

***Heavy-Rainfall QPFs in Taiwan
under the Topographic Control
(臺灣地形控制下之豪大雨預報)***

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4-6 Oct 2016, CWB Conference on Weather Analysis and Forecasting

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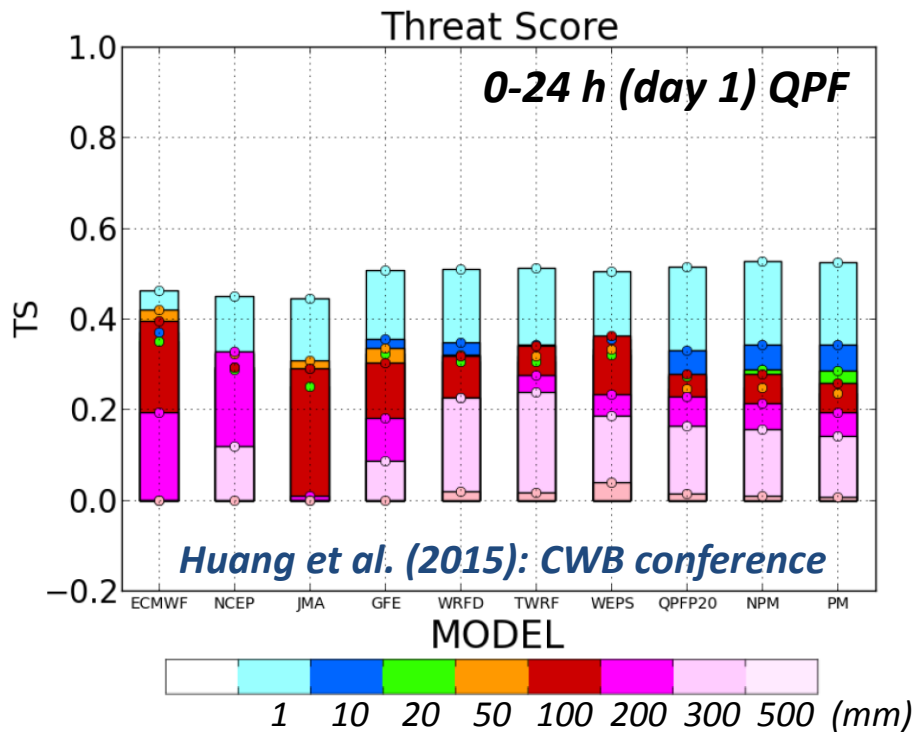
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1. Background Introduction

1.1 Current QPF Skills for Typhoons and Mei-yu Events

□ For the 2014 typhoon season:

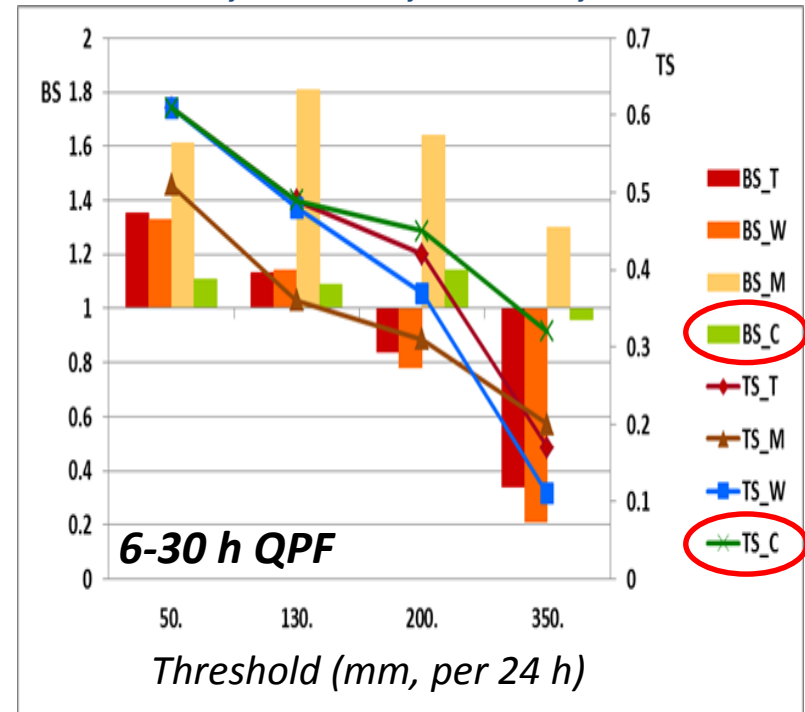
At CWB and major centers



■ TS ~ 0.2 at 300 mm, little skill \geq 500 mm (per 24 h) for day-1 QPFs

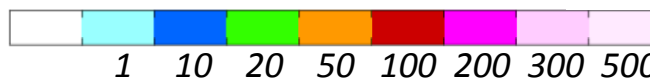
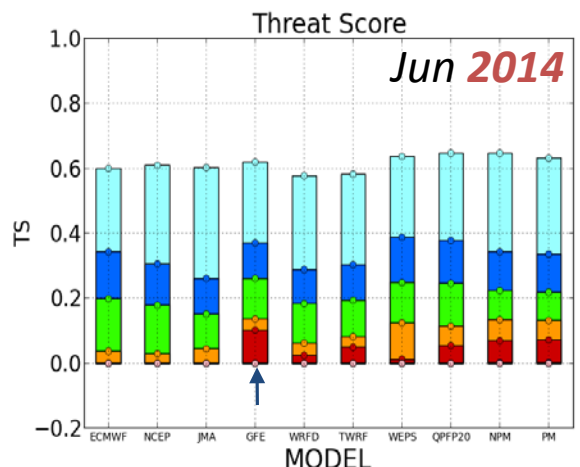
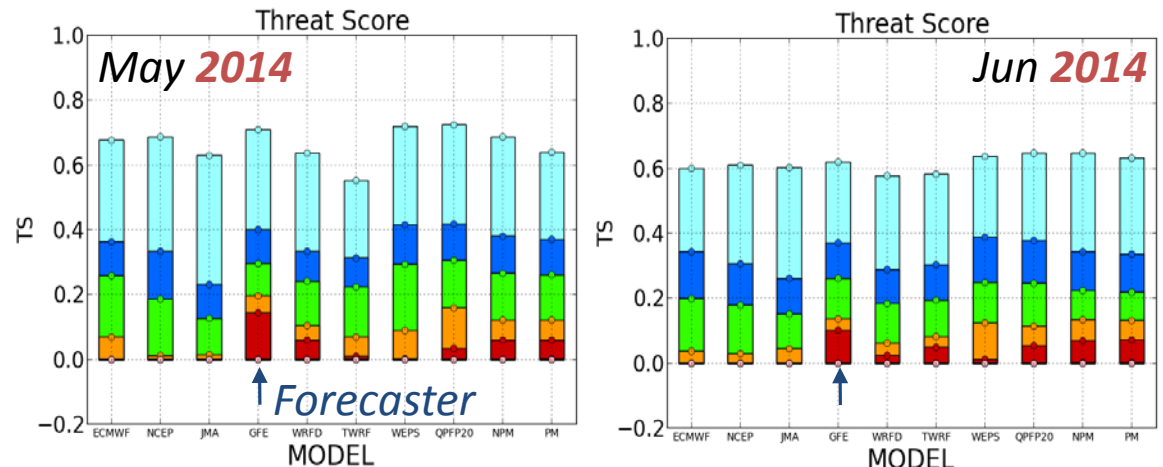
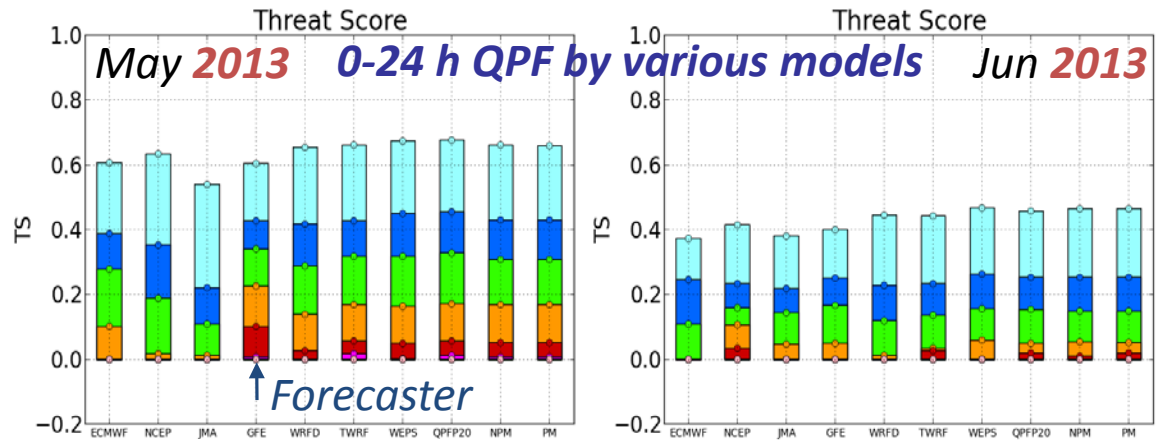
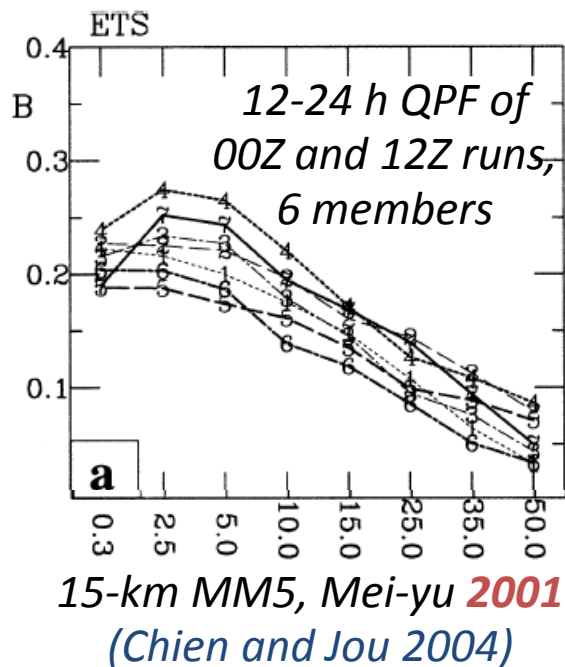
At TTFRI, for two TCs in 2014

TAPEX-26, WRF-20, MM5-2, CReSS-2



Wang et al. (2015): CWB conference

- For past and recent *Mei-yu* seasons:



(CWB verification, courtesy of Dr. KC Liu)

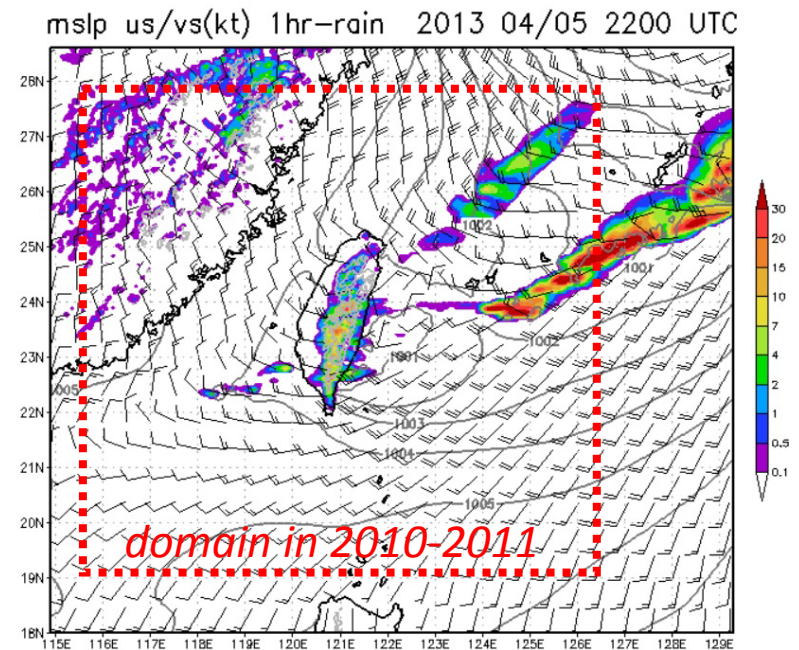
- A decade ago: Some skill in occurrence but *limited skill* above 50 mm
- Recent years: Improvement ≤ 50 mm but *not* above ~ 150 mm
- How can they be improved, in particular, over *heavy-rainfall thresholds* ($\geq 300-350$ mm for typhoons and $\geq 150-200$ mm for mei-yu?)

