

Real-Time Computation of an Atmospheric Precipitation Rate from a Digital Image of an Environment where an Atmospheric Precipitation is Taking Place

Cross-Reference to Related Patent Applications

5 This application claims priority of the Italian Patent Application no. 102017000093530 filed on 11.08.2017, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Technical Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to real-time, image processing-based computation of an atmospheric precipitation rate of any atmospheric precipitation, whether rain, snow or hail, based on a digital image of an environment where the atmospheric precipitation is taking place and captured by any digital image capture apparatus.

State of the Art

15 As is known, many fields and applications, such as civil protection, precision agriculture, transport safety or outdoor sports, require real-time information on the spatial and temporal distribution of atmospheric precipitations, and in particular rain. Traditional rain gauges-based atmospheric precipitation measurement
20 networks, however, are often too scattered to collect highly reliable atmospheric precipitation data.

For this reason, image processing technologies have been developed which allow large amounts of atmospheric precipitation data to be simply, rapidly, and economically collected, with substantially the same local accuracy as traditional rain
25 gauges.

One of these technologies is, for example, disclosed in US 9,436,997 B2, wherein a digital image captured in the environment where it is raining is compared with a reference image which is selected, based on the light condition of the captured digital image, within a set of rain-free reference images spanning different
30 light conditions, and the rainfall rate is then computed based on the difference between the captured image with rain, and the selected rain-free reference image.

Object and Summary of the Invention

The Applicant has experienced that the above-described state-of-the-art
35 technology is dependent on the availability of a rich database of reference images with which the captured images have to be compared, and the storage of which thus requires the availability of considerable storage resources.

The object of the present invention is therefore to provide a technology that allows a reliable computation of the atmospheric precipitation rate, without
40 requiring the availability of a rich database of reference images and, consequently, of considerable storage resources.

According to the present invention, a real-time atmospheric precipitation rate computation system is provided, as claimed in the appended claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

45 Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a real-time atmospheric precipitation rate computation system.

Figures 2 and 3 show flowcharts of operations implemented by the system in Figure 1 to real-time compute the atmospheric precipitation rate.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the appended figures to enable a skilled person to make and use it. Various modifications to the embodiments described will be immediately apparent to the skilled person and the general principles described may be applied to other embodiments and applications, while remaining within the scope of protection of the present invention, as defined in the appended claims. The present invention should not therefore be considered limited to the embodiments described and shown, but should be given a broader scope of protection according to the characteristics described and claimed herein.

Moreover, for purely descriptive reasons and where strictly necessary, reference will be made to an atmospheric precipitation in the form of rain, without however losing generality.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of an atmospheric precipitation rate computation system **1** according to the present invention, which basically comprises:

- an electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** to capture digital images/videos of an environment where an atmospheric precipitation, the rate of which is to be computed, is taking place; and
- an electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** connected to the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10**, and programmed to store and execute an atmospheric precipitation rate computation software designed to receive and process digital images/videos captured by the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** to compute, as described in detail hereinafter, the atmospheric precipitation rate in the environment shown in the captured digital images/videos.

Conveniently, the atmospheric precipitation rate computation system **1** further comprises:

- an electronic display **30** connected to the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** to display the computed atmospheric precipitation rate.

The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system **1** may have either a concentrated architecture, in which the components thereof are integrated into a single apparatus, such as a smartphone, or a distributed architecture, in which the components thereof are remotely mutually arranged, or even a hybrid architecture, in which some of the components thereof are integrated into a single or into various physically separate apparatuses, while other individual components are remotely arranged and suitably connected thereto.

The electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** comprises one or more digital image sensors that may be in the form of traditional, commercially available, stand-alone digital cameras, or integrated into other electronic apparatuses such as smartphones, and for example of the type based on Charge-Coupled Devices (CCD) or Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductors (CMOS), also known as APS (Active Pixel Sensors).

The digital images are captured according to criteria that also depend, among other things, on the type of electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** and that will not be described in detail as they are not part of the present invention. By way of example, if the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** comprises digital image sensors not specifically intended for atmospheric precipitation monitoring, such as those intended for domestic or industrial

surveillance, or for environmental monitoring, in particular of traffic or other public urban or extra-urban areas, etc., the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** could, for example, be operated periodically to capture individual, temporally spaced digital images, or short or long sequences of digital images so close in time as to form short or long digital videos, for example at a calibratable capture rate, for example, every second or every few seconds. If the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** comprises digital image sensors of smartphones, the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** could be operated in response to a specific manual user command.

