

Ahmedabad  
University

CSE 400: Fundamentals of Probability in Computing

Precipitation Forecasting  
S2 G11 CLI

# S2 G11 CLI

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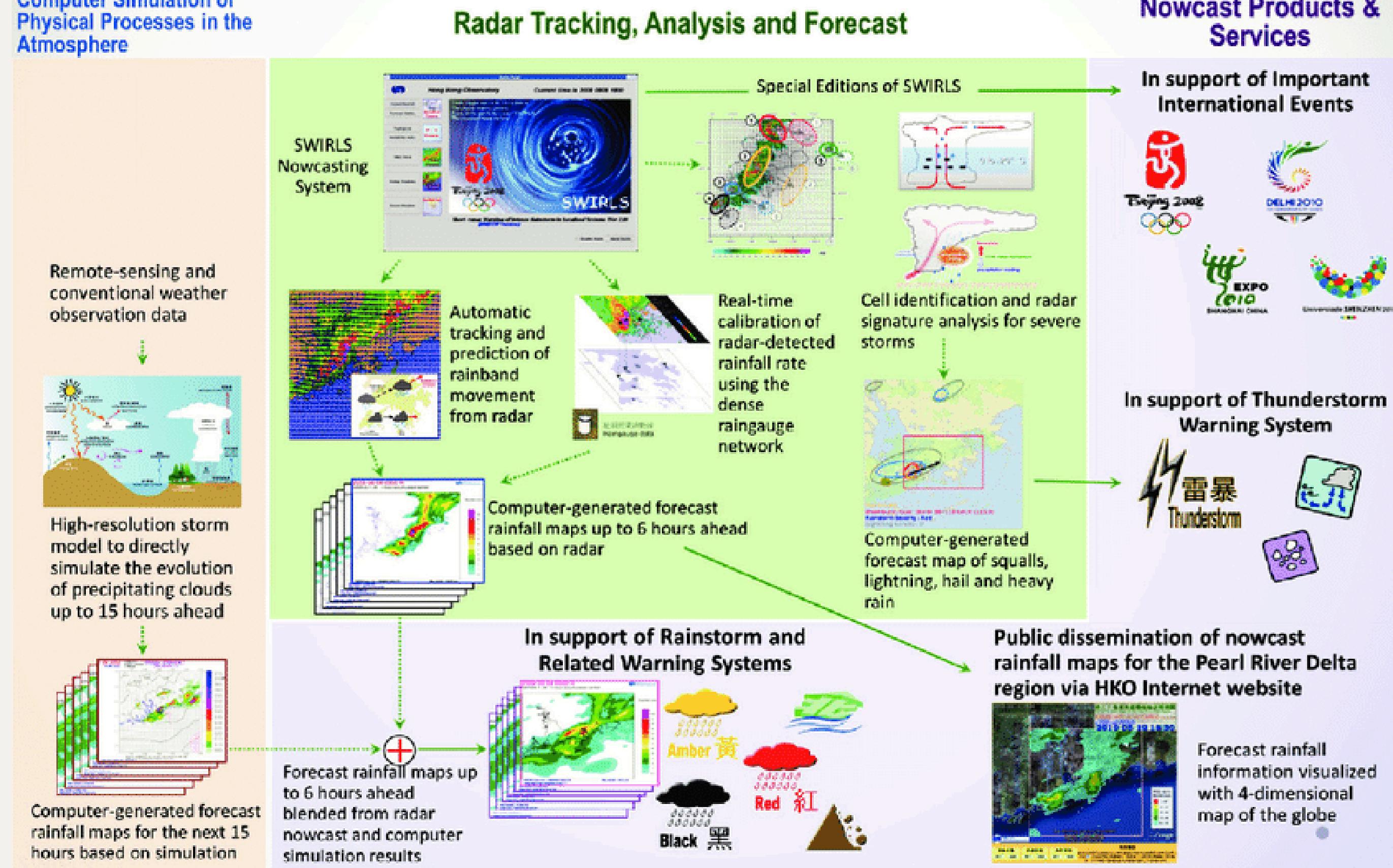
# Project Context and Motivation

- **Assigned Domain:** Climate and Weather Systems
- **Project Title:** Probabilistic Precipitation Nowcasting
- **Practical Importance:**
  - Flood early warnings
  - Agriculture planning
  - Urban disaster preparedness
- **Why are there uncertainty :**
  - Weather systems are chaotic
  - Rainfall patterns evolve unpredictably
  - Measurement and model errors are unavoidable

