



# Spatial Post-Processing over Complex Terrain using Standardized Anomalies

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Georg J. Mayr, Nikolaus Umlauf, and Achim Zeileis



Wednesday Seminar 2016-06-01

# Outline

- Introduction
- Motivation: Latest Forecast
- Methodology
- The SAMOS Approach
- Results

# Introduction

## **Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)**

1. analysis: → current state
2. prognosis: → future state

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## Ensemble Prediction Systems

- to quantify the uncertainty
- number of members restricted
- typically underdispersive

# Introduction

## Forecast Error

- *total error = noise + systematic errors*

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- *systematic errors*: correction possible



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- *noise*: unexplainable (signal-free)
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## Post-Processing

- correct bias
- correct uncertainty
- discrete → full distribution
- probabilities, quantiles, extremes

# Final Product

## To motivate

Live beta – impression of the “outcome” of the approach.



# Introduction to Methodology



# Methodology

## Introduce you to ...

Left-Censored Non-Homogeneous Generalized Spatio-Temporal Additive Regression Model for Daily Precipitation Sums Using High-Resolution Standardized Anomalies

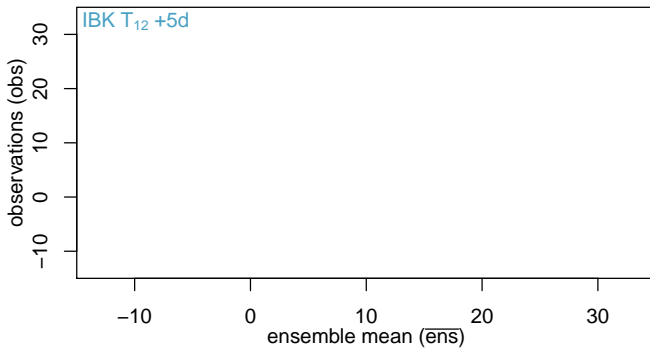
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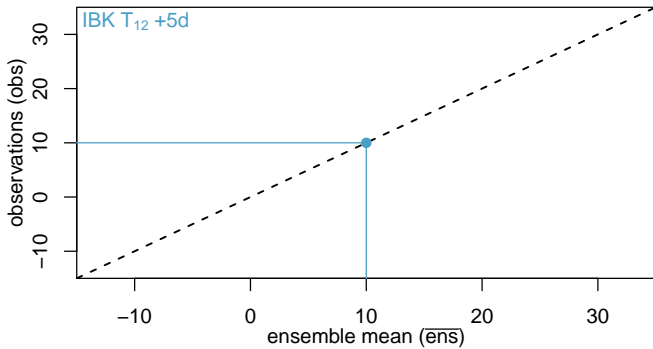
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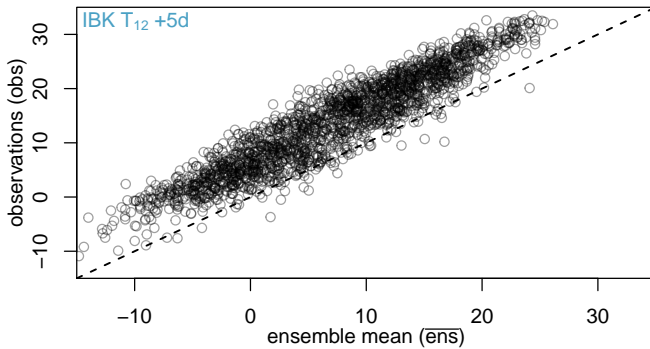


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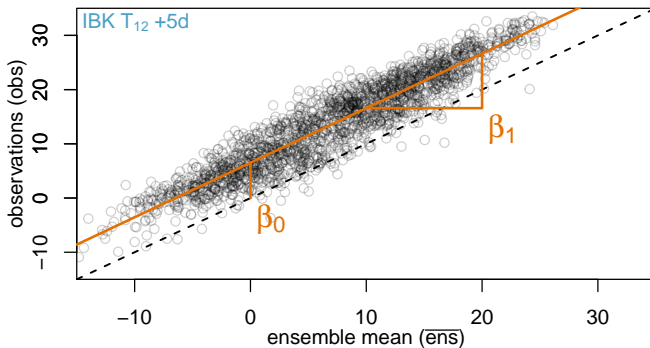




