

# An Objective Method to derive the variable Height-Dependence of Precipitation

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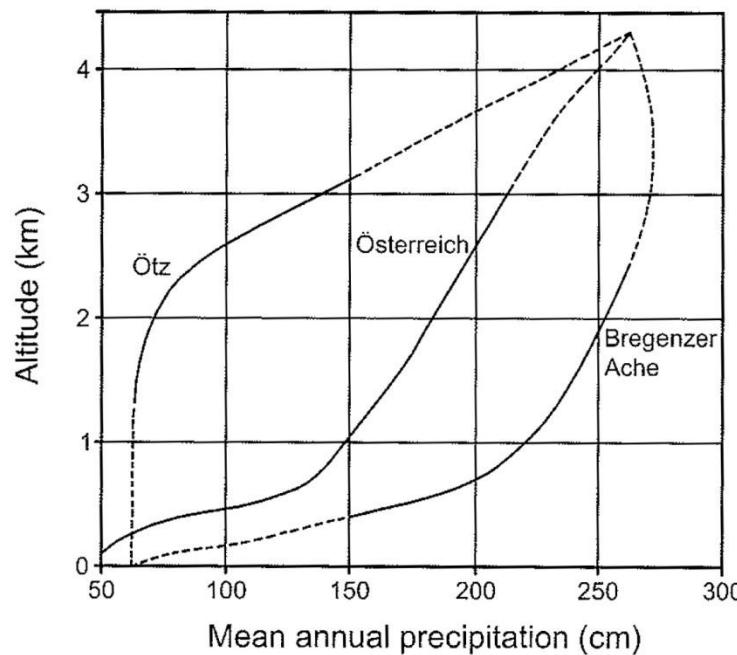
## Overview:

- Motivation
- Fingerprint Technique
- Examples of Height Dependence
- Open Problems
- Conclusion and Outlook

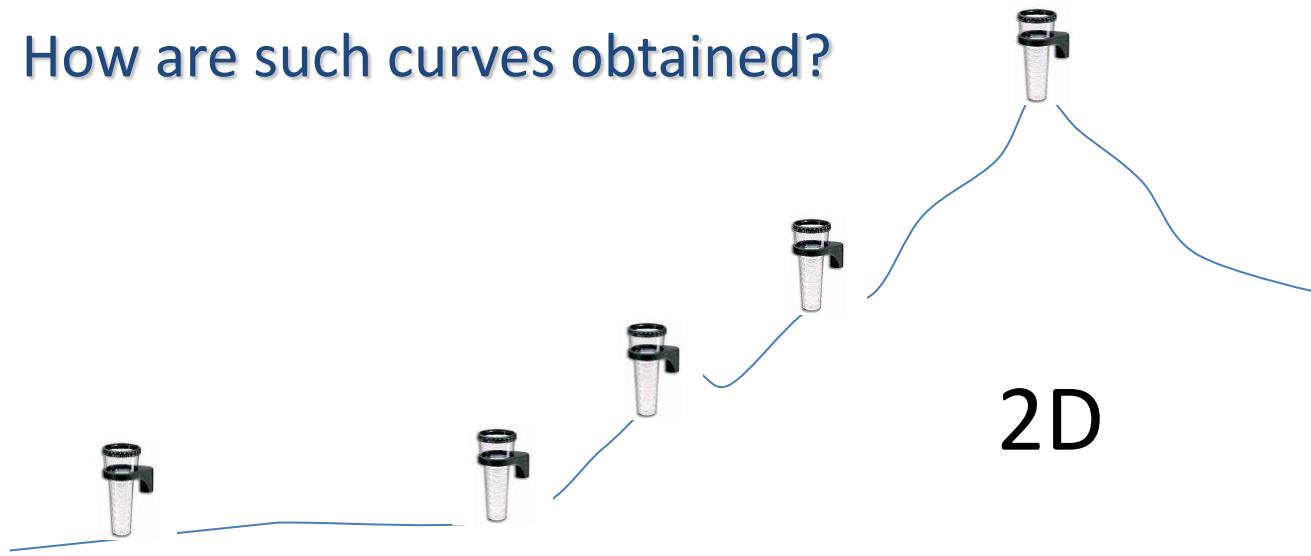
## Motivation:

It is well known and documented, that most mountain regions of the world exhibit a significant height dependence of precipitation

The altitudinal profile of mean annual precipitation (cm) for Austria as a whole, for the Ötztal in a lee situation and the Bregenz area in a windward situation (from Lauscher, 1976a).



