

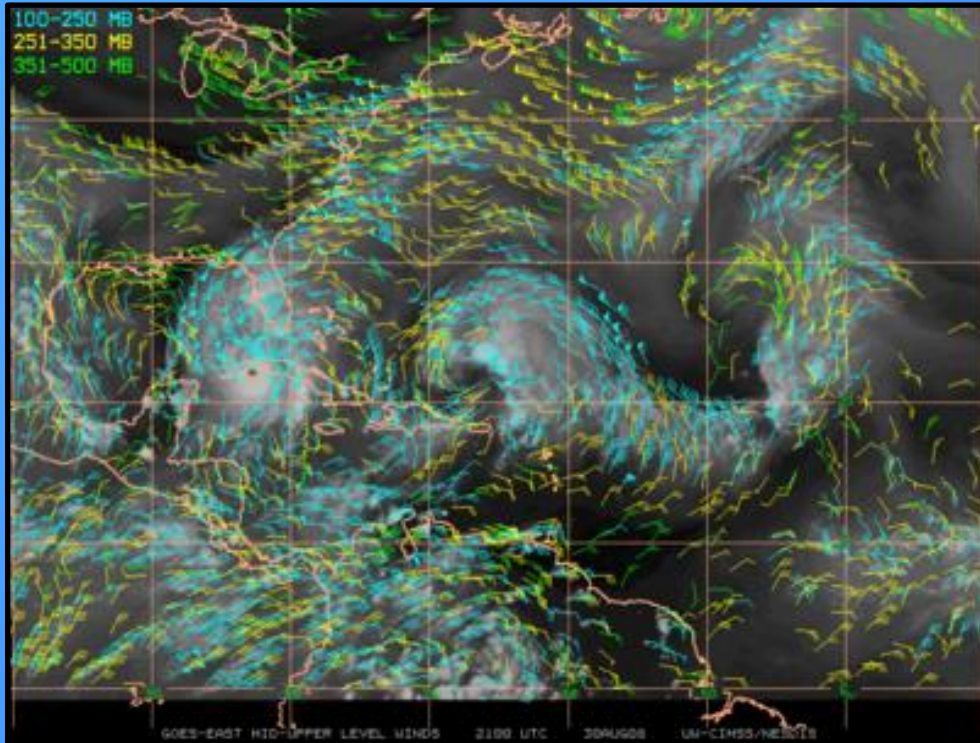
Adjoint-derived initial-condition
sensitivity and observation-impact
on intensification of Hurricane
Joaquin (2015) using the NAVGEM

Brett Hoover and Chris Velden

UW – Madison

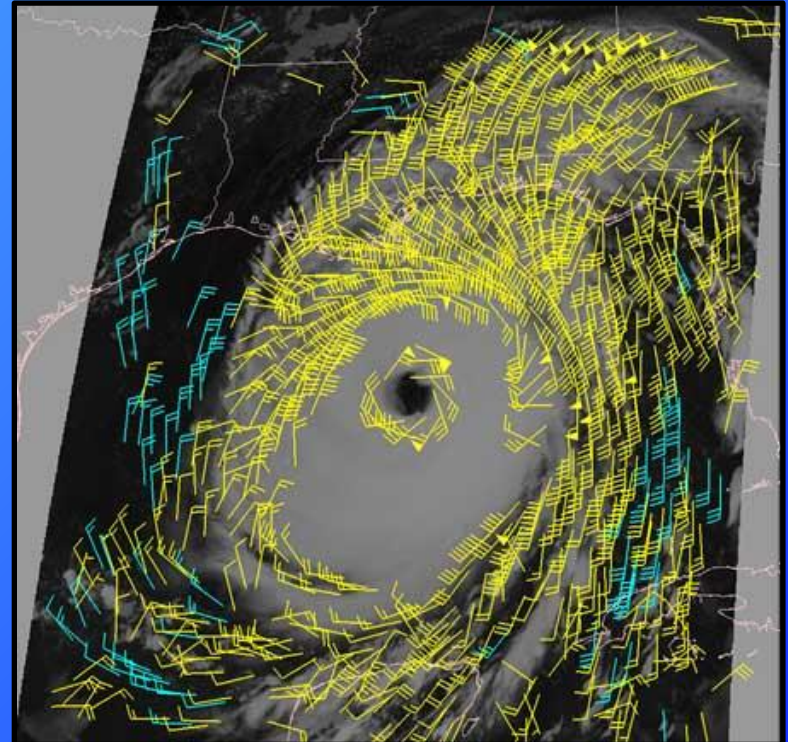
SSEC/CIMSS

Near- and Remote-environment AMVs



<http://tropic.ssec.wisc.edu/archive/data/samples/MidUpperWindsSample.png>

Tropical Cyclone AMVs



Adapted from <http://www.goes-r.gov/spacesegment/images/ABI-motion-vectors.jpg>

How much do **AMVs** defining TC outflow **influence TC intensity forecasts?**

We seek an estimate of **observation-impact** on

forecast TC intensity:

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial \mathbf{y}}$$

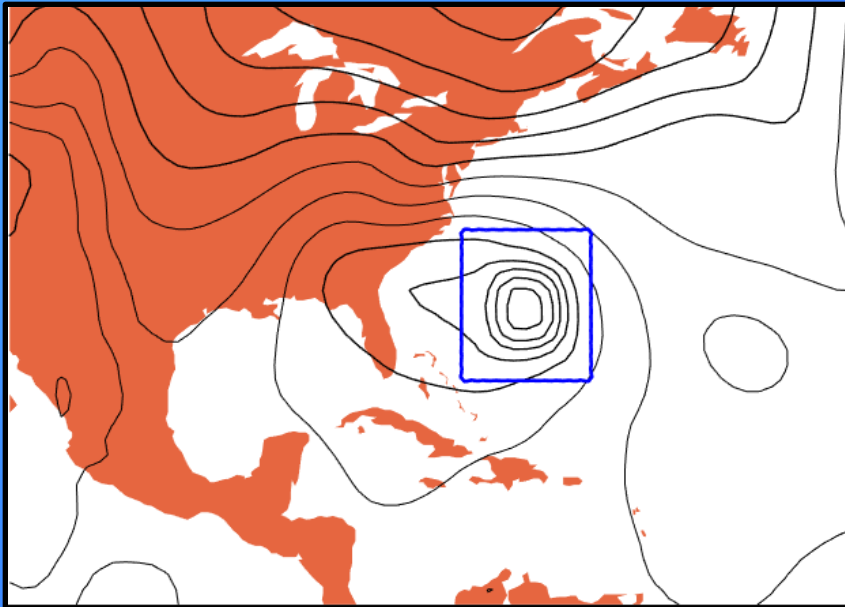
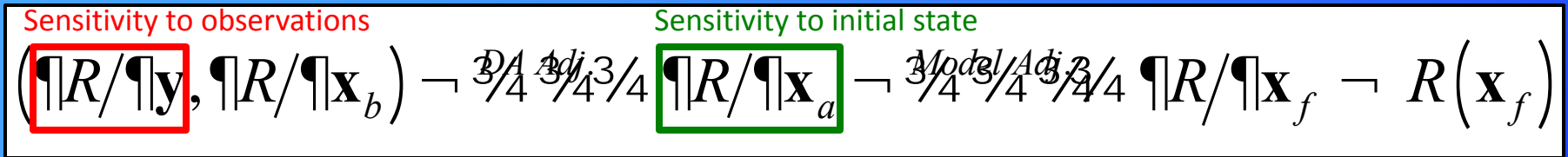
Where **R** is a **response function** representing the **intensity** of a **forecast TC**, and **y** represents a vector of **assimilated observations**.

This can be obtained through the use of the **adjoint** of a **forecast model** and **data assimilation system**.

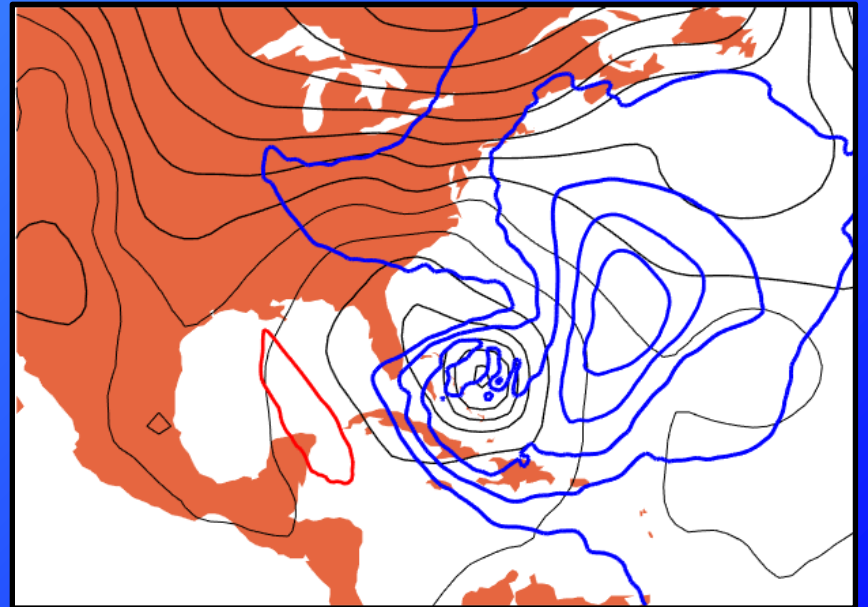
“Forward” model process:



Adjoint model process:

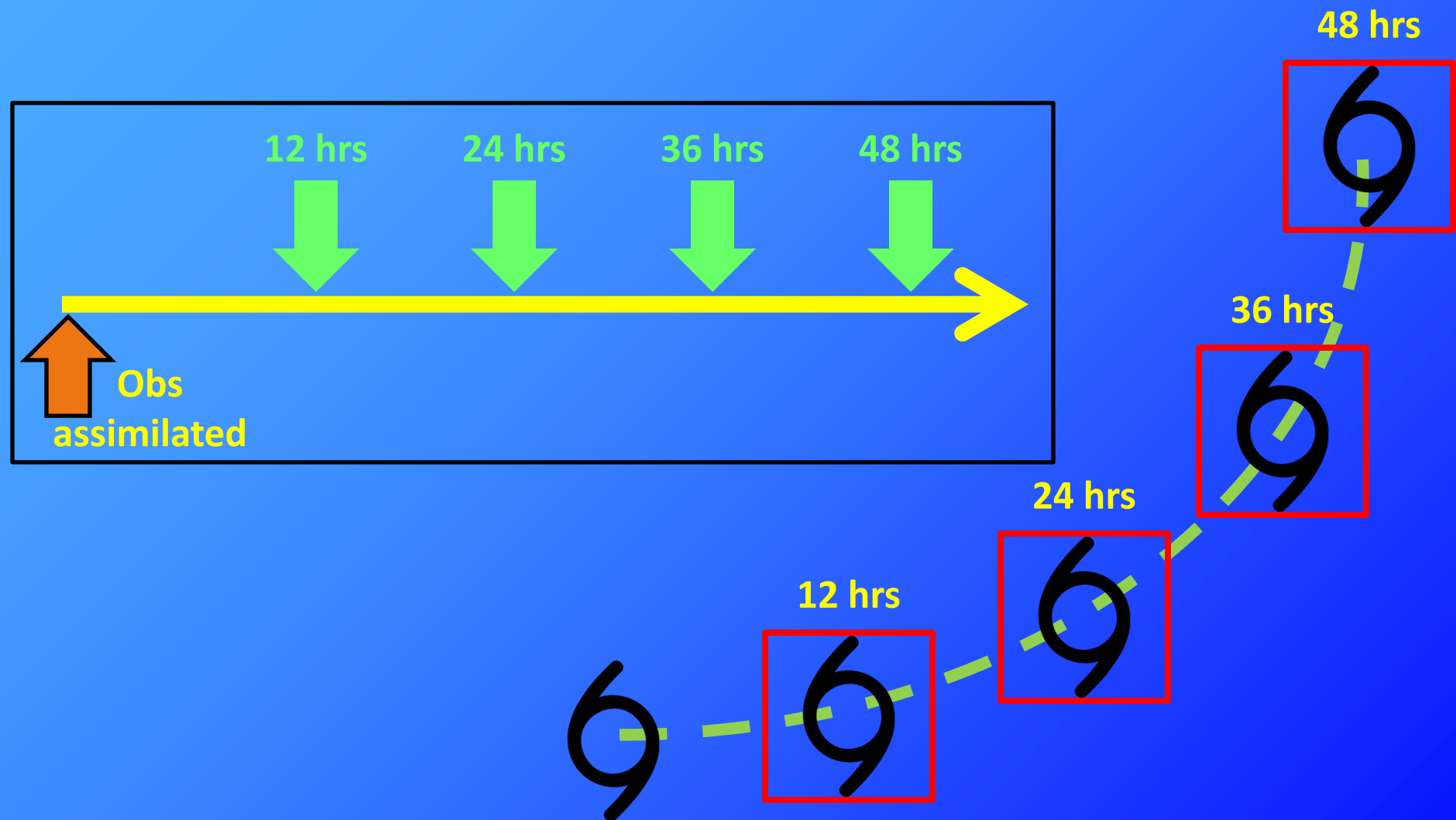


Sensitivity defined at 24 hrs

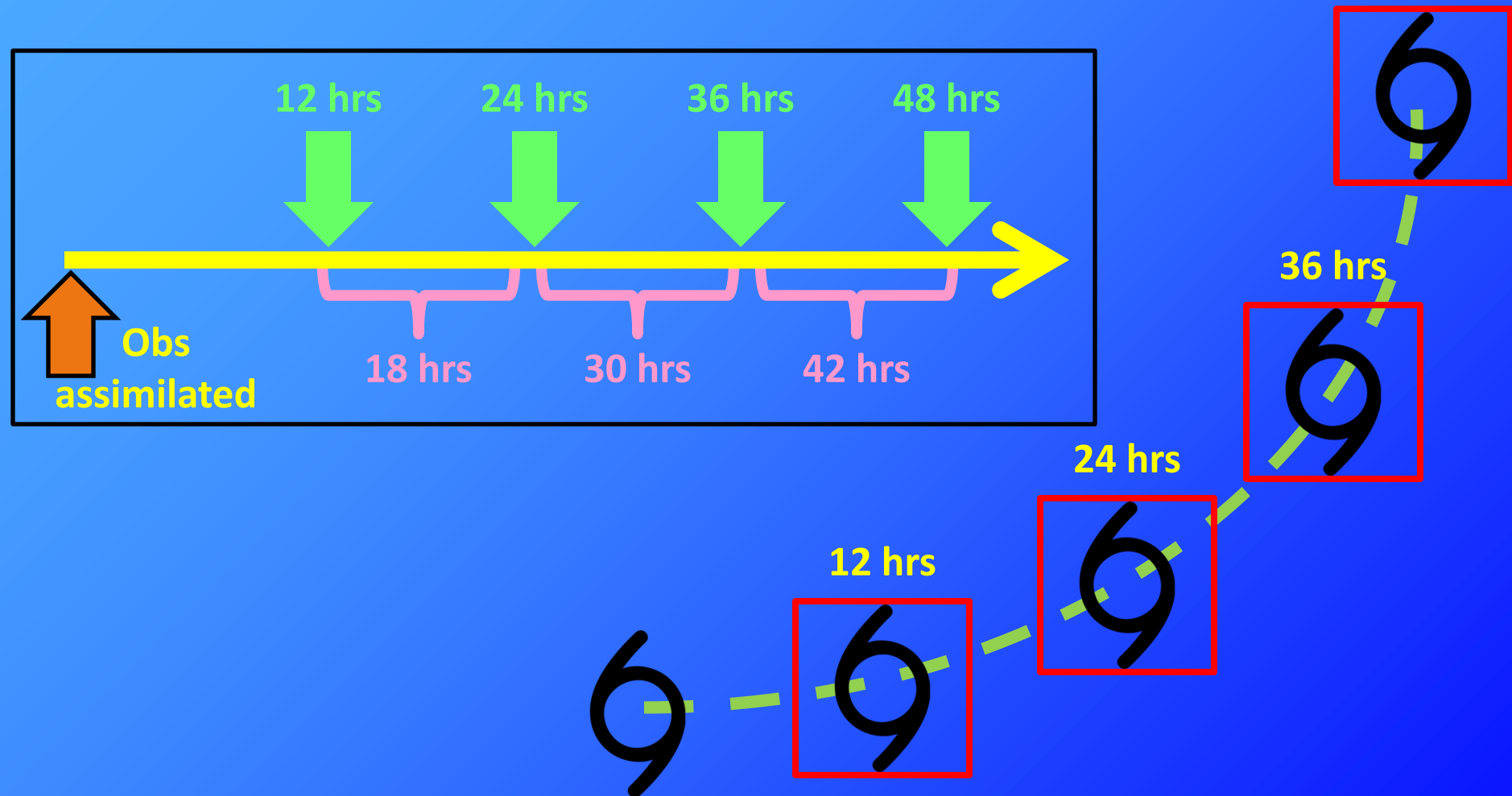


Sensitivity at analysis-time

Sensitivity to model forecast intensity is computed at **four time-intervals**.



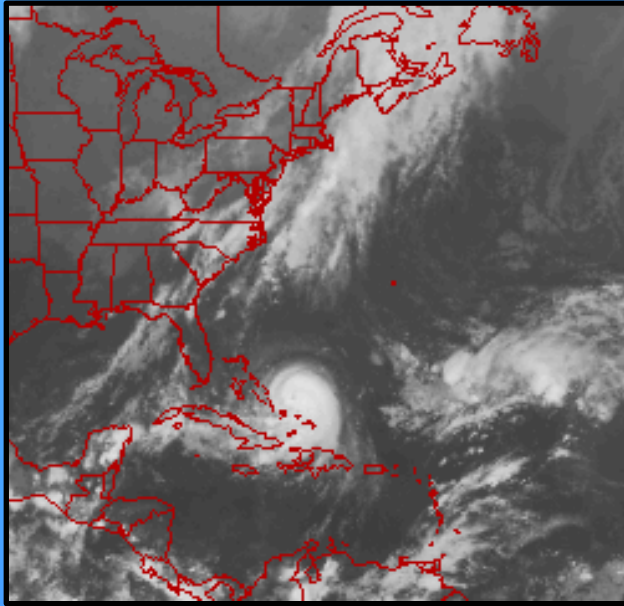
Sensitivity to model forecast intensity is computed at **four time-intervals**. The **difference** in sensitivity between these intervals defines the **sensitivity to the rate of intensification** at **three time-intervals**.



Hurricane Joaquin (2015)

