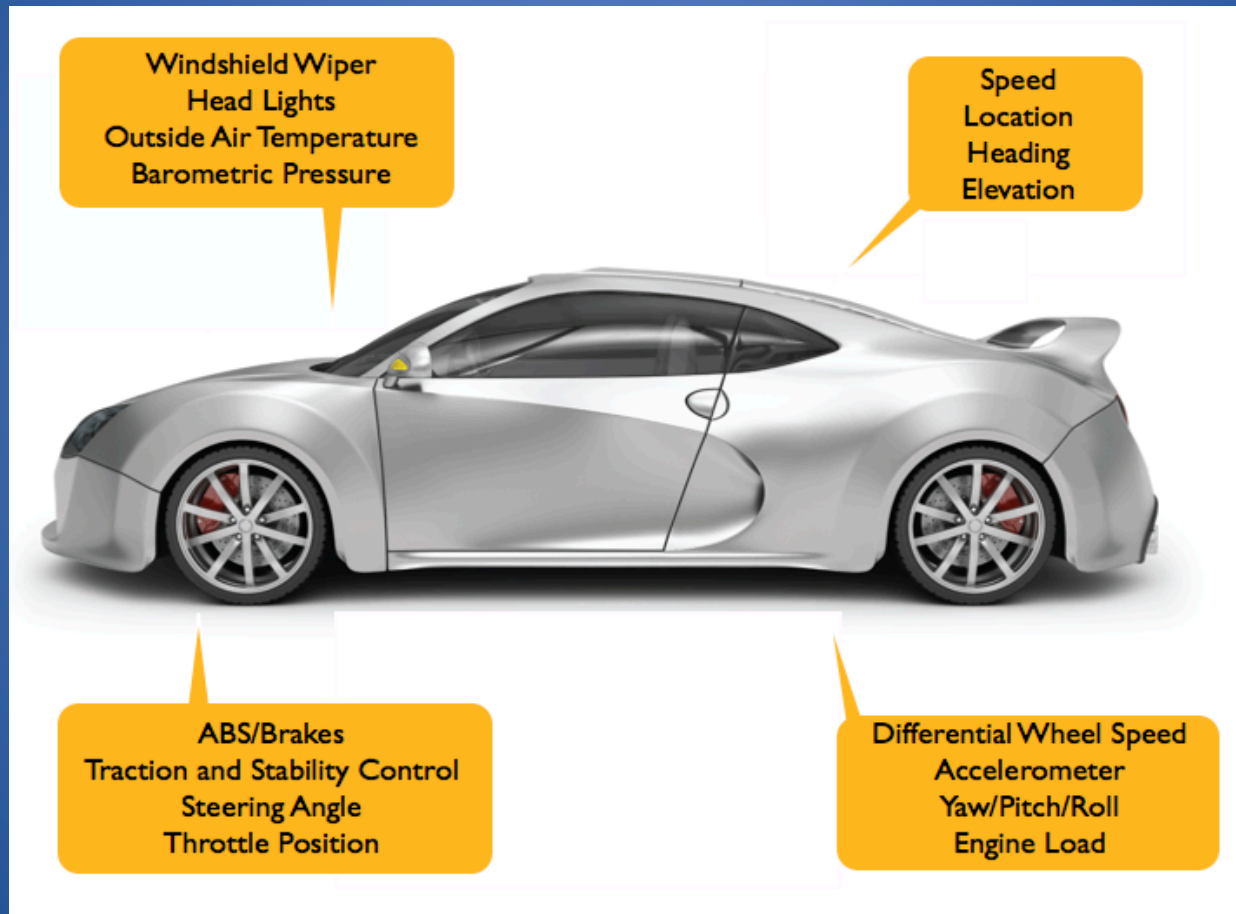


# Connected Vehicles: Filling in the Observation Gap for Data Assimilation

Amanda R.S. Anderson, **Jared A. Lee**, Barbara G. Brown,  
Gerry M. Weiner, Sheldon D. Drobot, Paul Pisano, and Leigh Sturges

