



APPLYING DESIGN OF EXPERIMENTS TO NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION

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Objective: Use Design of Experiments methods to identify which WRF-ARW parameter schemes drive the bias.

Consider a forecast as a map from an observed atmospheric state to some future state. Mathematically, we say:

$$f: x \rightarrow y$$

- Where:
- f here is the NWP code WRF (Skamarock et al. 2008). We treat f as a set of functions where each $f_i \in f, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ is a specific configuration of the NWP code. N, although countable, is so large as to preclude a search of f using brute force methods.
 - x represents the observed atmospheric state and/or initialization conditions
 - y is a forecast.

Goal: Find $f_{(i)} \in f$ that minimizes the difference between the forecast and observed values at a specific point in time, a value we call “*bias*”.

- Data:**
- The matched forecast – observation pair data elements produced by MET Point-Stat (National Center for Atmospheric Research 2016)
 - The model employed uses WRF (version 3.8.1) in a 9/3/1 nest.
 - Initialization 0.5° GFS (NOAA 2018d) forecast data providing gridded background fields with raw observations analyzed onto the background fields; 1/12° (~9 km) RTG high resolution SST (NOAA2018c); and 1 km NOHRSC SNODAS (NOAA 2018b) snow data when available and GFS snow data elsewhere.
 - 6-h pre-forecast with observation nudging (12-18 UTC).
 - Observation nudging during data assimilation uses TAMDAR (AirDat 2018) aircraft data and various MADIS (NOAA 2018a) datasets [standard surface observations, mesonet surface observations, maritime surface observations, profiler data, rawinsondes, and ACARS (aircraft) data (Mamrosh 1997)] (Dumais and Reen 2013; Dumais et al. 2015).
 - The model top was set at 10mb for all runs.

- Initial Design:**
- Forty WRF runs
 - Six different parameters (but the cumulous scheme was dropped from subsequent analysis because it was only applied to the outer domain)
 - Two domains, San Diego and San Francisco
 - Five case days
 - Almost balanced and nearly orthogonal in order to be able to calculate the factor effects
 - Some runs crashed and were unrecoverable so only 25 runs were actually completed.

Runs

Run	Domain	Case	Boundary Layer (PBL) ¹	Microphysics (MP)	Shortwave (SW)	Longwave (LW)	Land Surface (LSM)
1	SAN	02/07	MYNN2	Eta	RRTMG	New	Goddard CLMv4
2	SAN	02/07	SH	Goddard	Goddard	RRTM	NOAH
3	SAN	02/09	MYJ	Thompson	Dudhia	RRTM	5ITD
4	SAN	02/09	MYNN2	Lin	Dudhia	New	Goddard RUC
5	SAN	02/09	MYNN2	Lin	Goddard	New	Goddard RUC
6	SAN	02/09	SH	Lin	GFDL	RRTMG	NOAH
7	SAN	02/16	YSU	Goddard	GFDL	GFDL	CLMv4
8	SAN	02/16	MYJ	WSM5	Goddard	GFDL	NOAH
9	SAN	02/16	ACM2	Thompson	GFDL	New	Goddard 5ITD
10	SAN	03/01	MYJ	WSM5	Dudhia	GFDL	NOAH
11	SAN	03/01	MYJ	Thompson	Goddard	New	Goddard RUC
12	SAN	03/05	YSU	Lin	GFDL	RRTM	CLMv4
13	SAN	03/05	SH	Eta	Goddard	RRTM	CLMv4
14	SFO	02/07	YSU	WSM5	Goddard	RRTMG	RUC
15	SFO	02/07	MYJ	Thompson	Dudhia	RRTMG	RUC
16	SFO	02/07	MYNN2	Thompson	RRTMG	New	Goddard RUC
17	SFO	02/09	MYNN2	Lin	Dudhia	New	Goddard CLMv4
18	SFO	02/16	YSU	Lin	GFDL	RRTM	RUC
19	SFO	02/16	MYJ	Lin	RRTMG	GFDL	5ITD
20	SFO	02/16	SH	Goddard	GFDL	RRTMG	RUC
21	SFO	03/01	MYNN2	Thompson	Goddard	GFDL	CLMv4
22	SFO	03/01	ACM2	WSM5	GFDL	RRTMG	5ITD
23	SFO	03/01	ACM2	Goddard	RRTMG	GFDL	RUC
24	SFO	03/05	YSU	Goddard	Dudhia	New	Goddard NOAH
25	SFO	03/05	YSU	Thompson	Dudhia	RRTM	5ITD

1: Includes Surface Layer Scheme, but only Boundary Layer Scheme noted.

