Warn on Forecast and VORTEX2

Dr. Louis J. Wicker Hazardous Weather Forecasts & Warnings





Outline

Y Warn on Forecast (WoF)

- what is it?
- why do we need it?

Scientific challenges for WoF WoF and VORTEX2





Current Warning Paradigm

Warn on detection of pre-tornadic structures



Human prediction of storm evolution





What is Warn on Forecast?

- NWP for individual convective storms using an ensemble approach
- High-resolution synthesis of mesoscale, radar-scale, and in situ observational data via 4D data assimilation
- Provides forecasters with detailed information on the type, severity, and probability of weather threat

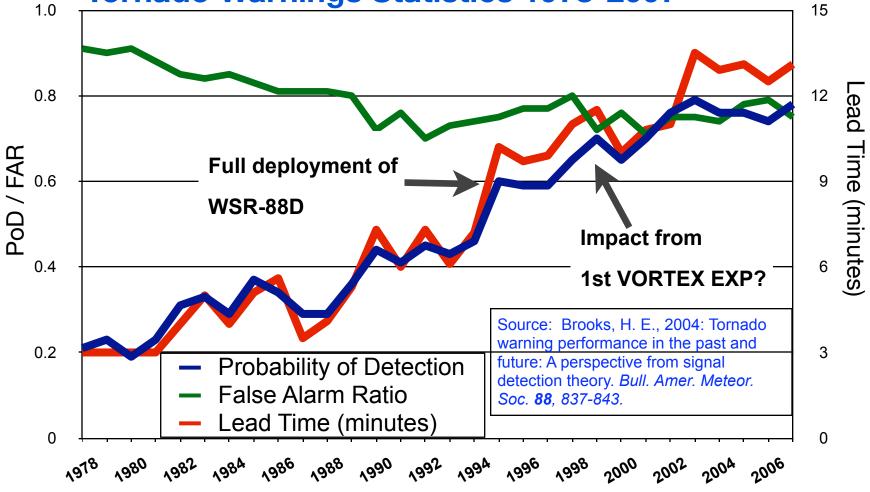
Source: Stensrud *et al.*, 2008: Convective-Scale Warn on Forecast: A Vision for 2020. *Submitted to Bull Amer. Meteor Soc.* Dec. 2008

Why do we need WoF?

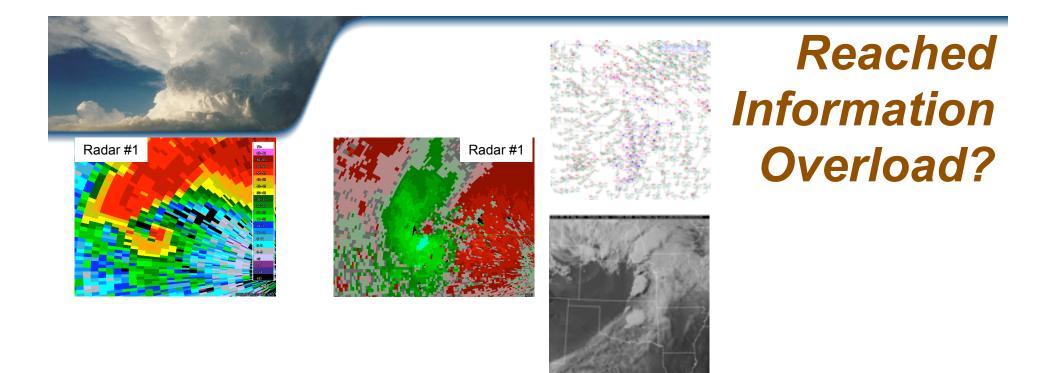


Reached the limit of our current technologies?

Tornado Warnings Statistics 1978-2007



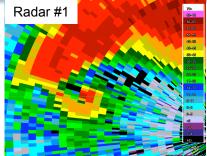


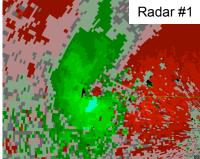


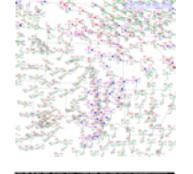
Okay...standard warning information input here...







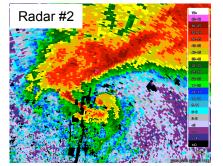


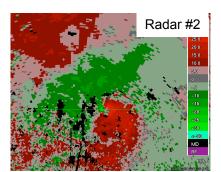


Reached Information Overload?



