Skill and economic benefits of dynamical downscaling of ECMWF ENSEMBLE seasonal forecast over southern Africa with RegCM4

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Motivation

ECMWF Sys 3 Ensemble data and RegCM set up

Perfect boundary condition run

ECMWF ENSEMBLE forcing runs



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Summary

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- Limited area models(eg. MM5, WRF, RegCM,...) have been used for downscaling short range weather forecasts and/or climate change studies
- for example RegCM has been extensively validated on various domain for its ability to have an "added" value compared to the global climate models
- There is a growing demand from impact models for a detailed (localized) seasonal forecasts
- Dynamical downscaling with RegCM3 resulted in little gain over parts of the horn of Africa partly because the ECMWF driving GCM (29r2) has a wrong ENSO teleconnection signal over the Indian ocean
- Given the improvements in the driving GCMs, is there a prospect for dynamical downscaling?

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ECMWF ensemble hindcasts from 31r1

- Resolution : 1.125⁰×1.125⁰ in horizontal and 62L in vertical
- Hindcast period: 1991-2001
- 9 member ensembles
- addressing forecast uncertainty
- uncertainty in initial condition: Perturbed initial conditions
- model error: Perturbed physics
- Two start dates (May and November): here we used the Nov 1st start for Malawi domain

6 month hindcasts starting from November 1st

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Model setup and experimental design

- Resolution : 25km (288x200) in horizontal and 18 levels in the vertical
- Convection scheme: Grell over land and Emanuel over the ocean
- Two experiments were carried out with:
 - 'Perfect' boundary conditions
 - seasonal hindcasts boundary conditions
- For the 'perfect' boundary simulation:
 - ERA-Interim re-analysis,OI-weekly SST
 - simulation period: Jan 1990 to May 2002
- For hindcasts simulation
 - The 9 ECMWF ensemble members from 31r1 cycle are downscaled independently
 - simulation period: Nov 1st to May 1st every year between 1991 and 2002

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Model domain and Topography



Perfect boundary run: DJFMA Climatology



ECMWF forcing runs: mean and spread



Mean Climate (DJFMA) : Biases compared to CRU



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Inter-annual variability (DJFMA): ensemble mean correlation with CRU



 RegCM improves the DJFMA (1 to 5 months lead time) mean correlation over most part of southern Africa compared to the driving GCM but still not good enough over Malawi

Remark

- ensemble hindcasts are first converted to tercile probabilistic forecasts by fitting the ensembles with a Gaussian distribution and integrate the pdf between the pre-determined tercile thresholds.
- As the hindcasts from ECMWF and RegCM4 have different tercile threshold values compared to CRU, all datasets are first standardized prior to dressing
- Ranked Probability Skill Score (RPSS) and Relative Operational Characteristics Score (ROCS) are used to assess the skill of the probabilistic hindcasts where relative value is used to assess the economic benefits of the forecasts compared to climatology.

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Relative Operating Characteristics Score: ROCS



- Compares against a random forecast
- A skillful forecast \rightarrow ROCA > 0.5





RegCM4 has an added value

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Ranked Probability Skill Score: RPSS

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$$RPS = \frac{1}{K-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{K} (CDF_{forc,i} - CDF_{obs,i})^2 \right]$$

- $RPSS_D = 1 \frac{RPS_{torc}}{(RPS_{clim} + RPS_{clim} * \frac{1}{M})}$
- A skillful forecast \rightarrow $RPSS_D > 0$





DJFMA debiased RPSS for ECMWF ENSEMBLES forecast



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Relative value (V) /cost-loss ratio:

- It shows over what range of cost-loss (cl) ratio a forecast can provide a value
- relative value (V) of a forecast is a measure of reduction in expenses due to a forecast compared expenses occurred using climatology forecast





 For southeastern Africa, RegCM has an additional value for users with cost loss ration between 0.5 and 0.65.

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Conclusions

- RegCM4 reproduced the mean and the variability of the seasonal climate over the southern Africa when forced by ERA-interim
- In most part of the domain RegCM4 reduced the bias and improved the interannual variability of ECMWF ensemble seasonal hindcast
- The improvement could be also because of the improvement in the ECMWF GCM hindcast itself
- For QWeCI- target region (Malawi) the skill is generally low but ECMWF is worst
- RegCM4 is generally better than ECMWF both in terms of skill and economic benefits over the southern Africa especially over the eastern coastal area

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