

# Basin-scale Multiple Movable Nest HWRF Modeling System

--A pathway toward operational implementation

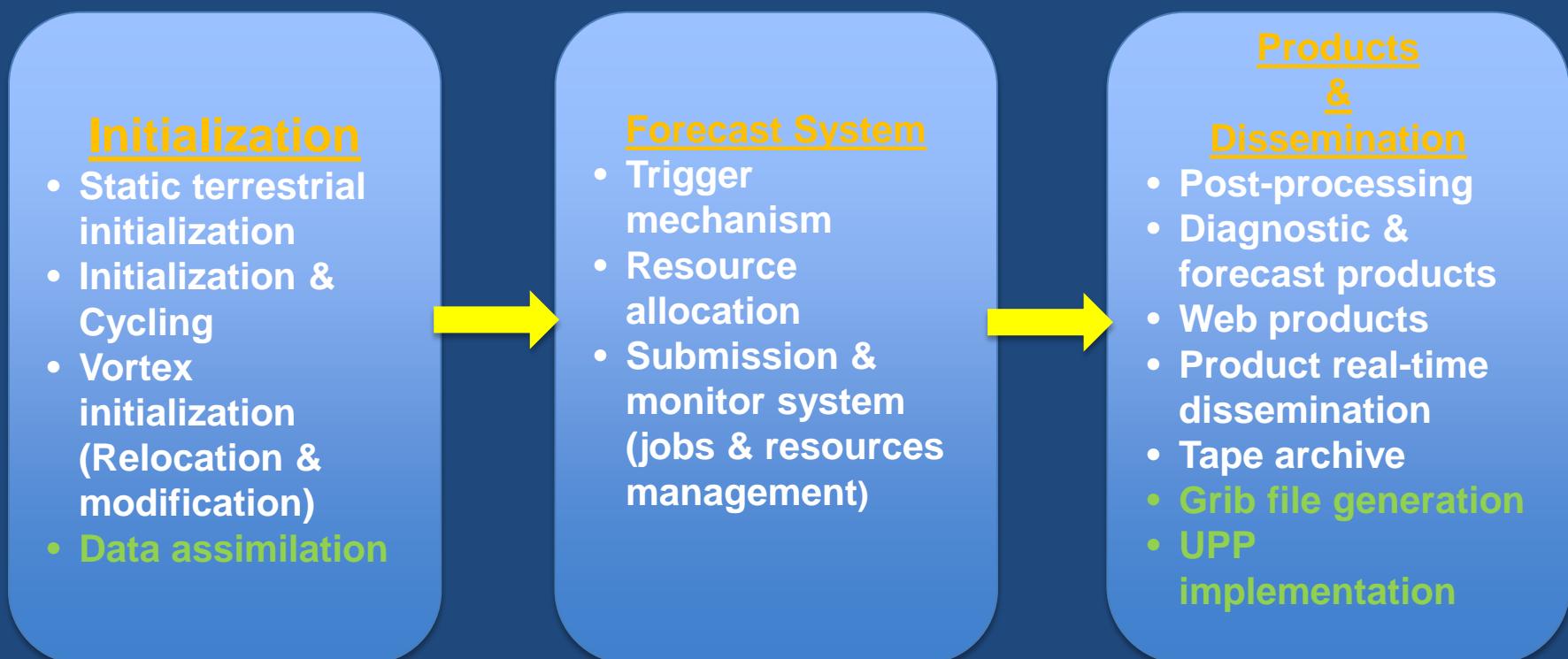
Xuejin Zhang & Thiago Quirino  
UM/CIMAS & AOML/HRD

Collaborators:  
AOML/HRD modeling group  
NCEP/EMC HWRF Team

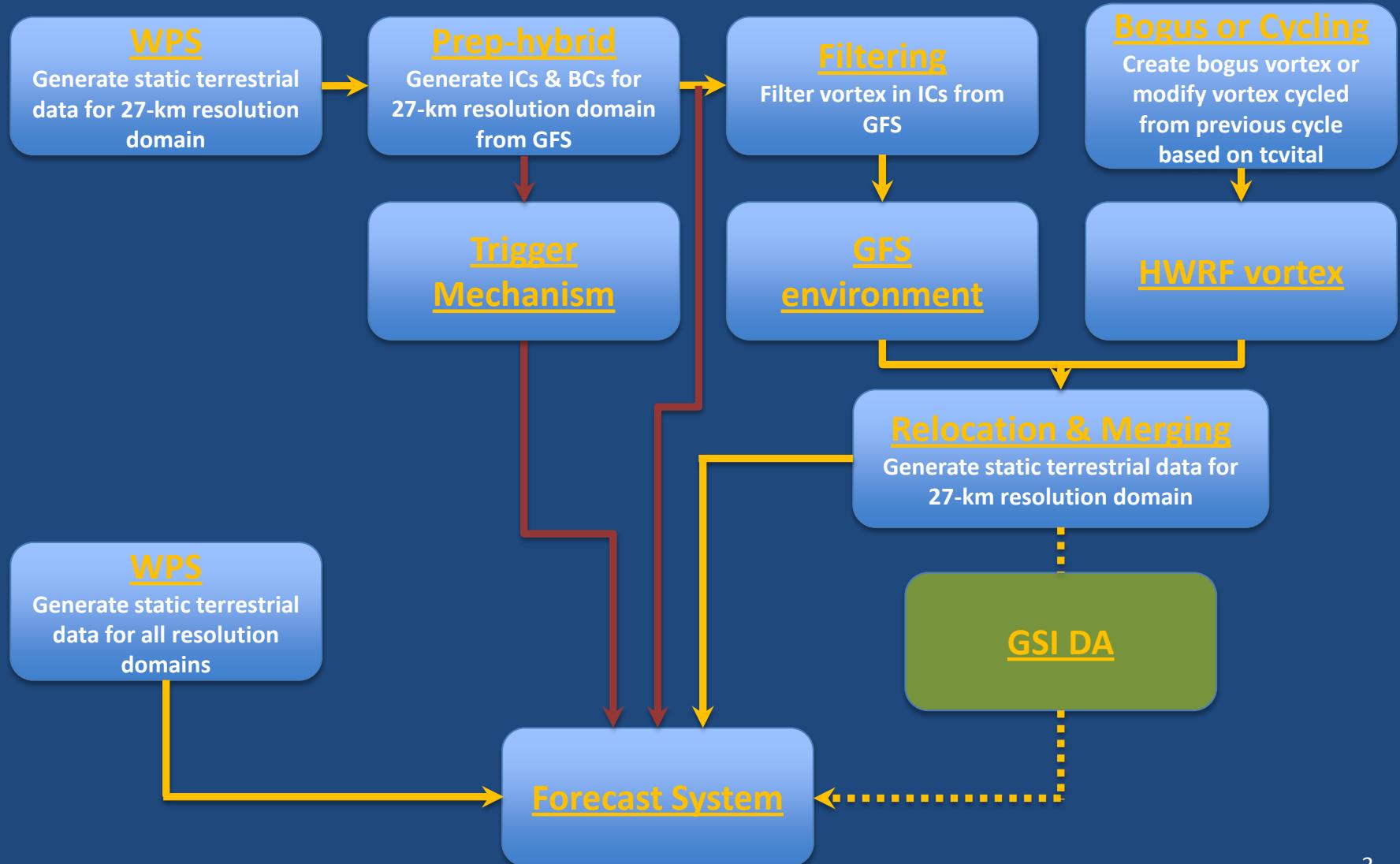
Acknowledgement:

This research funded by NOAA/HFIP (NOAA Award: NA12NWS4680007)

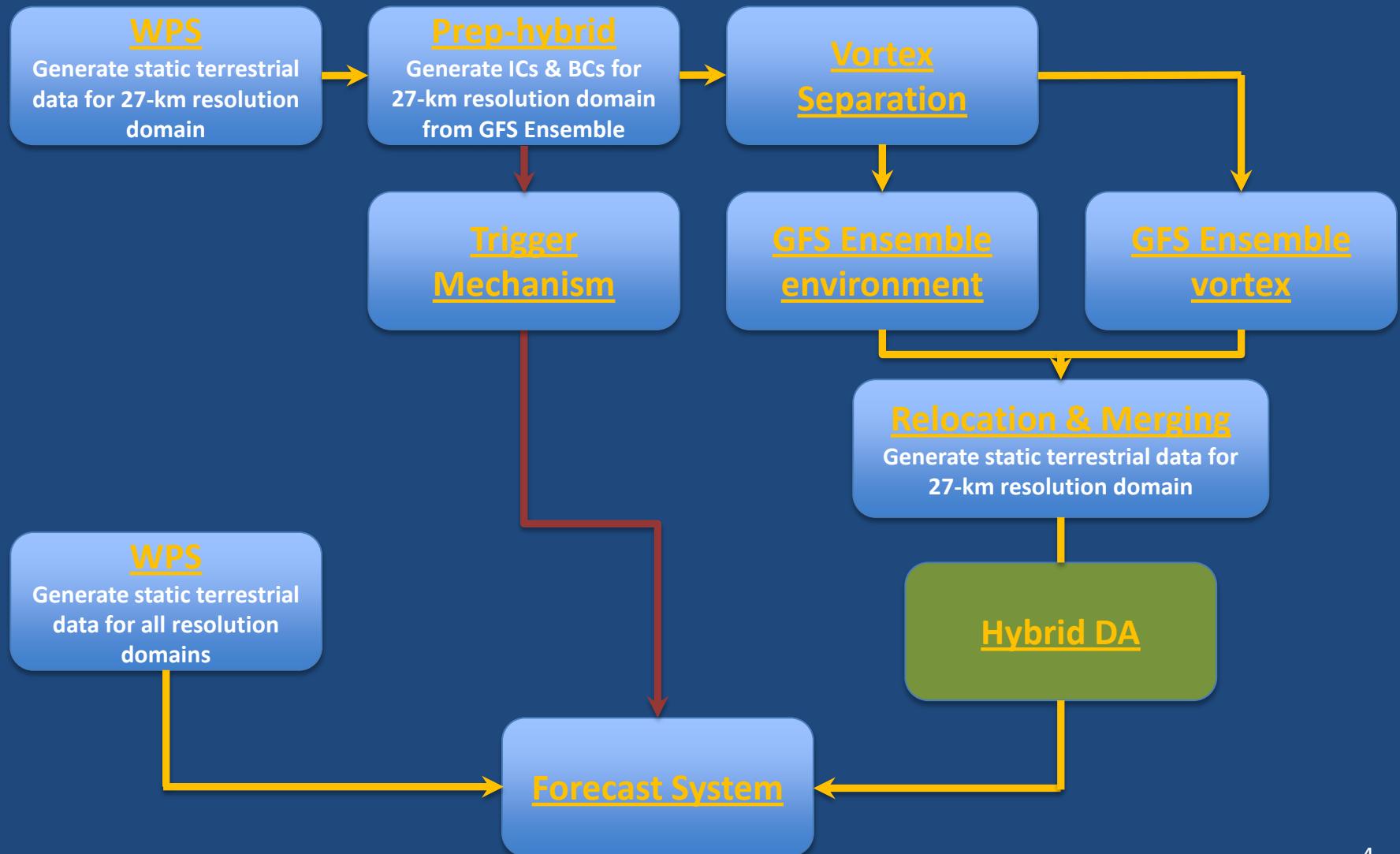
# The Modeling System



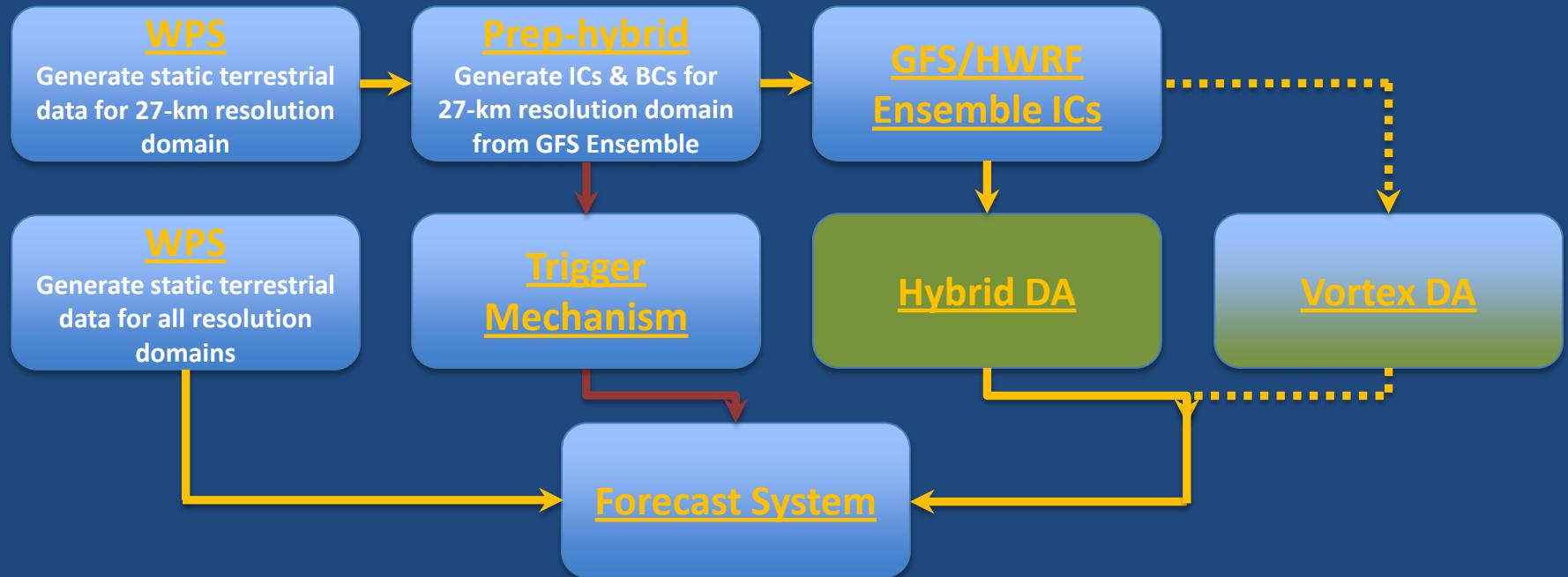
# Initialization framework (Current)



# Initialization framework (Future)



# Initialization framework (Future final)



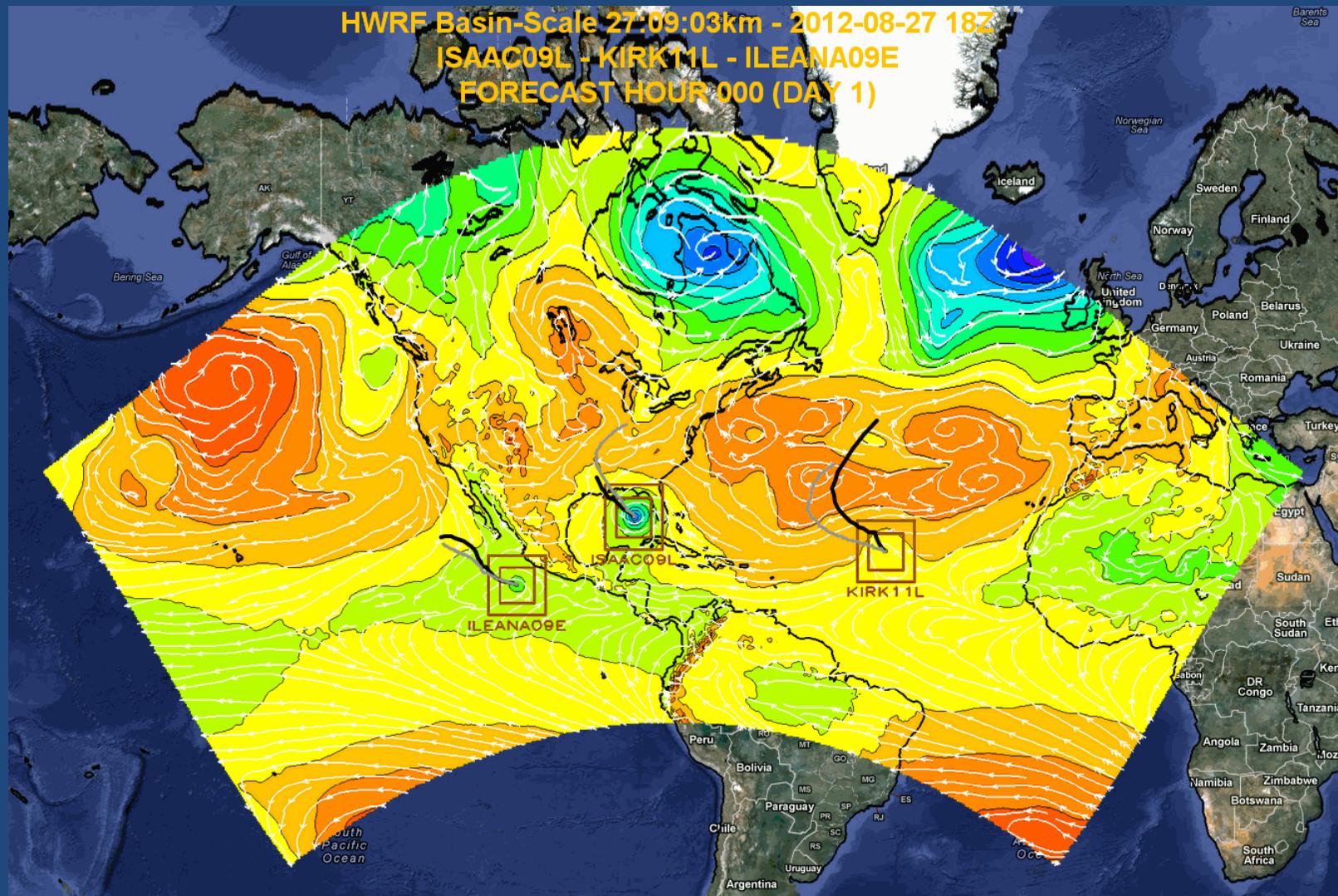
# Trigger mechanism

- Decide forecast configuration from tcvital
  - Number of storms
  - Priority storm if number of storms more than four
  - Forecast length (Need genesis forecast product)
- Set up domain location
- Prepare vortex initialization domains (until hybrid DA available)
- Allocate resources (disk space, CPUs, running time, and post-processing resource)

