# The NWS National QPF Verification Program

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#### **Introduction**

- "Verification of direct NWP model, statistical, and forecaster value-added QPFs and PoPs is *necessary* to quantify and improve the skill of QPF/PQPF and PoP forecasts, and to assess the value-added to these forecasts at each step of the NWS [End-to-End] Forecast Process." Office of Meteorology (1999)
- "One of the most important components of an effective national QPF program is a comprehensive objective comparative verification system" National Weather Service (1999)

## **Outline**

#### QPF Verification

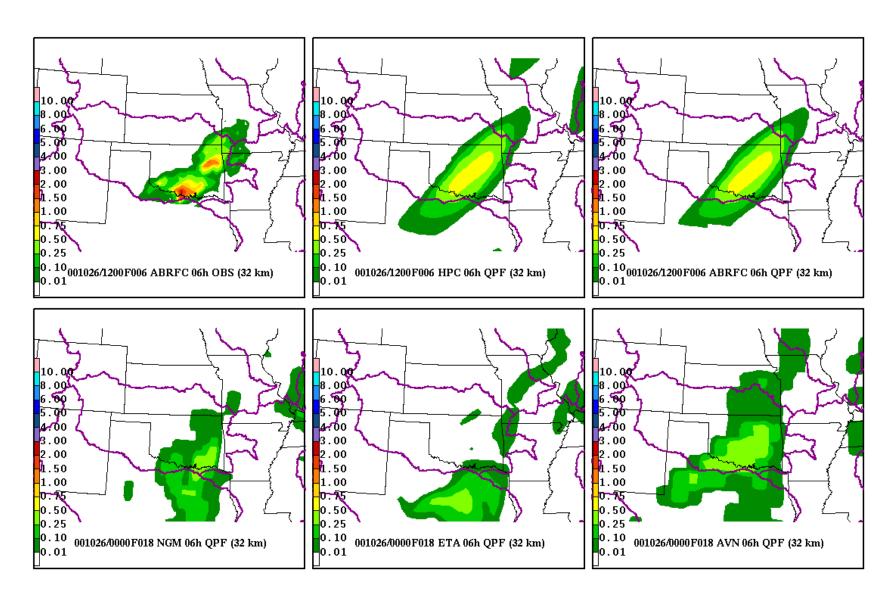
Subjective - visually compare area/pattern/magnitude of observed to forecast precipitation

Model Biases - forecaster experience Comparison Plots

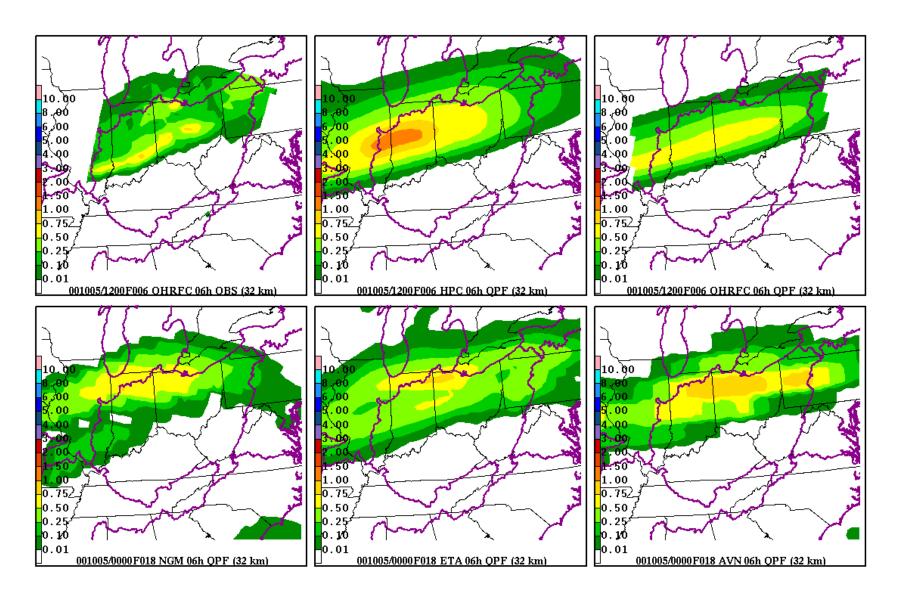
Objective - <u>comparative quantitative statistics</u> (measures of bias, accuracy, and/or skill) <u>to assess the quality</u> (degree of correspondence) <u>of QPFs</u> (Katz & Murphy 1997)

HPC QPF Verification
The National Precipitation Verification Unit (NPVU)

# Comparison Plots



# Comparison Plots (cont.)



## Objective Verification

#### HPC QPF Verification

06-hour QPF Verification

**Point** verification system

As of Jan. 1999, no year-round, high-quality CONUS 06-hour gridded precipitation analysis existed.....yet

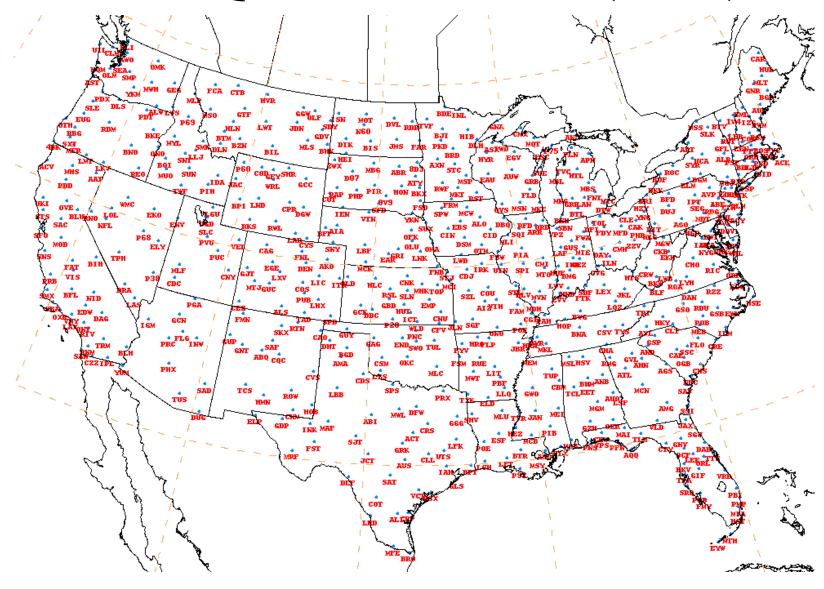
Uniformly distributed (almost) 600+ METAR obs over CONUS