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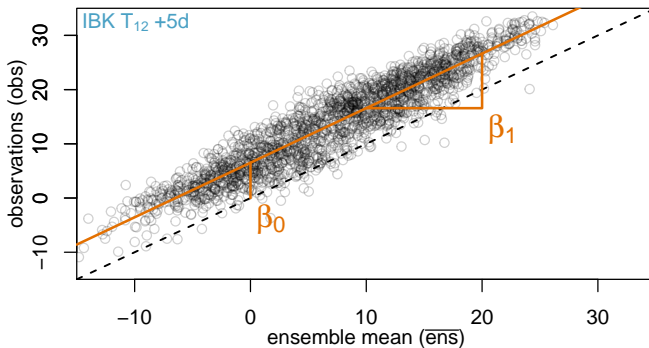
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## Gaussian Regression

$$\hat{obs} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \overline{ens} \quad (1)$$

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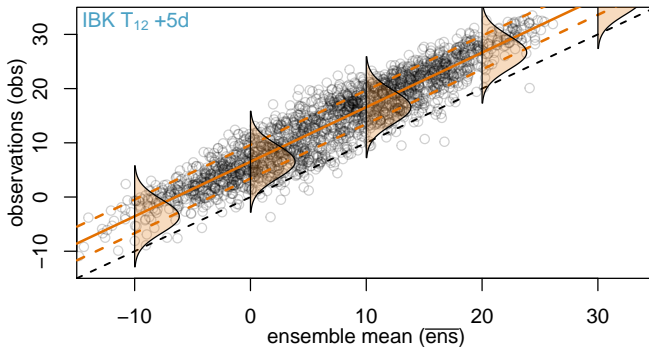


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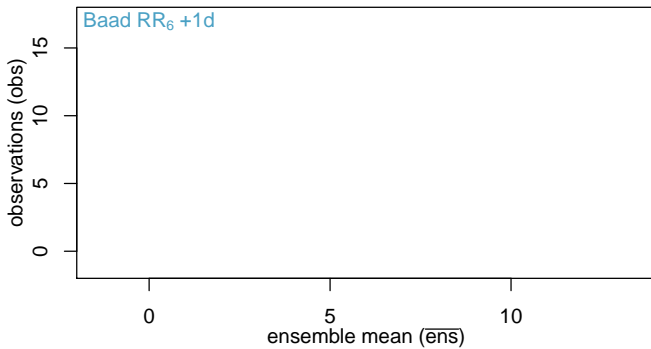


