



## Climate Forecast Analysis Tools Framework

<u>Núria Pérez-Zanón</u>, An-Chi Ho, Francesco Benincasa, Pierre-Antoine Bretonnière, Louis-Philippe Caron, Chihchung Chou, Carlos Delgado-Torres, Llorenç Lledó, Nicolau Manubens, Lluís Palma

Earth Science Department

#### **Outline**

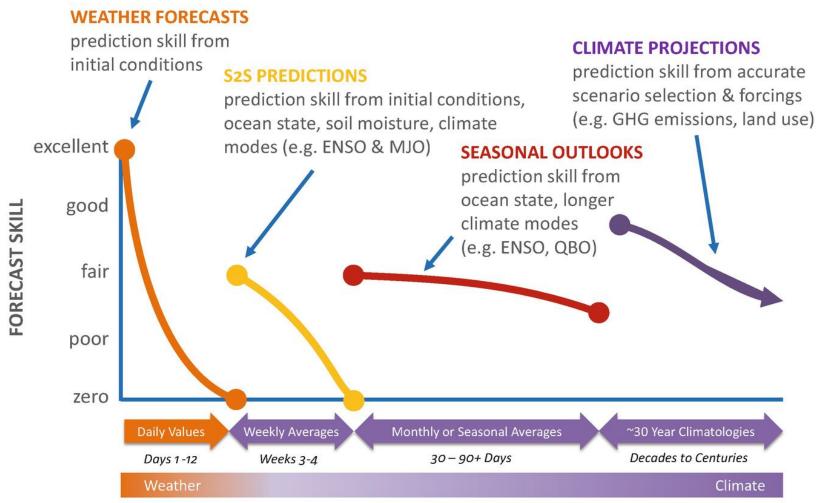
- 1. Introduction to Climate Forecasts
- 2. Introduction to the Climate Forecast Analysis Tools
- 3. Case Study
- 4. Development Strategy
- 5. Last remarks and future work

## **Climate Forecasts**



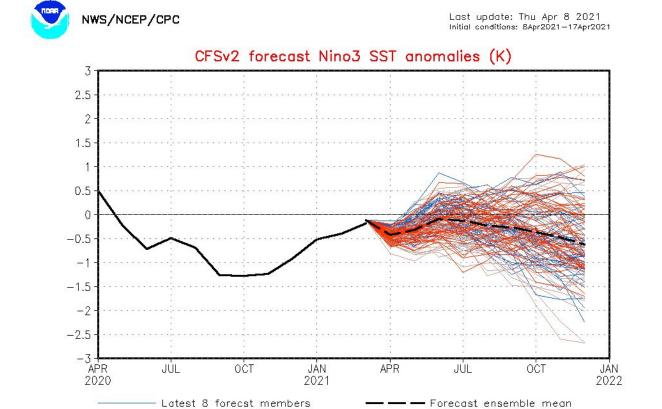
#### **Climate Forecast: Forecast horizon**

#### Prediction Types, Skill, and Lead Times

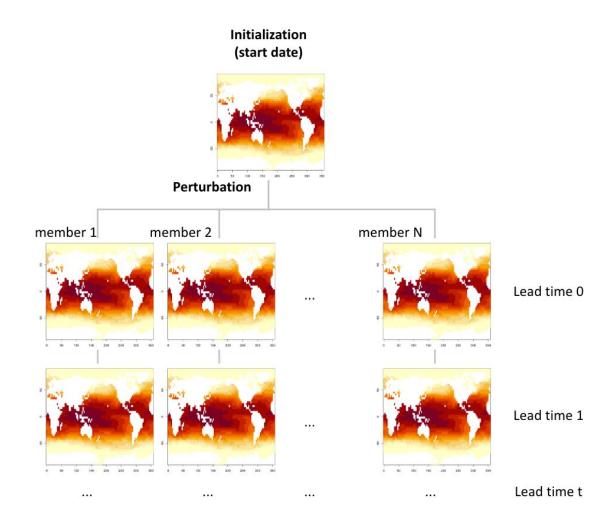




#### **Climate Forecast: Ensemble generation**



- NCEP NSST daily analysis





Earliest 8 forecst members Other forecast members

#### **Climate Forecast: Processing**

Bias Correction is an example of one method applied to raw forecast to improve their quality

