

**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

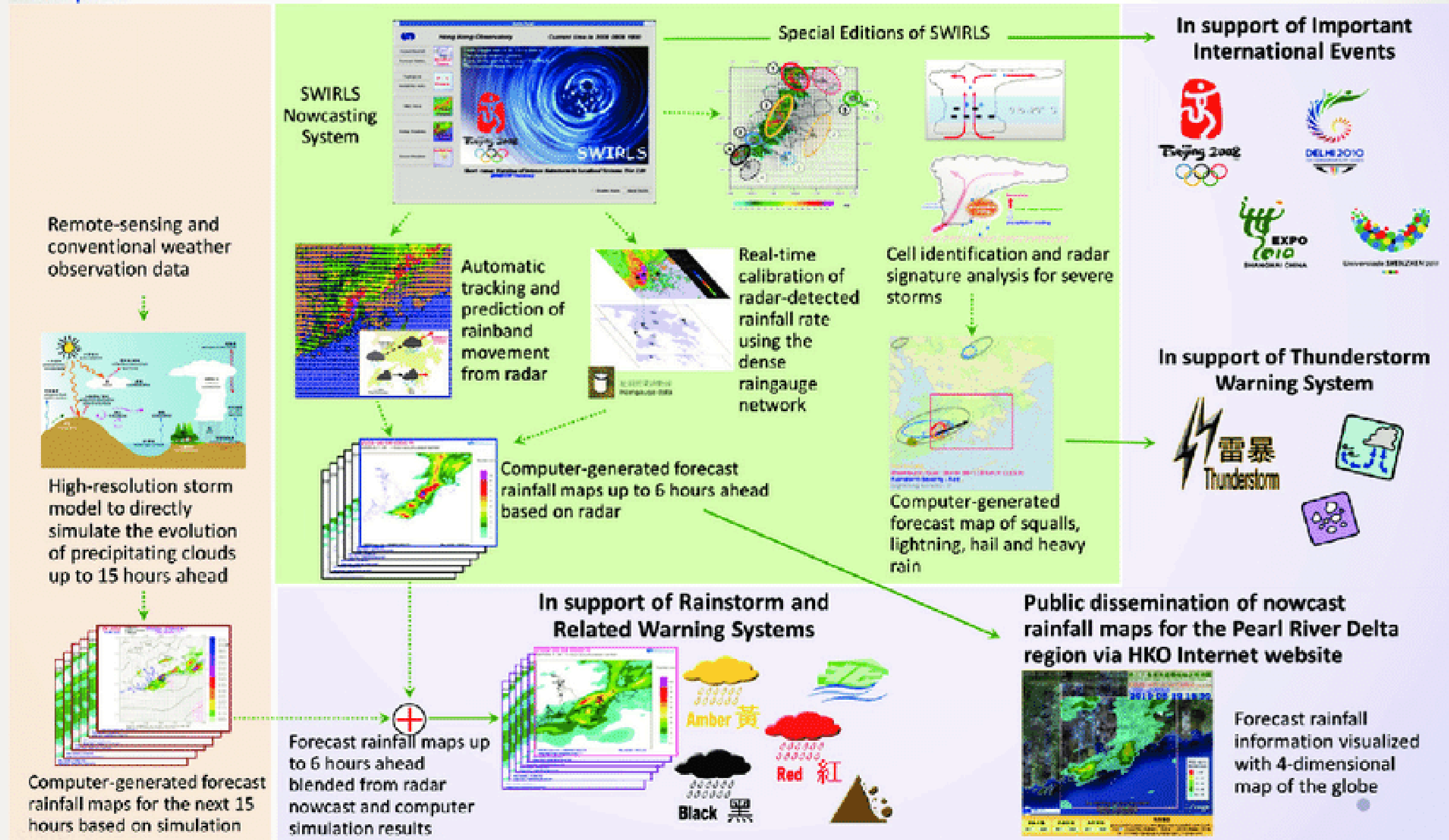
# SWIRLS

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

Computer Simulation of Physical Processes in the Atmosphere

