

Performance of the INM short-range multi-model ensemble using high resolution precipitation observations

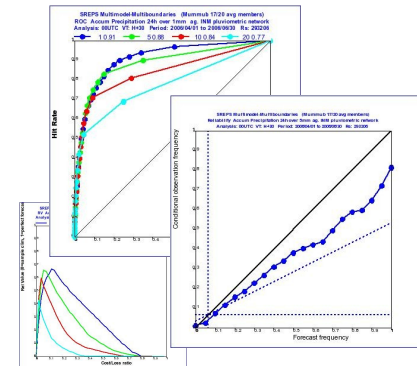
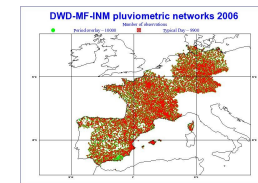
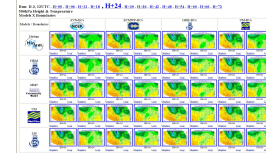
CARLOS SANTOS, ALFONS CALLADO, JOSE A. GARCIA-MOYA,
DANIEL SANTOS-MUÑOZ AND JUAN SIMARRO

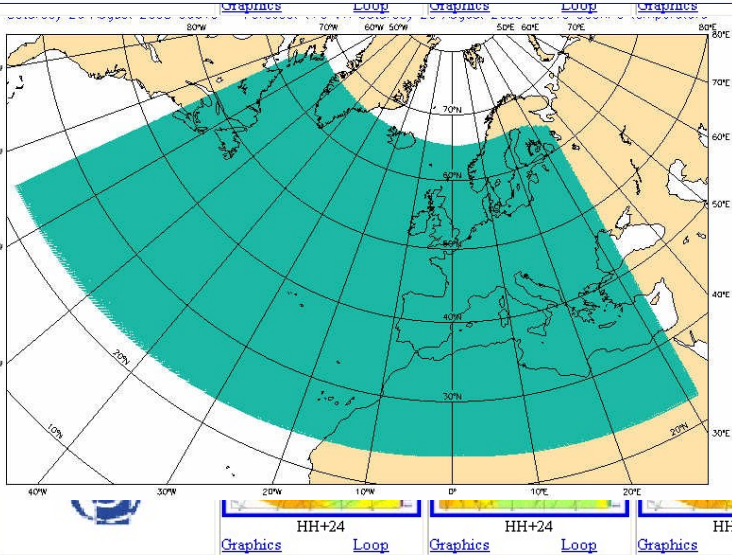
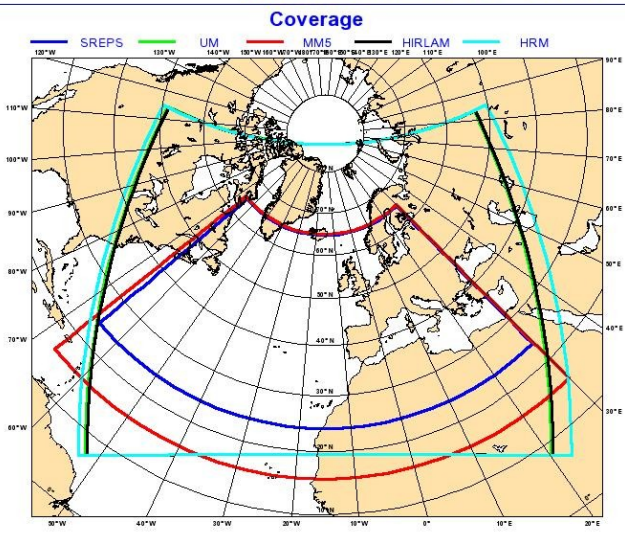
Predictability Group

Spanish Meteorological Institute (INM)

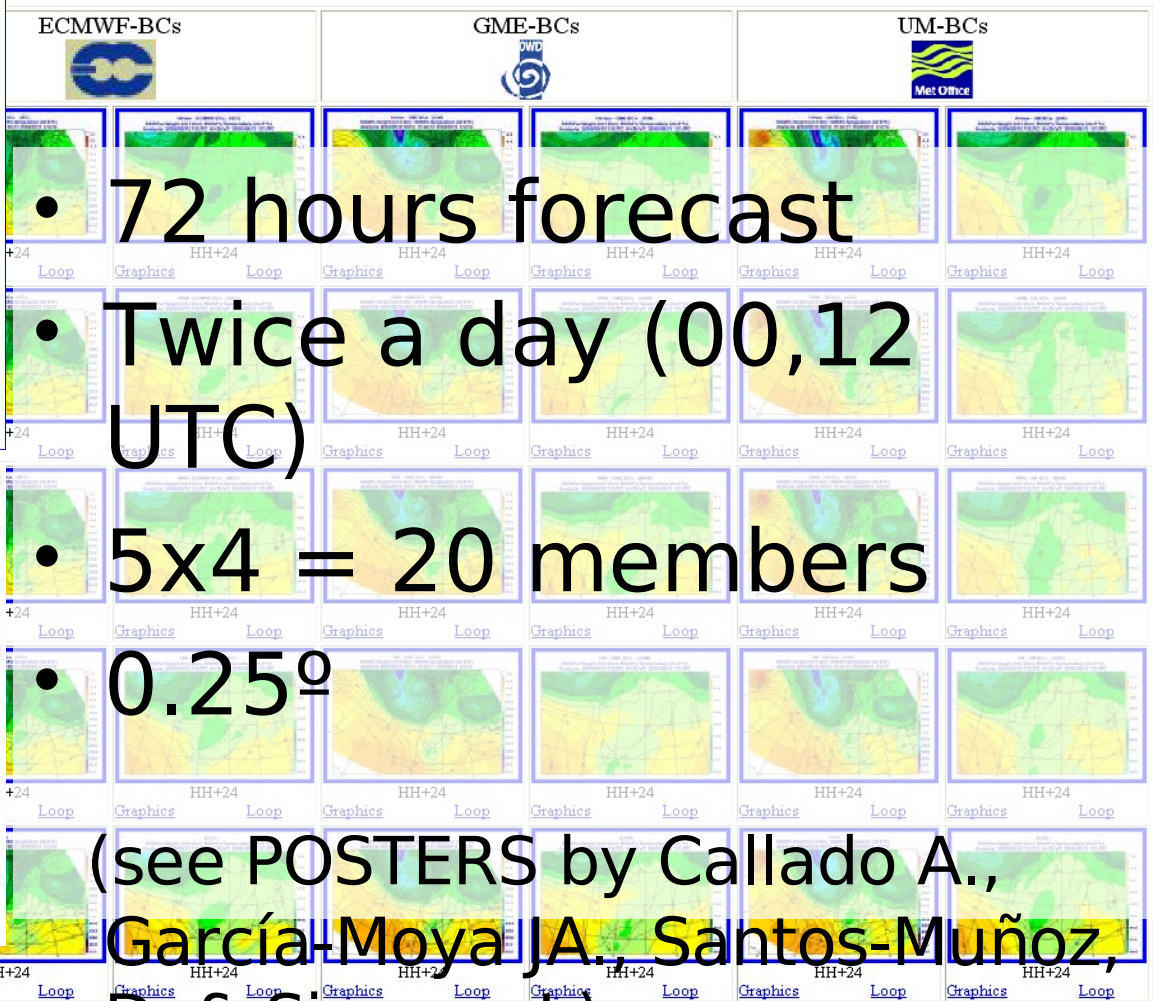
Outline

- INM SREPS multimodel
- Verification exercise
- Performance results
 - INM rain gauge network
 - Comparison INM, MF, DWD, UKMO & Europe-Joint
- Concluding remarks





..., H+30, H+36, H+42, H+48, H+54, H+60, H+66, H+72

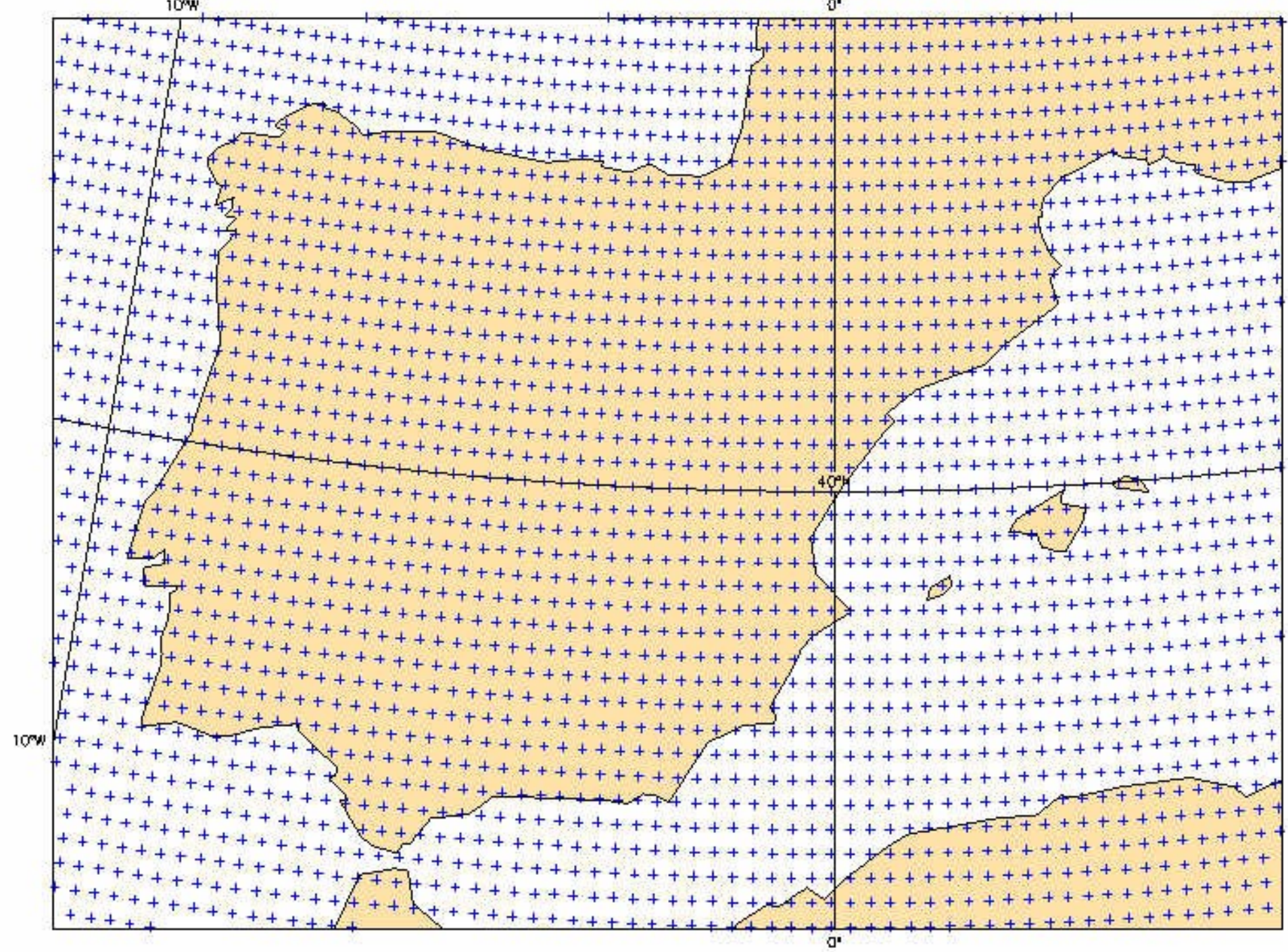


- 72 hours forecast
- Twice a day (00,12 UTC)
- $5 \times 4 = 20$ members
- 0.25°

(see POSTERS by Callado A., García-Moya J.A., Santos-Muñoz, D. & Simarro J.)

Verification exercise

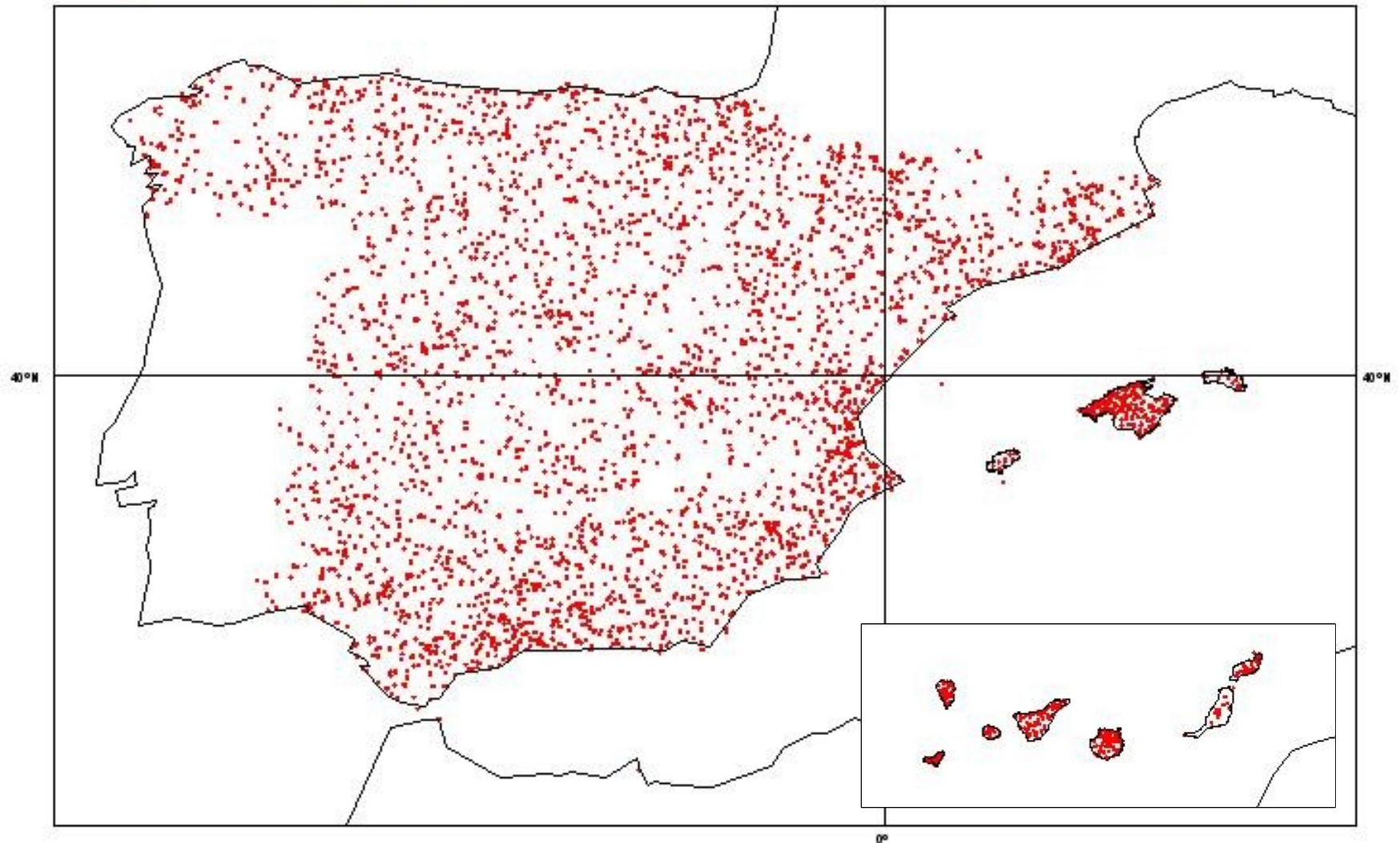
- 24h accumulated precipitation
 - forecast 06UTC-06UTC against observed 07UTC-07UTC
 - Checked in HH+030 and HH+054
- ~90 days (Apr1 to Jun30 2006).
- Few different rain gauge networks as references:
 - INM precipitation network (pnw)
 - MeteoFrance, DWD, UKMO
 - Joint pnw (many countries)
- Verification method
 - Interpolation to observation points
- Verification software
 - ~ ECMWF Metview + Local developments
- Performance scores
 - ECMWF recommendations

