



**NATIONAL
WEATHER
SERVICE**

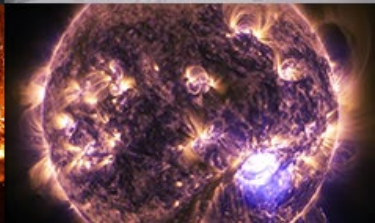
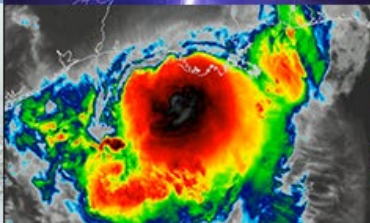
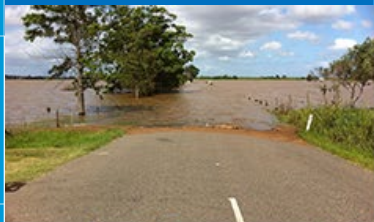
The Development of Thresholding and Artificial Intelligence Techniques to Improve LAMP Visibility Guidance

JANUARY 26, 2022

Presenter: Katelyn Zigner, Meteorological Development Laboratory

Co-authors: Paul Roebber*, Phil Shafer, Judy Ghirardelli, Bob Glahn

* Affiliation: University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee



What is LAMP?

- LAMP = Localized Aviation MOS (Model Output Statistics) Program
- Provides guidance for aviation forecasting using observations, MOS output, and model output through multiple linear regression techniques
 - Base LAMP and Meld LAMP
- Produced for individual stations and on a grid
- Hourly guidance for 25 hours
 - Extended guidance to 38 hours for some elements including ceiling height and visibility

BASE LAMP =

Observations + Simple locally-run models + GFS MOS

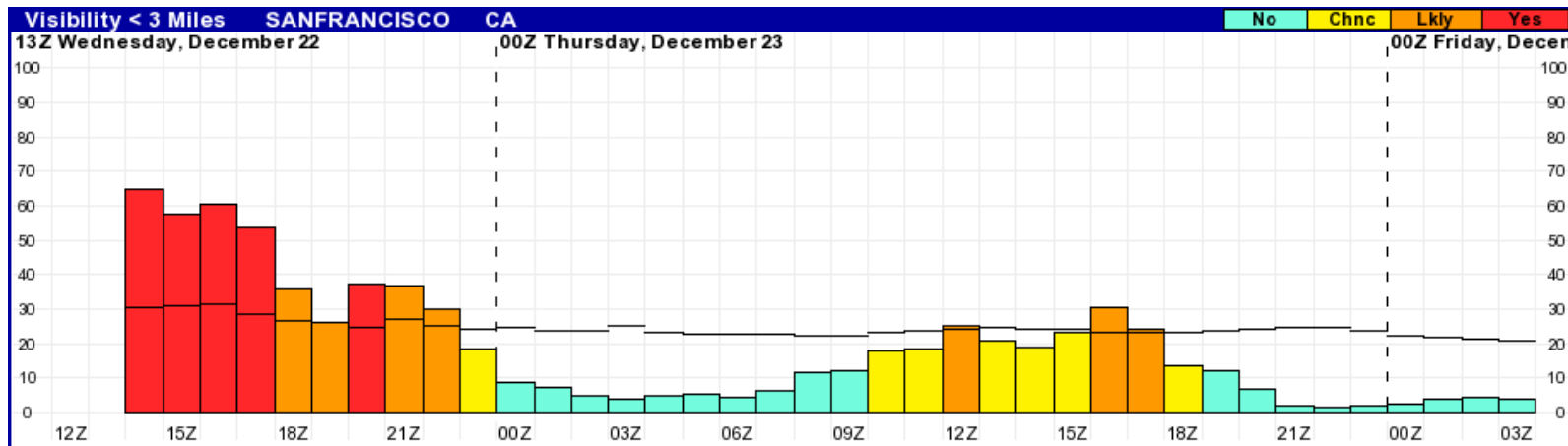
MELD LAMP =

BASE LAMP + HRRR MOS



Thresholding Methods

- Meld LAMP thresholds are calculated such that using them maximizes the threat score of the forecast within a defined bias range
 - Same thresholds are used for all stations in the CONUS
- Probabilities are created for each forecast and category
- Event is forecast for the rarest category that the threshold is met



