

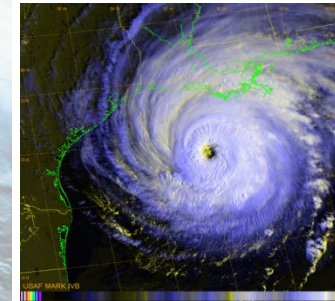
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Atmospheric and
Environmental Research

Use of Ensembles in Research and Operations to Quantify Uncertainty

June 30, 2011

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Research & Development
Quarterly AFWA CRADA Meeting
Offutt AFB



Use of Ensembles at AER Research & Operations

- Research
 - Used to capture geophysical flows for data assimilation and characterize 3D forecast uncertainty.
 - Close to the source ensembles.
- Operations
 - Significant post-processing needed make the information ready for decision makers.
 - eCast: 15-day ECMWF ensemble for station temperatures in the US.
 - hCast-SR: 5-day real-time hurricane forecasts based on an ensemble of forecast tracks.

eCast – ensemble forecasts for the energy industry

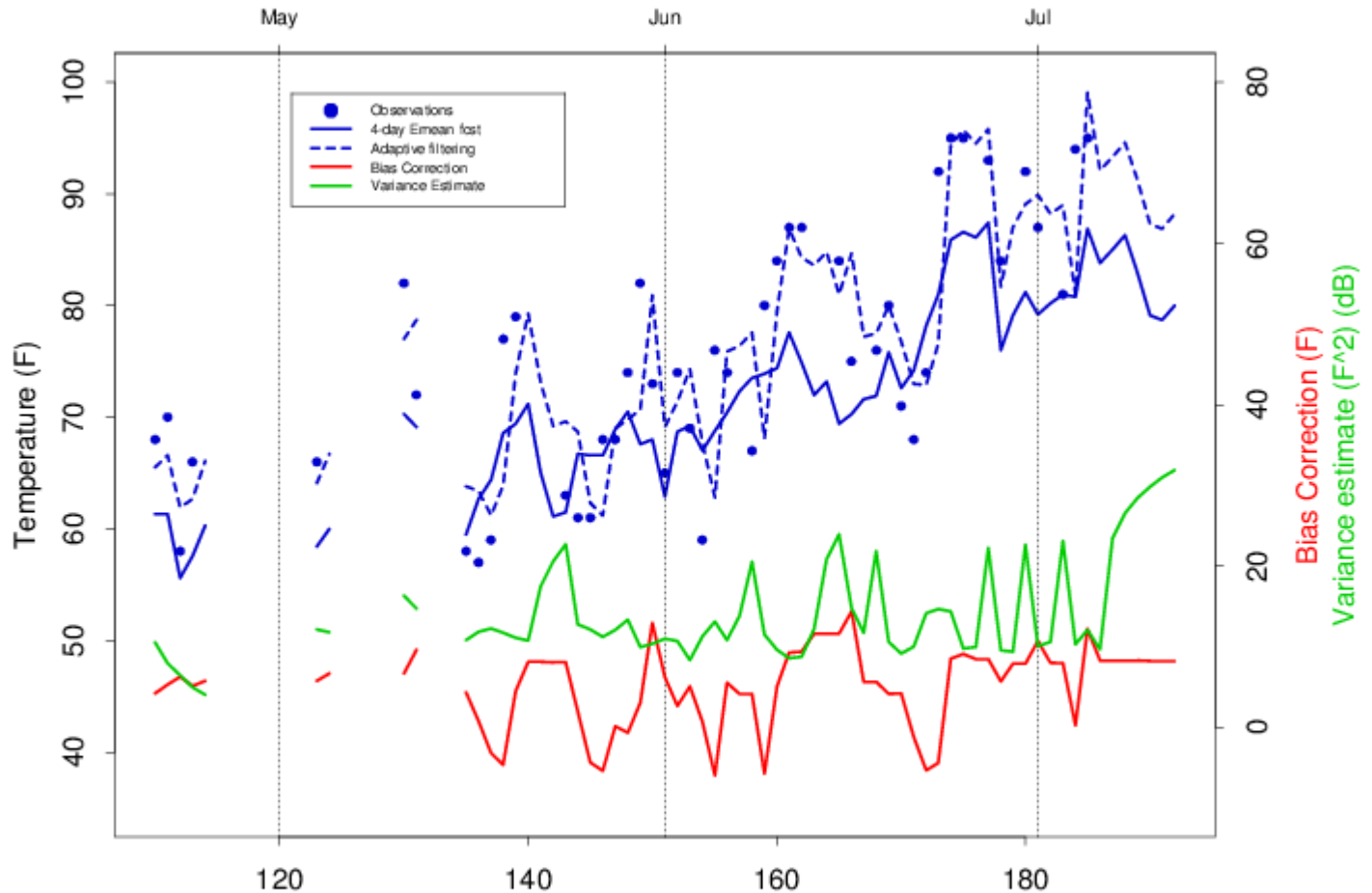
Surface temperature forecasts (daily hi/lo temps) using

