## Impact of CYGNSS Data on Tropical Cyclone Analysis and Forecasts Using the Operational HWRF

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33rd Conference on Hurricanes and Tropical Meteorology

1



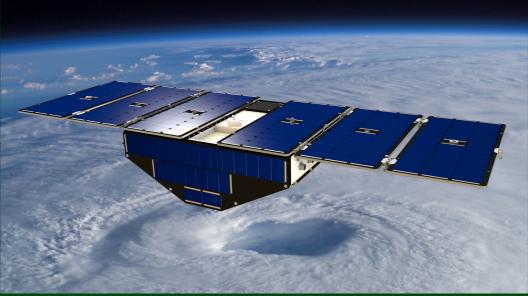
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What is CYGNSS? Review of CYGNSS OSSE results CYGNSS post-launch status Preliminary OSE results/HWRF

# What is CYGNSS?

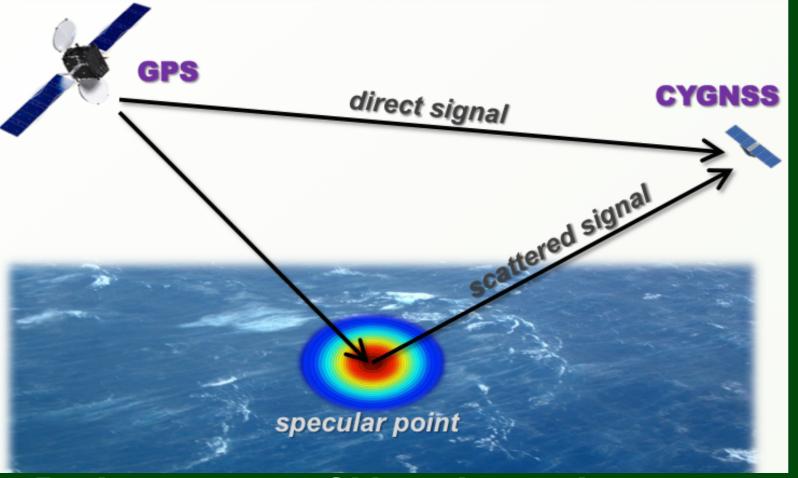
The <u>Cyclone Global Navigation Satellite</u> System (CYGNSS) is a constellation of 8 micro-satellites that launched on December 15, 2016.

• The body of each satellite measures roughly 51x64x28 centimeters, slightly larger than a standard carry-on suitcase., weigh about 29 kilograms, And each microsatellite has wingspan of 1.67 meters.



Rendition of a single CYGNSS observatory in orbit over a hurricane. (NASA)

# What is CYGNSS?



Utilize signals from existing GPS satellites to measure surface wind speeds (surface roughness affects forward-scattered signal)

Basic geometry of bi-static quasi-specular scatterometry

 Capable of retrieving usable data over a large range of wind speeds (0-70 m/s) in all precipitating conditions throughout the tropics and subtropics with a frequent revisit times

4

# **OSSE Framework Details**

#### **Nature Runs**

- ECMWF: low-resolution T511 (~40km) "Joint OSSE Nature Run"

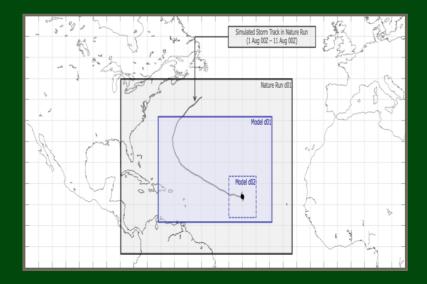
- WRF-ARW: high-resolution 27 km regional domain with 9/3/1 km storm-following nests (v3.2.1)

#### **Data Assimilation Scheme**

- GSI: Gridpoint Statistical Interpolation. a standard 3D variational assimilation scheme (v3.3).

Analyses performed at 9km resolution.

#### Forecast Model - HWRF: the 2014 operational Hurricane-WRF model (v3.5). Parent domain has ~9km resolution, single storm-following nest has ~3km resolution.

