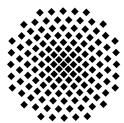
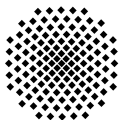

Lang – und mittelfristige Niederschlagswarnung

András Bárdossy



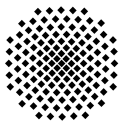
Niederschlagswarnung

- Anforderungen:
 - Frühzeitige Warnung (Tage)
 - Das große Ereignis nicht verpassen
 - Assymetrischer Verlust
 - Fehlwarnungen → Wer soll gewarnt werden ?
- Wie ?
 - Vorhersagemodelle (Skalen)
 - Statistik und Vorhersagemodelle
 - MOS
 - Mustererkennung

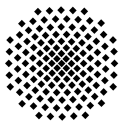
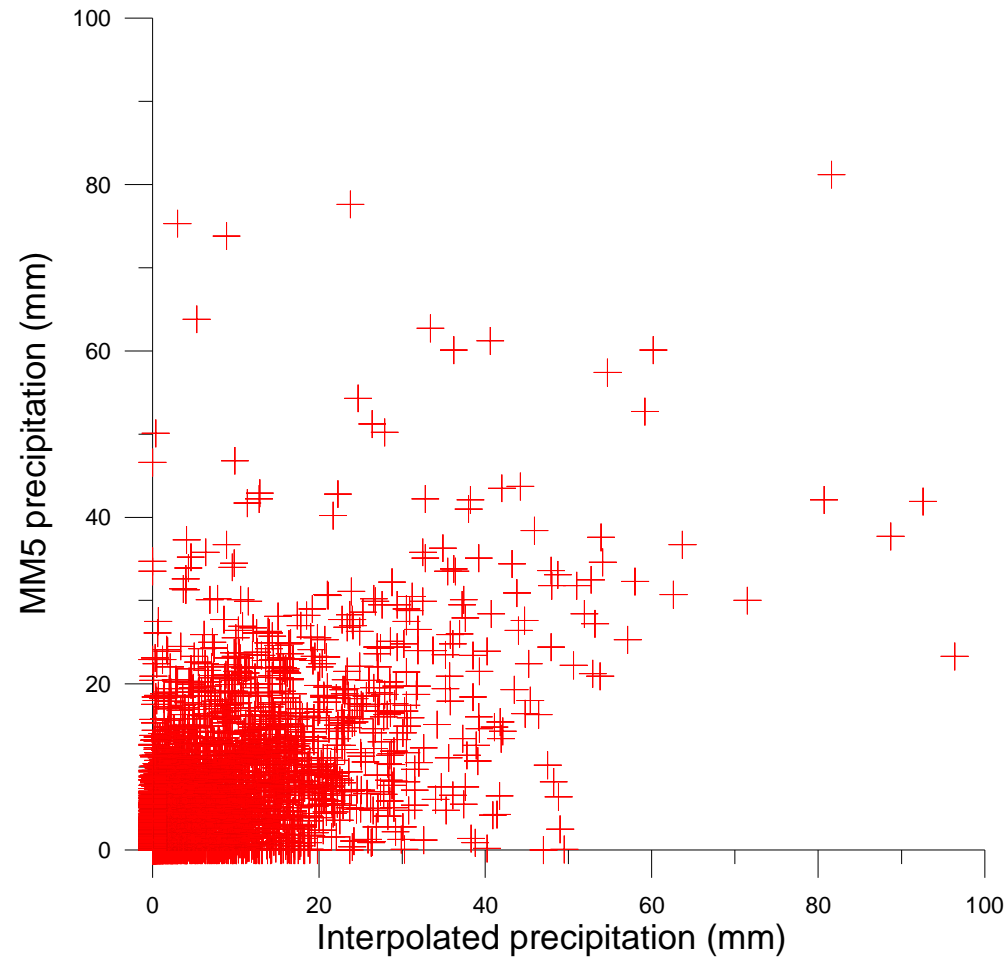


Abflussvorhersage

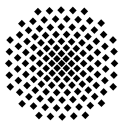
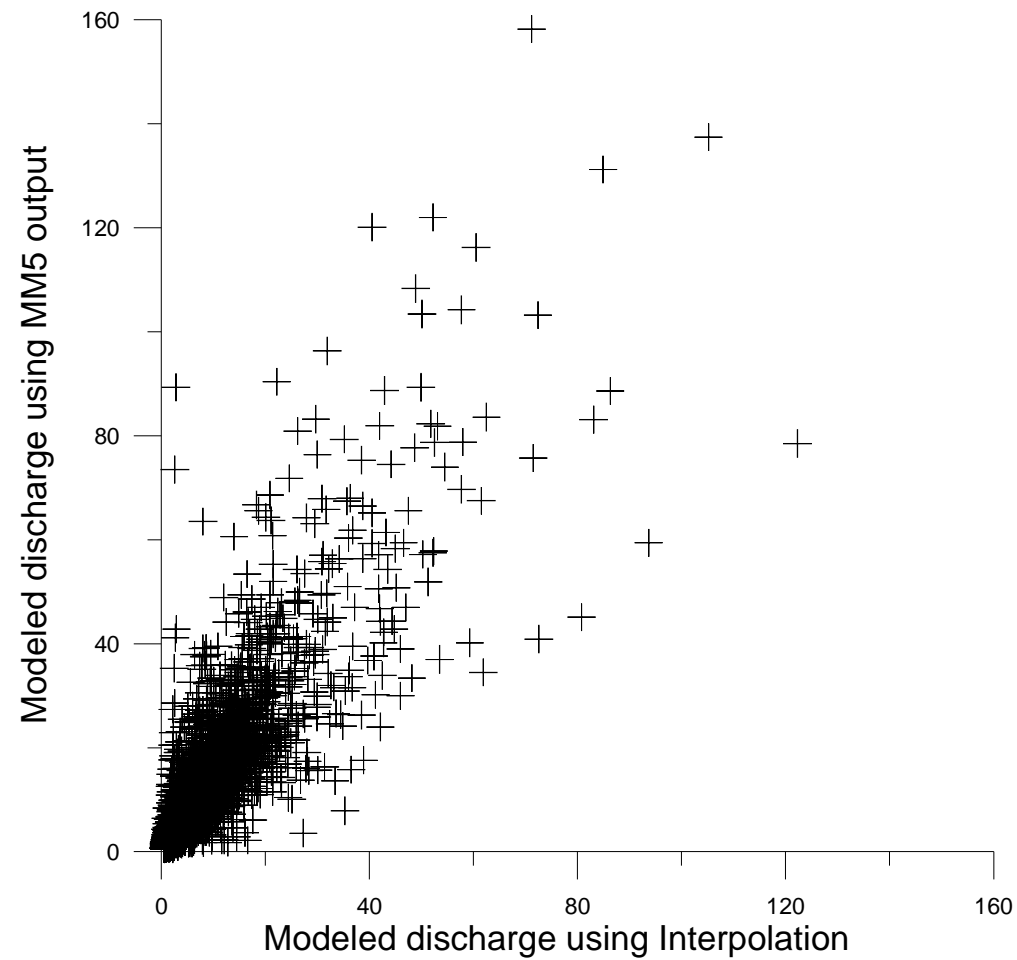
- Vorgehensweise
 - Niederschlagsvorhersage
 - Hydrologisches Modell
 - Abflussvorhersage
- Qualität ?
 - Reanalyse basierte MM5 Berechnungen (FZK - GAP)



