

HFIP Physics in AHW

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Atlantic Hurricanes (2011)

- 36 km outer domain with 12km and 4 km moving nests for tropical systems
- Moving nest automatically tracks vortex
- 00Z, 06Z, 12Z and 18Z 5-day runs of all active TCs
- Initial conditions from continuous Ensemble KF 6-hr data assimilation cycle
- Ocean mixed-layer depth analysis and sea-surface temperature from HYCOM ocean analysis
- Lateral boundary conditions from GFS

Atlantic Hurricanes (2011)

- Tiedtke cumulus parameterization on 36/12 km, no cumulus on 4 km domain
- WSM6 microphysics (includes graupel)
- YSU PBL scheme for vertical mixing
- One-layer ocean-mixed layer model for feedback (cooling effect under high winds)
- Wind-dependent formulations for drag (Donelan) and enthalpy (Garratt) surface fluxes plus dissipative heating effect

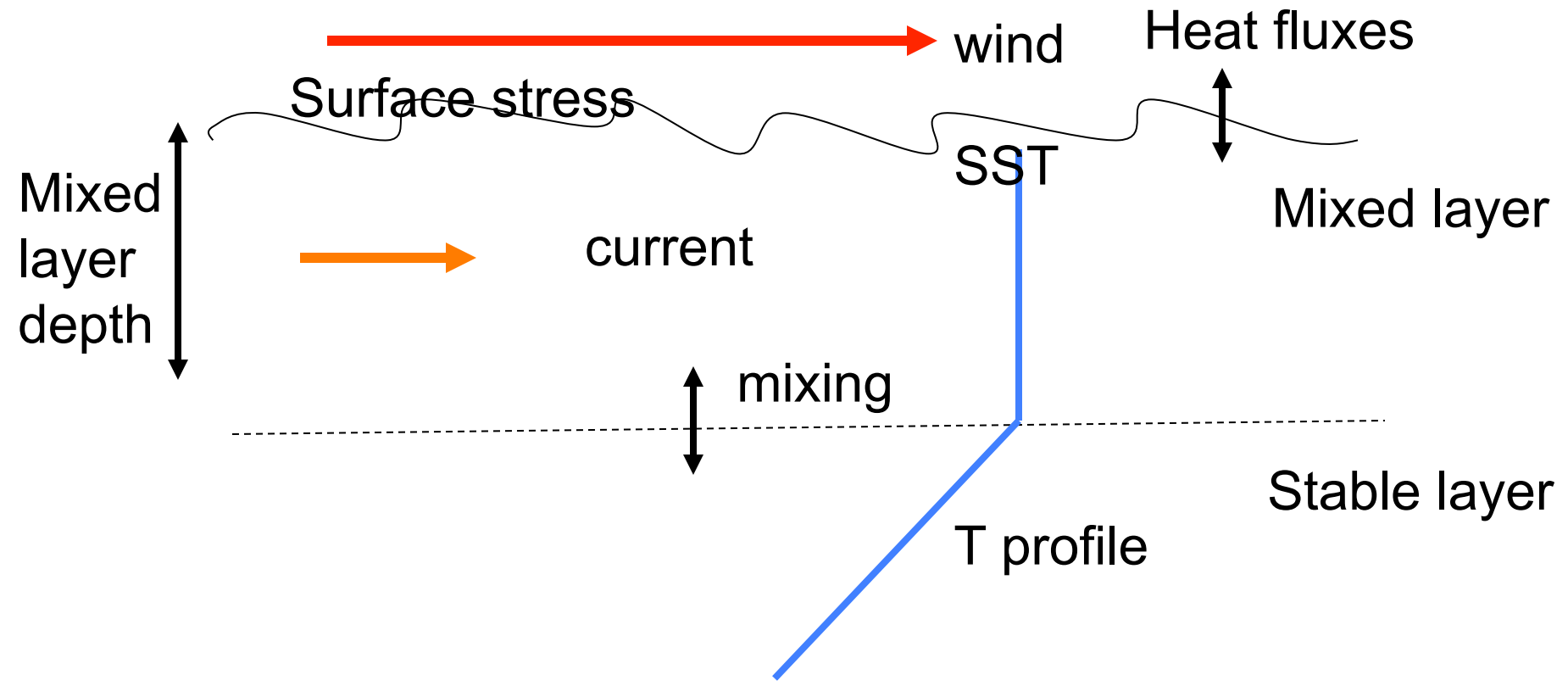
Hurricane-specific physics

- 1-dimensional Ocean mixed-layer
- Surface flux formulations

