

DTC/HMT Verification Overview

20 January 2010 Case Study

Ed Tollerud
for
DTC/HMT Team

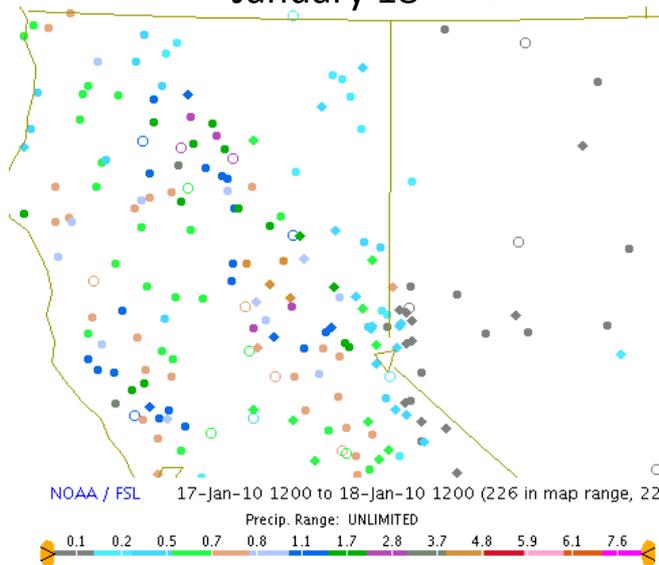


Telecon – 5 Feb 2010

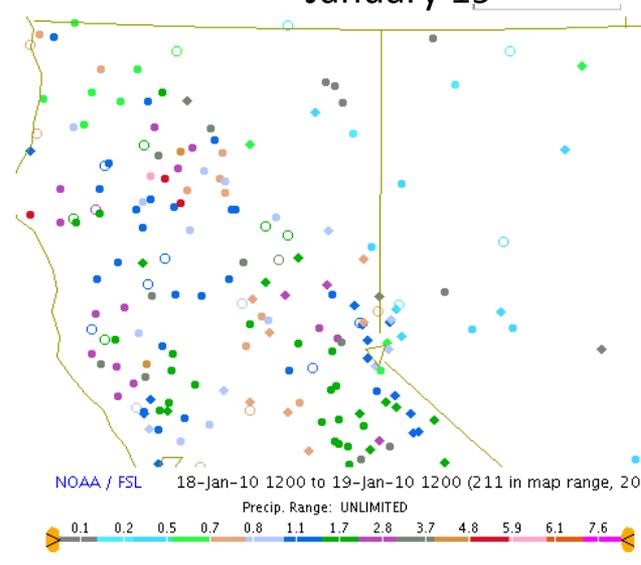


California rainfall, January 2010; a good week to be in Atlanta

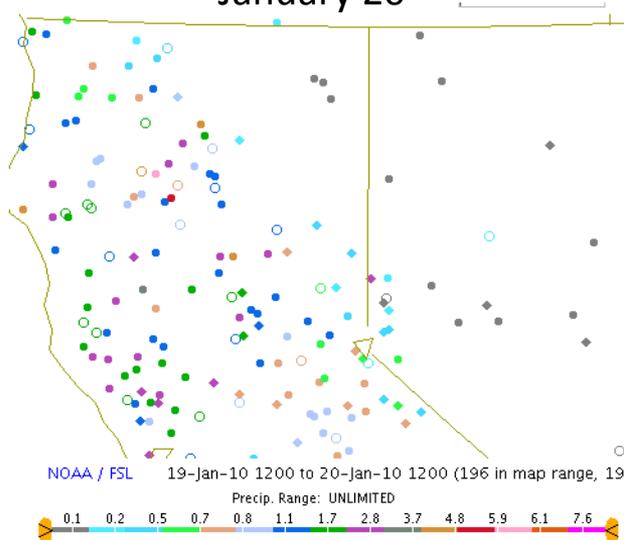
