Upgrades to the GFDL/GFDN Hurricane Model for 2014 (A JHT Funded Project) Morris A. Bender, Matthew Morin, Timothy Marchok, Isaac Ginis, Biju Thomas, Richard Yablonsky and Robert Tuleya



See Surface Temperature ("Fi

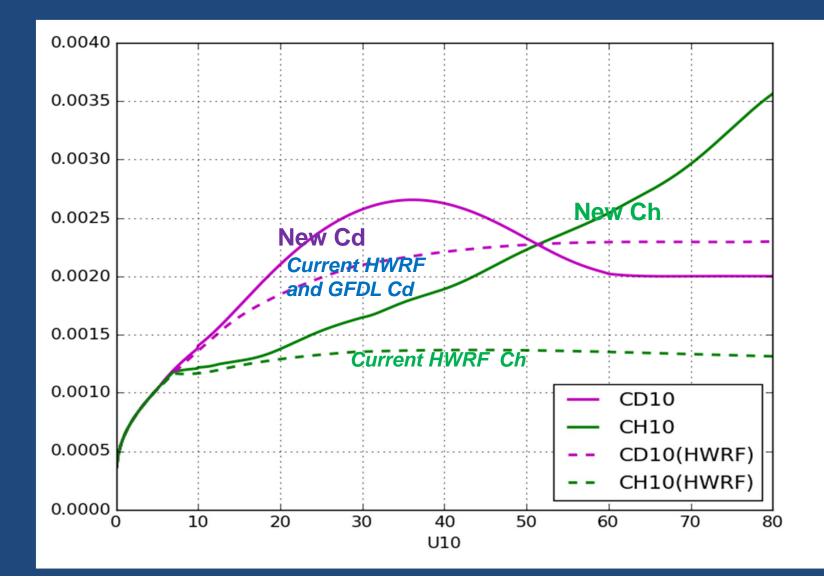
68th Interdepartmenal Hurricane Conference Tuesday, March 5th

Observed Model

GFDL 2014 Hurricane Model Upgrade

- Increased horizontal resolution of inner nest from 1/12th to 1/18th degree with reduced damping of gravity waves in advection scheme
- Improved specification of surface exchange coefficients (*ch*, *cd*) and surface stress computation in surface physics
- Improved specification of surface roughness and wetness over land.
- Modified PBL with variable Critical Richardson Number.
- Advection of individual micro-physics species. (Yet to test impact of Rime Factor Advection)
- Improved targeting of initial storm maximum wind and storm structure in initialization. (*Reduces negative intensity bias in vortex specification*)
- Remove vortex specification in Atlantic for storms of 40 knots and less
- Upgrade ocean model to 1/12th degree MPI POM with unified trans-Atlantic basin and 3D ocean for Eastern Pacific basin
- Remove global_chgres in analysis step (direct interpolation from hybrid to sigma coordinates)