How are such curves obtained?

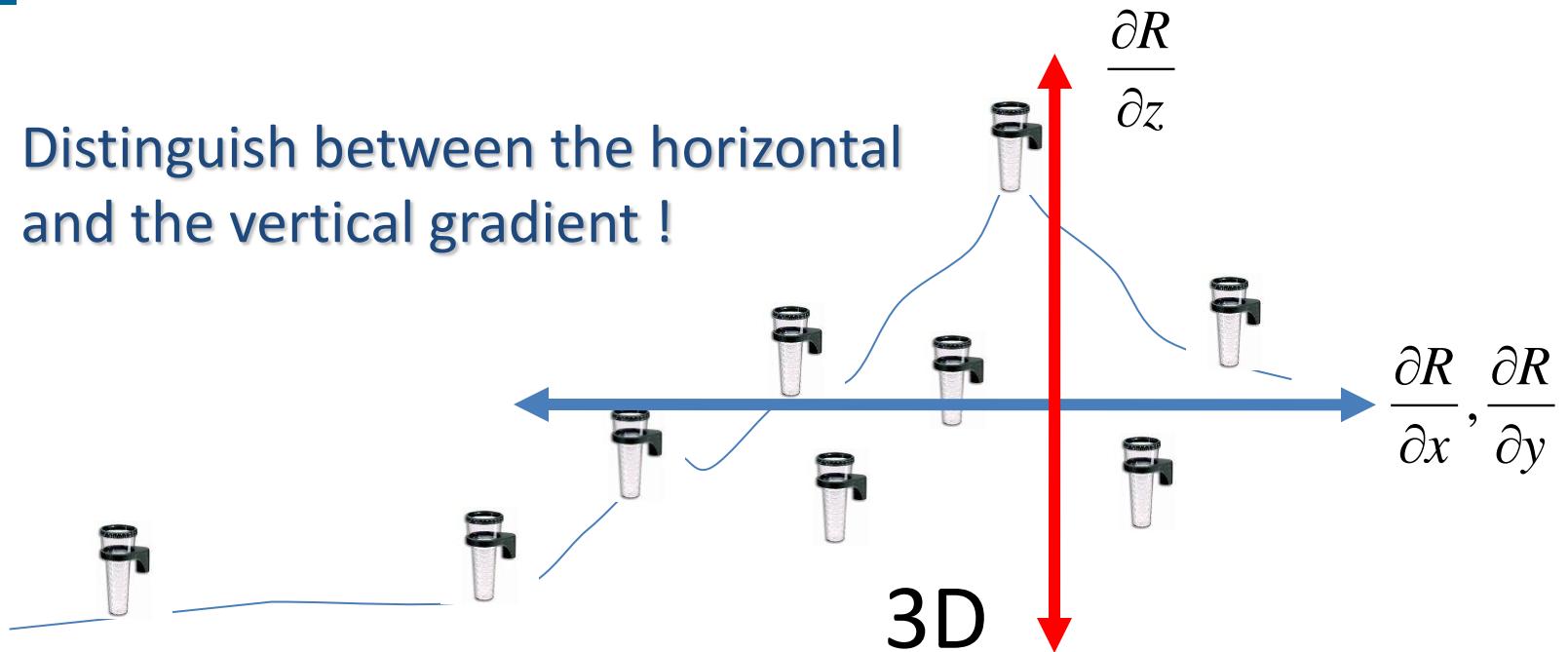


2D

But this is not the vertical gradient !

This is the gradient along the slope !

