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# **Systematic Errors in the ECMWF Forecasting System**

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**ECMWF**

# Introduction

## Two principal sources of forecast error:

- Uncertainties in the initial conditions
- Model error

## How to identify model errors?

- Relaxation experiments (Klinker)
- Budget diagnosis (*Klinker and Sardeshmukh*)
- Adjoint technique (see lectures on Sensitivity)
- Sensitivity experiments
- Diagnosis of *systematic errors*

# Concept of Systematic Error

$$\hat{d}_{se}(f_t, o_t) = \hat{d}(f_t) - \hat{d}(o_t)$$

- Relatively straightforward to compute (simple maths)
- BUT there are pitfalls:
  - finite length (significance tests)
  - apparent systematic error for short time series (loss of predicatibility)
  - Observations might be biased

## Scope of the Study

**Q: “Do we still have significant systematic errors in the ECMWF forecasting system?”**

- **If so, what are the main problems?**
- **How did systematic errors evolve over the years?**
- **How do systematic errors grow?**
- **How well do we simulate specific phenomena (e.g., blocking, extratropical cyclones)?**
- **How sensitive are systematic errors to horizontal resolution?**

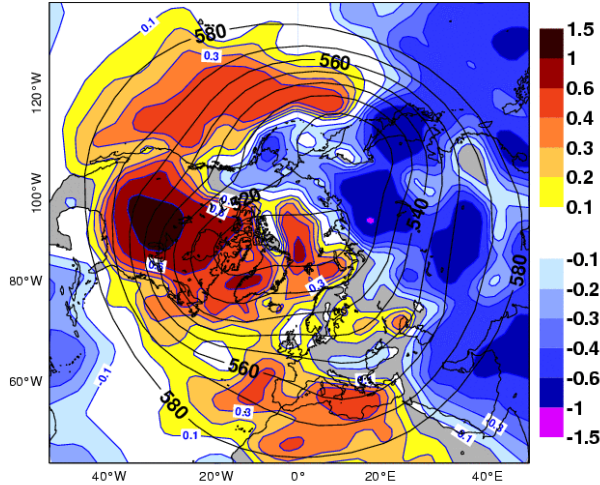
# Data

- **Systematic errors and their growth**
  - Operational forecasts (D+10)
  - ERA-40 forecasts (D+10)
  - EPS control forecasts (D+20)
  - Monthly forecasts (D+30)
  - Seasonal forecasts (beyond D+30)
- **Evolution of systematic errors**
  - Operational forecasts + analyses
- **Verification (ERA-40, satellite products)**

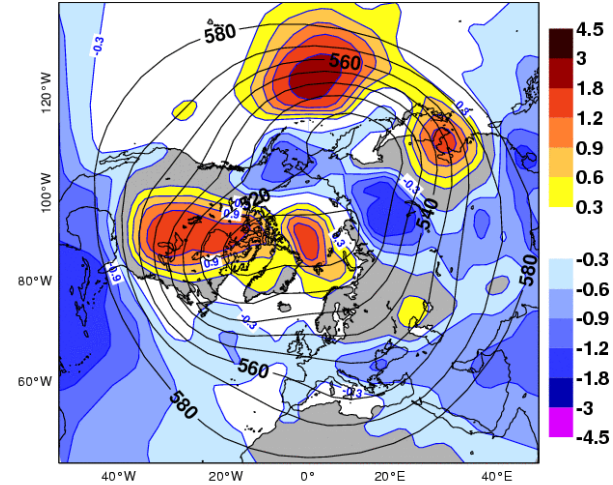
# Systematic Z500 Error Growth: Medium-Range (DJFM 1960-2001)

**D+1**

(a) Z500 Difference D+1 FC-ERA40 (DJFM 1960-2001)



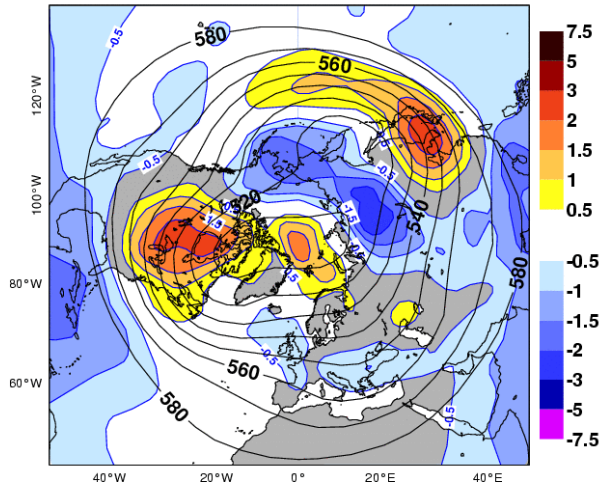
(b) Z500 Difference D+3 FC-ERA40 (DJFM 1960-2001)



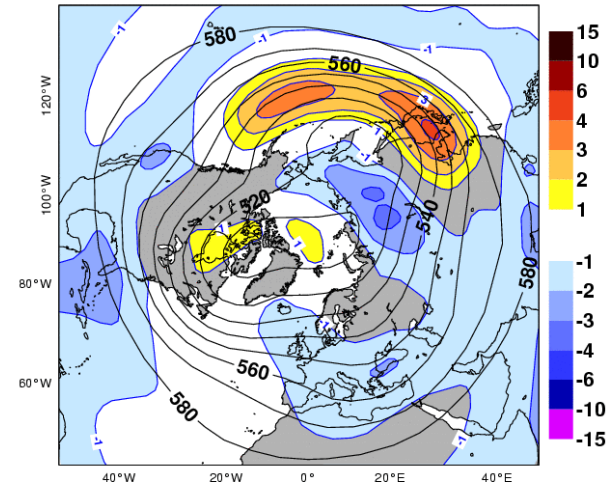
**D+3**

**D+5**

(c) Z500 Difference D+5 FC-ERA40 (DJFM 1960-2001)



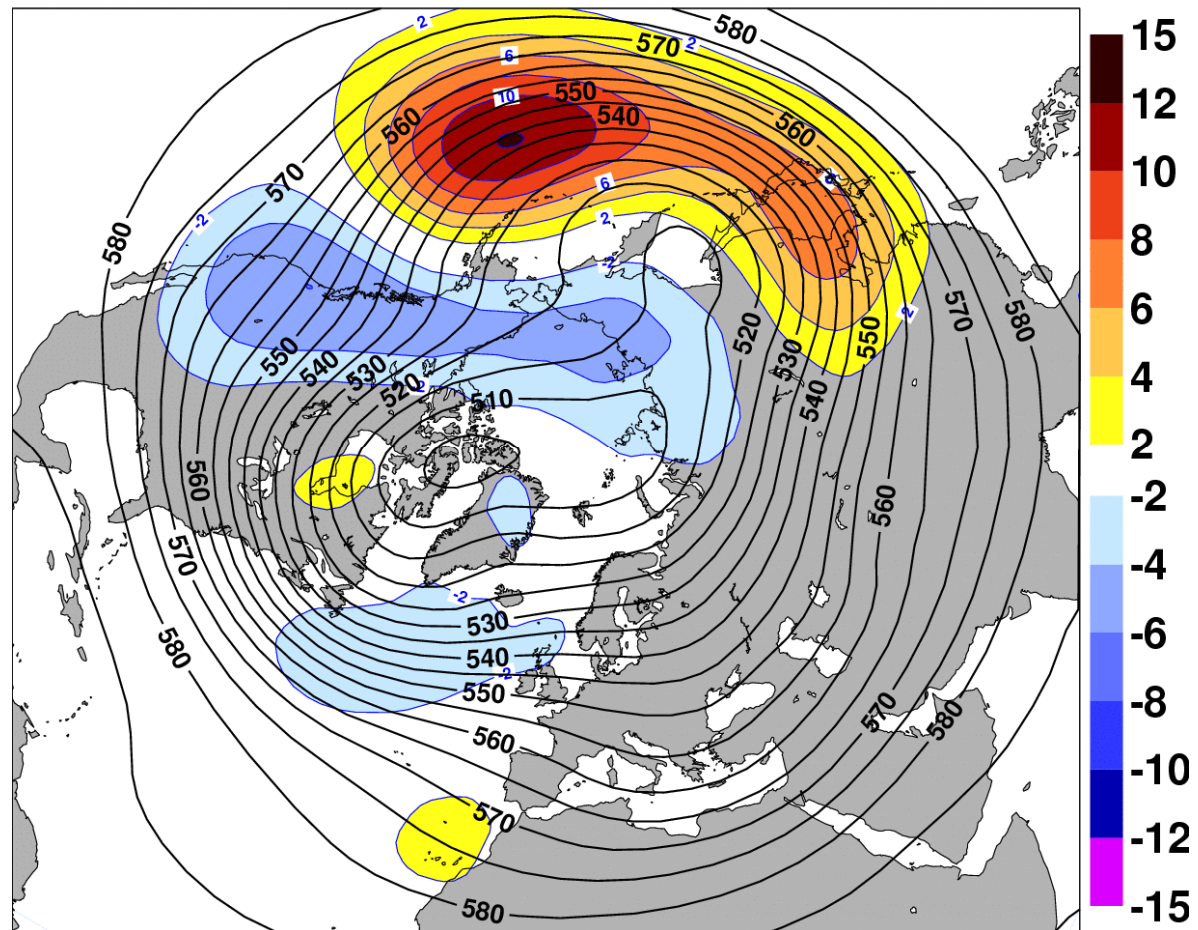
(d) Z500 Difference D+10 FC-ERA40 (DJFM 1960-2001)



**D+10**

# Asymptotic Z500 Errors (DJFM 1962-2001)

(a) Z500 Difference Cy26r1-ERA40 (Dec-Mar 1962-2001)

