

Experiences with DMI's operational COMEPS* ensemble system

*Henrik Feddersen, Xiaohua Yang,
Bent Hansen Sass, Kai Sattler*

Danish Meteorological Institute

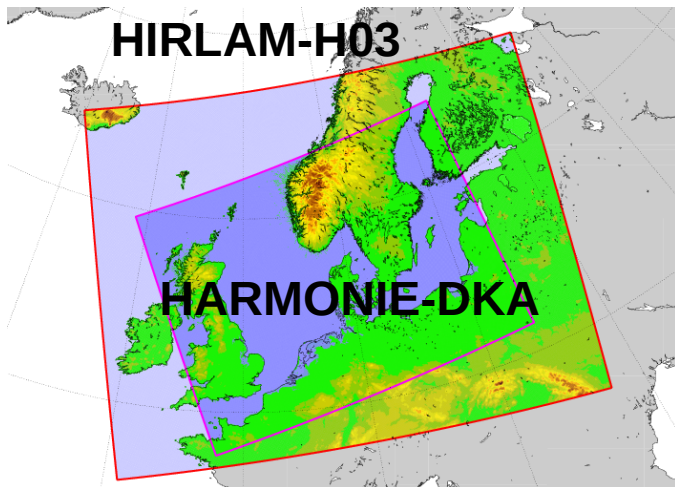
*Continuous mesocale ensemble prediction system

Background

- [In-house] users wanted
 - High resolution
 - Large domain
 - Long forecasts
 - Many ensemble members
- We are constrained by
 - Computational resources

Domains

COMEPS v1



COMECS v2



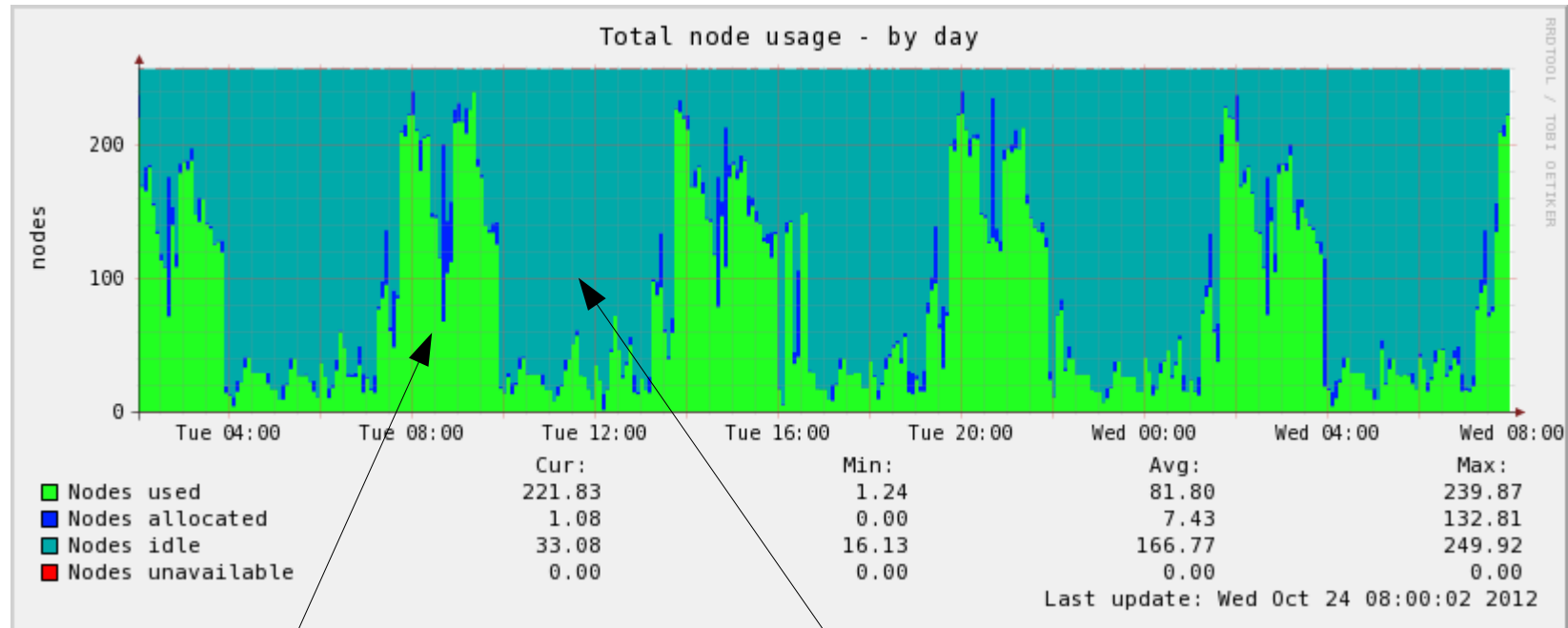
- Big domain: 13 members
- Small domain: 12 members + big domain members interpolated to small domain grid



Operational COMECS

- Version 1 operationalized June 2017
 - Multi-model: HARMONIE-AROME + HIRLAM
- Version 2 operationalized May 2018
 - Only HARMONIE-AROME, HarmonEPS-40h1.1, 2.5km, 65 vert. levels
- Version 3 operational later 2019
 - One (big) domain: NEA
 - HarmonEPS-40h1.1.1, 2.5km, 65 vert. levels

