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*On the way to Ensemble Hydrological Forecasts: Lessons Learned from **MAP D-PHASE***

**André Walser¹, Mathias W Rotach^{1,6}, Marco
Arpagaus¹, Manfred Dorninger², Christoph Hegg³,
Andrea Montani⁴, Roberto Ranzi⁵**

¹Federal Office for Meteorology and Climatology, MeteoSwiss, Zurich,

²University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, ³WSL, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest Snow and Landscape Research Birmensdorf, Switzerland, ⁴ARPA-SIMC, Bologna, Italy, ⁵University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy, ⁶University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria



Outline

- What is D-PHASE?
- Users & End users
 - Their involvement & participation
 - Feedback (questionnaires...)
- Outreach to real applications
 - a business case
 - an operational case





MAP D-PHASE essentials

Demonstration of Probabilistic Hydrological and Atmospheric Simulation of flood Events in the Alpine region

- Fourth phase of Mesoscale Alpine Programme (MAP)
- 2nd World Weather Research Programme (WWRP) Forecast Demonstration Project (FDP)
after Sydney 2000 and before Beijing 2008
- Focuses on heavy precipitation, hydrology, high-resolution numerical modeling and ensembles
- D-PHASE Operations Period (DOP):
June to November 2007 (COPS & “MAP season”)
- 9 countries involved
- 30 atmospheric models (7 ensembles) &
7 hydrological models in over 40 catchments





MAP D-PHASE

Real-Time Demonstration of Weather Forecast Quality in the Alpine Region

BY MATHIAS W. ROTACH, PAOLO AMBROSETTI, FELIX AMENT, CHRISTOF APPENZELLER, MARCO ARPAGAUS, HANS-STEFAN BAUER, ANDREAS BEHRENDT, FRANÇOIS BOUTTIER, ANDREA BUZZI, MATTEO CORAZZA, SILVIO DAVOLIO, MICHAEL DENHARD, MANFRED DORNINGER, LIONEL FONTANNAZ, JACQUELINE FRICK, FELIX FUNDEL, URS GERMANN, THERESA GORGAS, CHRISTOPH HEGG, ALESSANDRO HERING, CHRISTIAN KEIL, MARK A. LINIGER, CHIARA MARSIGLI, RON McTAGGART-COWAN, ANDREA MONTAINI, KEN MYLNE, ROBERTO RANZI, EVELYNE RICHARD, ANDREA ROSSA, DANIEL SANTOS-MUÑOZ, CHRISTOPH SCHÄR, YANN SEITY, MICHAEL STAUDINGER, MARCO STOLL, HANS VOLKERT, ANDRE WALSER, YONG WANG, JOHANNES WERHAHN, VOLKER WULFMAYER, AND MASSIMILIANO ZAPPA

A six-month project successfully tested real-time, end-to-end multimodel hydrometeorological forecasts for heavy precipitation and related flooding events in many different catchments in the Alps.

As the first research and development project (RDP) of the World Weather Research Programme (WWRP), the Mesoscale Alpine Programme (MAP) made important contributions to our knowledge on atmospheric processes determined by and influencing weather in mountainous terrain between 1994 and 2005 (Bougeault et al. 2001). A wealth of scientific results (Volkert and Gutermann 2007) was produced in research areas ranging from atmospheric dynamics to mountain

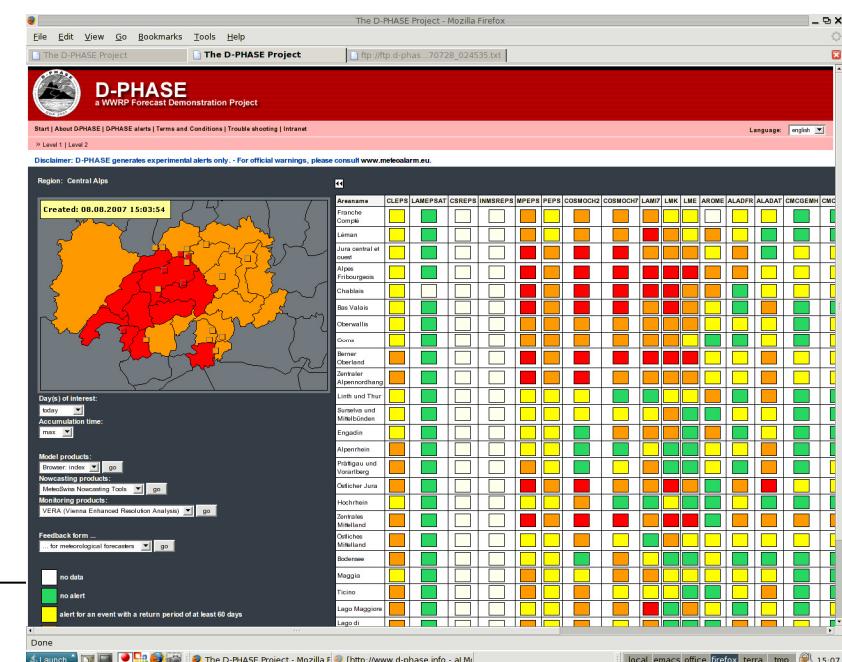
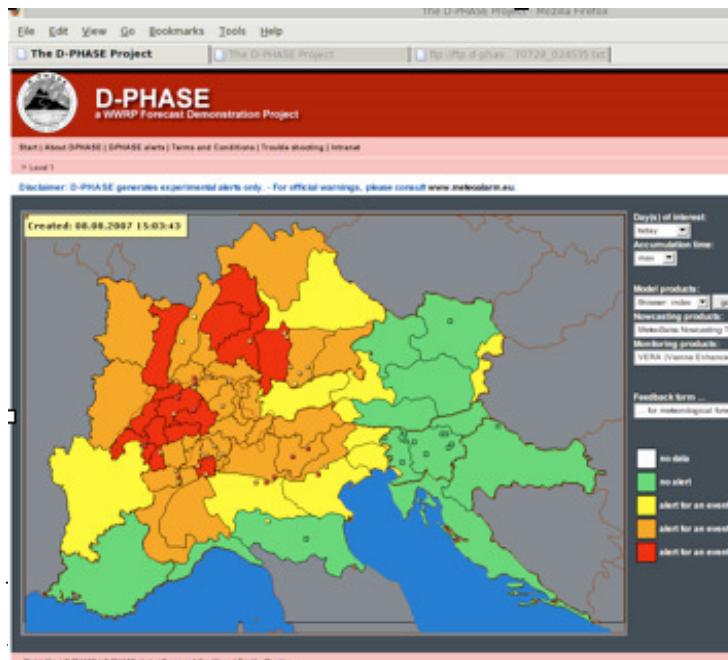
BAMS Paper, Sept 2009





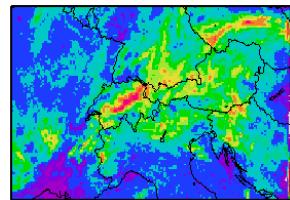
Key elements of D-PHASE

- Centralised **Visualisation Platform** (**forecasts & alerts; in real-time**)
- Data **archiving** (→ research / analysis)
- **Nowcasting** tools
- Systematic integration of **end users**
- **Evaluation**, objective and subjective





