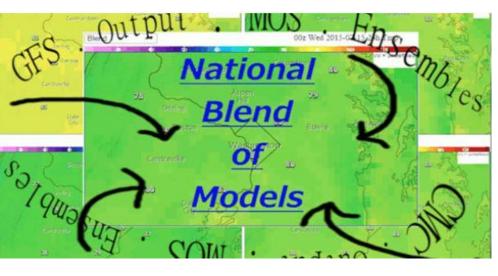
Analysis of Persistent Bias and Suggested Improvements in Forecasting Temperatures Patterns over Canaan Valley, WV with the National Blend of Models (NBM) Ethan Schaefer³, Young-Joon (YJ) Kim¹, Mark Tew², Robert J. Leffler⁴, Jack Settelmaier^{5,6}, Manuel de Pondeca⁷, Matthew Morris⁷

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A. NBM and RTMA/URMA

- The National Blend of Models (NBM) is a post-processed forecast guidance suite at 2.5 km resolution that avoids discontinuities between forecast office warning areas Real Time Mesoscale Analysis (RTMA) blends a HRRR/
- NAM first-guess background with hourly observations to represent surface conditions
- **UnRestricted Mesoscale Analysis** (URMA) adds delayed observations and is the NBM ground truth



B. Canaan Valley, WV

- Canaan Valley, WV (3,150 ft., Fig. 1) is a textbook frost **hollow**, allowing for cold pooling on clear, calm nights • Valley hosts important recreational activities, such as
- golfing, skiing, and hunting
- Valley includes a weather station (DY007) professionally maintained by Virginia Tech and recognized by the NWS

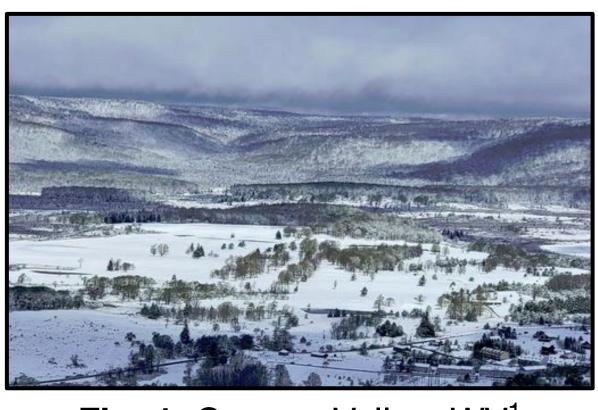
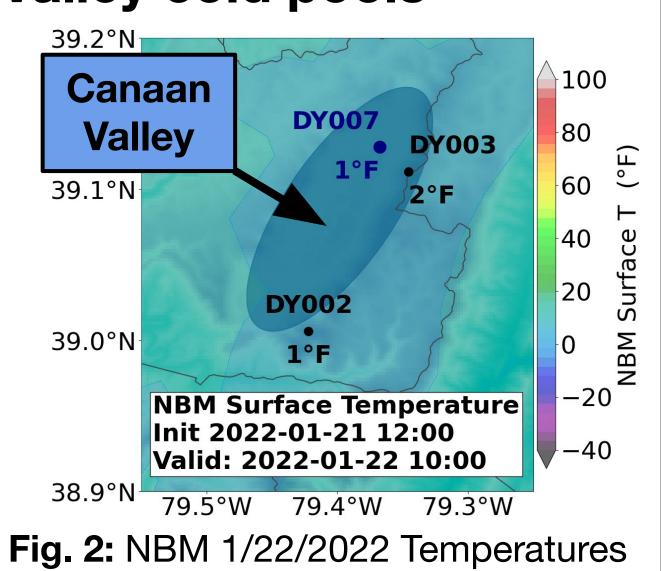