- 51 ECMWF ensemble members (15 days)
- 21 GFS ensemble members (15 days)
- MEX MOS (7-days) [must beat this to have a valuable product]
- Bias is a 1st order problem; ensemble spread is a 2nd order problem.
- Bias is removed from the ensemble mean with a multi-dimensional Kalman filter

Go to eCast demo at weather.aer.com

eCast – 1D Kalman filter example

Max Temperature Bias Correction for Philadelphia
4-day forecasts for the period 21 Apr 2003 to 12 Jul 2003



** FILTER SETTINGS **

Est. obs error variance: 5 deg F

Est. fcast error variance: from ens distribution

Background noise term: dependent on success of last kalmanfiltering ($C=C+(bias-last.bias)**2)*F2$)

$F2 = 5 \times 10^{-4}$

Plot created: Mon Jul 28 12:42:25 EDT 2003

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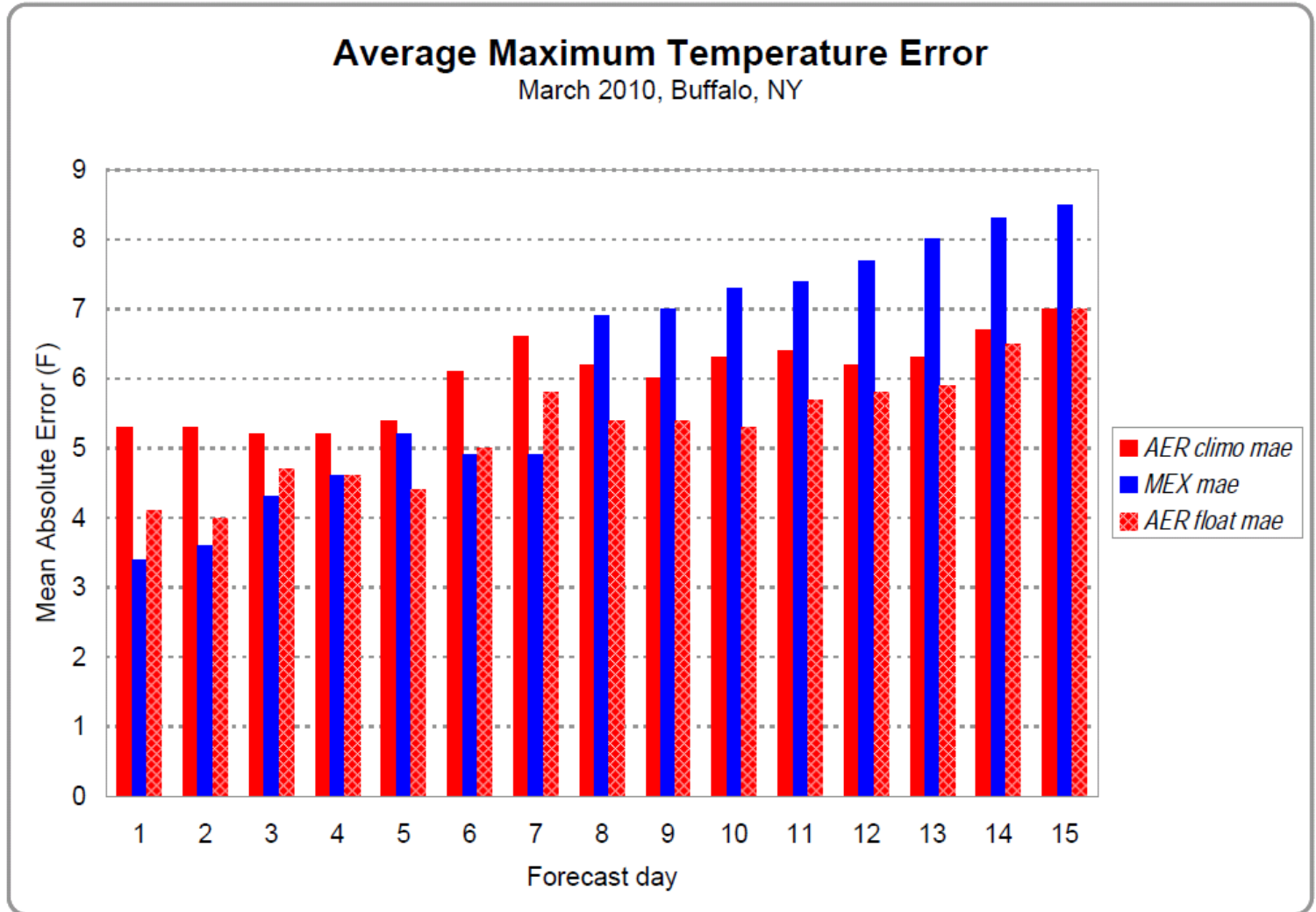
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eCast – example Kalman filter models

