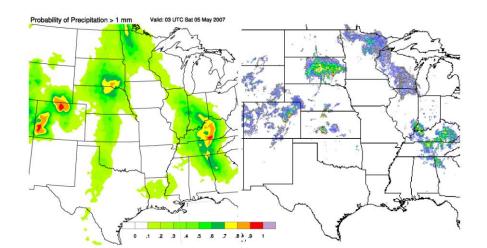
Experiences in short-range ensemble forecasting

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Short-Range Ensemble Forecasting:^{*} Report from a Workshop, 25–27 July 1994

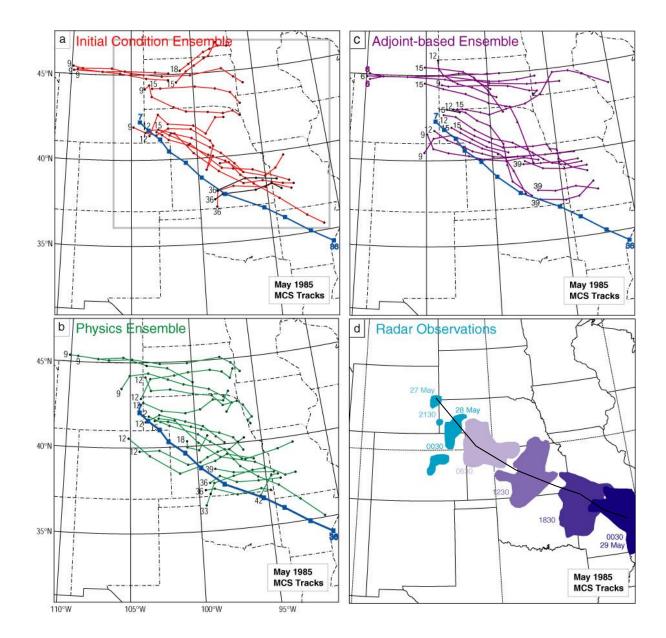
Harold E. Brooks,* M. Steven Tracton,⁺ David J. Stensrud,* Geoffrey DiMego,⁺ and Zoltan Toth^{+,#}

*SREF is still a teenager

Research Themes

- Multi-physics and multi-model ensembles in comparison with fixed model configuration ensembles
- Ensemble postprocessing
- Convection-resolving ensembles
- Ensemble data assimilation (EnKF)

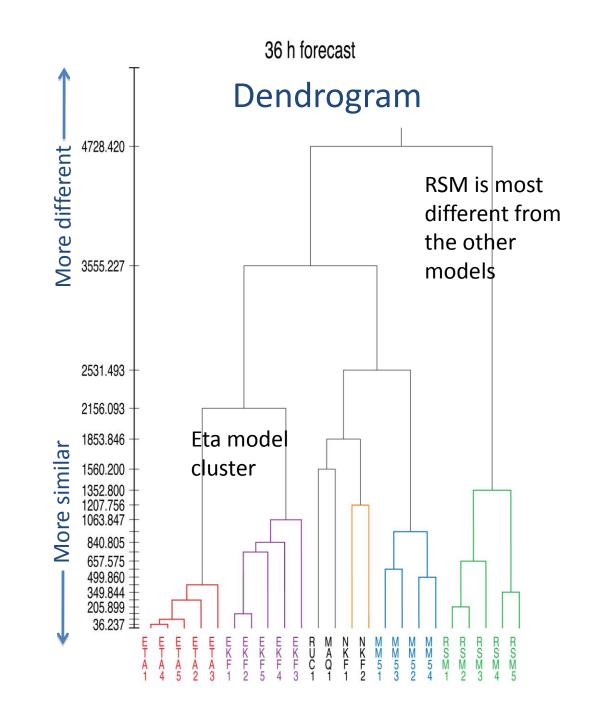
Mesoscale Short-range Ensemble Forecasting



