



NCAR

Verification of the operational WRF-RTFDDA analyses and forecasts over the Eastern Mediterranean Area

Linlin Pan¹, Yubao Liu¹, Dorita Rostiker-Edelstein², Greogry Roux¹,
Yongxin Zhang¹, Yuewei Liu¹, Wei Yu¹, and Rong-Shyang Sheu¹

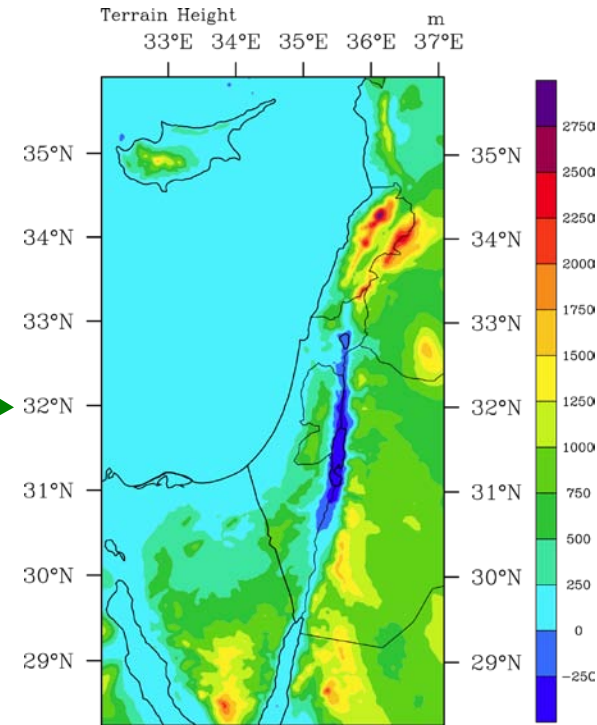
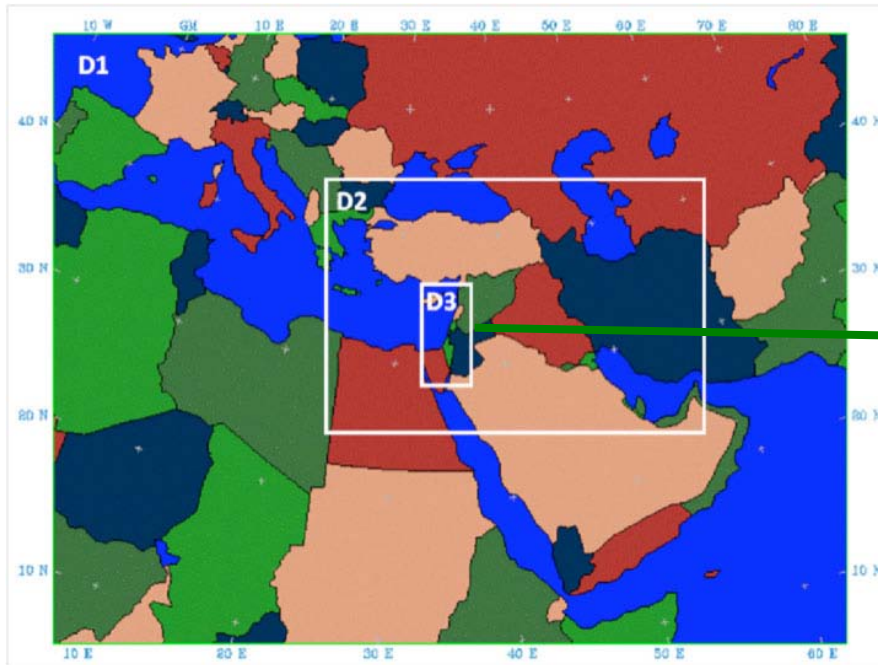
¹National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder

²Israel Institute for Biological Research

Outline

- Introduction
- Domain Average Errors
- Spatial Distributions of the Errors
- Summary

Introduction (1)



- WRF3.2.1-based RTFDDA+3DVAR hybrid
- 3 doms (30km,10km,3.3km)
- WSM6 Microphysics
- RRTM Longwave radiation
- Dudhia Shortwave radiation
- Modified YSU PBL
- Noah land surface model

Introduction (2)

- Goals: Develop and evaluate an advanced operational WRF-RTFDDA and WRFDA hybrid data assimilation and forecasting system.
- Focus of this study: Skills of the high-resolution domain (Dom 3) and a comparison to the GFS model forecasts.
- Associated poster presentations:
 1. Rostkier et al. P39 “A WRF-RTFDDA high-resolution operational system for the Eastern Mediterranean: development achievements and verification strategy.”
 2. Yu et al. P65 “Application of the WRF-RTFDDA and WRF-3DVAR hybrid system over the Eastern Mediterranean: design and data impact studies.”
 3. Zhang et al. P40 “Evaluation of WRF-RTFDDA ...: High-impact weather events”
 4. Liu et al. P38 “Evaluation of the operational WRF-RTFDDA simulated precipitation ...”

