

meteoIQ

Weather . Intelligence . Quality

Forecast performance during the cold spells in February 2021 in Europe and the USA

Evelyn Müller

Jan Hoffmann, Dennis Schulze

Introduction meteoIQ

Founders



Evelyn Müller

@meteomueller



Dennis Schulze

@snow73

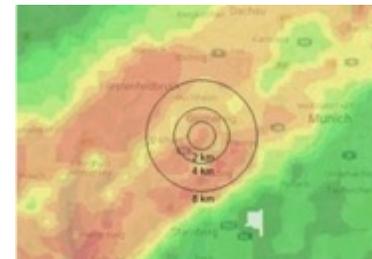


Jan Hoffmann

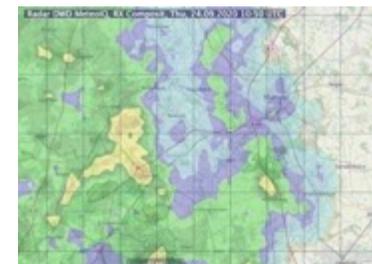
Services



Forecast verification as an external service



Meteorological products for the insurance sector



Software for the processing and visualization of meteorological data

Forecast verification as an independent service

Answers to questions about forecast quality

from end-users,
for management reports,
from the weather room,
for forecasting system developers.

Expectations of the service

Easily accessible (data already prepared)
Well communicable measures
Comparison with other providers
Continuously updated (no on-off project)
Available the following day



Who does best for my location?

How many of your forecasts are correct?

What errors should I expect in my provider's wind forecast?



Has our quality improved after we updated the system?

Was my forecast good yesterday?



Which model captured last week's development better?

Do we predict the diurnal cycle well?



How is our error distributed geographically?

Approach

Technical setup

Get forecasts from API or open data access points

For ECMWF data we download daily from MARS the non-realtime ECMWF HRES forecasts

Extract and archive location specific data

Daily computation of quality scores

Present results in a web frontend



Seven dimensions

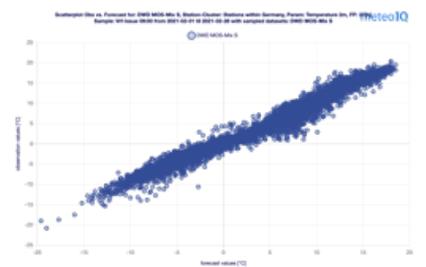
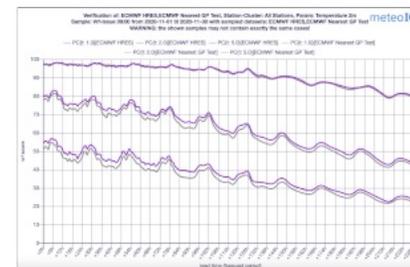
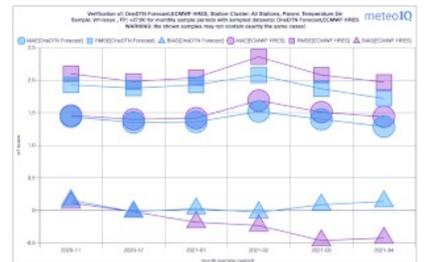
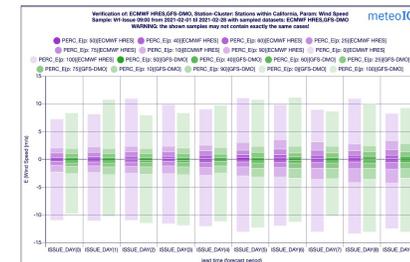
- Location
- Parameter
- Score
- Lead time
- Period
- Provider
- Sampling method