Similarly, the connection between the electronic digital image capture apparatus **10** and the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** may be in different forms, depending on the type and the mutual arrangement, and in particular could be wired, wireless, or hybrid, namely a combination of the two previous types.

For example, the connection could be wired when the electronic digital video/image capture apparatus **10** and the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** are close enough to allow this type of connection, for example when they are part of a single electronic apparatus, such as, for example, a smartphone, or are the first one a domestic surveillance camera, and the second one a home computer present in the monitored environment.

Conversely, the connection could be entirely or partly wireless when the electronic digital video/image capture apparatus **10** and the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** are relatively set apart to prevent a fully wired connection, for example when the first one is a public area environmental surveillance camera, and the second one is a remote server. In these cases, the wireless connection could comprise one or more short-range or long-range wireless communication systems, depending on the distance to be covered, and based on technologies that are available on the market and are most appropriate to the circumstances.

By way of non-limiting example, the short-range wireless communication system may be based on the Bluetooth technology, conveniently the one according to specification 4.0 and also known as Bluetooth Low Energy, Bluetooth LE or Bluetooth Smart, on the Wi-Fi technology, namely capable of connecting to a wireless local area network (WLAN), or even on the mesh wireless network technology.

The long-range wireless communication system, on the other hand, may be based on mobile telephony (GSM, LTE, etc.), or be of the type that can connect to a packet switched computer network and include a router to connect to the Internet.

Similarly, the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** may be in various forms, depending on the type of electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10**. For example, the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** may be a microprocessor of a smartphone which also includes the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10**, a remote server, for example a web server, for example a cloud web server, when the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** is set apart from the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10**, or when the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20** is a microprocessor of a smartphone that also includes the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10**, but the computational resources of the smartphone's microprocessor available for processing the digital image are insufficient.

The remote server may be also configured to communicate with different electronic processing apparatuses **20** to receive, store and process the atmospheric precipitation rates computed by different electronic processing apparatuses **20**, and implement a data analysis engine designed to compute and make the processed data, such as reports and graphic and statistical processing of the atmospheric precipitation rates computed by different electronic processing apparatuses **20**, accessible on-line and in real-time via stationary (PC) and mobile user terminals (smartphones or tablets).

The electronic display **30** may also be in different forms, depending on the type of electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **10** and of the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20**, as well as the type of connection. For example, the electronic display **30** may be the display of the smartphone that also comprises the electronic digital video/image capture apparatus **10** and/or the electronic digital image processing apparatus **20**, or the display of any other stationary (PC) and mobile user terminal (smartphone or tablet) in communication with the remote server, in which the atmospheric precipitation rate is computed or simply stored.

Coming now to the computation of the atmospheric precipitation rate in the environment shown in the digital images/videos captured by the electronic digital video/image capture apparatus **10**, the Applicant has developed a software that implements a methodology that allow a significant computational improvement to be achieved both in terms of independence of the computation from a database of reference images with which to compare the captured images, and of the type of digital video/image capture apparatus **10** used, as well as of the amount of computational and storage resources necessary to execute the software.

In brief, the atmospheric precipitation rate computation software developed by the Applicant is designed to compute the atmospheric precipitation rate that is taking place in an environment from a captured digital image of the environment and a mathematical model that expresses a dependence of an atmospheric precipitation brightness in a captured digital image on an atmospheric precipitation rate that is taking place in an environment shown in a captured digital image.

In particular, the atmospheric precipitation rate computation software developed by the Applicant is designed to compute the atmospheric precipitation rate by implementing the following operations:

- acquiring a captured digital image of the environment where an atmospheric precipitation is taking place, the rate of which is to be computed (block **100**),
- computing the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image (block **200**), and
- computing the atmospheric precipitation rate in the environment shown in the captured digital image based on the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image and on the above-mentioned mathematical model (block **300**).

As regards the computation of the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image, it may be computed as the sum of the brightness of the pixels in the captured digital image and corresponding to the atmospheric precipitation, in the case of rain the pixels corresponding to the raindrops.

