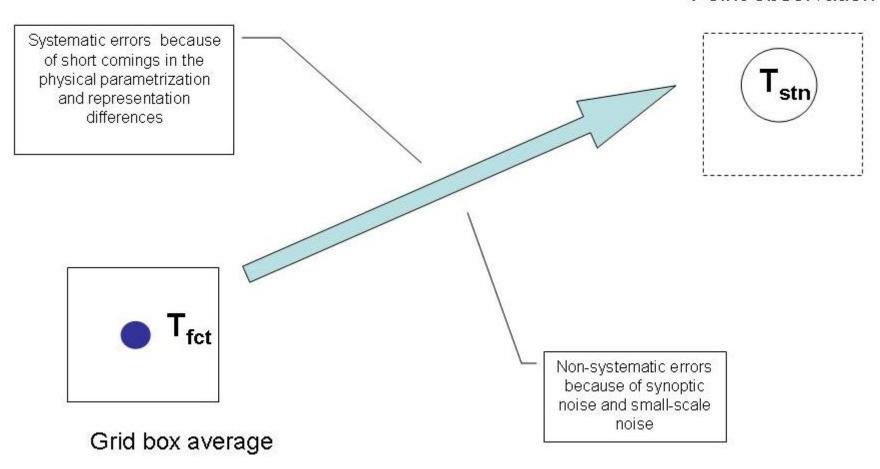
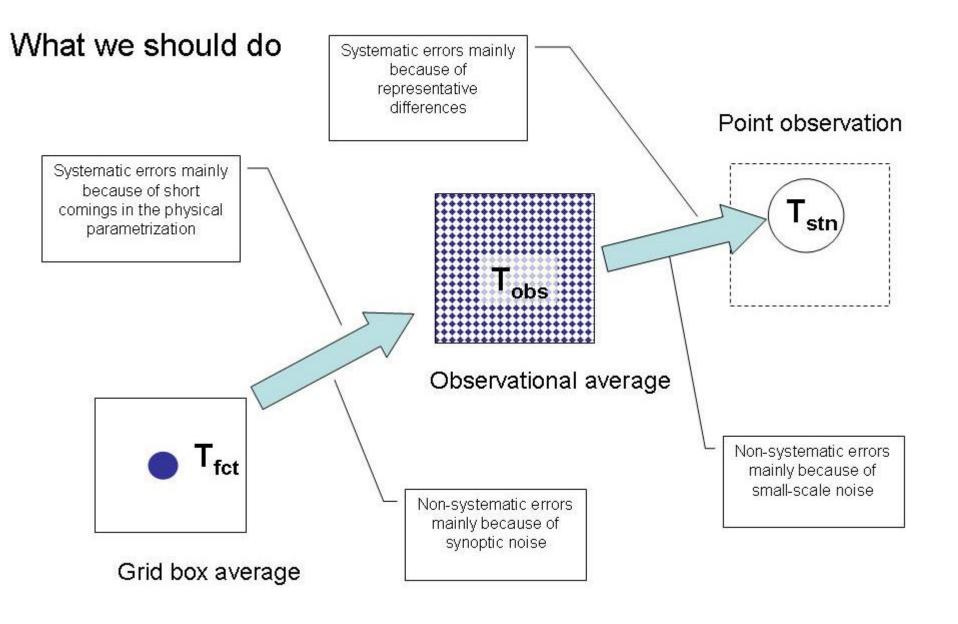
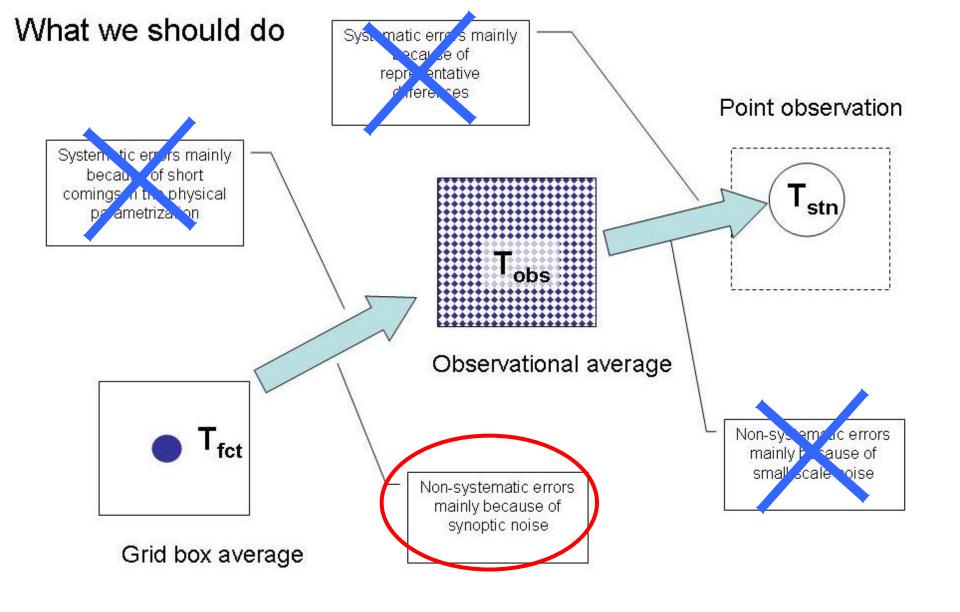
2. Kalman filtering of computer forecast output – self learning equations?

