



Introduction of making guidance and selecting predictors

Koshiro DEHARA

Forecast Unit

Climate Prediction Division

Japan Meteorological Agency



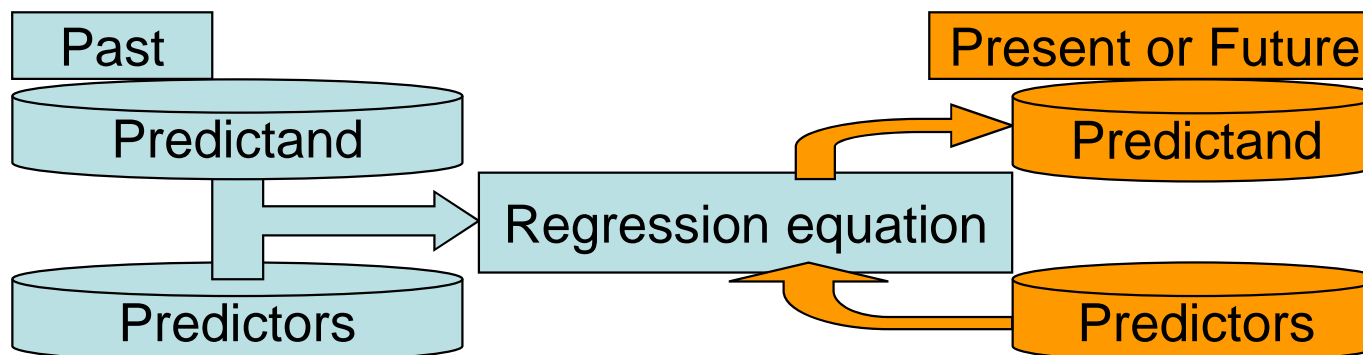
Introduction

- “Guidance” to be used in this seminar means a statistical downscaling technique from GPV data.
- For seasonal forecast, the indices associated with El Niño phenomenon may be more effective.
- The purpose of this exercise:
 - To understand how to make guidance in your countries.



Regression model

- We have two kinds of time series.
 - Meteorological variable for issued forecast (Objective variable, i.e. Predictand)
 - Variable that is obviously related to the former (Predictors)
- Regression model predicts the future value of predictand using the future or present values of predictors and the relationship between predictand and predictors.