To do this, it is therefore preliminarily necessary to discriminate the atmospheric precipitation, i.e., the atmospheric precipitation elements, e.g., the raindrops, in the captured digital image, from the remainder of the environment shown in the captured digital image, so as to determine which pixels in the captured digital image correspond to the atmospheric precipitation and which do not, taking into account that in the

captured digital image the atmospheric precipitation occurs in the form of traces or stripes elongated in a generally vertical direction, more or less inclined from the vertical, depending on the direction of the atmospheric precipitation.

To do this, the atmospheric precipitation rate computation software is designed to first compute an image equivalent to the captured one but free of atmospheric precipitation traces (block **110**). This can be accomplished by comparing the captured digital image with other images captured in time instants immediately preceding or following that in which the image from which the atmospheric precipitation traces must be removed is captured. As the likelihood that atmospheric precipitation traces are in the same position in two different time instants is very low, the same atmospheric precipitation traces are present only in one image and can be easily detected and removed. An alternative method is applying image filters specially designed to remove atmospheric precipitation traces from a captured digital image, thus obtaining an image free of atmospheric precipitation traces: for this purpose, moving average filters and median filters are known, but other types of image filters may also be used.

The atmospheric precipitation rate computation software is then designed to compute an image containing atmospheric precipitation traces only by subtracting from the captured digital image the one free of atmospheric precipitation traces (block **120**), and then compute the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image based on the image containing the atmospheric precipitation traces only, and in particular by adding the brightness contributions of the of atmospheric precipitation traces, making, if and where necessary, the corrections described in detail below (block **130**).

As regards the mathematical modelling of the dependence of the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image on the atmospheric precipitation rate in the environment shown in the captured digital image, the Applicant has developed a mathematical model in which the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image is a function of:

- the atmospheric precipitation rate in the environment shown in the captured digital image, which is the unknown quantity in the mathematical model and the value of which is to be computed,
- the average brightness of the captured digital image, which may be computed as the ratio of the sum of the brightness of all the pixels in the captured digital image to the number of pixels in the image, and
- image capturing parameters, which comprise:
 - shooting parameters of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10**, which, as is known, include, merely by way of non-limiting example, one or more of the shooting or exposure time, the diaphragm aperture degree, the light sensitivity of the digital image sensor (ISO, gain), white balance, etc., and
 - calibration parameters indicative of the characteristics of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10** with which the captured digital image is captured, which may include, merely by way of non-limiting example, one or more of a brightness response of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10** to ambient brightness, which may be calibrated by taking a series of shots with known shooting parameters and measuring the ambient brightness, and a reflexivity of the environment shown in the captured digital image, which may be calibrated by having available at least one digital image of the environment and at the same time a measurement of the ambient brightness.

The brightness response of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10** to the ambient brightness is a quantity indicative of the dependence of the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image on the ambient brightness shown in the captured digital image, and on the image capture parameters, i.e., the characteristics of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10** and the shooting parameters.

In particular, referring for descriptive convenience to an atmospheric precipitation in the form of rain, the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image may conveniently be computed as follows:

- i) estimating the brightness of a raindrop with a given diameter: the brightness is a function of the size of the raindrop trace in the captured digital image, which in turn may be computed based on the raindrop diameter and on the captured digital image shooting parameters, on the ambient brightness shown in the captured digital image, on the brightness response of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10** to the ambient brightness, and on the brightness of the ambient background shown in the captured digital image and free of raindrop traces, according to the following formula (1):

$$\Delta I_D = L_P \left(\frac{\tau}{t_e} (I_D - I_B) D_P - \frac{c_P \cdot S^2}{\frac{\tau}{t_e} (I_D - I_B)} \right) \quad (1)$$

- where ΔI_D is the brightness of a raindrop with diameter D_P expressed in pixels and whose trace in the digital image is L_P pixels long, τ is the time of permanency of the rain drop with brightness I_D in the background free of raindrops traces and that has brightness I_B , c_P is the size of the raindrop confusion circle expressed in pixels, S is the cut-off intensity threshold, and t_e is the exposure time of the captured digital image. I_D may also be expressed by the following formula (2):

$$I_D = k \cdot I_M \left(\frac{t_e \cdot ISO}{FN^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

- where k is the brightness response of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10** to the ambient brightness, I_M is the ambient brightness shown in the captured digital image, t_e is the exposure time of the captured digital image, ISO is the speed of the film with which the digital image is captured, and FN is the focal ratio with which the digital image is captured;