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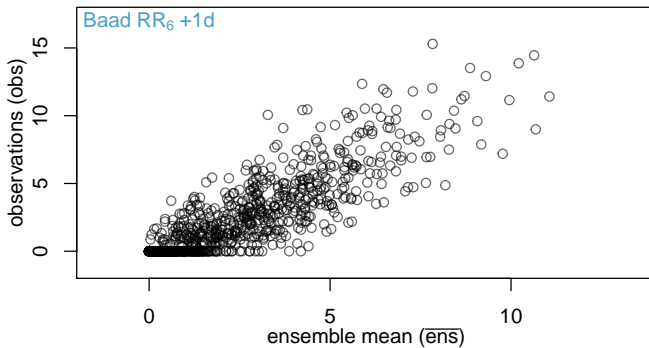
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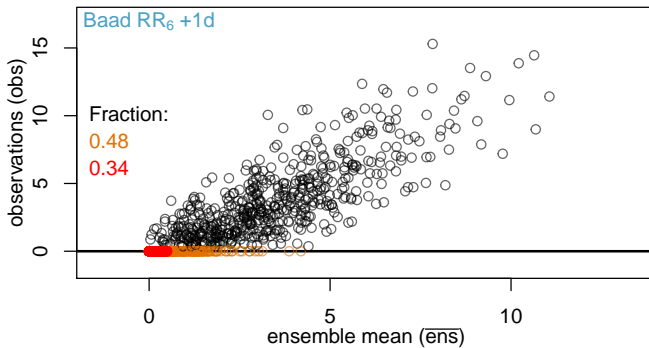
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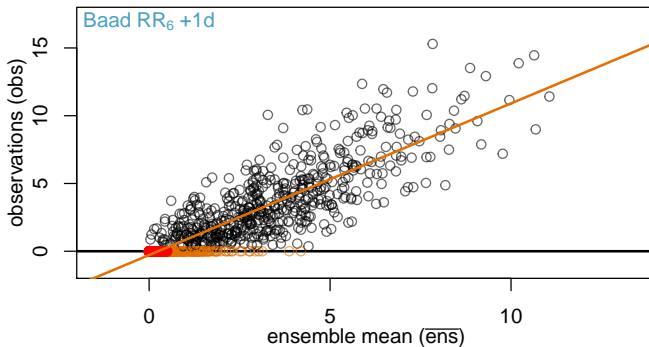
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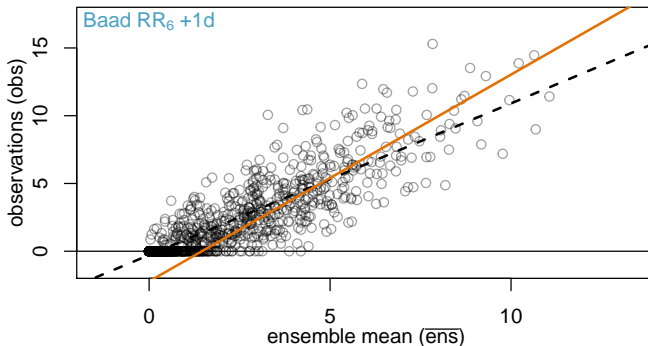


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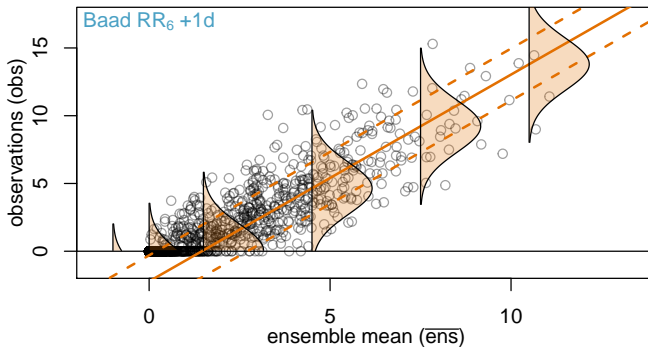
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$\text{obs} = \max(0, y)$  with  $y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$

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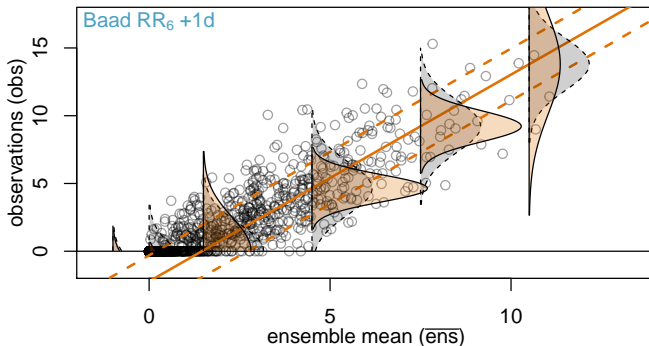
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## Censored **Non-Homogeneous** Gaussian Regression

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# Methodology

## Generalized Additive Model for Location, Shape, and Scale (GAMLSS)

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(4)