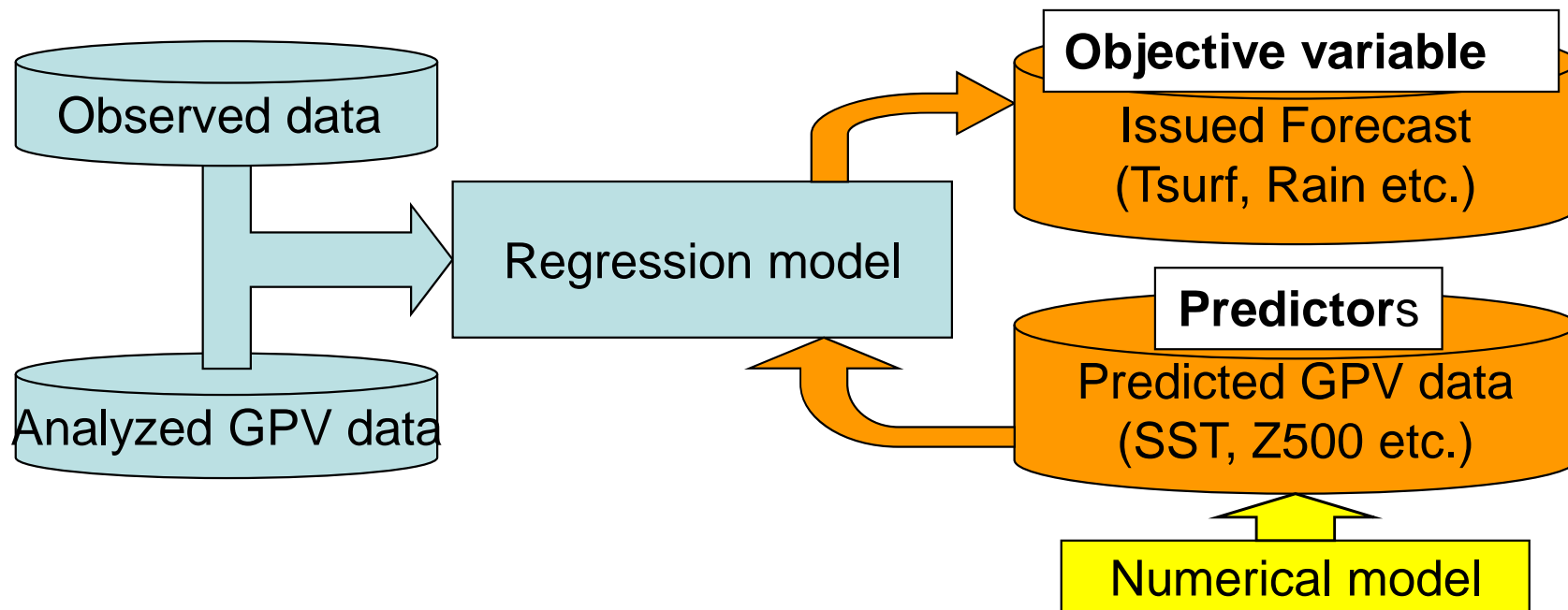




Regression model

- **PPM: the Perfect Prognostic Method**

A statistical relationship is established between observed values and the analyzed predictors from the free atmosphere.



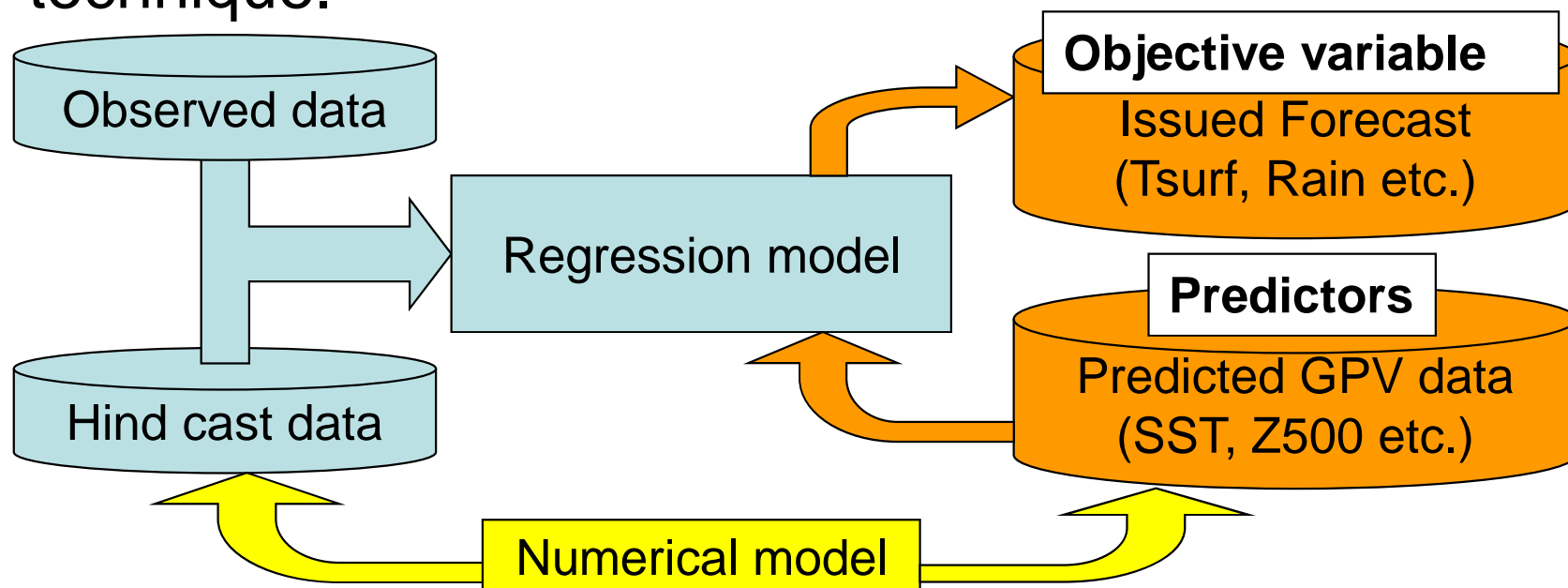


Regression model

- **MOS: the Model Output Statistics technique.**

A statistical relationship is established between observed values of the predictand and forecast predictors, both from the surface and the free atmosphere.

