# The intensity scale verification method with missing value



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Observation: 450 pluviometers → gridding in connection with a fine scale climatology Model : COSMO Swiss implementation Resolution: 7km Valid: 06-30 h FCST

# Two-dimensional discrete Haar wavelet filter (Barbara Casati et al, 2004)



Figure 11. Example of the one-dimensional discrete Haar wavelet filter applied to an example function (top left panel). At the first step the function is decomposed into the sum of a coarser mean function (the first father wavelet component) and a variation-about-the-mean function (the first mother wavelet component). At each step the Haar wavelet filter decomposes the father wavelet component obtained from the previous step into the sum of a coarser mean function (the l<sup>th</sup> father wavelet component) and a variation-about-the-mean function (the l<sup>th</sup> mother wavelet component). The l<sup>th</sup> father wavelet component is obtained from the initial function by a spatial averaging over  $2^l$  pixels. The process stops when the largest father wavelet component (mean over the whole domain) is found.

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# Method

- Extending the grid to 64X64
- All gridpoints outside Switzerland are set to 0 mm

Histogram of log2(obs)

50

8

ន

0

n

Histogram of log2(mod)





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### 2.02.2007

10

8

# Intensity Scale Skill Scores are all positive



# How much do the outside gridpoints contribute?

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### OBS



# Exp1: resample the whole domain randomly





# Exp2: resample the switzerland randomly





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### Resample all

### Resample inside

## Normal







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# Heidke Skill Score (equal to the binary MSE skill score)



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# Conclusion

- irregular border with missing values outside leads to a spurious skill
- false skill predominantly present for low thresholds (beneath 8mm/day) and scales up to 60 km
- forecast of the COSMO model exhibits a good quality (especially for the strong intensities and small scales)