Hurricane Force Extratropical Cyclones as Observed by QuikSCAT

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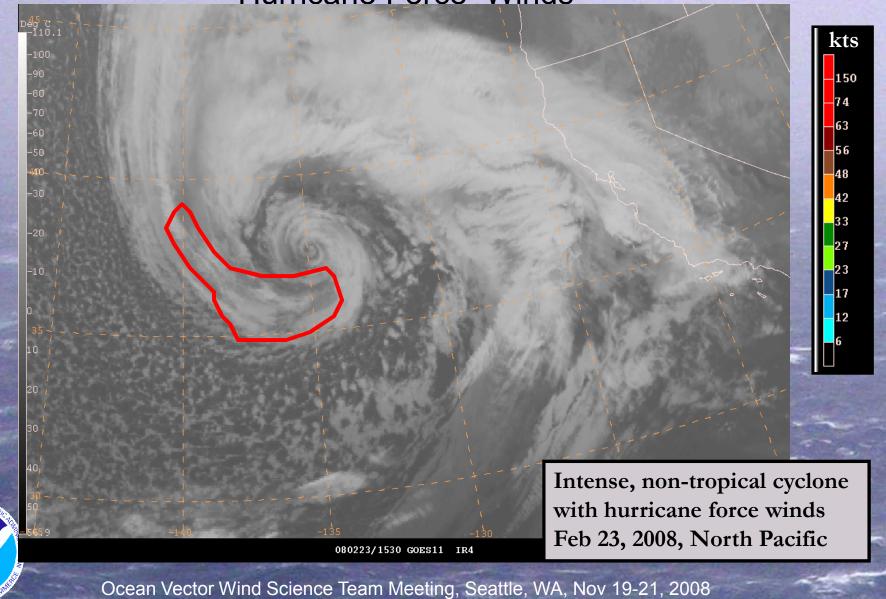
Outline

- 1. 7 yr. QuikSCAT climatology
- 2. Impact / forecast skill
- 3. 12 km WRF results
- 4. Summary



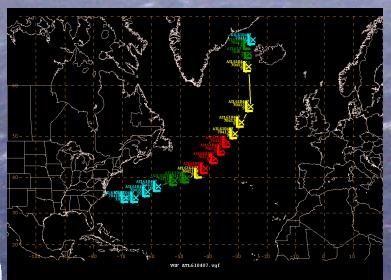
QuikSCAT

Increased awareness of the *pervasiveness* of Hurricane Force Winds

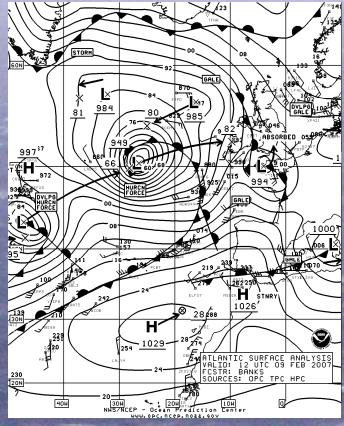


Methodology

- 6 hourly oceanic surface analyses
- Forecaster decision (based on all data - <u>primarily</u> QuikSCAT)
- Catalog events
- Similar to NHC "best track"
 - some post analysis









Hurricane Force Extratropical Cyclones Detection and Warning Trend using QuikSCAT