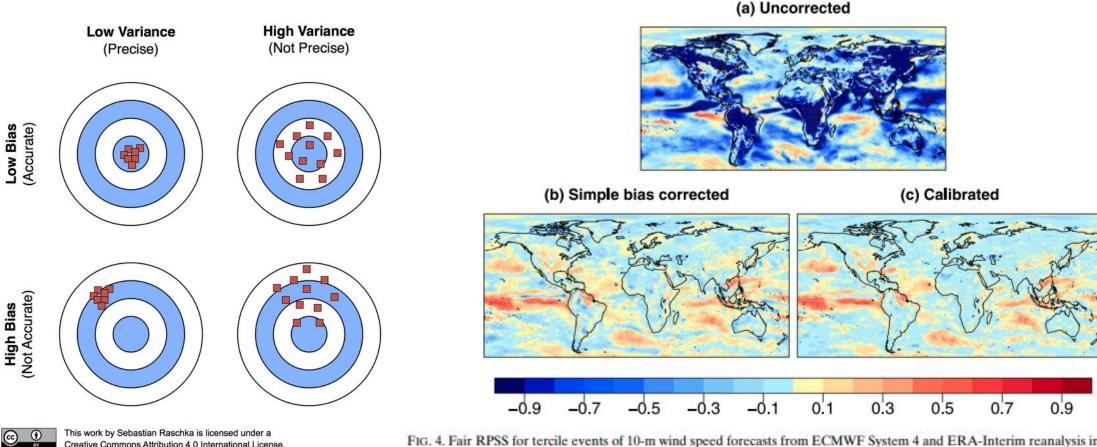
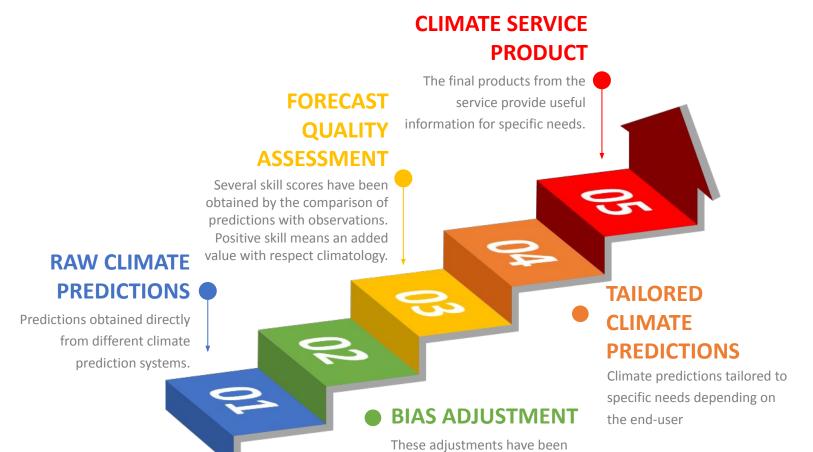


Fig. 4. Fair RPSS for tercile events of 10-m wind speed forecasts from ECMWF System 4 and ERA-Interim reanalysis in winter (DJF).
These predictions have been initialized on 1 Nov for the period of 1981–2012.



#### Climate Forecast: From Climate data to Climate product



applied to improve as much as possible reliability of the climate

predictions.

- Availability of climate data does not automatically imply to have access to useful climate information
- ★ Tools required to process climate forecast

