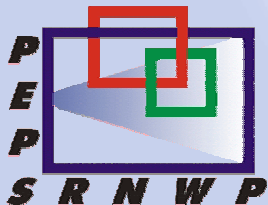


Verification of the SRNWP-PEPS:

- System
- Case Studies
- Verification of Precipitation
- Verification Toolbox

The work was done by

Sebastian Trepte
Martin Göber
Bernhard Anger
Michael Denhard



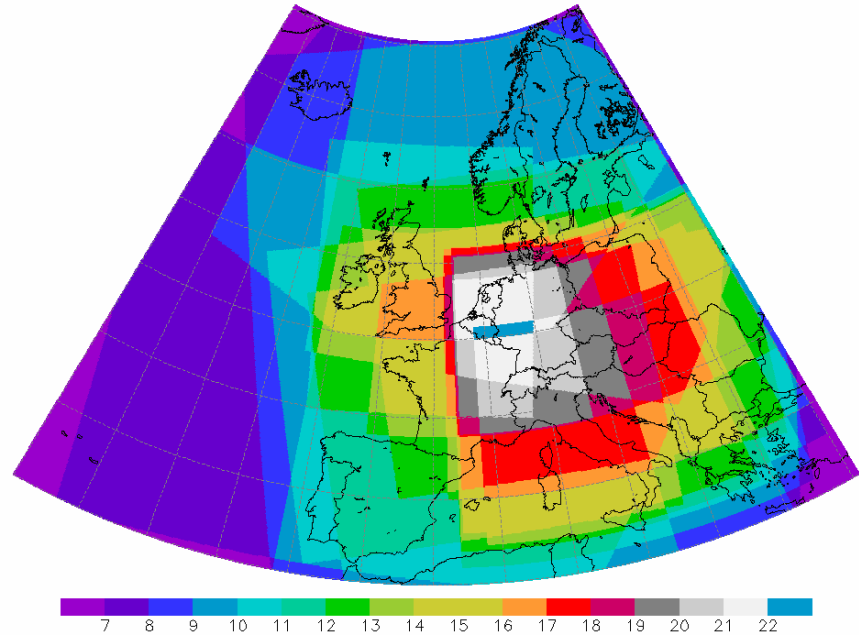
www.dwd.de/PEPS



Short-Range
Numerical Weather Prediction
Programme

Meteorological Service	Regional Model	Coupling Model	Resolution (km)	Forecast Period (h)	Time interval (h)	Main Runs (UTC)
Belgium	ALADIN-BE	ARPEGE	15	+60	1	0, 12
France	ALADIN	ARPEGE	11	+48	3	0, 12
Portugal	ALADIN-PT	ARPEGE	12.7	+48	1	0, 12
Austria	ALADIN-AT	ARPEGE	9.6	+48	1	0, 12
Croatia	ALADIN-LACE	ARPEGE	9	+72	3	0, 12
Czech. Repub.	ALADIN-LACE	ARPEGE	11	+48	1	0, 6, 12, 18
Hungary	ALADIN-LACE	ARPEGE	11	+48	1	0, 12
Slovakia	ALADIN-LACE	ARPEGE	11	+48	3	0, 12
Slovenia	ALADIN-LACE	ARPEGE	9.4	+48	3	0, 12
Denmark	HIRLAM	ECMWF	16	+60	1	0, 6, 12, 18
Finland	HIRLAM	ECMWF	22	+54	1	0, 6, 12, 18
Spain	HIRLAM	ECMWF	18	+48	1	0, 6, 12, 18
Netherlands	HIRLAM	ECMWF	22	+48	1	0, 6, 12, 18
Ireland	HIRLAM	ECMWF	16	+48	3	0, 6, 12, 18
Norway I	HIRLAM	ECMWF	11	+30	1	0, 12
Norway II	HIRLAM	ECMWF	22	+30	1	0, 12
Sweden I	HIRLAM	ECMWF	11	+48	3	0, 6, 12, 18
Sweden II	HIRLAM	ECMWF	22	+48	3	0, 6, 12, 18
Germany	LME	GME	7	+78	1	0, 6, 12, 18
Switzerland	aLMo	ECMWF	7	+72	1	0, 12
Poland	LM	GME	14	+72	3	0, 12
Italy	EuroLM	EuroHRM	7	+48	3	0, 12
United Kingdom	UM-EU	UM global	12	+48	3	0, 6, 12, 18

PEPS-Grid
with a grid spacing of
0.0625° (~7 km)
covering Europe



Probabilities (Nearest Neighbour)

$$P_i(x > T) = \frac{\text{Number of forecasts } x \text{ exceeding } T \text{ at } i}{N_i}$$

where N_i is the total number of forecasts at PEPS grid point i and T is a threshold