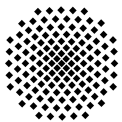
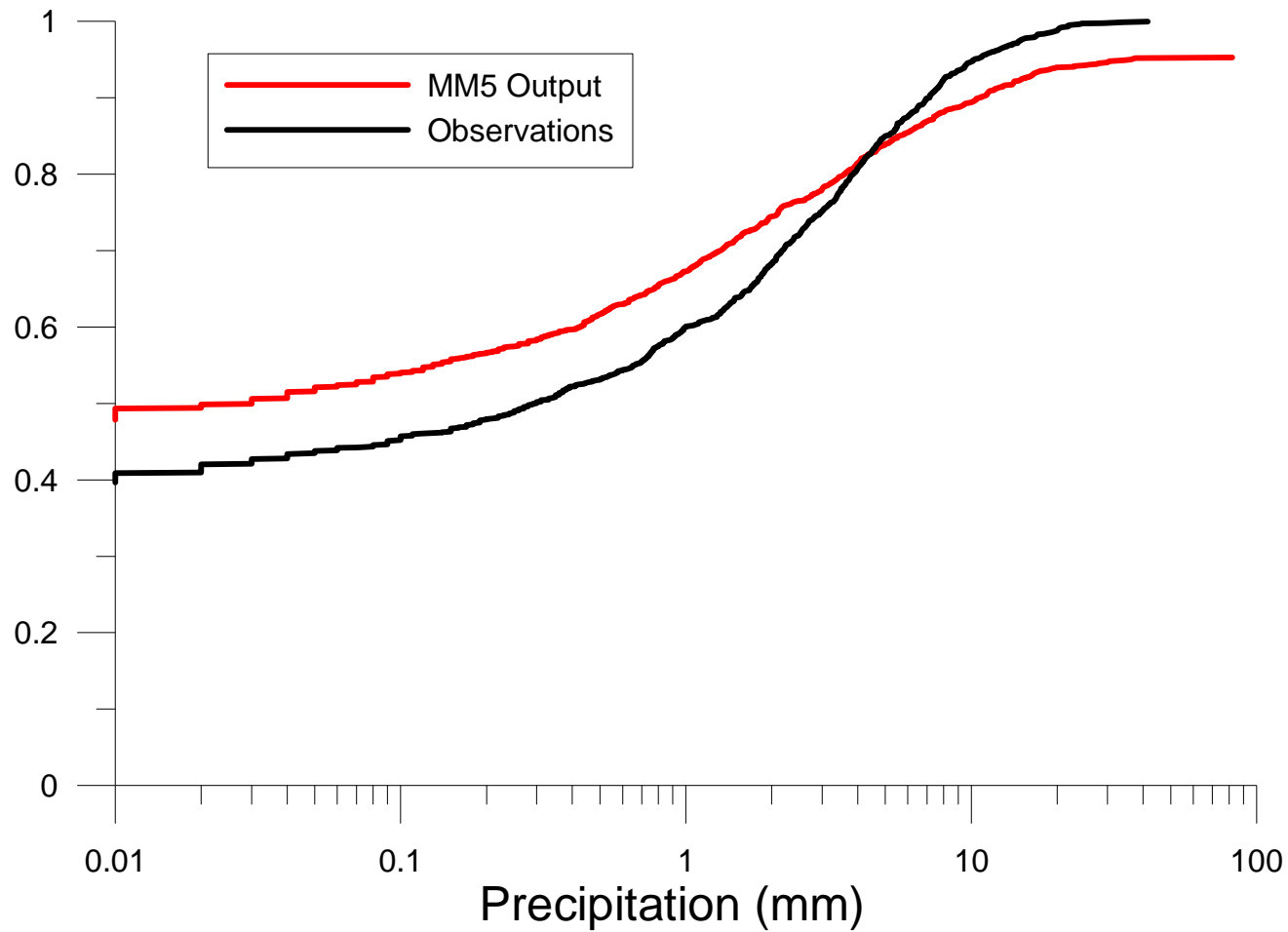
Niederschlag (17x17 km Block $r = 0.66$)



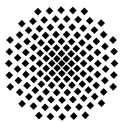
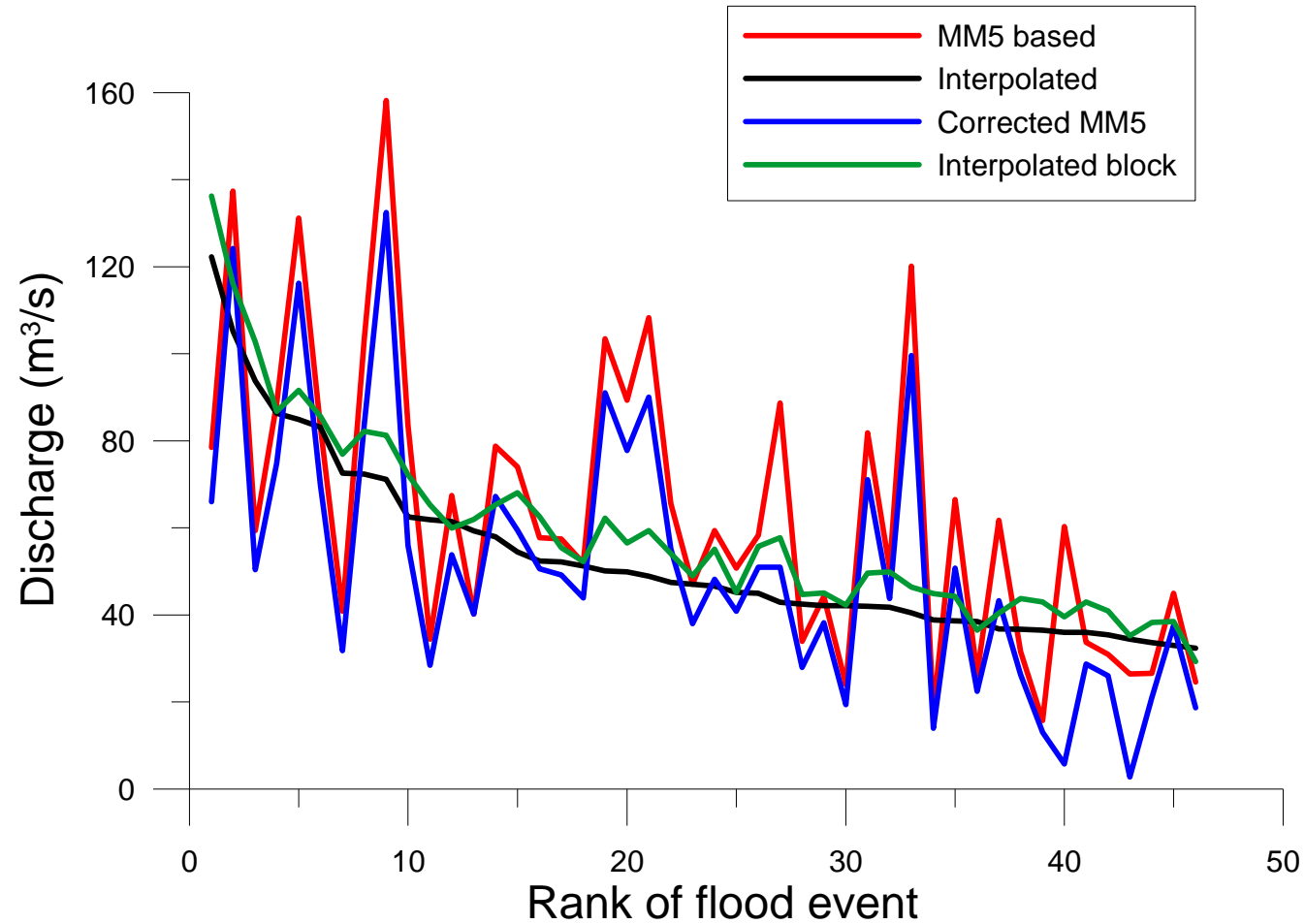
Vorhersagen für Rottweil ($r = 0.85$)



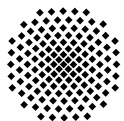
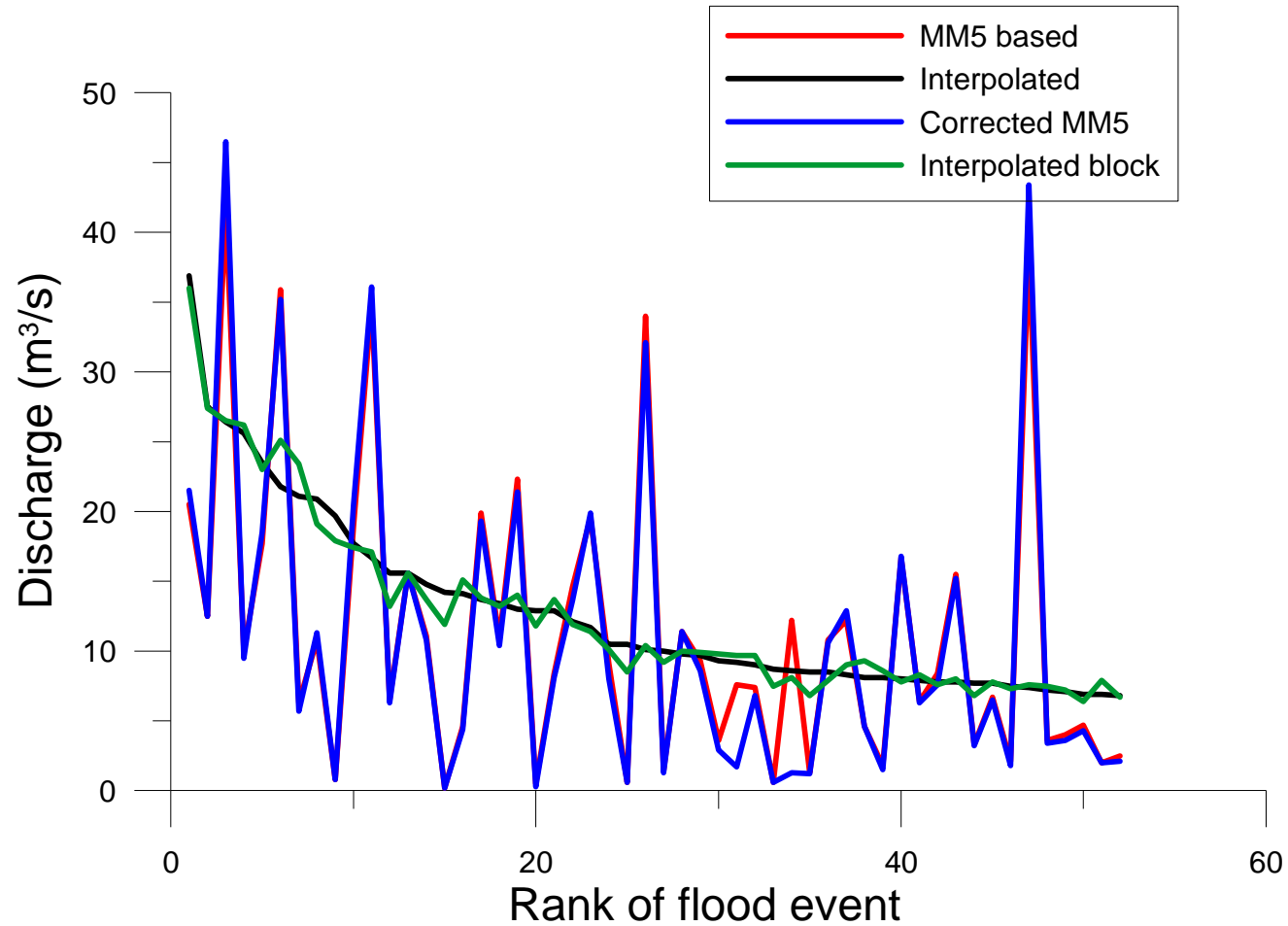
Korrektur der Verteilung