If the model has a tendency to under- or over-forecast any predictor, this will be compensated for by the MOS technique.





Single regression model

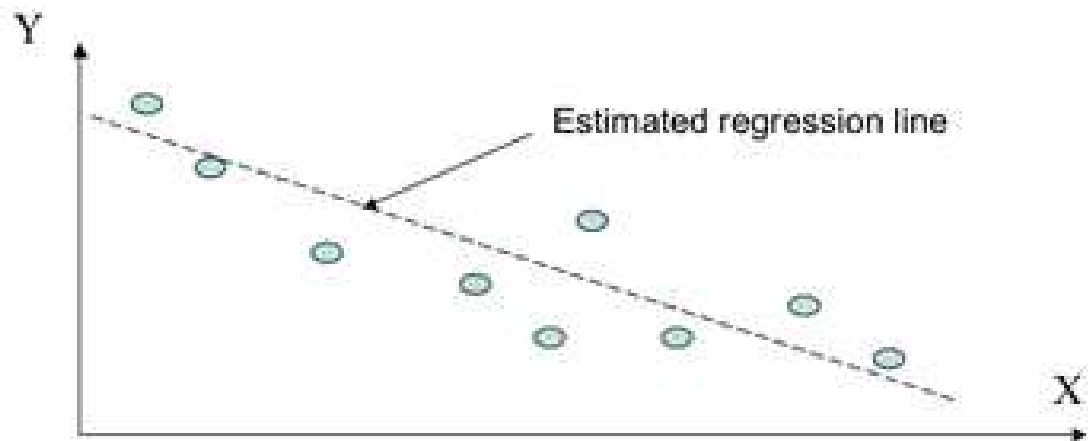
- Single regression is the simplest regression using one predictor.
- Single regression model is written as

$$Y = aX + b + \varepsilon$$

Y: predictand X: predictor

a: regression coefficient b: constant

ε : error term





Multiple regression model

- A predictand is assumed to be the sum of a linear combination of predictors.
- Multiple regression model is written as

$$Y = \sum_{k=1,2,\dots,n} a_k X_k + b + \varepsilon$$

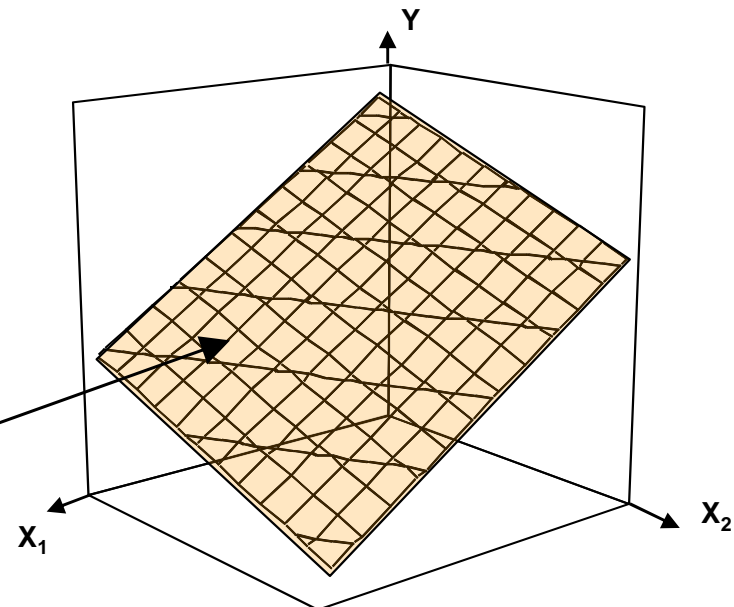
$k=1,2,\dots,n$

Y: predictand X: predictors

a: regression coefficient

b: constant ε : error term

Predictand will be near this plane.



