Localized Aviation Model Output Statistics Program (LAMP): Improvements to convective forecasts in response to user feedback

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LAMP Background

Statistical Guidance of sensible weather

Produced hourly, 25-h forecast period

Valid at stations (airports) and on a grid

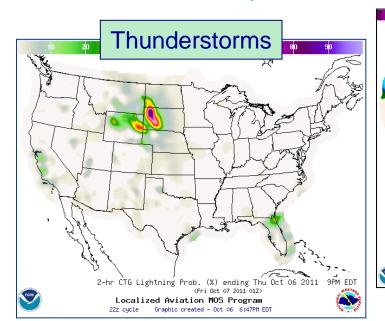
Elements of interest to Aviation:

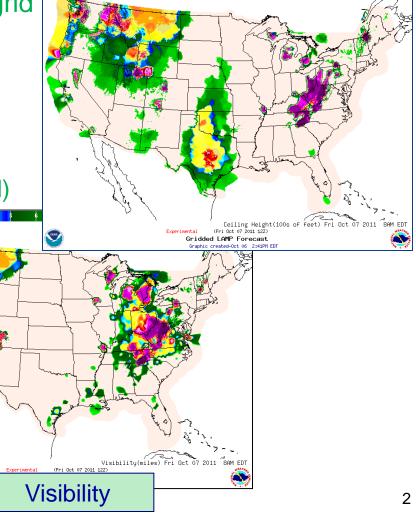
Winds (at stations)

Ceiling height (at stations and gridded)

Visibility (at stations and gridded)

Thunderstorms (at stations and gridded)





Ceiling Height

How Did New LAMP Convection Guidance Evolve?

- Existing Product: LAMP Lightning (LAMP ltg)
 - Predictand: ≥ 1 Cloud-to-Ground (CTG) lightning strike
- Review of existing practices to verify convection products (ESRL) indicates radar refl. of ≥ 40 dBZ used as indicator of "convection"
 - Problem: the verifying "truth" is not consistent with what LAMP lightning was intended to forecast
- FAA evaluation of operational LAMP Itg probabilities
 - Lacks spatial detail, skill, and sharpness especially beyond 6 hours
- MDL decisions (June 2010)
 - Define convection predictand:
 - radar ≥ 40 dBZ and/or ≥ 1 CTG lightning strikes
 - Add NAM MOS (to GFS MOS) convection probabilities as additional model input

New LAMP Convective Guidance

Thunderstorm (current)

- Features:
 - Defined from Cloud-to-Ground (CTG) Itg
 - GFS MOS 3-h thunderstorm probability predictors
 - 2-h period / 20-km gridboxes
 - 1-h cycle; 3 25 h projections
 - Other predictors
- Criticisms:
 - Convection can occur without CTG lightning
 - Thunderstorm probabilities lack sharpness

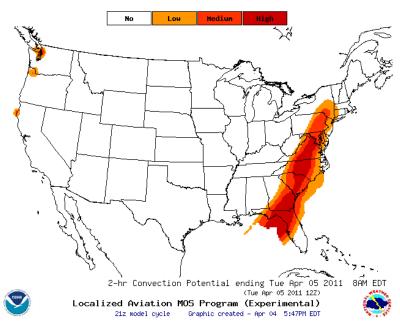
Convection (future)

- Features:
 - Defined from CTG ltg / ≥ 40 dBZ radar reflectivity
 - GFS & NAM MOS 2-h convective probability predictors
 - 2-h period / 20-km gridboxes
 - 1-h cycle; 3 25 h projections
 - Other predictors
- Solution:
 - Convection can be indicated when there is little or no lightning
 - Convection probabilities exhibit good sharpness

