

A DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK TO EMULATE THE CONVECTION PERMITTING DYNAMICAL MODELS FOR EXTREME PRECIPITATION

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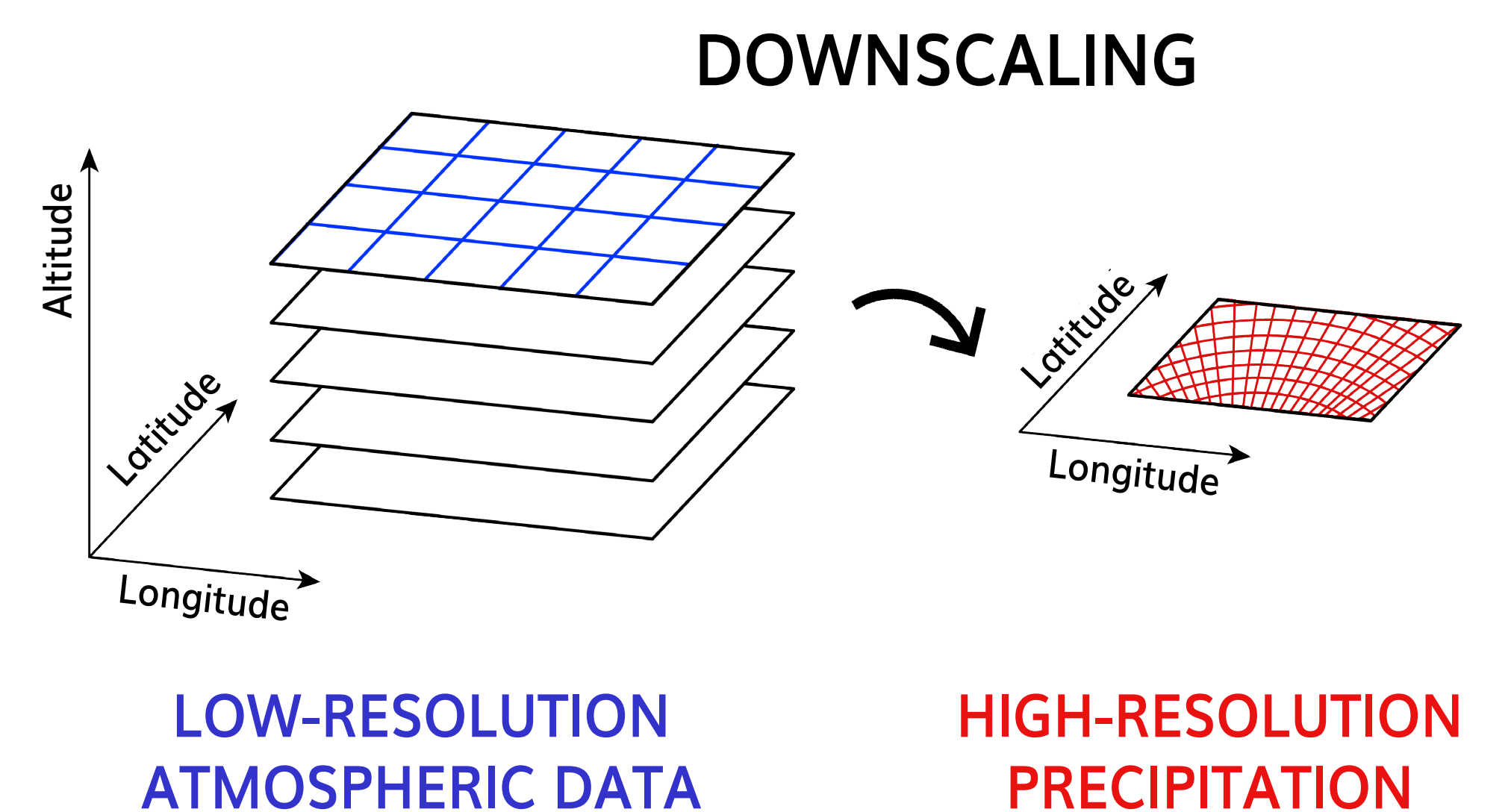
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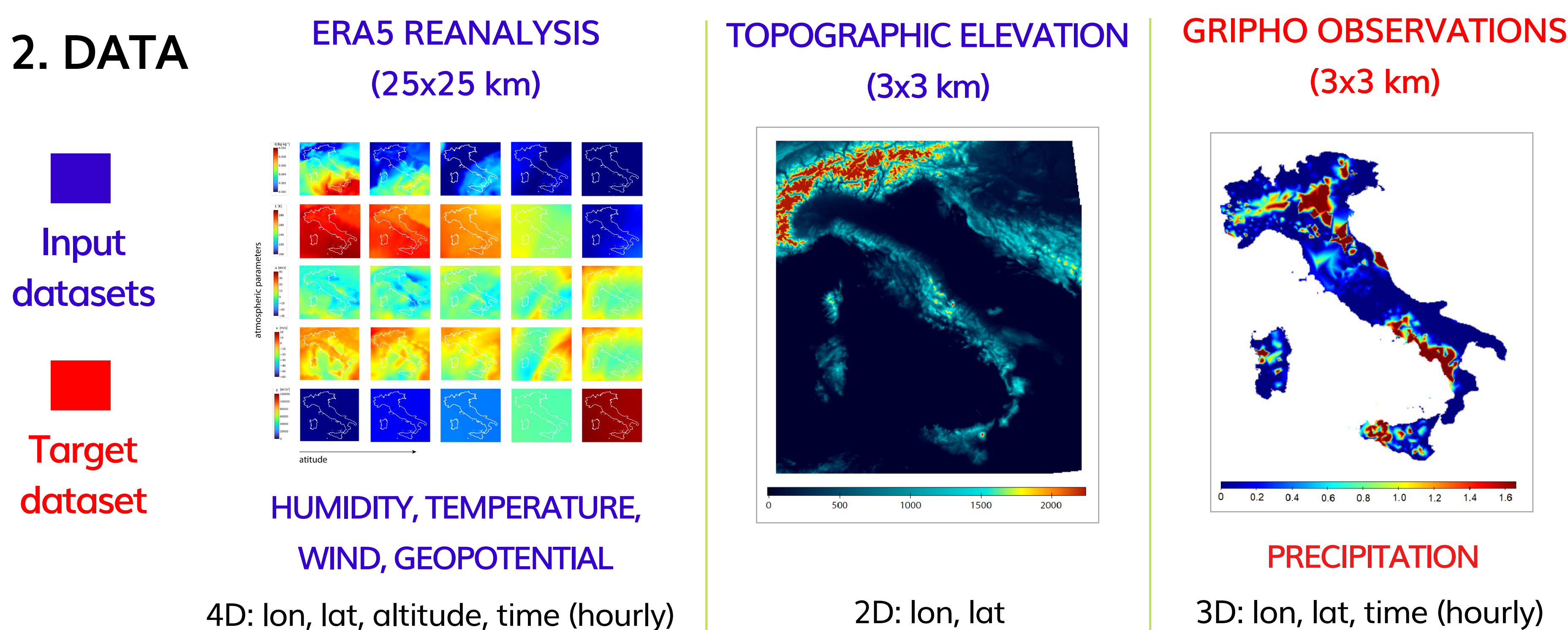
1. MOTIVATION AND OBJECTIVE