HPC usage prior to COMEPS

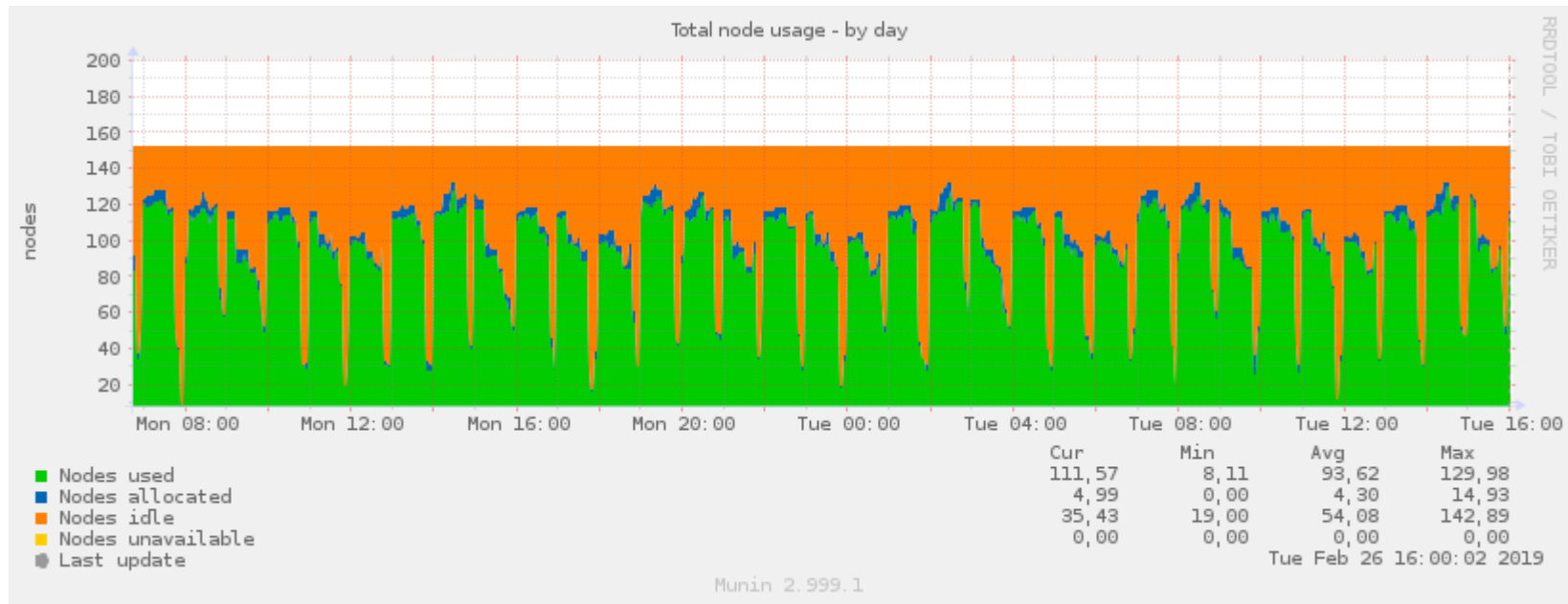


HPC used almost 100%
after main synoptic hours

HPC idle

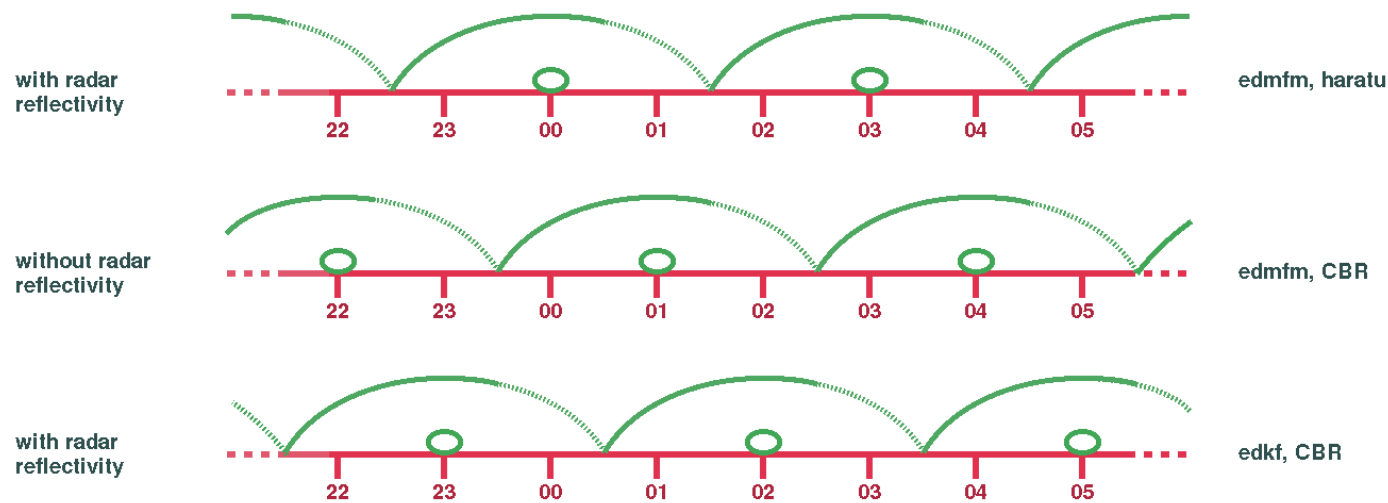


HPC usage with COMEPS v2



- Every hour we run two short control runs and four new perturbed COMEPS members
- COMEPS ensemble includes lagged members
- Every hour the four oldest perturbed members are replaced by the four new perturbed members

Rapid update cycling for control runs



- For each domain, run three parallel, time-shifted HarmonEPS suites
- 3DVAR upper air assimilation (conventional observations plus AMSU-A, AMSU-B, MHS, AMV, MODE-S, ATMS, RO and radar reflectivity); surface assimilation
- Allow use of different observation types and physics configurations in the three suites

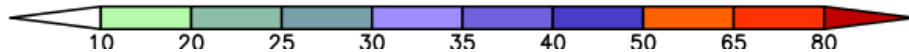
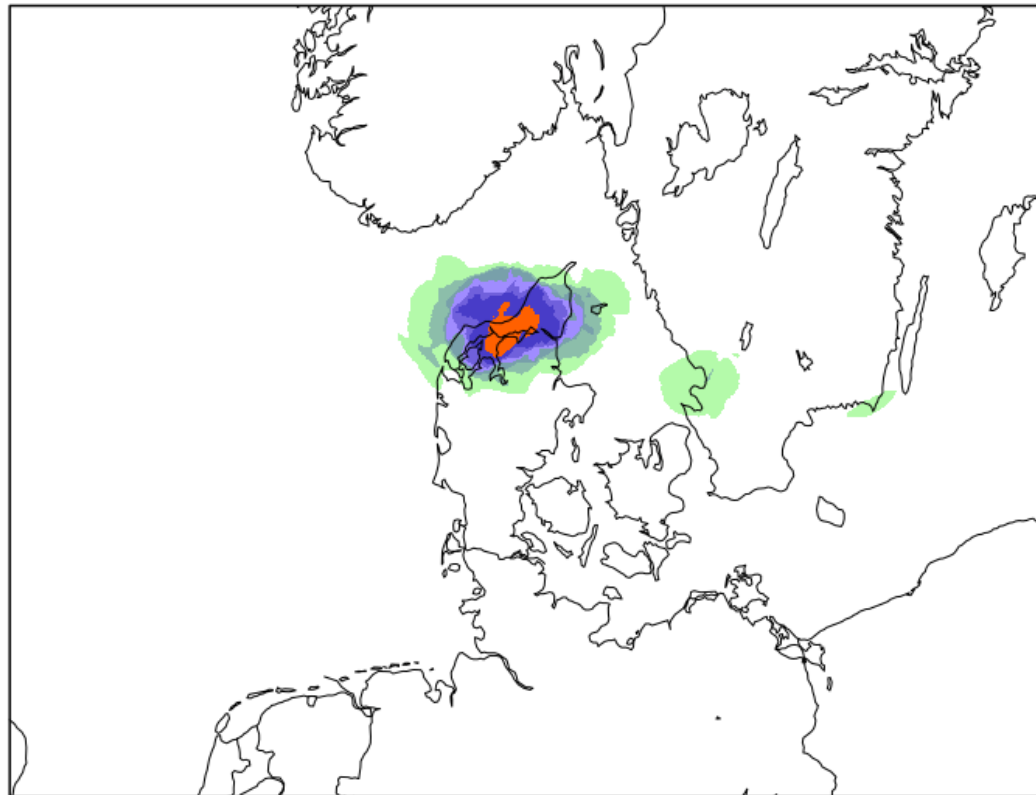
Perturbations