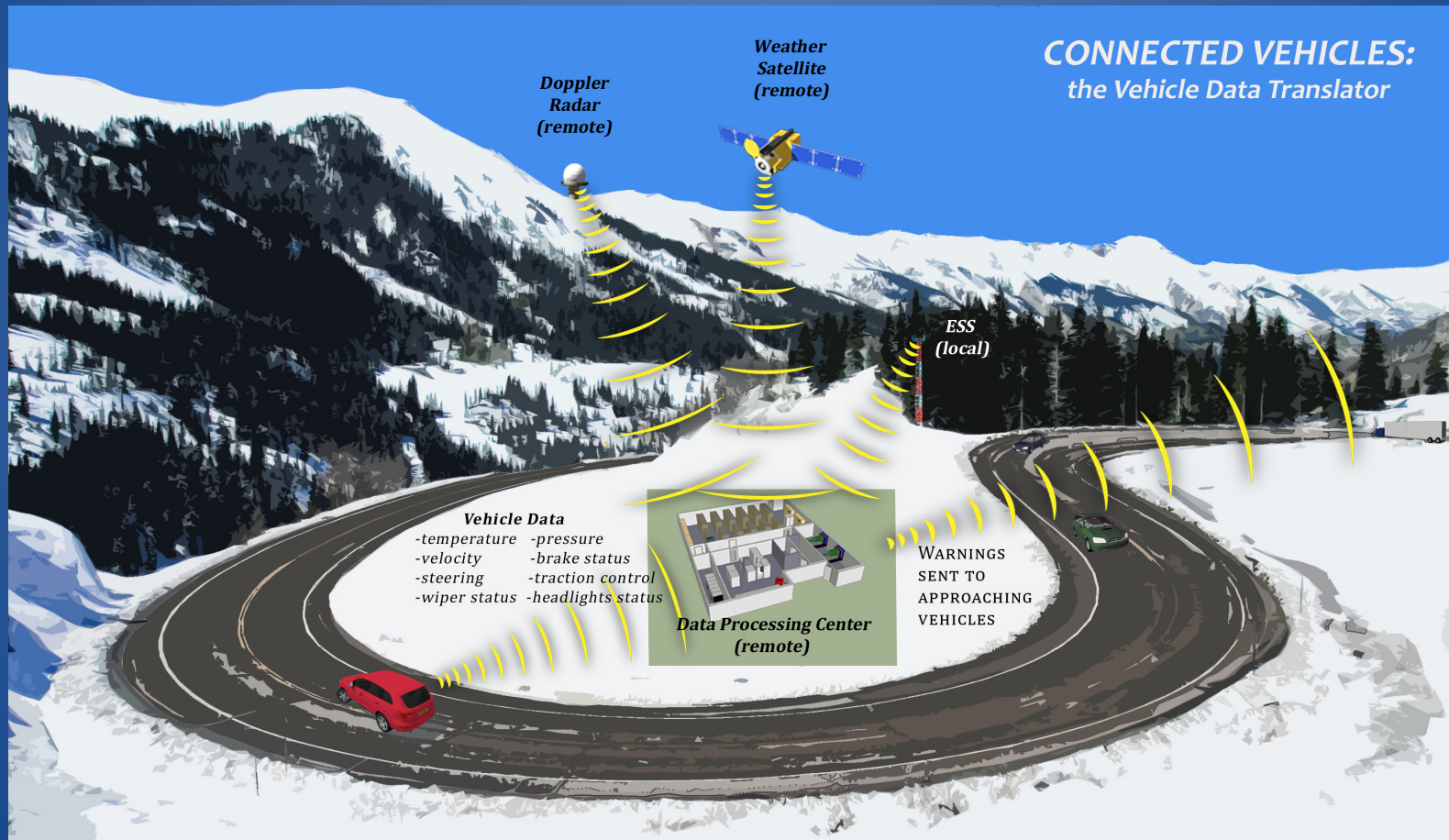


# Connected Vehicles





# Connected Vehicles

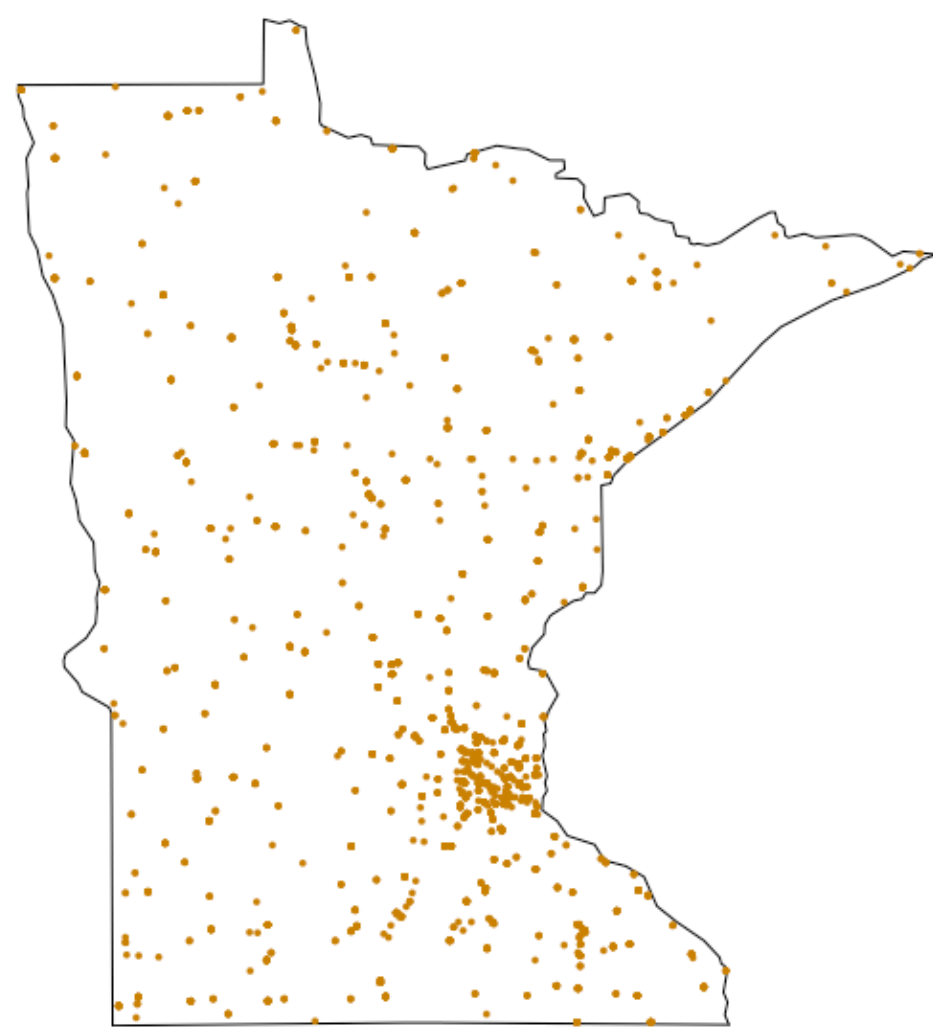


# Motivation

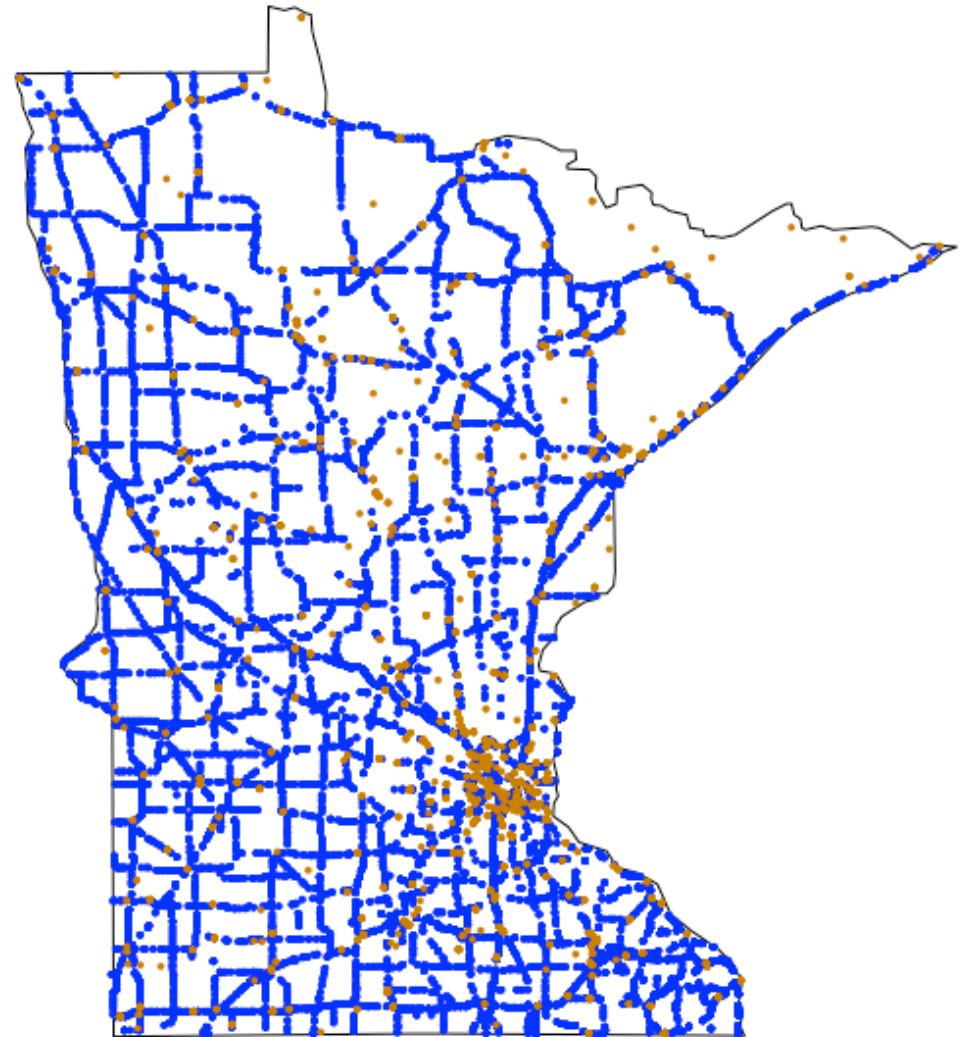
- Paradigm of connected vehicles is coming
- Potential wealth of observations
  - Very high spatial and temporal density
- Can these vehicle-based observations be used to improve NWP forecasts?
- Technology not widely deployed yet, so need to simulate vehicle obs
- Use WRF-FDDA as a tool to explore impacts



