

# **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** (**Mes**ocale **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),

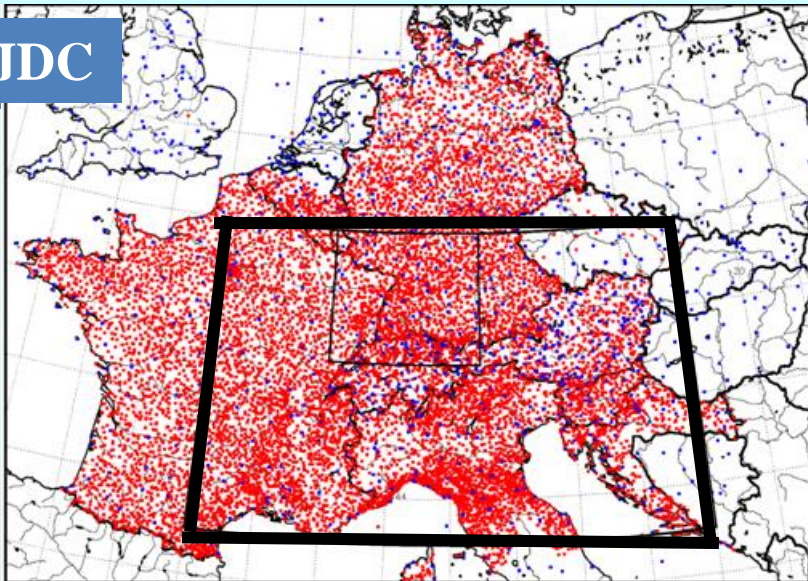
# MesoVICT: what does it provide?

Verification networks covering 2007:

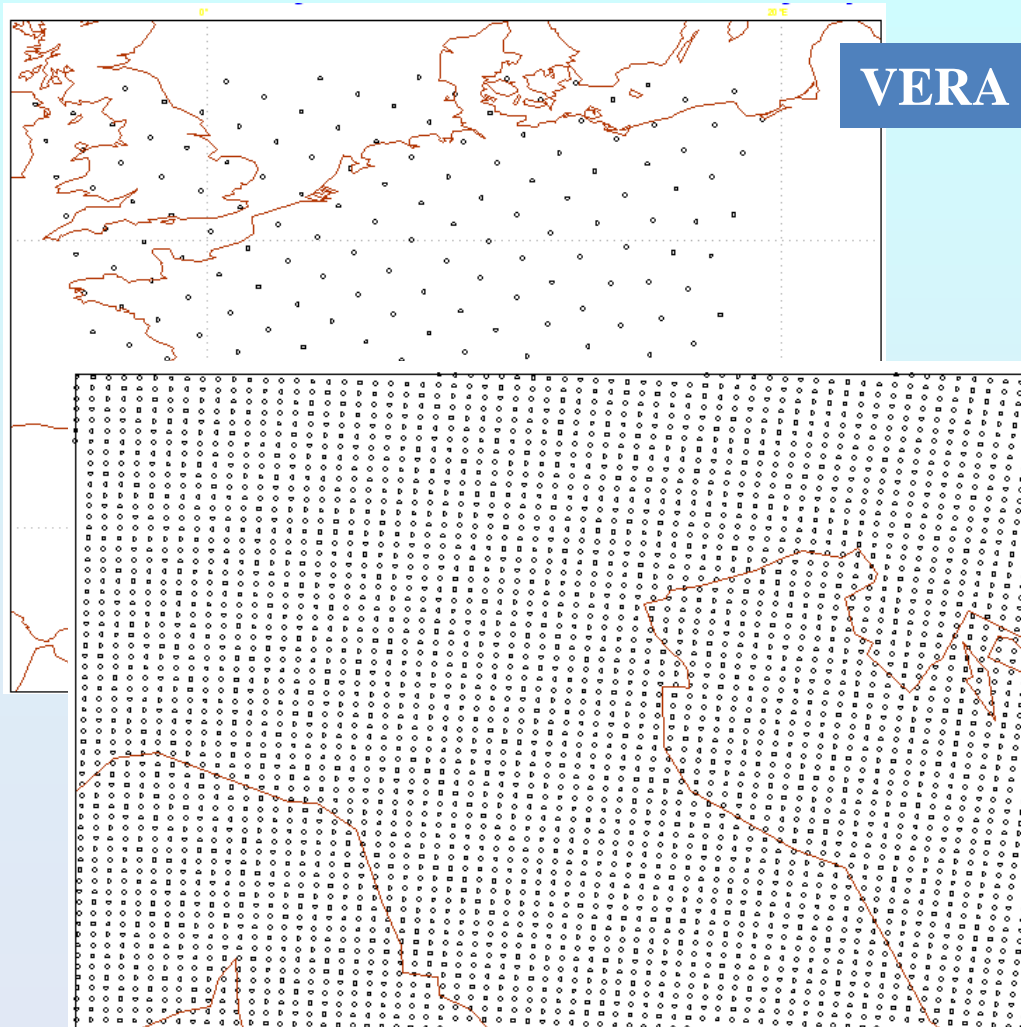
**JDC** (Joint DPhase-Cops) dataset: about 12000 obs – mean station distance ~ 12 km.

