

A seasonally coherent calibration (SCC) model for post-processing numerical weather predictions

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Forecast calibration

- Bias
- Skill
- Reliability
- Climatology

Bayesian Joint Probability modelling

- Log-sinh transformations
- Bivariate normal distribution
- Zero values treated as censored data
- Maximum likelihood method

$$\mu_o(m)$$
 $\sigma_o(m)$ $\mu_f(m)$ $\sigma_f(m)$ $\rho(m)$

Observed Forecast

$$\mu_o(m)$$

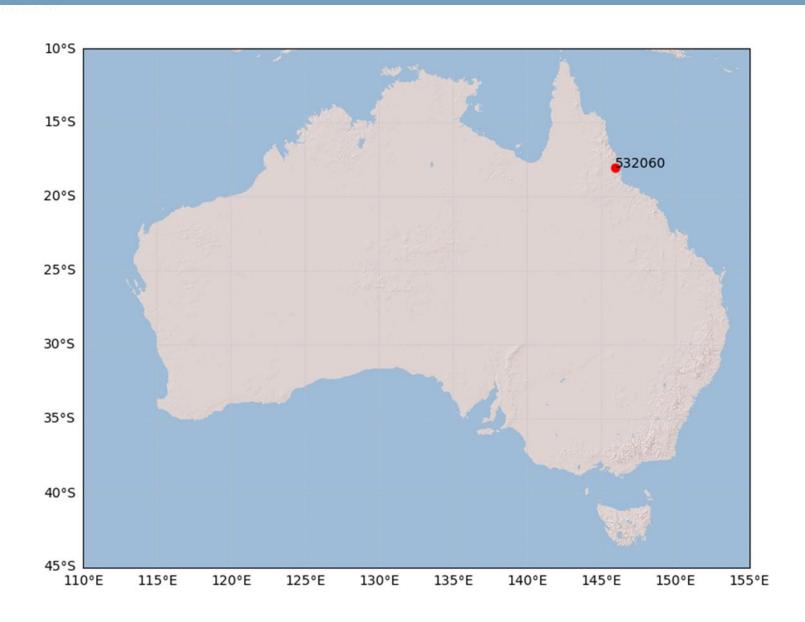
$$\sigma_o(m)$$

$$\mu_f(m)$$

$$\sigma_f(m)$$

$$\rho(m)$$

A study case

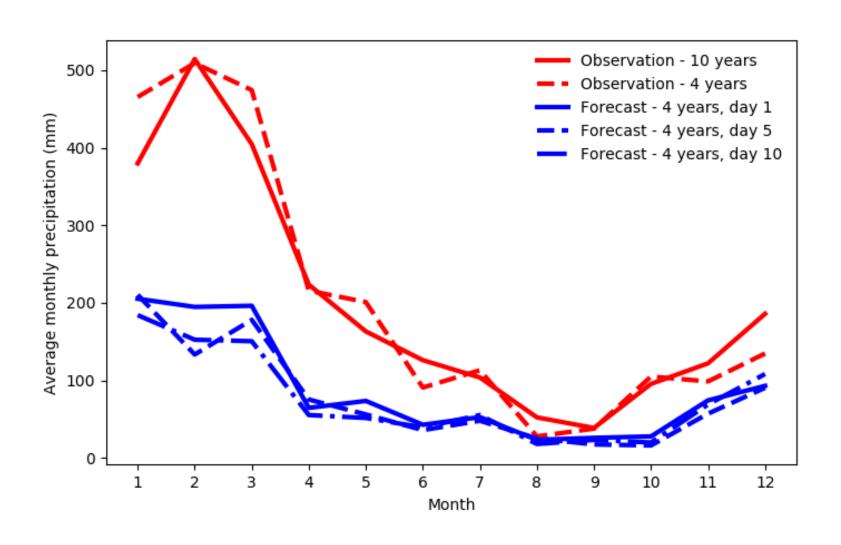


Study case

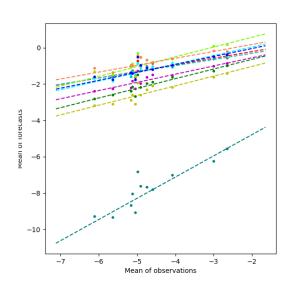
- Forecast data
 - ACCESS-G APS1 (deterministic)
 - 2011-2013 (4 years)
- Observed data
 - 2007-2016 (10 years)

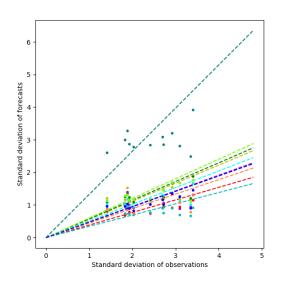
- Calibration
 - Daily precipitation
 - Lead times: 1-10 days ahead

