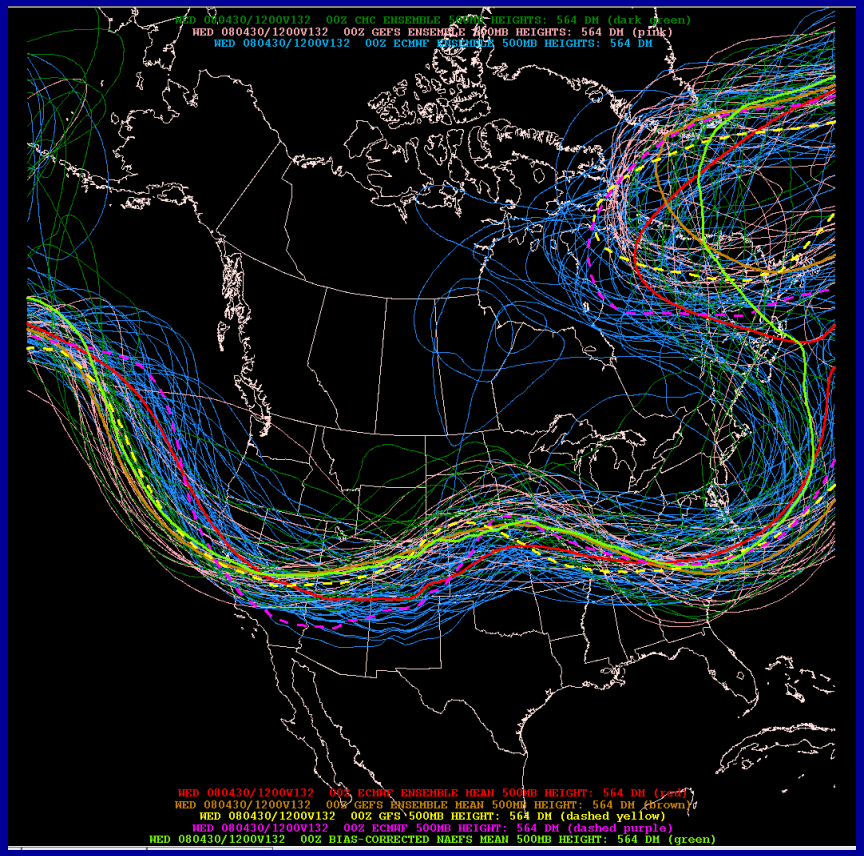
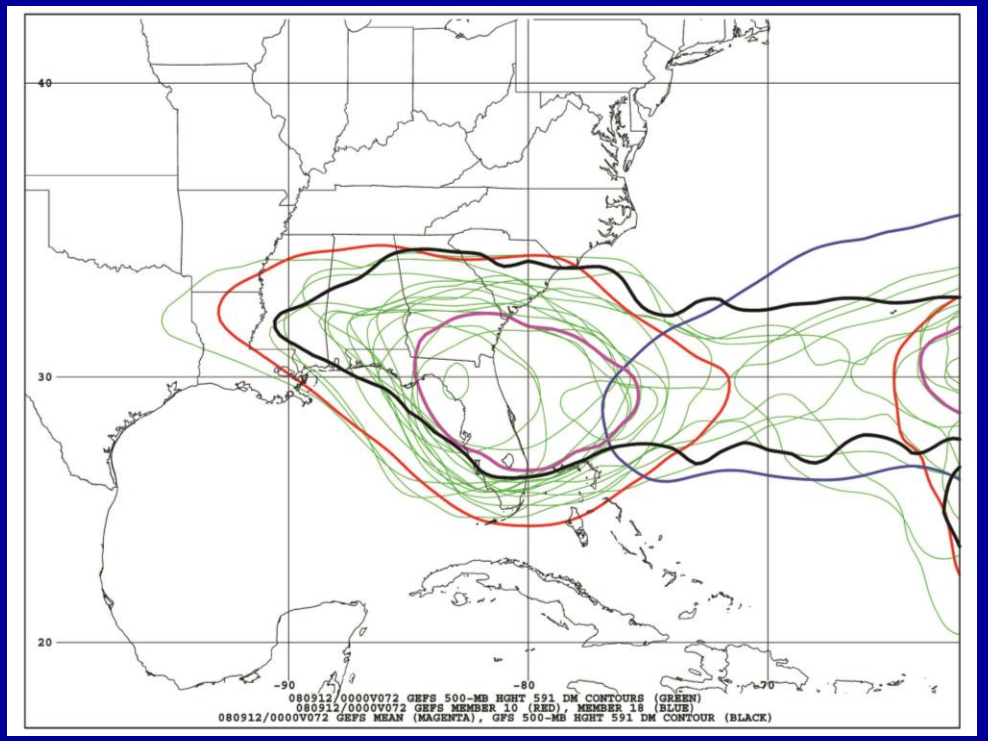
Ensemble Prediction Systems





Eric Blake
National Hurricane Center
May 1, 2019

Acknowledgements to Dr. Michael Brennan

Question 1

What are some current advantages of using single-model ensembles?

A. Estimates of uncertainty

B. TC intensity model spread

C. Alternative TC-track solutions

D. All of the above

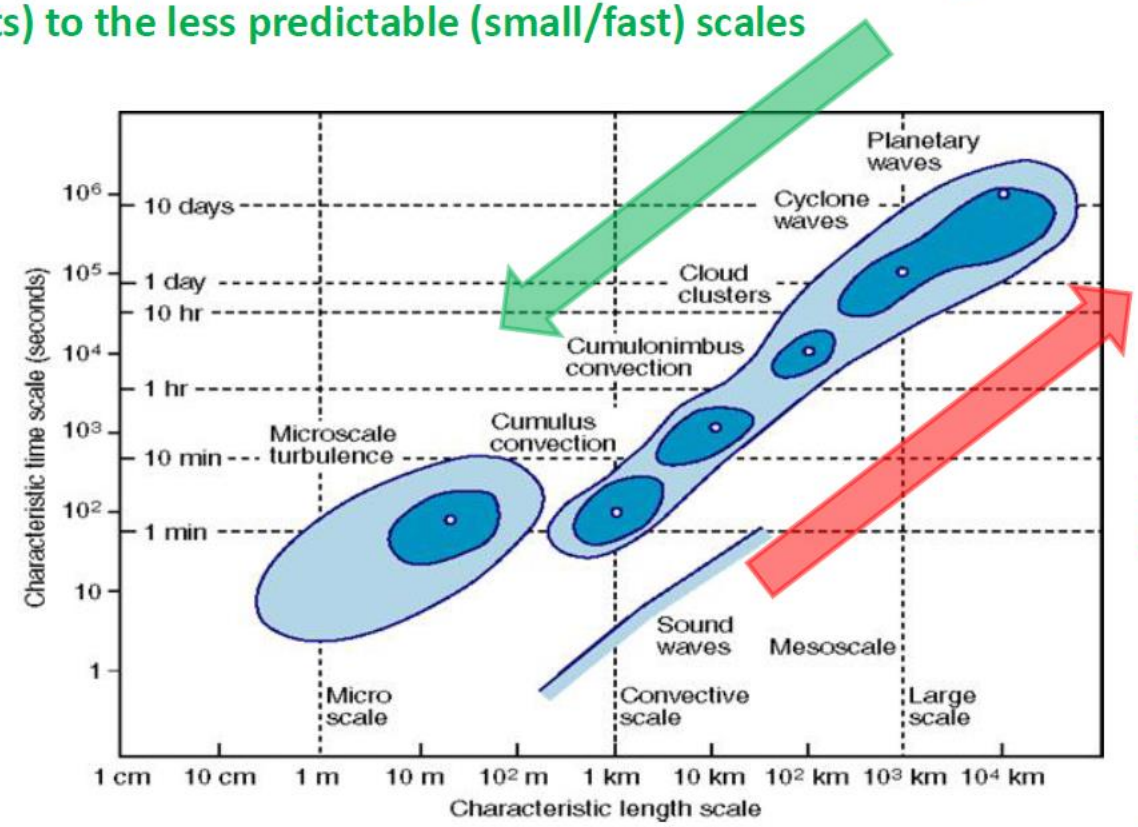
E. A & C

Why Aren't Models Perfect?

- Atmospheric variables cannot be measured to an infinite degree of accuracy or precision (measurement error)
- Models' initial state never matches the real atmosphere (analysis error)
- Initial condition errors grow with model integration time, most rapidly at smaller scales (error growth)
- Model equations do not fully represent all of the processes in the atmosphere (model error)
- Model grid cannot explicitly resolve all features and processes in the atmosphere (model error)

How did we manage to extend the FSH beyond 2 weeks?

Predictable signals propagate from the better-initialized and more predictable scales ('mainly' the large scales, the slowly evolving components) to the less predictable (small/fast) scales



Errors propagate from poorly initialized scales ('mainly' the smaller scales) thus reducing the predictive skill

(Buizza and Leutbecher 2015, QJRMS)

Options?

- Increase our understanding of physical processes and how models represent them (research)
- More accurate and numerous observations with greater coverage (expensive)
- Improved data assimilation methods (4-D Variational Data Assimilation, Ensemble Kalman Filter)
- Faster computers and more complex models (many programs competing for resources)
- *Probabilistic forecasting with ensembles*

Definitions

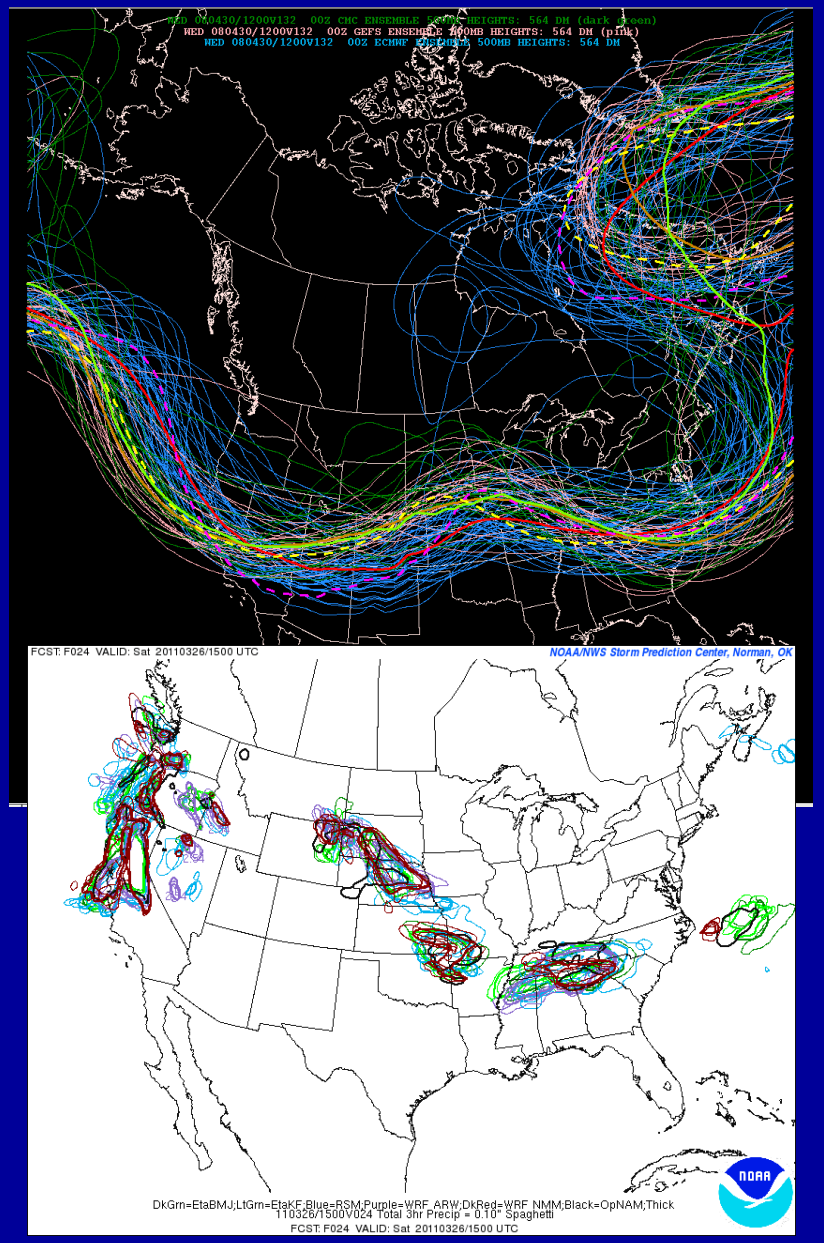
- **Deterministic Model** - single forecast from one forecast model or method using a single set of initial conditions
  - Examples: GFS, ECMWF, UKMET, GFDL, HWRF, BAMS
- **Ensemble** - collection of "member" forecasts verifying at the same time created from:
  - Different but equally viable initial conditions
  - Different forecasting methods and/or models that (ideally) statistically represent nearly all forecast possibilities

Definitions

- **Dynamical Model Ensemble** –based on perturbation of initial conditions of a single model or different models to create "member" forecasts
  - Examples: NCEP Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS), ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System
- **Control Run** – for dynamical model ensembles, the member of the ensemble run with the "best" initial analysis
  - The analysis used by the control run is usually perturbed to produce initial conditions for the remaining ensemble members
- **Spread** – measure of the degree of disagreement (i.e., standard deviation) between ensemble members

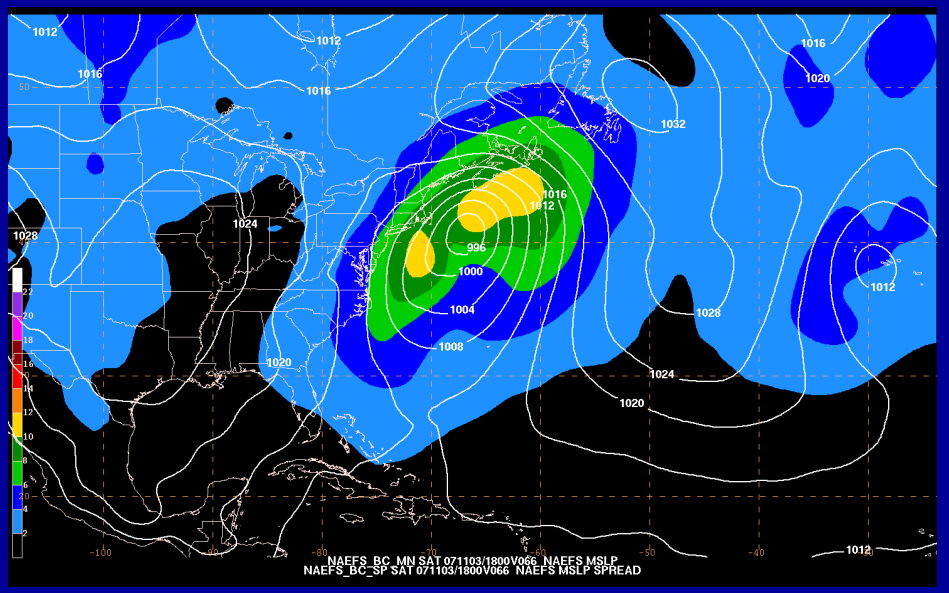
Ensemble Use

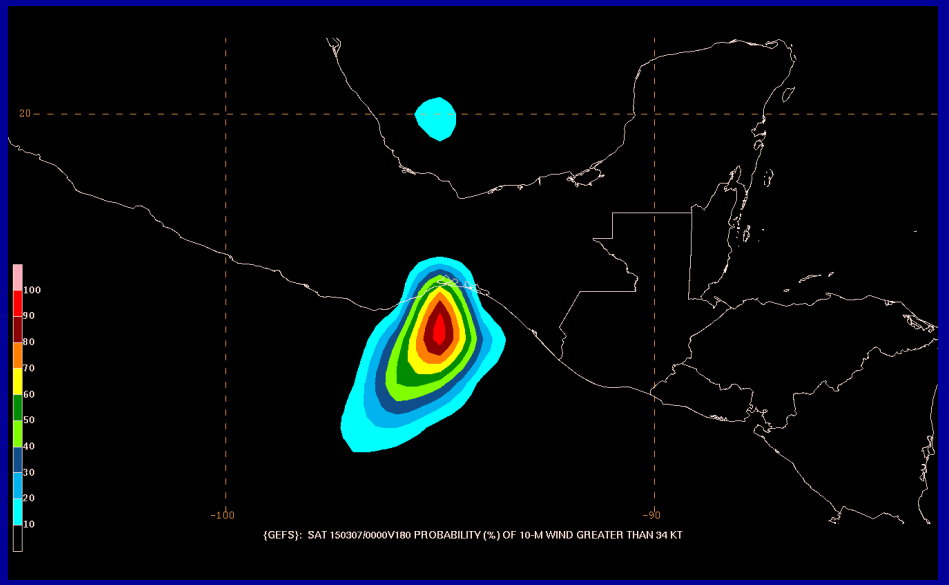
- Originally used for medium- to long-range forecasting of the large-scale pattern
- Uses have grown to encompass all temporal and spatial scales down to convective storm scale
- Address uncertainty, particularly those leading to rapidly diverging solutions
  - Initial conditions, model physics, resolution, model numerics



Ensemble Use

- Estimate rate of skill loss with time
  - Spread of solutions generally increases with time
- Compute probabilities of occurrence of a particular event or condition
  - 25 mm of precipitation, winds > 34 kt
- Identify regions where the analysis and forecast are sensitive to additional data in the analysis
  - Ensemble Kalman Filter, targeted observations



