

Acknowledgements

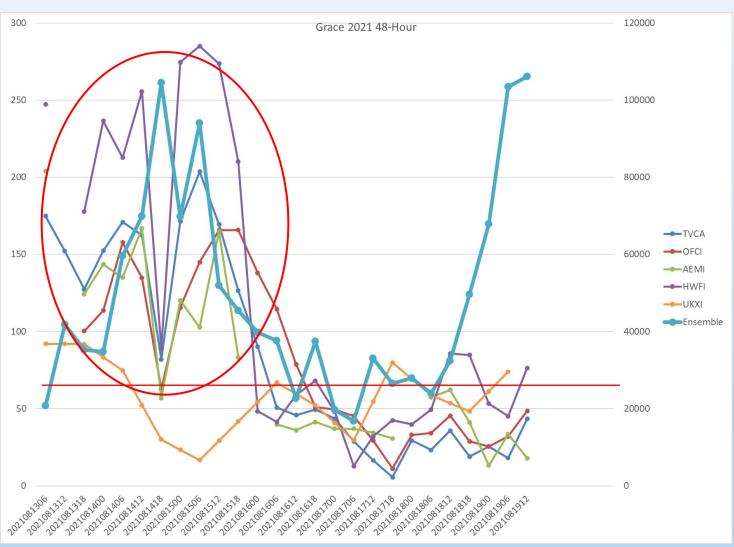
- Much appreciation to Andy Penny from the National Hurricane Center and Matt Barlow from UMass Lowell for insightful collaboration
- Vijay Tallapragada, Yuejian Zhu and Jiayi Peng from EMC for invaluable ensemble data



Introduction

- Periods of much-larger-than normal forecast track errors from GEFS v.12
- Multiple models, several consecutive forecast cycles and multiple lead times
- Example: Hurricane Grace (2021) 60-hour period

