



Citizen Science Daten für die Schweizer Hagelforschung und ein neues kollektives Überschwemmungsgedächtnis

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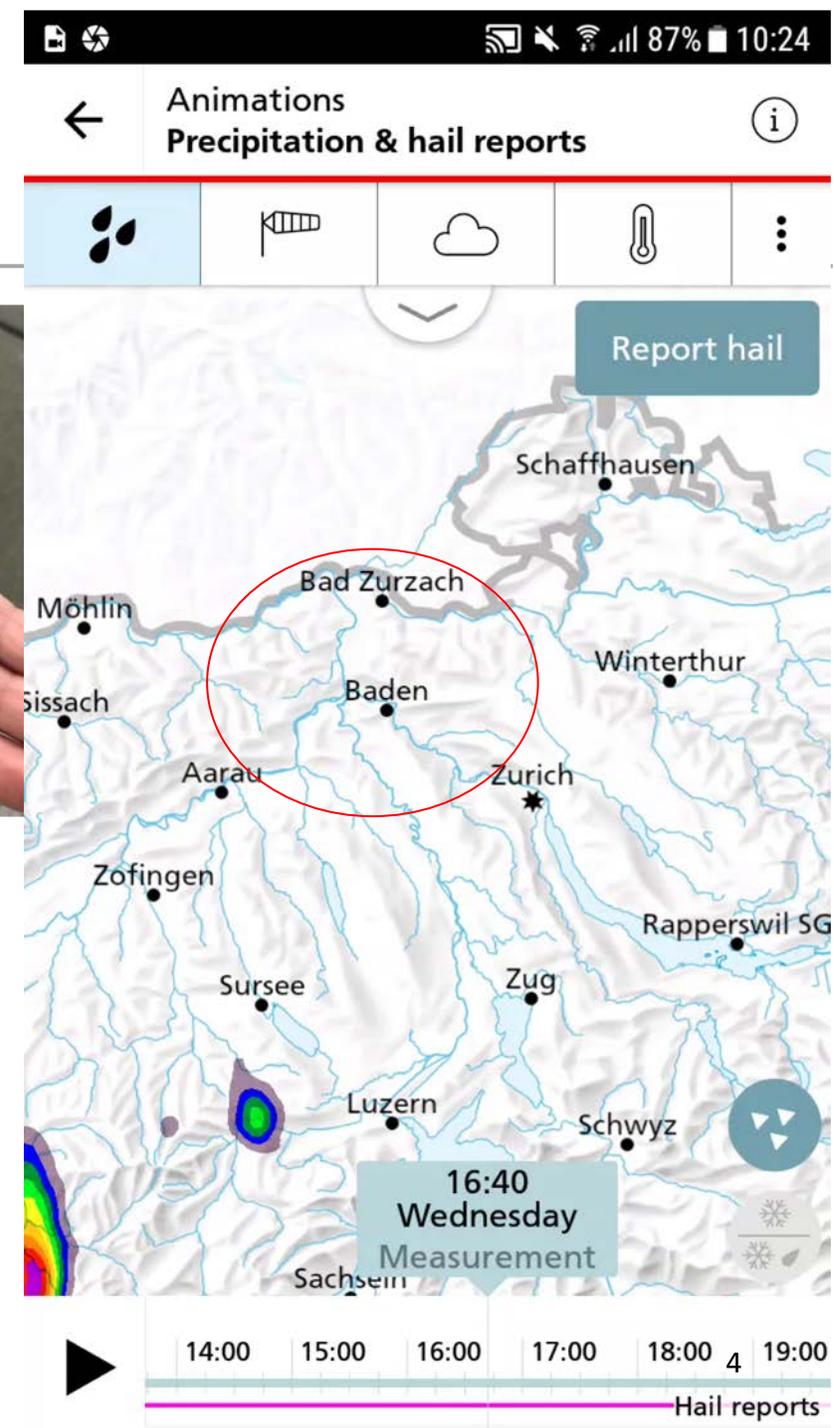


- Die crowdsourcing Hagelmeldungen der MeteoSchweiz & ihre erste Anwendung
→ Alessandro Hering, Urs Germann, Olivia Romppainen-Martius

- Kollektives Überschwemmungsgedächtnis
–
Mémoire collective des inondations
→ Rouven Sturny, Gérard Tyedmers, Nathanael Weber



Beispiel: Hagel in Baden – 30 Mai 2018



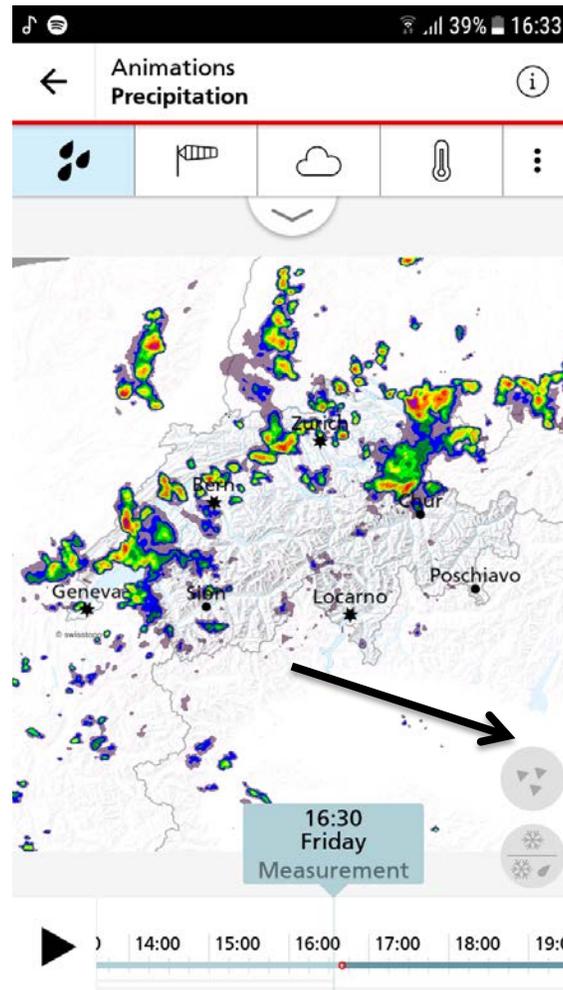
Die crowdsourcing Hagelmeldungen der MeteoSchweiz

Über die Meldungen:

- + Seit Mai 2015
- + Inzwischen > 54'000 Meldungen

Wichtigsten Variablen:

- + Grösse
- + Koordinaten
- + Meldezeit
- + Ereigniszeit
- + Anonyme ID
- + Weitere (AppVersion, OSVersion, Sprache, etc.)