Calculating Biases and Threat Scores

		Events Observed	
		Yes	No
Events Forecast	Yes	a	b
	No	c	d

$$\text{Bias} = \frac{(a+b)}{(a+c)}$$

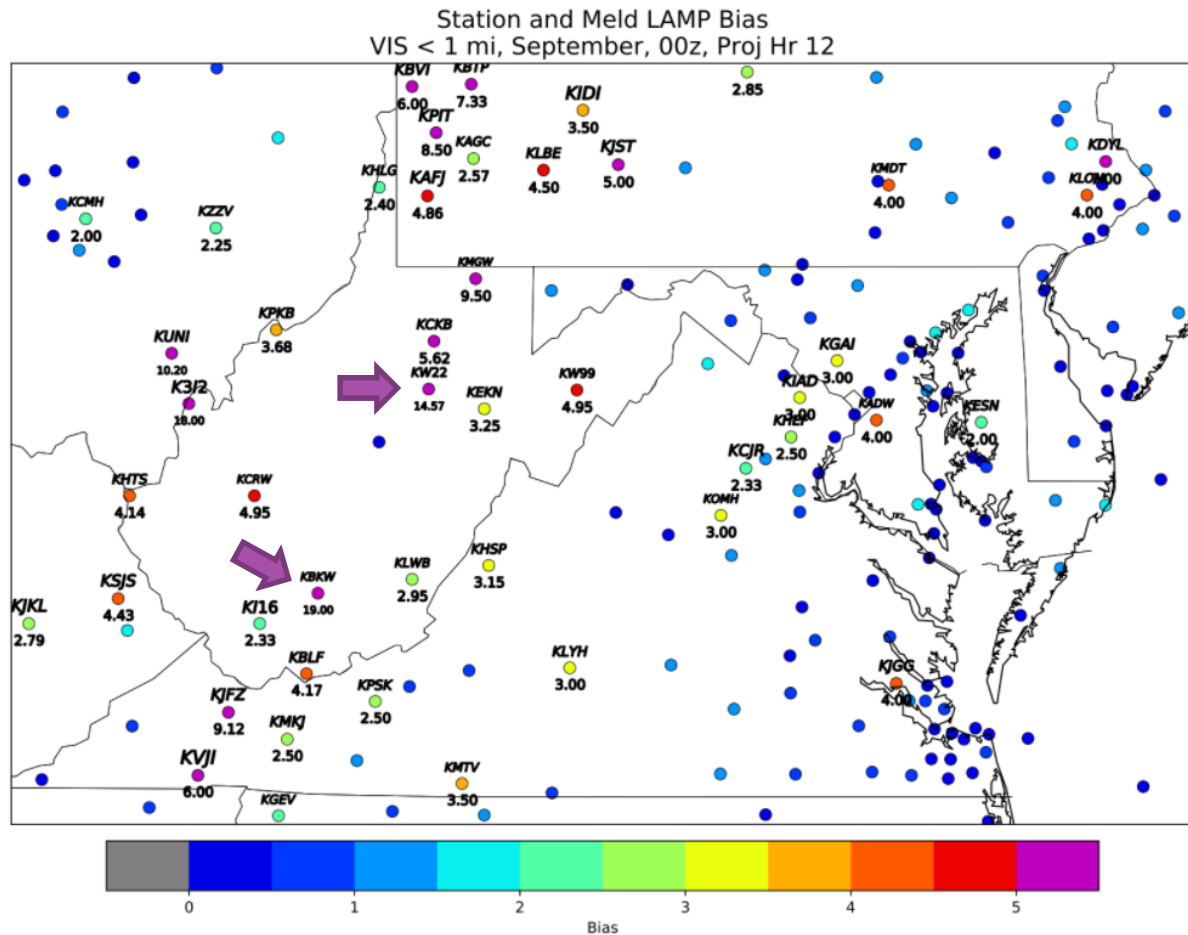
- Ranges 0 to infinity
- Perfect score = 1
- Bias < 1 is under forecasting
- Bias > 1 is over forecasting