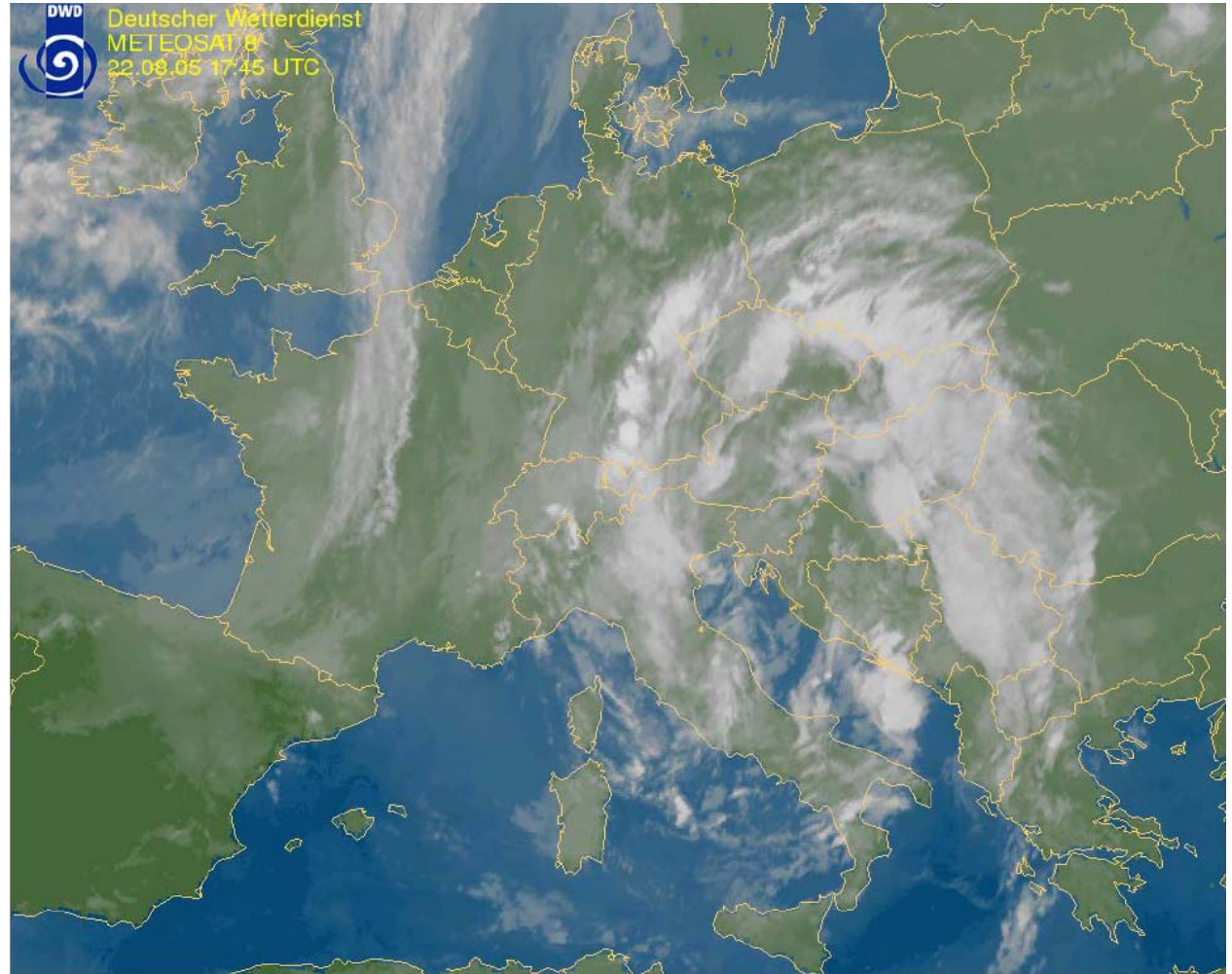


the precision of the estimated probabilities depend on location

Operational forecast center & Working group „evaluation of nwp“ at DWD (many thanks to **Bernhard Anger**)