Rottweil $r = 0.51$

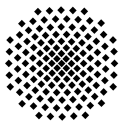


$(r = 0.37)$



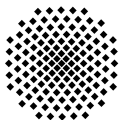
Alternative

- Grossräumige Information → bessere Vorhersage
- Verwendung der Vorhersage:
 - Analoge
 - Regression
 - Klassifikation

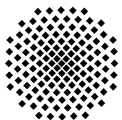


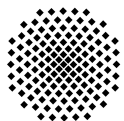
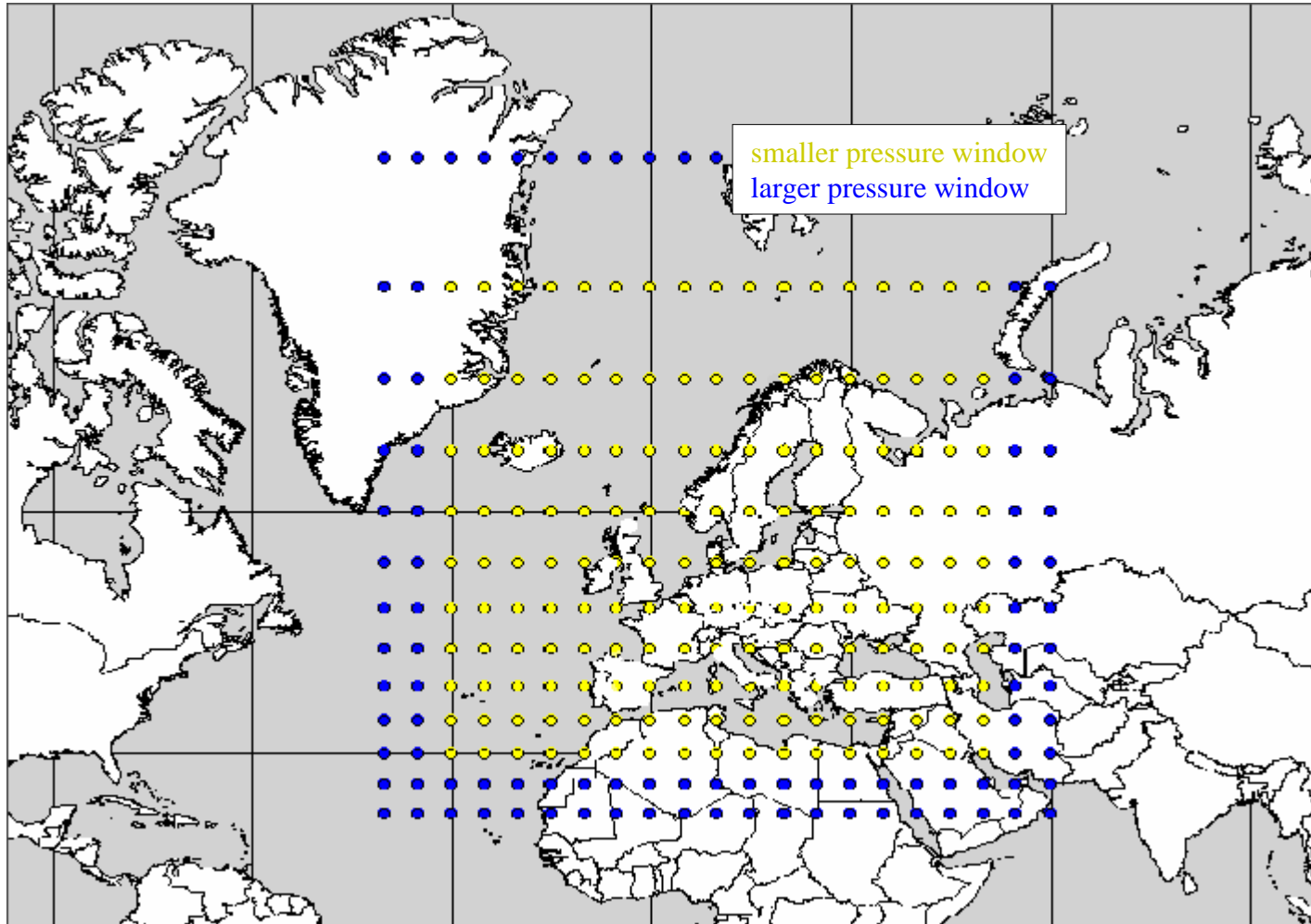
Klassifikation der Wetterlagen

- Ähnliche Wetterlagen in Klassen ordnen
 - Luftdruckfelder (GP)
 - Ähnlichkeit ?
 - Entfernung
 - Regel
 - Was ist wichtig ?
 - Natürliche Klassen ?
 - Unsupervised $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Supervised learning
 - Semi-supervised
 - Ziel Abflussverhältnisse erkennen

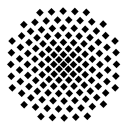
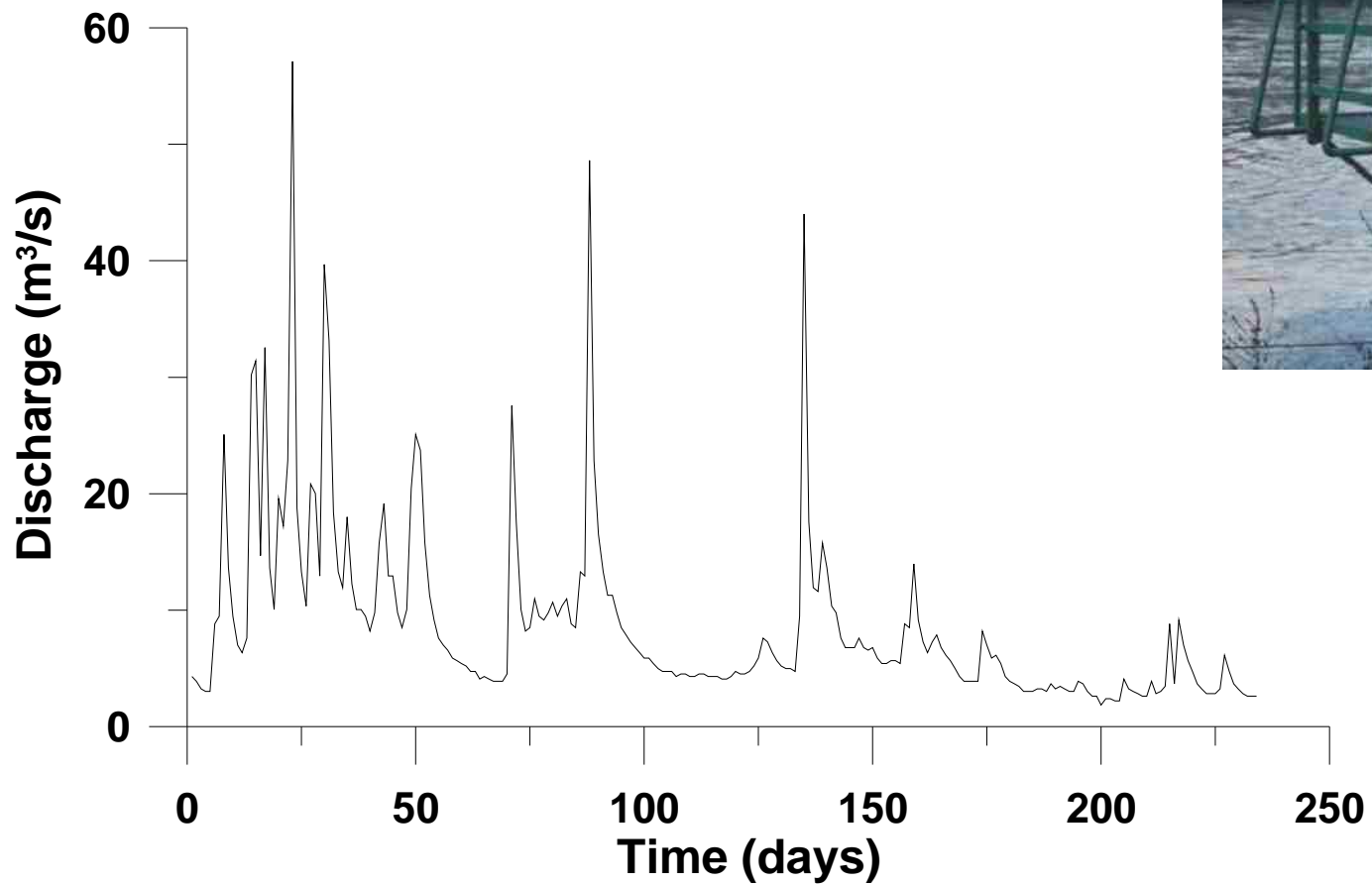