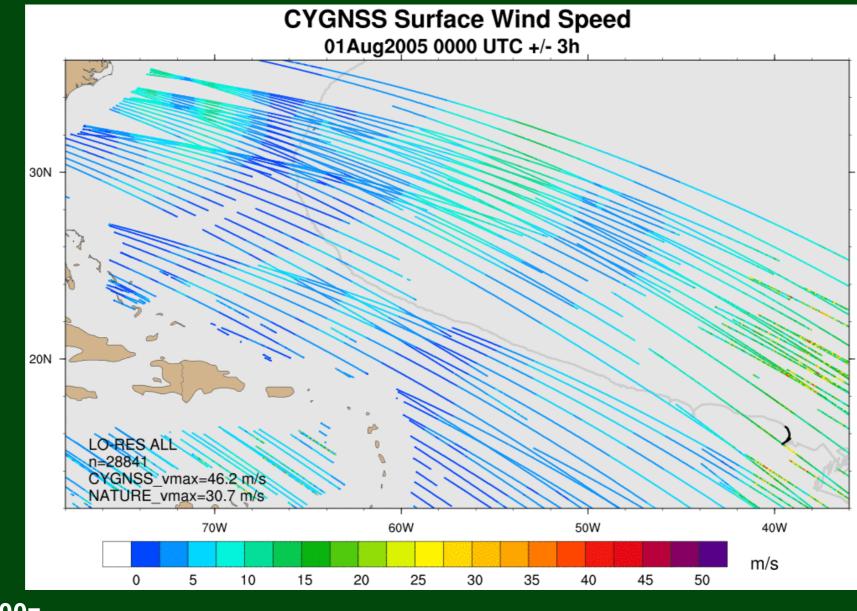


DA and model cycling performed every 6,3, 1 hours, each run producing a 5-day forecast.

5

# Simulated CYGNSS data

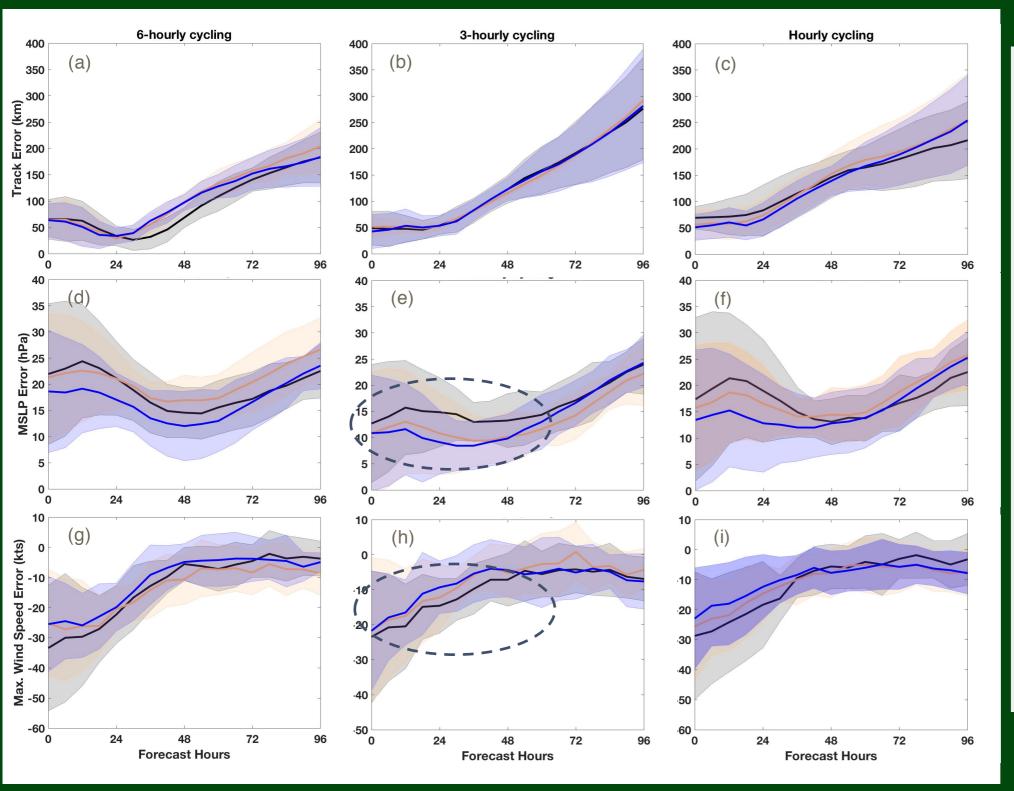
Four-day synthetic CYGNSS dataset generated to span the WRF nature run.



0801 00z - 0805 00z

## **OSSE IMPACT RESULTS**

7



CYGNSS OSSE Avg. T.C. Forecast Errors

Track (km) MSLP (hPa) Maximum Wind (kts) *(rows)* 

6-, 3- and hourly cycling *(columns)* 

black/grey for **CNTL**, orange/lgt. orange CYG blue/lgt. blue for VAM

# **OSSE RESULT SUMMARY**

Assimilation of CYGNSS data almost always improves hurricane intensity, track analyses, and short range forecasts (0-48 hrs).