Introduction (3)

- WRF-RTFDDA high-resolution skill is tested with Domain-3 surface analyses and forecasts objectively.
- Time periods: February 2011 (rainy period)
- Statistics metrics: BIAS, RMSE, MAE, CORR:

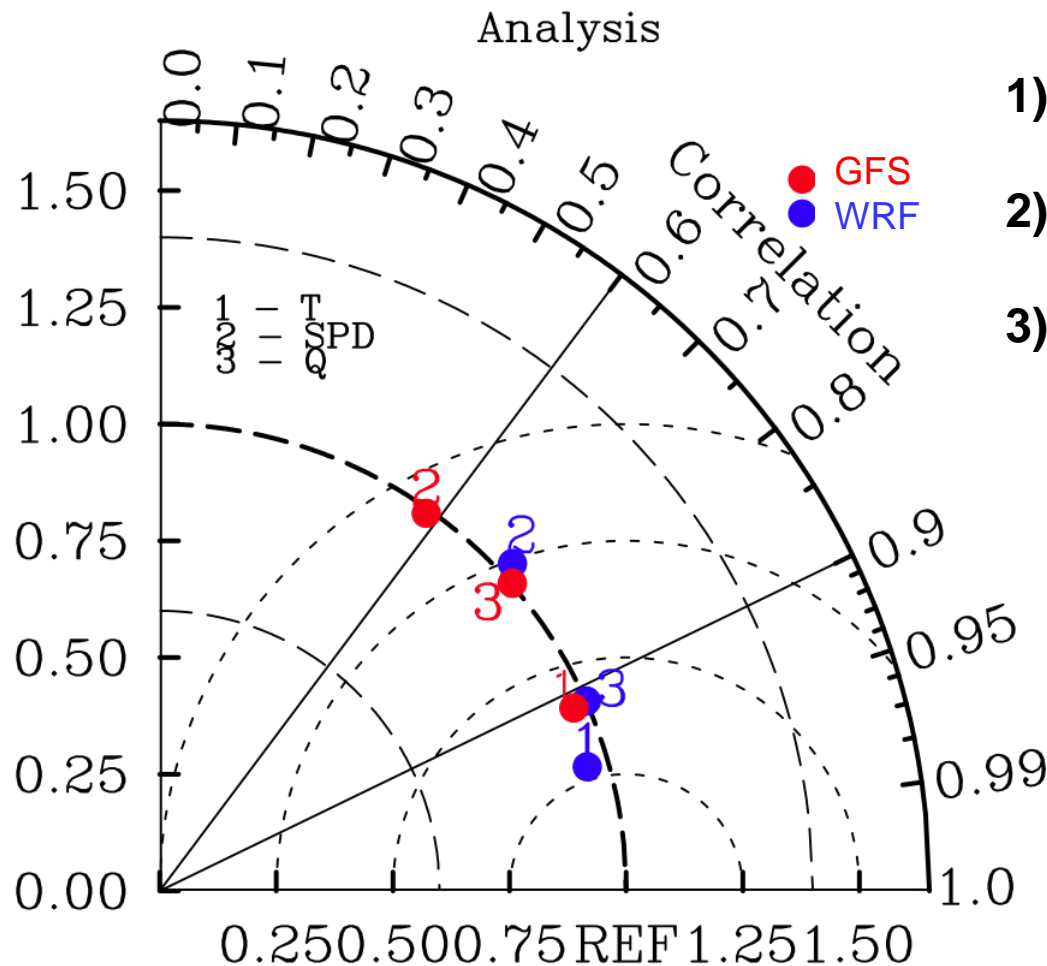
$$\text{BIAS} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i - o_i)$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i - o_i)^2}$$

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |m_i - o_i|$$

$$\text{CORR} = \frac{\text{cov}(m_i, o_i)}{\sigma_{m_i} \sigma_{o_i}}$$

WRF vs. GFS Using Taylor diagram



What contains in Taylor diagram:

- 1) the correlation between the two fields.
- 2) The ratio of variances of the two fields.
- 3) And the rms difference between two fields.

