

# The **SpecsVerification** package: Verification of ensemble hindcasts and more

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## 1 Install and load

```
install.packages("/home/stefan/folders/specs/r-package/specs-verification-git",  
                 repo=NULL, lib="/tmp", type="source")  
library("SpecsVerification", lib.loc="/tmp")
```

## 2 Load some example data

We will use seasonal ensemble forecast of surface temperature averaged over the **Atl3** region between 1993 and 2009, initialized twice a year (1 May and 1 November) and run 1 up to 4 months into the future. “Observations” are generated from the **ERAint** data set. Ensemble forecasts are generated by **ECMWF System4** (15 members) and an anomaly initialized ensemble generated at IC3. The data can be downloaded from the SPECS wiki: [Atl3.ERAint.Rdata](#)

```

file <- "Atl3.ERAint.Rdata"
if (!file.exists(file)) {
  download.file(url="http://www.specs-fp7.eu/wiki/images/a/a8/Atl3.ERAint.Rdata",
                destfile=file)
}
load(file)

dimnames(obs) # the dimensions of obs are 1:initdate, 2:leadtime

```

```

## [[1]]
## [1] "1993-05-01" "1993-11-01" "1994-05-01" "1994-11-01" "1995-05-01"
## [6] "1995-11-01" "1996-05-01" "1996-11-01" "1997-05-01" "1997-11-01"
## [11] "1998-05-01" "1998-11-01" "1999-05-01" "1999-11-01" "2000-05-01"
## [16] "2000-11-01" "2001-05-01" "2001-11-01" "2002-05-01" "2002-11-01"
## [21] "2003-05-01" "2003-11-01" "2004-05-01" "2004-11-01" "2005-05-01"
## [26] "2005-11-01" "2006-05-01" "2006-11-01" "2007-05-01" "2007-11-01"
## [31] "2008-05-01" "2008-11-01" "2009-05-01" "2009-11-01"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4"

```

```

dimnames(ens) # the dimensions of ens are 1:initdate, 2:leadtime, 3:ensemble, 4:member

```

```

## [[1]]
## [1] "1993-05-01" "1993-11-01" "1994-05-01" "1994-11-01" "1995-05-01"
## [6] "1995-11-01" "1996-05-01" "1996-11-01" "1997-05-01" "1997-11-01"
## [11] "1998-05-01" "1998-11-01" "1999-05-01" "1999-11-01" "2000-05-01"
## [16] "2000-11-01" "2001-05-01" "2001-11-01" "2002-05-01" "2002-11-01"
## [21] "2003-05-01" "2003-11-01" "2004-05-01" "2004-11-01" "2005-05-01"
## [26] "2005-11-01" "2006-05-01" "2006-11-01" "2007-05-01" "2007-11-01"
## [31] "2008-05-01" "2008-11-01" "2009-05-01" "2009-11-01"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4"
##
## [[3]]
## [1] "ecmwf" "100w"
##
## [[4]]
## [1] "member.1" "member.2" "member.3" "member.4" "member.5"
## [6] "member.6" "member.7" "member.8" "member.9" "member.10"
## [11] "member.11" "member.12" "member.13" "member.14" "member.15"

```

```

t <- paste(seq.Date(from=as.Date("1993-05-01"),
                    to=as.Date("2009-05-01"), by="1 year"))
ecmwf <- ens[t,"1","ecmwf",]

```

```

100w <- ens[t,"1","100w",1:5]
ver <- obs[t,"1"]
plot(NULL, xlim=c(1, length(ver)), ylim=range(c(ver,100w,ecmwf)),
     xlab="time", ylab="Atl3 temp. [C]")
points(ver, pch=15, cex=1.5, col=gray(.5))
for (i in 1:nrow(ecmwf)) points(rep(i-.2,15), ecmwf[i,], pch=15, cex=0.5)
for (i in 1:nrow(ecmwf)) lines(rep(i-.2,2), range(ecmwf[i,]))
for (i in 1:nrow(100w)) points(rep(i+.2,5), 100w[i,], pch=16, cex=0.5)
for (i in 1:nrow(100w)) lines(rep(i+.2,2), range(100w[i,]))