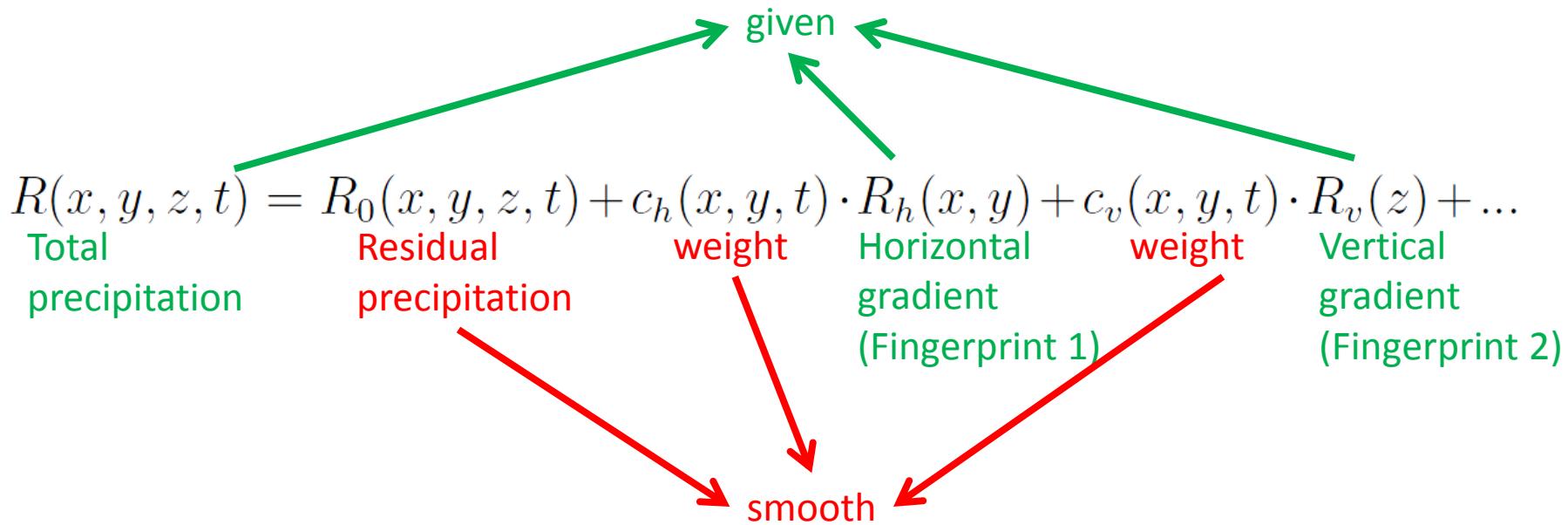
Distinguish between the horizontal  
and the vertical gradient !



A dense precipitation network is required  
at different horizontal and vertical locations !

## Mathematical solution to determine the horizontal and vertical precipitation gradient:

### Fingerprint technique



Solution for  $R_0$ ,  $c_h$ ,  $c_v$  