



OAR

# Tropical Cyclone Modeling

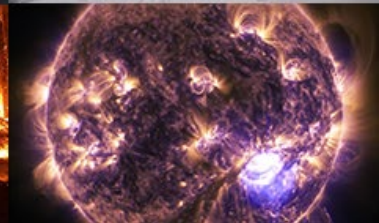
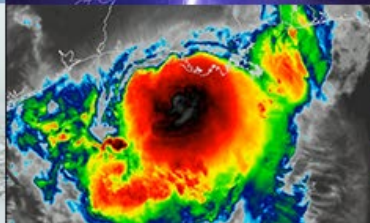
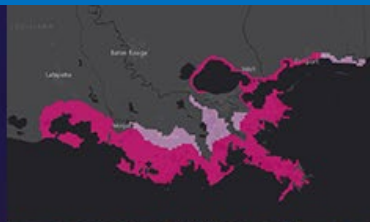
## *From HWRF to HAFS & Beyond!*

Ghassan J. Alaka, Jr.

*w/ contributions from EMC, OSTI, and the HRD Modeling Team*

**NHC-WMO RA-IV Workshop**

**April 8, 2024**



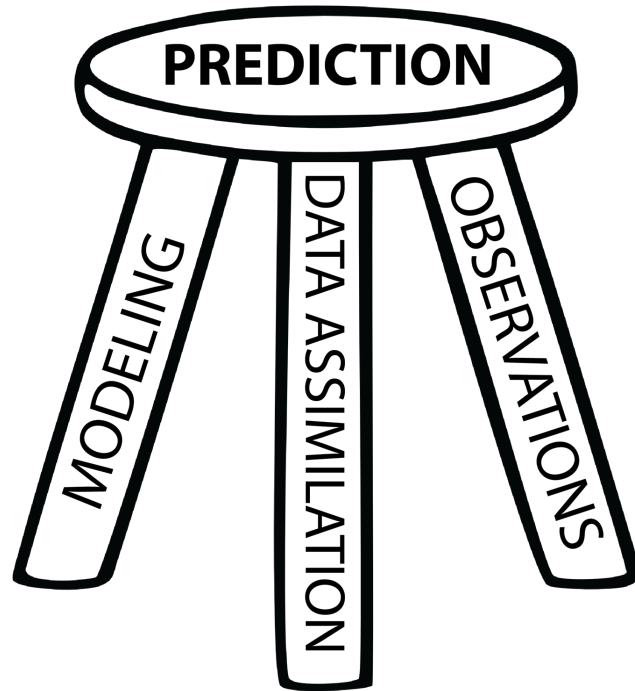


# Outline

- Background: Improving hurricane predictions & HFIP
- A Short History of HWRF, the old guard of hurricane modeling
- HAFS: NOAA's flagship hurricane prediction model
- HAFS Research and Potential Transitions



# Background: Improving Forecasts



- Good forecasts require good modeling, data assimilation, and observations
- All of this requires substantial investment – no free lunch!



# Background: Needed Investments



## MODELING

- Computing
- Research
- People



## OBSERVATIONS

- Instruments & platforms
- Research
- People

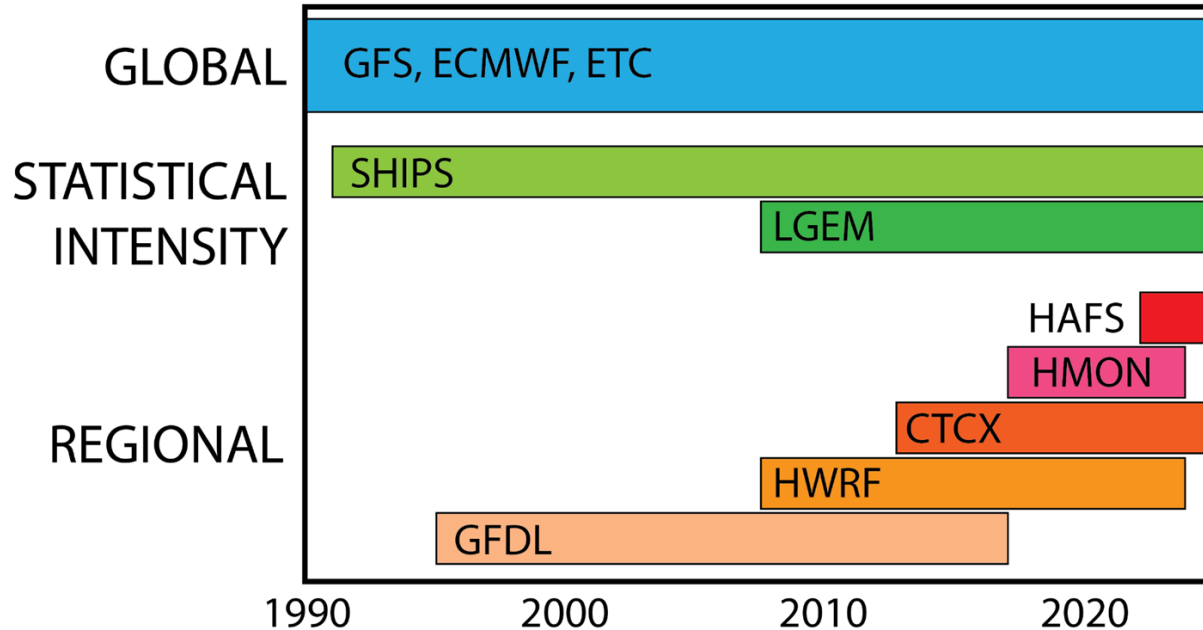
## DATA ASSIMILATION (DA)

- Computing
- Research
- People



# Background: Modeling

## OPERATIONAL TC MODELING SINCE 1990



Models used by  
NHC since 1990



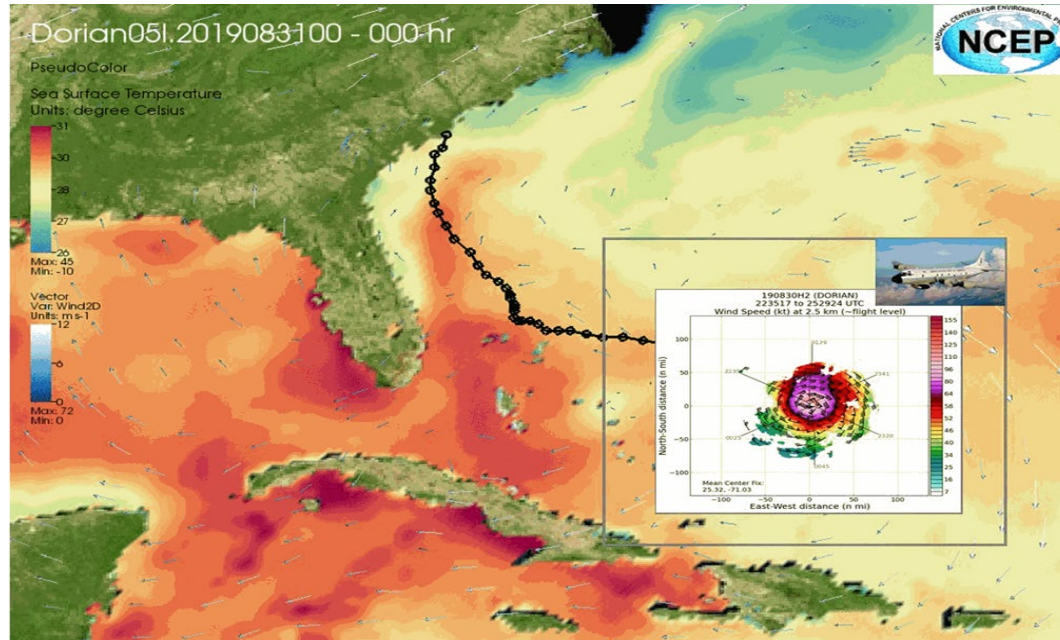
ESRL JET, 2008



MSU ORION, 2018



# Hurricane Weather Research and Forecasting (HWRF) Model: Gold standard for intensity predictions!



NOAA's flagship model for TC intensity prediction (2007-2022)



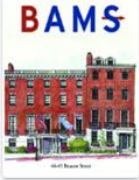
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# New BAMS Paper on HWRF's Performance




**BAMS** Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society

Early Online Release

Metrics

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## Lifetime Performance of the Operational Hurricane Weather Research and Forecasting (HWRF) Model for North Atlantic Tropical Cyclones

Ghassan J. Alaka Jr., Jason A. Sippel, Zhan Zhang, Hyun-Sook Kim, Frank D. Marks, Vijay Tallapragada, Avichal Mehra, Xuejin Zhang, Aaron Poyer, and Sundararaman G. Gopalakrishnan

Online Publication: 13 Mar 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-23-0139.1>

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### Abstract

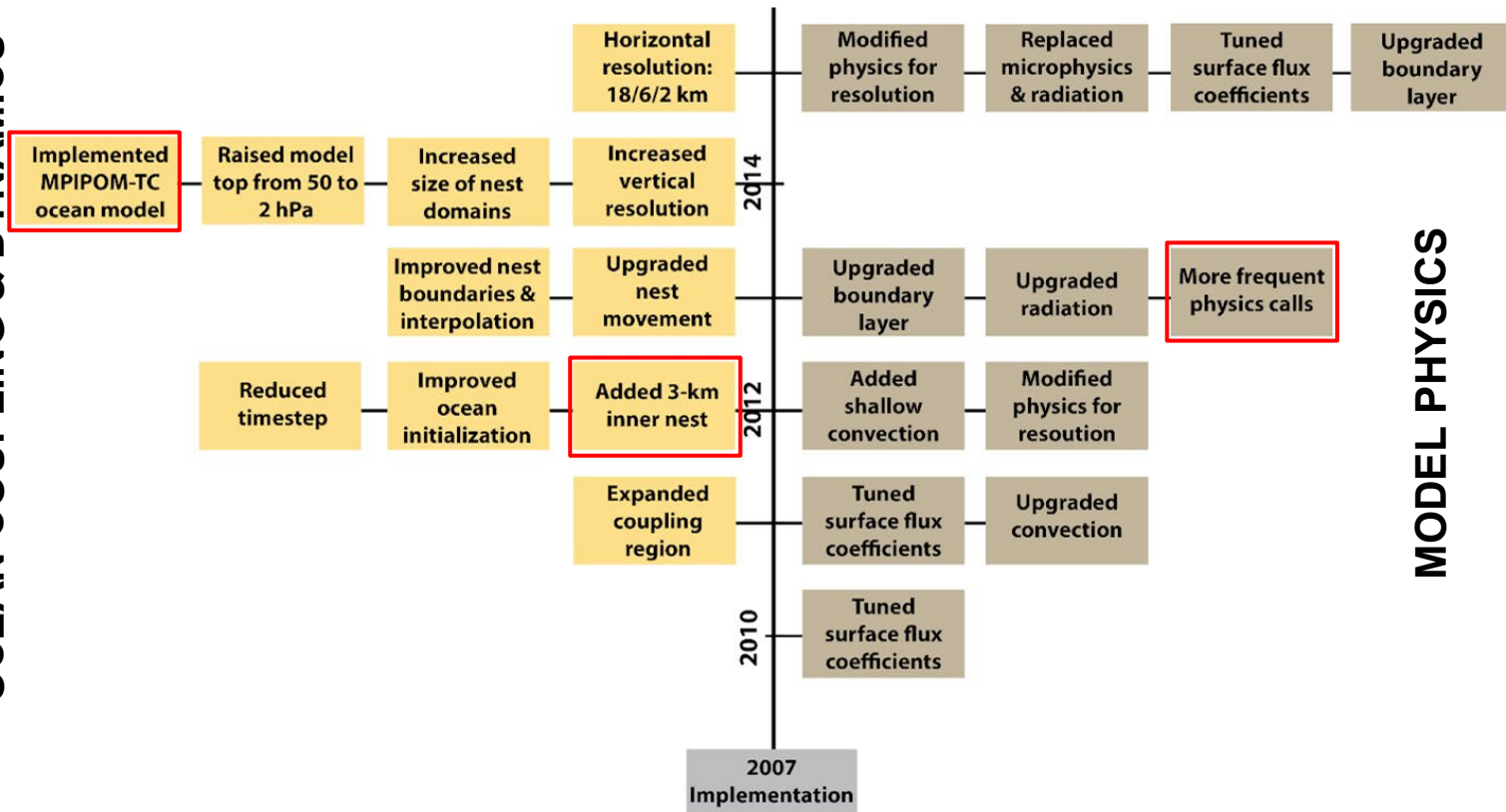
The Hurricane Weather Research and Forecasting (HWRF) model was the flagship hurricane model at NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Prediction for sixteen years and a state-of-the-art tool for tropical cyclone (TC) intensity prediction at the National Weather Service and across the globe. HWRF was a joint development between NOAA research and operations, specifically the Environmental Modeling Center and the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory. Significant support also came from the National Hurricane Center, Developmental Testbed Center, University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, universities, cooperative institutes, and the TC community. In the North Atlantic basin, where most improvement efforts focused, HWRF intensity forecast errors decreased by 45-

