# Combination of meteorological nowcasting and ensemble methods in operational flood forecasting

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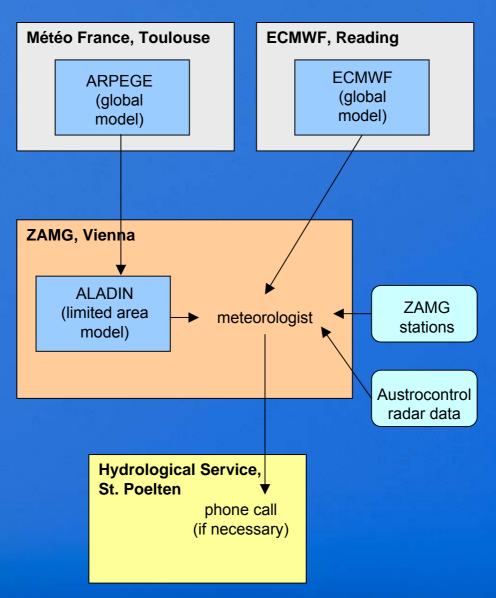
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- Motivation & goals
- Description of the meteorological forecasting system "INCA"
- Forecast quality
- Case studies
- Conclusions and outlook

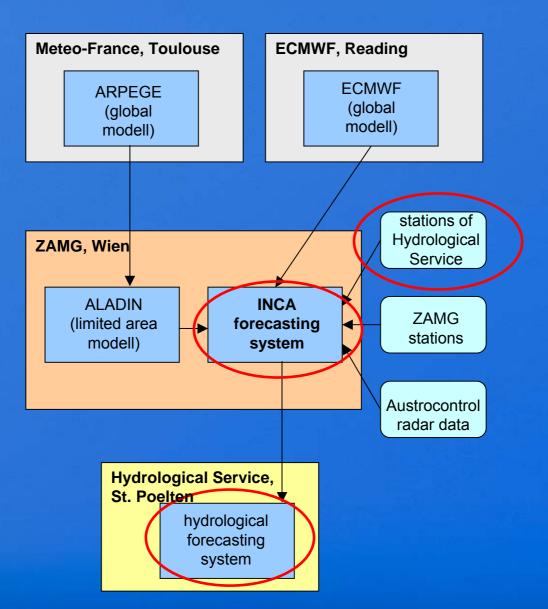
# 1. Motivation & goals

### Motivation & goals (1)



situation at the start of the project (2004)

### Motivation & goals (2)



operational system (2006)

### **INCA** forecasting system:

Combination of numerical weather prediction (NWP) models and nowcasting techniques to create the best possible automatic short-range forecast at a very high temporal and spatial resolution

2. Description of the meteorological forecasting system "INCA"

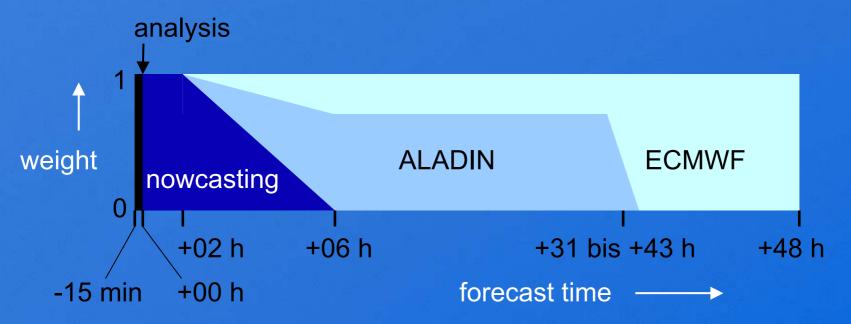


### Description of INCA (1)

- INCA: "integrated nowcasting through comprehensive analysis"
- Forecasts of temperature, humidity, wind, cloud cover and precipitation
- High spatial ( $\Delta x = 1 \text{ km}$ ) and temporal resolution ( $\Delta t = 15 \text{ min}$ )
- Forecast horizon: 48 hours
- Initialization: every 15 min (60 min)
- Available 20...25 min after initialization
- Ensemble precipitation forecasts on a coarser grid ( $\Delta x = 10 \text{ km}$ )

### Description of INCA (2)

### **INCA** precipitation forecast:



update frequency:

ECMWF 12 h (available at +9 h) NWP part 12 h (available at +5 h) nowcasting 15 min (available at +20...25 min)

### NWP part:

- deterministic run + 51 ensembles
- OPT ("optimized") forecast is created by a combination of ECMWF and ALADIN:

$$P_{OPT} = w_{ALA}P_{ALA} + w_{ECM}P_{ECM}$$

weights of ALADIN and ECMWF (example)

### NWP part (continued):

- ECMWF: 51 ensemble runs
- ALADIN: 25 "artificial" ensembles through limited shift of precipitation fields (example)

### Description of INCA (5) – analysis part

### Analysis part:

- 1. Interpolation of station precipitation measurements (distance weighting, n = 2)
- 2. Climatological pre-scaling of radar data
- 3. Individual calibration of radar data by a linear regression with neighbouring stations
- 4. Interpolation of radar precipitation at the station points (similar to 1.)
- 5. Analysis = sum of station precipitation field and radar structures (example)



### Nowcast part:

- 1. Calculation of motion vectors from two consecutive analyses and plausibility check with NWP model
- 2. Extrapolation of precipitation analysis (example)
- 3. Combination with NWP part => final INCA forecast (example – forecast for the Kamp catchment)

# 3. Forecast quality

### Forecast quality

- NWP part: "optimized" forecast is about 20...30% better than ALADIN or ECMWF alone
- Nowcasting leads to significant improvement of forecast quality during the first ~2 hours
- Ensemble runs help the forecaster to estimate the forecast uncertainty (qualitatively)
- Is there any "active" information e.g. in the ensemble median? => we don't know yet

4. Case studies



### Selected precipitation events over the Kamp catchment:

- Large-scale precipitation event
- Convective precipitation event

## 5. Conclusions and outlook



## Conclusions and outlook (1)

### Conclusions about INCA:

- Quantification and automatisation of precipitation forecasts, e.g. (but not only) for hydrological purposes
- Significant improvement of forecast quality in nowcasting period (<6 hours) as compared to NWP models
- Best possible forecast beyond nowcasting period, but still some uncertainties
- Continuos monitoring of forecasts seems to be crucial!



