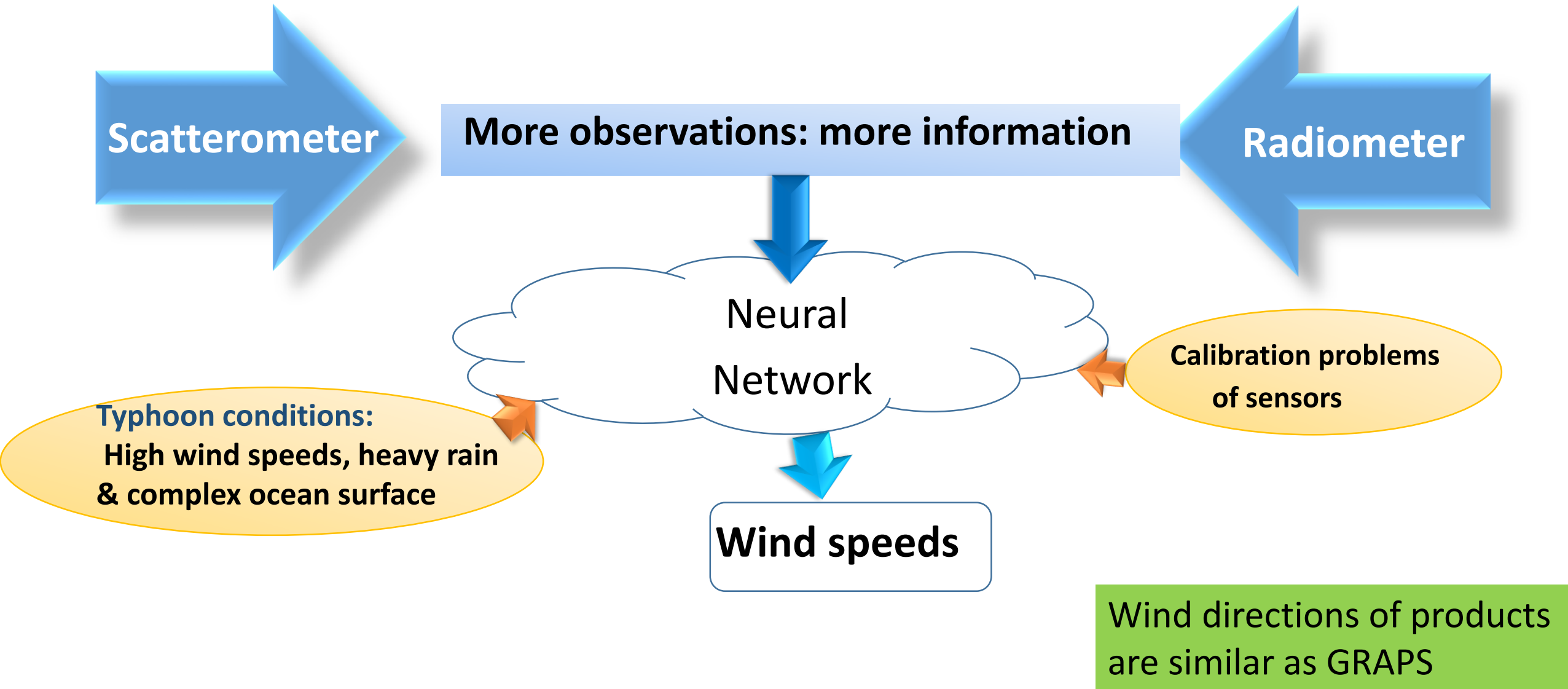
## HY-2A Scanning Radiometer (RAD) The technical specification of RAD



Frequency (GHz)	6.6	10.7	18.7	23.8	37.0
Pol	VH	VH	VH	V	VH
swath (km)	≥1600				
footprint (km)	100	70	40	35	25
Sensitivity (K)	Better than 0.5				≥0.8
Measurement range	3~350K				
Calibration accuracy	1.0K (180~320K)				

# Introduction

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# Introduction: Data Used

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Data	Description
HSCAT L2A	Sigma0s of return pulses with wind cell(30km) IDs, polarizations, and azimuthal angles.
RAD L1B	Brightness temperatures of all frequencies and polarizations, sampled to 35km grids and azimuthal angles. Observed simultaneously with HSCAT.
Numeric products of GRAPS(global/regional assimilation and prediction system) of China Meteorological Adm.	Time resolution: 1 hour, Spatial resolution: $0.125^{\circ} \times 0.125^{\circ}$ <a href="http://data.cma.cn/data/index/69be9dbf72605049.html">http://data.cma.cn/data/index/69be9dbf72605049.html</a>

