

"Although it is not yet possible to achieve 100 % accuracy, we will continue to give 100 % in trying."

Shanghai weather bureau, December 2008



Approaches to process- and eventoriented verification of warnings

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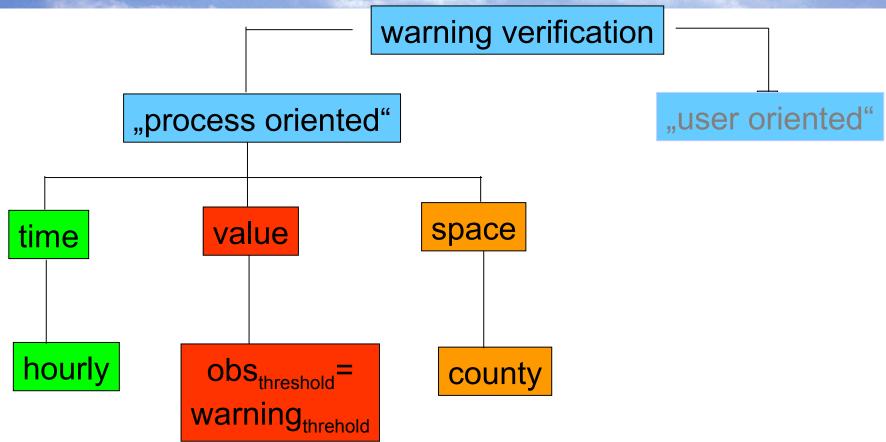
Acknowledgements: T. Kratzsch, R. Kirchner, S. Tremmel, S. Schweigert



Major issue in warning verification:

How do you match warnings and observations?





user: operational control ("single voice")



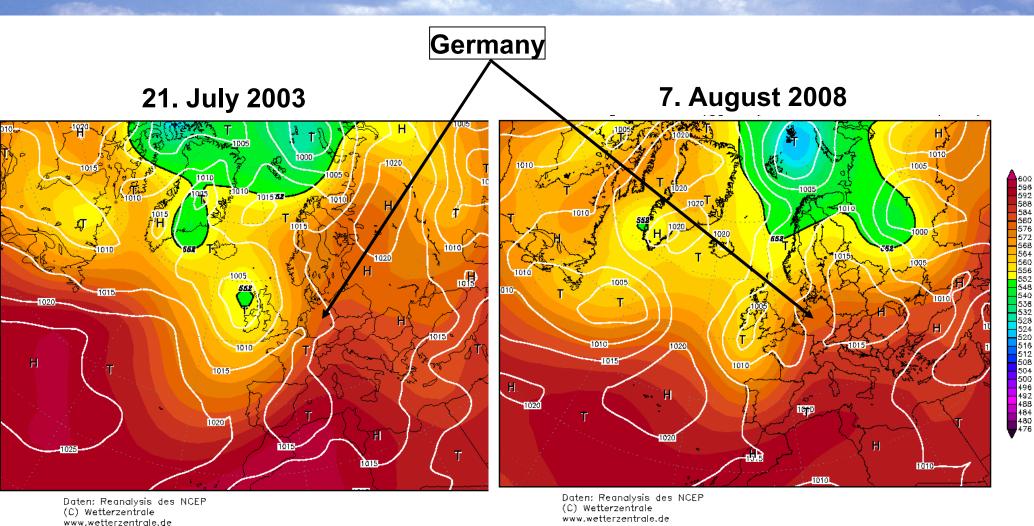
Area wide observations of thunderstorms:

Siemens-BLIDS lightning detection system

Verification:

- hourly
- at county level
- summer 2006





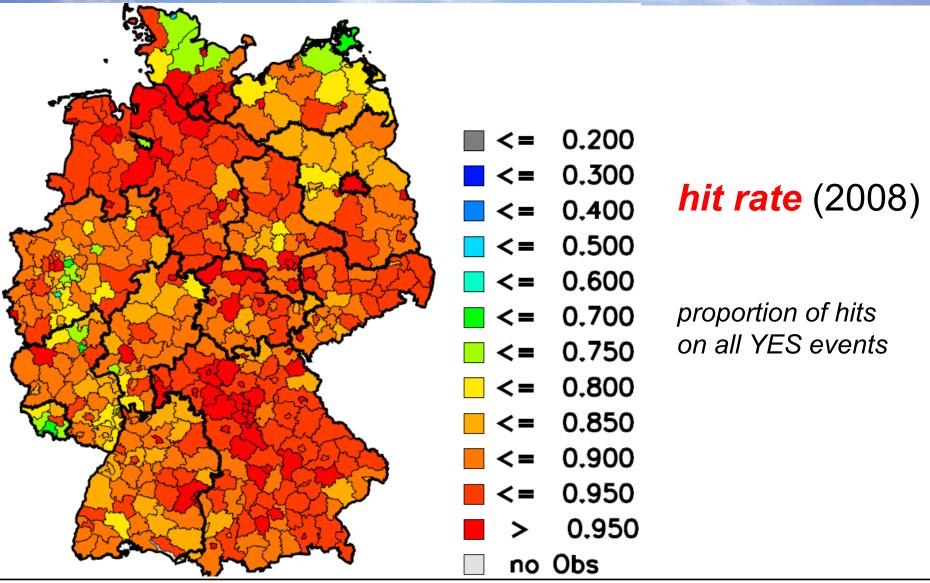
500 hPa geopotential + sea level pressure



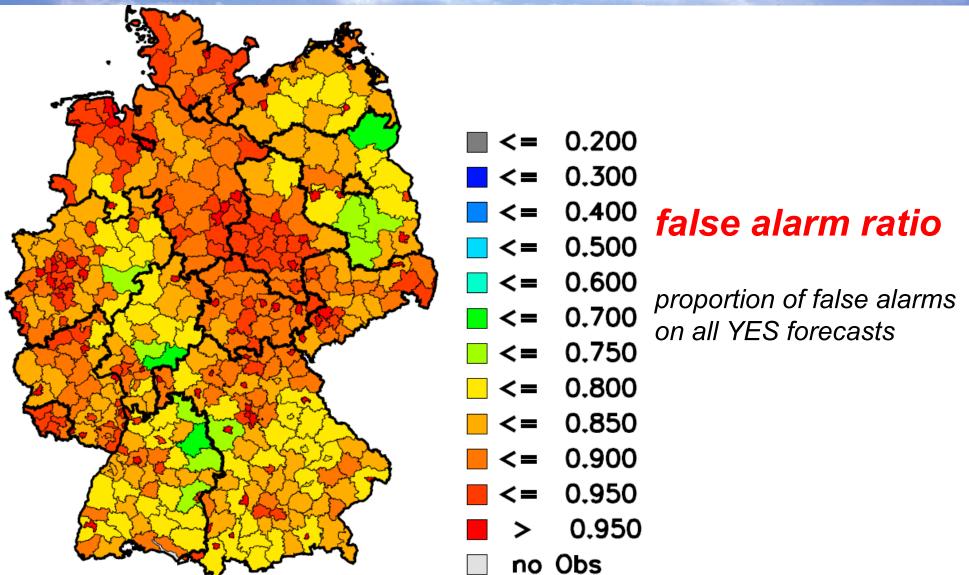
Verification of thunderstorm warnings against lightning observations YES / NO

verification observation warning correct NO NO NO YES moderat hit strong false alarm severe





