





Hydrological Modelling

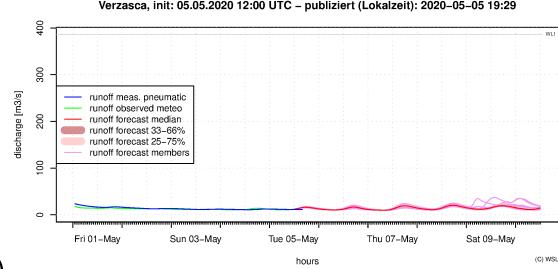
Massimiliano Zappa, WSL, Switzerland 6. May 2020

Photo credits: Samuel Monhart (MeteoSwiss/WSL)

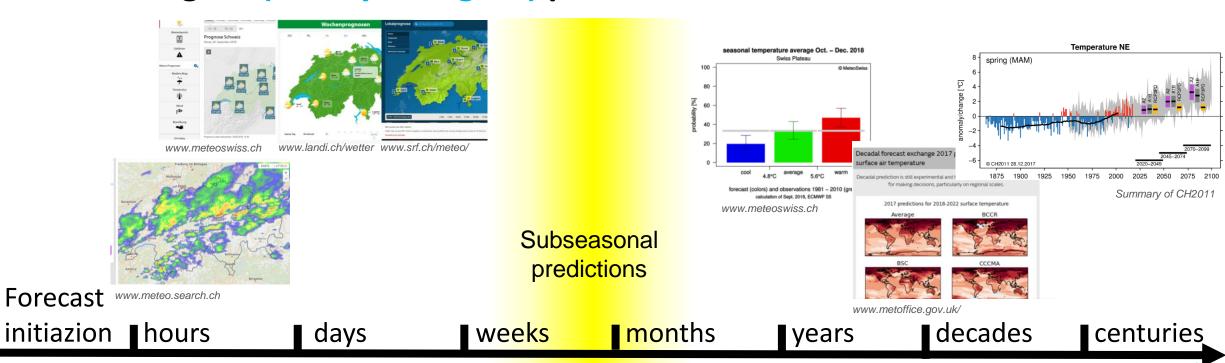
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Traditional collaboration

- MAP 1999
 - Soil moisture fluxes –parameterization of hydrological models
 - Flood forecasts during IOP
- MAP D-PHASE 2007
 - Real-time coupling
 - Operational flood forecasts (still running)
 - Propagation of uncertainties
- Research projects since 2007
 - Flash-Floods (IMPRINTS et al.)
 - Sub-Seasonal Forecasts (SCCER-SOE et al.)
 - Climate Impacts (CH2018 et al.)



Meteorological (and hydrological) predictions: From minutes to centuries



Medium-range forecasts

Nowcasting

Short-range forecasts

Decadel predictions

Seasonal predictions

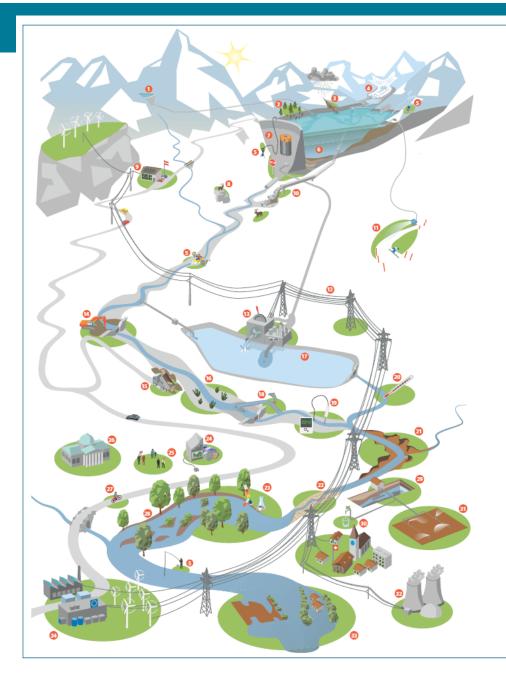
Climate scenarios

Weather forecasts

Climate predictions

Monhart (2018)

