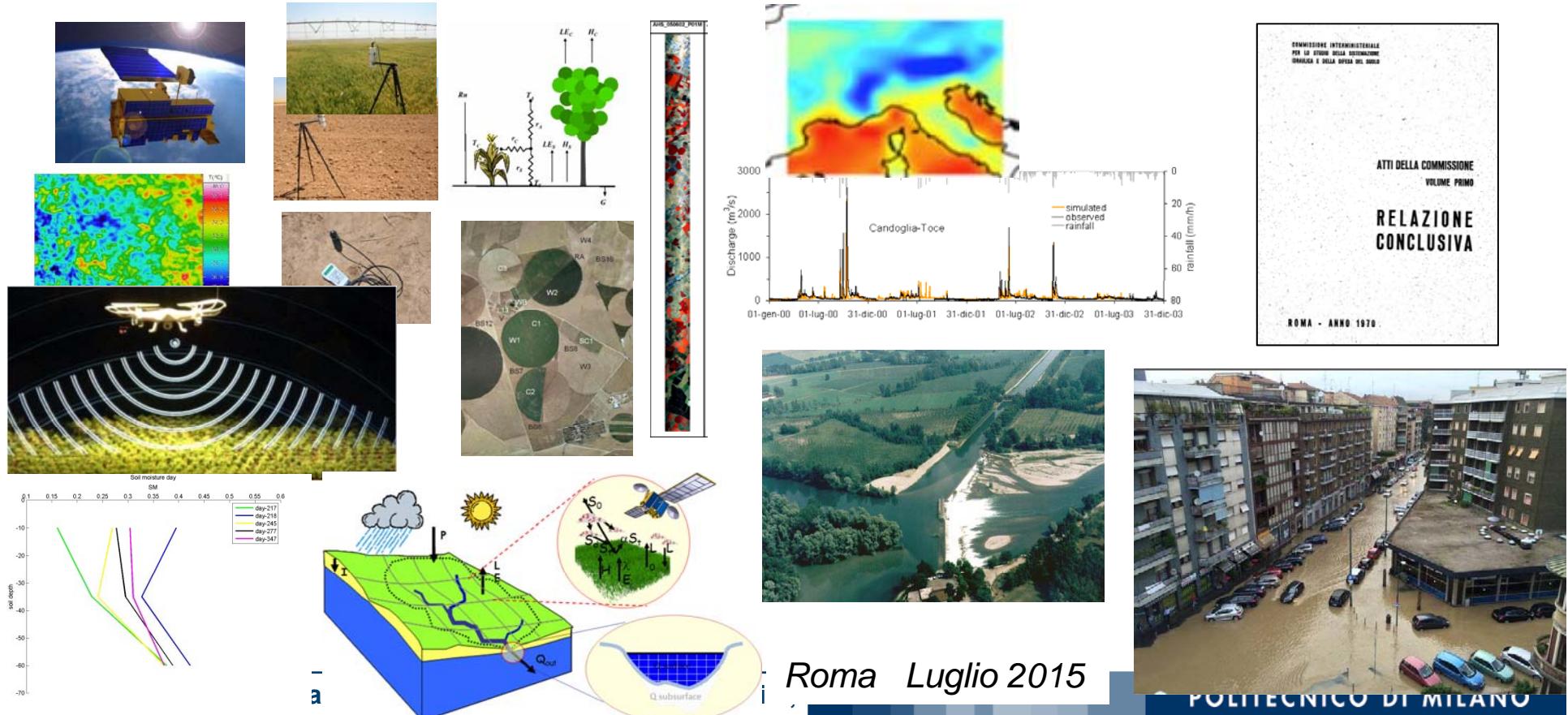


Sensori remoti misure al suolo e modellistica idrologica per la previsione delle piene e del fabbisogno idrico

M. Mancini, G. Becciu, A. Bianchi D. Bocchiola, C. Corbari, C. Demichele , G. Menduni, G. Ravazzani, R. Rosso, C. Rulli, U. Sanfilippo, A Ceppi M. Feki

A. Raimondi, F Accattino, A Soncini, G Confortola , Van Thinh Le, C Dresti, F Avanzi, M Marchioni, F Scarpa, P Da Ronco, K Cugerone,, U Minora, Davide C, G De Carolis, I Ben Chafi, A Di Trapani G. Milleo , I Colombo, R. Cantù.

SCIENZE E INGEGNERIA DELL'ACQUA, D.I.C-A. POLIMI

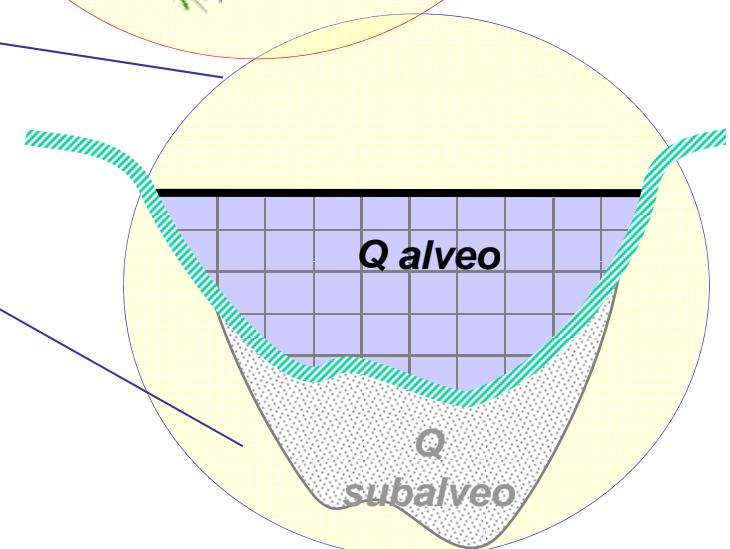
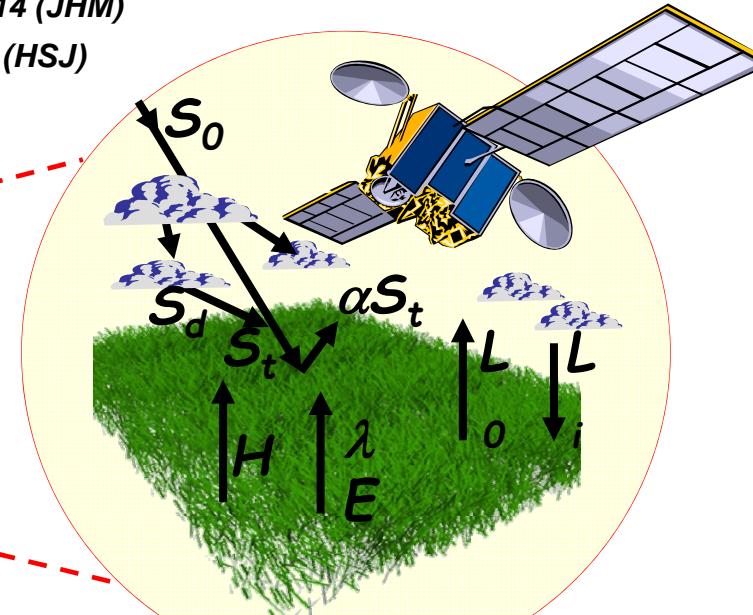
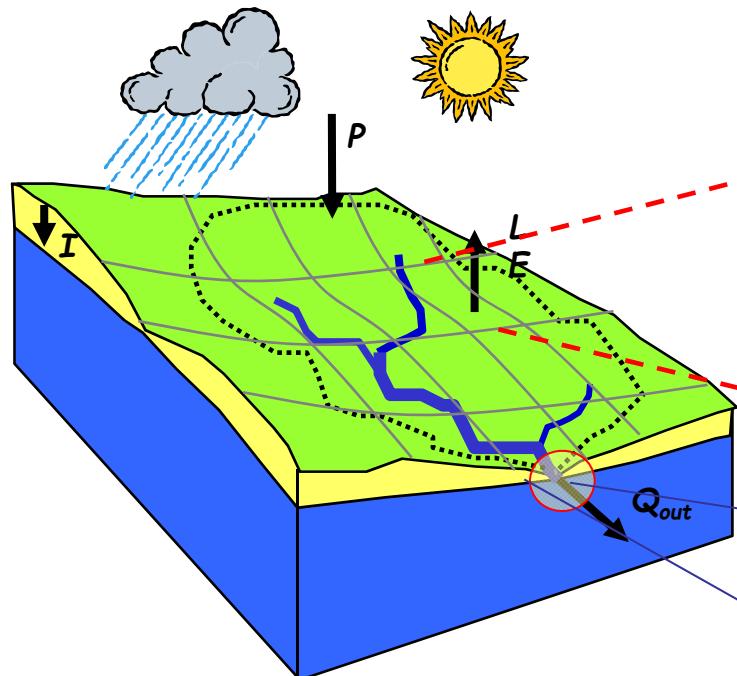




Modellistica idrologica distribuita e dati satellitari: monitoraggio dei flussi evapotraspirativi dalla superficie di un bacino

Corbari & Mancini, 2014 (JHM)

Corbari et al., 2014, (HSJ)



*Is it reasonable to use evaporation
flux measures similarly to
discharge measurements?*

J. Dooge(1972)



The tools

Soil water balance

$$P_{tot} = R + ET_{eff} + D + (\theta_{t+1} - \theta_t) * Z$$

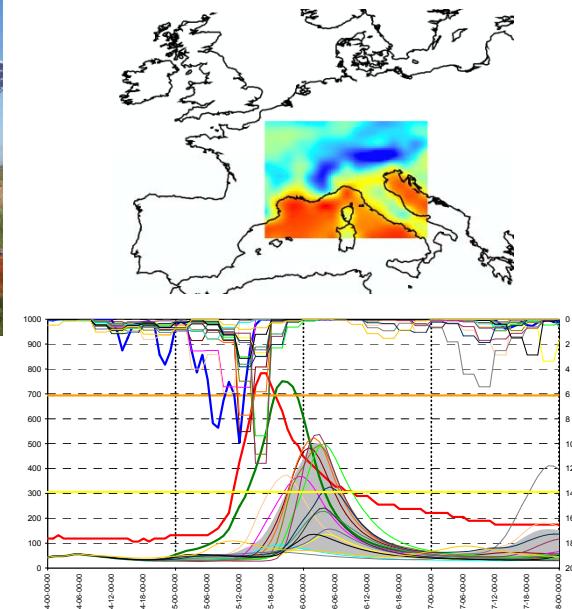
Energy balance

$$Rn - G - H - LE = \frac{dS}{dt}$$

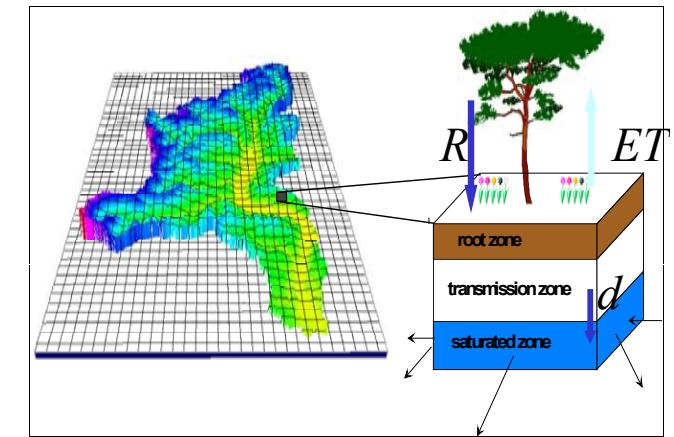
$$ET_{eff} = \frac{LE}{\rho C_p}$$



Previsioni meteorologiche



Distributed Hydrological model

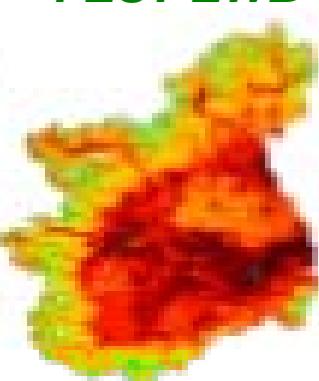


Immagini satellitari

MODIS



FEST-EWB



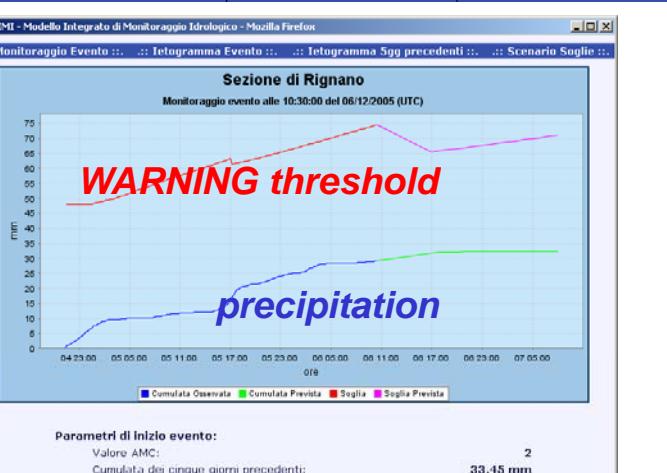
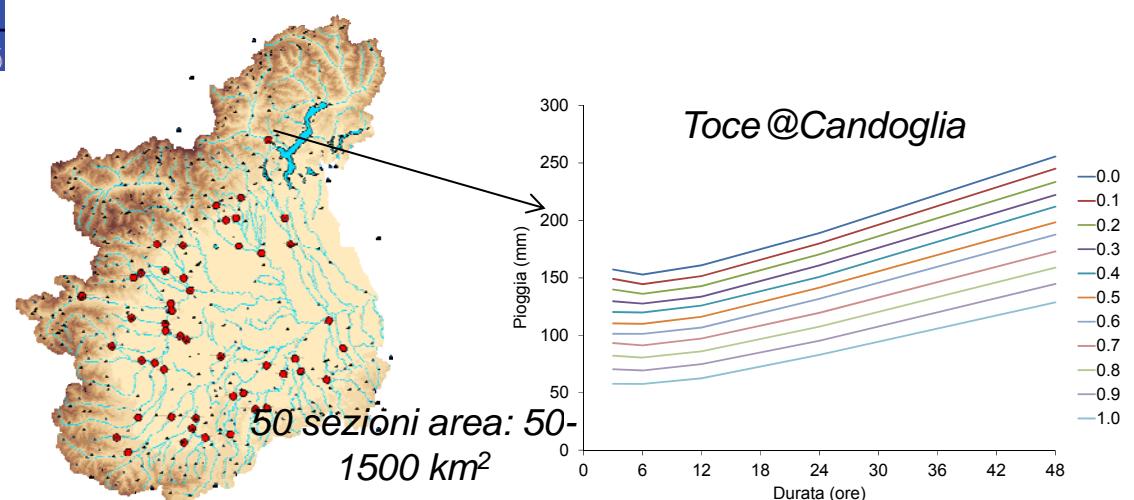
LST

Sistemi di allerta Meteo-Idrologica: soglie pluviometriche di allerta idrometrica

Centro Funzionale Regione Toscana



Arpa Regione Piemonte



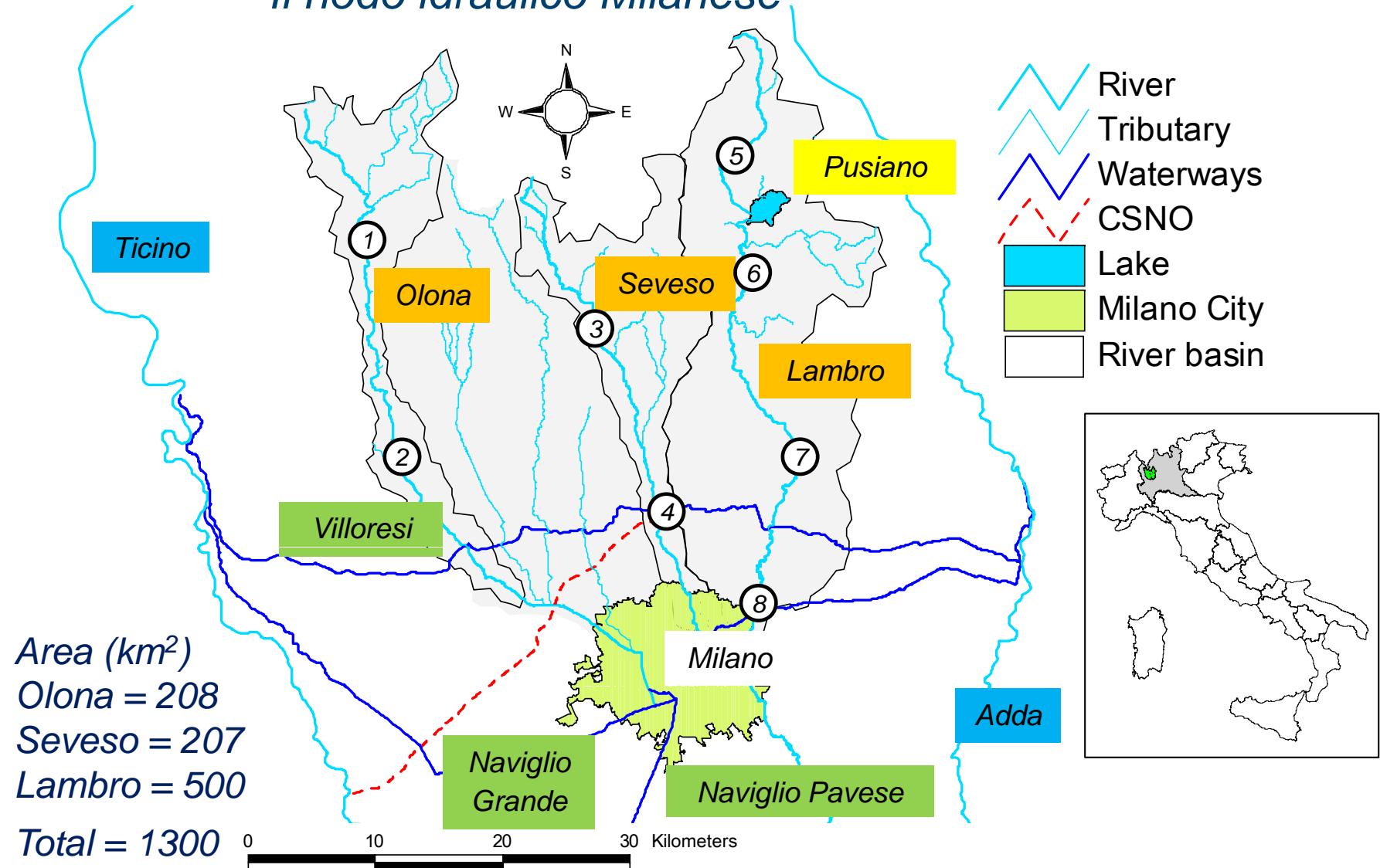
Marco Mancini, marco.mancini@polimi.it,

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



Sistemi di Allerta Meteo Idrologica: Previsione dell'Idrogramma di Piena (PIP)

Il nodo idraulico Milanese

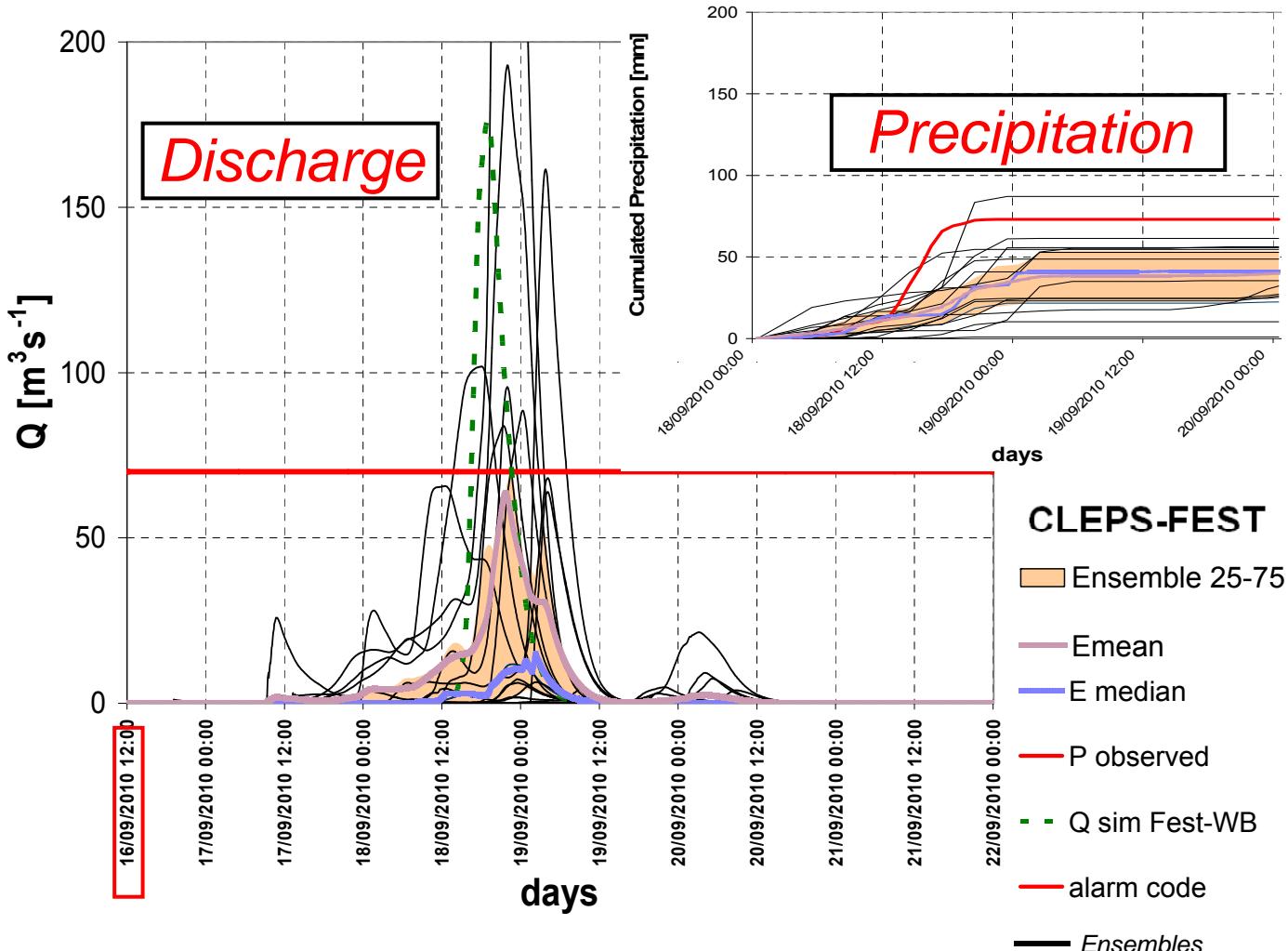




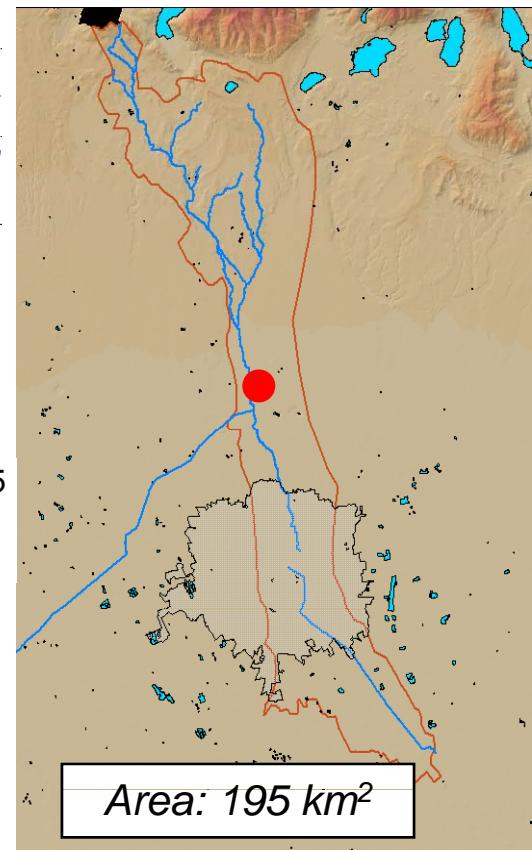
Sistemi di Allerta Meteo Idrologica: Previsione dell'Idrogramma di Piena (PIP)

