



Hydrologic Ensemble Hindcasting & Verification in the U.S. National Weather Service

Julie Demargne^{1,2}, Yuqiong Liu^{1,3}, James Brown^{1,2}, Dong-Jun Seo^{1,2}, Limin Wu^{1,4}, Albrecht Weerts⁵ and Micha Werner^{5,6}

- 1. NOAA/NWS Office of Hydrologic Development
- 2. University Corporation for Atmospheric Research
- 3. Riverside Technology, Inc.
- 4. Wyle Information Systems
- 5. Deltares
- 6. UNESCO-IHE







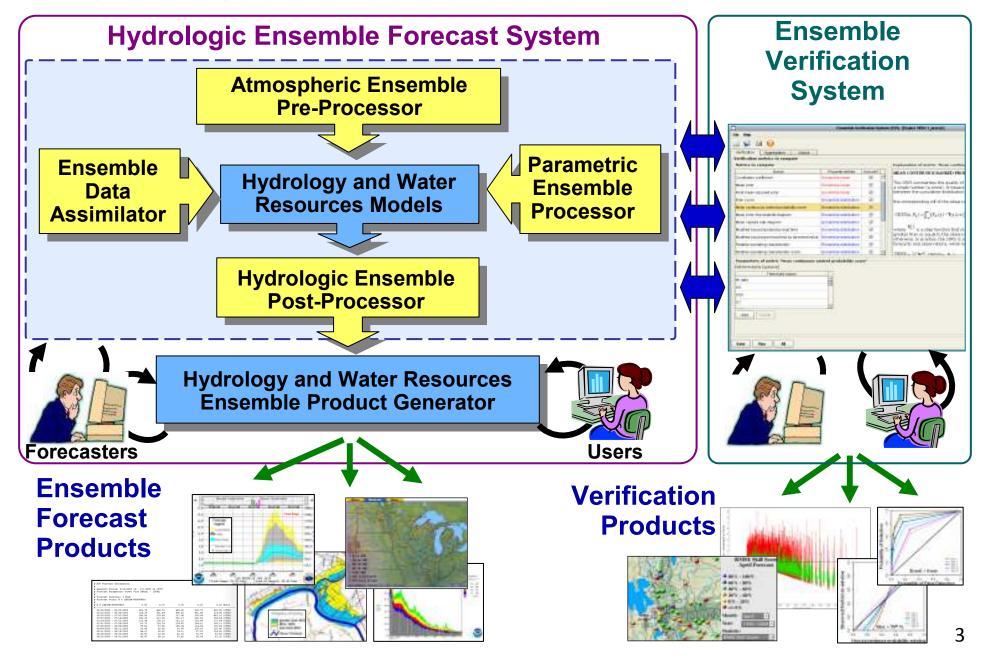
Need for ensemble forecasting and verification

In 2006, National Research Council recommended that NWS produce uncertainty-quantified products, expand verification and make information easily available to all users in near real time.



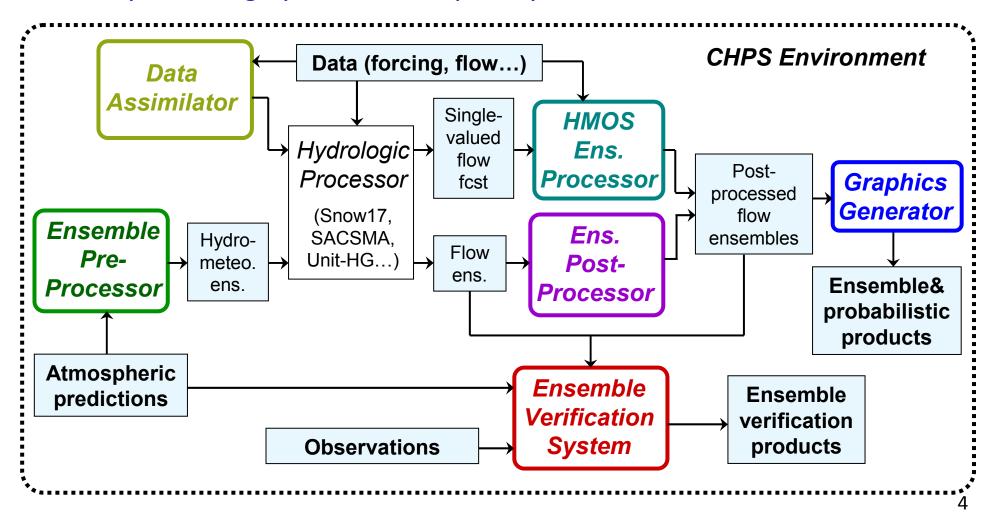
- Forecasters get objective guidance for level of confidence in forecasts
- > End users decide whether to take action based on their risk tolerance

Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast System (HEFS)

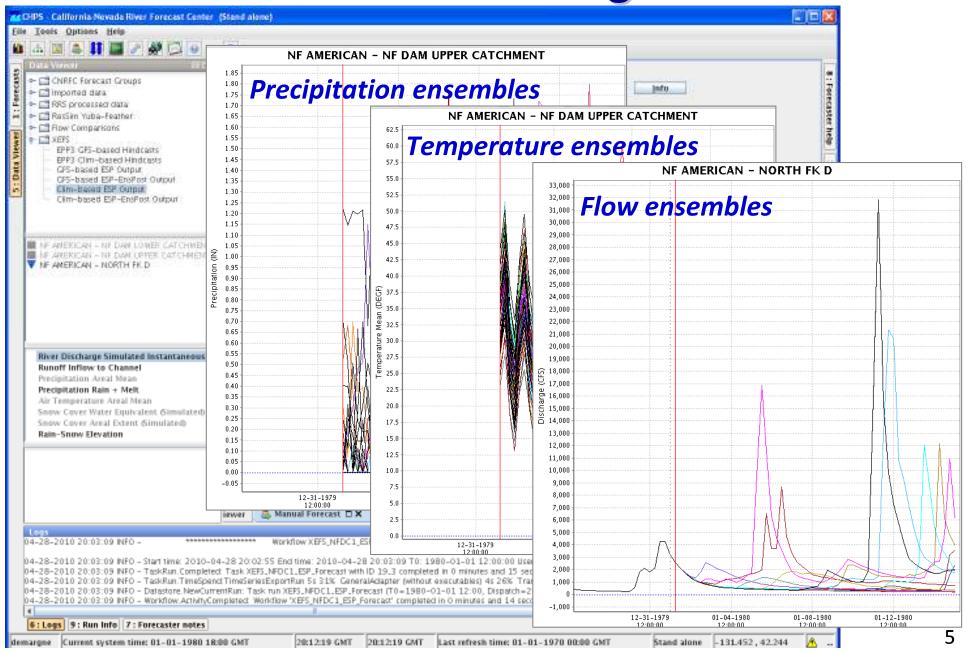


Experimental Ensemble Forecast System (XEFS)

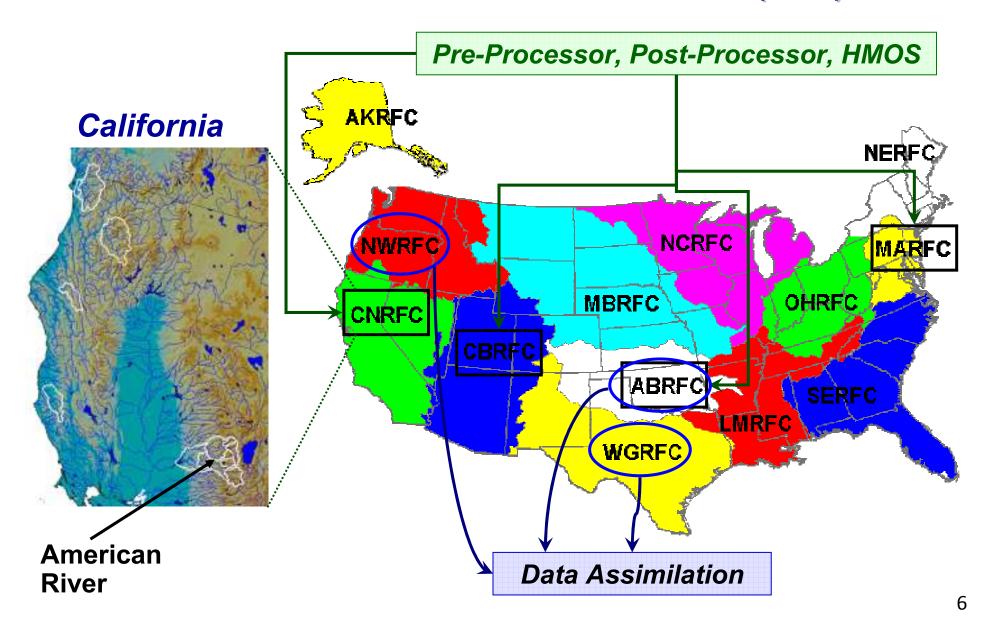
XEFS Components are being integrated into **Community Hydrologic Prediction System (CHPS)** which builds on Flood Early Warning System developed by Deltares