1. Models

model	description
1305	KF : bias + 4 nearest grid points; initialized with equal weights for all grid points (0.0 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25)
1301	Cressman-type interpolation of 4 nearest grid points
1306	KF : 1305 + climatology ; initialized with equal weighting of points, zero weight of climo (0.0 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.0)
1307	KF : 1306, with heavier initial weight to climo (0.0 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.5)
1308	KF : bias + climo + (4 grid points - climo); i.e. climo w/ each points' deviation from climo; initial weight (0.0 1 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25)
climatology	

eCast – example Kalman filter models



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hCast-SR: hurricane risk assessment

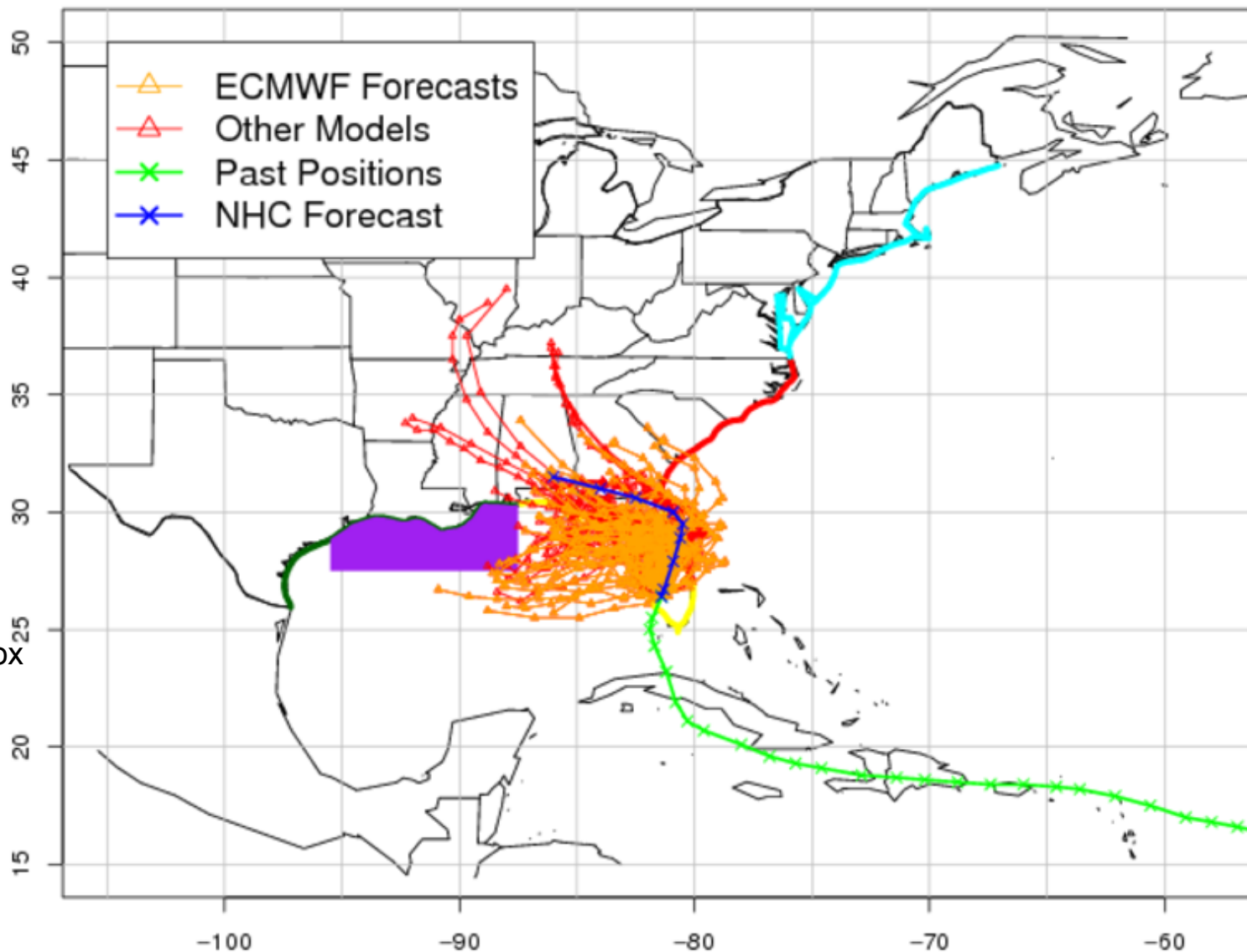
CME Hurricane Index (developed by Carville Re):