through application of variational principle, using smoothness constraint !

The application of the fingerprint technique is operationally carried out by the VERA (Vienna Enhanced Resolution Analysis) System



<http://www.univie.ac.at/amk/veraflex/test/public/>

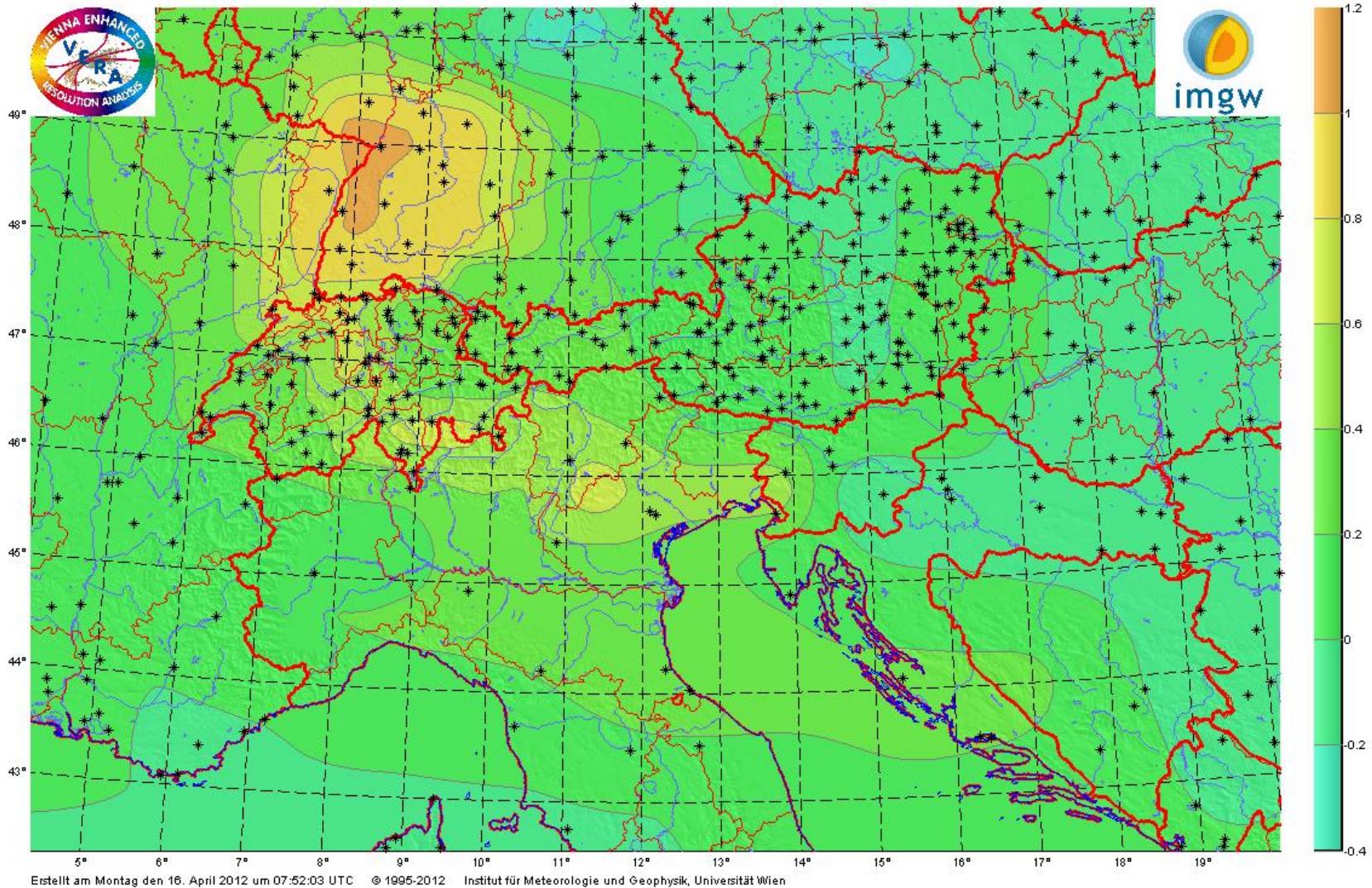
<http://www.univie.ac.at/amk/veraflex/test/fingerprint/>

