Precipitation Forecasting and Verification Tools for the WPC to Probabilistically Quantify **Excessive Rainfall Nationwide** 9 University of Colorado Boulder

NORA



Object-based Verification alid Time: 202405070100 - 1.00 Hour Accumulation 90th Object Percentile >=0.1 90th Object Percentile >=0.2 90th Object Percentile >=0.3 90th Object Percentile >=0.0" 90th Object Percentile >=0. 90th Object Percentile >=0. 90th Object Percentile >=0.2" 0th Object Percentile >=0. 0th Object Percentile >=0. 90th Object Percentile >=0.3 90th Object Percentile >=0 90th Object Percentile >=0 HRRRv4_TLE_lag12 90th Object Percentile >= HRRRv4_TLE_lag06.nc HRRRv4_TLE_lag00 85°W 0th Object Percentile >=0.9 Valid Time: 202405070100 - 0.25 Hour Accumulation THePrO-SH 45°N the HRRR time-lagged ensemble. thresholds. 90th Object Percentile >=0.0 90th Object Percentile >=0.05 90th Object Percentile >=0.1 90th Object Percentile >=0. 90th Object Percentile >=0.2 HRRRv415min_lag00.nc HRRRv415min_lag01.nc 90th Object Percentile >=0.3 90th Object Percentile >=0.3 90th Object Percentile >=0 HRRRv415min_lag02.nc Members Four HRRRv415min_lag03.n 85°W products. 15-minute MRMS Radar QPE 20240507 0100 UTC **Bonus:** Transition development code to operational-like computing environment. This includes rewriting code to more easily accept changes with further development plans.

Web Development for Verification Tools

New web-based interfaces have been developed to facilitate inspection of verification information for both the Excessive Rainfall **Outlook (ERO) and Mesoscale Precipitation Discussion (MPD)** products.

• ERO Verification Web Page:

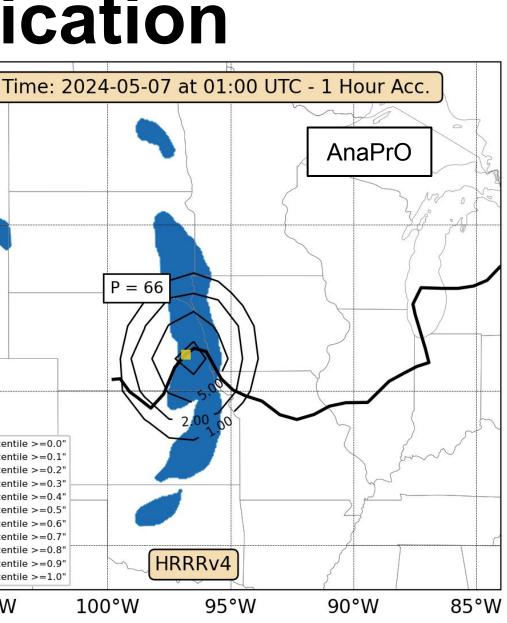
- **URL**: https://origin.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/aking/ERO-verification-multi/
- Two different ways to inspect data:
- Static image browser (plot view)
- Interactive map (interactive view)
- Comparison mode to enable easy side-by-side comparisons
- Toggle to switch between current and archived data

• MPD Verification Web Page Features:

- **URL**: https://origin.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/aking/mpd-verif/
- Interactive map on which a multitude of different overlays can be added (i.e. UFVS components, warnings, StageIV data, etc)
- The ability to share a specific map view using a generated link
- Forward/backward buttons to quickly flip through MPDs
- Expandable MPD graphic for comparison

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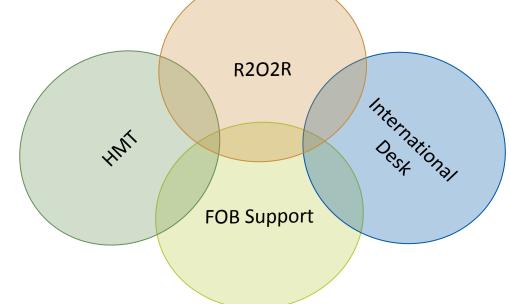
GOAL: Use of METPlus Mode Time Domain (MTD) to identify heavy precipitation objects on a hourly (THePrO) and subhourly (THePrO-SH) scales using