$$\text{TS} = \text{CSI} = \frac{a}{(a+b+c)}$$

- Ranges 0 to 1
- Perfect score = 1

High LAMP Visibility Biases in West Virginia

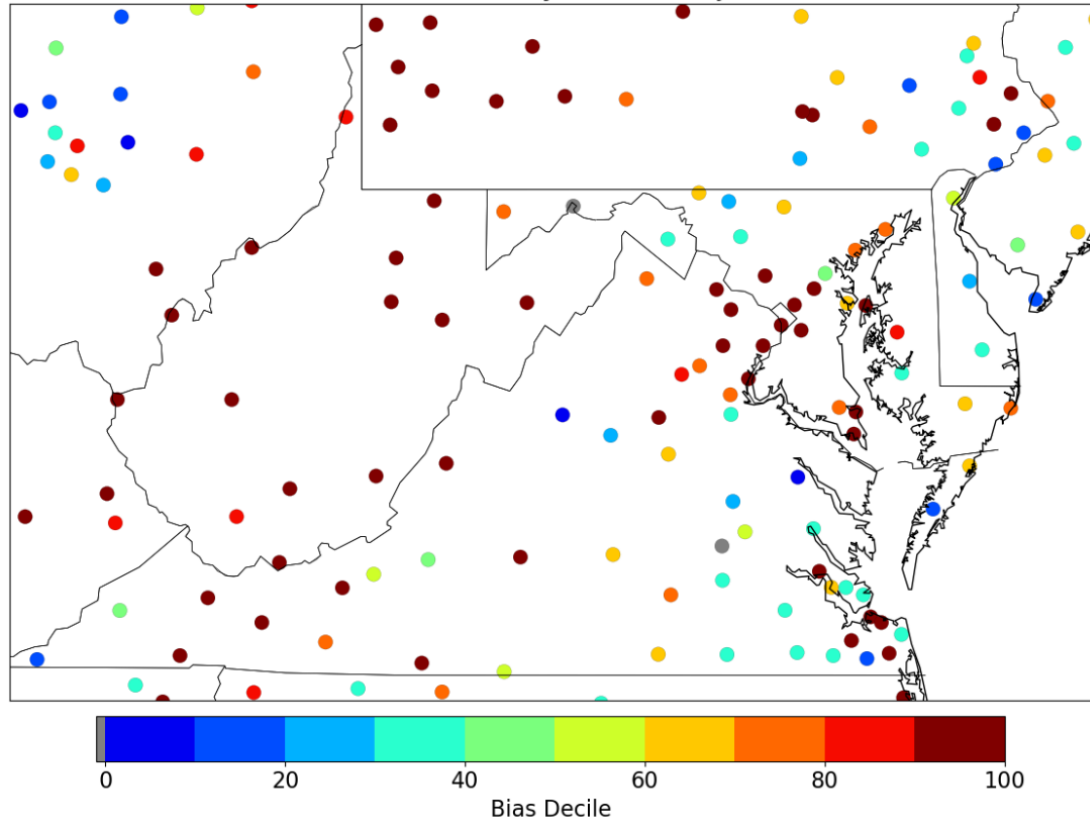
- Charleston, WV WFO noticed LAMP forecasts in fall kept fog in too long
- High LAMP visibility biases in morning around 0900 and 1200 UTC in September





- **New Method 1:** Create thresholds in groups based on deciles of Meld LAMP biases
 - No spatial restrictions
- **New Method 2:** Create thresholds for individual stations
 - Must define the number of events required to make a threshold
- Completed for 0000z cycle in September, Fall (SON), and extended cool season (Sept 16 – Apr 15) from Jan 2017 to Dec 2020

Deciles of Meld LAMP Visibility
VIS < 1 mi, SEPT, Cycle 00z, Proj Hr 12h



Bias Improvement over Meld LAMP using Meld Bias Thresholds
VIS < 1 mi, September, 00z, Proj Hr 12

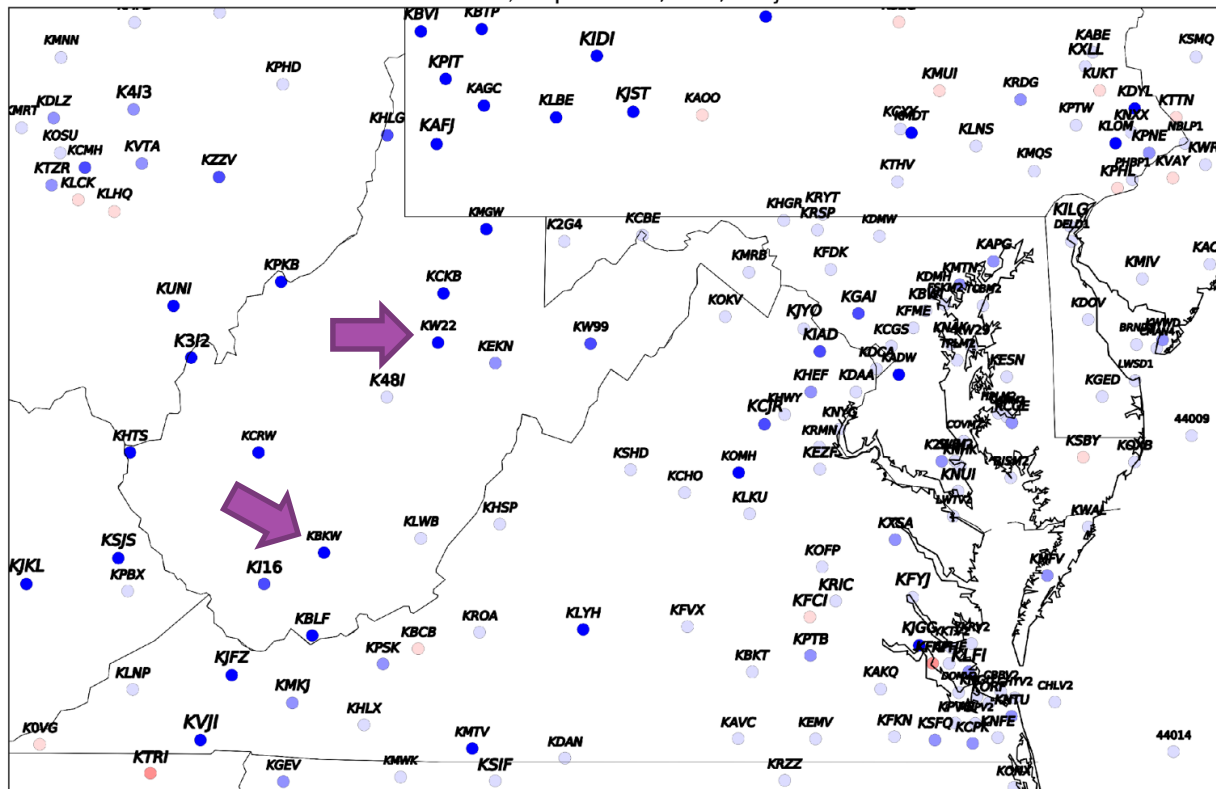
New Method 1:
Thresholds based on
Meld LAMP Biases