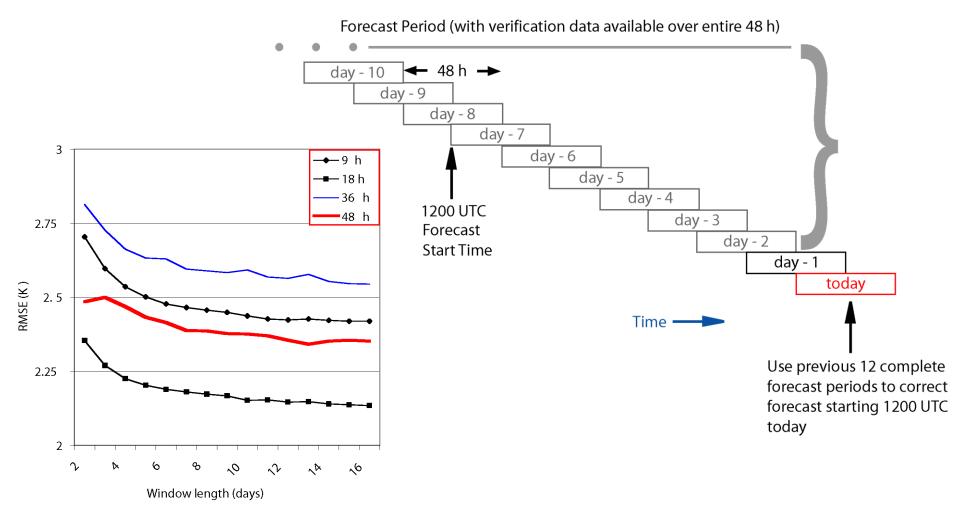
Longest lived MCC during PRE-STORM (blue line). Note how PH ensemble more diverse and tracks often cross the observed track.

Physics diversity important for short-range ensemble forecasting. Forecasts from multimodel ensembles tend to cluster in model subgroups as shown by the dendrogram ______ for 2-m temperature.

One can view this behavior as sampling different parts of the attractor.



Postprocessing: Bias-corrected ensemble (BCE)



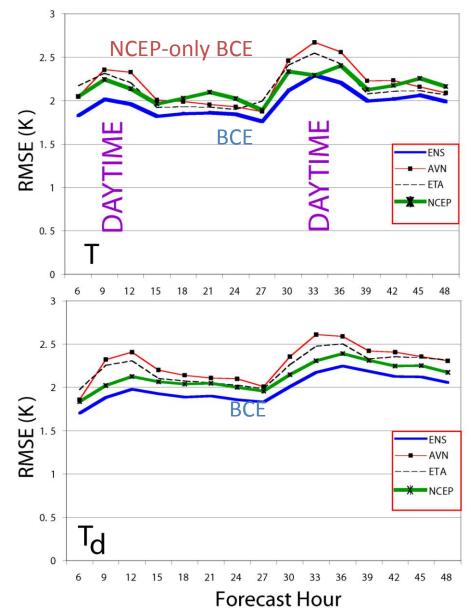
BCE Results

BCE mean is more accurate than either MOS products (AVN, ETA) for both temperature and dewpoint temperature.

Differences significant at 95% level.

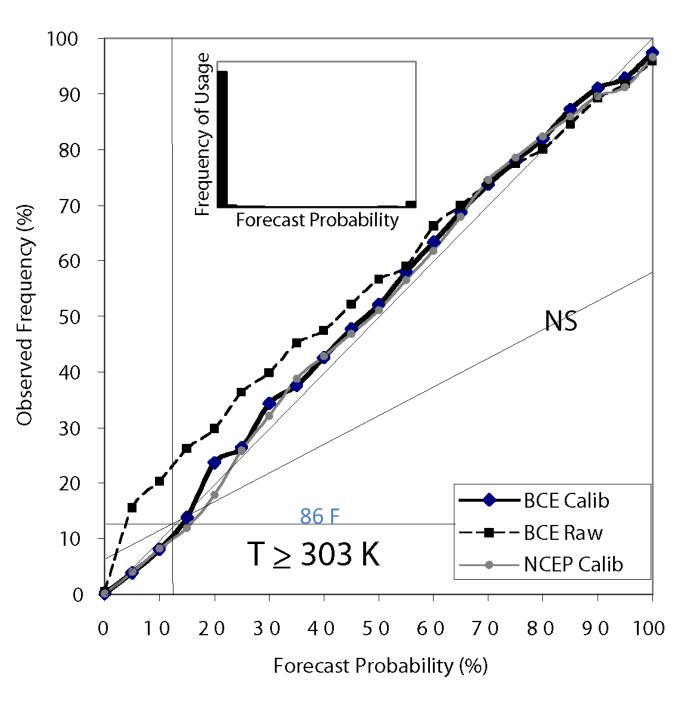
Advantage is that the BCE approach is easy and fast to implement once you have an ensemble.

