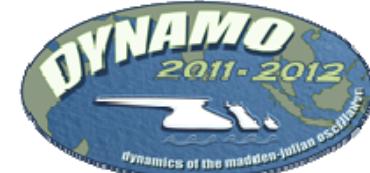
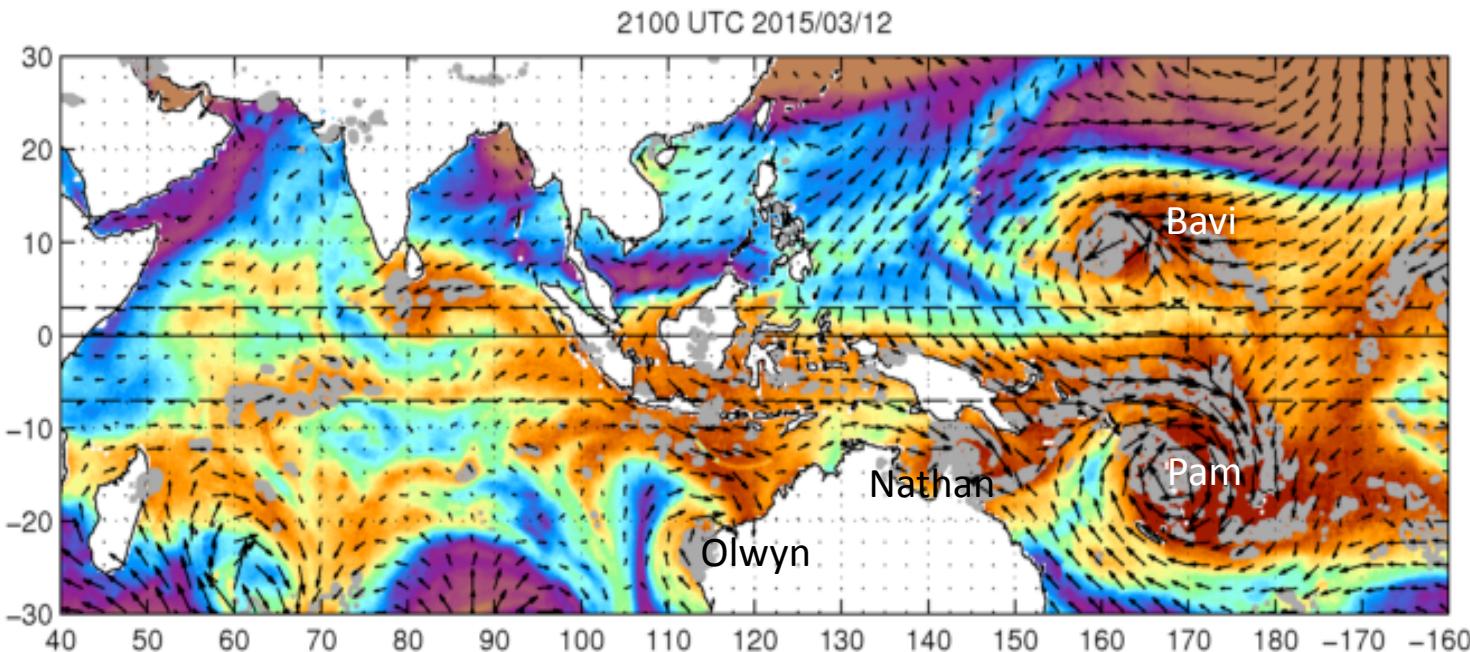


High-Impact Tropical Weather Prediction: Evaluation & Verification of Coupled Air-Sea Model Forecasts of the MJO Using Ocean Vector Winds

Shuyi S. Chen and Brandon Kerns
RSMAS/University of Miami



(IOVWST, Sapporo, Japan, 19 May 2016)

Goal:

- Better OBSERVE and PREDICT high-impact tropical weather systems (tropical cyclones, the Madden-Julian Oscillation)

