

Sensitivity of COSMO-LEPS forecast skill to the verification network: application to MesoVICT cases

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Outline

- Introduction to MesoVICT project.
- Available datasets:
 - analysis (gridded and sparse obs),
 - model (mesoscale ensemble system).
- Verification methodologies.
- Results.
- Conclusions and plans.

MesoVICT: what is it?

MesoVICT (**M**esocale **V**erification **I**ntercomparison in **C**omplex **T**errain) is a WMO-endorsed project dealing with the inter-comparison of verification methods (**no inter-comparison of models!**).

Aims of MesoVICT:

- to investigate the ability of spatial verification methods to verify fields other than deterministic precipitation forecasts, like ensemble forecasts.
- to demonstrate the capability of spatial verification methods over complex terrain.
- to provide a community testbed where common data sets are available.

Outline

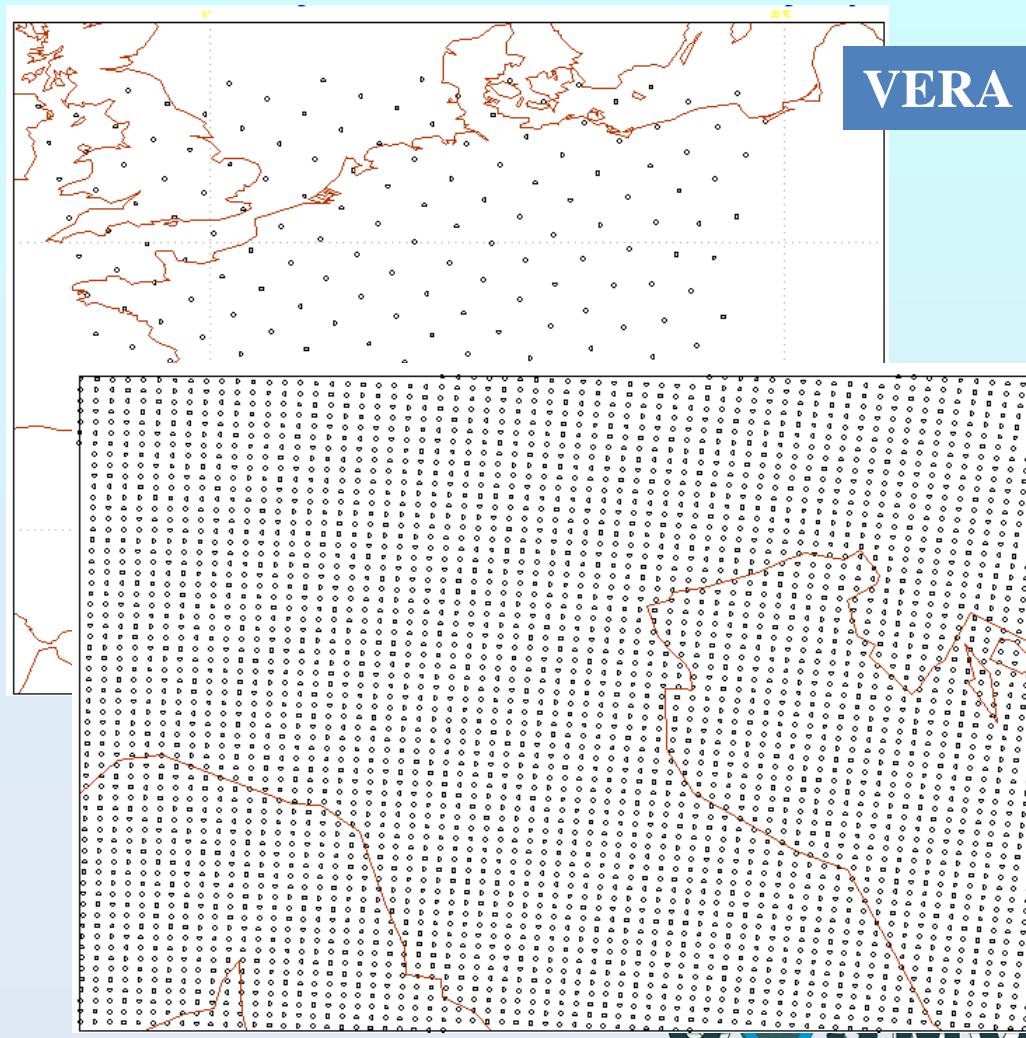
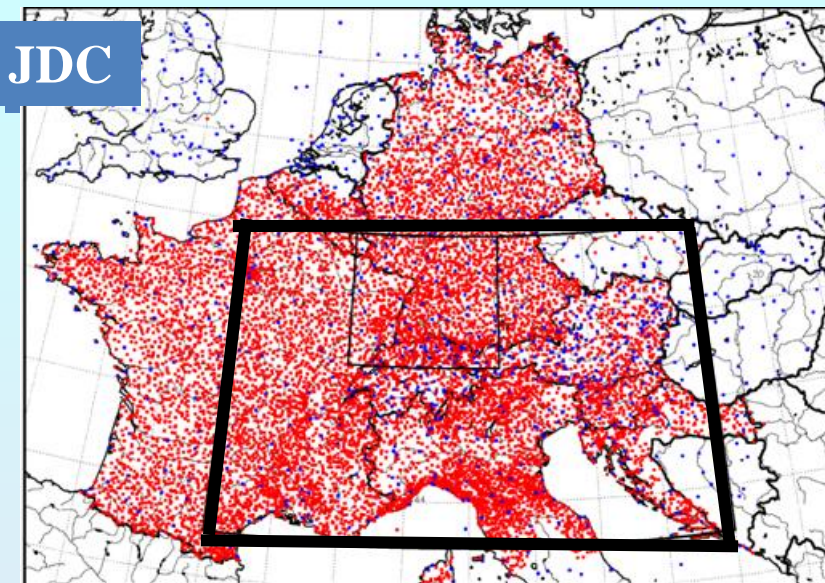
- Available datasets:
 - analysis (gridded and sparse obs),

MesoVICT: what does it provide?

Verification networks covering 2007:

JDC (Joint DPhase-Cops) dataset: about 12000 obs – mean station distance ~ 12 km.

VERA (Vienna Enhanced Resolution Analysis): gridded analysis at the resolution of 8 km.