Ensemble Forecasting in CHPS

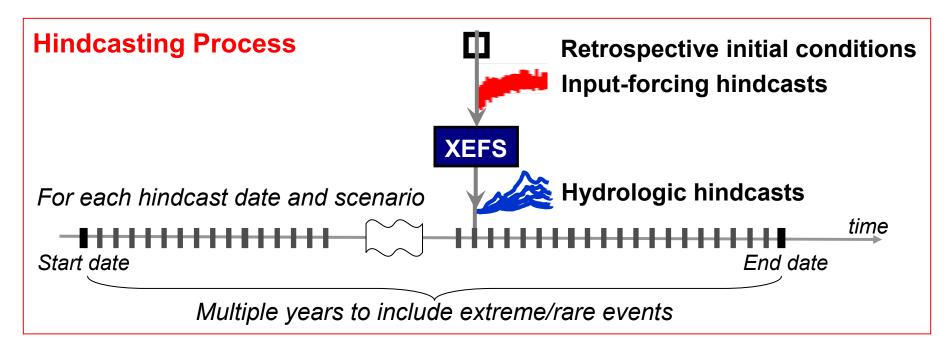


Current XEFS Test Basins at the NWS River Forecast Centers (RFC)



XEFS Hindcasting and Verification

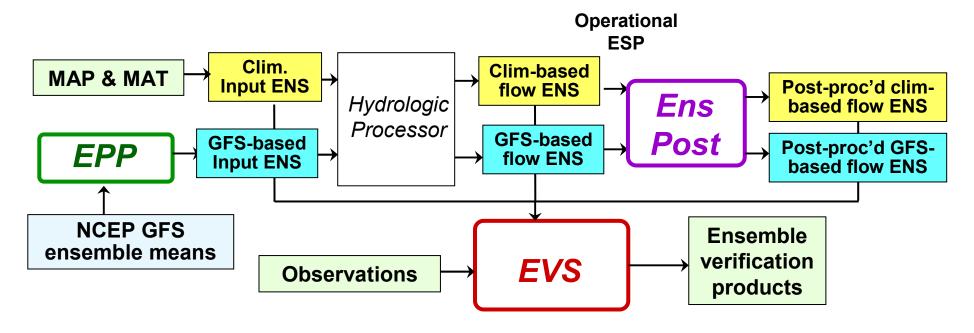
- Systematic hindcasting and verification of all XEFS processes is necessary to
 - evaluate ensemble forecast performance, including that for extreme events
 - serve operational need for ensemble forecast system calibration
 - identify and quantify different error sources using various scenarios



Case Study

- North Fork of the American River (875 km²) near Sacramento, California
- Daily products, 14 lead days, 45 members, 1979-2005
- GFS-based Ens. Pre-Processor (EPP) and Ens. Post-Processor (EnsPost)
 against climatology, evaluated via Ensemble Verification System (EVS)

EPP: retain skill in single-valued input fcst & generate unbiased ENS EnsPost: account for all hydrologic uncertainties