# HWRF Upgrade History in NATL Basin

DOMAIN CONFIGURATION  
OCEAN COUPLING & DYNAMICS

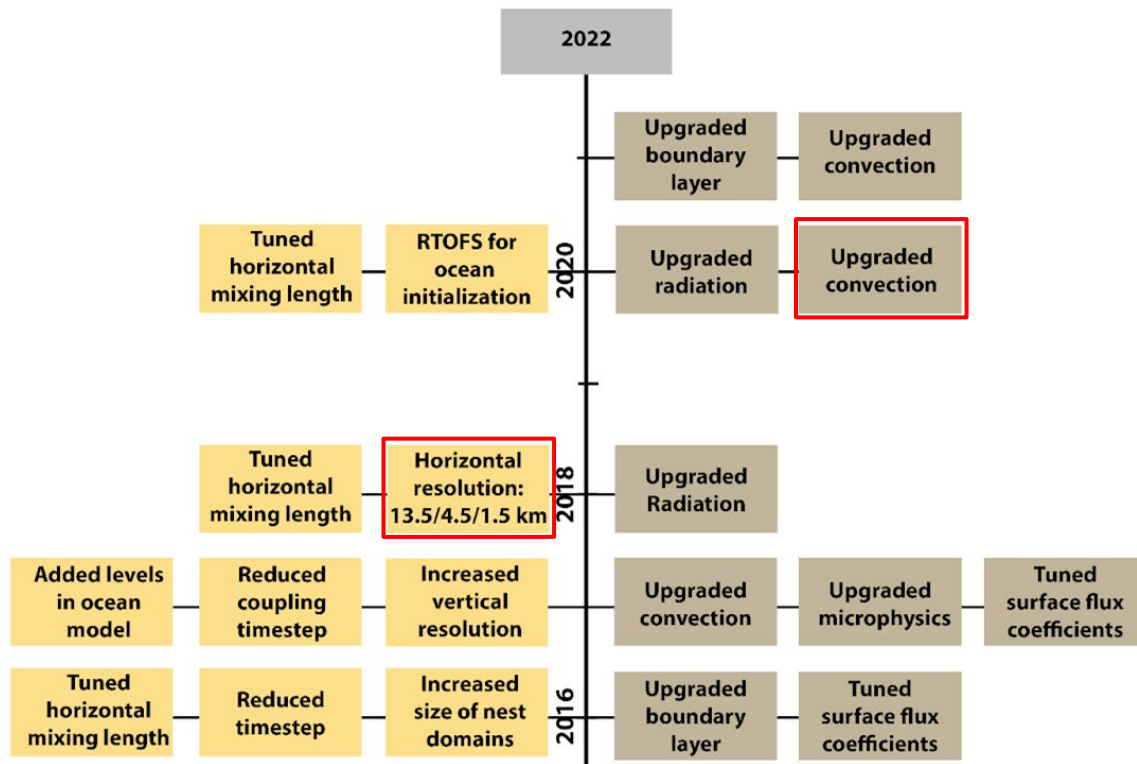
MODEL PHYSICS

time



# HWRF Upgrade History in NATL Basin

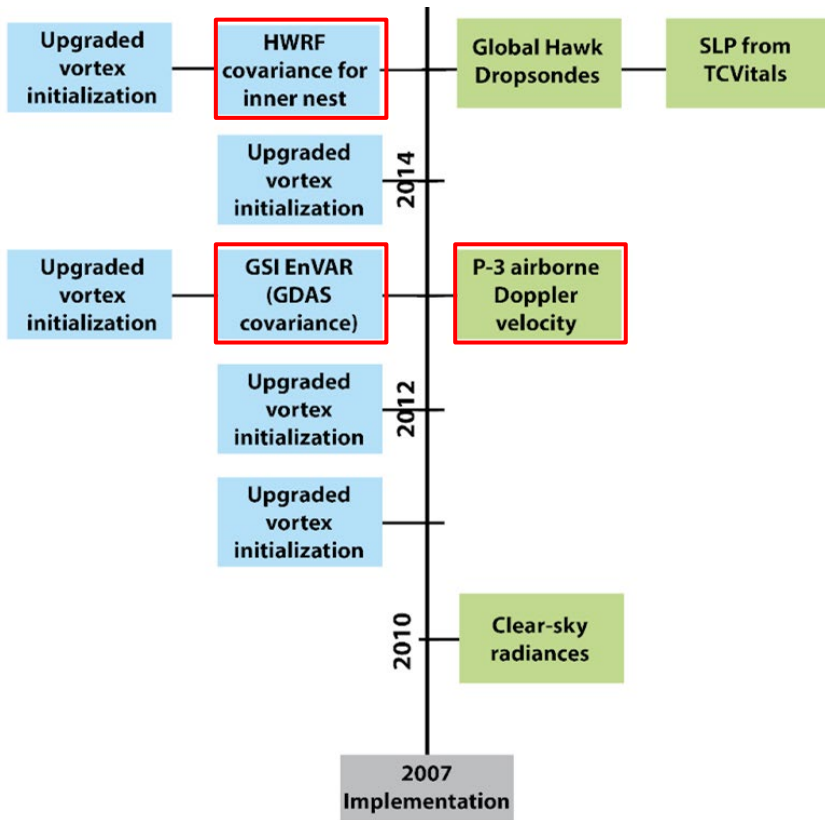
DOMAIN CONFIGURATION  
OCEAN COUPLING & DYNAMICS



time

# HWRF Upgrade History in NATL Basin

DATA ASSIMILATION  
INFRASTRUCTURE

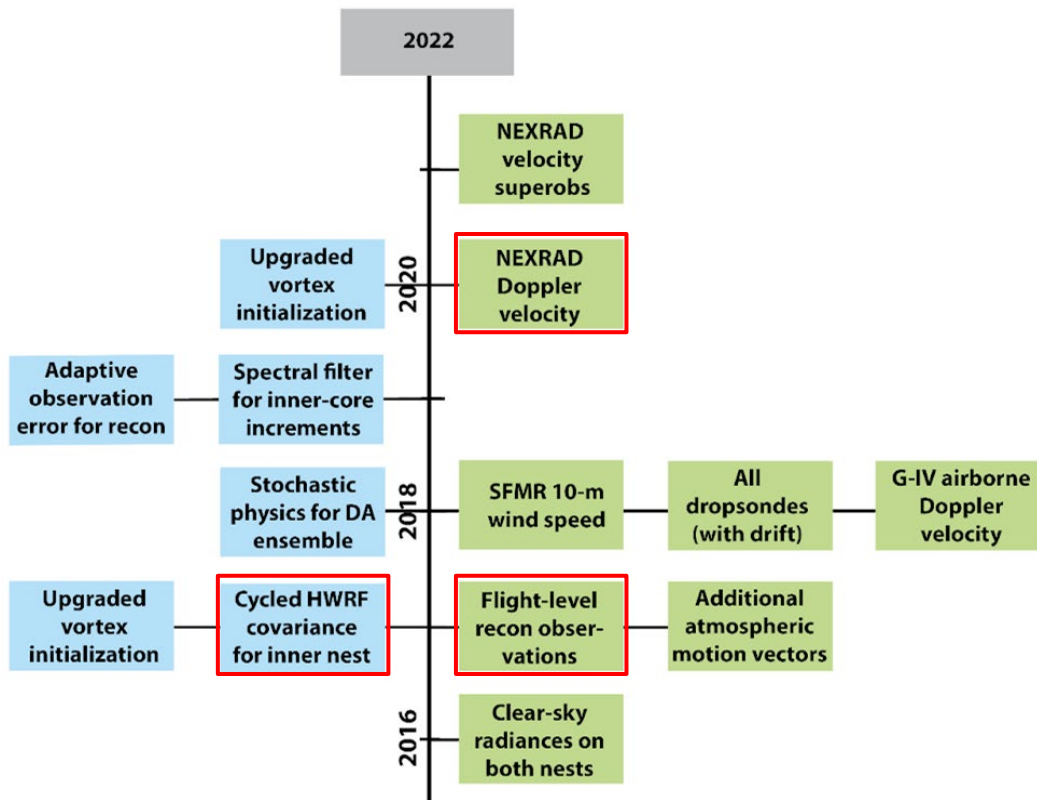


DATA ASSIMILATION  
OBSERVATIONS



# HWRF Upgrade History in NATL Basin

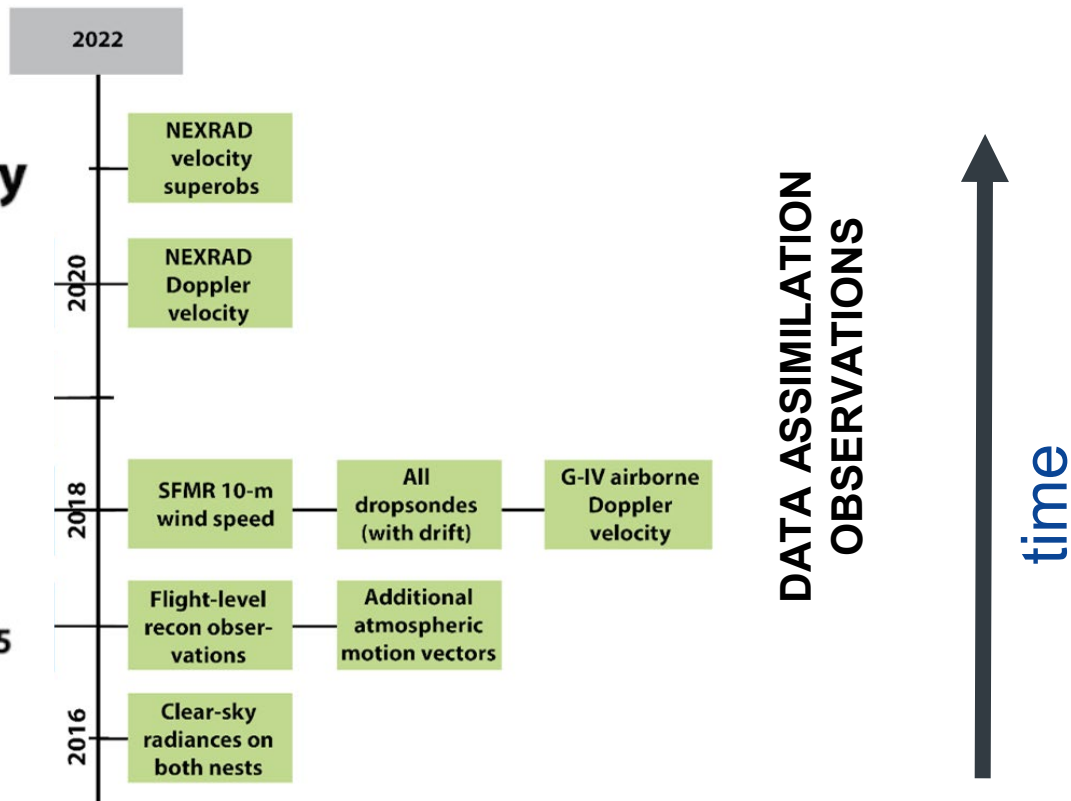
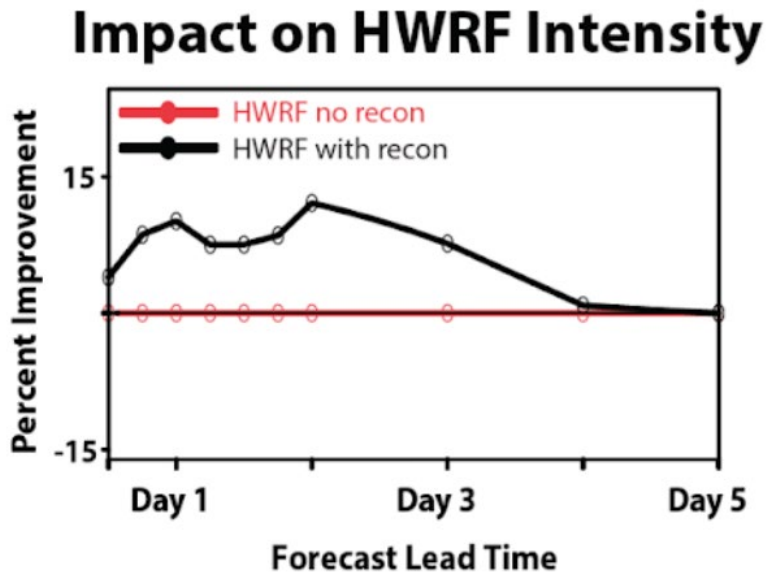
## DATA ASSIMILATION INFRASTRUCTURE



## DATA ASSIMILATION OBSERVATIONS

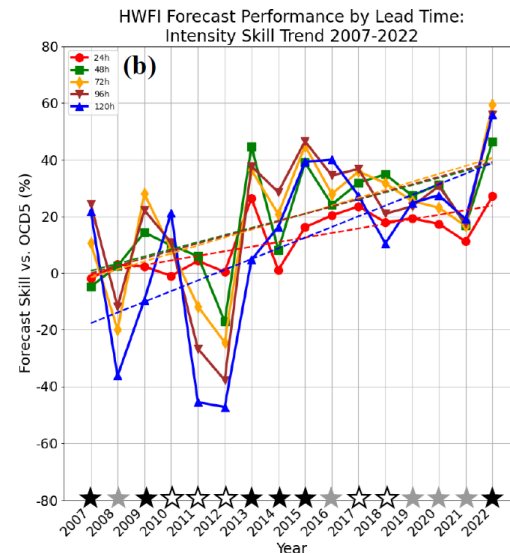
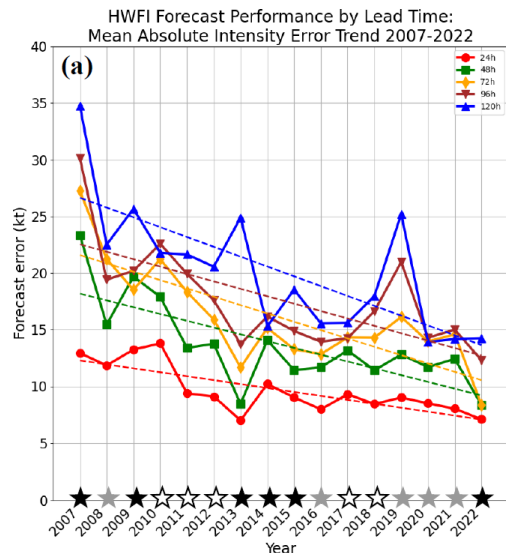
time

# HWRF Upgrade History in NATL Basin



# HWRF Error/Skill Trends: Intensity

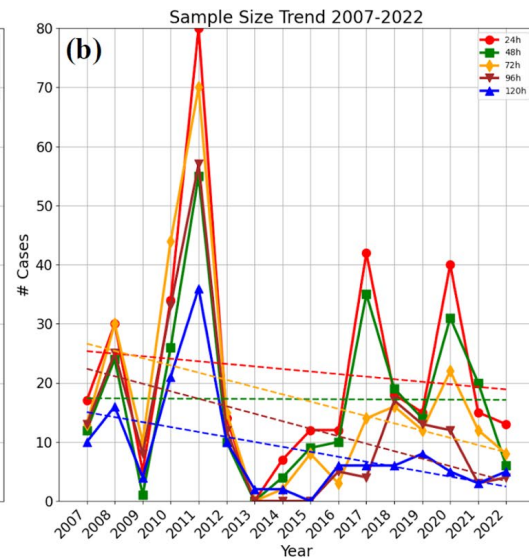
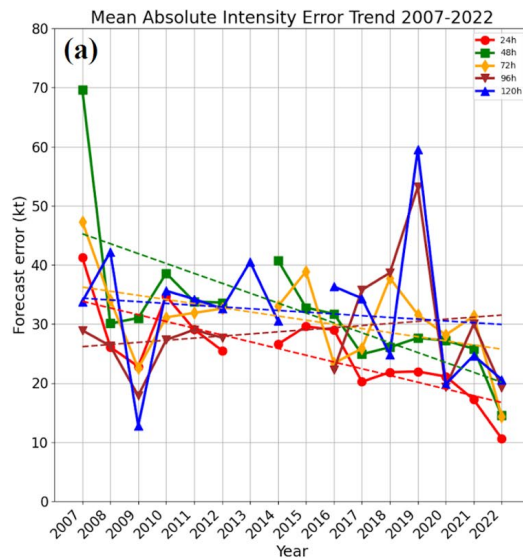
- Intensity errors reduced and skill increased for all major lead times
- VMAX errors fell by 45-50% at all lead times
- VMAX skill improved ~40% at 96 h and ~60% at 120 h



