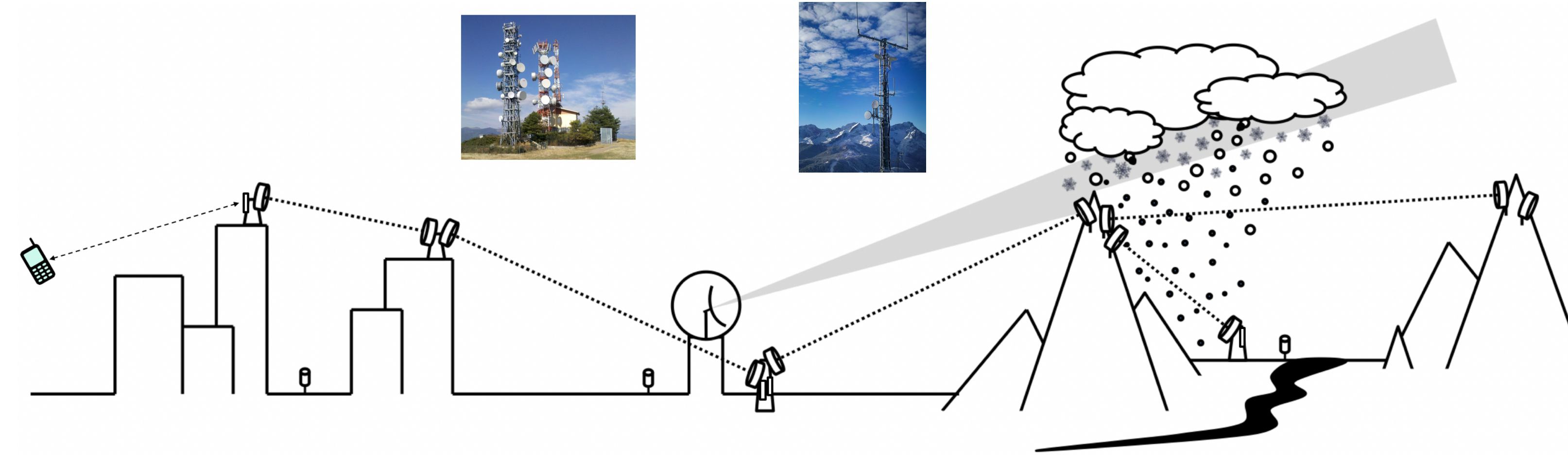


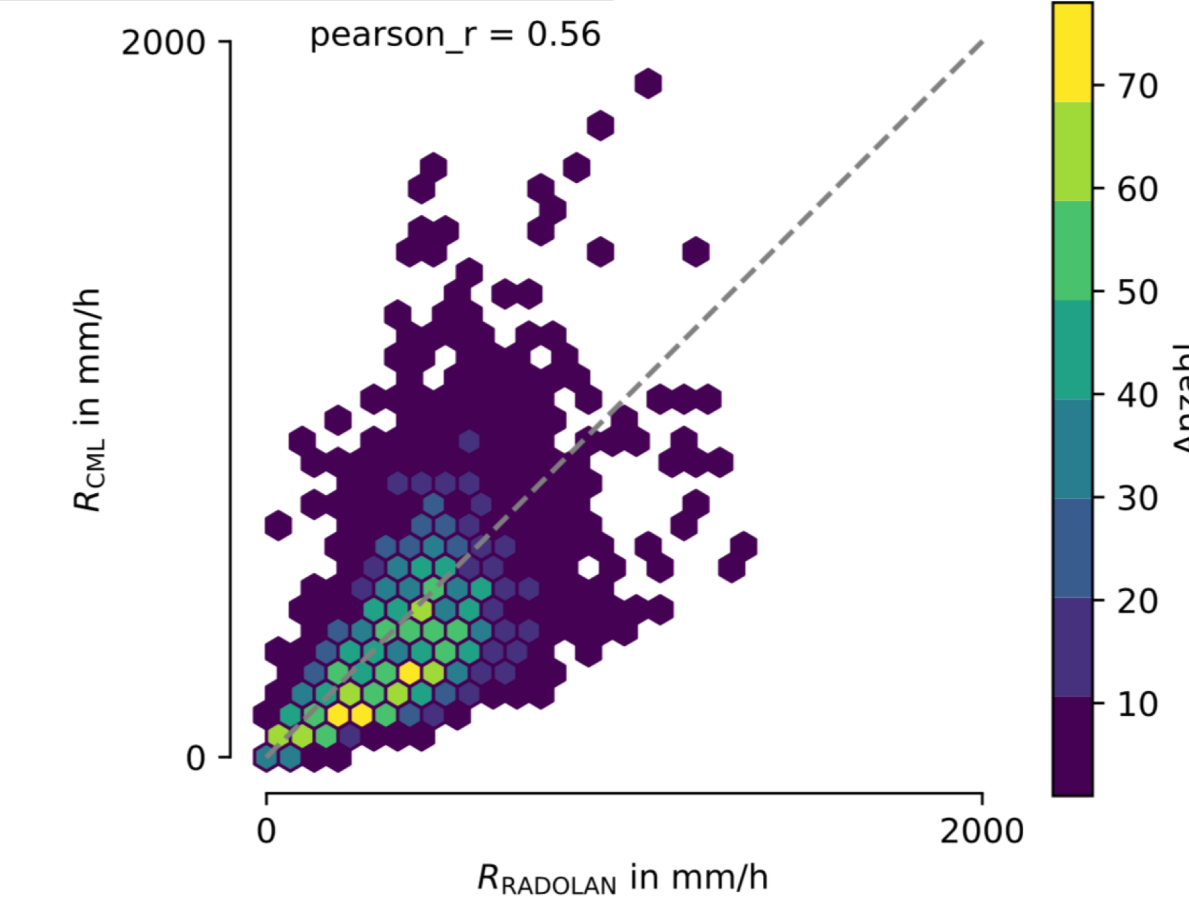
## Motivation

- Rainfall observations by rain gauges and weather radars are prone to errors
- Attenuation data from commercial microwave link (CMLs) networks provides additional rainfall information
- CMLs are used to provide a large part of the backhaul of cellular networks and hence are available almost everywhere where cellular networks exist



## Long-term offline performance

- We compare hourly rainfall of 4000 CMLs vs RADOLAN for one year
- Performance is good for the majority of CMLs
- Solid- or mixed-precip periods are problematic