## Conclusions and outlook (2)

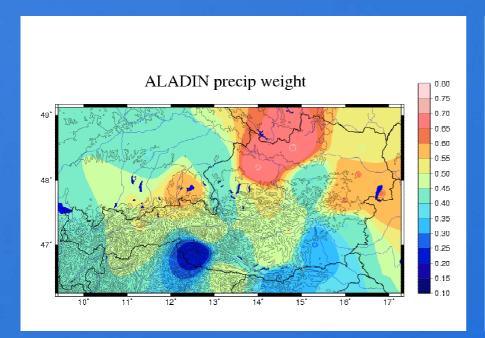
#### Outlook:

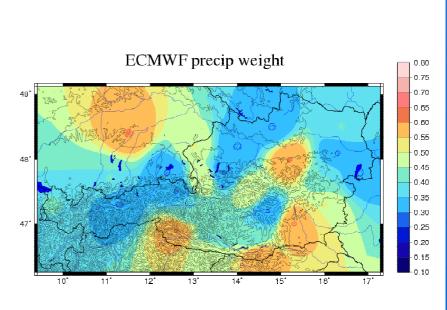
- Improvement of ensemble range scaling (example)
- Implementation of a conceptual life cycle model of convective precipitation cells
- Statistical optimization
- => Hopefully, further improvements of forecast quality can be achieved



Thank you for your attention!

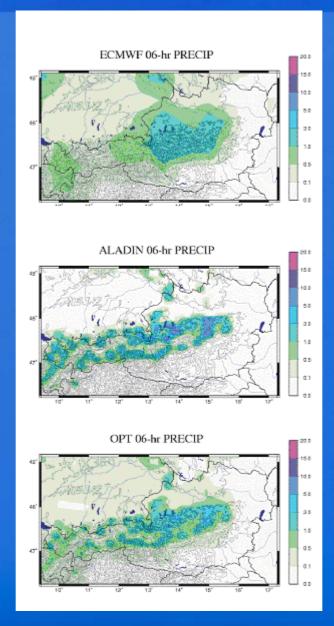






optimum weight for the Kamp catchment: 70% ALADIN + 30% ECMWF

back

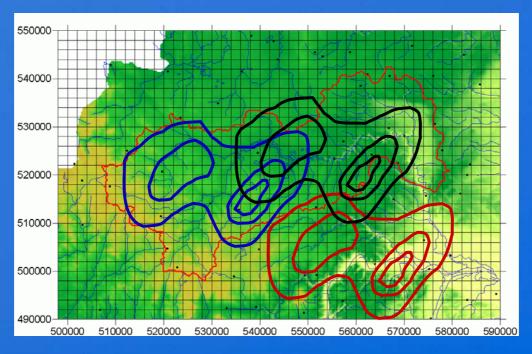






### Maximum shift of precipitation field:

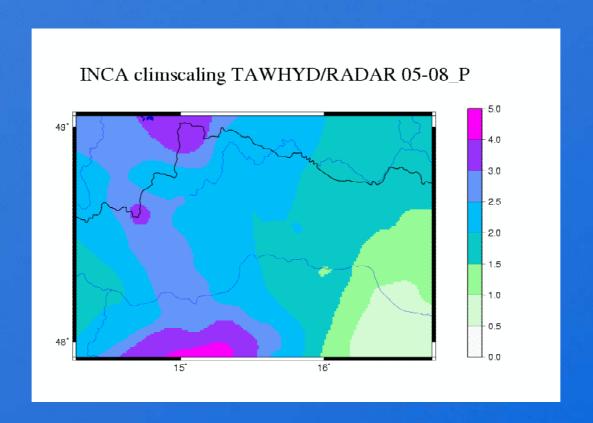
- 20 km in N-/S-direction
- 40 km in W-/E-direction



