



EGU22-220

INTERMODEL COMPARISON OF SHORT TO MEDIUM RANGE PRECIPITATION FORECAST OVER THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT

Authored by:



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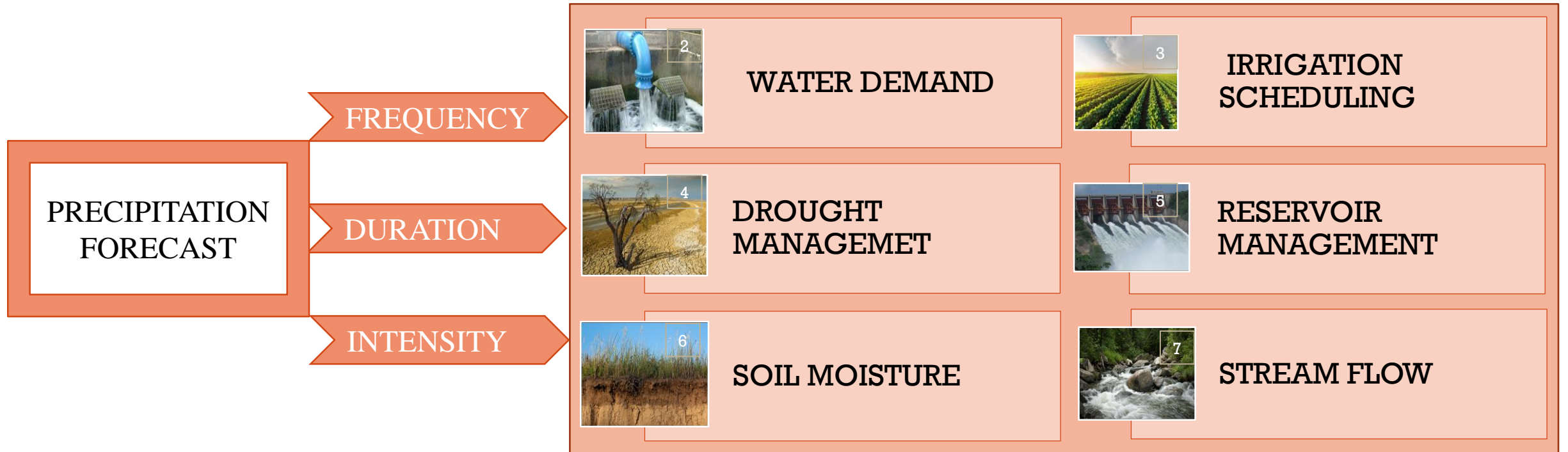
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INTRODUCTION

- Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models provides precipitation forecast for the near future.

- Need for Precipitation forecast:



■ WHY NWP INTERMODEL COMPARISON ??

- ❑ Precipitation forecast is such a valuable information !!
- ❑ But various Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models !!
- ❑ Need for spatio-temporal assessment to find the better performing models !!

■ OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To quantify the performance of short to medium range (1 to 7days) NWP models precipitation forecast over the Indian subcontinent.
- ❑ Intercompare precipitation forecast information from four different NWP models.
- ❑ Season and basin wise analysis of precipitation forecast information over the Indian subcontinent.

