

Assessing the meteorological uncertainties in dispersion forecasts using NWP Ensemble Prediction Systems

Andrew Jones, UK Met Office

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### Outline of presentation



Uncertainty in dispersion forecasts

Ensemble dispersion prediction

- NAME III Lagrangian dispersion model
- ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System

Ensemble dispersion products

Case study: ETEX 1 tracer experiment

Future work

Summary

# Uncertainty in dispersion forecasts

### **Uncertainty in Dispersion Modelling**



A deterministic approach is usually adopted in many dispersion applications:

- emergency-response modelling
- impact assessment studies

... but ...

### Uncertainty in dispersion predictions caused by:

- errors and limitations of dispersion models
- uncertainty in the inputs to these models

### Uncertainty in dispersion modelling for emergency-response applications



Meteorology – synoptic-scale; meso-scale; local effects (e.g. topography, buildings)

Source term – source strength; release height; release nature (e.g. buoyant or dense gases); species mixture (chemistry, radiological properties)

Dispersion model limitations – model resolution (Eulerian model); particle numbers (Lagrangian model); advection-diffusion schemes; in-situ transformations (chemistry, etc.)

Fluctuations at short-range – response time (averaging time) of "receptor"; nature of release (explosive/flammable substances; impacts on toxicity, chemical reactions; biological agents)

### NWP Ensembles – An Overview



Atmosphere is chaotic system

Sensitivity to initial state – the 'butterfly effect'

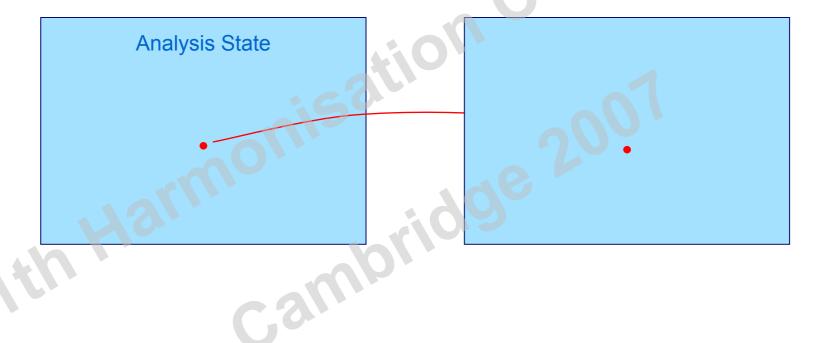
→ limit on predictability

Ensemble approach aims to estimate uncertainties in met forecast by sampling phase-space of possible evolutions

### NWP Ensembles – An Overview



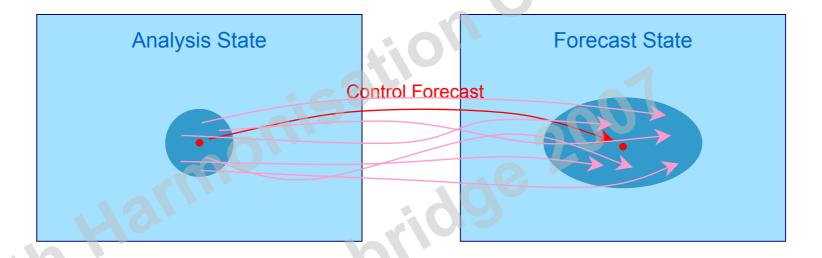
### **Deterministic prediction**



### NWP Ensembles – An Overview



### **Ensemble prediction**



Gives quantitative measures of uncertainty in the model forecast

- → degree of confidence in the forecast
- → range of possible outcomes

→ extreme forecast solutions

### Ensemble Dispersion Prediction

### Met Office dispersion model, NAME III



### NAME III is our operational atmospheric dispersion model

### Lagrangian particle model

### Stochastic trajectories

- particles advected by mean flow
- + random-walk scheme for turbulent motions

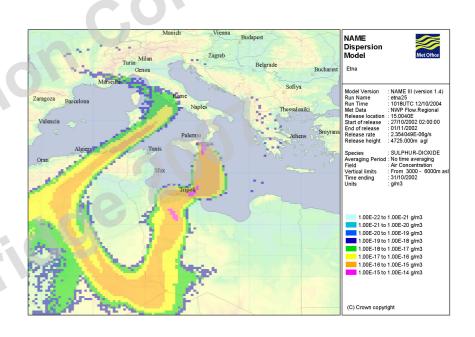
### Many processes represented, including

- plume rise (buoyant/momentum-driven releases)
- radioactive decay (radionuclides)
- virus decay (biological species)
- chemical transformation (sulphur/nitrogen/hydrocarbons)
- dry and wet deposition

### Met Office dispersion model, NAME III



- puff scheme for use at short ranges (presentation by David Thomson)
- capability to run using 3-d NWP meteorological fields or single-site meteorology
- used operationally for emergency-response (nuclear accidents, volcanic eruptions, etc.)
- also research applications



### **ECMWF** Ensemble Prediction System



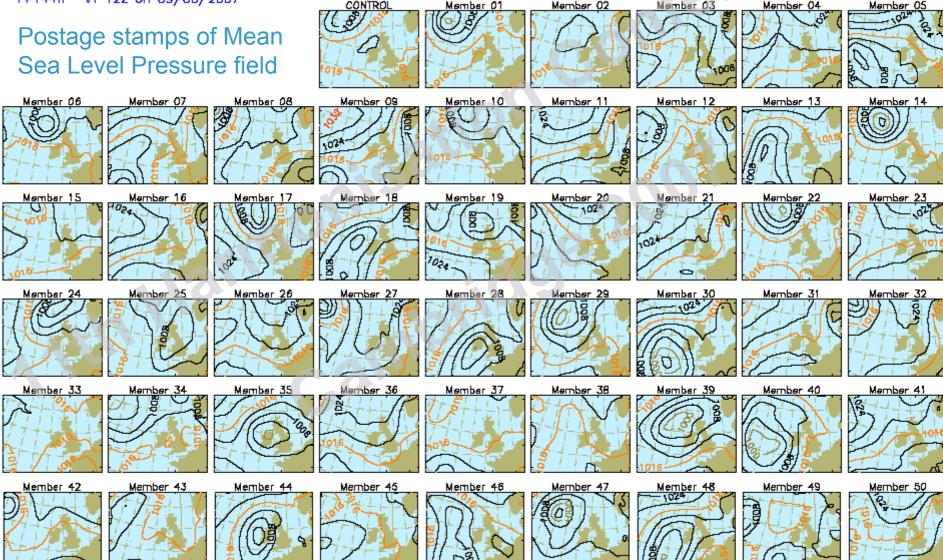
### Operational global ensemble forecasting system run at the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)

- ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System, VarEPS, produces a twice daily 51-member ensemble:
  - control forecast
  - 50 perturbed forecasts
- Initial condition perturbations based on singular vector method (fasting growing modes of growth in forecast error during early part of forecast)
- Stochastic parametrisation schemes perturb physical tendencies (to represent model errors and sub-grid scale uncertainties)

### ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System



T+144h VT 12Z on 09/06/2007



### Putting the systems together ...



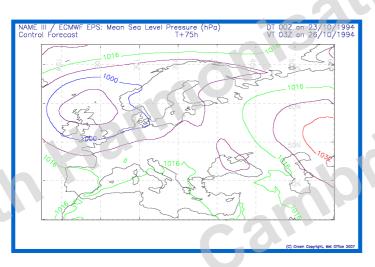
### NAME III

Meteorology

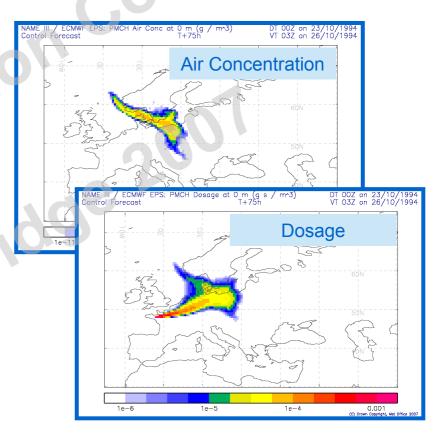


**Dispersion Prediction** 

### Control Forecast



+ 50 ensemble members ...



### 51 Meteorological Forecasts ...



Member 02

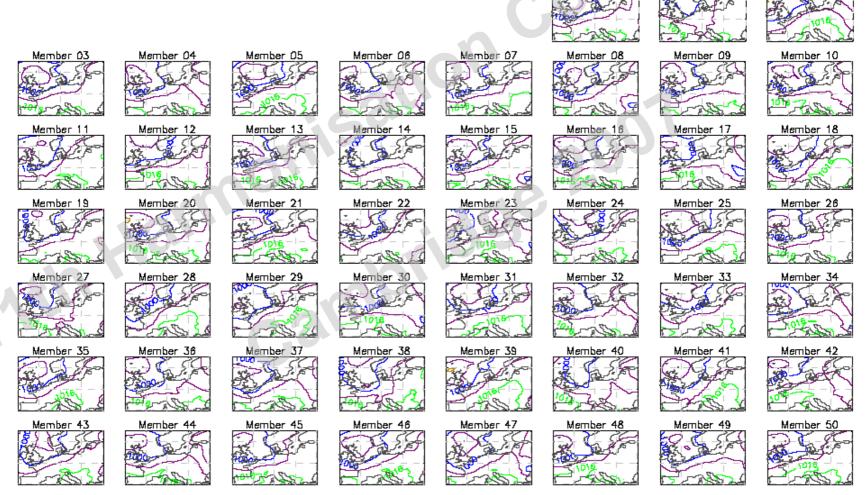
NAME III / ECMWF EPS: Mean Sea Level Pressure (hPa)
All Members T+75h

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DT 00Z on 23/10/1994 VT 03Z on 26/10/1994

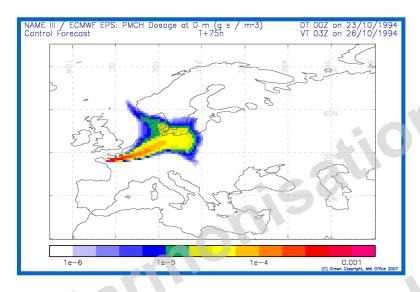
Member 01

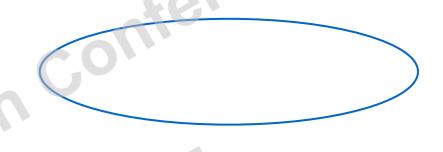
Control Forecast

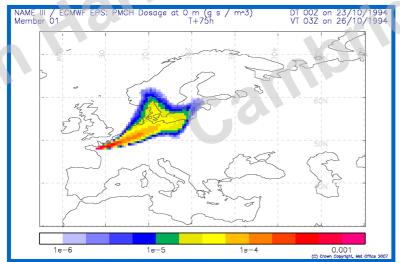


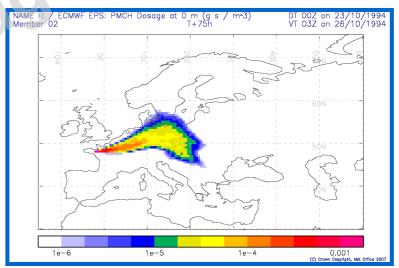
### ... give 51 Dispersion Predictions!