# SWIRLS

Computer Simulation of  
Physical Processes in the  
Atmosphere

## Short-range Warning of Intense Rainstorms in Localized Systems



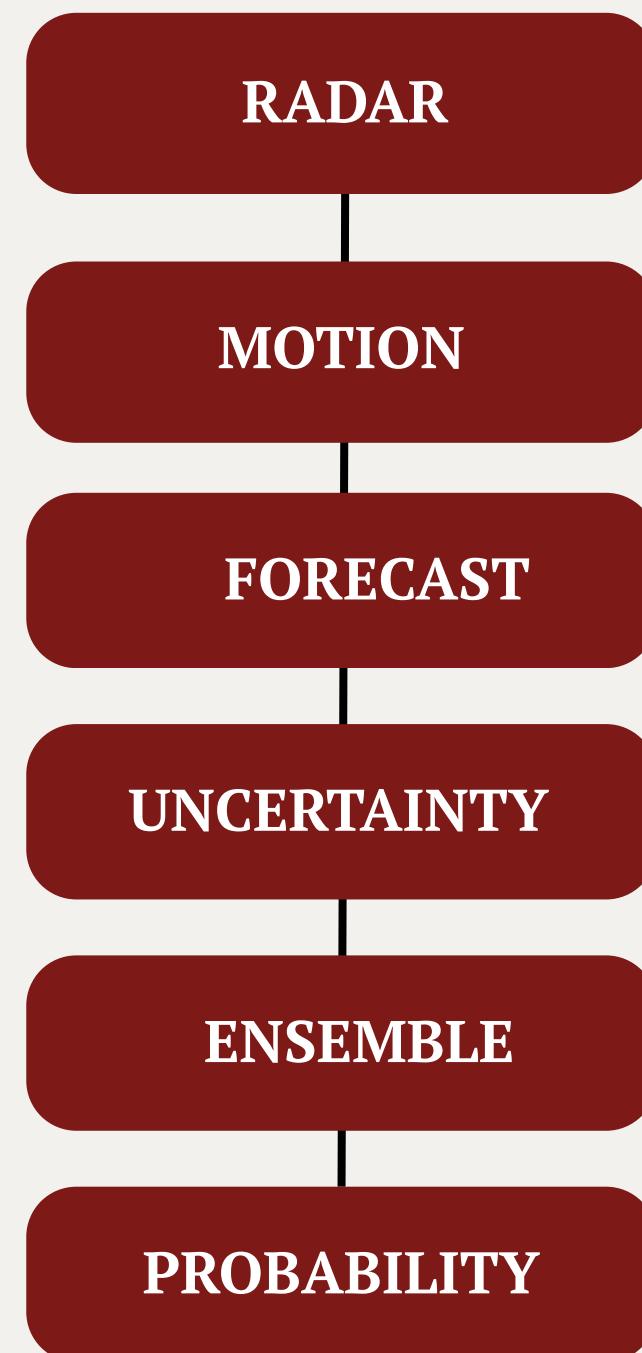
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# Project Objective and Scope

- **Project Objective:**  
To generate probabilistic short term rainfall forecasts that quantify uncertainty instead of producing a single deterministic prediction.
- **What is being predicted:**  
Future rainfall intensity  
Likelihood of different precipitation outcomes
- **Scope:**  
Very short range forecasting (0-6 hours) using radar based nowcasting methods.