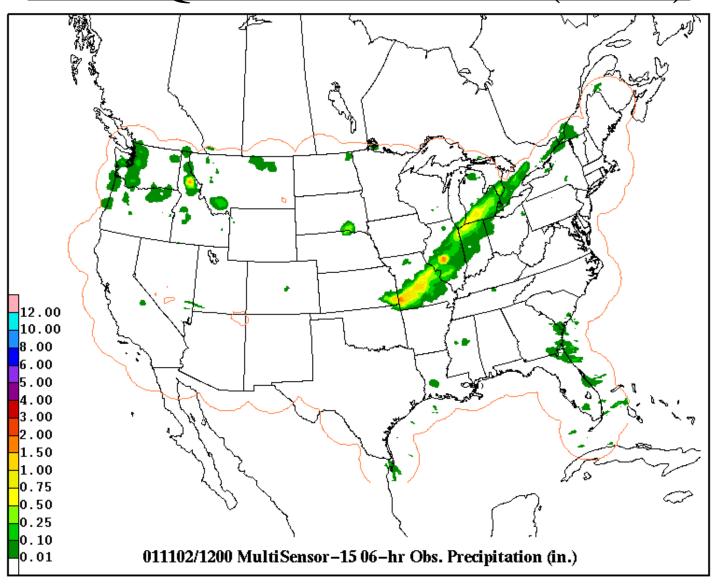
OBS points **QC**'d by HPC forecasters - have opportunity to modify OBS or designate as missing by comparing reports with EMC Stage IV multisensor precipitation estimates and other QPEs

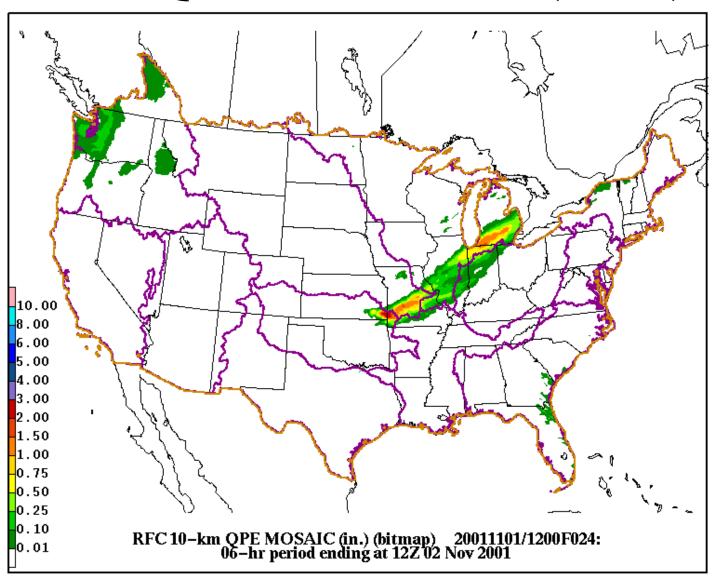
Concentrate on 0.25" and above - problems with ASOS precipitation reports

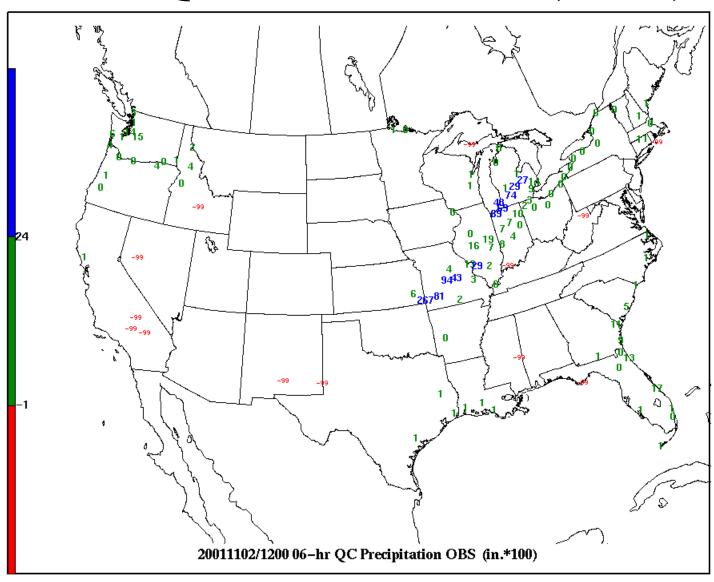
Convert All QPFs (HPC, Eta, NGM, AVN, MM5, RUC2, Eta-KF, COAMPS) to points via bilinear interpolation

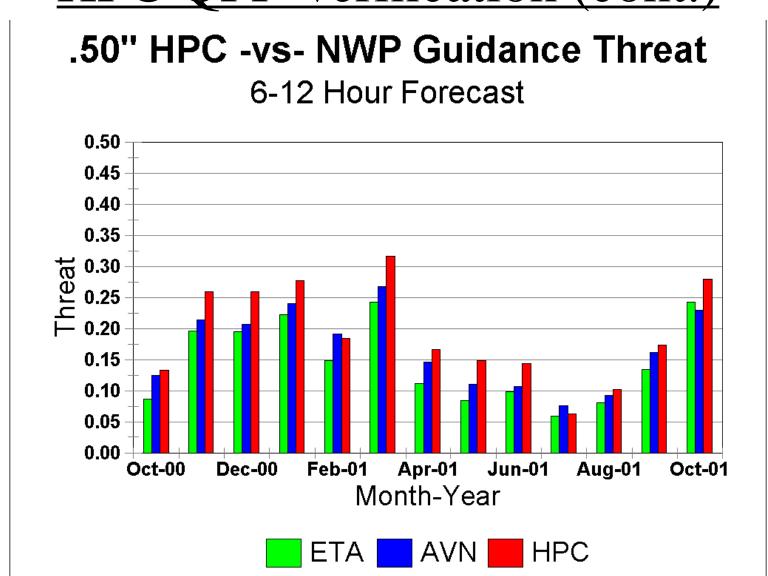
Compute Threshold Statistics beginning at 0.25" (.25", .50", 1.0", 2.0") Threat Score, Bias Score, POD, FAR, ETS











#### 24-hour QPF Verification - 30+ years

#### **Gridded** verification system

Up until Dec. 1998, Polar Stereographic **30 km** Grid with normalization Since Jan. 1999, Lambert Conformal **32 km** Grid with normalization CONUS land & near-coastal water areas

#### First Guess Analysis Field

24-hour gauge-only precipitation observations on IBM SP EMC Stage III analysis algorithm on 4 km grid remapped to 32km grid or CPC 0.25 degree analysis remapped to 32km grid

HPC Manual Modification of First Guess using 24-hr gauge observations CPC data - HYD bulletins, STP Summaries, etc.

