

Blended probabilistic nowcasting with the IMPROVER post- processing system

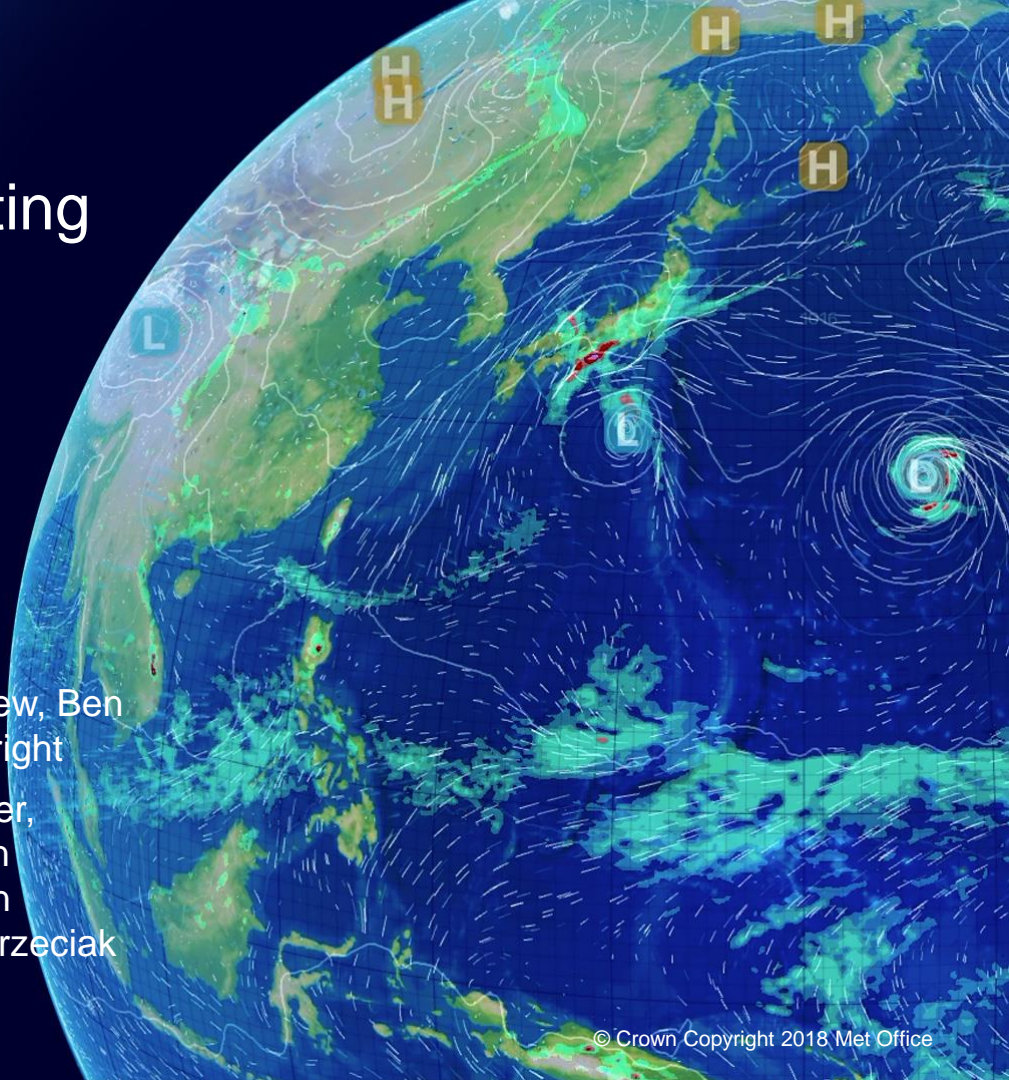
Thursday 25 April 2019

Caroline Sandford, Stephen Moseley

IMPROVER Team

Project planning: Nigel Roberts, Jonathan Flowerdew, Ben Fitzpatrick, Dan Brierley, Simon Jackson, Bruce Wright