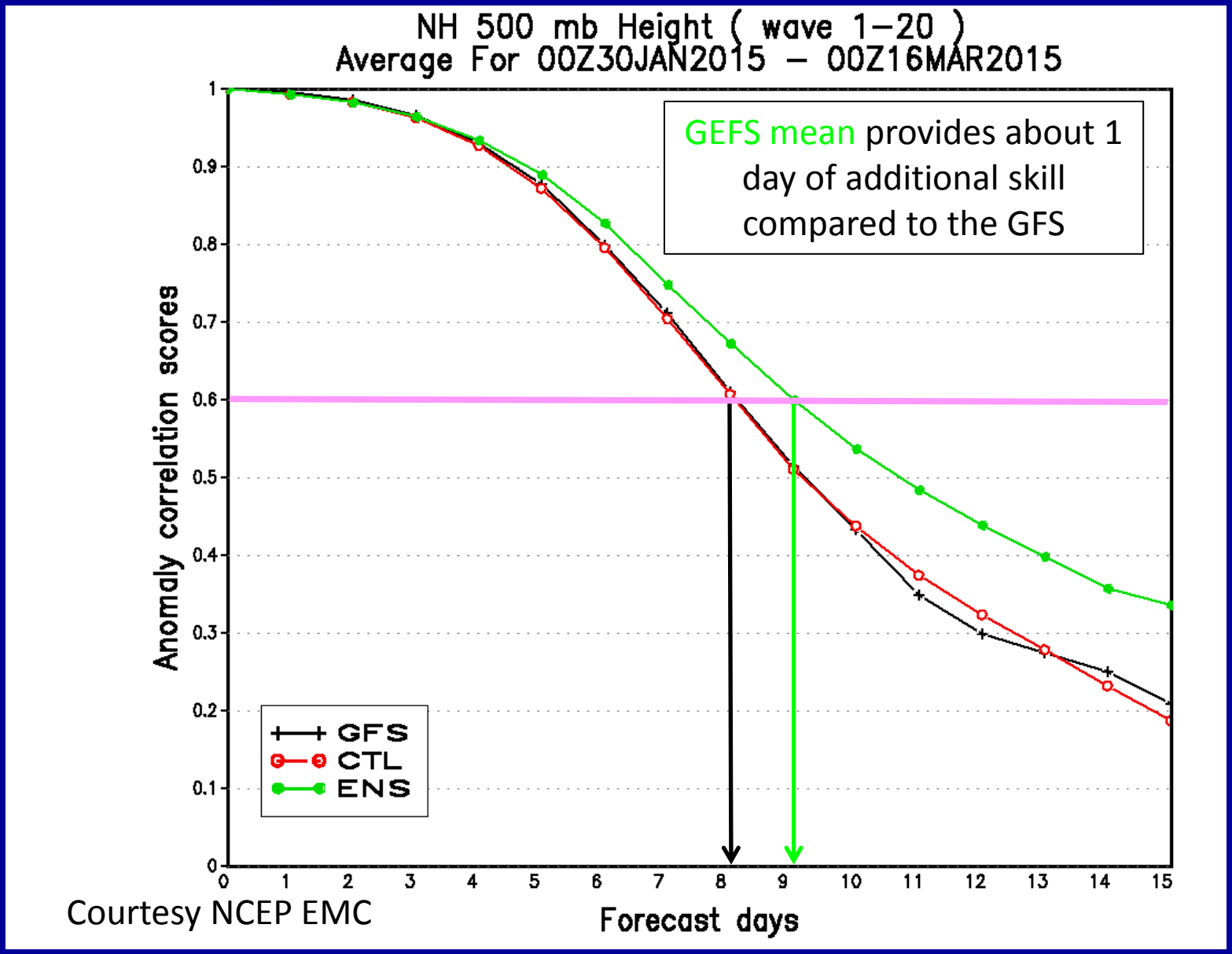


Ensemble Mean vs. Deterministic

- Deterministic runs (e.g., GFS) usually have more skill than any *individual ensemble member* due to superior resolution
- Ensemble mean usually has at least as much skill as an *equal-resolution control run*
- Ensemble mean can be more skillful than a *higher-resolution deterministic run*, especially beyond ~3 days

Ensemble Mean vs. Deterministic

500-mb height anomaly correlation die-off chart – 30 Jan-16 Mar 2015

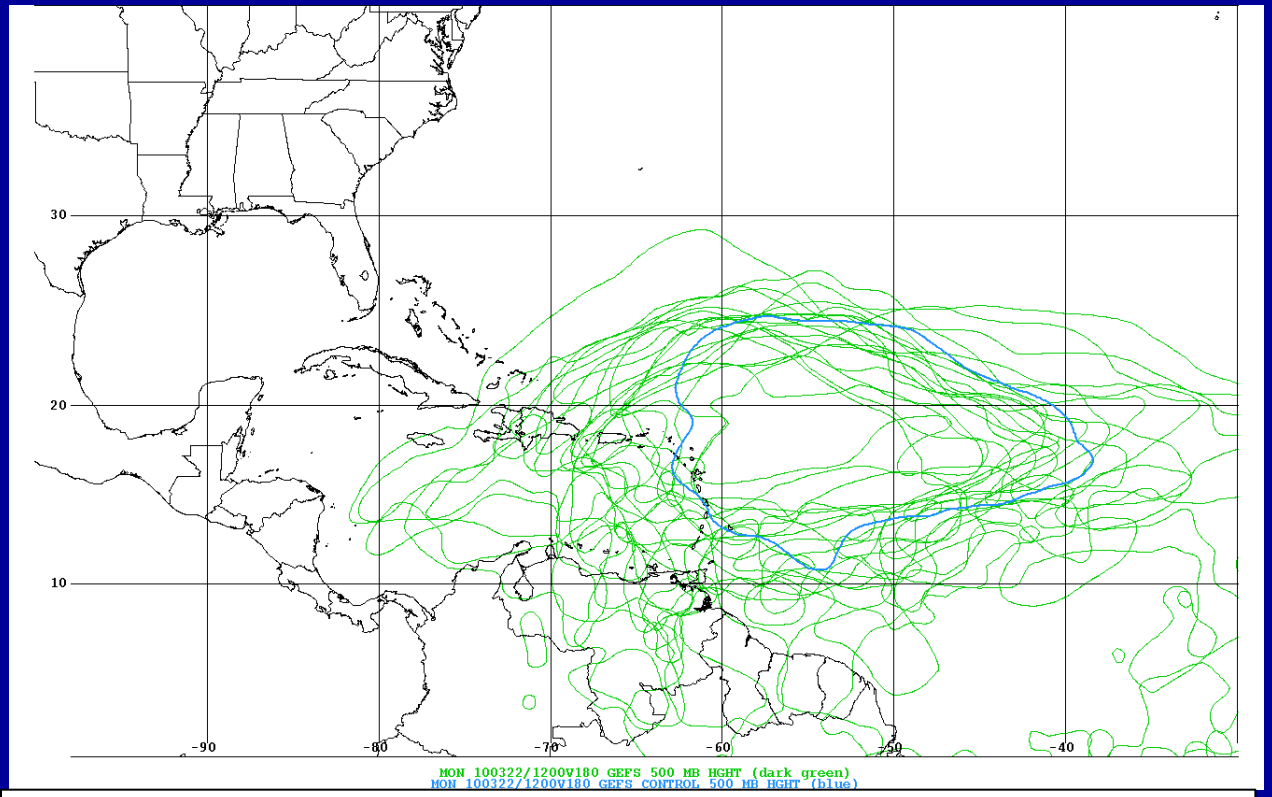


Courtesy NCEP EMC

Current Global Ensemble Systems that NHC uses most frequently

NCEP Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS)

- 4 cycles per day (00, 06, 12, 18 UTC)
- 21 members (1 control + 20 perturbed)
- Forecast extends out to 384 hours (16 days)



180-h forecast of 588 dm 500-mb height contour valid at 1200 UTC 22 March 2010

NCEP GEFS

- Current Configuration (last upgrade 2015- planned 2020)
  - T574 (~ 34 km) through 8 days, T328 (~ 52 km) days 8-16
  - 64 vertical levels

- Ensemble members
  - 20 members generated using Bred Vector and Ensemble Transform methods to address uncertainties in the initial conditions
  - Stochastic (statistical) perturbations try to address model uncertainty
  - Includes vortex relocation to NHC/CPHC/JTWC analyzed position for tropical cyclones in each ensemble member
  - Model physics consistent with GFS

- Deterministic GFS (FV3 coming in June)
  - T1534 (~ 13 km) through 10 days, T574 (~ 35 km) days 10-16
  - 64 vertical levels

ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System

- 51 members (1 control+50 perturbed members)
- Run twice daily (00 and 12 UTC) out to 15 days
  - T639 (~ 18 km) to 15 days
  - 91 vertical levels
  - Perturbations:
  - Initial condition: generated using singular vectors and perturbations from an ensemble of data assimilations
  - Physics: generated by two stochastic parameterization schemes
- Deterministic ECMWF
  - Horizontal grid resolution T1279 (~9 km) out to 10 days with 137 vertical levels

"Good" and "Bad" Ensembles

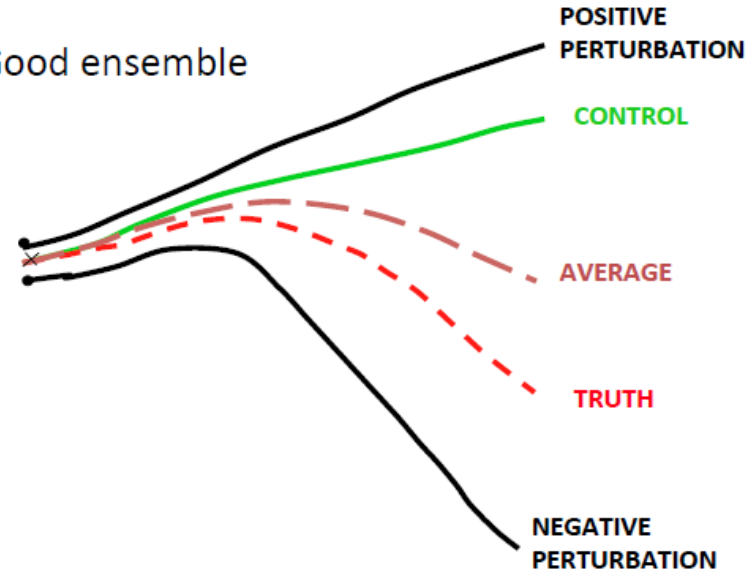
An ensemble forecast starts from initial perturbations to the analysis…

In a good ensemble "truth" looks like an member of the ensemble (Toth, 1992)

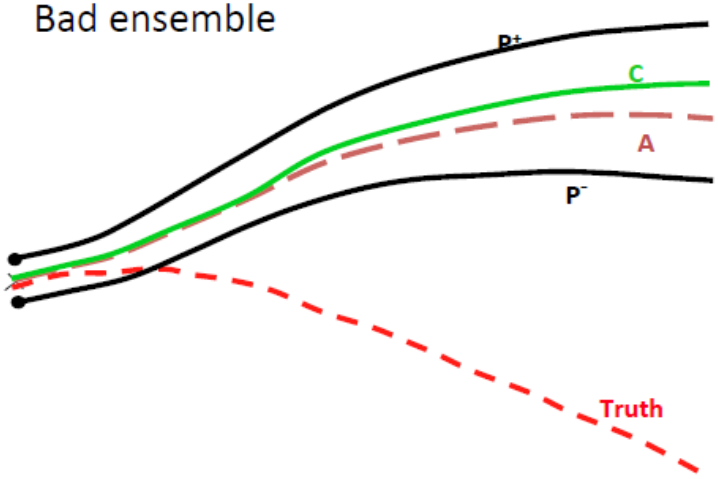
The initial perturbations should reflect the analysis "errors of the day"

A bad ensemble is still useful (implies there is a bug in the system)

Good ensemble

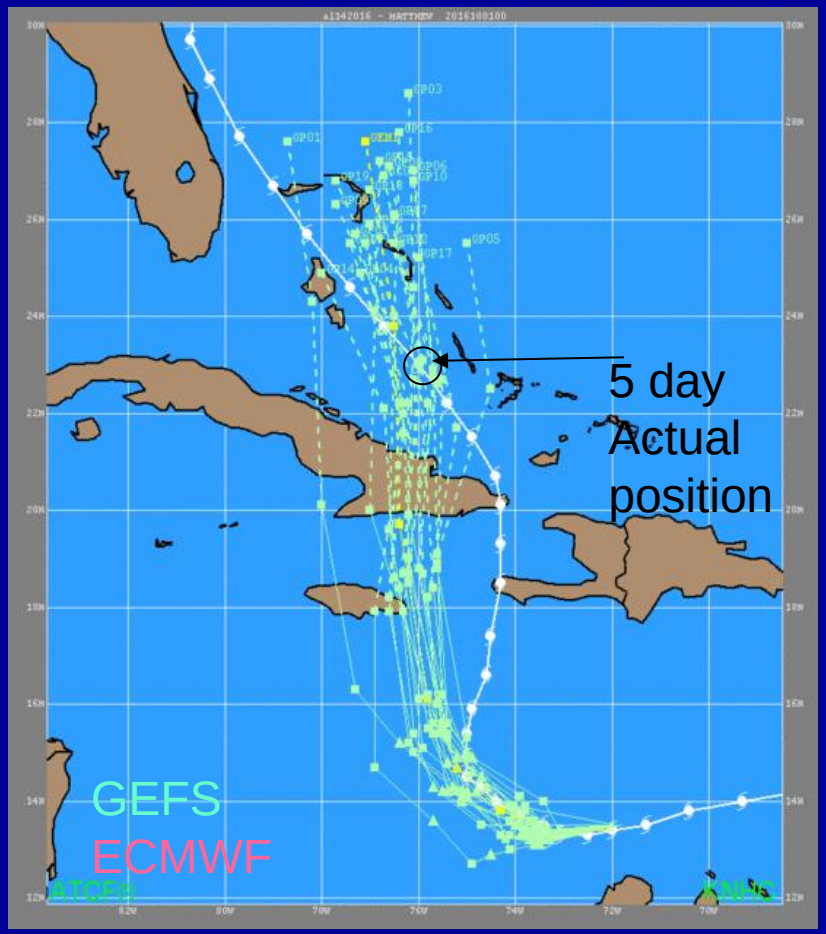


Bad ensemble



Kalnay 2019

Matthew ensemble guidance 1 Oct 00 UTC



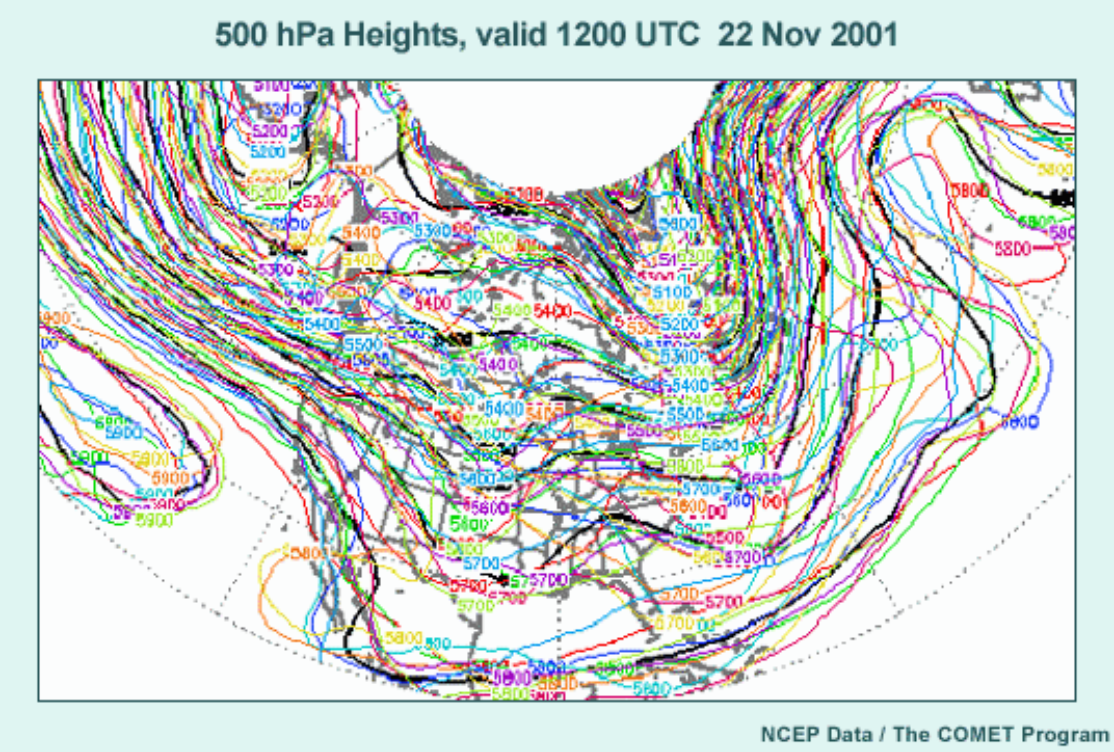
GEFS (blue) too underdispersive, especially in Caribbean