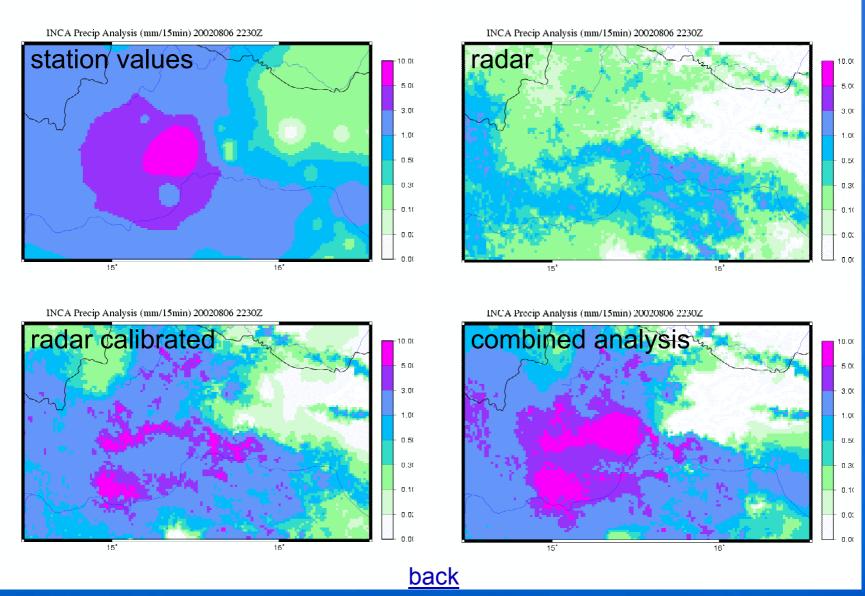
map: Vienna University of Technology



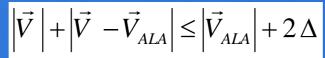


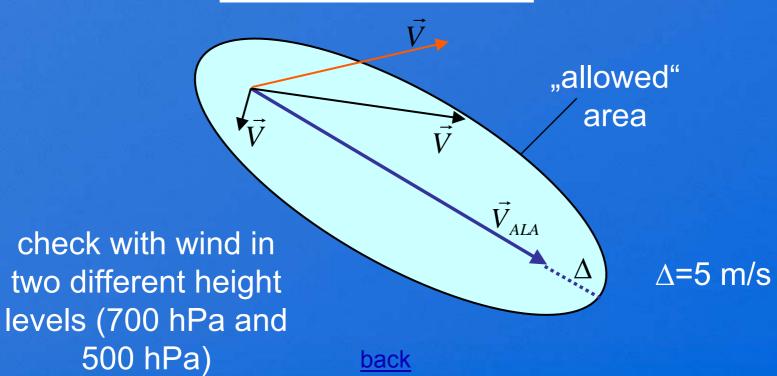


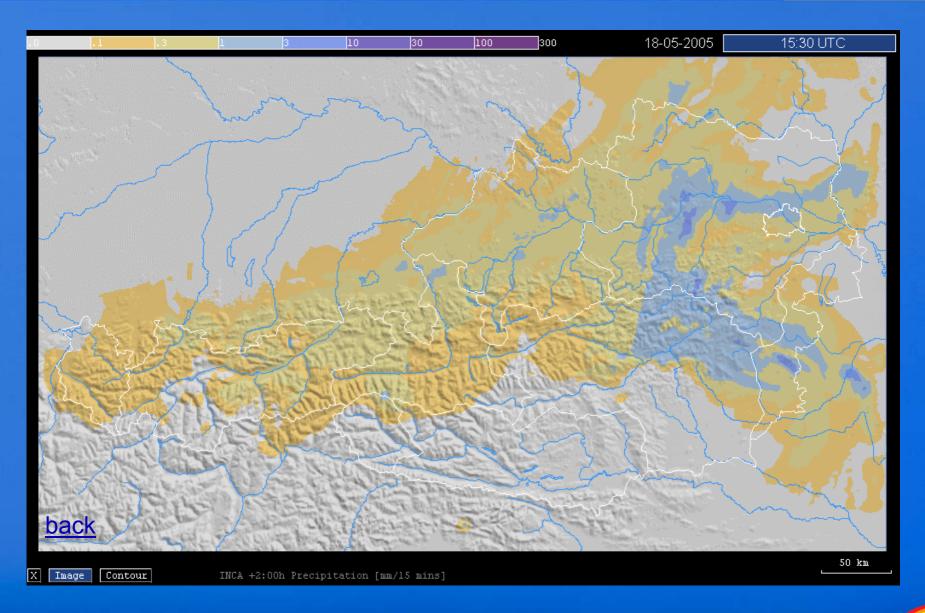
### <u>back</u>



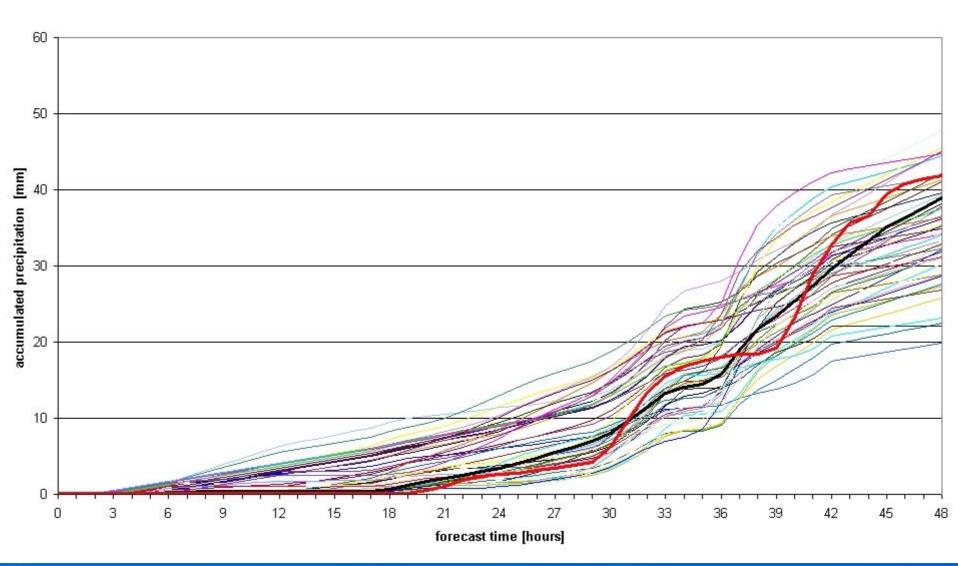
### plausibility check:



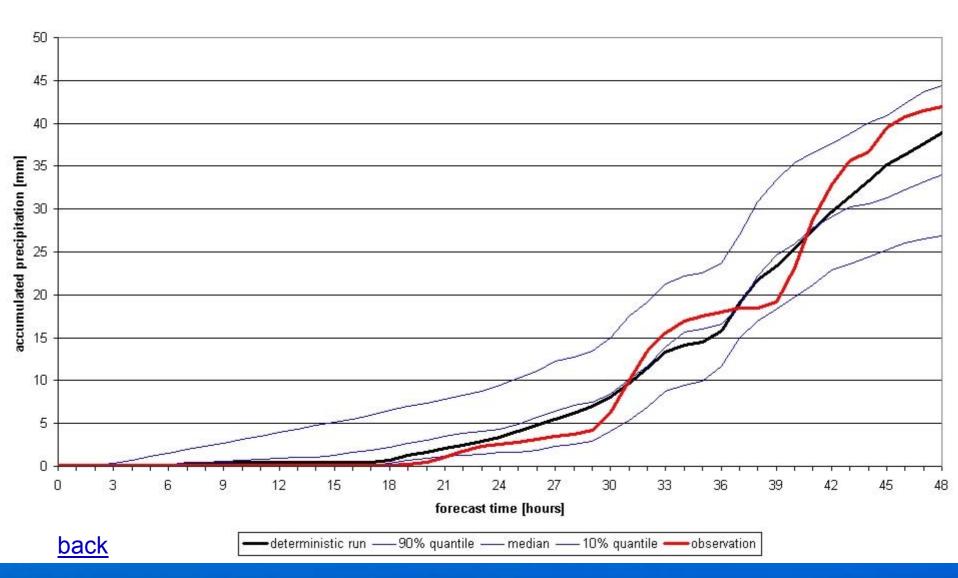




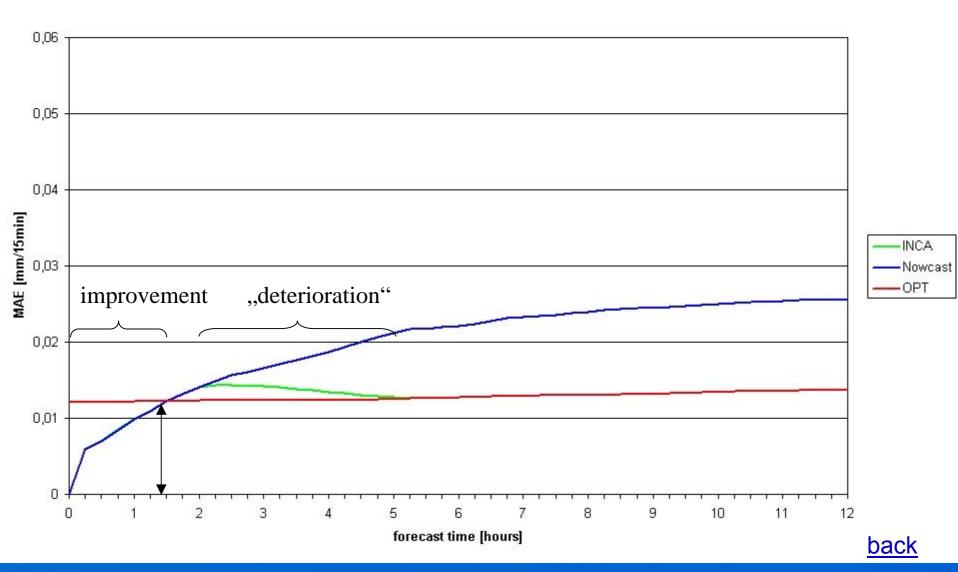
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050708 1800 UTC



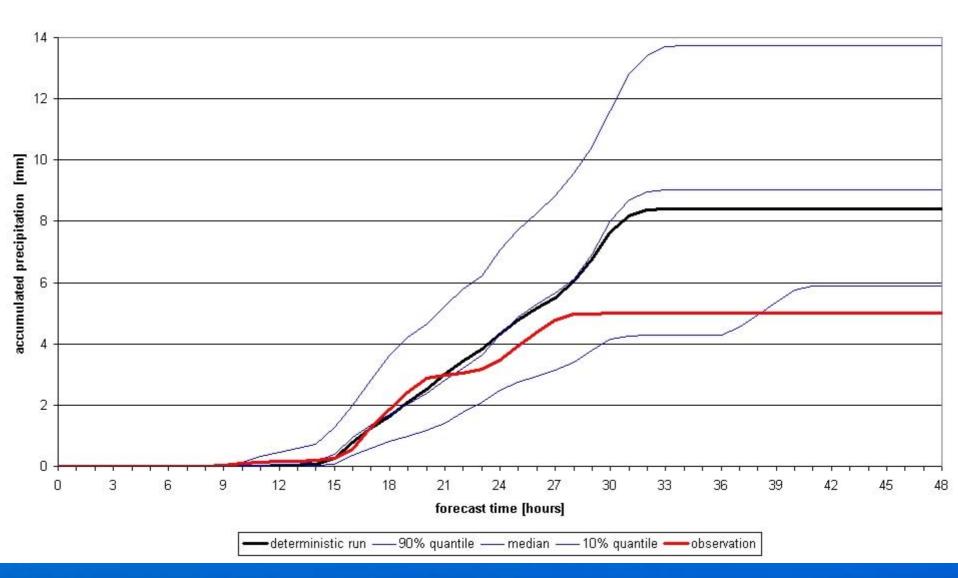
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050708 1800 UTC



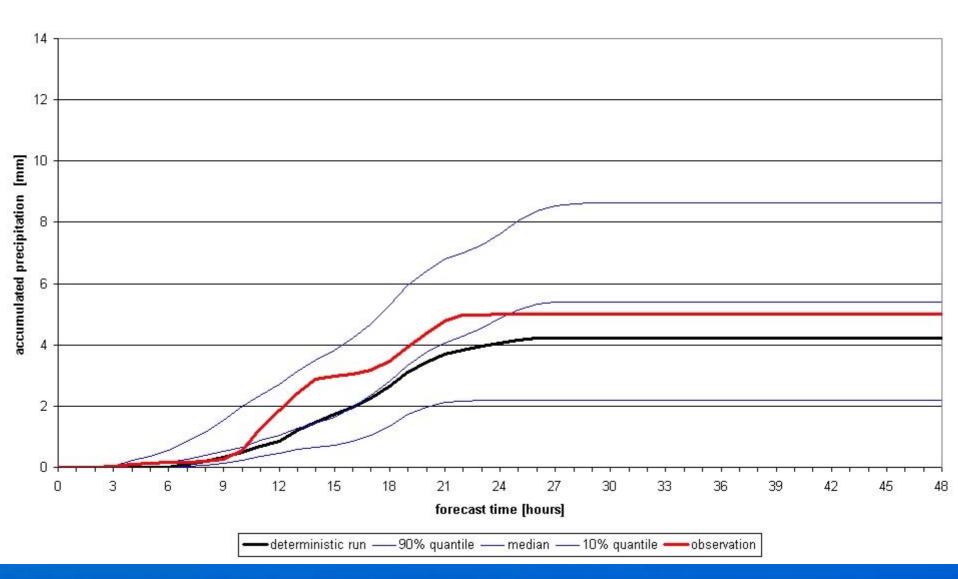
#### MAE Kamp catchment, 20050901 - 20060327 (appr. 17000 cases)