**Time: June, July, Aug. of 2015**

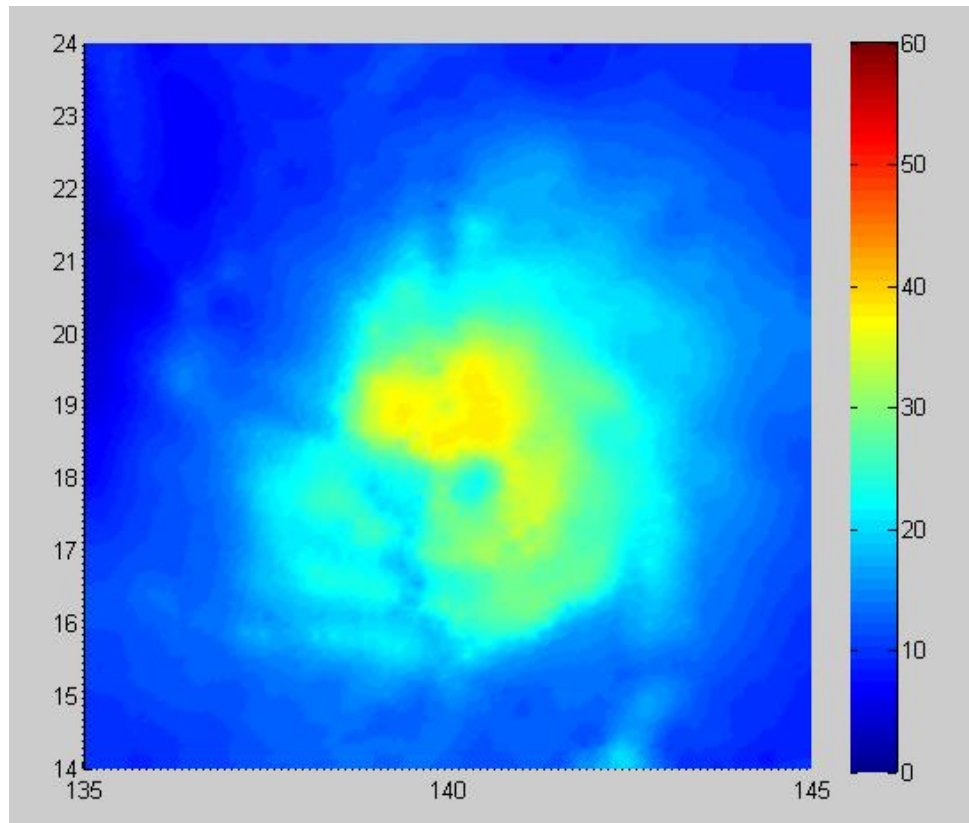


# Introduction:

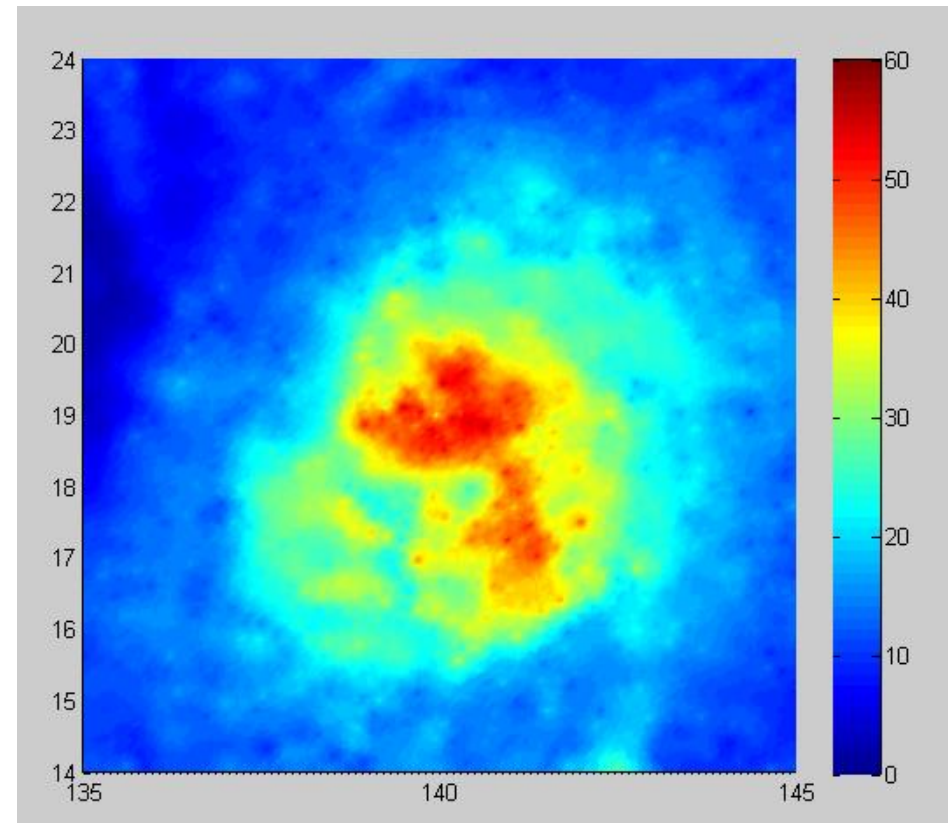
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HSCAT and RAD product in Typhoon v.s. Numerical model values (Typhoon Nangka (20150710 0721 GMT), as an example)