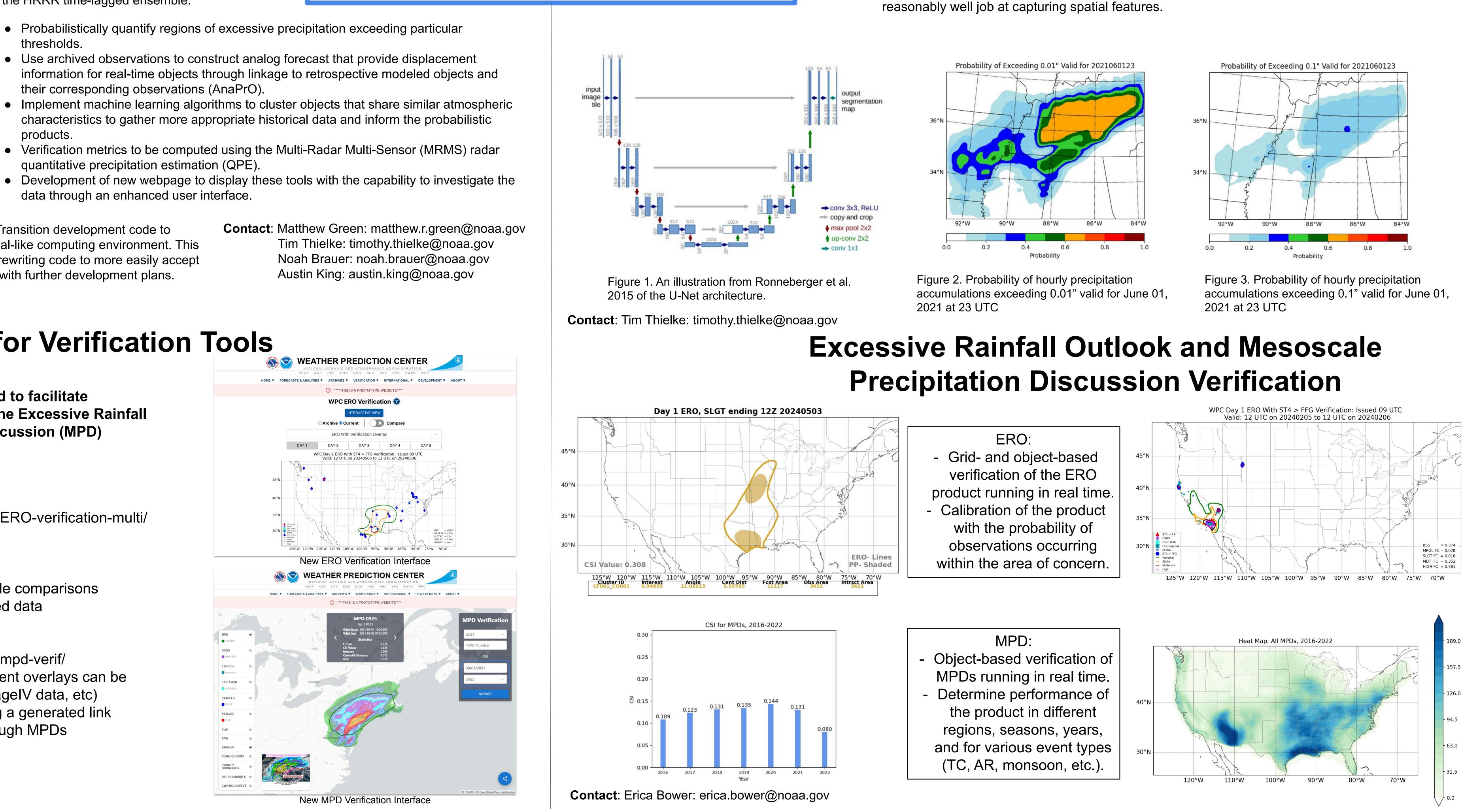
WPC DTB Vision Statement

To become a preeminent catalyst for transformative weather prediction capabilities through collaborative research and development. We envision a seamless integration of cutting-edge science into operational forecasting, ultimately enhancing forecast accuracy, timeliness, and usability for the betterment of society.

Overview of Projects

The DTB team develops and maintains a broad scope of projects and products, all aimed to advance the state of forecasting and the state of atmospheric science. Most employees at DTB carry a variety of skills and wear many different hats. Generally, the projects developed and maintained here fall into one (or more) of four categories and span a wide range of operational readiness levels.

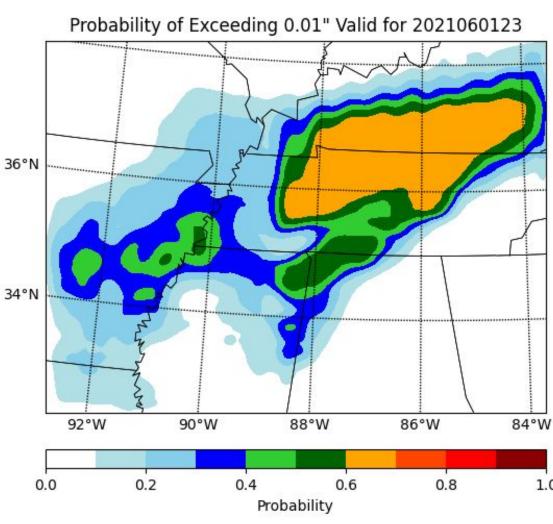




Satellite Data Infusion for Heavy Precipitation

The main objective for the Satellite Data Infusion for Heavy Precipitation project is to develop and prototype an ML technique to enhance the probabilistic quantitative precipitation forecast (PQPF) at hourly and 6hr forecast time periods out to 24 hours.

- June 2021, but will expand as we develop.
- operator.





• **Data** - Our model predictors consist of moisture, thermodynamic, and mass variables at multiple levels in the atmosphere from the High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) hourly forecast model. These inputs are mapped to the Multi-Radar/Multi-Sensor System (MRMS) observational dataset. Currently we limited our time to the month of

• **ML Architecture** - We are using the U-Net Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture [Figure 1] originally developed by Ronneberger et al. in 2015. This architecture differs from other CNNs by using upsampling layers to replace pooling

• Verification - This still needs to be included in the project, but we are planning on including several measures to verify skill (eg. Briar Skill Score) and reliability. • **Preliminary Results** - Probabilities are much lower than expected, but does a