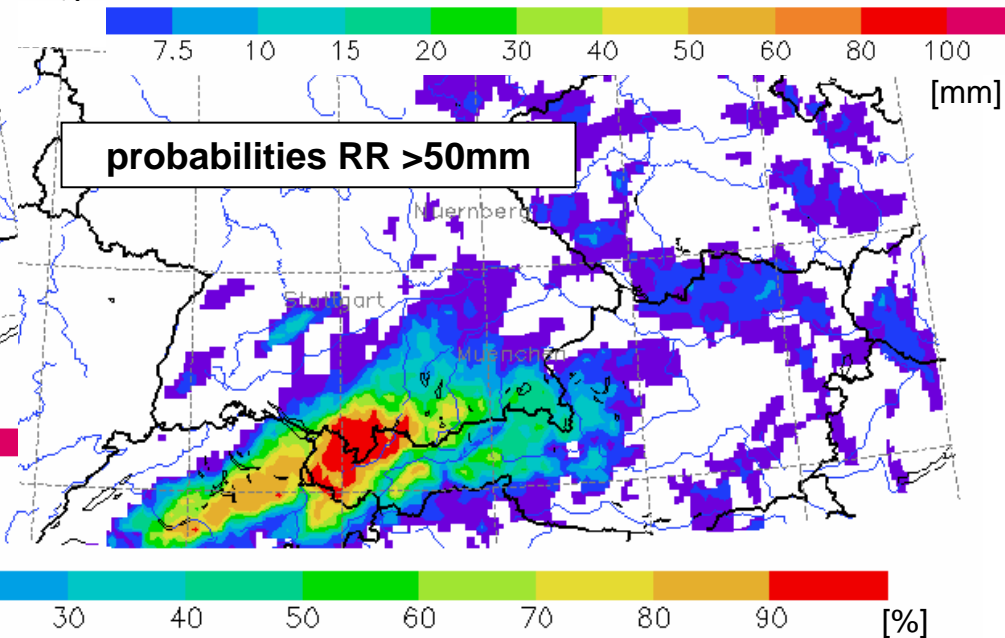
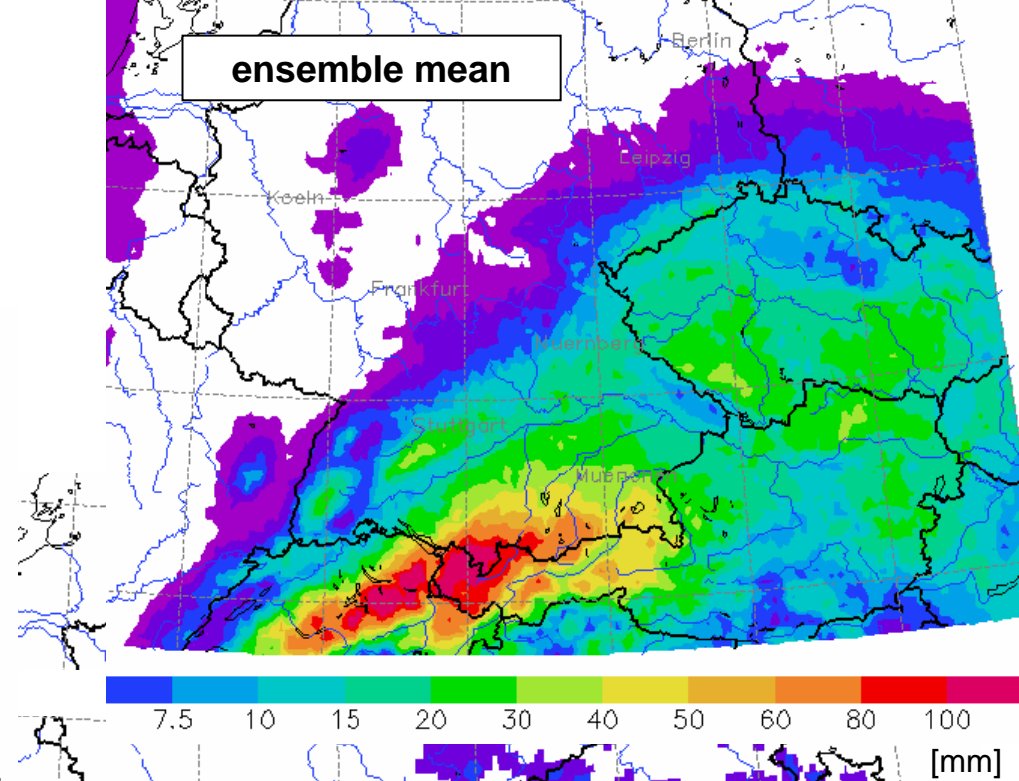
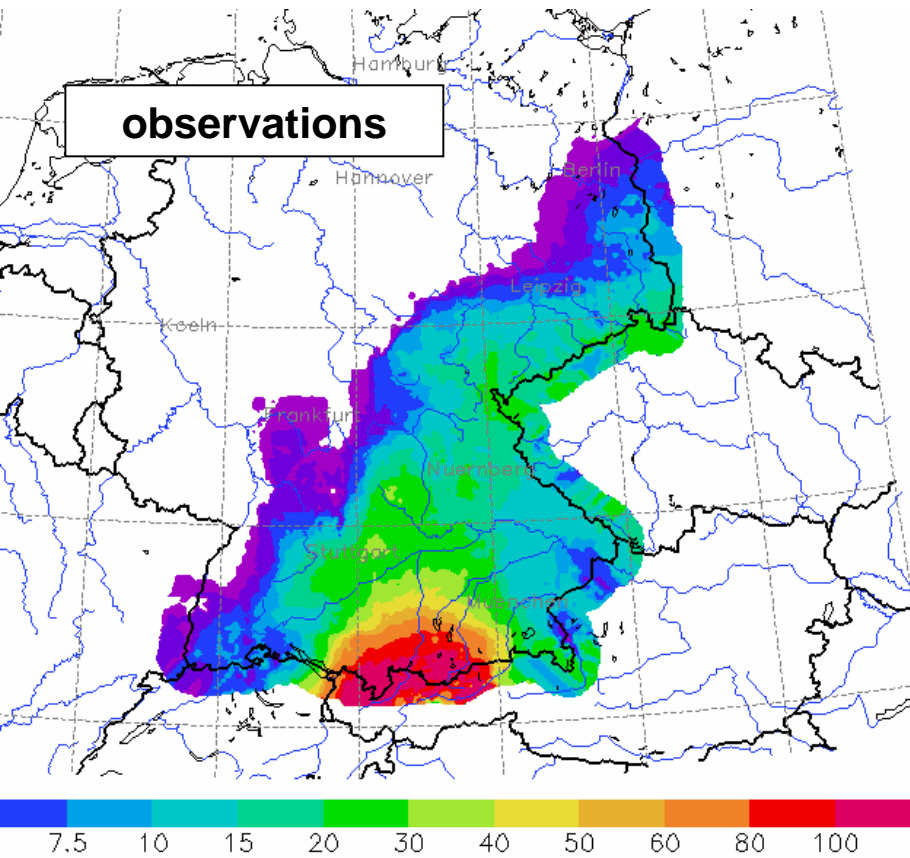
Event	negative	positive
maximum temperature end of Mai		- significant probabilities - good spacial resolution
heavy precipitation Thunderstorms Mai 3 2005	- missed some extremes - bad localisation of extremes	- significant probabilities - more consistent forecasts compared to single models
wind gusts Thunderstorms March 11 & June 3	- underestimation in convective cases - overestimation in non convective cases	- good spacial resolution
snow Coldfront alpine foehn situation March 10 & 12	passage of cold front was to fast	good estimation of orographic effects on snowfall
snow November 25/26	underestimation of snow amount	- good spacial resolution - good signals for gusts