January 18



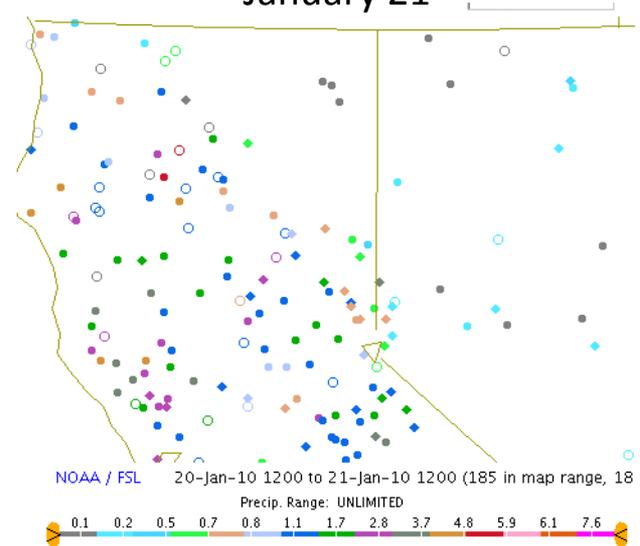
January 19



January 20



January 21



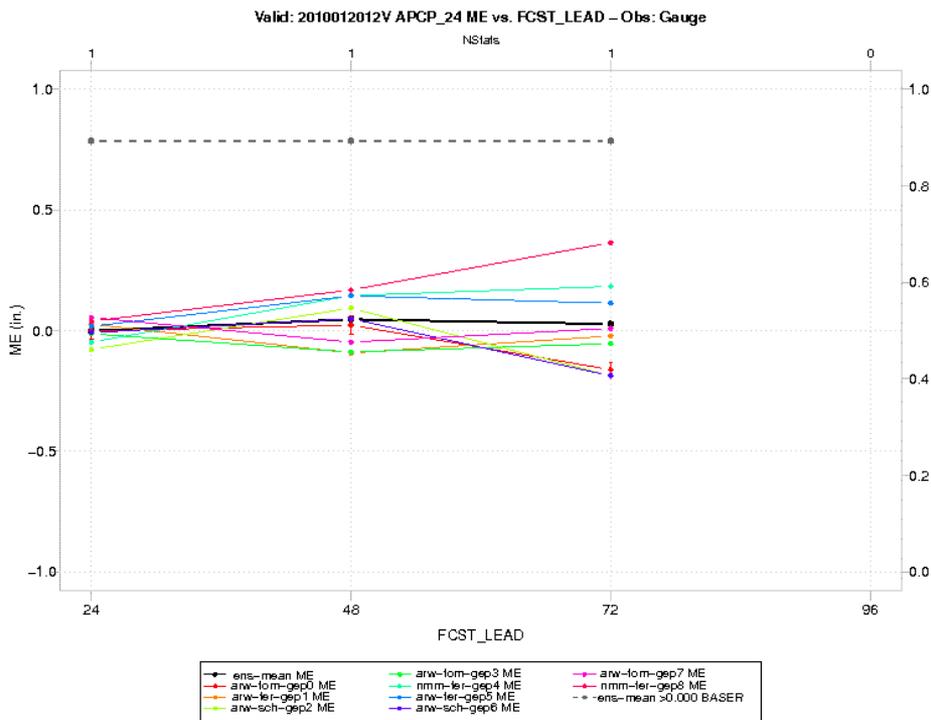
What is impact of verification dataset choices?

Do NMM runs have different bias characteristics?

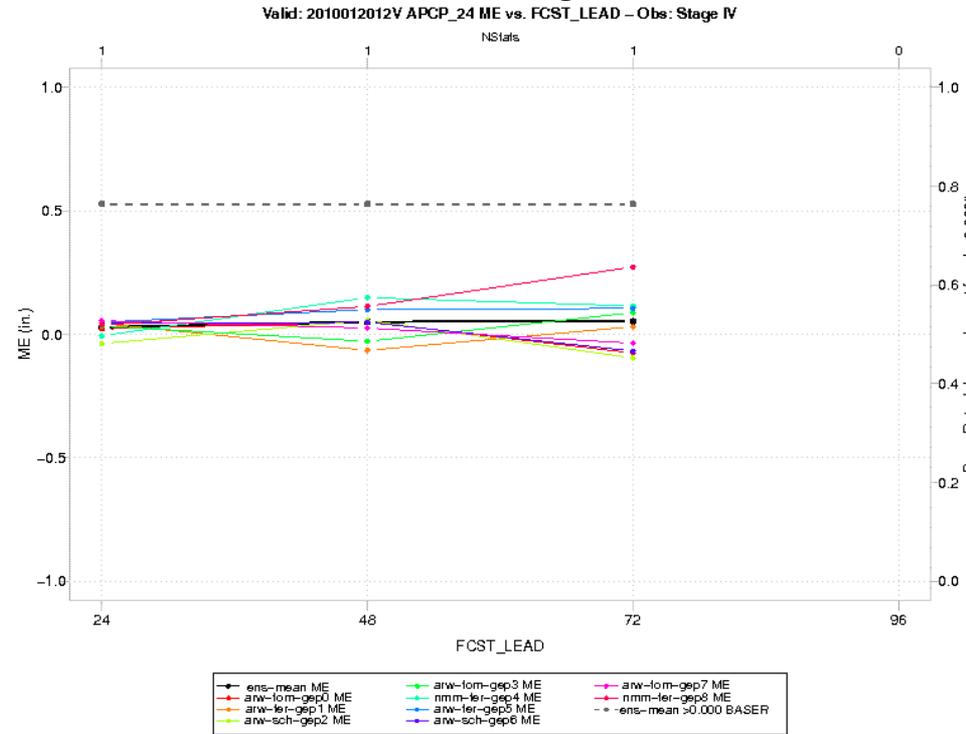
Mean error (estimate of bias)

