Preliminary Results from the AXBT Demonstration Project in support of Hurricane Coupled Modeling Products and Improvement in Guidance to NHC Hurricane Specialists

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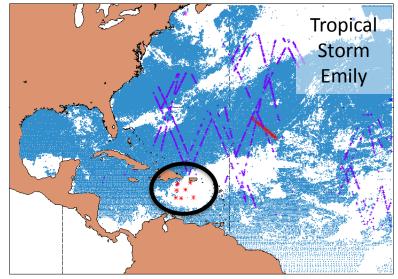
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Sponsor: Office of Naval Research, Marine Meteorology Division

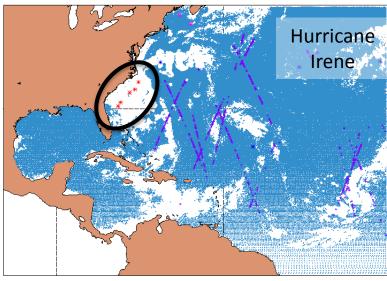




- The thermal structure of upper ocean is known to affect the tropical cyclone intensity
- Remote sensing of the ocean close to the TC is usually contaminated by clouds, but data can be obtained using Airborne eXpendable Bathy Thermographs (AXBT) or coastal buoy observations
- Near-real-time ocean observations beneath TCs have been shown to improve coupled model TC intensity forecasts in recent research field programs
- The 65th IHC Working Group approved an agenda item in March 2011 to permit AXBT operations on operational missions with the 53rd WRS on a no cost, not-to-interfere basis
- Goals
 - 2011: Assimilate ocean observations beneath active TCs into coupled models in near-real-time
 - Overall: Assess value AXBT data add to coupled model forecasts of TC track and intensity in an operational setting



Temperature Observations 27 Aug 11 002 6 km grid



Sea-surface observations in NAVO NCODA (prior to NCOM / HYCOM and COAMPS)

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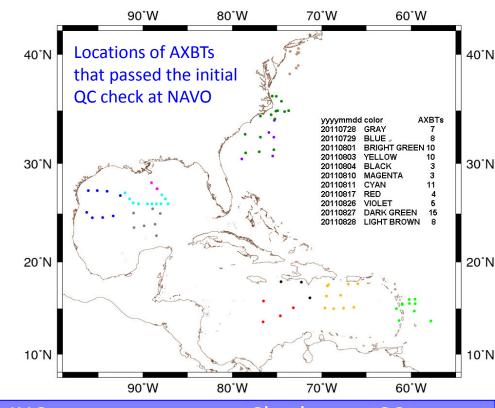


A Group Effort



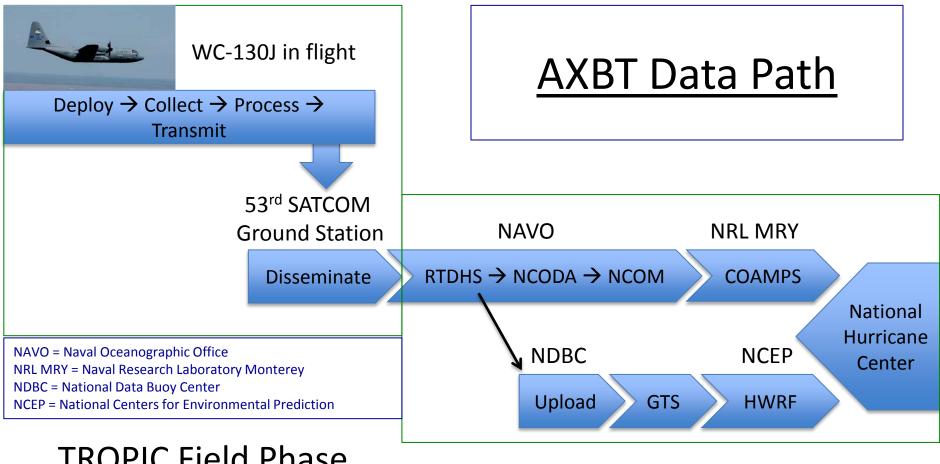
2011 by the numbers

- **109** AXBTs deployed over **12** missions in **31** days:
 - Hurricane Irene (3 flights)
 - Tropical Storm Don (2 flights)
 - Tropical Storm Emily (3 flights)
 - Pre-TS Harvey (1 flight)
 - 2 training & 1 transit flights
- **85** AXBTs passed the initial QC check at NAVO (78%).
- **8** SOPs developed for data collection, processing, dissemination, and archiving