Vis < 1 mi

September

KW22: 14.57 → 10.43

KBKW: 19 → 6

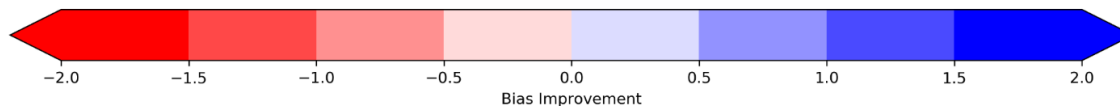
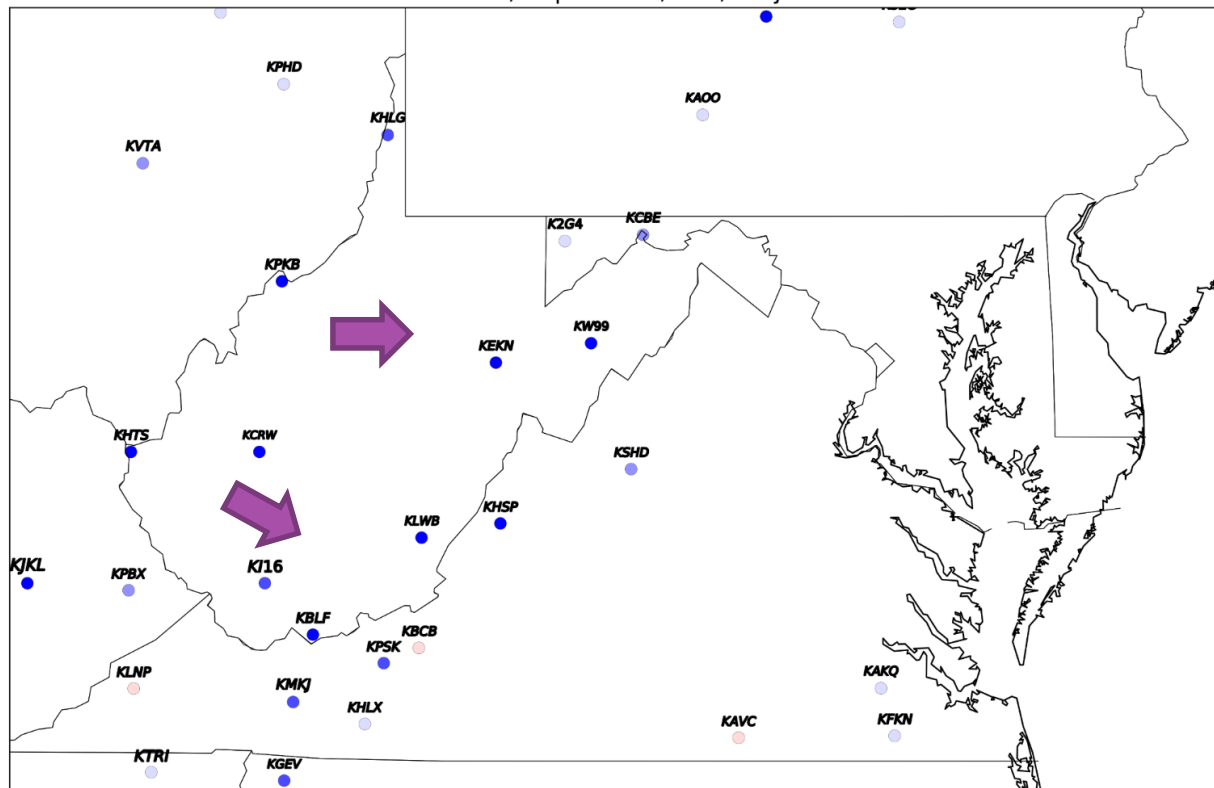


Bias Improvement over Meld LAMP using Individual Station Thresholds
VIS < 1 mi, September, 00z, Proj Hr 12