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

JDC



VERA



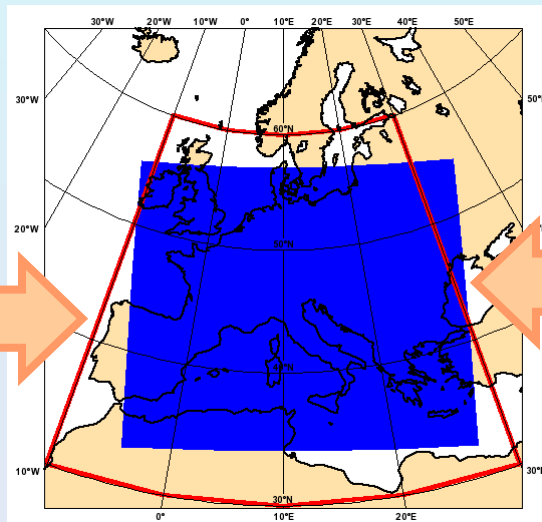
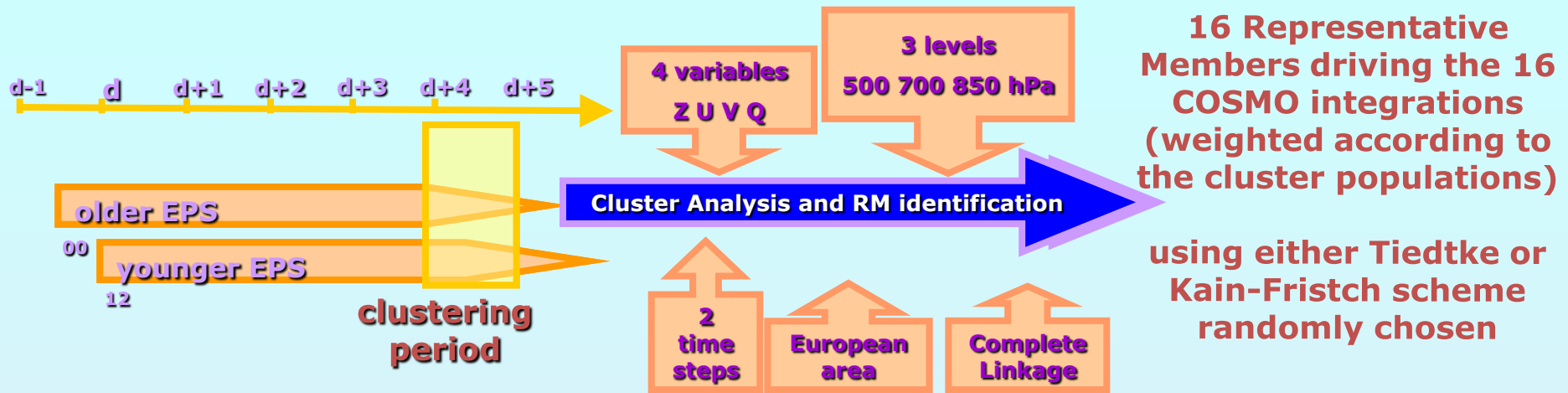
Verification will be performed over the DPHASE area (43-50N, 2-18E).

# 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.

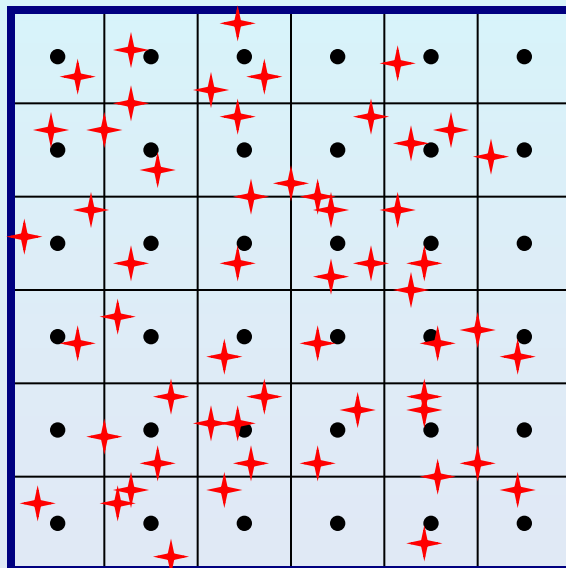


# Verification with boxes of the distributions (DIST)

The verification can be performed in terms of:

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

in a **box**



- ★ Station observation
- Grid point forecast

Two measures of precipitation are investigated:

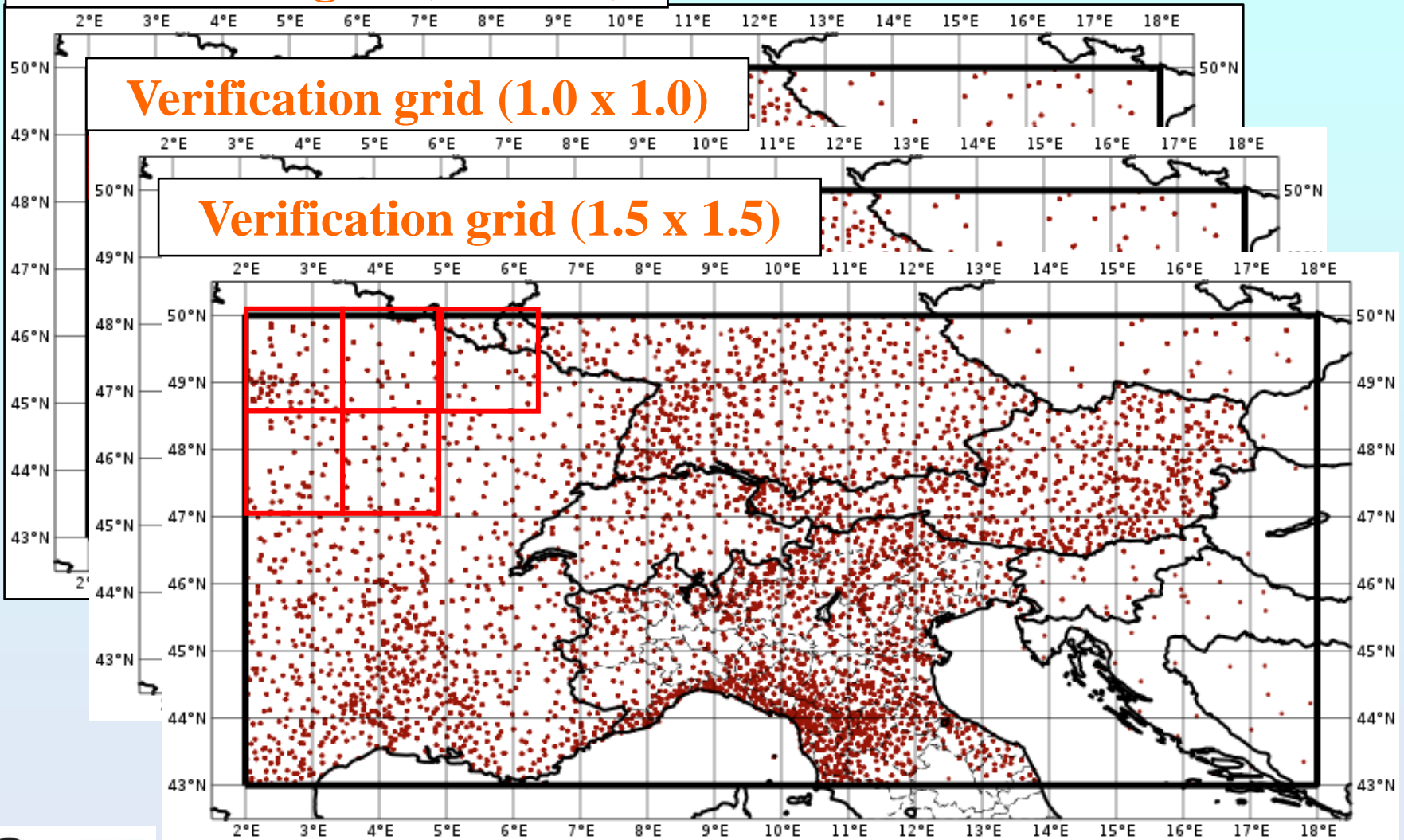
- **the average volume of water deployed over a specific region;**
- *the rainfall peaks occurring within the same region.*

