

Developing a Machine Learning Snowfall Detection Algorithm for the GPM Microwave Imager (GMI)

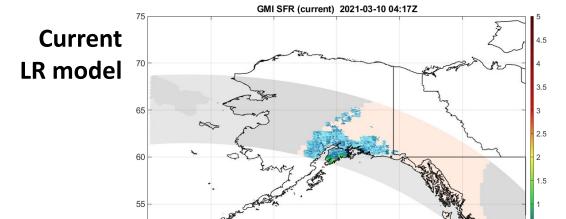
Intern: Yucheng Shao; Supervisor: Dr. Yongzhen Fan

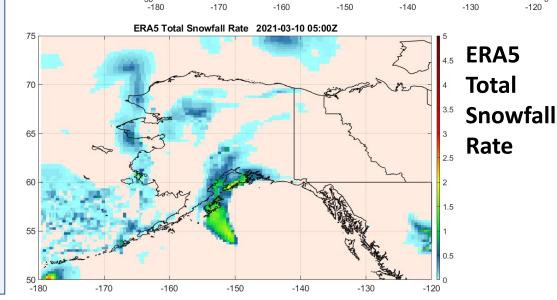
Introduction to NOAA Snowfall Rate product (SFR)

- → Global liquid equivalent snowfall rate estimation from passive microwave sensors in near real-time.
- → 9 SFR products from S-NPP, NOAA-20, NOAA-19, Metop-B/C, GPM, F16, F17 and F18.

Objectives

- Current snowfall detection (SD) model: logistic regression (LR) model trained from satellite & ground observation
 - ◆ SD does not work well below ~ -6°C/21°F
 - ◆ SD is not applicable below ~ -15°C/7°F
- → Use machine learning to extend SD to cold regions.
- → Improve overall snow detection performance





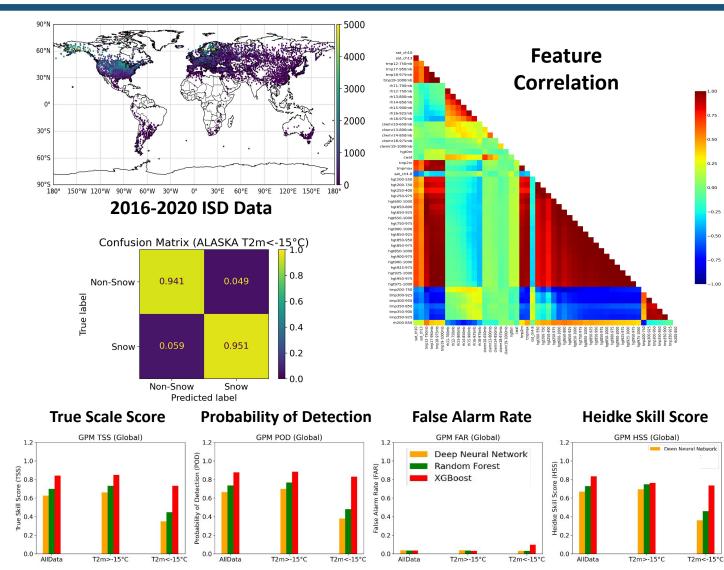


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Process

- → Collocate NOAA ISD ground observations, satellite observations, & GFS model analysis data.
- → Select 30 most important features for snowfall detection.
 - ◆ 800 features in total, some highly correlated (red or blue)
 - Feature analysis for satellite
 observations only, GFS analysis only,
 & all features
- → Train & test XGBoost, DNN, Random Forest models
 - Compare performance (TSS, POD, FAR, HSS)





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Results

- → XGBoost has best performance, especially under cold conditions
- → Major improvement of XGB: able to classify snowfall in cold regions, like winter seasons in Alaska
 - ◆ 2m air temperature below -15°C.
- → Over warm regions, e.g. CONUS, ML SD model works better than previous logistic regression model