<https://verify.meteoiq.com>

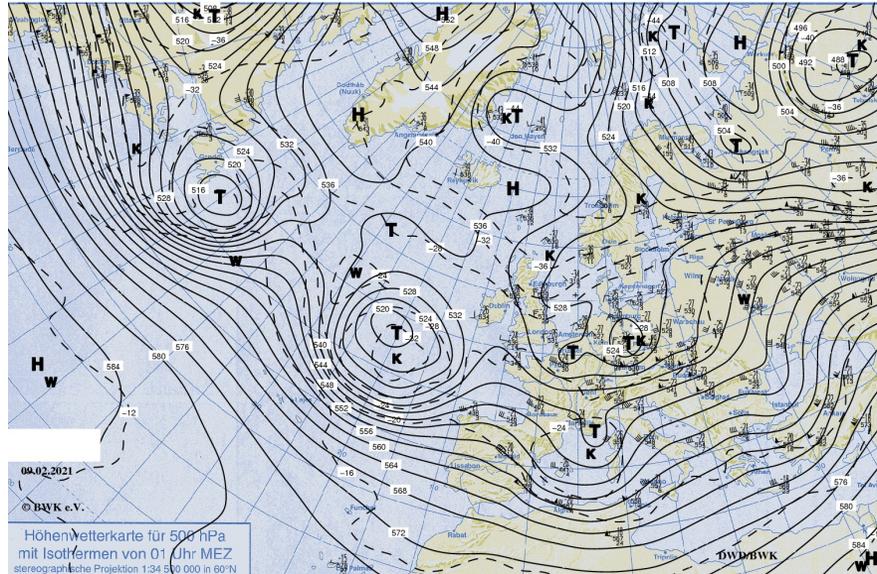


Country	Score	PDF
All Stations	5.89	3.98
Africa	5.49	5.05
Asia	5.91	3.24
Europe	5.36	5.06
North America	5.76	3.89
Oceania	5.05	5.28
South America	5.25	5.67



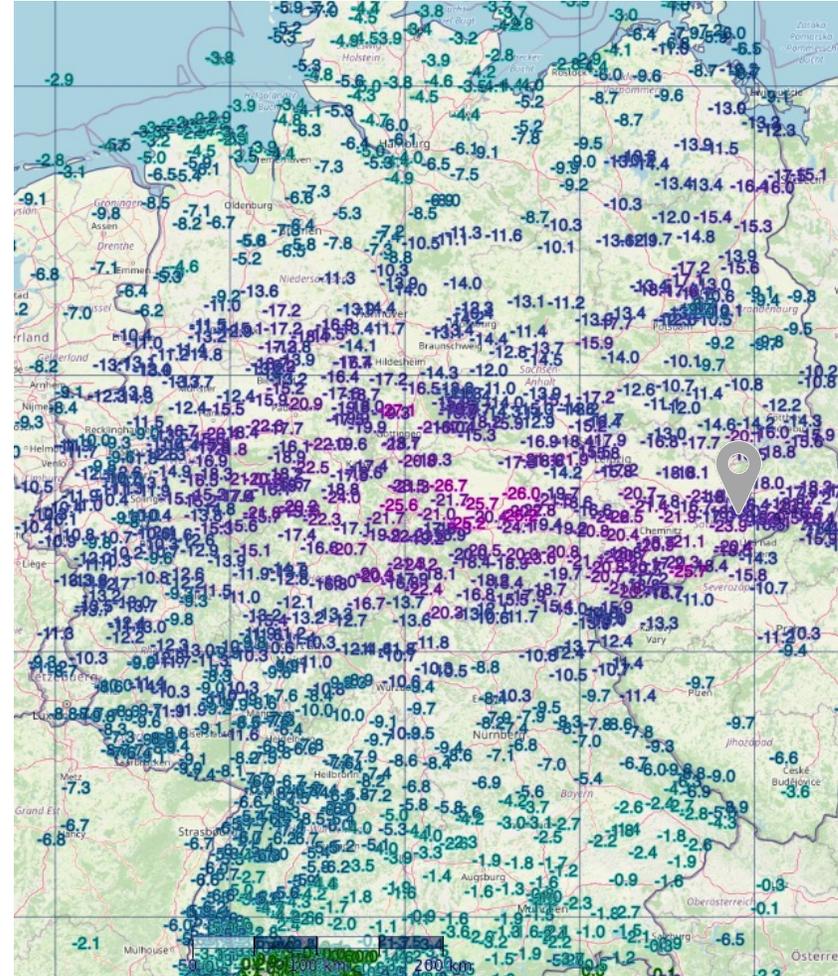
(and more)