-
- Regelbasierte Klassifikation
 - Regel für die Druckverhältnisse
 - Lage von Hoch und Tief
 - Indifferent
 - Die Klassen sollen die Abflussverhältnisse gut erklären
 - Zielfunktion
 - Klassenbasierte Abflussstatistik
 - Unterschiede der Klassen gross
 - » Nasse Klassen
 - » Trockene Klassen
 - Optimierung der Regel



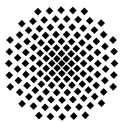
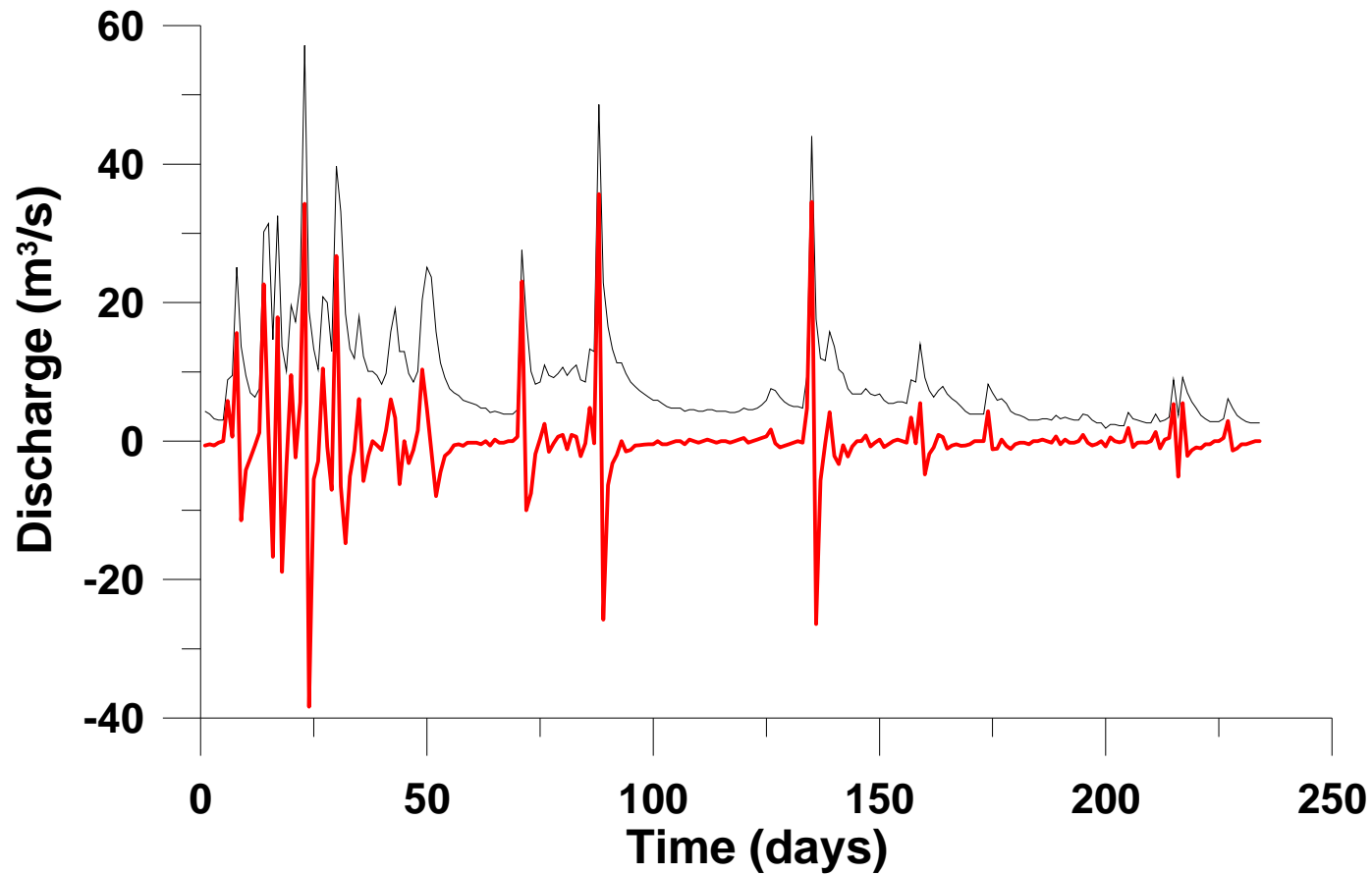


Abflusszeitreihe





Abflussänderungen $Q(t)-Q(t-1)$



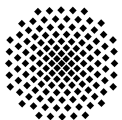
Abflussbasierte Klassifikation

- $P \rightarrow Q$
- Abfluss hat ein Gedächtnis

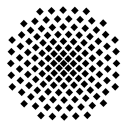
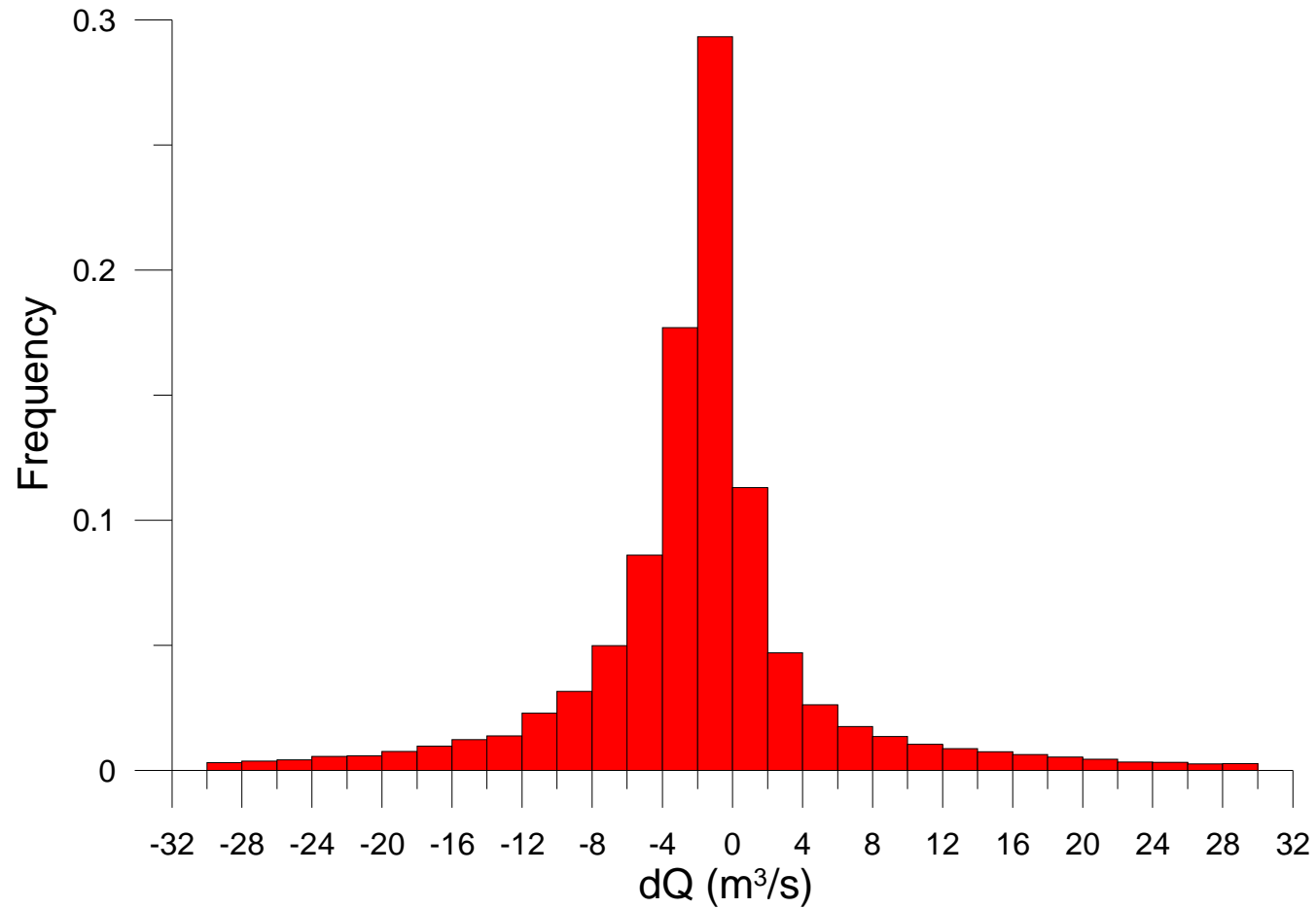
$$Q(t) = \int_{t-m\Delta t}^t \int_A h(P(x, y, \tau)) dx dy d\tau + kQ(t - \Delta t)$$

