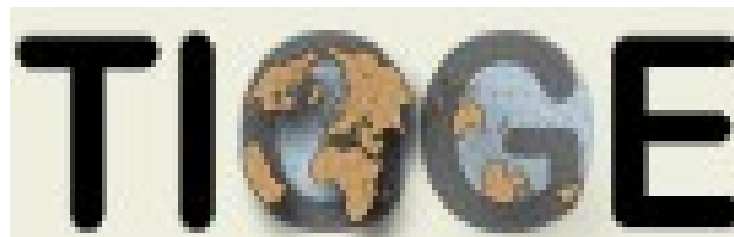


アンサンブル予報データベースを用いた予測可能性研究

松枝 未遠

筑波大学計算科学研究センター
Department of Physics, University of Oxford



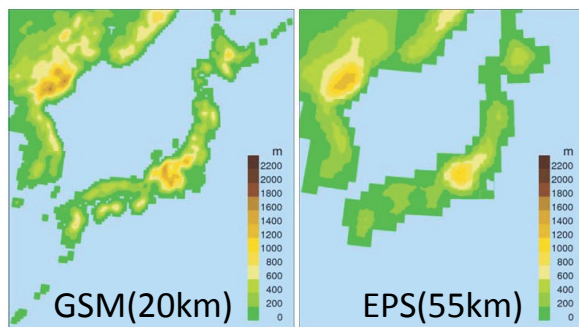
アンサンブル予報

初期値の不確実性、数値モデルの不完全性、大気のカオス性を考慮するために**少しずつ異なる初期値(や数値モデル)から複数の予報(アンサンブル予報)**を行い、そのばらつき具合から予報の確からしさを知ることができる。確率情報の提供も可能になる。

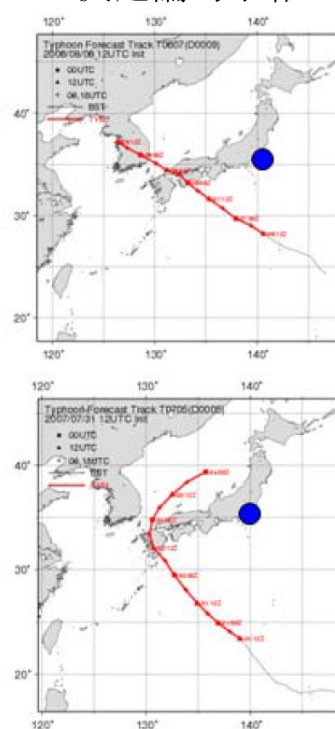
計算科学分野の急速な発展により、ようやくアンサンブル予報を行うことが可能となり、今では数値天気予報にとって**欠かせない存在**に。

膨大な計算機資源が必要となるため、決定論的予報(10-20km)よりも**低解像度(40-60km)の数値モデル**を使わざるを得ない。また、出力される**データ量が膨大**。日本で、**教育・研究・応用が遅れている**テーマ。

モデル地形



決定論的予報



アンサンブル予報

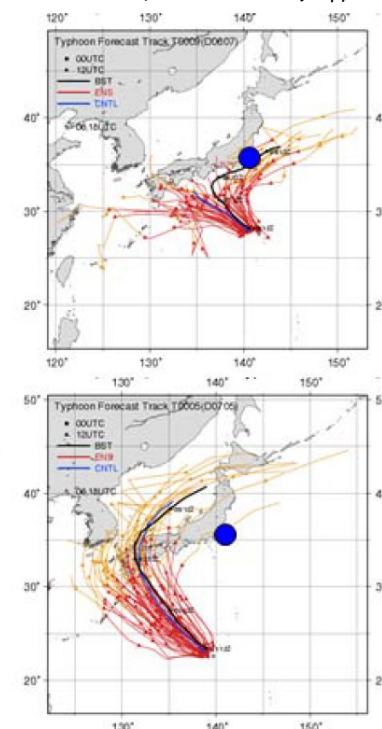
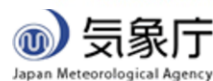


図 4.6.1 台風進路予報における表現されるアンサンブル予報による予測不確実性。上は2006年台風第7号、下は2007年台風第5号に対する予測、左列は決定論的予報、右列はアンサンブル予測による台風進路予報図。赤線・黄線は数値予報モデルによる予測、青線はアンサンブル平均、黒線はベストトラックを示す。



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[ホーム](#) > [防災情報](#) > 週間天気予報

週間天気予報: 東京都

その他の情報

各府県の週間天気予報 [東京都](#)

[印刷](#) [再読込](#)

[説明へ](#)

5月17日5時 東京都の週間天気予報

日付	17 火	18 水	19 木	20 金	21 土	22 日	23 月
東京地方	雨のち曇	晴	晴時々曇	晴時々曇	晴時々曇	晴時々曇	曇時々晴
府県天気予報へ							
降水確率(%)	-/90/80/10	10/0/0/0	10	10	10	10	20
信頼度	/	/	A	A	A	A	B
東京	最高(°C)	20	26 (23~29)	26 (24~29)	27 (25~29)	26 (23~30)	26 (23~29)
	最低(°C)	/	16 (15~18)	16 (14~18)	17 (15~19)	17 (15~19)	18 (15~20)

主なアンサンブル予報データセット

1. Short-range timescale: 1-5日先まで

TIGGE-LAM (TIGGE-Limited-Area Model) data (欧州域のみ)

*TIGGE: The Interactive Grand Global Ensemble

2. Medium-range timescale: 1-2週間先まで

TIGGE data

ensemble reforecast (再予報) data (e.g. NOAA-GEFS and ECMWF)

3. Subseasonal to Seasonal (S2S) timescale: 1-2ヶ月先まで

S2S data (含reforecast)

4. Seasonal timescales: 1年先まで

ECMWF System 4, NCEP CFS (Climate Forecast System) v2など



THORPEX Legacy Projectsとして以下の3つが動き出した
Polar Prediction Project (PPP)
High Impact Weather (HIWeather) project
Subseasonal to Seasonal (S2S) project



World Meteorological Organization
Weather • Climate • Water

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World Weather Research Programme (WWRP)

WWRP



[Programmes > WWRP >](#)

The Observing System Research and Predictability Experiment (THORPEX)

観測システム研究・予測可能性実験

社会・経済・環境的に影響の大きい1-2週間先の
顕著現象の予測精度を向上させることが目標

MISSION

THORPEX is a 10-year international research and development programme to accelerate improvements in the accuracy of one-day to two-week high impact weather forecasts for the benefit of society, the economy and the environment.

THORPEX establishes an organizational framework that addresses weather research and forecast problems whose solutions will be accelerated through international collaboration among academic institutions, operational forecast centres and users of forecast products.



2005-2014 (すでに終了)

THORPEX ICSC

THORPEX DAOS
Working Group

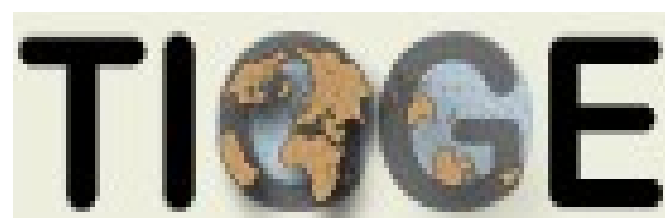
Data Assimilation and
Observing System

THORPEX
GIFS-TIGGE
Working Group

THORPEX Interactive
Grand Global Ensemble

THORPEX PDP
Working Group

Predictability and
Dynamical Processes



THORPEX Interactive Grand Global Ensemble → The Interactive Grand Global Ensemble

2006年10月以降、世界各国の**現業中期アンサンブル予報データ**を準リアルタイム(予報初期時刻の2日遅れ)で配信(商業利用禁止)。THORPEXは終了したが、今後**少なくとも5年間、TIGGEは継続**される。

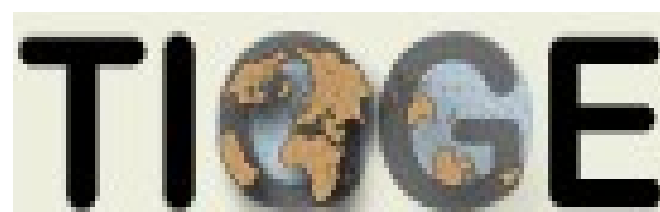
WMO(世界気象機関)を中心に取り組まれるTHORPEXプロジェクト(1日から2週間先までの**社会的に影響が大きい大気現象**の予測精度向上を促進するための国際研究計画)のサブテーマの1つ。

1. 国際的にあるいは現業機関と大学の間で、**アンサンブル予報に関する協力**の強化
2. 異なる資源(機関)からの**アンサンブルの結合**、あるいは、**系統的誤差の修正**に関する**新しい手法の開発**
3. 観測、初期値、モデルの**不確実性が予報誤差に与える影響**についてのより深い理解の獲得
4. 変化する不確実性に力学的に応答する**双方向アンサンブルシステム**の実現可能性や利益の調査

(Second THORPEX International Science Symposium proceeding(2006)より)



ポータル	ECMWF (http://apps.ecmwf.int/datasets/data/tigge), CMA
データフォーマット	GRIB2 (サイズは4byte binaryの約半分, wgrib2やGRIB APPIでデコード)
取得方法	Web あるいは スクリプト (商業利用不可!)
データ提供機関	BoM(豪), CMA(中), CMC(加), CPTEC(伯), ECMWF(欧), JMA(日), KMA(韓), Mete France(仏), NCEP(米), UKMO(英) (全て 大気モデル)
データ期間	2006年10月以降 (2日遅れで配信 。センターにより開始時期異なる。)
要素	P面: u, v, t, q, z (100, 925, 850, 700, 500, 300, 250, 200, 50hPa) 地表面: u10m, v10m, t2m, slp, precip, snow depthなど
水平解像度・領域	提供解像度はセンターにより異なる(ECMWF: N640 JMA: 1.25x1.25)が、ポータル上で 任意の解像度に変換可能 (オリジナルより細かくしないよう注意)。また、 任意の領域 の切り出しも可能。
予報時間 (間隔)	最短のMeteo France(3日先まで)以外、 9-16日先まで 利用可能 (6時間間隔)
メンバー数	センターにより異なる(最多: 51(ECMWF), 最小: 15(CPTEC))
その他	・予報データにも、転送トラブル等による”欠測”データがあるので注意 ・ECMWFの決定論的予報も同じ形式で取得可能 ・毎日蓄積される500GBのデータのうち350GBはECMWFデータ ・データリクエストは3つまで(含他のデータセット)。最新のデータだとすぐに内挿・切り出し処理が始まり、その後転送開始。古いデータはテープにあるので内挿・切出開始まで時間がかかる。内挿・切出が無いと、転送がすぐ開始。ただし、データ転送速度は、日本国内(筑波大)からだと1-4MB/s (英国内:20-30MB/s)。サイズ確認をしてからデータリクエストを!



data archive centres: ECMWF and CMA
 data period: October 2006 - current
 ensemble size: 508 members/day
 data size: 500GB/day (350GB from ECMWF EPS)

	fcst length	model resolution	ens. Size	fcst freq. (UTC)	initial perturbation (model resolution)	model uncertainty	DA for cntrl analysis	data available period	orig data grid
BoM (Australia)	10 days	TL119L19	33	00, 12	SVs (TL42L19)	No	?	2007.09.03.00 - 2010.07.20.12	1.5 x 1.5
CMA (China)	10 days	TL213L31	15	00, 12	BVs (T213L??)	SPPT	GSI	2007.05.15.00 -	0.28125 x 0.28125
CMC (Canada)	16 days	N200L40 (800 x 400)	21	00, 12	EnKF (66kmL74)	SPPT, SKEB, multi-param	EnKF	2007.10.03.00 -	1.0 x 1.0
CPTEC (Brazil)	15 days	T126L28 (384 x 196)	15	00, 12	EOF-based (T216L28)	No	from NCEP	2008.02.01.00 -	0.9375 x 0.9375
ECMWF (Europe)	15 days	TL639L91(<D10) TL319L61(>D10)	51	00, 12	SVs (TL42L42)	SPPT, SKEB	ensemble 4D Var	2006.10.01.00 -	N320 reduced gauss (640 lat, 1080 lon@35N)
JMA (Japan)	11 days	TL479L60	27	00, 12	SVs (TL63L40)	SPPT	4D Var	2006.10.01.12 -	1.25 x 1.25
KMA (Korea)	12 days	N320L70 (1280 x 640)	24	00, 12	ETKF (N320L70)	SKEB2, RP2	Hybrid ens. and 4D Var	2007.12.28.00 - 2010.11.30.12 (prev.) 2011.03.01.00 -	0.375 x 0.5625
Met.Fra (France)	3 days (06) 4.5 days (18)	T538C2.4L65	35	06, 18	SVs (T44L65, T95L65)	multi package?	4D Var	2007.10.25.18 -	1.5 x 1.5
NCEP (US)	16 days	T254L91(<D10) T319L61(>D10)	21	00, 06, 12, 18	ETR (T254L91)	SP	GSI	2007.03.05.00 -	1.0 x 1.0
UKMO (UK)	7.25 days	N400L70 (1600 x 800)	12	00, 06, 12, 18	ETKF (N400L70)	SKEB2, RP2	4D Var	2006.10.01.00 -	0.3 x 0.45

the older, the coarser

SPPT: Stochastic perturbation of physics tendency

SKEB: Stochastic Kinetic Energy Backscatter

RP: Random Parameter

GSI: Gridded Statistical Interpolation

Potential temperature
Potential vorticity

Surface

► **Control forecast**

Forecast

Perturbed forecast

Conditions of use

Navigation

Public Datasets

Job list

See also...

Access Public Datasets

General FAQ

WebAPI FAQ

Accessing forecasts

GRIB decoder

TIGGE Data Retrieval

 A maximum of one year of data is allowed per base time

Select date

- Select a date in the interval 2006-10-01 to 2015-10-18

Start date: 2006-10-01

End date:	2015-10-18
-----------	------------

Reset

- **Select a list of months**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006													2007												
2008													2009												
2010													2011												
2012													2013												
2014													2015												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Select All or Clear

Select origin and time

[illegible]

Select All or Clear

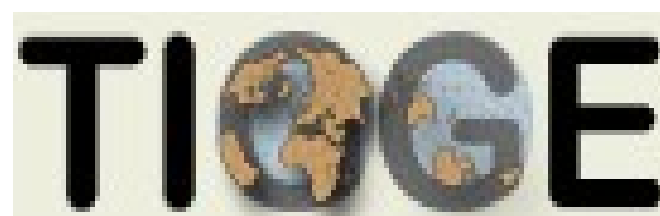
Select step

[illegible]

Select All or Clear

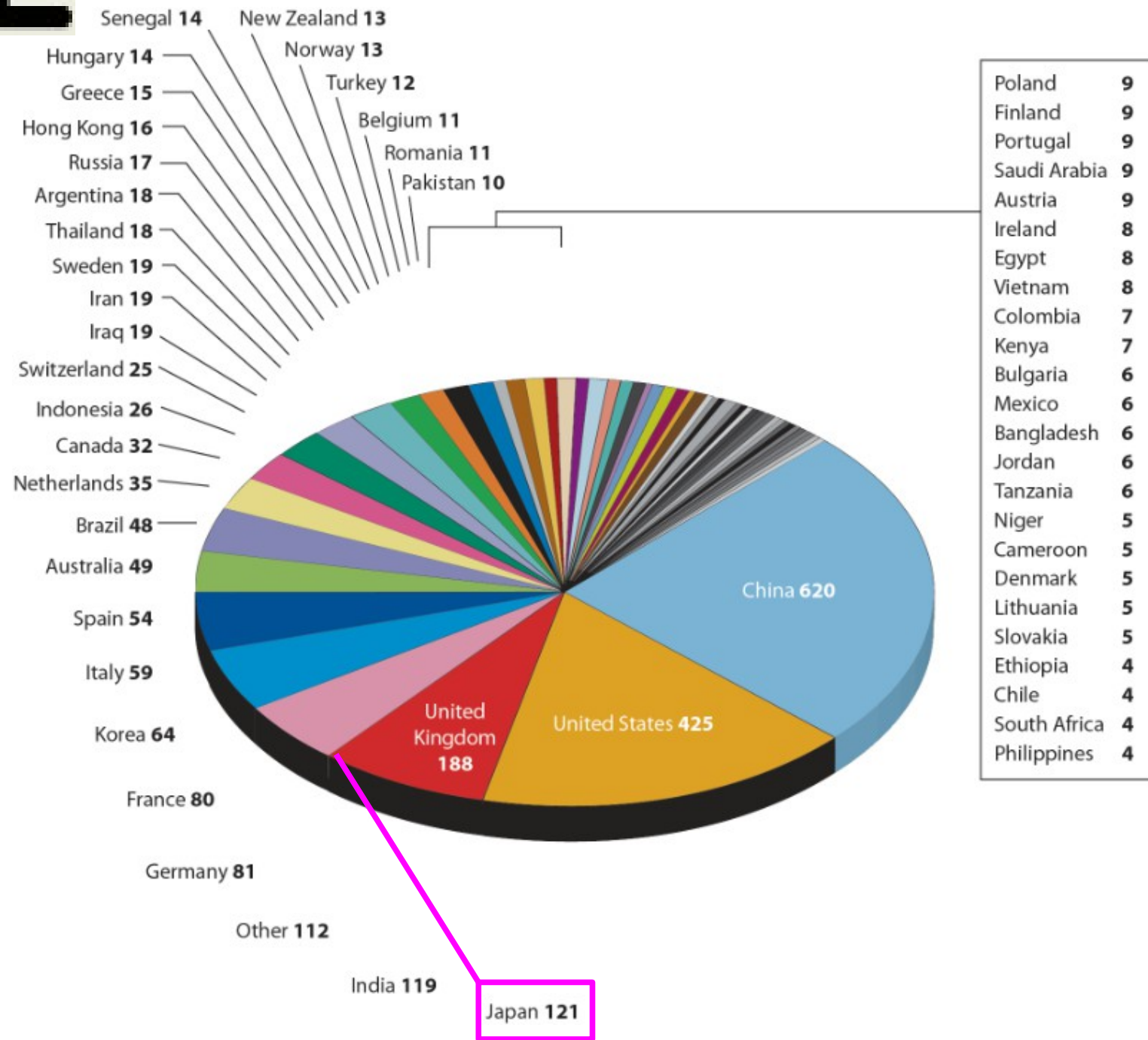
Select level and parameter

[illegible]



(users by October 2013)

国別ユーザ数



TIGGEに関連する主な研究等



TIGGE統括論文Swinbank et al. (2016,BAMS)で引用された主な論文。

総説・統括論文等: 2 (1)

予報精度の比較 & マルチモデルアンサンブルの評価 : 7 (2)

熱帯低気圧とその温帯低気圧化: 17

マッデン・ジュリアン振動 (MJO): 1 (1)

温帯低気圧: 2

偏西風・ロスビー波: 3

ブロッキング(と熱波): 2 (2)

顕著現象予測: 2(1)

洪水予測: 3

()内の数字は松枝論文

TIGGE Museum (準リアルタイムプロダクト) (1)

詳細は、TIGGE統括論文Swinbank et al. (2016,BAMS)、または、TIGGE website (google “ECMWF TIGGE”)を参照 (論文以外も含めると約150(14))。

The TIGGE Museum

Google: "TIGGE museum"

Real time products

- spaghetti plots
- **MJO forecast**
- blocking forecast
- early warning of severe weather
- EPS meteogram
- forecast skills
- model's biases



Welcome to the TIGGE Museum
@University of Tsukuba, Japan



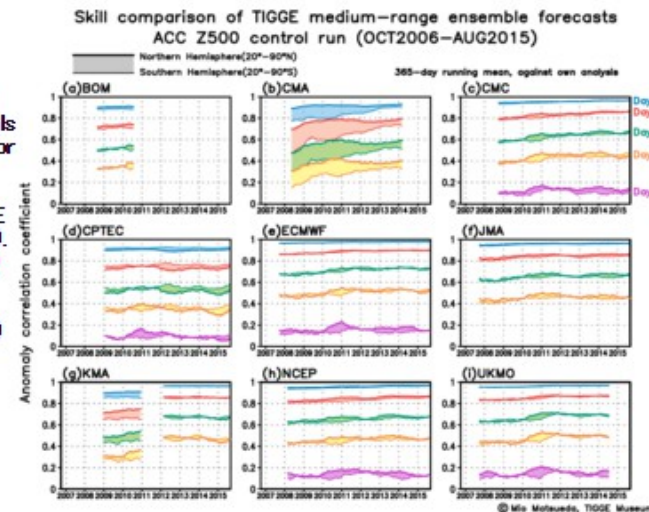
Updated everyday
with a 2.5-day delay

The THORPEX Interactive Grand Global Ensemble (TIGGE) is a key component of the THORPEX project, which provides operational global ensemble forecast data quasi-operationally (2-day delay). The TIGGE portals provide the TIGGE data freely **only for research and education purposes**. For details, visit [the WMO THORPEX website](#) or [the TIGGE website](#).

The TIGGE Museum is operated for a promotion of utilization of the TIGGE data by [Dr. Mio Matsueda](#) (University of Tsukuba and University of Oxford). Products in the TIGGE Museum are **updated every day with a 2- or 3-day delay**, and are available **for non-commercial use**.