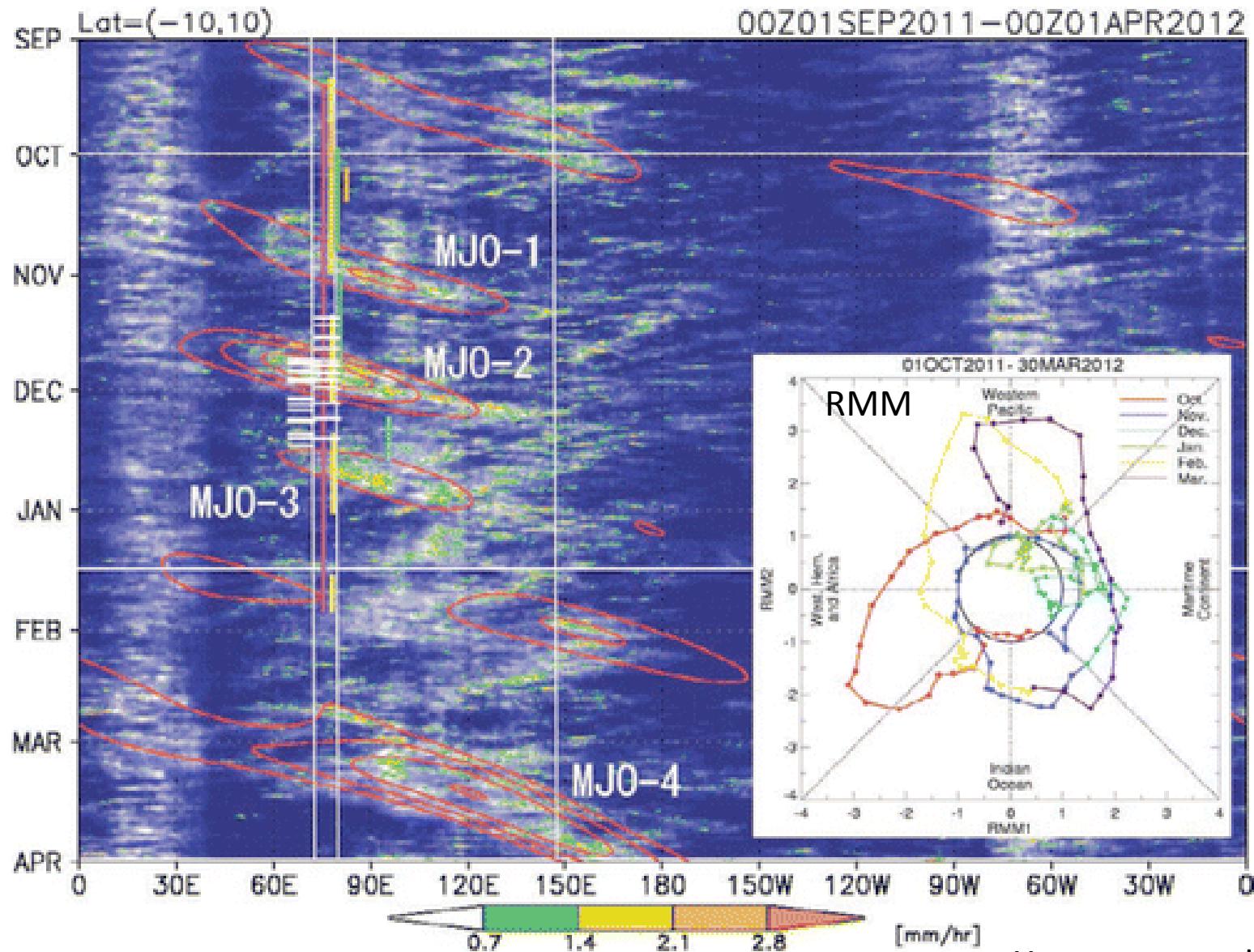
Methods:

- Satellites and in situ observations from recent field campaigns (e.g., DYNAMO, ITOP, CARTHE) with a focus on near surface properties and air-sea fluxes
- Evaluation of the coupled model prediction of the MJO and TCs

In this talk:

1. Develop an MJO data base for weather and climate applications
2. ASCAT & OSCAT surface winds and DYNAMO observations
3. Coupled atmosphere-ocean modeling of the MJO and model verification using scatterometer winds and OAFlux