Flooding in Bavaria August 2005



24h precipitation

run: 22.08.05 0 UTC,
 available: 22.08.05 6:05 UTC
 valid: 22. 8. - 23. 8., 6 UTC



Element: 24h total precipitation (RR24) 06...06 UTC

Area: Germany

Observations:

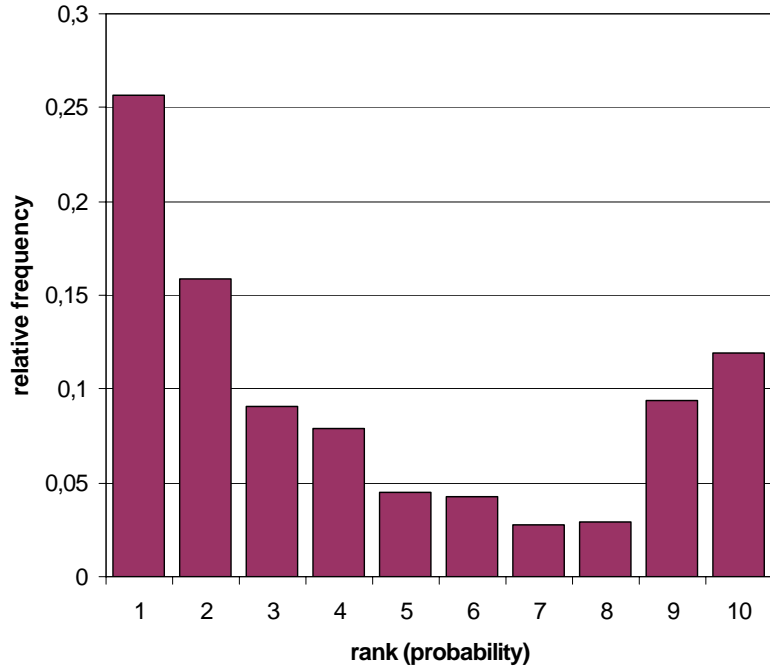
synop (214)

AMDAll precipitation (650)