New Method 2:
Thresholds based on
Individual Stations

Vis < 1 mi

September



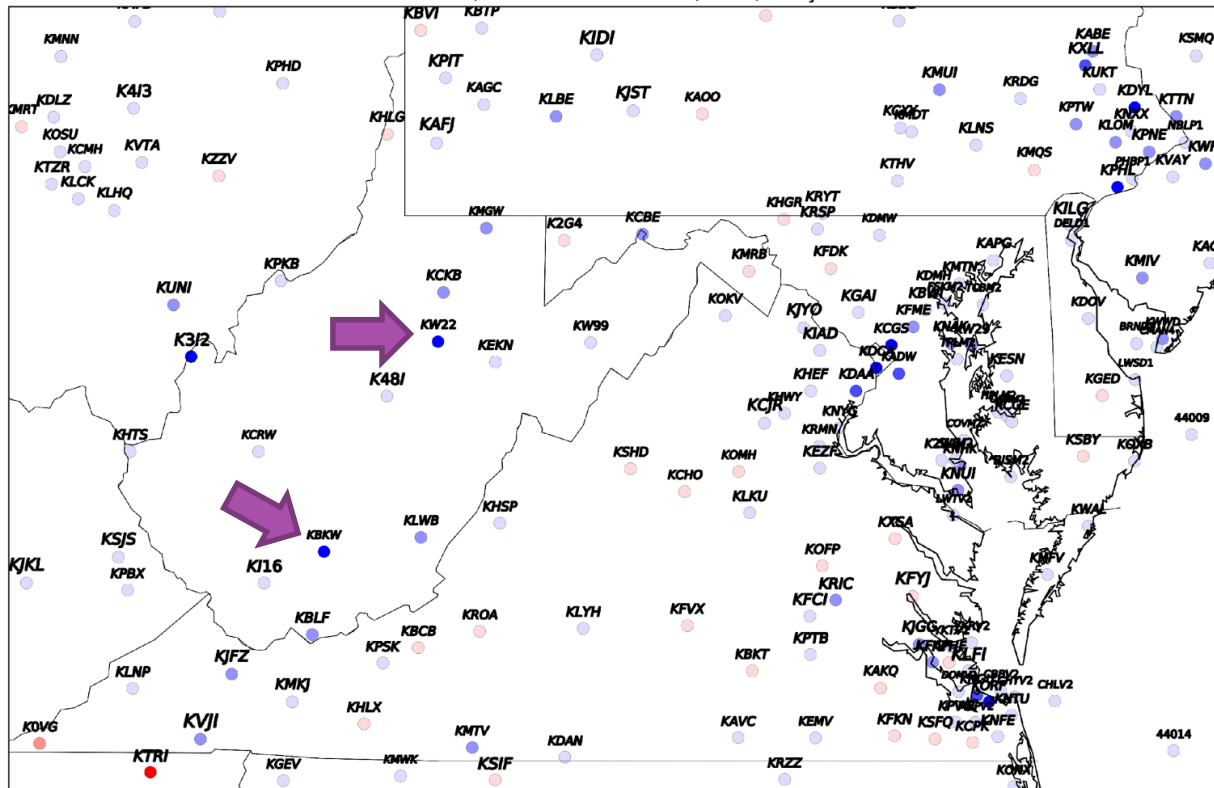
Bias Improvement over Meld LAMP using Meld Bias Thresholds
VIS < 1 mi, Ext. Cool Season, 00z, Proj Hr 12