Every single GEFS member also too fast at 5 days

ECMWF (red) has more realistic spreads, albeit potentially too large

Ensemble Display and Interpretation

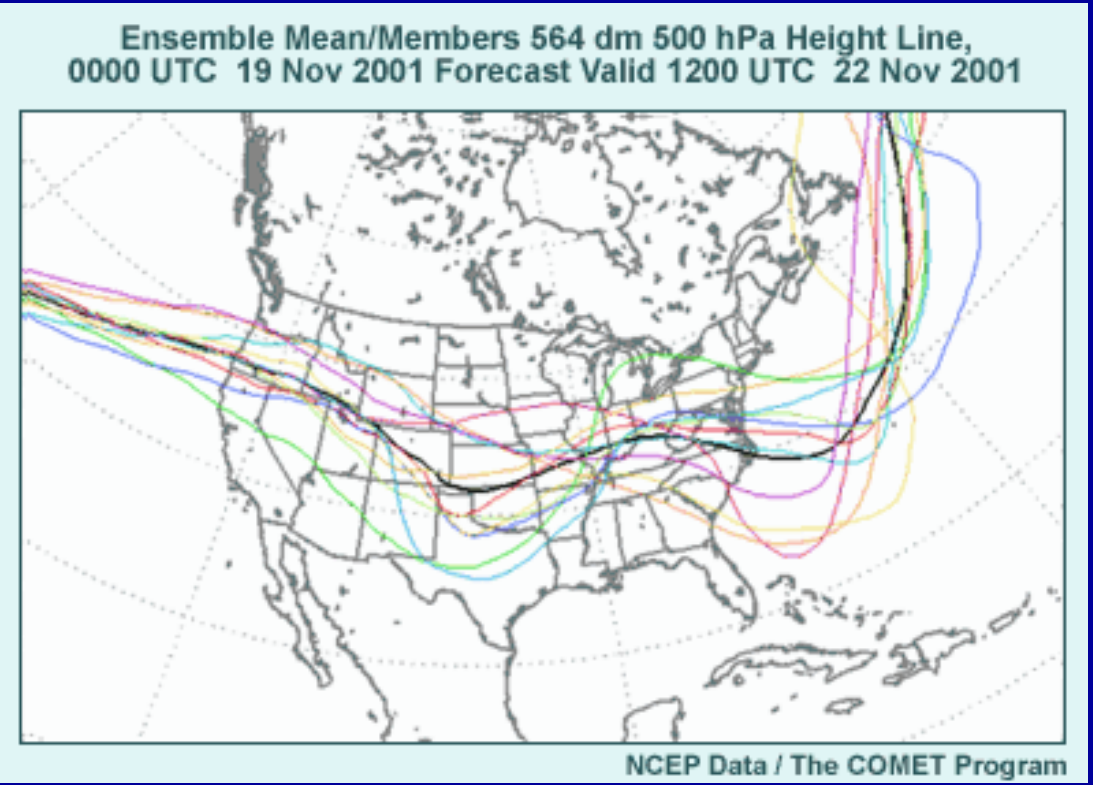
Displaying Ensembles



If we try to look at every ensemble member at once, it is messy and difficult to interpret

Credit: COMET

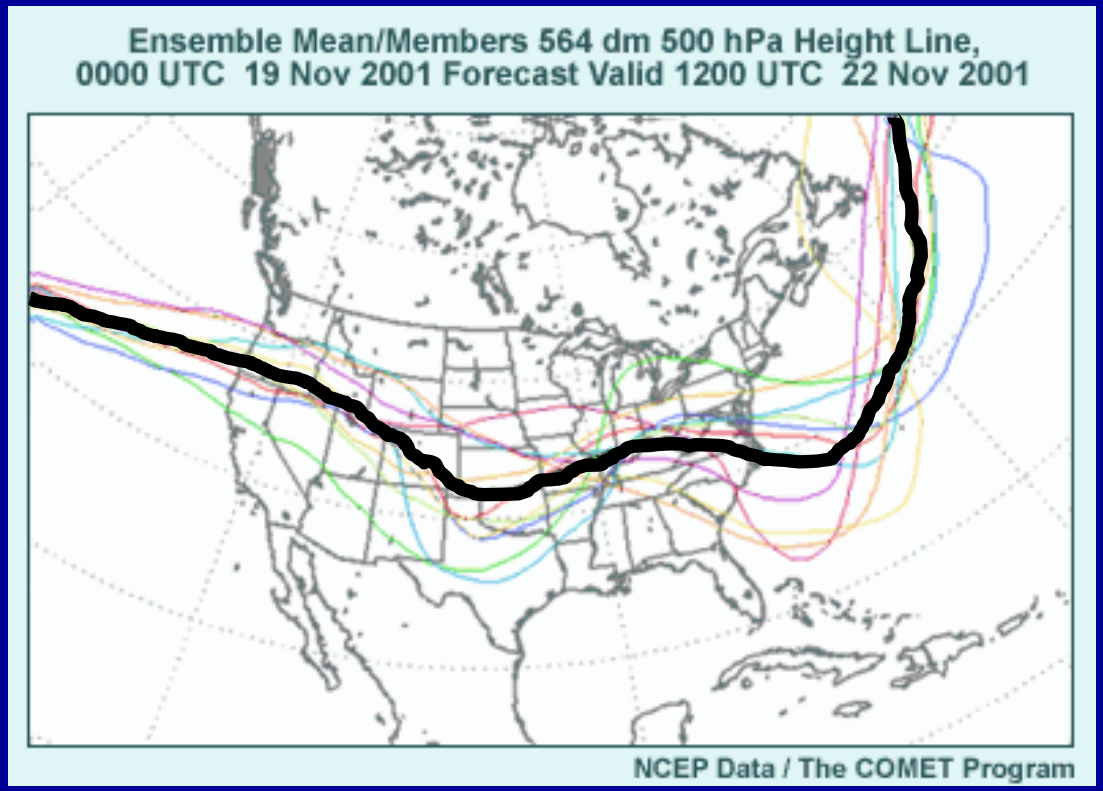
Displaying Ensembles



Spaghetti Diagram – displays one isopleth at a time from each ensemble member

Credit: COMET

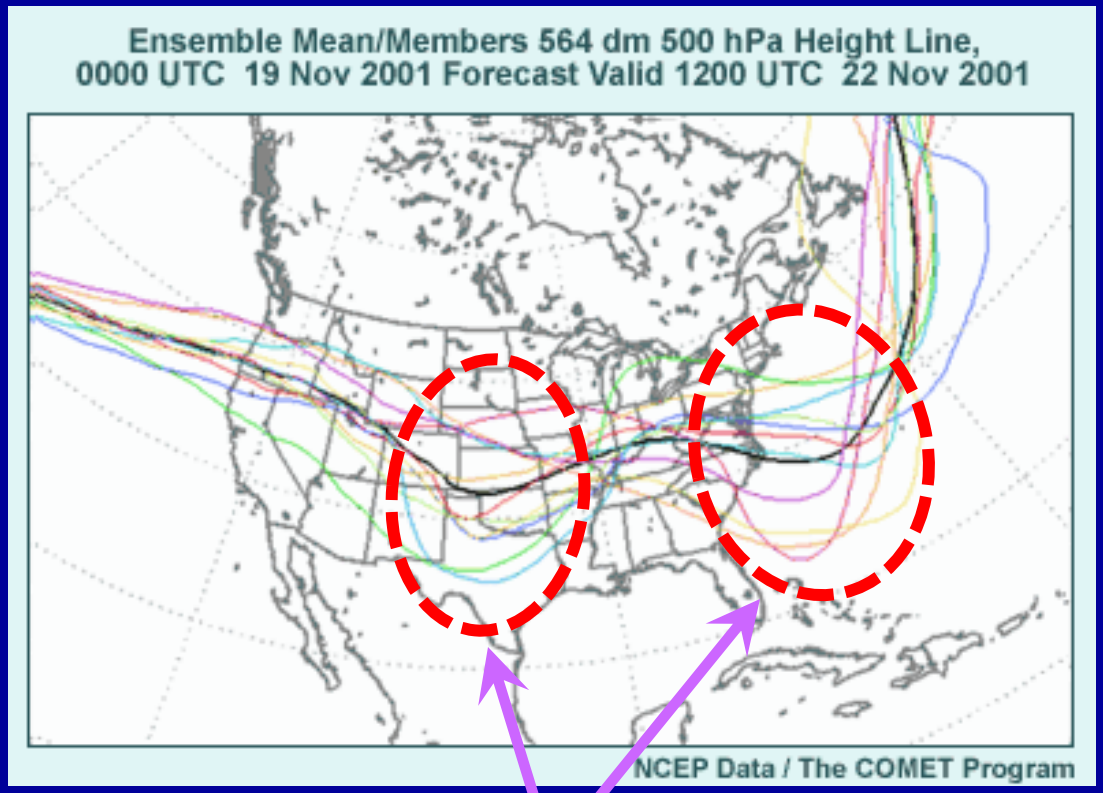
Displaying Ensembles



Ensemble Mean - average of multiple forecast members verifying at same time

Credit: COMET

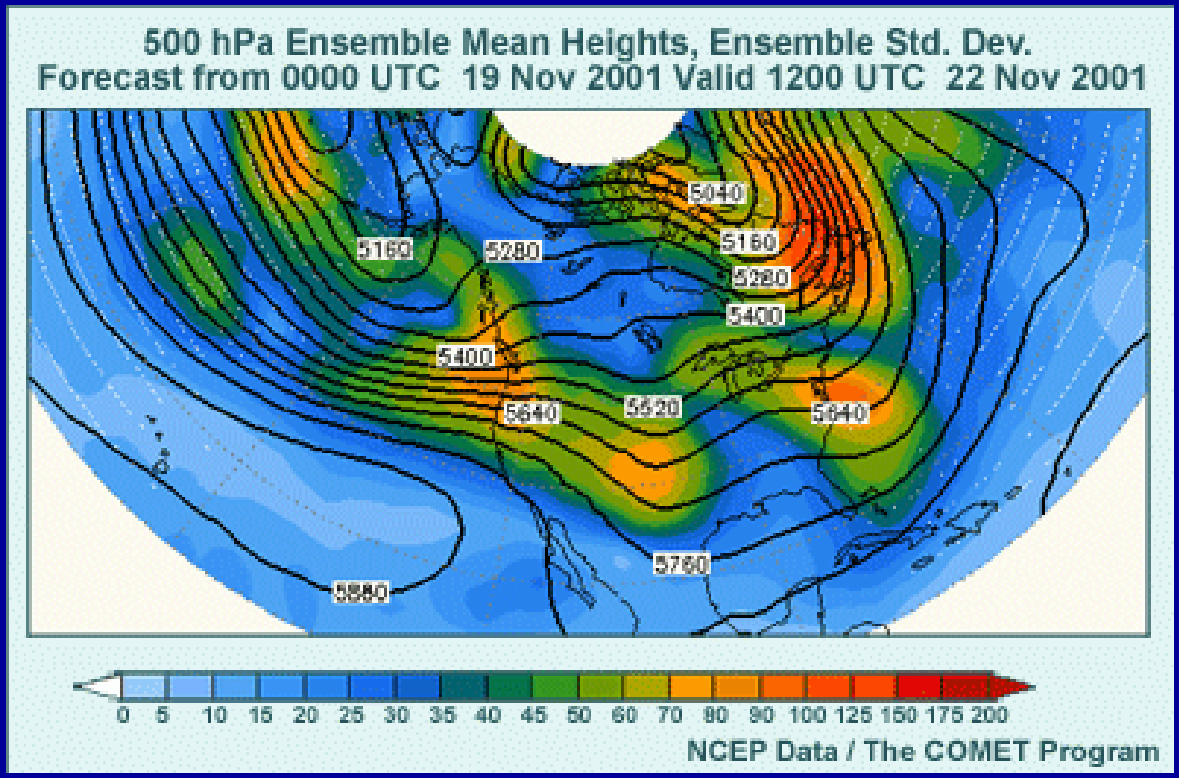
Displaying Ensembles



Disagreement, or **spread**, between ensemble members

Credit: COMET

Displaying Ensembles

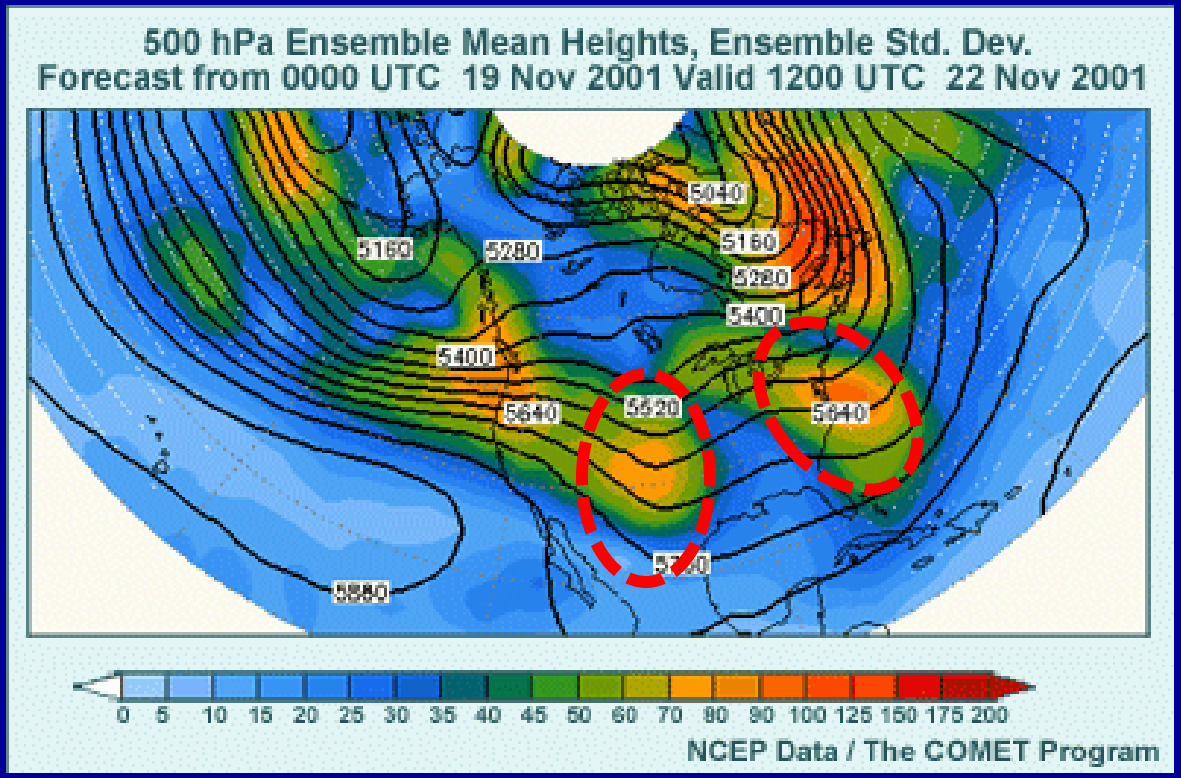


- Black lines = ensemble mean 500-mb height forecast
- Spread indicated by shading (meters)
  - Orange/Red – little agreement between members
  - Blue – good agreement between members

Credit: COMET

Displaying Ensembles

Ensemble Mean and Spread



- Black lines = ensemble mean 500-mb height forecast
- Spread indicated by shading (meters)
  - Orange/Red – little agreement between members
  - Blue – good agreement between members

Credit: COMET

Displaying Ensembles
Ensemble Mean and Spread

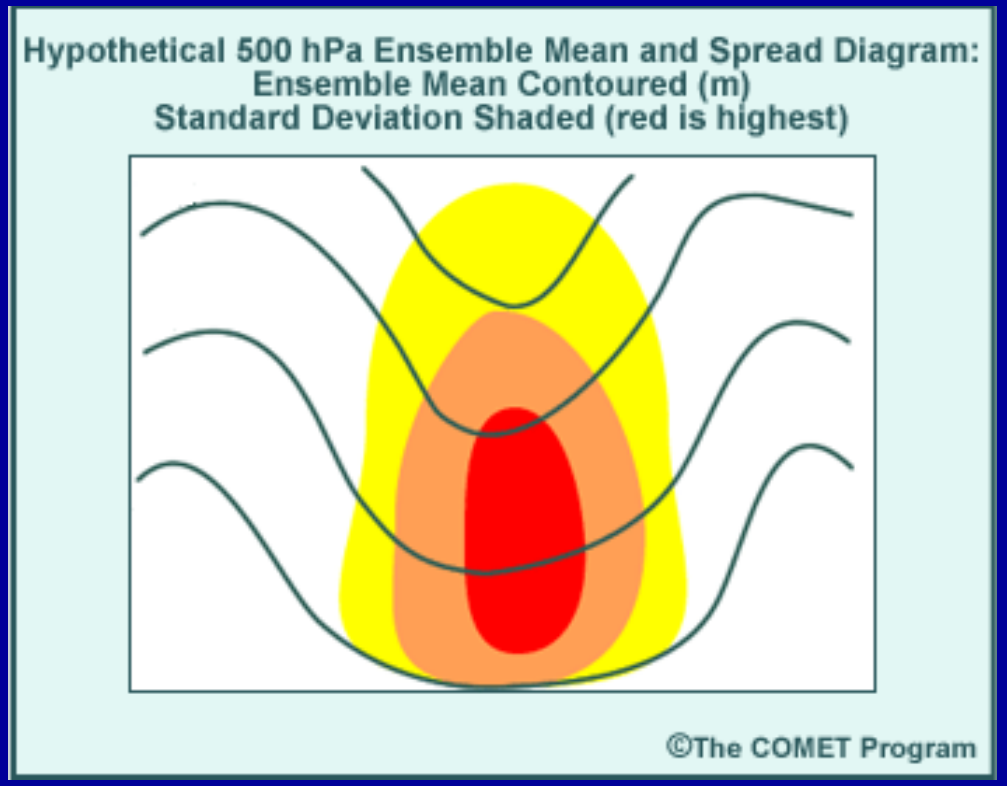
- Advantages
  - Summarizes data in easy to interpret form
  - Information provided for the entire domain
  - Low predictability features smoothed out by the ensemble mean and easily identifiable using spread
- Disadvantages
  - Ensemble mean can be misleading (and may not be the best forecast) if multiple clusters of nearly equal probability forecast outcomes exist (i.e., bi-modal distribution)
  - May not reveal extreme outlier solutions

Interpreting Mean and Spread

Large spread within the ensemble mean feature → Uncertainty in amplitude of the feature

- In this case, there is uncertainty in the **depth** (not the location) of this 500-mb trough

- If there were a tropical cyclone located southeast of this trough, would the trough be deep enough to recurve the tropical cyclone?