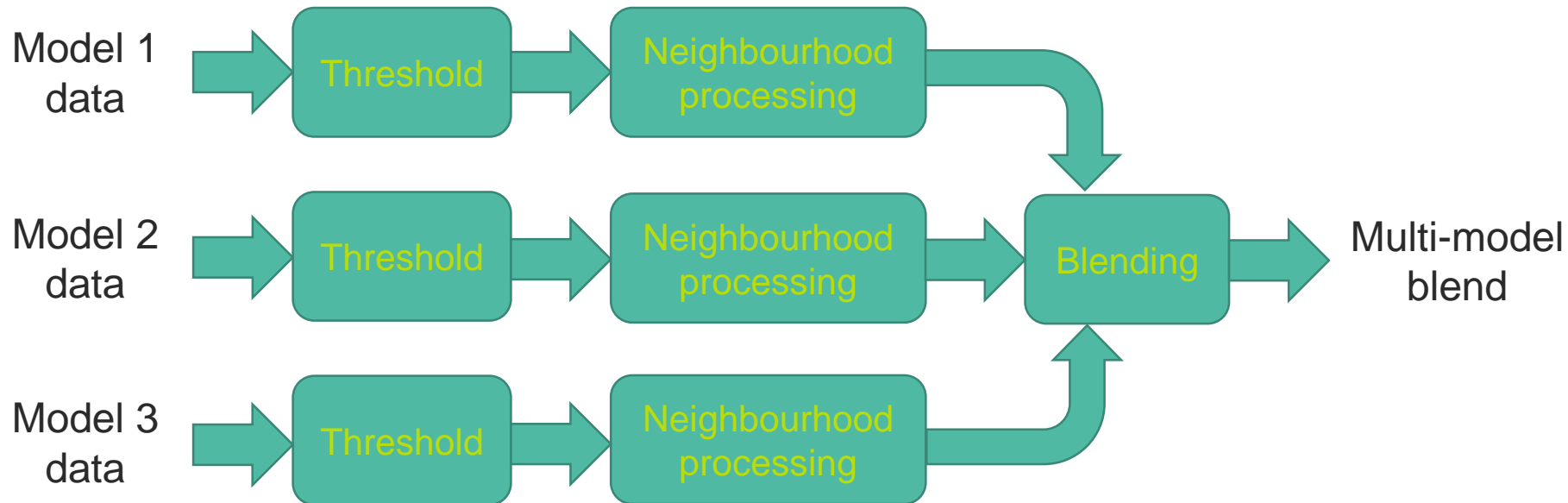
Developers: Paul Abernethy, Ben Ayliffe, Mark Baker, Laurence Beard, Anna Booton, Gavin Evans, Aaron Hopkinson, Katie Howard, Caroline Jones, Stephen Moseley, Fiona Rust, Caroline Sandford, Tomasz Trzeciak