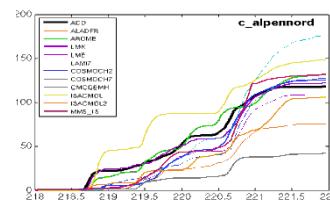
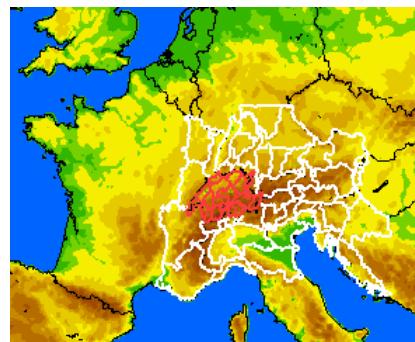
Visualisation Platform: Alerts



Model output

domain averages

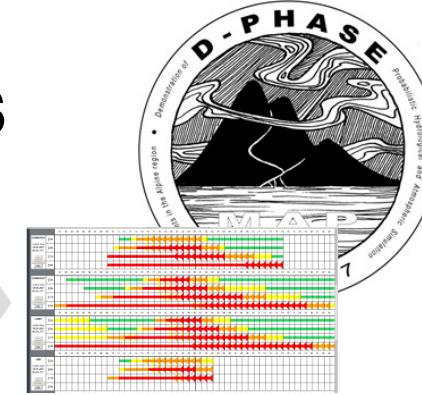
> 40 catchments:



RR time series

apply warnlevels

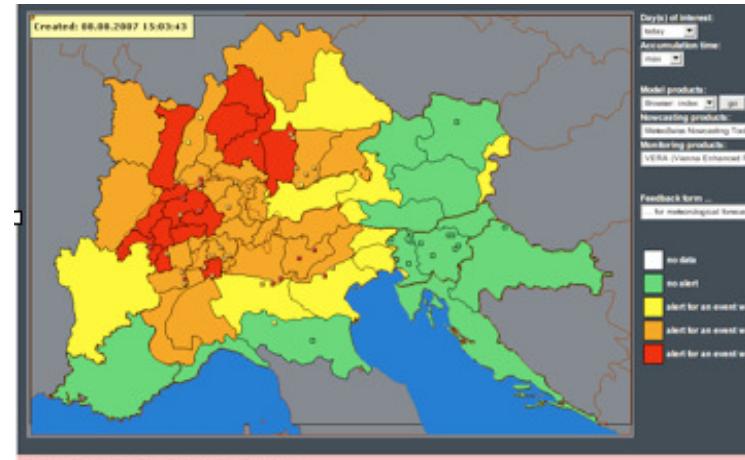
3 types of alerts:



Alert time series

(Accumulation times: 03h, 06h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h)

highest level

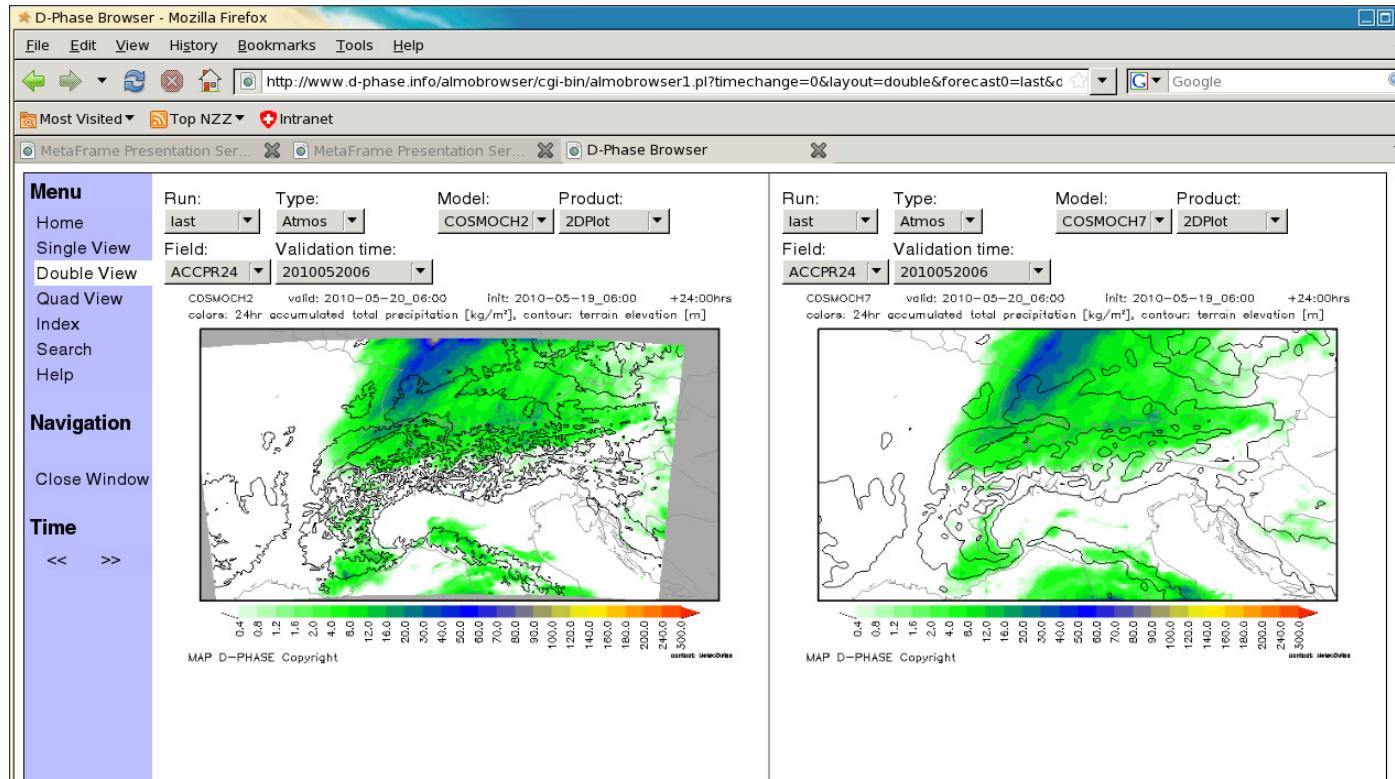


D-PHASE lessons learned | CHR Alkmaar, 25-26 May 2010

André Walser (andre.walser@meteoswiss.ch)



Visualisation Platform: Models



Key element of success: **common formats**





Users

- WWRP Joint Scientific Committee asked for ‘at least 1’
 - over 40 institutions!
 - forecasters (atmospheric & hydrological)
 - COPS (WWRP RDP) mission planning
 - **end** users: civil protection, water management, ...
- Quality
 - feedback
 - transfer to operations





Forecaster feedback

- **Forecasters** (MeteoSwiss):
 - (Fill in feedback forms every day)
 - Prefer nowcasting tools in the first forecast hours