Cold spell February 2021 in Germany



2021-02-09 00 UTC
500 hPa GPH Analysis
www.berliner-wetterkarte.de

2021-02-10 06 UTC
Observed minimum 2m air temperature
Source: DWD and DTN



Snowfall:
Public traffic
broken down,
schools closed

Frost damage:
Millions in losses
for insurers due to
burst water pipes

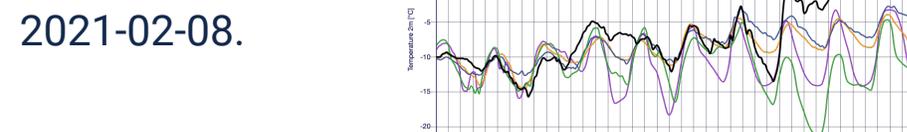
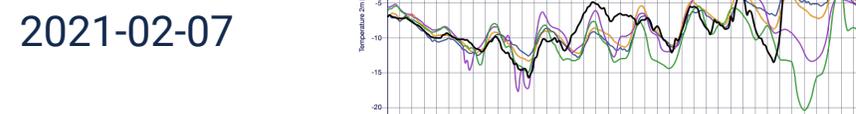
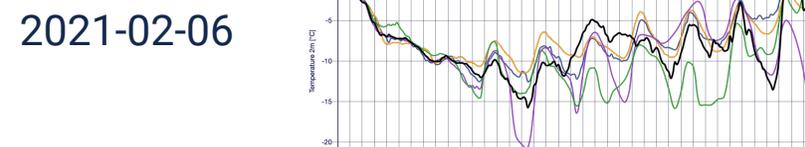
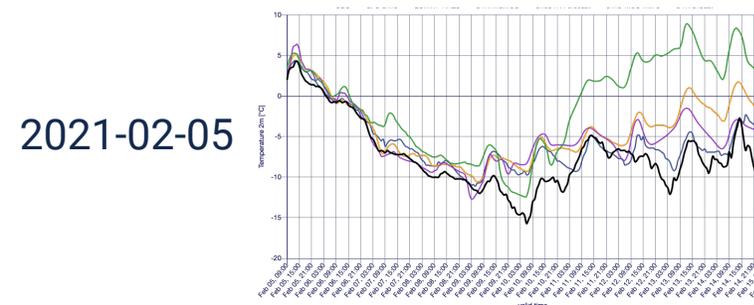
Temperatures:
Strong price
increase for
electricity and gas