```

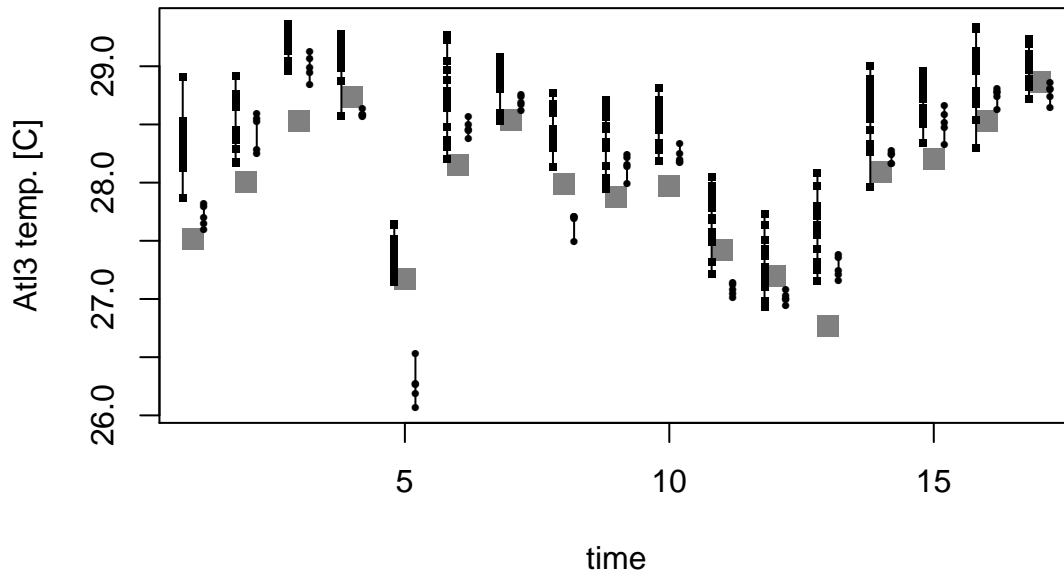


Figure 1: Time series of the ensemble data and observations

### 3 Fair Brier Score analysis

The function `FairBrier` returns individual values of fair Brier scores of ensembles and their verifications. The argument `tau` is the threshold to whose exceedance defines the binary event:

```

fbr.ecmwf <- FairBrier(ens=ecmwf, obs=ver, tau=28.5)
fbr.100w <- FairBrier(ens=100w, obs=ver, tau=28.5)
plot(fbr.ecmwf, type="b", pch=15, col=gray(.5))
lines(fbr.100w, type="b", pch=16, col="black")

```

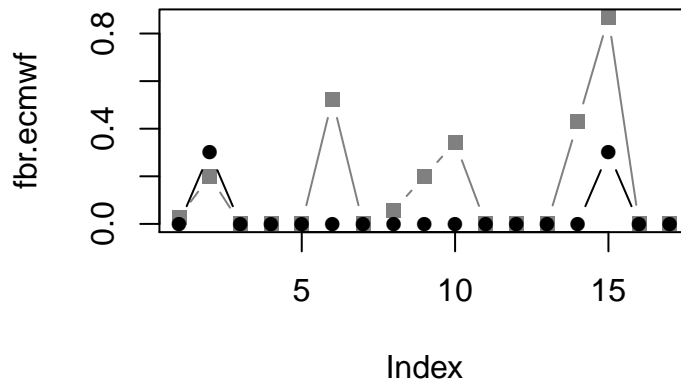


Figure 2: Plot of fair Brier Scores of ECMWF (gray) and l00w (black).

```
print(c(mean(fbr.ecmwf), mean(fbr.l00w)))
```

```
## [1] 0.15574 0.03529
```

The function `AnalyzeFairBrier` returns the mean fair Brier score difference and optional estimated quantiles of the sampling distribution of the mean difference:

```
FairBrierDiff(ens=l00w, ens.ref=ecmwf, obs=ver,
              tau=28.5, probs=c(0.05, 0.95))
```

```
## $br.diff
## [1] 0.1204
##
## $sampling.quantiles
##      0.05      0.95
## 0.03162 0.20928
```