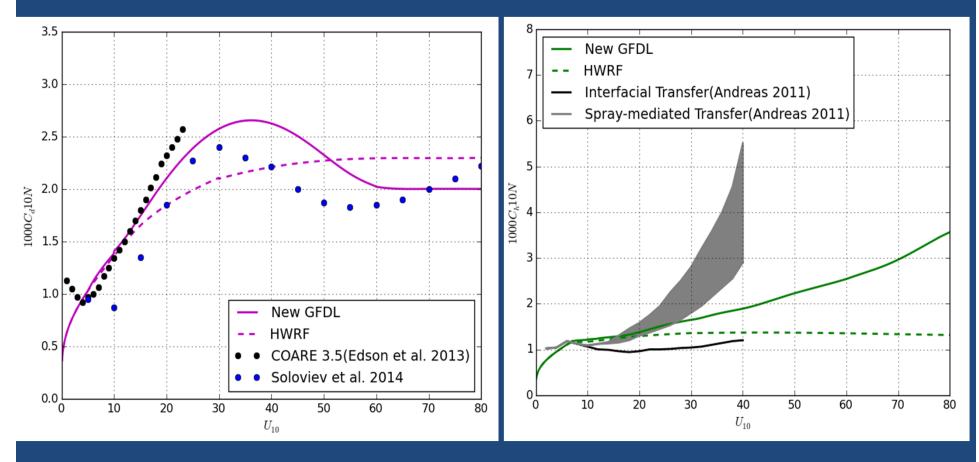
New Cd and Ch formulation



Comparison of New cd and ch with Recent Referenced Studies

Cd

Ch

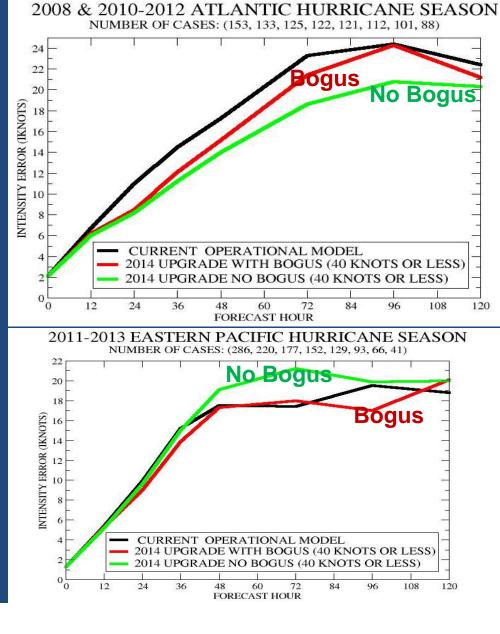


Impact of Bogusing on Intensity Errors For Storms 40 knots or less

Atlantic

Eastern

Pacific



Bogusing Significantly <u>Degraded</u> performance in Atlantic for weak systems

Bogusing Significantly Improved Performance in Eastern Pacific

VERTICAL CROSS-SECTION FOR UNBOGUSED INITIAL CONDITION THROUGH STORM CENTER

Total Wind Speed (knots)

