

Operational Wave Ensemble Prediction System: AUSWAVE-EPS

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- Overview of system
- Ensemble components
 - Bias corrected ECMWF ensemble
 - AUSWAVE-EPS
 - AUSWAVE-EPS initialisation
- Ensemble validation
 - Spread-skill diagrams
 - Reliability diagrams
 - Rank histograms
- Summary



Overview

- Joint Industry Project
- Fixed domain over the Northwest shelf
- 51-member wave model ensemble
- 10-day forecasts every 12 hours (during TC season)
- Boundary conditions:
 - AUSWAVE-G
- Forcing:
 - Bias-corrected ECMWF NWP ensemble







ECMWF-EPS to ECMWF-BC

- Based on European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast Ensemble Prediction System
 - 50 perturbed members
 - 1 control member
- Bias correction for Tropical Cyclones
 - Work by Harvey Ye, Saima Aijaz and Jeff Kepert (Severe weather R+D group at BoM)



ECMWF-EPS to ECMWF-BC

- Operational process
 - 1. Identify TC's in ECMWF-EPS
 - 2. Calculate TC parameters
 - 3. Apply statistical correction
 - 4. Construct a new TC vortex and replace existing vortex in all ensemble members (where appropriate)



 Statistical correction has been developed based on comparison with Australian best track database and will be re-evaluated after each cyclone season



AUSWAVE-EPS

- WAVEWATCH III (version 4.18)
- ST4 source terms
- Boundary conditions from AUSWAVE-G (unperturbed)
- Spatial resolution: 8 km
- Spectral resolution:
 - 32 frequencies, 36 directions
- DBDB2 v3 bathymetry
- 51-members, 10-day forecasts
- Computational cost: ~50 minutes at 64 CPU's per member





ENSEMBLE FORECASTS





ENSEMBLE FORECASTS

12AUSWAVE-EPS 96-107h 108 Hs 6 ☆ ÷ + $\mathbf{4}$ \$ ☆ + 45 Æ $\mathbf{2}$ ·+· .+. ☆ +4 + 0 11/Mar/15 6 12 $\mathbf{18}$ 12/Mar/15 6 121813/Mar/15 1218 6 12ECMWF-EPS 96-107h 10 8 Hs ☆ ☆ 6 ☆ Å -4 F * + Ŧ ਸਿੱ 0 11/Mar/15 6 121812/Mar/15 6 121813/Mar/15 6 1218



AUSWAVE-EPS – INITIALISATION

- What to use as the initial conditions for each wave ensemble member?
 - ECMWF-EPS ensemble members are independent between consecutive base-times (except control member)
- Match ensemble members by finding the 'closest' 12-hour forecast from previous base-time to the current 0-hour forecast and use corresponding 12hour forecast wave field
- Case: TC in 0-hour forecast
 - Minimize cost function based on location, minimum pressure, maximum wind speed and radius to maximum wind speed
 - Location weighted most heavily
- Case: No TC in 0-hour forecast
 - Maximise the normalized spatial cross-correlation of MSLP



ENSEMBLE VALIDATION

- Events:
 - Tropical Cyclone Olwyn
 - Tropical Cyclone Quang
 - Tropical depression 09U
- Observations from 3 locations (integral wave parameters)
- Not really enough data for verification of probabilistic forecasts
- Metrics
 - Spread-skill diagrams
 - Reliability diagrams
 - Rank histograms



SPREAD – SKILL DIAGRAMS

$\stackrel{\circ }{=} \text{ECMWF-EPS}$ = AUSWAVE-EPS



Skill = rms error of ensemble mean Spread = square root of mean ensemble variance



RELIABILITY DIAGRAMS

Significant wave height > 2.0m (+96 to +144 hours)





RANK HISTOGRAMS

Significant wave height (+96 to +144 hours)





- An operational wave ensemble prediction system has been developed for forecasting waves from TCs on the northwest shelf of Australia
- Forced with winds from the ECMWF-EPS bias-corrected for TCs
- Developed technique to select 'closest' ensemble member to provide most appropriate AUSWAVE-EPS wave restart files
- Limited wave data for verification
 - Spread-skill diagrams, reliability diagrams, rank histograms (and Brier scores) show that skill in AUSWAVE-EPS is increased compared to that of the ECMWF wave ensemble



Thank you...

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