Cold spell February 2021 in Germany

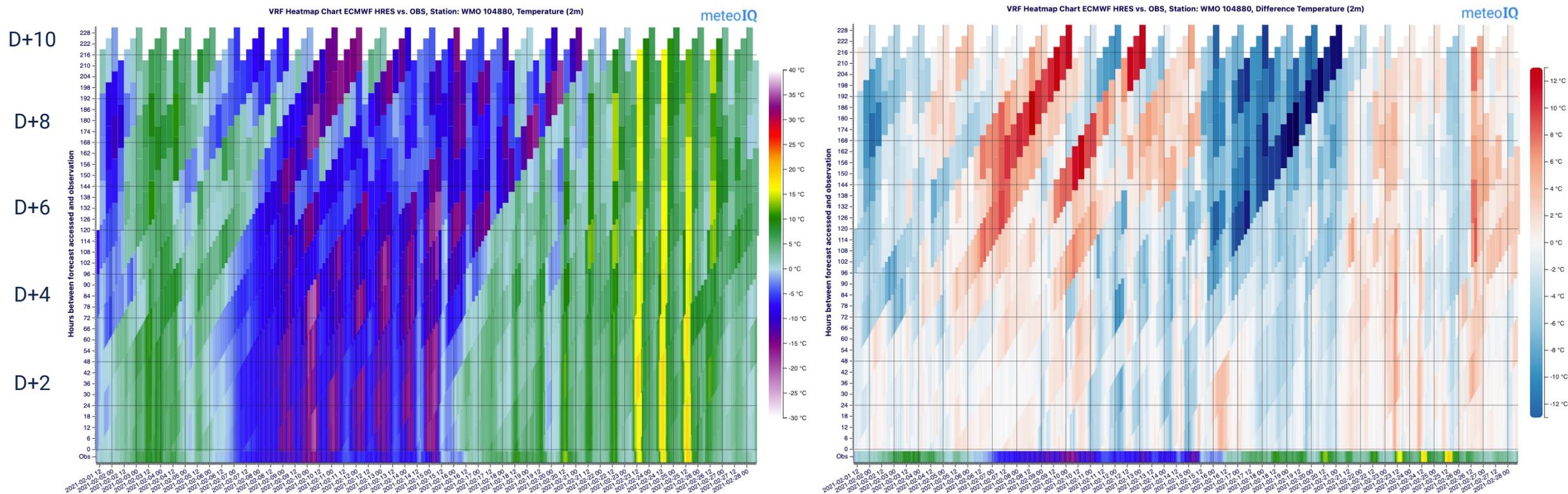
The keyhole-perspective
of a forecaster with a multi-forecast
ensemble, or an end-user

2m temperature forecasts for
10488 Dresden as available on
consecutive days by 07 UTC

Black: Realized observation
Colors: ECMWF HRES, GFS, DWD
MOSMIX S, DTN



Cold spell February 2021 in Germany



10488 Dresden-Klotzsche

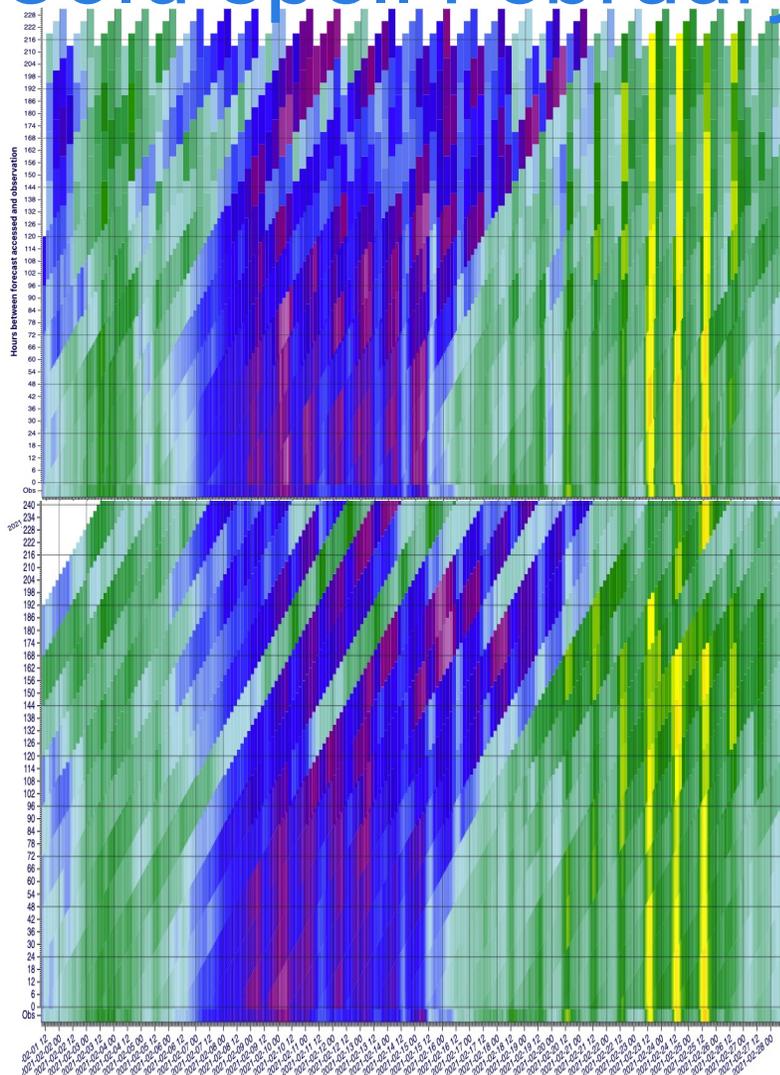
February 2021 2m air temperature. Left: forecast vs observation (lowest line). Right: Error vs observed absolute value.