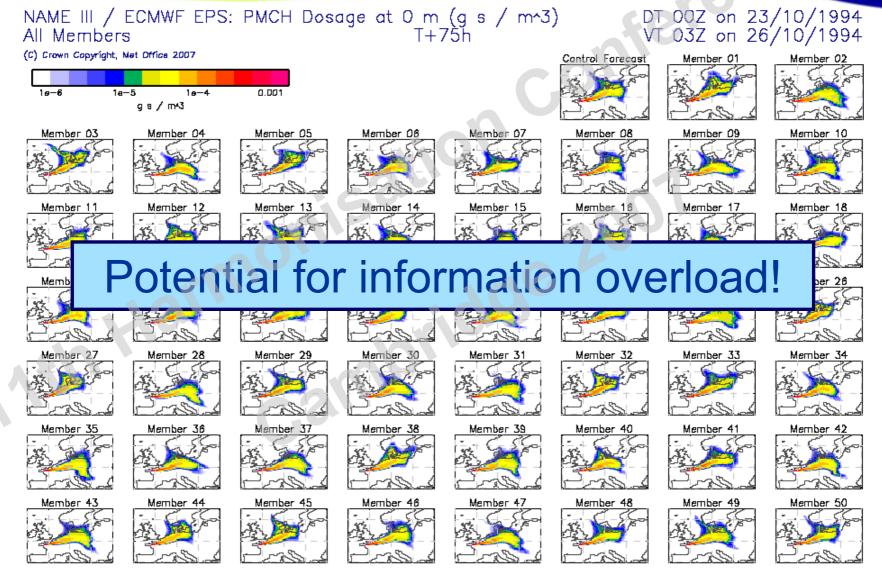






### ... give 51 Dispersion Predictions!





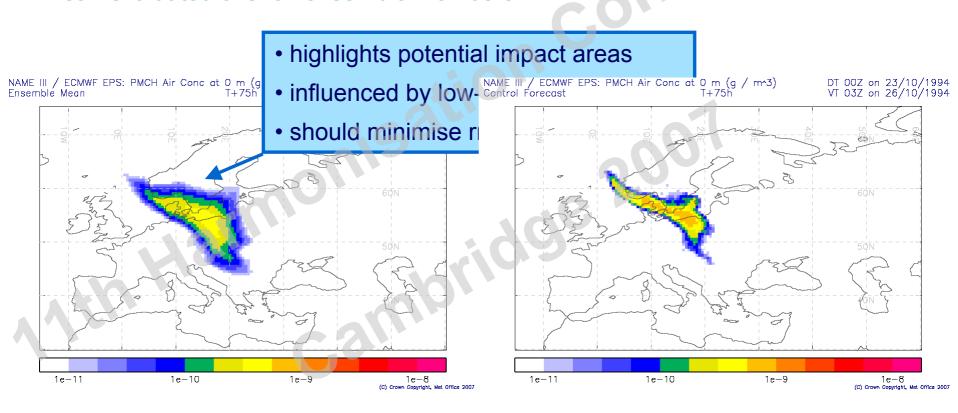
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## Ensemble Dispersion Products