If you want to use the TIGGE data, [sample scripts \(tar.gz, 48MB\)](#) ([readme](#)) would help you to enjoy your TIGGE life! **Updated!**

[S2S Museum](#) has been just open! **New!**



LastUpdate:10/12/2015 10:52:56

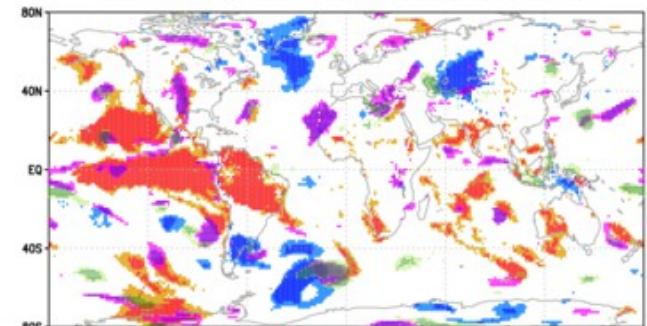
Configurations of the operational medium-range Ensemble Prediction Systems (EPSs)

- [The latest details of global EPSs available at the TIGGE portals \(as of February 2014\) \[pdf\]](#)
- [Data availability at the ECMWF TIGGE data portal](#)

TIGGE real-time products **Updated every day!**

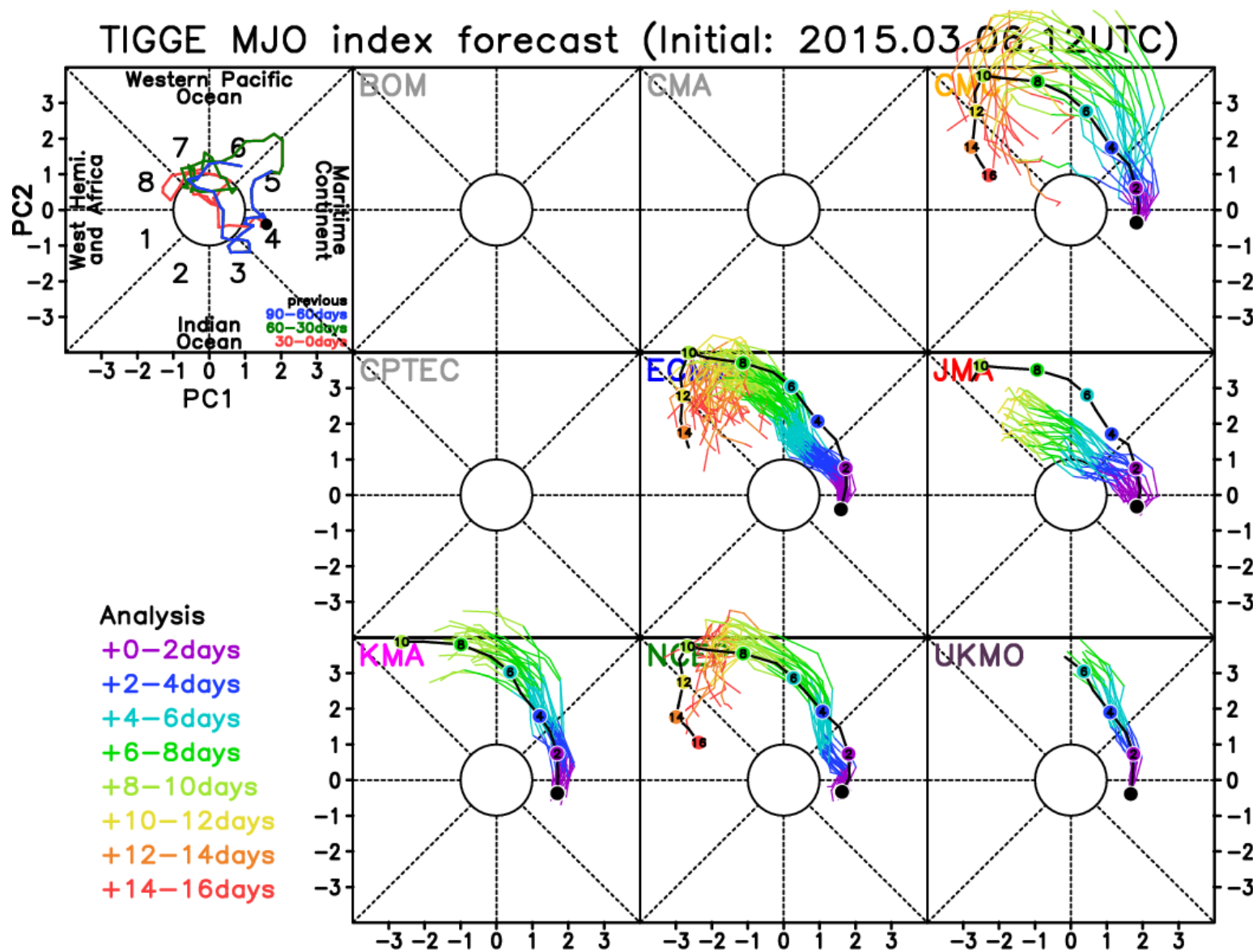
- [Spaghetti diagram, ensemble mean, and ensemble spread for Z500](#)
- Ensemble forecasts for specific atmospheric phenomena
 - [MJO forecasts \(verifications\)](#)
 - [Probabilistic forecasts of blocking over the NH and SH](#)
- Ensemble-based severe weather forecasts (heavy rain, strong winds, and high/low temperature) ([a short guide about the products \[pdf\]](#)) or [Matsueda and Nakazawa \(2014, Meteorol. Appl.\)](#)

Expected severe weather events (grand ensemble)
Initial: 2015.10.20.12UTC, Valid: 2015.10.23.12UTC



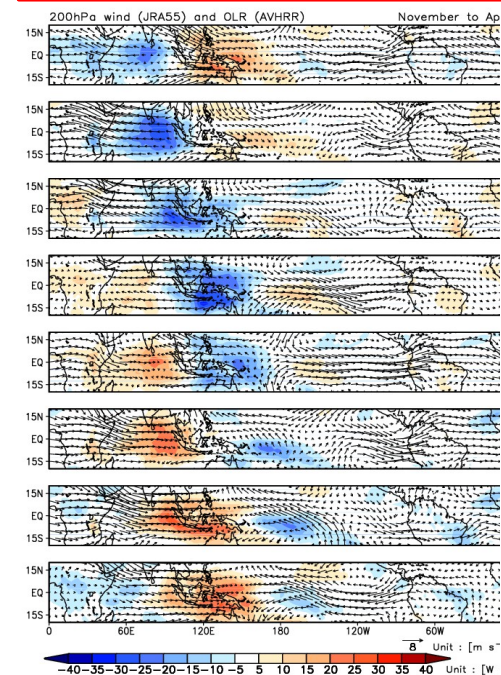
The TIGGE Museum

Google: "TIGGE museum"



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Matsueda and Endo(2011, GRL)

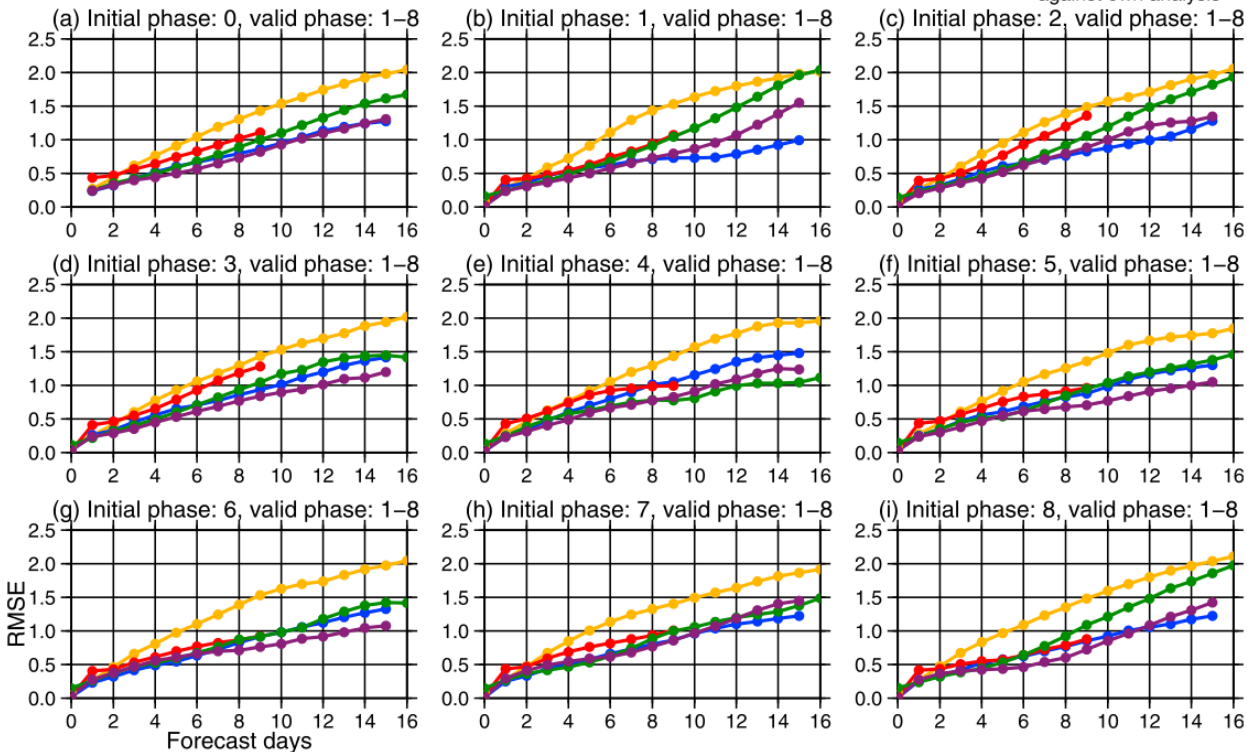
MJOの予測可能性 (Matsueda and Endo 2011, GRL)

- **ECMWF**と**UKMO**の予報精度が高いが、予報が得意な位相は異なる(**ECMWF**: 1-4, **UKMO**: 5-8)
- **JMA**はMJOの位相速度が速く、振幅が小さい傾向にあるが、これは他センターとは異なる特徴

TIGGE MJO index forecasts (RMSE: 2008010112–2010123112)

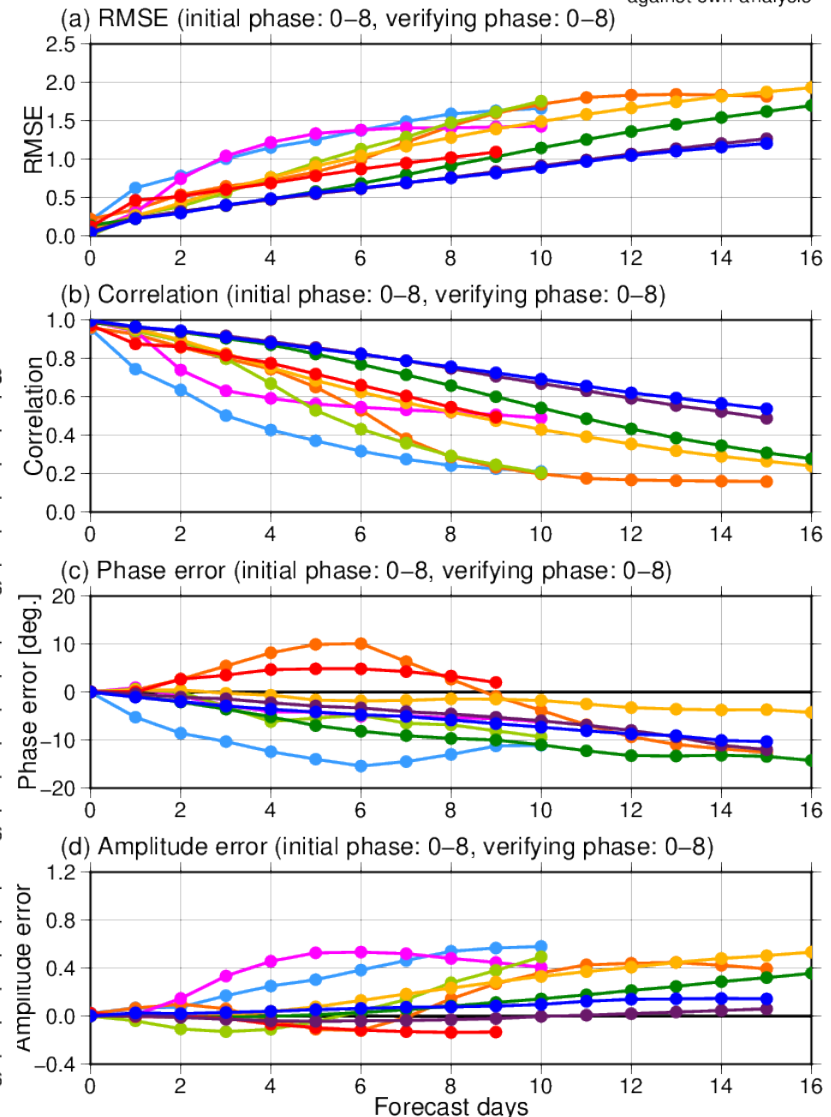
CMC ECMWF JMA NCEP UKMO

against own analysis



Skills of TIGGE MJO index forecasts
2006.10.01–2013.09.30

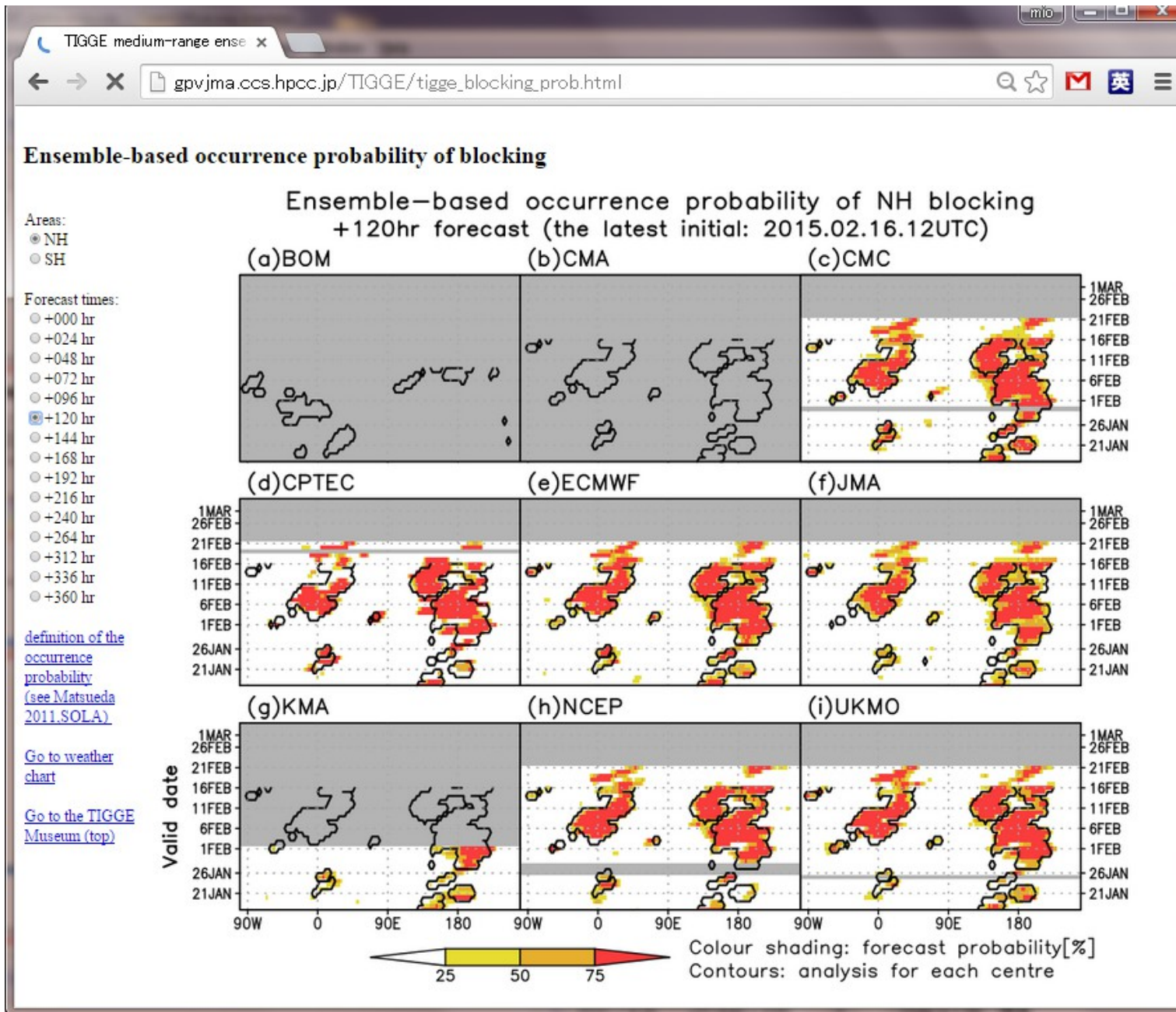
BOM CMA CMC CPTEC ECMWF JMA KMA NCEP UKMO
against own analysis



(updated from Matsueda and Endo)

The TIGGE Museum

Google: "TIGGE museum"



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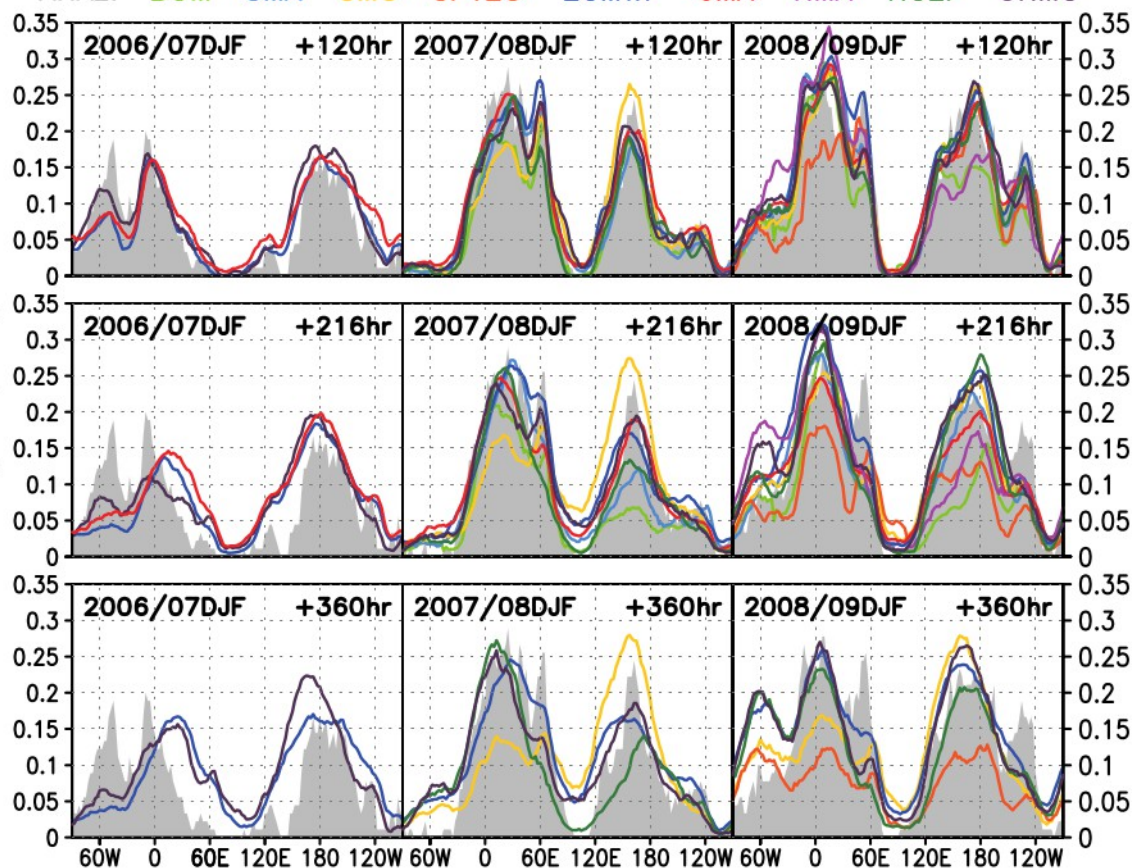
Matsueda (2009, SOLA)

北半球ブロッキングの予測可能性 (Matsueda 2009, SOLA)

- 最先端の数値予報モデルでは、9日予報でもブロッキングがそれなりに出る
- 大西洋と太平洋を比べると、大西洋の方が予測が難しい

Predicted blocking frequency

ANAL. BOM CMA CMC CPTEC ECMWF JMA KMA NCEP UKMO



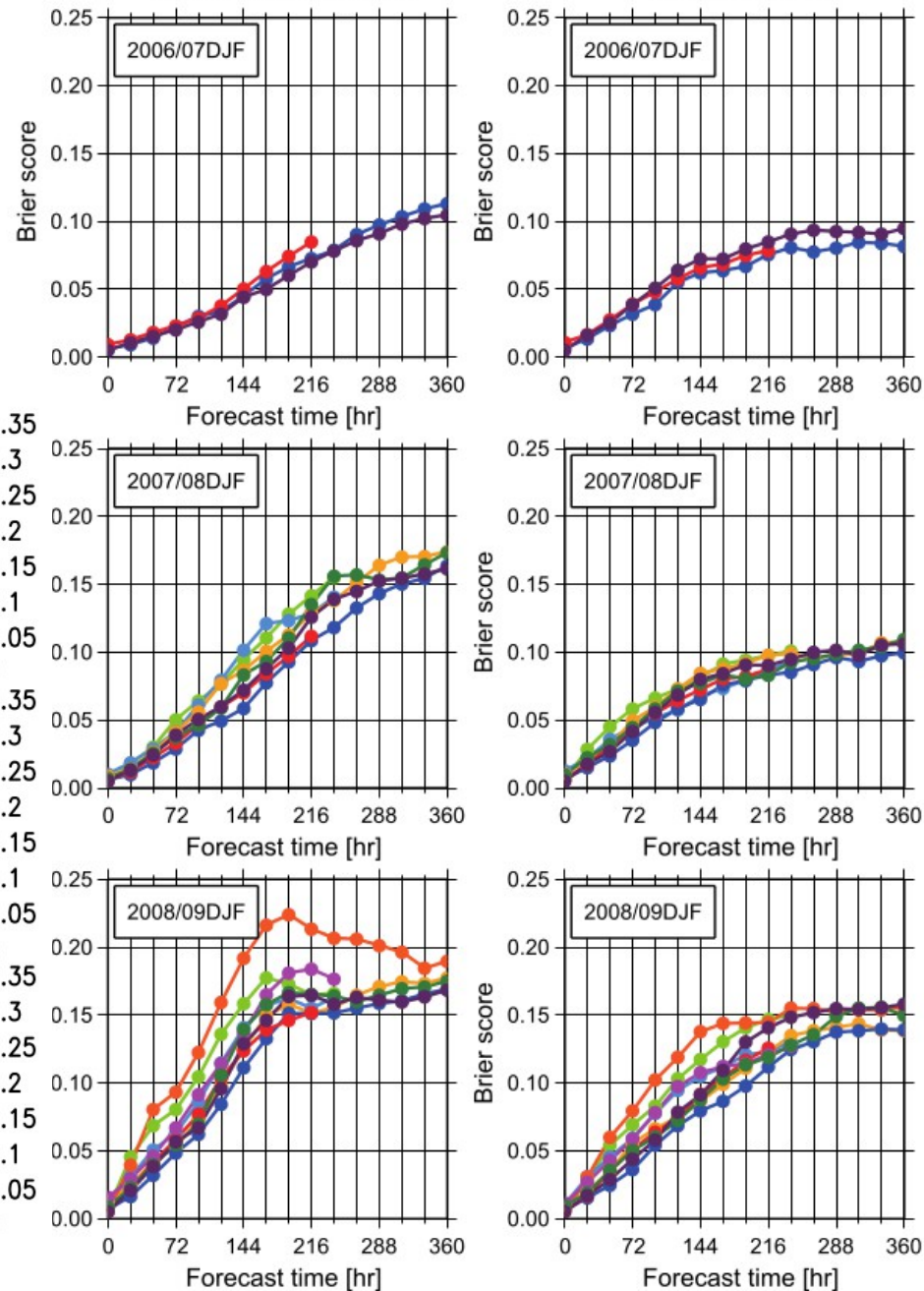
Comparison of medium-range ensemble forecasts

Brier score over blocking sector

BOM CMA CMC CPTEC ECMWF JMA KMA NCEP UKMO

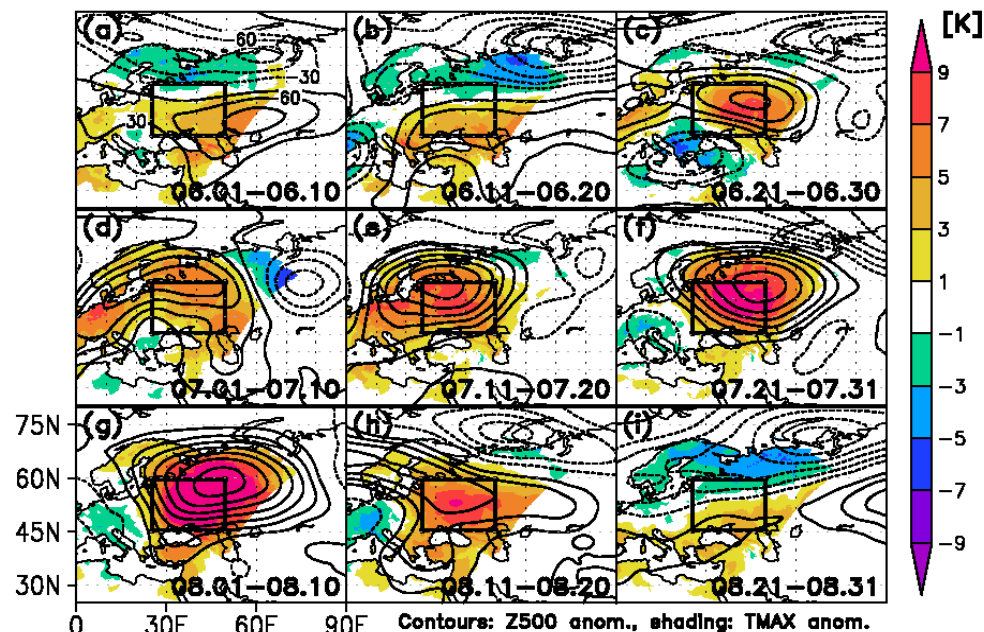
Euro-Atlantic sector

Pacific sector

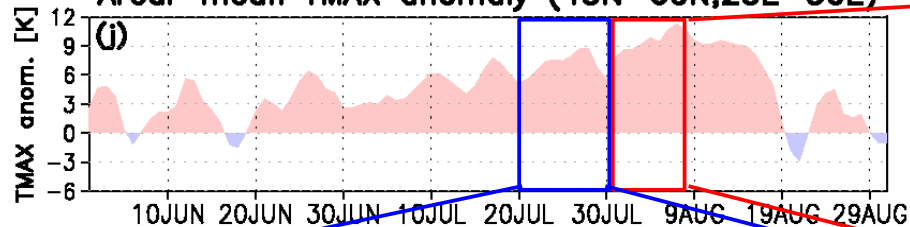


2010年熱波の予測可能性 (Matsueda 2011, GRL)