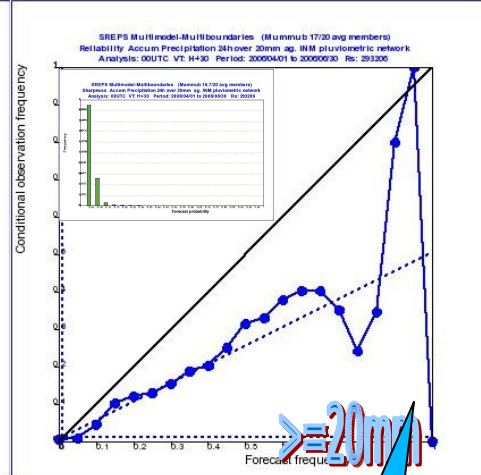
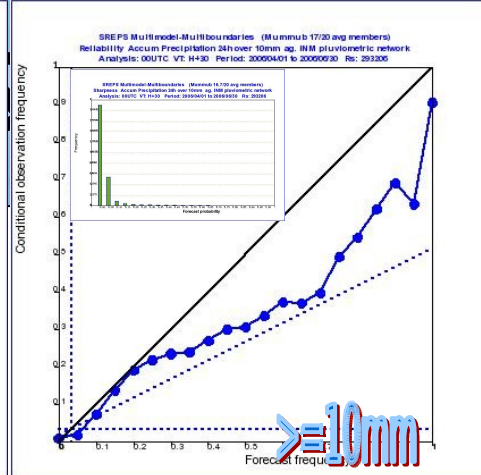
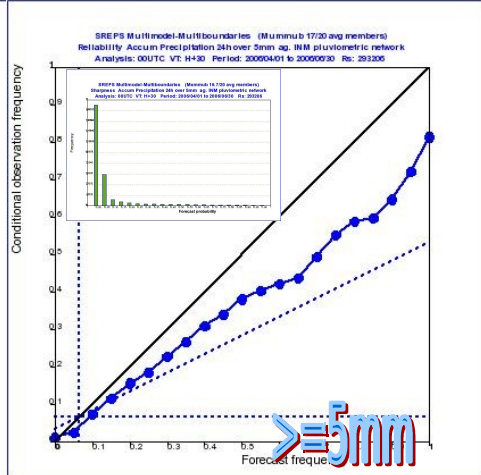
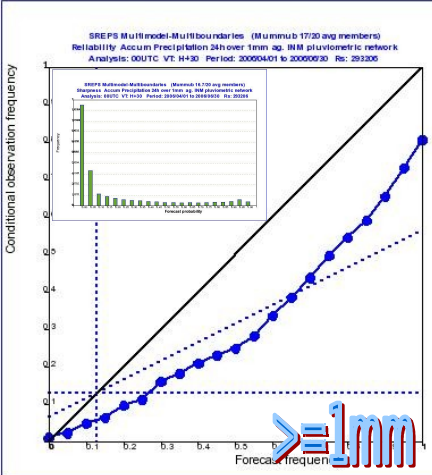


INM pcp network 2006



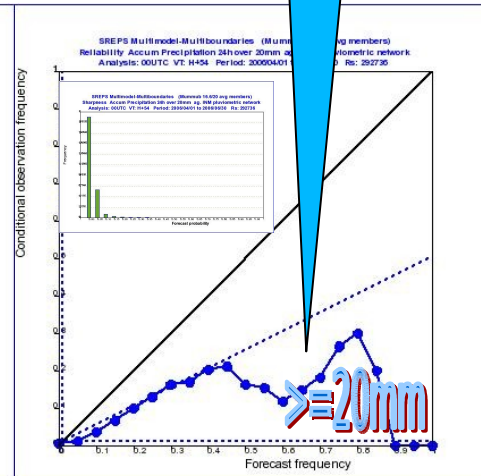
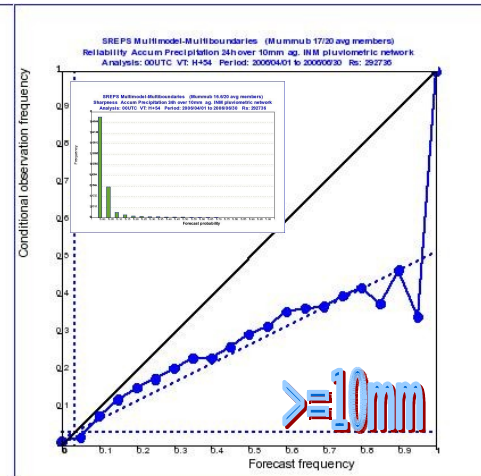
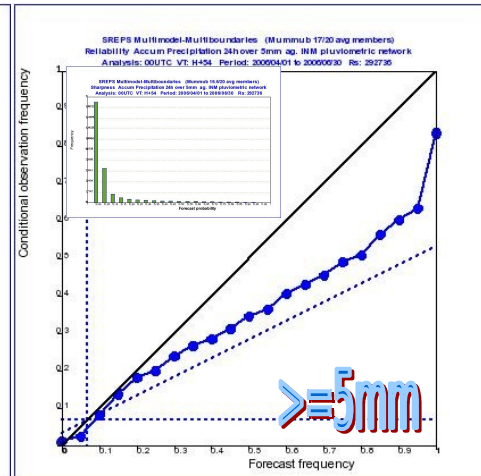
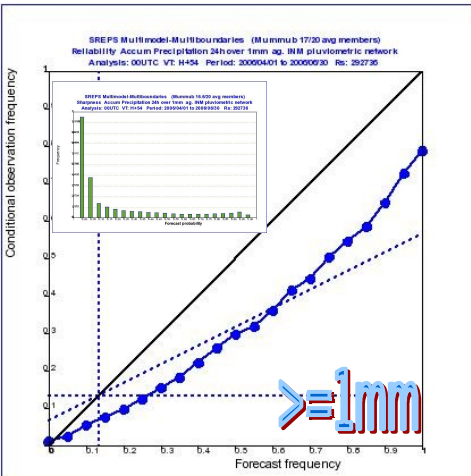
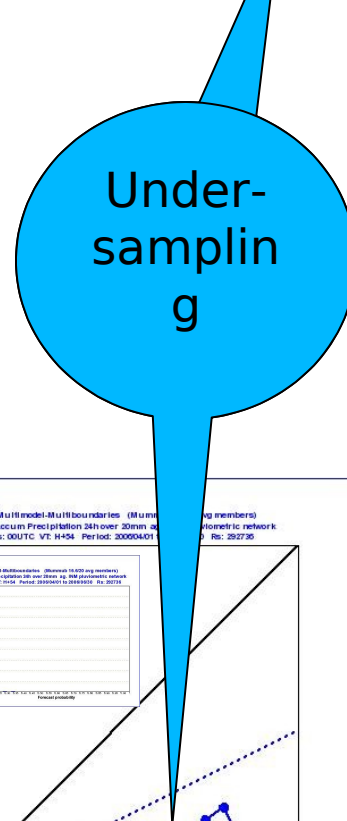
INM ~ 3635

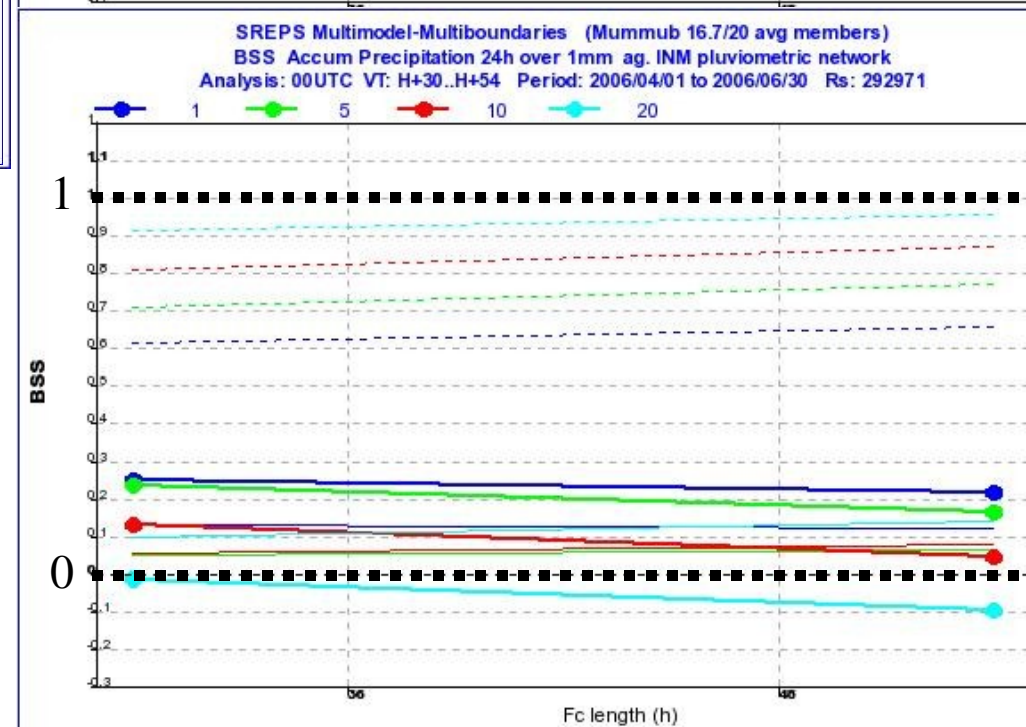
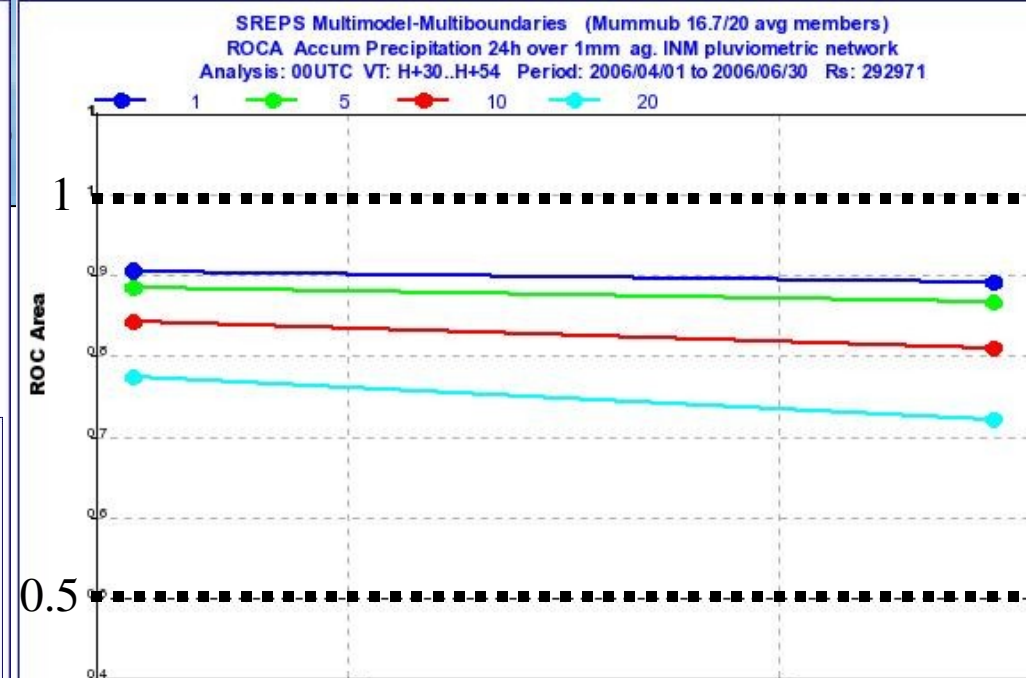
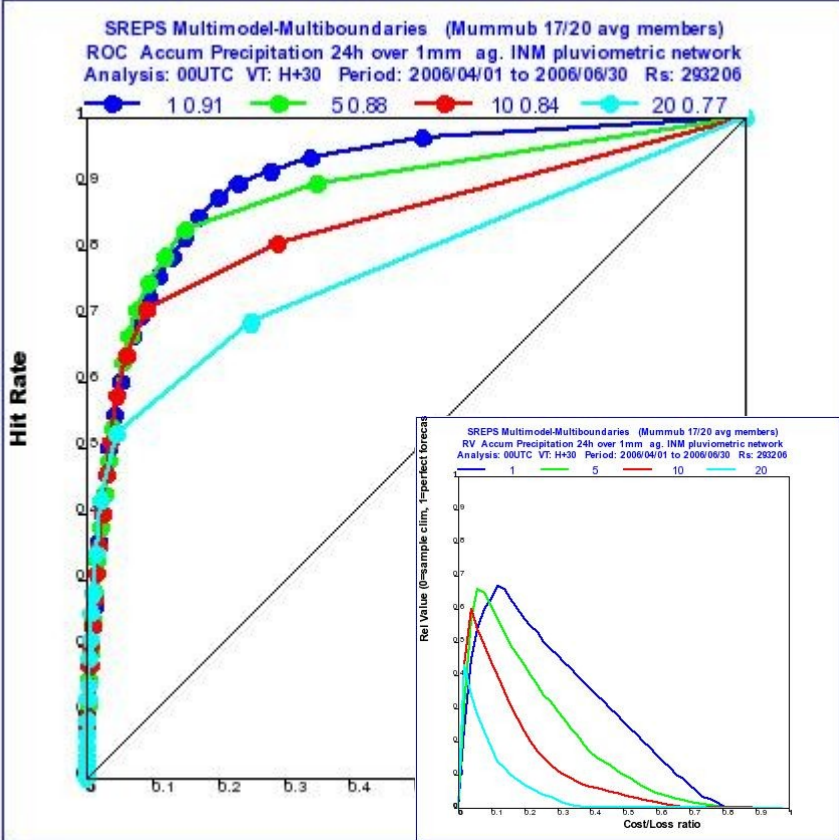




