

Workshop on “fine-scale rainfall nowcasting”

31 March 2014, Antwerp



Block 1: Radar-based rainfall forecasting by national meteo services (integration with numerical weather prediction)

Block 2: Methods for fine-scale rainfall nowcasting (for urban drainage applications)

Block 3: Quantification of uncertainties in rainfall nowcasting (statistical methods and stochastic modeling)



Block 1: Radar-based rainfall forecasting by national meteo services (integration with numerical weather prediction)

- Maarten Reyniers, RMI Belgium
- Jean-Luc Cheze, MeteoFrance
- Jarmo Koistinen, FMI Finland



Block 2: Methods for fine-scale rainfall nowcasting (for urban drainage applications)

- UKMO's STEPS system for radar-based rainfall nowcasting and experiences incl. hydrological impact analysis: Clive Pierce, UK Met Office
- Recent experiences with STEPS for Belgium (PLURISK project): Loris Foresti, RMI Belgium
- Radar-based cell tracking and rainfall nowcasting: Lipen Wang, KU Leuven
- Danish experiences with short term nowcasting in urban drainage applications: Søren Thorndahl, Aalborg University



Block 3: Methods for fine-scale rainfall nowcasting (cont...) + Quantification of uncertainties in rainfall nowcasting (statistical methods and stochastic modeling)

- Probabilistic radar nowcasting for urban runoff nowcasting: Miguel Rico-Ramirez, University of Bristol
- Probabilistic uncertainty estimation in urban runoff nowcasting: David Getreuer Jensen, Aalborg University
- Multifractal predictability and prediction: Daniel Schertzer, ParisTech
- Uncertainty analysis in nowcasting and urban drainage: Patrick Willems, KU Leuven



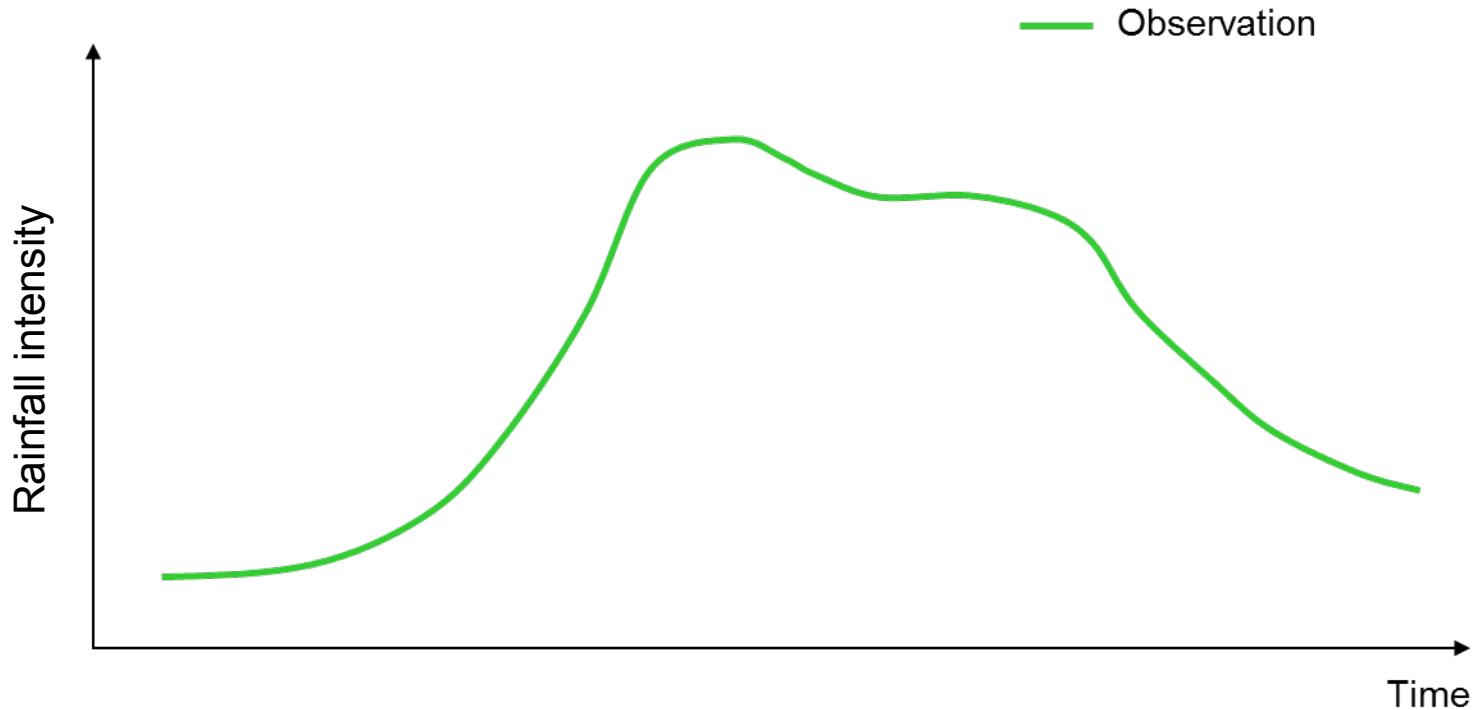
Uncertainty analysis in nowcasting and urban drainage

Patrick Willems, KU Leuven

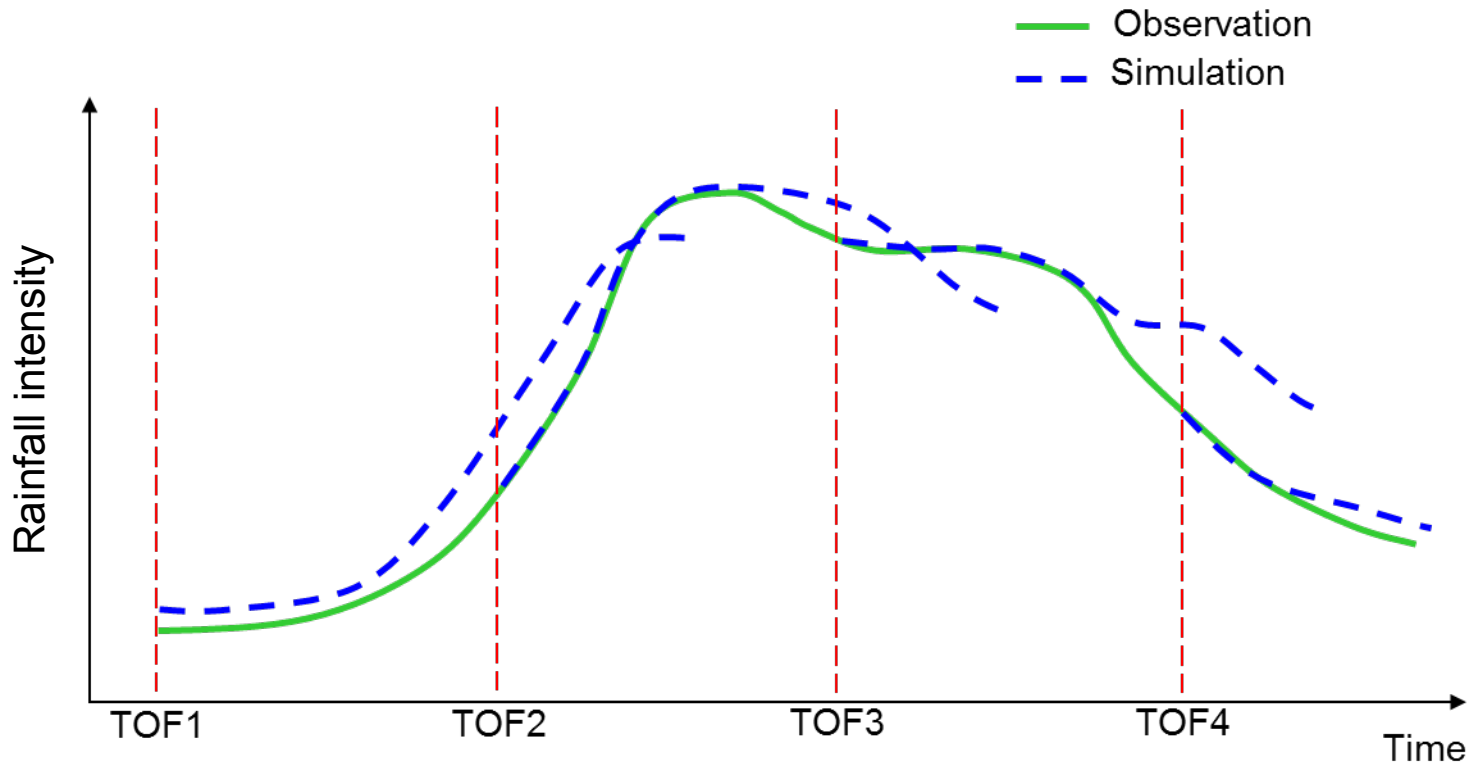


- Statistical quantification of total forecast uncertainty
 - Rainfall residuals = $R\downarrow OBS - R\downarrow FOR / R\downarrow FOR$
 - Non-parametric data-based approach (NDA) (empirical frequency distribution of rainfall residuals)
 - As function of rainfall intensity, lead time, ...
- EPS: Ensemble forecasts
- ...