Design

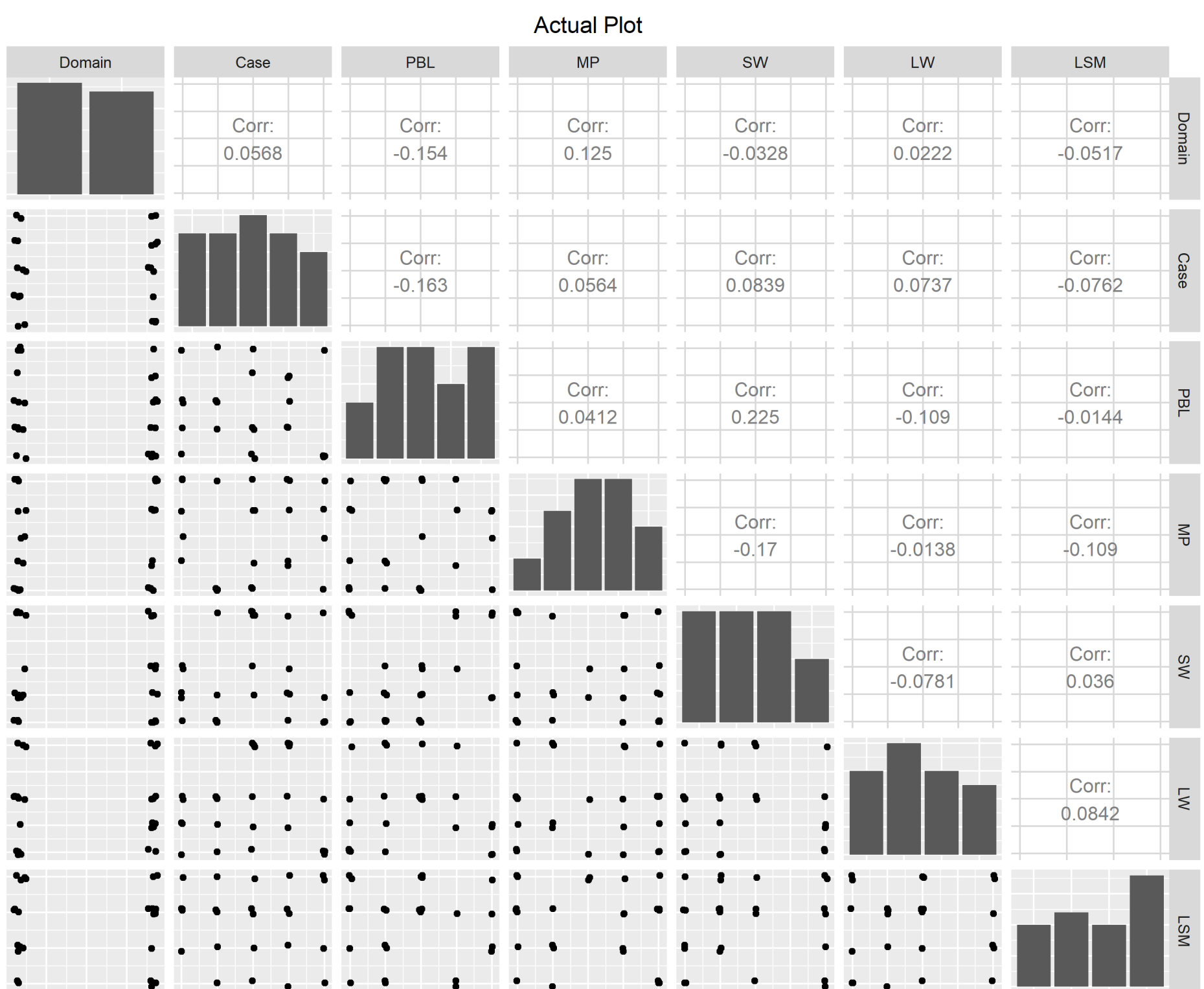