$$CHI = \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^3 + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{R}{R_0}\right) \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2$$

CHI Index was offered for trading at the CME in 2008 for the first time.

Trading the CHI Index is a means of transferring insurance companies' risk.

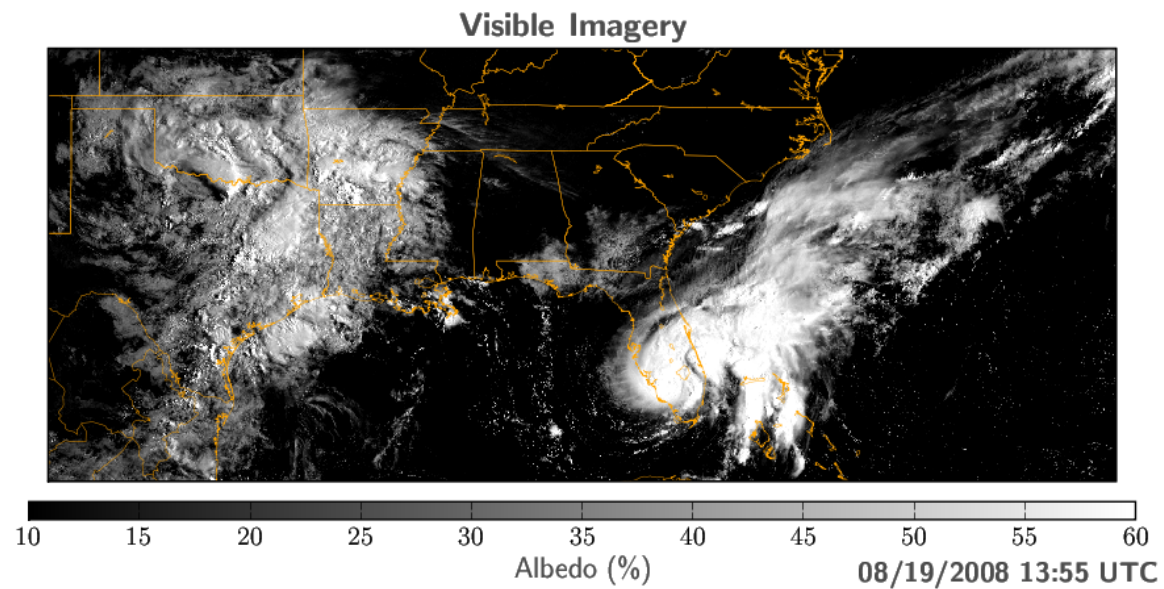
AL06 (FAY) at 2008/08/19 - 12 UTC



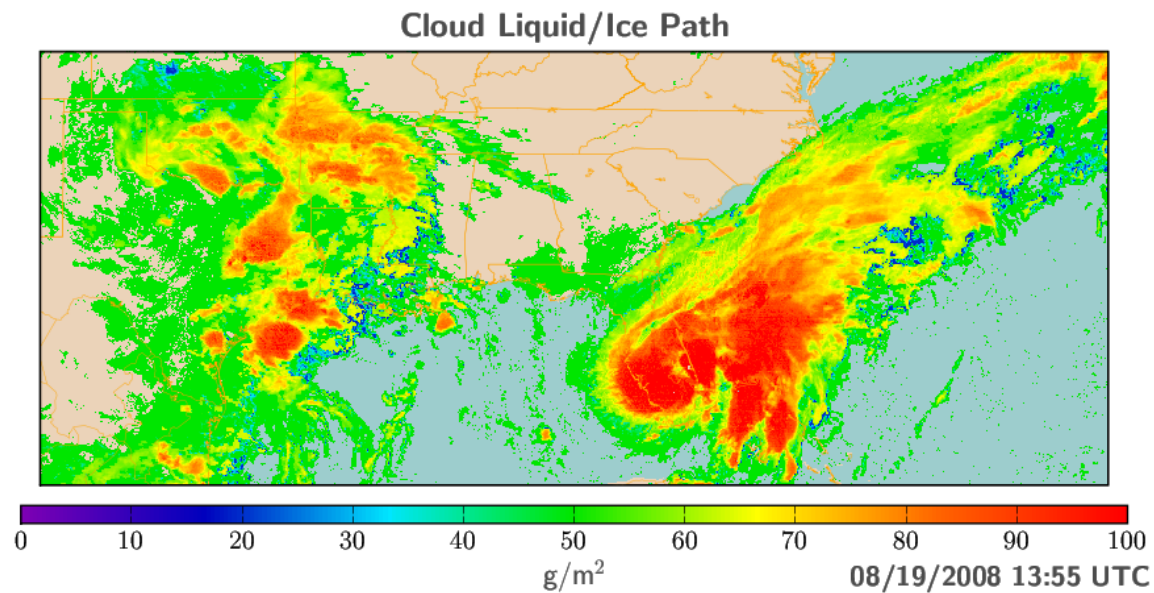
Trading is defined for 6 geographic regions on the CME:

- 1) Gulf Coast
- 2) Florida
- 3) Southeast
- 4) Northeast
- 5) Entire US Atlantic/Gulf Coast
- 6) CHI-Cat-in-a-box

hCast-SR: hurricane Fay (2008)



hCast-SR: hurricane Fay (2008)



Go to [hCast-SR demo at weather.aer.com](http://weather.aer.com)

Ensemble data assimilation

SBIR research project with the Navy to introduce ensemble methods into ocean data assimilation

Local Ensemble Transform Kalman Filter adopted (ref below)