### Ensemble Mean



### Mean evaluated over all ensemble members



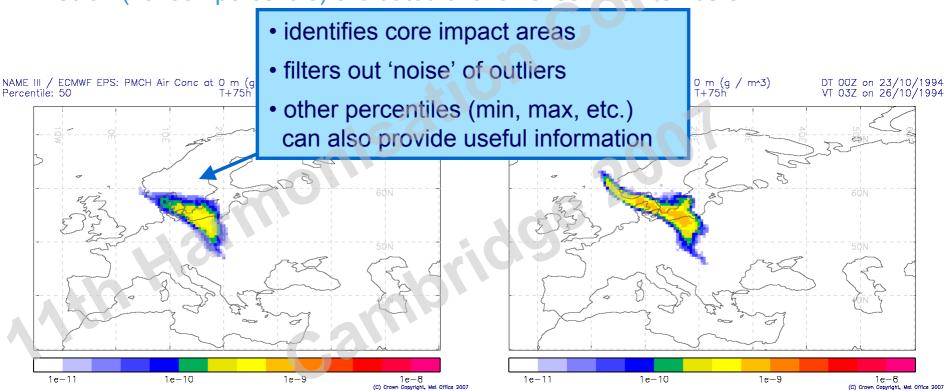
**Ensemble Mean** 

Control

### Ensemble Median



Median (i.e. 50<sup>th</sup> percentile) evaluated over all ensemble members

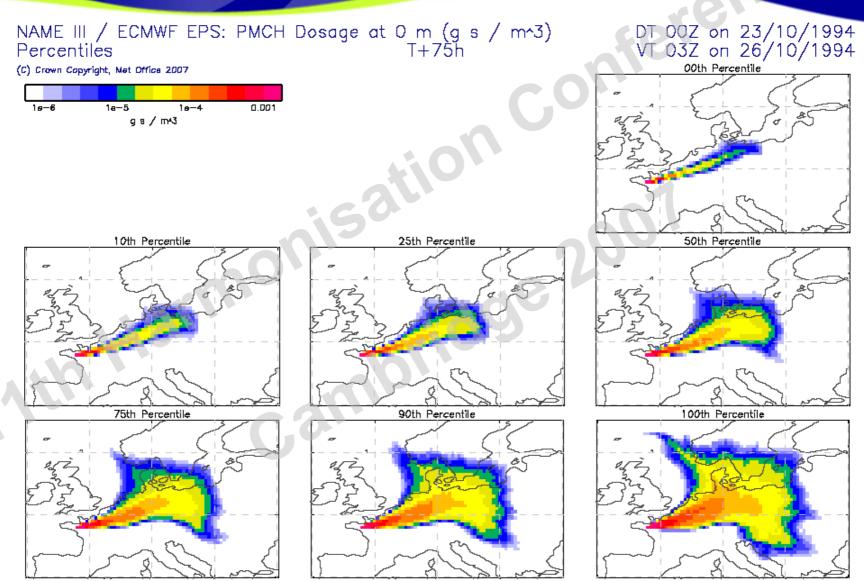


**Ensemble Median** 

Control

### Percentiles



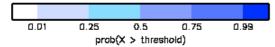


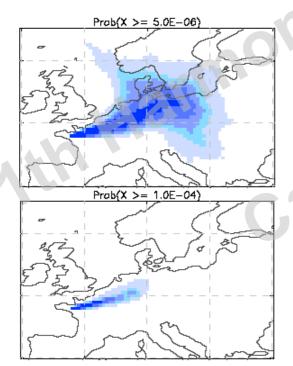
### **Probabilities**

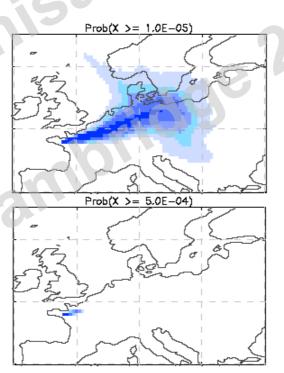


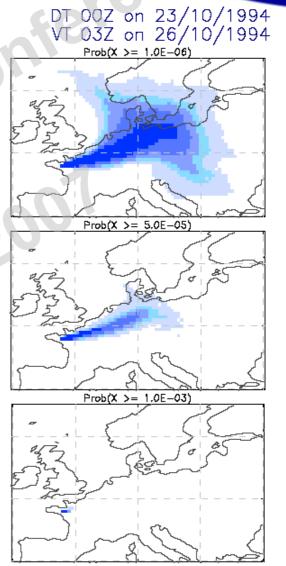


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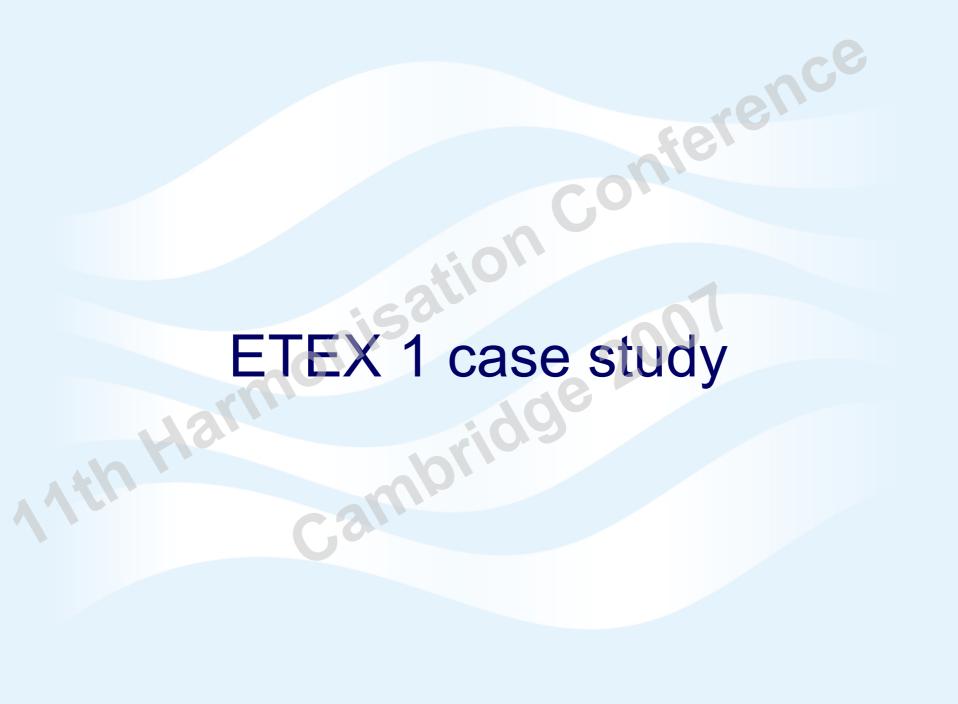






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### ETEX – European Tracer EXperiment



### **Experiment overview**

- long-range tracer dispersion experiment in 1994
- two releases of tracers, ETEX1 and ETEX2
- release site in western France (2.0°W,48.1°N)
- detection by sampling network of 168 ground-level stations distributed across Europe

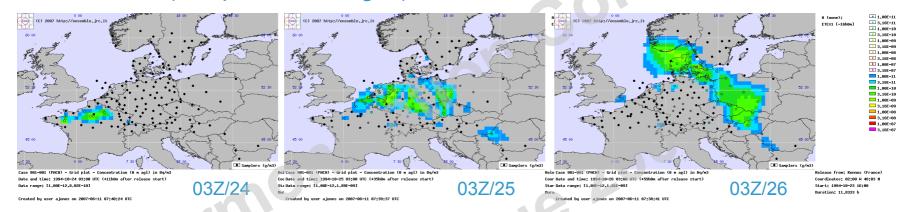
### ETEX1 case examined here:

- PMCH tracer released from 16:00UTC, 23/10/94 until 03:50UTC, 24/10/94
- 60-hr dispersion prediction produced over time window 15UTC, 23/10/94 → 03UTC, 26/10/94

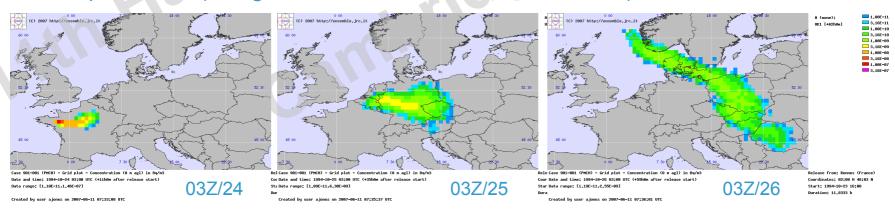
### Deterministic NAME prediction



### Observations (interpolated onto grid)



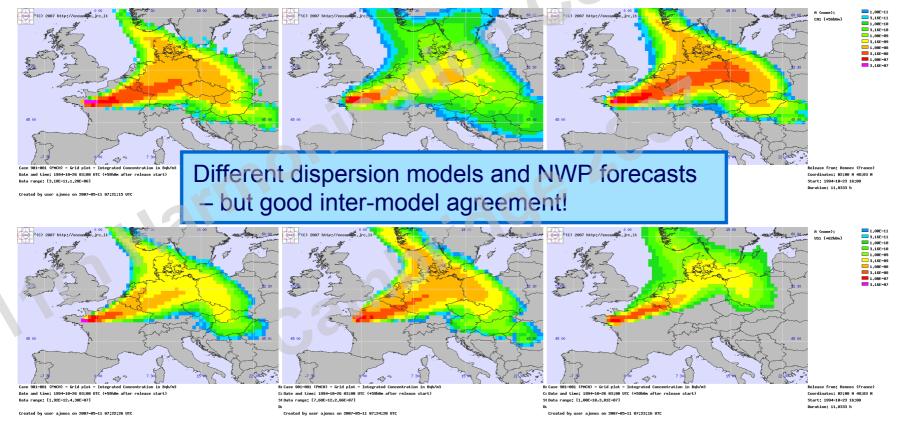
### NAME prediction (using Met Office Unified Model forecast)



