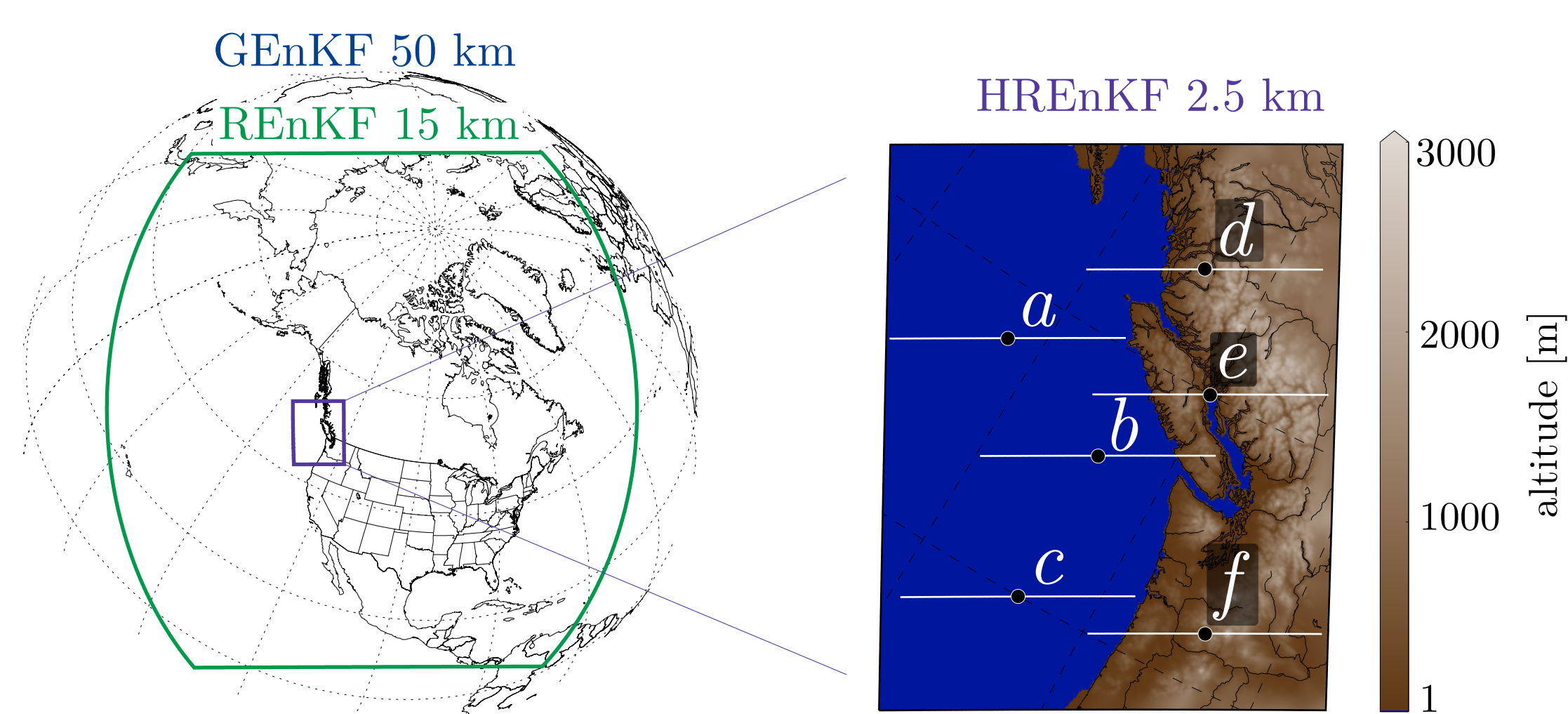


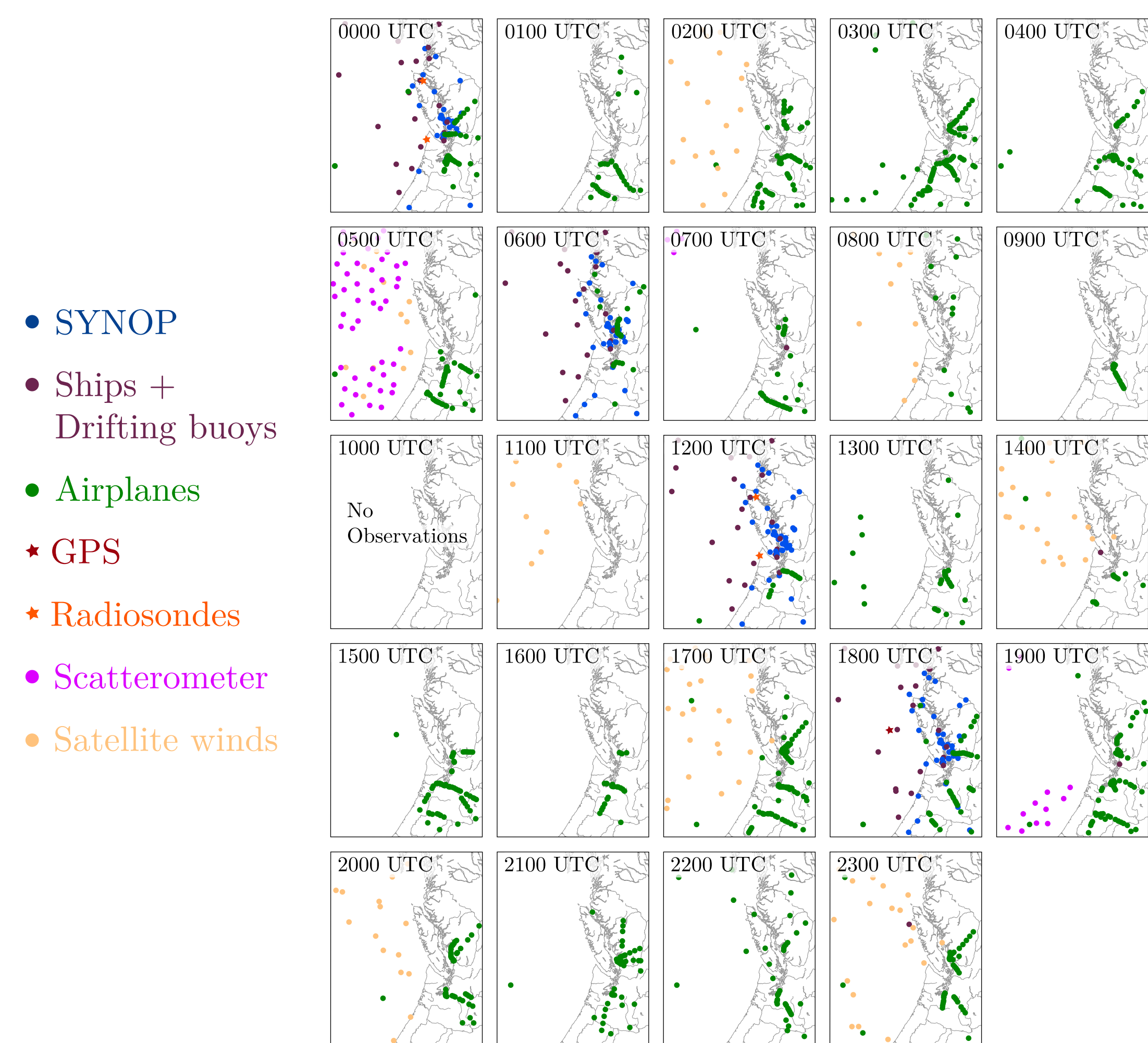
The influence of model resolution on background correlations

