

SpatRain

A Space Time Rainfall Simulator

e-mul

Ecological Modelling Unit

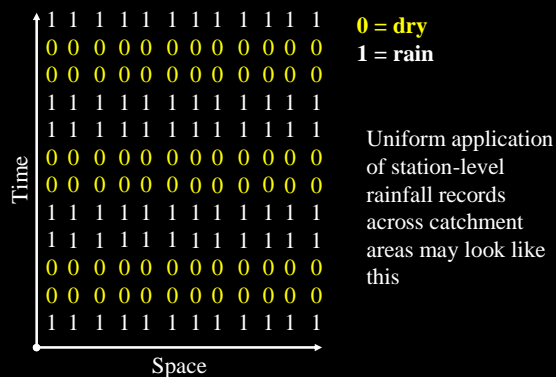


World Agroforestry Center, Southeast Asia Regional Office, Bogor, Indonesia
2004

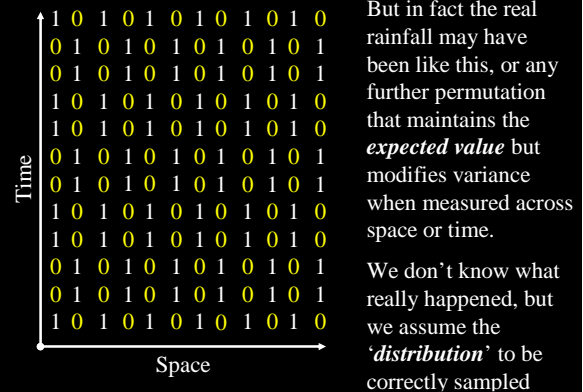
Introduction: why did we develop SpatRain?

- Representations of rainfall variability in space and time are needed for risk assessments (*e.g.* flood, crop growth); and
- Daily rainfall records from low-density networks of simple climate stations are often the only information available.

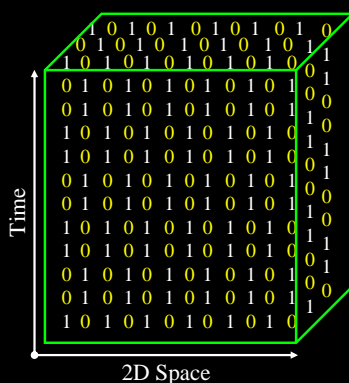
Algorithm: imagine a jackpot...



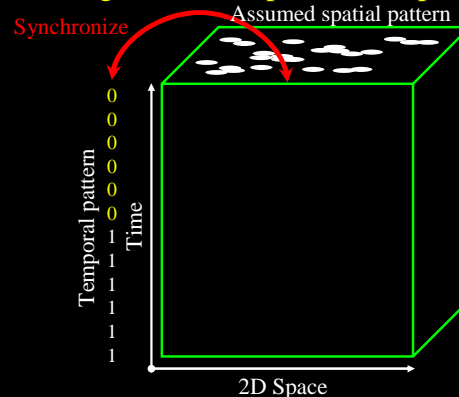
Algorithm: imagine a jackpot...



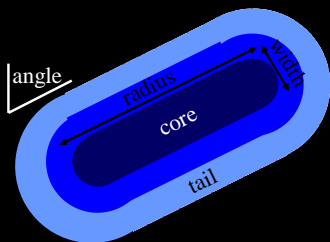
Algorithm: now imagine a 3D jackpot...



Algorithm: adaptation in SpatRain

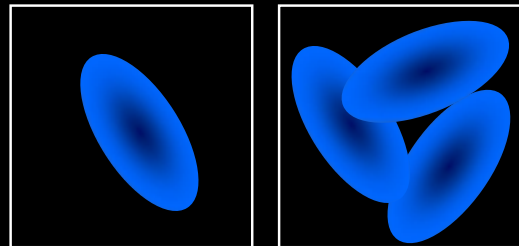


Step 1: assumed individual storm properties



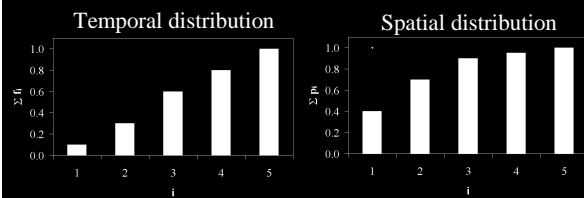
$$I_d = I_0 * (1 - \exp(-(f \rightarrow d)^{f_c}))$$