DA cycling frequencies affects analyses and forecast errors. 3-hrly cycling produced minimum errors in our study

There are relatively a few samples from one storm, so error statistics are not robust but provide guidance.

# **CYGNSS Post-launch status**

- Calibration of Level 1 data (delay-Doppler maps) is an on-going mission effort
- Low wind speeds (< 13 m/s) are currently more reliable than higher winds (less noisy)
- Release of version 2.1 of the Level 1 and Level 2 science data to science team & collaborators is expected end of April
- v2.1 will address many of the outstanding cal/val issues

# HWRF CYGNSS Observing System Experiments (OSEs)

#### Components of an OSE

- Atmospheric forecast model (HWRF operational, "H217")
- Control experiment: NCEP HWRF operations, H217

#### Data assimilation system

• Hybrid 3d-Variational/Ensemble Kalman Filter data assimilation system in the Gridpoint Statistical Interpolation (GSI) framework

#### Experiments using different treatments of CYGNSS data

- Wind speed in HWRF operational configuration
- VAM CYGNSS wind vectors in HWRF operational configuration

#### OSEs will focus on:

- Sparsely observed periods of TC lifecycles
- Operational HWRF forecasts with relatively high intensity error

#### Four candidate hurricanes identified:

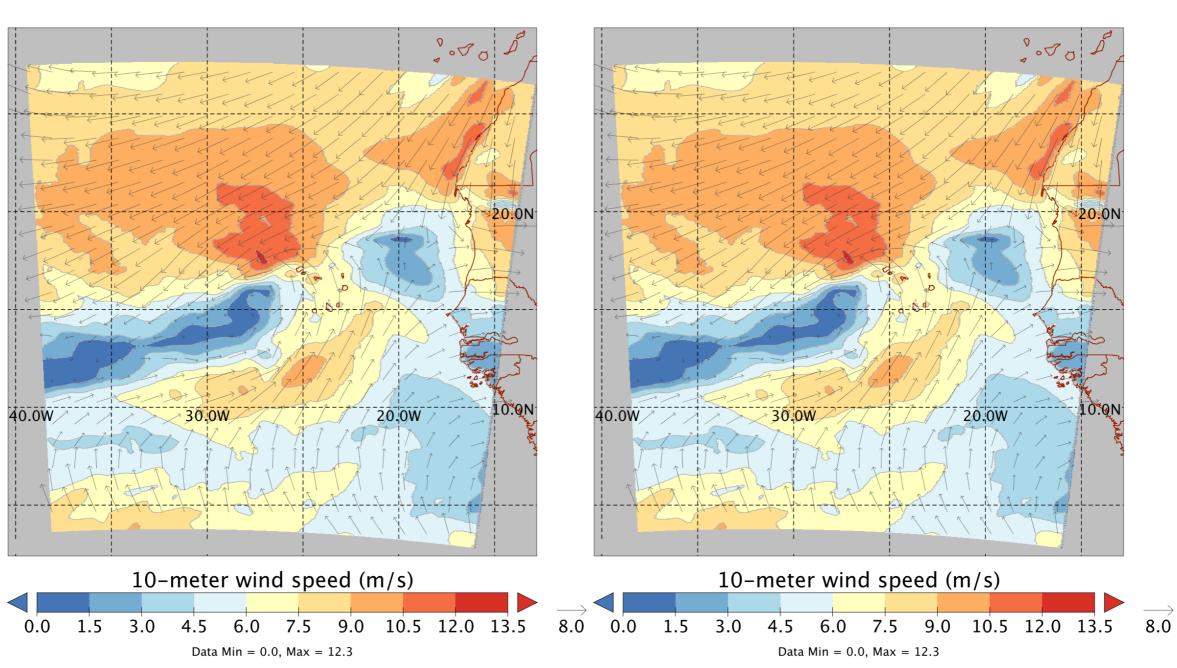
- Harvey, Irma, Katia, Maria
- o 1-2 day forecasts of hurricane intensity are a focus (OSSE results)

## **OSE experiments**

Explore impact of low CYGNSS winds speeds (< 13 m/s)</li>

- Smallest retrieval error and least noisy
- Irma impact of QC'd CYGNSS on surface wind analyses
  - CYGNSS v2.0 FDS wind speeds
- Harvey, Katia explore forecast impacts on early lifecycles
  - CYGNSS v2.0 YSLF wind speeds