From disciplinary to transdisciplinary



- 1 Umleitung von Wasserressourcen
- 2 Einstaufläche
- 3 Lawinen und Erdrutsche
- 4 Gletscher- und Permafrost-Schwund
- 5 Tourismus und Freizeit
- 6 Stauraumverlandung
- 7 Energiespeicherung, Wasserrückhalt und Abflussregulierung
- 8 Habitatschutz
- 9 Ausgleich von variablen erneuerbaren Energien
- 10 Sedimentumleitungsstollen
- 11 Beschneiungsanlagen
- 12 Stromnetzinfrastruktur
- 13 Betrieb Pumpspeicherkraftwerk (turbinieren, pumpen)
- 14 Kies-/Sedimententnahme
- 15 Geschiebeanreicherung
- 16 Auen und Flussuferhabitate
- 17 Ausgleichsbecken
- 18 Fischwanderung
- 19 pH-Wert des Wassers
- 20 Wassertemperatur
- 21 Ufererosion
- 22 Dürre und Trockenheit (Vorsorge)
- 23 Chemische Zusammensetzung des Wassers
- 24 Finanzmärkte und Subventionen
- 25 Mitsprache der Bürger
- 26 Gesetzgebung
- 27 Talsperren und Zufahrtstrassen
- 28 Hartholzauen
- 29 Grundwasser
- 30 Trinkwasser
- 31 Bewässerung
- 3
- 32 Stilllegung der Kernkraftwerke
- 33 Hochwasser(-schutz)
- 34 Stromimporte und -exporte und Ausgestaltung der Energiepolitik

Björnsen-Gurung et al., WEL, 2016

Infografik: Valentin Rüegg Link: www.valentin-rueegg.ch

From disciplinary to transdisciplinary

- Growing requests of "good" meteorological products
- Hydrological impact as added value for meteorology and climatology
- Hydrological outcomes requested for further reaching applications
 - Flood protection
 - Irrigation
 - Water scarcity estimations
 - Hydropower
 - Mass movements
- Growing requests of "good" hydrological products

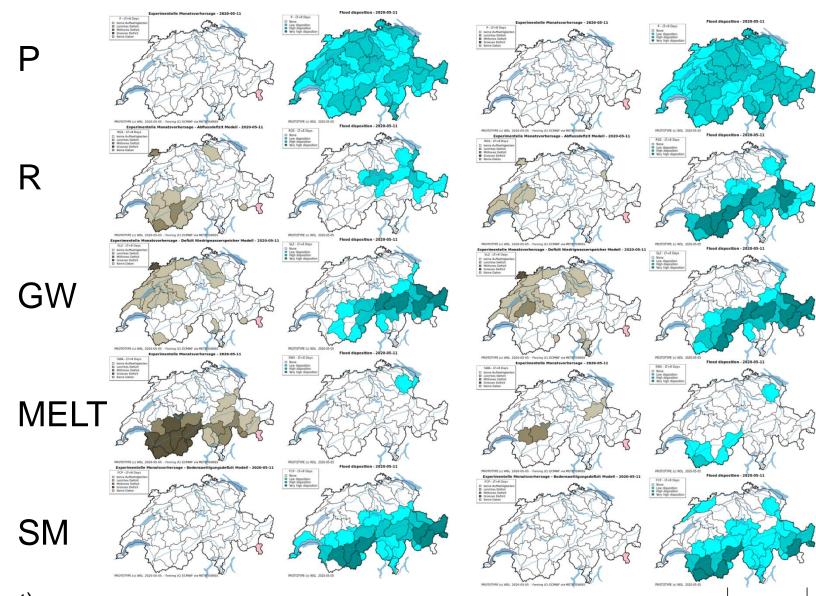
Emerging techniques

- Merging of weather radar and ground based observations
- Nowcasting of rainfall fields
- Seamless blending between observations and forecasts
- Pre-and post-processing
 - Quantile mapping
 - Machine learning
 - Analogues
 - NN