## Real-time online CML-derived rainfall

Data acquisition

Real-time data processing

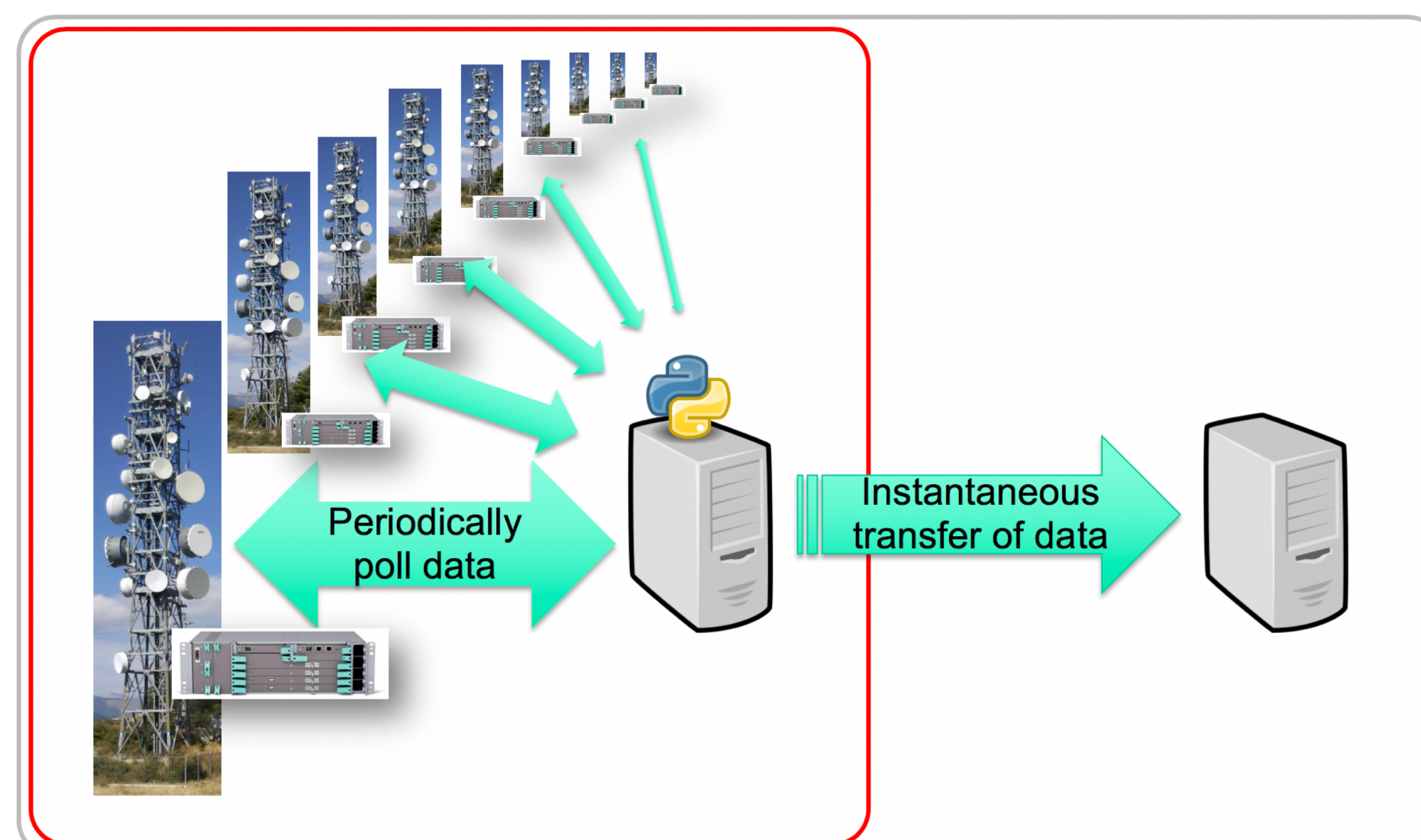
Visualization and delivery

### Challenges:

- Get access to data
- Continuously acquire and forward data
- Robustly handle failures

### Status

- We operate an open-source real-time CML DAQ system (*pySNMPdaq*)
- We continuously get data for 4000 CMLs in real-time in Germany