1.2 Real-time CReSS Forecasts

- Real-time CReSS forecast experiments in Taiwan for Mei-yu season since 2006, for typhoons since 2007, and non-stop for the *entire year* since 2010
- Gradual increases in resolution, forecast length, and domain size
- Using *NCEP GFS* $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ (NTNU/Department of Earth Sciences – CReSS 2.5km Realtime Forecast *analyses/forecasts* as IC/BCs ($0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ since 2013))
- Current forecasts (40L) every 6 h out to 78 h:
 - 5 km (216 x 180)
 - 2.5 km (600 x 480)
- Routinely provided to *TTFRI* of Taiwan as the only cloud-resolving member ($\Delta x = 2.5$ km)
- Real-time (and all past) results available at <http://cressfcst.es.ntnu.edu.tw>

Daily forecast at (Post time):
00 UTC (-> 1730 LST)
06 UTC (-> 2330 LST)
12 UTC (-> 0530 LST)
18 UTC (-> 1130 LST)
[Detail Reference](#)
Initial Time: 2013040512
Field: sfc p/u,v/60min-rain

fcst 1000
FIRST LAST
Prev Next
<< >>
[Stop]
- Speed +
play once

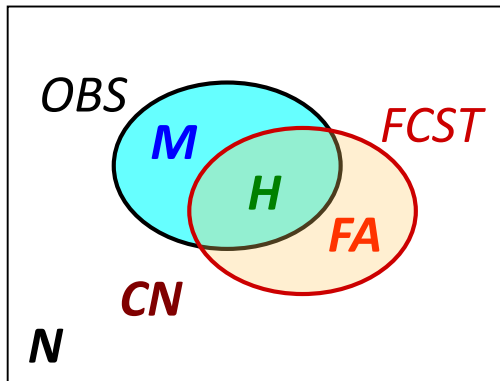


(Current 2.5-km domain: 1500 km x 1200 km)

1.3 Verification of 24-h QPFs (Days 1-3)

□ Commonly-used verification methods for QPFs:

- Both *subjective* (visual) and *objective* verifications
- Widely-used skill scores: *Threat score* (TS), *bias score* (BS), *probability of detection* (POD), *false-alarm rate* (FAR), and *odds ratio* (OR)
- *24-h accumulative rainfall (day 1, 2, 3)*, from forecasts starting at *0000* or *1200 UTC*
- *Rainfall thresholds: 0.05 to 1000 (or 500) mm*
- Evaluated on *rain-gauge* sites (about 450 points) with equal weight

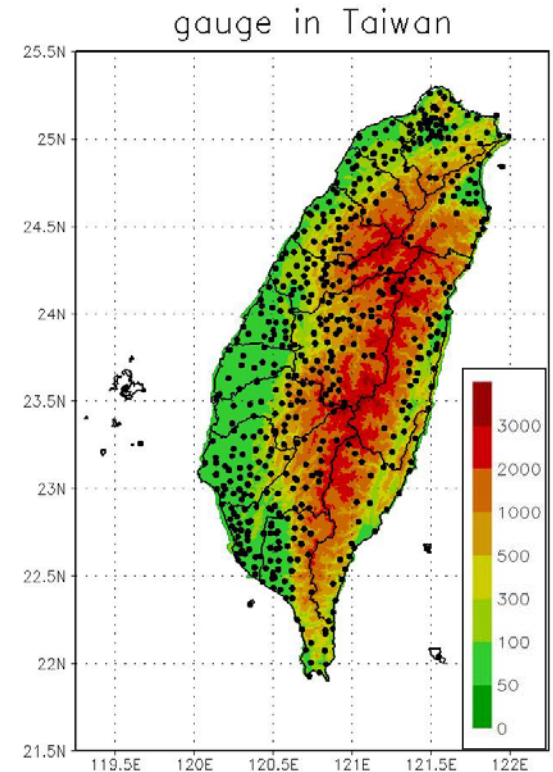


$$TS = H / (M + H + FA)$$

$$BS = (H + FA) / (H + M)$$

$$POD = H / (H + M)$$

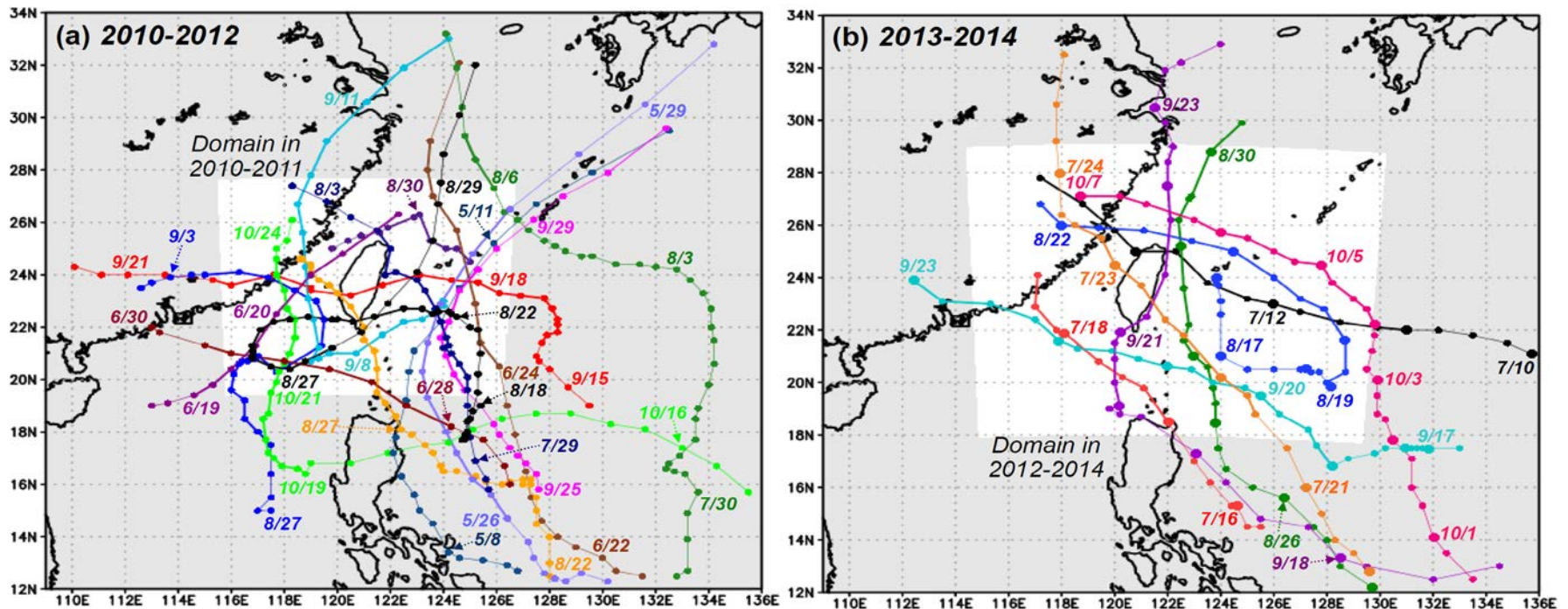
$$FAR = FA / (H + FA)$$



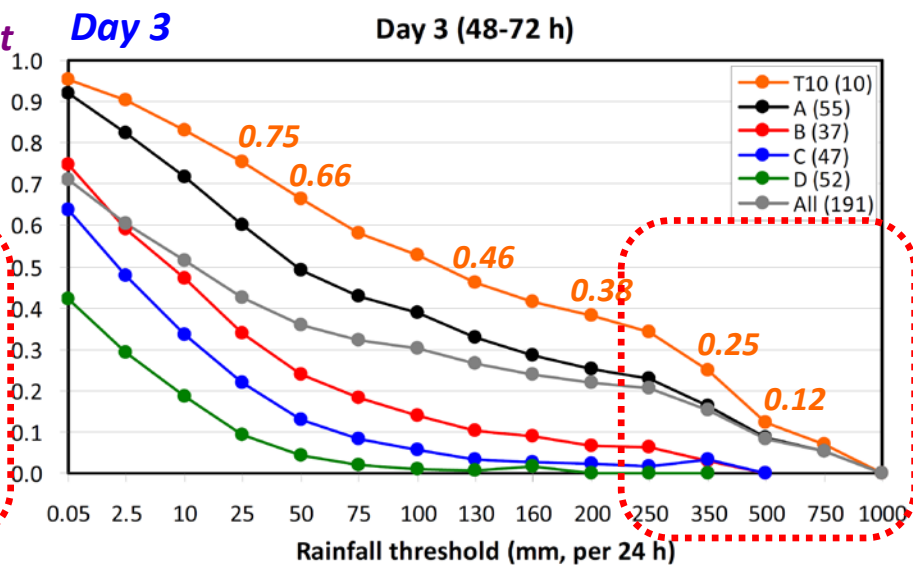
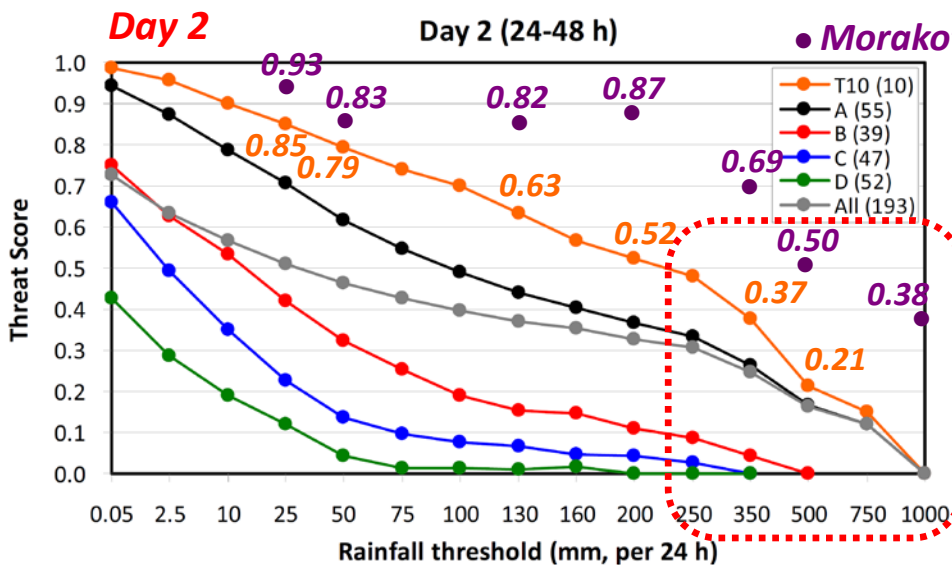
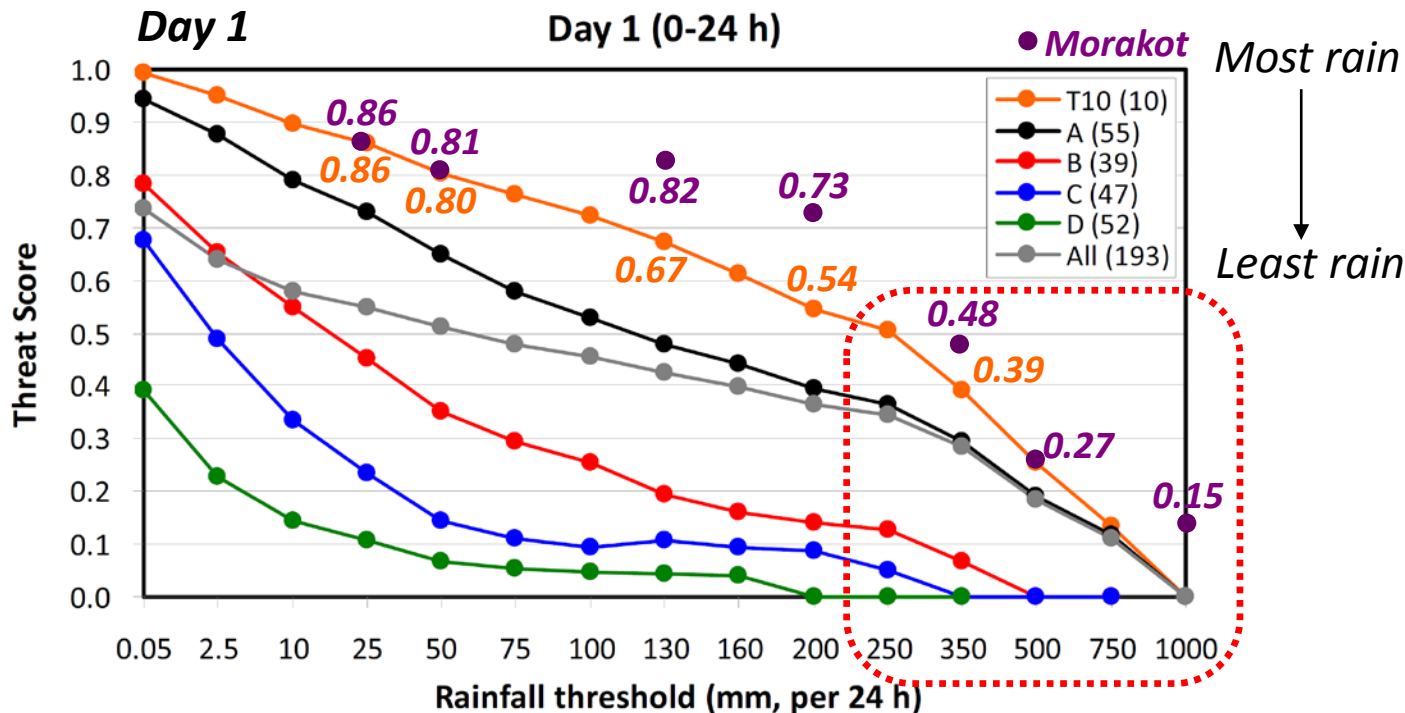
2. Typhoon Results and Examples

