

**Welcome to:**

**Hurricane Wind Field Research:  
How can HRD assist  
our WFO partners?**

**May 12-13, 2005: Hurricane Research Division, AOML, Miami FL**



identification

2:00 Identify common issues

2:15 Timed Brainstorm

2:45 Consensus building

3:00 Agreed Strategy

3:15 Break

3:30 **Mesonets and portable mesonets:** Shirley Murillo, HRD

3:45 Dave Sharp: Results of interest based WFO problem definition and interest

identification

4:00 Identify common issues

4:15 Timed Brainstorm

4:45 Consensus building

5:00 Agreed Strategy

5:15 Icebreaker at RSMAS Commons

# ***NOAA Hurricane Research Division***



Photo: Brad Smull

***part of the NOAA's Oceanic and Atmospheric Research  
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories  
Virginia Key, Miami FL (about 20 miles east of the Tropical Prediction Center)***

***Resources: 30 scientists and support staff from NOAA and University of Miami  
Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, regional lab with  
oceanographic expertise, proximity to RSMAS***

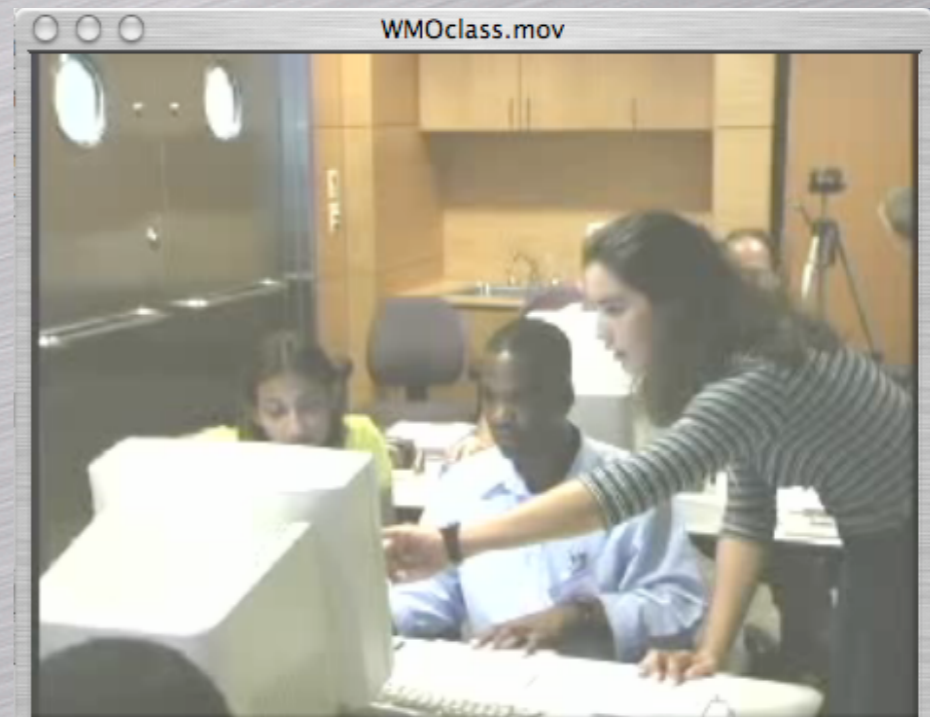
# *NOAA Hurricane Research Division Mission*

- **Improve Intensity Forecasts\***
  - Objectively assess intensity and uncertainty
  - Assess intensity forecast accuracy
  - Contribute to development of next generation models
- **Diagnose and Predict Hurricane Impacts\***
  - Real-time wind analysis for damage projection and assessment
  - Wind research and wind field reconstruction
  - Risk modeling
- **Improve track forecasts**
- **Understand climate variability**



**You can help us to see how we can direct existing and future research programs towards helping to solve your problems**