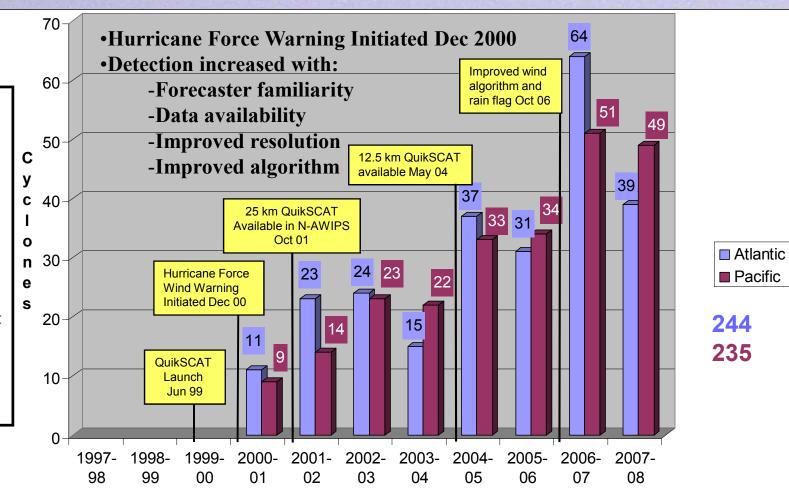


Pre- QSCAT

1. GALE 34-47 kt 2. STORM ≥48

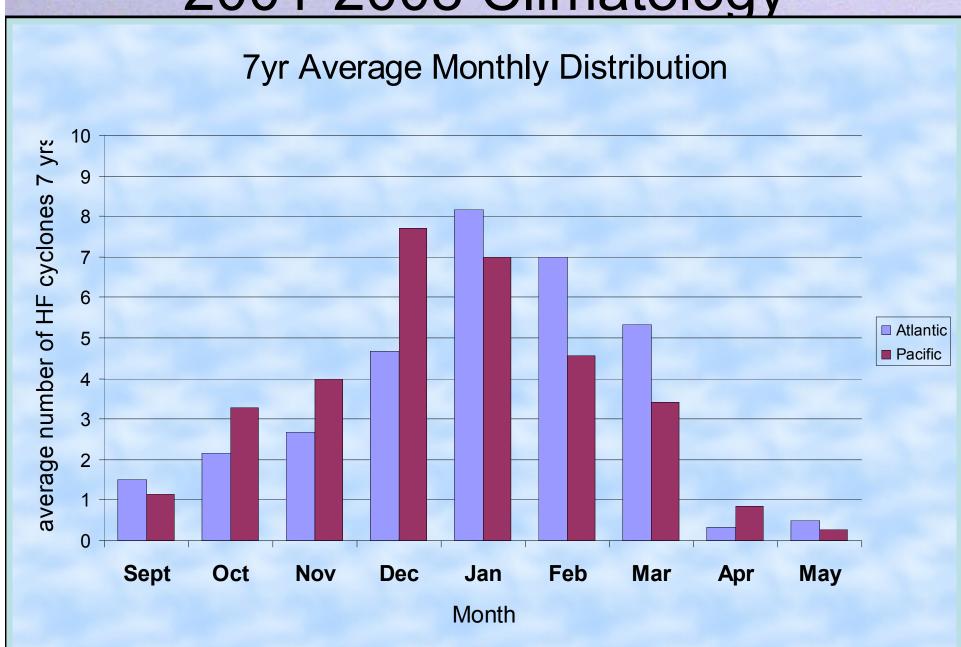
QSCAT ERA

1. GALE 34-47 kt 2. STORM 48 -63 kt 3. HURCN FORCE > 64 kt

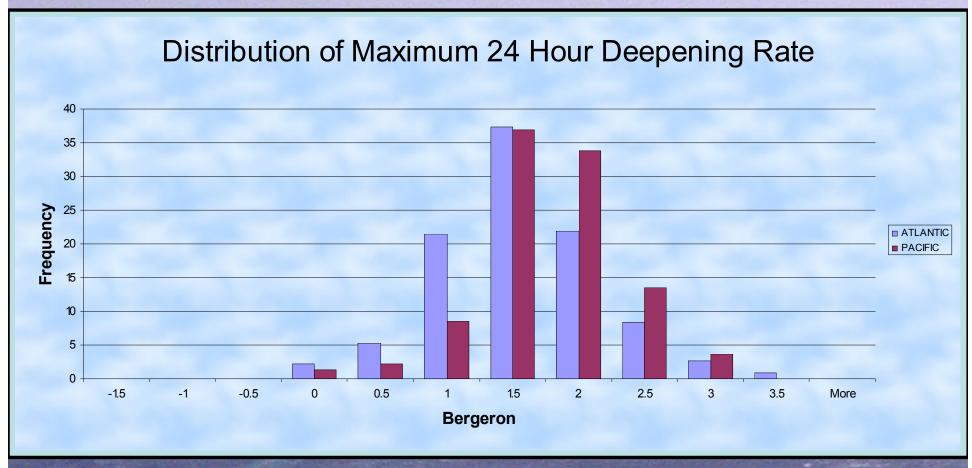




2001-2008 Climatology



2001-2008 Climatology



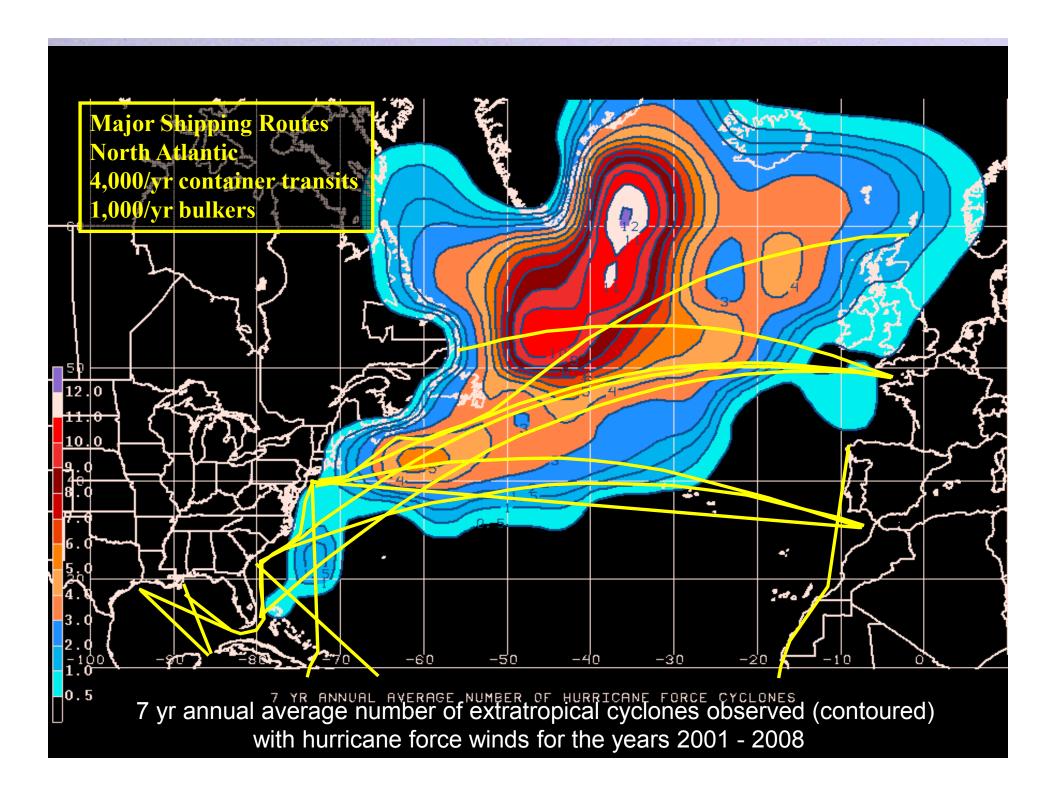


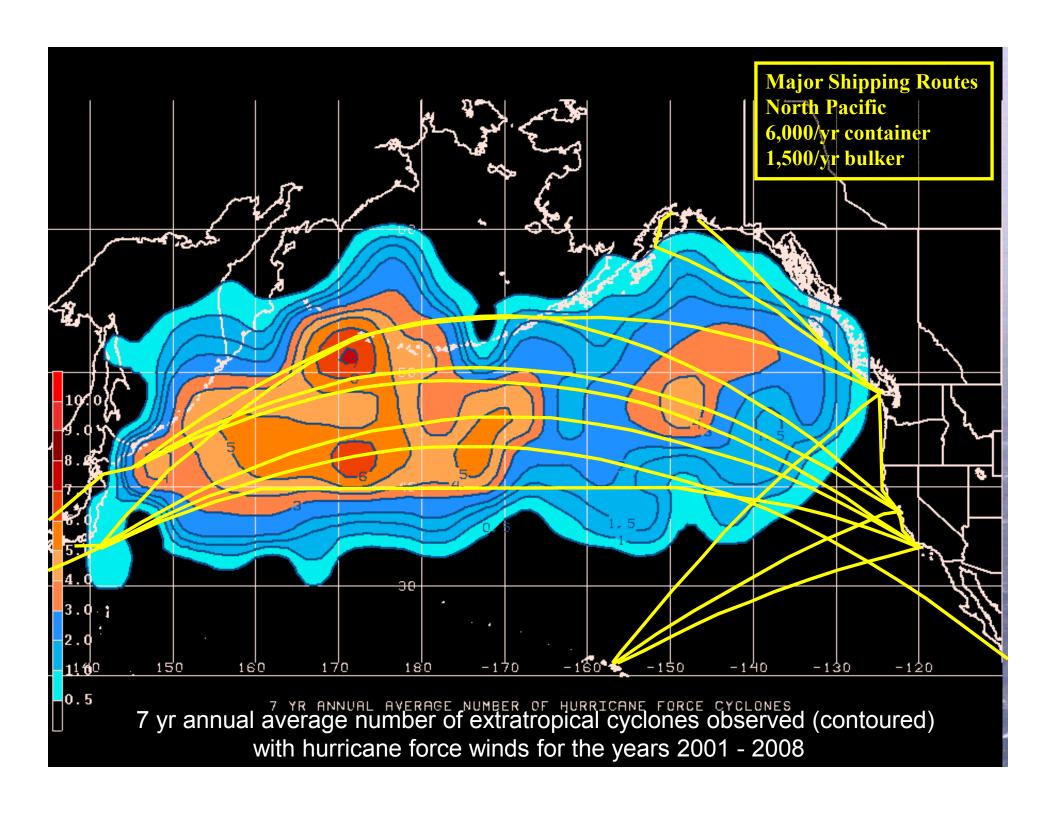
1 Bergeron = 1 mb / hour @60 deg latitude

2001-2008 Climatology

- Hurricane Force winds in extratropical storms