2.1 Overall Performance in 2010-2015 (Six Seasons, 29 TCs)

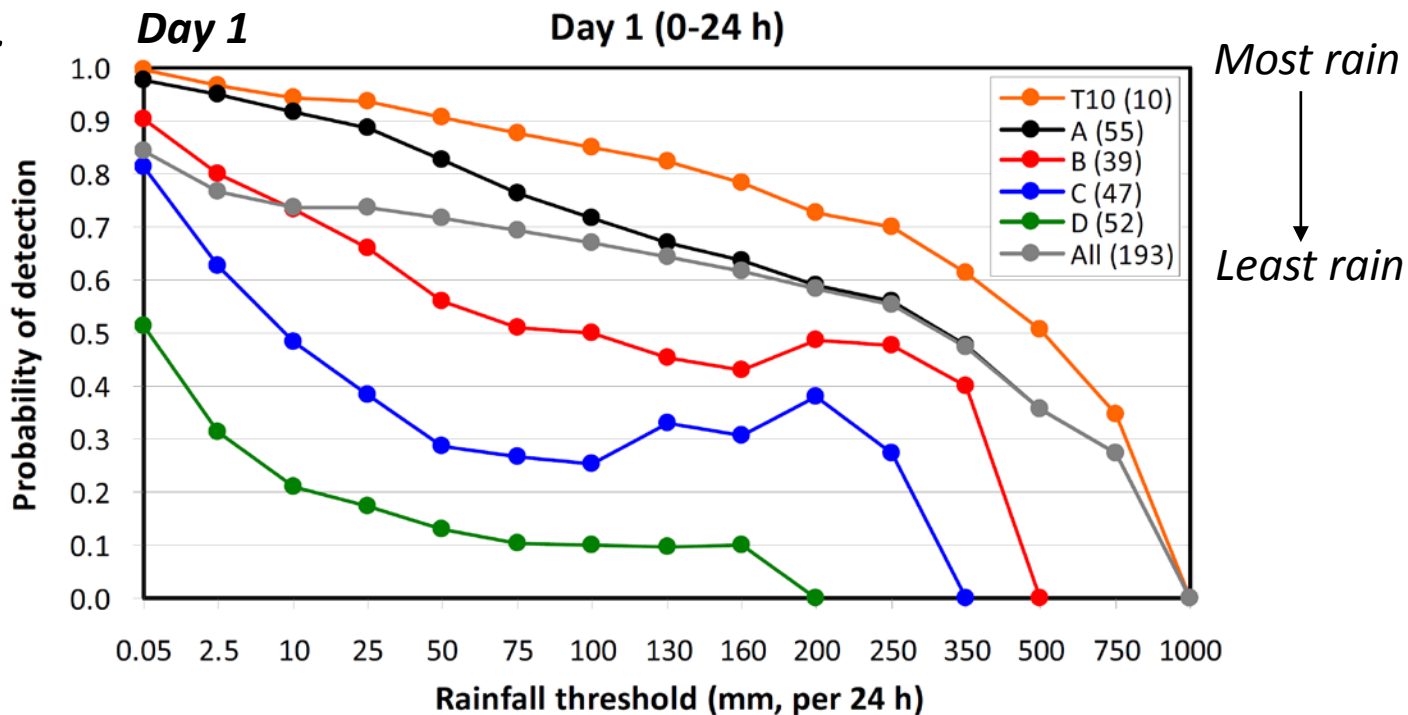
- Classify 193 24-h segments (warning periods) based on *observed rainfall*
 - Groups **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D** from the most to the least overall amount
 - At least 50 sites ($\sim 1/8$) ≥ 100 mm (**A**), 50 mm (**B**), 25 mm (**C**), or not (**D**)
 - **Top 10 cases**: Most-rainy segment from 10 TCs (one from each), a subset of group A (most *hazardous*, roughly *top 5%* of all sample)



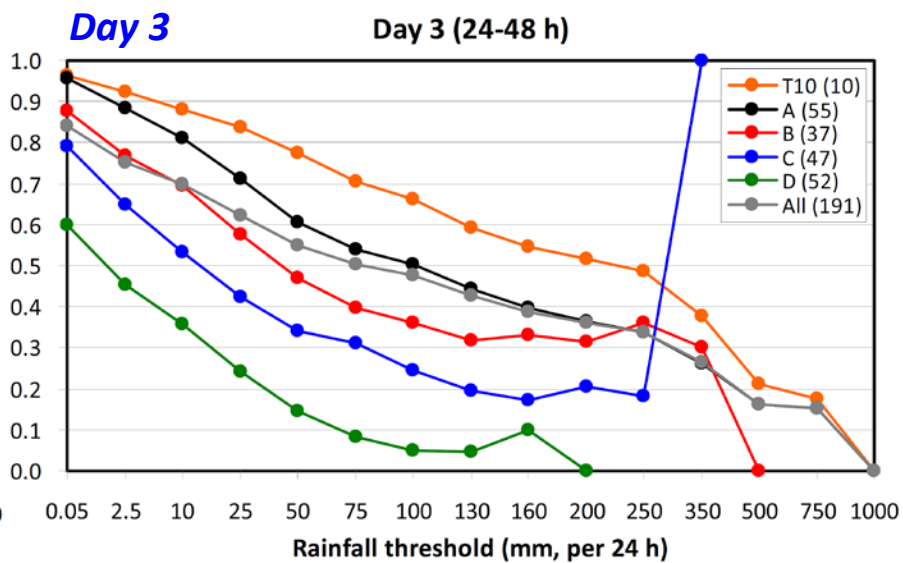
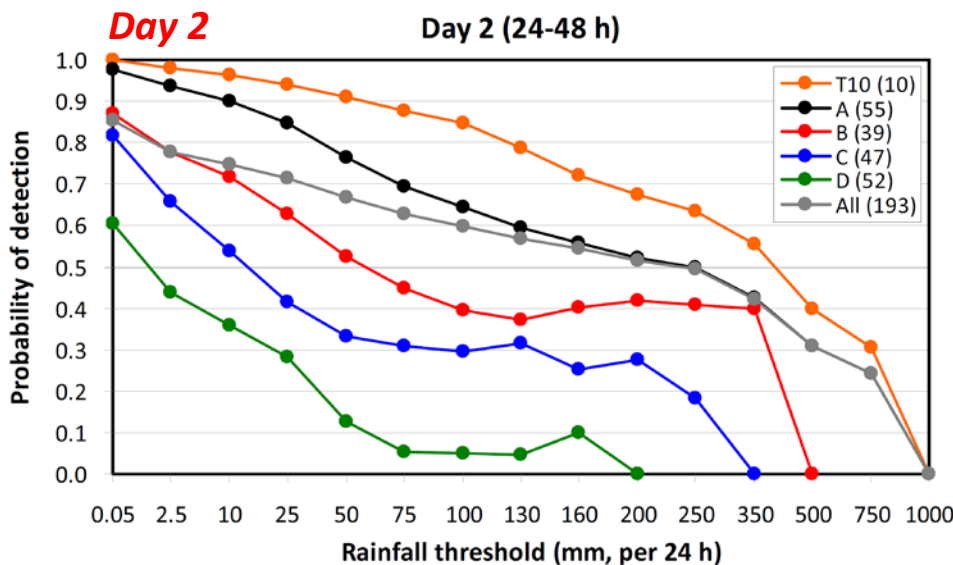
□ TS:



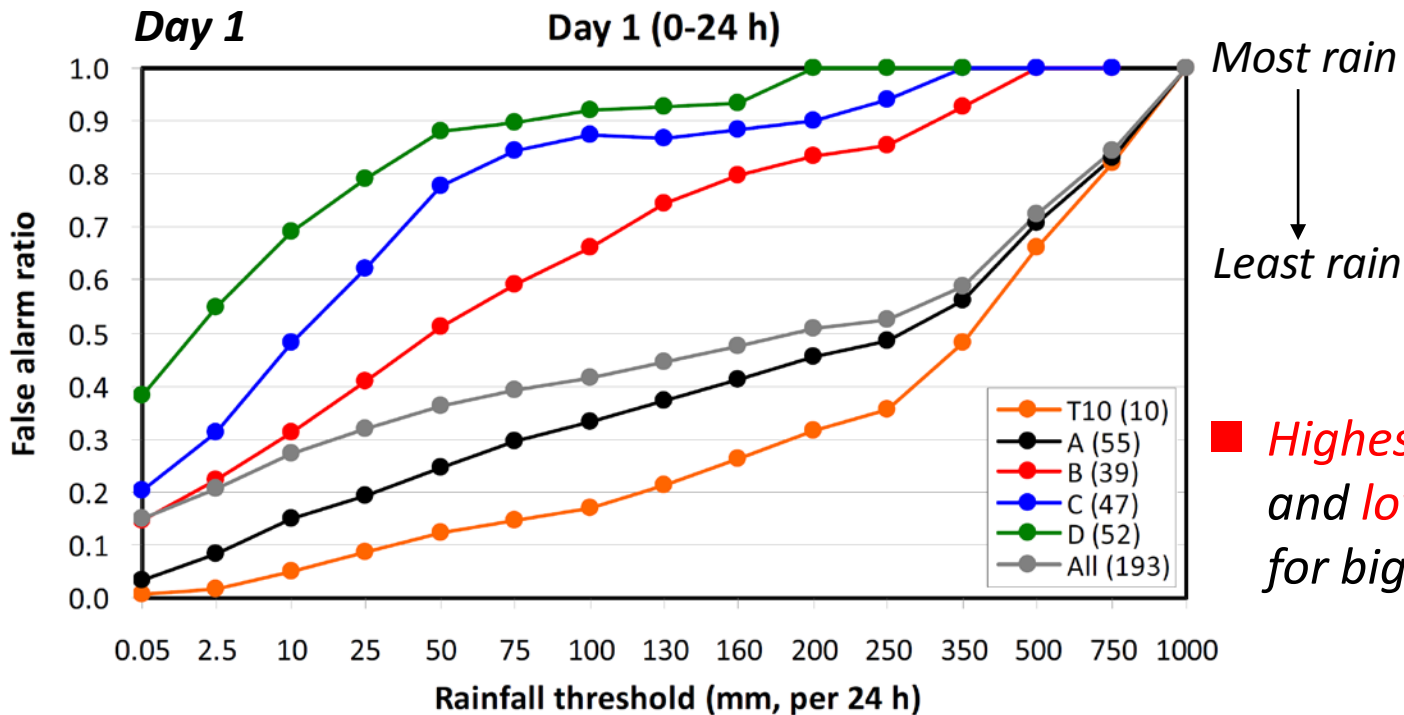
□ *POD*:



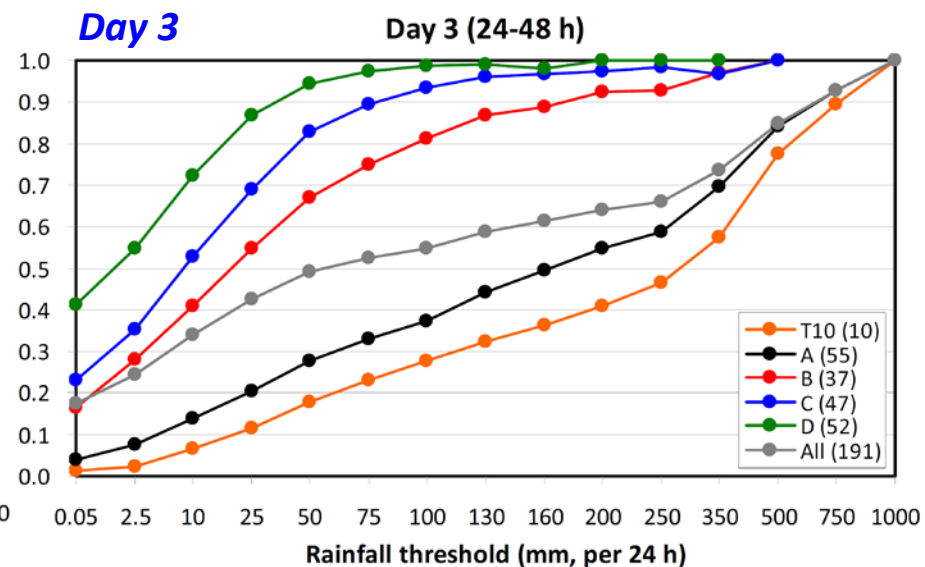
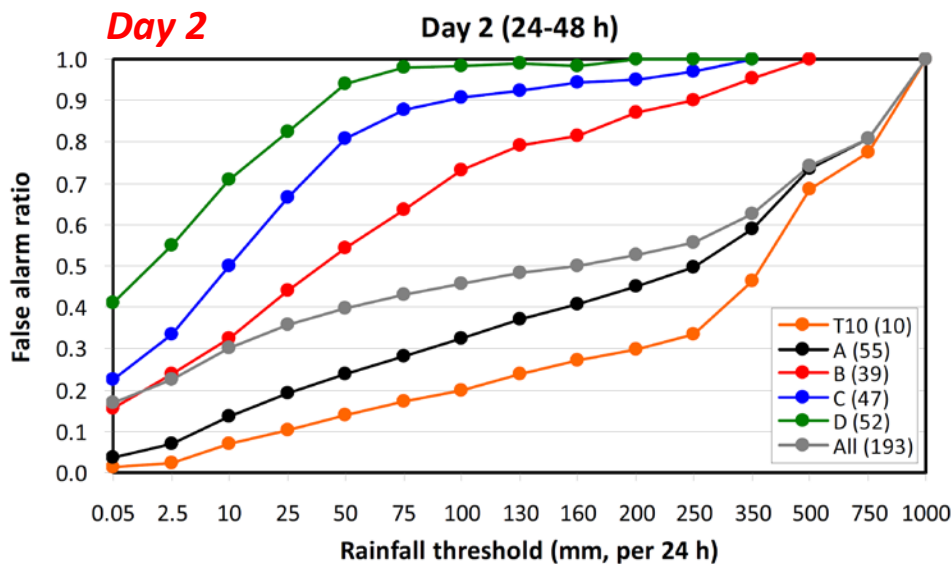
Most rain
↓
Least rain



□ FAR:

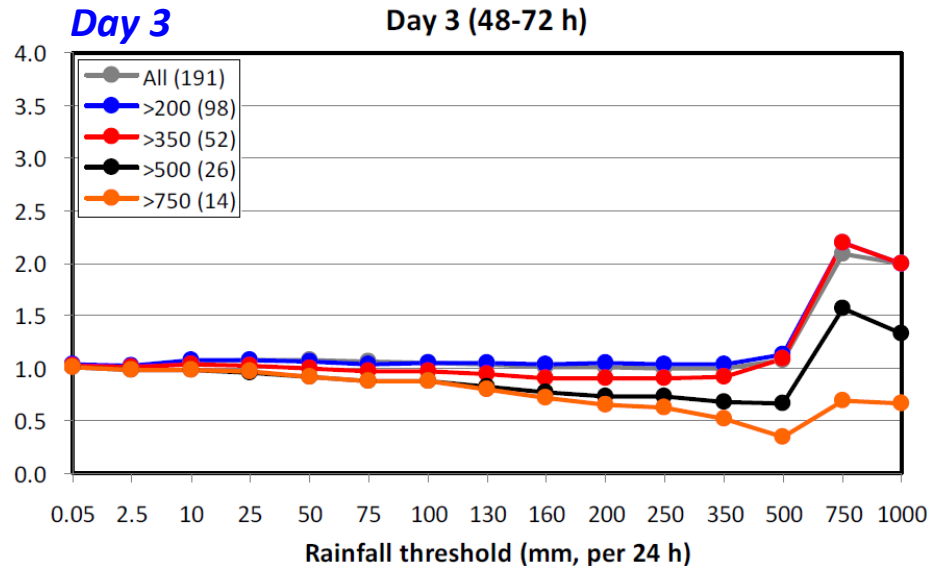
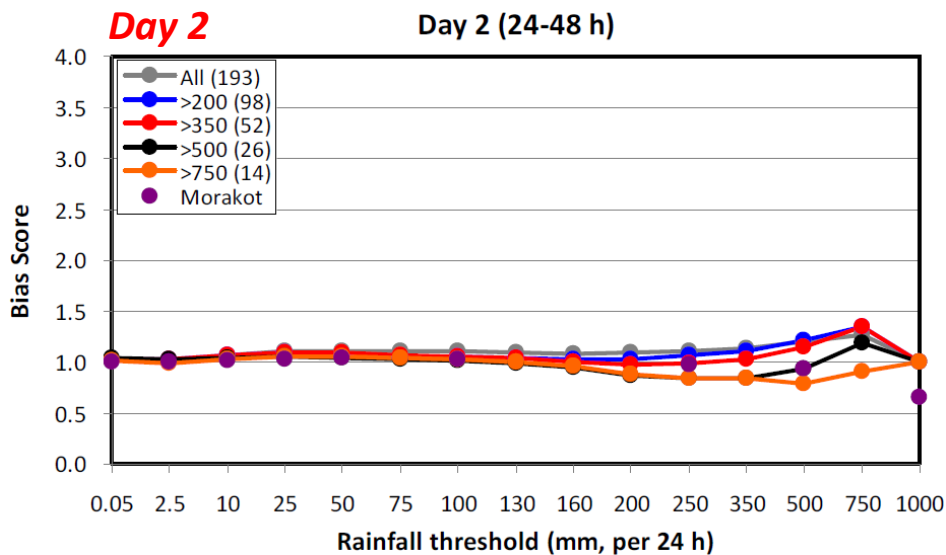
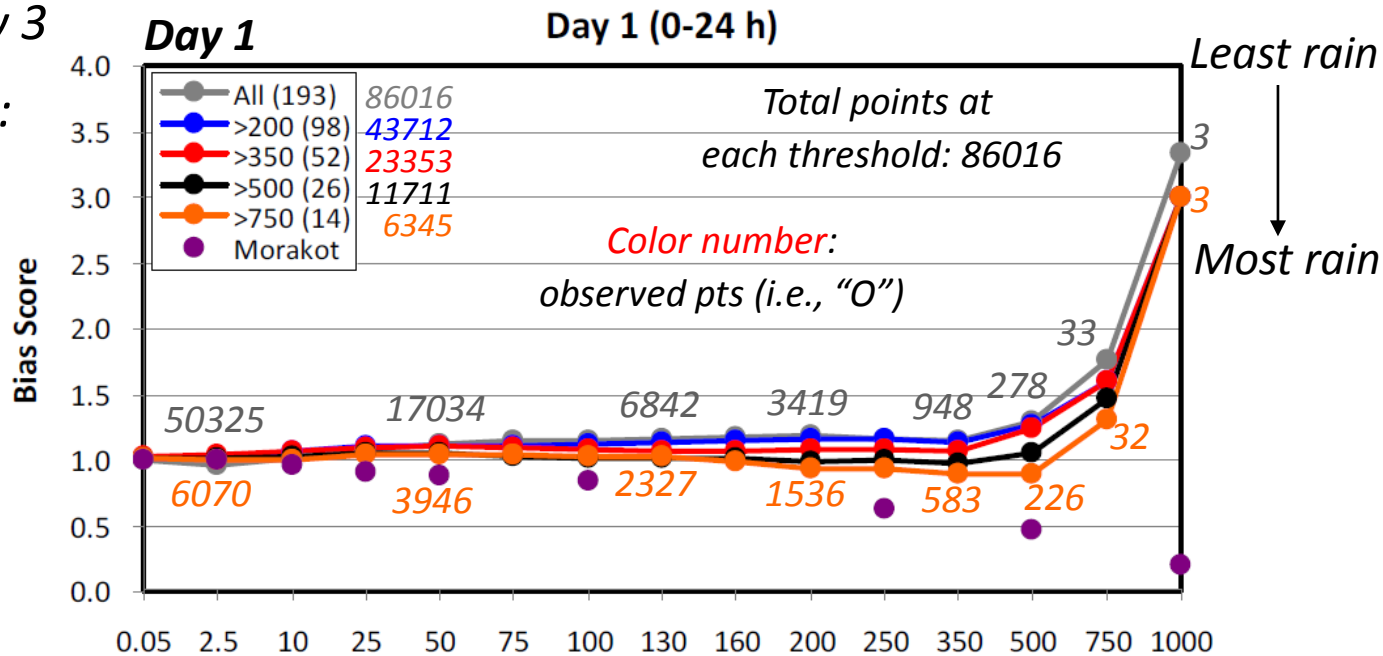


■ Highest TS/POD
and lowest FAR
for big events



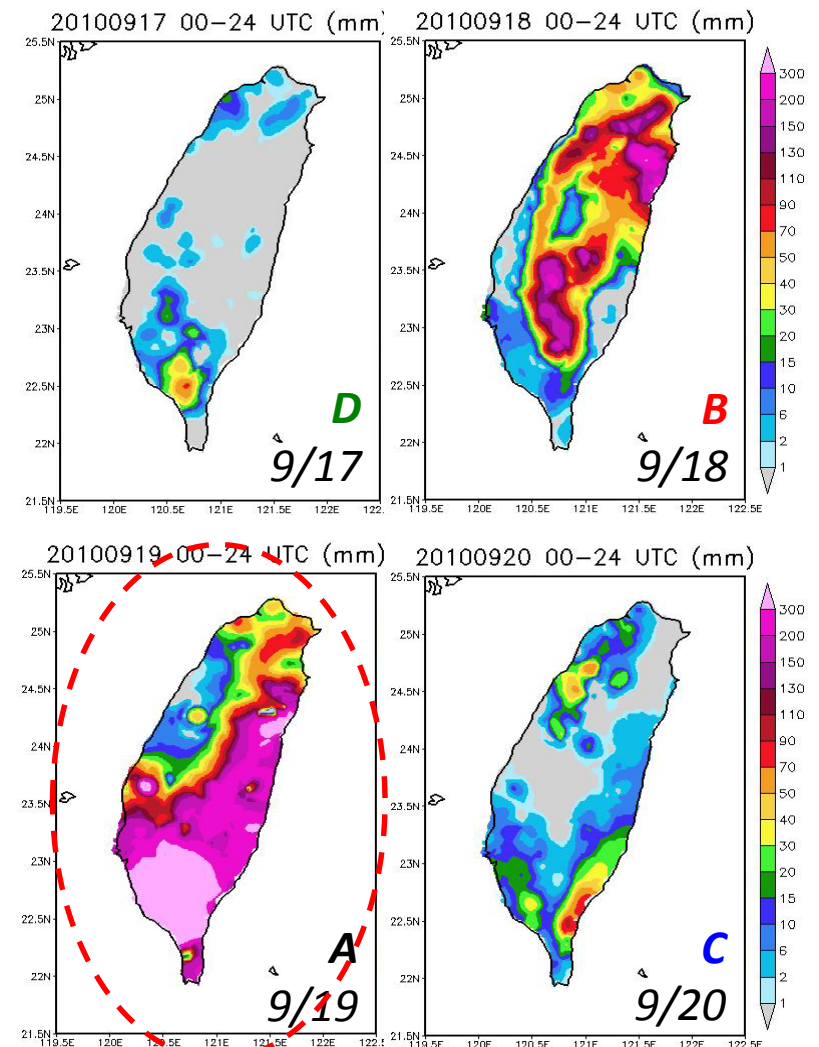
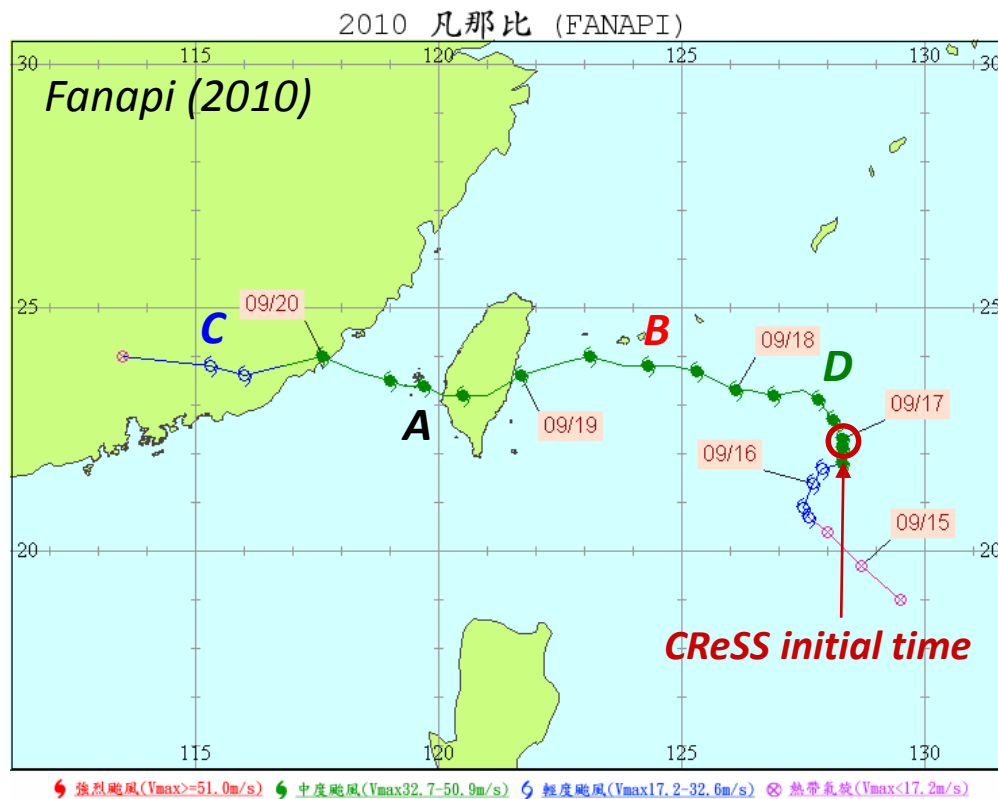
□ The *Bias score*: Only weak tendency of under-forecast at high thresholds toward day 3

□ 2010-2015:



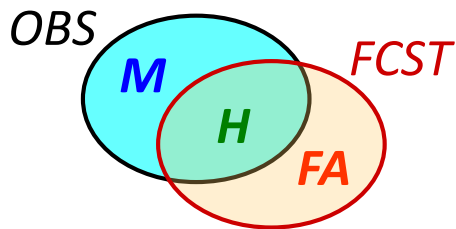
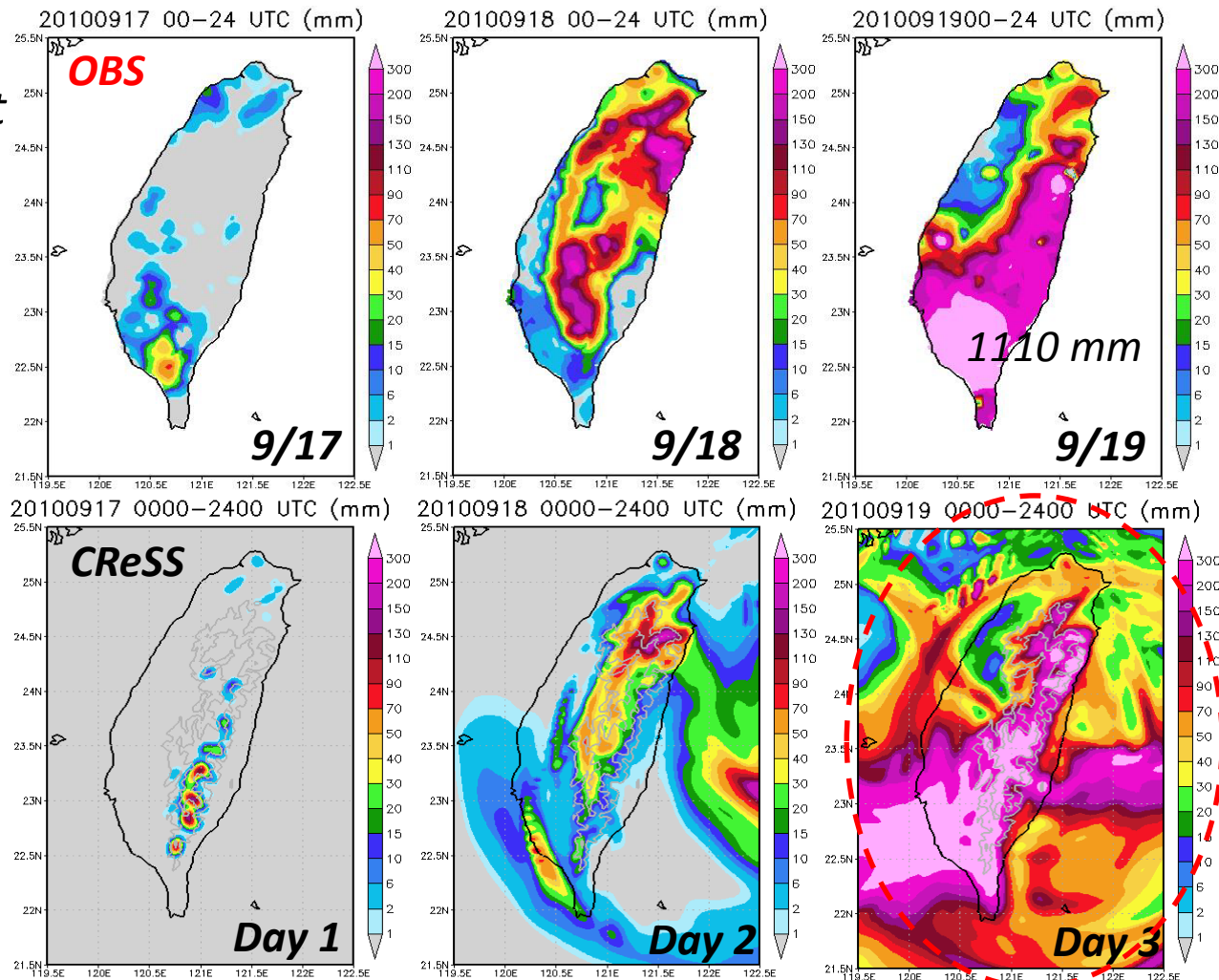
2.2 Examples of Source of Predictive Skill