# Surface Observation Networks



MADIS

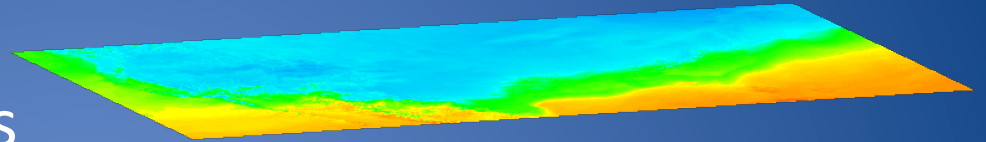


MADIS + Interstate/US/State Highways



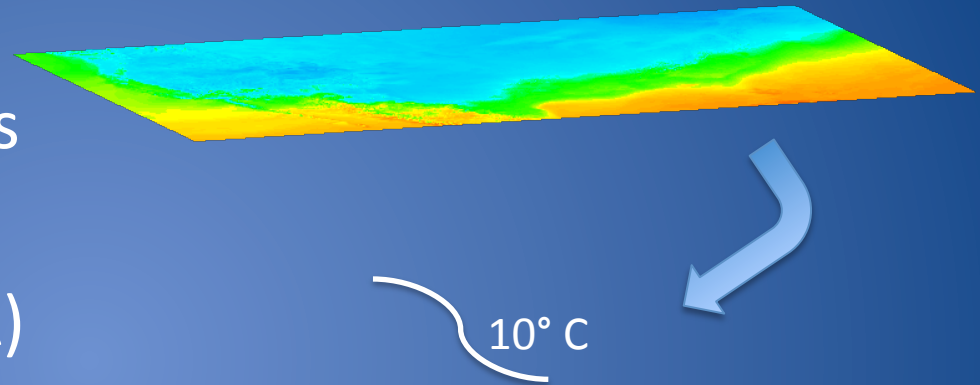
# Vehicle Data Simulation

1. User provides weather observations and road segments



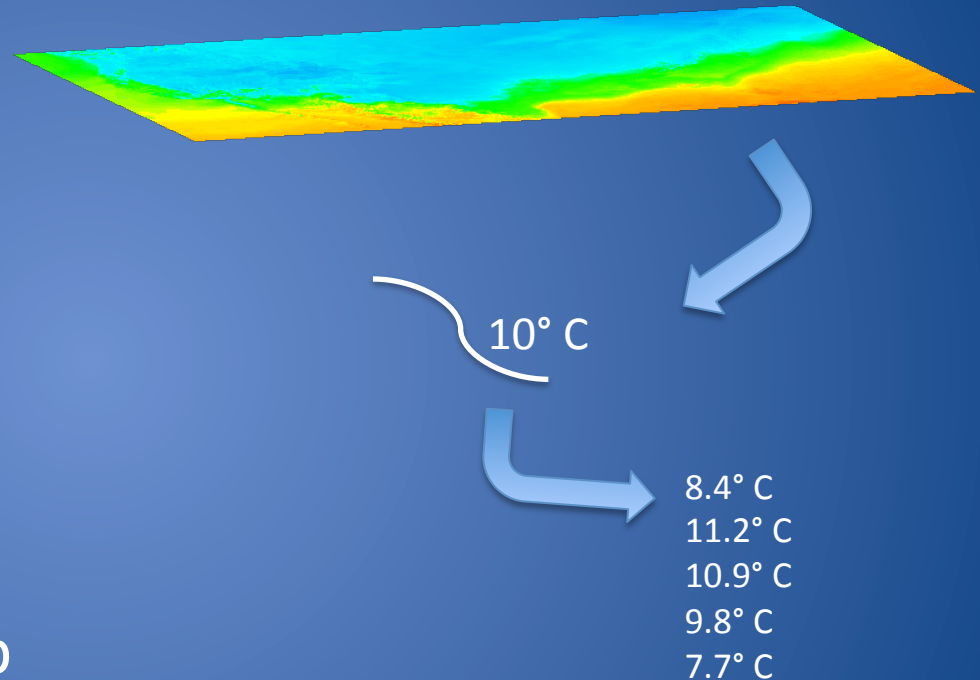
# Vehicle Data Simulation

1. User provides weather observations and road segments
2. Weather data (RTMA) are interpolated to road segments



# Vehicle Data Simulation

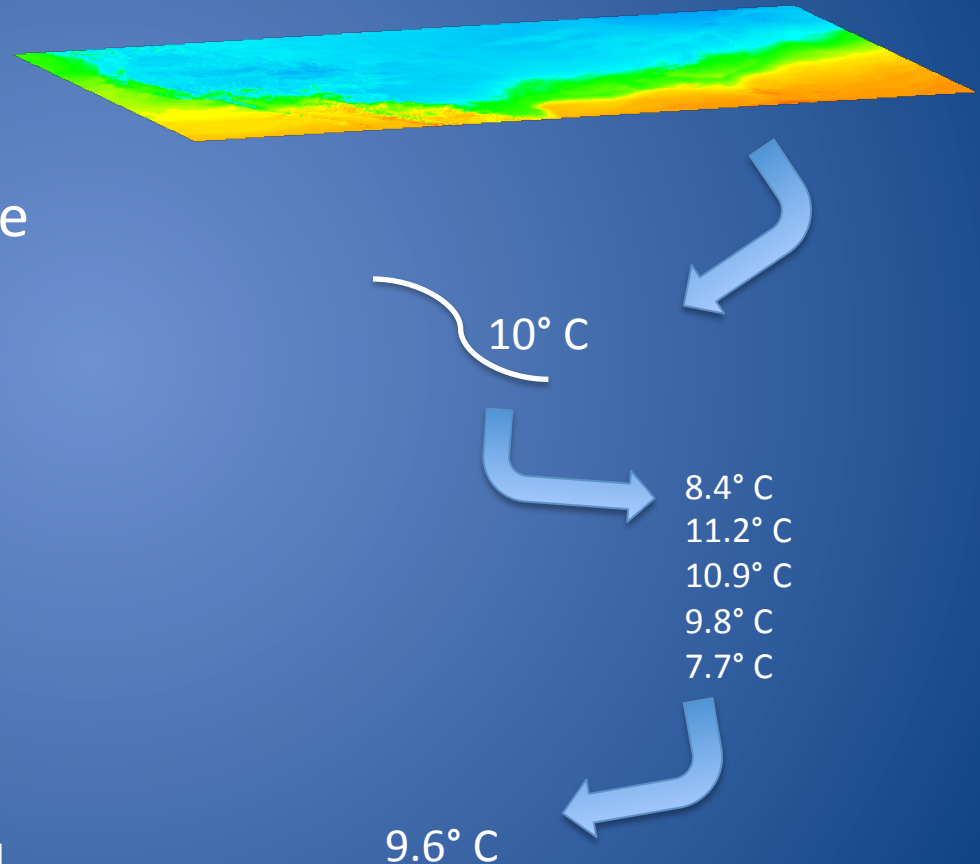
1. User provides weather observations and road segments
2. Weather data (RTMA) are interpolated to road segments
3. Specified number of vehicle observations are assigned to segment based on step 2
  - Varies by urban area
  - Varies by road type
  - Varies by time of day





