

**Quality Assessment Cluster and Hydro Validation Cluster** 



### **Validation activities**



Validation activities play a relevant role towards the end-users of the products.

There are two main requirements according to the specific use of the products:

- the direct use by human operators monitoring in real time the Hydrological situation for taking decision as regard Operations by Civil protection Agencies and by various institutes which have in charge the real time Hydrological monitoring of the environment;
- the direct use by Hydrological numerical models to provide run off information for near real time monitoring and off line studies.

In order to accomplish such requirements, dedicated clusters were designed to elaborate the direct end-user quality assessment service:

Quality Monitoring and Assessment Cluster (Q.A.)

Hydrological Validation Cluster (H.V.)



# Quality Monitoring and Assessment Cluster



#### **Objectives**:

- to monitor the progress in product quality as further development evaluating statistical scores and case study analysis on the base of comparison between satellite products and ground data;
- to provide validation service to end-users publishing on the H SAF webpage the statistical scores evaluated and the case studies analysed;
- to investigate the H SAF product impact in end-user applications for emergency management, precipitation event alerts, street monitoring, water balance evaluation, etc.

Product quality assessment

**User Promotion** 

Tool development

Hydrologists, meteorologists, and *precipitation, snow and soil moisture ground data experts*, coming from experts from the National Meteorological and Hydrological Institutes of Austria (ZAMG), Belgium (IRM), Bulgaria (NIMH), Finland (FMI), France (Meteo France), Germany (BfG), Hungary (OMSZ), Italy (ITAF MET, DPC, UniBo, CNR-IRPI, CIMA), Poland (IMWM), Slovakia (SHMU), and Turkey (ITU, METU, AU). ECMWF takes also part of the cluster.

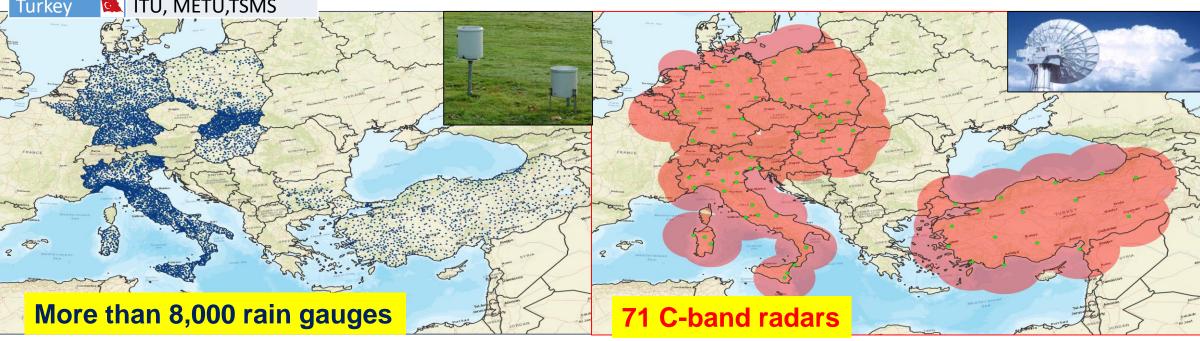


# **Precipitation Product Validation Group (PPVG)**



	Country		Institutes
	Belgium	W.A.	IRM
	Bulgaria		NIMH
	Germany		BfG
	Hungary		OMSZ
	Italy		DPC, UniBo
	Poland	Jane .	IMWM
	Slovakia		SHMU
1	Turkey	<b>CIL</b>	ITU, METU,TSMS
~	World San	GE 1	