- ii) probability weighing the brightness of a raindrop with a given diameter in a given location in the environment shown in the captured digital image as a function of its location in the environment shown in the captured digital image and of the atmospheric precipitation rate in the captured digital image, according to the following formula (3):

$$Lum_w = \Delta I_D \cdot p(z) \cdot p(D) = \Delta I_D \cdot \frac{3z^2}{z_+^3 - z_-^3} \cdot N_0 \cdot e^{-D/\bar{D}} \quad (3)$$

where z_+ is the maximum distance at which a raindrop can be detected in the framed volume, z_- is the minimum distance, with N_0 a diameter distribution scale coefficient equal to $8 \cdot 10^{-6}$, and $\bar{D} = 0.2255 \cdot \text{int}^{2/9}$ is an average diameter function of the atmospheric precipitation rate int , which is thus related to the atmospheric precipitation brightness; and

iii) integrating the raindrop brightness in the integration domains defined by the geometric space of the environment shown in the captured digital image and by the raindrop observable diameters, thus allowing the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image to be computed according to the following formula (4):

$$Lum_{tot} = \int_{D_-}^6 V(D, S) \cdot p(D) \int_{z_-}^{z_+} \Delta I_D \cdot p(z) dz dD \quad (4)$$

where, in addition to the above-described quantities, the term appears:

$$V(D, S) = \frac{h^3 W_p (z_+^3 - z_-^3)}{f^2 H_p}$$

which expresses the explorable volume in the captured digital image, and where W_p and H_p are the digital image height and width, respectively, expressed in pixels, h is the height of the sensor of the capture apparatus, and f is the focal distance of the capture apparatus.

Conveniently, the integration domain limits are a function of both the minimum brightness observable at each point in the environment shown in the captured digital image and for each raindrop observable diameter, and the minimum diameters of raindrops observable at each point in the environment shown in the captured digital image, and are computed according to the formulas (5) and (6):

$$D_- = \left(\frac{S \cdot t_e}{(I_D - I_B) 1.69 \cdot 10^{-4}} \right)^2 \quad (5)$$

$$z_{\pm} = z_0 \pm \frac{(I_D - I_B) 1.69 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot D^{3/2} \cdot z_0}{A \cdot S \cdot t_e} \quad (6)$$

where, in addition to the above-indicated quantities, z_0 is the focus distance, and A is the opening of the digital image capture apparatus.

Formula (4) defines the mathematical model that expresses the dependence of the atmospheric precipitation brightness Lum_{tot} in the captured digital image on the above-indicated quantities, including the atmospheric precipitation rate int in the environment shown in the captured digital image, which atmospheric precipitation rate is, as mentioned, the unknown quantity which is to be computed. By knowing the mathematical model and knowing the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image (computed in block **200**), it is therefore possible to compute the unknown quantity represented by the atmospheric precipitation rate in the environment shown in the captured digital image capable of generating the computed atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image (block **300**), numerically reversing the above-indicated formula.

The atmospheric precipitation rate computation software may be enriched to such an extent as to take into account one or more of the below-described factors.

One of these factors is related to the fact that a raindrop brightness in a captured digital image is also influenced by the reflectivity characteristics of the environment shown in the captured digital image, whereby the accuracy of the computation of the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image may be improved by dividing the captured digital image into hue classes, which comprises identifying in the captured digital image different areas each of which with a homogeneous hue, i.e., in each of which the pixel brightness in the area belongs to an associated brightness range, then computing an atmospheric precipitation brightness for each hue class, and finally appropriately weighted adding the atmospheric precipitation brightness of the various hue classes.

Another of these factors is related to the fact that, as previously mentioned, a raindrop brightness in a captured digital image is a function of the ambient brightness shown in the captured digital image, which is in turn related to the average brightness of the captured digital image. Therefore, by measuring the ambient brightness during image capturing in different ambient brightness conditions, and using known and constant capture parameters, it is also possible to define a law that relates the average brightness of a captured digital image to the ambient brightness in which that image is captured, whereby the atmospheric precipitation rate computation software also allows the ambient brightness shown in a captured digital image to be simply computed based on the average brightness of a captured digital image and on the reflectivity of the environment shown in the captured digital image.

In addition, this method may be simplified by knowing *a priori* the brightness response of the digital image/video capture apparatus 10 to the ambient brightness, thus avoiding capturing images in different ambient brightness conditions.