Ø ~0.5-0.8 cm



Ø = 2.3 cm



Ø = 3.1 cm



Ø = 4.3 cm



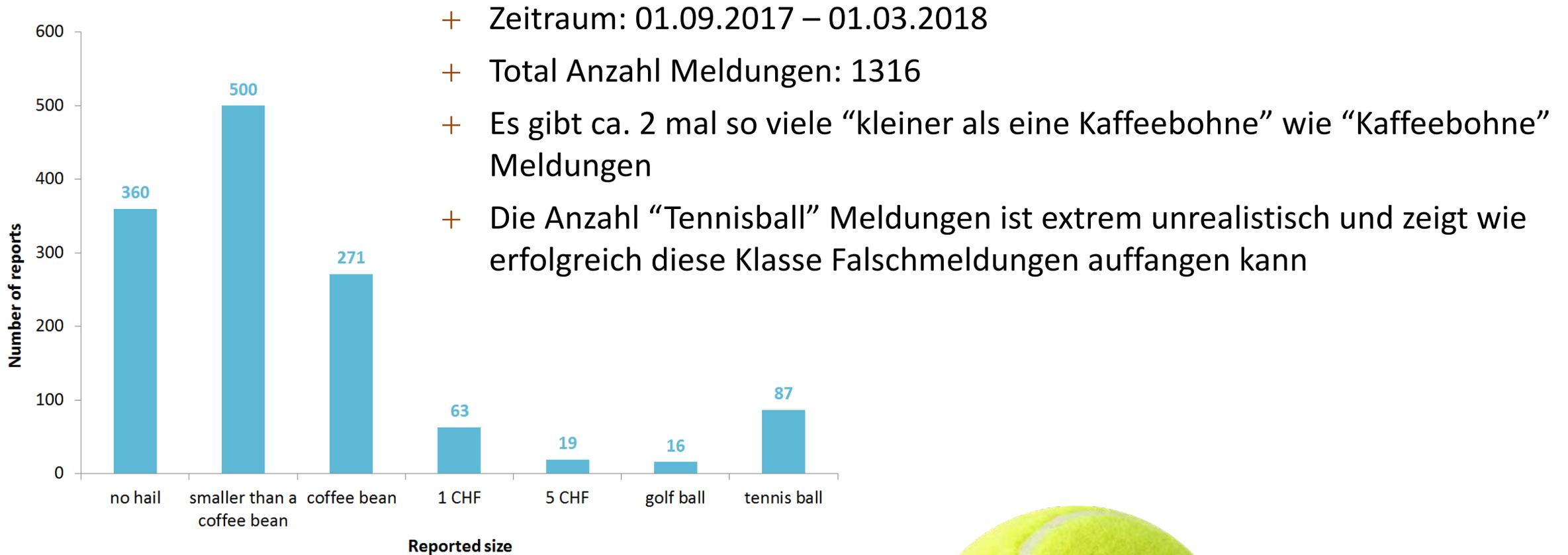
Ø ~6.5-6.8 cm

Die Hagelklassen

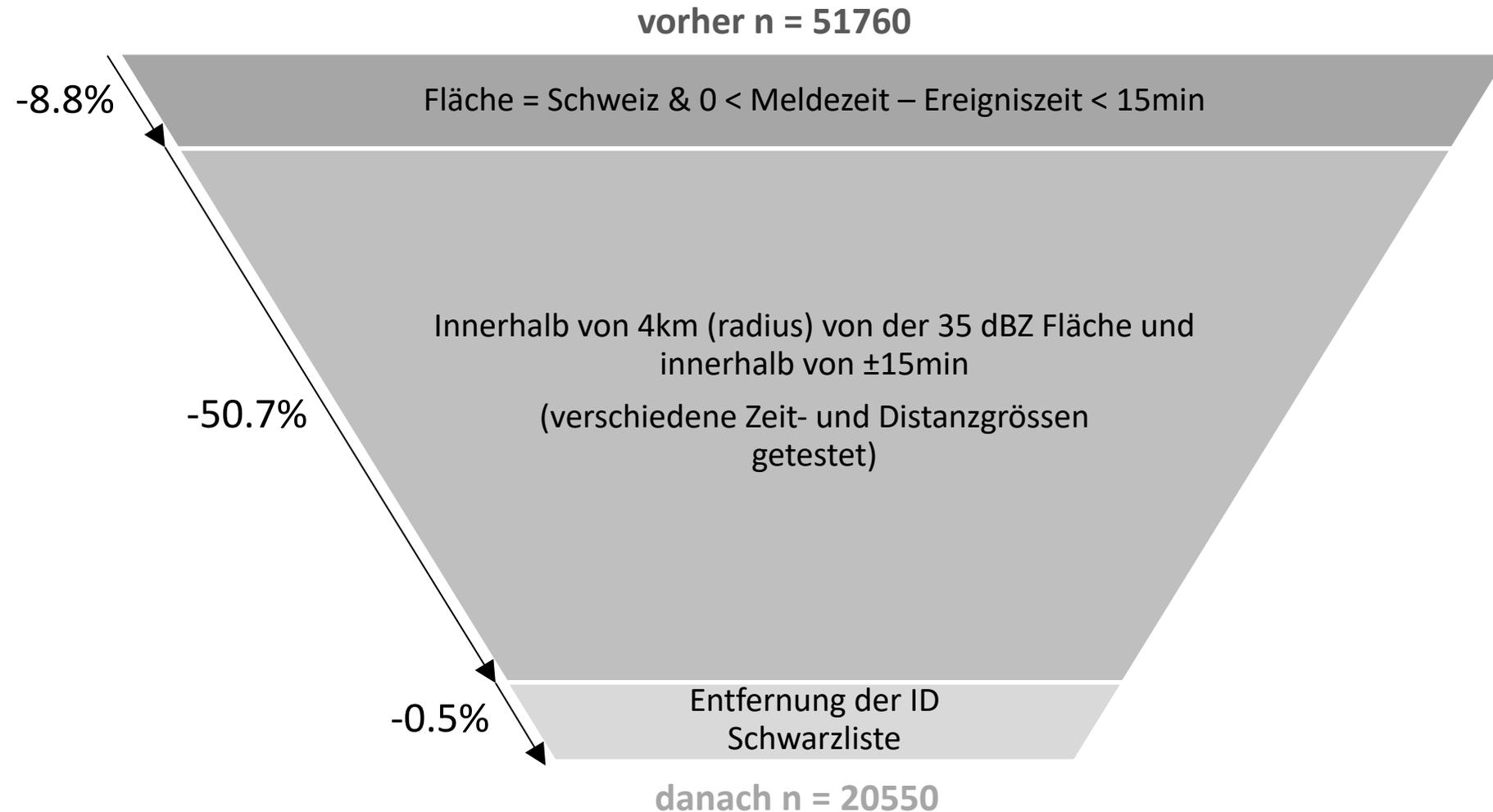
Choose size of the hailstone:		Choose size of the hailstone:			
<input type="radio"/> Coffee beans		<input type="radio"/> Smaller than a coffee bean			$\varnothing \sim 0.5-0.8 \text{ cm}$
<input type="radio"/> One franc coin		<input type="radio"/> Coffee bean			$\varnothing = 2.3 \text{ cm}$
<input type="radio"/> Five francs coin		<input type="radio"/> One franc coin			$\varnothing = 3.1 \text{ cm}$
<input type="radio"/> Bigger than five francs coin		<input type="radio"/> Five francs coin			$\varnothing = 4.3 \text{ cm}$
<input type="radio"/> No hail		<input type="radio"/> Golf ball			$\varnothing \sim 6.5-6.8 \text{ cm}$
		<input type="radio"/> Tennis ball			
		<input type="radio"/> No hail			

Im **September 2017** wurden die grösste und kleinste Hagelklasse in zwei Klassen aufgeteilt.

