# THE MODEL EVALUATION TOOLS (MET): COMMUNITY TOOLS FOR FORECAST EVALUATION



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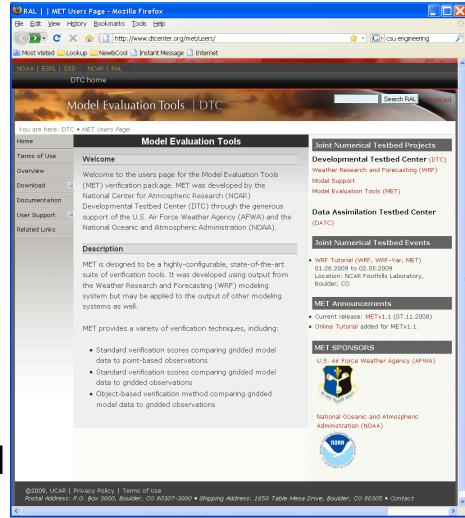
# MET: A community tool

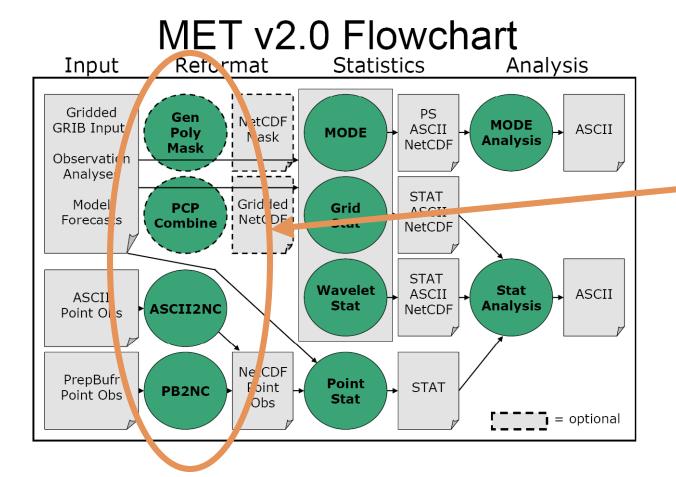
- The MET goal:
  - To provide a set of forecast evaluation tools that is
  - "State-of-the-art"
  - Openly available
  - "Created" and enhanced by the community
    - Evaluation methods
    - Graphical methods
- Community includes diverse users
  - WRF model developers
  - Developmental Testbed Center (DTC)
  - University researchers
  - Operational centers

MET has nearly 500 registered users:

Roughly 50 / 50 % University / Non-University

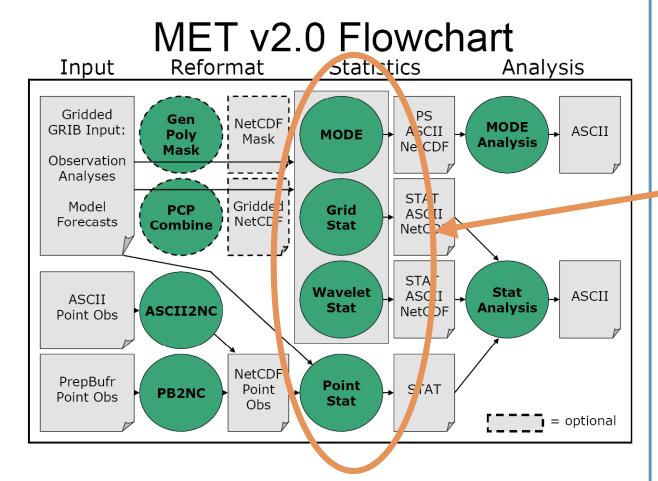
- A modular set of forecast evaluation tools
- Freely available
- Highly configurable
- Fully documented
- Supported through the web and an e-mail help





# Reformatting tools:

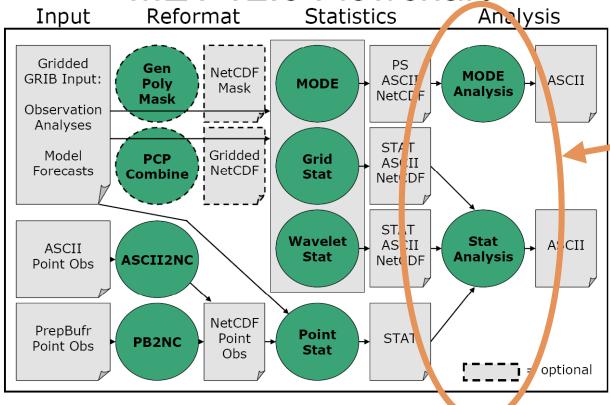
Place data in the format(s) expected by the statistics tools