16 September 2010 output run at 7 sqkm : **48 h before the main peak flow**

Forecast Reliability: 37.5% about of 80 M€ damages



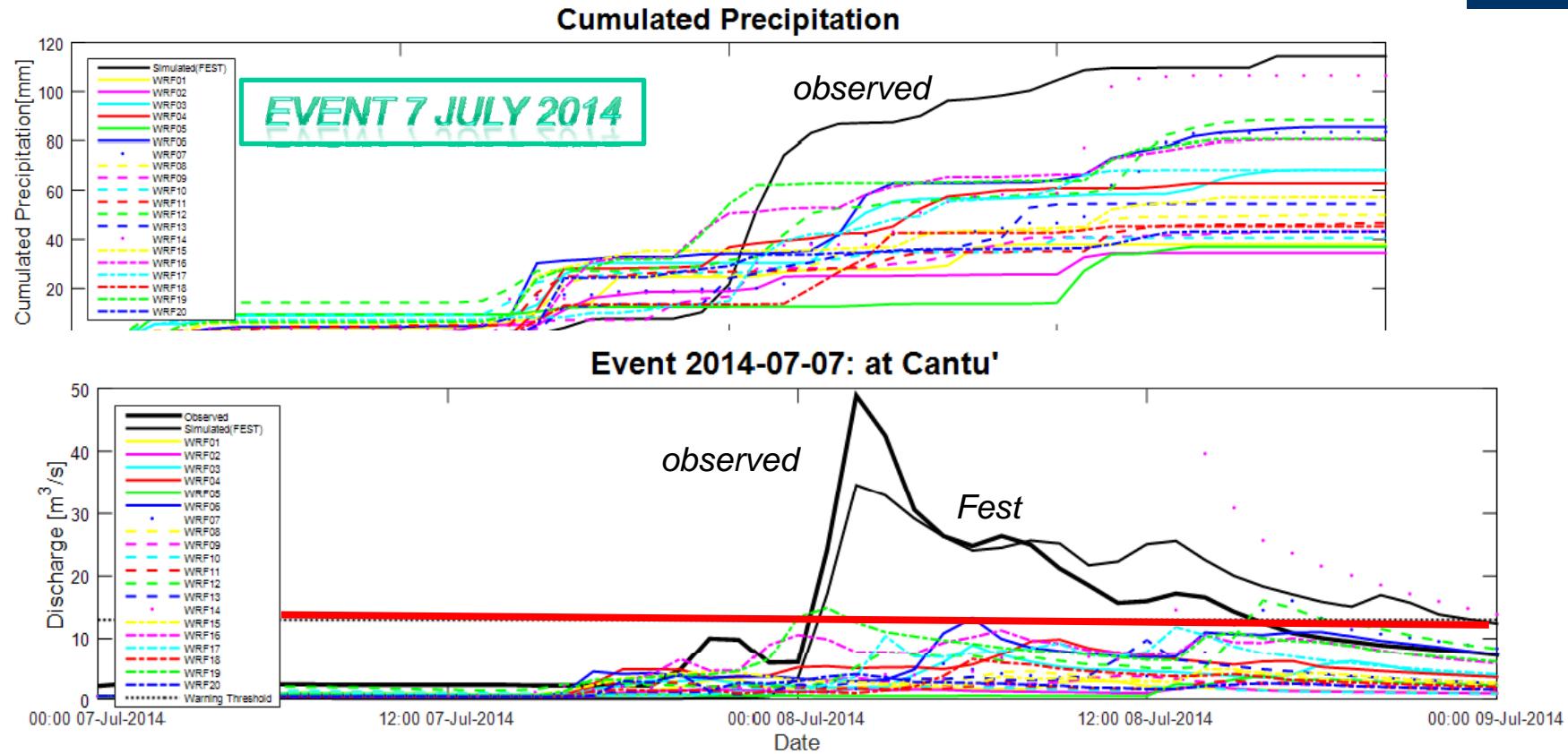
Seveso basin





Sistemi di Allerta Meteo Idrologica: Previsione dell'Idrogramma di Piena (PIP)

Seveso @ Cantu'



% di superamento della soglia di guardia per diversi schemi di previsione di pioggia

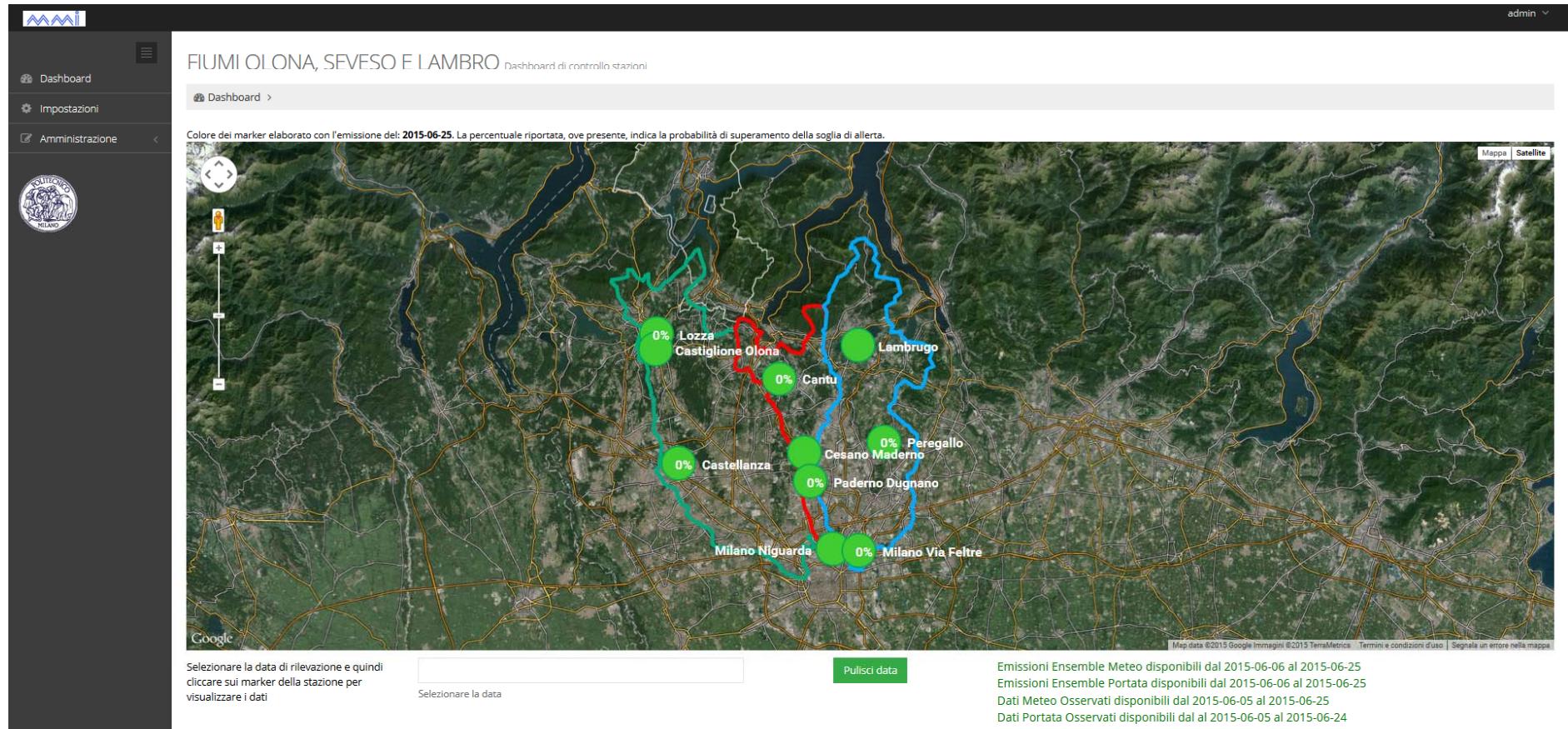
Multiphysic_1h is better than the Multiphysic_3h for the Seveso basin.

Multiphysic_3h is better than the Multiphysic_1h for the Lambro basin.

Meteo Model ensamble scheme (WRF dx=3km)	Seveso	Lambro
	Cantu	Peregallo
7/7/2014	IC_1h	25.0%
	Multiphysic_1h	25.0%
	Multiphysic_3h	15.0%



Real time forecasting system:, Seveso Olona Lambro (SOL)

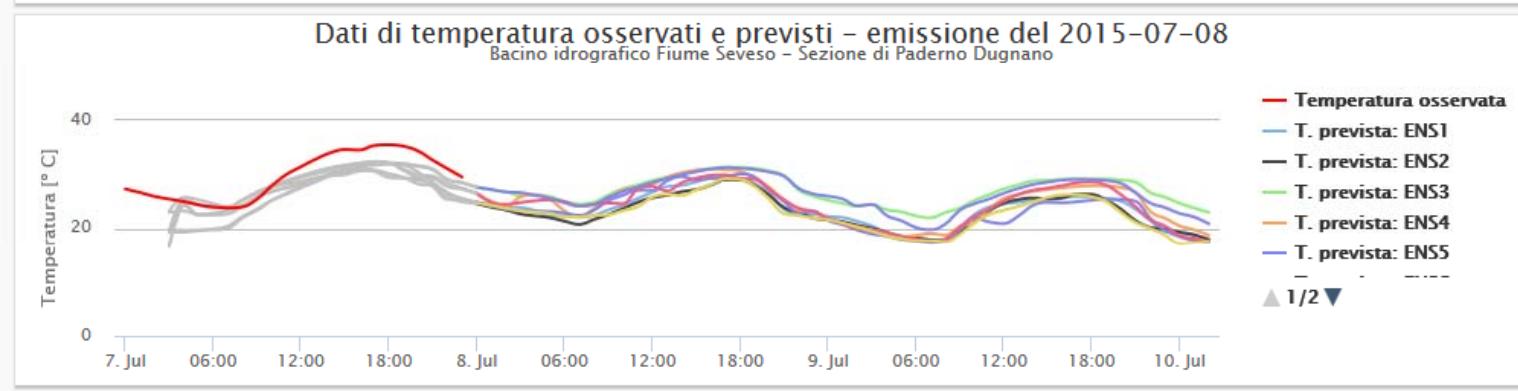
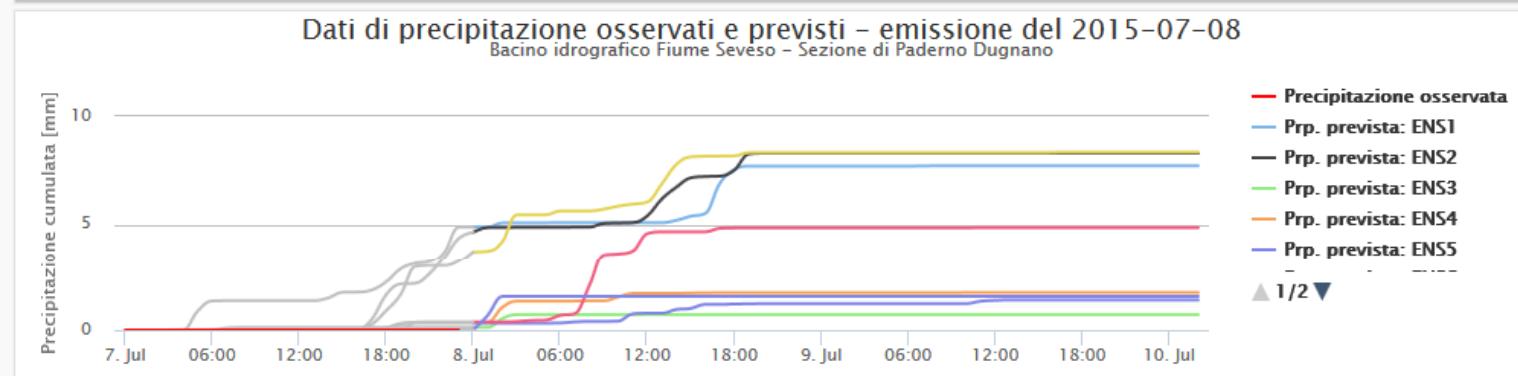
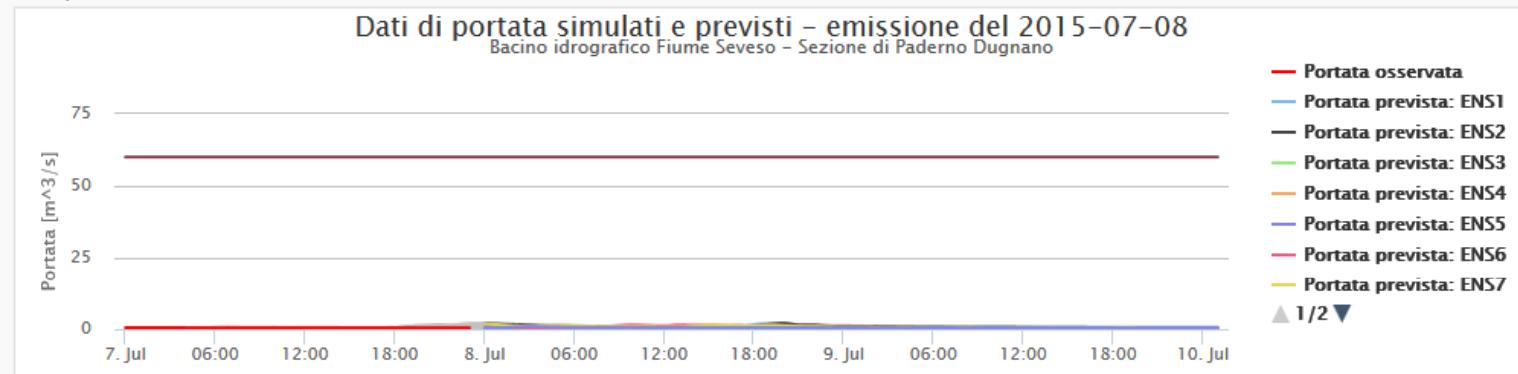




Real time forecasting system:, Seveso Olona Lambro (SOL)

Grafici per l'emissione del 2015-07-08

Dati riportati in orario UTC +2





PREGI: Esempio Consorzio della CAPITANTA azienda agricola Guzzetti

Visualizzazione
nappe:

Umidità

24h

✓ Visualizza Mappa

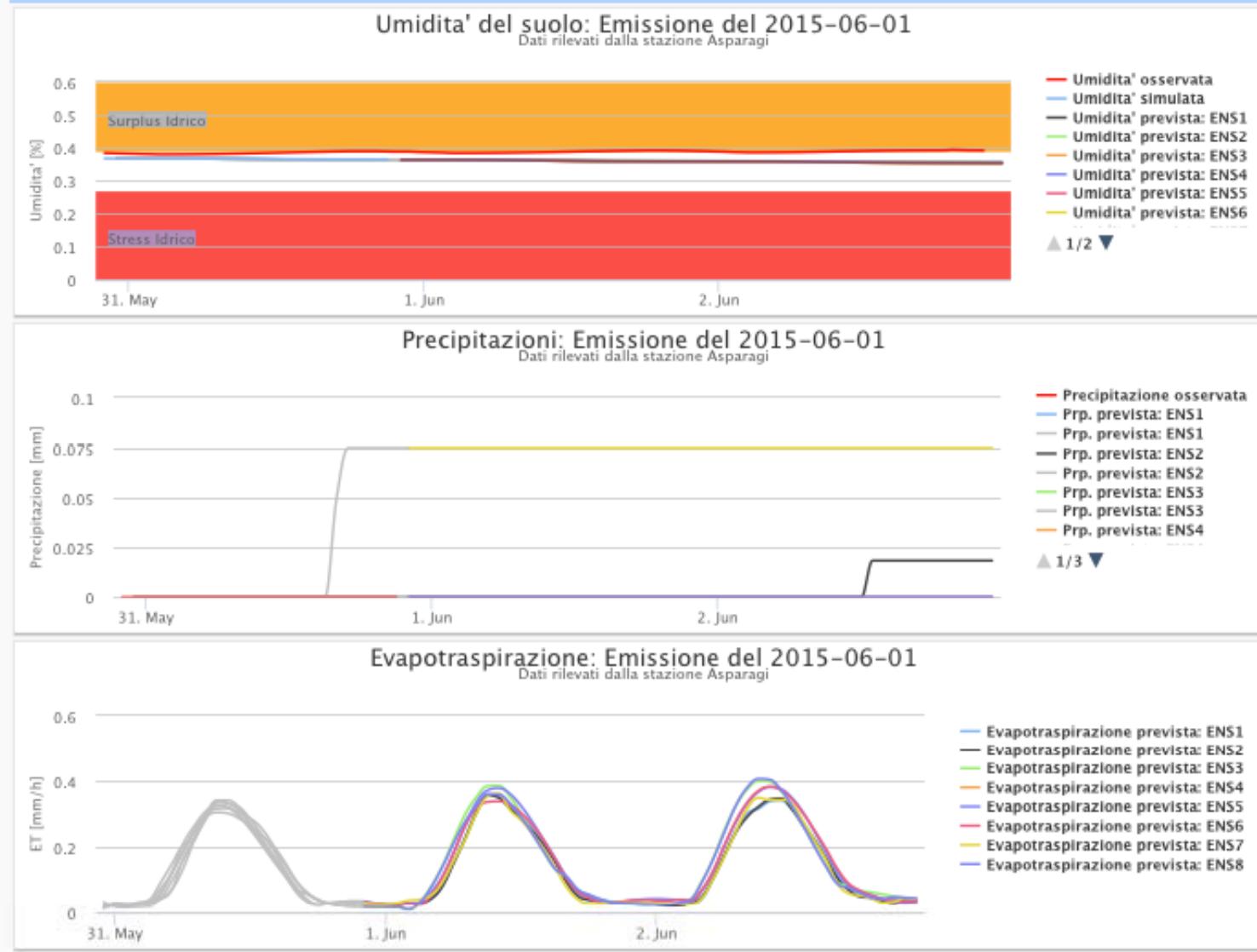
✗ Pulisci Mappa





PREGI: Esempio Consorzio della CAPITANTA azienda agricola Guzzetti

Grafici per l'emissione del 2015-06-01



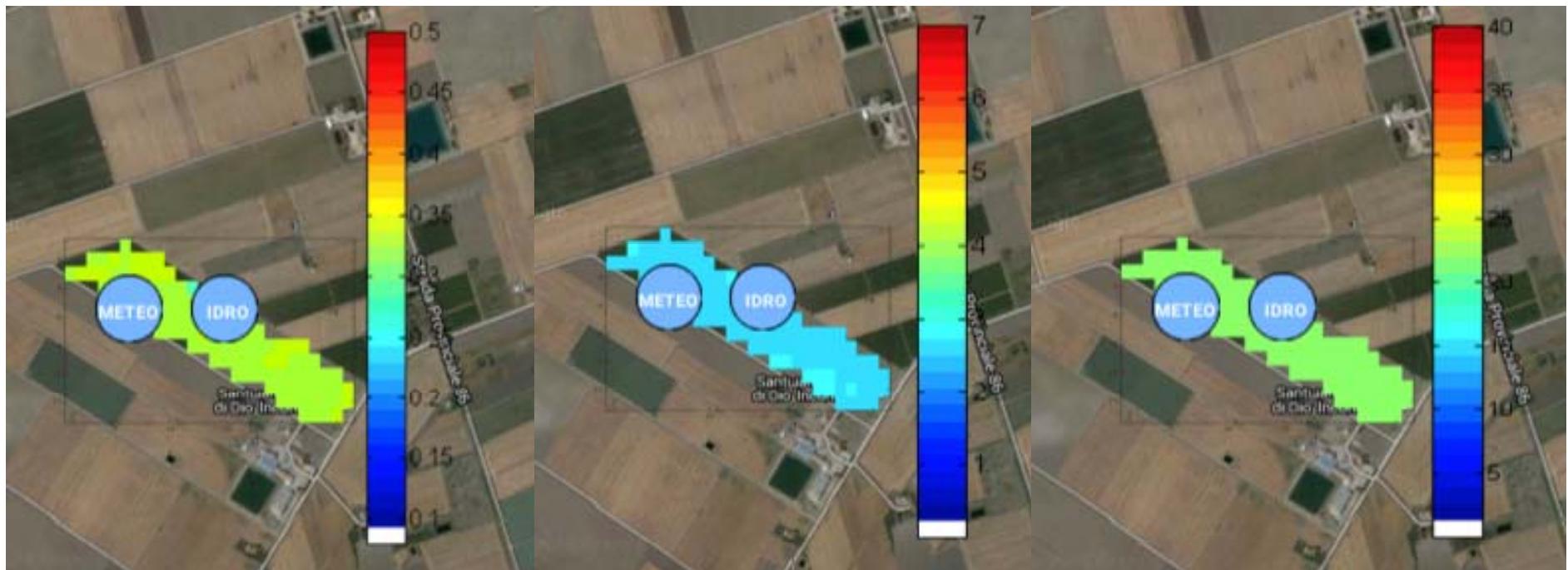


Il monitoraggio in tempo reale

Soil moisture

*Evapotraspirazione giornaliera
(mm/giorno)*

Temperatura superficiale (° C)





Operative Hydrology: Spunti per la discussione

Dati satellitari, Modellistica idrologica - idraulica distribuita, controlli al suolo, e previsioni metereologiche sono oggi un formidabile strumento operativo **per il monitoraggio in tempo reale E PER LA PREVISIONE dei contenuti idrici del suolo ai fini di un irrigazione parsimoniosa e di una previsione di piena**

Il monitoraggio delle variabili idrologiche affina le tecniche di modellazione, la sensibilità ai fenomeni e la progettazione.

La previsione metereologica e la modellistica idrologica permettono la previsione di soglie idrometriche di guardia .

Maggiore attenzione alla modellazione del campo di precipitazione previsto è necessario per una previsione degli idrogrammi di piena.

Le Soglie pluviometrica di allerta è' auspicabile considerino la capacità di smaltimento della rete idrografica e della condizione iniziale di umidità del suolo. Non una Linea di Possibilità Pluviometrica

Il ruolo della ricerca e dello sviluppo tecnologico Italiano nel settore va valorizzato e messo alla prova dalle Istituzioni !

ARTICOLI: WWW.FEST.POLIMI.IT

operative hydrology ground and satellite data:

Villa La Colombella, Perugia 1986

THANKS TO:

IRPI CNR ,
Arno Project 1987

Politecnico di Milano



experimental campaigns

Virginoiolo, 91-94-97,

Zwalm 94-97

Sele 94, EMSL 97, barax 2012.....20

Thesis students, Phd students

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Projects

EC94_project

CNR grant

ASI Grant_2002

Radarsat 97

ENVISAT _2002_2005, CARIPLO, ENI,
ACQWA , PREGI, ACCA, SEGUICI , DRAGON

Princeton

MIT

C
O
L
L

Duke

A
B
C

Gent
Enskede

O
R

Wagenigen

A
T

Naples

I
O

Florence

N
S

Cosenza

Palermo

Genova

CRS4

Cagliari



Marco Mancini, marco.mancini@polimi.it

Marco Mancini, marco.mancini@polimi.it,

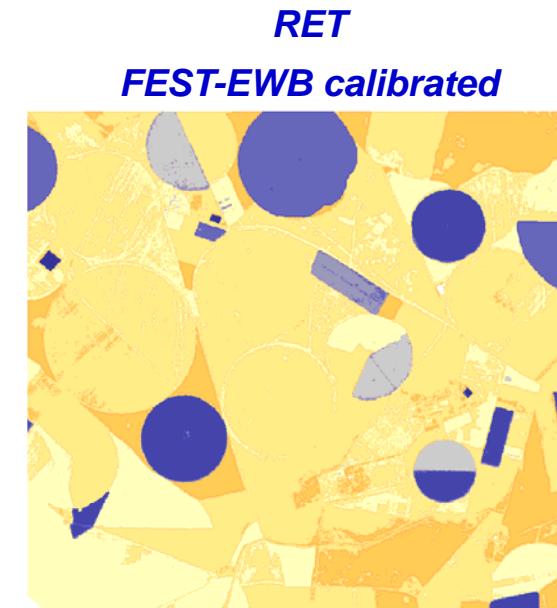
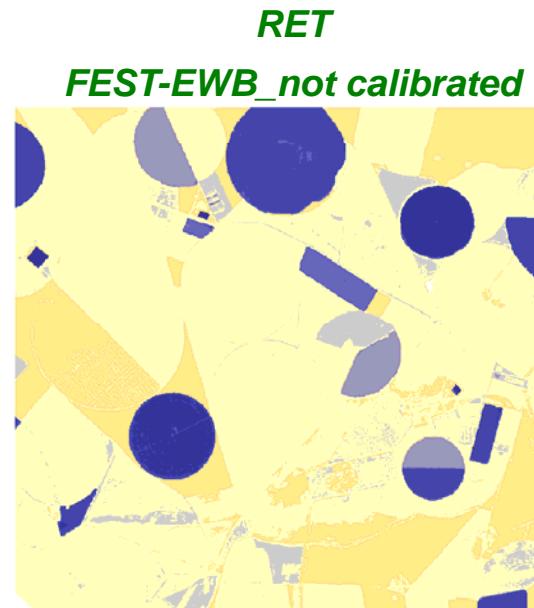
POLITECNICO DI MILANO



Remote Sensing Land Surface Temperature data (Barax, Spain, Summer 2012)

25 July 9:30 UTC

$\Delta x = 5 \text{ m}$



- [dark blue] 22.00720025 - 25
- [medium blue] 25.00000001 - 28
- [light blue] 28.00000001 - 31
- [light grey] 31.00000001 - 34
- [yellow] 34.00000001 - 37
- [orange] 37.00000001 - 40
- [dark orange] 40.00000001 - 43
- [brown] 43.00000001 - 46
- [dark brown] 46.00000001 - 49
- [dark reddish brown] 49.00000001 - 52
- [dark reddish brown] 52.00000001 - 55
- [dark red] 55.00000001 - 58
- [very dark red] 58.00000001 - 61

Considering all the available images

Not calibrated			calibrated				
MAE (%)	MD(AHS - FEST-EWB) (° C)	MAD (° C)	RMSD	MAE (%)	MD(AHS - FEST-EWB) (° C)	MAD	RMSD
9.5	0.7	3.4	4.6	3.4	-0.9	1.5	2.1

Corbari et al., 2013 (IJRS)

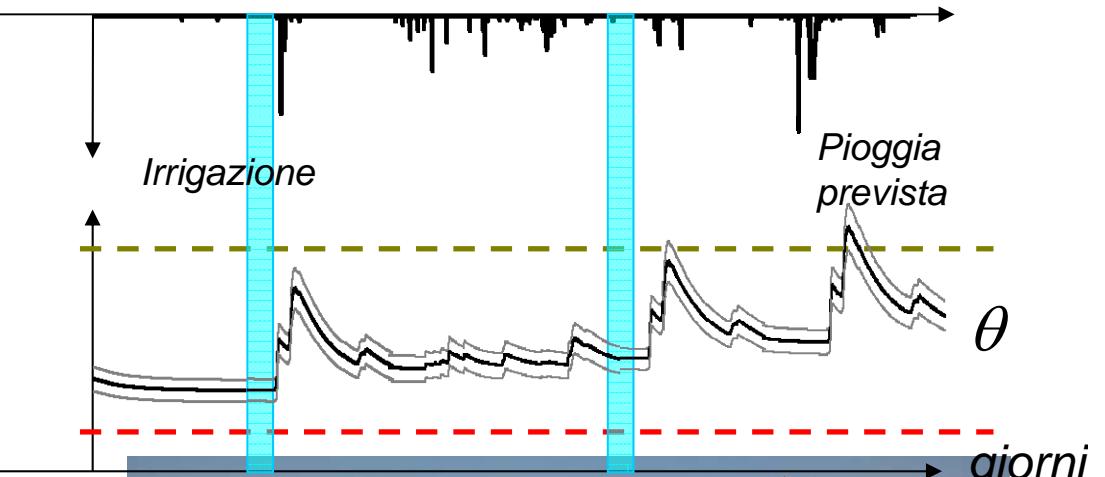
Corbari et al., 2014 (AG)

$$\Delta T(.) = \text{Min}(RET(.) - LST(.))$$

...testing different parameters configurations...