Wind speeds of wind of HY-2 HSCAT  
operational product by NSOAS

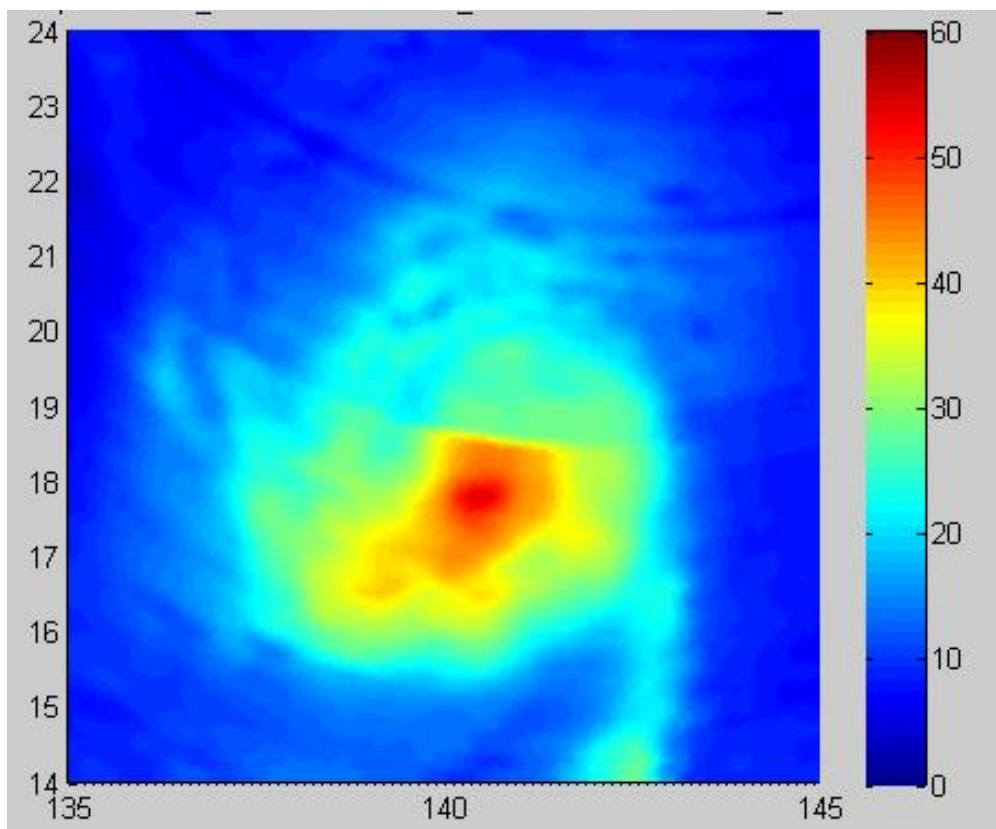


Wind products GRAPS

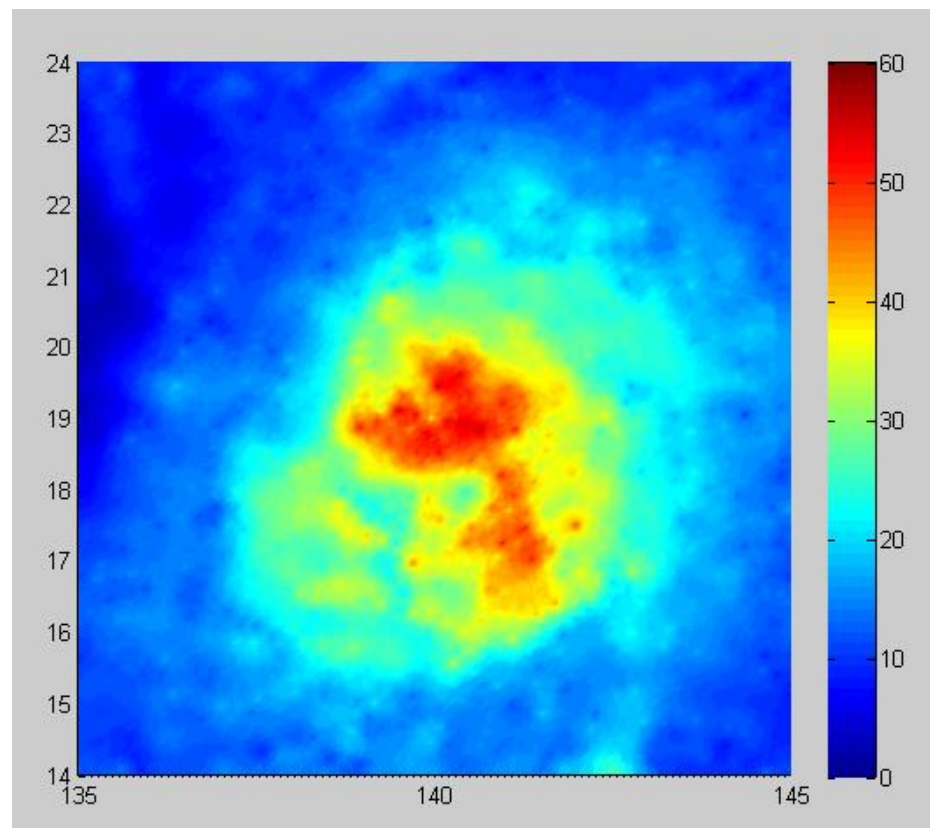




Wind speeds of wind of HY-2 RAD operational product by NSOAS



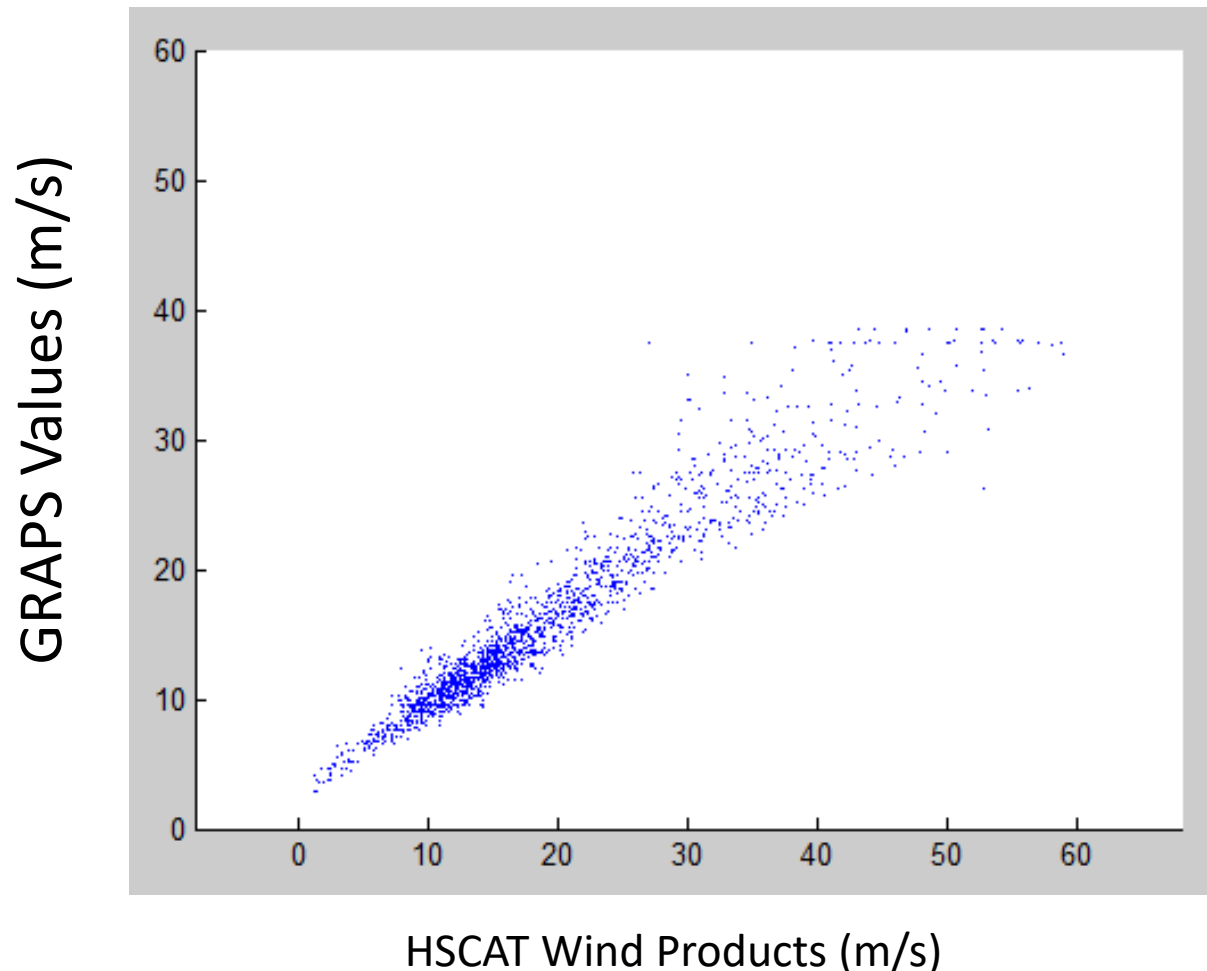