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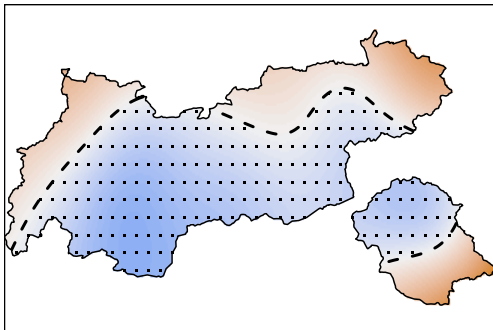
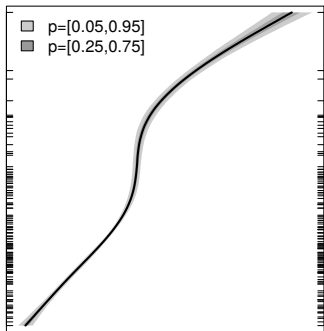
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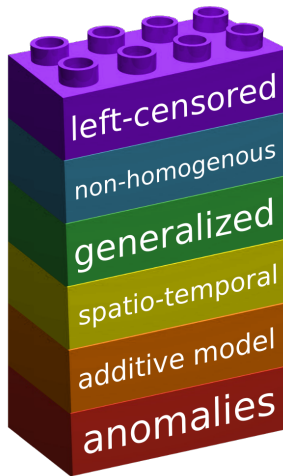
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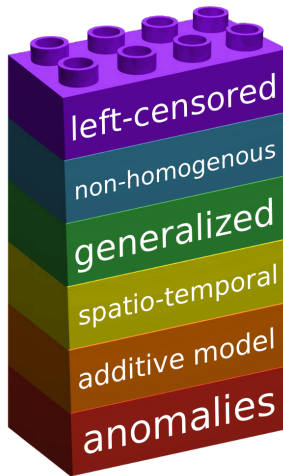
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**To Summarize**



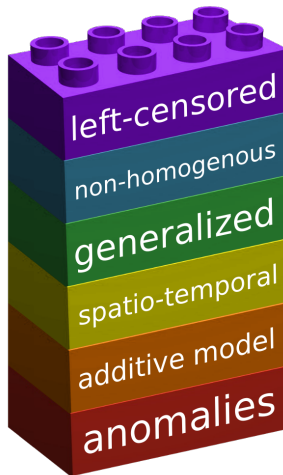
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## To Summarize

- account for **physical limit** and large **fractions of 0** observations

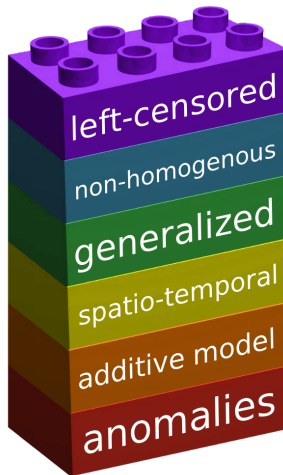
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## To Summarize

- account for **physical limit** and large **fractions of 0** observations
- **standard deviation** as a **function** of covariates

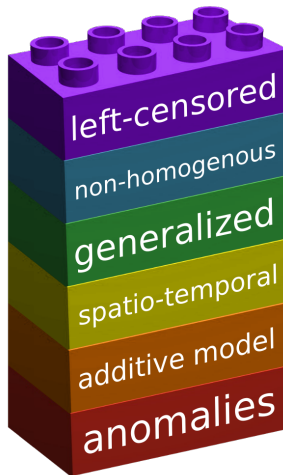
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- **including** all kind of **effects** (linear, multidim. splines, ...)

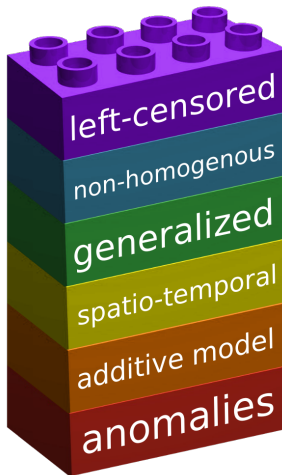
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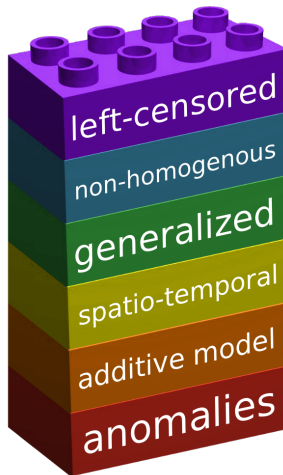
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- **simple** linear additive framework

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- if **geographical & date/time covariates** included
- **simple** linear additive framework
- stay tuned for the anomalies!