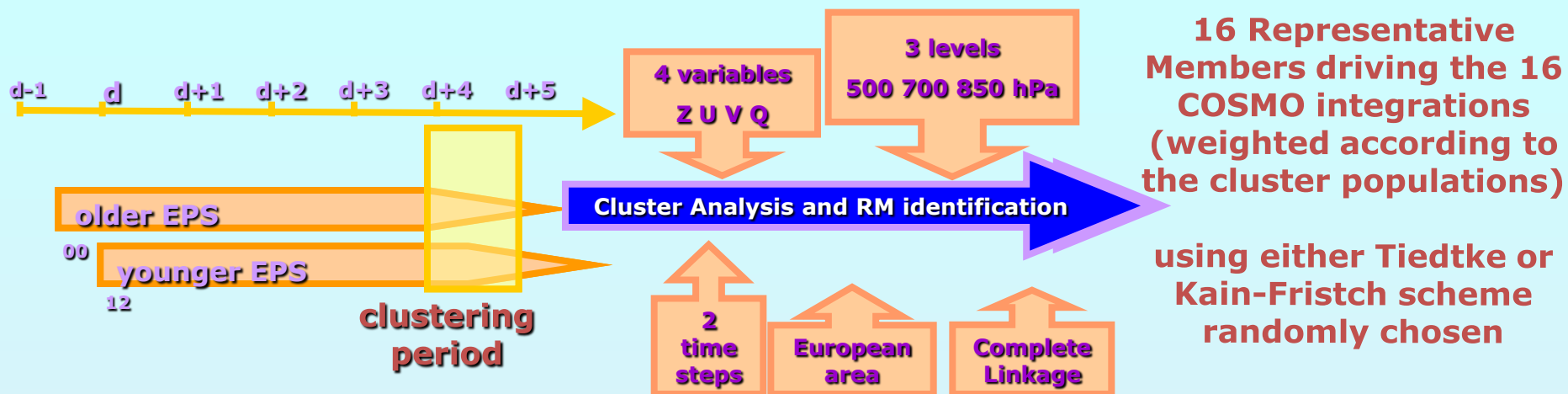
Verification will be performed over the DPHASE area (43-50N, 2-18E).

Outline

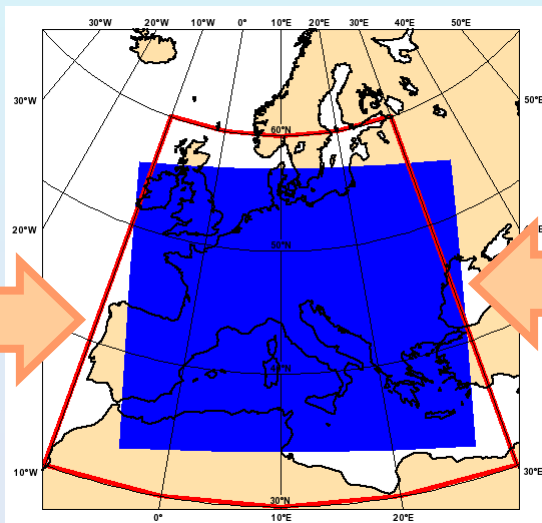
- Available datasets :
 - model (mesoscale ensemble system).

COSMO-LEPS suite @ ECMWF: status in 2007

Limited-area-model Ensemble Prediction System based on COSMO model



COSMO-LEPS
clustering
area



COSMO-LEPS
Integration
Domain

- suite runs as a “time-critical application” managed by ARPA-SIMC; runs **ONLY** at 12UTC; 6-hourly post-processing;
- $\Delta x \sim 10$ km; 32 ML; fc+132h;
- **COSMO v3.20** in 2007,
- computer time provided by the COSMO partners which are ECMWF member states.

Verification networks and methodologies

COSMO-LEPS is verified against the following networks/methodologies
for all mesoVICT cases (6 cases, 18 verification days):

| Methodology Network | Nearest grid point | Bilinear interpolation | Boxes (DIST): 0.5x0.5, 1.0x1.0, 1.5x1.5 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| VERA gridded analysis | done | done | done, done, done |
| JDC sparse obs | done | done | done, done, done |

Overall aims:

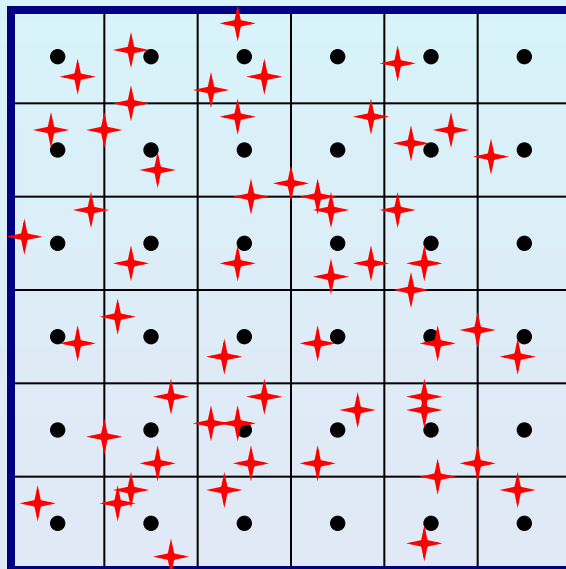
- to test the forecast skill of COSMO-LEPS in terms of total precipitation for different verification networks and different verification methods,
- to understand the meaning of the differences in the verification scores.

Verification with boxes of the distributions (DIST)

The verification can be performed in terms of:

- **Average value**
- *Maximum value*
- 50th percentile (Median)
- 75th, 90th, 95th percentiles

in a **box**



- ★ Station observation
- Grid point forecast

Two measures of precipitation are investigated:

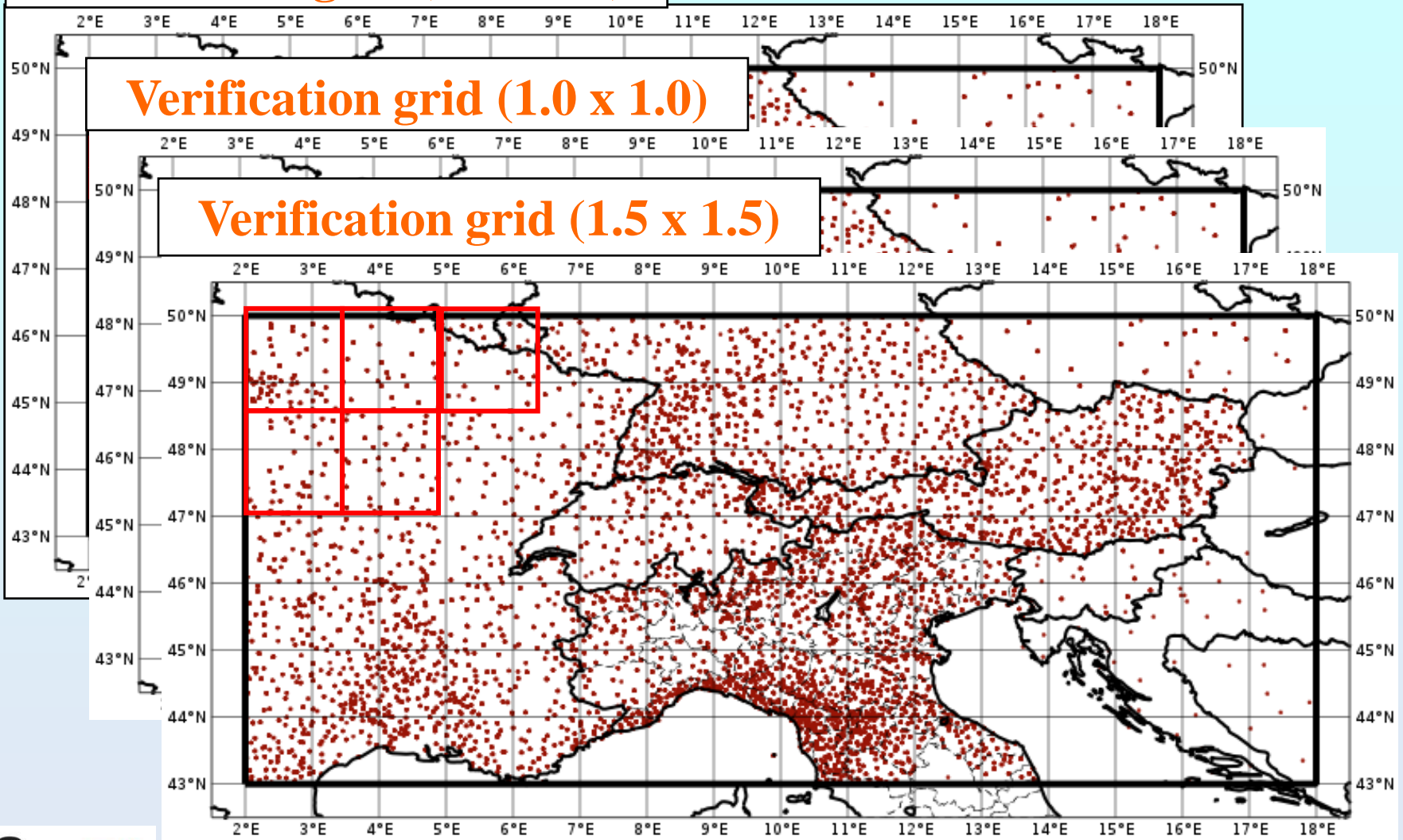
- **the average volume of water deployed over a specific region;**
- *the rainfall peaks occurring within the same region.*