Radar Tracking, Analysis and Forecast

Nowcast Products & Services

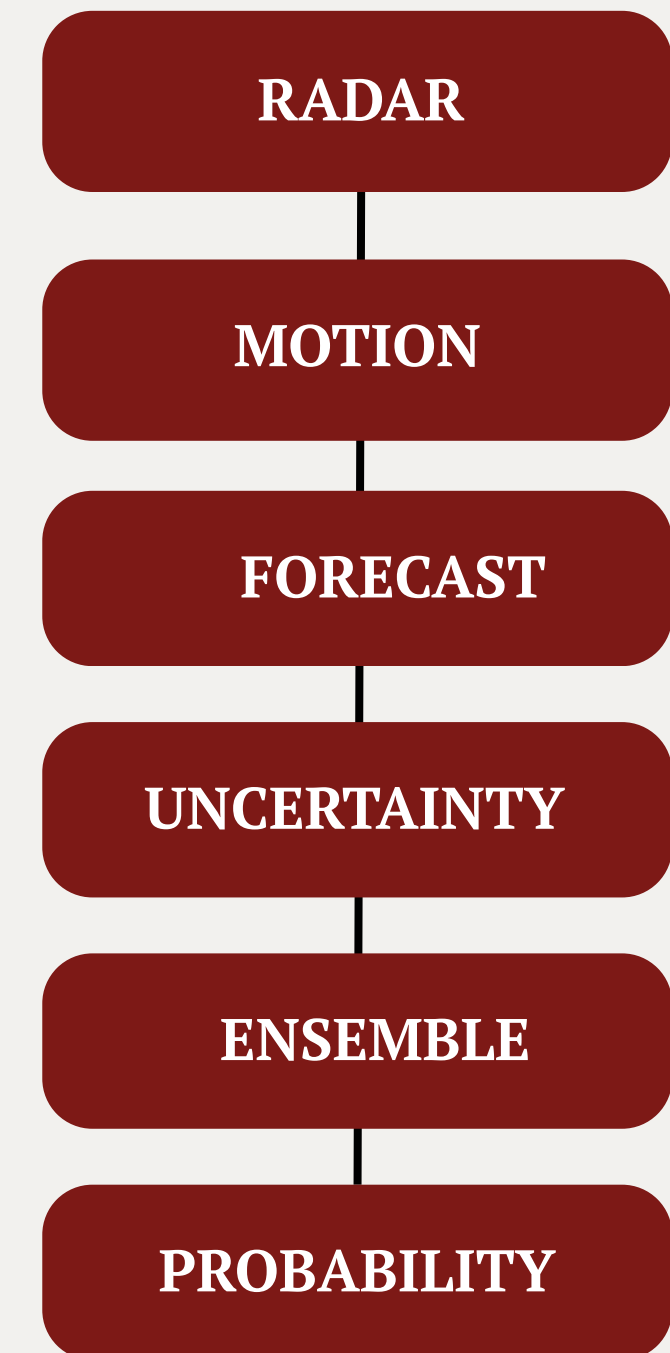


# Project Objective and Scope

- **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.