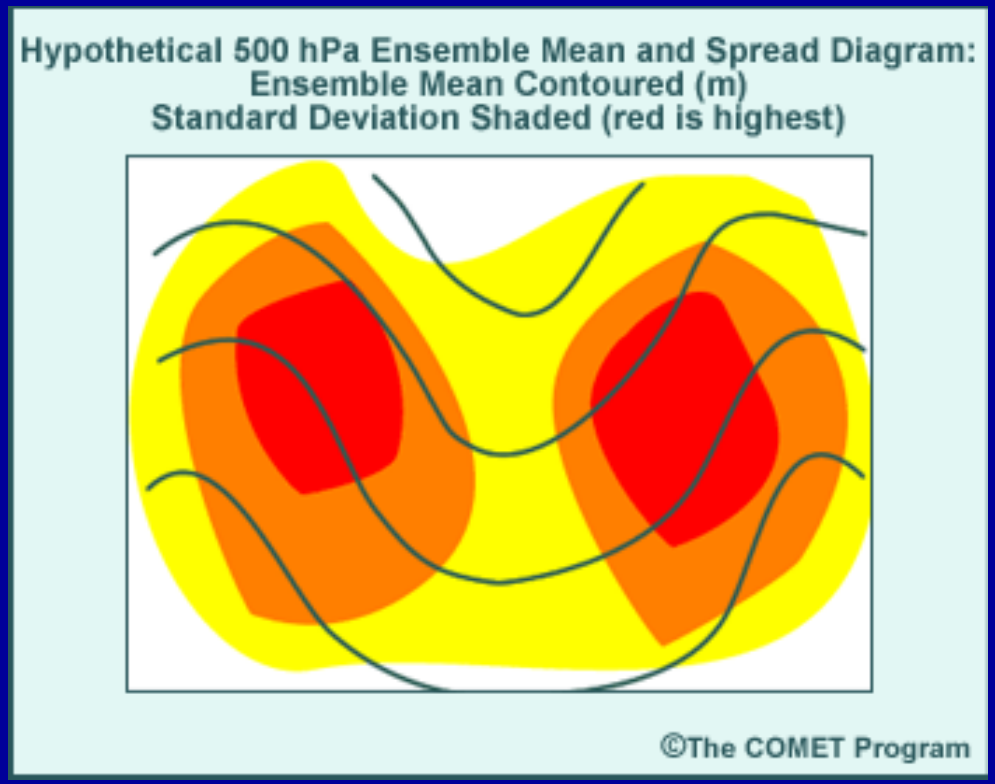
Credit: COMET

Interpreting Mean and Spread

Large spread upstream or downstream of an ensemble mean feature → Uncertainty in the location of the feature

- In this case, there are nearly equal chances that the 500-mb trough will be east or west of the position shown by the ensemble mean trough

- If a tropical cyclone was located southeast of this trough, at what time will the tropical cyclone begin to be influenced by this trough?



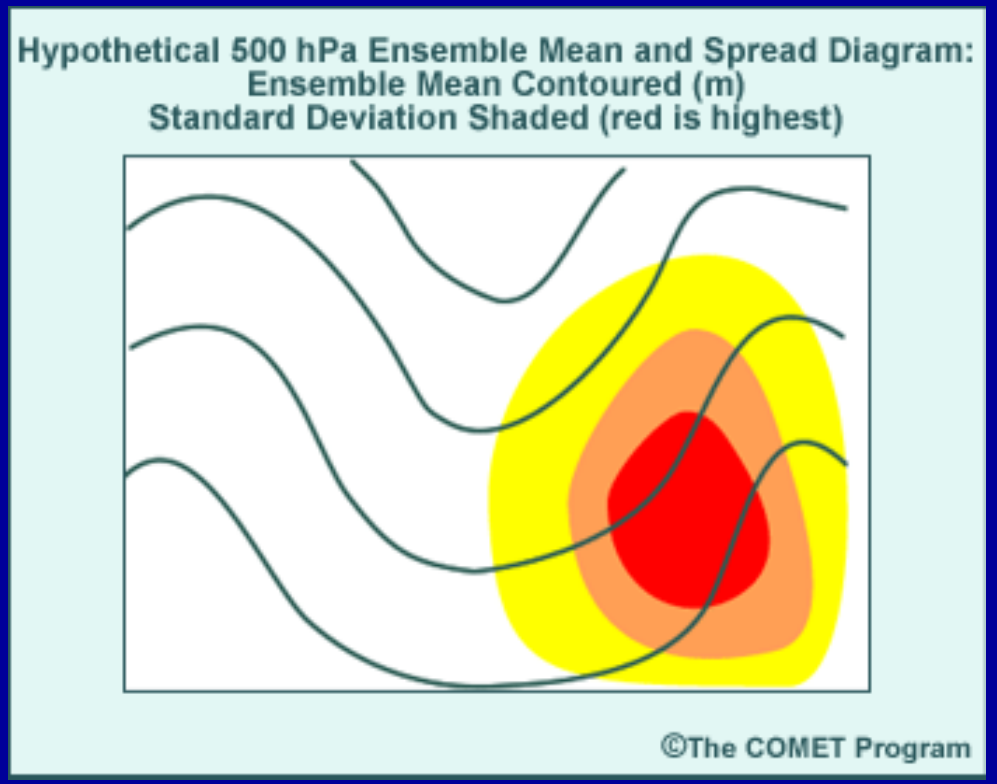
Credit: COMET

Interpreting Mean and Spread

Large spread on one side of an ensemble mean feature → A cluster of ensemble members different from the ensemble mean

•In this case, the spread indicates greater potential for the trough axis to be east of the ensemble mean trough than to the west

•If there was a tropical cyclone located southeast of this trough, at what time will the tropical cyclone begin to be influenced by this trough?



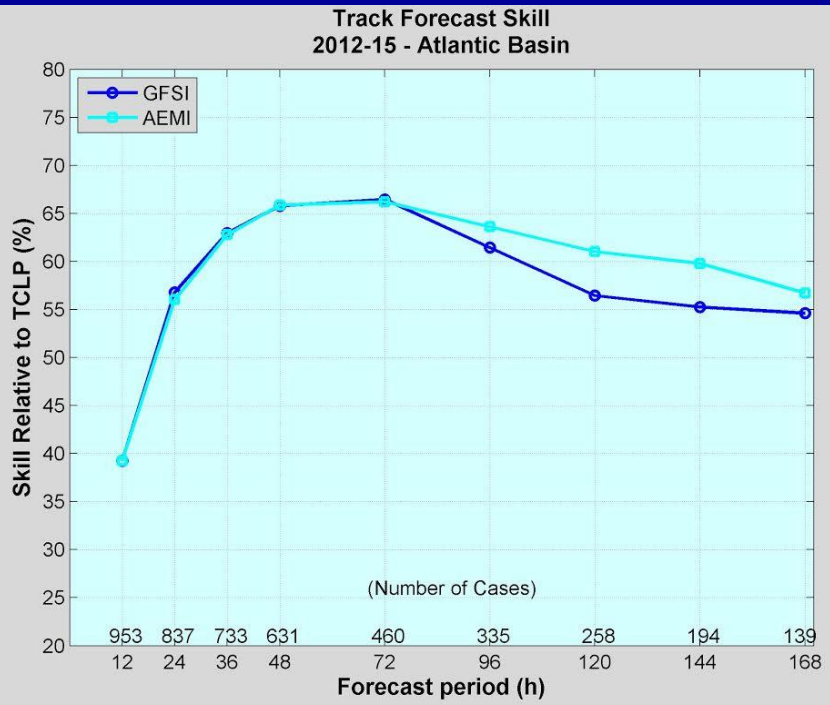
Credit: COMET

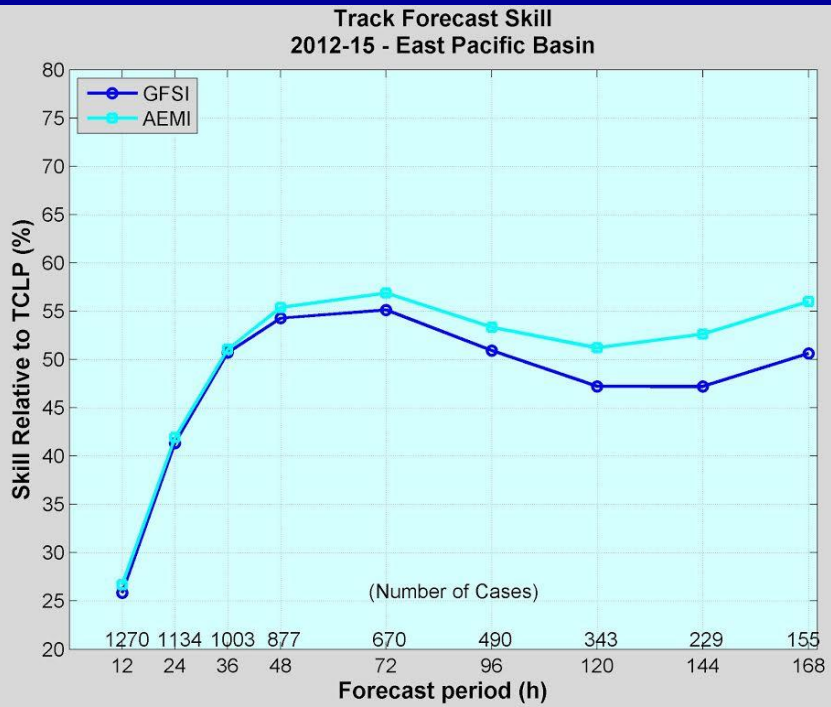
Single-Model Ensembles for TC Track Forecasting

NCEP Global Ensemble Forecast System

Tropical Cyclone Track Forecast Guidance

GEFS Mean vs. GFS (2012-2015)



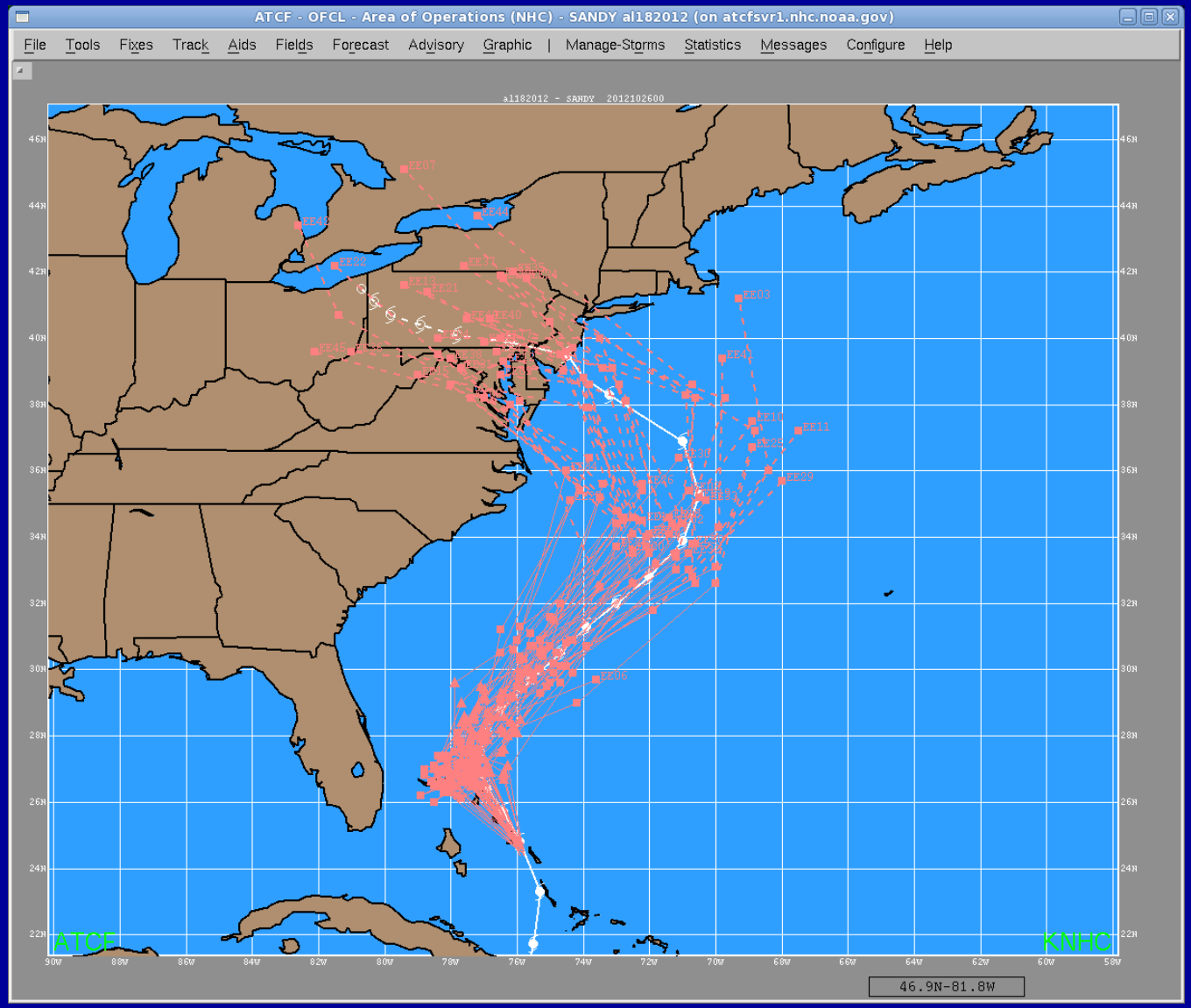


In the Atlantic, the GEFS ensemble mean track forecast (AEMI) is competitive with the deterministic GFS (GFSI) through day 3 and better afterward

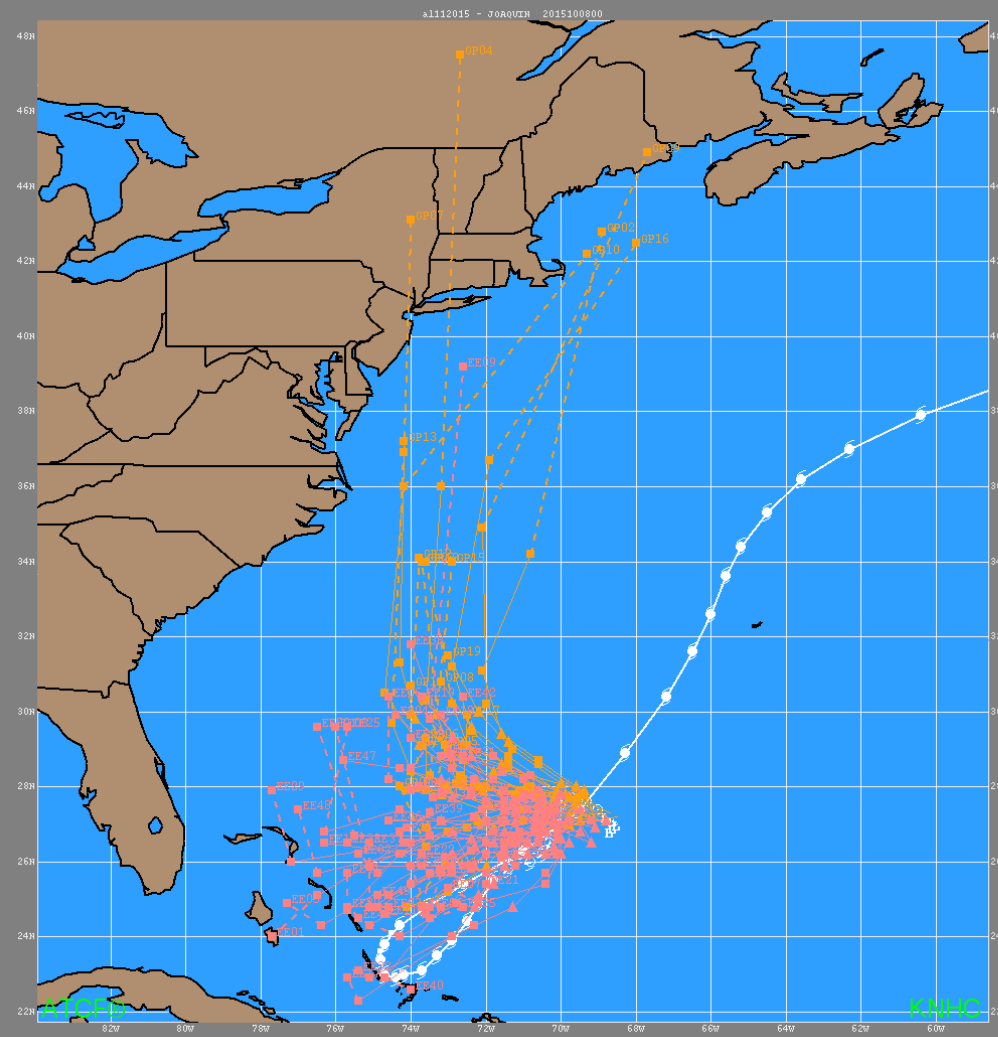
In the east Pacific, AEMI beats GFSI at 48 h and beyond