☆ N(120h) >= 100   ★ 100 > N(120h) >= 50   ★ N(120h) < 50

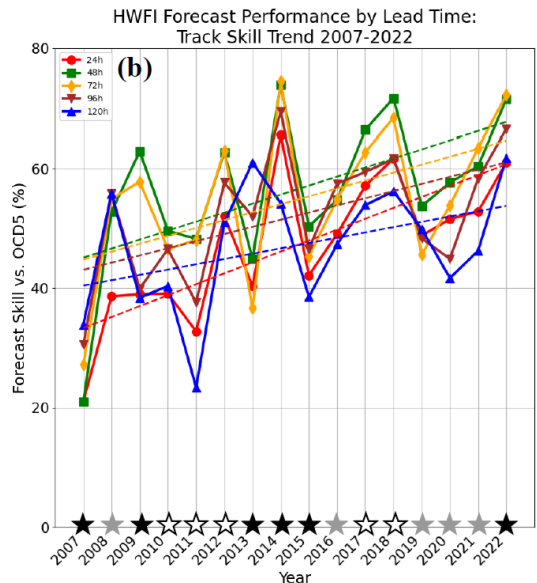
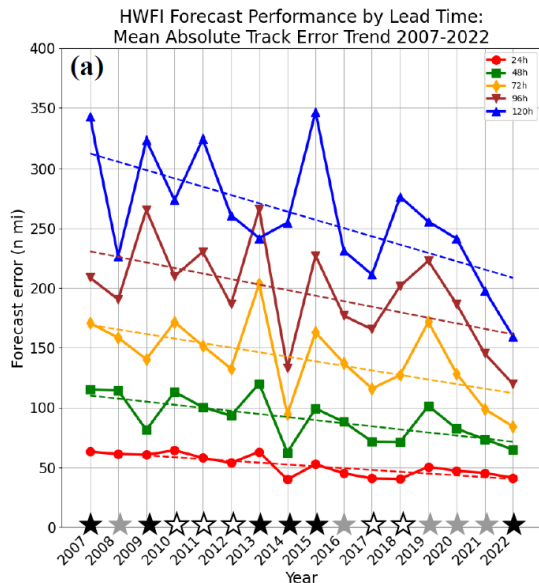
# HWRF Error/Skill Trends: Rapid Intensification

- Before 2017, VMAX errors for RI were 20-40 kt and had no trend
- After 2017, errors reduced by ~50%
- Due to finer resolution and improved DA





# HWRF Error/Skill Trends: Track

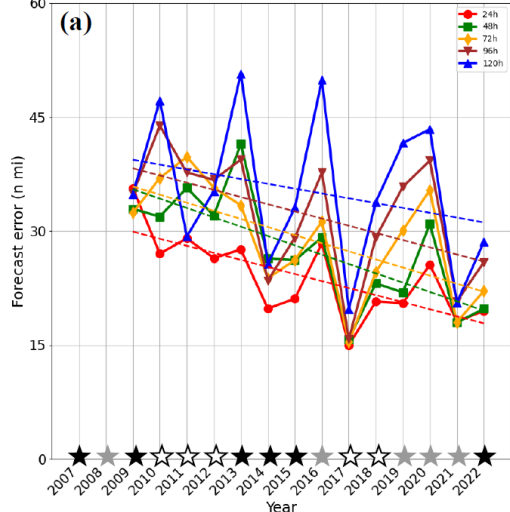


☆ N(120h) ≥ 100    ★ 100 > N(120h) ≥ 50    ★ N(120h) < 50

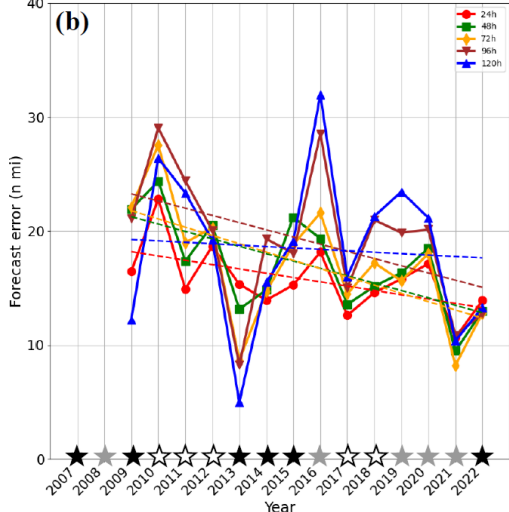
- Track errors reduced and skill increased for all major lead times
- Track errors fell by 30-40% at longer lead times
- Track skill increased by ~30% at 24 h and ~20% at longer lead times

# HWRF Error Trends: Storm Size

HWRF Forecast Performance by Lead Time:  
Mean Absolute 34-kt Radius Error Trend 2009-2022



HWRF Forecast Performance by Lead Time:  
Mean Absolute 50-kt Radius Error Trend 2009-2022



☆ N(120h) >= 100   ★ 100 > N(120h) >= 50   ★ N(120h) < 50

- Wind radii errors reduced for all major lead times
- R34 errors decreased by ~30-35%
- R50 errors decreased by ~25%