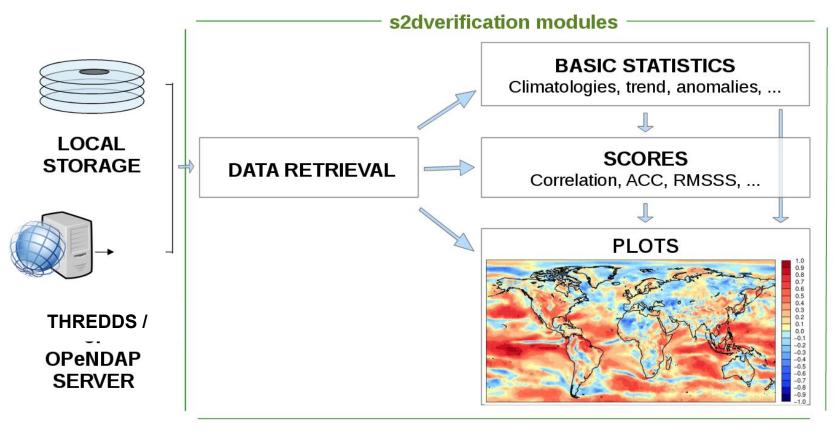


# Climate Forecasts Analysis Tools Introduction

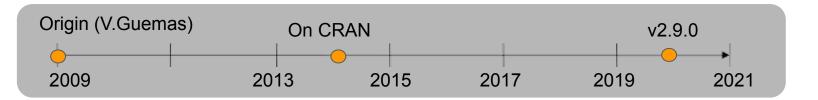


#### Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Early version

- ★ Methods developed by the department to assess the quality of the forecast were gathered in s2dverfication R package
- ★ Researchers could easily share their methods and replicate colleagues analysis on their own data
- ★ Common needs detected (e.g.: reading data from files and visualization tools)

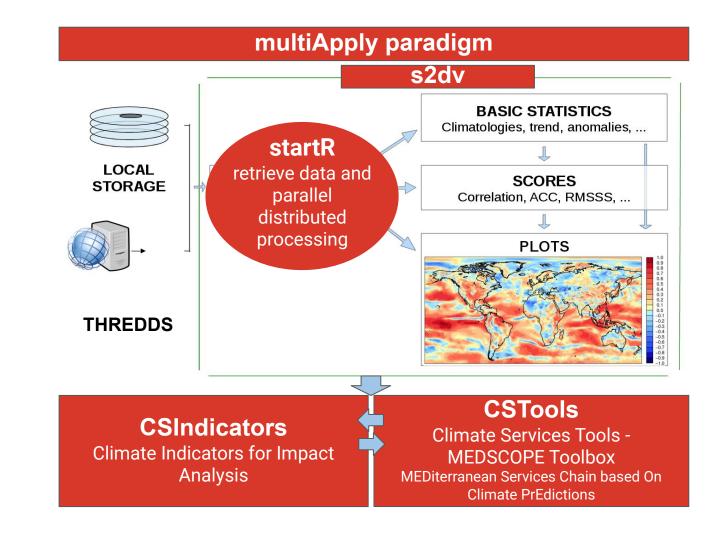






#### **Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Current version**

- New forecast horizons to be analyzed
  - tools flexibility required
- Increase of data size (more members, finer grid resolution, multi-model analysis)
  - multi-core and multi-node analysis on HPC
- New methods to postprocess the forecast are being developed





#### Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Table of packages

- ★ Functions are split on packages depending on their objective
- ★ Functions from different packages (even external packages) can be used to perform an analysis or obtain a product

	Package name	Short description	Link to CRAN
Data manipulation	easyNCDF	Read/write netCDF files into/from multidimensional R array.	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=easyNCDF
	startR	Data retrieval and processing tools	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=startR
	multiApply	Apply functions to multiple multidimensional arrays or vectors allowing parallel computation	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=multiApply
Analysis and processing	s2dverification	Functions for Forecast Verification and visualization	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=s2dverification
	s2dv	Adaptation of s2dverification to multiApply	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=s2dv
	CSTools	Methods for forecast calibration, statistical and stochastic downscaling, optimal forecast combination and tools to obtain tailored products.	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=CSTools
Climate indicators	<b>CSIndicators</b>	Sectorial Indicators for Climate Service	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=CSIndicators
	ClimProjDiags	Climate extreme indices, evaluation of the agreement between models, weight and combination functions.	https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ClimProjDiags



## **Case studies**



#### **Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: SNOWPACK**

**Snowpack** is an essential water reservoir that is fed by snowfall during the **cold season** and then released in late spring and summer when the precipitation contribution is low and the water request has a peak.

Mountain meltwater is essential for several economic activities including hydropower generation, agriculture, industry, and meltwater shortage can cause heavy economic loss.