ECMWF Ensemble

Sandy example of desirable spread/verification



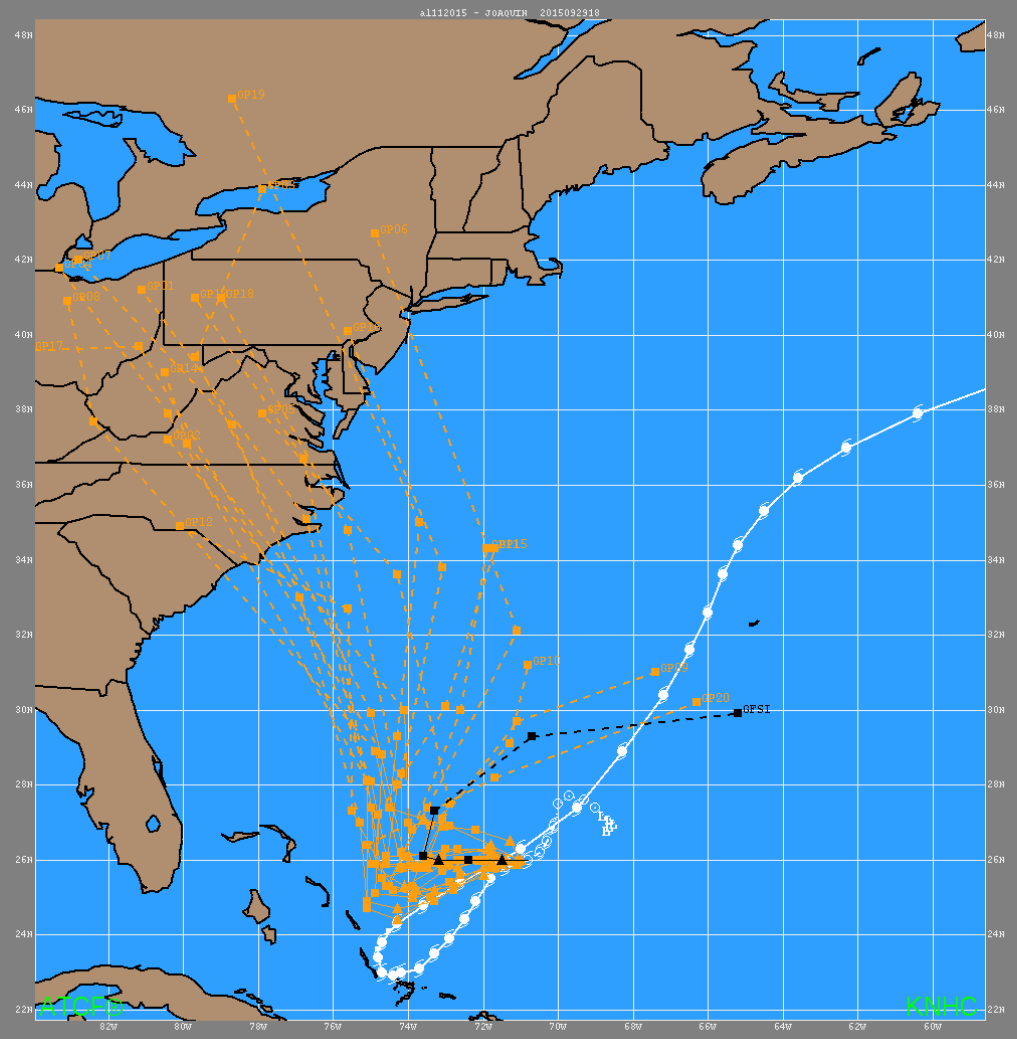
Joaquin ensemble guidance



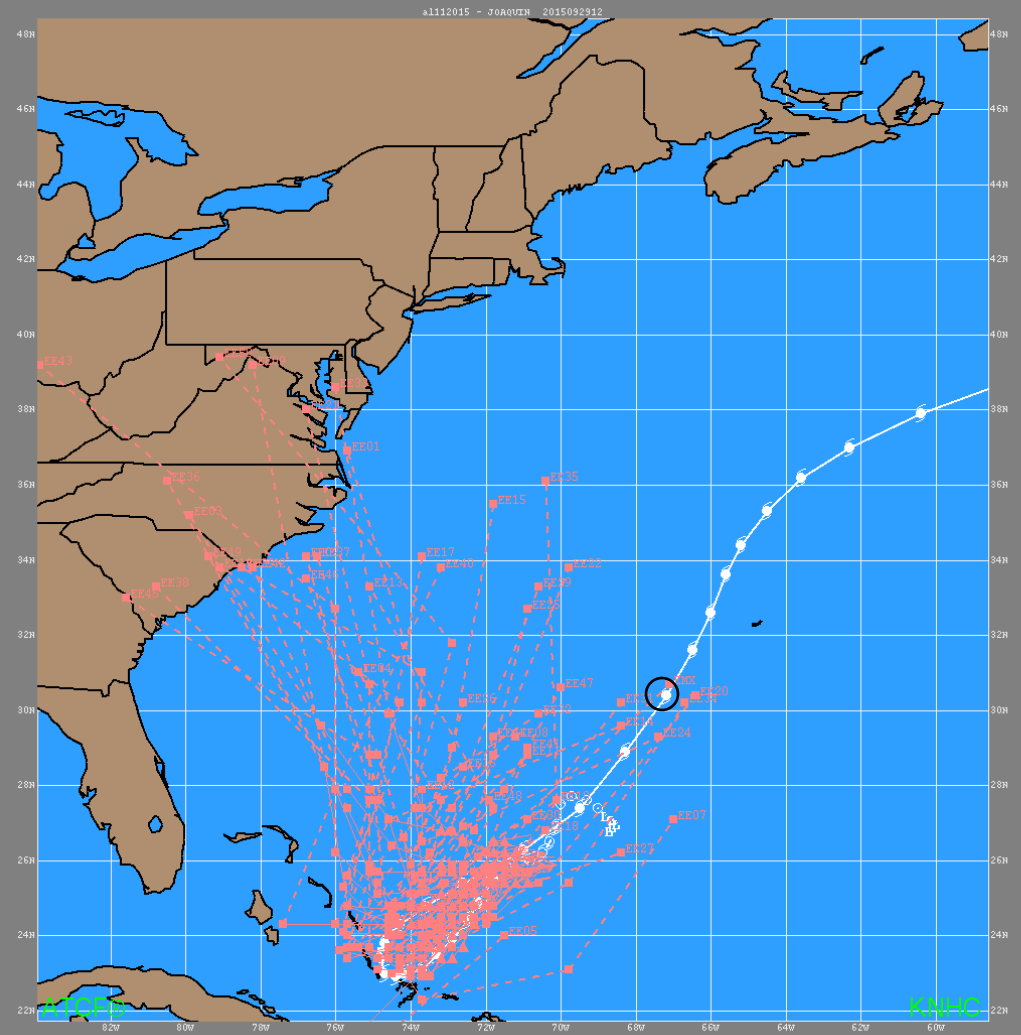
GEFS

EC Ensemble

GFS Joaquin ensembles 29 Sep 1200 UTC

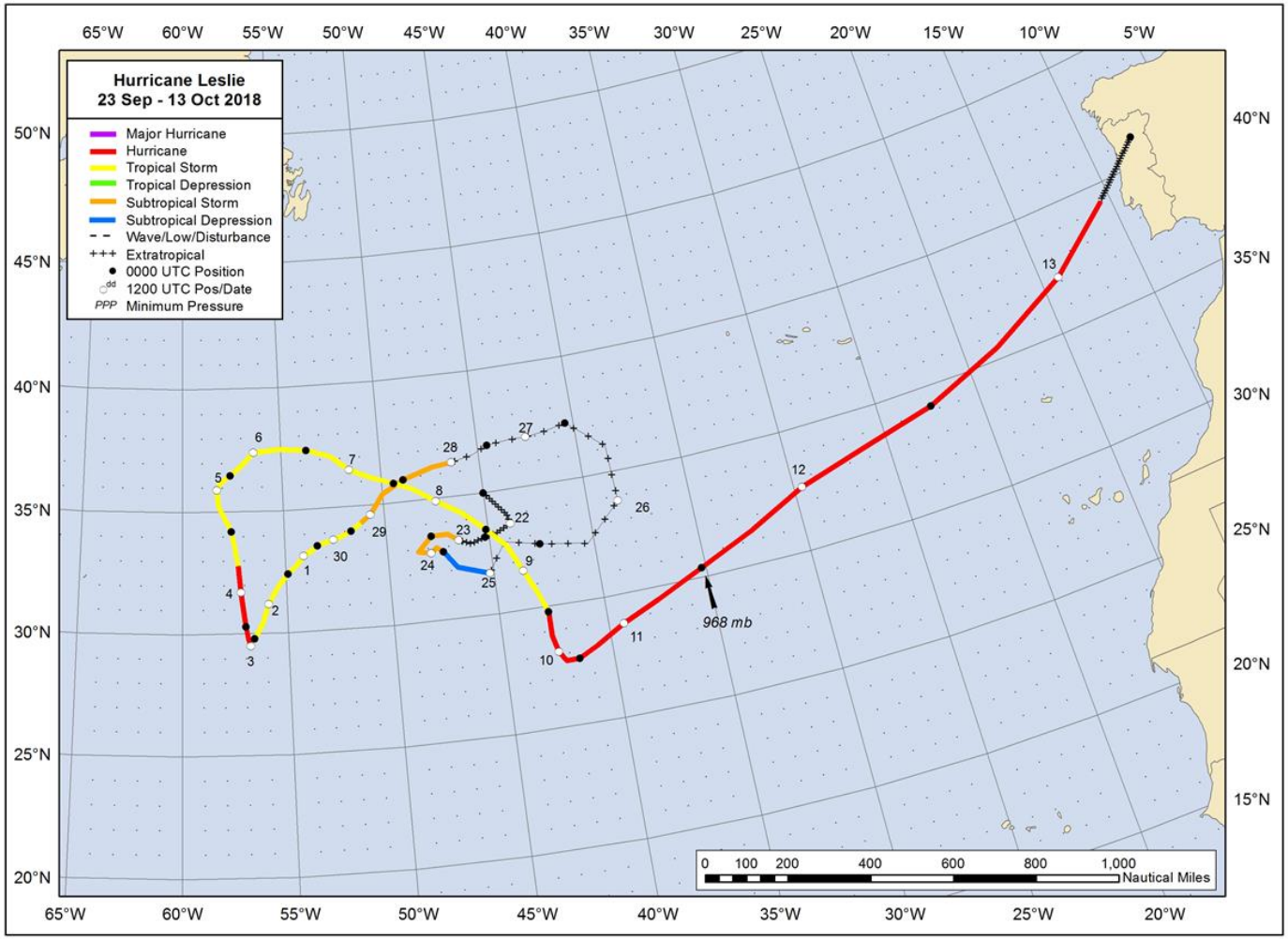


ECMWF Joaquin ensembles 29 Sep 1200 UTC



Ensemble Problems

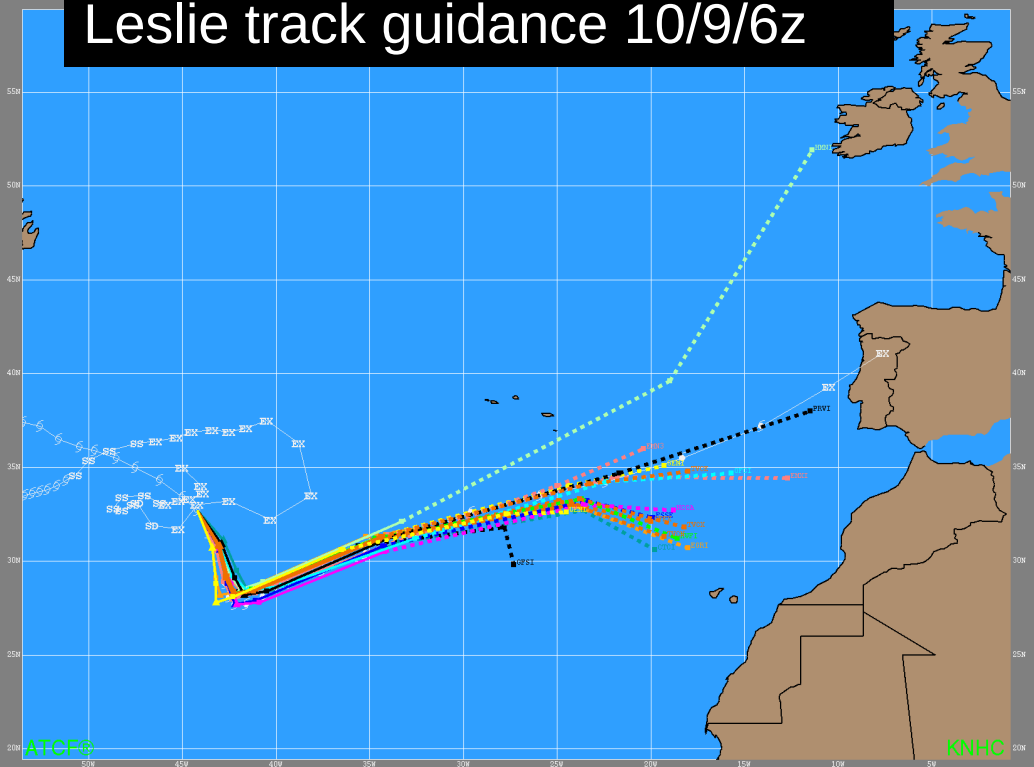
- Need a properly calibrated system
  - GEFS is currently underdispersive
  - This problem results in an overconfident forecast
  - Lower resolution can also hinder a more accurate track forecast (i.e. when track especially dependent on intensity)
- Other issues
  - Ensemble mean can be misleading (and may not be the best forecast) if multiple clusters of nearly equal probability forecast outcomes exist (i.e., bi-modal distribution)
  - May not reveal extreme outlier solutions



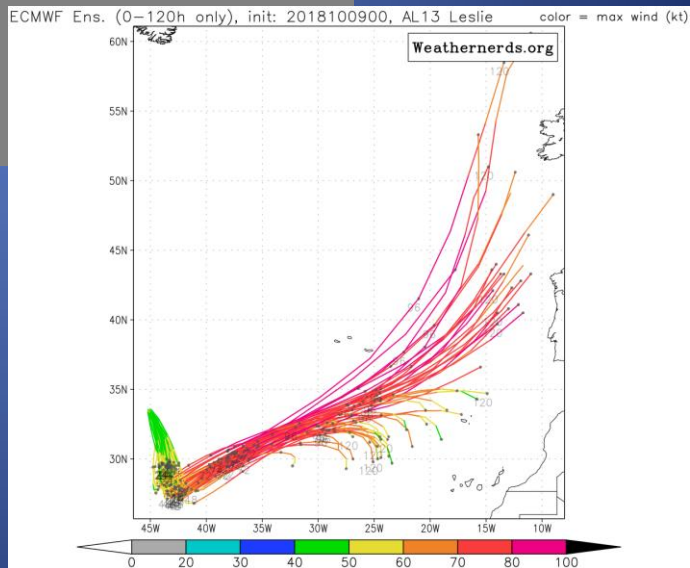
Hurricane Leslie

Long lasting and ***highly*** annoying

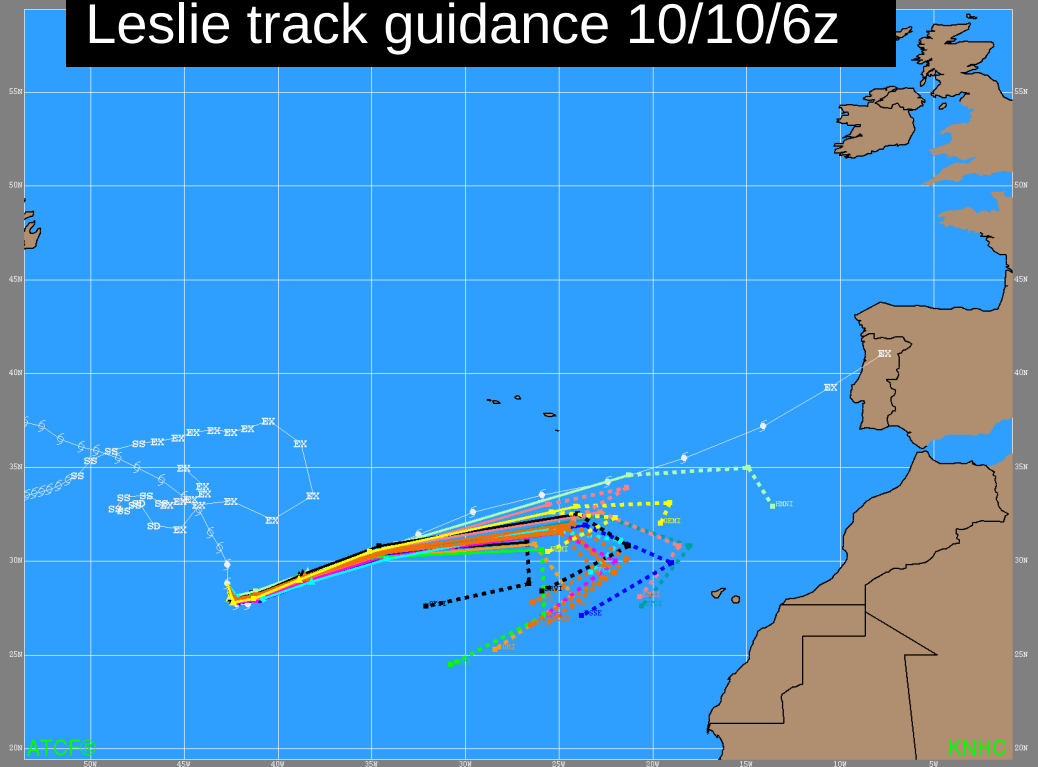
Leslie track guidance 10/9/6z



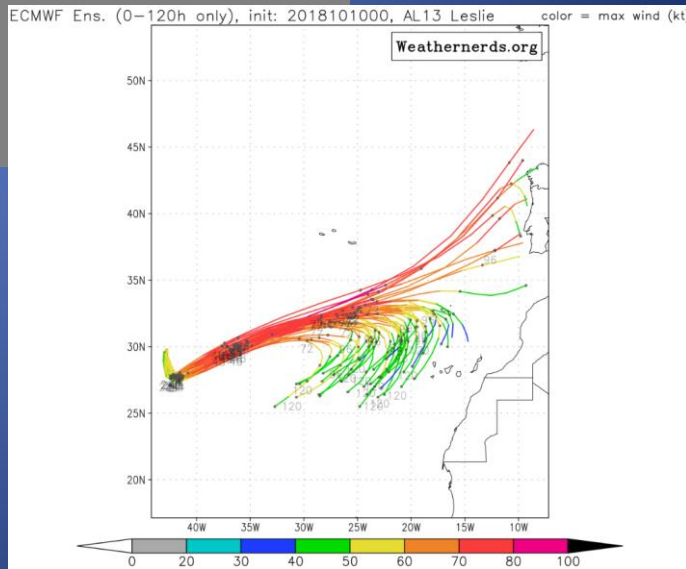
Major model spread, but best models farthest south