ECMWF HRES 00 UTC forecast issues

X-axis: (calendar) time

Y-axis: forecast as available Y hours before the observation was made.

Cold spell February 2021 in Germany



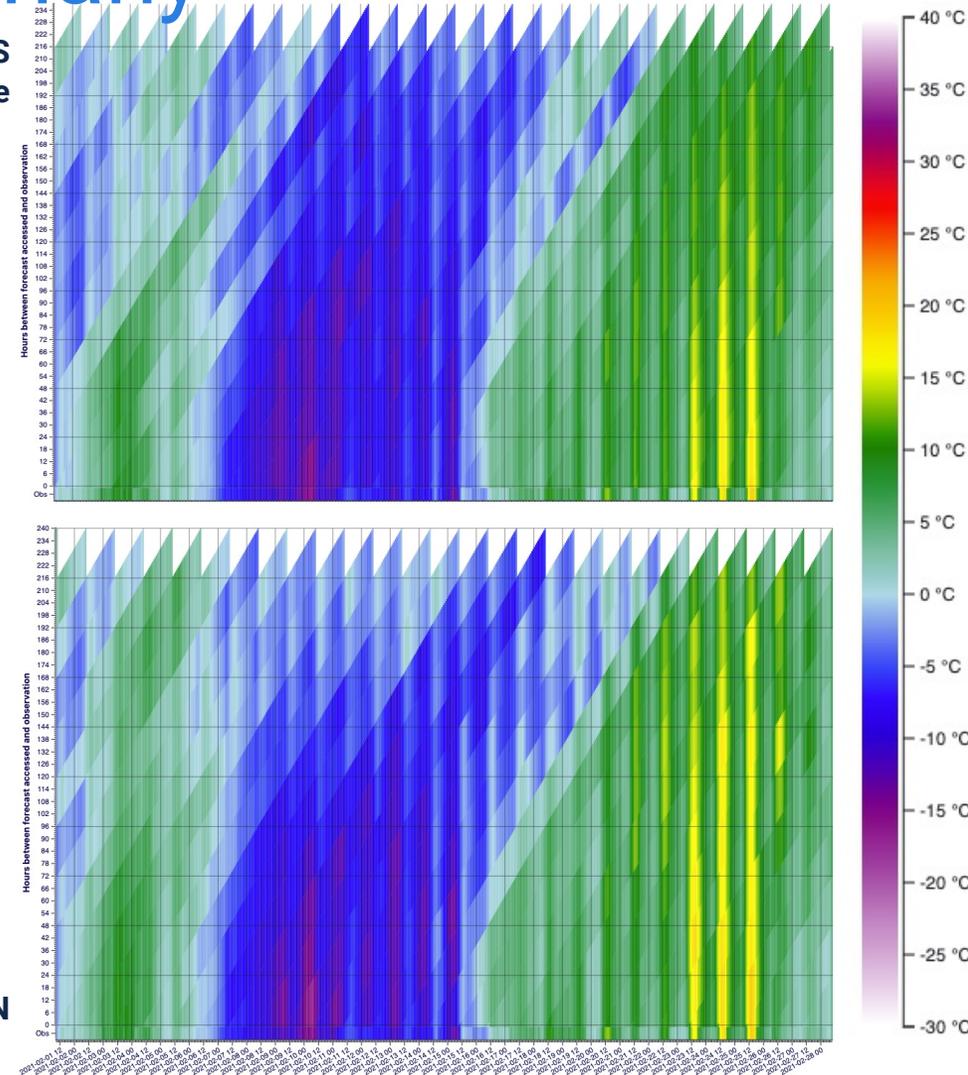
ECMWF HRES

DWD MOSMIX S
opendata.dwd.de

10488 Dresden-Klotzsche
February 2021 2m air temperature
Forecast vs observation (lowest
line).
X-axis: (calendar) time
Y-axis: forecast as available Y
hours before the observation was
made.