New Method 1:
Thresholds based on
Meld LAMP Biases

Vis < 1 mi

Ext. Cool Season

KW22: 4.43 → 2.7
KBKW: 4.47 → 1.68

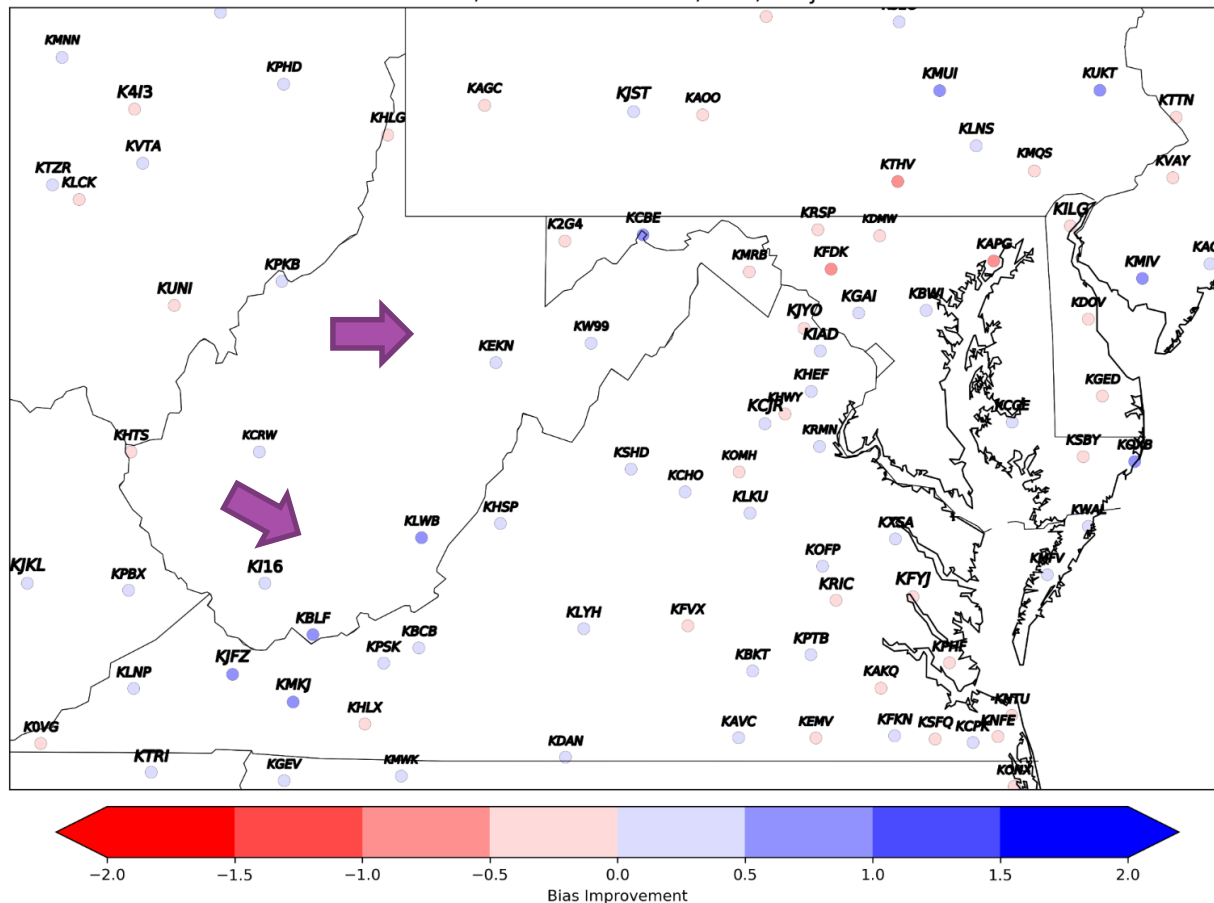


Bias Improvement over Meld LAMP using Individual Station Thresholds
VIS < 1 mi, Ext. Cool Season, 00z, Proj Hr 12

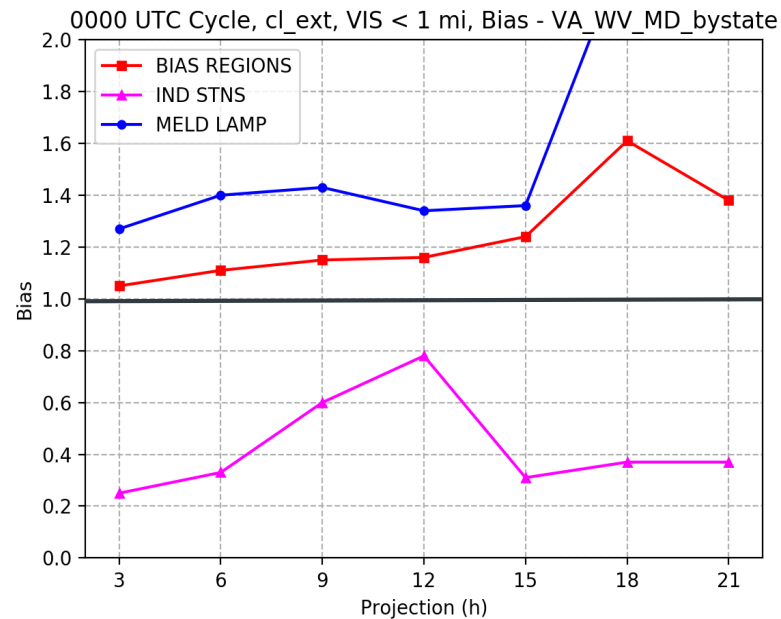
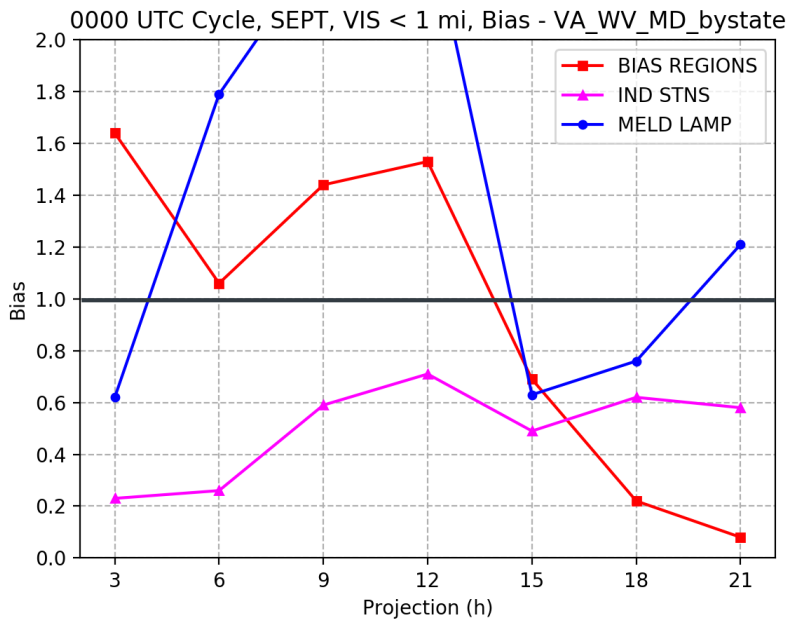
New Method 2:
Thresholds based on
Individual Stations