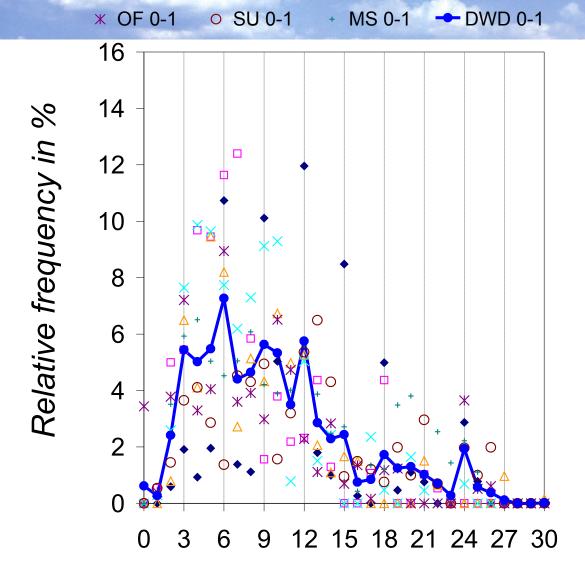




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Deutscher Wetterdienst-1





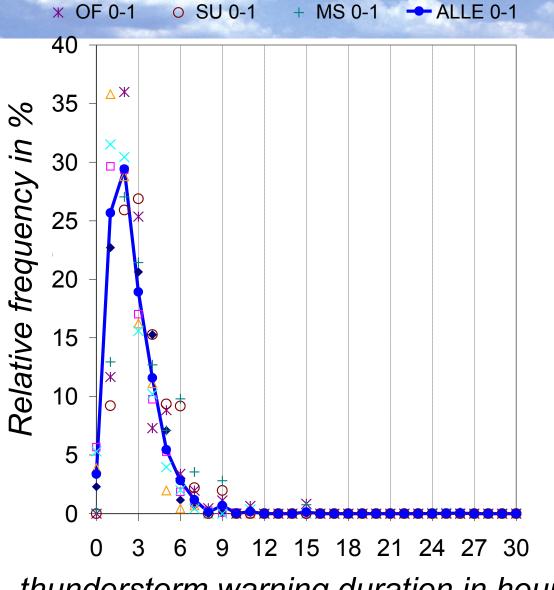
2003

thunderstorm warning duration in hours

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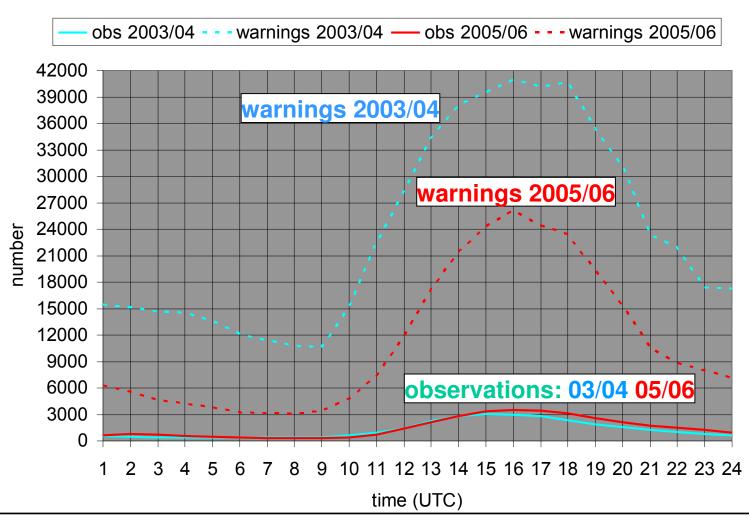