**METAR & SYN OBS** 

CNRFC & NWRFC QC'd obs

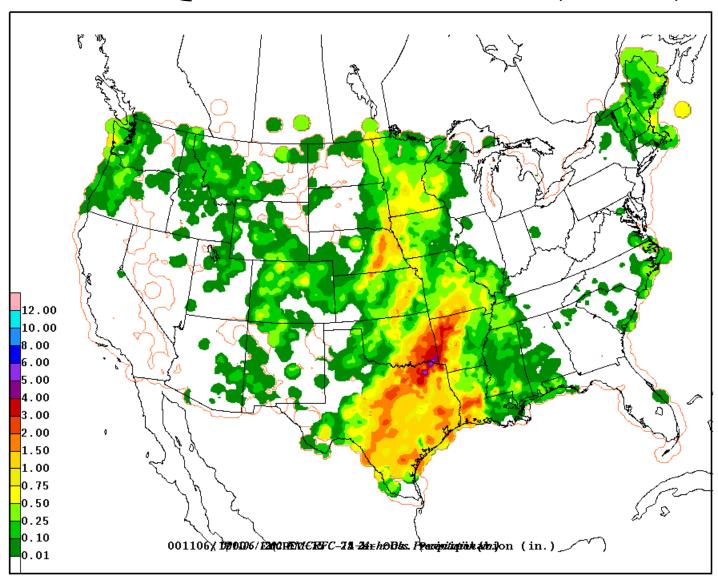
Analyze 0.50", 1.00", 2.00", etc. contours

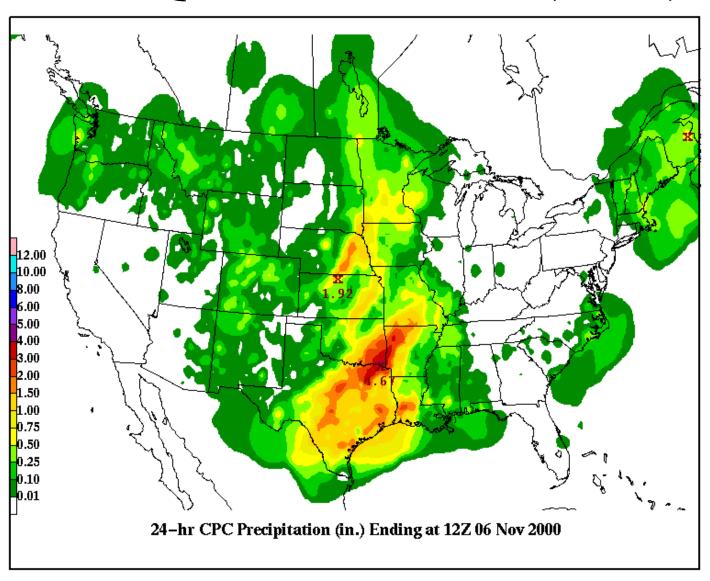
Convert Final Analysis to 32 km Verification Grid NAWIPS "Graph-to-Grid"

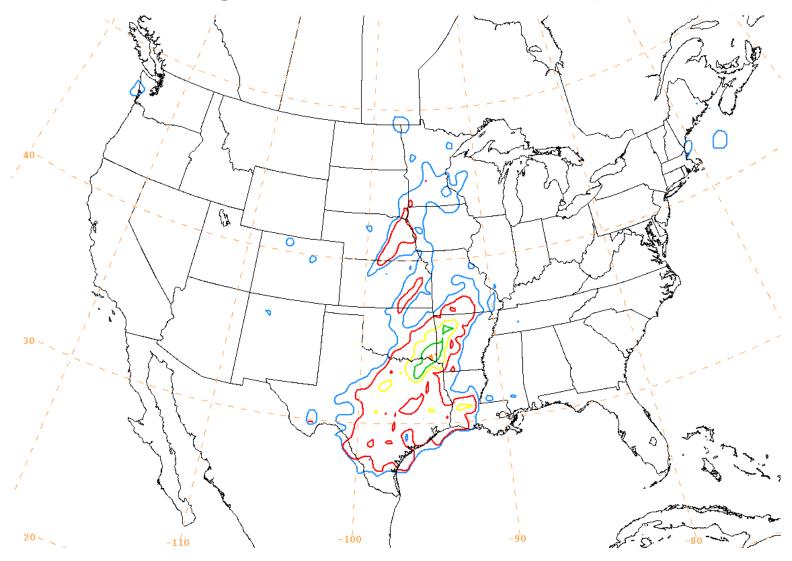
Remap All Forecast Products to 32 km Verification Grid HPC, Eta, NGM, AVN, Eta-KF, MM5, COAMPS Area-Preservation Technique (EMC - Mesinger, Baldwin)

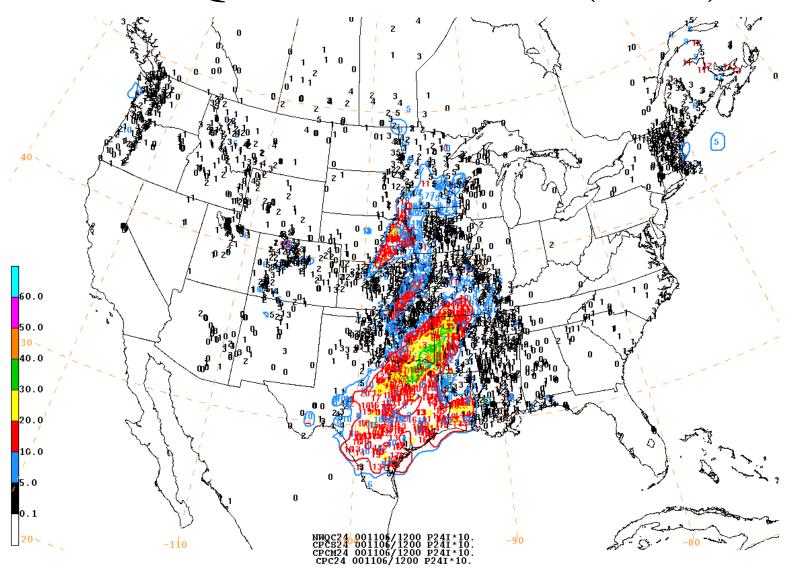
Compute Threshold Statistics beginning at 0.50" (.50", 1.0", 2.0",..., 6.0") Threat Score, Bias Score, POD, FAR, ETS

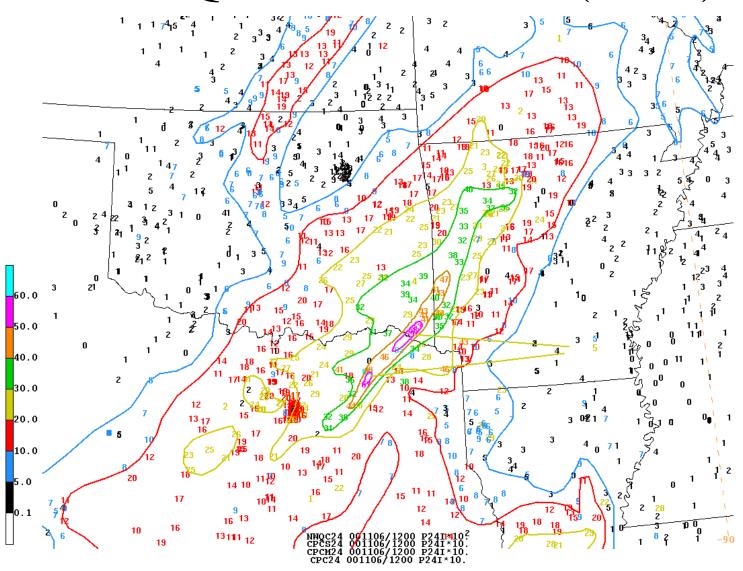
Available at http://www.hpc.ncep.noaa.gov/html/hpcverif.html