Alternatively, the measurement of the ambient brightness in the captured digital image may be avoided, and the brightness response of the digital image/video capture apparatus 10 to ambient brightness may be obtained indirectly by capturing different images of the environment with different shooting parameters, and analysing how the variation of the shooting parameters affects the average brightness of the captured digital images.

Alternatively, the ambient brightness in the captured digital image may be derived indirectly from the shooting parameters of the captured digital image, provided that it is captured using the shooting parameters automatically selected by the digital image capture apparatus 10 to optimize image exposure, and provided that a relationship has previously been defined between the shooting parameters chosen by the digital image capture apparatus 10 and the ambient brightness.

In addition, computation of the image with atmospheric precipitation traces only may be improved by excluding from the captured digital image areas that could cause disturbances in the detection of atmospheric precipitation traces. This could for example be accomplished by applying to the captured digital image a filter (mask) that could be defined in periods free of atmospheric precipitation, such as to exclude from the computation of the atmospheric precipitation brightness those areas in the captured digital image which are too bright, in which atmospheric precipitation traces are scarcely detectable, or areas with rapidly moving objects which may be confused with atmospheric precipitation traces. In this case, the brightness contribution will not be from the entire captured digital image but only

from a portion thereof, so the atmospheric precipitation brightness computed based on the image containing atmospheric precipitation traces only will be recomputed in proportion to the unmasked captured digital image percentage.

In addition, computation of the atmospheric precipitation brightness in a captured digital image may be improved so as to reduce the contribution of digital noise, which can be modelled as a stochastic process that acts on each pixel of the captured digital image, and the characteristics of which may be preventively calibrated based on the characteristics of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10** and on the shooting parameters.

This calibration can be carried out by capturing a series of images free of atmospheric precipitation with known image capture parameters, in which the only contribution to the atmospheric precipitation brightness variation in the captured images is due precisely to digital noise. This brightness contribution may then be analysed and modelled with an appropriate distribution the parameters thereof can be estimated based on the image capture parameters and the ambient brightness.

During computation of the atmospheric precipitation, the brightness contribution resulting from digital noise may be assessed, the characteristics of which are known from the captured digital image, and removed from the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image, whereby the atmospheric precipitation rate in the captured digital image is computed based on an atmospheric precipitation brightness so corrected as to remove the digital noise contribution.

The digital noise contribution may be further reduced by applying to the captured digital image a filter such as to exclude from the computation of the atmospheric precipitation brightness, those pixels in the captured digital image corresponding to the atmospheric precipitation and having a brightness below a brightness threshold. At the computation level, the brightness threshold changes the integration domain boundaries, as fewer atmospheric precipitation traces become observable.

Lastly, the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image may be corrected to eliminate any effects due to an imperfect focusing of the digital image/video capture apparatus **10**.

CLAIMS

1. An atmospheric precipitation rate computation system **(1)** comprising:
 - an electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **(10)** to capture digital
5 images/videos of an environment where an atmospheric precipitation is taking place; and
 - an electronic digital image processing apparatus **(20)** in communication with the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus **(10)** to receive therefrom and process captured digital images/videos to compute atmospheric precipitation rates
10 of atmospheric precipitations which are taking place in the environments depicted in the received digital images/videos;
 - characterised in that the electronic digital image processing apparatus **(20)** is configured to compute an atmospheric precipitation rate of an atmospheric precipitation which is taking place in an environment depicted in a captured digital
15 image by:
 - identifying atmospheric precipitation pixels in the captured digital image which represent precipitation elements;
 - computing an atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image based on differences in brightness produced by the atmospheric precipitation
20 at the identified atmospheric precipitation pixels with respect to a corresponding background brightness; and
 - computing the atmospheric precipitation rate in the digital captured image based on the computed atmospheric precipitation brightness and on a stored mathematical model that expresses an atmospheric precipitation brightness in a
25 captured digital image as a function of an atmospheric precipitation rate of an atmospheric precipitation that is taking place in an environment depicted in a captured digital image.
2. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system **(1)** of claim 1,
30 wherein the electronic digital image processing apparatus **(20)** is further configured to compute the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the digital captured image by:
 - identifying and removing **(110)** atmospheric precipitation traces from the captured digital image, thus computing a digital image free of any atmospheric
35 precipitation traces,
 - subtracting **(120)** the digital image free of any atmospheric precipitation traces from the captured digital image, thus computing a digital image with atmospheric precipitation traces only, and
 - summing **(130)** the brightness of the pixels corresponding to the atmospheric
40 precipitation traces in the digital image with atmospheric precipitation traces only.
3. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system **(1)** of claim 2, wherein the electronic digital image processing apparatus **(20)** is further configured to compute a digital image free of any atmospheric precipitation traces by filtering out from a digital
45 captured image those areas that could cause disturbances in the identification of atmospheric precipitation traces, such as high-brightness areas where the atmospheric precipitation traces are poorly identifiable, or areas where quickly moving objects are