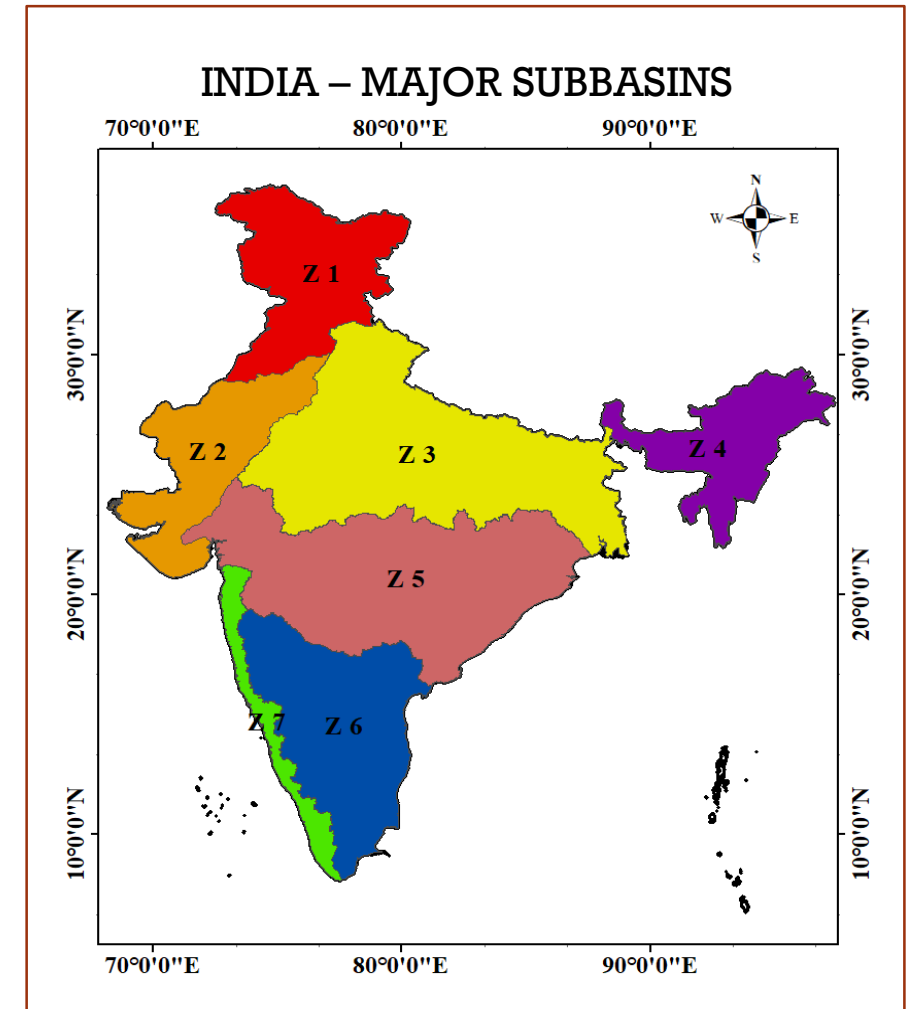
STUDY AREA

■ Subbasin: (CWC classification)

Basins	Code
Northern basin	Z 1
Northwestern basin	Z 2
Indo Gangetic plain	Z 3
Northeastern basin	Z 4
Central basin	Z 5
Southern basin	Z 6
Western Ghats	Z 7

■ Seasons: (IMD classification)

Seasons	Months
Monsoon [S1]	June - September
Non monsoon [S2]	January - May & October -December



DATA USED

Data used in the study

Verification/ Observation Data

India Meteorological Department	IMD
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Forecast Data