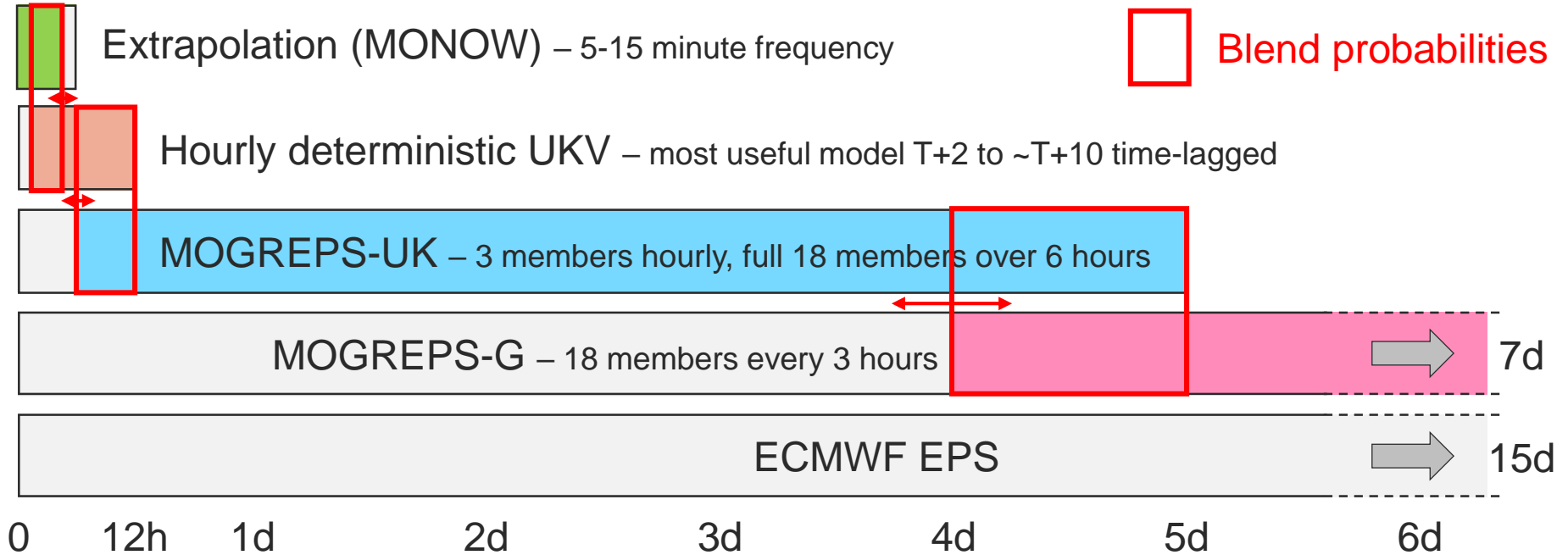
Context: the IMPROVER project

Current Met Office post-processing & nowcasting systems (UKPP / STEPS)	New systems in development (IMPROVER / MONOW)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not designed to cope with ensembles• Deterministic (processes individual diagnostic fields)• Blending in parameter space• Complex code design• Fortran• Proprietary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designed to fully exploit ensemble forecasts• Probabilistic processing chains for different models• Blending in probability space• Simple, modular processing chains• Python• Open source: https://github.com/metoppv/improver

IMPROVER post-processing: simplified chains

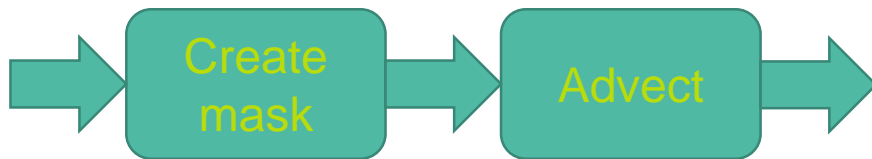


Multi-model probabilistic blending

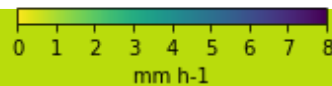
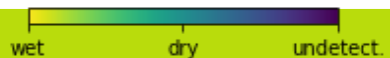
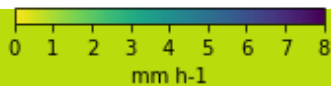
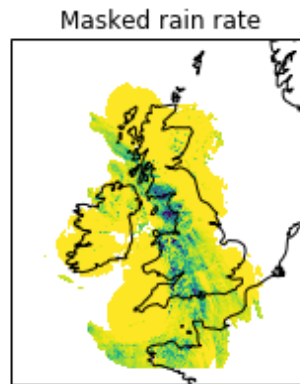
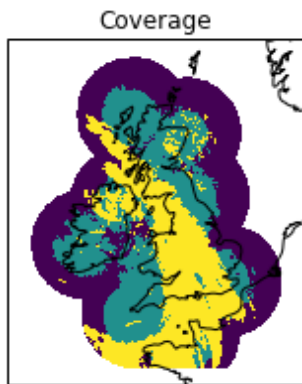
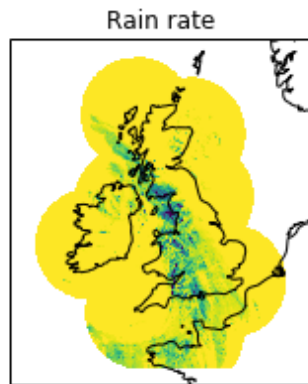


Radar extrapolation nowcasting: MONOW

UK radar QPE
& coverage
composites

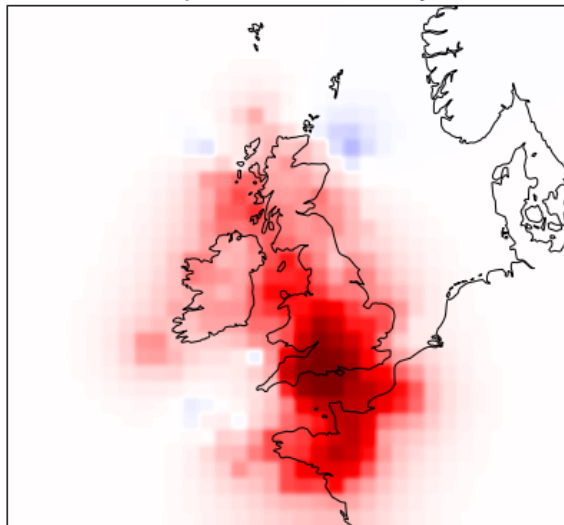


Masked radar T+0
Nowcast T+15 mins
Nowcast T+30 mins
Nowcast T+45 mins
...
Nowcast T+6 hours