# OBSERVATION MASKS

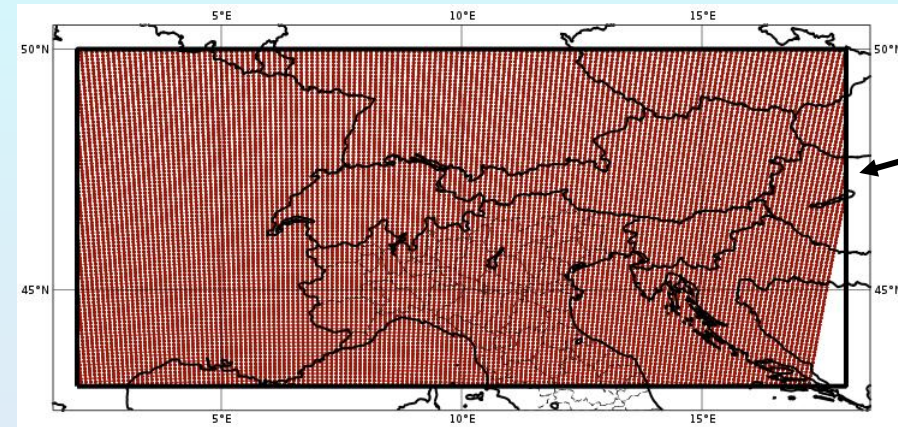
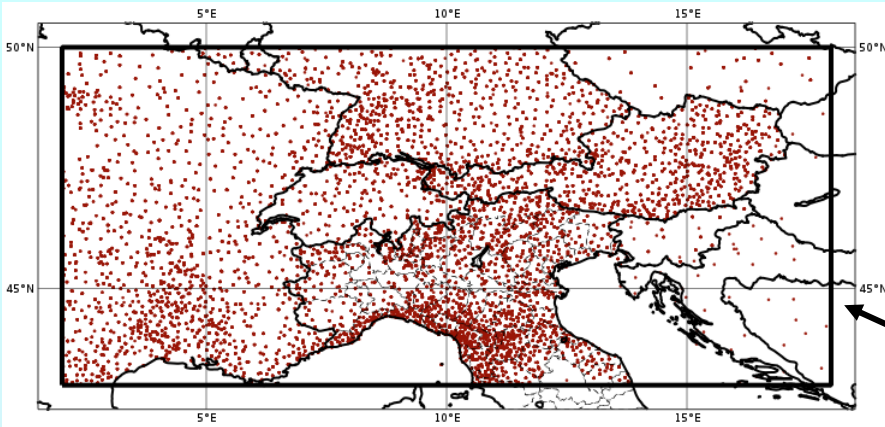
Verification grid (0.5 x 0.5)

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;

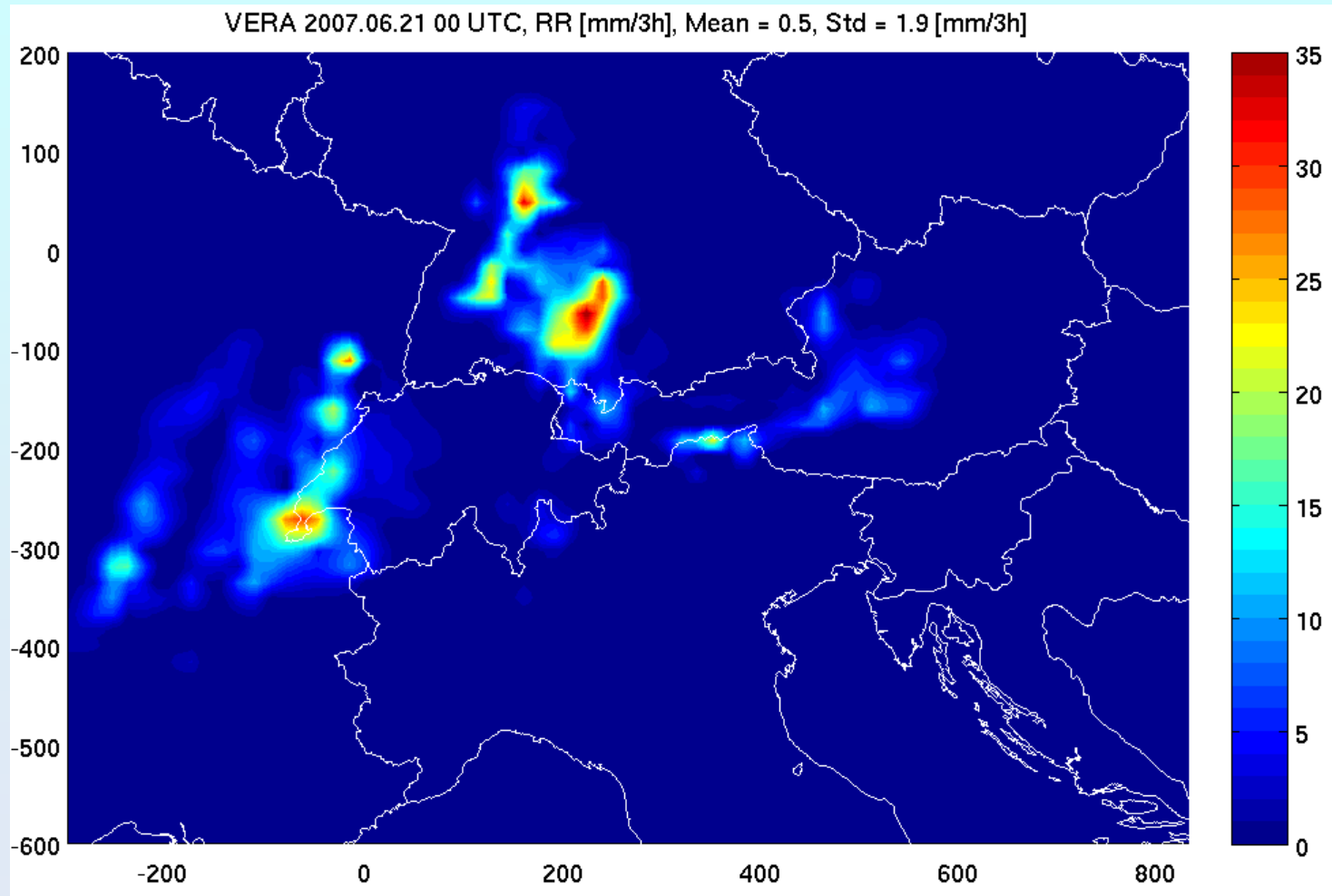
system: **COSMO-LEPS**;