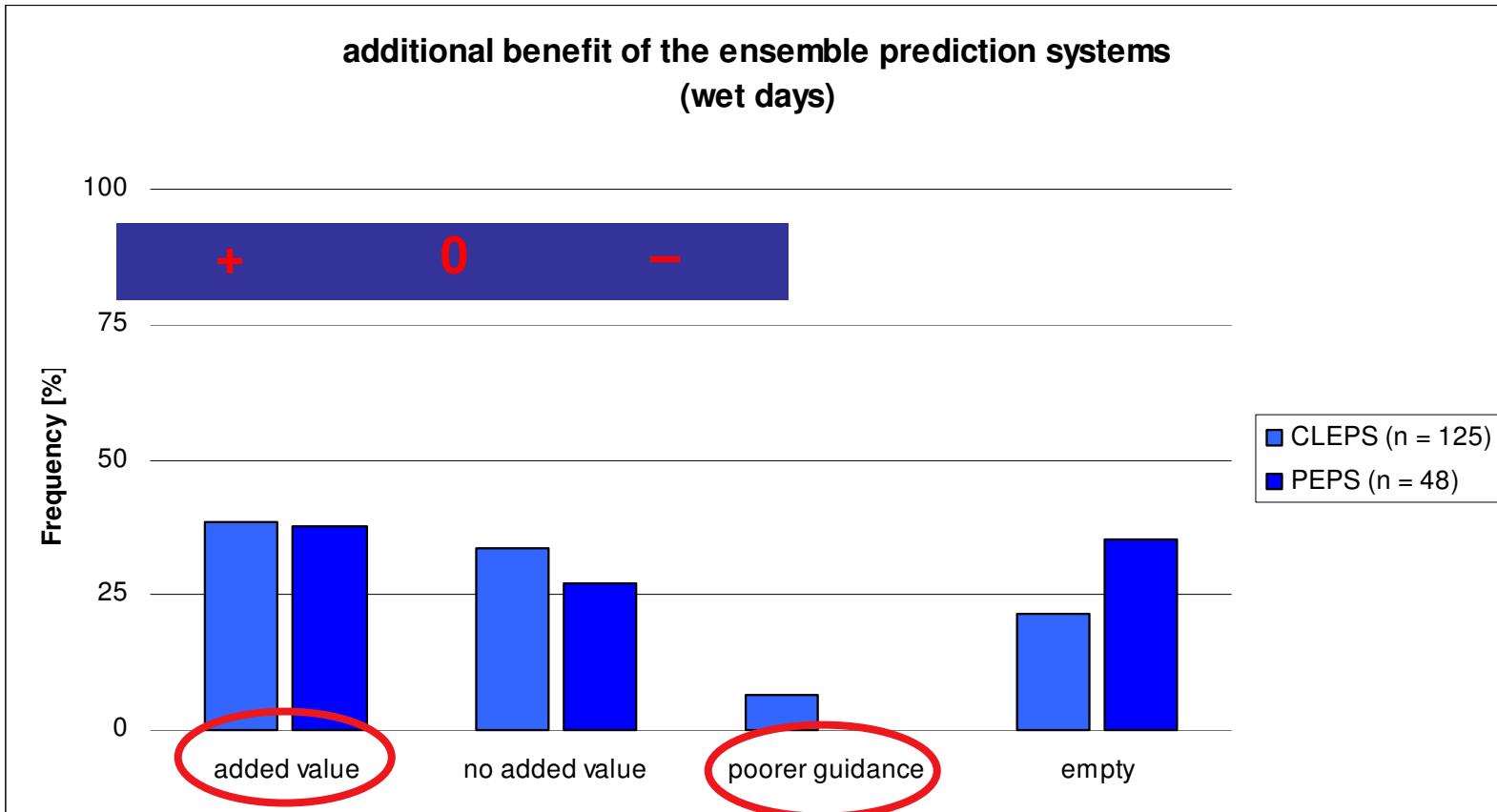
Forecaster feedback

- **Forecasters** (MeteoSwiss):
(Fill in feedback forms every day)
- Prefer nowcasting tools in the first forecast hours
- ensemble prediction systems 





Question III.3: Additional benefit of ensemble models as compared to established det. models?





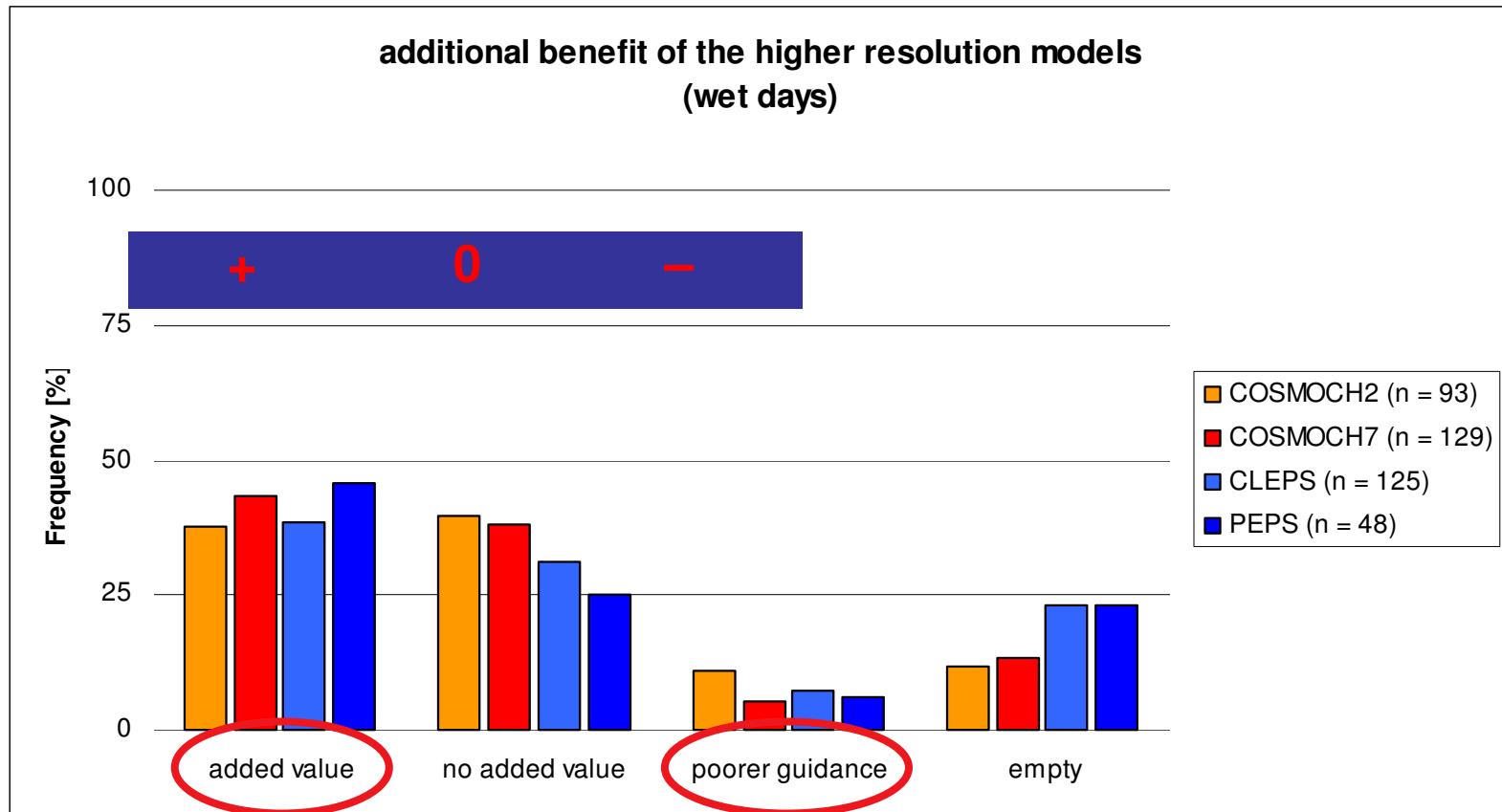
Forecaster feedback

- **Forecasters** (MeteoSwiss):
 - Prefer nowcasting tools in the first forecast hours
 - Ensemble prediction systems ✓
 - high-resolution models ✓