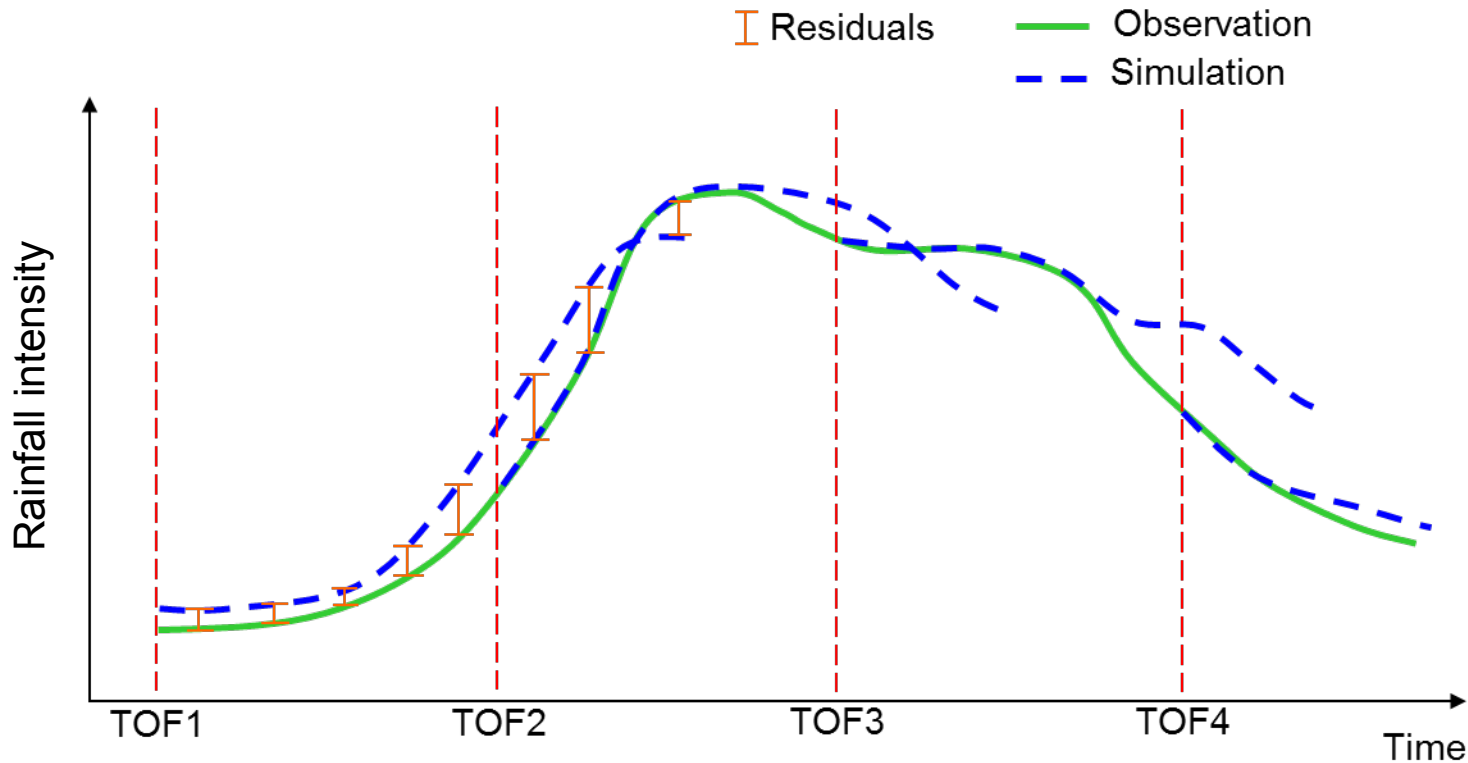
Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



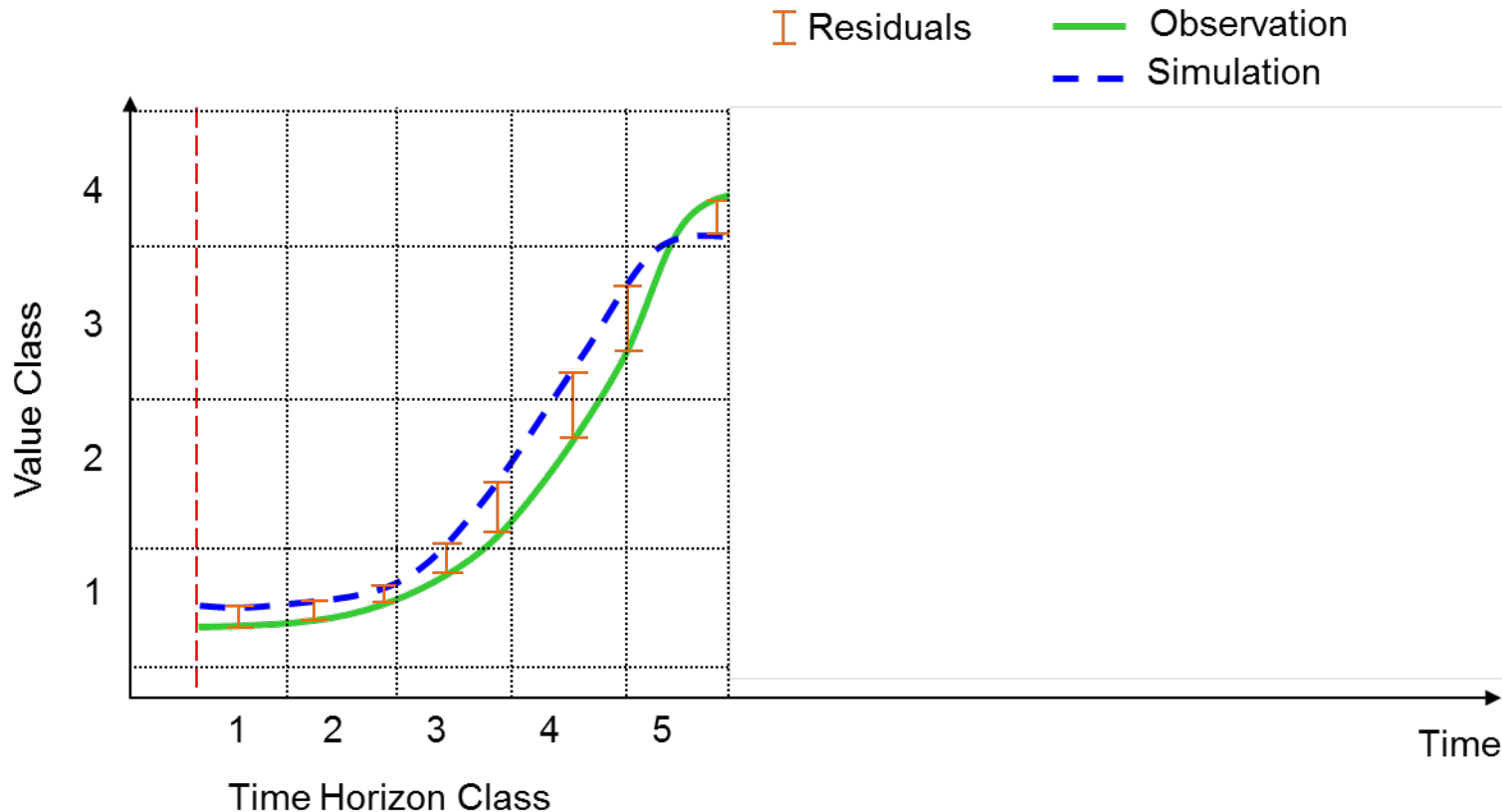
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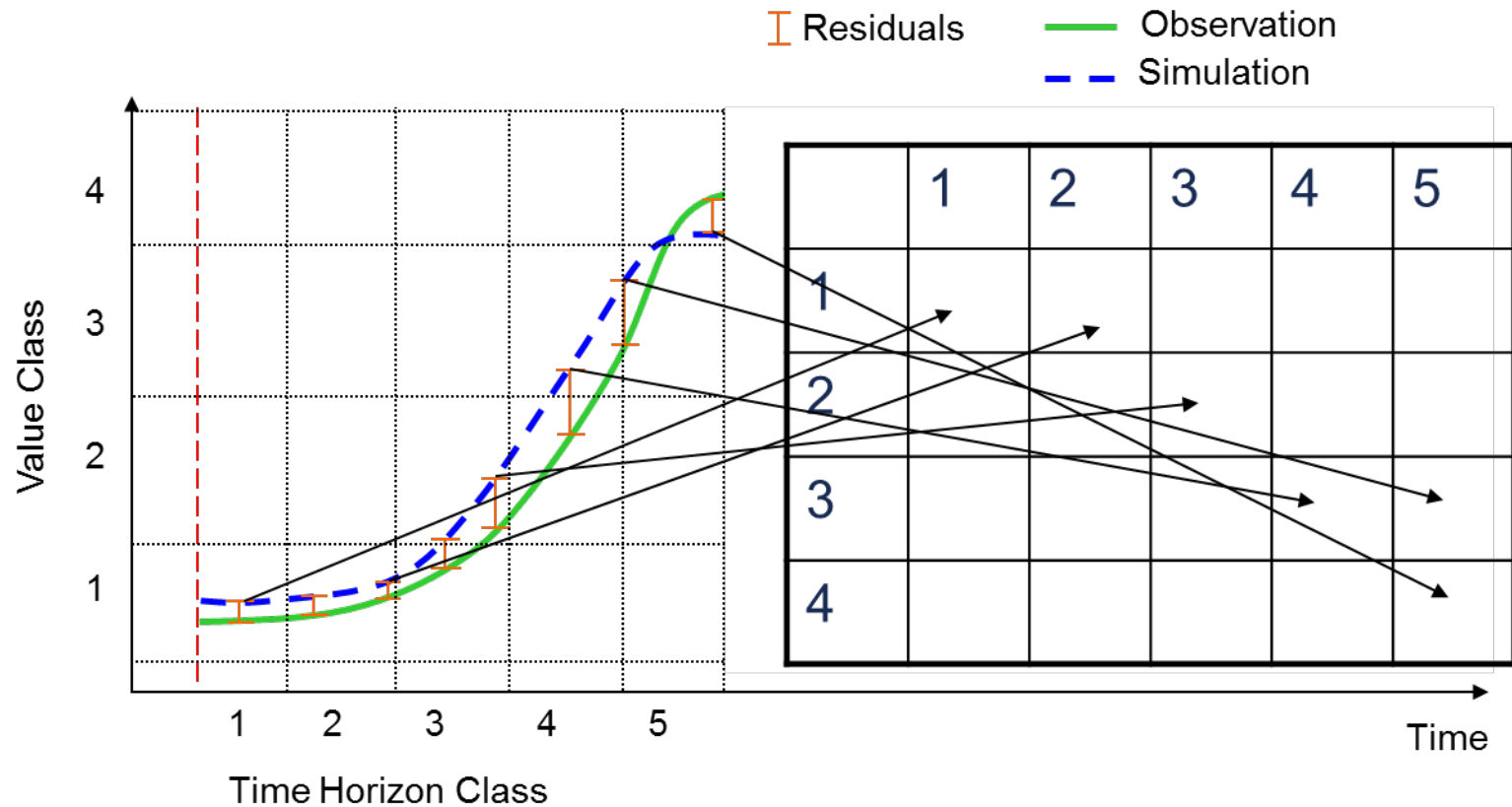
Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