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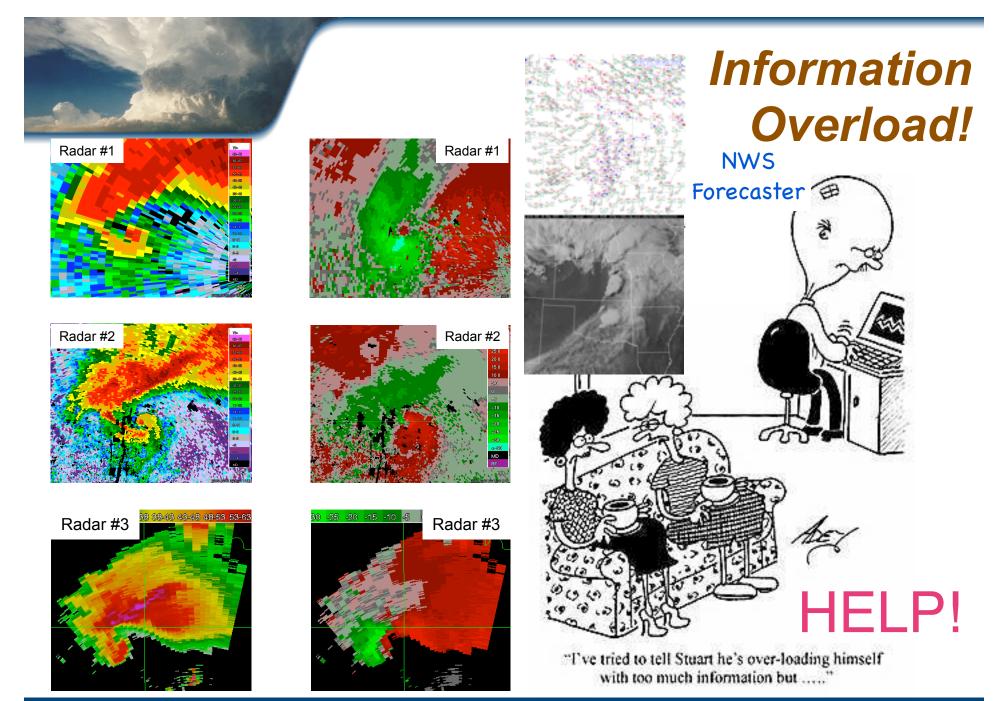