Question III.2: Additional benefit of hires models as compared to coarser ones?





Forecaster feedback

- **Forecasters** (MeteoSwiss):
 - Prefer nowcasting tools in the first forecast hours
 - ensemble prediction systems ✓
 - high-resolution models ✓
 - appreciate large variety of models **But NOT too many!**
 - **Interaction** with hydrological forecasts ✓





End user feedback

- **End users:**

- workshops before / after DOP
- O(30) participants
- questionnaires before / after DOP
- n rather small, no statistical tests done





Judgments about information

Manageability

- A quick overview is possible
- Amount of information
- Retrievability of relevant information

Comprehensibility

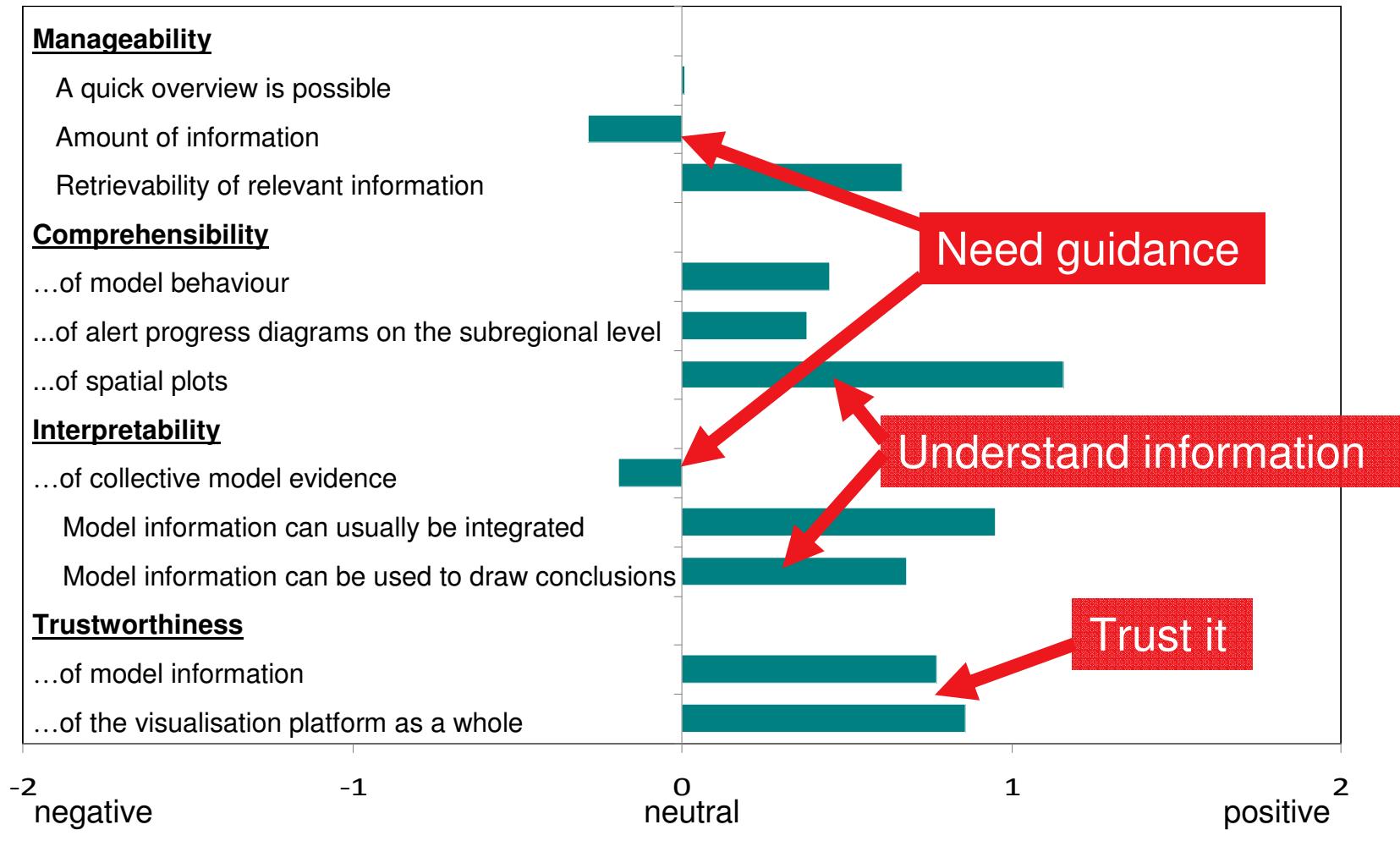
- ...of model behaviour
- ...of alert progress diagrams on the subregional level
- ...of spatial plots

Interpretability

- ...of collective model evidence
- Model information can usually be integrated
- Model information can be used to draw conclusions