Left: Direct model output

Right: Post-processing systems



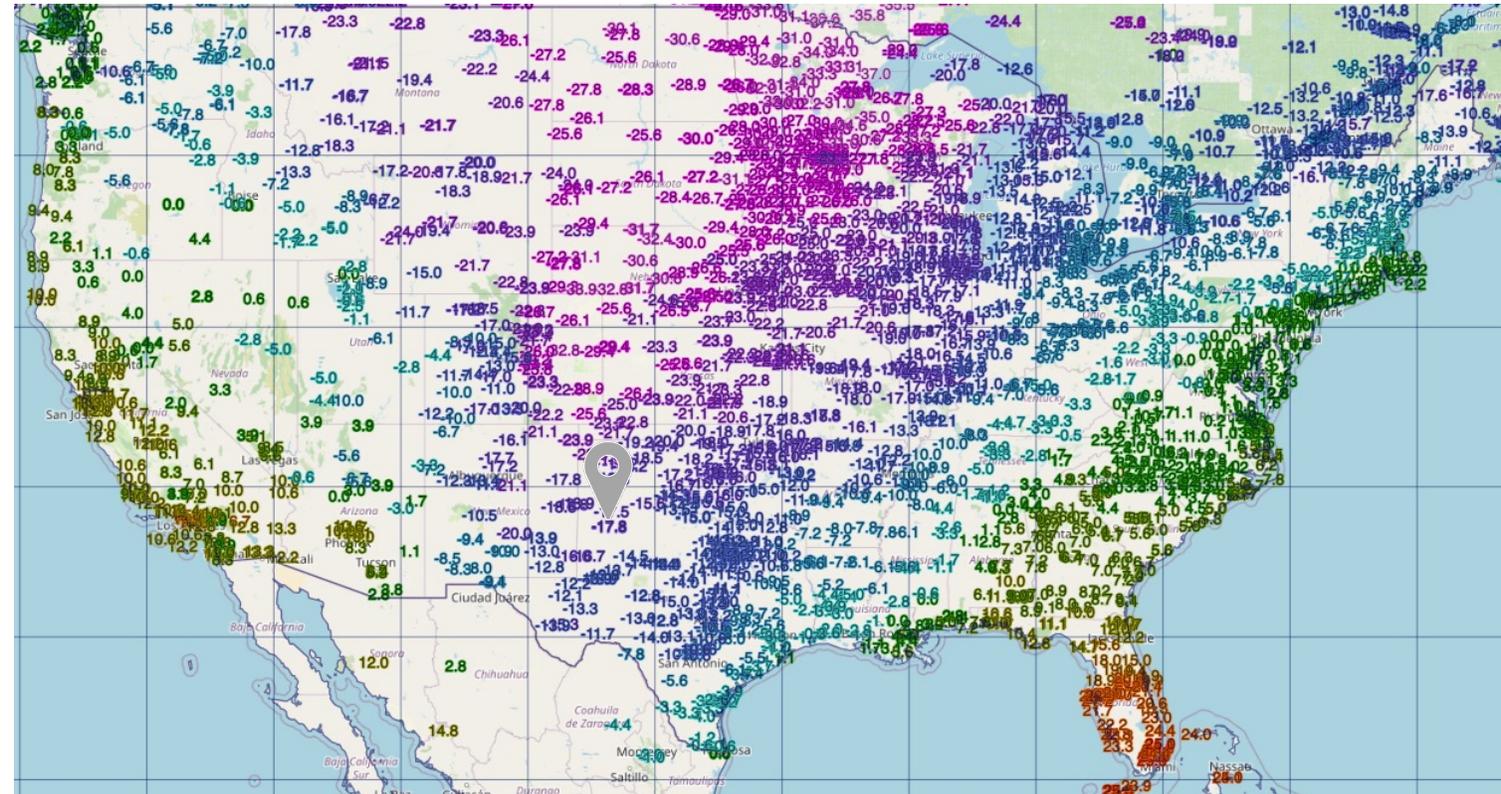
Cold spell February 2021 in the US

Record cold in Texas