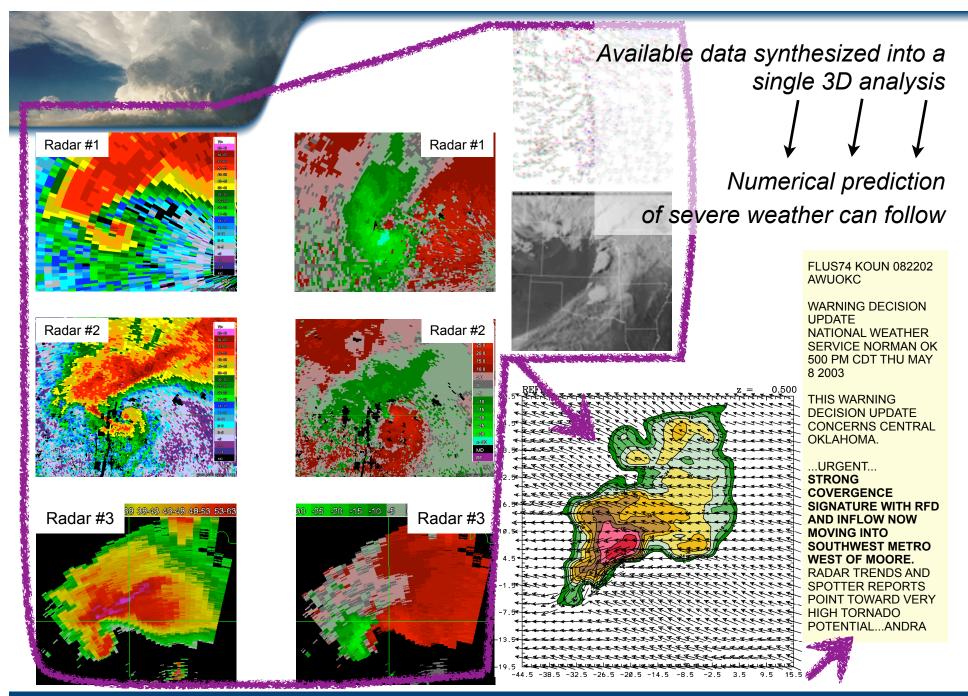








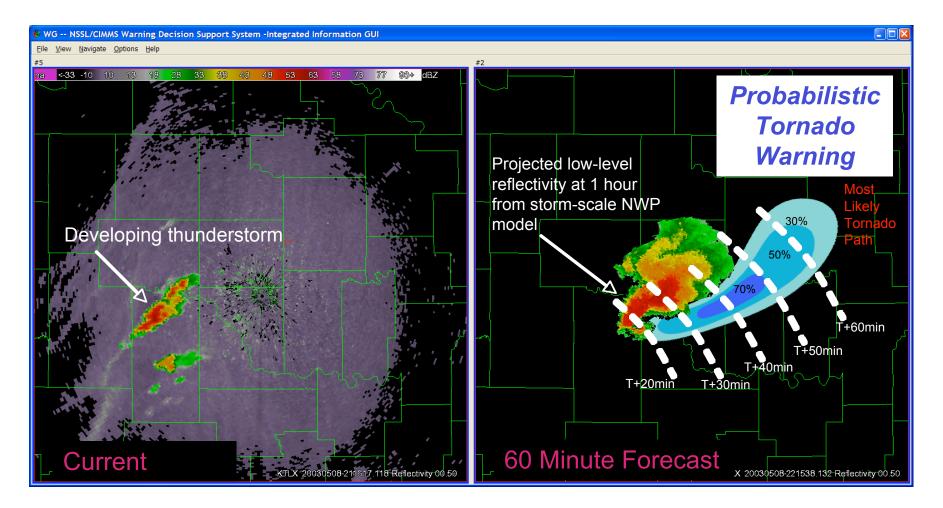








Warn on Forecast: What might it look like?







Warn on Forecast: New Data Sources

Surface data

surface mesonets, micronets, surface vehicle mesonets

Polarimetric radar

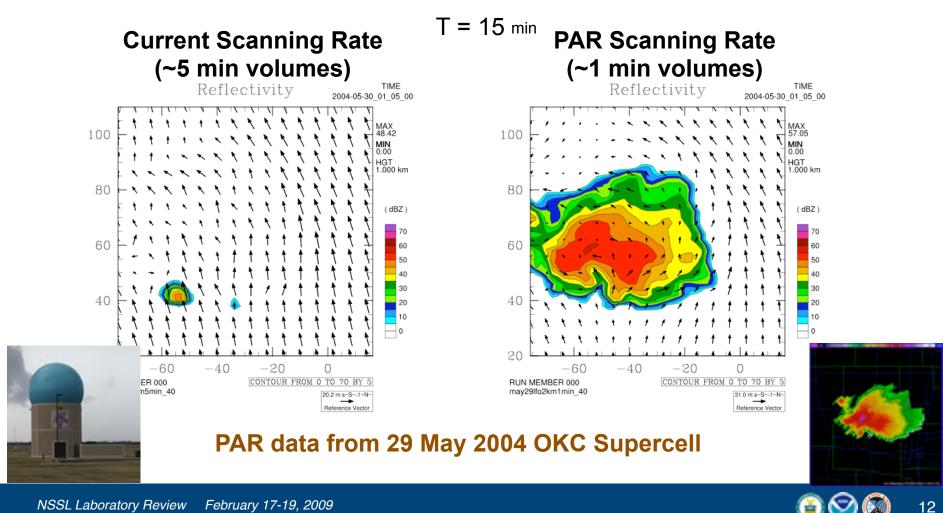
- precipitation type (rain, snow, hail)
- data quality control