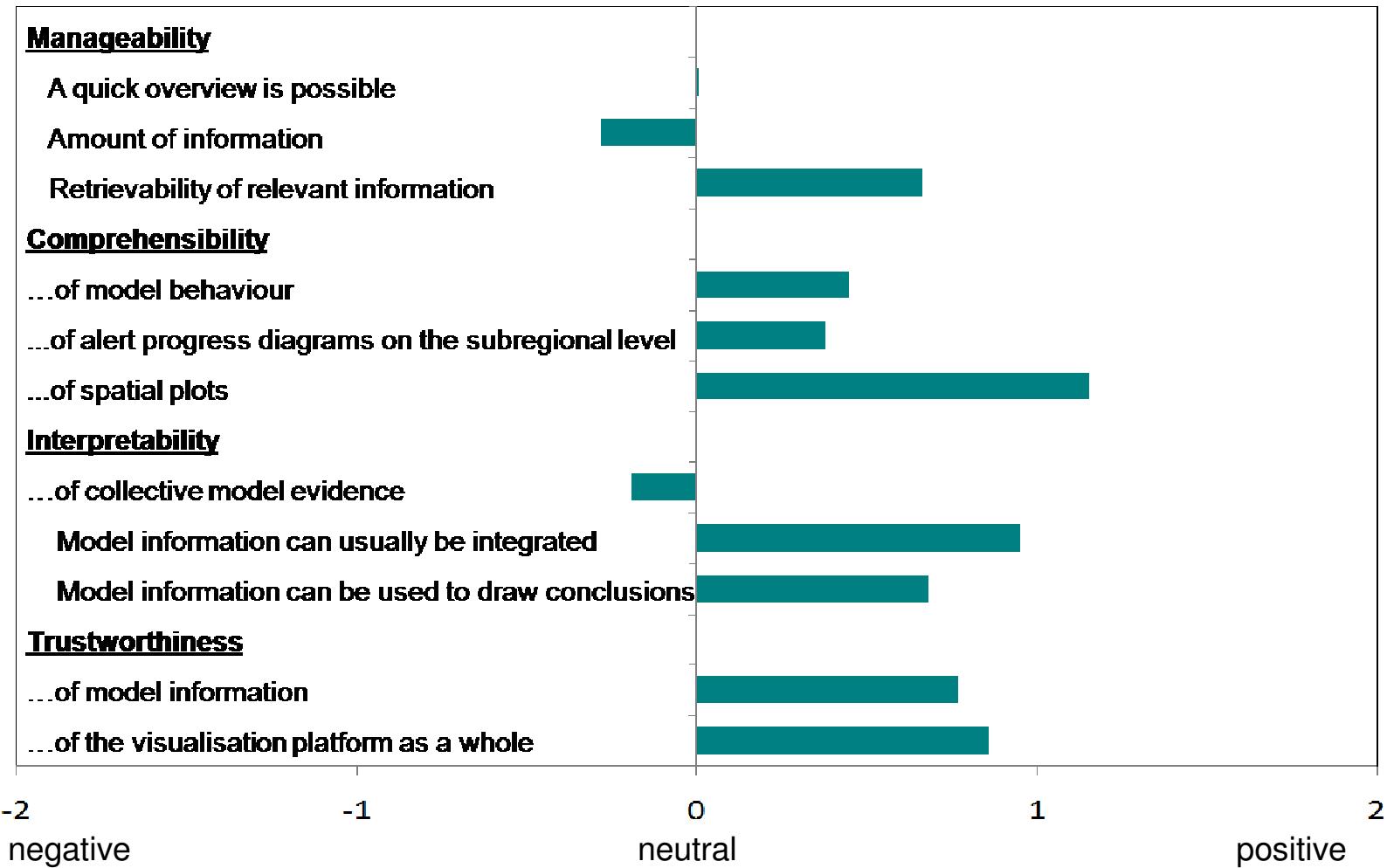
Trustworthiness

- ...of model information
- ...of the visualisation platform as a whole





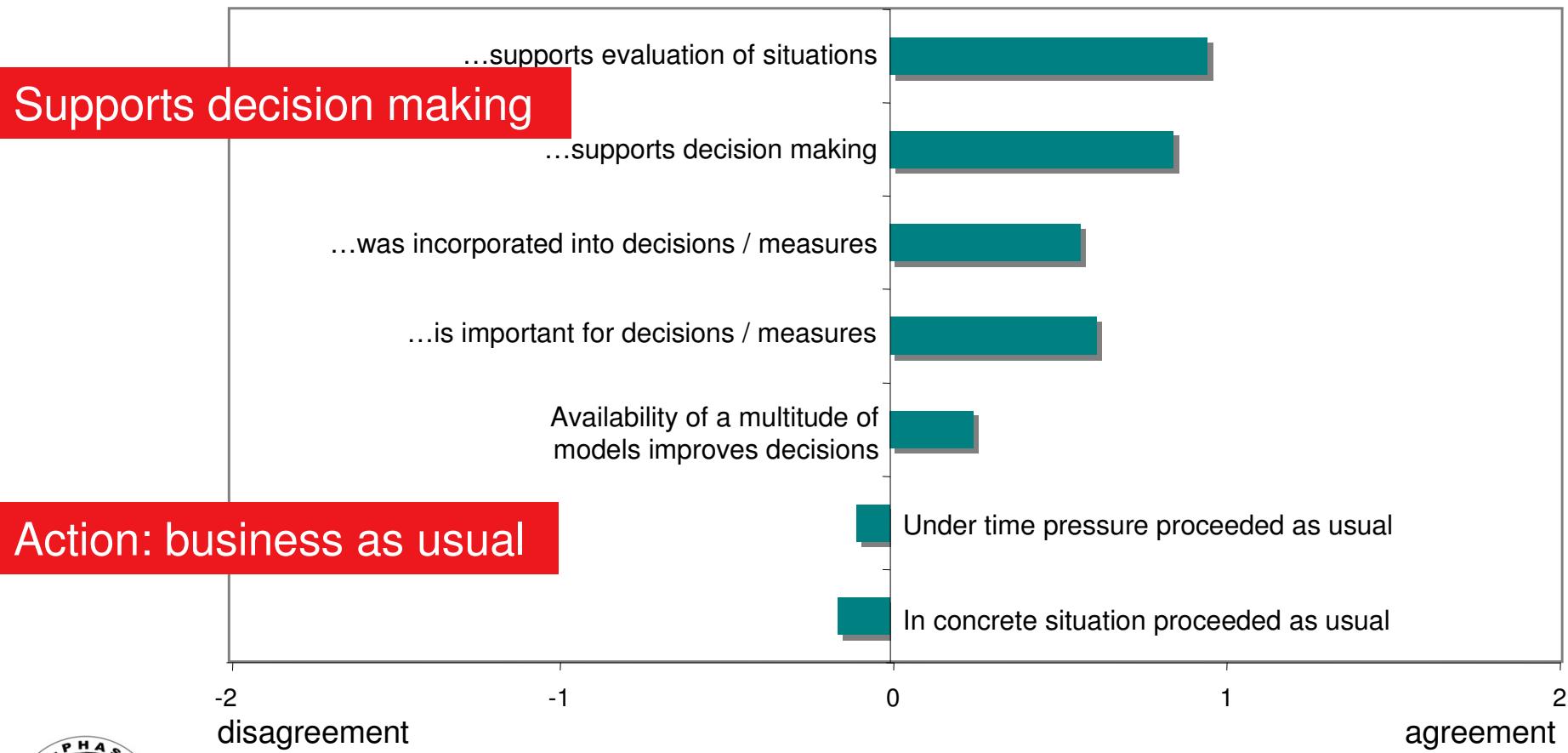
Judgments about information

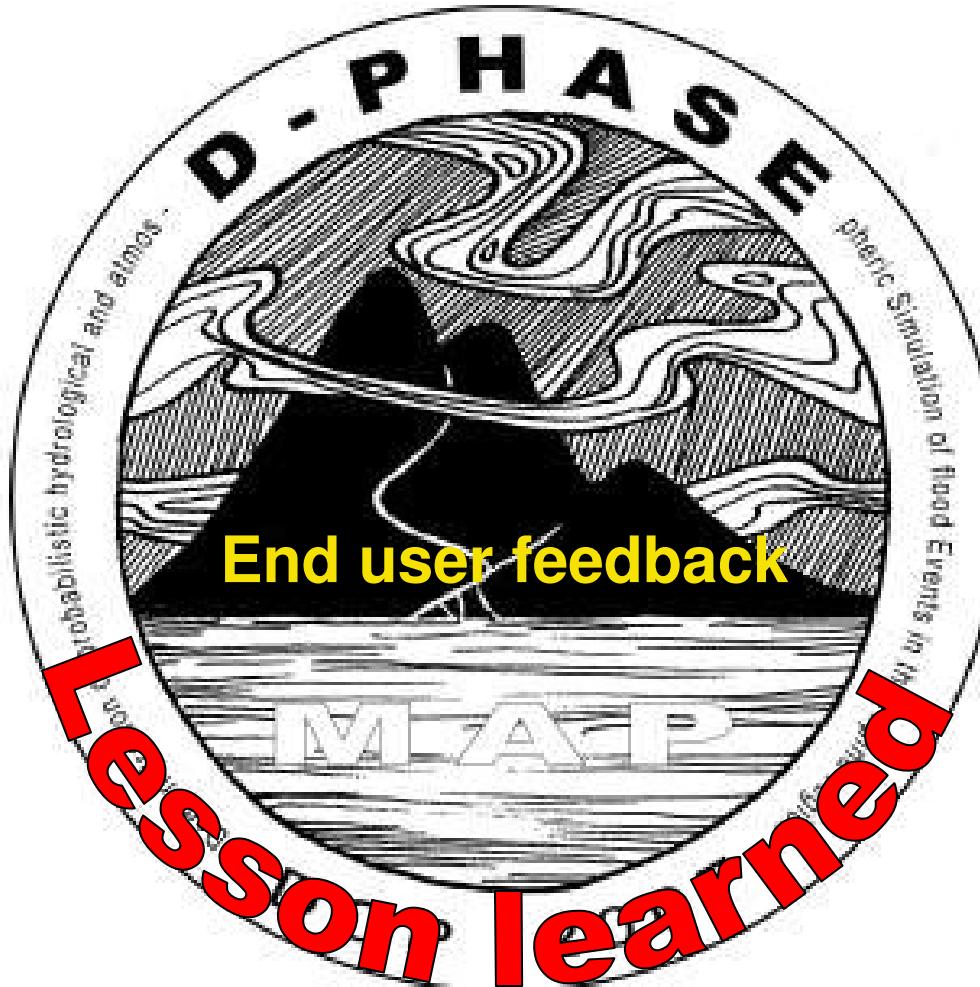




Appraisal of benefit

The visualisation platform





- Take end users early on board
- Resolution needs to further increase (and will)
- EPS's need careful support (for interpretation)
- *Ensemble thinking* for air pollution modelling, heat wave warnings, health impact (e.g., pollen), ...