# Spatial Ensemble Post-Processing: The SAMOS Approach



# Data

## Observations

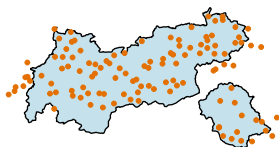


- 118 stations
- daily observations
- 1971 – 2012



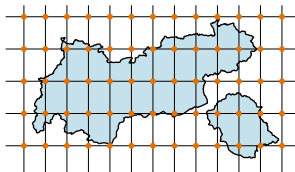
# Data

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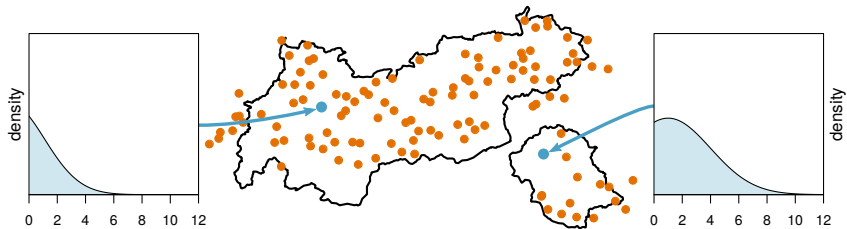
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## NWP Model



- ECMWF ENS
- ECMWF reforecasts
- February 2010–2012
- $\Delta x / \Delta y$ : 25km

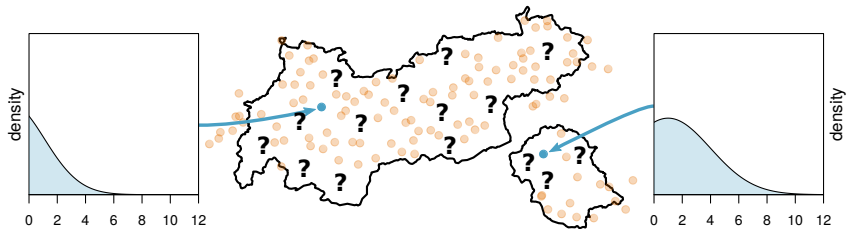
# Pointwise Post-Processing



## Single Station

- “relatively” simple
- interpolate ensemble
- apply censored non-homogeneous model
- **one model** for **each** station

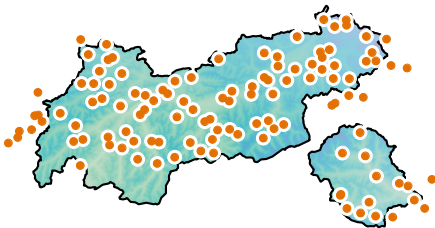
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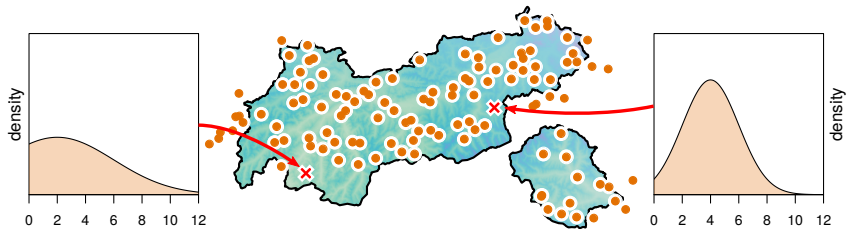
# Spatial Post-Processing



## Spatial Model

- **one model** for **all** stations
- model station independent
- full spatial prediction

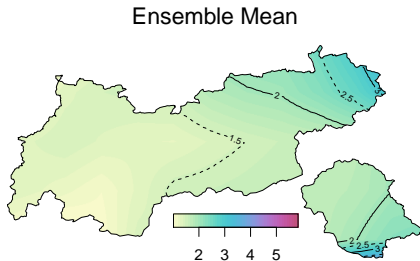
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# Spatial Post-Processing