### Results from other modelling centres



### Time-integrated ground-level concentration (ENSEMBLE modelling exercise)



"poor-man's ensemble"

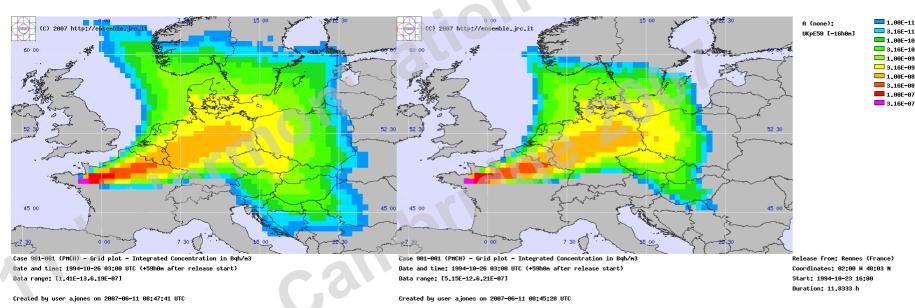
### **Ensemble NAME prediction**



### Time-integrated ground-level concentration



### **Ensemble Median**



EPS experiments to generate ensemble forecasts for ETEX

– thanks to Paul Dando and Carsten Maaß at ECMWF!

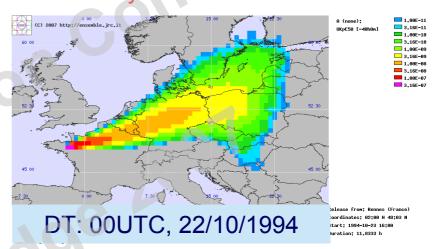
### Temporal consistency of EPS forecasts

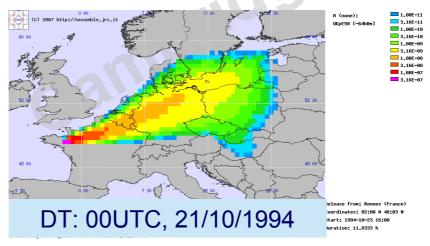


### Latest median forecast

### C() 2807 http://ensemble.jrc.it 3,165-11 3,165-11 1,065-1

### 1-day old forecast





### So what does EPS approach tell us here?



- consistent message to the deterministic NAME III prediction and multi-model ENSEMBLE approach
- increased confidence in forecast due to relatively small spread over ensemble
- good temporal consistency between successive EPS forecasts

→ implies ETEX 1 had good predictability at synoptic scales



### Future work activities



Statistical analysis against ETEX-1 measurements Extend to ETEX-2 release

Gain further experience of EPS dispersion approach

- 'typical levels' of uncertainty in predictions?
- impact of forecast lead-time (skill v spread)
- establish pre-operational modelling system

Clustering techniques

Use of Met Office short-range ensemble ...

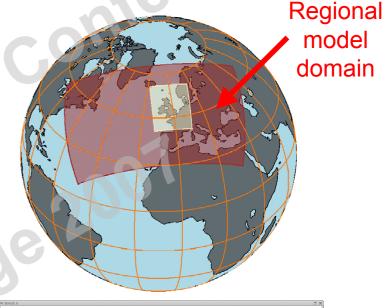
### Met Office Global and Regional Ensemble Prediction System

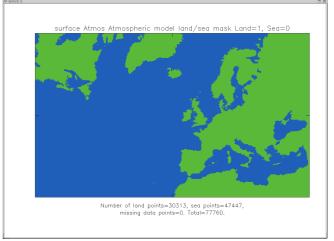


### **MOGREPS**

### Ensemble prediction for short-range forecasts

- Regional ensemble over North Atlantic and Europe
- Nested within global ensemble for lateral boundary conditions
- Ensemble Transform Kalman Filter (ETKF) perturbations
- Stochastic physics
- T+72 global, T+54 regional
- 24 km NAE resolution, 24 members







### **Summary**



- NAME III dispersion model has been successfully used with ECMWF EPS forecasts to produce an ensemble of dispersion predictions for ETEX-1
- Takes account of synoptic-scale met uncertainties
- Good spread, even at short forecast lead times!
   [ECMWF EPS designed to be fully representative of forecast spread only from T+48 onwards]
- Identification of low probability but high impact alternative solutions is possible
- Products such as ensemble mean and percentiles can be useful
- ETEX 1 a predictable case?