Outreach to applications

Business case:

- Construction of a new train station in Zurich
- requires river duct partially be closed





Outreach to applications

- Cost of opening the gates: 1 Mio CHF

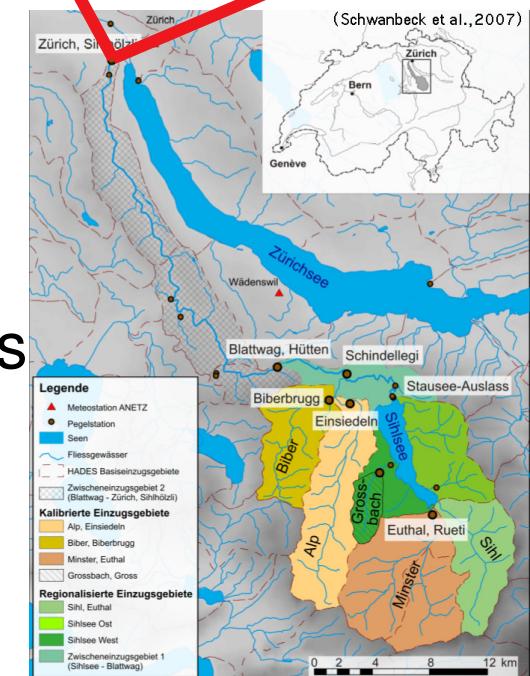


- Damage if not opened: many billion CHF

- Flood wave to station: 2-6 hours

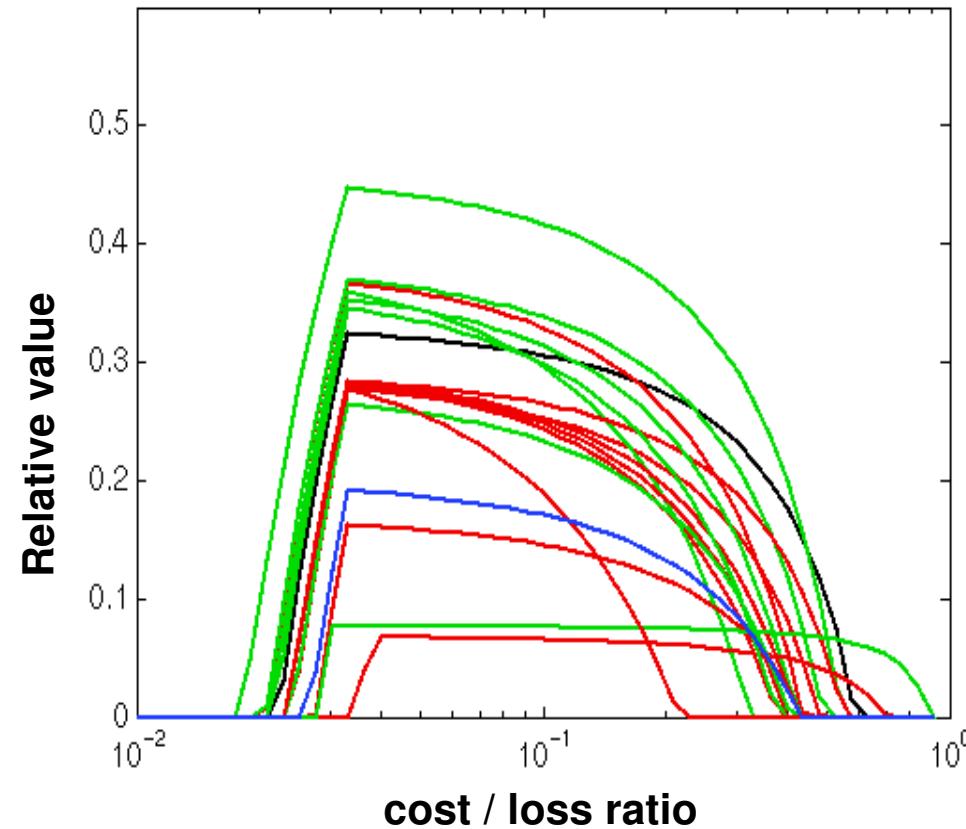
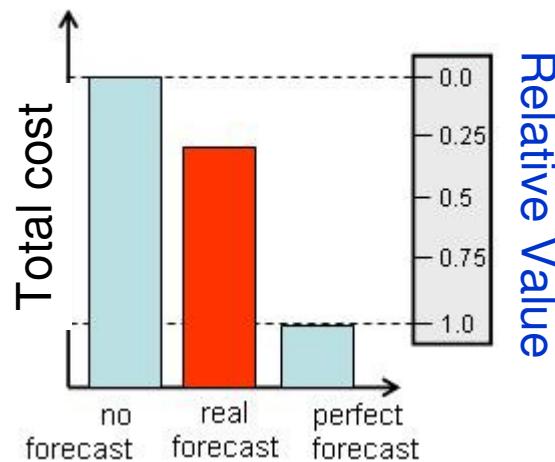
- Evacuation construction site: 2-4 hours