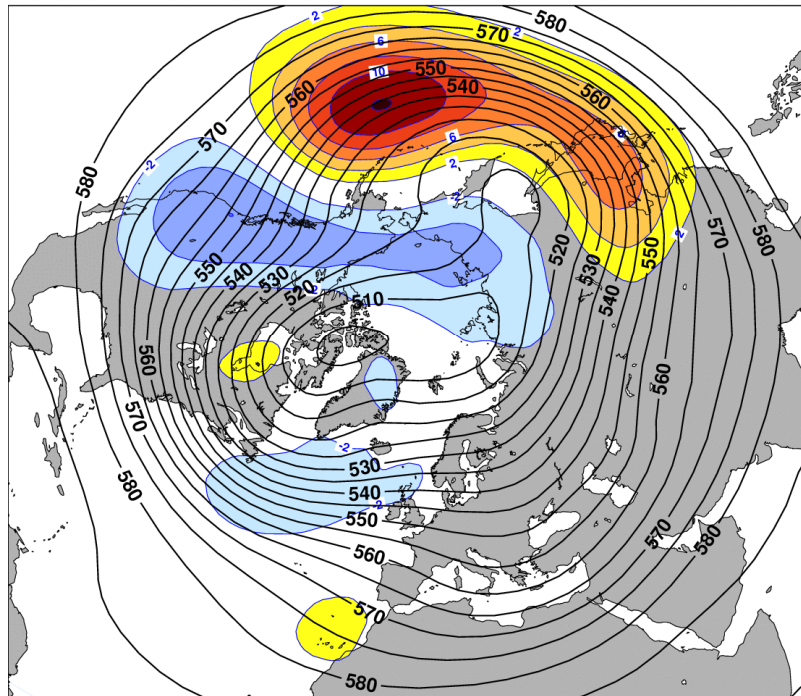




# Asymptotic Z500 Errors (DJFM 1962-2001)

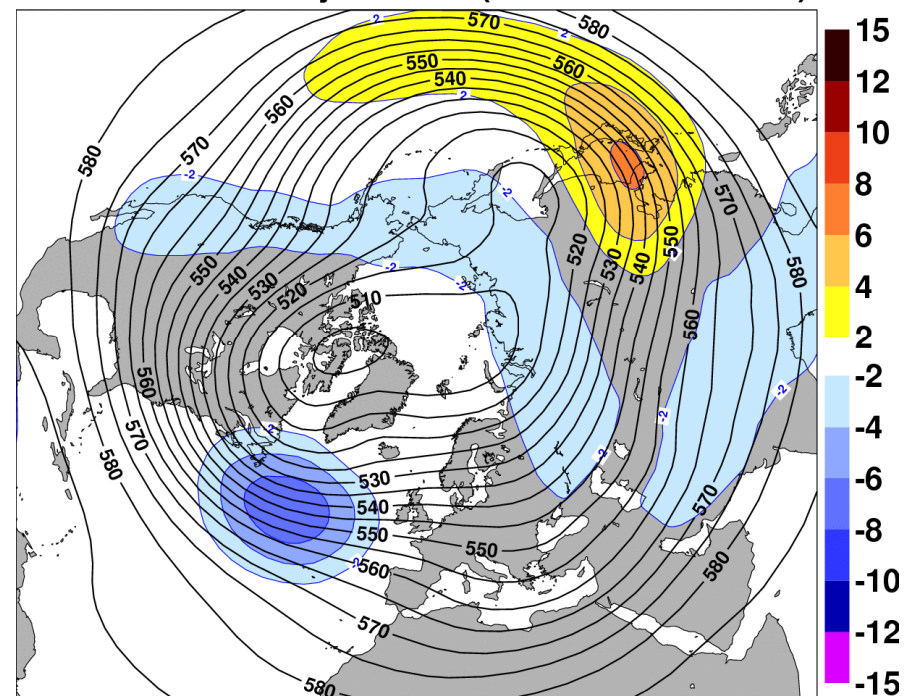
## Cycle 26r1

(a) Z500 Difference Cy26r1-ERA40 (Dec-Mar 1962-2001)



## Cycle 26r3

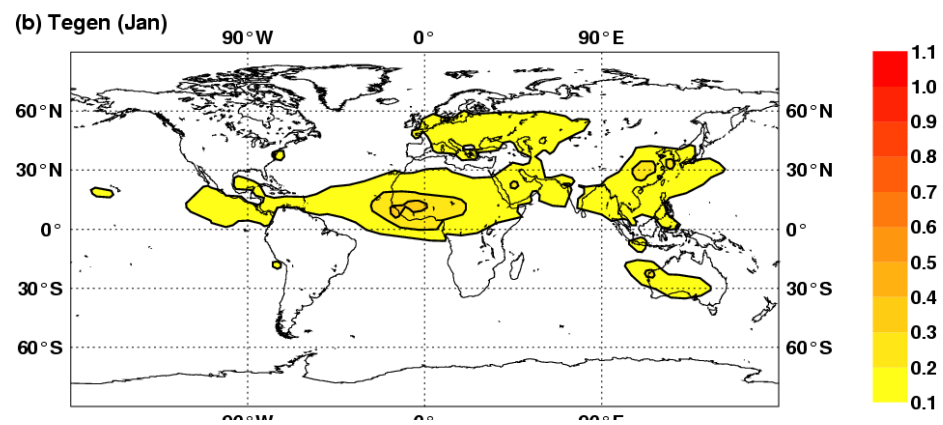
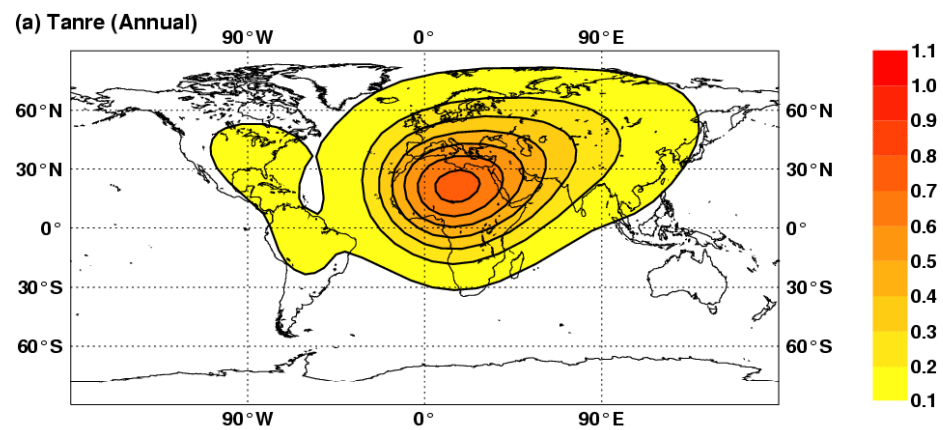
Z500 Difference ehjk-ERA40 (Dec-Mar 1962-2001)





# Two Different Aerosol Climatologies

Tanre et al (1984) and Tegen et al (1997) aerosol optical thickness (at 550nm)



## Systematic Error Growth: EPSC Z500 (DJFM 2000-03)

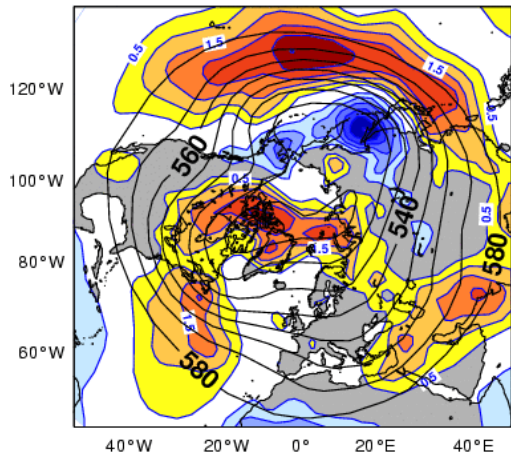


Forecast Range (hours)

# Evolution of D+3 Systematic Z500 Errors

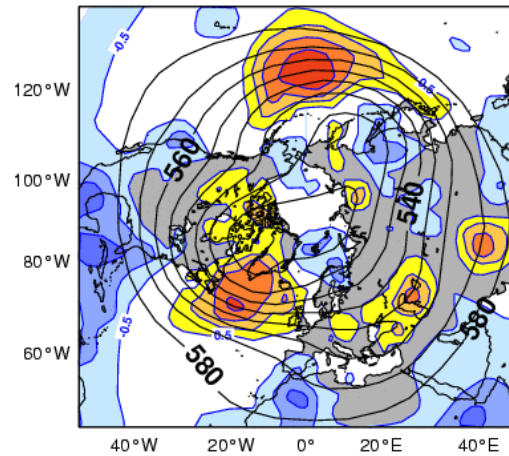
**1986-1988**

(a) Z500 Difference D+3 FC-Analysis (DJFM 1986-1988)



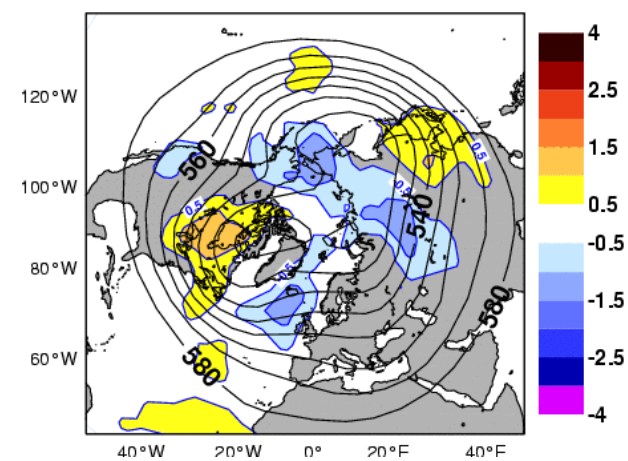
**1993-1995**

(b) Z500 Difference D+3 FC-Analysis (DJFM 1993-1995)