OBSERVATION MASKS

Verification grid (0.5 x 0.5)

Verification grid (1.0 x 1.0)

Verification grid (1.5 x 1.5)



Objective verification of COSMO-LEPS

Main features:

variable: 6h cumulated precip (0-6, ..., 18-24 UTC);

period: all 6 mesoVICT cases (Jun – Sep 2007);

region: 43-50N, 2-18E (D-PHASE area);

method: NGP, BILIN, BOXES of different sizes;

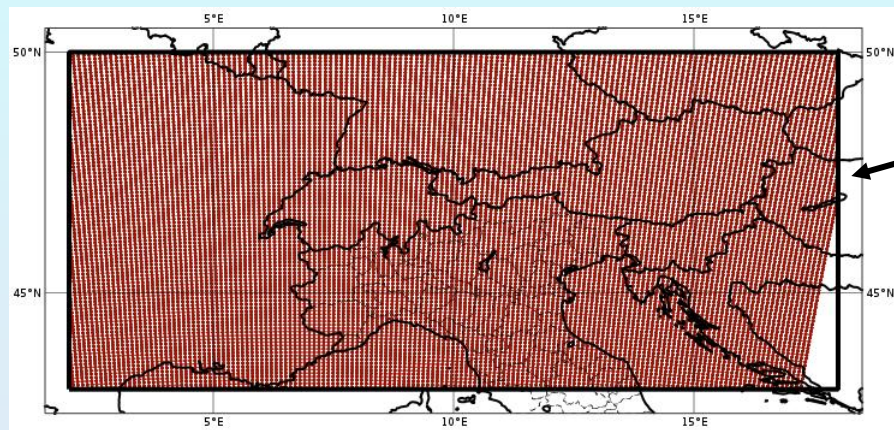
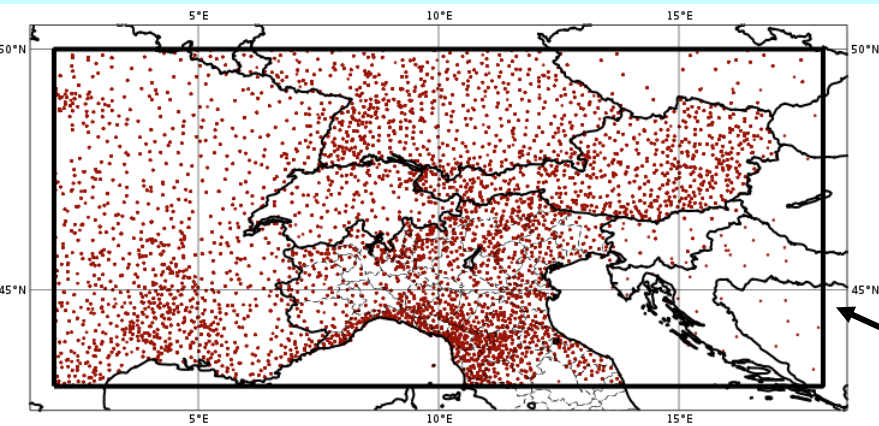
obs: JDC or VERA;

fcst ranges: 0-6h, 6-12h, ..., 126-132h;

thresholds: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 mm/6h;

system: COSMO-LEPS;

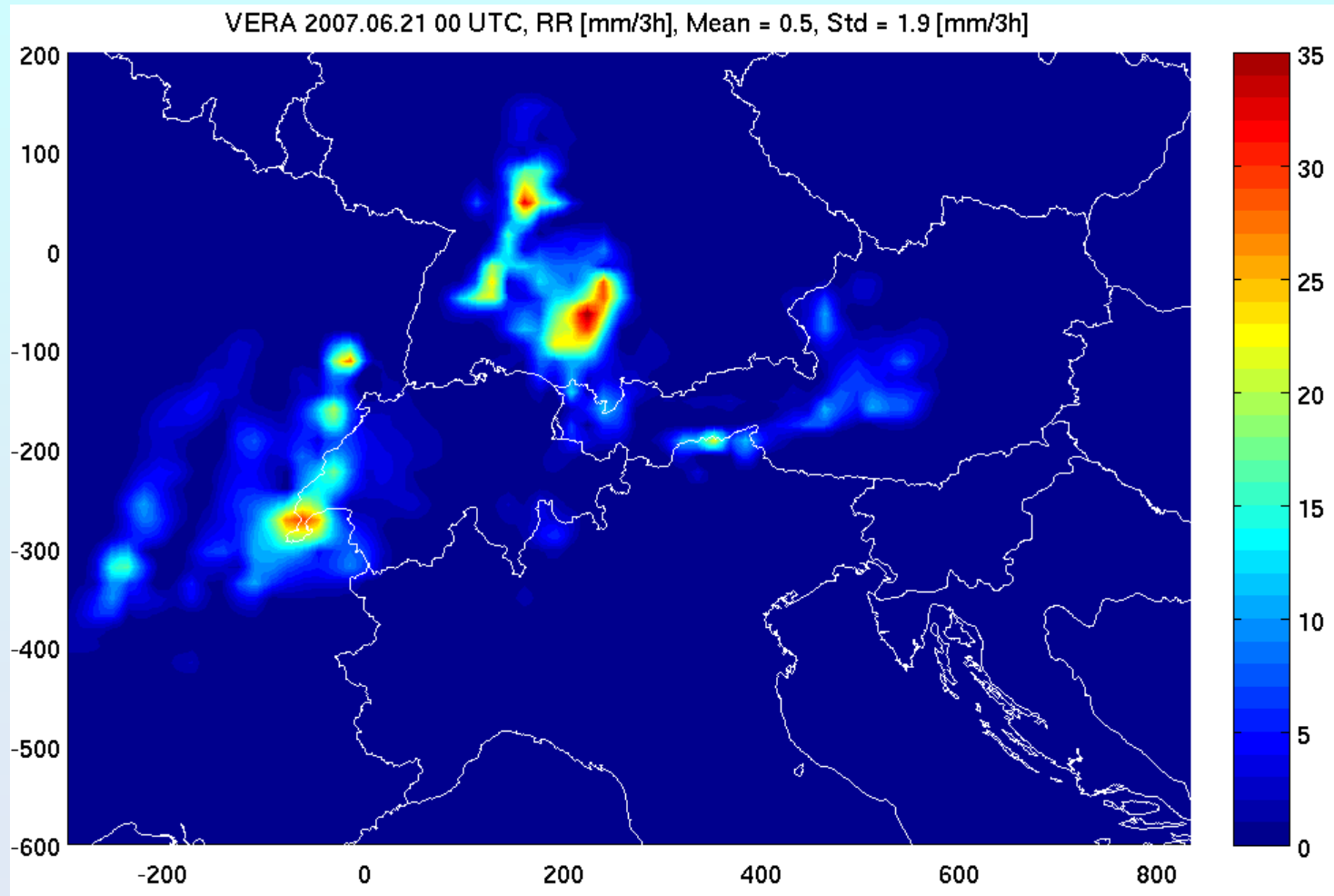
scores: ROC area, RPS, Outliers, ...