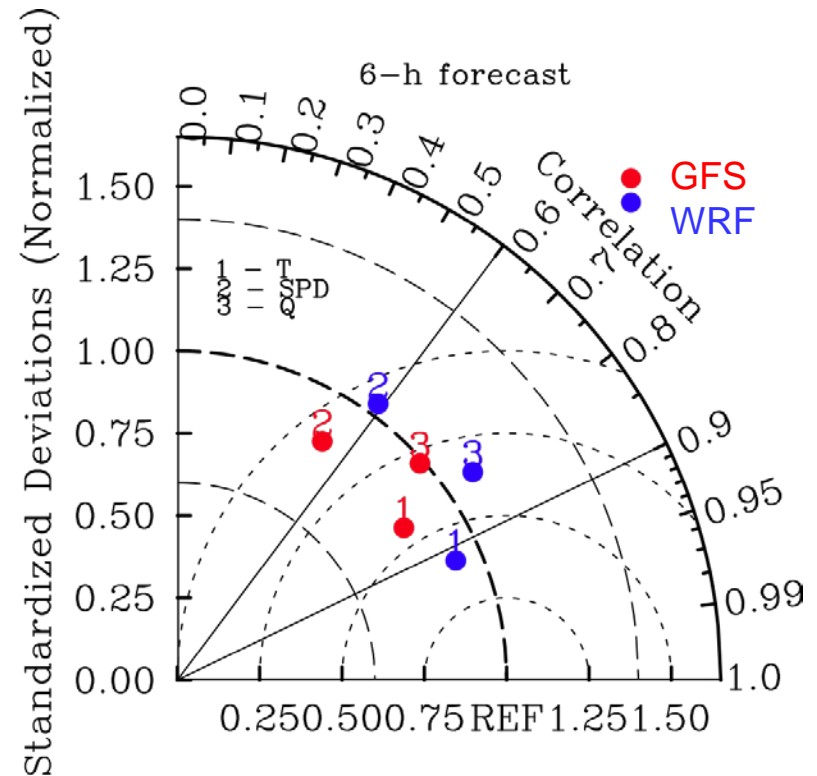
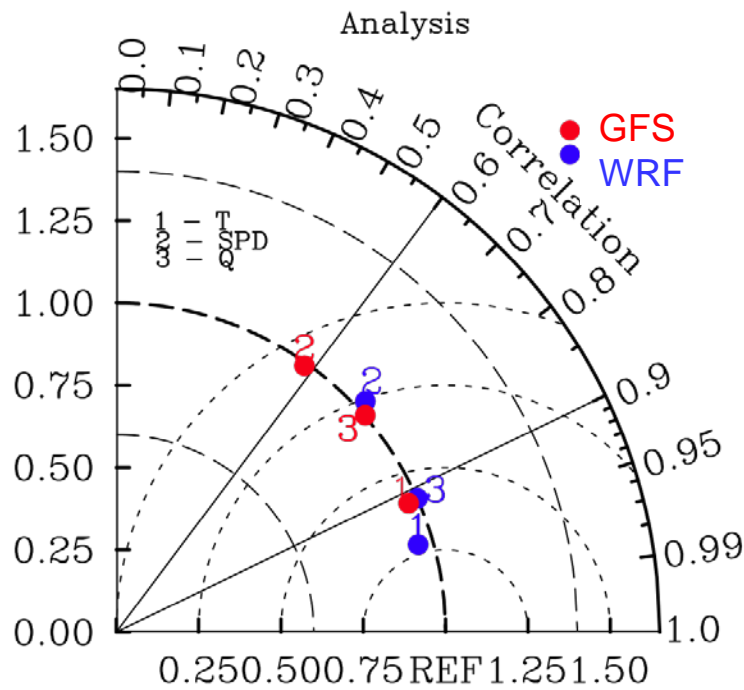
$$E'^2 = E^2 - E_0^2 = 1 + \gamma^2 - 2\gamma R$$

What Taylor diagram tells:
Comparison of composite skills of two model systems

Taylor diagram for 0h and 6h fcsts



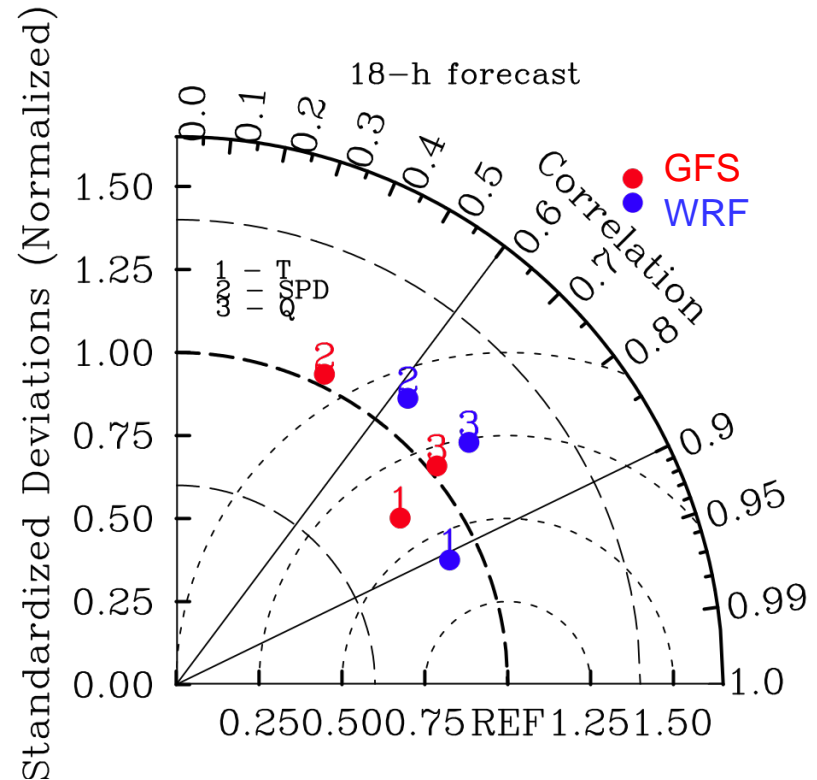
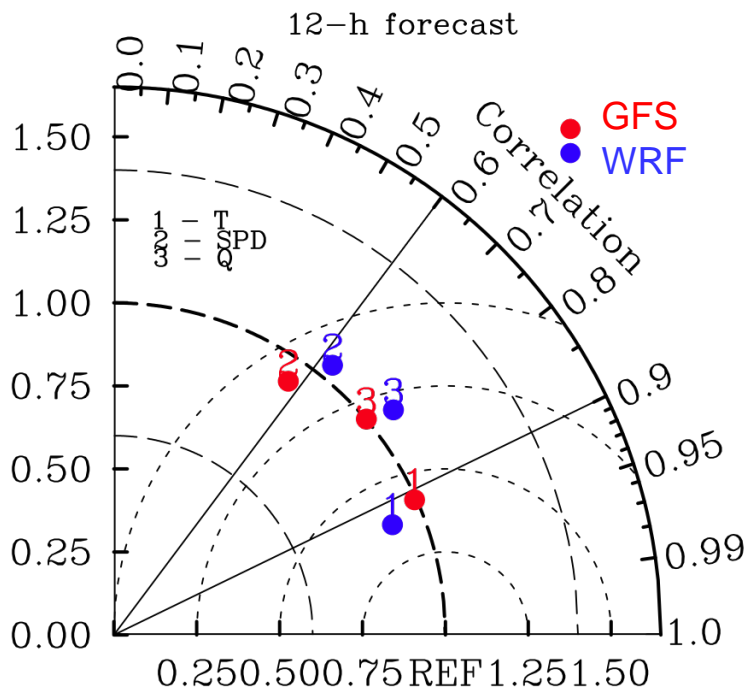
NCAR