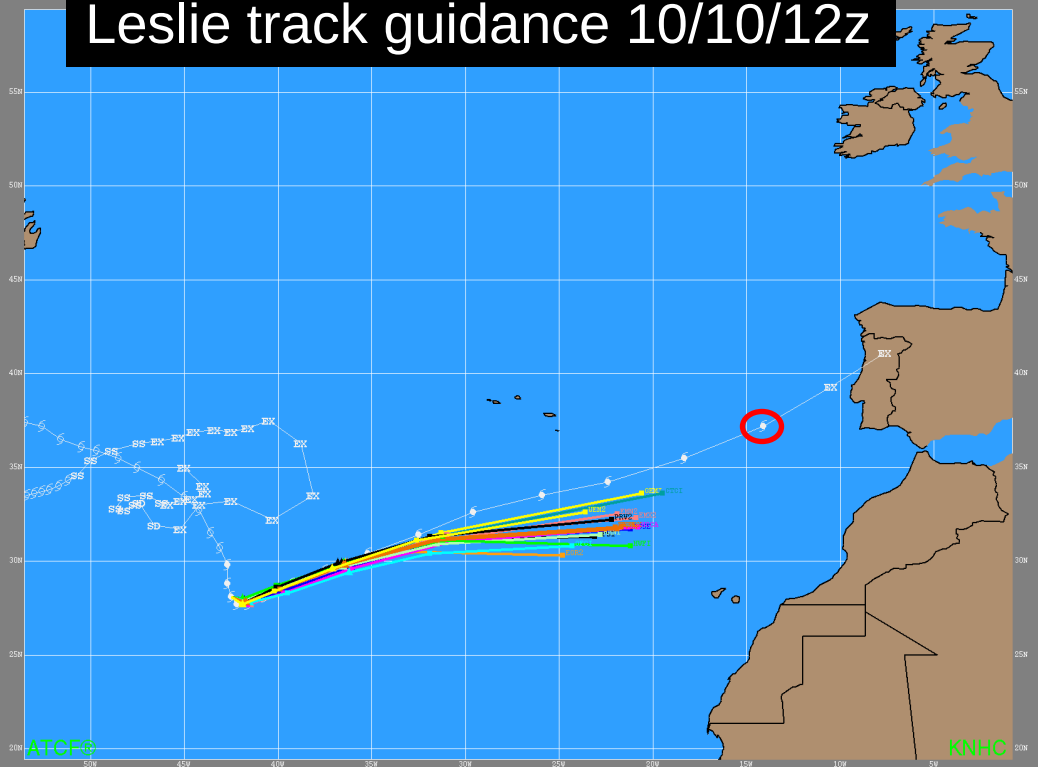
Leslie track guidance 10/10/6z



EC ensemble not as definitive



Leslie track guidance 10/10/12z

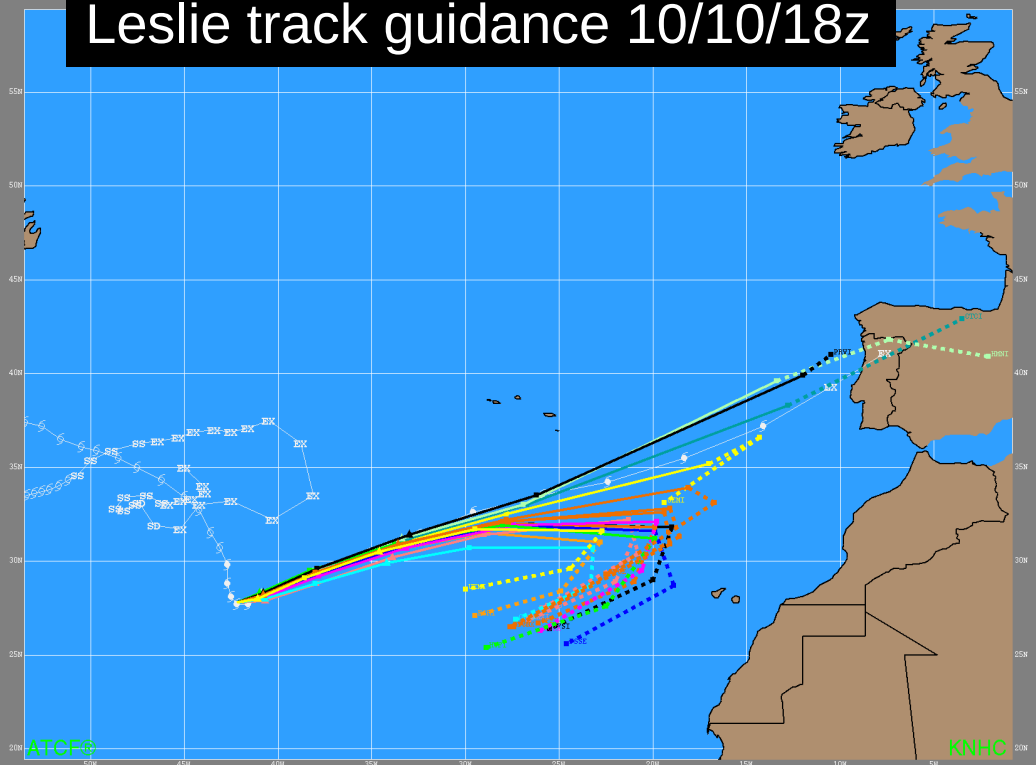


72 hour zoom

–

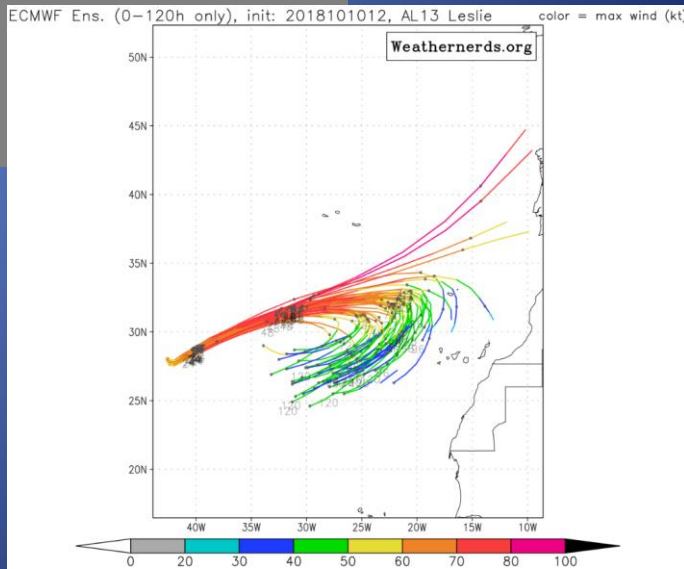
All models have a 400- 600 n mi error

Leslie track guidance 10/10/18z

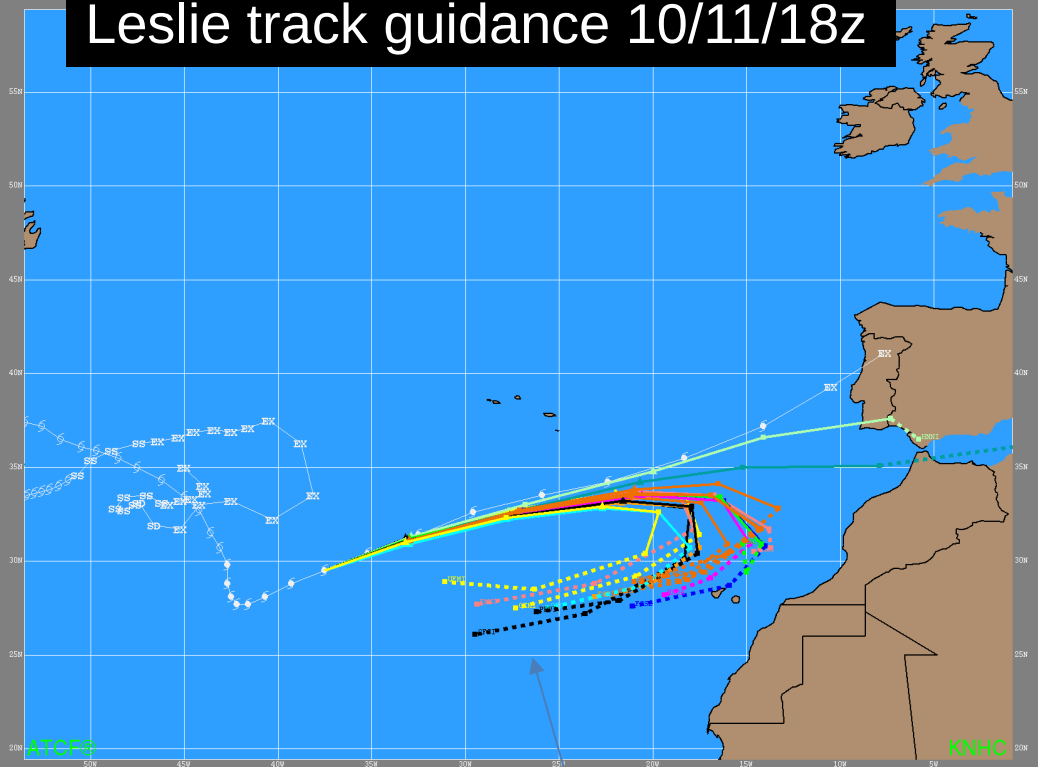


Few more models shift north, but most still miss the trough

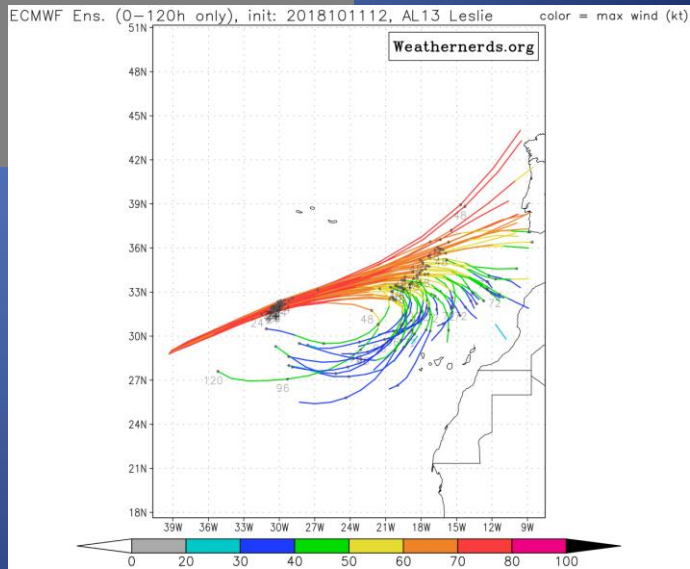
EC ensemble continues to shift south



Leslie track guidance 10/11/18z



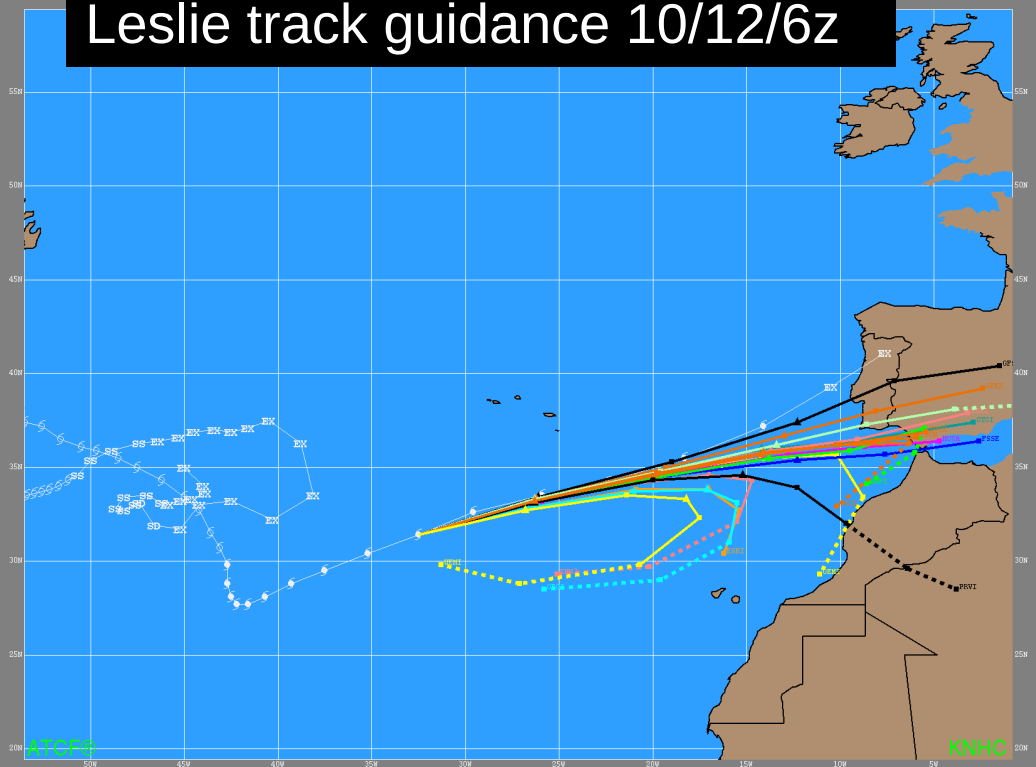
Deterministic models shift south, but little change in EC ensemble