Valid time: 1200 UTC 1/20/2010

Verification data: gages



Verification data: Stage IV



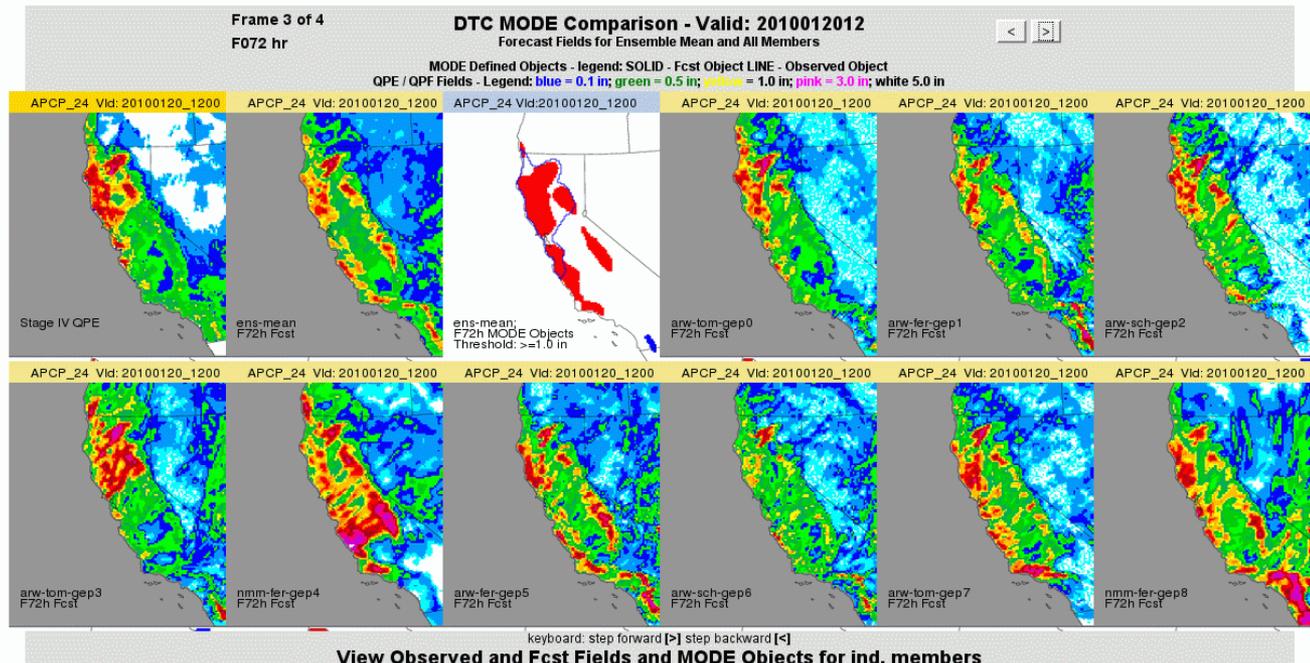
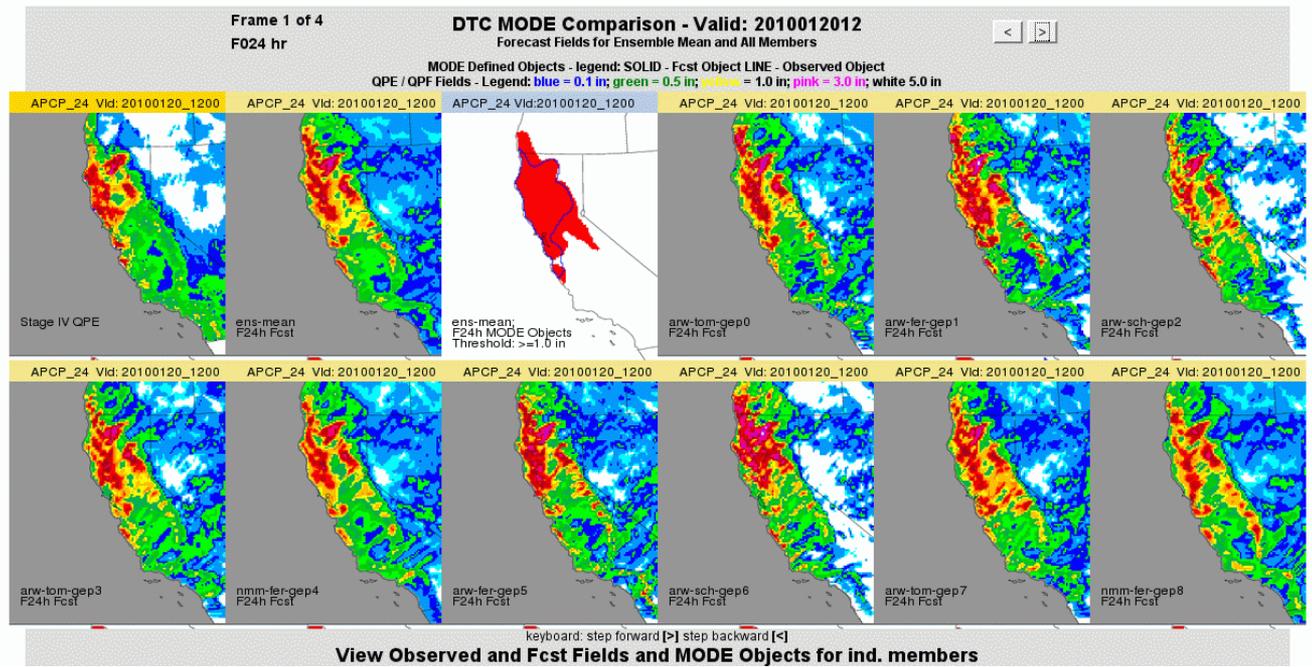
Impact of lead time
on precipitation fields
of ensemble
members