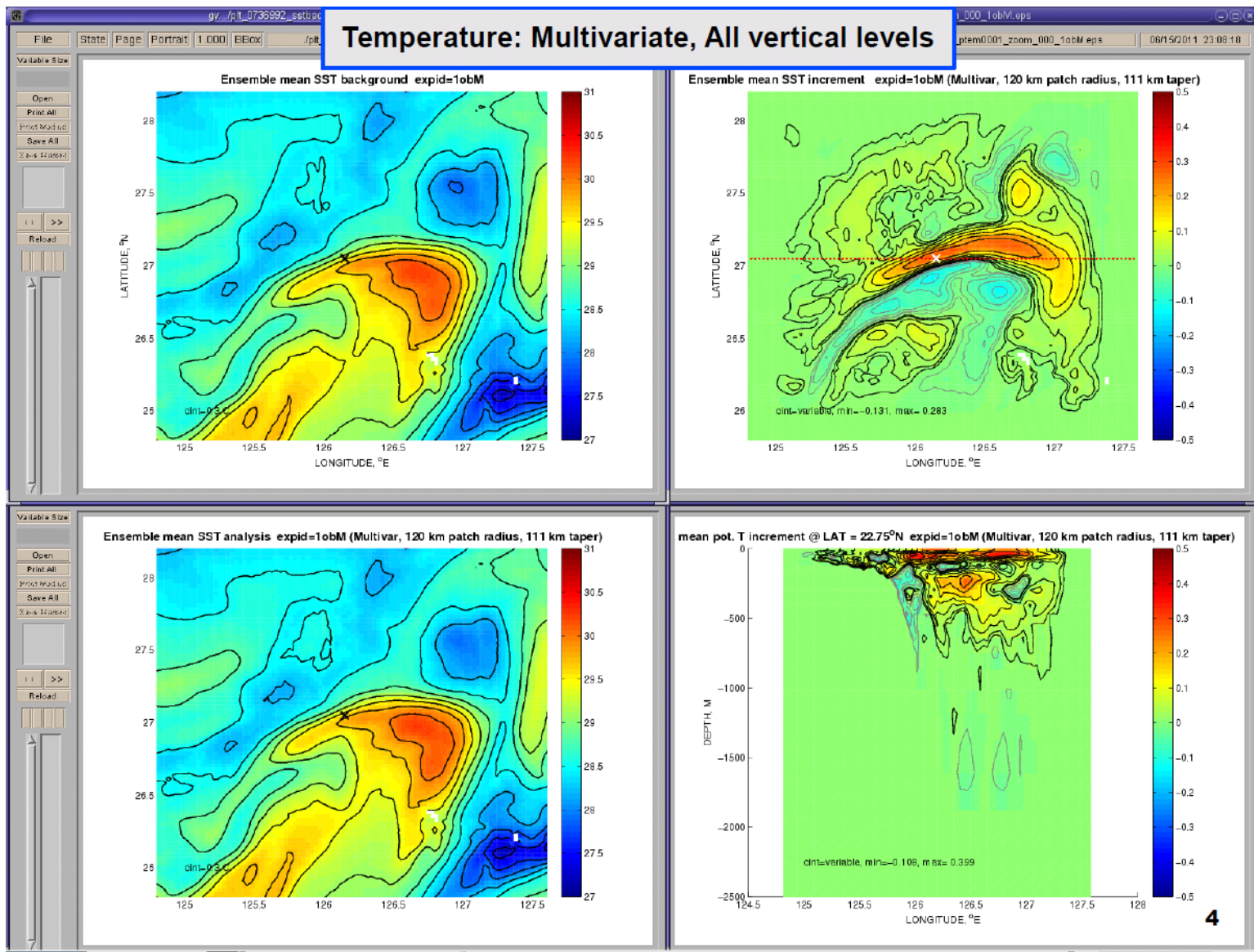
1. Convert atmospheric variables (GFS) → ocean model variables
2. Demonstrate with toy- and then real-sized problems

Szunyogh, I., E. J. Kostelich, G. Gyarmati, E. Kalnay, B. R. Hunt, E. Ott, E. Satterfield, and J. A. Yorke, 2008: A local ensemble