



Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

MET info

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Meteorology

Verification of Experimental and Operational Weather Prediction Models March to May 2015

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Photo: Ingrid Våset

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2 POST PROCESSED MODELS

1 Models

The following models are verified in this report. All except EC are or have been running at MET.

EC	Global model (IFS) at the ECMWF. From 26 January 2010 resolution $T1279$ or approximately $16 \times 16 \text{ km}^2$ horizontally. Available resolution for verification at MET is 0.125° latitude and longitude. Number of vertical levels increased from $L91$ to $L137$ 25 June 2013.
Hirlam12 (H12)	Version 7.1, horizontal resolution defined by a $12 \times 12 \text{ km}^2$ grid since 13 February 2008.
Hirlam8 (H8)	Version 7.1, horizontal resolution defined by a $8 \times 8 \text{ km}^2$ grid since 13 February 2008.
Harmonie5.5	HARMONIE cycle 36h1.3 with ALARO physics run on a $5.5 \times 5.5 \text{ km}^2$ grid from 4 May 2011 to 15 January 2013.
Harmonie2.5	HARMONIE cycle 36h1.3 with AROME physics run on a $2.5 \times 2.5 \text{ km}^2$ grid from 4 May 2011 to 26 February 2013.
AROME-MetCoOp (AM25)	HARMONIE cycle 38h1.1 with AROME physics run on a $2.5 \times 2.5 \text{ km}^2$ grid on same domain as AROME-Norway; experimental since 9 December 2013.

Analysis and lead times of forecasts are denoted by e.g. 00+30 UTC which indicates forecast generated at 00 UTC and valid 30 hours later.

2 Post processed models

Most of the raw model data are post processed before being published on Yr. The models AM25 and H8 are statistically post processed to represent the 10m max mean wind speed. After post processing, these models are called AM25_PP and H8_PP.

For 2m temperature, the raw data is first interpolated to a 500m grid and then Kalman filtered. These model fields are called AM25.KF and H8.KF.

The precipitation data is post processed by using a neighbourhood method. Through the method, a median value is obtained. This field, called AM25.median is used to determine the precipitation symbol at Yr.

For long term forecast, an ensemble of 51 members run at ECMWF is used to obtain a probabilistic forecast. These fields are called EC_UKAL_KONSENSUS and EC_UKAL_MEDIAN for the consensus and median forecast, respectively. If the probabilistic forecast is calibrated before it is published on Yr, it is called EC_KAL_...

3 HARMONIE, AROME-NORWAY AND AROME-METCOOP

The deterministic model just called ECMWF, is also shown in the long term forecast graphs.

3 HARMONIE, AROME-Norway and AROME-MetCoOp

Experimental HARMONIE models have been run at MET Norway since August 2008, leading to AROME-Norway which on 1 October 2013 was introduced on yr.no, and AROME-MetCoOp which is run in cooperation between Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and MET Norway and replaced AROME-Norway on yr.no 27 May 2014. HARMONIE is the acronym for HIRLAM's meso-scale forecast system (Hirlam Aladin Regional/Meso-scale Operational NWP In Europe). The HARMONIE system includes several configuration options. This section presents some of the main components and setups that are or has been used at MET. More documentation is available on <http://www.cnrm.meteo.fr/gmapdoc/>.

3.1 ALARO-0 physics

ALARO-0 has physical parameterizations targeted for grey scale resolutions (4-10 km). It is a spin-off of the Météo-France physical parameterizations used in the globale ARPEGE, but with a separate radiation scheme, 3MT micro-physical frame work, and the Toucans turbulence scheme. Much of the development has been done by the RC LACE (Regional Cooperation for Limited Area modeling in Central Europe) community.

3.2 AROME physics

AROME (Applications of Research to Operations at MEscale) is targeted for horizontal resolution 2.5 km or finer. It uses physical parameterizations based on the French academia model Meso-NH and the external surface model SURFEX. AROME has been operational at Météo-France since 18 December 2008, with a horizontal resolution of 2.5 km.

3.3 SURFEX as surface model

SURFEX (Surface externalisée) is developed at Météo-France and academia for offline experiments and introduced in NWP models to ensure consistent treatment of processes related to surface. Météo-France is already using SURFEX for some of their configurations and is planning to use it for all their configurations. Surface modelling and assimilation benefits from the possibility to run offline experiments. SURFEX is also used for offline applications in e.g. hydrology, vegetation monitoring and snow avalanche forecasts.

SURFEX includes routines to simulate the exchange of energy and water between the atmosphere and 4 surface types (tiles); land, sea (ocean), lake (inland water) and town. The land or nature tile can be divided further into 12 vegetation types (patches). ISBA (Interaction between Soil Biosphere and Atmosphere) is used for modelling the land surface processes. There are 3 ISBA options; 2- and 3-layer force restore and a diffusive approach, where the first one is used in HIRLAM. Towns may be treated by a separate TEB (Town Energy Balance) module. Seas and lakes are also treated separately. The lake model, FLAKE (Freshwater LAKE), has recently been introduced in SURFEX. A global ECOCLIMAP database which combines land cover maps and satellite information gives information about surface properties on 1 km resolution. The orography is taken from gtopo30.

“SURFEX Scientific Documentation” and “User’s Guide” are available on <http://www.cnrm.meteo.fr/surfex/>

3.4 Data assimilation

NWP models are updated regularly using observations received in real-time from the global observing system. With one exception the models run at MET are updated at 00, 06, 12 and 18 UTC. AROME-MetCoOp is updated each third hour; at 00, 03, 06, 09, 12, 15, 18 and 21 UTC.

3.4.1 Surface analysis

Surface analysis is performed by CANARI (Code d’Analyse Nécessaire à ARPEGE pour ses Rejets et son Initialisation) (Taillefer, 2002). The analysis method is Optimal Interpolation and only conventional synoptic observations are used. 2 meter temperature and relative humidity observations are used to update the surface and soil temperature and moisture.

The snow analysis is also performed with CANARI in analogy with the HIRLAM snow analysis. Snow depth observations are used to update Snow Water Equivalent. The snow fields are analysed only at 06 UTC as there are very few snow depth observations at 00, 12 and 18.

The Sea Surface Temperature is not analysed, but taken from the boundaries. ECMWF uses the OSTIA (Operational Sea Surface Temperature and Sea Ice Analysis) product, including SST from UK Met Office and SIC from MET. The surface temperature over sea ice is taken from the boundary model and remains unchanged through the forecast.

3.4.2 Upper air analysis

AROME-MetCoOp runs three dimensional variational (3D VAR) data assimilation using conventional observations from synop stations, ships, radiosondes and aircrafts. AMSU-A and AMSU-B/MHS data from the polar orbiting NOAA and METOP satellites is also used.

3.5 Boundaries and initialization of upper air fields

Harmonie5.5 and Harmonie2.5 got their boundary values (3-hourly) from the ECMWF model at approximately 16 km resolution. The upper air fields were initialized from ECMWF forecasts each cycle. Harmonie5.5 had 60 vertical levels (ECMWF60 using the ECMWF definition). Harmonie2.5 had also 60 vertical levels (HIRLAM60 using the HIRLAM definition).

AROME-Norway and AROME-MetCoOp get their boundary values (1-hourly) from the ECMWF model at approximately 16 km resolution. They have currently 65 vertical levels. AROME-Norway do no upper air assimilation, the upper air fields are initialized from ECMWF forecasts each cycle. None of the HARMONIE configurations at MET have applied digital filter initialization (DFI).

4 Verification measures

All model forecasts in this report are verified against observations by interpolating (bilinear) the grid based forecasts to the observational sites. As a consequence, it should be noted that it is the models' abilities to forecast the observations that is being quantified and assessed. Thus, there is no attempt in this report to verify area averaged precipitation for example.

Verification is carried out both for raw and categorized forecasts. In the following, let f_1, \dots, f_n denote the forecasts and o_1, \dots, o_n the corresponding observations.

4.1 Forecasts of continuous variables

The verification statistics applied to continuous variables are defined in the table below

Statistic	Acronym	Formula	Range	Optimal score
Mean Error	ME	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - o_i)$	$-\infty$ to ∞	0
Mean Absolute Error	MAE	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i - o_i $	0 to ∞	0
Standard Deviation of Error	SDE	$\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - o_i - ME)^2 \right)^{1/2}$	0 to ∞	0
Root Mean Square Error	RMSE	$\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - o_i)^2 \right)^{1/2}$	0 to ∞	0
Correlation	COR	$\frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - \bar{f})(o_i - \bar{o})}{SD(f)SD(o)}$	-1 to 1	1

In the formula for COR the following definitions are used

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{f} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i, & \bar{o} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n o_i \\ SD(f) &= \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - \bar{f})^2 \right)^{1/2}, & SD(o) &= \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (o_i - \bar{o})^2 \right)^{1/2}\end{aligned}$$

for the means and standard deviations of the forecasts and observations.

4.2 Forecasts of categorical variables

All variables in this report are continuous in raw form, but it is possible to categorize them and verify these. For example, wind speed above a given threshold could be of interest which would result in two possible outcomes (yes and no). The verification is then completely summarized by a contingency table as the one shown below

		event observed	
		yes	no
event forecasted	yes	a	b
	no	c	d

Verification statistics for such forecasts are listed in the following table

Statistic	Acronym	Formula	Range	Optimal score
Hit rate	HR	$\frac{a}{a+c}$	0 to 1	1
False alarm rate	F	$\frac{b}{b+d}$	0 to 1	0
False alarm ratio	FAR	$\frac{b}{a+b}$	0 to 1	0
Equitable threat score	ETS	$\frac{a-ar}{a+b+c-ar}$	-1/3 to 1	1 (0 = no skill)
Hanssen-Kuipers skill score	KSS	HR - F	-1 to 1	1 (0 = no skill)

In the formula for ETS $ar = (a + b)(a + c)/n$.

4.3 Observations

All observations come from Klimadatavarehuset at MET. Only synop stations are used, except for precipitation where all available stations are used for better spatial coverage. The model wind speed is verified against the mean wind FF observations. For post processed wind speed, the maximum 10 min mean wind speed last hour, FX, is used.

5 Norway

5.1 Comments to verification results

Mean Sea Level Pressure:

Slight increase in bias for AM25, compared with the winter season, which still has the highest bias amongst the models. ECMWF still the best model for MSLP, while AM25 has the second lowest MAE.

Wind speed:

Mean wind speed:

More diurnal variations in the bias during spring, than in the winter. Not so much diurnal variation for AM25. Negative bias for ECMWF. The Hirlam models have negative biases during daytime and positive biases in the night. AM25 has a positive bias, but only of about 0.25ms^{-1} . AM25 scores better than the rest of the models in ETS. AM25 also has considerably more events above 21ms^{-1} compared with the rest of the models, still too few compared with the observations.

Max mean wind speed:

The post processed version of AM25 is generally underestimating the max mean wind speed. H8_PP has a smaller bias, but AM25 scores highest for ETS.

Wind gust:

The wind gust from AM25 is generally too low, while the wind gust from H8 is similarly too high. The 925hPa wind is quite similar in both models. MAE is considerably lower for the wind gust than the 925hPa wind. The wind gust scores better for all thresholds except the highest, where the 925hPa wind is slightly better.

Temperature 2m:

All models have a cold bias during the spring of 2015. H12 has the smallest bias. ECMWF and AM25 also have a cold trend, and end up at around -1°C after 63h. For ECMWF this is actually an improvement from the winter season. While for AM25 it decrease in score. SDE is reduced for all models, compared with the winter season. MAE is also in general reduced, but the reduction is largest for ECMWF. In total H12 is the model with the lowest MAE for the spring.

Post processed temperature:

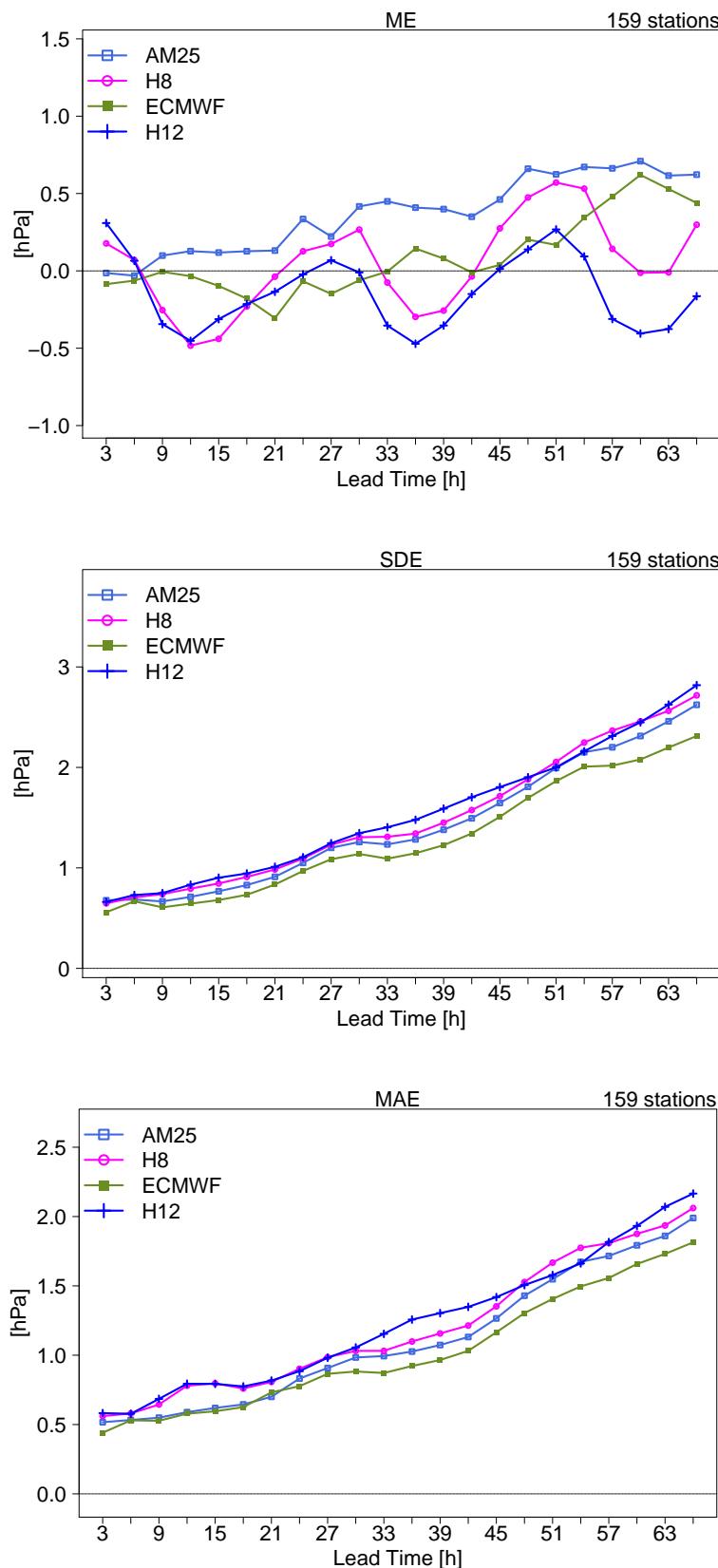
Hardly any bias in temperature after post processing. MAE is a bit reduced, few differences between H8.KF and AM25.KF.

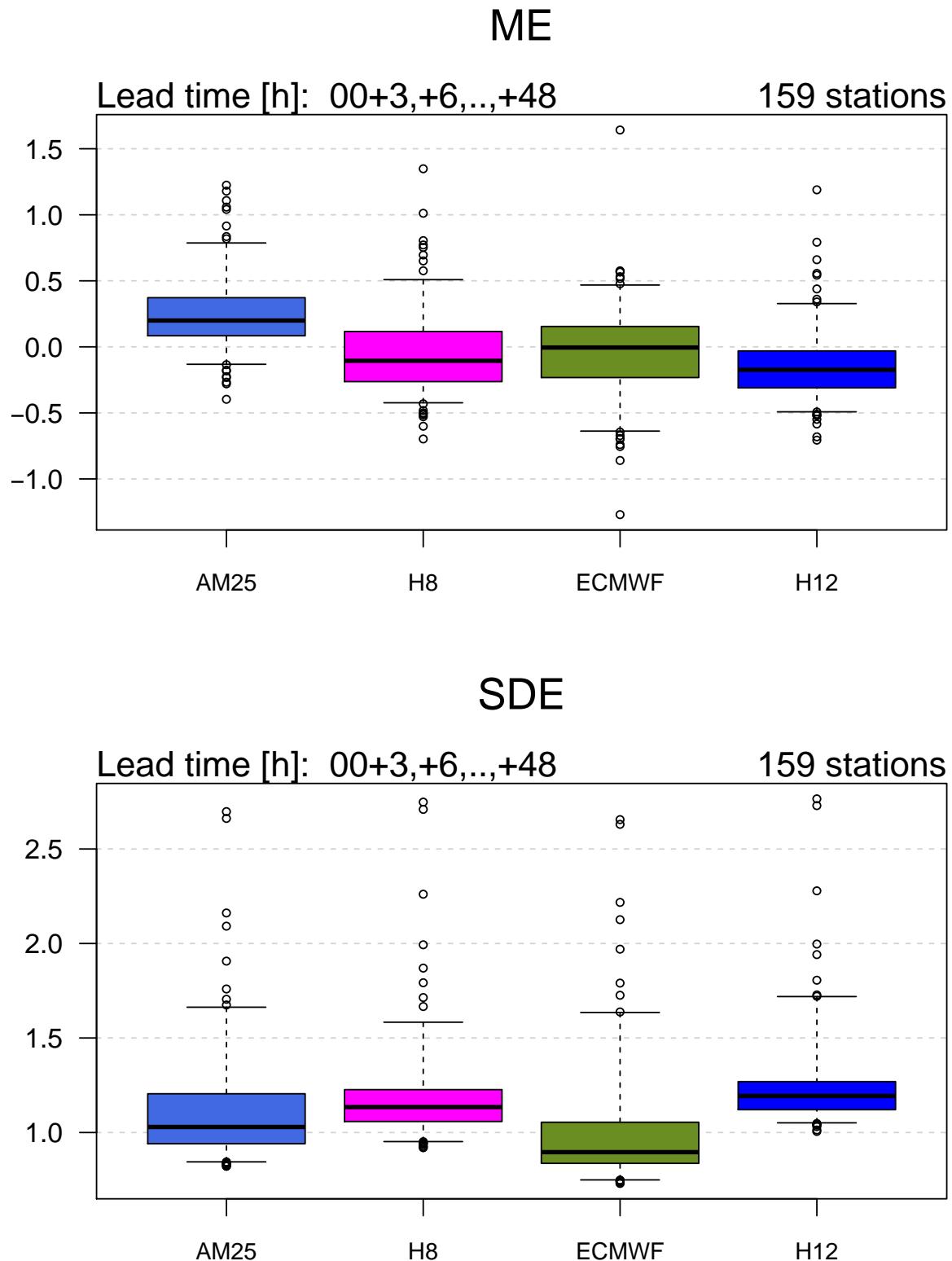
Daily precipitation:

Positive biases for all models, except AM25.median. ECMWF has the highest bias, while AM25 has the smallest bias and the lowest MAE. HR is highest for ECMWF for thresholds up to 25mm/day. For thresholds above this, AM25 has the highest HR. AM25.median has the lowest FAR up to 25mm/day, and the highest ETS for thresholds below 8mm/day. ECMWF has the highest ETS between 8-25mm/day. Above 25mm/day AM25 has the highest score. This is seen again in the multiple contingency table, where AM25.median has the highest number correct in

the lowest category, ECMWF rules the middle categories, while AM25 wins in the >50mm/day category.

5.2 Pressure and variables at pressure levels

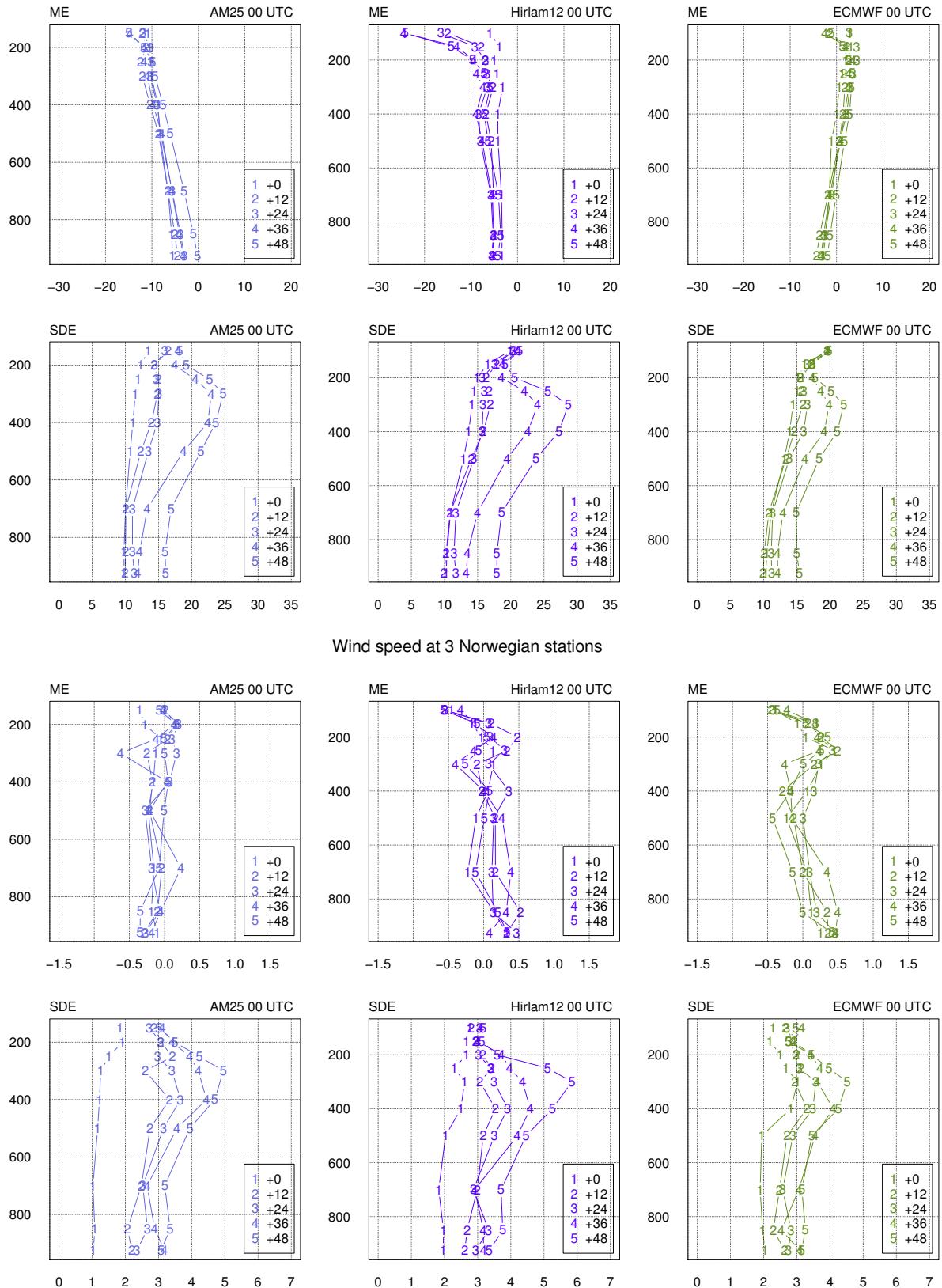


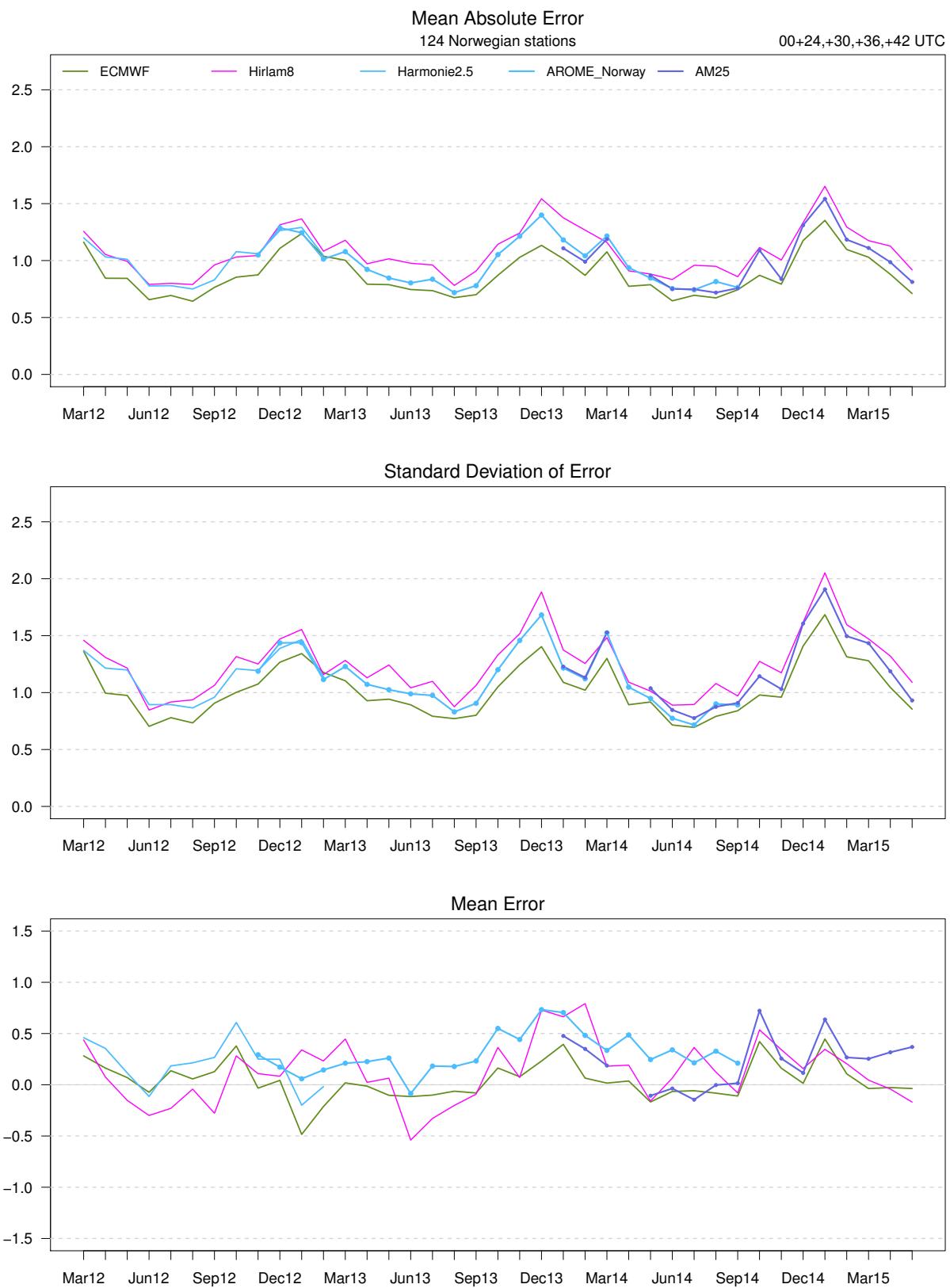


5 NORWAY

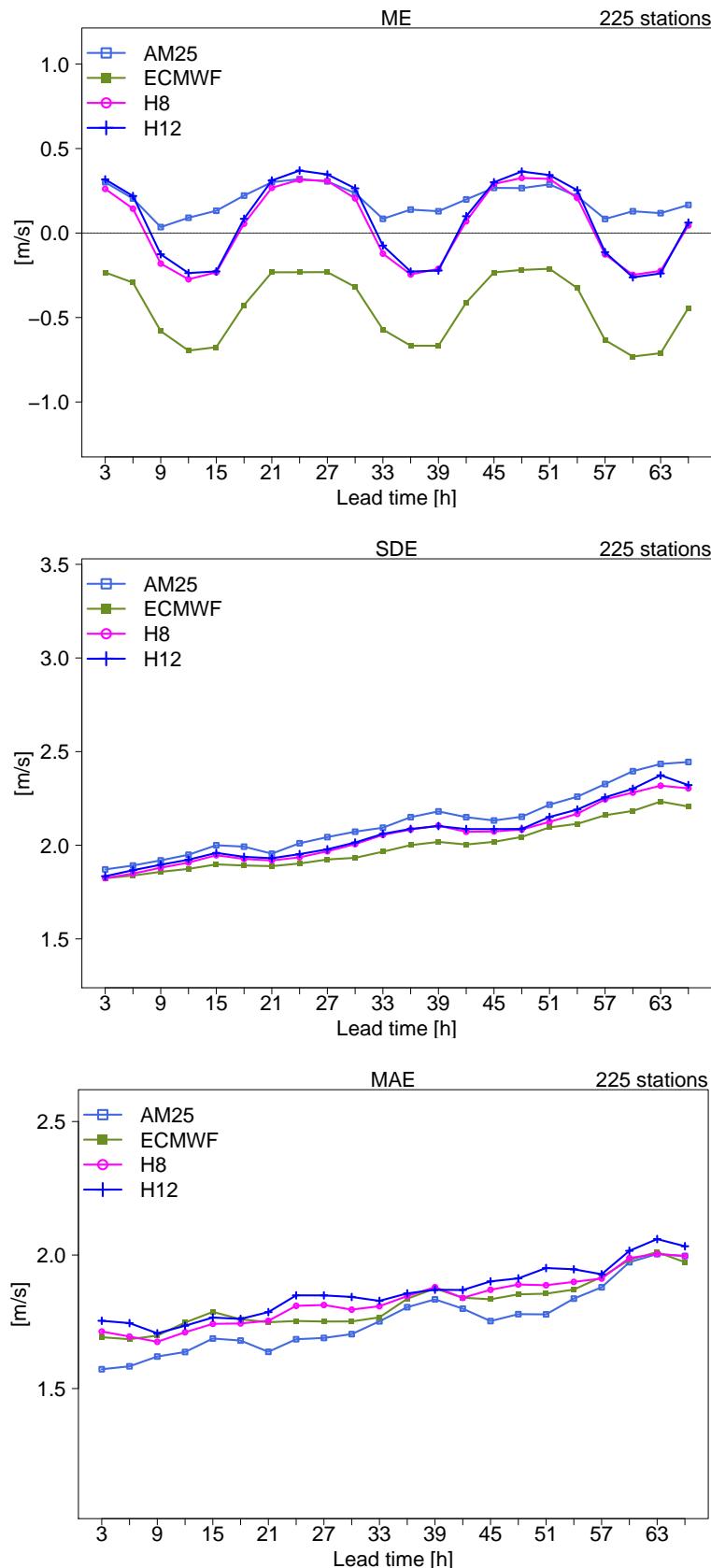
5.2 Pressure and variables at pressure levels

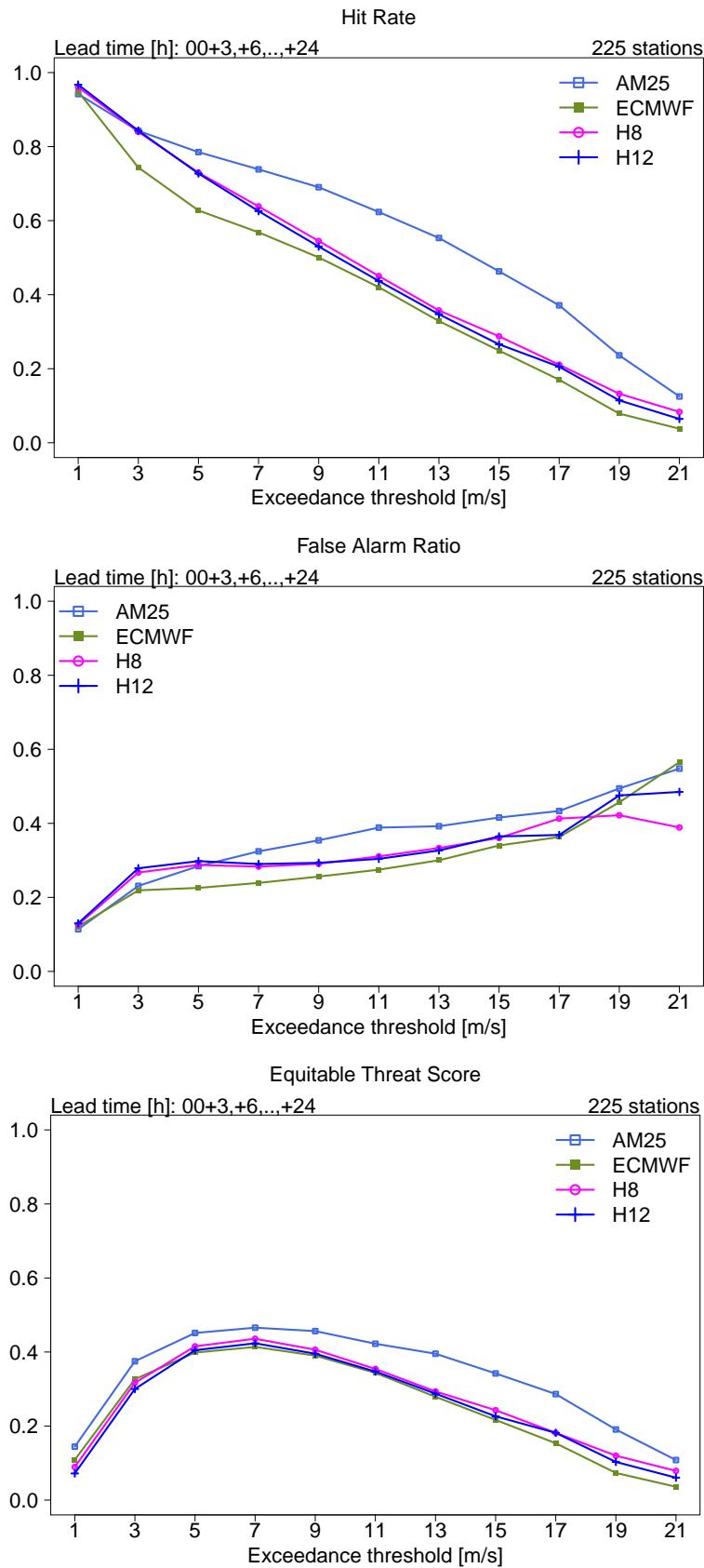
Geopotential height at 3 Norwegian stations

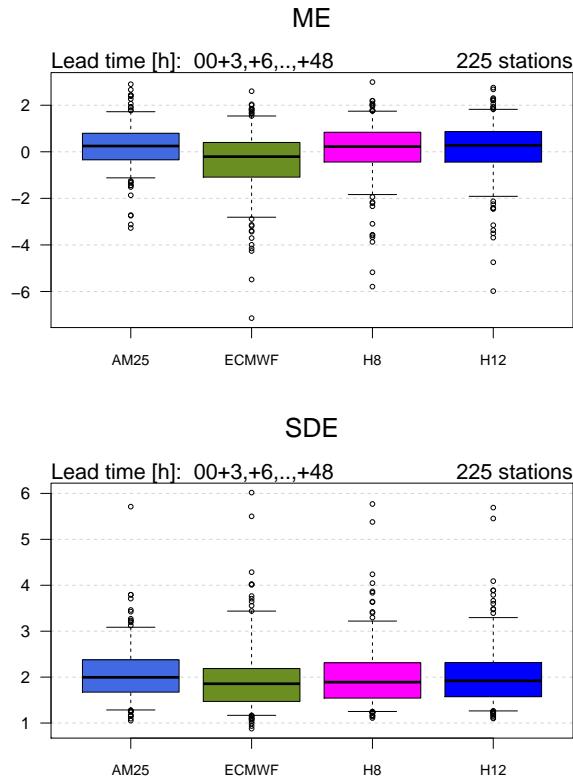




5.3 Wind Speed 10m







Lead time [h]: 00+3,+6,...,+48 UTC

225 stations

OBS**AM25**

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	91207	26226	45	1	0	117479
(3,11]	41157	109523	6379	184	21	157264
(11,17]	295	6356	7553	1013	232	15449
(17,21]	12	133	527	450	227	1349
(21,Inf]	0	15	41	64	65	185
Sum	132671	142253	14545	1712	545	291726

OBS**H8**

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	82042	26082	218	12	1	108355
(3,11]	50563	112612	8368	588	189	172320
(11,17]	65	3512	5647	806	192	10222
(17,21]	1	43	301	284	123	752
(21,Inf]	0	4	11	22	40	77
Sum	132671	142253	14545	1712	545	291726

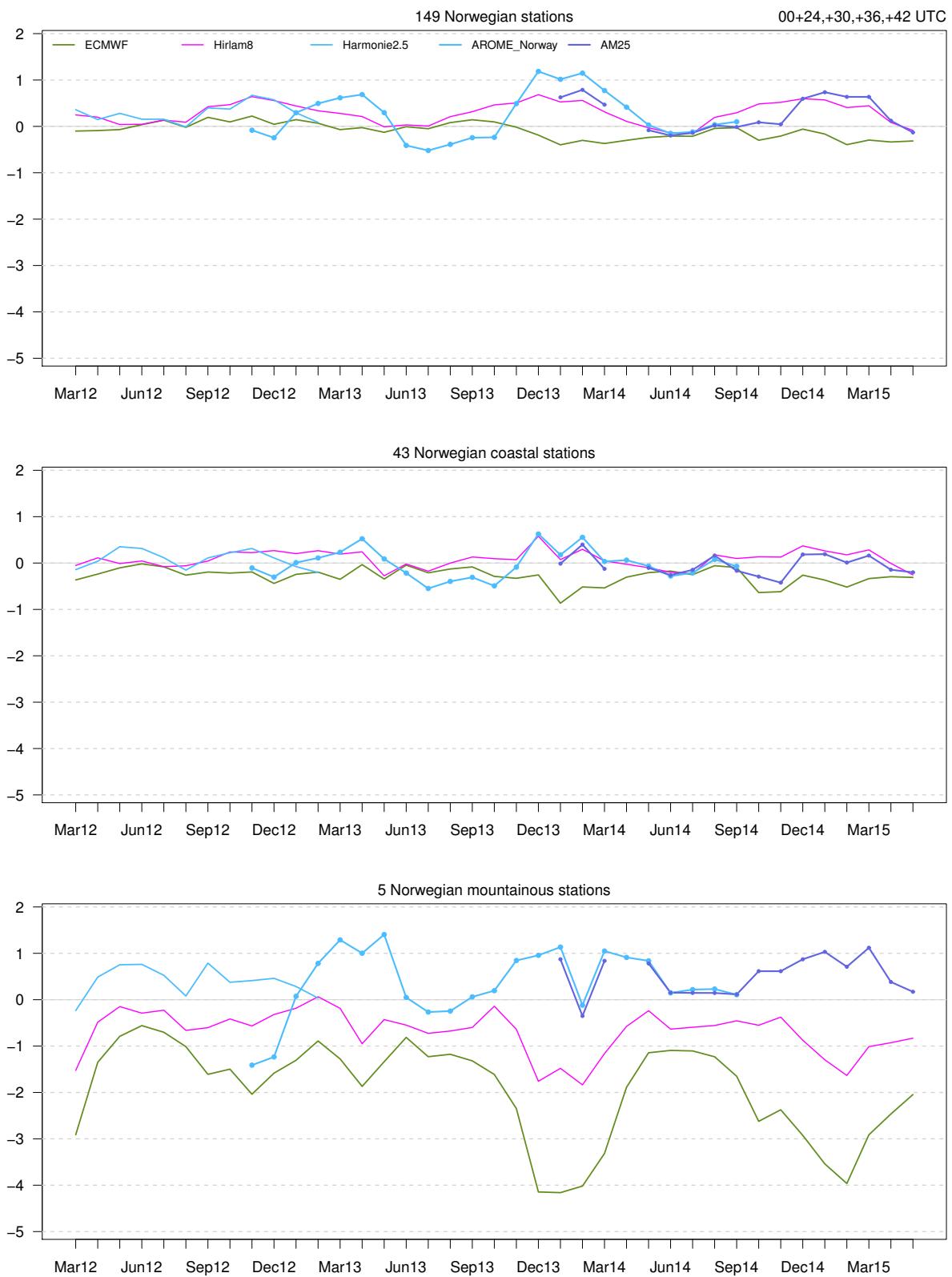
OBS**H12**

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	79360	25474	176	6	0	105016
(3,11]	53266	113341	8676	630	171	176084
(11,17]	44	3393	5409	774	221	9841
(17,21]	1	41	271	276	119	708
(21,Inf]	0	4	13	26	34	77
Sum	132671	142253	14545	1712	545	291726

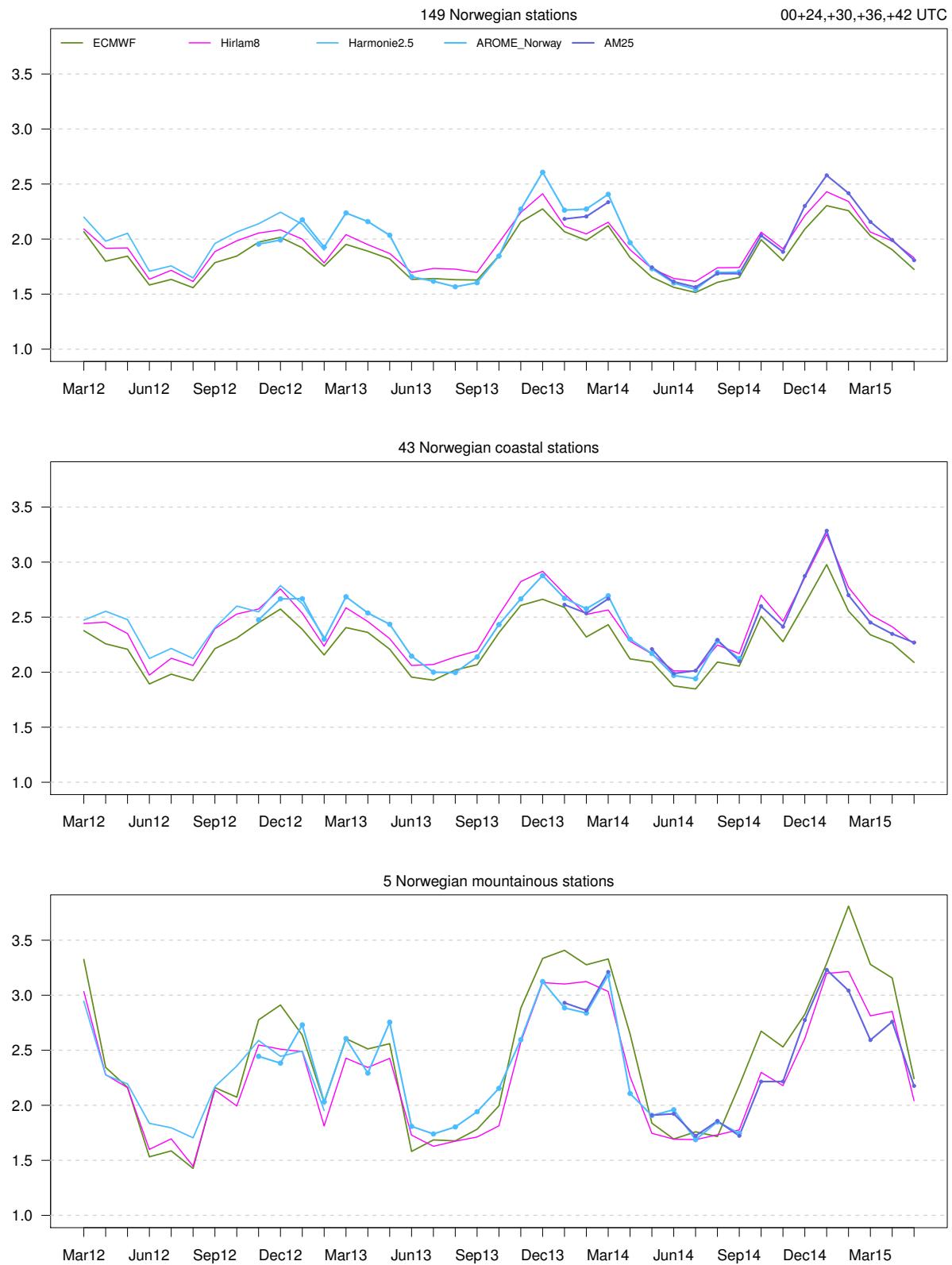
ECMWF

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	98631	40611	768	123	43	140176
(3,11]	34007	98787	8272	550	148	141764
(11,17]	33	2800	5279	808	201	9121
(17,21]	0	51	214	218	134	617
(21,Inf]	0	4	12	13	19	48
Sum	132671	142253	14545	1712	545	291726

