

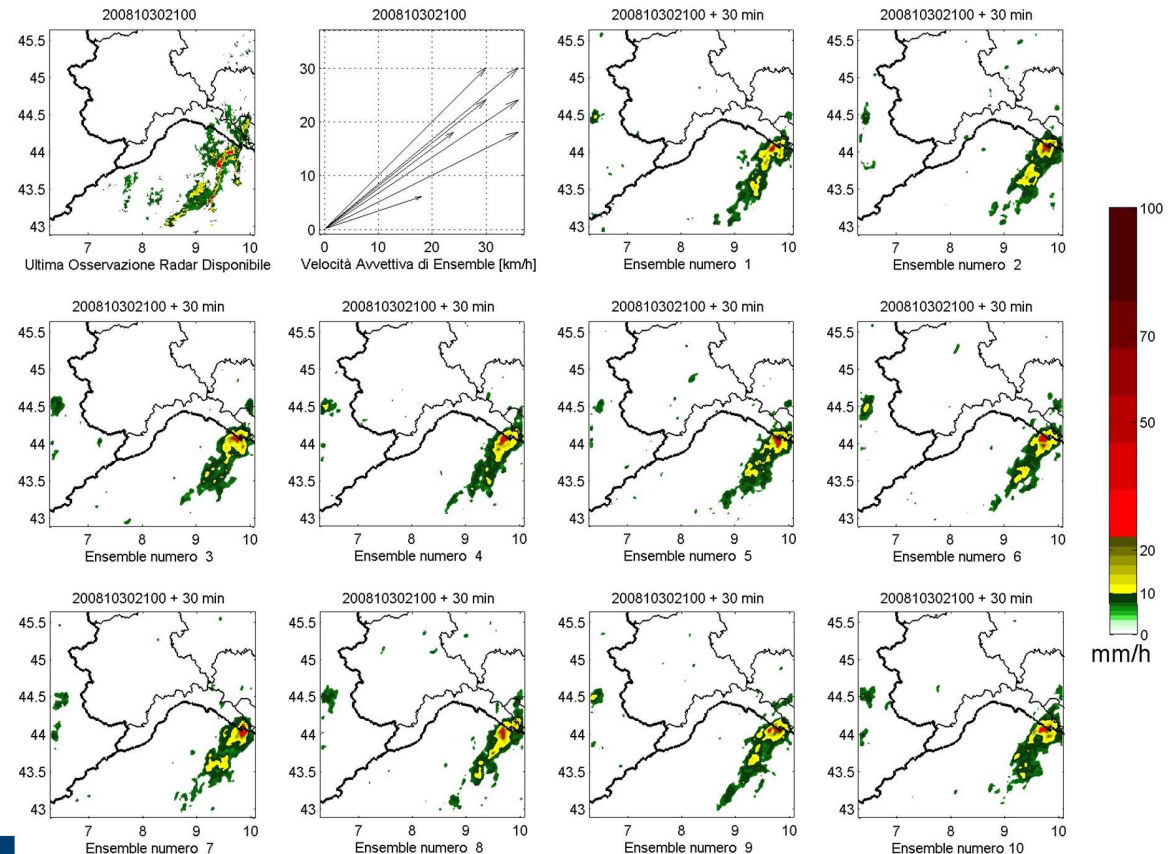
## A COSA SERVE?

Previsione meteorologica (pioggia) a  
**brevissimo termine**



Fino a **1 - 2 ore** a seconda del tipo  
di evento

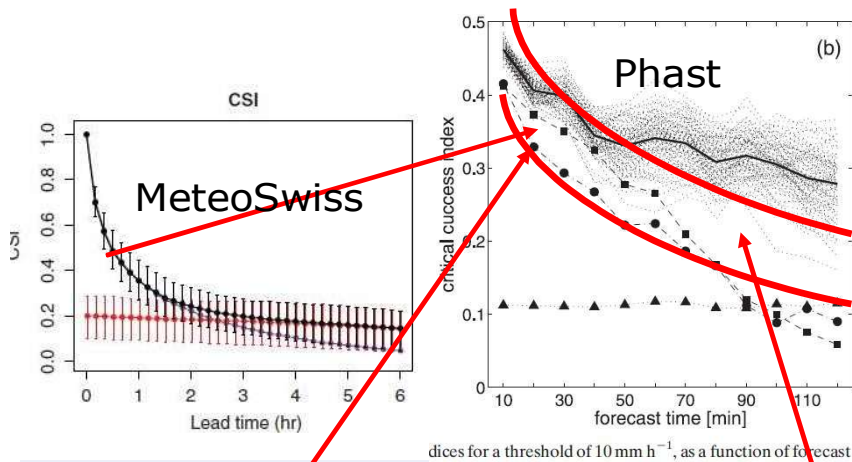
- E' utile in caso di eventi di  
**precipitazione intensa**  
caratterizzati da strutture anche  
persistenti, nonché per eventi  
maggiormente stratiformi





Gestione dell'incertezza previsionale

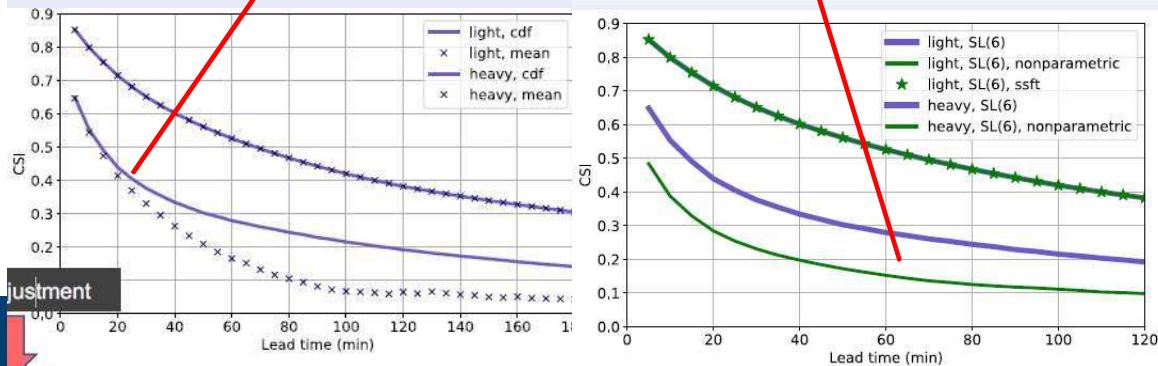
## Ensemble nowcasting



critical success index for a threshold of  $10 \text{ mm h}^{-1}$ , as a function of forecast

SPROG parameters: Prob Matching @ light ( $0.1 \text{ mmhr}^{-1}$ ) and heavy ( $5.0 \text{ mmhr}^{-1}$ )

STEPS parameter: SL and masking



Si basa su un modello stocastico (**PhaSt**) in grado di generare, a partire dalle osservazioni radar più recenti (**SRIadj**), un insieme di possibili realizzazioni del campo di precipitazione a brevissimo termine con update frequente (**ogni 10 minuti**).