# Irma first guess Surface wind speed and vectors, 00 UTC Aug 30, 2017



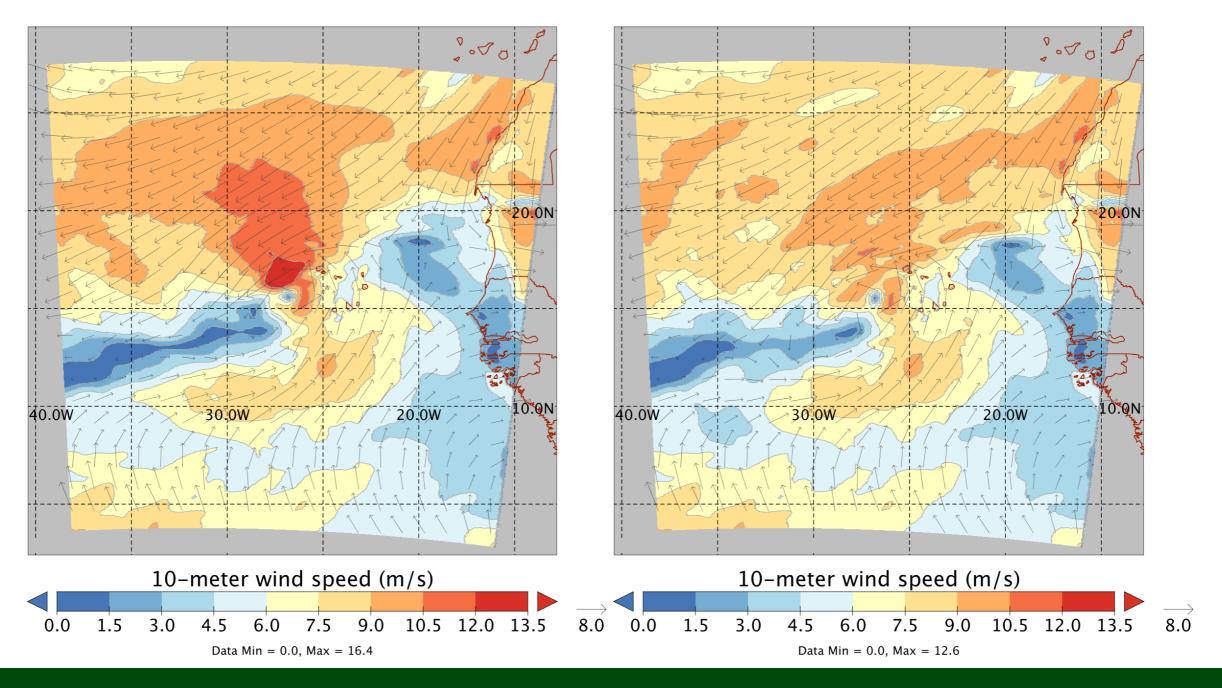
#### HWRF CYGNSS OSE first guess, 2017083000