Erste Ansicht der neu klassifizierten Meldungen

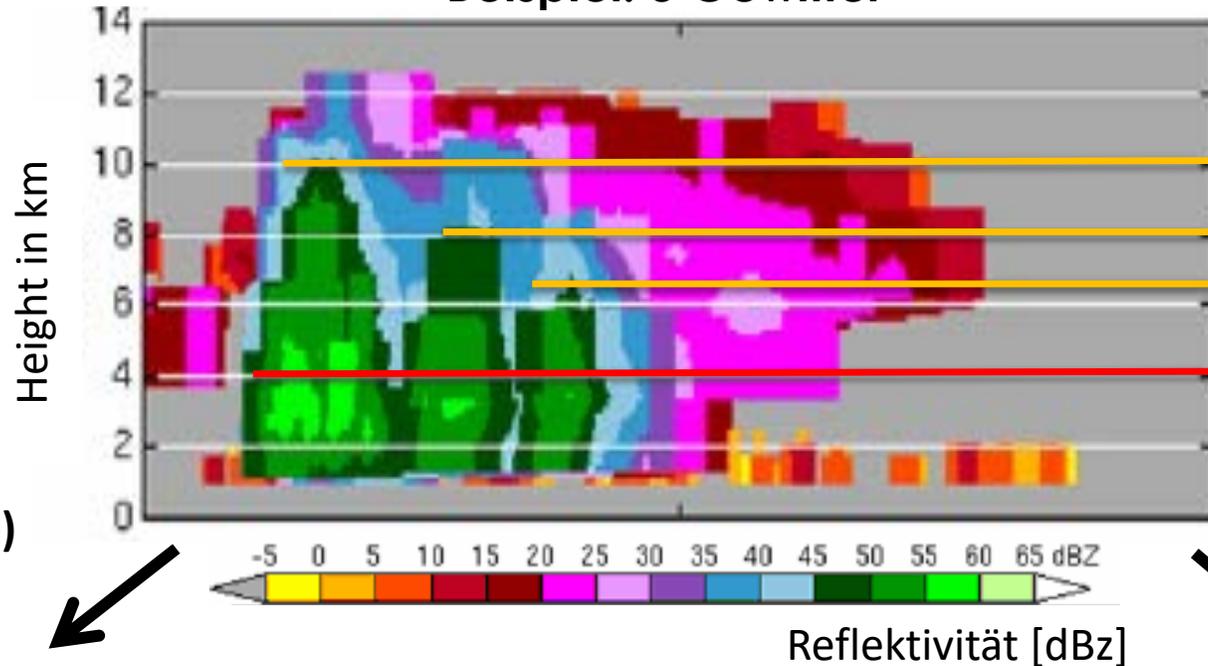


Die Filterung der Meldungen und ihre Folge



Die Detektion von Hagel und Einschätzung der Hagelgrösse mit Radardaten

Beispiel: 3 Gewitter



Probability of hail (POH)

$$\Delta H = H_{45\text{dBZ}} - H_{0^\circ\text{C}}$$

Hagel: $\Delta H \geq 1.6 \text{ km}$

100%: $\Delta H \geq 5.8 \text{ km}$

(Waldvogel, 1979)

Maximum height of
45 dBz (EchoTop 45)

Freezing level
4000 m.a.s.l.

Maximum expected severe hail size (MESHS)

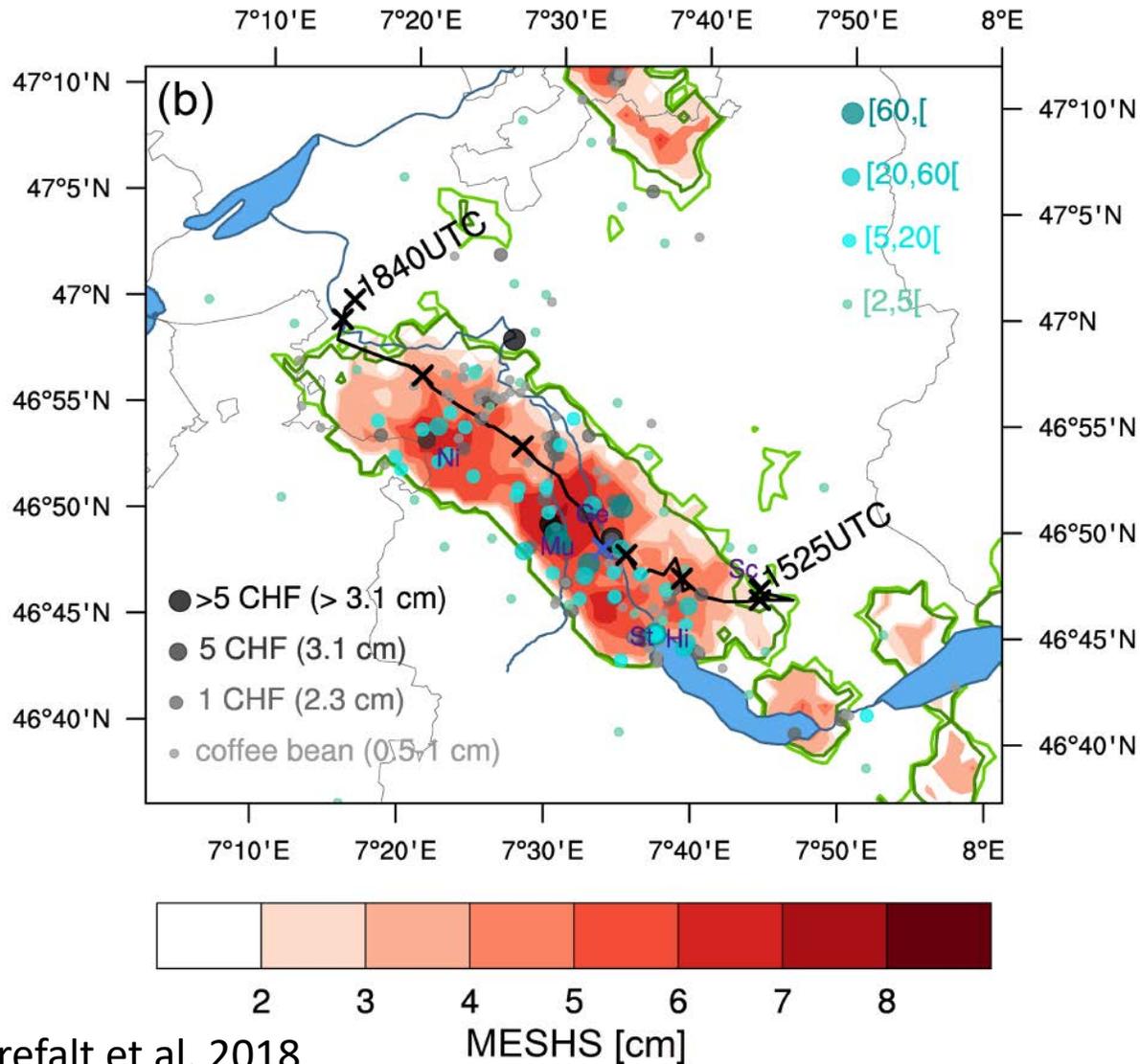
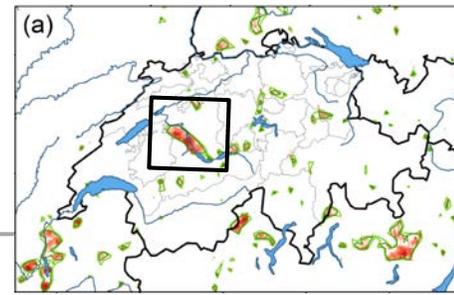
$H_{50\text{dBZ}}$

$H_{0^\circ\text{C}}$

Hagelgrösse $\geq 2.0 \text{ cm}$

(Treloar, 1998)