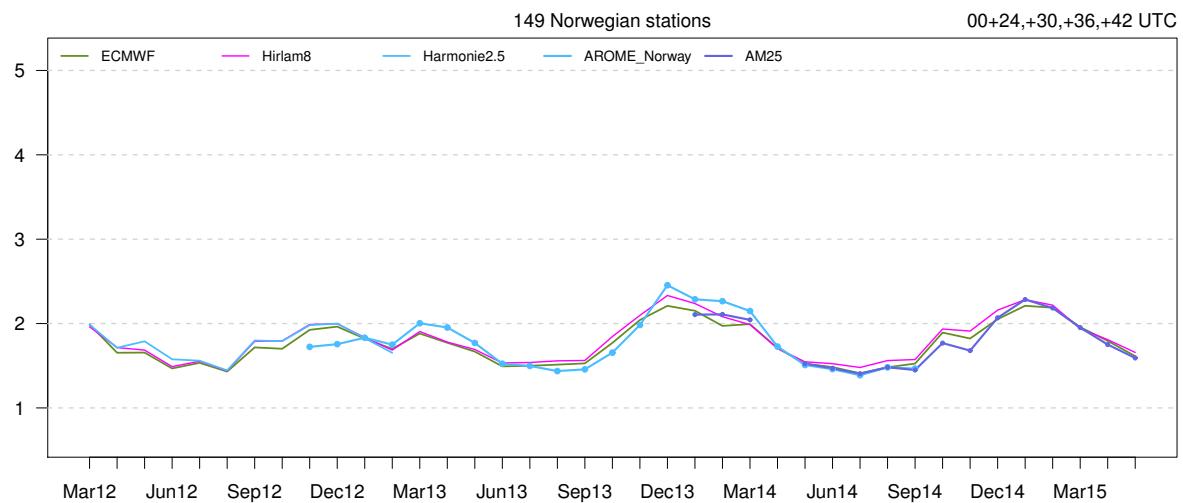
Mean Error



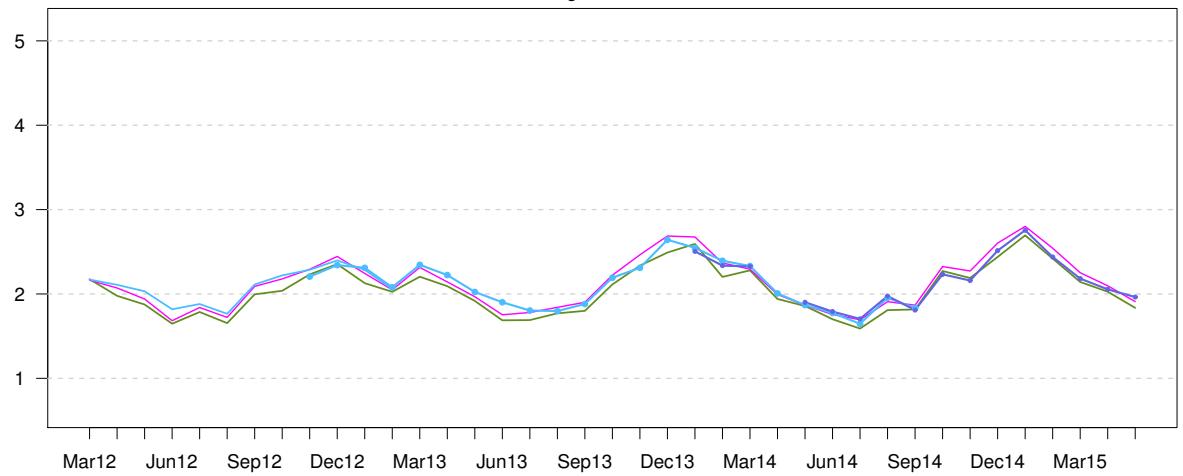
Standard Deviation of Error



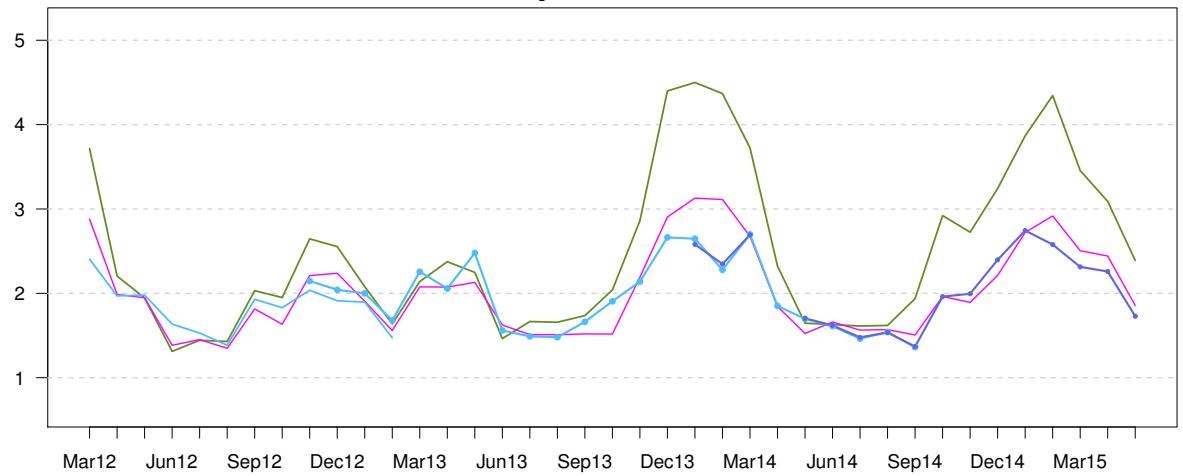
Mean Absolute Error



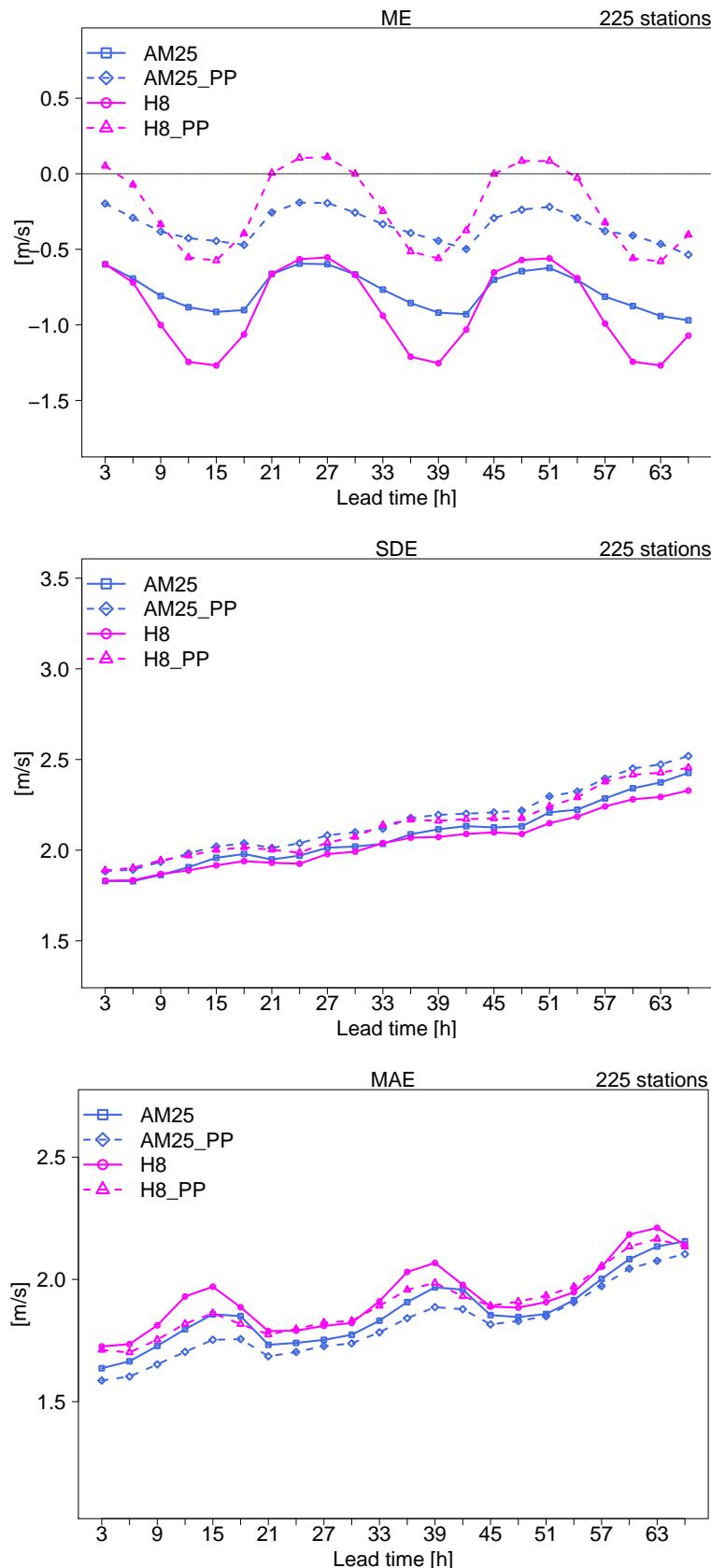
43 Norwegian coastal stations

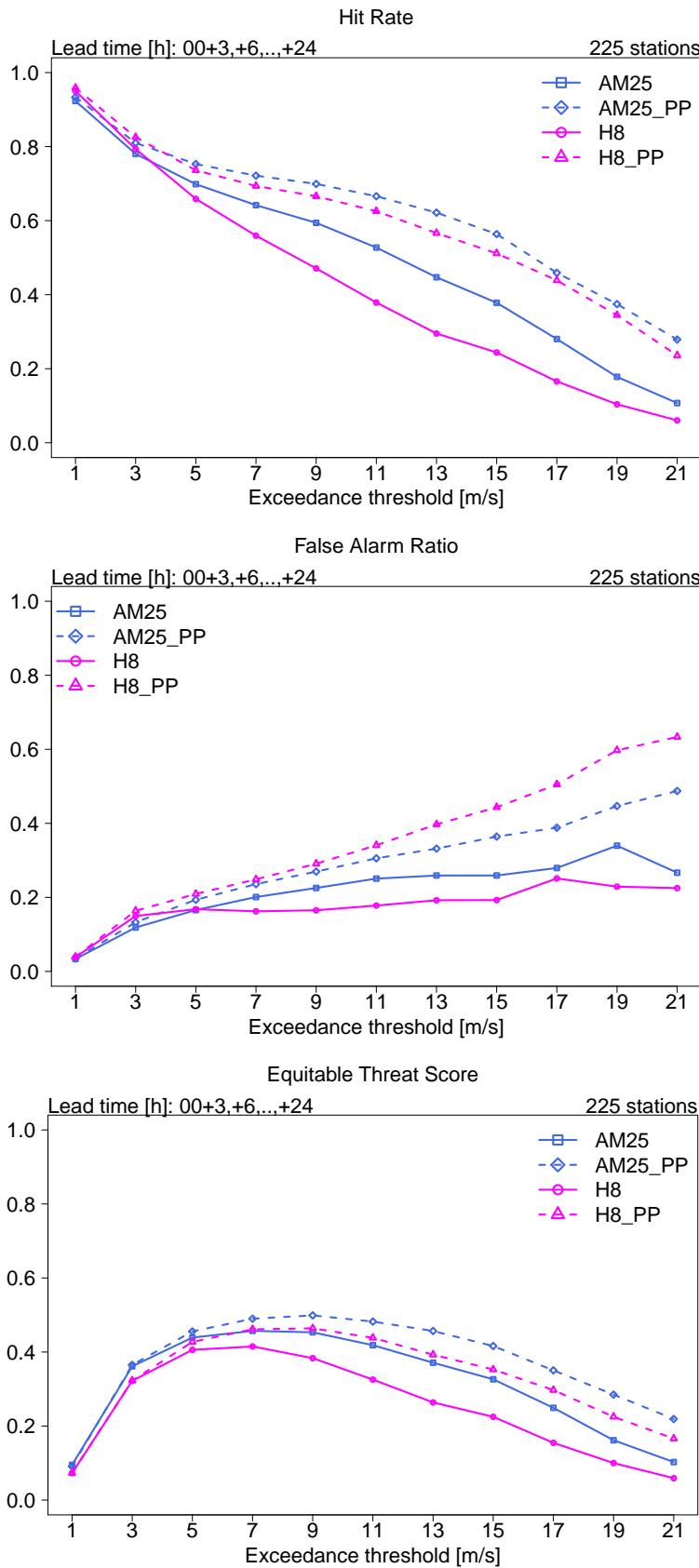


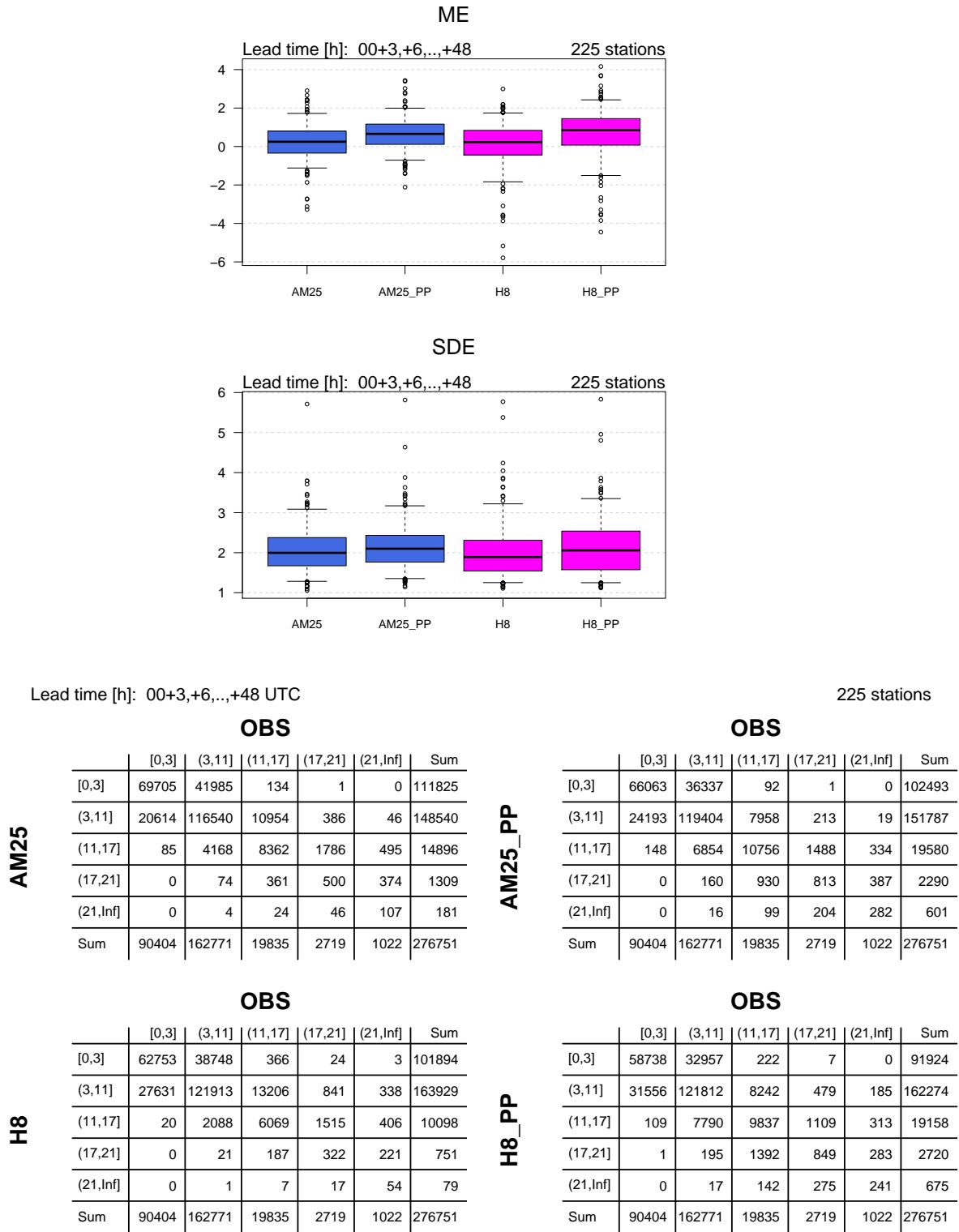
5 Norwegian mountainous stations



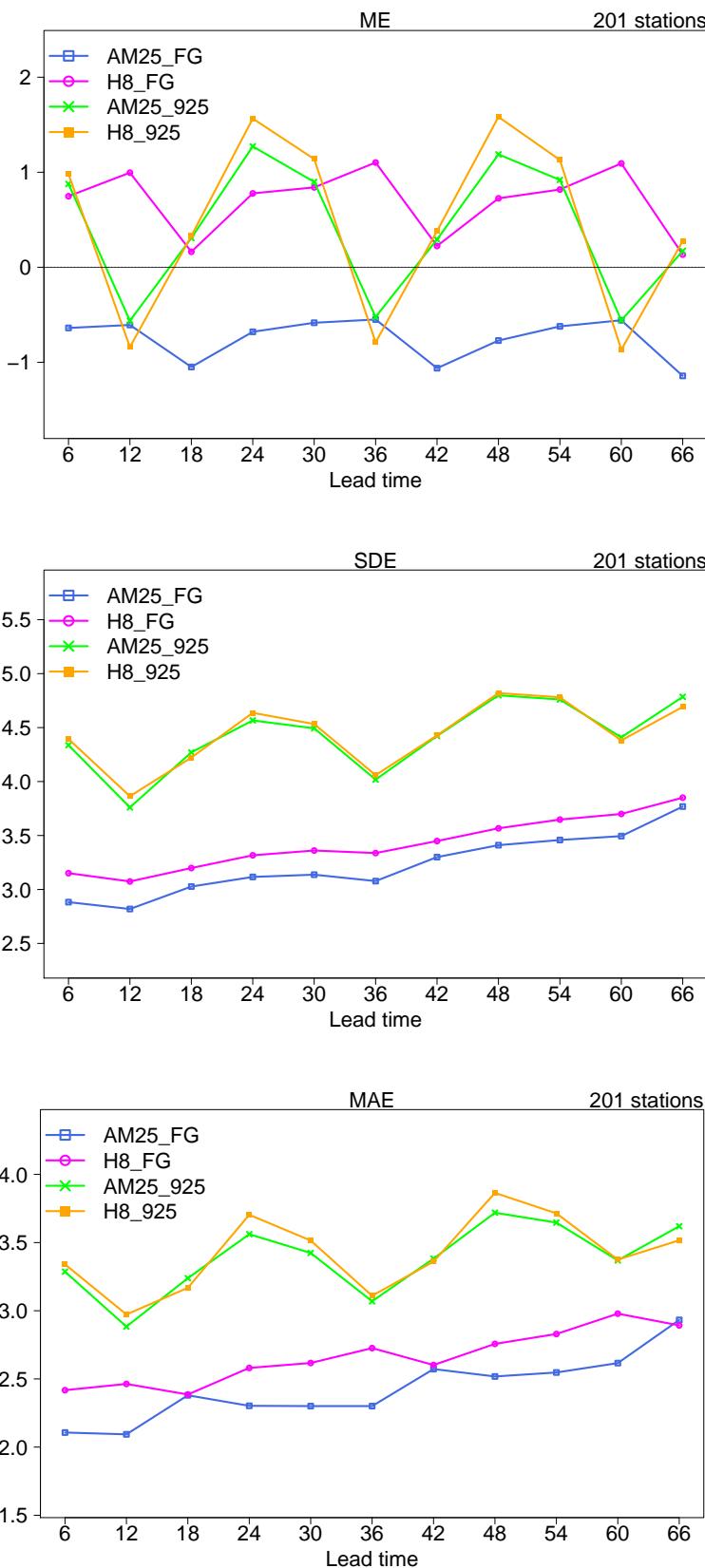
5.4 Max Mean Wind Speed 10m

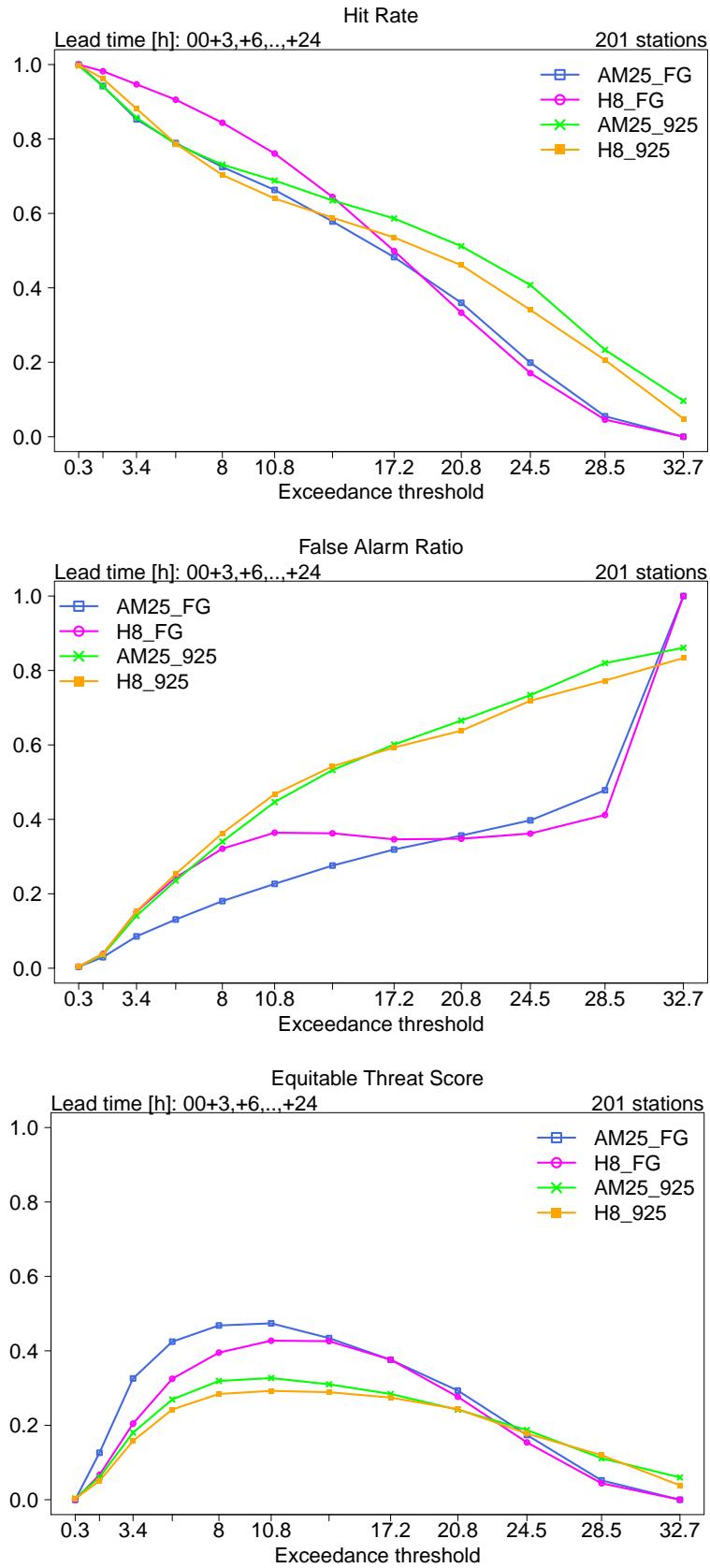




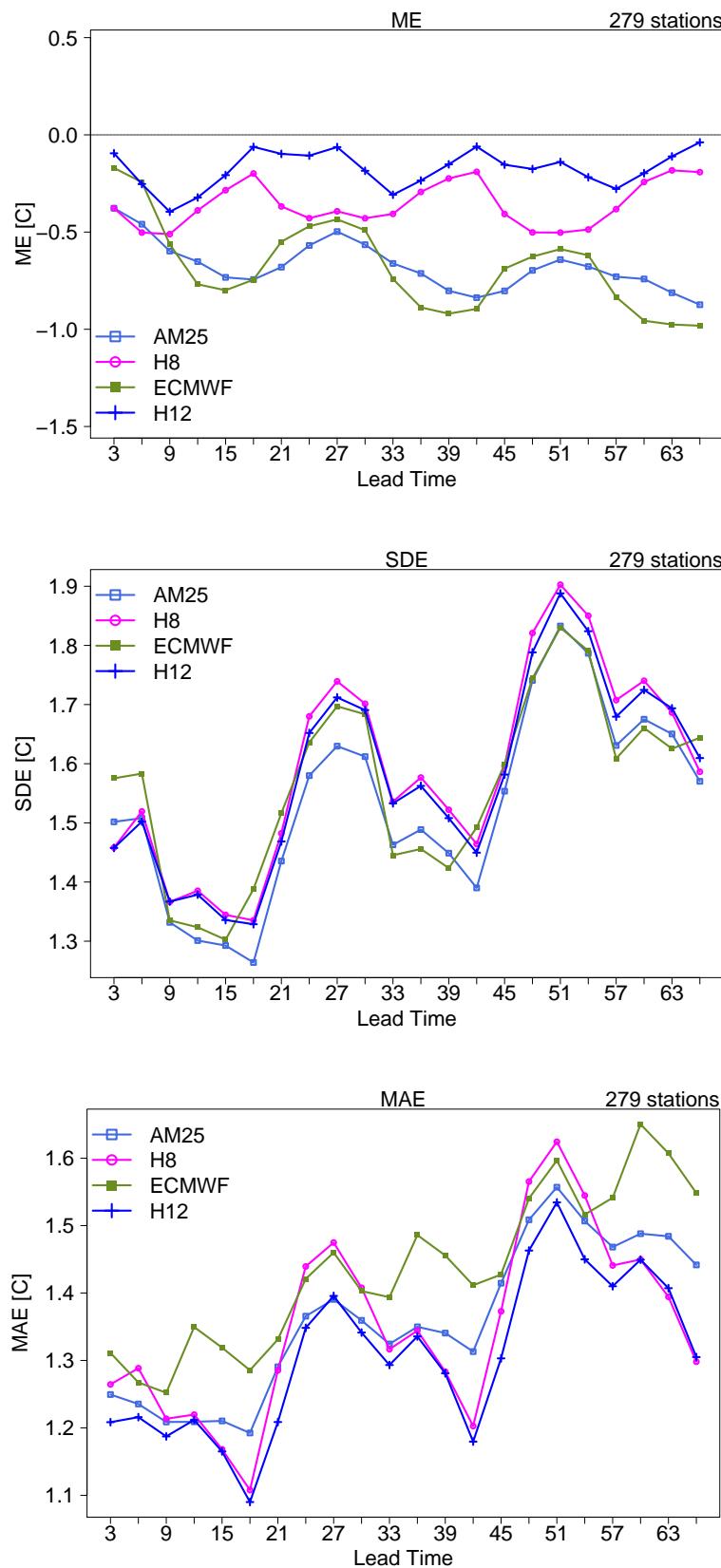


5.5 Wind gust

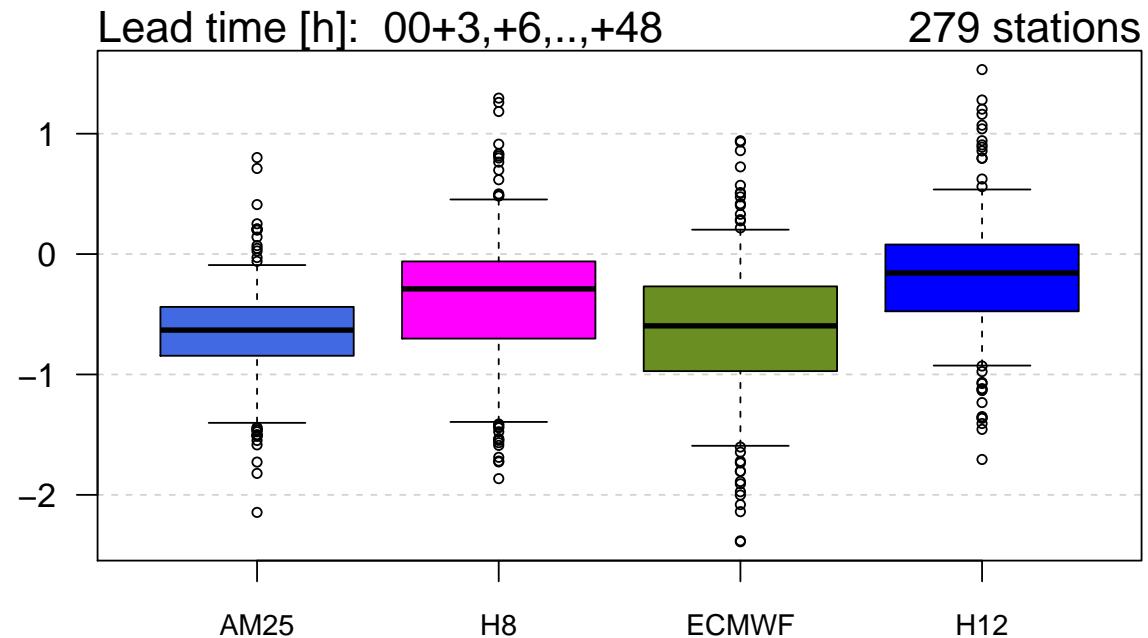




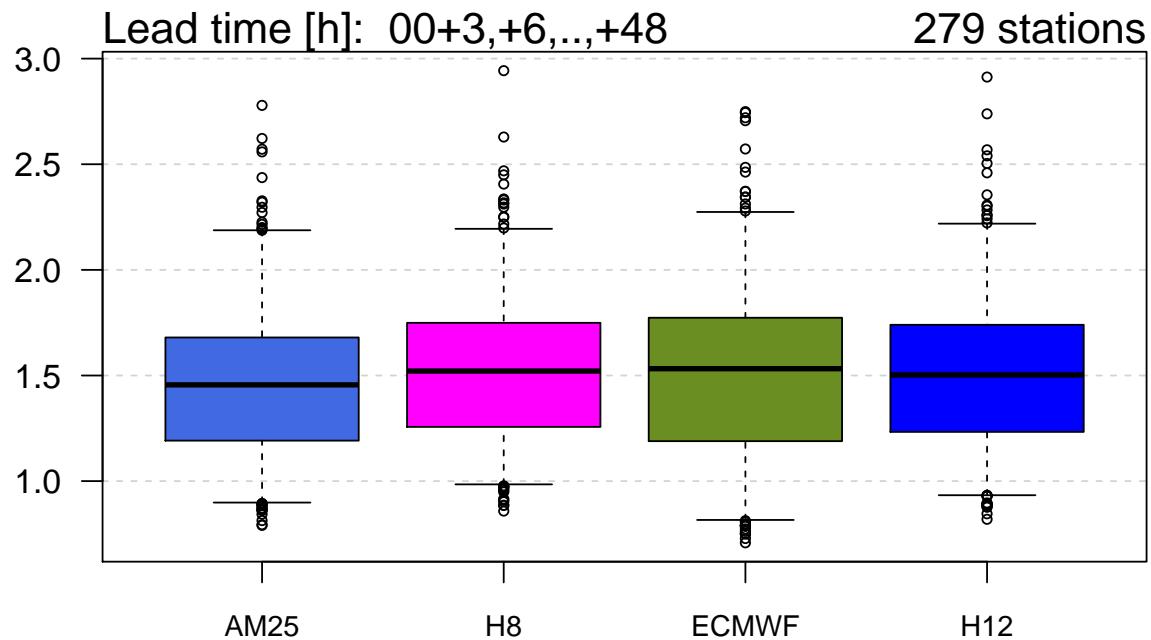
5.6 Temperature 2m



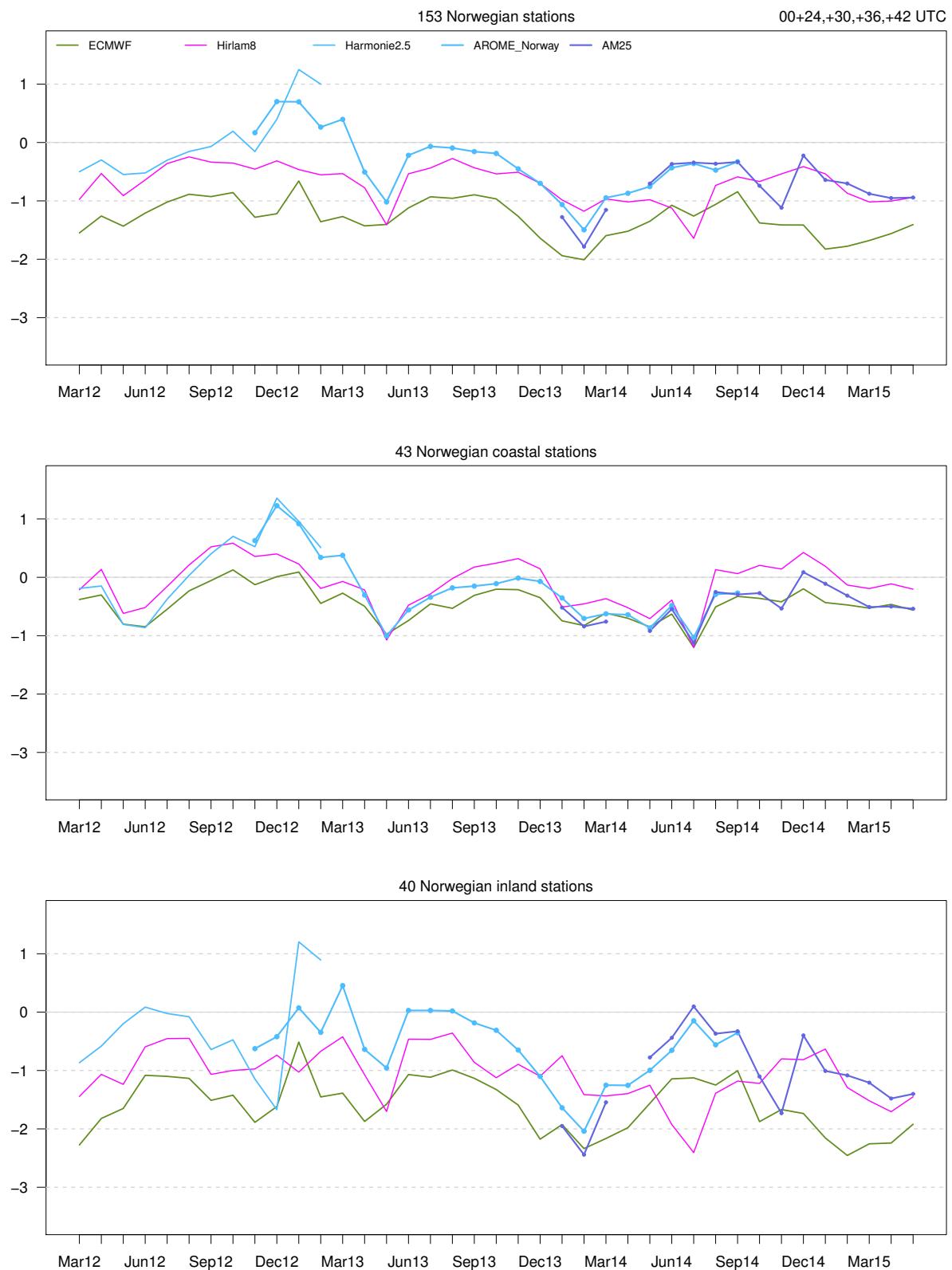
ME



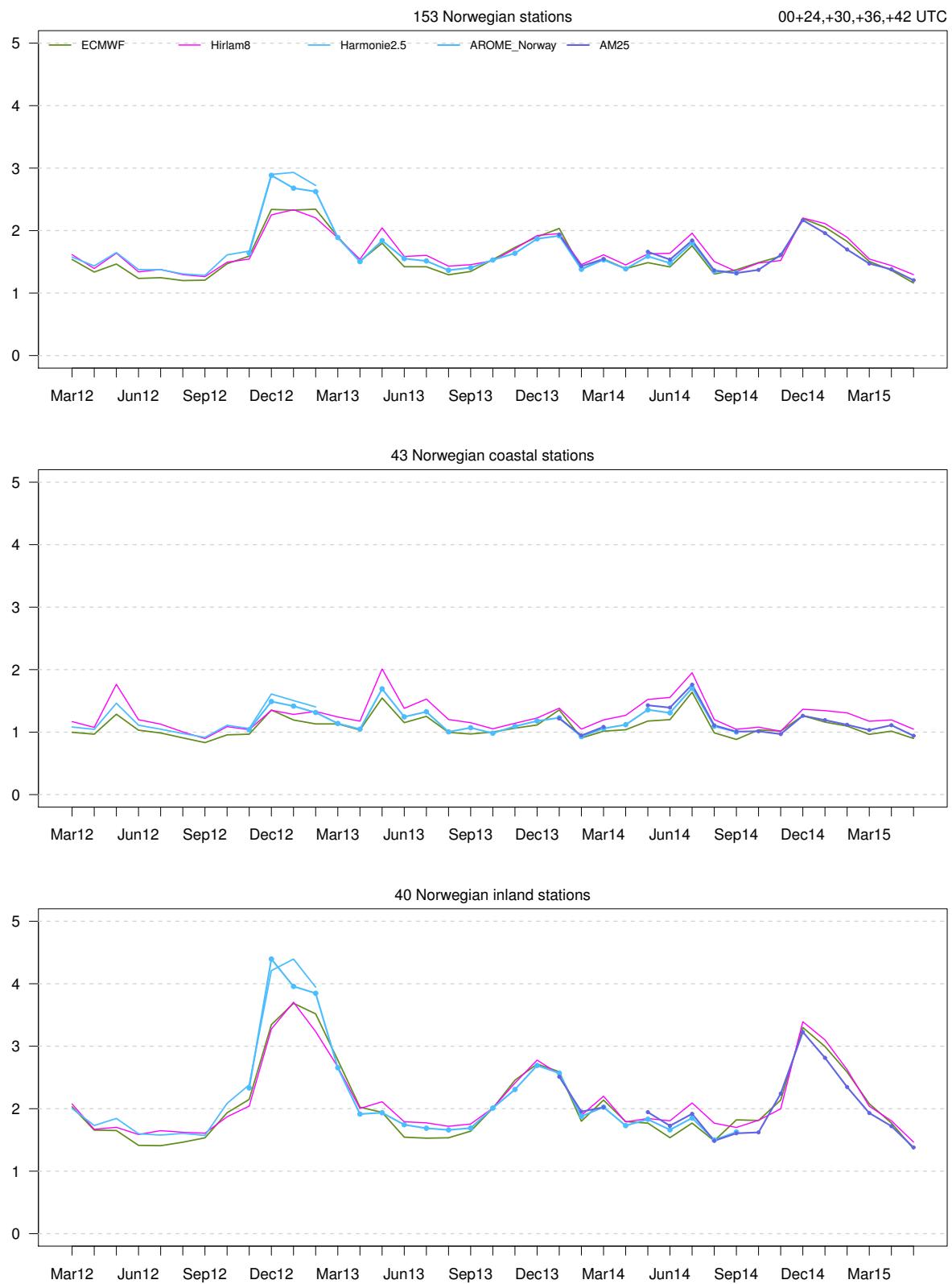
SDE



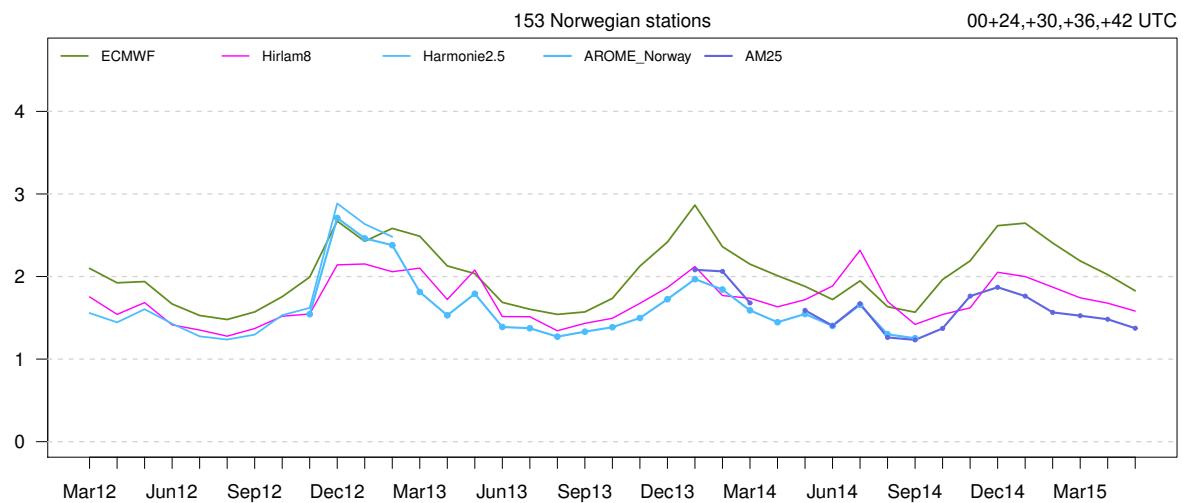
Mean Error



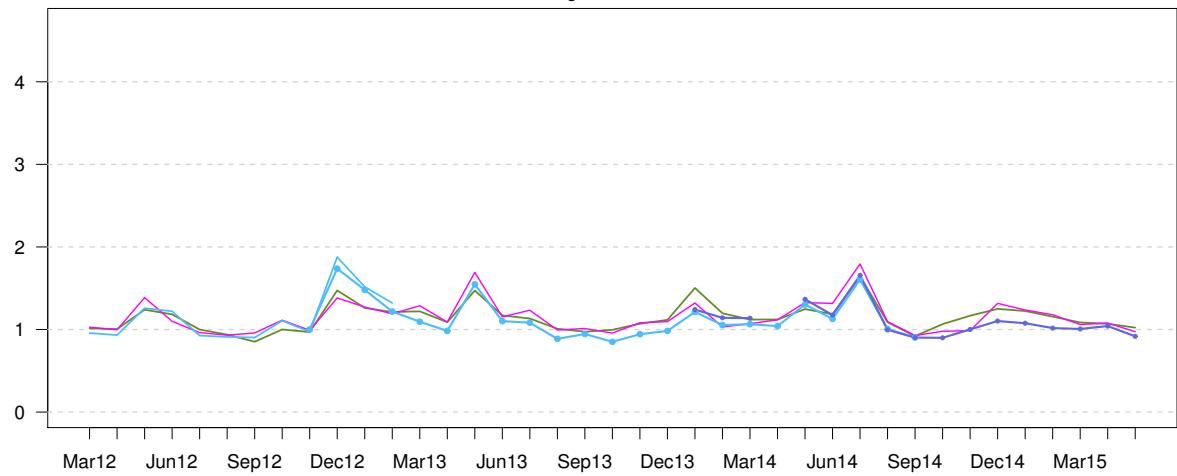
Standard Deviation of Error



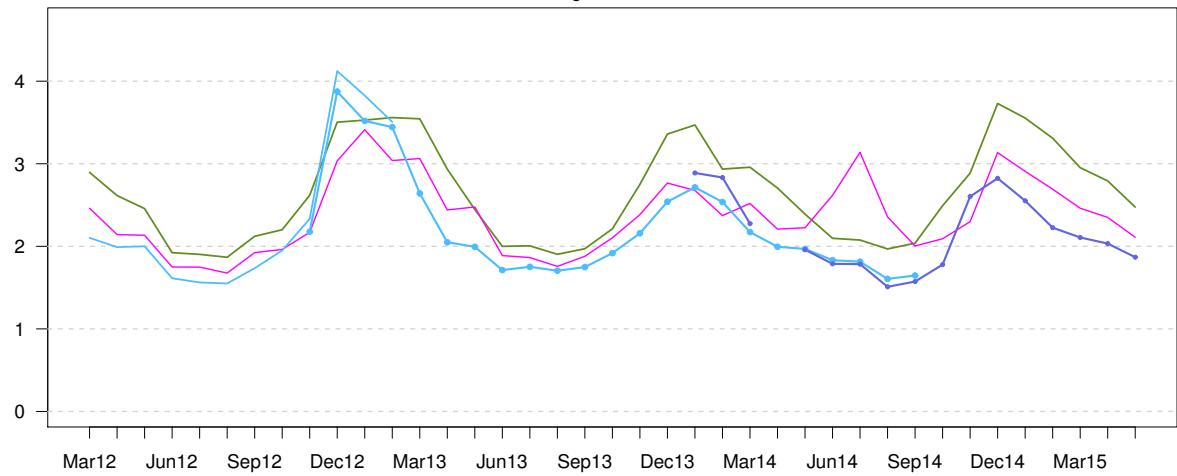
Mean Absolute Error



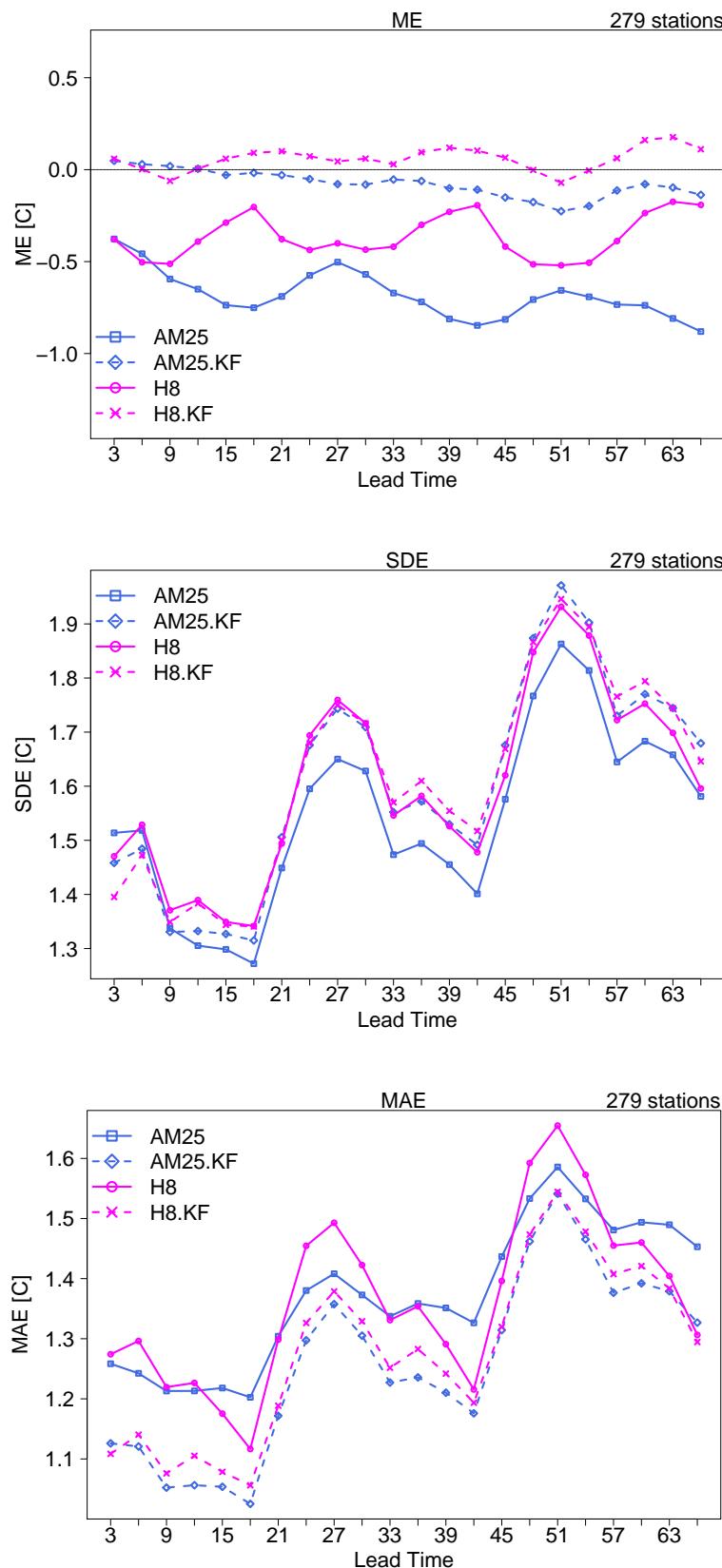
43 Norwegian coastal stations



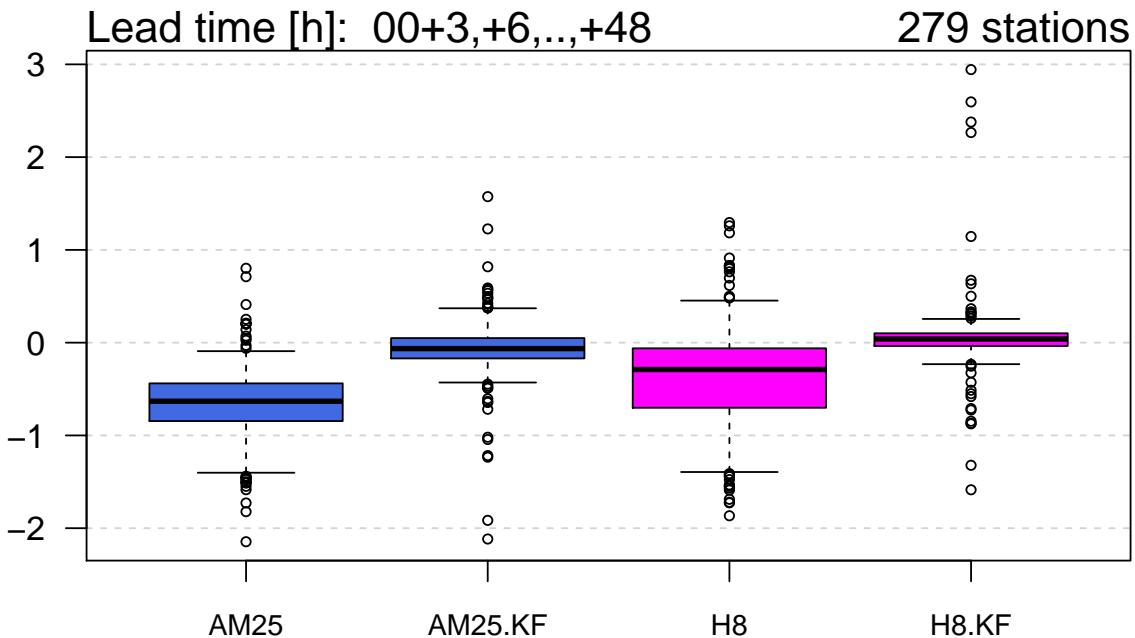
40 Norwegian inland stations



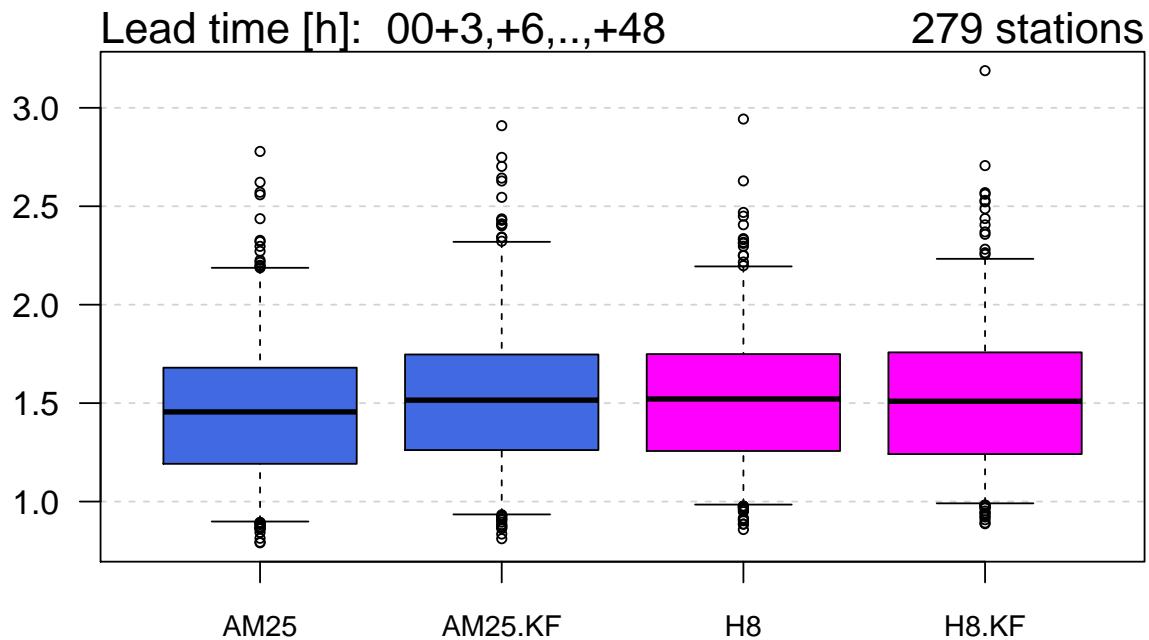
5.7 Post processed temperature 2m



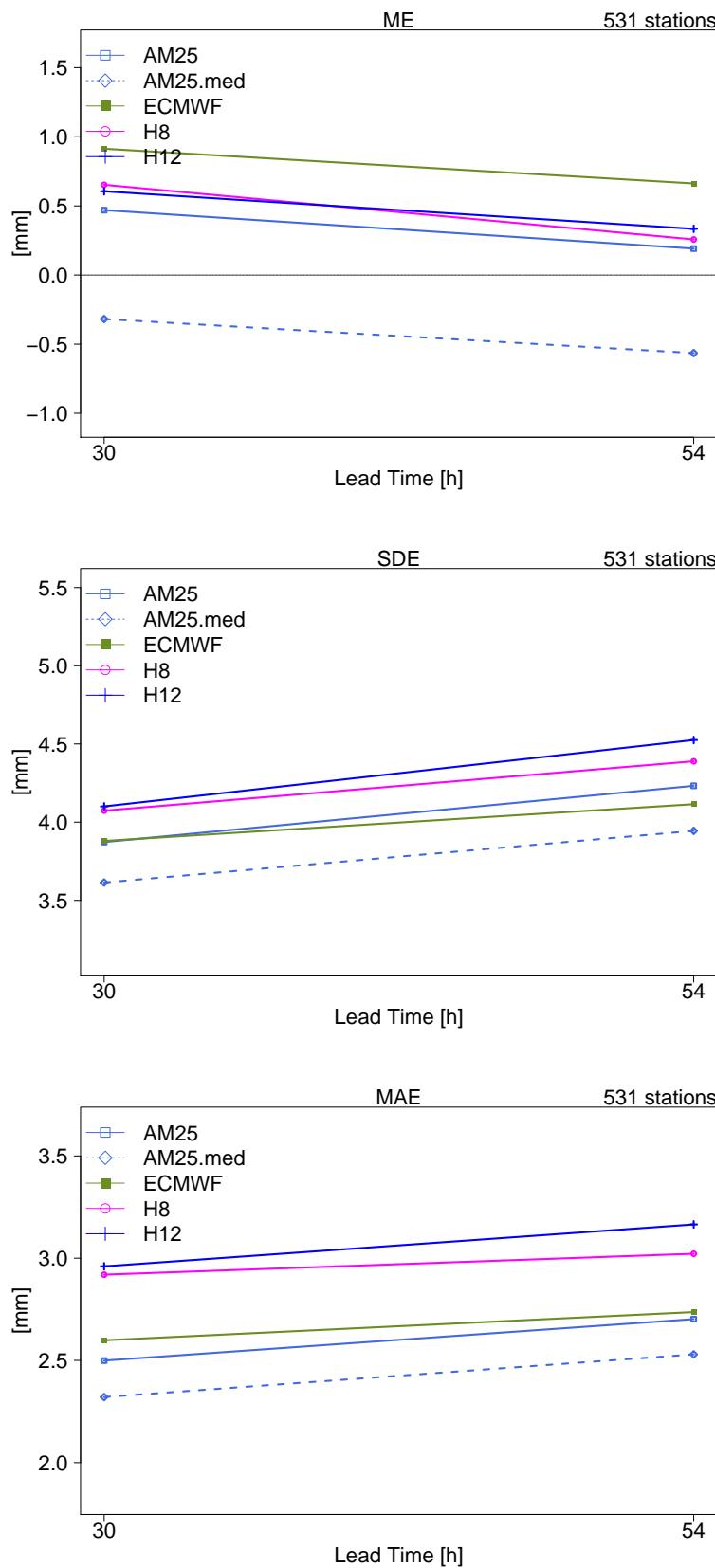
ME

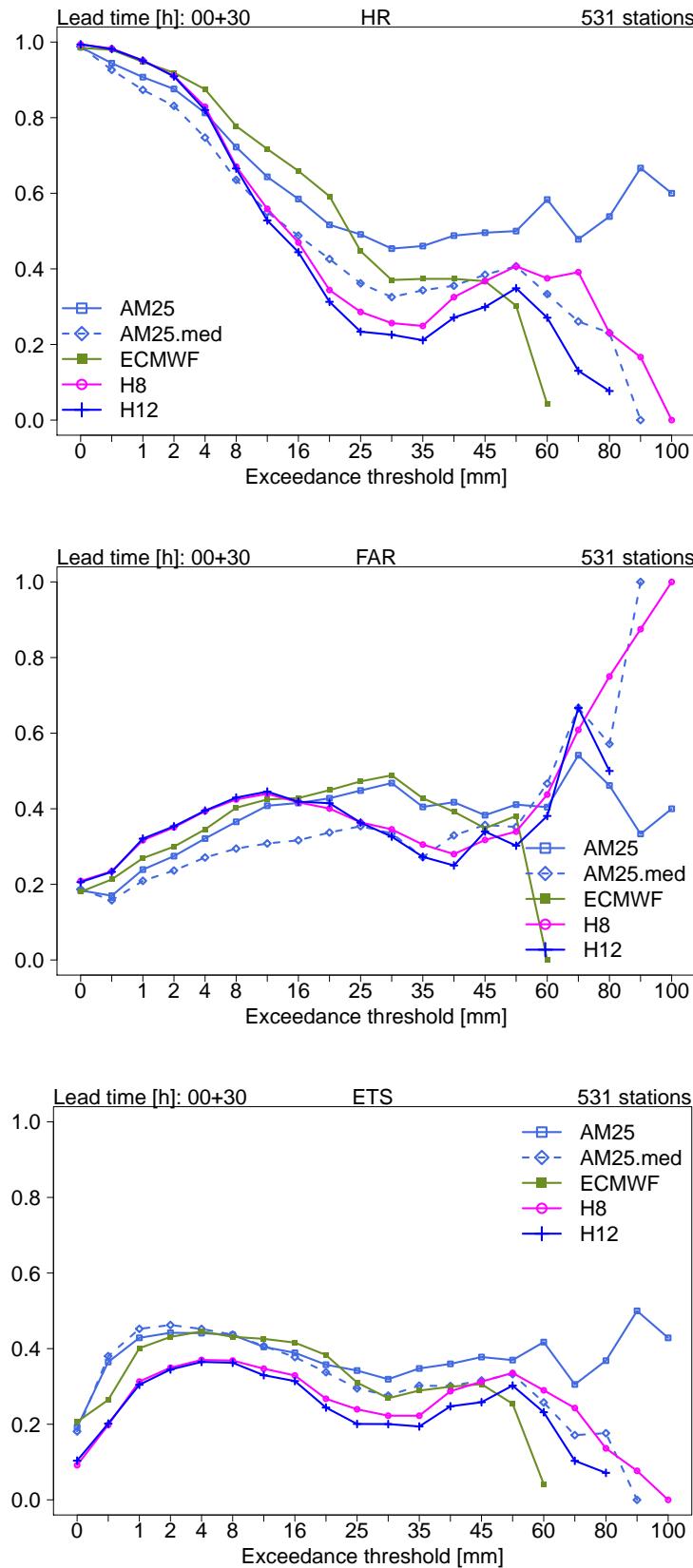


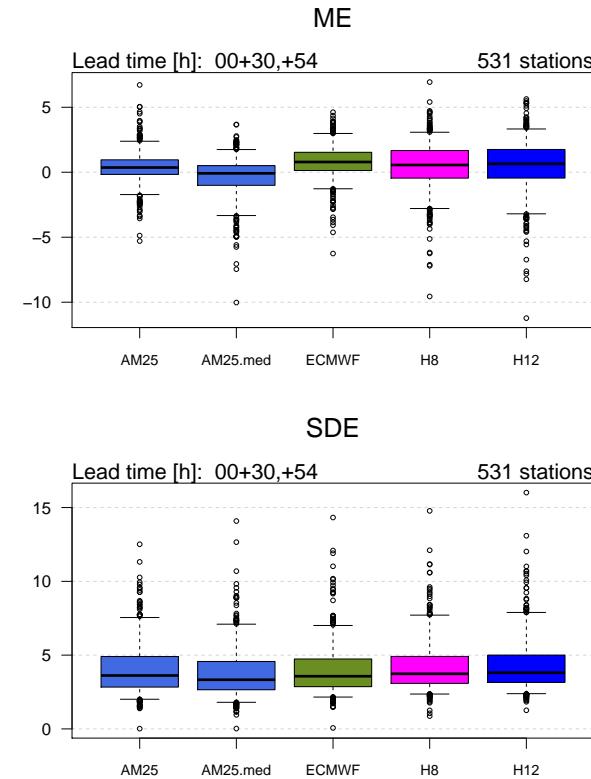
SDE



5.8 Daily precipitation



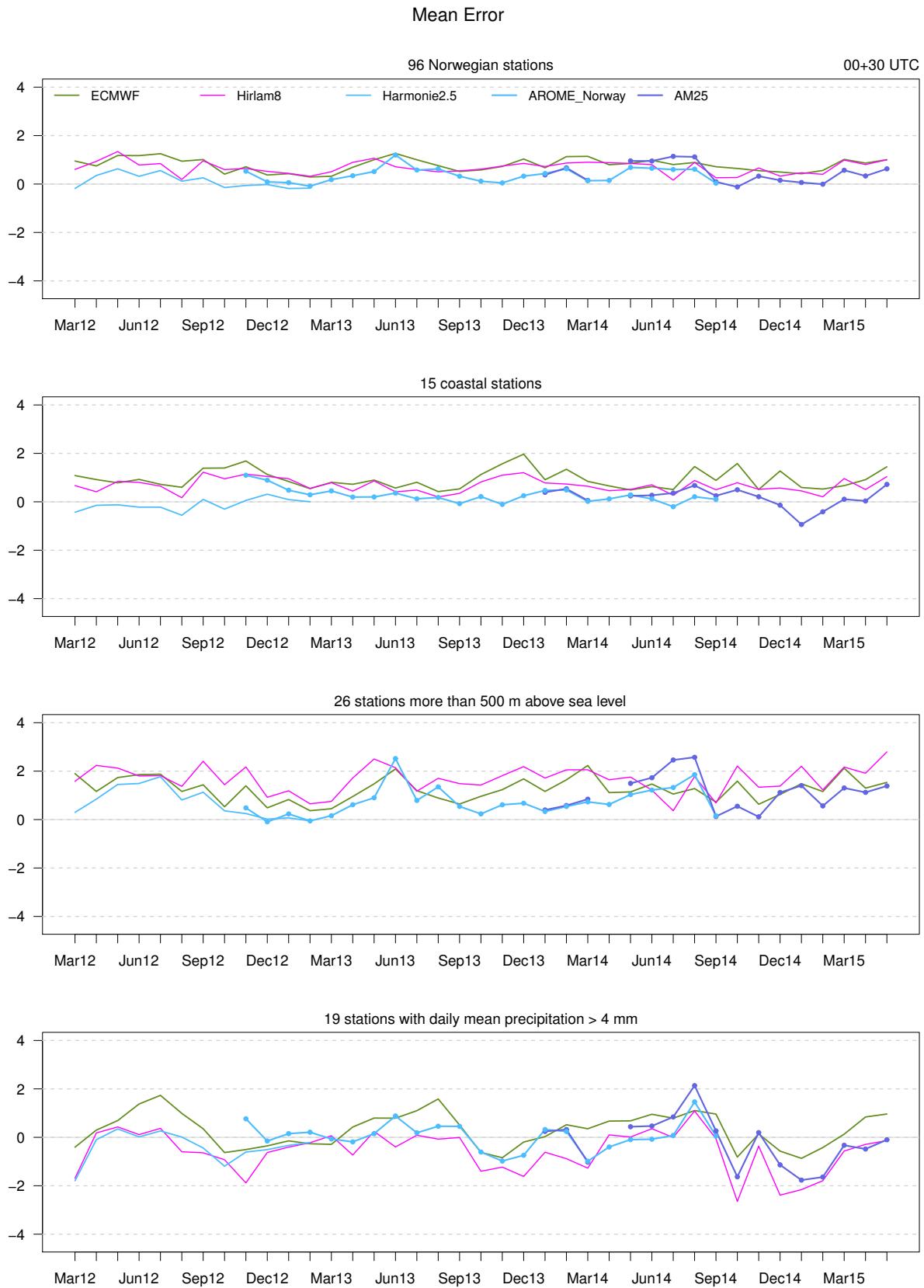


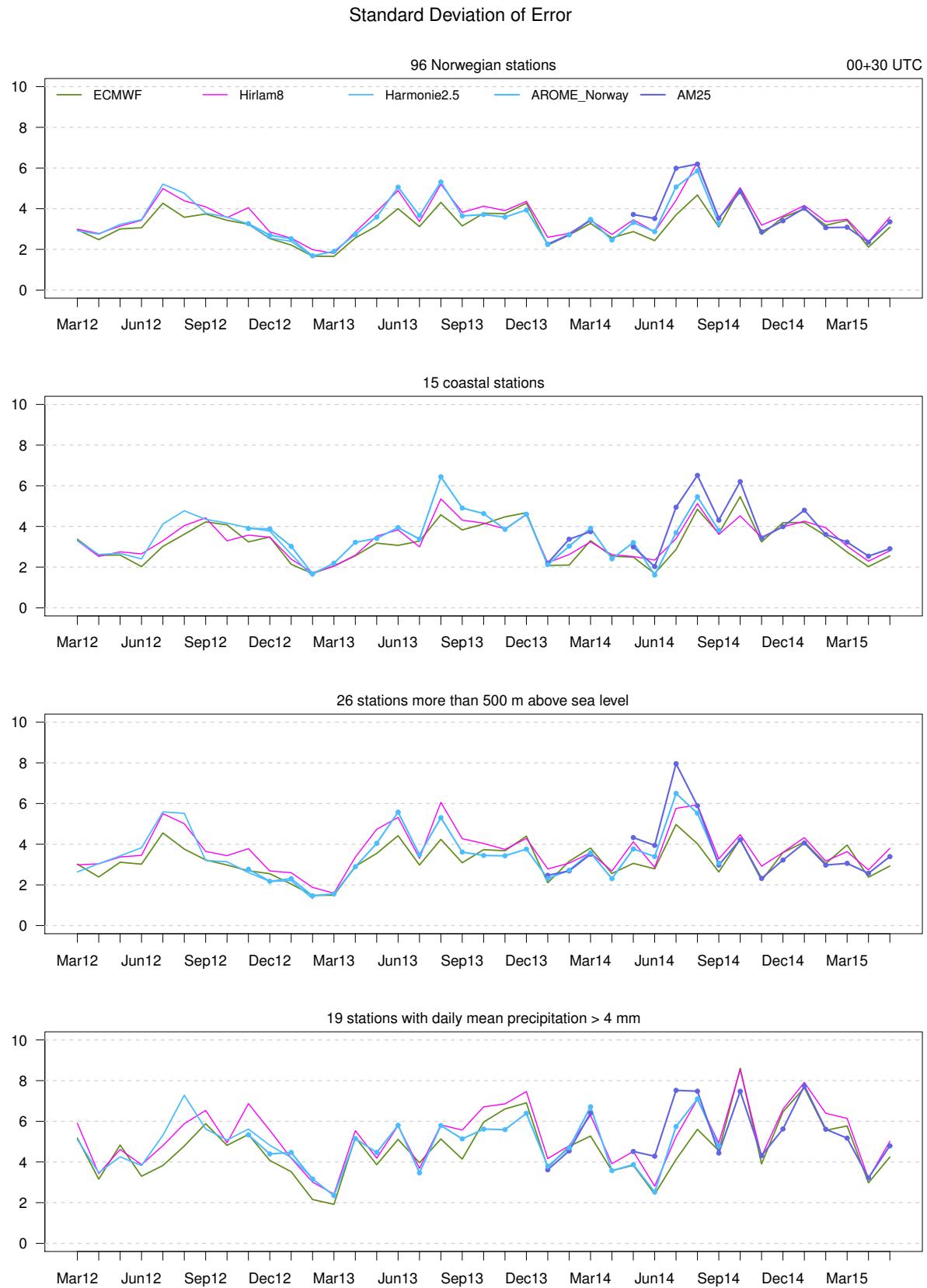


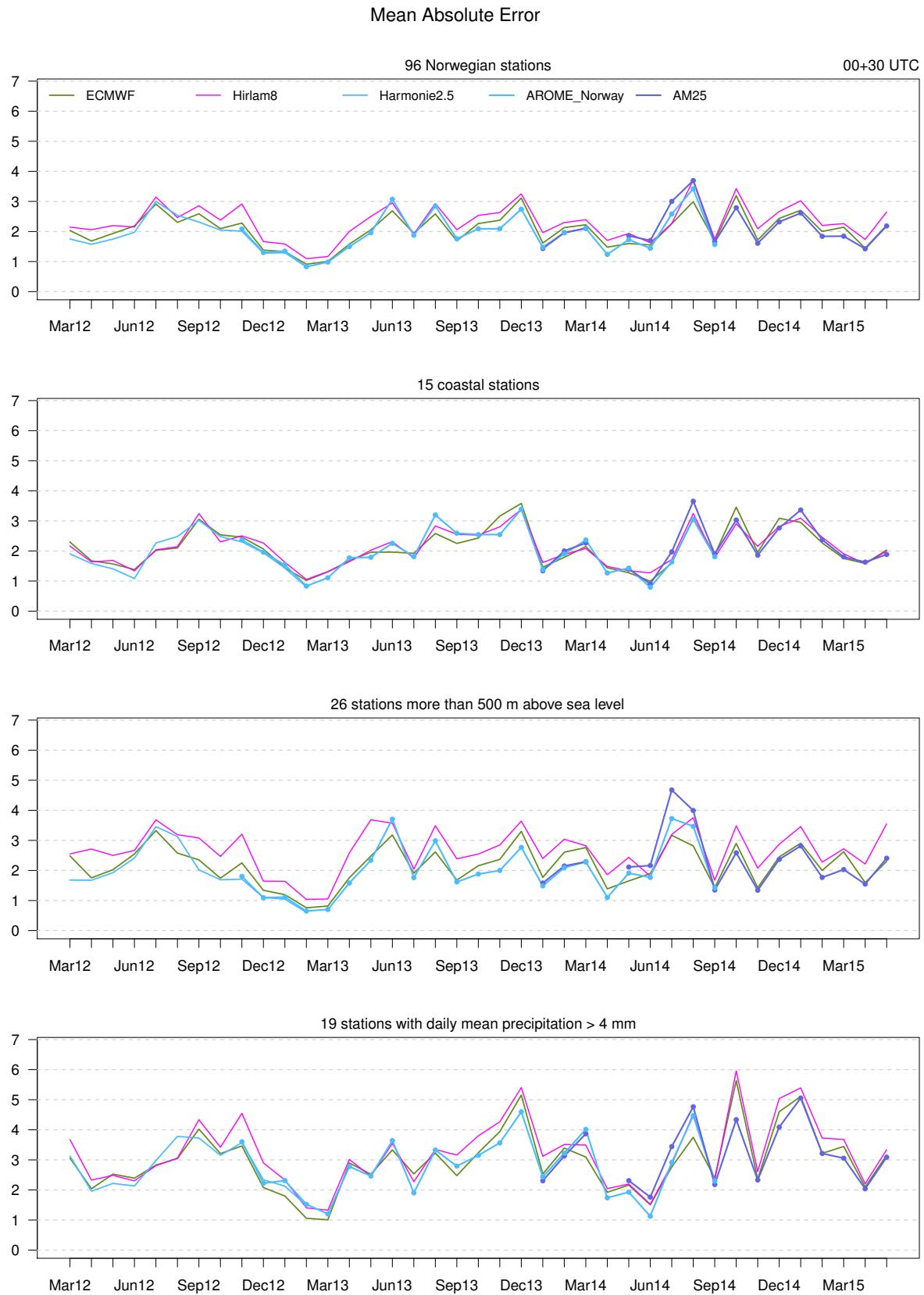
Lead time [h]: 00+30,+54

531 stations

AM25**OBS****OBS****ECMWF****OBS****AM25.med****OBS****H8****OBS**







6 Eastern Norway

6.1 Comments to the verification results

Snow-day in South-East Norway March 26

The public forecast on Yr.no was misleading.

A warm front approached from the south, with warm moist air overlaying the established cold air in the region.

The cold layer below 5000ft is well represented in the profiles from Gardermoen and Rygge, with the warm air sliding on top. AROME-MetCoOp seems to be slightly warmer near the surface than the Hirlam models.

The two temperature plots show values AROME-MetCoOp before and after post-processing of 2m-temperature, compared to SYNOP observations in the area near Oslo. Before post-processing the 2m-temperature is 1-2 °C higher than the observations. The post-processing raises the temperature by some 1-2°C, and is thereby pulling the forecast further away from what is observed.

Combined with a symbol algorithm that is based heavily on T2m, this produced a forecast of some 20-40 mm rain, while in reality we saw 20-40 cm snow. This error in forecasted/post-processed 2m-temperature lasted for 2-3 days prior to the event, and this short period is not visible in the overall statistics for temperature. However, for the forecasts issued for this particular day, it was of great importance.

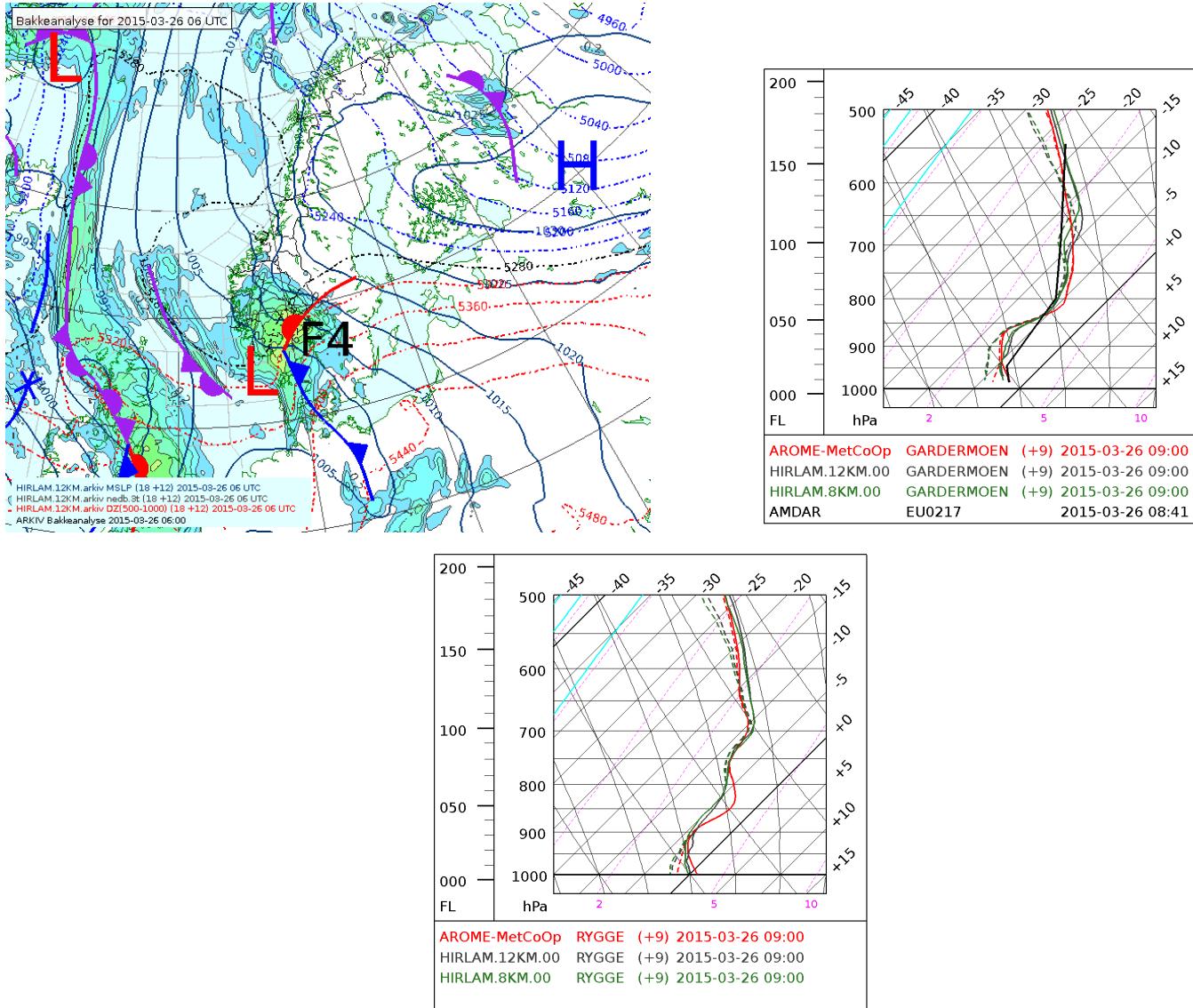


Figure 1: Figures from the March 26 case. Topleft: Forecasters analysis of the synoptic situation. Topright: Vertical profile from Gardermoen. Bottom: Vertical profile from Rygge.

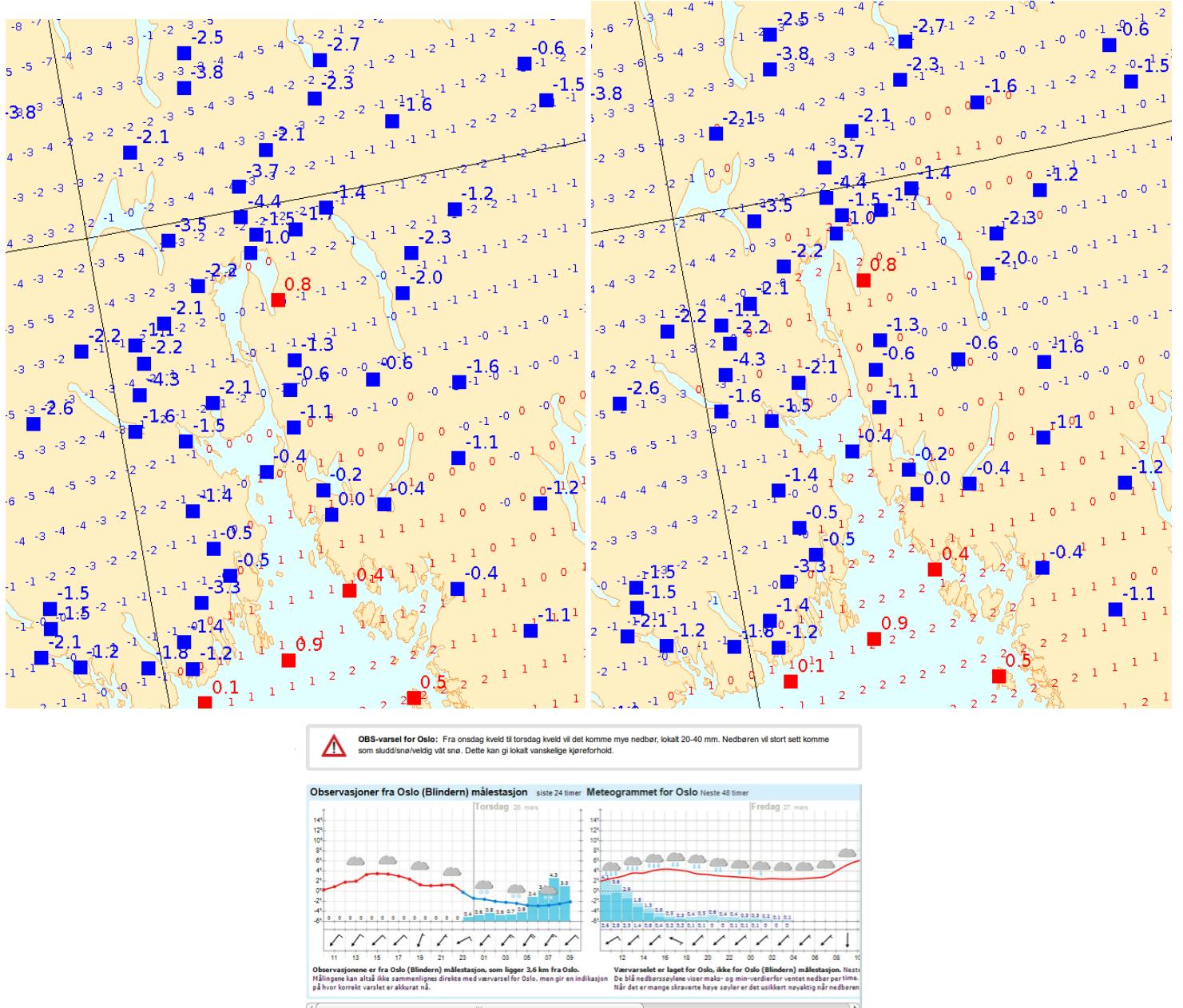
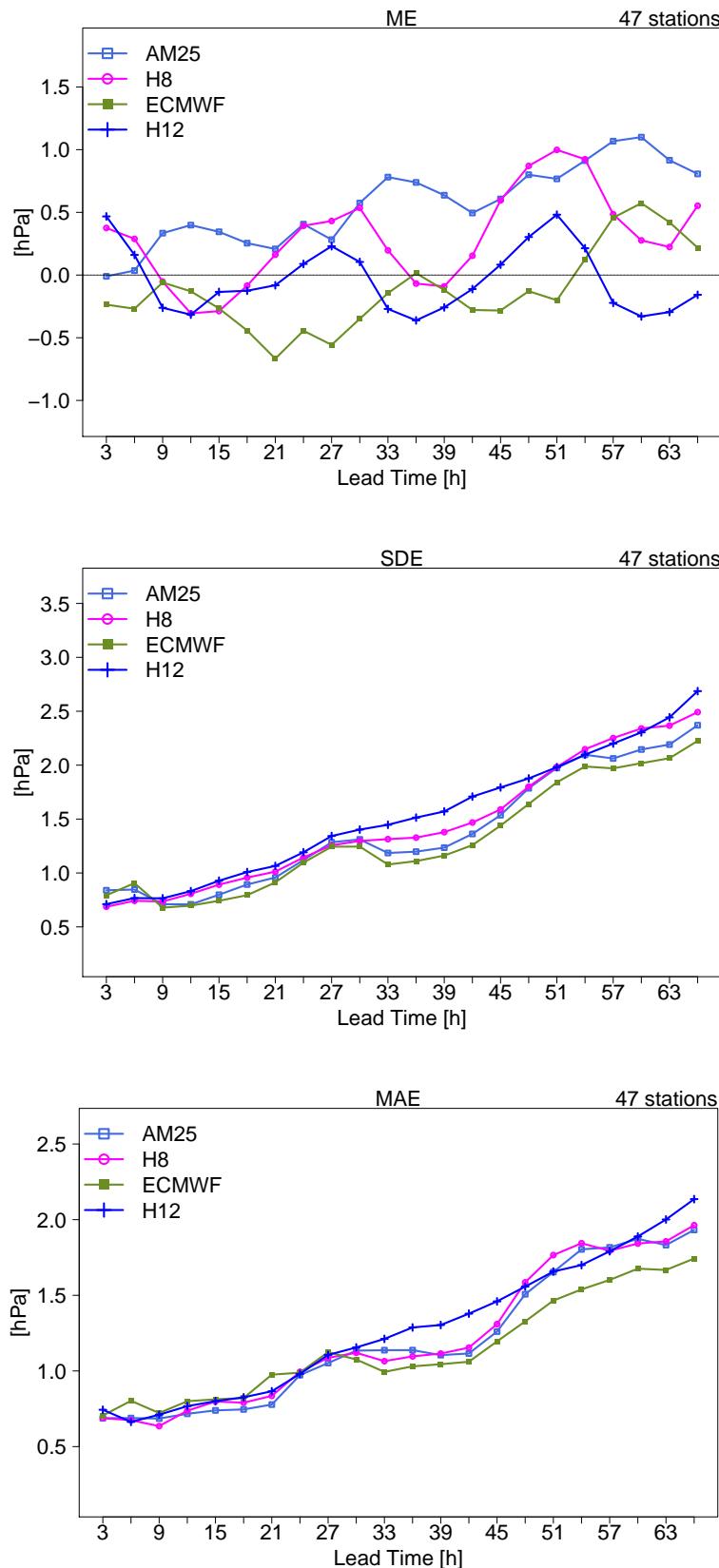
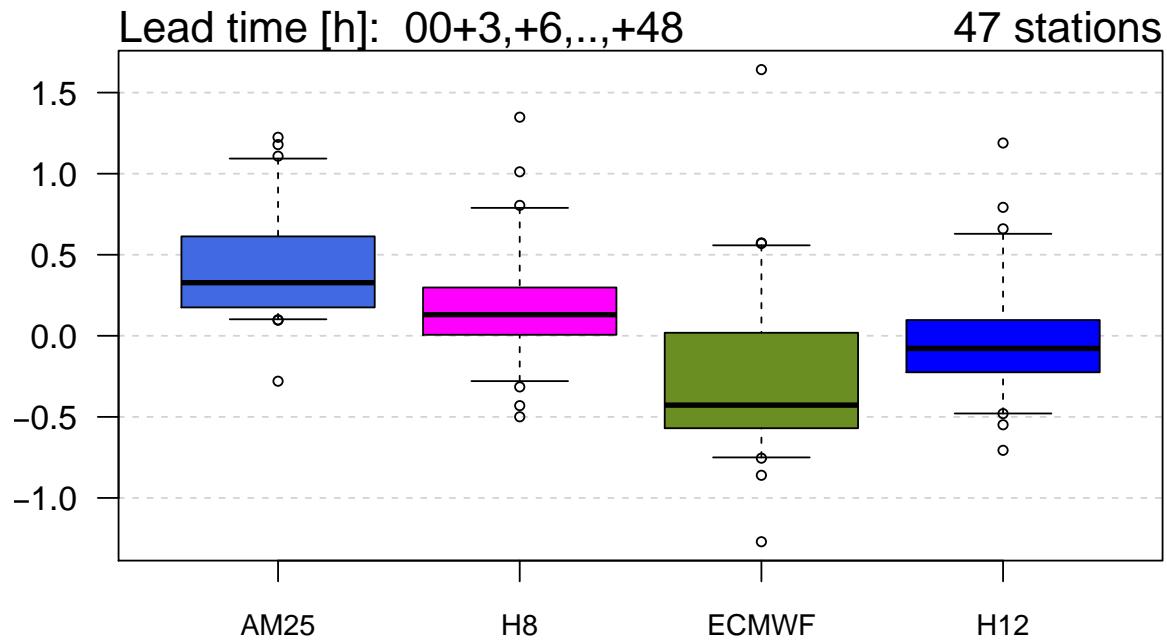


Figure 2: Figures from the March 26 case. Top left: Forecasted values from AROME (raw) and observations. Top right: Forecasted values from AROME (post processed) and observations. Bottom: Forecast from Yr.