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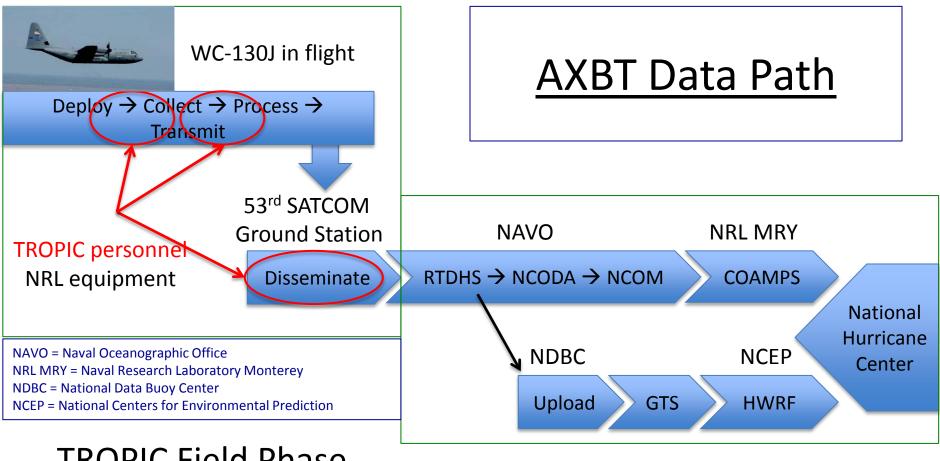
66th IHC



TROPIC Field Phase

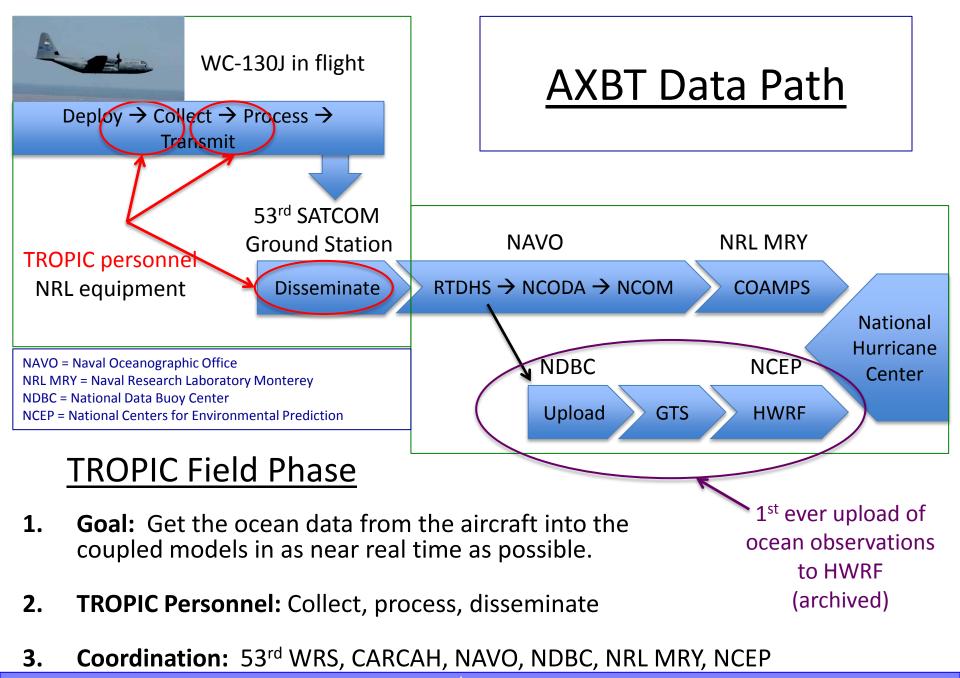
Goal: Get the ocean data from the aircraft into the 1. coupled models in as near real time as possible.