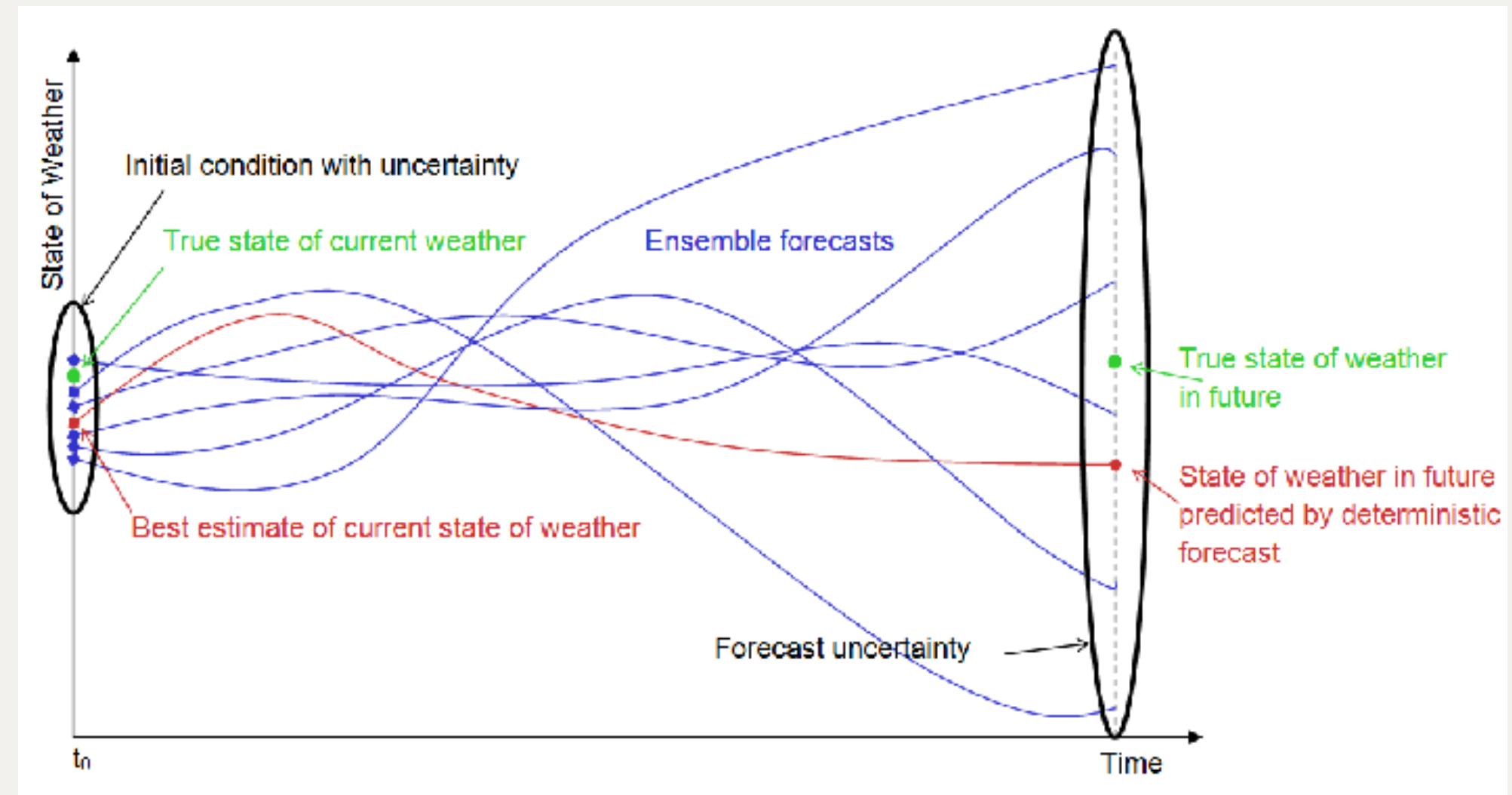
# Project System Overview

- **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

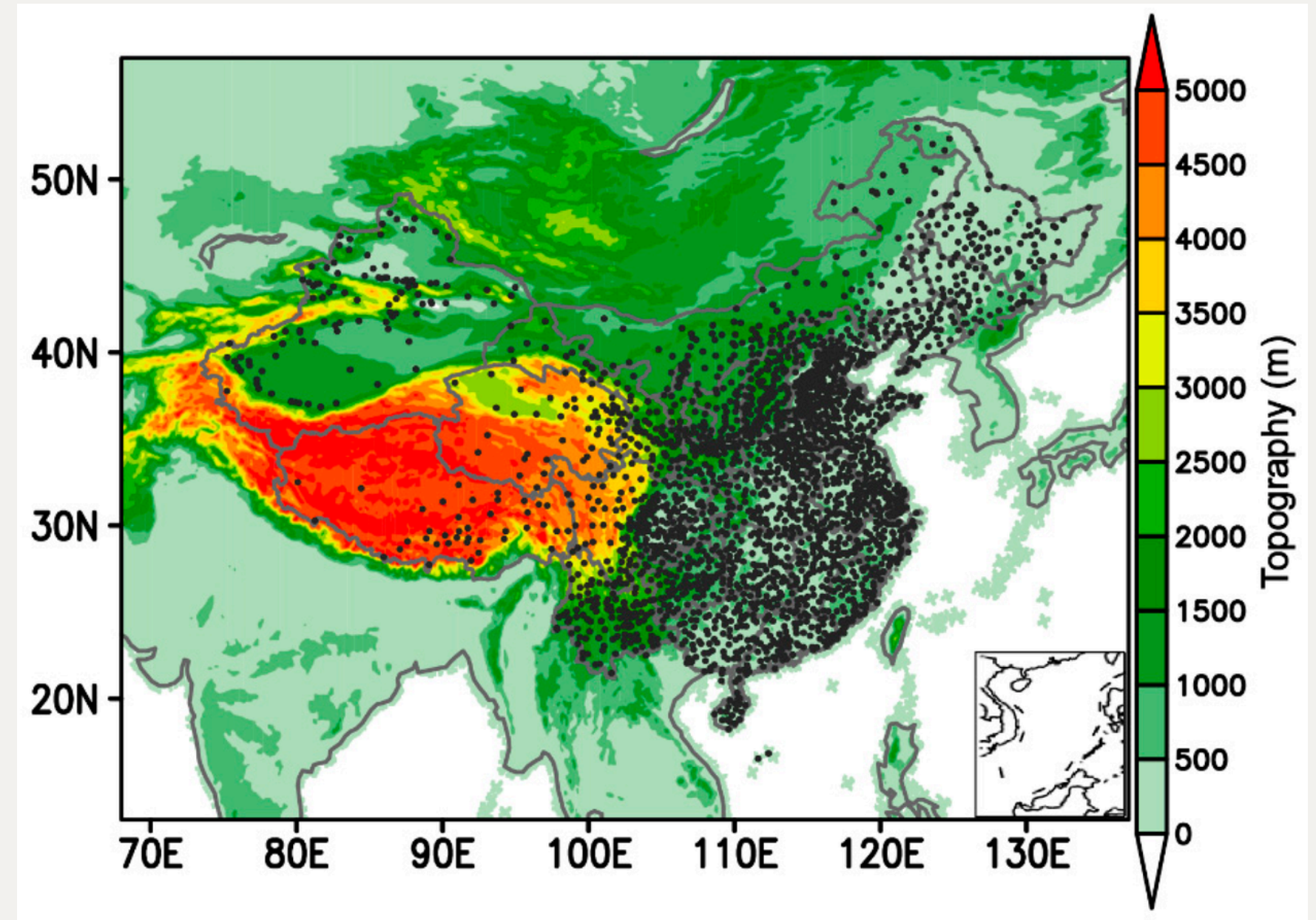


<https://www.researchgate.net>



# 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

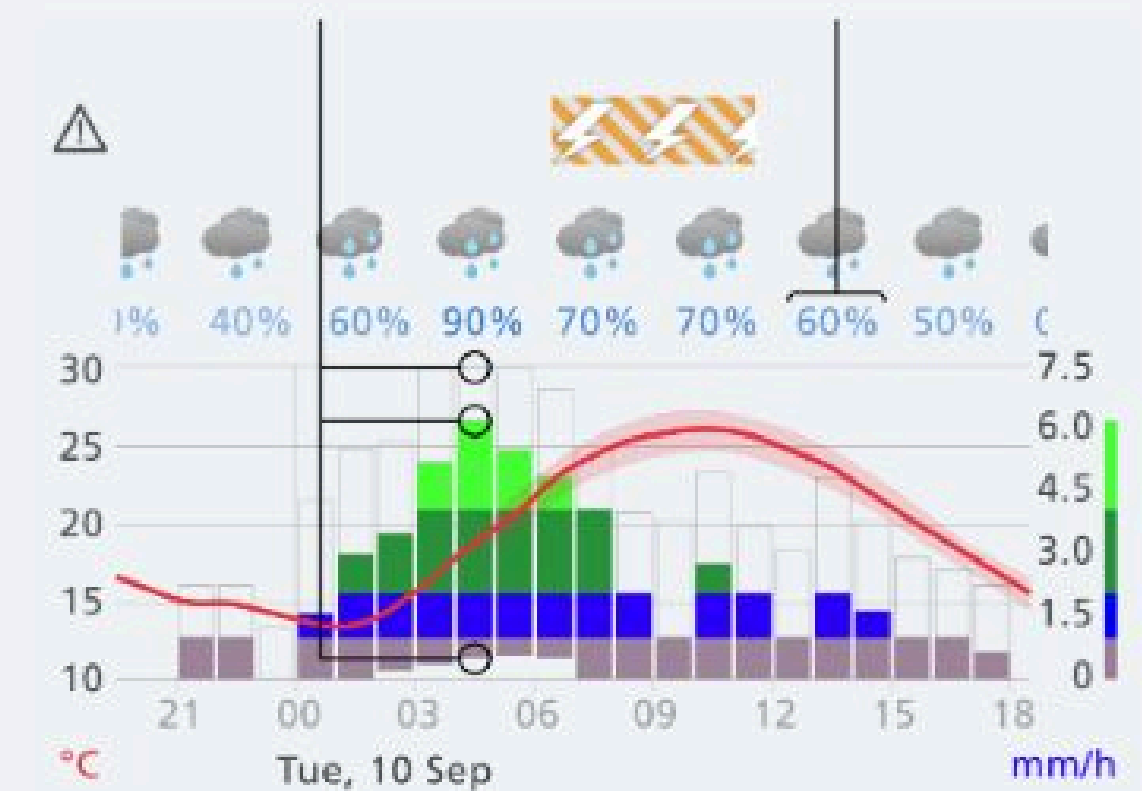
- **Models Used:**  
Short Term Ensemble Prediction System (STEPS)
- **Probabilistic Assumptions:**  
Rainfall follows a log normal distribution  
Errors are approximately Gaussian  
Short term stationarity of rainfall fields

# Probabilistic Reasoning and Inference Logic

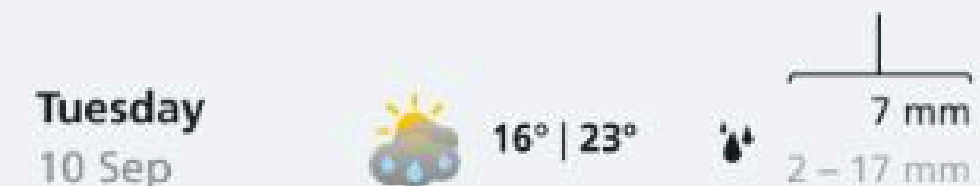
- **Uncertainty Propagation:**  
Initial uncertainty in radar data propagates forward in time
- **Inference Logic:**  
Multiple realizations are generated  
Each realization represents a possible future
- **Decision Support:**  
Probabilities derived from ensemble behavior

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.