Taylor diagram for 12h and 18h fcsts



NCAR



Domain average statistics for T

| | Model | MEAN | BIAS | RMSE | MAE | CORR |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Analysis | WRF | 12.73 | -0.08 | 1.16 | 0.90 | 0.96 |
| | GFS | 12.75 | -0.06 | 2.34 | 1.79 | 0.84 |
| 6h fcst | WRF | 12.74 | 0.11 | 1.81 | 1.47 | 0.92 |
| | GFS | 12.42 | -0.21 | 2.21 | 1.74 | 0.83 |
| 12h fcst | WRF | 12.89 | -0.09 | 1.97 | 1.65 | 0.91 |
| | GFS | 12.59 | -0.39 | 1.17 | 0.94 | 0.93 |
| 24h fcst | WRF | 12.60 | 0.20 | 1.97 | 1.62 | 0.91 |
| | GFS | 12.60 | 0.20 | 2.53 | 2.06 | 0.89 |
| 48h fcst | WRF | | | | | |
| | GFS | 12.67 | 0.68 | 2.22 | 1.65 | 0.93 |
| Total | WRF | 12.87 | -0.06 | 1.87 | 1.48 | 0.91 |
| | GFS | 12.89 | -0.04 | 2.30 | 1.80 | 0.87 |

Domain average statistics for Q2

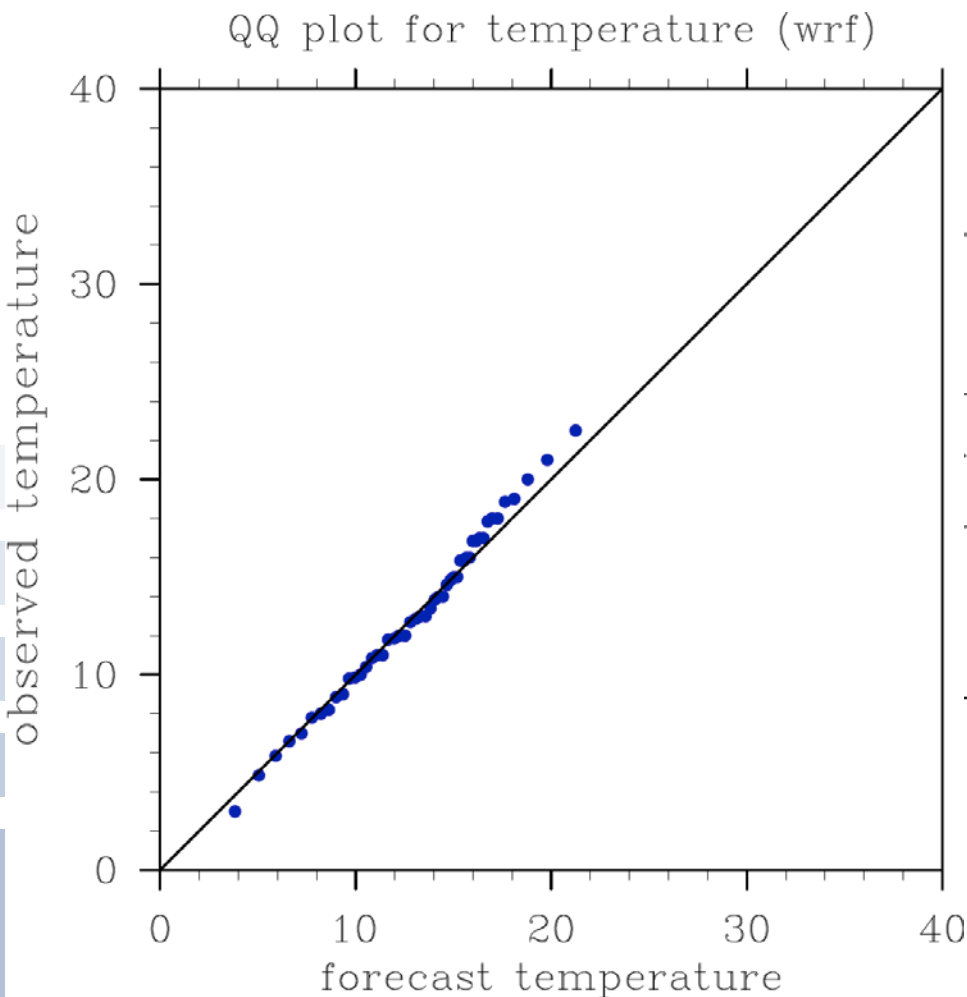
| | Model | MEAN | BIAS | RMSE | MAE | CORR |
|----------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Analysis | WRF | 6.73 | 0.14 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.91 |
| | GFS | 6.25 | -0.34 | 1.02 | 0.79 | 0.77 |
| 6h fcst | WRF | 6.38 | 0.14 | 0.95 | 0.73 | 0.83 |
| | GFS | 5.91 | -0.33 | 1.01 | 0.77 | 0.75 |
| 12h fcst | WRF | 6.22 | -0.33 | 1.06 | 0.84 | 0.80 |
| | GFS | 6.16 | -0.39 | 1.17 | 0.94 | 0.77 |
| 24h fcst | WRF | 6.04 | -0.37 | 1.19 | 0.90 | 0.77 |
| | GFS | 5.89 | -0.52 | 1.12 | 0.87 | 0.79 |
| 48h fcst | WRF | | | | | |
| | GFS | 5.62 | -0.73 | 1.37 | 1.06 | 0.68 |
| Total | WRF | 6.31 | -0.23 | 1.12 | 0.87 | 0.77 |
| | GFS | 6.10 | -0.44 | 1.22 | 0.92 | 0.72 |