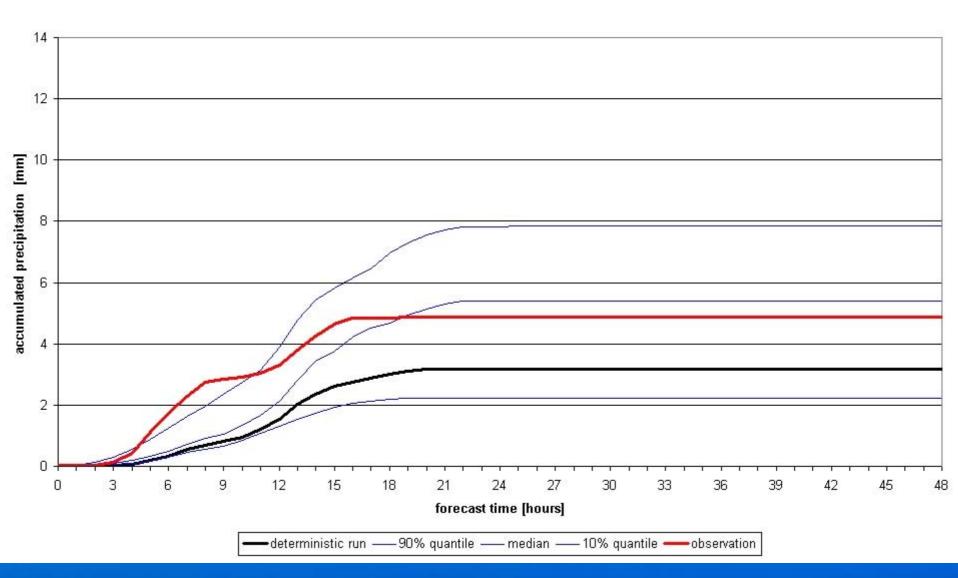
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050318 1200 UTC



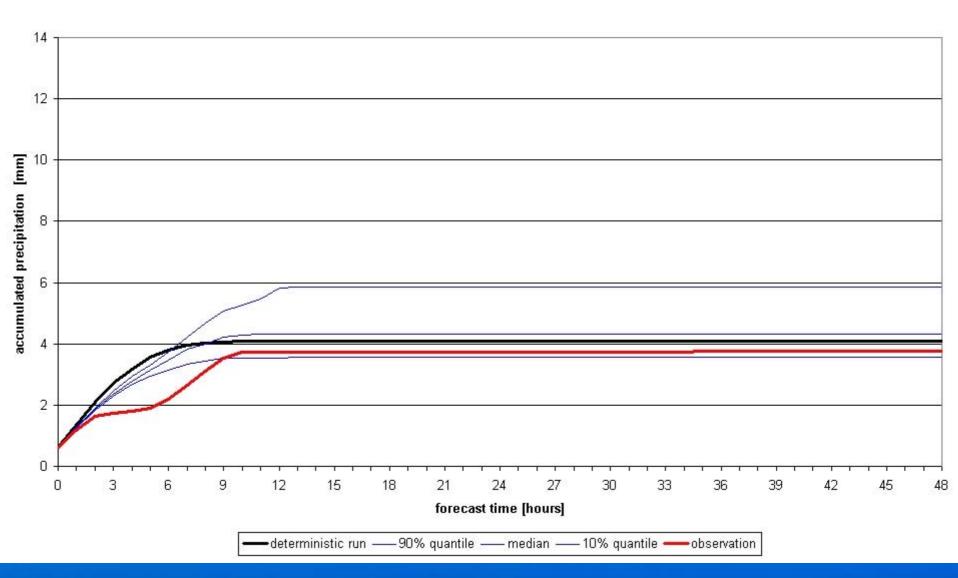
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050318 1800 UTC



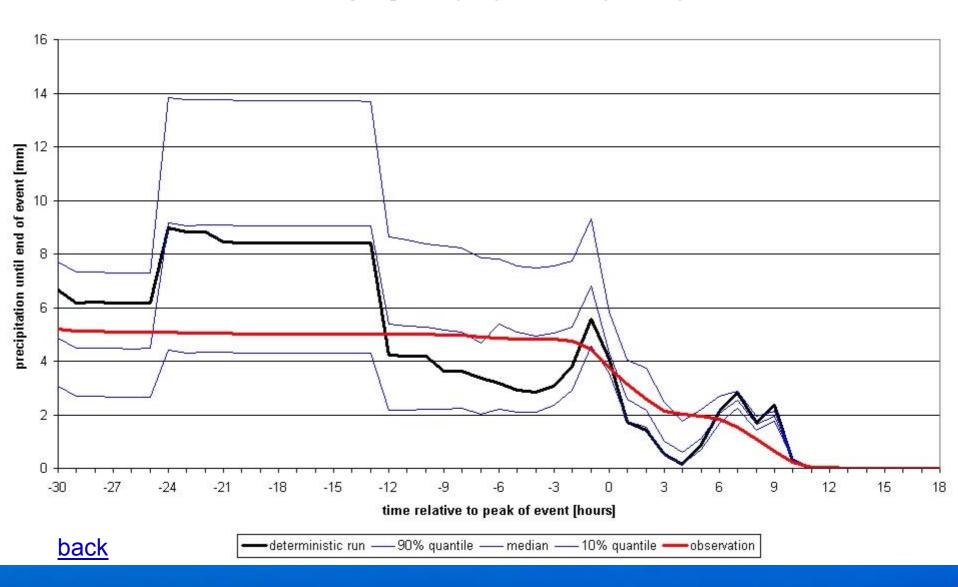
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050319 0000 UTC