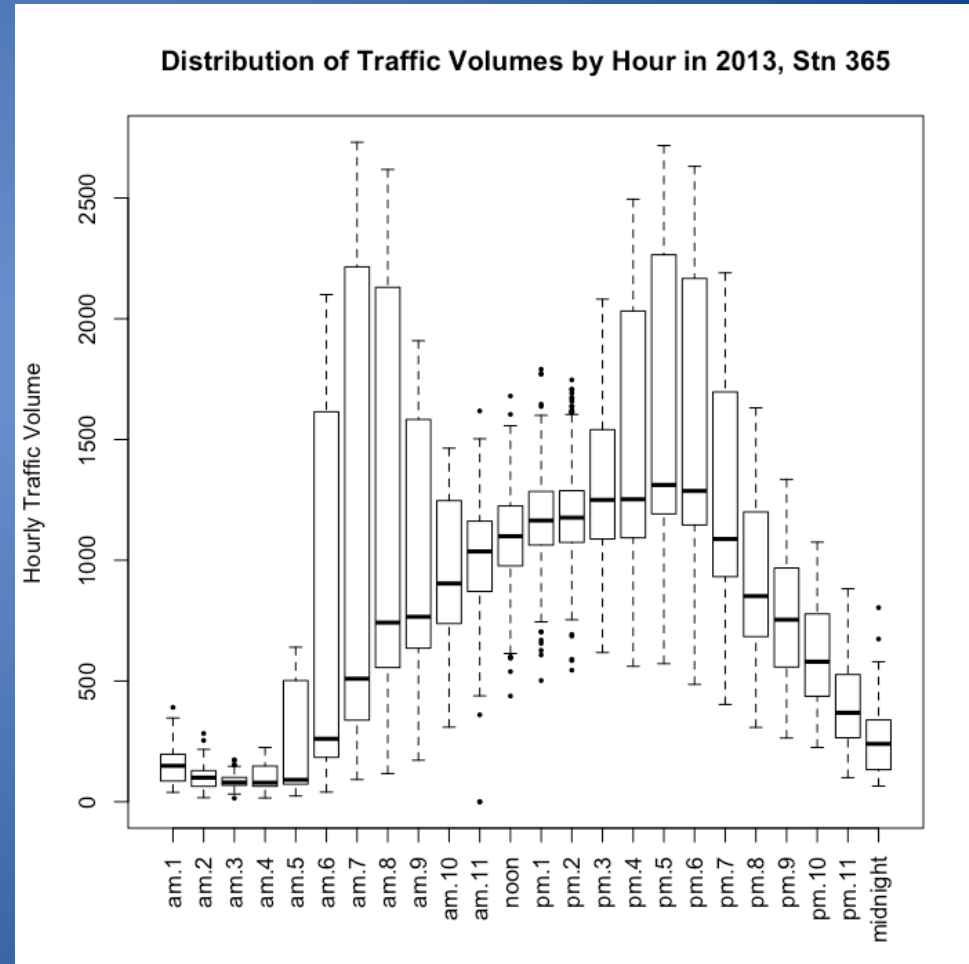
# Vehicle Data Simulation

1. User provides weather observations and road segments
2. Weather data (RTMA) are interpolated to road segments
3. Specified number of vehicle observations are assigned to segment based on step 2
  - Varies by urban area
  - Varies by road type
  - Varies by time of day
4. Average value calculated at mid-point of segment for assimilation



# Vehicle Data Simulation

- Traffic patterns were analyzed to determine average traffic densities across a 5 minute period
- Each urban area assigned one value for number of vehicles on interstate during rush hour
  - Penetration: 5% and 30%
  - Varies hourly based on time of day
  - US Hwy – 70% of interstate value
  - State Hwy – 35% of interstate value