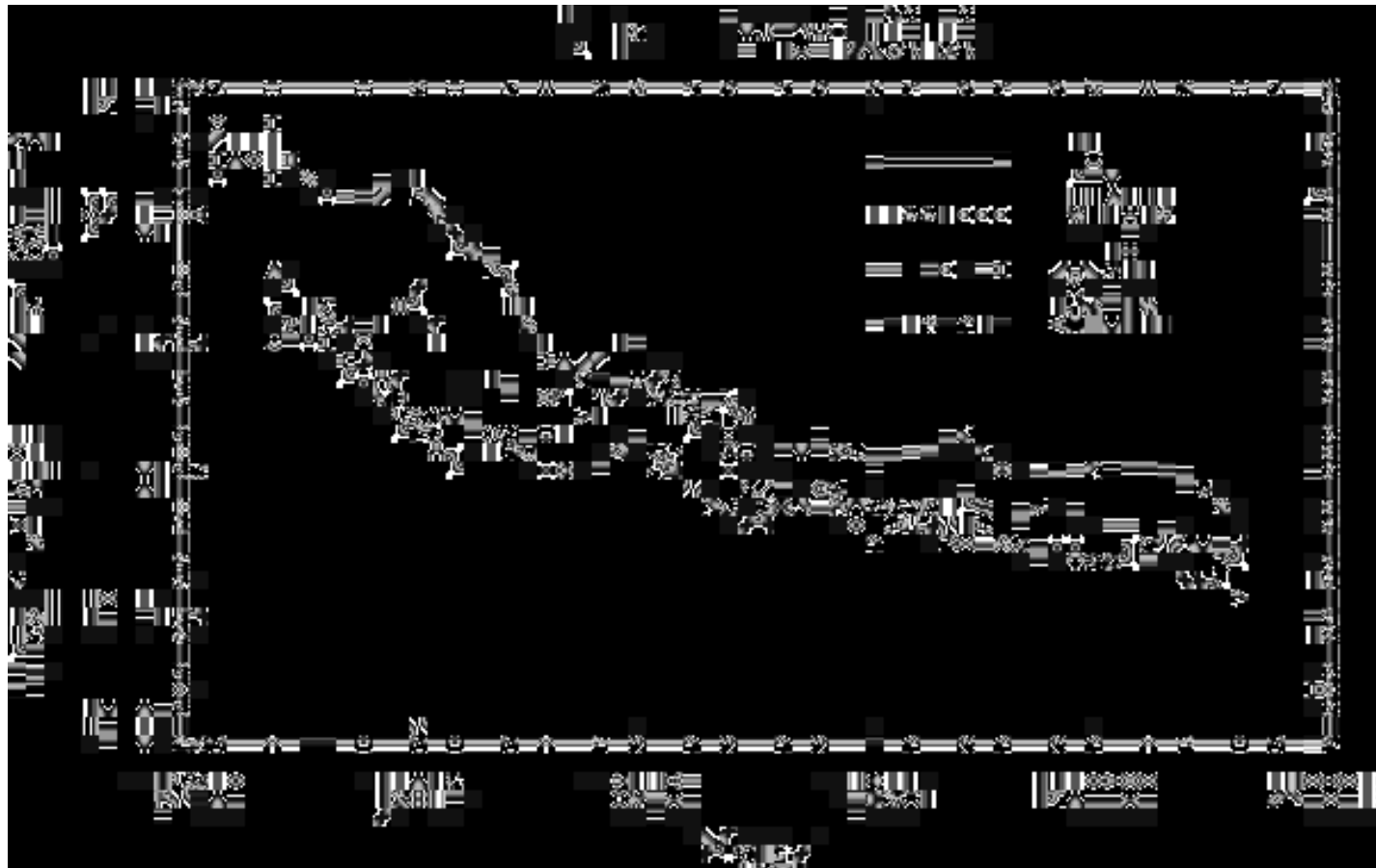


**2001-2003**

(c) Z500 Difference D+3 FC-Analysis (DJFM 2001-2003)



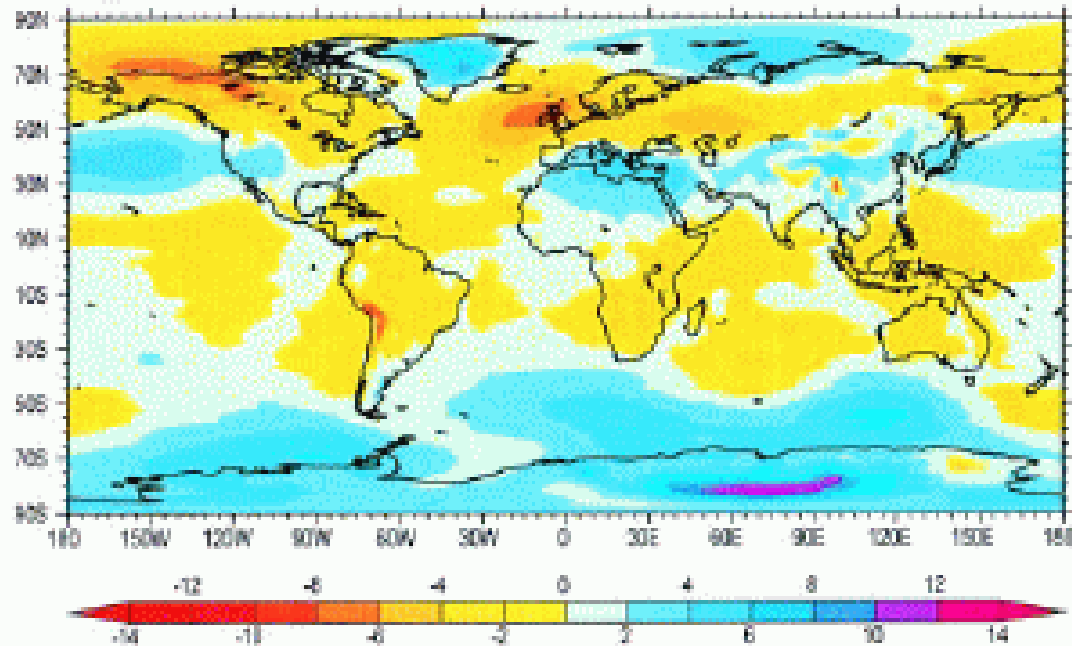
## Reduction of Systematic Errors (1981-2003)



# Systematic Errors: AMIP Models

(d)

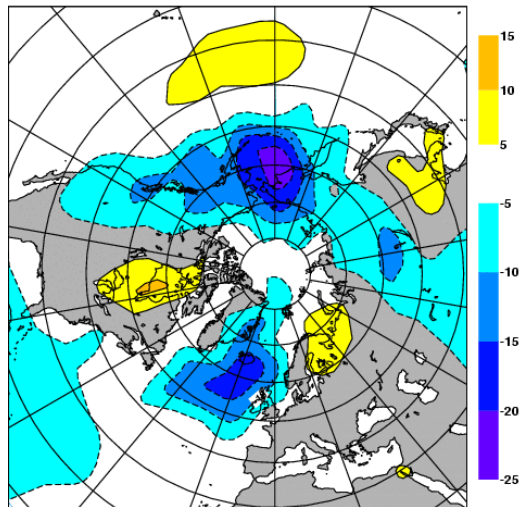
Ensemble error



# Systematic D+3 Z500 Errors: 3 NWP Models

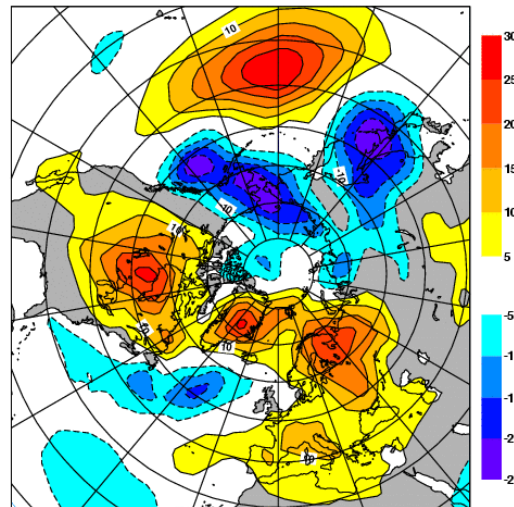
## ECMWF

Systematic Z500 Error (ECMWF DJF 01-03)



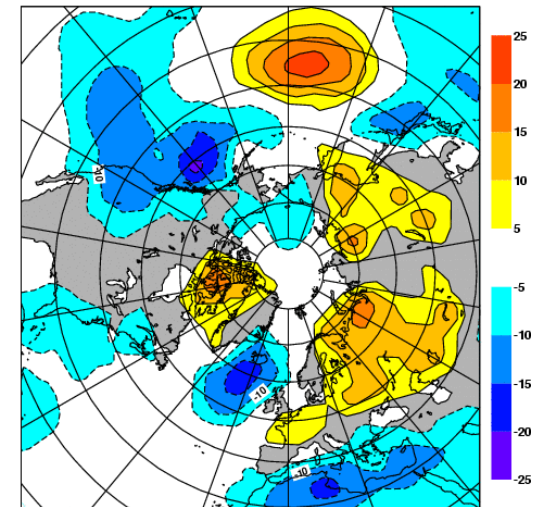
## Meteo-France

Systematic Z500 Error (France DJF 01-03)