## 4 Fair CRPS analysis

The fair continuously ranked probability score for ensemble forecasts has similar routines as the fair Brier score:

```
fcrps.ecmwf <- FairCrps(ens=ecmwf, obs=ver)
fcrps.l00w <- FairCrps(ens=l00w, obs=ver)
plot(fcrps.ecmwf, type="b", pch=15, col=gray(.5))
lines(fcrps.l00w, type="b", pch=16, col="black")
```

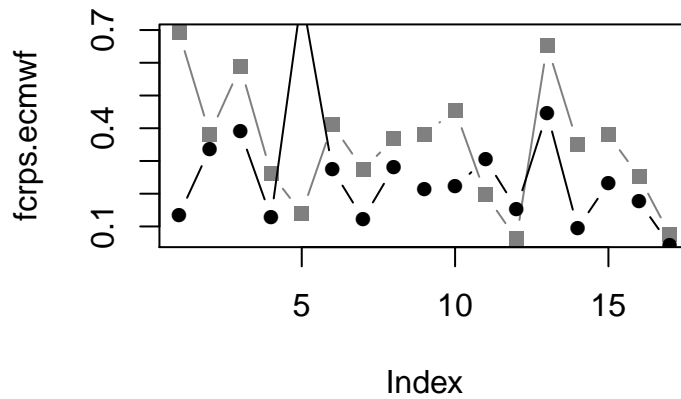


Figure 3: Plot of fair CRPS of ECMWF (gray) and l00w (black).

```
print(c(mean(fcrps.ecmwf), mean(fcrps.l00w)))
```

```
## [1] 0.3485 0.2566
```

```
print(FairCrpsDiff(ens=l00w, ens.ref=ecmwf, obs=ver, probs=c(0.05, 0.95)))
```

```
## $crps.diff
## [1] 0.0919
##
## $sampling.quantiles
##      0.05      0.95
## -0.01167  0.19547
```

## 5 Rank histogram analysis

**fix the margin issue!!!**

The ECMWF ensemble and the observations are transformed to anomalies by centering them around zero. Then the rank histogram is drawn in the “raw” version and on probability paper:

```
ecmwf <- ens[,1,"ecmwf",]
ecmwf <- ecmwf - mean(ecmwf)
ver <- obs[,1]
ver <- ver - mean(ver)
rh <- Rankhist(ens=ecmwf, obs=ver)
PlotRankhist(rh, mode="raw")
```

