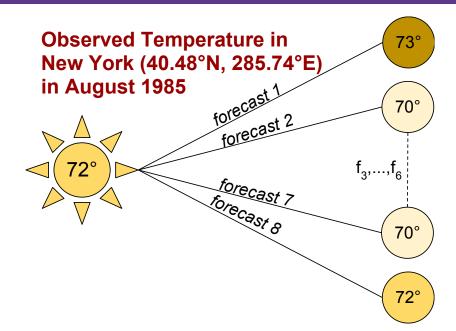
Evaluating Ensemble Seasonal Forecasts Using Information Metrics

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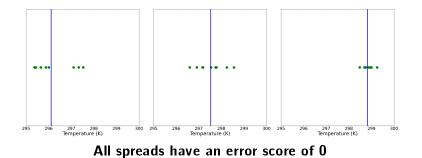
How do we evaluate the accuracy of ensembles?



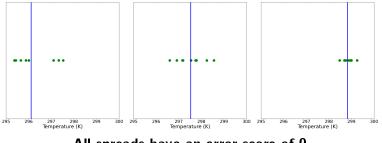
NCEP Forecast System Version 2 (CFSv2)

- Monthly mean 2-m temperature (K)
- Reanalysis observation: x_o
- Ensemble members 1-9, 0.5 month lag forecasts: $x_1, x_2, ..., x_k$
- 01/1979- 12/2009
- $1^{\circ}x1^{\circ}$ spatial grid

Mean Error: $\mu(x_{1...k}) - x_o$ at (t,lat,lon)



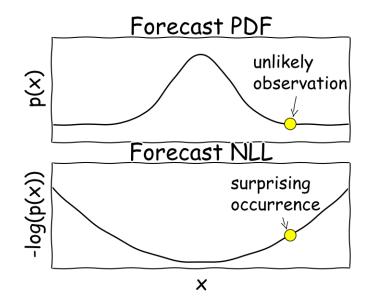
Mean Error: $\mu(x_{1...k}) - x_o$ at (t,lat,lon)



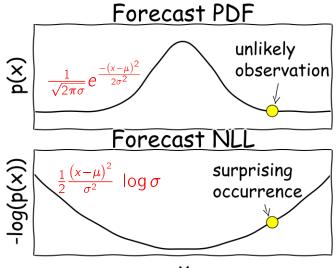
All spreads have an error score of 0

- skill is based on the error of the ensemble mean
- MSE = $\frac{\sum_{t=1} E_t^2}{N}$ SS = $1 \frac{MSE_{forecast}}{MSE_{ref}}$

Negative Log Likelihood

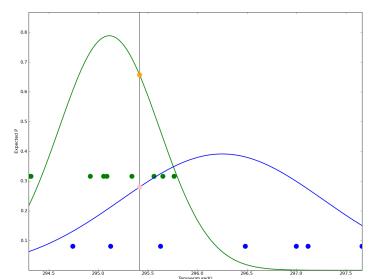


Negative Log Likelihood



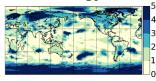
Converting from Observation to PDF

- p^f estimates $f_{i,t,lat,lon}$, i 1,2,...9
- p^c estimates $x_{j,lat,lon}, j = 0, 1, ..., t 1$,



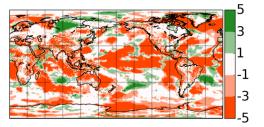
Information Gain: $-\log_2(p^f(x_o)) - \log_2(p^c(x_o))$

Climatology NLL



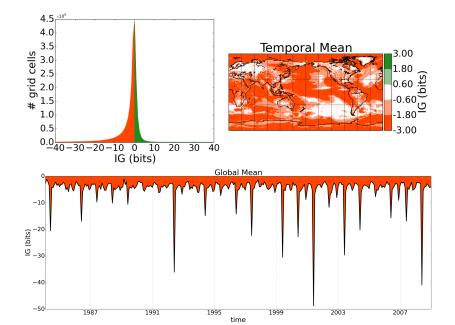
Forecast NLL



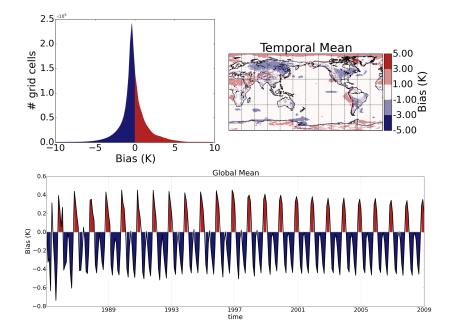




Aggregate IG: Normal PDF from Ensemble Members



Bias



Bias Correction Estimated from Previous Hindcasts

$$bias_{i,t_k,la,ln} = \sum_{k=m/y_0}^{k$$

s.t. k increments in steps of 12

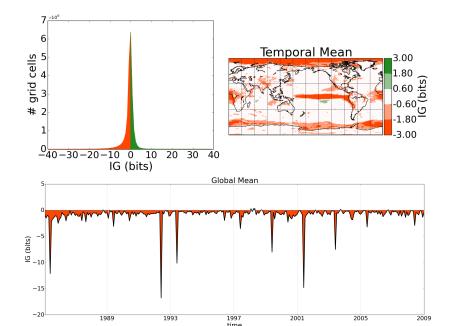
Bias Correction Estimated from Previous Hindcasts

$$bias_{i,t_k,la,ln} = \sum_{k=m/y_0}^{k$$

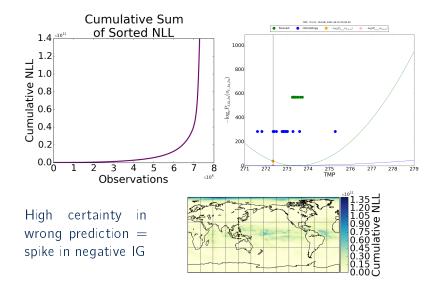
s.t. k increments in steps of 12

- $i = f_i \in forecasts [1, 9]$
- k =month $\in [1, 12]$, year $\in [y_0, ..., y_f]$
- t, la, ln = time, latitude, longitude
- S = current observation's time-step

