



# OpenSense Training School

## *OS-based nowcasting with pysteps*

Wrap up and closure

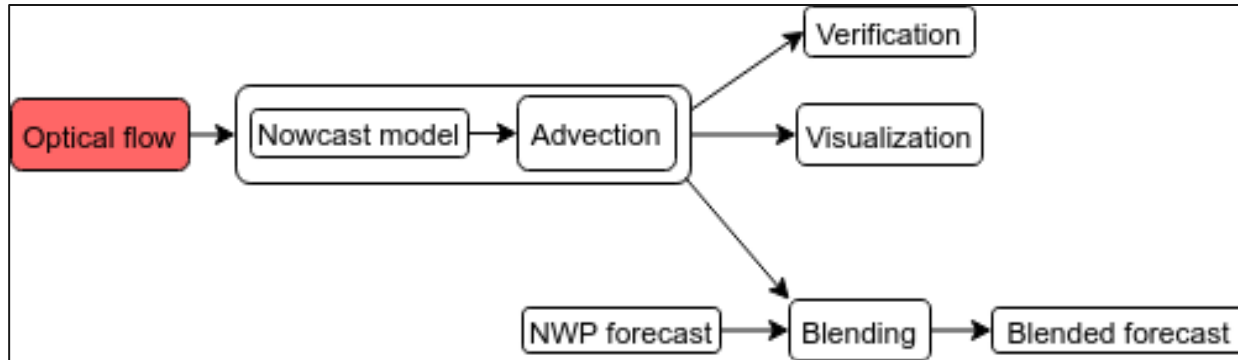
Training instructors:

Jenna Ritvanen (Finnish Meteorological Institute) and Ruben Imhoff (Deltares)

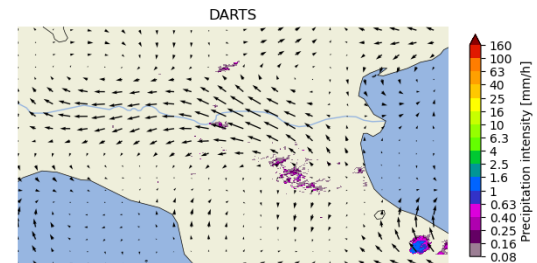
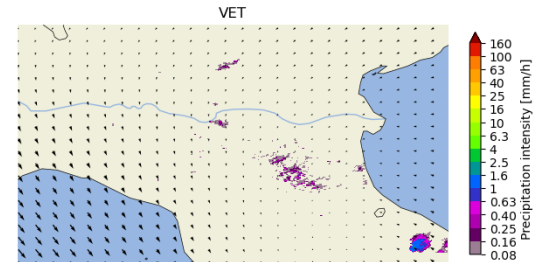
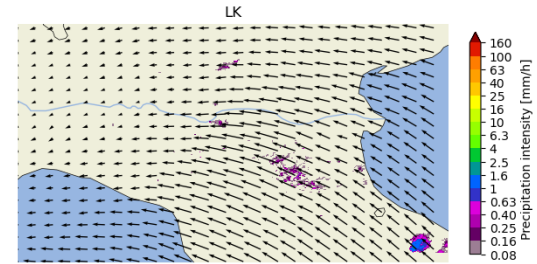
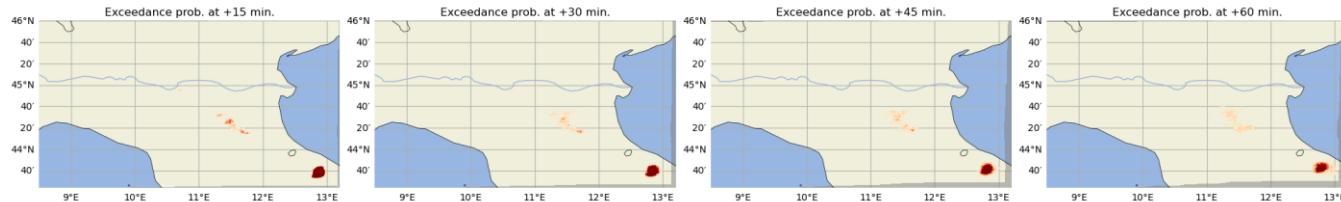
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# What we have learned today