Wind products GRAPS



# Introduction: HSCAT and RAD product in Typhoon v.s. Numerical model values (Typhoon Nangka as an example)

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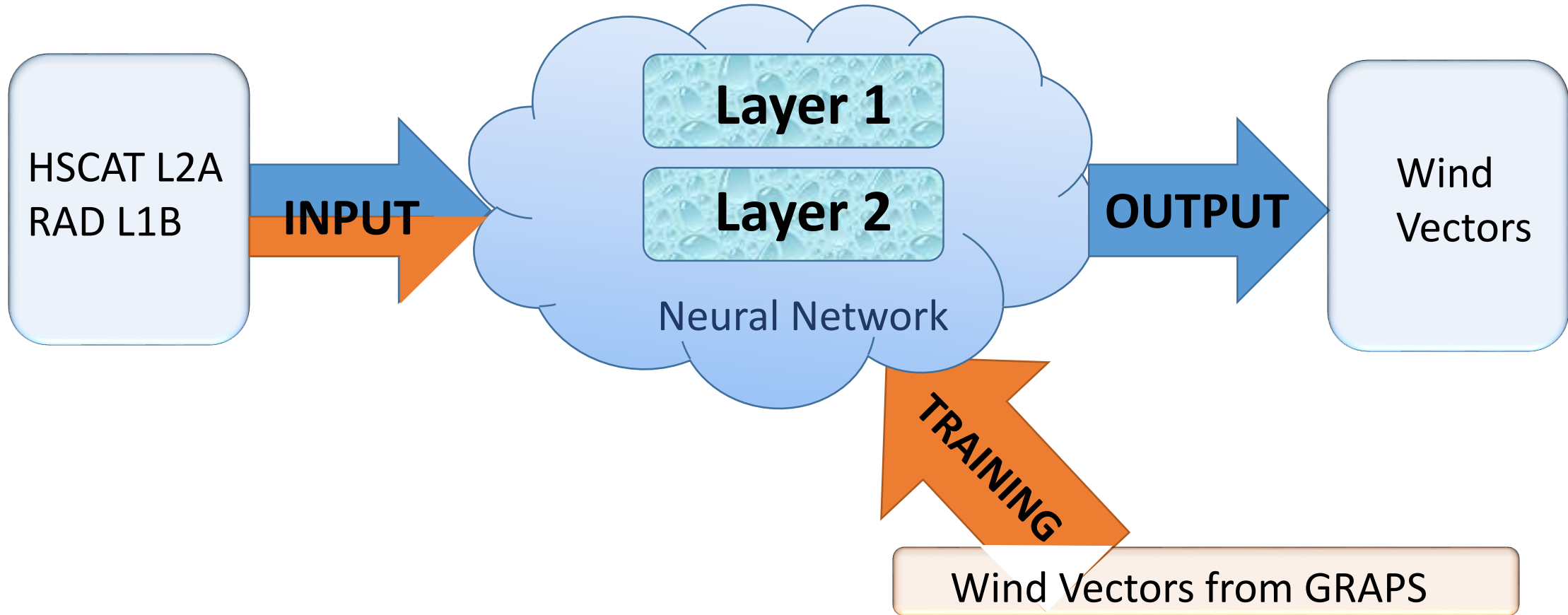
- Wind operational products of HSCAT v.s. GRAPS Values