### Acknowledgements





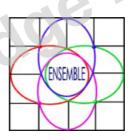
Colleagues at the Met Office



Scientific partners in PREVIEW project



Paul Dando and Carsten Maaß



ENSEMBLE dispersion modelling initiative



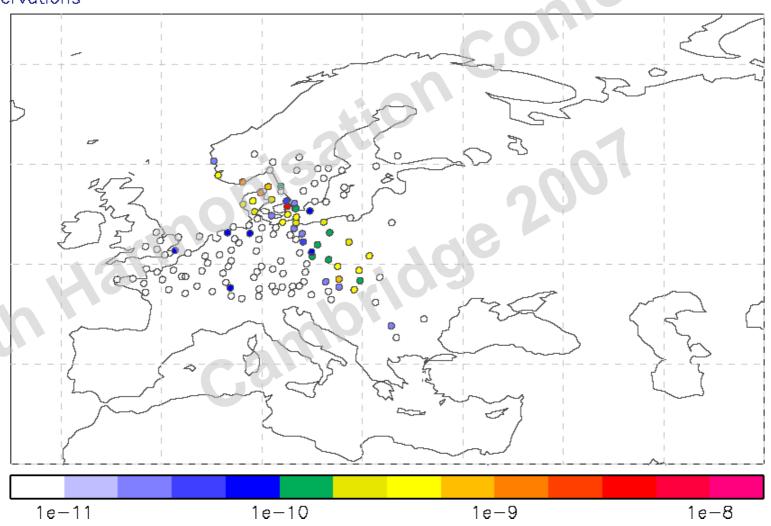


## ETEX 1 – European Tracer EXperiment





DT 03Z on 26/10/1994



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## PREVIEW – Man Made Risks





PREVIEW – PREVENTION, INFORMATION and EARLY WARNING

This research activity has been carried out partly under the Met Office contribution to PREVIEW. This is an EC FP6 project aimed at development of pre-operational services to support the management of risks.

PREVIEW objective: investigate the use of NWP ensembles (EPS) in dispersion modelling for industrial accidents

## A) EPS data sets at ECMWF for the ETEX experiments

## EPS experiments at ECMWF



- used IFS cycle 31r1 (VarEPS)
- ETEX 1 and ETEX 2 cases studied

ETEX 1 (3 forecasts)	ETEX 2 (1 forecast)
DT: 00UTC, 23/10/94	DT: 00UTC, 14/11/94
DT: 00UTC, 22/10/94	40
DT: 00UTC, 21/10/94	

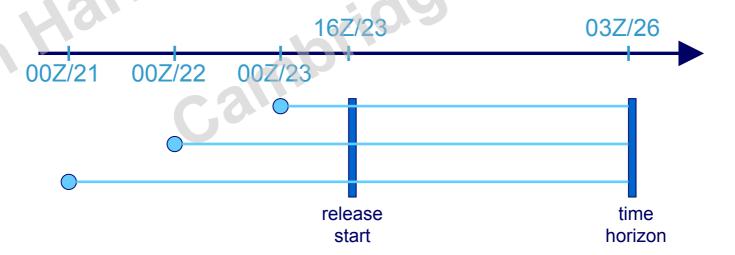
a big thank you to Paul Dando and Carsten Maaß at ECMWF!

## IFS experiments at ECMWF



## ETEX-1

- three simulations with analysis times 00UTC on 21/22/23 October 1994
- 51 ensemble members in each case
- 3-hourly post-processed output fields

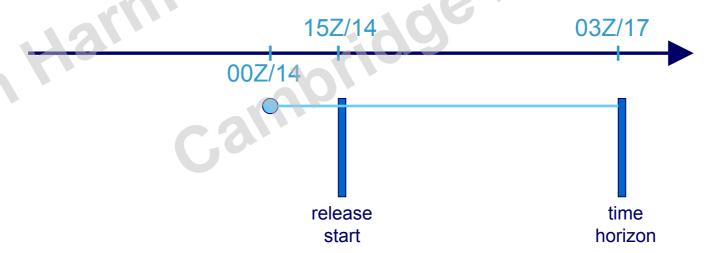


## IFS experiments at ECMWF



## ETEX-2

- single simulation only
- 51 member ensemble, 3-hourly output
- analysis time 00UTC, 14 November 1994