Use of non-NCEP models improves forecasts



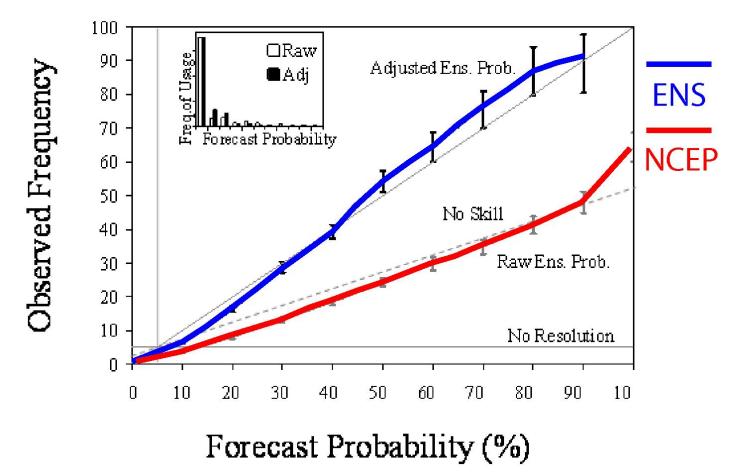
Ensemble output can be easily calibrated to provide reliable probabilities.

Ensembles typically are more valuable for unlikely events.