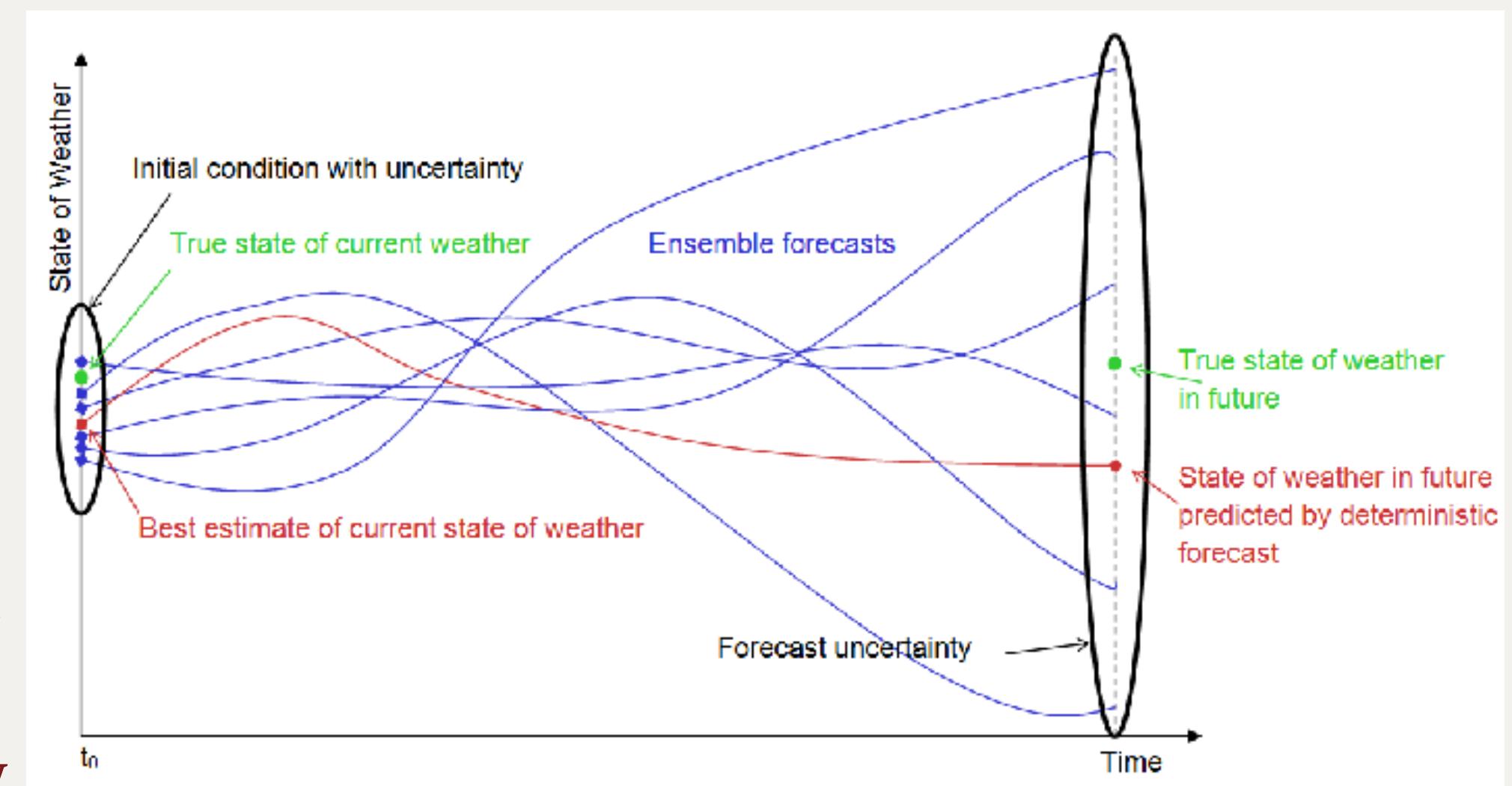
# Project System Overview

- **End-to-End Pipeline:**  
Radar data acquisition  
Motion estimation of rainfall patterns  
Deterministic extrapolation  
Stochastic perturbation  
Ensemble forecast generation  
Probabilistic output and verification
- **Key Idea:**  
Uncertainty is introduced and propagated through the system to produce multiple possible rainfall futures.



# Sources of Uncertainty in the Project

- **Measurement Uncertainty:**  
Radar noise  
Errors in estimating current rainfall
- **Environmental Variability:**  
Initiation, growth, and decay of precipitation  
Changing atmospheric conditions
- **Model Uncertainty:**  
Assumptions like steady movement of rainfall  
Simplifications in motion and intensity modeling