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

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

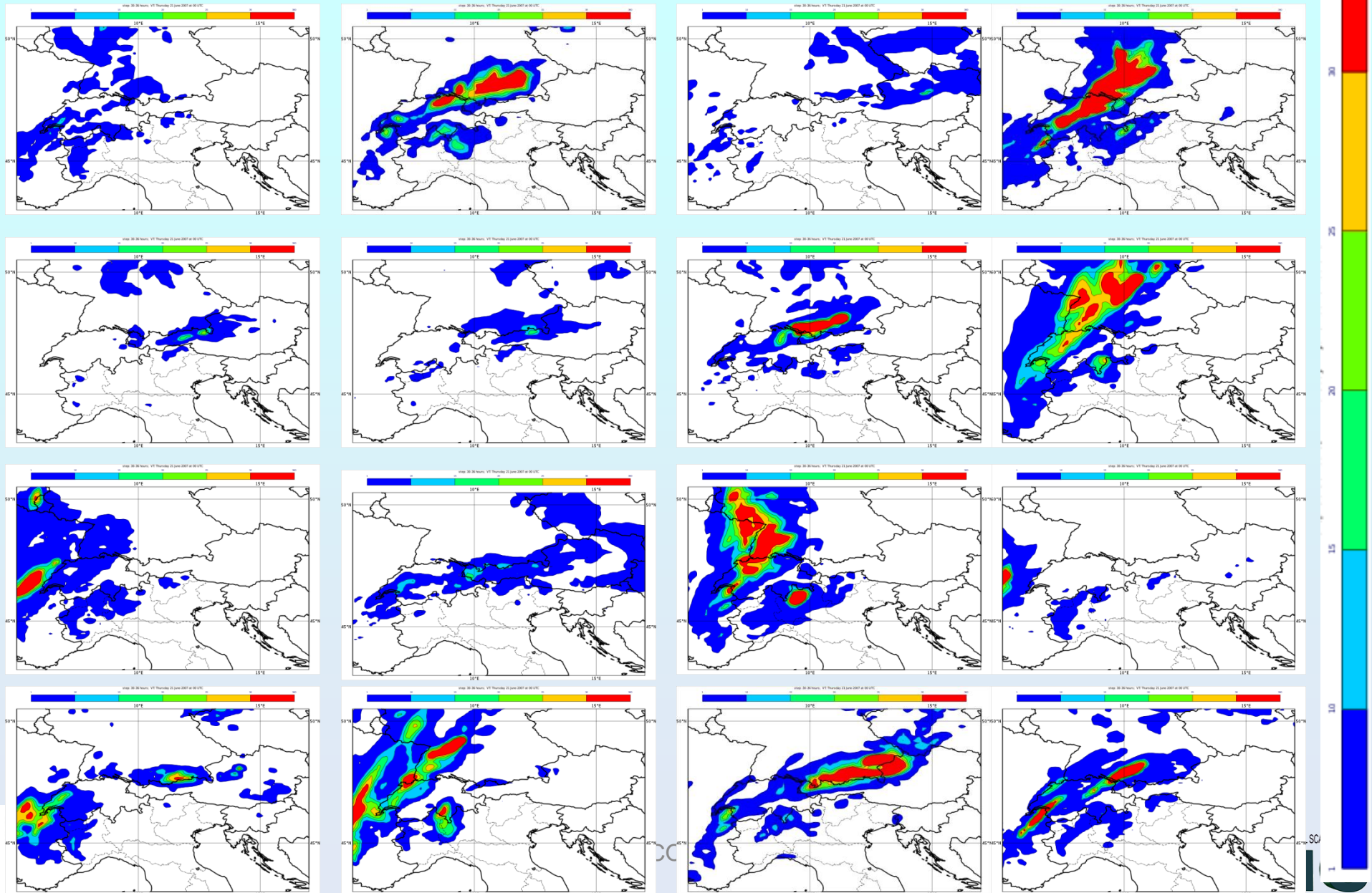
Convective events North of the Alps.

tot\_prec for the **3-hour** period ending at 00UTC of 21 June 2007



# Core Case: model

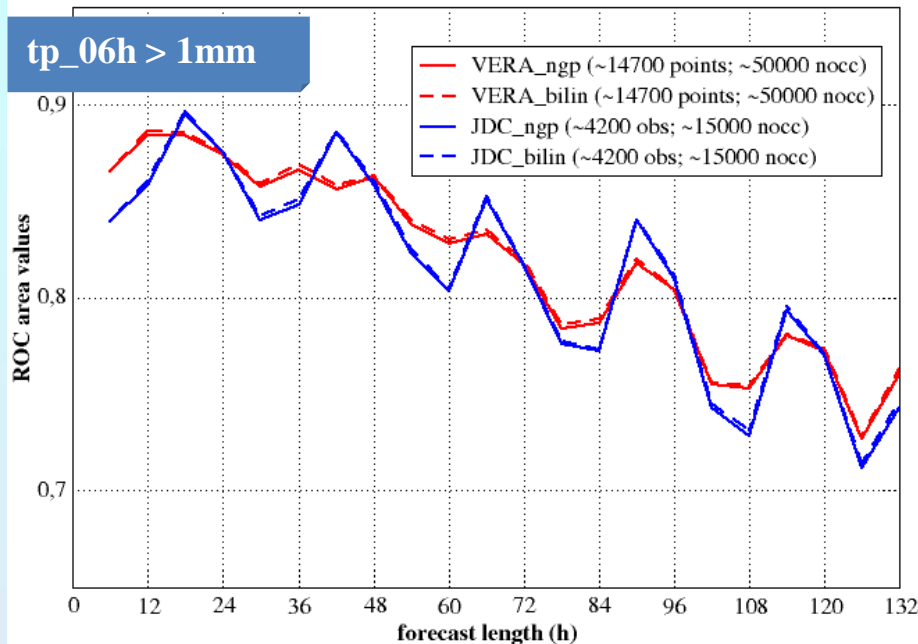
COSMO-LEPS starting at 12UTC of 19 June 2007, fc 30-36h.  
tot\_prec for the 6-hour period ending at 00UTC of 21 June 2007