## Spatial Model: Naive Assumption

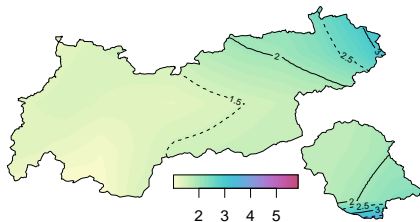
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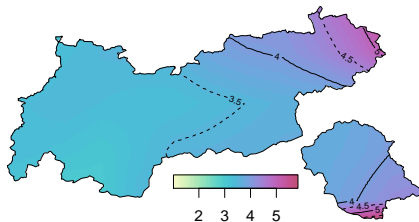
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# Spatial Post-Processing

Ensemble Mean



Ensemble Mean + 2



## Spatial Model: Naive Assumption

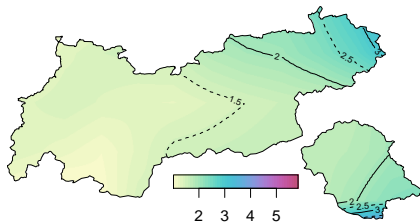
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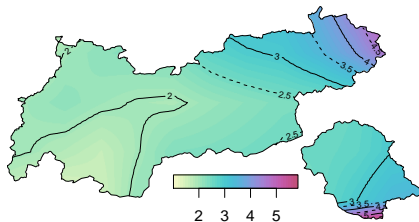
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# Spatial Post-Processing

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Ensemble Mean \* 1.5



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# Spatial Post-Processing: SAMOS

## Naive Assumption

- not suitable
- local features can't be depict

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- climatology as **background knowledge**
- local variations described by climatology

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## **SAMOS: Post-Processing Using Standardized Anomalies<sup>1</sup>**

- climatology as **background knowledge**
- local variations described by climatology
- climatology to **remove location-dependent features**
- bring stations to **compareable scale**

---

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# Spatial Post-Processing: SAMOS

## Reminder: Naive Assumption

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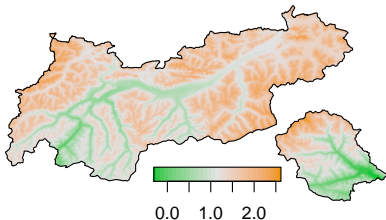
## Standardized Anomaly Model Output Statistics (SAMOS)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{obs} &= \max(0, y) \text{ with } \frac{y - \text{obs}_\mu}{\text{obs}_\sigma} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma) \\ \mu &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{mean}\left(\frac{\text{ens} - \text{ens}_\mu}{\text{ens}_\sigma}\right) \\ \sigma &= \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \cdot \text{stdv}\left(\frac{\text{ens} - \text{ens}_\mu}{\text{ens}_\sigma}\right)\end{aligned}\tag{7}$$

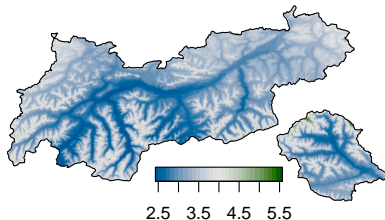


# SAMOS Results

Observed  $\mu$



Observed  $\sigma$



**Figure:** Climatology of observations: Stauffer et al. 2016.

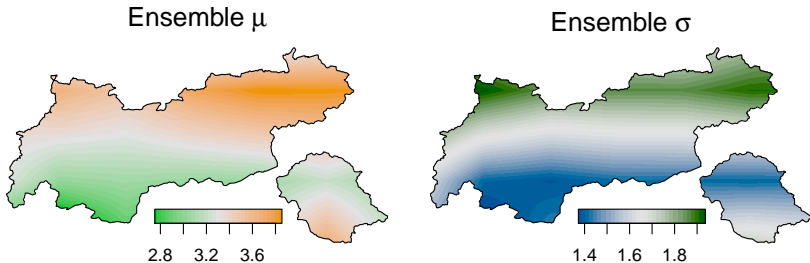
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# SAMOS Results