24 h forecast >>>

Valid Time: 1200
 1/20/2010

Heavy precipitation
 24 h Stage IV

72 h forecast >>>



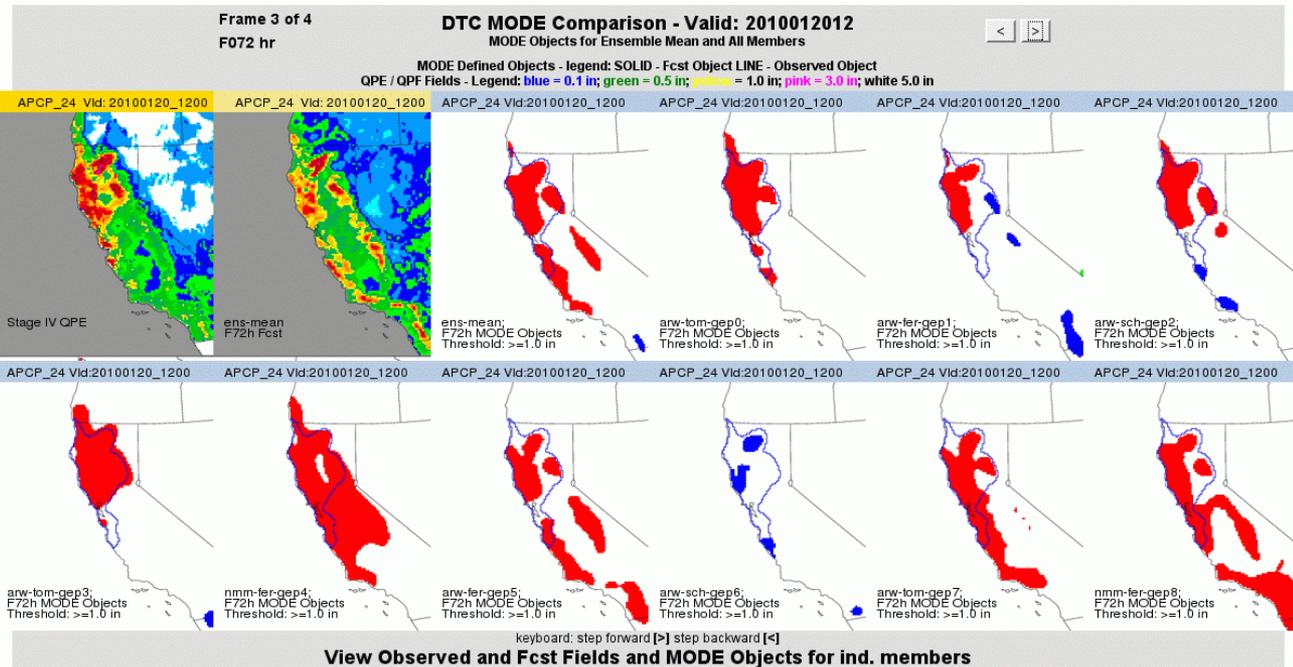
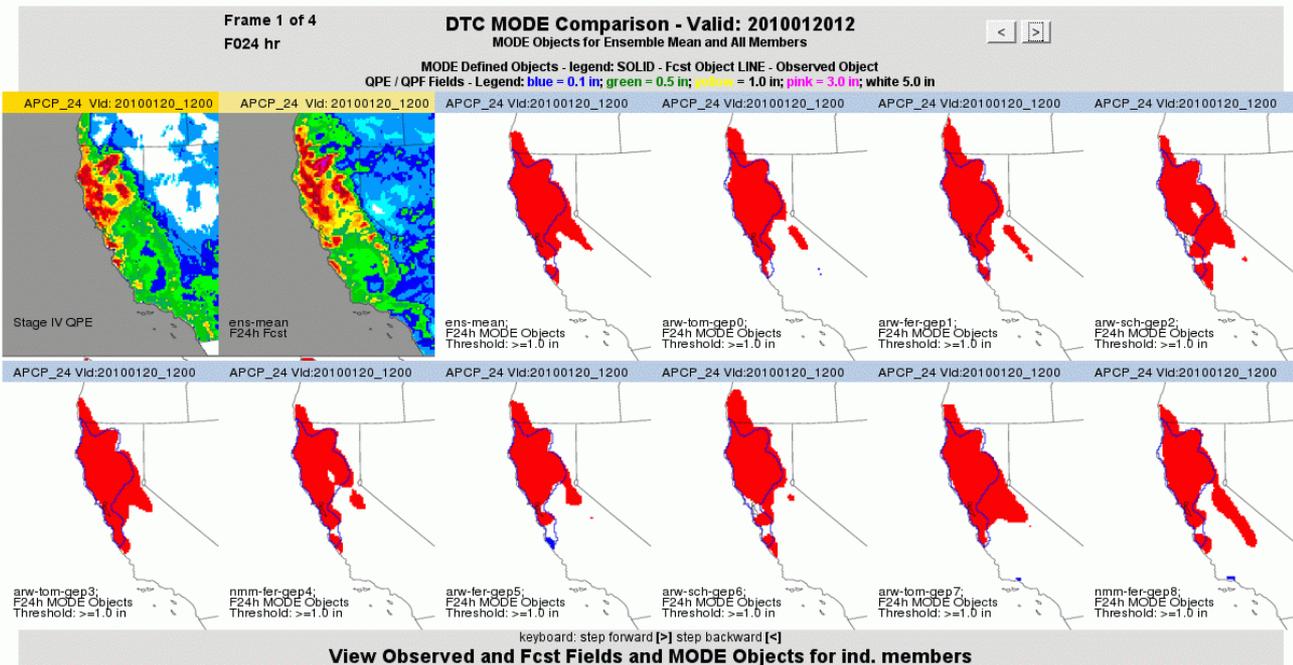
Impact of lead time
on verification
objects of ensemble
members