# Basin-scale Model Configurations

	2012 HWRF Operational	Basin-scale Model (Stream 2)
Domain	<b>27 KM: 77.76° X 77.76°</b> <b>9 KM: 10.56° X 10.2°</b> <b>3 KM: 6.12° X 5.42°</b>	27 KM: 178.20° X 77.58° 9 KM: 10.56° X 10.2° 3 KM: 6.12° X 5.42°
Vortex Initialization	<b>Modified Vortex Initialization at 3 KM, with 30x30° analysis domain and GSI</b>	27KM: GFS 9-3 KM: No, Downscaled
Cycling	<b>Yes (3 km vortex only)</b>	No
Ocean Coupling	<b>27-9 KM: Yes</b> <b>3 KM: No, Downscaled</b>	27-9-3 KM: No
Physics schemes		
Microphysics	<b><u>Modified Ferrier (High-Res)</u></b>	<b><u>Modified Ferrier (High-Res)</u></b>
Radiation	<b>GFDL</b>	<b>GFDL</b>
Surface	<b>GFDL (High_res)</b>	<b>GFDL (High_res)</b>
PBL Scheme	<b><u>2012 GFS (High_res)</u></b>	<b><u>2012 GFS (High_res)</u></b>
Convection	<b><u>SAS (High-Res), No CP (3 KM), Shallow Convection</u></b>	<b><u>SAS (High-Res), No CP (3 KM), Shallow Convection</u></b>
Land Surface	<b>GFDL Slab</b>	<b>GFDL Slab</b>
GWD	<b>Yes(27km); No(9-3km)</b>	<b>No(27km); No(9-3km)</b>

# Isaac-Ileana-Kirk real-time forecast

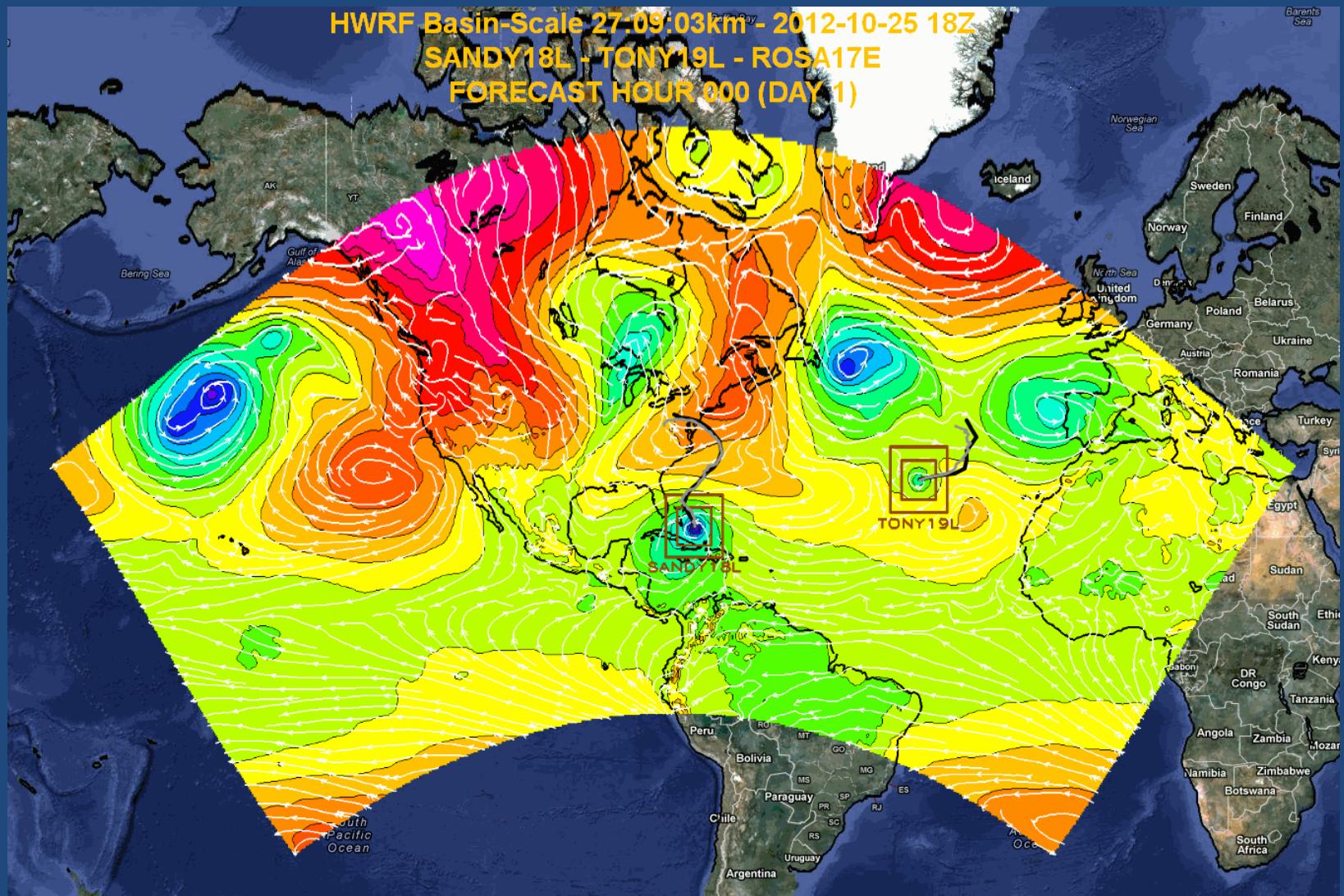


# Retrospective & Real-time Forecasts

- Cycles start from 00Z 22 August 2012 by 11/14
- Real-time test: Sandy (24 cycles)
- Web products:
  - 3 categories (27km environment; 3km moving nest; multi-model)
  - 20 products