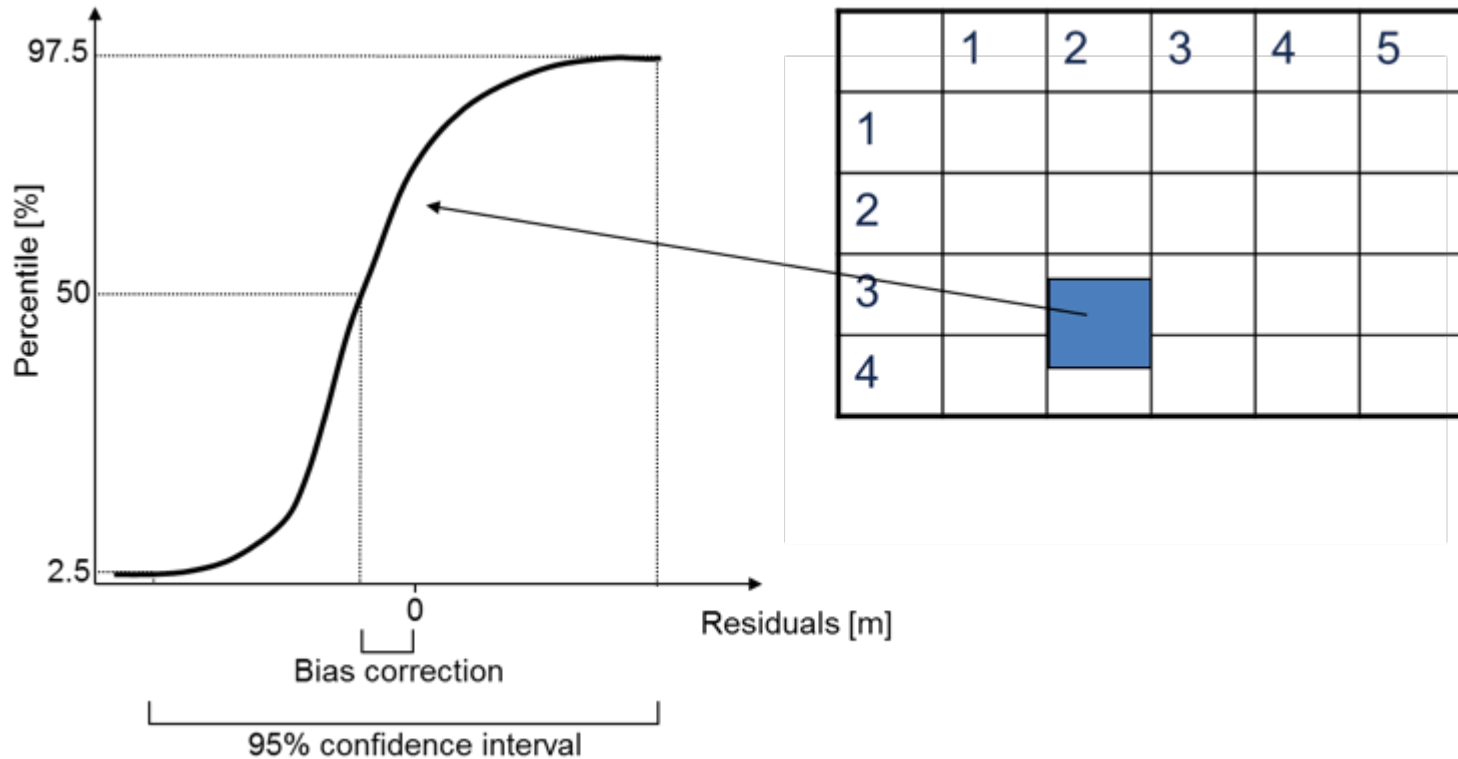
Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