H+30
 INM
 H+54

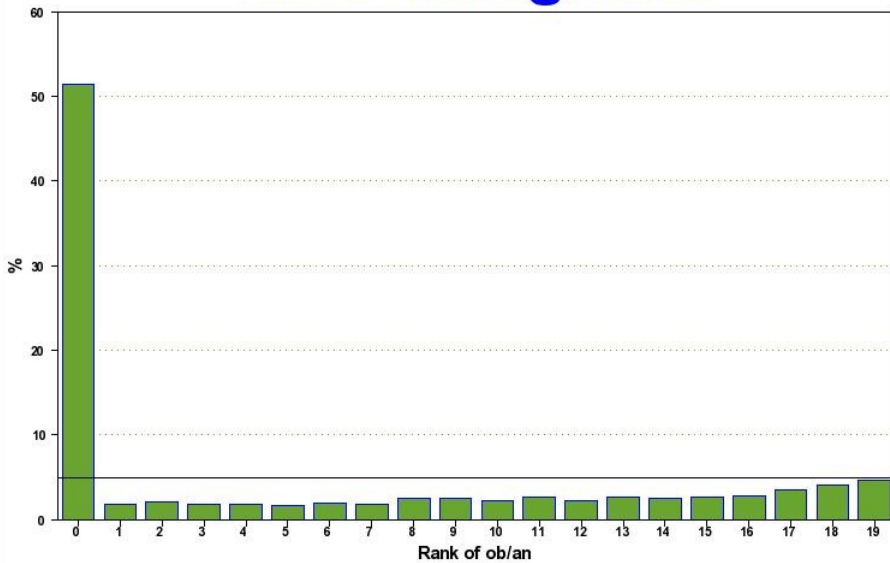
- Good reliability according to
 - thresholds (base rate)
 - forecast length



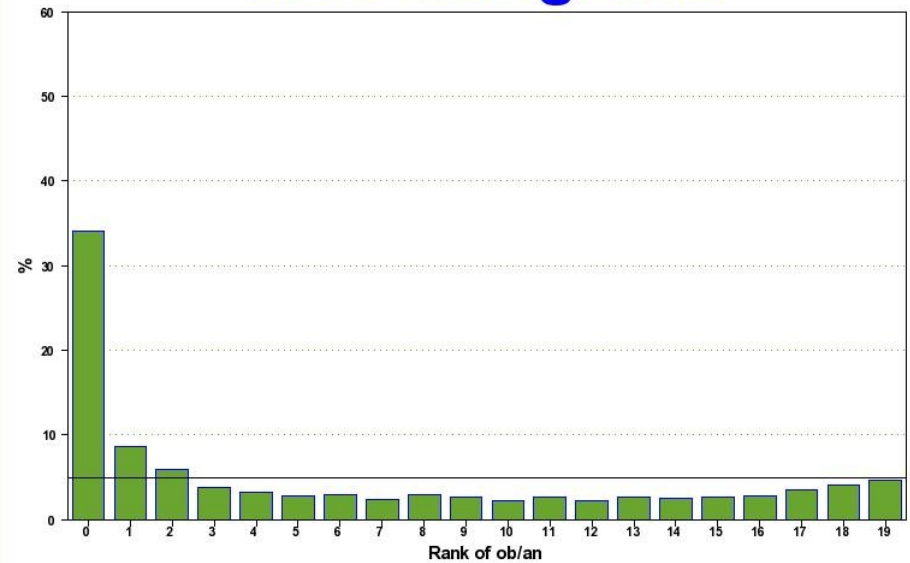


- Good resolution
 - ROC Areas
 - BSSs
- Good RV curves

Raw Talagrand



New Talagrand

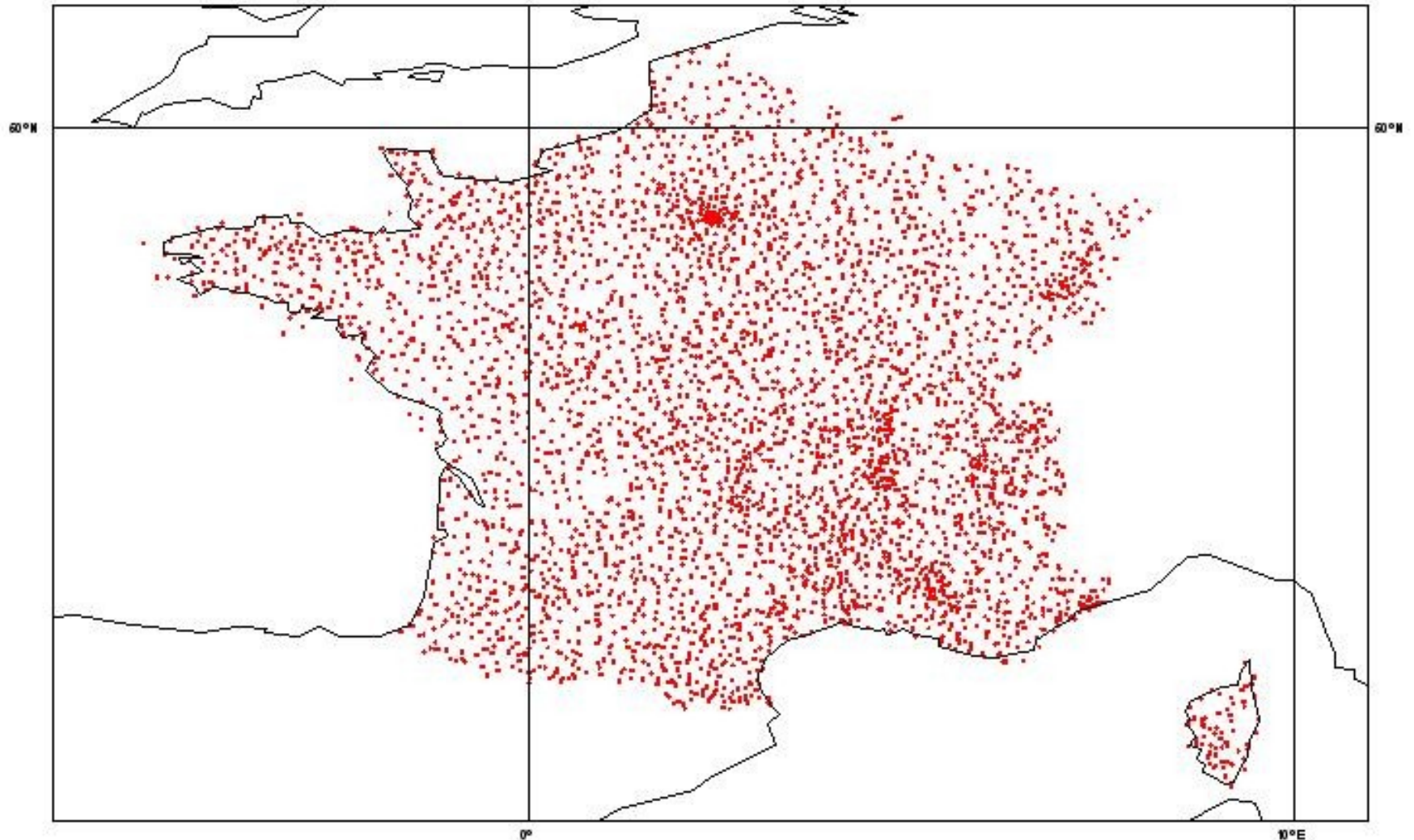


- We use a simple algorithm to compute acc pcg rank histograms avoiding “zero problems”
- Over all those points with obs=0 and M of N fcs=0 the rank of the observation is not really zero (though it seems with some algorithms which plot a spurious overload of “zero ranks”)
- In those cases, a random rank $\{0..M\}$ can be assigned, which is the same that to add $1/M$ to all bins in $\{0,M\}$. Always under the assumption that the number of realizations is large enough
- With this method more realistic rank histograms can be achieved