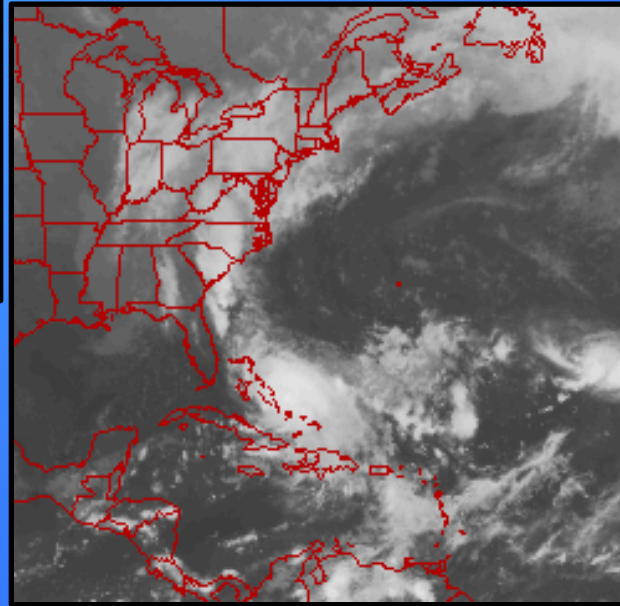
Early Stage

06Z Sep 30 – 12Z Oct 01



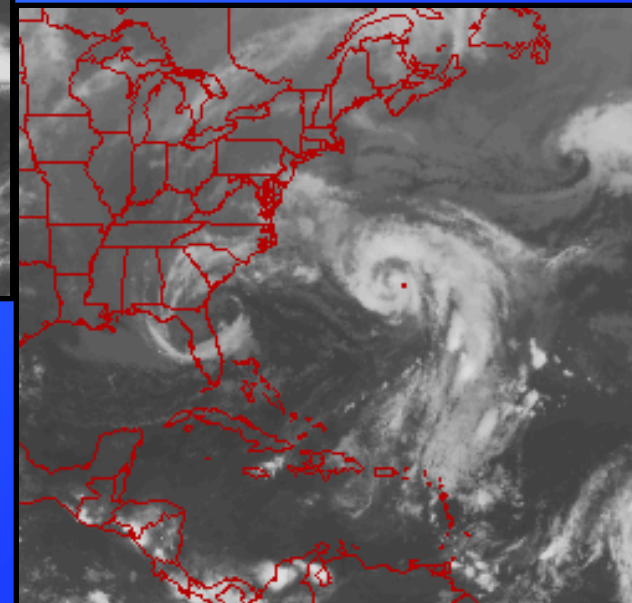
Middle Stage

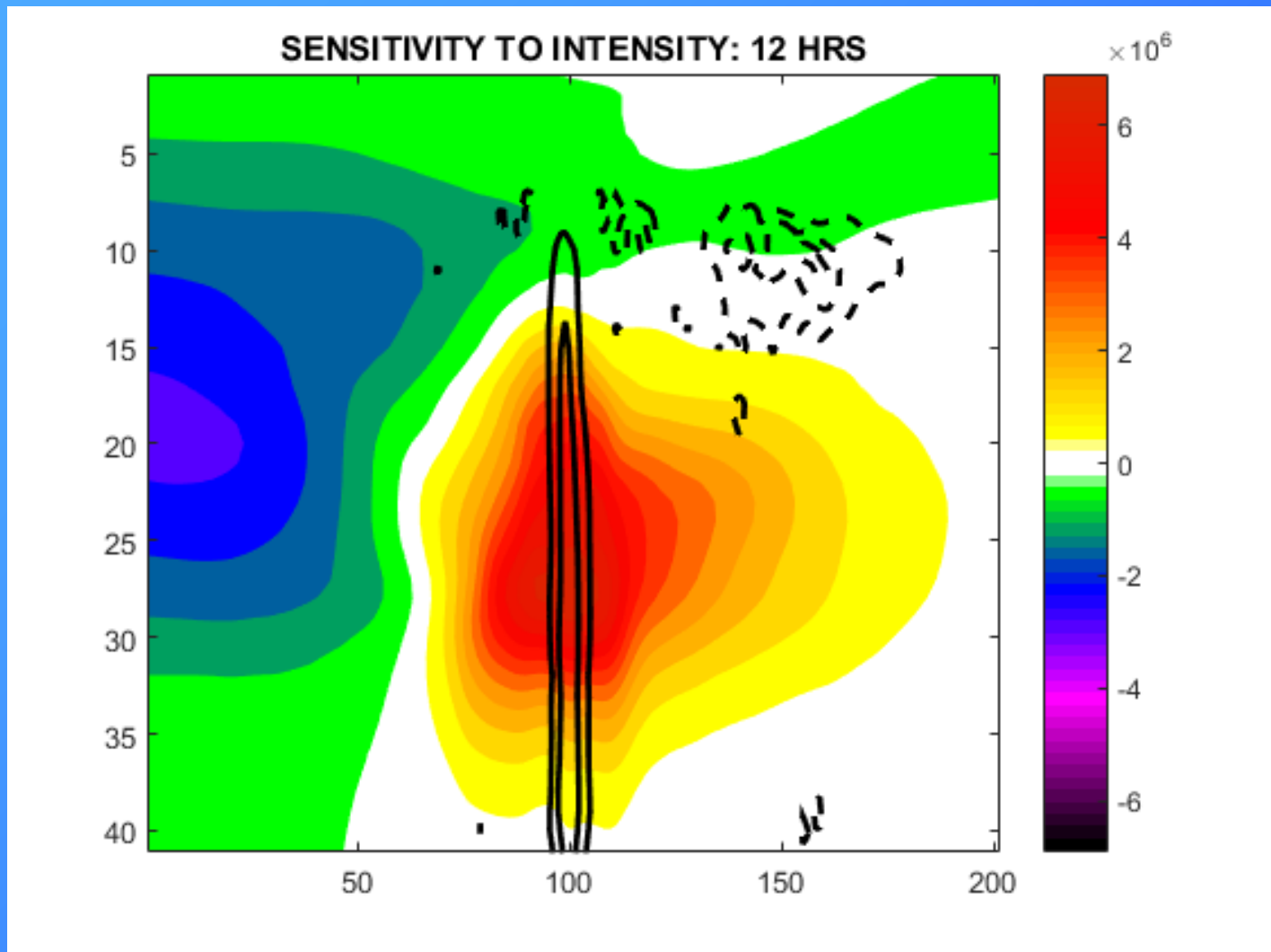
18Z Oct 01 – 06Z Oct 03



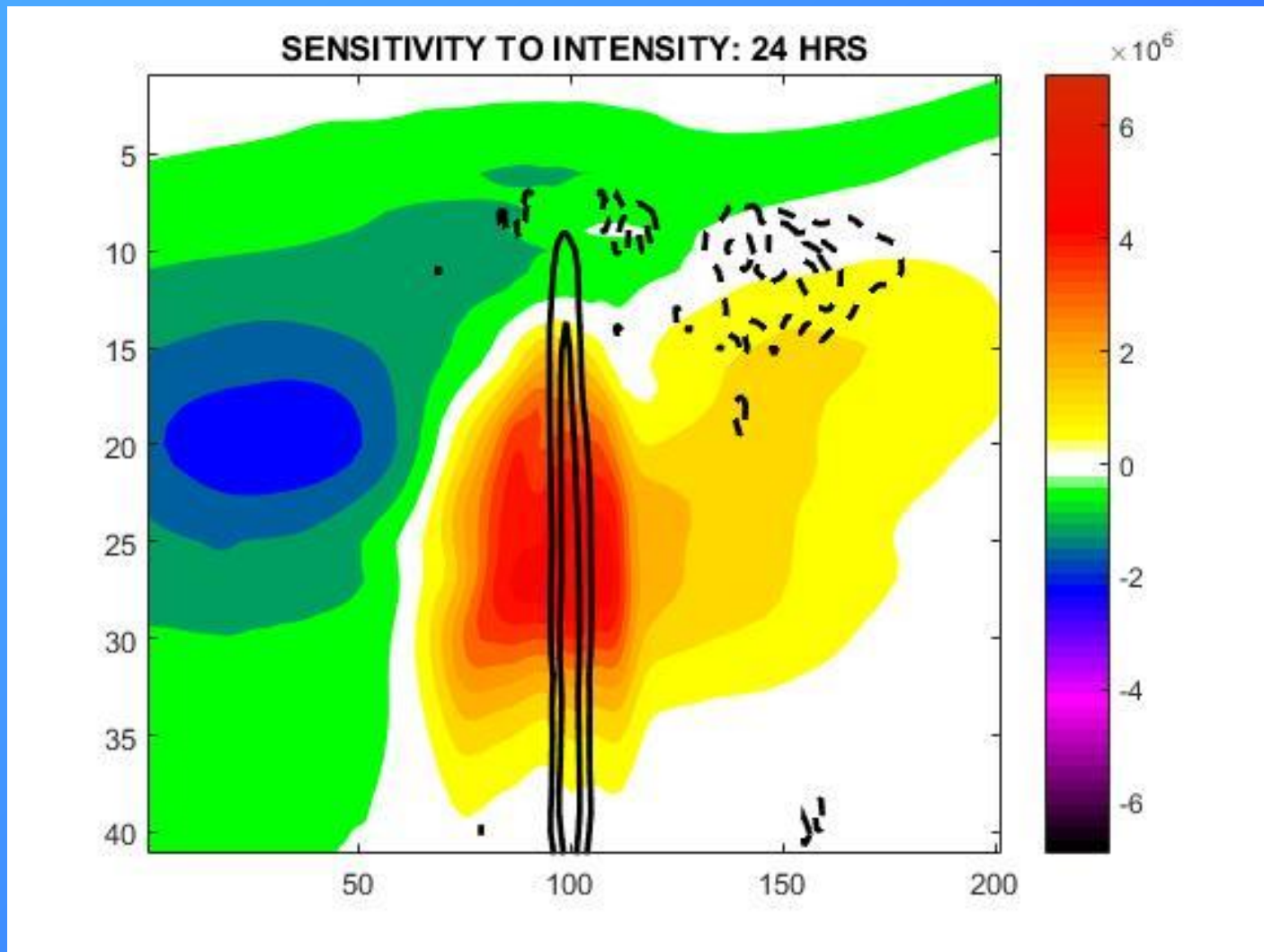
Late Stage

12Z Oct 03 – 18Z Oct 04

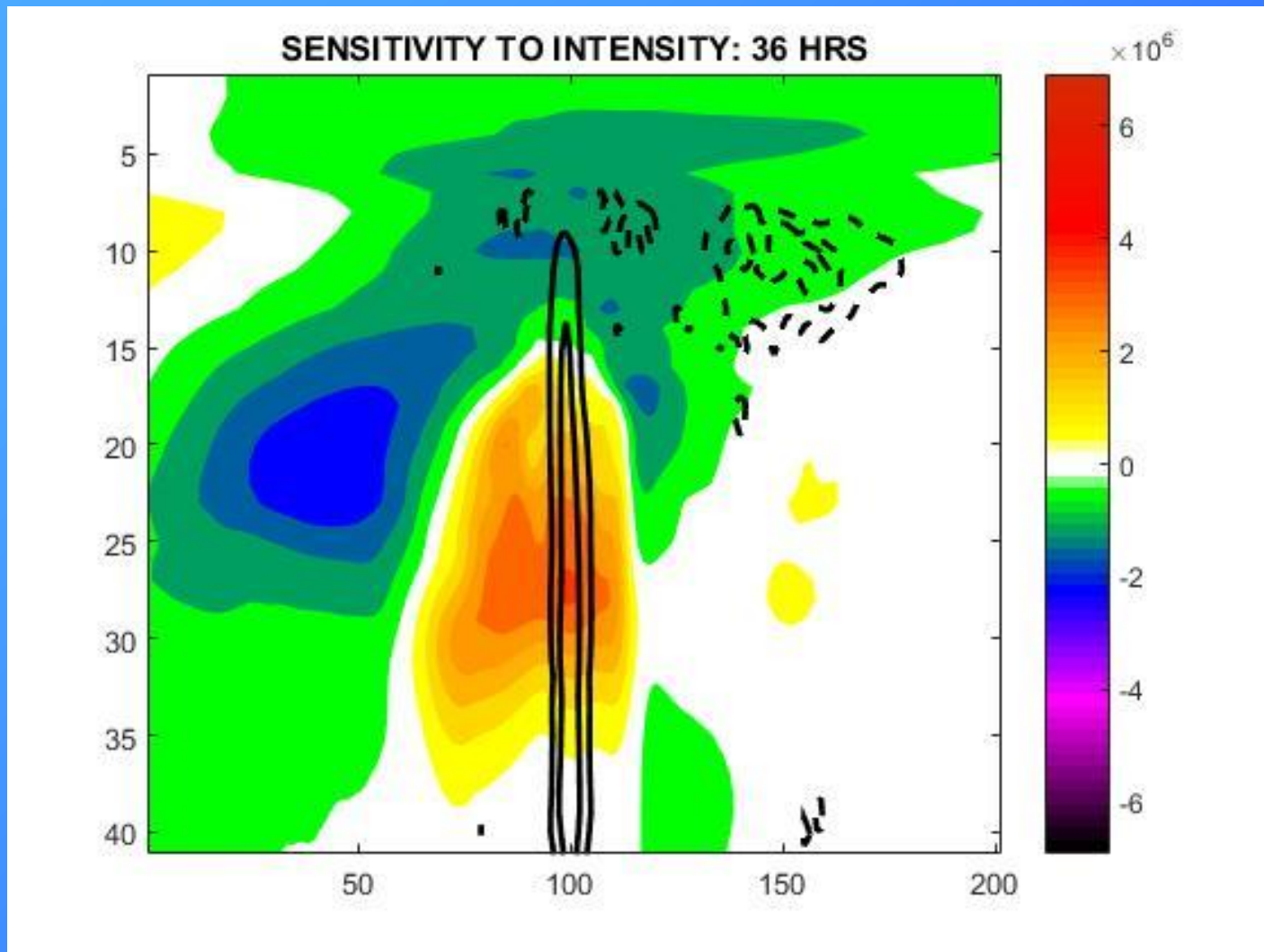




12 hr forecast is most sensitive to **vorticity in the TC vortex**

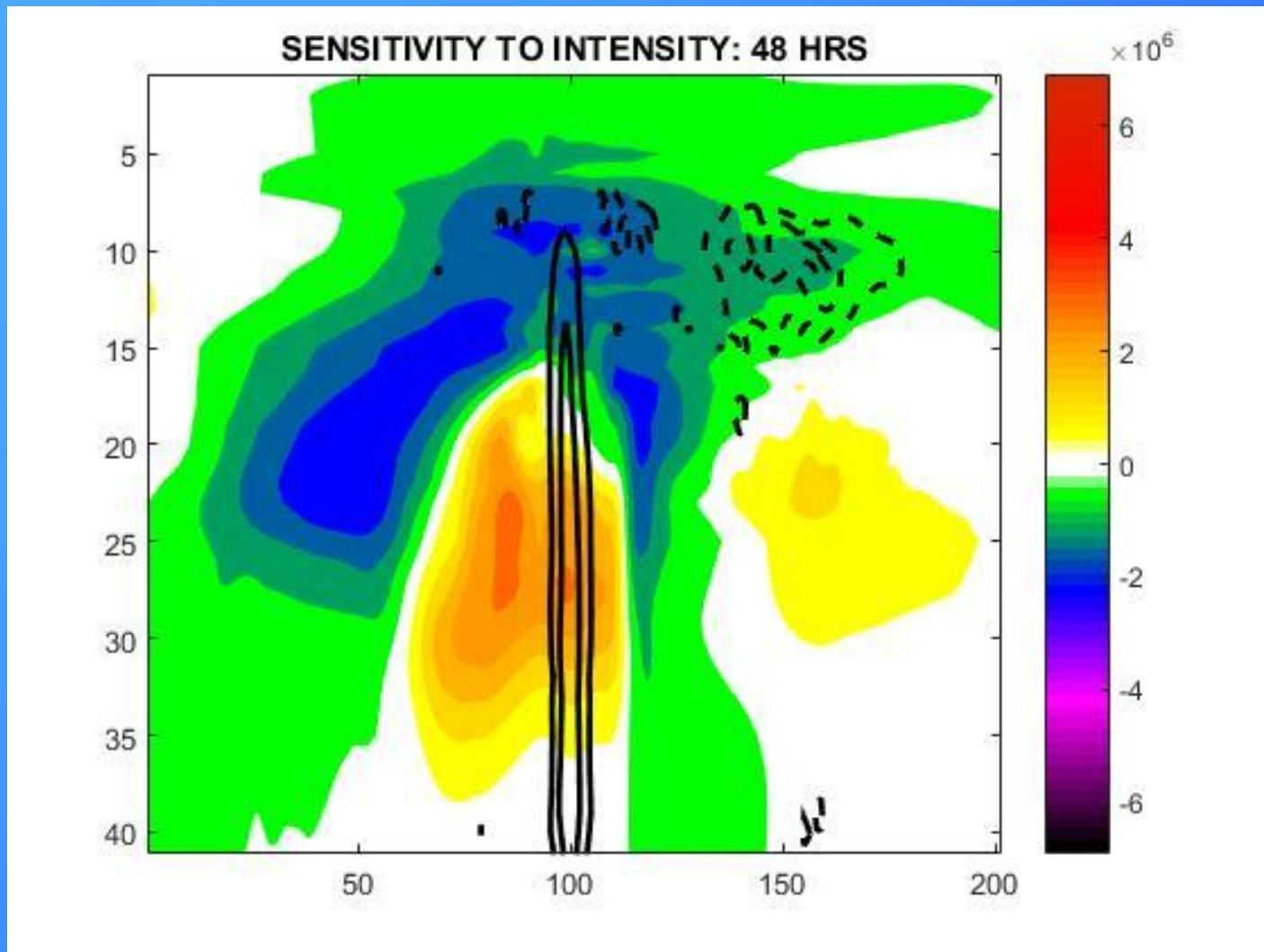


12 hr forecast is most sensitive to **vorticity in the TC vortex**