<https://www.researchgate.net>

# Key Random Variables and Their Roles

- **Primary Random Variables:**

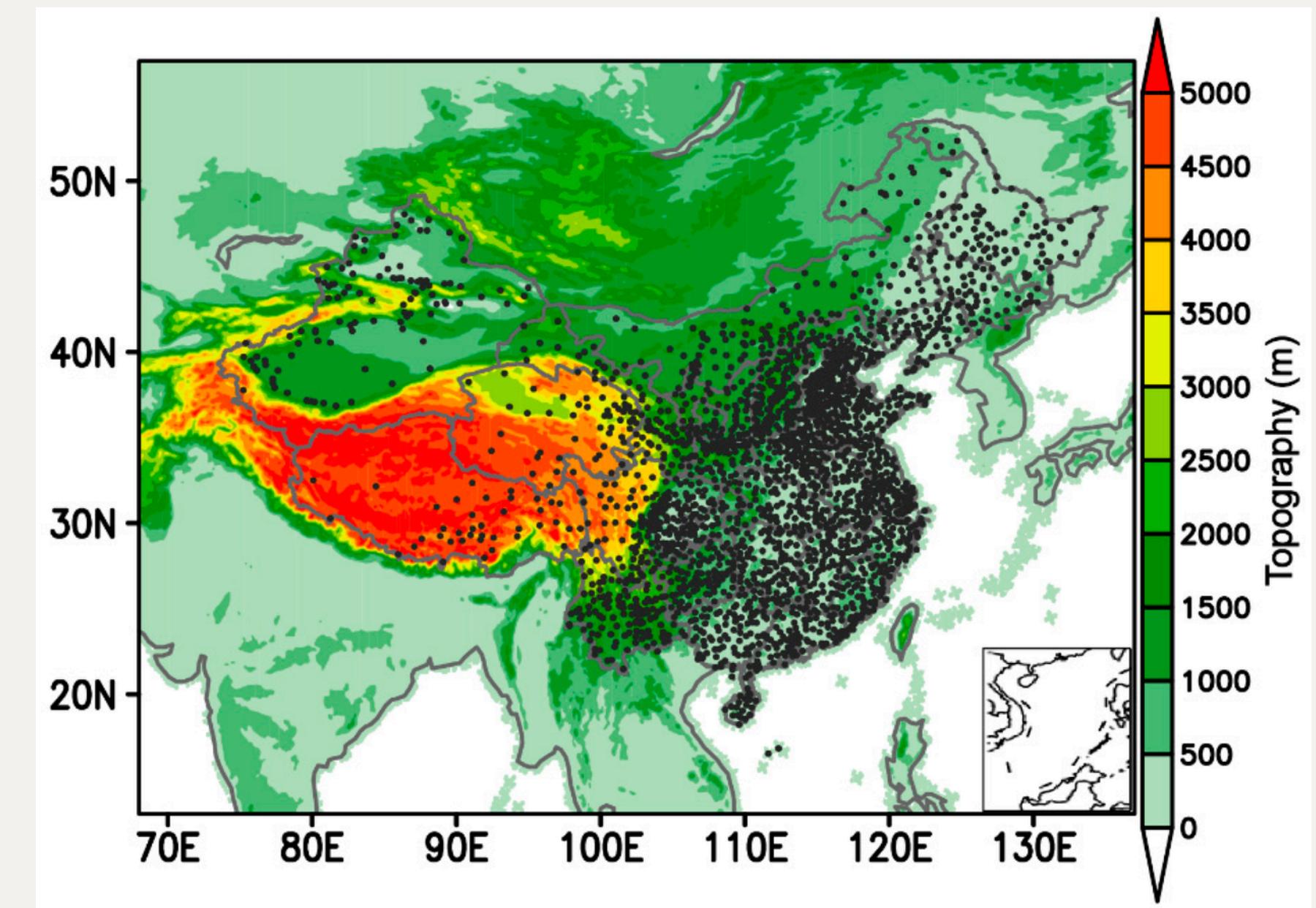
- $R(x, t)$ : Rainfall intensity at location  $x$  and time  $t$

- $V(x, t)$ : Motion (advection) field of rainfall patterns

- $N(x, t)$ : Stochastic noise representing uncertainty.