Crop irrigation water: synergism between soil water balance model and meteo forecast







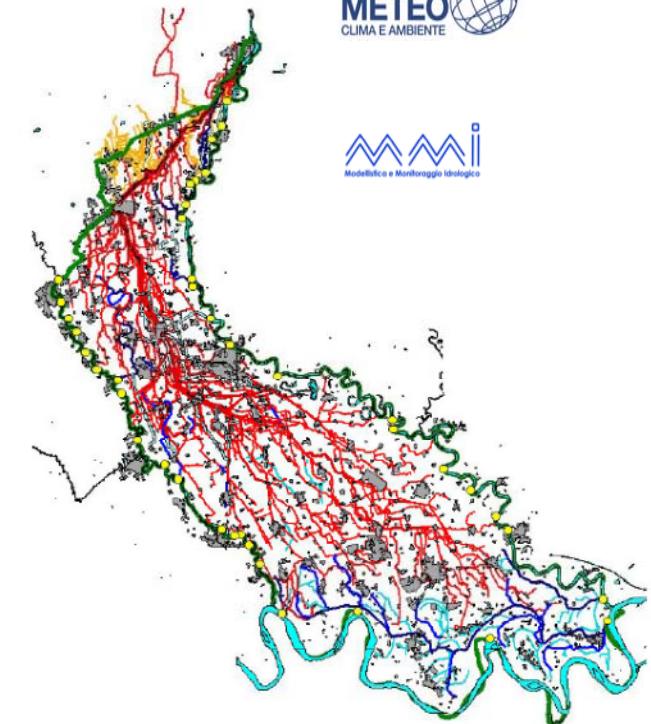
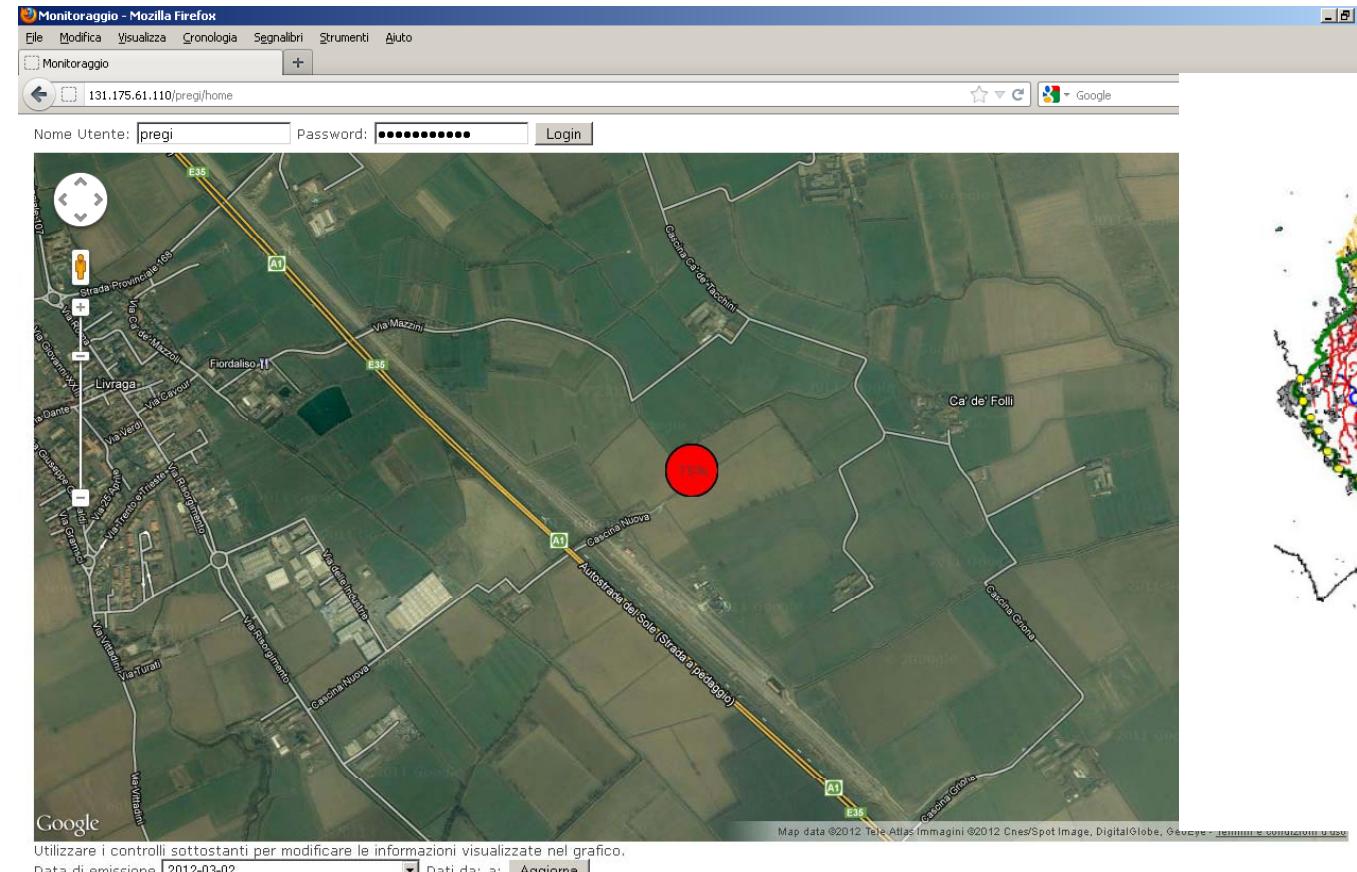
IL MODELLO PREVISIONE GESTIONE IRRIGUA (PREGI)

REAL TIME monitoring and forecasting of irrigation water demand

PREGI

Consorzio Muzza Lodigiana:

- 78 irrigation basin for 75'000 hectares
- 6500 km of channels length
- 15 days of scheduled irrigation





Il sistema irriguo MBL: digitalizzazione e modellazione in comizi

ESEMPIO: Bacino irriguo della coppa incassata e turno irriguo

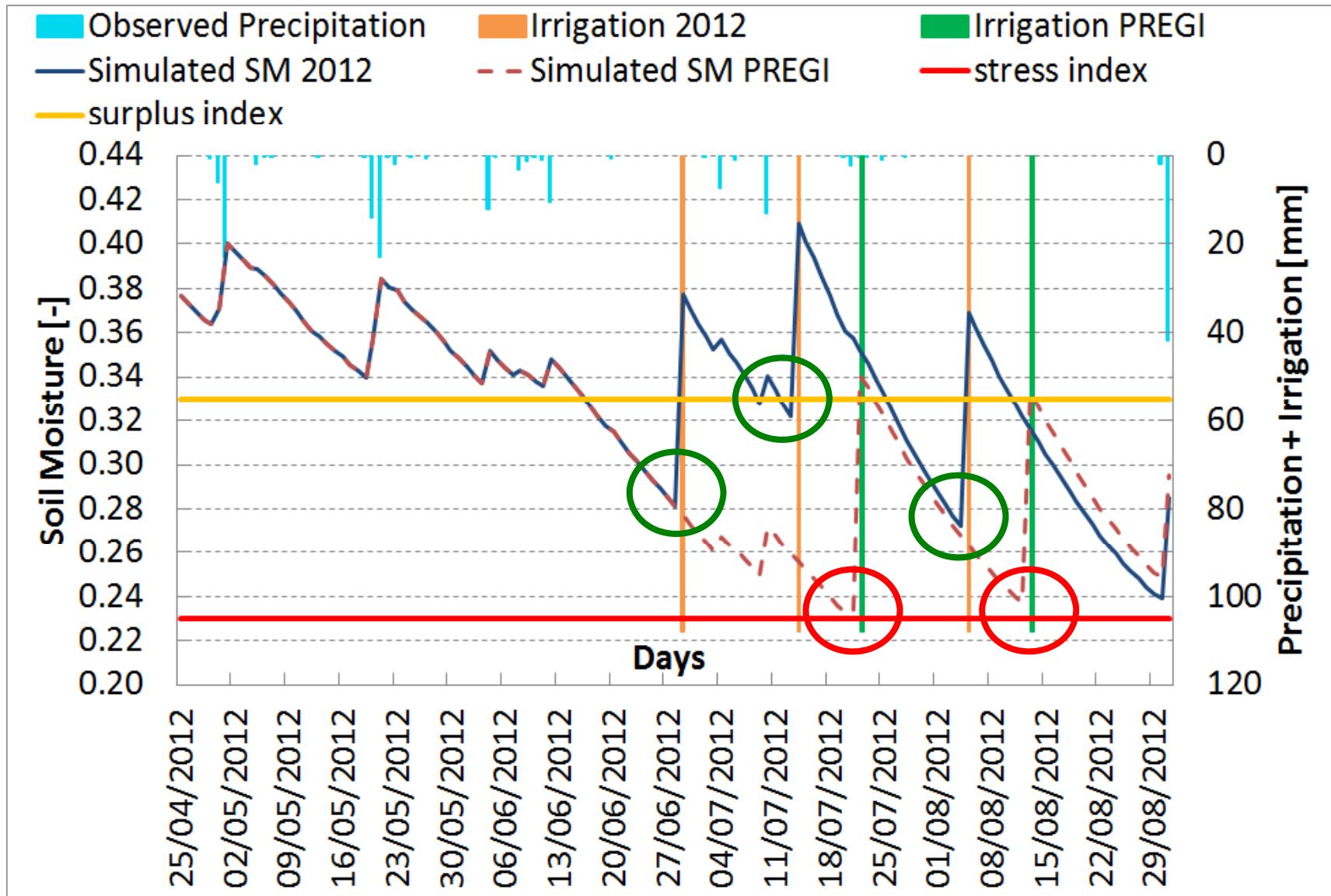


Ricostruzione della
ruota irrigua

**Digitalizzazione e
modellazione del sistema
irriguo**



can we save irrigation water?





PREGI esempio: Milano, SCUOLA GOLF Forlanini

Visualizzazione mappa:

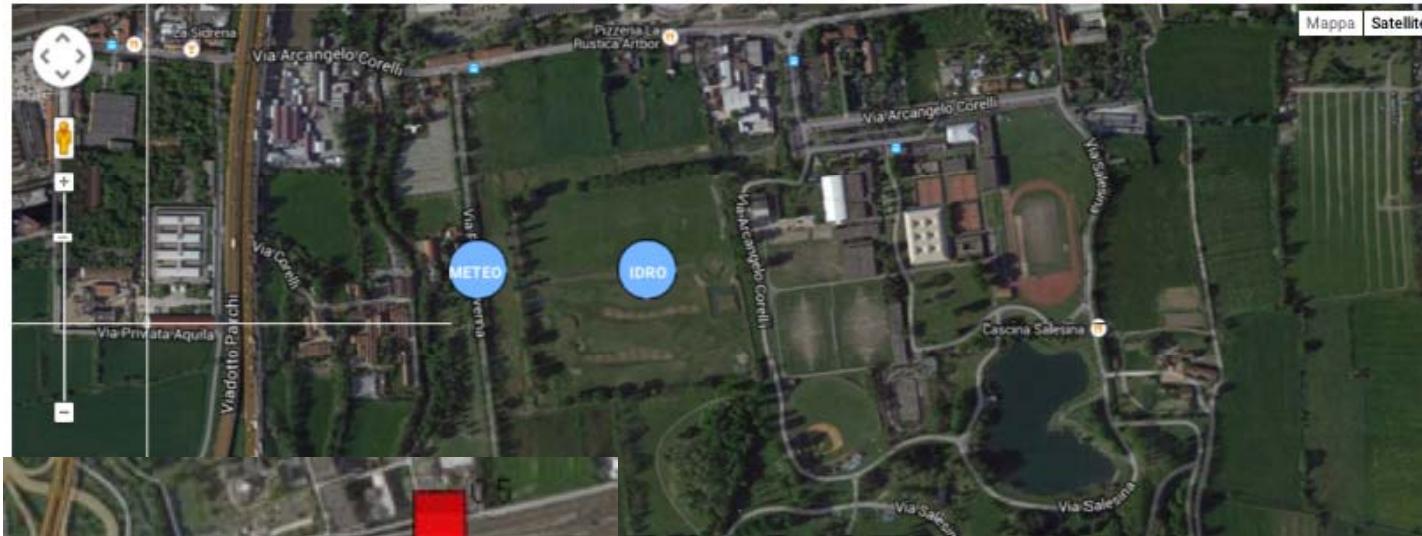
Umidità

24h

✓ Visualizza Mappa

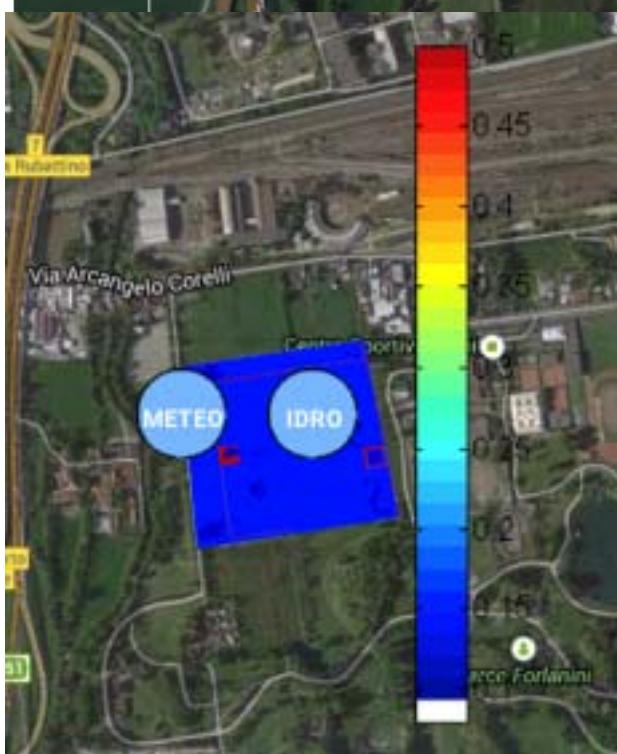
✗ Pulisci Mappa

Mappa | Satellite



Situazione umidità terreno

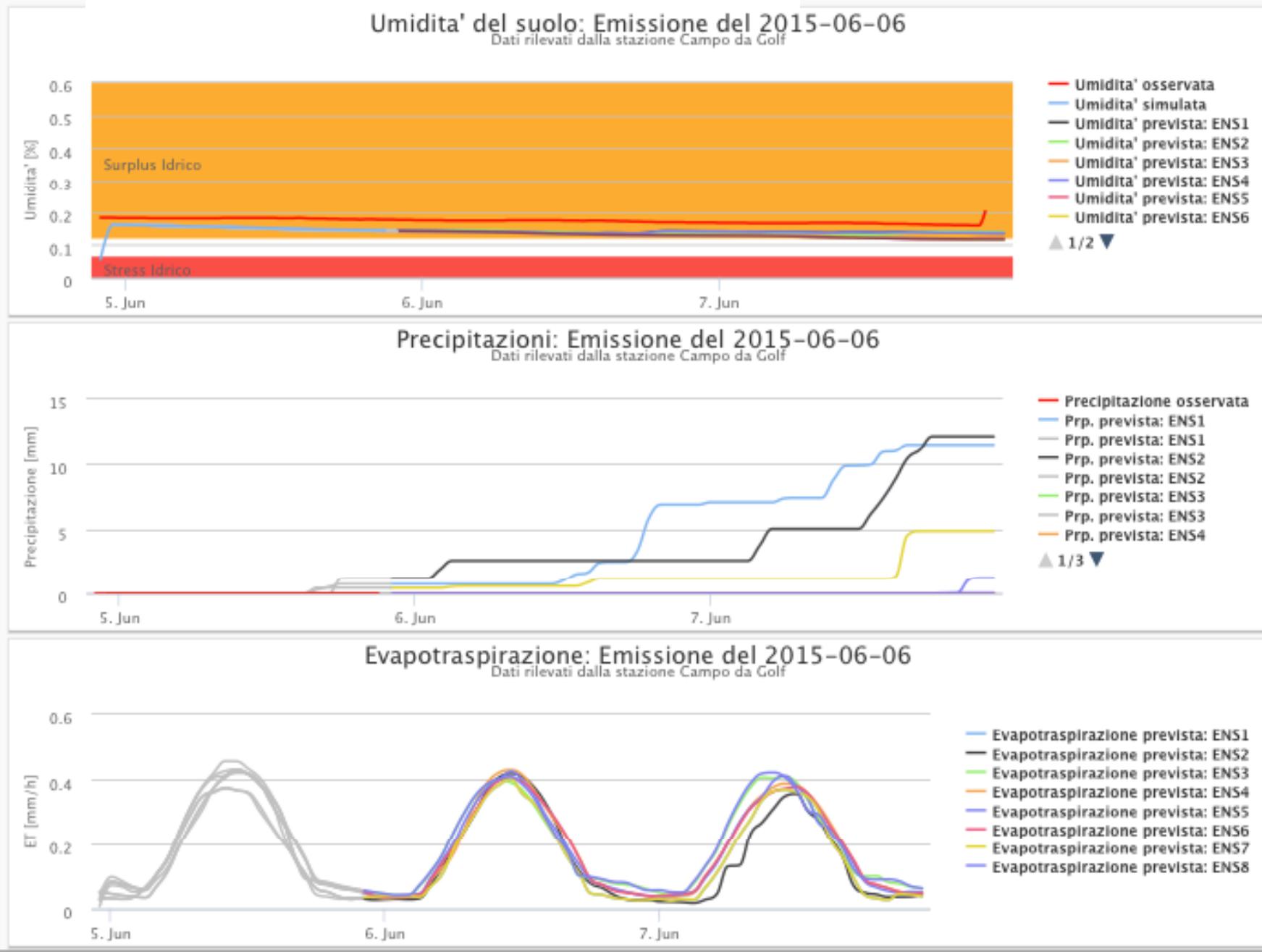
Umidita' del suolo
prevista, Emissione
del: 2015-06-24
Media degli ensemble