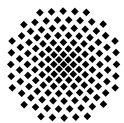
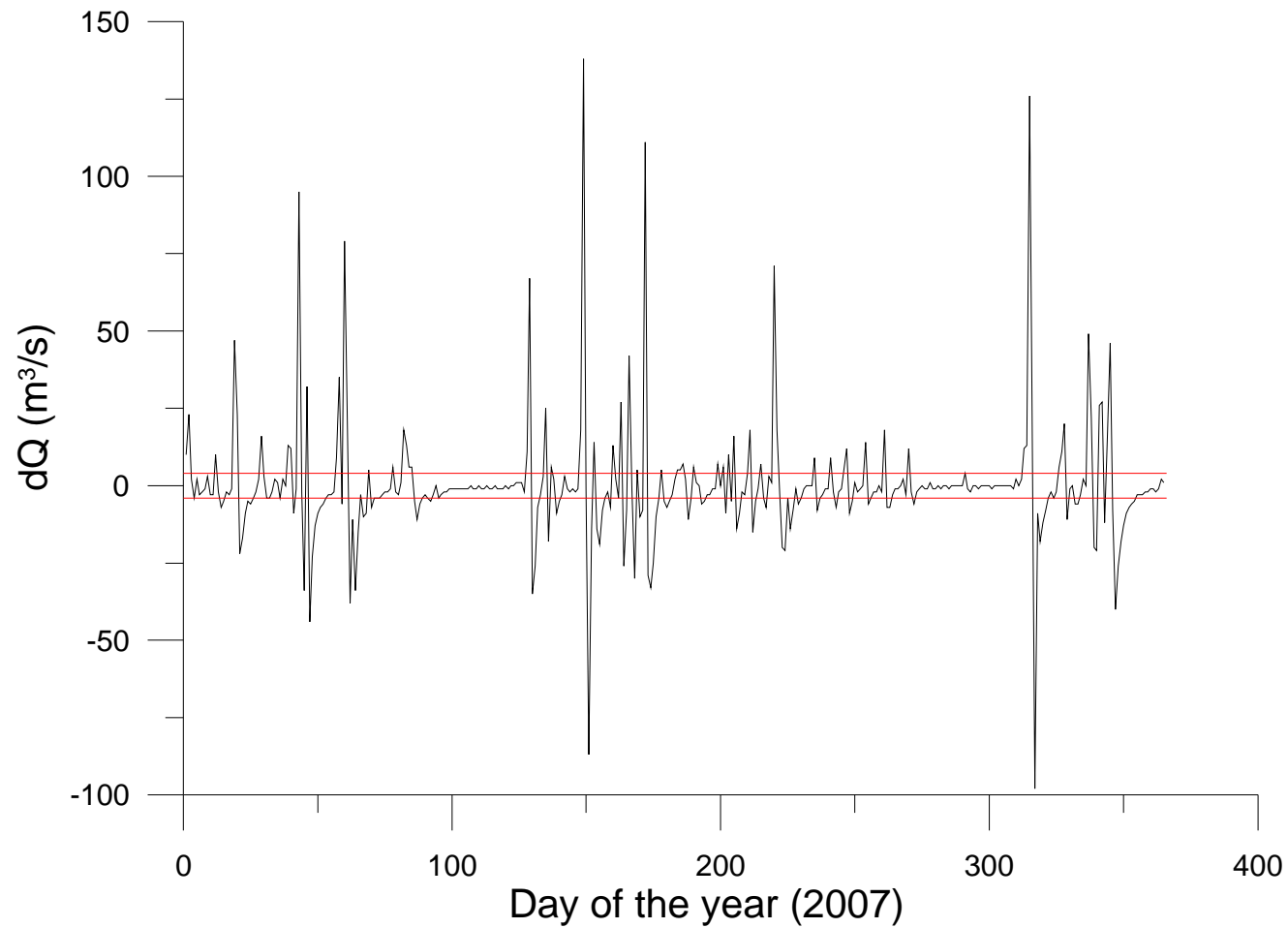
$$\Delta Q(t) = Q(t) - Q(t - \Delta t) = \int_{t-m\Delta t}^t \int_A h(P(x, y, \tau)) dx dy d\tau + (1 - k)Q(t - \Delta t)$$

- Abflussänderungen – Niederschlag durch Filter
- Kleine Änderungen = kein wichtiger Niederschlag



dQ Histogram





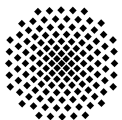
Zielfunktion:

- Indikatorreihe:

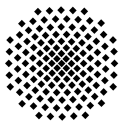
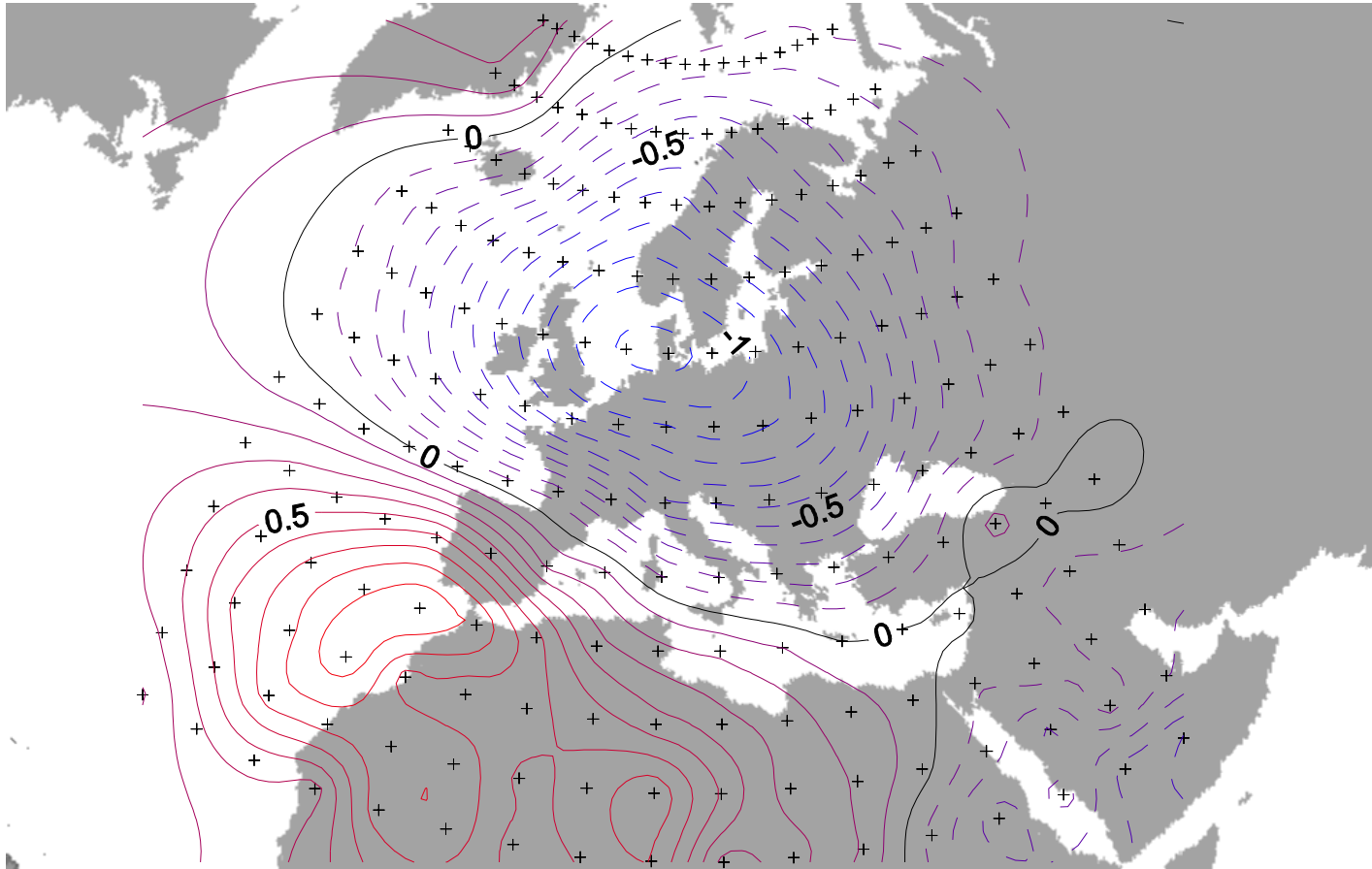
$$IQ(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } F^{-1}(p_L) < dQ(t) < F^{-1}(p_U) \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- Zielfunktion:

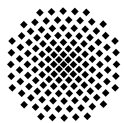
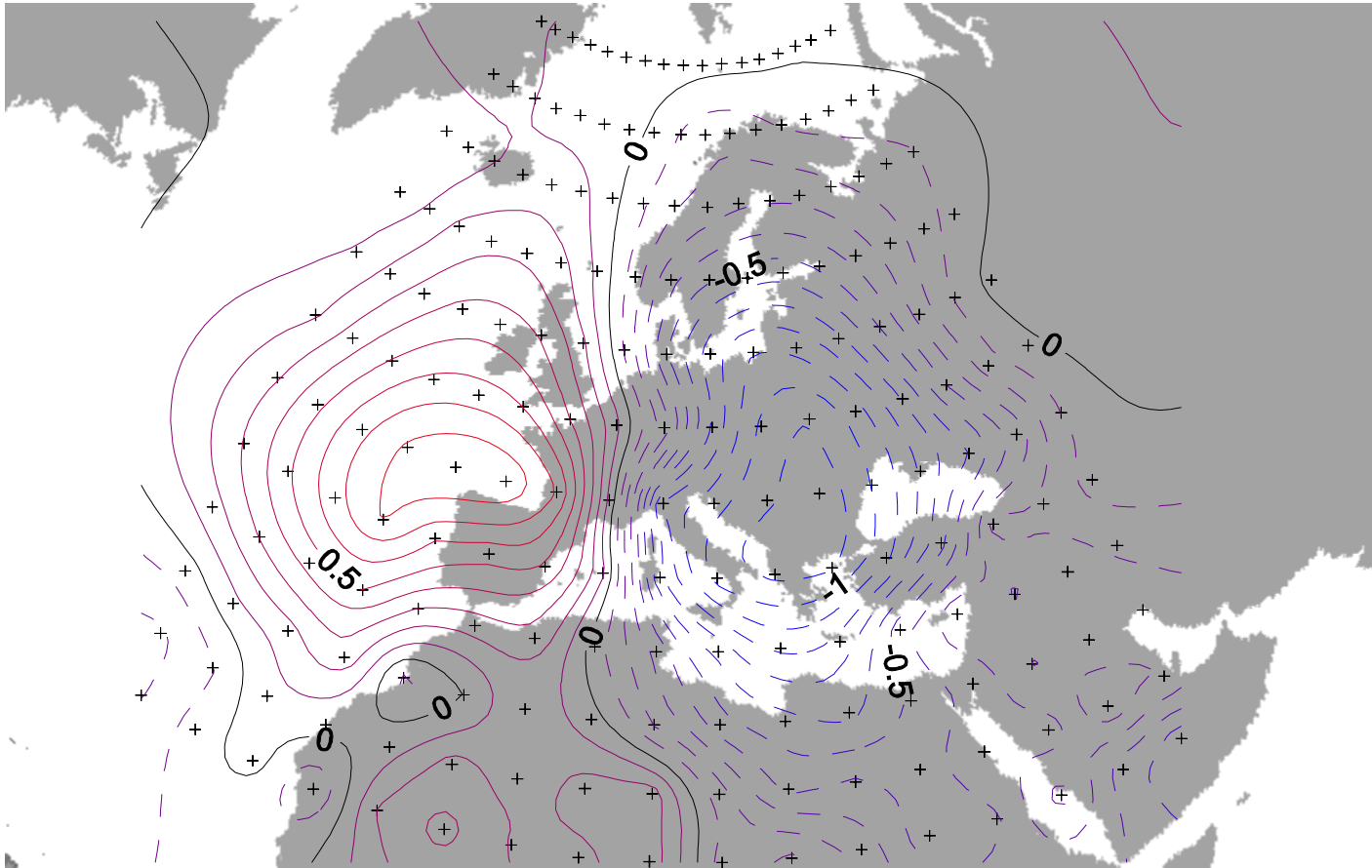
$$O_{IQ} = \sum_{i=1}^S \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T |p_I(CP(t)) - (p_U - p_L)|^2 \rightarrow \max$$



CP05 - mean anomalies (Frequency = 10%)

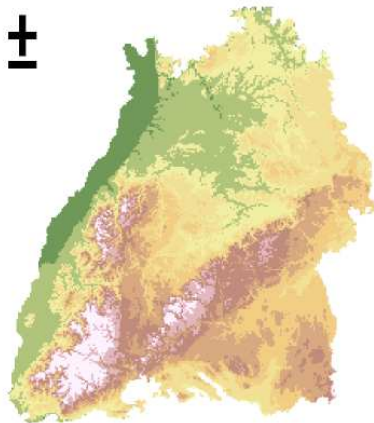


CP01 mean anomalies (Frequency = 6.9 %)

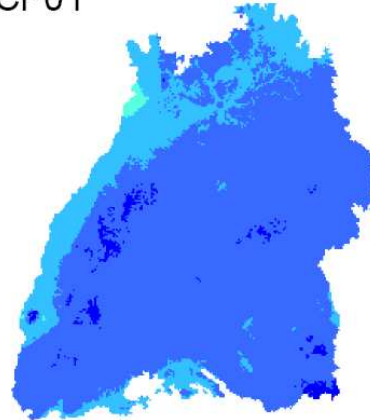


Probability of precipitation

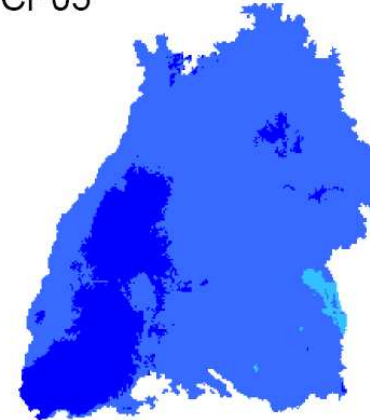
Elevation



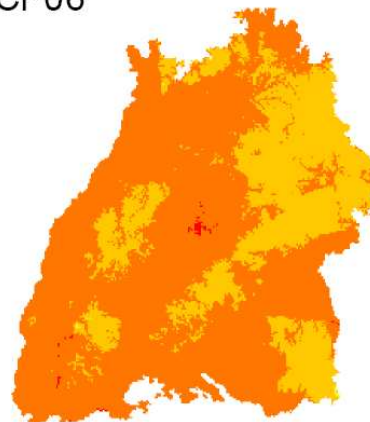
CP01



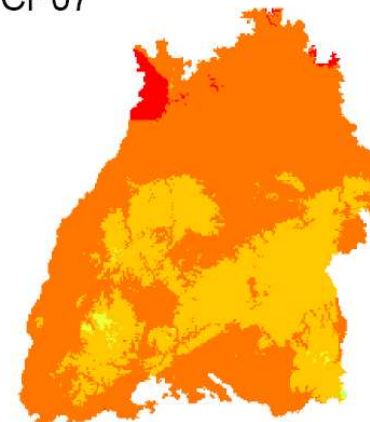
CP05



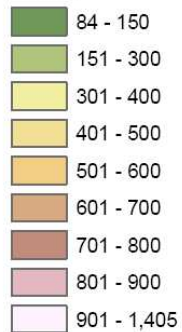
CP06



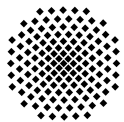
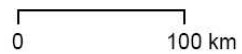
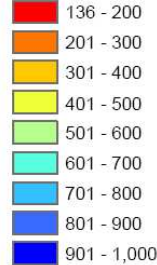
CP07



Elevation
[masl]