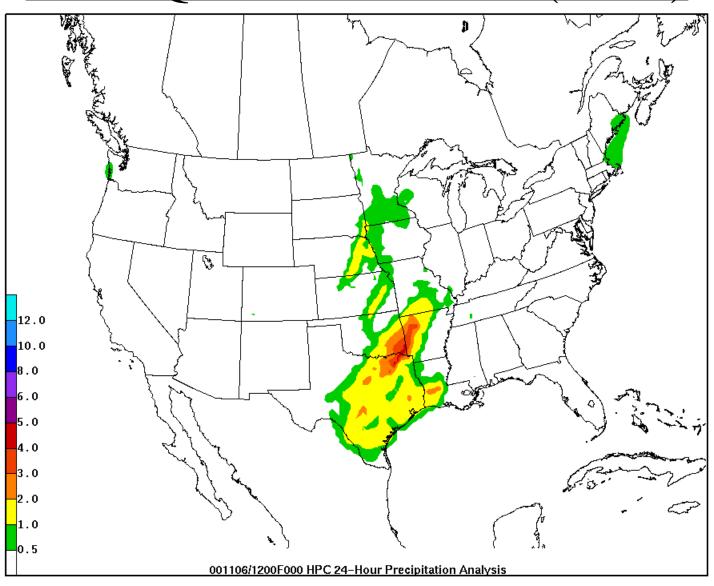


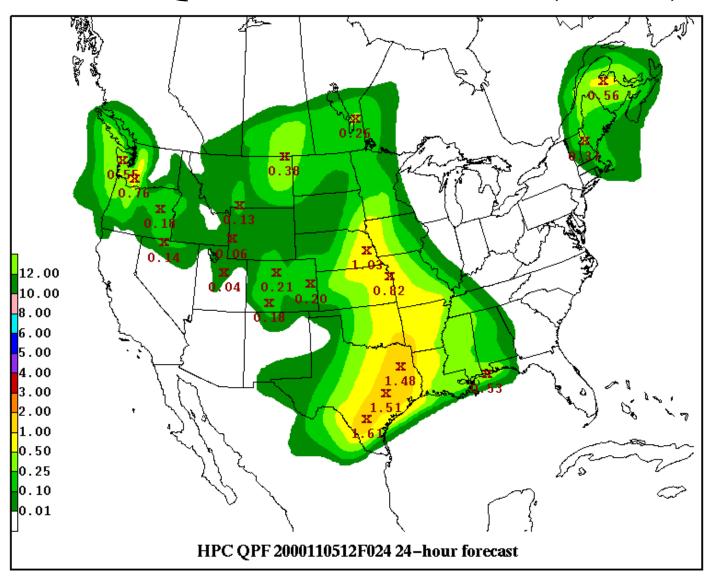


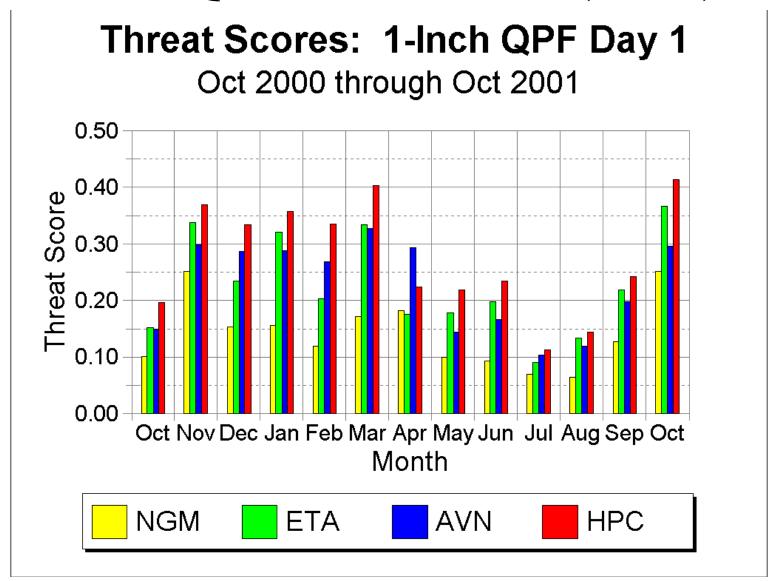












## Objective Verification (cont.)

 The National Precipitation Verification Unit (NPVU)

Established & administered by the NWS Office of Climate, Water, and Weather Services

Located at & co-managed by the NCEP Hydrometeorological Prediction Center

Purpose is to provide <u>timely & informative</u> QPF verification scores to HPC, RFC, & WFO forecasters, EMC & MDL modelers, and NWS management

#### <u>NPVU</u>

#### Uniform QPF Verification Program

Prototype development for the QPF Process Assessment & Western Region Follow-on Assessment

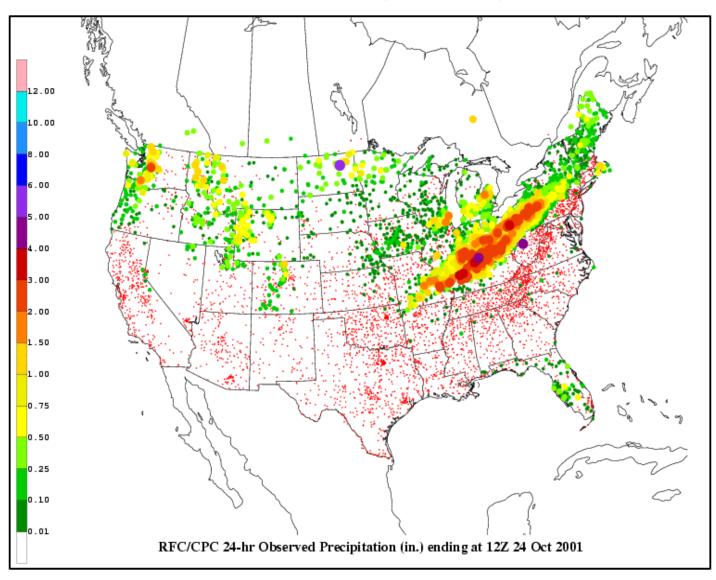
Central location where verification statistics are computed in the same manner everywhere

Raw Data decoded into GEMPAK file formats - both types are archived

#### Data Ingest & Archival - Observations

#### Point Observations:

RFC HYD Bulletins
06- and/or 24-hour amounts
Quality Controlled
SHEF -> GEMPAK surface files