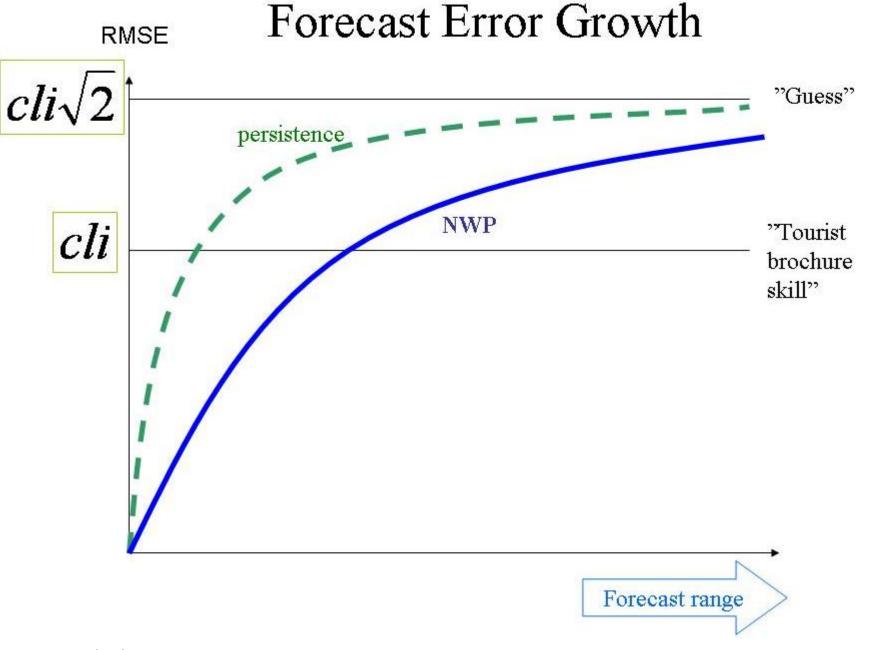
What we do

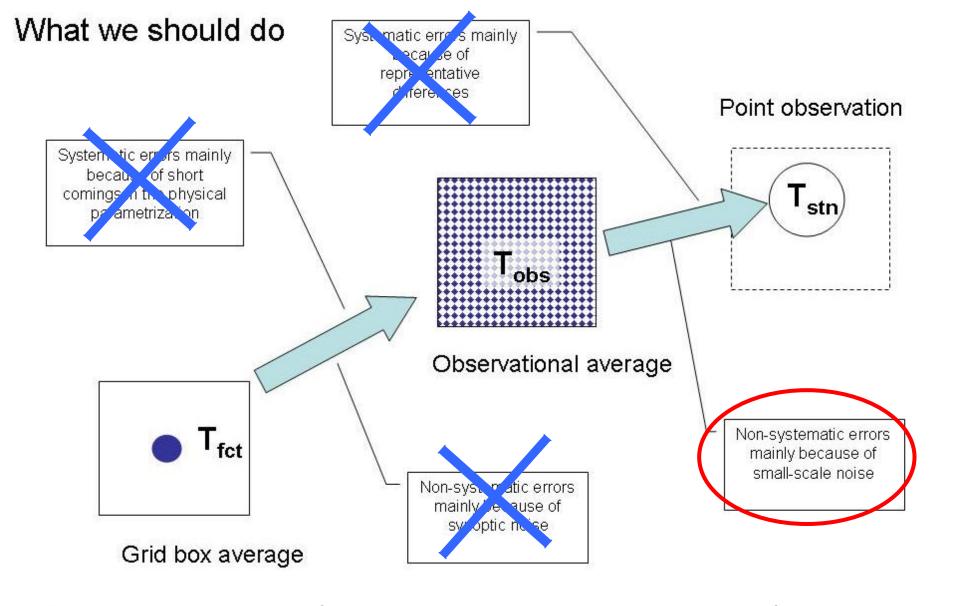
Point observation



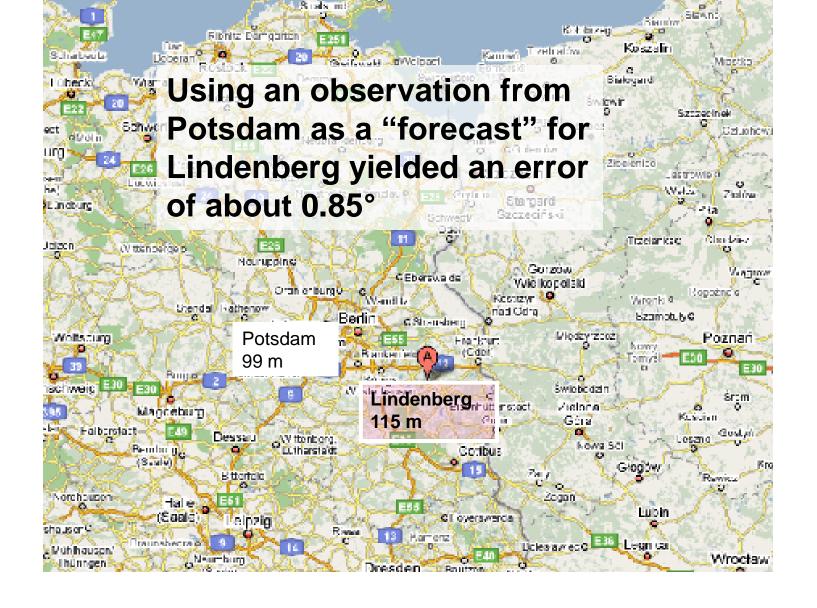