As the **forecast length is increased**, sensitivity to **cyclonic vorticity** in the TC vortex is **reduced** while sensitivity to **anticyclonic vorticity** at outflow-level is **increased**



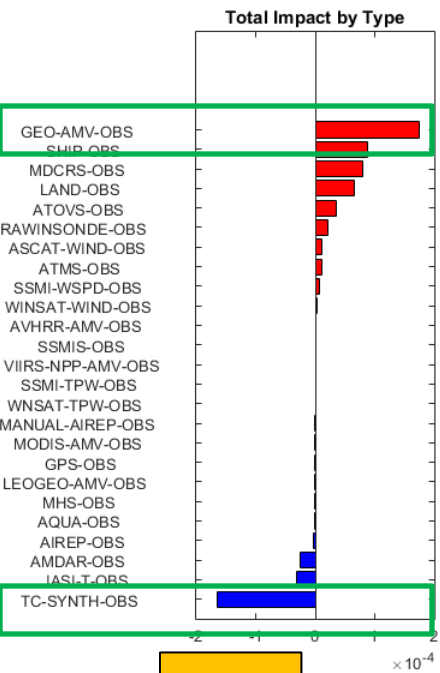
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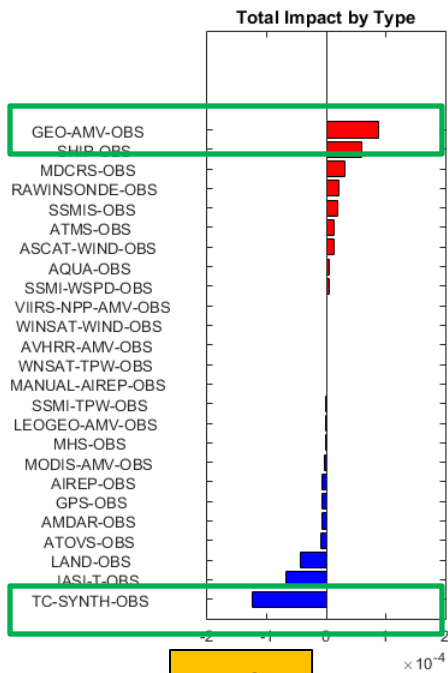


12 hr forecast is most sensitive to **vorticity in the TC vortex**

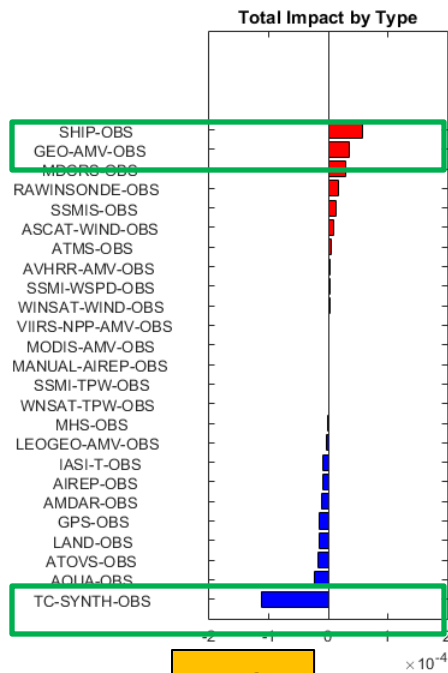
As the **forecast length is increased**, sensitivity to **cyclonic vorticity** in the TC vortex is **reduced** while sensitivity to **anticyclonic vorticity** at outflow-level is **increased**