# Examples: weight of the vertical fingerprint

Montag, 16. April 2012, 06:00 UTC, Alpenraum (16 km Gitter)

$$R_h = 10\text{mm} * \sin(\pi(h - h_{valleyfloor}) / 6\text{km})$$

Niederschlag [FP-Gewicht (Höhenfingerprint) (Farbflächen), Einheit: mm/8h [0.2], Beobachtungen: 468, Symbol: \*, Min: -0.23, Max: 1.04,  $\mu$ : 0.14,  $\sigma^2$ : 0.06]



Erstellt am Montag den 16. April 2012 um 07:52:03 UTC

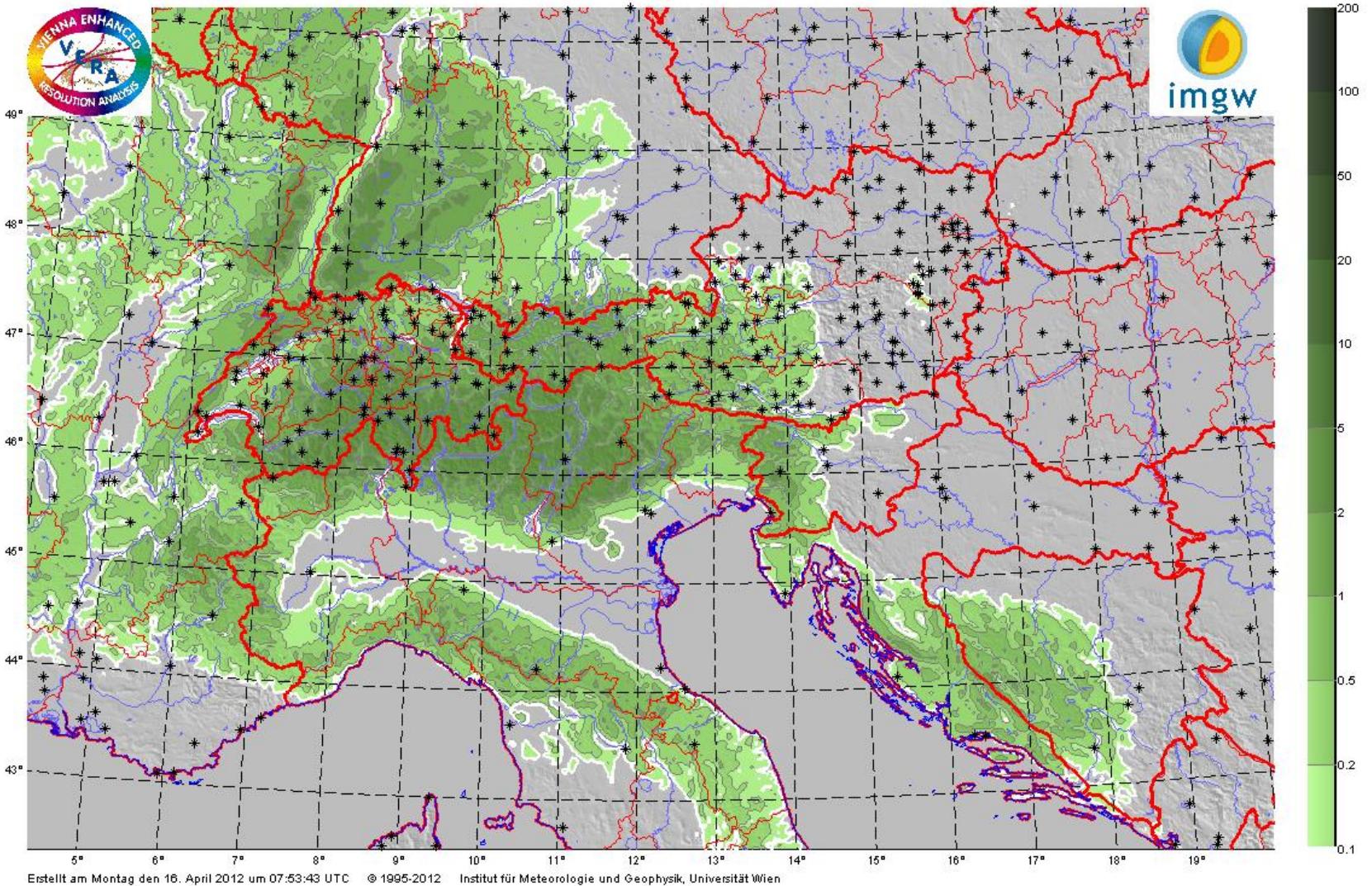
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# Examples: vertical fingerprint

Montag, 16. April 2012, 06:00 UTC, Alpenraum (16 km Gitter)

$\sigma^2$ FP-Anteil (Höhenfingerprint) (Flächen), Einheit: mm $\delta$ h [4], Beobachtungen: 458, Symbol: \*, Min: -1.13, Max: 5.59,  $\mu$ : 0.27,  $\sigma^2$ : 0.39