- Opening one gate: 1-2 hours





Economic value of forecast

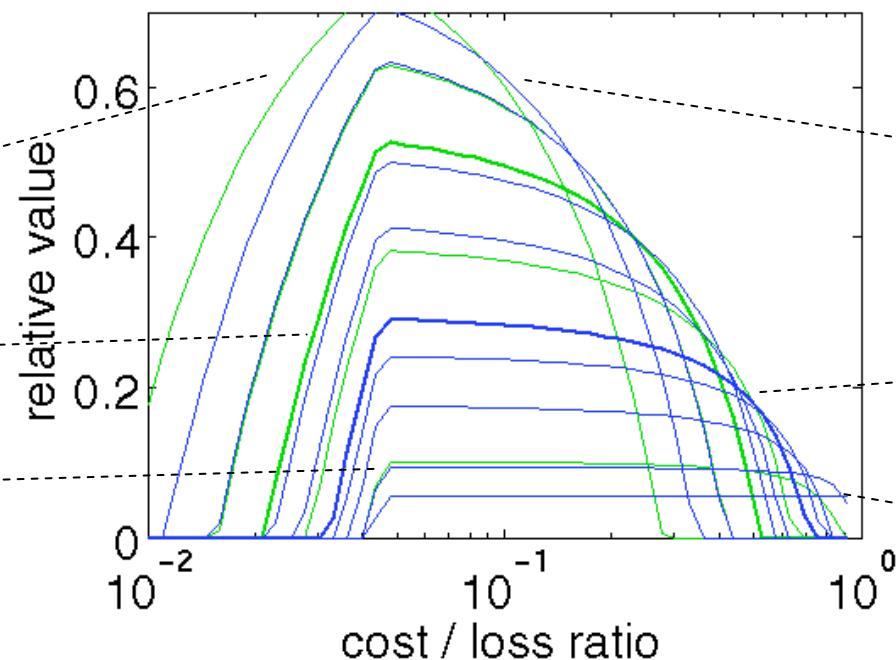




Ensemble and/or Calibration

Simple calibration of COSMO-2

Multiply COSMO-2
precipitation forecasts by
a factor of



D-PHASE poor- men's ensemble

Issue an alert, if a certain
fraction of models gives a
warning

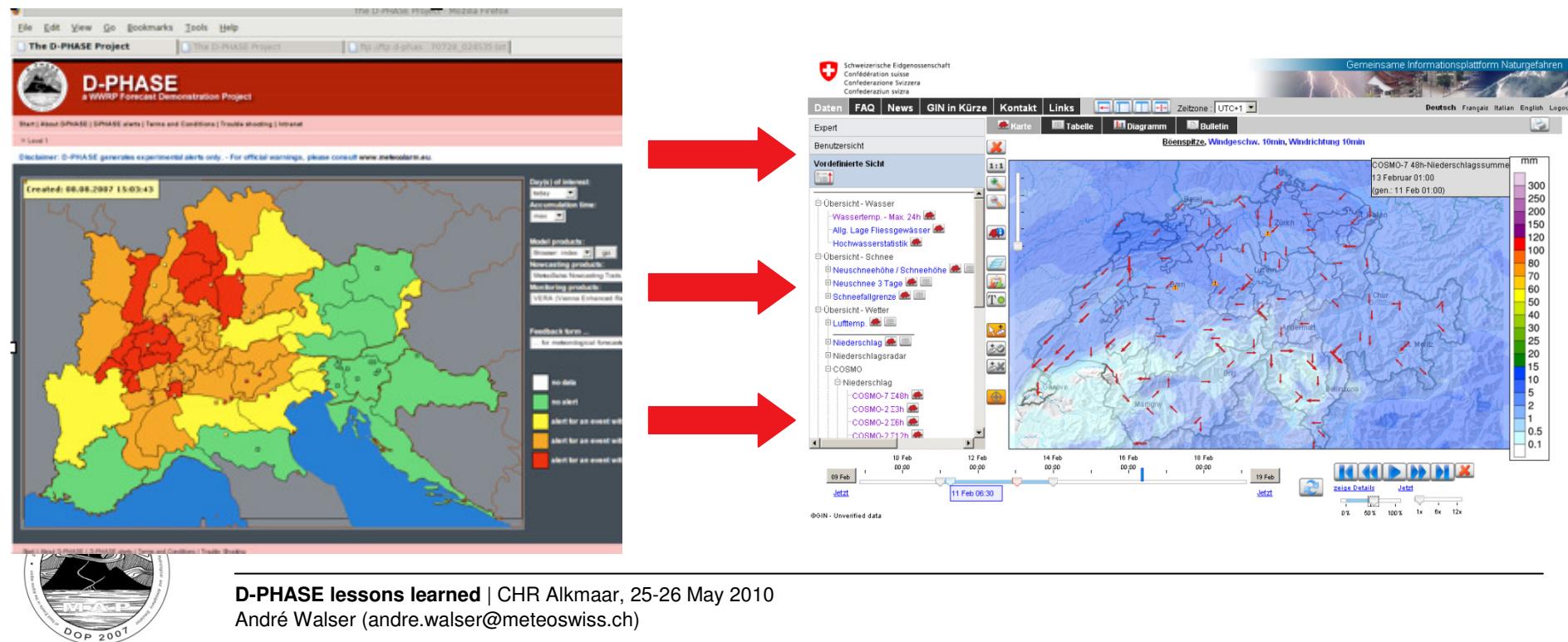
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%





Outreach to applications

- D-PHASE inspired new operational information platform in Switzerland
- D-PHASE platform up and running **on user request** to bridge time to completion

