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### **EMC FY14 Upgrade CCB Review**

# **NAEFS Upgrade**

### **Bo Cui and Yan Luo**

With contributions from EMC ensemble team

December 12 2013

# **Summary of changes**

- 1) GRIB II conversion for all NAEFS products
- 2) New NAEFS products
  - Bias correction of Td2m and RH2m at 1\*1 degree
  - Downscaled products for CONUS(5km)
    - Tmax, Tmin, Wdir, Wspd, Td2m and RH2m
  - Downscaled products for **Alaska**(6km)
    - Td2m and RH2m
  - Calibrated CONUS precipitation
- 3) Change of climatology for reference
  - CFSR replaces NCEP/NCAR reanalysis



# New NAEFS products (1)

- Bias correction for T2d and RH (1\*1 degree globally)
  - NCEP GEFS and CMC's GEFS
    - Reminder for CMC's GEFS
      - Currently, there is no bias corrected T2d and RH variables from CMC directly.
    - NAEFS products should be OK with CMC's ensemble (see results).
    - Please note that there are huge different for moisture part from NCEP and CMC's model, and we don't have proxy truth to cover global domain.
  - Probabilistic products 10%, 50%, 90%, mean, mode and spread.
- Downscaling to 5km for CONUS
  - Max/Min temperature
  - Wind speed/direction
  - Dew point temperature
  - Relative humidity
  - Probabilistic products 10%, 50%, 90% ...
- Downscaling to 6km for Alaska
  - Variables:
    - Dew point temperature, Relative humidity
  - Probabilistic products 10%, 50%, 90%, mean, mode and spread

# NAEFS Statistical Post-Process (SPP)

- Purpose
  - Improve reliability while maintaining resolution in NWP forecasts
    - Reduce systematic errors (improve reliability) while
    - Not increasing random errors (maintaining resolution)
      - Retain all useful information in NWP forecast
- Methodology
  - Use bias-free estimators of systematic error
  - Need methods with fast convergence using small sample
  - Easy implementation for frequency upgraded forecast system
- Approaches Computational efficiency
  - Bias Correction : remove lead-time dependent bias on model grid
    - Working on coarser model grid allows use of more complex methods
    - Feedback on systematic errors to model development
  - Downscaling: downscale bias-corrected forecast to <u>finer grid</u>
    - Further refinement/complexity added
      - No dependence on lead time

### NAEFS bias correction variables

#### Plan: Q2FY14 - (bias correction)

Variables	pgrba_bc file	Total 52
GHT	10, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500, 700, 850, 925, 1000hPa	10
ТМР	2m, 2mMax, 2mMin, 10, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500, 700, 850, 925, 1000hPa	13
UGRD	10m, 10, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500, 700, 850, 925, 1000hPa	11
VGRD	10m, 10, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500, 700, 850, 925, 1000hPa	11
VVEL	850hPa	1
PRES	Surface, PRMSL	2
FLUX (top)	ULWRF (toa - OLR)	1
Td and RH	2m	2
Precip*	CONUS and NCEP only	1
	Last implementation: March 2010	
Notes		6

### NAEFS downscaling parameters and products

Plan: Q2FY2014 (NDGD resolutions)

Variables	Domains	Resolutions	Total 11/10
Surface Pressure	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
2-m temperature	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
10-m U component	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
10-m V component	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
2-m maximum T	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
2-m minimum T	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
10-m wind speed	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
10-m wind direction	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
2-m dew-point T	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
2-m relative humidity	CONUS/Alaska	5km/6km	1/1
Precipitation	CONUS	5km	1/0
Total cloud cover?			
Wind Gust?			
Significant wave height			

All downscaled products are from 1\*1 (lat/lon) degree bias corrected probabilistic forecast Products include ensemble mean, spread, 10%, 50%, 90% and mode

### Process to Downscale Dew Point Temperature

- Output products: DPT, RH2m
  - NCEP & CMC bias corrected DPT, RH2m on 1 degree
  - NAEFS probabilistic forecasts on 1 degree: mean, spread, mode, 10%, 50% and 90% fcst
  - Downscaled probabilistic forecasts on NDGD 5km
  - NCEP/CMC Bias correction process on 1 degree
  - Calculate DPT fcst. & analysis from T2m and RH2m, accumulate bias by applying decaying weight
  - Calculated DPT from T2m and RH2m forecast, bias correct DPT
    - Adjust bias corrected DPT, comparing with bias corrected T2m, smaller value as the DPT
  - Derive bias corrected RH2m from bias corrected DPT and T2m
- NCEP/CMC combination process on 1 degree
  - Combine bias corrected NCEP/CMC DPT to generate probabilistic forecasts
    - Compare DPT and T2m probabilistic forecasts T2m are smaller than DPT
  - Combine NCEP/CMC RH2m to generate probabilistic forecasts
    - Adjust RH2m probabilistic forecasts, values not larger than 100% or smaller than 0%
- Downscaling process
  - Get downscaling vectors (DV) for DPT and T2m at each 6-hr cycle
  - Apply DV to produce down-scaled DPT and T2m for each 6-hr lead-time period
  - Generate the mean, spread, mode, 10%, 50% and 90% based on above step
  - Downscaled RH2m