Meteo-France pcp network 2006



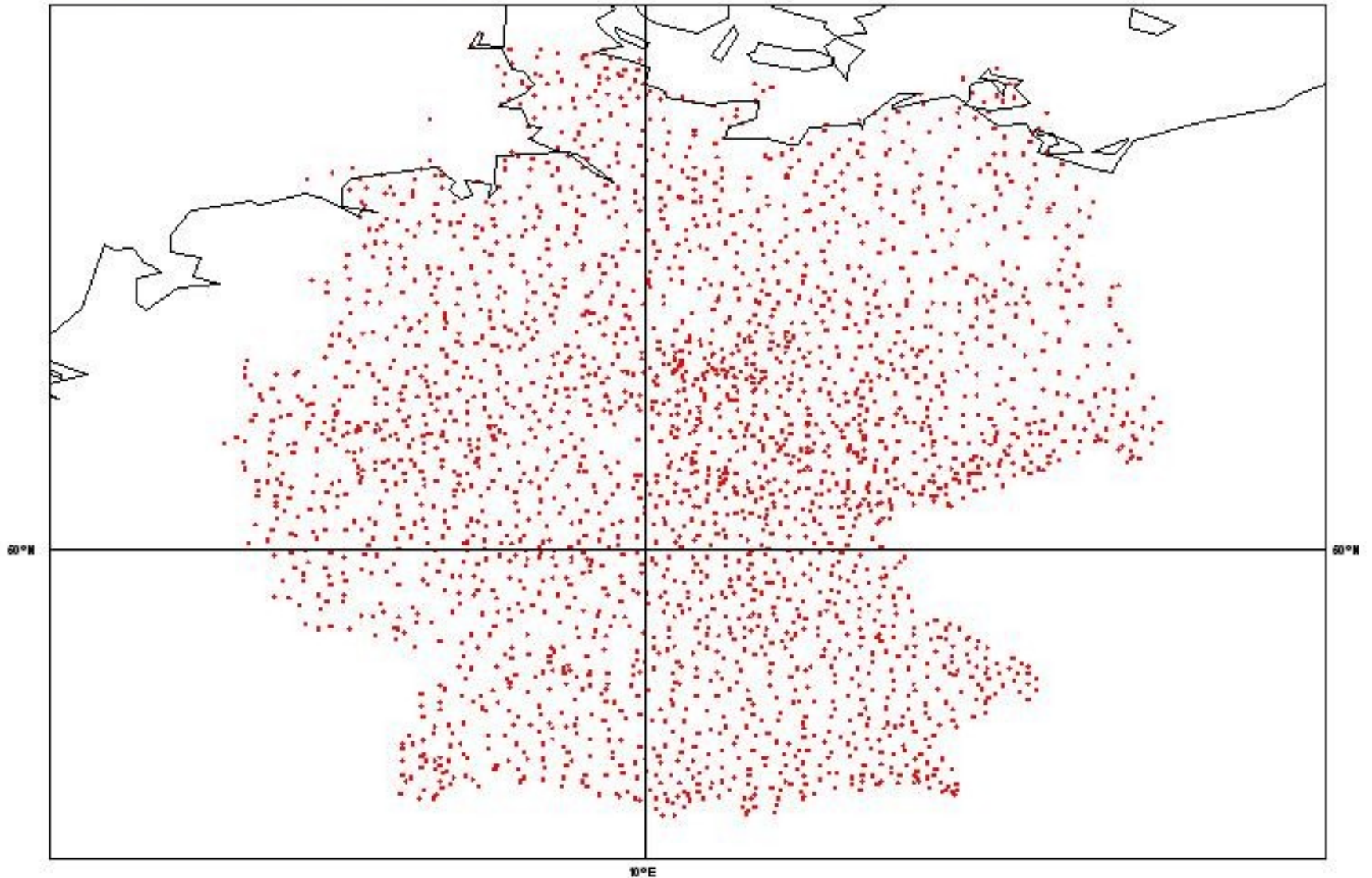
Meteo-France ~ 3924



DWD pcp network 2006



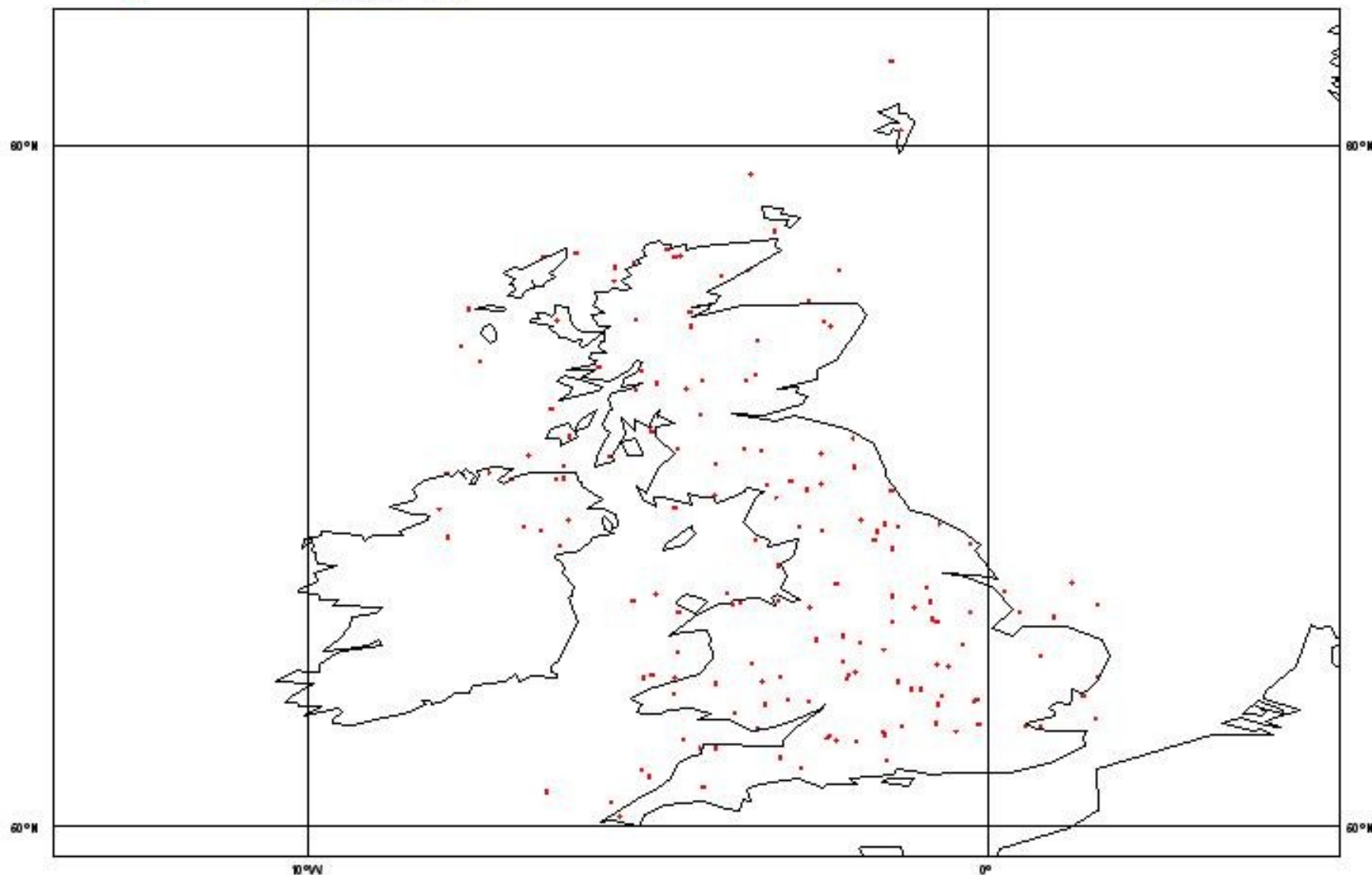
DWD ~ 2571

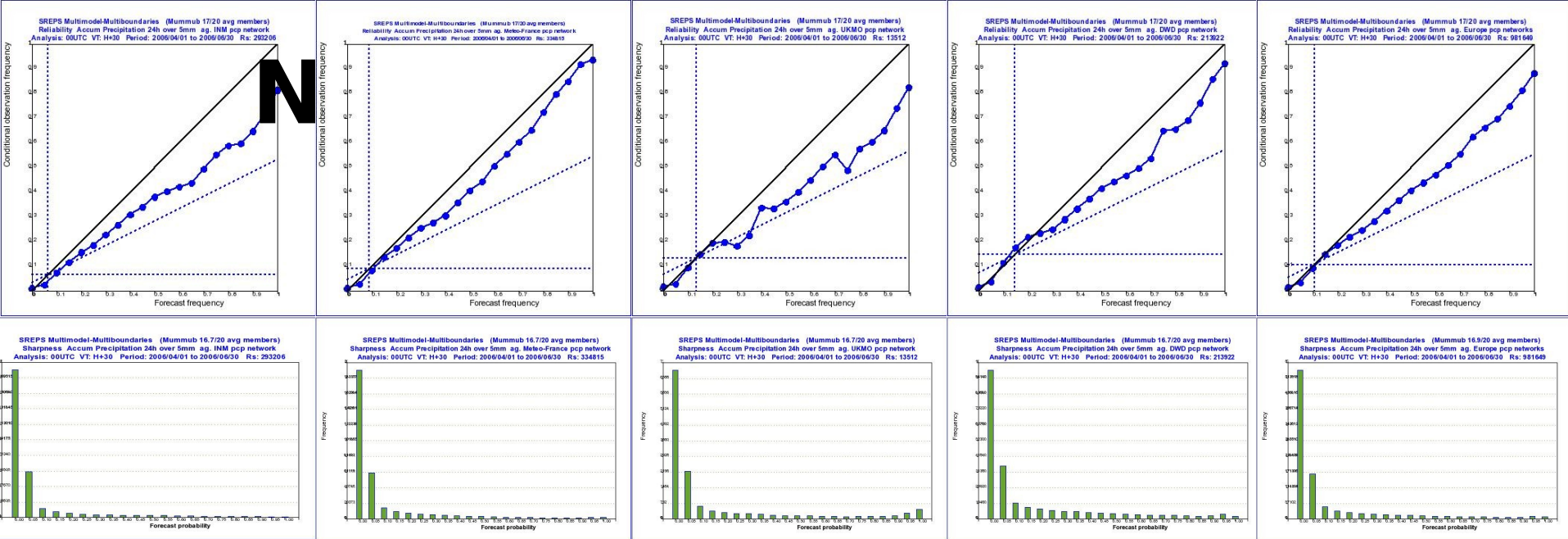


UKMO pcp network 2006

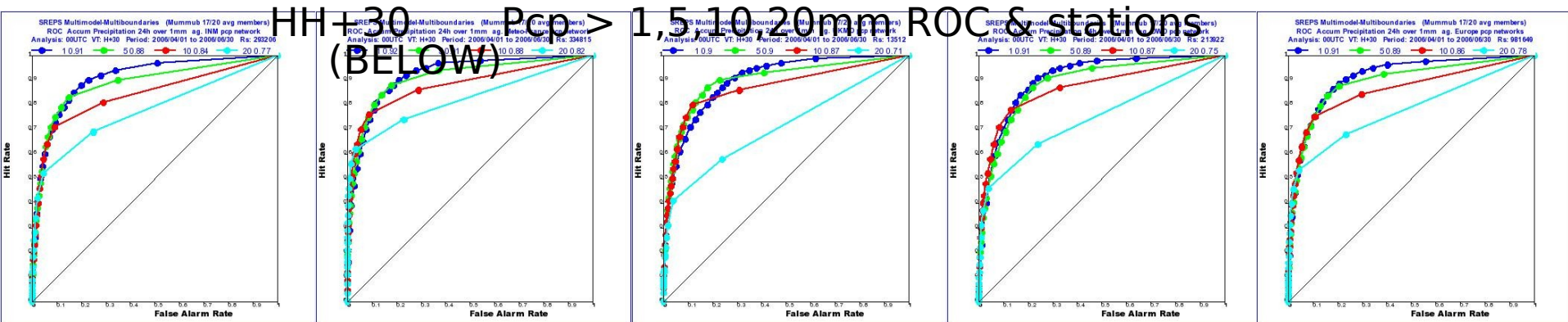


UKMO ~ 162

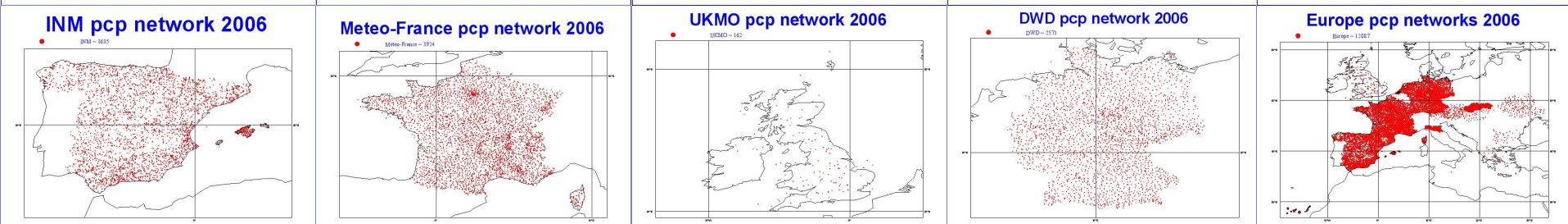




HH+30 Pcp > 5mm reliability & sharpness (ABOVE)



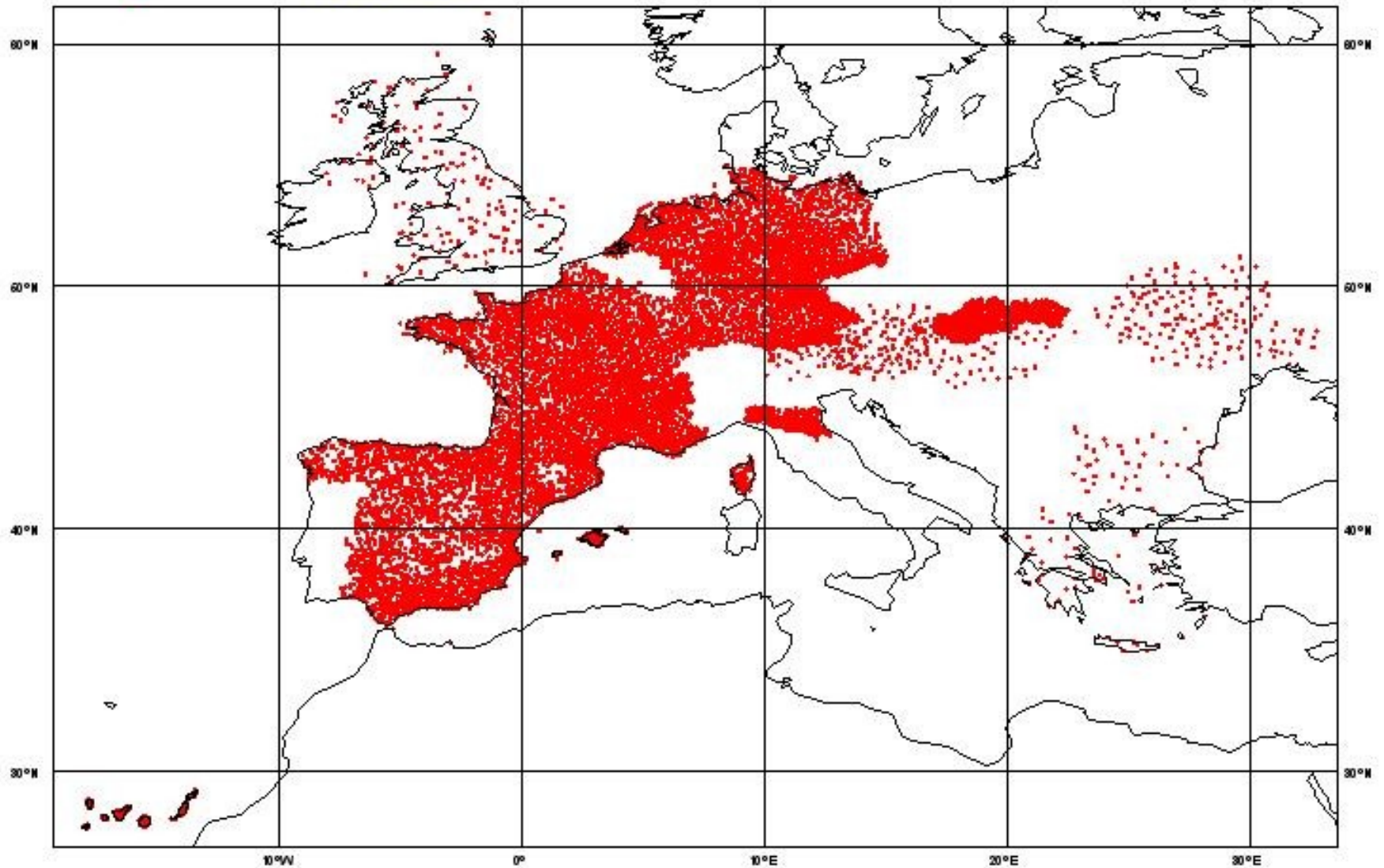
HH+30 Pcp > 1,5 10-20mm ROC & stations (BELOW)

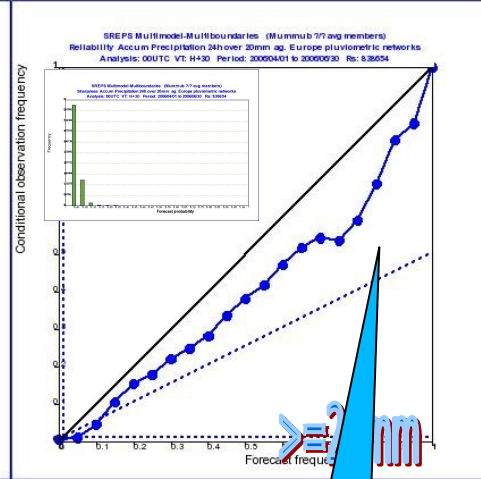
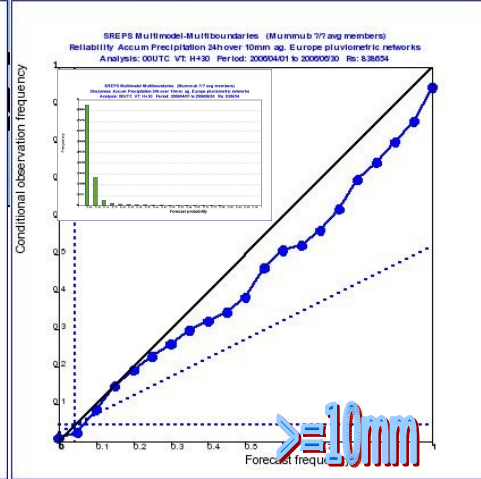
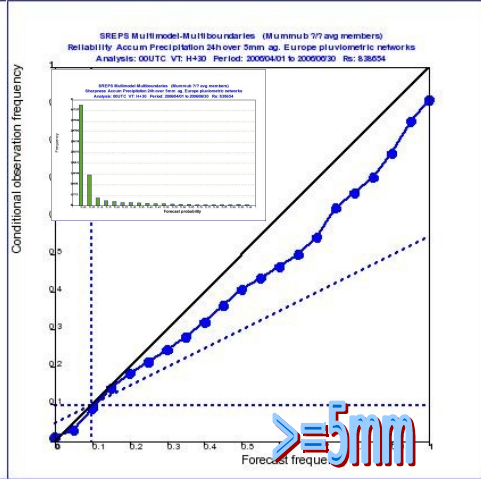
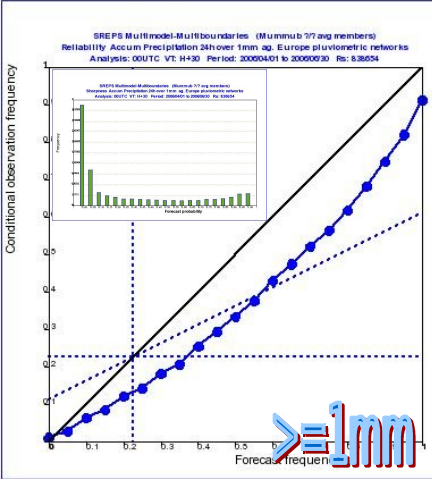


Europe pcp networks 2006



Europe ~ 12087

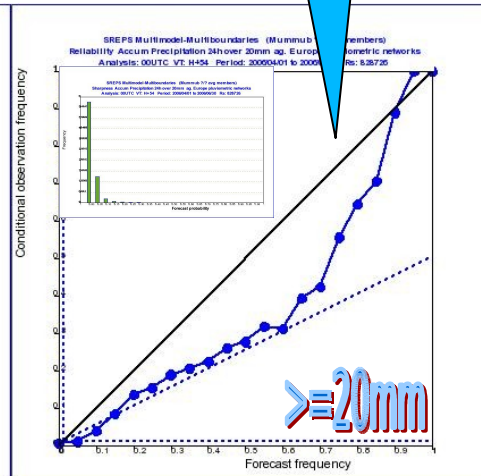
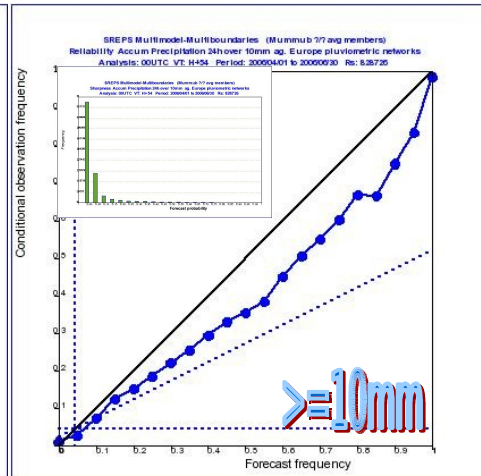
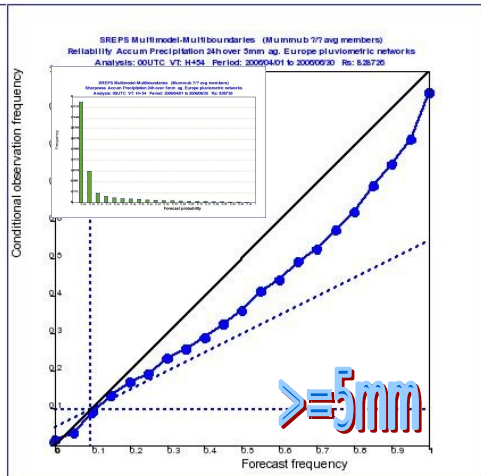
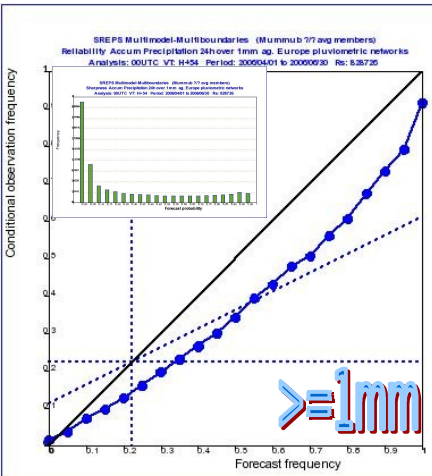