Graps_Speed(m/s)	HSCAT2B_Speed(m/s)	HSCAT2B_Stddev
5	4.9	0.7
10	8.4	1.0
15	11.3	1.2
25	14.5	1.7
30	18.6	2.3
35	21.9	2.6
40	25.6	4.3
45	29.2	5.0
50	32.3	5.6
55	35.3	4.3

# Method

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**BP Network composed by layer 1 and layer 2.  
Layers are both formed by 12 neural.**

# Experiment

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## Data matching

- ***HSCAT and RAD data:*** Observed simultaneously (time differences less than 30s for the same location). RM BT products were interpolated to SCAT WVCs.
- ***Training & Verification data:*** Matched with HY-2 data. Distance less than 25 km, time differences less than 30min.

# Experiment

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## Data Selection & Training of Neural Network

- Data of matched SCAT, RAD and GRAPES wind fields were selected from data obtained in June, July and Aug. 2015. With multiple-time observations of one typhoon, 165 data groups of entire typhoons were selected.
- Data ranged to  $5^\circ$  from eye centers were picked for experiments.
- Among them 120 data groups with wind speed larger than 30m/s, smaller than 70m/s were selected as training data, rested for validation.

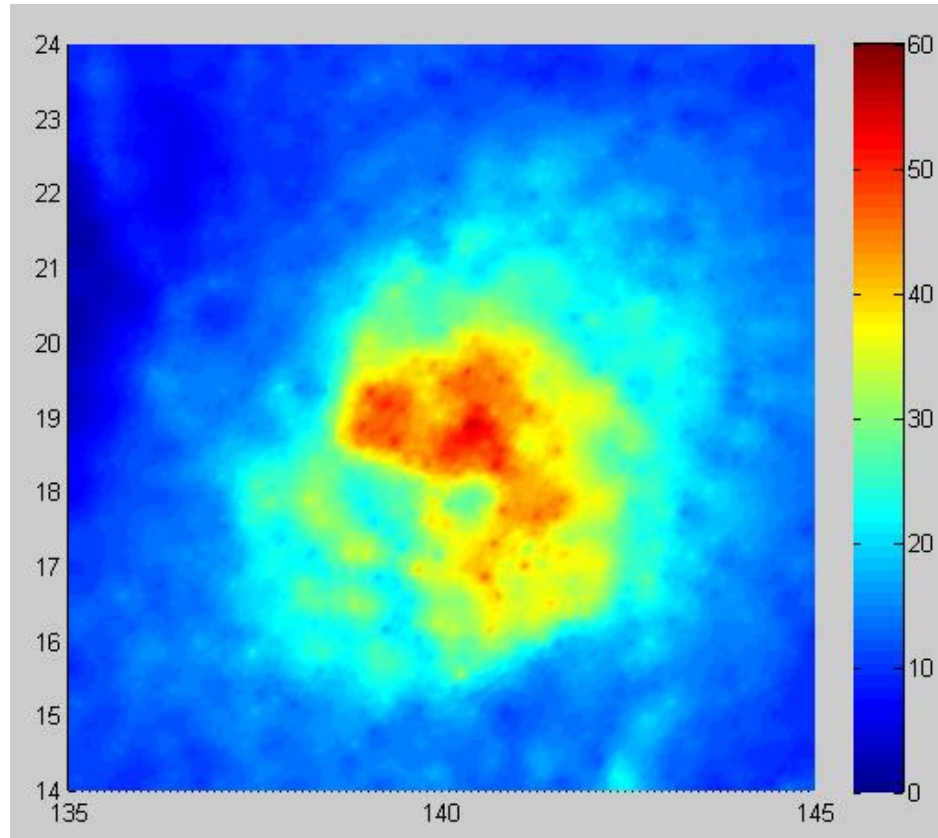


# ANN Application & Results

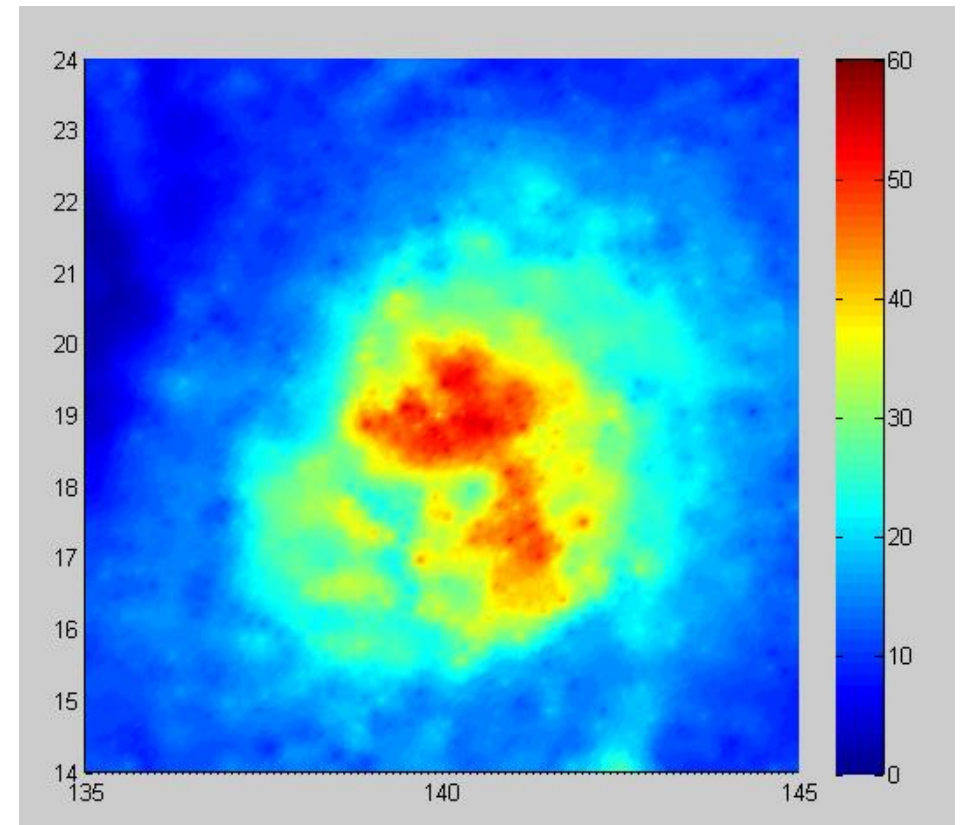
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## Typhoon Nangka as an example

