

PySTEPS-BE ensemble nowcasts for extreme rainfall warnings in Belgium

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Improve current deterministic nowcast warnings for precipitation by extreme Objective: rainfall warnings that include uncertainty information from an ensemble nowcast.

1. PySTEPS-BE ensemble nowcast

Based on STEPS [1, 2], built in the open-source framework pySTEPS [3]

Input:

- > Observations: radar rainfall fields, 1km resolution, 5min frequency
- NWP: ALARO+AROME at 1.3km, 5min accumulations

Output:

24-member ensemble, every 10 minutes

> Forecast time step of 5min for up to +6 hours lead time

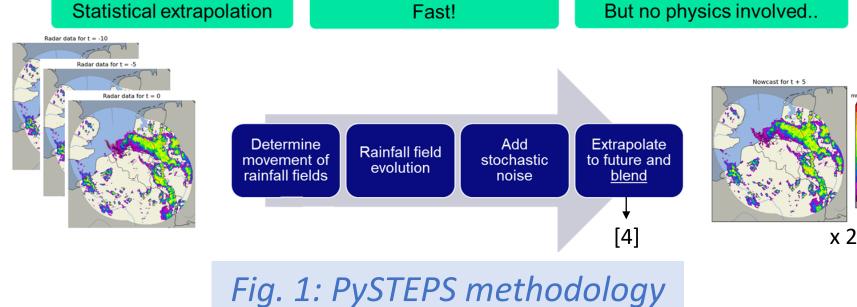


Fig. 3: Minimum overlap method

3. Pixels to municipalities

The administrative scales for warnings are the municipalities.

- Match the pixels of the regular grid to the shape of the municipality (minimum overlap method, Fig. 3).
- > If any matched pixel exceeds the local threshold, the evaluated pySTEPS-BE member contributes as active warning

and the exceedance count of the municipality is increased by 1. The exceedance count is always smaller or equal to the ensemble size.

The ensemble-based probability can then be calculated as **exceedance probability** = exceedance count / ensemble size.

5. PyRainWarn output

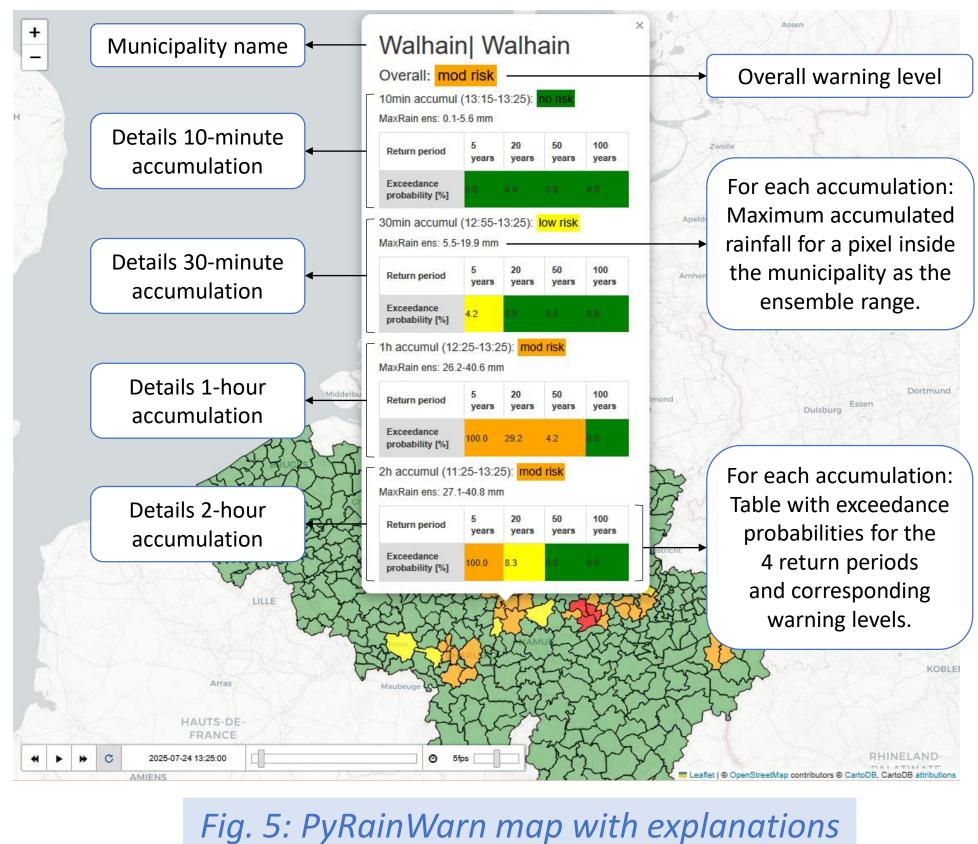
PyRainWarn = pySTEPS-based rainfall warnings