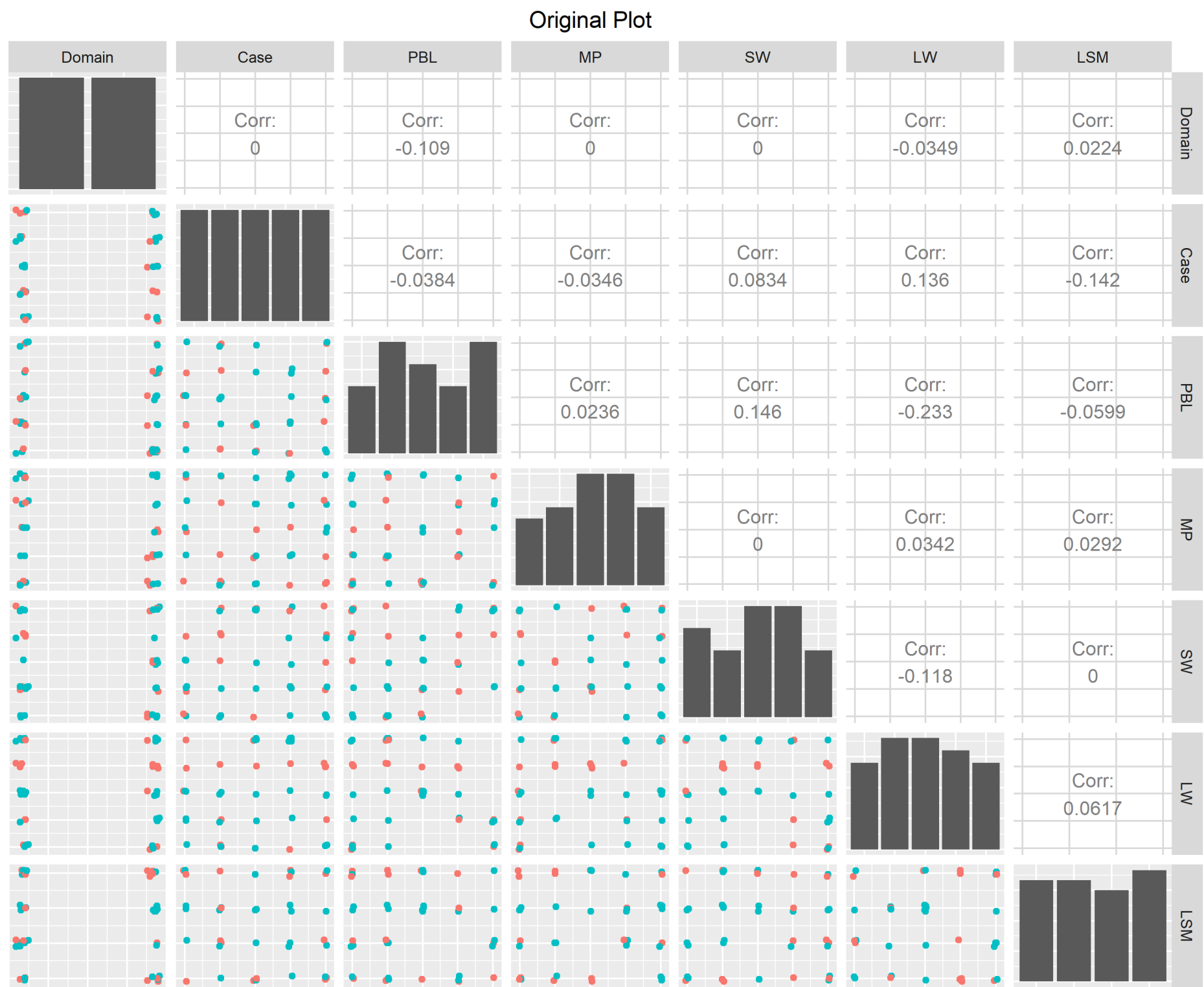