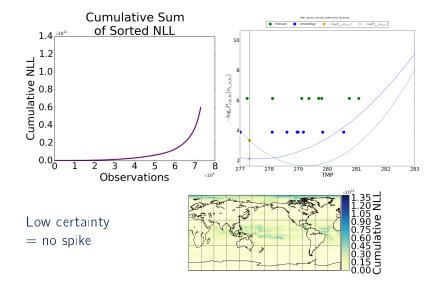
Improve Forecast by Subtracting the Bias



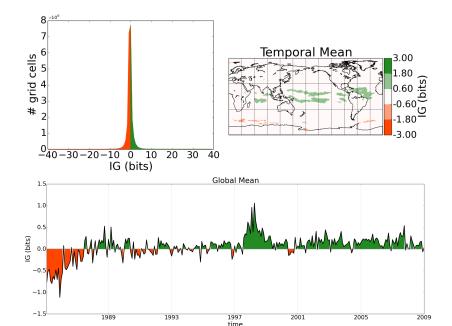
A Few Grid Points (e.g. in Arctic) have Extreme NLLs



Most Grid Points have Normal NLLs



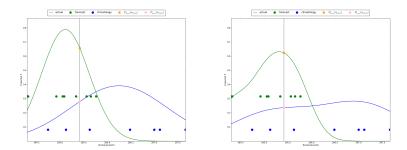
IG Improves by Using Climatology σ Instead of Forecast



	ТМР		PRATE	
	mean	median	mean	median
Forecast	-4.9134	-0.4207	-58.0248	-0.1401
Bias Corrected	-0.8877	0.0964	-21.8516	-0.1342
Climatology SD	0.0558	0.0147	-2.3272	-0.0276

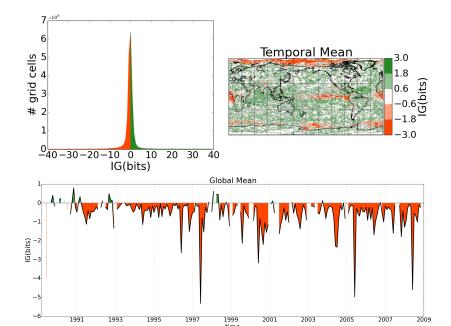
- IG improves after bias correction and substituting climatology SD for ensemble SD
- T reforecasts now average slightly better than climatology, P still worse

How does a normal PDF fit to an ensemble differ from a kernel density estimator?

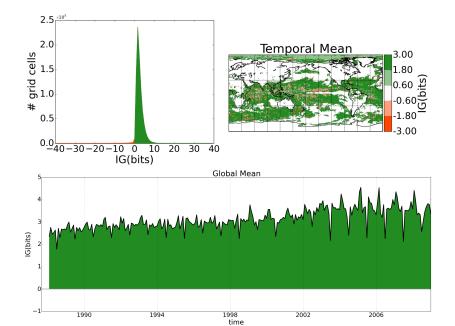


(a) Normal Density Estimation (b) Kernel Density Estimation

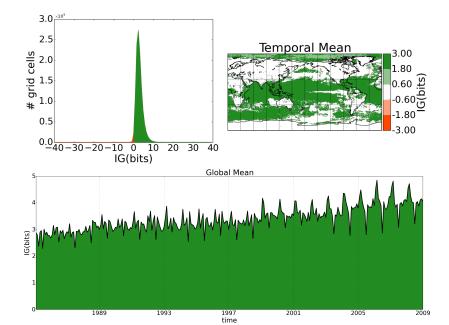
Aggregate IG: KDE Approximation



Aggregate IG: Climatology KDE vs. Normal



Aggregate IG: Forecast KDE vs. Normal



Mean Global IG for KDE vs. Normal Fit

	ТМР		
	mean	median	
Forecast	-4.9134	-0.4207	
Bias Corrected	-0.8877	0.0964	
Climatology SD	0.0558	0.0147	
KDE	0.3587	0.1326	

- IG improves even more using KDE
- KDE is sensitive to spread-spikes

- Gaussian estimation vs. kernel density estimation for converting ensemble forecasts to a PDF
- Treat ensemble as probabilistic predictions
- IG measures probabilistic predictions well
- Forecast can be improved by using IG to diagnose problems (e.g. mean and SD offsets)

- Fit other distributions to climatology and ensemble forecasts
- Include trend estimates in probabilistic forecasts
- Develop predictive model that incorporates climatology and multiple model forecasts based on skill at a given region and season

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- Nir Y. Krakauer, Nir, Michael D. Grossberg, Irina Gladkova, and Hannah Aizenman, Information Content of Seasonal Forecasts in a Changing Climate, Advances in Meteorology, vol. 2013, Article ID 480210, 12 pages, 2013. doi: 10.1155/2013/480210
- Suranjana Saha, and Coauthors, "The NCEP Climate Forecast System Version 2", Journal of Climate (early online release.),2013: doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00823.1

Questions?