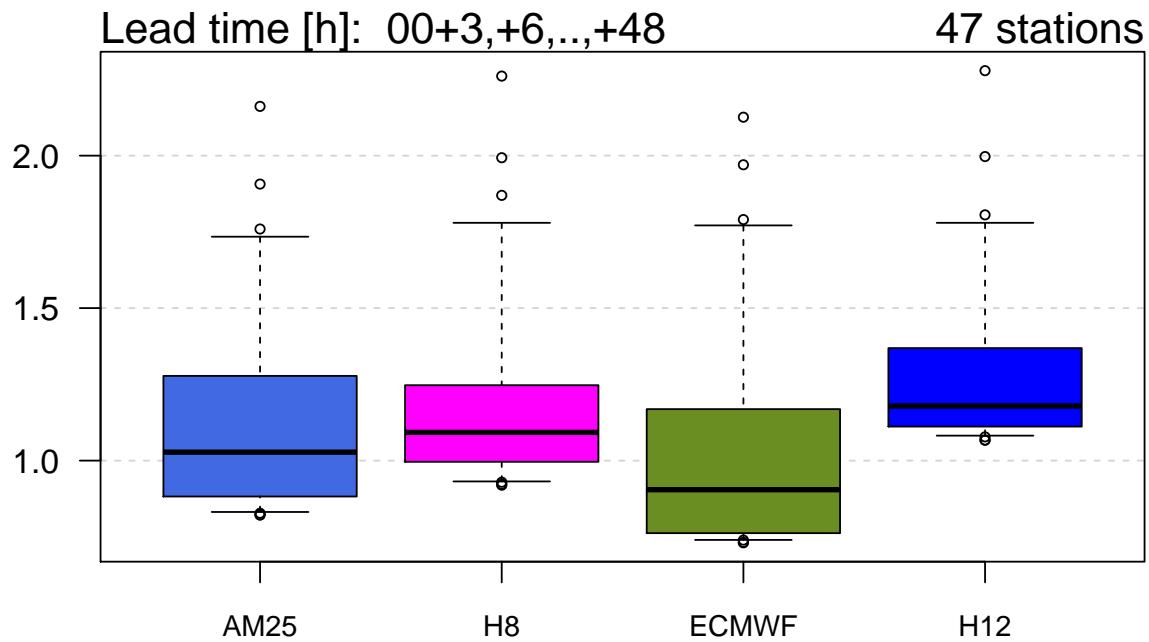
6.2 Pressure



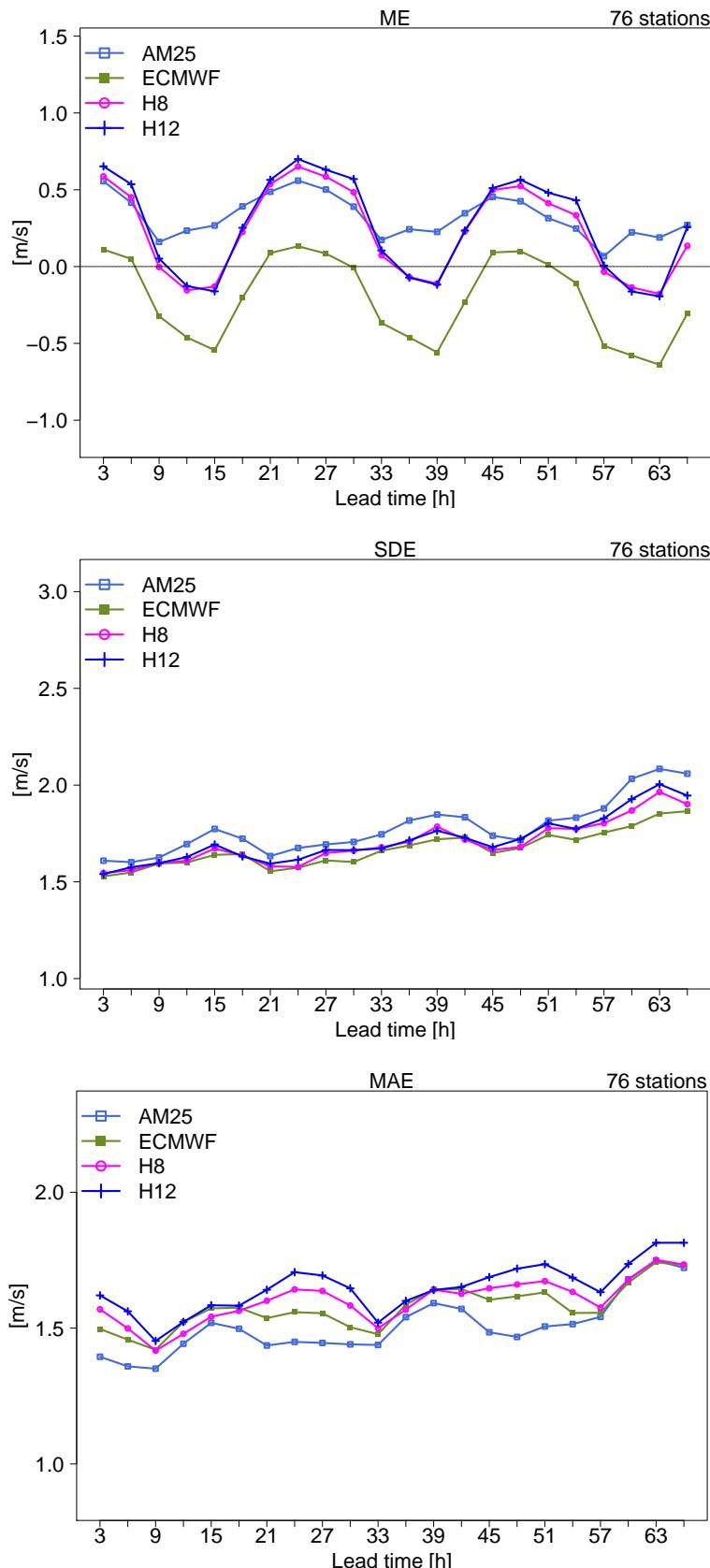
ME

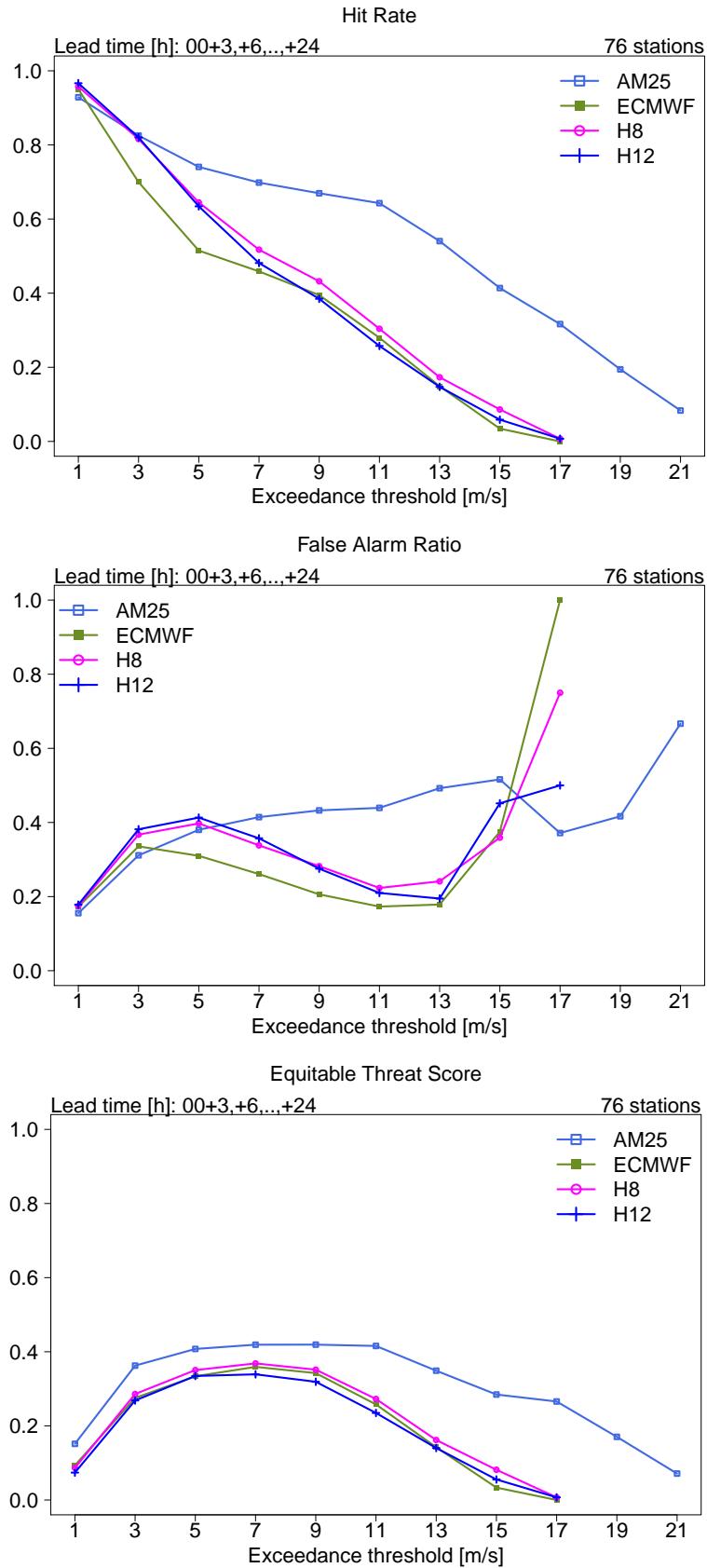


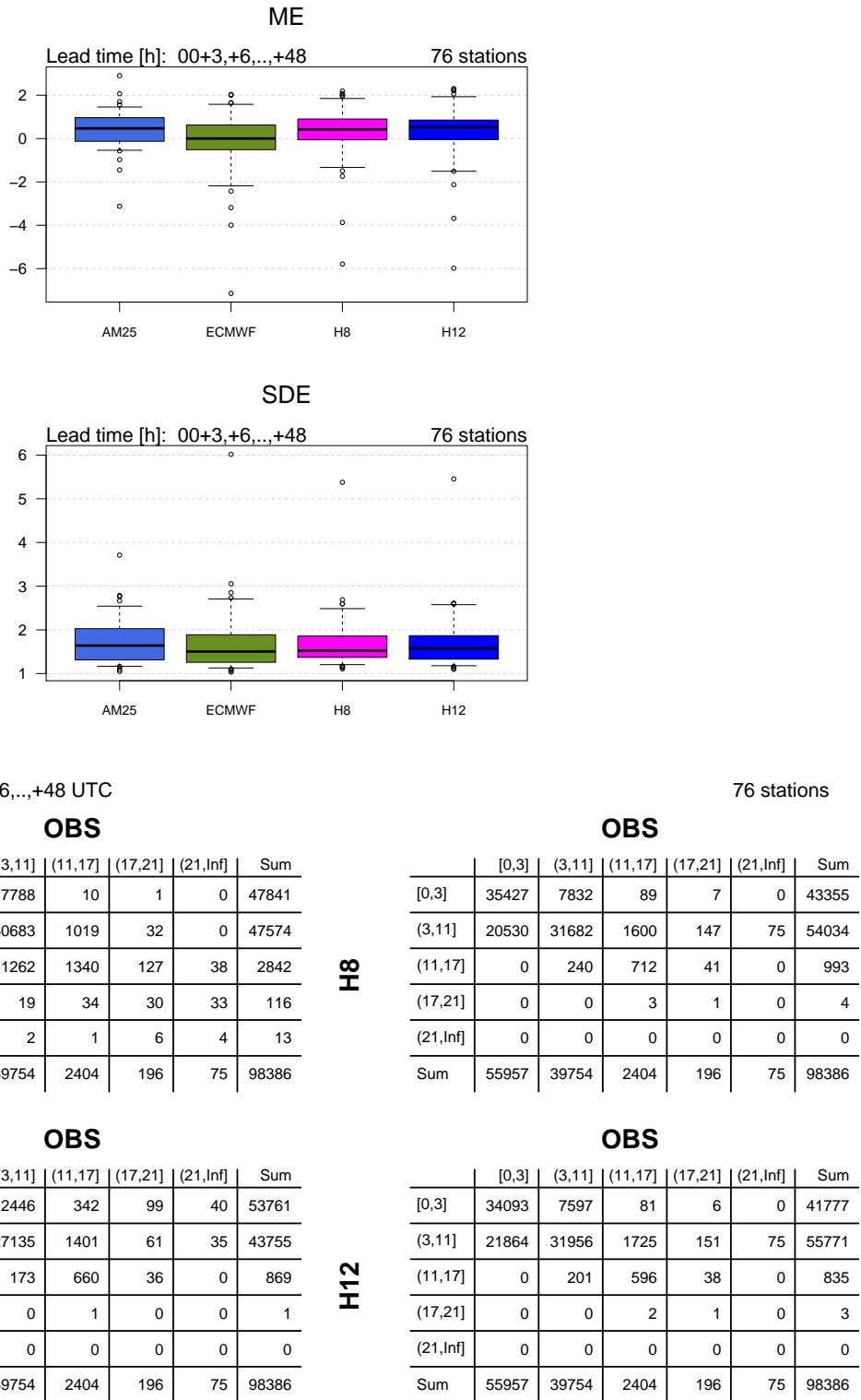
SDE



6.3 Wind Speed 10m



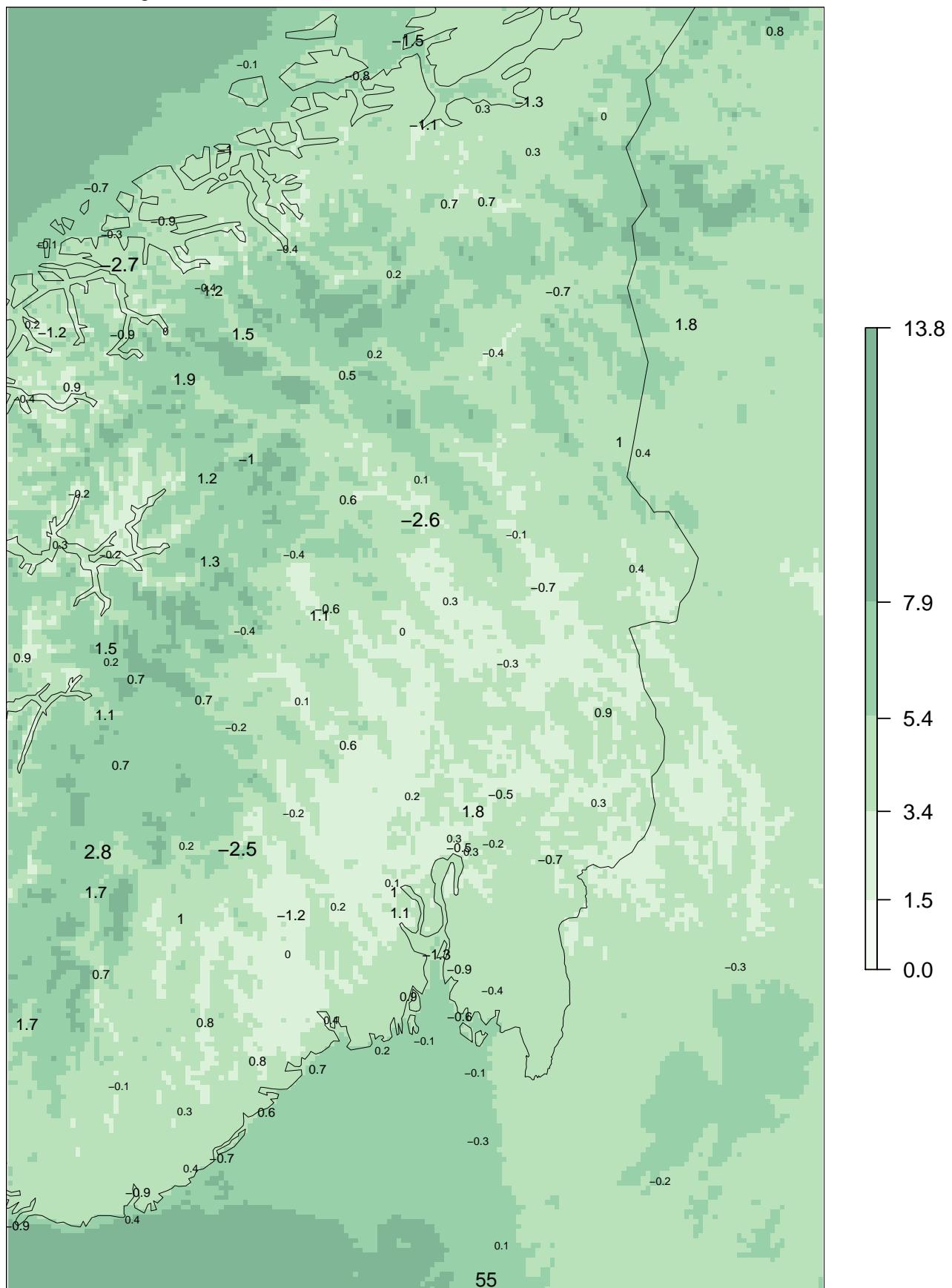


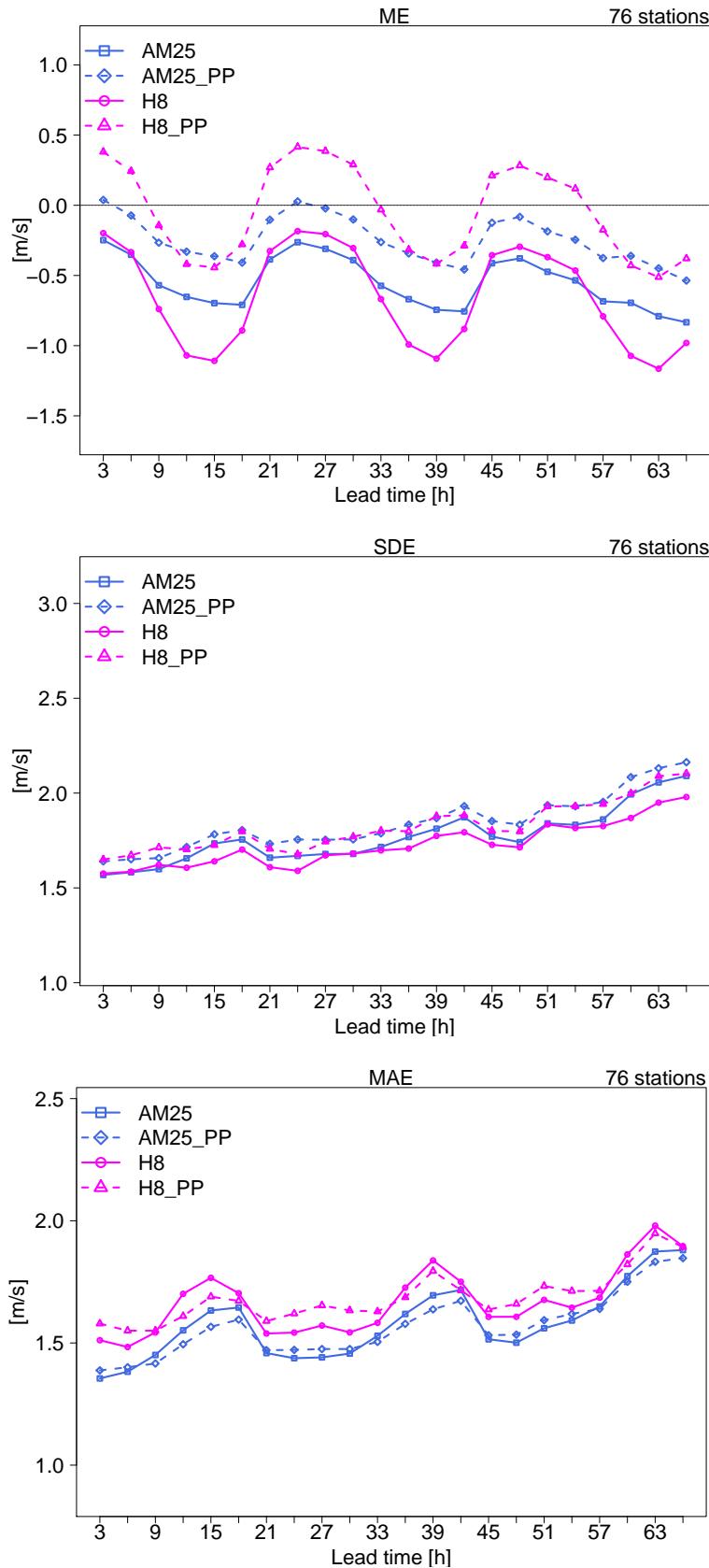


AM25 00+12

ME at observing sites

forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015

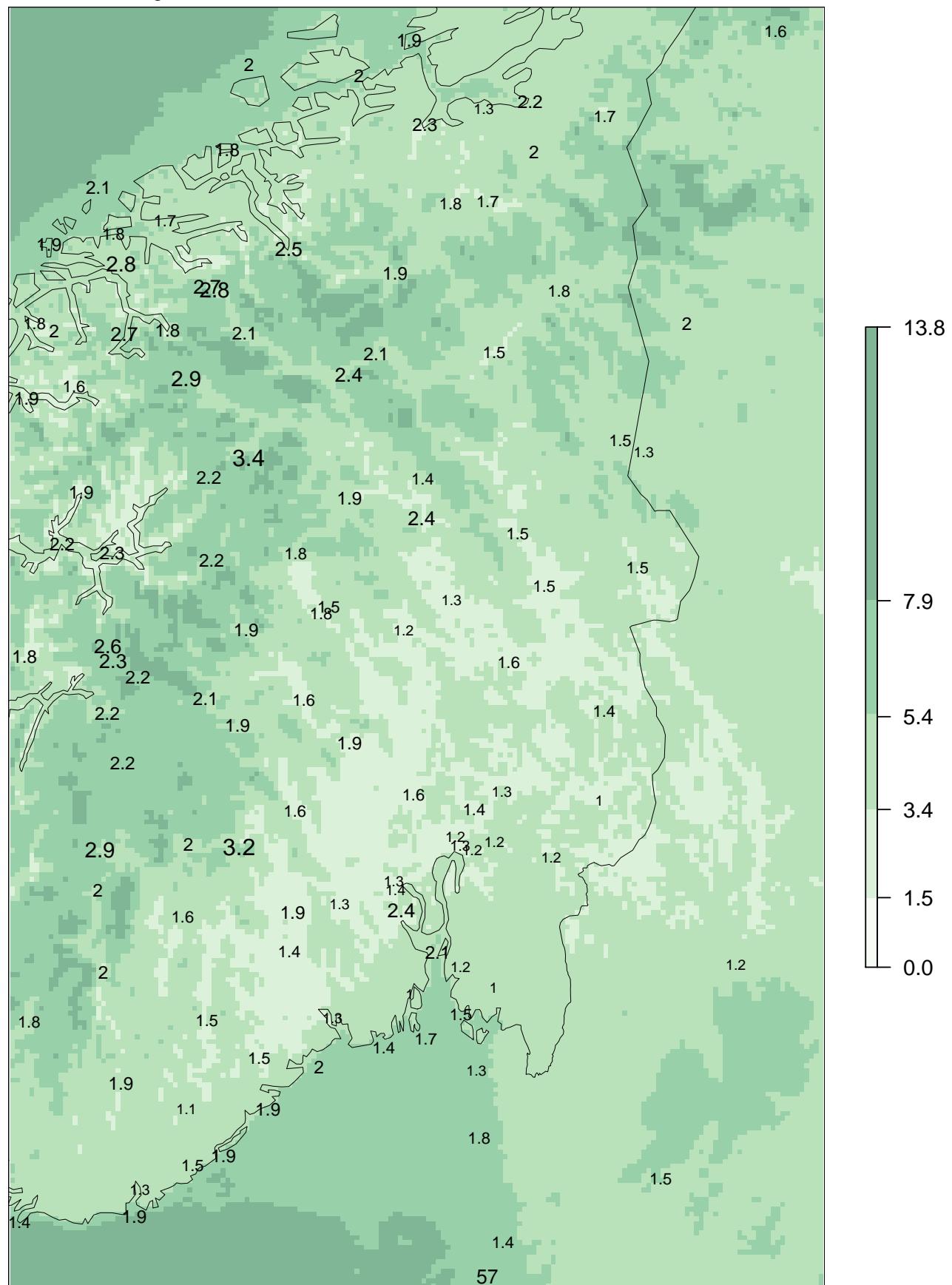


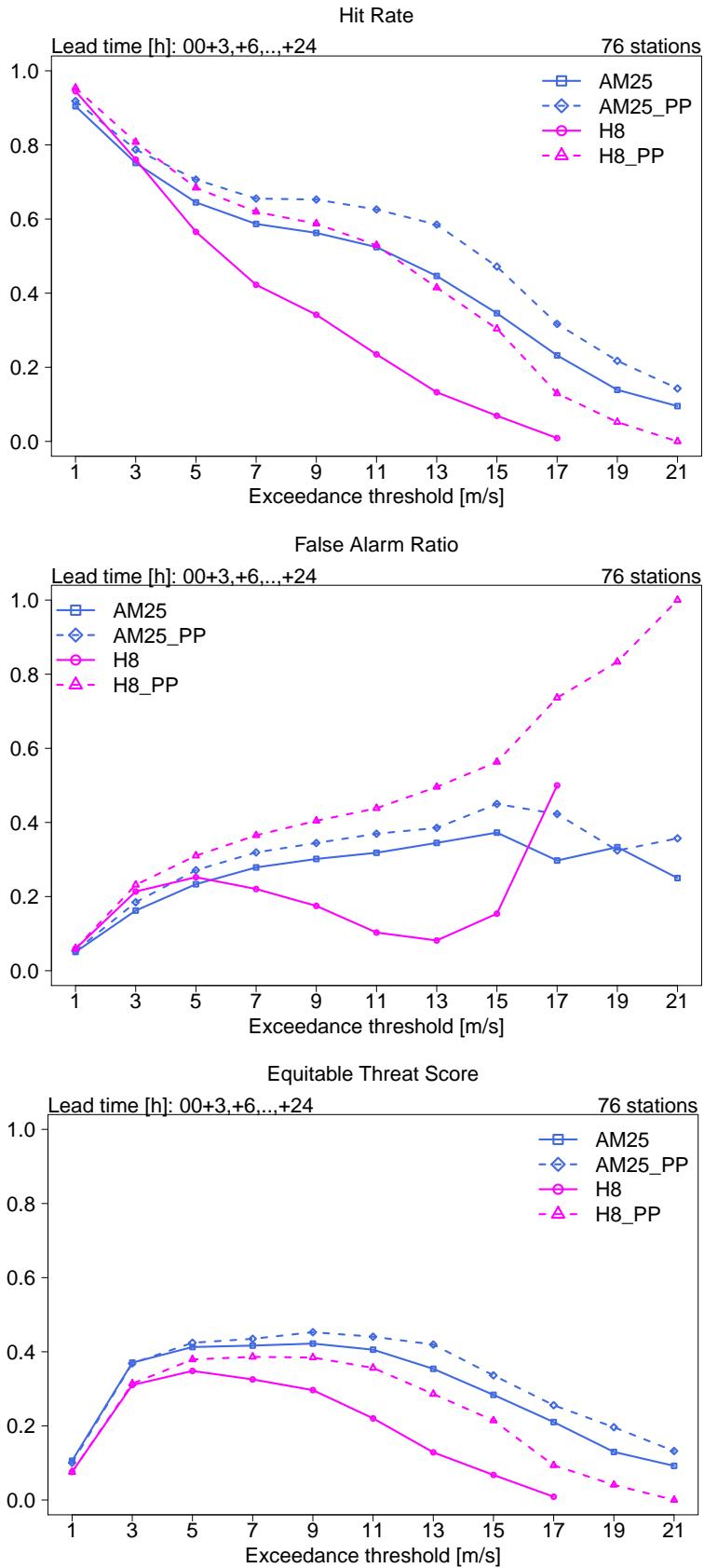


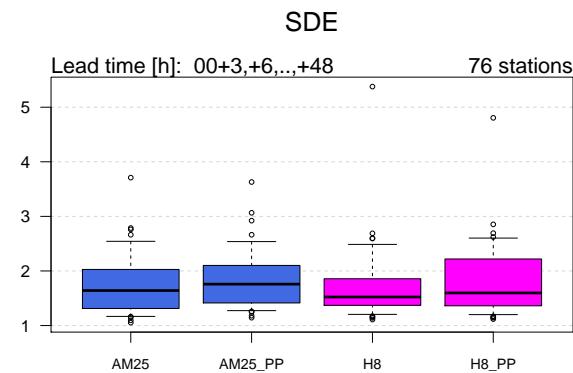
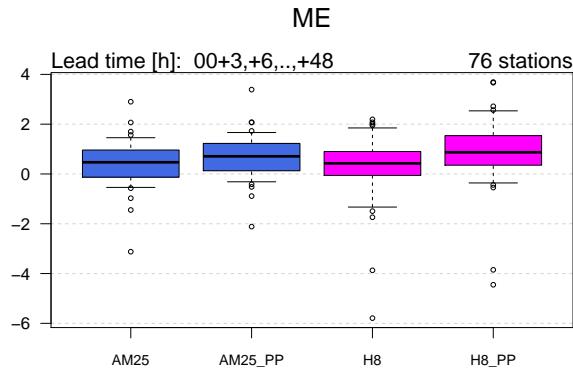
AM25 00+12

SDE at observing sites

forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015







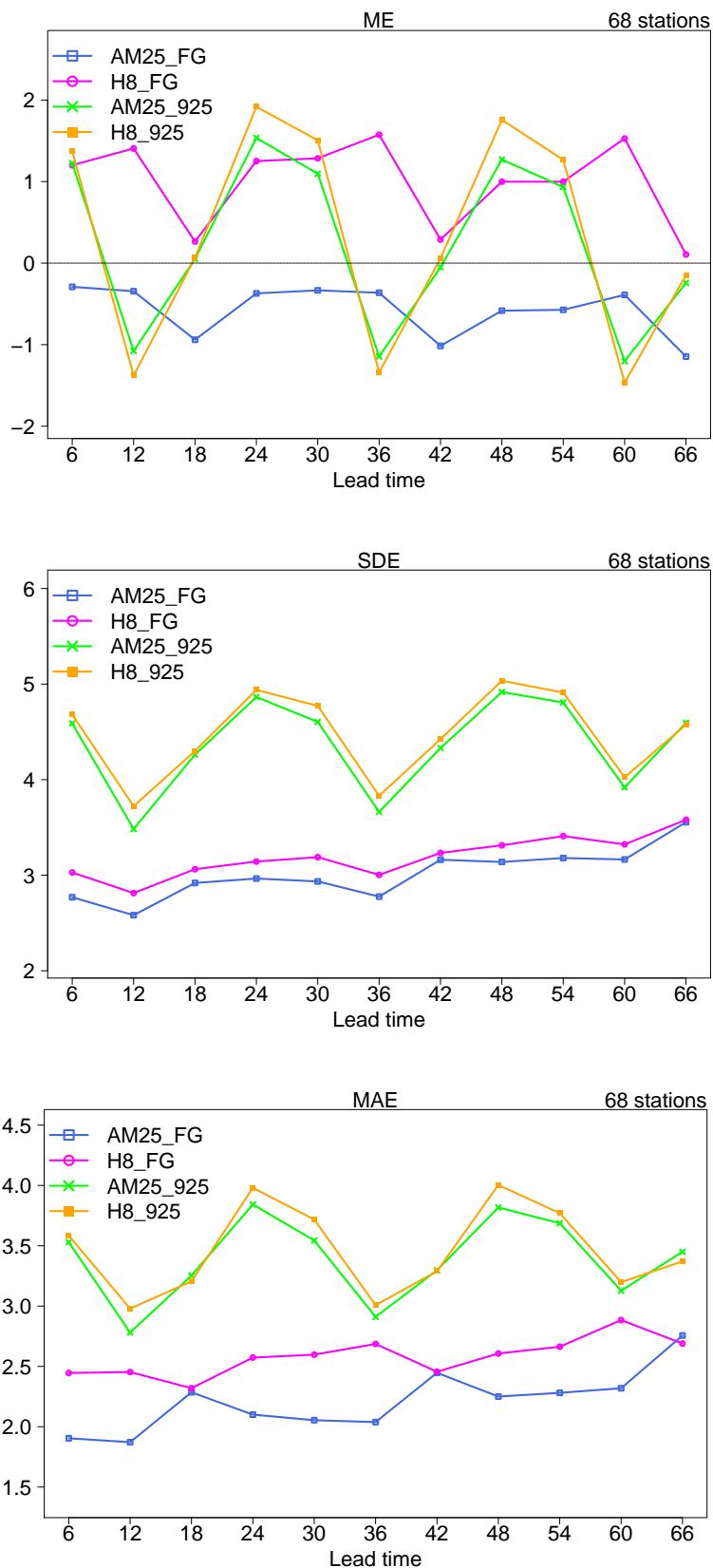
Lead time [h]: 00+3,+6,..,+48 UTC

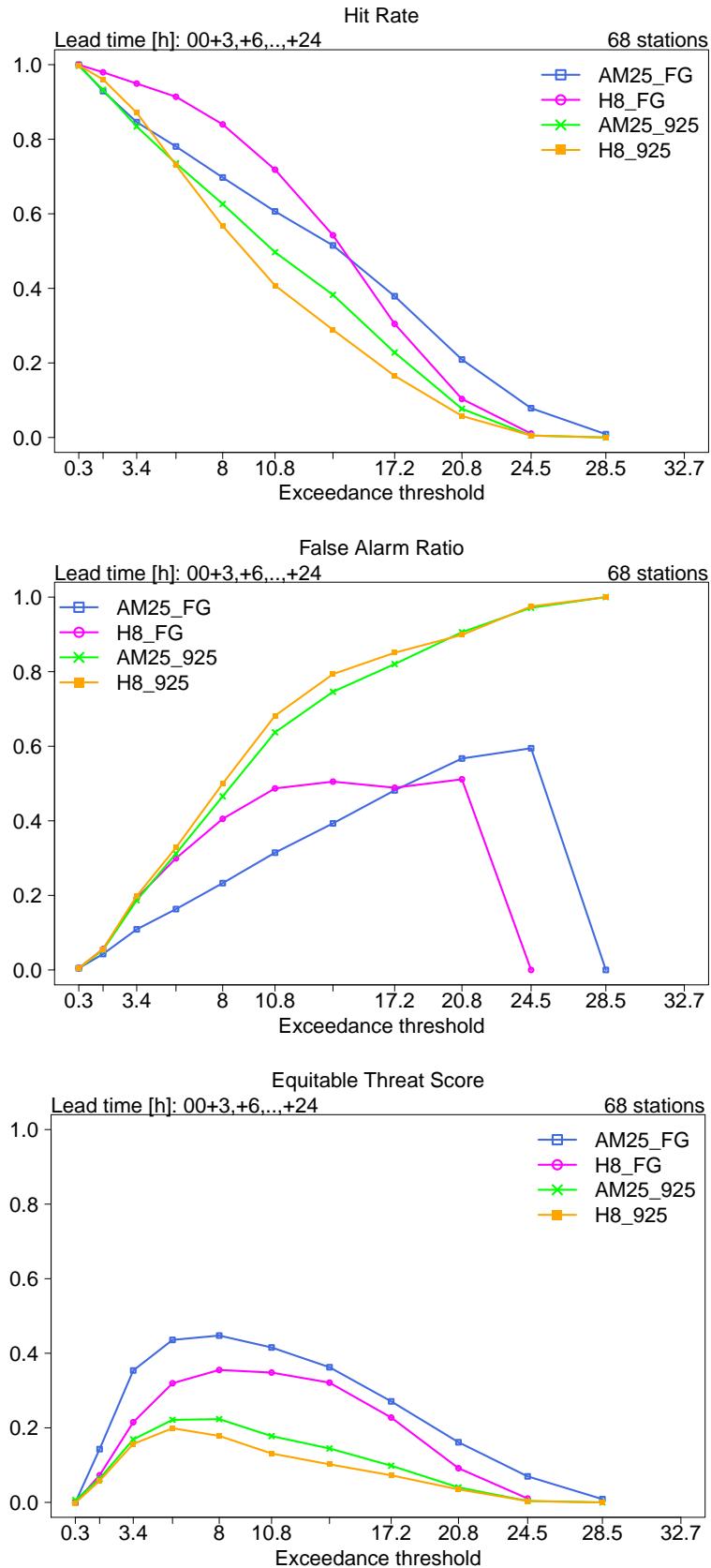
AM25**OBS**

76 stations

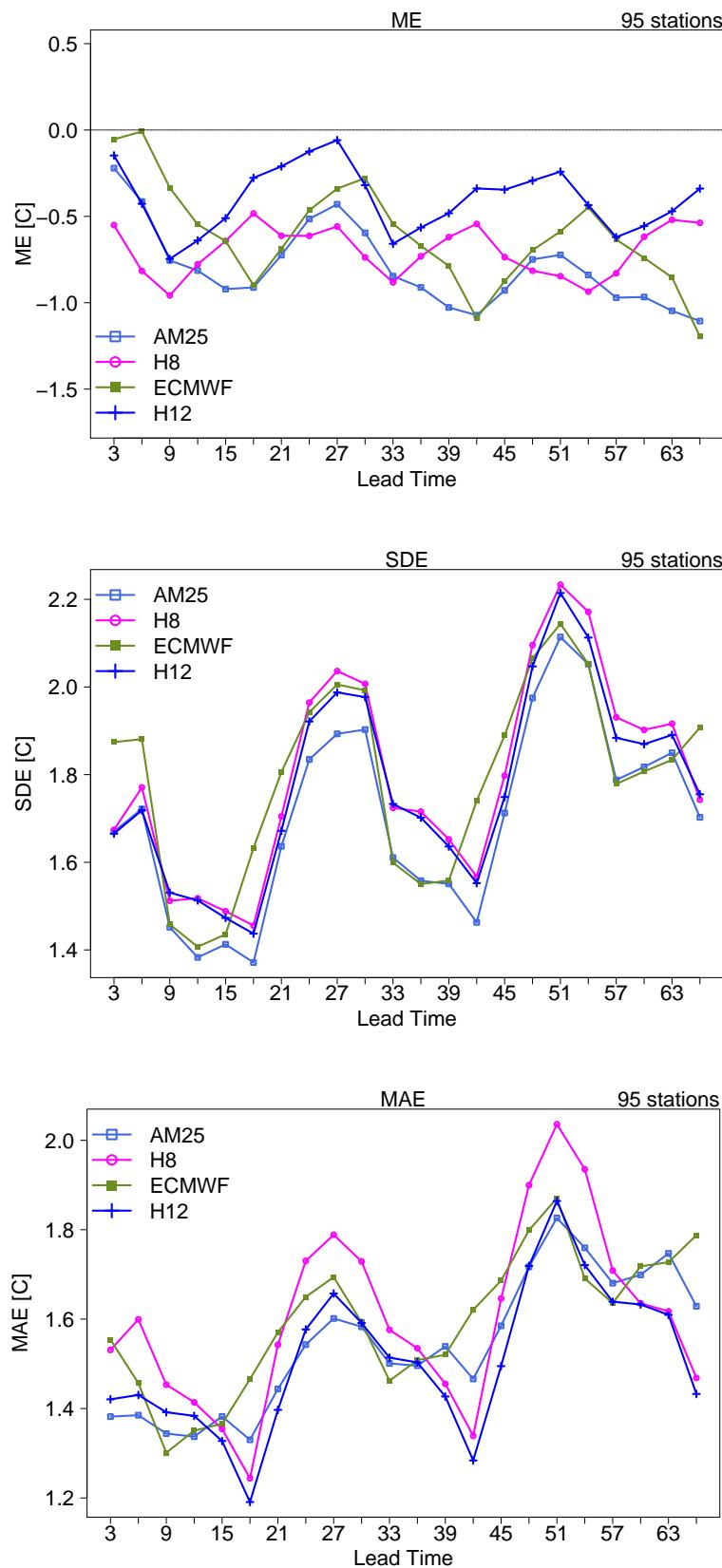
OBS**H8****OBS****AM25_PP****OBS****H8_PP**

6.4 Wind gust

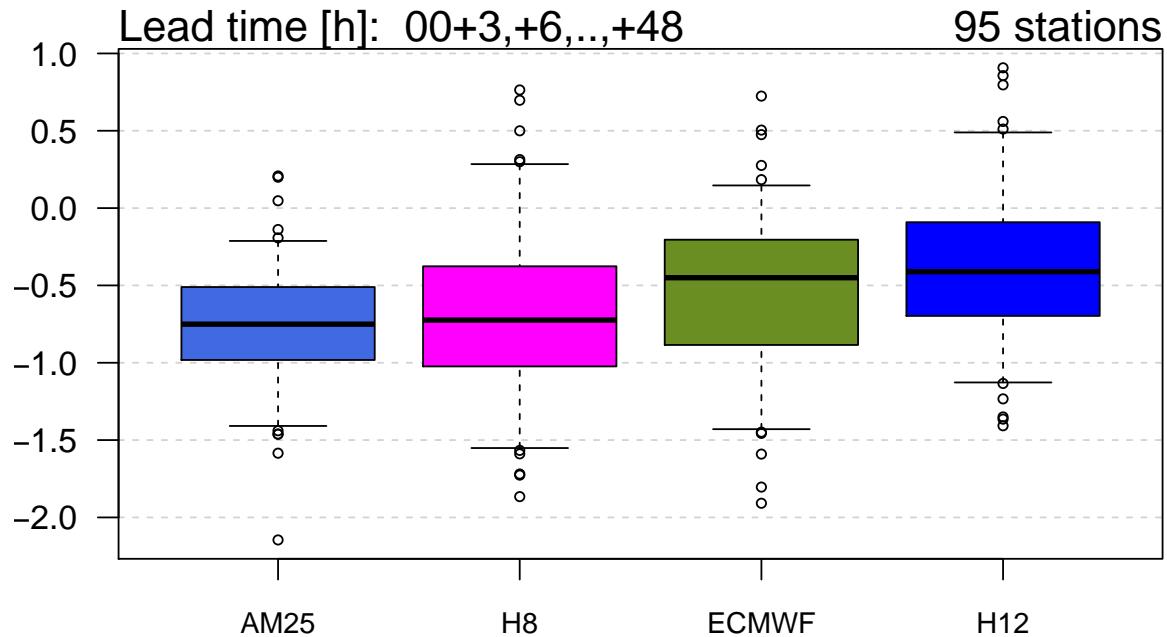




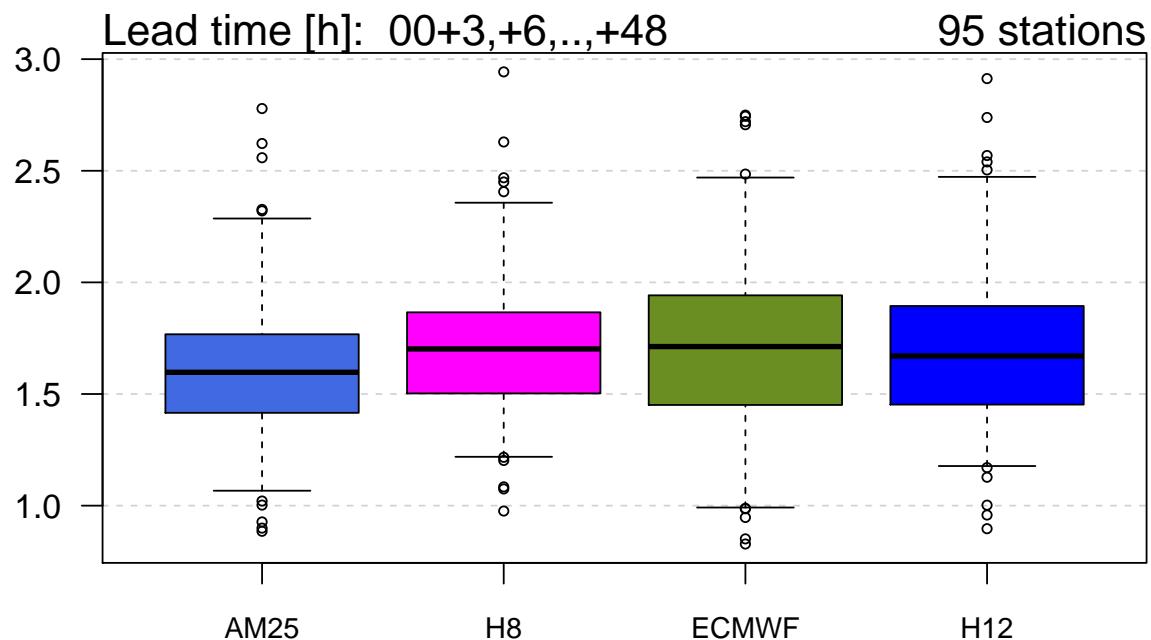
6.5 Temperature 2m



ME



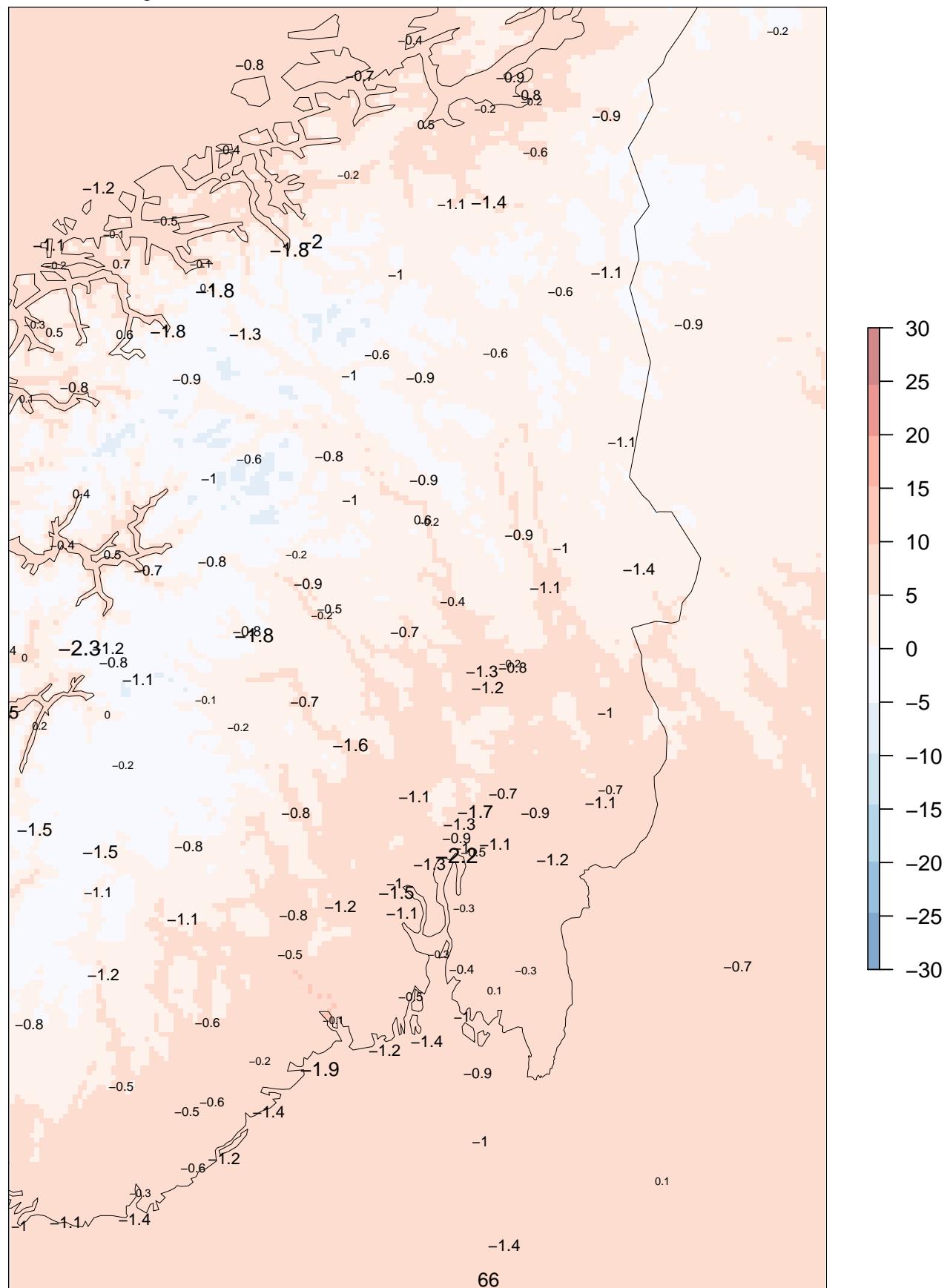
SDE



AM25 00+12

ME at observing sites

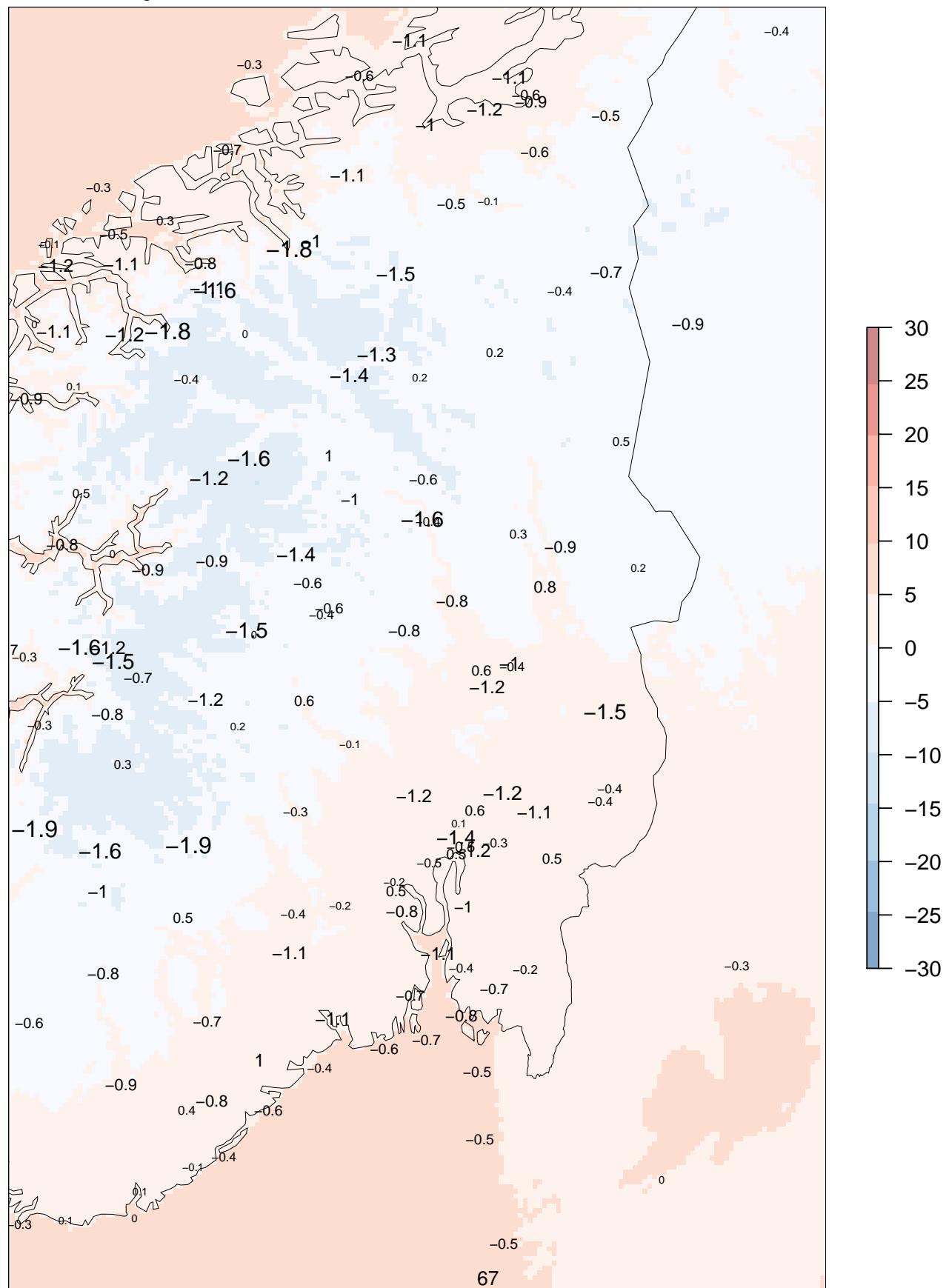
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



AM25 00+24

ME at observing sites

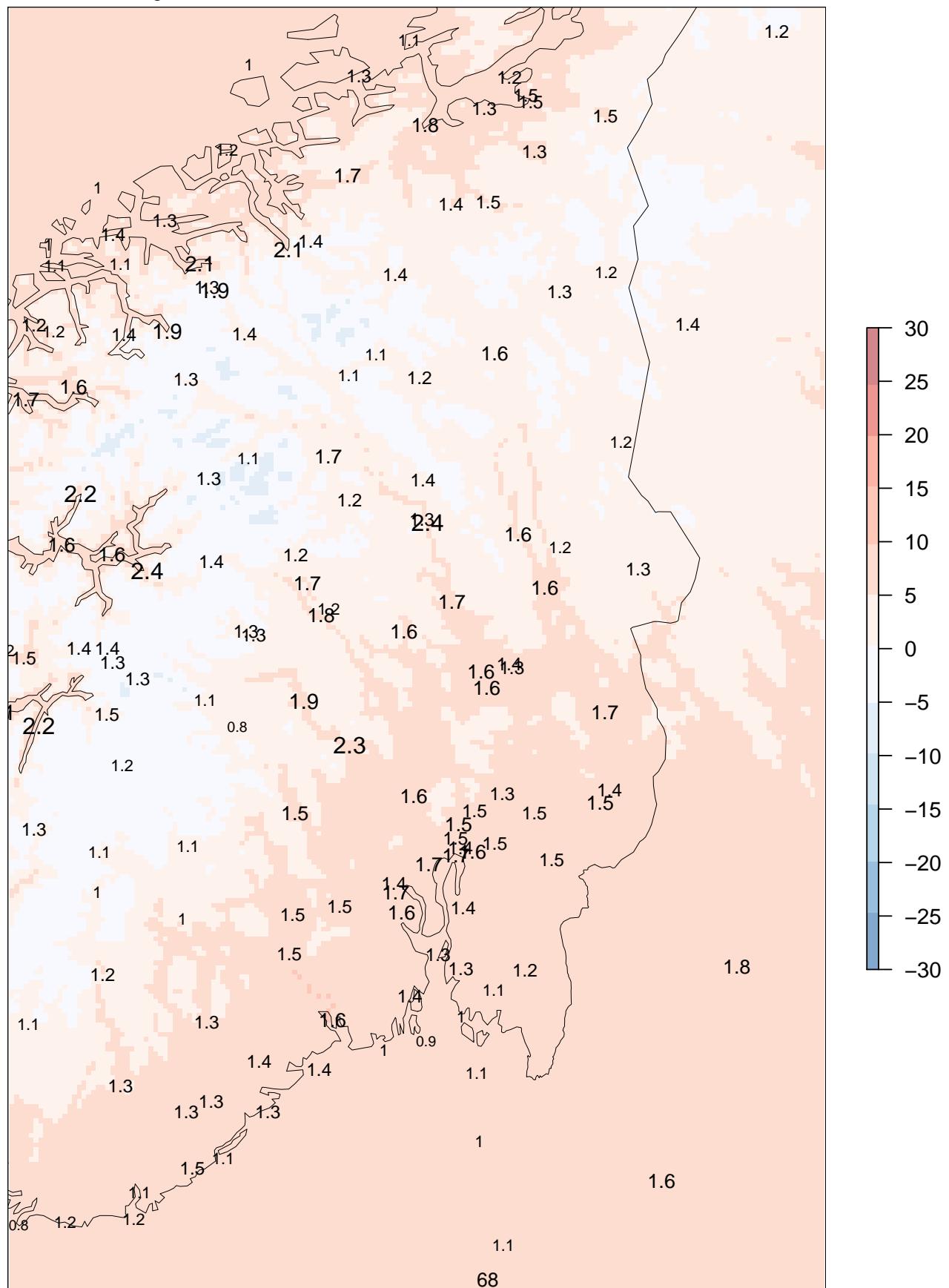
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



AM25 00+12

SDE at observing sites

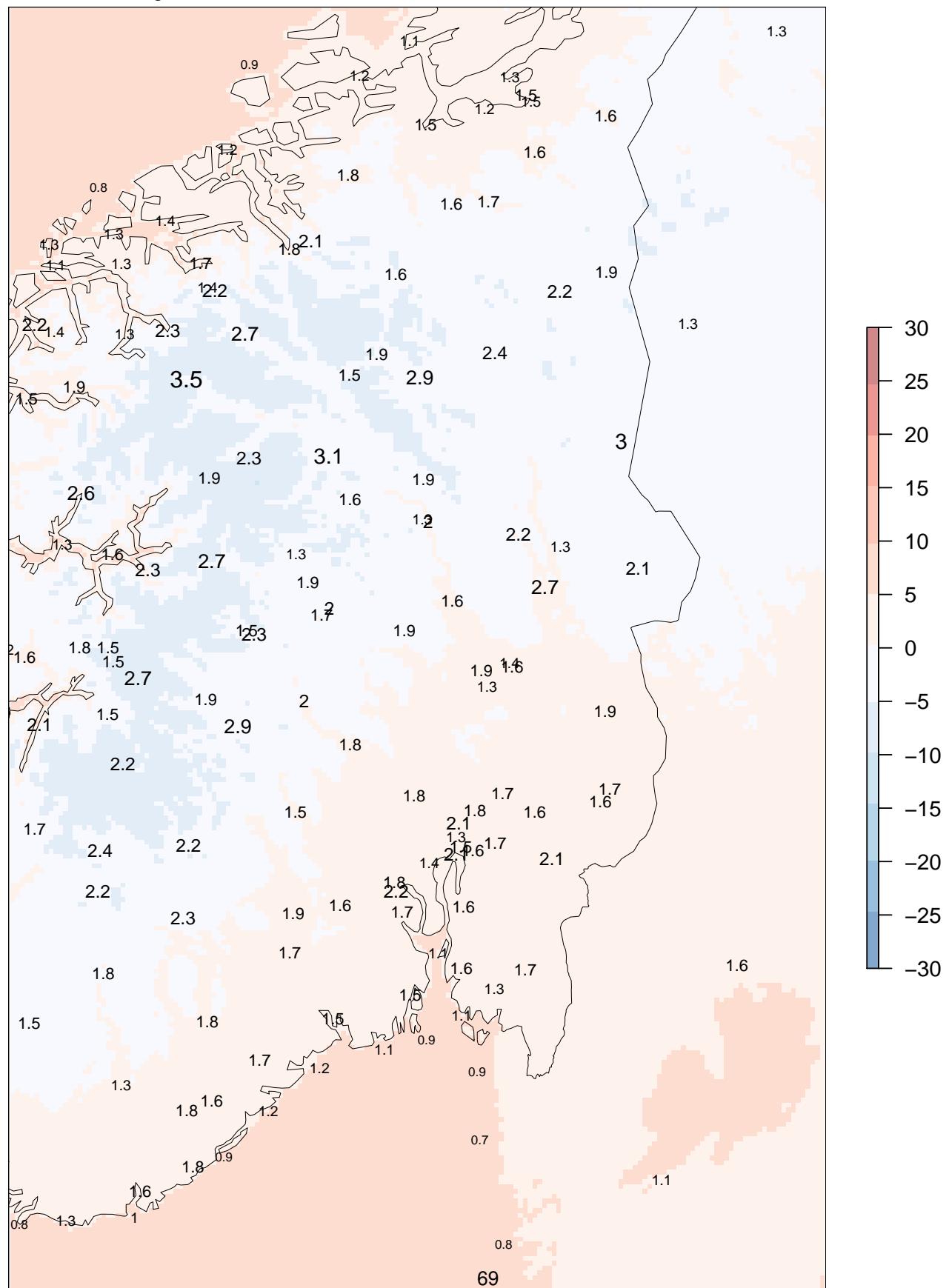
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



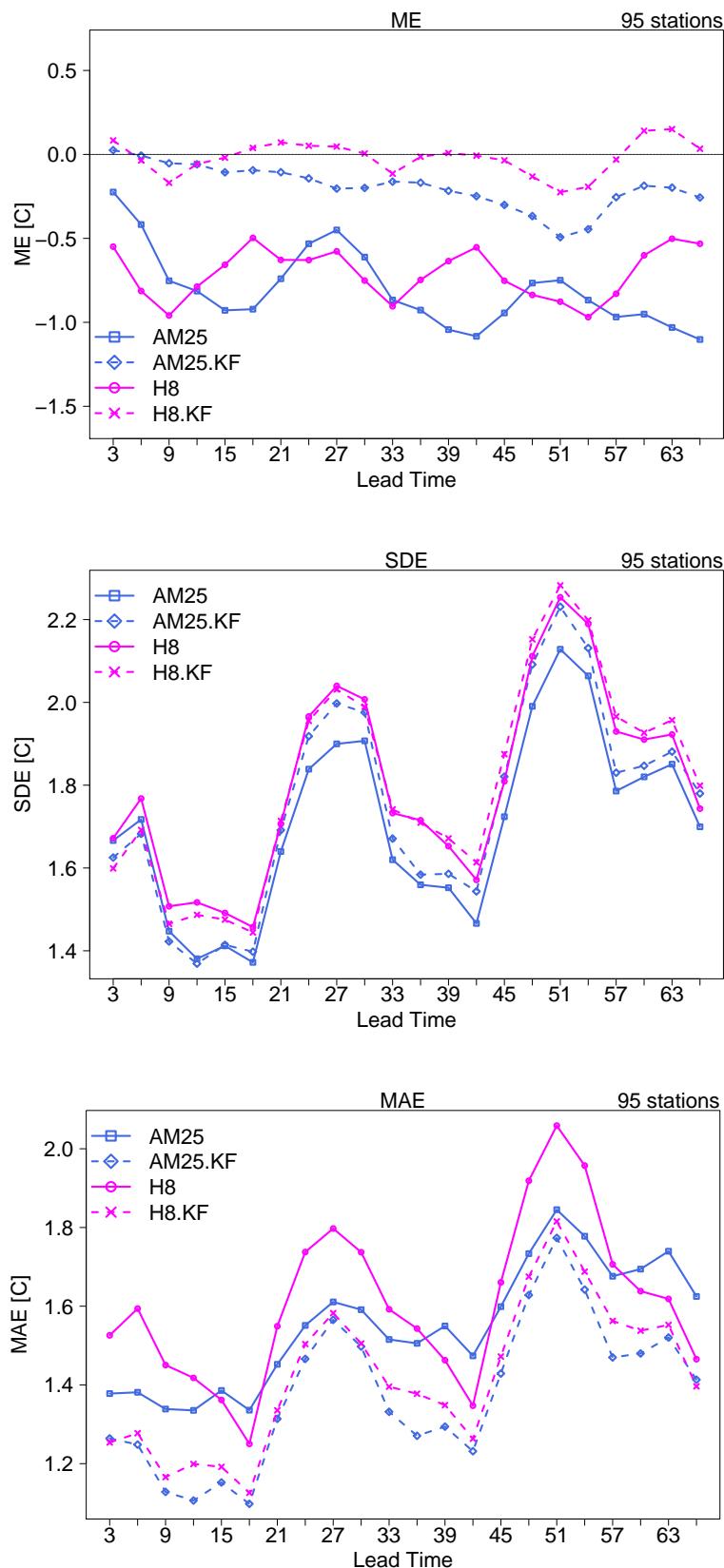
AM25 00+24

SDE at observing sites

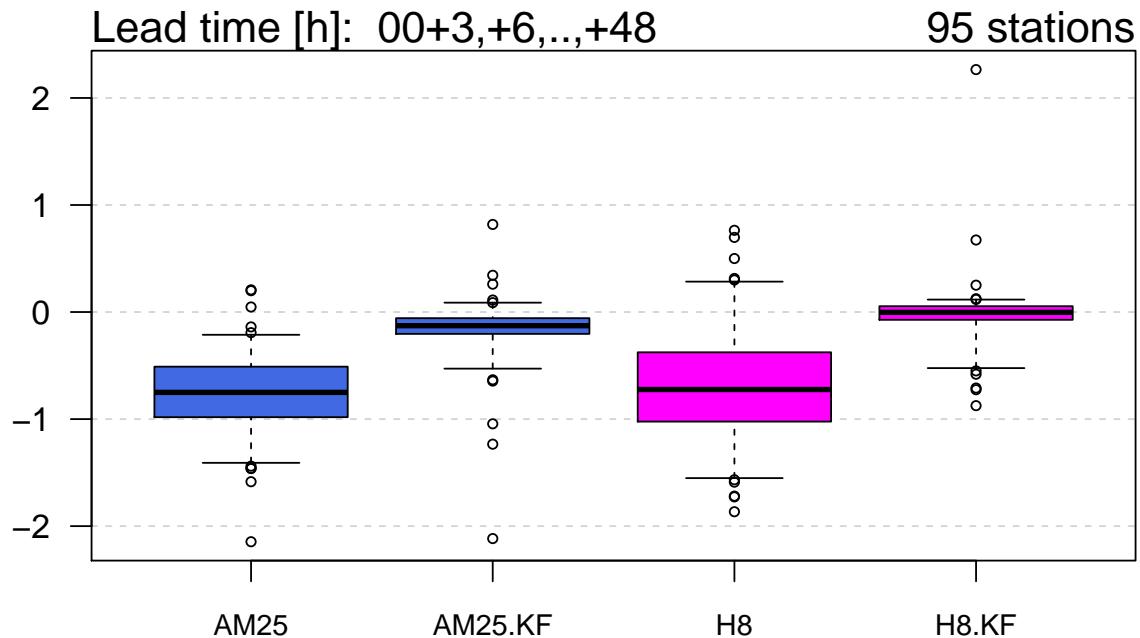
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