Figure 2: The correlation and density of the original design matrix (top) and the as-ran matrix (bottom). The orange points are the failed runs.

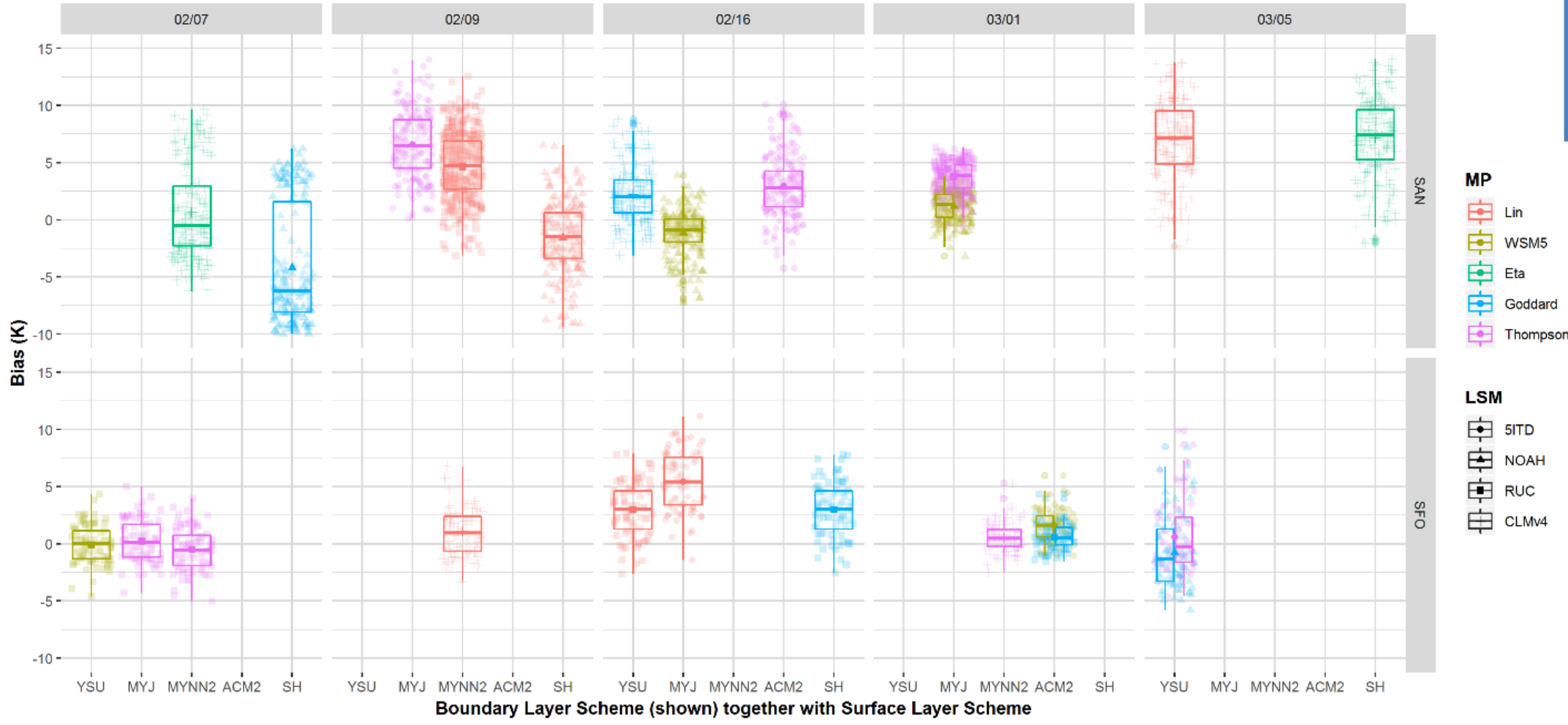
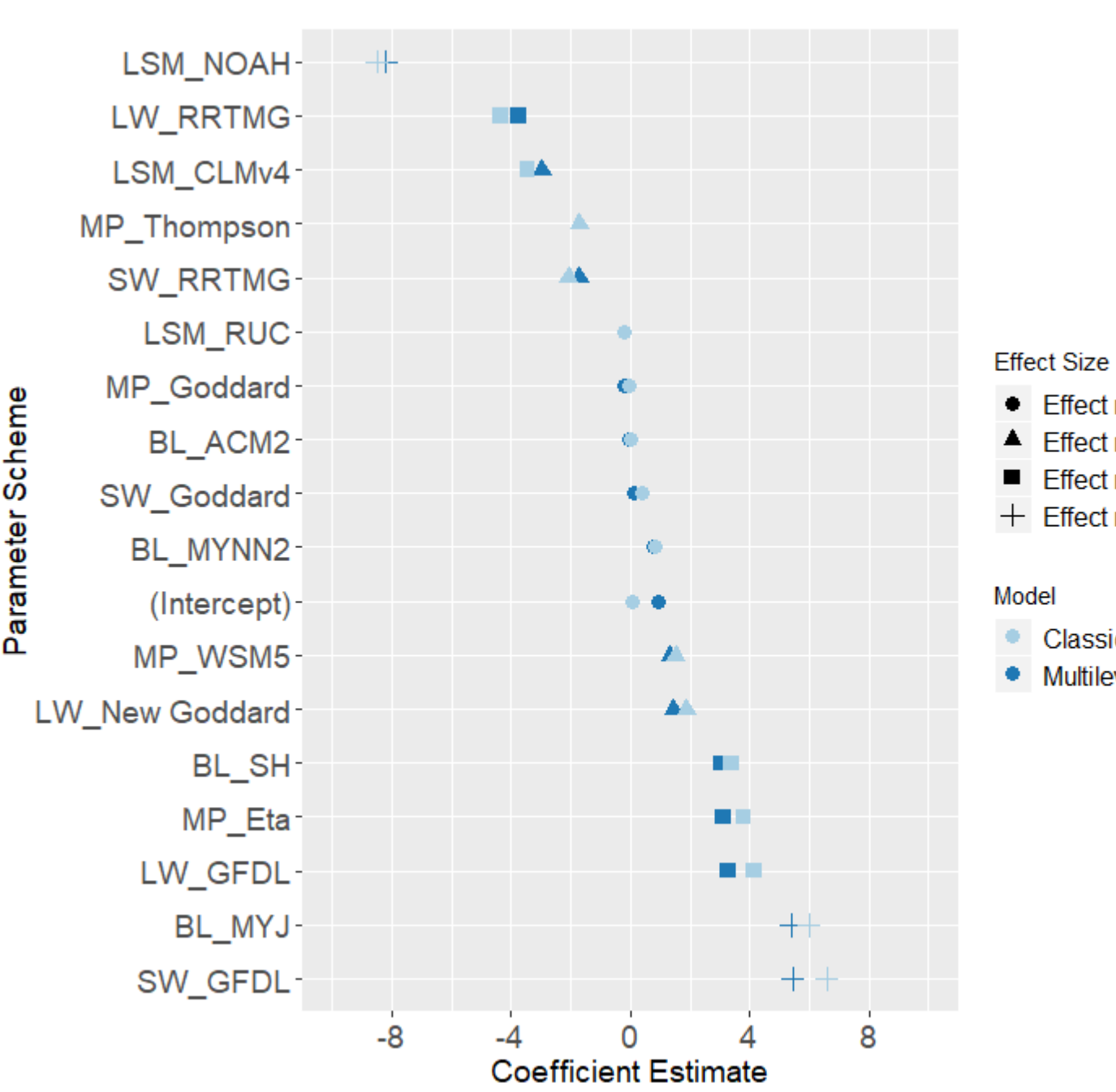