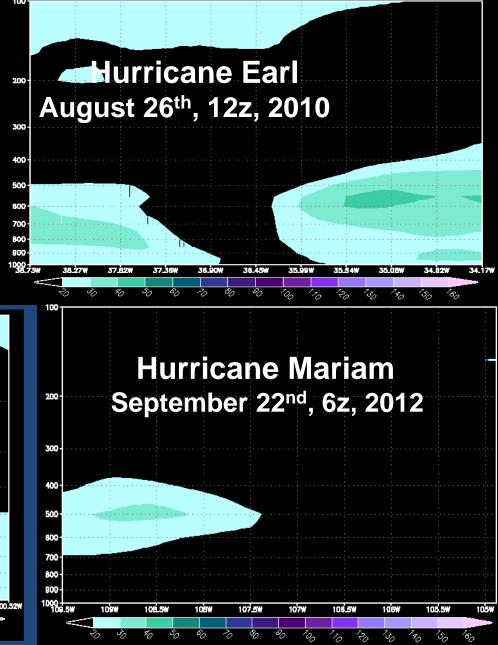
700

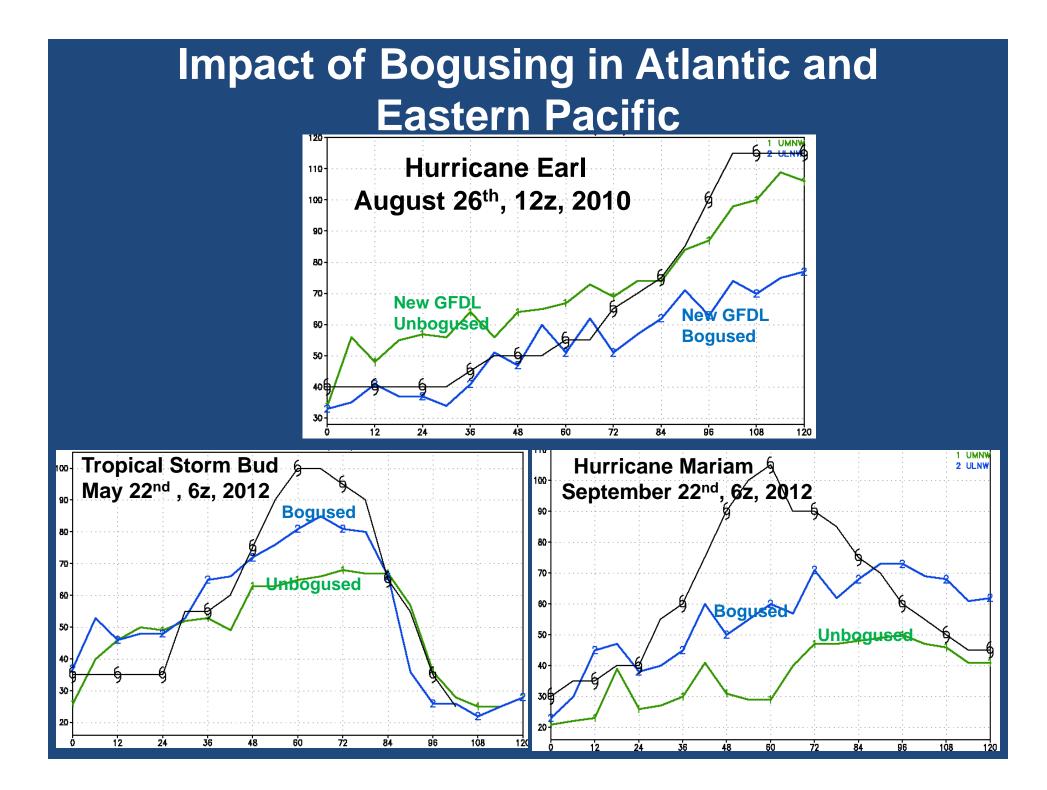
800

800

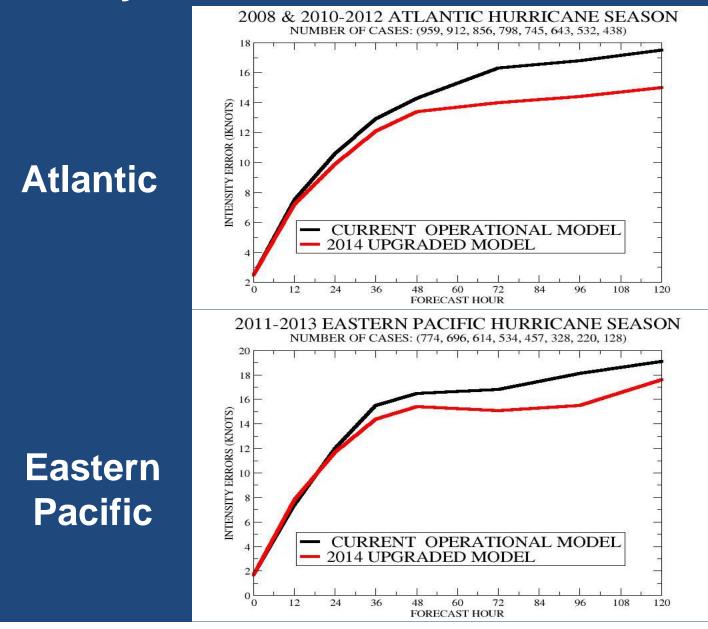
Tropical Storm Bud

May 22nd, 6z, 2012





New GFDL Model Significantly Improved Intensity Skill at all Time Levels In Both Basins