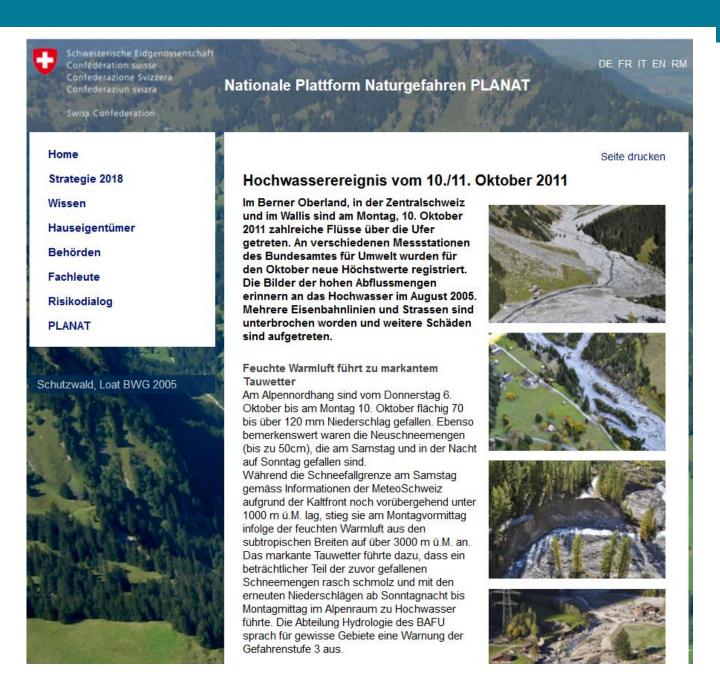
Example Forecast for May 11

Left: raw

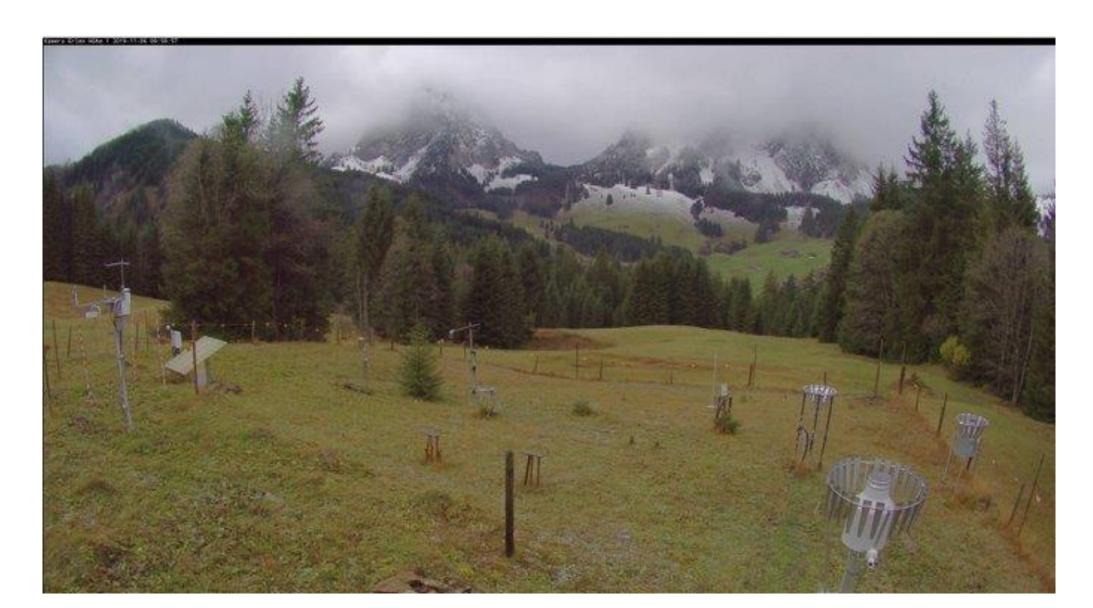
Right: P,T pre-processed



What should be done?



What should be done?



What should be done?

- Accuracy in time and space of the forecasts
- Reduce jumpiness of models
- Improve the prediction of snowfall line
- Orographic rainfall events still a challenge
- Transparent and robust data pre/post processing
- Accuracy of precipitation and temperature predictions
 - Make this a bivariate goal
 - For short term and climate scale
- Communication of uncertainties

Perspectives

TEAMx

What is TEAMx?

Organization •

Resources and projects ▼

Publications **▼**

News



TEAMx

Mul**t**i-scale transport and **e**xchange processes in the **a**tmosphere over **m**ountains – programme and **ex**periment

Atmospheric processes specific to mountainous regions heavily affect the exchange of momentum, heat and mass between the Earth's surface and the atmosphere. **TEAMx** is an international research programme that aims at improving our understanding of these processes.

The TEAMx concept is concisely summarised in an executive summary, while a detailed description of the scientific objectives of the programme is given in its white paper.