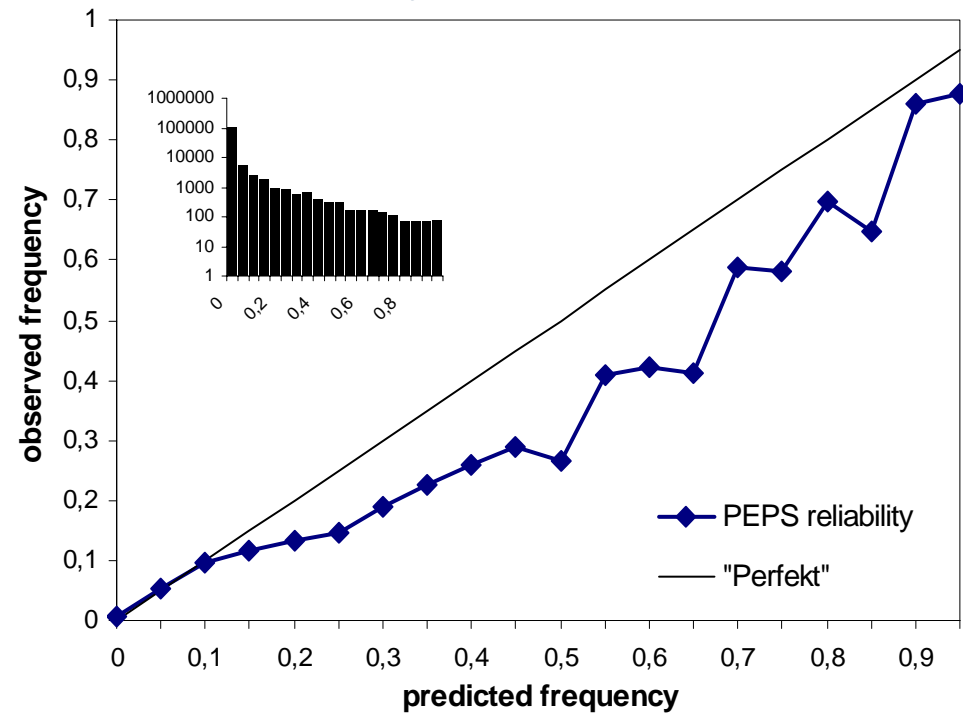
Event: RR24 > 20 mm

Time Period: April to September 2005

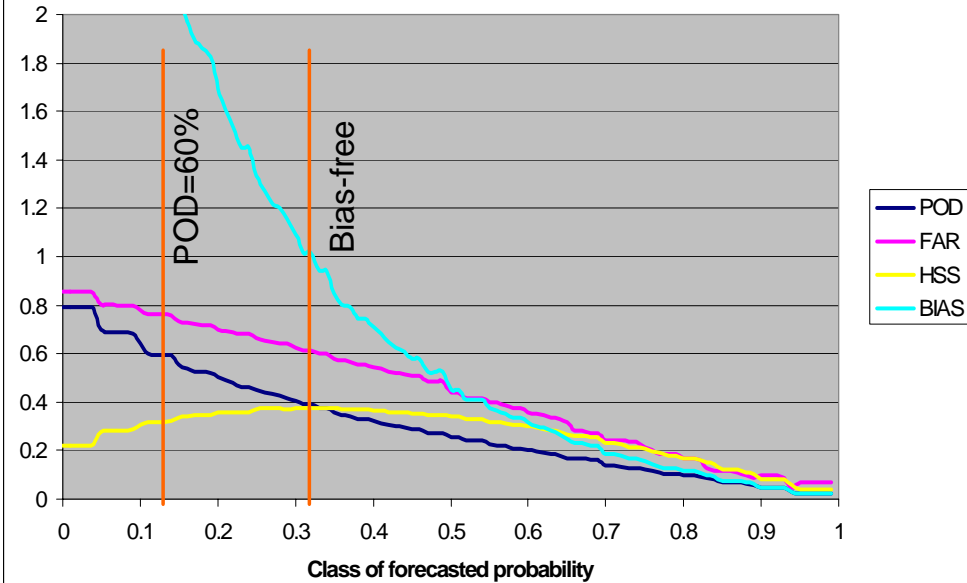
Pit-Histogram RR24 March 2006



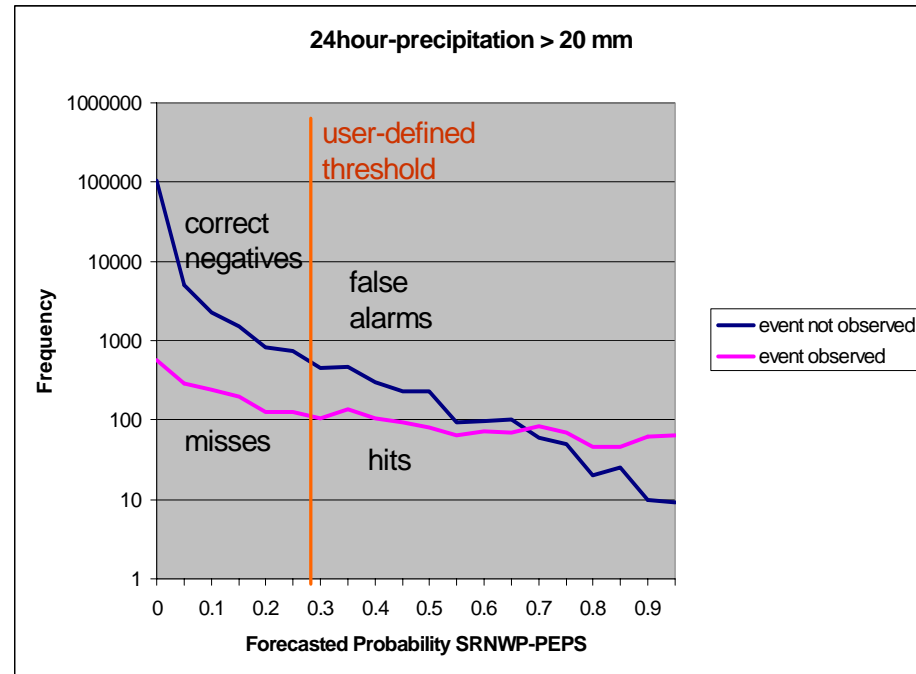
Reliability RR24h > 20mm