**Figure:** ECMWF ENS climatology: ECMWF reforecasts.

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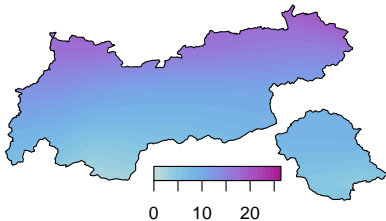
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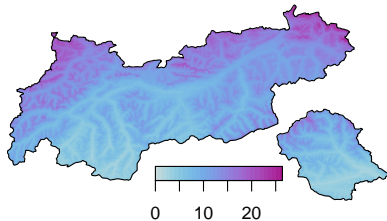
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SAMOS Mean



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## Model Comparison

- **CRPS skill score:** full distribution
- **Mean Absolute Error:** deterministic score
- **Brier Score:** probability  $obs > \tau$

# SAMOS Results

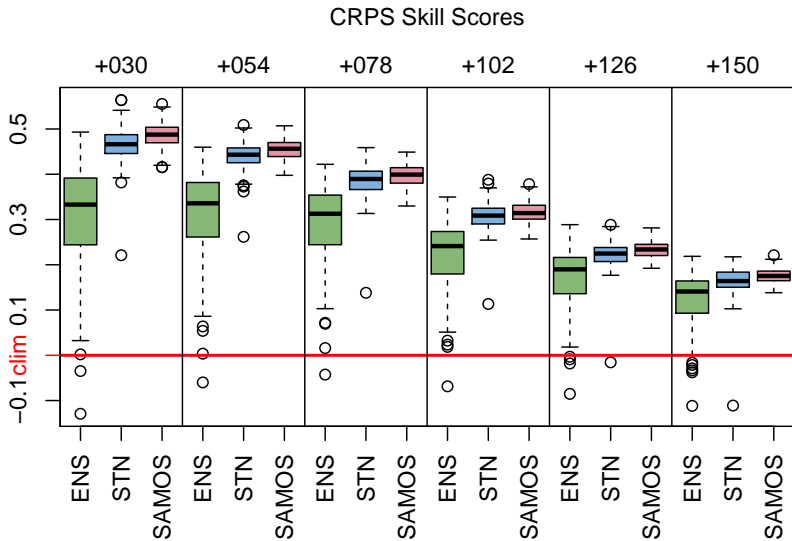
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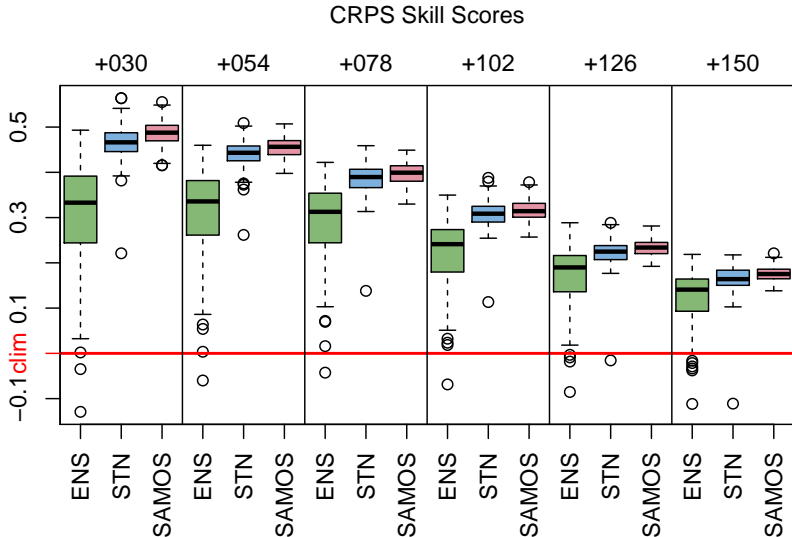
## Reference Methods

- **ENS**: uncorrected ECMWF ENS
- **STN**: stationwise regression model
- **SAMOS**: spatial regression model (*loo*)
- **CLIM**: climatological estimates