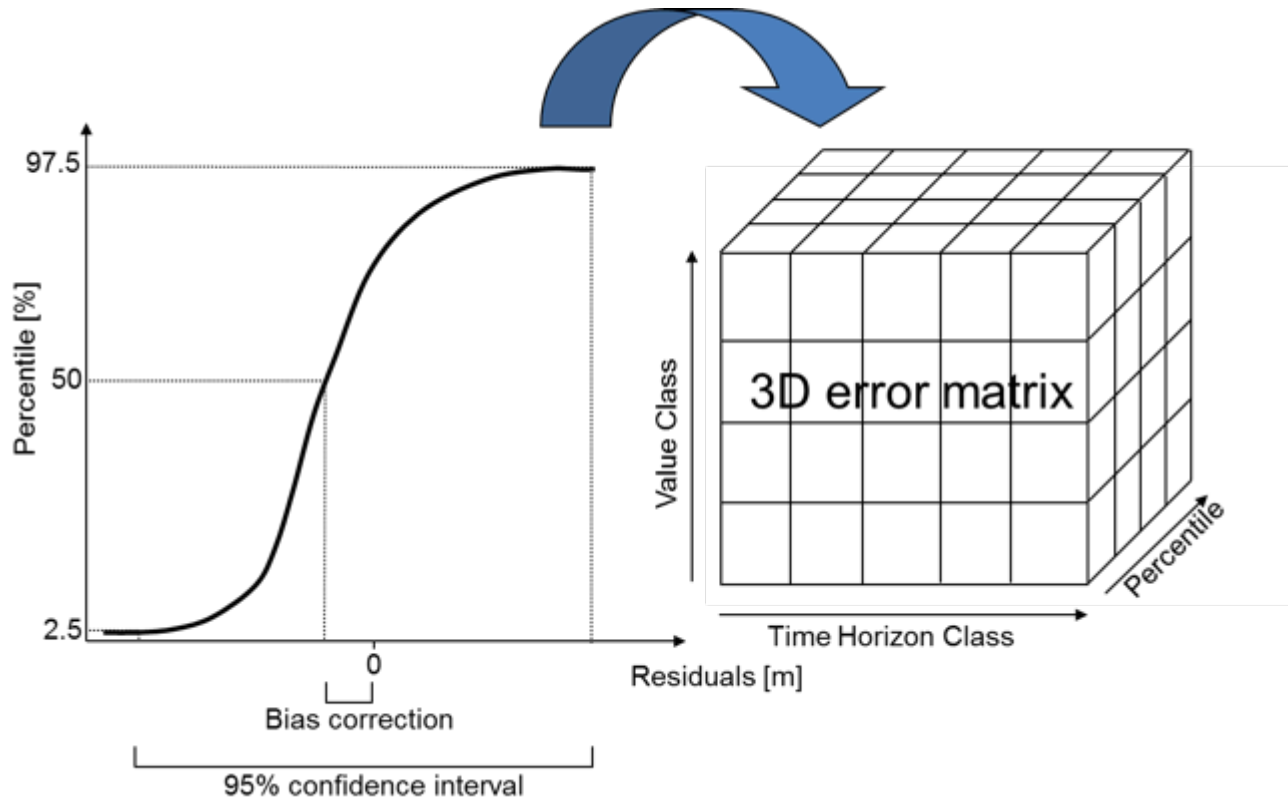
Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



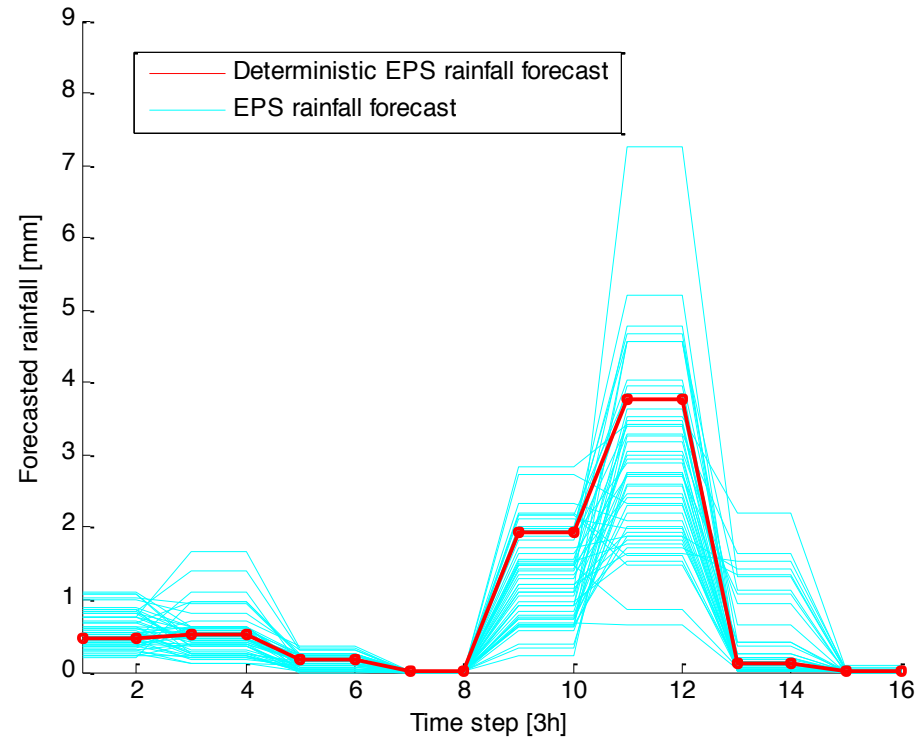
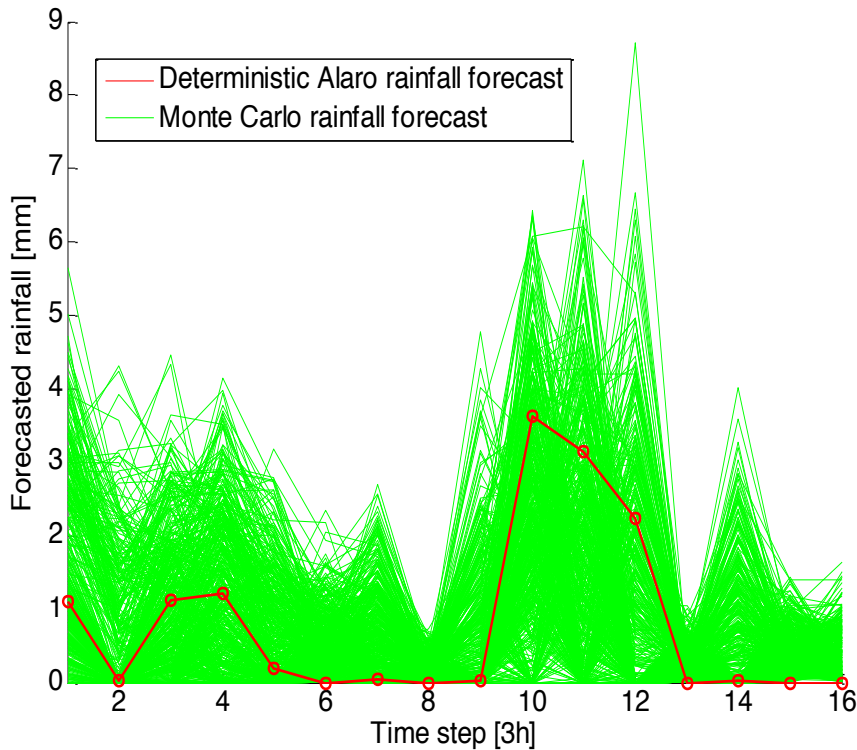
Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



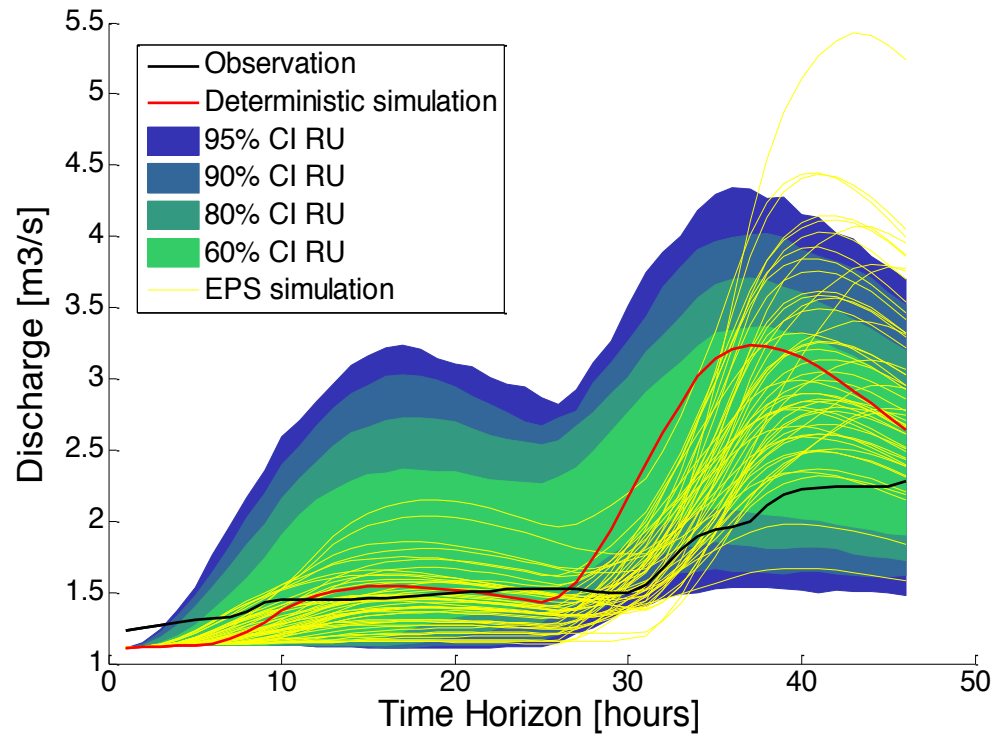
Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