Figure 3: Dew point biases at 21Z by parameterization scheme organized by microphysics and land surface scheme. Mean values are indicated by a single glyph. Note: the 02/09 case for San Diego (SAN) using the MYNN2 Boundary Layer Schemes is runs 4 and 5 plotted together. The only feature distinguishing these runs is the choice of shortwave radiation scheme (Dudhia vs. New Goddard).

Results



Classical Linear Regression 21Z Model of Dew Point Bias (K)								regression term	estimate	std.error		
								(Intercept)	0.0973	0.7332	0.8945	
Parameterization Scheme		Domain		regression term	estimate	std.error	p.value	Groups	Domain	SAN	0.8851	0.1905
										SFO	1.0848	0.1911
	Case	SFO	0.9140	0.5521	0.0980	Case	02/07		0.6826	0.2409		
		02/09	1.4102	0.4748	0.0030		02/09		2.2686	0.2340		
		02/16	-4.0745	1.1998	0.0007		02/16		-1.9293	0.2283		
		03/01	-2.3352	0.8661	0.0071		03/01		-0.6237	0.2383		
		03/05	3.4801	0.5356	0.0000		03/05		4.5266	0.2515		
	Parameterization Scheme	PBL/SL	MYJ	6.6782	0.6919	0.0000	PBL/SL		MYJ	5.9603	0.5551	
			MYNN2	1.8248	0.5837	0.0018			MYNN2	1.7837	0.5811	
			ACM2	0.5538	0.4677	0.2365		ACM2	0.4893	0.4666		
			SH	3.8091	0.557	0.0000		SH	3.4258	0.5113		
		Microphysics	WSM5	1.4266	0.5451	0.0089	Microphysics	WSM5	1.2283	0.5339		
			Eta	2.9483	0.8422	0.0005		Eta	2.0943	0.6491		
			Goddard	0.0644	0.3913	0.8693		Goddard	-0.0940	0.3838		
			Thompson	-1.9915	0.3458	0.0000		Thompson	-1.9584	0.3435		
	Land Surface	NOAH	-8.7646	0.5907	0.0000	Land Surface	NOAH	-8.3873	0.5516			
		RUC	-0.2665	0.3715	0.4733		RUC	-0.2085	0.3694			
CLMv4		-3.402	0.6962	0.0000	CLMv4		-2.8249	0.6123				
Goddard		0.4272	0.3284	0.1935	Goddard		0.1383	0.2803				
RRTMG		-2.0962	0.5718	0.0003	RRTMG		-1.6300	0.487				
Short-wave	GFDL	6.5121	1.0956	0.0000	Short-wave	GFDL	5.1344	0.7264				
	RRTMG	-4.4738	0.6639	0.0000		RRTMG	-3.7351	0.4609				
	New Goddard	1.4379	0.5461	0.0085		New Goddard	0.9102	0.4448				
	GFDL	3.7414	0.9288	0.0001		GFDL	2.7081	0.7093				

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