### Schemes to develop T2m, Td2m, RH probabilistic products

Products	1x1 degree resolution		NDGD (5km) resolution			
	T2m	Td2m	RH	T2m	Td2m	RH
Raw ensemble members	Yes	Yes Derived from → t2m and RH ∠	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bias corrected ensemble members	Yes	Yes One end is bounded (T2m)	Yes Two ends are bounded (0,100)	N/A	N/A	N/A
	V				·····	
Ensemble mean, mode, 10%, 50% and 90%	Yes	Yes One end is bounded (T2m)	Yes Two ends are bounded (0,100)	Yes Apply DV RTMA - Yes	Yes Apply DV RTMA - Yes	Yes Apply DV RTMA (T2m &Td2m)
	$\checkmark$	V	V		One end is bounded	Two ends are bounded
Ensemble spread	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Interpolated	Yes Interpolated	Yes Interpolated bounded
	Probabilistic products and spread of T2m and Td2m are not compatible to RH					9

### **Preliminary Results For CONUS**

February 20 – March 30 2012





BO CUI, GCWNB/ENC/NCEP/NOAA

2012 Spring evaluation for CONUS temperature forecast by apply :

- 1. Bias correction at 1\*1 degree for NCEP GFS/GEFS, CMC/GEFS
- 2. Hybrid bias corrected NCEP GFS and GEFS
- 3. Apply statistical downscaling for all bias corrected forecast
- 4. Combined all forecasts at 5\*5 km (NDGD) grid with adjustment NAEFS
  <sup>11</sup>







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### T2m (Minimum)

CONUS GEFS Raw Ens. Mean Absolute Error w.r.t RTMA 2m Tmin ( shaded, K ) Averaged From: 2012022000 to 2012033000 (42 h)



CONUS NAEFS Downscaled Ens. Mean Absolute Error w.r.t RTMA 2m Tmin ( shaded, K ) Averaged From: 2012022000 to 2012033000 (42 h)



1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8

4 4.5

0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

US GEFS Bias Corrected Downscaled Ens. Mean Absolute Error w.r.t RTMA 2m Tmin ( shaded, K ) Averaged From: 2012022000 to 2012033000 (42 h)



Surface minimum temperature for 40 days (2/20/2012 – 3/30/3012) after GEFS upgrade.

Average MAE improvements:

14% from NCEP model post-process only



#### 2-m dew point T



### Latest Evaluation For CONUS 2013

August 20 2013 – September 26 2013







CONUS NAEFS Downscaled Ens. Mean Forecast Error w.r.t RTMA 2m Tmax ( shaded, K ) Averaged From: 2013082000 to 2013100800 (30 h)



-0.75-0.5-0.250.25 0.5 0.75

-5 -3 -2



### T2m (Maximum)

Period: 08/20-10/08/2013

Lead time: 30hr

Mean Forecast Error (against RTMA)

More than 50% error reduction

### Latest Evaluation For Alaska 2013

August 20 2013 – September 26 2013



# New products (2): Precipitation (CONUS)

- Precipitation calibration for COUNS
  - Bias correction
  - At 1\*1 degree resolution
  - Proxy truth: CCPA at 1\*1 degree resolution
  - Methodology: frequency match and decaying average Ref: Zhu and Luo, 2013: Weather and Forecasting (in process)
  - What is the optimum weight? (w=0.02)
  - CDF for both of CONUS and each RFCs
- Downscaled forecast for CONUS
  - 0-6 hour forecast as best 1 degree analysis
  - 5km CCPA as best observation
  - DVs come from above two
  - DV is formed for regions, or each grid point
  - Reference for downscaling process: Cui and Zhu, 2013: Weather and Forecasting (in process)