Fallstudie 6. Juni 2015



POH= 80 %, POH= 90%

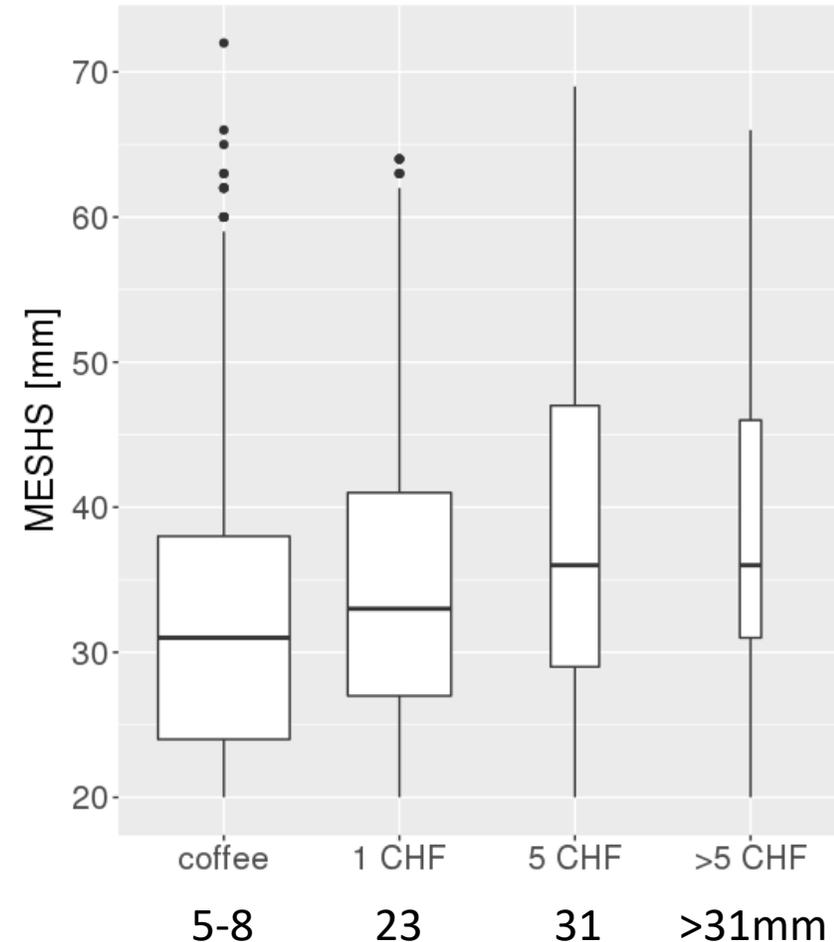
MeteoSwiss App Hagelmeldungen

Versicherungsfälle

Hagelmeldungen bestätigen MESHS und POH

Verifikation Resultate: MESHS, 0km Radius

- + Positive Korrelation zwischen MESHS und gemeldete Grösse
- + Für >5CHF: Entweder ist die MESHS Skala zu schmal und/oder die Quantile werden von immer noch vorhandenen Falschmeldungen beeinflusst

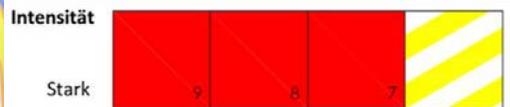
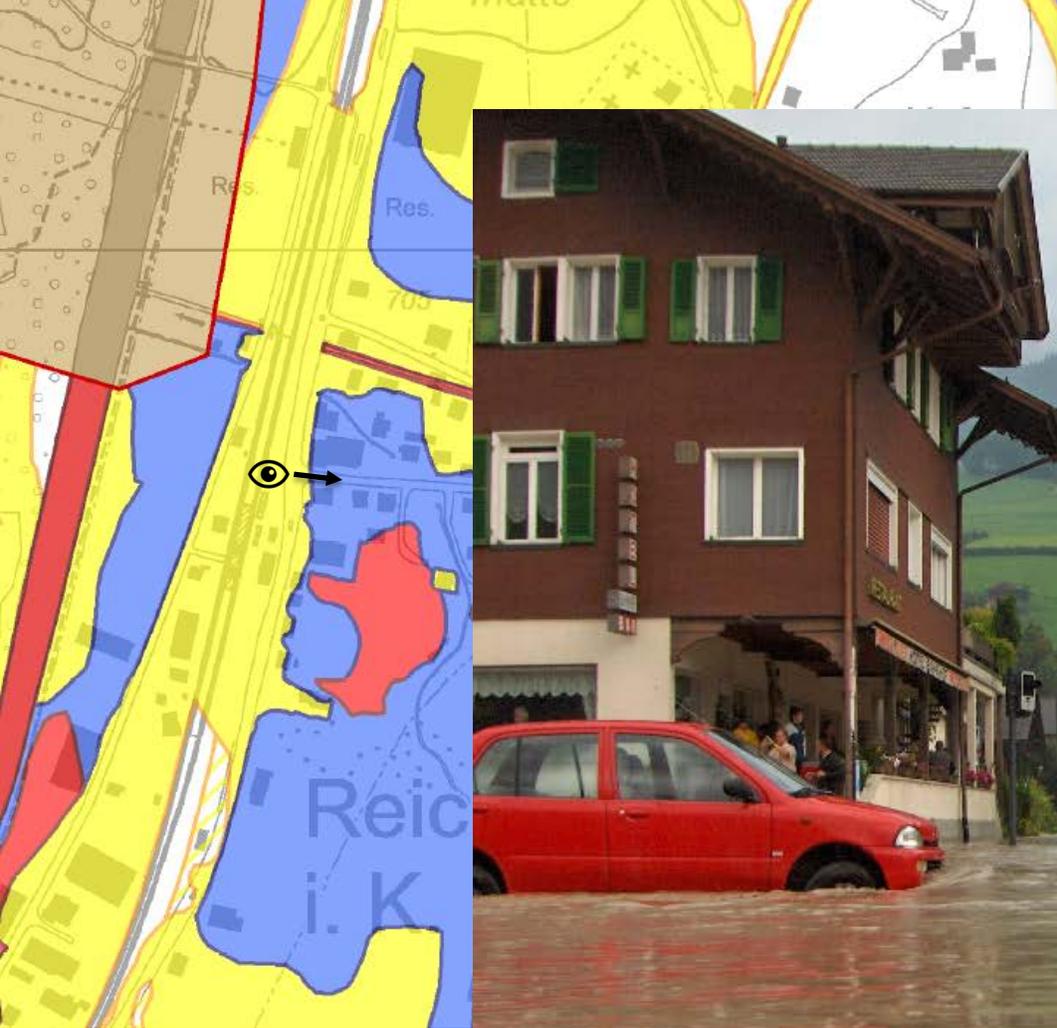