Marco Mancini, marco.mancini@polimi.it,

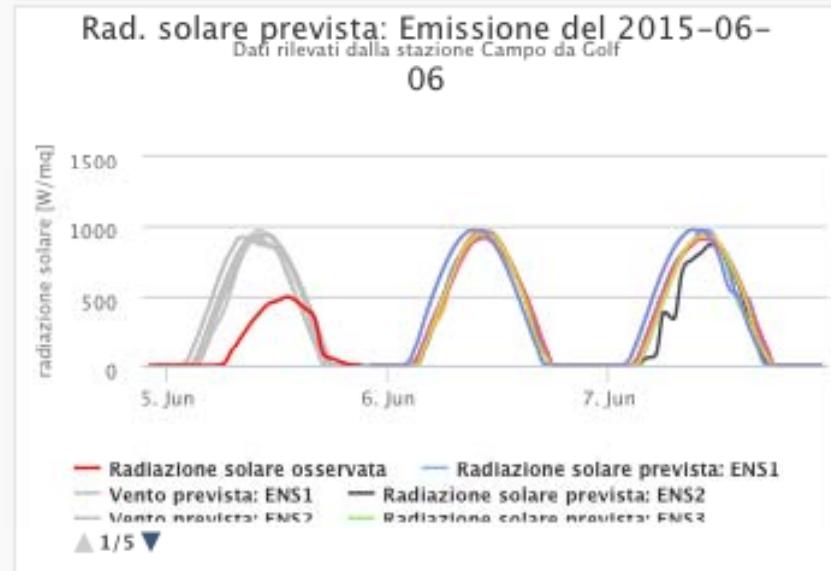
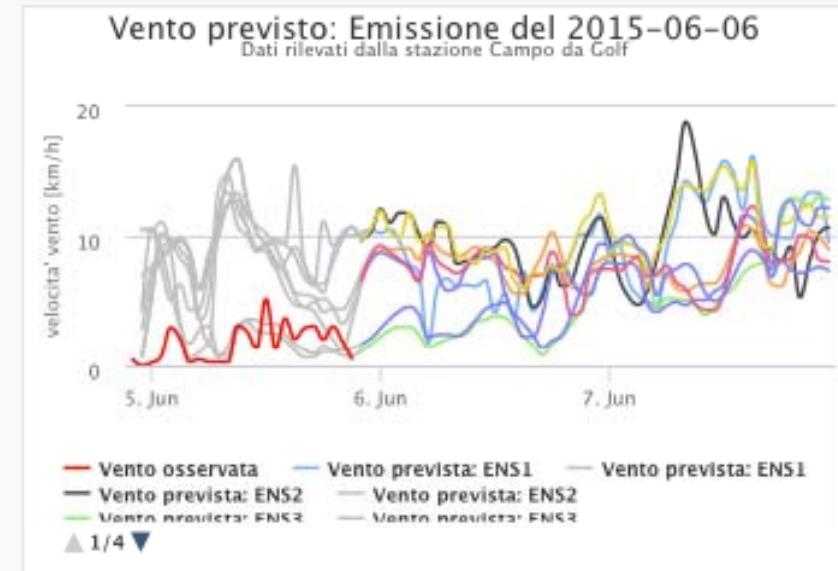
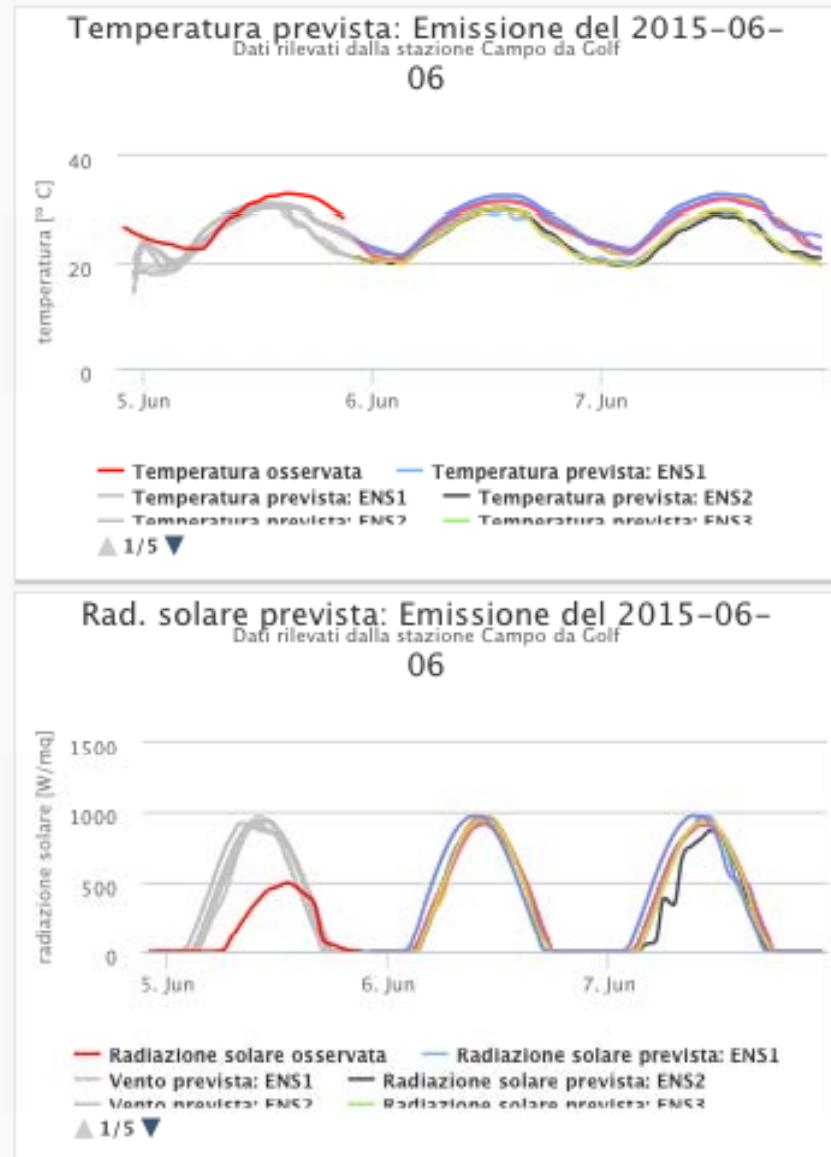
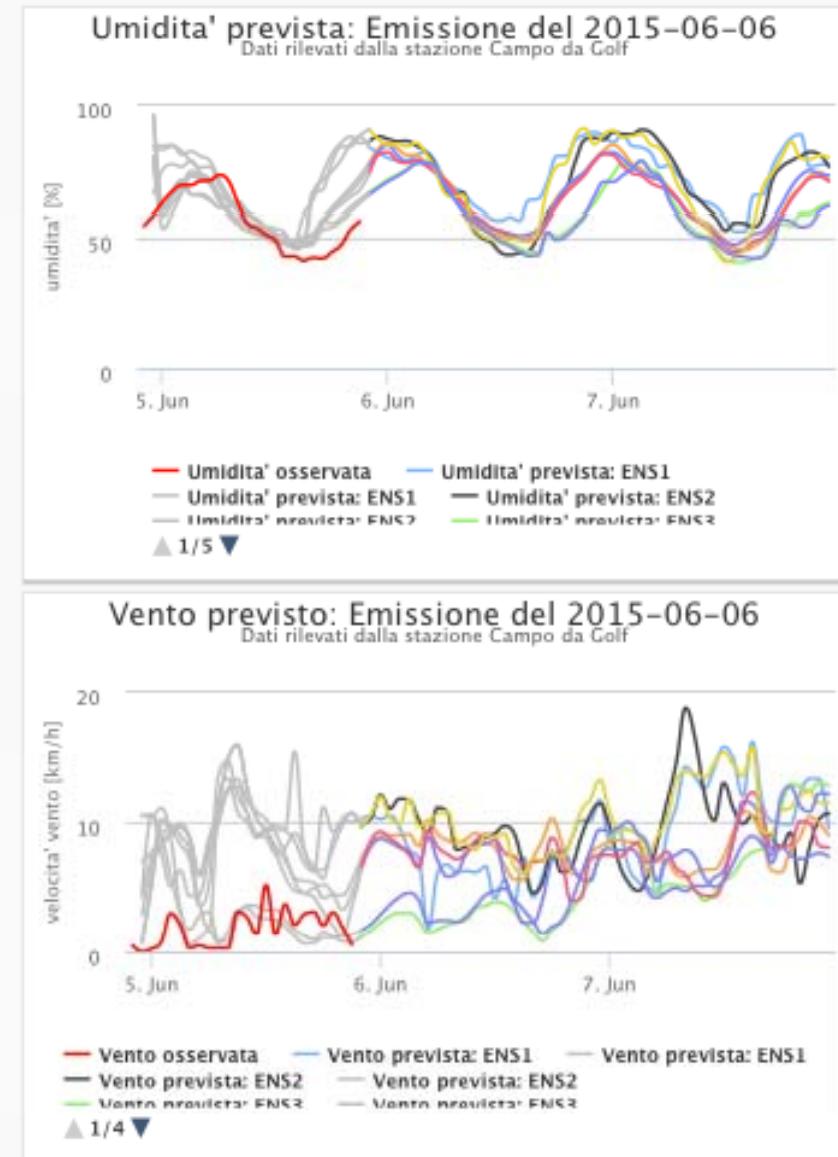
POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Grafici esempio: Milano, SCUOLA GOLF Forlanini



FORZANTI METEOROLOGICHE: *oservate* & *previste*

Grafici per l'emissione del 2015-06-06





Progetto SEGUICI: Smart tEcnologie per la Gestione
delle risorse idriche ad Uso Irriguo e Civile [2014-2015]



San Rocco al Porto

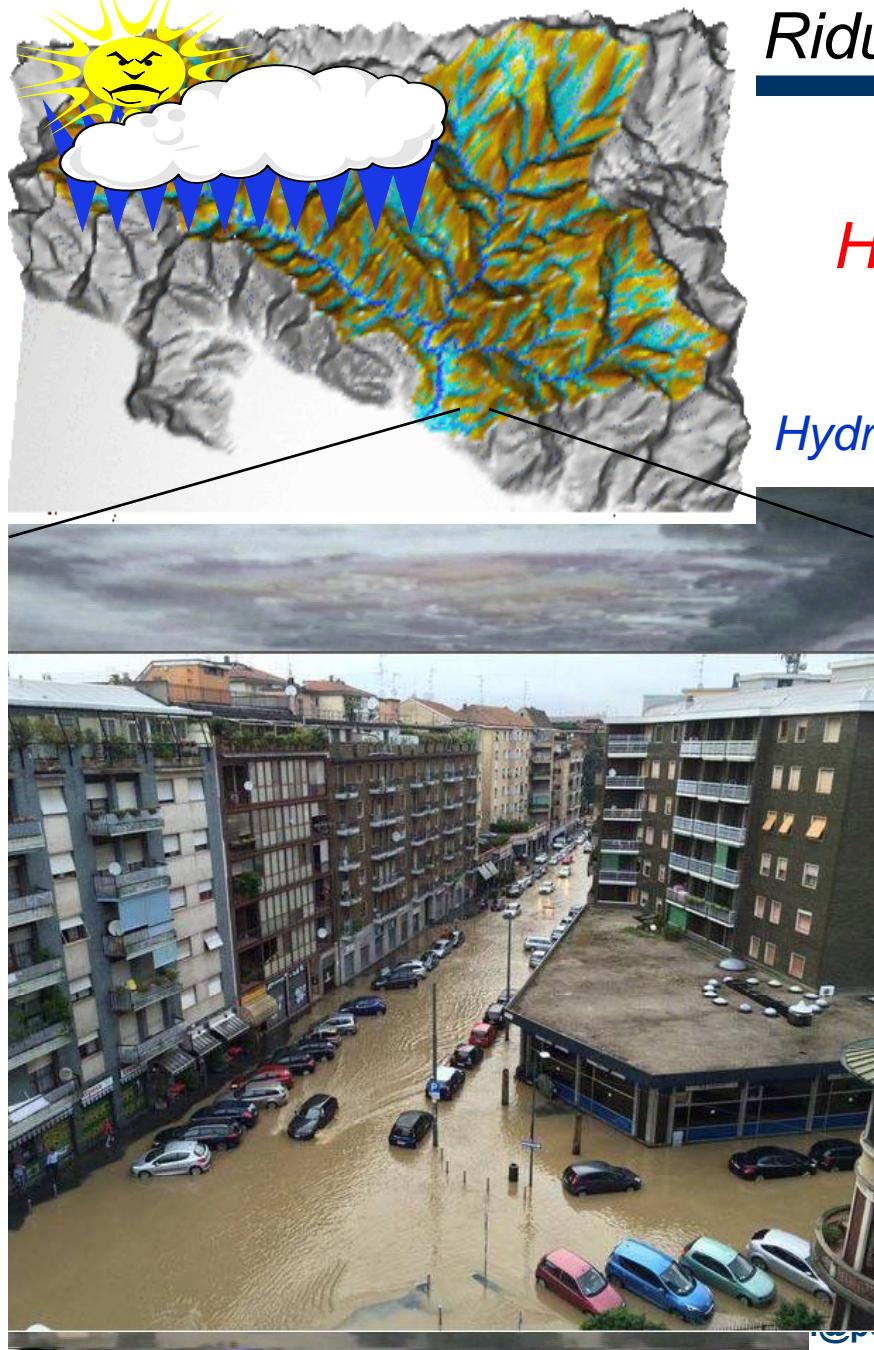


Secugnago



SISTEMI DI ALLERTA e MITIGAZIONE DEL DANNO

Riduzione di V ed E(beni mobili)



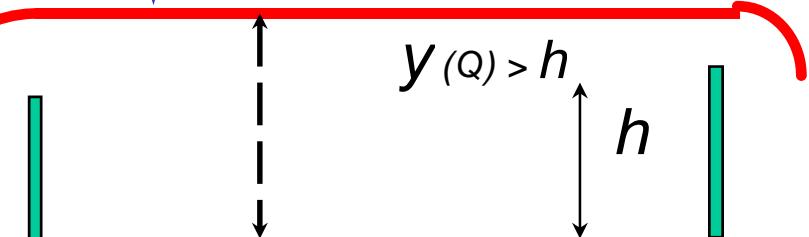
Rischio Idraulico **Definizione**

$$\text{Hydraulic Risk} = \text{Losses} = H_i^* E^* V$$

$$H_i[\%] = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{\text{years between two exceeding events}}$$

$$H_i [\%] \Rightarrow \text{Prob}[Q > \bar{Q}]$$

$$\text{Prob}[Q > Q] = \text{Prob}(y_{Ph})$$



Rischio $V = \text{Vulnerabilità di } E$

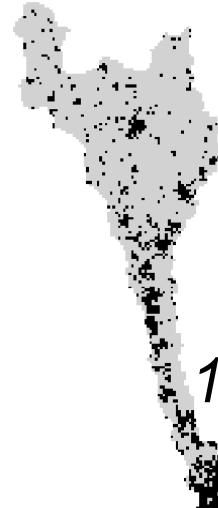


Effetti di cambiamento dell'uso del suolo sull'idrogramma di piena

1954

1980

2000



17%



38%



51%

ANALISI REGIONE LOMBARDIA

URBAN AREA

Altri usi
Aree urbane



74



77



80

Curve Number
49 - 58
59 - 68
69 - 78
79 - 88
89 - 99

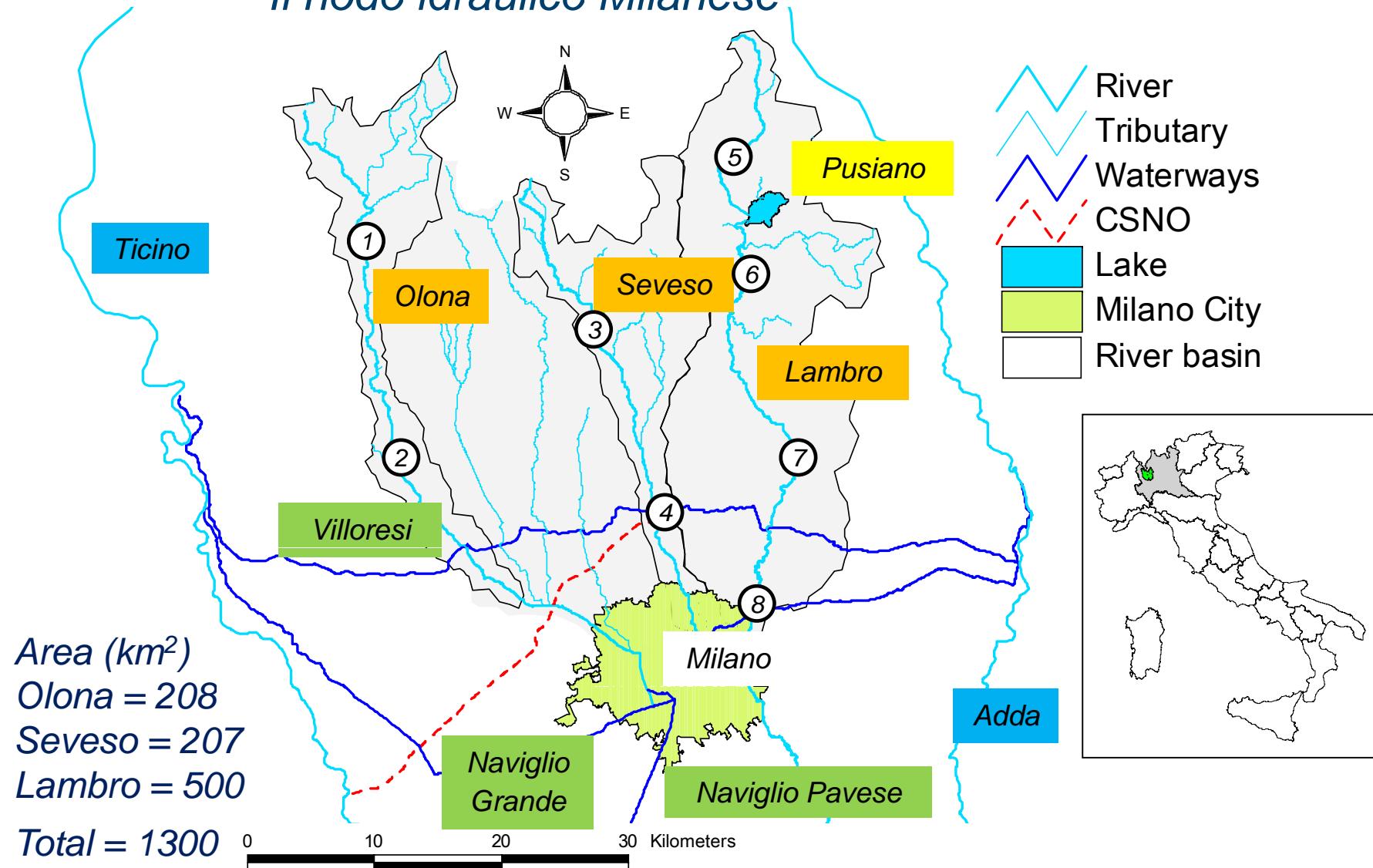
CURVE NUMBER

Cfr DIIAR PROGETTO FRAMEWORK 1994



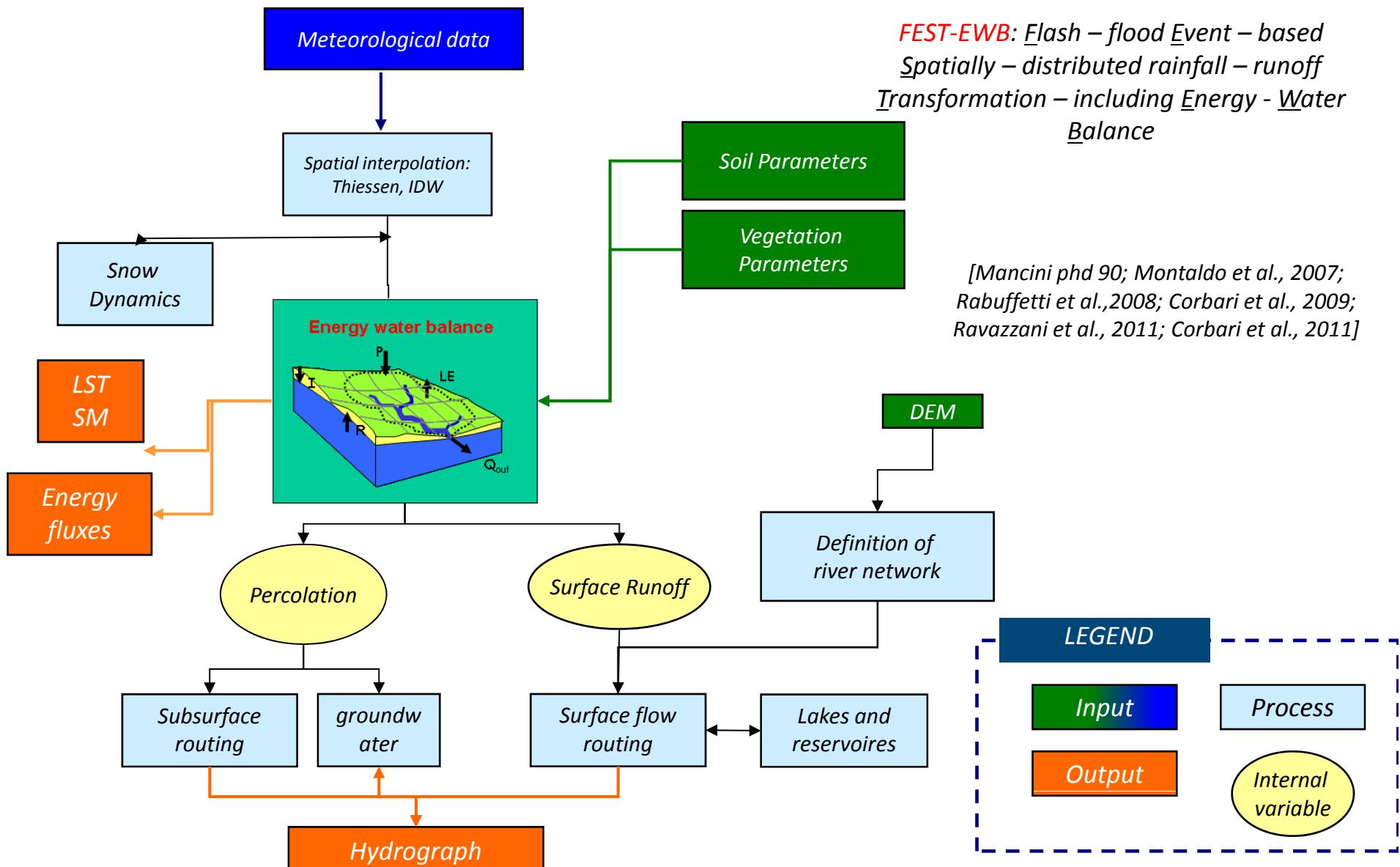
Interventi non strutturali di mitigazione: previsione integrata meteo idrologica con PREVISIONE DELL'IDROGRAMMA DI PIENA

Il nodo idraulico Milanese





Distributed hydrological model FEST-EWB - by POLIMI





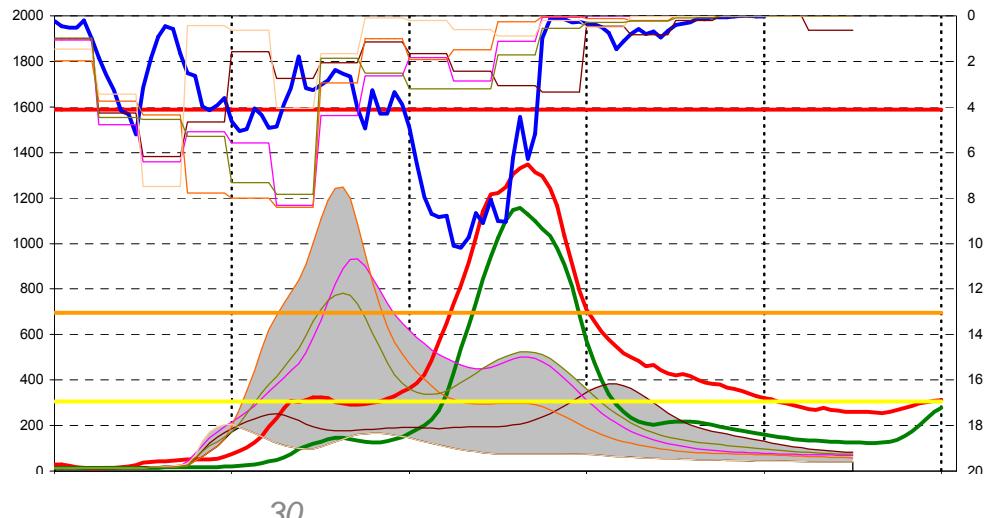
Interventi non strutturali di mitigazione: Sistemi di allerta Meteo Idrologica

Prevedono un potenziale evento di piena pericoloso con un tempo sufficiente di preavviso a mettere in sicurezza le persone e le cose. (L. n. 49/2010 da direttiva n. 2007/60/Ce “Valutazione e gestione dei rischi di alluvioni”)

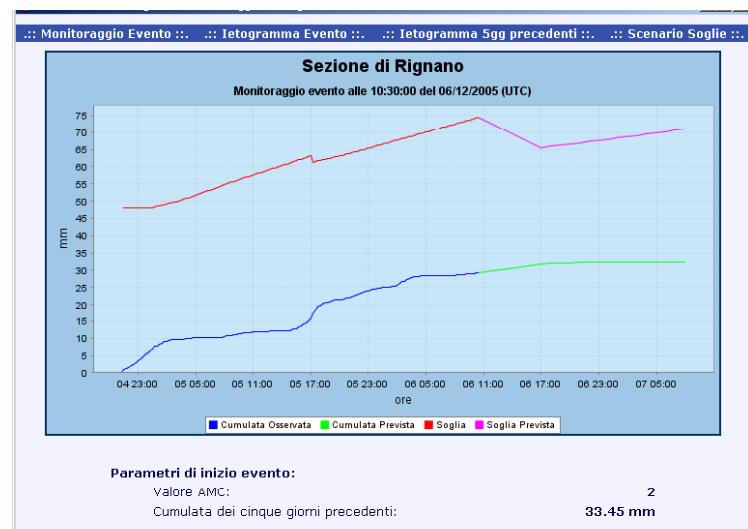


Piani di protezione civile

SISTEMI in tempo reale Modellistica di Evento Afflussi Deflussi in tempo reale (MEAD)



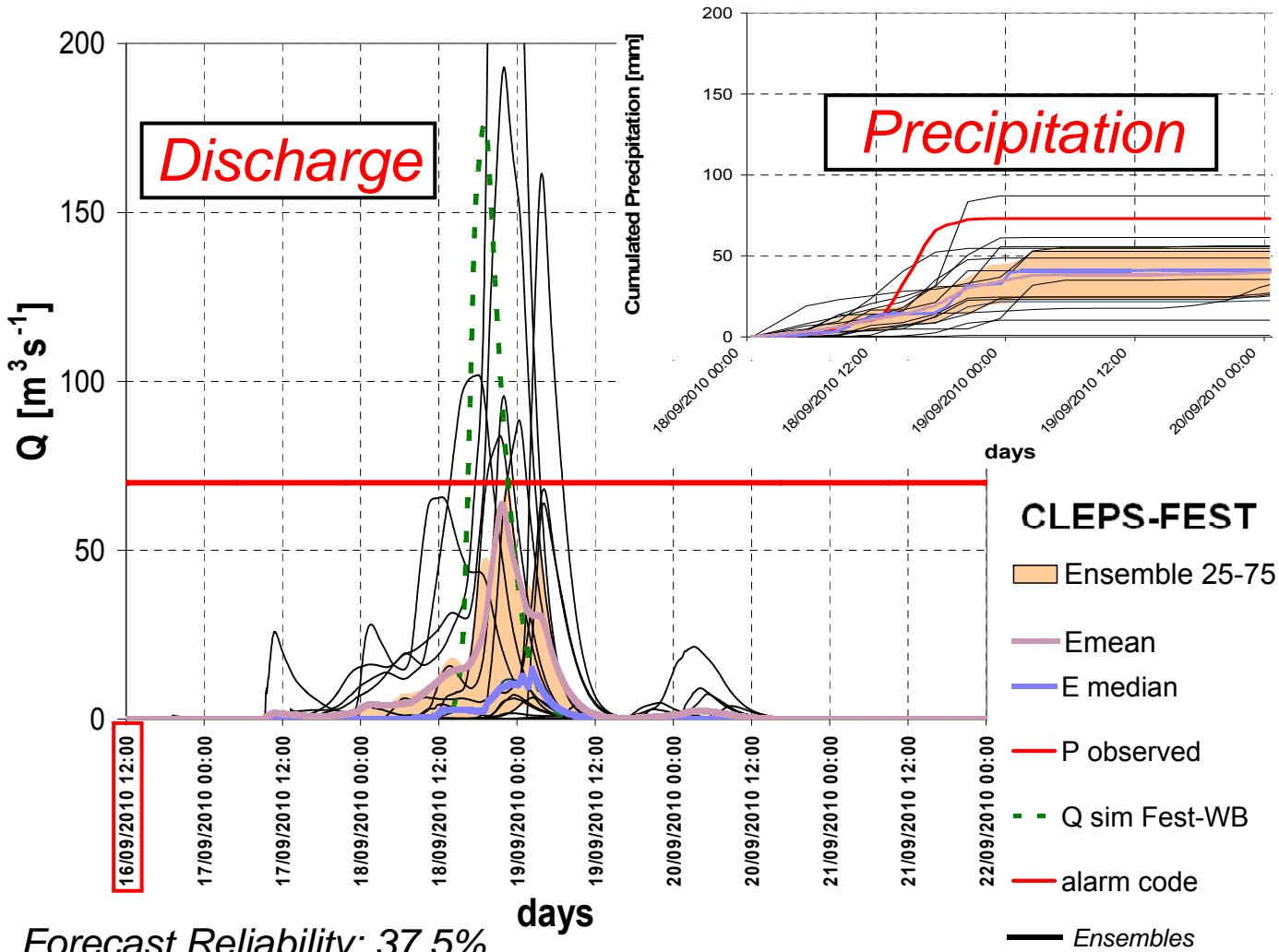
SISTEMI in tempo reale SOGLIE PLUVIOMETRICHE di allerta Idrometrica precedentemente calcolate, (SoPAI)



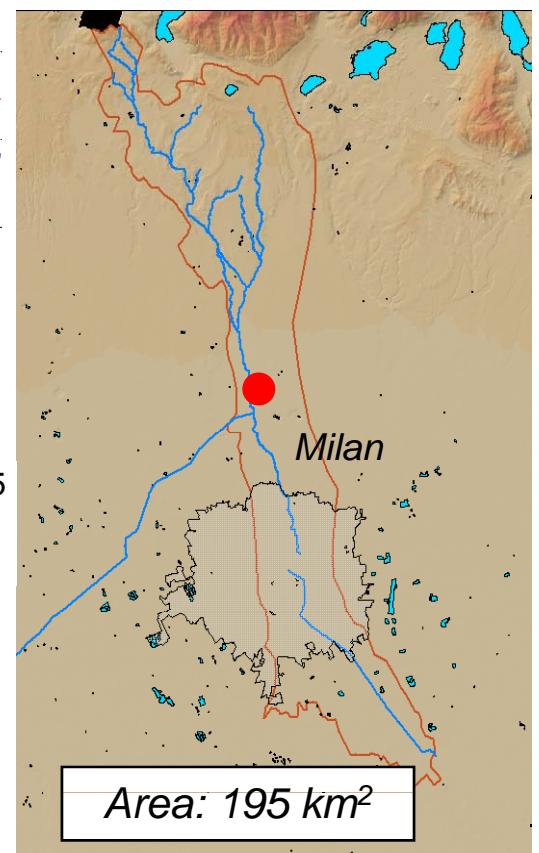
Hydrograph forecasting feeding the hydrological model with ensamble metereological model output

16 September 2010 output run:
36-48 h before the main peak flow

Last flood in Milan urban area: the river Seveso...