HWRF OPS first guess, 2017083000

### Irma HWRF DA analyses Surface wind speed and vectors, 00 UTC Aug 30, 2017

#### HWRF OPS analysis, 2017083000

#### HWRF CYGNSS OSE analysis, 2017083000



## Irma analyses/first guess/observations

Surface wind speed and vectors, 00 UTC Aug 30, 2017

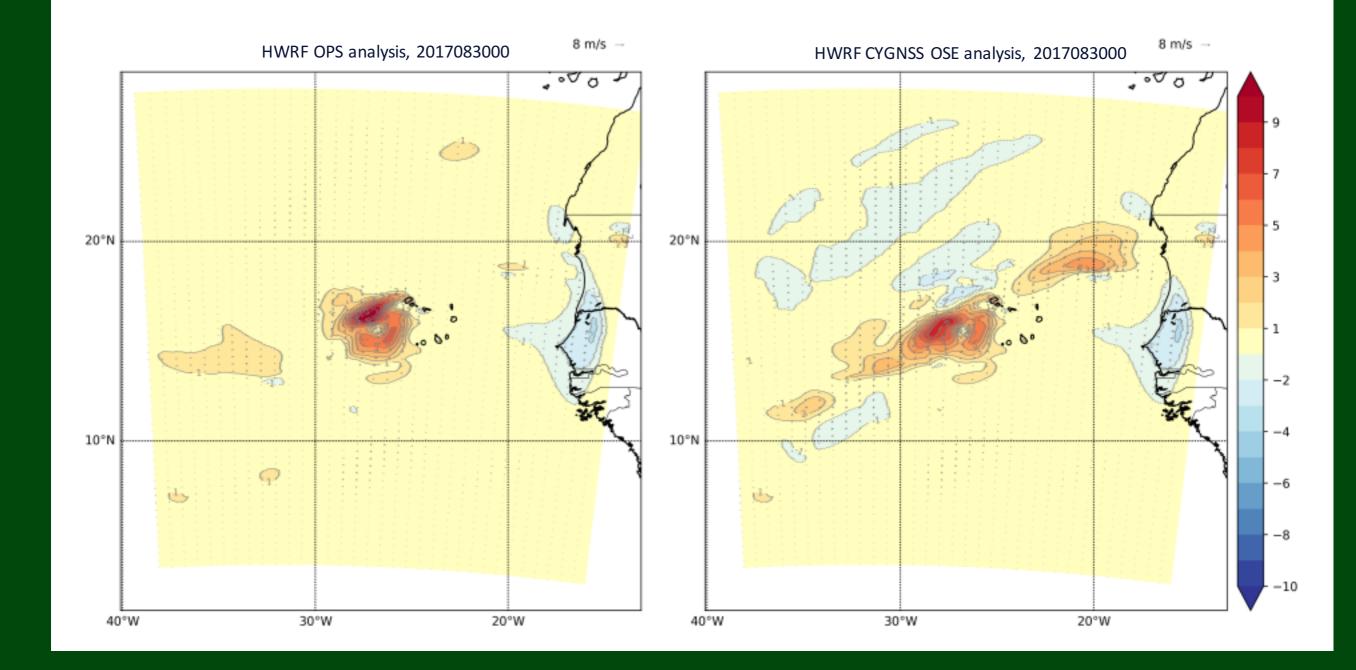
HWRF CYGNSS OSE first guess, 2017083000

#### plus CYGNSS observations, +/- 3 hours 000 20.0N 20.0W 40.JW 20 00 40.0W 30.0W 30.0W 10-meter wind speed (m/s) 10-meter wind speed (m/s) 9.0 10.5 12.0 13.5 0.0 1.5 9.0 10.5 12.0 13.5 0.0 3.0 7.5 8.0 1.5 3.0 4.5 8.0 4.5 6.0 6.0 7.5 Data Min = 0.0, Max = 12.6Data Min = 0.0, Max = 12.3

HWRF CYGNSS OSE analysis, 2017083000

## Irma DA analyses increments

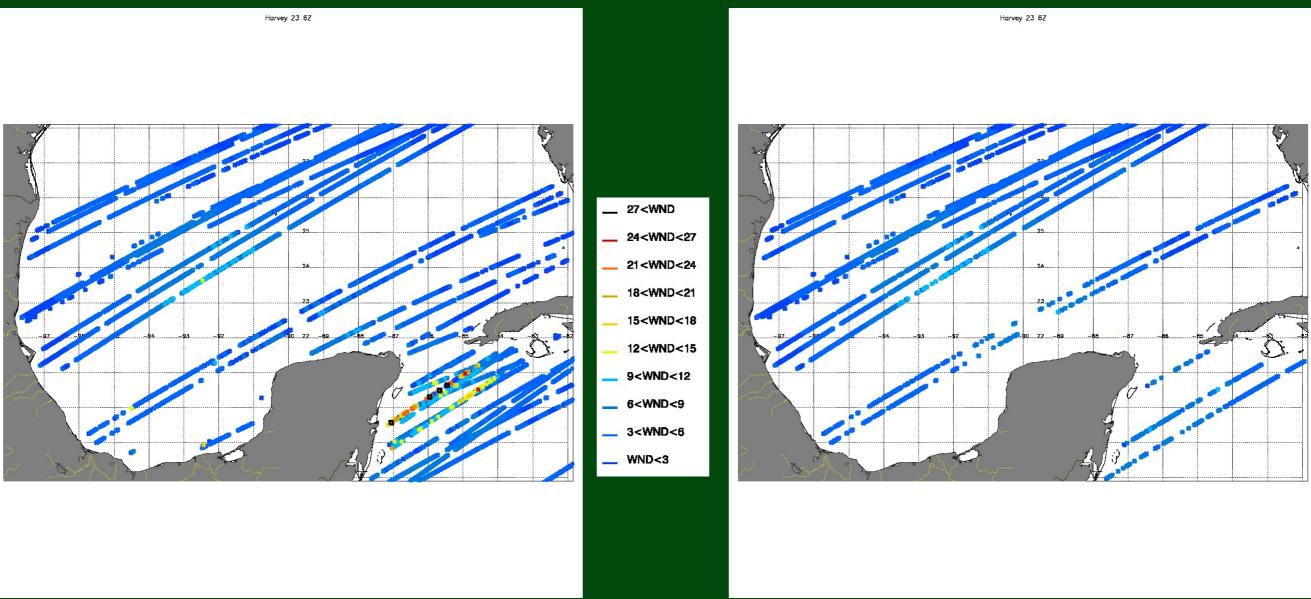
Surface wind speed and vector increments, 00 UTC Aug 30, 2017