Climate Forecast System version 2	CFSv2
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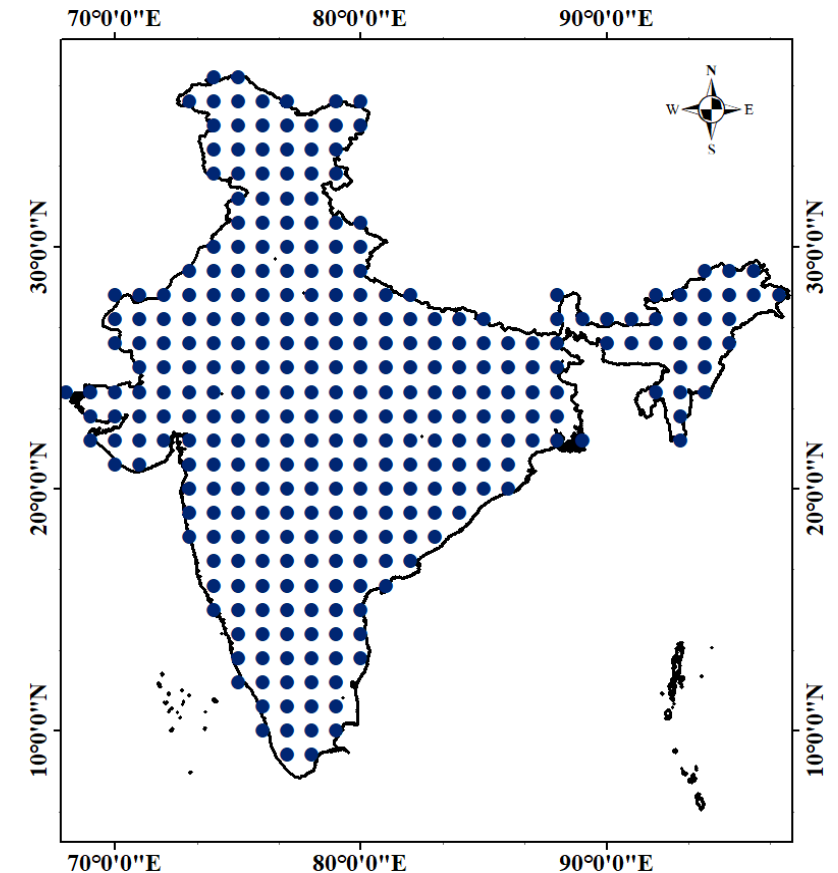
European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts	ECMWF
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Global Ensemble Forecast System	GEFS
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Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (CFST126, CFST382, GFST126, GFST382)	IITM