Fig. 1: Canaan Valley, WV¹

C. Previous Canaan Valley Research

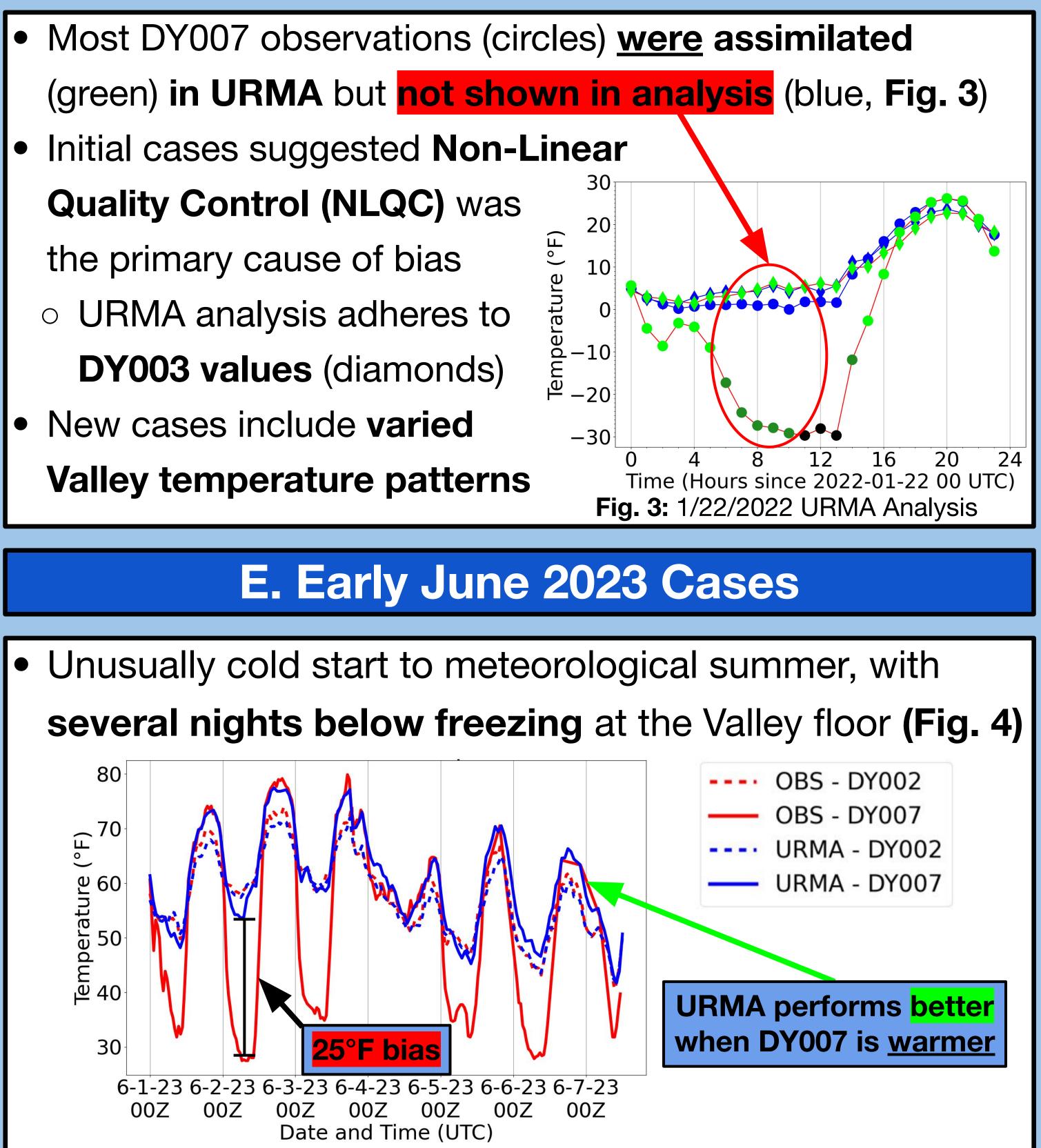
- Research conducted for AMS 2023 revealed NBM and URMA struggling to represent Valley cold pools
- Primary case was **1/22/2022**, with a **record low of -31°F** and an NBM value **above 0°F** (30°F+ warm bias, **Fig. 2**)
- This event **appeared in** national headlines²



D. Initial Findings and New Case Selection

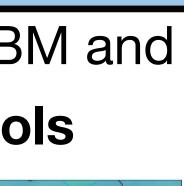
- Quality Control (NLQC) was the primary cause of bias • URMA analysis adheres to
- New cases include varied

Valley temperature patterns



- Fig. 4: URMA and Obs. DY002/DY007 Temperatures from 6/1/2023 to 6/7/2023 **URMA** failed to capture the cold pooling events, leading to **poor NBM forecasts** for Valley temperatures • URMA adheres to DY002 temperatures, indicating NLQC assigning a low analysis weight³ to DY007
- Interesting trend emerges involving asymmetry of URMA bias: warmer temperatures at DY007 are captured <u>much more closely by URMA analysis</u>
- NLQC appears to maintain higher DY007 weights during the daytime





- Asymmetric biases shown in overnight temperatures
- URMA follows DY007 until it becomes colder than DY002
- Biases also present in **NBM** and HRRR background (Fig. 5)
- NLQC weights change with z: $z = \frac{OB - URMA}{OB}$
- Higher *z* magnitudes give lower NLQC weight
- DY007 z values decrease as URMA bias increases