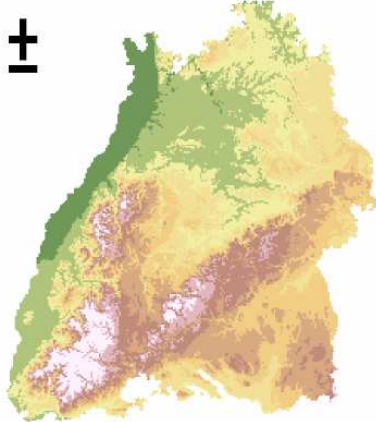


Precipitation Probability
[%]

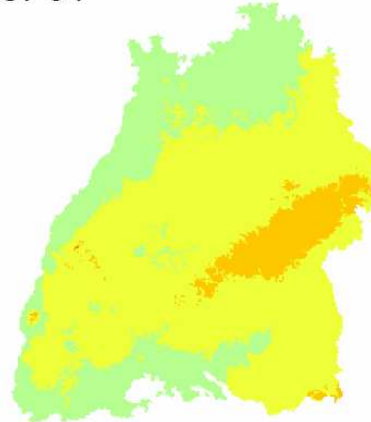


Comparison with climatological mean

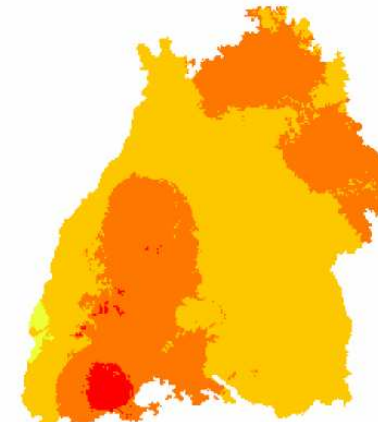
Elevation



CP01



CP05



Wetness Index

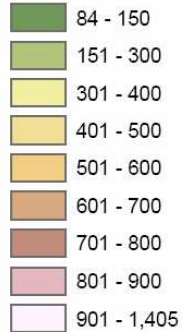
CP06



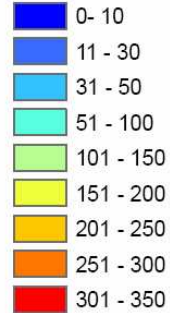
CP07



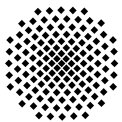
Elevation
[masl]



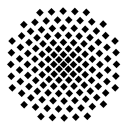
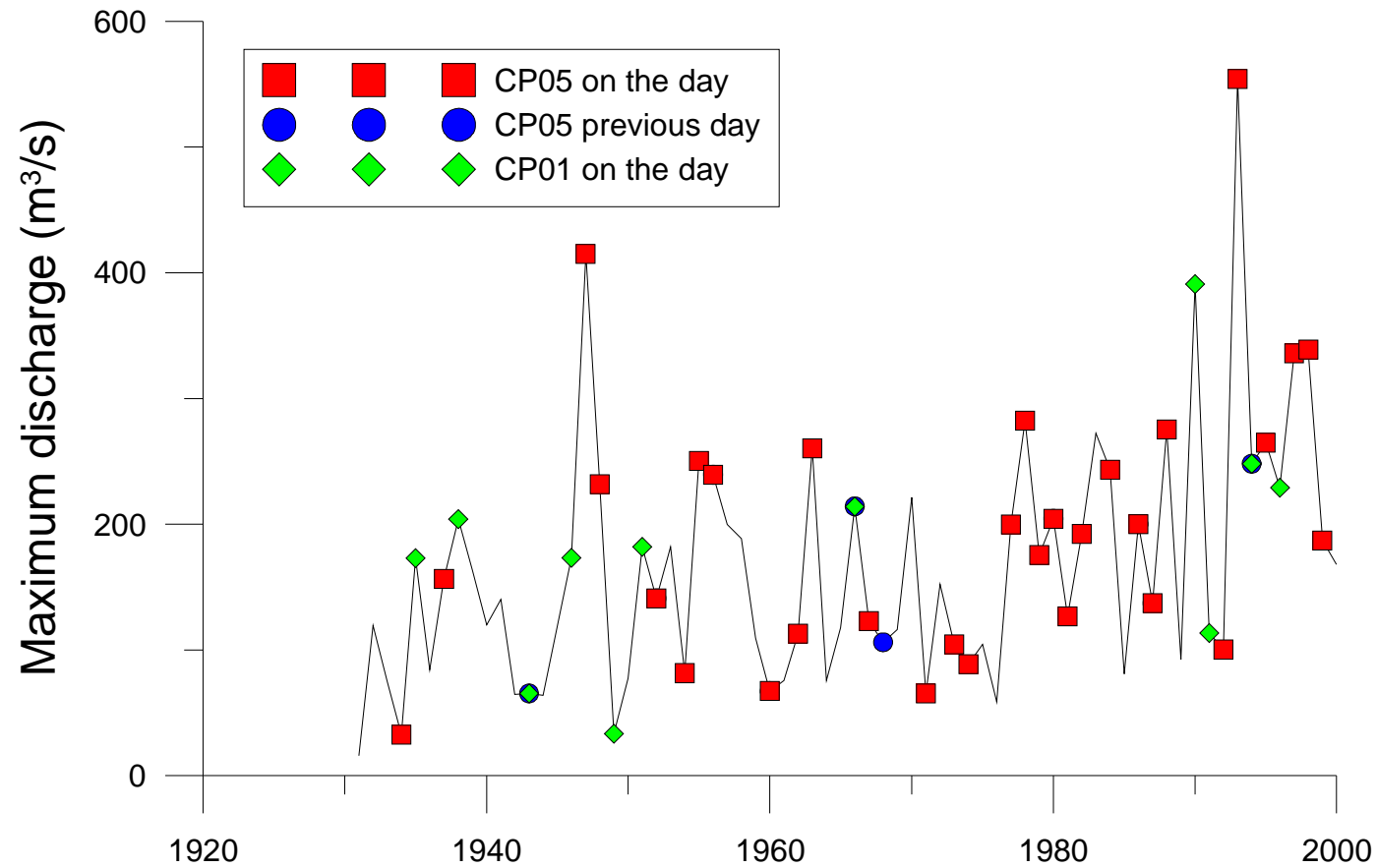
WI
[%]



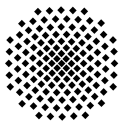
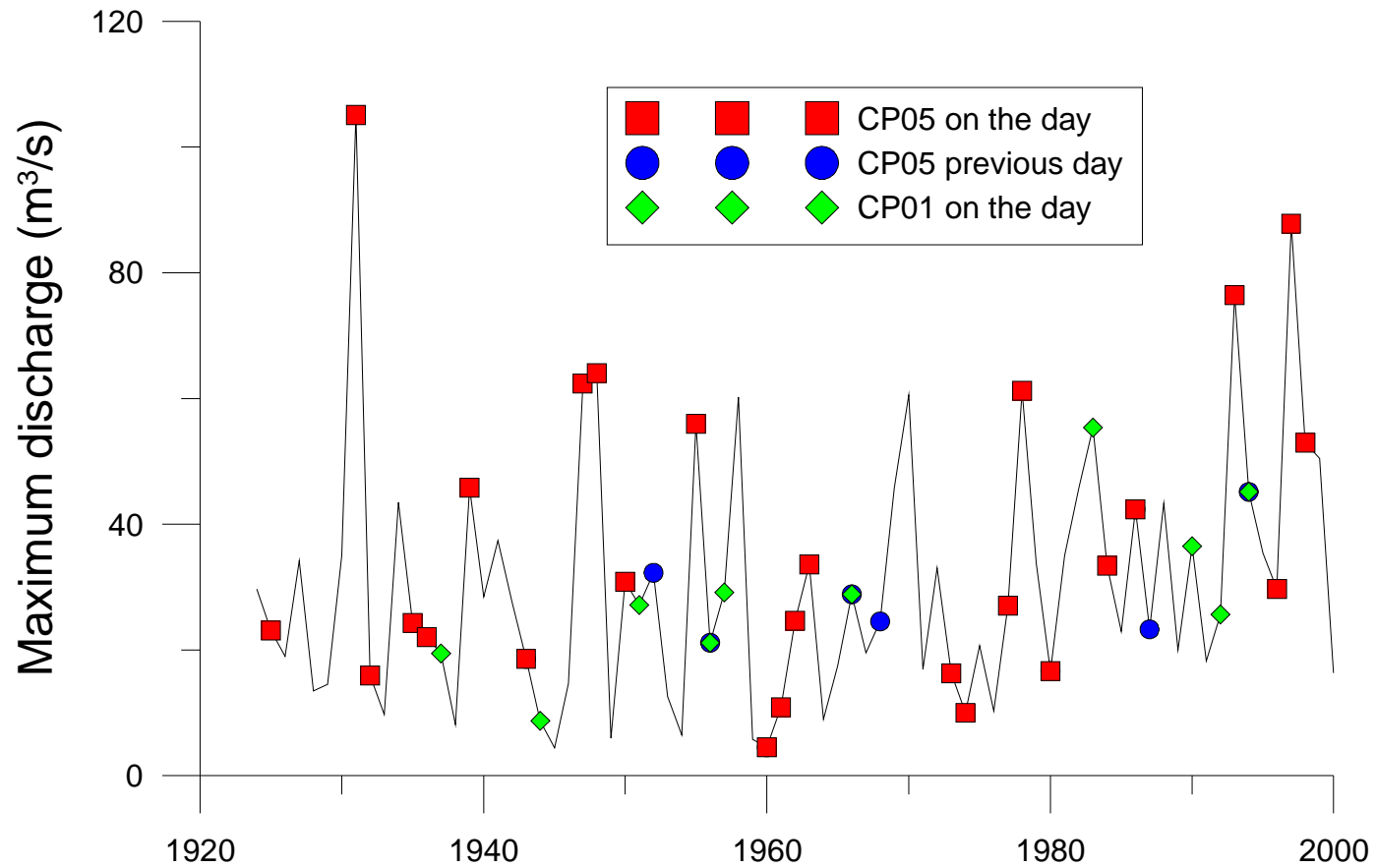
0 100 km