#### **Precipitation Calibration Based on Frequency Matching Method (FMM)**



### Significantly reduced bias

Continental US 00Z01JUN2013 - 00Z31AUG2013 12-18 hrs average



#### Significantly reduced bias for CONUS and each RFC







# 3: Change of climatology

- CFS analysis instead of CDAS (daily analysis)
  - Accumulate the difference between GSI analysis and CFS analysis
  - Send this to CMC for daily operation
- Daily climatology mean and stdv
  - Using state-of-art CFS reanalysis (30 years) instead of NCEP/NCAR reanalysis (40 years)
  - To produce new daily climatological mean and standard deviation
  - 21 variables (send/share to CMC for operation, too)
- Affect products and application
  - Anomaly forecast (or extremely forecast index) 1-16 day forecast (daily) – WPC, NWS regions and WFOs
  - CPC and CMC's extended range anomaly forecast

### Annual global mean anomalies over land (K)



**GHCN\_CAMS** as a reference. The closer, the better.

#### GHCN\_CAMS:

- 2 data sets combination of Global Historical Climatology Network & Climate Anomaly Monitoring System
- High res. (0.5x0.5) analyzed global land surface temp. for 1948 – present

### CFSR

 Climate Forecast System (CFS) reanalysis

Courtesy of Wanqiu Wang

#### Alaskan heat episode of 16-19 June 2013 - Trevor Alcott and Ricahard Grumm



- Fcst. of a ridge over Alaska had ~7 days of lead-time.
- Fcst. of a strong ridge in excess of  $+3\sigma$  above normal had ~ 5 days of predictability
- Standardized anomaly provides useful insights into the potential for extreme events



GEFS forecasts of 500 hPa heights and 500 hPa height anomalies (shaded) from 6 GEFS forecasts valid at 0000 UTC 18 June 2013 from GEFS forecasts initialized at a) 1200 UTC 11 June, b) 1200 UTC 13 June, c) 1200 UTC 14 June, d) 1200 UTC 15 June, e) 1200 UTC 16 June, f) 1200 UTC 17 June 2013.

# Summary

- New and upgrades (for NAEFS) are ready for implementation from various retrospective tests.
- The improvement is all positive.
- The results are presented and discussed with WPC forecasters, at NAEFS monthly meeting.
- Costs of computation and disk storage are minor.

# Plan Schedule

- Project kick off November 12, 2013 (done)
- Start to set up EMC ECflow based parallel November 2013
- EMC CCB meeting December 12, 2013
- Submit/discuss TIN December 6, 2013
- Submit RFCs December, 2013
- Expect NCO parallel in Mid-January 2014
   Service centers evaluation
- Expect implementation Q2FY14 (Feb. 2014)

# Background !!!

### NAEFS Upgrade

Project Status as of 11/12/13





Lead: Yuejian Zhu, EMC, Chris Magee, NCO

#### Scope:

- Based on NAEFS/GEFS 1\*1 degree products
  - Using RTMA as proxy of truth, downscaled to CONUS 5km & Alasks 6km (matched NDFG grids), Adding new variables (Tmax, Tmin, Wdir, Wspd, Td and RH) for CONUS and variables (Td and RH) for Alaska. Products include 10%, 50%, 90%, mean, mode and spread
  - Using CCPA as proxy of truth, calibrate 1\*1 degree precipitation ٠ forecast, and downscaled to 5km.
  - Using CFSRR climatology to replace NCEP/NCAR 40-y reanalysis for NAEFS anomaly forecast.
- GRIB II (encoding/decoding directly) for:
  - All new products
  - All exist NAEFS related products (conversion)

#### **Expected Benefits:**

- Reduce the bias significantly for most variables
- Increase probabilistic forecast skills
- WPC (Dave Novak) is supporting and participating fully retrospective evaluations



**Issues/Risks** 

**Risks**:

#### **Mitigation:**

Milestone (NCEP)	Date	Status
EMC testing complete/ EMC CCB approval	10/01/2013	
Initial Code Delivery to NCO	12/2013	
Technical Information Notice Issued	12/4/2013	
Initial Test Complete		
CCB approve parallel data feed		
IT testing begins	Jan. 2014	
IT testing ends	Jan. 2014	
Parallel testing begun in NCO (Code Frozen)	Mid-Jan 2014	
Real-Time Evaluation Ends	Feb. 2014	
Management Briefing		
Implementation	Feb. 2014	

Scheduling



#### **Finances**

**Associated Costs:** 

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Funding Sources: EMC Base: T2O 24 Man-months NCO Base: 2 man-months for implementation, 1 man-month annually for maintenance