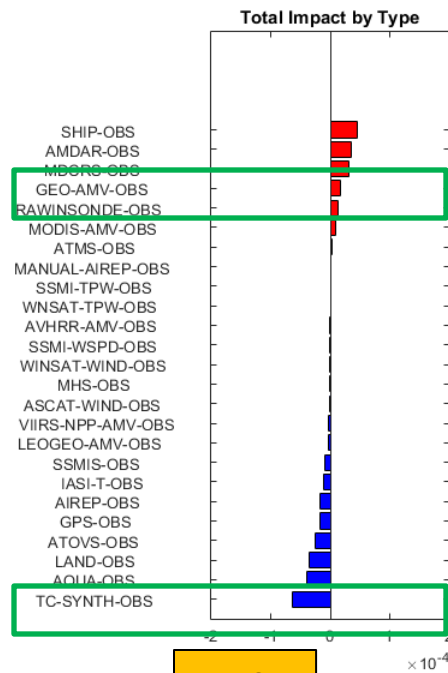
12 hr



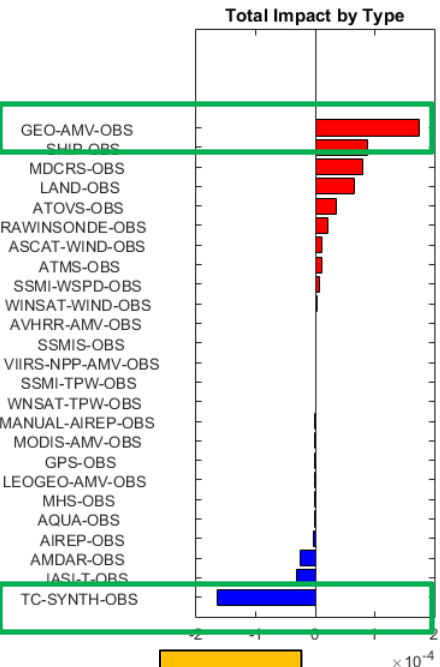
24 hr



36 hr

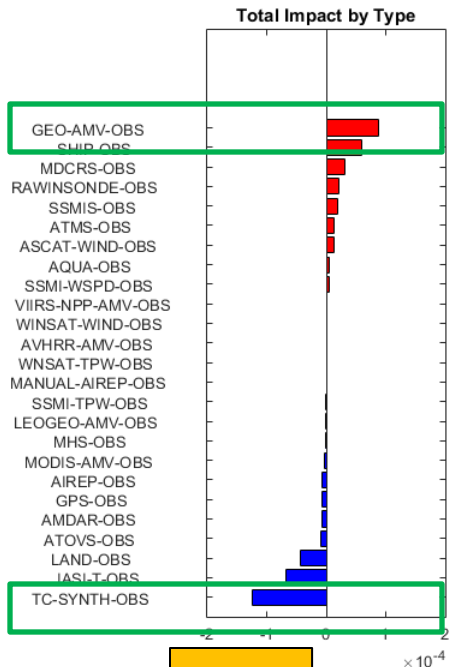


48 hr



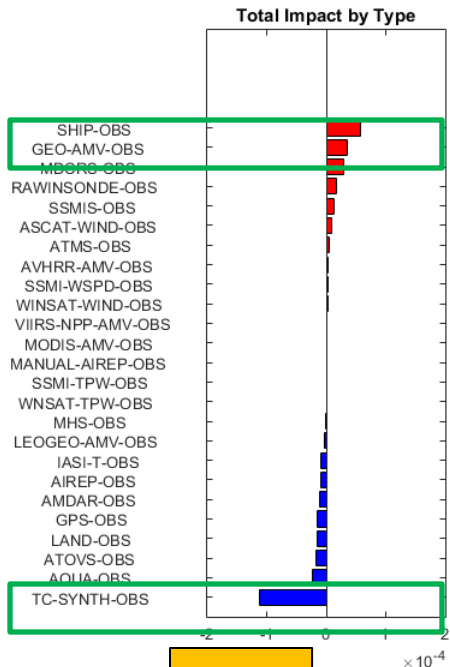
12 hr

Positive vs Negative Impact by Type



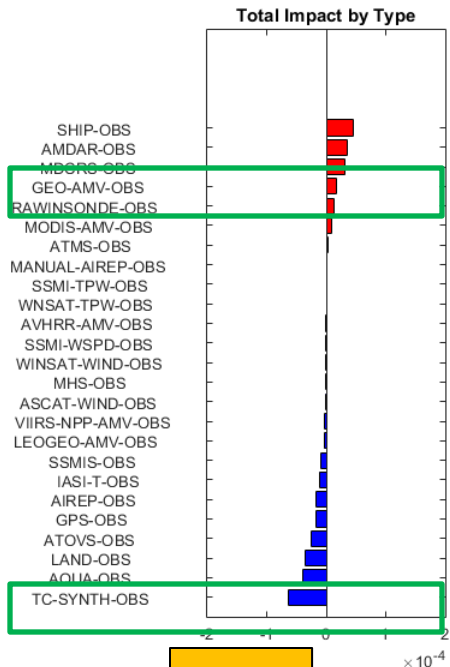
24 hr

Positive vs Negative Impact by Type



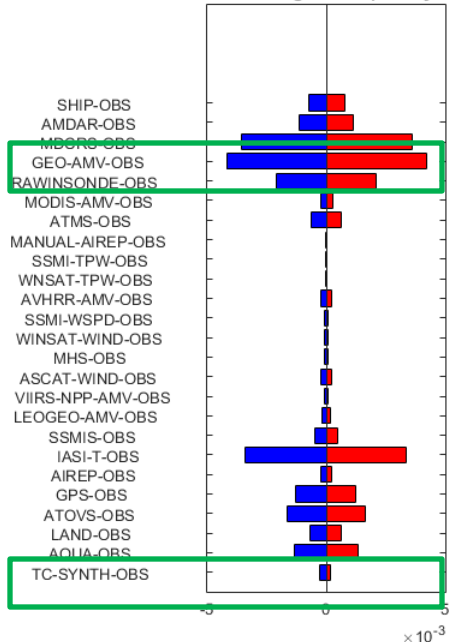
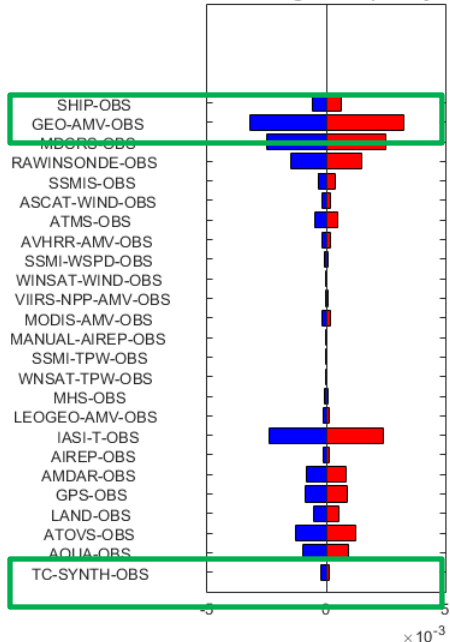
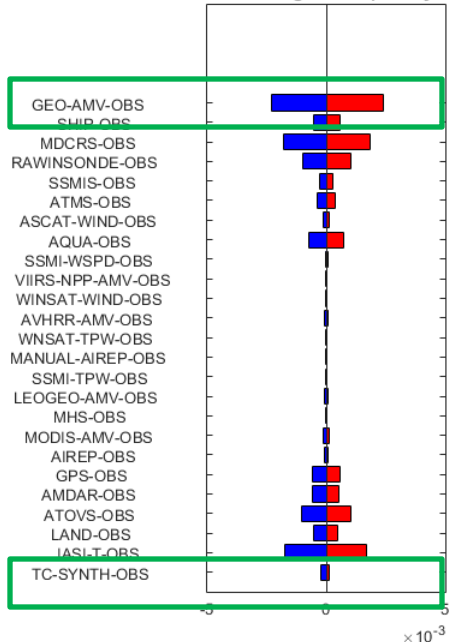
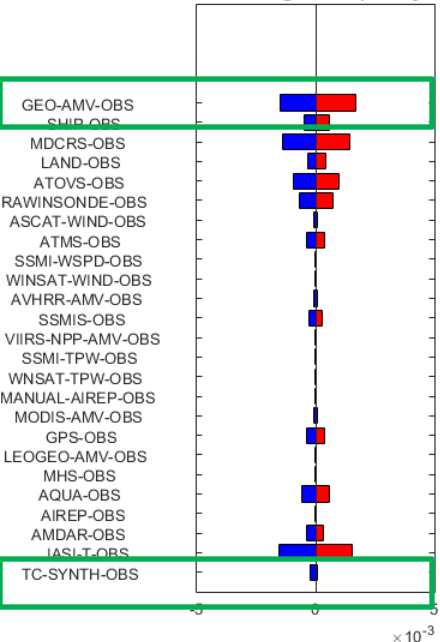
36 hr