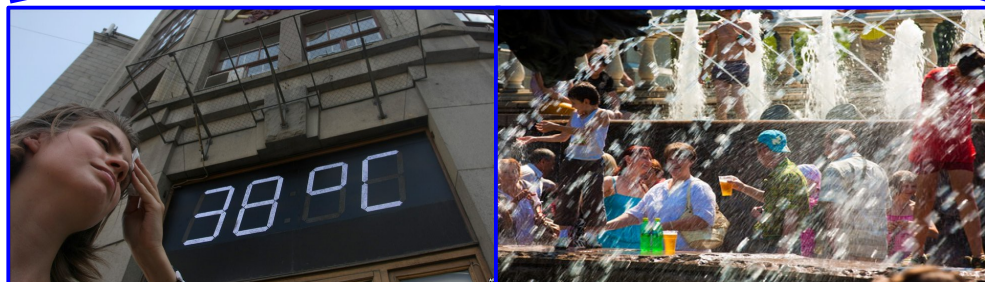
Z500 (JRA) & TMAX (E-OBSv3) anomalies (2010JJA)



Areal-mean TMAX anomaly (45N-60N, 25E-50E)



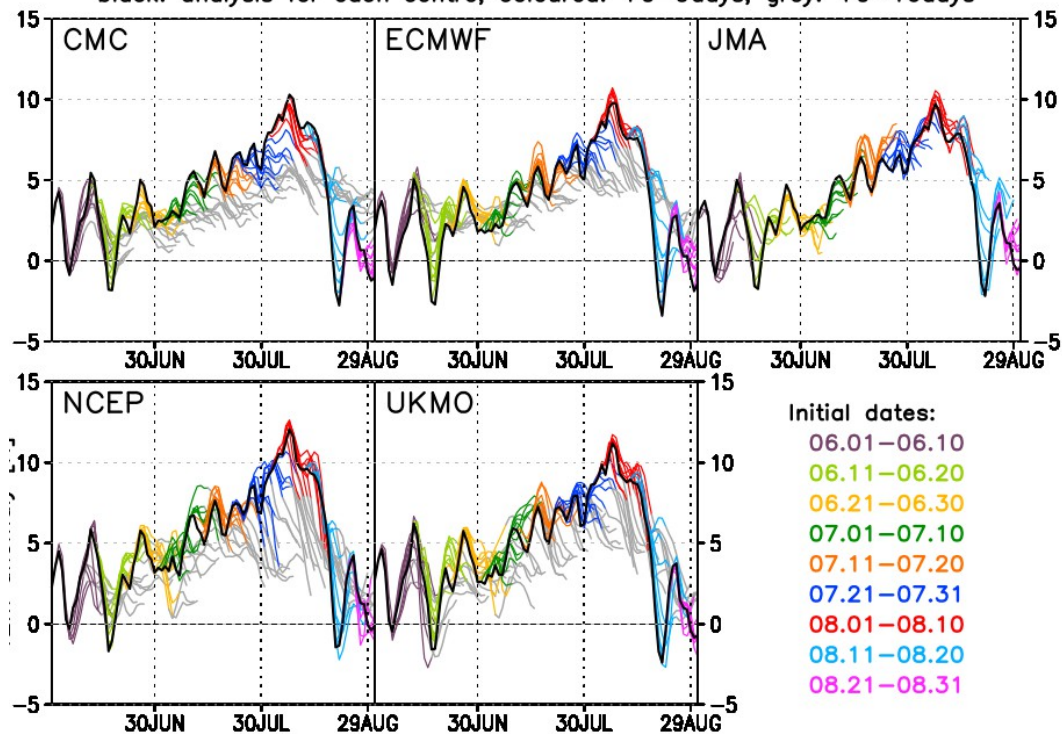
Moscow



New Tmax record: 39°C! 1,600 drowning deaths!

Medium-range ensemble mean forecasts (2010JJA)
T2m anomaly (45N-60N, 25E-50E)

black: analysis for each centre, coloured: +0-9days, grey: +9-16days



- 熱波のピークは6日以上前から予測できなかった。
- モデルのブロッキングが実況よりも早く崩壊

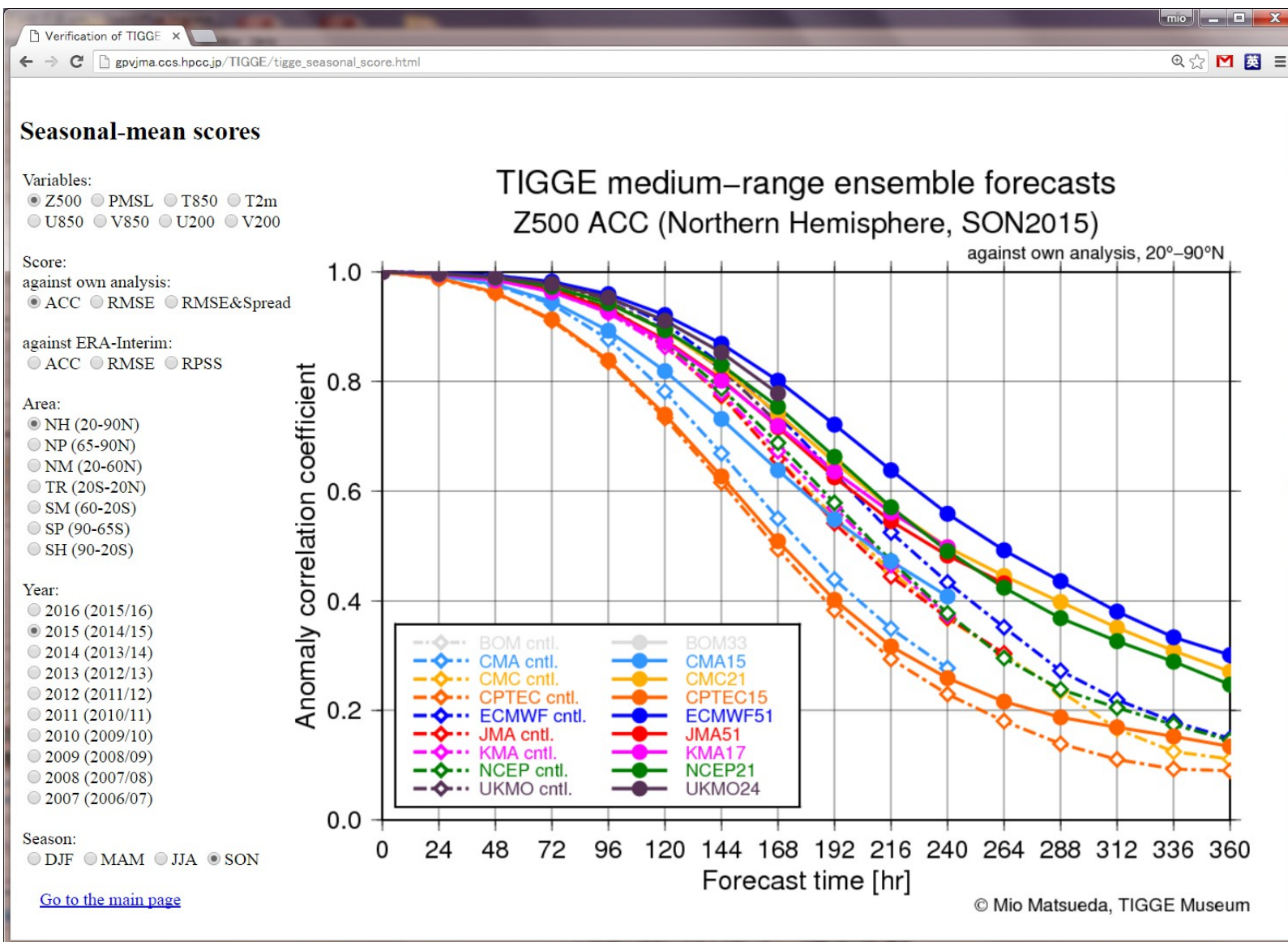


The TIGGE Museum

Google: "TIGGE museum"

Real time products

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- blocking forecast
- early warning of severe weather
- EPS meteogram
- **forecast skills**
- model's biases



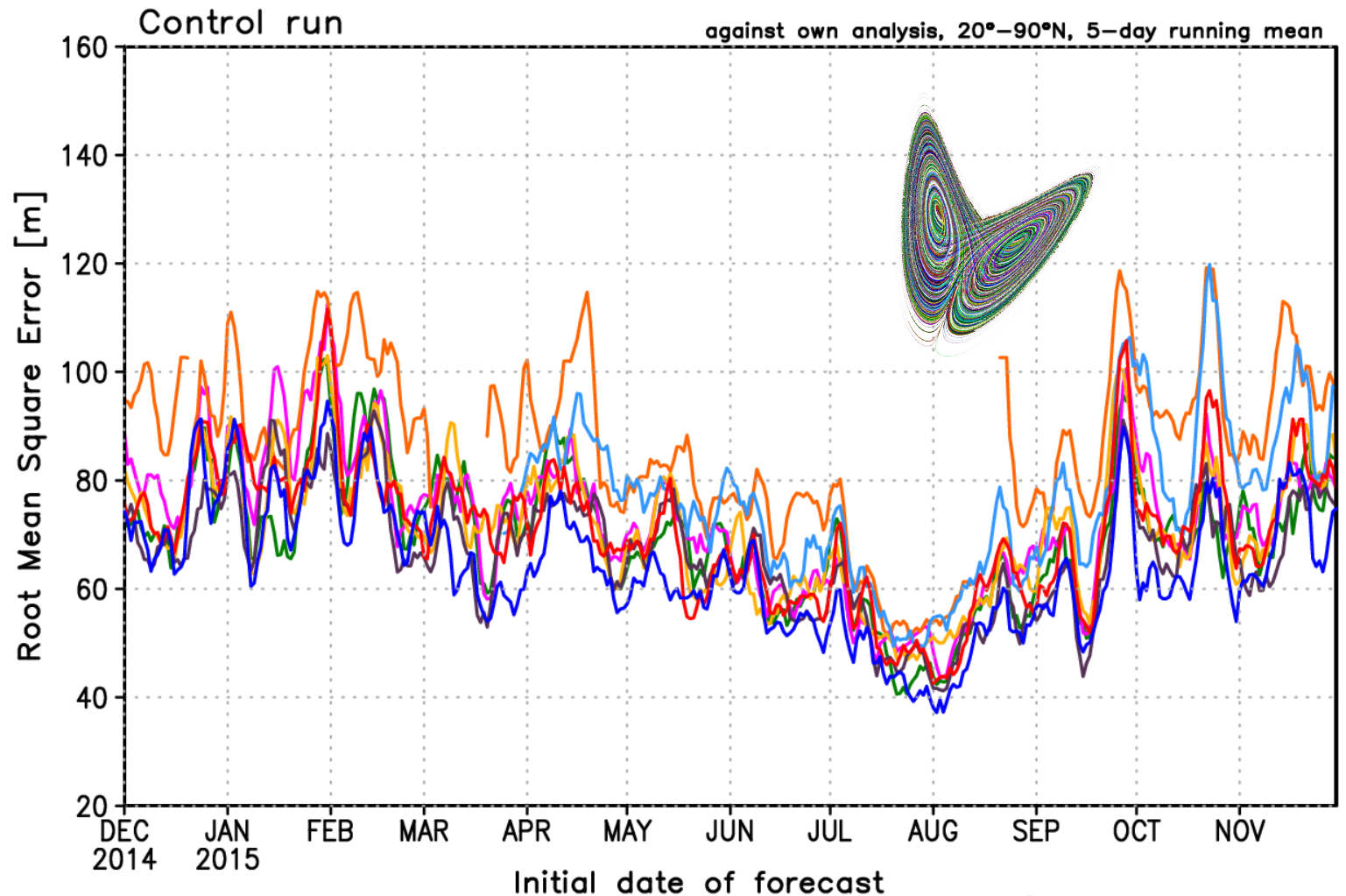
ECWMF shows superior skill, followed by UKMO, NCEP, CMC, JMA and KMA.

The TIGGE Museum

Google: "TIGGE museum"

Comparison of TIGGE medium-range ensemble forecasts (Z500)
+168hr forecast skill (Northern Hemisphere, 201412–201511)

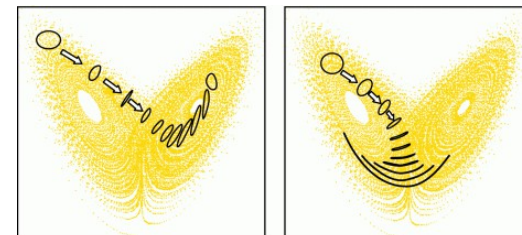
BOM CMA CMC CPTEC ECMWF JMA KMA NCEP UKMO



大気には予測しやすい場と予測しにくい場がある

Real time products

- spaghetti plots
- MJO forecast
- blocking forecast
- early warning of severe weather
- EPS meteogram
- **forecast skills**
- model's biases

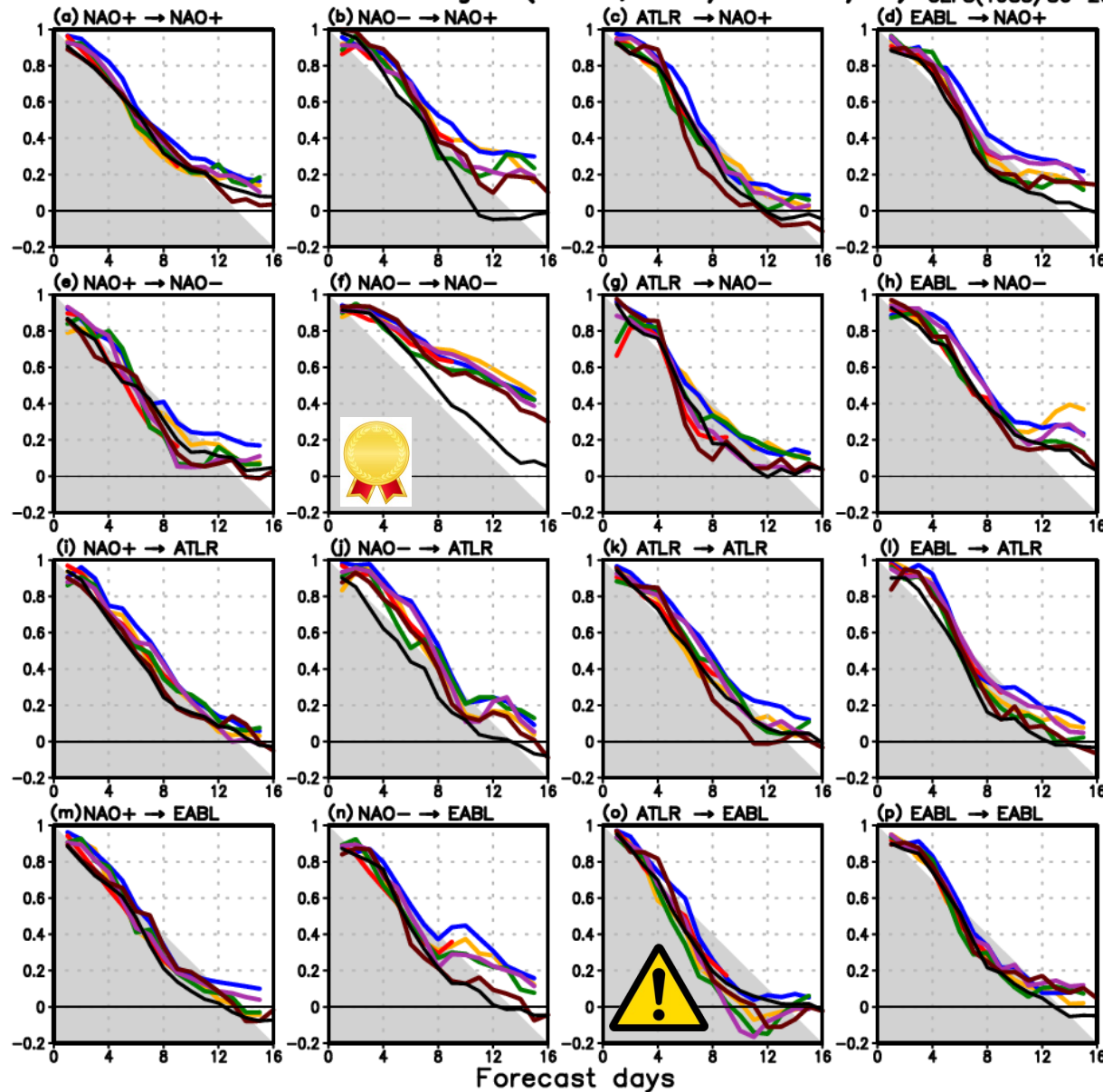


From Palmer's website

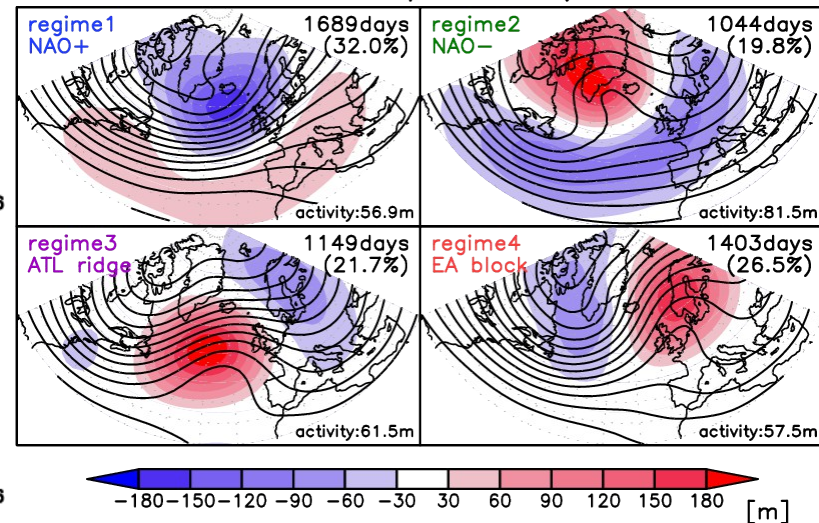
天候レジームの予測可能性 (Matsueda and Palmer, in prep.) ×3

Brier Skill Score for regime forecasts
Euro-Atlantic region (NDJFM, 2006/07–2013/14)

CMC ECMWF JMA NCEP UKMO
GEFS_TIGGE(2006/07–2013/14)
GEFS(1985/86–2013/14)



ERA-Interim cluster centroids (Z500)
NDJFM 1979/80–2013/14



NAO-の予測精度が最も高い
(特に持続の予報精度が高い)

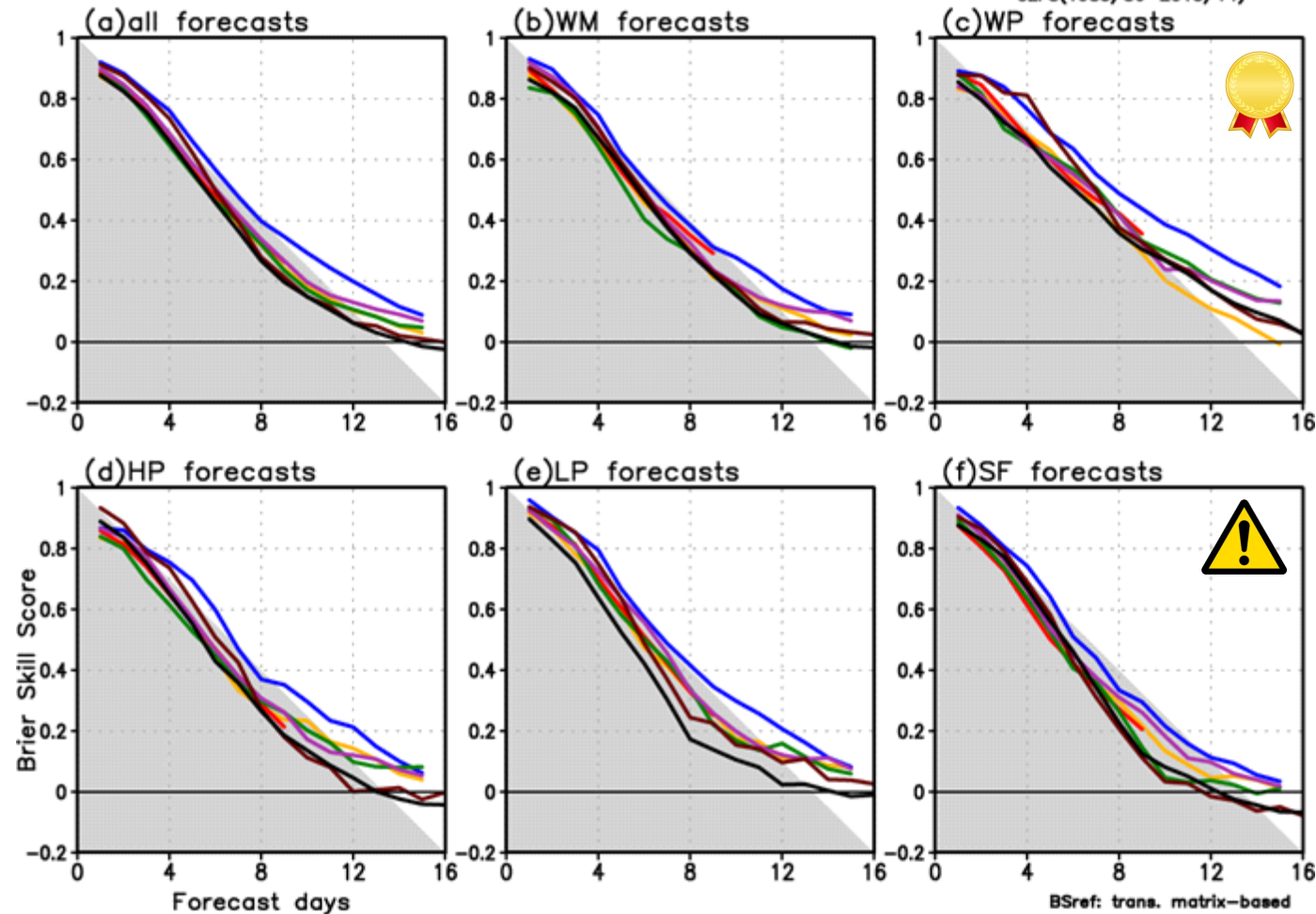


初期レジームがAtlantic ridgeの
ときのブロッキング予報は精度
が最も悪い

天候レジームの予測可能性 (Matsueda and Kyouda 2016, SOLA)

Brier Skill Score for regime forecasts
East Asia (NDJFM, 2006/07–2013/14)

CMC ECMWF JMA NCEP UKMO
GEFS_TIGGE(2006/07–2013/14)
GEFS(1985/86–2013/14)