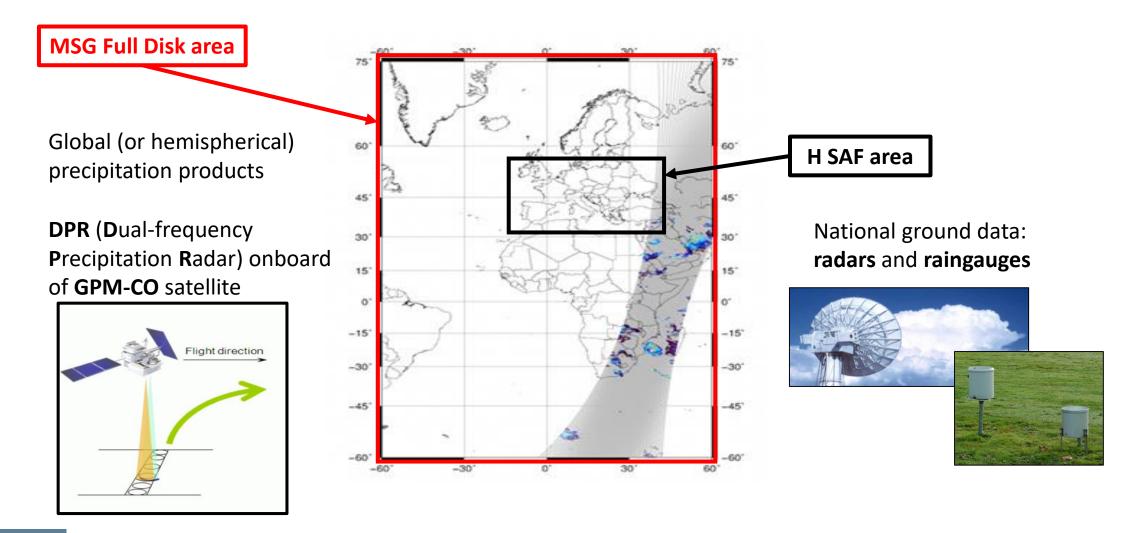
The *Precipitation Product Validation Group* (**PPVG**) is composed of experts from the National Meteorological and Hydrological Institutes of **8 European countries** under the coordination of the Italian Civil Protection Department. The PPVG uses both **rain gauge** and **radar** data for quality assessment of precipitation products, following the same protocol related to quality control, spatial interpolation, up scaling technique, verification method.





# Precipitation products area coverage

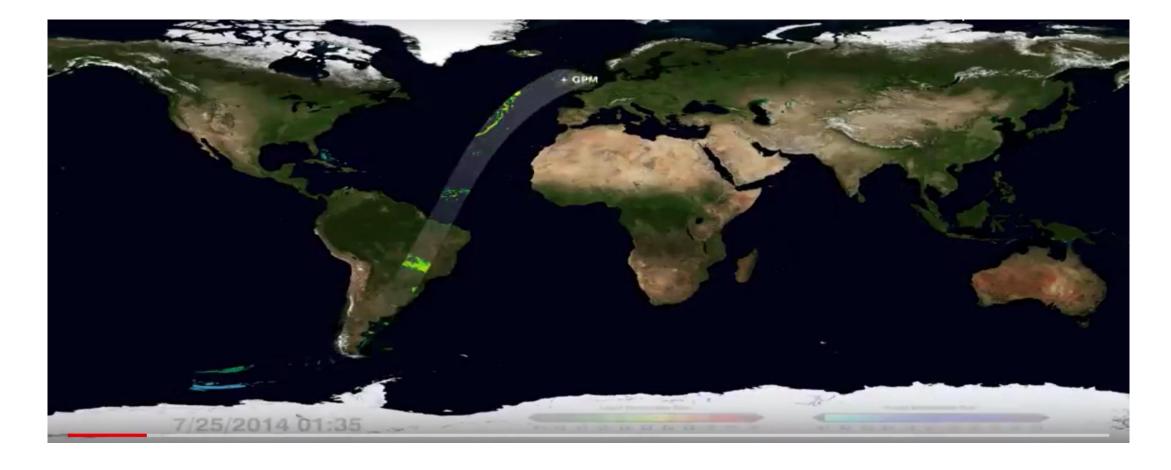






# Temporal and spatial intersection (GPM vs NOAA/METOP/Fxx and SEVIRI

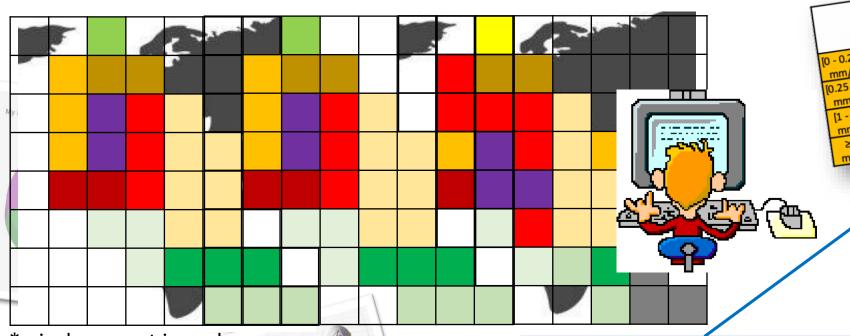






# Q.A. Methodology





For different precipitation classes  $(\geq 1 \text{ mm/h}; \geq 5 \text{ mm/h}; \geq 10 \text{ mm/h})$ 

≥10

mm/h

1%

2%

60%

38%

DPR Pr. classes

12%

15%

[0 - 0.25] [0.25 - 1] [1 - 10]

95%

3%

2%

0%

mm/h

46%

24%

29%

0%

pixels are not in scale

A quality control filters out the pixels with insufficient quality.