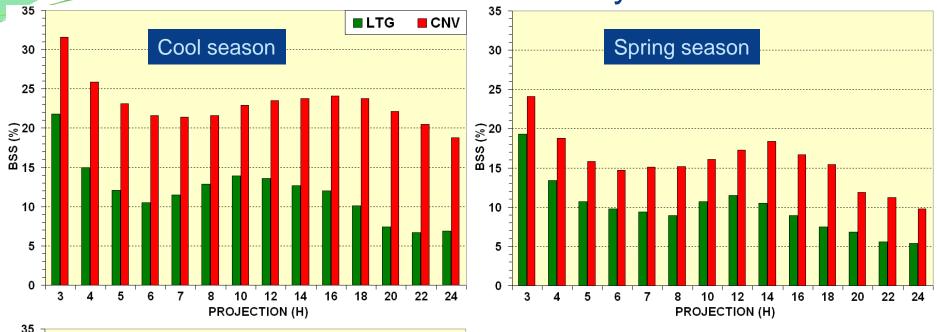
Convection Potential

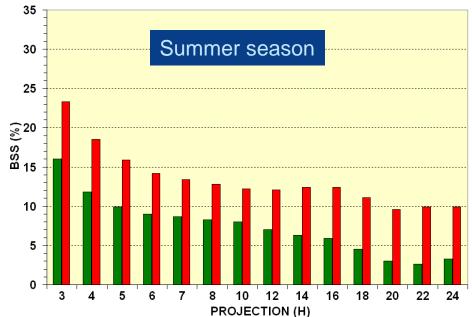
- Four convection potential categories
 - No, low, medium, and high
 - Each category is defined objectively from a pre-determined probability threshold
 - Each probability threshold corresponds to a prescribed bias criterion, where bias is
 - ❖ ~ 2.7 = low potential

 - ❖ ~ 0.4 = high potential
- Convection potential aids interpretation of probabilities with peak values < 100%