Domain average statistics for SPD

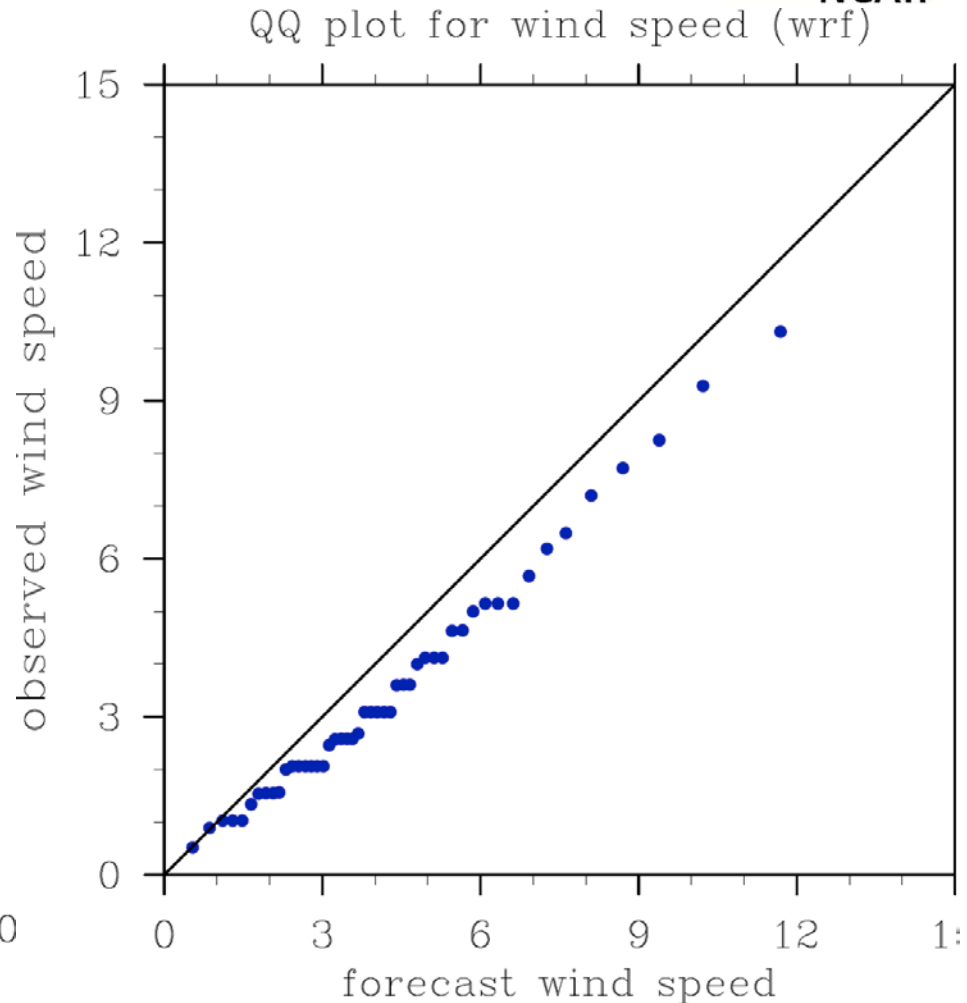
| | Model | MEAN | BIAS | RMSE | MAE | CORR |
|----------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| analysis | WRF | 3.90 | 0.27 | 1.54 | 1.17 | 0.83 |
| | GFS | 4.25 | 0.62 | 2.54 | 1.96 | 0.42 |
| 6h fcst | WRF | 4.30 | 0.80 | 2.28 | 1.75 | 0.62 |
| | GFS | 3.36 | -0.14 | 1.85 | 1.41 | 0.52 |
| 12h fcst | WRF | 4.31 | 0.72 | 2.31 | 1.75 | 0.66 |
| | GFS | 3.56 | -0.03 | 2.31 | 1.68 | 0.49 |
| 24h fcst | WRF | 4.41 | 0.46 | 2.18 | 1.65 | 0.67 |
| | GFS | 3.54 | -0.31 | 2.28 | 1.61 | 0.50 |
| 48h fcst | WRF | | | | | |
| | GFS | 3.58 | -0.09 | 2.14 | 1.57 | 0.63 |
| Total | WRF | 4.25 | 0.49 | 2.21 | 1.66 | 0.65 |
| | GFS | 3.67 | -0.09 | 2.11 | 1.58 | 0.57 |