Rolling electricity outages in 13 US states with dramatic consequences

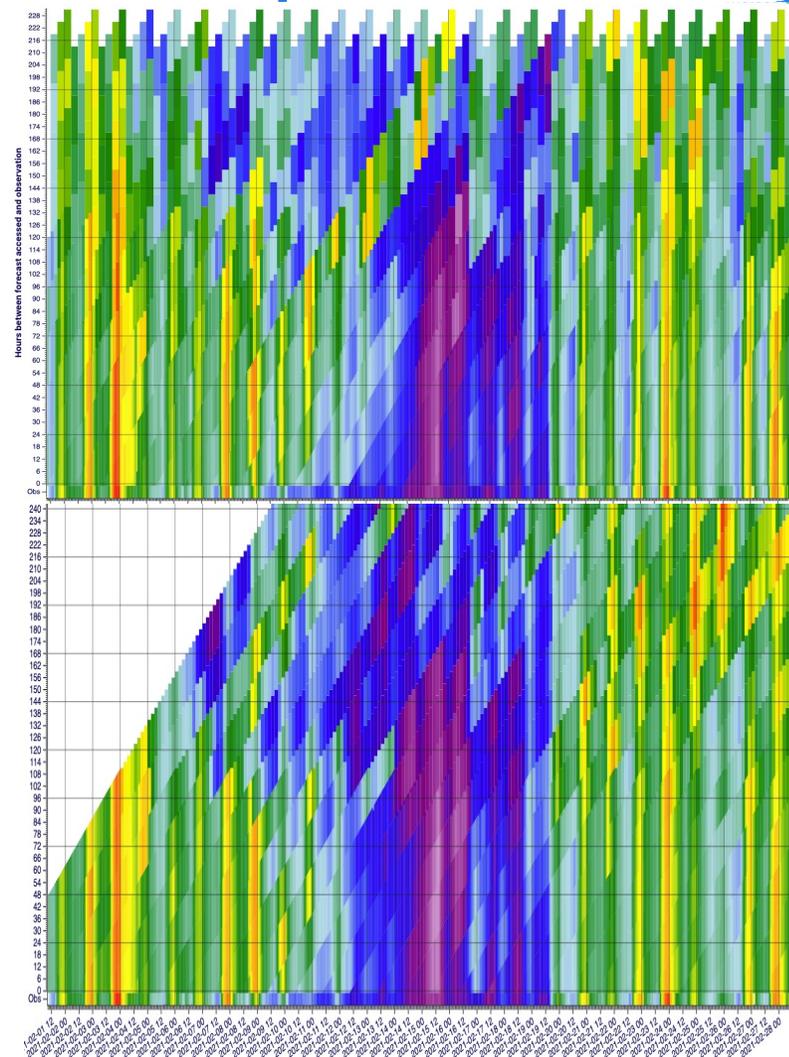
Oil wells frozen, reducing US output by 40%