One case with 2 predictors



Method of variable selection

- Seasonal forecast Guidance of JMA uses multiple regression model by the MOS technique.
- Predictors are selected by the stepwise procedure from among the elements that were investigated in relation to climate in Japan.

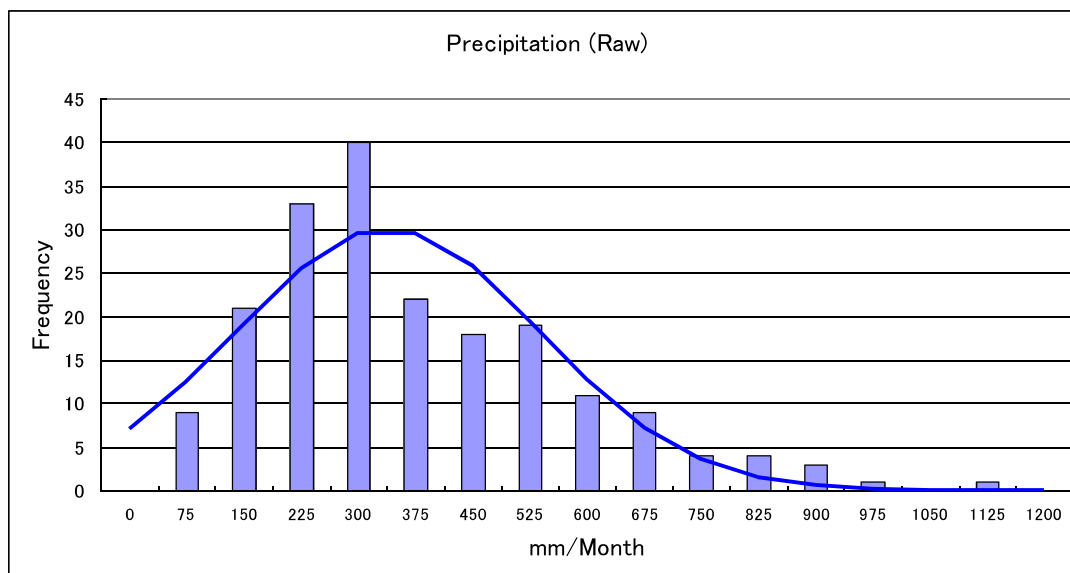
List of predictors the most commonly used in JMA seasonal forecast guidance
 These predictors are anomaly, except Thickness Middle.

Temperature	Spring	Thickness Middle	IOBW RAIN	IOBW SST
	Summer	Thickness Middle	Okinawa SST	IOBW SST
	Autumn	Thickness Middle	IOBW SST	NINO.3 SST
	Winter	Thickness Middle	IOBW SST	Okinawa SST
Precipitation	Spring	IOBW RAIN	500hPa height over the east of Japan	WNP RAIN
	Summer	IOBW RAIN	NINO.3 SST	IOBW SST
	Autumn	IOBW RAIN	Okinawa SST	500hPa height over the east of Japan
	Winter	NINO.3 SST	Okinawa SST	Zonal mean 500hPa height of Mid lat



Normalization of precipitation

- The error distribution of regression model is assumed Gaussian distribution. This distribution is important to make a probabilistic forecast.
- Precipitation data have a gap from Gaussian distribution. Its histogram tends to be like Gamma distribution. So, it is necessary to normalize precipitation data.