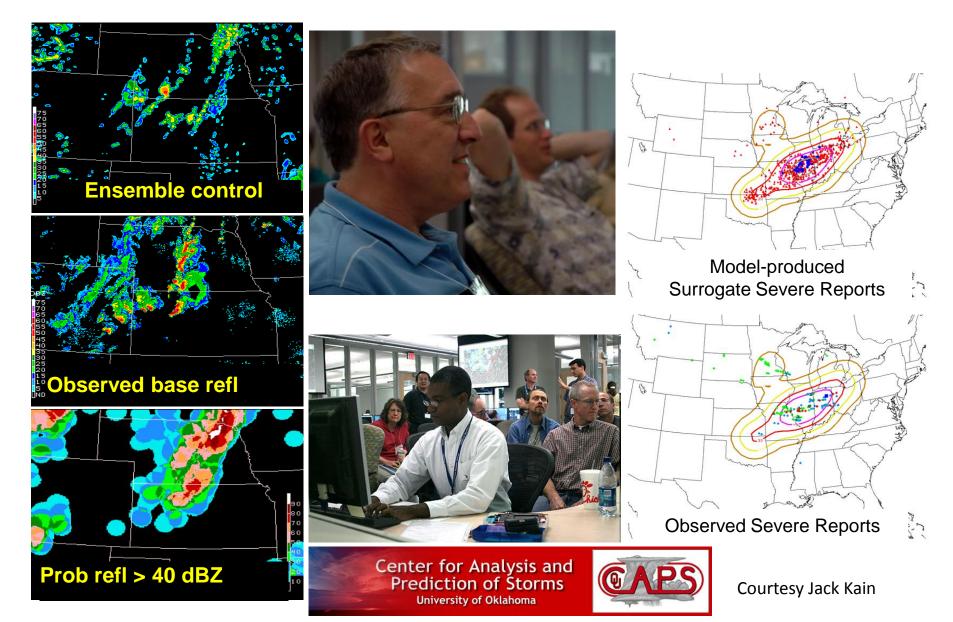


Postprocessing can also produce reliable PQPF

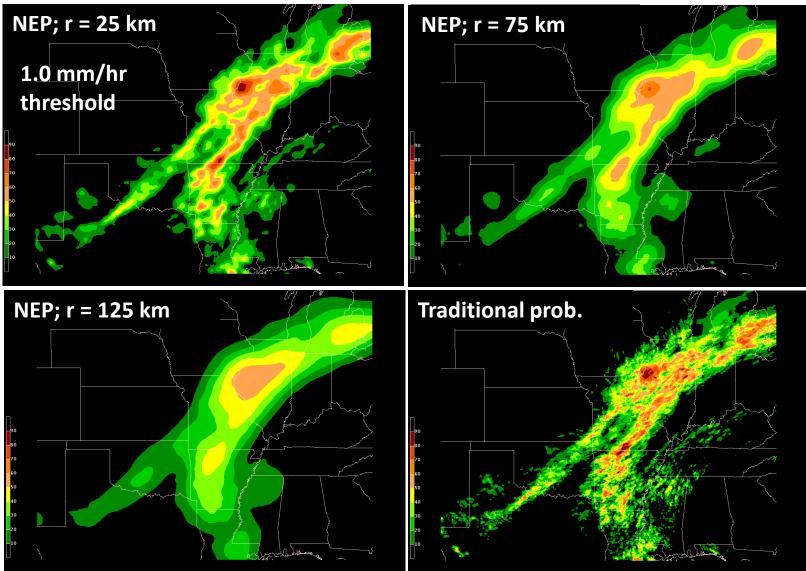
c) Threshold ≥ 0.10 in. at 06 hr.



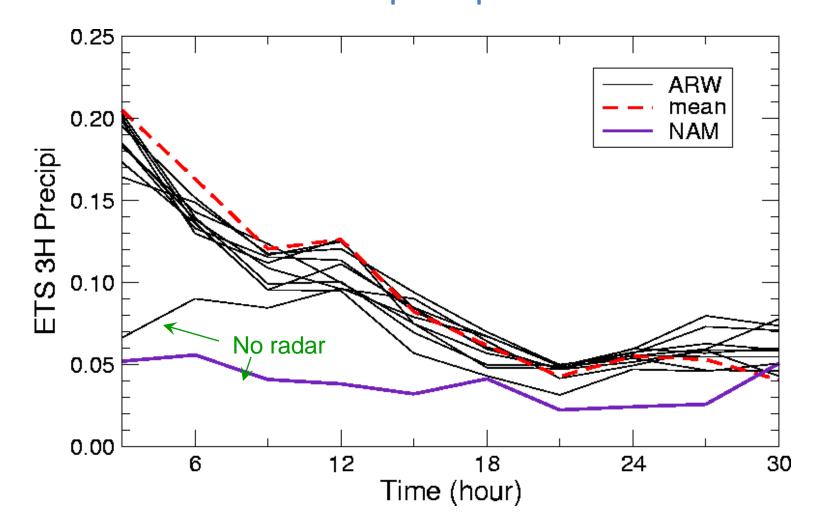
SE2007 - 09: Convection-allowing ensembles



Neighborhood Ensemble Probability (NEP)



4-km Ensemble vs 12-km NAM 3-h accum. precip. ≥0.5 in



Courtesy Fanyou Kong and Ming Xue



Ensemble data assimilation

• Do multi-physics ensembles provide any benefit to ensemble data assimilation?

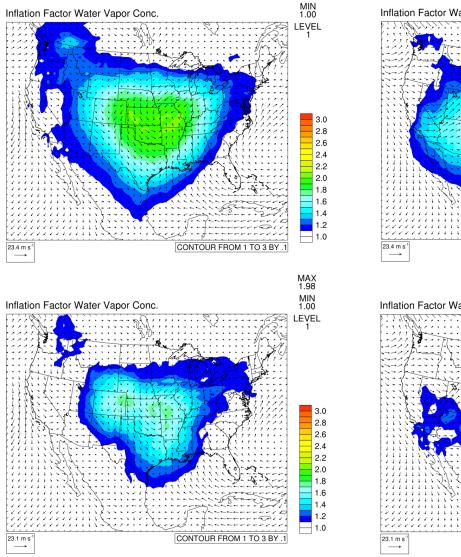
- Inflation artificially increasing ensemble spread to account for model and IC/BC errors
- Case studies

Adaptive Inflation Factor (QVAPOR near surface)