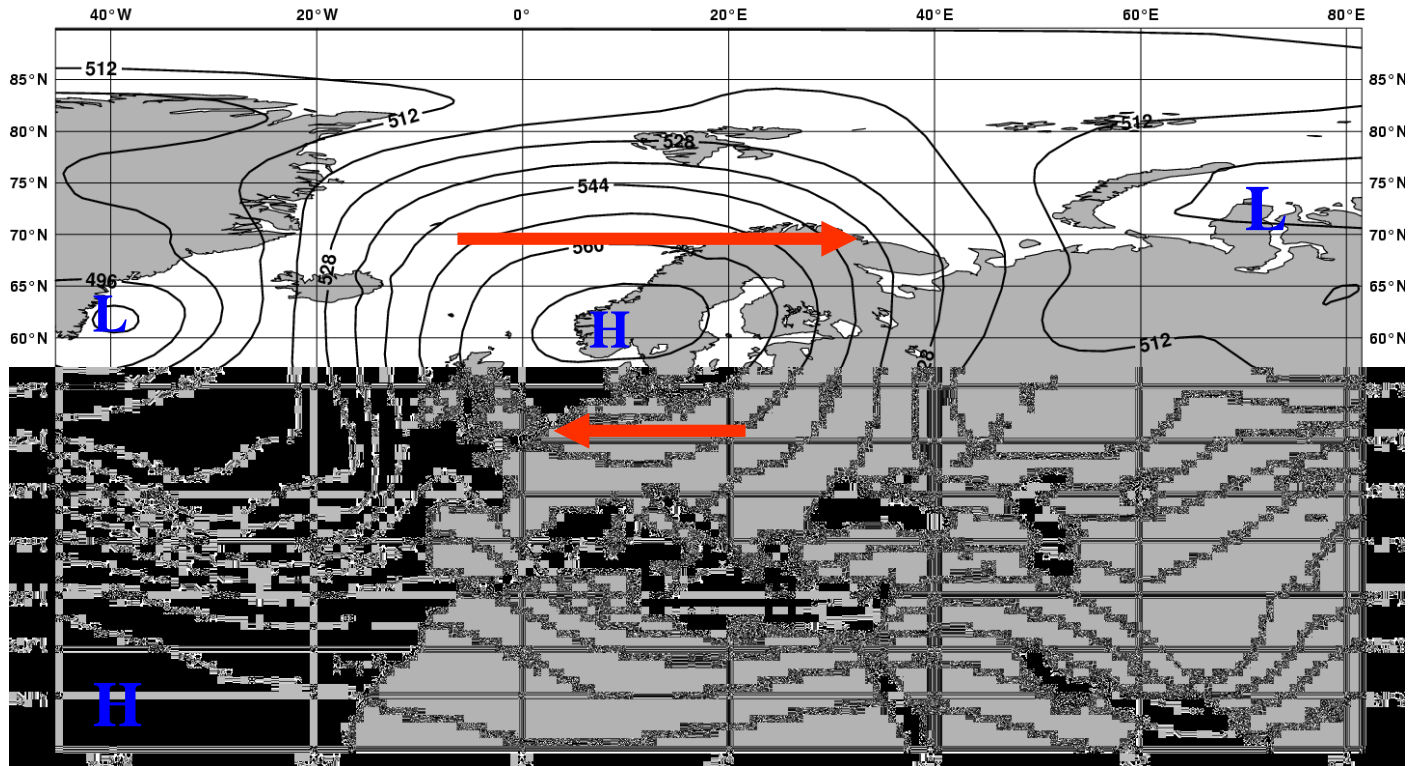
## DWD

Systematic Z500 Error (DWD DJF 01-03)