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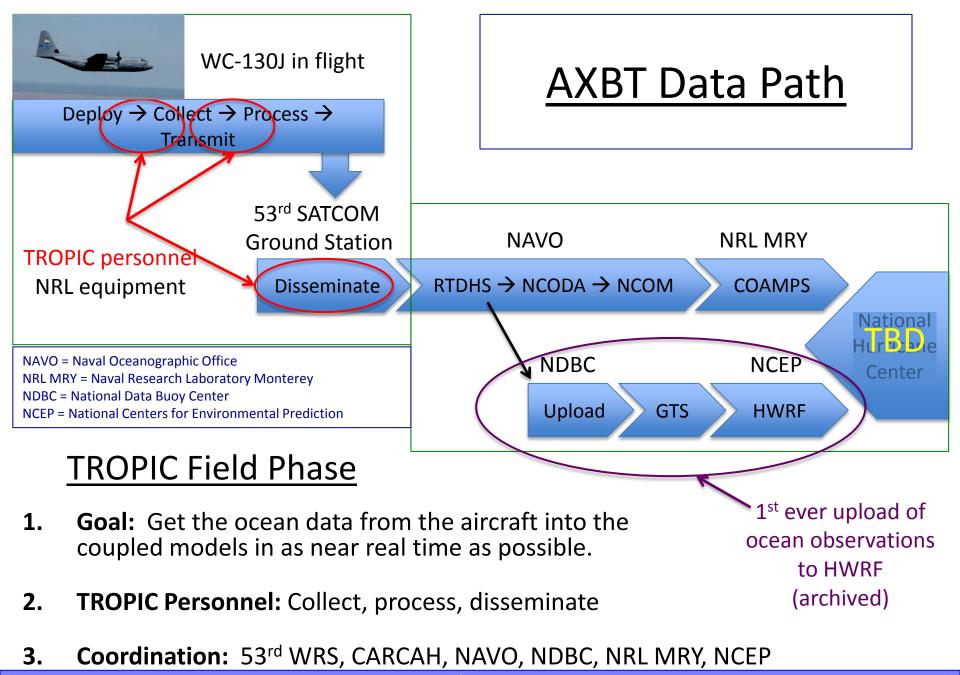
TROPIC Field Phase

- **1. Goal:** Get the ocean data from the aircraft into the coupled models in as near real time as possible.
- 2. TROPIC Personnel: Collect, process, disseminate



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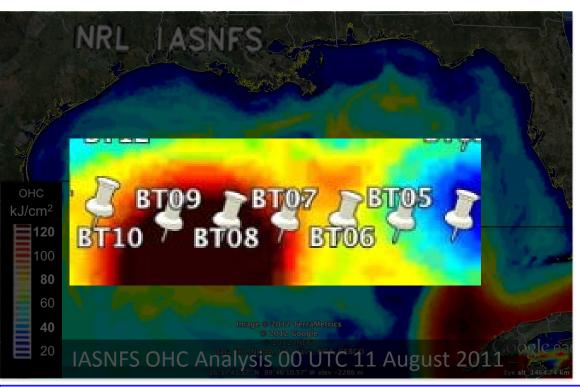


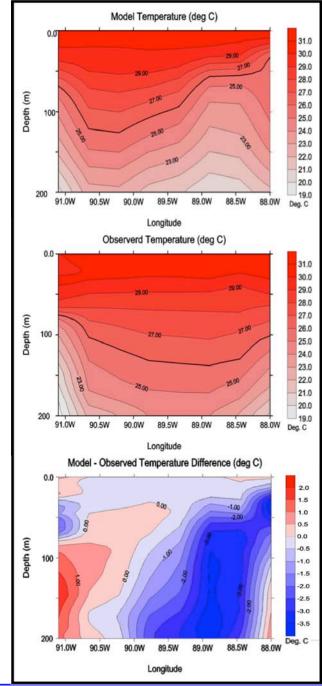
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Model vs. Observed Thermal Structure