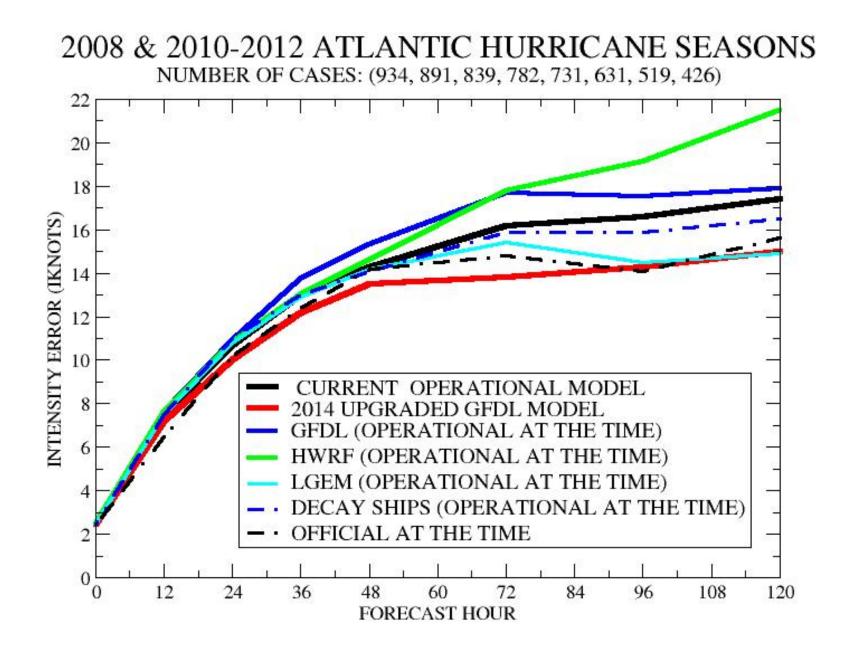


Percent of Storms which have Improved Intensity Forecasts with new model

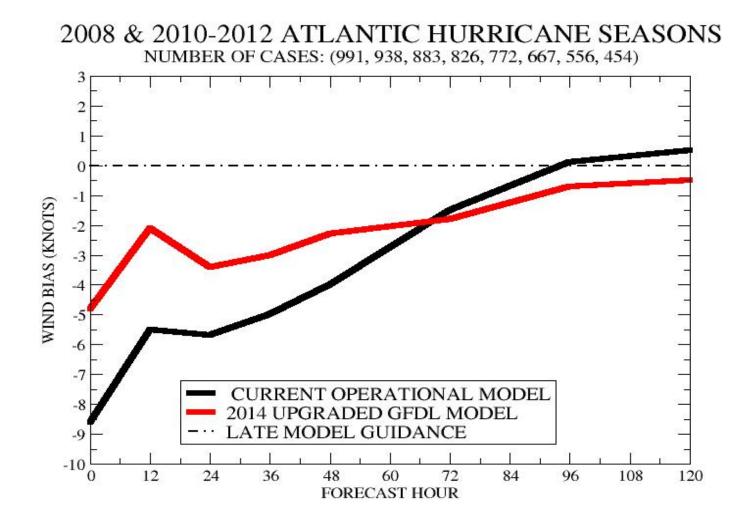
2008 & 2010-2012 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASONS NUMBER OF CASES: (959, 912, 856, 798, 745, 643, 532, 438) COMPARISON OF UPGRADED TO CURRENT OPERATIONAL GFDL Atlantic HTTW 60 STORMS V 22 20 OF LNED 45 DXEA 60 108 120 24 36 48 72 84 96 FORECAST HOUR 2011-2013 EASTERN PACIFIC HURRICANE SEASONS NUMBER OF CASES: (774, 696, 614, 534, 457 COMPARISON OF UPGRADED TO CURRENT OPERATIONAL GFDL Eastern Pacific PERCENT OF STORMS WITH PERCEN 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 FORECAST HOUR

For days 3-5 over 80% of storms in the Atlantic have improved Intensity Guidance

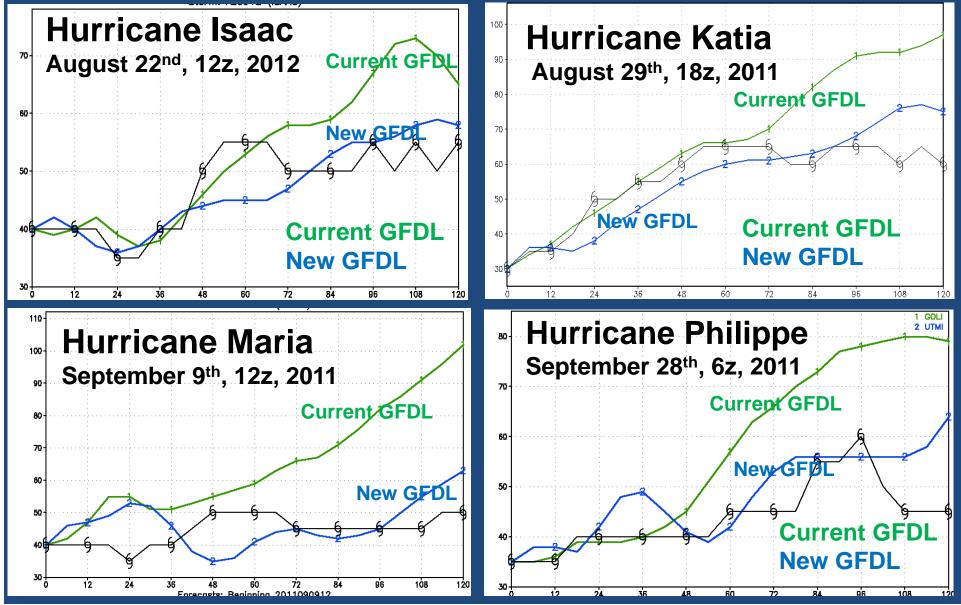
For days 3-5 60% of storms in the Eastern Pacific have improved Intensity Guidance