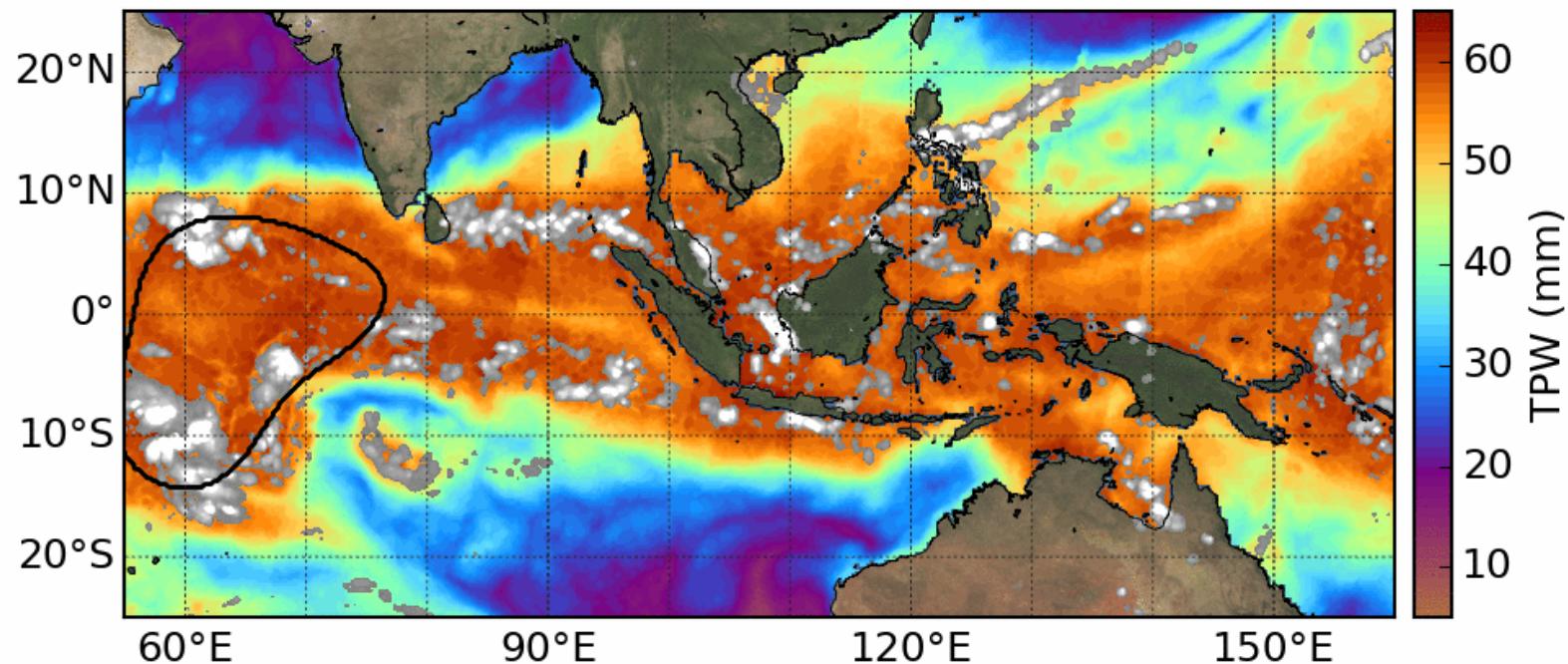
Time-Latitude TRMM 3B42 rainrate & Realtime Multivariant MJO (RMM) Index



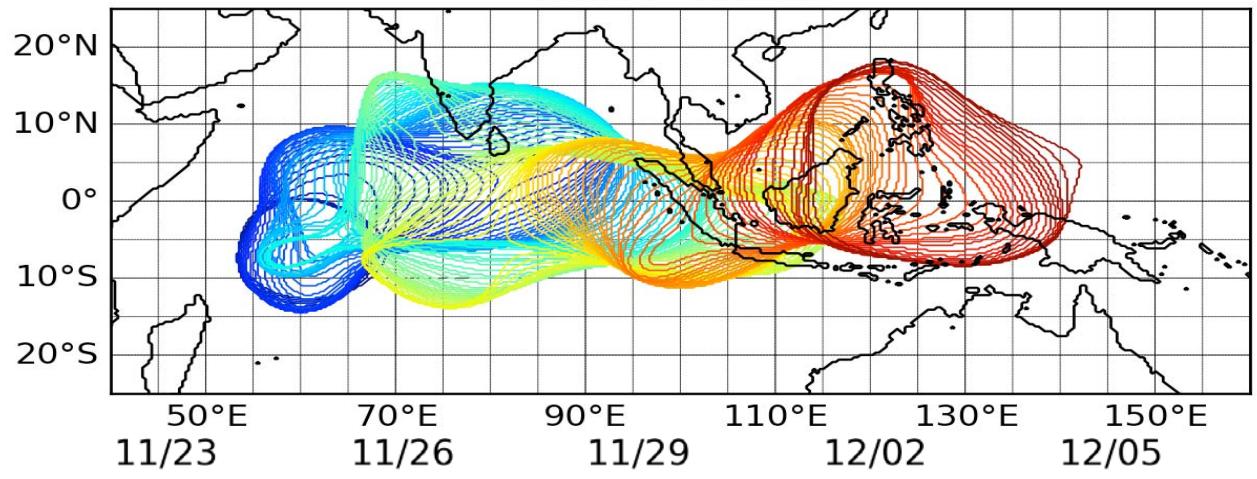
Yoneyama et al. (2013)