1D Ocean Mixed-Layer Model

- Model
 - Slab mixed layer
 - Predicts depth, vector current components, temperature
 - Initial depth specified from HYCOM analysis
 - Initial temperature is from 1/12 degree NCEP daily SST
 - Min temperature mixing limit for shallow regions
 - Initial current is zero
 - hurricane induced currents are assumed to dominate over pre-existing currents
 - Lapse rate below mixed layer is specified from climatology
 - Inertial turning effects from Coriolis are included
 - Thermal energy balance in mixed layer due to surface fluxes and radiation is included (small)
 - Atmospheric stress reduced by 50% for ocean stress

1D Ocean Mixed-Layer Model



Surface Fluxes

- Heat, moisture and momentum

$$H = \rho c_p u_* \theta_* \quad E = \rho u_* q_* \quad \tau = \rho u_* u_*$$

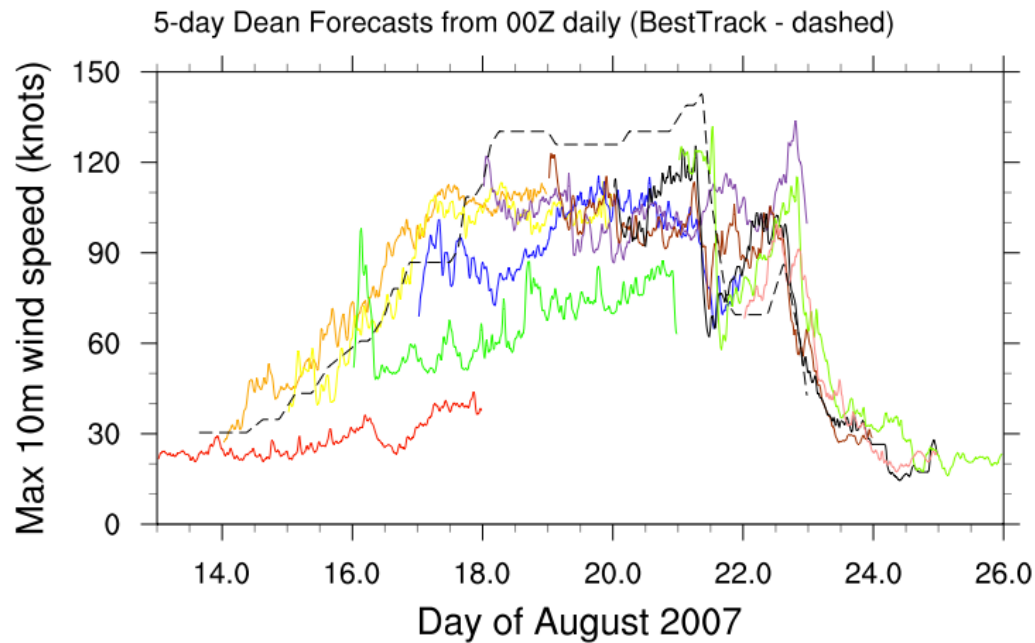
$$u_* = \frac{kV_r}{\ln(z_r / z_0) - \psi_m} \quad \theta_* = \frac{k\Delta\theta}{\ln(z_r / z_{0h}) - \psi_h} \quad q_* = \frac{k\Delta q}{\ln(z_r / z_{0q}) - \psi_h}$$