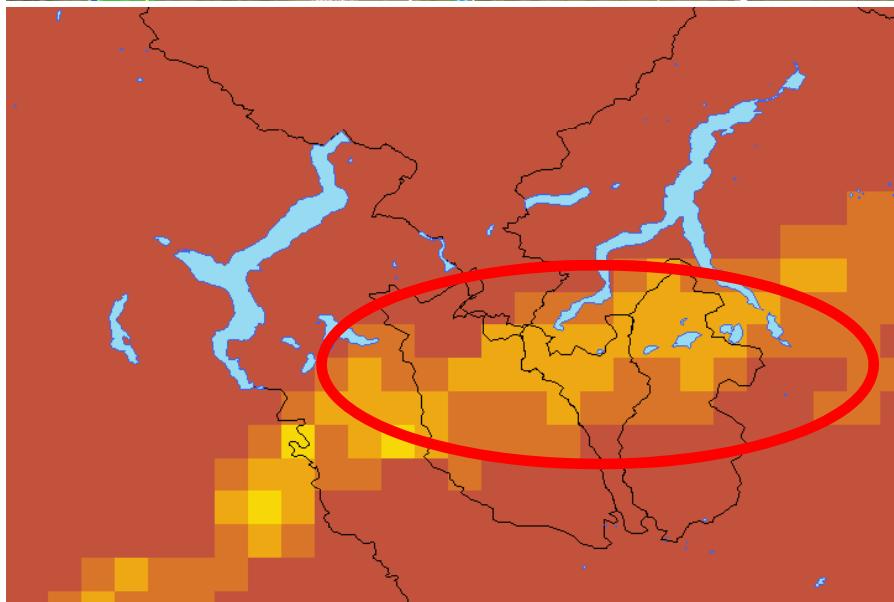
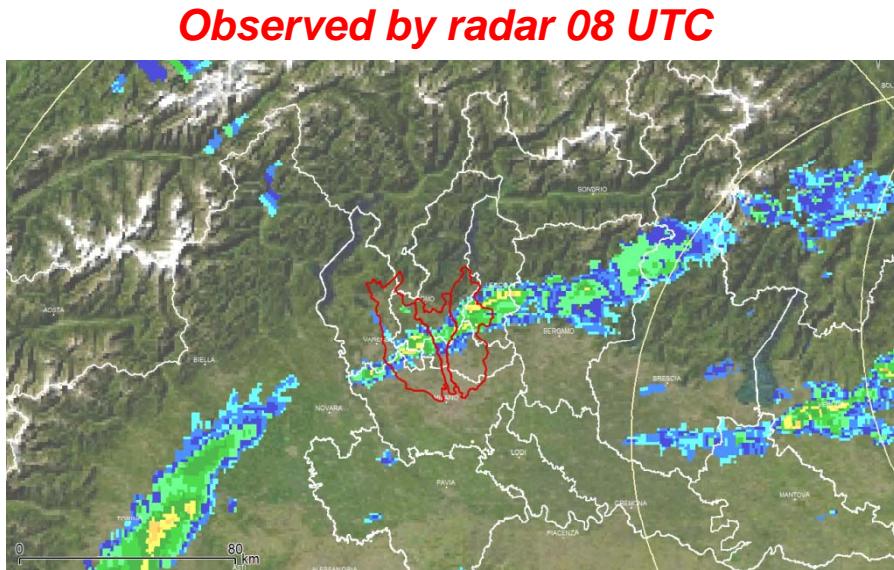


Seveso basin

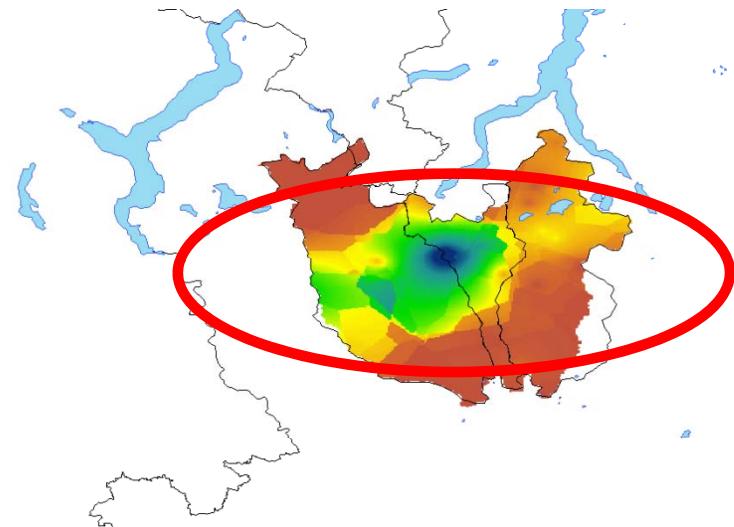




Event 2010-09-18: Seveso's Basin: precipitation target error



Observed by rain gauge 08 UTC

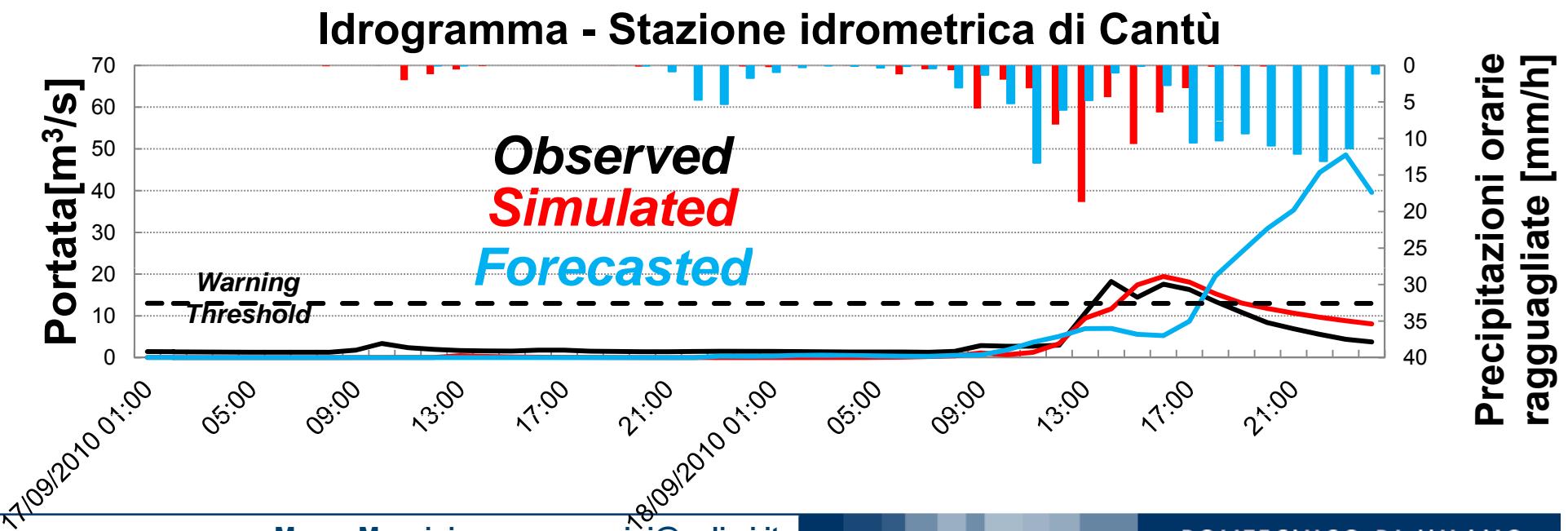
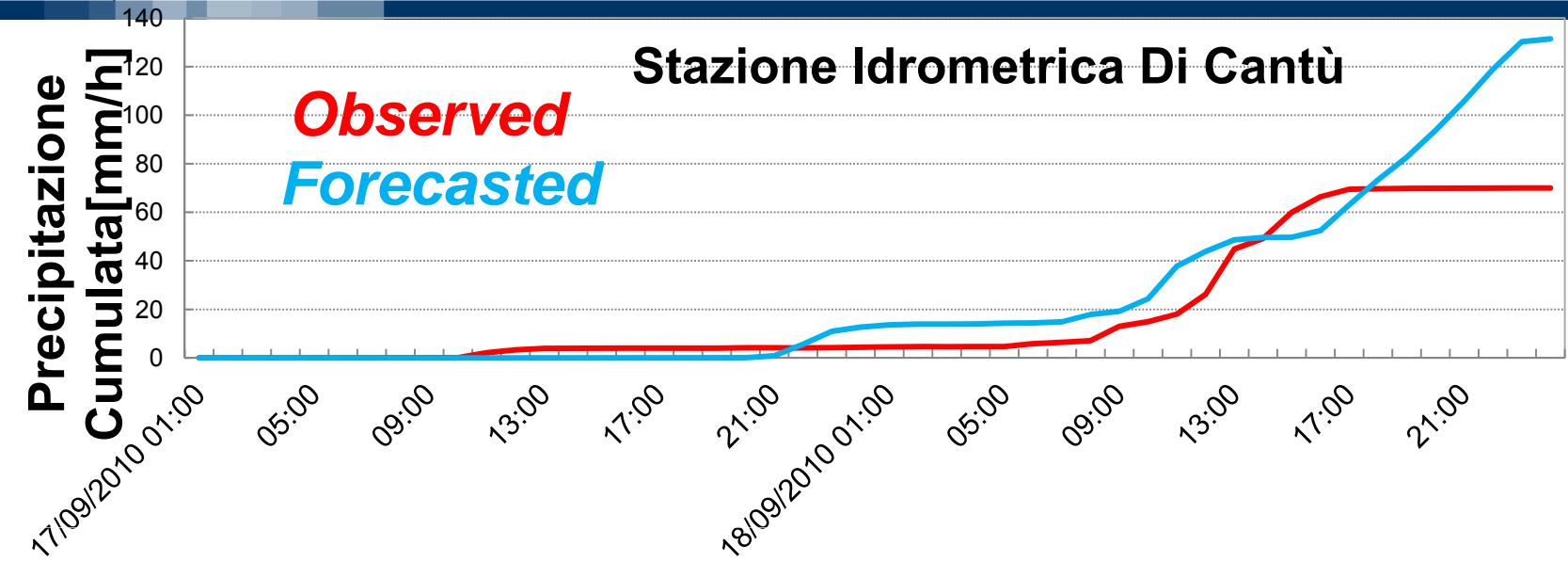


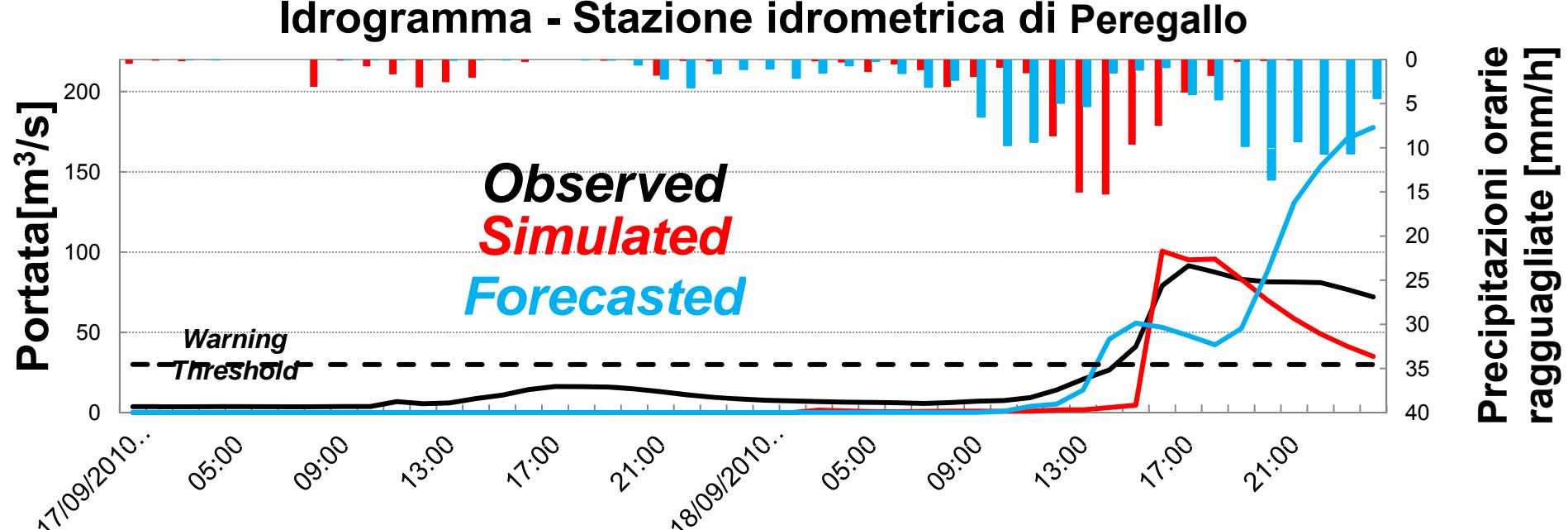
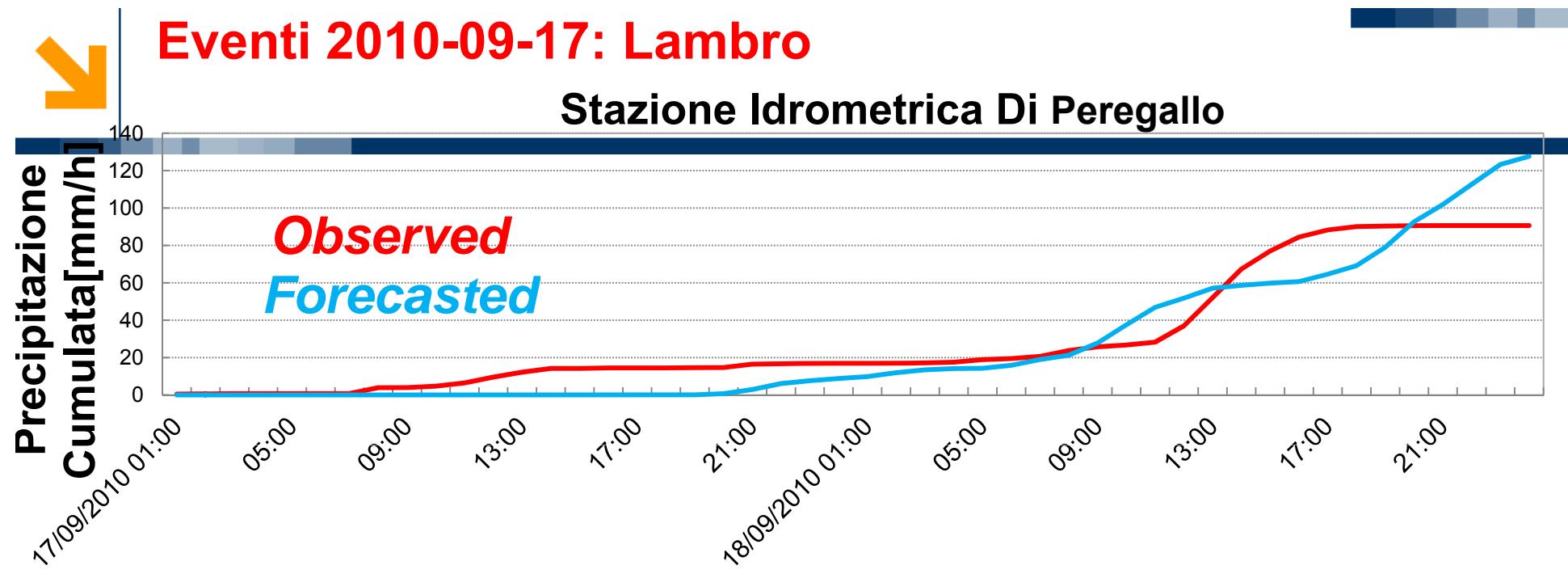
[Color Box]	0 - 5
[Color Box]	5 - 10
[Color Box]	10 - 15
[Color Box]	15 - 20
[Color Box]	20 - 25
[Color Box]	25 - 30
[Color Box]	30 - 35
[Color Box]	35 - 40
[Color Box]	40 - 45
[Color Box]	45 - 50

Forecasted by WRF 10 UTC



Event 2010-09-17: Seveso

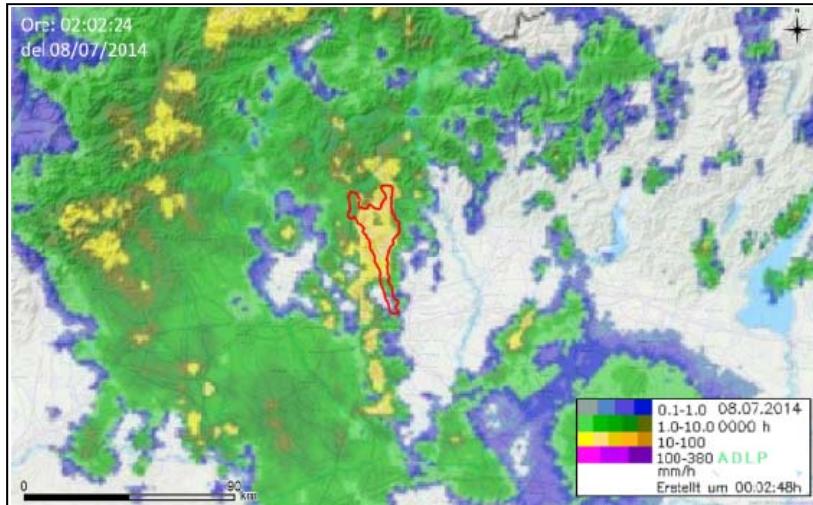




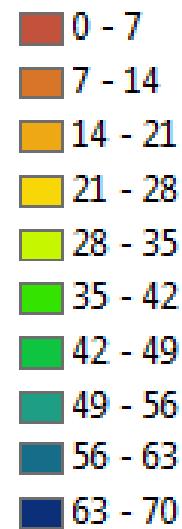
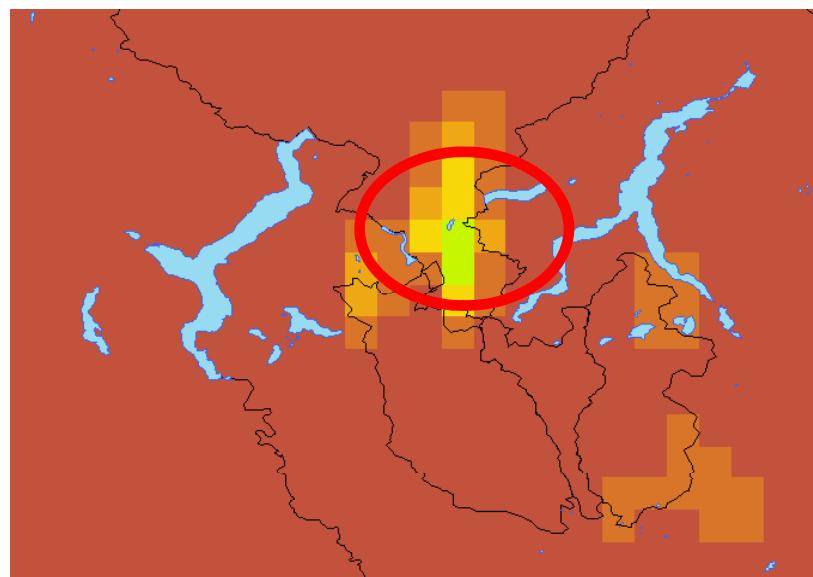
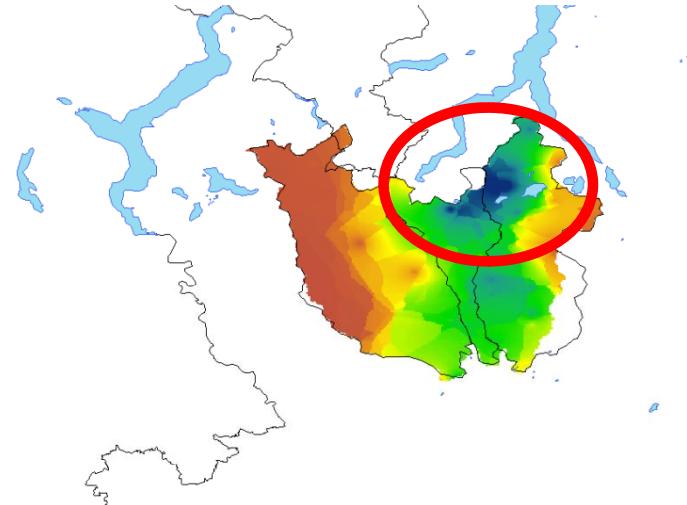