Large-scale Precipitation Tracking (LPT), Kerns and Chen (2016, JGR)

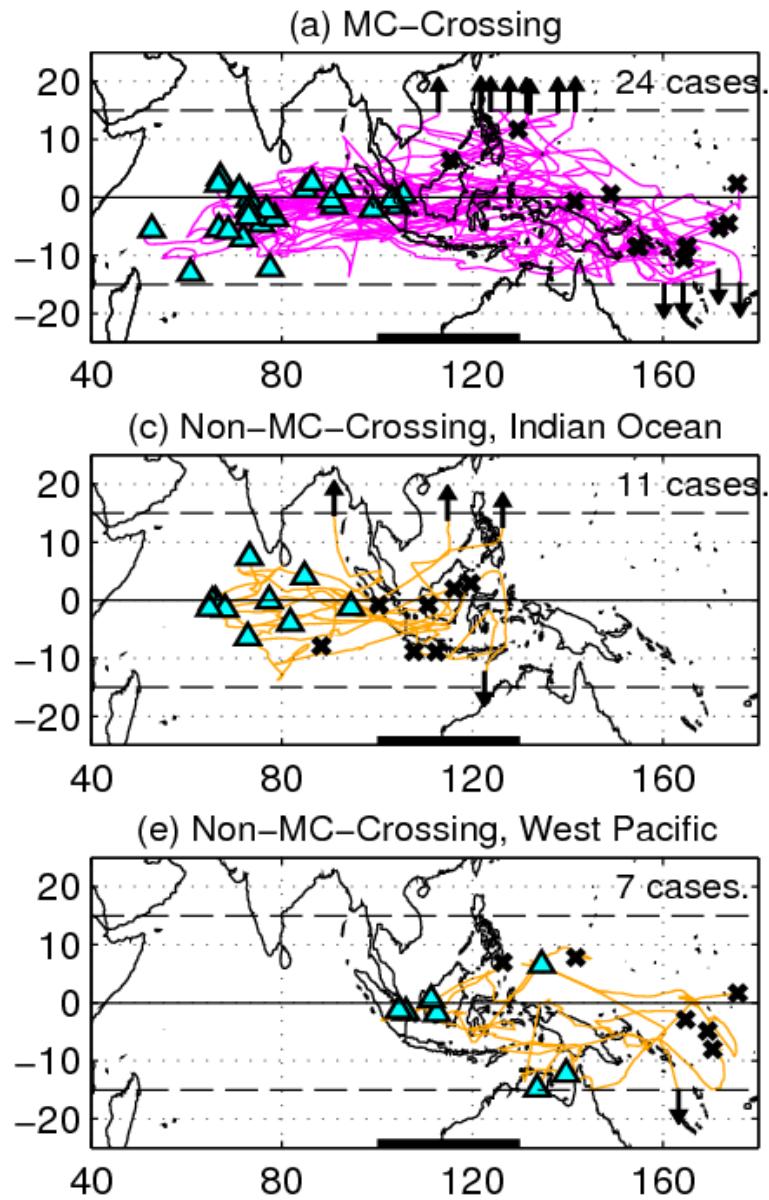
TPW and rainfall rate, 2011-11-22



TRMM - 12mm



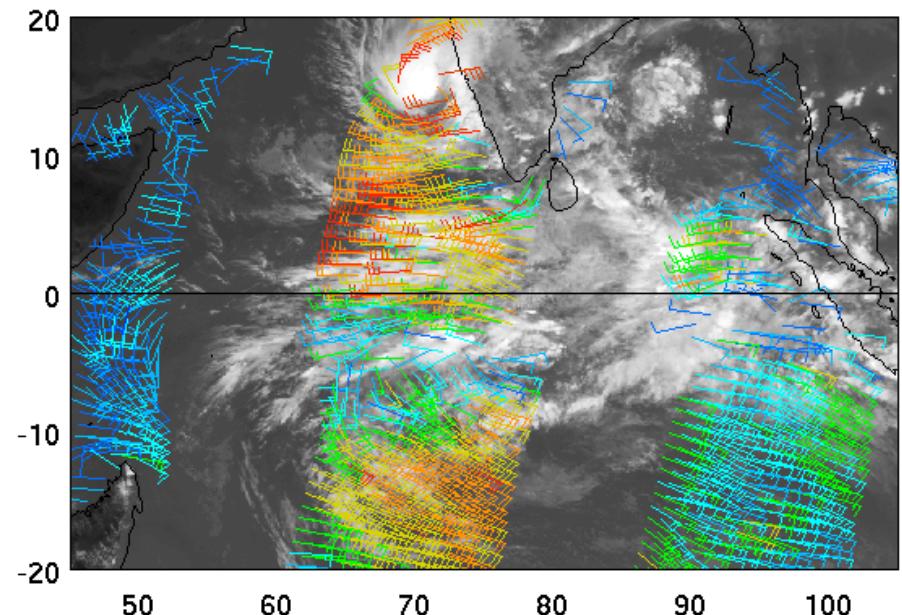
42 MJO LPTs Oct-Feb 1999-2014 TRMM (continued using GPM data)