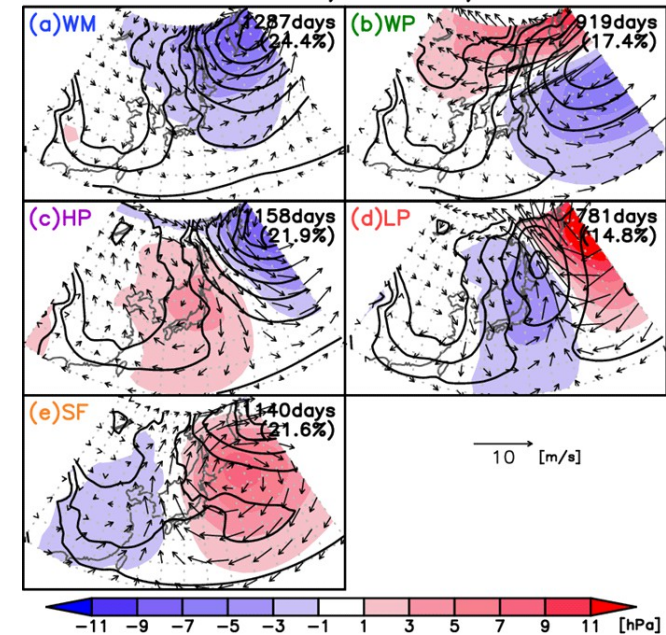
Western Pacific Patternの予測精度が高い



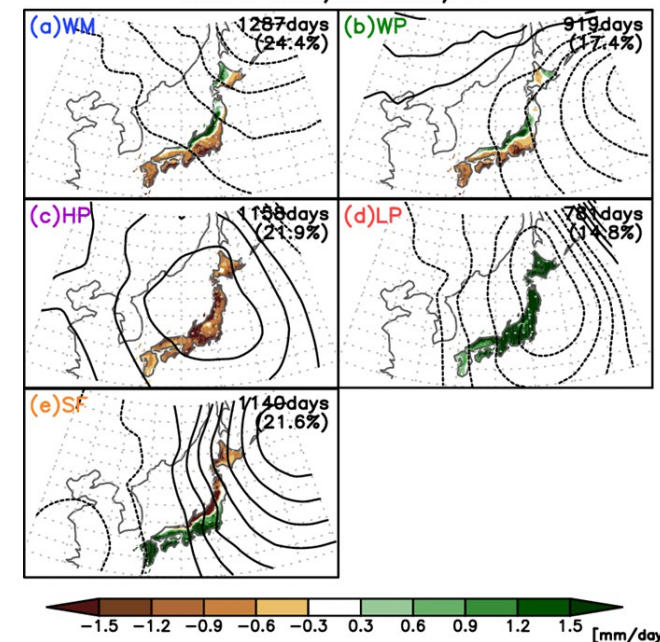
Southerly Flow(南岸低気圧)の予測精度が低い

アジア域の天候レジーム (クラスタリングはZ500で行う)

SLP&UV850 anomalies (ERA-Interim)
NDJFM 1979/80–2013/14



PRCP and SLP anomalies (APHRODITE_JP&ERA-Interim)
NDJFM 1979/80–2013/14



The TIGGE Museum

Google: "TIGGE museum"

Early warning products for high impact weather (probabilistic forecasts)

顕著現象

- ・豪雨
- ・強風
- ・高低温

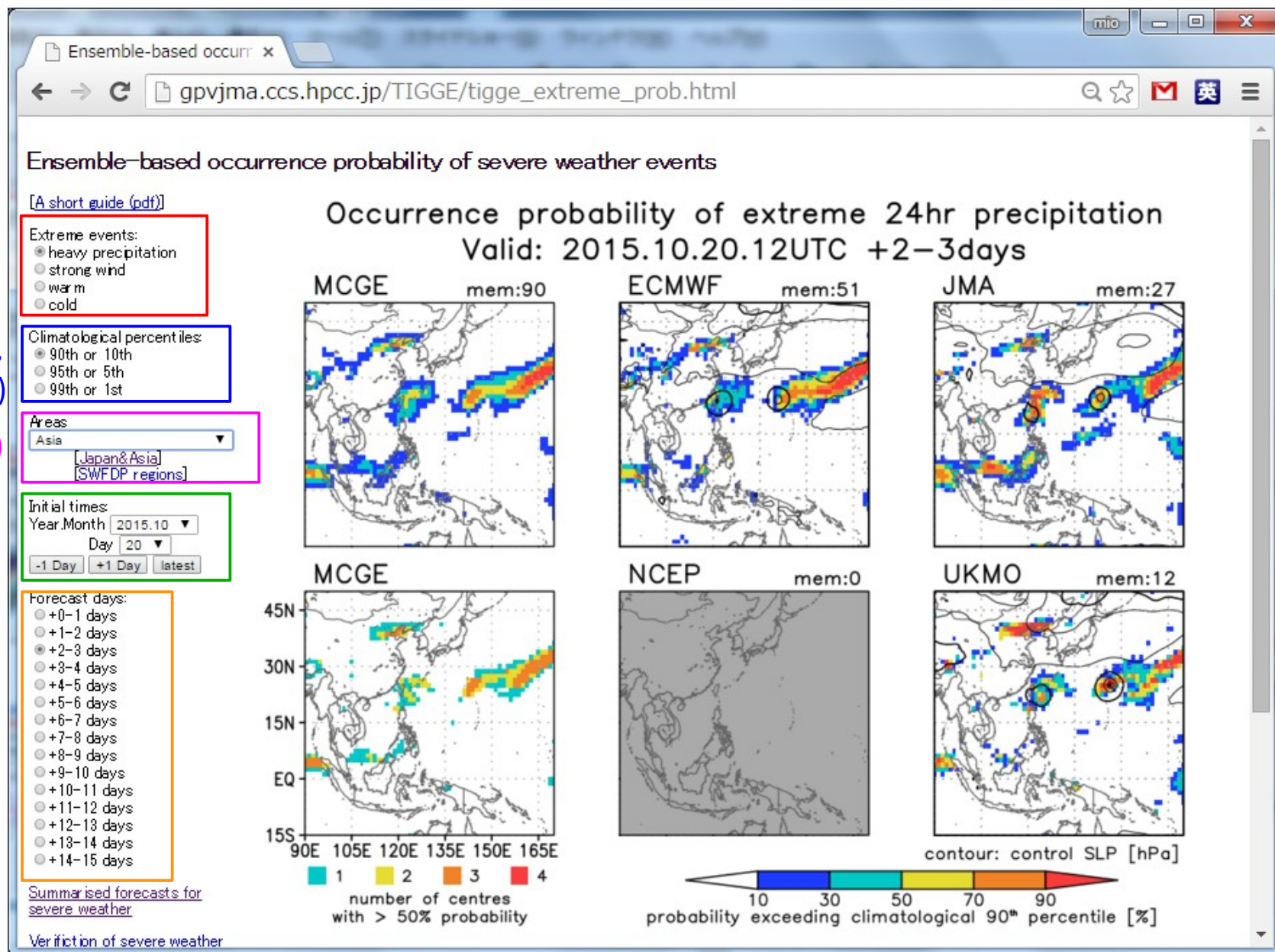
確率予報の閾値(90,
95 & 99パーセンタイル)

対象領域 (14地域)

予報初期日
(2006年10月以降の
全予報が閲覧可)

予報時間
(+15日まで)

途上国支援用の
リアルタイム版が
英国気象局内で
運用予定



Matsueda and Nakazawa (2015, Meteorol. Appl.)

TIGGEデータによる気候学的確率密度関数(パーセンタイル値)の見積り

気候学的確率密度関数は、観測と数値予報モデルで異なる(モデルの10mm/hrは、観測の10mm/hrと必ずしも同じ状況を意味しない)。また、数値予報モデル間、あるいは、モデルバージョン間でも異なる(ECMWFモデルの10mm/hrは、JMAモデルの10mm/hrと必ずしも同じでない)。現象が顕著であればあるほど、これらの違いは大きくなる。

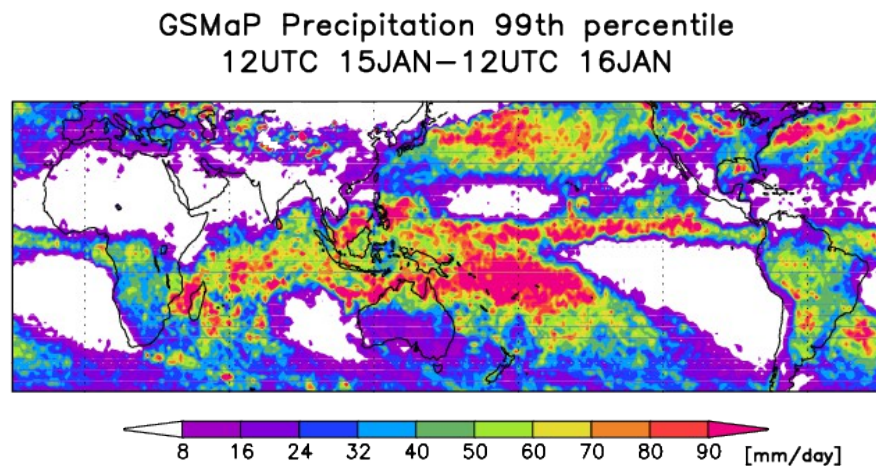
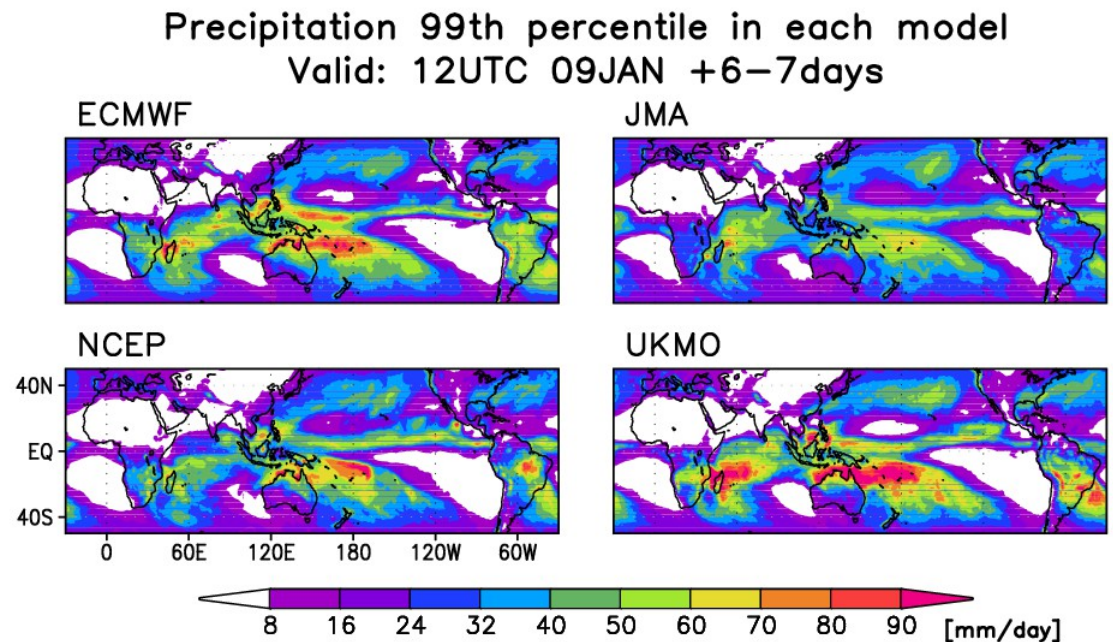


図: 観測(GSMaP, 左)と数値予報モデル(右)に対する、降水の気候学的99パーセンタイル値の例。



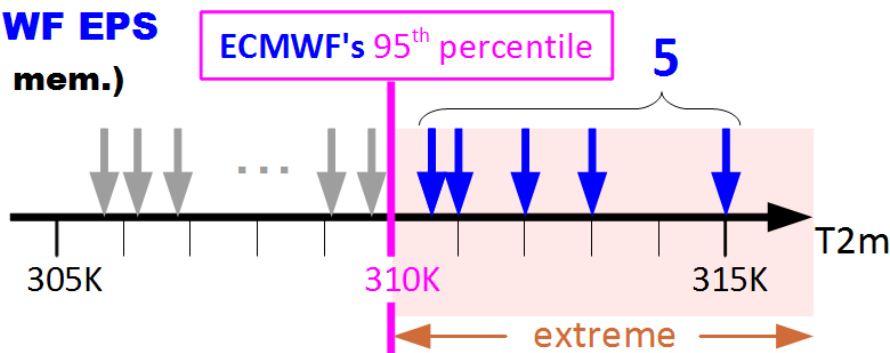
よりもっともらしい気候学的確率密度関数を見積もるには、均質で長期の観測データや、再予報データ(数値予報システムを固定して過去の予報をやりなおしたもの)を利用する必要がある。

顕著現象の発生確率の定義

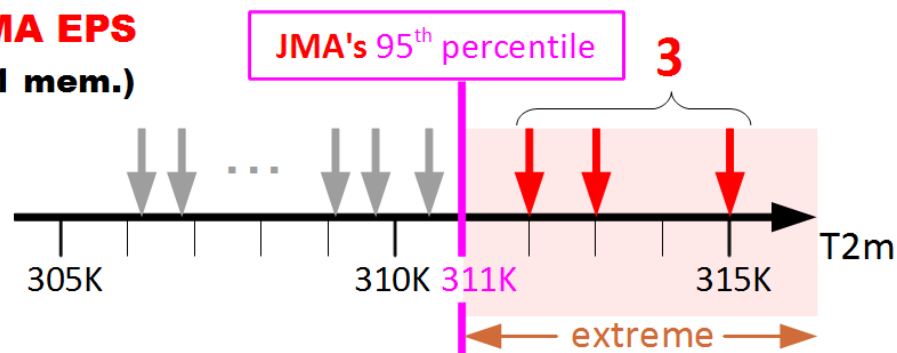
各モデルから得られる気候学的確率密度関数(気候学的パーセンタイル値)は異なるので、**各モデルの気候学的パーセンタイル値**を基に確率予報値を定義。これにより各モデルのバイアスを考慮したグランドアンサンブルを構築できる。

Example: forecast probability of surface temperature at Oxford

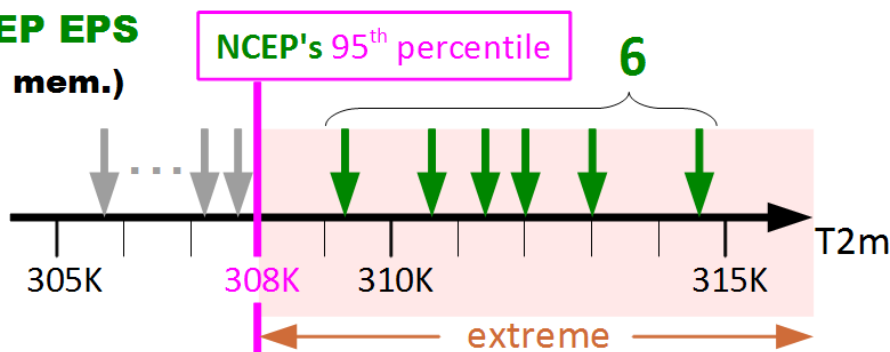
ECMWF EPS
(51 mem.)



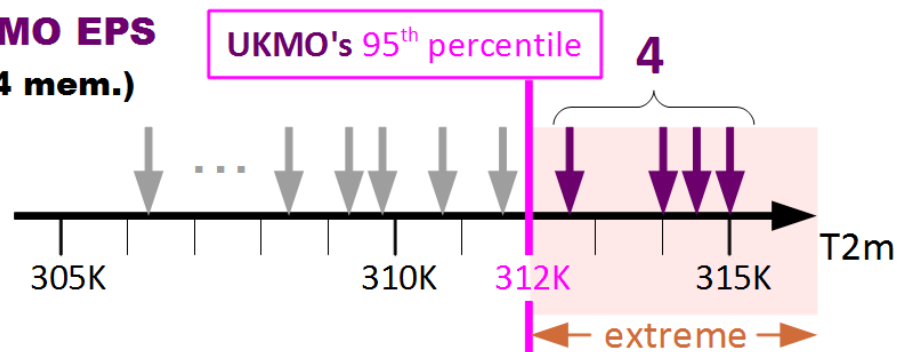
JMA EPS
(51 mem.)



NCEP EPS
(21 mem.)



UKMO EPS
(24 mem.)

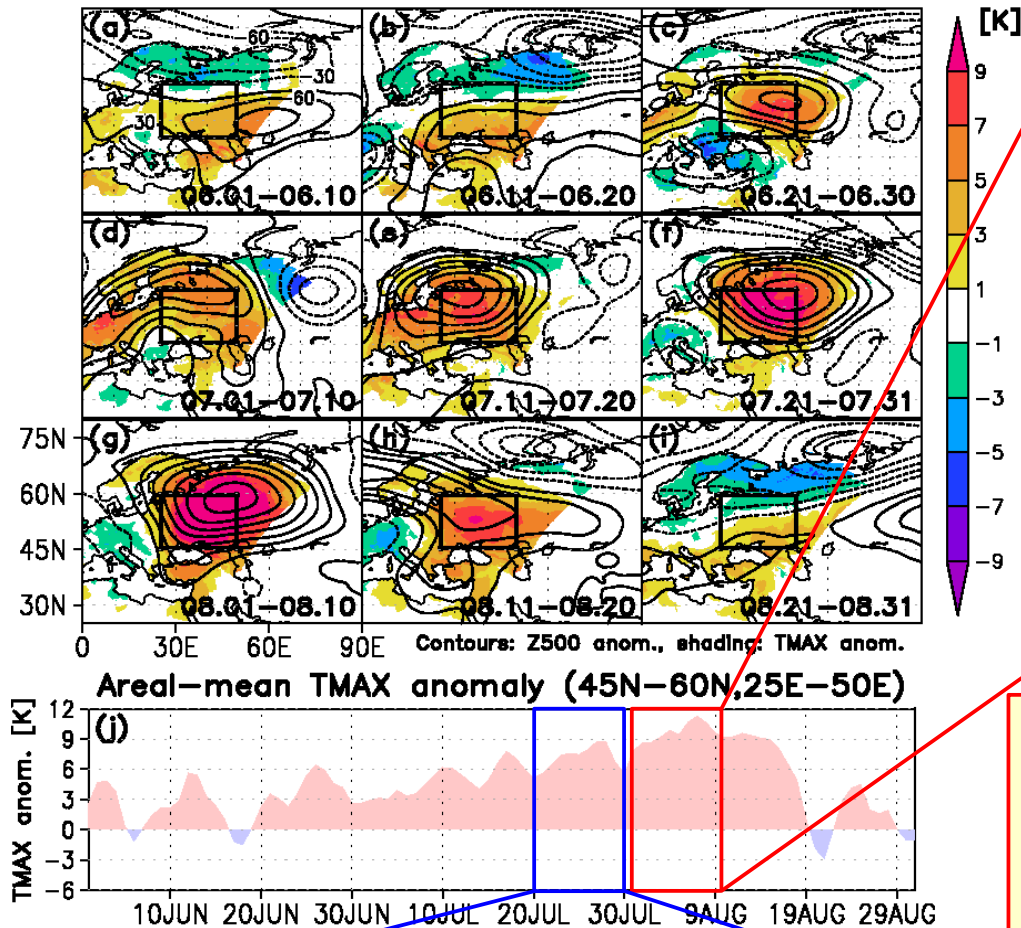


18 (=5+3+6+4) メンバーが、**各モデルの気候学的95パーセンタイル値** (310, 311, 308, 312K)よりも高い値を予報。この場合、(20年に一度程度の)**極端高温**の発生確率は、**12.2%** (=18/(51+51+21+24))となる。

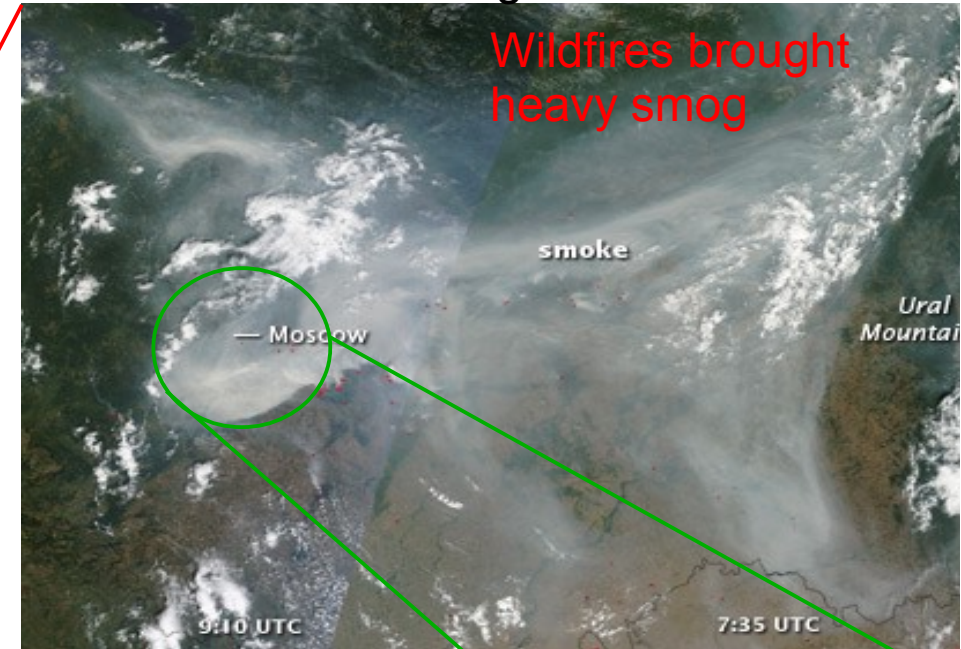
Russian heatwave (JJA 2010)

Matsueda (2011, GRL)

Z500 (JRA) & TMAX (E-OBSv3) anomalies (2010JJA)



4th August



The heatwave killed at least 15,000 people, and brought wildfires, smog-induced health injury, and huge economic loss.

Moscow



New maximum record of 39°C!

1,600 drowning deaths!

Moscow



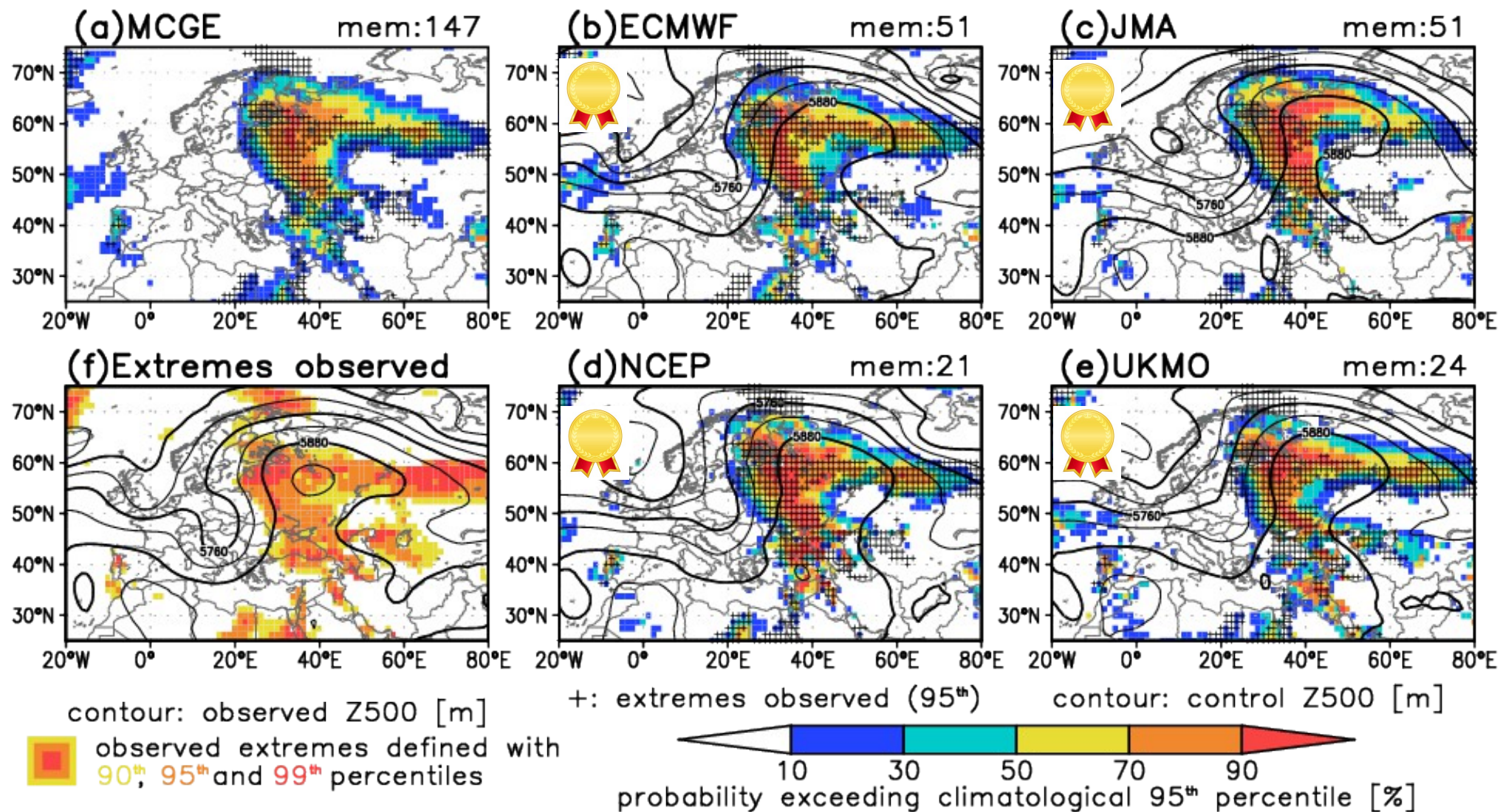
China!?