- Trasformazione del campo osservato tramite FFT (Trasformata di Fourier)
- Evoluzione delle fasi nello spazio spettrale (Langevin + componente stocastica)

- Trasformata inversa (FFT-1) per ottenere N ensemble di campi di pioggia previsti

## Il prodotto operativo

- Gli scenari di precipitazione vengono cumulati ottenendo mappe di pioggia **sulle successive 1 e 2 ore.**
- Vengono ordinati i valori su ogni pixel e viene poi considerato un certo percentile.
- Se consideriamo il percentile 100%, di fatto consideriamo ovunque il peggior scenario

Per costruzione, maggiore è il percentile e maggiormente il prodotto è cautelativo, andando a considerare per ogni punto nello spazio la potenziale condizione peggiore

Il sistema è funzionante in modalità pre-operativa tempo reale da fine 2019.

# NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

Calcolo scores su circa 60 eventi selezionati fra Luglio 2018 – Dicembre 2019

Scores da letteratura per verifica previsione:



		Utilizzo matrice contingenza	
		Observed	
Forecasted	Yes	True Positive (Hit)	False Positive (False Alarm)
	No	False Negative (Miss)	True Negative (Blank)

- **Critical Success Index - CSI**

$$CSI = \frac{Hit}{Hit + False\ Alarm + Miss}$$

- **Probability of Detection - POD**

$$POD = \frac{Hit}{Hit + Miss}$$

- **Accuracy - ACC**

$$ACC = \frac{Hit + Blank}{Hit + False\ Alarm + Miss + Blank}$$

- **False Alarm Rate - FAR**

$$FAR = \frac{False\ Alarm}{Hit + False\ Alarm}$$

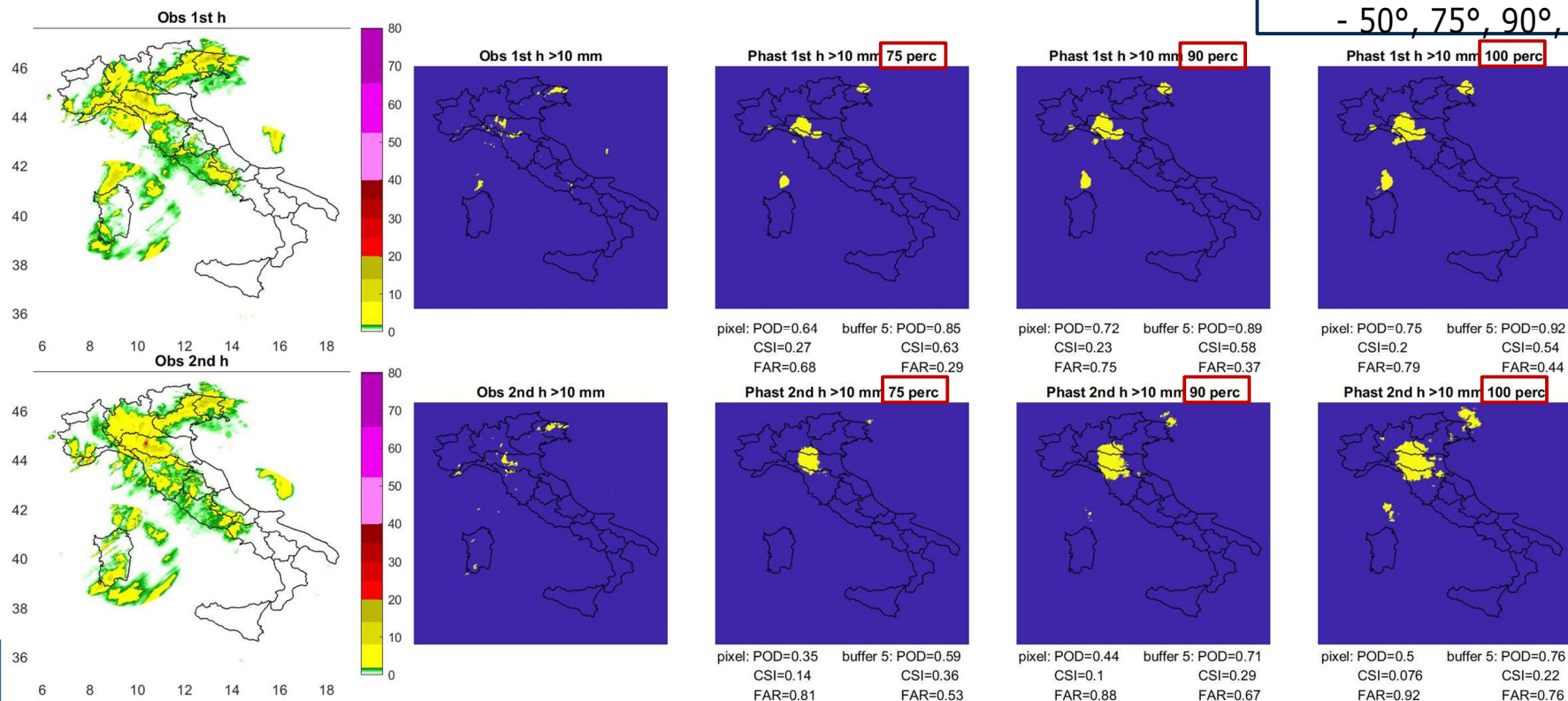
# NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

Calcolo scores su circa 60 eventi selezionati fra Luglio 2018 –  
Dicembre 2019

Calcolati su diverse soglie  
di pioggia oraria

Calcolati per diversi  
percentili:  
- 50°, 75°, 90°, 100°

Observation - Phast Forecast 2019-02-02 @ 00:00 10 mm threshold



## NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

Calcolo scores su Hindcast di circa **60 eventi**  
selezionati fra Luglio 2018 – Dicembre 2019  
(finestre temporali 12 – 48 ore)