24 h forecast >>>

Valid Time: 1200
 1/20/2010

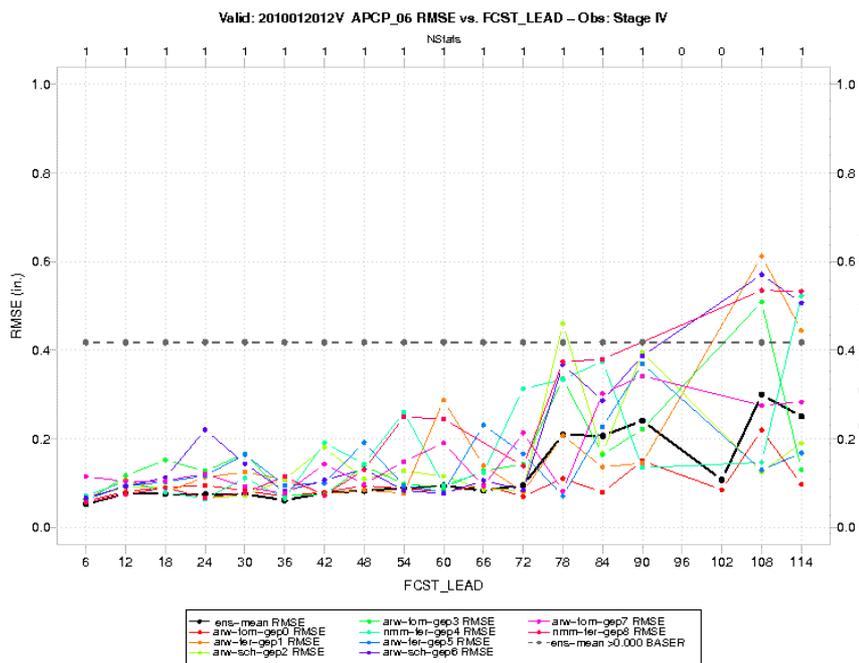
Heavy precipitation
 24 h Stage IV

72 h forecast >>>

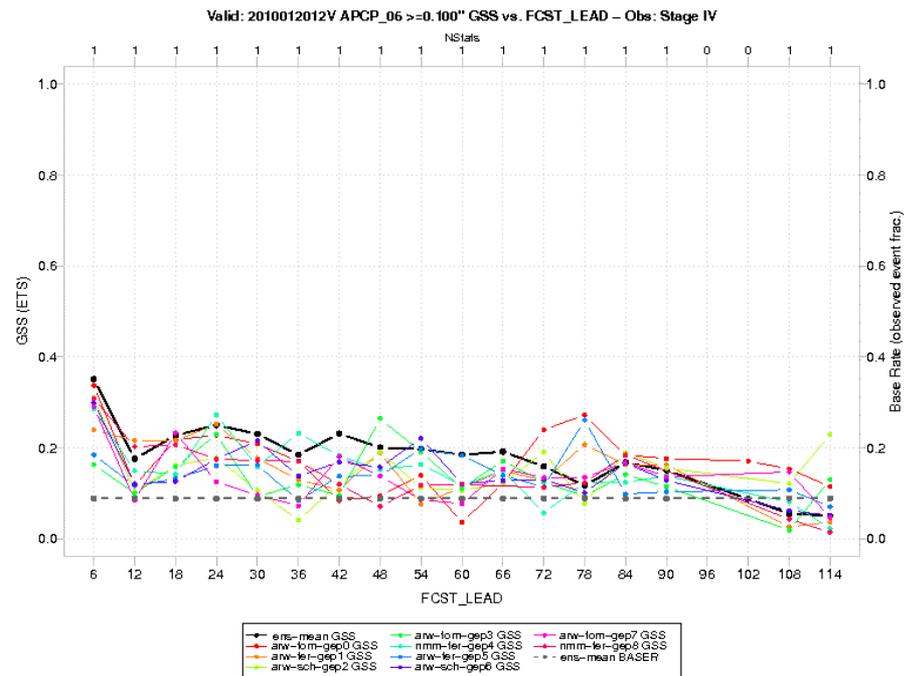


How does the ensemble mean perform as compared to individual ensemble members?