- **Role:**

- These variables capture randomness in rainfall behaviour and forecast evolution



<https://www.mdpi.com>

# Probabilistic Models and Assumptions

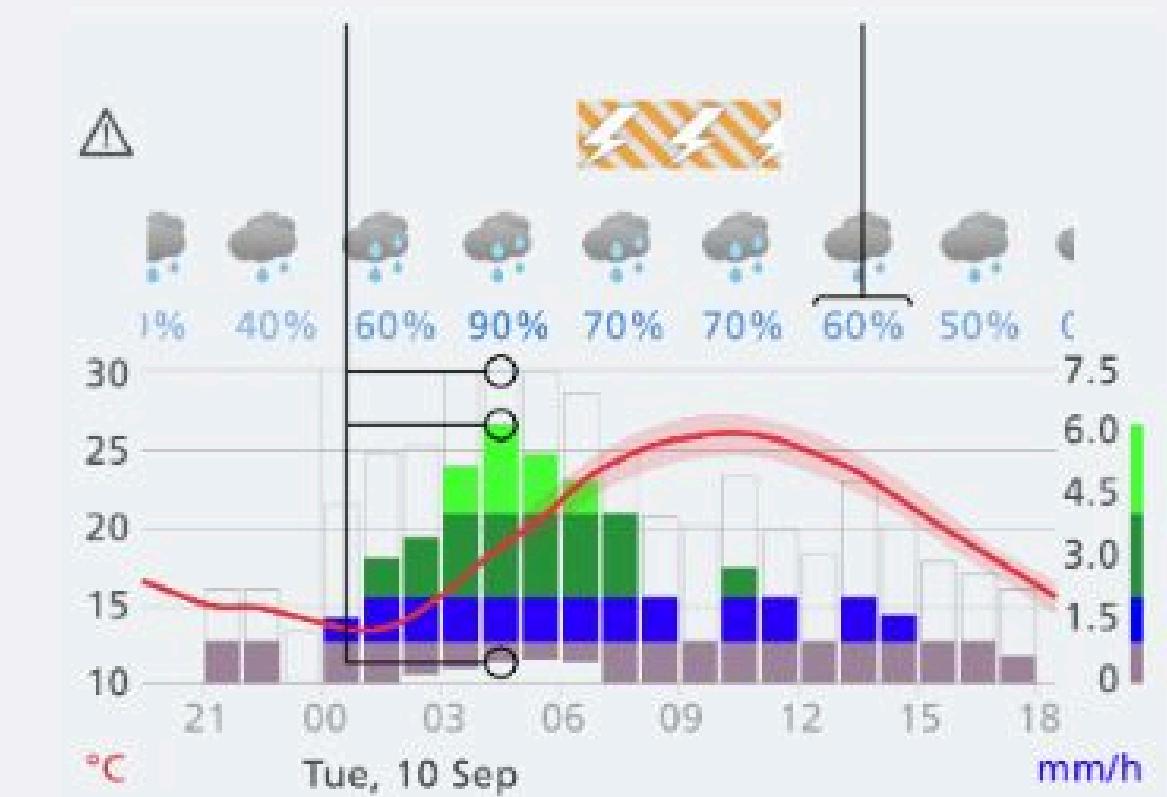
- **Models Used:**  
Short Term Ensemble Prediction System (STEPS)
- **Probabilistic Assumptions:**  
Rainfall follows a log normal distribution  
Errors are approximately Gaussian  
Short term stationarity of rainfall fields

# Probabilistic Reasoning and Inference Logic

- **Uncertainty Propagation:**  
Initial uncertainty in radar data propagates forward in time
- **Inference Logic:**  
Multiple realizations are generated  
Each realization represents a possible future
- **Decision Support:**  
Probabilities derived from ensemble behavior

The probability that it will rain between 1 and 7.5 mm/h is 80%, with a best estimate of 6 mm/h.

The probability of perceptible rainfall is 60%.



The probability that the total daily precipitation will be between 2 and 17 mm is 80%, with a best estimate of 7 mm.