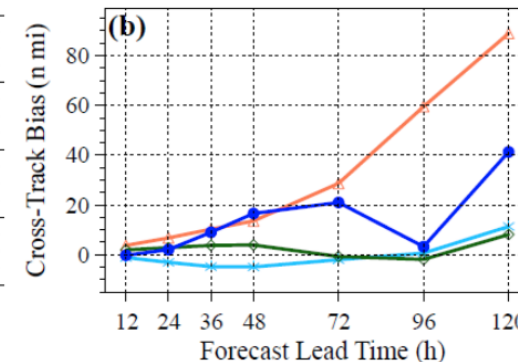
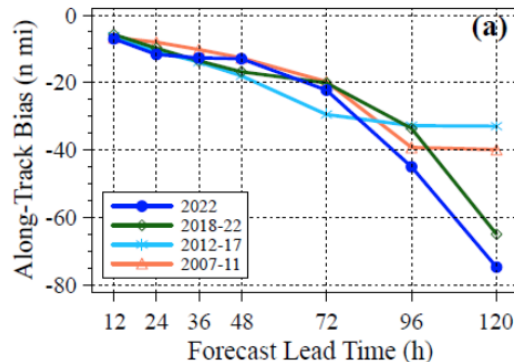
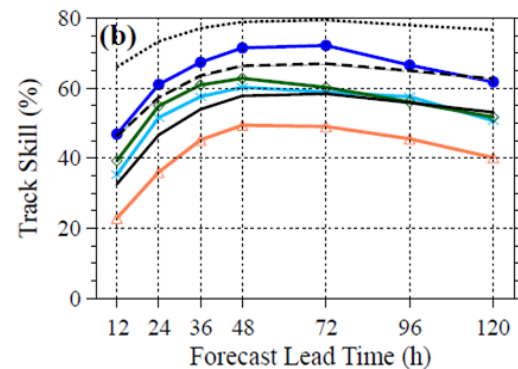
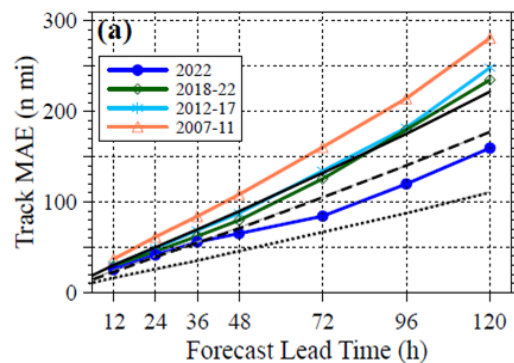
# HWRF Errors by Period: Track

(1) Preliminary period (07-11)

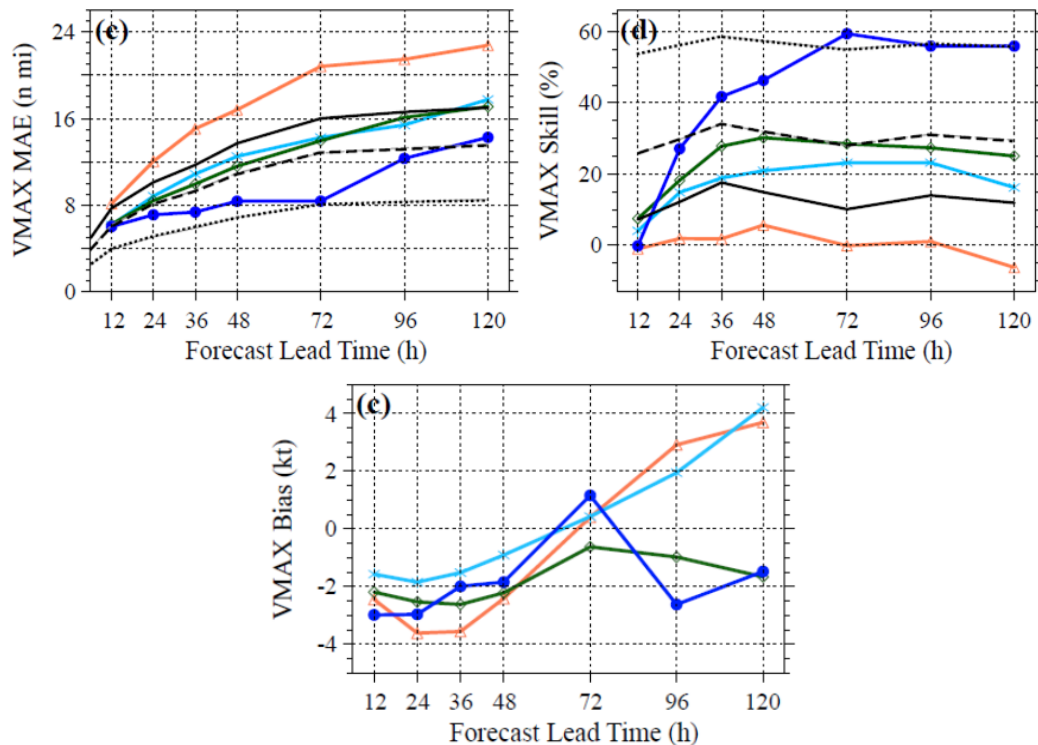
(2) Maturing period (12-17)

(3) Modern period (18-22)

- Substantial improvements from **prelim period** to **maturing period**
- Slower improvements after that
- **2022** forecasts were excellent

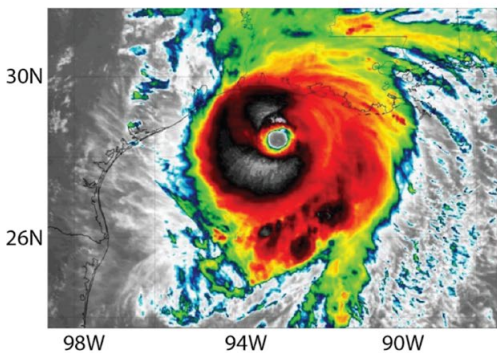
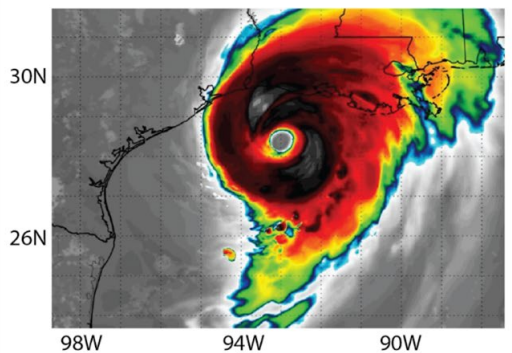
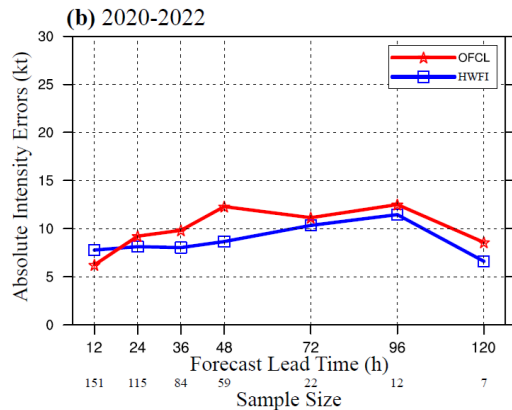
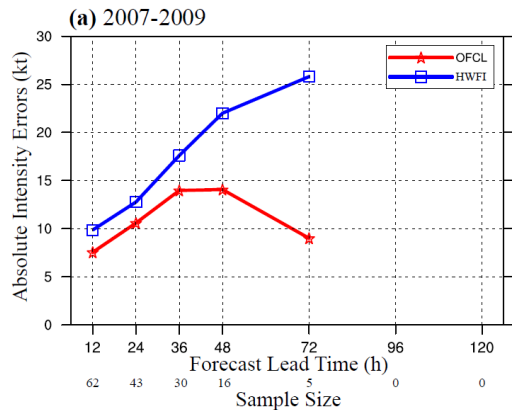


# HWRF Errors by Period: Intensity



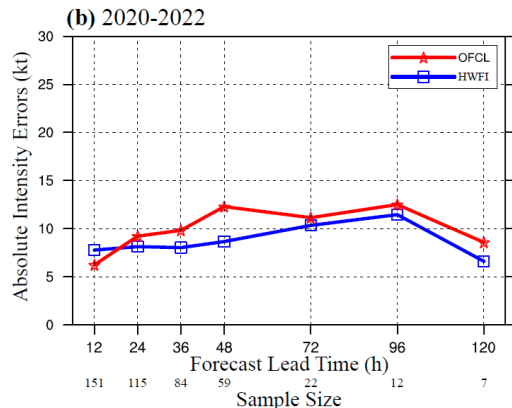
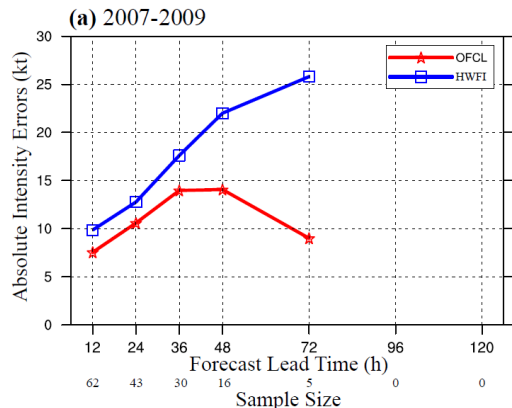
- (1) Preliminary period (07-11)
  - (2) Maturing period (12-17)
  - (3) Modern period (18-22)
- **Prelim period** had very large errors that were reduced over time
  - Bias generally improved over time
  - **2022** forecasts were excellent

# HWRF in the Gulf of Mexico



- Intensity errors in the Gulf of Mexico improved dramatically from the first 3 years to the last 3 years
- 2020-22: HWFI errors were consistent with NHC OFCL errors
- Very realistic forecasts, e.g., simulated IR imagery. *Which one is the forecast?*