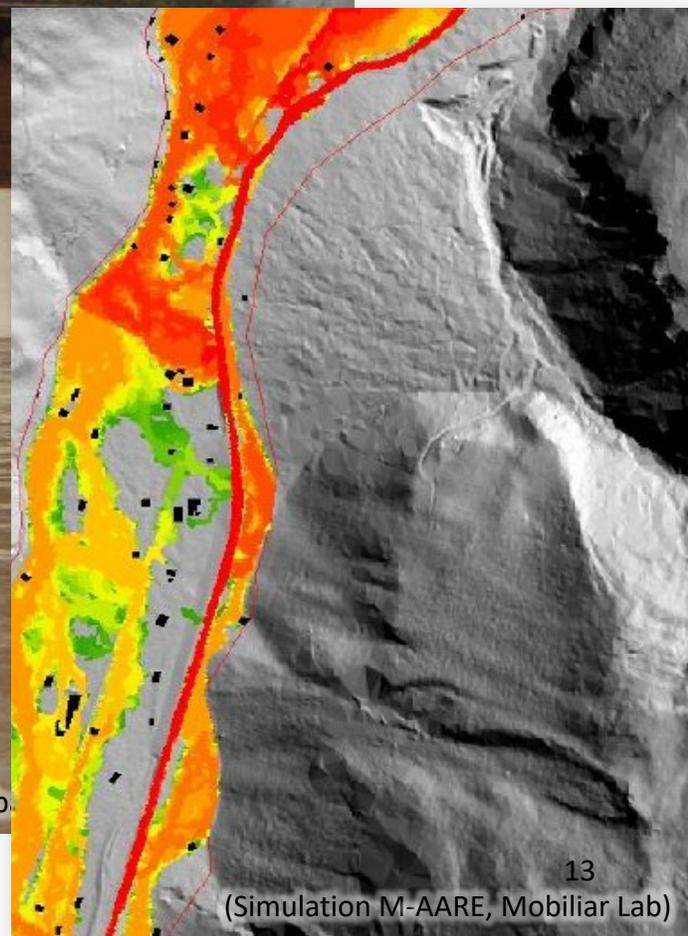
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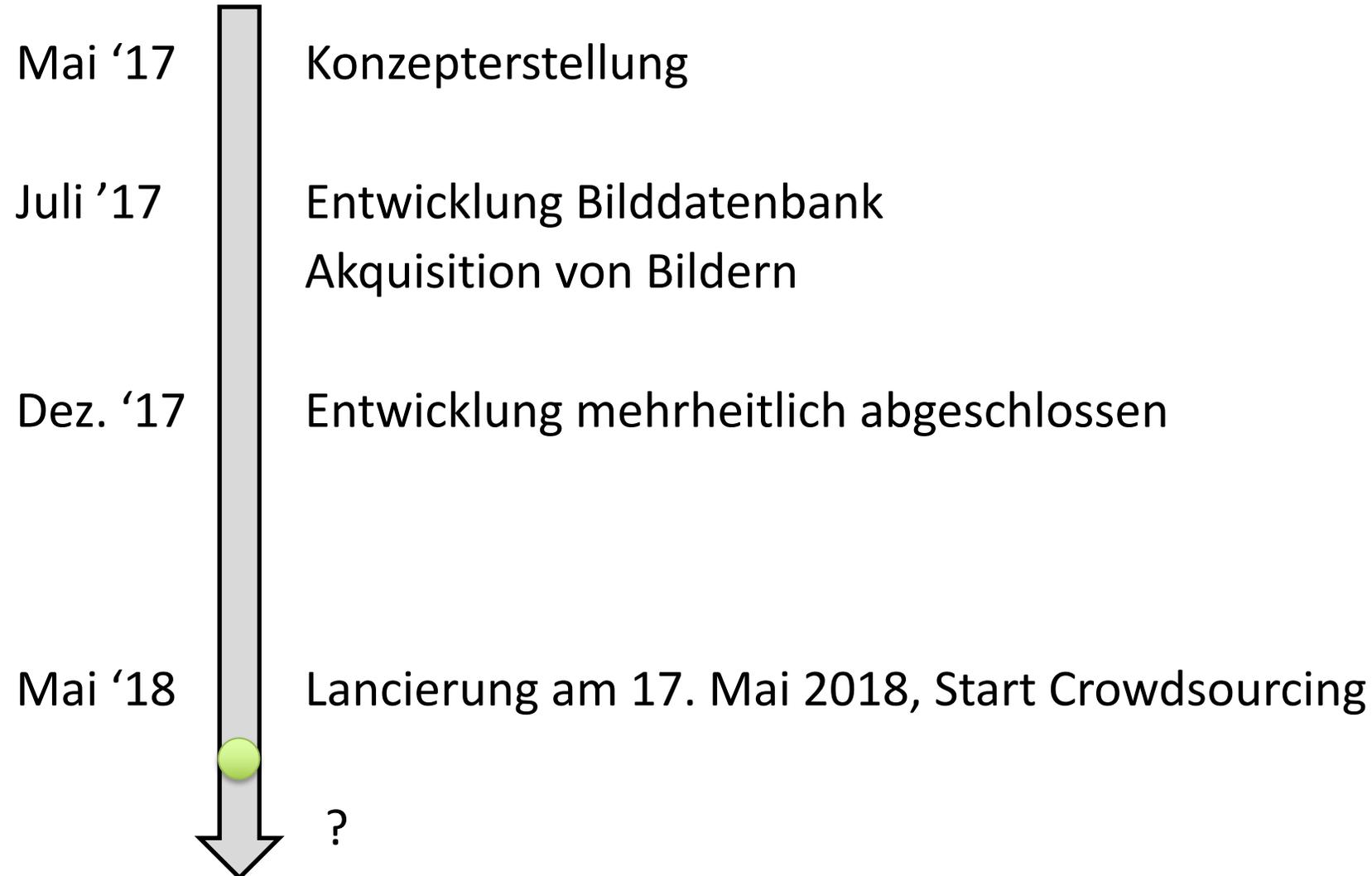


Mobilier Lab für Naturrisiken

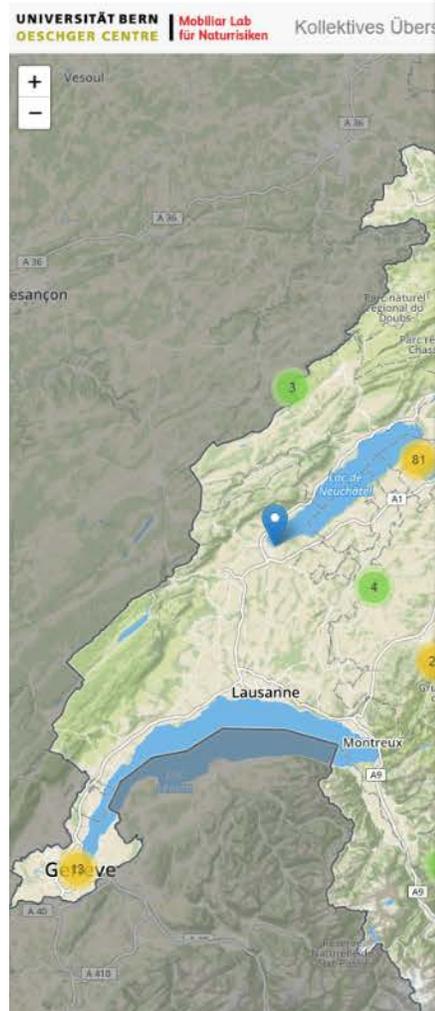


(Reichenb...

- Aufbau des Kollektiven Überschwemmungsgedächtnisses
- Öffentlich zugänglich
- Räumliche Dimension: schweizweit, verortet
- Zeitliche Dimension: neu bis historisch
- Quellen:
 - bestehende Bildarchive (z.B. Bildarchiv der ETH Zürich, Kantone, weitere Archive...)
 - Bevölkerung (*Crowd*)



The screenshot displays a web application interface. At the top, the header includes the logo for 'UNIVERSITÄT BERN OESCHGER CENTRE Mobiliar Lab für Naturrisiken' and the title 'Kollektives Überschwemmungsgedächtnis'. A blue progress bar with the number '1529' is visible. The main area features a topographic map of Switzerland with numerous yellow and green circular markers indicating flood locations. A large blue semi-transparent box is overlaid on the map, containing the text:
www.überschwemmungsgedächtnis.ch
www.memoiredesinondations.ch
An inset satellite image shows a flooded area. On the right side, there is a vertical photo gallery with a date filter set to '2018'. The gallery contains several photographs of flooded buildings and streets. The bottom right corner of the map area shows the 'OpenStreetMap' logo.



➕ Eigene Bilder hinzufügen

Bild wählen:



Beschreibung: **Aufnahmedatum:** **Urheber/-in:**

E-Mail: **Lizenz:**

darf publiziert werden

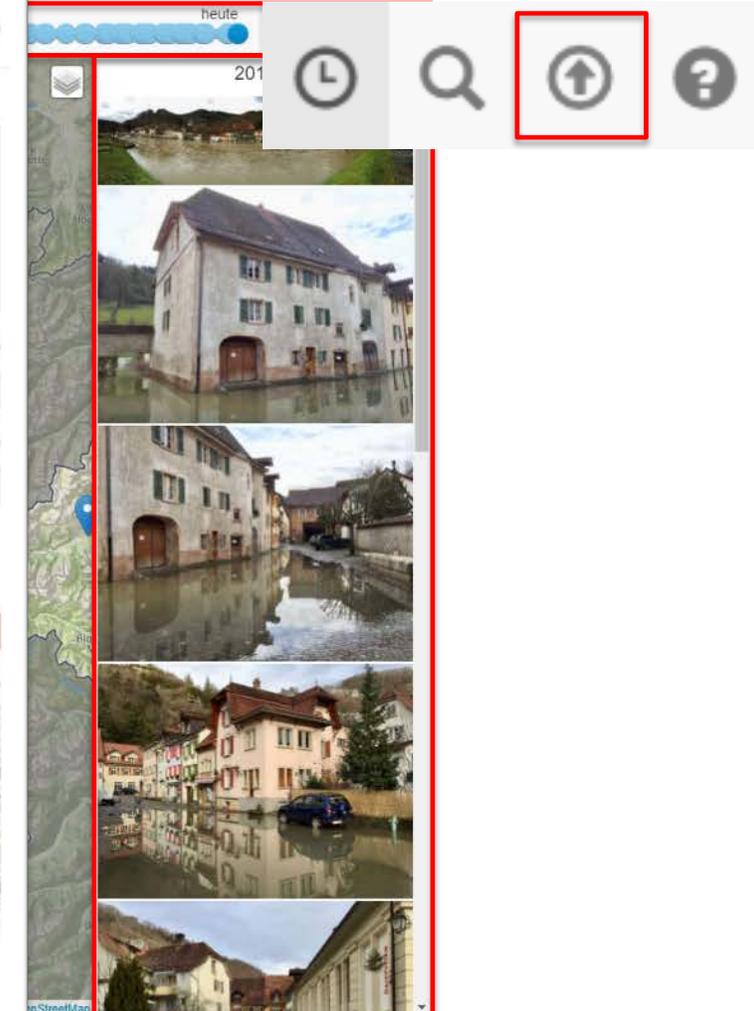
Aufnahmeort: **Breitengrad:** **Längengrad:**

Karte:



Ich bin mit den [Nutzungsbedingungen](#) und den [Wettbewerb-Teilnahmebedingungen](#) einverstanden.

→ danach manuelle Validierung



Stellen auch Sie der Öffentlichkeit Ihre Überschwemmungsbilder zur Verfügung und **gewinnen** Sie bis Ende August 2018 eines von fünf Geschenken in Wassernähe!



Küsnacht am Zürichsee, 1778

Johann Jakob Aschmann / Public Domain Mark



Sarnen, 1970

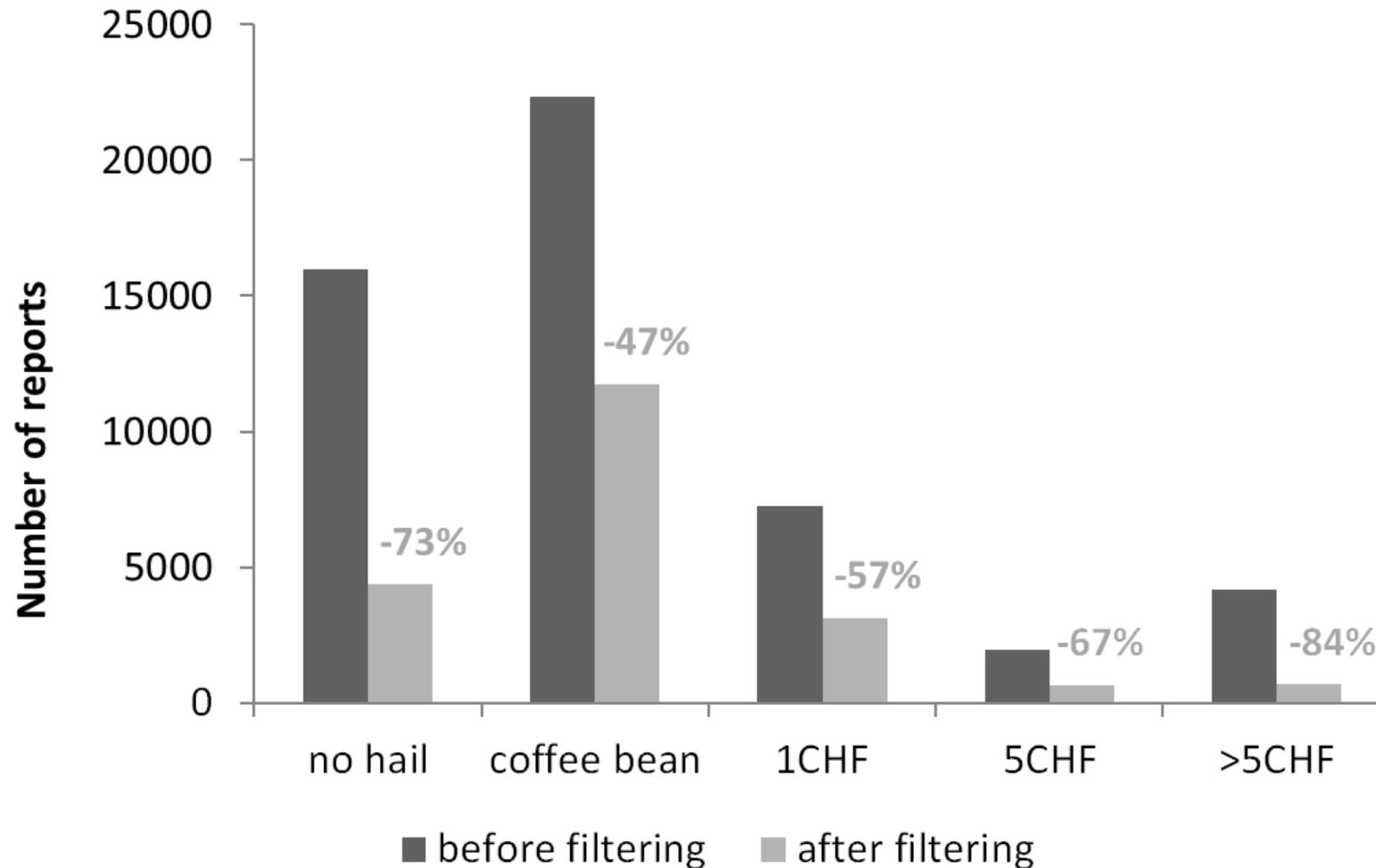
© unbekannt / aufbewahrt von: Staatsarchiv
Obwalden



