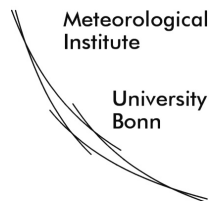


# Statistical Postprocessing of Surface Weather Parameters

Susanne Theis  
Andreas Hense

Ulrich Damrath  
Volker Renner



## Example of Convective Precipitation

### OUTLINE

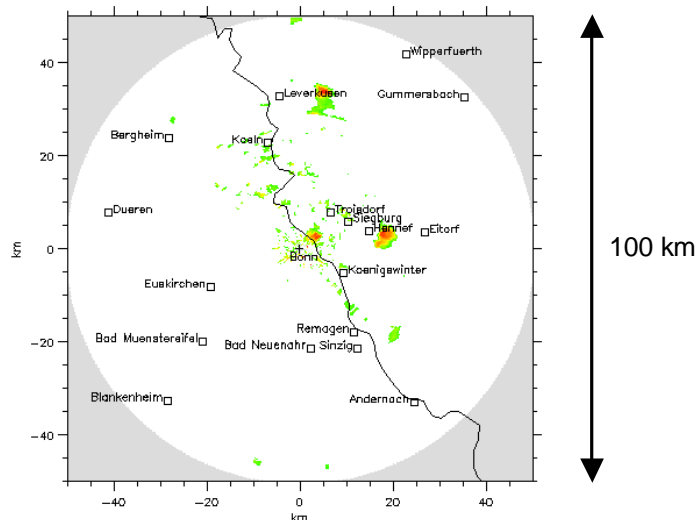
Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

Conclusion

1999 06 22 08 13 00



# Limits of Deterministic Predictability

## OUTLINE

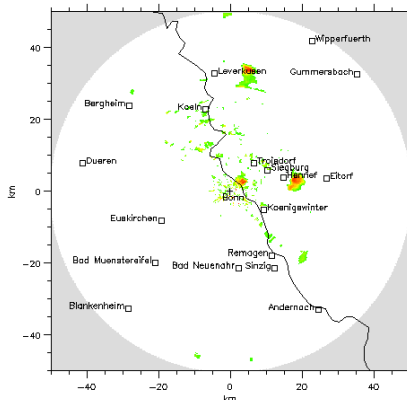
Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

Conclusion

1999 06 22 08 13 00



The NWP Model LM:



grid size: 7 km



lead time: 48h

The DMO of the LM might contain a considerable amount of noise!

# From the Model to the User

## OUTLINE

Motivation

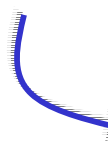
Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

Conclusion



model + autom. postprocessing



judgment by an expert



# Automatic Forecast Product

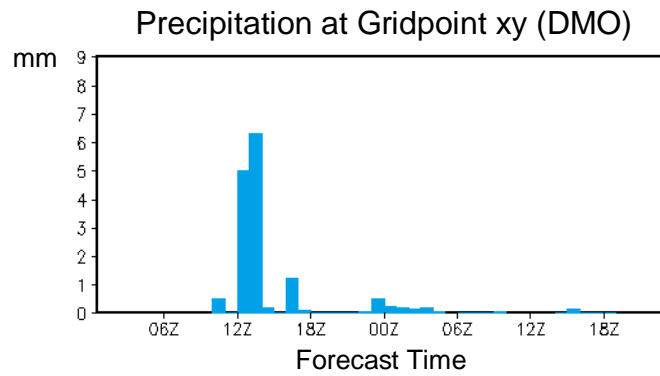
## OUTLINE

Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

Conclusion



# Automatic Forecast Product

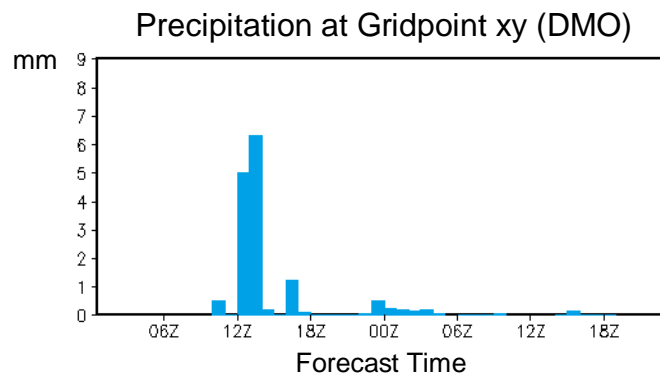
## OUTLINE

Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

Conclusion



The uncertainty inherent in forecasters' judgments is not reflected – the forecast is not consistent!

# Aims of the Project

## OUTLINE

### Motivation

### Experimental Ensemble

### Statistical Postprocessing

### Conclusion

- detection of cases with limited predictability
- optimal interpretation of the DMO in such cases (automatic method!)