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- Spatial resolution: $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$; Temporal resolution: 2003 - 2018;
- Lead days: 1 to 7 lead days (short to medium range)

INDIA – GRID POINTS OF DATA USED



PRECIPITATION INDEX

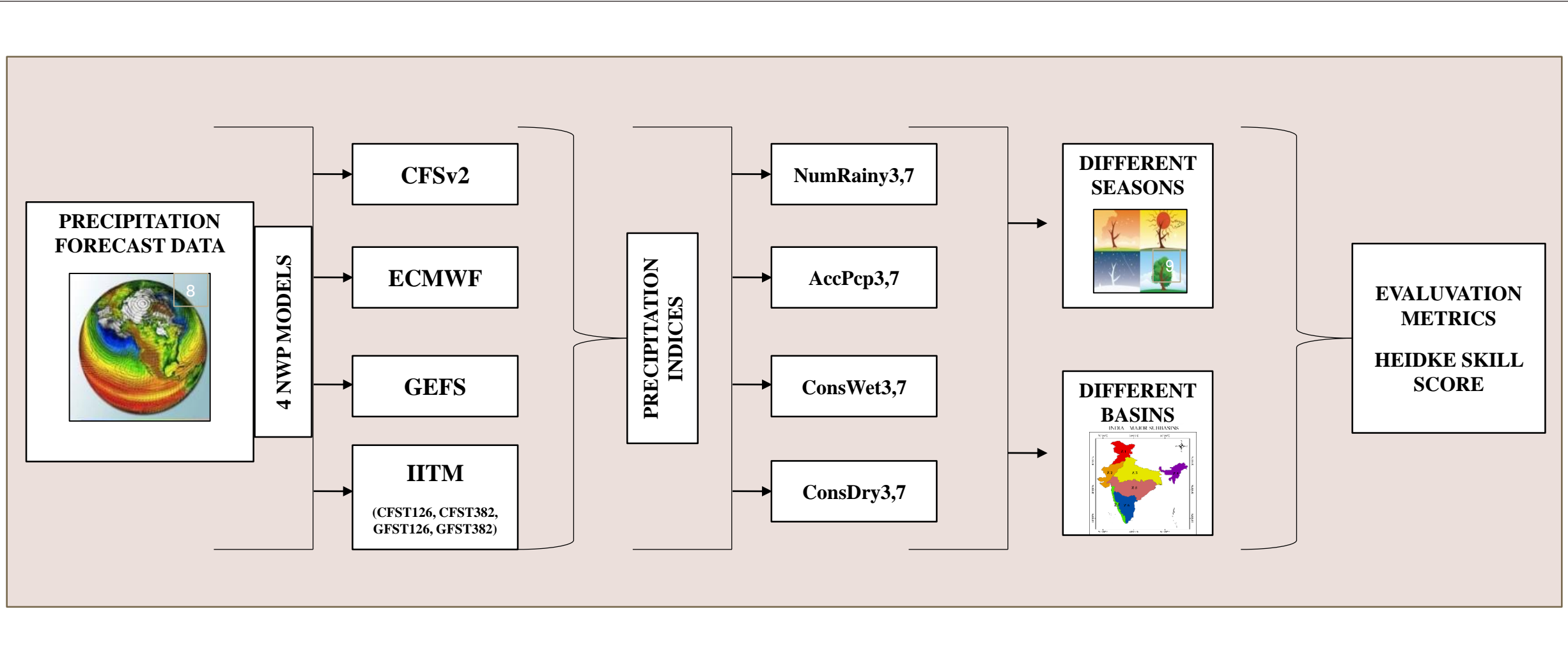
- Indices used to assess the models:

Precipitation Index	Description of Index	Abbreviation used
Number of Rainy Days	number of days $P_{cp} > 1\text{mm}$ in three lead days	NumRainy3
	number of days $P_{cp} > 1\text{mm}$ in seven lead days	NumRainy7
Accumulated Precipitation	accumulated P_{cp} for three leads $> 1\text{mm}$	AccPcp3
	accumulated P_{cp} for seven leads $> 1\text{mm}$	AccPcp7
Consecutive Wet Days	$P_{cp} > 1\text{mm}$ for consecutive three days	ConsWet3
	$P_{cp} > 1\text{mm}$ for consecutive seven days	ConsWet7
Consecutive Dry Days	$P_{cp} < 1\text{mm}$ for consecutive three days	ConsDry3
	$P_{cp} < 1\text{mm}$ for consecutive seven days	ConsDry7

- Evaluation Metrics: “Heidke Skill Score (HSS)”

- Range: $-\infty$ to 1; Perfect Score : 1

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

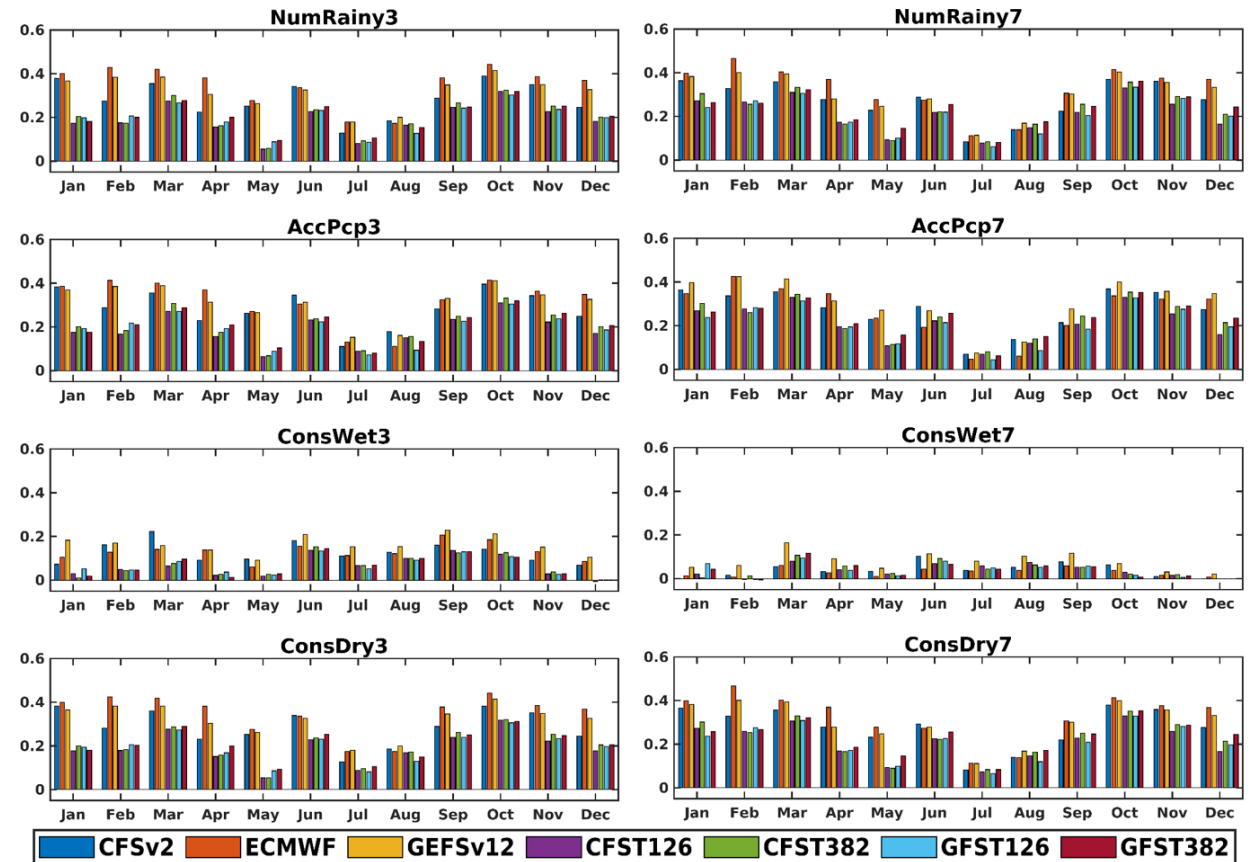


RESULTS

Models - monthly analysis:

- The GEFSv12, CFSv2, ECMWF forecasts precipitation correctly.
- Satisfactory performance of models for number of rainy days and accumulated precipitation.
- Model's performance good for consecutive dry days than wet days.

Domain averaged Monthly HSS skill score over the Indian region for different precipitation indices and models.