Subscript r is reference level (lowest model level, or 2 m or 10 m)
 z_0 are the roughness lengths

Ck Sensitivity (Dean 2007)

- Previous experience shows sensitivity to Ck
- Tried a ramp z_{0q} function to enhance fluxes at higher wind

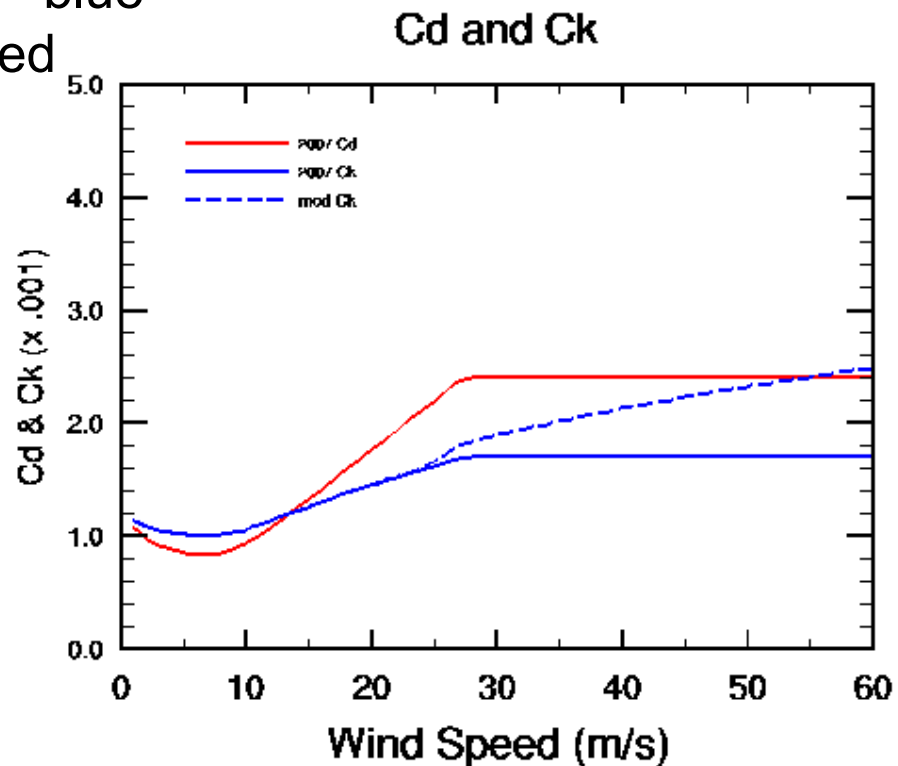
Hurricane Dean (2007)



Note that forecasts underestimate maximum windspeed

Modification to C_k in AHW

C_d - red, C_k - blue
New - dashed
Old - solid



Current Cd and Ck

- Donelan still used (small change in gradient)
- In 2010 implemented Garratt Ck because more recent studies support a lower more flat Ck
- Added dissipative heating

Surface TC Fluxes

$$H = \rho c_p u_* \theta_* + \rho u_*^2 V_r \quad \text{Dissipative heating}$$

$$E = \rho u_* q_*$$

$$\tau = \rho u_* u_*$$

Donelan (z_0 function below gives linear C_D with V in neutral case)