(events, mont nal, yearly)

Regridding over a 0.5° regular grid

2) Comparing pixel based

For different surface types (sea, land, coast)

For different geographical areas (Africa, Europe, Ocean)

Marco.Petracca@protezionecivile.it

... PEX workshop: Satellite inspired



# **Hydrological Validation Cluster**



The purpose is to assess the benefits of the novel HSAF satellitederived data on practical hydrological applications and to improve products and their usability in operational hydrology

- Product quality assessment and their continuous monitoring by product validation (evaluation) with the usage of hydrological rainfall-runoff models,
- Research into possibility of HSAF products application in operational hydrology
- Training activities, stimulating the use of satellite products in hydrology and water management

Product quality assessment

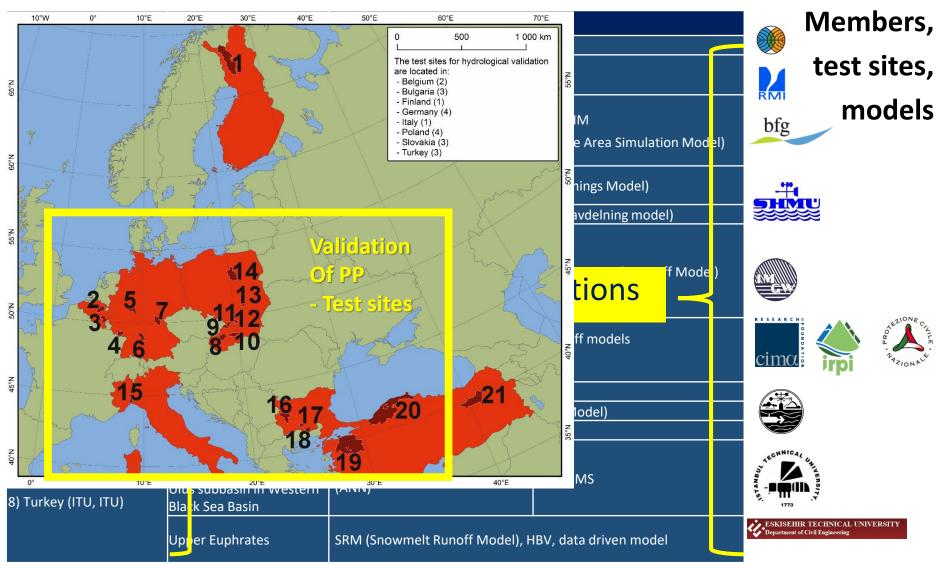
Usability of products and its improvement