Histogram of Precipitation

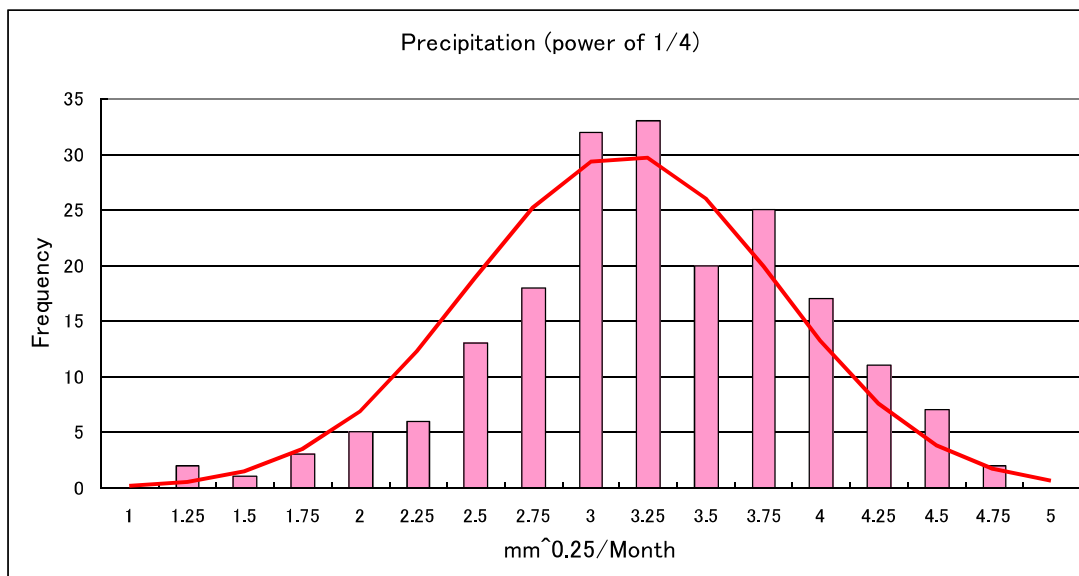
Raw precipitation data have a gap from Gaussian distribution.

Bold lines indicate Gaussian distribution.



Normalization of precipitation

- The simplest method is power technique.
- JMA seasonal forecast Guidance is used the power of 1/4 for precipitation and snowfall.
- For issued forecast, it is necessary to take power of 4th to the predictand.



Histogram of Precipitation after taking power of 1/4.

The histogram fit Gaussian distribution.

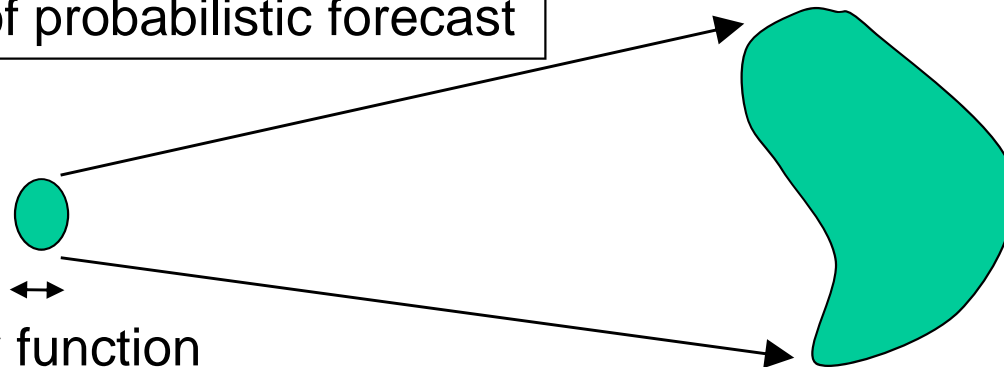
Bold lines indicate Gaussian distribution.



Probabilistic Forecast

- Seasonal forecast has uncertainty due to chaotic character of the atmospheric flow.
- To take into account uncertainty of forecast, the best method is the probabilistic forecast.