NCAR



Under estimate the surface temperature diurnal cycle



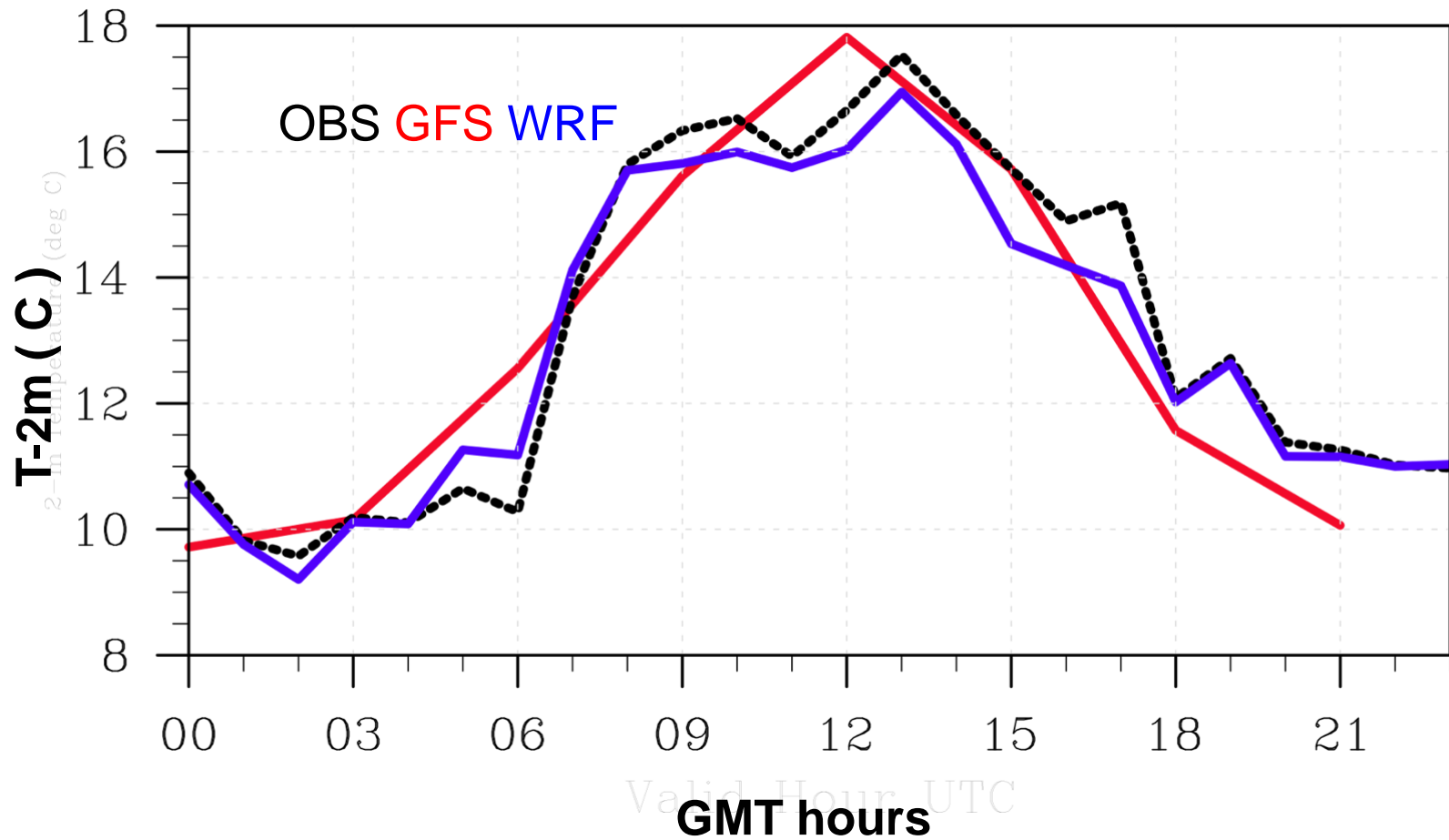
Over estimate the surface wind speed

Domain average diurnal cycle



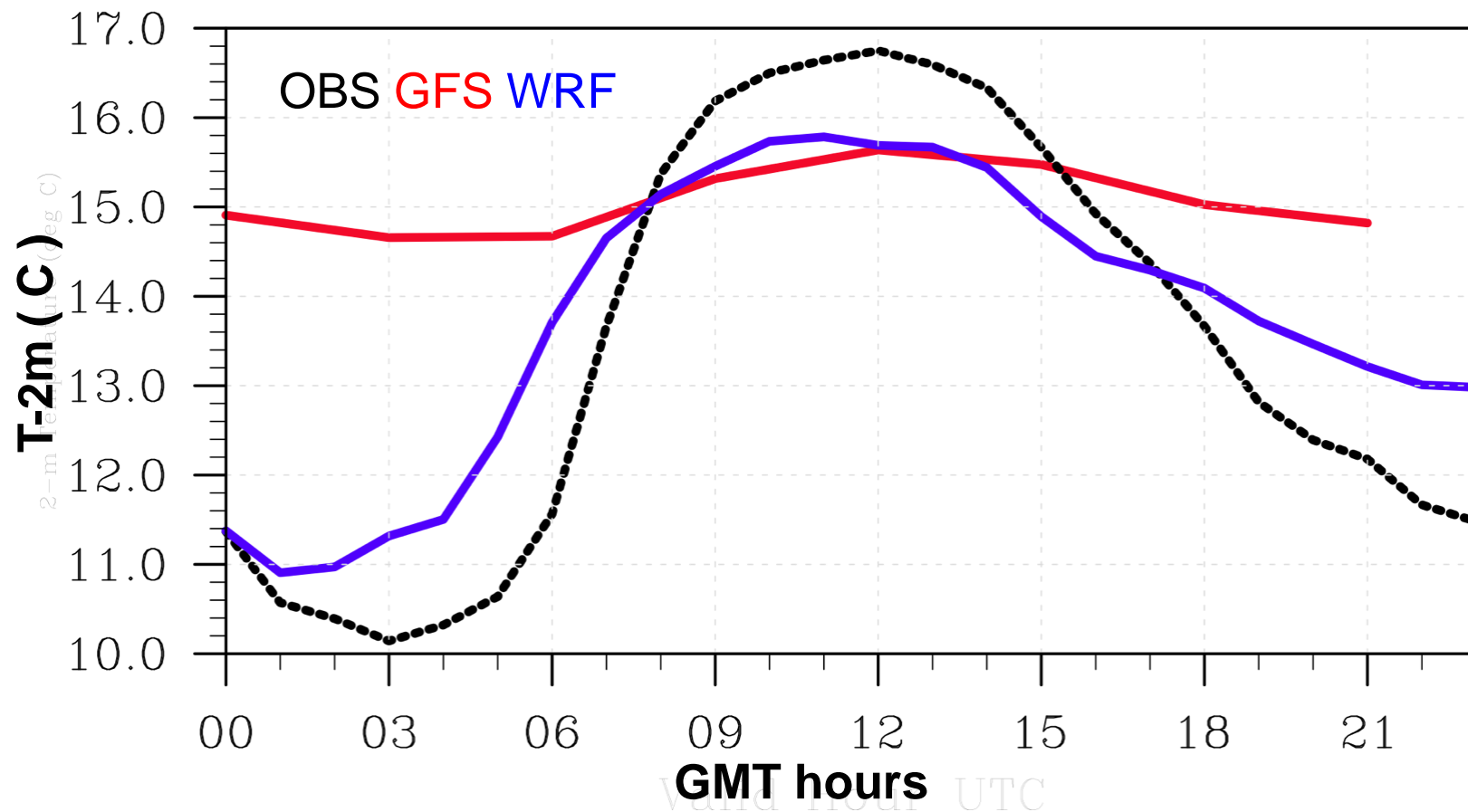
NCAR

Averaged Diurnal Cycle (Feb.) for domain 3

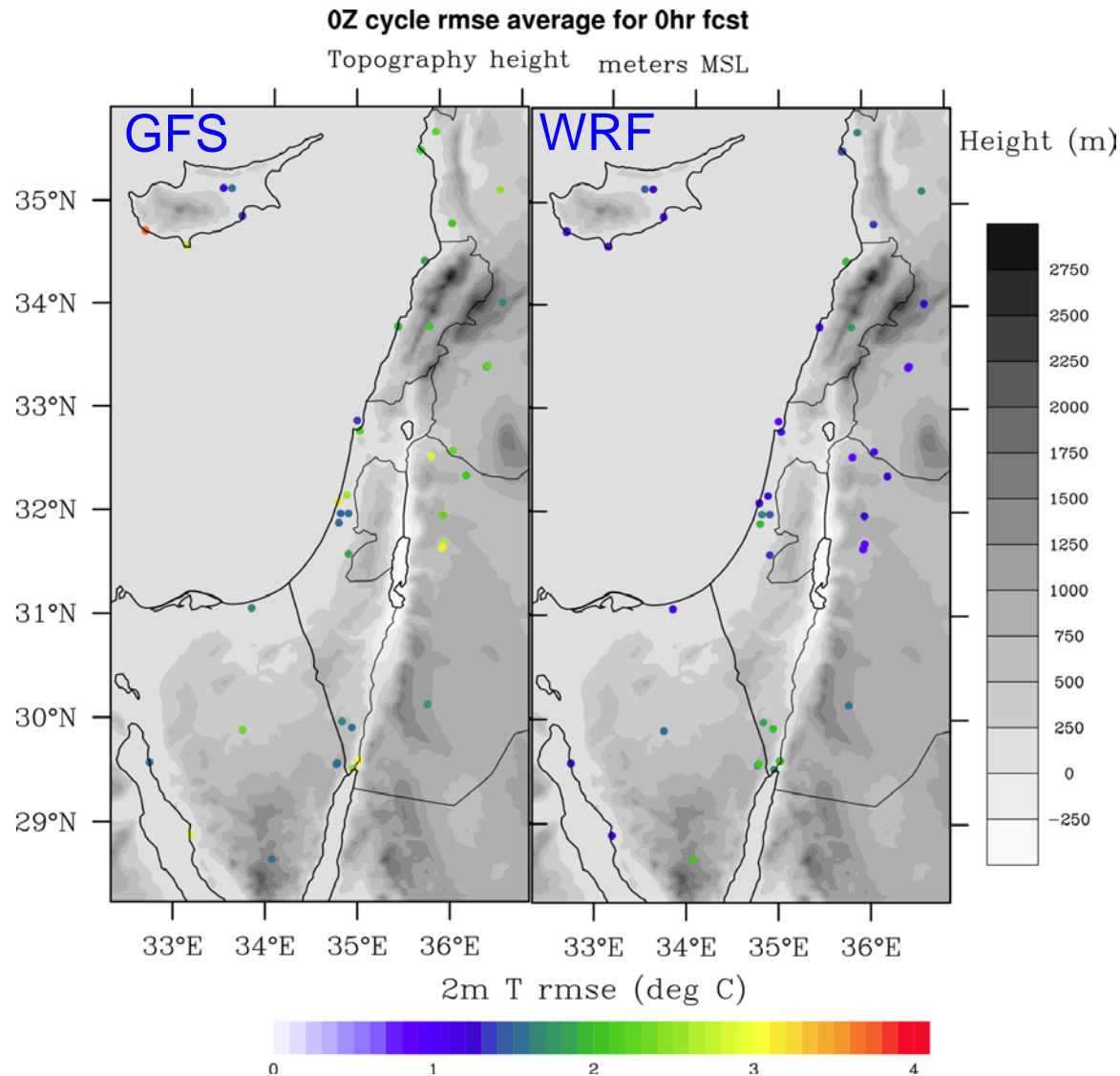


An example of average diurnal cycle