#### Gridded Quantitative Precipitation Estimates (QPEs):

From the River Forecast Centers

Multi-Sensor Data from Stage III, RFC-Wide, P1, or Mountain Mapper

Quality Controlled

HRAP grid (4 km) resolution of 06-hr amounts

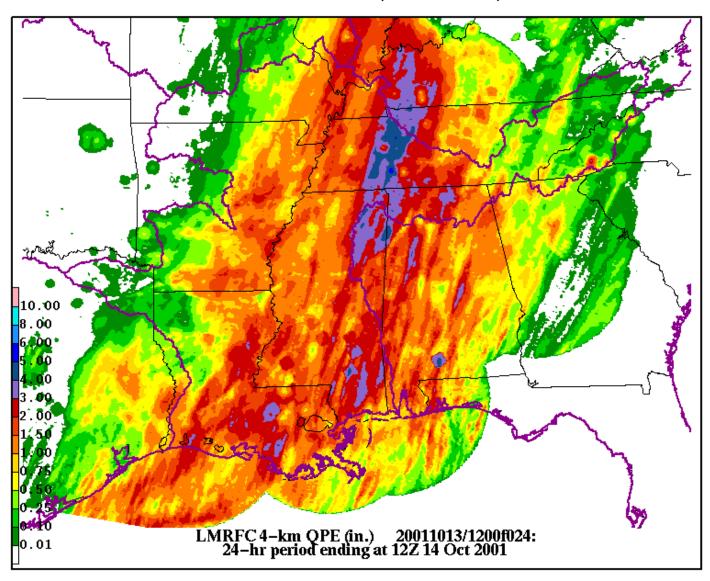
Mosaic RFC QPEs together (using bitmaps of RFC domains) for CONUS - sent out on AWIPS in Build ?.?

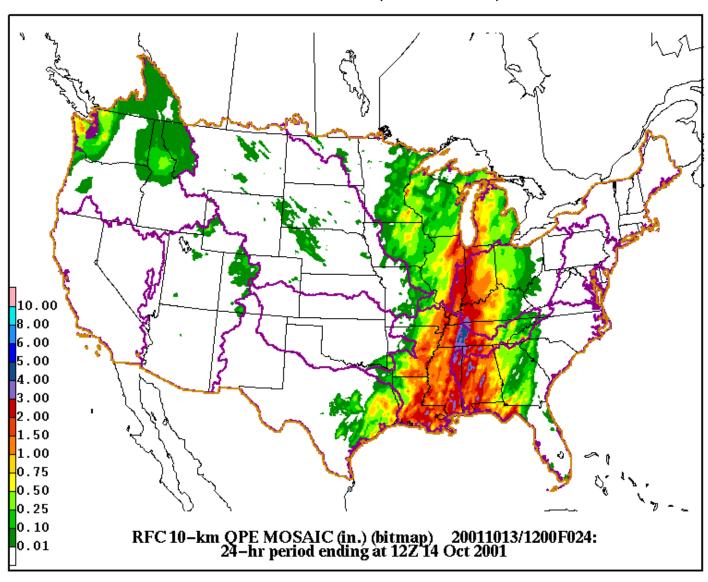
Remap 4 km grids to 32 km verification grid using Grid-Averaging Technique GRIB -> GEMPAK gridded files

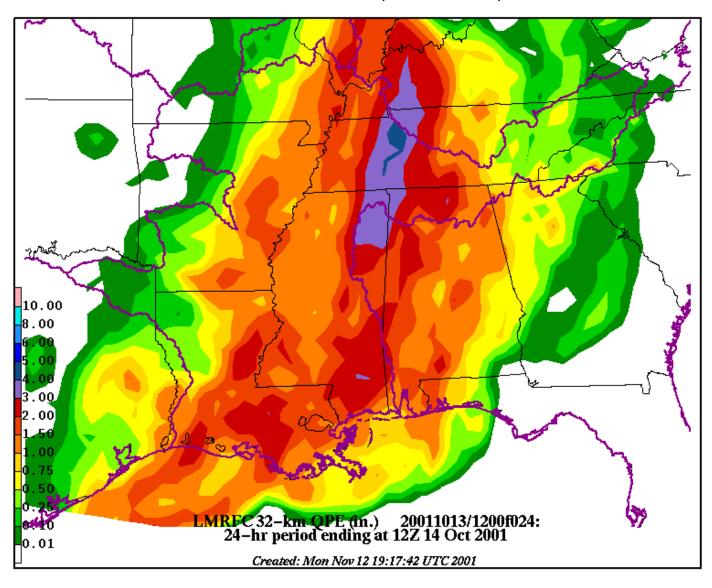
#### Mean Area Precipitation (MAP) Amounts:

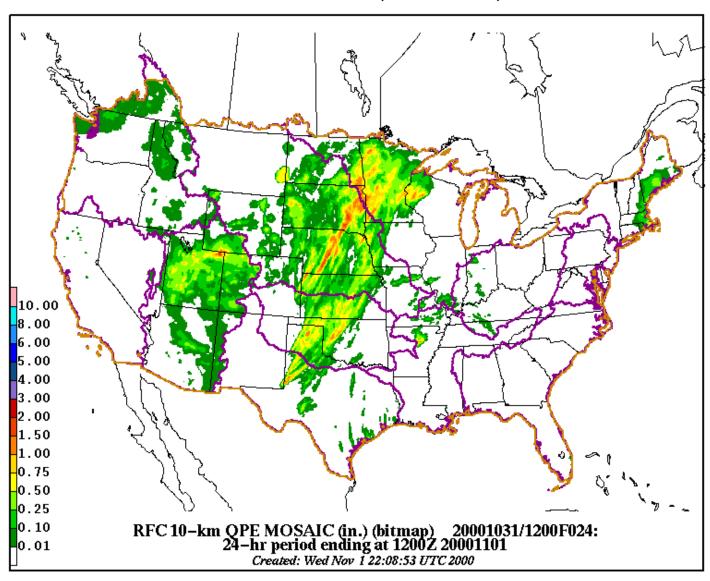
From the River Forecast Centers (NPVU does/will not generate MAPs because process differs at each RFC)

