The Role of Initial Condition Errors in Danielle and Karl's Genesis Forecasts

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## **Overview**

- PREDICT H5: Despite potentially significant model errors, poor initial conditions are the key factor in poor predictions of genesis.
- Want to evaluate this hypothesis by using objective techniques to determine the sensitivity of pre-genesis forecasts to the initial conditions

## **Ensemble Sensitivity**

$$\frac{\partial J_e}{\partial x_j} \equiv cov(\delta J, \delta \mathbf{x}_{o,j}) \mathbf{D}_j^{-1} = \frac{cov(\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{X}_j)}{var(\mathbf{X}_j)}$$

Ancell and Hakim 2007, Torn and Hakim 2008

- Ensemble-based method of computing the sensitivity to the initial conditions
- Above equation is linear regression based on ensemble:
  - Dependent variable is forecast metric
  - Independent variable is an element of state vector
- Can also obtain confidence bounds on sensitivity value

## **Ensemble Forecast Details**

- WRF ARW (v3.1), 36 km horizontal resolution, 96 ensemble members, DART assimilation system.
- Observations assimilated each six hours from surface and marine stations (P<sub>sfc</sub>), rawinsondes, Tri-agency dropsondes (at least 100 km from any TC), ACARS, sat. winds, TC position and minimum SLP, and GPS refractivity starting 1
- Oyelestobservations on 12 km nested domains that follow INVEST + TCs
- Initialize ensemble forecasts each 12 h from analysis ensemble. Nested domain for most interesting INVEST

Observation distribution valid 2009082200



## **Forecast Metrics**

- Consider two forecast metrics
  - 850 hPa circulation (vorticity averaged within 200 km of center of circulation)
  - 200-850 hPa thickness anomaly (average within 250 km minus average within 1000 km of the center)

## **Forecast Overview**

### **Pre-Danielle 0000 UTC 20 August**

#### Pre-Karl 1200 UTC 12 September



# Karl Forecast Sensitivity Maps

### 850 hPa Circulation

### 200-500 hPa $\theta_e$



# **Pouch Sensitivity**

- Much of the sensitivity appears to be associated with the pouch structure
- Compute mean quantities within 200 km of the center of pouch at each vertical at the initial time
- Correlate with the 850 hPa circulation each 6 h of the forecast
- Demonstrates how sensitive forecast is to initial pouch structure at various levels and lead times

![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

# **EOF** Analysis

- It is likely that the pouch circulation and moisture fields are correlated with each other both in the vertical and between fields
- Want to identify initial condition structures that are unique
- Compute EOF of initial pouch circulation, theta and qvapor fields as a function of height (normalized by standard deviation)
- Correlate PCs of the EOFs with the forecast metrics at various lead times

#### 2010091212 INVEST92

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **Metric Correlations**

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

# PREDICT Obs.

### **Meridional Wind**

## **Specific Humidity**

![](_page_13_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **Danielle Forecast**

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **Preliminary Conclusions**

- Karl Forecasts sensitive to:

   Initial low-level circulation
   upper tropospheric temperature, moisture
- GV Dropsondes near center of pouch correlate with this most sensitive structure, thus they are more likely to impact the forecast
- Danielle forecasts show greater sensitivity to lower tropospheric quantities, but initial EOF structure is similar

# **Future Work**

- Expand analysis to include environmental factors. Evaluate how pouch structure vs. environmental factors influence development
- Repeat analysis on other PREDICT cases, particularly Gaston, Matthew, Nicole
- Series of data denial experiments where PREDICT data assimilated or withheld