<https://storm.aoml.noaa.gov/basin>

# Model functionality and Sandy real-time forecast



# Hurricane Sandy Track Forecasts

2012102406

2012102412

2012102418

2012102500

2012102506

2012102512

2012102518

2012102600

2012102606

2012102612

2012102618

2012102700

2012102706

2012102712

2012102718

2012102800

2012102806

2012102812

2012102818

2012102900

2012102906

2012102912

2012102918

2012103000

BEST

HWRF-M D01

HWRF-M D03

HWRF

GFDL

GFS

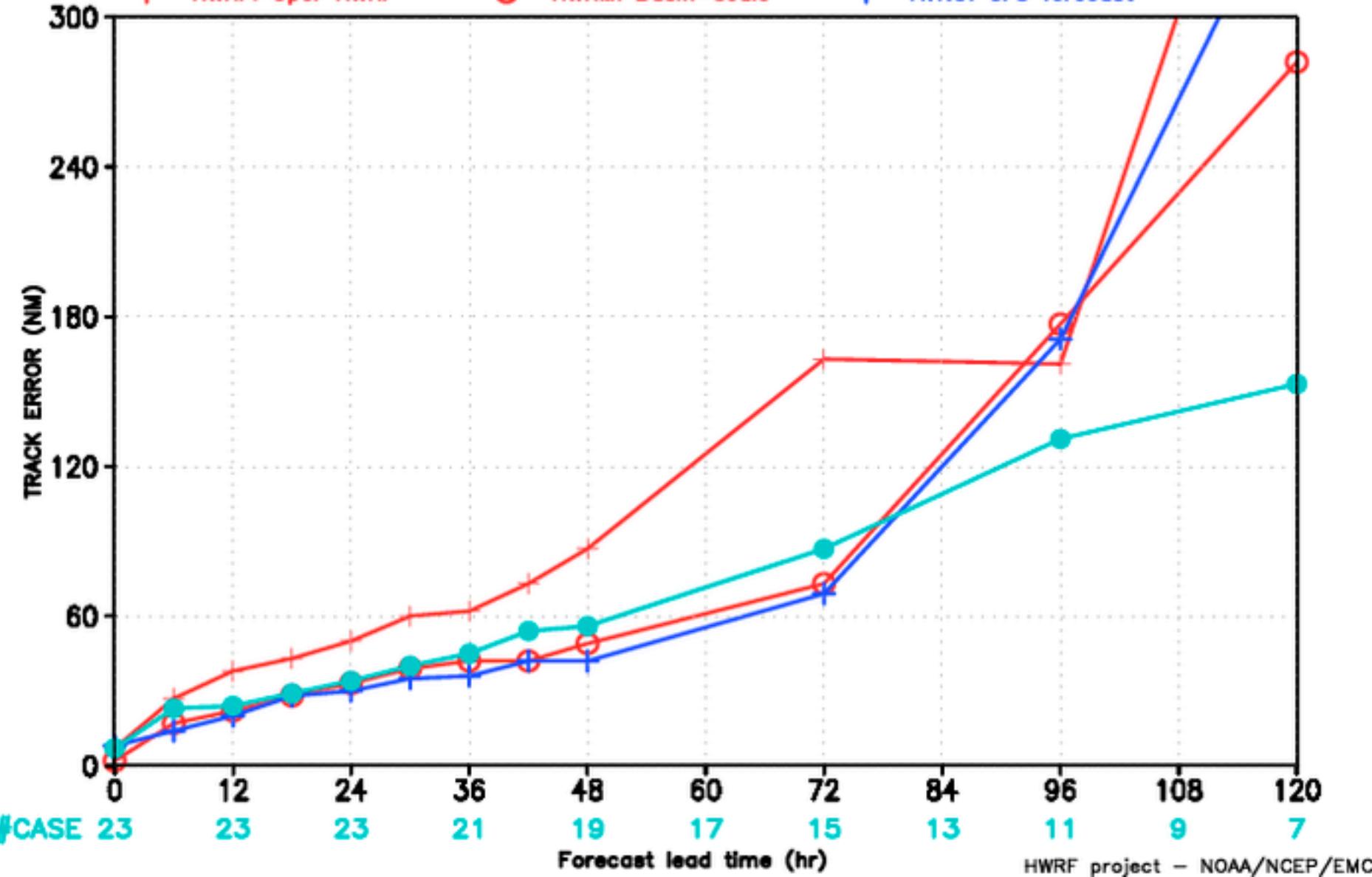
OFCL

HWRF FORECAST – TRACK ERROR (NM) STATISTICS  
STATISTICS FOR A SINGLE CASE – al182012\_SANDY

GFDL: GFDL fact  
HWRF: Oper HWRF

HWRM: Basin-scale

AVNO: GFS forecast



## HWRF FORECAST - INTENSITY VMAX ERROR (KT) STATISTICS

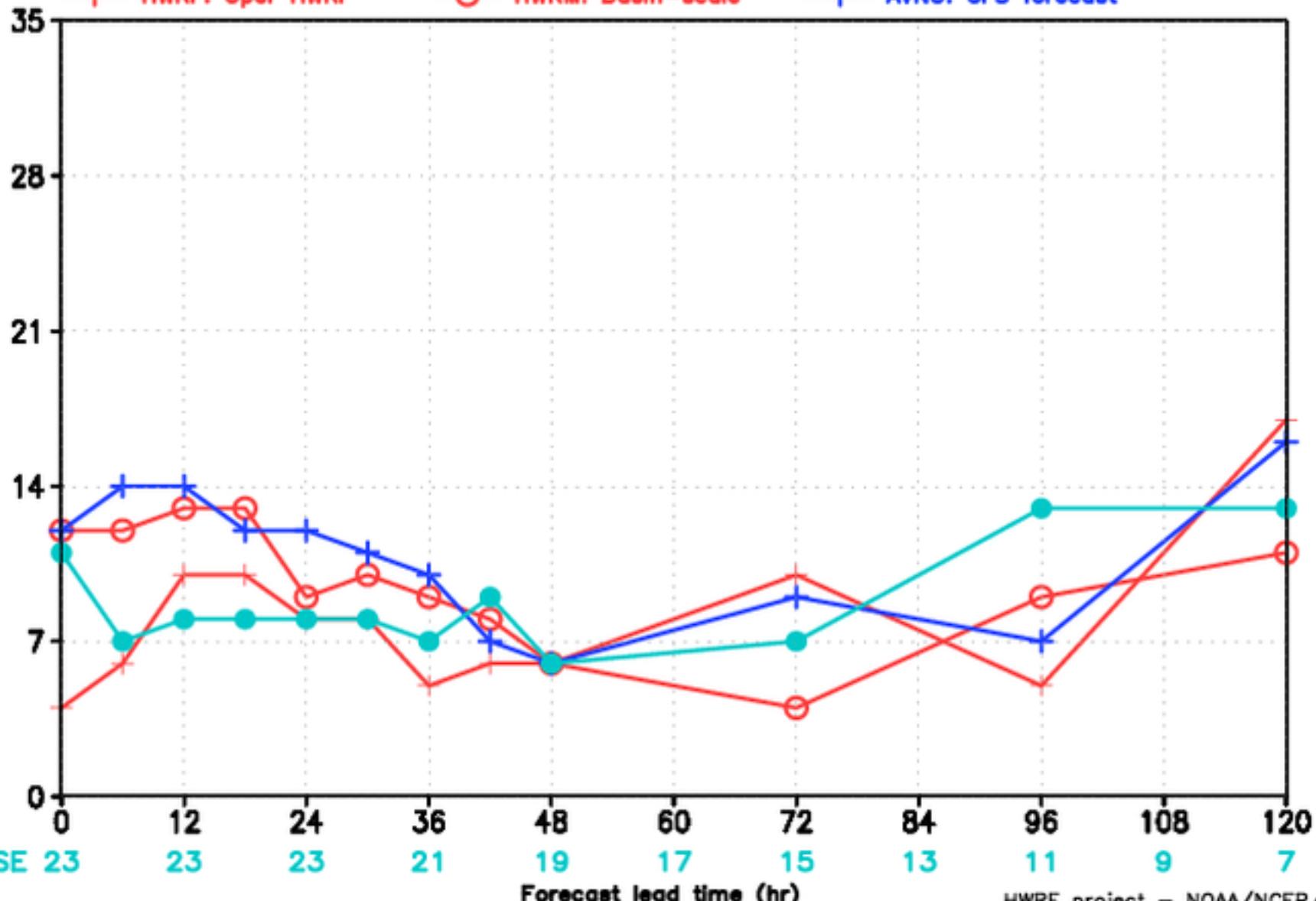
STATISTICS FOR A SINGLE CASE - ai182012\_SANDY