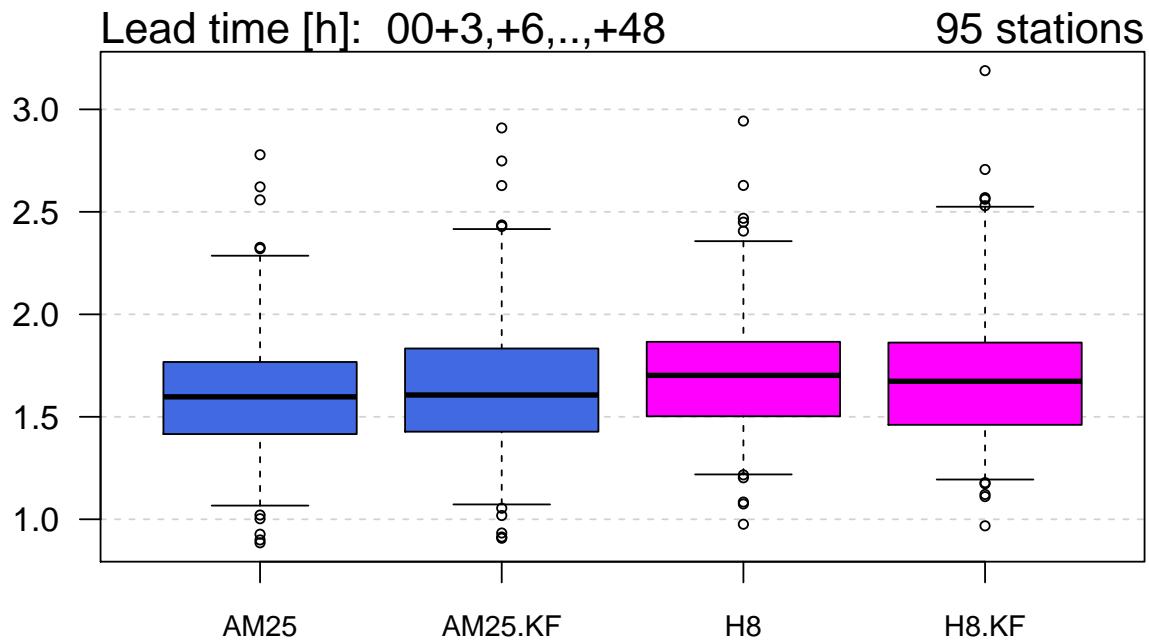
6.6 Post processed temperature 2m



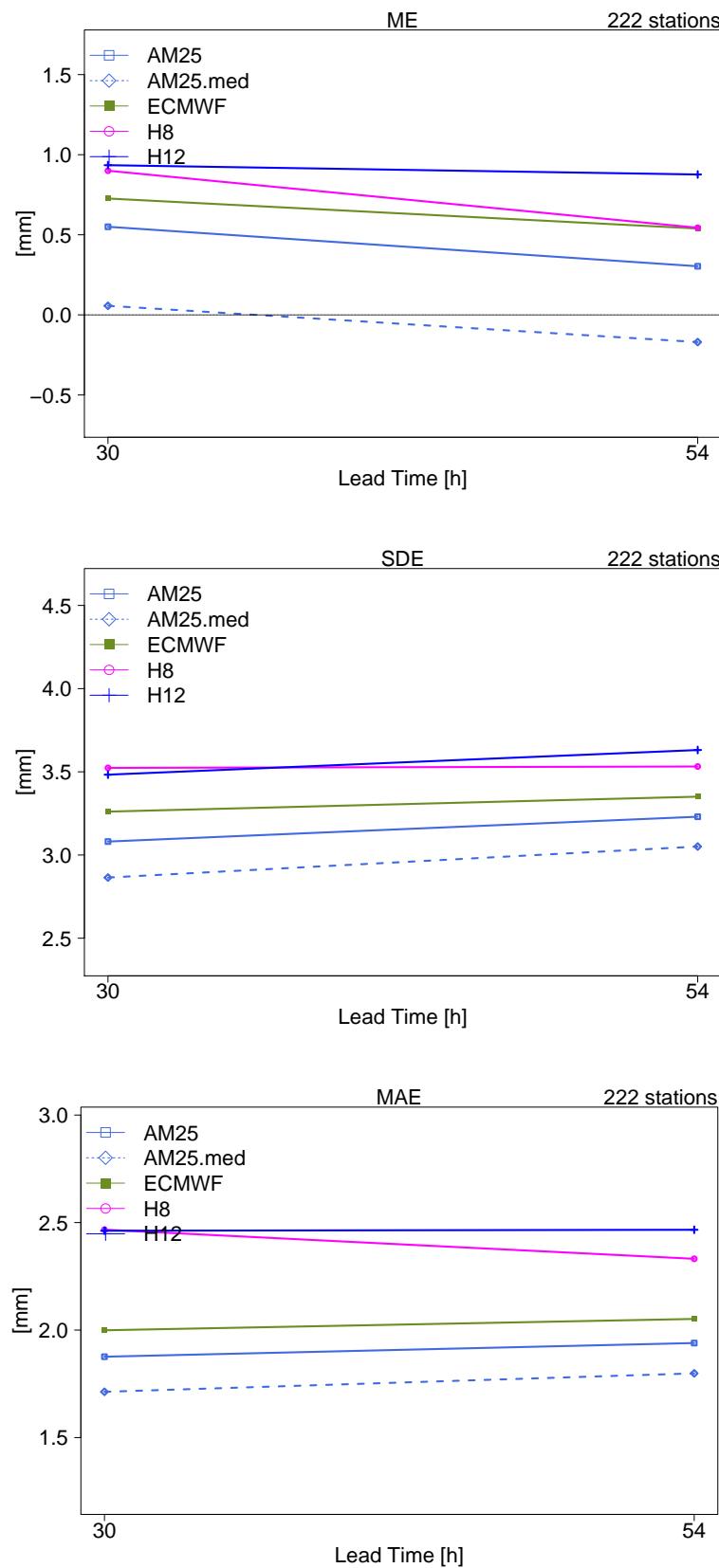
ME

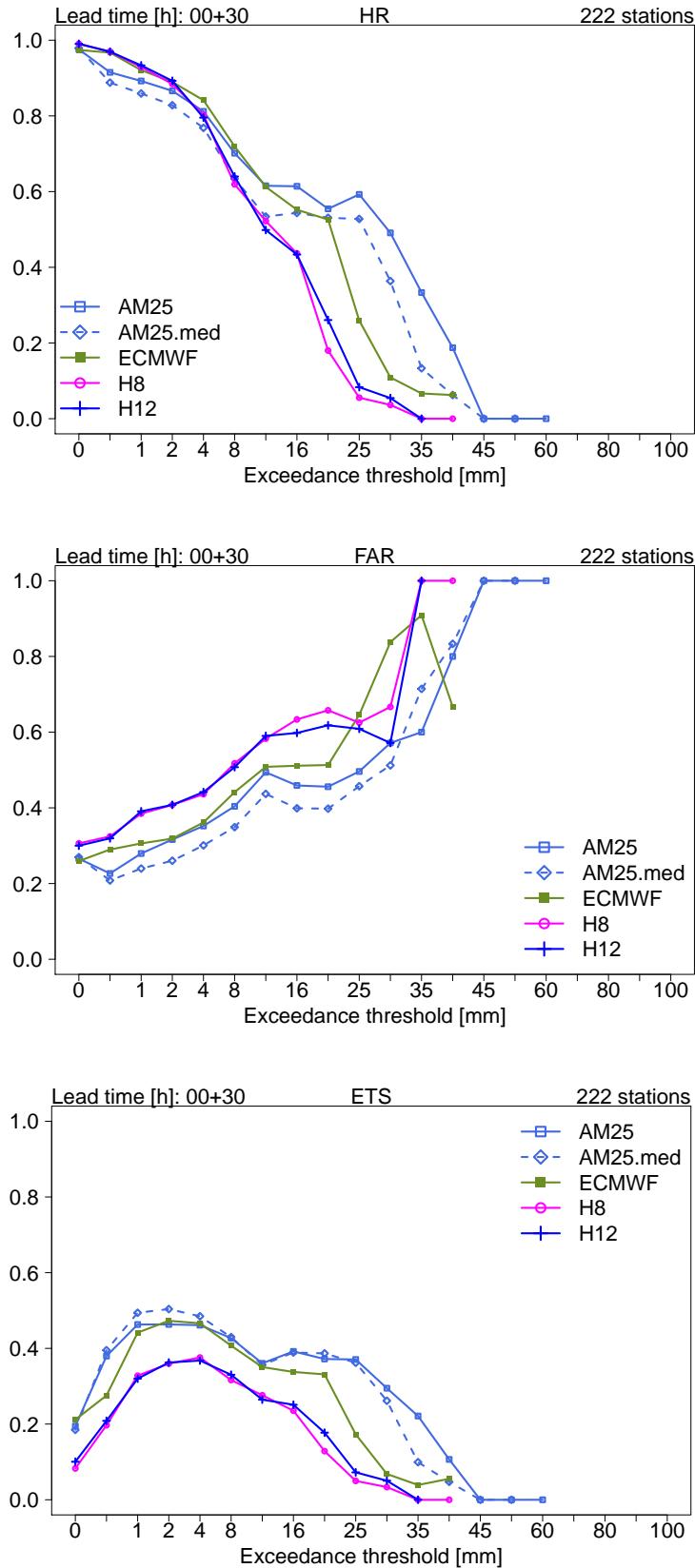


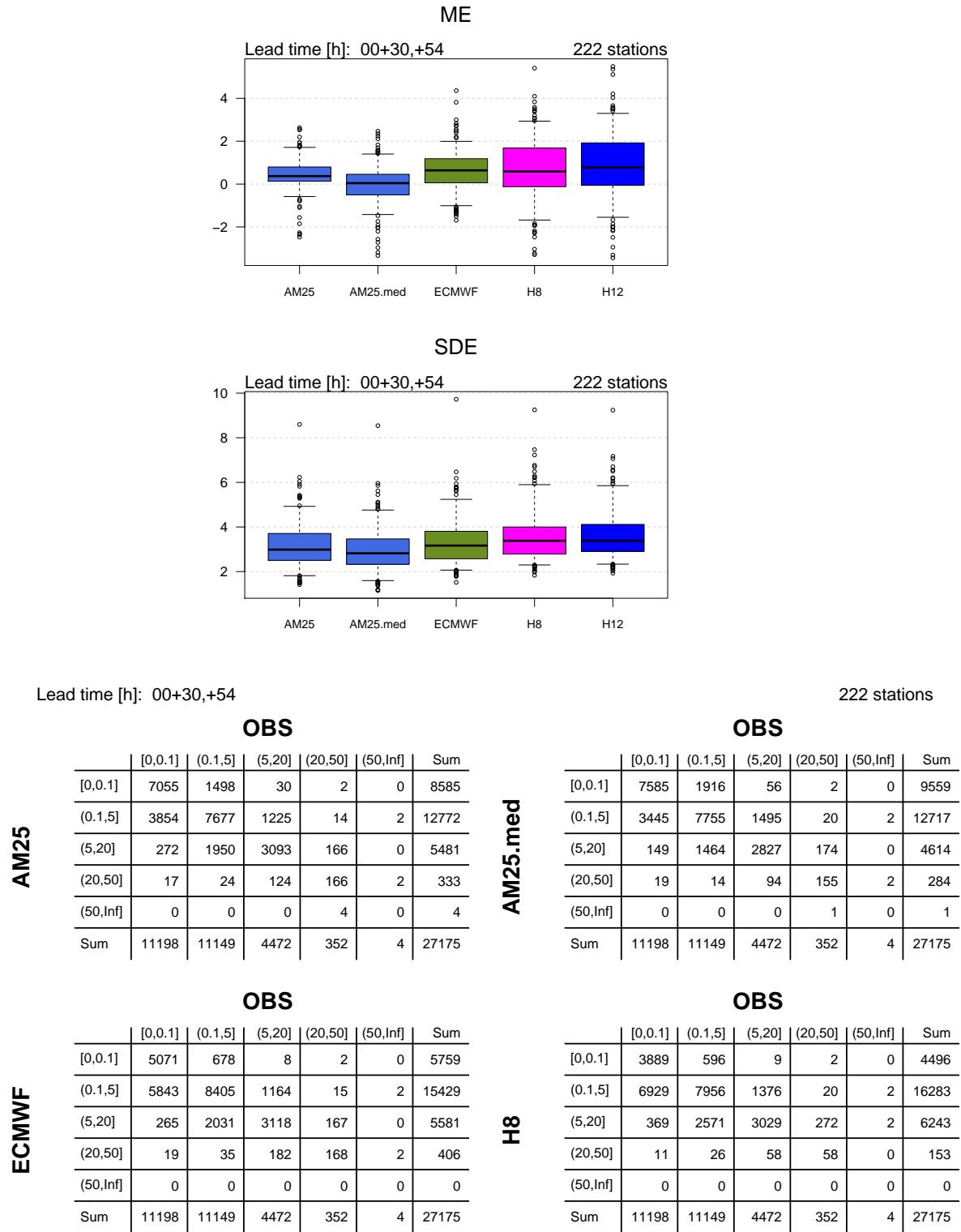
SDE

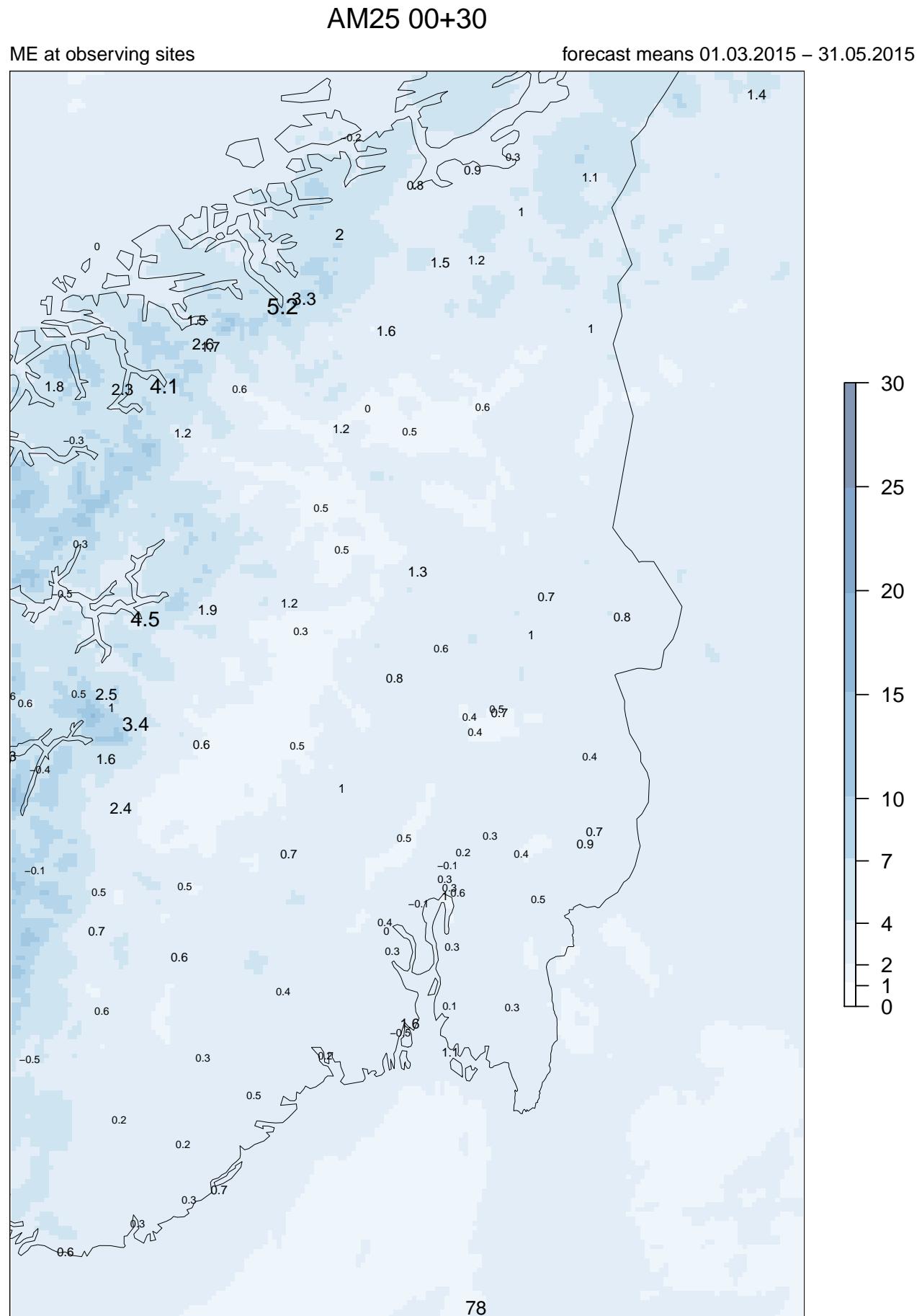


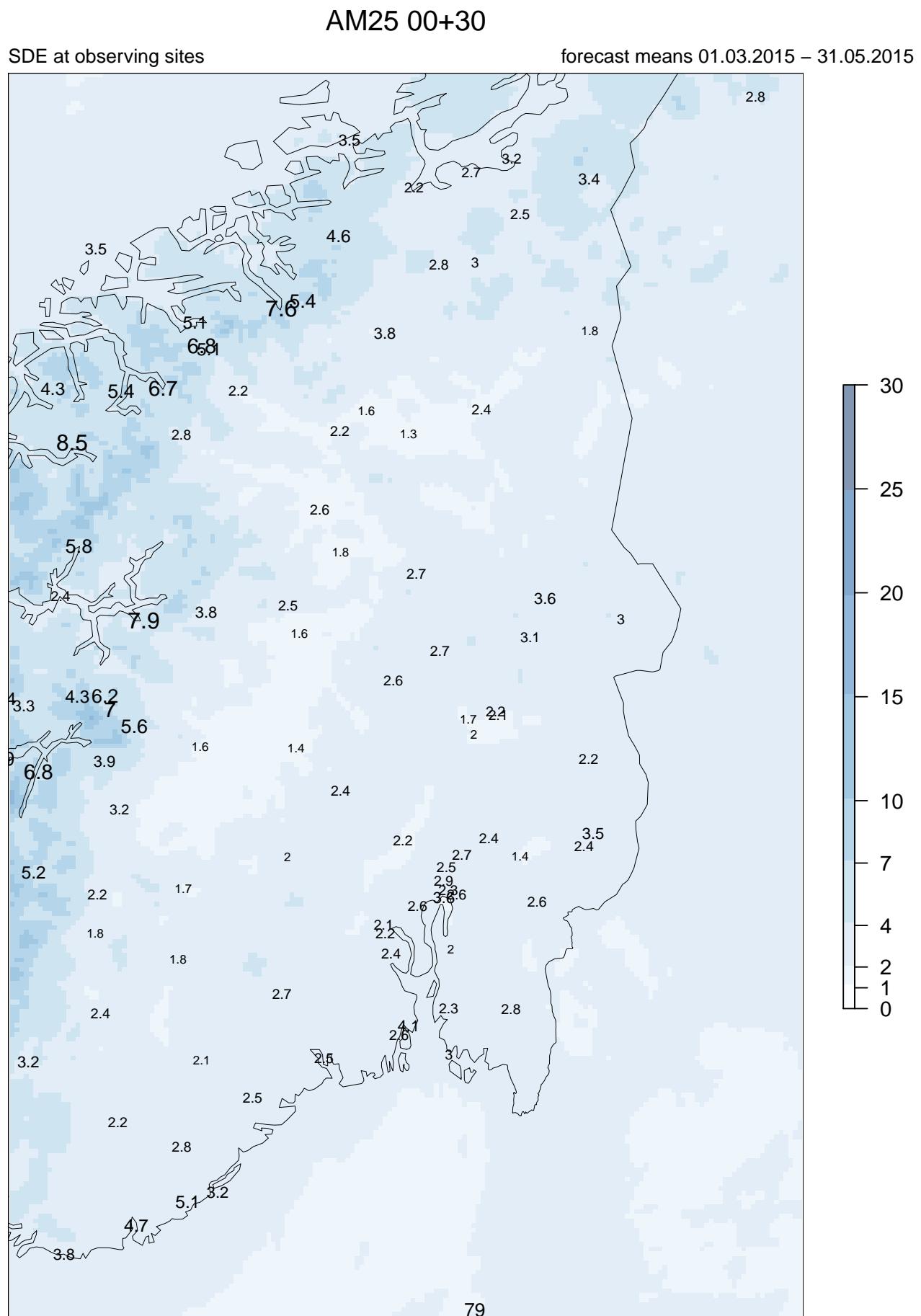
6.7 Daily precipitation











7 Western Norway

7.1 Comments to the verification results

Wind speed 10 m:

For the period 1st of March 2015 to 31th of May 2015 Arome, Hirlam12 and Hirlam8 have a small positive bias in wind speed during night time and a small negative bias in the afternoon. ECMWF has a negative bias at both day time and night times. Arome scores best for wind speeds below $20ms^{-1}$ and Hirlam 8 scores best for wind speeds above $20ms^{-1}$.

Max mean wind speed 10 m:

For Max Mean Wind Speed, both Arome and Hirlam8 have a negative bias. After postprocessing both Arome and Hirlam8 have small negative biases. For max mean wind speed Arome scores better for wind speeds below $15ms^{-1}$, while Arome and Hirlam are equal above $15ms^{-1}$.

Wind gust:

For wind gust Arome has a negative bias around $1ms^{-1}$, while Hirlam8 has a positive bias between 0.5 and $1 ms^{-1}$. If we look at wind speed at 925 hPa (which is often used as an estimate of wind gust), there are only minor differences in bias between the Arome and Hirlam8. Both have a positive bias around $1ms^{-1}$ at midnight and a negative bias around $1ms^{-1}$ around noon.

Wind gust from Arome scores best for wind speeds below $15ms^{-1}$, while Hirlam8 scores better for stronger wind gust. Wind gust from Arome and Hirlam8 score better than wind speed at 925 hPa for wind gust below $25ms^{-1}$, while wind speed at 925 hPa score better for wind gust above $25ms^{-1}$.

Temperature 2m:

For temperature Hirlam12, Hirlam8, Arome and ECMWF all have a negative bias. Both Arome and ECMWF have an increasing negative bias with lead time. After post-processing both Arome and Hirlam8 have almost no bias.

Precipitation:

For precipitation Arome, Hirlam8 and Hirlam12 have almost no bias, while ECMWF have a positive bias. Arome scores best for both light and heavy precipitation, while ECMWF scores better for precipitation between 5 and 30 mm pr 24 hours.

Case VV: Fog over the North Sea:

On June 11-12, AROME has a large area with fog over the North Sea, while satellite images show no fog.

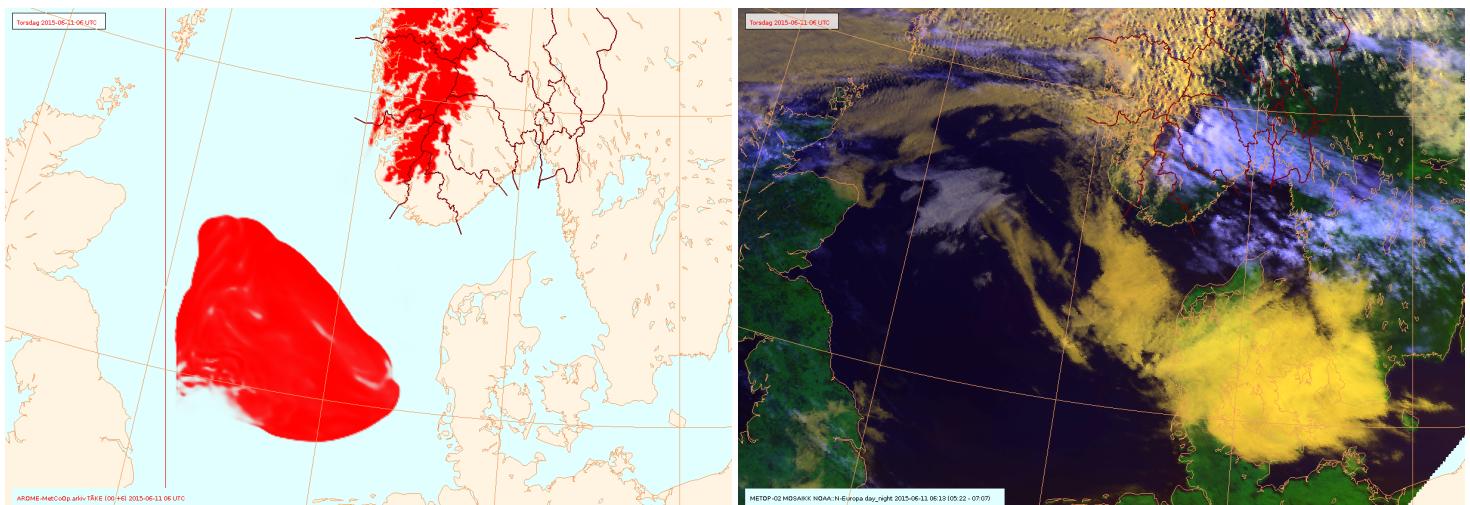
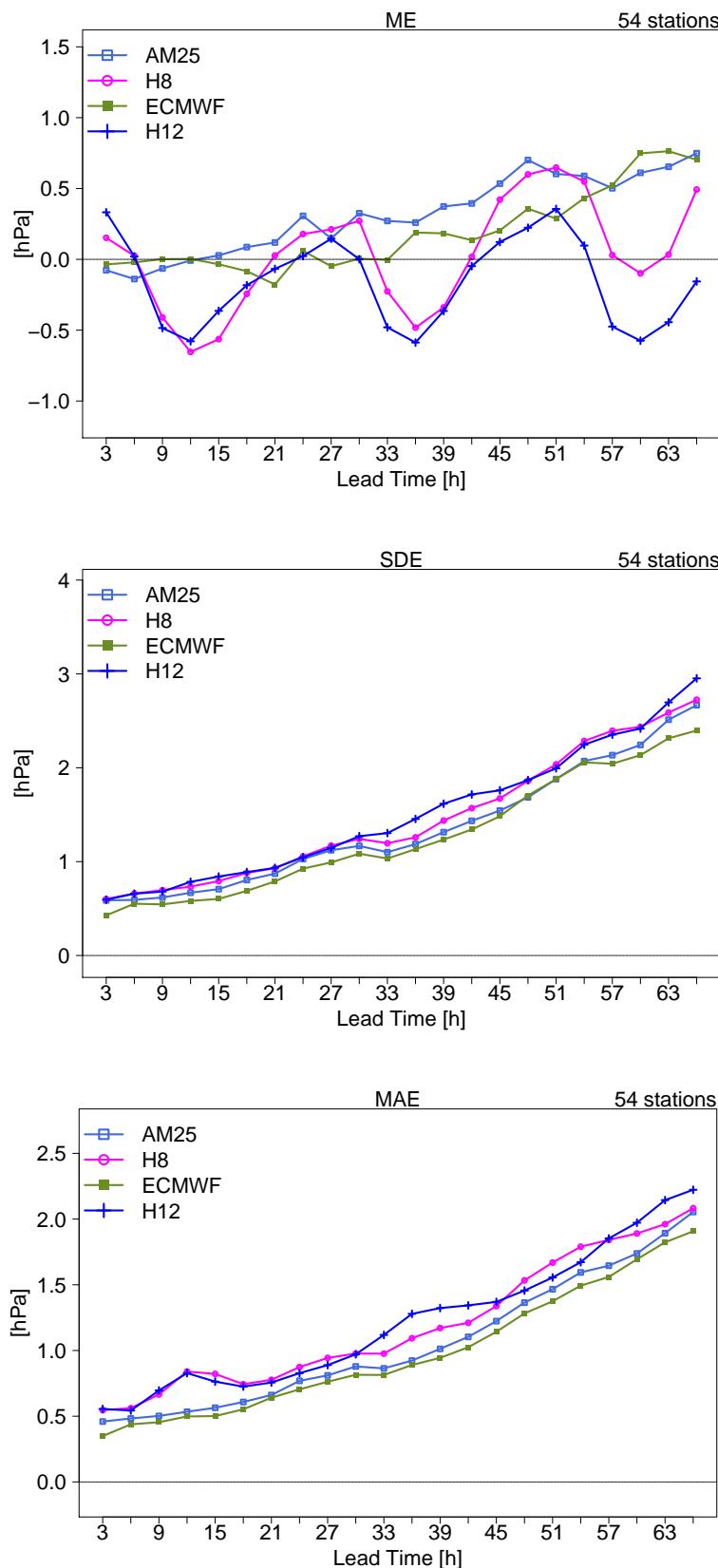
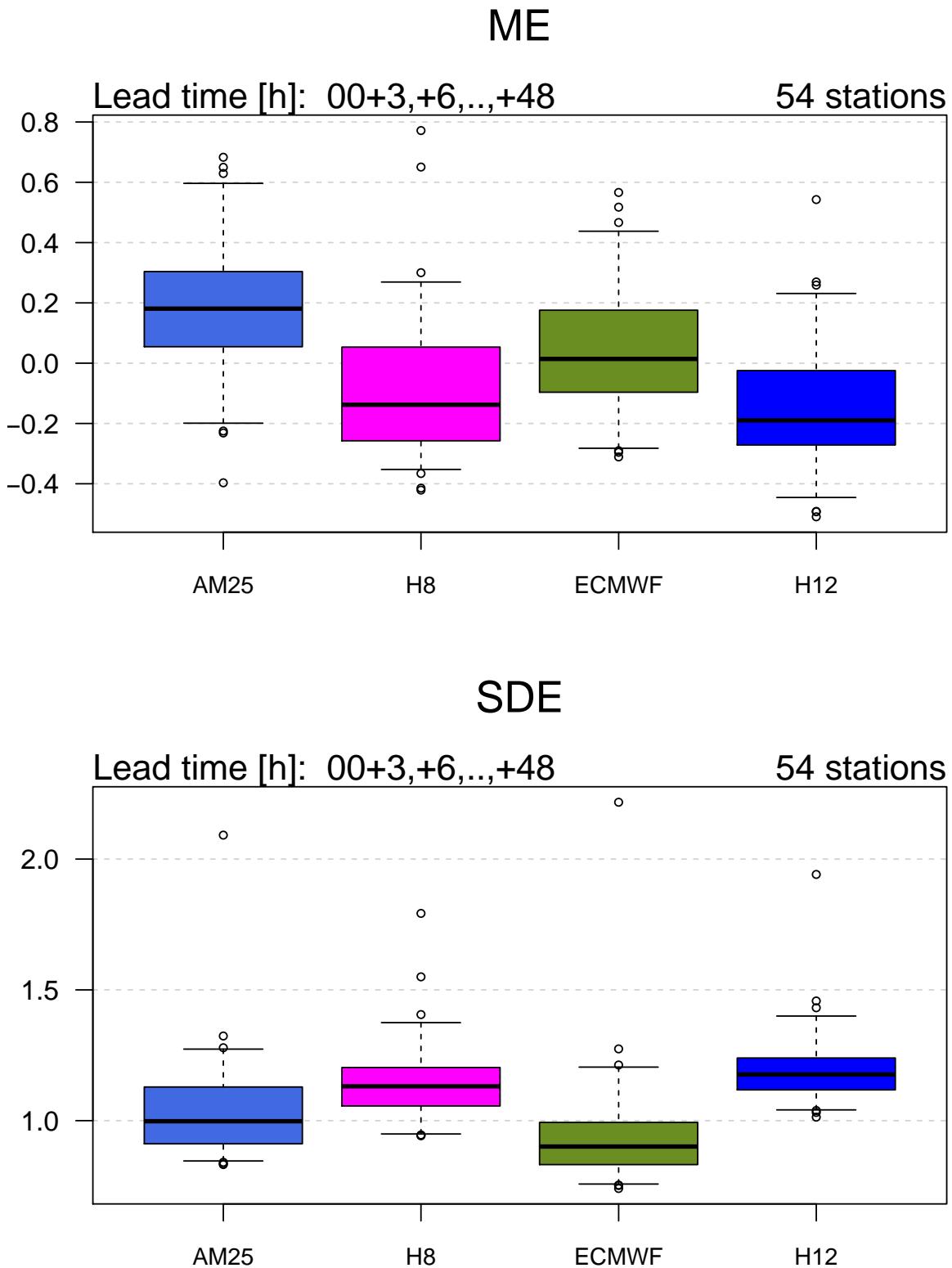


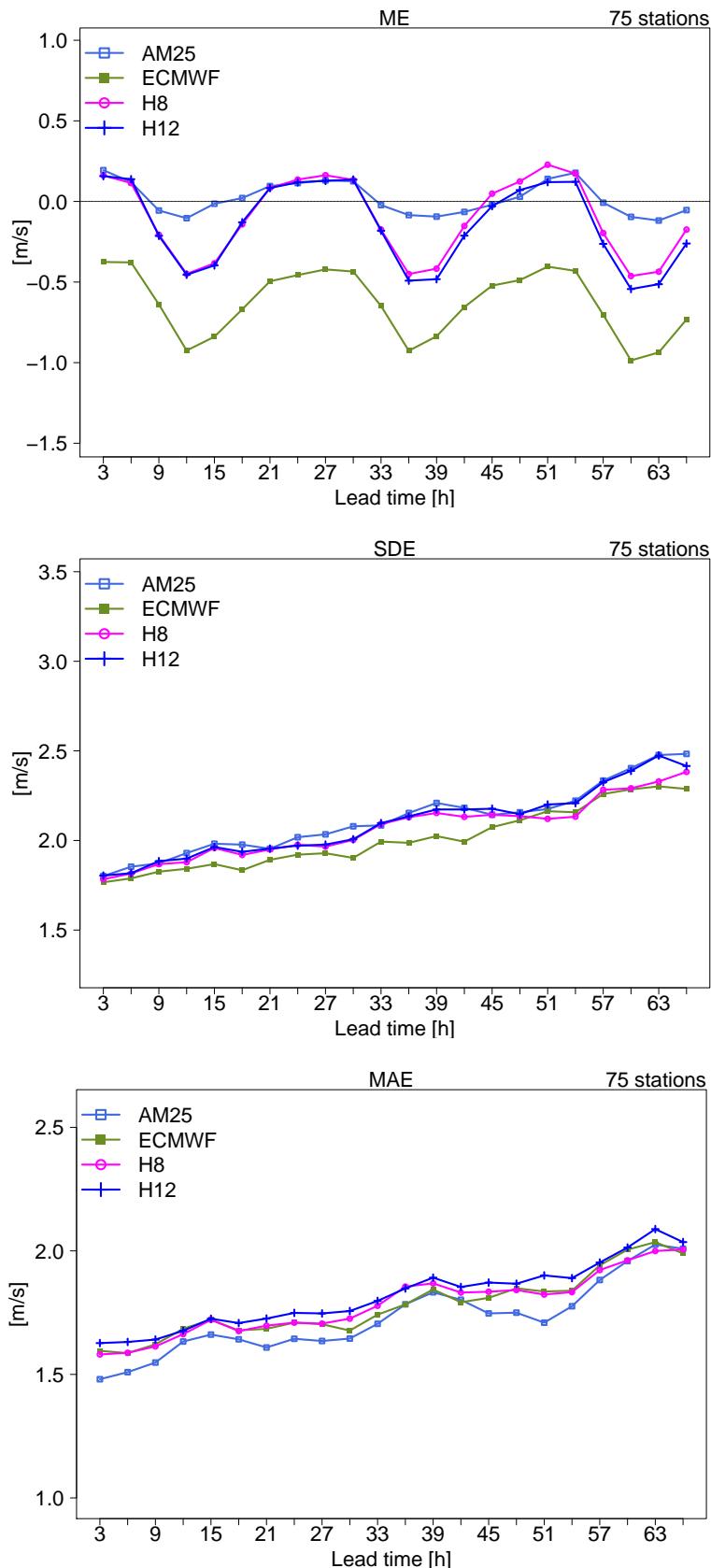
Figure 3: Figures from the June 11 at 06 UTC. Left: Fog from AROME. Right: Satellite image.

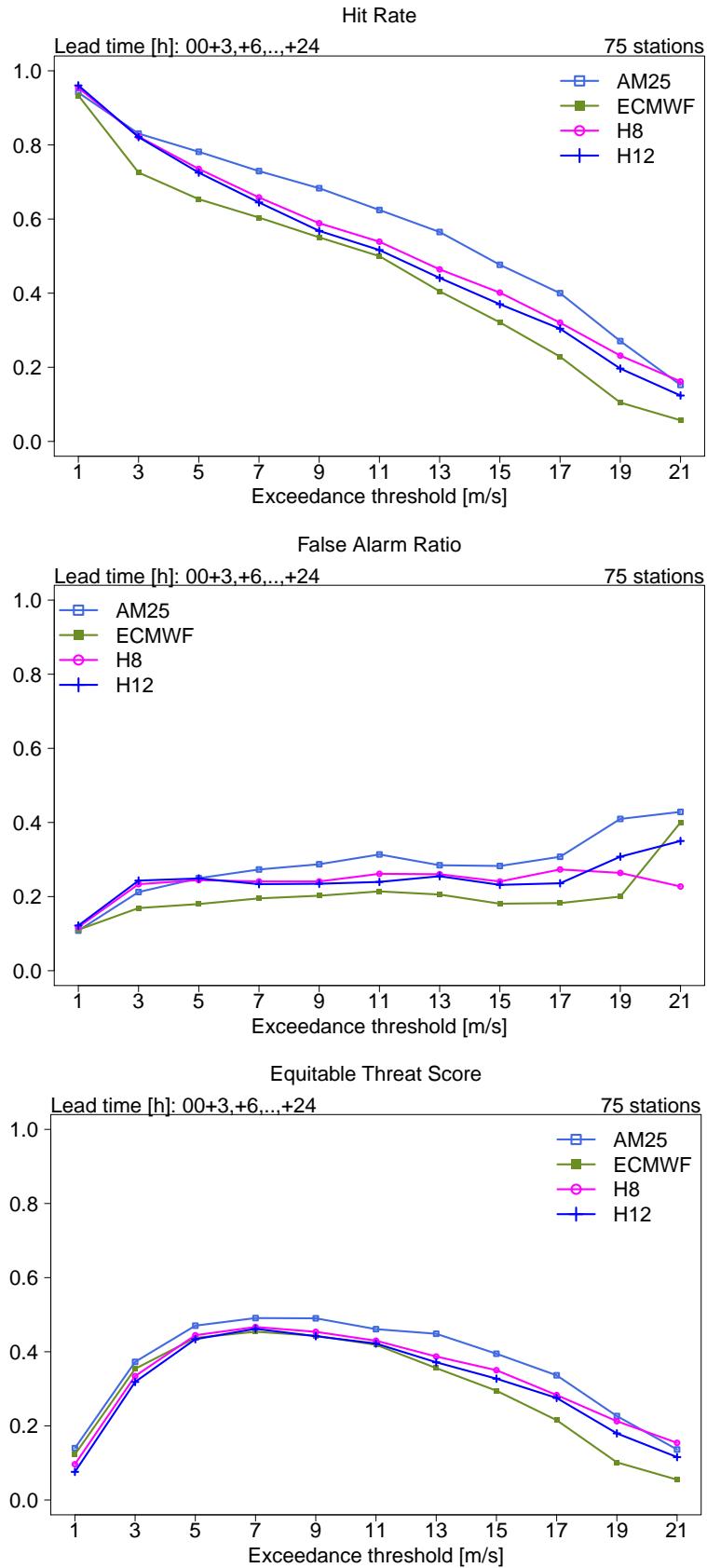
7.2 Pressure



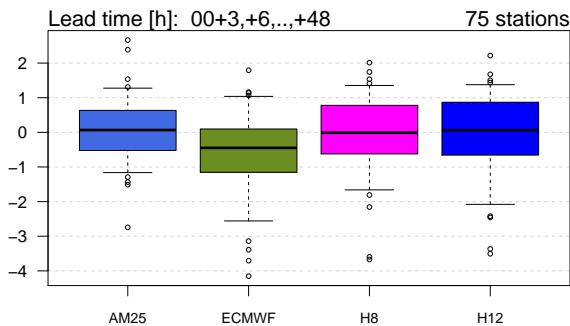


7.3 Wind Speed 10m

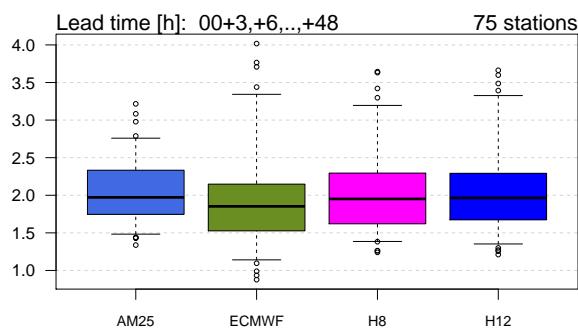




ME



SDE



Lead time [h]: 00+3,+6,...,+48 UTC

75 stations

OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	29585	9966	21	0	0	39572
(3,11]	12602	37398	2468	51	1	52520
(11,17]	75	1746	2789	478	86	5174
(17,21]	4	19	157	219	112	511
(21,Inf]	0	1	7	23	28	59
Sum	42266	49130	5442	771	227	97836

AM25

OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	27778	10142	106	5	1	38032
(3,11]	14470	37727	2792	146	14	55149
(11,17]	17	1250	2430	434	98	4229
(17,21]	1	10	112	178	84	385
(21,Inf]	0	1	2	8	30	41
Sum	42266	49130	5442	771	227	97836

ECMWF

OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	33819	15289	282	22	3	49415
(3,11]	8440	32895	2836	162	18	44351
(11,17]	7	934	2259	470	105	3775
(17,21]	0	9	64	112	91	276
(21,Inf]	0	3	1	5	10	19
Sum	42266	49130	5442	771	227	97836

H8

OBS

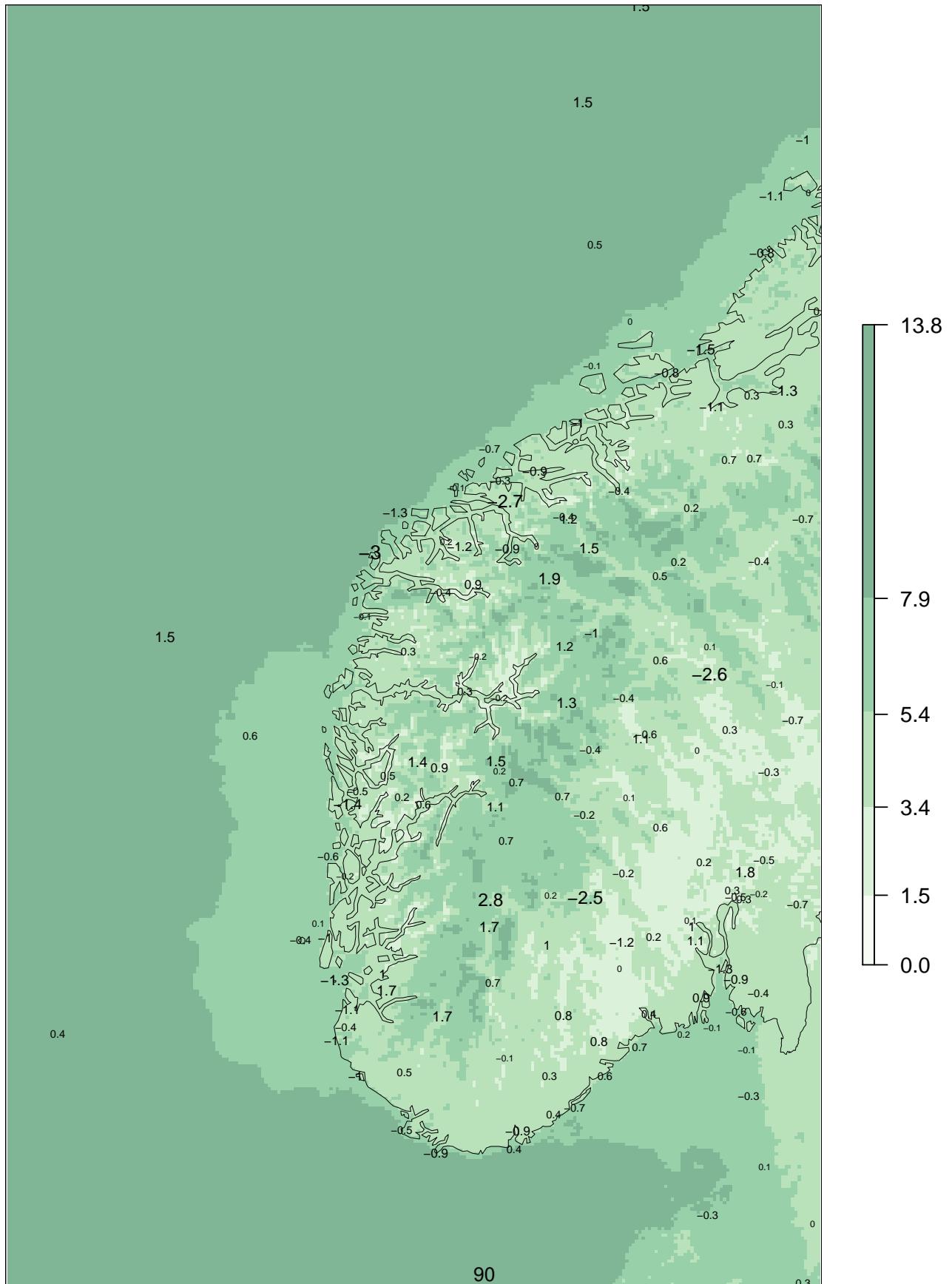
	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	27293	10264	82	0	0	37639
(3,11]	14963	37751	2961	174	17	55866
(11,17]	9	1106	2306	423	105	3949
(17,21]	1	9	91	164	81	346
(21,Inf]	0	0	2	10	24	36
Sum	42266	49130	5442	771	227	97836

H12

AM25 00+12

ME at observing sites

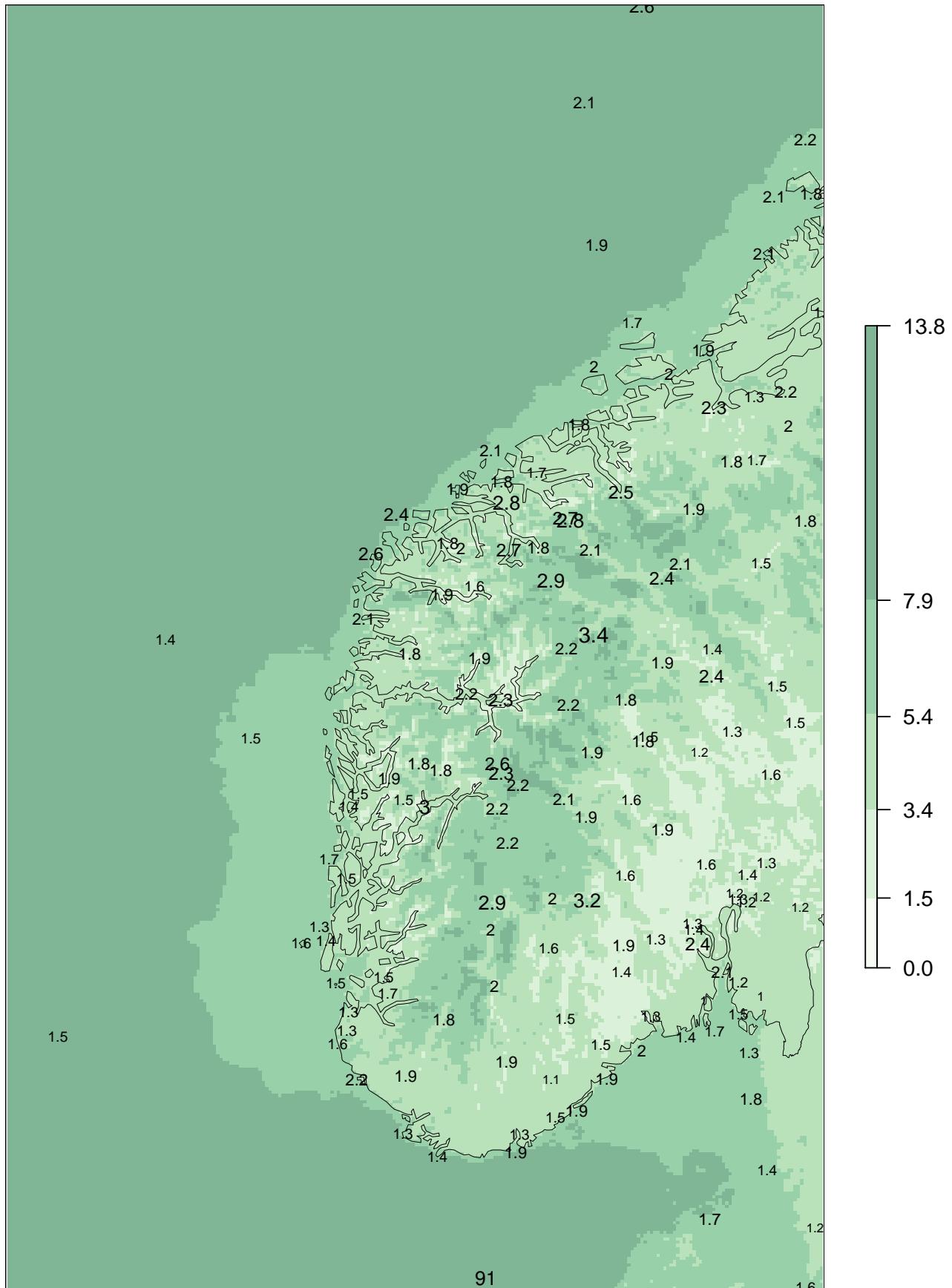
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



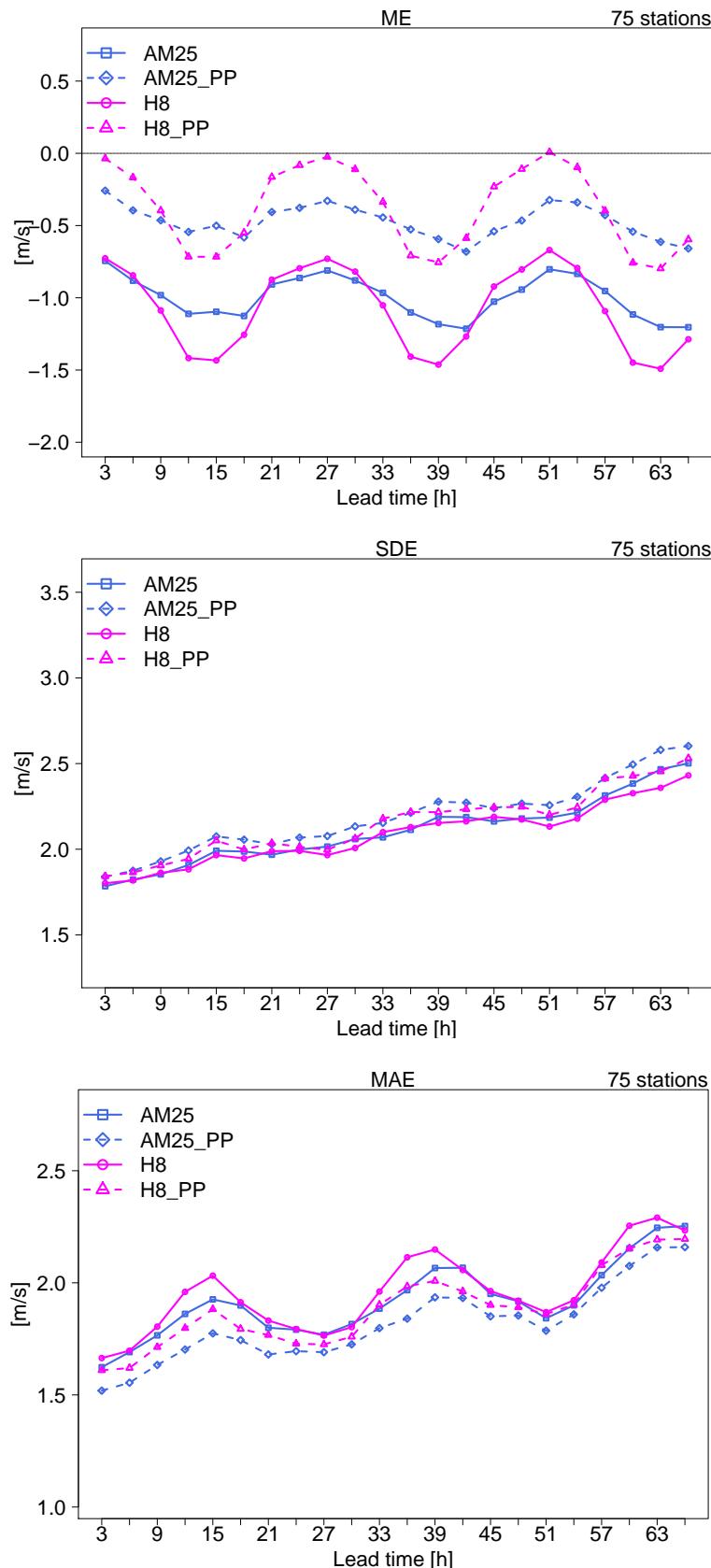
AM25 00+12

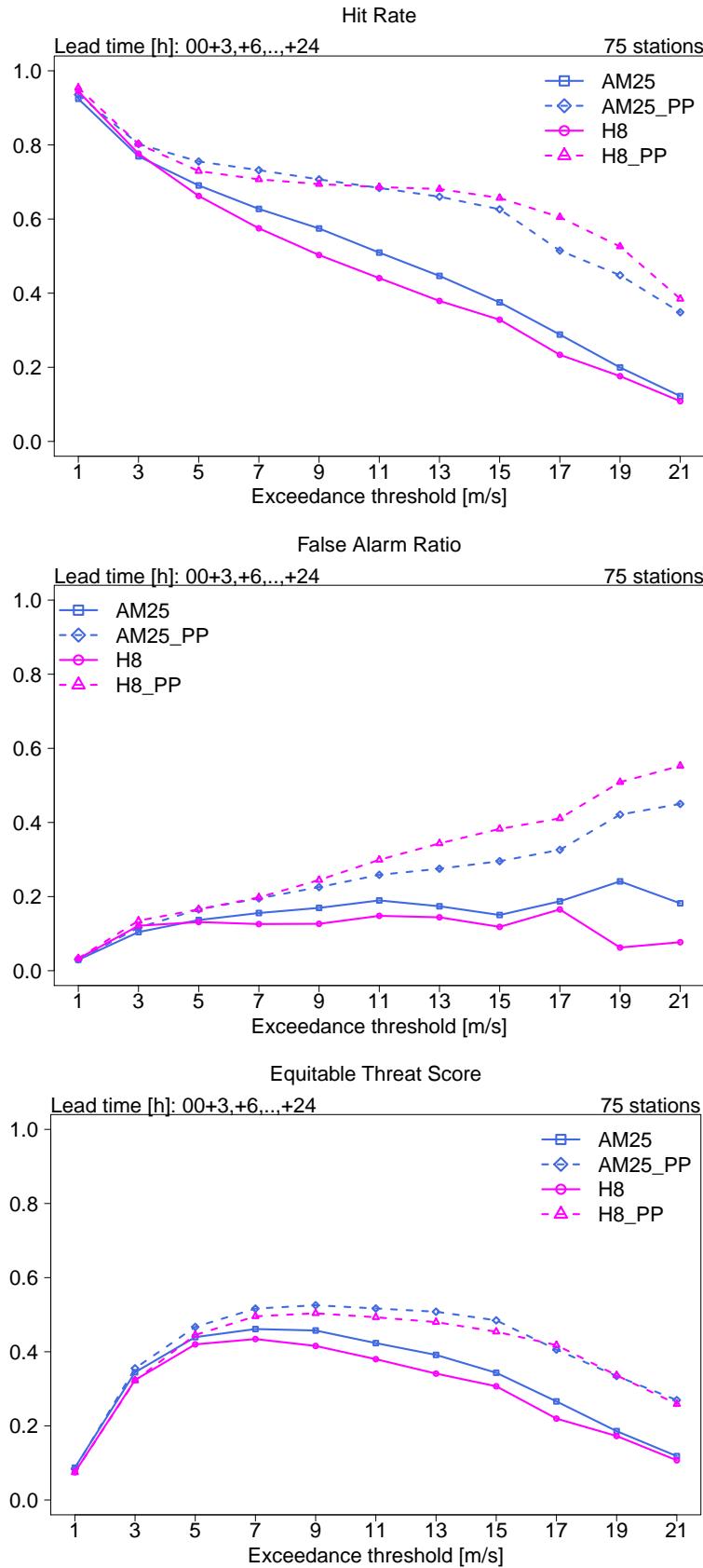
SDE at observing sites

forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015

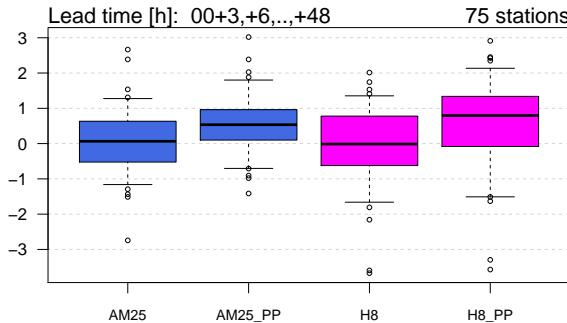


7.4 Max Mean Wind Speed 10m

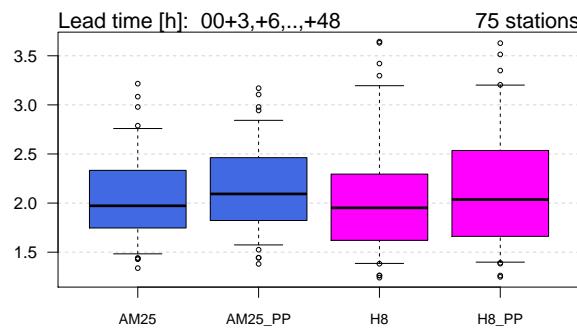




ME



SDE



Lead time [h]: 00+3,+6,...,+48 UTC

AM25

OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	22163	15821	65	0	0	38049
(3,11]	6164	39906	4481	147	11	50709
(11,17]	23	1087	2963	835	201	5109
(17,21]	0	12	100	214	189	515
(21,Inf]	0	0	1	19	43	63
Sum	28350	56826	7610	1215	444	94445

OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	21089	13534	52	0	0	34675
(3,11]	7222	41054	3029	67	5	51377
(11,17]	39	2206	4122	646	115	7128
(17,21]	0	32	379	396	174	981
(21,Inf]	0	0	28	106	150	284
Sum	28350	56826	7610	1215	444	94445

H8

OBS

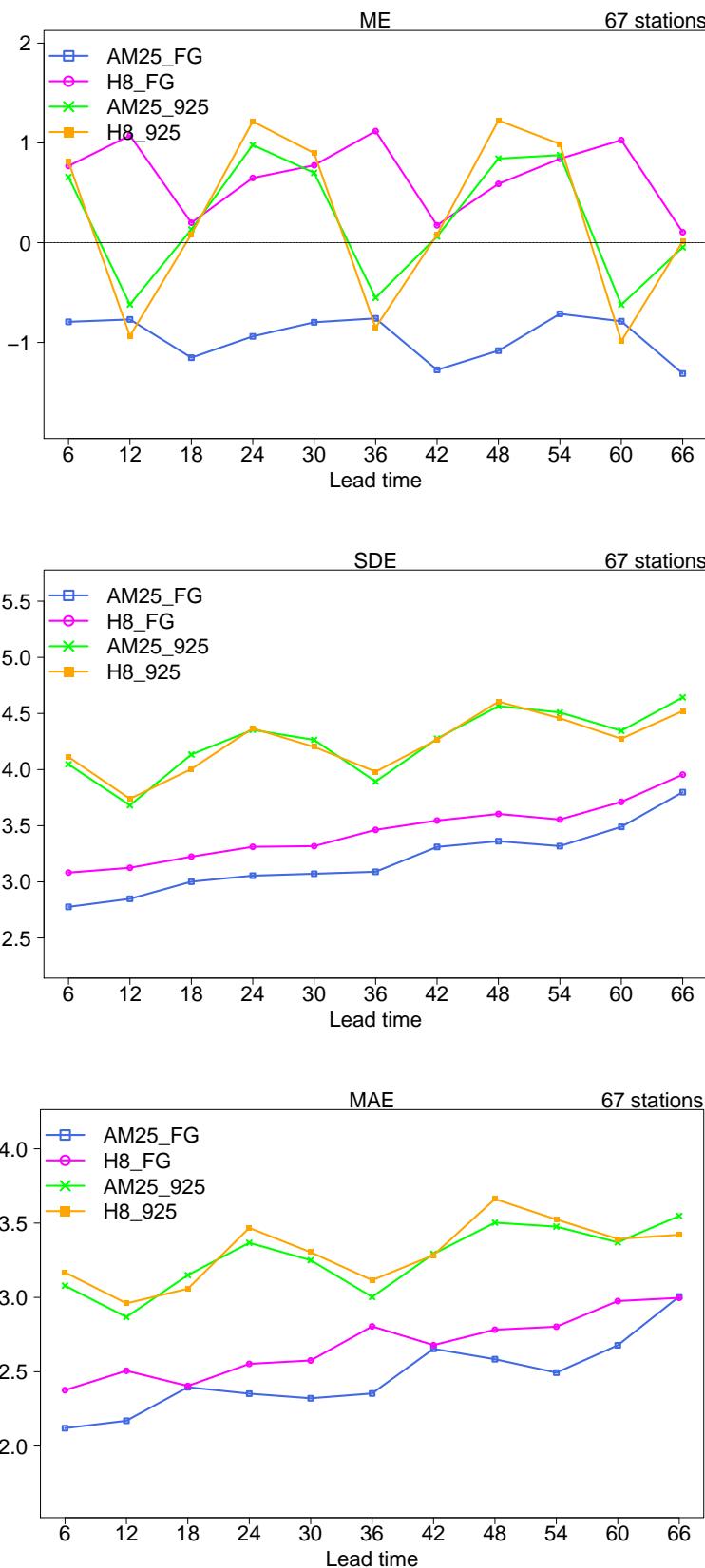
	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	20772	14938	166	7	3	35886
(3,11]	7574	41131	4839	239	38	53821
(11,17]	4	753	2531	791	215	4294
(17,21]	0	4	73	173	150	400
(21,Inf]	0	0	1	5	38	44
Sum	28350	56826	7610	1215	444	94445