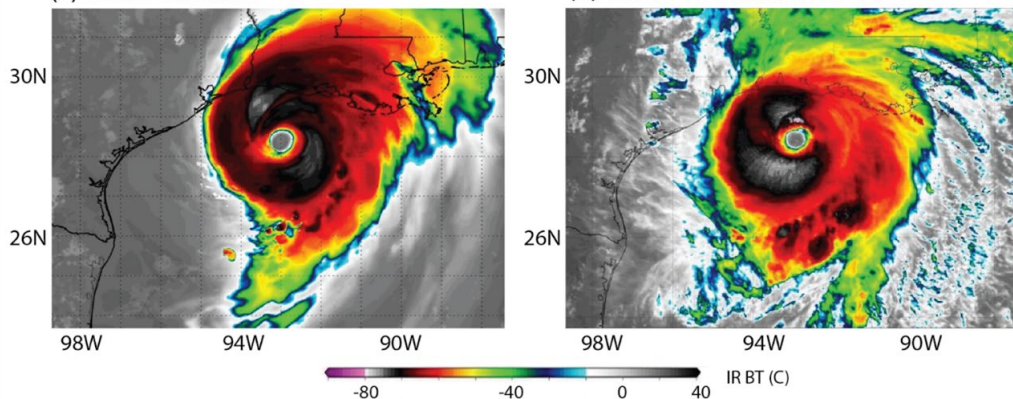
# HWRF in the Gulf of Mexico



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(a) HWRF forecast

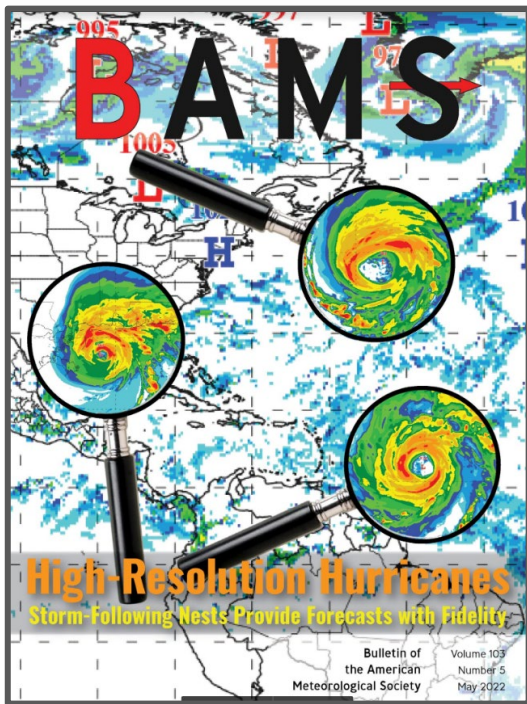
(b) GOES-16 Channel 13



# Multiple Moving Nests Improve Forecasts!

## Basin-Scale HWRF (HWRF-B)

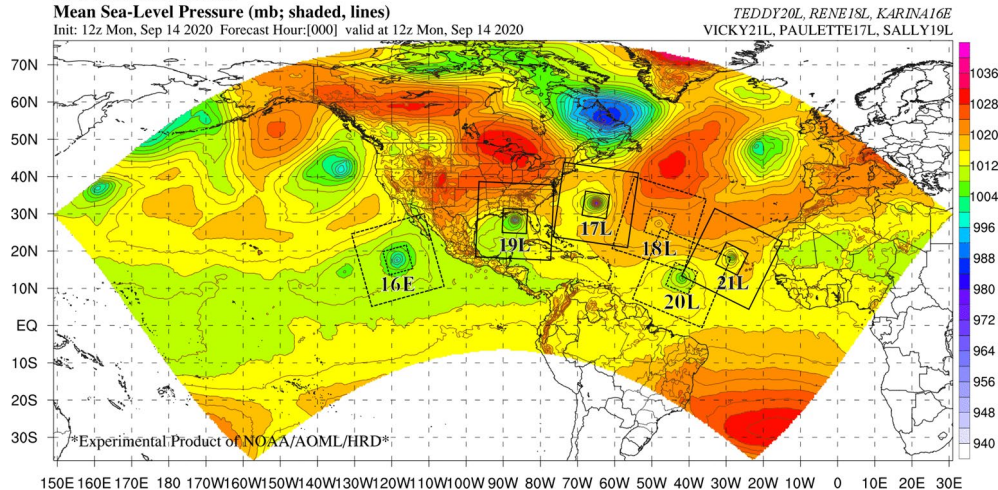
Simply adding more moving nests improves forecasts!



Alaka et al. 2022



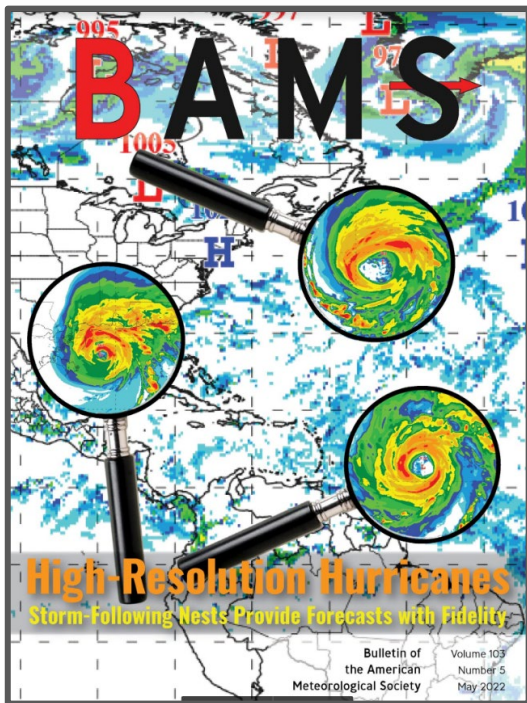
2020 Basin-Scale HWRF  
Mean Sea-Level Pressure (mb; shaded, lines)  
Init: 12z Mon, Sep 14 2020 Forecast Hour:[000] valid at 12z Mon, Sep 14 2020



Multiple moving nests in action

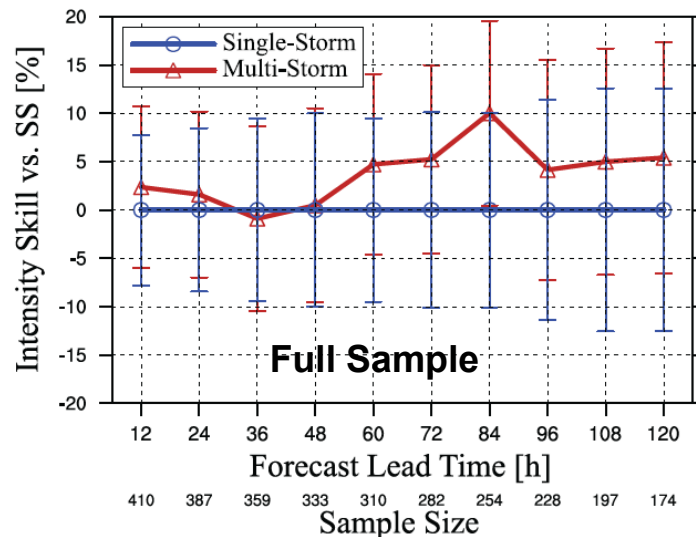
# Multiple Moving Nests Improve Forecasts!

*Basin-Scale HWRF (HWRF-B)*



Alaka et al. 2022

Simply adding more moving nests improves forecasts!



*Improved intensity predictions*





# Outline

- Background: Improving hurricane predictions & HFIP
- A Short History of HWRF, the old guard of hurricane modeling
- HAFS: NOAA's flagship hurricane prediction model
- HAFS Research and Potential Transitions



# UFS-R20 Hurricane Application Integration Team

<p><b>Atmospheric model dynamics/configurations/workflow</b></p> <p><b>NCEP/EMC</b> Bin Liu, Dusan Jovic, Avichal Mehra, JungHoon Shin, Vijay Tallapragada, Biju Thomas, Jun Wang, Zhan Zhang, Yangxing Zheng</p> <p><b>AOML/HRD</b> Ghassan Alaka, S. Gopalakrishnan, Mu-Chieh Ko, William Ramstrom, Xuejin Zhang</p> <p><b>DTC</b> Mrinal Biswas, Kathryn Newman, Linlin Pan</p> <p><b>GFDL</b> Rusty Benson, Lucas Harris, Joseph Mouallem</p> <p><b>GSL</b> Samuel Trahan</p>	<p><b>Ocean/Wave coupling through CMEPS</b></p> <p><b>NCEP/EMC</b> Maria Aristizabal, Matthew Masarik, Jessica Meixner, John Steffen</p> <p><b>AOML/HRD</b> Lew Gramer</p> <p><b>AMOL/PhOD</b> HeeSook Kang, Hyun-Sook Kim</p> <p><b>NCAR/ESMF</b> Dan Rosen, Gerhard Theurich, Ufuk Turuncoglu</p>	<p><b>Data Assimilation</b></p> <p><b>NCEP/EMC</b> Jing Cheng, Daryl Kleist, Ting Lei, Shun Liu, Yonghui Weng</p> <p><b>AOML/HRD</b> Altug Aksoy, Sarah D. Ditchek, Jason Sippel, Dan Wu</p> <p><b>OU</b> Xu Lu, Xuguang Wang</p> <p><b>UM/CIMAS</b></p> <p><b>UMD</b> Joseph Knisely, Kenta Kurosawa, Jonathan Poterjoy</p> <p><b>SUNY/U at Albany</b> Ryan Torn, Eun-Gyeong Yang</p>
<p><b>Model Pre- and Post-processes</b></p> <p><b>NCEP/EMC</b> George Gayno, Hui-Ya Chuang, Nathalie Rivera-Torres, Qingfu Liu, Chuan-Kai Wang, Wen Meng, Lin Zhu</p> <p><b>GFDL</b> Timothy Marchok</p>	<p><b>Atmospheric Physics</b></p> <p><b>NCEP/EMC</b> Jongil Han, Ruiyu Sun, Xu Li, Weiguo Wang, Fanglin Yang</p> <p><b>AOML/HRD</b> Andrew Hazelton</p> <p><b>UAH</b> Xiaomin Chen</p>	<p><b>Verification/Evaluation</b></p> <p><b>NCEP/EMC</b> Olivia Ostwald, Hananeh Jafary, Jiayi Peng</p> <p><b>NHC</b> Michael Brennan, Jon Martinez, Ben Trabling, David Zelinsky, Wallace Hogsett</p> <p><b>JTWC</b> Brian Strahl, Levi Cowan</p>

Majority of the development supported through FY18/FY19/FY22 HSUP/DSUP, JTTI, and UFS-R20 Projects



# The Hurricane Analysis and Forecast System



- NOAA's new hurricane modeling system within the Unified Forecast System (UFS) framework
- HFIP strategic implementation plan supporting 2017 Weather Act
- Multi-year R2O collaboration (EMC + AOML)
- Two versions "A" & "B" to provide high-resolution TC forecasts w/ uncertainty information



NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND  
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
United States Department of Commerce

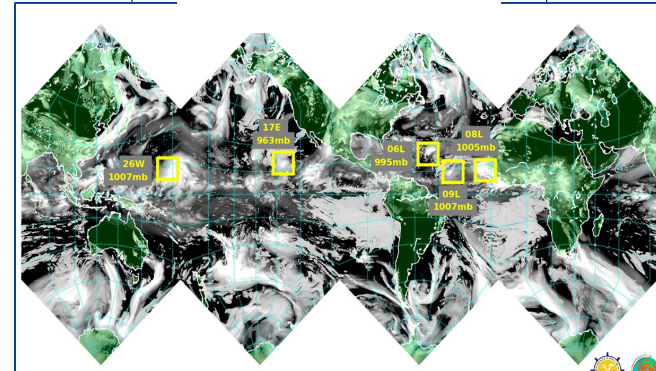


Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program  
Five-Year Plan: 2019-2024

Proposed Framework for Addressing Section 104 of the  
Weather Research Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017

22 June 2018  
Updated 25 June 2019

Future Vision

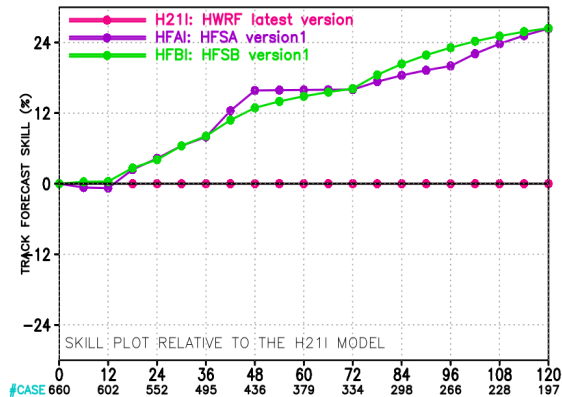




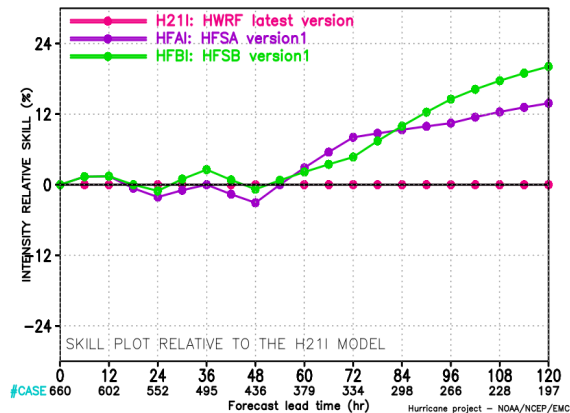
# HAFS is now operational!