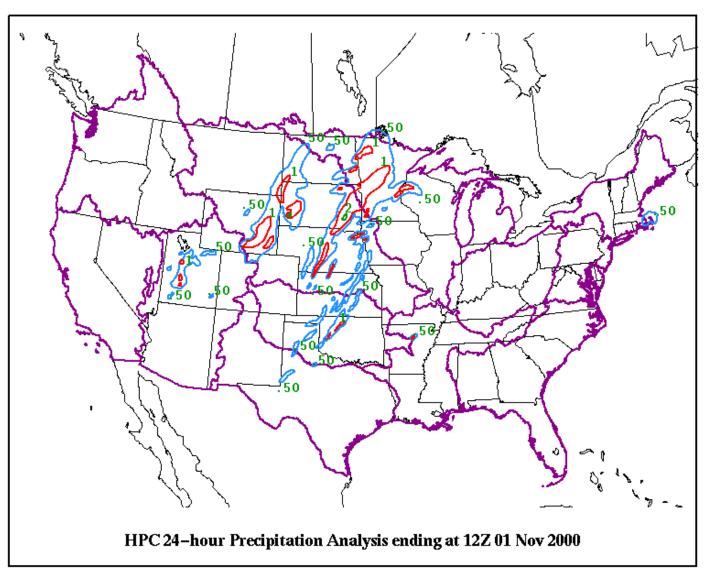
SHEF -> GEMPAK surface files











#### Data Ingest & Archival - Forecasts

#### NWP Model QPFs -

NGM, Eta, AVN

Retrieve GRIB files directly from IBM SP on highest resolution grids possible

#### HPC QPFs -

Now - Receive .vgf & .info files directly ->

Run "Graph-to-Grid" ->

32 km Grid

Future - Receive and decode GRIB files

Create point QPFs in WR using bilinear interpolation

#### RFC QPFs -

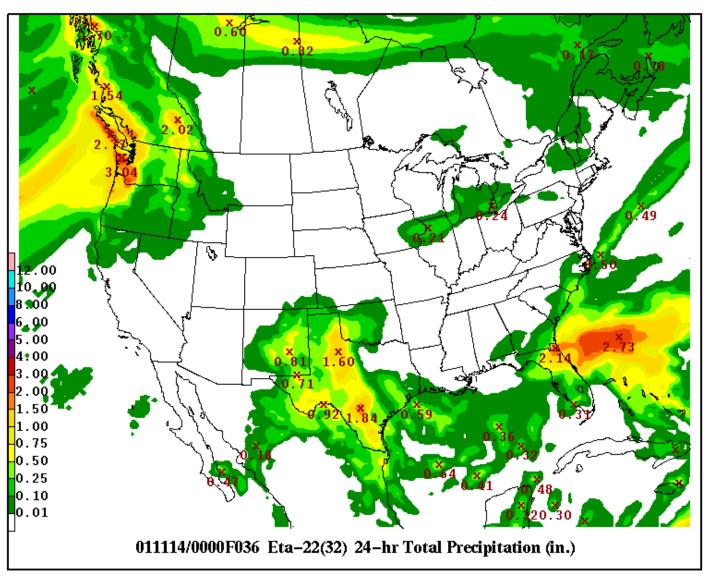
Creating using NMAP or Mountain Mapper
10-km QPF GRIB files sent to IBM SP via AWIPS
Mosaic RFC QPFs together (using bitmaps of RFC domains) for CONUS ->
sent out on AWIPS
Remap to 32 km verification grid using APT

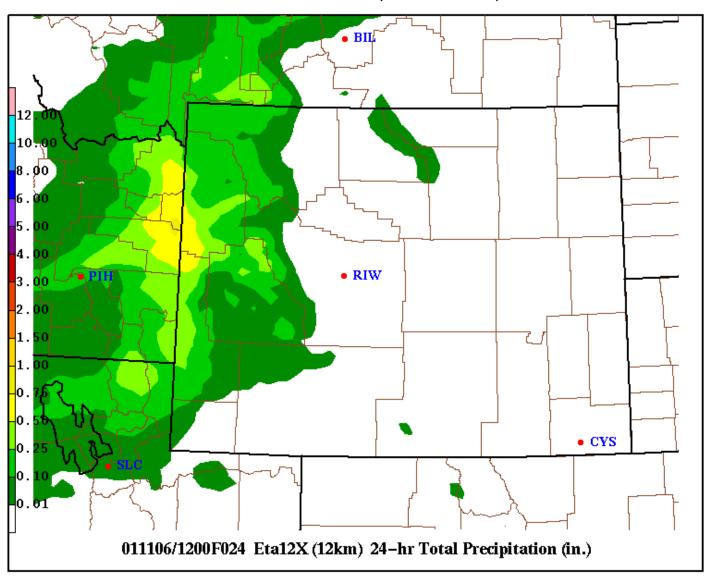
WR QPF points via SHEF files (QPS)

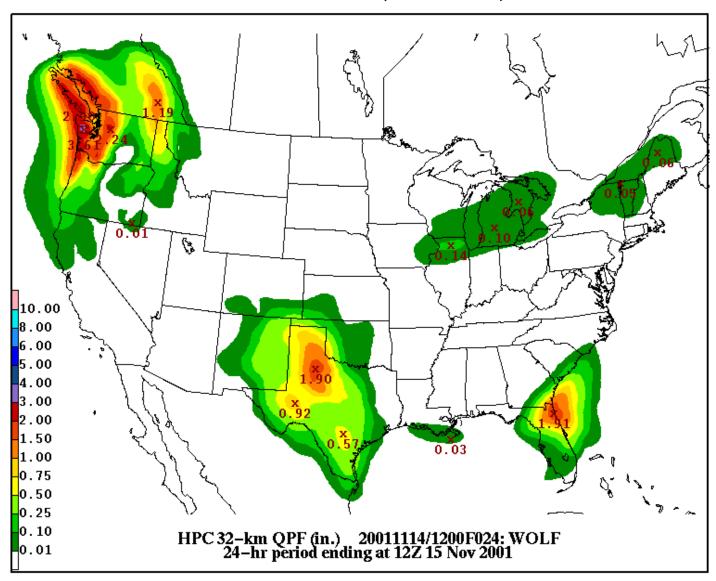
WFO QPFs - IFPS?