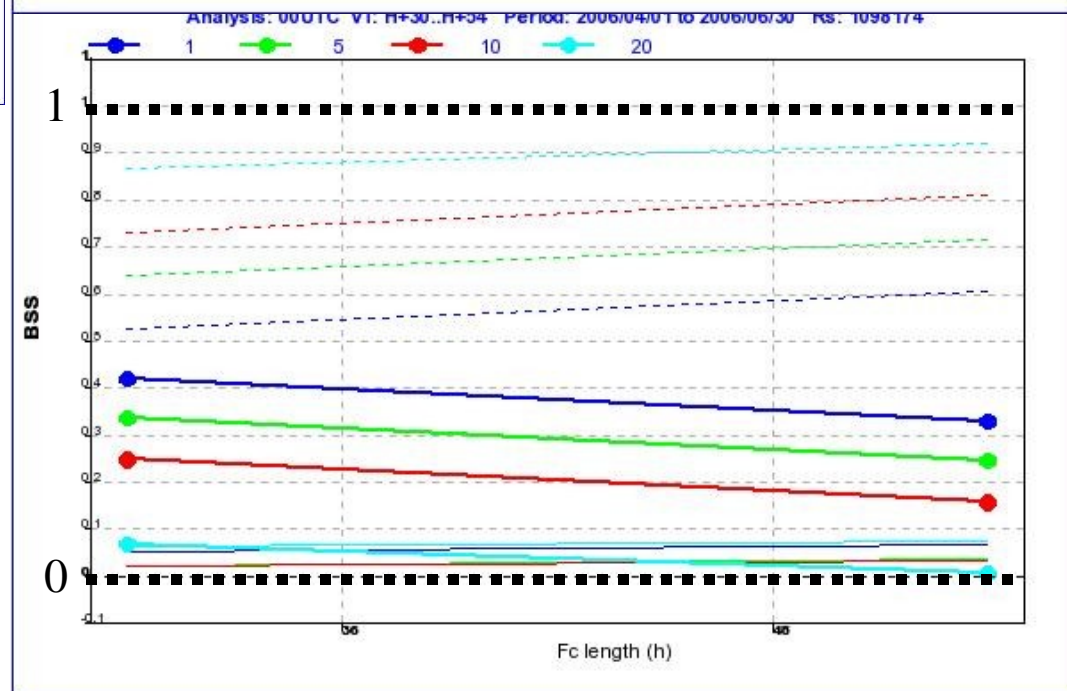
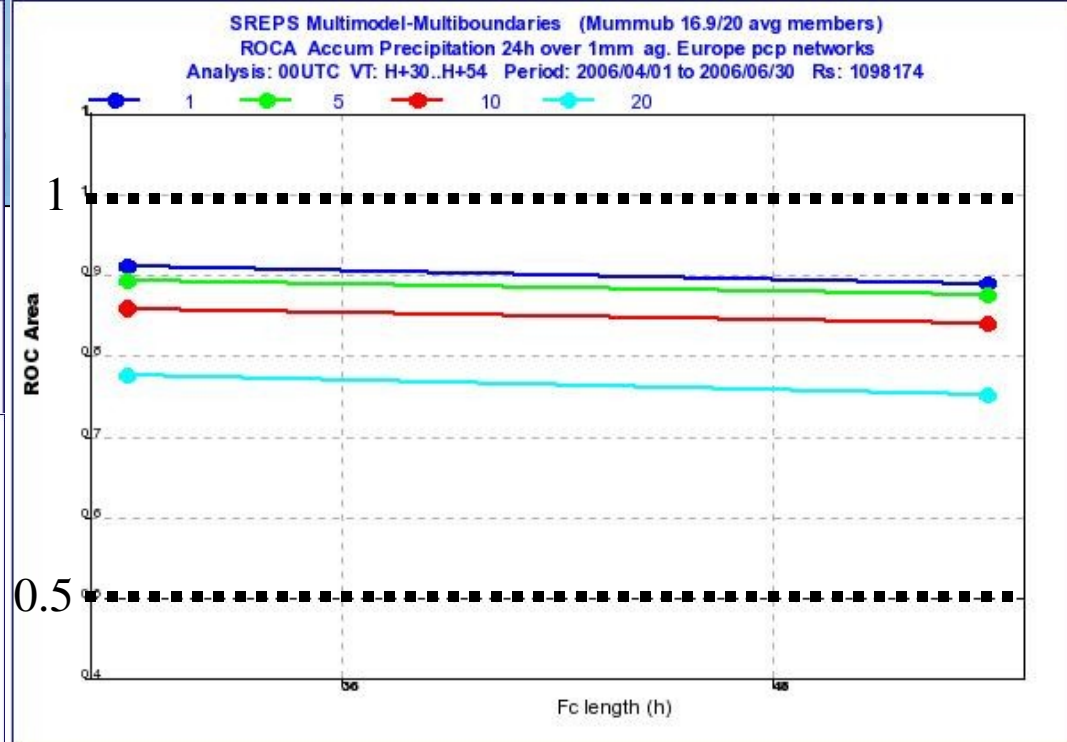
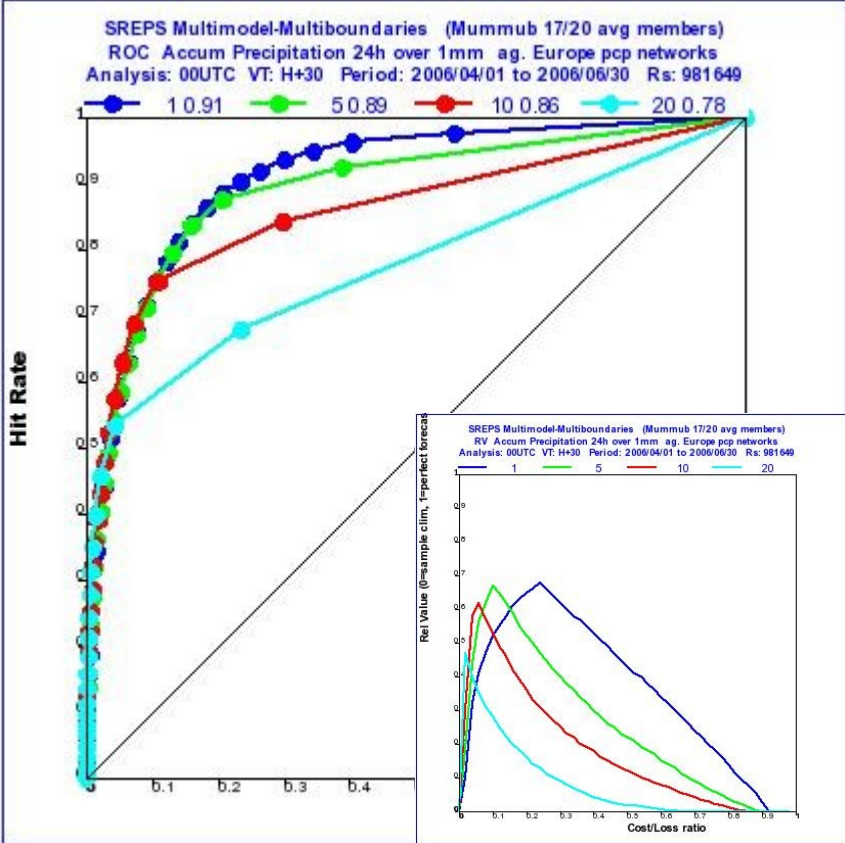


H+30
Joint
H+54

- Good reliability according to
 - thresholds (base rate)
 - forecast length

No Under-sampling





- Good resolution
 - ROC Areas
 - BSSs
- Good RV curves

Conclusions & near future



- According to this exercise, the **performance** of the INM short-range multi-model ensemble 24h accumulated precipitation forecasts using high resolution pcp observations is **very good**
 - INM, MF, DWD, UKMO & Europe-Joint pnw show high performance (reliability & resolution), independently on the different frequency of occurrence (base rate) on each network and threshold, thus overcoming different skill difficulties
- Future plans to improve acc pcp INM-SREPS forecasts
 - Increase model resolution of individual members (currently **~ 0.25°x40**)
 - Promising **BMA** on acc pcp (see Santos-Muñoz, D. poster)
- Future improvements on the **verification method**
 - **Fuzzy verification methods** (Casati, Ebert) might show a more realistic information about performance (e.g. better representativeness of actual pcp)
 - Focus on **Proper skill scores, bootstrap**

Aknowledgements

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Thank you



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**(Bonus
slides)**

Team

- **José A. García-Moya.**
- **Carlos Santos** (Hirlam, verification & graphics, web server).
- **Daniel Santos** (MM5, Bayesian Model Average).
- **Alfons Callado** (UM & grib software).
- **Juan Simarro** (HRM, LM and Vertical interpolation software).

References

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- Arribas A., Robertson K.B., & Mylne, K.R., 2005: Test of Poor Man's Ensemble Prediction System. *M.W.R.*, 133, 1825-1839

Links

- WWRP/WGNE Joint Working Group on Verification, Forecast Verification - Issues, Methods and FAQ

http://www.bom.gov.au/bmrc/wefor/staff/eee/verif/verif_web_page.html

- VERIFICATION SYSTEMS FOR LONG-RANGE FORECASTS NEW, Standard Verification System (SVS) for Long-range Forecasts (LRF)

http://www.wmo.ch/web/www/DPS/verification_systems.html

- ECMWF EPS Verification

<http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/medium/verification/>

DWD pluviometric network 2006

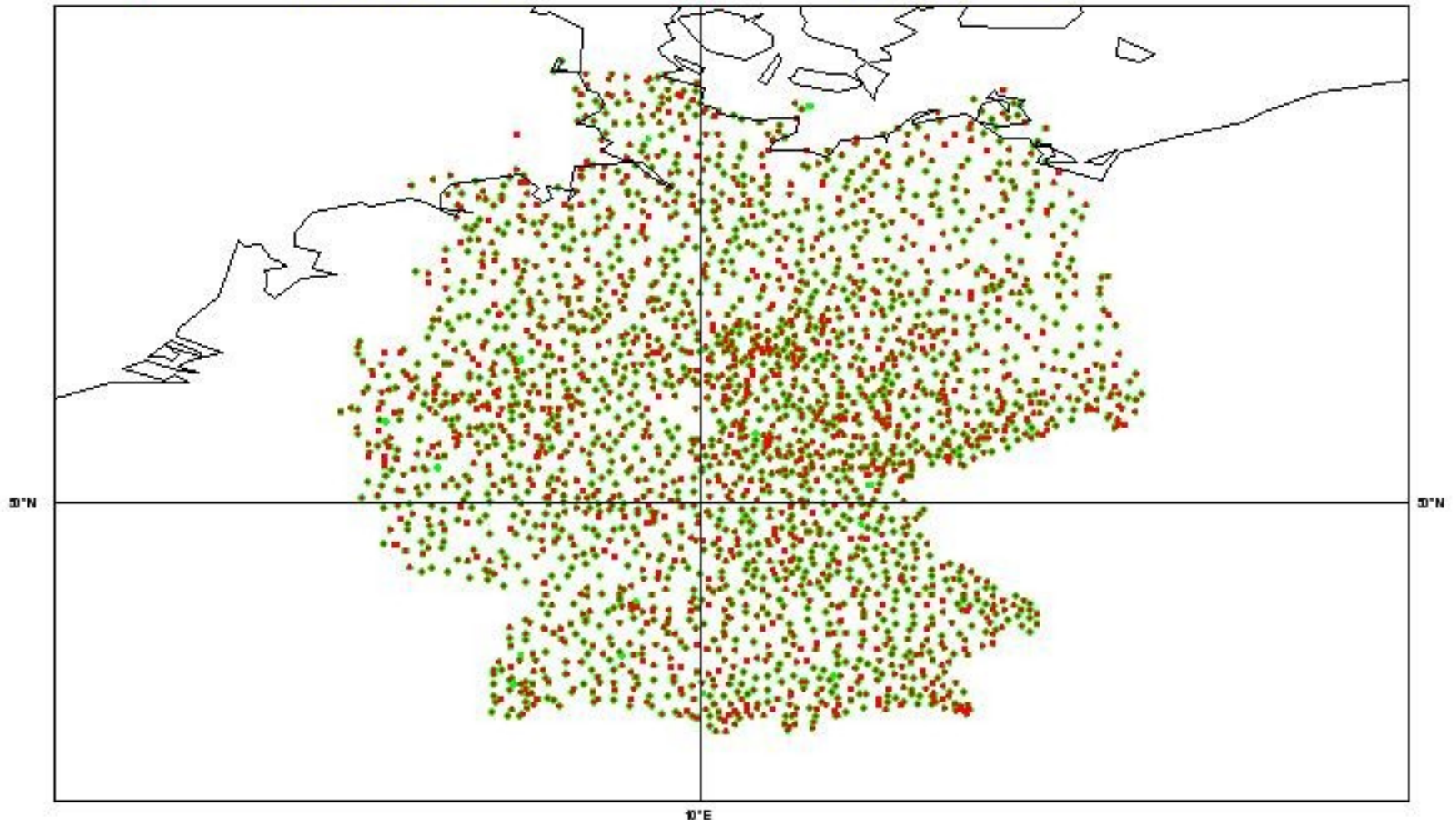
Number of observations

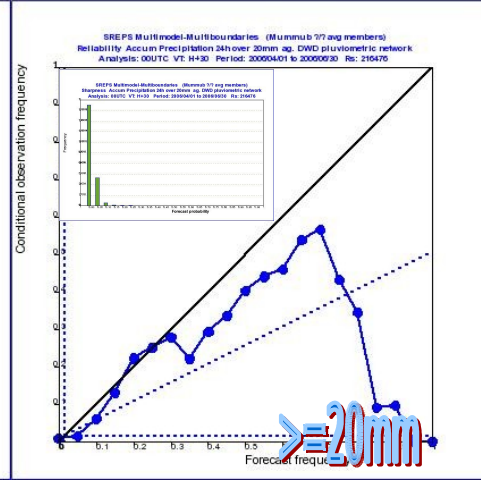
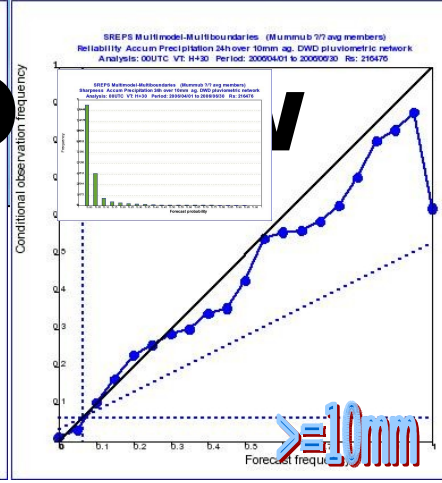
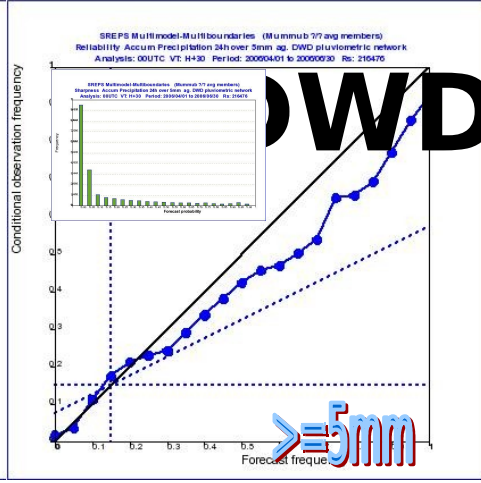
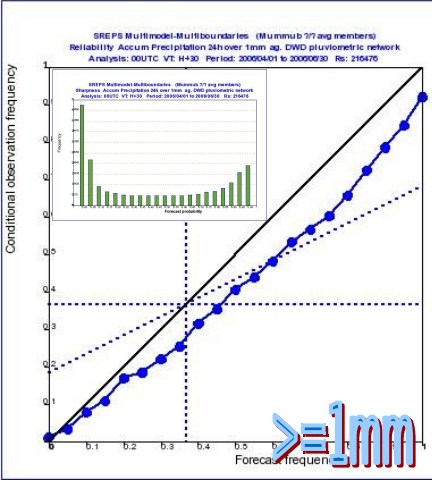