 - much more frequent than thought
 - Detection linked to algorithm and resolution improvements
 - Onset within 24 hours of cyclone reaching maturity (minimal central pressure)
 - Conditions short lived, average 24 hrs or less
 - Occur on meso to small synoptic scale in limited precipitation and little turning of wind!!! (over unparalleled fetch lengths)
 - Scale appropriate for remote sensing
 - Primarily ocean phenomena...landfall possible (West Coast, AK, Maritimes, Europe, New England)
 - waves do impact shoreline
 - Do not know maximum strength of winds!
 - Category 2, 3, or 4?







Impact on Maritime Commerce

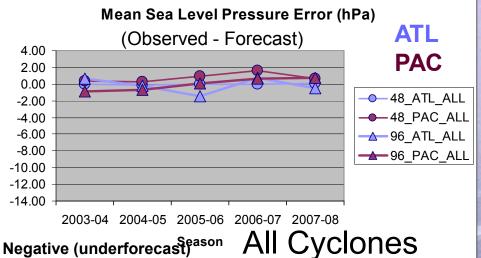
- Present level of warning/forecast services to 48 hours w/QuikSCAT
 - \$135 million per year savings in reduced damage / cargo loss for container and bulk commerce (Kite-Powell, 2008)
 - Potential impact of other instruments (XOVWM and ASCAT) also defined
 - Second study near shore/coastal impacts underway -QuikSCAT vs XOVWM