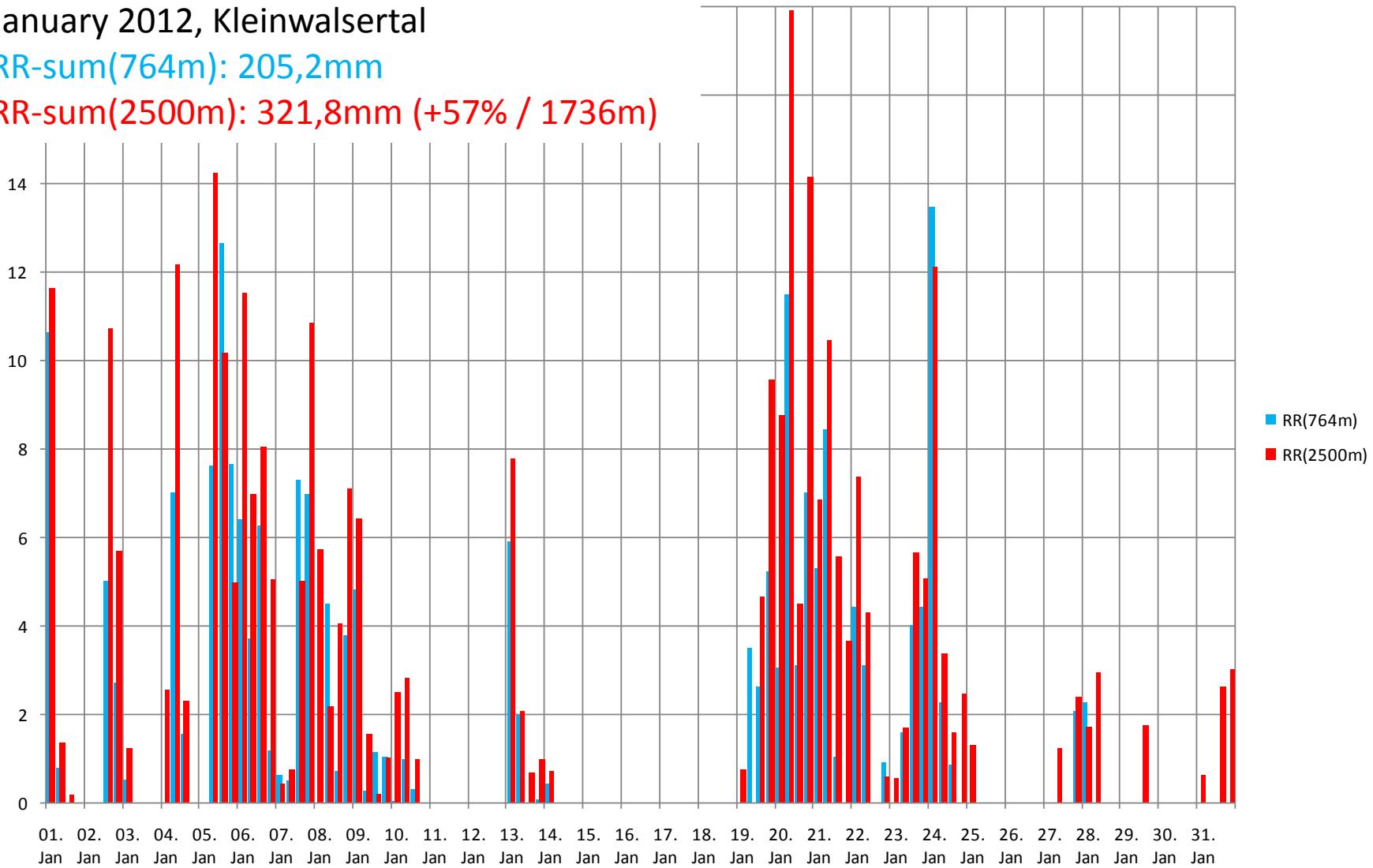


# Examples: 6hr-time series of vertical precipitation difference

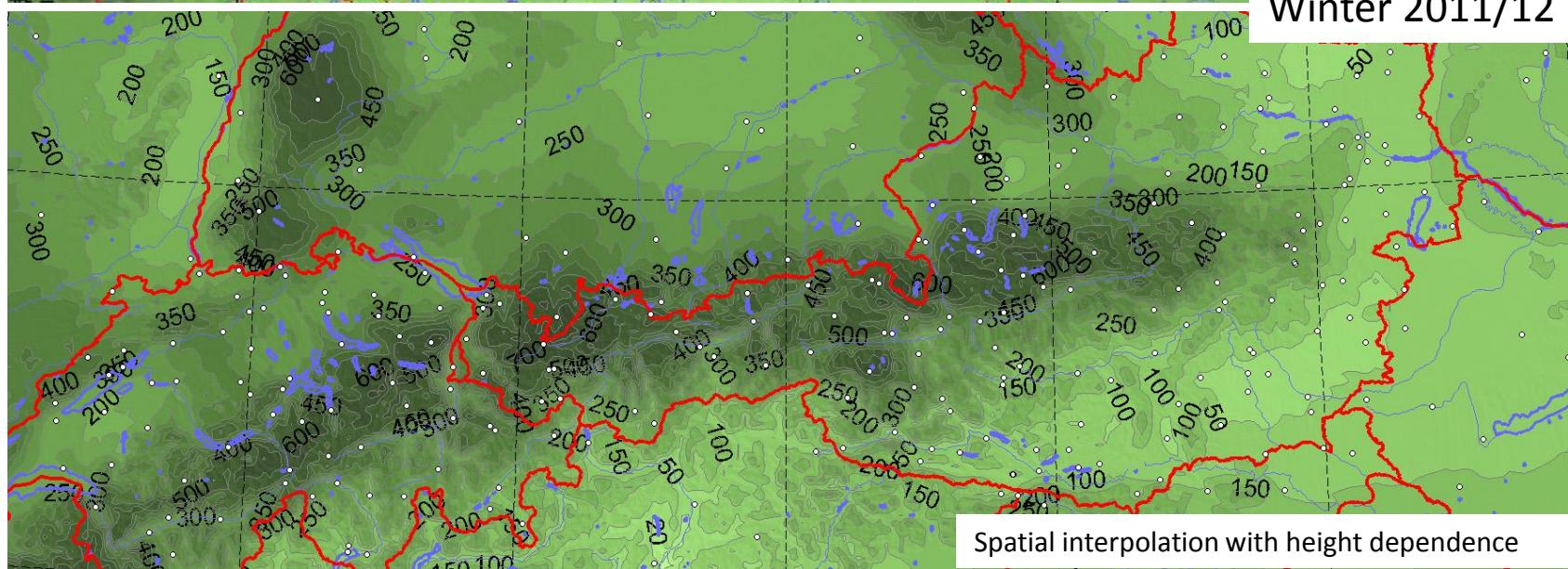
