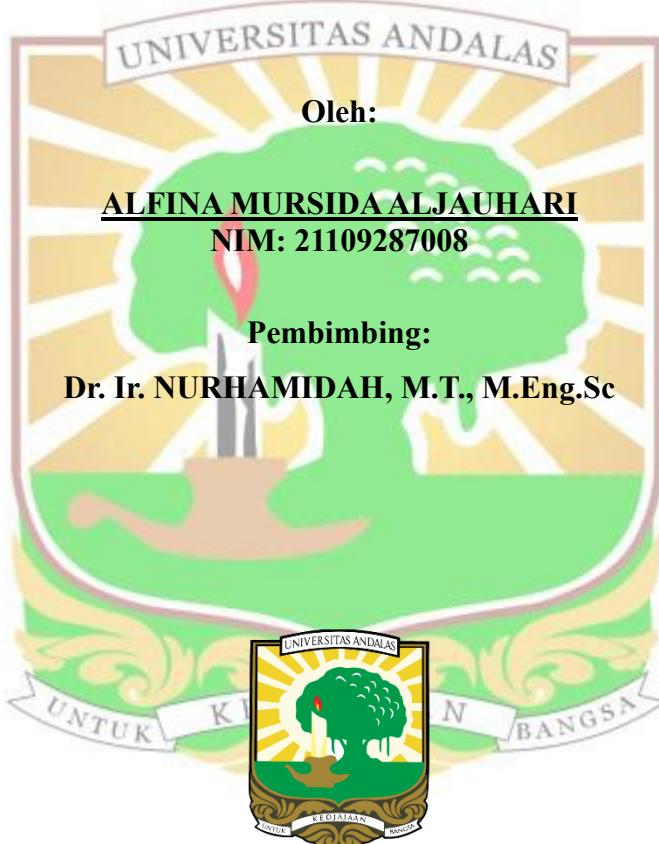


# **ANALISIS KINERJA SATELIT GPM-IMERG V07 TERHADAP DATA AWS (AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION) DALAM MENGESTIMASI CURAH HUJAN HARIAN**

## **TUGAS AKHIR**

Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk menyelesaikan pendidikan  
Program Strata-1 pada Departemen Teknik Sipil,  
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**PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TEKNIK SIPIL  
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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**PADANG  
2025**

## ABSTRAK

Ketersediaan data curah hujan yang akurat dan merata merupakan tantangan utama dalam pengelolaan sumber daya air di Indonesia, khususnya di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Provinsi ini menghadapi ketidakseimbangan persebaran stasiun pengamatan curah hujan yang tidak memenuhi standar World Meteorological Organization (WMO), yang merekomendasikan satu pos pengamatan setiap  $600\text{--}900 \text{ km}^2$  di wilayah tropis. Sebagai upaya pemenuhan kebutuhan data meteorologi yang handal, Automatic Weather Station (AWS) digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data secara otomatis, namun AWS memiliki keterbatasan berupa biaya operasional yang tinggi serta potensi kesalahan pencatatan akibat gangguan teknis seperti fluktuasi tegangan listrik. Dalam konteks ini, Satellite Precipitation Products (SPP) yang diperoleh melalui satelit seperti Global Precipitation Measurement – Integrated Multi-satellite Retrievals for GPM (GPM IMERG) menawarkan alternatif efisien dengan cakupan spasial luas dan biaya relatif lebih rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi akurasi data curah hujan harian GPM IMERG versi 07, baik produk Early Run maupun Lately Run, yang resmi diluncurkan pada Juni 2024. Validasi dilakukan menggunakan data pengamatan dari AWS Ambient Weather WS-2902 pada periode Agustus 2023 hingga Maret 2025. Pendekatan point-to-pixel diterapkan untuk menyesuaikan perbedaan resolusi spasial antara data satelit dan AWS. Untuk memperbaiki bias estimasi curah hujan dari satelit, penelitian ini menerapkan tiga metode koreksi bias, yaitu Linear Scaling (LS), Local Intensity Scaling (LOCI), dan Empirical Quantile Method (EQM). Evaluasi performa koreksi menggunakan Taylor Diagram menunjukkan bahwa metode Linear Scaling memberikan hasil terbaik, dengan nilai koefisien korelasi tertinggi, yaitu 0.65 untuk Early Run dan 0.63 untuk Lately Run, serta nilai centered Root Mean Square Deviation (cRMSD) terendah, yakni 39.08 mm dan 40.89 mm. Analisis kinerja deteksi hari hujan mengungkapkan bahwa produk Early Run memiliki performa yang lebih baik dibandingkan Lately Run, dengan Probability of Detection (POD) sebesar 0.92, False Alarm Ratio (FAR) 0.14, dan Critical Success Index (CSI) 0.79, sementara Lately Run memperoleh POD 0.87, FAR 0.15, dan CSI 0.75. Hasil ini menegaskan kemampuan kedua produk dalam mendeteksi hari hujan secara andal dengan tingkat kesalahan rendah. Produk Early Run direkomendasikan untuk studi hidrologi yang memerlukan kesesuaian statistik tinggi dengan data observasi, sedangkan Lately Run lebih cocok untuk analisis pola variabilitas curah hujan jangka panjang. Temuan ini memberikan landasan penting bagi pemilihan produk satelit yang tepat sesuai kebutuhan aplikasi hidrometeorologi di Indonesia.