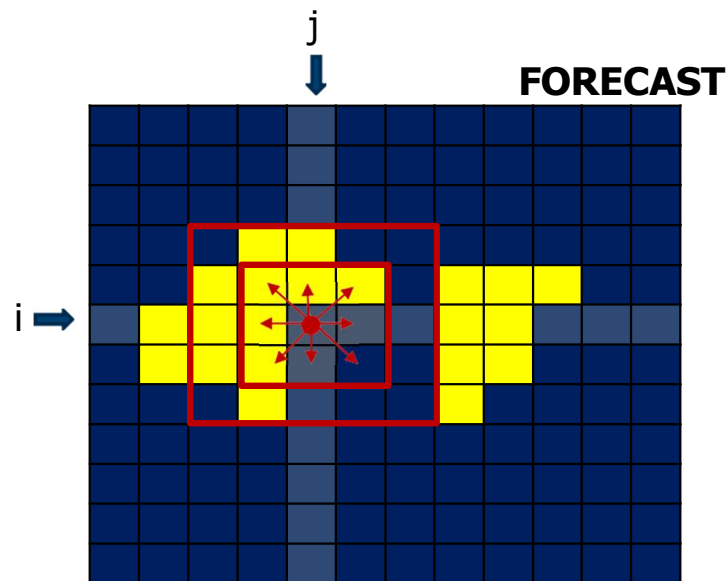
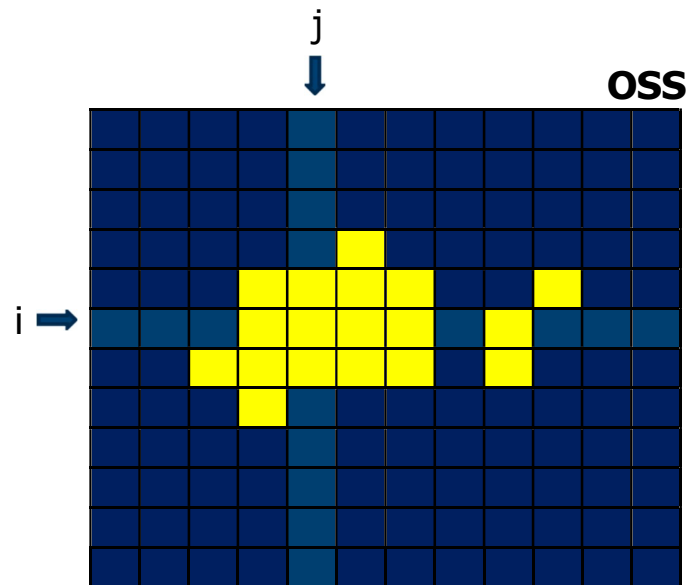


**Confronto pixel a pixel**



“double penalty effect”

*Anthes, 1983  
Gilleland et al. 2009  
Lovat et al., 2020*



Calcolati su diverse soglie orarie

Calcolati per diversi percentili:  
- 50°, 75°, 90°, 100°

Calcolati pixel a pixel o con buffer di 2, 3, 5, 7 km

## NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

**Matrice contingenza**

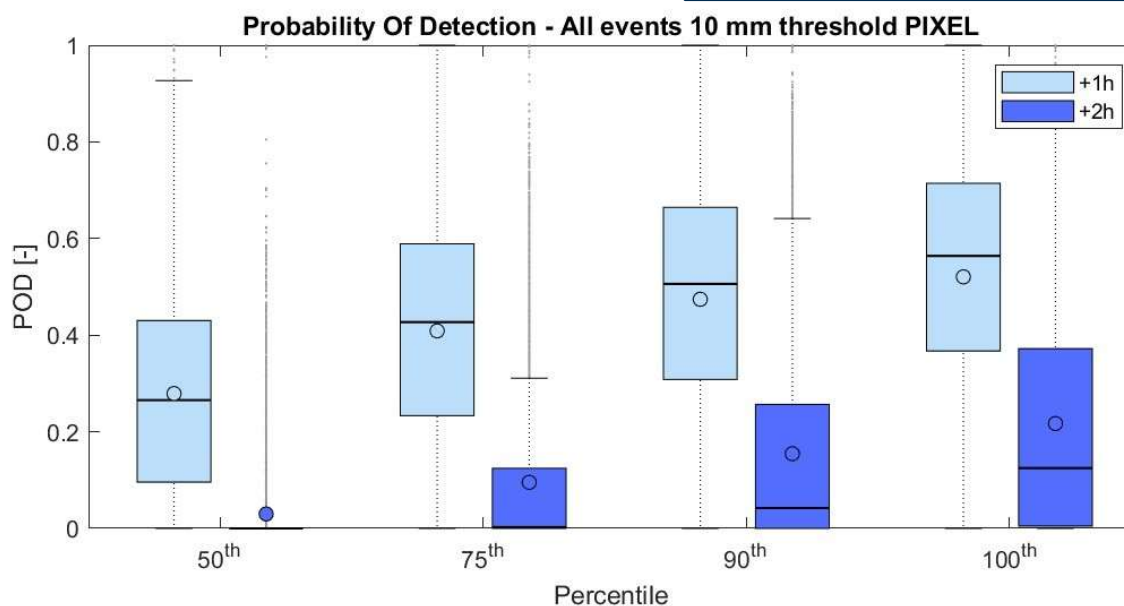
		Observed	
		Yes	No
Forecasted	Yes	True Positive (Hit)	False Positive (False Alarm)
	No	False Negative (Miss)	True Negative (Blank)