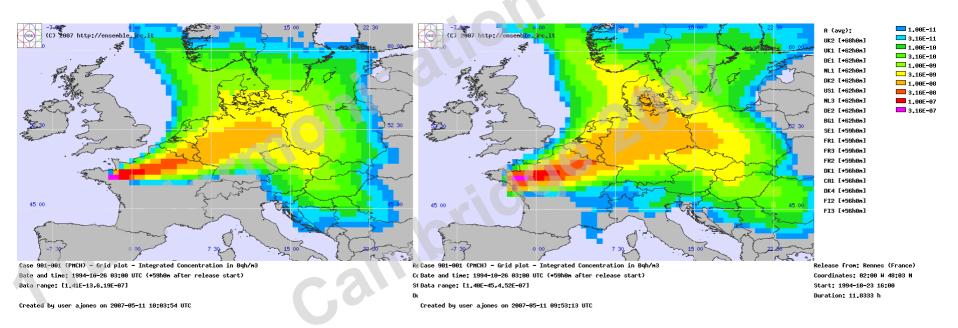


## B) Comparison with ENSEMBLE results

## Dosage: EPS Mean v ENSEMBLE Mean



## Integrated dosage at end of run (03UTC, 26/10/94)



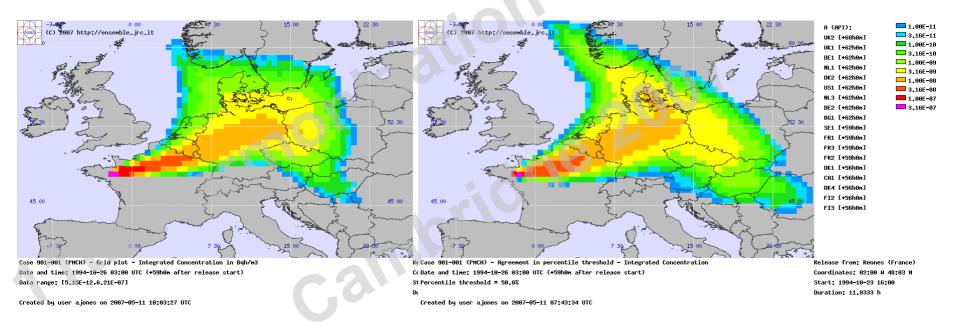
**EPS Mean** 

**ENSEMBLE Mean** 

## Dosage: EPS Median v ENSEMBLE Median



## Integrated dosage at end of run (03UTC, 26/10/94)



**EPS Median** 

**ENSEMBLE Median** 

# C) Impact of forecast lead time

## MSLP at 03UTC, 26/10/94 (T-24 forecast)



Member 02

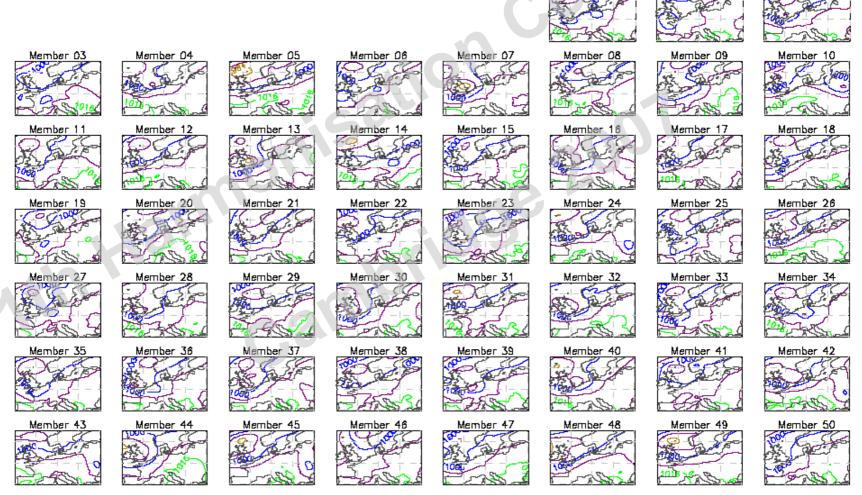
NAME III / ECMWF EPS: Mean Sea Level Pressure (hPa)
All Members T+99h

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DT 00Z on 22/10/1994 VT 03Z on 26/10/1994

Member 01

Control Forecast



## MSLP at 03UTC, 26/10/94 (T-48 forecast)



Member 02

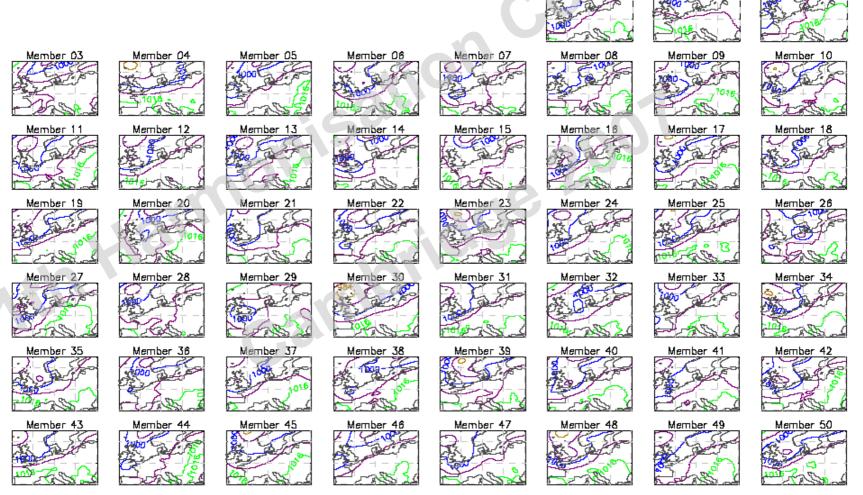
NAME III / ECMWF EPS: Mean Sea Level Pressure (hPa)
All Members T+123h

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DT 00Z on 21/10/1994 VT 03Z on 26/10/1994

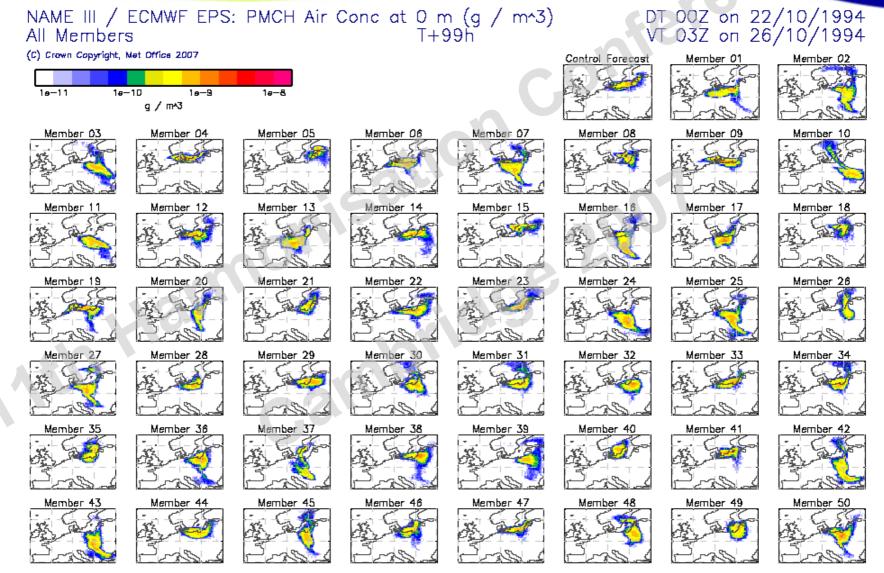
Member 01

Control Forecast



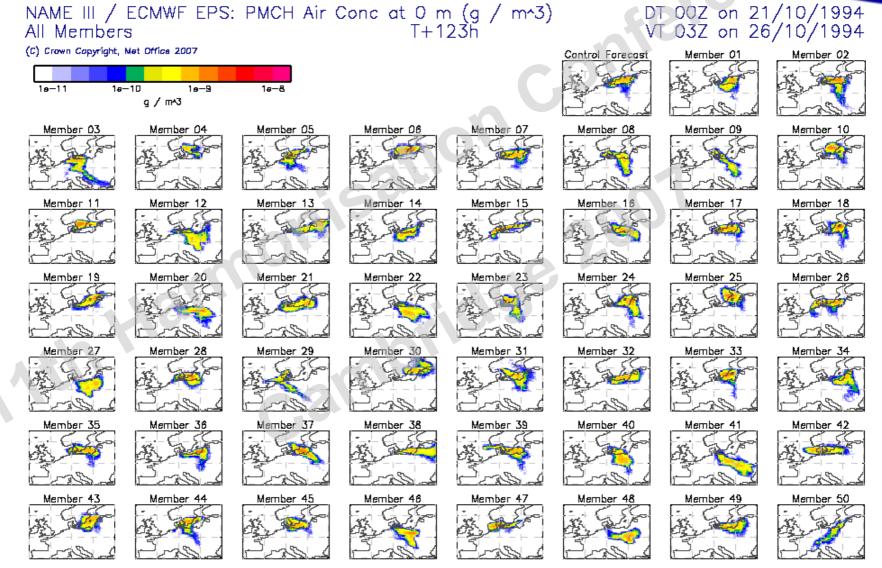
## Air Concentration at 03UTC, 26/10/94 (T-24)