$$u_* = \frac{kV_r}{\ln(z_r / z_0) - \psi_m}$$

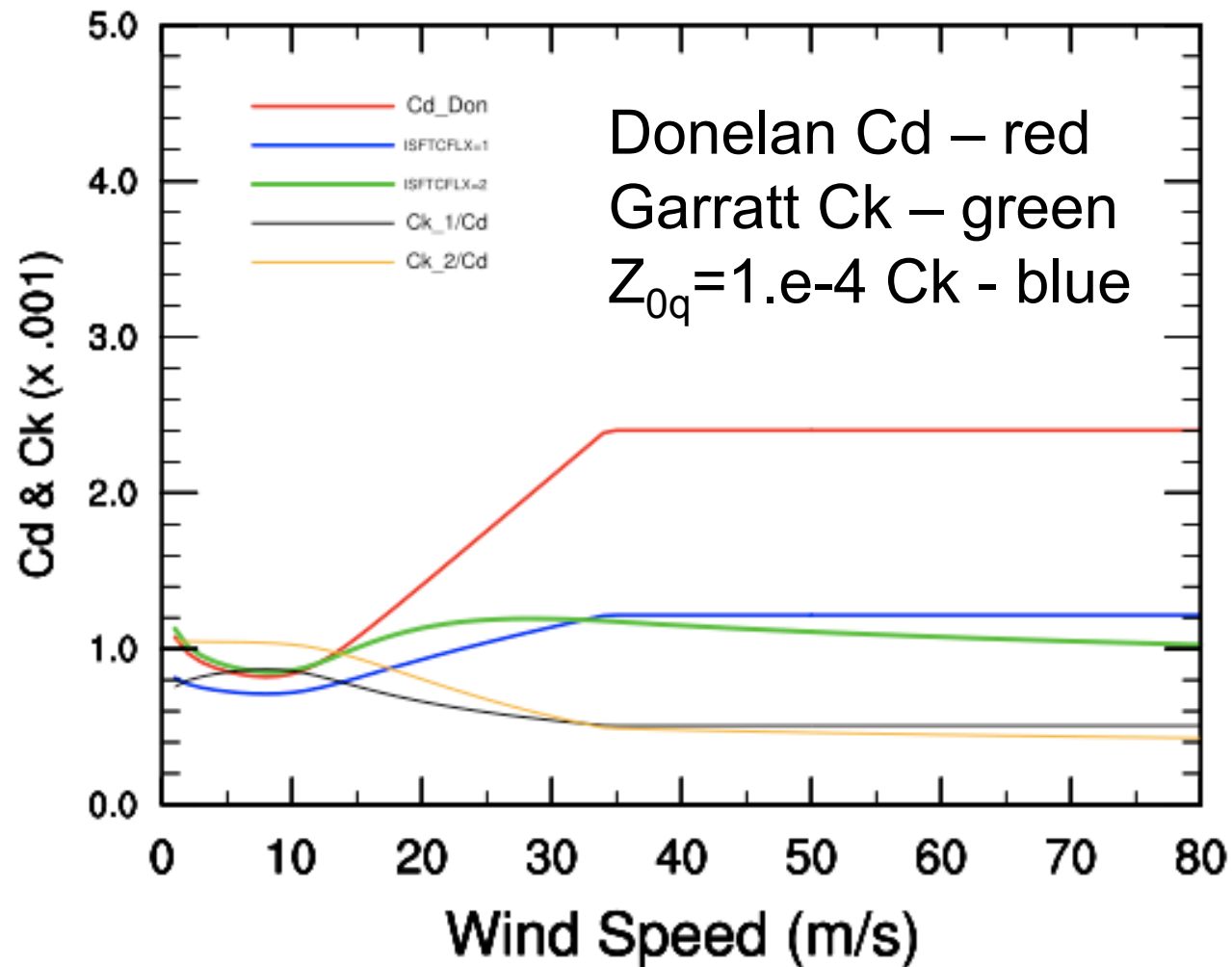
$$z_0 = 10 \exp(-9.5 u_*^{-1/3}) + 0.165 \times 10^{-5} / u_*$$