Image chart of probabilistic forecast



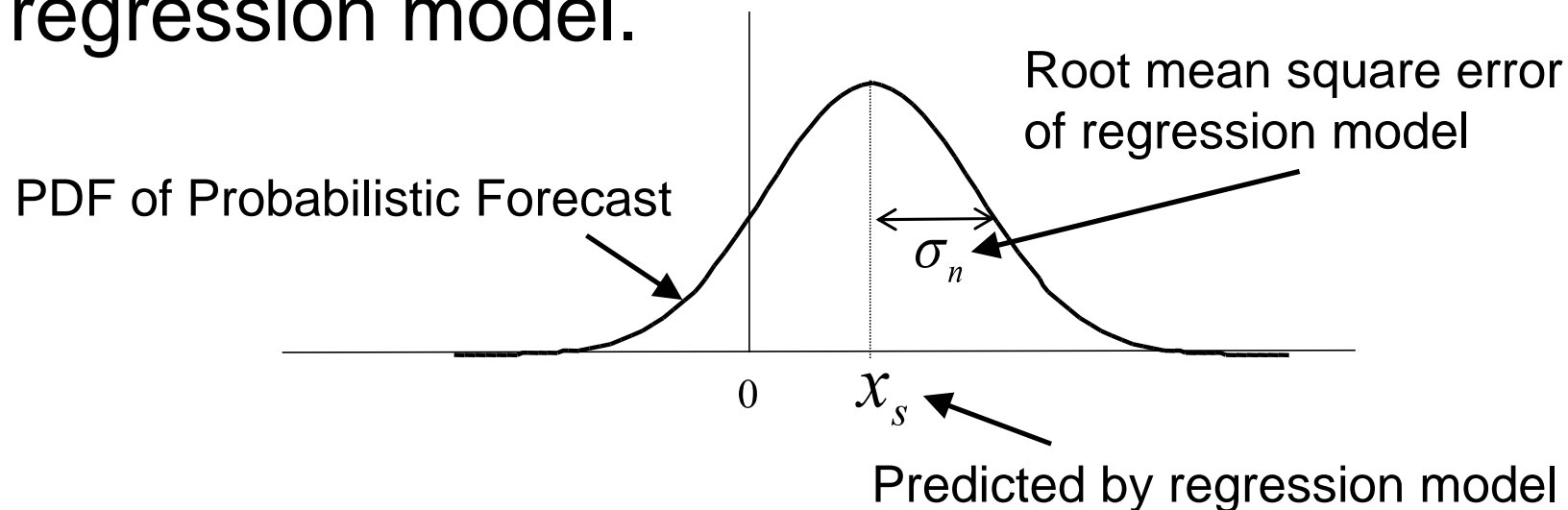
Probability density function
corresponding to initial
analyzed value and error

Predicted probability density function



Probabilistic Forecast

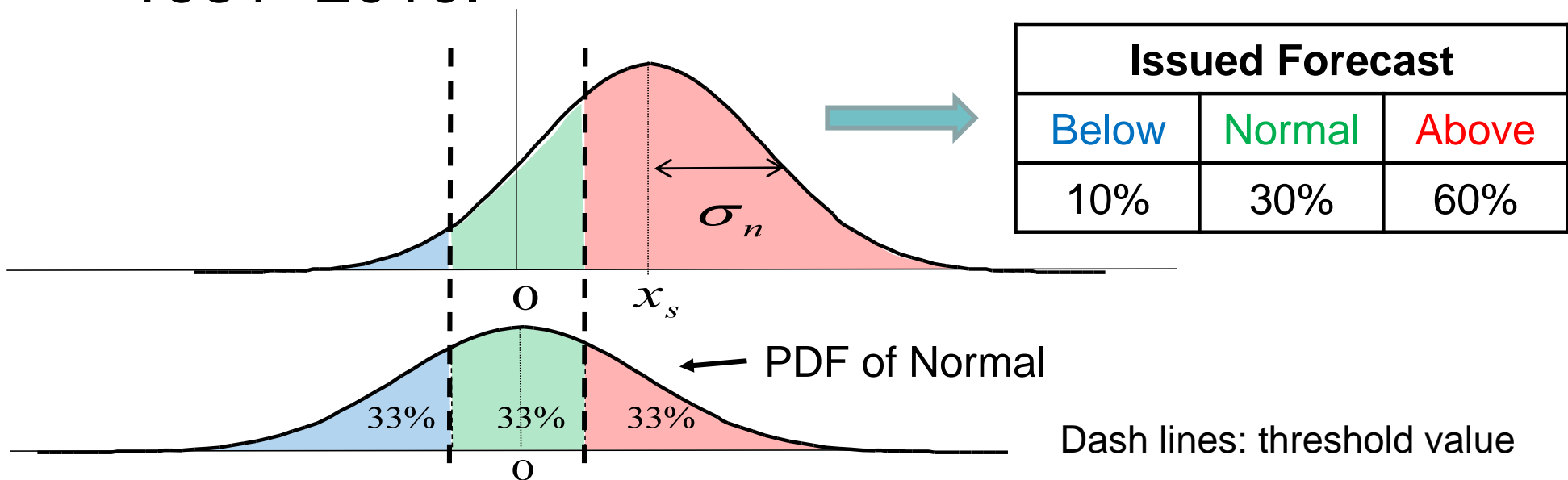
- The Probability Density Function (PDF) is assumed as Gaussian distribution with mean x_s and standard deviation σ_n .
- The mean x_s is predicted by single/multiple regression model and standard deviation σ_n is assumed as root mean square error of regression model.