Step 2: synchronizing dry cells to dry days (allowing multiple storm events)



$$P(\text{dry days}) = P(\text{dry cells of single storm event})^N$$

Step 3: synchronizing rainfall distribution in space and time (generating core intensity)

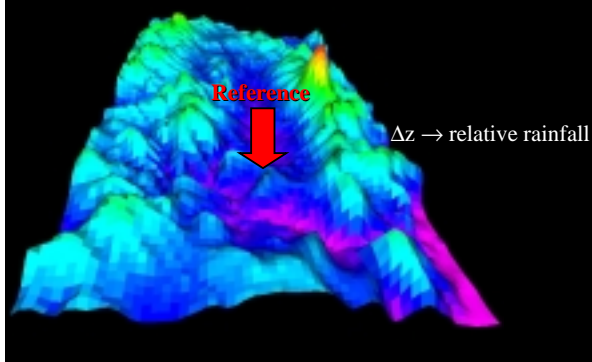


$$\Sigma f = \Sigma p * \Sigma F$$

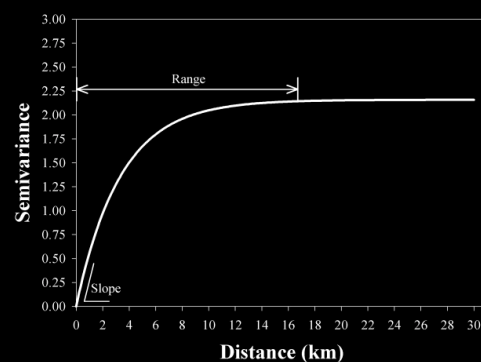
Step 4: synchronizing wet cells to wet days (storm event probability)