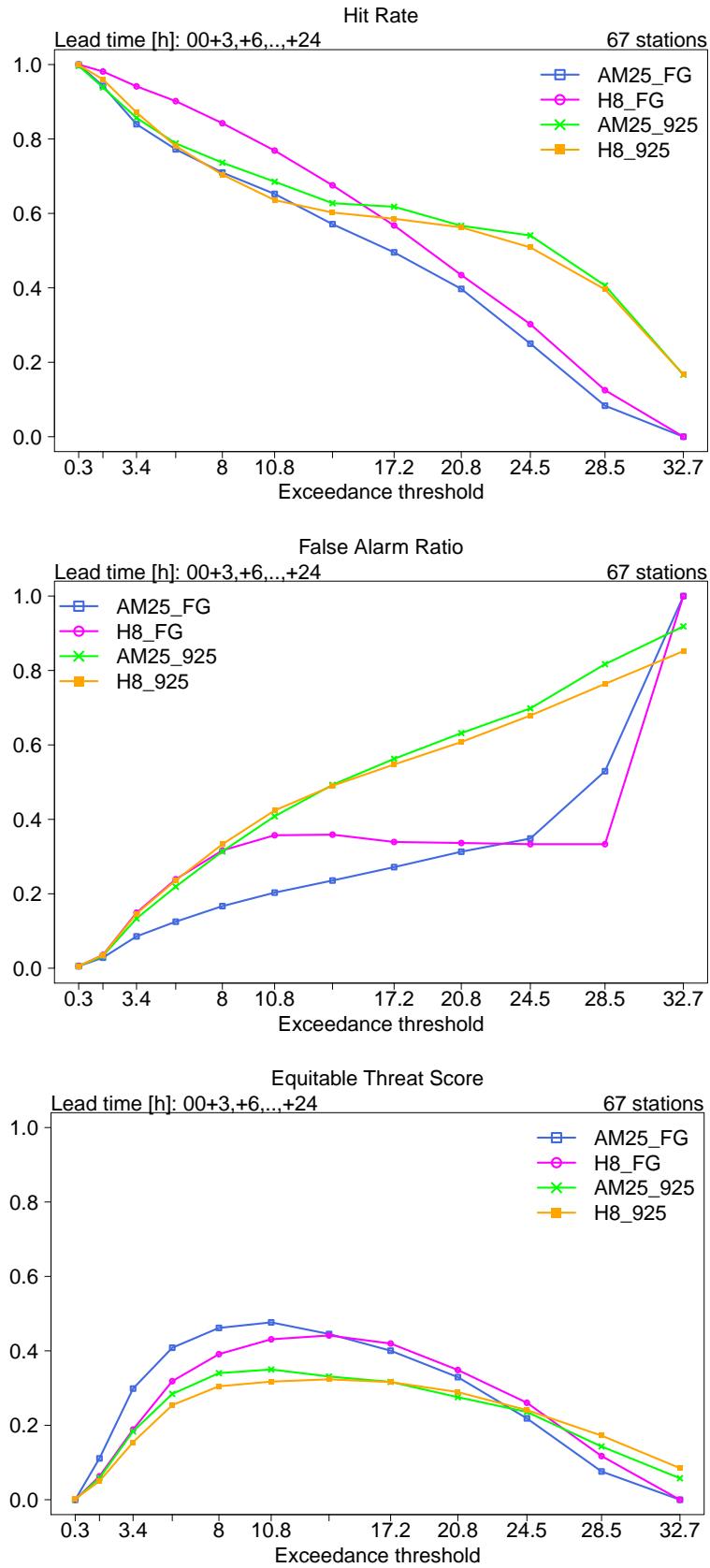
OBS

AM25_PP

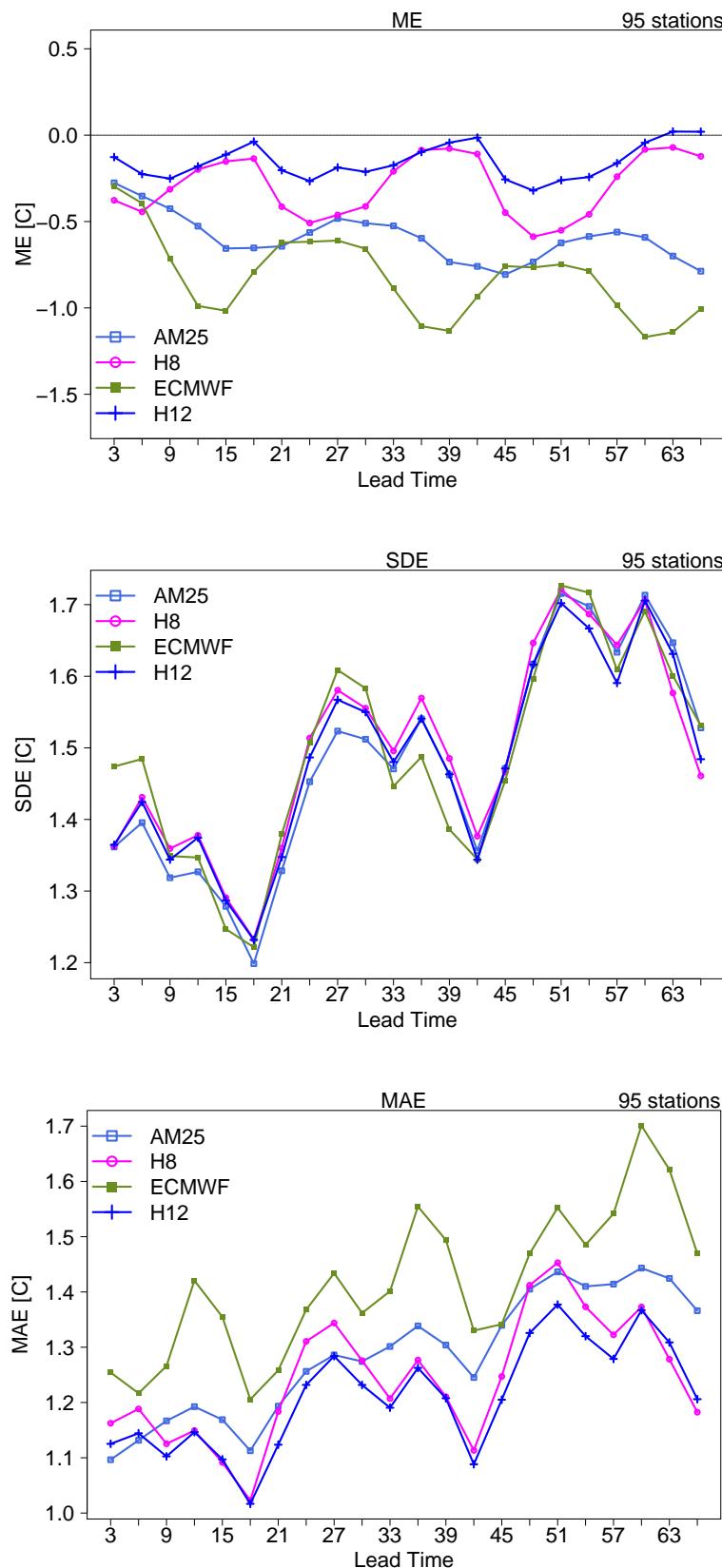
H8_PP

7.5 Wind gust

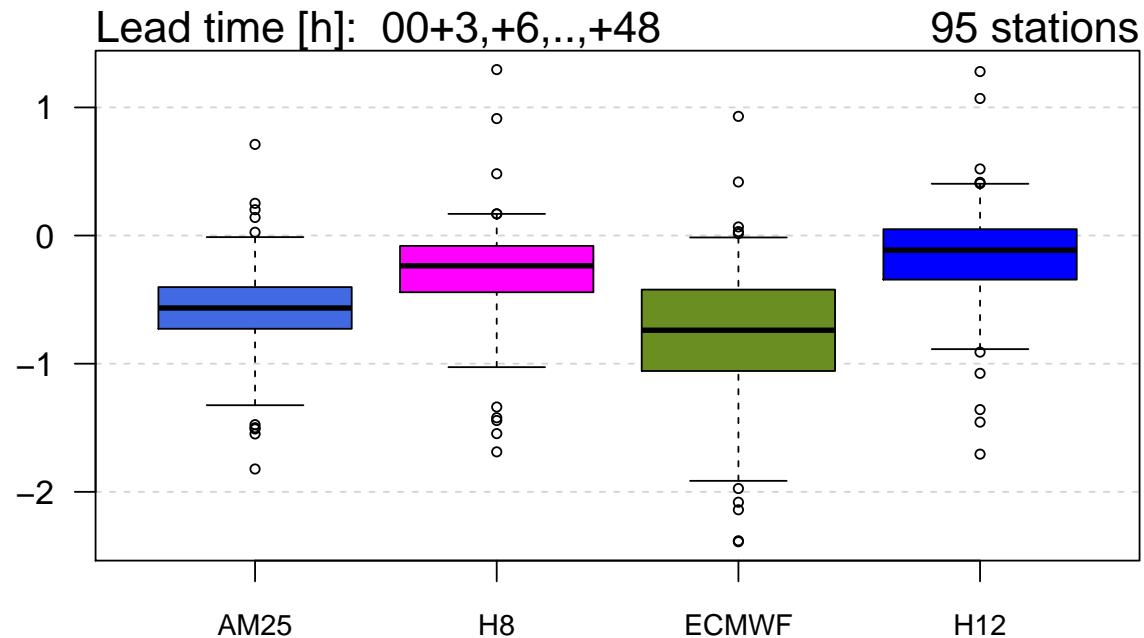




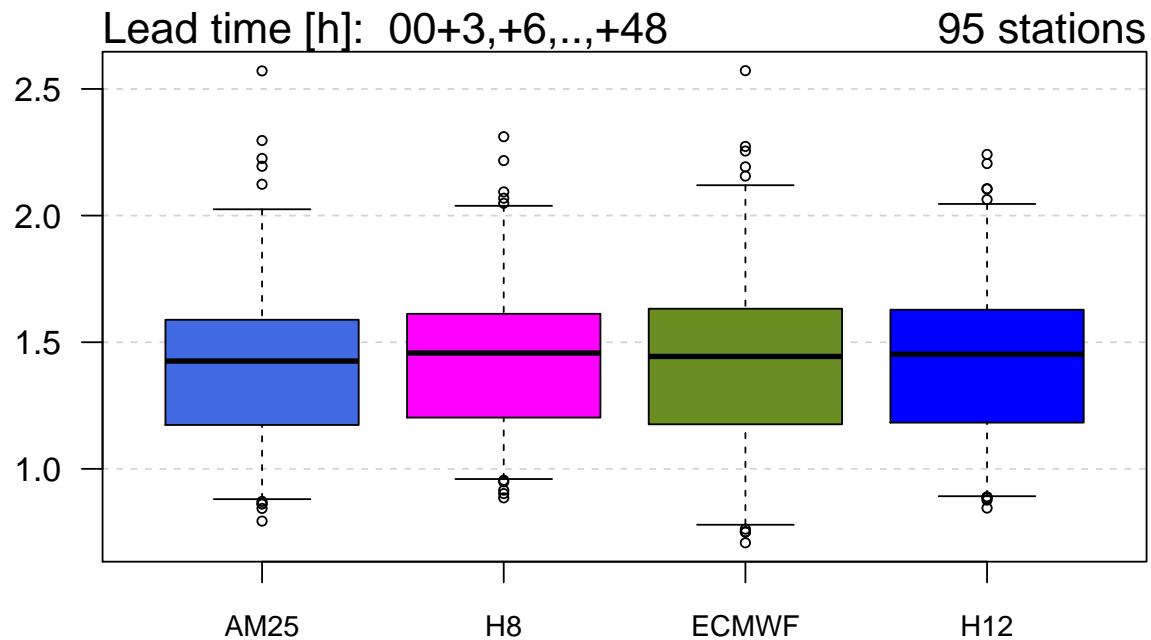
7.6 Temperature 2m



ME



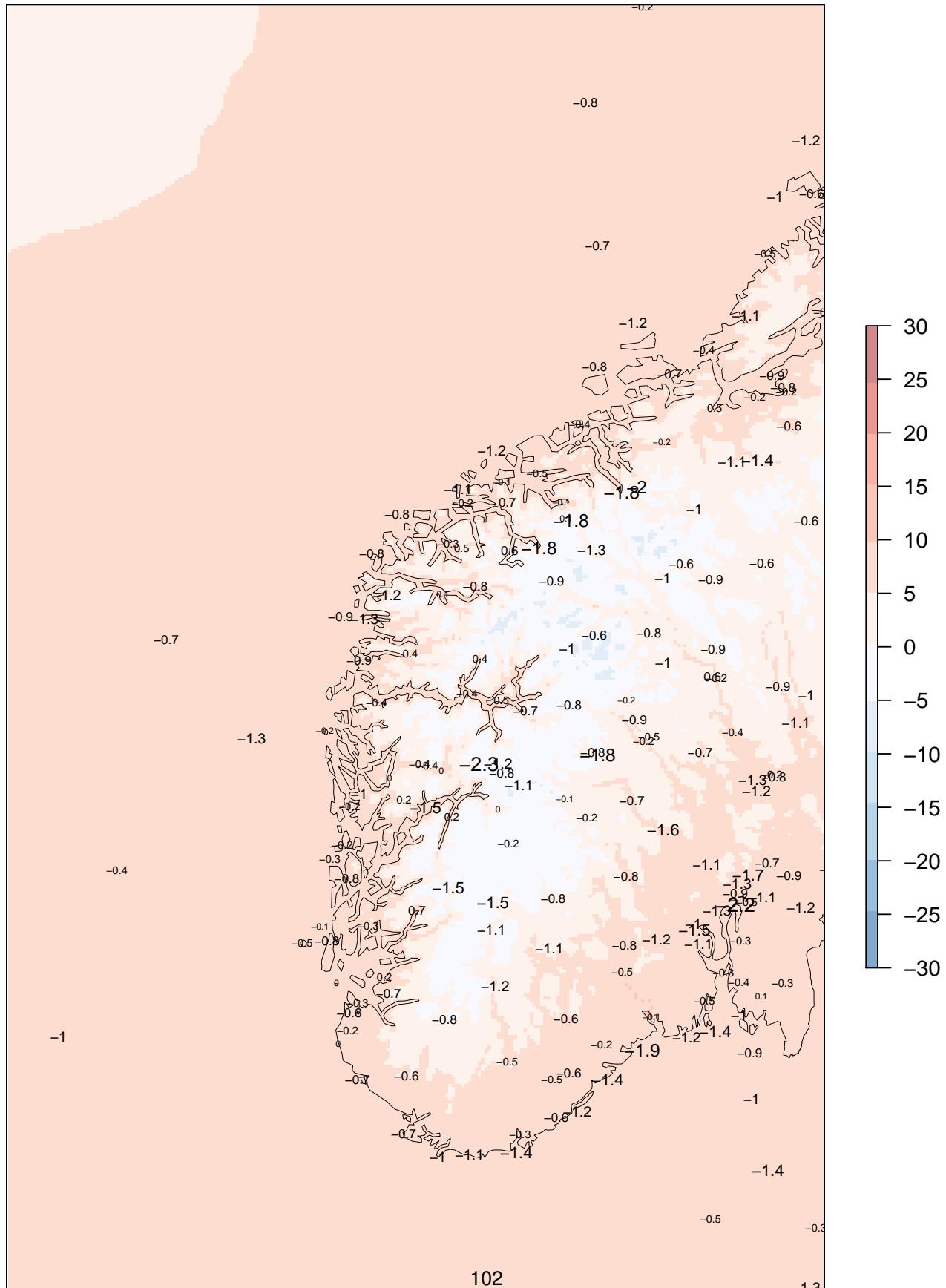
SDE



AM25 00+12

ME at observing sites

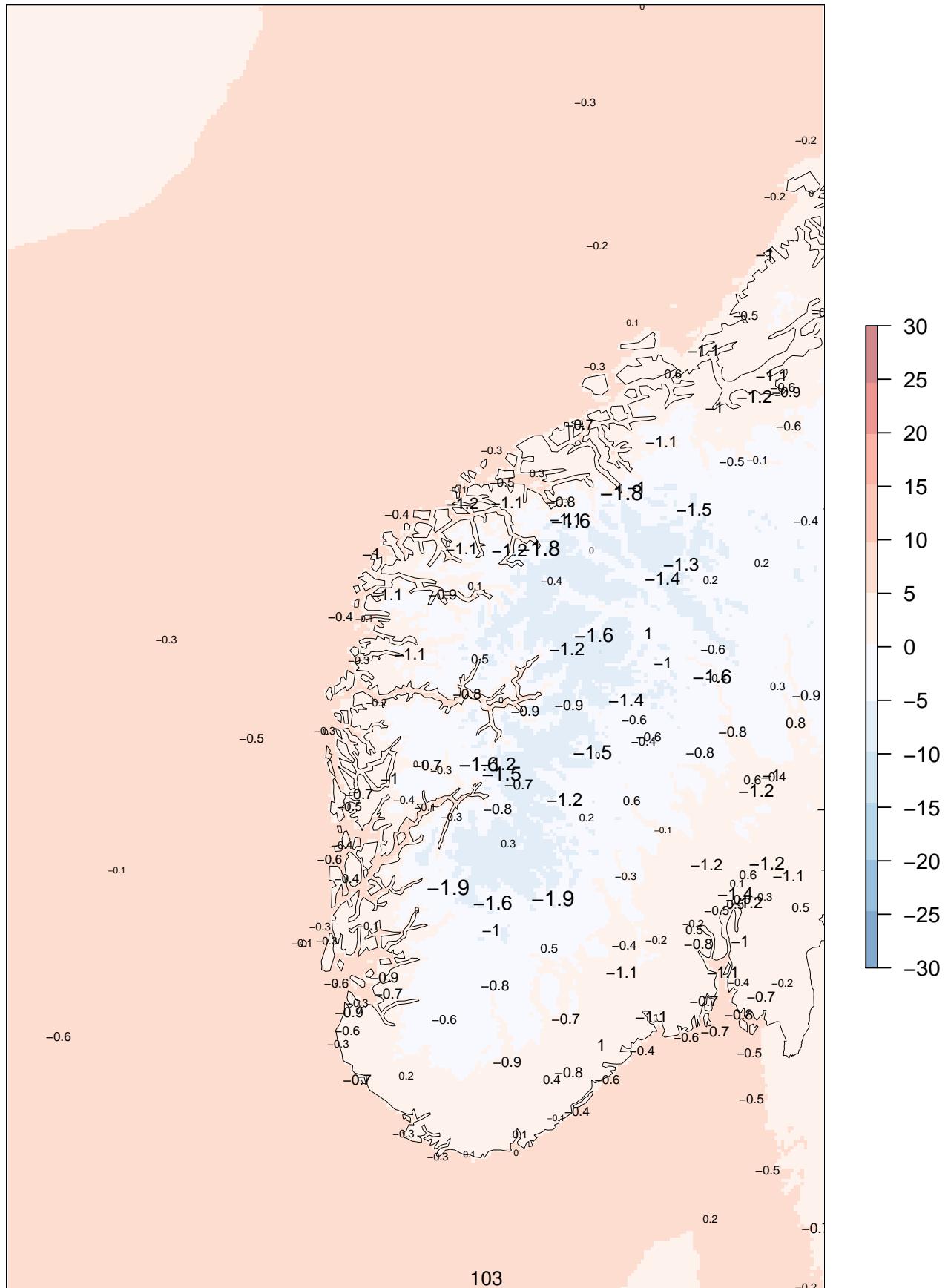
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



AM25 00+24

ME at observing sites

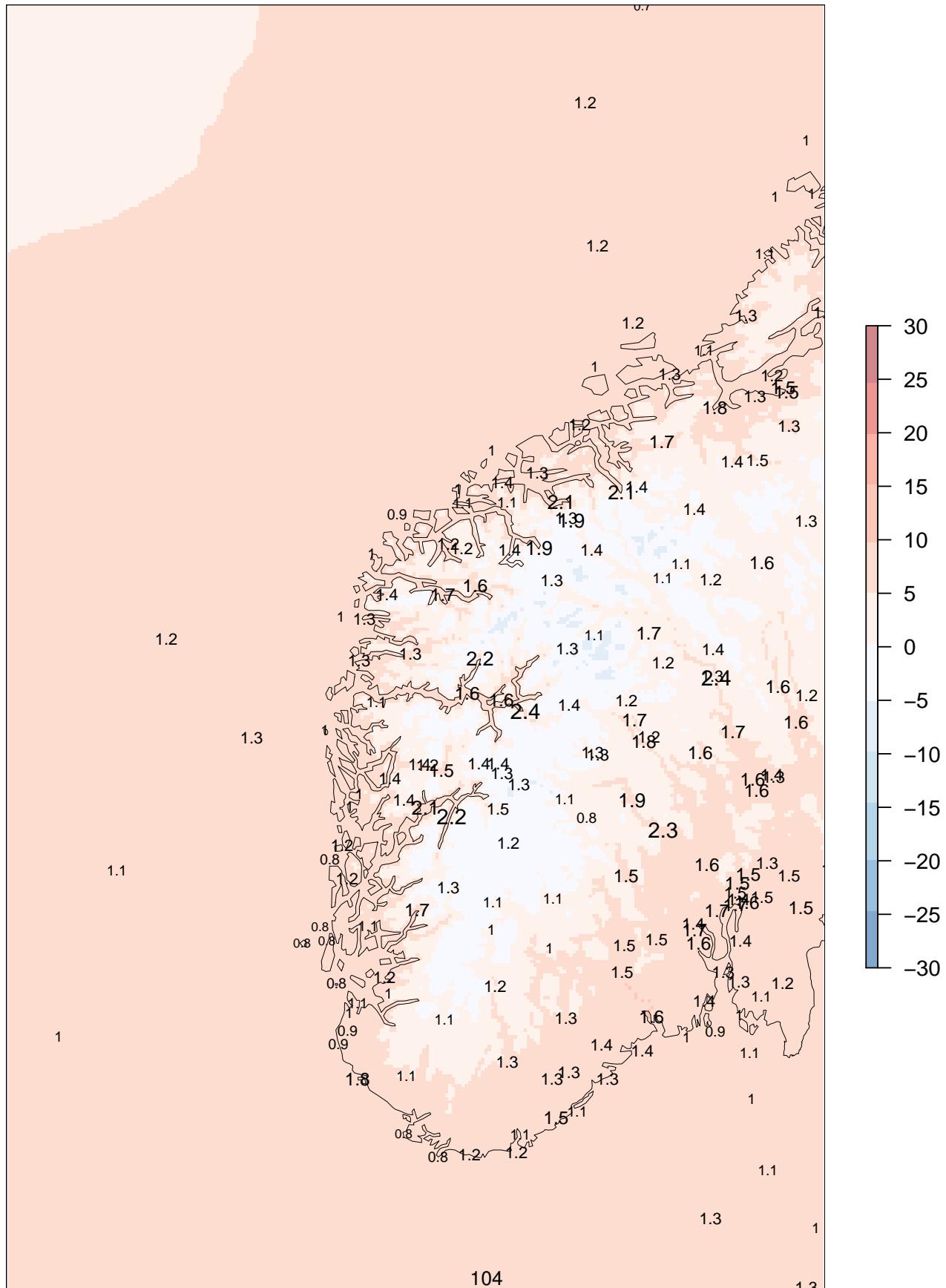
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



AM25 00+12

SDE at observing sites

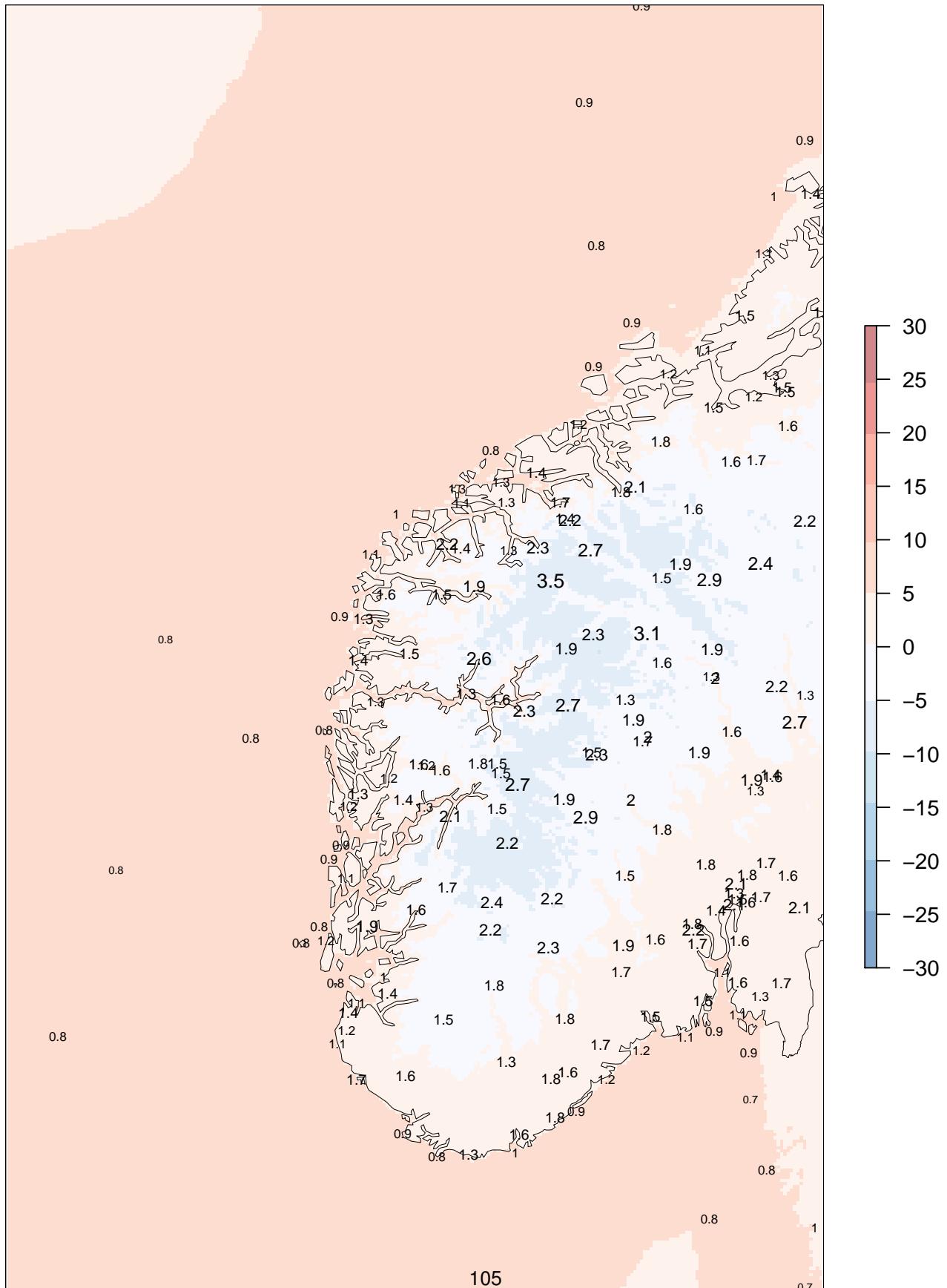
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



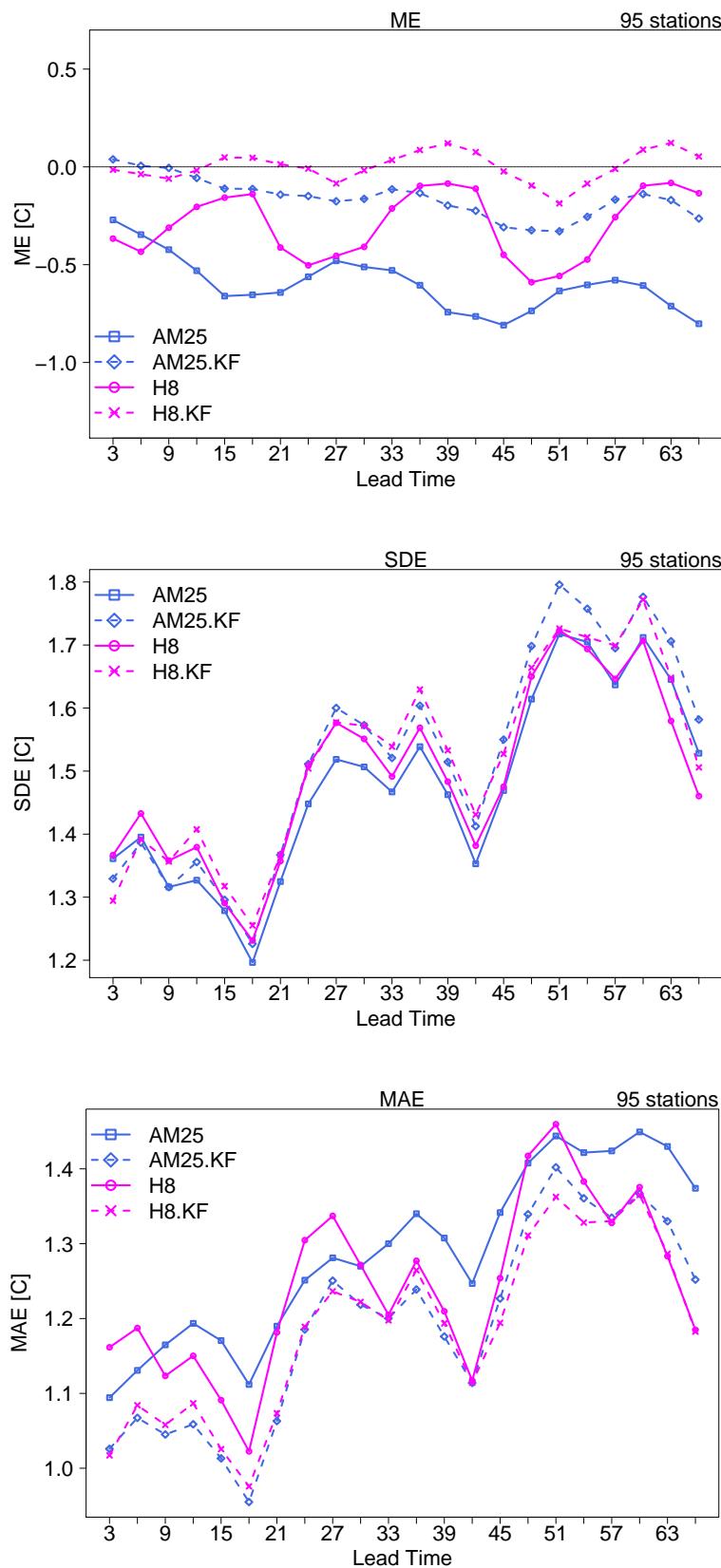
AM25 00+24

SDE at observing sites

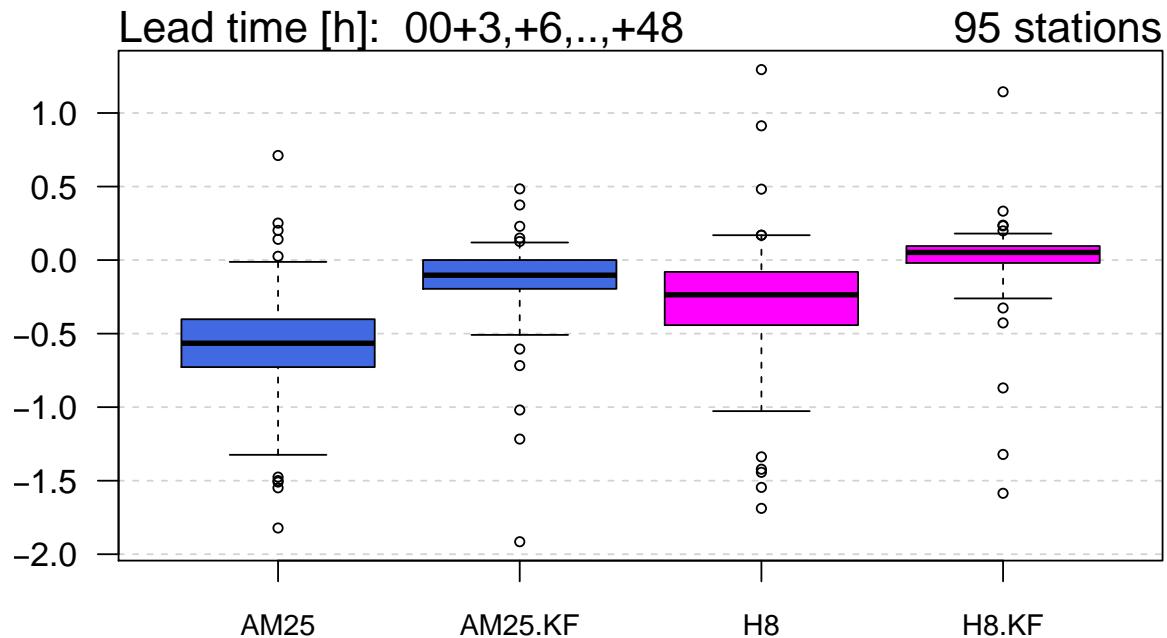
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



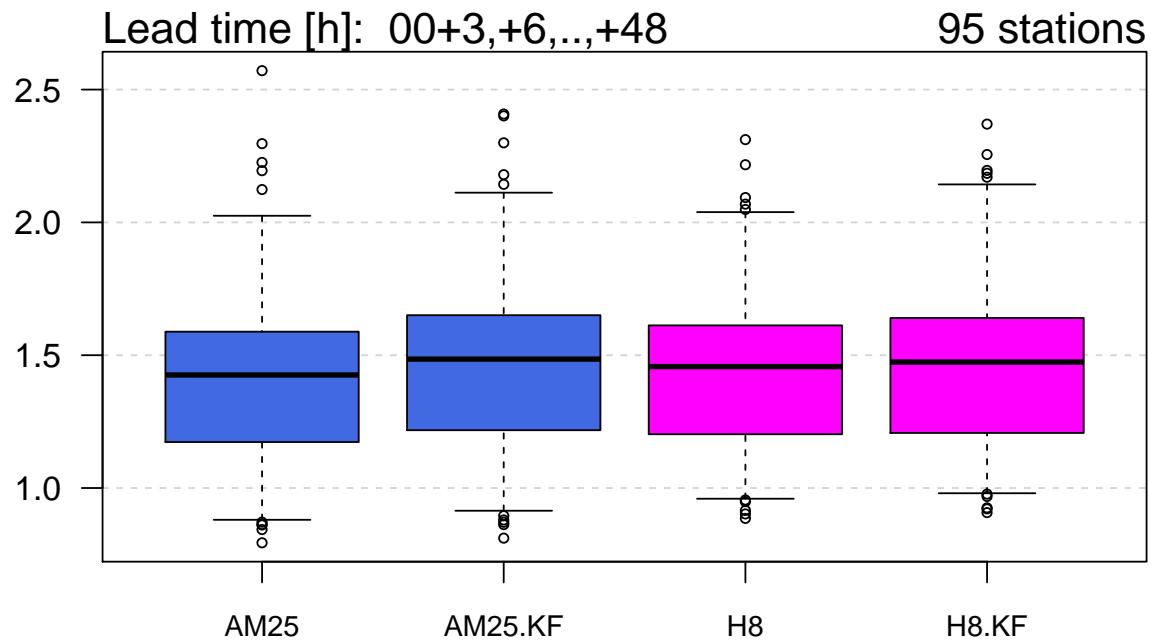
7.7 Post processed temperature 2m



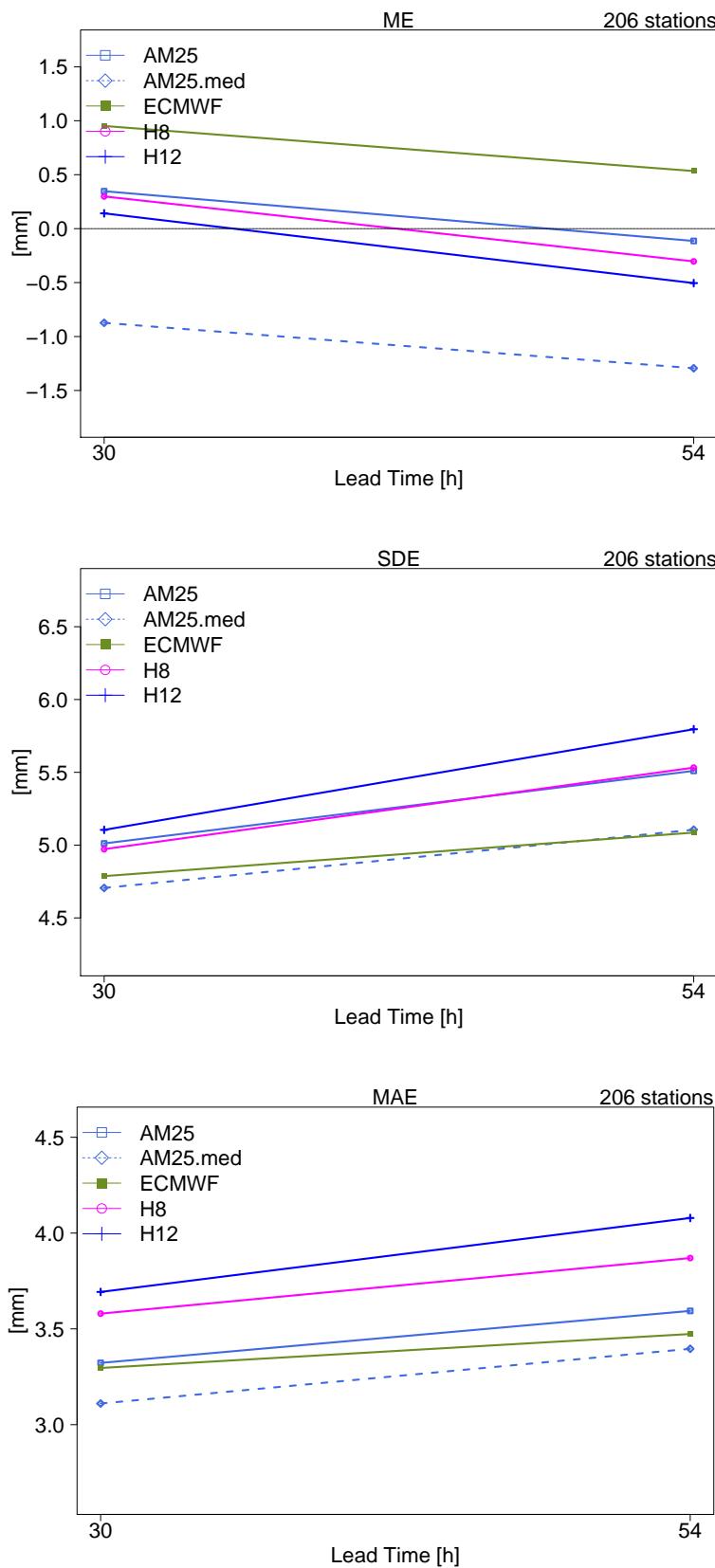
ME

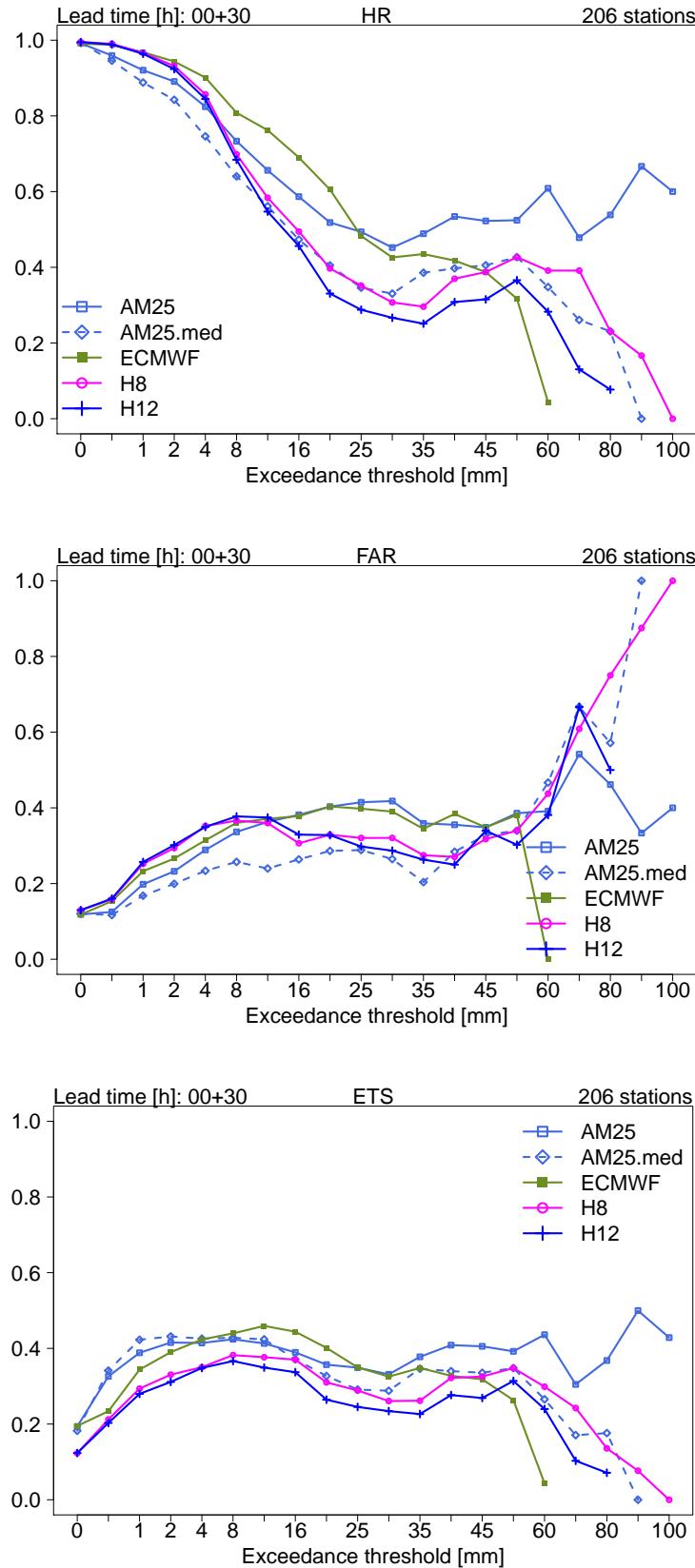


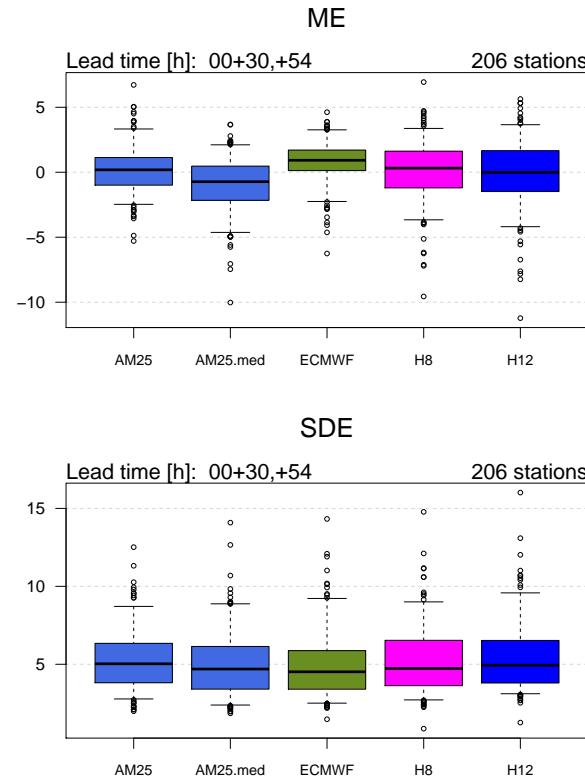
SDE



7.8 Daily precipitation



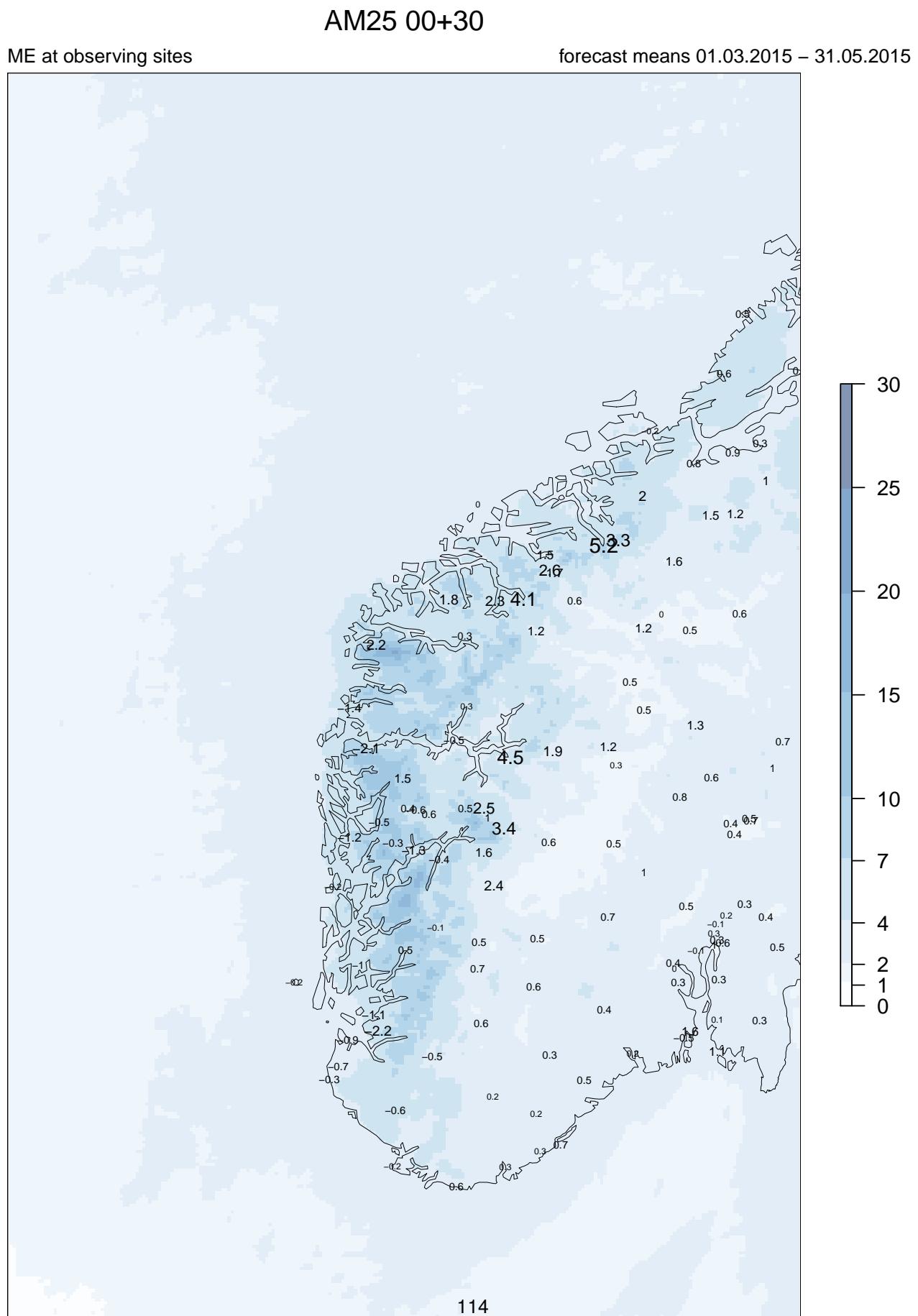




Lead time [h]: 00+30,+54

206 stations

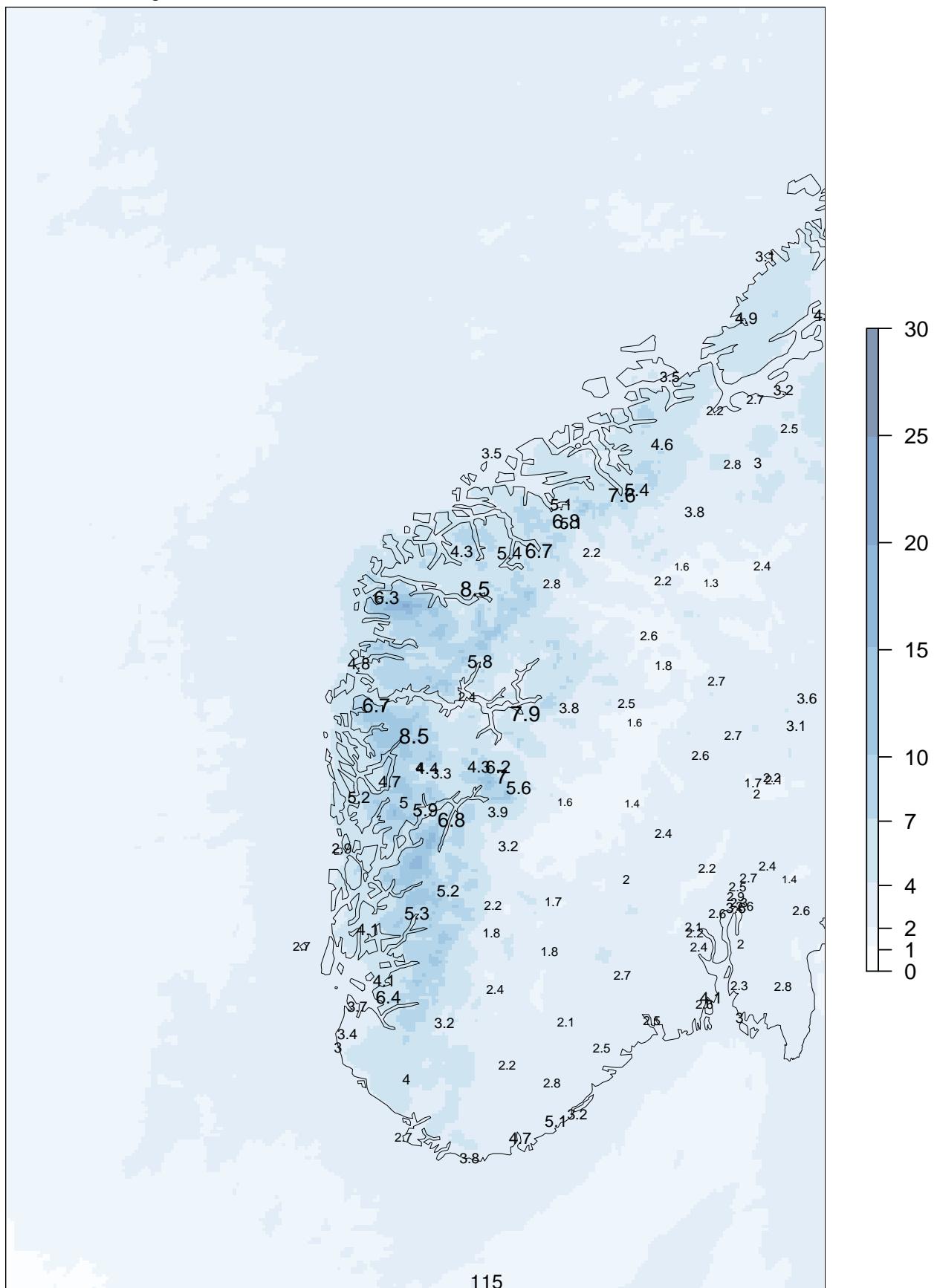
AM25**OBS****OBS****ECMWF****OBS****AM25.med****OBS****H8**



AM25 00+30

SDE at observing sites

forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



8 Northern Norway

8.1 Comments to the verification results

Case VNN: Complex topography, Arome 2.5km and precipitation distribution

Episode with heavy precipitation in Vest-Finnmark May 23-24 2015

Synoptic situation: Slow moving system with semi-stationary occlusion front.

Feature: Heavy precipitation, 9 observations with 20-45mm/24h. Several "seasonal" records.

Model AROME 18Z 15.05.24

Max values: 105mm/24h (raw) 70mm/24h (pp-max) 55mm/24h (pp-median)

Max values lowland (<200m): 55mm/24h (estimated with topography mask.)

Comparing model with observations (mainly in lowland) shows that the model overall underpredicted the amounts. However, the model have much more precipitation at higher elevations, where we have no observations.

It is important to compare the precipitation fields with elevation masks in complex terrain, it is otherwise easy to overpredict the amounts in lower, habitated areas. Current postprocessing that smooth precipitation fields (pp-median, pp-max) may sometimes give a better estimates compared to observations. Unfortunately there are a lot of variations between cases, due to topography and precipitation distribution, so it is hard to tell if one of the precip-fields is generally better than the others. Comparing them all, including elevation mask and/or habitated areas is a common practise among experienced forecasters.

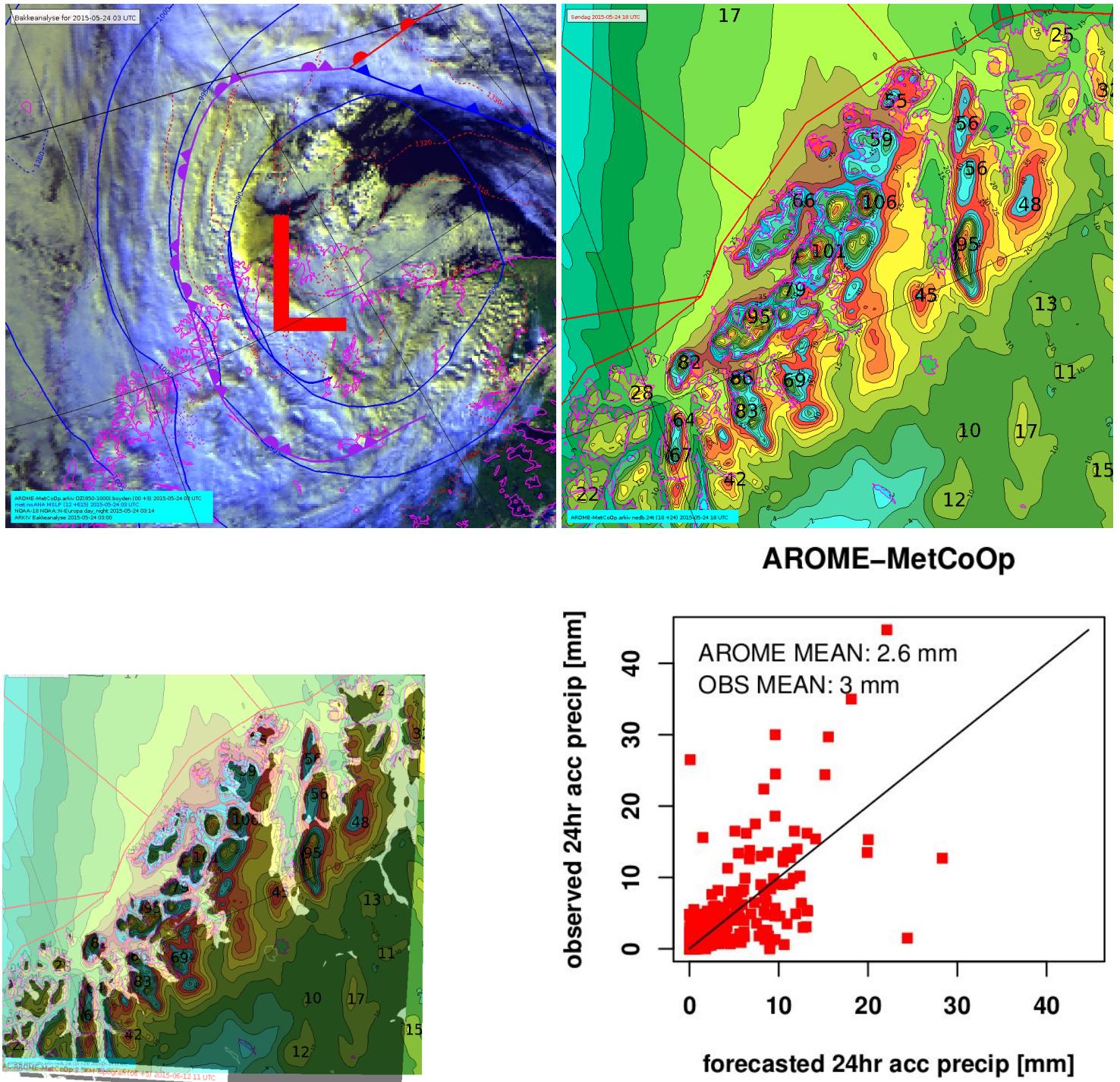
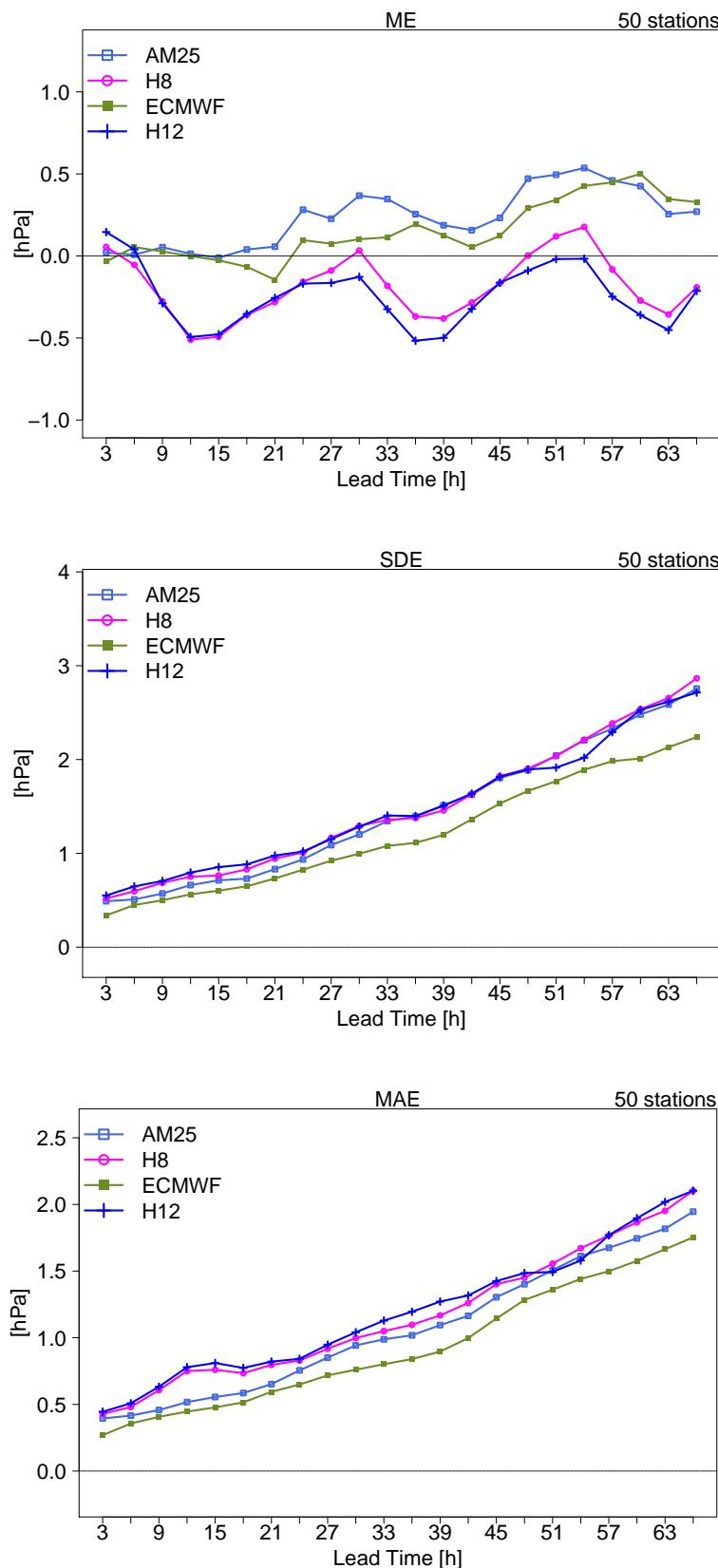
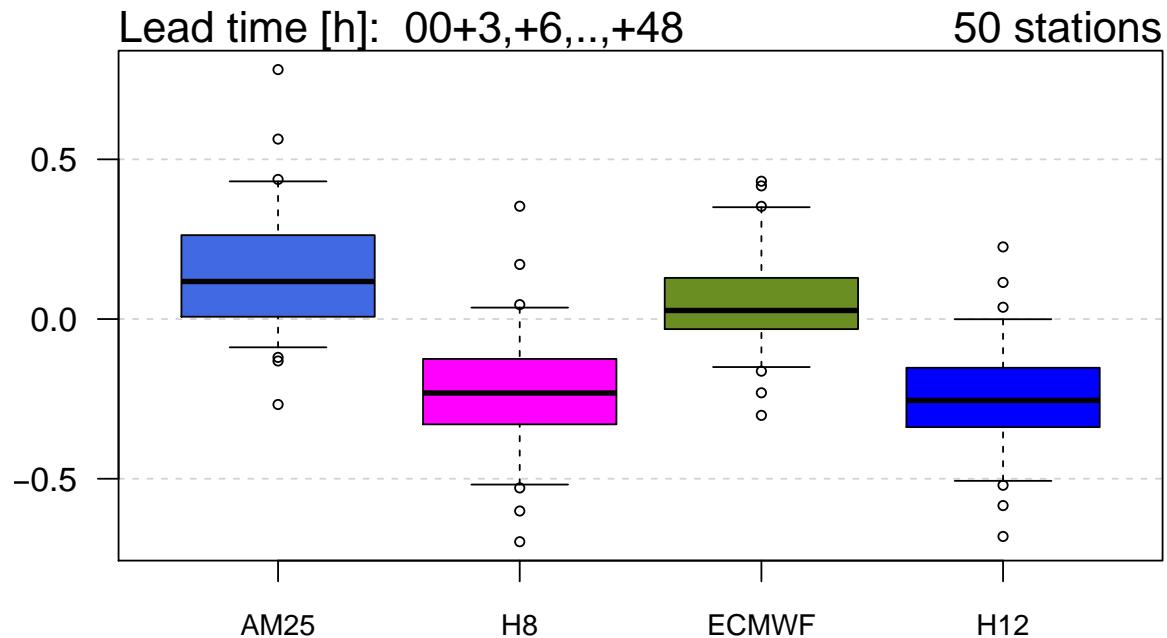


Figure 4: Figures from the heavy precipitation event May 23-24. Topleft: Satellite image and forecasters analysis showing the synoptic situation. Topright: Accumulated 24h-precipitation field from AROME. Bottomleft: Max values lowland estimated with topography mask. Bottomright: Scatterplot of observed and forecasted 24h-precipitation.

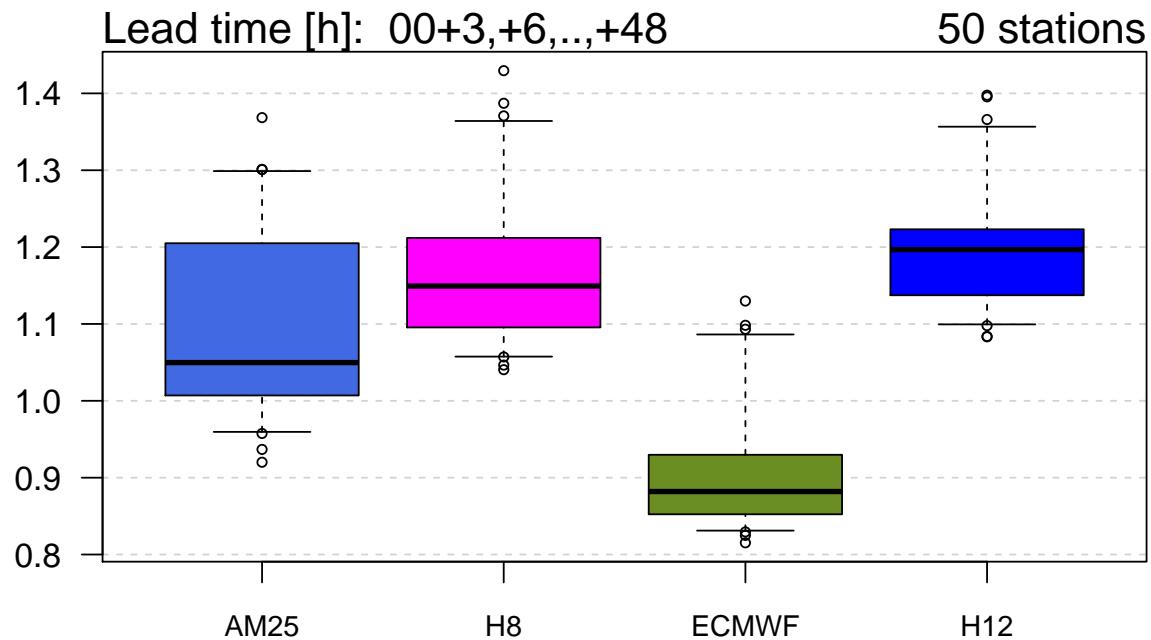
8.2 Pressure



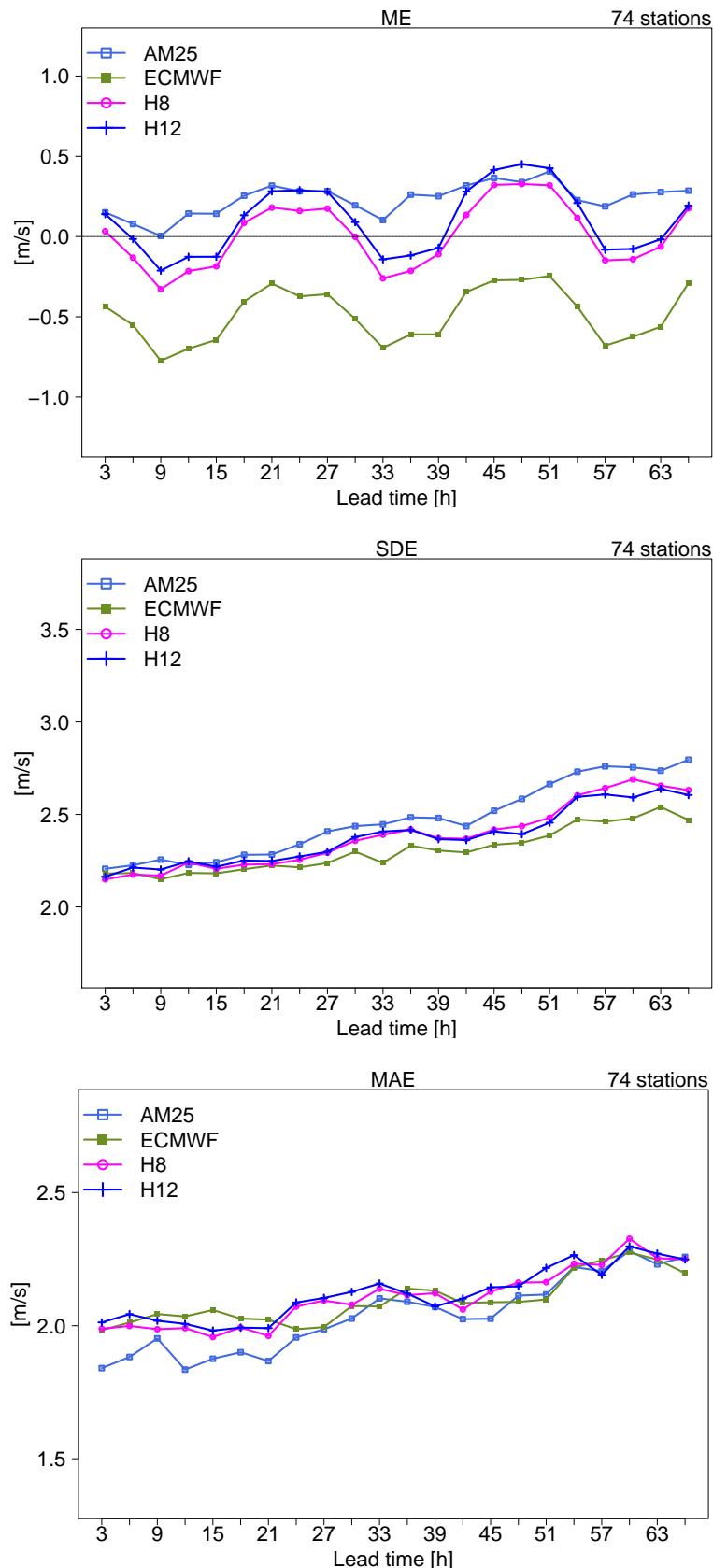
ME

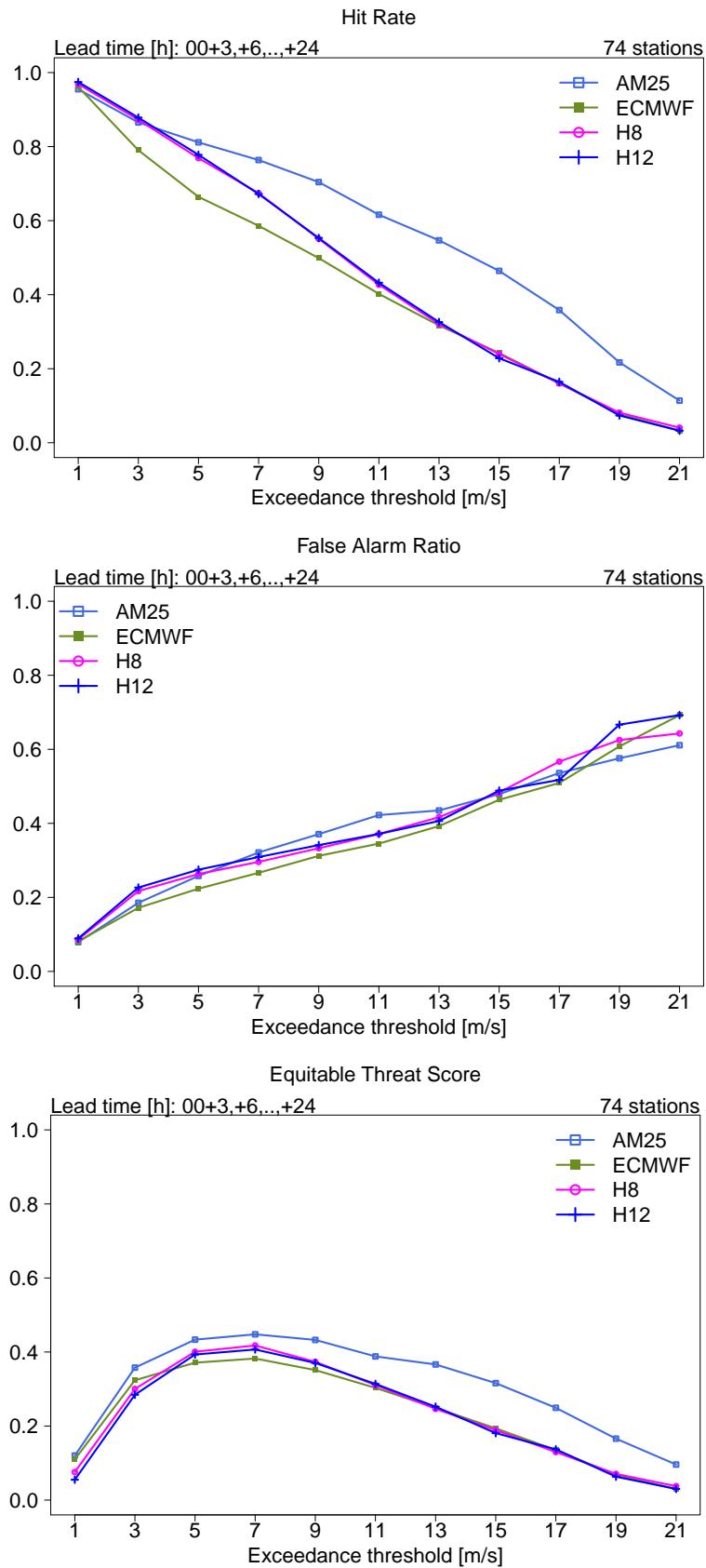


SDE

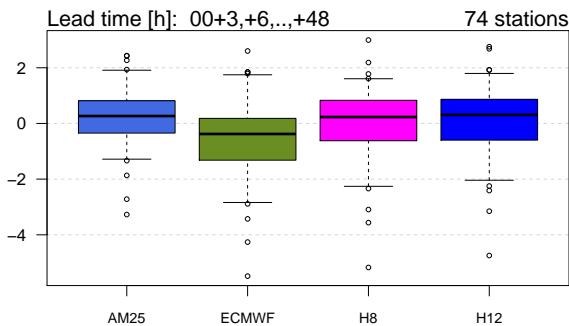


8.3 Wind Speed 10m

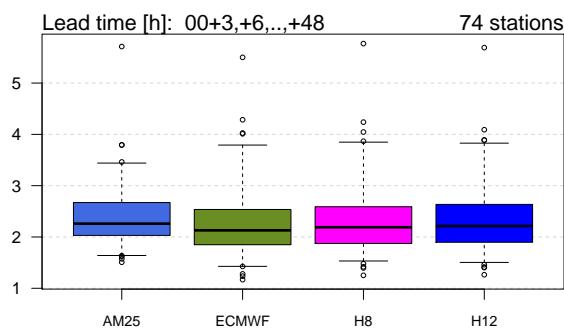




ME



SDE



Lead time [h]: 00+3,+6,..,+48 UTC

74 stations

OBS

AM25

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	21580	8472	14	0	0	30066
(3,11]	12715	41442	2892	101	20	57170
(11,17]	145	3348	3424	408	108	7433
(17,21]	8	95	336	201	82	722
(21,Inf]	0	12	33	35	33	113
Sum	34448	53369	6699	745	243	95504

OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	18837	8108	23	0	0	26968
(3,11]	15563	43203	3976	295	100	63137
(11,17]	48	2022	2505	331	94	5000
(17,21]	0	33	186	105	39	363
(21,Inf]	0	3	9	14	10	36
Sum	34448	53369	6699	745	243	95504