### Statistics tools

- Traditional methods
  - Gridded obs
  - Point obs
  - Confidence intervals
- Spatial methods
  - Object-based
  - Neighborhood
  - Wavelet (v2.0)

### MET v2.0 Flowchart



### **Analysis tools**

Summarize statistics across cases

Stratify
 according to
 various criteria
 (e.g., lead
 time)

### MET Statistics modules: Traditional verification measures

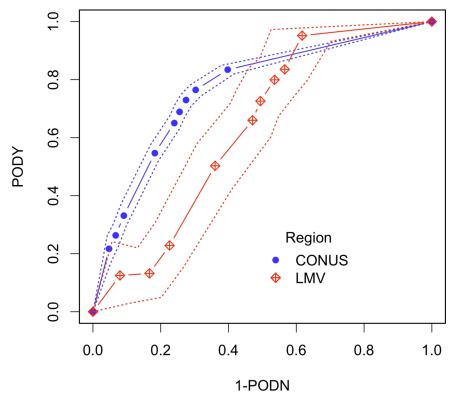
- Gridded and point verification
  - Multiple interpolation and matching options
- Statistics
  - Continuous RMSE, BCRMSE, Bias, Correlation, etc.
  - Categorical POD, FAR, CSI, GSS, Odds Ratio, etc.
  - Probabilistic Brier Score, Reliability, ROC, etc. in v2.0

# Matching approaches:

MET allows users to select the number of forecast grid points to match to a point observations and the statistic to use to summarize the forecasts.

# MET Statistics modules: Confidence Intervals (CIs)

- MET provides two CI approaches
  - Normal
  - Bootstrap
- Cls are critical for appropriate and meaningful interpretation of verification results
  - Ex: Regional comparisons



# Verifying Probability Forecasts

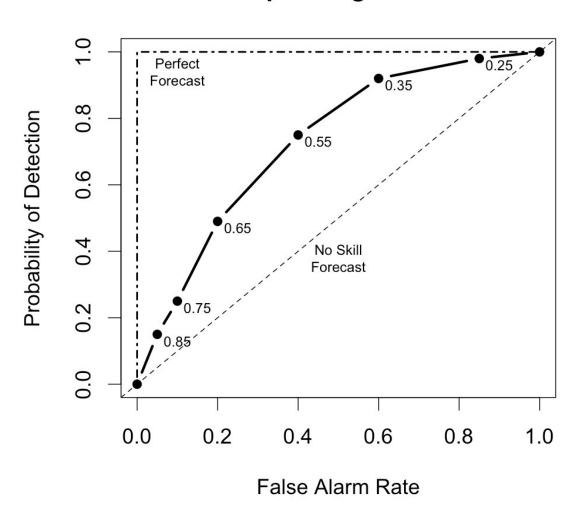
- Probabilistic verification methods added to Grid-Stat, Point-Stat, and Stat-Analysis.
- Define Nx2 contingency table using:
  - Multiple forecast probability thresholds
  - One observation threshold
- Example:
  - Probability of precip [0.0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.0]

Forecast	Observation		Total
	o = 1 (e.g., "Yes")	o = 0 (e.g., "No")	Total
$p_1$ = midpoint of (0 and threshold1)	n <sub>11</sub>	n <sub>10</sub>	$n_{1-} = n_{11} + n_{10}$
p <sub>2</sub> = midpoint of (threshold1 and threshold2)	n <sub>21</sub>	n <sub>20</sub>	$n_2 = n_{21} + n_{20}$
:		:	:
$p_j$ = midpoint of (threshold <i>i</i> and 1)	n <sub>i1</sub>	n <sub>i0</sub>	$n_{j} = n_{j1} + n_{j0}$
Total	$n_{\cdot 1} = \Sigma n_{i1}$	$n0 = \Sigma n_{i0}$	$T = \Sigma n_i$

- Statistical Output:
  - Nx2 Table Counts
  - Joint/Conditional factorization table with calibration, refinement, likelihood, and base rate by threshold
  - Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) plot points by threshold
  - Reliability, resolution, uncertainty, area under ROC Curve, and Brier Score

# Simple ROC Plot Created Using MET Text Output

#### **Receiver Operating Characteristic**



# MET Statistics modules: Spatial verification approaches

 Meaningful evaluations of spatially-coherent fields (e.g., precipitation)