- 53rd WRS Weather training flight 11 Aug 2011 (1454-1815 UTC)
- 13 AXBTs deployed about every ½ degree (~6 minutes)
 - First AXBT: 1547 UTC 11 Aug 11
 - Last AXBT: 1712 UTC 11 Aug 11
- IASNFS (Intra-Americas Sea Nowcast/Forecast System)
 - Regional model: Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean and Straits of Florida
 - 6-km horizontal resolution 40 vertical levels
 - Initial and boundary conditions are forced by NOGAPS and the Global NCOM
 - MODIS for Data Assimilation (AXBT data are NOT included)
 - IASNFS model data courtesy of Dr. Dong-Shan Ko (NRL Stennis)





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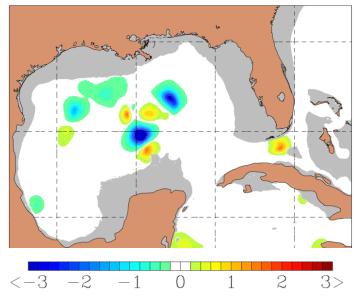
AXBT Impacts at 100m in HYCOM

• Weather training flight 11 Aug 2011 (1454-1815 UTC)

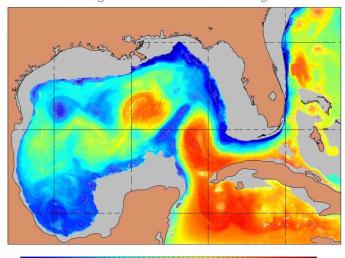
- 13 AXBTs deployed about every ½ degree (~6 minutes of flight time)
 - First AXBT: 1547 UTC 11 Aug 11
 - Last AXBT: 1712 UTC 11 Aug 11
- HYCOM (HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model)
 - Variable horizontal and vertical resolutions
 - 1-km horizontal resolution in the Gulf of Mexico,
 - NCODA for Data Assimilation (AXBT data ARE included)
- All but one of the profiles collected on 11 Aug were used in the real-time, HYCOM 18 UTC 11 August 2011 analysis.
 - The rejected profile did not sample to 300 m depth
 - This depth is a tunable analysis parameter which has subsequently been adjusted to permit shallow drops into the DA system
- Primary Impact: strengthen and correct the position of the warm core loop current eddy in the central Gulf.
- But no TC forecast here...

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Temperature Analyzed Increment (C) 100 M Depth 11 Aug 11 18Z Tau 000 1 km grid



Temperature (C) 100 M Depth 11 Aug 11 18Z Tau 000 1 km grid



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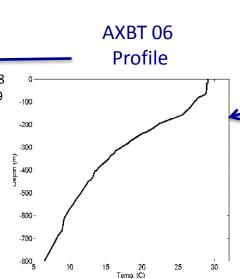
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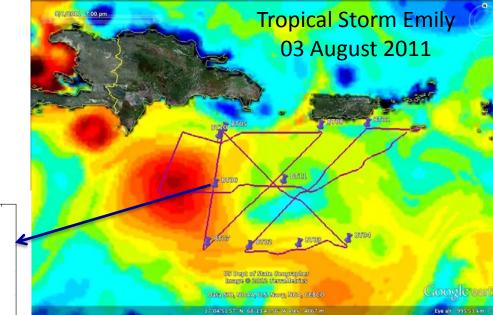
Operational flights AXBT drop locations