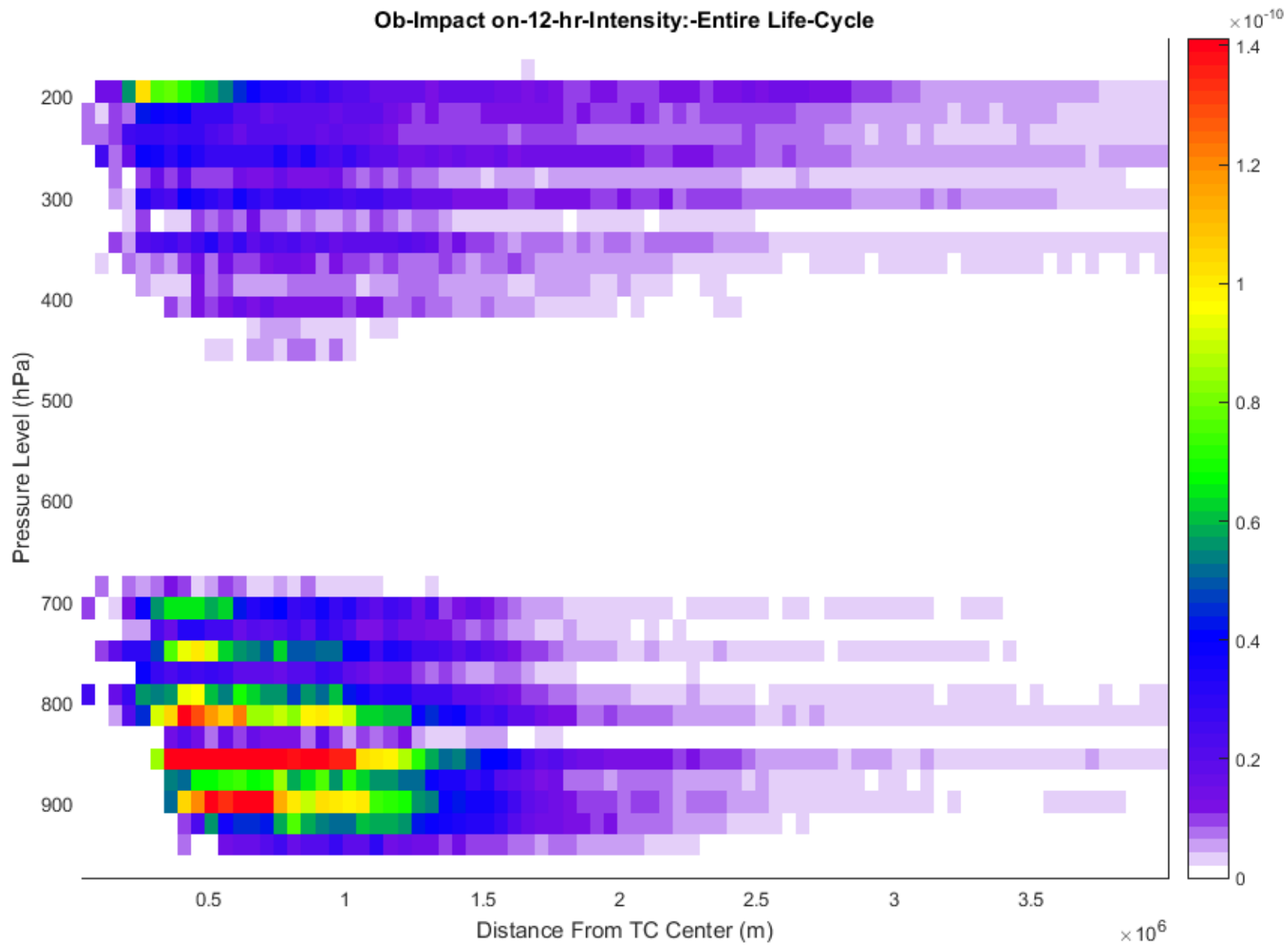
Positive vs Negative Impact by Type



48 hr

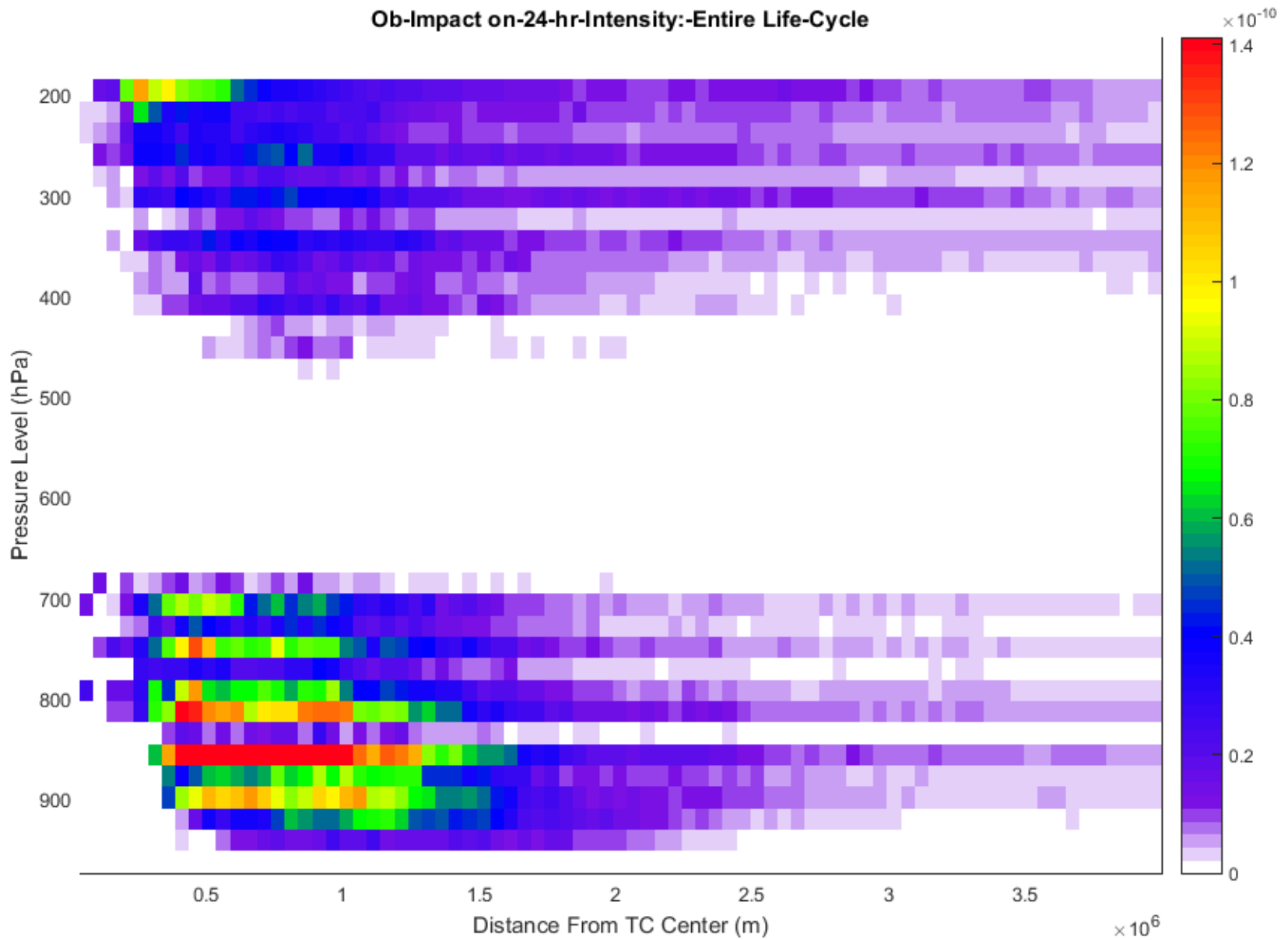
Positive vs Negative Impact by Type



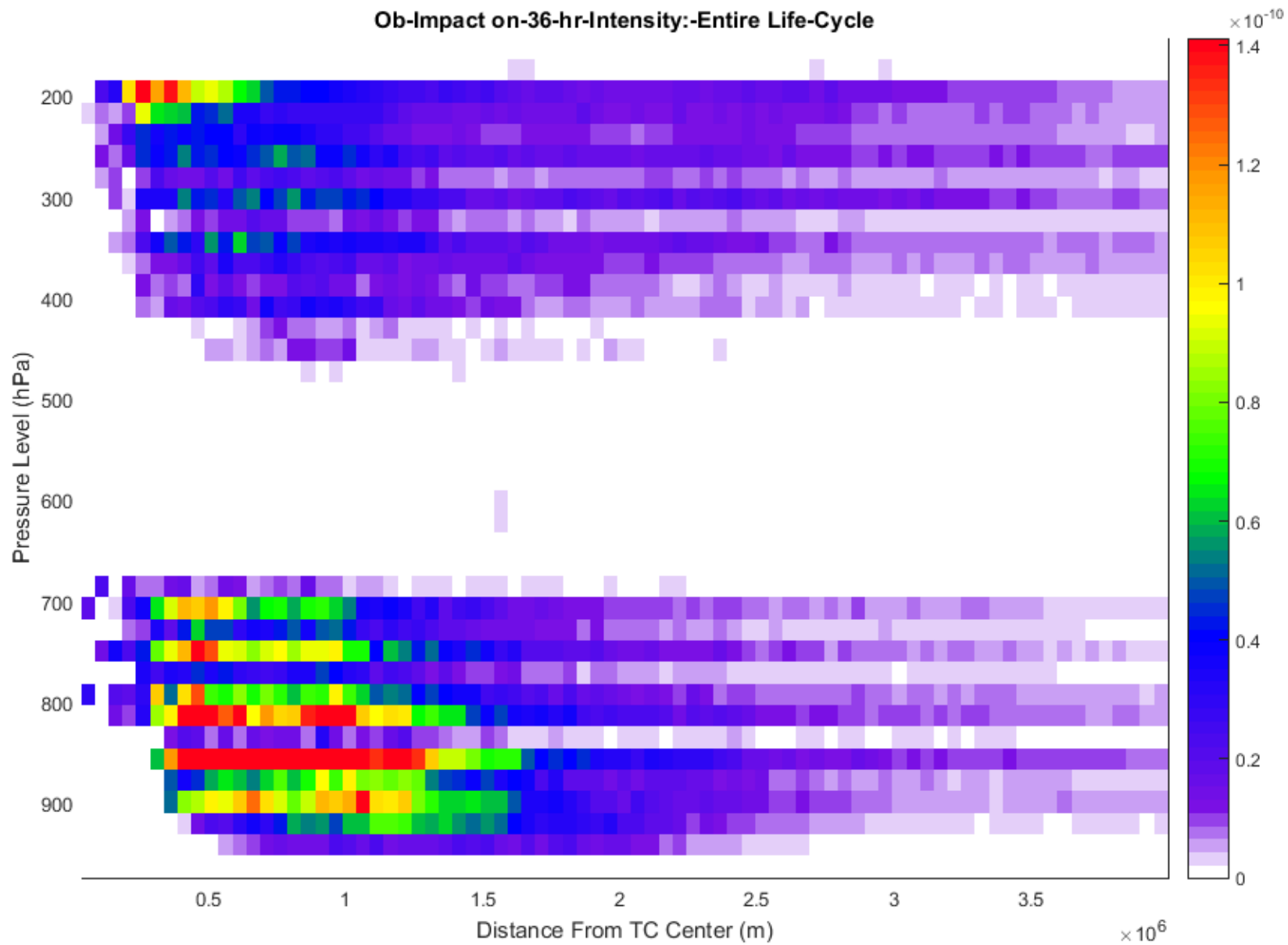


Impact from outflow-level AMVs **grows** with **increasing forecast length**

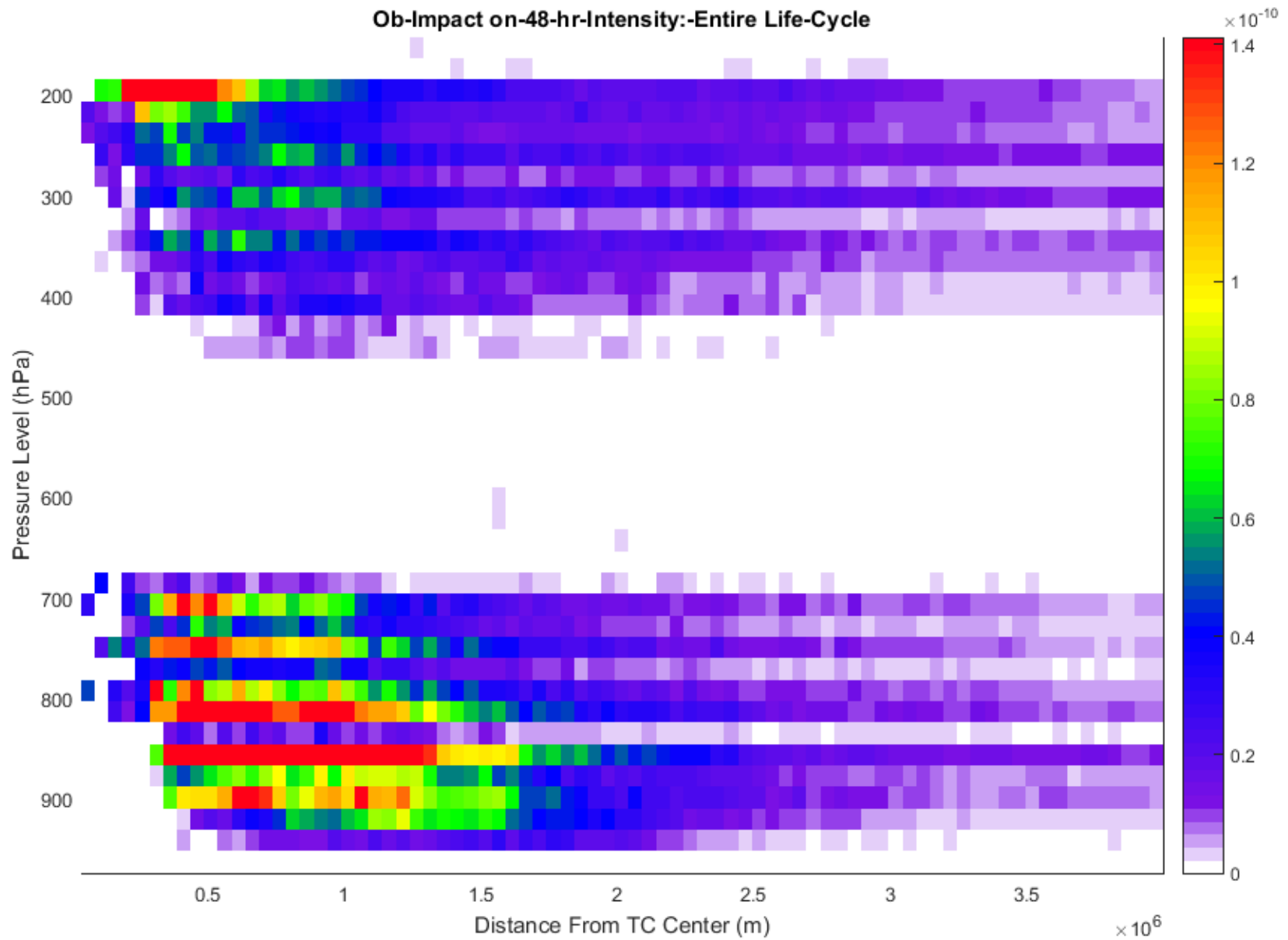
Ob-Impact on-24-hr-Intensity:-Entire Life-Cycle