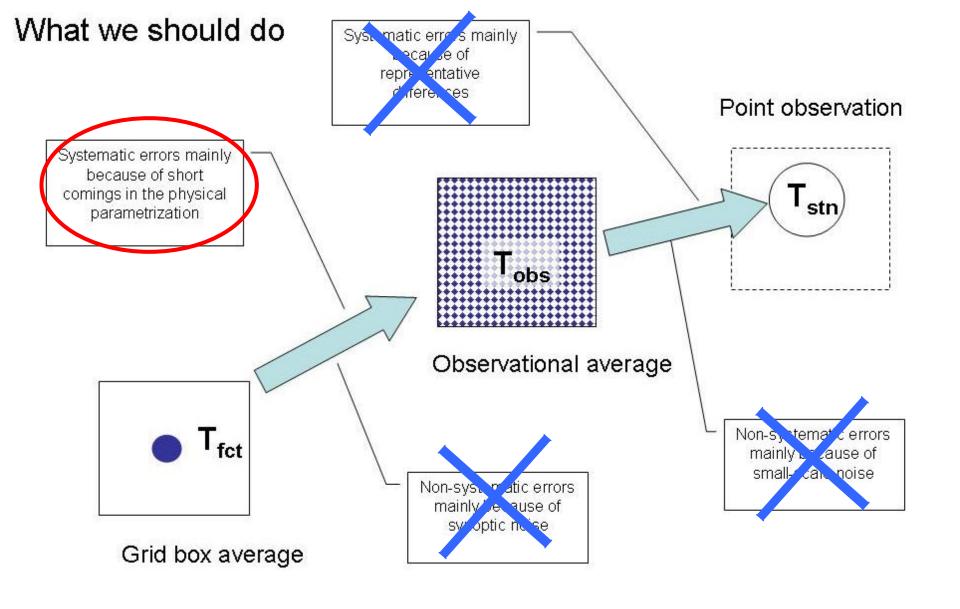


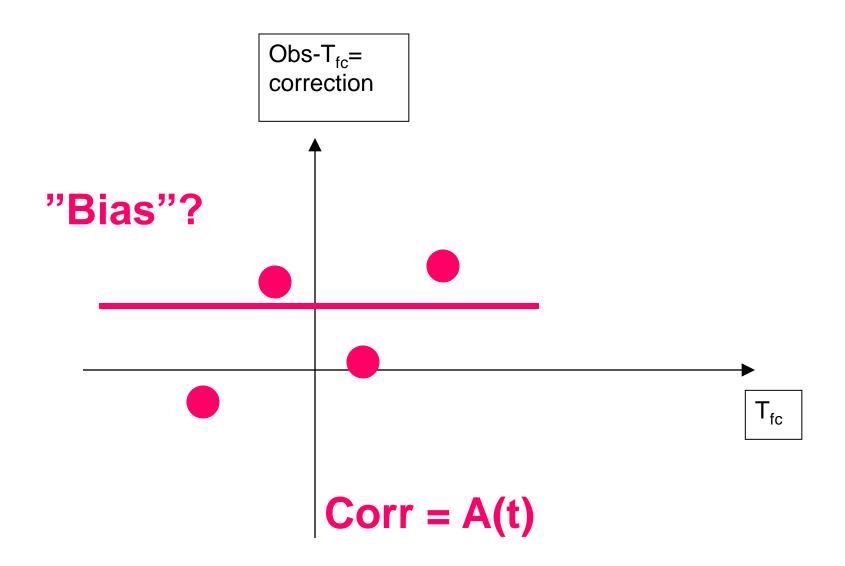


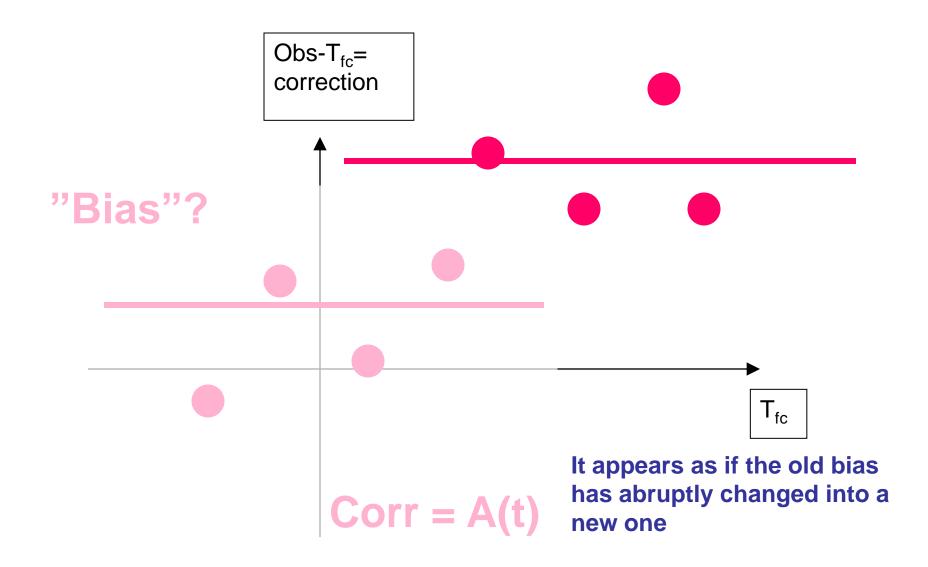


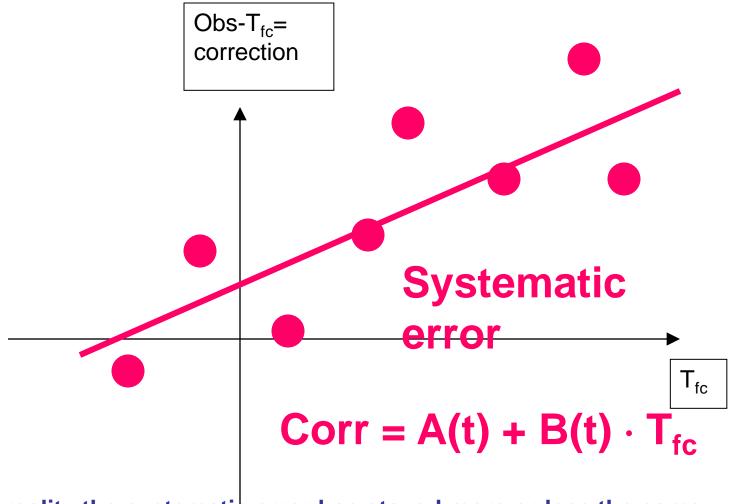
Even when we get rid of systematic errors, make the synoptic forecast perfect and only verify against representative observations — the meso-scale "noise" will still yield "non-perfect" forecasts