Dominik Jacques, Weiguang Chang, Seung-Jong Baek, Kao-Shen Chung, Luc Fillion

Three levels of nested EnKF

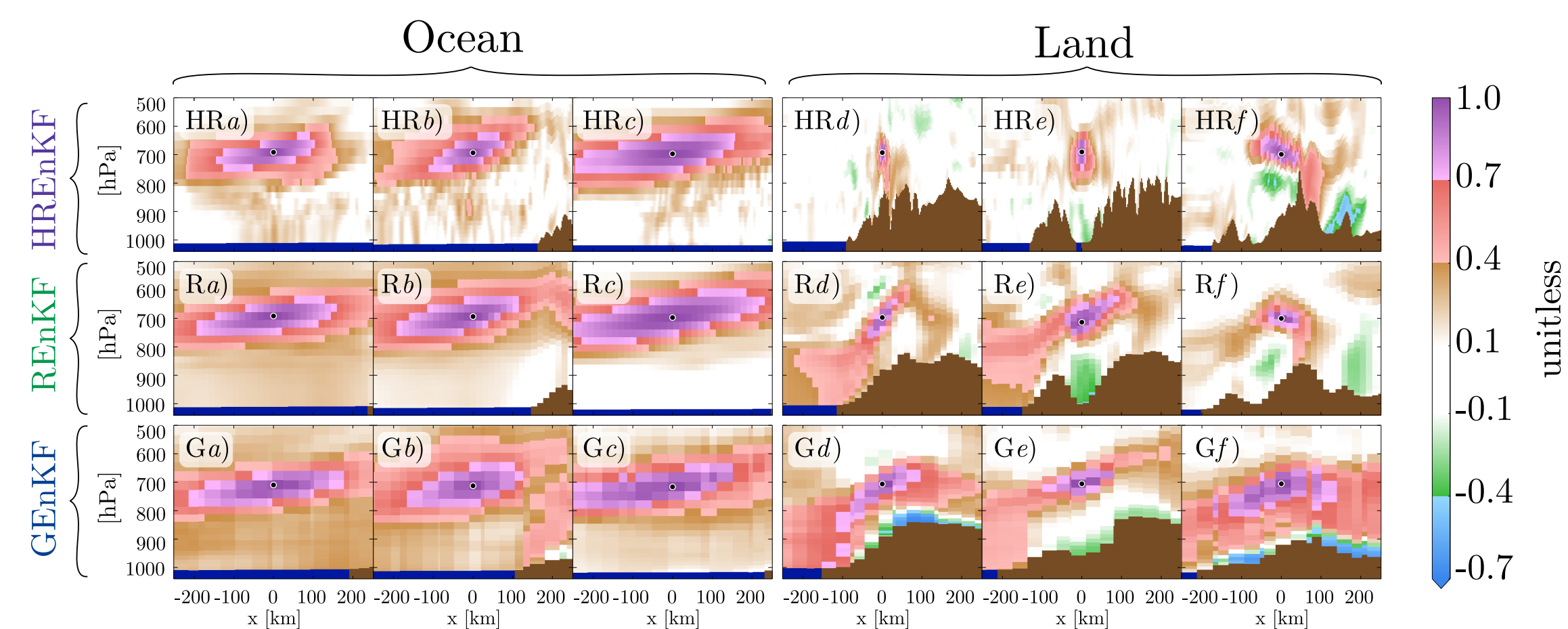


Observations in the HR system every hour of a day.