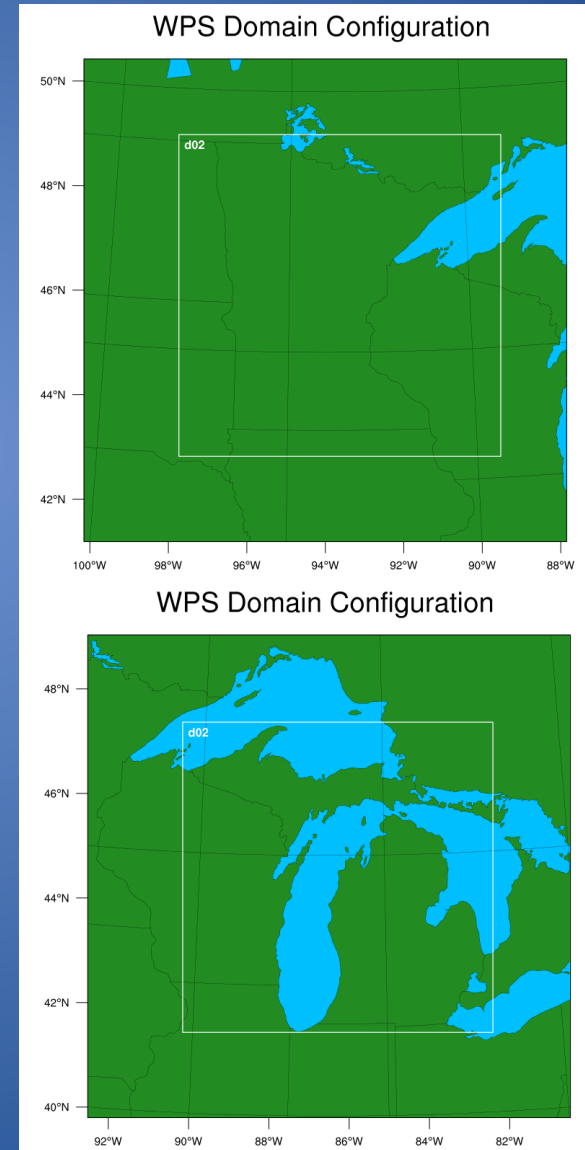


# WRF/FDDA Sensitivity Tests

- “Baseline”
  - MADIS obs only
- “VehObs Less”
  - MADIS obs + less dense vehicle obs
  - Interstates & US Hwys, 5% tech penetration
- “VehObs More”
  - MADIS obs + more dense vehicle obs
  - Interstates, US & State Hwys, 30% tech penetration
- “VehObs More Wind”
  - MADIS obs + more dense vehicle obs incl. wind
  - Interstates, US & State Hwys, 30% tech penetration
- Use WRF-ARW v3.6.1 with FDDA obs nudging
- Use MET to verify against Stage IV and PREPBUFR obs

# 2014 Case Studies

- **Case 1 (MN, heavy rain)**  
31 May/05z – 01 Jun/05z
- **Case 2 (MN, mostly dry)**  
06 Apr/00z – 07 Apr/00z
- **Case 3 (MN, rain/snow)**  
31 Mar/12z – 01 Apr /12z
- **Case 4 (MI, snow)**  
05 Jan/05z – 06 Jan /05z
- **Case 5 (MI, light snow)**  
25 Feb/00z – 26 Feb/00z
- 48-h FDDA runs (spinup first 24 h)
- 6-h WRF forecasts initialized from FDDA runs every 6 h throughout 24-h period of interest



d01  
 $\Delta x = 4 \text{ km}$

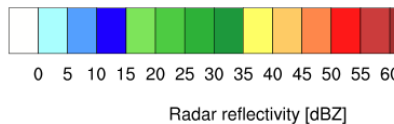
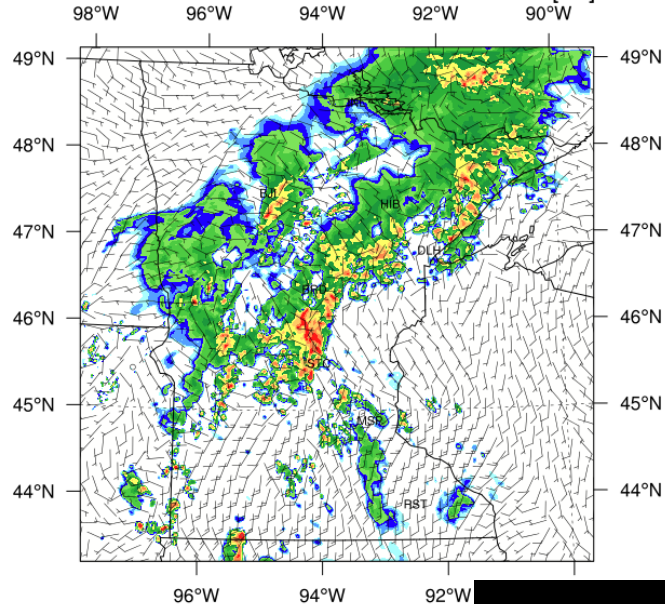
d02  
 $\Delta x = 1.33 \text{ km}$



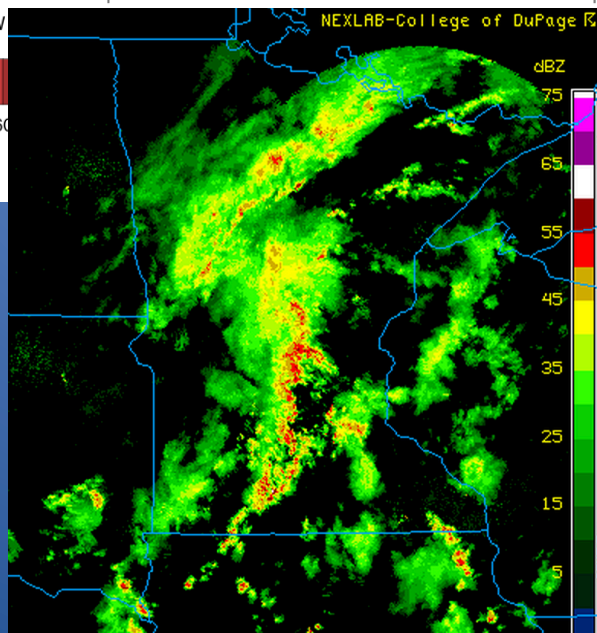
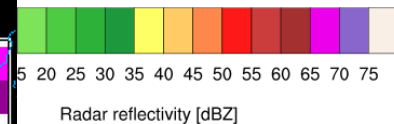
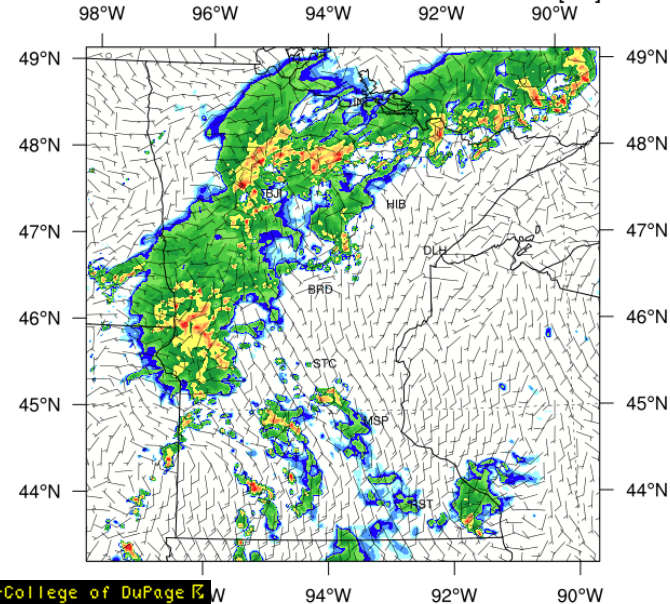
# Baseline, f+2h

# VehObs\_more\_wind, f+2h

WRF Domain 2, Valid 2014-06-01\_0100 UTC  
Case 1, Baseline, fcst, Init. 2014-05-31\_2300 UTC  
Radar reflectivity [dBZ] Wind barbs [kts]