Impact from outflow-level AMVs **grows** with **increasing forecast length**

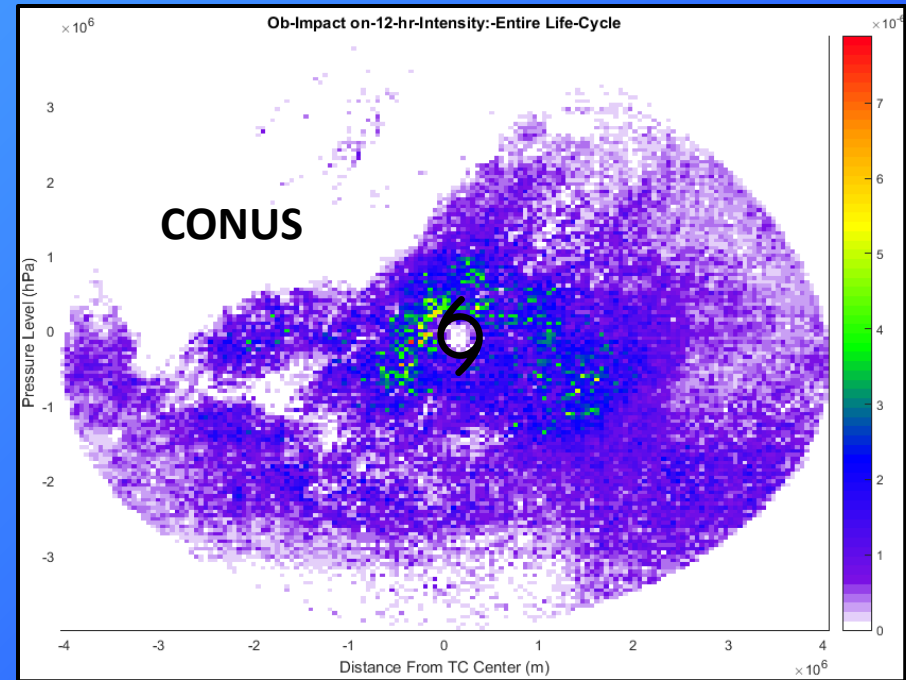
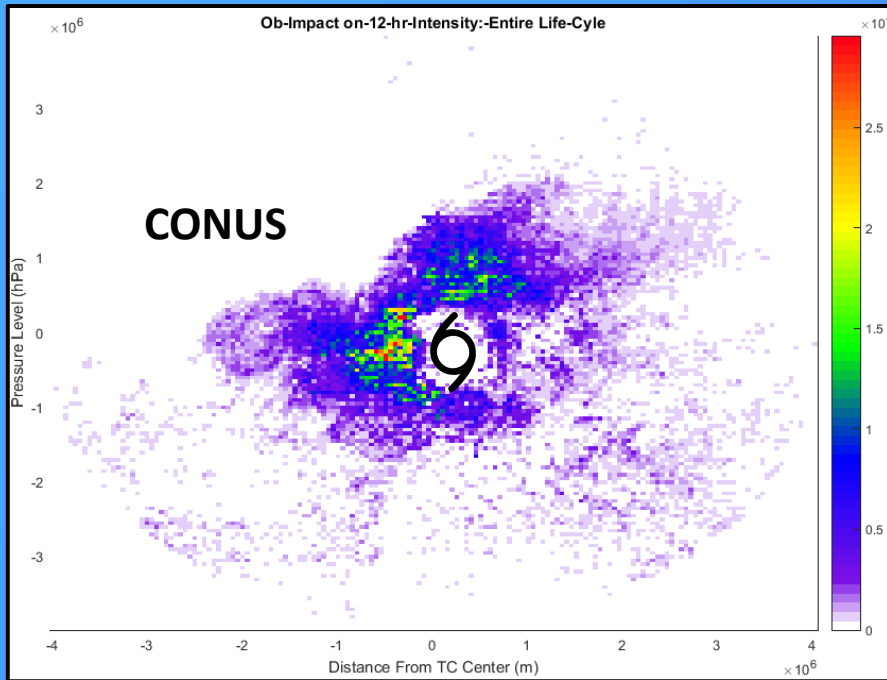


Impact from outflow-level AMVs **grows** with **increasing forecast length**



Impact from outflow-level AMVs **grows** with **increasing forecast length**

Impact of AMVs on 12-hr Intensity Forecast

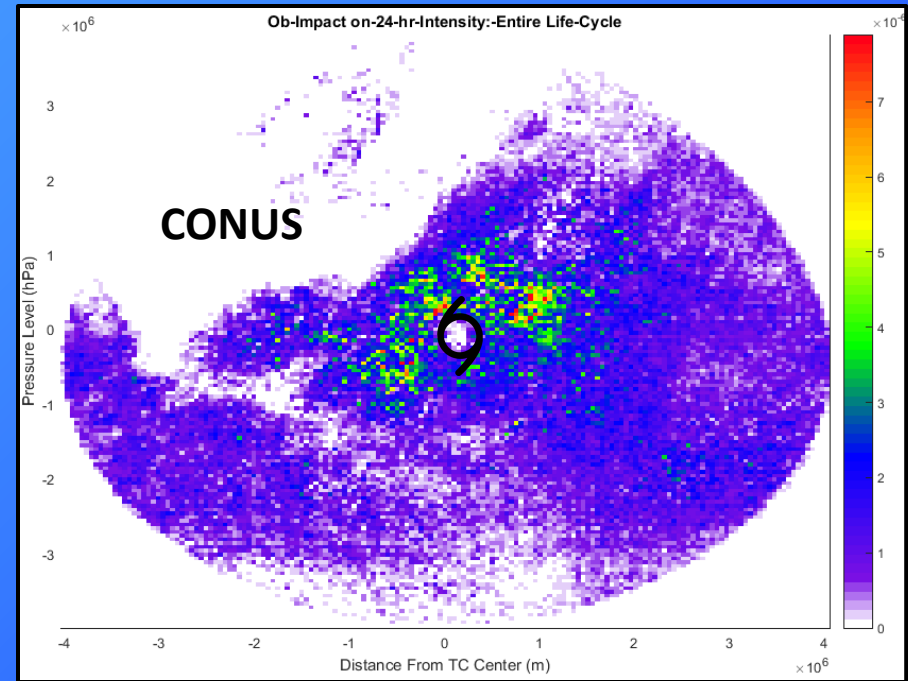
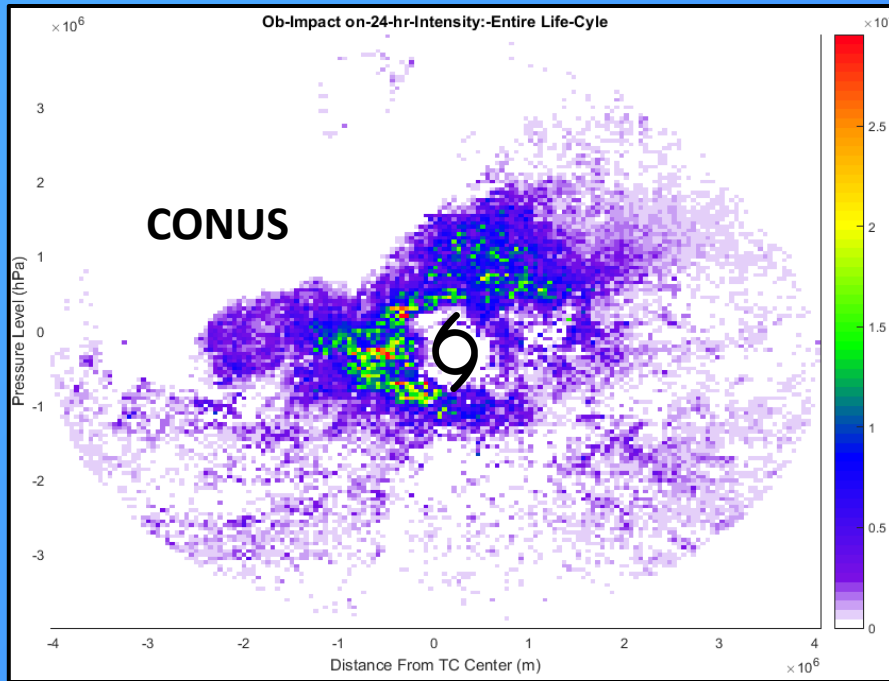


Low-Mid Tropospheric AMVs

Mid-Upper Tropospheric AMVs

Impact from AMVs is **concentrated near the TC vortex** for **short** forecast lengths.

Impact of AMVs on 24-hr Intensity Forecast

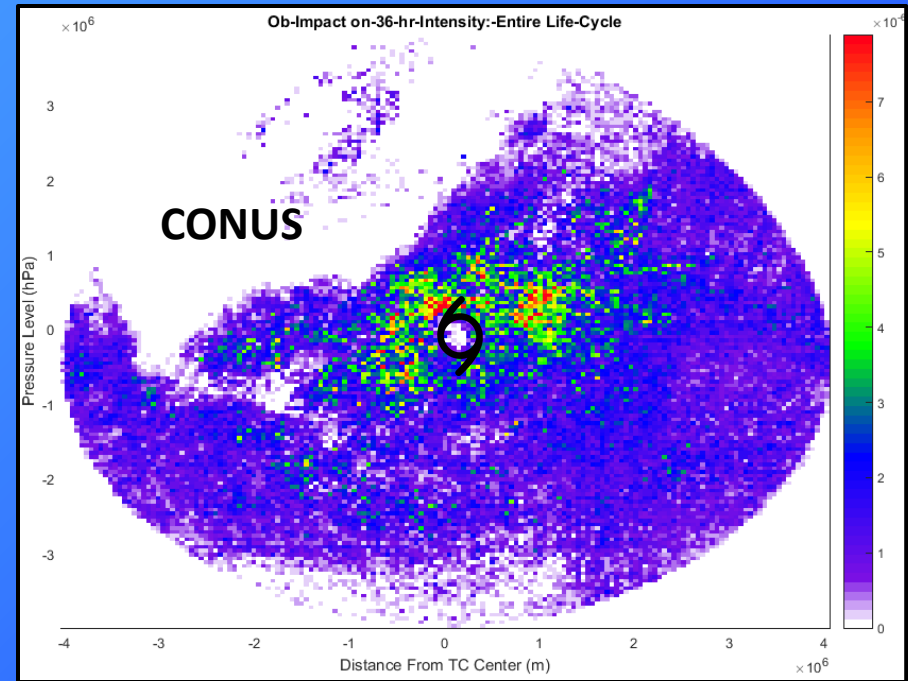
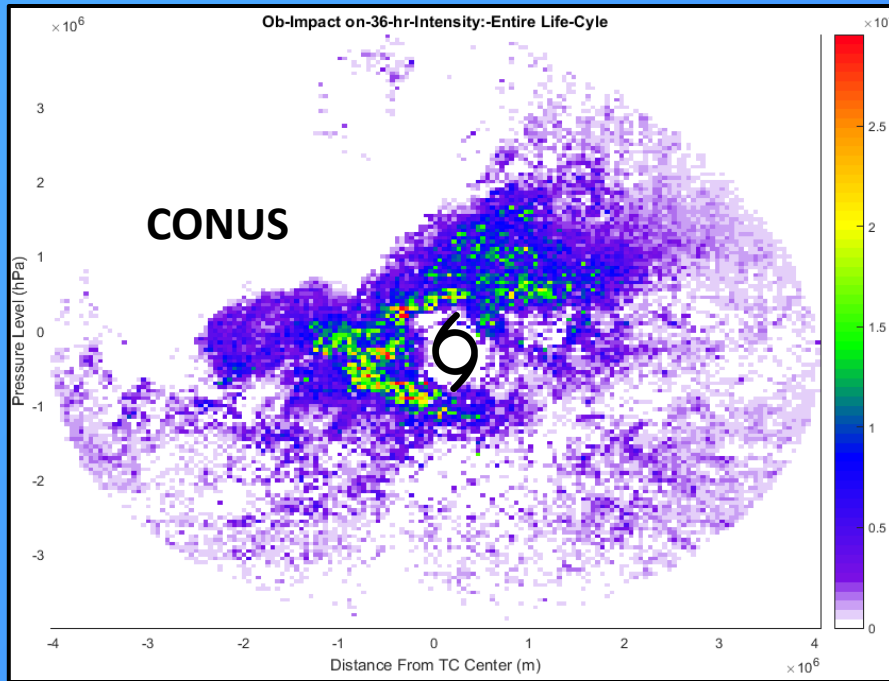


Low-Mid Tropospheric AMVs

Mid-Upper Tropospheric AMVs

Impact from AMVs is **concentrated near the TC vortex** for **short** forecast lengths. As forecasts **lengthen**, significant impact **extends further out**.