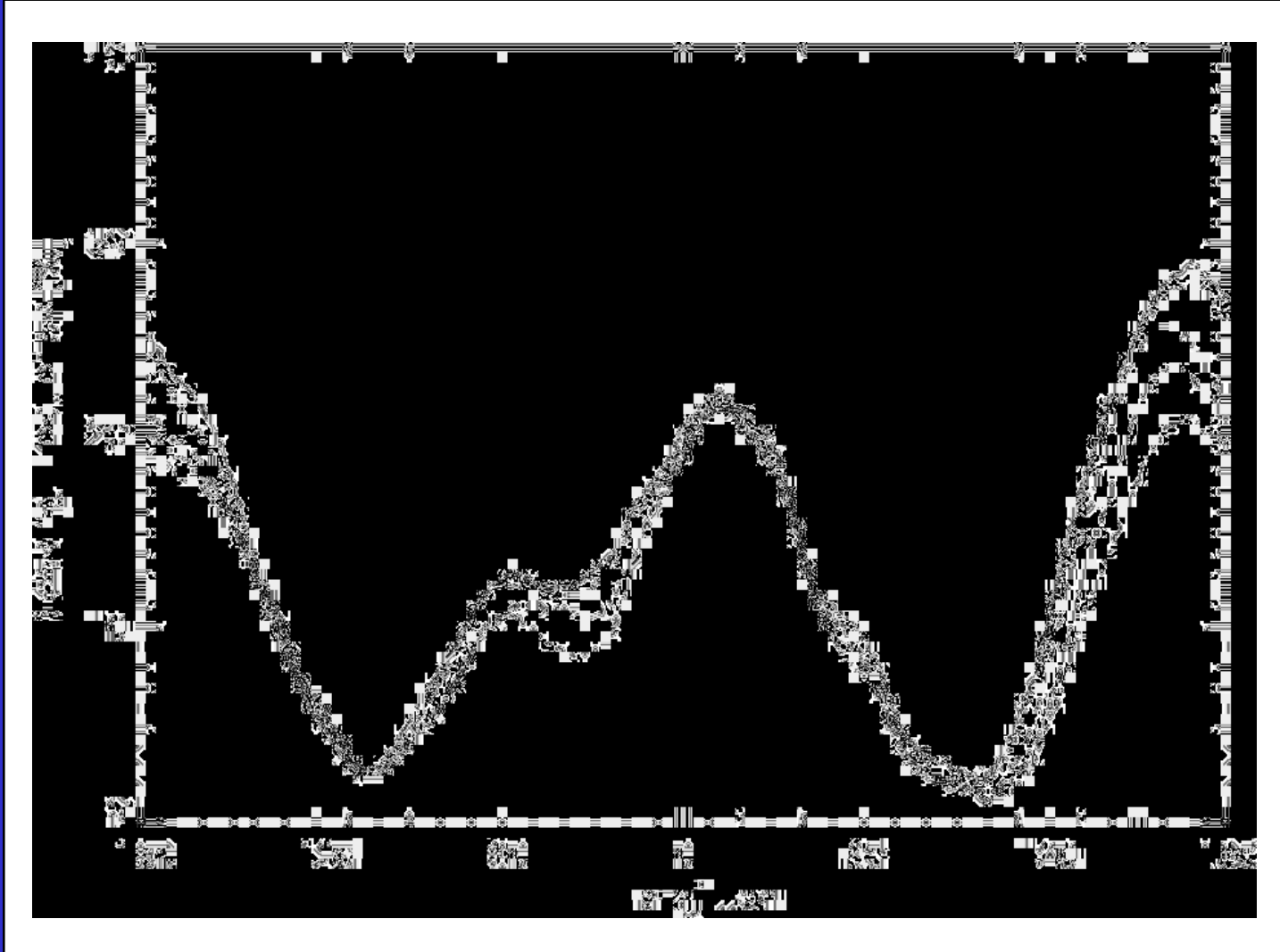
# Blocking Methodology

ECMWF Analysis VT: Tuesday 18 February 2003 12UTC 500hPa geopotential height



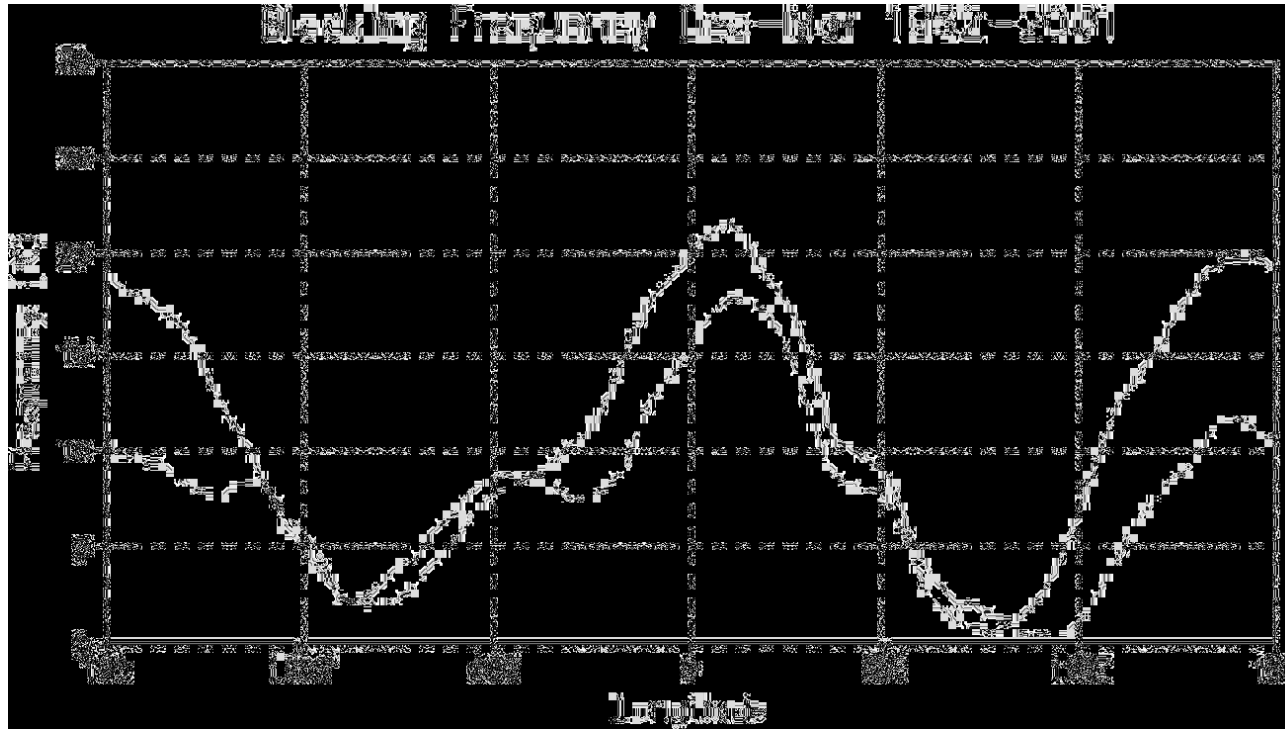


## Blocking Frequency Biases (23r4)



DJFM 1960-2001

# Asymptotic Systematic Errors



cy26r1

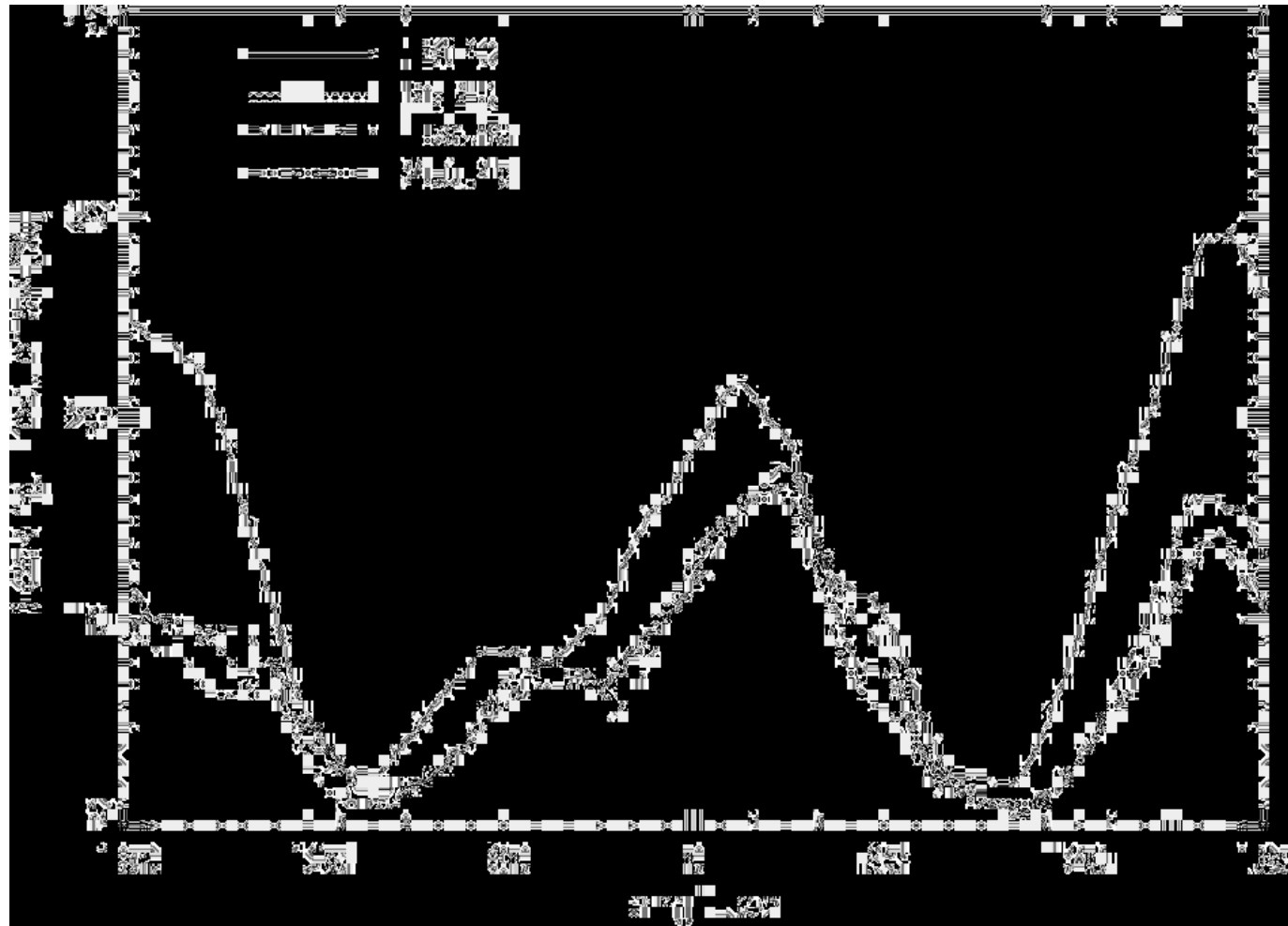
## Blocking Episodes (DJFM 1962-2001)

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	<b>n</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>7-10</b>	<b>11-15</b>	<b>16-20</b>	<b>21-30</b>	<b>&gt;30</b>
<b>ERA-40</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Model (26r1)</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>

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# Blocking and Horizontal Resolution

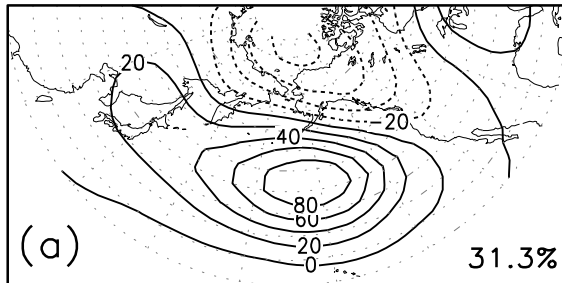


# Stochastic Physics: The Rationale

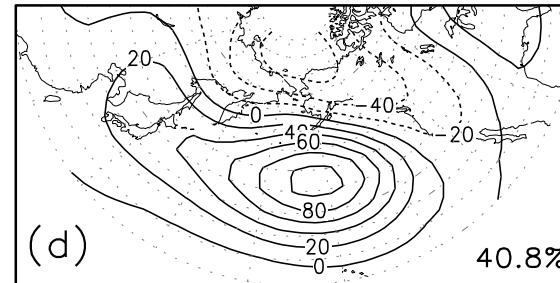
- **Stochastic forcing from unresolved processes.**
- **Model tendencies due to parameterized physical processes have a certain coherence on the space and time scales associated, for example, with organized convection. A way to simulate this is to impose space-time correlation on the random numbers.**

# North Pacific Weather Regimes

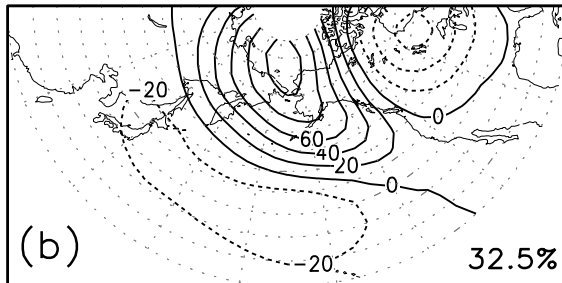
Cluster #1 (ERA40)



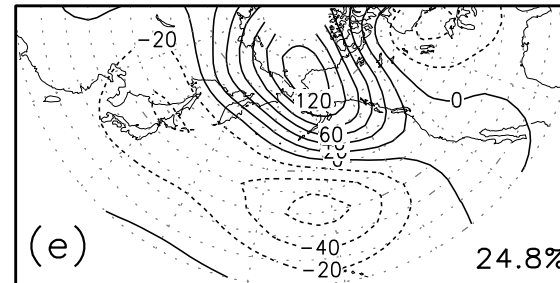
Cluster #1 (CNTL)



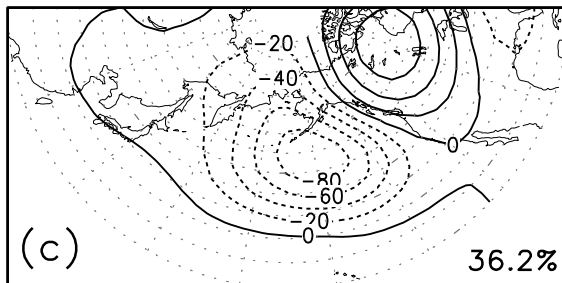
Cluster #2 (ERA40)



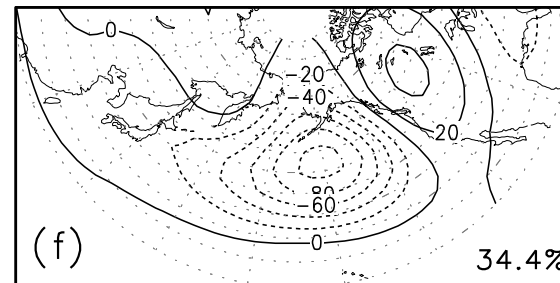
Cluster #2 (CNTL)



Cluster #3 (ERA40)

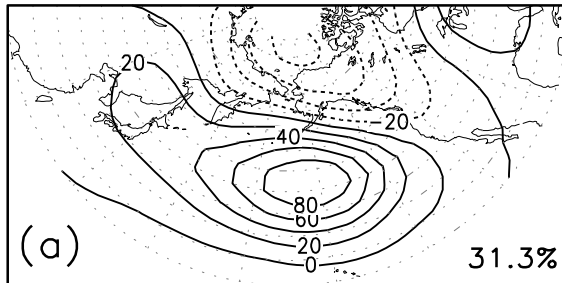


Cluster #3 (CNTL)

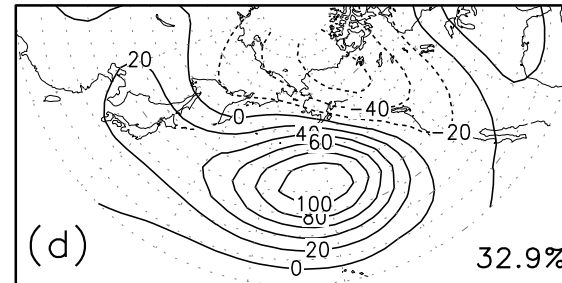


# Influence of Stochastic Physics on North Pacific Weather Regimes

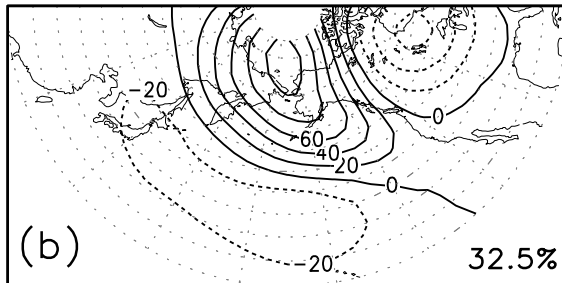
Cluster #1 (ERA40)



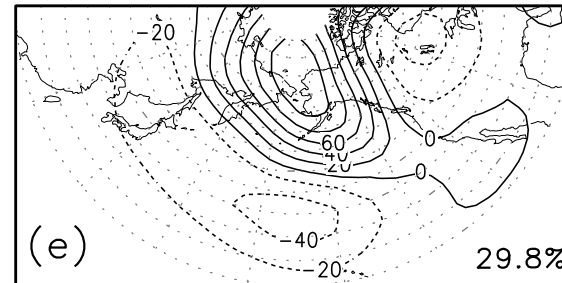
Cluster #1 (CASB)