WRF Domain 2, Valid 2014-06-01\_0100 UTC  
Case 1, VehObs\_more\_wind, fcst, Init. 2014-05-31\_2300 UTC  
Radar reflectivity [dBZ] Wind barbs [kts]



NEXRAD Mosaic

<http://www2.mmm.ucar.edu/imagearchive/>

Valid

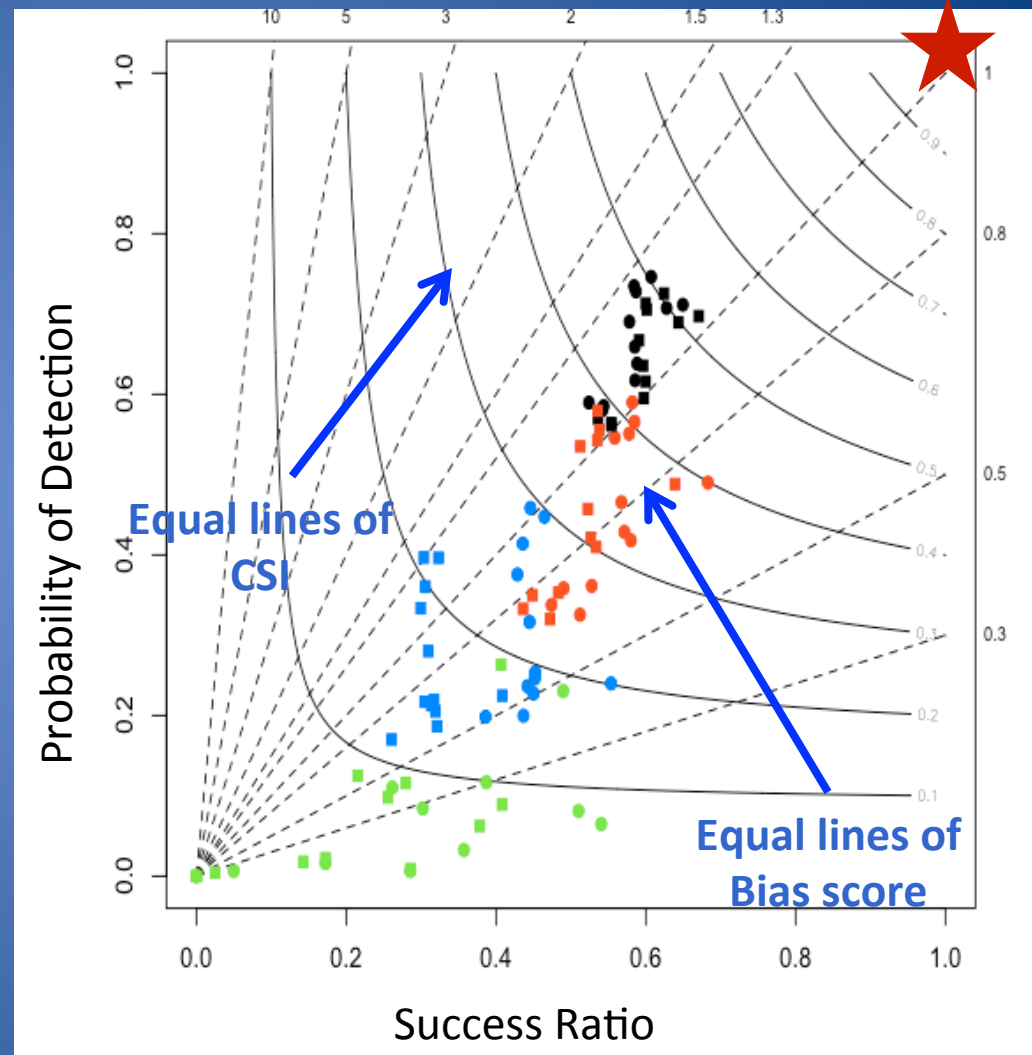
2014-06-01\_0055 UTC

# Performance diagrams

Take advantage of relationships among scores to show multiple scores at one time