## Reading data with pysteps and a full nowcasting workflow



# Reading data with pysteps and a full nowcasting workflow





# Your experience

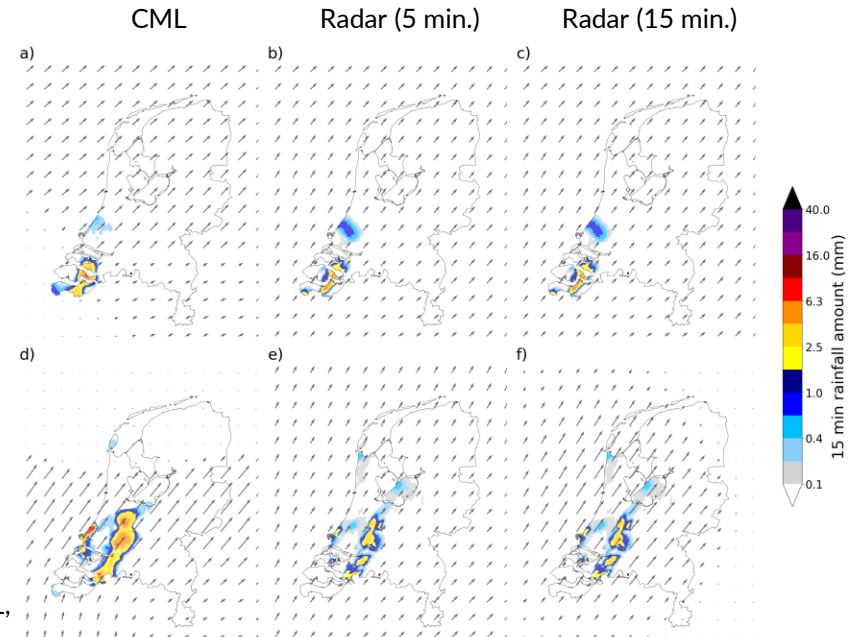
- Was it easy/hard?
- Do you think you could make a nowcast yourself now with your own data?
- How did the different nowcasts (methods) compare?
- What was the quality of the nowcasts with the different OS product?
- Further questions?

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# Challenges when using OS data compared to conventional radar data

# Challenges when nowcasting with OS data

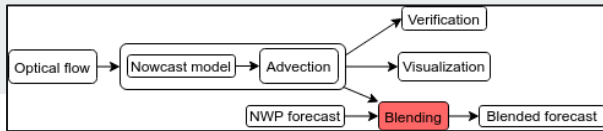
- Advection field derivation
- Data consistency
- What challenges did you come across?
- Can we directly go for nowcasting with OS data?
- How to improve it?



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**What more is possible with  
pysteps?**

