EKDMOS Implementation and Spread Calibration

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EKDMOS Implementation

- Initial Implementation
 - 2-m temperature, dewpoint, daytime maximum temperature, nighttime minimum temperature
 - Disseminated as 11 percentile values and the ensemble mean
 - 2.5 km grid over CONUS
 - ~3 km grid over Alaska
 - Use spread-skill relationships to generate a reliable probability distribution

EKDMOS Implementation

- Parallel production test on NCEP's CCS from March 27 through May 10
- Currently seeking feedback before May 16
 - Submit comments on our web page: http://www.mdl.nws.noaa.gov/~naefs_ekdmos/
 - Email Chris.Caruso.Magee@noaa.gov

EKDMOS Method

Development



Spread Calibration

• We develop station-specific spread-skill relationships

 $\sigma_{Calibrated} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \sigma_{Ensemble}$

- Where β_0 and β_1 are determined by relating the skill of the ensemble mean to the spread of the ensemble members using the development dataset
- Currently use a binning method to estimate the parameters
- Investigating an alternative technique which avoids binning

- Plot of ensemblemember standard deviation vs the absolute error of the ensemblemean.
- Each point is one forecast case



Ensemble-Member Standard Deviation [F]

 Group cases into equal case count bins shown by the blue lines

Absolute Ensemble-Mean Error [F]



Ensemble-Member Standard Deviation [F]

Absolute Ensemble-Mean Error [F]

- For each bin calculate the ensemble-mean standard error and the average ensemblemember standard deviation
- Shown by the red triangles



Ensemble-Member Standard Deviation [F]

- Fit a regression igodolline to the ensemble-mean standard error values
- The regression ulletline is the spreadskill relationship

5 15 0 10 S S 0 0 2 10 8 0 6

Ensemble-Member Standard Deviation [F]

Ensemble-Mean Standard Error [F]

Absolute Ensemble-Mean Error [F]

Example Spread-Skill Relationships 192-h 2-m Temperature, Cool Season



Spread Verification

- Cool Season 2-m temperature forecasts
- Cross validated using 3 years of NAEFS forecasts
 - 1 October 2007 31 March 2010
 - 335 Stations, CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico
- Bias Corrected Rank Sorted Forecasts (BC-Sorted)
 - Baseline for spread comparison
 - Use direct model output (DMO)
 - Correct distribution center but preserver original ensemble member spread.

PIT Histograms, 120-h 2-m Temperature



Squared Bias in Relative Frequency

2-m Temperature, 335 Stations, Cool Season











Current Efforts

- Spread calibration testing
- Second implementation
 - Wind speed
 - Apparent temperature
 - PQPF
 - Hawaii grids
- Bayesian Model Averaging