**We will do the best we can with limited resources**



# Top 5

Issue WFO->	EYW	MIA	TBW	MLB	JAX	TLH	MOB	SJPR	Totals
NDFD issues and possible solutions	5	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	19
Realtime Meso Analysis	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	8	20
experimental research products to WFOs	3	1	5	5	1	5	7	2	29
Mesonets and portable mesonets	2	3	3	1	7	1	9	3	29
Uncertainty of wind estimates	4		6	3	4	1	6	6	30
Analysis of record for extreme events	6		6	2	8	2	5	7	36
Post event wind field documentation	7		6	6	6	2	4	4	35
Model wind field forecast verification	9		6	4	5	4	3	5	36
Gust factor research	8		6	3	9	1	8	9	44
ASOS Vulnerability			2						

## 1. NDFD:

Rachel Gross, Charlie Paxton; Mark Powell

## 2. Realtime meso analysis:

Jeff Medlin, Matt Strahan, Pablo Santos; Mark Powell

## 3. Exp. research products to WFOs:

Pablo Santos, Peter Wolf; Frank Marks

## 4. Mesonets and portable mesonets:

Dave Sharp, Irv Watson; Shirley Murillo

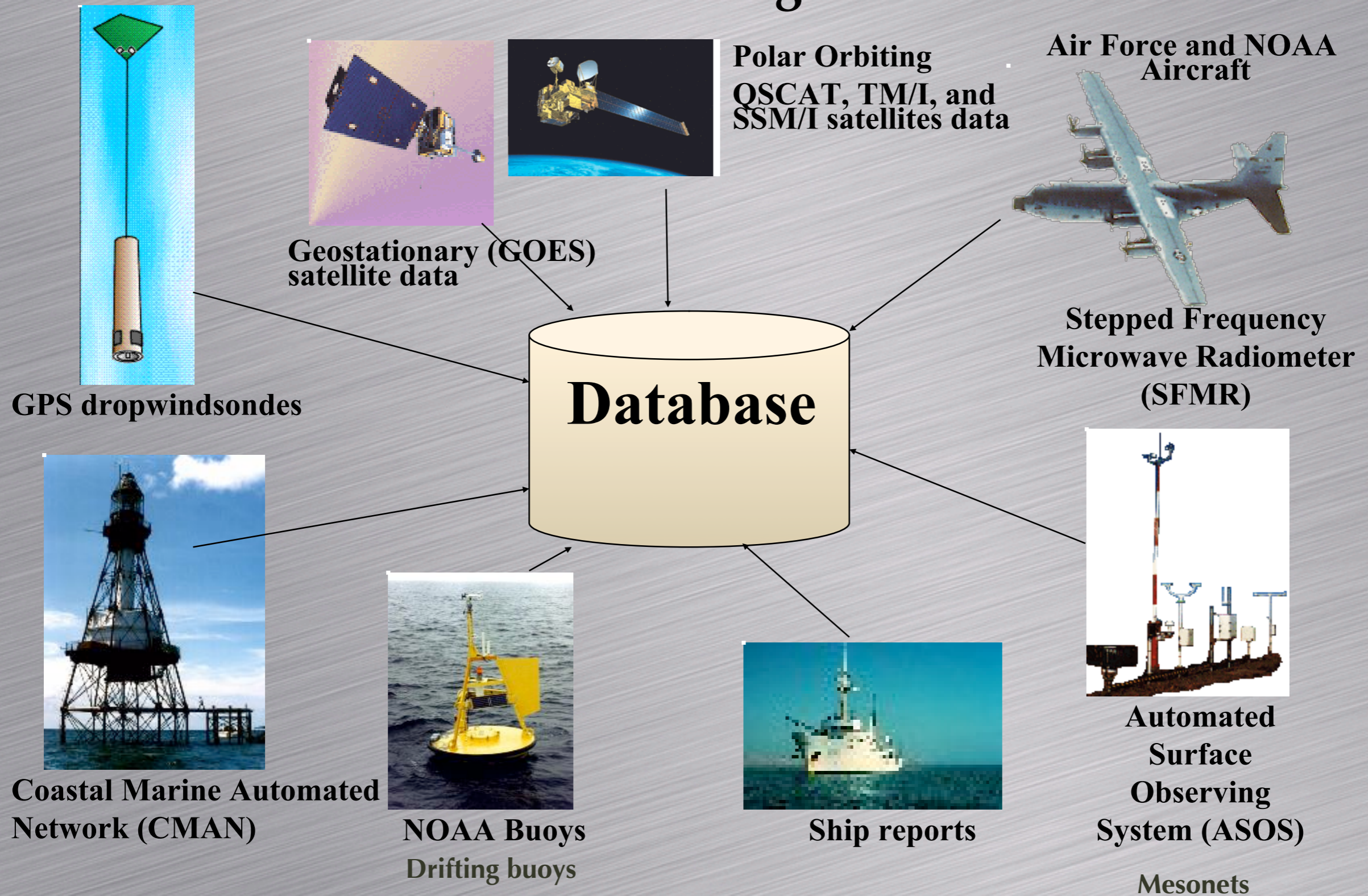
## 5. Uncertainty of wind estimates:

Irv Watson, Scott Spratt; Eric Uhlhorn

# Interest Based Problem Solving

1. *Define the problem: “How might we...*
2. *Break down each problem and list interests of each WFO, HRD, identify common interests*
3. *Set performance standards as a basis for success*
4. *Generate alternatives and new ideas (timed brainstorming) for solving the problem*
5. *Discuss pros/cons and reach consensus on solution*
6. *Write up the solution*

# H\*Wind Observing Platforms





**H\*Wind**

**Demo**

**Hurricane Frances**

# *H\*Wind Analysis Research Product*

Snapshot of the  
sustained wind field

Assumes conditions  
representative over a 3-6  
hour time period

Winds over land are for  
open terrain  
Not valid for complex  
terrain

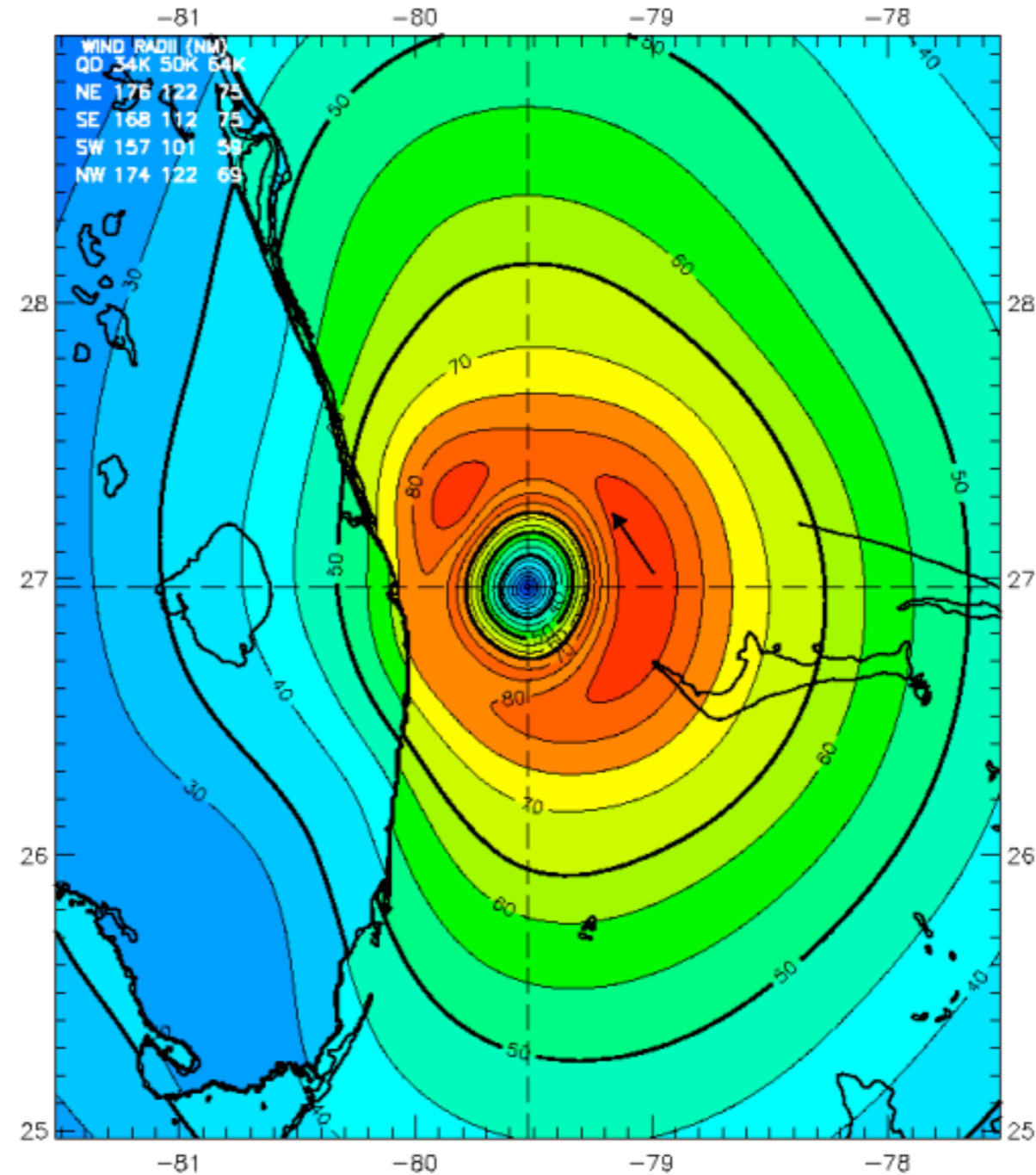
Winds over water are for  
marine exposure