LAMP Lightning (LTG) vs Convection(CNV) Prob. Skill for 1800 UTC Cycle

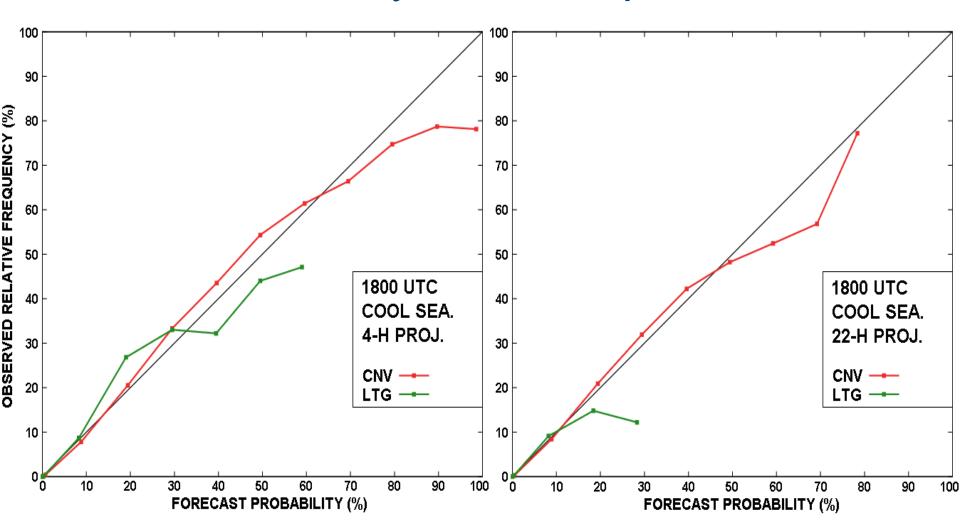




Independent sample

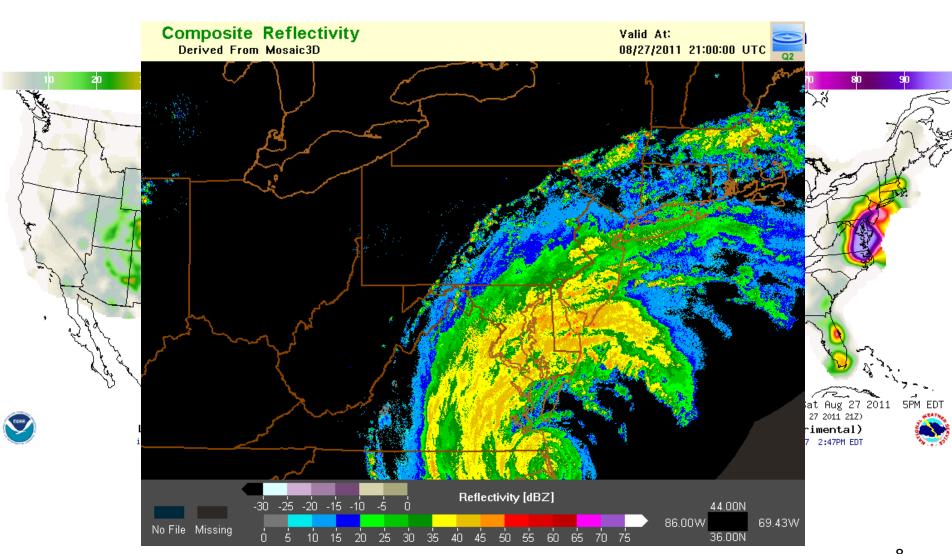
Oct 2009 - Oct 2010