**Probability of Detection -  
POD**

$$POD = \frac{Hit}{Hit + Miss}$$

**Soglia: 10mm**

**Confronto pixel a pixel**





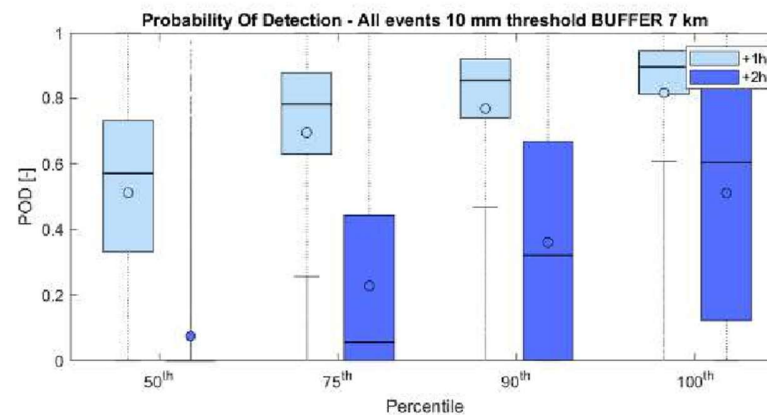
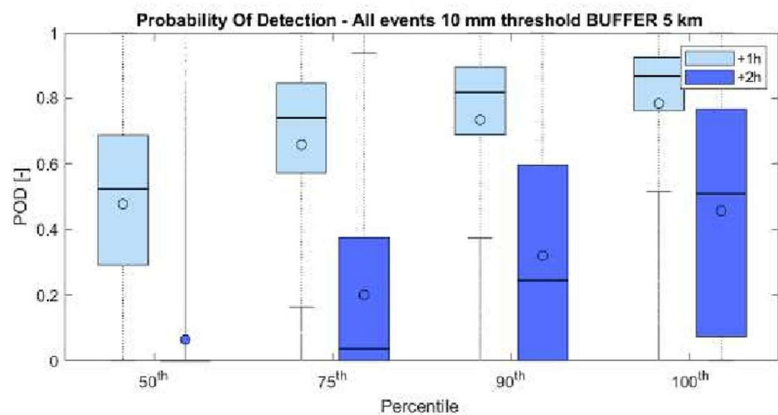
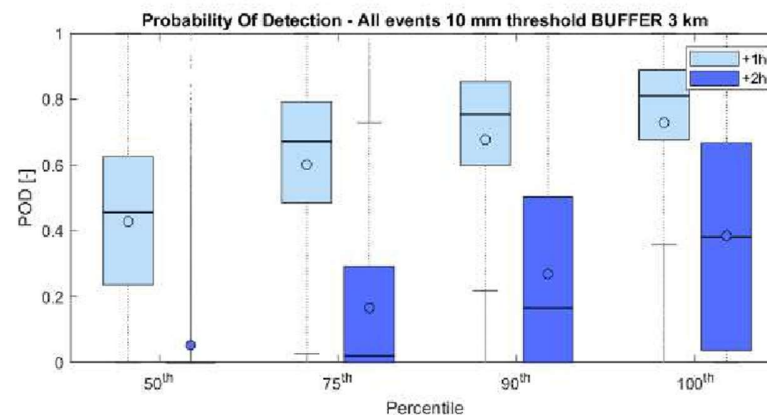
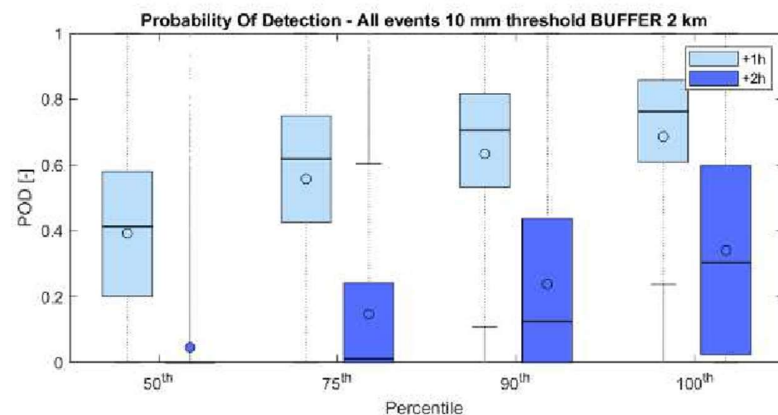
**Soglia: 10 mm**

**Buffer 2-3-5-7 km**

## NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

**Probability of Detection - POD**

$$POD = \frac{Hit}{Hit + Miss}$$



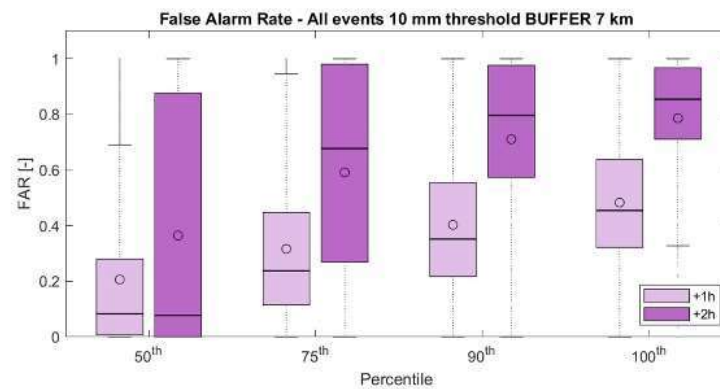
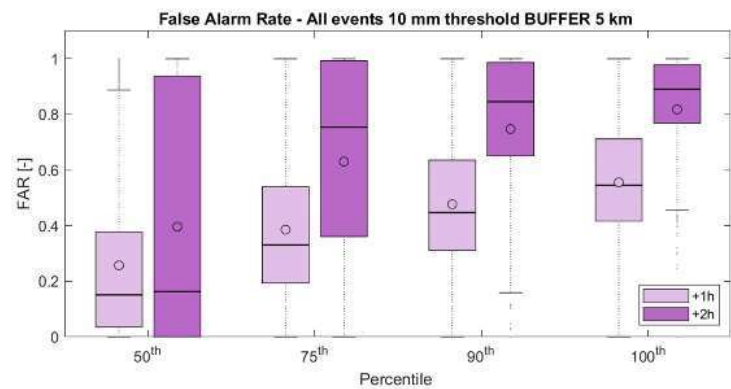
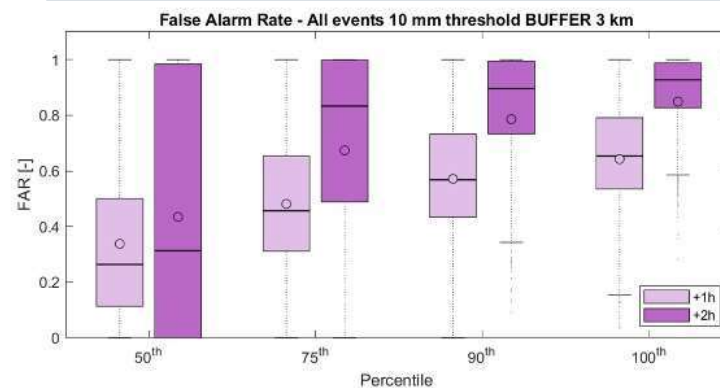
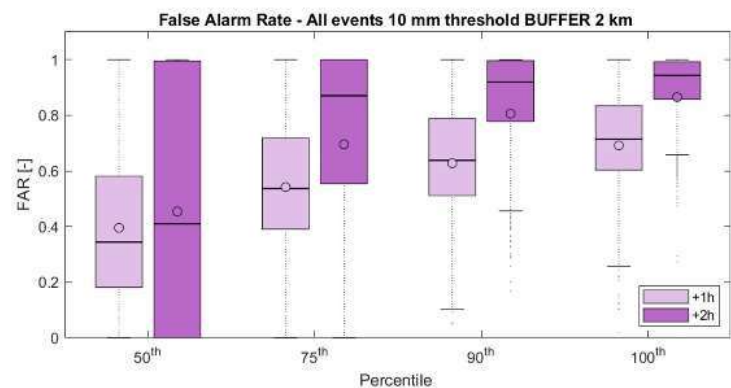