SNOWPACK model estimates snow depth and snow water equivalent at selected high-elevation sites.

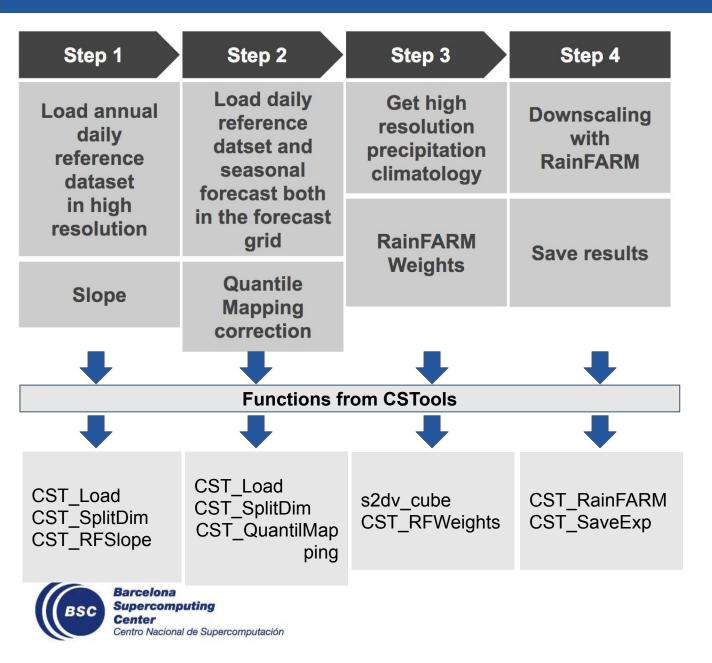
**REQUIREMENT:** Postprocessed precipitation forecast

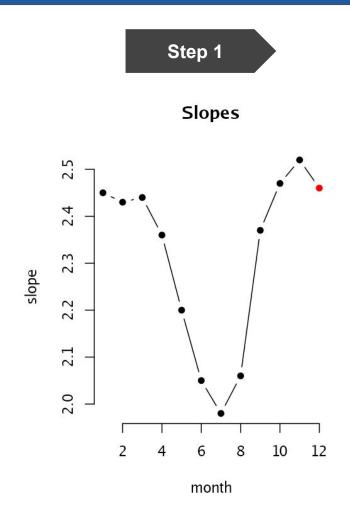


Digging a snowpit on Taku Glacier, in Alaska to measure snowpack depth and density (wikipedia)