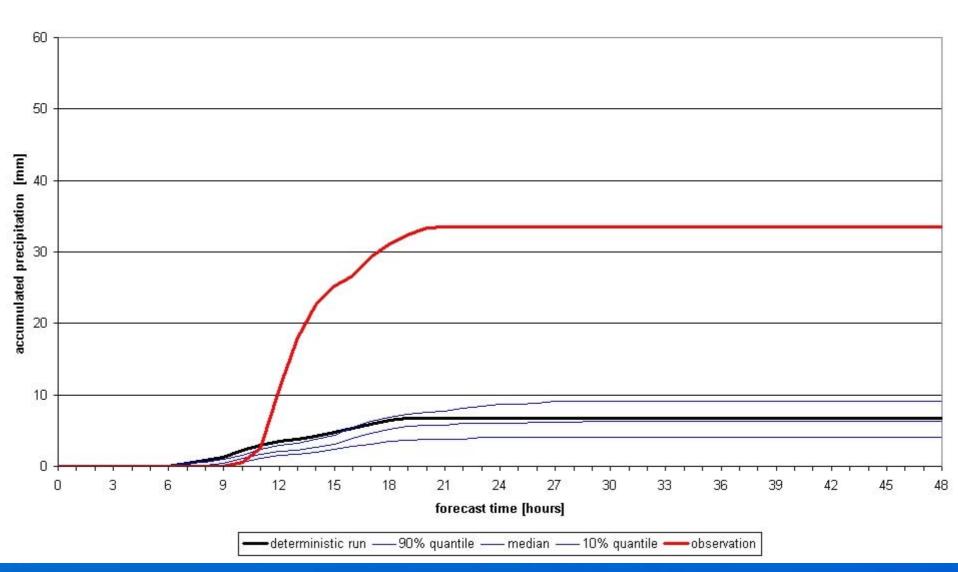
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050319 0600 UTC



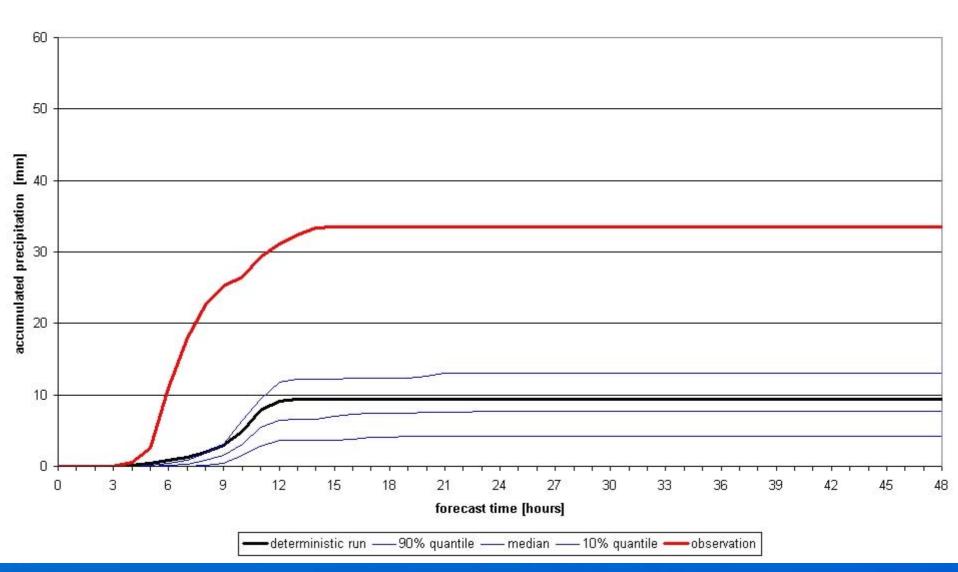
#### case study: large-scale precipitation event (20050319)



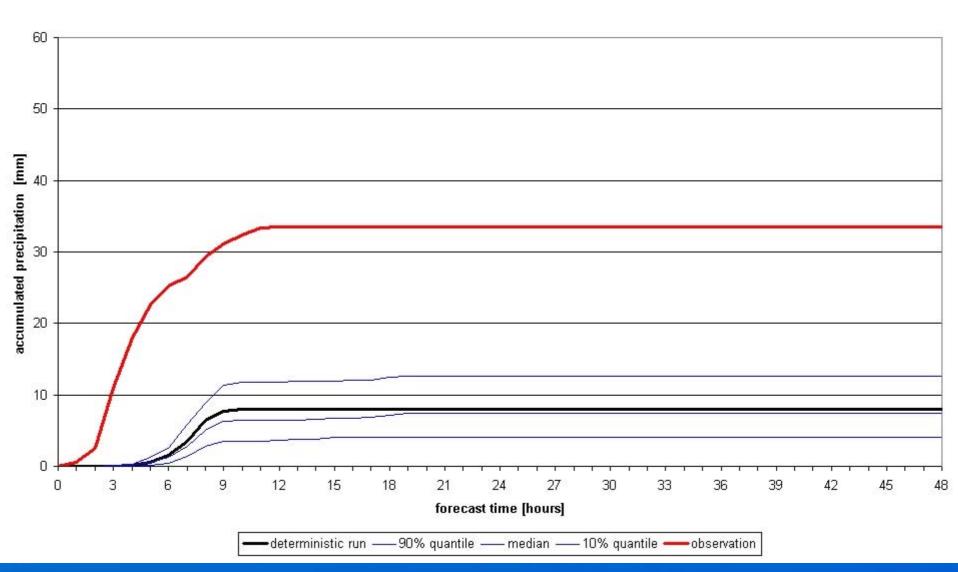
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050523 0300 UTC