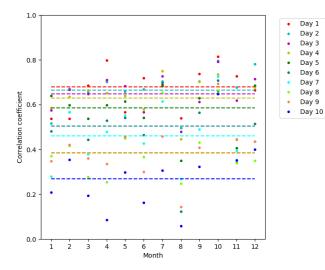
Average monthly precipitation



Relationships





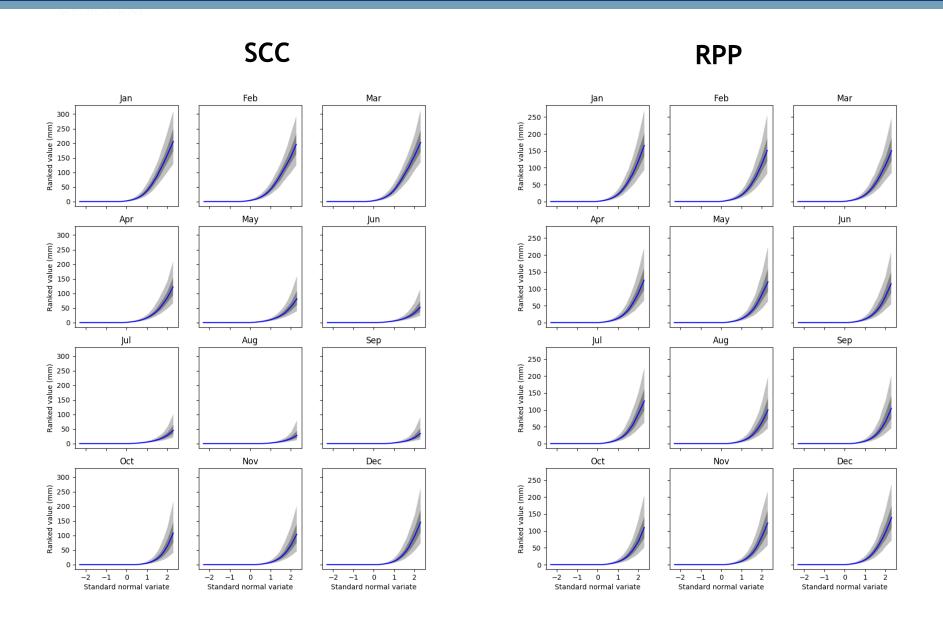


$$\mu_f(m) = \alpha \mu_o(m) + \beta$$

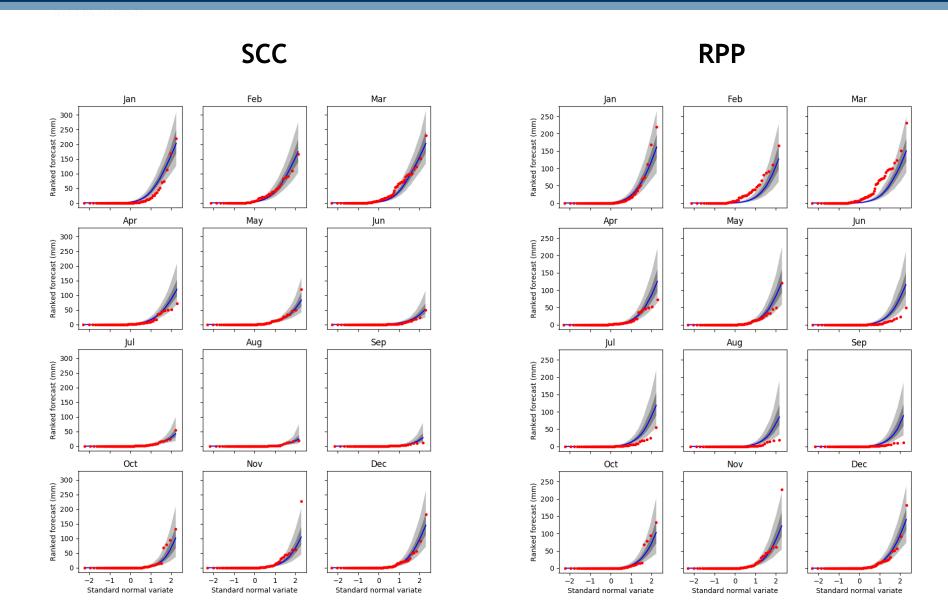
$$\sigma_f(m) = \gamma \sigma_o(m)$$

$$\rho(m) = \rho$$

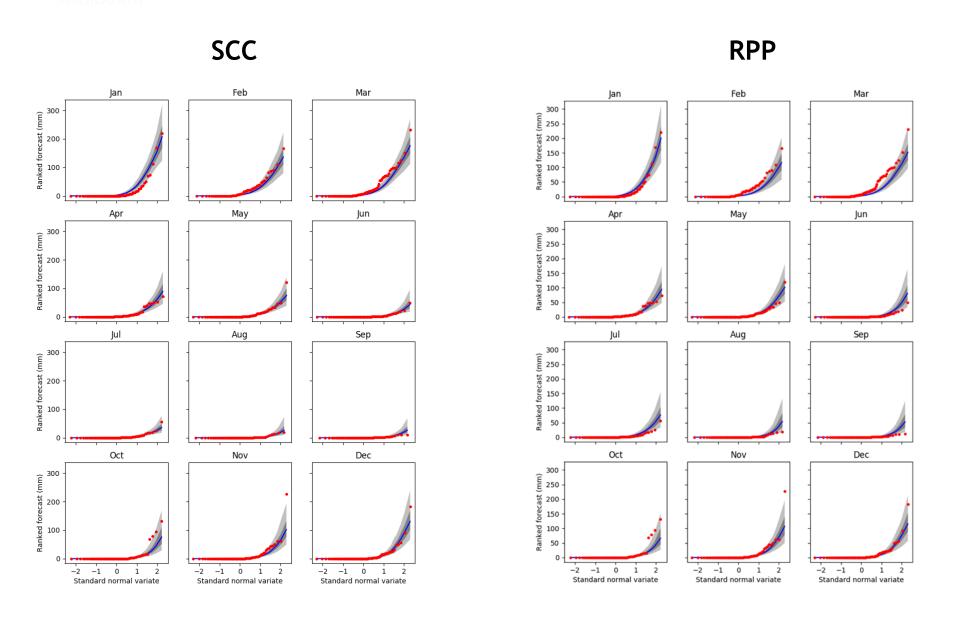
Climatology - Day 10



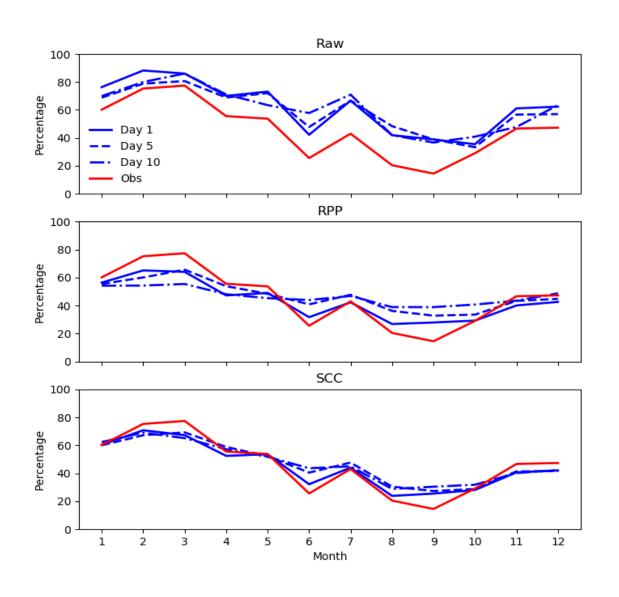
Climatology - Day 10