MODEL FORECAST – TRACK FORECAST SKILL (%) STATISTICS  
VERIFICATION FOR NHC BASINS 2023

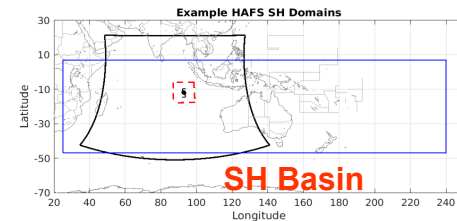
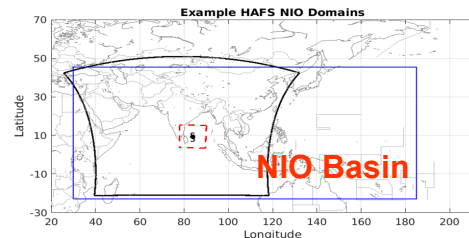
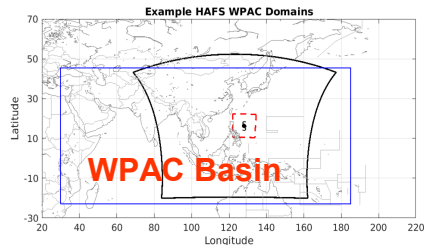
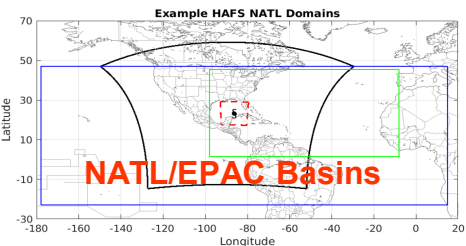


MODEL FORECAST – INTENSITY RELATIVE SKILL (%) STATISTICS  
VERIFICATION FOR NHC BASINS 2023



# HAFS v2 just accepted for 2024 operations!

HAFSv 2.0	Domain & Dynamics	Resolution	DAVI	Ocean/Wave Coupling	Physics	Basins
<b>HFSA</b>	parent: 77x74 deg. nest: 11.8x11.8 deg. dt_atmos=90s hord_mt/vt/tm/dp/tr=1/1/1/1/-5 with lim_fac of 3.1 (AL), 2.9 (EP)	Regional (ESG), ~5.4/1.8 km, L81, ~2 hPa model top	Vmax > 40 kt warm-cycled VI Updated comp. vortex vi_cloud=1 Vmax adj: always 4DEnVar DA,SDL on	Two-way MOM6 (L55, KPP, Ri=0.2, updated CEMPS, SST(t) in non-overlapping atms domain, SSC) one-way WW3 coupling for NHC/CPHC basins	<b>suite-1</b>	All global Basins NHC/CPHC/JTWC Max 7 Storms
<b>HFSB</b>	parent: 75x75 deg nest: 12x12 deg dt_atmos=72s hord_mt/vt/tm/dp/tr=1/1/1/1/-5 with lim_fac of 2.8	Regional (ESG), ~6/2 km, ~L81, ~2 hPa model top	Vmax > 40 kt warm-cycled VI V1 comp. vortex vi_cloud=0 Vmax adj: auto 4DEnVar DA,SDL on	Two-way HYCOM (L41, KPP, Ri=0.25, CMEPS-based regional coupling, SST(t0) in non-overlapping atms domain, no SSC) No Wave coupling	<b>suite-2</b>	NHC/CPHC Max 5 Storms



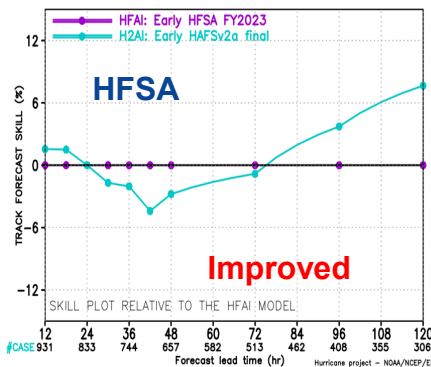
atmospheric domain, ocean domain, wave domain



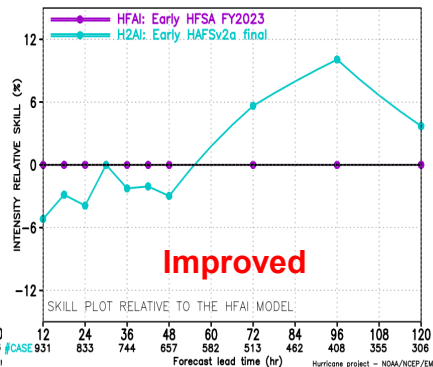
Courtesy of EMC

# HAFS V2: Early Model Verification, NATL 2021-

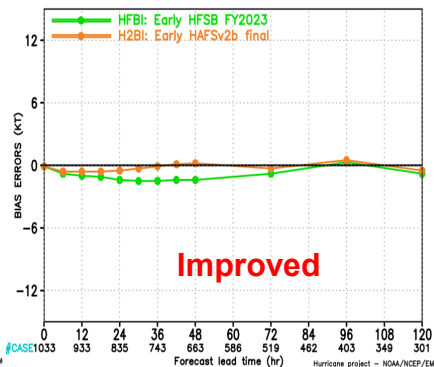
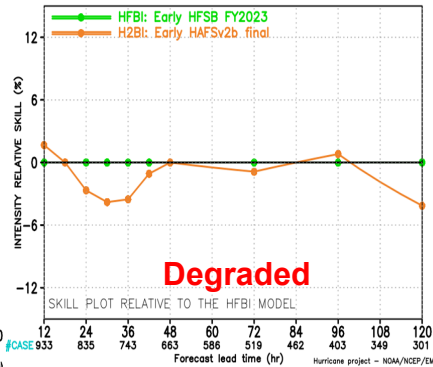
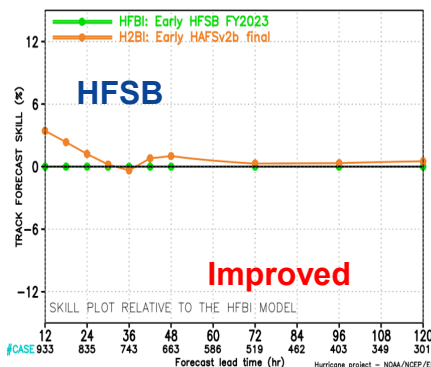
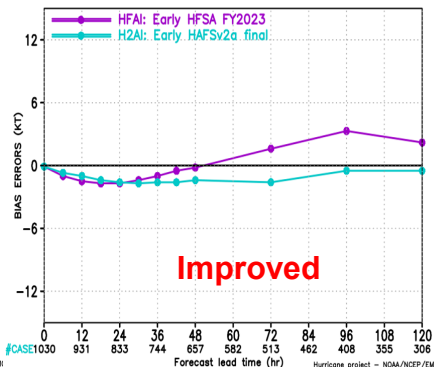
## Track Skill



## Vmax Skill



## Vmax Bias



- HFSA/HFAI: Late/Early models of current operational HAFS-Av1
- HFBS/HFBI: Late/Early models of current operational HAFS-Bv1
- HV2A/H2AI: Late/Early of proposed HAFS-Av2
- HV2B/H2BI: Late/Early of proposed HAFS-Bv2
- Total 1183 cycles with 1059 verifiable cycles



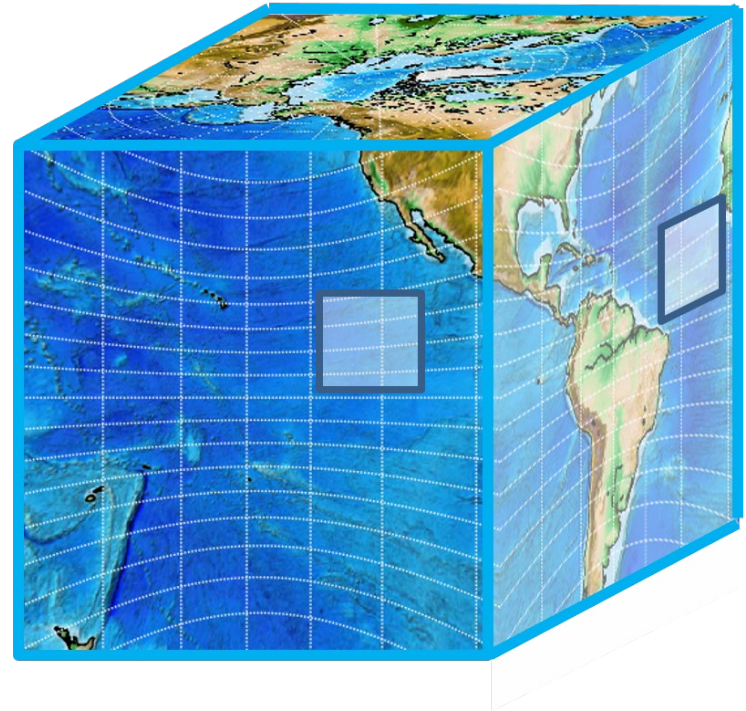
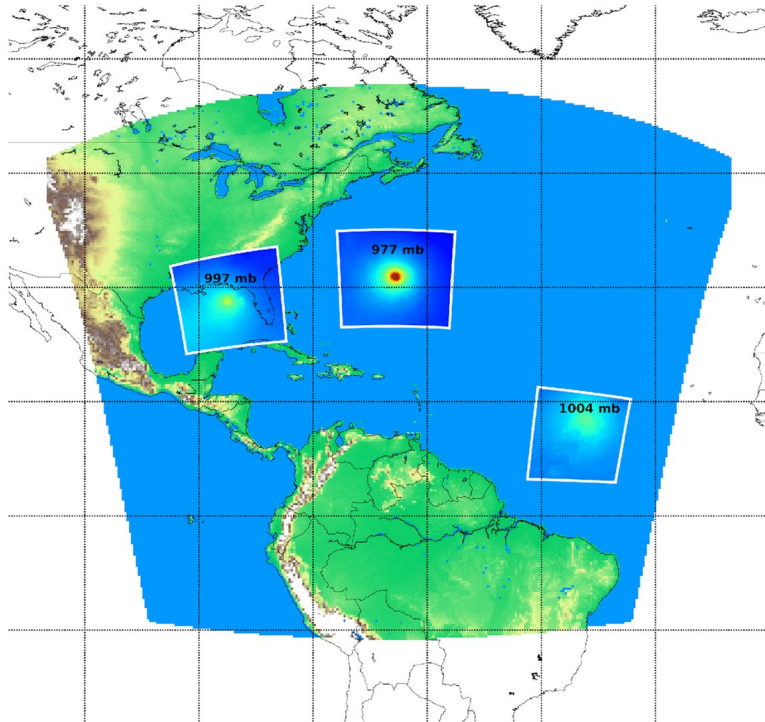
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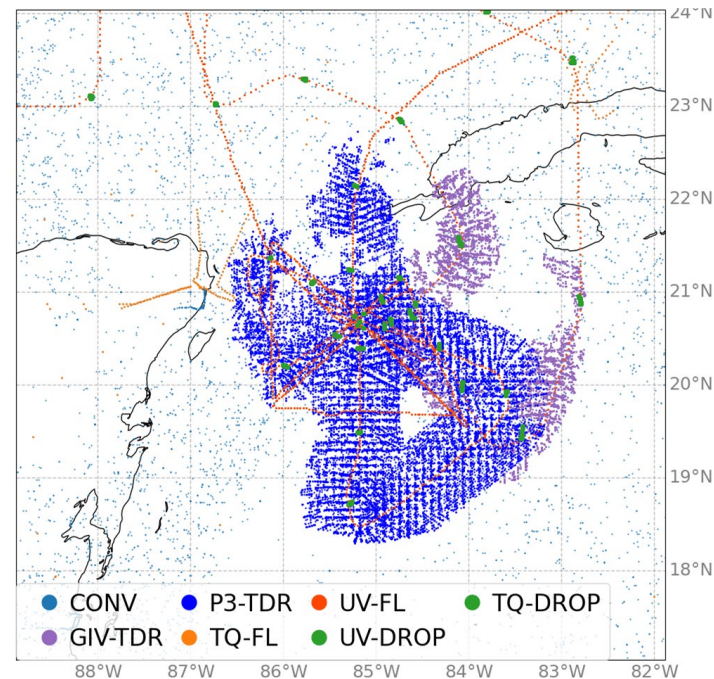
# Multiple Moving Nests in HAFS