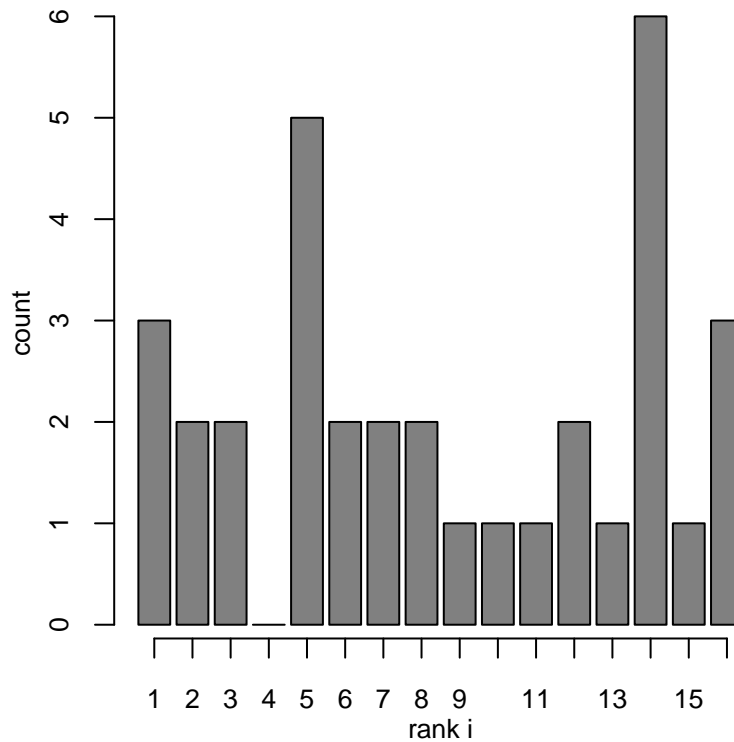


Figure 4: plot of chunk rankhist

```
PlotRankhist(rh, mode="prob.paper")
```

## 6 Reliability diagram analysis

The experimental 100w ensemble and the observations are transformed to anomalies. The event of interest is the exceedance of a value of 1 and probabilities are generated for this event by counting ensemble members:

```
100w <- ens[,4,"100w",]
100w <- 100w - mean(100w, na.rm=TRUE)
p <- rowMeans(100w > 1, na.rm=TRUE)
ver <- obs[,4]
ver <- ver - mean(ver)
y <- 1 * (ver > 1)
rd <- ReliabilityDiagram(probs=p, obs=y, bins=c(0,1/3,2/3,1), plot=TRUE, nboot=10000, mc.cores=
```

```
print(rd)
```

```
##      p.avg cond.probs cbar.lo cbar.hi
```

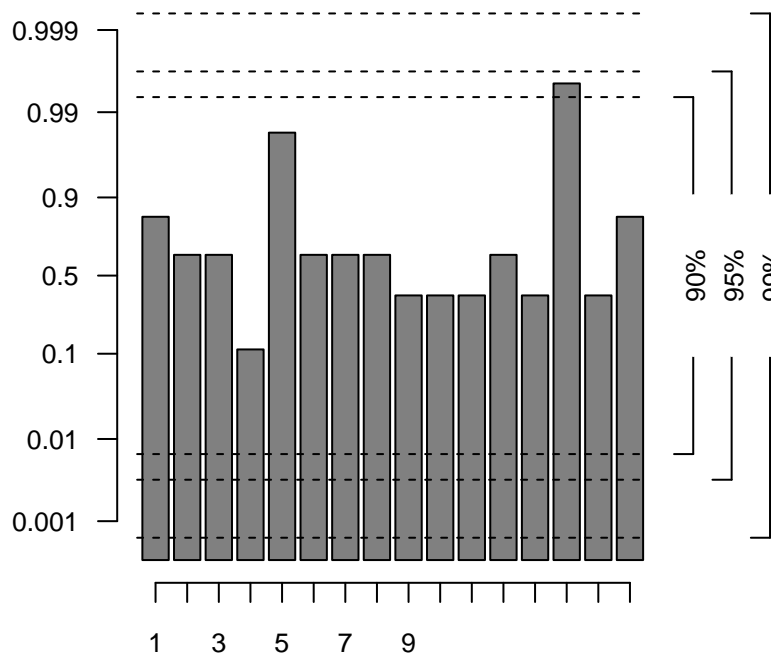


Figure 5: plot of chunk rankhist

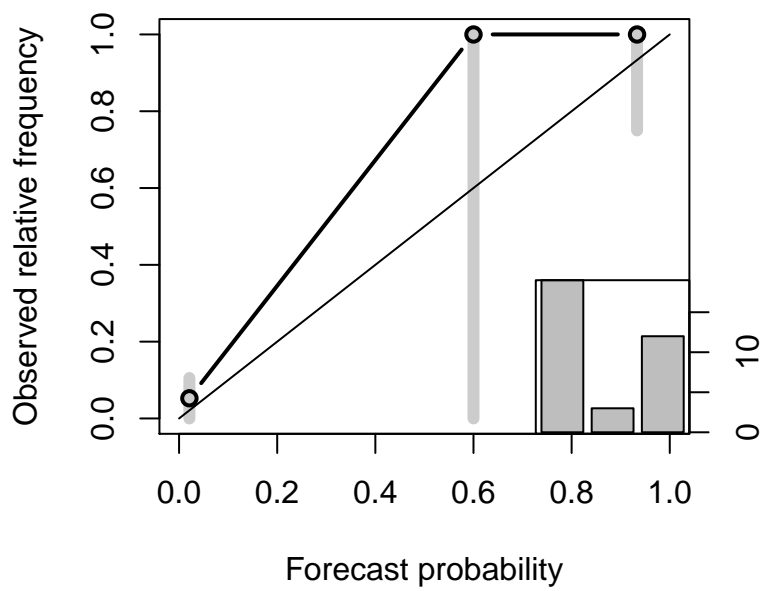


Figure 6: plot of chunk reldiag

##	1	0.02105	0.05263	0.00	0.1053
##	2	0.60000	1.00000	0.00	1.0000
##	3	0.93333	1.00000	0.75	1.0000