Saint-Ursanne, 2018

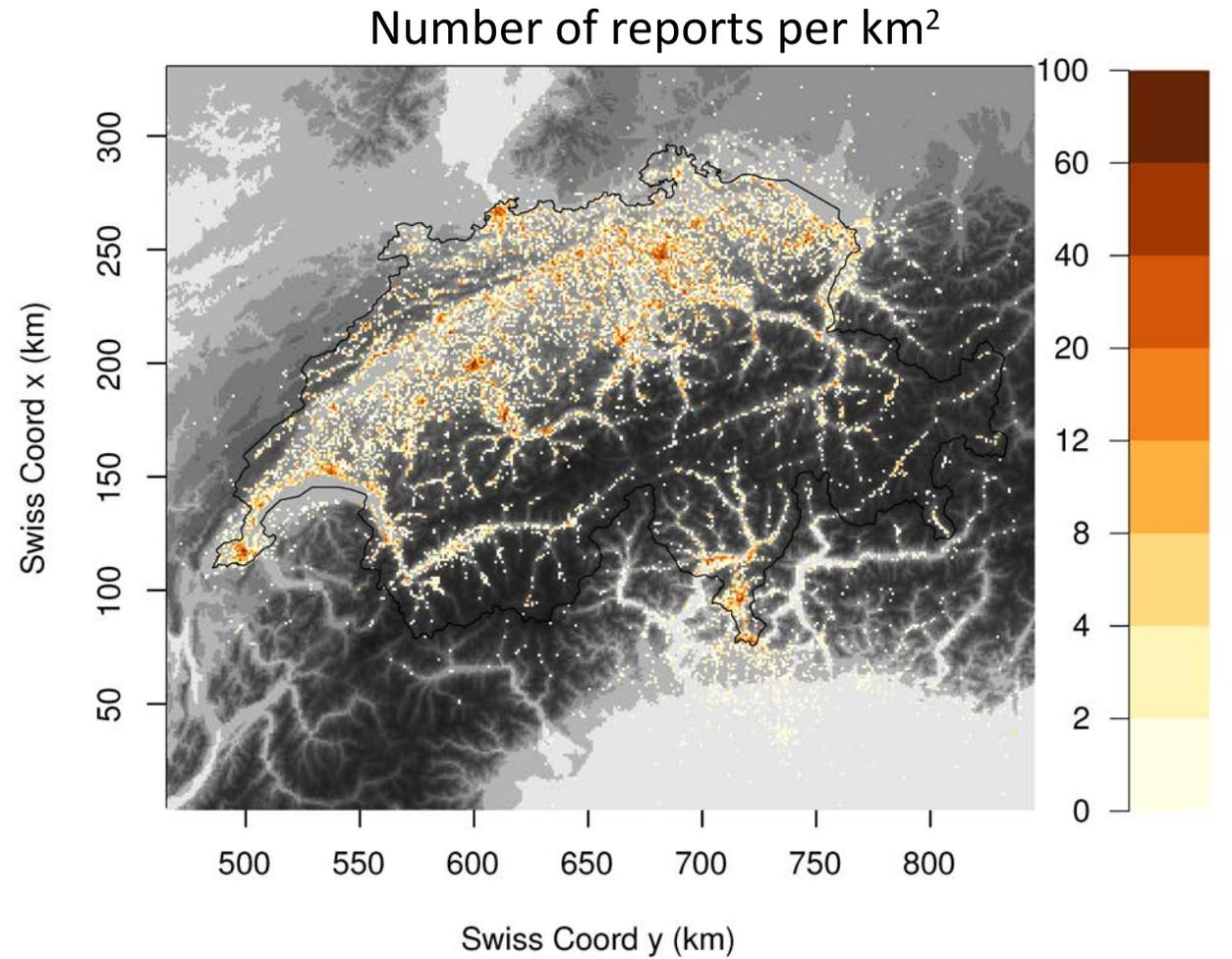
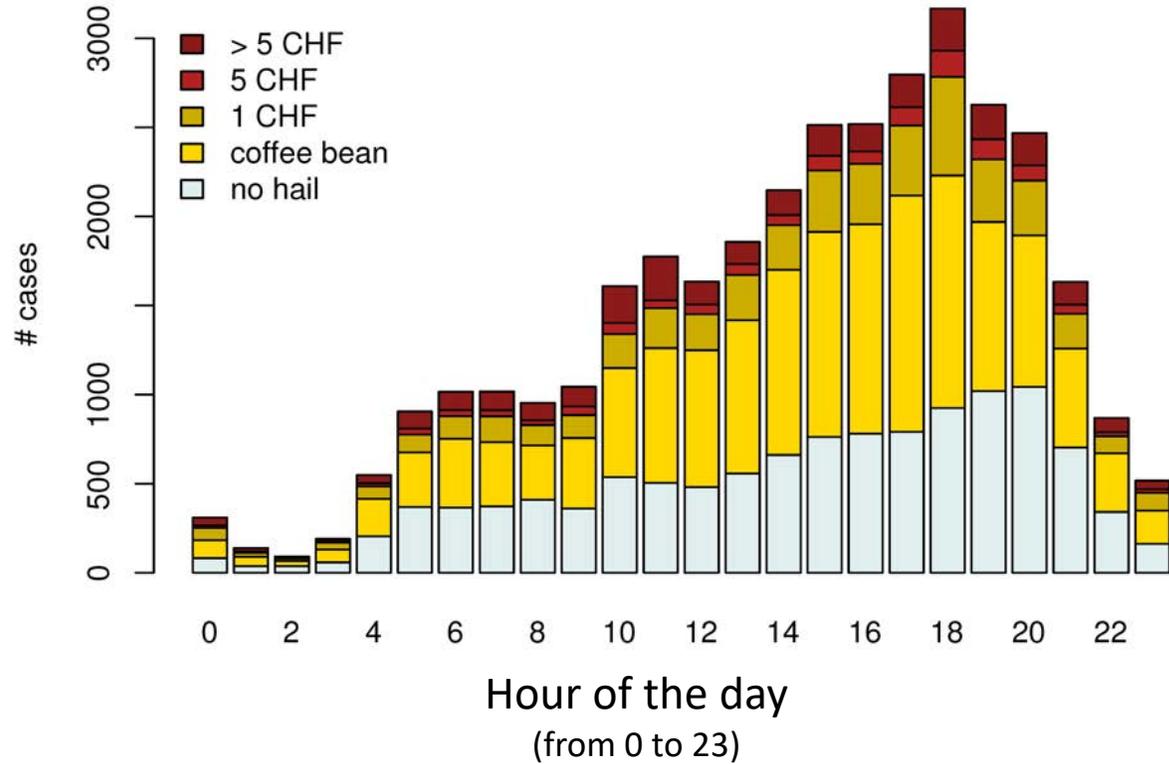
© Nicolas Maitre

Die Filterung der Meldungen und ihre Folge



MeteoSwiss crowd-sourced hail reports

Overview

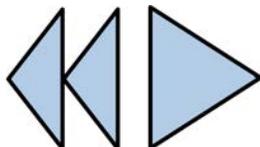


How many reports can be matched with POH & MESHES?

The filtered crowd-sourced reports are matched with POH and MESHES. A match exists if for a report of any size except “no hail”, the pixel at the location and time of the report, or pixels close to it (so called neighbourhoods), has/have a non-zero value. Sensitivity studies show that the size of the neighbourhood does not influence the resulting number of matches greatly.

	POH					MESHES				
	coffee bean	1 CHF	5 CHF	>5 CHF	Total	coffee bean	1 CHF	5 CHF	>5 CHF	Total
N	11746	3132	642	669	16189	11746	3132	642	669	16189
radar value at the location and time of the report	4400	1548	254	62	6264	1125	688	150	30	1993
including values within a 2km-radius and ± 10 min	6976	2041	327	133	9477	3241	1480	261	70	5052

- + MESHES matches with “coffee bean” reports (0.5-0.8 cm) are few because MESHES values < 2 cm do not exist.
- + Despite filtering the reports, many false reports still seem to exist in the “>5 CHF” sample



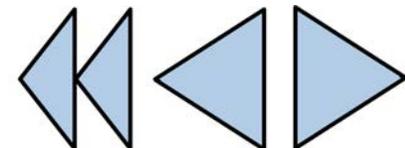
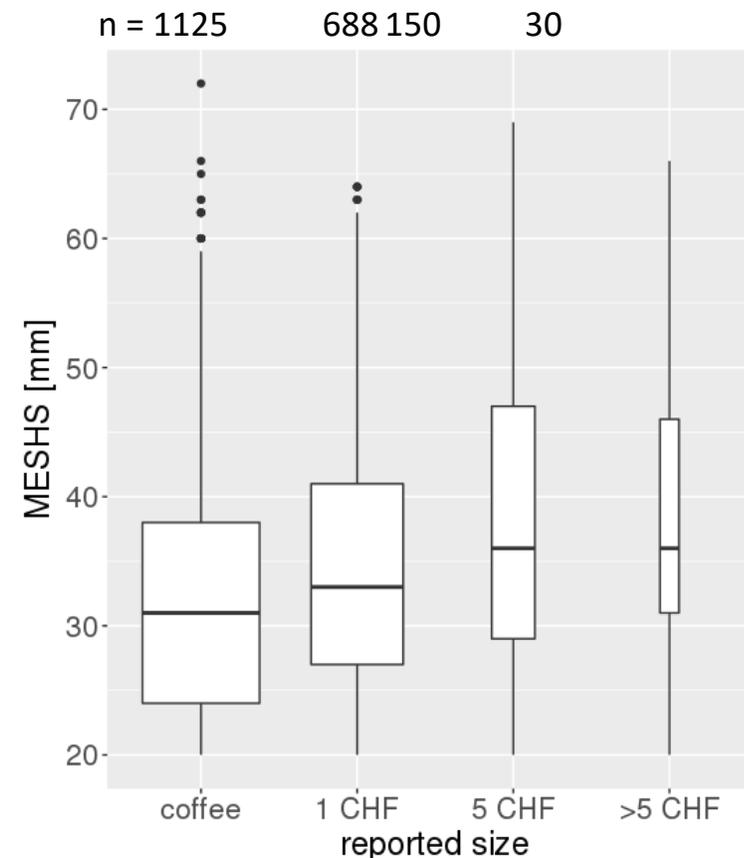
Verification Results: MESHS

The sizes of the reports and MESHS can only be compared relatively, since MESHS is an estimate of the maximum within 1km² and the report is a local average or maximum. Furthermore, MESHS only estimates the maximum hail size > 2 cm. The case study is a positive example of how well the reports and MESHS agree. The positive correlation is also visible in the boxplots shown in the image.