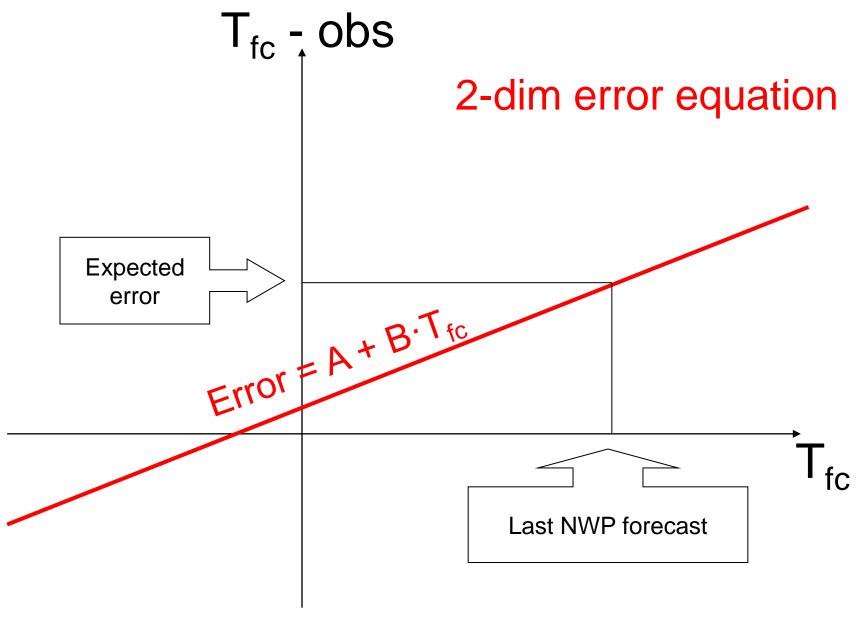


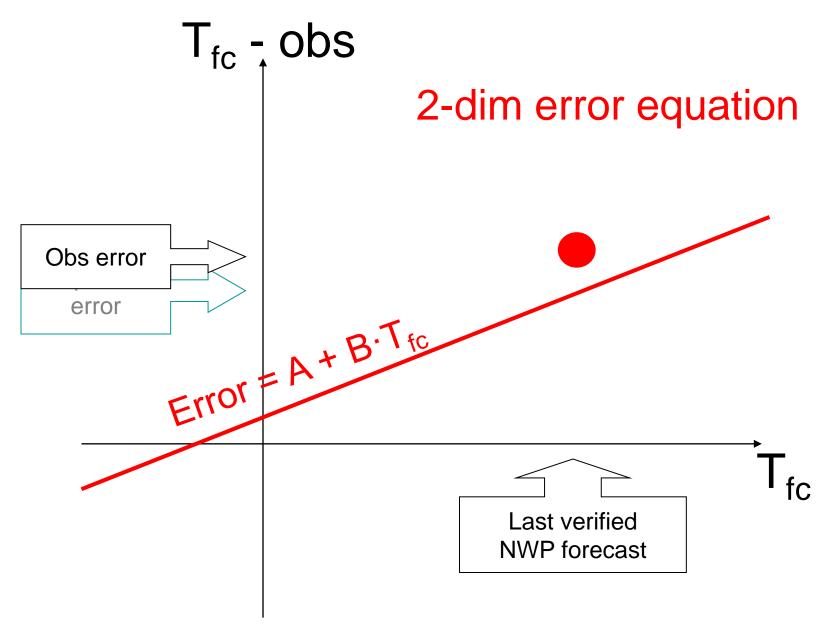


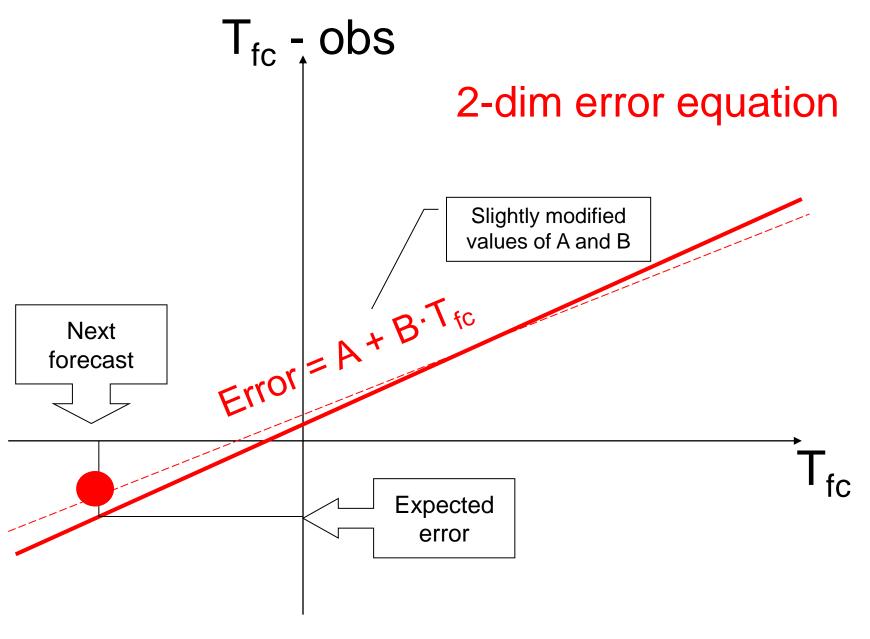




In reality the systematic error has stayed more or less the same, but defined by <u>two</u> coefficients, A and B