Example: Core case of 20-22 June 2007 (obs)

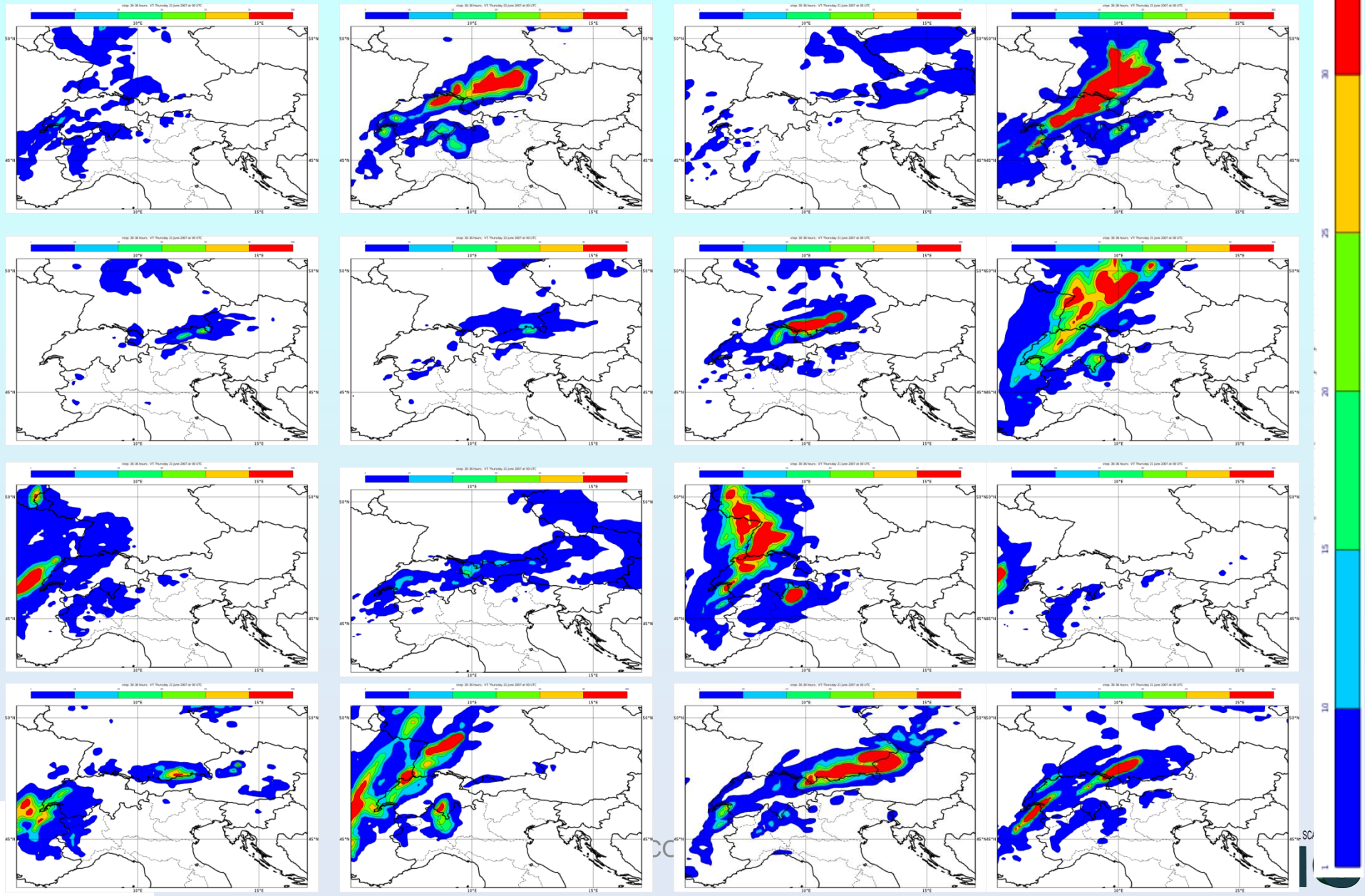
Convective events North of the Alps.

tot_prec for the **3-hour** period ending at 00UTC of 21 June 2007



Core Case: model

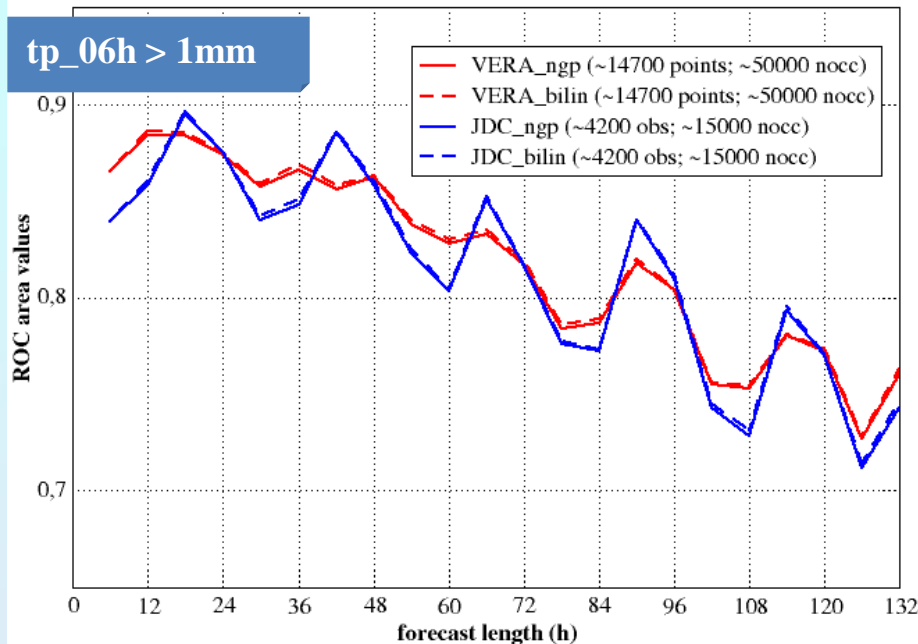
COSMO-LEPS starting at 12UTC of 19 June 2007, fc 30-36h.
tot_prec for the 6-hour period ending at 00UTC of 21 June 2007