MAX 2.32

Day 3

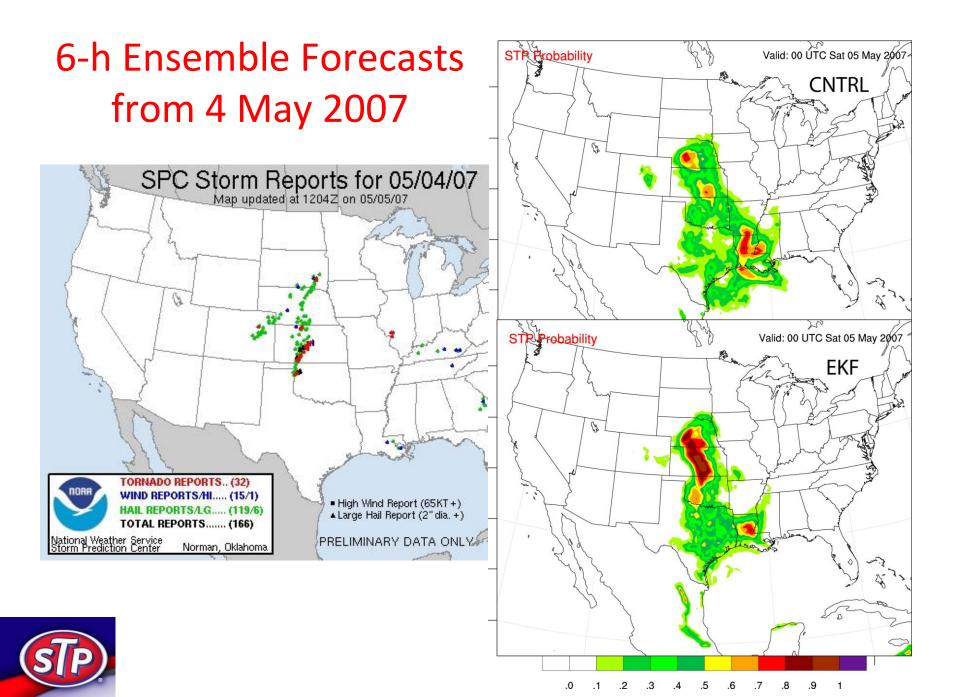
Fixed Model Configuration Ensemble



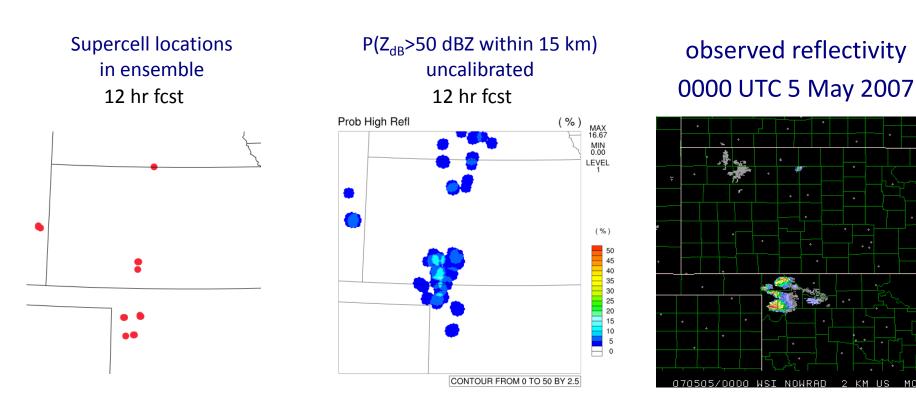
MAX 2.32 MIN 1.00 Inflation Factor Water Vapor Conc. LEVEL 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 CONTOUR FROM 1 TO 3 BY .1 MAX 1.98 MIN 1.00 Inflation Factor Water Vapor Conc. LEVEL 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 CONTOUR FROM 1 TO 3 BY .1 **Courtesy David Dowell**

Day 10

Multiphysics Ensemble



3-km Ensemble Forecast: 4-5 May 2007 (Greensburg)



Courtesy David Dowell

Conclusions

- Multi-physics and multi-model ensembles are beneficial. Analyses and forecasts are improved in comparison with a fixed model configuration ensemble.
- Ensemble postprocessing adds tremendous value perhaps a decade worth of model improvements.
- Ensemble data assimilation (EnKF) is viable and provides forecast improvements in cases examined. Multi-physics ensembles lead to even greater improvements.
- Convection-resolving ensembles add information, particularly on convective mode and rainfall amounts. Data overload is a concern.

Discussion

- Mesoscale SREF is very useful and has changed how NWS produces forecasts. Questions remain regarding
 - creation of ensemble members (IC/BC + physics) and this problem persists even when using convection-resolving ensembles
 - how we postprocess ensemble data and provide it to forecasters in a useful way
- Strong links exist between ensembles and data assimilation that could be very beneficial

Future?