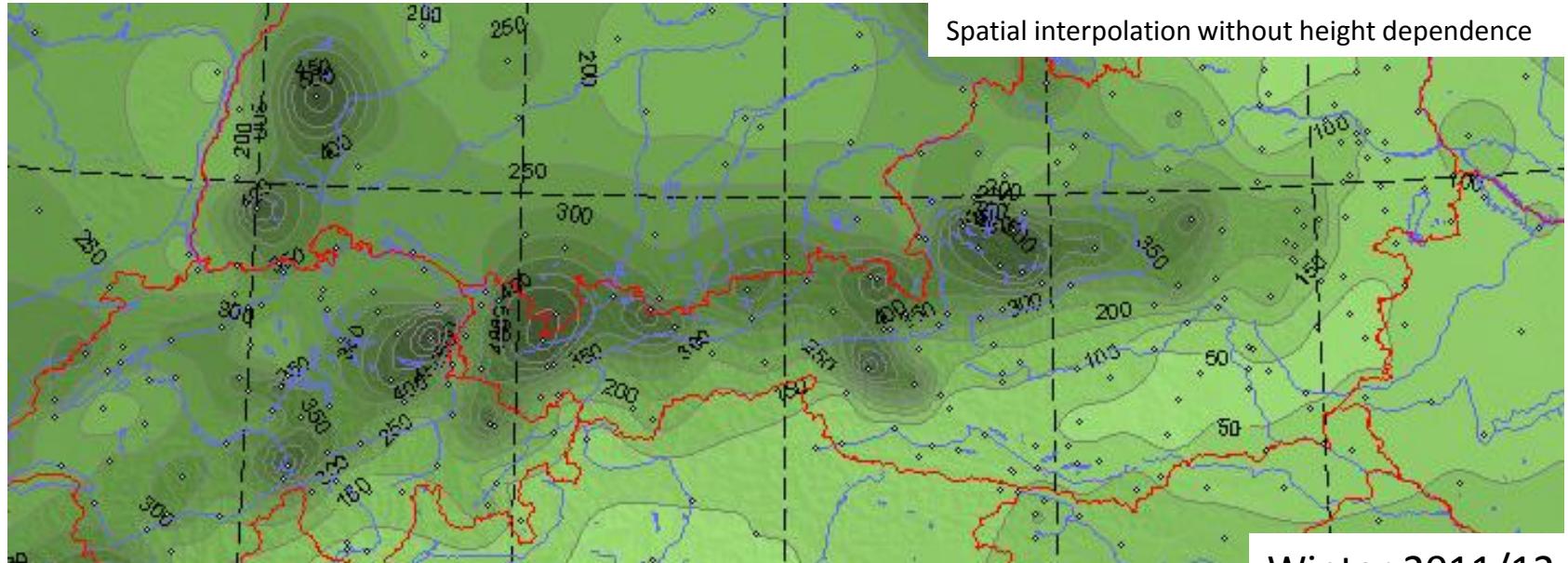
January 2012, Kleinwalsertal

RR-sum(764m): 205,2mm

RR-sum(2500m): 321,8mm (+57% / 1736m)