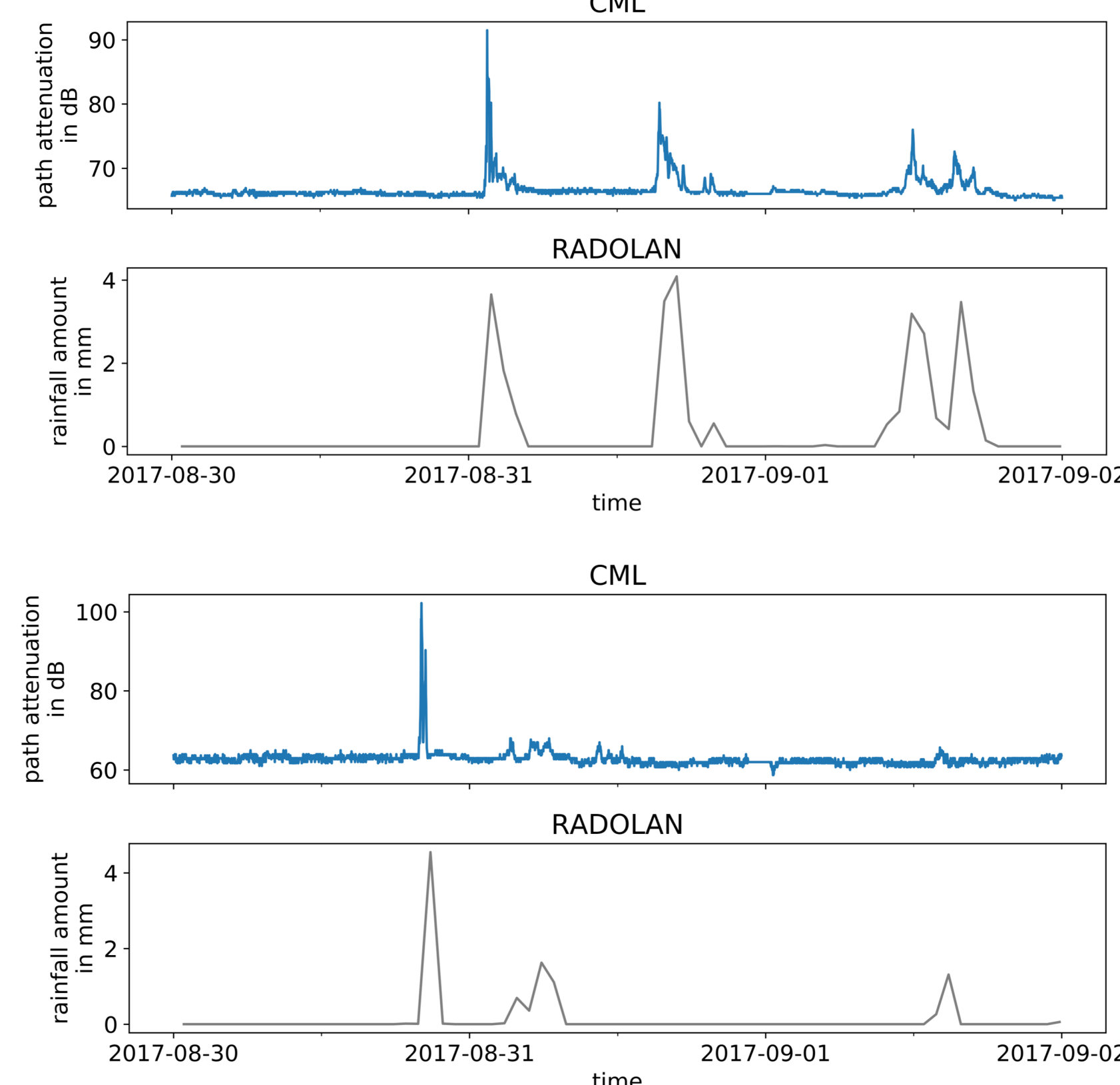


### Outlook

- Extend DAQ to more CMLs