Not flu!

Russian heatwave (JJA 2010)

+ 5-day
forecast

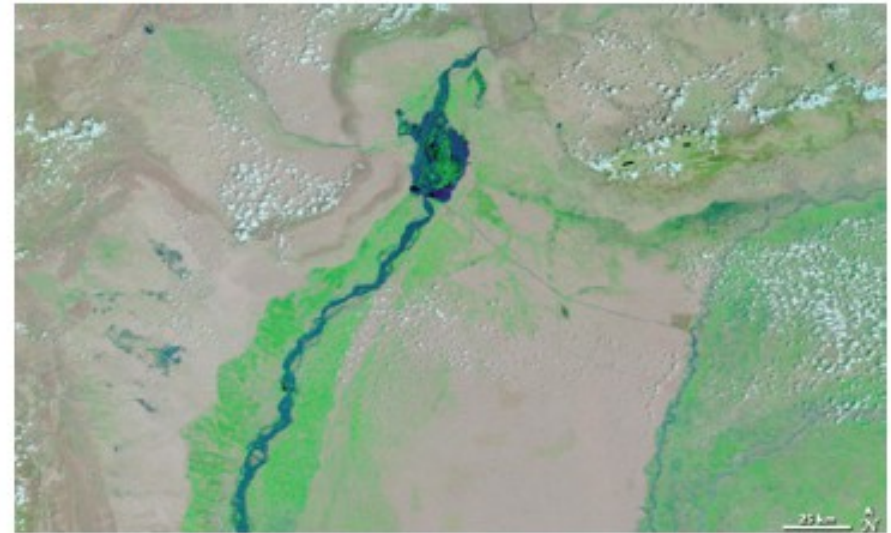
Occurrence probability of extreme high T2m
Initial: 2010.08.02.12UTC, Valid: 2010.08.07.12UTC



Pakistan floods (July 2010)



a August 2009



b August 2010

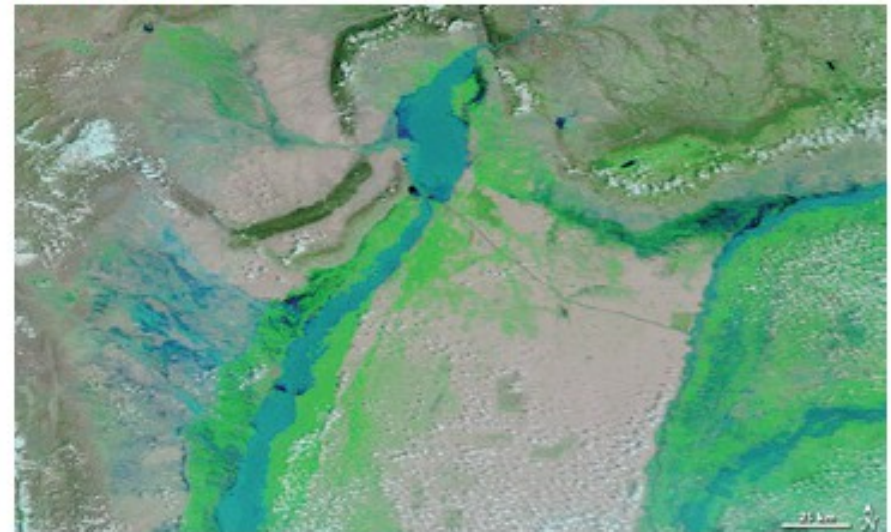
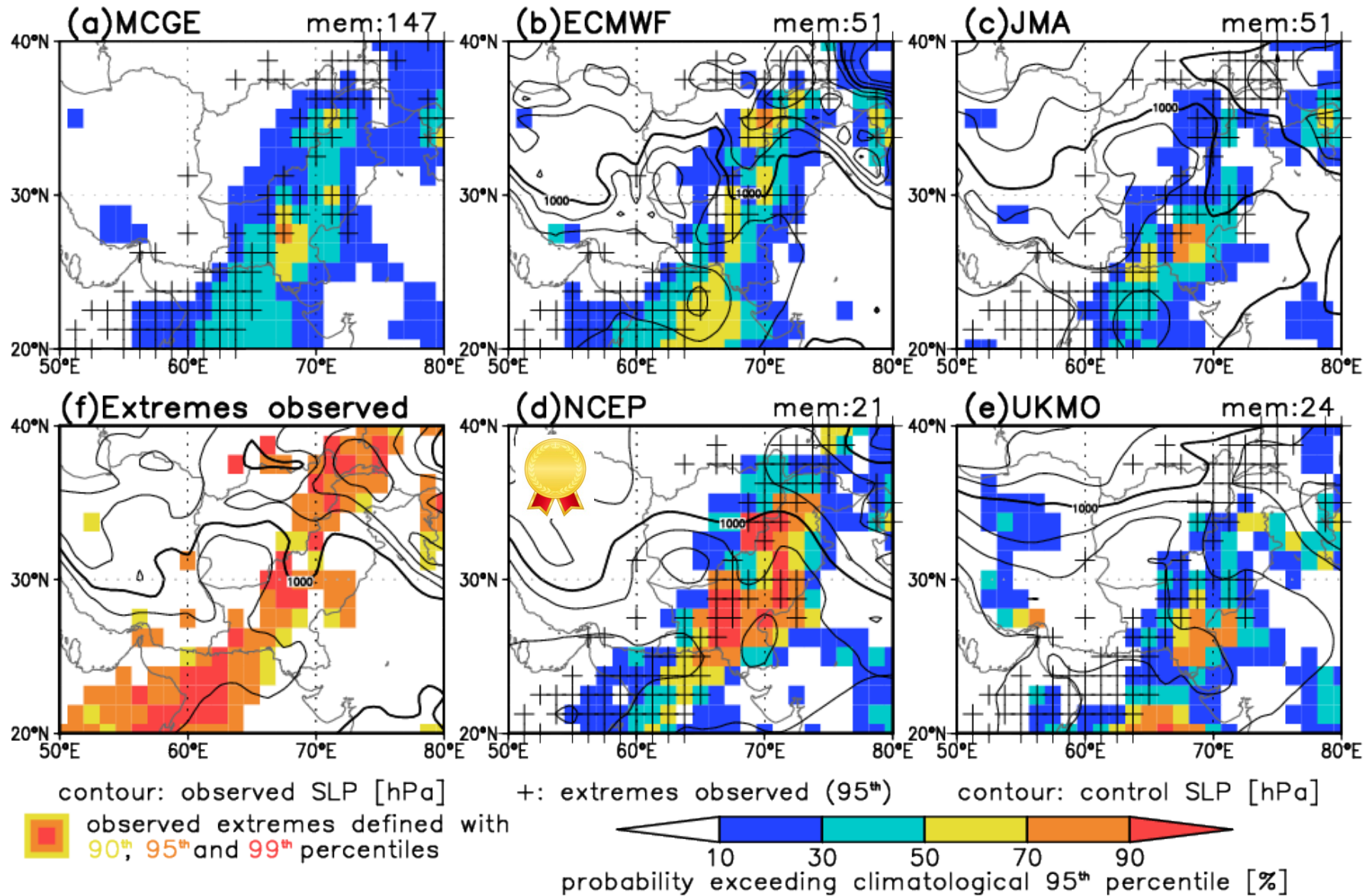


Figure 7 Satellite images of the catchment of the river Indus for (a) August 2009 and (b) August 2010.

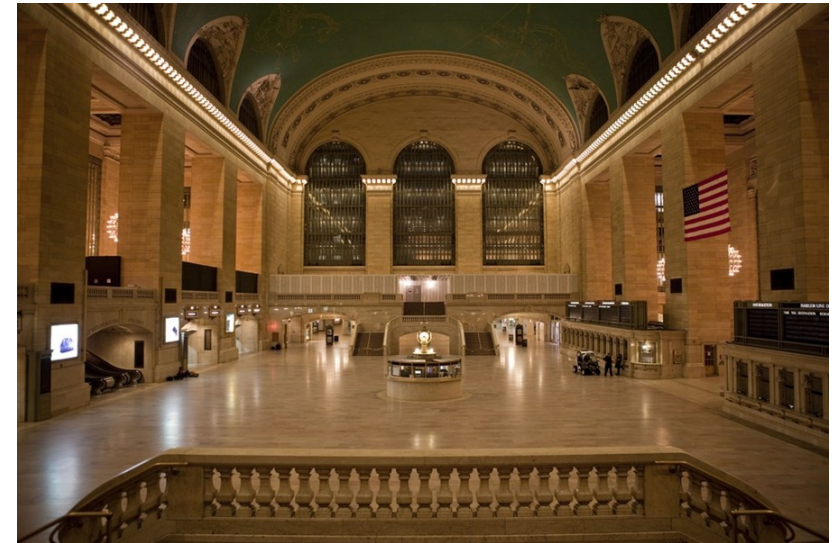
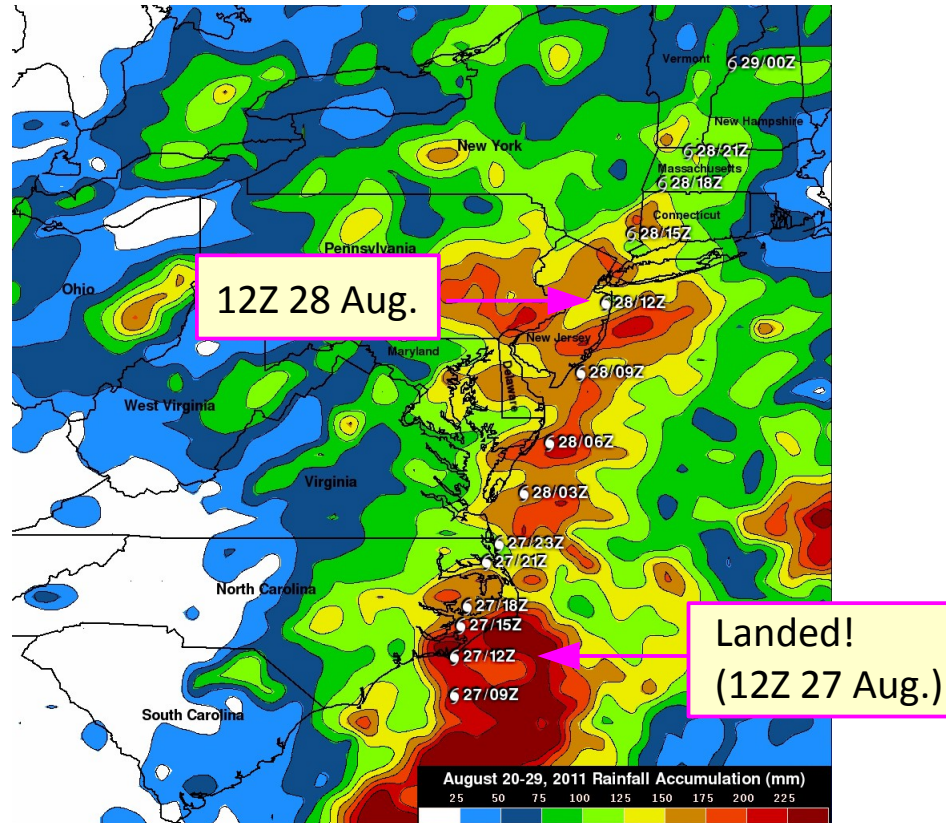
Pakistan floods (July 2010)

+ 7-day
forecast

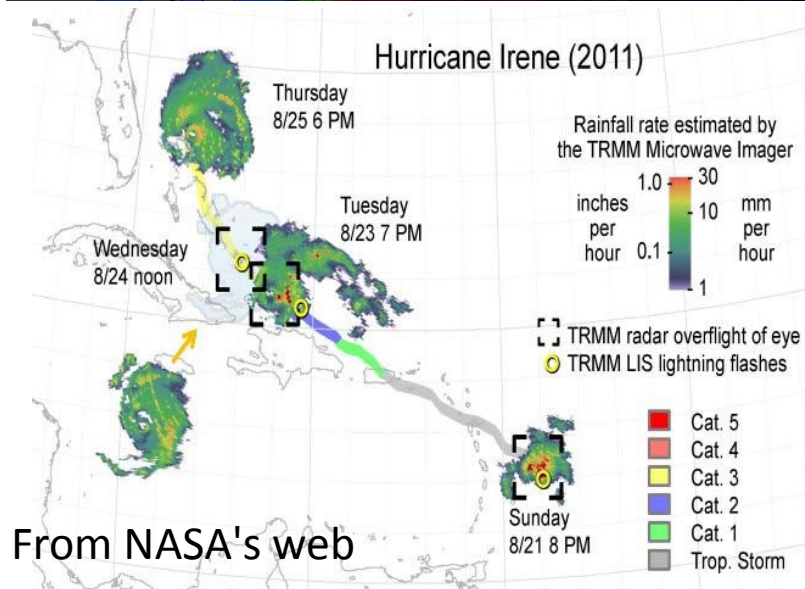
Occurrence probability of extreme 24hr precipitation
Valid: 2010.07.21.12UTC +6–7days



Hurricane Irene (August 2011)



Central Grand Station, NY, USA
(27 August, 2011)



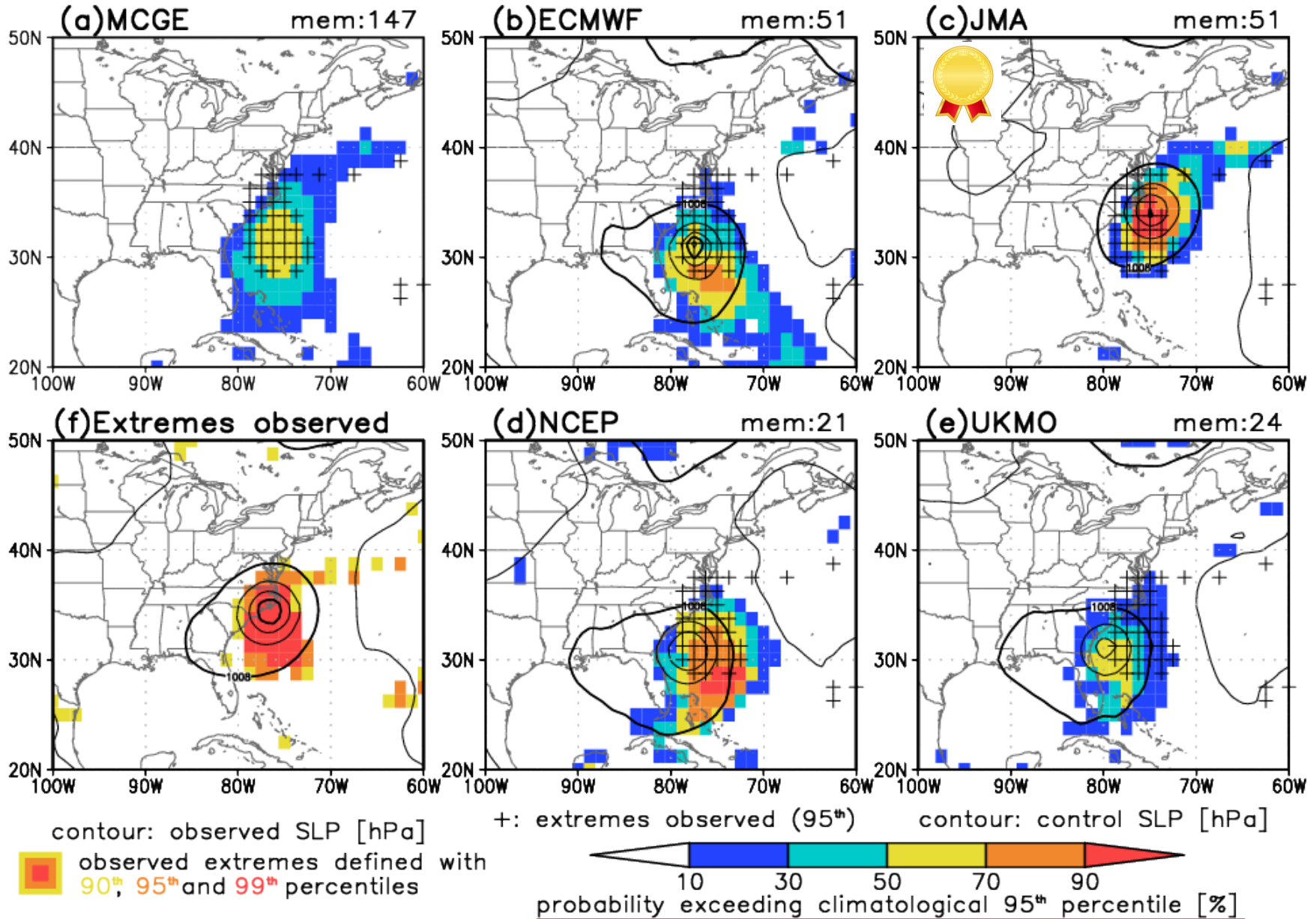
Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina, USA
(25 August, 2011)

Hurricane Irene (August 2011)

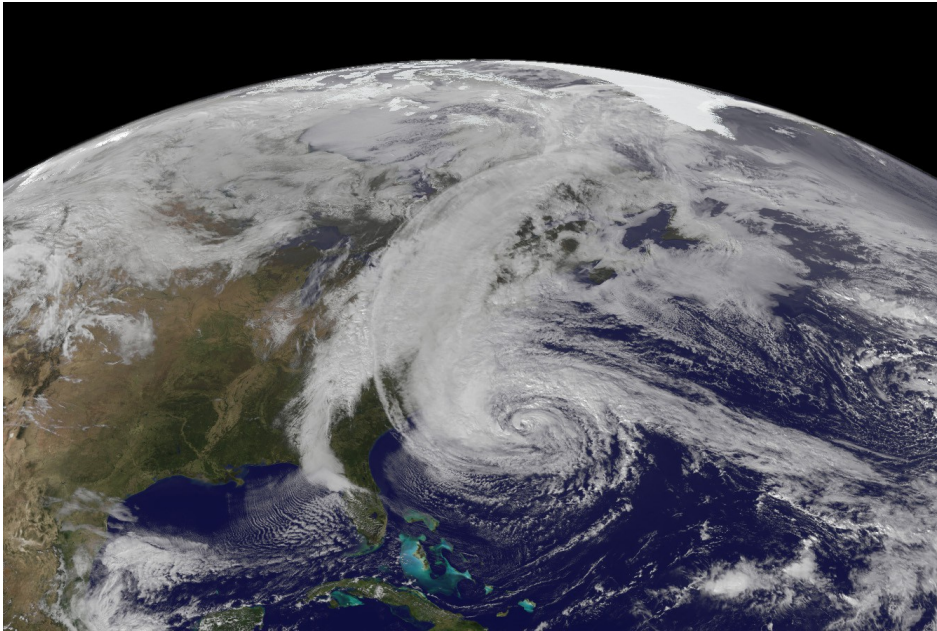
+ 5-day
forecast

Occurrence probability of extreme 24hr precipitation

Valid: 2011.08.22.12UTC +4–5days



Hurricane Sandy (October 2012)



Hurricane Sandy (28 October, 2012)



Early warning (28 October, 2012)



New England, USA
(30 October, 2012)



Queens, New York City, USA
(30 October, 2012)

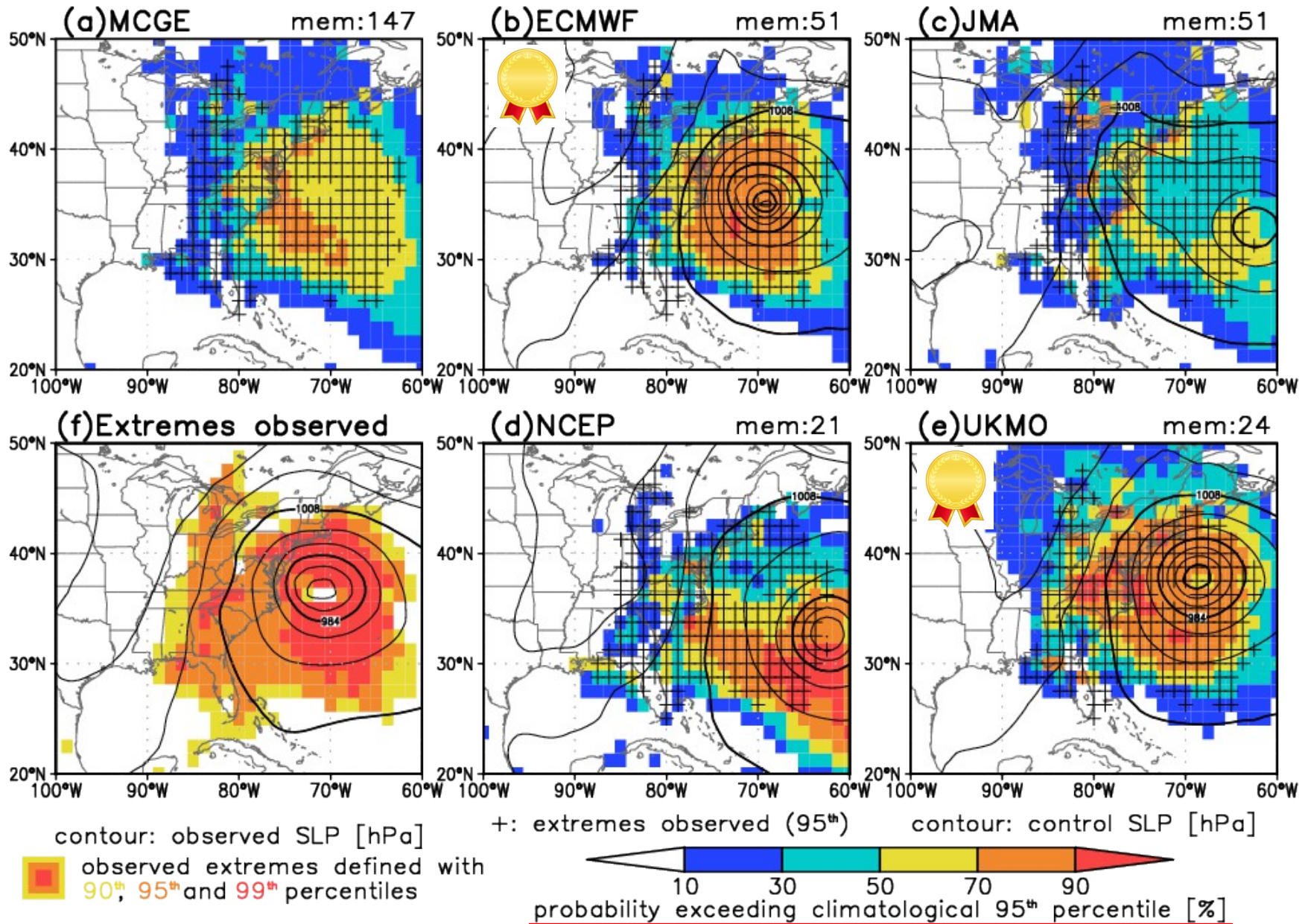


Staten Island, New York City, USA
(1 November, 2012)

Hurricane Sandy (October 2012)