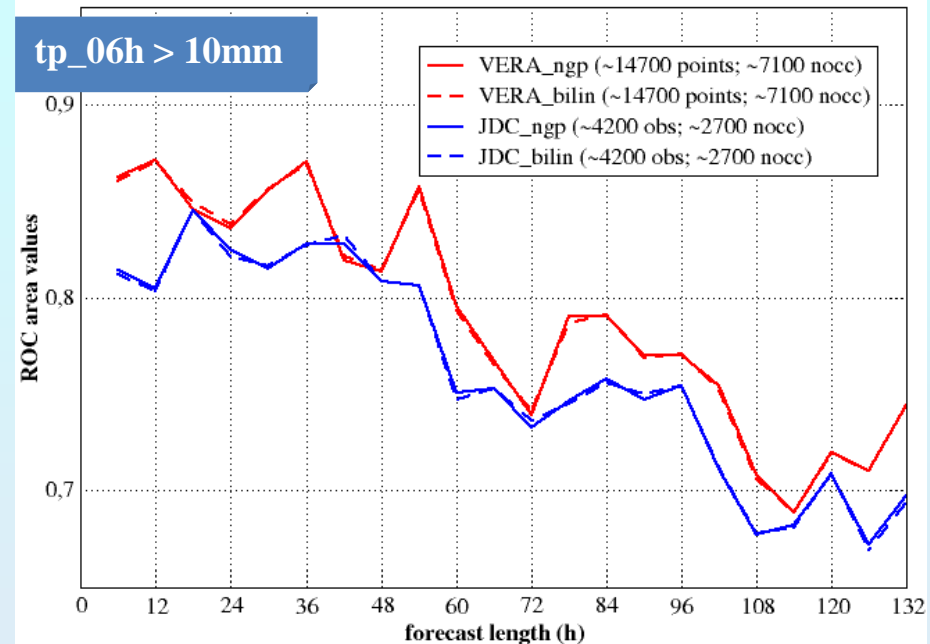
# Probabilistic prediction: ROC area (ngp vs bilin)

- 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 &gt; 1mm; ROC area values; allCases; mapdom

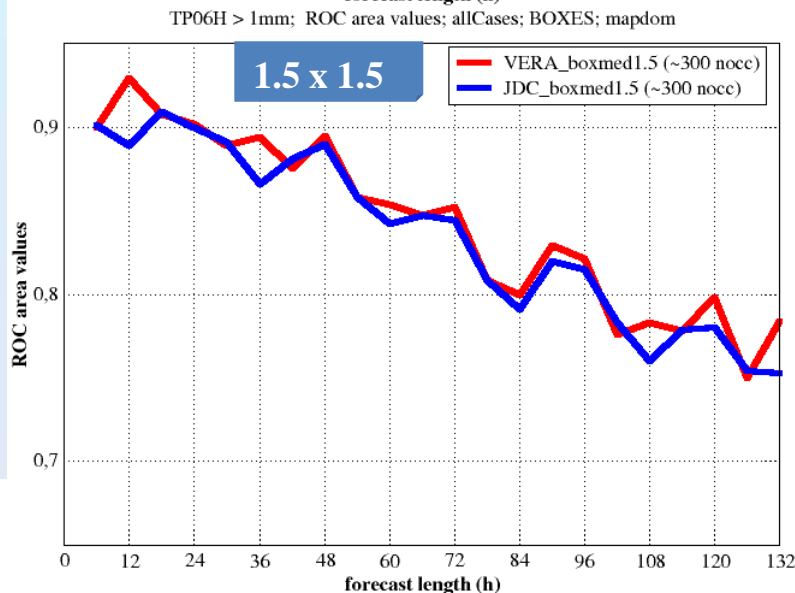
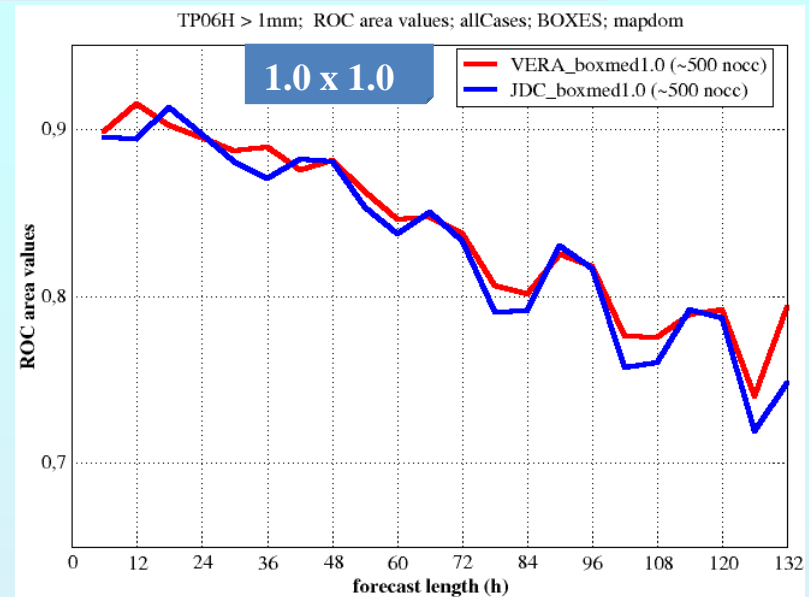
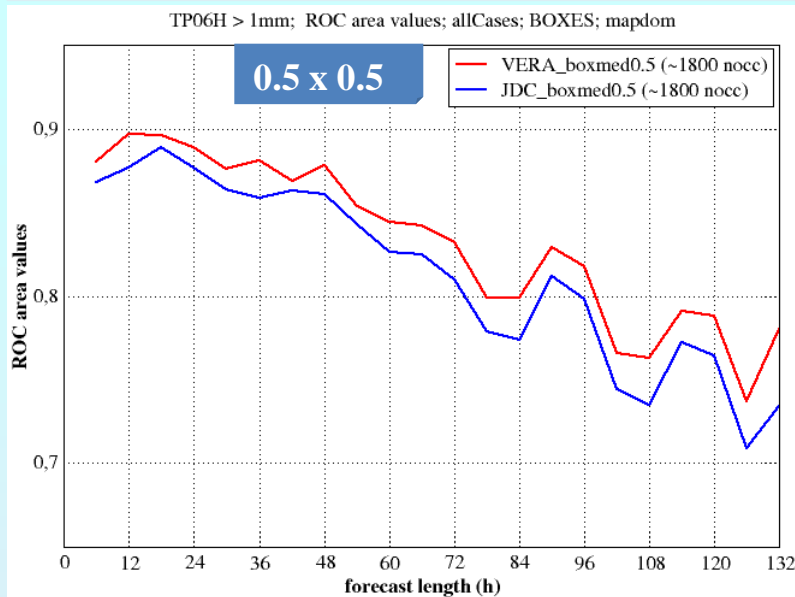


TP06H &gt; 10mm; ROC area values; allCases; mapdom



- **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.

