CCPA V4.0 Upgrade

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Climatology Calibrated Precipitation Analysis

- Motivation and background (QPF and PQPF calibration in NCEP)
 - Implemented on 2004 (HPC, CPC endorsed)
 - Bias corrected GFS/GEFS forecasts
 - At 2.5 degree resolution, every 24 hours, using Gauge (12UTC-12UTC)
 - Using decay average (or Kalman Filter) method for sampling
 - Using frequency match algorithm for CDF of OBS/FCST
- Climatological Calibrated Precipitation Analysis (CCPA)
 - Use CPC unified analysis at 1/8 degree, daily, global land reliability
 - Use RFC/QPE (stage IV) 5km resolution, 6-h(CONUS) resolution
 - Use regression method to generate a and b from above two datasets
 - Produce CCPA analysis (CCPA = a*QPErfc + b)
 - Resolution is 5km (NDGD) grid (and subsets) for CONUS for current production
 - Update frequently by apply longer stage IV to produce better regression coefficients
- Important Applications
 - Improving QPF/PQPF bias correction GEFS, NAEFS, SREF and etc...
 - Statistical downscaling QPF/PQPF forecast for GEFS, NAEFS, SREF and etc...
 - WPC daily precipitation analysis products CCPA web products (2012)
 - Daily precipitation verifications (WPC and EMC meg briefing)
 - NAM's precipitation analysis
 - NBM and Hydrological application MDL, NWC and RFC
 - Research Communities
- Reference
 - Publication: http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/JHM-D-11-0140.1
 - Web display (EMC): http://www.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/gmb/yluo/ccpa/ccpa.php

Highlights of CCPA Upgrade

- Update regression coefficients by extending training data sets of CPC gauge based analysis and STAGE IV multi-sensor estimation
 - Current: 13 years (2002-2015)
 - Upgrade: 15 years (2002-2017)
 - Expectation: improved analysis with expanded training data sets
- Introduce hourly CCPA
 - Requirement from MDL/NBM
 - Method: similar to 3 hourly CCPA
 - Expectation: improved hourly analysis to support NBM projects
- Make change to 3-hourly CCPA due to improved data quality of Stage IV hourly data in NWRFC and CNRFC areas
 - Current: using Stage II hourly in both NWRFC and CNRFC
 - Upgrade: will use Stage IV hourly only over CONUS
 - Expectation: improve 3-hourly CCPA with more accurate weights

Updating Regression Coefficients

1. Historical data sets

Operational: June 1 2002 to July 31 2015 For CPC and STAGE IV Updated: June 1 2002 to July 31 2017 (two more years of data)

2. Match resolutions

- a. Accumulate RFC over 24 hours
- b. Interpolate to \(\frac{1}{8}\) (copygb w/ volume preservation)

3. Collect precip samples

- For each day of the year and at each grid point, collect all precip within 60 day window centered around that day, over all 15 years (max ~915 data points)
- b. Use only data points with ST4 > 0