□ An example for TY *Fanapi* (2010): Best track and observed daily rainfall over Taiwan



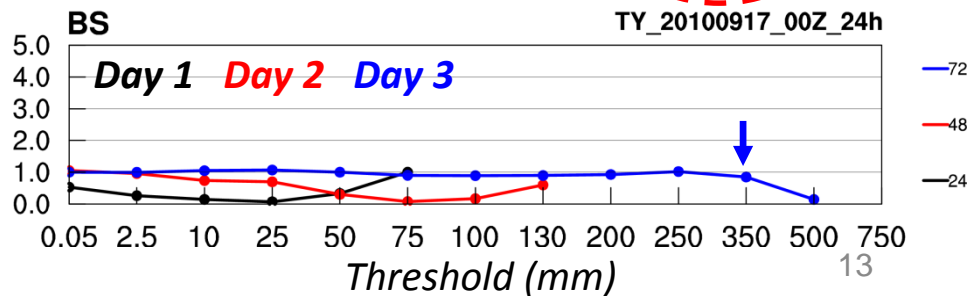
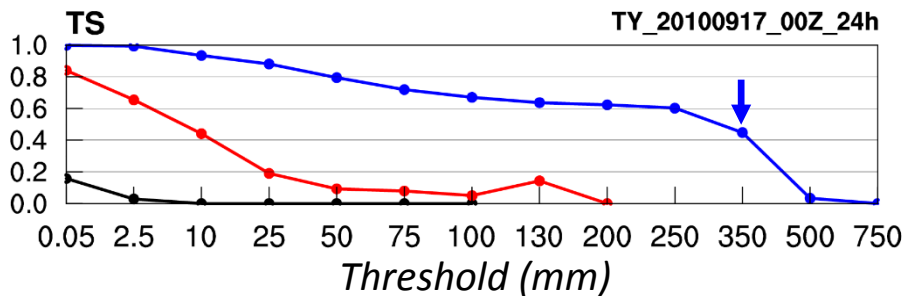
Reference: Wang (2015: MWR, 2016: BAMS)

Real-time 2.5-km forecasts made at 9/17 00 UTC, for Fanapi (2010):

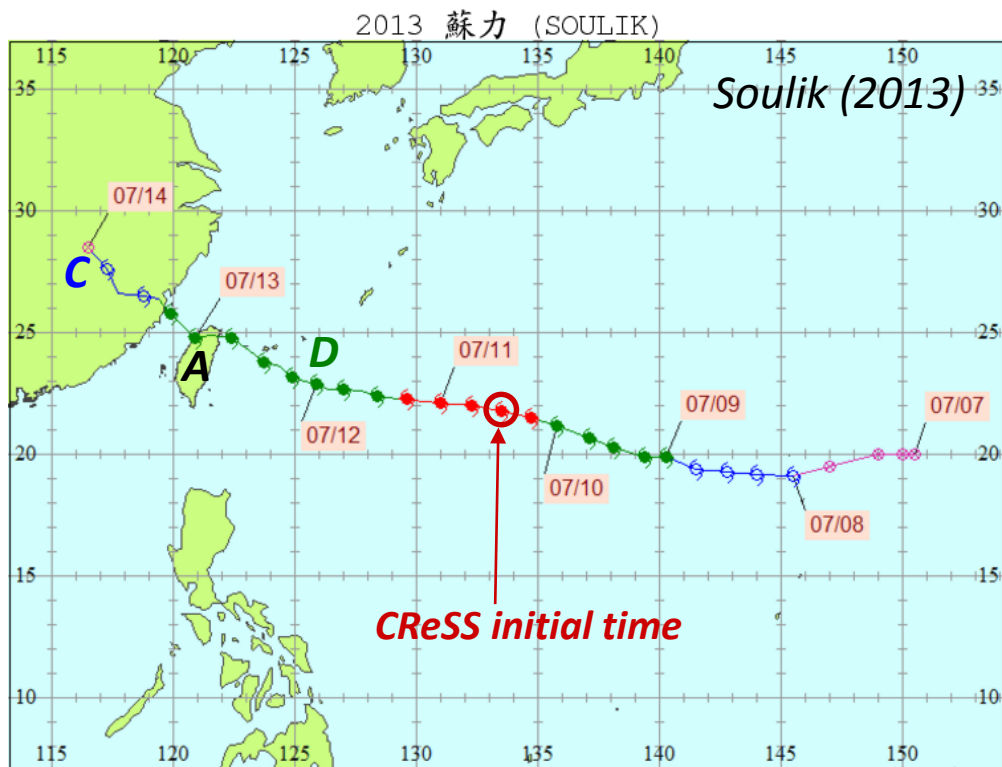


$$TS = H / (M + H + FA)$$

$$BS = (H + FA) / (H + M)$$

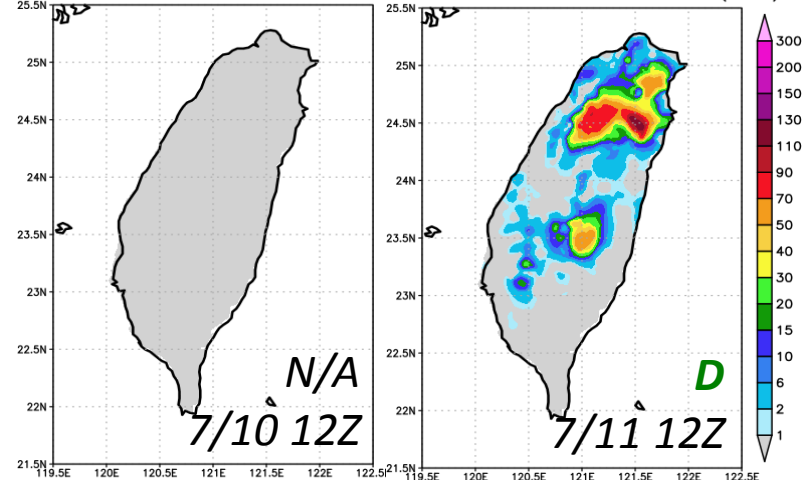


□ For *Soulik* (2013): Best track and observed daily rainfall over Taiwan

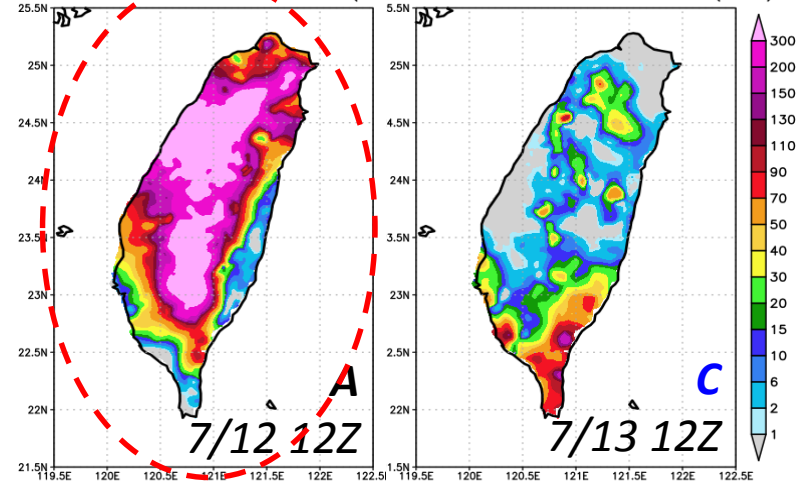


🌀 強烈颱風 ($V_{max} > 51.0 \text{ m/s}$) 🌿 中度颱風 ($V_{max} 32.7 - 50.9 \text{ m/s}$) 🌀 輕度颱風 ($V_{max} 17.2 - 32.6 \text{ m/s}$) ☁️ 熱帶性低氣壓 ($V_{max} < 17.2 \text{ m/s}$)

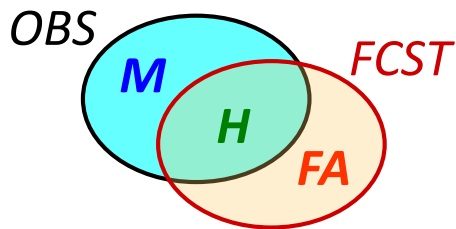
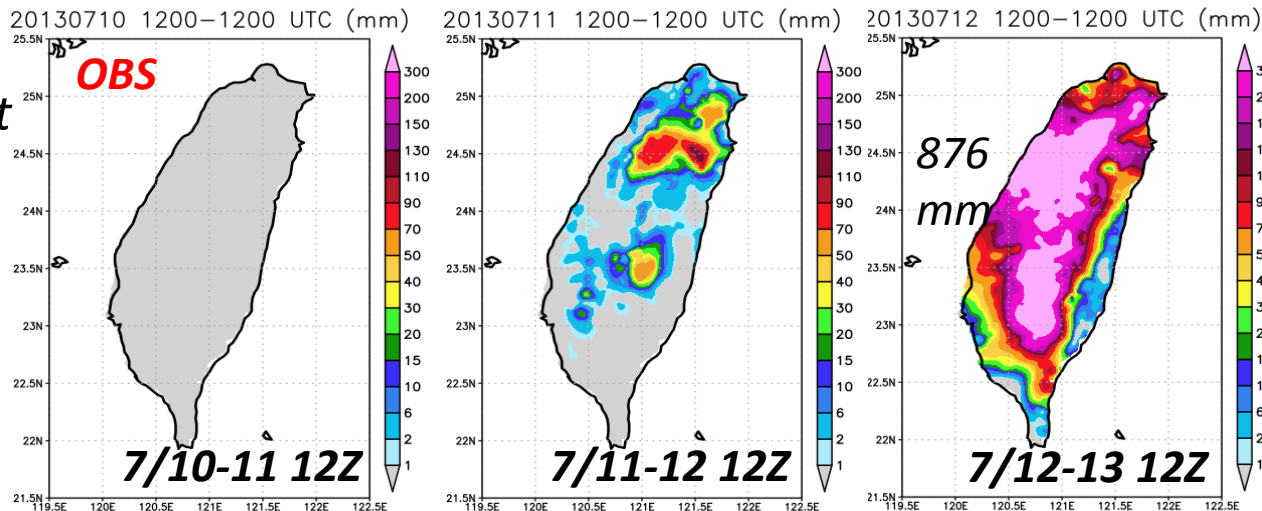
20130710 1200-1200 UTC (mm) 20130711 1200-1200 UTC (mm)



20130712 1200-1200 UTC (mm) 20130713 1200-1200 UTC (mm)

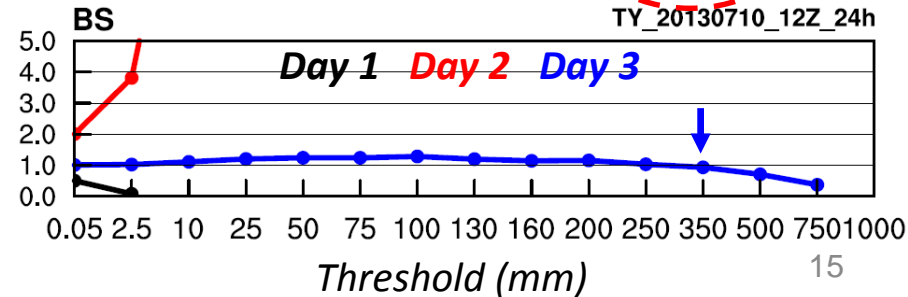
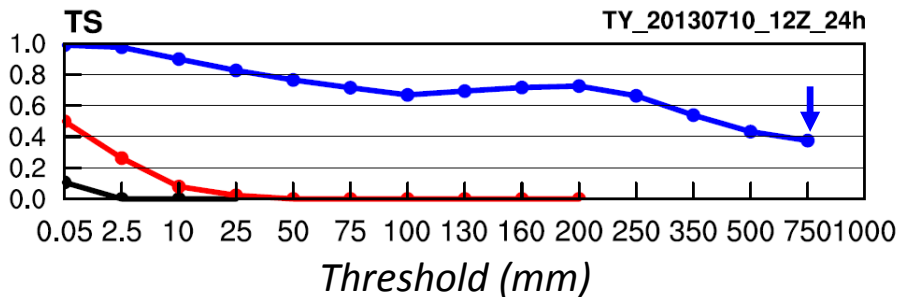
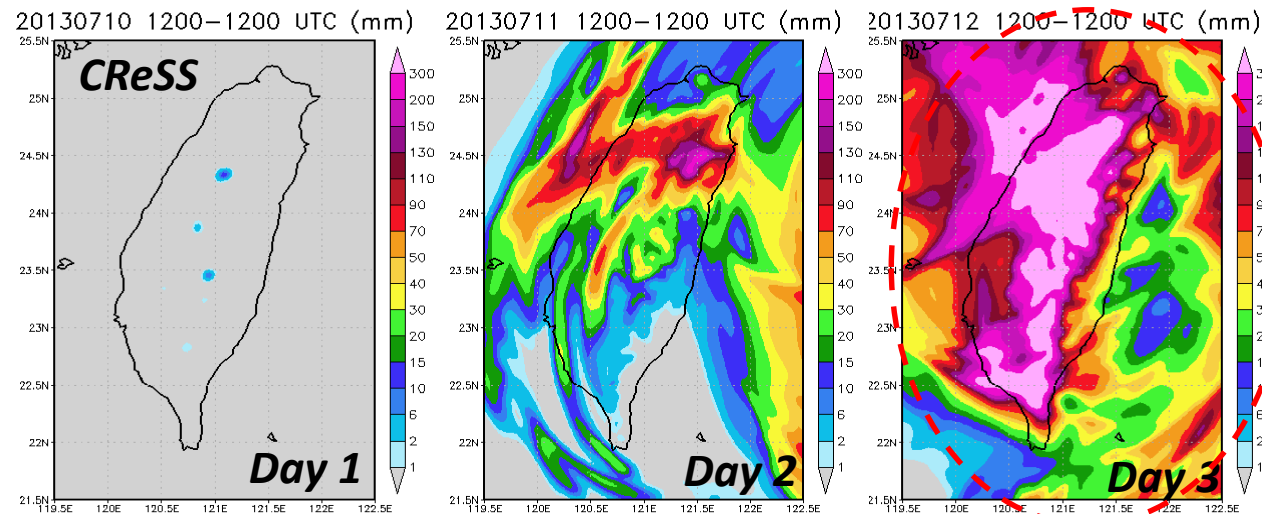