• 08-13 18z to 08-16 06z





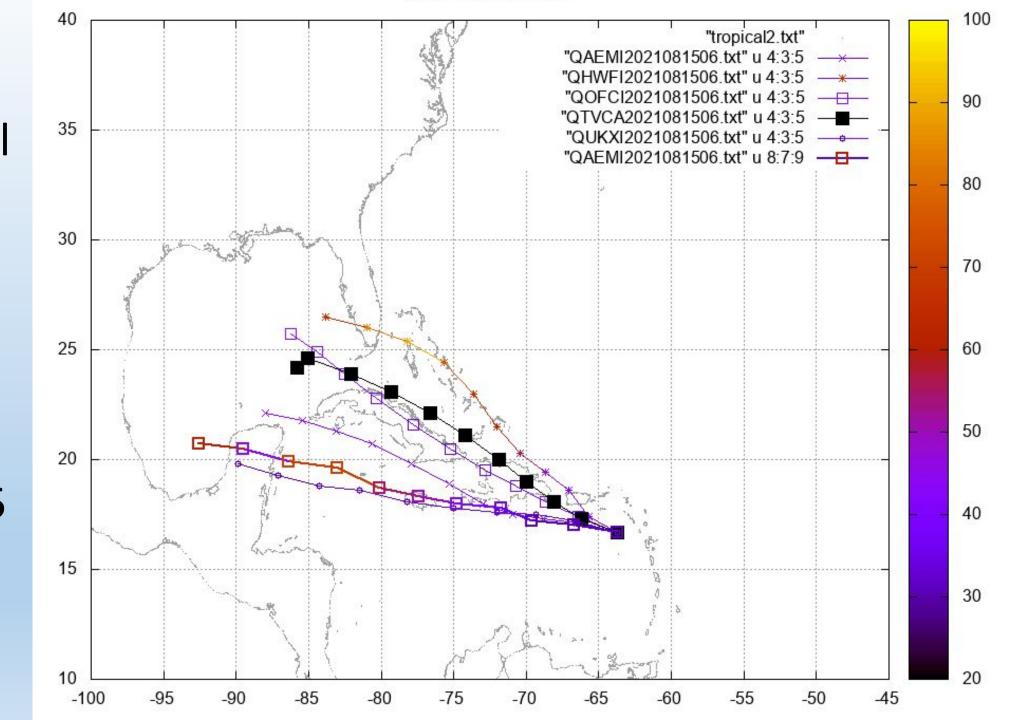
Outline

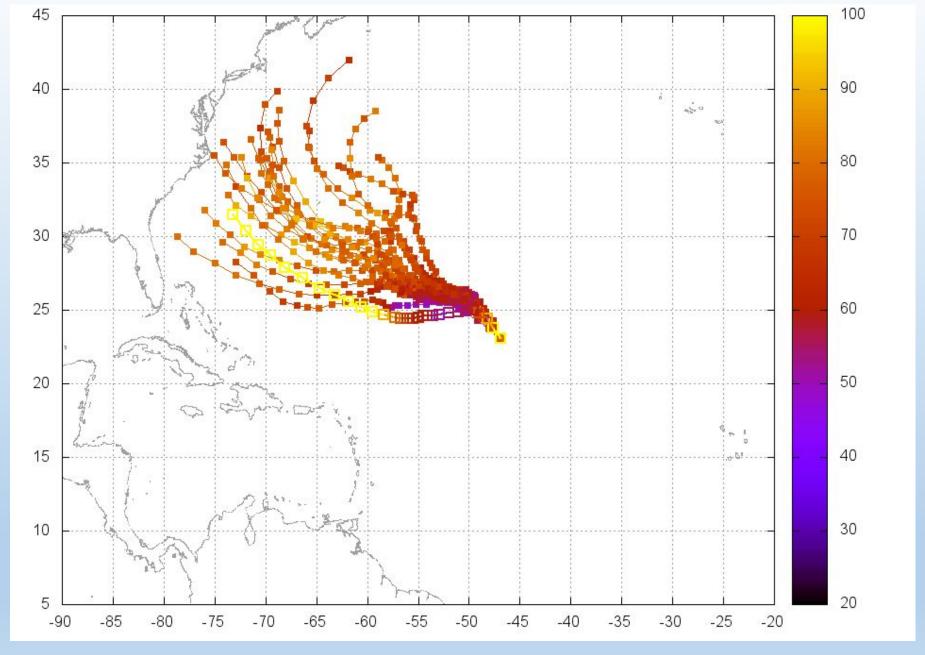
- Methods:
 - Measuring ensemble model track spread
 - Relationship to real-time forecast errors
- Overall Results
- Examples of Individual Storms
- Conclusions



Operational Forecast Tracks for Grace (2021)

Initialized 2021-08-15 06z