Soglia: 10 mm

Buffer 2-3-5-7 km

## NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

$$\text{False Alarm Rate - FAR} = \frac{\text{False Alarm}}{\text{Hit} + \text{False Alarm}}$$

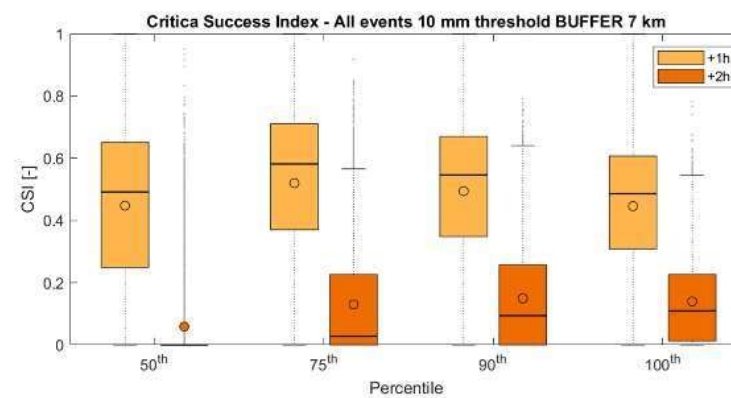
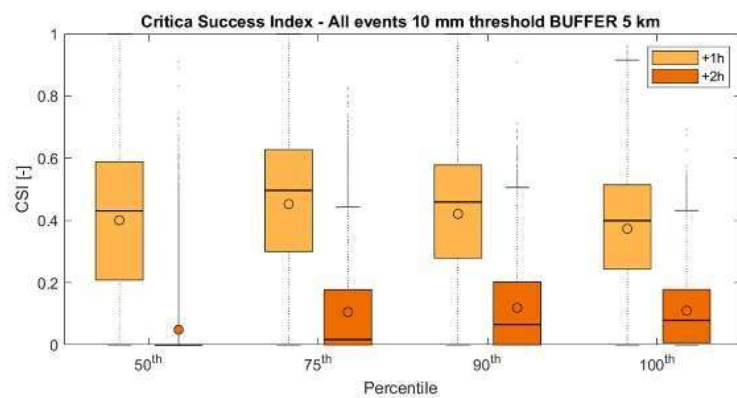
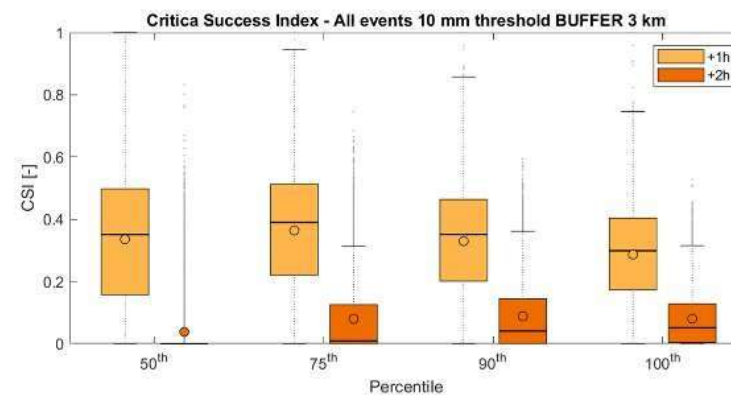
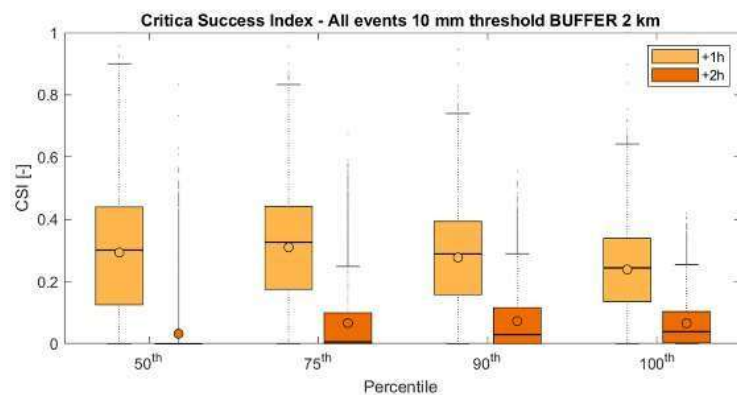


Soglia: 10 mm

Buffer 2-3-5-7 km

## NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

$$\text{Critical Success Index } CSI = \frac{\text{Hit}}{\text{Hit} + \text{False Alarm} + \text{Miss}}$$



## NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

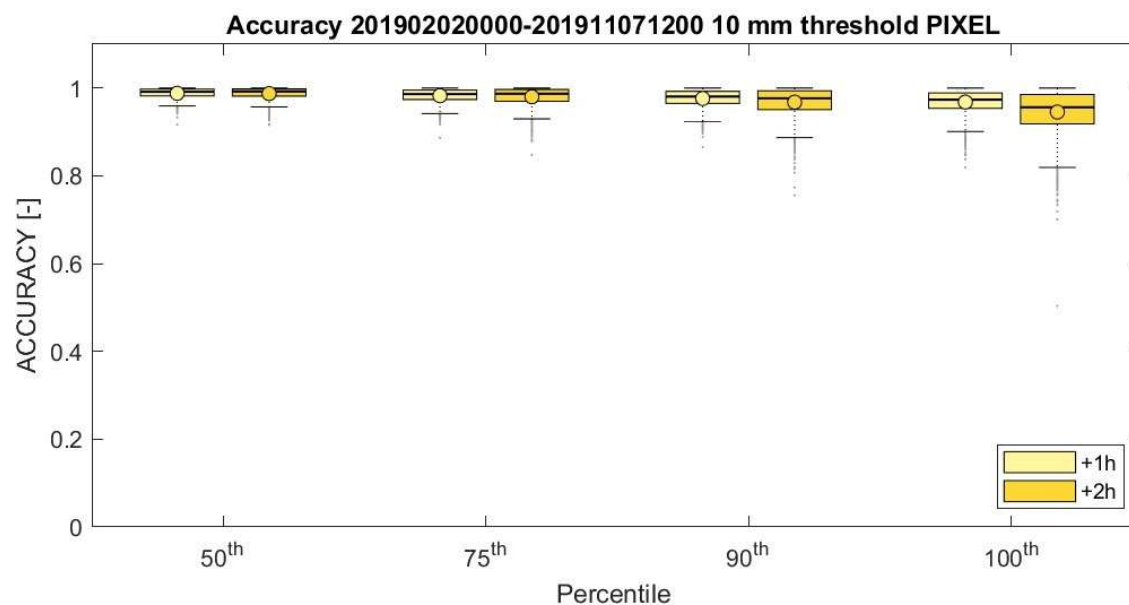
Matrice contingenza

		Observed	
		Yes	No
Forecasted	Yes	True Positive (Hit)	False Positive (False Alarm)
	No	False Negative (Miss)	True Negative (Blank)

**ACCURACY**  $ACC = \frac{Hit + Blank}{Hit + False Alarm + Miss + Blank}$

**Soglia: 10mm**

**Confronto pixel a pixel**

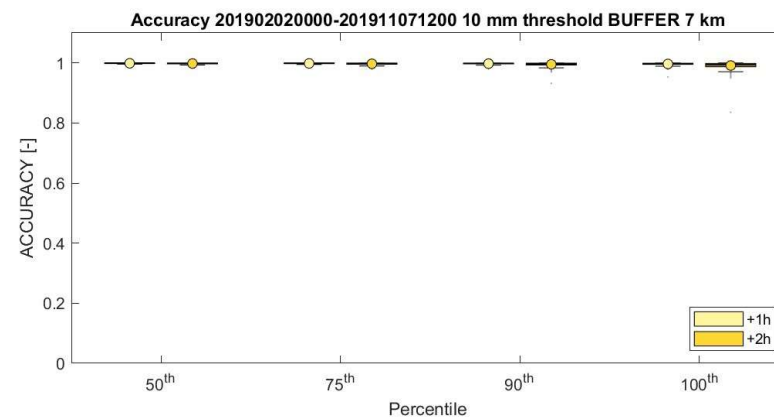
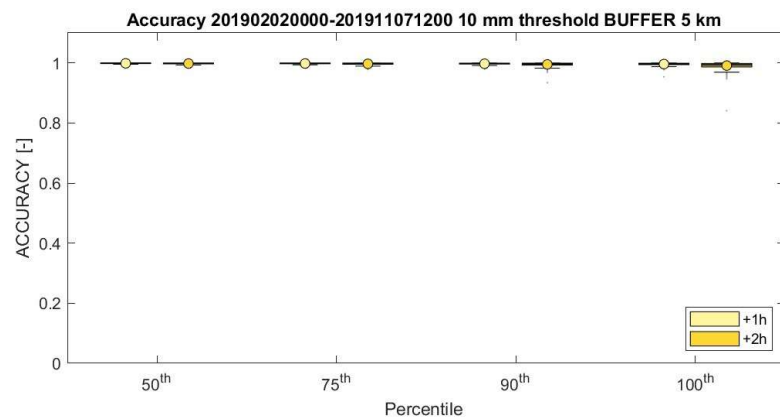
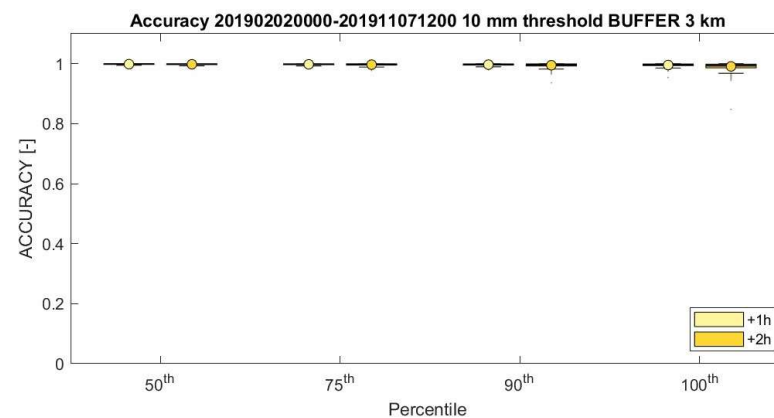
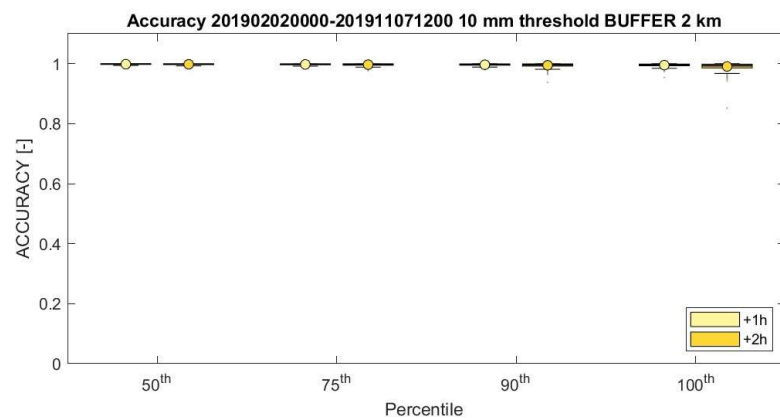


Soglia: 10 mm

Buffer 2-3-5-7 km

## NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

$$\text{ACCURACY } ACC = \frac{\text{Hit} + \text{Blank}}{\text{Hit} + \text{False Alarm} + \text{Miss} + \text{Blank}}$$