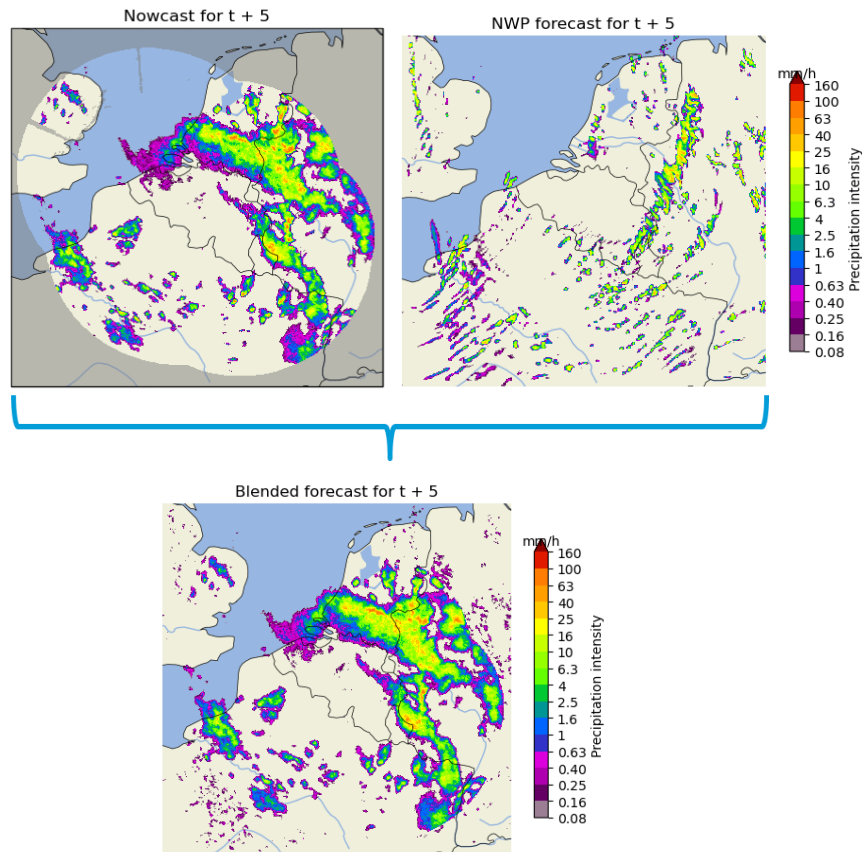
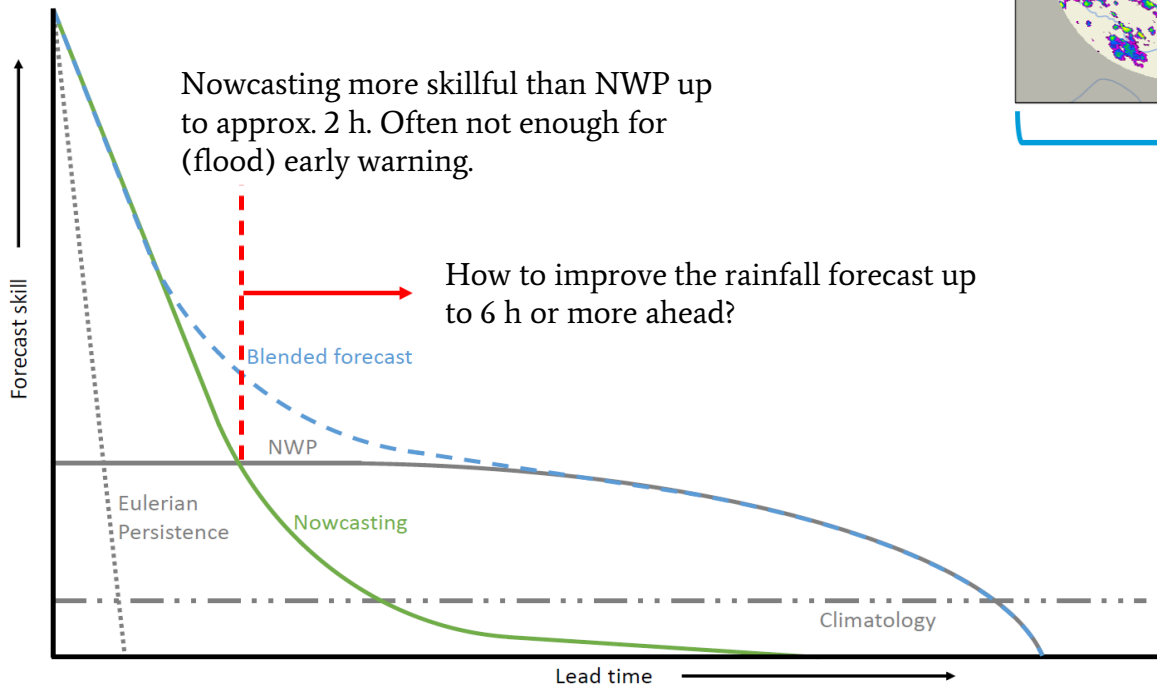




# Blending with NWP

Nowcasting more skillful than NWP up to approx. 2 h. Often not enough for (flood) early warning.

How to improve the rainfall forecast up to 6 h or more ahead?

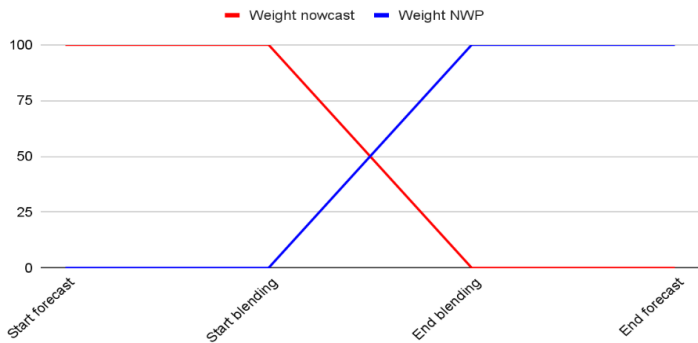


# Blending with NWP: methods in pysteps

## 1. Linear blending

- Fixed start and end point of blending procedure
- Weights go linearly from 1 to 0 and 0 to 1.

Linear blending weights

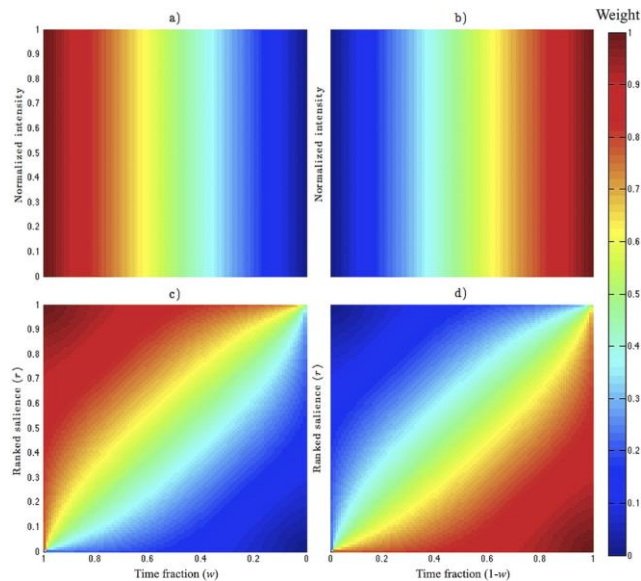


## 2. Saliency-based blending

- Similar to linear blending, but:
- Preserves pixel intensities over time if they are strong enough according to their ranked salience.