+ 6-day
forecast

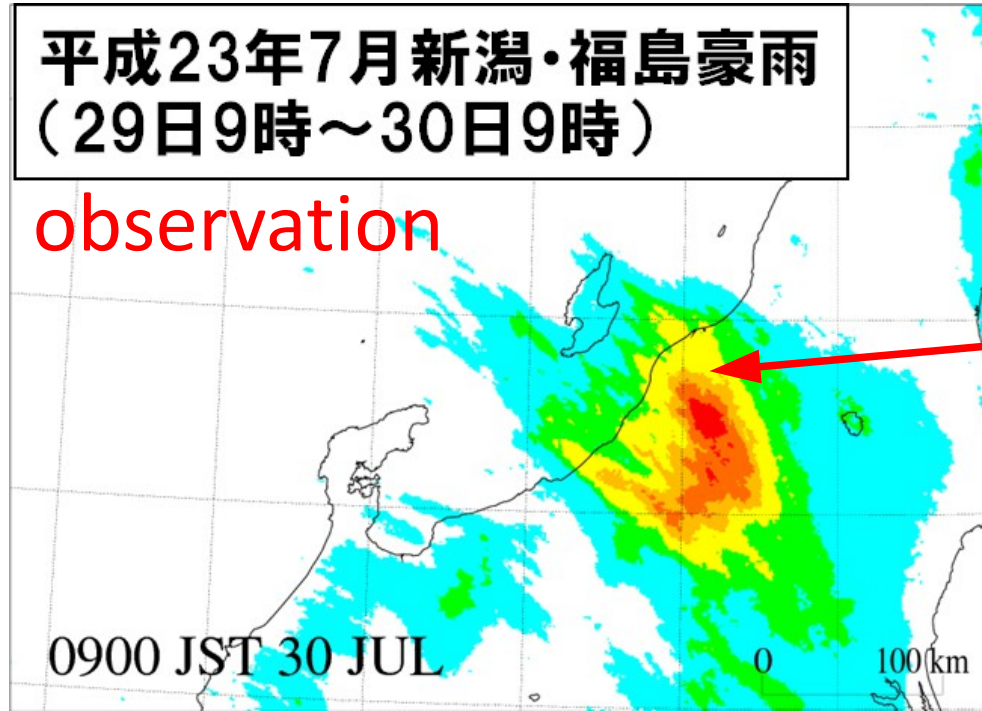
Occurrence probability of extreme surface wind speed
Initial: 2012.10.23.12UTC, Valid: 2012.10.29.12UTC



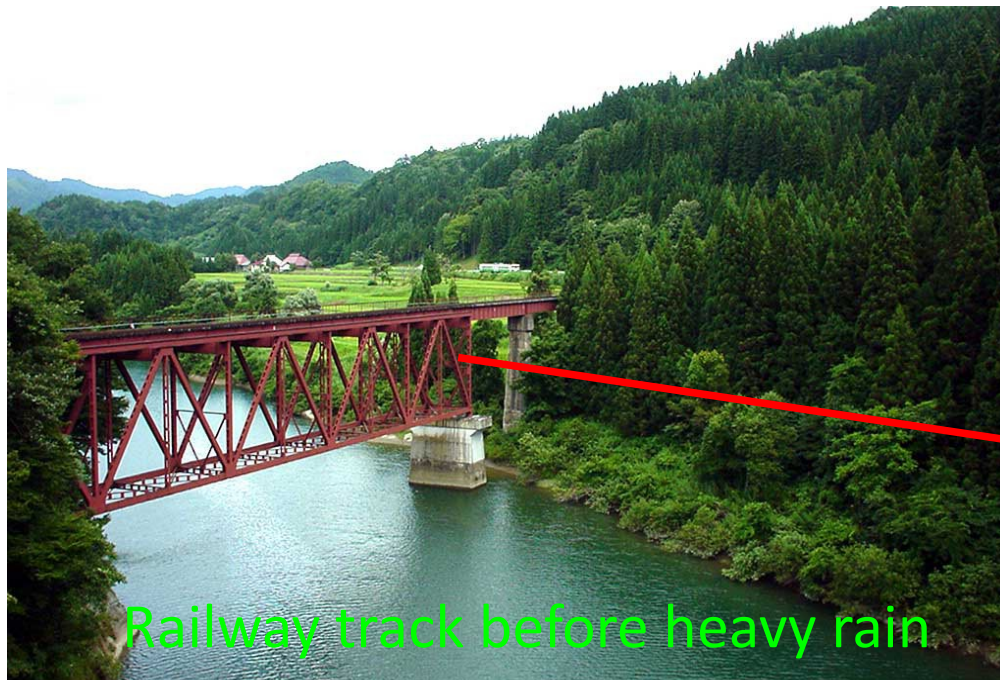
Heavy rainfall in Japan (July 2011)

平成23年7月新潟・福島豪雨
(29日9時～30日9時)

observation



Niigata, Japan (30th July)



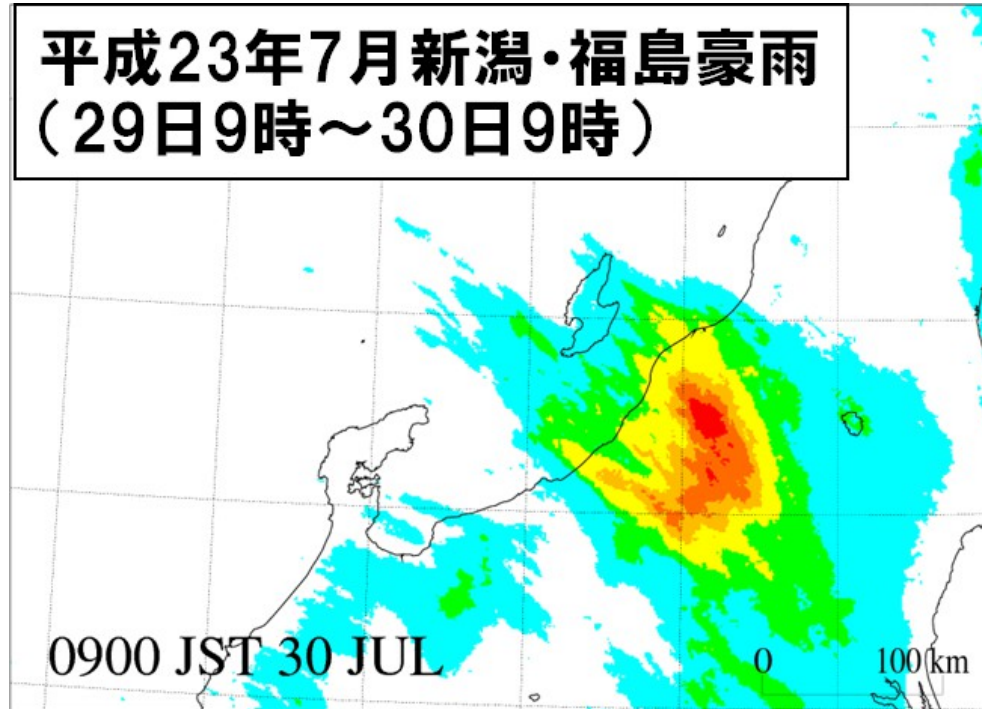
Railway track before heavy rain



No railway track after heavy rain!

Heavy rainfall in Japan (July 2011)

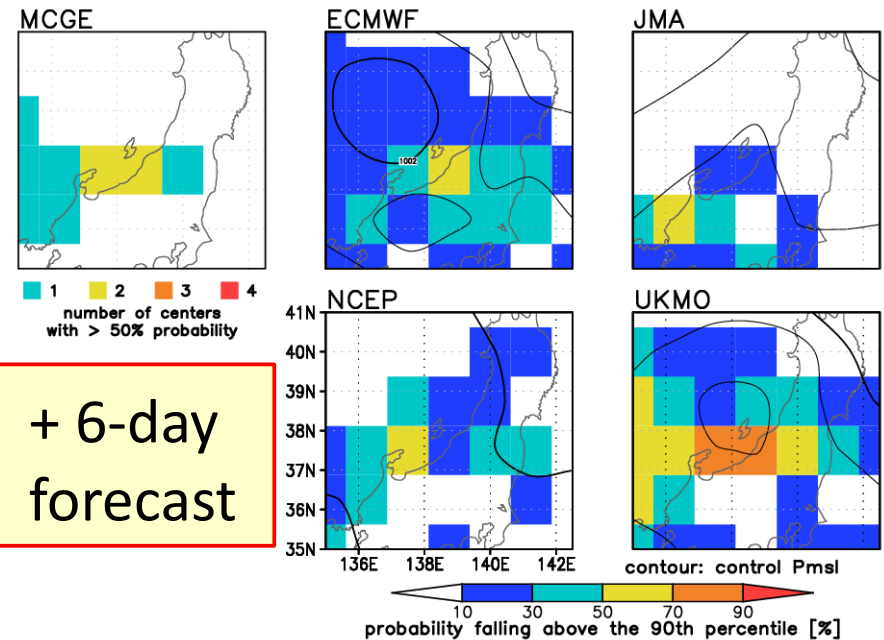
平成23年7月新潟・福島豪雨
(29日9時～30日9時)



6日前であっても、豪雨発生の
可能性が示唆されていた。

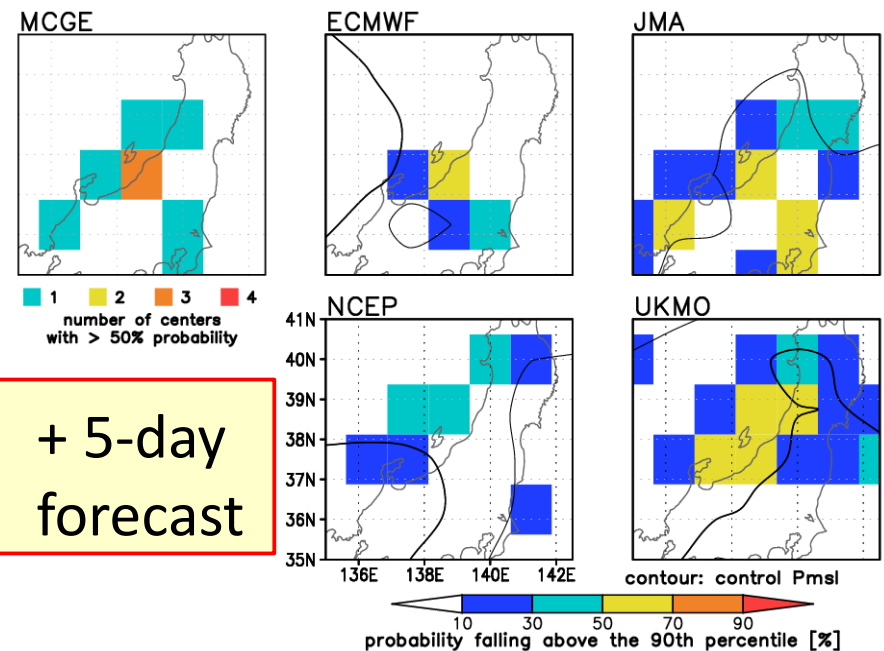
(ラージスケールの場合の寄与が
大きい豪雨であればTIGGEを
利用可能)

Occurrence probability of extreme 24-hr precipitation
Valid: 2011072312UTC +5-6days



+ 6-day
forecast

Valid: 2011072412UTC +4-5days



+ 5-day
forecast

Verification — reliability diagram for heavy rain —

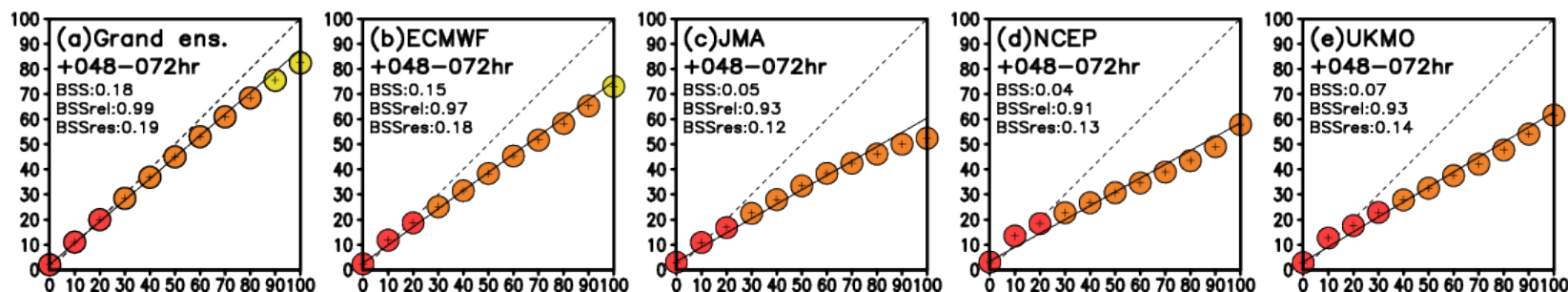
顕著現象発生の有無は、
観測の確率密度関数を
基に判断

Obs: GSMaP

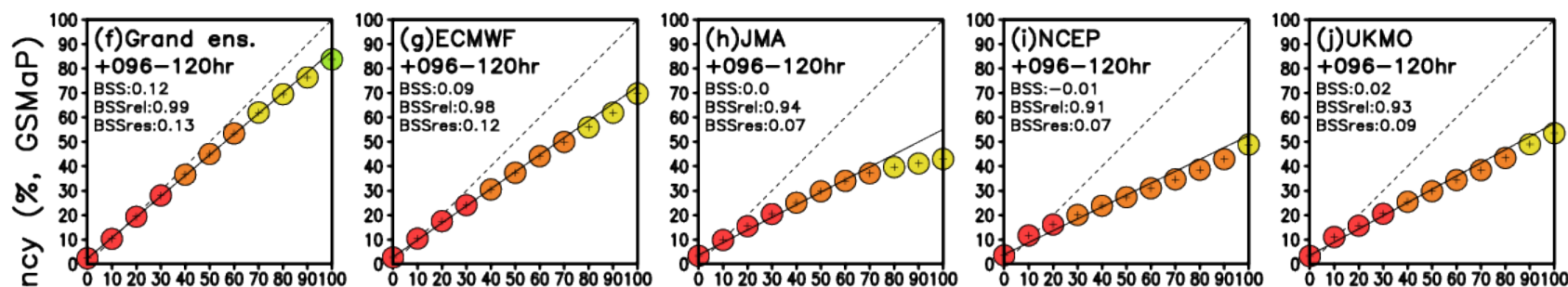
Medium-range EPS reliability diagram (June 2007–May 2013)

probability of 24hr precipitation exceeding climatological 95th percentile (60°S–60°N,30°W–330°E)

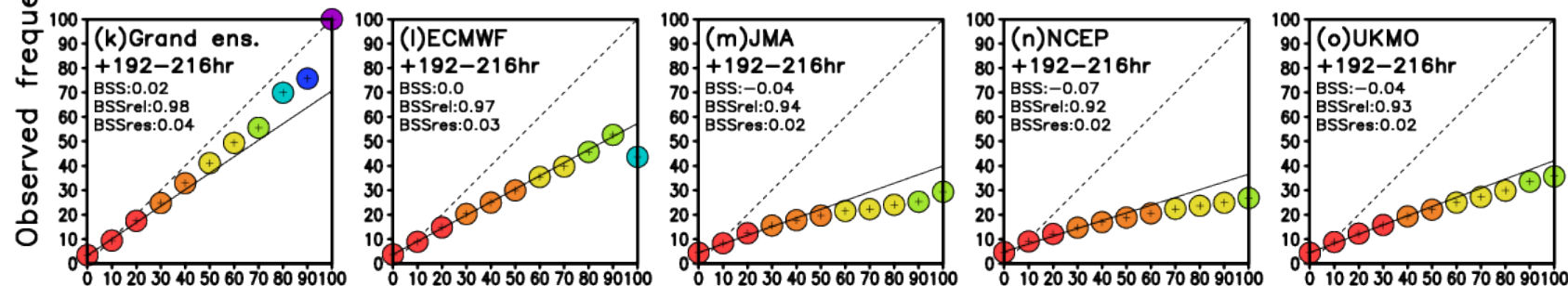
+3days



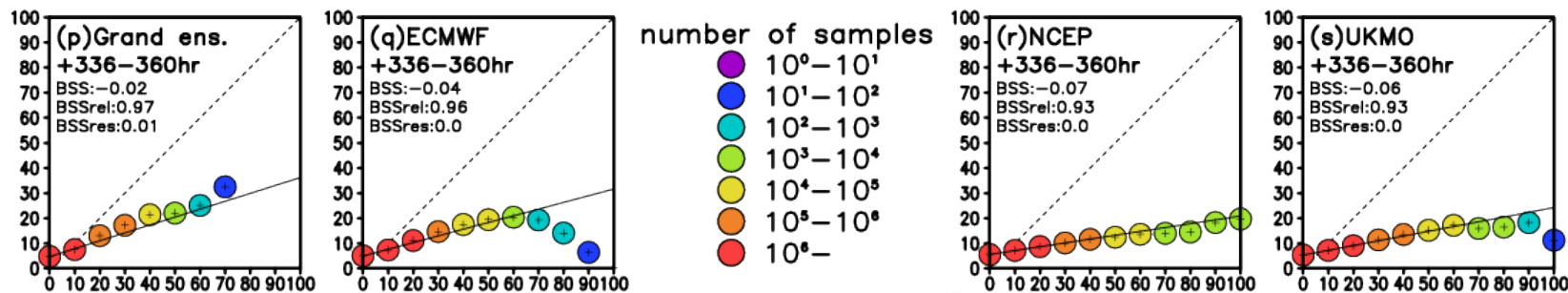
+5days



+9days



+15days



number of samples

- 10⁰–10¹
- 10¹–10²
- 10²–10³
- 10³–10⁴
- 10⁴–10⁵
- 10⁵–10⁶
- 10⁶–

Forecast probability (%) Matsueda and Nakazawa (2015)

<http://www.s2sprediction.net/>



TIGGEと同様のデータセットを提供
対象時間スケールは1-2ヶ月先まで



Sub-seasonal to Seasonal (S2S) Prediction Project

Sub-Projects

Interactions and teleconnections between midlatitudes and tropics

Madden-Julian Oscillation

Monsoons

Africa

Extremes

Verification

Research Issues

- Predictability
- Teleconnection
- O-A Coupling
- Scale interactions
- Physical processes

Modelling Issues

- Initialisation
- Ensemble generation
- Resolution
- O-A Coupling
- Systematic errors
- Multi-model combination

Needs & Applications

Liaison with SERA
(Working Group on
Societal and Economic
Research Applications)

S2S Database

ポータル	ECMWF (http://apps.ecmwf.int/datasets/data/s2s/), CMA
データフォーマット	GRIB2 (サイズは4byte binaryの約半分, GRIB APPIでデコード)
取得方法	Web あるいは スクリプト (商業利用不可!)
データ提供機関	BoM(豪), CMA(中), ECMWF(欧), HMCR(露), JMA(日), Meteo France(仏), NCEP(米), 今後UKMOなど4センターが加わる (日・露以外は結合モデル)
データ期間	2015年1月以降 (3週間遅れで配信。センターにより開始時期が異なる。) 20-30年程度の reforecast も利用可能。
要素	P面: u,v,t,q,z (100,925,850,700,500,300,250,200,50, 10hPa) 地表面・海面: u10m, v10m, t2m, slp, precip, snow depth, SST, SIC など
水平解像度・領域	BoM以外、1.5x1.5度格子で提供しているが 任意の解像度・領域に変換可能
予報初期日・時刻	TIGGEと異なり 全てのセンターが揃う予報初期日が無い (初期日は、毎日、週・月に1-2回というようにセンターにより異なる)。JMAの初期時刻のみ12UTC(他は00UTC)。CMC, NCEP以外は毎日予報がないので 対自分で検証できない 。
予報予報時間	最短33.5日先(JMA)、最長62日先(BoM)まで(予報対象時刻は00UTC)。
メンバー数	センターにより異なる(最多: 51(ECMWF, Meteo France), 最小: 15(CMA))
その他	・ データリクエストは3つまで(含他のデータセット) 。最新のデータだとすぐに内挿・切り出し処理が始まり、その後転送開始。古いデータはテープにあるので内挿・切出開始まで時間がかかる。内挿・切出が無いと、転送がすぐ開始。ただし、 データ転送速度は、日本国内(筑波大)からだと1-4MB/s (英国内:20-30MB/s) 。サイズ確認をしてからデータリクエストを!

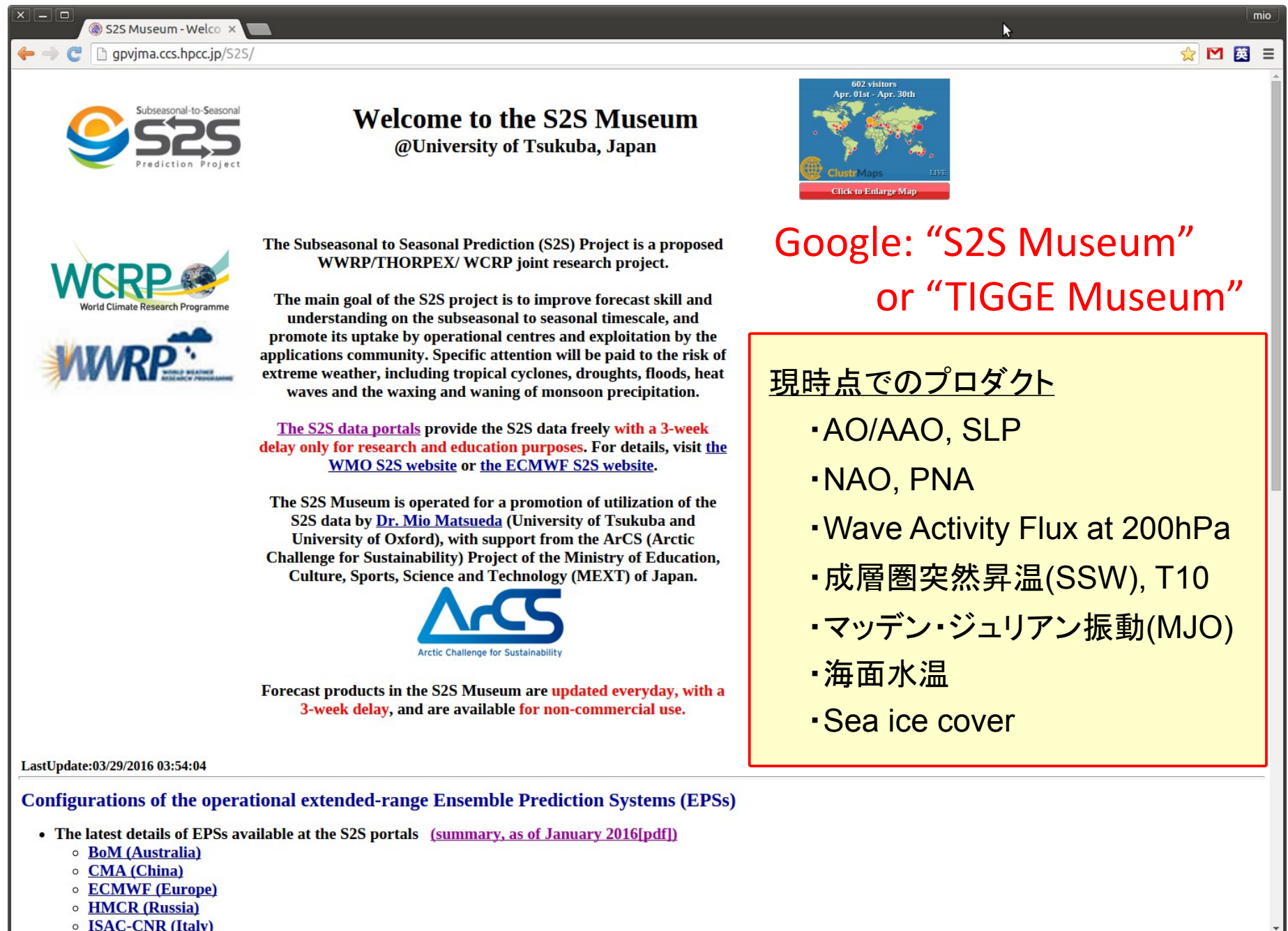
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
BoM							
CMA							
ECMWF							
HMCR							
ISAC-CNR							
JMA							
METFR							
NCEP							
UKMO							

ほとんどのセンターは
S2Sスケールの予報を
毎日行わない
→ハンドリングが面倒

	Real time					Reforecast				
	forecast length	model resolution	ens. size	forecast freq.	data available period	system (model ver.)	ens. size	reforecast frequency	reforecast period	orig data grid
BoM (Australia)	D1 – 62 (00UTC)	T47L17	32+1	Sun Thu	2015.01.01 -	fixed (2014.01.01)	33	1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th of each month	1981-2013	T47 (144x72)
CMA (China)	D0 – 60 (00UTC)	T106L40	3+1	daily	2015.01.01 -	fixed (2014.05.01)	4	daily	1994-2014	1.5x1.5
ECMWF (Europe)	D0 – 46 (00UTC)	TL639L91(<D10) TL319L61(>D10)	50+1	Mon Thu	2015.01.01 -	on the fly	11	Mon Thu	past 20yrs	1.5x1.5
HMCR (Russia)	D0 – 61 (00UTC)	1.125x1.40625 L28 (uncoupled)	19+1	Wed	2015.01.07 -	on the fly	10	Wed	26yrs	1.5x1.5
ISAC-CNR (Italy)	D0 – 31 (00UTC)	0.8x0.56L54 (a 'slab' ocean)	40+1	Mon	2015.11.09 -	fixed (2015.03.26)	1	every 5 days	1981-2010	1.5x1.5
JMA (Japan)	D0.5 – 33.5 (12UTC)	TL319L60 (uncoupled)	24+1	Tue Wed	2015.01.06 -	fixed (2014.03.04)	5	10th, 20th, the last date of each month	1981-2010	1.5x1.5
Met. France (France)	A. D0 – 61 B. D0 – 32 (00UTC)	TL255L91	50+1	A. monthly (1st) B. Thu	A. 2015.05.01 - 2016.02.01 B. 2016.03.03 -	fixed (2014.12.01)	15	1st and 15th of each month	1993-2014	1.5x1.5
NCEP (US)	D0 – 44 (00UTC)	T126L64	15+1	daily	2015.01.01-	fixed (2011.03.01)	4	daily	1999-2010	1.5x1.5
UKMO (UK)	D0 – 60 (00UTC)	N216 (0.83x0.56) L85	3+1	daily	2015.12.01 -	on the fly	3	1st, 9th, 17th, 25th of each month	1996-2009	1.5x1.5

S2S Museum

S2S (subseasonal to seasonal)データ: 季節内-季節予報データ(現時点で9機関が提供)



The screenshot shows the S2S Museum website. The header includes the S2S logo and a welcome message. The main content area describes the project's goals and data availability. A sidebar on the right lists forecast products. The footer contains the last update date and a list of operational extended-range Ensemble Prediction Systems (EPSs).