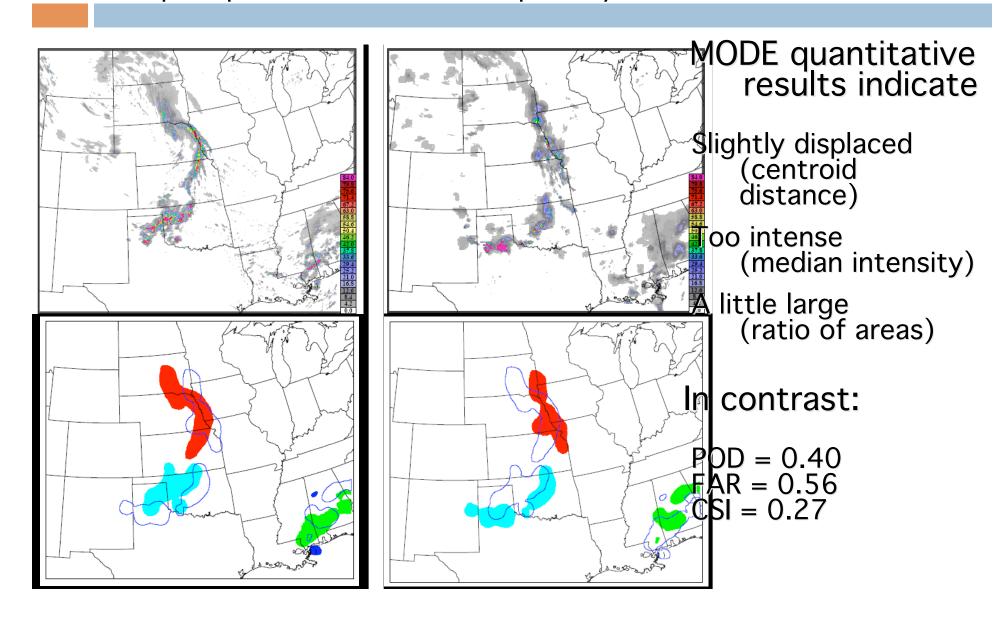
### **Examples**

- What is wrong with the forecast?
- At what scales does the forecast perform well?
- How does the forecast perform on attributes of interest to users?
- Methods included in MET
  - Object-based: Method for Object-based Diagnostic Evaluation (MODE)
  - Neighborhood; Example: Fractional Skill Score (FSS)
  - Scale-separation: Casati's Intensity-Scale measure (v2.0)

# MODE Example

24-h precip forecast

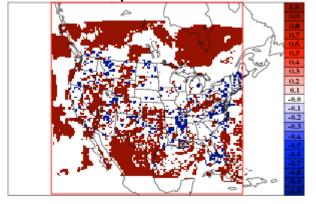
Precip analysis



### Wavelet-Stat Tool

- Implements Intensity-Scale verification technique, Casati et al. (2004)
- Evaluate skill as a function of intensity and spatial scale of the error.
- Method:
  - Threshold raw forecast and observation to create binary images.
  - Decompose binary thresholded fields using wavelets (Haar as default).
  - For each scale, compute the Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Intensity Skill Score (ISS).

At what spatial scale is this forecast skillful?



Difference (F-O) for precip > 0 mm



Wavelet decomposition difference

# MET connections to the community

### **Goals**:

Incorporate state-of-the-art methods contributed by the modeling, research, operational, and verification communities

### **Examples:**

- Intensity-scale approach
- Neighborhood methods
- Graphical techniques

#### Outreach

- Town Hall meetings at AMS, NCAR
- Workshops (2007, 2008, 2009)
  - International verification experts + NWP experts + DTC staff
  - Guidance on methods and approaches to be included
- Spatial method intercomparison project (ICP)
- DTC Visitor Program
  - M. Baldwin: Verification testbed
  - B. Casati: Intensity-scale approach

# Summary and plans

- MET is a community tool for forecast evaluation, which incorporates state-of-the-art methods
  - Modular architecture
  - Highly configurable
  - Extensive user support

#### For more information:

http://www.dtcenter.org/met/users/

- Plans and goals
  - Later versions
    - Ensemble forecasts, Cloud verification, Additional spatial methods, Wind methods
  - Database and display capabilities
  - Training
    - WRF tutorial (July '09, Winter 2010)
    - WRF Users' Workshop (June 2009)
  - Additional contributions from the community!
    - Tools
    - Graphics

# MET Development Team

- Dave Ahijevych
- Tara Jensen
- Barbara Brown
- Tressa Fowler
- Eric Gilleland
- Randy Bullock
- John Halley Gotway
- Steve Sullivan

**Scientists** 

Statisticians/scientists

Software engineers

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