Real-time 2.5-km forecasts made at 7/10 12 UTC, for Soulik (2013):



$$TS = H / (M + H + FA)$$

$$BS = (H + FA) / (H + M)$$



3. Mei-yu Heavy-rainfall Events and Examples

3.1 Overall Performance in 2012-2014 (Three Seasons)

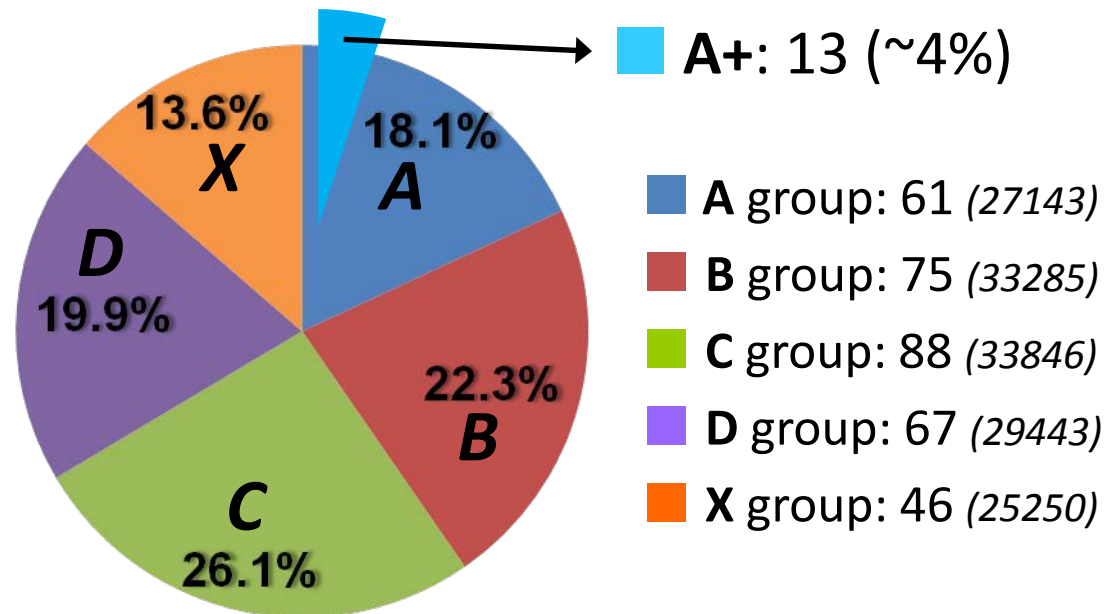
- Total of **337** segments in May-Jun (*excluding TC periods*), classified into:
 - Groups **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, and **X** from the most to the least overall amount
 - At least **10%** of sites ≥ 50 mm (**A**), **25** mm (**B**), **10** mm (**C**), **1** mm (**D**), or otherwise (**X**, i.e., almost no rainfall)
 - Group **A+**: $\geq 10\%$ sites ≥ 130 mm, all from group A (roughly **top 4%** of all sample, with **highest hazard potential**)

Total sample size:

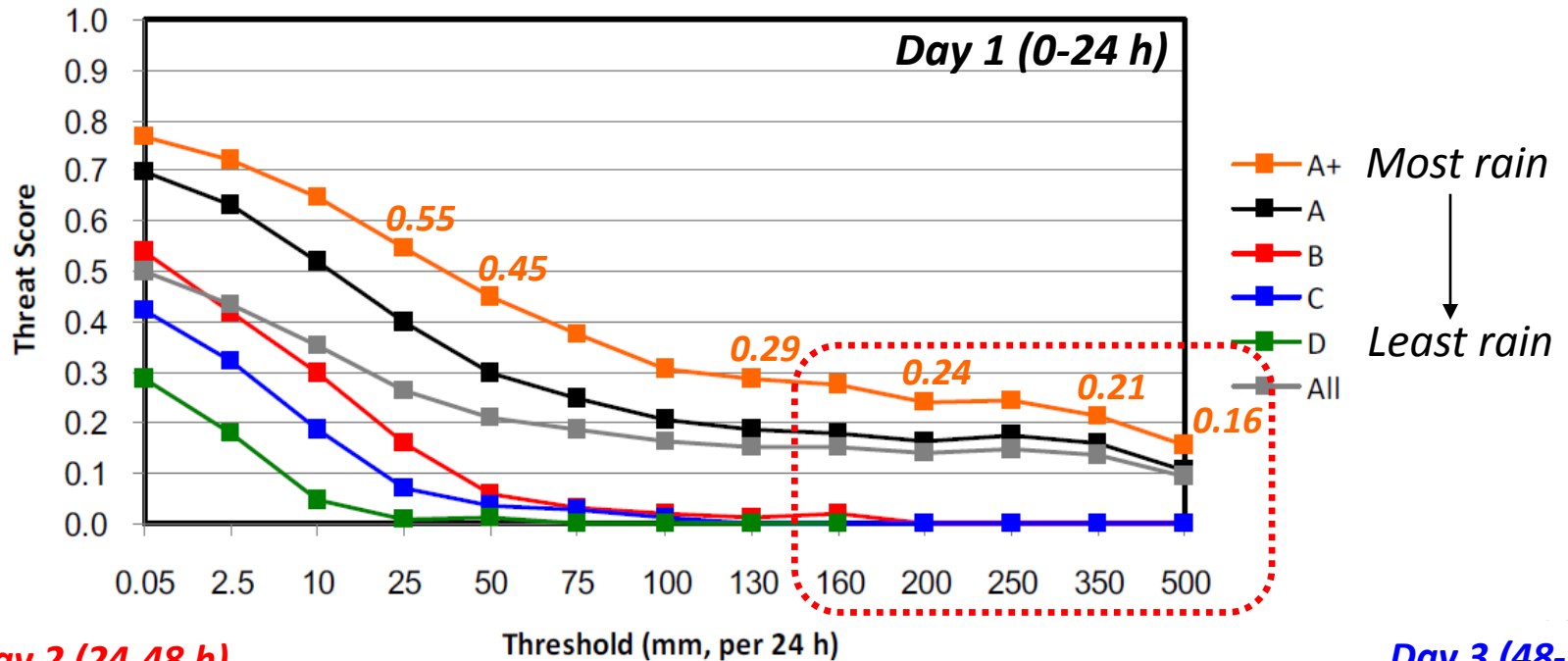
337 segments
(148967 points)

May-Jun 2012-2014
(excluding TCs)

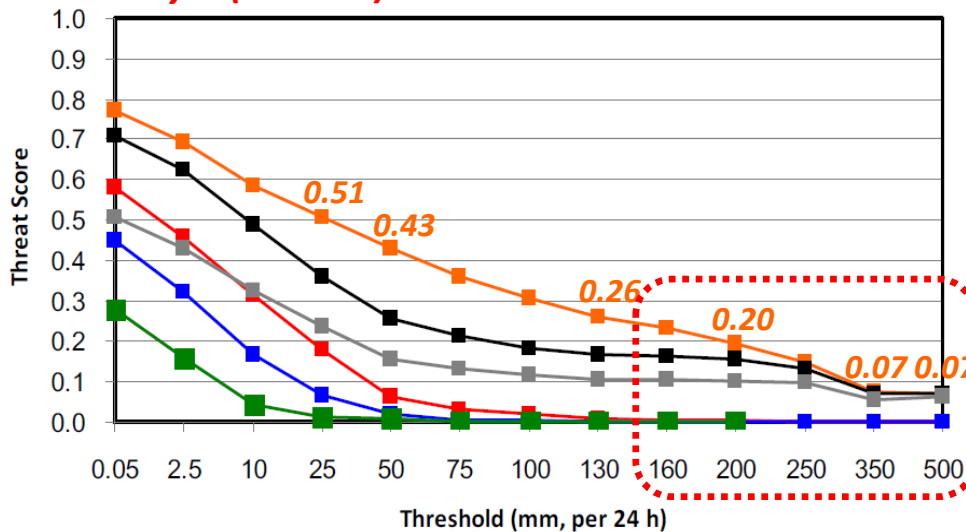
- Compute scores after summing entries from all segments into one 2 x 2 contingency table



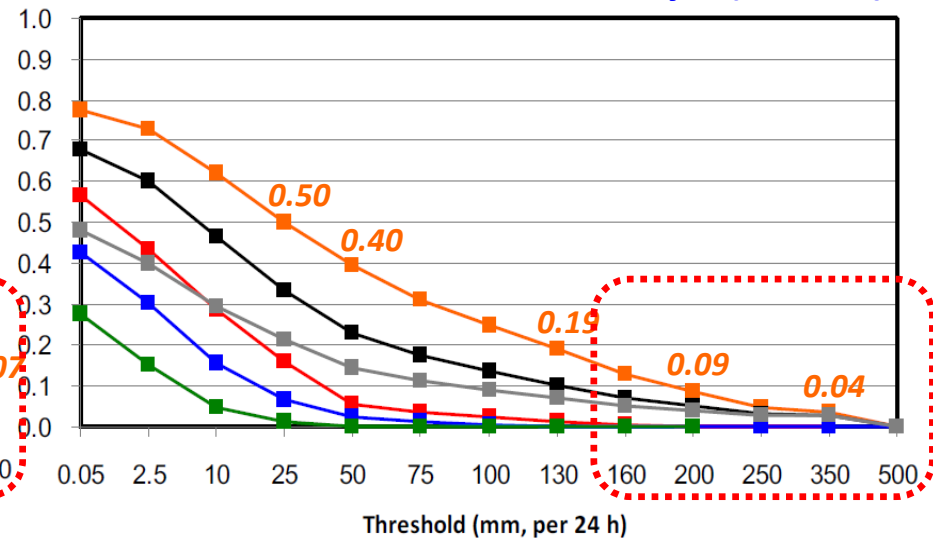
□ *TS:* **May-Jun, 2012-14 (Day 1, 0-24 h)**



Day 2 (24-48 h)

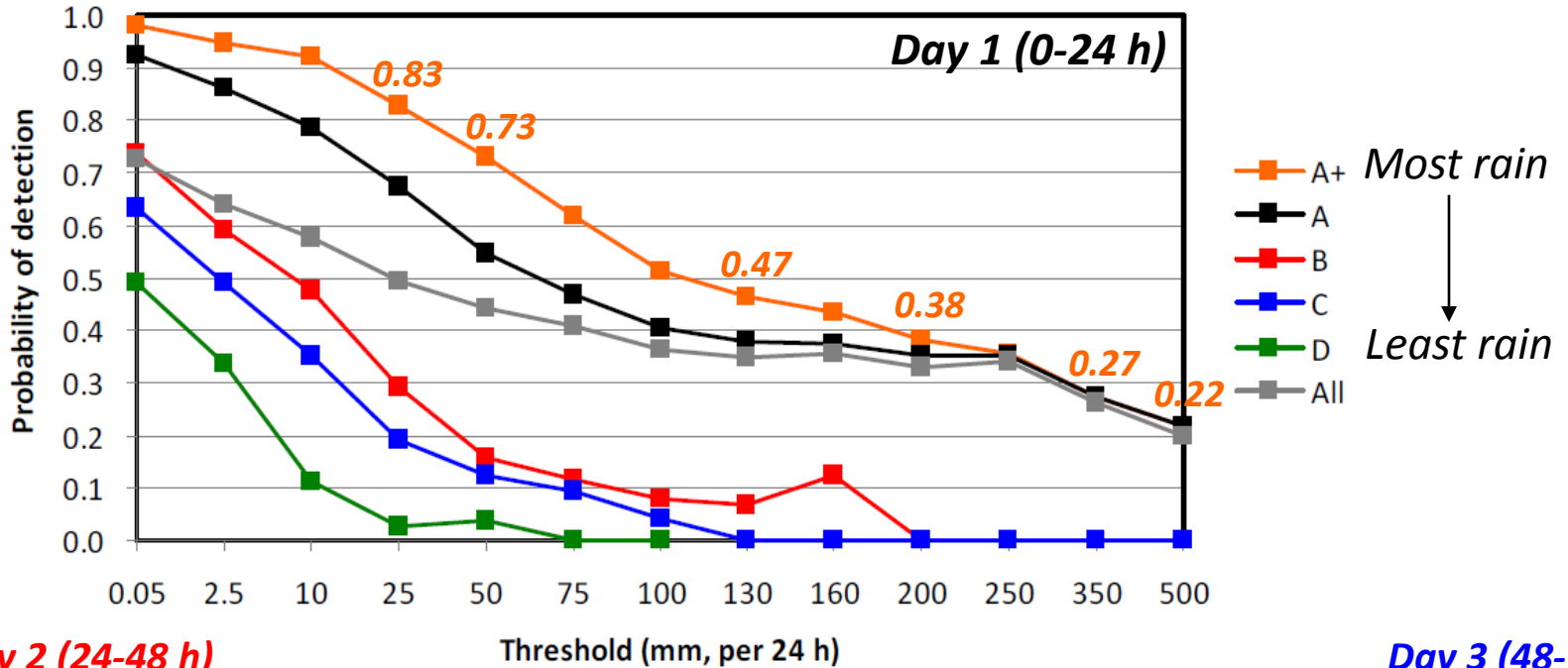


Day 3 (48-72 h)