Wind products of ANN applying RAD and HSCAT data



Wind products GRAPS

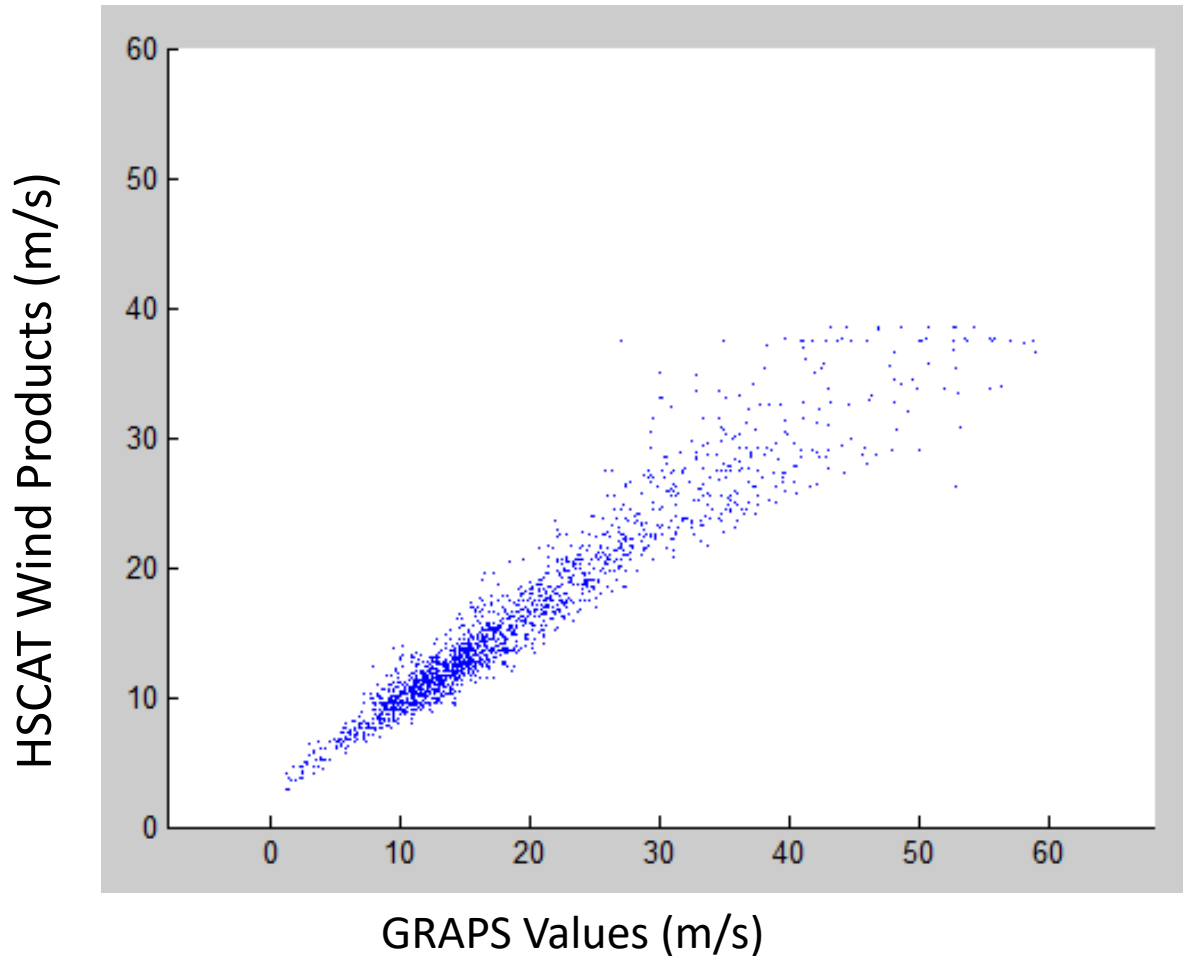