Rapid-scan (> 1 minute) radar volumes

phased-array radar systems



Warn on Forecast: **Benefits of Rapid Scanning**

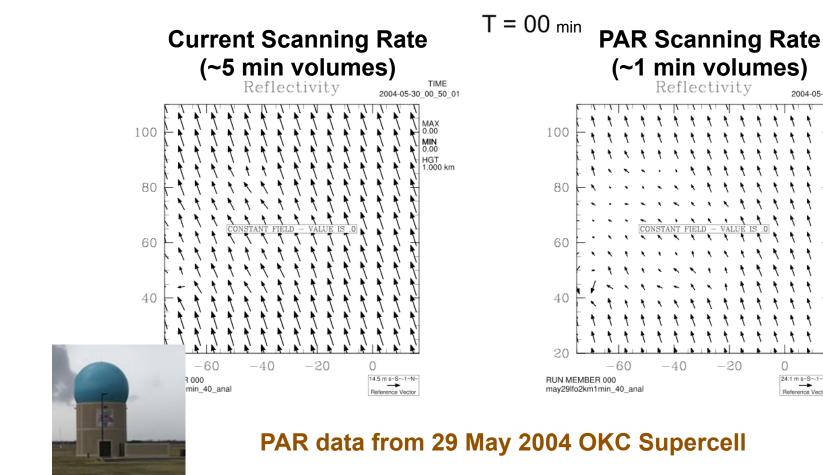


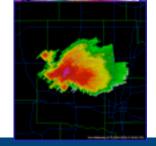
Warn on Forecast: **Benefits of Rapid Scanning**

-20

0 24.1 m s~S~-1~N~

Reference Vector





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TIME

2004-05-30_00_50_01

| мах

0.00 MIN 0.00

HGT

1.000 km



Warn on Forecast Scientific Challenges

Model Error: microphysics

- impacts retrieval of <u>unobserved variables</u>
 - (e.g., surface temperature, moisture, 3D winds)

Initial condition uncertainty

Source: Dowell, D. C., F. Zhang, L. J. Wicker, C. Snyder, and N. A. Crook, 2004: Wind and thermodynamic retrievals in the 17 May 1981 Arcadia, Oklahoma supercell: Ensemble Kalman filter experiments. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **132**, 1982-2005.

how well do we need to know the mesoscale environment?

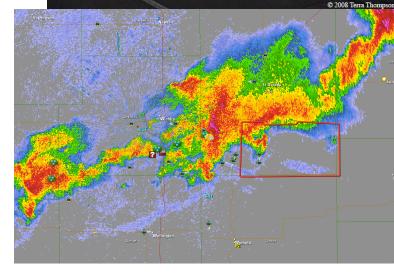










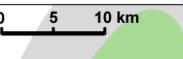


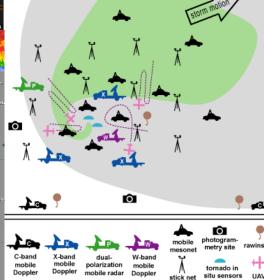
Warn on Forecast: *** CORTEX 2** 009–2010