Vis < 1 mi

Ext. Cool Season

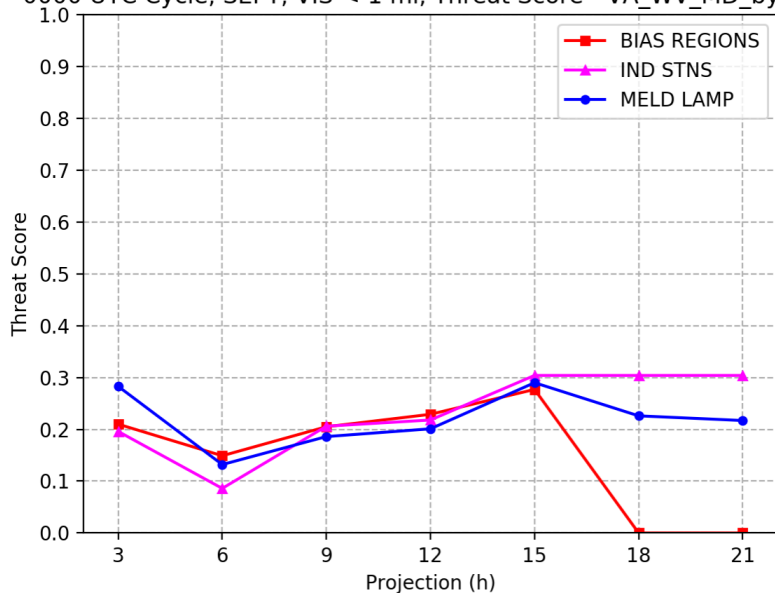


Results of New Thresholding Methods – VA, WV, MD

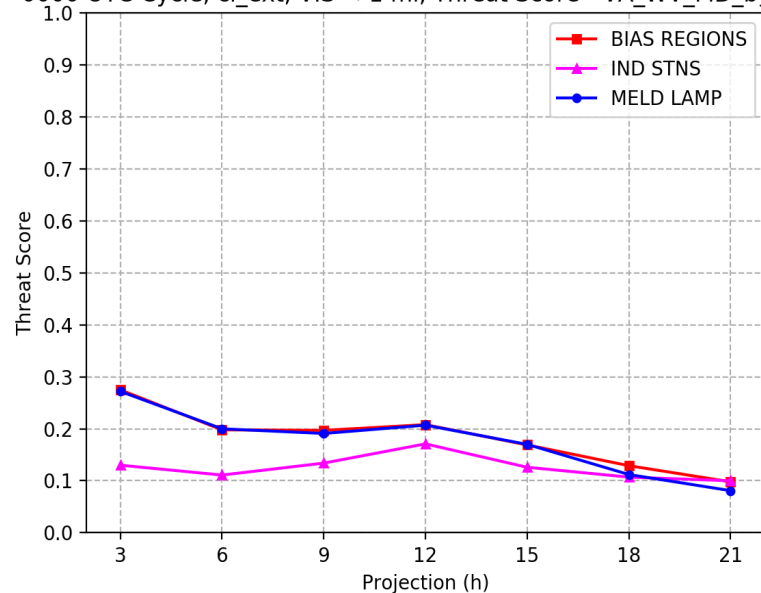


Results of New Thresholding Methods – VA, WV, MD

0000 UTC Cycle, SEPT, VIS < 1 mi, Threat Score - VA_WV_MD_bystate



0000 UTC Cycle, cl_ext, VIS < 1 mi, Threat Score - VA_WV_MD_bystate



Utilization of AI Methods to Improve VIS Biases

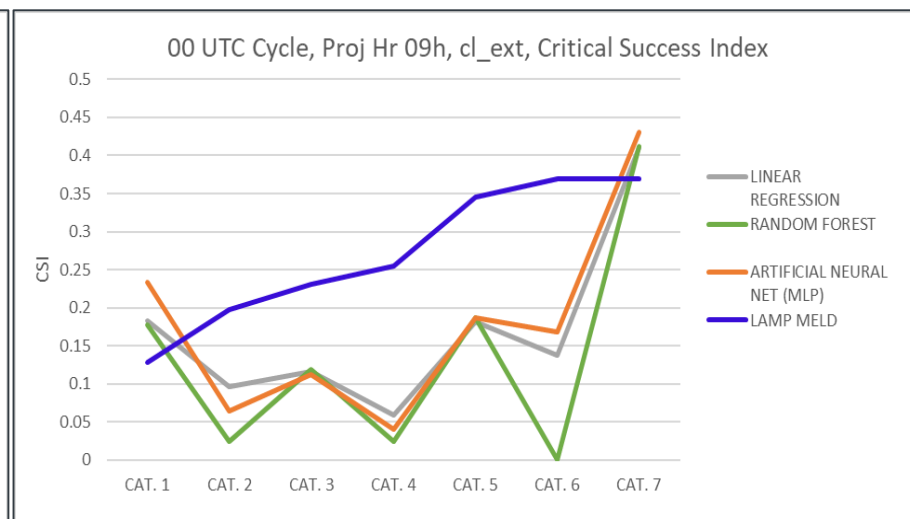
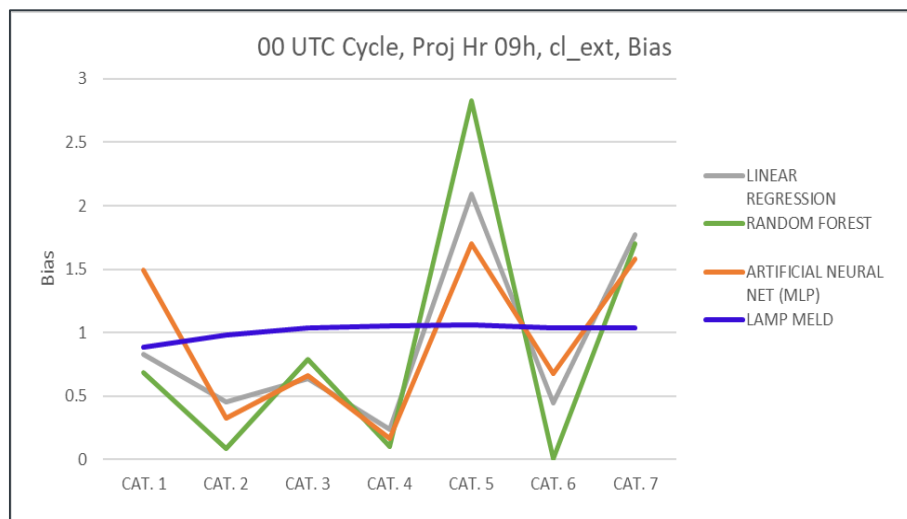
- Compared logistic regression, random forest, and artificial neural network
- Input: the probability of each VIS category, the discrete category at each LAMP station
- Hourly data at 0000z in the extended cool season (Sept 16 – Apr 15) from 2017-2020
 - 2/3 used for training, 1/6 used for validation, 1/6 used for testing
- Tested and compared methods for only 9-h projection in the extended cool season

LAV Visibility (VIS) and Conditional Visibility (CVIS) Categories	
1	< 1/2 miles
2	1/2 - < 1 miles
3	1 - < 2 miles
4	2 - < 3 miles
5	3 - 5 miles
6	6 miles
7	> 6 miles

Preliminary Results of AI Work

- AI methods may be promising to improve forecasts of very low VIS (< ½ mi) and high VIS (> 6 mi)
- Additional work needed to analyze AI output in the middle VIS categories

LAV Visibility (VIS) and Conditional Visibility (CVIS) Categories	
1	< 1/2 miles
2	1/2 - < 1 miles
3	1 - < 2 miles
4	2 - < 3 miles
5	3 - 5 miles
6	6 miles
7	> 6 miles



Conclusions & Future Work

Thresholding Method Work

- Creating thresholds using Meld LAMP biases improved biases in the Mid-Atlantic
 - Could be applied to operational forecasts in the future, additional testing needed
- Future work
 - Examine results in other locations
 - Consider spatial bounds for bias regions
 - Multiple iterations

AI Work

- The use of AI techniques is promising to improve visibility biases
- Future work
 - Apply methodology to other cycles and projection hours
 - Incorporate other variables (e.g. Relative frequency of event, Relation to a river or water body)

Contact info:
Katelyn.Zigner@noaa.gov

Current LAMP Webpage:
https://www.weather.gov/mdl/lamp_home

Transitioning to:
<https://vlab.noaa.gov/web/mdl/lamp>