- Initial conditions: SLAF/random field perturbations (IFS-HRES) + PertAna
- Lateral boundary conditions: SLAF/random field perturbations
- Stochastic perturbations of surface parameters (roughness, albedo, SST, soil temperature, soil moisture)
- Multi-physics (shallow convection, turbulence, OCND2, Z01D, LCRIT)

Postprocessed products

Probability maps, upscaled probabilities

2018102609+12h: Prob($P_{cp} > 25\text{mm}/6\text{h}$)
Valid on Friday 26 Oct 21:00 UTC

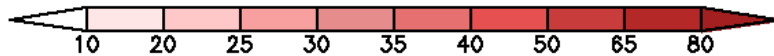
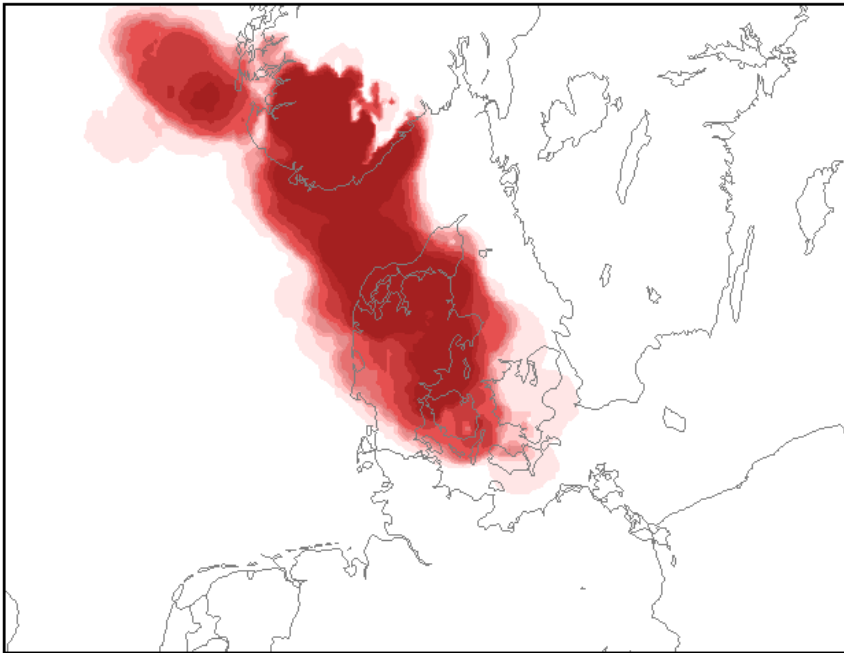


Probability of exceeding threshold somewhere in neighbourhood of grid point

Postprocessed products

Probability maps

2012122212+027h: Prob(Snowstorm)
Valid on Sunday 23 Dec 15:00 UTC

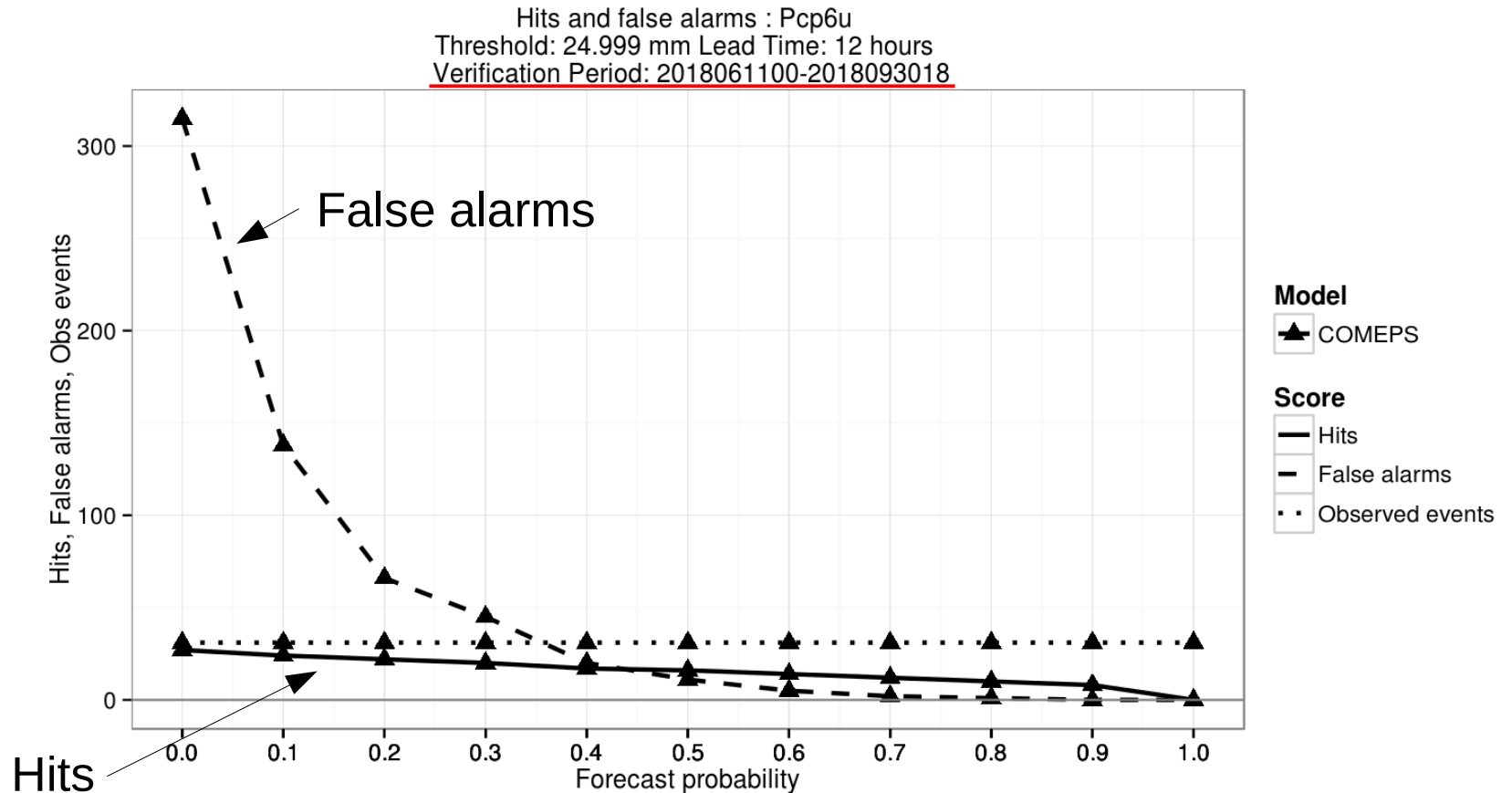


Joint probabilities of, e.g., exceeding thresholds for both wind speed and snowfall somewhere in neighbourhood of grid point