Event 2014-07-08: Seveso's Basin: precipitation target error

Observed by radar 00 UTC



Observed by rain gauge 00 UTC

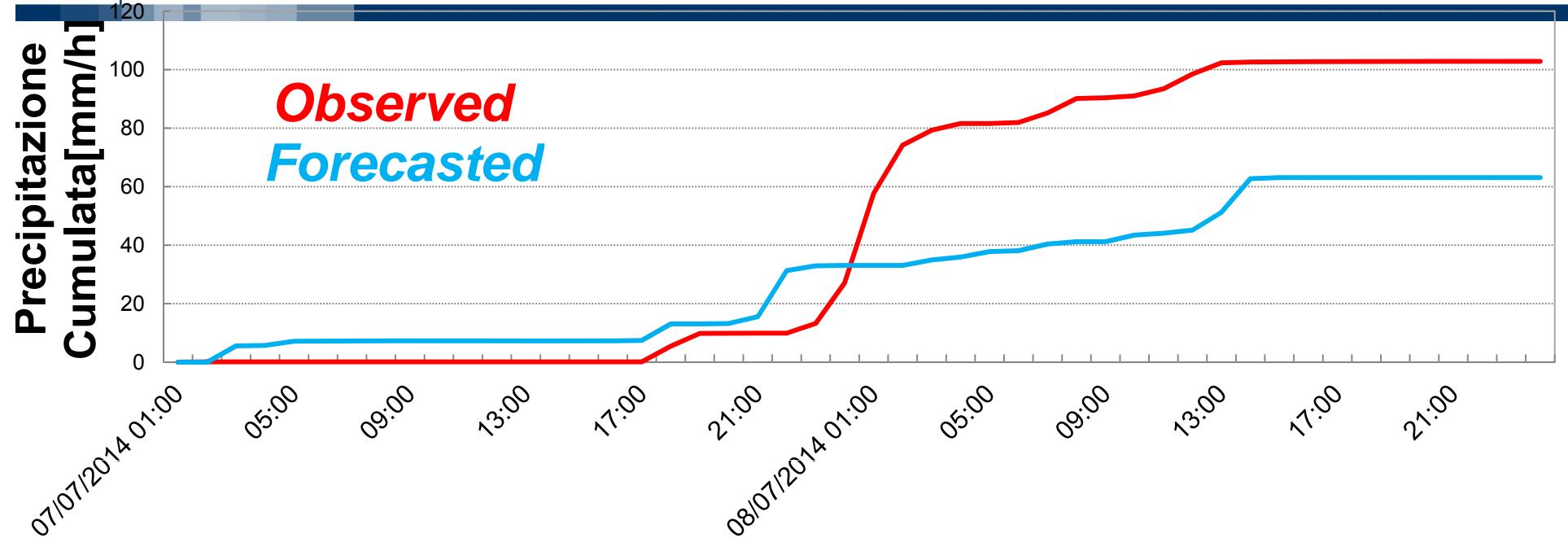


Forecasted by WRF 03 UTC

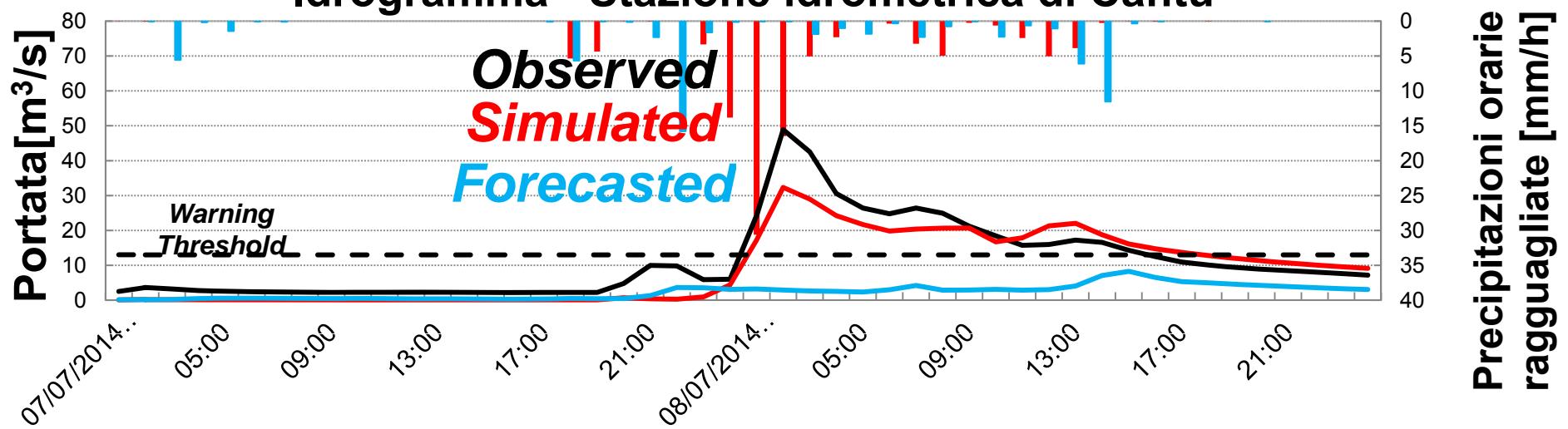


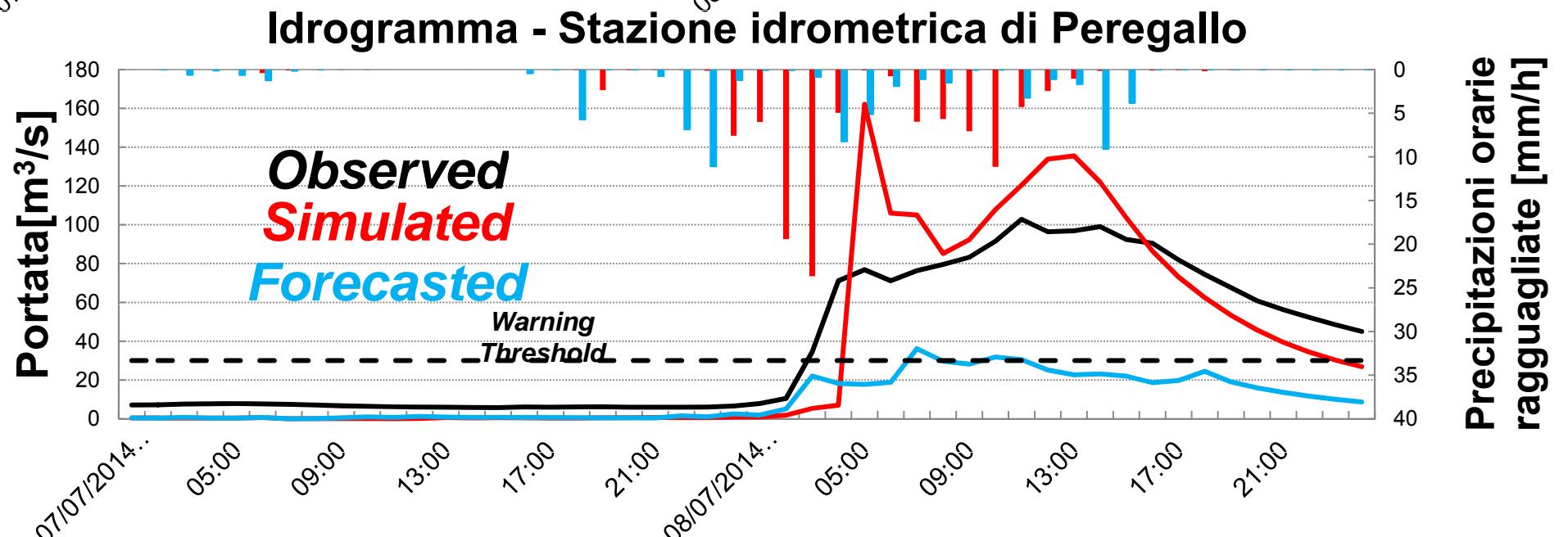
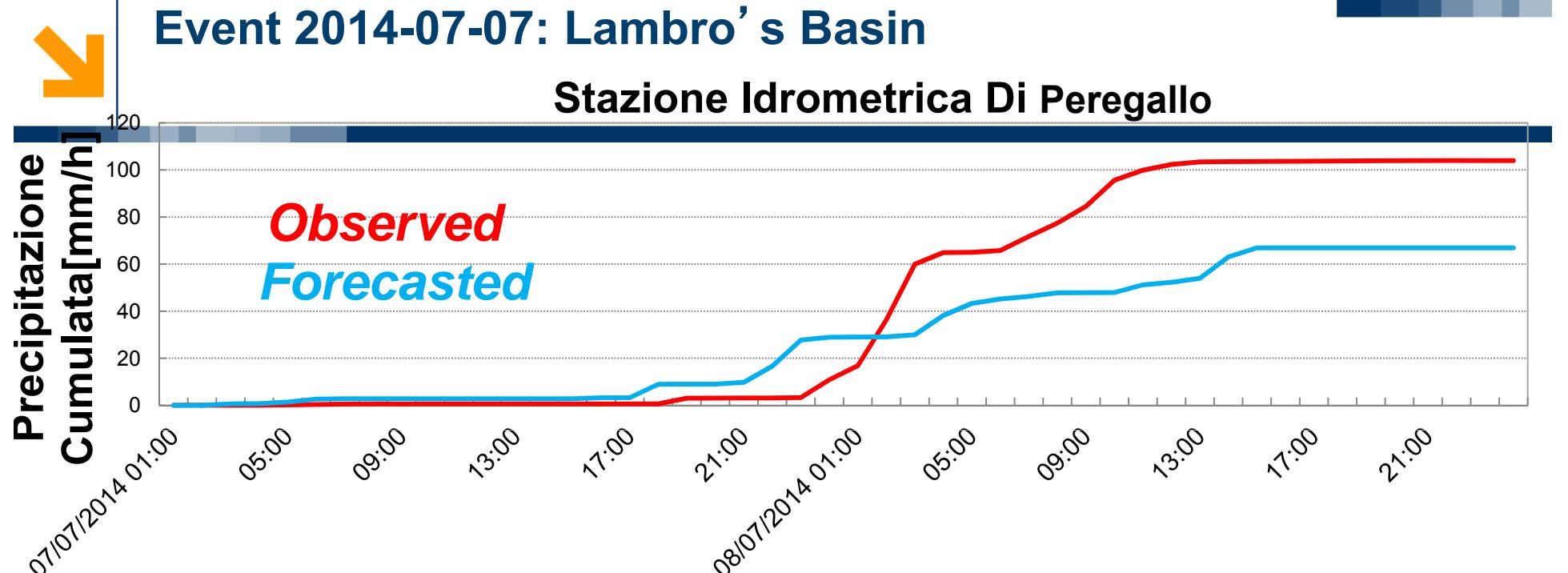
Event 2014-07-07: Seveso's Basin

Stazione Idrometrica Di Cantù



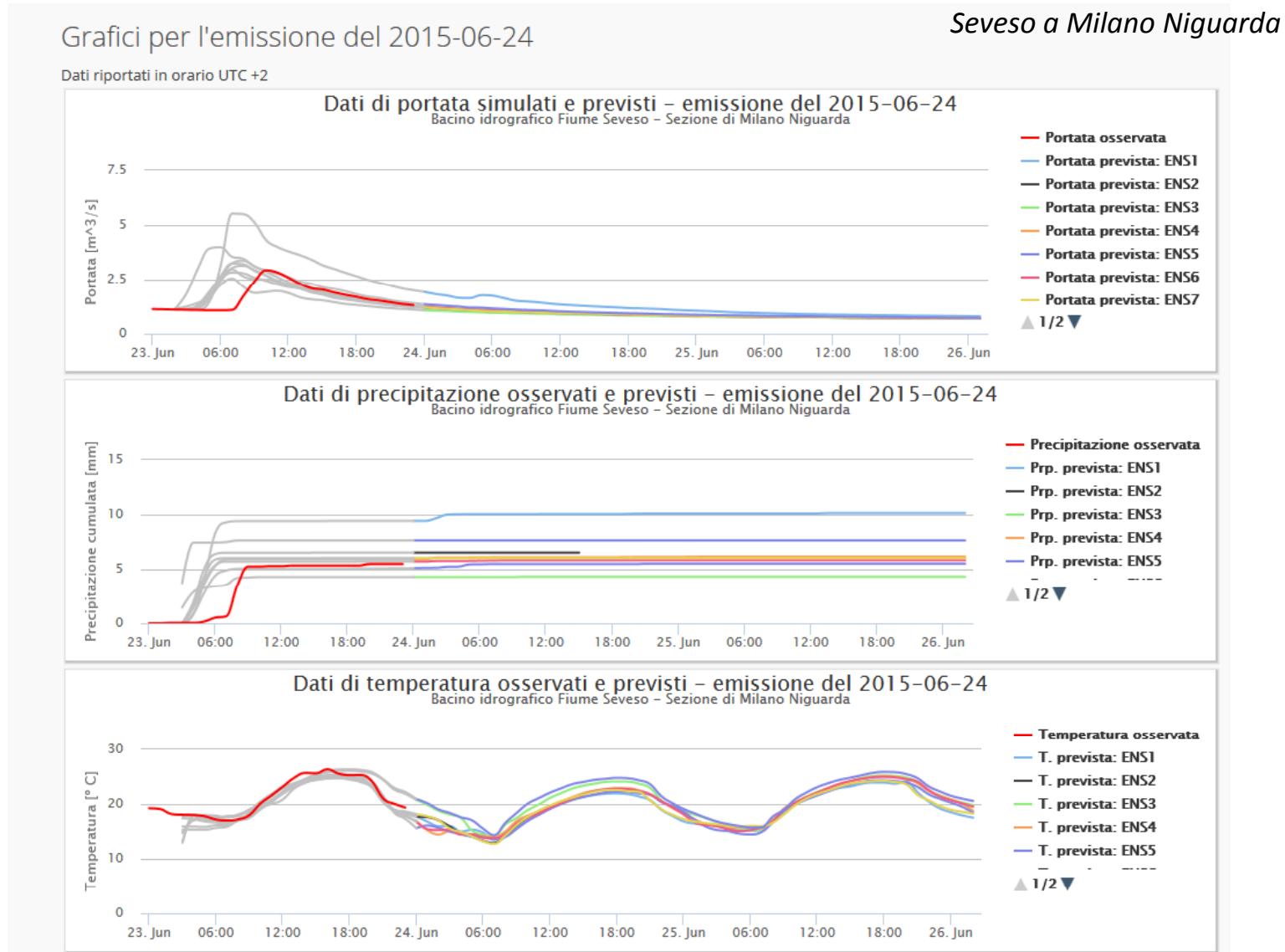
Idrogramma - Stazione idrometrica di Cantù







Real time forecasting system:, Seveso Olona Lambro (SOL)



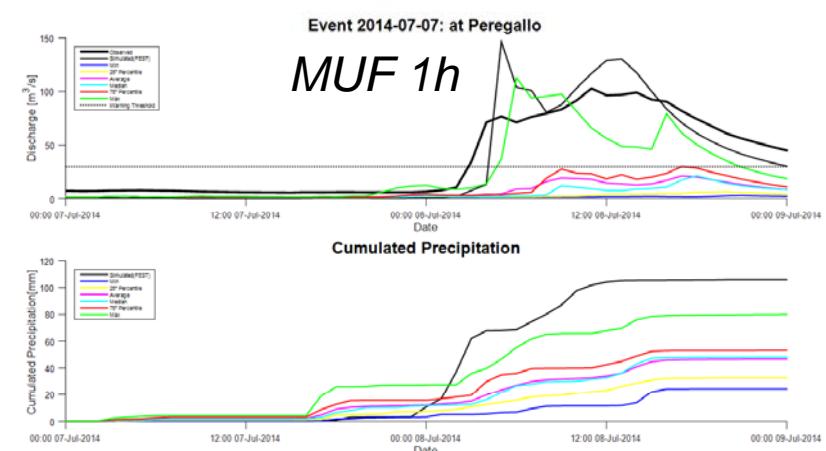
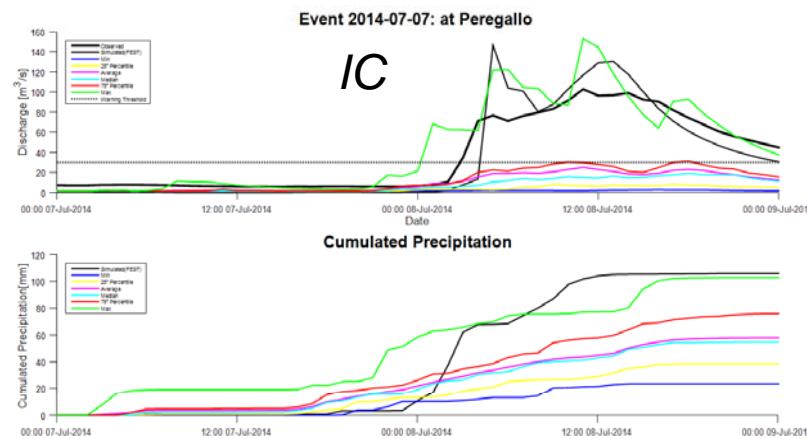


Interventi non strutturali di mitigazione: previsione integrata meteo idrologica con PREVISIONE DELL'IDROGRAMMA DI PIENA

JULY 2014

% di simulazioni eccedenti la soglia di
guardia per diversi metodologie di

Exceeding Threshold		Seveso		Lambro	
		Cantu	Peregallo	Milano	
7/7/2014	IC_1h	25.0%	50.0%	10.0%	
	Multiphysic_1h	25.0%	50.0%	10.0%	
	Multiphysic_3h	15.0%	55.0%	10.0%	
	Lagged_1h	16.7%	25.0%	0.0%	
	Lagged_3h	41.7%	41.7%	0.0%	



Seveso @ Cantu'

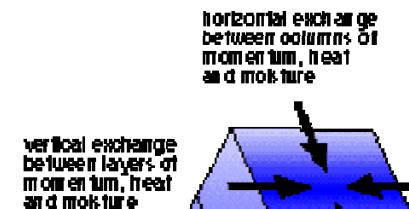
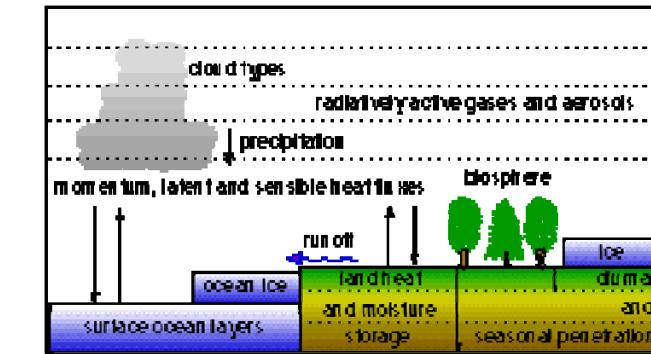
In general IC and Multiphysic_1h have the best performance

Multiphysic_1h is better than the Multiphysic _3h for the Seveso basin.

Multiphysic_3h is better than the Multiphysic _1h for the Lambro basin.

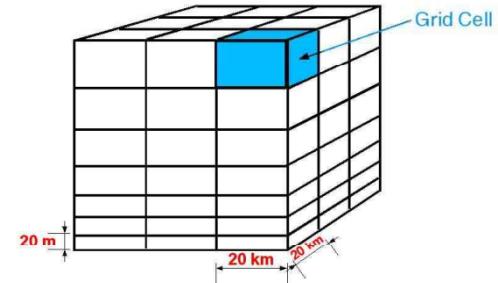


Meteorological FORECAST model

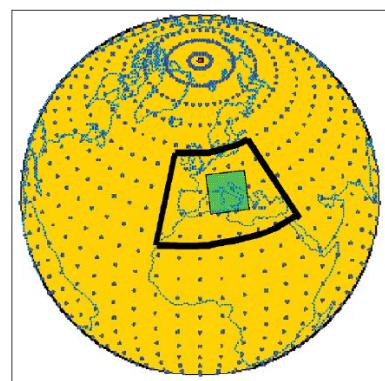


MODEL GRID RESOLUTION

Limits prediction precision – grid cell **average** predicted



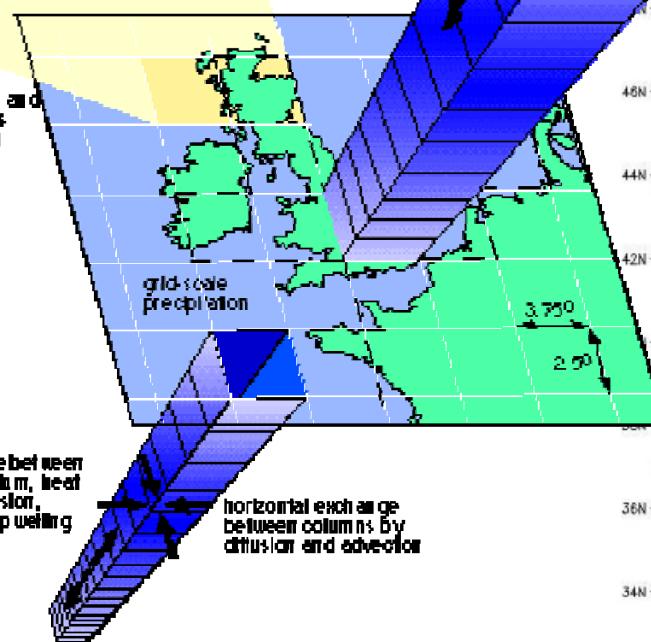
Topography resolution effectively twice as coarse as grid resolution



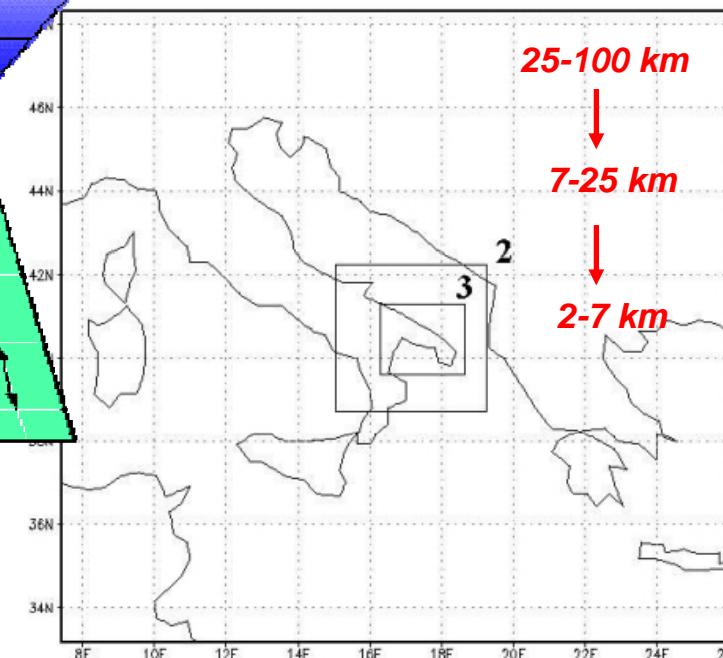
Global Circulation Model

orography, vegetation and
surface characteristics
included at surface on
each grid box

vertical exchange between
layers of momentum, heat
and salt by diffusion,
convection and upwelling



Limited Area Model

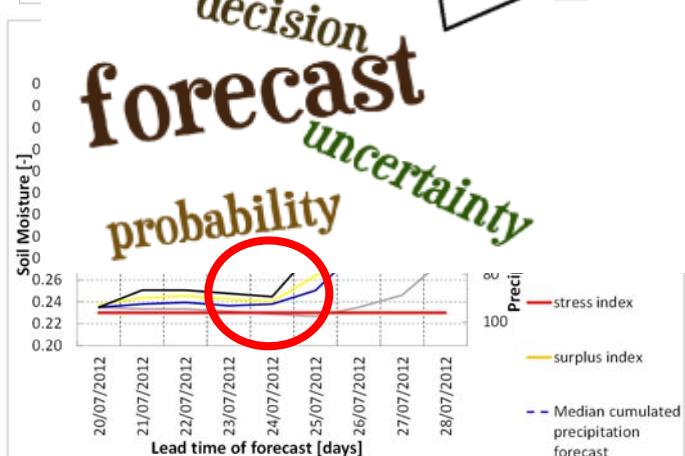
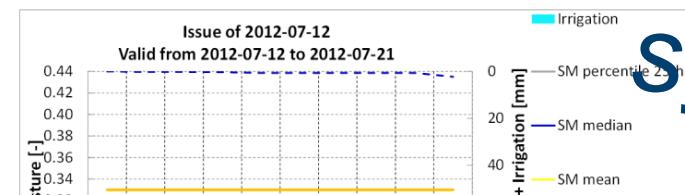
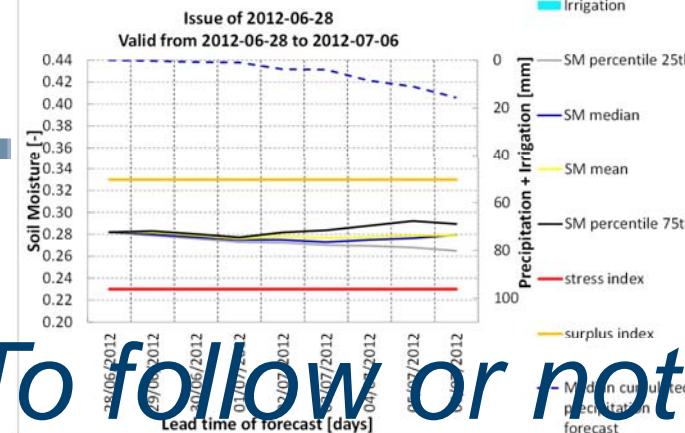


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To follow or not to follow the PREGI system