Probabilistic Forecast

- Probabilistic Forecast of JMA has 3 categories, Below Normal, Near normal and Above Normal.
- The threshold value is determined from observational data of 30 years. JMA use the data of 1971-2000, and the data will be changed 1981- 2010.





Introduction of TCC website

- GPV data of Hind-cast and Model Prediction are provided on TCC site (<http://ds.data.jma.go.jp/tcc/tcc/index.html>).

The screenshot displays the Tokyo Climate Center website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the JMA logo and the text 'Welcome to Tokyo Climate Center'. Below this, a secondary navigation menu includes links for 'Home', 'World Climate', 'Climate System Monitoring', 'El Niño Monitoring', 'NWP Model Prediction', 'Global Warming', 'Climate in Japan', 'Training Module', and 'News Archive'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- HOME > Ensemble Model Prediction**: A section titled 'JMA's Ensemble Prediction System (Products of GPC Tokyo)' with a brief description of the numerical prediction system.
- Notice**: A notice regarding the upgrade of GPV products for seasonal forecasts.
- Main Products**: A list of products including 'One-month Prediction' and 'Three-month Prediction', each with sub-links for specific data types and verification reports.
- Warm/Cold Season Prediction**: A section for seasonal forecasts.
- Model Descriptions**: A section with links to 'Model Outlines', 'Operations for Extended-range Forecast Model', and 'Operations for Long-range Forecast Model'.
- Download GPC Long-range Forecast Products**: A section for downloading GPV files, with a note that 'Only registered NMHSs can access this page.' and instructions for password expiration.
- Links**: A list of external links including WMO DDB, Monthly Climate Statistics for Japan, Satellite Imagery, Tropical Cyclone Advisory, Japanese 25-year Reanalysis Project, JRA-25 Atlas, World Data Center for Greenhouse Gases, RSMC Tokyo - Typhoon Center, Meteorological Research Institute JMA, and Meteorological Satellite Center, JMA.

Two yellow callout boxes with the word 'Click' are overlaid on the image. One points to the 'GPC Long-range forecast (LRF) Products' link in the left sidebar, and the other points to the 'Download Grid Point Value (GPV) File' link in the 'Download GPC Long-range Forecast Products' section.



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The screenshot shows the Tokyo Climate Center website interface. At the top left is the JMA logo and the text '気象庁 Japan Meteorological Agency'. A yellow banner reads 'Welcome to Tokyo Climate Center'. Below this is a navigation menu with items: Home, World Climate, Climate System Monitoring, El Niño Monitoring, NWP Model Prediction, and Global Warming. The current page is 'Download GPV', indicated by the breadcrumb 'HOME > Download GPV'. The main content area is titled 'Download GPV files' and is divided into three sections: 'Notice', 'Main Products', and 'Tips'. The 'Notice' section contains two bullet points about model replacements and password expiration. The 'Main Products' section is split into 'NWP Model Prediction' and 'Hindcast GPV Data'. The 'NWP Model Prediction' section lists 1-month, 3-month, and 7-month forecasts with links for 'Statistics (GRIB2)', 'All Members (GRIB2)', and 'GRIB1'. The 'Hindcast GPV Data' section lists 1-month, 3-month, and 7-month data with links for 'Daily data' and 'Monthly mean data'. The 'Tips' section includes links for 'Visualization with GrADS' and 'Q&A'. Annotations include a blue callout pointing to 'Monthly mean data' in the Hindcast section, labeled 'Hind-cast', and a red callout pointing to 'Statistics' in the NWP section, labeled 'Model Prediction'.



Thank you
for your attention