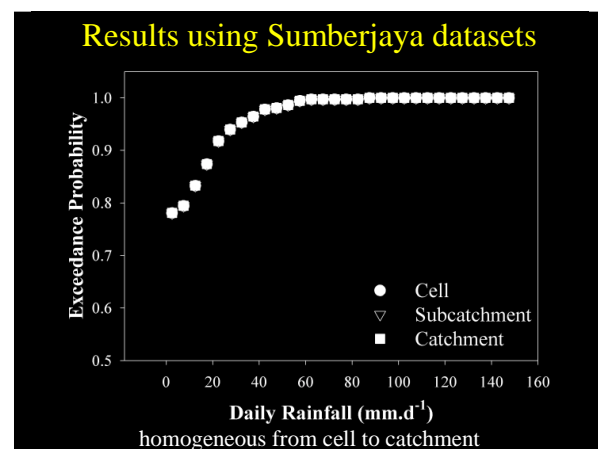
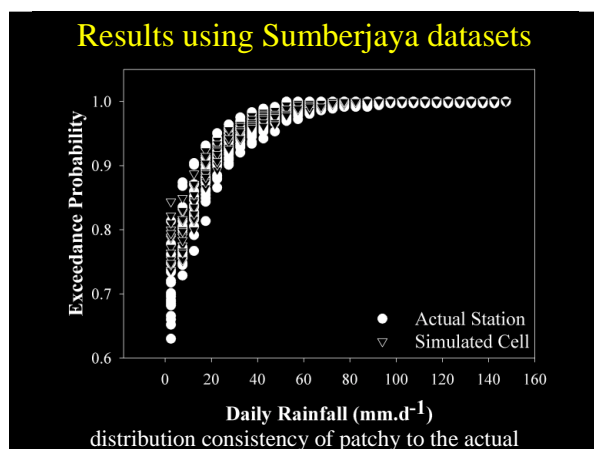
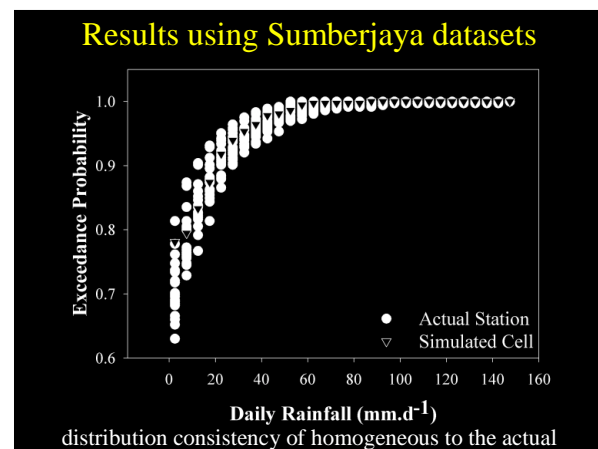
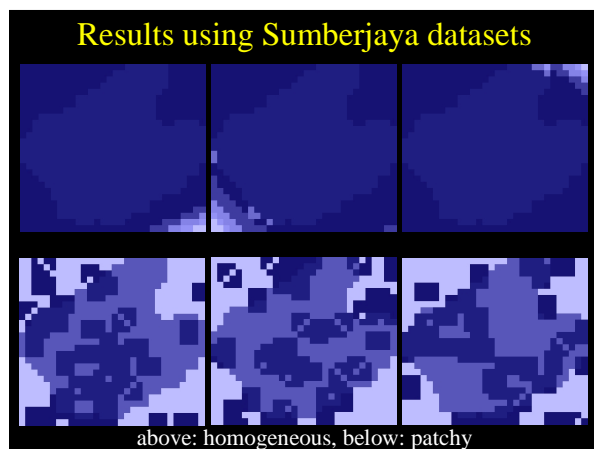
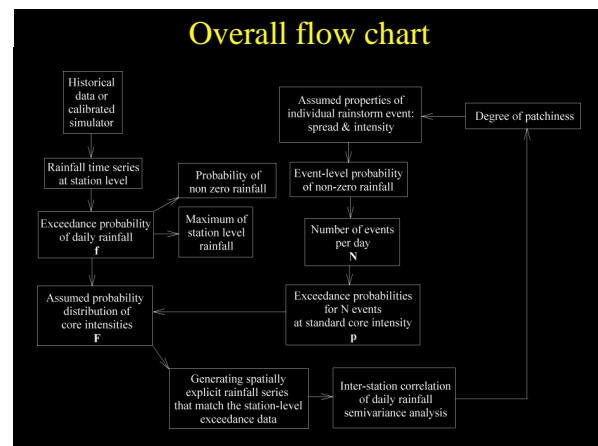
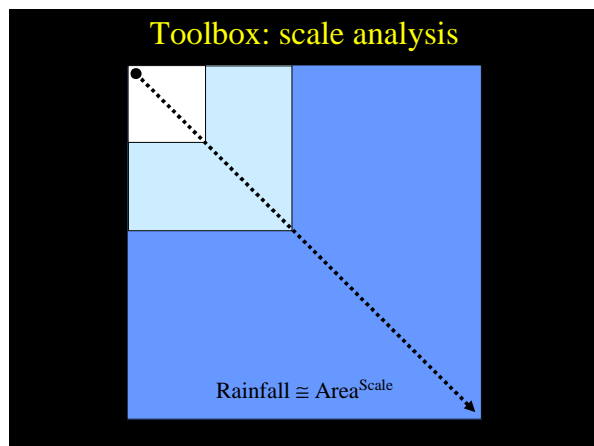
$$P(\text{storm event}) = \text{wet days/wet cells}$$

Further consideration: elevational effect

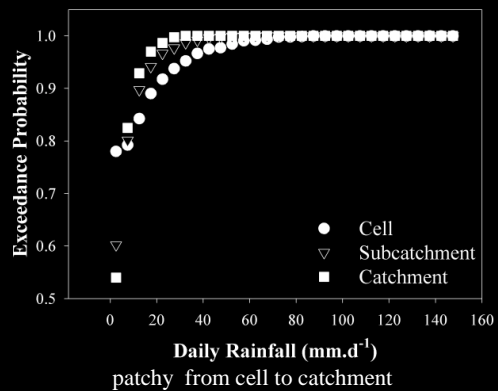


Toolbox: semivariogram





Results using Sumberjaya datasets



$$e = m\hat{u}^2$$