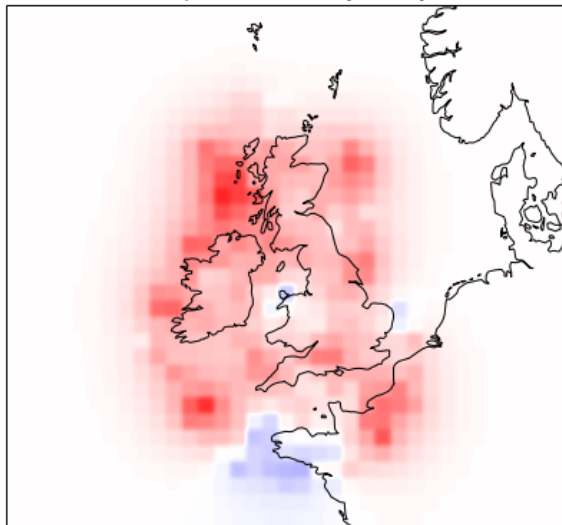


Deriving advection velocities: optical flow (1)

Precipitation advection x velocity



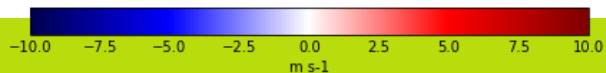
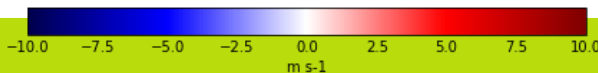
Precipitation advection y velocity



Example: 27 November 2018:

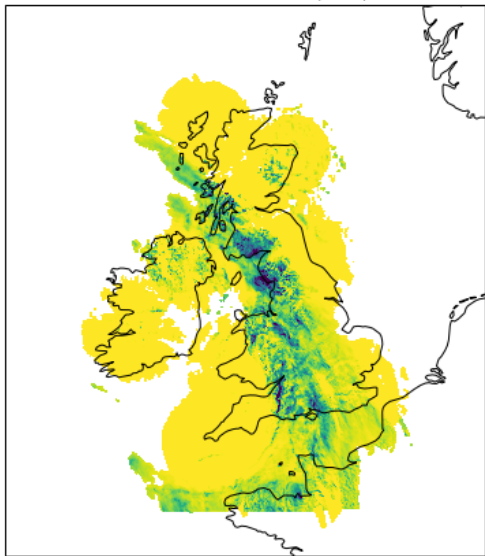
- Forecast start time 14:00
- Optical flow advection velocities calculated from radar data at 13:30, 13:45 and 14:00

(Bowler *et al* 2004, STEPS)

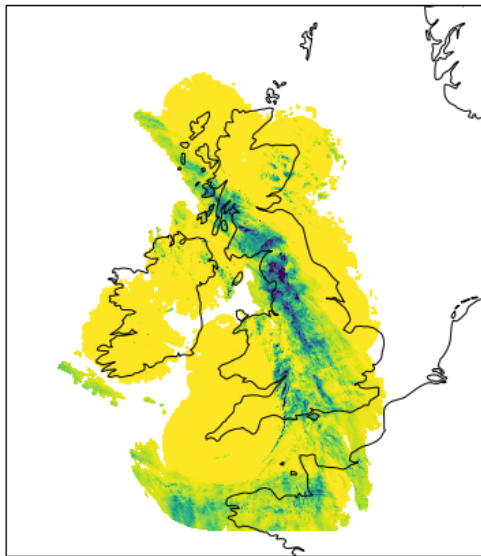


Deriving advection velocities: optical flow (2)

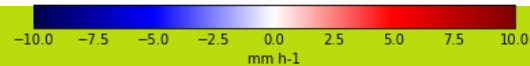
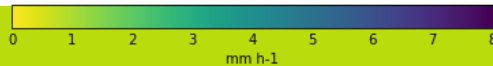
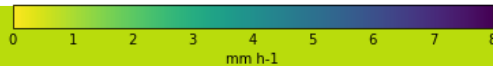
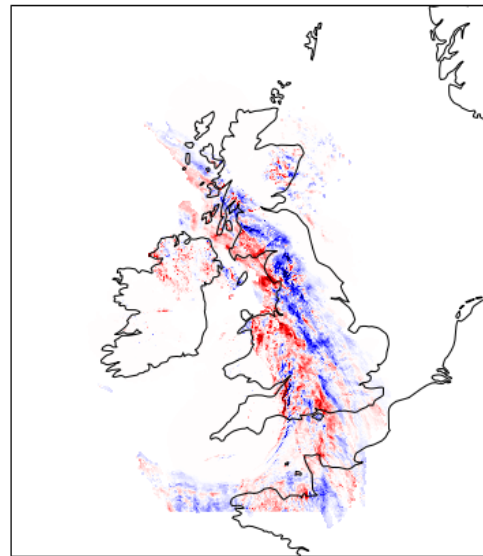
Nowcast for 15:00Z (T+1)