AXBT 06 JJVV Message

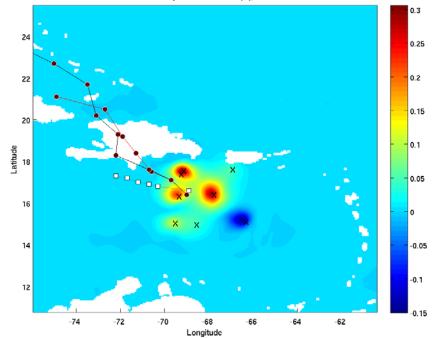
JJVV 03081 0741/ 716360 069460 88888 51099 00291 00291 00291 14291 19289 57289 66287 72284 80278 99901 08270 30265 39261 56256 73242 83234 90228 93224 99902 00222 14216 33206 36202 51194 59190 69185 73183 80181 99903 15163 26162 36157 48154 56152 88140 99904 00138 06134 26133 42129 48126 65123 99905 04115 31108 48105 74099 99906 11092 65089 87084 99907 11080 97066 99908 48065 AF306



- Varied spatial distribution
 - Radius of influence
- Profile data format
 - "Significant" levels only
 - Discussion ongoing regarding optimal vertical resolution



Sea Surface Temperature Difference(C), 2011080312

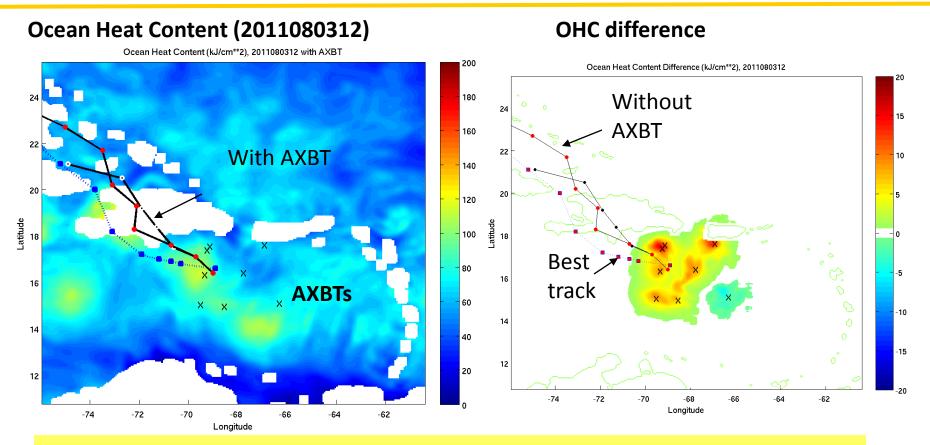


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AXBT Impact Study – Tropical Storm Emily



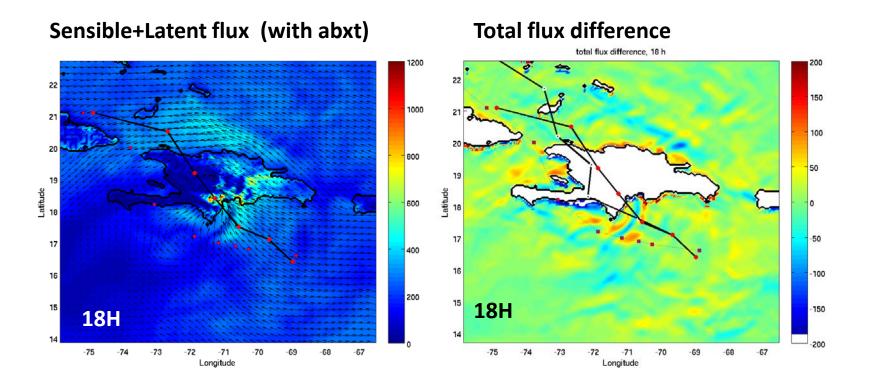
Assimilation of AXBT data increased the model initial OHC by as large as 19 kJ/cm², which results in initially 0.3°C warmer SST north of the model cyclone center

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AXBT Impact Study – Tropical Storm Emily



The AXBT assimilation has a larger total flux prior to model landfall time

Weaker ocean cold wake with the AXBT assimilation

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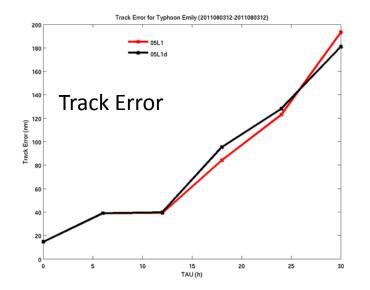




AXBT Impact Study – Tropical Storm Emily

With AXBT

> Intensity a wash...