Welcome to the S2S Museum
@University of Tsukuba, Japan

The Subseasonal to Seasonal Prediction (S2S) Project is a proposed WWRP/THORPEX/ WCRP joint research project.

The main goal of the S2S project is to improve forecast skill and understanding on the subseasonal to seasonal timescale, and promote its uptake by operational centres and exploitation by the applications community. Specific attention will be paid to the risk of extreme weather, including tropical cyclones, droughts, floods, heat waves and the waxing and waning of monsoon precipitation.

The S2S data portals provide the S2S data freely with a 3-week delay only for research and education purposes. For details, visit the [WMO S2S website](#) or the [ECMWF S2S website](#).

The S2S Museum is operated for a promotion of utilization of the S2S data by [Dr. Mio Matsueda](#) (University of Tsukuba and University of Oxford), with support from the ArCS (Arctic Challenge for Sustainability) Project of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan.

Forecast products in the S2S Museum are updated everyday, with a 3-week delay, and are available for non-commercial use.

Google: "S2S Museum" or "TIGGE Museum"

現時点でのプロダクト

- AO/AAO, SLP
- NAO, PNA
- Wave Activity Flux at 200hPa
- 成層圏突然昇温(SSW), T10
- マッデン・ジュリアン振動(MJO)
- 海面水温
- Sea ice cover

LastUpdate:03/29/2016 03:54:04

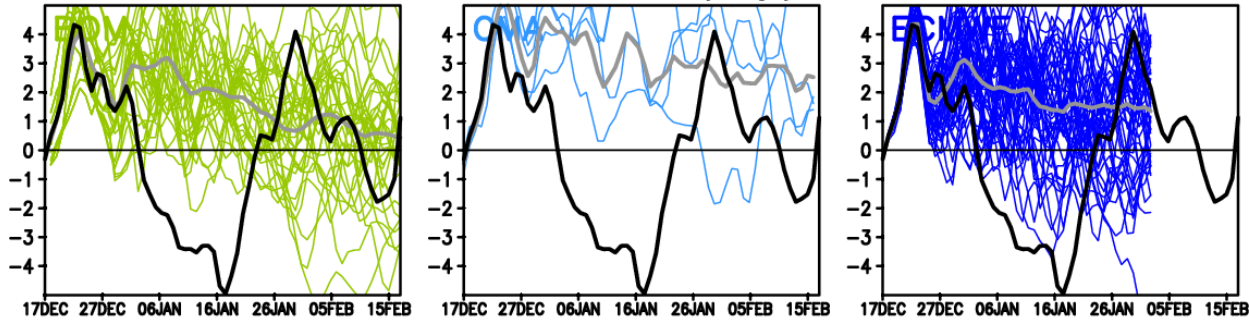
Configurations of the operational extended-range Ensemble Prediction Systems (EPSs)

- The latest details of EPSs available at the S2S portals ([summary, as of January 2016\[pdf\]](#))
 - [BoM \(Australia\)](#)
 - [CMA \(China\)](#)
 - [ECMWF \(Europe\)](#)
 - [HMCR \(Russia\)](#)
 - [ISAC-CNR \(Italy\)](#)

S2S Museum (AO index)

S2S AO index forecasts (initial: 2015.12.17, Thu)

black: NCEP analysis, grey: ensemble mean, coloured: ensemble members



(左上) 2015年12月17日初期日

(右下) 2015年12月16日初期日

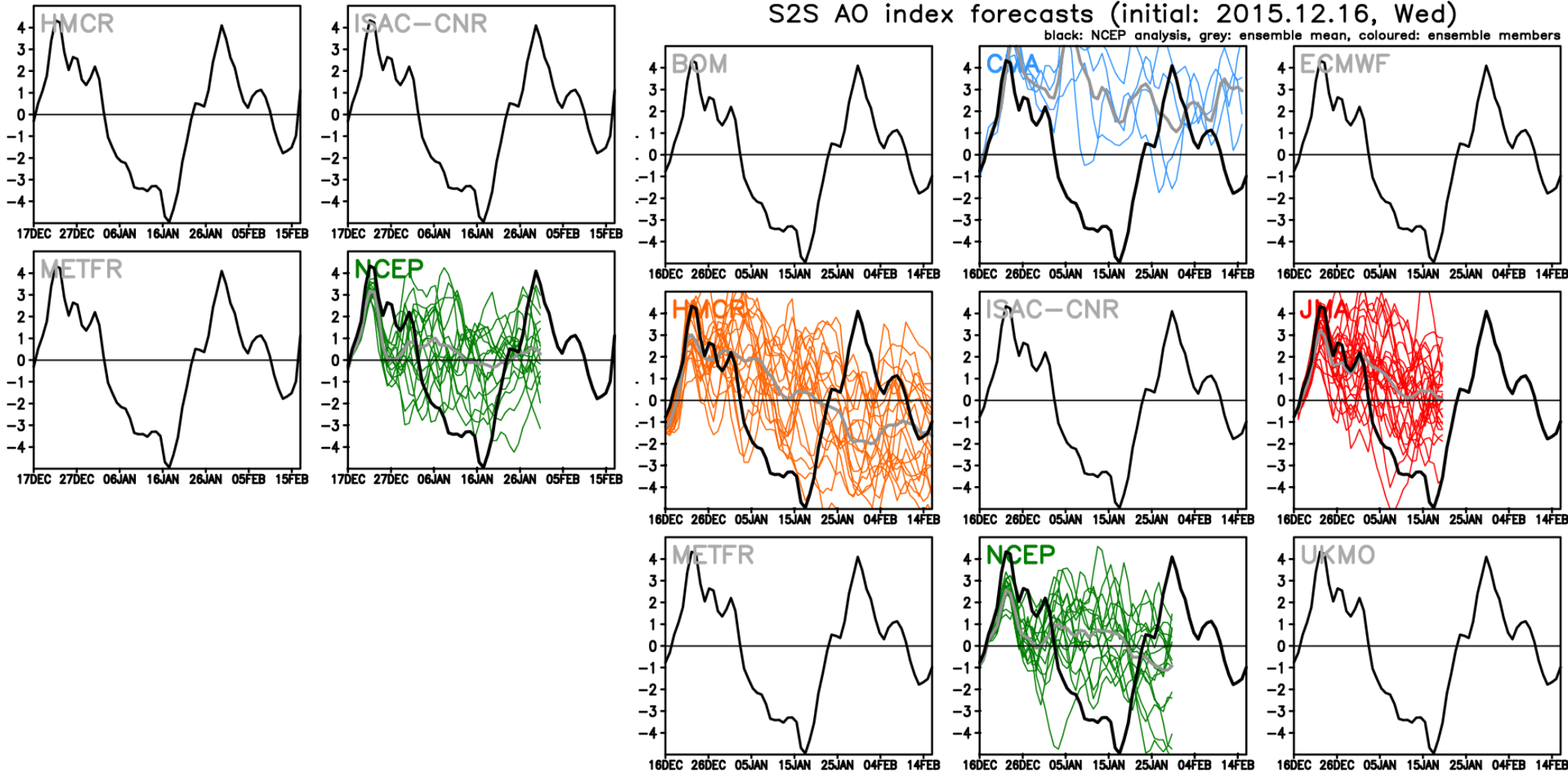
黒色: 実況

カラー: アンサンブルメンバー

灰色: アンサンブル平均

S2S AO index forecasts (initial: 2015.12.16, Wed)

black: NCEP analysis, grey: ensemble mean, coloured: ensemble members



S2S Museum (成層圏突然昇温予測)

(左下) 2015年12月23日初期日

(右上) 2015年12月24日初期日

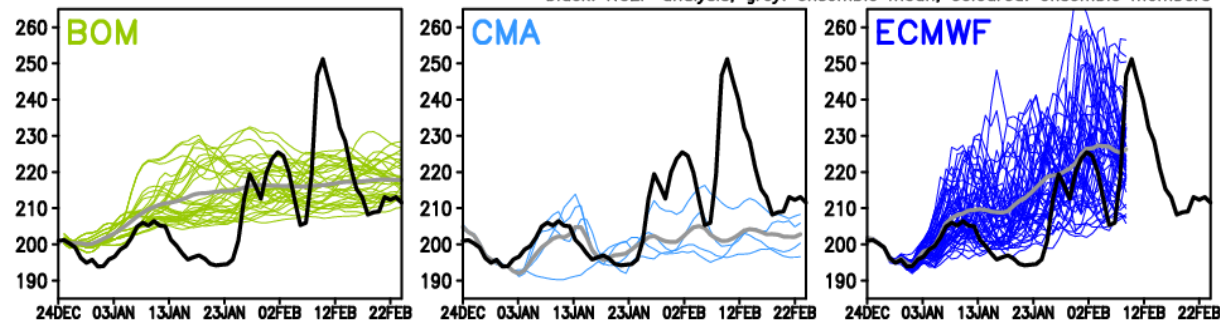
黒色: 実況

カラー: アンサンブルメンバー

灰色: アンサンブル平均

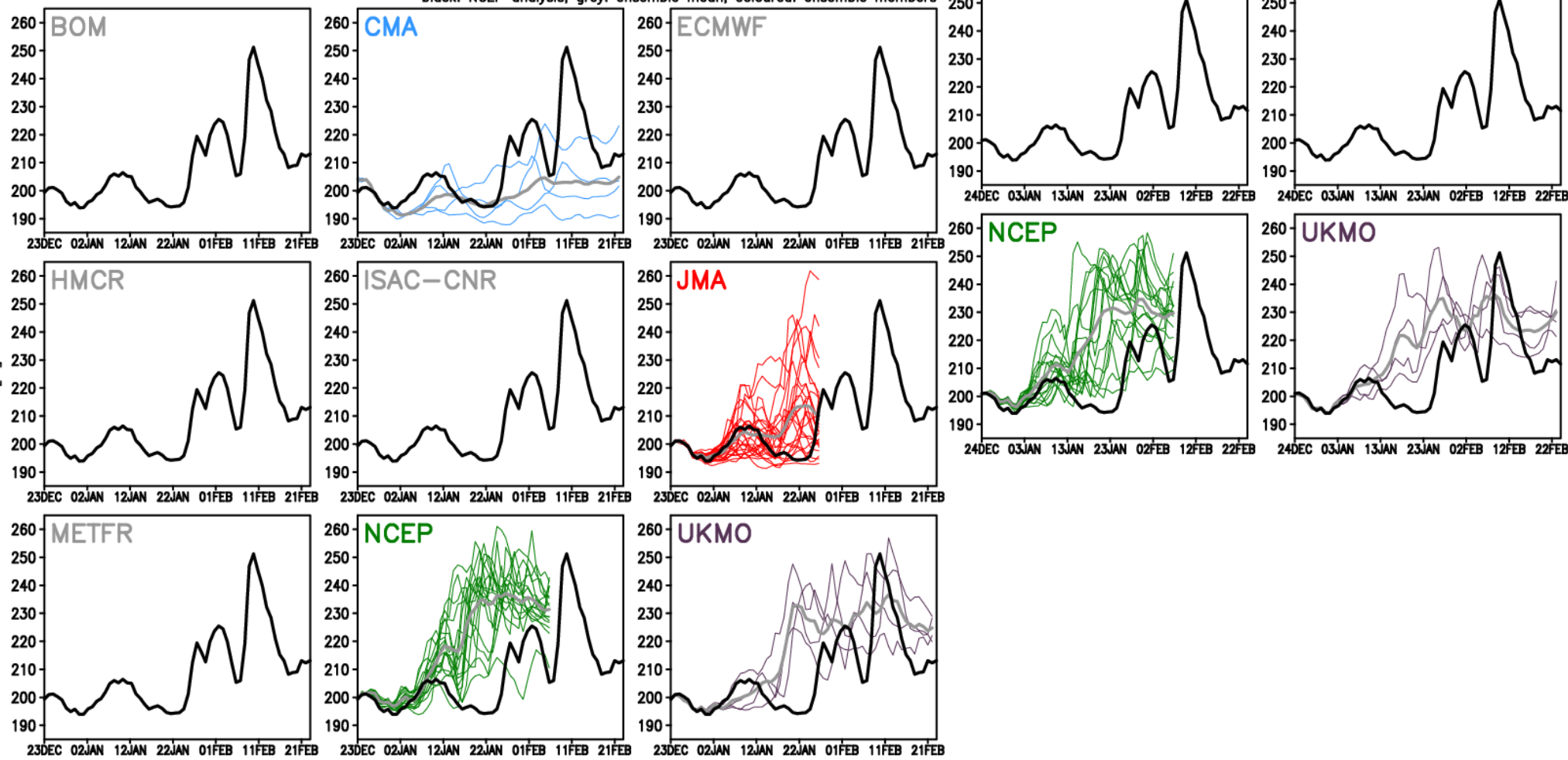
Zonal mean T10 forecasts @80°N (Initial: 2015.12.24, Thu)

black: NCEP analysis, grey: ensemble mean, coloured: ensemble members



Zonal mean T10 forecasts @80°N (Initial: 2015.12.23, Wed)

black: NCEP analysis, grey: ensemble mean, coloured: ensemble members



S2S Museum (成層圏突然昇温予測)

(左下) 2015年12月30日初期日

(右上) 2015年12月31日初期日

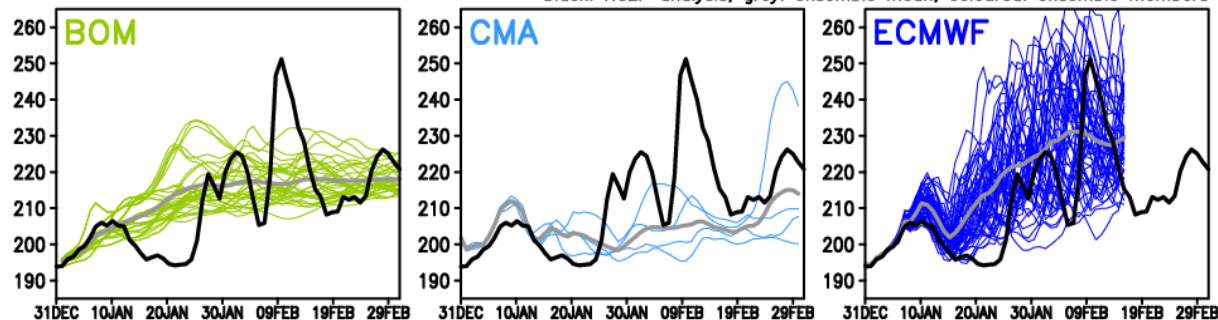
黒色: 実況

カラー: アンサンブルメンバー

灰色: アンサンブル平均

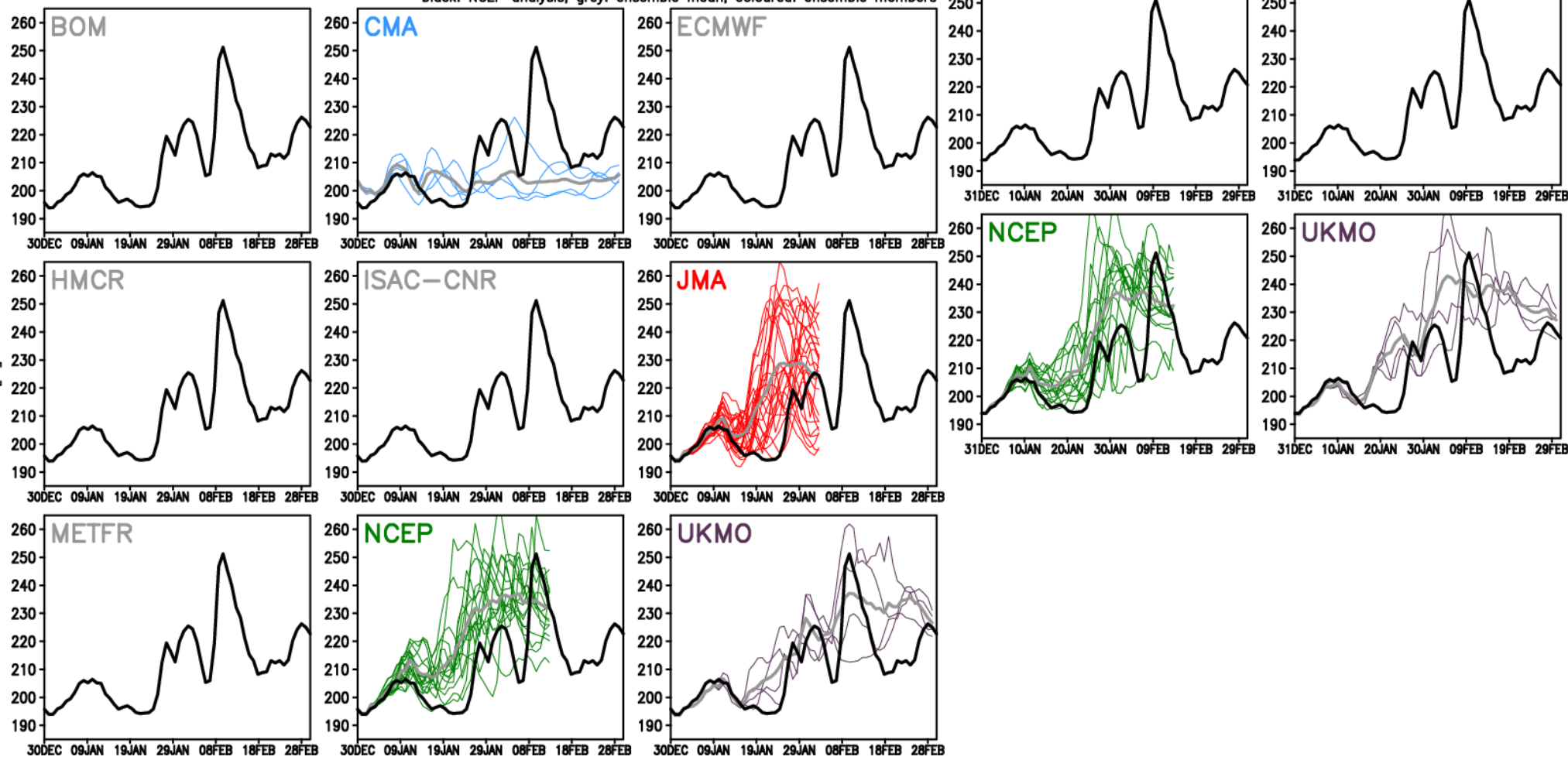
Zonal mean T10 forecasts @80°N (Initial: 2015.12.31, Thu)

black: NCEP analysis, grey: ensemble mean, coloured: ensemble members



Zonal mean T10 forecasts @80°N (Initial: 2015.12.30, Wed)

black: NCEP analysis, grey: ensemble mean, coloured: ensemble members



S2S Museum (海面水温予測)

S2S Sea-ice cover fo x

govjma.ccs.hpcc.jp/S2S/S2S_SSTmap.html

Search, Star, Mail, Language, Menu icons

S2S Sea surface temperature forecasts

Updated every day with a 21-day delay!
The latest initial date is 20160422.