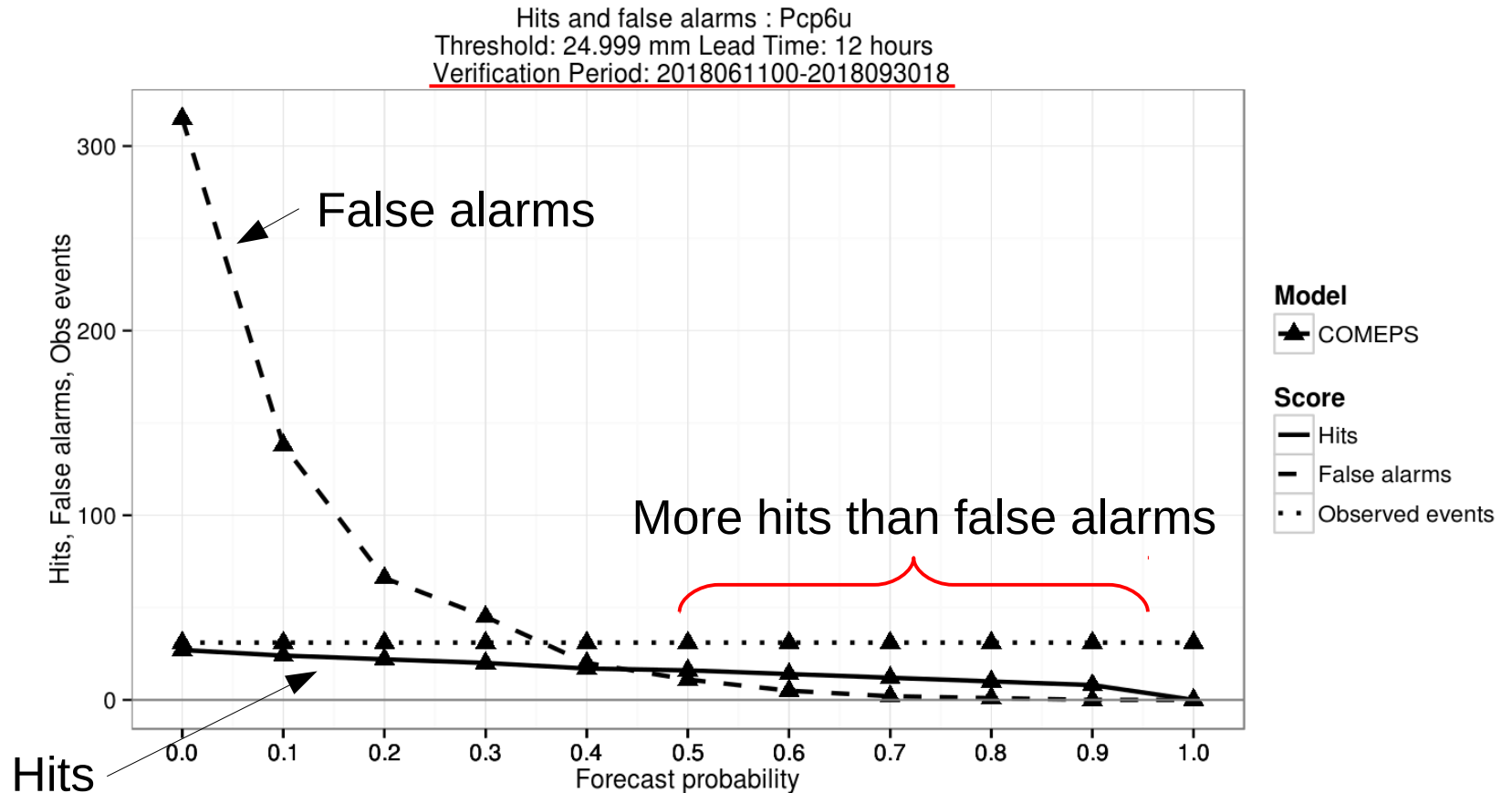
Verification of upscaled probabilities

- Question from forecasters: “At what probability level do you recommend that we issue a warning?”

Verification of upscaled probabilities $\text{prob}(\text{pcp} \geq 25\text{mm}/6\text{h})$



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Verification of upscaled probabilities

- Question from forecasters: “At what probability level do you recommend that we issue a warning?”
- “Last summer you would have got more hits than false alarms if you had issued warnings [for $pcp \geq 25\text{mm}/6\text{h}$] when the upscaled probability was 50% or more!”

Verification of upscaled probabilities

- Question from forecasters: “At what probability level do you recommend that we issue a warning?”
- “Last summer you would have got more hits than false alarms if you had issued warnings [for $pcp \geq 25\text{mm}/6\text{h}$] when the upscaled probability was 50% or more!”
- The optimal balance between hits, false alarms and misses must take into account costs and losses associated with false alarms and misses.



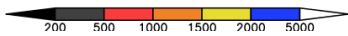
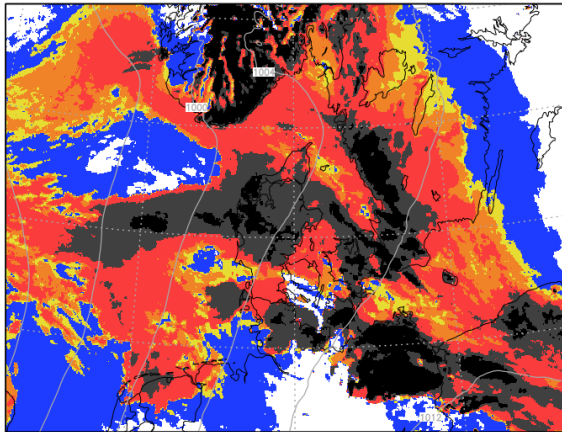
Postprocessed products