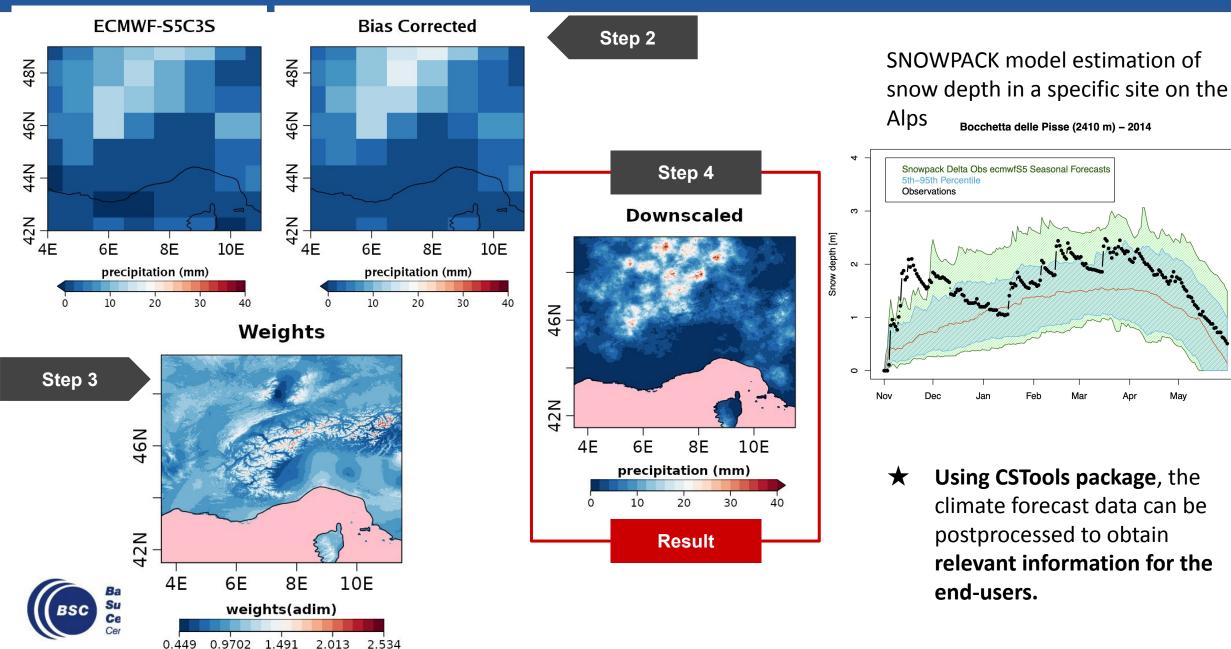


#### **Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: SNOWPACK**





#### **Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: SNOWPACK**

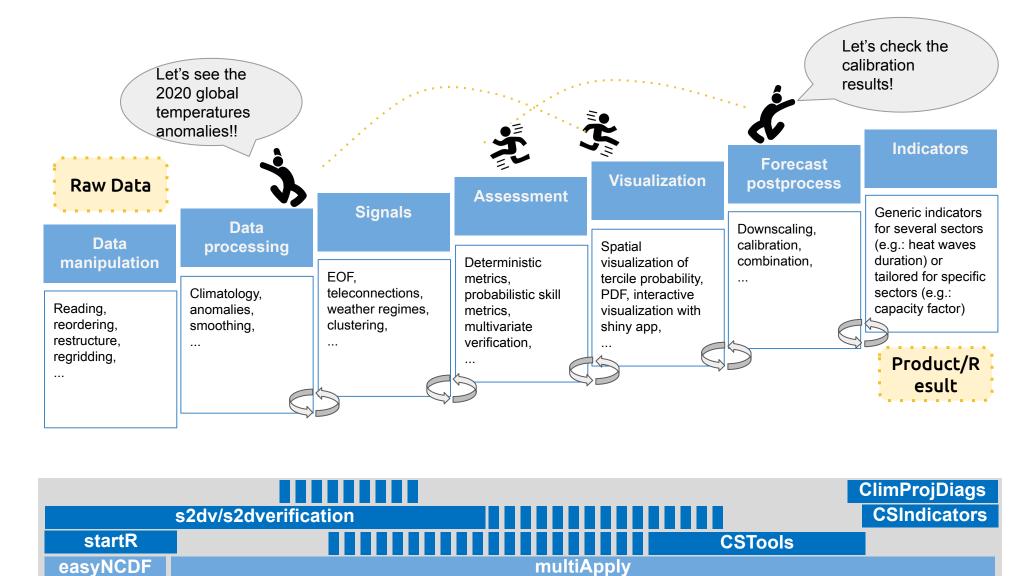


May

## **Development Strategy**



#### Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Interoperability & Methods





#### Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Development Guidelines

- ★ Data is read from (NetCDF) files on multi-dimensional arrays with named dimensions
- ★ The attributes of the data (**metadata**) can be also retrieved
- ★ An **atomic function** is defined working on the minimum number of dimensions required (e.g.: spatial mean requires 'lat' and 'lon' dimensions

```
sp_mean <- function(data) {
    mean(data)
}</pre>
```

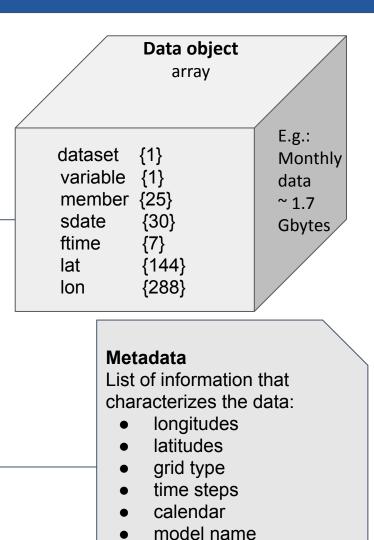
★ Using Apply function from multiApply package, the function will be applied to the res of the dimensions:

★ Parameter 'ncores' allows parallel computing

Supercomputing

Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

★ Extra guidance (e.g.: **checks**, **formatting**, **automatic tests**, **etc.**) is provided in the development guidelines

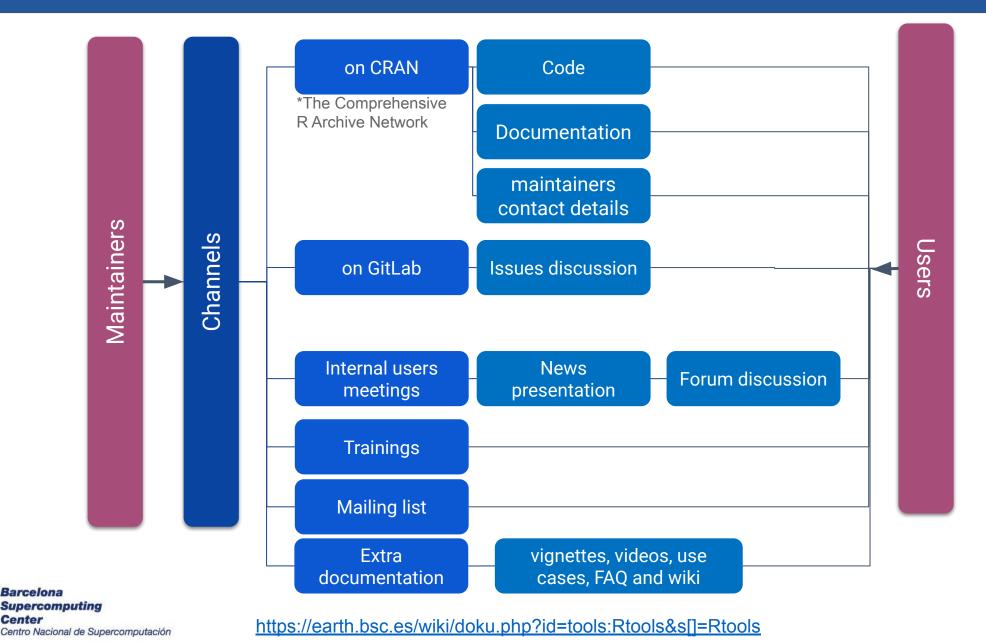


model version

variable name variable units

#### **Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Users support**

Center



#### **Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Vignettes**

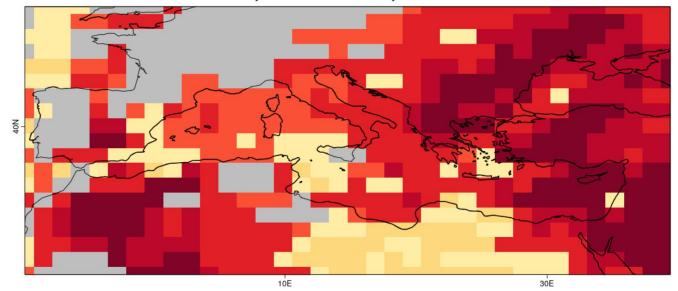
#### 6. Simultaneous visualization of probabilities and skill scores

From the RPSS, we create a mask: regions with RPSS <= 0 will be masked.

```
mask_rpss <- RPSS[[1]]
mask_rpss[RPSS[[1]] <= 0] <- 1
mask_rpss[is.na(RPSS[[1]])] <- 1
mask_rpss[RPSS[[1]] > 0] <- 0</pre>
```

Finally, we plot the latest forecast, as in the previous step, but add the mask we just created.





Below normal (%) Normal (%) Above normal (%)

40 55 70 85 100 40 55 70 85 100

- ★ R packages allow to share a document including text, code and figures called vignettes.
- ★ Users and researchers can follow them to obtain learn on how to use the tools or reproduce an example.