G. New Findings and Future Work

- stations around the Valley

H. References and Acknowledgements

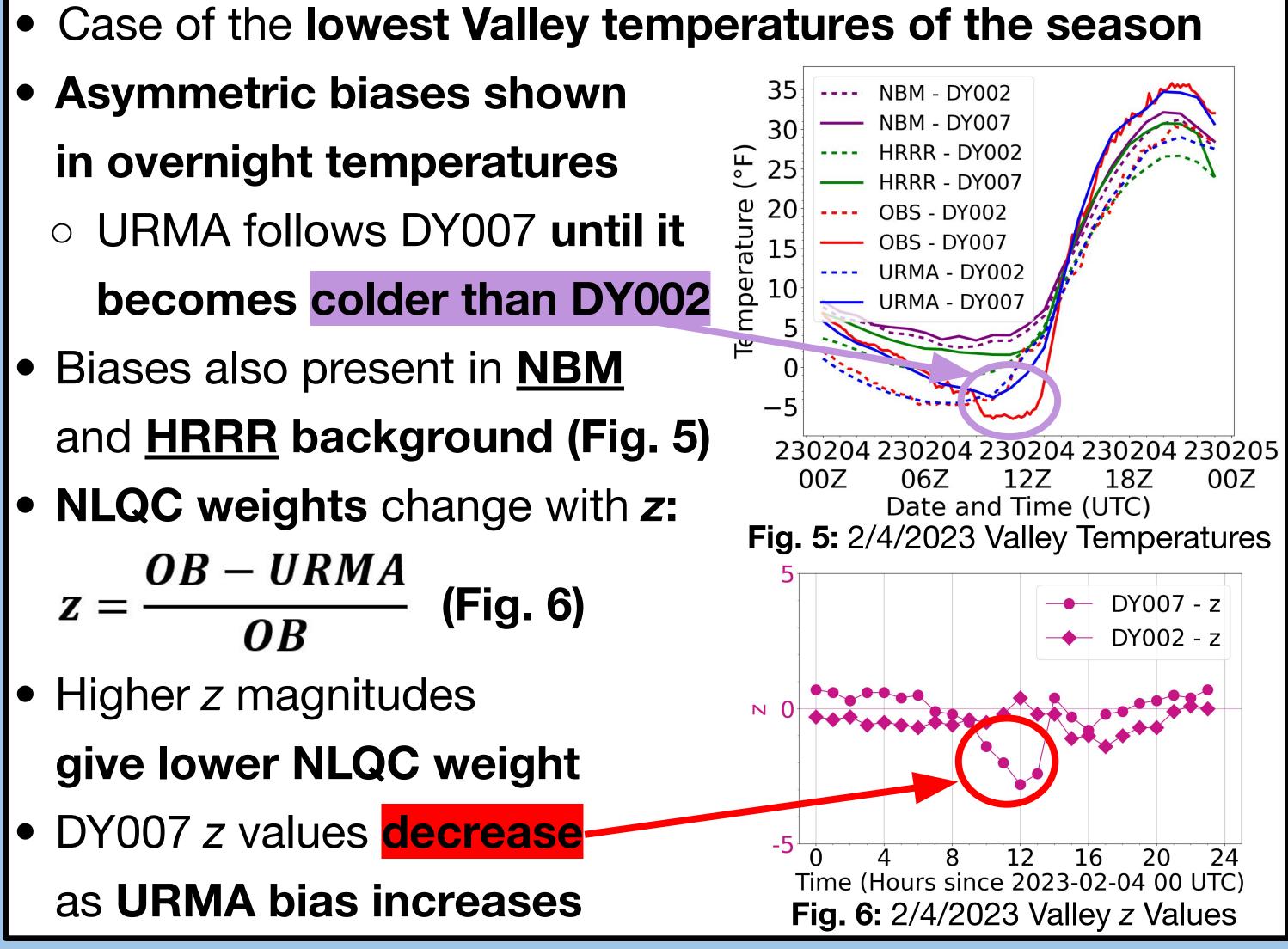
Acknowledgements:	
•	Supported by Robert J. Leffler, v
•	Supported by the NWS Pathway

References:

. Canaan Valley photograph courtesy of Josh Brenneman; taken May 3, 2023. 2. Samenow, J., 2022: West Virginia's Canaan Valley Plummets to minus-31, setting record low for region. The Washington Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/weather/2022/01/22/canaan-valley-low-temperature-record/ (Accessed November 28, 2022). . Purser, R. J., 2018: Convenient Parameterizations of Super-Logistic Probability Models of Effective Observation Error.



F. February 4, 2023 Detailed Case



H URMA warm bias **continues to occur during Canaan** Valley cold pools, resulting in lower NBM forecast skill • New cases show **low NLQC weights** as a likely cause Asymmetry possibly linked to NLQC weighting function Adding Valley COOP observations could improve bias Possible improvement limited by daily observations **Further research will include** <u>examining cases on a</u> broader scale and analyzing temperatures at more

> who monitors and reports forecast issues over the Canaan Valley ys Program and the Analysis and Forecast Branch (AFS11) of AFS1