



# KIMÜN-KO

Observatorio de Recursos Hídricos de la Región de la Araucanía

#### **1. Motivation**

• In an era characterised by increasing climate variability and the intensification of extreme weather events, the need for accurate and timely precipitation data has never been more critical.

•While several websites and applications offer weather forecasts that are improving every day, there is a critical gap in readily available post-event precipitation data.

•The early identification and accurate characterisation of extreme precipitation events is paramount for **monitoring risks** associated with flooding, landslides and disruption to critical infrastructure.

### **2.** Aim

The objective of this work is to develop a near real-time web platform for monitoring extreme precipitation events and moving towards an early warning system for floods.

#### **3. Datasets**

i) the near-real-time Multi-Source Weather (**MSWX-NRT**, 3-hourly, 0.1°; Beck et al., 2022). ii) PERSIANN Dynamic Infrared–Rain Rate (**PDIR-Now**, hourly and 0.04°; Nguyen et al., 2020; Nguyen et al., 2019) iii) the Integrated Multi-satellitE Retrievals for GPM (**IMERGv06D**, half-hourly, 0,1°; Huffman et al. 2017). iv) in situ rain gauges collected from Vismet (https://www.vismet.cr2.cl/)

	MSWX-NRT	PDIR-Now	IM Eai
Temporal resolution	3-hourly	hourly	H
Spatial resolution	0.10°	0.04°	
Latency	1.5 - 4.5 hours	15 - 60 minutes	4 ho 1
Update frequency	6-hourly	hourly	h
Data source	GDAS	high frequency sampled IR imagery	
Provider	GloH2O	Center for Hydrometeorology	

#### 4. Main characteristics of Mawün-NRT

• It provides a user-friendly visualisation of the spatio-temporal distribution of precipitation events for continental Chile in near real-time.

• Hourly data from rain gauges from Vismet (https://www.vismet.cr2.cl/) are used to compare the gridded precipitation estimates with the corresponding in situ values.

• It allows the visualisation of the accumulated precipitation for different temporal windows, from 12 hours to 10

• It shows time series of accumulated precipitation for any grid cell where the user makes a click.

• When the user makes click in a grid cell where there is a rain gauge, it shows a time series comparison of accumulated precipitation for all the three precipitation products and the rain gauges.

• It allows to show the borders of different geographical areas, from administrative regions and provinces to doi:10.1175/BAMS-D-21-0145.1. different definitions of catchments and subcatchments. • Huffman, G.J.; Bolvin, D.T.; Nelkin, E.J. (2017). Integrated Multi-satellitE Retrievals for GPM (IMERG). Technical Report. Available online at https://pmm.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/document\_files/IMERG\_doc.pdf. [Last accessed 17-May-2024]. • It allows the user **to select a time zone** (e.g., UTC, GMT-4) used to display the information. Nguyen, P.; Shearer, E.J.; Ombadi, M.; Gorooh, V. A.; Hsu, K.; Sorooshian, S.; Logan, W. S.; Ralph, M. (2020) PERSIANN Dynamic Infrared-Rain Rate Model (PDIR) for High-Resolution, Real-Time Satellite Precipitation Estimation. Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 101, E286–E302, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-19-0118.1 • It allows to customise the color categories used to visually represent the gridded precipitation maps.

• It is free and publicly accessible web platform (https://mawunnrt.cr2.cl/)

• The platform's near real-time capabilities ensure that users have access to the latest precipitation data, empowering timely decision-making and proactive response to evolving weather conditions.

# Mawün-NRT: A multi-product web platform for near real-time analysis of extreme precipitation events in Chile

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#### 5. Mawün-NRT



#### **7. References**

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• Nguyen, P.; Shearer, E.J.; Tran, H.; Ombadi, M.; Hayatbini, N.; Palacios, T.; Huynh, P.; Braithwaite, D.; Updegraff, G.; Hsu, K.; Kuligowski, B.; Logan, W.S.; Sorooshian, S. (2019) The CHRS Data Portal, an easily accessible public repository for PERSIANN global satellite precipitation data, Nature Scientific Data, Vol. 6, Article 180296. doi: https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.296.

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