High-resolution precipitation estimates are required to correctly quantify the related hazard, but classical methods based on simulations of dynamical models are computationally too expensive. Thus, the study aims at deriving a data-driven approach to emulate the convection permitting dynamical models to derive high-resolution precipitation distribution, more efficiently.

The problem is tackled as a downscaling task, where high-resolution precipitation estimates are derived starting from low-resolution atmospheric parameters values. The proposed framework is based on deep learning architectures, following a supervised approach.



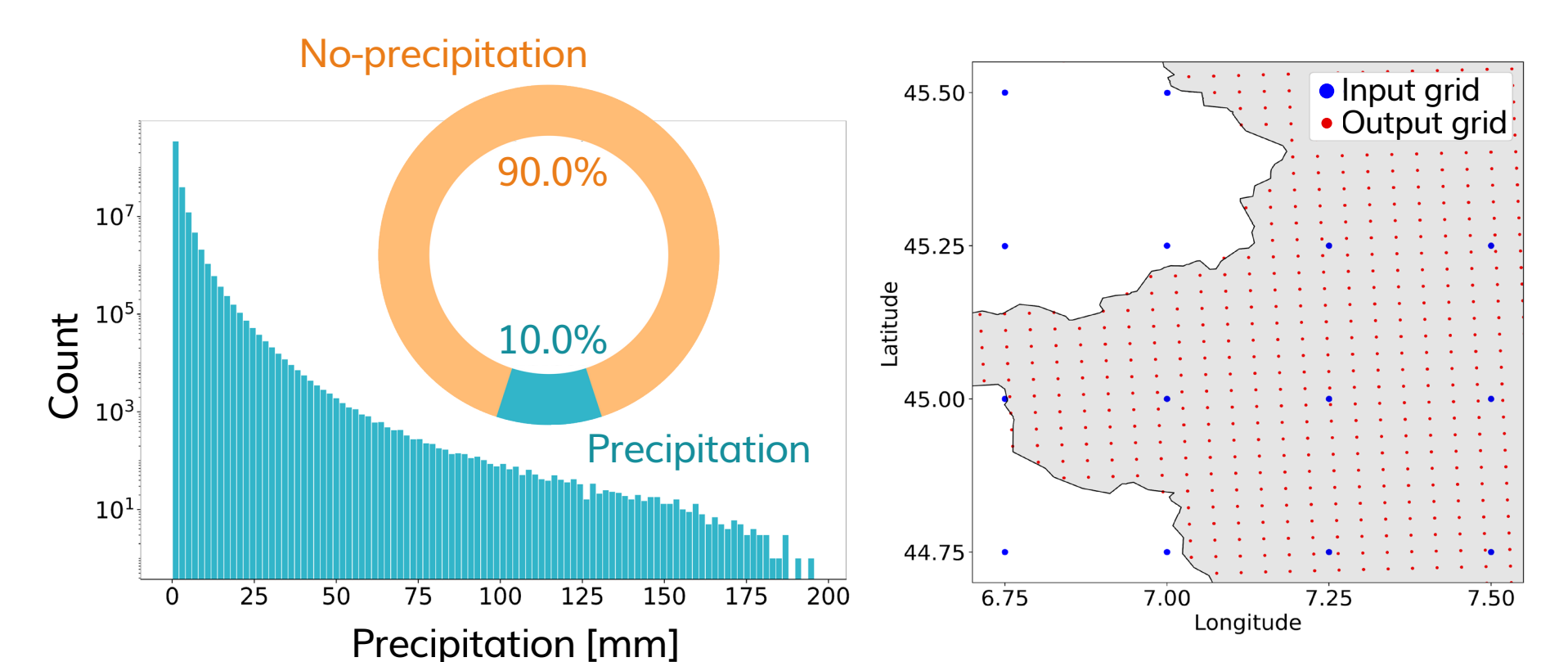