RMSE

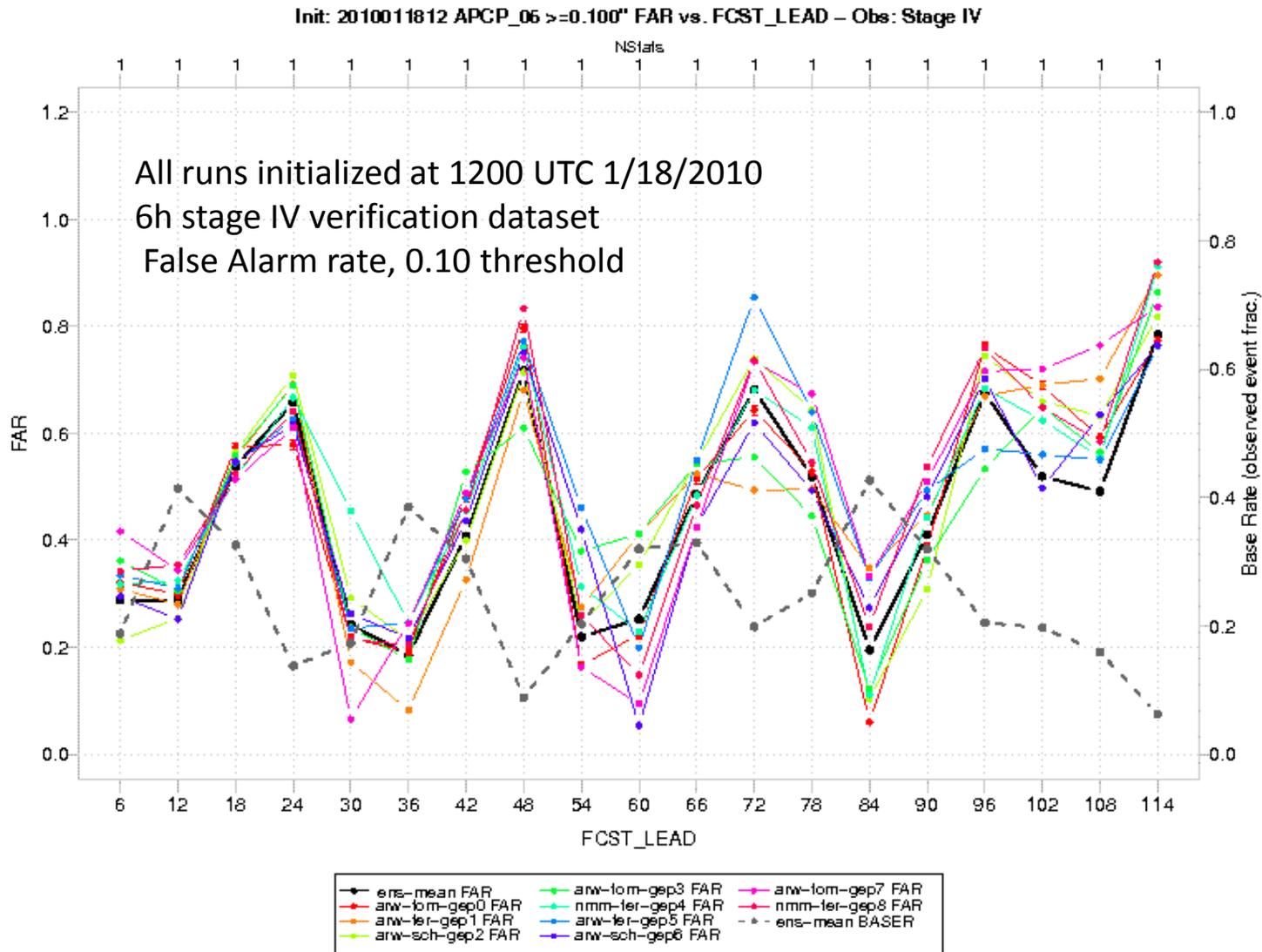


GSS (ETS)



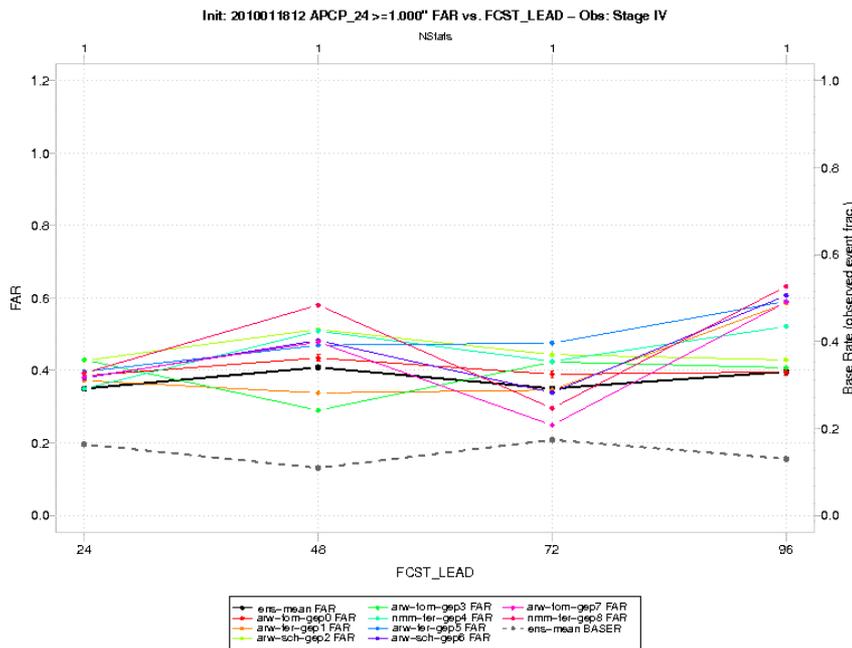
Stage 4, 6h precipitation, full domain, valid 1200 UTC 1/20/2010

*What is the daily variability of FAR and precipitation frequency?
How does FAR vary WRT precipitation frequency?*