Climatology - Day 1

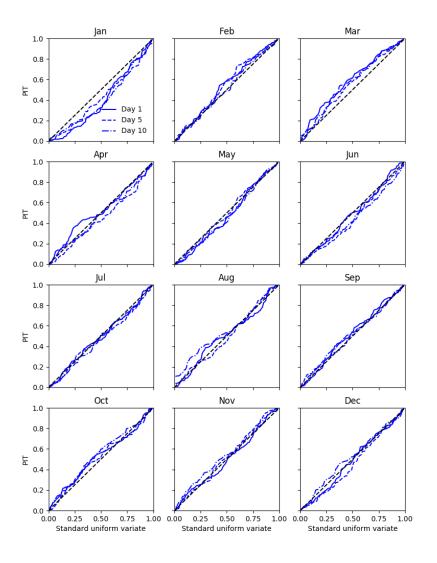


Percentage of wet days

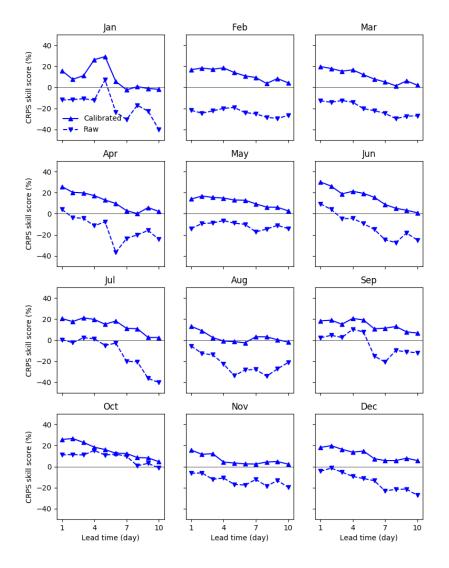


Reliability and skill - SCC

Reliability



Skill



Summary

- Forecast climatology should be checked
- The SCC model
- Can work with short NWP archive data
- Correct seasonal climatology
- Reliable ensemble spread
- Much improved skill over raw forecasts