transform Kalman filter data assimilation system for the NCEP global model. *Tellus A*, **60** (1), 113–130, doi:10.1111/j.1600-0870.2007.00274.x.

Ensemble
data
assimilation

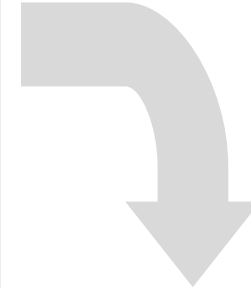
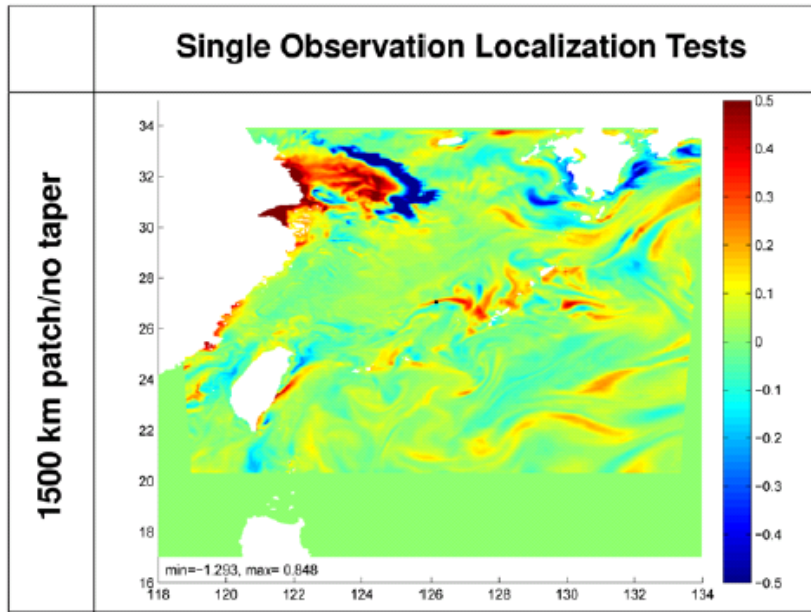
single
observation
tests
using a