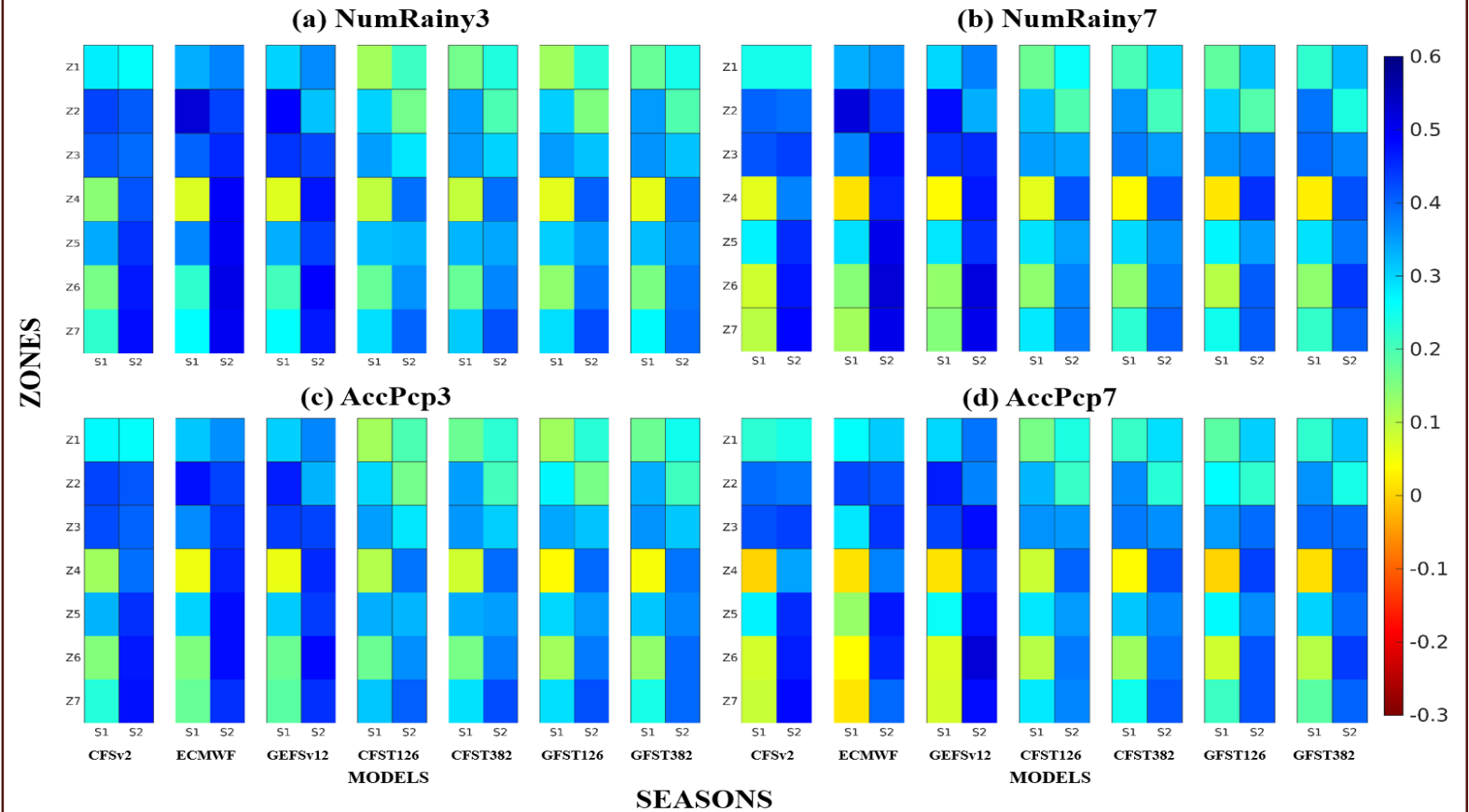


RESULTS

Models -seasonal & basin analysis:

➤ Models showed better a performance in the non-monsoon season than monsoon.

HSS skill score of different precipitation indices ,
for different models, seasons (S1 – monsoon, S2 – non-monsoon) and subbasins