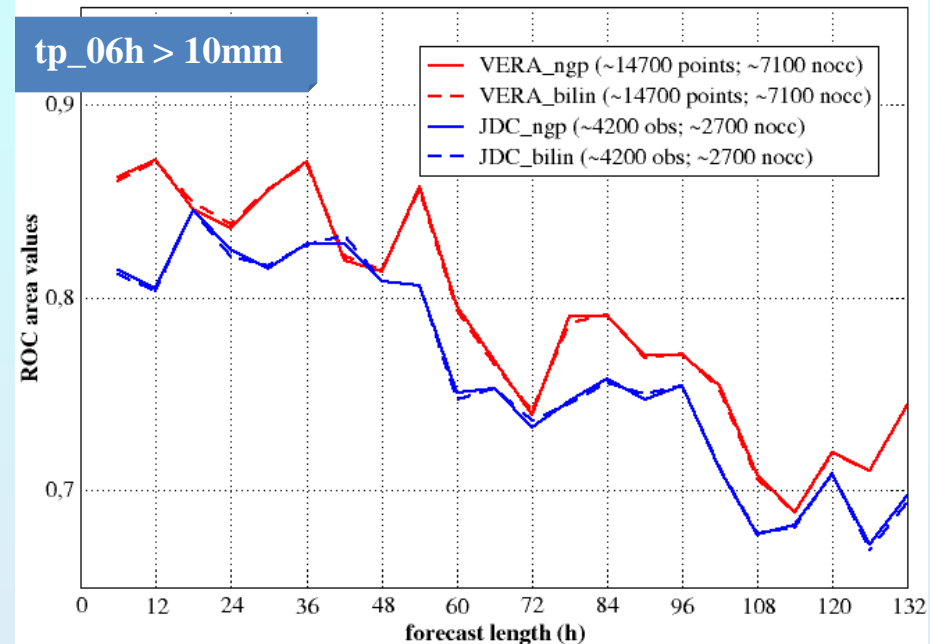
Probabilistic prediction: ROC area (ngp vs bilin)

- Area under the curve in the HIT rate vs FAR diagram; the higher, the better ...
- Valuable forecast systems have ROC area values > 0.6.
- Consider two events: 6-hour precipitation exceeding 1 mm and 10 mm.

TP06H > 1mm; ROC area values; allCases; mapdom



TP06H > 10mm; ROC area values; allCases; mapdom

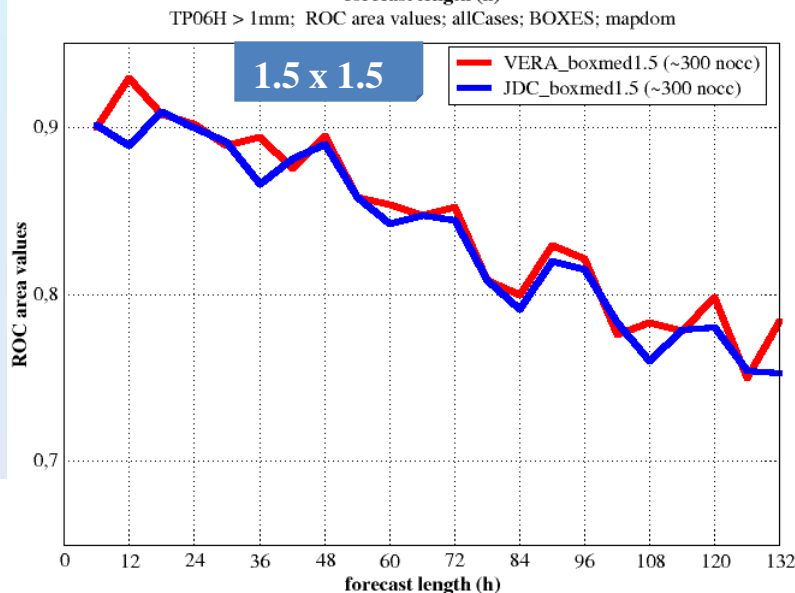
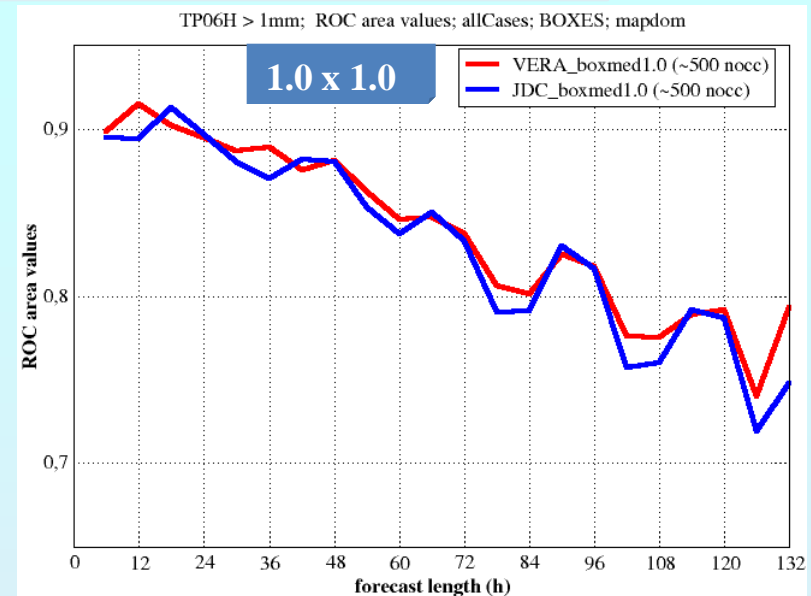
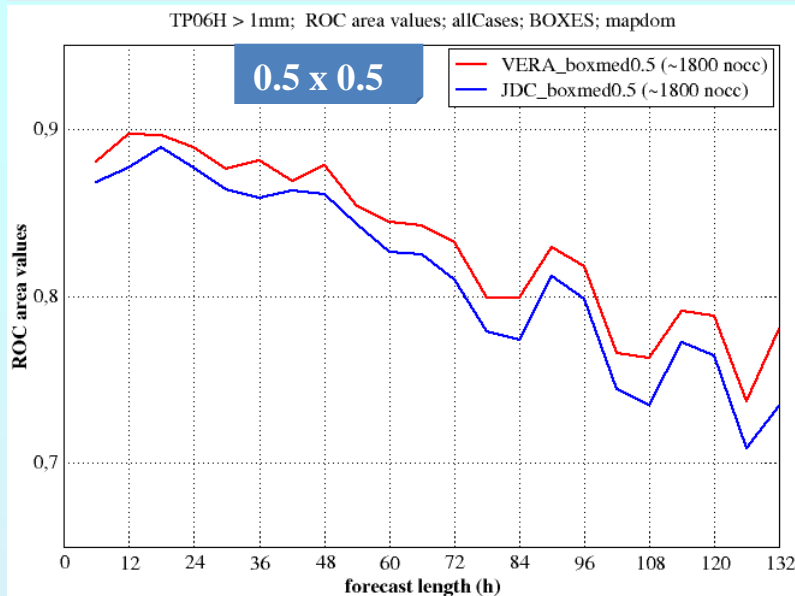


- **1mm**: similar performance of the system with respect to the 2 verification networks.
- **10 mm**: higher skill when COSMO-LEPS is verified against **VERA** gridded analysis.
- Almost no impact of the verification technique (ngp ~ bilin) for both thresholds.