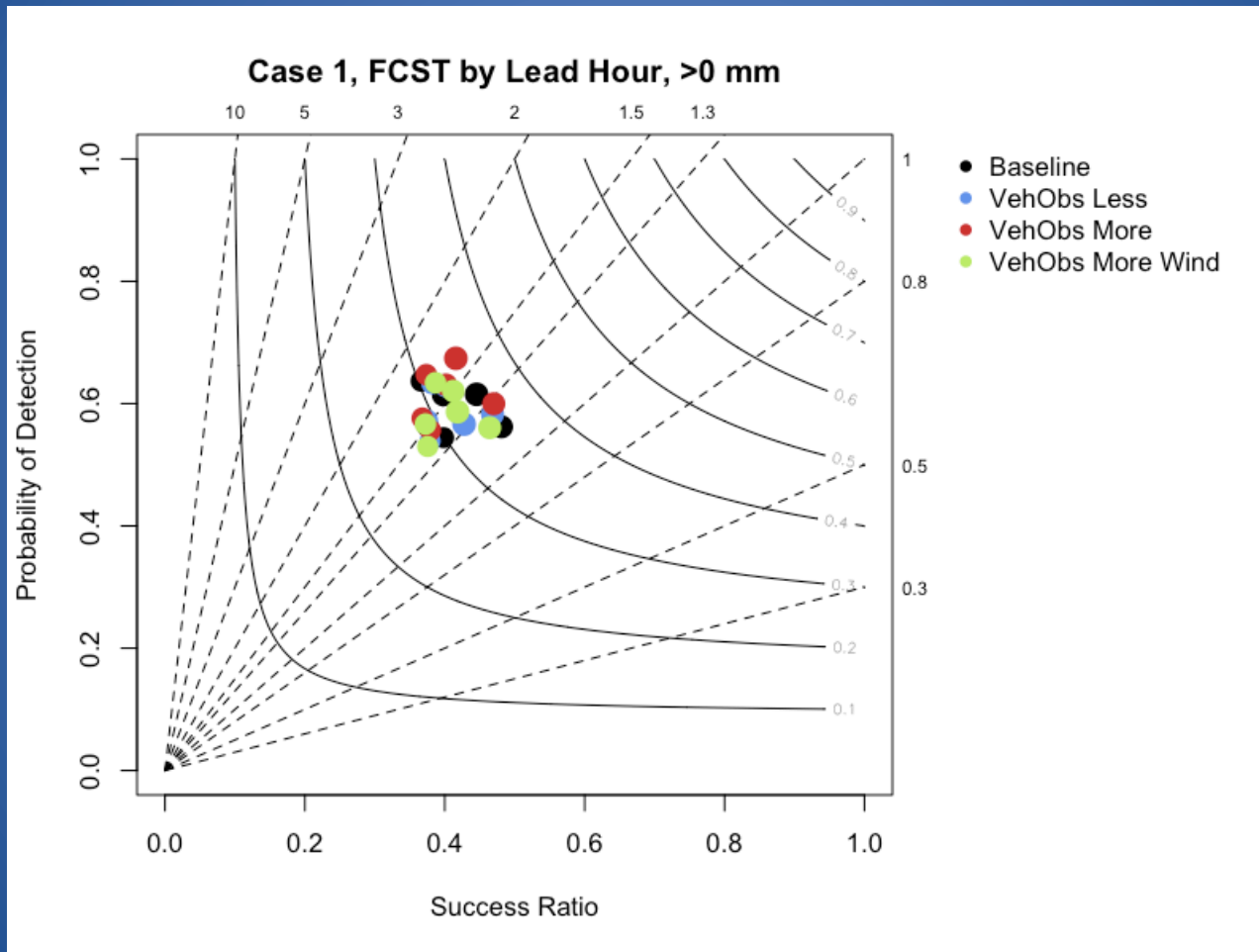
Only need plot POD and 1-FAR

NOTE: Other forms of this type of diagram exist for different combinations of measures (see Jolliffe and Stephenson 2012)



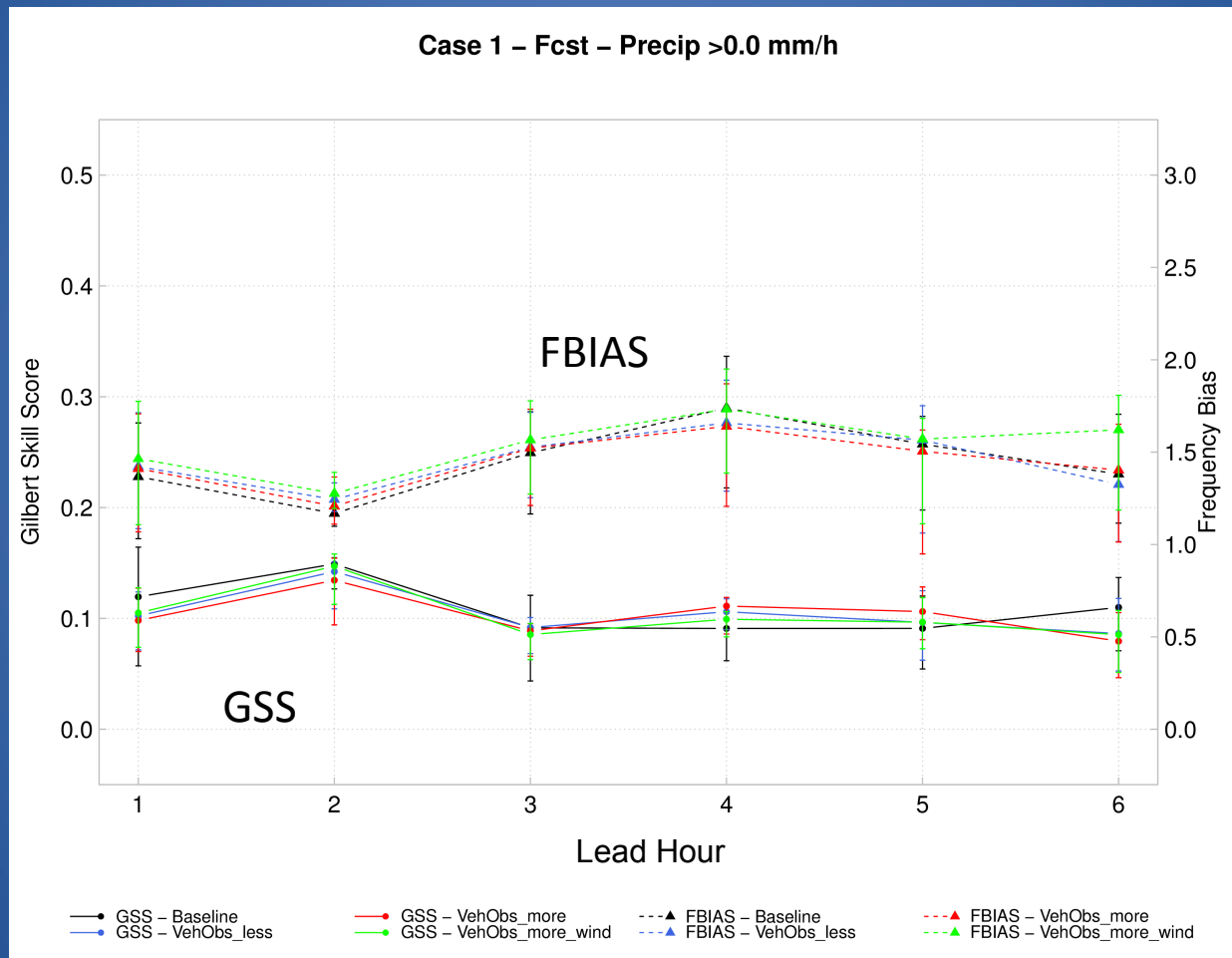
**Success ratio = 1 - FAR**

# Preliminary Results (Case 1)



Mixed results for Case 1 precip verification ...