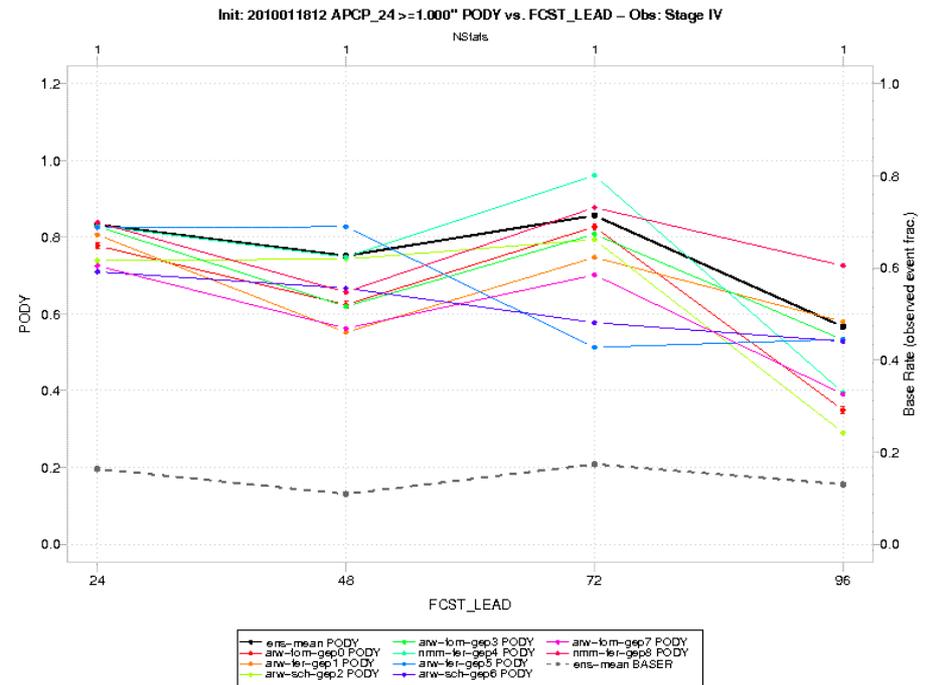


*FAR and PODY vary inversely; increasing detection introduces false alarms.
 Longer accumulation periods reduce the temporal variability, especially for mean.
 Longer accumulation periods improve credibility of large threshold (1.00 inch)*

All runs initialized at 1200 UTC 1/18/2010
 24h stage IV verification dataset



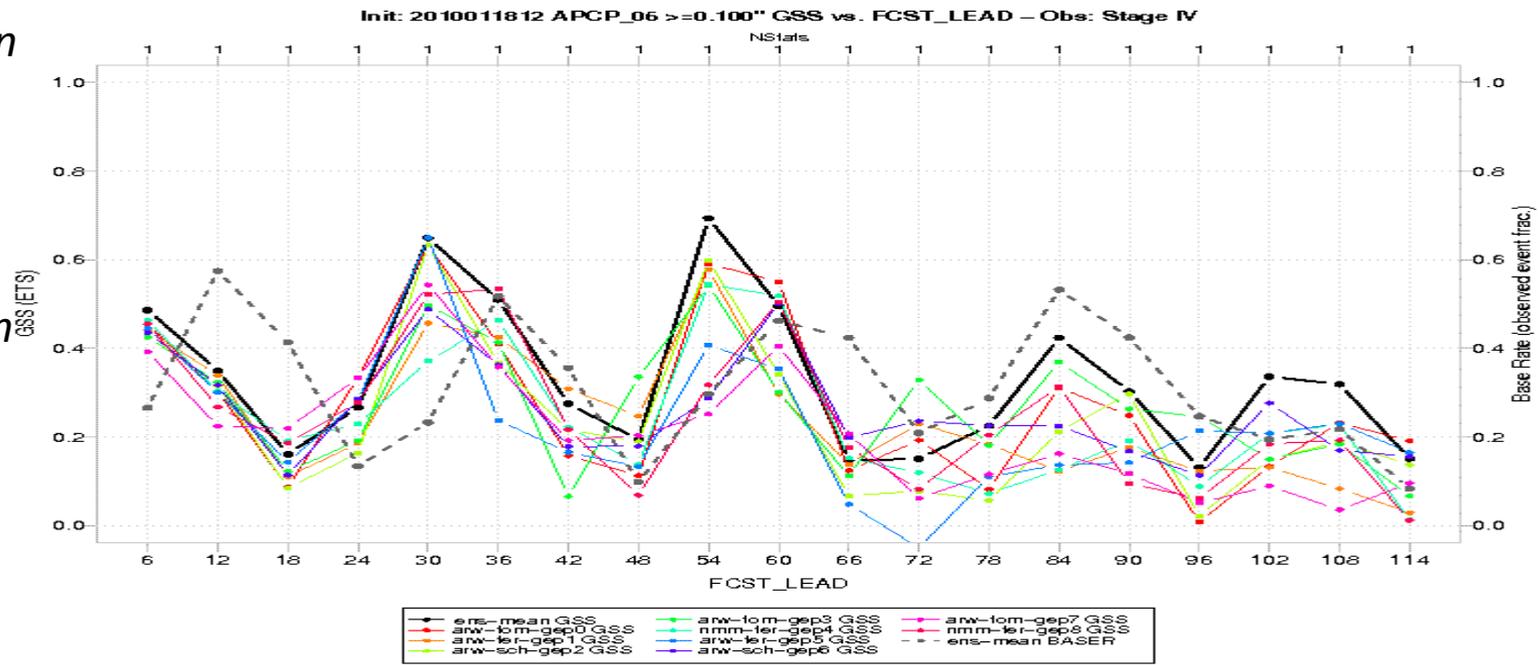
False alarm rate, threshold = 1.00 inch



Probability of detection (yes), threshold = 1.00

*Impact of domain changes;
depends on
distribution of
rainfall within
domains; small in
this case*

CNRFC >>>>>



Full WRF domain
>>>>>