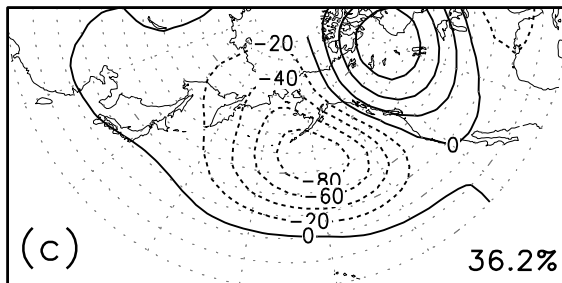
Cluster #2 (ERA40)



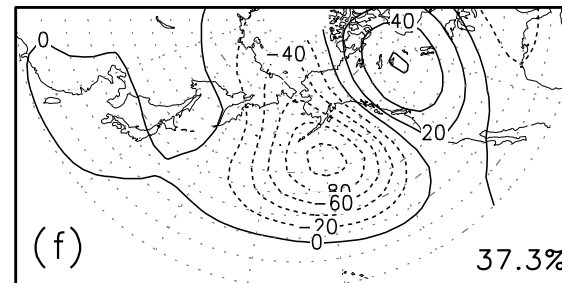
Cluster #2 (CASB)



Cluster #3 (ERA40)

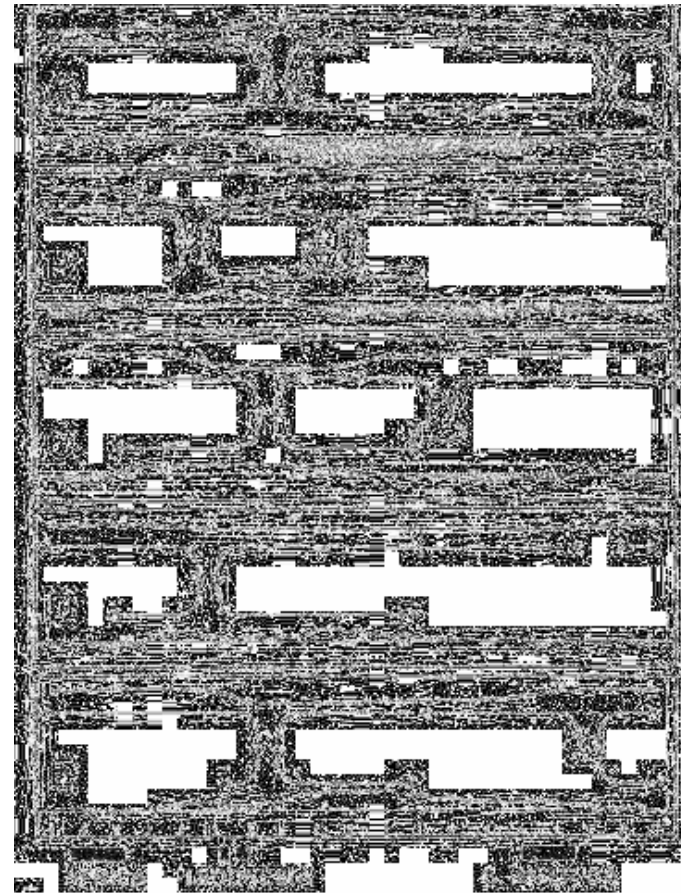
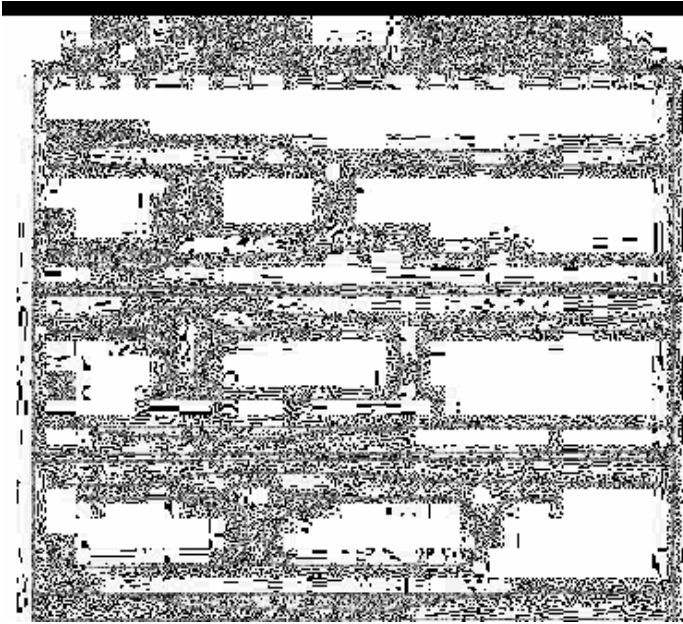


Cluster #3 (CASB)





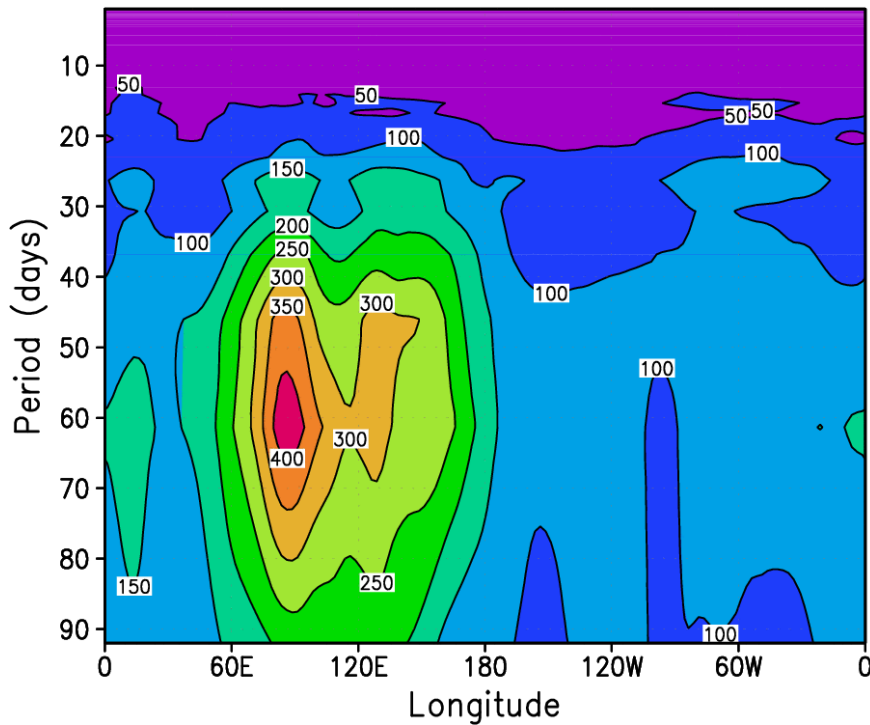
# Schematic of the MJO



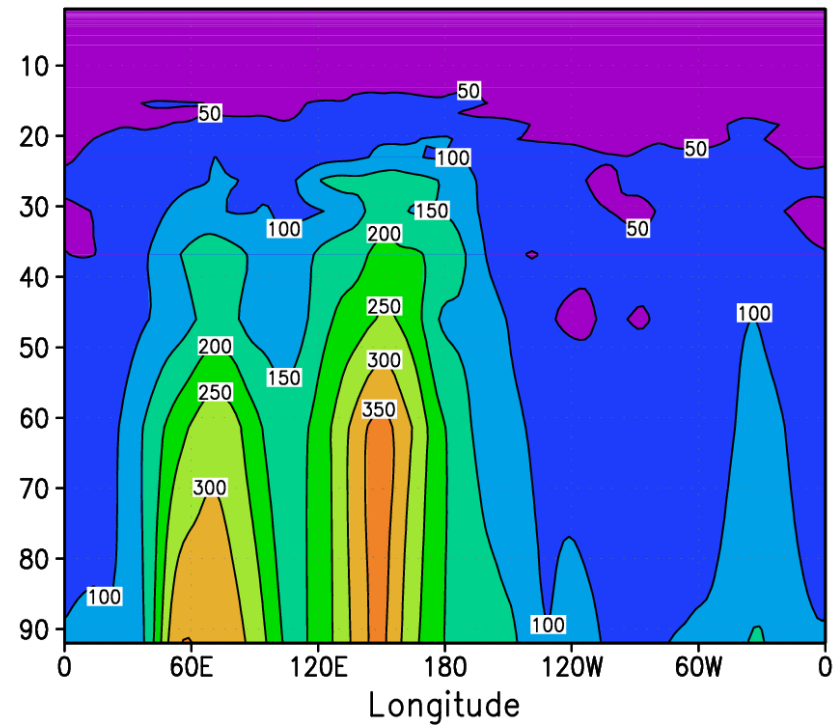
From Madden and Julian (1994)

# The Madden and Julian Oscillation

Average Power: Tropical Velocity Potential  
ERA-40 Oct-Mar 1962-2001



Average Power: Tropical Velocity Potential  
ECMWF Model (26R3) Oct-Mar 1962-2001



## Extratropical Cyclones: Questions

- How well do we simulate observed characteristics of extratropical cyclones?
- Cyclone tracking (do we learn something new?)
- How sensitive are the results to horizontal resolution?