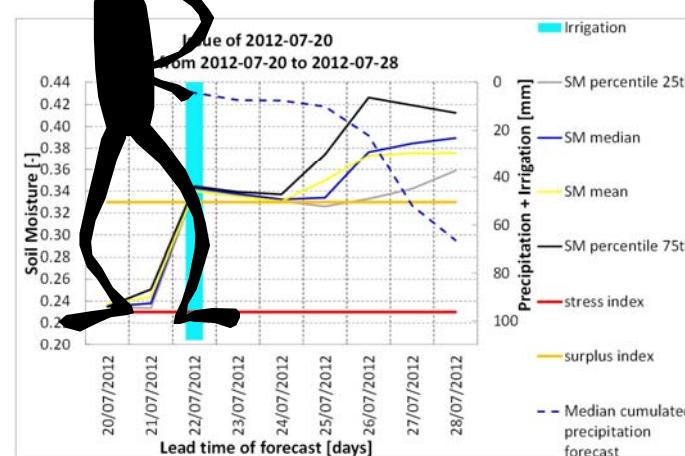
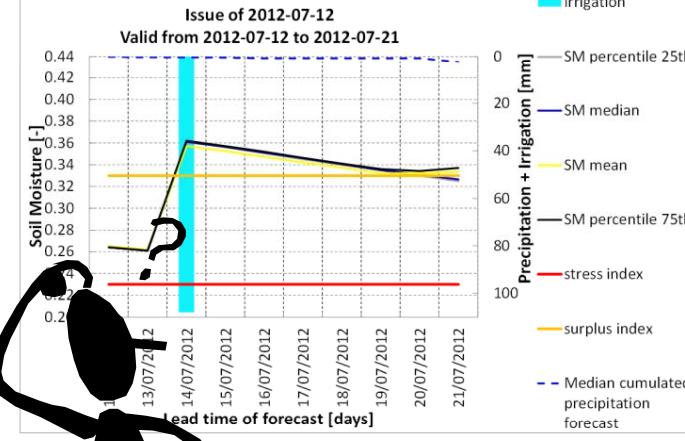
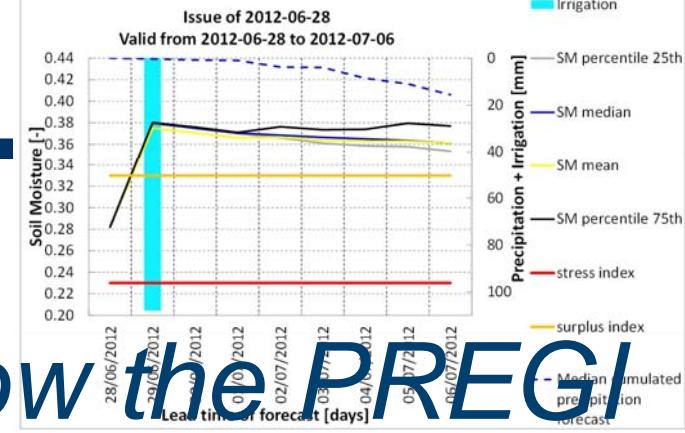
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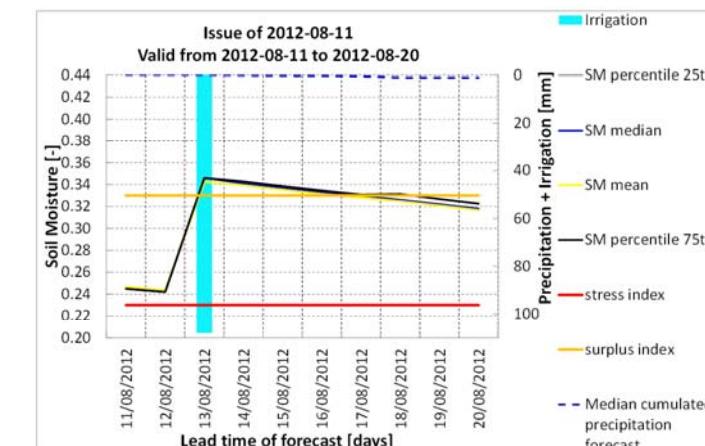
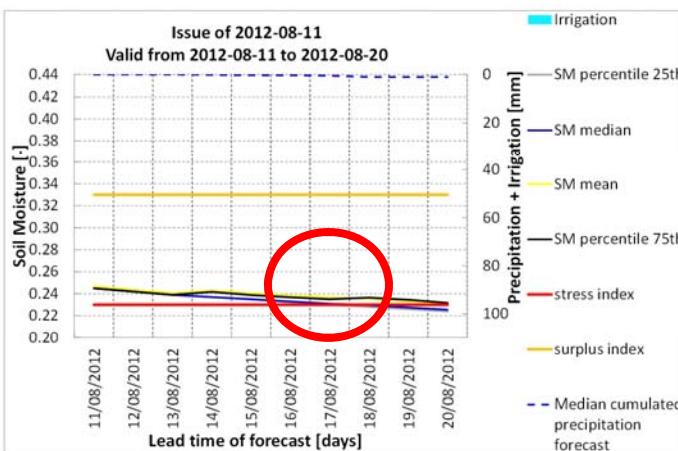
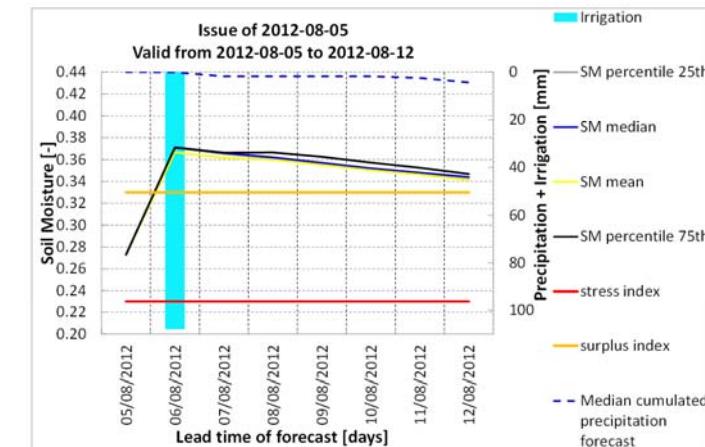
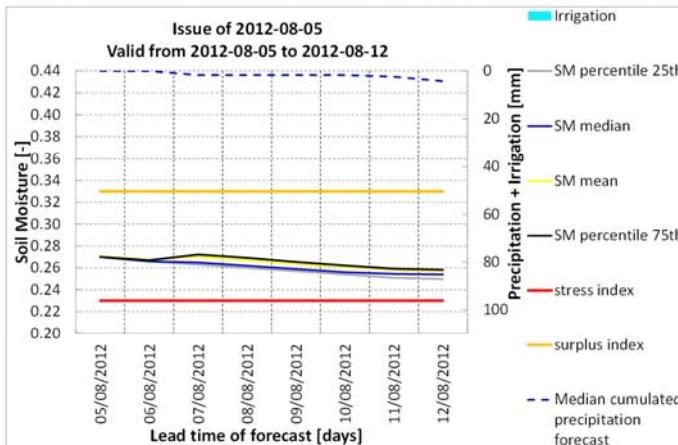
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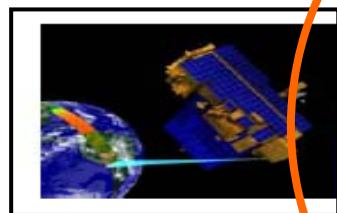




Bilancio idrologico: misure tradizionali ed innovative



P



E



Q



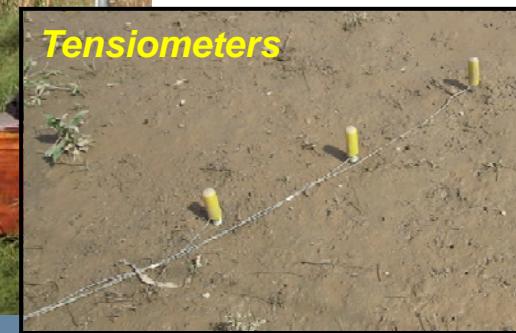
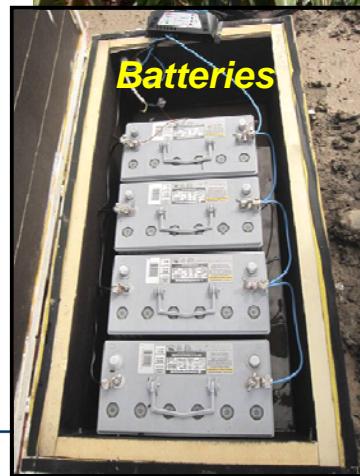
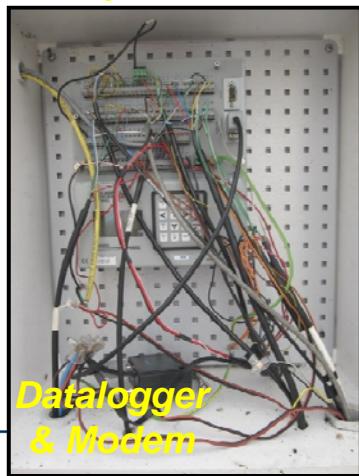
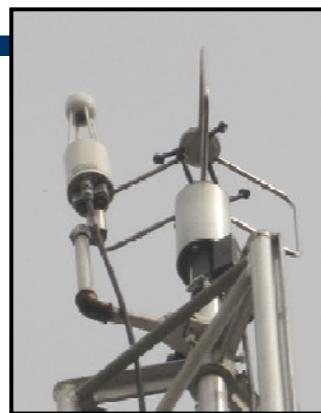
$$= \frac{dS}{dt}$$



Il nostro contributo



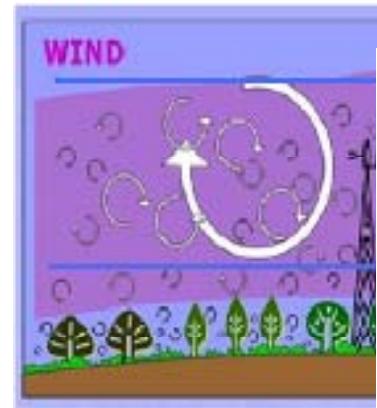
Ground Measurements : eddy covariance station





Eddy covariance station functioning

Costant Flux Layer (Elliot 1958)

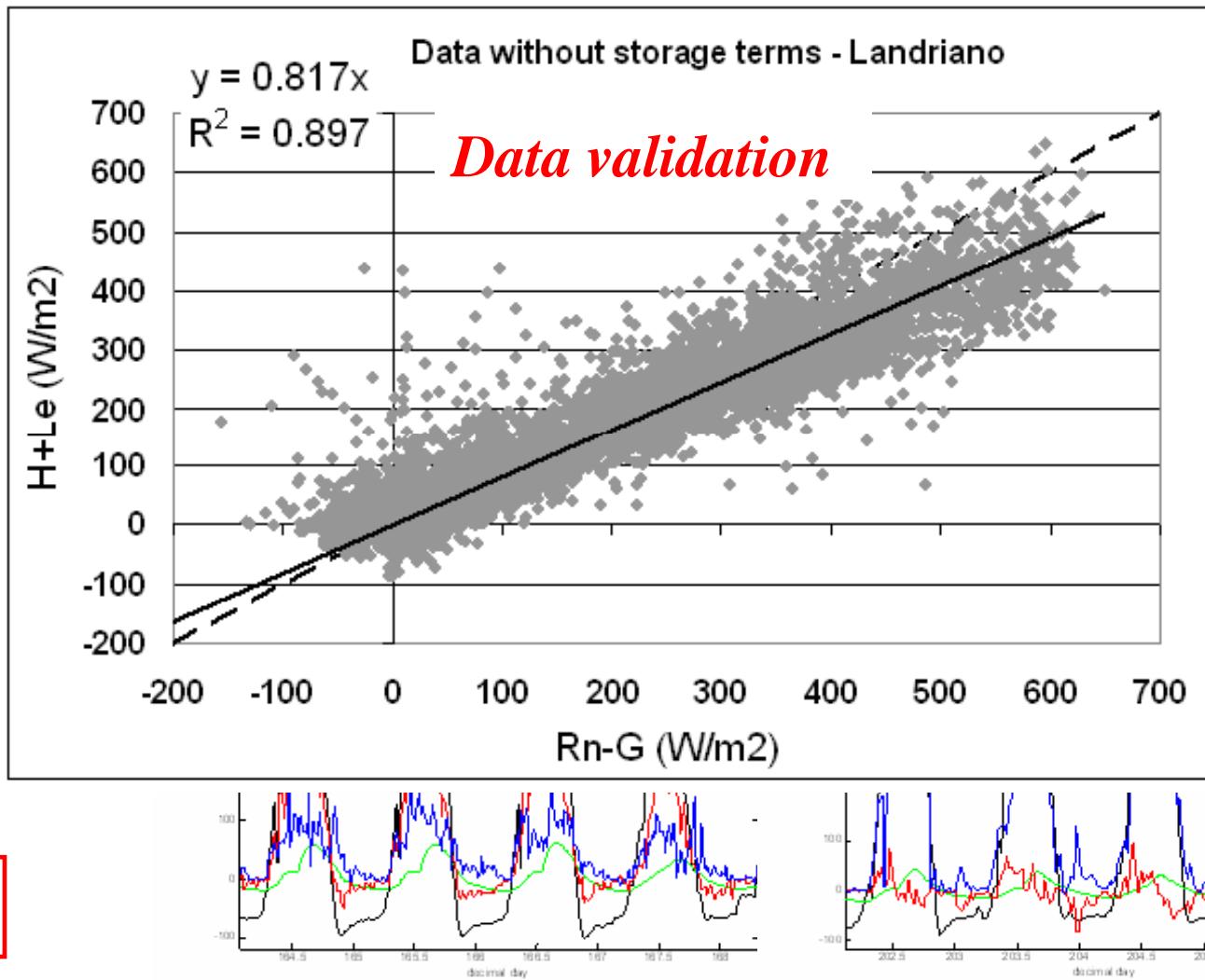


$$LE = -K \frac{dq}{dz} \quad \text{Theta}$$

$$LE = \lambda_v \rho \cdot \overline{w' q'}_1$$

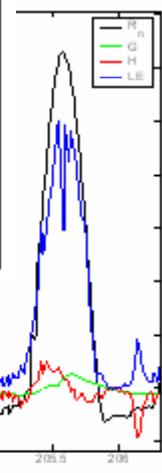
$$H = -K \frac{dT_a}{dz} \quad \text{Theta}$$

$$H = \rho C_p \cdot \overline{w' T}'$$



$\left(\frac{x}{z_{oD}} \right)^{0.8}$

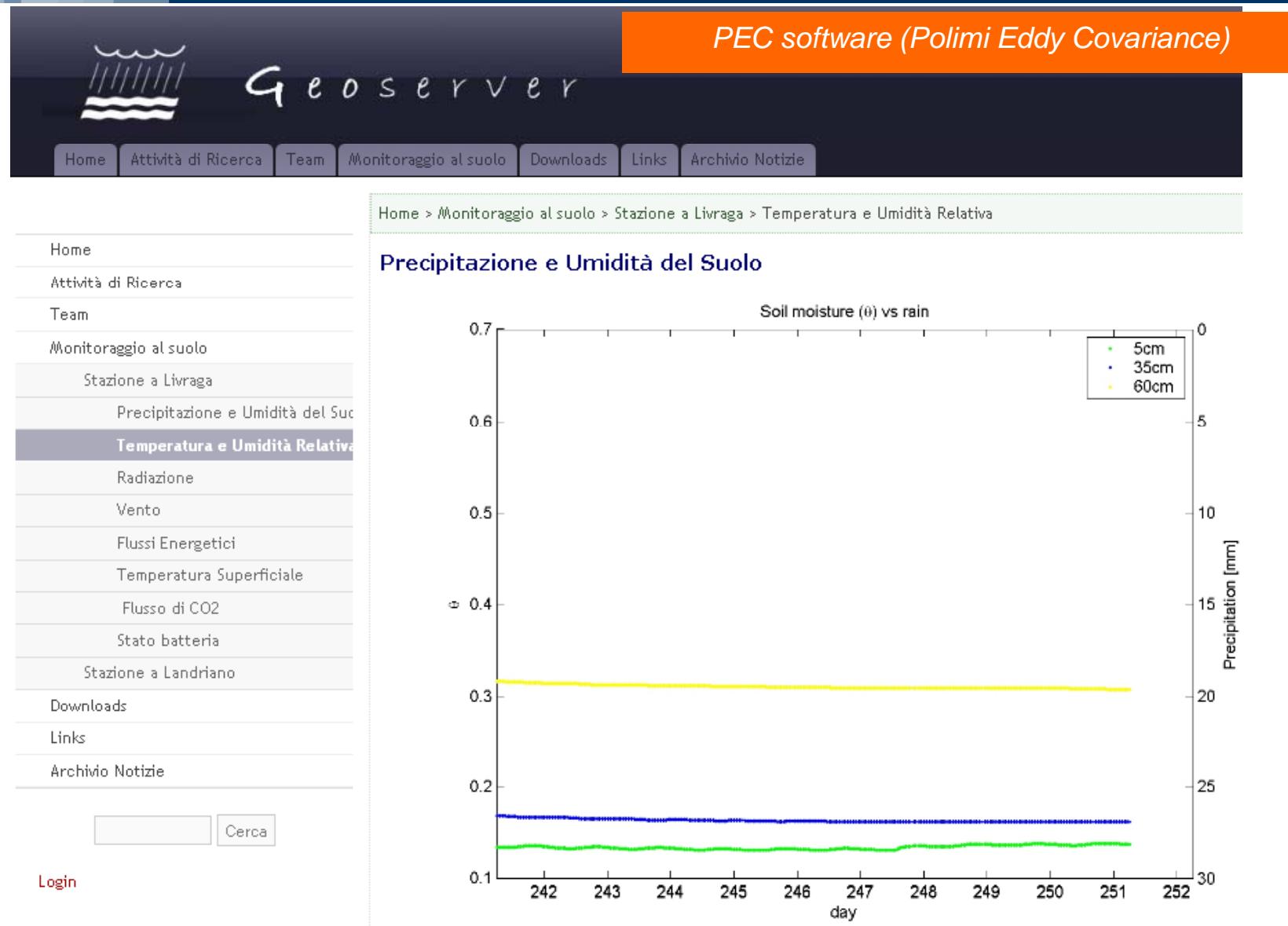
surface
height
size



<http://geoserver.iar.polimi.it>



Eddy covariance data: real time monitoring →
<http://geoserver.iar.polimi.it/>





RET Validation at local scale: comparison between observed ENERGY FLUXES and simulated from FEST-EWB (Iandriano 2006)

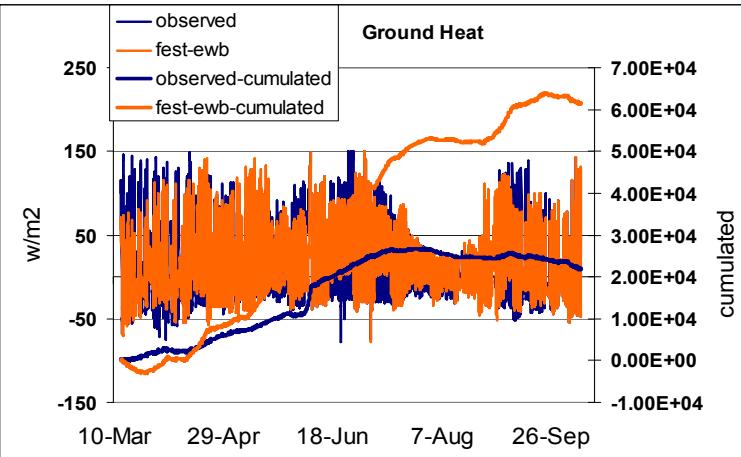
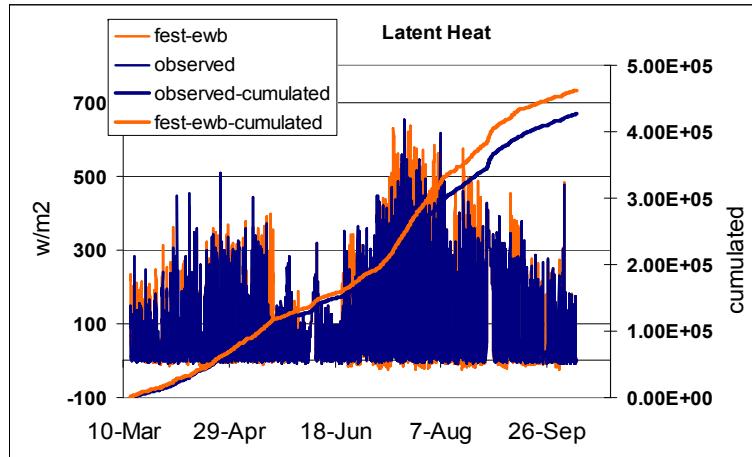
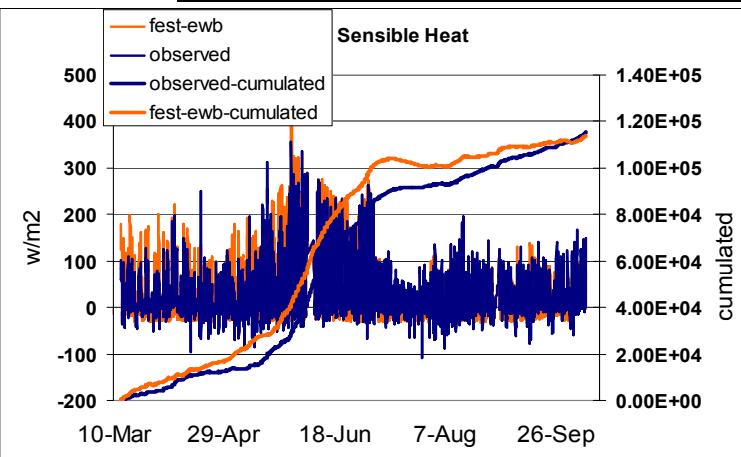
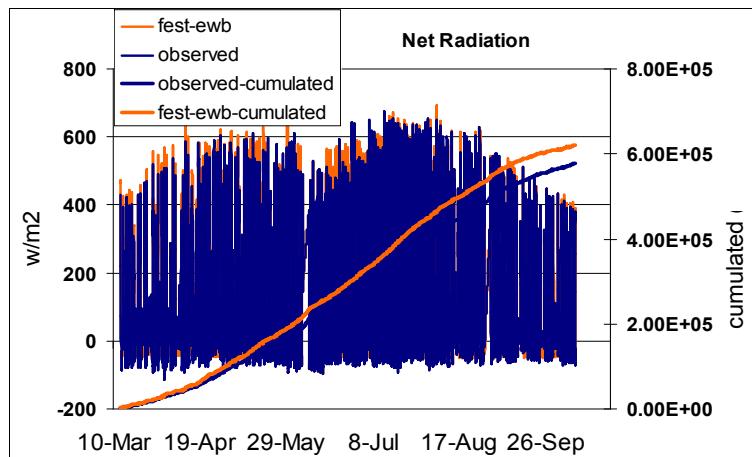
Indice di Nash

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{oss,i} - X_{sim,i})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{oss,i} - \bar{X}_{oss})^2}$$