Forecast tracks for 20 members of GEFSv12 for Hurricane Florence. Large squares are NHC best track. Color coding for 10 m wind speed in knots. Forecast initialized 2018 September 6 at 0000 UTC.



Methods: Measuring ensemble model track

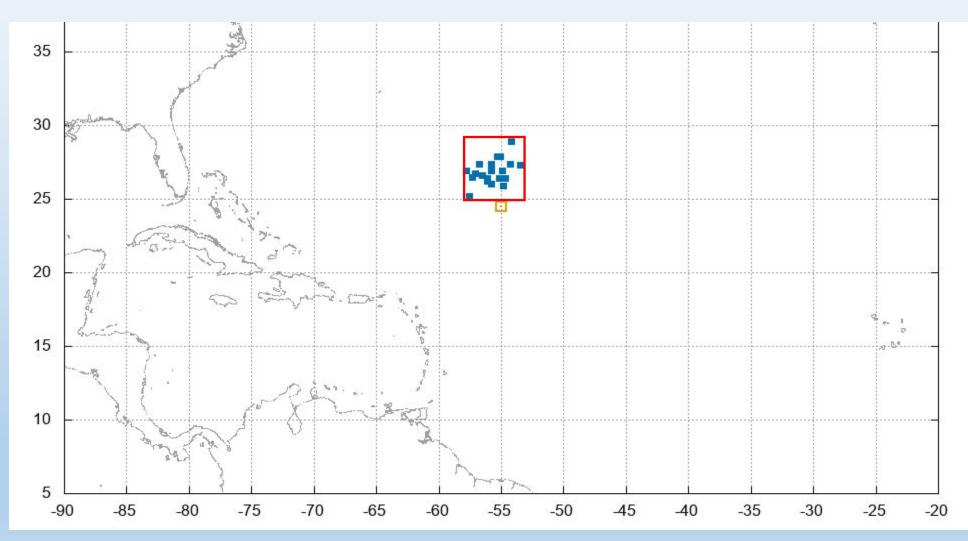
spread

Forecast Box:

a rectangle including all ensemble member locations for one forecast lead time

Spread:

Area of box







Method: Relationship to Real-Time Forecast Errors

- •GEFS v12.
 - FV3 core
 - 30 perturbed members
- Operational with 12 UTC cycle of September 22, 2020

 Compare ensemble spread to track forecast errors for 2021 and 2022 seasons



Overall Results

Linear correlations between ensemble spread and forecast errors are modest ~ 0.5.

Strongest statistical signal is for 48-, 72-, and sometimes 96-hour forecasts.

48 hours: Spread greater than ~50,000 nm².

72 hours: Spread greater than ~100,000 nm².

96 hours: Spread greater than ~200,000 nm².

Overall Results from 24 Storms*

Using these guidelines,
does the spread give a correct indication of coming
forecast track errors?

**Results could be both correct for part of a storm's lifetime and miss periods for other parts.

* Storms of at least 4-days in length

Overall Results from 24 Storms*

Indications are either:

correct: Spread large and forecast errors are large* or spread small and forecast errors are small

miss: Spread not large but forecast errors are large

false alarm: Spread is large but the errors are not

*Large means larger than the previous 5-year average

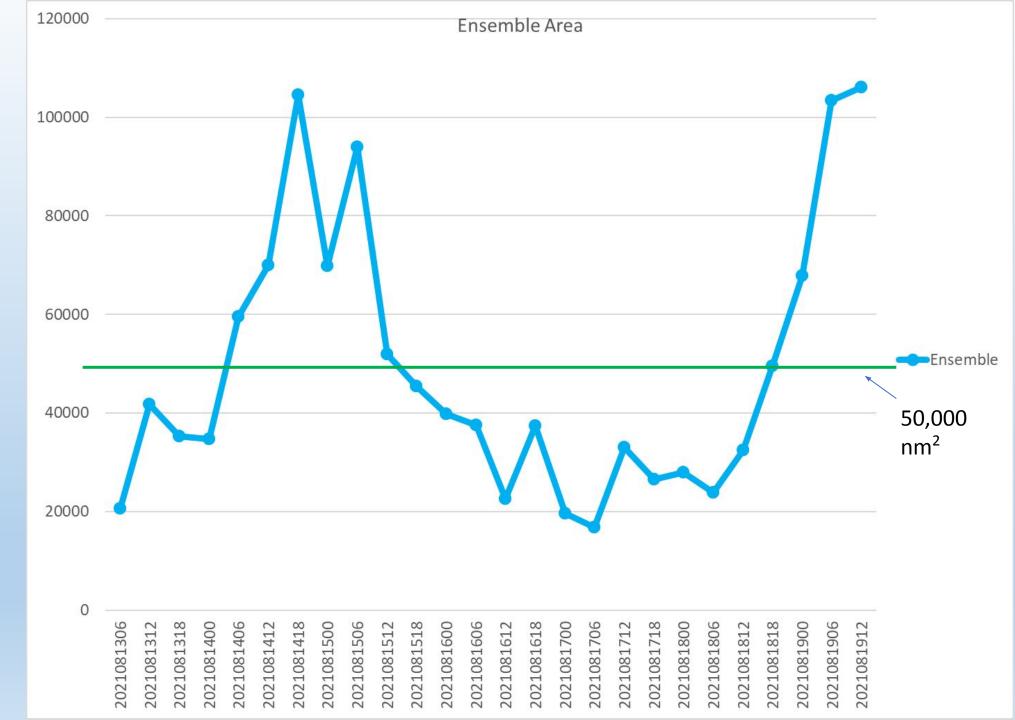
Overall Results from 24 Storms*

48 hours: 21 correct, 5 misses, 5 false alarms

72 hours: 18 correct, 7 misses, 4 false alarms

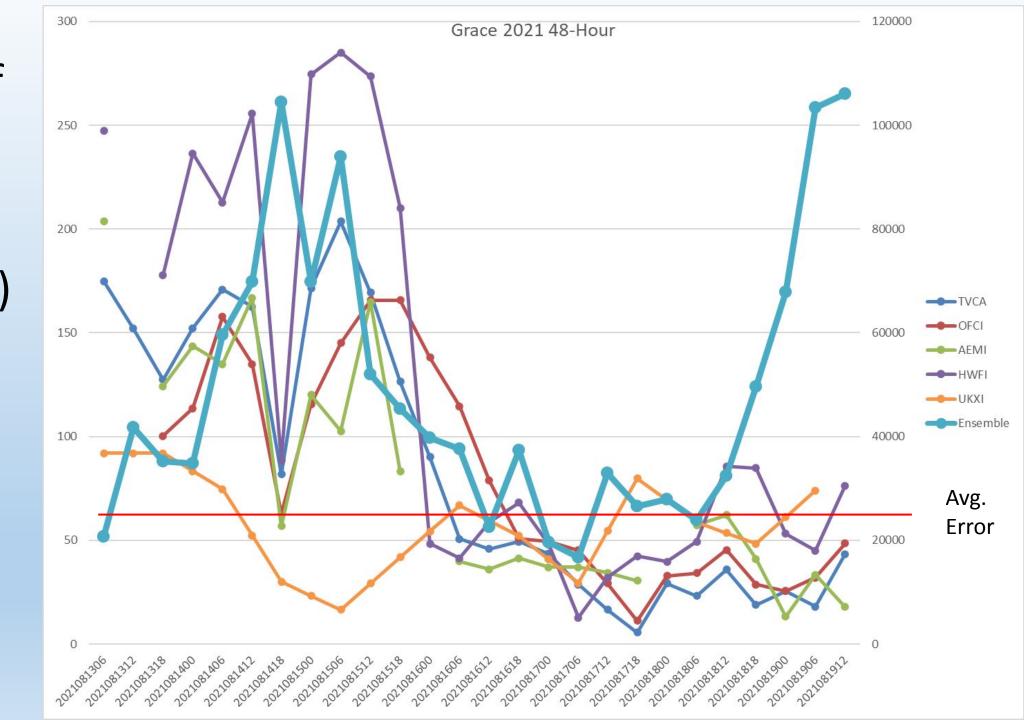
96 hours: 3 correct, 3 misses, 3 false alarm