depicted, which can be confused with atmospheric precipitation traces.

4. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the electronic digital image processing apparatus (20) is further configured to compute an atmospheric precipitation brightness in a captured digital image by:
 - splitting the captured digital image into tone classes, wherein splitting the captured digital image into tone classes comprises identifying in the captured digital image areas, each of which with homogeneous tones,
 - identifying atmospheric precipitation pixels which represent precipitation elements in each one of the different tone classes;
 - computing an atmospheric precipitation brightness in each one of the different tone classes based on changes in brightness produced by the atmospheric precipitation at the identified atmospheric precipitation pixels with respect to the corresponding background brightness, and
 - weightily summing the atmospheric precipitation brightness computed for each one of the different tone classes.
5. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the mathematical model expresses atmospheric precipitation brightness in a captured digital image as a function of:
 - atmospheric precipitation rate in the environment depicted in the captured digital image,
 - average brightness of the captured digital image, and
 - image capture parameters comprising:
 - shooting parameters of the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus (10), and
 - calibration parameters indicative of features of the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus (10) with which the digital image has been captured, and comprising at least a light response of the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus (10) to ambient light.
6. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of claim 5, wherein light response of the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus (10) to ambient light expresses dependency of the atmospheric precipitation brightness in a digital captured image on the brightness of the environment depicted in the captured digital image and on the image capture parameters;

wherein the atmospheric precipitation brightness in a captured digital image is computed by:

 - estimating the brightness of an atmospheric precipitation element with a given size, which brightness is a function of the size of the trace of the atmospheric precipitation element in the captured digital image, which trace size is in turn computable based on the size of the atmospheric precipitation element and on the shooting parameters of the captured digital image, on the brightness of the environment depicted in the captured digital image, on the brightness response of the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus (10) to the ambient brightness, and on the background brightness of the environment depicted in the digital image

free of any atmospheric precipitation traces;

- probability weighing the brightness of an atmospheric precipitation element with a given size in a given location in the environment depicted in the captured digital image as a function of the location of the atmospheric precipitation element in the environment depicted in the captured digital image and of the atmospheric precipitation rate in the captured digital image, and
- integrating the brightness of an atmospheric precipitation element in integration domains defined by the geometric space of the environment depicted in the captured digital image and the observable sizes of the atmospheric precipitation elements, thus computing the atmospheric precipitation brightness in the captured digital image.

7. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of claim 5 or 6, wherein the mathematical model further expresses the brightness of the environment depicted in a digital captured image as a function of an average brightness of the captured digital image.

8. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of any one of preceding claims 5 to 7, wherein the mathematical model further expresses the brightness of an environment depicted in a captured digital image as a function of shooting parameters automatically chosen by the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus (10).

9. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the electronic digital image processing apparatus (20) is further configured to improve computation of the atmospheric precipitation brightness in a captured digital image by mitigating a digital noise contribution and possible effects due to the electronic digital image/video capture apparatus (10) being slightly out of focus.

10. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of claim 9, wherein the electronic digital image processing apparatus (20) is further configured to further mitigate the digital noise contribution by applying to the captured digital image a filter designed to filter out from the computation of the atmospheric precipitation brightness the atmospheric precipitation pixels in the captured digital image representing the atmospheric precipitation and having a brightness lower than a threshold brightness.

11. The atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising an electronic display device (30) in communication with the electronic digital image processing apparatus (20) to receive therefrom and display the computed atmospheric precipitation rates.

12. A computer program loadable in the electronic digital image processing apparatus (20) of the atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) of any one of the preceding claims, and designed to cause, when executed, the atmospheric precipitation rate computation system (1) to become configured as

claimed in any one of the preceding claims.