GFDL: GFDL fact.

HWRF: Oper HWRF

HWRM: Basin-scale

AVNO: GFS forecast



#CASE 23

23

23

21

19

17

15

13

11

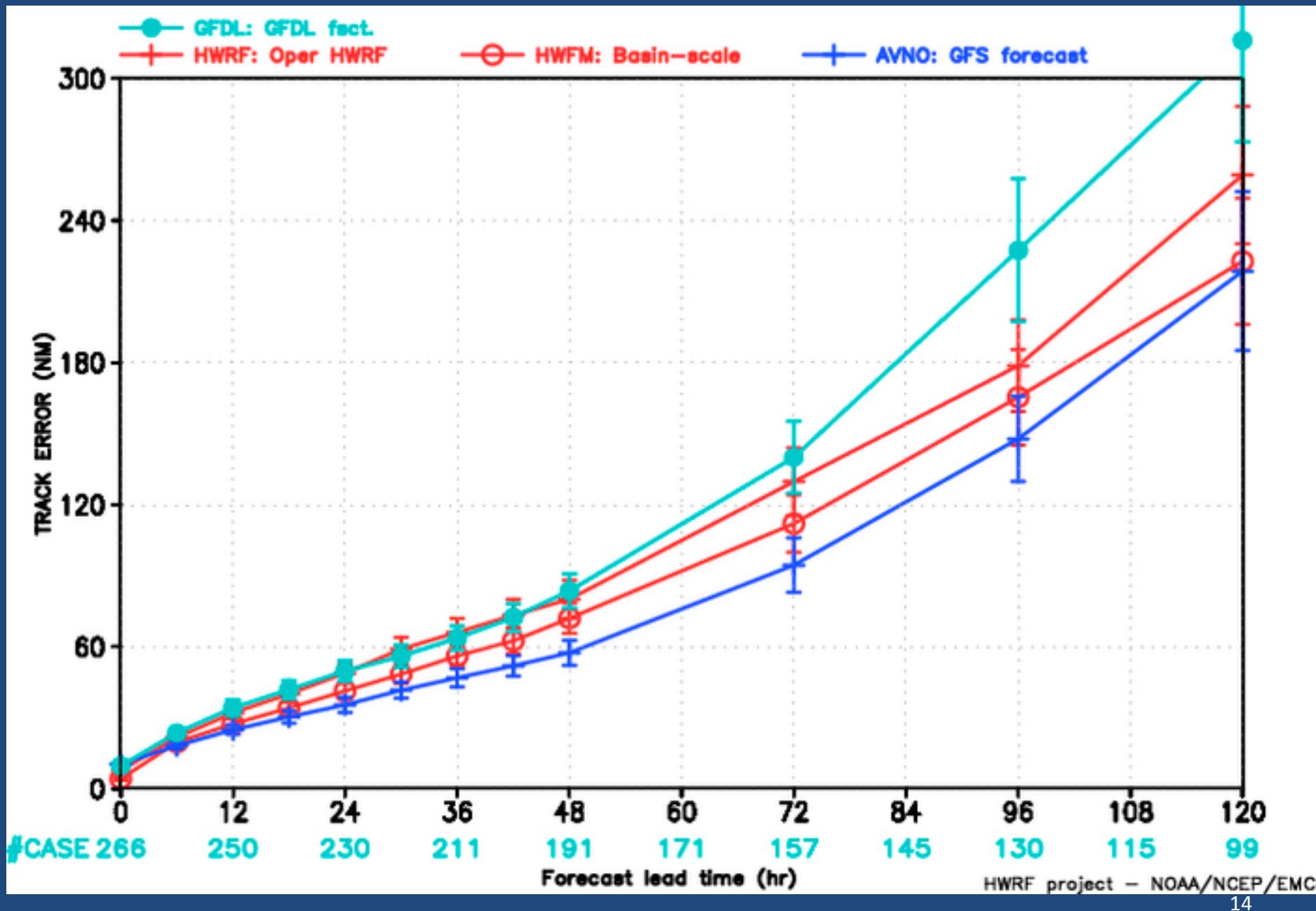
9

7