2006

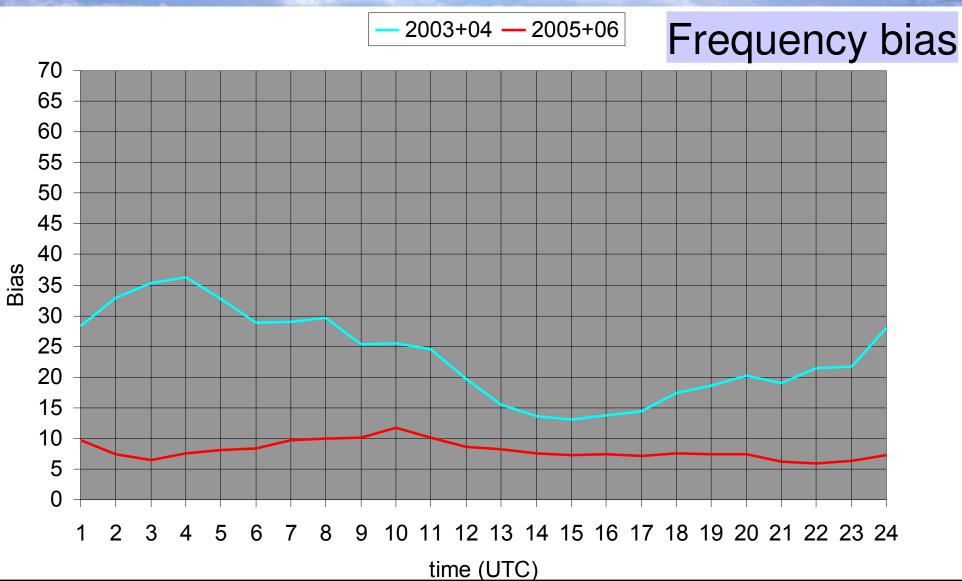
thunderstorm warning duration in hours



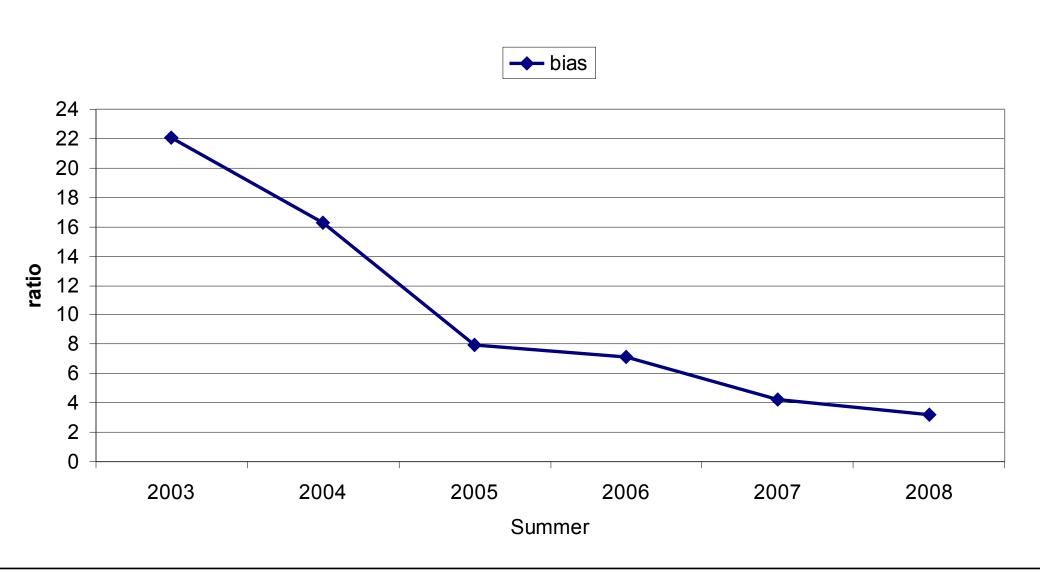
daily cycle of ...



