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*Supplementary Information*

**Evaluation of Six High-Resolution Satellite and Ground-Based Precipitation Products over Malaysia. *Remote Sens.* 2015, *7*,   
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**Mou Leong Tan 1,\*, Ab Latif Ibrahim 1,\*, Zheng Duan 2, Arthur P Cracknell 3   
and Vincent Chaplot 4**

1 Institute of Geospatial Science and Technology (INSTeG), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia,   
81310 UTM Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

2 Delft University of Technology, Stevinweg 1, 2628 CN Delft, The Netherlands;   
E-Mail: duanzheng2008@gmail.com

3 School of Engineering, Physics and Mathematics, University of Dundee, Dundee DDI 4HN, UK;   
E-Mail: apcracknell774787@yahoo.co.uk

4 Laboratoire d'Océanographie et du Climat (LOCEAN), UMR 7159 CNRS/IRD/UPMC/MNHN, boîte 100, 4, place Jussieu, 75252 PARIS Cedex 05, France; E-Mail: chaplot@ird.fr

**\*** Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mails: mouleong@gmail.com (M.L.T.); ablatif@utm.my (A.L.I.); Tel.: +60-7555-7661 (A.L.I.); Fax: +60-7555-7662 (A.L.I.).

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The equations of coefficient of determination (R2, Equation (1)), root mean square error (RMSE, Equation (2)), mean error (ME, Equation (3)), mean absolute error (MAE, Equation (4)), and relative bias (RB, Equation (5)) are shown below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |
|  | (2) |
|  | (3) |
|  | (4) |
| , | (5) |

where *S* and *G* are satellite/gridded and gauge precipitation, respectively, and *n* is the   
number of measurements.

The accuracy (ACC, Equation (6**)**), probability of detection (POD, Equation (7)), false alarm ratio (FAR, Equation (8)), critical success index (CSI, Equation (9)) and Heidke skill score (HSS, Equation (10)) are based on a contingency table (Table S1), according to the expressions shown below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (6) |
|  | (7) |
|  | (8) |
|  | (9) |
| . | (10) |

The 1 mm/day rainfall threshold was used to discriminate whether it is a rainy or no-rain day.

**Table S1.** Contingency table for comparing gauge and satellite precipitation estimate.   
The rainfall threshold is 1 mm. A = hits (event forecast to occur, and did occur); B = false alarm (event forecast to occur, but did not occur); C = misses (event forecast not to occur, but did occur); and D = correct negative (event forecast not to occur, and did not occur).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Gauge ≥ Threshold** | **Gauge < Threshold** |
| Satellite ≥ threshold | A | B |
| Satellite < threshold | C | D |

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