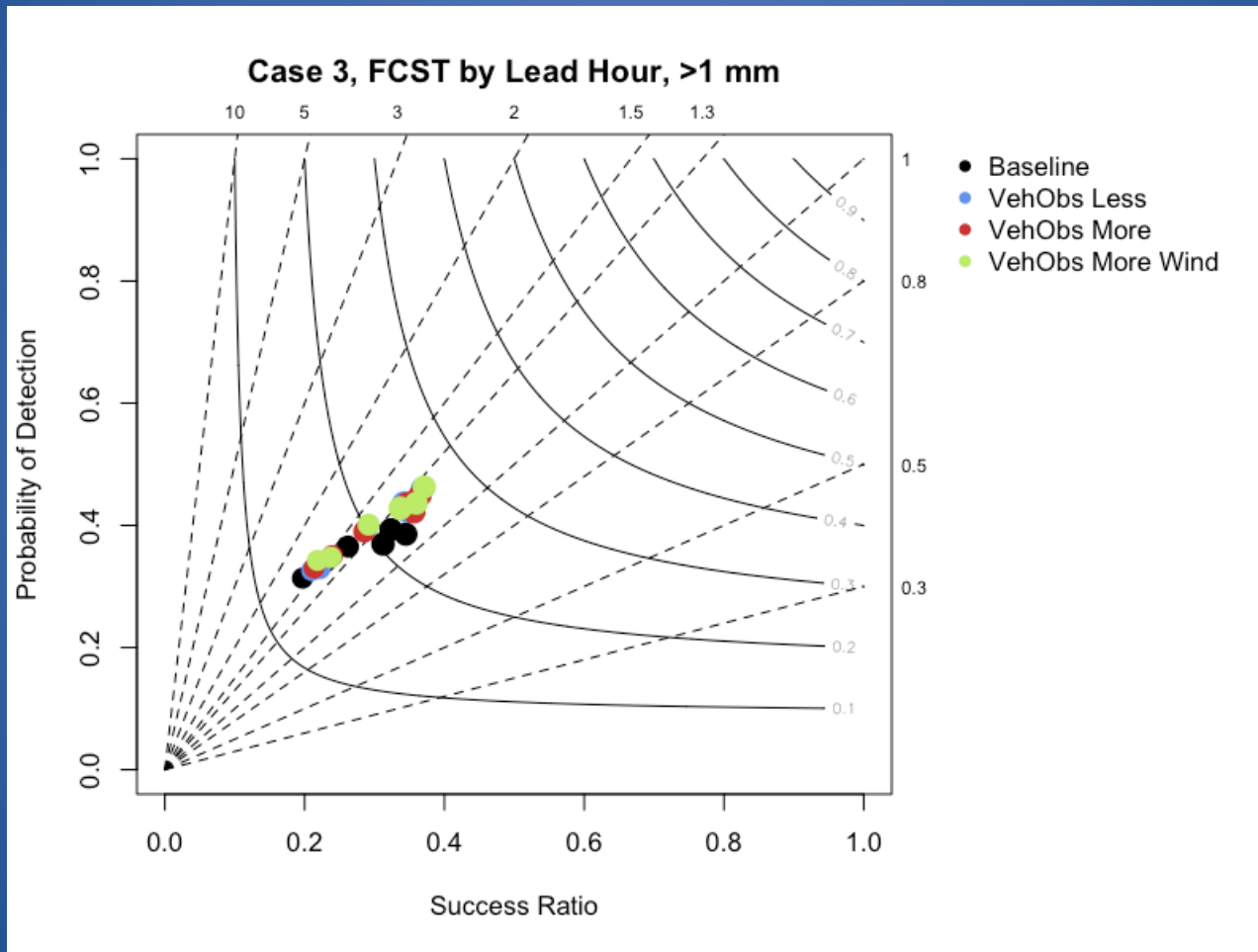
# Preliminary Results (Case 1)



Mixed results for Case 1 precip verification ...

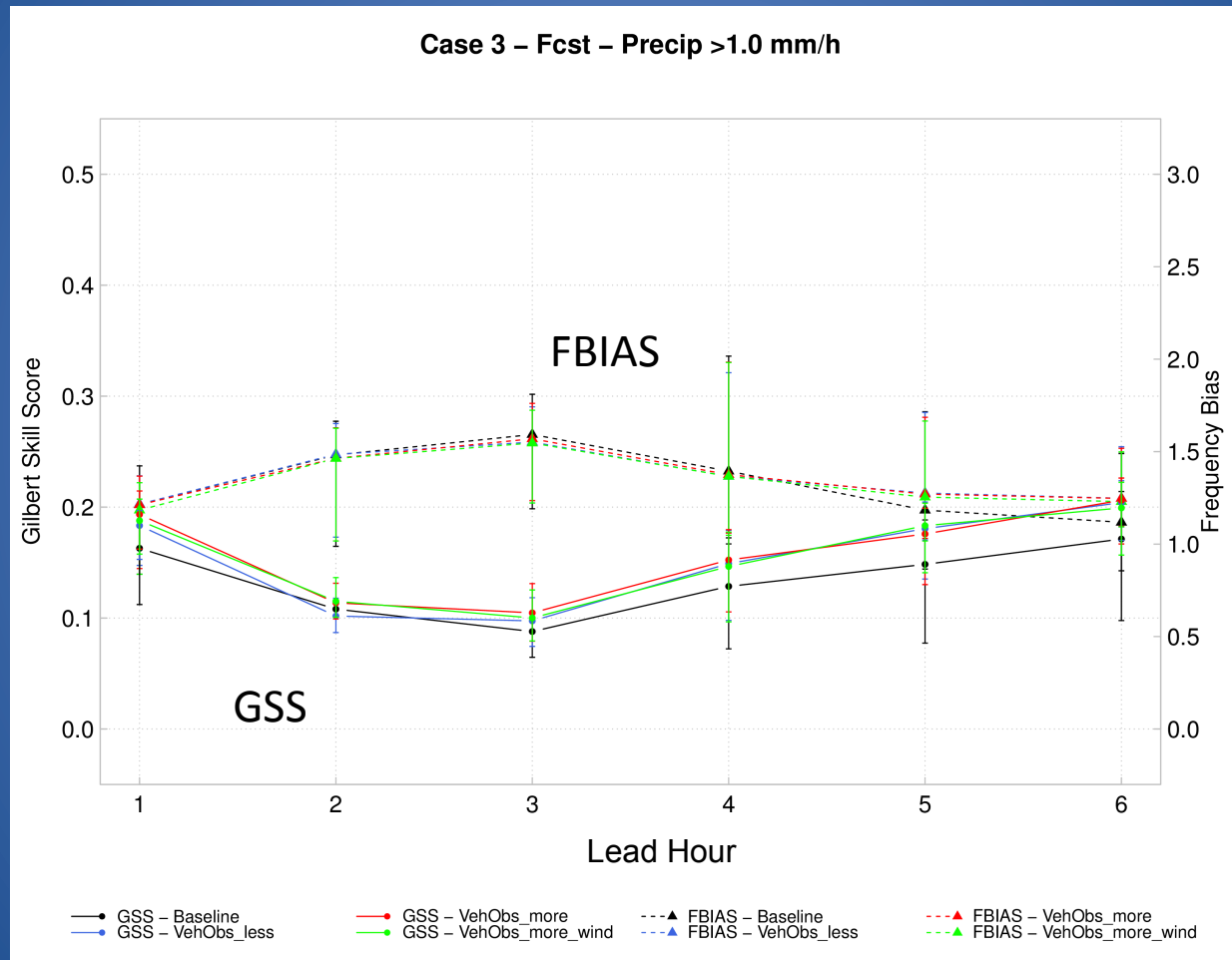


# Preliminary Results (Case 3)



... but for Case 3, vehicle obs seem to improve precip POD, reduce FAR

# Preliminary Results (Case 3)



... but for Case 3, vehicle obs seem to improve precip POD, reduce FAR

# Preliminary Summary & Ongoing Work

- Initial 1-h precip verification indicates mixed results for impact of vehicle obs assimilation
- Also performing precip verification with MODE tool
- Examining verification stats for T2, Td2, SLP
- How long into forecast is impact from vehicle obs retained?



# Any questions?