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



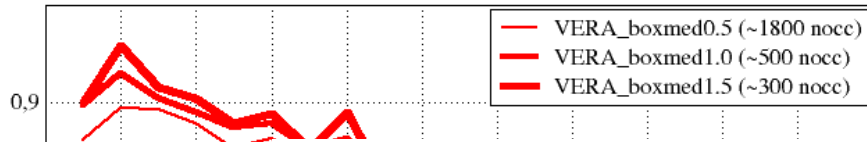
- Slightly higher skill when COSMO-LEPS is verified against **VERA** gridded analysis.
- The skill increases with increasing box size.
- **Increasingly less dependence of the score on the verification network for larger boxes.**

# Probabilistic prediction: ROC area (boxes\_2)

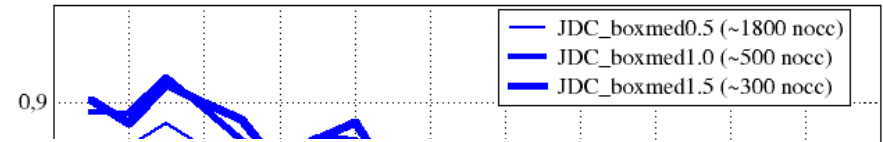
tp\_06h > 1mm

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

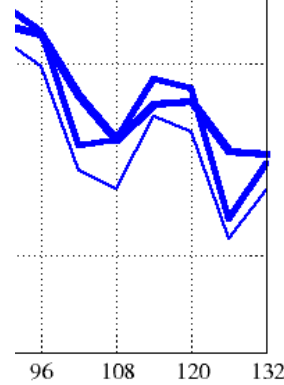
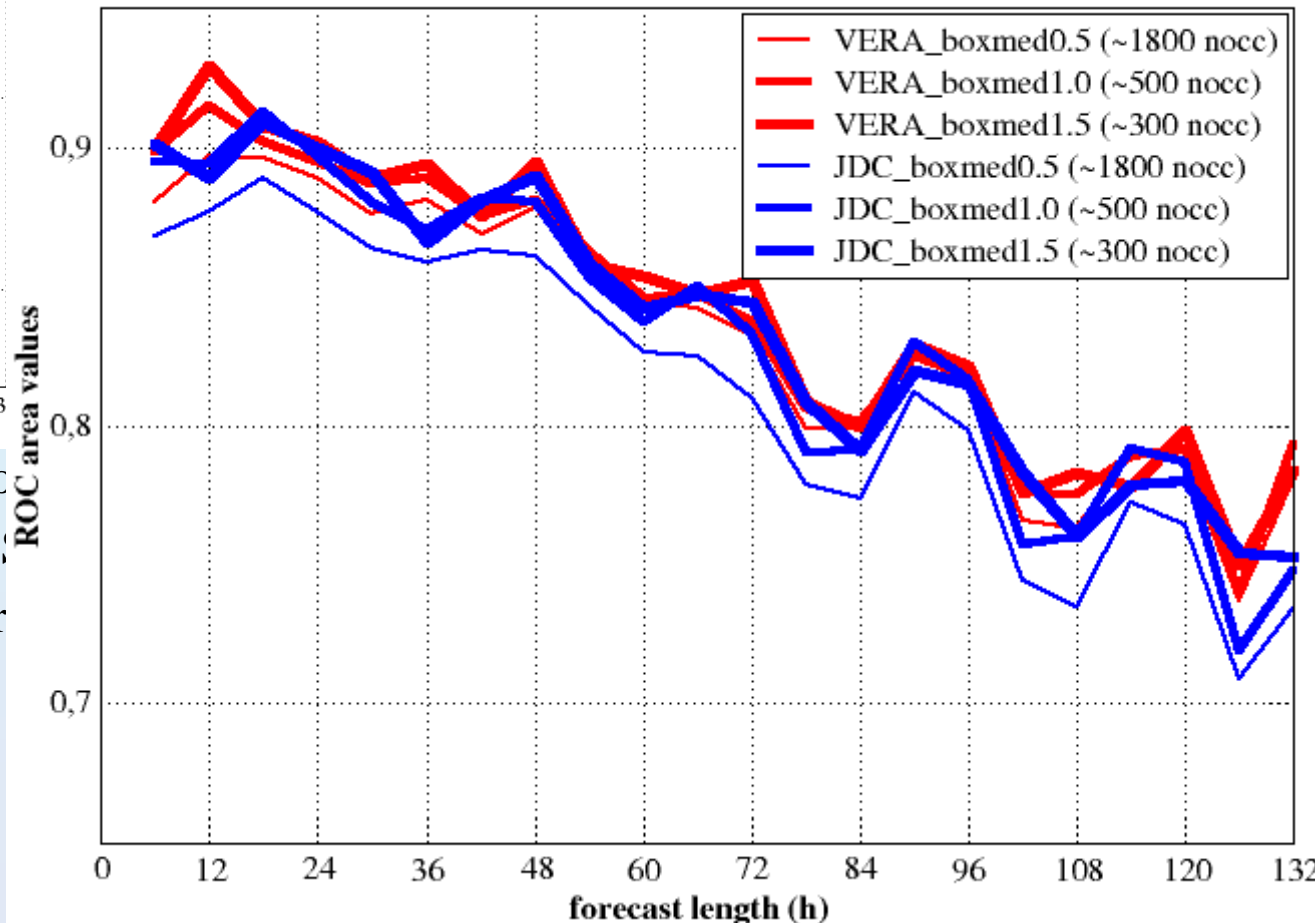
TP06H > 1mm; ROC area values; allCases; BOXMED; mapdom