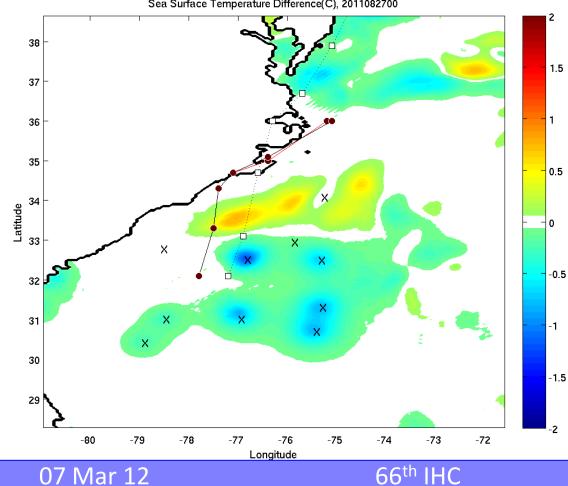
Track starts differ slightly after 18h





AXBT Impact Study – Hurricane Irene

Initial SST Difference (2011082700)

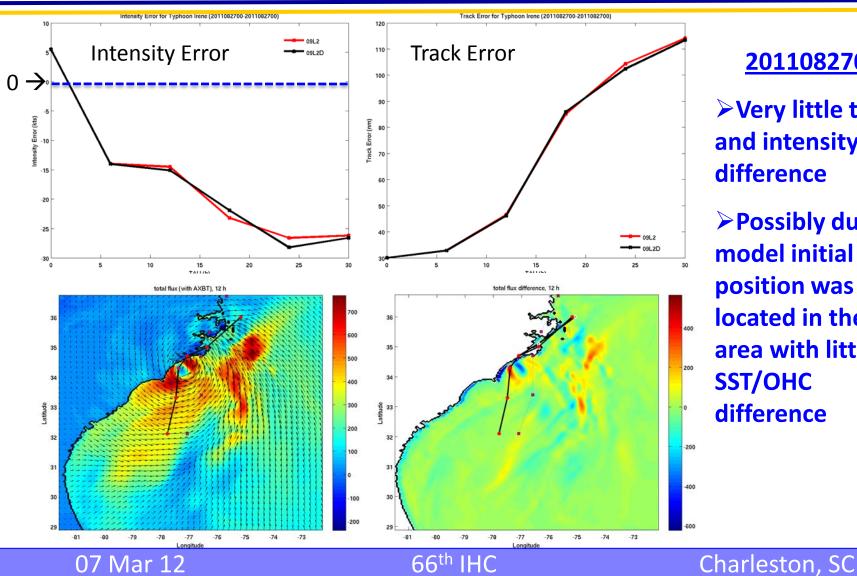


Sea Surface Temperature Difference(C), 2011082700

- Assimilation of AXBT improved the Gulf Stream cross-shore horizontal sea temperature gradient
- Very small initial SST difference along the model forecast track
- Little impact on track forecast



AXBT Impact Study – Hurricane Irene



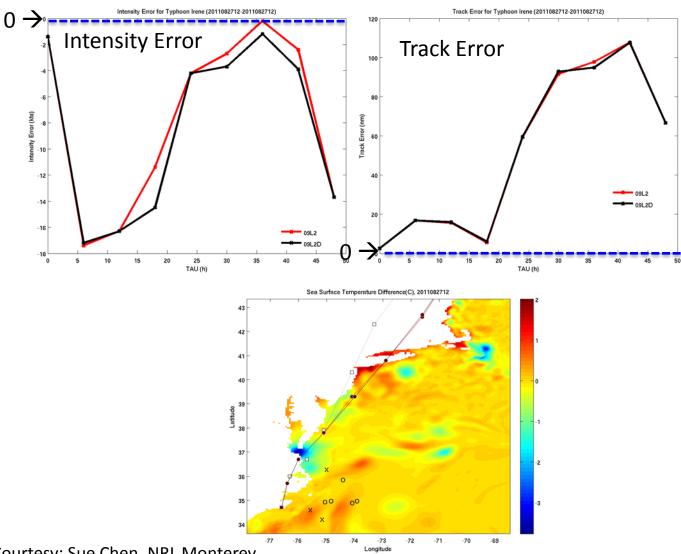
2011082700

>Very little track and intensity difference

Possibly due to model initial TC position was located in the area with little SST/OHC difference