Probabilistic prediction: ROC area (boxes_1)

tp_06h > 1mm

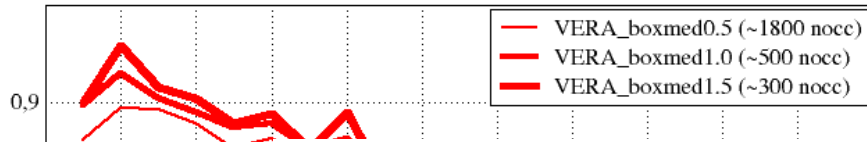
➤ Consider the event: average 6-hour precipitation exceeding 1 mm within boxes of increasing size



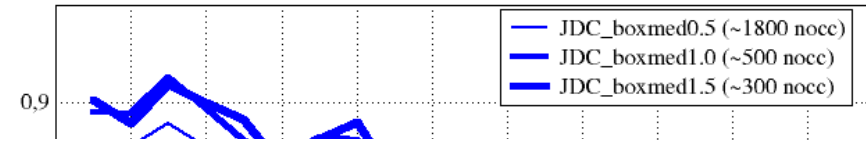
- Slightly higher skill when COSMO-LEPS is verified against **VERA** gridded analysis.
- The skill increases with increasing box size.
- **Increasingly less dependence of the score on the verification network for larger boxes.**

➤ Consider the event: average 6-hour precipitation exceeding 1 mm within boxes of increasing size!

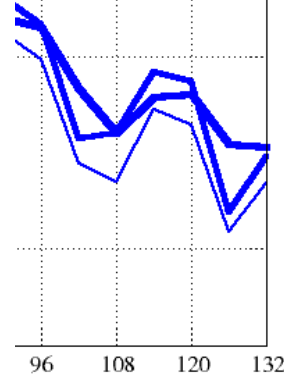
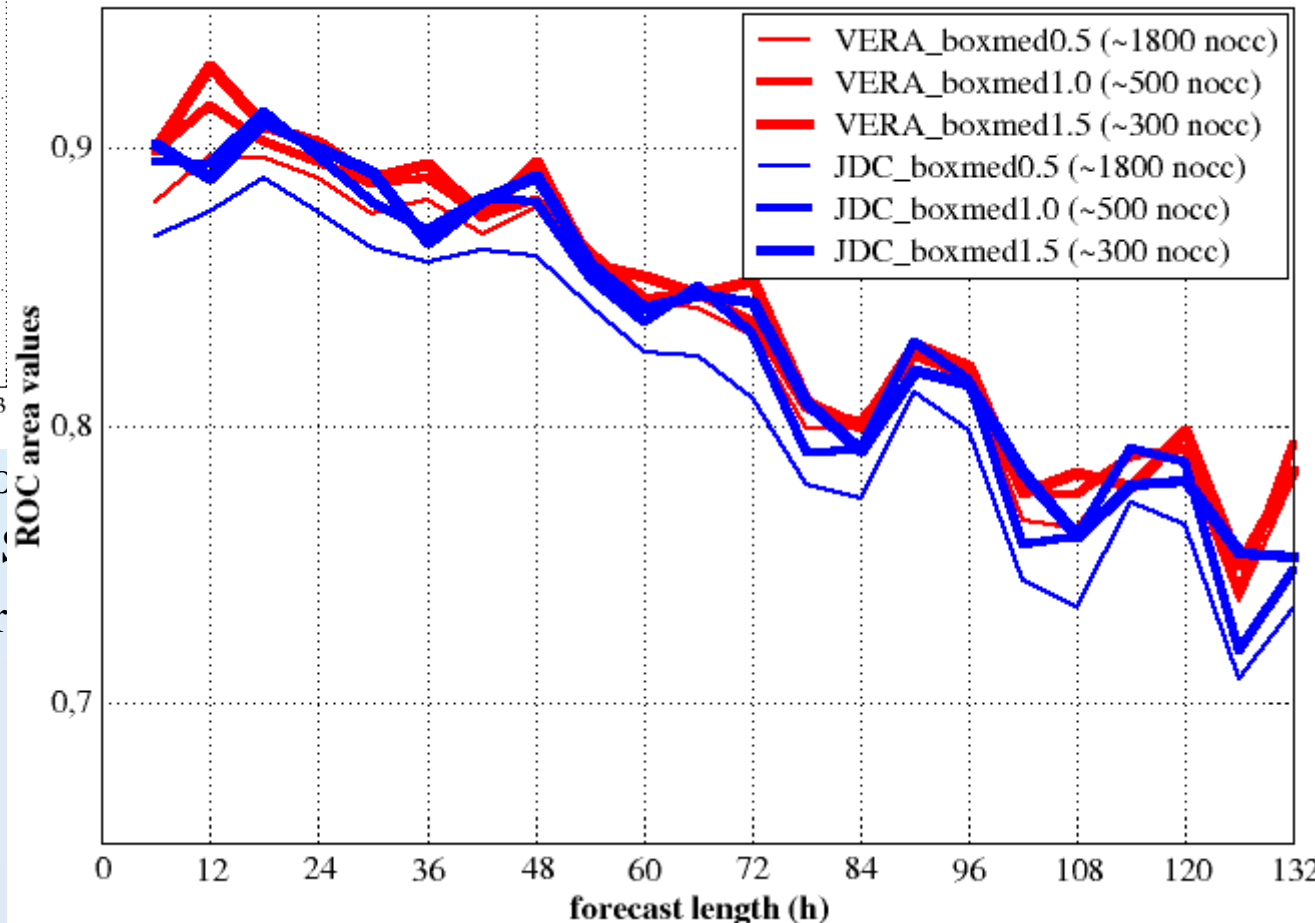
TP06H > 1mm; ROC area values; allCases; BOXMED; mapdom