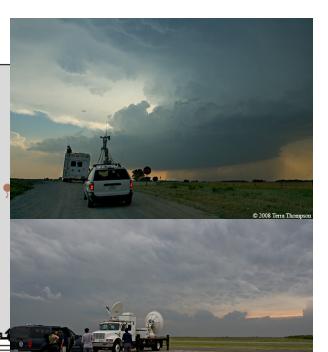
Completely mobile data

collection throughout the

southern and central plains



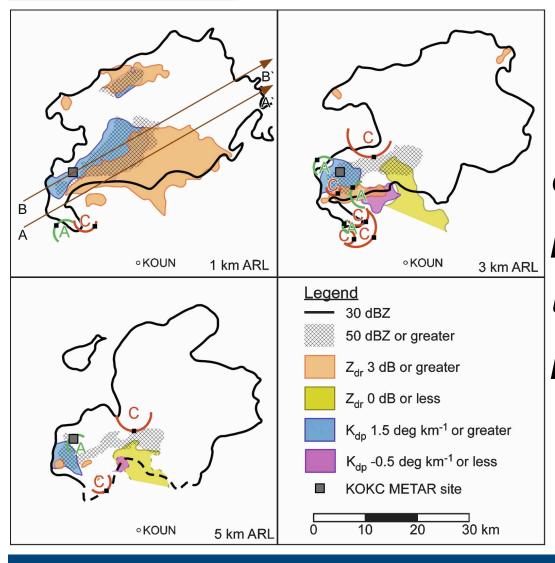




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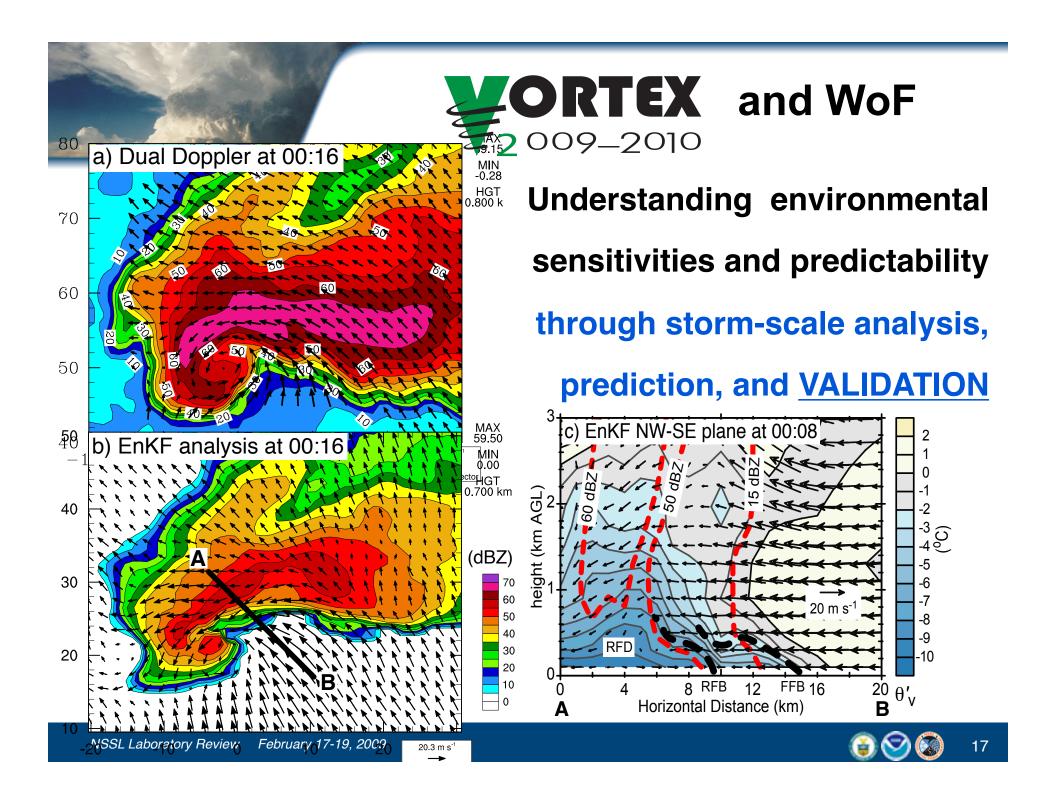




Combining surface data with Doppler and polarimetric radar data to understand microphysical processes • their role in tornadogenesis • help improve model

parameterizations





Increasing understanding of fundamental storm processes via observations and numerical simulations lead to improved warnings Radar reflectivity (dBZ) 40 35 50 30 45 Y (km) 25 40 20 30 updraft & 20 15 midlevel mesocyclone 10 10 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 X (km) Differential reflectivity (dB) FFD 40 4.0 35 3.0 30 2.0 Y (km) 25 environmental 1.5 wall cloud & RFD & vortex line low-level precipitation 20 1.0 MAX 59.50 mesocyclone 50 b) EnKF analysis at 00:16 ornado MIN 0.00 0.5 5 10 km HGT 0.700 km 10 0.0 10 15 20 25 30 0 5 X (km) Cross-correlation coefficient 401 (dBZ) 0.95 35 30 70 0.9 60 30 50 0.95 Y (kum) 40 25 30 0.9 20 20 20 0.8 ô 10 Πo Fornado 0.7 15 W-band mobile Doppler photogram-metry site C X a , C.P. -pyn X-band dual-mobile polarization Doppler mobile radar C-band mobile Doppler nesoi X 0.5 tornado in -10 25 30 2(0 10 20 20.3 m s 10 15 20 Ö 5 X (km) ence Vecto

NSSL Laboratory Review February 17-19, 2009

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Summary

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Warn on Forecast

- to meet NOAA's Weather and Water warning goals
- benefit to hydrology and other sig-wx events
- V2: high-resolution data sets and scientific knowledge needed to develop and test WoF





The End

Questions?