# The Experimental Ensemble

## OUTLINE

### Motivation

### Experimental Ensemble

#### - Method

#### - Results

### Statistical Postprocessing

### Conclusion

Perturbation of  
**sub-grid scale processes:**

- parametrized tendencies (ECMWF)
- solar radiation flux at the ground
- roughness length

# The Experimental Ensemble

## OUTLINE

Motivation

Perturbation of **parametrized tendencies**:

**Experimental Ensemble**

- Method

- Results

Unperturbed simulation:

$$e(t) = \int_{t=0}^t \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} dt = \int_{t=0}^t \{ A(e;t) + P(e;t) \} dt$$

Statistical Postprocessing

Ensemble member:

Conclusion

$$e_j(t) = \int_{t=0}^t \{ A(e_j;t) + P(e_j;t) \cdot \langle x_j(r;t) \rangle \} dt$$

# The Experimental Ensemble

## OUTLINE

Motivation

**Structures of a few gridboxes in size** are very sensitive to the perturbations

**Experimental Ensemble**

-Method

-Results

Statistical Postprocessing

Conclusion

- 1-hr sum of precipitation (conv and gsc) **XX**
- cloud cover (esp. conv) **XX**
- net solar radiation **XX**
- 2m-temperature **X**
- net thermal radiation **X**
- 10m-wind (gusts and mean) **0**

# Statistical Postprocessing

## OUTLINE

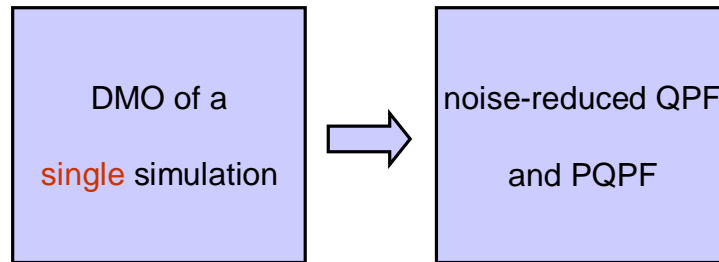
Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

- Method
- Products
- Verification

Conclusion



# Basic Assumption

## OUTLINE

Motivation

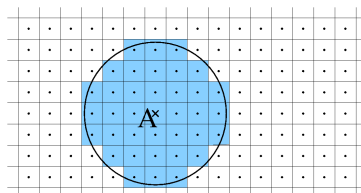
Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

- Method
- Products
- Verification

Conclusion

random variability  
=  
variability in space & time



Forecasts within a neighbourhood in space & time constitute a sample of the forecast at grid point A

# Products of Postprocessing

## OUTLINE

Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

- Method

- Products

- Verification

Conclusion

- Mean Value and Expected Value
- Quantiles (10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 90%)
- Probability of Precipitation (several thresholds)

# Example of a Forecast Product

## OUTLINE

Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

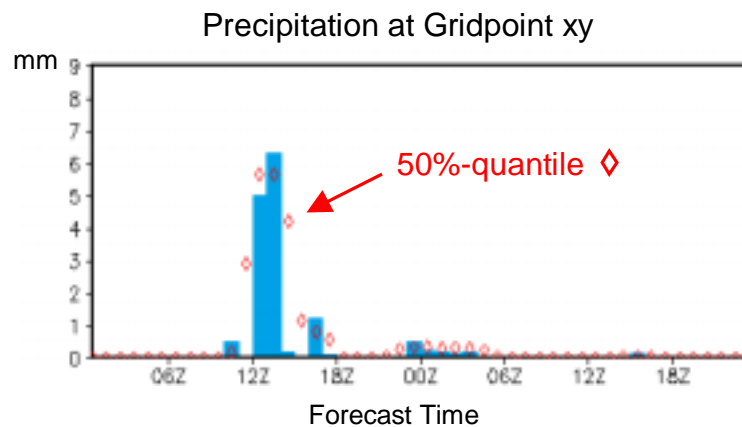
Statistical Postprocessing

- Method

- Products

- Verification

Conclusion



# Example of a Forecast Product

## OUTLINE

Motivation

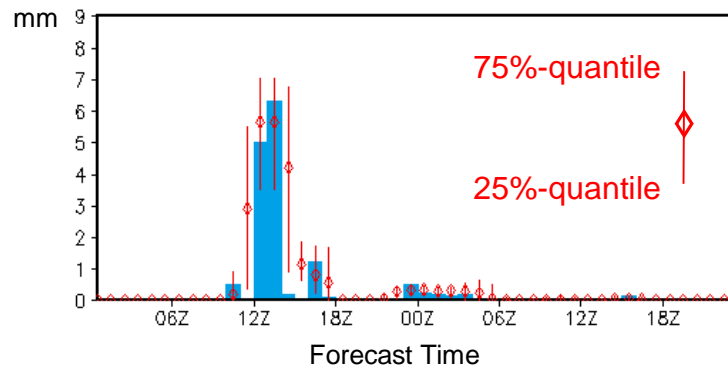
Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