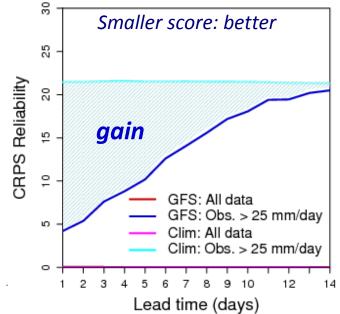


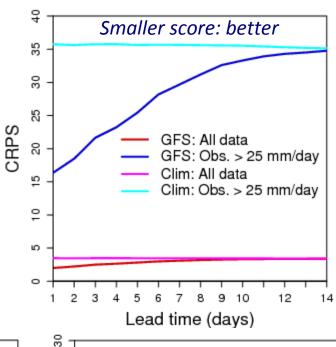
Verification Results: Pre-Processor

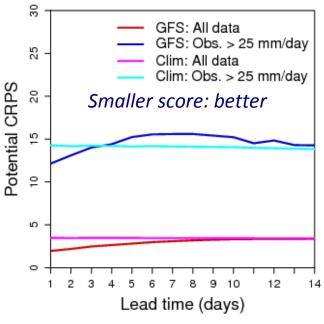
- GFS-based 24-hr precipitation ENS from EPP vs. Climatology:
 - Mean Continuous Ranked Probability Score (CRPS)
 - Mean CRPS decomposition

Mean CRPS=
Reliability
+ Potential CRPS

Gain is mostly in reliability







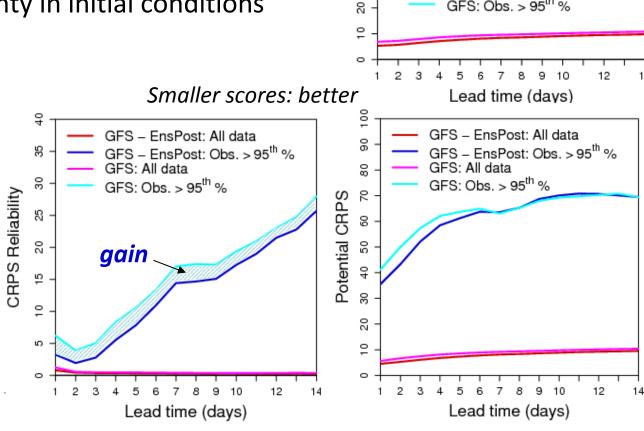
Verification Results: Post-Processor

- 24-hr flow ENS from EPP GFS-based forcing w/ vs. w/o EnsPost
 - Mean CRPS: improvement from EnsPost is most significant at short lead time, from reducing uncertainty in initial conditions

Mean CRPS decomposition

Mean CRPS= Reliability + Potential CRPS

Significant gain in reliability w/ EnsPost at all lead times



2 9

30

GFS - EnsPost: All data

GFS: All data

GFS: Obs. > 95th %

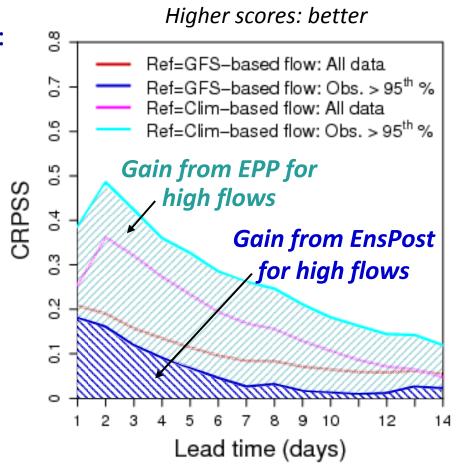
GFS - EnsPost: Obs. > 95th %

CRPS

Verification Results: EPP-EnsPost

- EPP-EnsPost flow ENS vs. operational ESP:
 - Skill Score for Mean CRPS (CRPSS): GFS-based flow generated by EPP-EnsPost compared to
 - ➤ GFS-based flow (EPP-ESP)
 - climatology-based flows (operational ESP)

Significant gain in skill at all lead times from EPP and EnsPost especially for larger flows



Future Work & Outstanding challenges

 Further evaluate XEFS components (HMOS, DA) & other forcing forecasts (e.g. SREF, CFS)

Challenges:

- Closer collaboration between hydrologic and meteorological communities
- Closer collaboration among scientific, operational and user communities (e.g., THORPEX-Hydro, HEPEX)
- Sampling uncertainty, observational uncertainty, coherent verification, long-term hindcasting, synergistic product improvement, prediction of extreme events ...



Thank you Questions?

Contact: Yuqiong.Liu@noaa.gov

Julie.Demargne@noaa.gov

References

EPP: Schaake et al, 2007. Precipitation and temperature ensemble forecasts from single-value forecasts. HESSD.

EnsPost: Seo et al, 2006. A statistical post-processor for accounting of hydrologic uncertainty in short-range ensemble streamflow prediction. HESSD.

EVS download: www.nws.noaa.gov/oh/evs.html