Promotion of products



# H.V. participants





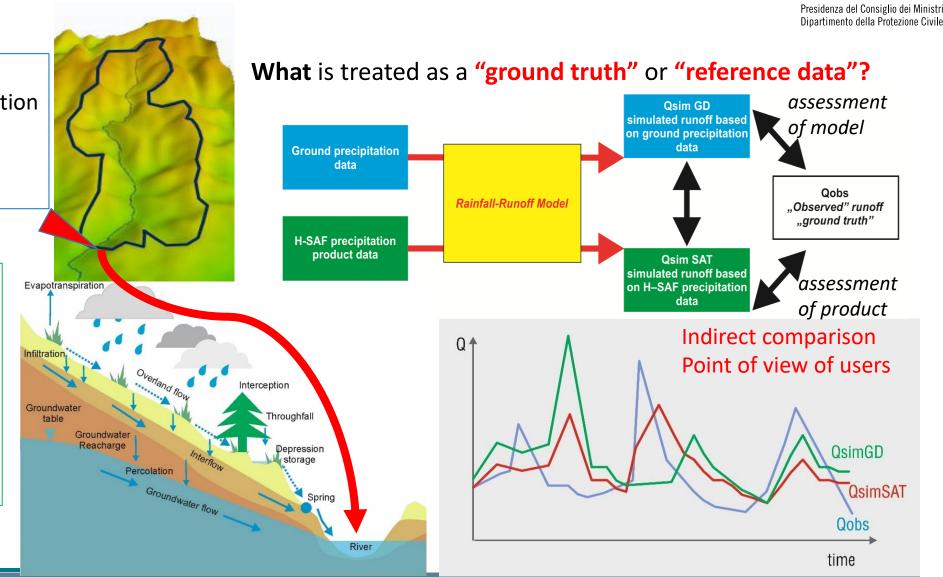


# H.V. Methodology



In 'standard' hydrovalidation methodology there is an assumption that only 'observed runoff' is treated as a 'ground truth' or 'reference data'.

It should be noted that H–SAF products hydrovalidation is based on comparisons between **runoff** simulated from a product data and: **a) observed** catchment runoff, **b) runoff** simulated from ground precipitation data.

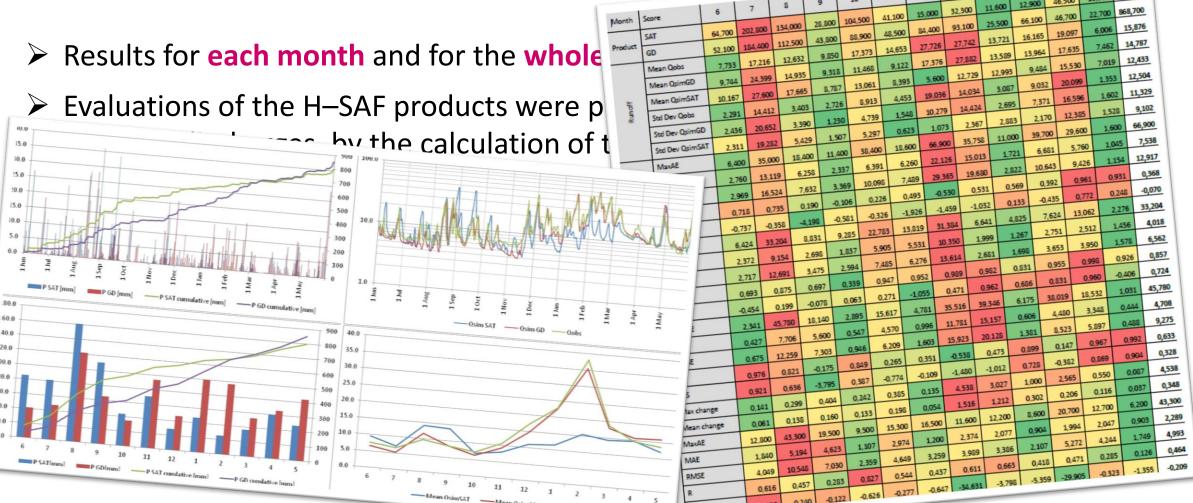




# H.V. Methodology Results









#### **MW PP results**



Precipitation INstantaneous

EUMETSAT H\_SAF PHIN SSMIS

Sensor

100-150 150-200

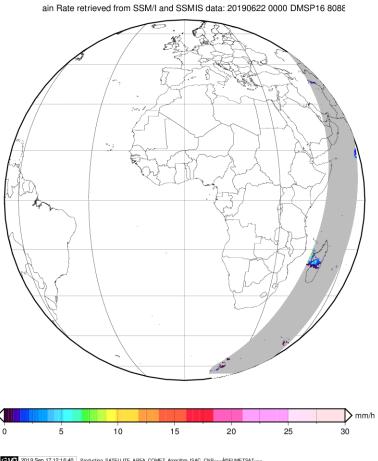
200-300

>300

#### H01 new rel.

Main features					
Coverage	Strips of ~1400Km swath				
Cycle	More than 6 passes/daily over Europe				
Spatial Resolution	~30Km				
Timeliness	150 minutes from observing time				
Dissemination	EUMETCast				
Formats	BUFR				

Instantaneous Rain Rate from Conical MW Scan



Score	≥ 1 mm/h (radar & gauge)
Overall FSE%	146% ©
ME [mm/h]	+0.17
MAE [mm/h]	2.46
MB	1.06
CC	+0.36
RMSE [mm/h]	3.83

Between target and optimal!