Main findings:

- + Positive correlation between MESHS and reported size
- + For >5CHF: Either the MESHS scale is too narrow and should be spread towards higher values, and/or the still remaining false reports weight down the quantiles

Boxplots of MESHS vs. reported size for the radar values at the location and time of the reports

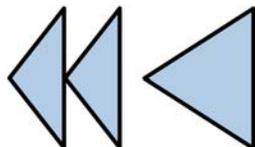
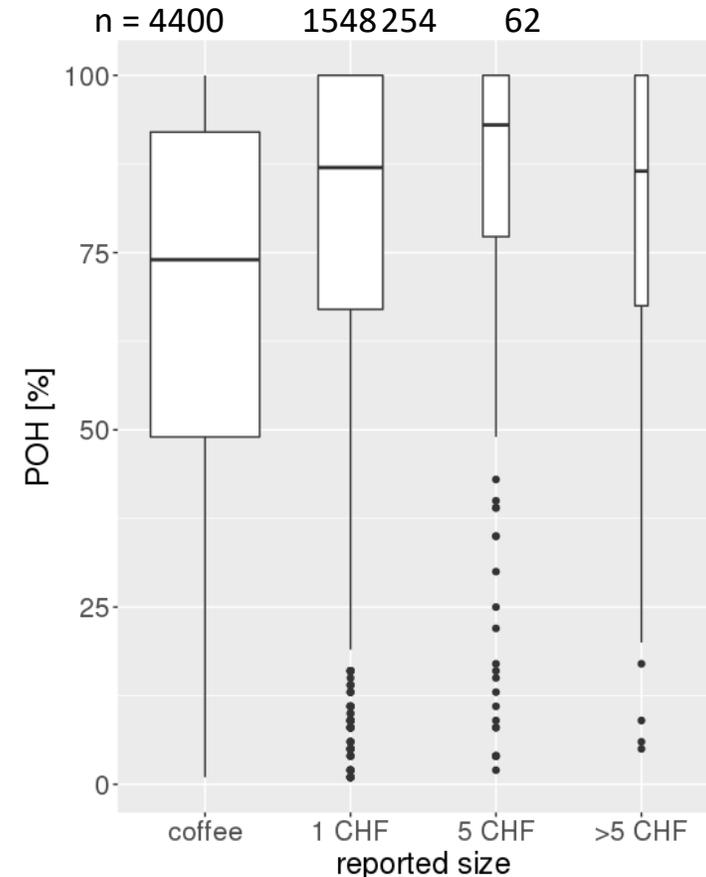


Verification Results: POH

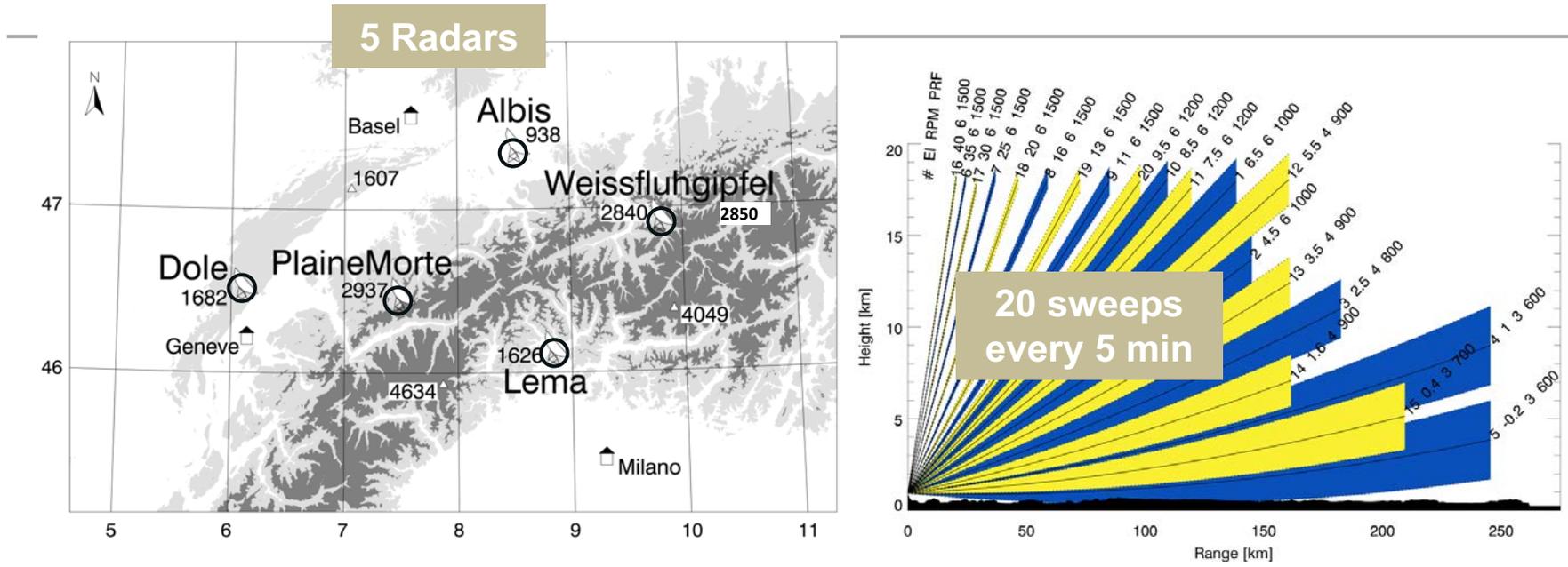
Main findings:

- + Positive correlation between POH and reported size
- + >5CHF coin sizes often have lower POH values than 5CHF
- + About 50% of all reports with size \neq "no hail" have POH>80%
- + If the maxima of all radar values within a 2km radius and ± 10 min are used, 65% of all reports with size \neq "no hail" have POH>80%
- + Since the coffee bean sized reports include graupel (solid precipitation that is smaller than 0.5 mm), the shown POH values are expected

Boxplots of POH vs. reported size for the radar values at the location and time of the reports



Swiss Dual-Pol Doppler Radar Network



Lema, 1626m
renewed 2011

Dole, 1682m
renewed 2011

Albis, 938m
renewed 2012

Plaine Morte, 2937m
2014

Weissfluh, 2850m
2016



Swiss Dual-Pol Doppler Radar Network

Dual-polarisation
Doppler
volume-scanning
C-band radars

5 fully automated
stations with 24/7
operations

Antenna diameter **4.3 m**
3dB-beam-width **1 deg**
Side lobes **<29 dB**

Radio frequency **5.4 GHz**
Peak power **470 kW**

Pulse repetition **600-1500 Hz**
Pulse length **0.5 μ s**

20 sweeps every 5 min,
up to 246 km range,
and 18 km height

Monte Lema, 1626m