LAMP Lightning vs Convection Probability Reliability and Sharpness



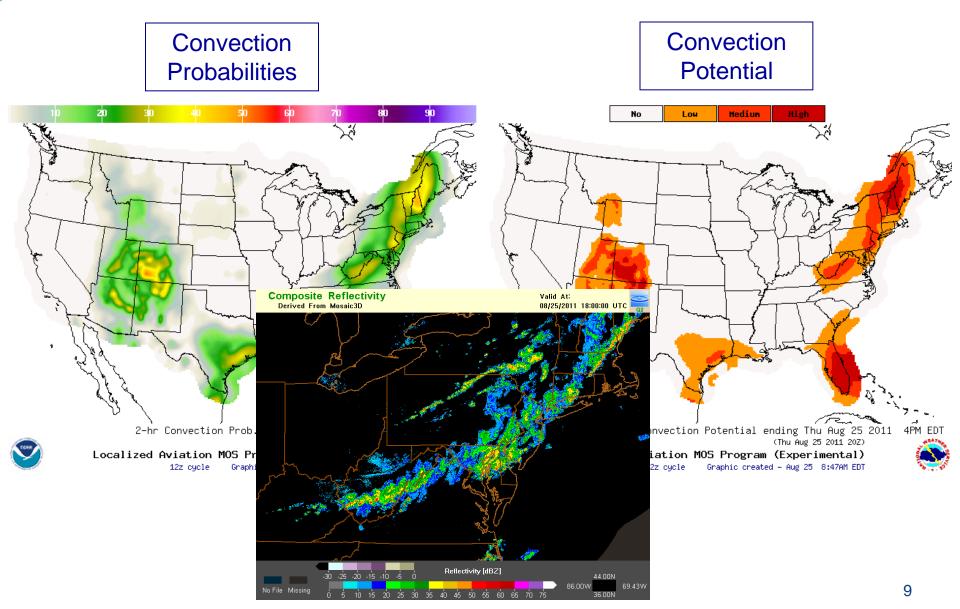
New LAMP Convective Guidance

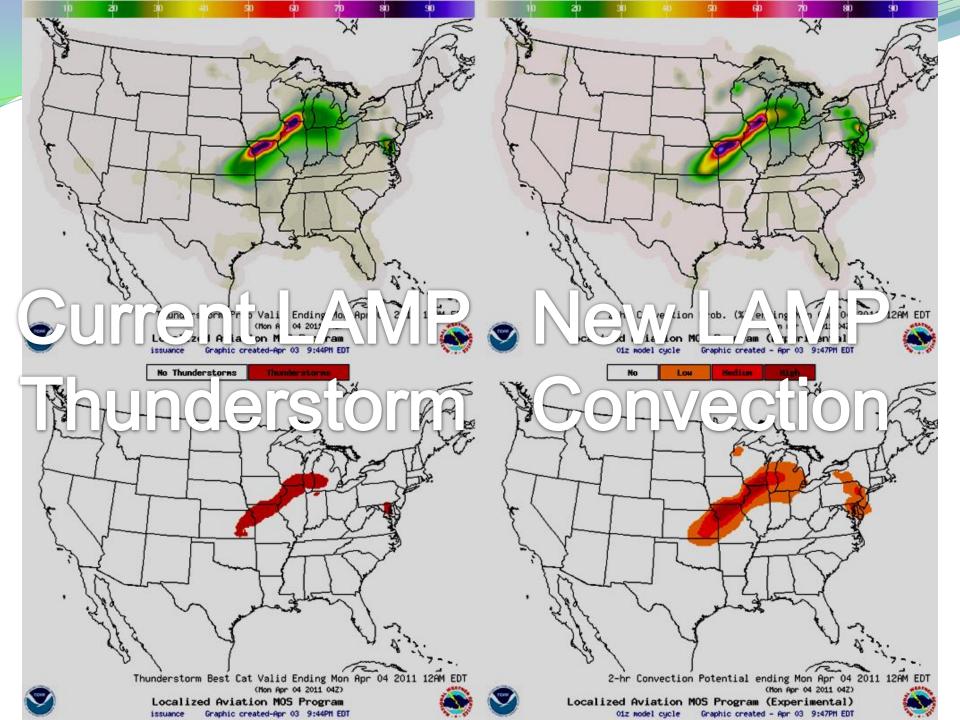
August 27, 2011: 1800 UTC cycle, Hurricane Irene