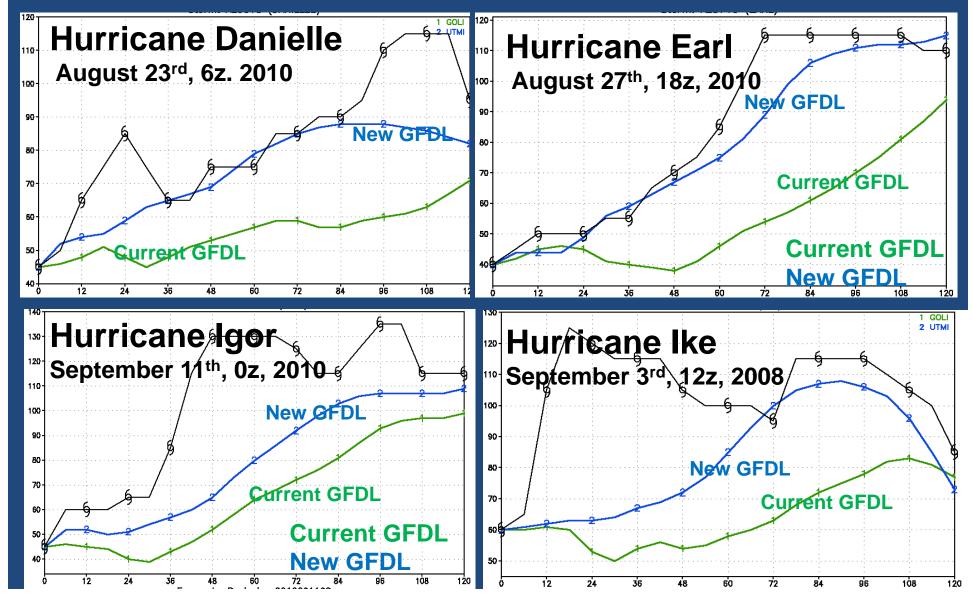
Overall Reduced Intensity Bias with New GFDL Model

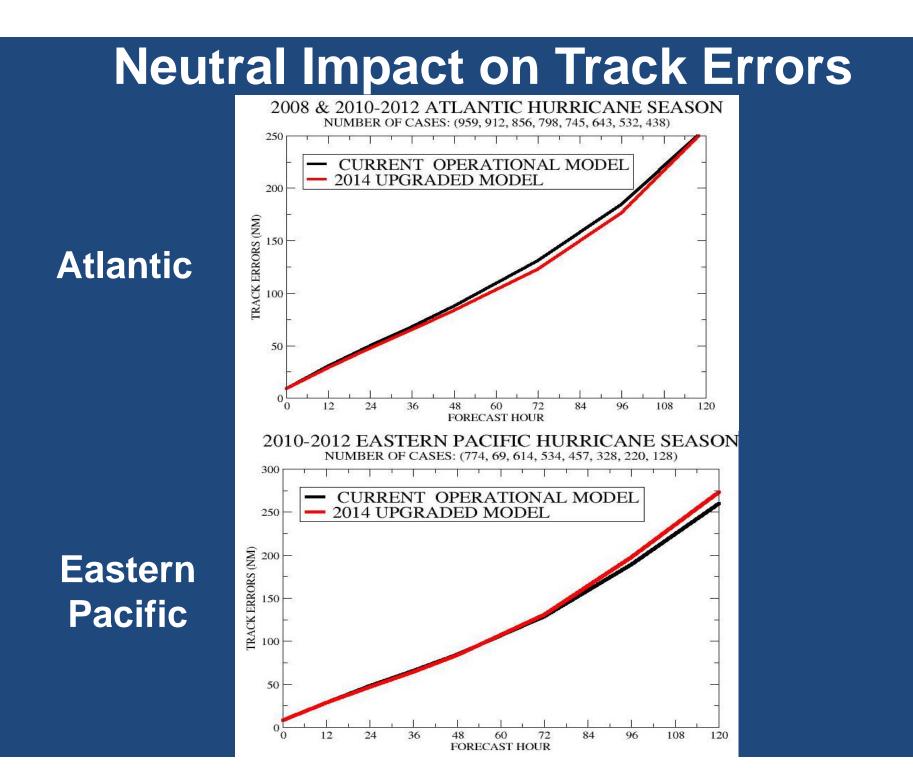


Much Reduced Over-Intensification Tendency for Weaker Storm Intensity with New Model