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



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



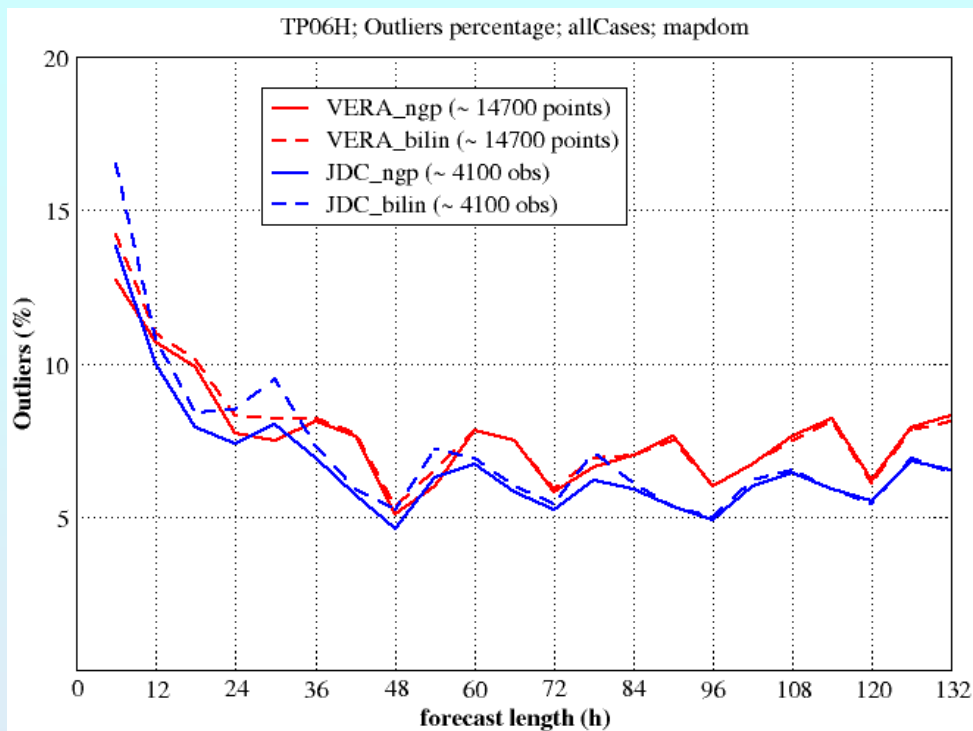
inally higher

- Similar performance when CO2
- The skill increases



# Outliers (ngp vs bilin)

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

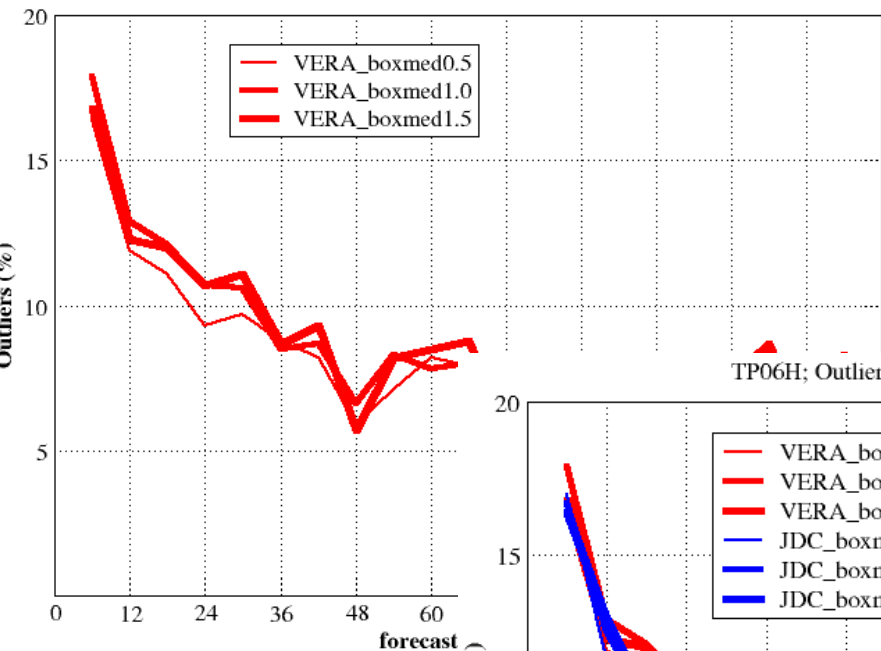


- In the short range, fewer outliers for NGP with respect to BILIN technique: the system performs better with NGP .
- For longer ranges, some dependence of the score on the verification network: the system performs better against **JDC** analysis.

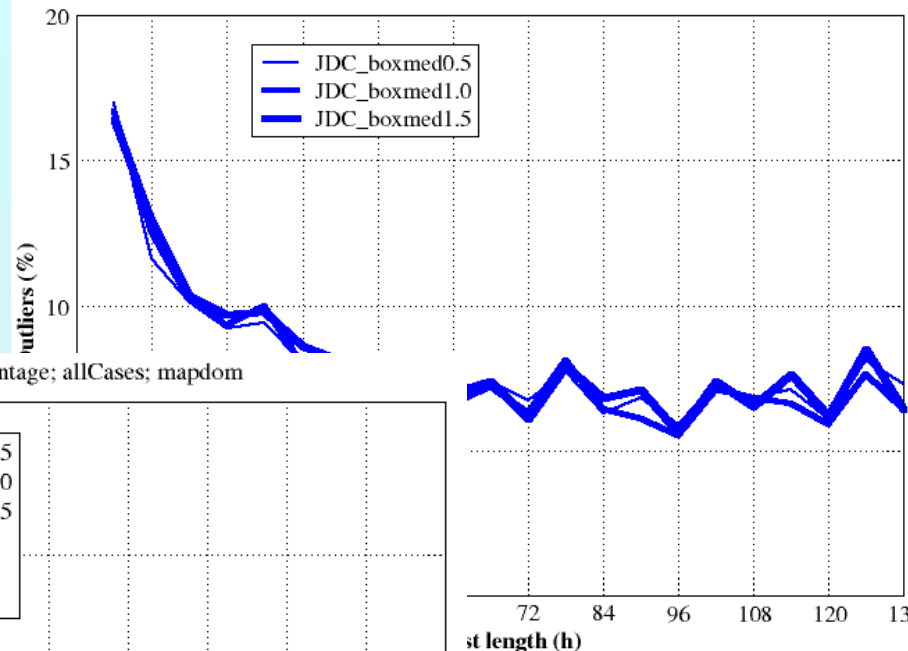
# Outliers (boxes)