2. DATA



3. MAIN CHALLENGES

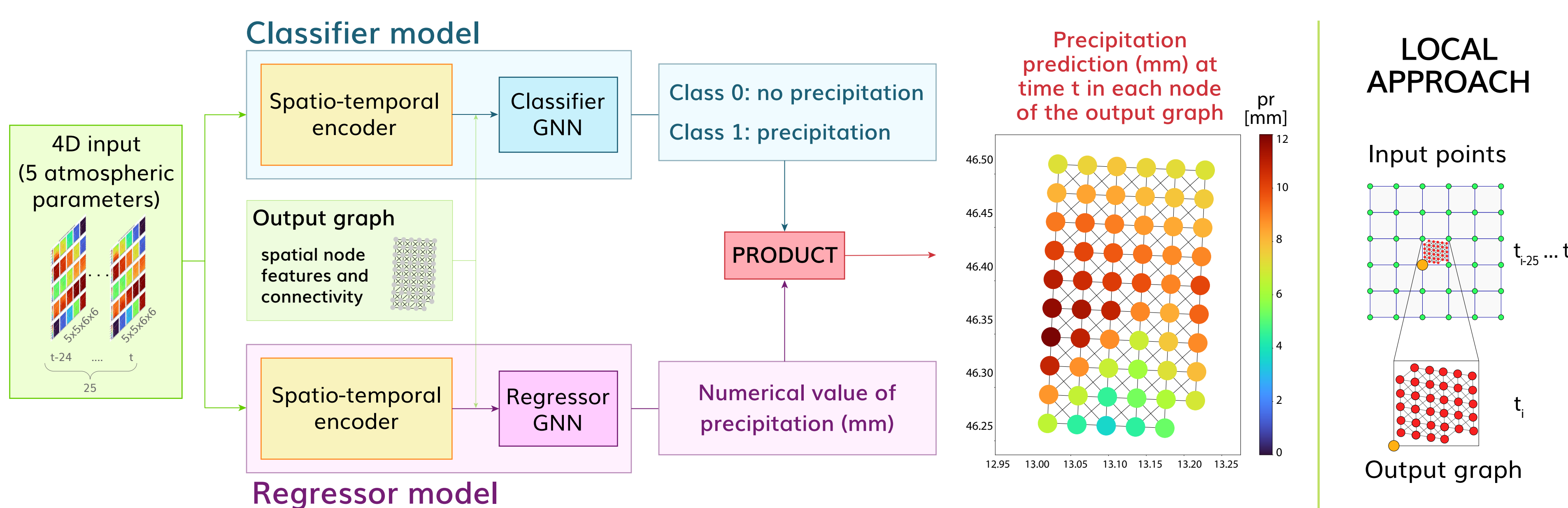
Severe precipitation is difficult to predict and working with real data (GRIPHO) is challenging.

- Different grids for input and target
- Target unbalanced (~90% < 0.1 mm) and skewed



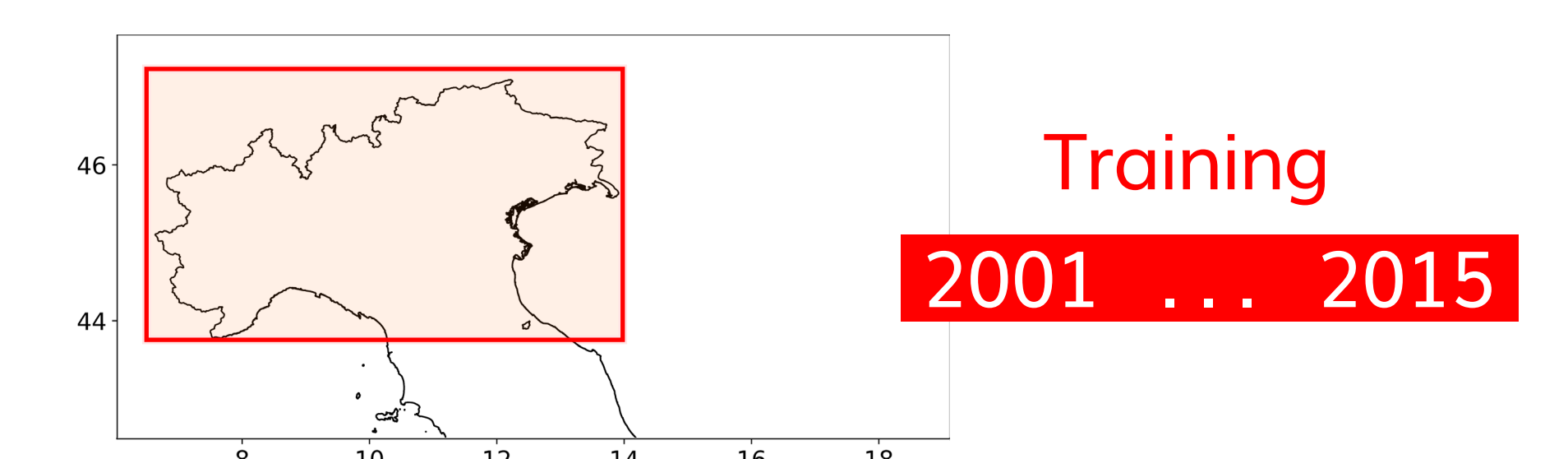
4. DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK (DL-model)

Convolutional and recurrent neural networks are adopted to capture the spatial and temporal dependencies in the atmospheric data and produce a low-dimensional encoding of the input. Graph neural networks are used to effectively model the irregular output grid as a graph.