Local
Ensemble
Transform
Kalman
Filter

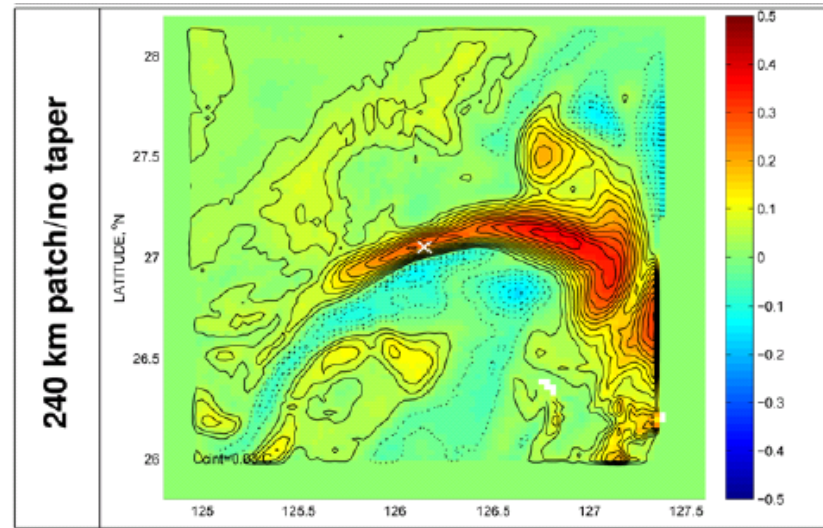


Ensemble
data
assimilation

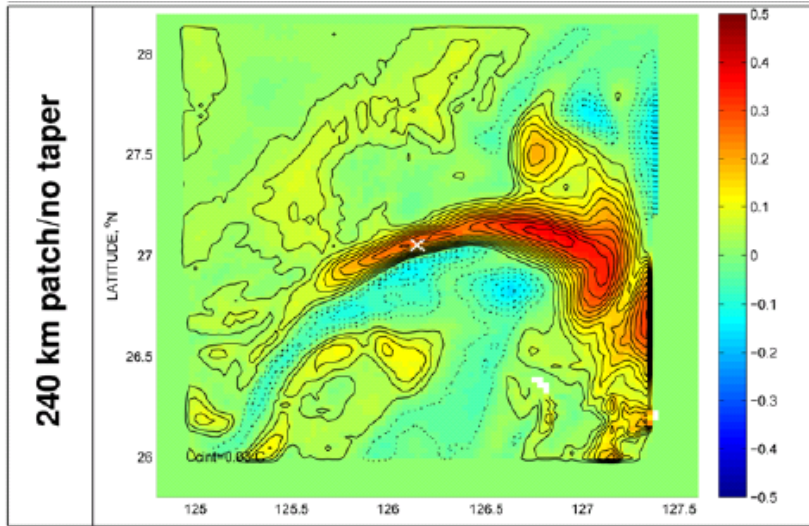
36-member
ocean
ensemble



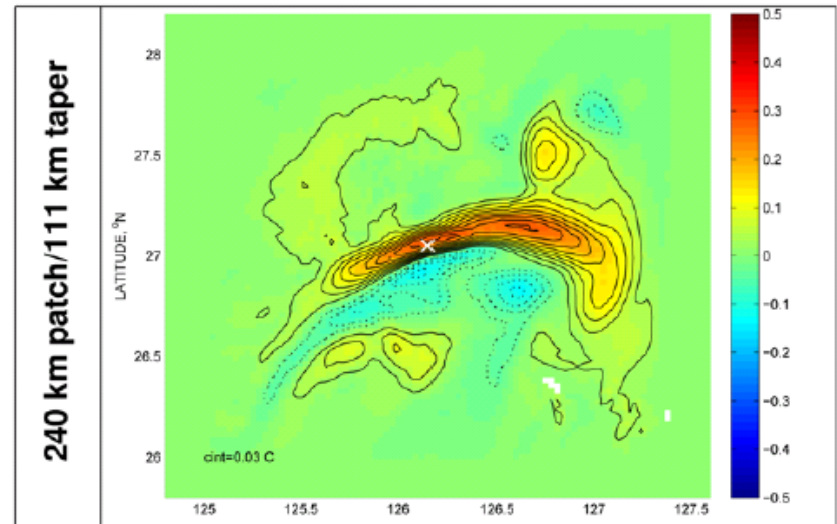
Localize
observation
influence,
gross
horizontal