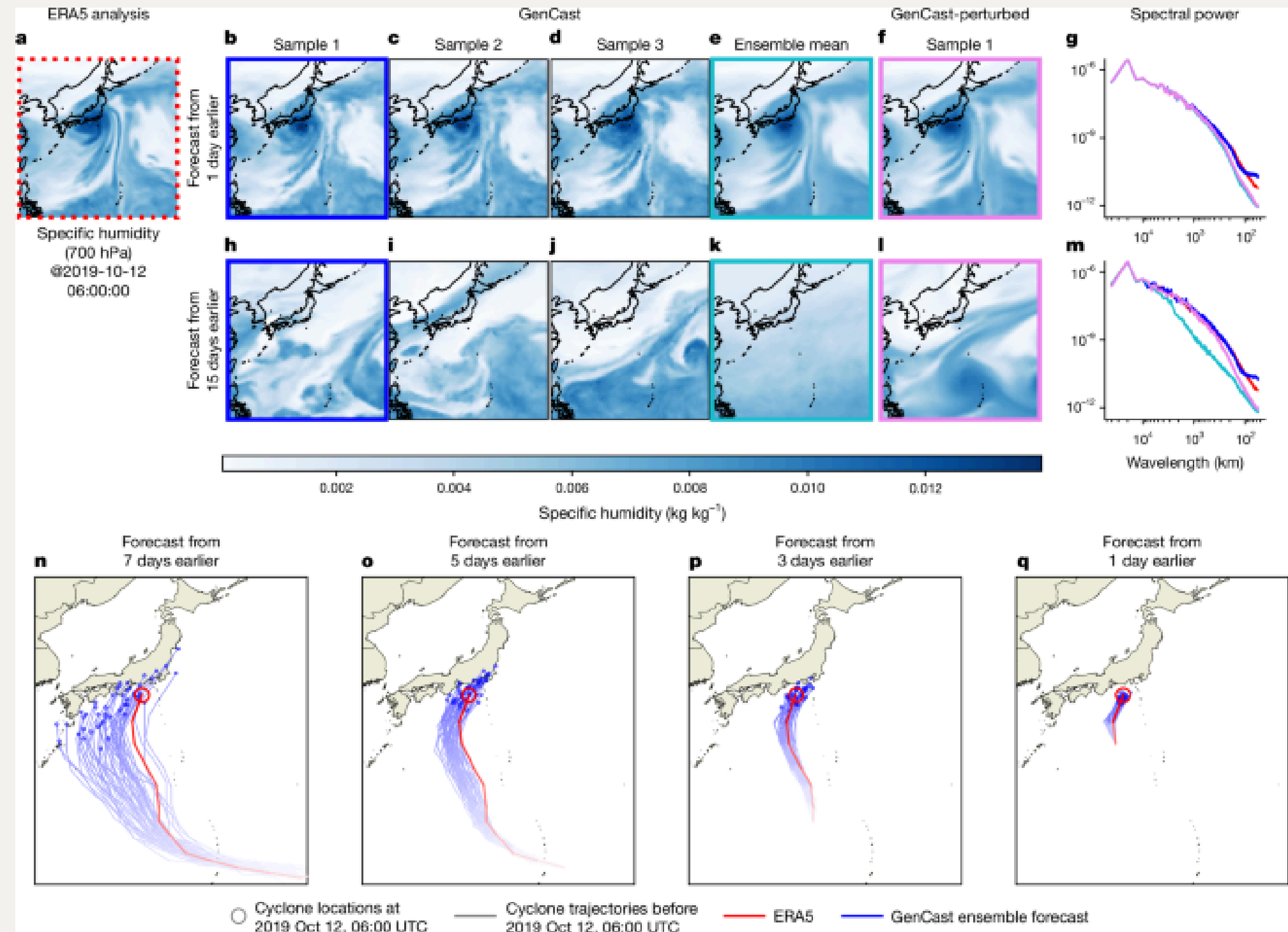


# Operationalizing Probabilistic Reasoning in the Project

- **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!