Hwang et al., 2015, Weather and Forecasting

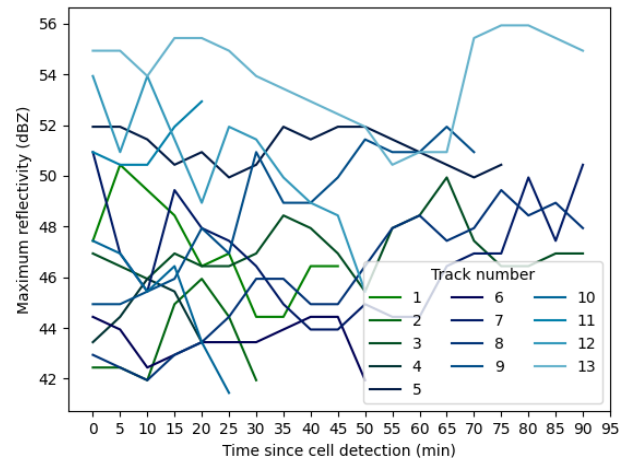
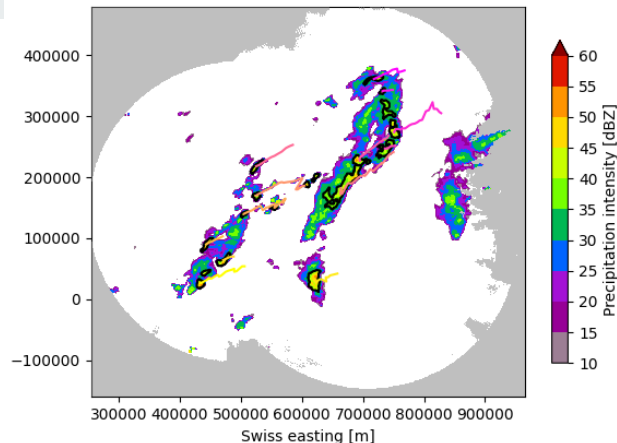
## 3. STEPS blending (see next slide)





# T-DaTing module: Thunderstorm Detection and Tracking

- Identify and track thunderstorm cells from radar images
- Visualize cells and tracks in time
- Study properties of the cell tracks
- Tracking algorithm from the Swiss TRT Thunderstorms Radar Tracking algorithm
  - Hering et al., 2004, ERAD 2004
  - Feldmann et al., 2021, Weather Clim. Dynam
- For how to use, see the [example](#) in the gallery



# Benchmarking other methods

- When selecting correct method to benchmark against e.g. machine learning models, consider what do you want to achieve with the model
  - preserve variance
  - minimize error
  - represent uncertainty?
- To get comparable forecasts, use methods that try to achieve similar objectives
- For a more detailed discussion, see [the documentation](#)

From the documentation:

Nowcast type	Machine learning	pysteps	Verification
Deterministic (variance-preserving)	SRGAN, Others?	<a href="#">pysteps.nowcasts.extrapolation</a> (any optical flow method)	MSE, RMSE, MAE, ETS, etc
Deterministic (error-minimization)	Classical ANNs, (deep) CNNs, random forests, AdaBoost, etc	<a href="#">pysteps.nowcasts.sprog</a> , <a href="#">pysteps.nowcasts.anvil</a> or ensemble mean of <a href="#">pysteps.nowcasts.steps/linda</a>	MSE, RMSE, MAE, ETS, etc or better normalized scores, etc
Probabilistic (quantile-based)	Quantile ANN, quantile random forests, quantile regression	<a href="#">pysteps.nowcasts.lagrangian_probability</a> or probabilities derived from <a href="#">pysteps.nowcasts.steps/linda</a>	Reliability diagram (predicted vs observed quantile), probability integral transform (PIT) histogram
Probabilistic (ensemble-based)	GANs, VAEs, etc	Ensemble and probabilities derived from <a href="#">pysteps.nowcasts.steps/linda</a>	Probabilistic verification: reliability diagrams, continuous ranked probability scores (CRPS), etc. Ensemble verification: rank histograms, spread-error relationships, etc



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**Thank you!**

Jenna Ritvanen (Finnish Meteorological Institute) and Ruben Imhoff (Deltares)