TP06H > 1mm; ROC area values; allCases; BOXMED; mapdom



TP06H > 1mm; ROC area values; allCases; BOXMED; mapdom

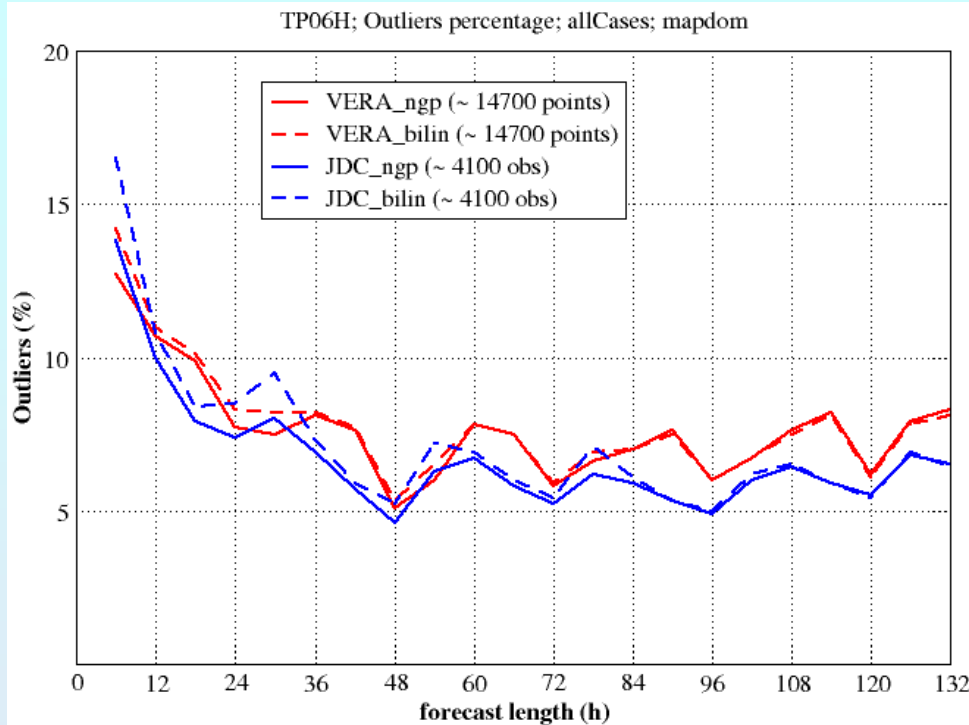


inally higher

- Similar performance when CO₂ is considered
- The skill increases with forecast length

Outliers (ngp vs bilin)

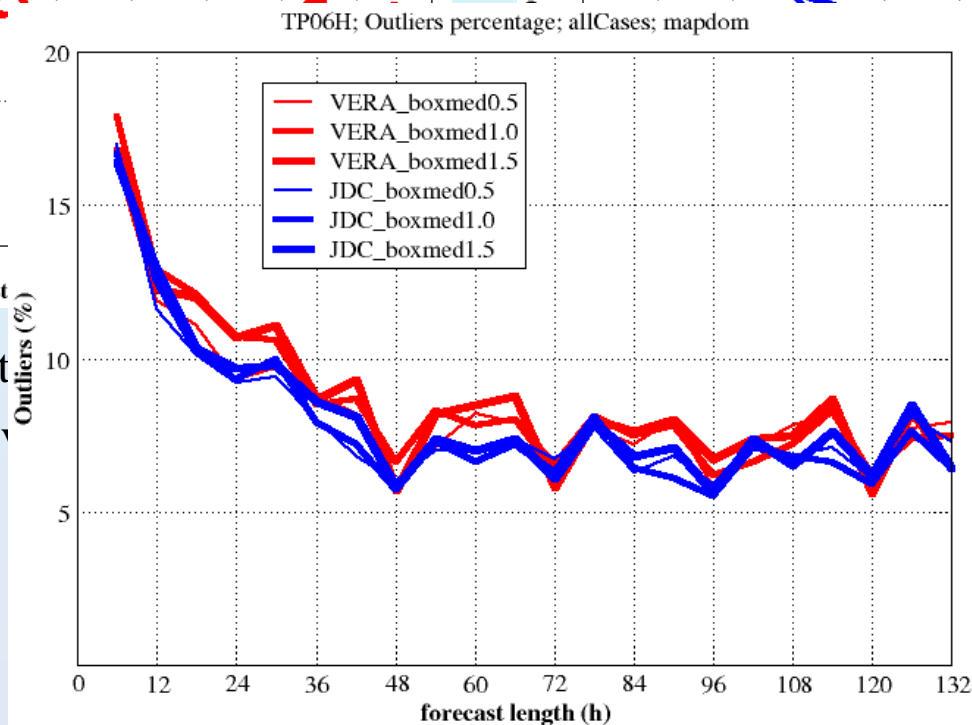
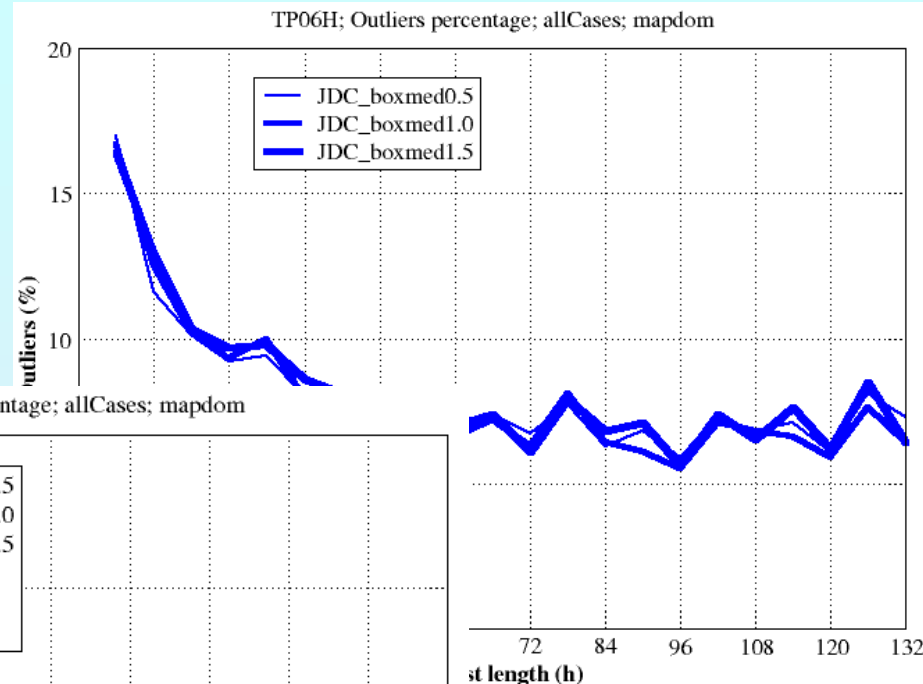
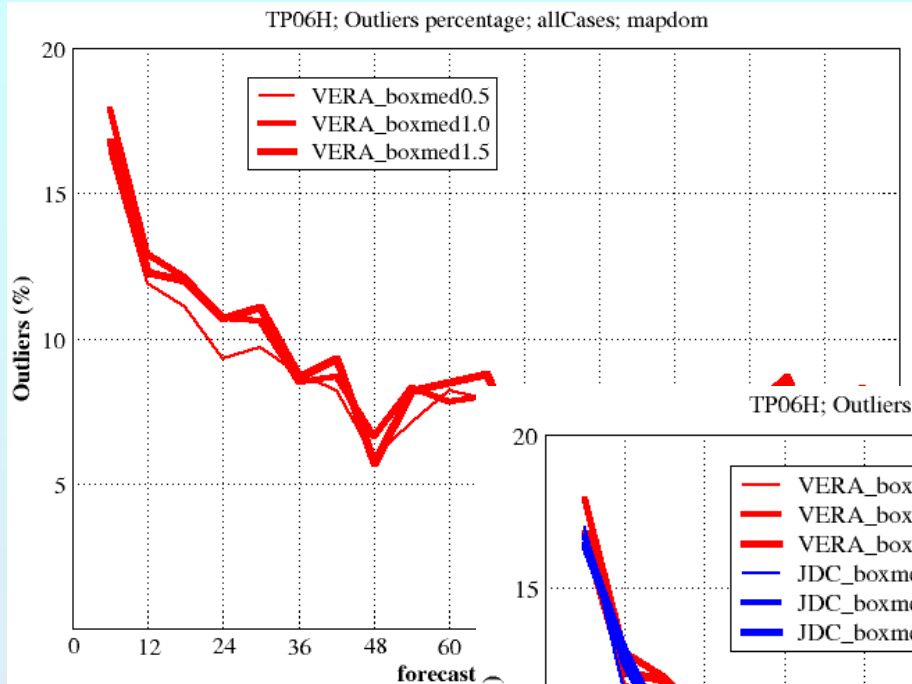
- How many times the analysis is out of the forecast interval spanned by the ensemble members.
- ... the lower the better ...