- SST
- SST anomaly

Initial time :
Year:Month 2016.03 ▾
Day 24 ▾
-1 Day +1 Day latest

- Lead time:
- Week1 (+1-7 days)
 - Week2 (+8-14 days)
 - Week3 (+15-21 days)
 - Week4 (+22-28 days)

Initial days of forecasts:

BoM	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
CMA							
ECMWF							
HMCR							
ISAC-CNR							
JMA							
METFR *1							
NCEP							
UKMO							

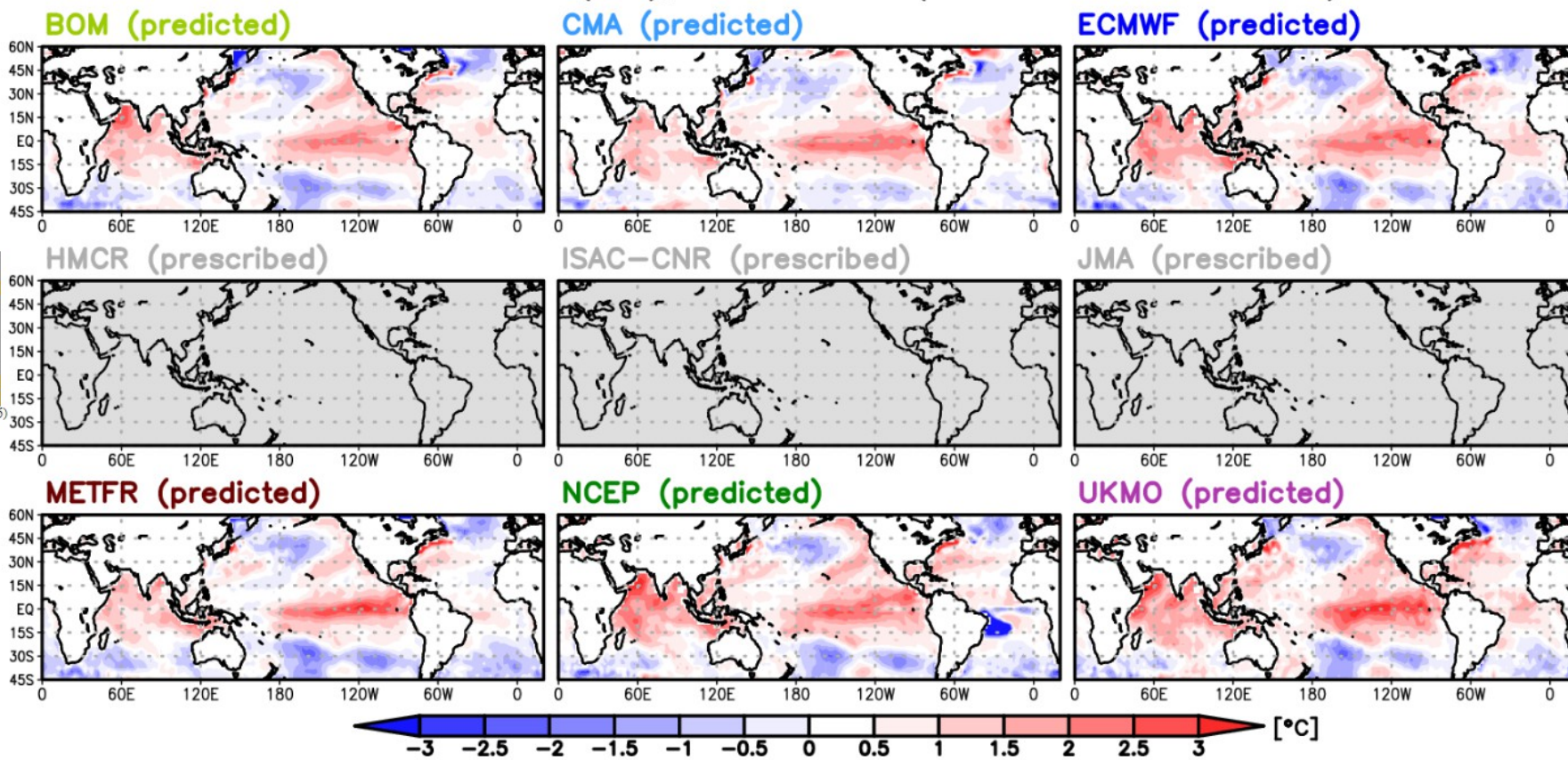
*1 METFR: 1st of each month (-Feb 2016)

[Go to the S2S Museum \(top\)](#)

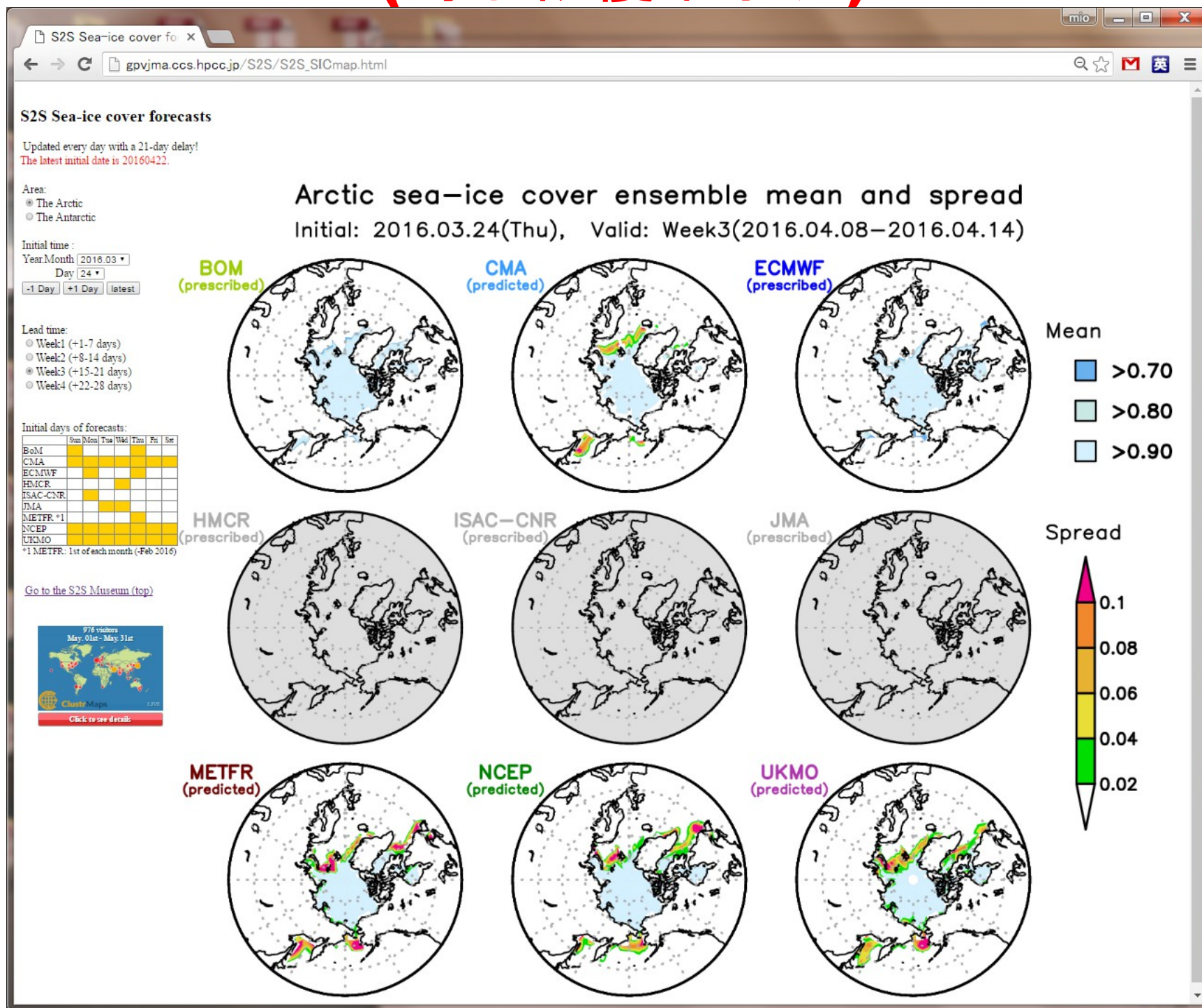


SST anomaly ensemble mean forecasts

Initial: 2016.03.24(Thu), Valid: Week2(2016.04.01-2016.04.07)



S2S Museum (海水被覆率予測)



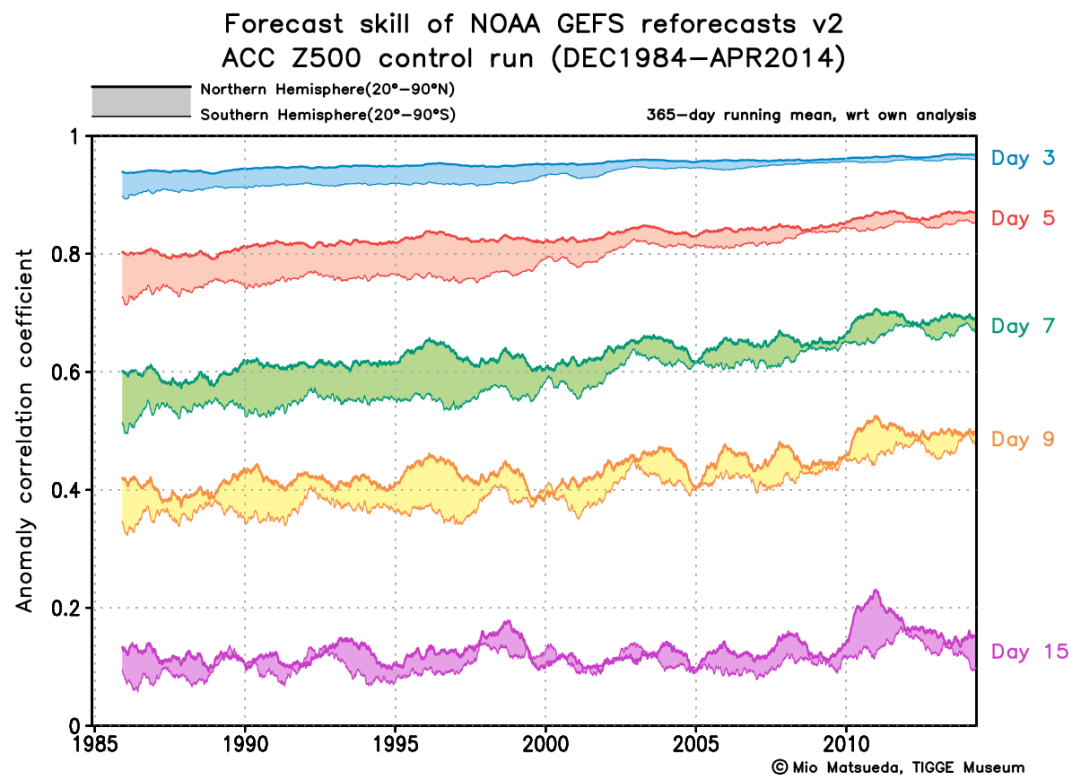
GEFS reforecast ver2 (medium-range)



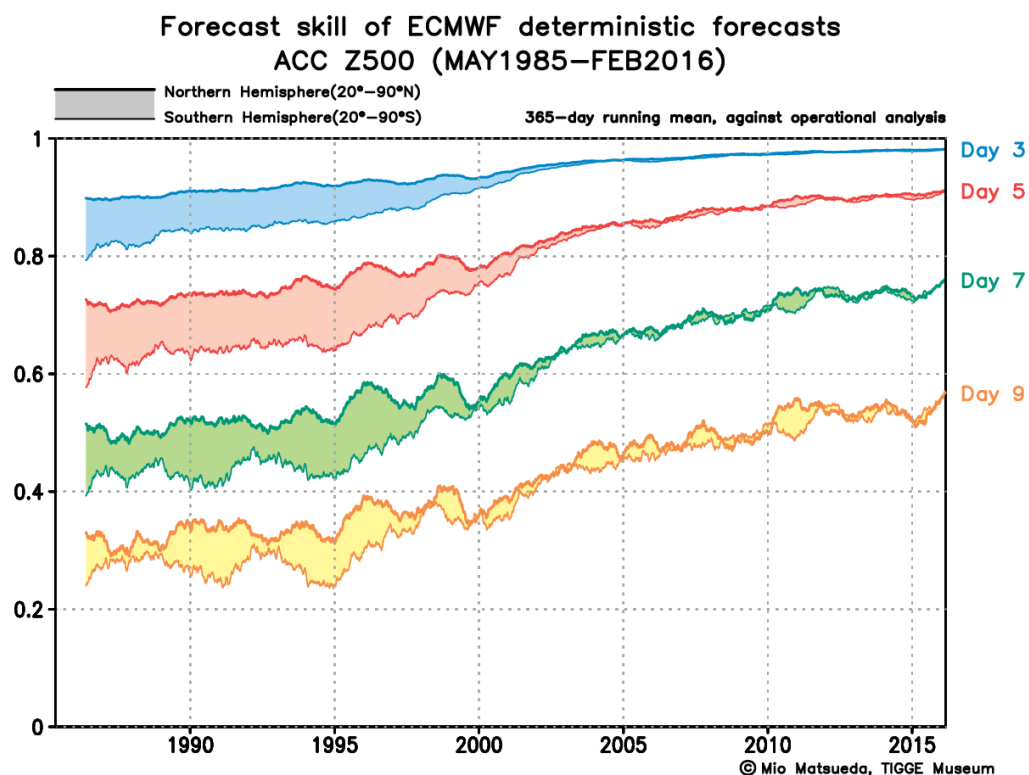
GEFS reforecast version 2 details

- Past forecasts using the currently operational GEFS, NOAA's global ensemble forecast system. **2012 version**
- **Each 00Z, 11-member forecast**, 1 control + 10 perturbed.
- Reforecasts produced **every day, for 1984120100 to current** (actually, working on finishing late 2012 now). **32 years**
- CFSR (NCEP's Climate Forecast System Reanalysis) initial conditions (3D-Var) + ETR perturbations (cycled with 10 perturbed members). After ~ 22 May 2012, initial conditions from hybrid EnKF/3D-Var.
- Resolution: T254L42 to day 8, T190L42 from days 7.5 to day 16.
- Fast data archive at ESRL of 99 variables, 28 of which stored at original ~1/2-degree resolution during week 1. All stored at 1 degree. Also: mean and spread to be stored.
- Full archive at DOE/Lawrence Berkeley Lab, where data set was created under DOE grant.

GEFS reforecast ve2 (medium-range)



GEFS reforecast による1984-2014の予報精度
(**同一**のデータ同化システム・数値モデルを利用)



ECMWF決定論的予報による1985-2016の予報精度
(データ同化システム・数値モデルは**随時更新**)

reforecastでは、同一のデータ同化システムや数値モデルを使用するため、長期間における予報精度が現業予報よりも均一(モデル気候値の把握に利用可)。(ただし、過去と現在の観測データ数の違いによる予報精度のトレンドあり)

まとめ

- ・TIGGEデータの継続およびS2Sデータの登場により、数日～1-2ヶ月先を対象とした予測可能性研究が可能に(Polar Prediction ProjectやHIWeatherにも貢献可能)。
- ・TIGGEではすでに多くの研究がなされたが、特定の分野に偏る傾向があったので、まだまだ未開拓の分野あり。健康・交通・電力分野などへの応用。
- ・S2Sデータにはreforecastデータもあるので、いますぐにでも利用可能。すでにWSなども多数企画されている(その分、ライバルが多い?)。
- ・日本は、(TIGGE)ユーザ数の割には論文が少ないので、今後に期待。



さあ、アンサンブルの森へ！

Kuranda, Australia

THORPEX Legacy Projects:

Polar Prediction Project (**PPP**)

High Impact Weather (**HIWeather**) project

Subseasonal to Seasonal (**S2S**) project

POLAR PREDICTION PROJECT (PPP)

- A long-term initiative by the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) World Weather Research Programme (WWRP) together with the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP).
- With the participation of research centres, universities, institutions and initiatives from all over the world.
- Set up to understand and evaluate predictability and enhance prediction information and services in polar regions.

The polar regions have been attracting more and more interest in recent years. The main reason is concerns about amplification of anthropogenic climate change. Furthermore, increased economic and transportation activities in polar regions are leading to more demands for sustained and improved availability of integrated observational and predictive weather, climate and water information to support decision-making. However, partly as a result of a strong emphasis of previous international efforts on lower and middle latitudes, many gaps in weather, sub-seasonal and seasonal forecasting in polar regions hamper reliable decision making.

In order to achieve its **goals** the Polar Prediction Project shall strive to enhance international and interdisciplinary collaboration through the development of strong linkages with related initiatives; strengthen linkages between academia, research institutions and operational forecasting centres; promote interactions and communication between research and stakeholders; and foster education and outreach.

Learn more about the Polar Prediction Project and the Year of Polar Prediction in a [6-minutes video!](#)

FAQ - FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT PPP

Question on PPP to Gunilla Svensson, Sweden



Polarprediction Mailing List

If you wish to subscribe to polarprediction@climate-cryosphere.org, the joint mailing list for polar weather and climate prediction and predictability by CliC and PPP, please send an e-mail to office@polarprediction.net



Photos: R. Timmermann, AW

WWRP Polar Prediction Project Implementation Plan

WWRP/PPP No. 2 - 2013



Preparation Phase 2013 to mid-2017

Community engagement

Alignment with other
planned activities

Development of
Implementation Plan

Preparatory research

Summer school
Workshops

Fundraising &
Resource mobilization

YOPP mid- 2017 to mid-2019

Intensive observing periods
& satellite snapshot

Dedicated model
experiments

Coupled data
assimilation

Research into use &
value of forecasts

Intensive verification
effort

Summer school

Consolidation Phase mid-2019 to 2022

Data denial experiments

Model developments

Dedicated reanalyses

Operational
implementation

YOPP publications

YOPP conference

HIWeather

A 10-year programme of the World Meteorological Organisation

Despite recent advances in forecasting & emergency preparedness, weather-related disasters continue to kill, displace populations & damage property / infrastructure, while less severe weather events place an increasing strain on society, especially in countries with fragile economies and infrastructure.

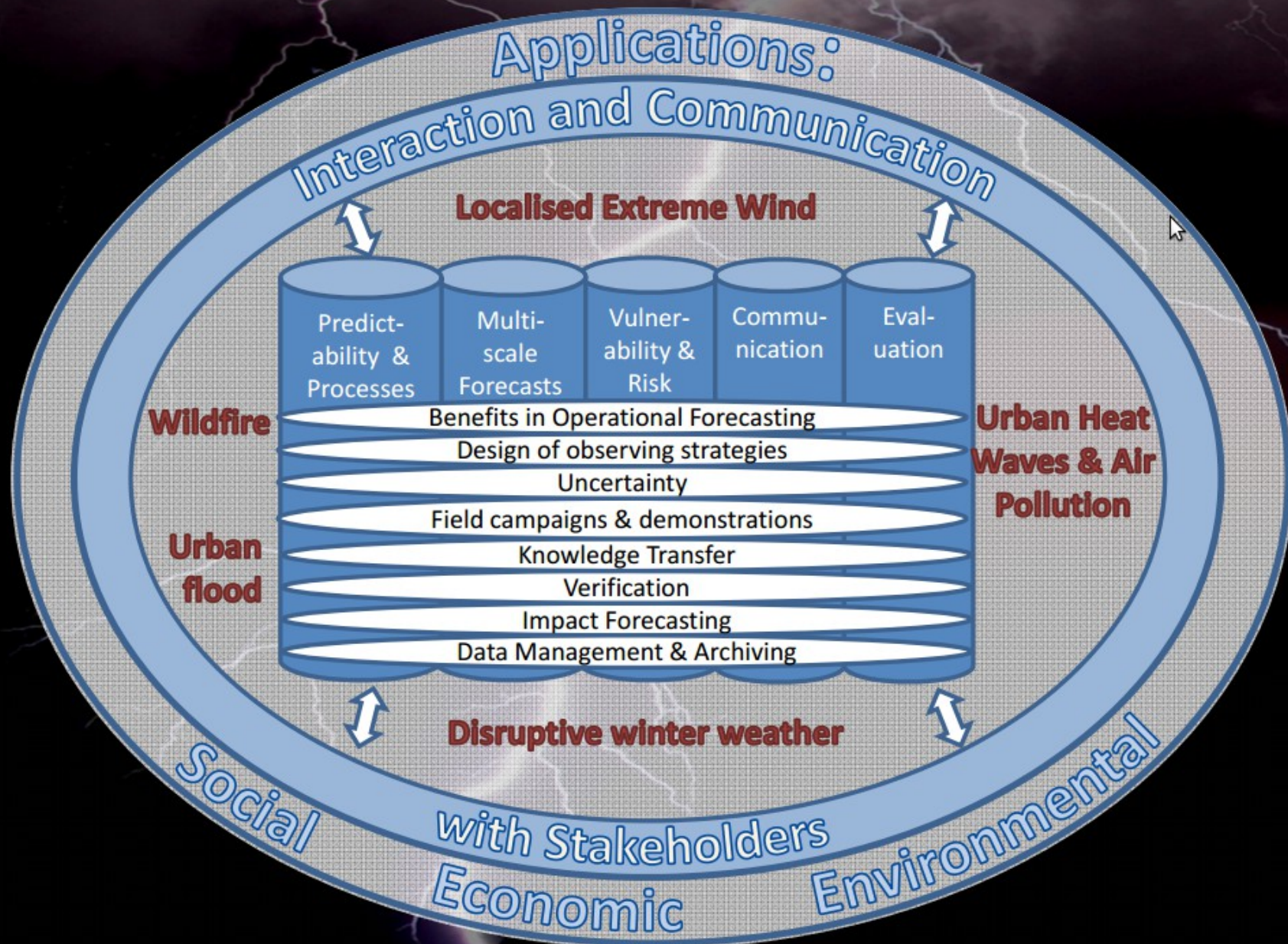
The potential of advanced weather-related hazard forecasting has been demonstrated. There is a huge opportunity to protect lives and benefit communities, if we can realise this potential across the world.

HIWeather will

*“Promote Co-Operative International Research
to achieve a Dramatic Increase
in Resilience to High Impact Weather, worldwide,*

*through Improving Forecasts for timescales of minutes to two weeks
and Enhancing their Communication & Utility
in Social, Economic & Environmental Applications”*

HIWeather





Potential temperature
Potential vorticity

Surface

► **Control forecast**

Forecast

Perturbed forecast

Conditions of use

Public Datasets

Job list

Access Public Datasets

General FAQ

WebAPI FAQ

Accessing forecasts

GRIB decoder

 A maximum of one year of data is allowed per base time

Select date

- Select a date in the interval 2006-10-01 to 2015-10-18

Start date: 2006-10-01

End date: 2015-10-18

Reset

- **Select a list of months**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006													2007												
2008													2009												
2010													2011												
2012													2013												
2014													2015												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Select All or Clear

Select origin and time

	BoM	CMA	CMC	CPTEC	ECMWF	JMA	KMA	Météo France	NCEP	UK Met Office
00:00:00	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
06:00:00		☐						☐	☐	☐
12:00:00	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
18:00:00								☐	☐	☐

Select All or Clear

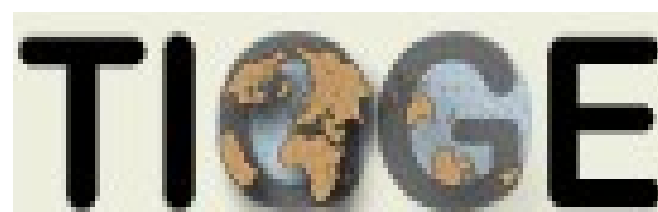
Select step

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108
	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222
	228	234	240	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300	306	312	318	324	330	336
	342	348	354	360	366	372	378	384											

Select All or Clear

Select level and parameter

[illegible]



portal@ECMWF

瞬間値
(気圧面)

	1000	925	850	700	500	300	250	200	50
Geopotential Height	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Specific humidity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Temperature	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
U component of wind	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
V component of wind	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

瞬間値・積算値
(地表面)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ 2 metre dewpoint temperature | ☐ 2 metre temperature |
| ☐ 10 metre U wind component | ☐ 10 metre V wind component |
| ☐ Convective available potential energy | ☐ Convective inhibition |
| ☐ Field capacity | ☐ Land-sea mask |
| ☐ Maximum temperature at 2 metres in the last 6 hours | ☐ Mean sea level pressure |
| ☐ Minimum temperature at 2 metres in the last 6 hours | ☐ Orography |
| ☐ Skin temperature | ☐ Snow Fall water equivalent |
| ☐ Snow depth water equivalent | ☐ Soil Moisture |
| ☐ Soil Temperature | ☐ Soil moisture top 20 cm |
| ☐ Soil temperature top 20 cm | ☐ Sunshine duration |
| ☐ Surface latent heat flux | ☐ Surface net solar radiation |
| ☐ Surface net thermal radiation | ☐ Surface pressure |
| ☐ Surface sensible heat flux | ☐ Top net thermal radiation |
| ☐ Total Cloud Cover | ☐ Total Precipitation |
| ☐ Total column water | ☐ Wilting point |

[About](#) [Forecasts](#) [Computing](#) [Research](#) [Learning](#)

S2S sets

Real time Reforecasts

Origin

BoM
CMA
ECMWF
HMCR
JMA
Météo France
NCEP

Statistical process

Real time instantaneous and accumulated
Real time daily averaged

Type of level

Potential temperature
Pressure levels
Surface

Type

► **Control forecast**
Perturbed forecast

About

Conditions of use
Documentation

S2S, Realtime, Instantaneous and Accumulated

This dataset is available Mondays and Thursdays. [read more](#)

Select date

Select a date in the interval 2015-01-01 to 2015-09-28

Start date: 2015-01-01 End date: 2015-09-28

Reset

- Select a list of months

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2015												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Select All or Clear

Select step

[illegible]

Select All or Clear

Select level and parameter

[illegible]

瞬間値
(気圧面)

	1000	925	850	700	500	300	200	100	50	10
Geopotential Height	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Specific humidity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			
Temperature	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
U component of wind	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
V component of wind	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Vertical velocity					☐					

瞬間値・積算値
(地表面)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ 10 metre U wind component | ☐ 10 metre V wind component |
| ☐ Convective precipitation | ☐ Eastward turbulent surface stress |
| ☐ Land-sea mask | ☐ Maximum temperature at 2 metres in the last 6 hours |
| ☐ Mean sea level pressure | ☐ Minimum temperature at 2 metres in the last 6 hours |
| ☐ Northward turbulent surface stress | ☐ Orography |
| ☐ Snow Fall water equivalent | ☐ Soil type |
| ☐ Surface latent heat flux | ☐ Surface net solar radiation |
| ☐ Surface net thermal radiation | ☐ Surface pressure |
| ☐ Surface runoff | ☐ Surface sensible heat flux |
| ☐ Surface solar radiation downwards | ☐ Surface thermal radiation downwards |
| ☐ Top net thermal radiation | ☐ Total Precipitation |
| ☐ Water runoff and drainage | |

日平均値
(地表面・海面)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ☐ 2 metre dewpoint temperature | ☐ 2 metre temperature | ☐ Convective available potential energy |
| ☐ Sea surface temperature | ☐ Sea-ice cover | ☐ Skin temperature |
| ☐ Snow albedo | ☐ Snow density | ☐ Snow depth water equivalent |
| ☐ Soil moisture top 20 cm | ☐ Soil moisture top 100 cm | ☐ Soil temperature top 20 cm |
| ☐ Soil temperature top 100 cm | ☐ Total Cloud Cover | ☐ Total column water |