Statistical vs. EPS approach:



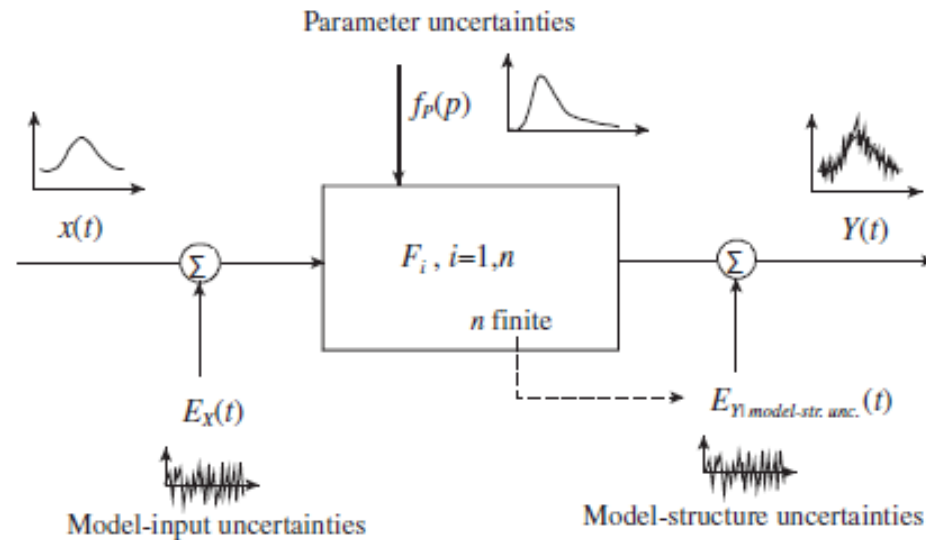
Statistical vs. EPS approach:



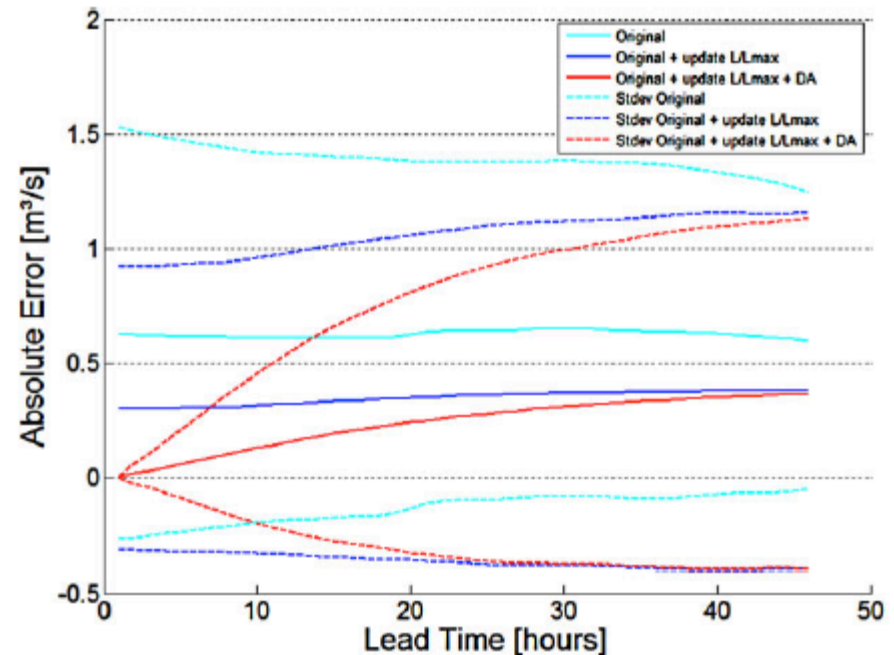
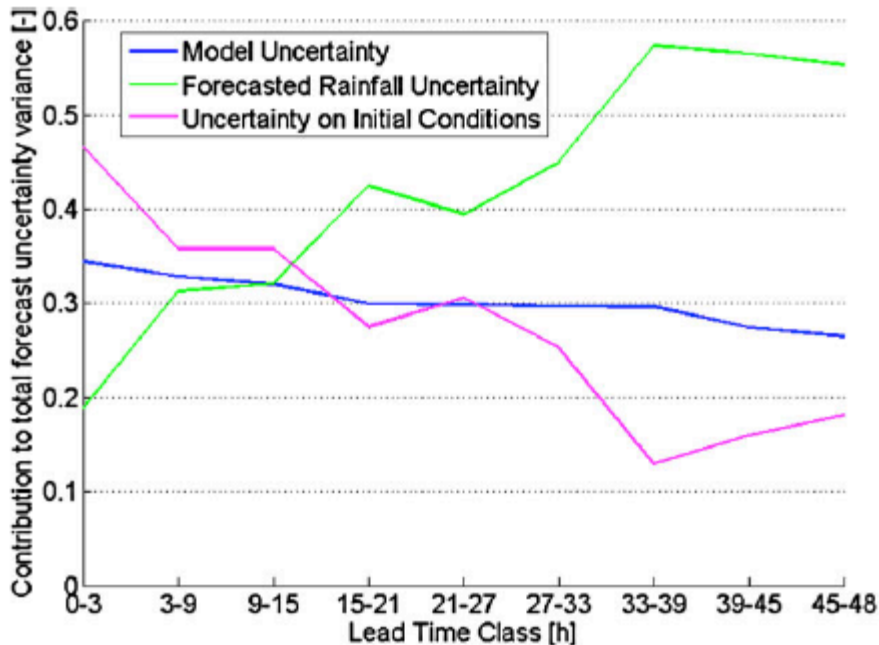
- 3 key uncertainty sources:
 - Model Uncertainty (MU)
 - Rainfall forecast Uncertainty (RU)
 - Initial Conditions Uncertainty (ICU)
- Quantification of total forecast uncertainty
 - NDA
 - Residuals = $Q_{OBS} - Q_{FOR} / Q_{FOR}$
- Quantification of uncertainty on initial conditions
 - Resimulation of historical forecasts with optimal initial conditions based on long term simulation with observed input
- Quantification of model uncertainty
 - Long term historical simulation with observed rainfall