<u>AXBT Impact Study – Hurricane Irene</u>



20110827**12** run

 \geq 2 knots smaller intensity error with the **AXBT** assimilation run

>No track difference

Courtesy: Sue Chen, NRL Monterey

Summary of preliminary model analyses

- The impact of improved upper-ocean initial conditions by special AXBT observations to tropical cyclone forecast was tested in the air-ocean coupled COAMPS
- A total of 85 AXBTS were used in 2011 real-time coupled COAMPS-TC demonstration and 24 AXBTS were used in Emily and Irene forecasts
- Preliminary results showed including the AXBT observation had a small impact on COAMPS Emily and Irene forecasts.



Current Operations: Topics and Challenges

• Equipment

- Re-design of AXBT launcher
- Availability of modified launchers
- Data & Data Path
 - Standardize Quality Control
 - Standardize Archive Procedures
 - Resolution
 - Horizontal: appropriate radius of influence
 - Vertical: "mandatory" and significant levels?
 - Timing
 - NAVO: Real-Time Data Handling System
 - 2-hr binning
 - 2200 "black hole"
 - COAMPS-TC: scheduling model runs
 - Assimilation
 - The analysis rejected profiles if the sample:
 - did not reach at least 300m or
 - half the water column depth
 - Tunable, but time-consuming
- Sampling strategy
 - Model sensitivity to observation position
 - Real-time tracking of ocean features and aircraft position



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3/5-yr Outlook

Year	Duration	Data Collection Focus	Modeling Focus
2011	1 month (Jul-Aug)	Launcher, QC, Timing	Data Path, Assimilation
2012	2 months (Aug-Sep)	Launcher, QC, Drop Totals and Patterns, Tasking Order Development	Data Impact Study (COAMPS) Assimilation in near-real-time (HWRF)
2013	2 months (Aug-Sep)	Tasking Order Development, Automation	Assimilation in near-real-time
2014	2 months (Aug-Sep)	Automation / Transition?	Real-time runs
2015	2 months (Aug-Sep)	Transition?	Real-time runs

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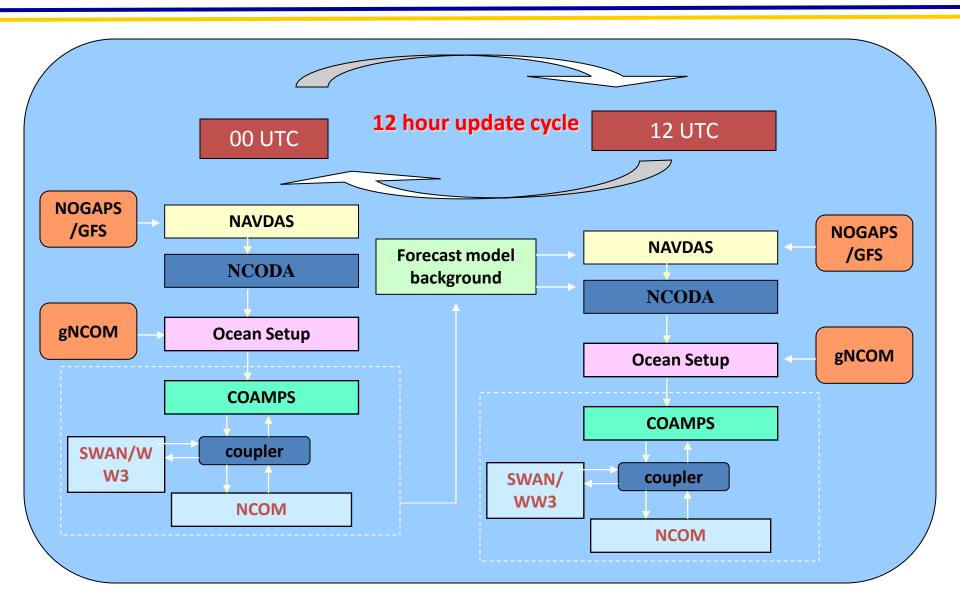


QUESTIONS?