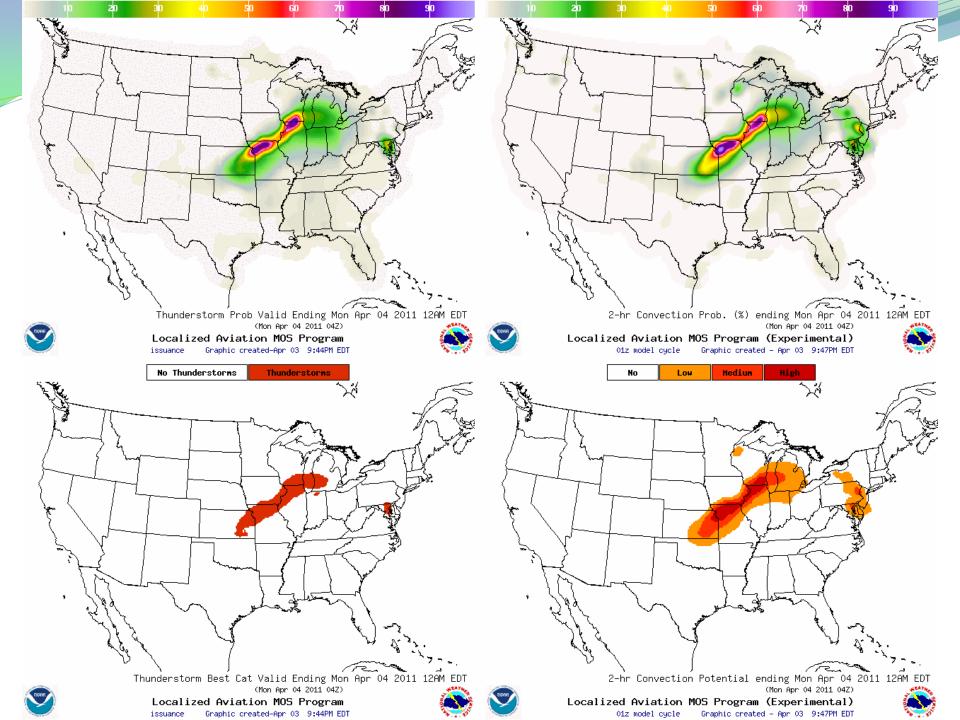


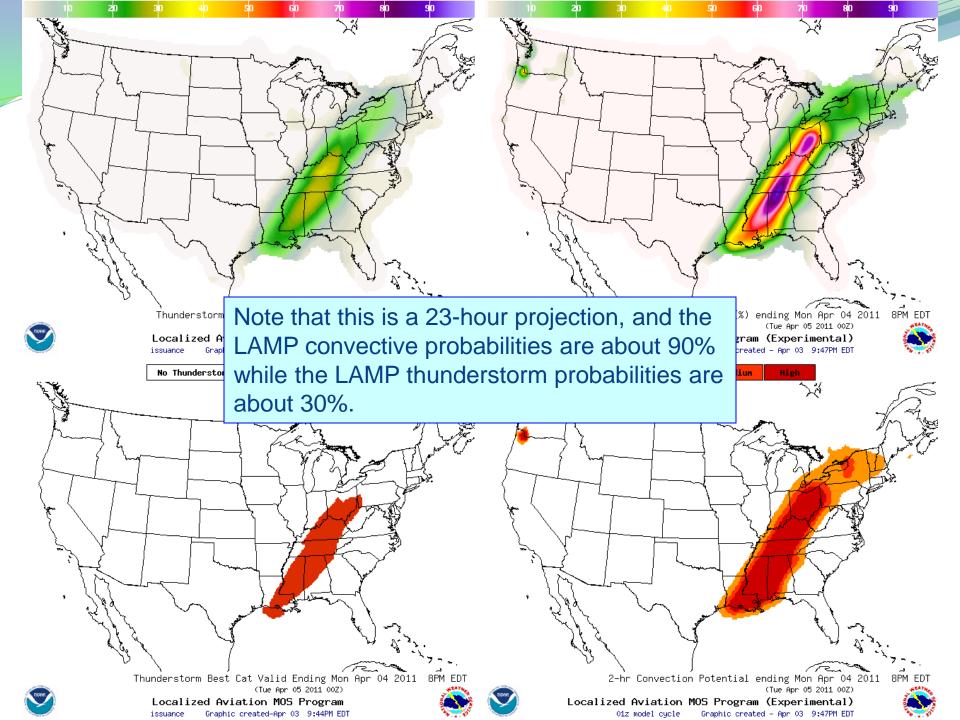
New LAMP Convective Guidance

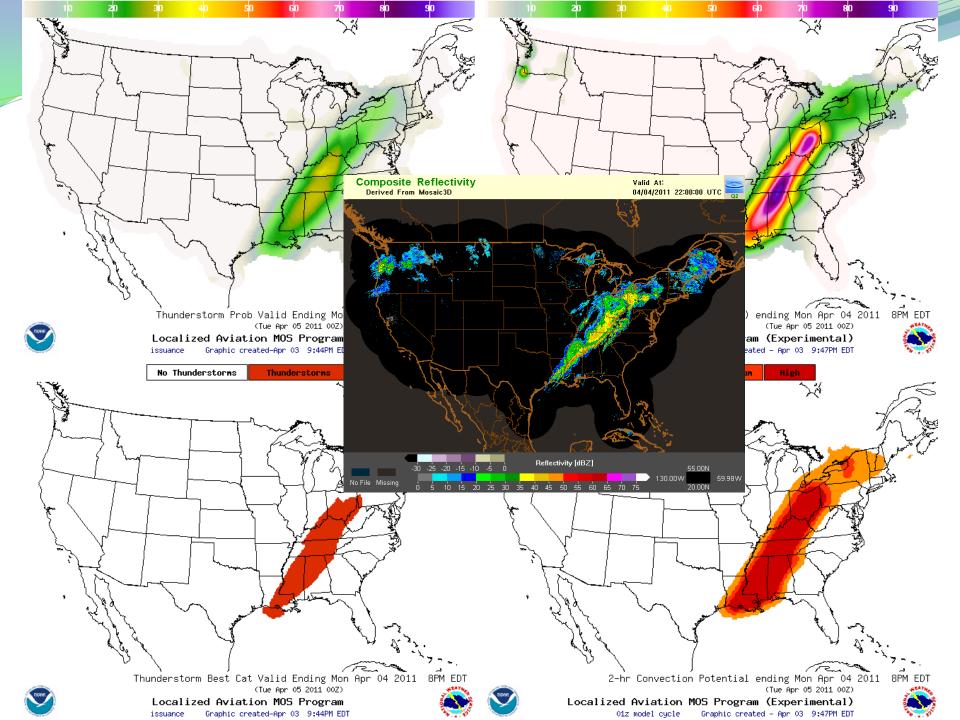
August 25, 2011: 1200 UTC cycle, 6-8 hour projection