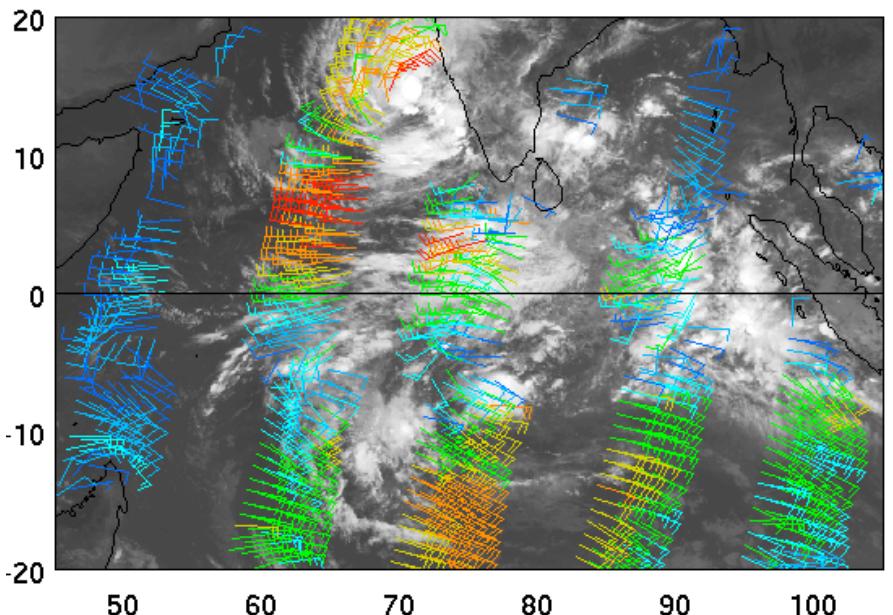
| Case | IO or WP | Duration (days) | Speed (m s^{-1}) | Volumetric Rainfall ($10^6 \text{ mm}^3 \text{ km}^2$) | RMM MJO | OMI MJO | Nino 3.4 (Celsius) |
|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|---------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1999-12-26 | IO | 15 | 5.6 | 861 | No | No | -1.8 |
| 2000-02-13 | IO | 11.5 | 3.5 | 474 | No | No | -1.6 |
| 2001-01-28 | WP | 35.25 | 2.4 | 5024 | Yes | Yes | -0.9 |
| 2001-11-28 | WP | 27 | 3.0 | 2588 | Yes | Yes | -0.3 |
| 2003-01-21 | IO | 14.88 | 3.4 | 1028 | No | No | +1.1 |
| 2003-02-14 | WP | 11.75 | 4.6 | 1083 | No | Yes | +0.8 |
| 2007-01-13 | IO | 10.5 | 6.3 | 480 | No | Yes | +0.5 |
| 2008-02-26 | IO | 8.62 | 3.6 | 356 | Yes | No | -1.7 |
| 2009-01-05 | WP | 13.38 | 3.7 | 846 | Yes | Yes | -1.0 |
| 2009-01-21 | IO | 13.25 | 6.0 | 539 | No | Yes | -1.0 |
| 2009-12-29 | WP | 17 | 2.5 | 1283 | Yes | Yes | +1.4 |
| 2010-12-21 | IO | 9.38 | 6.0 | 563 | No | No | -1.7 |
| 2011-10-18 | IO | 18.5 | 3.7 | 1314 | Yes | No | -1.0 |
| 2012-10-20 | IO | 14.88 | 3.2 | 1200 | No | No | +0.3 |
| 2012-11-01 | IO | 13.75 | 3.0 | 1045 | No | No | +0.1 |
| 2012-12-22 | WP | 7.12 | 4.8 | 640 | No | No | -0.2 |
| 2013-11-06 | IO | 15.25 | 2.7 | 765 | No | No [#] | -0.2 |
| 2014-10-11 | IO | 9.88 | 3.6 | 571 | No | No [#] | +0.5 |