OBS

ECMWF

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	23978	12876	144	2	0	37000
(3,11]	10444	38757	4035	327	95	53658
(11,17]	26	1693	2360	302	96	4477
(17,21]	0	42	149	106	43	340
(21,Inf]	0	1	11	8	9	29
Sum	34448	53369	6699	745	243	95504

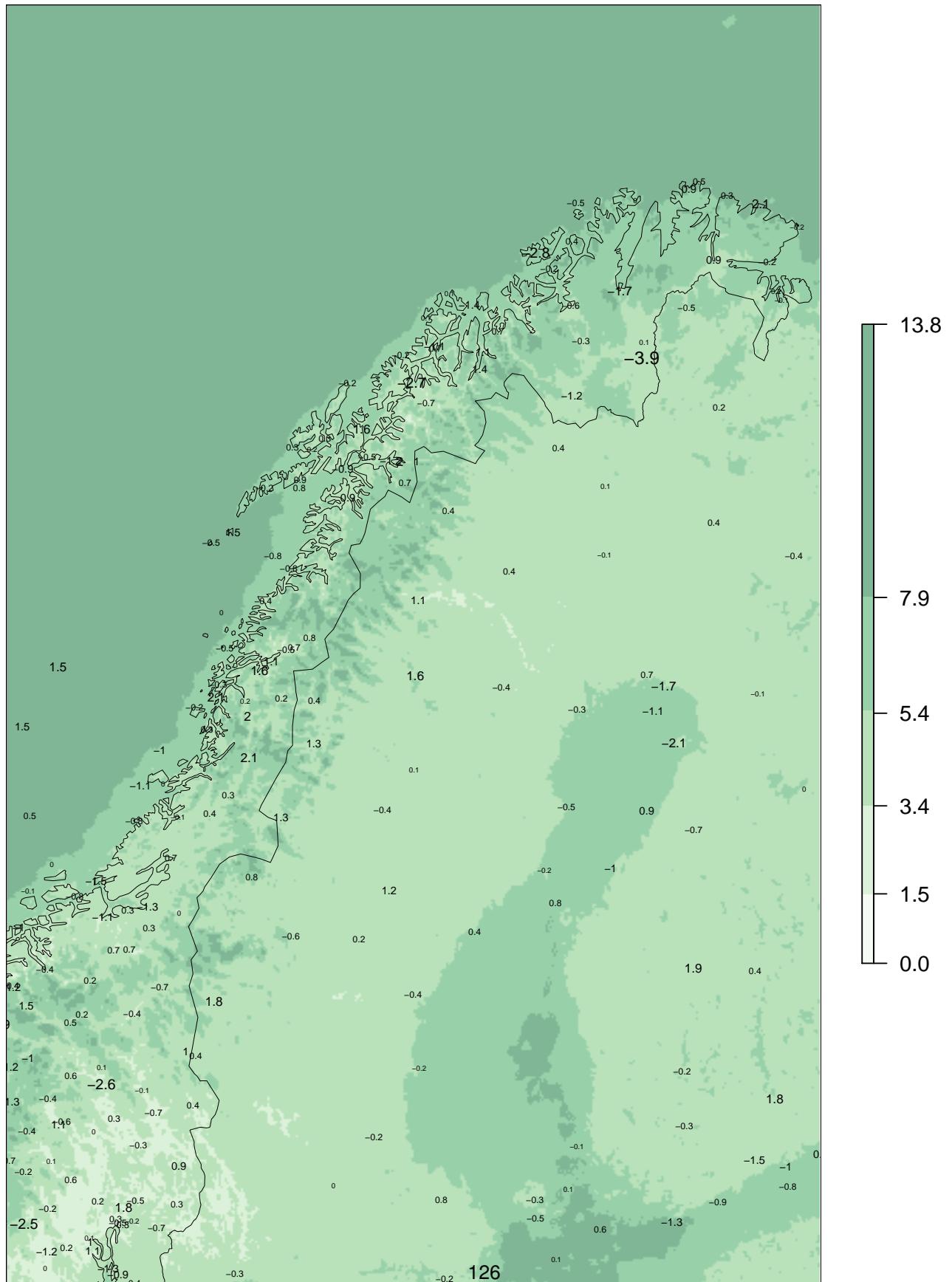
OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	17974	7613	13	0	0	25600
(3,11]	16439	43634	3990	305	79	64447
(11,17]	35	2086	2507	313	116	5057
(17,21]	0	32	178	111	38	359
(21,Inf]	0	4	11	16	10	41
Sum	34448	53369	6699	745	243	95504

AM25 00+12

ME at observing sites

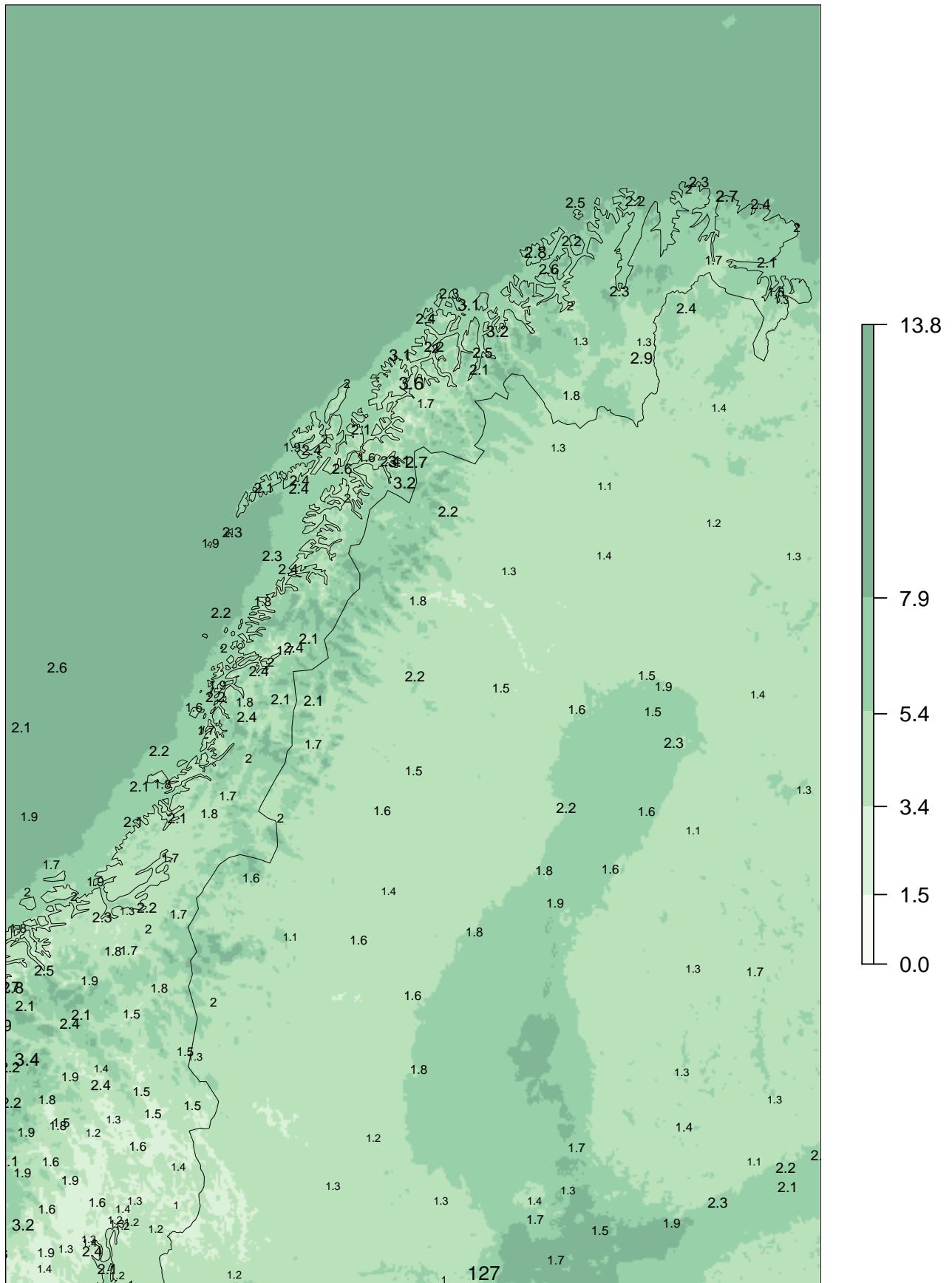
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



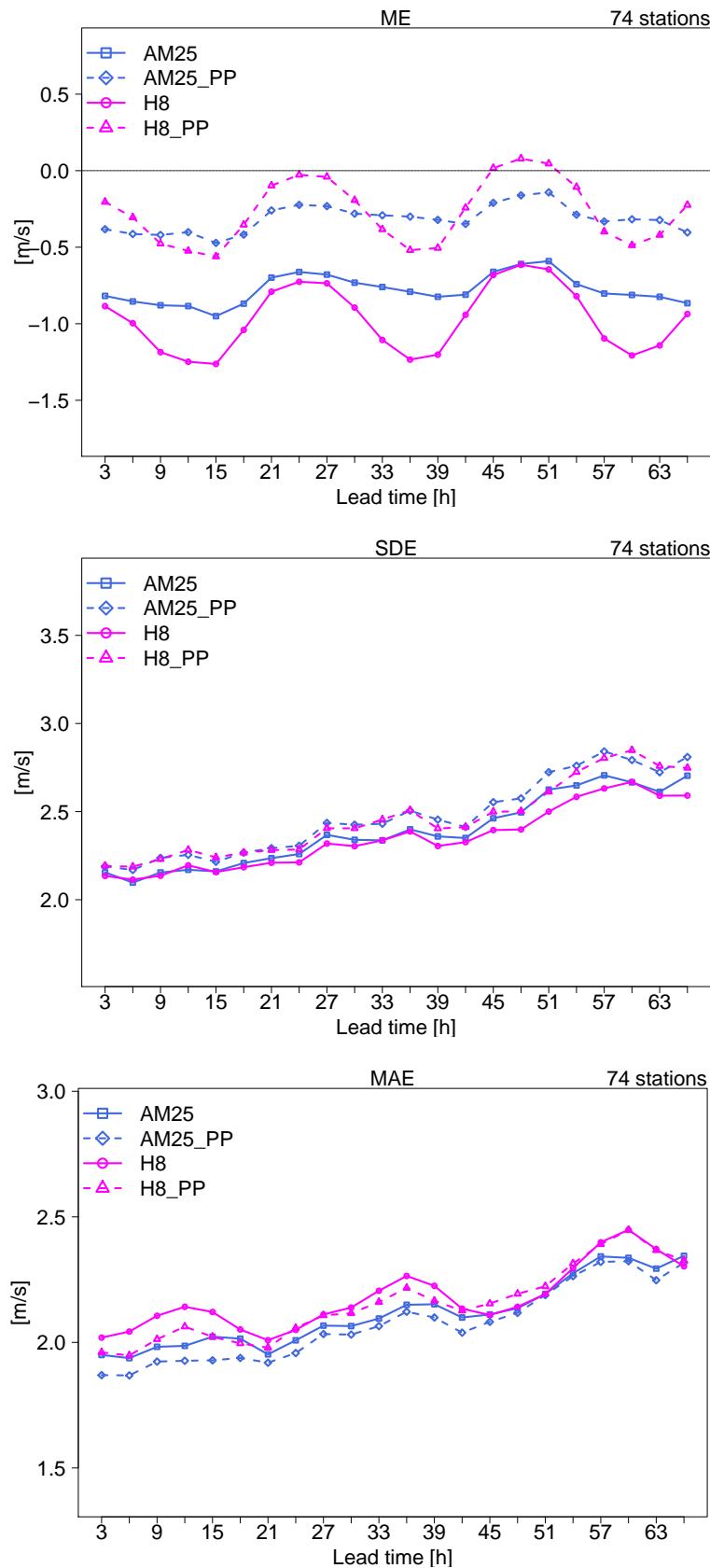
AM25 00+12

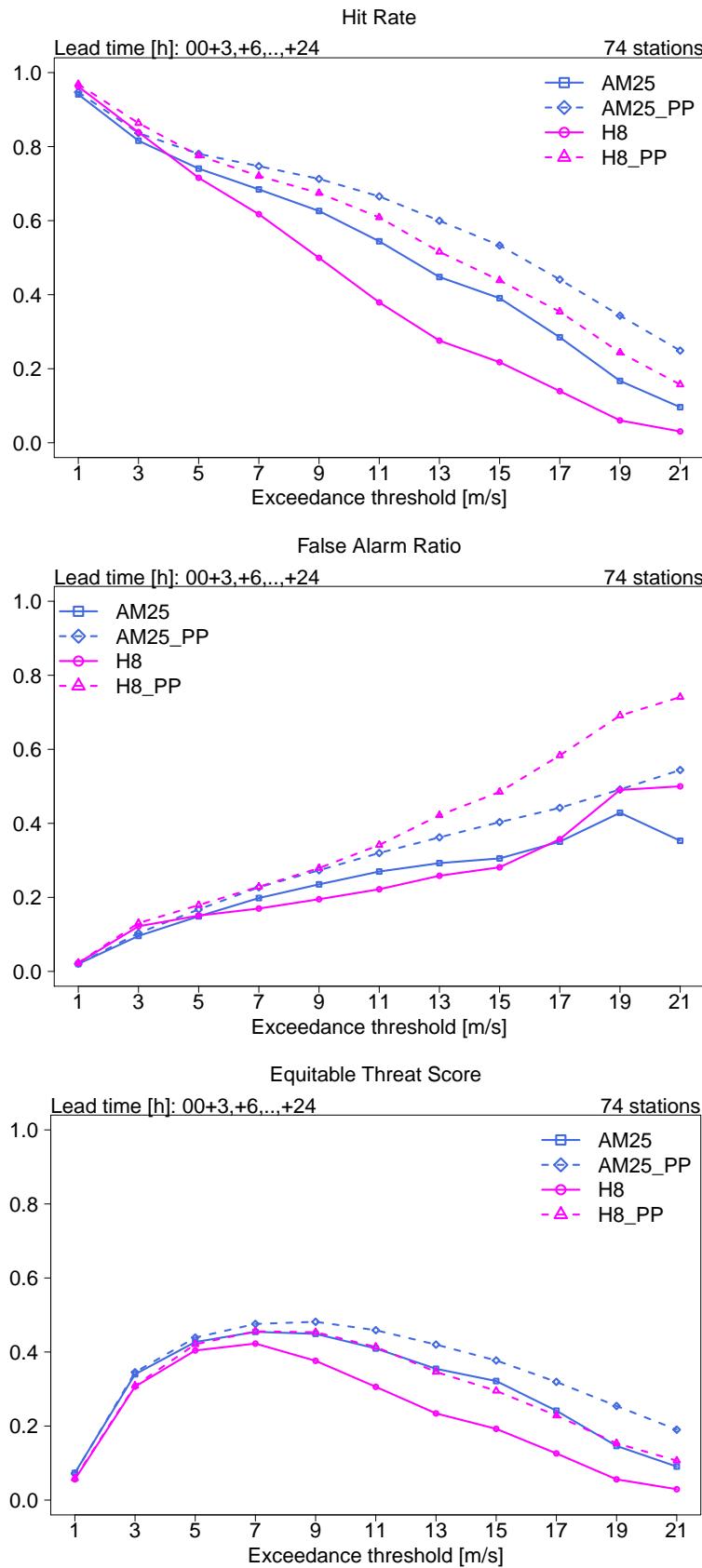
SDE at observing sites

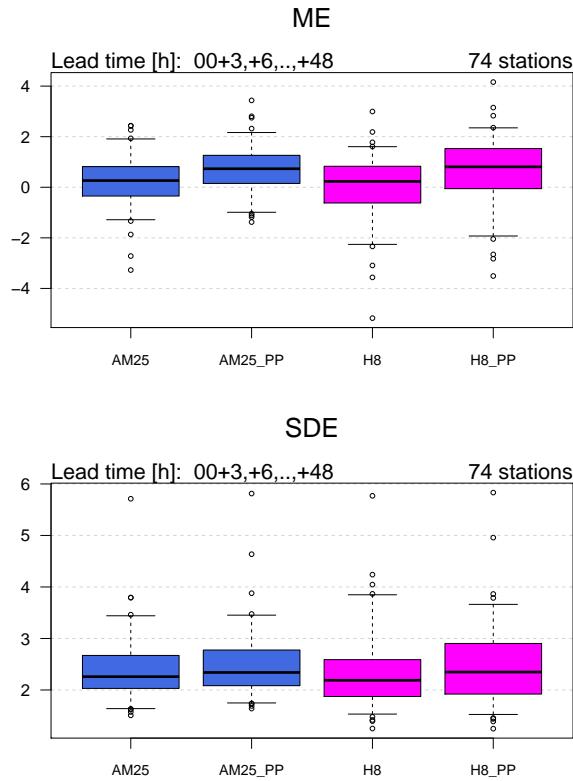
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



8.4 Max Mean Wind Speed 10m







Lead time [h]: 00+3,+6,...,+48 UTC

74 stations

AM25**OBS**

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	15682	12033	32	0	0	27747
(3,11]	6207	40747	4534	164	35	51687
(11,17]	38	2120	3799	742	223	6922
(17,21]	0	48	232	254	141	675
(21,Inf]	0	3	22	26	55	106
Sum	21927	54951	8619	1186	454	87137

OBS

	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	15007	10662	21	0	0	25690
(3,11]	6859	40930	3377	86	14	51266
(11,17]	61	3246	4667	648	166	8788
(17,21]	0	98	486	359	155	1098
(21,Inf]	0	15	68	93	119	295
Sum	21927	54951	8619	1186	454	87137

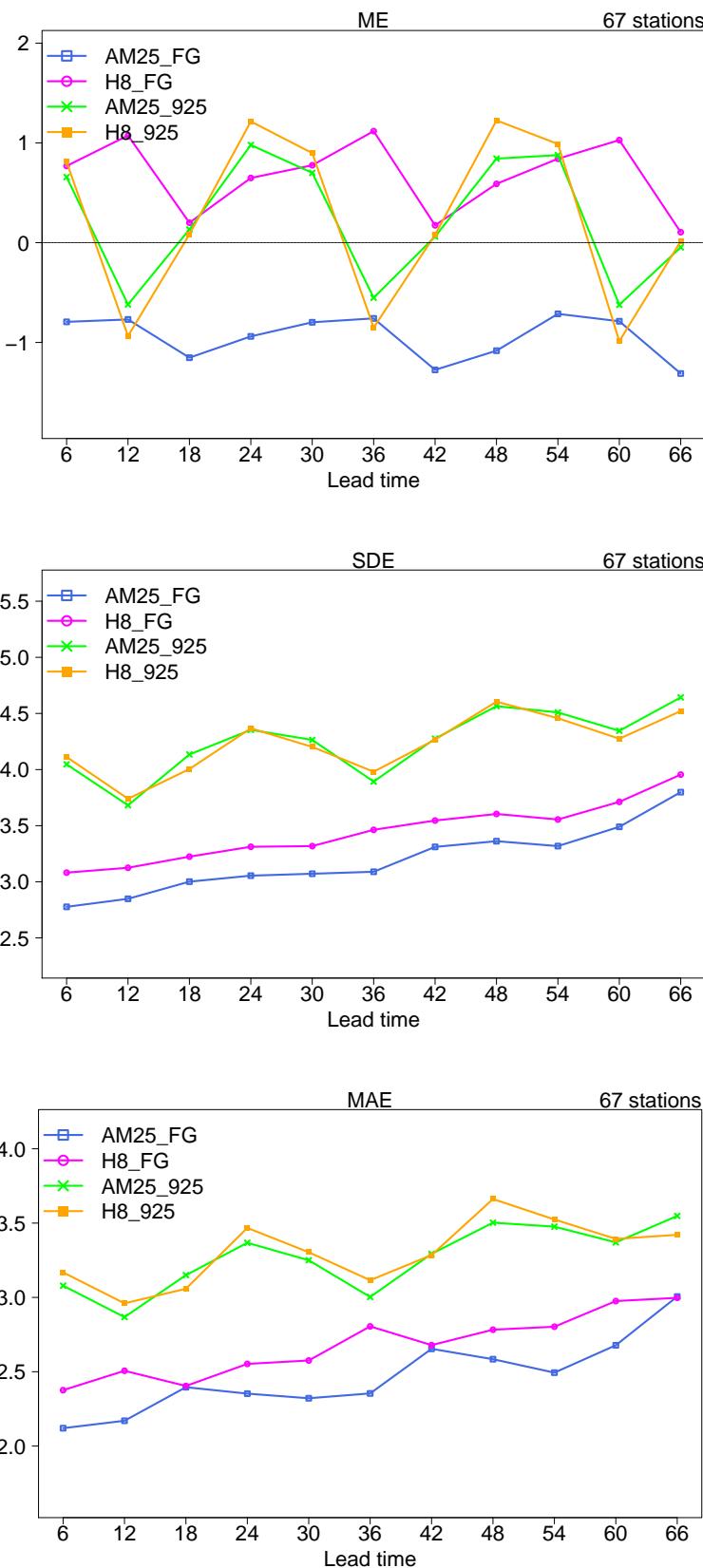
H8**OBS**

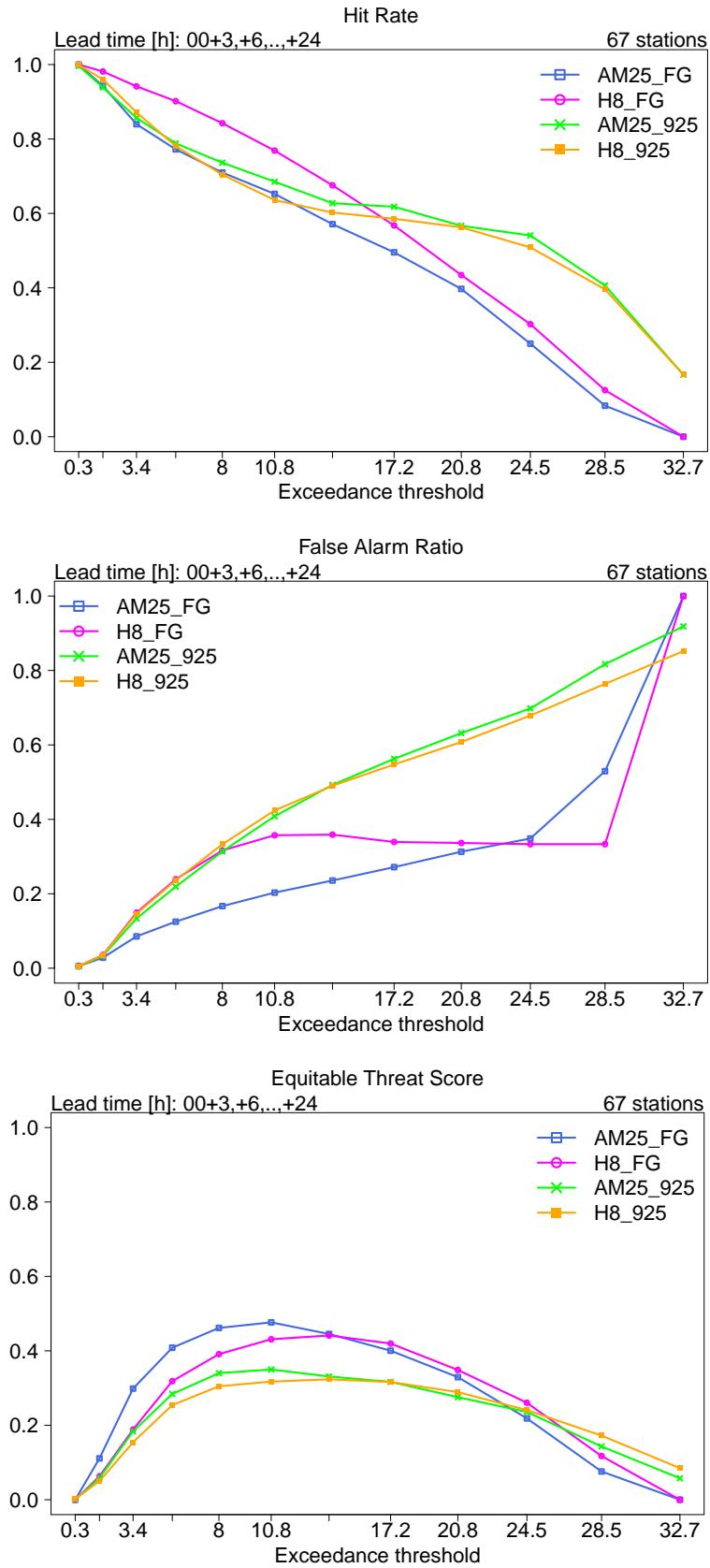
	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	13707	10655	33	0	0	24395
(3,11]	8204	43072	5721	393	178	57568
(11,17]	16	1206	2747	634	189	4792
(17,21]	0	17	112	147	71	347
(21,Inf]	0	1	6	12	16	35
Sum	21927	54951	8619	1186	454	87137

OBS

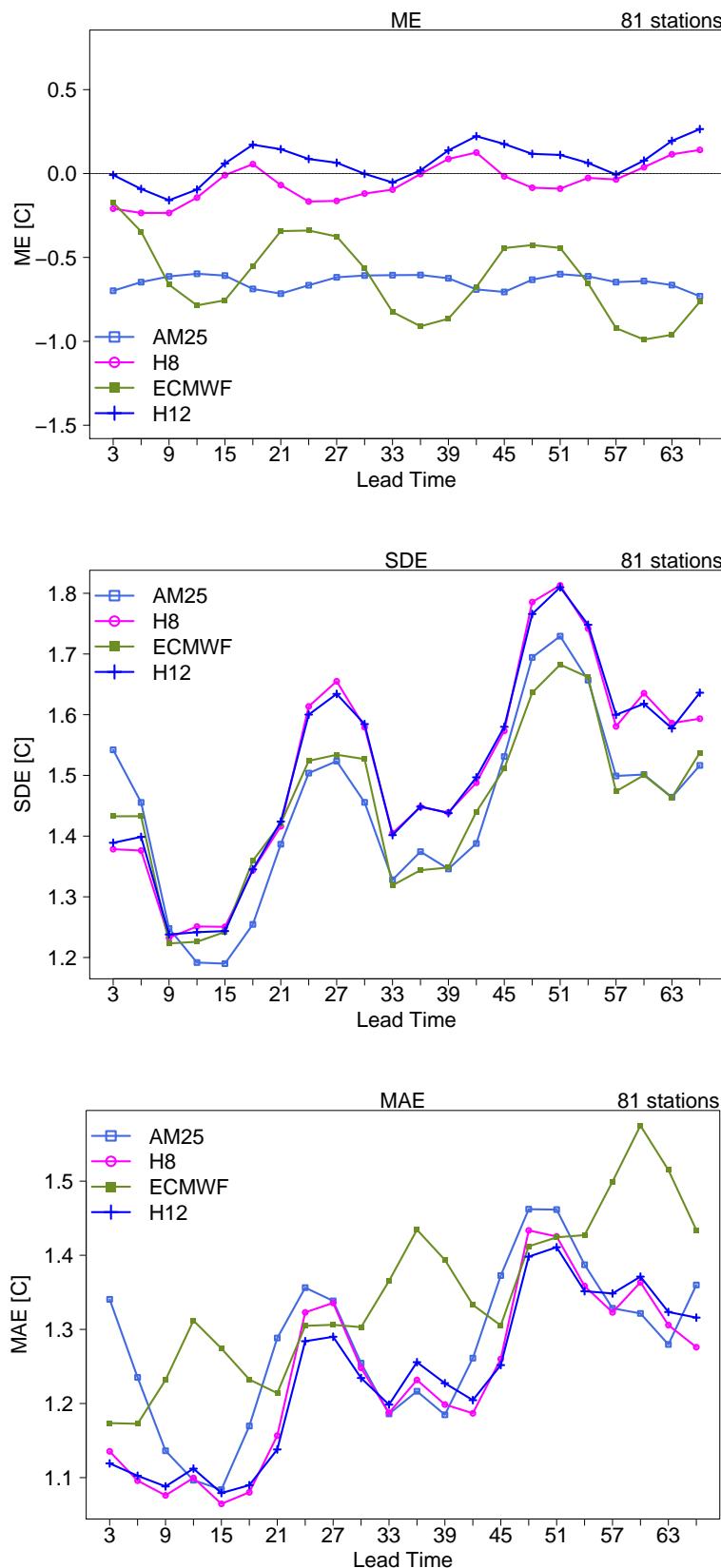
	[0,3]	(3,11]	(11,17]	(17,21]	(21,Inf]	Sum
[0,3]	12841	9099	19	0	0	21959
(3,11]	9038	42402	3776	202	63	55481
(11,17]	48	3323	4060	555	216	8202
(17,21]	0	115	676	305	97	1193
(21,Inf]	0	12	88	124	78	302
Sum	21927	54951	8619	1186	454	87137

8.5 Wind gust

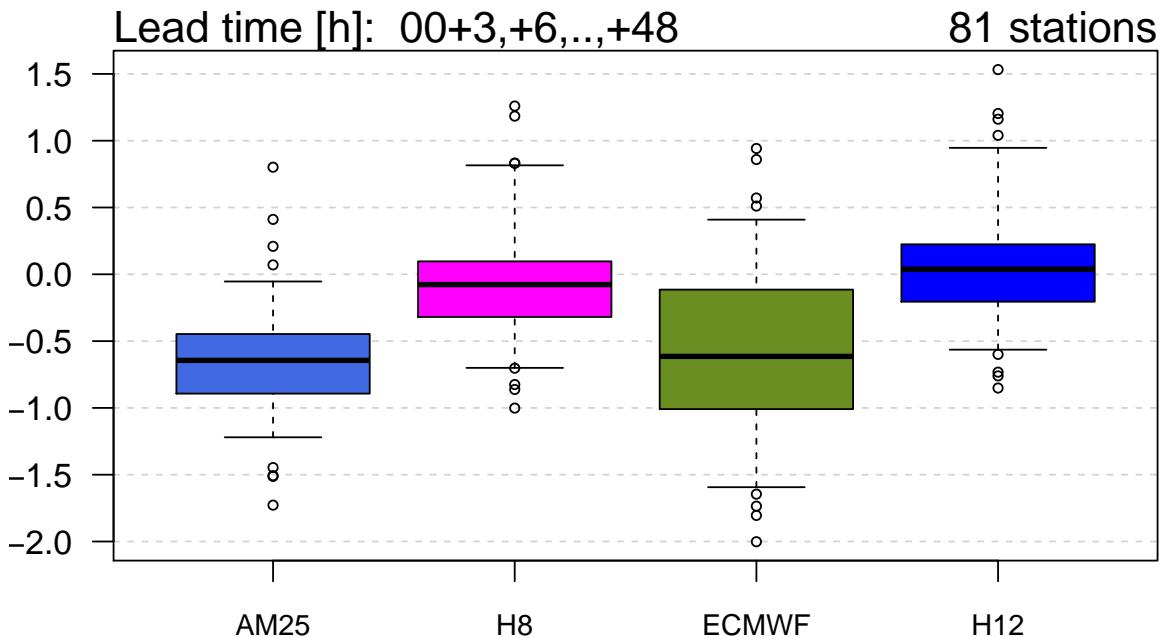




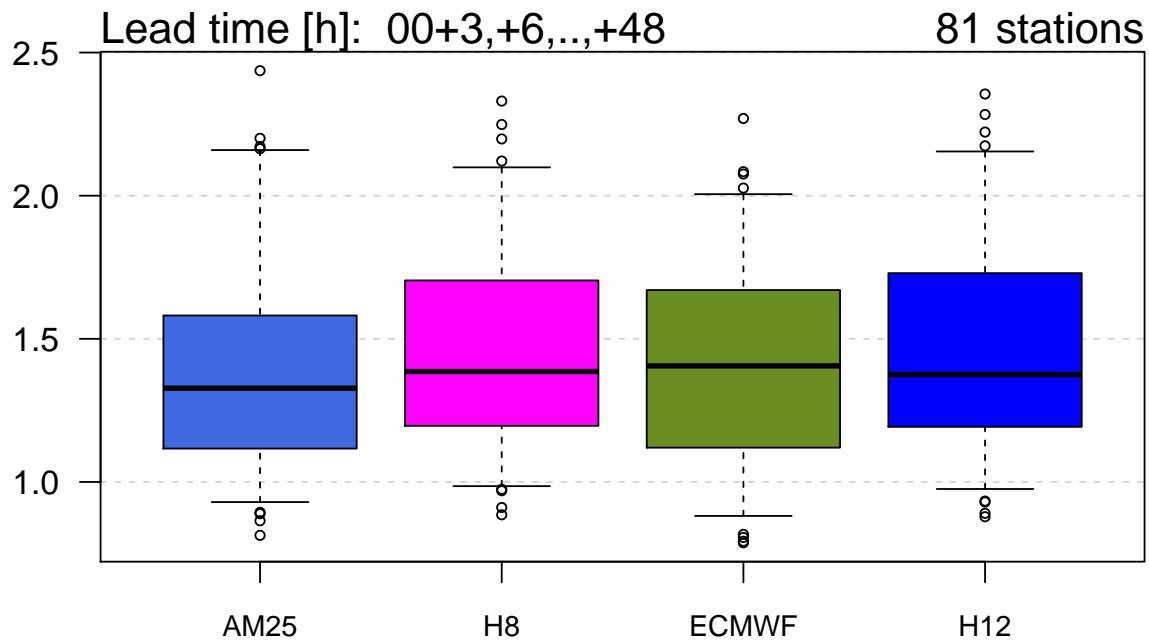
8.6 Temperature 2m



ME



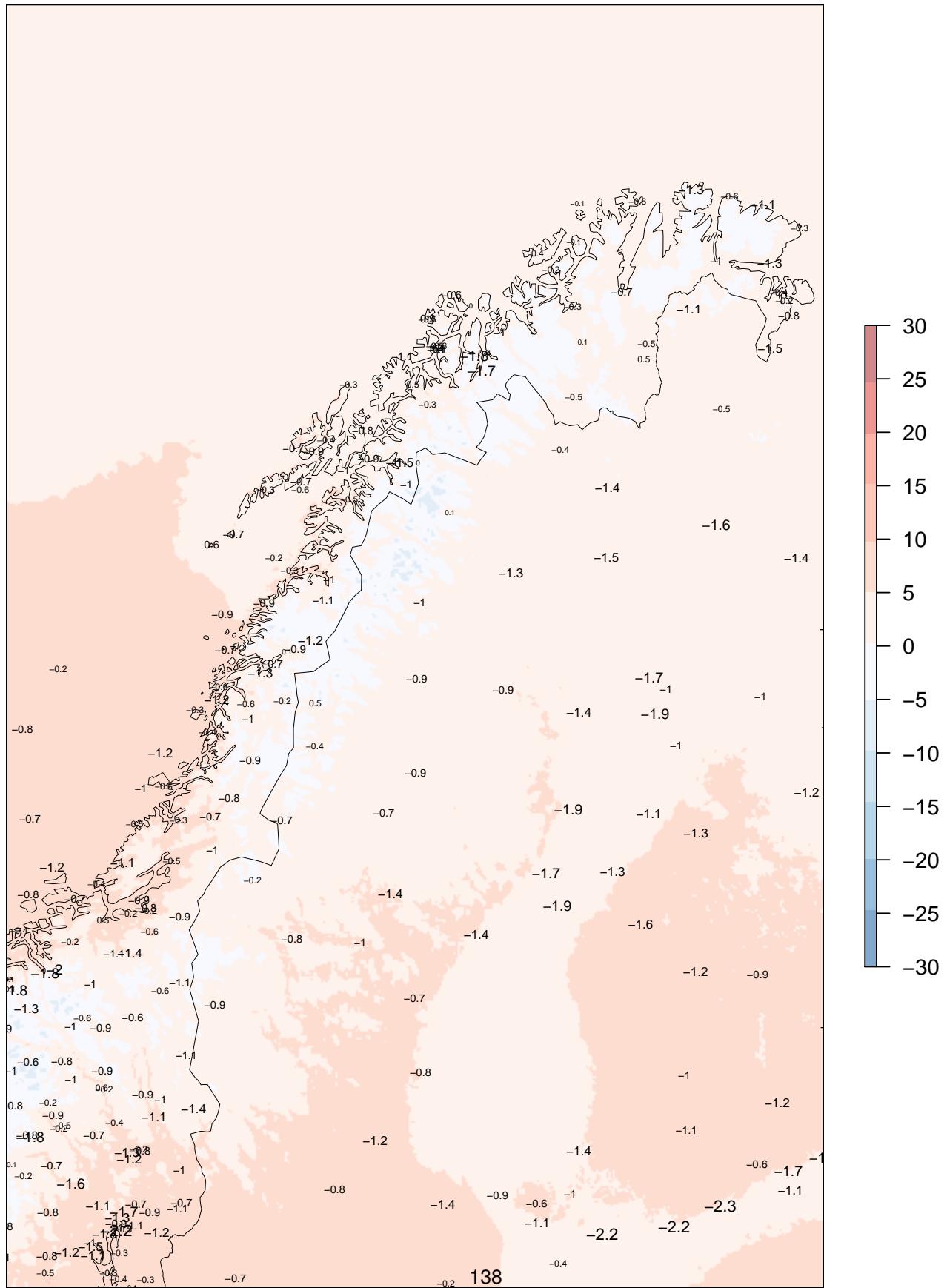
SDE



AM25 00+12

ME at observing sites

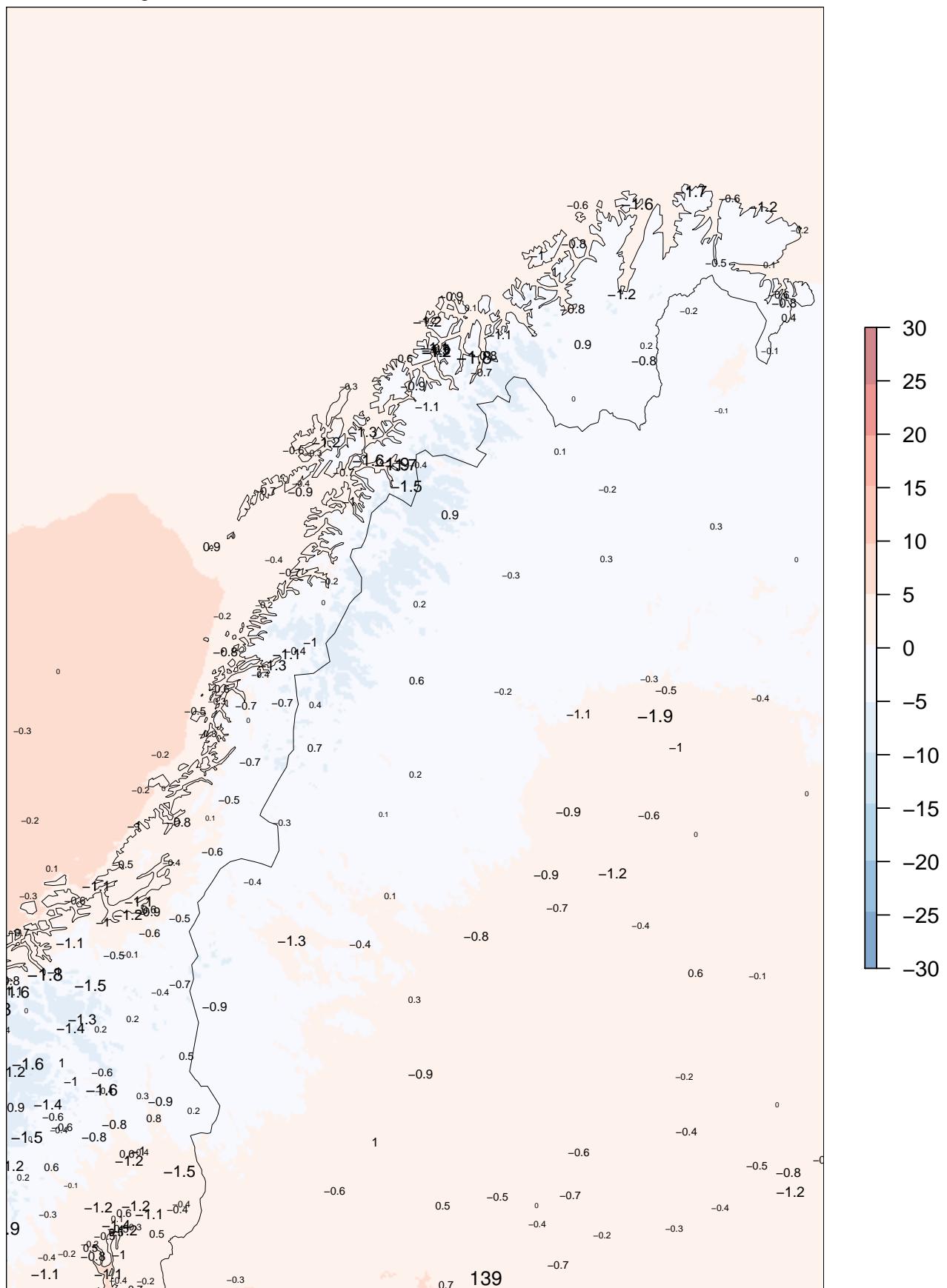
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



AM25 00+24

ME at observing sites

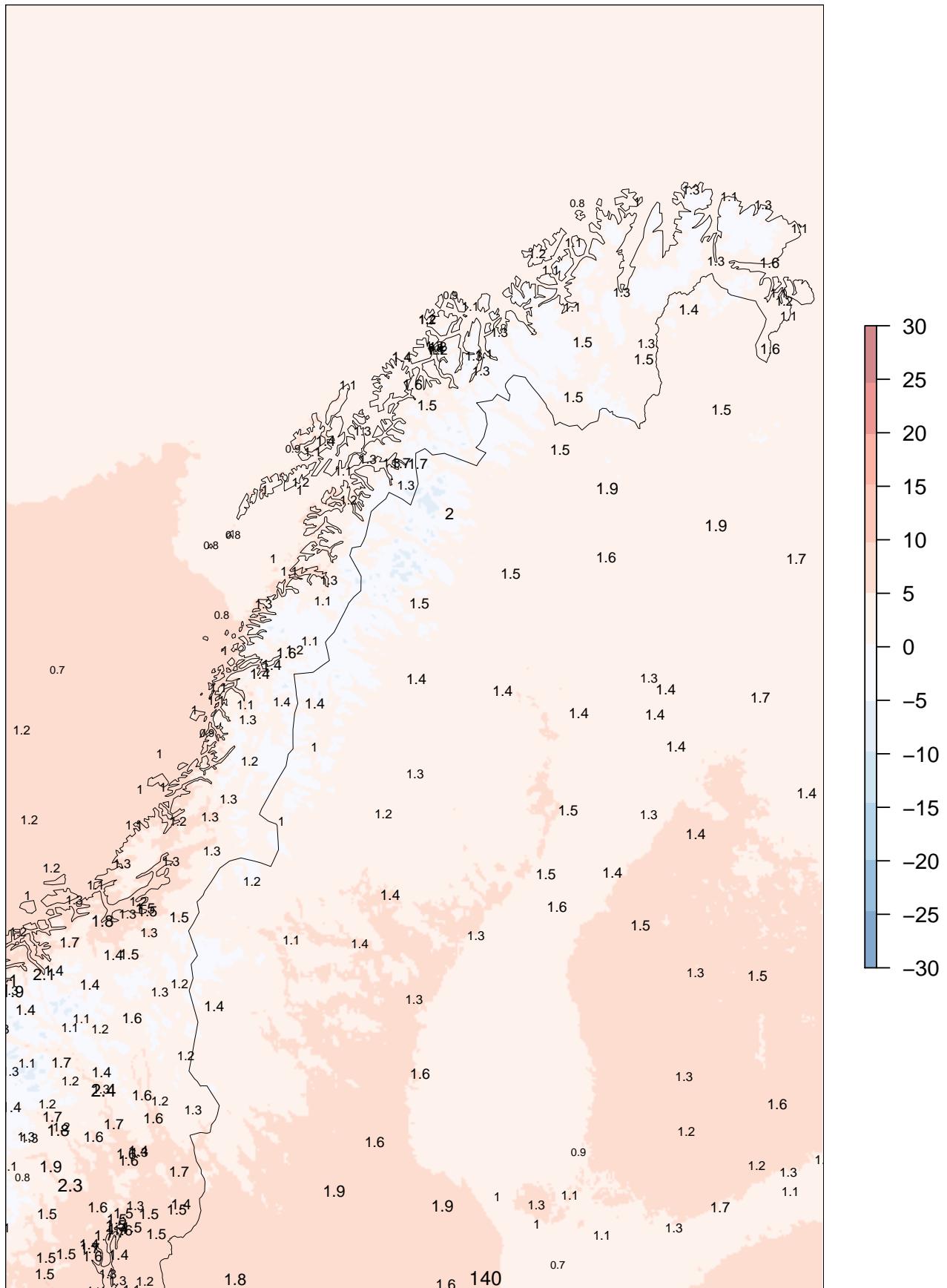
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



AM25 00+12

SDE at observing sites

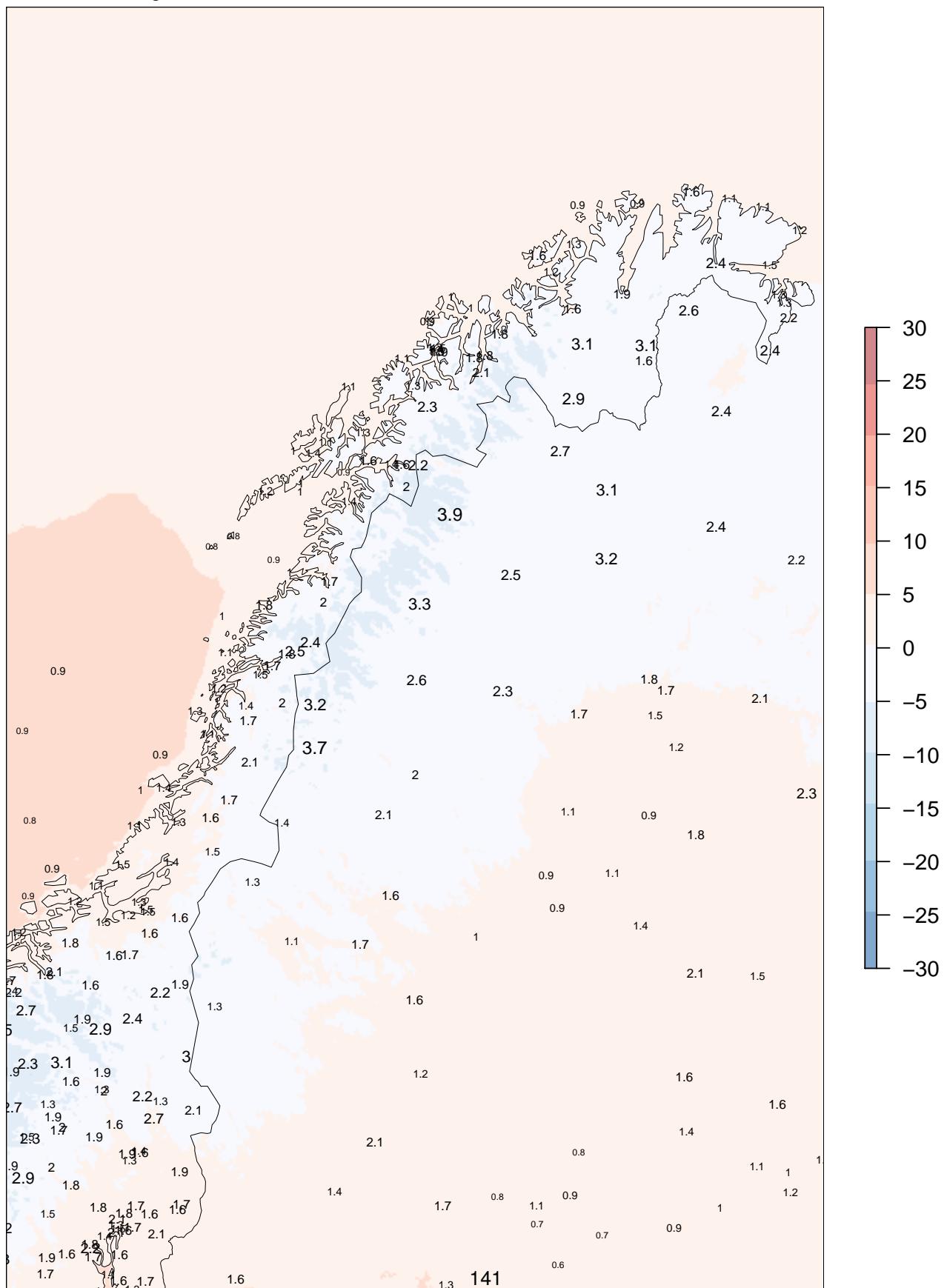
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



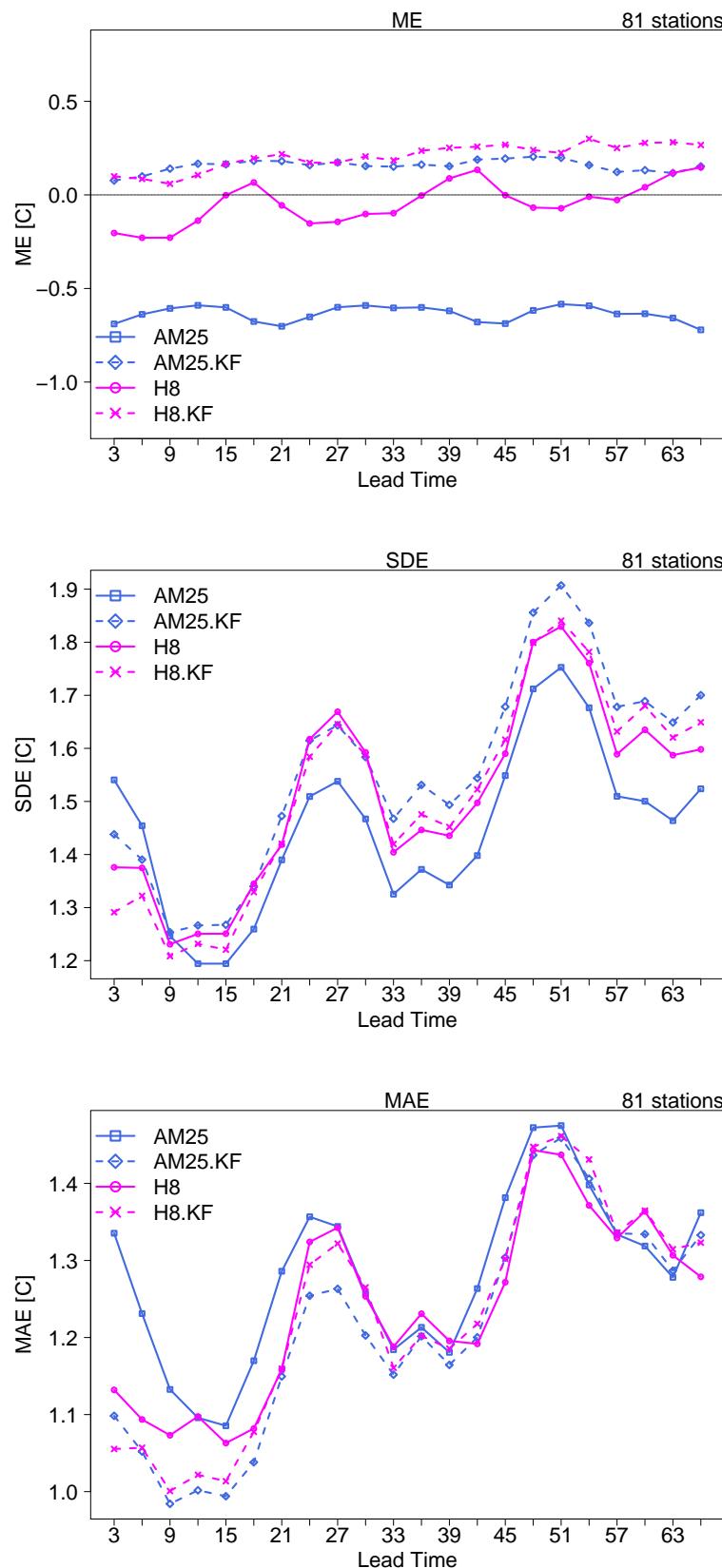
AM25 00+24

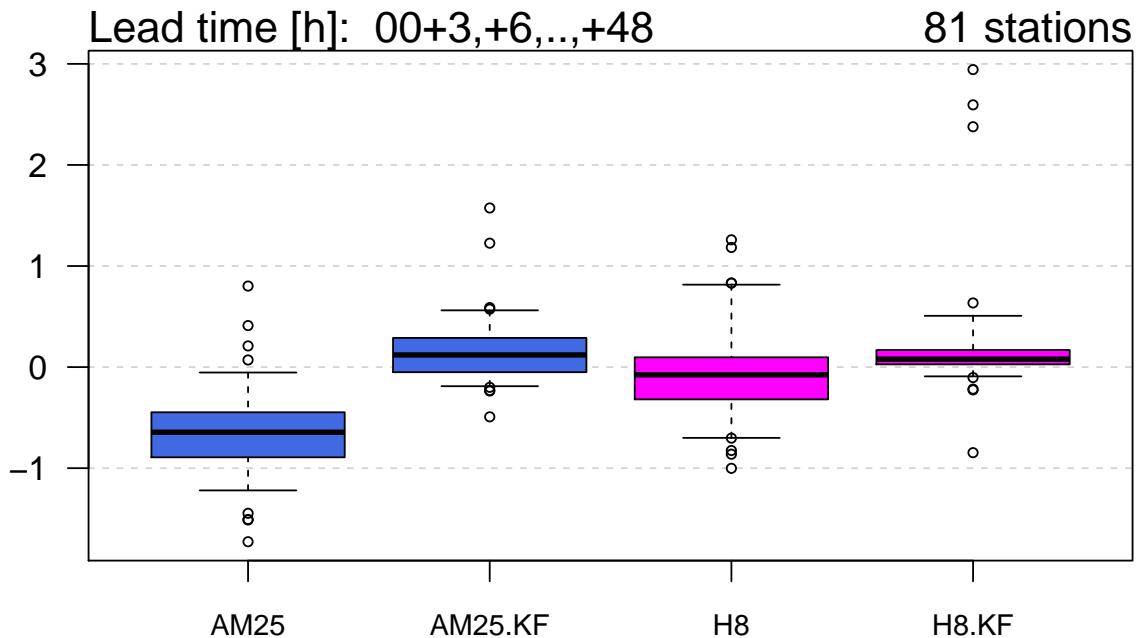
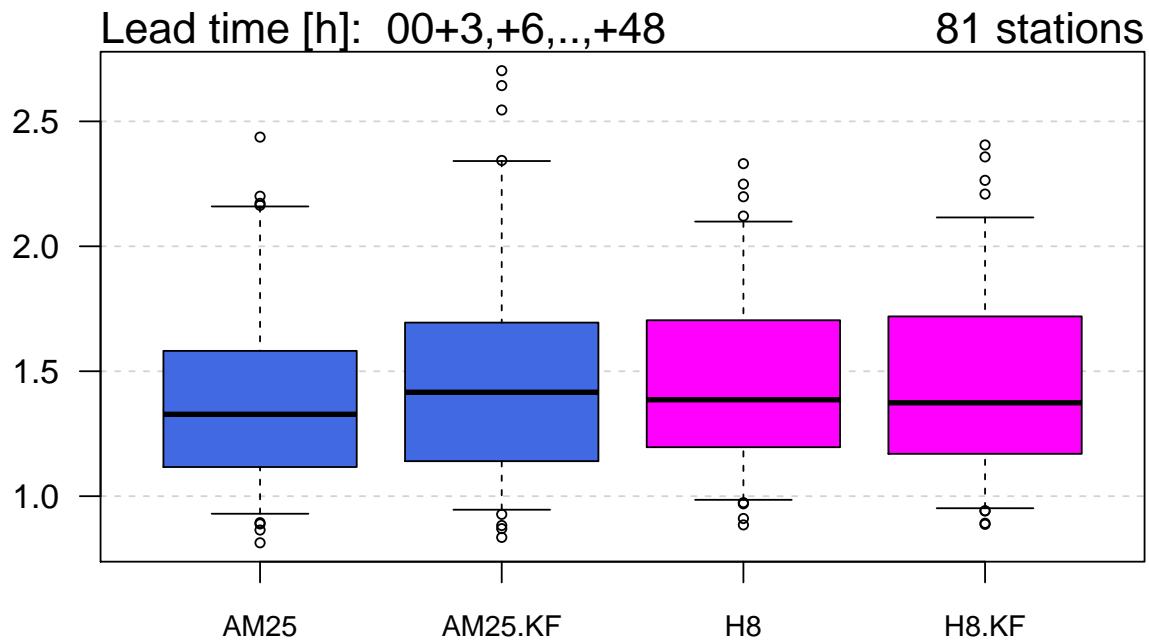
SDE at observing sites

forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015

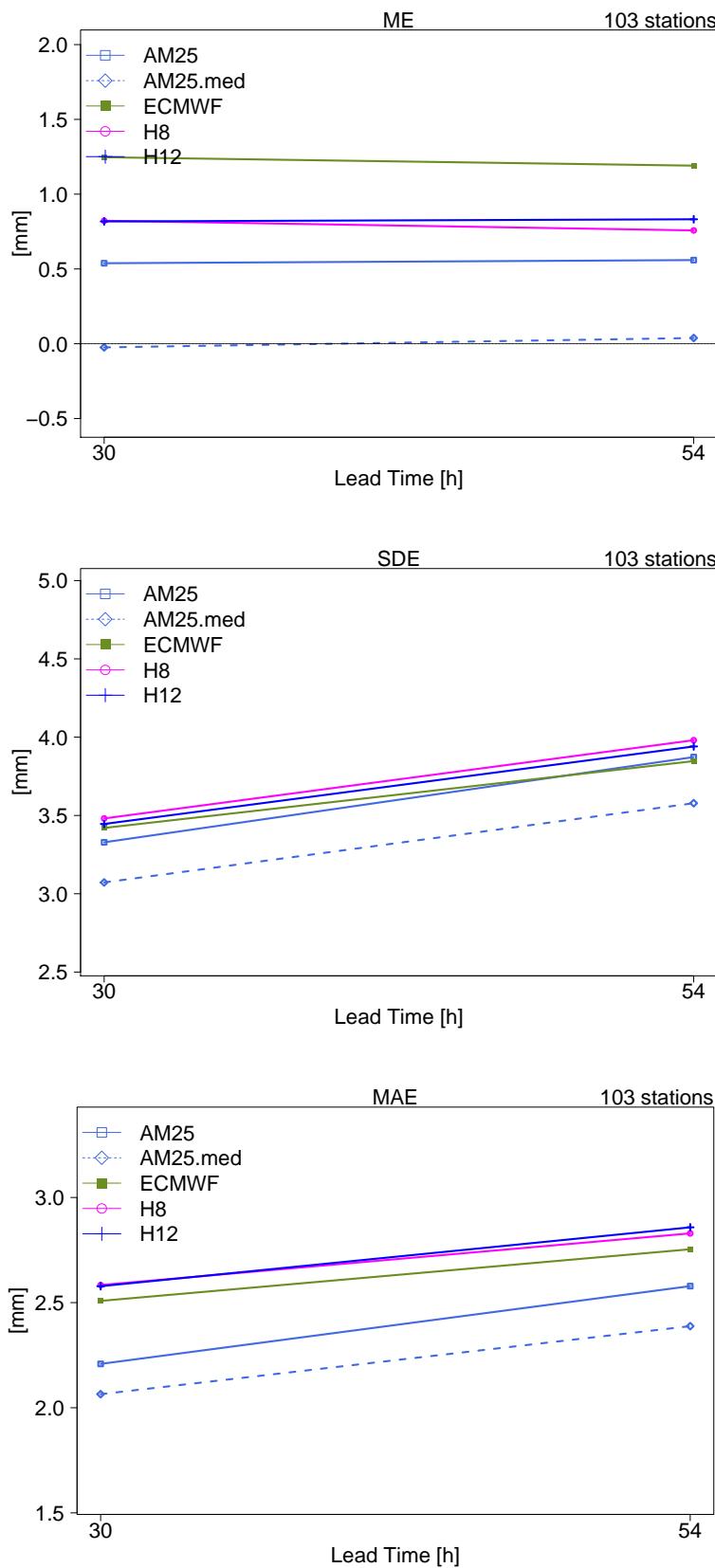


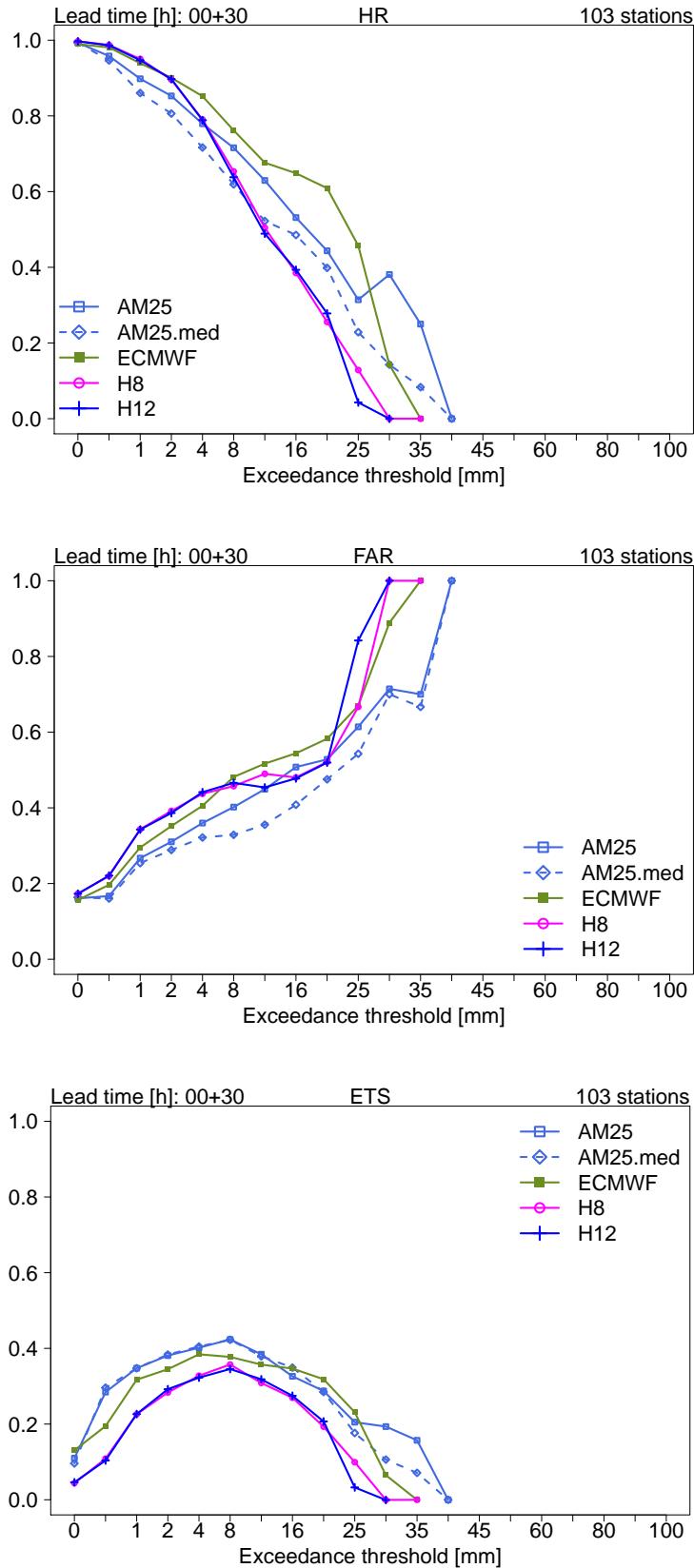
8.7 Post processed temperature 2m



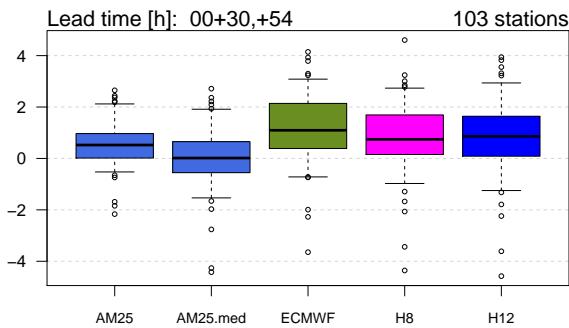
ME**SDE**

8.8 Daily precipitation

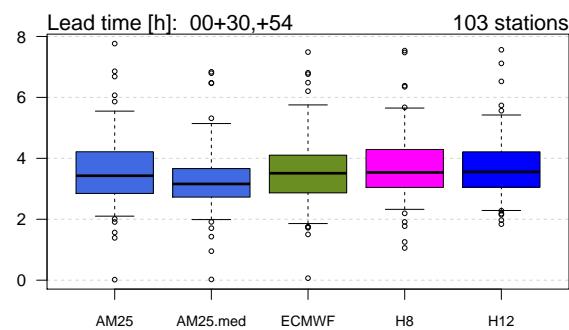




ME



SDE



Lead time [h]: 00+30,+54

AM25**OBS**

	[0,0.1]	(0,1.5]	(5,20]	(20,50]	(50,Inf]	Sum
[0,0.1]	1349	483	16	0	0	1848
(0,1.5]	1754	5085	771	6	0	7616
(5,20]	114	1356	1824	165	1	3460
(20,50]	4	12	144	102	1	263
(50,Inf]	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sum	3221	6936	2755	274	2	13188

OBS

	[0,0.1]	(0,1.5]	(5,20]	(20,50]	(50,Inf]	Sum
[0,0.1]	1447	582	18	0	0	2047
(0,1.5]	1693	5328	936	10	0	7967
(5,20]	81	1018	1703	169	0	2971
(20,50]	0	8	98	95	2	203
(50,Inf]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum	3221	6936	2755	274	2	13188

ECMWF**OBS**

	[0,0.1]	(0,1.5]	(5,20]	(20,50]	(50,Inf]	Sum
[0,0.1]	919	217	4	0	0	1140
(0,1.5]	2173	4924	572	10	0	7679
(5,20]	126	1779	1934	100	0	3939
(20,50]	3	16	245	164	2	430
(50,Inf]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum	3221	6936	2755	274	2	13188

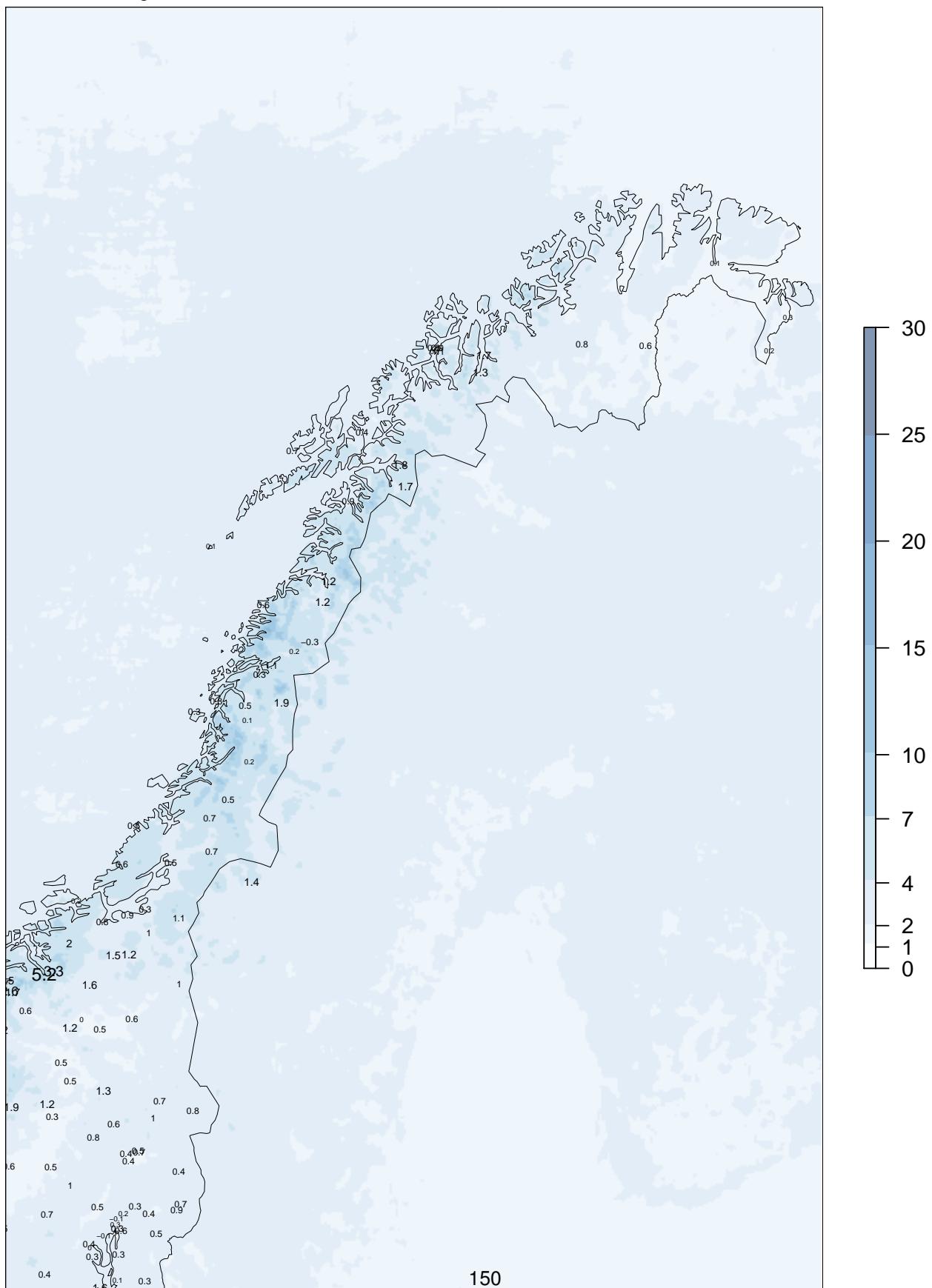
H8**OBS**

	[0,0.1]	(0,1.5]	(5,20]	(20,50]	(50,Inf]	Sum
[0,0.1]	519	130	6	0	0	655
(0,1.5]	2538	5095	846	7	0	8486
(5,20]	163	1699	1837	198	0	3897
(20,50]	1	12	66	69	2	150
(50,Inf]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum	3221	6936	2755	274	2	13188

AM25 00+30

ME at observing sites

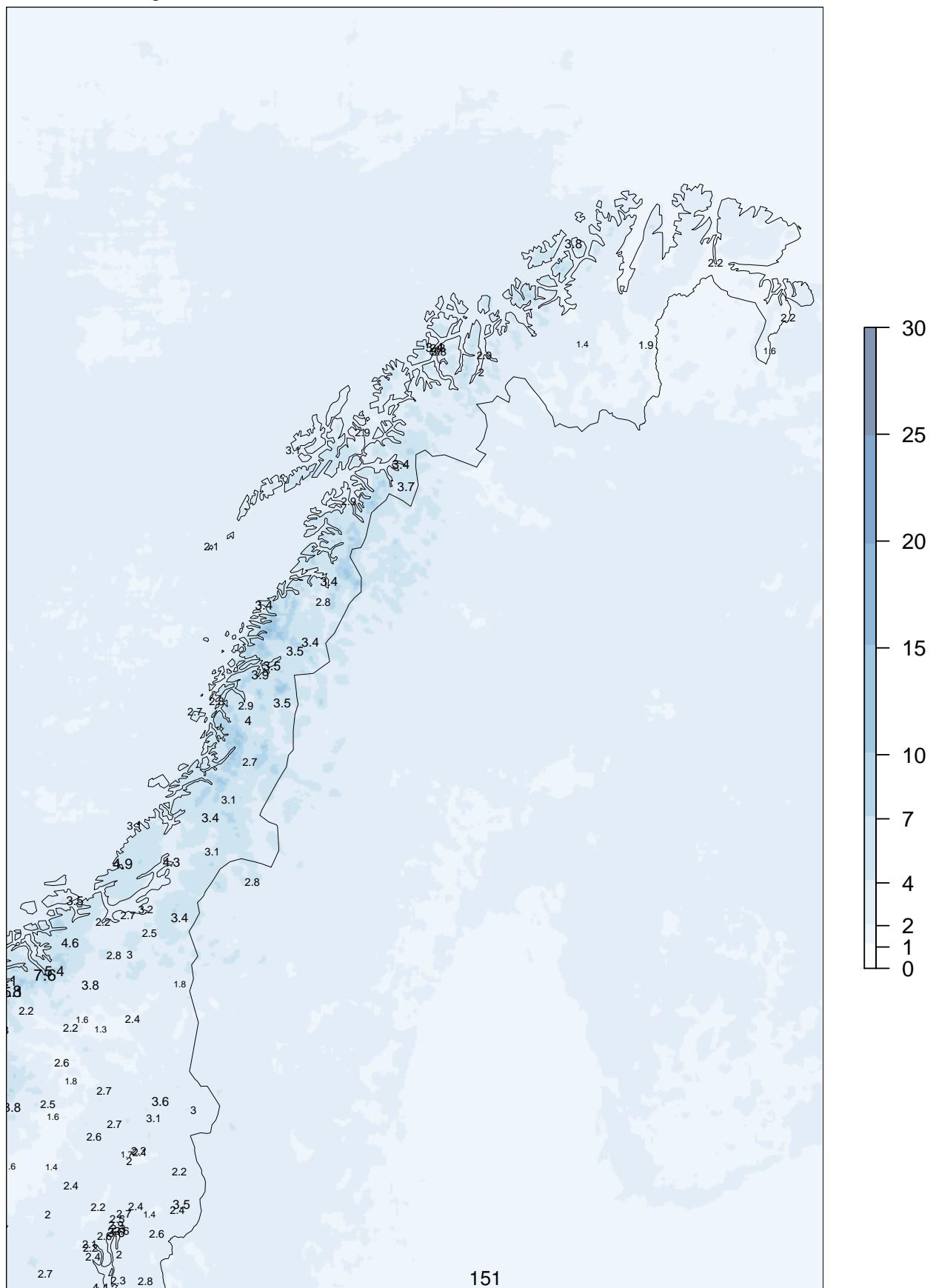
forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



AM25 00+30

SDE at observing sites

forecast means 01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015



9 Long term forecast

9.1 Comments to the verification results

Temperature 2m:

Negative bias with a slight cold trend for both the deterministic ECMWF and also the uncalibrated probabilistic forecast. A small positive bias for the calibrated forecast. This is a clear improvement from the winter season.