Radar observation at 15:00Z

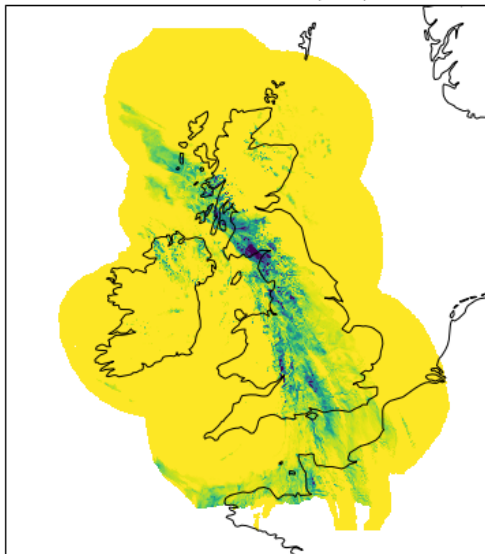


Difference

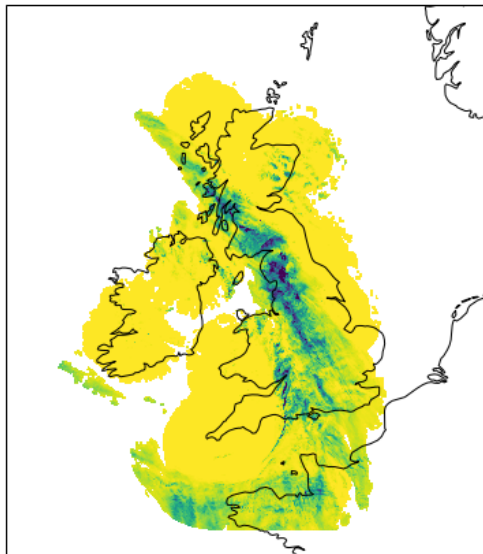


Advection velocities: model steering flow

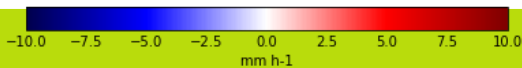
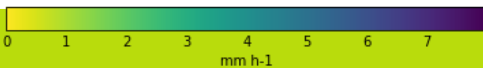
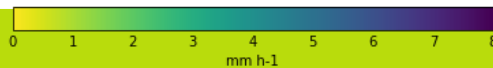
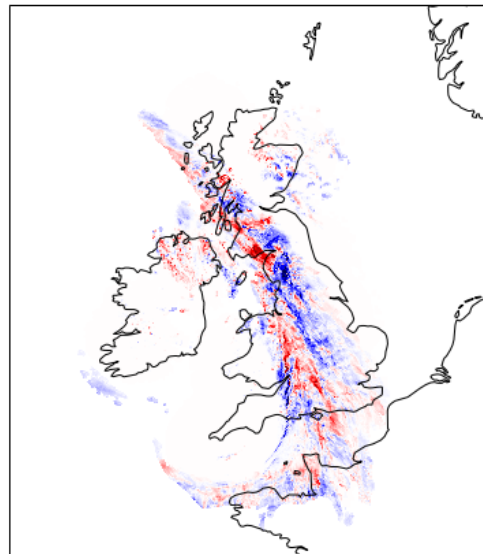
Nowcast for 15:00Z (T+1)