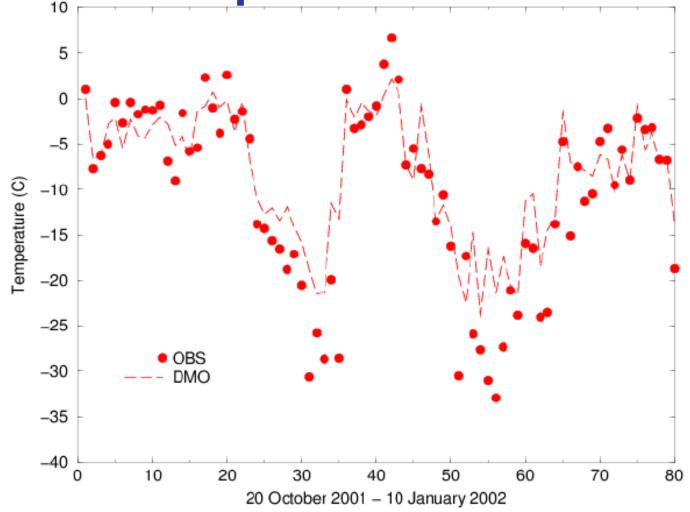




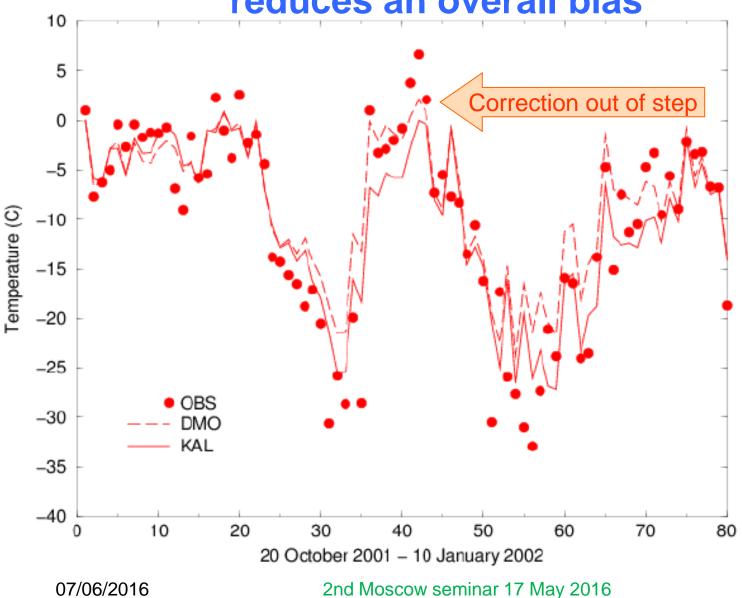


There are fundamental differences between 1-dimensional filtering and multi-dimensional