Wind turbines ice covered and out of operation



2m air temperature observations 2021-02-15 06 UTC

Cold spell February 2021 in the US



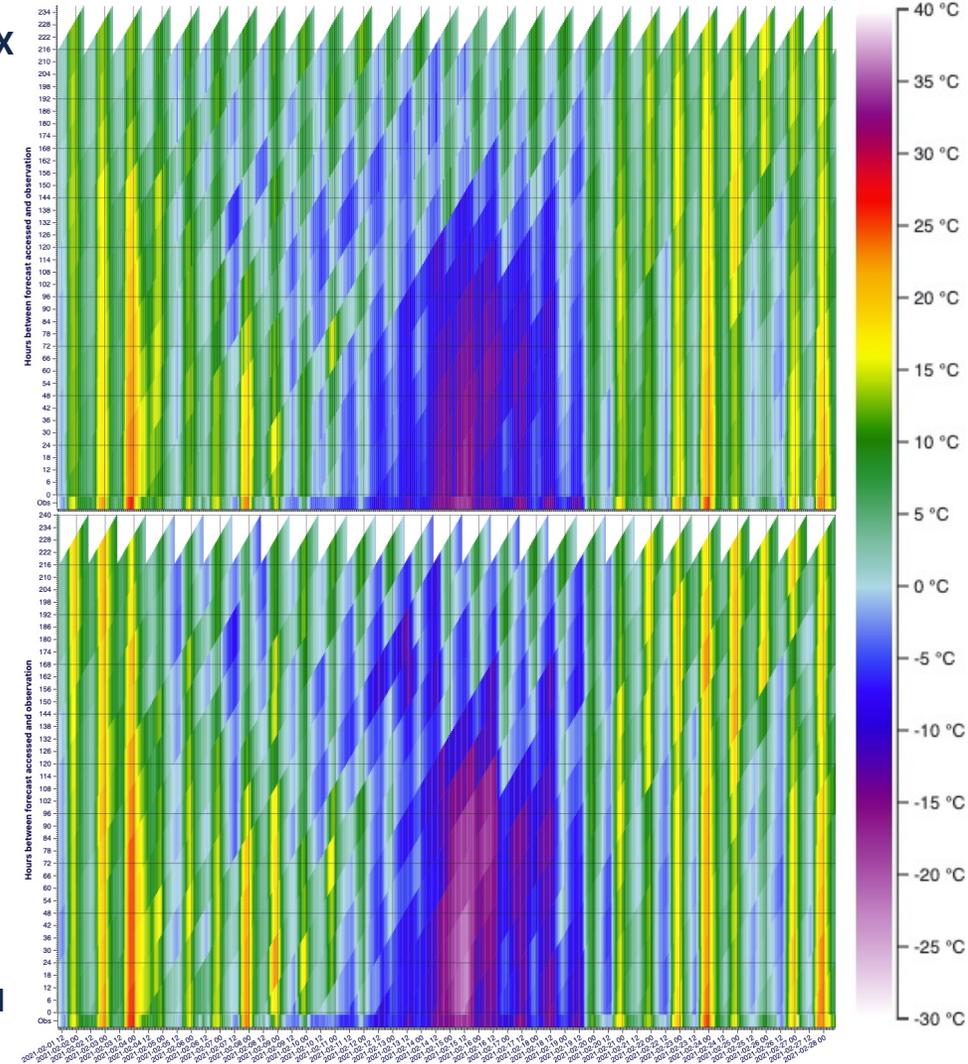
ECMWF HRES

DWD MOSMIX

KLBB Lubbock
 February 2021 2m air temperature
 Forecast vs observation (lowest
 line).
 X-axis: (calendar) time
 Y-axis: forecast as available Y
 hours before the observation was
 made.

Left: Direct model output
Right: Post-processing systems

GFS



Summary

February 2021 saw significant cold spells in Central Europe and Southern USA with severe impacts.

ECMWF HRES had a strong signal 7 days in advance, similar to GFS. Both deterministic models had some issues in providing a consistent view in the medium-term forecast from model run to model run.

Post-processing techniques such as the statistical method MOS provided a more consistent view but only showed the significance of the impact 3-4 days ahead.

MeteoIQ's verification platform <https://verify.meteoiq.com> allows to investigate the forecast performance of such events and address many other use cases for verification information.

Thank you!

meteoIQ