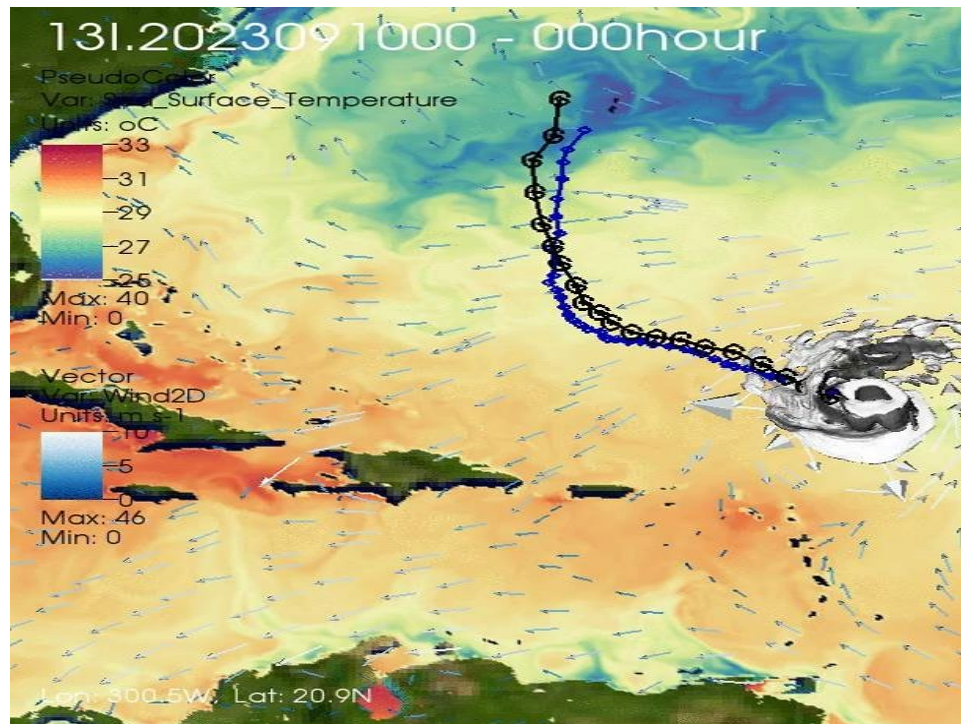
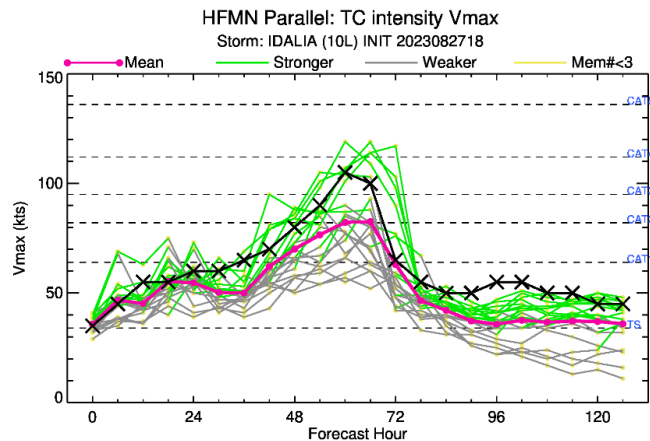


# Data Assimilation: Recon in HAFS

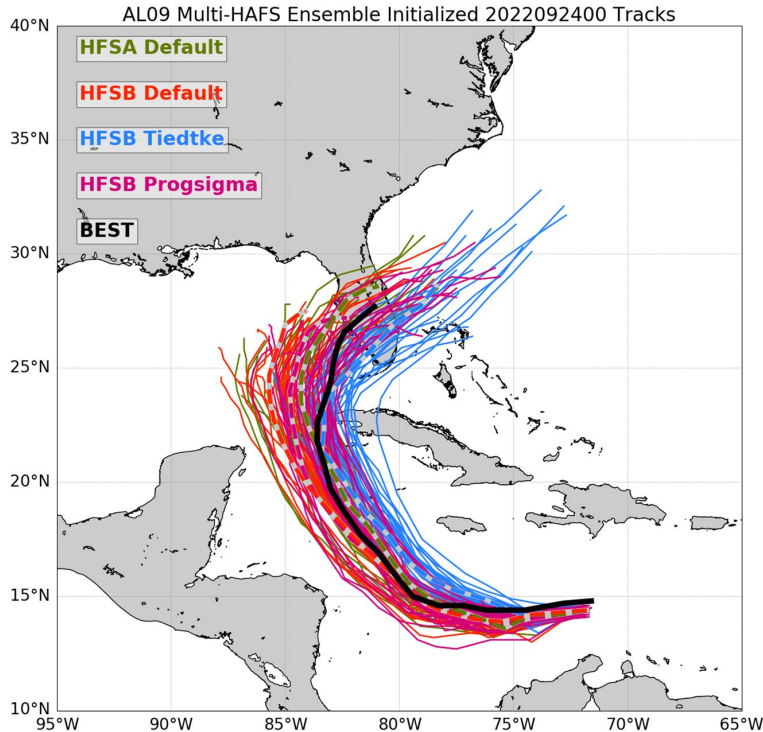
- Preliminary impact in HAFS mostly positive for 2023 season
- Looking forward to further DA system advances going forward



# HAFS Ensemble in Real-time on the Cloud (HERC)



# HAFS Multi-Physics Ensemble



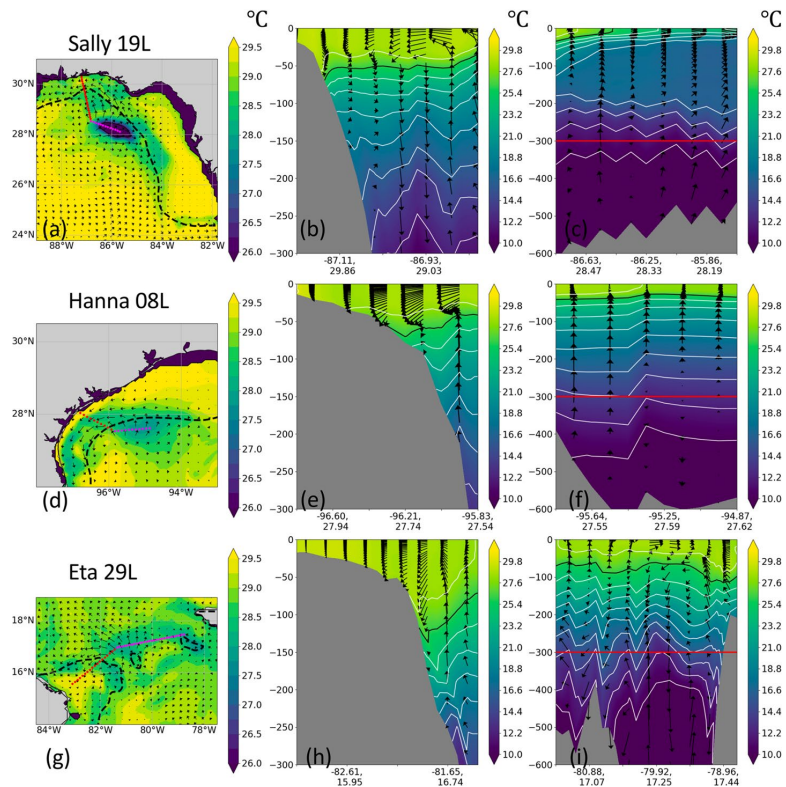
- Differences based on physics suite
  - HFSB default: left bias
  - HFSB w/ Tiedtke: right/fast bias
- Ensemble tracks are fairly dispersive and include the observed track (black)
- Dashed lines show control members



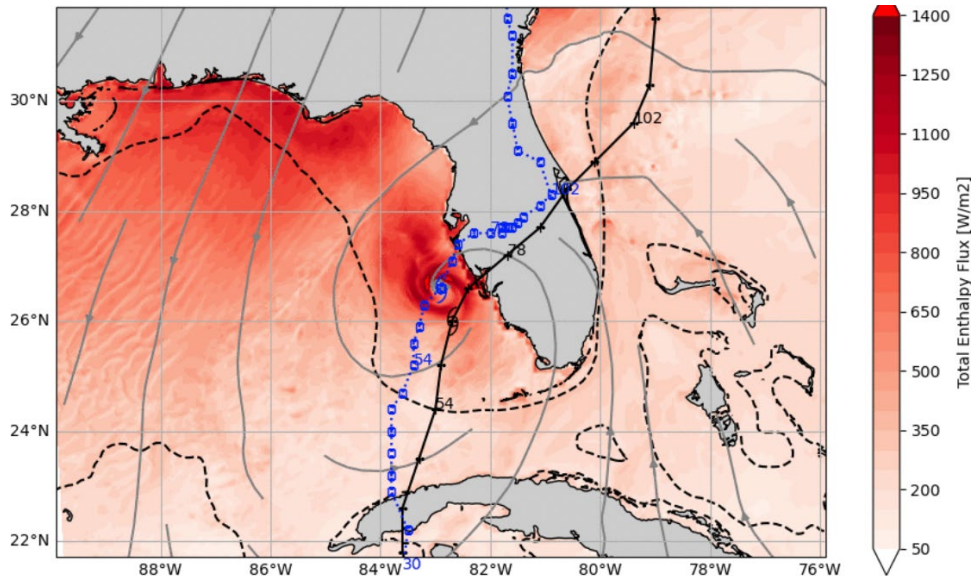
# Ocean & Coastal Impacts



Sea temperature and ocean currents

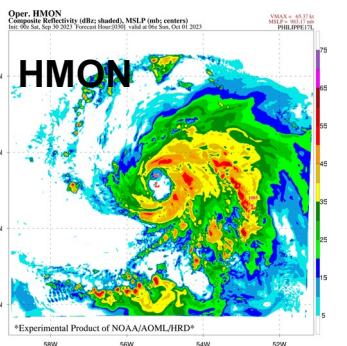
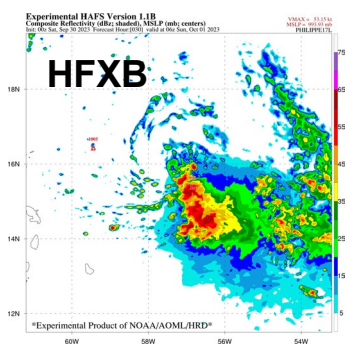
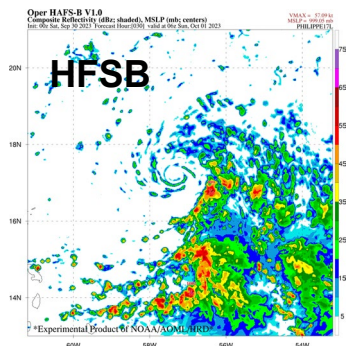
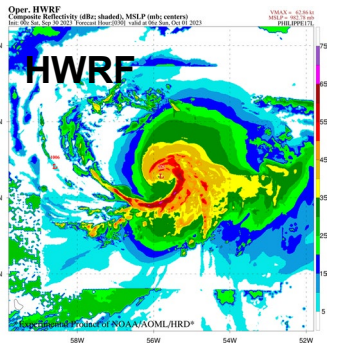
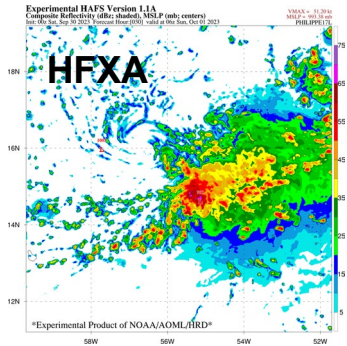
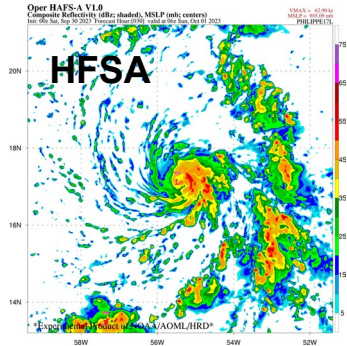