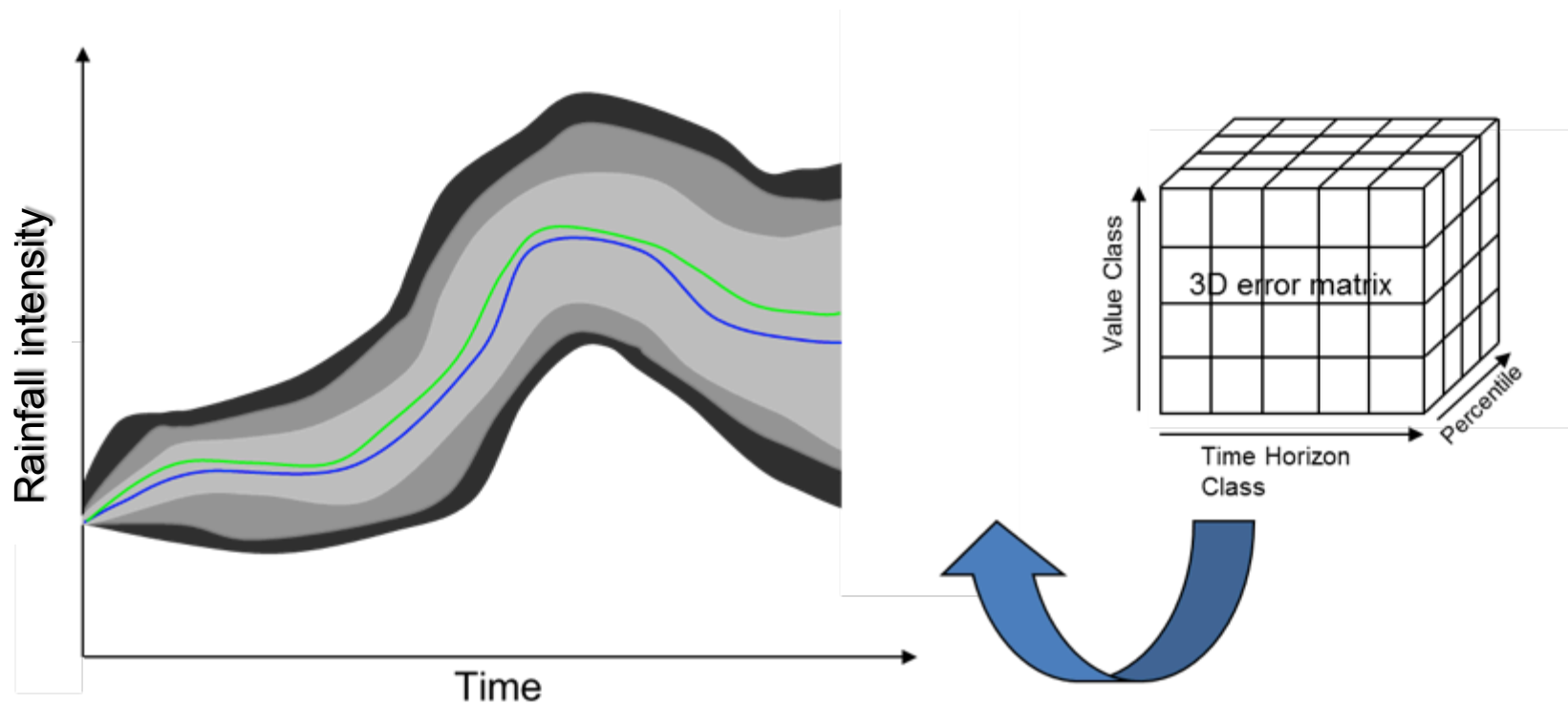
Uncertainty decomposition

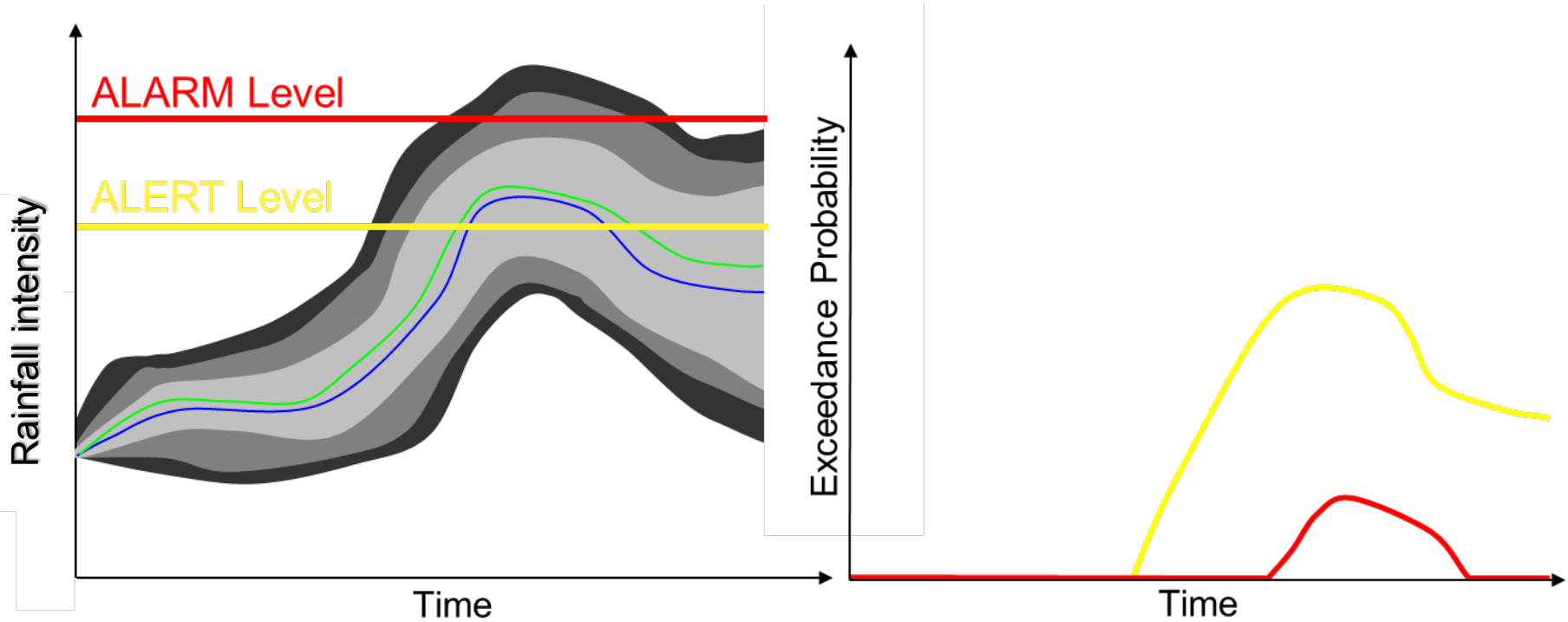
$$S_{E_{Y-Y_0}}^2 = S_{E_{Y_0}}^2 + S_{E_{Y|inputs\ X}}^2 + S_{E_{Y|model-str.unc.}}^2 + S_{E_{Y|parameters\ P}}^2 + \dots$$