Slight overestimation

	Gro	ound ref.	Pr. clas	ses
	[0 - 0.25[ mm/h	[0.25 - 1[ mm/h	[1 - 10[ mm/h	≥10 mm/h
[0 - 0.25[ mm/h	97%	60%	38%	8%
[0.25 - 1[ mm/h	1%	4%	3%	3%
[1 - 10[ mm/h	2%	35%	55%	57%
≥10 mm/h	0%	1%	3%	32%

No rain area well detected

Stratiform rain well observed

Validation results for period 2017/18

More details are reported in the Product Validation Report (available on the HSAF website).



#### **MW PP results**

Precipitation



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200-300

100-150 150-200

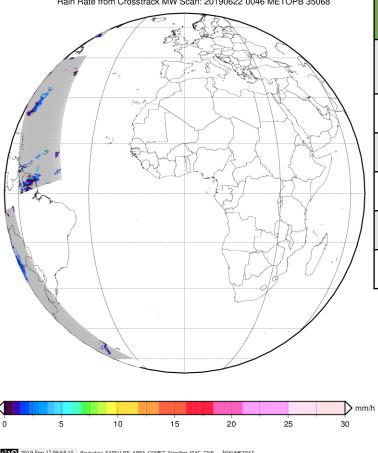
>300

EUMETSAT H-SAF P-IN-MHS

**INstantaneous** 

Instantaneous Rain Rate from Crosstrack MW Scan

		Rain Rate fro	m Crosstrack I	MW Scan:	20190622	0046 METOPB	35068
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Score	≥1 mm/h (DPR)			
Overall FSE%	<b>124%</b> <sup>©</sup>			
ME [mm/h]	+0.69			
MAE [mm/h]	2.21			
MB	1.26			
CC	+0.45			
RMSE [mm/h]	3.38			

Sensor

		DPR Pr.	classes	
	[0 - 0.25[ mm/h	[0.25 - 1[ mm/h	[1 - 10[ mm/h	≥10 mm/h
[0 - 0.25[ mm/h	95%	46%	12%	1%
[0.25 - 1[ mm/h	3%	24%	15%	2%
[1 - 10[ mm/h	2%	29%	68%	60%
≥10 mm/h	0%	0%	4%	38%

Between target and optimal!

Overestimation

Good correlation

No rain area well detected

Good detection mainly for stratiform

Coverage ~2250Km swath More than 6 Cycle passes/daily over Europe **Spatial** 16x16 - 26x52Resolution km2 30 minutes from Timeliness observing time **EUMETCast** Dissemination **Formats BUFR** 

**Main features** 

**H02B** 

Strips of

Validation results for period 2017/18



**MW+IR PP results** 

**H03B** 

Main features						
Coverage	MSG Full-disk area					
Cycle	15 minutes					
Spatial Resolution	3 Km s.s.p. ~8 km over Europe					
Timeliness	Within 5 minutes from the end of acquisition					
Dissemination	EUMETCast					
Formats	GRIB-2					

Precipitation

**INstantaneous** 

Sensor

150-200 100-150

200-300

>300

EUMETSAT H-SAF P-IN-SEVIRI

Instantaneous Rain Rate retrieved from IR-MW blending data Blending of: SEVIRI IR + SSM/I-SSMIS MW + AMSU MW: 20190622 0000

	Score	≥ 1 mm/h (radar & gauge)				
	Overall FSE%	129% ©				
1	ME [mm/h]	-1.40				
	MAE [mm/h]	2.25				
7	MB	0.47				
	CC	+0.19				
	RMSE [mm/h]	3.41				

Ground ref. Pr. classes

≥10

32%

12%

49%

Between target and optimal!

**Underestimation** 

Poor correlation (high time frequency?)

[0 - 0.25[ [0.25 - 1[ [1 - 10[ mm/h mm/h [0 - 0.25]87% 62% 49% 0.25 - 1 17% 18% 31% 21% ≥10 0% 0% 1%

general underestimation mainly for convective rr

Validation results for period 2017/18



Coverage

#### **MW+IR PP results**

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Precipitation EUMETSAT H-SAF P-AC-SEVIRI