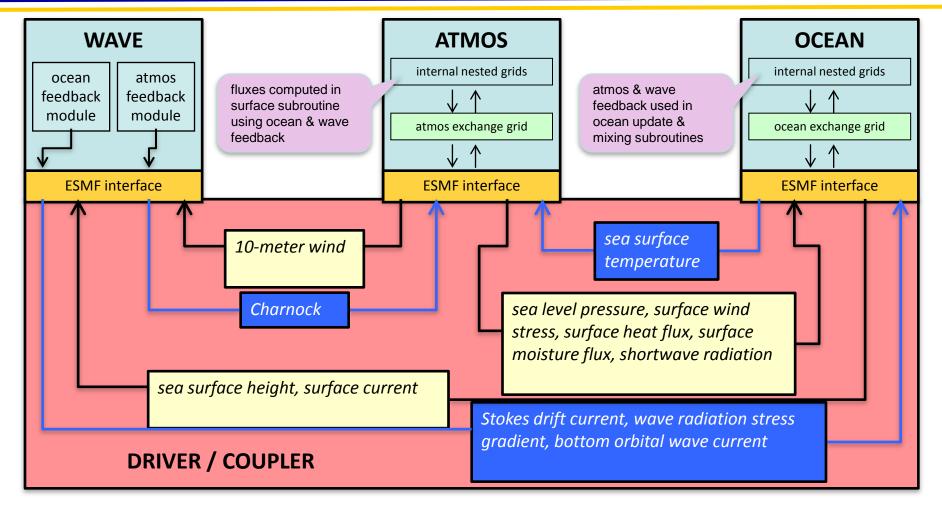
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Air-Ocean-Wave Coupled COAMPS Data Assimilation System



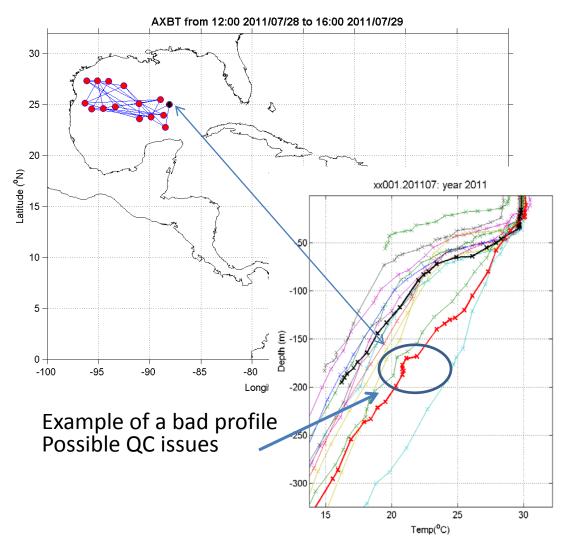
Coupled COAMPS-TC Air-Sea Interface Physics

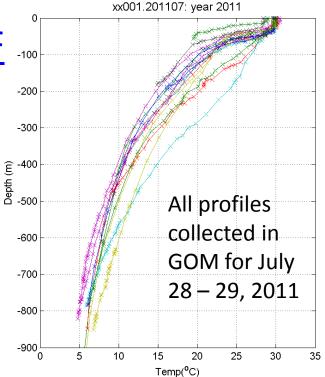


Wave model is not used for this study

Operational Results & Status: HWRF

July 28 – 29, 2011





Data: Timing and Quality

- Most data not received in near real time in 2011.
- Currently able to receive and decode in real time.
 - Data quality occasionally questionable.
- Need to improve QC system.

Input from Hyung-Sook Kim, EMC