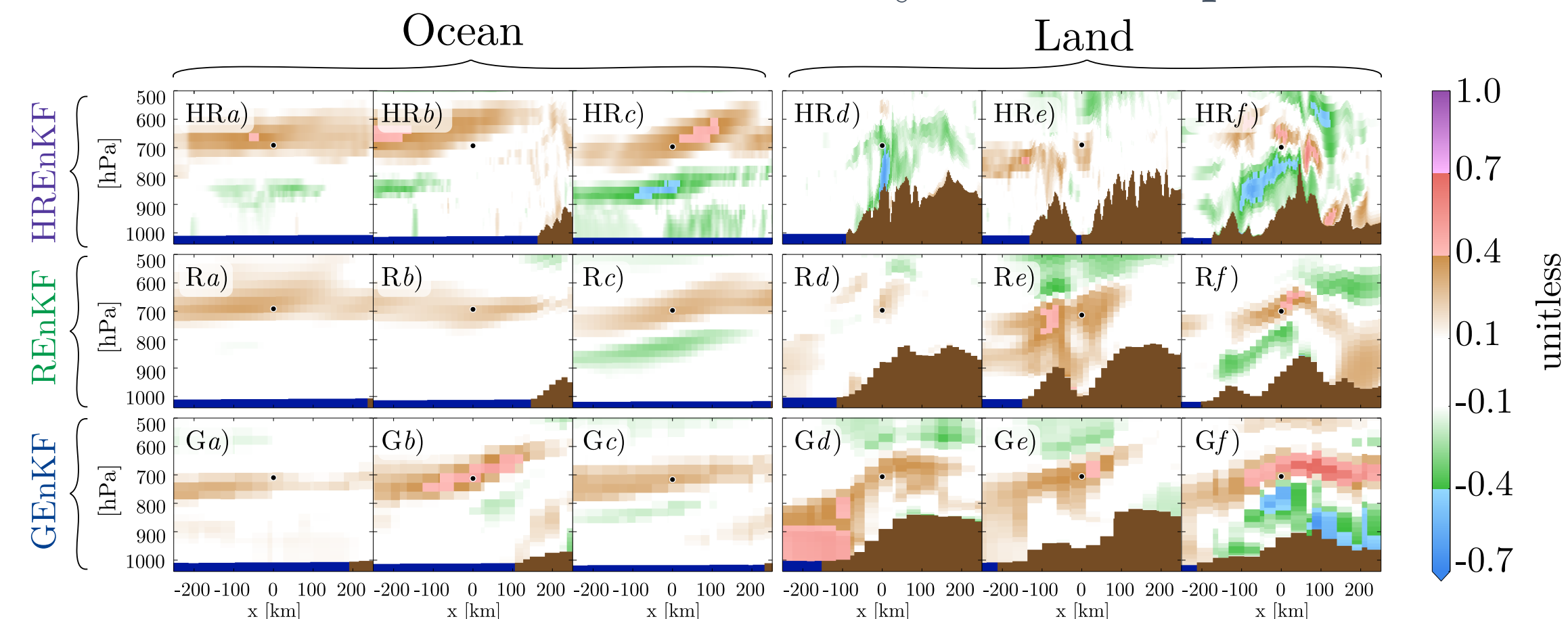


Correlations from the ensembles

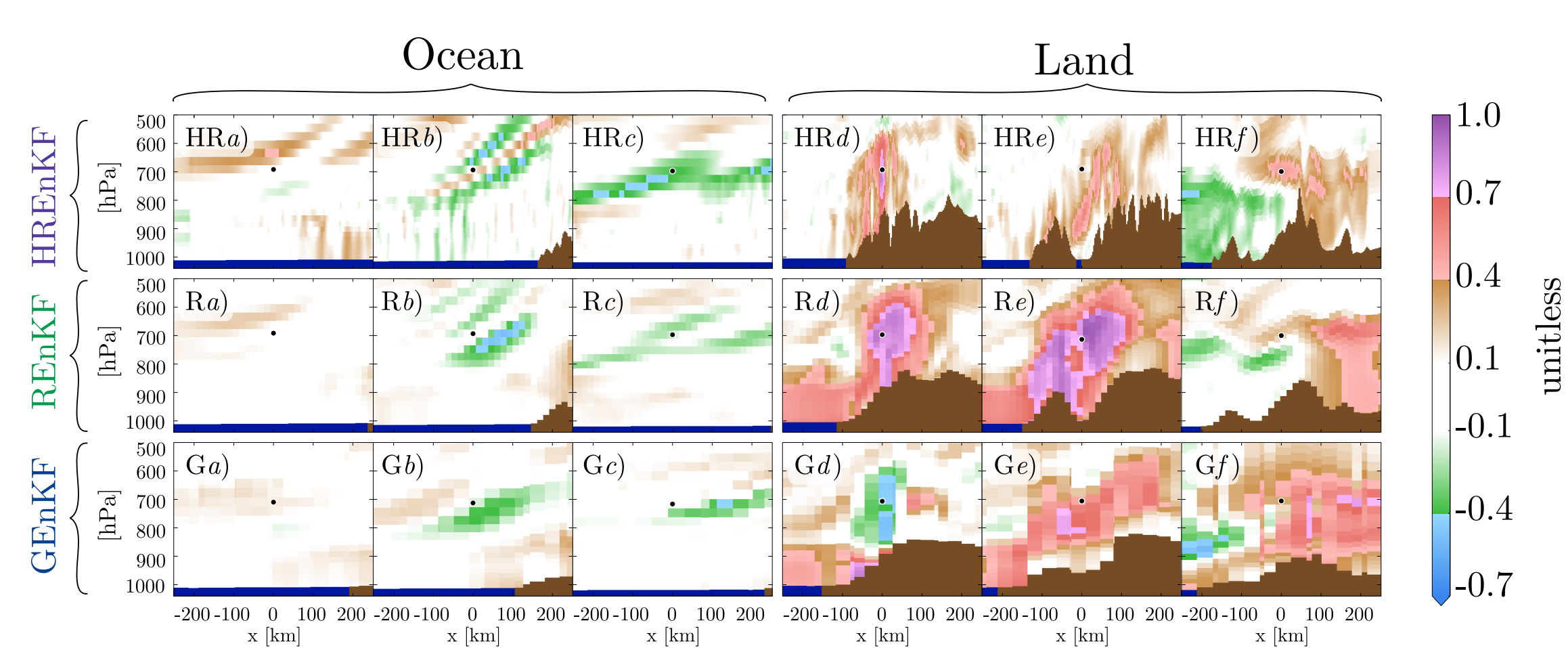
Autocorrelation of U-velocity



Correlation between U-velocity and Temperature

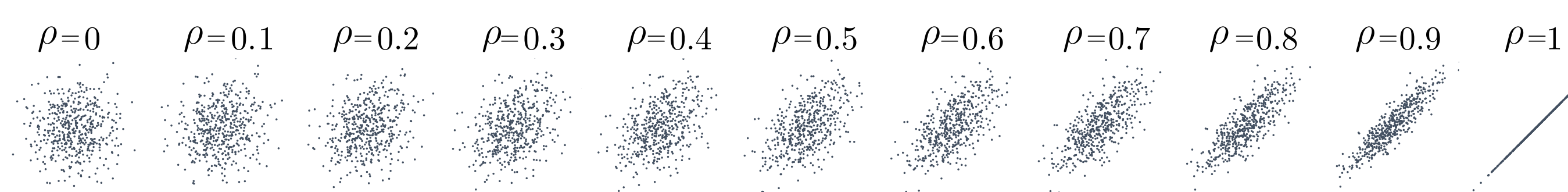


Correlation between Temperature and Water Vapor



Forecasting efficiency

A progression with constant intervals of ρ illustrates that correlation does not correspond to our intuitive notion of an increasingly better fit.



Forecasting efficiency (Hull, 1927) provides a more intuitive metric for interpreting correlation.

Let $y = \hat{y} + e$ with y an array of dependent variable, \hat{y} an array of estimates by a linear model, and e the residual errors.