**ACcumulated** 

Sensor

cumulation tim 100-150 150-200

200-300

>300

Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

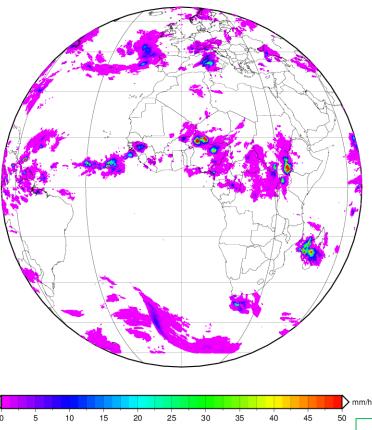
H05B

MSG Full-disk

area

Accumulated Precipitation in the previous 3 hours

Blending of: SEVIRI IR + SSM/I-SSMIS MW + AMSU MW: 20190622 0300



2019 Sep 17 12:54:51 Production SATELLITE AREA COMET Algorithm ISAC CNR.—ADEUMETSAT-

≥ 1 mm/24h Score (radar & gauge) Overall **133%** 😊 FSE% ME [mm/h] -0.50 MAE [mm/h] 5.80 0.93 MB CC +0.40 RMSE [mm/h] 9.13

Between target and optimal!

Slight underestimation

Good correlation (24h!)

Ground ref. Pr. classes [1 - 10] < 1 mm/24h ≥10 mm/24h mm/24h < 1 mm/24h 82% 36% 12% [1 - 10[ mm/24h 16% 42% 48% ≥10 mm/24h

All PCs well detected, even if it is observable a slight underestimation for intense rr

Every 3h Cycle 3 Km s.s.p. Spatial ~8 km over Resolution Europe Within 15 **Timeliness** minutes after every 3h Dissemination **EUMETCast Formats** GRIB-2

Main features

Validation results for period 2017/18



Basin

H03 Prec

Nitra

Kysuca

Hron

Soła

Raba

Czarna

Wkra

Orba

Basin

Demer

Ourthe Blies Lahn Main

Nitra Kvsuca

> Hron Soła

Raba

Czarna Wkra

> Orba Iskar

Varbitsa Killi

Karasu

Overestimation / Underestimation

11 12 1

by LEO/MW

H05 Accumulated precipitation at ground by blended

MW and IR

#### H.V. General Results

**Differences** are

much higher in

summer (yellow and

red highlights) than

in winter and spring

(green highlights).

Differences between mean monthly discharges derived from simulation of H-SAF products in rainfall-runoff models and "observed" discharges.

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

Negative values (underestimations) are marked by blue font.

The background colour of cells is related to the magnitude of differences (the smallest values are marked with green colour, large values are marked with red colour, values in between are marked with range of colours from light green, by yellow and orange, to red)

Usually SAT overestimations are observed in

summer.

Underestimations are typical in winter.

Similar results are observed for H03 and H05 even in different validation periods.