### **NAEFS FLOW CHART**







- GRIB II encoding
  - There is possible mis-matched GRIB II messages from current exist products (converted from GRIB I) to fully encoded GRIB II.
  - GRIB II local tables
    - Need to have local tables for a couple of products (yes, defined. Confirmed by Boi Voung – no need for RFC)
  - G2 Lib upgrade
    - Precipitation calibration depends on G2/Lib's implementation in Q1Fy14 done

### Current NCEP/EMC Statistical Post-Processing System



- Bias corrected NCEP/CMC GEFS and NCEP/GFS forecast (up to 180 hrs), same bias correction algorithm
  - Combine bias corrected NCEP/GFS and NCEP/GEFS ensemble forecasts
  - Dual resolution ensemble approach for short lead time
  - NCEP/GFS has higher weights at short lead time
- NAEFS products
  - Combine NCEP/GEFS (20m) and CMC/GEFS (20m), FNMOC ens. will be in soon
  - Produce Ensemble mean, spread, mode, 10% 50% (median) and 90% probability forecast at 1\*1 degree resolution
  - Climate anomaly (percentile) forecasts also generated for ens. mean
  - Statistical downscaling
    - Use RTMA as reference NDGD resolution (5km/6km), CONUS and Alaska
    - Generate mean, mode, 10%, 50% (median) and 90% probability forecasts

### **Bias Correction Method & Application**

#### Bias Correction Techniques – array of methods

- Estimate/correct bias moment by moment (e.g., Cui et al and D. Unger et al.).
  - Simple approach, implemented partially
  - May be less applicable for extreme cases
- Bayesian approach (e.g., Roman Krzysztofovicz)
  - Allows simultaneous adjustment of all modes considered, under development

### Moment-based method at NCEP: apply adaptive (Kalman Filter type) algorithm

decaying averaging mean error = (1-w) \* prior t.m.e + w \* (f - a)

For separated cycles, each lead time and individual grid point, t.m.e = time mean error



Cui et al., Weather and Forecasting, 2011

- Test different decaying weights. 0.25%, 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 5% and 10%, respectively
- Decide to use 2% (~ 50 days) decaying accumulation bias estimation

# Statistical downscaling for NAEFS forecast

### • Proxy for truth

- RTMA at 5km resolution
- Variables (surface pressure, 2-m temperature, and 10-meter wind)
- Downscaling vector
  - Interpolate GDAS analysis to 5km resolution
  - Compare difference between interpolated GDAS and RTMA
  - Apply decaying weight to accumulate this difference downscaling vector
- Downscaled forecast
  - Interpolate bias corrected 1\*1 degree NAEFS to 5km resolution
  - Add the downscaling vector to interpolated NAEFS forecast
- Application
  - Ensemble mean, mode, 10%, 50% (median) and 90% forecasts

#### RTMA Region 2m Temperature Averaged From 2007090100 to 2007093000 3.3 **NCEP/GEFS** raw forecast 3 2.7 4+ days gain from NAEFS <u>ی</u> 2.4 Absolute Error 2.1 1.8 1.5 NAEFS final products Mean 1.2 **Bias correction (NCEP, CMC)** 0.9 From **Dual-resolution (NCEP only)** NAEFS 0.6 Combination of NCEP and CMC NCEP\_row NCEP\_drbcds Down-scaling (NCEP, CMC) 0.3 CMC bcds Ð °õ 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 Lead Time (Days)

41

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#### NAEFS NDGD Probabilistic 2m Temperature Forecast Verification For 2007090100 - 2007093000



BO CUI, GCWNB/EMC/NCEP/NOAA

### Precipitation Calibration for the NCEP Global Ensemble Forecast System

Yan Luo and Yuejian Zhu

**EMC-OHD** Meeting

24 March 2011



### Significantly reduced Brier score



## Comparison of current and new climatology









#### Current 500hPa height stdv (Jan. 15th. TDDZ)







temp at 2m stdv (Jan. 15th. TOOZ)







### 500hPa height mean (Jan. 15th, 1002)









temp at 2m mean (Jan. 15th, T122)

### SOONPo height stdy (Jan. 15th, TO02)









temp at 2m stdv (Jan. 15th, TOOz)

#### temp at 2m stdv (Jan. 15th, T12z)



### Comparison of current and new climatology



#### Sea Level Pressure (PRMSL), 192-hour forecast Ini. time:2012102300 Valid time:2012103100

Contour-mean forecast; Shaded-forecast anomalies

one stdv

#### Contour-mean forecast; Shaded-forecast anomalies two stdv three stdy one stdv two stdv three stdv 1036 1028

Sea Level Pressure (PRMSL), 144-hour forecast

Ini. time:2012102500 Valid time:2012103100

