



United States National Weather Service Verification Program

International Verification Workshop

TAF Verification in the U.S. National Weather Service

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Old System

- Contingency tables- ceiling and vsby
- Operational categories
- 150 TAF sites
- Verified 2 TAFs per day (06Z and 18Z)
- No amendments verified
- Projections: 3-, 6-, 9-, 15-hour
- Compares TAF to MOS guidance





Ceiling/Visibility Categories

Ceiling

Visibility

- LIFR < 500 feet
- IFR 500-900 feet
- MVFR 1000-3000 ft
- VFR > 3000 feet

- LIFR < 1 mile
- IFR 1 to < 3 mi
- MVFR 3 to 5 miles
- VFR > 5 miles





New Ceiling/Visibility Categories

Ceiling

- < 200 feet
- 200-400 feet
- 500-900 feet
- 1000-1900 feet
- 2000-3000 feet
- > 3000 feet

Visibility

- < ½ mile
- ½ to < 1 mile
- 1 to < 2 miles
- 2 to < 3 miles
- 3 to 5 miles
- > 5 miles





New system objectives

- Verify all terminals with a TAF
- More continuous Every 5 minutes
- Scheduled TAFs/ Amendments / Both
- Evaluate TEMPO / PROB groups
- Combine CIG and VIS into one element
 - Called: Flight Category
 - Example: < 1000 feet or < 3 miles</p>
- Compare TAF to MOS or persistence





- Stats on Demand operator selects one:
 - Ceiling
 - Visibility
 - Flight category (lowest of ceiling or vsby)
 - Wind direction
 - Wind speed
 - Winds gusts
 - Significant weather type





- Stats on Demand operator defines
 - Spatial domain of data request
 - Temporal domain of data request
- Stats on Demand operator picks one:
 - Prevailing forecast
 - TEMPO forecast
 - PROB forecast
 - "Operational impact" forecast





- Stats on Demand operator selects one or more:
 - 0 to 3 hours (36 data entries)
 - > 3 to 6 hours
 - > 6 to 9 hours
 - > 9 to 12 hours
 - > 12 to 18 hours
 - > 18 to 24 hours
- Stats on Demand operator selects one or both:
 - Scheduled TAFs
 - Amended TAFs





- Stats on Demand operator selects:
 - GFS MOS
 - NGM MOS
 - NGM LAMP
 - Persistence





Data Demands

- Very demanding with large requests
- One observation every 5 minutes
- Examples:
 - 1 day, 1 terminal, 0-6 hours
 - (12 obs/hr) (6 hrs/TAF) (4 TAFs/day) = 288
 - 1 month, 1 WFO area (8 terminals), 0-6 hours
 - \bullet (288) (30) (8) = 69,120
 - 1 month, entire Nation (500 terminals)
 - (288) (30) (500) = 4.3 million
 - 1 year, entire Nation (500 terminals)
 - (288) (30) (12) (500) = 52.8 million





Operational Impact Forecast

- Combines Prevailing forecast with TEMPO or PROB
- No TEMPO or PROB → OIF = Prevailing forecast
- If PROB in effect → OIF is most pessimistic forecast
- If TEMPO in effect → OIF is determined in 2 steps
- Step 1: Looks for variability in the observations
 - Every 5 minutes, variability test over 3 hours (± 90 min)
 - Variability ≡ 2 or more changes over 3 hours
- Step 2: Consequences of variability test
 - If Variability Test fails → OIF is most pessimistic fcst
 - If Variability Test passes → OIF is fcst w/ smallest error





TEMPO Evaluation

- Number of hours of TEMPO
- % of time TEMPO forecast was justified.
 - "Justification" based on OIF variability test
- Justified TEMPO, Hit
- Justified TEMPO, Improved TAF
- TEMPO Should Be FM (%)
 - TEMPO Hit but failed variability test





TEMPO Evaluation cont'd

- TEMPO Benign
 - TEMPO failed variability test (unjustified)
 - % of time TEMPO more in error than prevailing but TEMPO wx more favorable
- TEMPO Hurt
 - TEMPO failed variability test (unjustified)
 - % of time TEMPO more in error than prevailing but TEMPO wx less favorable





PROB Evaluation

- Number of hours of PROB (30 and 40)
- % time PROB Hit with Precip or TS
- % time PROB Hit w/out Precip or TS
- % time PROB Improved the TAF
 - Regardless of Precip or TS occurrence
- % time PROB Benign
- % time PROB Hurt





For More Information

 See NWS Instruction 10-1601, accessible via the Web: www.nws.noaa.gov/directives

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