[$1.27 \times 10^{-7} < z_0 < 2.85 \times 10^{-3}$]

$$\text{Garratt } \theta_* = \frac{k\Delta\theta}{\ln(z_r / z_0) - \psi_h + 2.48 \text{Re}^{1/4} - 2}$$

$$q_* = \frac{k\Delta q}{\ln(z_r / z_0) - \psi_h + 2.28 \text{Re}^{1/4} - 2}$$

Surface TC Options

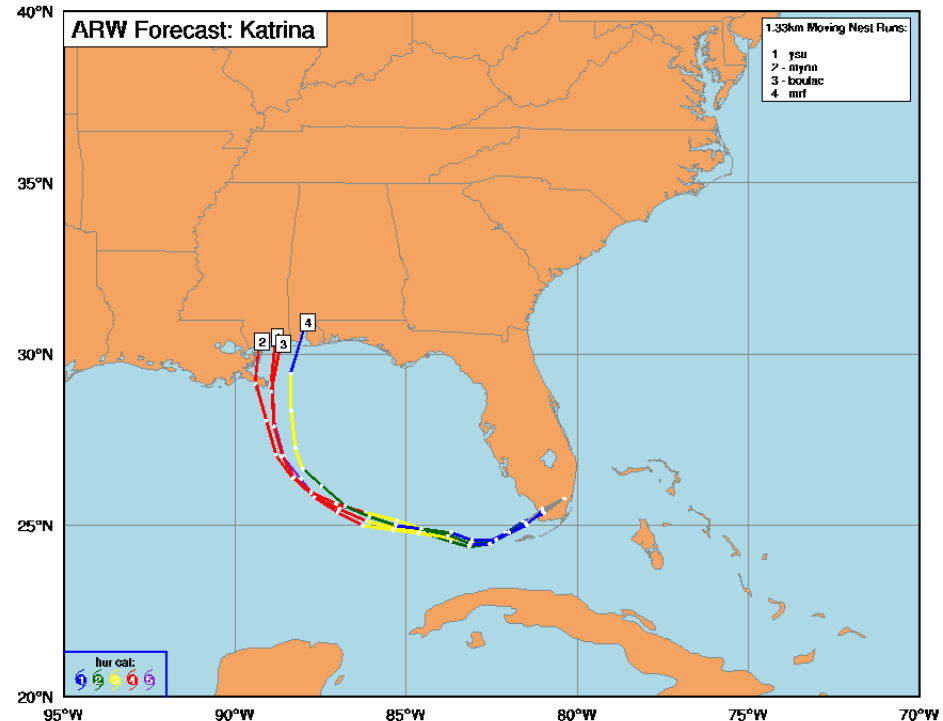


2010 Physics Changes

- Garratt flux would tend to reduce hurricane strength
- Move from WSM5 to Thompson would tend to increase hurricane strength because Thompson adds graupel category
- These were offsetting changes in terms of intensity (we wanted to preserve 2009 intensity)