Assuming no correlation between \hat{y} and e , we have

$$\text{VAR}(y) = \text{VAR}(\hat{y}) + \text{VAR}(e)$$

$$\text{TSS} = \text{ESS} + \text{SSR}$$

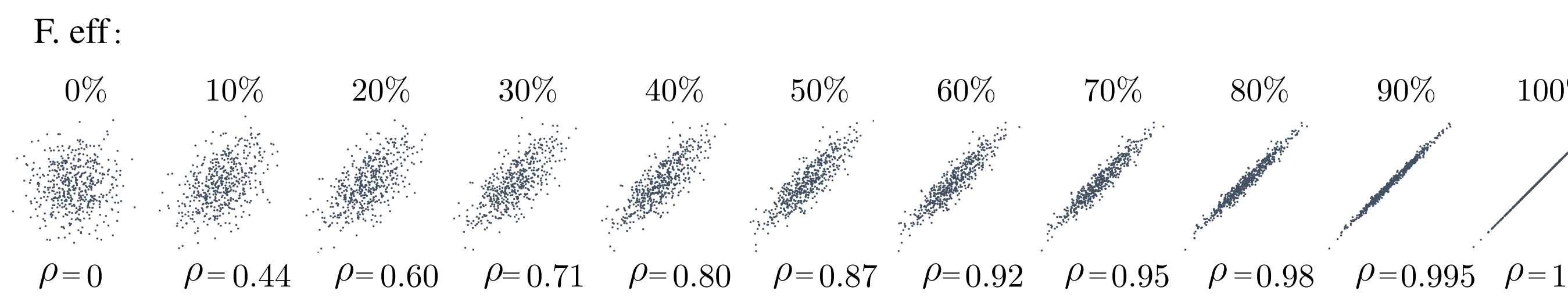
Using the "coefficient of determination",

$$R^2 = \rho^2 = \frac{\text{ESS}}{\text{TSS}} = 1 - \frac{\text{SSR}}{\text{TSS}}$$

we can derive an expression for the "forecasting efficiency"; the percentage reduction in forecast error that is obtained by use of a linear model fitted to a cloud of points with a correlation ρ .

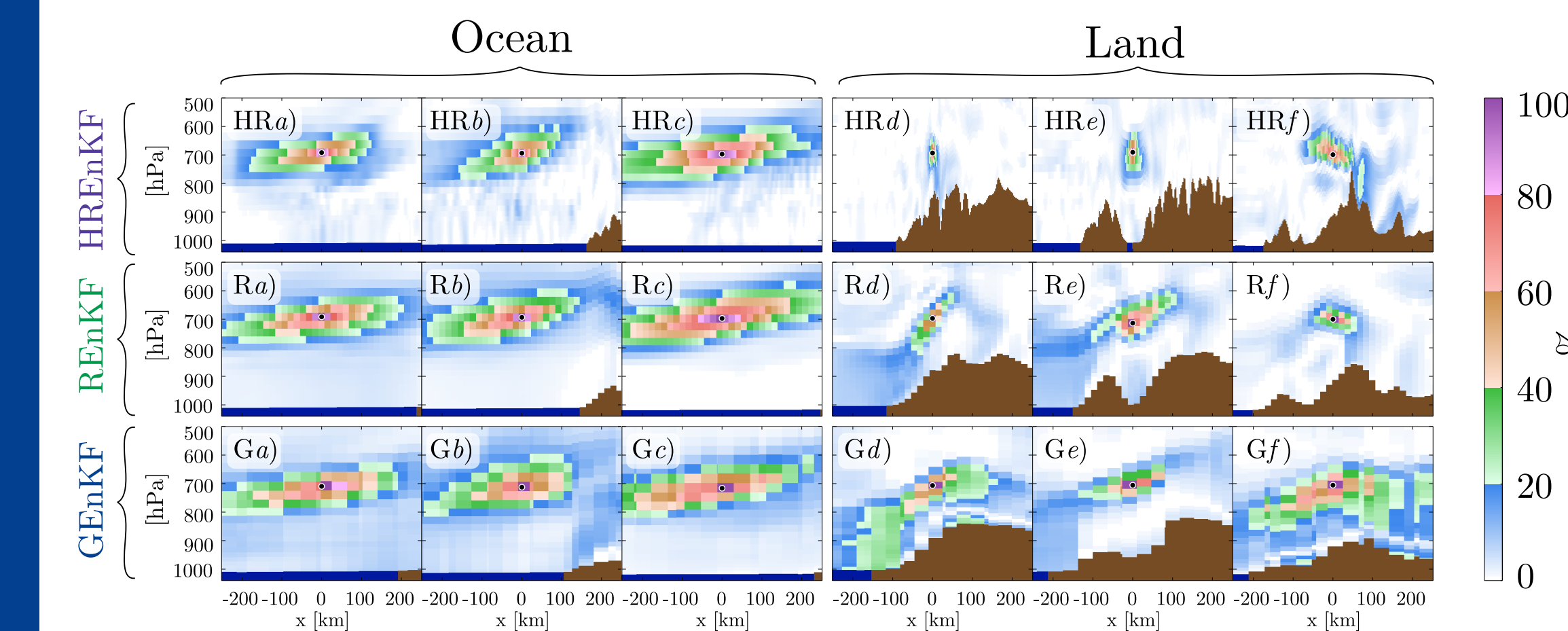
$$\text{F. eff}[\%] = 100 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\text{TSS}} - \sqrt{\text{SSR}}}{\sqrt{\text{TSS}}} = 100 \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}\right)$$