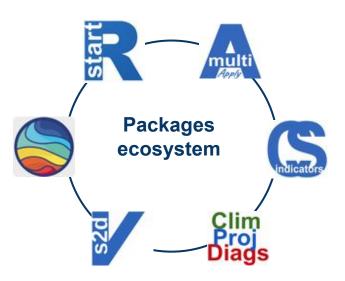
## E.g.: Computing and displaying the most likely tercile of a seasonal forecast

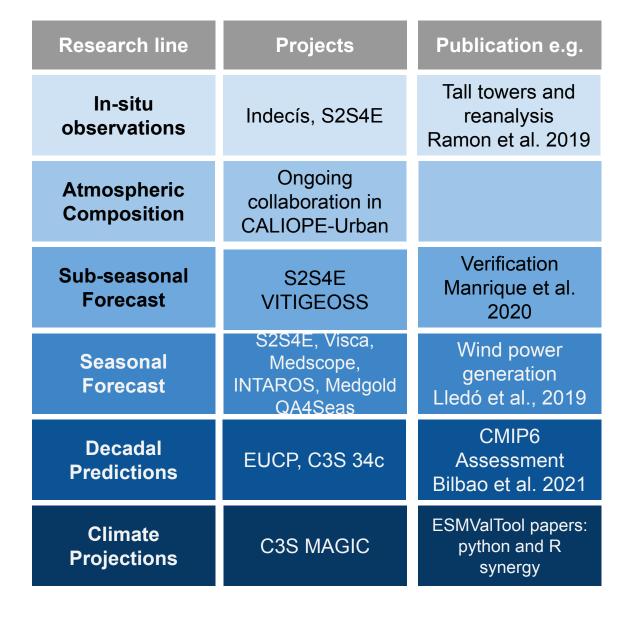
#### See

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/CS Tools/vignettes/MostLikelyTercile\_vignette .html

#### Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Successful research

★ R tools are being used in several research lines and operationals







#### Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Last Remarks

#### The tools ...

- ★ Don't need to be use all at once
  - E.g.: Users can choose only to load the data but not use the methods
- ★ Common needs are a priority
  - E.g.: Calculating climatologies is common but exploring new methods can be done by the users

#### **Future work**

- ★ Special focus on the retrieving step which is a common need
  - E.g.: Increase the flexibility when retrieving multi-dimensional datasets
- **★** Keep increasing the quality of the support
  - E.g.: Exploring to create a readthedocs to allow searching for in-house functions
- ★ Collaborating with users to understand their needs



#### Climate Forecast Analysis Tools: Successful research

#### **Data providers**

















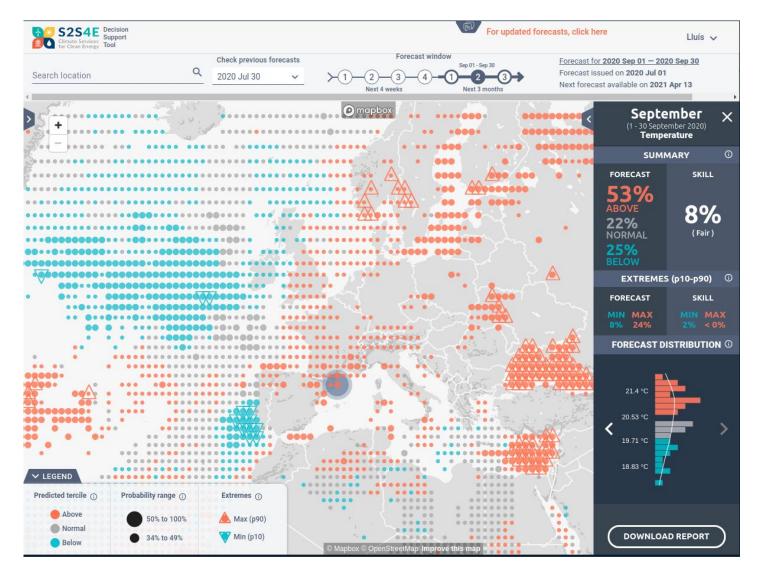
















## Thanks for your attention and thanks to all contributors to the tools!

#### Contact

- Núria Pérez-Zanón (nuria.perez@bsc.es)
- An-Chi Ho (an.ho@bsc.es)