

WG5: Verification Overview Common Plot Reports

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Common Plot Report Preparation :WG5 Task 1.2

Data provided seasonally by all countries (when available)

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PD Precipitation plots from Elena Oberto presentation



COSMO GM Plenary session, 2-5 Sept 2013, Sibiu



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Standard Verification

- Period: JJA 2012, SON 2012, DJF2012/2013, MAM 2013
- Run: 00 UTC run
- o Continuous parameters T2m, Td2m, Mslp, Wspeed, TCC
 - Scores : ME, RMSE
 - Forecasts Step: every 3 hours
- Dichotomic parameters Precipitation:
 - Scores: FBI-POD-FAR-TS with <u>Performance Diagram</u>
 - Cumulating: 6h and 24h
 - Thresholds: 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 mm/6h and mm/24h





Conditional Verification (focus on the next slides)

• <u>2mT verification with the following criteria (1 condition)</u>:

- Total cloud cover >= 75% (overcast condition) (condition based on observations)
- Total cloud cover <= 25% (clear sky condition) (condition based on observations)
- 0
- <u>2mT verification with the following criteria (2 conditions)</u>:
 - Total cloud cover >= 75% (overcast condition) AND Wind Speed<2.5 m/s (condition based on observations)
 - Total cloud cover <= 25% (clear sky condition) AND Wind Speed<2.5 m/s (condition based on observations)



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2MT IN SKY CLEAR CONDITIONS - JJA 2012 - MAM 2013



2MT IN CLEAR SKY CONDITIONS AND NO ADVECTION - JJA 2012 - MAM 2013



2MT IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS - JJA 2012 - MAM 2013



2MT IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS AND NO ADVECTION - JJA 2012 - MAM 2013





Standard Verification on <u>Common Area</u> NEW!

- Period: DJF2012/2013, MAM 2013
- Run: 00 UTC run
- o Continuous parameters T2m, Td2m, Mslp, Wspeed, TCC
 - Scores : ME, RMSE
 - Forecasts Step: every 3 hours
- Dichotomic parameters Precipitation:
 - Scores: FBI-POD-FAR-TS with <u>Performance Diagram</u>
 - Cumulating: 6h and 24h
 - Thresholds: 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 mm/6h and mm/24h





Standard Verification on Common Area



2M TEMPERATURE - DJF 2013 - MAM 2013



DJF and MAM: CPL, CGR increase underestimation in the CA while CEU, CME and CI7 decrease this tendency. RMSE in CA worse for CPL and CGR, while CI7, CEU, CME slightly improve.



MEAN SEA LEVEL PRESSURE - DJF 2013 – MAM 2013



DJF: CEU shows in both domains no bias value. CI7, CME and CGR show in VD overestimation that disappears in the CA (maybe due to the variability of weather in these areas). It is worth to note the evident peculiar underestimation of CRO in VD. RMSE shows improvement for CI7 and CEU, a steady value for CME and CGR, a clear worsening for CPL in the CA MAM: CME CEU shows in both domains underestimation. almost no bias value for CPL for its own domain, but is overestimated in CA. Other models can be considered steady. RMSE shows an improvement for CRU and CEU, CGR shows higher values.



WIND SPEED AT 10M - DJF 2013 - MAM 2013





Some points to remember about precipitation verification:

- The purpose of these plots is to see the overall performance of COSMO model
- Relative comparison is not "fair" because models are different (ic/bc, assimilation cycle, model version, region characteristics, number of stations used)
- Only some thresholds and cumulation time have been considered
 - they identify different rainfall regime depending on seasons and geographical characteristics



PERFORMANCE DIAGRAM



- In the graph is exploited the geometric relationship between four measures of dichotomous forecast performance:
 - probability of detection (POD)
 - success ratio(SR, defined as 1-FAR)
 - bias score (BS)
 - threat score (TS, also known as the Critical Success Index).
- For good forecasts, POD, SR, bias and TS approach unity, such that a perfect forecast lies in the upper right of the diagram.
- The cross-hairs about the verification point represent the influence of the sampling variability.
 - They are estimated using a form of resampling with replacement bootstrapping from the verification data (from the contingency table).
 - The bars represents the 95th percentile range for SR and POD.



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Common area → Italy
Dataset → high res raingauges
Method → 24h/6h averaged cumulated precipitation or maximum values
(both observed and forecasted) over 90 meteo-hydrological basins

3 methods

Various domains → each countries dataset → synop stations Method → 24h/6h averaged cumulated forecasted precipitation values over 15 km radius, 24h/6h cumulated observed precipitation values over station point

3



Common area → decided in Lugano
Dataset → synop stations
Method → 24h/6h averaged cumulated forecasted precipitation values over 15 km radius, 24h/6h cumulated observed precipitation values over station point

2





Cumulation period: 6 h

- We considered for the 6h cumulation period only the first day of forecast:
 - □ + 0h to +6h
 - □ + 6h to +12h
 - □ + 12h to +18h
 - □ + 18h to +24h
- Reference threshold:
 - 0.2 mm
 - 2 mm
 - 10 mm



Average over area > 0.2 mm/6h

0	17 0006
	17 0000
~	17 1218
Ň	17 1824
	7 0006
	7 0612
	7 1218
	7 1824
0	FU 0006
	EU 0612
	EU 1218
	EU 1824
	ME 0006
	ME 0612
\diamond	ME 1218
\triangle	ME 1824
0	12 0006
	12 0612
\diamond	2 1218
\triangle	l2 1824
	IT 0006
	IT 0612
\diamond	IT 1218
\triangle	IT 1824
0	GR 0006
	GR 0612
\diamond	GR 1218
	GR 1824
0	ECMWF 0006
	ECMWF 0612
	ECMWF 1218
	ECMWF 1824









Again models are grouped together in CA 2, with tendency to overestimation



Average over area > 0.2 mm/6h





Models are not grouped together anymore in their domains, tendency to overestimation remains

Next slides for higher thresholds show similar behaviour











Similar situation of CA



Average over area > 2 mm/6h









Average over area > 10 mm/6h





Similar situation of CA-1. Lower scores due probably to the use of SYNOP in CA-2 and high resolution network in CA-1









Some considerations

 Useful to investigate the characteristics, peculiarity, the errors and deficiencies of the own model version over the own territory, BUT it is also necessary to have a wider vision→ a common area (CA1 or/and CA2) with a common dataset (base rate) used by everyone in order to compare objectively the results

2. How big is the impact of the methodology of verification on the final results?

- 3. Over Italy we consider observed and forecasted mean values over areas, instead over CA and VD we average only the forecasted values (15 km radius) compare with the single synop station: is it too unfair for the model?
- 4. There are some similarities between CA1 and CA2 results, BUT with a general tendency of overestimation over CA2: probably it is connected with the use of single station observation.



Thank you – Ευχαριστώ



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