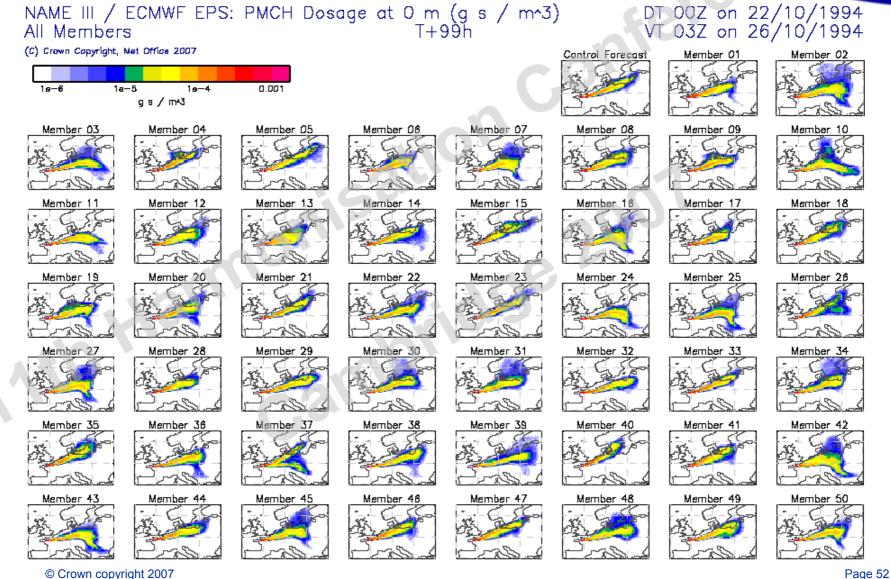
## Air Concentration at 03UTC, 26/10/94 (T-48)





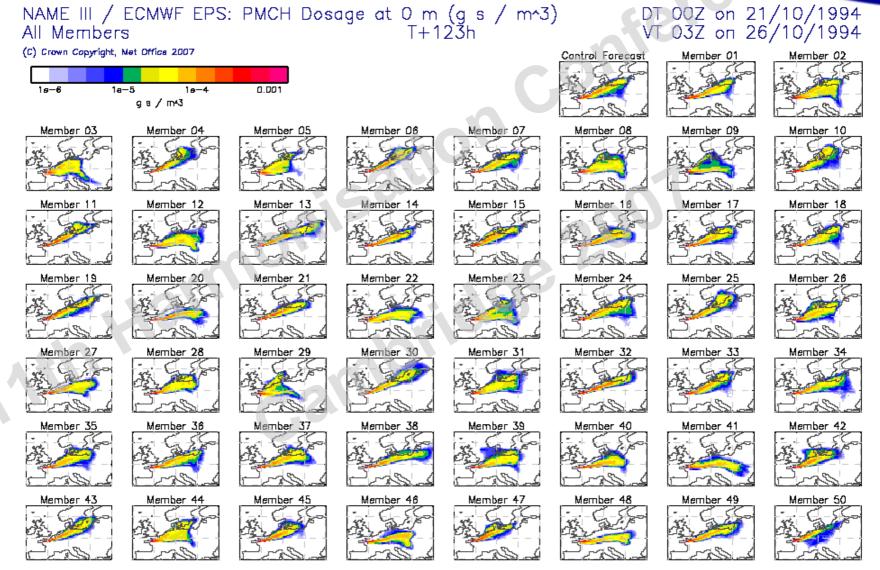
## Dosage at 03UTC, 26/10/94 (T-24)





## Dosage at 03UTC, 26/10/94 (T-48)

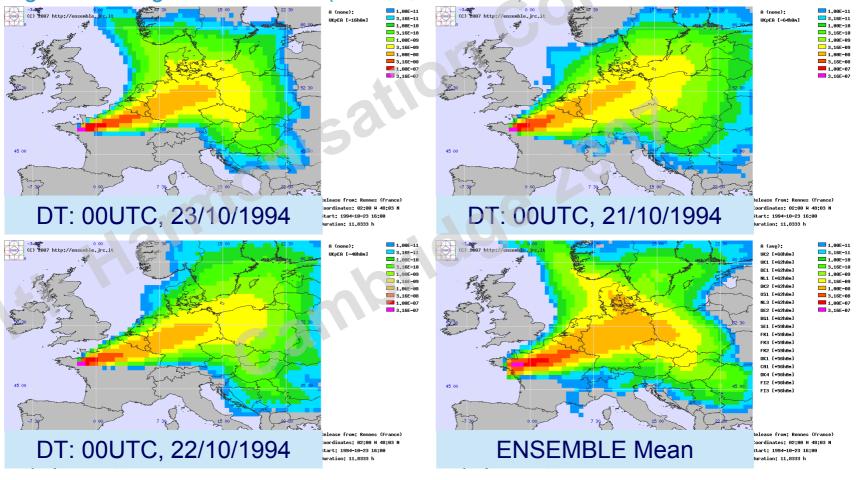




## EPS Mean (23/22/21/ENSEMBLE)



## Integrated dosage at end of run (03UTC, 26/10/94)



## EPS Median (23/22/21/ENSEMBLE)



### Integrated dosage at end of run (03UTC, 26/10/94)