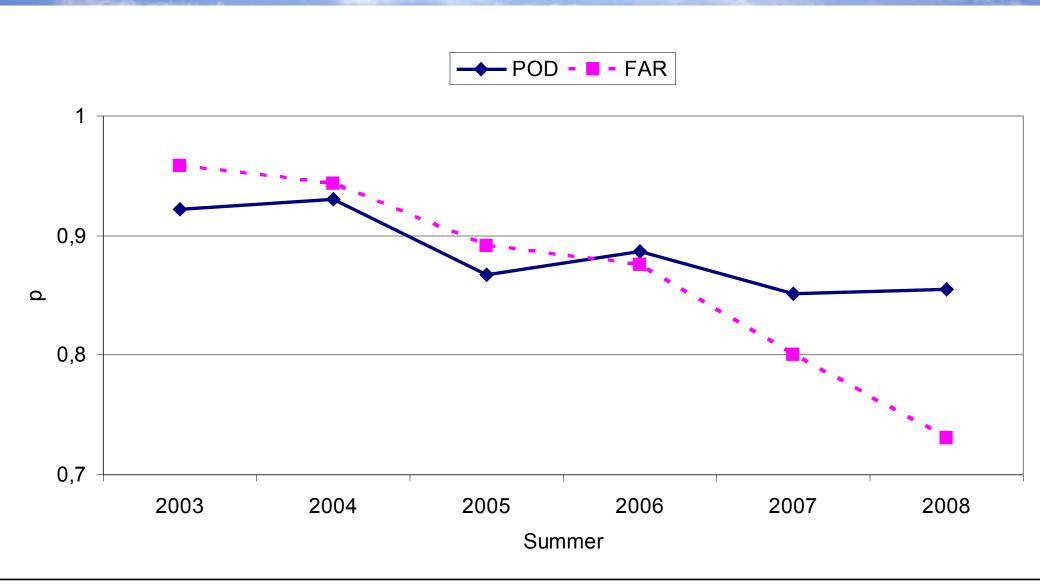














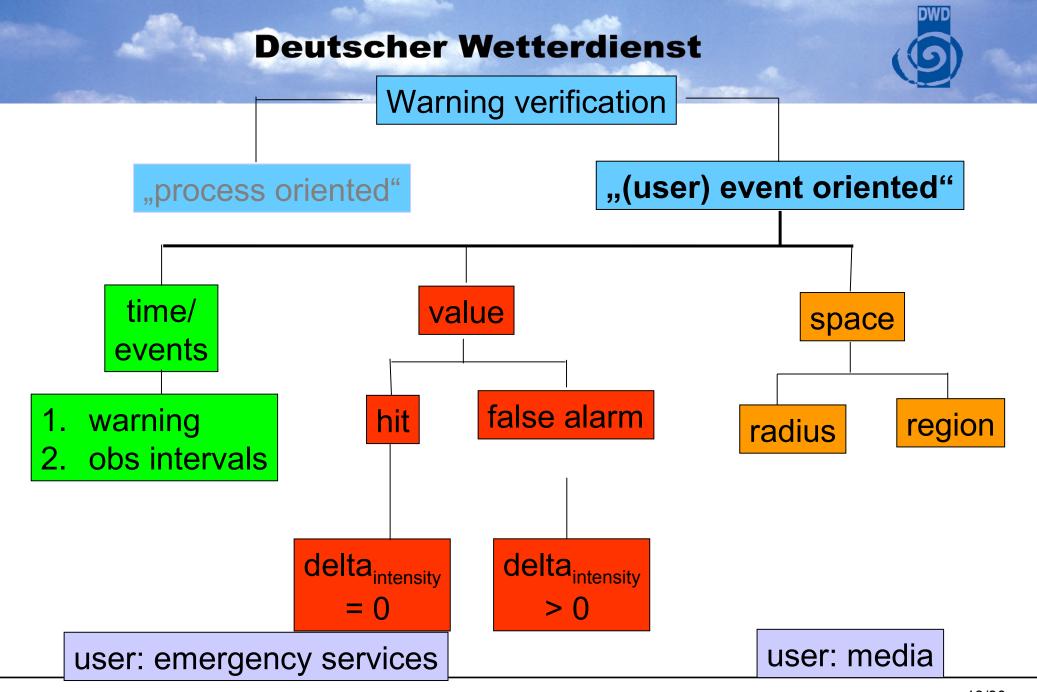
Summary for process oriented verification

- thunderstorm warnings on a small spatial and temporal scale can be skillful
- greatest improvements in the quality have and will come from the reductions in false alarms
- "simple" organisational measures can improve forecasts already substantially



Motivating (user) "event – oriented" warning verification

- Users are not interested in the ups and downs of the weather during a severe event (within certain limits) → event should be verified en bloc.
- An "event" comprises homogenised observations and / or warnings.
- Evaluation of the intensity of a warning should be somewhat tolerant.





Choice of parameters for verification of thunderstorms YES / NO

- 1. Warning YES/NO against lightning measurements
- 2. False alarm:
 - No lightning during warning
 - additionally: at least <u>3</u> consecutive hours without lightning, i.e. considerably too long
- Required lead times for a hit: 0 or 1 hours



hit

								hourly, "process oriented" verification	"event oriented" verification
time	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
observation			1					1 hit	1 hit
warning		1	1	1	1			3 false alarms	
time of issue		X							

miss (too late) hit (still useful)

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 ltime observation waming time of issue

hourly, "process "event oriented" oriented" verification verification

1 miss (or hit) 2 false alarms 1 miss

hit false alarm (too long)

	2 1						
							hourly
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
		1					1 hit
	1 X	1	1	1	1		2 fals
	15	1	15 16 17 1 1	15 16 17 18 1 1 1 1	15 16 17 18 19 1 1 1 1 1	15 16 17 18 19 20 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 1 1 1 1 1 1

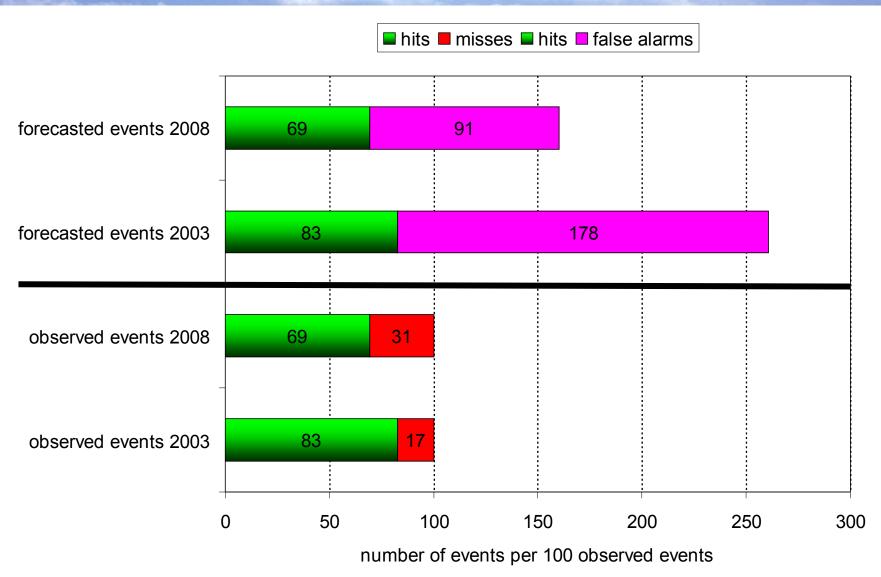
y, "process ted" verification "event oriented" verification