# Extratropical Cyclones: Experiments

- **Four data sets:**
  - ERA-40 for verification
  - T95L60 run (29R1)
  - T159L60 run (29R1)
  - T255L40 run (29R1)
- **6-hourly MSLP interpolated to a common 2.5x2.5 deg grid**
- **DJFM 1982-2001 (forecasts start 1<sup>st</sup> October)**

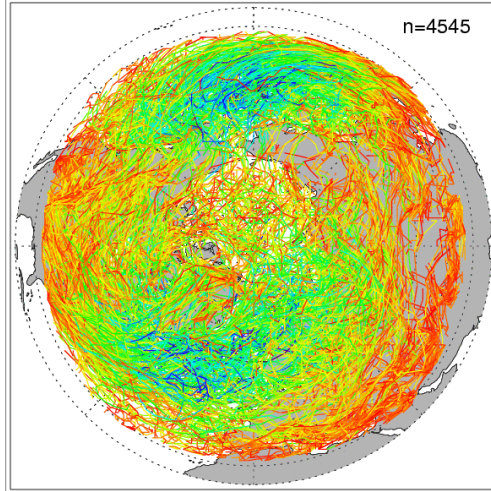
# Tracking Software

- **Strategy: Searching for and tracking local minima in MSLP fields**
- **High temporal resolution required (6-hourly data)**
- **Data have been interpolated to 1-hourly data for tracking**
- **The accuracy of the software is very high**
- **The software is fast**

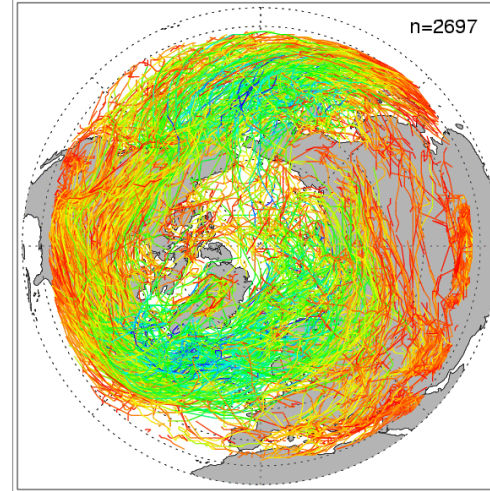


# Extratropical Cyclone Tracks (1995-2001)

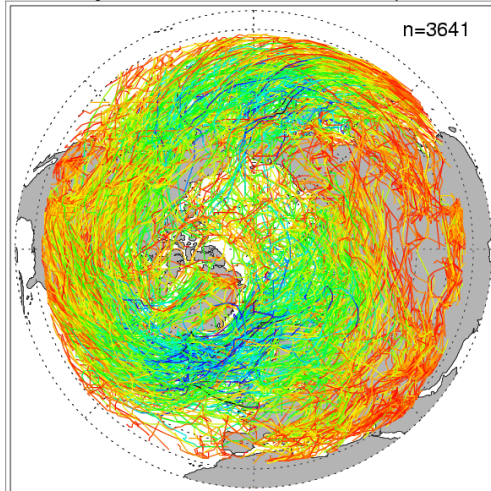
ERA-40 Cyclones DJFM 1995-2000 (T159L60)



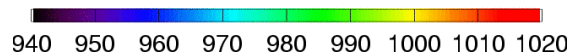
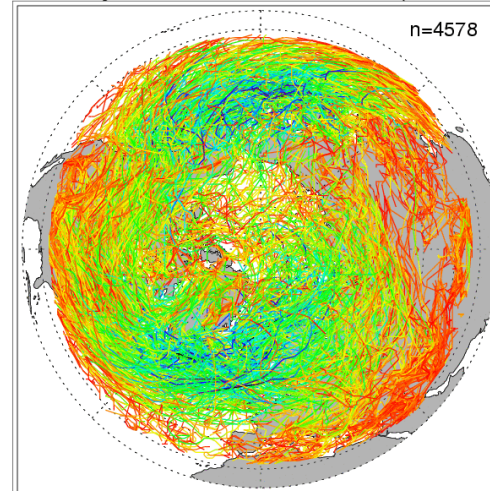
Model Cyclones DJFM 1995-2000 (T95L60)



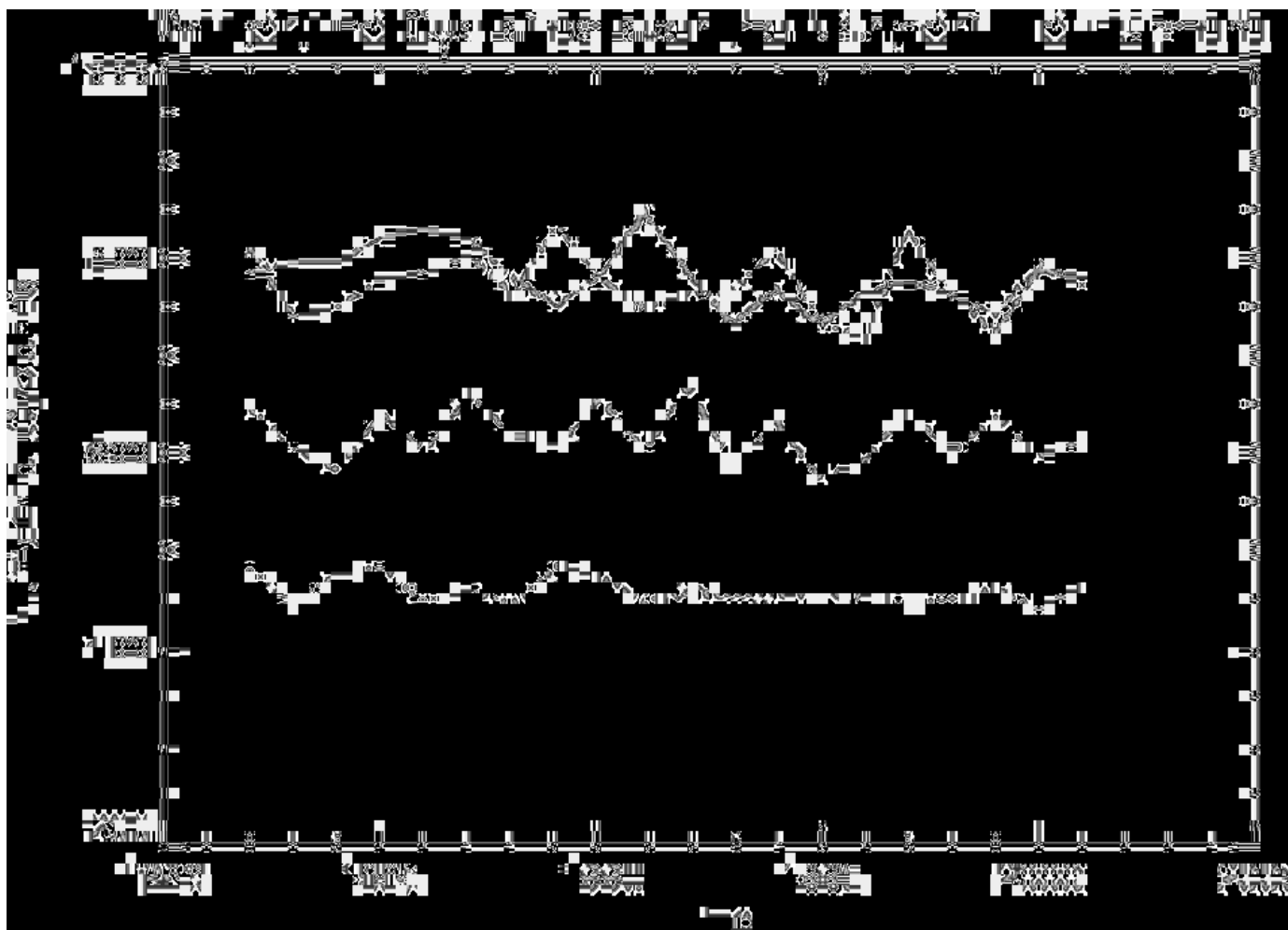
Model Cyclones DJFM 1995-2000 (T159L60)



Model Cyclones DJFM 1995-2000 (T255L40)