> Animated map to display the warnings

Valenciennes

- Details as a popup window for each municipality
- JSON file to list the municipality warnings
- Scan me!





References

- Bowler, N.E., Pierce, C.E. and Seed, A.W. (2006): https://doi.org/10.1256/qj.04.100
- Seed, A.W., Pierce, C.E., and Norman, K. (2013): https://doi.org/10.1002/wrcr.20536 Pulkkinen, S. et al. (2019): https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-4185-2019
- [3]
- Imhoff, R.O. et al. (2023): https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.4461
- Van de Vyver, H. (2012): https://doi.org/10.1029/2011wr011707 [5]

2. Extreme rainfall return periods

Extreme rainfall is defined by spatial Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) models based on long-term time series of rain gauge data [5].

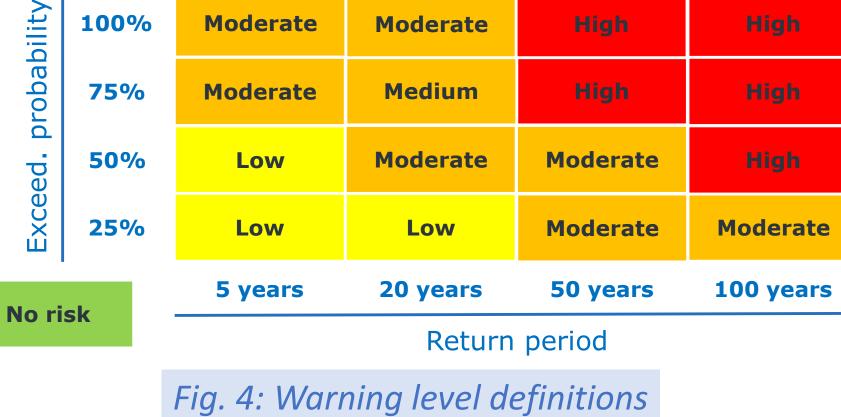
- Mean annual rainfall as covariate
- The return level z(T) is defined as the value that is exceeded, on average, once every T years.
- The **return period** (T) is the time interval over which the return level is expected to recur. Longer return periods mean more extreme rainfall.
- Spatial resolution grid: 1km×1km
- > Compare the nowcast of each pySTEPS-BE member to the return levels and identify pixels with exceeded thresholds and the active warning members.

Fig. 2: Return level example

4. Warning levels

The exceedance probability and the return periods are used to define the warning level.

- > 4 levels: green (no risk), yellow (low risk), orange (moderate risk), and red (high risk)
- > 4 return periods
- 4 probability thresholds
- These calculations are repeated for the accumulation times of 10min, 30min, 1h, and 2h.



- > If the accumulation
 - time is longer than the forecast time step, observations are included.
- The most severe warning level is displayed for each municipality.

Outlook

- > Operational at the RMI since October 2025
- > Validation and tuning of the warning levels if needed
- > User feedback and adaption to their needs
- > PyRainWarn extreme rainfall warnings in the RMI mobile app

Acknowledgements

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