24 hour 2 m temperature forecast for Kiruna in Lapland winter 2001-2002

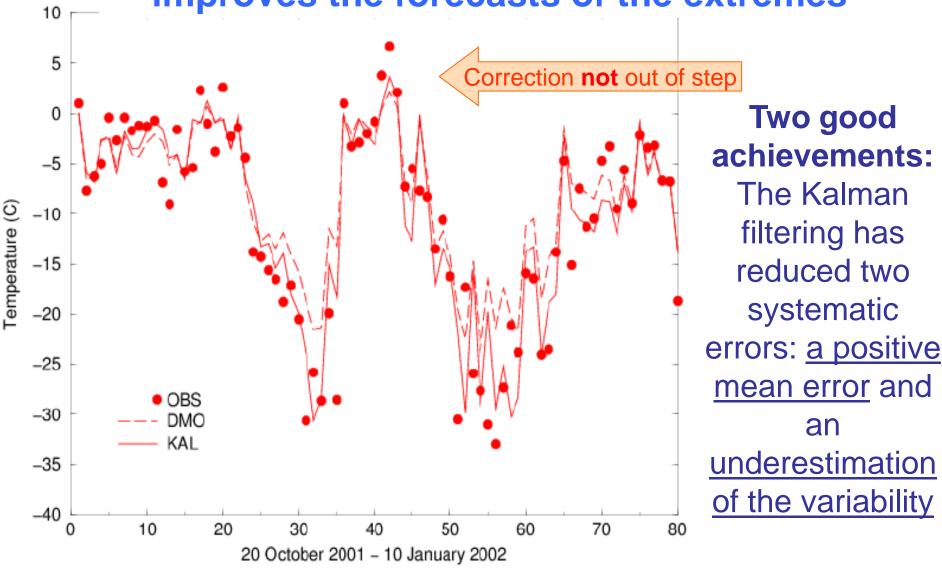


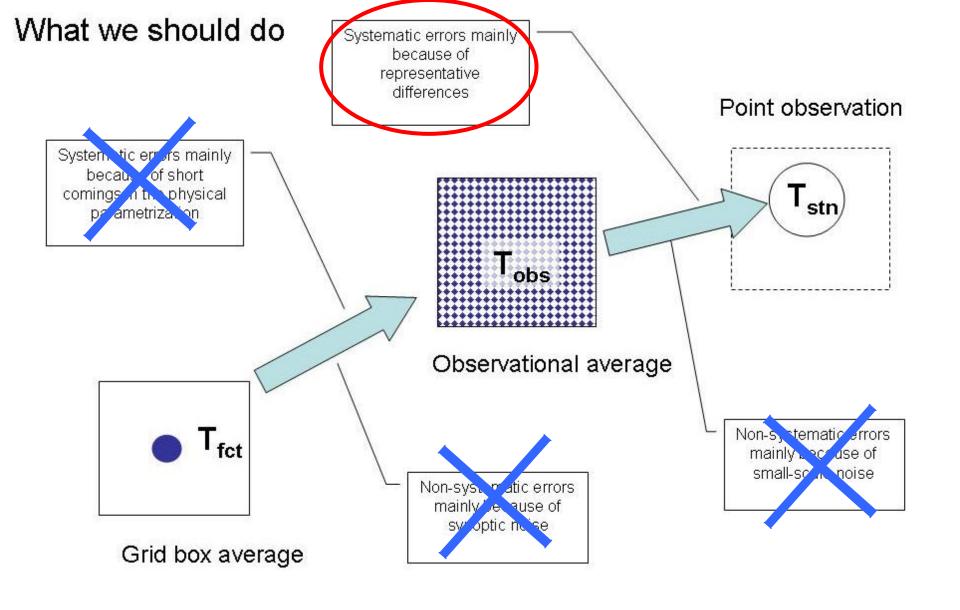
A 1-dimensional Kalman filter reduces an overall bias



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A 2-dimensional Kalman filter system <u>also</u> improves the forecasts of the extremes

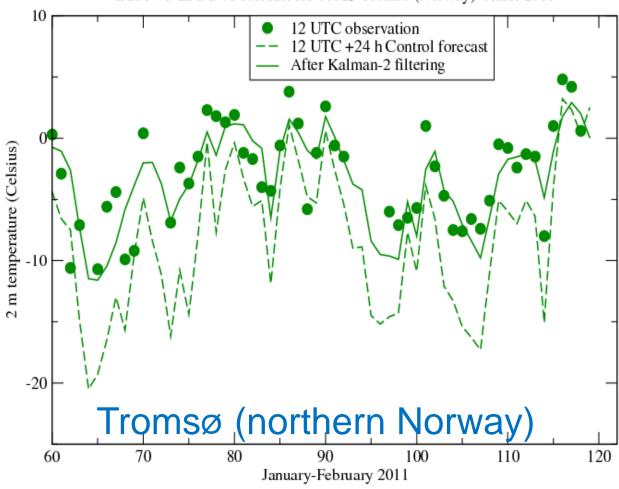