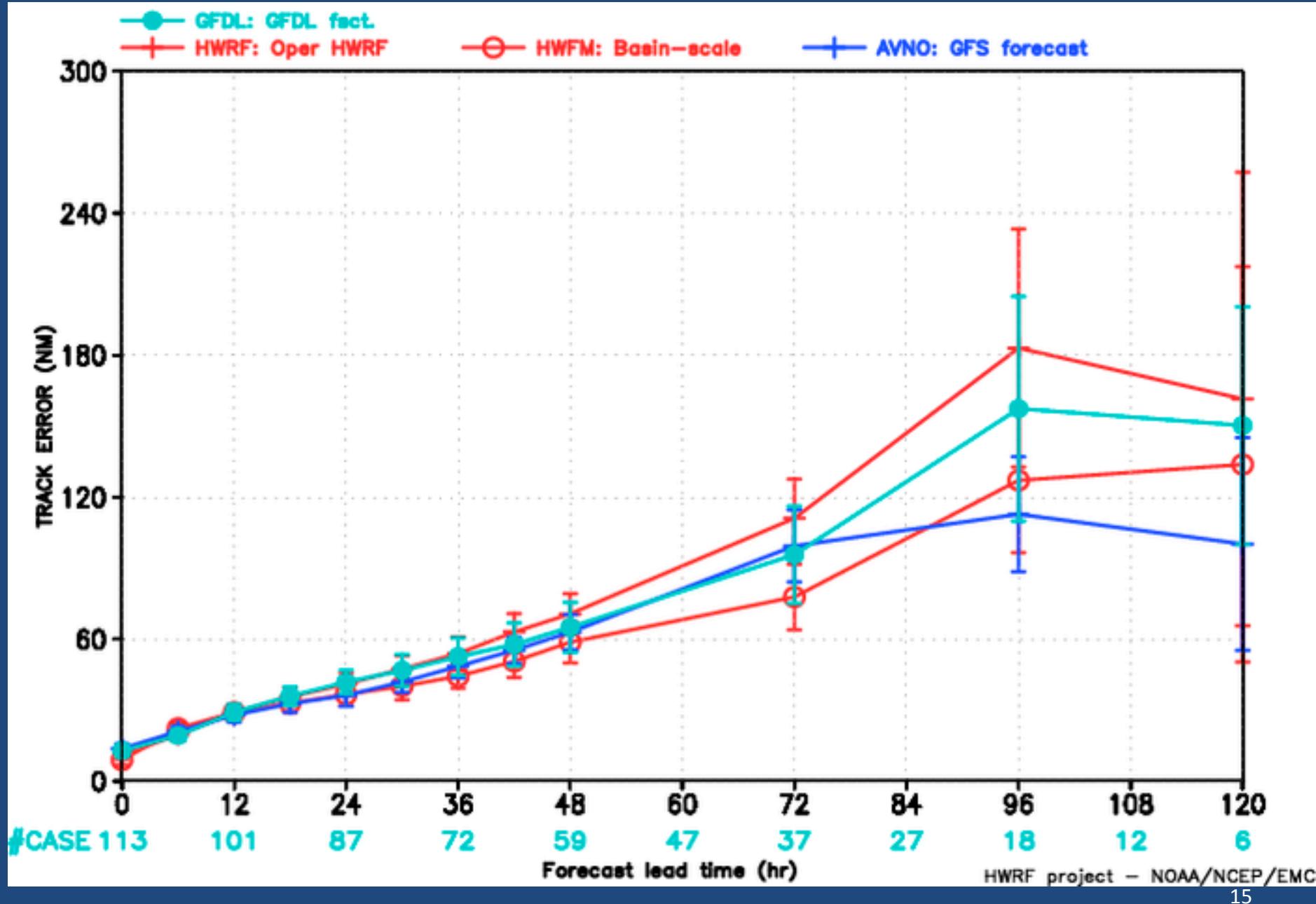
Forecast lead time (hr)

HWRF project - NOAA/NCEP/EMC

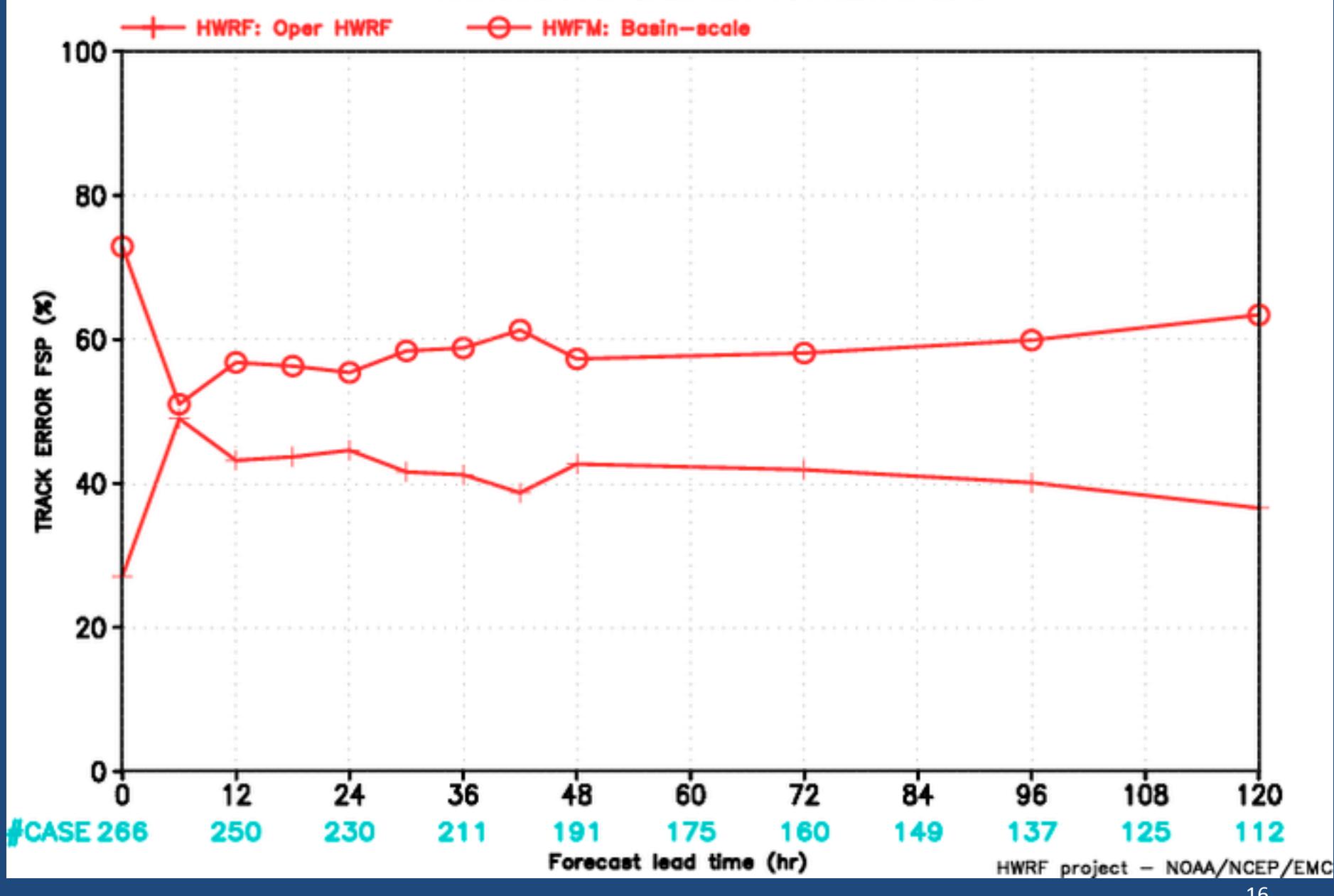
# Track error (Atlantic 09-19)