## Examples: downscaling with vertical fingerprint



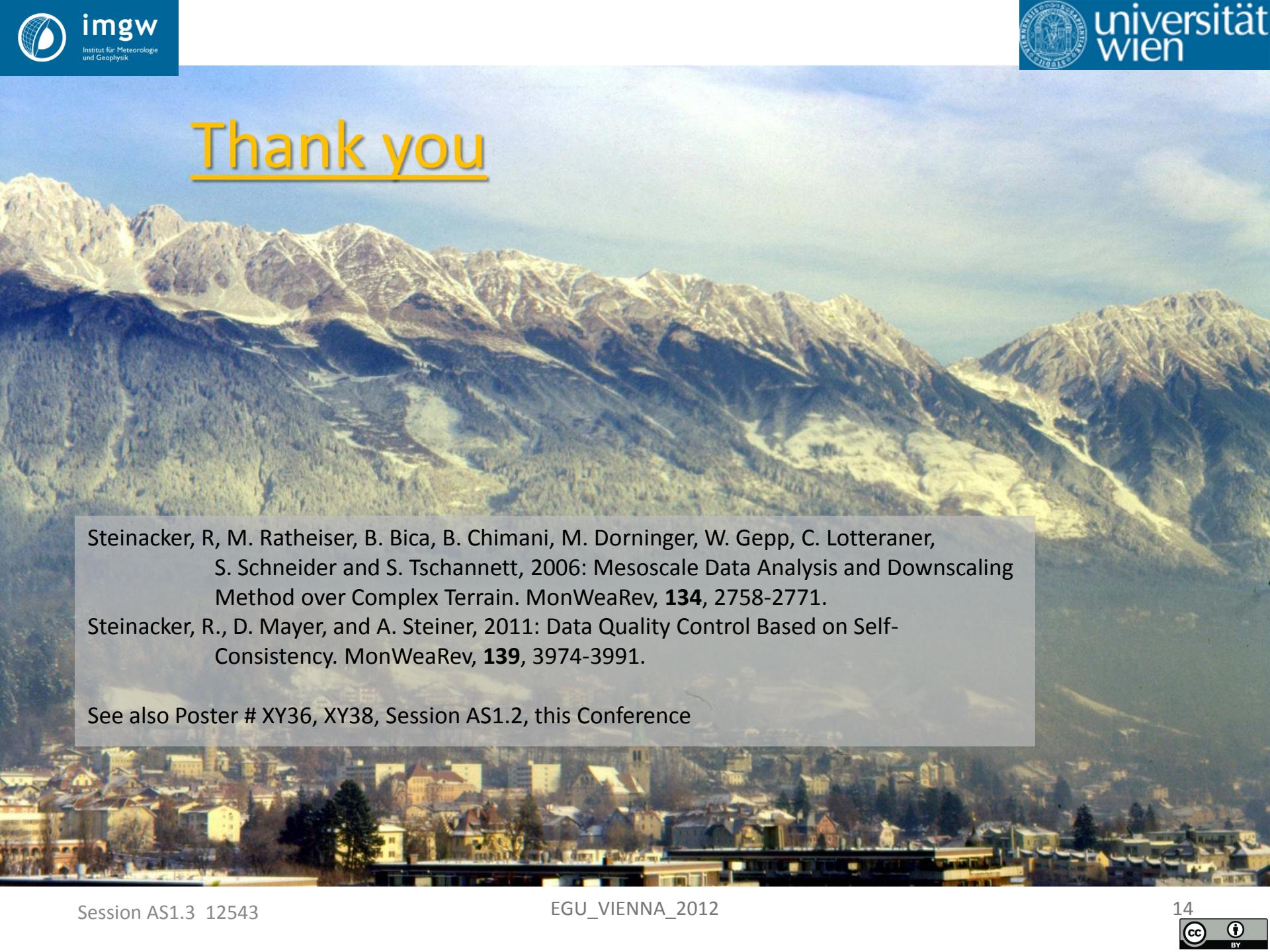
## Open problems/ work to be done:

- precipitation correction (wind, solid precipitation,...)
- selection of optimal fingerprints (functions)
- defining minimum requirements for station density/distribution
- systematic evaluation of height dependence with respect to weather patterns/flow regimes
- comparison with other platforms,  
e. g. vertical pointing radar

## Conclusion and Outlook:

- the (pure) vertical gradient of precipitation can be obtained from a sufficiently dense observational network
- this can be used for downscaling purposes, on short term as well as climatological time scales
- investigation of vertical gradients with respect to weather pattern/ flow regimes promises a better insight into precipitation processes over complex terrain
- knowing such relations promises an improved nowcasting/forecasting of the small scale precipitation distribution over complex terrain

# Thank you



Steinacker, R., M. Ratheiser, B. Bica, B. Chimani, M. Dorninger, W. Gepp, C. Lotteraner, S. Schneider and S. Tschannett, 2006: Mesoscale Data Analysis and Downscaling Method over Complex Terrain. *MonWeaRev*, **134**, 2758-2771.

Steinacker, R., D. Mayer, and A. Steiner, 2011: Data Quality Control Based on Self-Consistency. *MonWeaRev*, **139**, 3974-3991.

See also Poster # XY36, XY38, Session AS1.2, this Conference





Satellit  
Verkehr



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