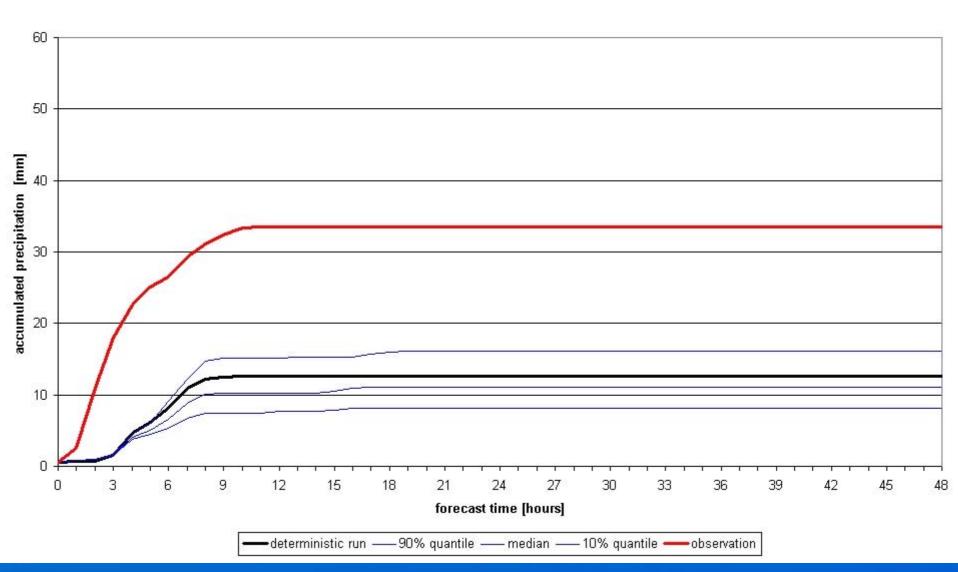
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050523 0900 UTC



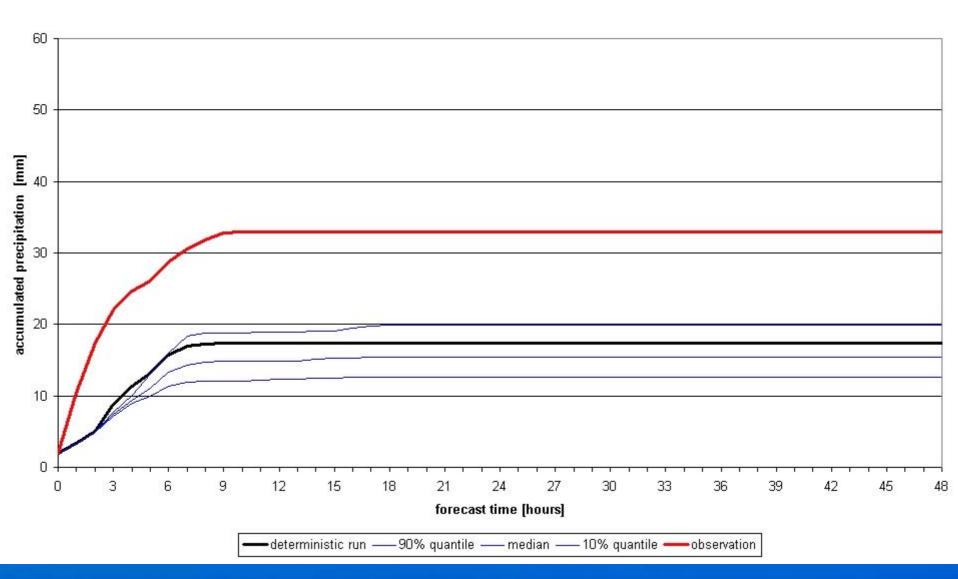
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050523 1200 UTC



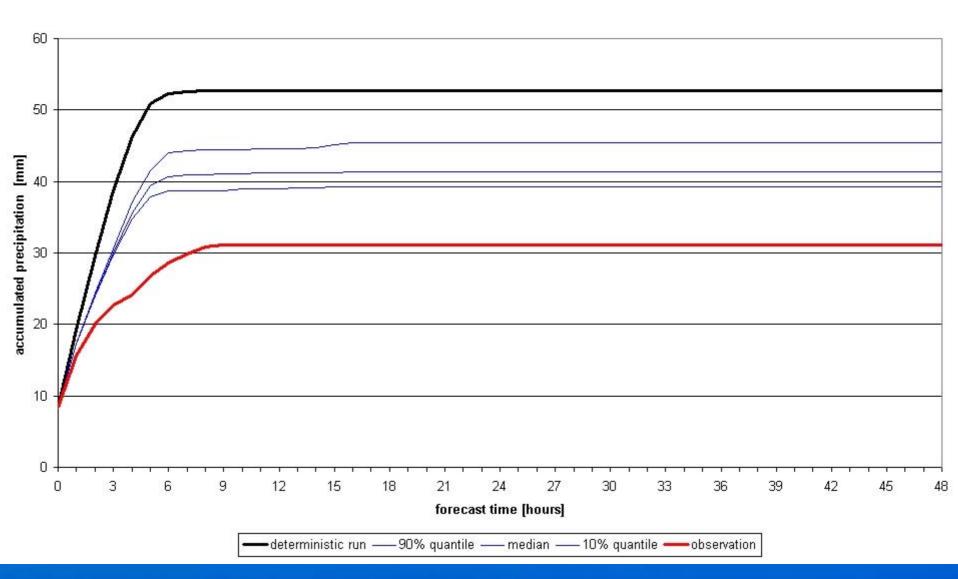
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050523 1300 UTC



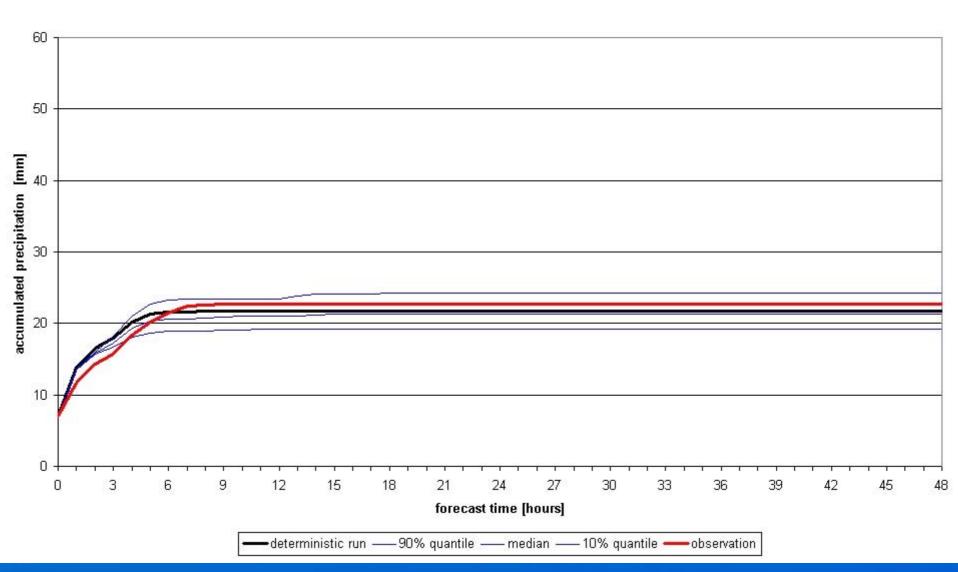
#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050523 1400 UTC