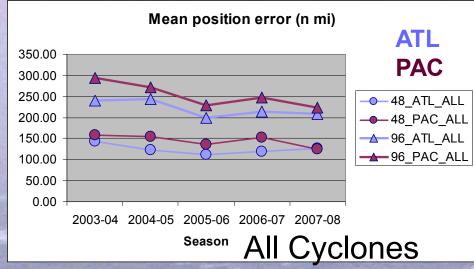


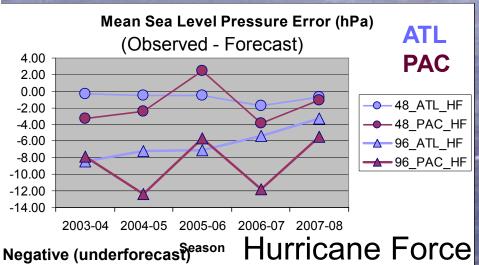


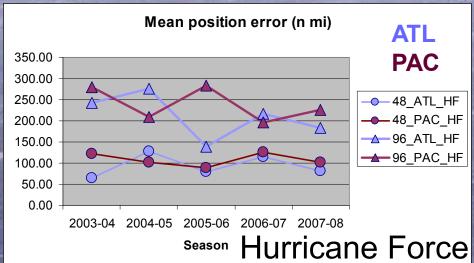


2 & 4 day cyclone forecast skill







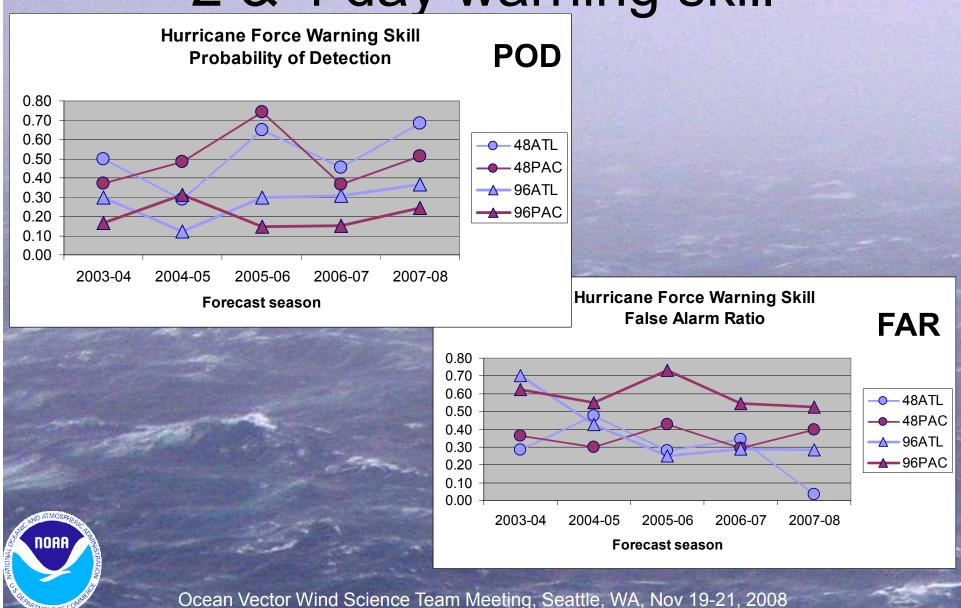


Intensity (hPa)

Track (n mi)