## CYGNSS COVERAGE 08/23 06Z, +/- 3 hrs Harvey

#### **CYGNSS: No QC**

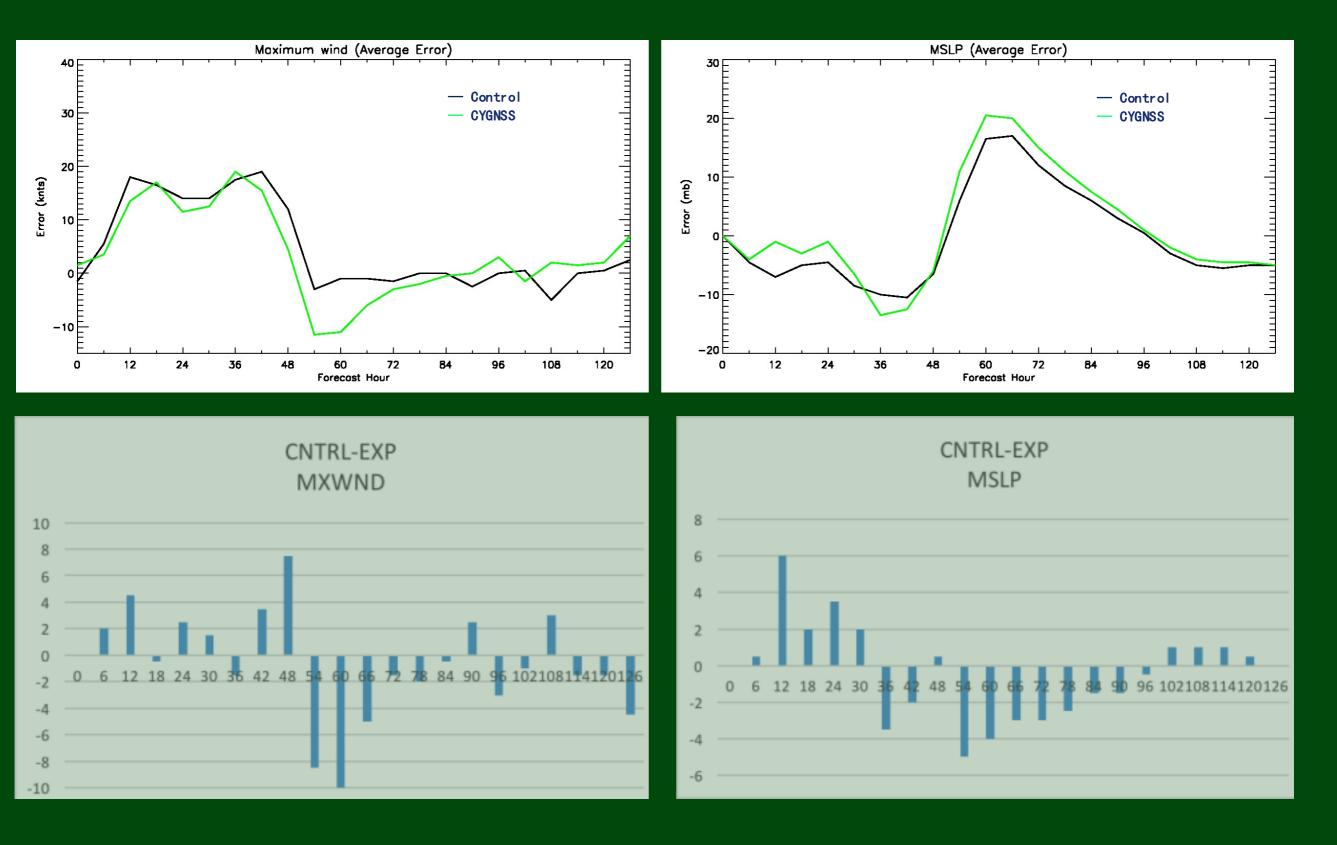
#### **CYGNSS: Strict QC**



## Harvey CYGNSS (o-b) & (o-a) statistics table

Storm Name	Cycle	Number of points	O-B(mean)	O-B(rms)	O-A(mean)	O-A(rms)
Harvey	8/23/00	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	8/23/06	2221	-0.45	1.43	-0.05	0.42
	8/23/12	1725	-0.42	1.17	-0.04	0.48
	8/23/18	4159	-0.61	1.84	-0.03	0.55
	8/24/00	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	8/24/06	2619	-0.46	1.13	-0.02	0.37