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

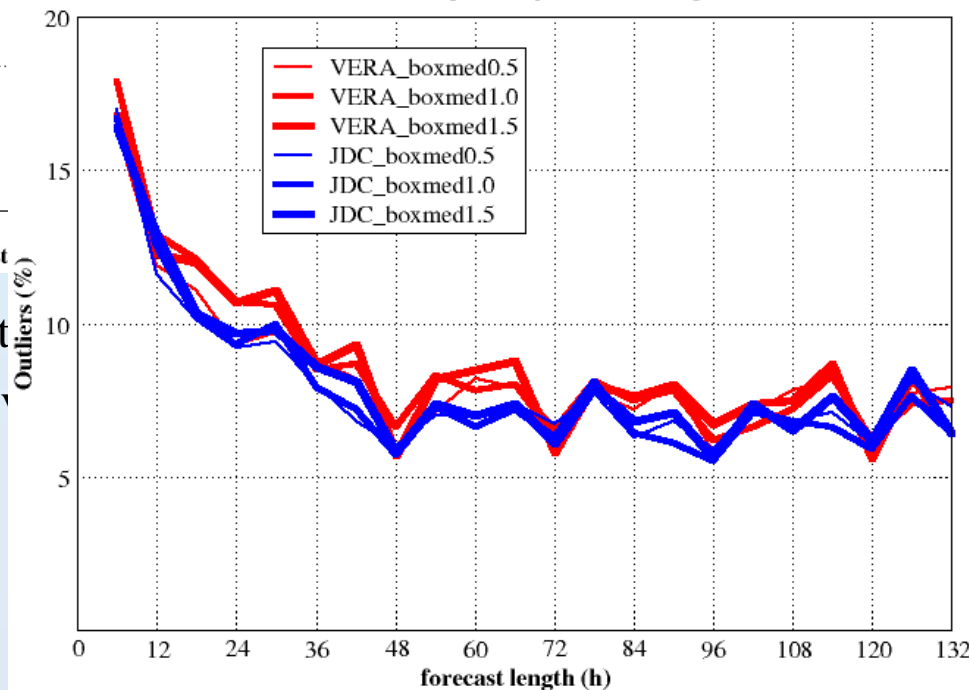
TP06H; Outliers percentage; allCases; mapdom



TP06H; Outliers percentage; allCases; mapdom



TP06H; Outliers percentage; allCases; mapdom

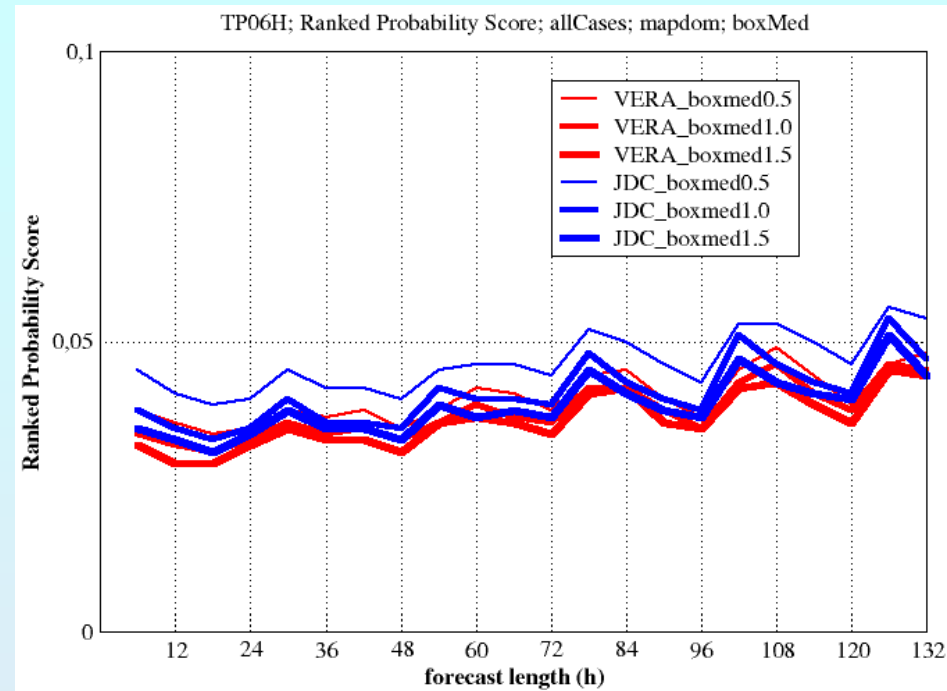
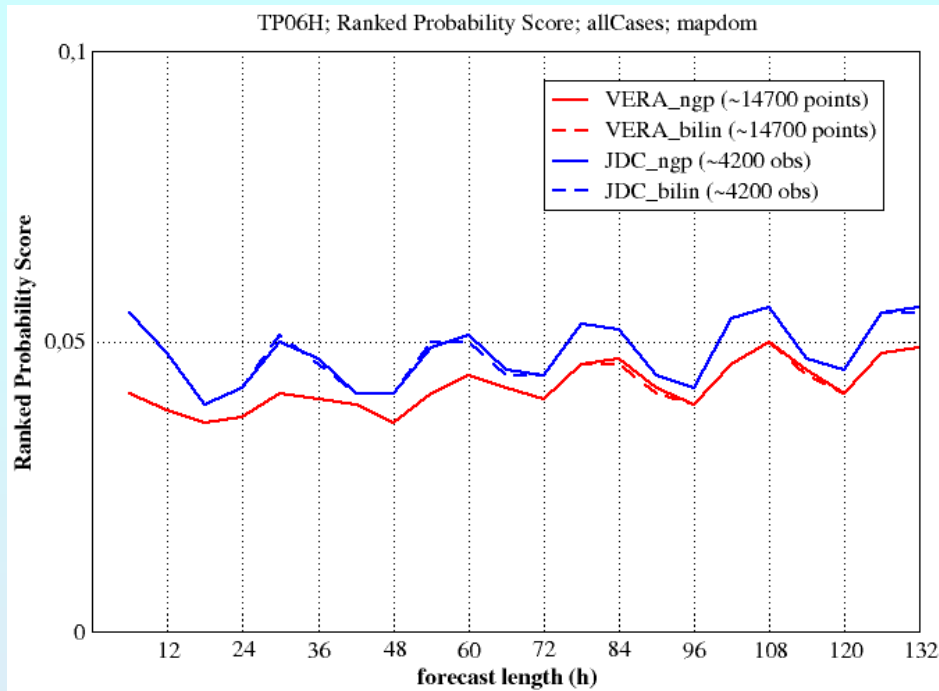


- Weak dependence of t
- Still better scores for

st length (h)  
OXES.

# 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.
- Work on higher-resolution ensembles (COSMO-E reruns).

**Thanks for your attention!**