## Hurricane Frances 0130 UTC 05 Sep 2004

Max 1-min sustained surface winds (kt) for marine exposure

Analysis based on GPSSONDE\_SFC from 2336 - 2336 z; MOORED\_BUOY from 1759 - 2259 z;  
SFMR43 from 1729 - 0012 z; DRIFTING\_BUOY from 2000 - 2000 z;  
GPSSONDE\_WL150 from 2225 - 2225 z; TOWER\_LD\_TO from 0005 - 0005 z;  
SHIP from 1810 - 2350 z; CREWS\_BUOY from 0000 - 0000 z; GOES from 1902 - 1902 z;  
CMAN\_LD\_TO from 0000 - 0000 z; ASOS\_LD\_TO from 2353 - 2353 z;  
GPSSONDE\_MBL from 2300 - 2300 z;

0130 z position extrapolated from 0000 z Extrapolation wind center using 285 deg @ 4 kts; mslp = 951.0 mb



Observed Max. Surface Wind: 90 kts, 29 nm NE of center based on 2044 z GPSSONDE\_MBL sfc measurement  
Analyzed Max. Wind: 90 kts, 29 nm NE of center

Experimental research product of:

NOAA / AOML / Hurricane Research Division

# *H\*Wind Experimental Wind Swath Product*

Swath of the maximum sustained winds

Winds over land are for open terrain

Designed for damage assessment support; also in shape file format

Uses landfall analysis and applies HRD inland decay model

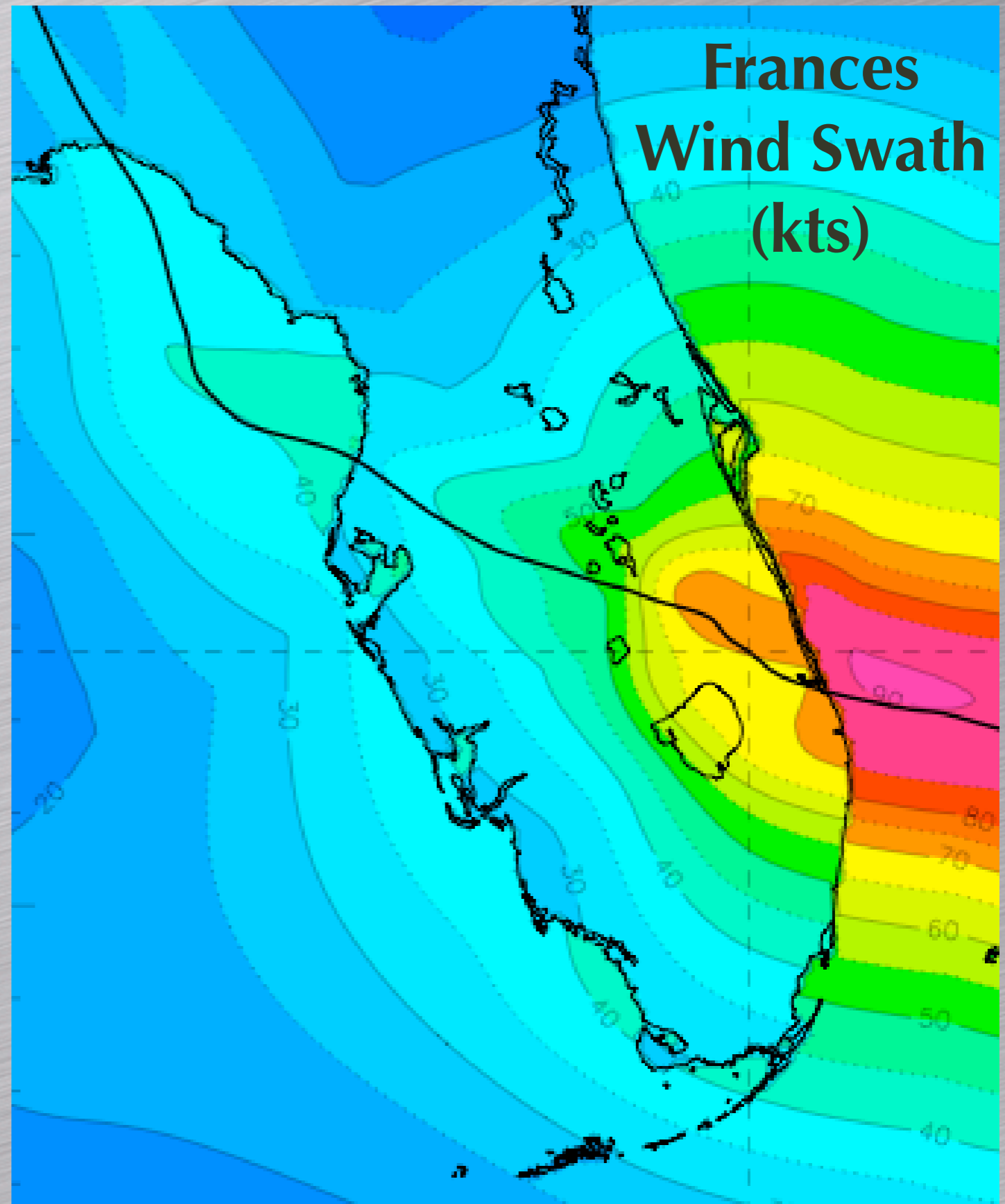
## ***Preliminary indications:***

Decay too rapid

Model needs revision for Florida

## ***Future:***

With a robust observing network a decay model would not be required...  
Real-time observations would provide instant updates to a swath map



# NDFD: Potential HRD efforts

- Deterministic projections of wind field along official track (decay built in)
- Corrections to open terrain over land
- Peak gusts for open terrain
- Geographic forecast error
- Ensemble forecast landfall spread
- Forecast grid verification; Analysis of record for hurricane events
- Bring expertise/analysis of advanced observing systems to the WFOs
  - SFMR, Airborne Doppler, GBVTD, GPS sondes, Aerosondes
- Possible products for actual/complex terrain (with University partners)
- Graphical interactive QC of observations -> Objective analysis
- Grid point wind exceedance probability from perturbing the track according to geog. dependent forecast errors: hundreds of possible tracks

# Real-time Mesoscale Analysis: Potential HRD efforts

## ● H\*Wind

- Bring expertise/analysis of advanced observing systems to the WFOs
  - SFMR, Airborne Doppler, GBVTD, GPS sondes, Aerosondes, mobile mesonets
- Archival record of event “Analysis of record”
- Gridded fields, color contour images, and GIS products from analyses
- Graphical interactive QC of observations -> Objective analysis
- Conversion from marine to open terrain
- Data processed to standard framework: height, avg. time, exposure
- Gust factors  $f$  ( $Z_0$ , time)
- Possible corrections for actual/complex terrain (with University partners)