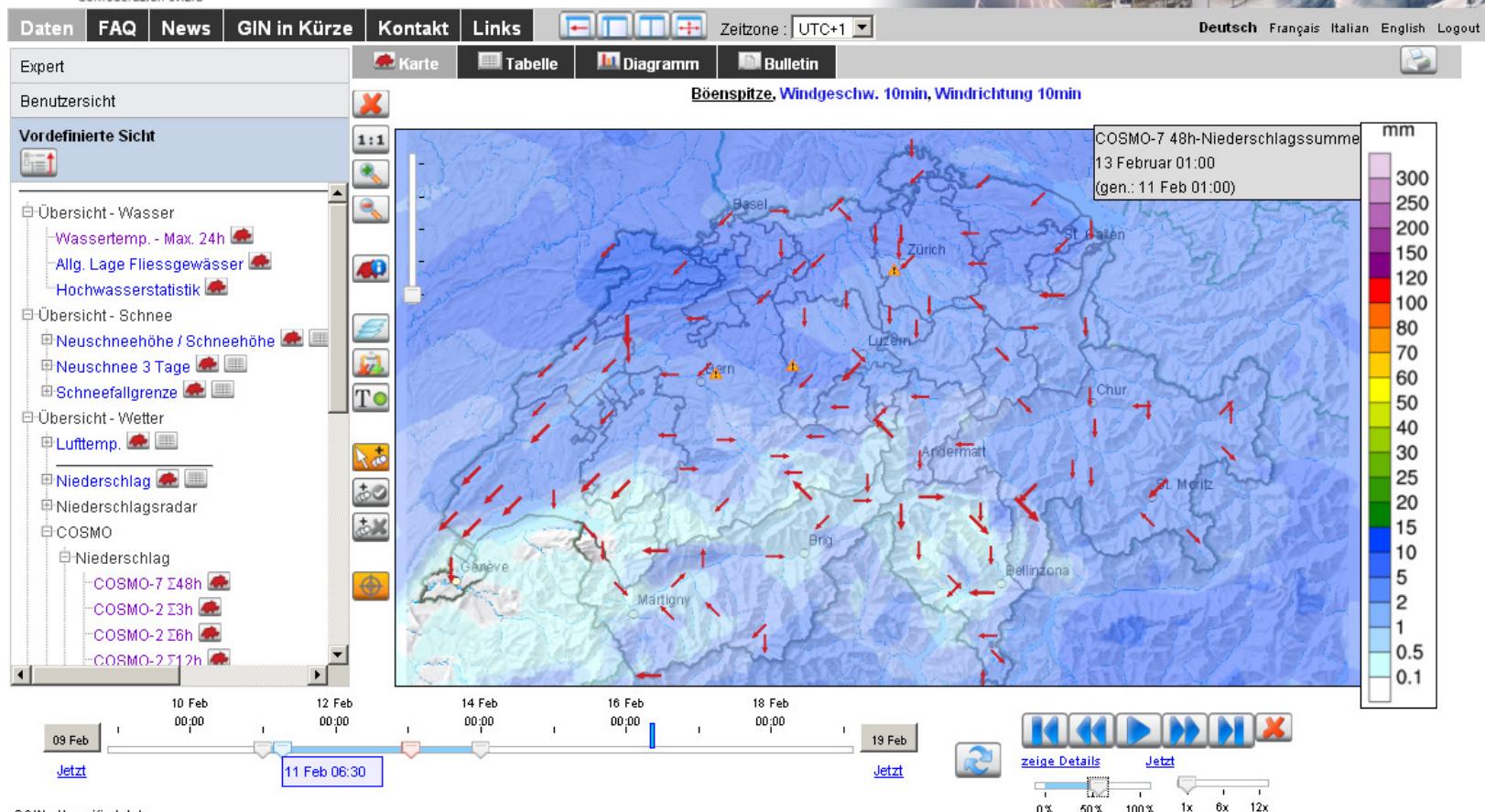




Common information platform for natural hazards (GIN)

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Gemeinsame Informationsplattform Naturgefahren

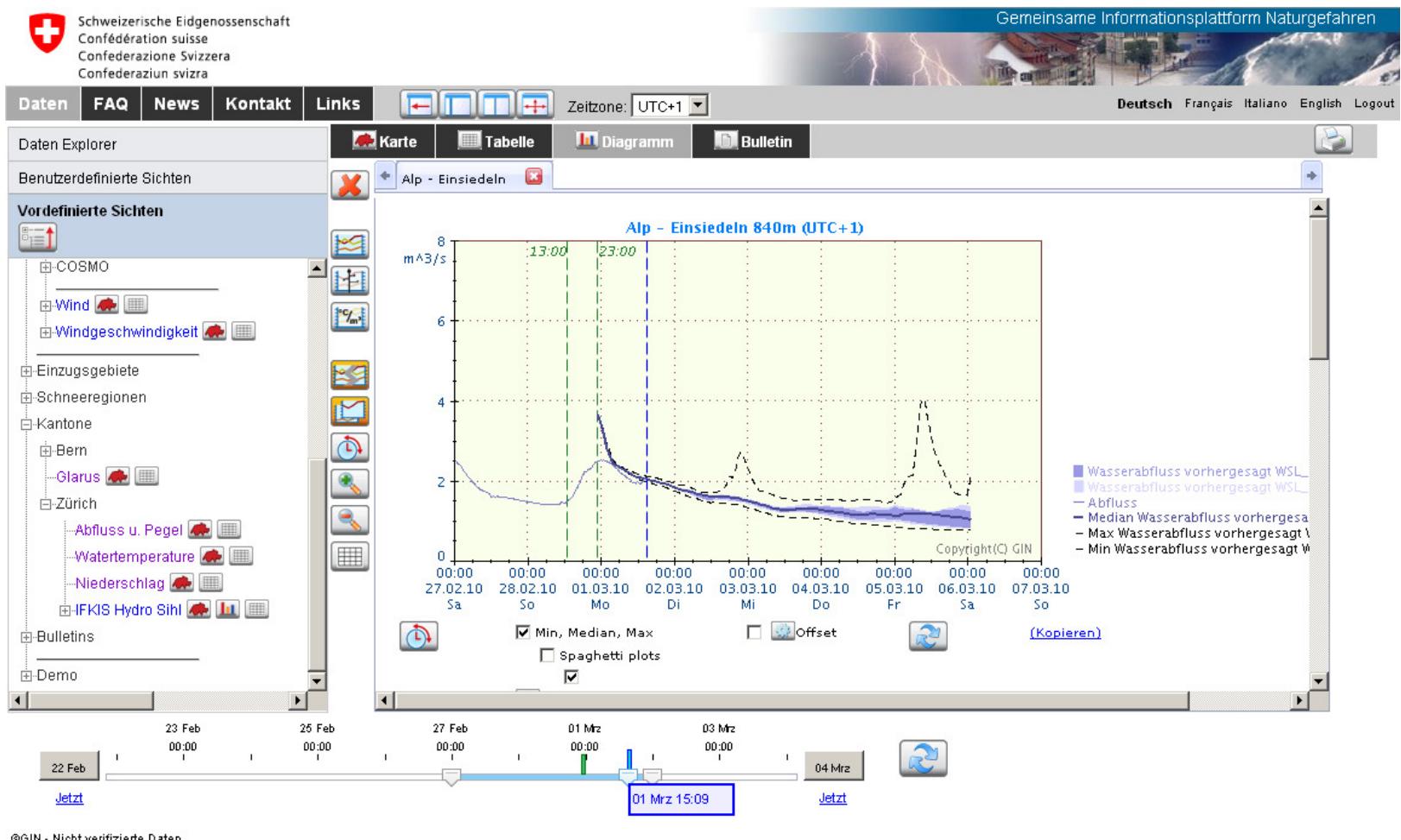


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GIN: Another example





Conclusions

For an FDP to be successful....

- Involve users
 - early!
 - feedback
- Commitment ‘pays back’
 - most efforts / most rewards
- society profits
 - warning systems
 - business enabling





Thanks!