Jahresmaxima Enz (Pforzheim)

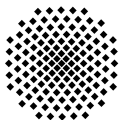


Jahresmaxima Pfinz (Berg)



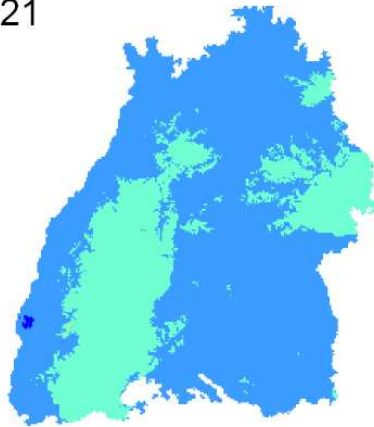
Unterklassen

- 10% CP05 sind 37 Tage pro Jahr aber nur ein Jahresmaximum
- HQ10 oder HQ100 noch seltener
 - Subklassifikation der Tage für ein CP
 - Andere Zielfunktion
 - Zusatzvariablen
 - Feuchtetransport
 - Tiefe
 - Extreme sind ungewöhnlich

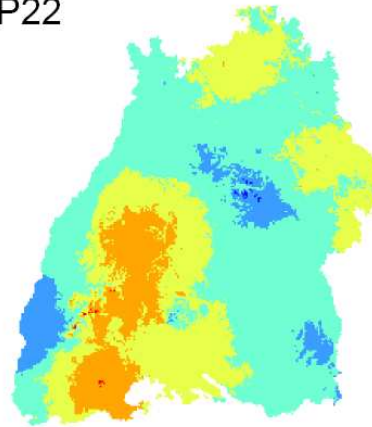


Subklassifikation (für CP05)

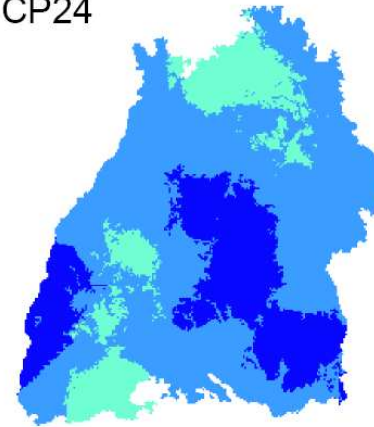
CP21



CP22



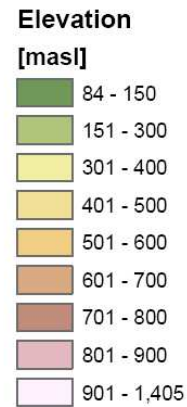
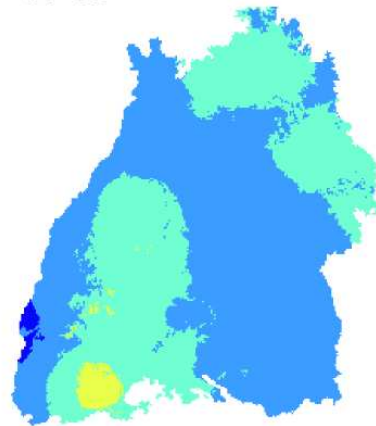
CP24



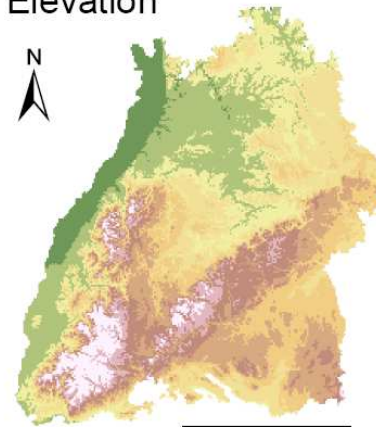
WI
[%] Wetness Index



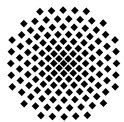
CP05



Elevation



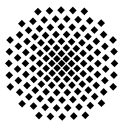
0 100 km



Ungewöhnliche Wetterlagen

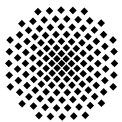
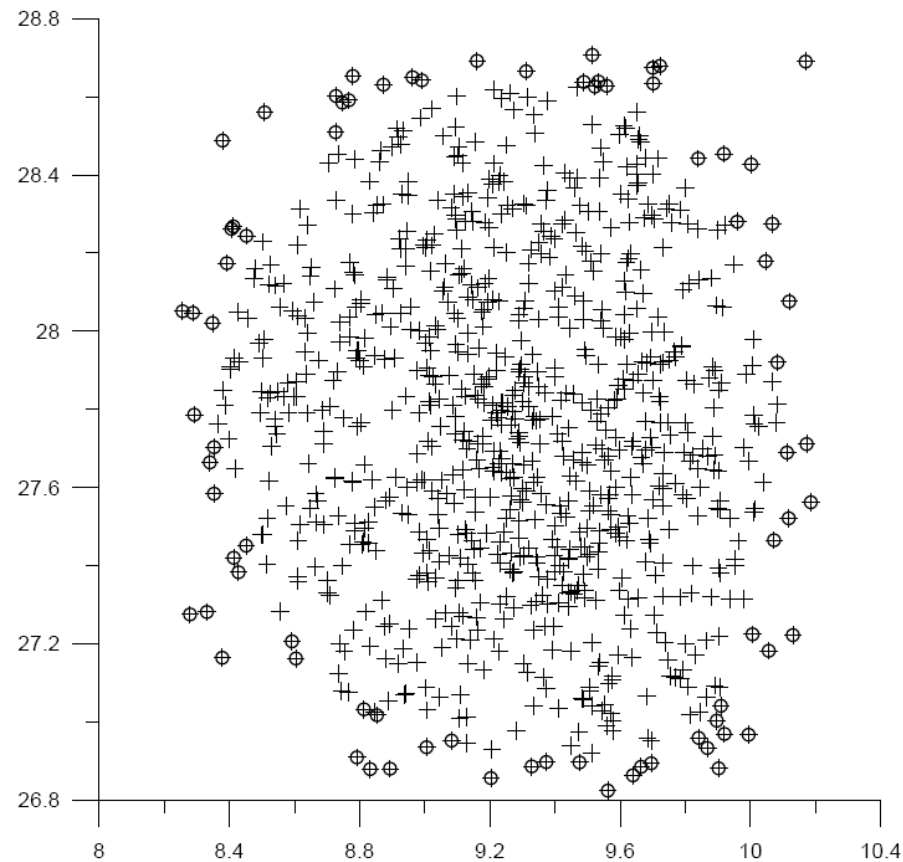
- Randbereich im Raum
- Datentiefe (Tukey)
- Die Tiefe des Punktes P in X (endlich)

$$D_X(p) = \min_{n_h} (\min(|\{x \in X \langle n_h, x - p \rangle > 0\}|), (|\{x \in X \langle n_h, x - p \rangle < 0\}|))$$

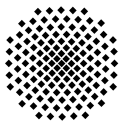


Statistische Tiefe (2D Beispiel)

$$D_X(p) = \min_{n_h} (\min(|\{x \in X \langle n_h, x - p \rangle > 0\}|), (|\{x \in X \langle n_h, x - p \rangle < 0\}|))$$

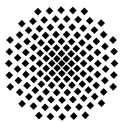


-
- Tage mit extremen Niederschlag sind am Rand für die kritische CP
 - Falls CP und am Rand → Gefahr



Zusammenfassung

- Grossräumige Vorhersage kann verwendet werden
 - Mustererkennung
 - Zusatzvariablen
 - Ungewöhnlichkeit
- Alle Extreme erfassen



ENDE