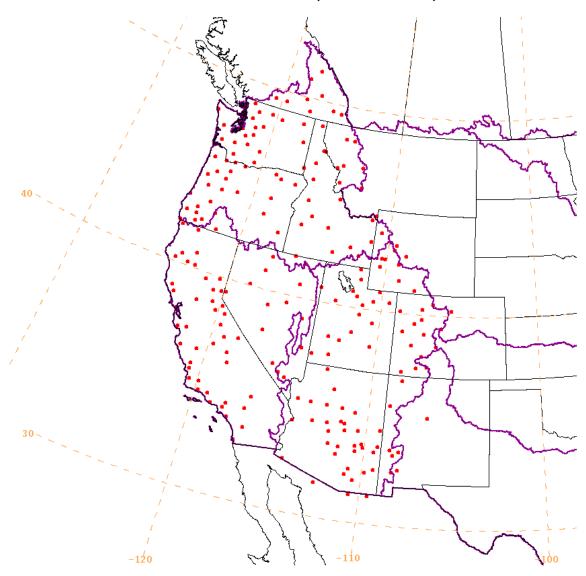
Climatology

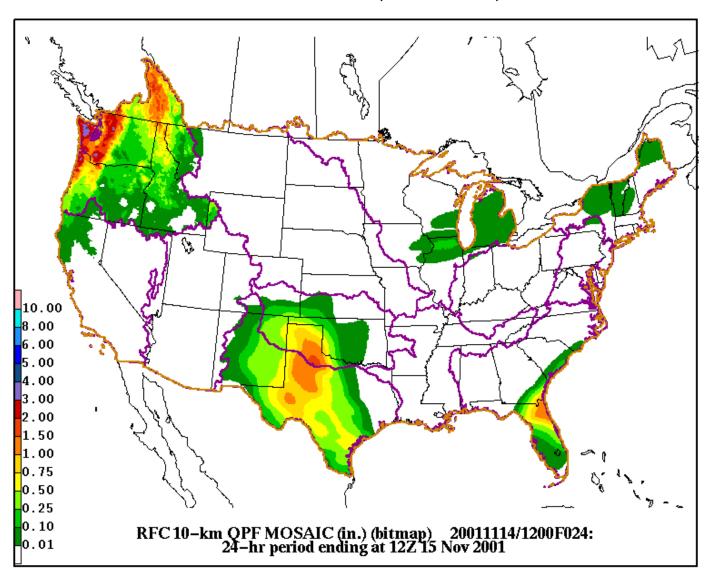
**PRISM** 

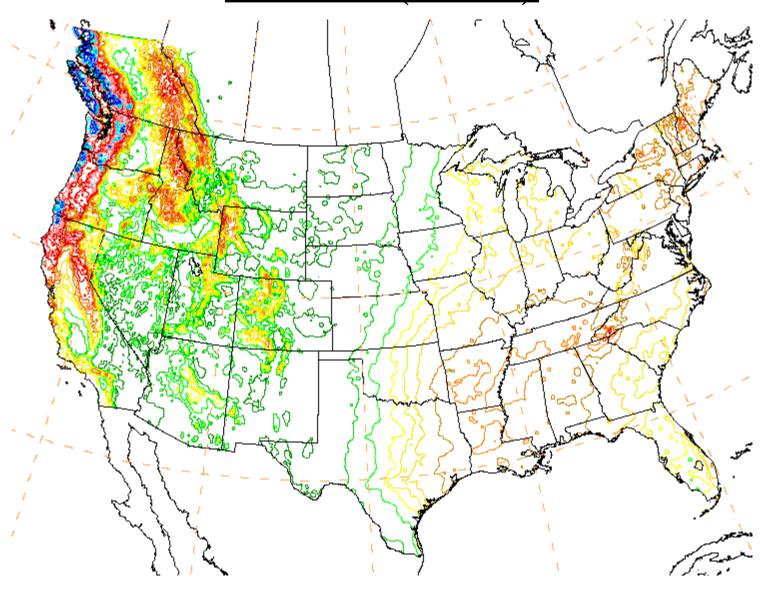












Verification statistics computed from QPFs for possible combinations of the following *as appropriate* (as a unit and by individual forecaster):

Primary Methodology - gridded, with a spatial resolution of ~32 km (Points and MAPs supplemental - N/A)

Forecast Increments: 6-, 24-, & 72-hr, etc.

Forecast Projections: 1st 6-hr period, Day1, etc.

Spatial Domains: nation, region, RFC, state, HSA, etc.

Temporal Domains: forecast period, forecast cycle, event, week, month, season, year, etc.

#### • Performance Measures:

Interval & Threshold Distributions

Error Statistics -

Mean Error

Mean Absolute Error

Root-Mean-Squared Error

Threshold Statistics -

Threat Score

Bias Score

Probability of Detection

False Alarm Rate

Equitable Threat Score

Error Statistics -

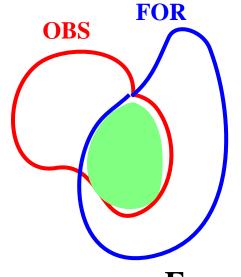
$$ME = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (f_i - o_i)$$

$$MAE = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} |f_i - o_i|$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (f_i - o_i)^2}$$

Statistics are typically computed (grouped) according to observed amounts. They can also be computed according to the forecast amounts... or...computed by grouping according to both the observed and forecast amounts (i.e., looping through the sample two times and placing the "error" into bins according the observed and forecast amounts).

Threshold Statistics -



$$For = A + B$$

$$Obs = A + C$$

$$Hits = A$$

$$Misses = B$$

$$\mathbf{Bias\ Score}\ =\ \frac{\mathbf{For}}{\mathbf{Obs}}$$

$$POD = \frac{Hits}{Obs}$$

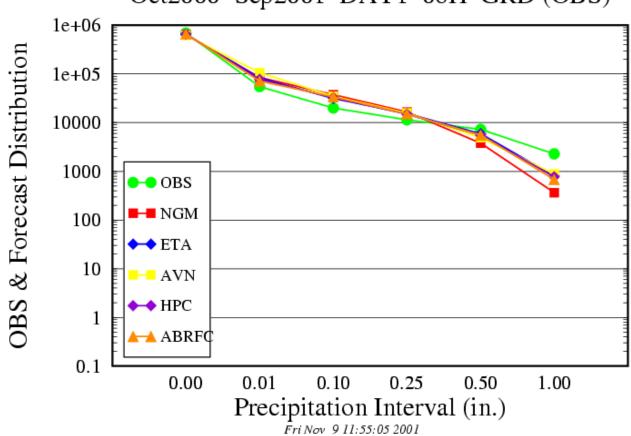
$$FAR = \frac{Misses}{For}$$

Threat Score = 
$$\frac{\text{Hits}}{\text{For} + \text{Obs} - \text{Hits}}$$

$$Chance = \frac{For \times Obs}{Total}$$

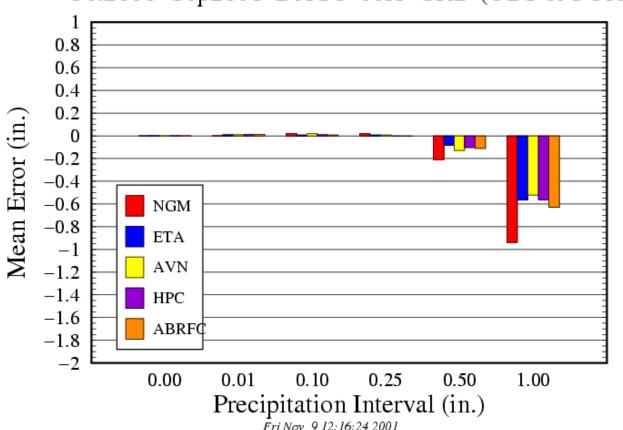
Equitable Threat Score = 
$$\frac{Hits - Chance}{For + Obs - Hits - Chance}$$