- Make system more robust

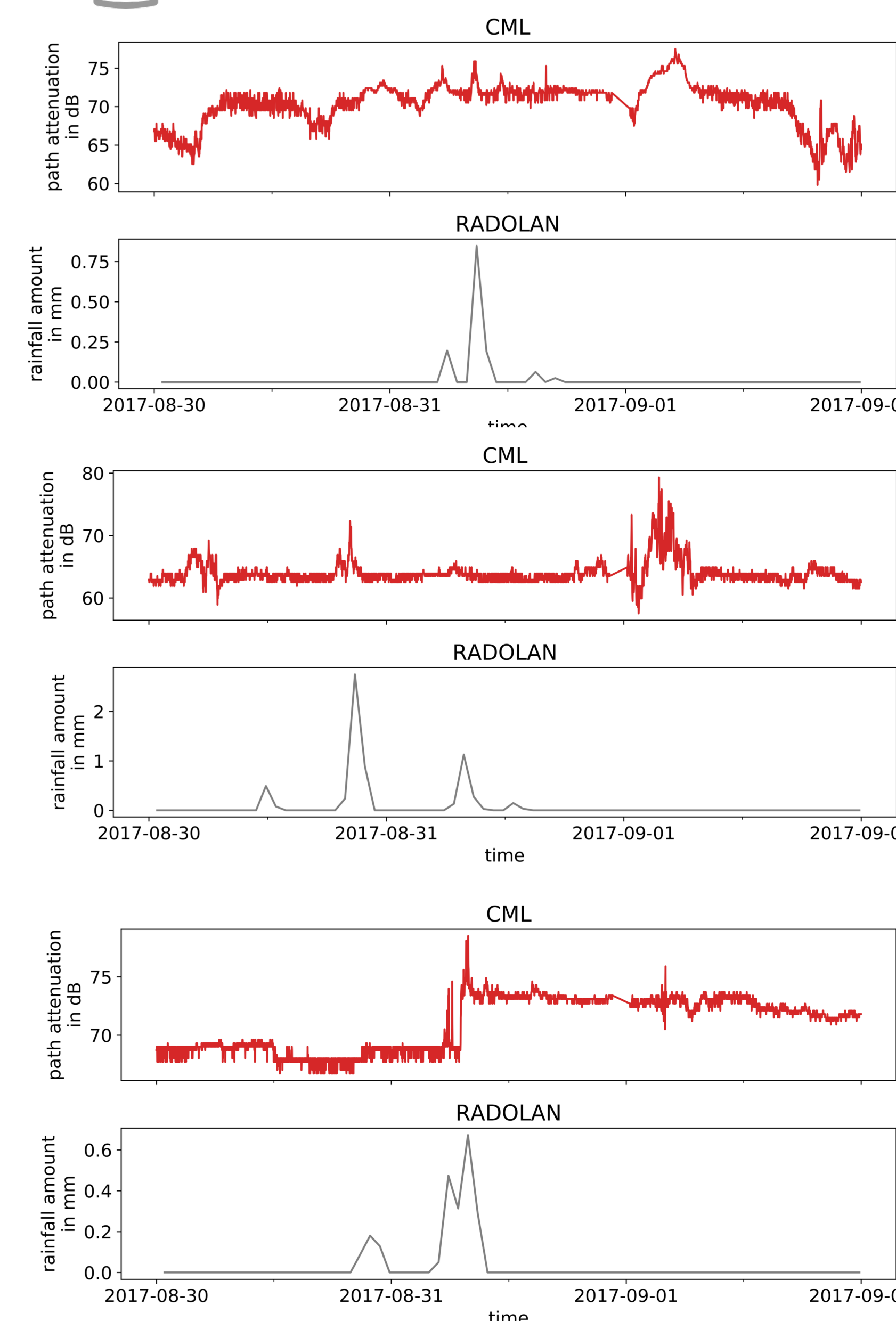
### Challenges:

- Detect rain events in the incoming raw CML data in real-time
- Robustly distinguish data with **rain-induced fluctuations** from data with **artifacts**



### Status

- adaptive rolling statistics work okay, except for some artifacts




### Outlook:

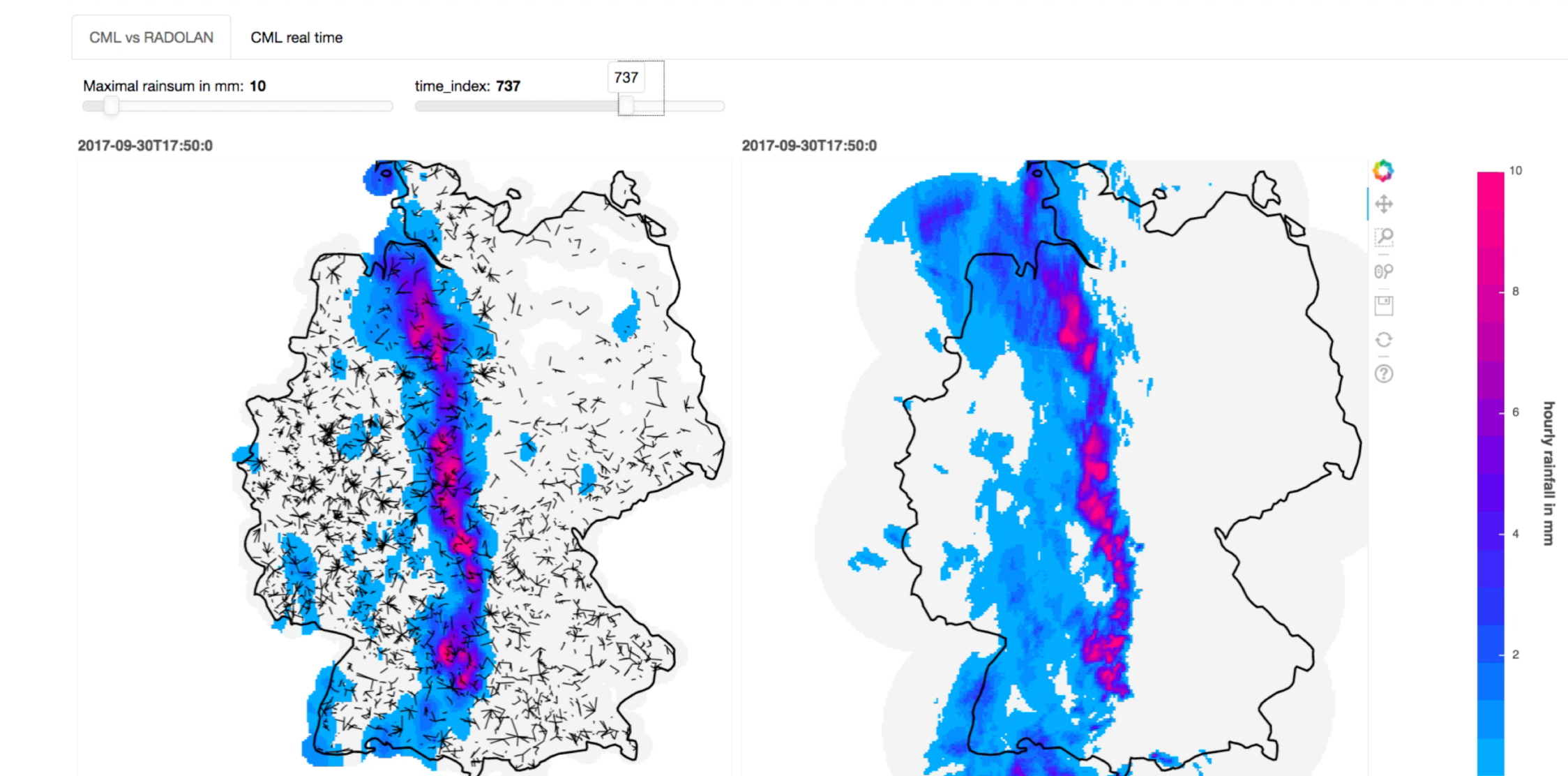
- We are testing machine learning and neuronal network approaches

### Challenges:

- Build and run a dynamic web-visualization
- Include live radar data
- Legal aspects of showing results on zoomable maps on the web

### Status

- We have a working CML-vs-radar rainfall map web-viz
- The web-viz is built using bokeh-server 



### Outlook

- 5-minute real-time rainfall CML-rainfall
- Real-time merging with DWD radar data