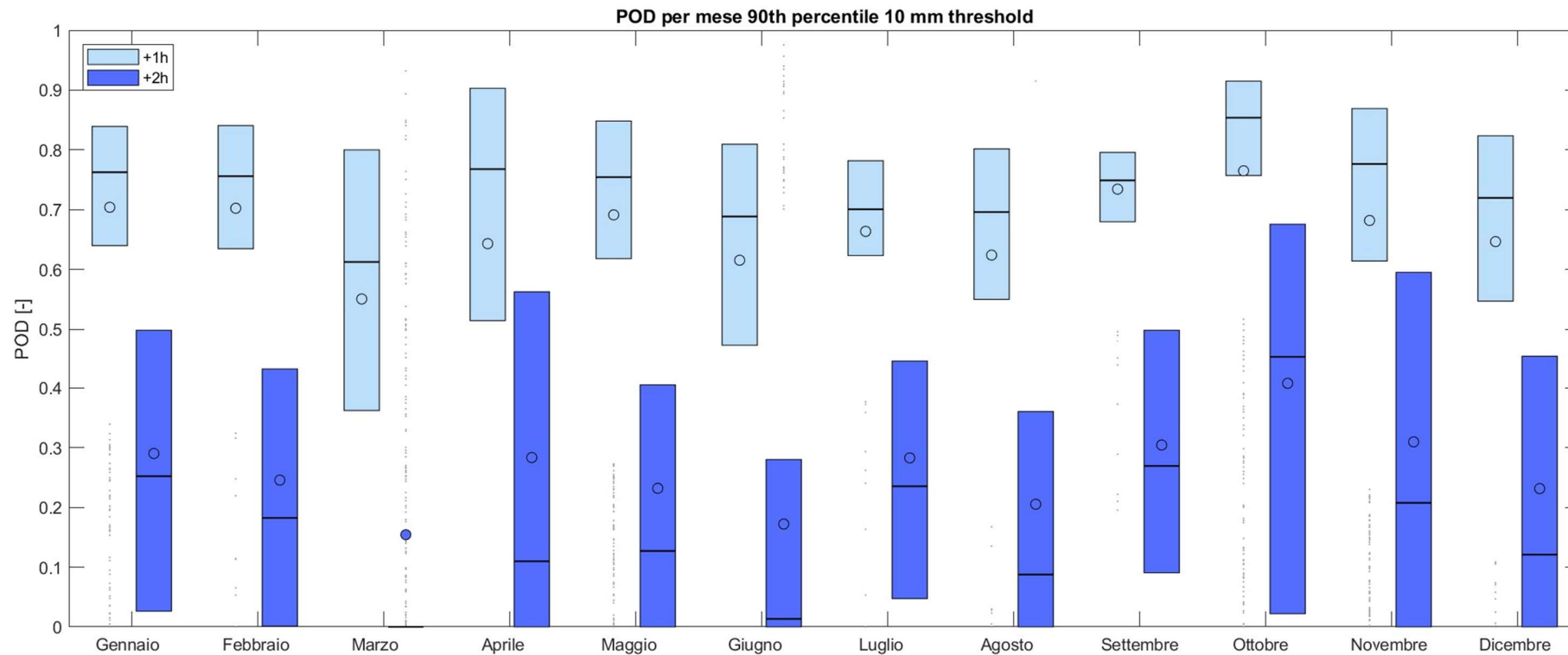


# NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

Probability of Detection  
- POD

Soglia 10 mm – 3 km  
buffer

Analisi scores per  
mese

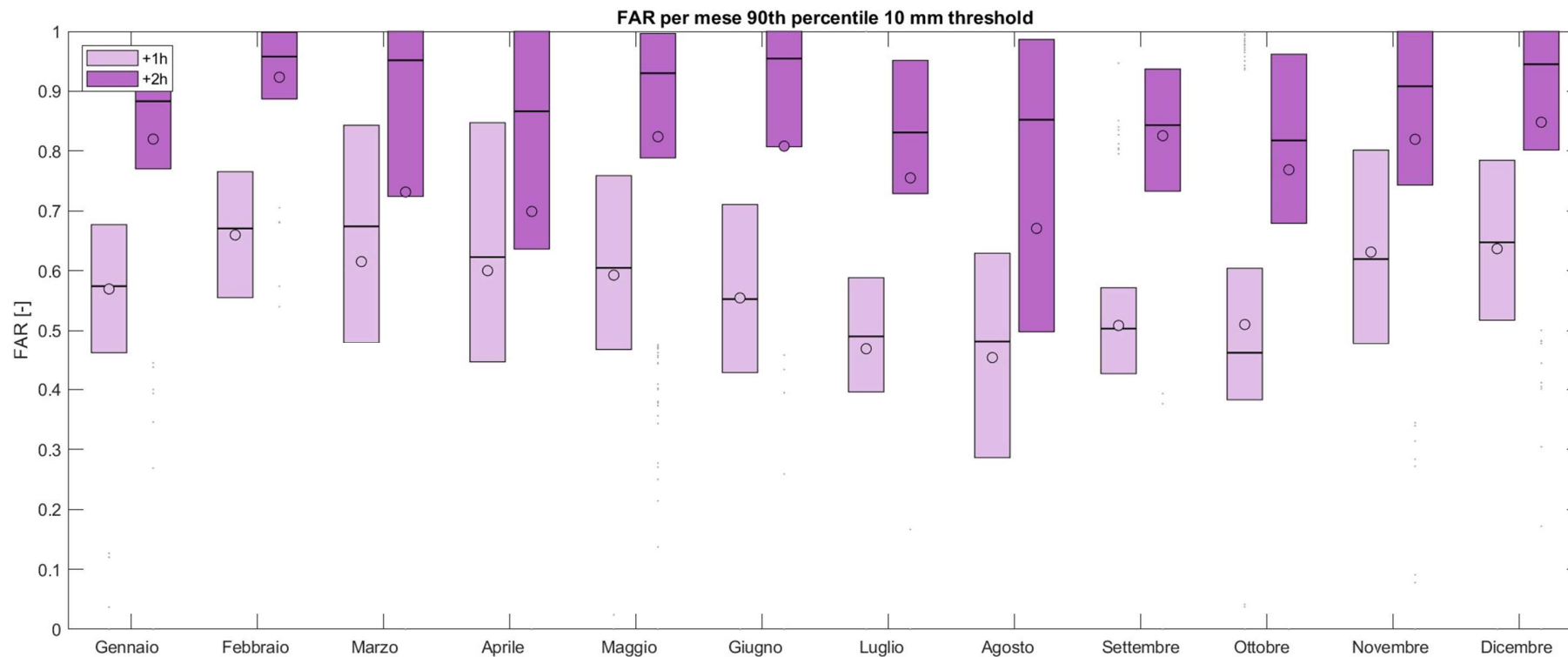


# NOWCASTING PHAST – CALCOLO SCORES

False Alarm Rate  
- FAR

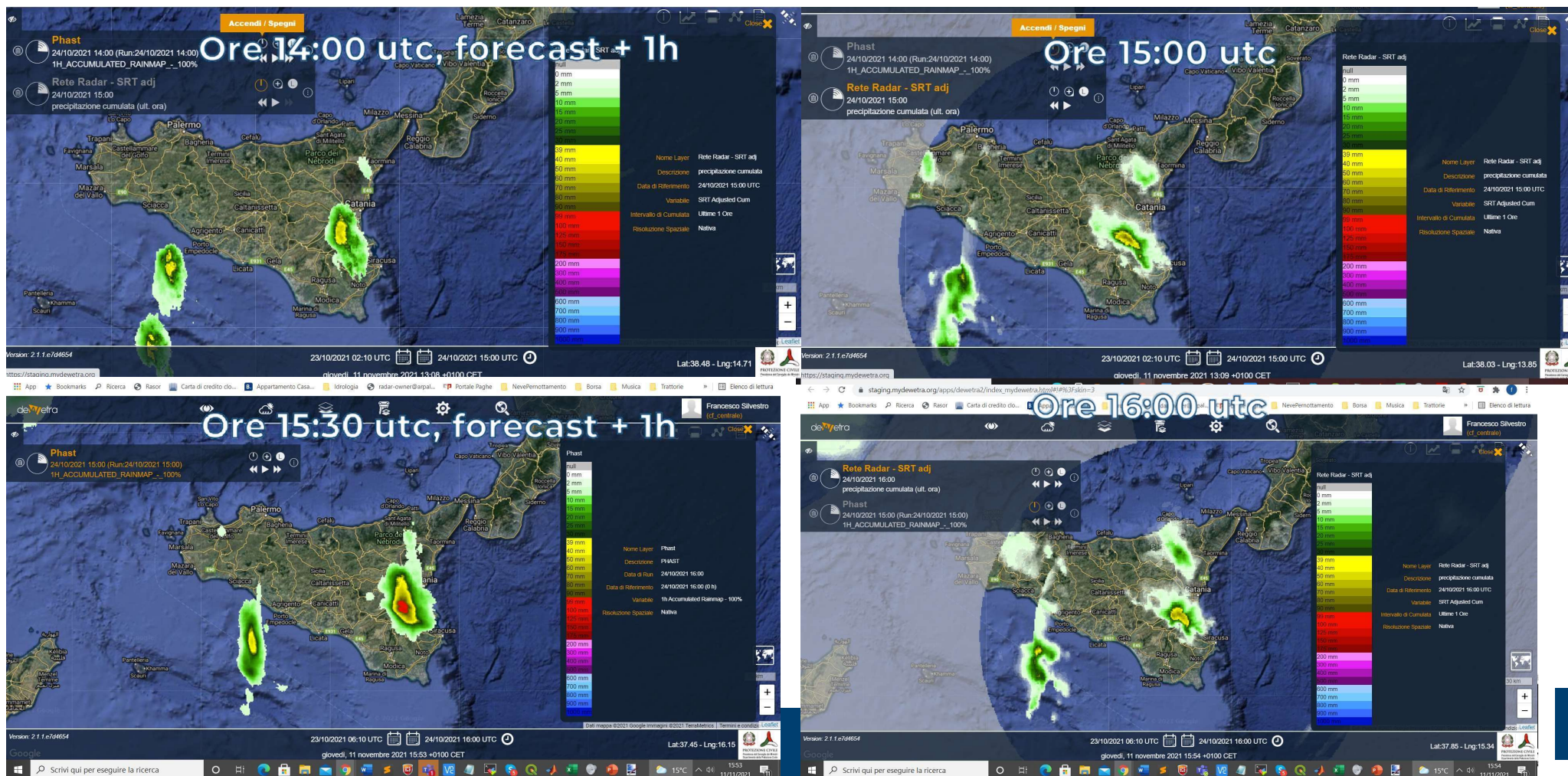
Soglia 10 mm – 3 km buffer

Analisi scores per  
mese





## 24/10/2021 Esempio a 1 h





METTA, S., VON HARDENBERG, J., FERRARIS, L., REBORA, N., AND PROVENZALE, A.: PRECIPITATION NOWCASTING BY A SPECTRAL-BASED NONLINEAR STOCHASTIC MODEL. JOURNAL OF HYDROMETEOROLOGY, 10(5), 1285-1297, [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1175/2009JHM1120.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/2009JHM1120.1), 2009

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SILVESTRO, F., REBORA, N., CUMMINGS, G., AND FERRARIS, L.: EXPERIENCES OF DEALING WITH FLASH FLOODS USING AN ENSEMBLE HYDROLOGICAL NOWCASTING CHAIN: IMPLICATIONS OF COMMUNICATION, ACCESSIBILITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESULTS. J. FLOOD RISK MANAGE., [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1111/JFR3.12161](https://doi.org/10.1111/jfr3.12161) , 2015A

GARVIN R. CUMMINGS, DOCTORAL DEGREE IN ENGINEERING IN SYSTEMS MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS  
– CYCLE XXVI FLOOD SCENARIOS AND RAINFALL NOWCASTING: TOWARDS BUILDING A RELIABLE FLOOD NOWCASTING PROCEDURE FOR SMALL AND VERY SMALL BASINS (2015)

POLETTI, M. L., SILVESTRO, F., DAVOLIO, S., PIGNONE, F. & REBORA, N. 2019 USING NOWCASTING TECHNIQUE AND DATA ASSIMILATION IN A METEOROLOGICAL MODEL TO IMPROVE VERY SHORT RANGE HYDROLOGICAL FORECASTS. HYDROLOGICAL EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCES, 23, 3823–3841. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.5194/HESS-23-3823-2019](https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-23-3823-2019)

RAPPORTI SEMESTRALI CONVENZIONE DPC-CIMA WP5.1, IN PARTICOLARE ANNI 2020-2021