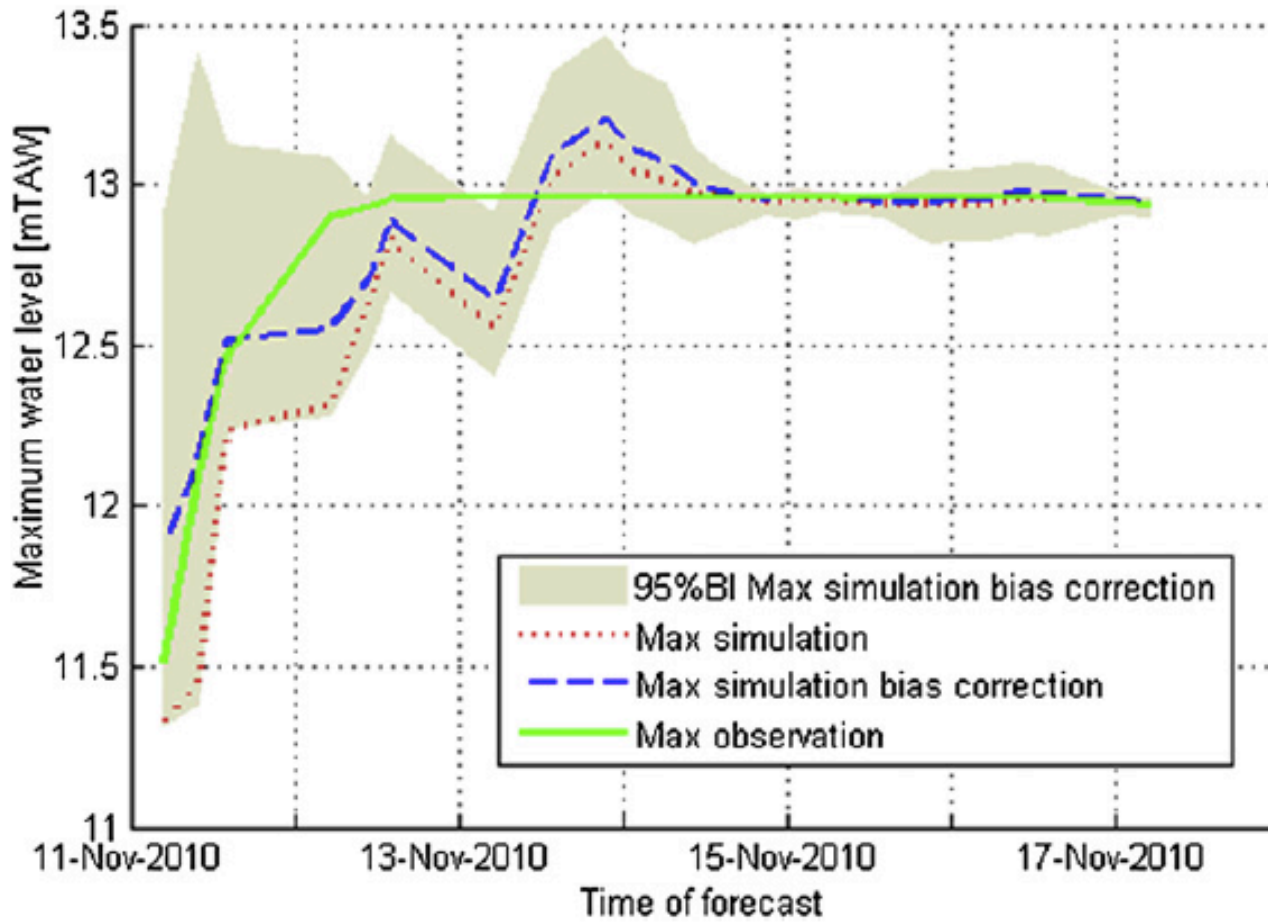


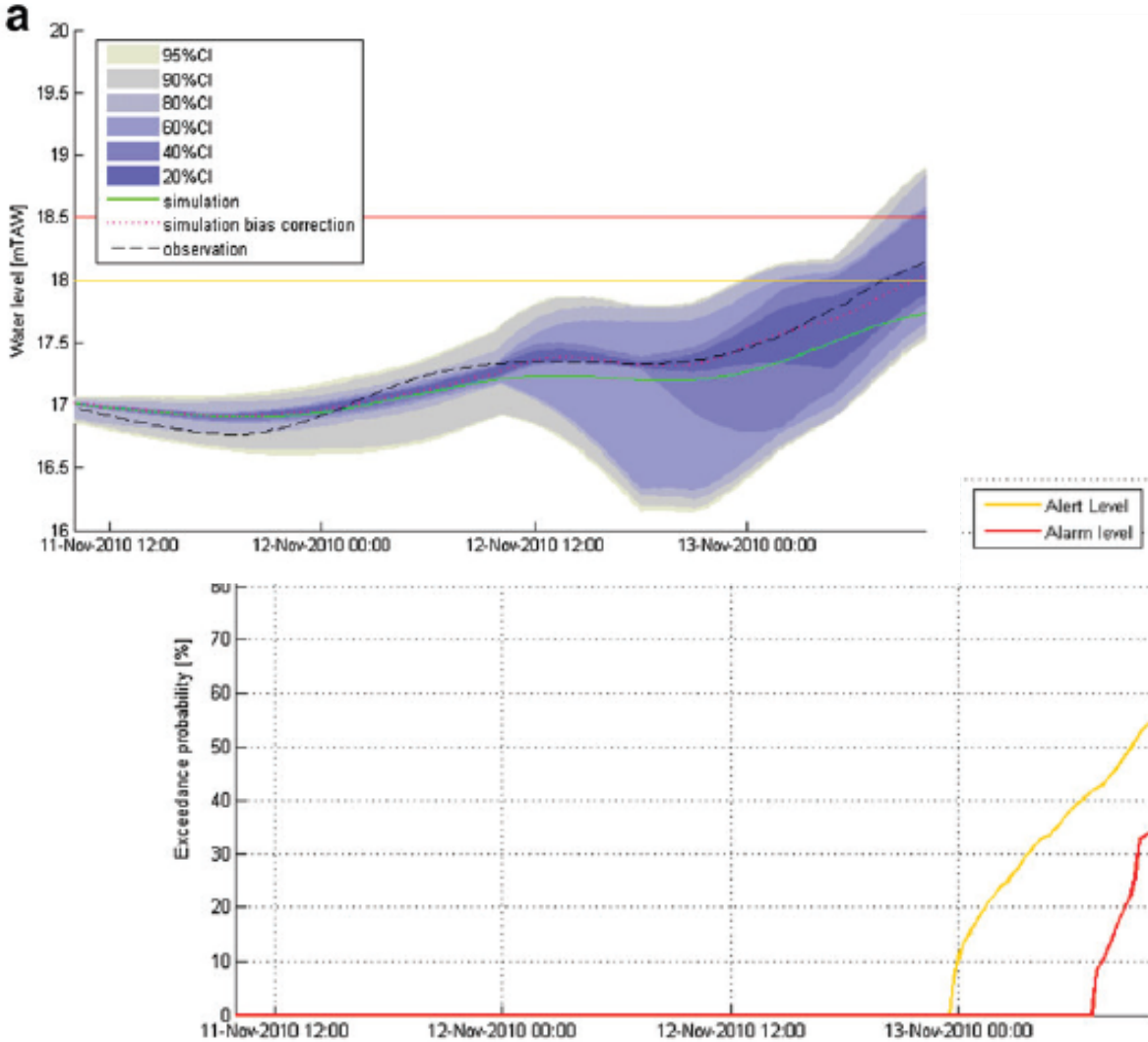
Uncertainty decomposition



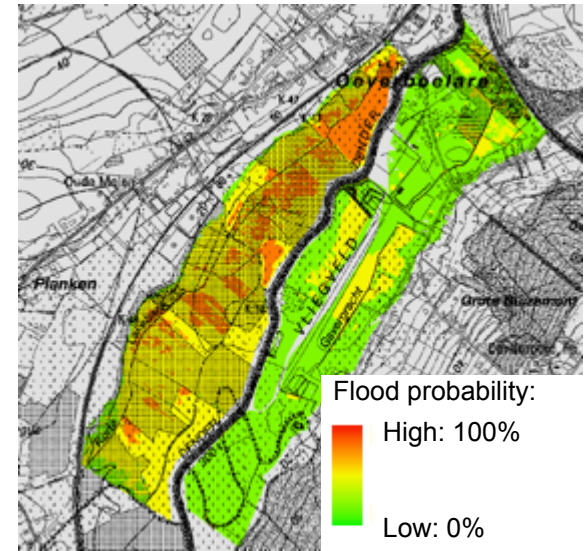




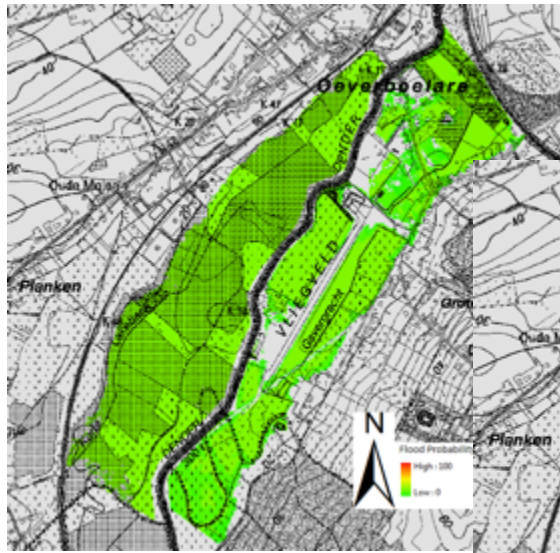




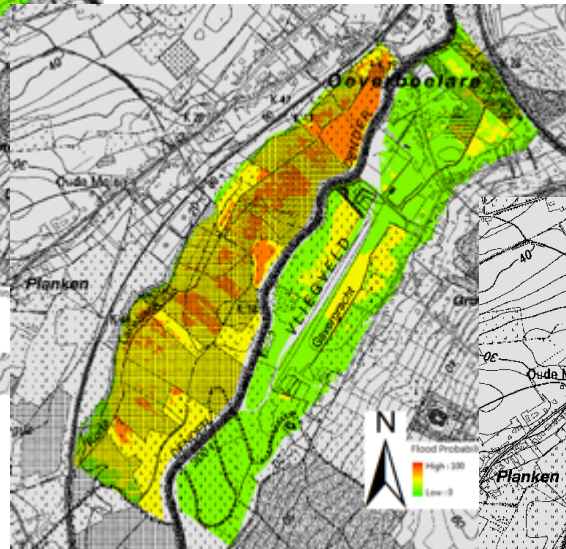
Flood probability map:



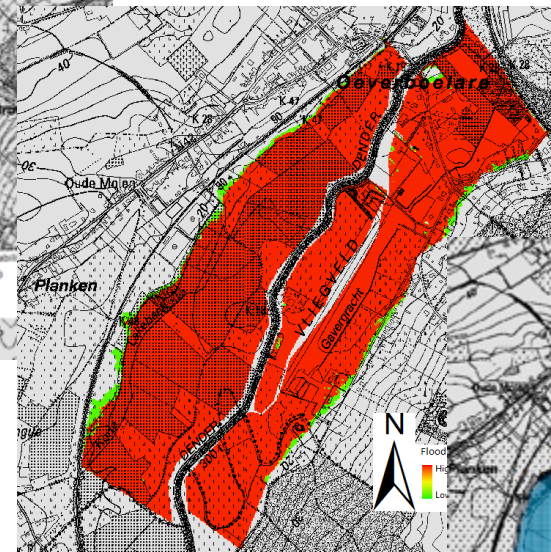
Flood probability map:



13/11/2010 05:00



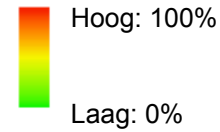
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14/11/2010 01:00



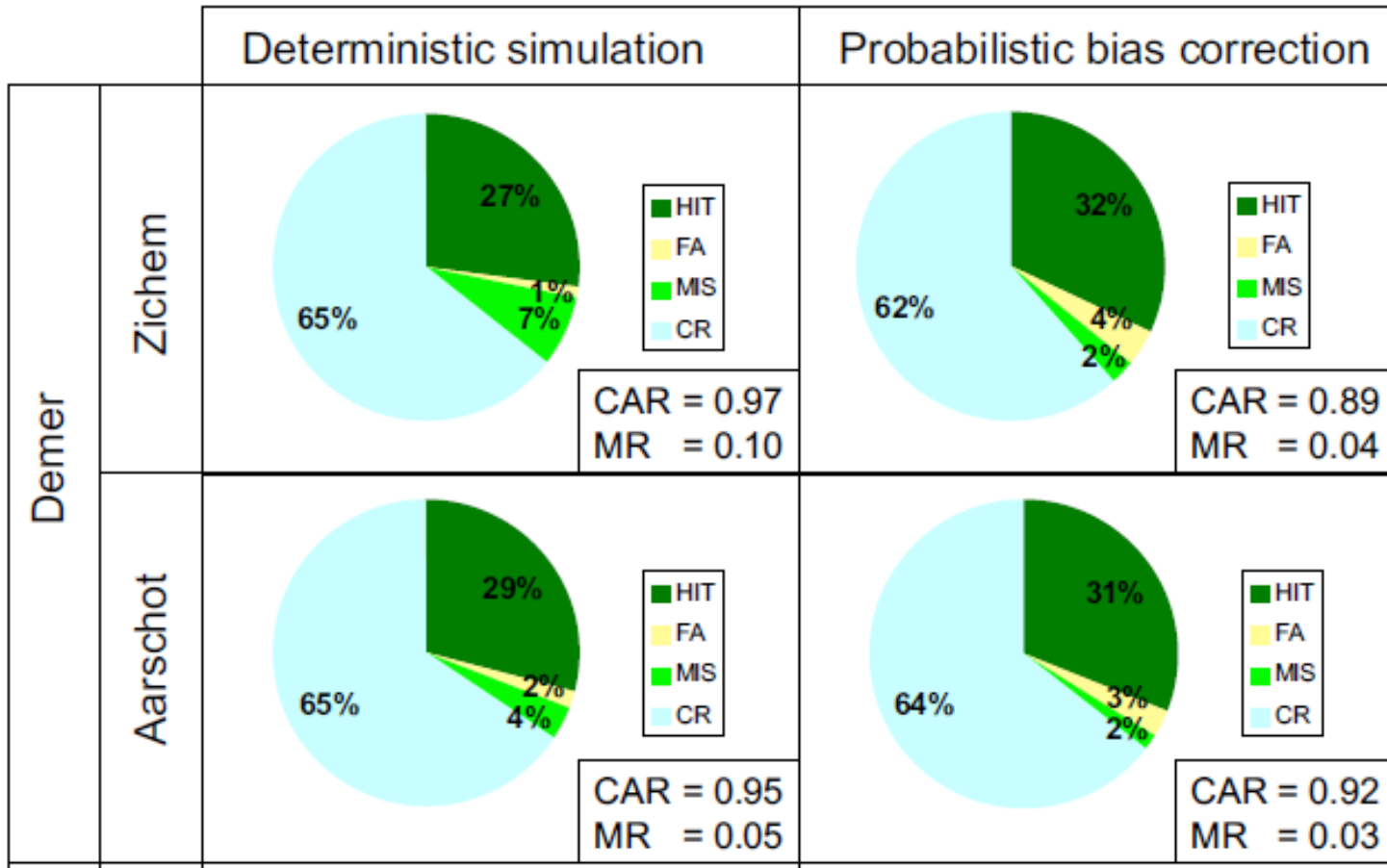
Flood probability:



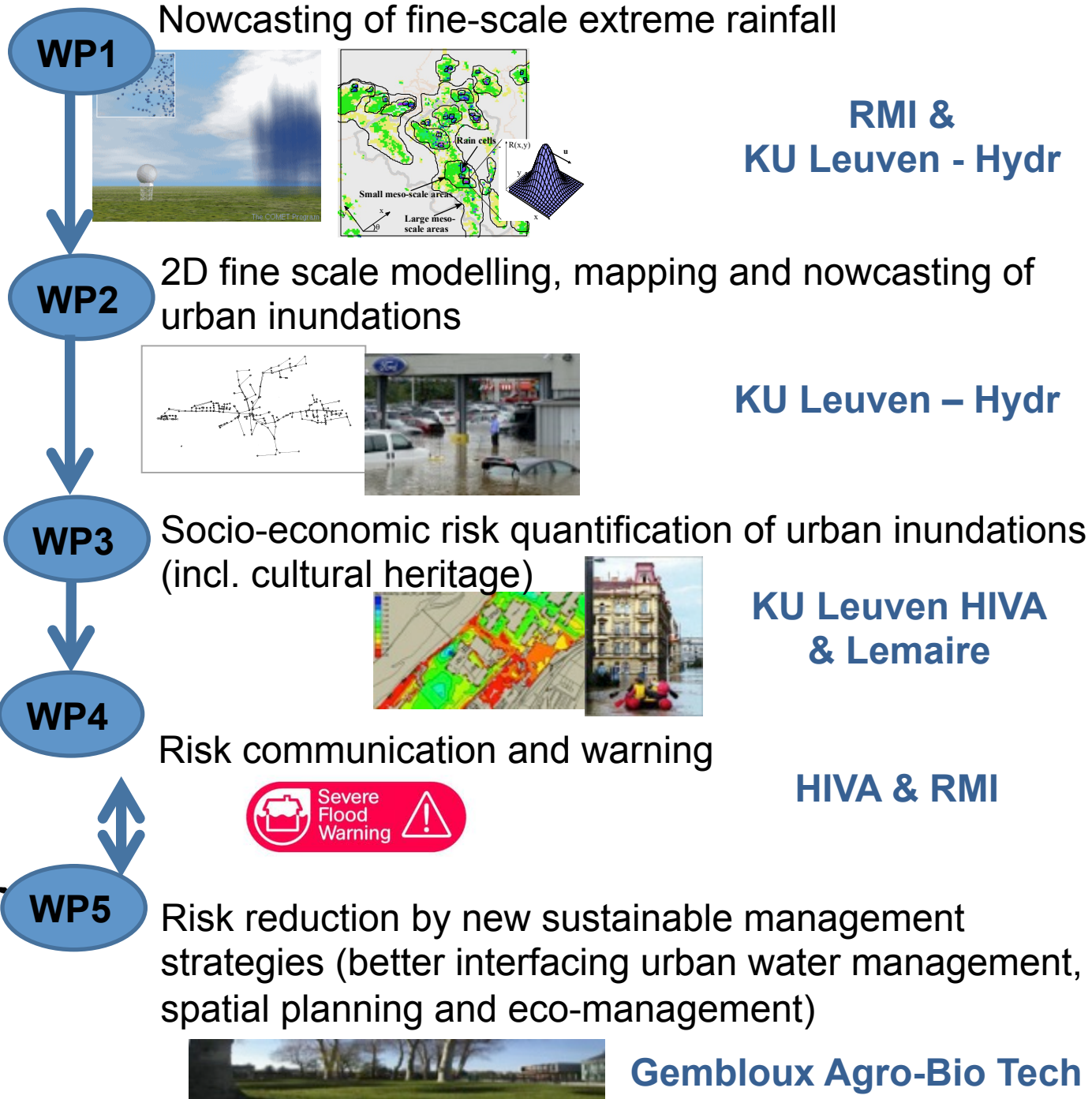
		Observations (OBS)	
		Yes	No
Forecasts (FOR)	FOR or OBS > alarm level?	Correct alarm (HIT)	False alarm (FA)
		Missed alarm (MIS)	Correct rejection (CR)

Correct Alarm ratio:
$$CAR = \frac{HIT}{HIT + FA}$$

Miss Rate:
$$MR = \frac{MIS}{MIS + CR}$$



project PLURISK



project PLURISK