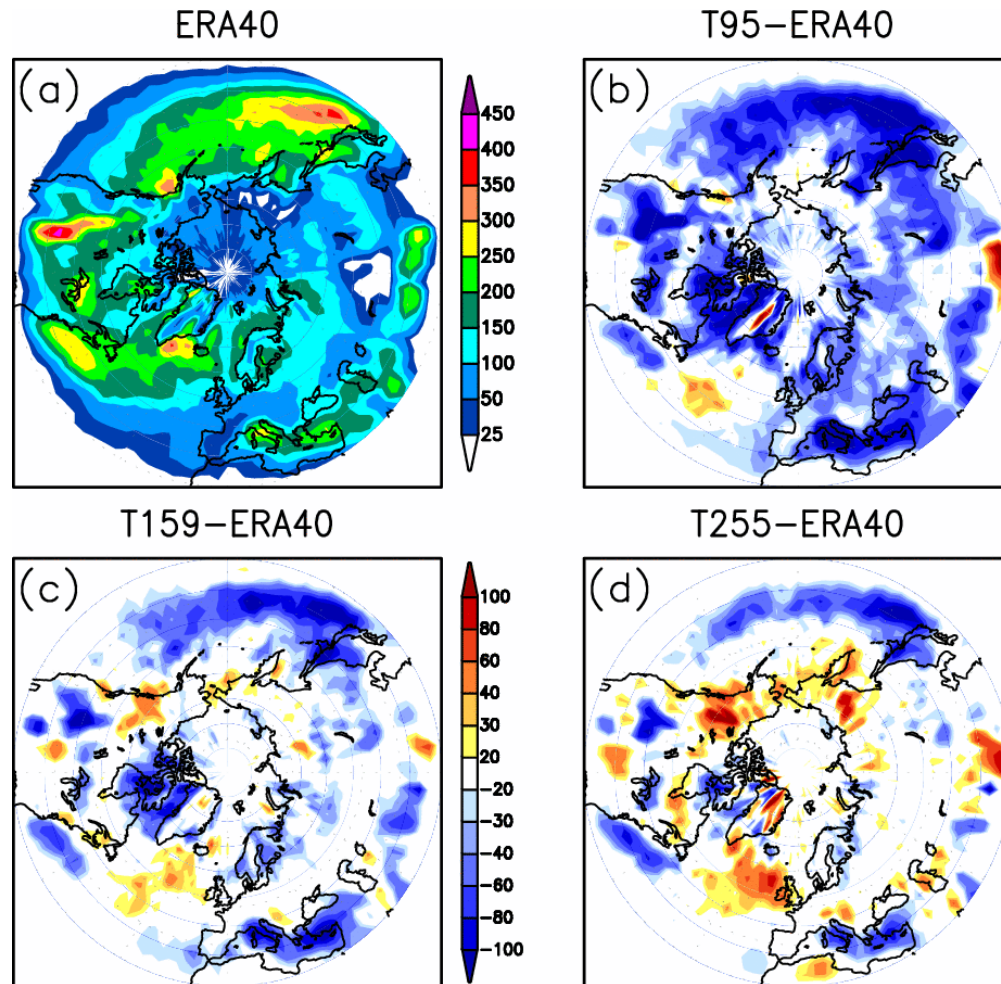


# Number of Northern Hemisphere Cyclones





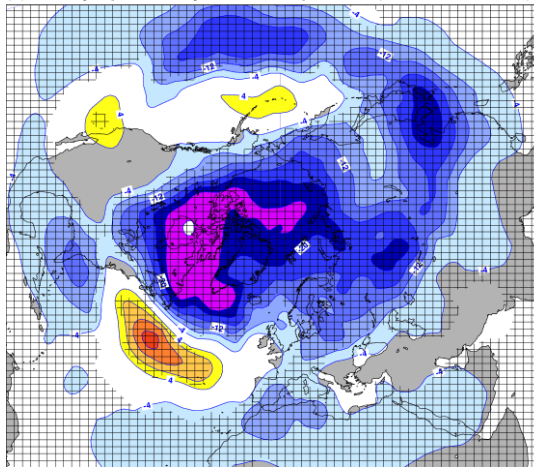
# Number of Cyclones DJFM 1982-2001



# Synoptic Activity Bias II

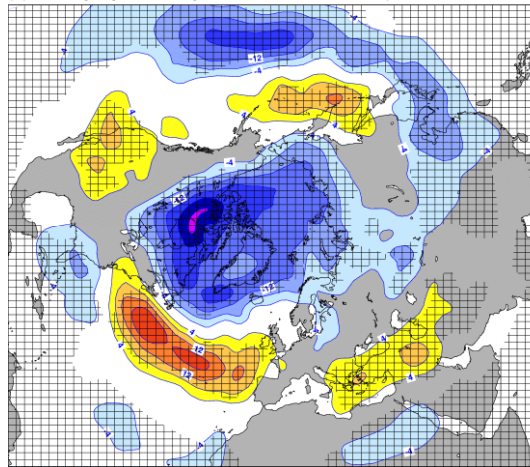
## T95

(b) Z500 Synoptic Activity Difference elpi-ERA40 (Dec-Mar 1982-2001)



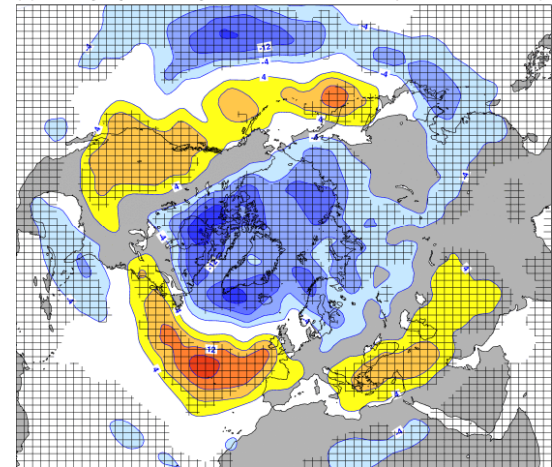
## T159

(b) Z500 Synoptic Activity Difference em3i-ERA40 (Dec-Mar 1982-2001)



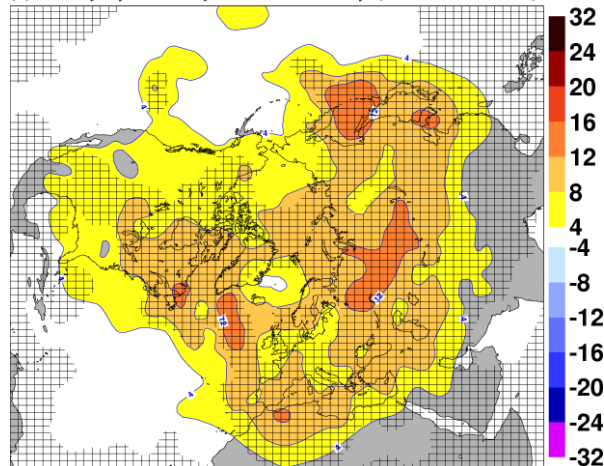
## T255

(b) Z500 Synoptic Activity Difference em3s-ERA40 (Dec-Mar 1982-2001)



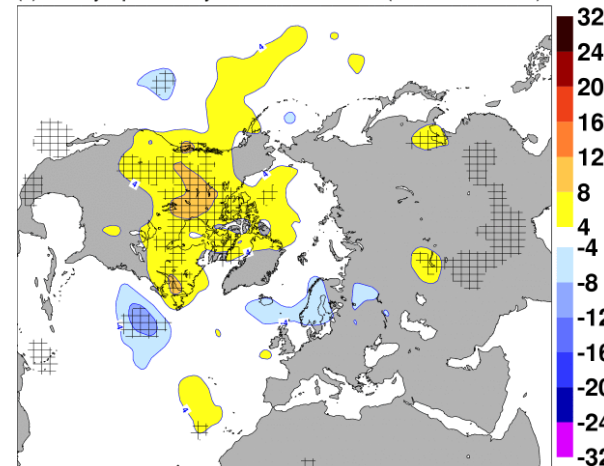
## T159-T95

(b) Z500 Synoptic Activity Difference em3i-elpi (Dec-Mar 1982-2001)



## T255-T159

(b) Z500 Synoptic Activity Difference em3s-em3i (Dec-Mar 1982-2001)



# Conclusions (1)

## Main systematic errors:

- Atmospheric circulation over the North Pacific
- Synoptic activity
- Euro-Atlantic blocking
- Clouds
  
- Temperature in the stratosphere
- Specific humidity in the tropics
- KE of TE over the Northern Hemisphere
- Madden-and-Julian Oscillation

## Conclusions (2)

Did we improve in terms of systematic errors?

There is no straightforward answer. It depends on

- the parameter/phenomenon,
- region,
- vertical level,
- season, and
- the forecast range being considered.

## Conclusions (3)

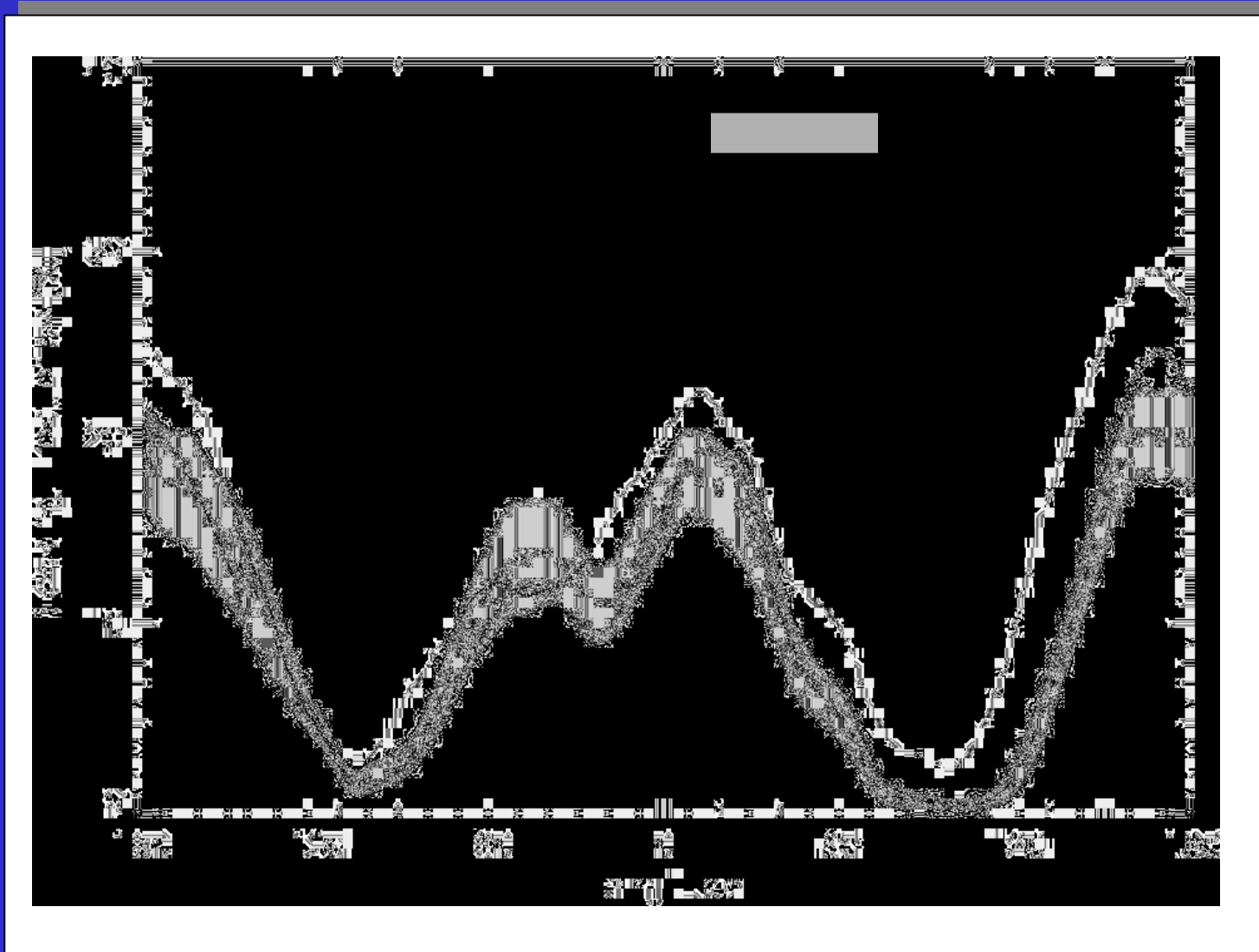
**In general, though:**

- **Improvements for most parameters, particularly in the short-range and near medium-range.**
- **Neutral for some parameters/phenomena.**
- **Only a few deteriorations.**

# References

- Jung, T. and A.M. Tompkins, 2003: Systematic Errors in the ECMWF Forecasting System. ECMWF Technical Memorandum 422.  
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# Impact of Stochastic Physics on Blocking (Dec-Mar 1962-2001)





# Number of Cases of Cyclo-Genesis DJFM 1982-2001