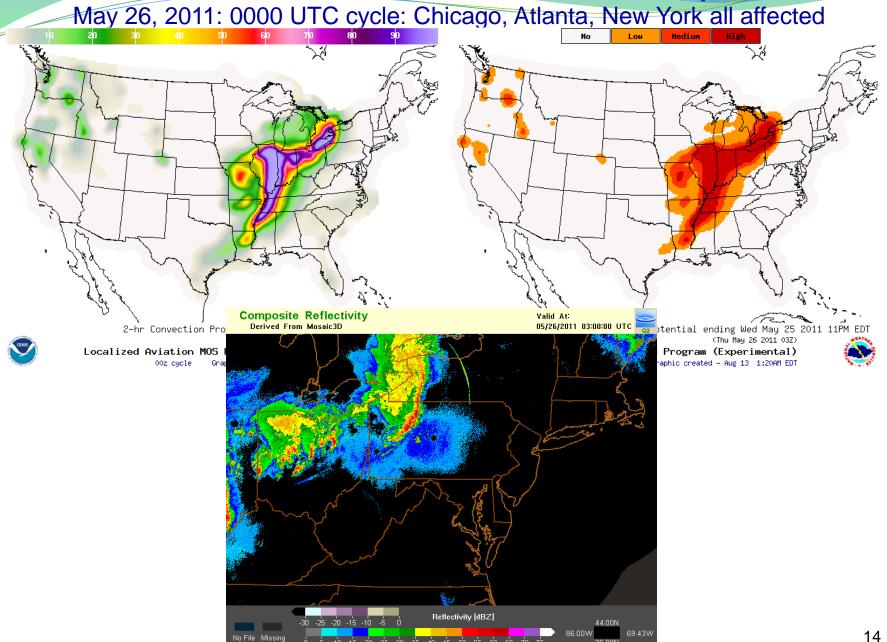






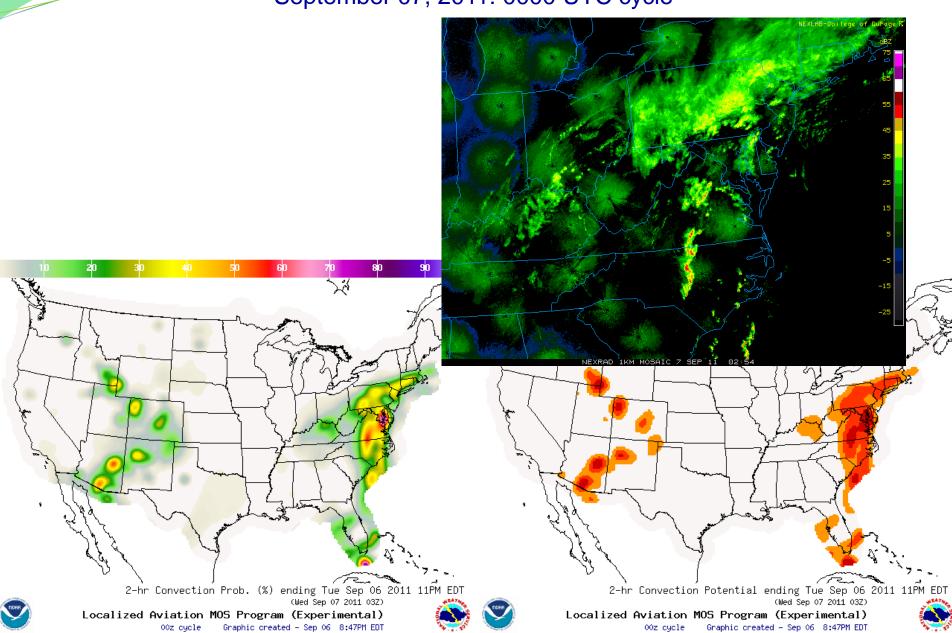


Convective Guidance Examples



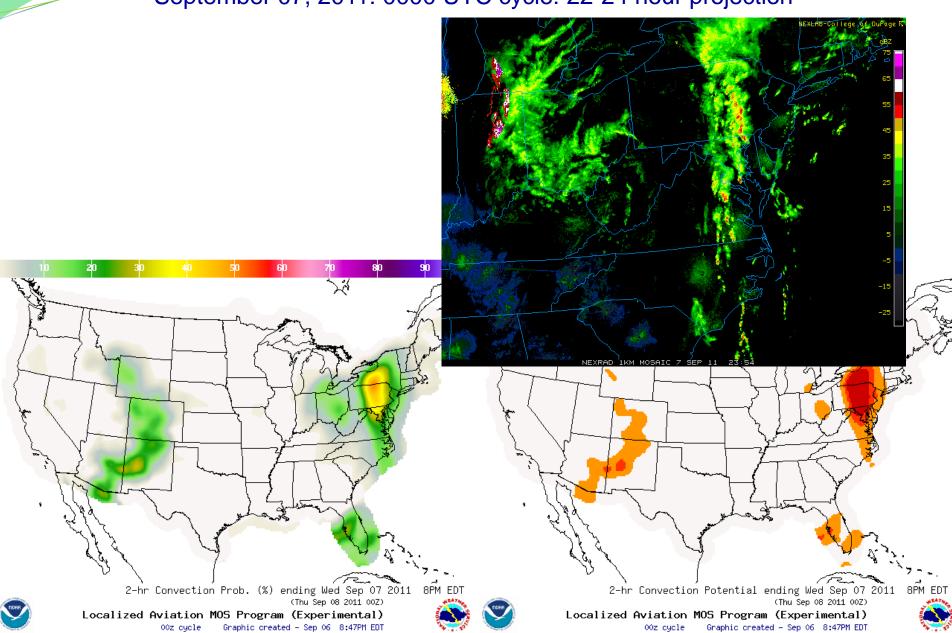
Convective Guidance Examples

September 07, 2011: 0000 UTC cycle



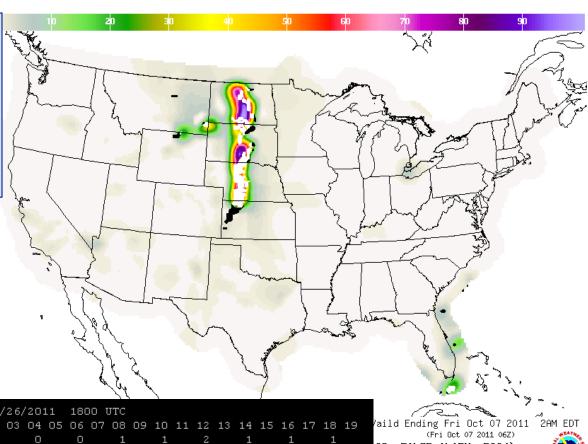
Convective Guidance Examples

September 07, 2011: 0000 UTC cycle: 22-24 hour projection



Future Work: Additional Products

Verification
Graphics: overlay
probabilities with
marker indicating
if convection was
observed



Text bulletins at stations: to support prototype Gate Forecasts

Implementation Plans

- Convection products produced in real time since March 2011
 - 24 cycles per day (not supported 24x7)
 - Web Graphics at: http://weather.gov/mdl/lamp/compare.php http://weather.gov/mdl/lamp/convection.php
 - GRIB2 files available at: http://www.mdl.nws.noaa.gov/~glmp/conv_grib/
- Implement on CCS parallel system before March 2012
- Available in experimental NDGD March 2012
- Transmit grids on SBN/NOAAPORT planned FY12/13

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