5. TRAINING AND EVALUATION

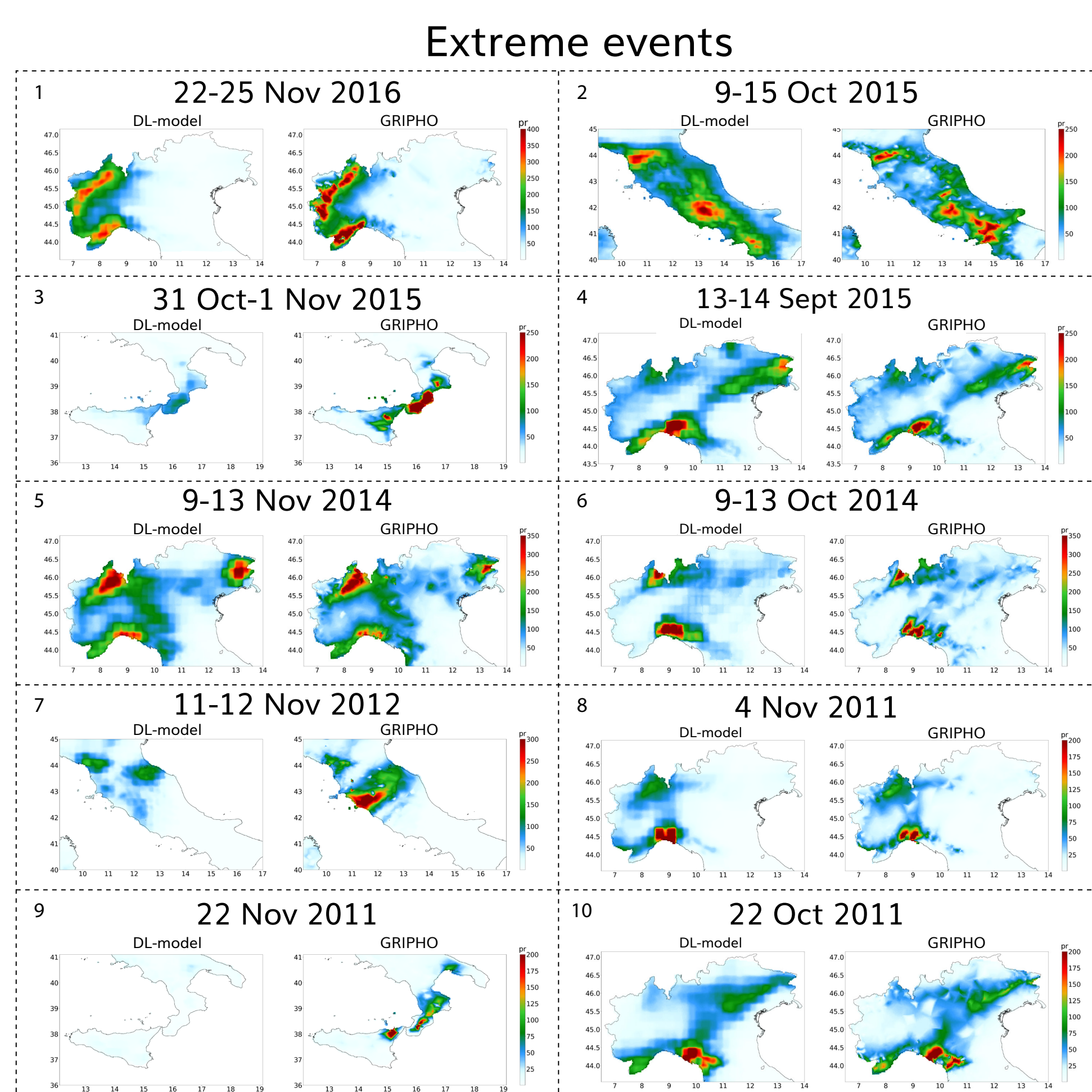
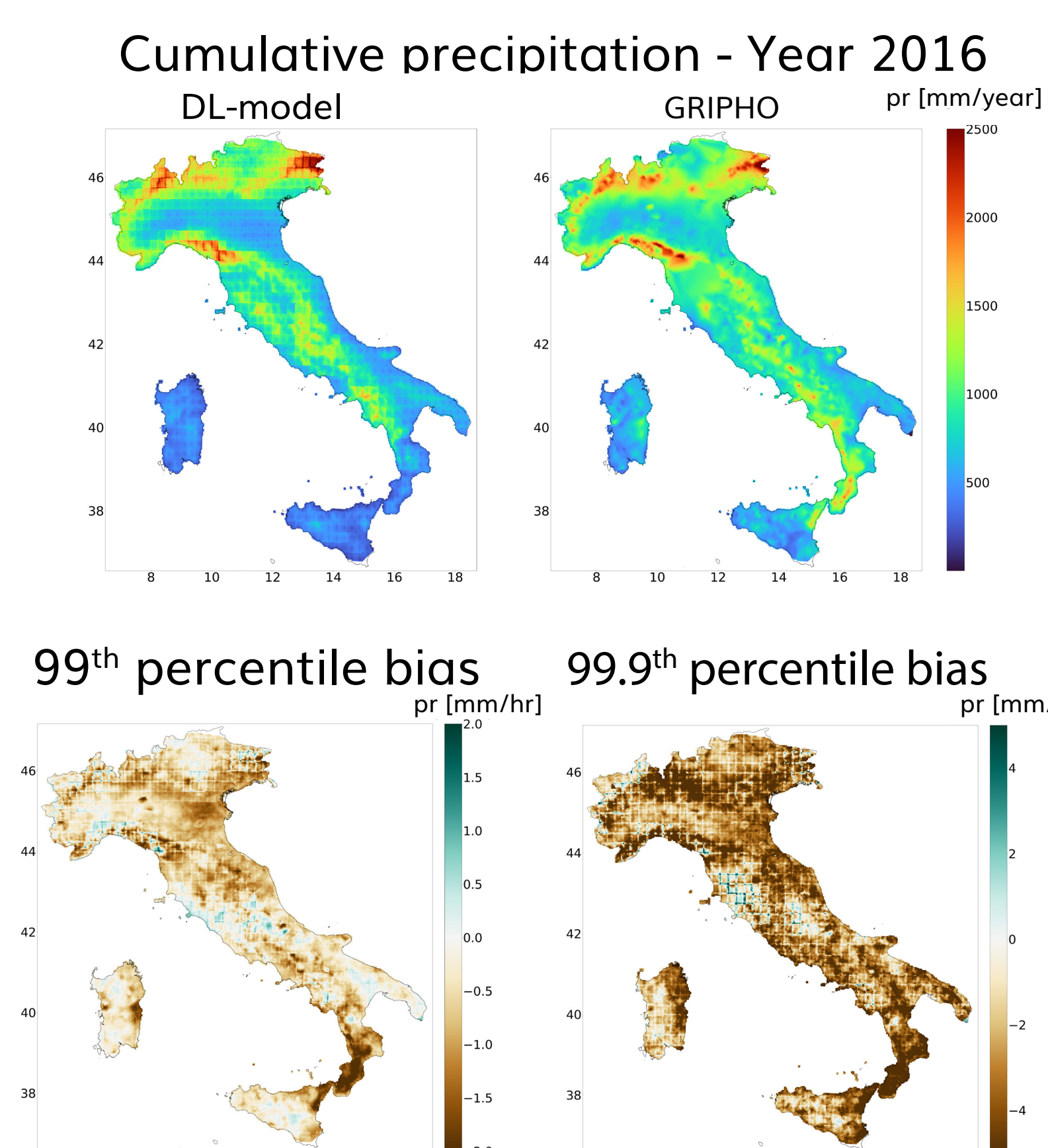
The deep learning framework was trained on northern Italy for a time span of 15 years.



The capability of the DL-model to generalise both in space and time was then assessed. Two main input settings were considered in the evaluation phase:

1. Real world (ERA5)
2. Model world (RegCM) ↪ DL-model still trained on ERA5!

6. REAL-WORLD RESULTS



7. MODEL-WORLD RESULTS