Tuesday  
10 Sep



16° | 23°  
7 mm  
2 – 17 mm

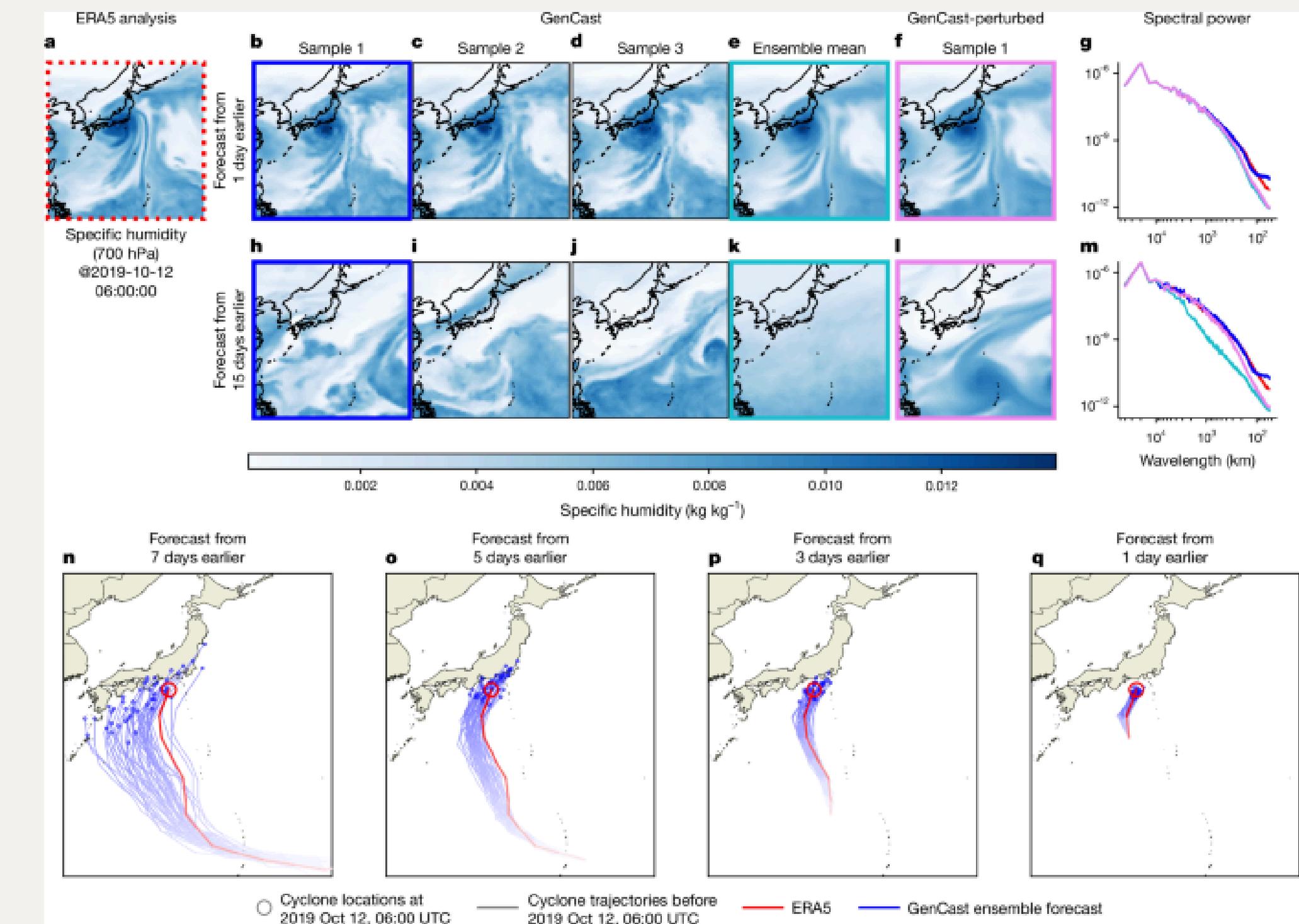
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# Operationalizing Probabilistic Reasoning in the Project

- **Implementation Steps:**  
Optical flow based motion estimation  
Deterministic rainfall extrapolation  
Stochastic perturbation using noise  
Ensemble generation
- **Evaluation :**  
Comparing probabilistic forecasts with observations

# Current Limitations and Conceptual Gaps

- **Known Limitations:**
  - Difficulty capturing extreme rainfall events
  - Assumption of steady rainfall motion
  - Limited performance beyond short lead times
- **Conceptual Gaps:**
  - Spatially uniform uncertainty
  - Limited performance at longer lead times



# Planned Refinements and Role Coordination

- **Planned Improvements:**

- Blending with numerical weather prediction models
- Better handling of extreme precipitation
- Spatially varying uncertainty modeling

- **Role Coordination:**

- Verification team to evaluate probabilistic performance
- GitHub manager to track implementation changes
- Group discussion to refine assumptions

# Summary of Group-Level Understanding

- **Key Takeaways:**
  - Precipitation forecasting is inherently probabilistic
  - Uncertainty arises from data, environment, and models
  - Ensemble forecasting enables uncertainty quantification
  - Probability provides a principled way to support decision making
- **Current Status:**
  - A coherent probabilistic framework is established and will be refined in future milestones.

# THANK YOU!



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