Kerns and Chen (2016, JGR)

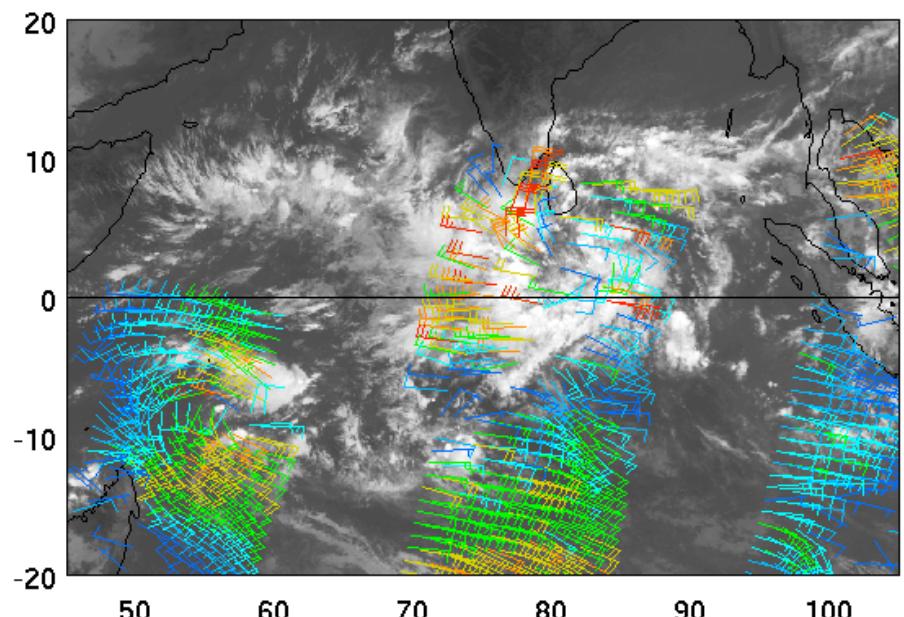
(a) Infrared and QuikSCAT Within 2 Hours: 1200 UTC 20091110



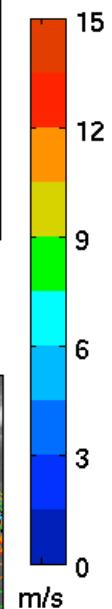
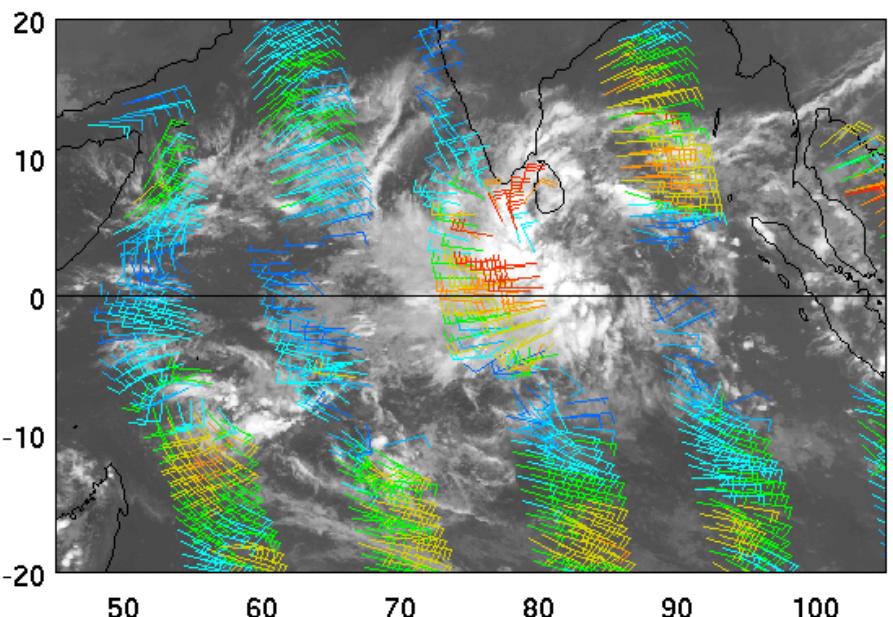
(b) Infrared and ASCAT Within 2 Hours: 0400 UTC 20091110