## Harvey Average Intensity errors 08/24, 00Z & 06Z



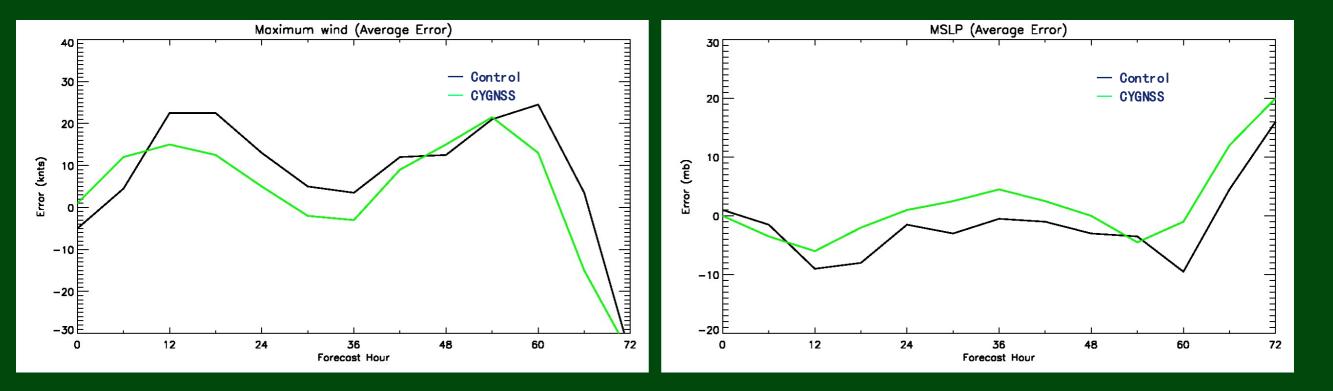
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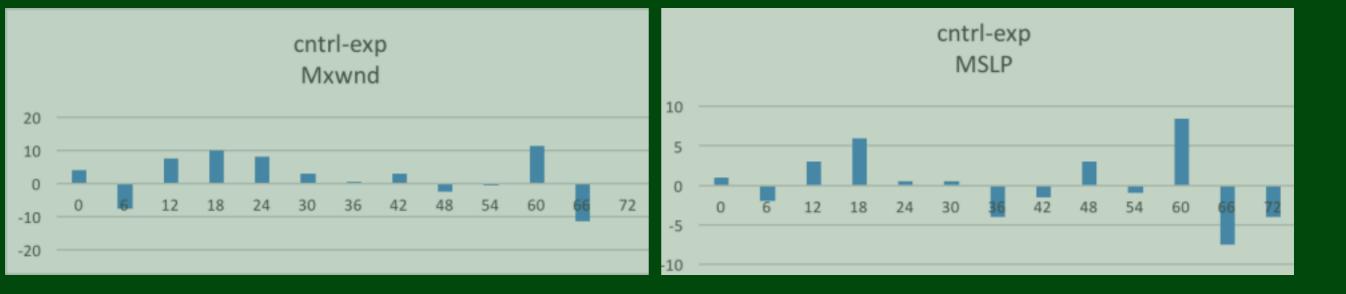
18