Grace (2021) 48-hour forecasts



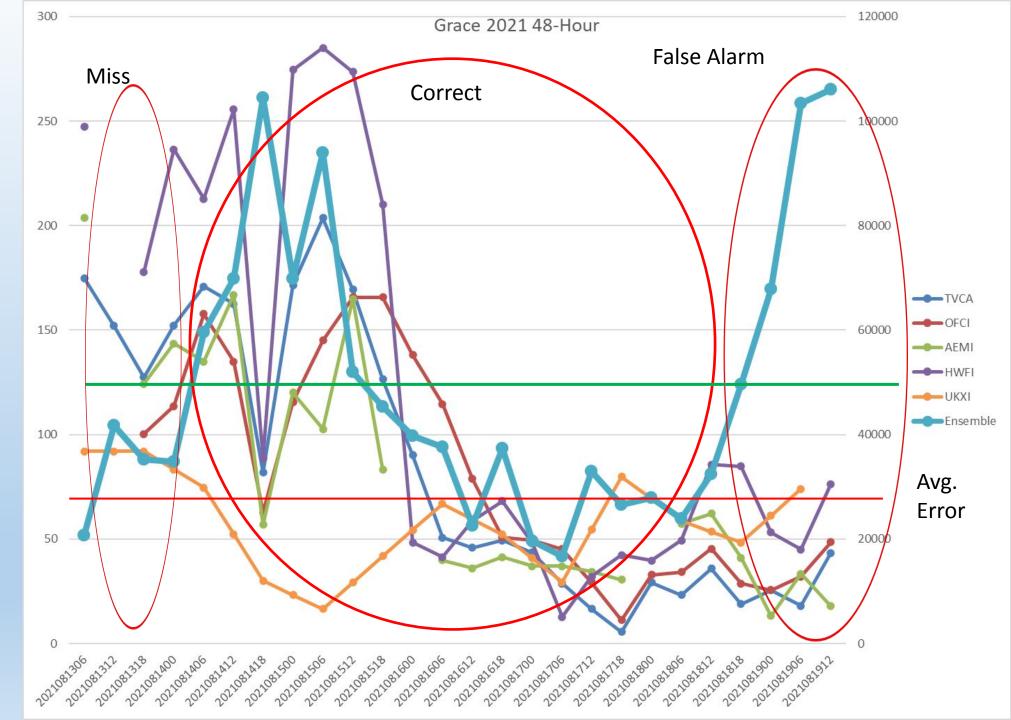
Grace (2021) 48-hour forecasts

Avg. Error over past 5 seasons

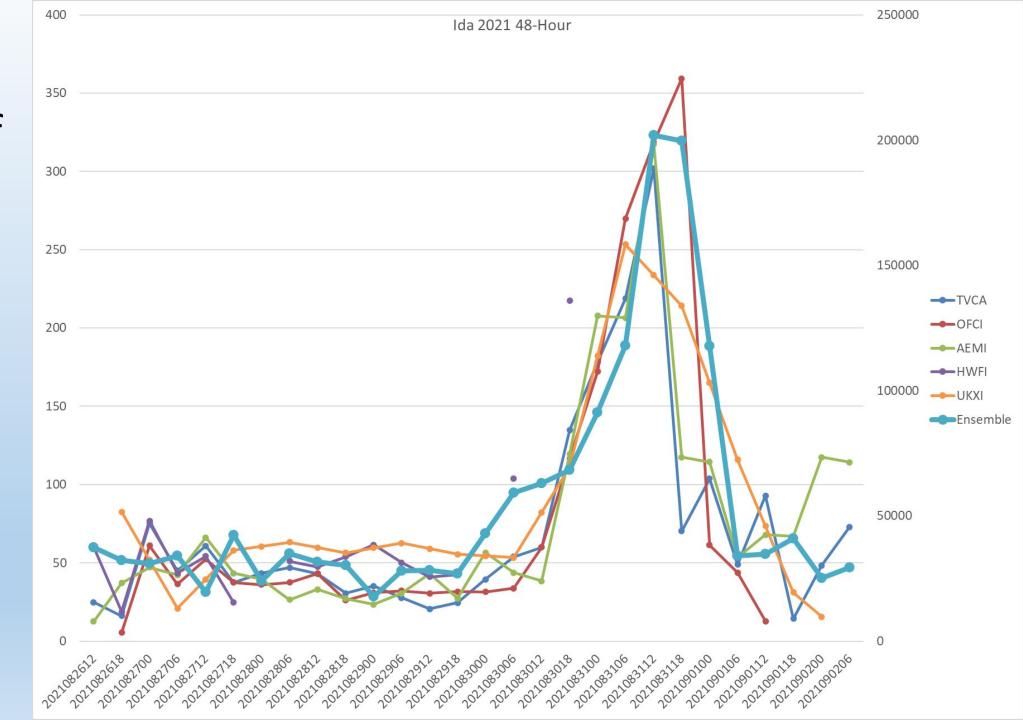


Grace (2021) 48-hour forecasts

Correct, Miss and False Alarm

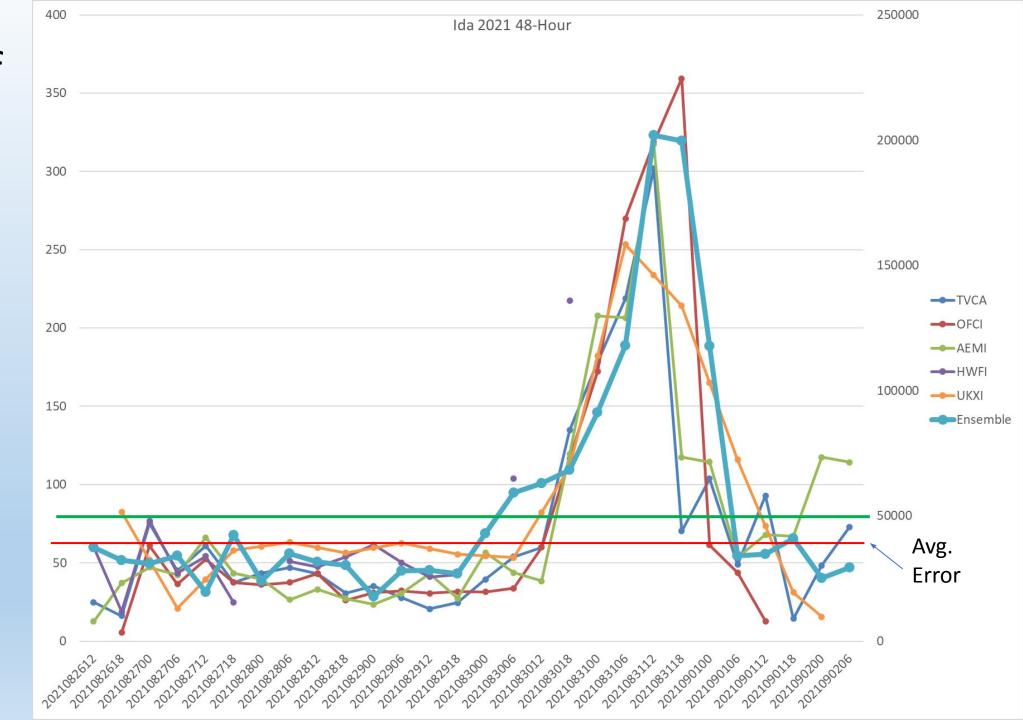