#### NPVU – ABRFC – DIST



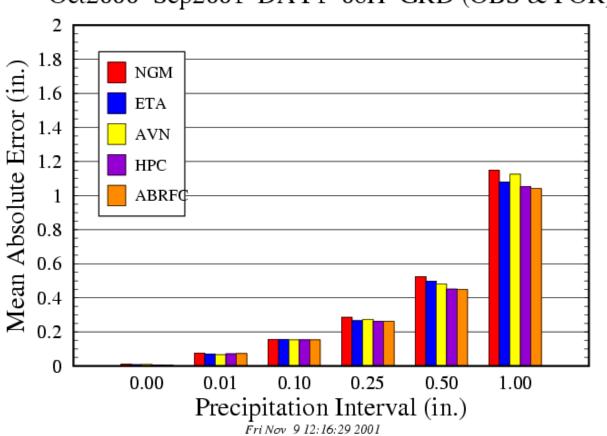
#### NPVU – ABRFC – ME

Oct2000-Sep2001 DAY1 06H GRD (OBS & FOR)

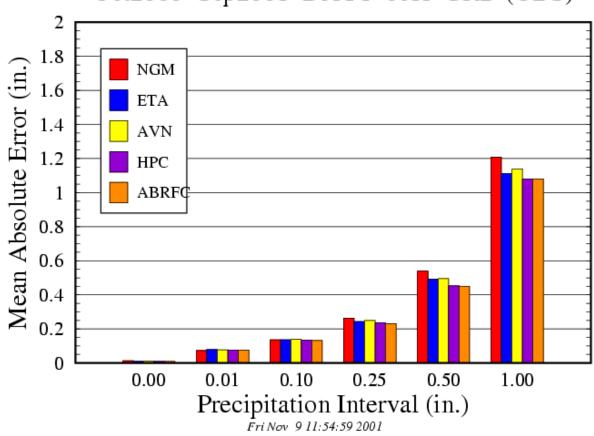


#### NPVU - ABRFC - MAE

Oct2000-Sep2001 DAY1 06H GRD (OBS & FOR)

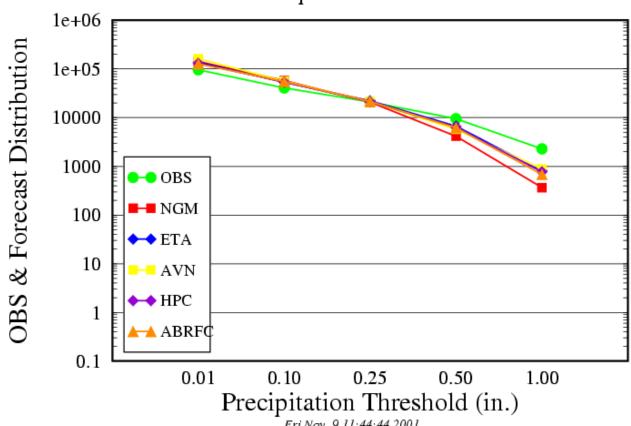


#### NPVU – ABRFC – MAE



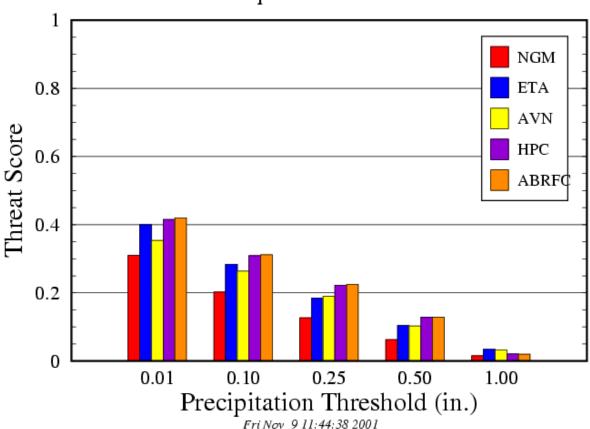
#### NPVU – ABRFC – DIST

Oct2000-Sep2001 DAY1 06H GRD

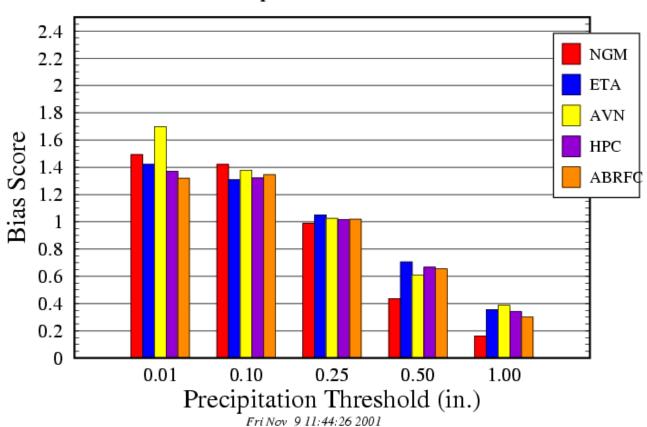


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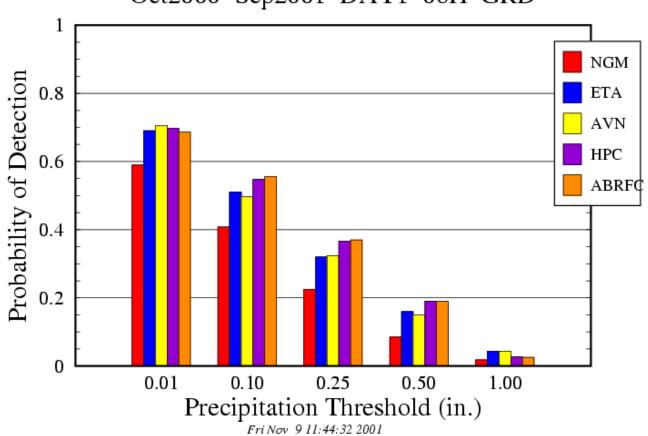
#### NPVU - ABRFC - TS



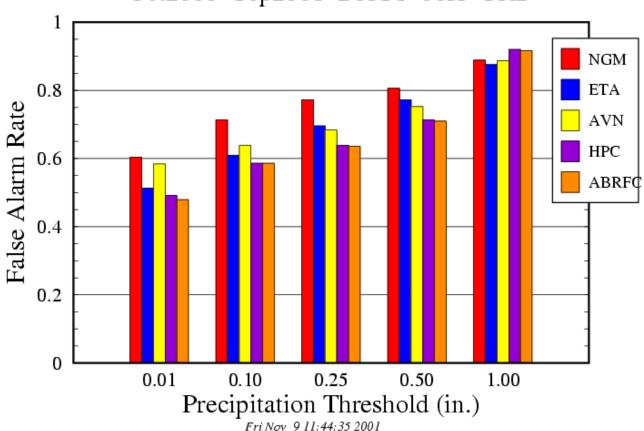
#### **NPVU - ABRFC - BIAS**



#### NPVU - ABRFC - POD



#### NPVU - ABRFC - FAR



Display & Feedback

WWW @

http://www.hpc.ncep.noaa.gov/npvu/

AWIPS?