Ocean Vector Wind Science Team Meeting, Seattle, WA, Nov 19-21, 2008

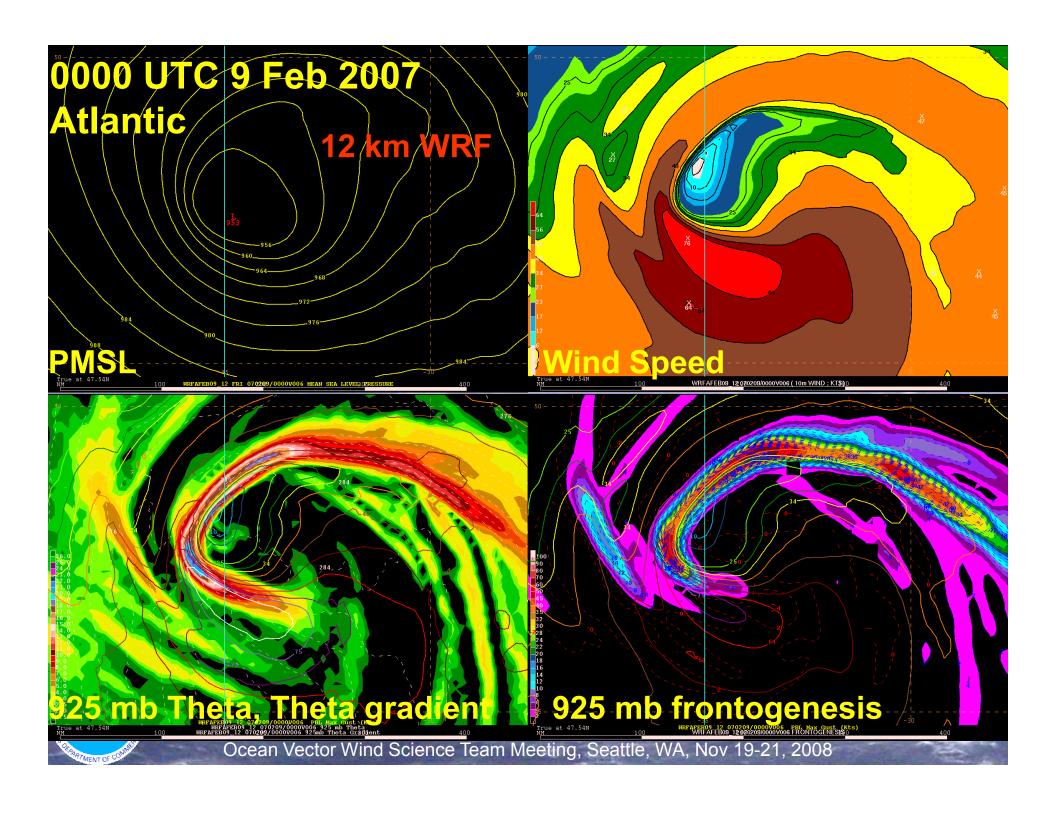
2 & 4 day warning skill



2 & 4 day forecast skill

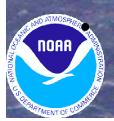
- More skill in Atlantic than Pacific (intensity,track,warning)
- Skill improvement from 92/93 review (Uccellini et al 1999) has been slow
- Intensity forecast skill still underestimates development rates for most intense storms
- Underestimate of intensity translates to warning skill
 - Appreciable skill at 48 hrs
 - Limited at 96 hrs (suggests probabilistic approach)
- In essence for HF cyclones:
 - Can predict cyclone will exist and where under predict intensity and associated winds





WRF results

- Hurricane Force Winds
 - Successfully modeled (7 cases)
 - Onset, rapidly deepening phase
 - Bent-back front, key ingredient to formation of low-level jet, HF winds
 - Onset of winds occurs in area of maxima of frontolysis downstream of area of frontogenesis
 - Scale varies, meso to small synoptic scale
- Science issues
 - Mechanism for development of structure and for momentum transfer
 - Predictability; maximum winds



Using results to tailor ensemble based forecast guidance

Summary

- Hurricane Force conditions exist in non-tropical cyclones (much more frequent than thought)
 - Validation of high winds <u>NEEDED</u>
- Loss of QuikSCAT
 - Significant reduction in detection, warning & verification capabilities (lose consistency!!!)
 - Rely on ASCAT, conventional obs, satellite interpretation, <u>NWP analyses</u>
 - ASCAT (Poster Khalil Ahmad)
- Effort initiated by NOPP and then R2O
- HF Cyclone database available at: ftp://ftp.mpc.ncep.noaa.gov/misc/hfcyclone_study/
 - Hurcn_Force_Pac_Atl_01_08.xls