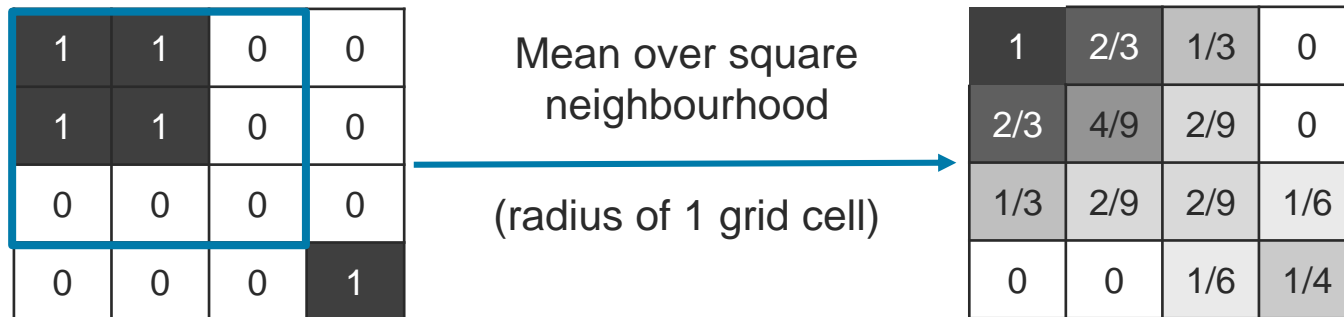
Radar observation at 15:00Z



Difference



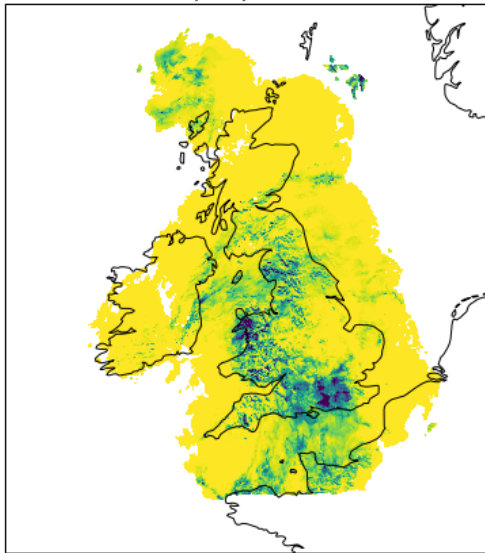
Neighbourhood processing (1)



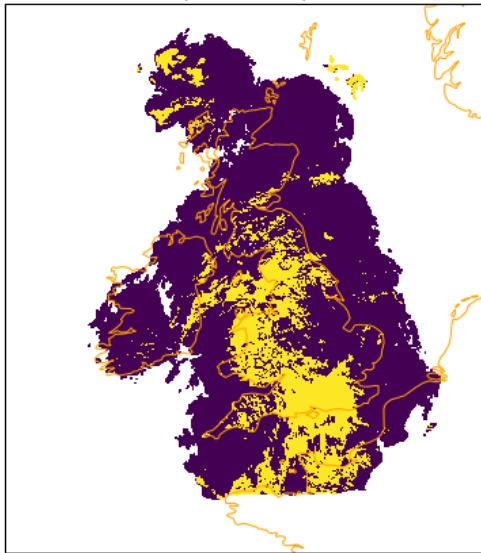
- Increases ensemble spread / creates spread in deterministic forecasts by representing spatial uncertainty
- Probability of occurrence in one grid cell refined by considering fraction of occurrences ($P=1$) in surrounding grid cells
- Radii empirically tuned to optimise verification metrics

Neighbourhood processing (2)

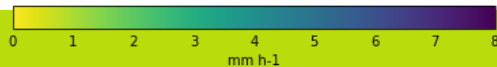
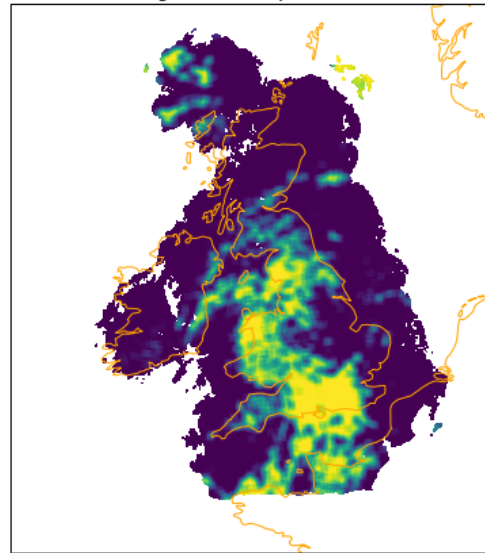
Radar precipitation rate



Probability of rate > 1 mm/h
(thresholded)

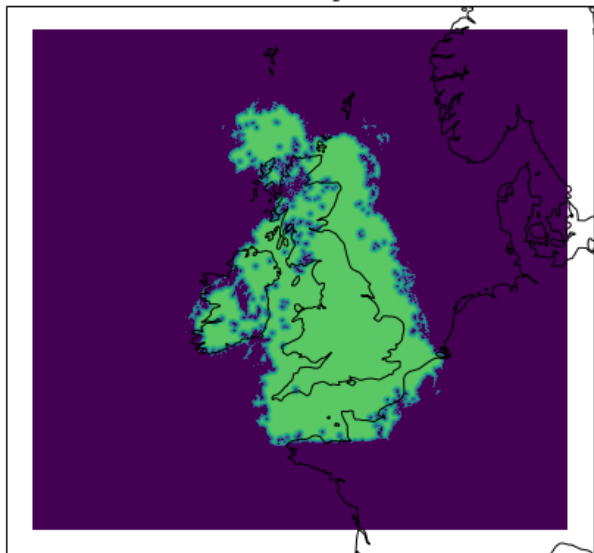


Probability of rate > 1 mm/h
(neighbourhood processed)