Period overlay ~ 2600

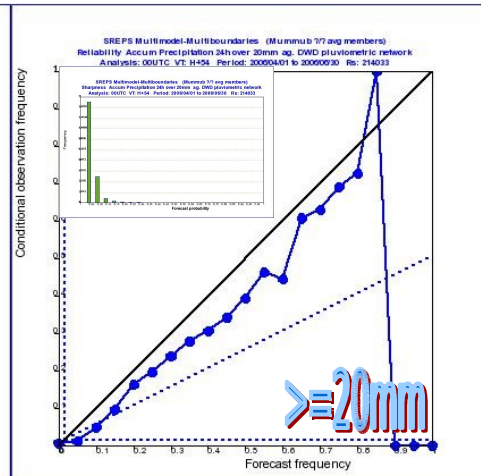
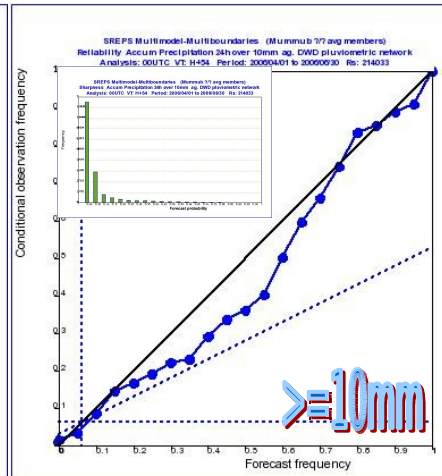
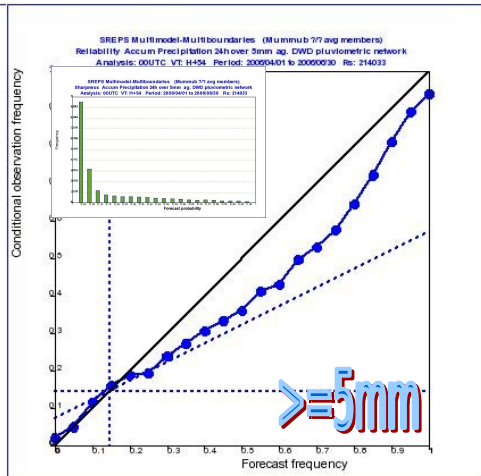
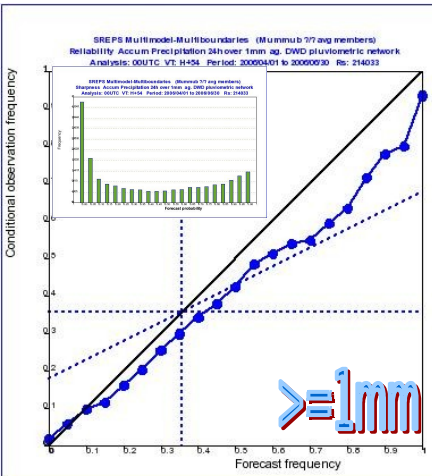


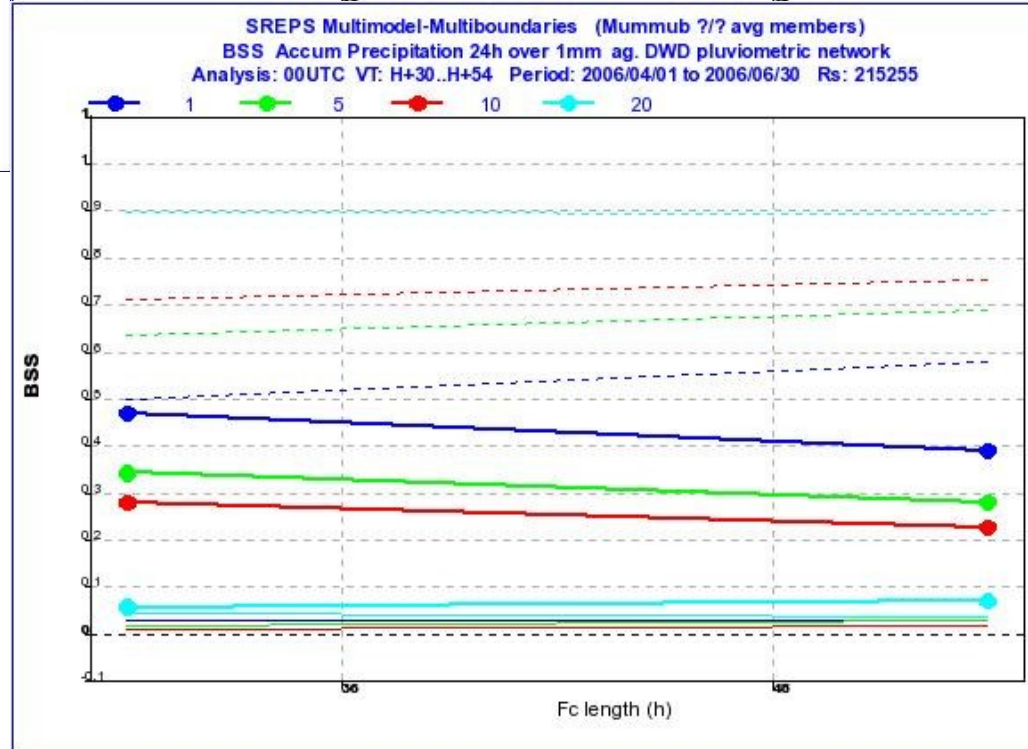
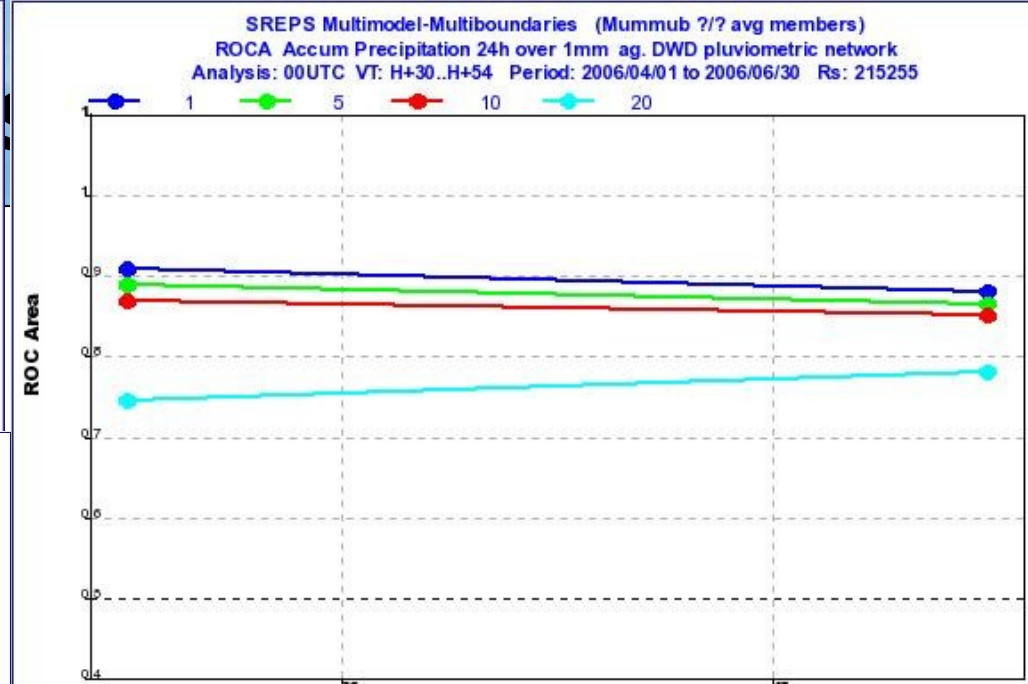
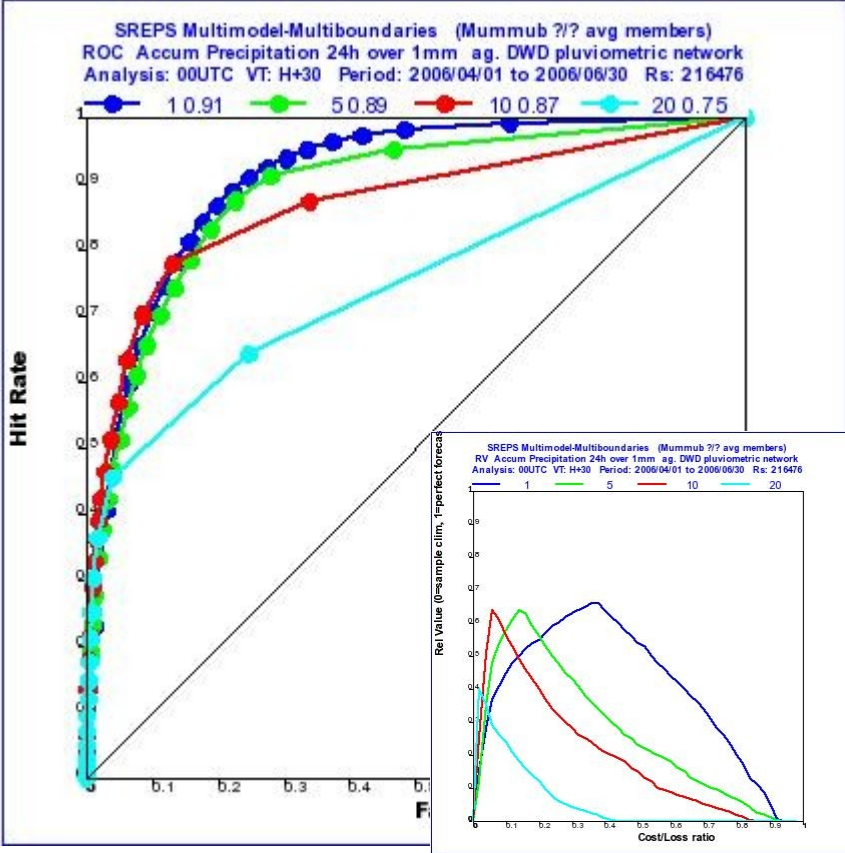
Typical Day ~ 2500





H+30
 DWD
 H+54





- DWD

Meteo-France pluviometric network 2006

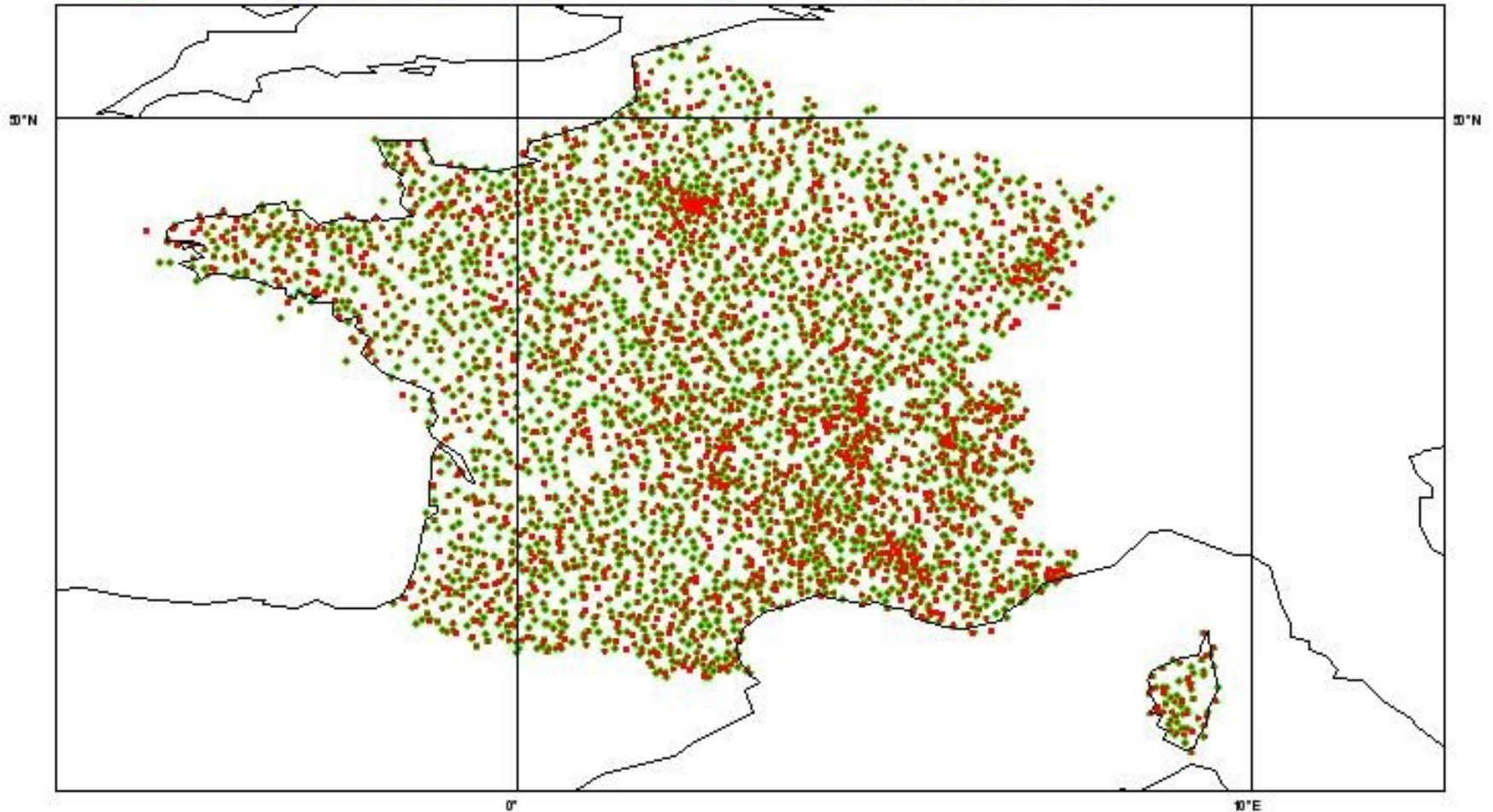
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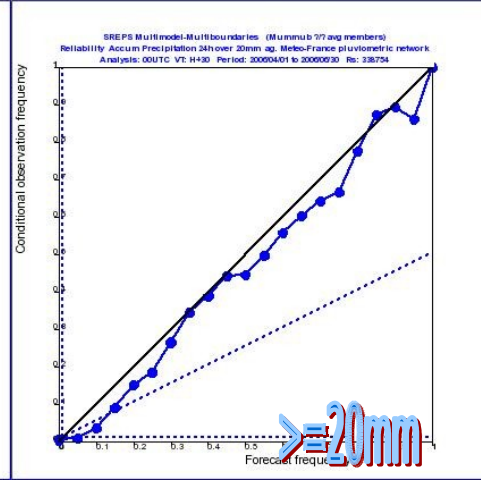
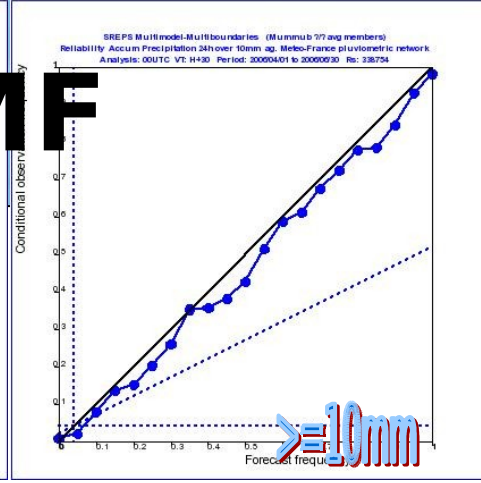
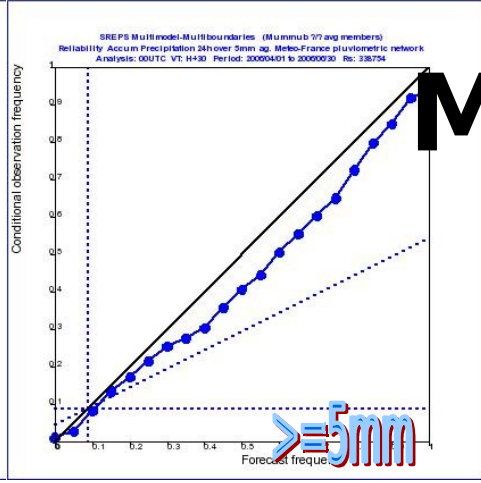
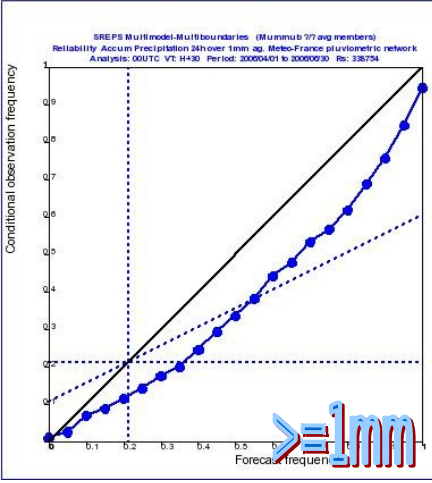