# SAMOS Results

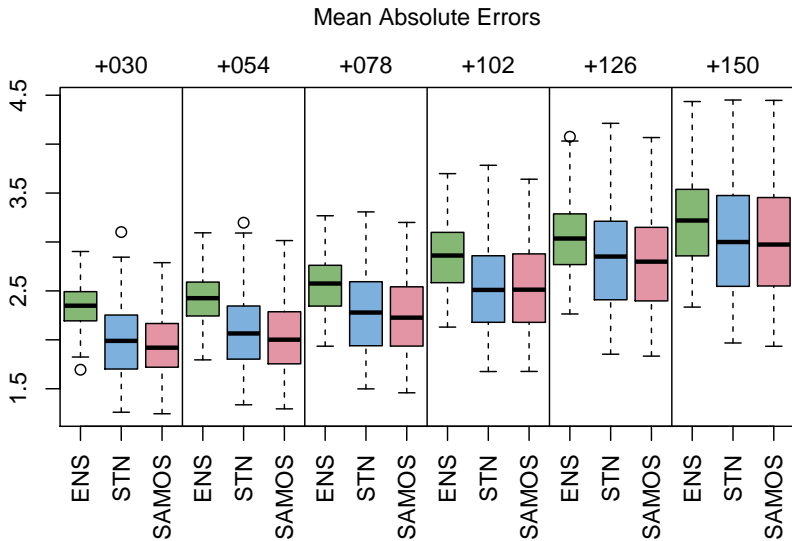


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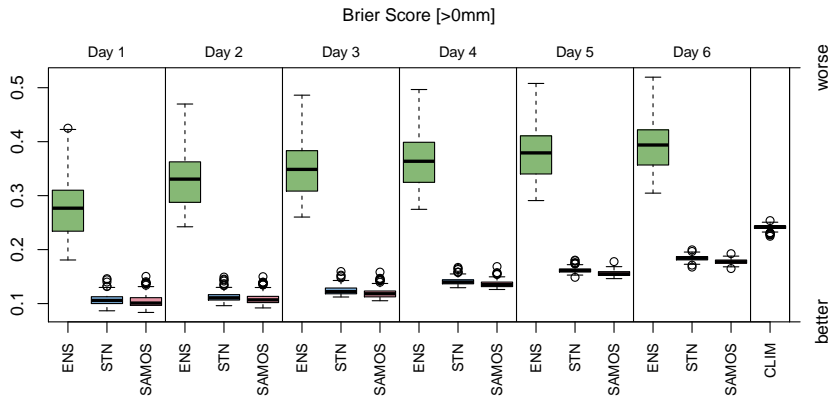
**Note:** ECEPS worse than the climatology in e.g., Axams, Hall, Imst, Oetz.

# SAMOS Results

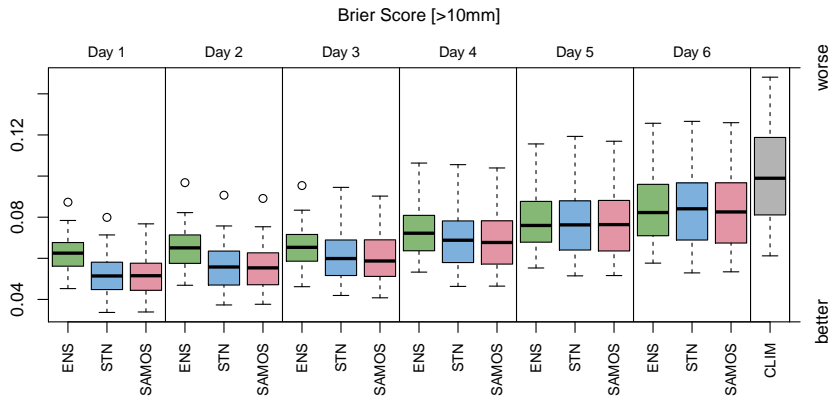




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# Summary & Outlook

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- **concept proofed** for daily precipitation
- **accurately** predicts **full distribution**
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- **all** historical observations included
- ECMWF reforecast: always on **latest** NWP **cycle**

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- ECMWF reforecast: always on **latest** NWP **cycle**

## Outlook

- e.g. wind direction dependent climatologies
- include additional predictors
- precipitation  $\Rightarrow$  new snow



# Thank you for your attention!



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