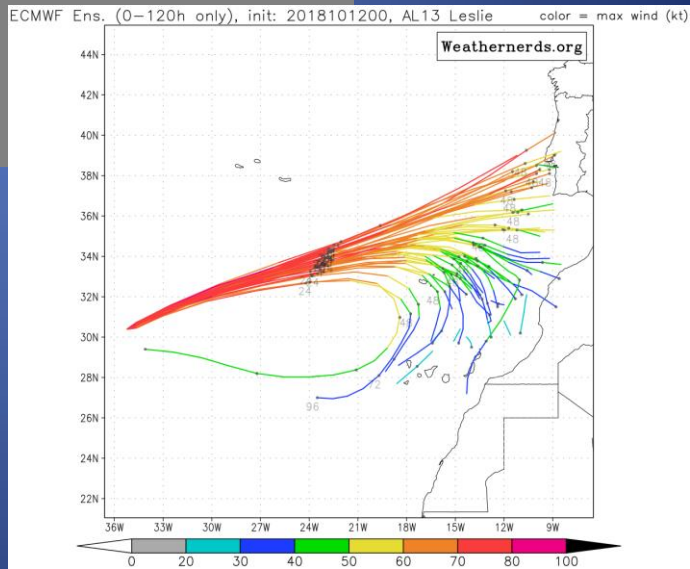
~400 n mi errors in < 48 h

FV3 shifts over 1500 n mi

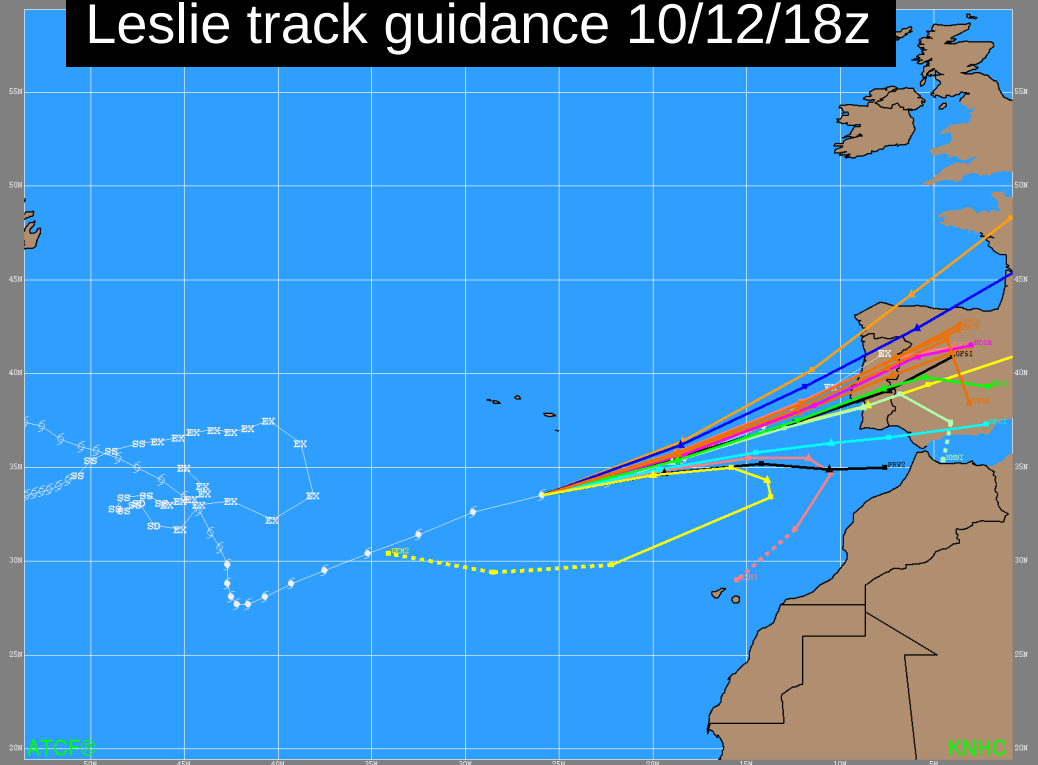
Leslie track guidance 10/12/6z



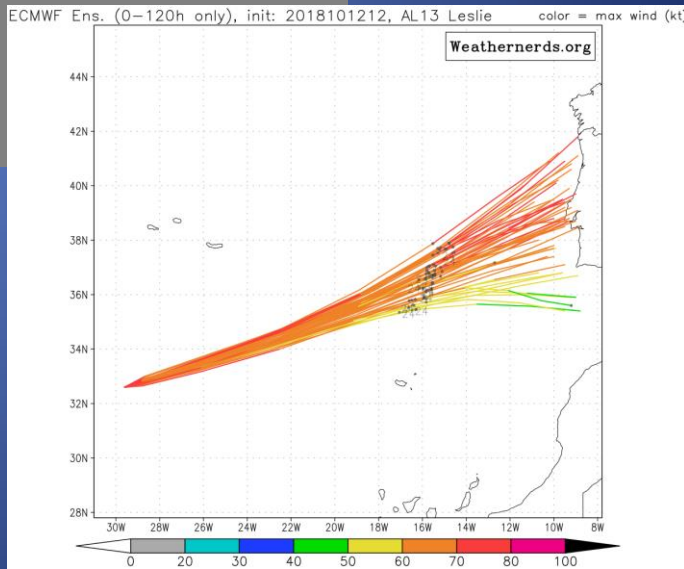
Models mostly jump northward



Leslie track guidance 10/12/18z

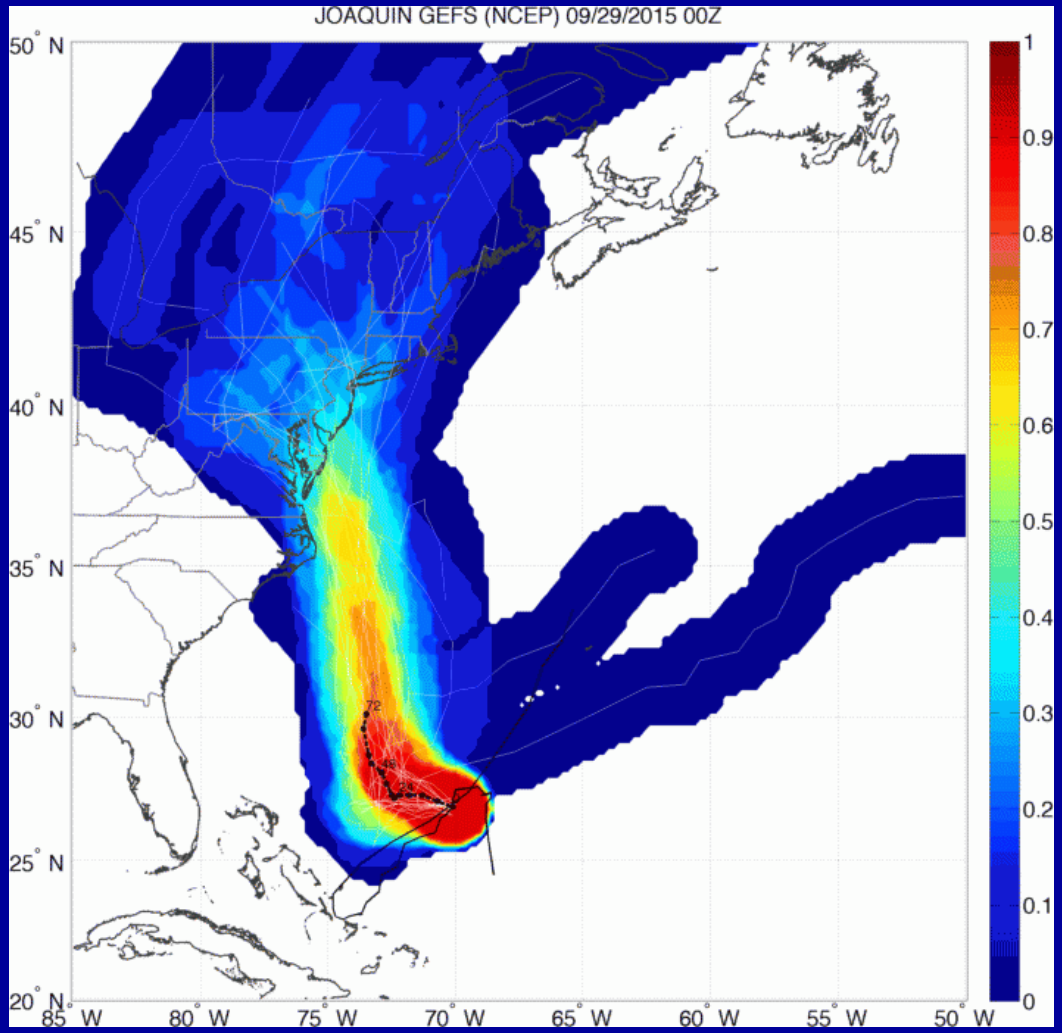


Finally!

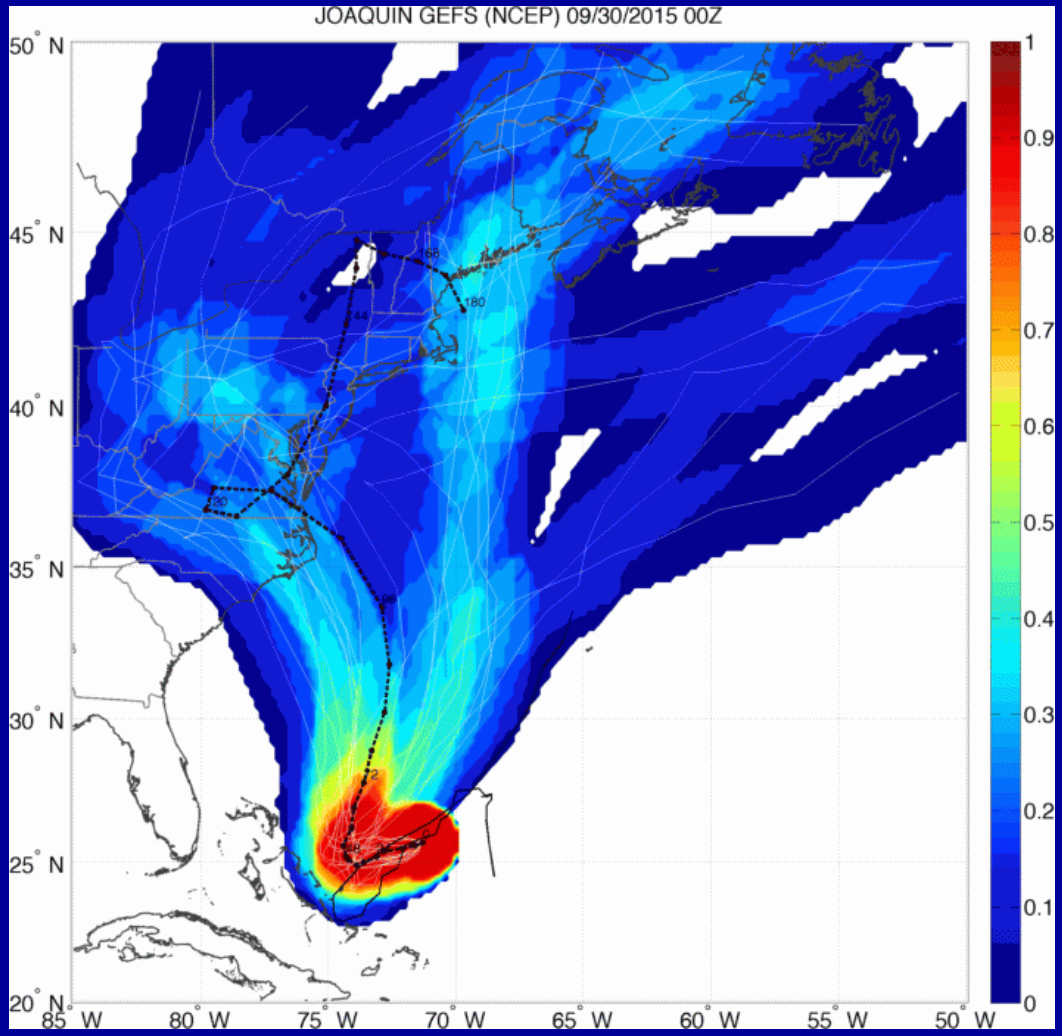


A different way to view the data using probabilities

GEFS vs EC Ensemble 29 Sep 0000 UTC



GEFS vs EC Ensemble 30 Sep 0000 UTC



Genesis Guidance

Little objective guidance is seen with ensembles now, though they help subjectively.

In-house product→

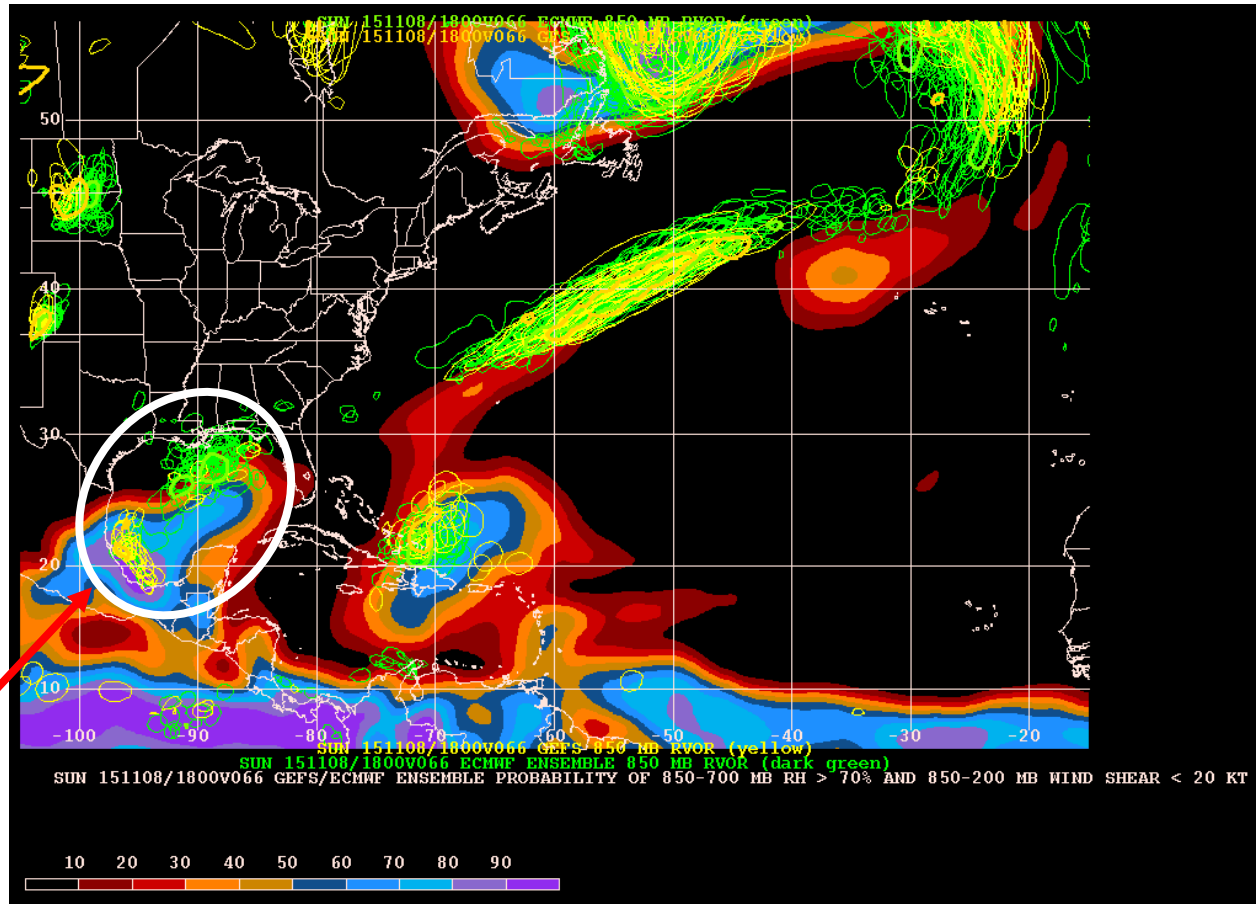
shading: combined probability of 70 ensemble members (GEFS + ECENS):

- 850 – 700 hPa RH > 70%
- 200 – 850 hPa vertical wind shear < 20 kt

contours: 850 hPa relative vorticity (8×10^{-5} s^{-1} intervals)
thin green: ECENS members
thick green: **ECMWF deterministic**
thin yellow: GEFS members
thick yellow: **GFS deterministic**