Percentile maps

Ceiling percentiles

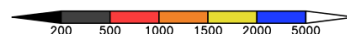
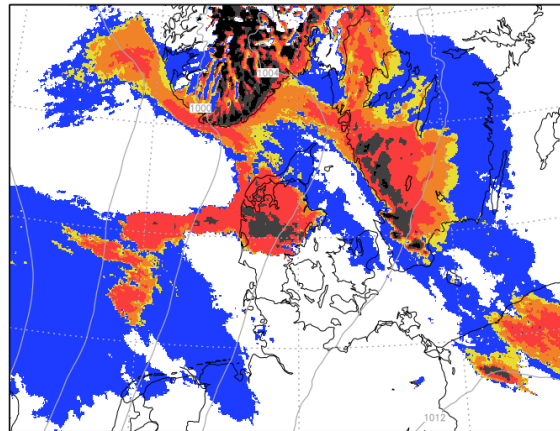
10th percentile

Ceiling 10th percentile [ft], 2019030603+03h
Valid on Wednesday 6 Mar 06:00 UTC



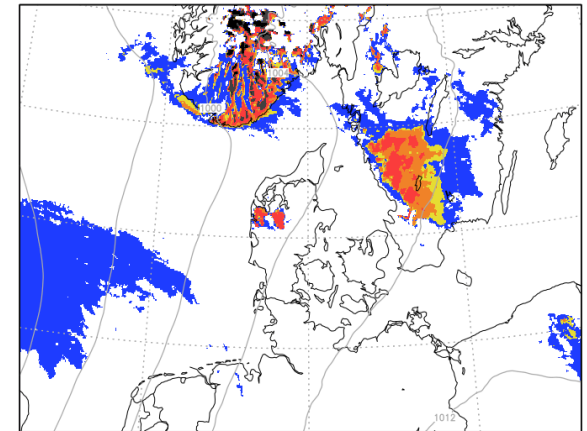
median

Ceiling 50th percentile [ft], 2019030603+03h
Valid on Wednesday 6 Mar 06:00 UTC



90th percentile

Ceiling 90th percentile [ft], 2019030603+03h
Valid on Wednesday 6 Mar 06:00 UTC



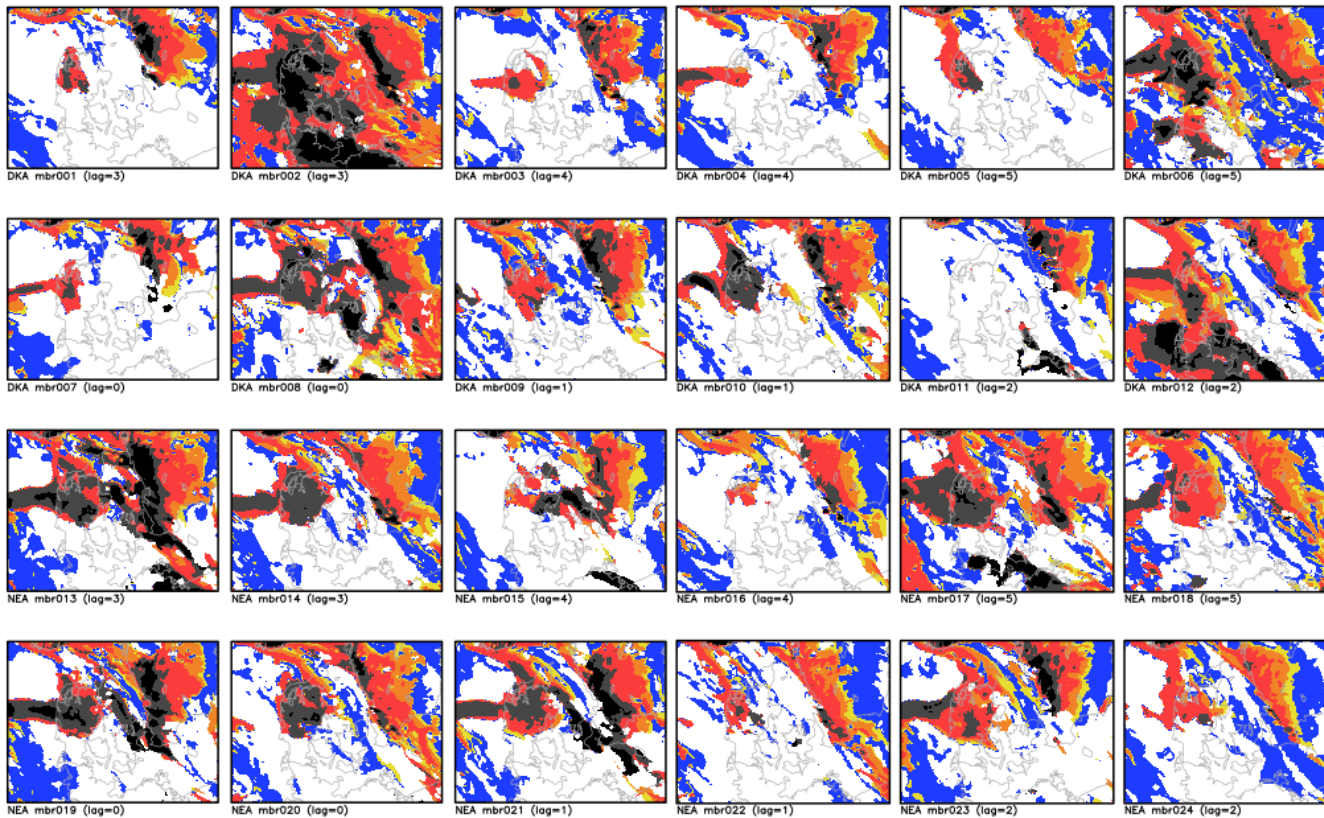
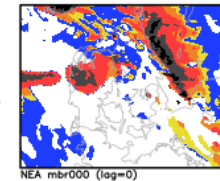
DMI