se alarms

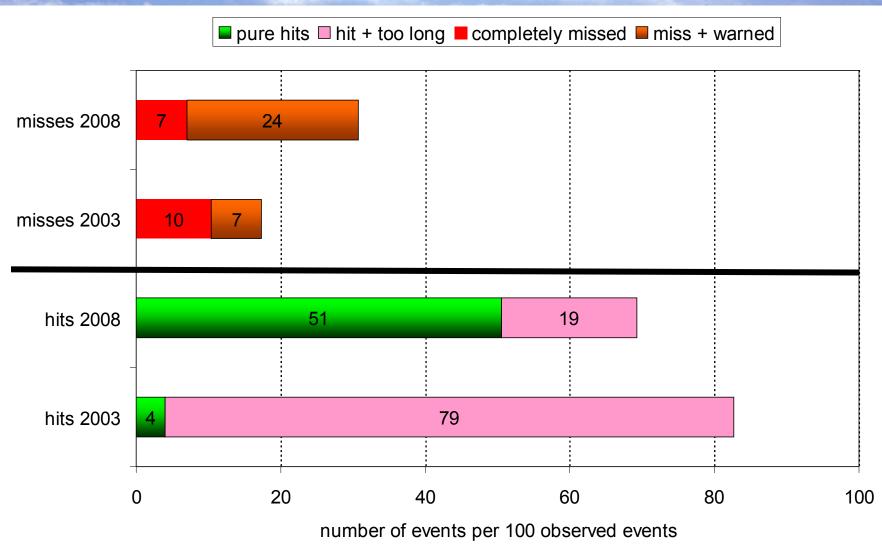
1 hit (including

1 false alarm)

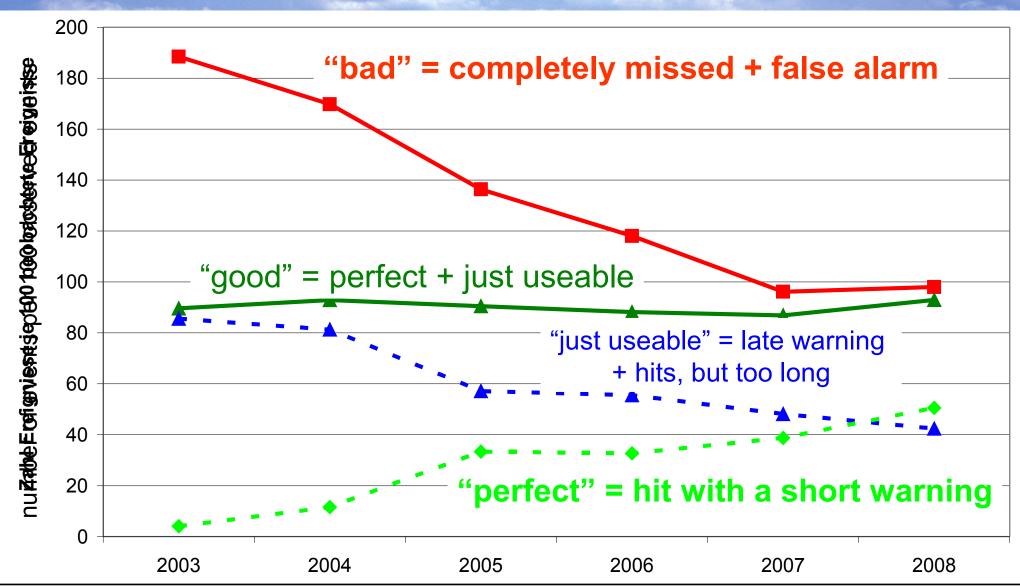












Goeber: Process and event lients through the verified tiperfekt + noch brauchbar

perfekt

noch brauchbar



Summary for event oriented verification

- warnings have become spatially and temporarily detailed
- there have been only few events, which were completely unwarned
- half of the warnings were perfect
- excessive warning has been substantially reduced



Thunderstorms