	Product	Basin	VI	VII	VIII	IX		ΧI	XII	1	Ш		IV	V	hole riod
Г		Blies	U.,.				2.83	-			reti	-10			-0.83
		Blies_BCM	0.37	-1.17	-3.78	-3.96	-2.13	1.98	-4.72	10.42	3.78	20.05	4.54	5.04	2.55
		Kocher	3.04	11.12	26.32	10.59	7.59	9.88	0.20	-13.81	-49.85	-12.48	15.42	4.98	1.27
		Kocher_BCM	1.29	1.13	-1.72	-2.96	-2.99	5.39	2.98	22.27	-21.71	10.18	-1.02	-9.55	0.39
		Lahn	0.10	-0.34	7.18	2.89	-0.33	1.34	-15.07	-15.61	-31.37	-2.60	34.44	23.35	0.40
		Lahn_BCM	-0.65	-3.08	-3.23	-0.78	-2.08	0.69	-9.93	14.62	-8.23	11.03	3.42	2.79	0.42
		Main	-0.95	11.06	13.59	7.86	4.61	9.59	-26.90	-32.99	-77.36	-21.13	25.15	18.61	-5.52
		Main_BCM	-1.45	0.84	1.54	1.00	-1.42	18.61	-7.35	23.75	-7.79	12.28	10.94	2.51	4.49
	Н03	Sota	2.50	22.13	10.76	14.68	17.51	6.27	-0.09	-8.73	-16.56	-4.99	-2.57	-5.38	3.11
	поз	Raba	0.90	6.70	2.90	3.50	7.60	1.00	-1.30	-3.30	-4.80	-2.10	0.30	-0.70	0.80
:		Raków	-0.30	0.00	-0.20	-0.10	-0.30	-0.20	-0.40	-0.20	-0.70	-0.90	-0.30	-0.20	-0.30
'│	4	Mocha	0.20	0.60	0.20	0.20	-0.10	0.30	-0.10	0.00	-1.00	-1.90	-0.60	-0.20	-0.20
	7	Wkra	1.70	6.60	-5.90	-4.90	-6.50	2.60	-0.30	5.00	-11.80	1.90	5.30	2.00	-0.40
		Kysuca	0.30	17.10	5.50	16.20	8.00	4.00	-0.60	-5.70	-19.50	-1.00	-2.90	-2.70	1.70
		Nitra	-0.40	0.40	9.90	3.80	0.70	0.20	-0.70	-3.00	-7.40	-2.00	-1.50	0.20	0.10
		Hron	4.50	6.80	3.40	4.00	-5.90	6.50	2.00	-2.90	-29.30	-0.90	-10.30	3.40	-1.40
7		Orba - Casal Cermelli	-1.90	0.80	0.00	1.30	9.90	3.20	0.20	2.00	1.50	-3.10	-3.00	-5.60	0.40
7 [		Orba - Tiglieto	-0.90	-0.20	-0.40	-0.10	0.10	0.10	-1.10	-0.50	-4.30	-5.20	-0.70	-2.50	-1.30
Γ		Blies	1.30	1.80	2.60	5.00	4.60	-0.40	-4.50	-16.80	-41.10	-19.30	-10.30	-5.00	-6.70
		Blies_BCM	0.40	-1.20	-3.80	-4.20	-2.40	0.80	-3.80	5.80	12.80	13.30	7.70	3.40	2.30
		Kocher	1.10	1.70	8.30	7.20	1.20	-2.10	-14.00	-16.30	-31.00	-6.00	4.40	1.70	-3.60
		Kocher_BCM	-0.60	-3.10	-3.40	-1.70	-2.80	-2.50	-9.40	3.70	-3.30	5.50	1.50	2.40	-1.10
		Lahn	-0.60	9.10	24.10	10.70	8.10	6.00	-0.90	-17.00	-50.90	-17.10	-7.70	-19.10	-4.40
		Lahn_BCM	-0.90	-0.20	-2.30	-3.30	-3.50	3.90	3.30	10.90	-8.30	2.30	2.90	-8.70	-0.30
Ţ		Main	-2.30	5.60	13.80	8.10	7.10	3.00	-29.60	-33.60	-73.30	-20.10	-3.10	-1.20	-10.20
		Main_BCM	-2.90	-0.60	0.70	0.60	-1.90	13.70	-7.20	6.90	3.90	5.20	10.30	1.50	2.50
		Soła 3h	1.20	21.20	9.10	14.70	16.70	3.90	0.10	-8.70	-15.20	-5.20	-2.60	-4.60	2.70
	H05	Soa 24 h	-0.50	6.40	3.50	39.50	29.50	-6.40	-1.50	-9.40	-24.90	-3.70	-1.30	-7.70	2.10
	поэ	Raba 3 h	0.40	9.10	5.40	6.00	10.10	3.00	1.30	-1.60	-5.10	-2.10	-0.10	-0.60	2.10
		Raba 24 h	2.60	9.30	4.80	5.50	7.80	0.20	-1.50	-3.30	2.40	-0.80	-0.10	1.40	2.30
		Czarna Raków	-0.20	0.10	-0.10	0.00	-0.20	-0.10	-0.30	-0.10	-0.70	-0.80	-0.20	-0.10	-0.20
		Czarna Mocha	0.10	0.50	0.20	0.20	-0.10	0.20	-0.10	0.00	-1.00	-1.80	-0.60	-0.20	-0.20
		Wkra	1.60	6.20	-5.90	-5.10	-6.50	1.20	-0.90	4.90	-12.00	2.40	5.70	2.00	-0.50
		Kysuca	0.00	10.60	4.40	14.20	10.30	4.10	-1.40	-6.20	-23.90	-1.50	-0.90	2.30	1.20
		Nitra	-1.20	0.10	8.00	3.60	0.80	1.40	0.40	-2.30	-8.80	-2.60	-1.20	0.30	-0.10
		Hron	4.40	3.90	2.70	3.40	-5.90	3.10	1.10	-2.80	-29.40	0.10	-10.30	2.10	-2.20
- 1		Orba - Casal Cermelli	-2.10	0.70	-0.10	3.40	-0.20	2.70	-0.30	2.00	-3.70	-6.60	-3.10	-6.20	-1.20
L		Orba - Tiglieto	-0.90	-0.20	-0.40	0.30	-1.60	0.10	-1.10	-0.50	-4.80	-5.70	-0.70	-2.70	-1.50

take into account, that snow retention can make the results more complex...