Vejr, klima og hav

Postprocessed products

Postage stamp plots

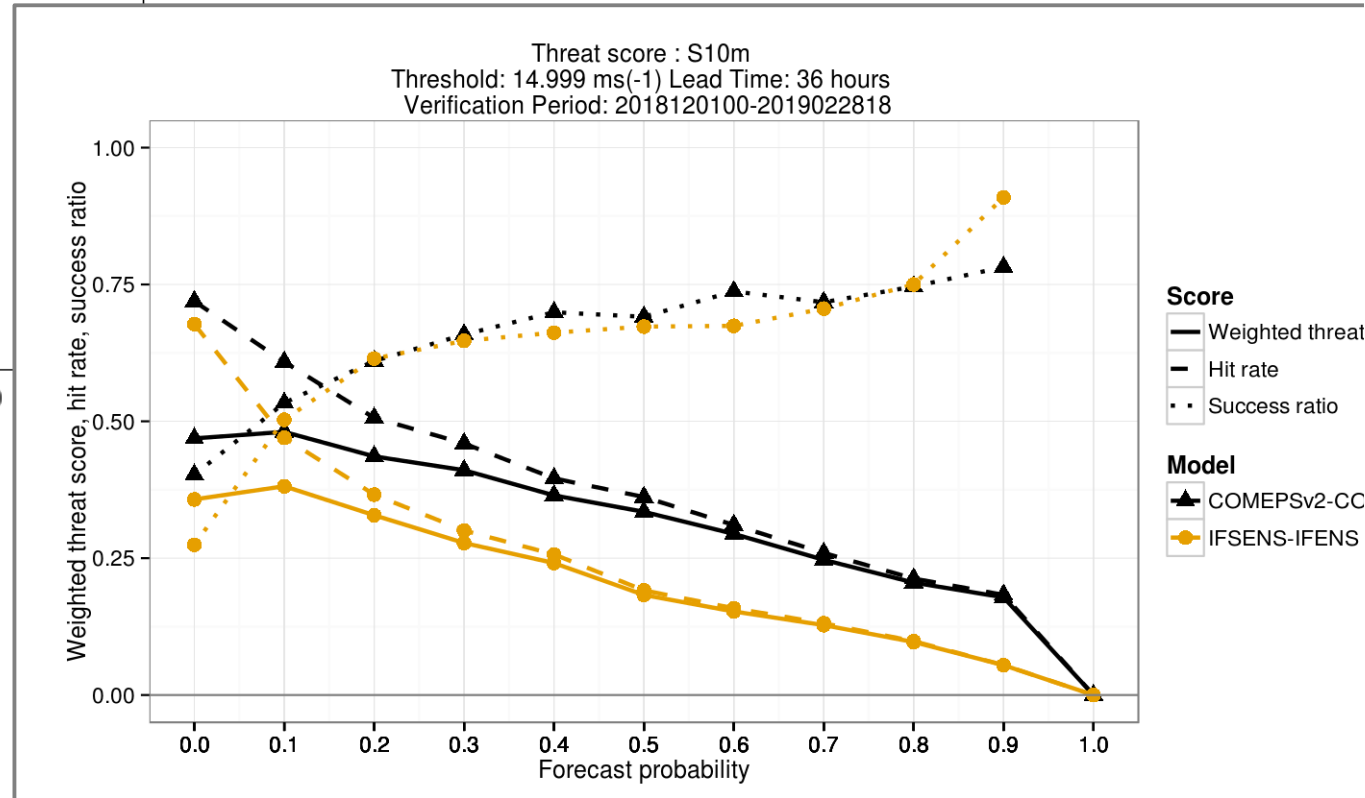
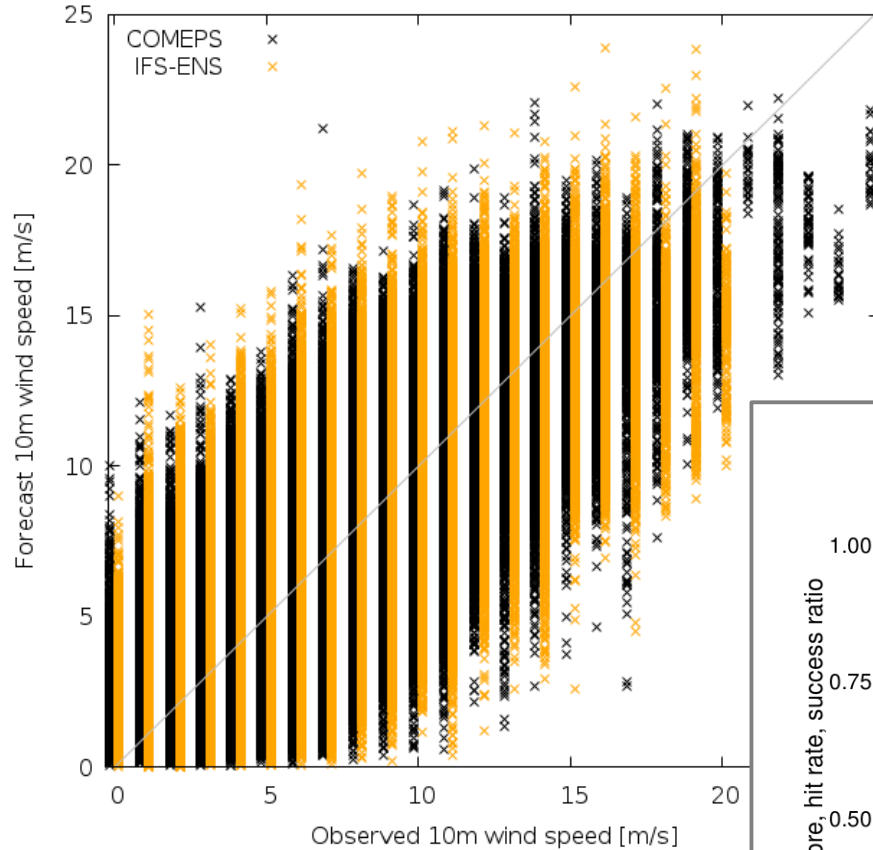
2019030603+03h, ceiling [ft]
Valid on Wednesday 6 Mar 06:00 UTC



Verification of gale force wind

Comparison to IFS-ENS

36h forecasts, DJF 2018/19

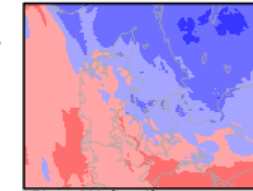


Planned upgrades

- HarmonEPS-40h1.1.1
- All members on big domain
- Humidity perturbations(?)
- Use of IFS-ENS perturbations(?)