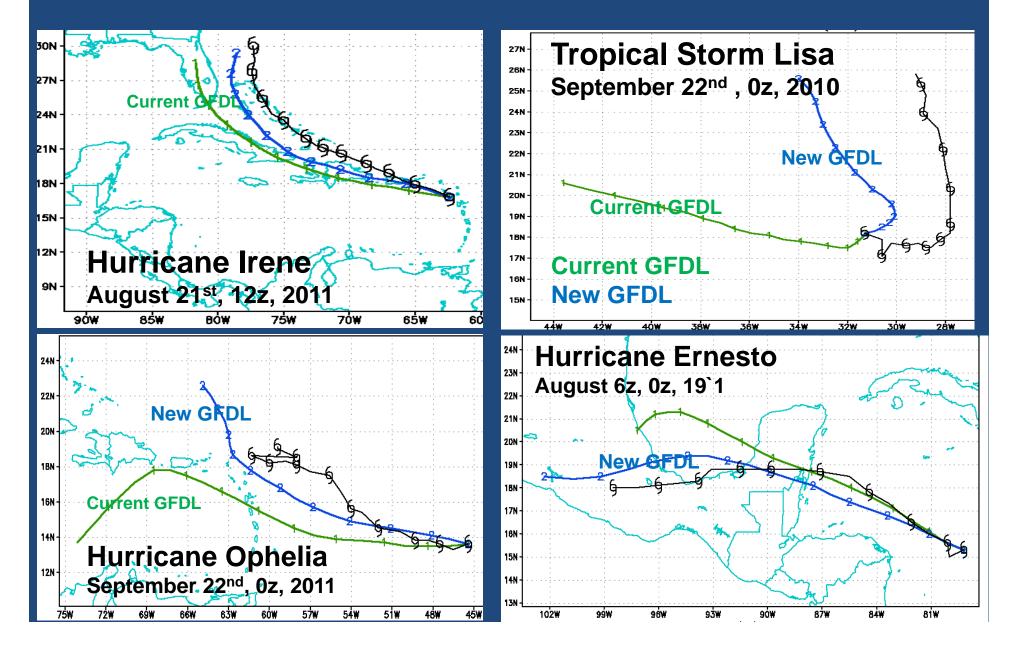


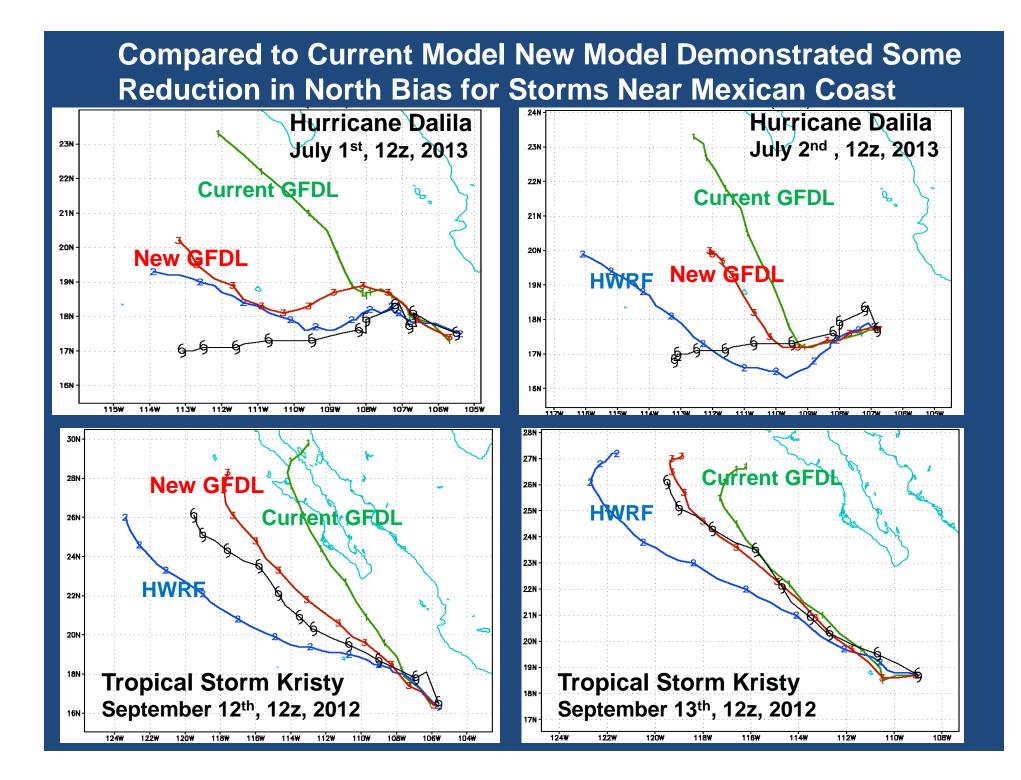
Improved Intensification for Developing Hurricanes with New GFDL Model