4. Linear regression

- CPC = $a \cdot ST4 + b$

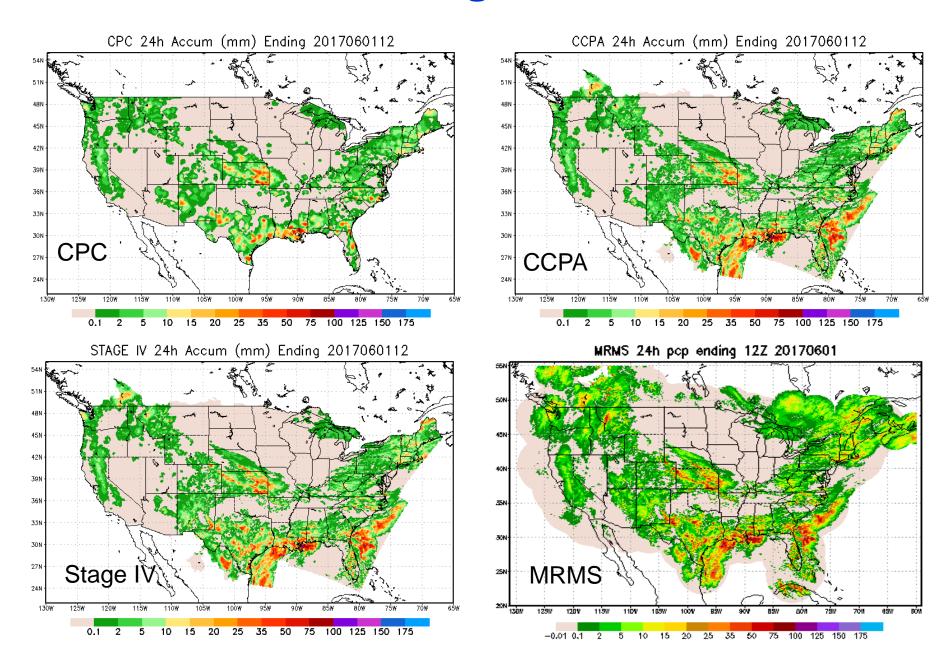
5. End Result

Linear relationship (a & b) on ½° grid for each day of the year

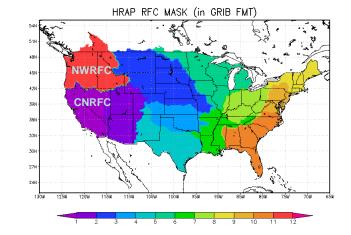
Change Specific to 3-hr CCPA

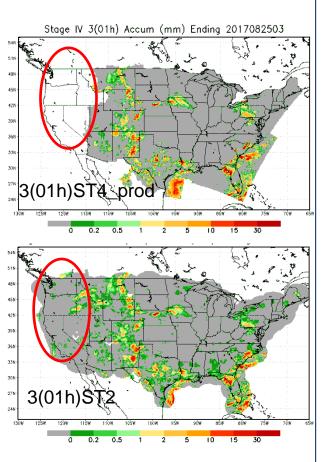
- Current CCPA production is using Stage II hourly in both NWRFC and CNRFC while use Stage IV hourly in remaining areas as weights to produce 3-hr CCPA
- Reason for change: Stage IV hourly in both NWRFC and CNRFC will be improve by using hourly gauge-corrected MRMS as weights to dis-aggregate the 6-hourly QPE from NWRFC and CNRFC into hourly amounts in the upcoming RTMA/URMA upgrade v2.6 (pcpanl.v3.0.0, to be implemented around Oct 2017).
- CCPA upgrade will use Stage IV hourly only over the entire CONUS domain as weights to produce 3-hr CCPA

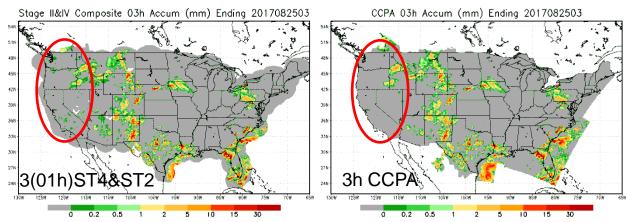
24h totals ending 12Z 01 Jun 2017



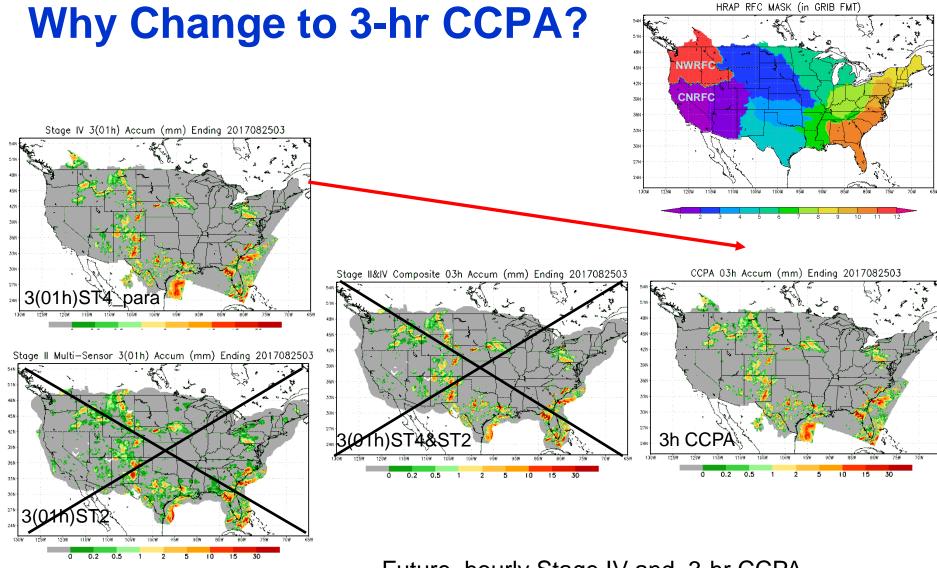
Why Change to 3-hr CCPA?