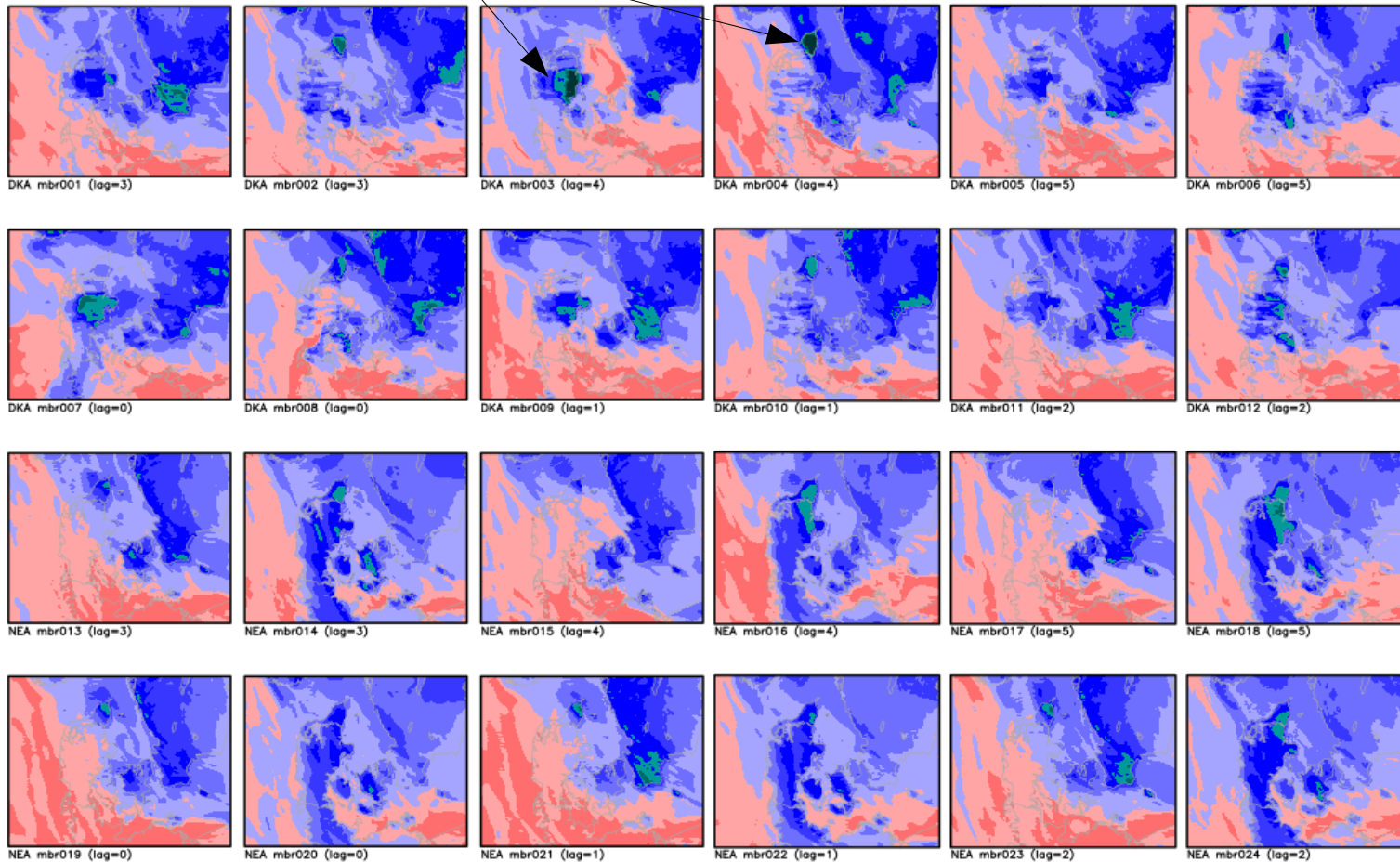
Dewpoint example

2019031909+3h, 2m dewpoint
Valid on Tuesday 19 Mar 12:00 UTC



Unperturbed
forecast

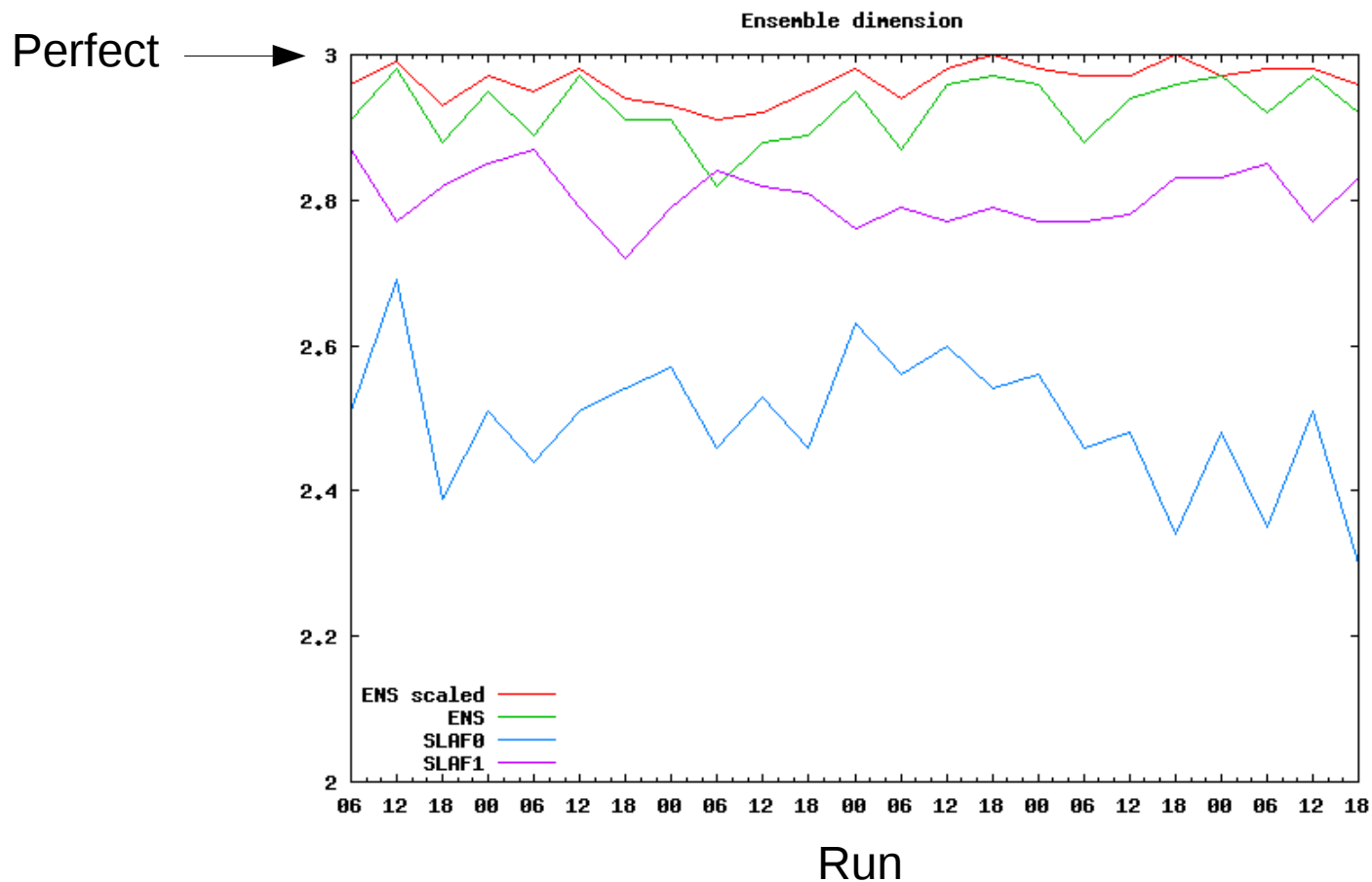
Extremely dry
(due to humidity perturbation?)