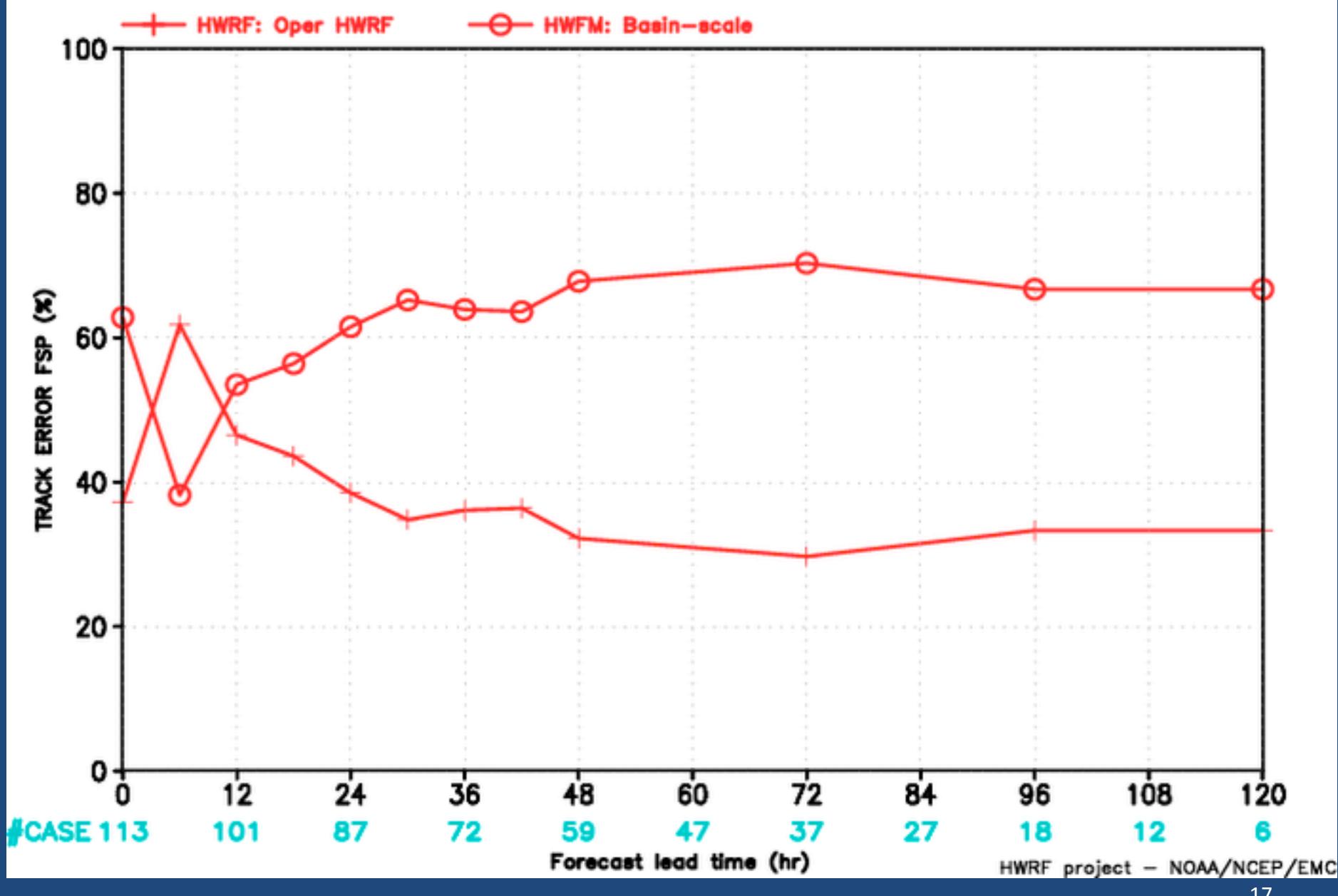
# Track error (East Pacific 09-17)



## Track error FSP (Atlantic 09-19)



# Track error FSP (East Pacific 09-17)



# Future work

- Complete the season retrospective forecasts
- Diagnose differences among good and bad cases
- Automate vortex initialization and create a benchmark
- Test different initial conditions from different DA systems
- Implement UPP for basin-scale modeling system

# Challenges

- Optimize the code to meet the operational time constraint
- Initialize the forecast system
- Ocean coupling
- Post-processing
- Forecast products

# Basin-scale HWRF Configuration Test

	Number of Nest Domains	Wall Clock Time	CPUs
27 km	No	50 mins	196
27-9-3 km	2 (1 storm)	137 mins	196
27-9-3 km	4 (2 storms)	256 mins	196
27-9-3 km	6 (3 storms)	363 mins	196
27-9-3 km	8 (4 storms)	430 mins	196

Note: Optimization ongoing

# Conclusion

- The modeling system is under development and shows significant improvement on track forecast
- Vortex initialization through DA or cycling is an essential part to improve intensity forecasts
- Forecast efficiency will be critical to the pathway toward operational implementation