- Enthalpy flux increased as Ian moved onto FL shelf
- Downwelling maintains or increases SST over the shelf

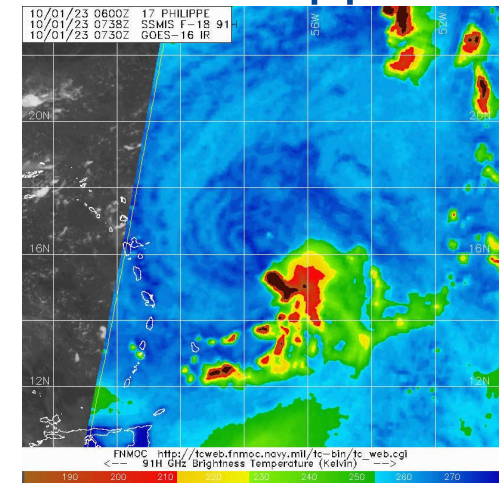




# Multi-Model Evaluations



## TS Philippe



SSMIS observations



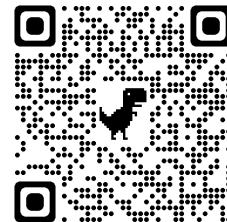
# HFIP Experimental Real-Time Products



## AOML Hurricane Model Viewer



Graphical products for experimental NOAA models and operational models



Project:  
Real-time

Search Type:  
 Storm  Date  Model

- Recent Models
- Recent Events
- Map
- Summary
- Post-TC Verification

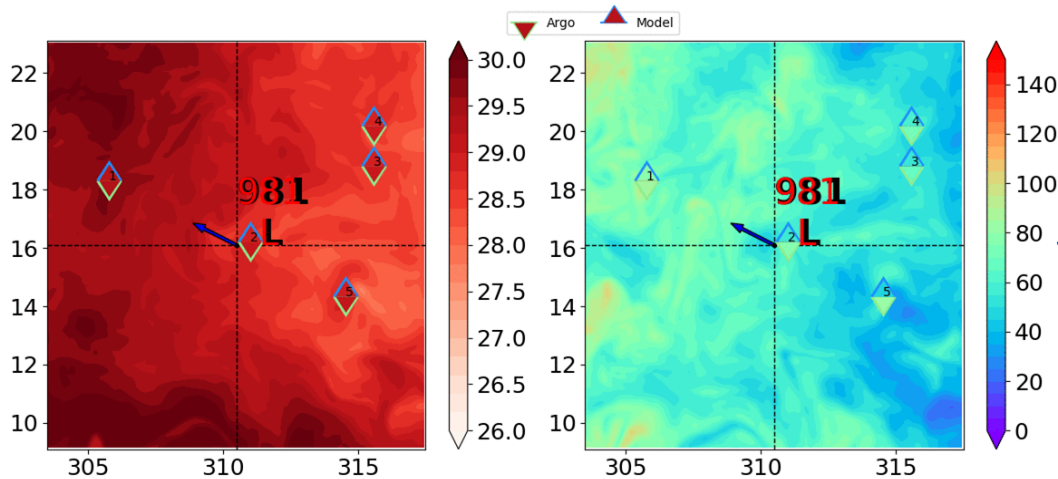
[Model Descriptions](#)

- TC Model Sites:
- [HAFS EPS \(HERC\)](#)
  - [HAFS v1.1A](#)
  - [Oper. HAFS-A](#)
  - [Oper. HAFS-B](#)
  - [Oper. HWRF](#)
  - [Oper. HMON](#)
  - [GFDL's SHIELD](#)
  - [RTOFS Global](#)

Init: 2023090712 Forecast Hour:[000]

### Ocean Obs. vs. Model Comparisons

AL13



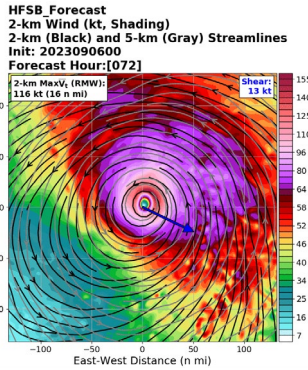
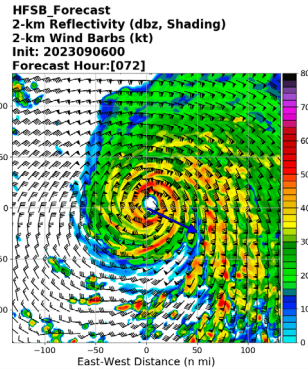
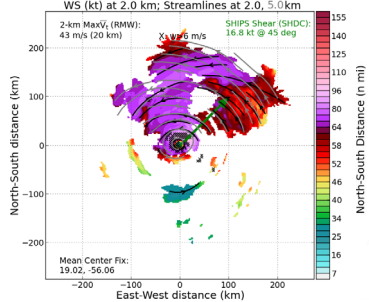
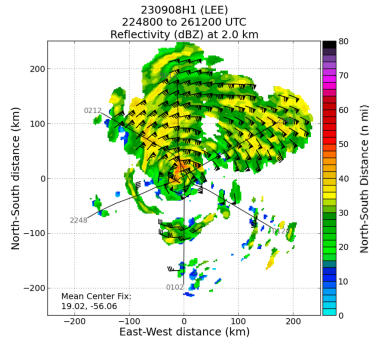
11 models w/  
Lee products!

Millions of products for experimental & operational models

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

# Hurricane Lee: Rapid Intensification

P3 TDR



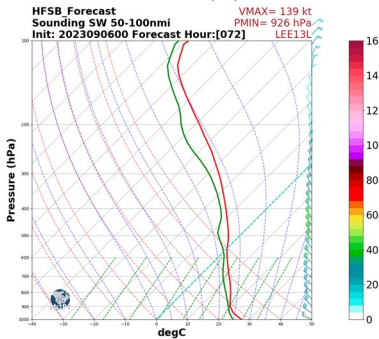
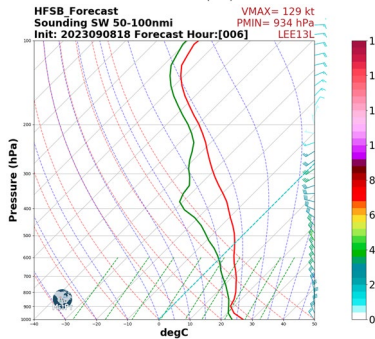
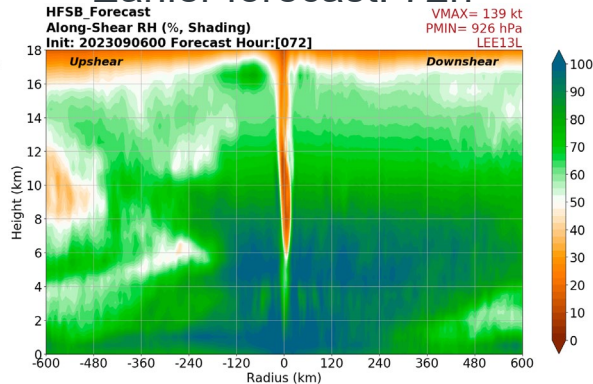
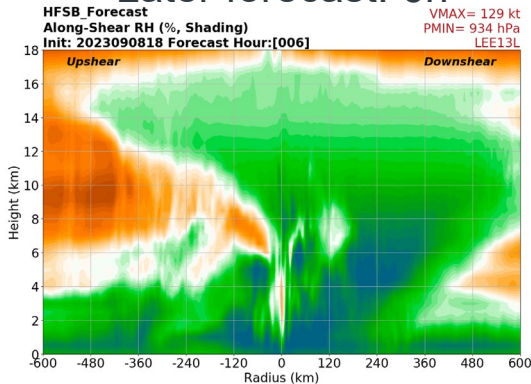
HFSB

- Inner core differences
  - **HAFS**: inner core was too symmetric
  - **TDR**: inner core was smaller and more asymmetric
  
- Environmental differences
  - **HAFS**: weaker shear from NW
  - **TDR**: stronger shear from SW
  - HAFS errors coming from GFS?

# Hurricane Lee: Rapid Weakening

Later forecast: 6h

Earlier forecast: 72h



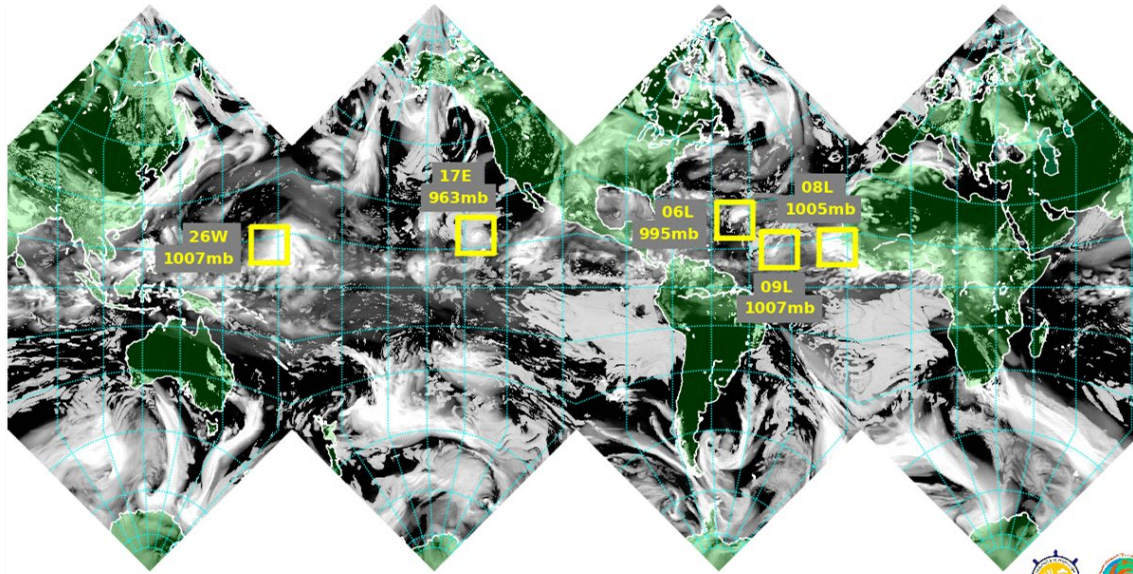
Same valid time

- 3-day forecasts missed shear-induced erosion/ventilation of the core
- Early forecasts missed the dry SW inflow around ~300-400 hPa undercutting the outflow layer





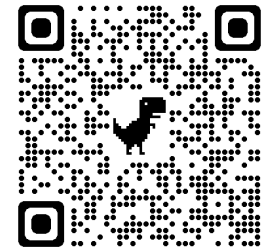
# Future Vision of UFS/HAFS



Multiple moving nests in a global model!



Check out  
these HRD  
Modeling  
Team papers



Thank you! [Ghassan.Alaka@noaa.gov](mailto:Ghassan.Alaka@noaa.gov)