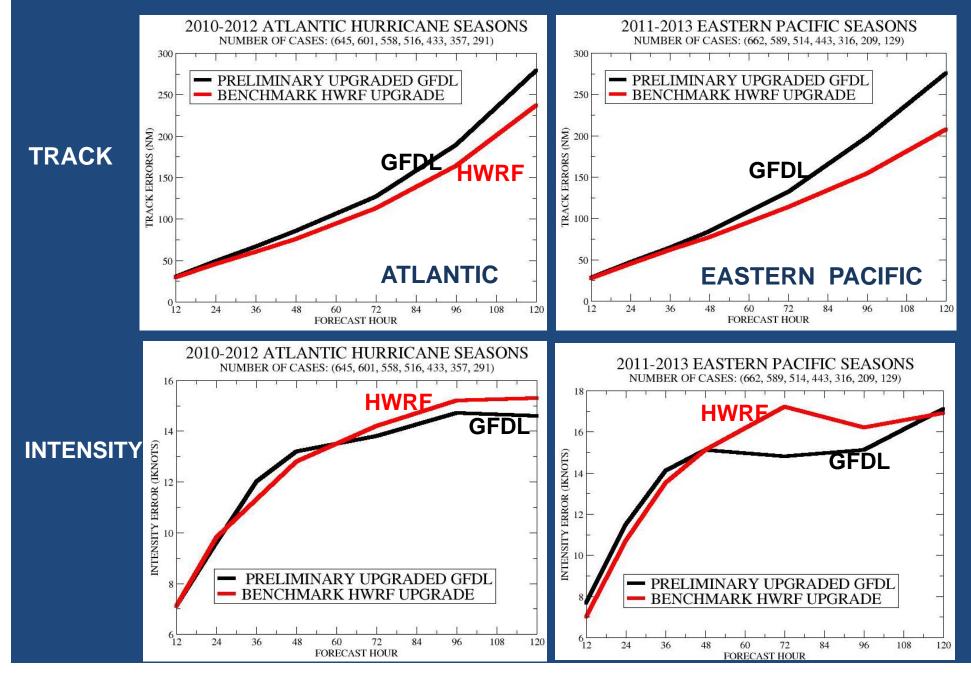


Examples of Track Improvement In Atlantic

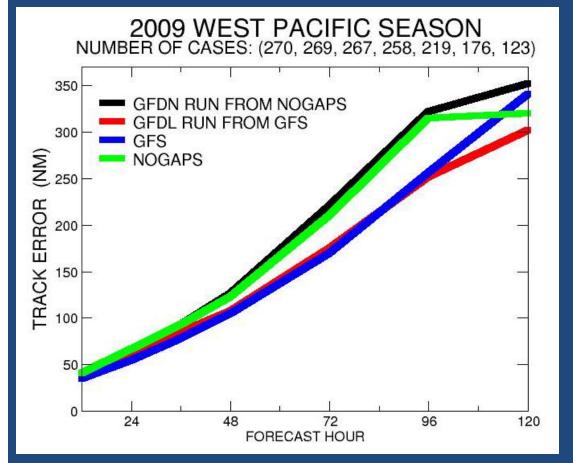




Preliminary GFDL/HWRF Comparison



New GFDL model will run in near real time in the Western Pacific on Jet Computer system during summer 2014



Earlier Study Demonstrated superior track performance in WPAC for GFDL model run from GFS boundary conditions

- 25% reduction in GFDL average track error at days 2, 3 and 4
- 15% reduction at day 5 when run from GFS analysis compared to NOGAPS