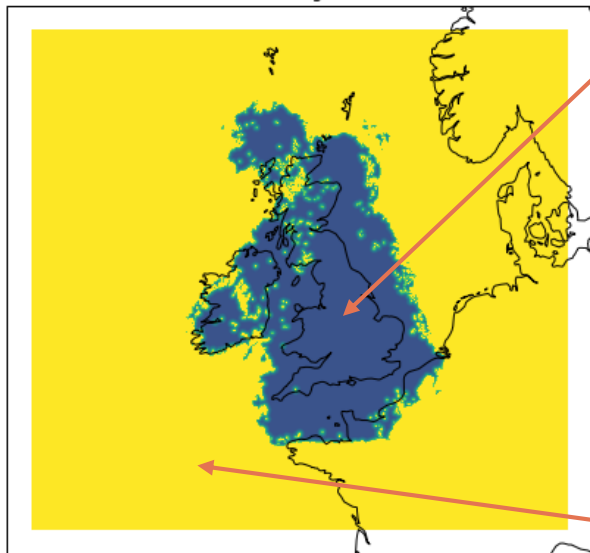


Nowcast-UKV blend weights

Nowcast blend weights at T+1



UKV blend weights at T+1



Mainland UK: 25%
UKV, 75% nowcast
at T+1

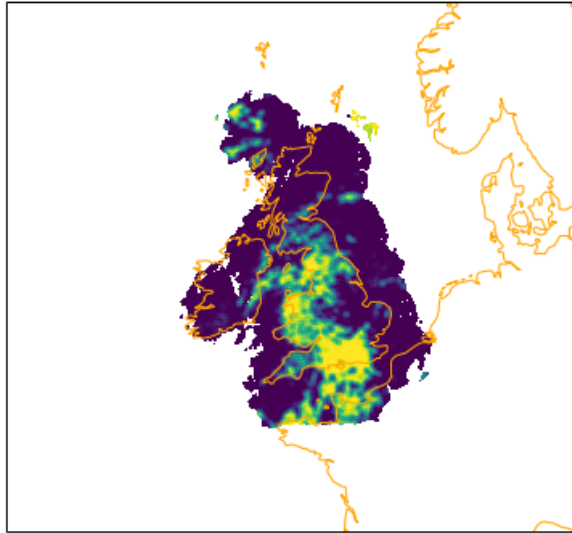
Linear increase in
UKV weighting with
lead time (100% at
T+4)