SDE is also significantly reduced compared with the winter. Still small differences between the deterministic ECMWF and probabilistic forecast up to 160h, where SDE is increased for the deterministic forecast. There is a clear improvement from calibration in MAE for all lead times. Actually, the uncalibrated probabilistic forecast has higher MAE than the deterministic forecast up to around 138h. MAE is also reduced compared with the winter season.

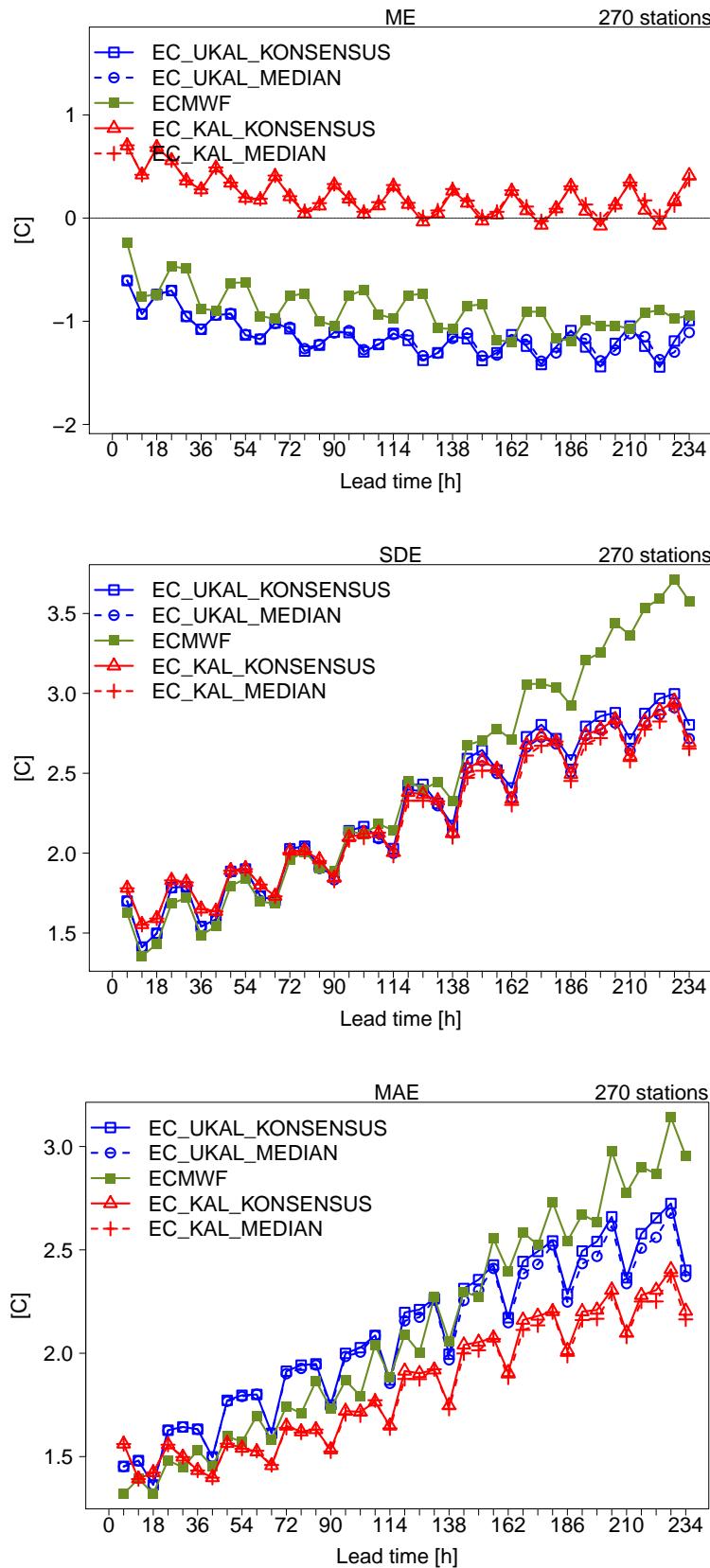
Wind speed 10m:

Negative biases for both deterministic and probabilistic forecast. Clear diurnal variations, with the most bias during daytime. SDE and MAE clearly lower for the probabilistic forecast after around 100h. ETS is quite similar for both forecasts after 72h, and after 216h, the probabilistic forecast is slightly better for low thresholds. Still the overall score is low.

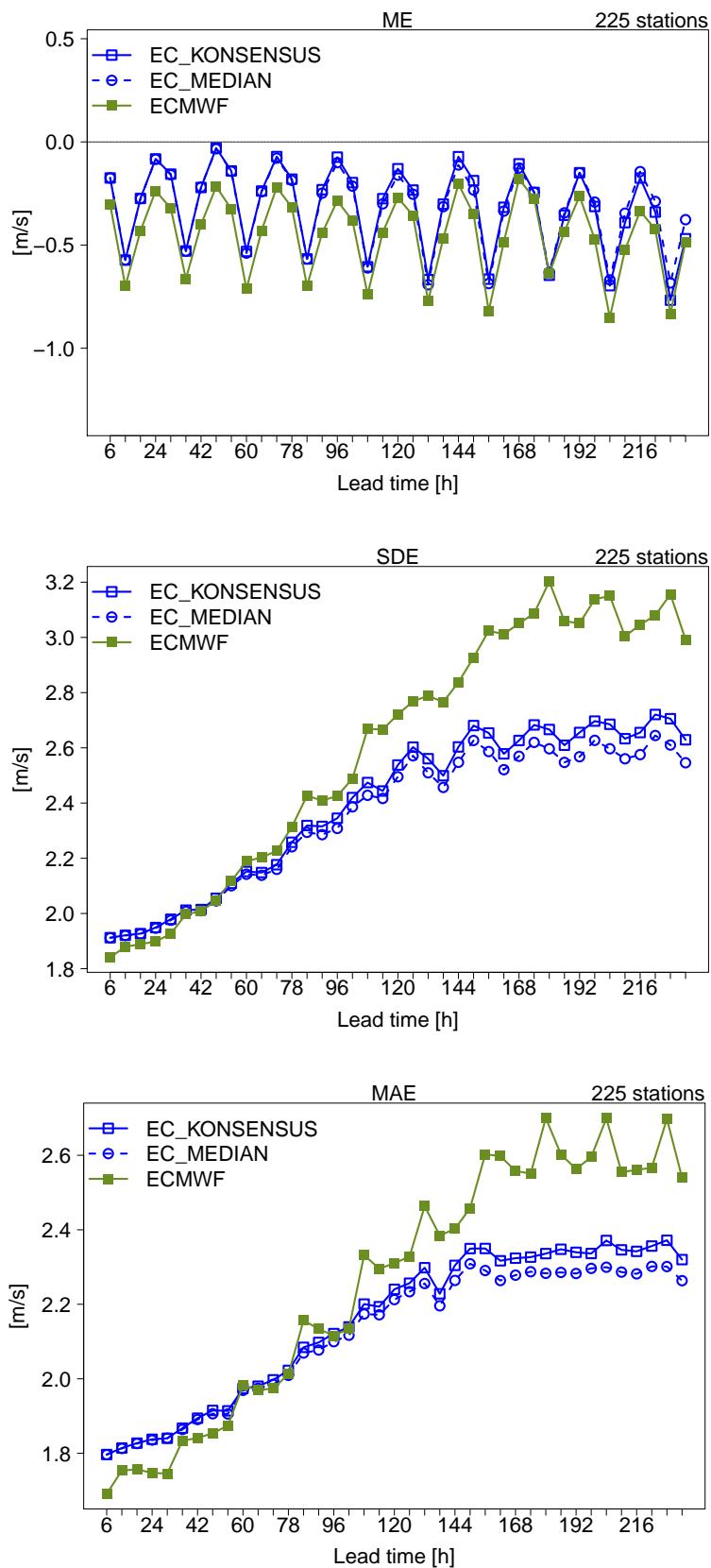
Precipitation:

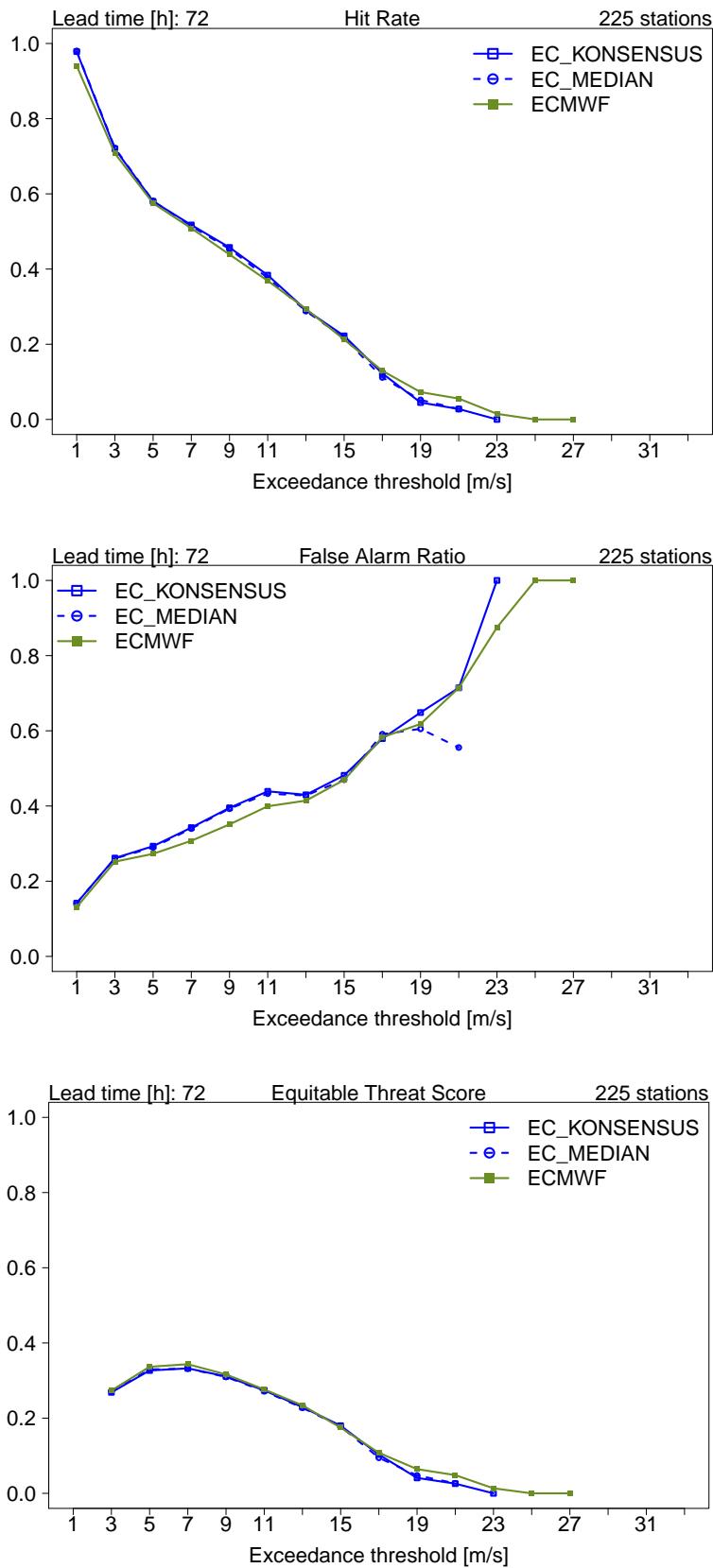
Small positive bias for the deterministic forecast. Mostly negative bias for the probabilistic forecast, with a clear dry trend. Median drier than the consensus forecast. SDE and MAE higher for the deterministic forecast after around 100h. The deterministic forecast scores better at ETS for the first part of the long term forecast. At 222 and 234, the overall score is very low for both forecast, yet the probabilistic forecast is slightly better at lower threshold and ECMWF is slightly better at higher threshold.

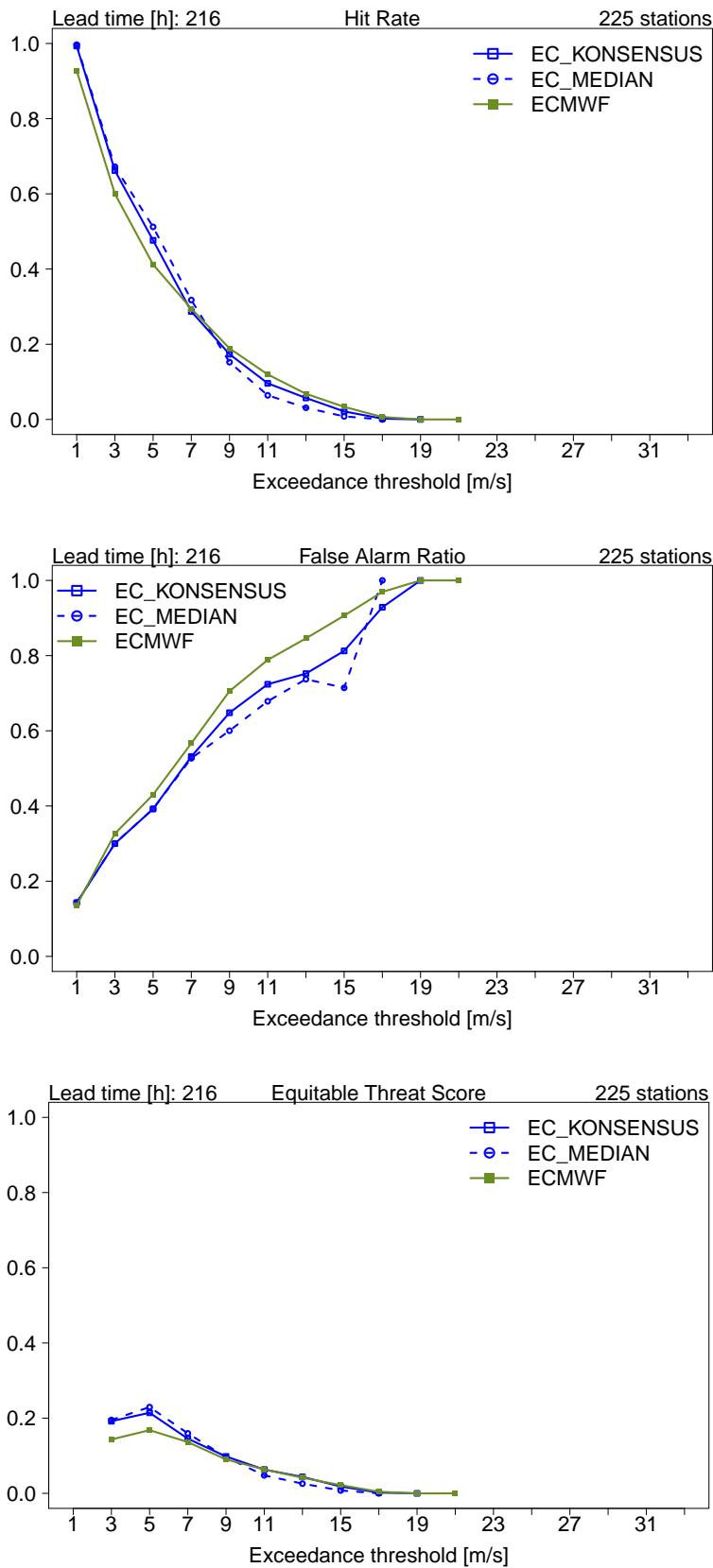
9.2 Temperature 2m



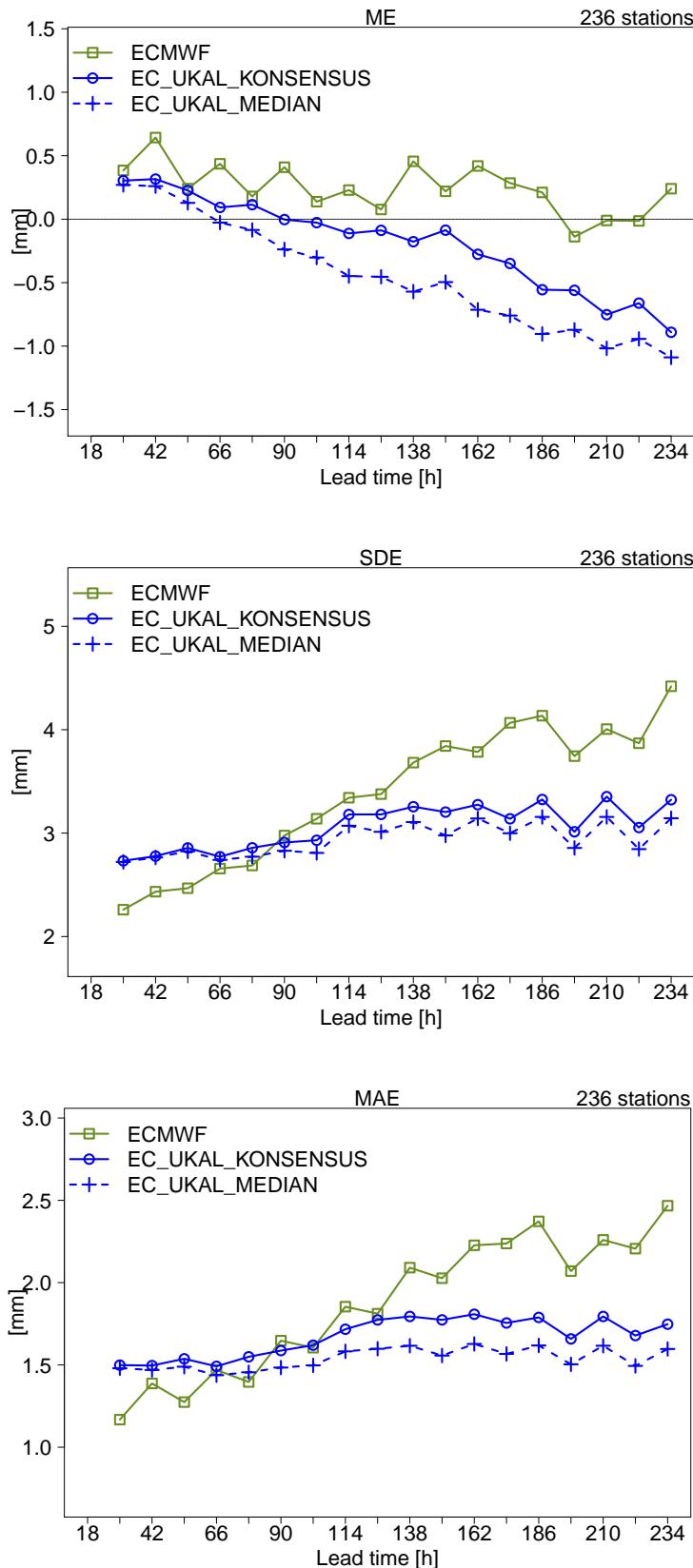
9.3 Wind Speed 10m

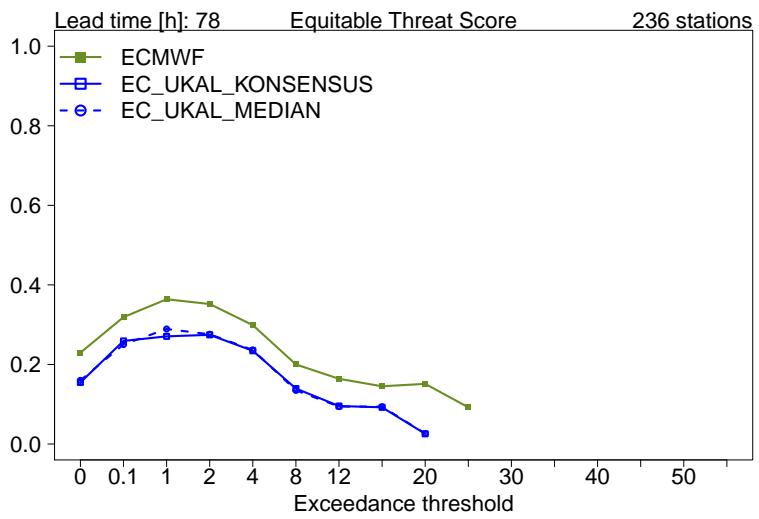
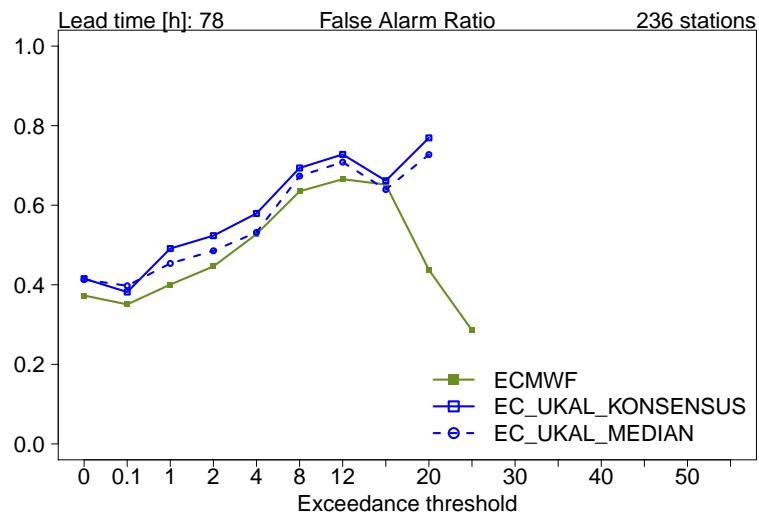
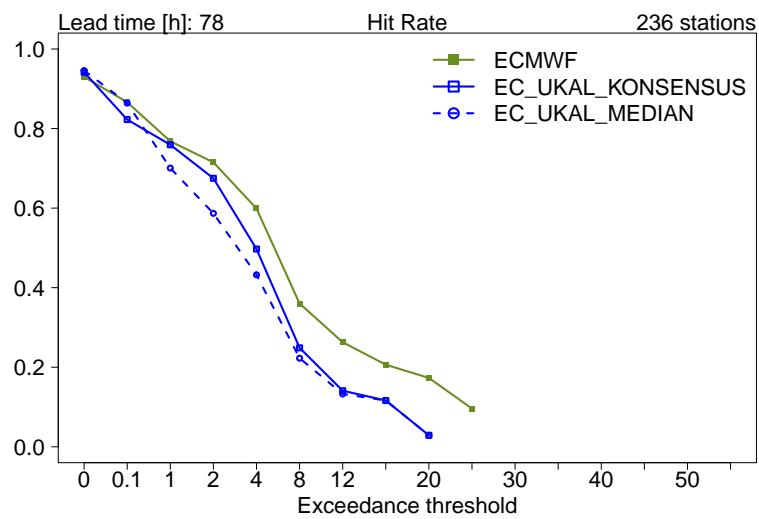


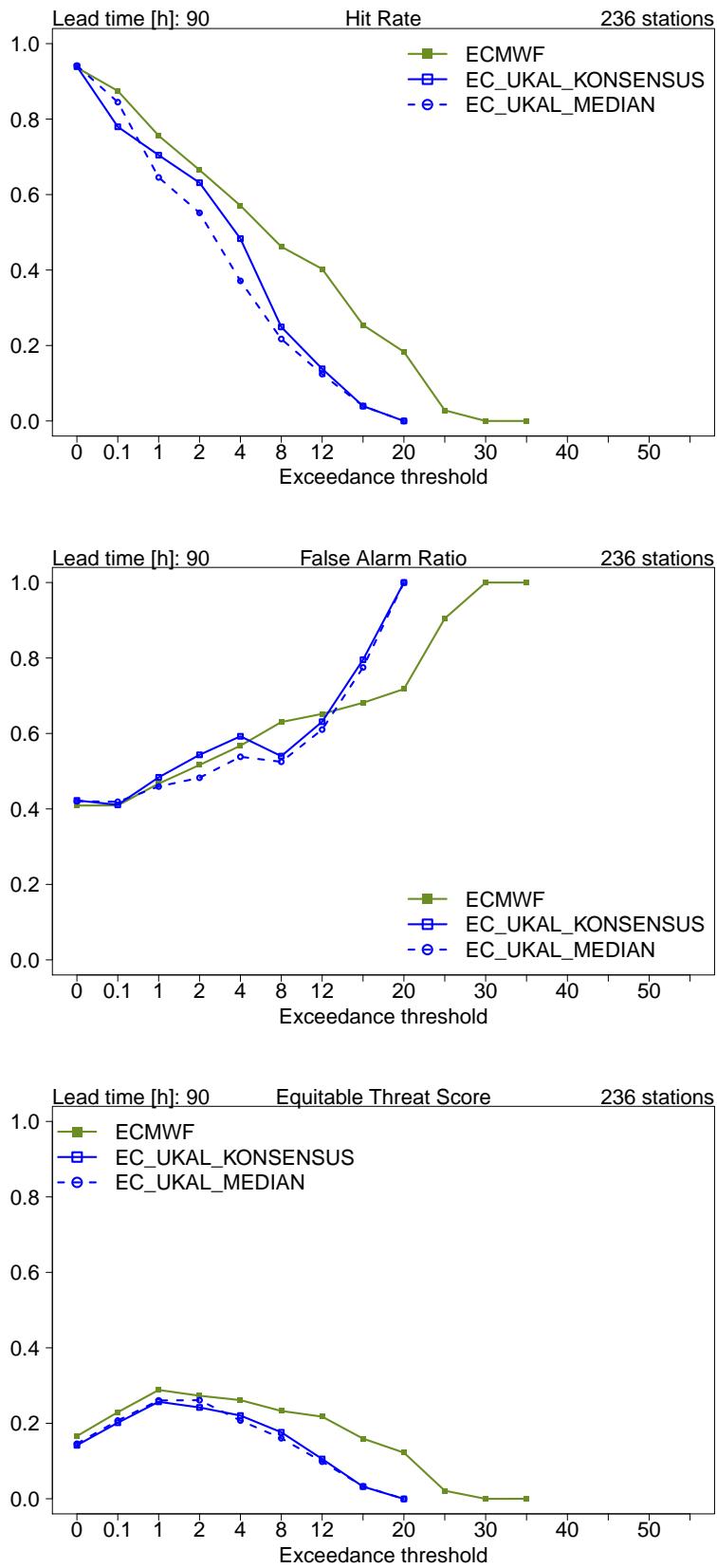


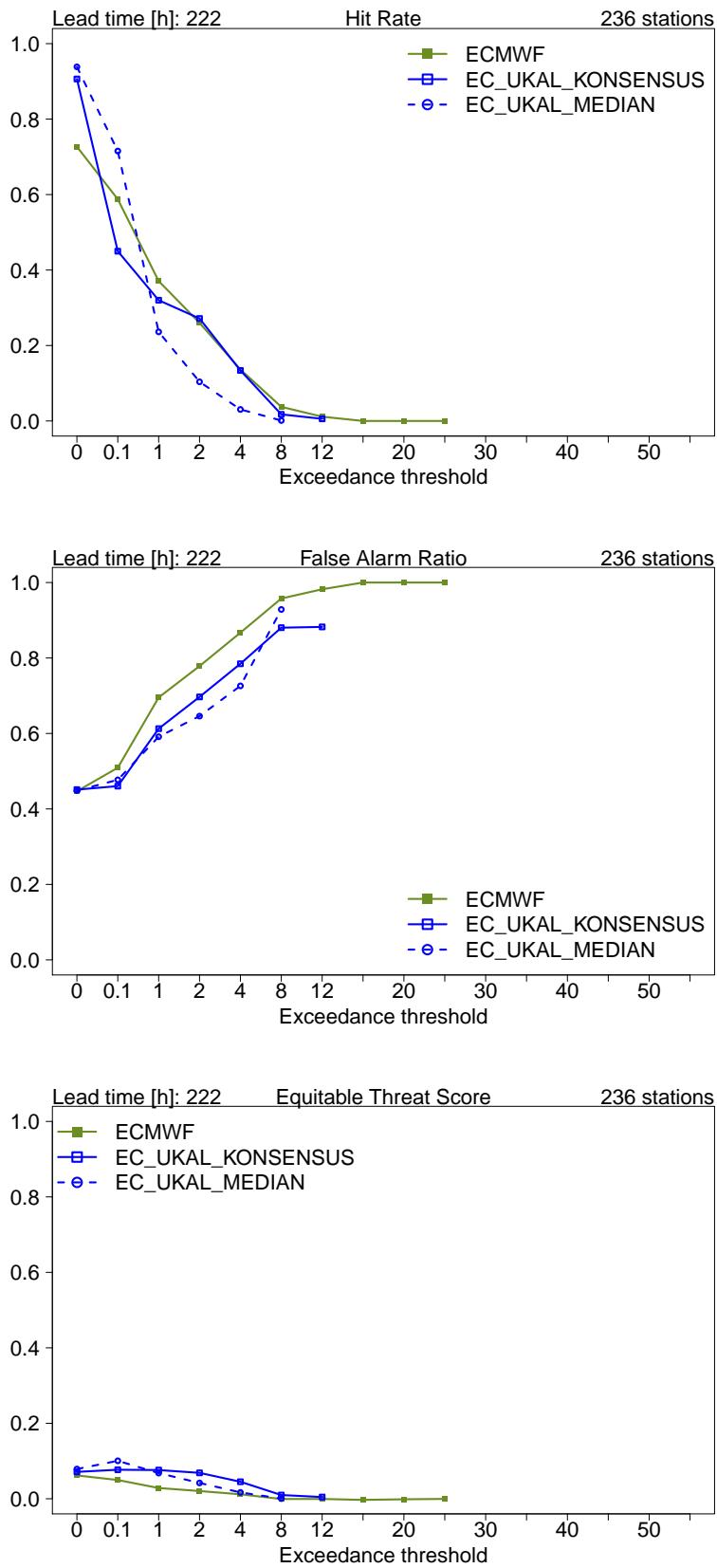


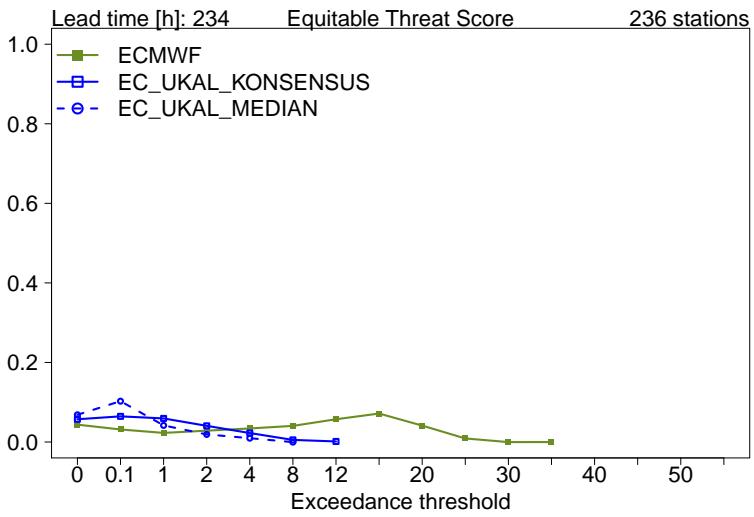
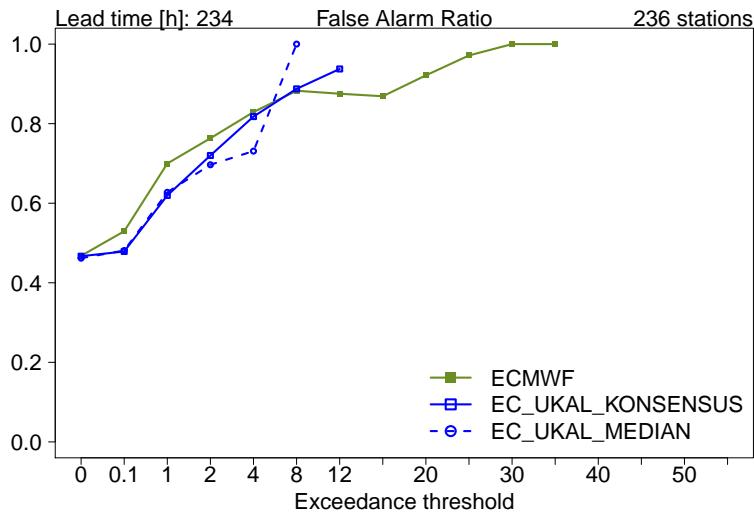
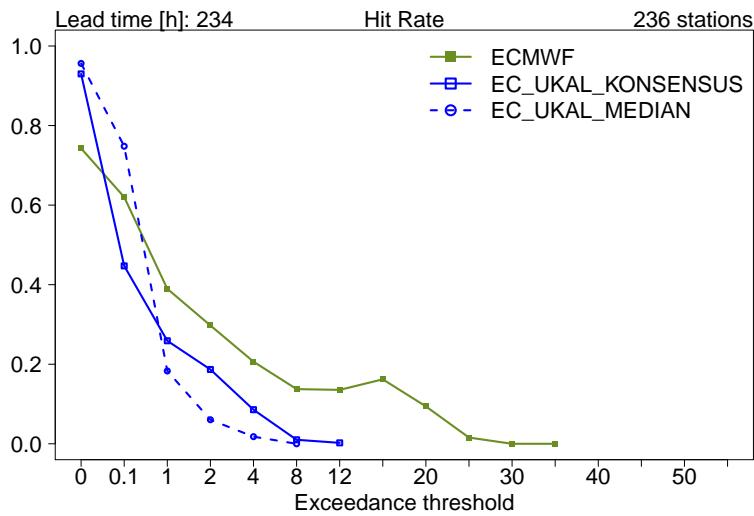
9.4 12h Precipitation



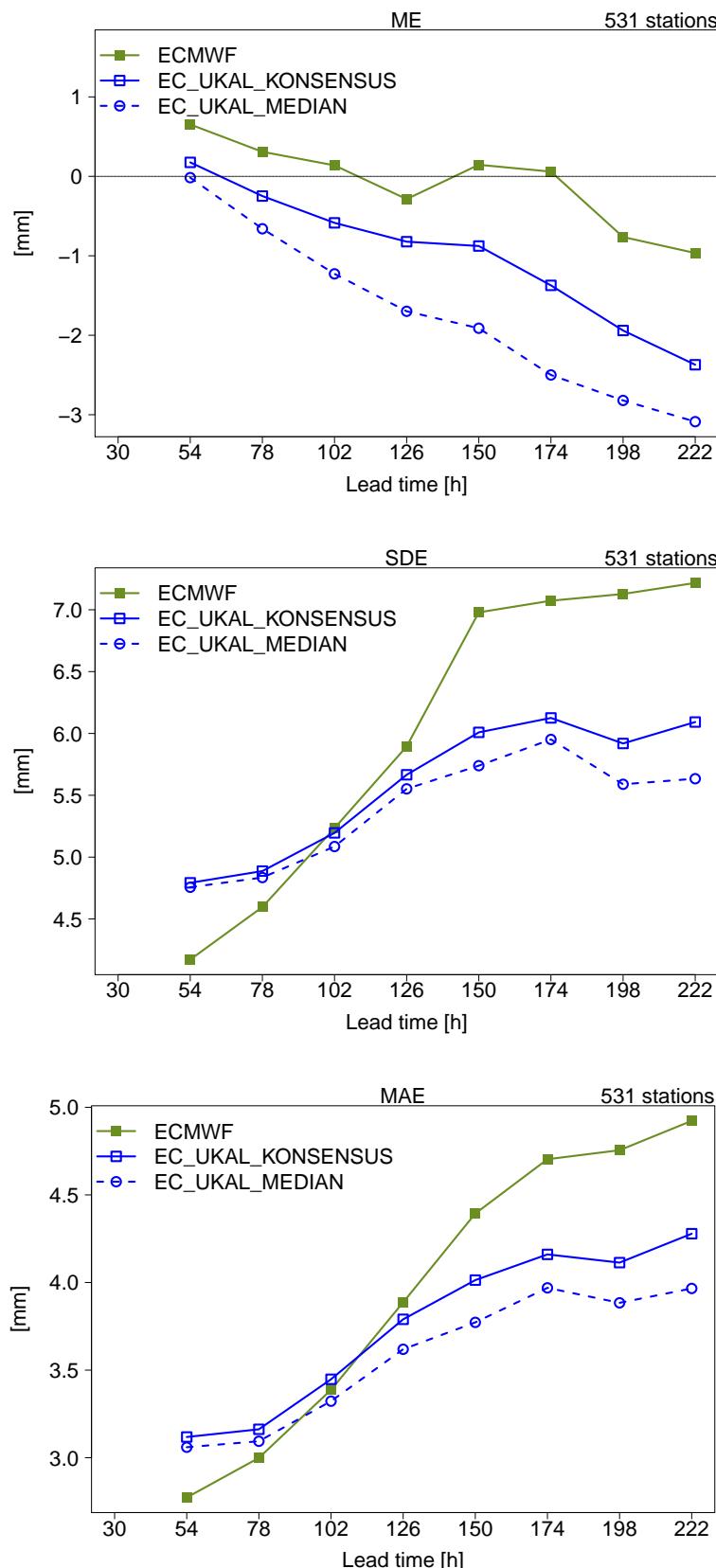


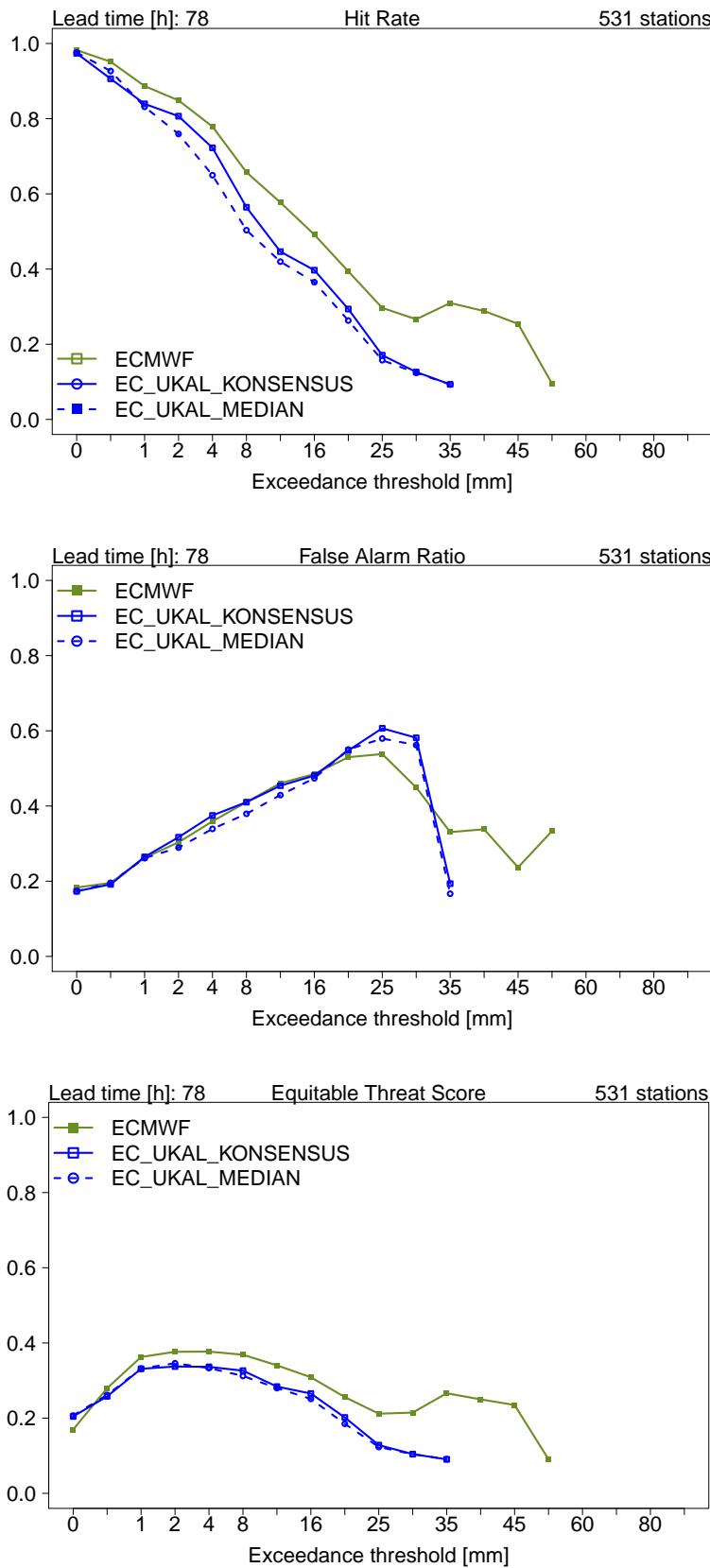


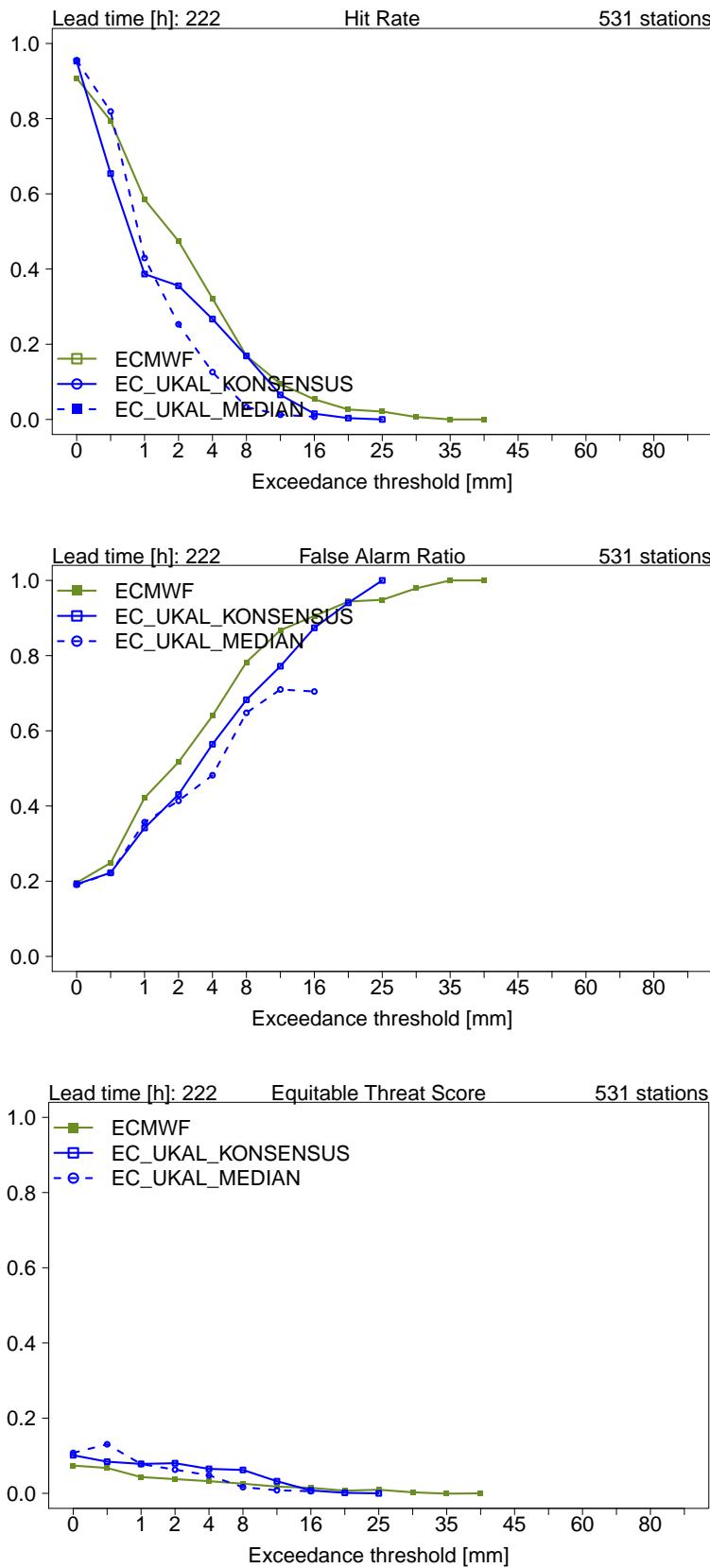




9.5 24h Precipitation

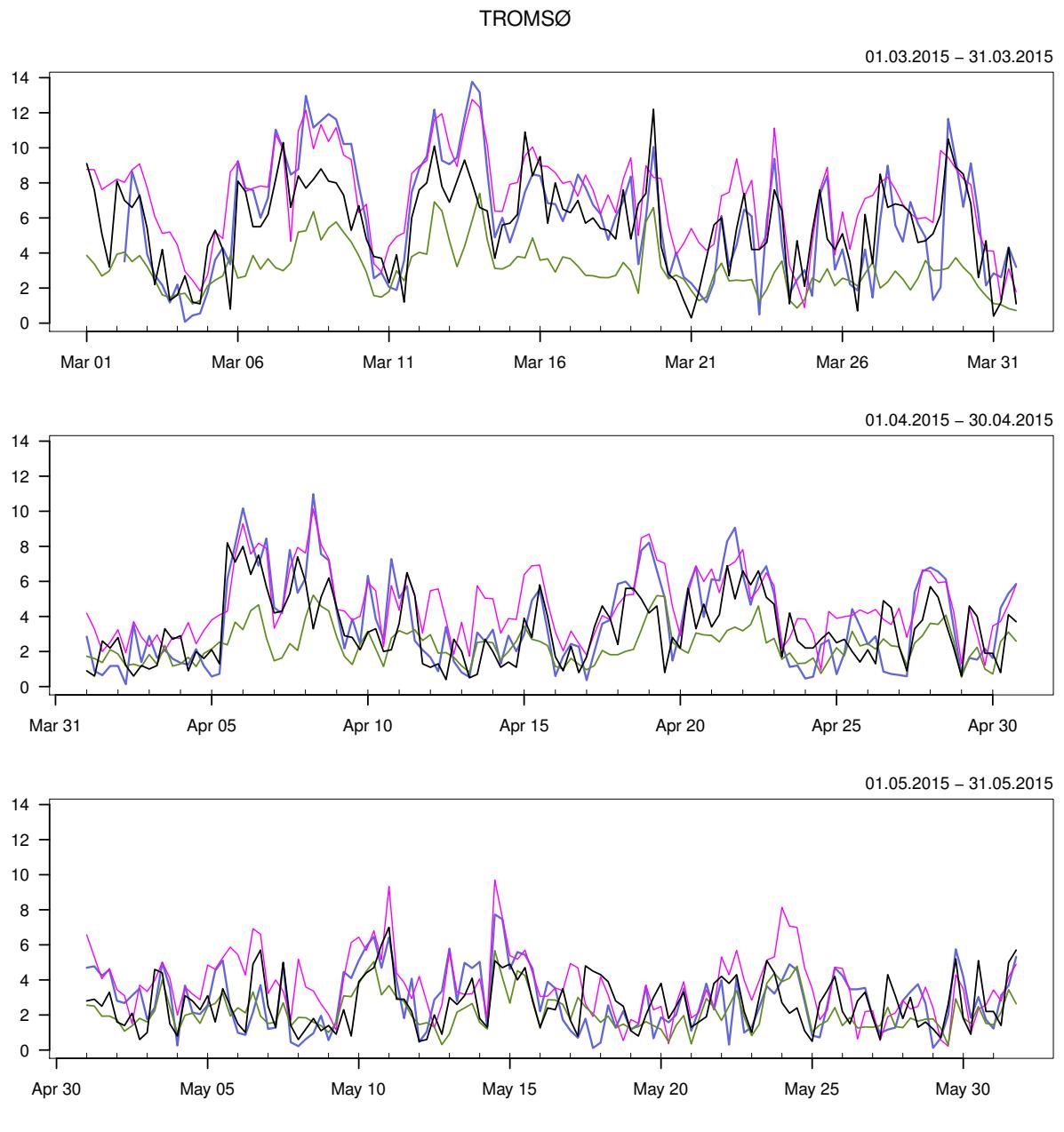




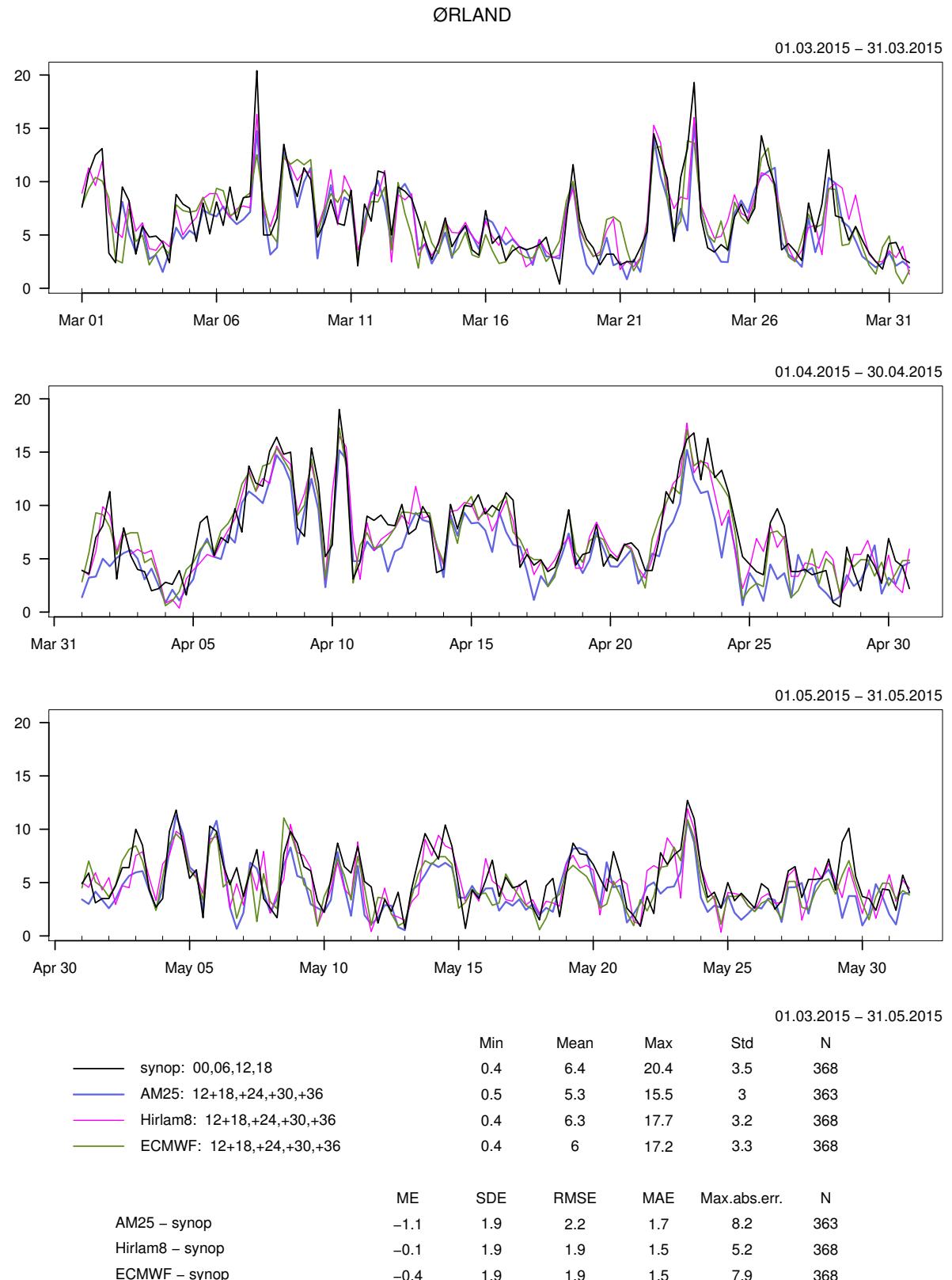


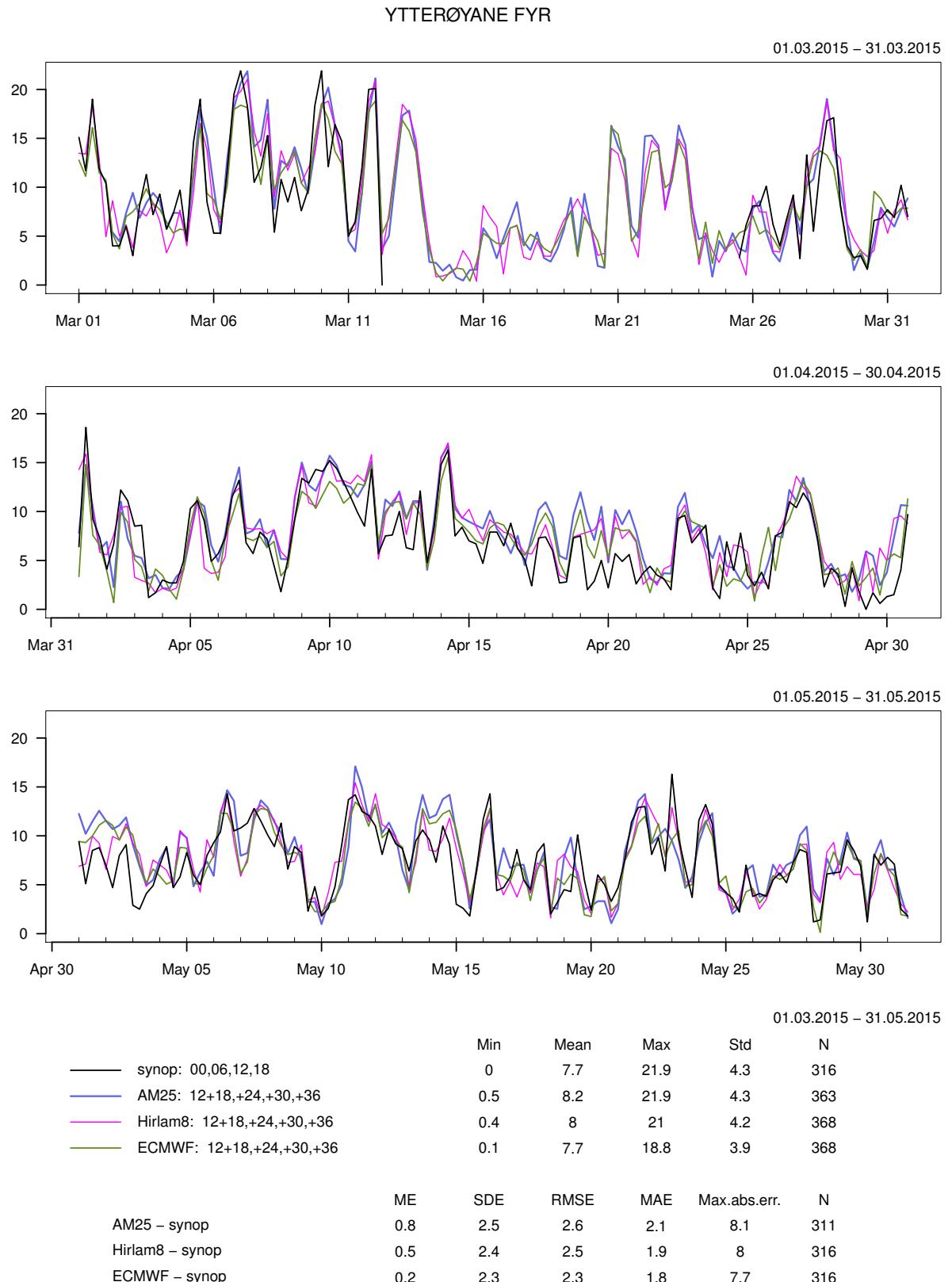
10 Appendix

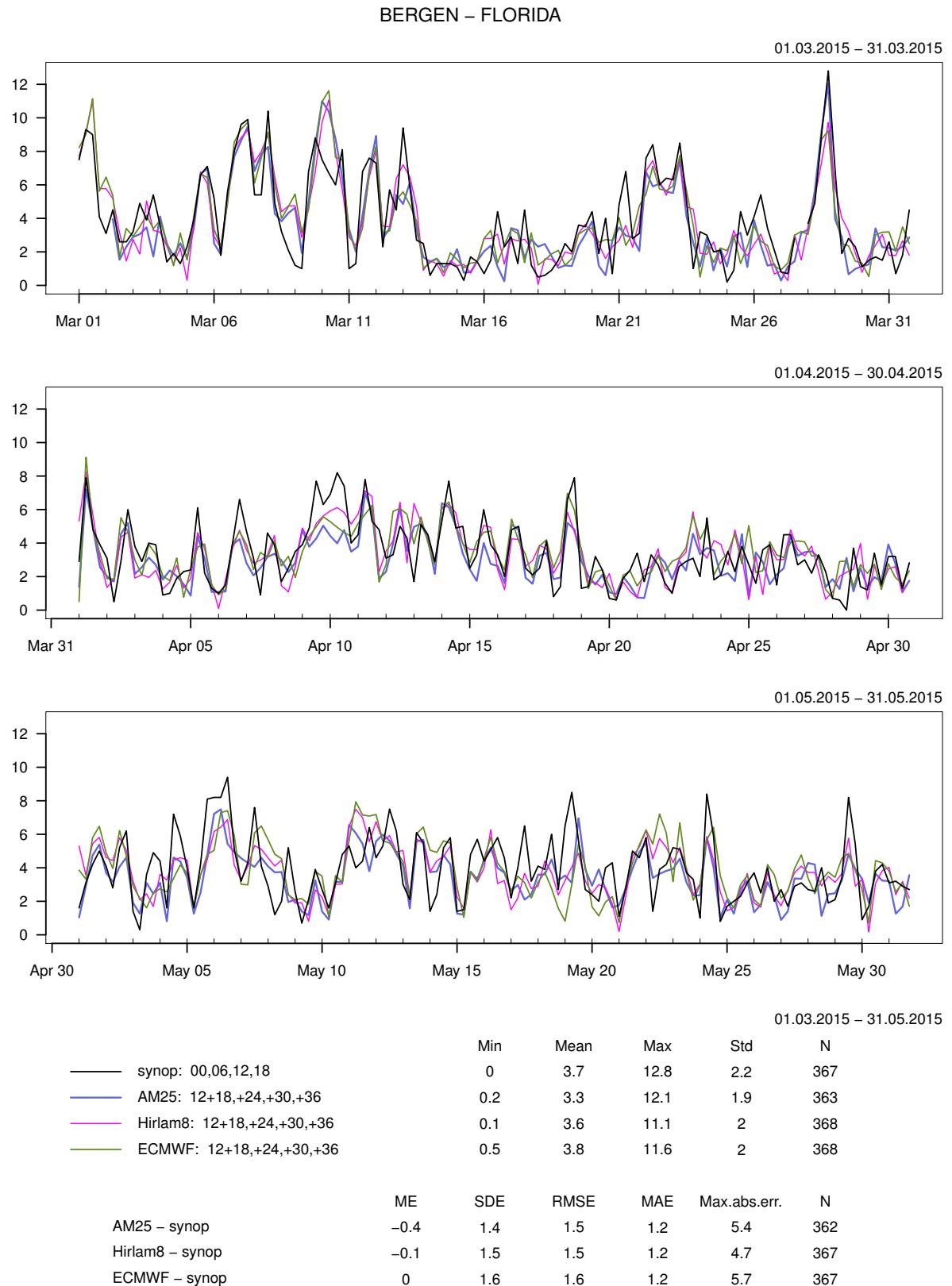
10.1 10m Wind speed

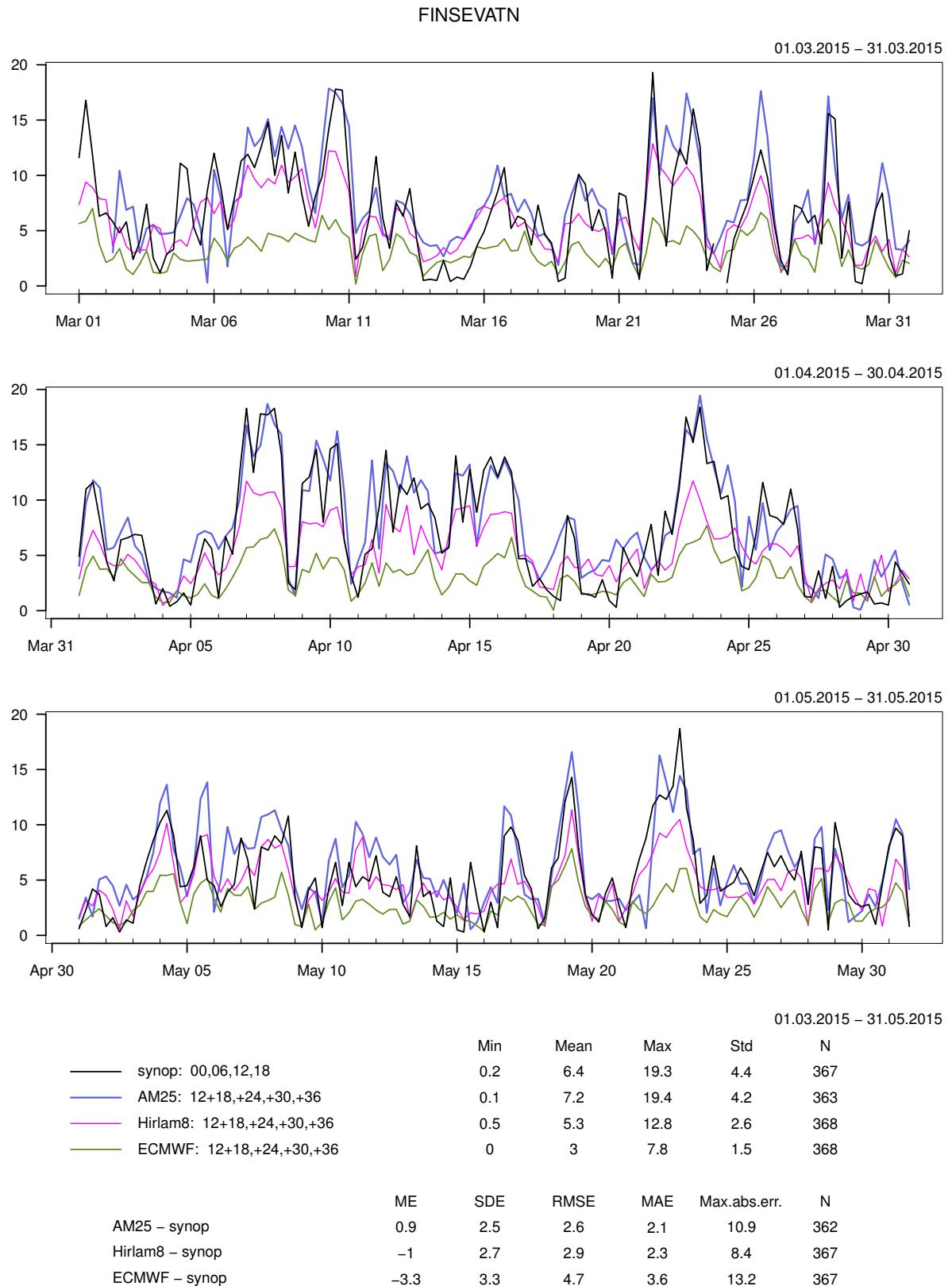


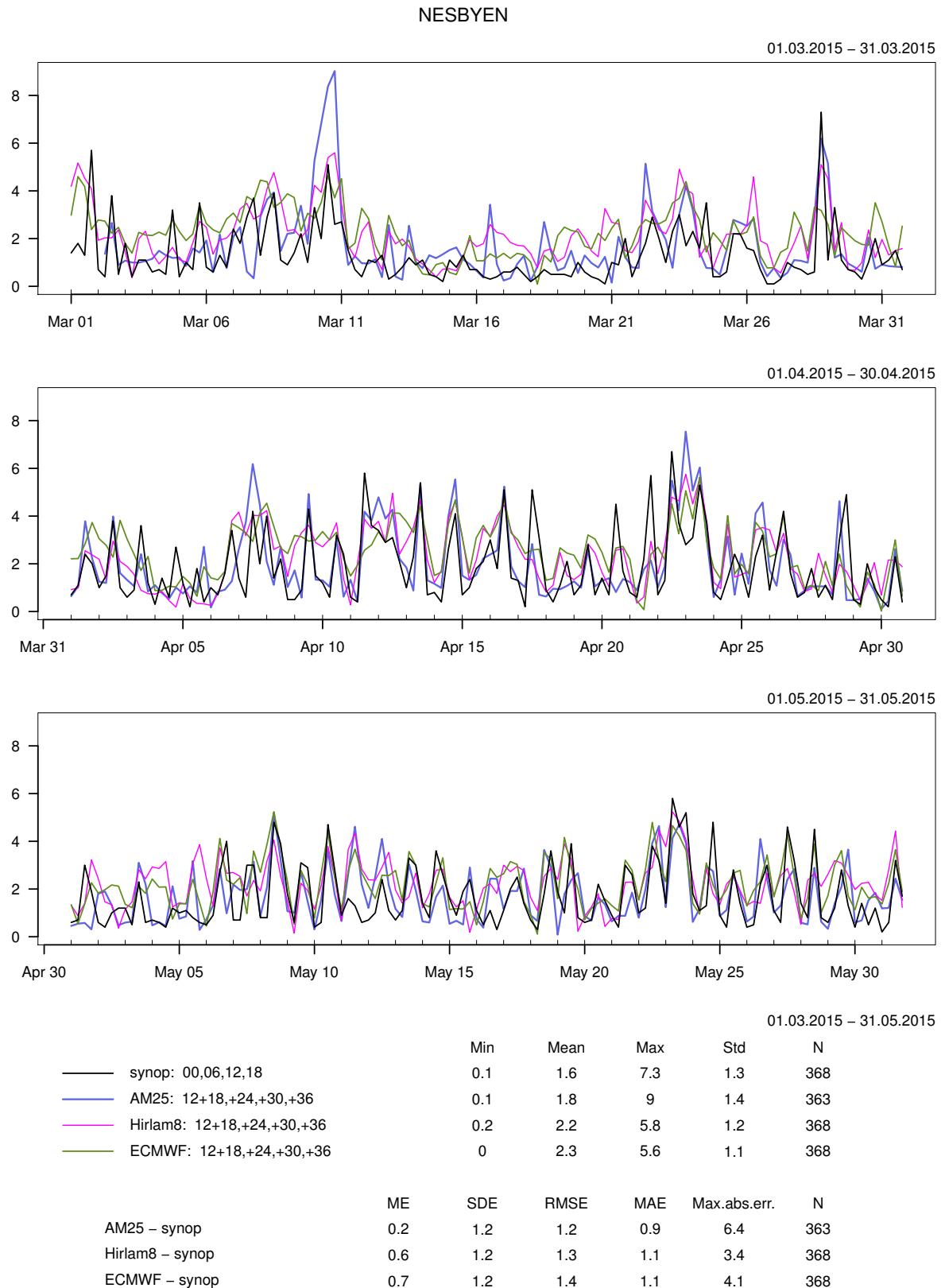
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	0.3	3.8	12.2	2.4	368
AM25: 12+18,+24,+30,+36	0.1	4.2	13.8	2.9	363
Hirlam8: 12+18,+24,+30,+36	0.2	5.2	12.8	2.6	368
ECMWF: 12+18,+24,+30,+36	0.3	2.5	7.4	1.2	368
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err.
AM25 – synop	0.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	7.7
Hirlam8 – synop	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	7.8
ECMWF – synop	-1.3	1.8	2.3	1.7	7.4
					N