*In winter we need to* 

-1.6 – underestimation (blue font)

4.9 – overestimation (black font)

MAX



### H.V. Results for period 2017/18



Generally, the usage of PP worsened the performance of models (statistical scores are **better** for simulation on **Ground DATA**), but if density and representativeness of ground meteorological network are not sufficient or even poor, simulation based on product data can provide valuable information from a hydrological point of view – especially when information from SAT product can be merged with ground data – good example from MERGA and NEVA.

PRODUCT	BASIN	ı	R	N	IS	RMSE		
PRODUCT	BASIN	Qsim GD - Qobs	Qsim SAT - Qobs	Qsim GD - Qobs	Qsim SAT - Qobs	Qsim GD - Qobs	Qsim SAT - Qobs	
	Blies	0,95	0,77	0,68	0,55	8,07	9,53	
	Kocher	0,87	0,40	0,64	-0,13	11,08	19,73	
	Lahn	0,92	0,72	0,79	0,49	9,42	14,79	
	Main	0,87	0,44	0,71	0,09	11,95	21,33	
	Wkra	0,89	0,85	0,76	0,66	10,81	12,91	
Н03	Stróża	0,53	0,19	0,21	-0,57	15,00	21,15	
поэ	Żywiec	0,95	0,30	0,83	-0,06	13,11	33,21	
	Hron	0,87	0,86	0,74	0,71	8,27	8,76	
	Kysuca	0,86	0,70	0,74	0,39	7,41	11,44	
	Nitra	0,84	0,68	0,67	0,39	4,88	6,62	
	Marga	0,95	0,94	0,89	0,86	16,06	18,37	
	Neva	0,90	0,87	0,78	0,66	2,18	2,66	
	Demer	0,96	0,48	0,87	-0,03	2,71	7,57	
	Ourthe	0,94	0,66	0,88	0,40	7,83	17,39	
	Blies	0,95	0,74	0,67	0,47	ODES	10,35	
	Kocher	0,87	0,34	0,64	=ICAL	SCOKES	20,49	
	Lahn	0,87	0,29	-a CT	ATISTICAL	9,07	14,93	
	Main	0,88	0.20	DOVES 31	0,06	11,80	22,88	
	Wkra	0,80	CING IVII	770	0,66	10,81	13,03	
	Wkra24	Blies 0,95 0,74  Kocher 0,87 0,34  Lahn 0,87 0,29  Main 0,88  Wkra 0,80  Wkra24 0, MERGING  Stróża 0,22	Kally	0,76	0,66	10,81	12,85	
H05	Stróża	0,5	0,22	0,21	-0,39	15,00	19,92	
	Żywiec	0,95	0,30	0,83	-0,05	13,11	33,02	
	Hron	0,87	0,88	0,74	0,74	8,27	8,34	
	Kysuca	0,86	0,71	0,74	0,43	7,41	11,00	
	Nitra	0,86	0,50	0,69	0,07	4,78	8,30	
	Marga	0,95	0,93	0,89	0,85	16,06	18,66	
	Neva	0,90	0,88	0,78	0,66	2,18	2,68	
	Iskar	0,94	0,91	0,88	0,81	6,63	8,41	
	Varbitsa	0,94	0,73	0,86	0,36	14,69	31,85	

MARGA and NEVA case (ITALY)
The hydrological model does not use directly the original SAT data but a derived product that properly merges the satellite data with the raingauge data, Products are assimilated in a new method called Modified Conditional Merging (MCM)



#### **Conclusions**



- All operational PP satisfy the User Requirements (FSE% between target and optimal);
- MW PP well detect precipitation areas, mainly stratiform rr;
- SEVIRI based PP tend to underestimate.

- Observed runoff and runoff simulated with ground meteorological data agreed well;
- Overestimation are typical for warmer period (convective precipitation);
- Model simulation based on PP (usually worsened the performance of model) can provide valuable information from a hydrological point of view.



# Thank you for your attention!







# http://hsaf.meteoam.it/

Marco.Petracca@protezionecivile.it
Silvia.Puca@protezionecivile.it
Michal.Kasina@imgw.pl