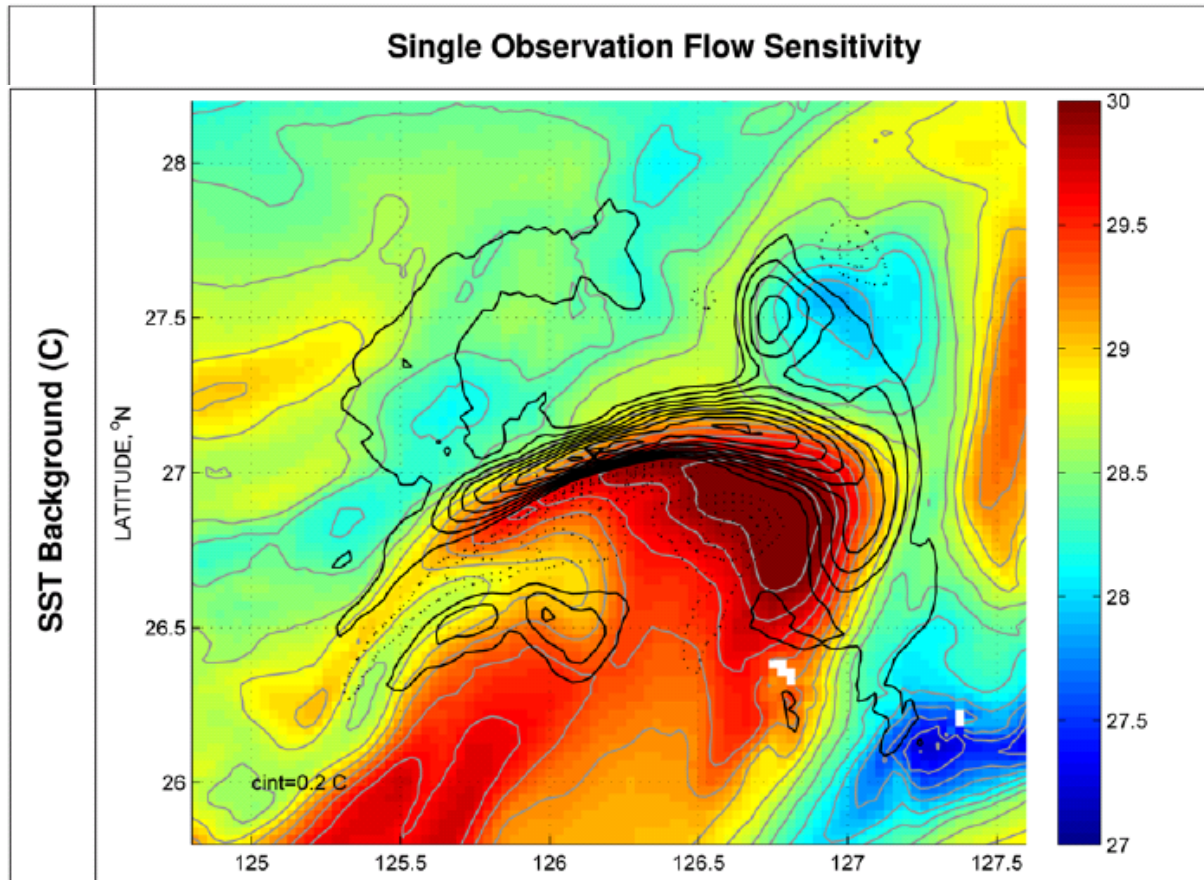
Ensemble
data
assimilation



Localize
observation
influence,
via a taper
function



Ensemble data assimilation



Summary of Ensemble Use

Ensembles can quantitatively estimate uncertainty.

- This is very valuable where no observations exist.
- Correlations in geophysical flow can be revealed if the ensemble is sufficiently large and conditioned to represent a realistic range of natural variability.

Ensembles require a lot of resources.

- Research, OK; problematic for operations.

Ensembles produce a great deal of data that must be compressed/summarized to be practically useful.

- Because an ensemble of forecasts provide so much potential information, answers to unconventional questions can be developed (e.g., CHI at time of landfall and probability distribution of CHI at that time).

Contact Information

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