**Kata Kunci:** AWS, GPM-IMERG, Presipitasi, Validasi Data, Koreksi Bias

## **ABSTRACT**

The availability of accurate and spatially representative rainfall data remains a major challenge in water resources management in Indonesia, particularly in West Sumatra Province. This province faces an uneven distribution of rainfall observation stations that do not meet the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) standards, which recommend one observation station per 600–900 km<sup>2</sup> in tropical regions. To fulfill the need for reliable meteorological data, Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) are utilized to collect data automatically. However, AWS have limitations, including high operational costs and potential recording errors caused by technical disruptions such as voltage fluctuations. In this context, Satellite Precipitation Products (SPP) derived from satellites, such as the Global Precipitation Measurement – Integrated Multi-satellite Retrievals for GPM (GPM IMERG), offer an efficient alternative with wide spatial coverage and relatively lower costs. This study aims to evaluate the accuracy of daily rainfall data from GPM IMERG version 07, including both the Early Run and Lately Run products, which were officially released in June 2024. Validation was conducted using observational data from the AWS Ambient Weather WS-2902 for the period from August 2023 to March 2025. A point-to-pixel approach was applied to adjust for spatial resolution differences between satellite data and AWS observations. To improve the bias in satellite rainfall estimates, this study applied three bias correction methods: Linear Scaling (LS), Local Intensity Scaling (LOCI), and the Empirical Quantile Method (EQM). Performance evaluation using Taylor Diagrams showed that the Linear Scaling method yielded the best results, with the highest correlation coefficients of 0.65 for Early Run and 0.63 for Lately Run, as well as the lowest centered Root Mean Square Deviation (cRMSE) values of 39.08 mm and 40.89 mm, respectively. Rainfall day detection performance analysis revealed that the Early Run product outperformed the Lately Run, with a Probability of Detection (POD) of 0.92, False Alarm Ratio (FAR) of 0.14, and Critical Success Index (CSI) of 0.79, whereas the Lately Run recorded a POD of 0.87, FAR of 0.15, and CSI of 0.75. These results confirm the capability of both products to reliably detect rainy days with low error rates. The Early Run product is recommended for hydrological studies requiring high statistical agreement with observational data, while the Lately Run is more suitable for analyzing long-term rainfall variability patterns. These findings provide an essential basis for selecting appropriate satellite products tailored to specific hydrometeorological applications in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** AWS, GPM-IMERG, Precipitation, Data Validation, Bias Correction