IFS-ENS perturbations

- SLAF initial condition perturbations are not mutually independent/orthogonal
- IFS-ENS perturbations are mutually orthogonal
- Describe perturbation orthonormality by the dimension spanned by the perturbations, i.e. the “ensemble dimension” (or “bred vector dimension”; Patil et al. 2001; Pazó et al. 2010), using a total energy norm

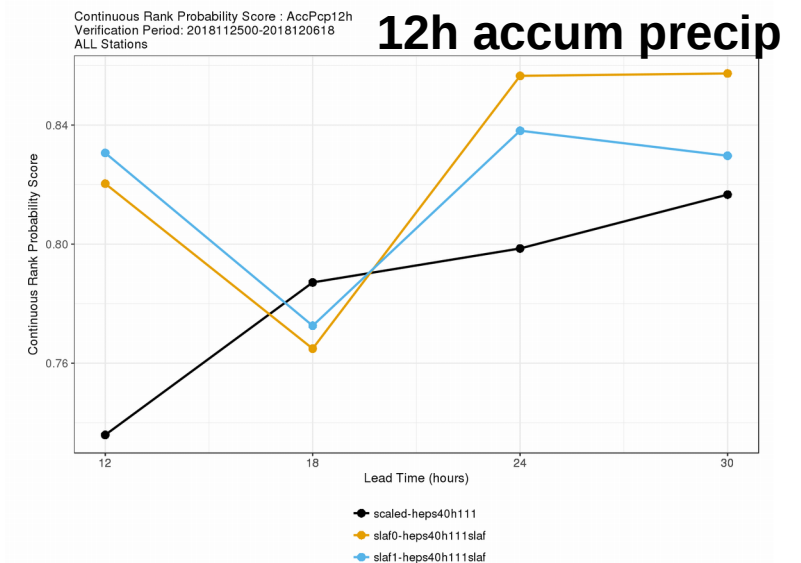
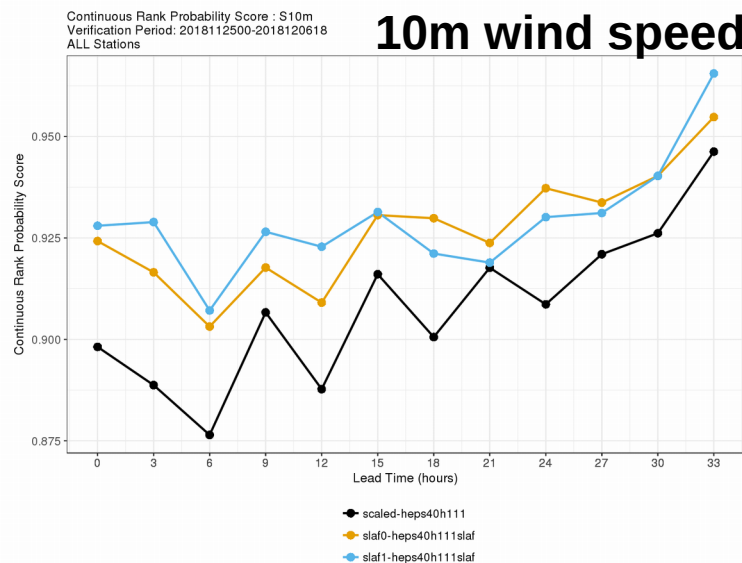
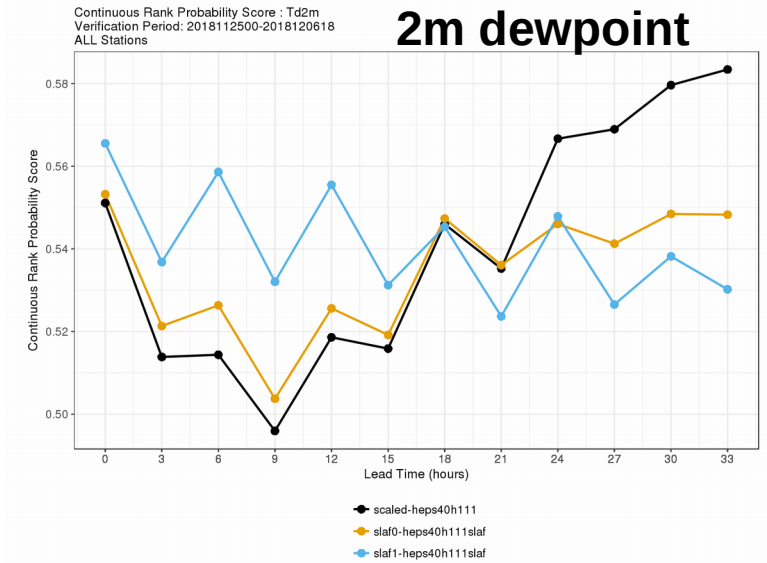
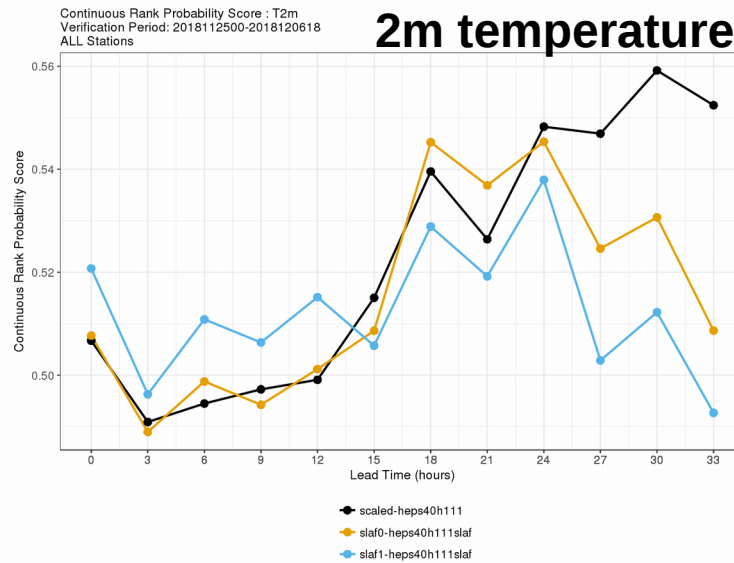
Ensemble dimension (at forecast initial time)



Continuous Ranked Probability Scores

Perturbations:

- IFS-ENS
- SLAF0
- SLAF1



IFS-ENS perturbations

- IFS-ENS perturbations span the phase space better than SLAF perturbations
- Skill (CRPS) is better for short lead times (less than ~12 hours) compared to SLAF method for the short period tested
- For longer lead times the benefits of IFS-ENS perturbations are not obvious
- More tests needed...

Summary of experiences with COMEPS

- Meteorological performance is comparable to other mesoscale EPS's
- Hourly updates allow better utilization of HPC resources
- (Some) forecasters look at COMEPS when they make their forecasts

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Thank you for your attention!