Radius of reliability: A distance metric for interpreting and verifying spatial probability forecasts



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Introduction



- Wish to warn for high impact events well in advance
- Location and timing often highly uncertain
- Examples:
 - Tropical cyclones
 - Deep low pressure systems
 - Severe thunderstorms
- Ensemble approach



Spatial forecasts of high impact events



High resolution grid-scale probabilities often quite low

 \rightarrow Predict probability of event occurring within radius R



- Higher probabilities can more effectively prompt action
- What should R be?





Ensemble Tropical Rainfall Potential (eTRaP) forecast for 6h rain accumulation











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Interpretation of (uncalibrated) forecast





- 1. Probability of exceeding 50 mm in 6 hours in the individual grid box
- 2. Probability of storm 6 hour rainfall exceeding 50 mm





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Verification of eTRaP 6h PQPFs 16 Atlantic hurricanes 2004-2008





Grid scale reliability



Storm scale reliability





Probability calibration by "reassignment"



Grid scale (uncalibrated)



Grid scale (calibrated)



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Location errors exacerbate under-dispersive behavior of ensemble forecasts



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Strike probability



Cone of uncertainty







Radius of reliability – which curve crosses the diagonal





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Forecast probability <i>P</i>	Radius of reliability ROR (km)
0.1	6
0.2	9
0.3	17
0.4	21
0.5	37
0.6	32
0.7	61
0.8	78
0.9	72

Verification of eTRaP 6h PQPFs for Atlantic hurricanes 2004-2008



Radius of Reliability (ROR)

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Rain threshold	Forecast probability for 6 h accumulation					
	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	
25 mm	2 km	6 km	17 km	31 km	66 km	
50 mm	7 km	17 km	37 km	61 km	71 km	
75 mm	16 km	37 km	75 km			
100 mm	47 km	63 km				





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Possible uses of Radius of Reliability



Interpreting forecasts

- Converts a probabilistic forecast that is over-confident at point scale into a reliable one within a spatial area defined by ROR
- ROR undefined for under-confident forecasts
- Forecast quality metric
 - Reflects forecast uncertainty due to combined errors in location, intensity, spatial structure
 - Spatial precision of probability forecasts
 - Lower ROR \rightarrow better quality, more reliable forecasts

Calibration

Suggests appropriate spatial scale for issuing probabilistic forecasts





Additional thoughts



- Similar to neighborhood verification
 - Point forecasts matched to neighborhood of observations
 - Requires spatially dense observations
- ROR increases for increasing probability increases for rarer events
- What do users want?
 - Survey of eTRaP users (Mike Turk, NESDIS SAB)
 - 13/25 want point-based probability forecasts
 - 12/25 want area-based probability forecasts
 - NESDIS plans to issue eTRaP PQPFs both at point scale and at 40 km scale







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