## Katia CYGNSS (o-b) & (o-a) statistics table

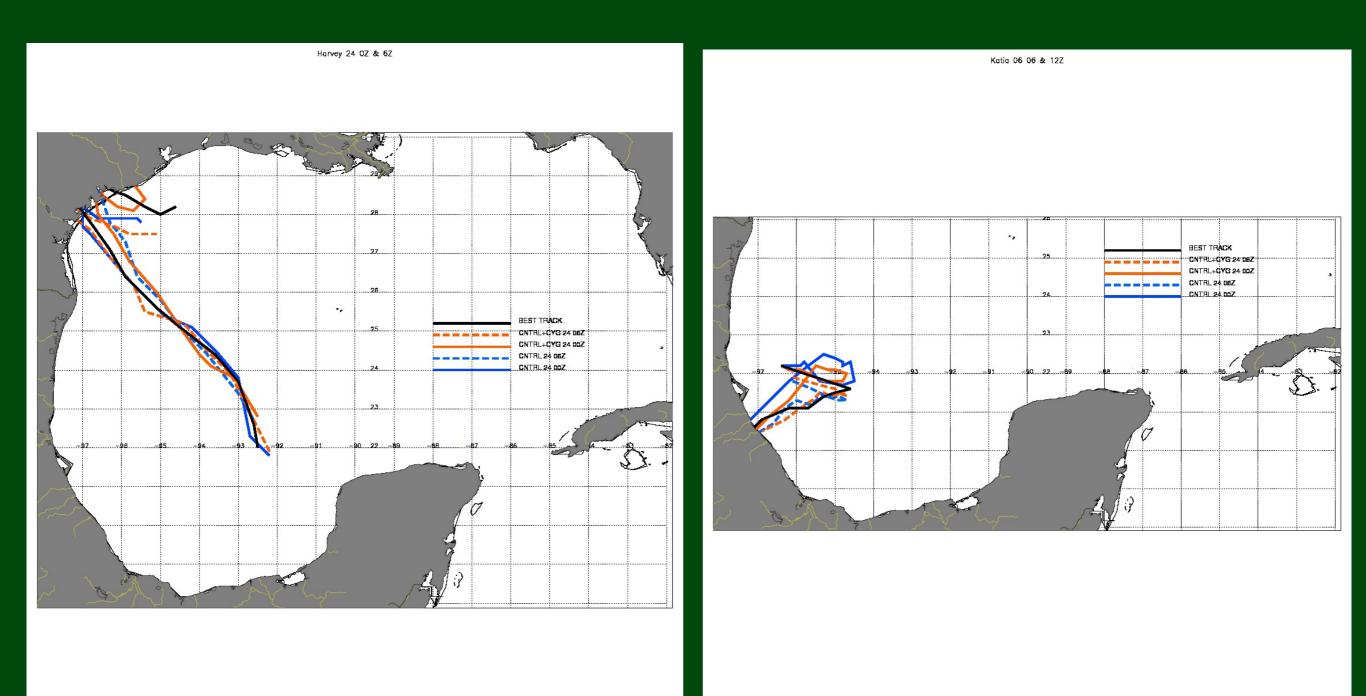
Storm Name	Cycle	Number of points	O-B(mean)	O-B(rms)	O-A(mean)	O-A(rms)
Katia	9/5/00	457	-1.44	1.84	-0.02	0.38
	9/5/06	1358	-0.06	1.06	-0.03	0.46
	9/5/12	1184	-0.04	1.48	C	0.39
	9/5/18	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n n/a
	9/6/00	727	-0.74	1.64	-0.02	0.53
	9/6/06	1788	-0.17	1.05	0.01	. 0.43
	9/6/12	2116	-0.03	1.50	0.01	0.44

## Katia Average Intensity errors 09/06, 06Z & 12Z





### Harvey and Katia Best track and OSE tracks, 08/24 & 09/06



## SUMMARY

### **Preliminary OSEs results:**

- Using strict CYGNSS observation quality filtering
- $\circ~$  Using CYGNSS wind speeds 0-13 m/s
- Impact on short-term intensity is positive thus far, though not a significant improvement; little impact on track error.
  - Consistent with OSSE results.
- $\circ~$  Testing only a portion of eventual CYGNSS wind speed range.

## **Future work**

- Regenerate current results using CYGNSS v2.1 and future releases, and extend to assess full TC lifecycle impacts.
  - Reprocessed CYGNSS data (v2.1) will address many of the current noise issues.
- Investigate the impact of hybrid 3dVar- ensemble covariances on distributing wind speed information in the vertical and to unobserved variables.
- Use a 2D-Var (VAM) to generate CYGNSS wind vectors with adjusted weights, using high resolution HWRF as background, and assimilate.

# QUESTIONS?

# **Backup Slides**

## **OSE Framework Details**

•Global forecast system initialization and lateral boundary conditions - 2017 GFS Operational analyses and forecasts

Data Assimilation Scheme

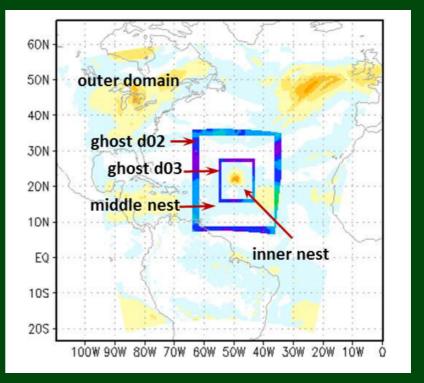
- Hybrid 3d-Variational/Ensemble Kalman Filter data assimilation system in the Gridpoint Statistical Interpolation framework

- Analyses performed at 2 and 6 km resolution.

Forecast Model *HWRF*: the 2017 operational

Hurricane-WRF model (v3.6).
Parent domain has ~18km resolution,
two storm-following nests with ~6-km and ~2-km resolution.

**Compare Experiment treatments to Control** to assess impact hurricane metrics (minimum sea-level pressure, maximum wind, track error).



•DA and model cycling performed every 6 hours, each cycle produces a 5-day forecast.