Ida (2021) 48-hour forecasts

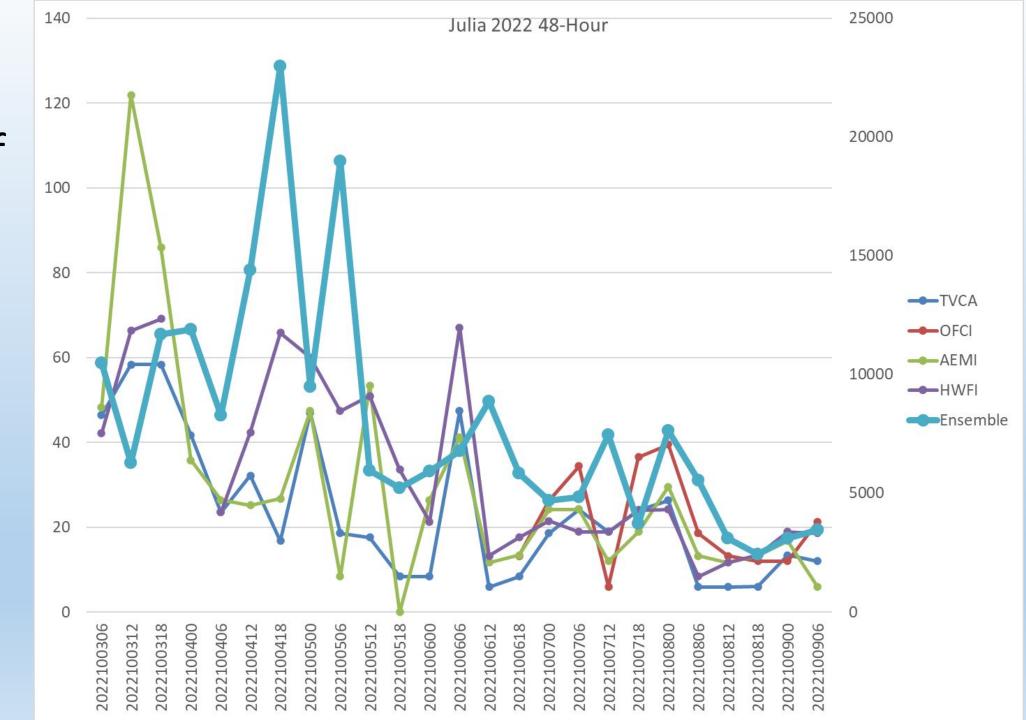


Ida (2021) 48-hour forecasts

Correct for whole lifetime

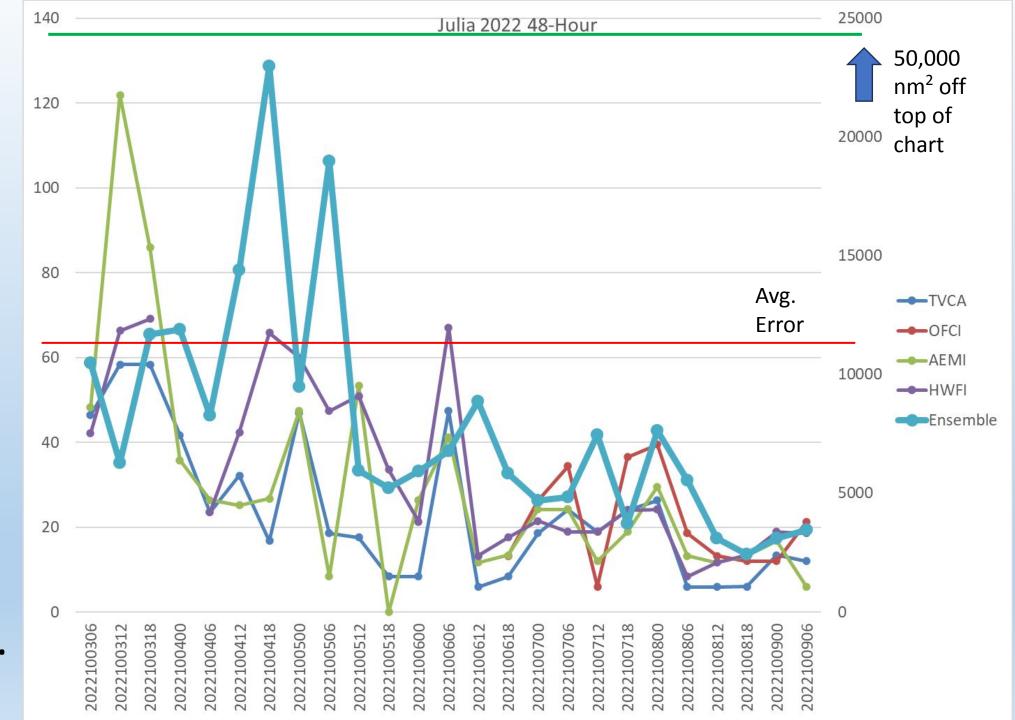


Julia (2022) 48-hour forecasts

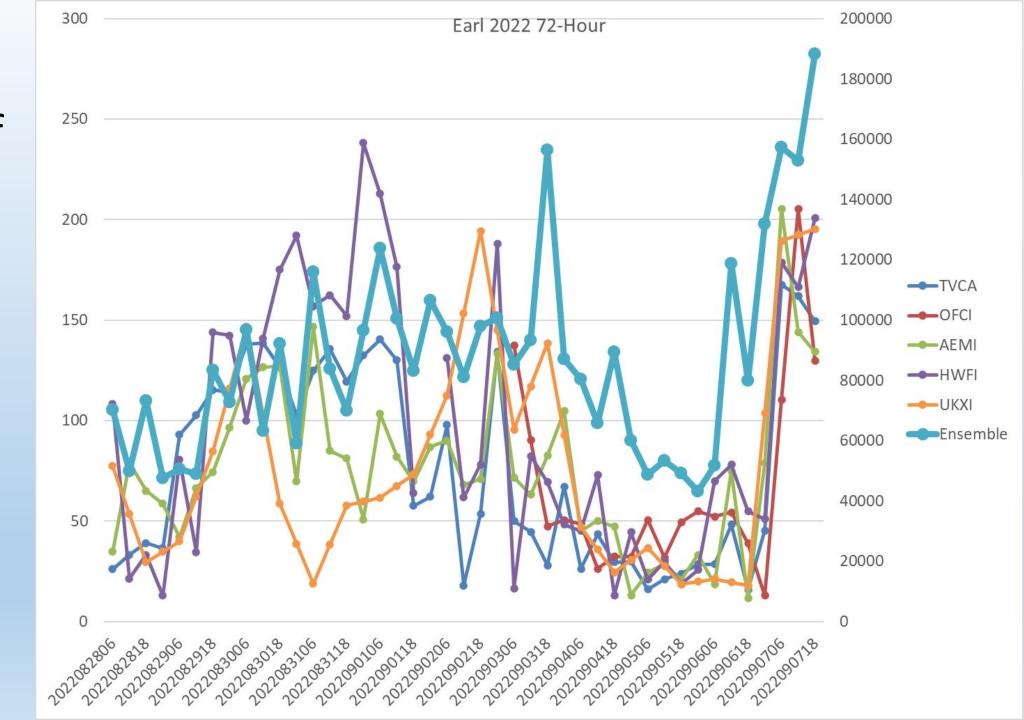


Julia 2022 48-hour forecasts

Correct
Indication –
all errors at