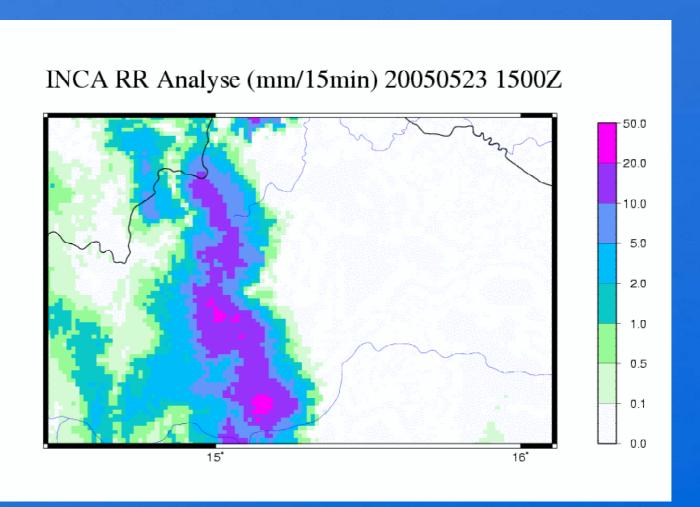


#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050523 1500 UTC

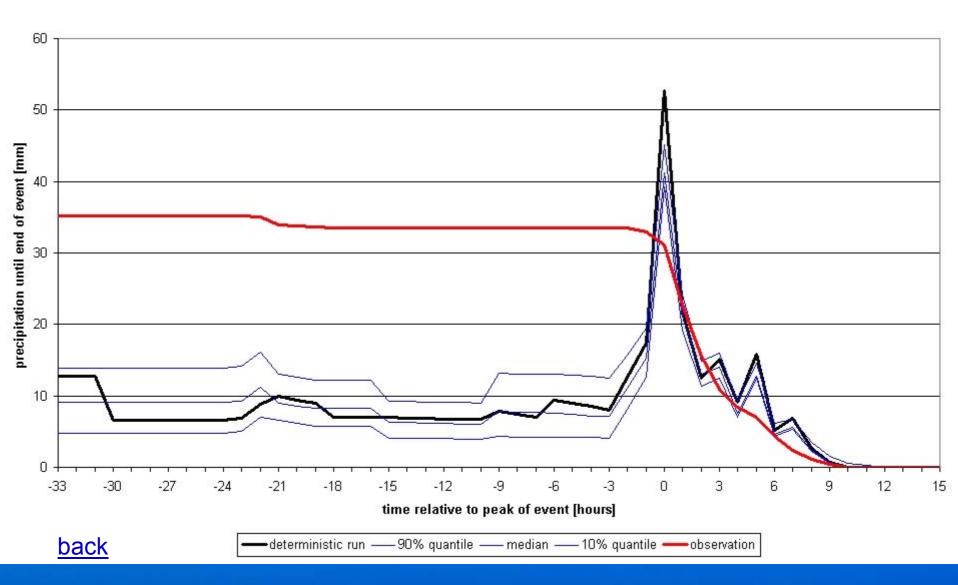


#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20050523 1600 UTC

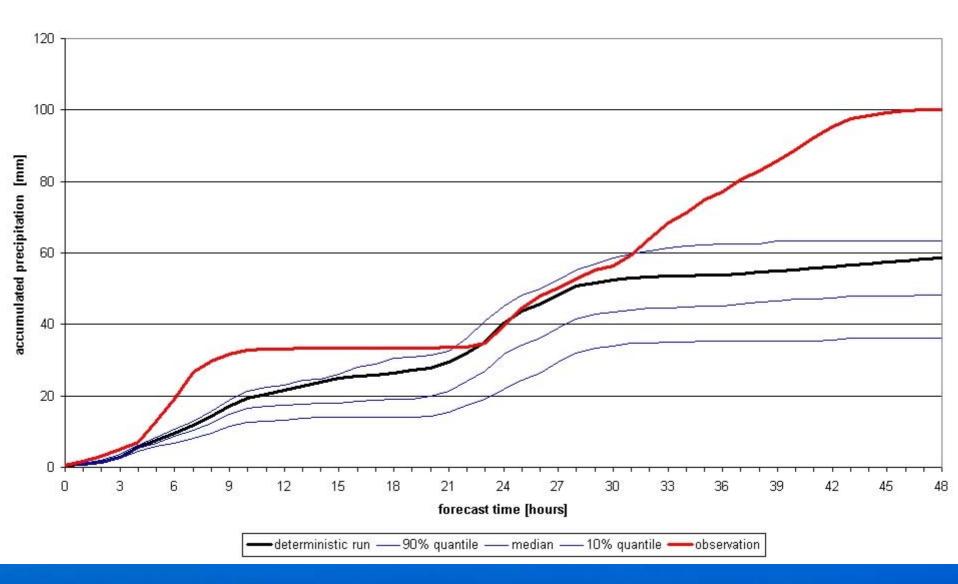




#### case study: convective precipitation event (20050523)



#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20020811 1200 UTC (old ensemble scaling)



#### INCA precipitation forecast for the Kamp catchment, 20020811 1200 UTC (new ensemble scaling)