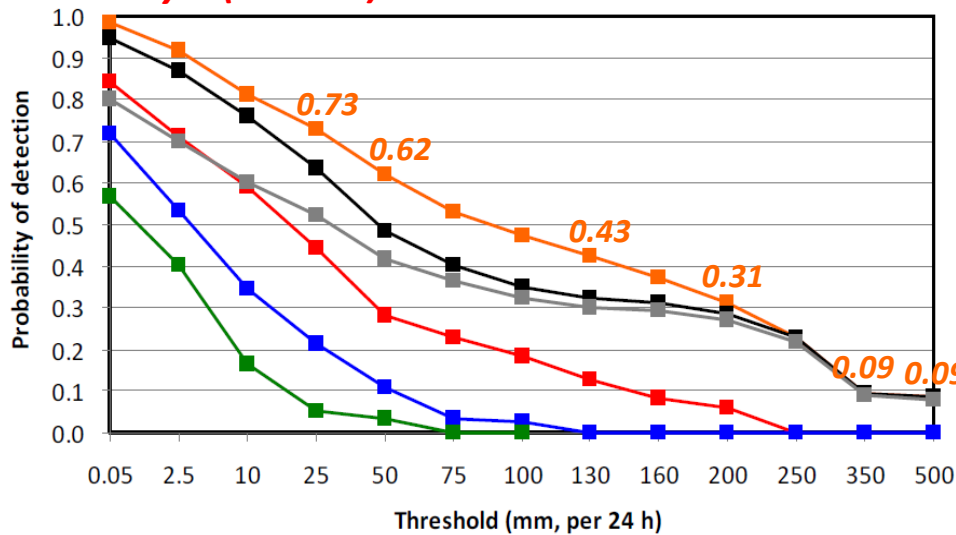


□ *POD*:

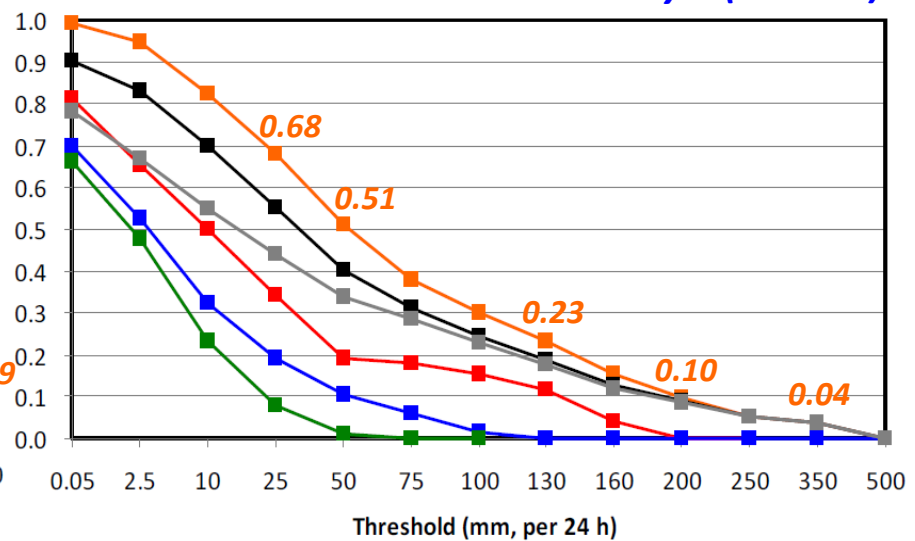
May-Jun, 2012-14 (Day 1, 0-24 h)



Day 2 (24-48 h)

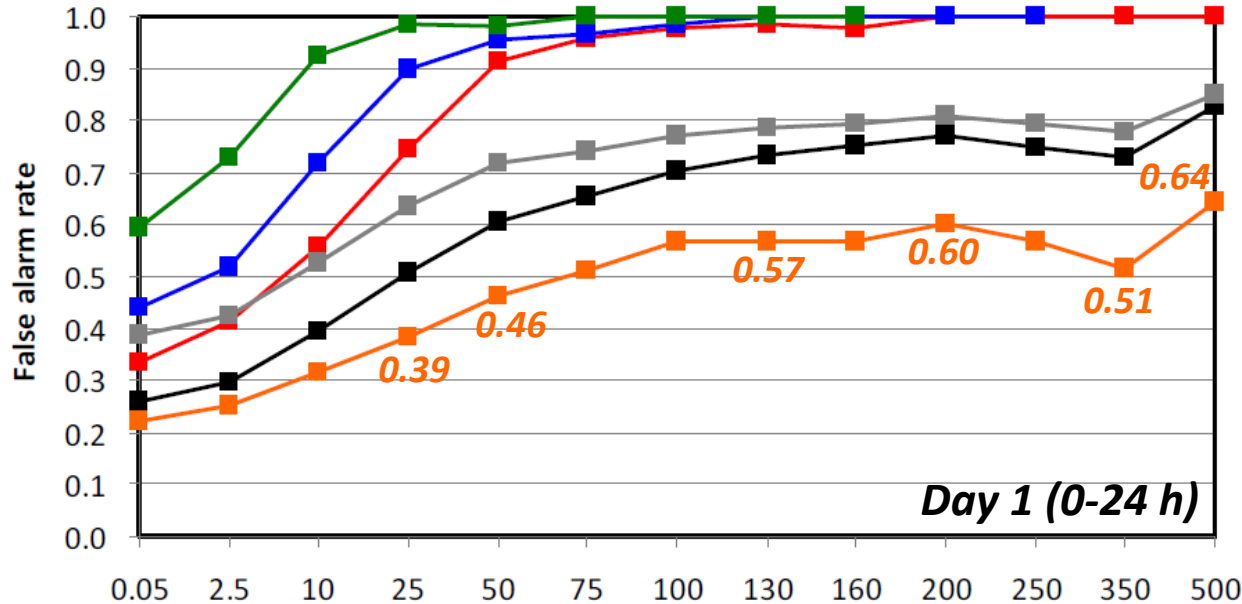


Day 3 (48-72 h)



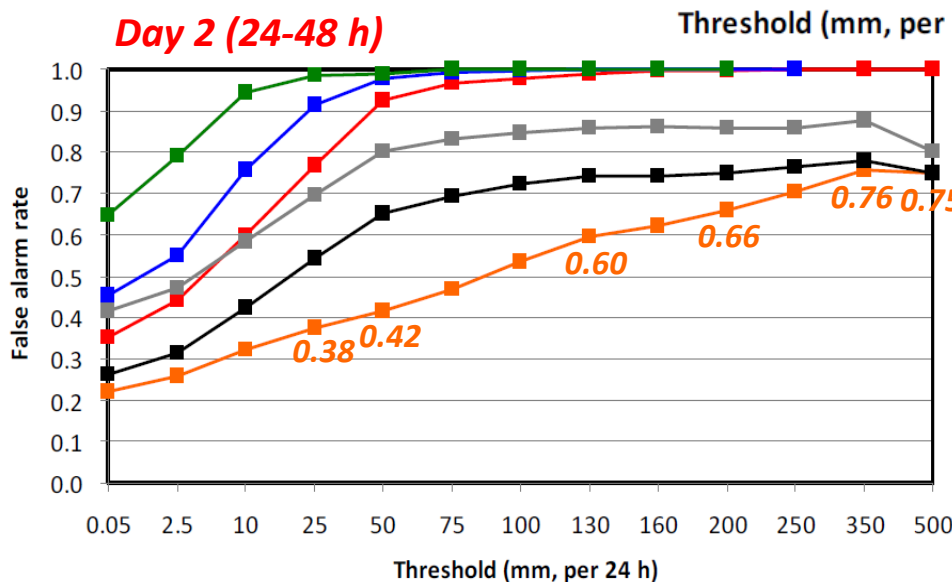
□ FAR:

May-Jun, 2012-14 (Day 1, 0-24 h)

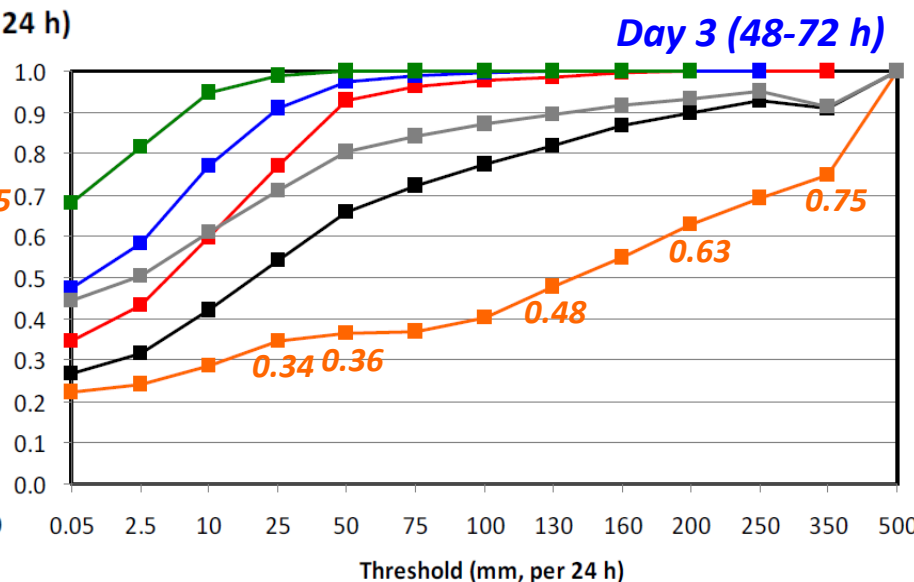


■ A+ Most rain
■ A
■ B
■ C
■ D Least rain
■ All
■ Highest TS/POD and lowest FAR for big events

Day 2 (24-48 h)



Day 3 (48-72 h)