Averaged Diurnal Cycle (Feb.) for station 17601



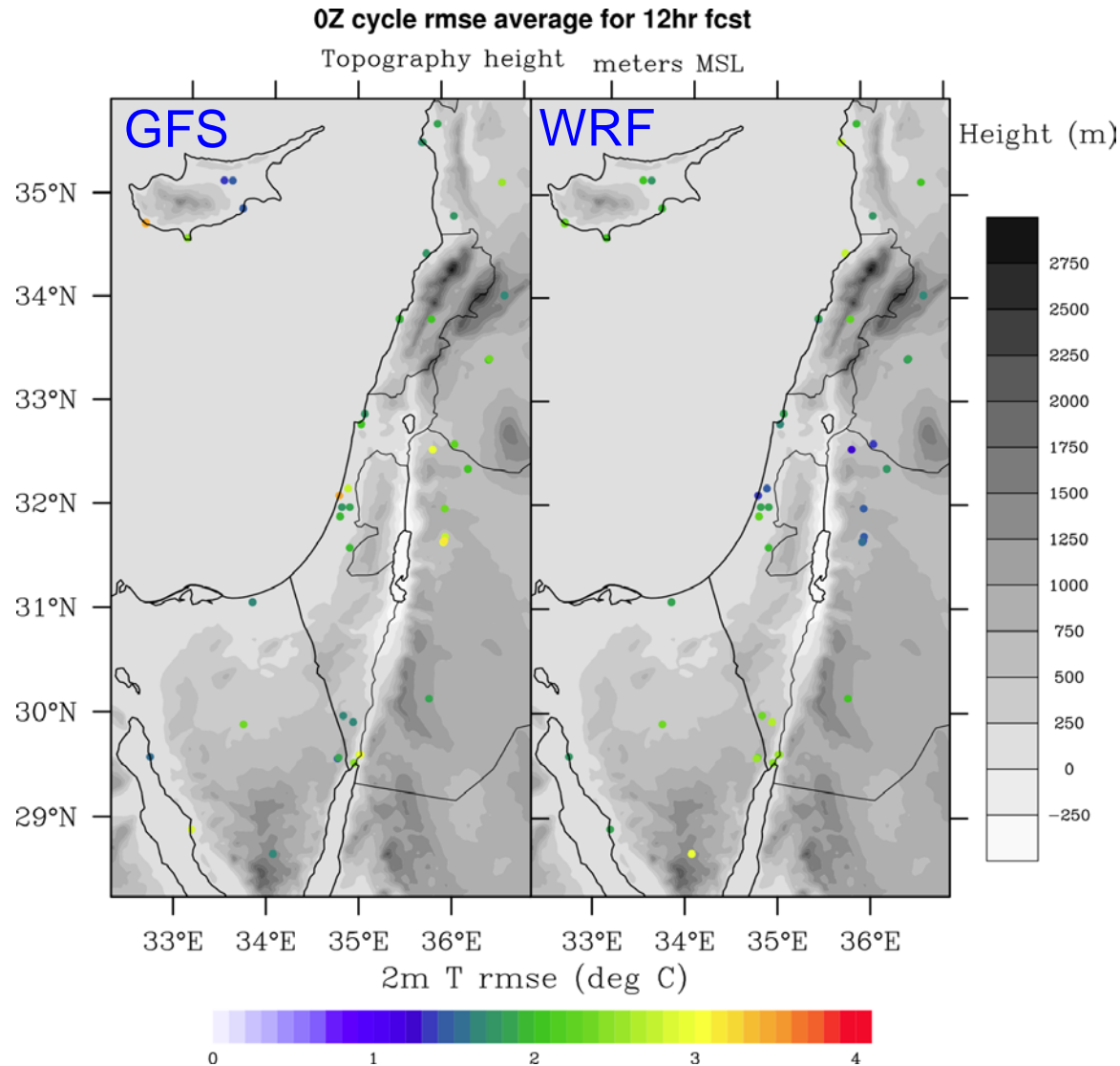
Temperature RMSE for analysis



Temperature RMSE for 12h FCST



NCAR



Summary

- The analysis surface fields from WRF-RTFDDA high-resolution system significantly outperforms GFS for all the cycles examined.
- The forecasted surface fields from WRF-RTFDDA high-resolution system tend to show smaller biases, RMSEs and MAEs when compared to GFS.
- Possible improvements to the system:
 - 1) WRF upgrades (dynamics and physics), 2) Data assimilation improvements, 3). Higher-resolution and 4) Ensemble prediction.

Thank you!

Taylor diagram for 24h, 36h, and all



NCAR