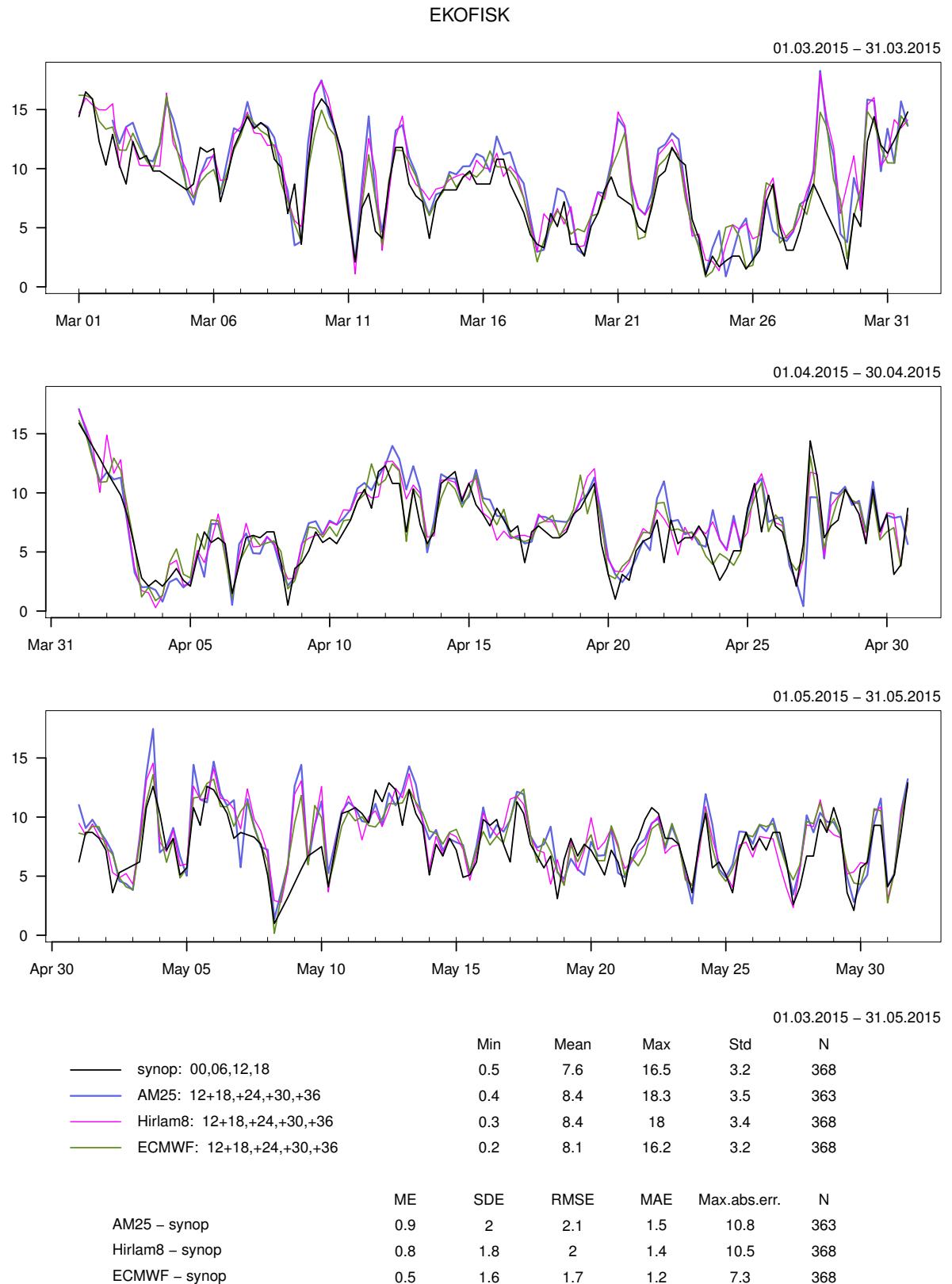


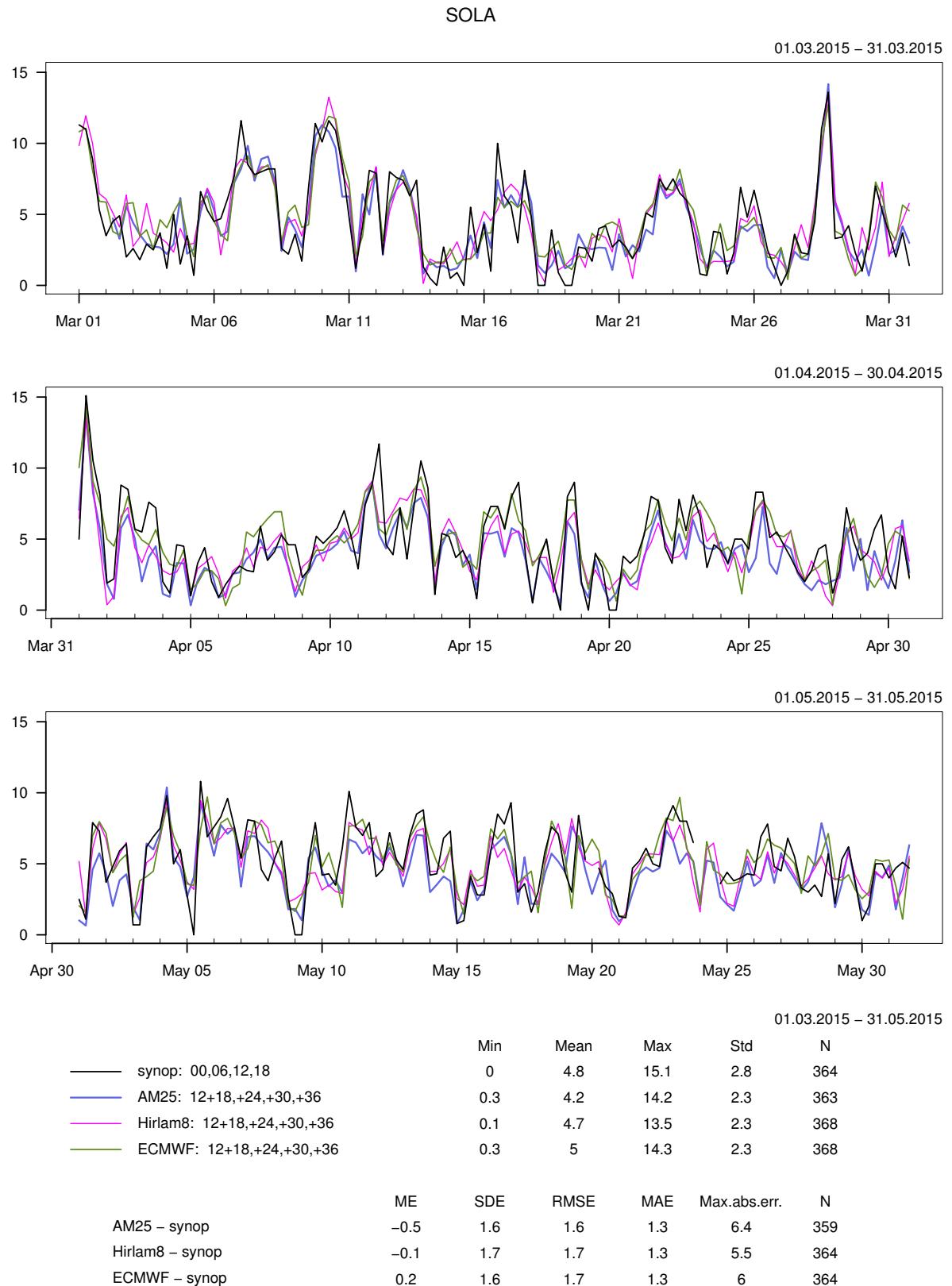


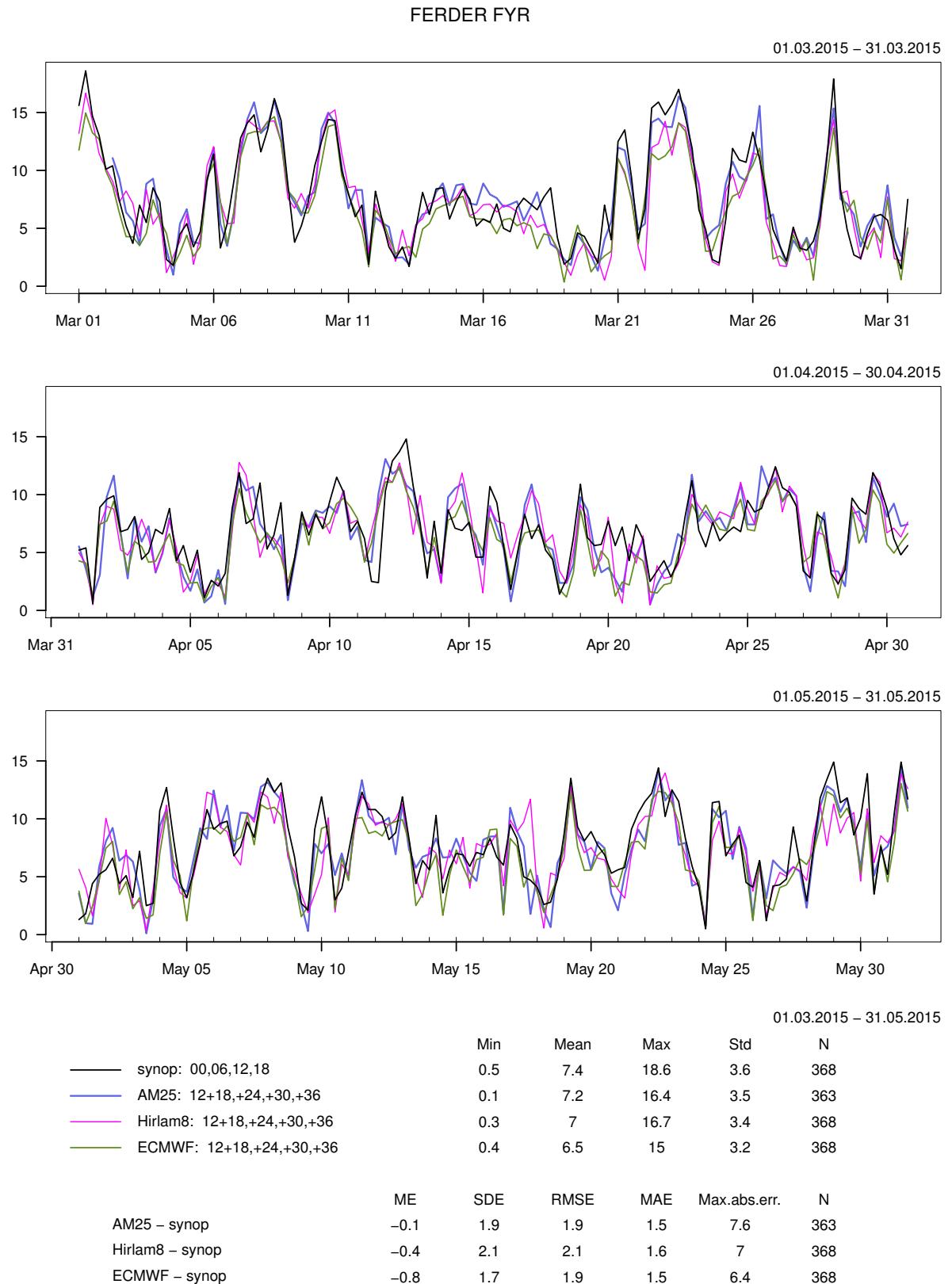






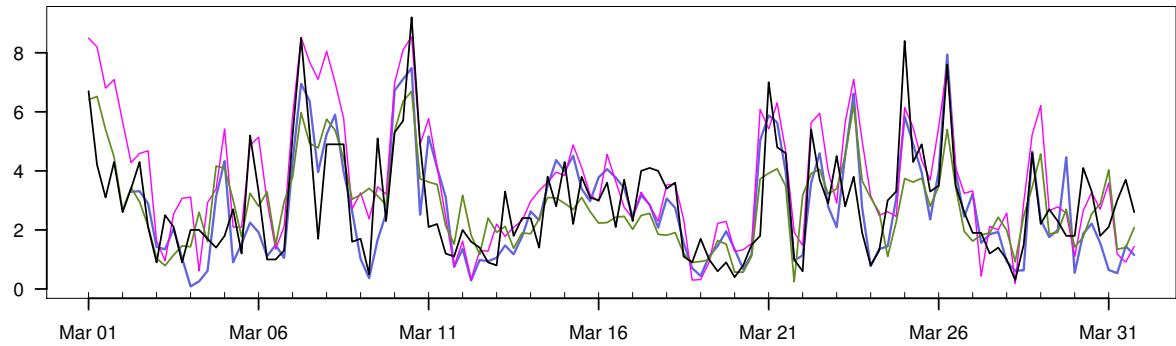




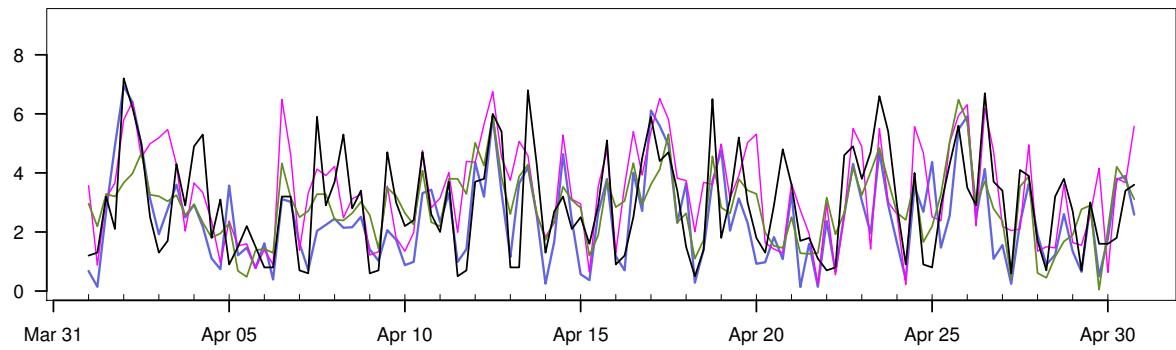


OSLO – BLINDERN

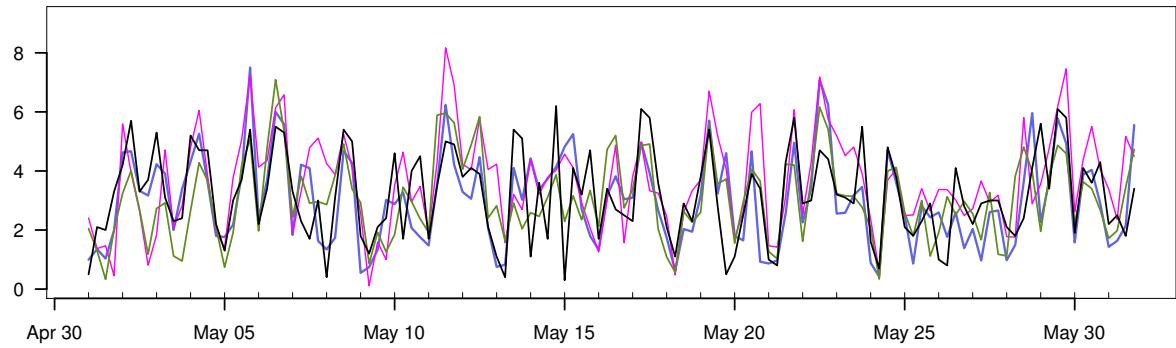
01.03.2015 – 31.03.2015



01.04.2015 – 30.04.2015



01.05.2015 – 31.05.2015

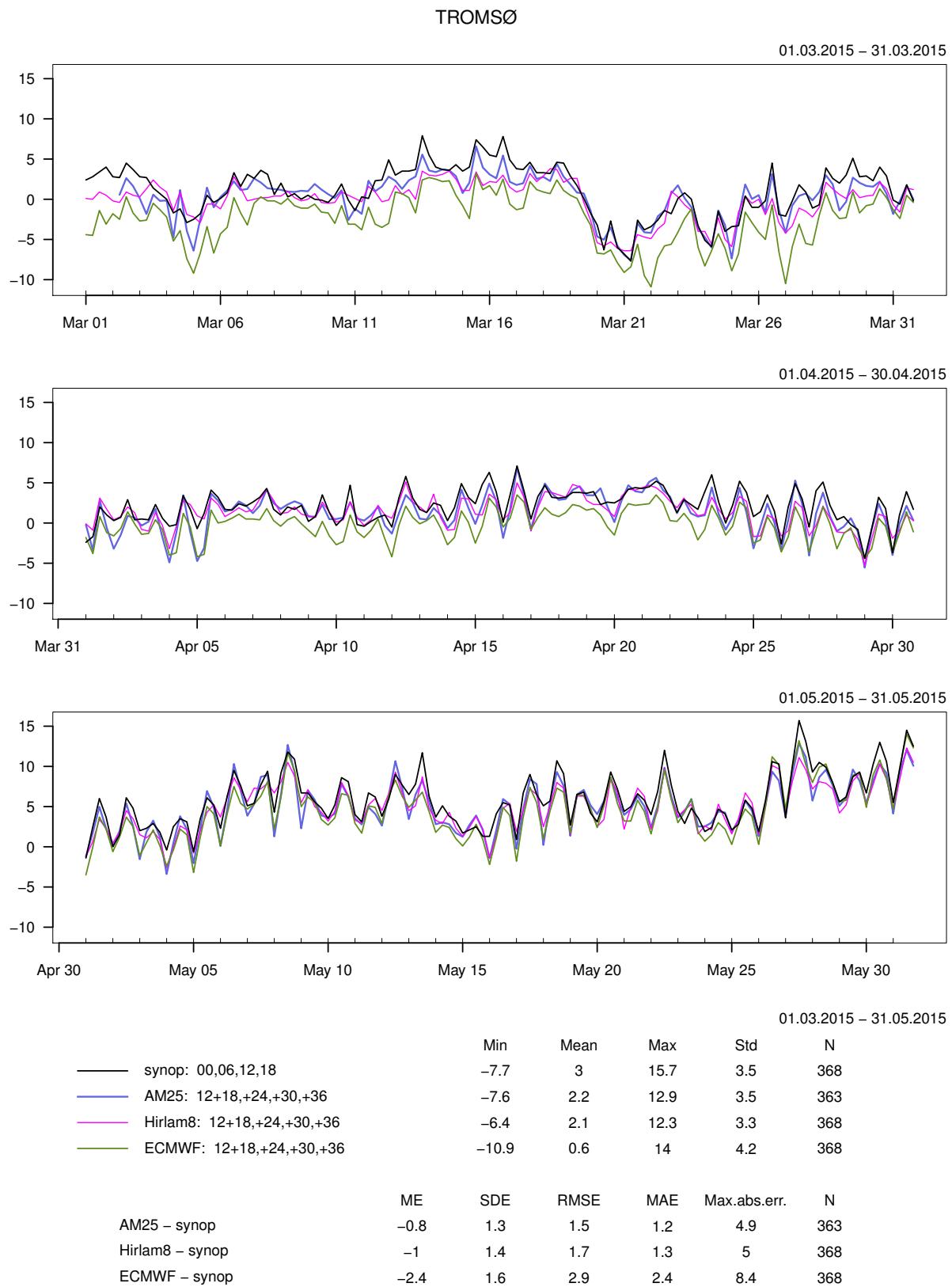


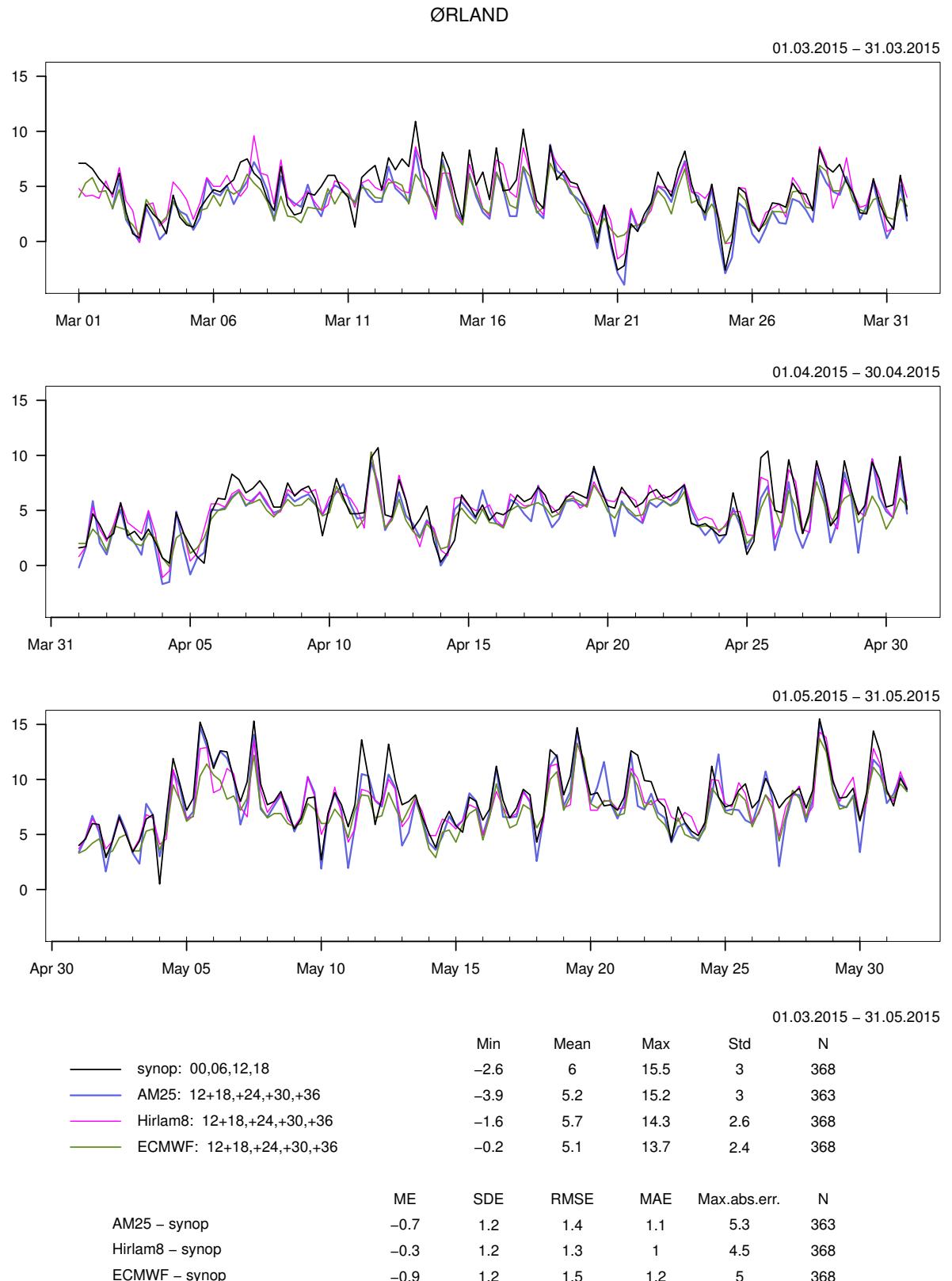
01.03.2015 – 31.05.2015

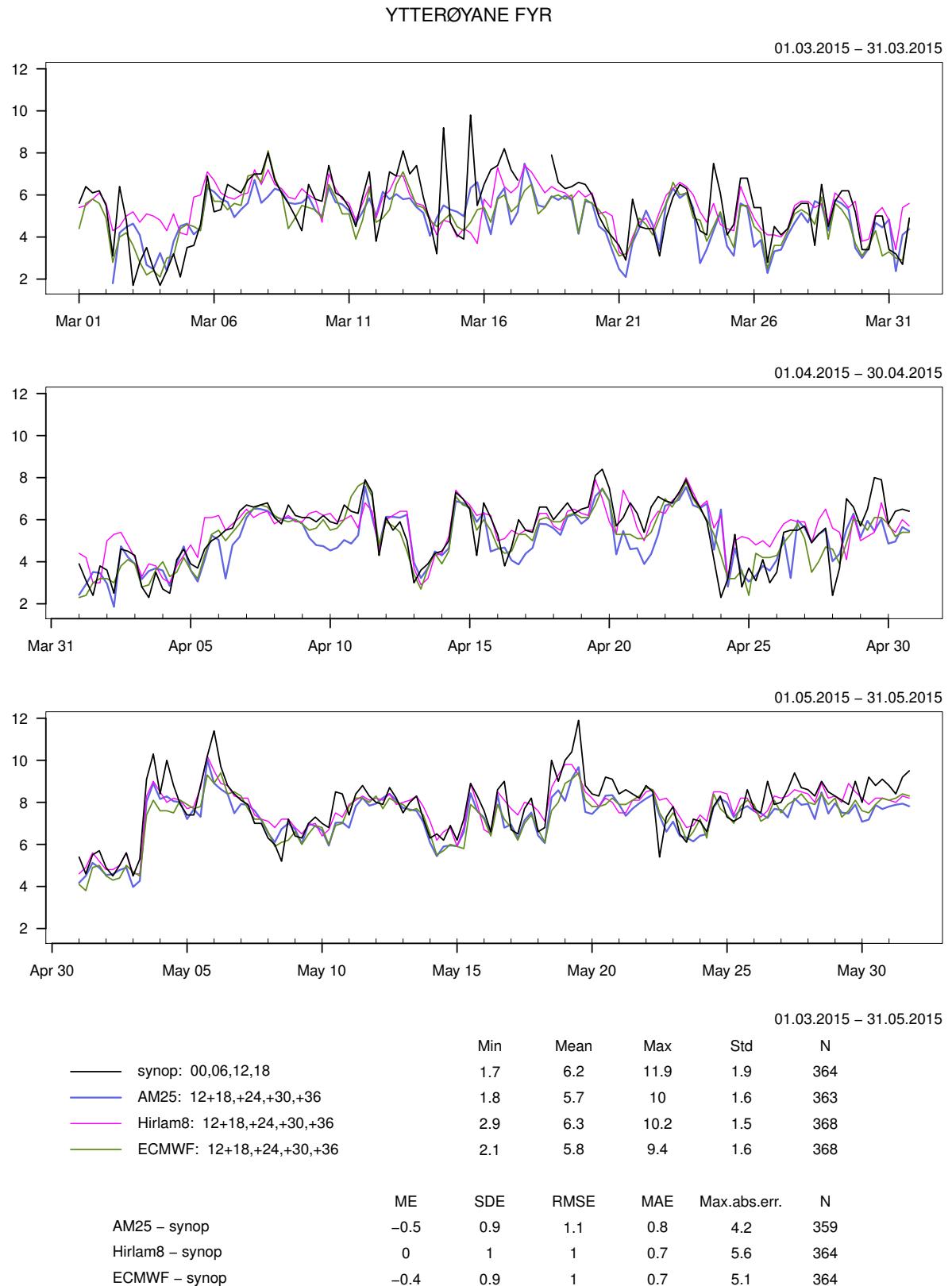
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	0.3	3	9.2	1.7	368
AM25: 12+18,+24,+30,+36	0.1	2.7	7.9	1.6	363
Hirlam8: 12+18,+24,+30,+36	0.1	3.5	8.5	1.8	368
ECMWF: 12+18,+24,+30,+36	0	2.9	7.1	1.3	368

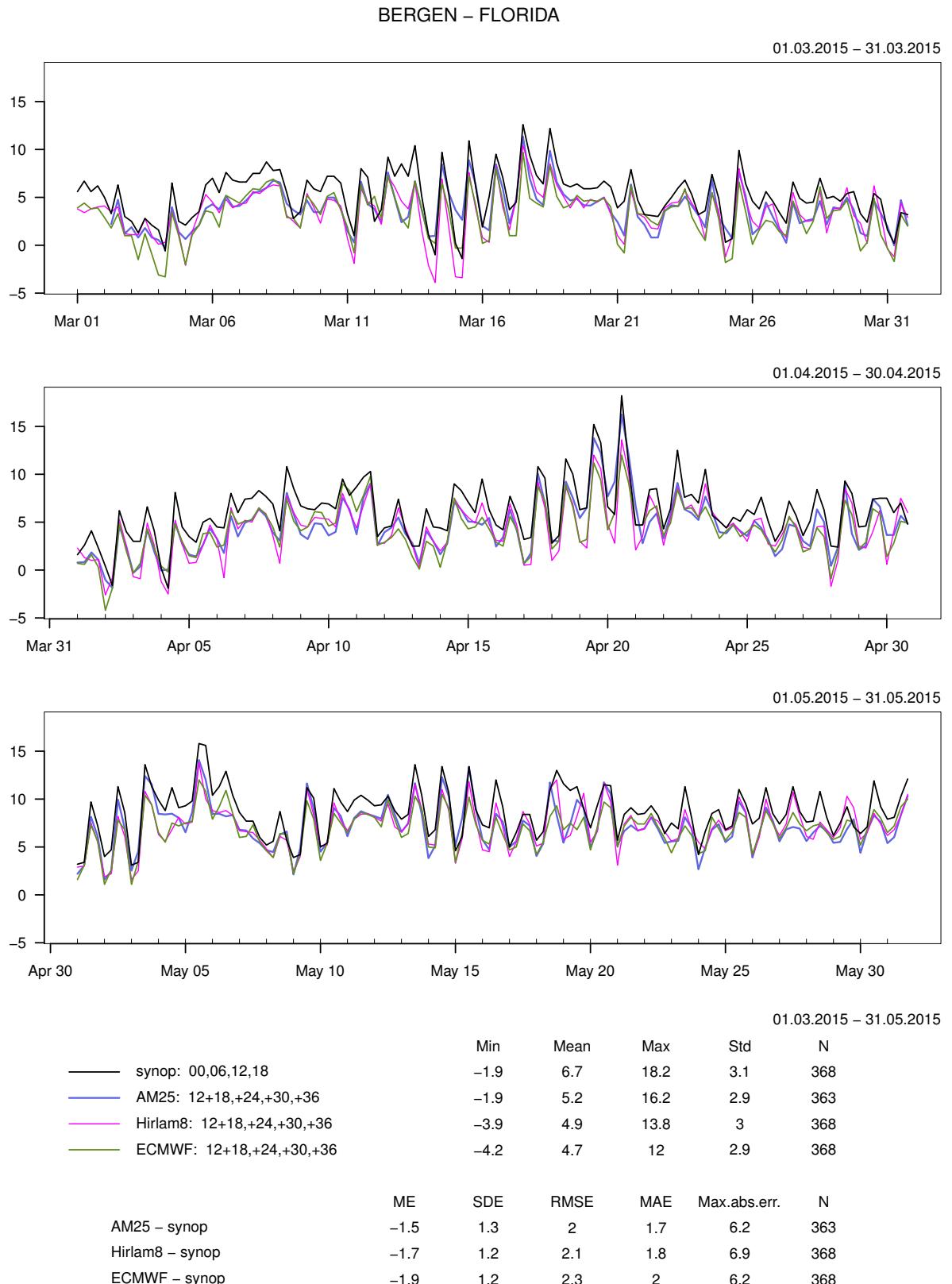
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err.	N
AM25 – synop	-0.3	1.3	1.4	1	4.5	363
Hirlam8 – synop	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	5.4	368
ECMWF – synop	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	4.7	368

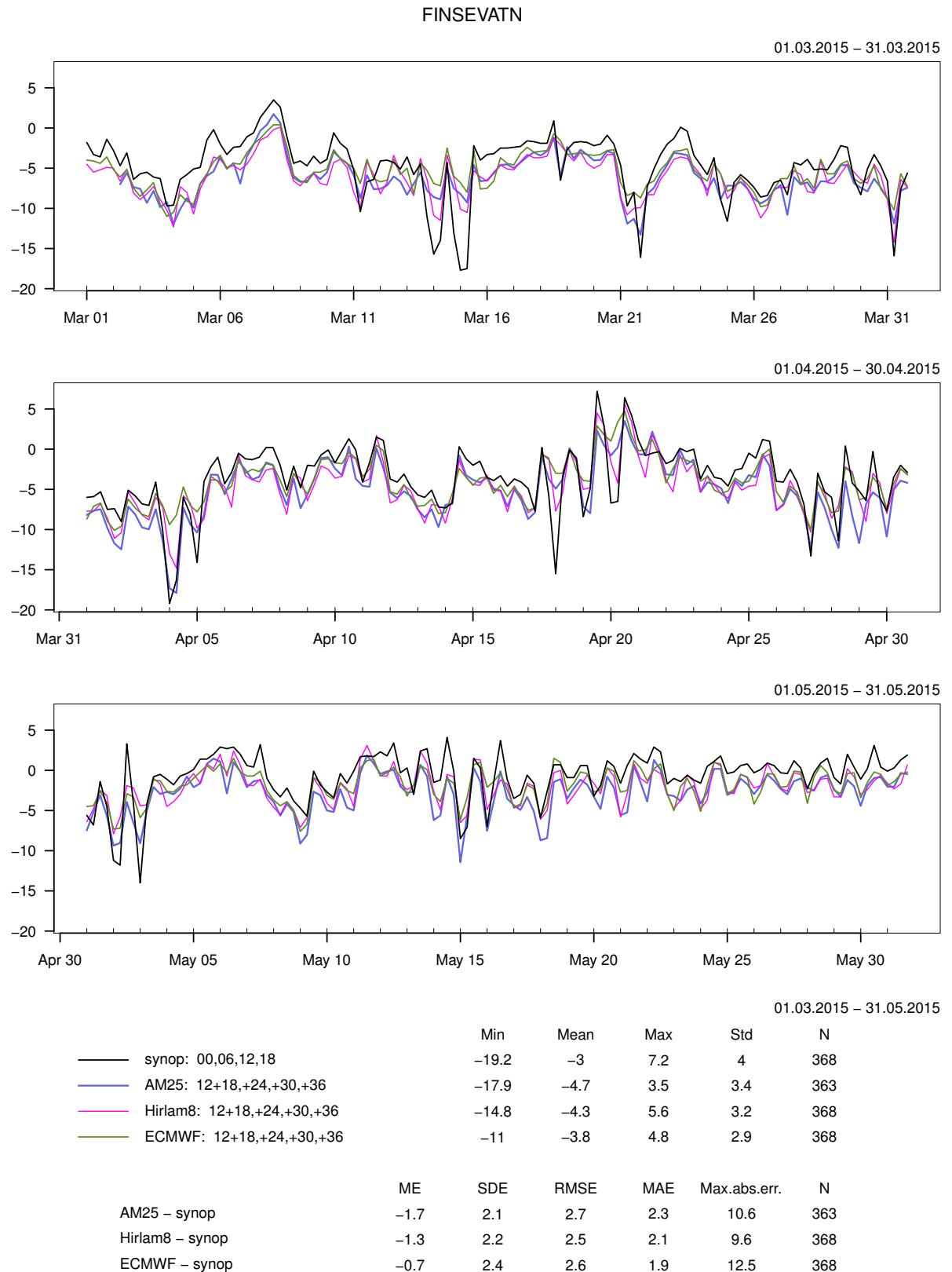
10.2 Temperature 2m

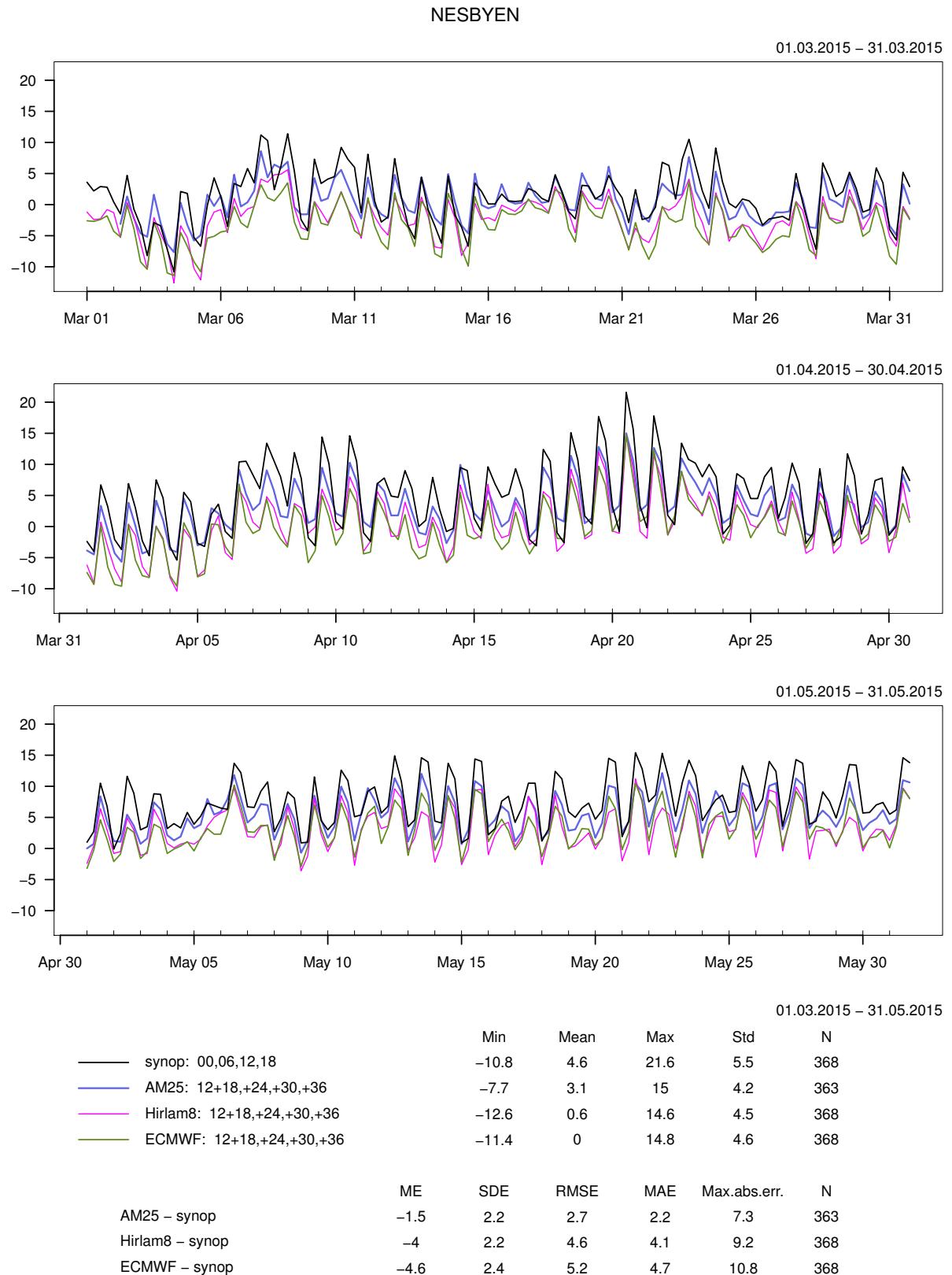


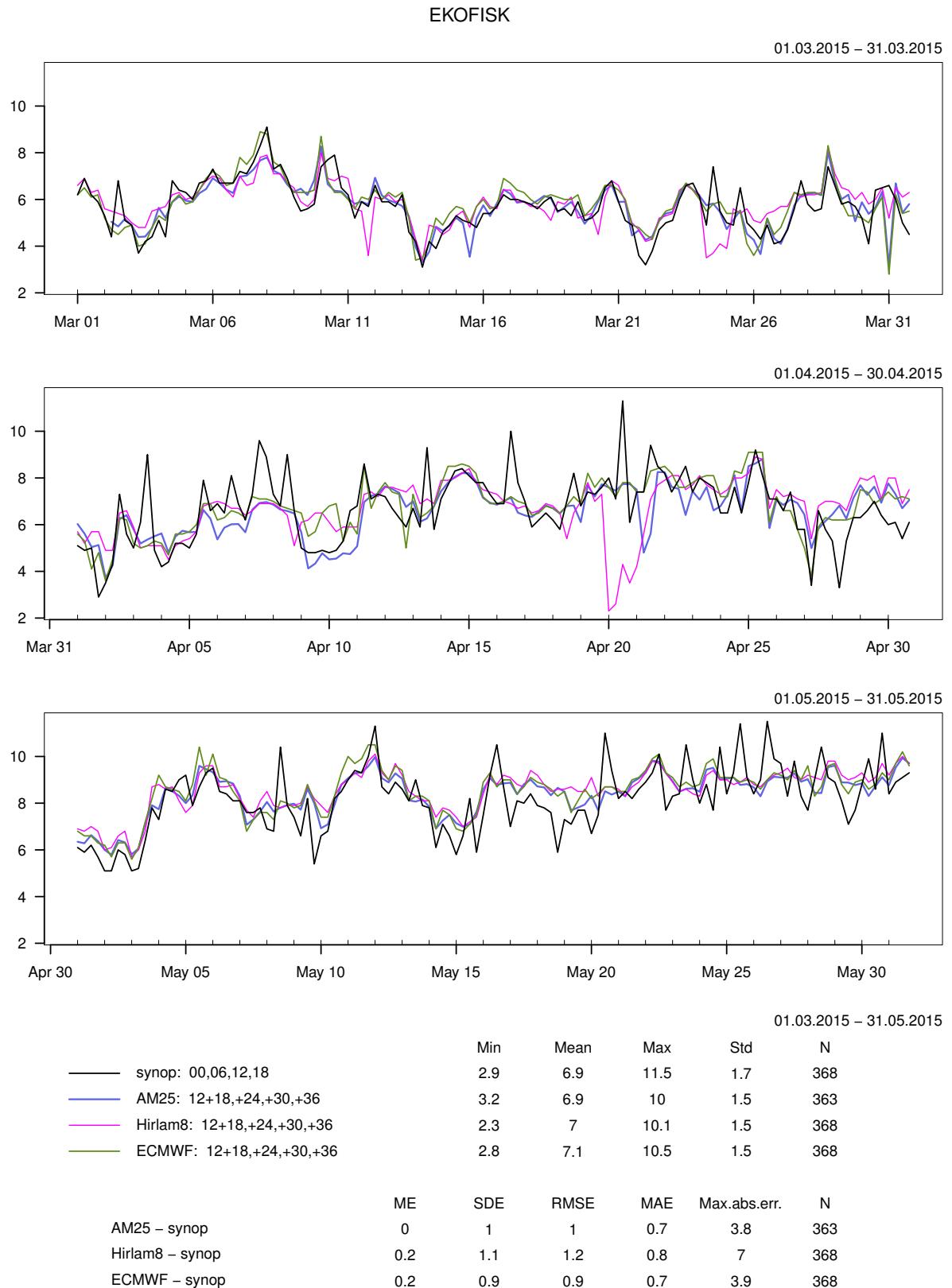


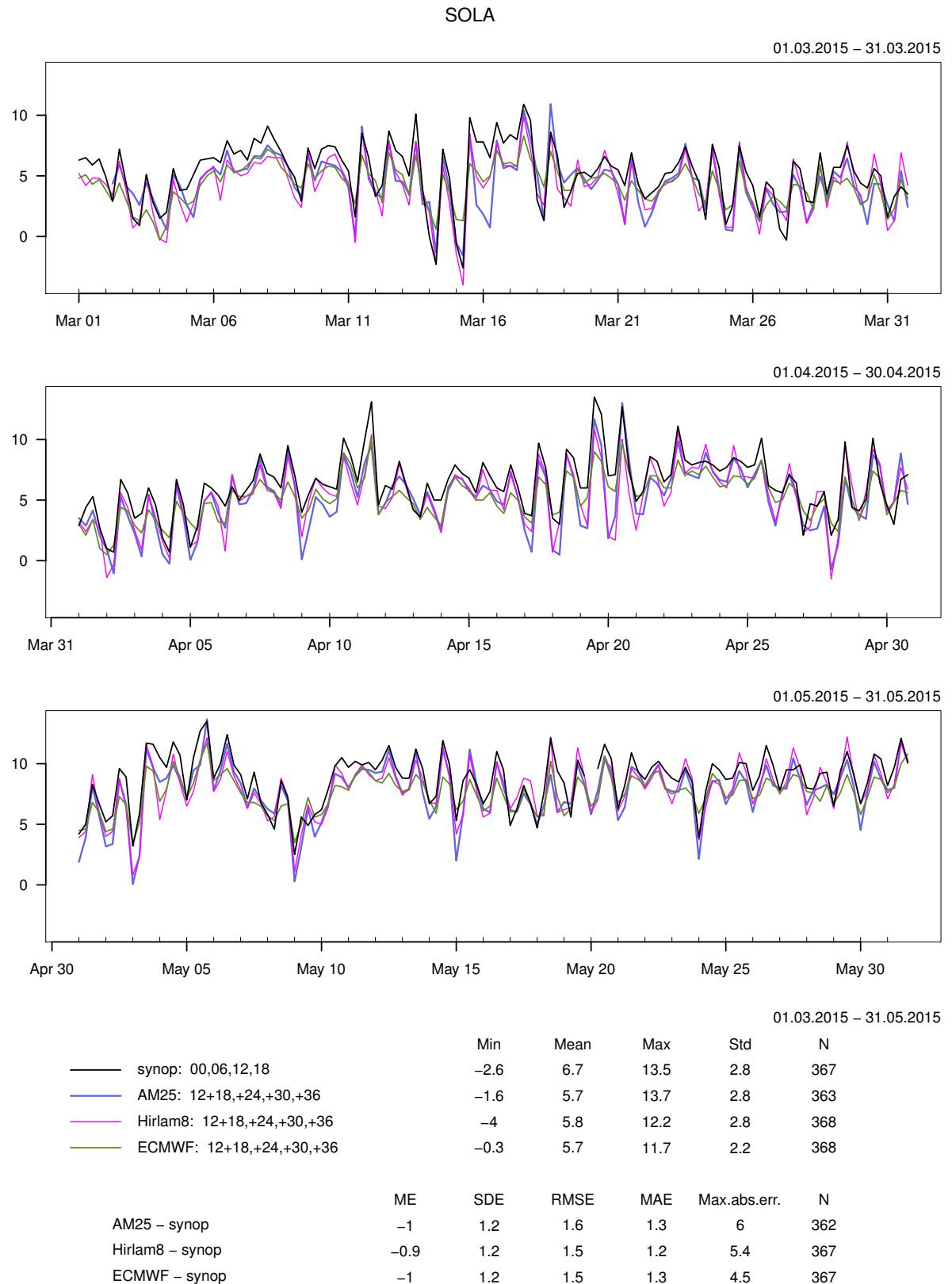


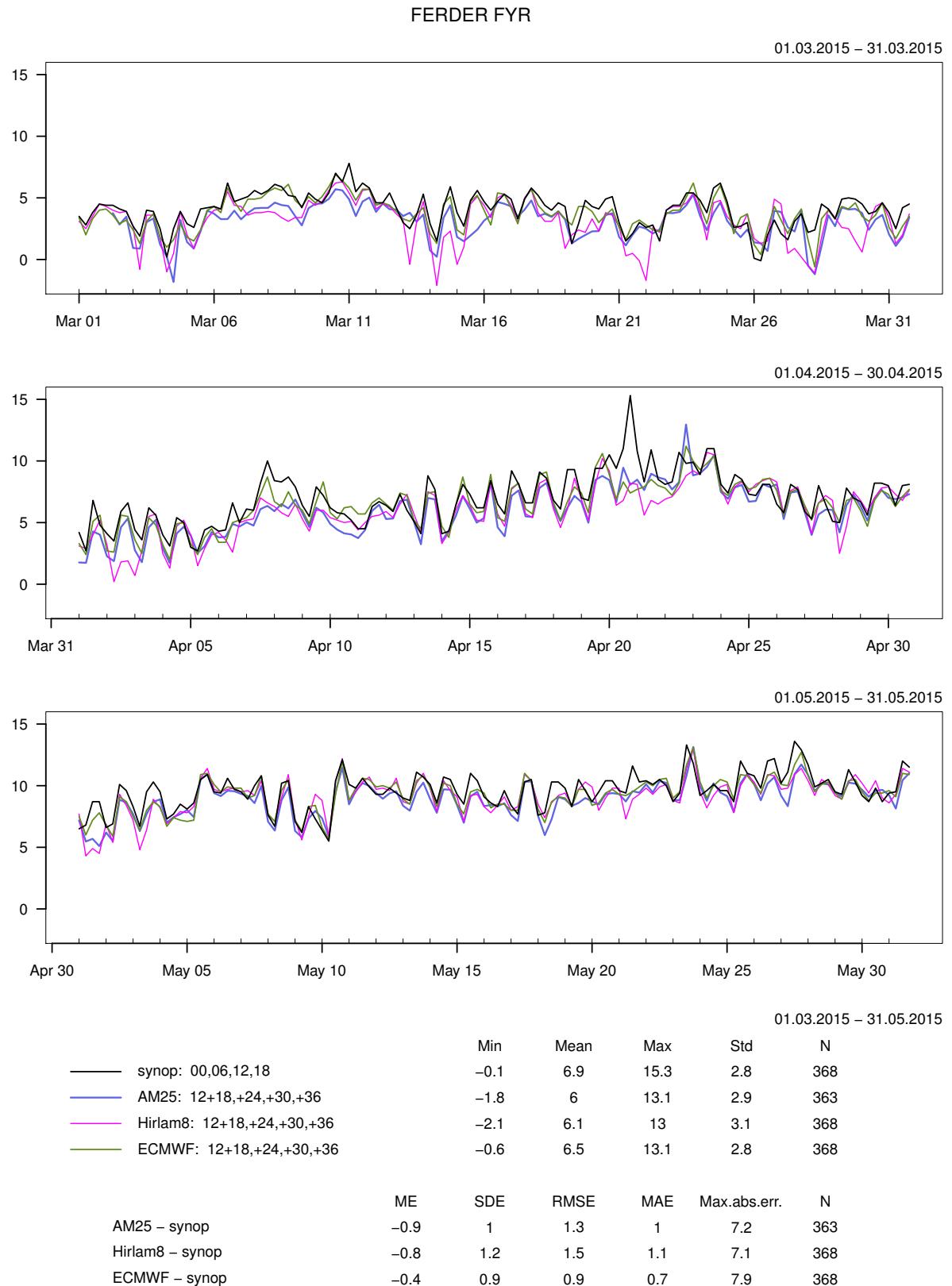


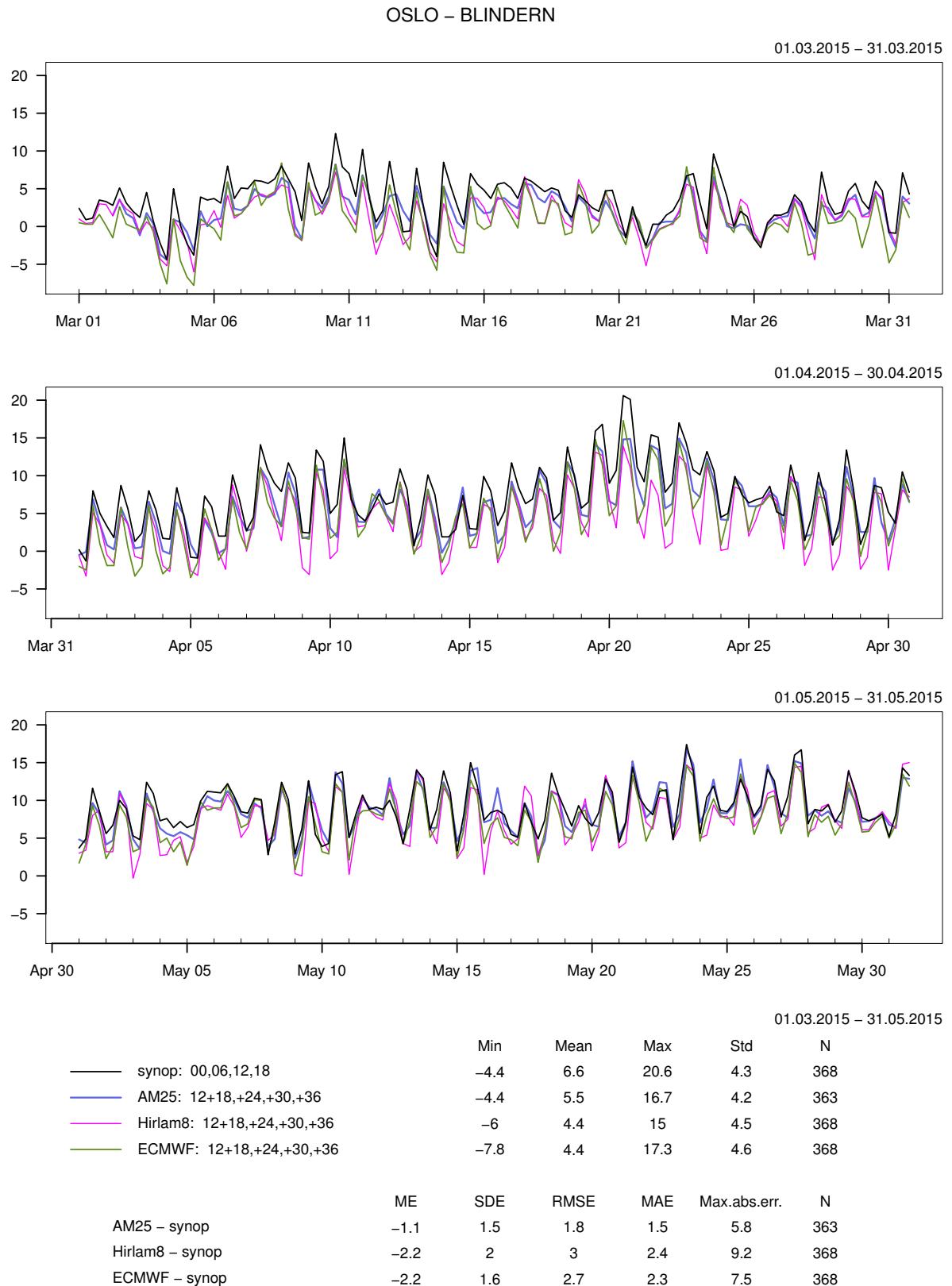




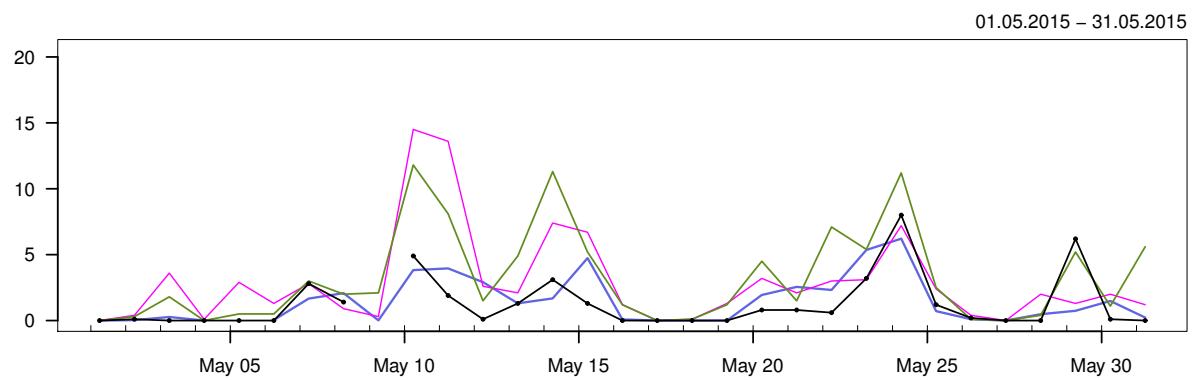
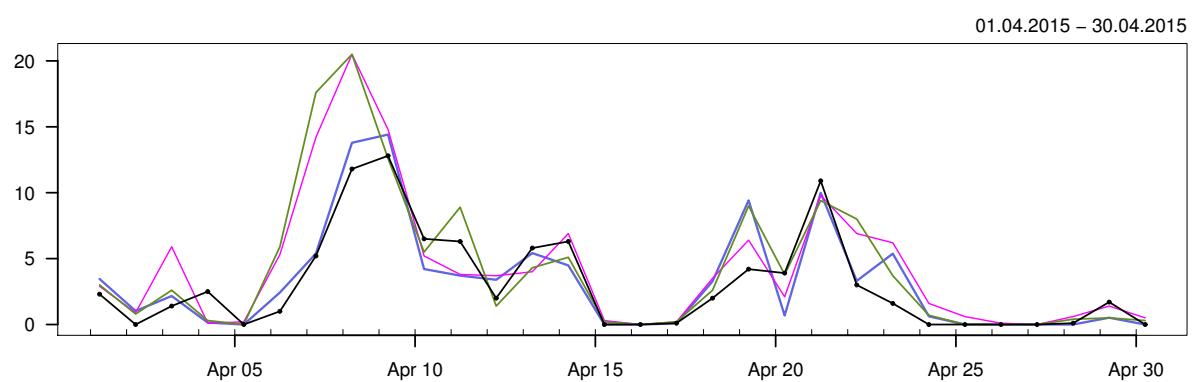
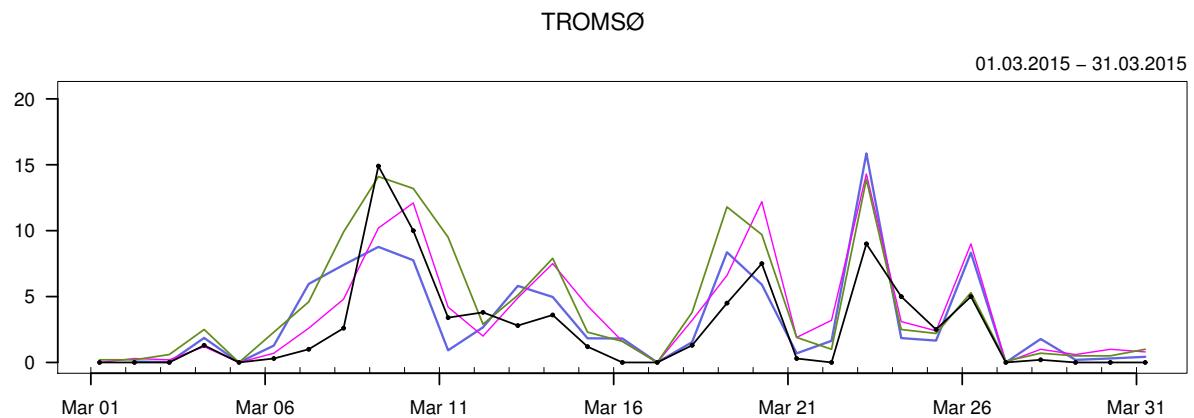








10.3 Daily precipitation



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N	
synop: 06	0	2.3	14.9	3.3	91	
AM25: 00+30	0	2.7	15.9	3.4	90	
Hirlam8: 00+30	0	3.6	20.5	4.2	92	
ECMWF: 00+30	0	3.9	20.5	4.5	92	
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err.	N
AM25 – synop	0.4	2	2.1	1.3	6.9	89
Hirlam8 – synop	1.4	2.6	3	1.9	11.7	91
ECMWF – synop	1.6	2.7	3.1	2	12.4	91