Impact of AMVs on 36-hr Intensity Forecast

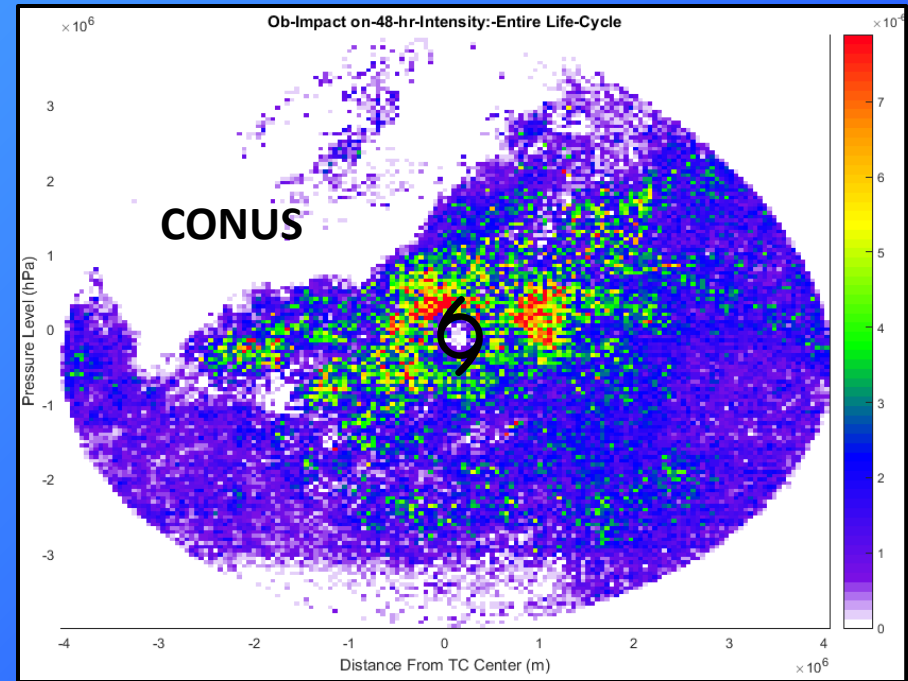
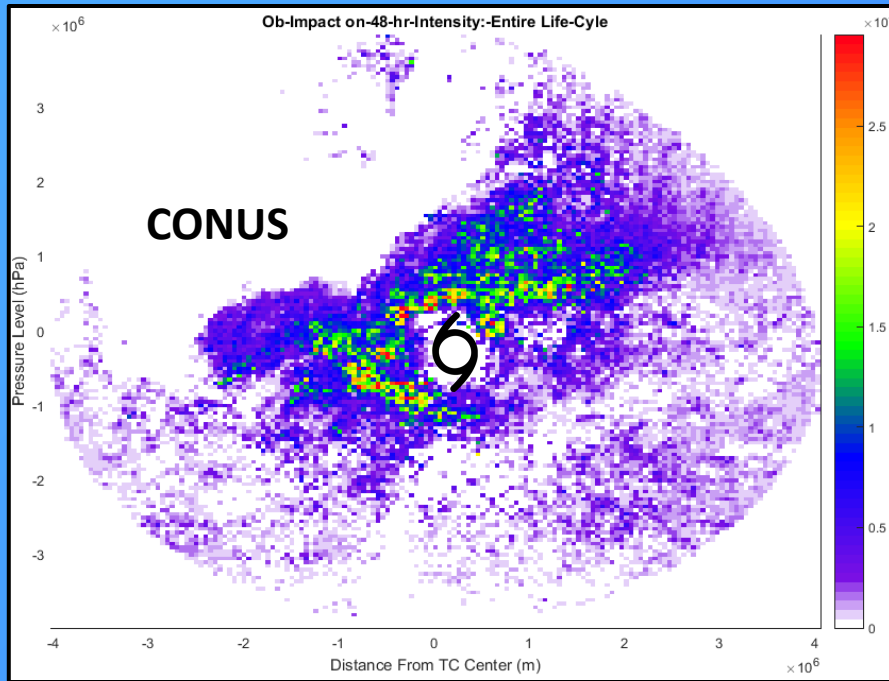


Low-Mid Tropospheric AMVs

Mid-Upper Tropospheric AMVs

Impact from AMVs is **concentrated near the TC vortex** for **short** forecast lengths. As forecasts **lengthen**, significant impact **extends further out**.

Impact of AMVs on 48-hr Intensity Forecast



Low-Mid Tropospheric AMVs

Mid-Upper Tropospheric AMVs

Impact from AMVs is **concentrated near the TC vortex** for **short** forecast lengths. As forecasts **lengthen**, significant impact **extends further out**. By **48 hrs**, impact of upper AMVs extends through the **West Atlantic**.

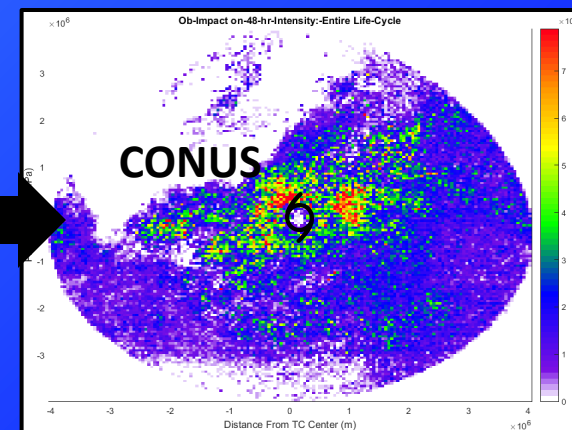
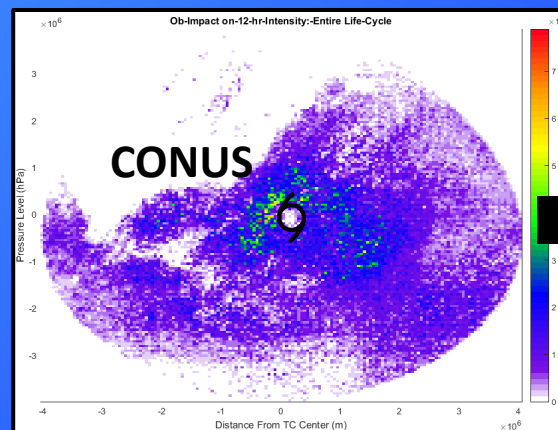
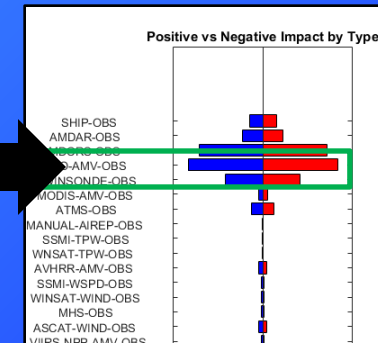
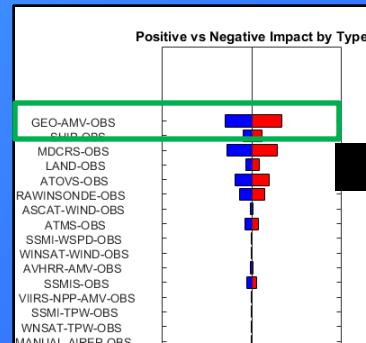
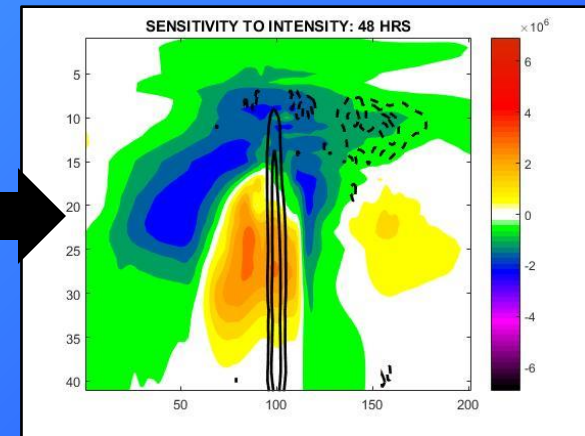
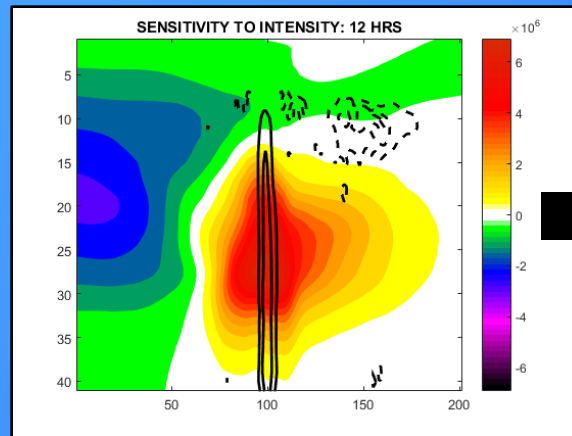
12 hr Forecast

48 hr Forecast

Increased sensitivity to **low vorticity** in the **outflow level**

Greater impact from **AMVs**, with **more cancellation**

Upper AMV impact **spreads out** from TC center



New Questions

- What is the impact of **specialized** hurricane AMV datasets, such as rapid-scan/reprocessed AMVs, TCI dropsondes, etc.?
- What happens to the **observation-impact of routine observations** as specialized hurricane observations are assimilated?
- Case studies of other 2015 TCI cases (**Patricia, Danny**), and 2016 cases (**Matthew, ???**)
- Difference between **impact on intensity** and impact on **intensification rate**