The forecast (- - - -) varies more than reality (●). The Kalman filtering (——) corrects for both mean error and over-variability

2-m temperature EPS forecast and Kalman-2 filtering

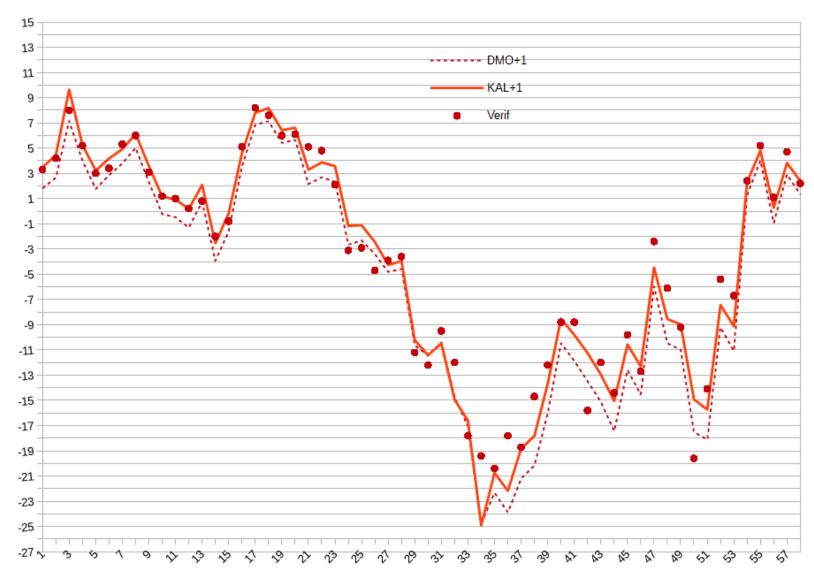
ECMWF EPS D+1 forecast for 01025 Tromso (Norway) winter 2011



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Recent experiments of Kalman filtering ECMWF D+1 forecast for St Petersburg December 2015-January 2016



END