Period overlay ~ 3938



Typical Day ~ 3938



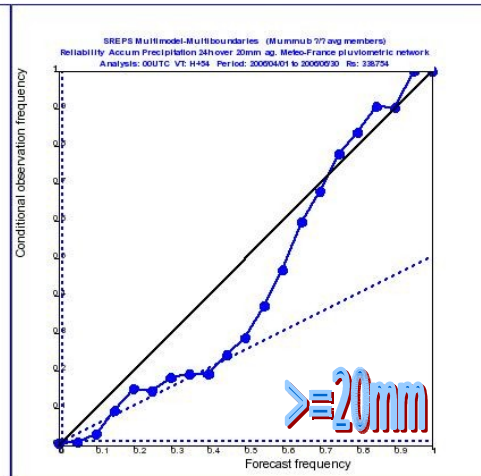
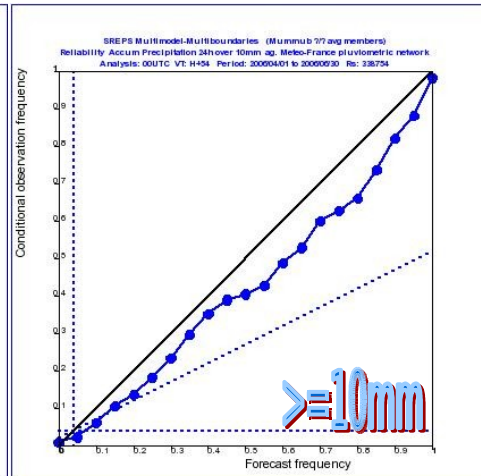
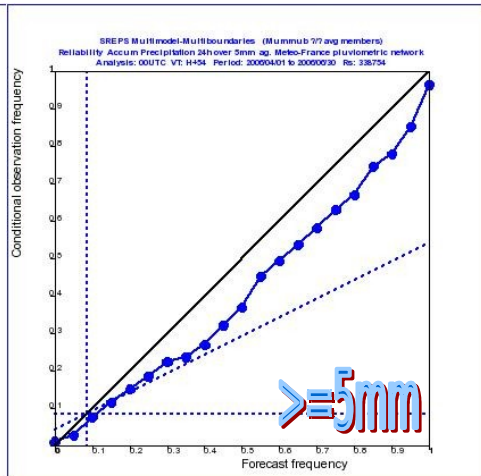
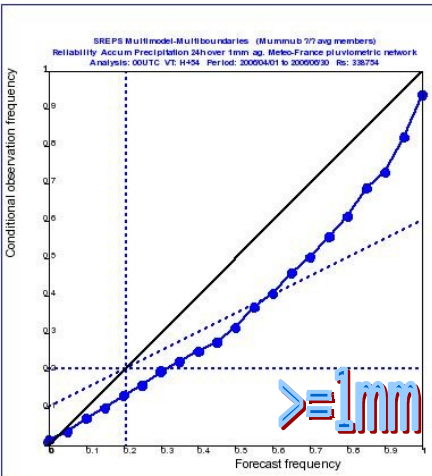


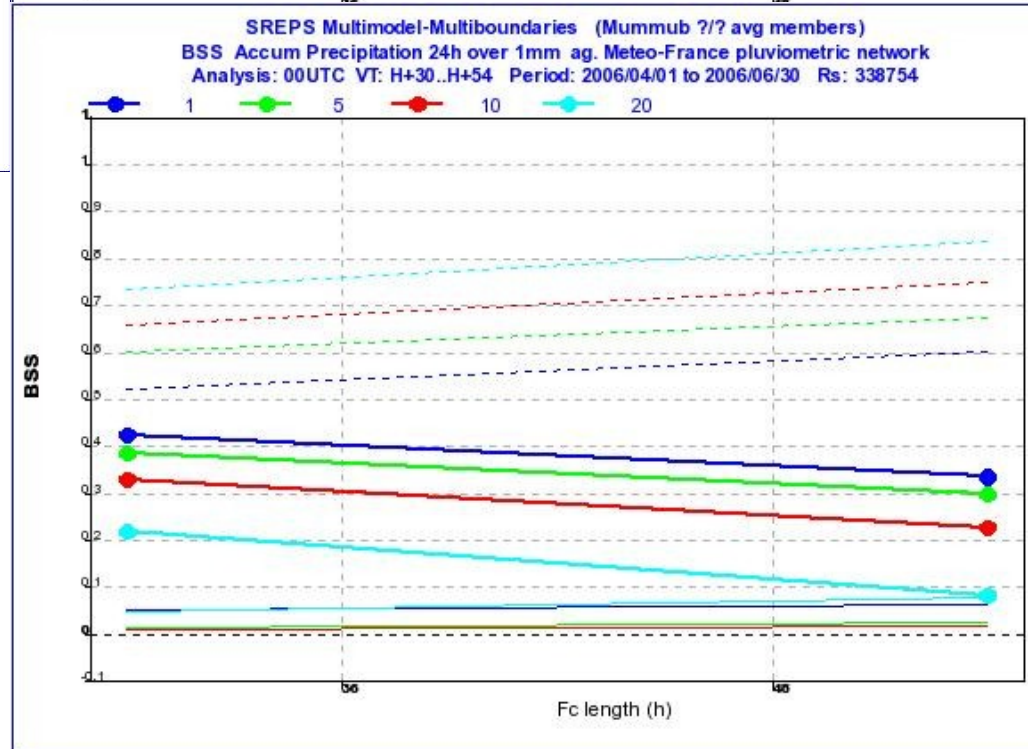
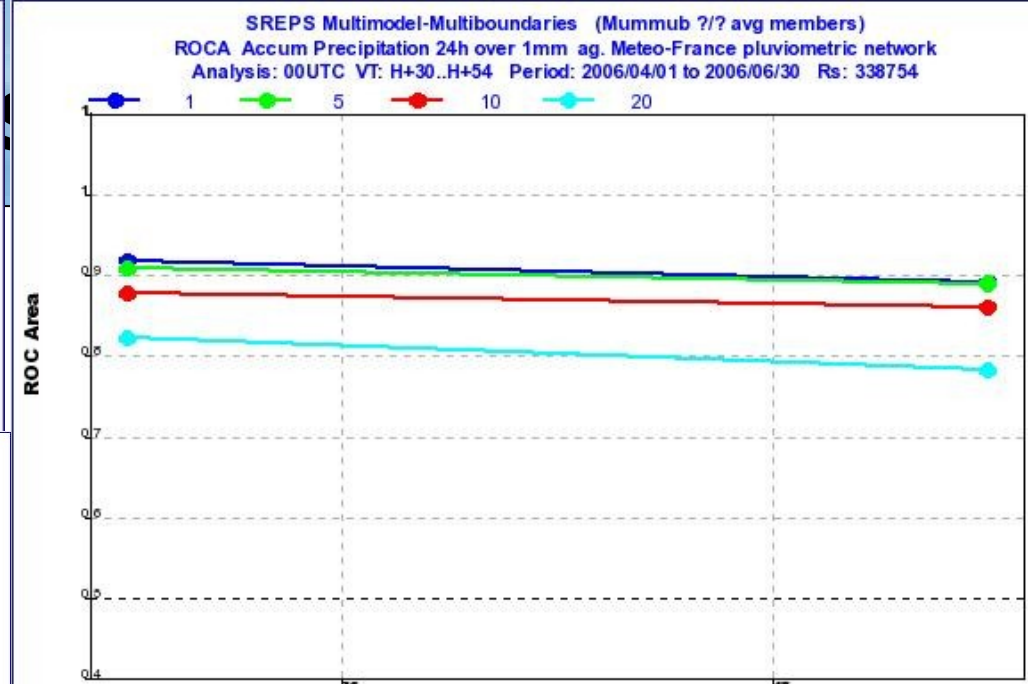
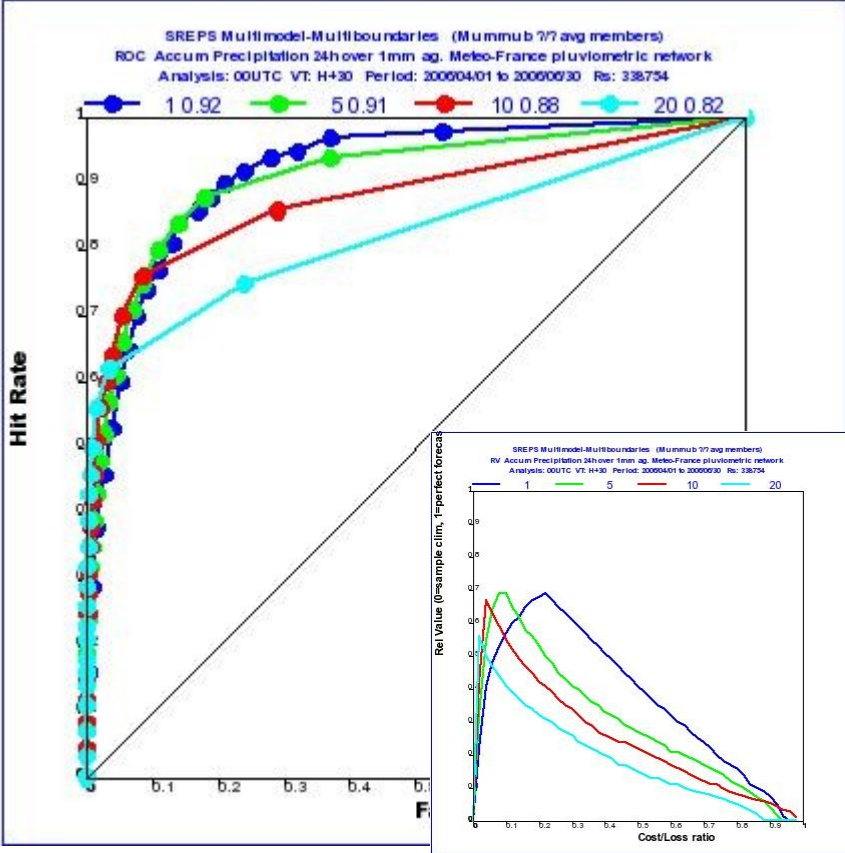
MF