or below avg.

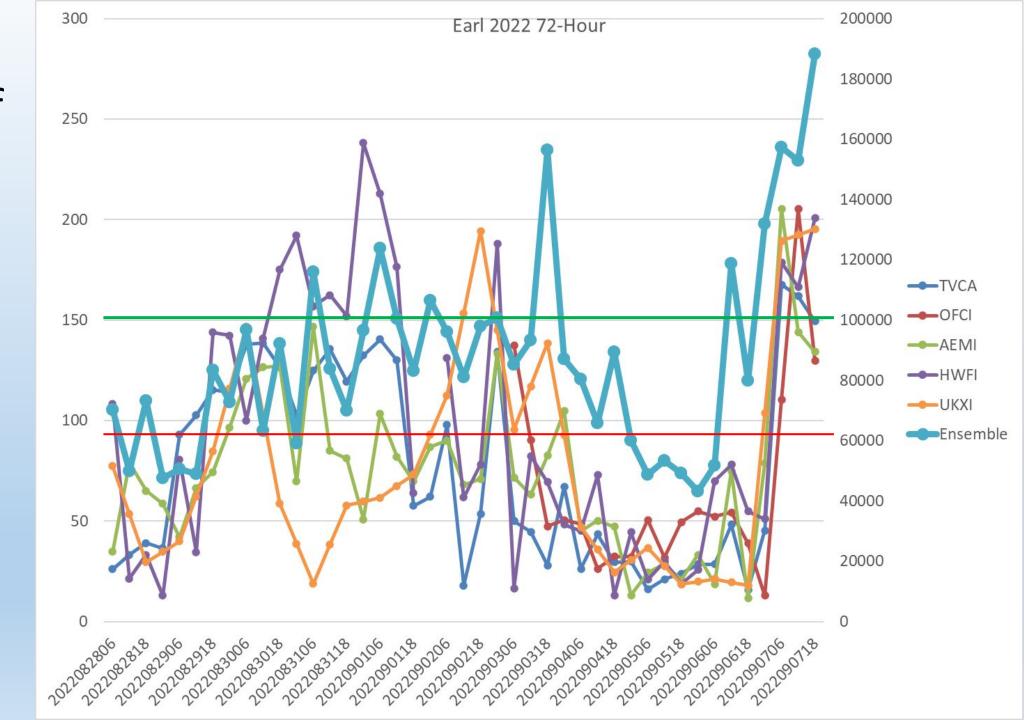


Earl (2022) 72-hour forecasts



Earl (2022) 72-hour forecasts

Correct Indications



Conclusions

• The spread of the members of the GEFS is related to track forecast errors of the deterministic models

 Large spread can forecast coming periods of larger than average forecast track errors

Future Work

 Linear regression to gain more precision in spread – track error relationship

 Use along-track and cross-track statistics to compare with spread patterns

• Examine ECMWF ensemble members for similar relationship

Thank you!

Questions?