24-hour precipitation > 20 mm



24hour-precipitation > 20 mm

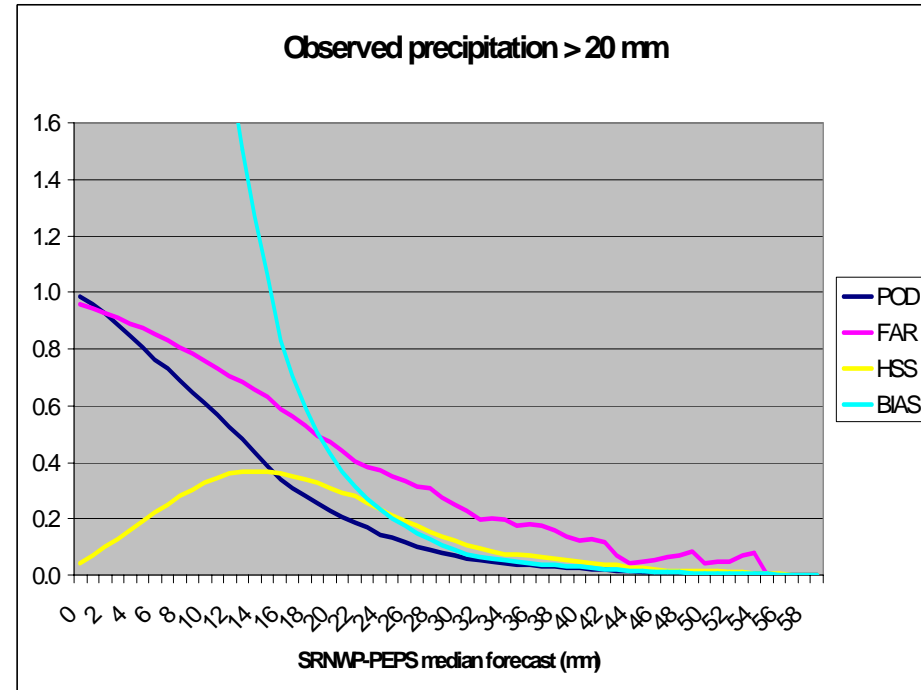
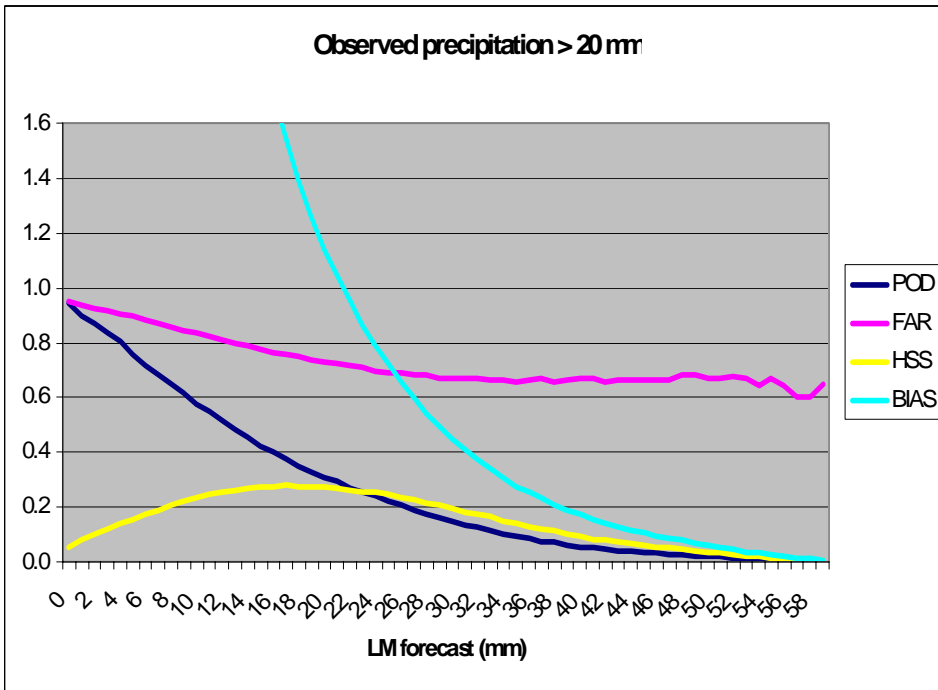


LM

Measured value	LM	PEPS median
Bias-free at	22 mm	15 mm
POD	29	39
FAR	72	63
HSS	27	37

