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remote sensing

**ISSN 2072-4292**

www.mdpi.com/journal/remotesensing

*Supplementary Information*

**Evaluation of Six High-Resolution Satellite and Ground-Based Precipitation Products over Malaysia. *Remote Sens.* 2015, *7*,
1504–1528.**

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Academic Editors: Xin Li, Yuei-An Liou, Qinhuo Liu and Prasad S. Thenkabail

Received: 9 October 2014 / Accepted: 16 January 2015 / Published: 29 January 2015

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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