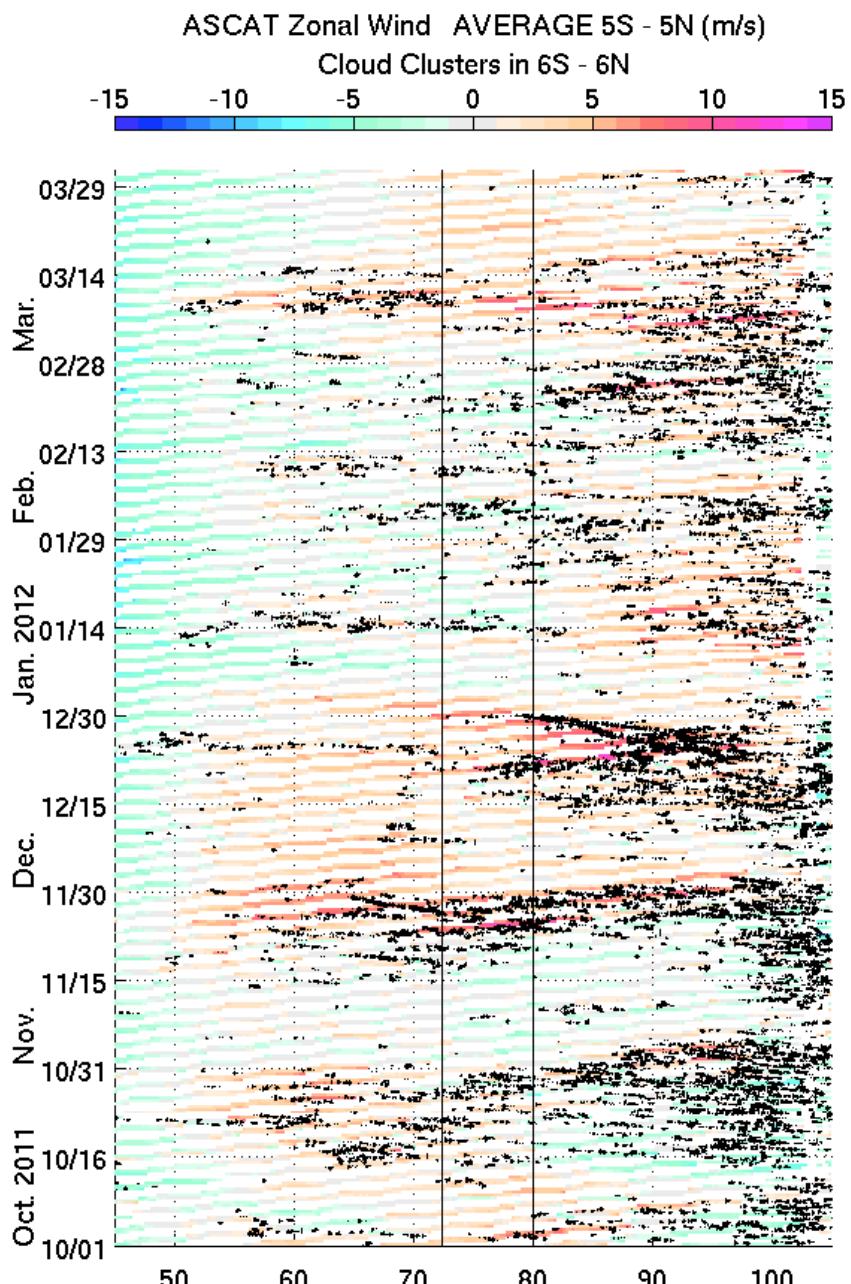
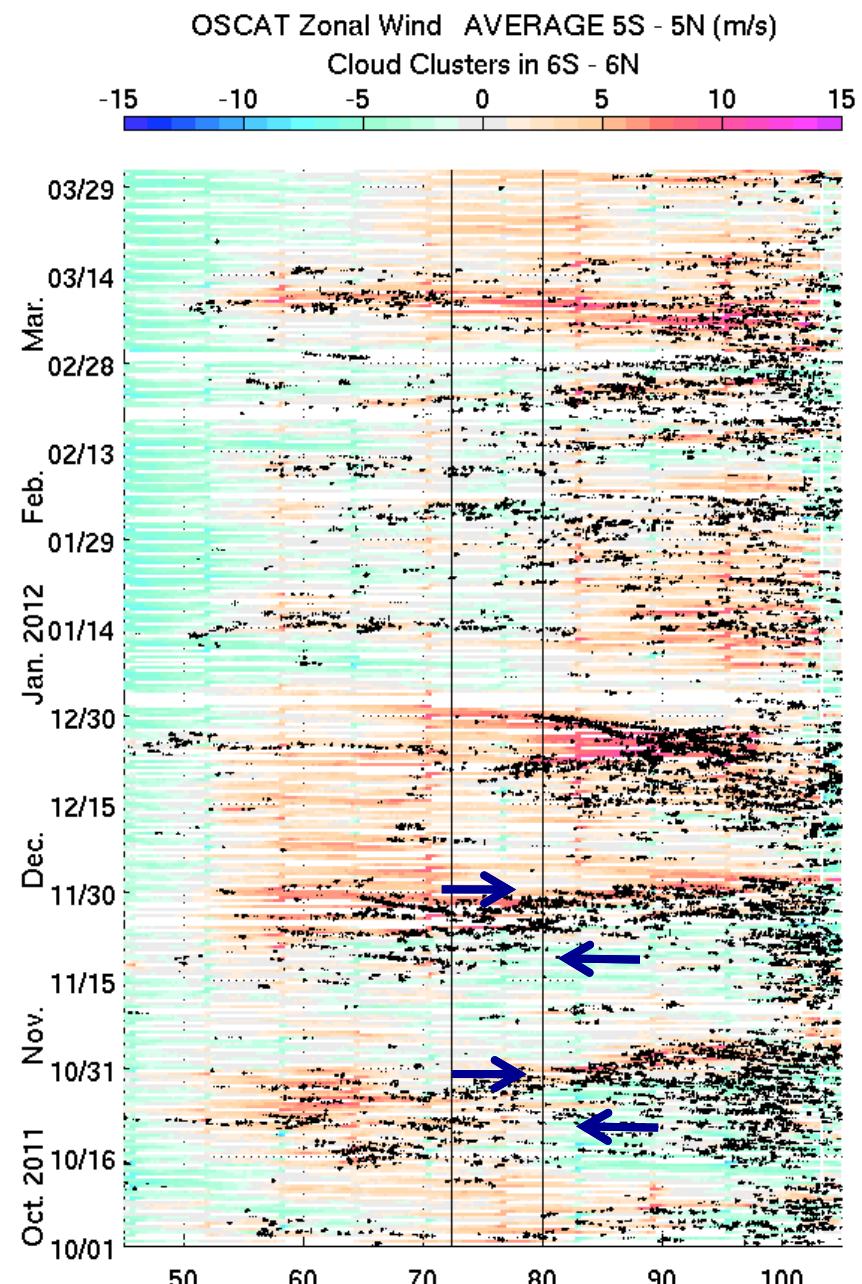