Current hourly Stage IV and 3-hr CCPA



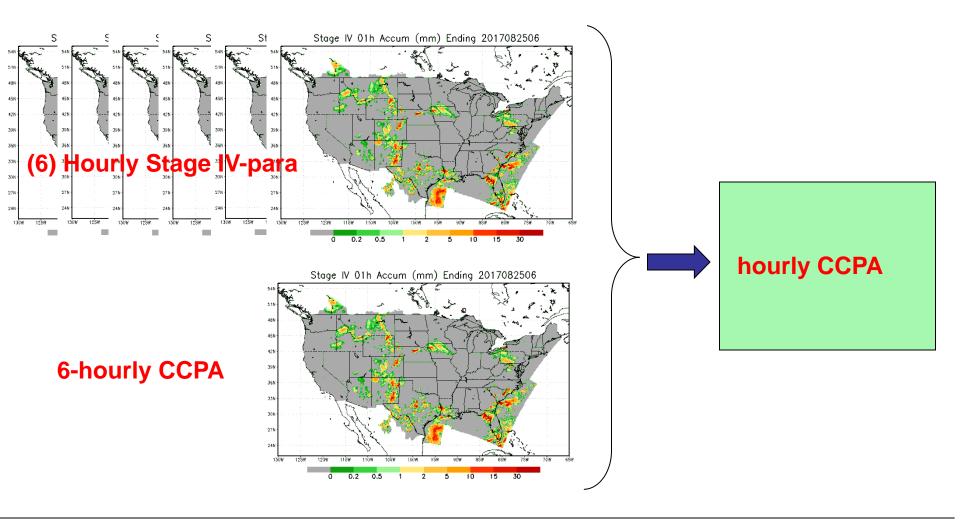
Future hourly Stage IV and 3-hr CCPA

Introduction to 1-hourly CCPA

- NBM requirement for 1-hourly CCPA
- Similar approach as the one to produce 3-hourly CCPA

Reference: 2012 AMS poster

Approach



Method:
Use hourly Stage IV as weights to disaggregate 6-hourly CCPA



CCPA (V4.0) Upgrade for CONUS

Project Status as of 09/06/17



Scheduling



Lead: Yuejian Zhu/Yan Luo (EMC), Steven Earle (NCO)

Scope:

- Model Climatology-Calibrated Precipitation Analysis (CCPA) system version 4.0
- Introduce hourly precipitation analysis for extended CONUS with improving methodology to support NBM projects
- Sciences:
 - Update regression coefficients based on 15-year (vs. 13-year) of training data sets of CPC gauge based analysis and STAGE IV multi-sensor estimation

Project Information and Highlights

- Statistically adjust STAGE IV towards CPC analysis
- Linear regression is applied at 0.125 degree resolution and 24h accumulation
- Output
 - Converted back to HRAP grid and 6 hour accumulation
 - Interpolated to 1.0, 0.5, 0.125 degree and NDGD grids (5km, 2.5km); hourly, 3hourly and 6hourly analysis

Expected Benefits:

Improved analysis quality with extended training data

Implemented with: N/A

Dependencies: Stage II (?) and IV



Issues/Risks

Issues/Risks: None

Resource estimation: 5 nodes for 15 minutes

Milestones & Deliverables	Date	Status
Freeze system code and deliver to NCO	10/15/2017	On track
Complete full retrospective/real time runs and evaluation	11/15/2017	On track
Conduct CCB and deliver final system code to NCO	12/01/2017	On track
Deliver Technical Information Notice to NCO	12/01/2017	On track
Complete 30-day evaluation and IT testing	1/15/2018	On track
Operational Implementation	1/15/2018	On track

EMC NCO Red text indicates change from previous quarter



Resources

Staff: 0.5 contractor FTEs (Yan Luo);

Funding Source: STI

Compute:

- EMC Dev: 5 nodes (Delta: 5 nodes);

- Parallels: 5 nodes (Delta: 5 nodes);

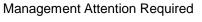
- Ops: 5 node5 (Delta: 5 nodes)

Archive:

- Parallels: 600mb/day (Delta: 300mb/day);

- **Ops**: 600mb/day (Delta:300mb/day)







Potential Management Attention Needed



On Target

Implementation Details

Rules

- Only Non-Zero Stage IV is adjusted
- Zero values remains zero
- Adjustment is applied over CONUS LAND only

Leap Year

- 366 day convention is adapted in regression calculations
- Feb 29 has its own regression coefficients a and b

Spatial Continuity

- US Boundaries
- Land/Ocean Boundary
- Zero/Non-Zero Boundary

Rare cases of abnormal regression coefficients

- Temporal smoothing of a and b reduces abnormal values
- Discard the regression coefficients a and b, if too large
- Set an upper limit to the adjusted St4 value