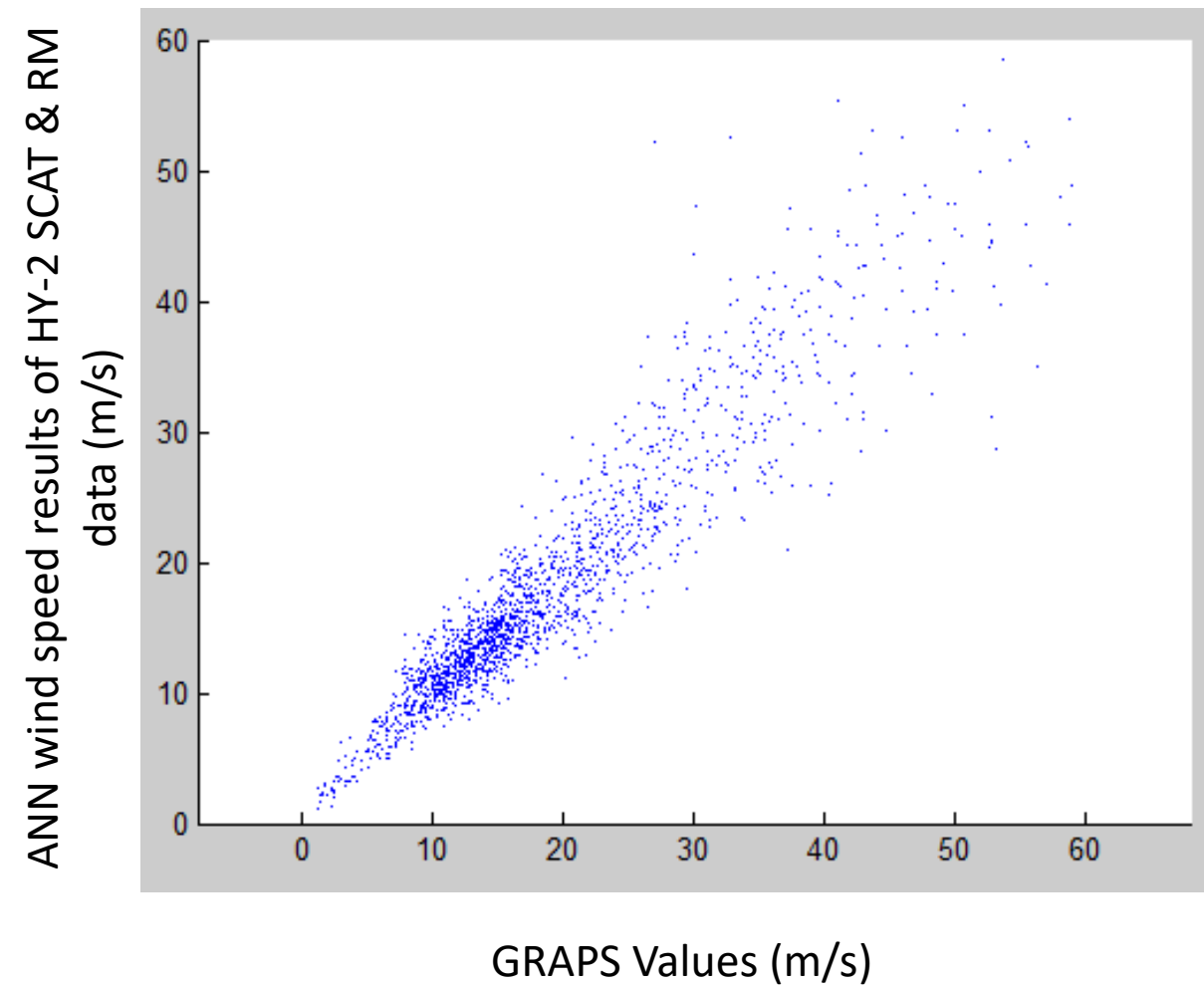
# Validation

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- Wind products of HSCAT v.s. GRAPS Values