A progression with constant intervals of forecasting efficiency better corresponds to our intuitive notion of an increasingly better fit.

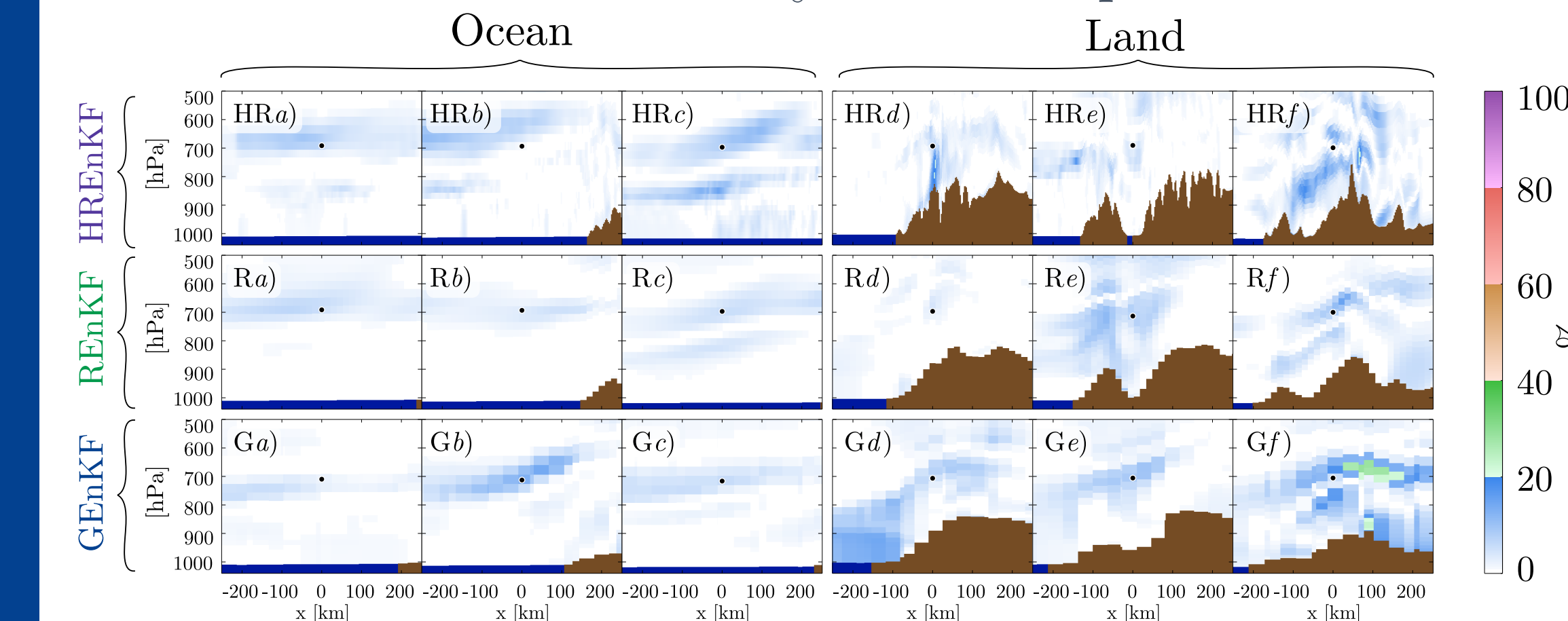


F. eff. from the ensembles

F. eff. from U-velocity autocorrelation



F. eff. between U-velocity and Temperature



F. eff. between Temperature and Water Vapor m/r