Measured value	LM	PEPS median
POD=60%at	9 mm	10 mm
BIAS	4	25
FAR	85	76
HSS	22	33

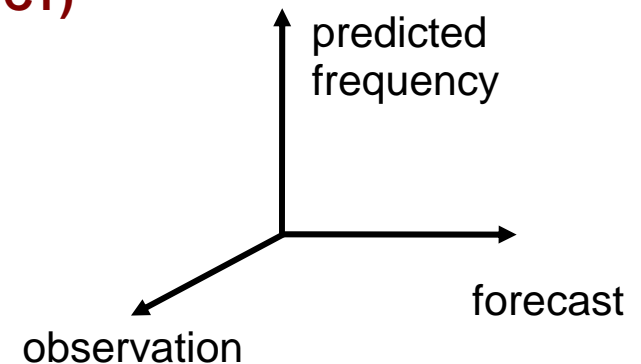
SRNWP-PEPS



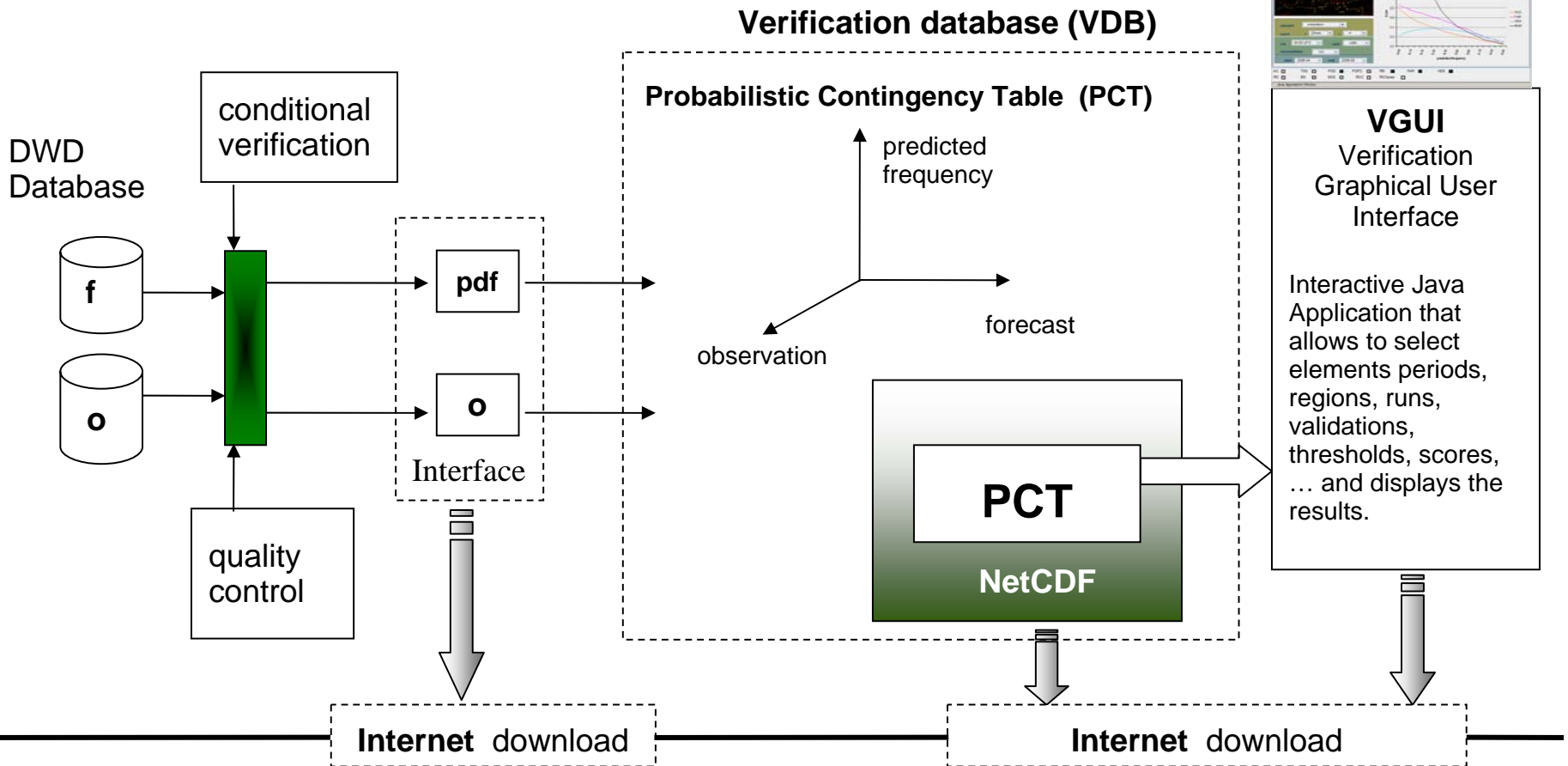
- User oriented Verification
- standard Verification Tool
- Graphical User Interface (Java Swing)
- easy to use (download via „Java Web Start“)
- comparing Ensemble Systems

Probabilistic Multi-Category Contingency Table (PCT)

- based on categories
- smallest bin width defined by measurement error
- monthly accumulation