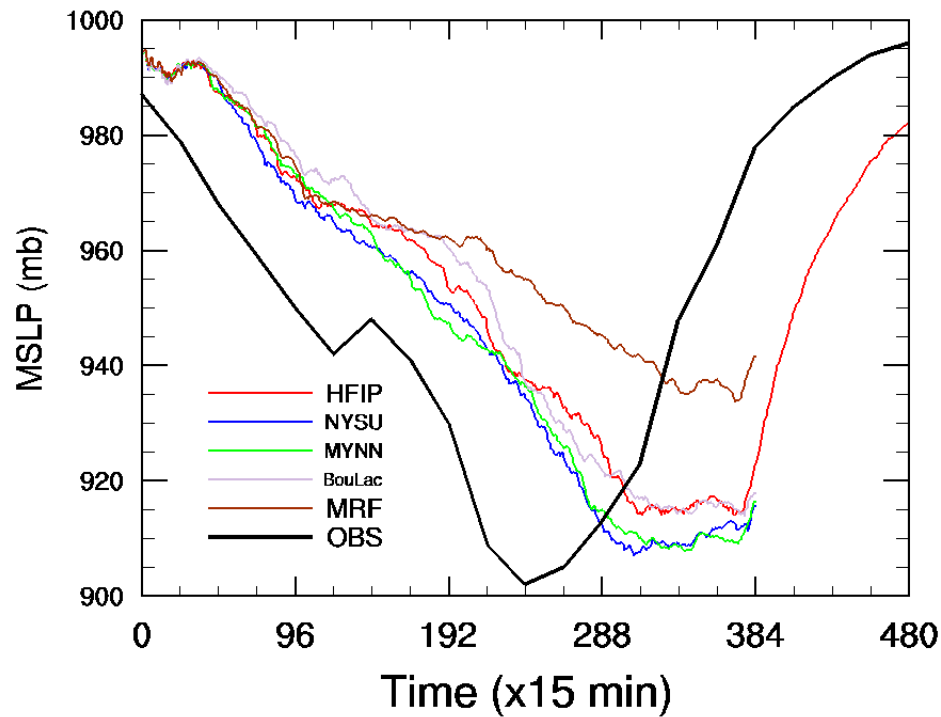
Katrina (2005) PBL Comparison

- Initialized August 26th (EnKF)
- GFS forecast boundaries
- 12/4/1.33 km moving nests
- 96 hours
- YSU default versus MYNN, BouLac and MRF

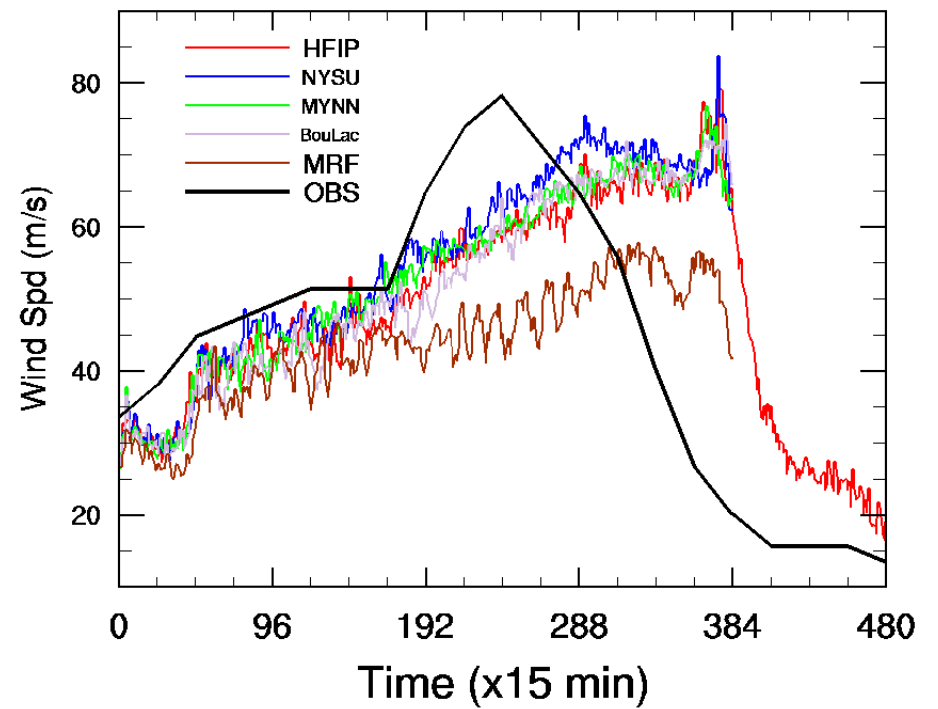


PBL Comparison

Katrina (8/26) - Minimum SLP



Katrina (8/26) - Maximum Wind



PBL Comparison

- MRF scheme with deeper mixing than others is the outlier (Braun and Tao result)
- PBL schemes otherwise behave similarly

Summary

- Hurricanes are sensitive to surface physics
 - Ocean mixed layer
 - Surface exchange coefficients
 - PBL scheme