Verification of the National Blend of Models

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National Blend of Models

 Developed to provide nationally consistent and skillful suite of calibrated forecast guidance



 Intended as forecast guidance for NWS forecasters as they prepare the NDFD



National Digital Forecast Database

- Official NWS forecasts produced by NWS forecasters on fineresolution grid
- MDL routinely evaluates NDFD and compares skill to guidance (e.g., NBM, WPC, GMOS)
- Verification performed both on grids and at stations



Data

• NBM v1.0 became operational 1/6/2016

- CONUS only
- Max/Min Temperature; Temperature; Dewpoint; Wind Direction, Speed, and Gust; Sky Cover; Relative Humidity; Apparent Temperature
- Wind Speed not bias-corrected

NBM v2.0 became operational 11/15/2016

- Added QPF06 and PoP12, extended to 264 hours, added OCONUS
- Parallel data available for several months before implementation
- Added 2 versions of the NAM for all elements except MaxT/MinT
- All inputs except EKDMOS are bias-corrected for Wind Speed

This study shows Surface Temperature and Wind Speed verification for CONUS

Component Verification

NBM v2.0 vs. its Bias-Corrected Components July 2016 – November 2016

All sources are 00Z model cycle time

- **CMCE**: Canadian Meteorological Centre Ensemble
- EKDMOS: Ensemble Kernel Density MOS from NAEFS (only for temperature)
- GEFS: Global Ensemble Forecast System
- GFS: Global Forecast System
- **GMOS**: Gridded Model Output Statistics

Not shown in this study: 2 versions of NAM

Forecast Verification

OOZ NDFD issuance vs. available guidance July 2016-October 2016

Source	Reference Time	Available
★ pcNBM v2.0	Prior day 00Z model cycle	0900Z
WPC	Prior day 12Z reference time	1500Z
NBM v2.0	Prior day 12Z model cycle	2100Z
🔶 NBM v1.0	Prior day 12Z model cycle	2330Z

Observations

Gridded "truth": UnRestricted Mesoscale Analysis (URMA)

- Run 6 hours after Real Time Mesoscale Analysis (RTMA) in order to incorporate observations that arrive too late for the RTMA
- Station "truth": METAR observations at 1319 stations
 - Gridded forecasts are interpolated to points using a modified nearest neighbor technique







Results - Temperature

- NBM v2.0 improves on its bias-corrected components
 - Day 4 NBM forecast is as skillful as Day 2 BC GFS forecast
- NBM v2.0 and components verify better against URMA than METARs
 - These are bias-corrected against the URMA
- NBM v2.0 is an improvement over NBM v1.0
- NBM skill is comparable to NDFD
 - NDFD verifies equally well against URMA and METARs
 - NBM appears better than NDFD when verified against URMA







Results – Wind Speed Components

- In grids, NBM is best (lowest MAE) in days 1-5; CMCE/GEFS are better in days 6-11. At stations, NBM is best at all projections
- All systems underforecast, but NBM v2.0 is better than components due to bias correction to URMA
- Projections with most cases (verifying around 21Z) have lower MAEs and are less biased than projections with fewer cases.
 - GFS and NBM tend to have more cases than CMCE and GEFS in days 6-11







Results – Wind Speed Forecasts

- NBM v2.0 is an improvement over NBM v1.0
 - NBM v1.0 was not bias-corrected and performs poorly
- NBM v2.0 verifies better against URMA than METARs
- NBM v2.0 MAE is comparable to NDFD and WPC
- A negative bias is apparent in the station verification for most forecast systems
 - Forecast systems with consistent negative bias do well with MAE but do poorly with Heidke skill.

Conclusions

- Post-processing model output adds value
 - Blended guidance outperforms its components
- NBM v2.0 is an improvement on v1.0
 - NBM v3.0 currently under development: available summer 2017
- NBM is tuned to URMA so it verifies well on grids, but it also performs well at stations
- NBM is expected to serve as valuable guidance to NWS forecasters