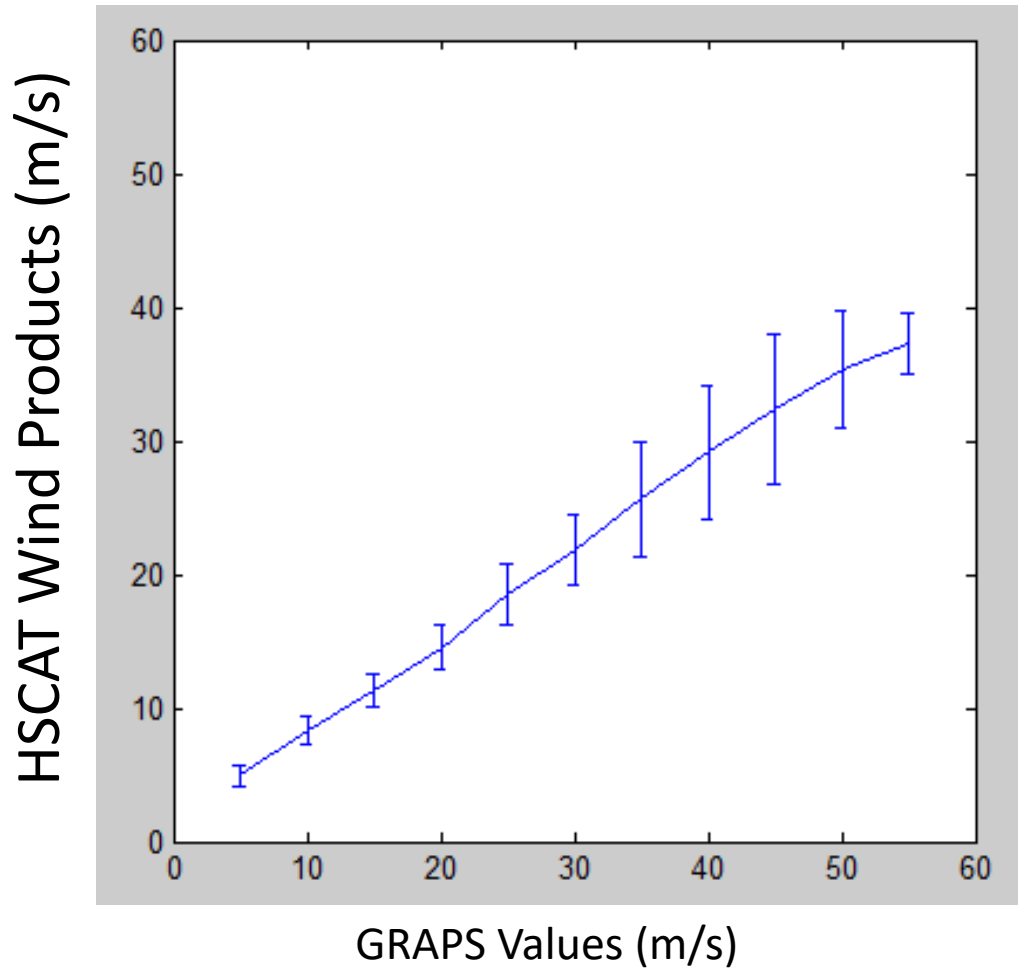
- Wind Results of ANN v.s. GRAPS Values



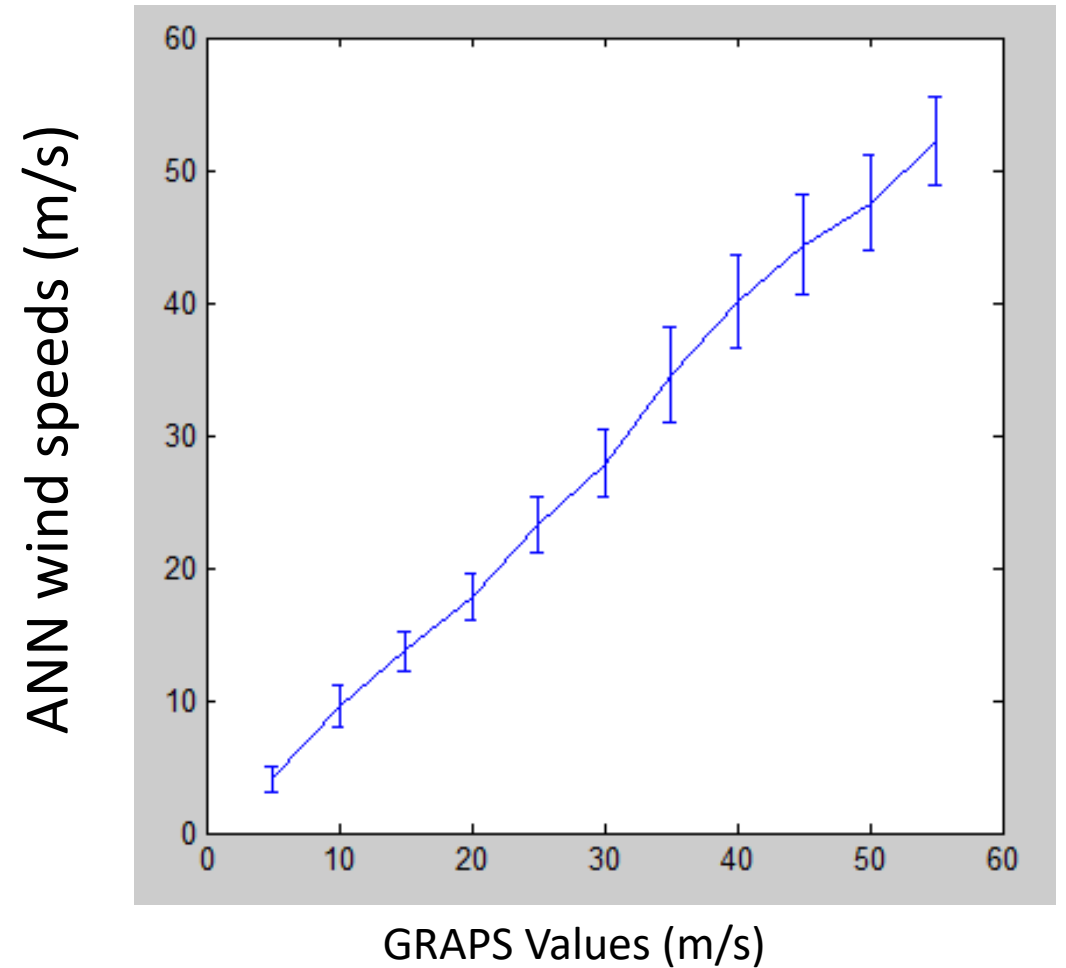
# Validation

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Wind products of HY-2 SCAT v.s. GRAPS Values



Wind Results of HY-2 v.s. GRAPS Values



Graps_Speed(m/s)	HSCAT2B_Speed(m/s)	HSCAT2B_Stddev	ANN_Speed(m/s)	ANN_Stddev
5	4.9	0.7	4.0	1.0
10	8.4	1.0	9.6	1.6
15	11.3	1.2	13.7	1.6
25	14.5	1.7	17.8	1.7
30	18.6	2.3	23.2	2.1
35	21.9	2.6	27.9	2.5
40	25.6	4.3	34.5	3.6
45	29.2	5.0	40.1	3.6
50	32.3	5.6	44.4	3.8
55	35.3	4.3	47.5	3.6

# Conclusion & Discussion

- Combined Observation: Better results in values and resolution than using only SCAT and RAD.

## Next Steps:

- Larger data set for networks training
- The detailed of typhoon structure with rains and changes in lifetime are not considered.
- Refinement of neural network for low wind speeds.

Thanks !