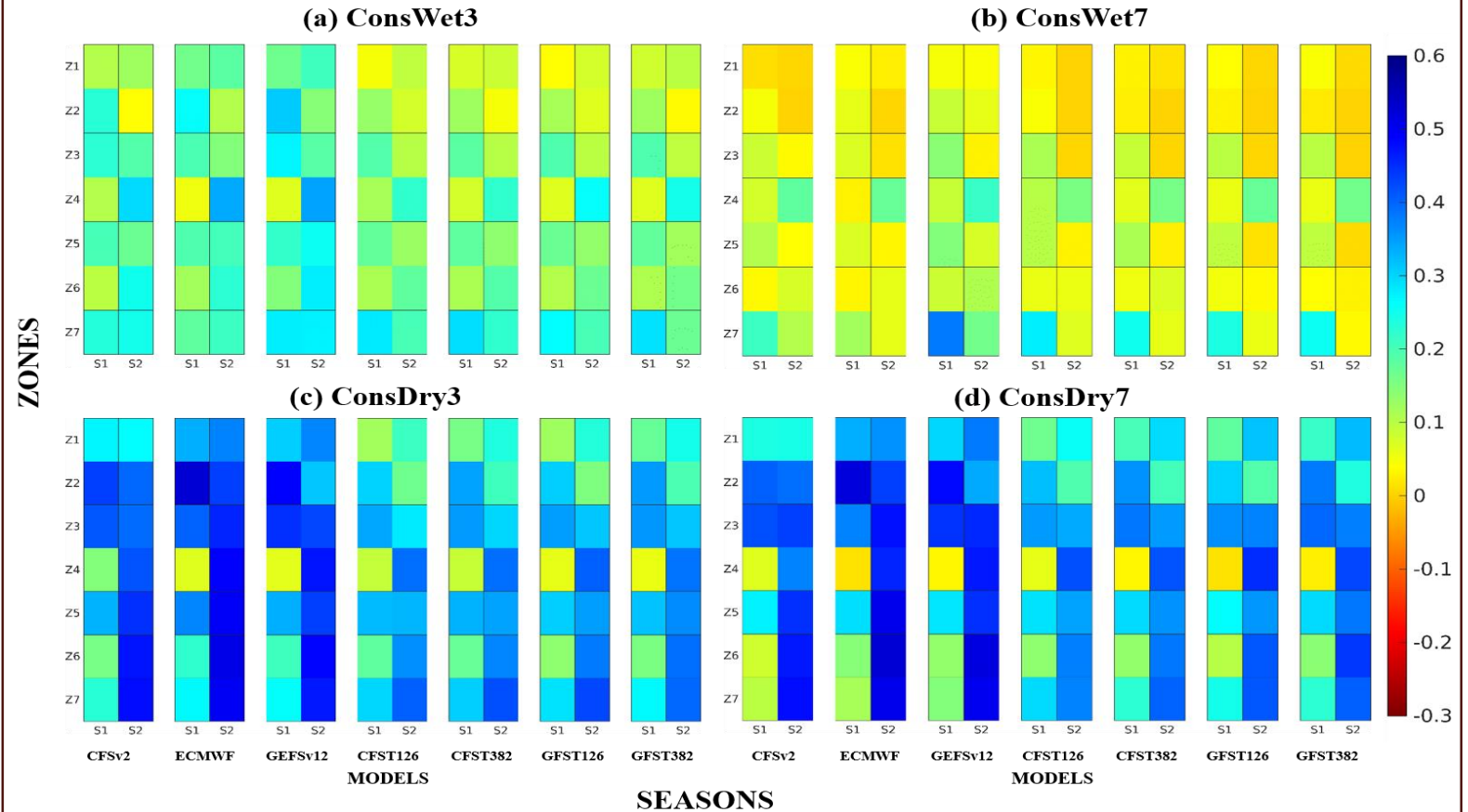


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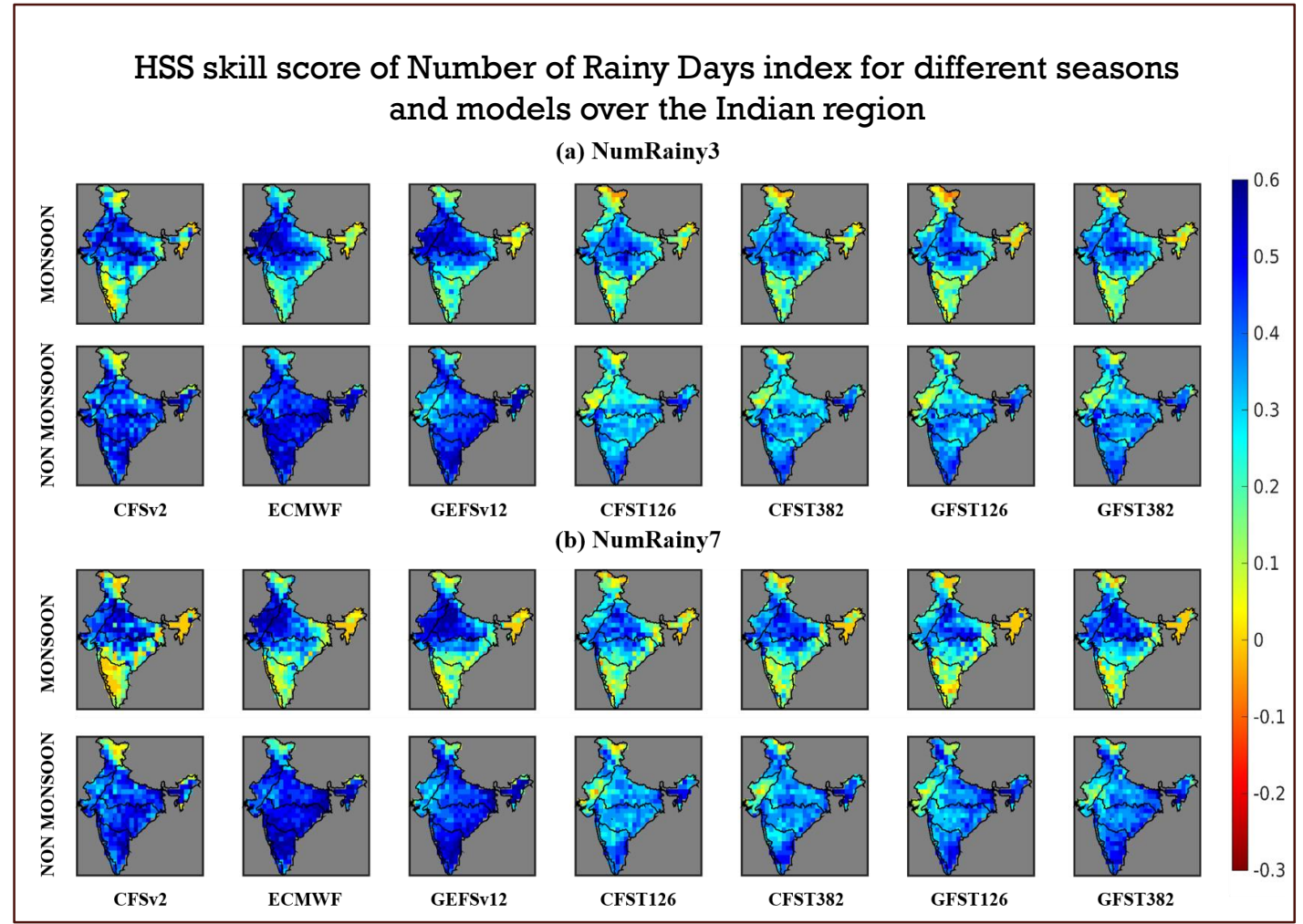


RESULTS

Models spatial representation

- season and basin analysis:

➤ The evaluation of models and indices spatially over different basins in India showed that the performance was good in the central region (i.e., Narmada and Tapti basin).



CONCLUSION

- The **GEFSv12, CFSv2, ECMWF** forecasts precipitation correctly in comparison to IITM datasets.
- No significant changes in forecast seen for different model and versions of IITM dataset.
- The assessment of models and indices for monsoon and non-monsoon season showed **better performance in the non-monsoon season**.
- The evaluation of models and indices spatially over different basins in India showed that the **performance was good in the central region** (i.e., Narmada and Tapti basin).
- Models performance was good for the **consecutive dry days** than consecutive wet days.
- Models are able to capture the number of rainy days and accumulated precipitation satisfactorily.

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- Zhang, X., Alexander, L., Hegerl, G.C., Jones, P., Tank, A.K., Peterson, T.C., Trewin, B., Zwiers, F.W., 2011. Indices for monitoring changes in extremes based on daily temperature and precipitation data. WIREs Clim Change 2, 851–870. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.147>

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(Dr. ATUL KUMAR SAHAI, Mr. RAJU MANDAL)
- INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (IMD)
- NOAA
- ECMWF

SOURCE:

1. <https://www.relexsolutions.com/resources/measuring-forecast-accuracy/>
2. <https://steemit.com/watersupply/@samsonike/water-supply-and-its-types>
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9. <https://www.ecmwf.int/en/about/media-centre/focus/2017/fact-sheet-ensemble-weather-forecasting>



THANK YOU ALL