- In the short range, fewer outliers for NGP with respect to BILIN technique: the system performs better with NGP .
- For longer ranges, some dependence of the score on the verification network: the system performs better against **JDC** analysis.

Outliers (boxes)

- How many times the analysis is out of the forecast interval spanned by the ensemble members.
- ... the lower the better ...

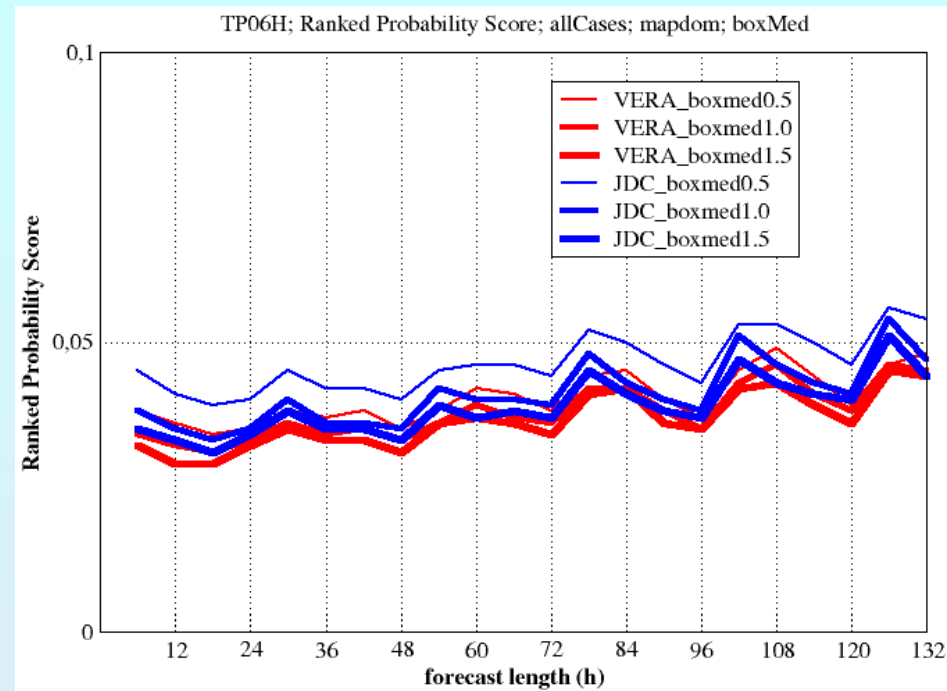
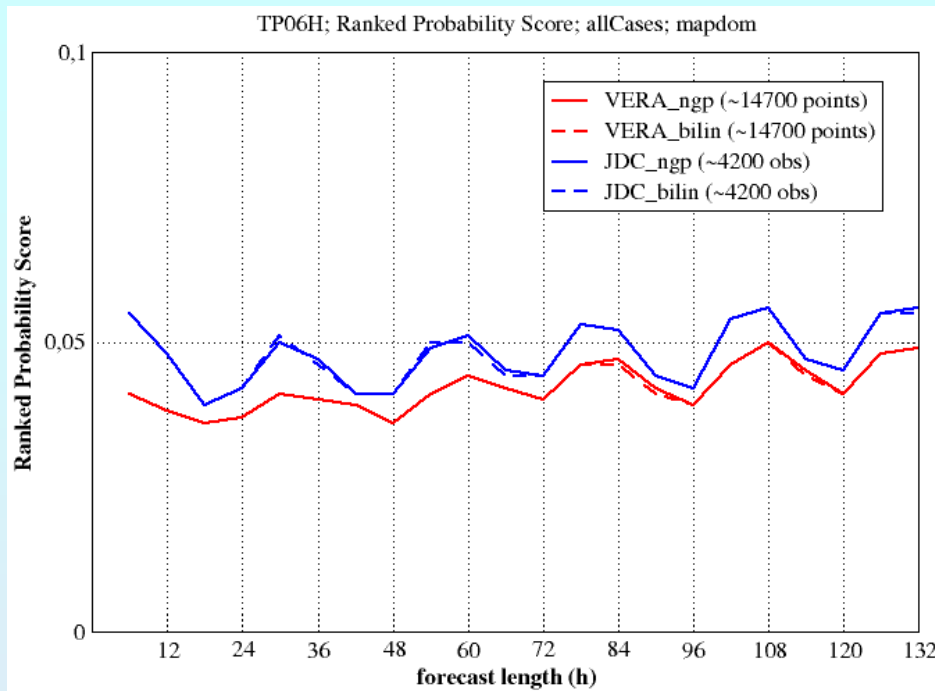


- Weak dependence of t
- Still better scores for

boxes.

Ranked Probability Score

- BS “cumulated” over all thresholds. RPS is the extension of the Brier Score to the multi-event situation.
- RPS: the lower, the better.



- RPS: slightly higher skill when COSMO-LEPS is verified against **VERA**; NGP or BILIN makes almost no difference.
- Higher skill of the system to predict TP occurring between 00 and 06UTC (for both networks).
- **Reduced, but slightly positive, impact of larger box sizes on the score.**
- **For larger boxes, the verification network counts less.**

Conclusions

- **NGP vs BILIN**: similar COSMO-LEPS forecast skill using either gridded analysis or sparse obs (**VERA** or **JDC**) for verification network.
- **Average precipitation in BOXES**: similar scores for verification against gridded analysis or sparse obs for larger and larger boxes.
- As long as I “throw” everything in a box and I compare average values (similar results considering the max values), the verification network does not make too much difference.

Future work

- Try to interpret further the results.
- **CONSIDER OBSERVATION UNCERTAINTY**: work with ensembles of VERA analysis and quantify scores variability (**core case only**).
- Work on higher-resolution ensembles (COSMO-E reruns).

Thanks for your attention!