Invest AL93

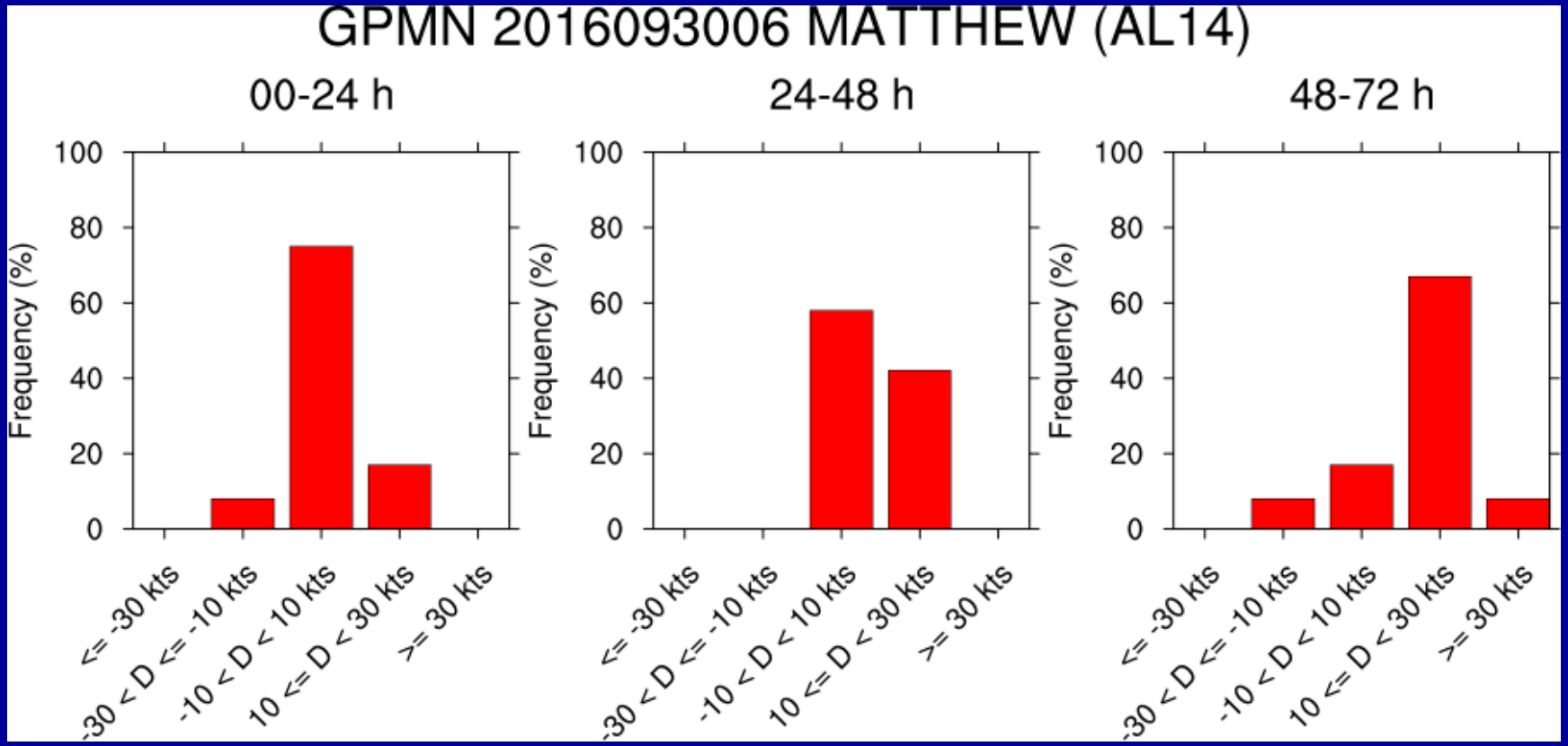
0000 UTC November 6, 2015 **+ 66 h**



TC Intensity Ensemble Forecasting

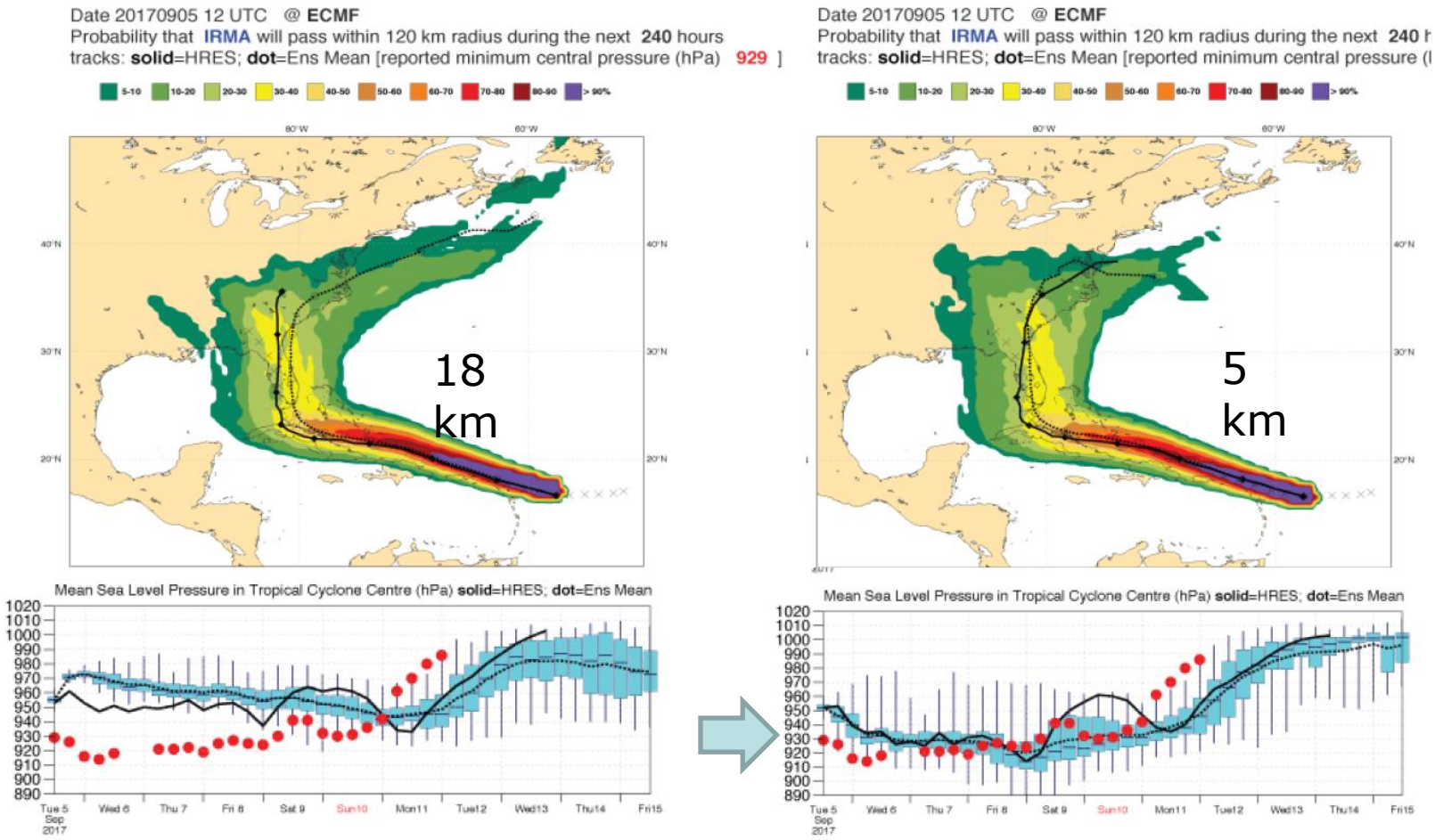
- Little skill above single-model deterministic at present
- Very computational expensive to run high-resolution (<3 km) intensity ensembles
- HFIP is funding efforts to find products that could be operationally useful

Intensity Change Probability Distributions



IRMA operational v. **5km**

Richardson, ECMWF, 2018



Question 1

What are some current advantages of using single-model ensembles?

A. Estimates of uncertainty

B. TC intensity model spread

C. Alternative TC-track solutions

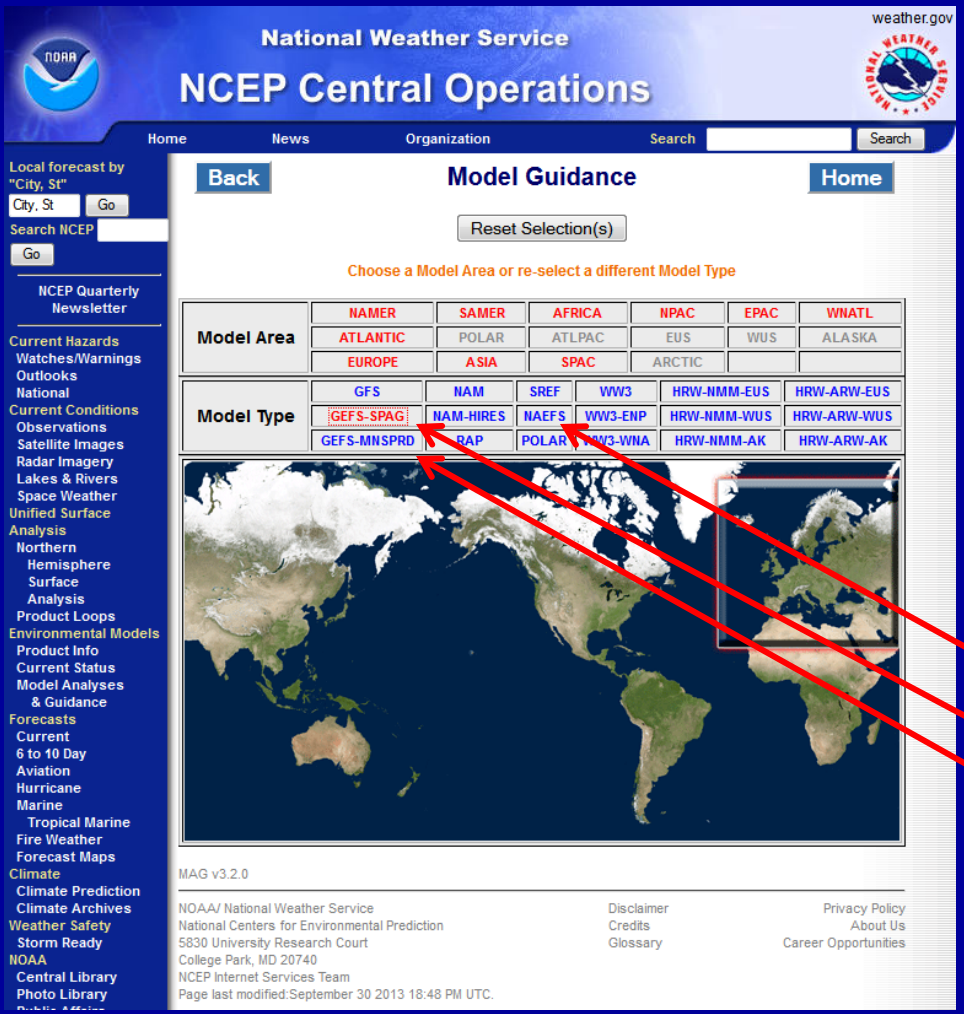
D. All of the above

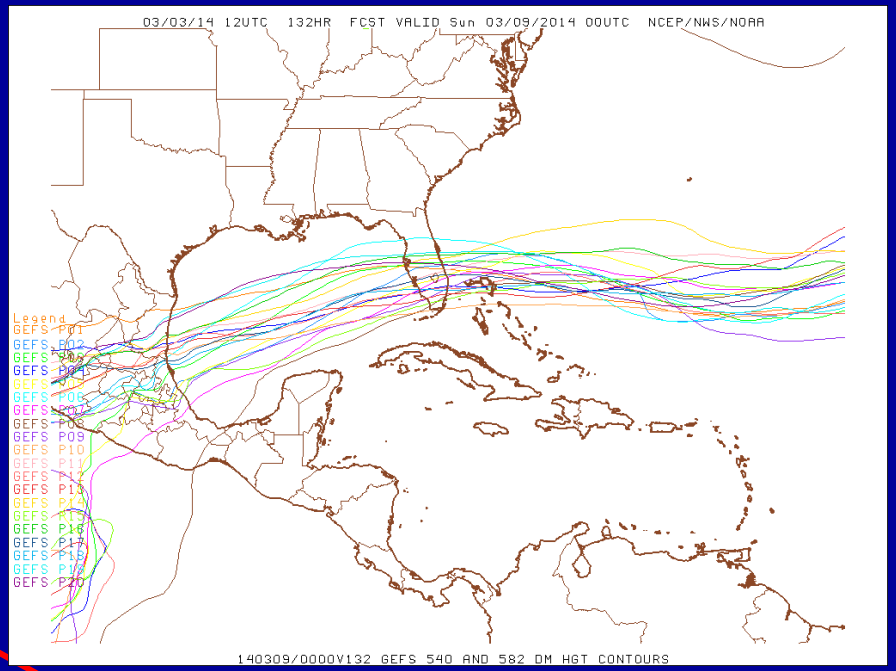
E. A & C

Online Access to Ensemble Output and Training Resources

Access to Ensemble Output

NCEP GEFS and NAEFS: http://mag.ncep.noaa.gov/

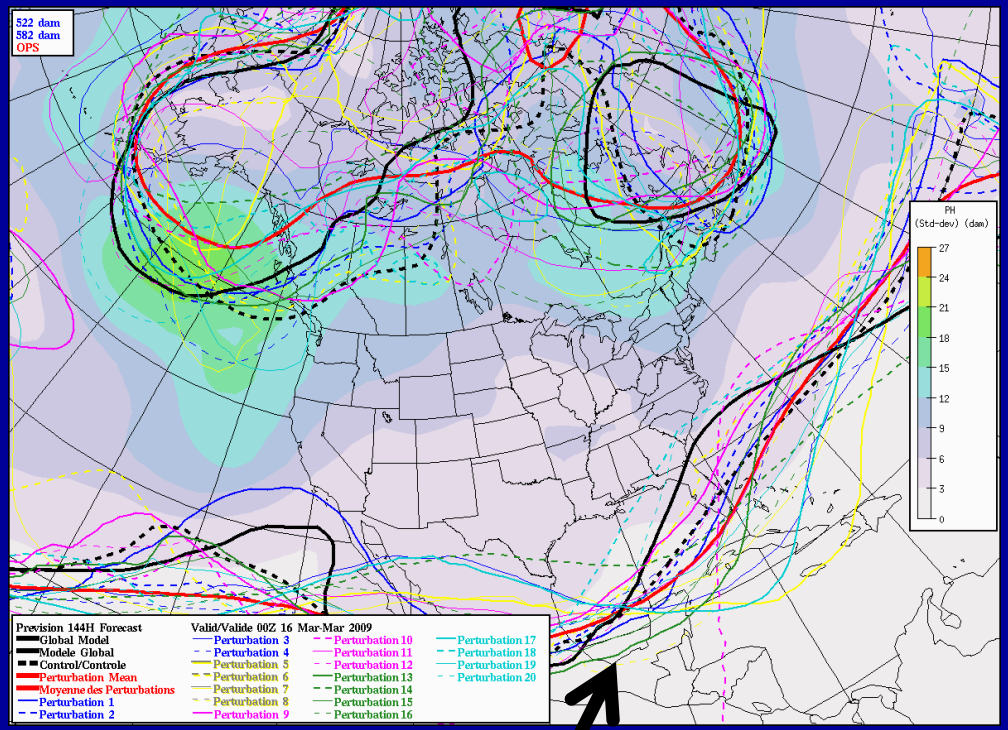




Access to ensemble mean, spread, and spaghetti plots

Canadian Ensembles

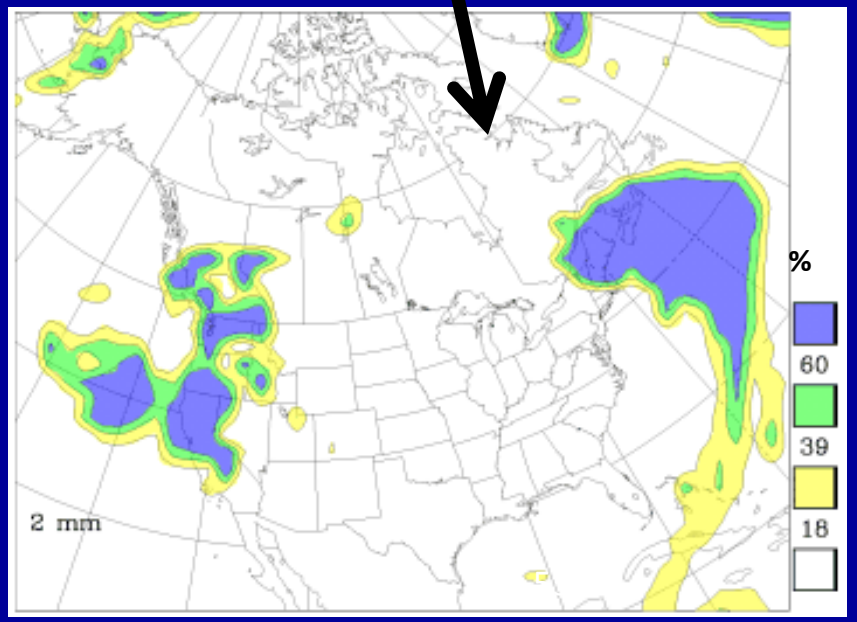
http://weather.gc.ca/ensemble/index_e.html



Spaghetti diagram of 500-mb 522 and 582 dm height contours

FHR 72 forecast of the probability that the 12 hour accumulation exceeds 2 mm

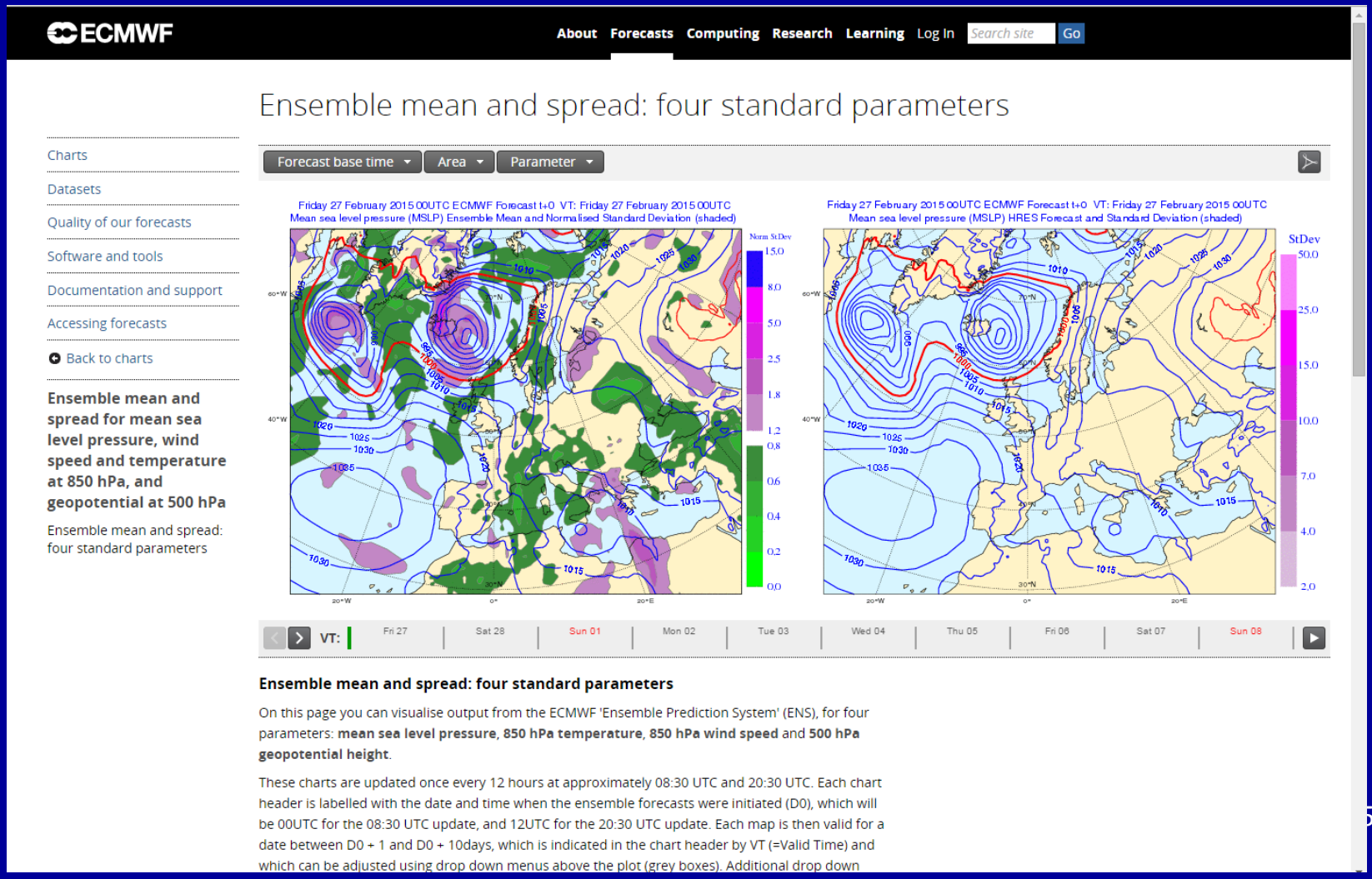
(The 12-h accumulation period immediately precedes the valid time)



Access to Ensemble Output

- ECMWF Ensembles:

  http://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/medium/ensemble-mean-and-spread-four-standard-parameters



COMET Courses
http://www.meted.ucar.edu

- Introduction to Ensemble Prediction: http://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/pcu1/ensemble_webcast/
- Ensemble Forecasting Explained: http://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/pcu1/ensemble/
- Ensemble Prediction System Matrix: Characteristics of Operational Ensemble Prediction Systems (EPS): http://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/pcu2/ens_matrix/
- Wave Ensembles in the Marine Forecast Process: http://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/WaveEnsembles/
- NWP Workshop on WRF and NAEFS: http://www.meted.ucar.edu/s_africa_work/

Thank you

Questions?