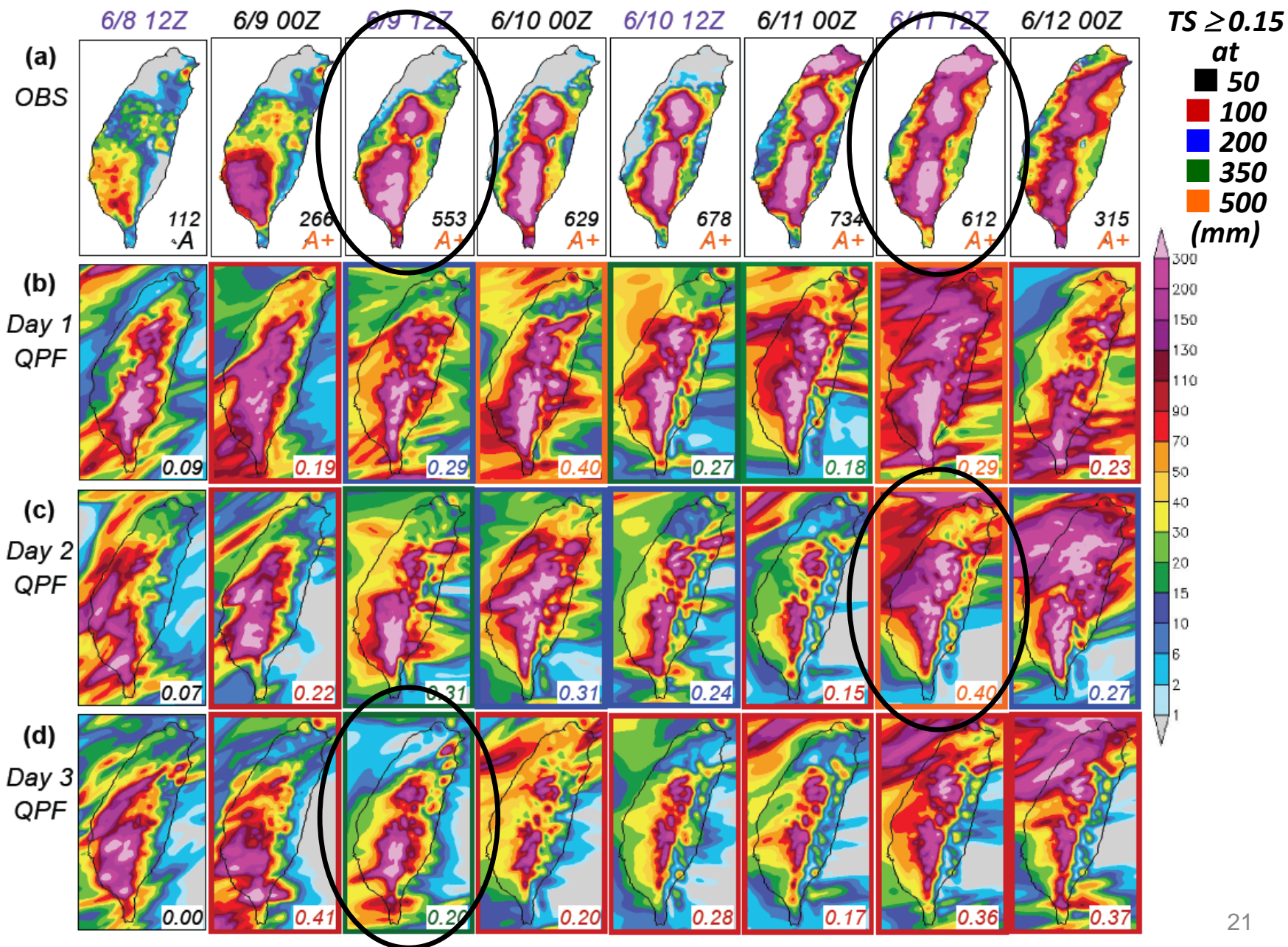


3.2 Examples of Source of Predictive Skill

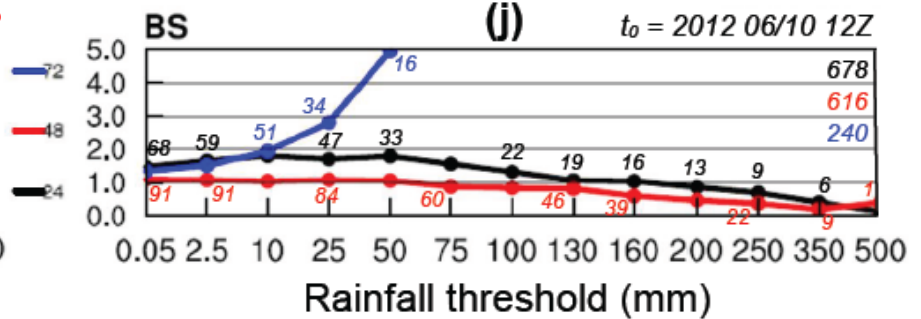
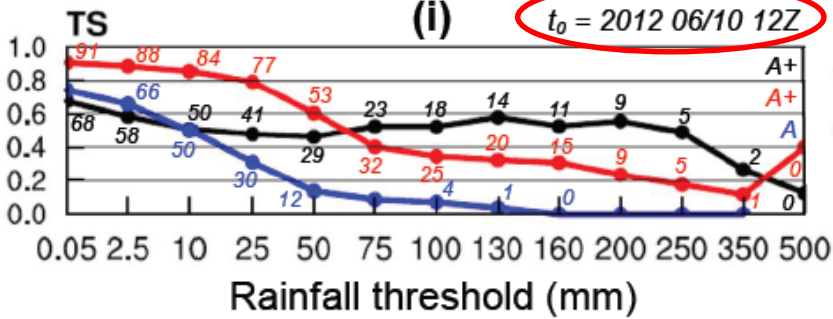
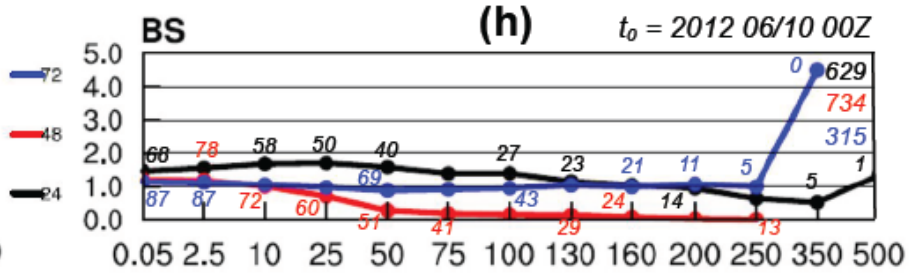
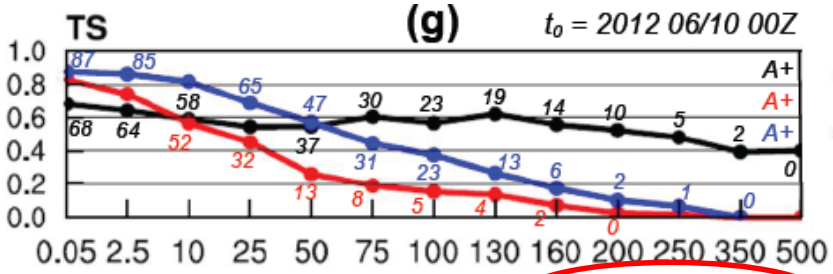
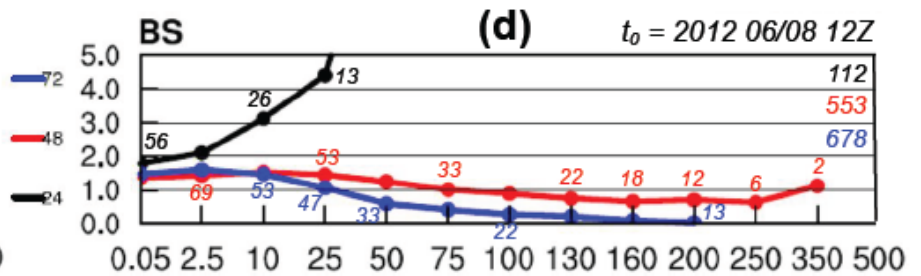
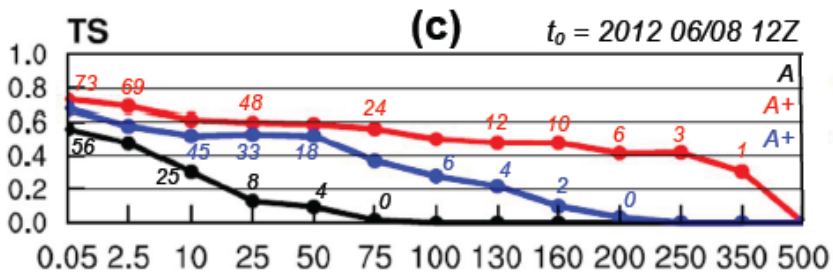
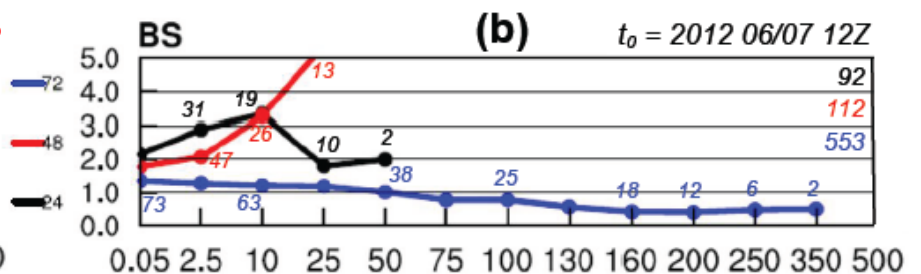
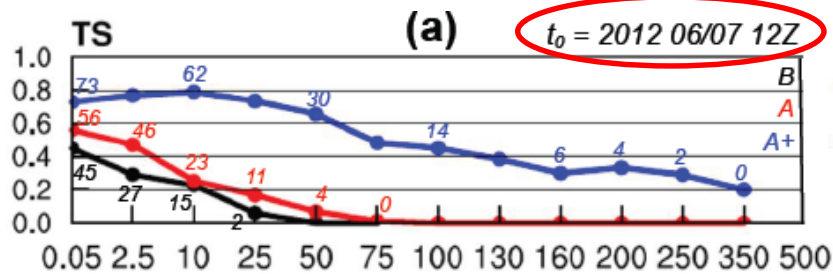
□ Detailed classification: 13 segments in **A+ group** (bold and underscore)

Year	Month	Time (UTC)	Date in month			Segments included (A-D, X)
			1-10	11-20	21-31 (or 21-30)	
2012	May	0000	XAABDXXXBB	CCXXCBAAAB	XXDXDCAAABC	31
		1200	CAADXXXBCC	CXXCBBAB <u>A</u> D	XXXXDBAABBD	31
	Jun	0000	CCBCCCC <u>BAA</u>	<u>AAAA</u> AABBTTT	TCCDDCTTTD	23
		1200	DBCDCDB <u>AAA</u>	<u>AA</u> AABBTTTT	TCDDDTTTTD	21
2013	May	0000	CCCCBCCDA	AACCCABAA <u>A</u>	CBCCDDDDDDX	31
		1200	CCDCACCDD <u>A</u>	BBCCABABA	BBCCDDDDDDXX	31
	Jun	0000	XXCBCCXXCB	BBABCDDDDXX	BDBCCXXXXD	30
		1200	XDBCCDXDCB	BABBDDDDXXB	CBBCXXXXXD	30
2014	May	0000	CCBBBBCCCD	DCBD <u>A</u> BXBAA <u>A</u>	ADDCDCCBBBC	31
		1200	CBDABCDCDD	CBDAAXBAA <u>A</u>	BDCCDBBABCD	31
	Jun	0000	XDACAABBBC	CTTTTTTDDDB	DCBCCDXCAC	24
		1200	XACBAABBDC	TTTTTTTDBD	CCBCDXDBAC	23
Sum			A+: 13, A: 61, B: 75, C: 88, D: 67, X: 46 (T: 29)			337

□ QPF examples in group A+: The event during 9-12 Jun 2012



□ *TS (with H/N in %) and BS (with O/N in %):*



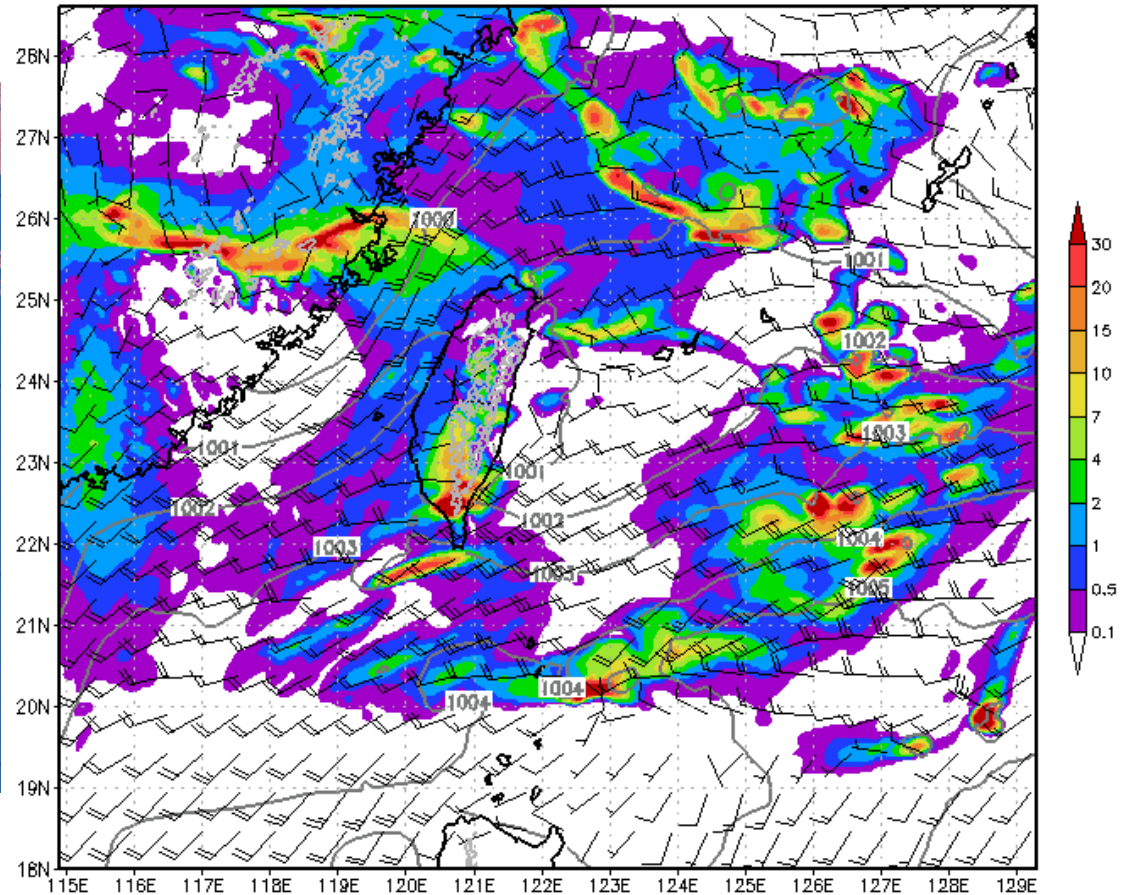
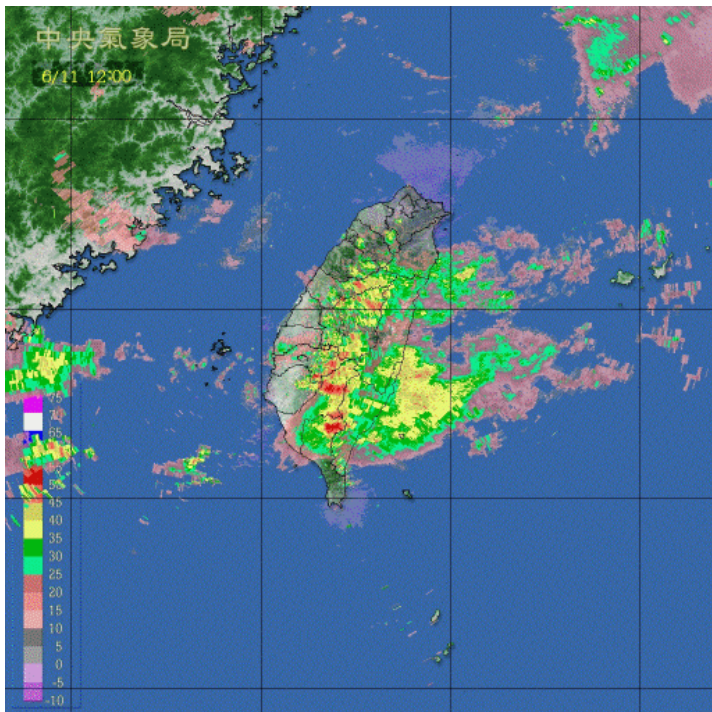
- A forecast example in real time: For extreme event during 11-12 Jun 2012
- Starting at 1200 UTC 9 Jun, 40-64 h fcst (valid 0400 UTC 11-12 Jun)

CReSS fcst starting at 6/9 12Z ($t = 40-64$ h)

mslp us/vs(kt) 1hr-rain 2012 06/11 0400 UTC

CWB radar (dBZ)

OBS (12 LST 11-12 Jun)



4. Conclusion and Summary

- Operational **2.5-km** CReSS shows high skills in heavy-rainfall QPFs for Taiwan, not limited to 0-24 h but also in days 2 and 3
 - **Significantly improved** skill using CReSS at cloud-resolving resolution
 - **Better skill for top events** than all events, not understood previously
 - Some skills ($TS \geq 0.15$) through **500**, **200**, and **130** mm on day **3**, **2**, and **1**

Season	Threshold	50 mm	130 mm	200 mm	350 mm	500 mm
Typhoon Top 5% cases (2010-15)	Day 1 (0-24 h)	0.75	0.67	0.55	0.38	0.25
	Day 2 (24-48 h)	0.79	0.65	0.56	0.40	0.21
	Day 3 (48-72 h)	0.66	0.47	0.39	0.25	0.11
Mei-yu Top 4% cases (2012-14)	Day 1 (0-24 h)	0.45	0.29	0.24	0.21	0.16
	Day 2 (24-48 h)	0.43	0.26	0.20	0.07	0.07
	Day 3 (48-72 h)	0.40	0.19	0.09	0.04	0.00

- Much **higher predictability** over **terrain** for systems linked to topography (e.g., topo. uplift), where **high skill at high thresholds** can be achieved

--- The End ---

Thank you for listening! Questions?