Smooth increase to
100% UKV outside
nowcast coverage

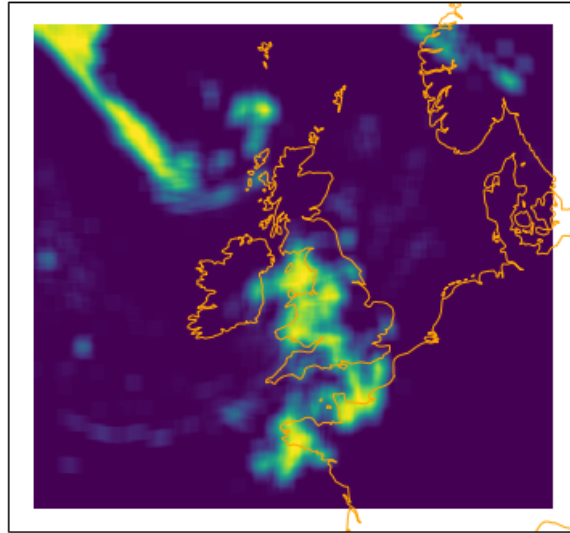


Nowcast-UKV probabilistic blend

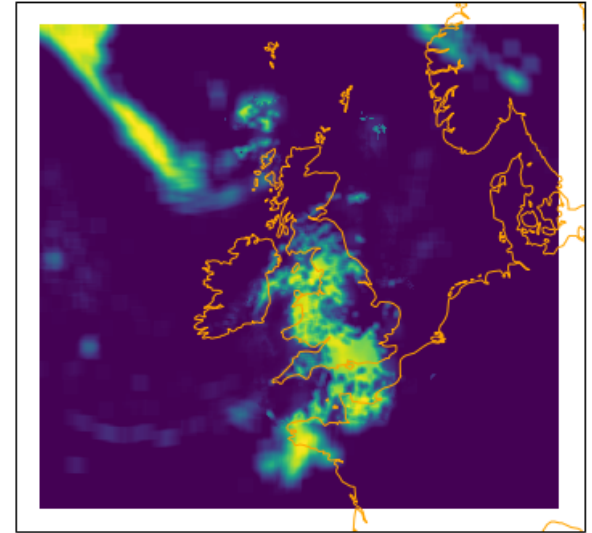
Probability of rate > 1 mm/h: nowcast



Probability of rate > 1 mm/h: UKV

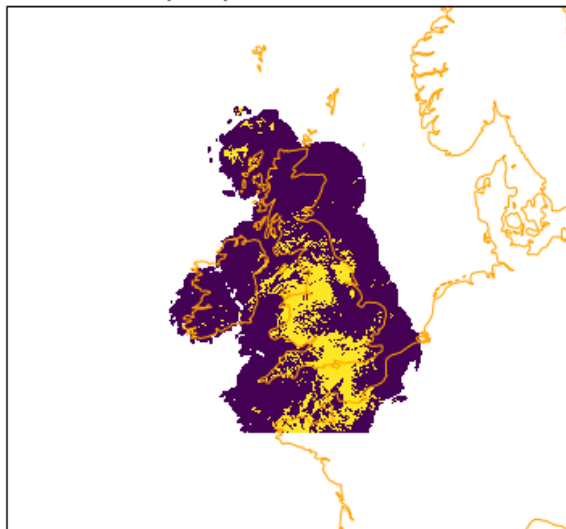


Probability of rate > 1 mm/h: blend

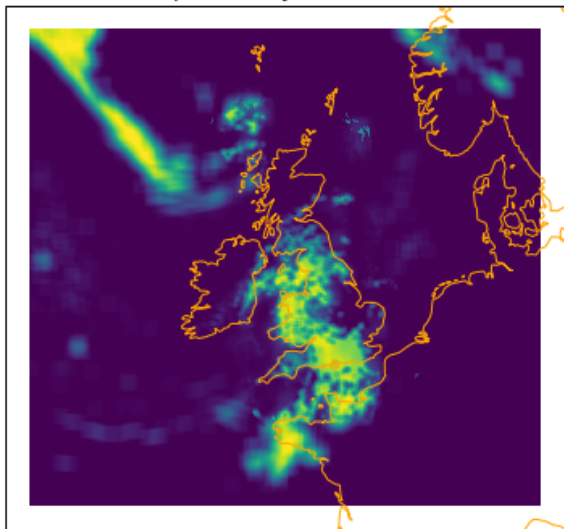


Comparison with "truth" at 1 hr lead time

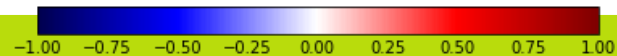
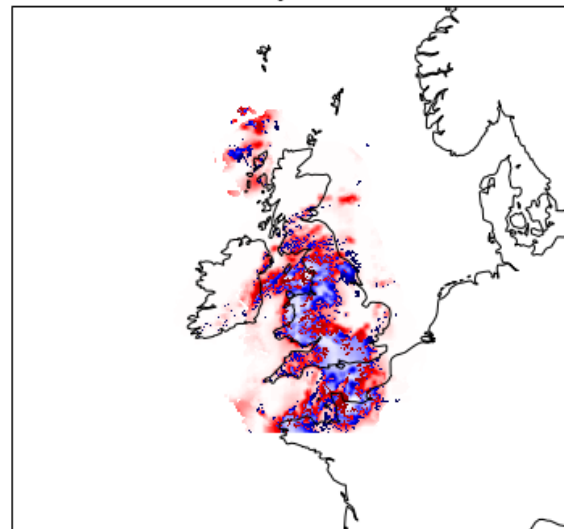
Radar precipitation rate > 1 mm/h



Blended probability of rate > 1 mm/h



Probability difference



Conclusions

- The current Met Office post-processing systems (STEPS & UKPP) are complex and expensive to maintain, and aren't designed to exploit ensemble models
- IMPROVER will generate post-processed probabilistic forecasts and nowcasts from deterministic and ensemble models via a simple modular processing chain
- Spatial uncertainty in the MONOW nowcast is represented via neighbourhood processing, rather than stochastic noise at different scales, and the IMPROVER framework provides opportunities to tune neighbourhood radii and multi-model blend weights according to skill
- “Proof of concept” shows sensible-looking nowcast probability fields with no visible artefacts
- Quantitative validation is a work in progress