H+30

MF

H+54





- MeteoFrance

DWD-MF-INM pluviometric networks 2006

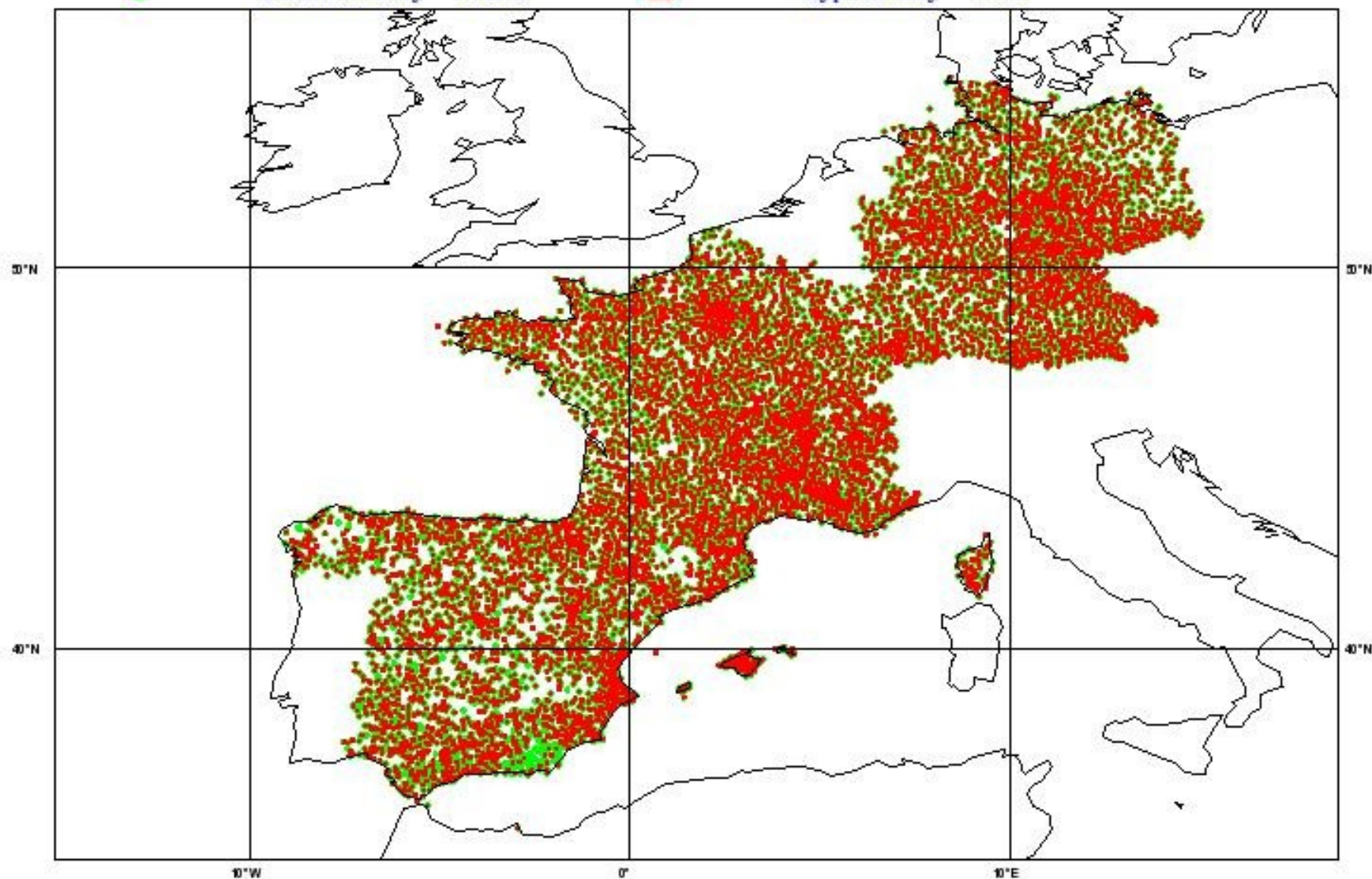
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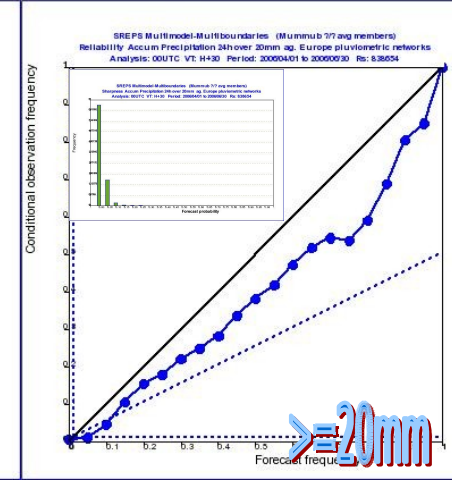
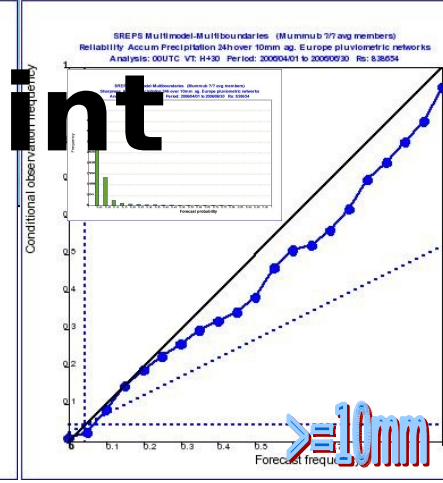
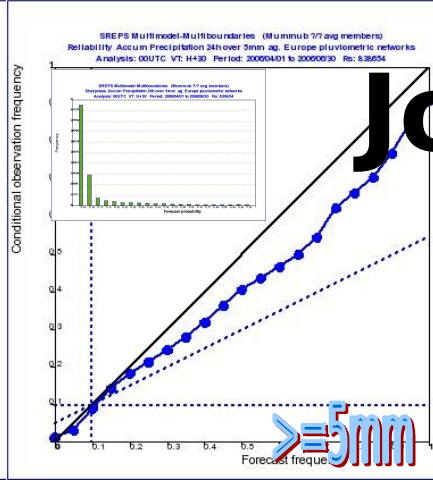
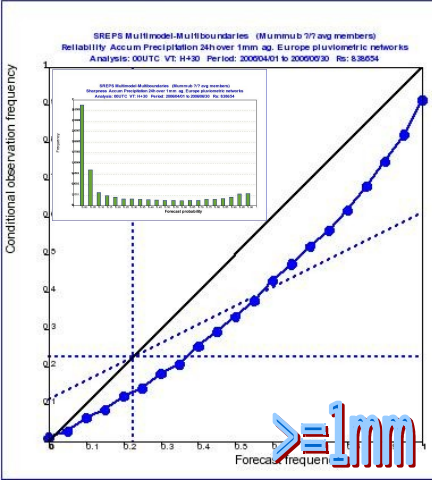


Period overlay ~ 10000



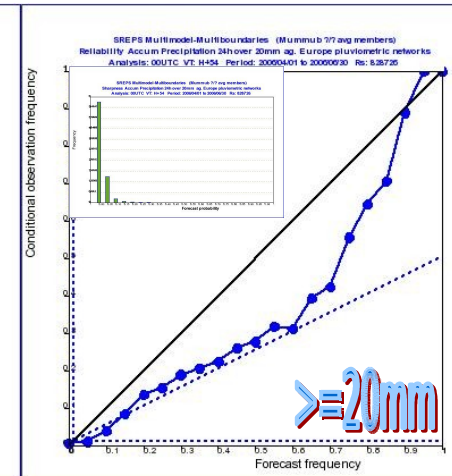
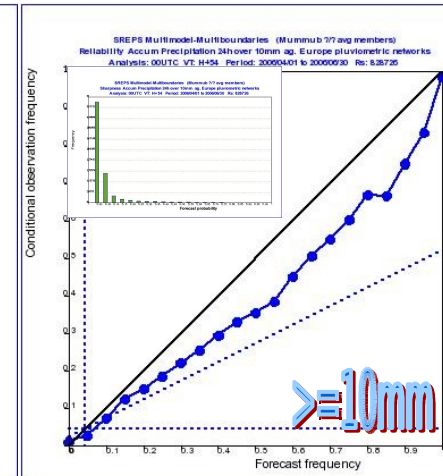
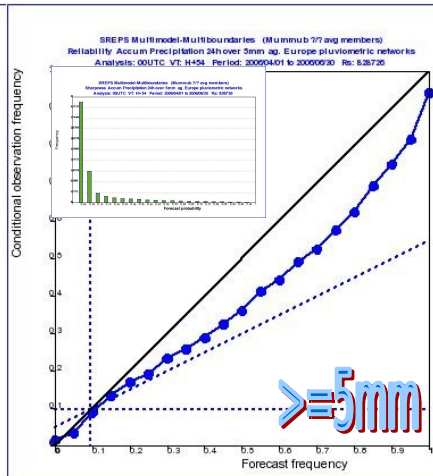
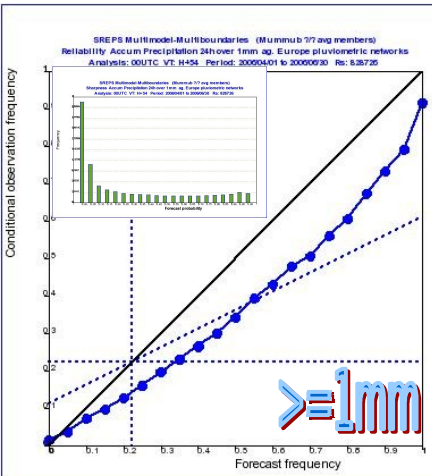
Typical Day ~ 9900

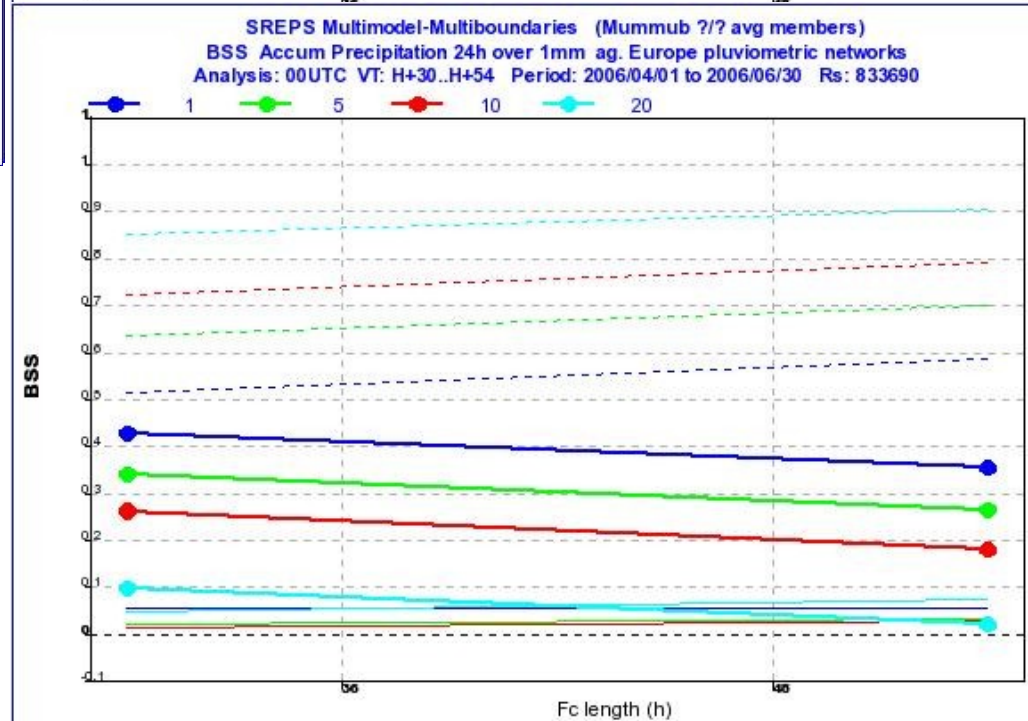
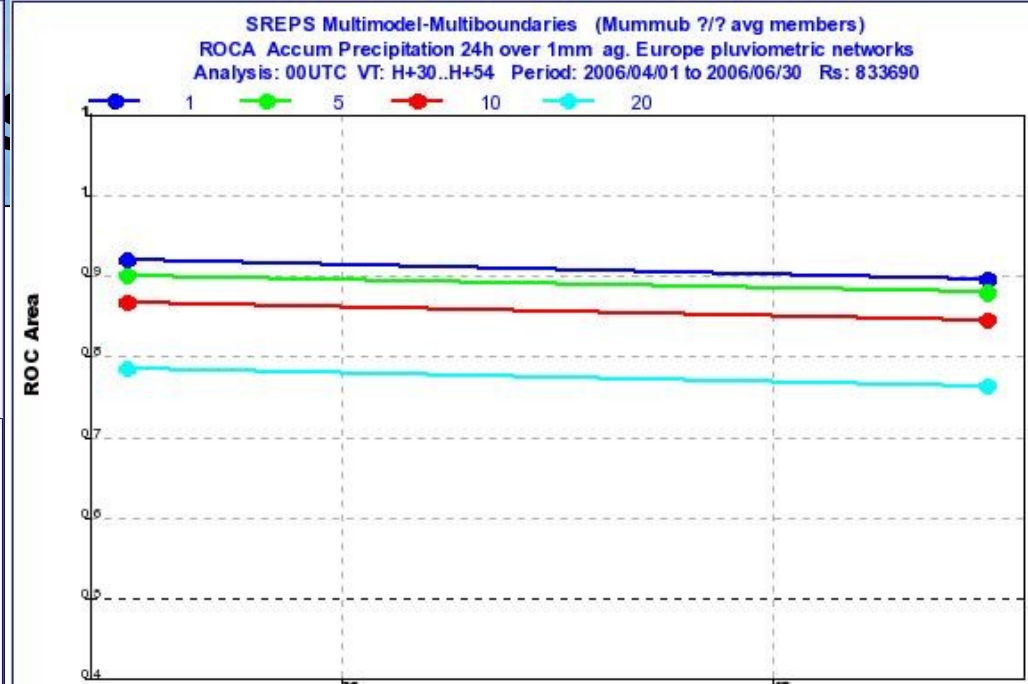
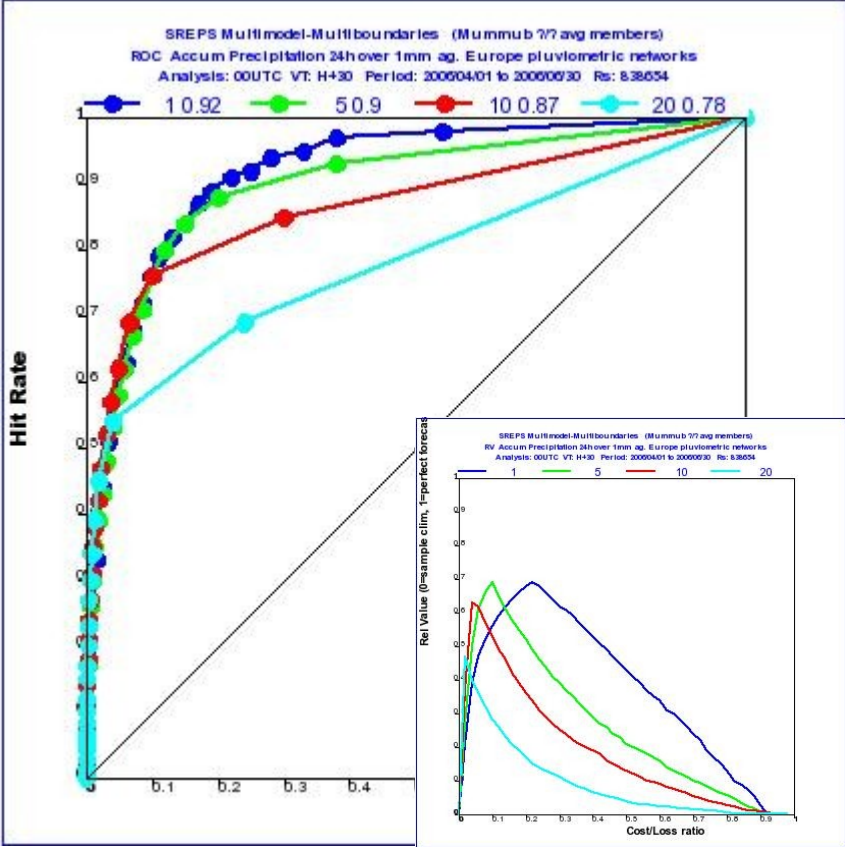




Joint

H+30
Joint
H+54





- Joint

Introduction

- Predictability is flow dependent
- Extreme weather events have a low predictability, uncertainties can grow critically even in the Short Range (less than 72 hours),
- Convection is highly non-linear and it shows a chaotic behaviour.
- Then a probabilistic approach may help to improve the prediction of such phenomena.

- Surface parameters are the most important ones for weather forecast.
- Forecast of extreme events (convective precip, gales,...) is probabilistic.
- Short Range Ensemble prediction can help to forecast these events.
- Forecast risk (Palmer, ECMWF Seminar 2002) is the goal for both Medium- and, also, Short-Range Prediction.

- Main Weather Forecast issues are related with Short-Range extreme events.
- Convective precipitation is the most dangerous weather event in Spain.
- Western Mediterranean is a close sea rounded by high mountains, in autumn sea is warmer than air.
- Several cases of more than 200 mm/few hours every year. Some fast cyclogenesis like “tropical cyclones”.

Ensemble for short range