- Method
- Products
- Verification

Conclusion

### Precipitation at Gridpoint xy



# Example of a Forecast Product

## OUTLINE

Motivation

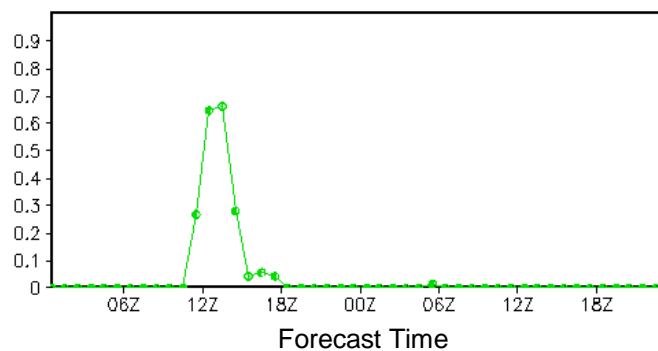
Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

- Method
- Products
- Verification

Conclusion

### Probability of Precipitation > 2.0 mm at Gridpoint xy





# Verification of Postprocessed DMO

## OUTLINE

### Motivation

### Experimental Ensemble

### Statistical Postprocessing

- Method
- Products
- Verification

### Conclusion

...has been done:

- for 1-hour sums of precipitation and 2m-temperature
- for several periods in the warm season (length: 2 weeks each)
- on the area of Germany

Following example: 10.7.-24.7.2002  
1-hour sums of precipitation

# Verification of Mean Value

## OUTLINE

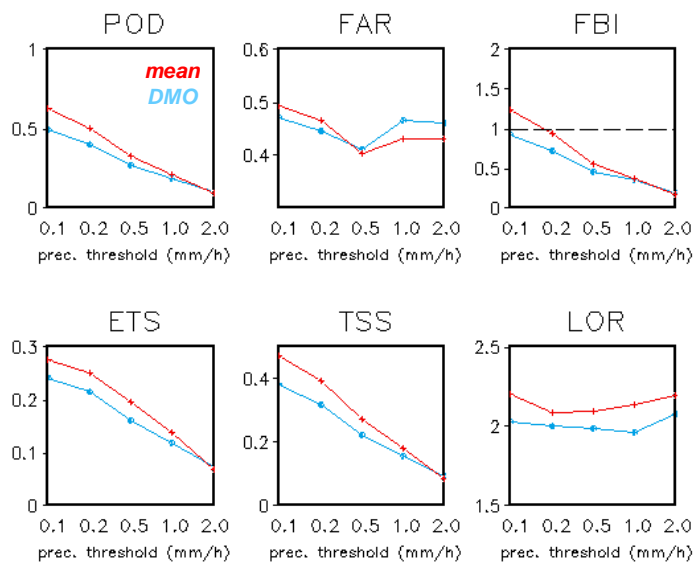
### Motivation

### Experimental Ensemble

### Statistical Postprocessing

- Method
- Products
- Verification

### Conclusion



# Verification of PoP Forecasts

## OUTLINE

Motivation

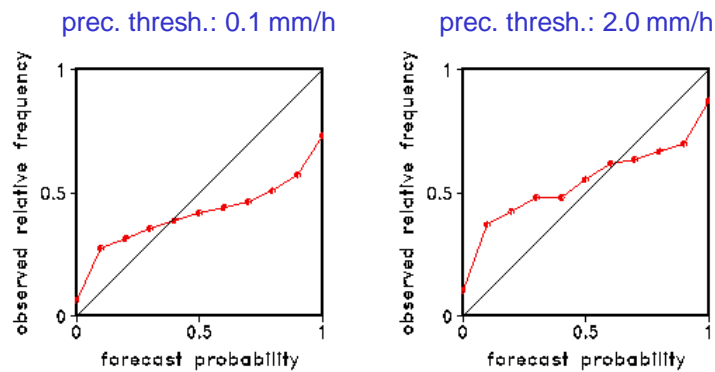
Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

- Method
- Products
- Verification

Conclusion

## Reliability Diagram



# Conclusion

## OUTLINE

Motivation

Experimental Ensemble

Statistical Postprocessing

Conclusion

- small scales of the DMO contain a considerable amount of noise (experimental ensemble)
- postprocessing (smoothing) significantly improves the DMO in some respects
- probabilistic QPF still needs improvement

# Outlook

## OUTLINE

Motivation

Experimental  
Ensemble

Statistical  
Postprocessing

Conclusion

- make further refinements to the postprocessing method
- can we improve the PQPF?
- another postprocessing method: application of wavelets