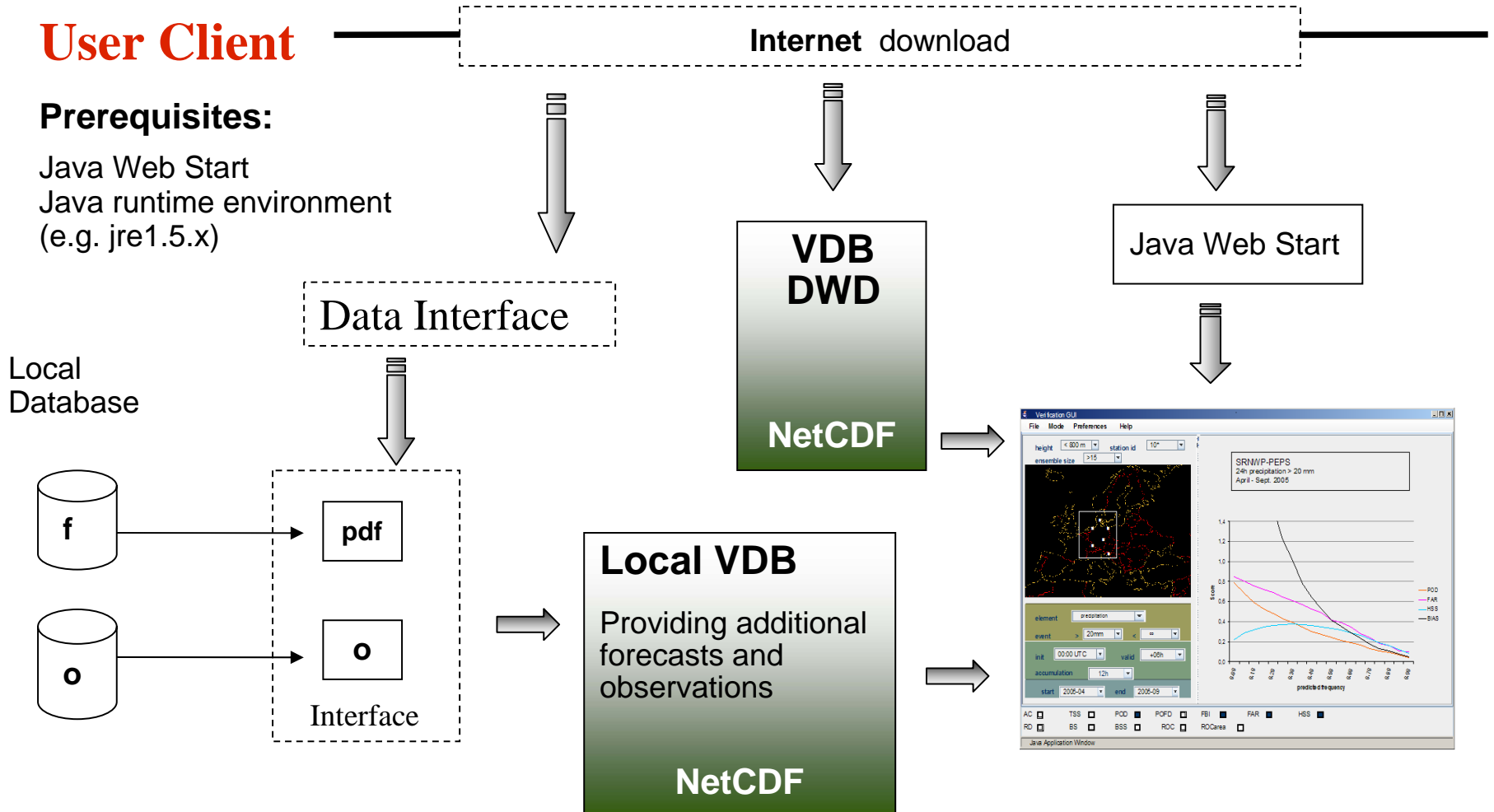
Verification Server DWD



User Client

Prerequisites:

Java Web Start
Java runtime environment
(e.g. jre1.5.x)



Verification Graphical User Interface

- area/station id
- height
- init/valid
- element
- event
- accumulation
- time period
- score

The screenshot shows the 'contingency table' tab of the Verification Toolbox. The table displays the relationship between simulated (Tsim) and observed (Tobs) temperature values. The columns represent Tsim values from -8°C to 10°C, and the rows represent Tobs values from -10°C to 10°C. All cells in the table contain the value '0', indicating no hits or misses were recorded for this dataset.

	Tsim ...	-8	-6°C	-4°C	-2	0°C	2°C	4°C	6°C	8°C	10°C
-10°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-8°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-6°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-4°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

At the bottom of the window, there are checkboxes for various verification metrics: AC, TSS, POD, POFD, FBI, FAR, RD, BS, BSS, ROC, ROCarea, and HSS. A 'Plot !' button is also visible.

- First version of Verification Tool Box ready end of May
- Report on basic PEPS verification at SRNWP Ensemble meeting in November
- Calibration with modified Bayesian Model Averaging (BMA)
- Operational distribution of calibrated PEPS products in Spring

**Thank you
to the
contributing
Weather Services !**