Root Mean Square Error

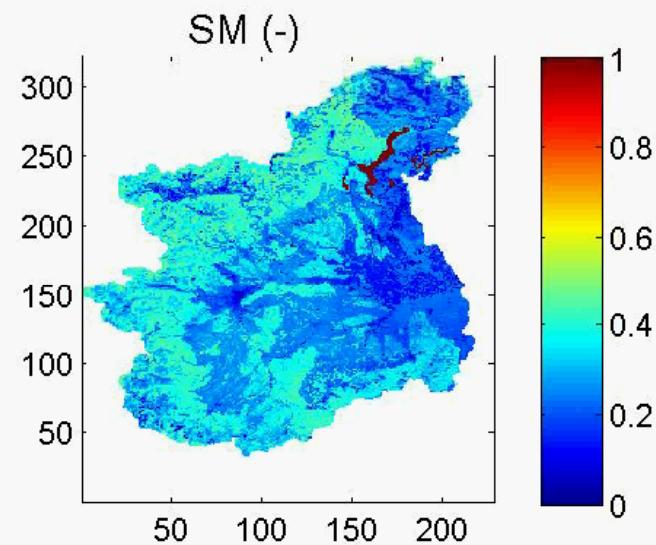
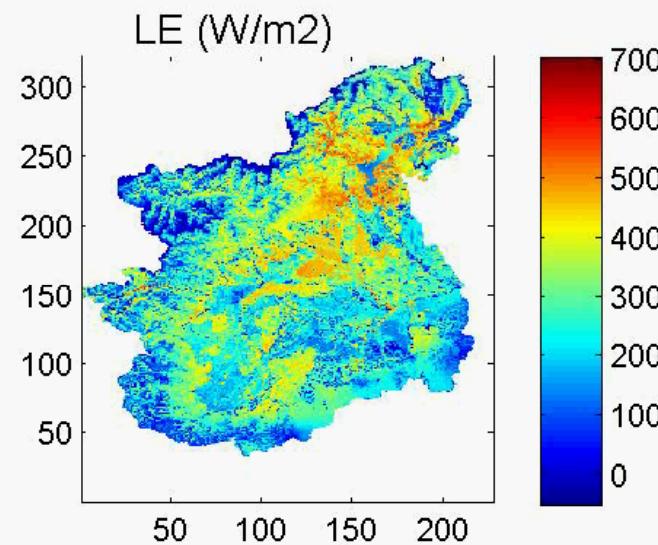
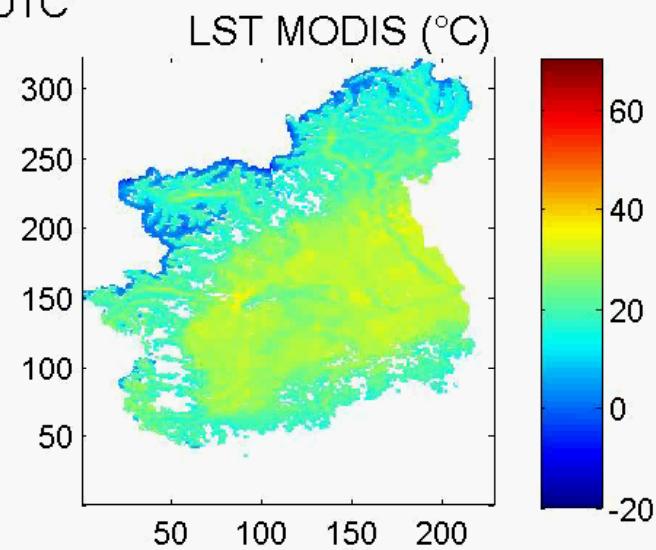
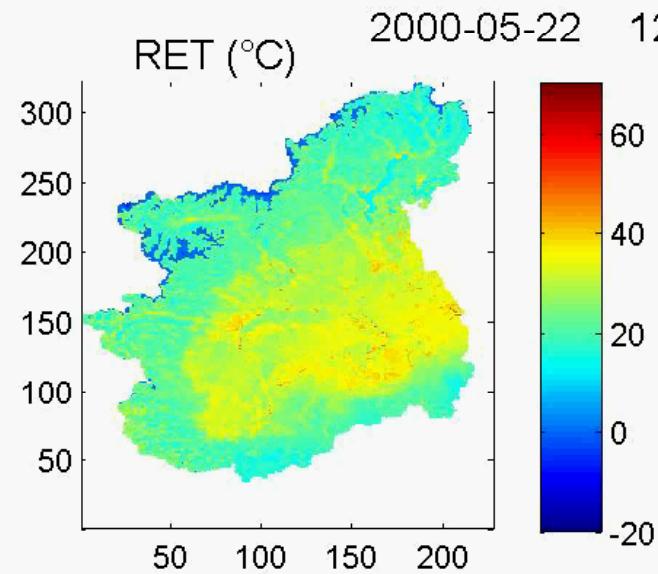
$$RMSE = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{sim,i} - X_{oss,i})^2}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

	η	RMSE (Wm^{-2})
Net Radiation	0.96	38.3
Latent Heat	0.75	54.8
Sensible Heat	0.71	29.6
Ground Heat	0.68	22.5





**Validation at basin scale (Upper Po river basin, 2000-2003): land surface
temperature, LE Fluxes and SOIL MOISTURE**

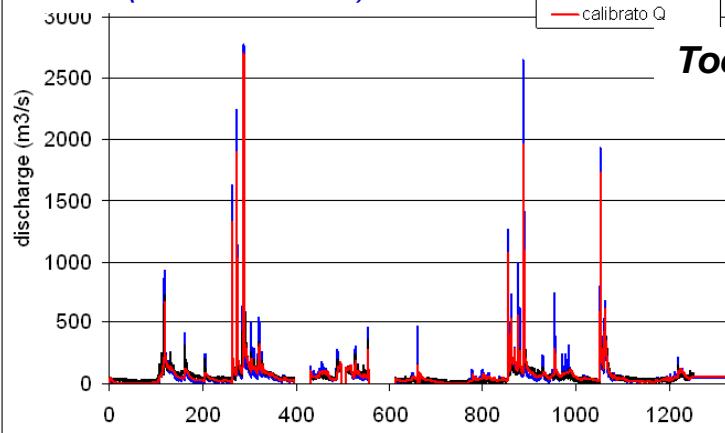




La calibrazione dei parametri del suolo su osservazioni distribuite e puntuali: confronto sui volumi cumulati e le portate

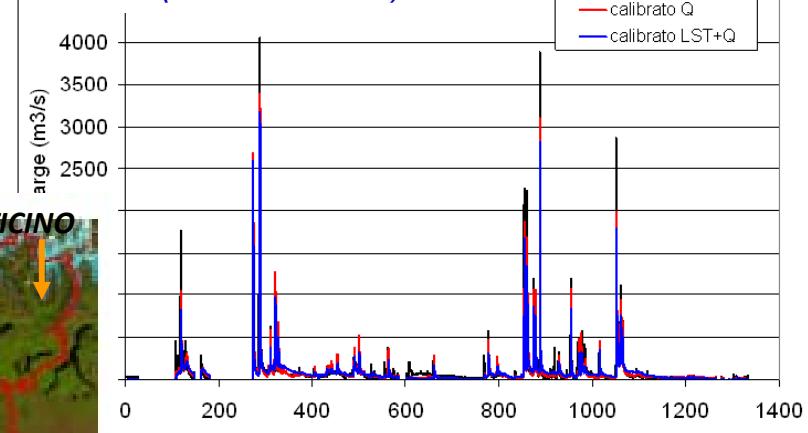
Nash (calibrato Q) = 0.90

Nash (calibrato LST) = 0.87



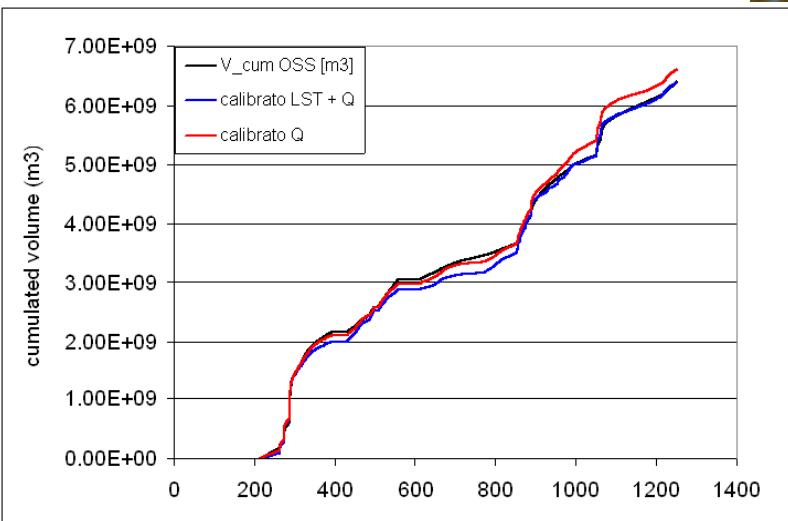
Nash (calibrato Q) = 0.89

Nash (calibrato LST) = 0.90



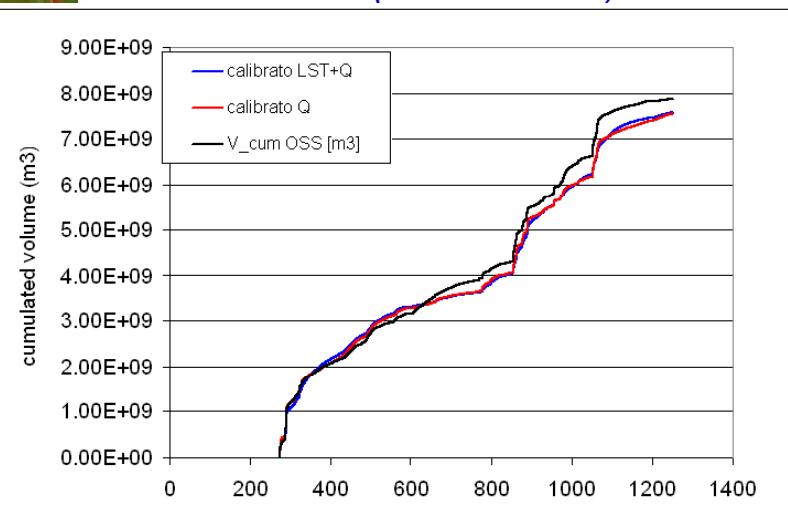
Errore volume (calibrato Q) = 3.2 %

Errore volume (calibrato LST) = -0.14 %



Errore volume (calibrato Q) = -3.2 %

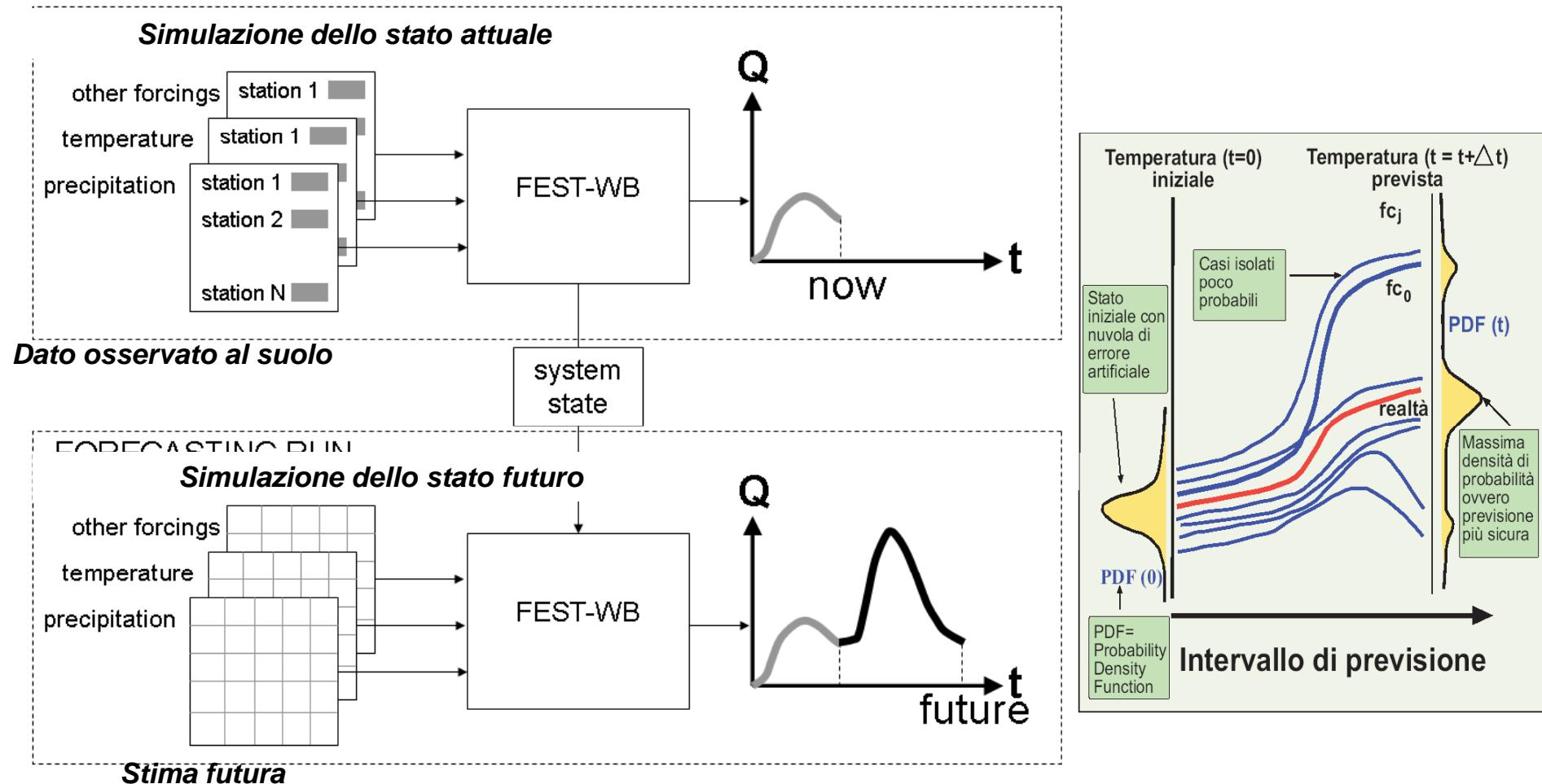
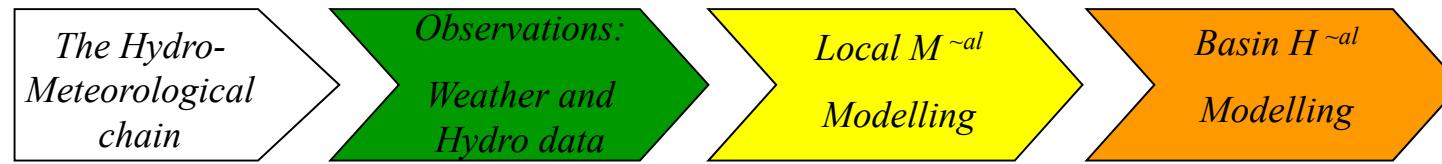
Errore volume (calibrato LST) = -2.9 %





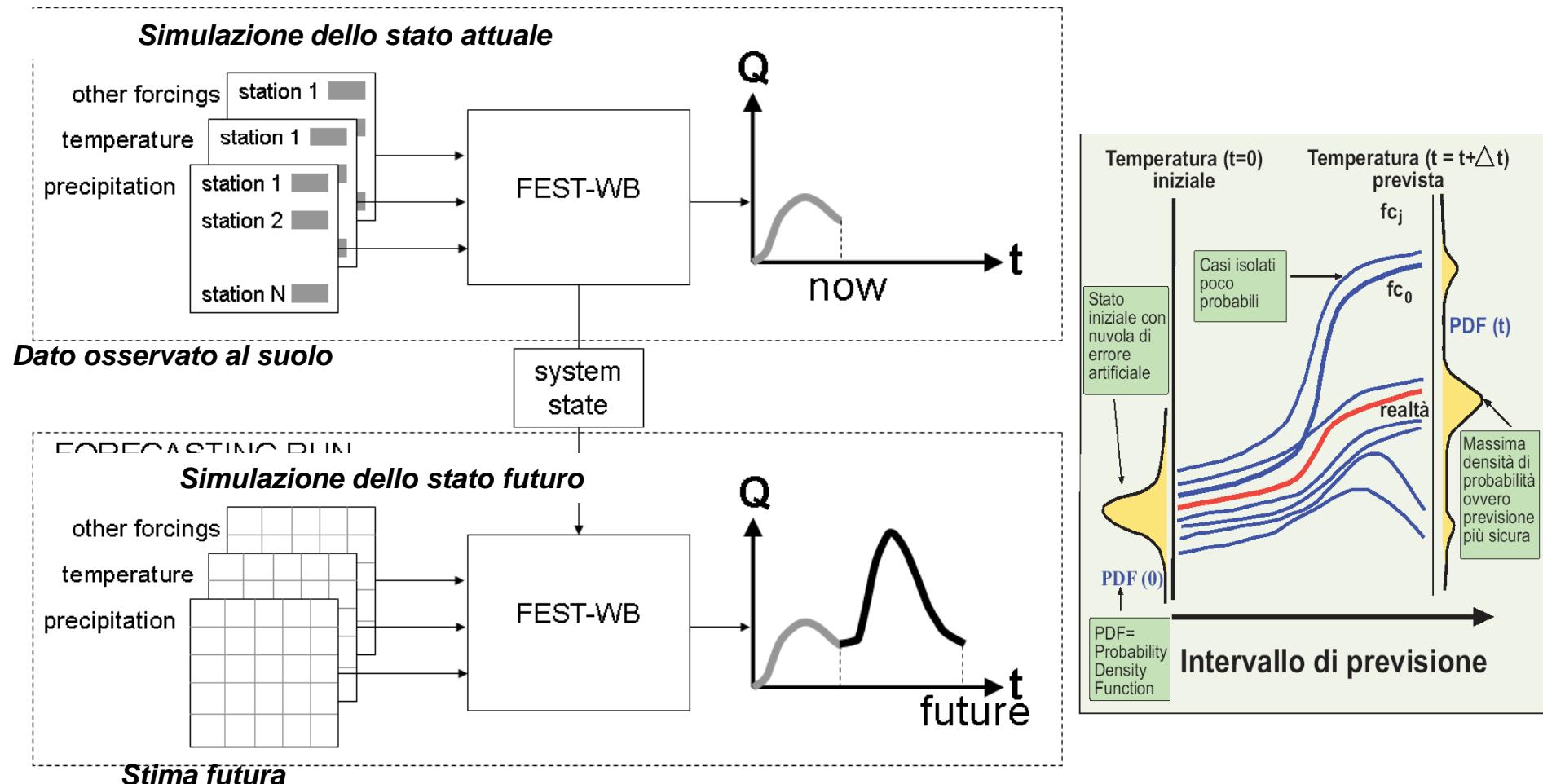
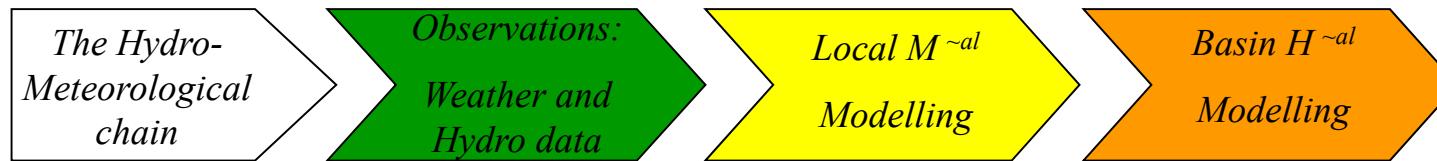
IL MODELLO PREVISIONE GESTIONE IRRIGUA (PREGI)

Metereological forecast and Hydrologic Hydraulic model





Interventi non strutturali di mitigazione: previsione integrata meteo idrologica con PREVISIONE DELL'IDROGRAMMA DI PIENA





Interventi non strutturali di mitigazione: Modellazione integrata meteo idrologica con soglie pluviometriche di allerta

Analisi di affidabilità: Eventi Storici (1992-2002)

	ALTA VALDARNO		CASENTINO		SIEVE		BISENZIO		OMBRONE	
TIPO DI ALLARME	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%
NO ALLARME	8	66.67	9	52.94	15	65.21	3	75	11	91.67
GIUSTO ALLARME	2	16.67	2	11.76	4	17.39	0	0	1	8.33
FALSO ALLARME	1	8.33	3	17.65	1	4.35	1	25	0	0
MANCATO ALLARME	1	8.33	1	5.88	1	4.35	0	0	0	0
ALLARME TARDIVO	0	0	2	11.76	2	8.70	0	0	0	0
N° eventi condizionati alla portata di	12		17		23		4		12	
BACINO	ALTA VAL D'ARNO		CASENTINO		SIEVE		BISENZIO		OMBRONE	
Q*	900		350		300		300		200	
BUON FUNZIONAMENTO	83.34 %		64.7 %		82.6 %		75 %		100 %	



Interventi non strutturali di mitigazione: Modellazione integrata meteo idrologica con soglie pluviometriche di allerta

Analisi di affidabilità: Eventi Sintetici con 500 anni)

	ALTA VALDARNO		CASENTINO		SIEVE		BISENZIO		OMBRONE	
TIPO DI ALLARME	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%	N° eventi	%
NO ALLARME	197	49.87	331	52.54	405	53.71	116	44.1	153	76.88
GIUSTO ALLARME	110	27.85	197	31.27	261	34.62	90	34.2	33	16.59
FALSO ALLARME	13	3.29	36	5.71	43	5.70	24	9.13	1	0.50
MANCATO ALLARME	56	14.18	56	8.89	40	5.31	29	11.0	11	5.53
ALLARME TARDIVO	19	4.81	10	1.59	5	0.66	4	1.52	1	0.50
N° eventi condizionati alla portata di $Q>Q^*$ m ³ /sec	395		630		754		263		199	

BACINO	ALTA VAL D'ARNO	CASENTINO	SIEVE	BISENZIO	OMBRONE
Q*	900	350	300	300	200
BUON FUNZIONAMENTO	77.72 %	83.81 %	88.33 %	78.33 %	93.47 %



PREGI: Esempio Consorzio delal CAPITANTA azienda agricola Guzzetti

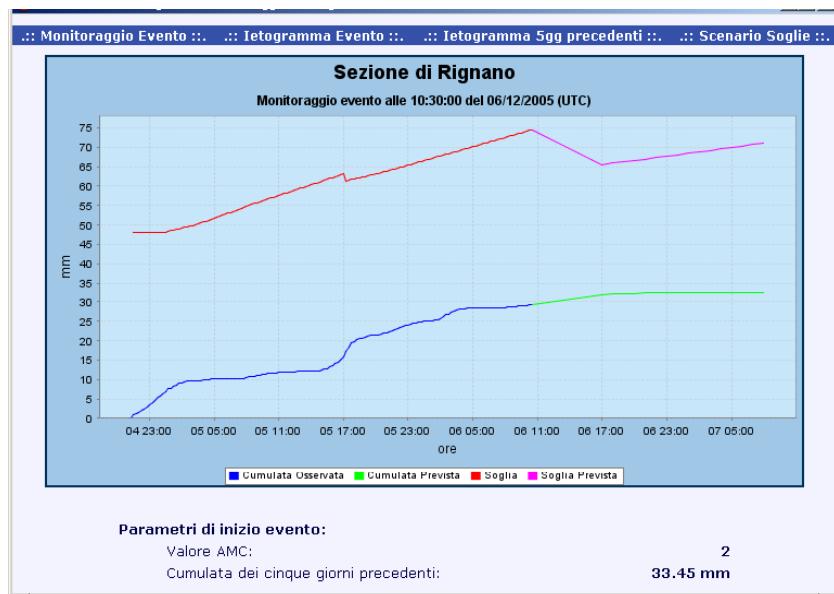
Simbolo azienda



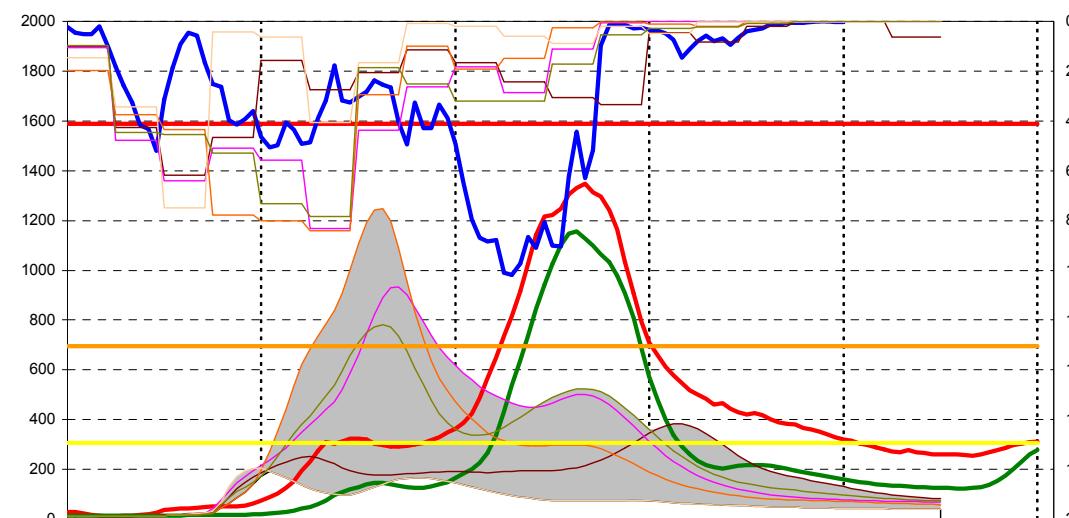
Sistemi di allerta Meteo Idrologica in Tempo Reale

Prevedono un potenziale evento di piena pericoloso con un tempo sufficiente di preavviso a mettere in sicurezza le persone e le cose. (L. n 49/2010 da direttiva n. 2007/60/Ce “Valutazione e gestione dei rischi di alluvioni”)

Soglie Pluviometriche di Allerta Idrometrica (So PAI)



Previsione Idrogramma di Piena (PIP)



.....a supporto di Piani di protezione civile

Remote sensing data and distributed hydrological models for water engineering

*M. Mancini, C. Corbari, G. Ravazzani, A. Ceppi,
Politecnico di Milano (Italy)*