(c) Infrared and OSCAT Within 2 Hours: 0600 UTC 20111112

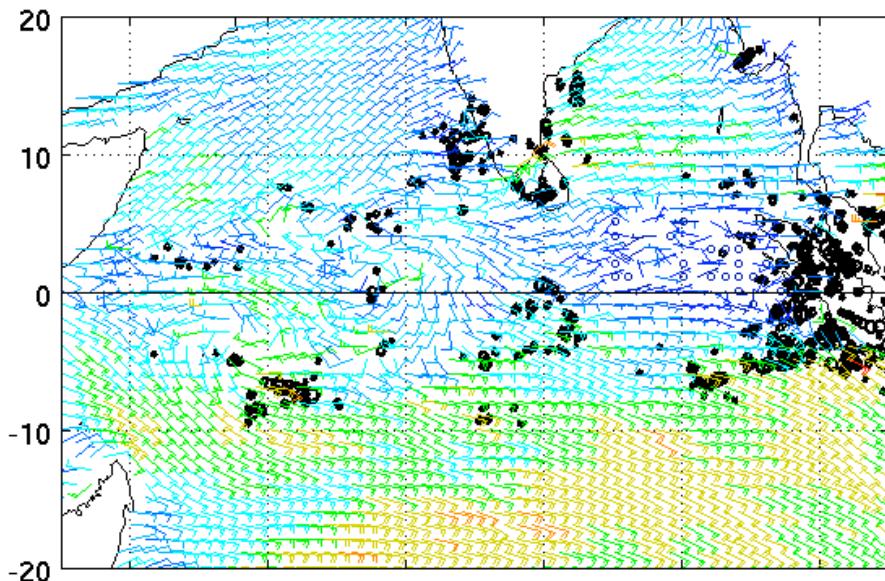


(d) Infrared and ASCAT Within 2 Hours: 1500 UTC 20111112

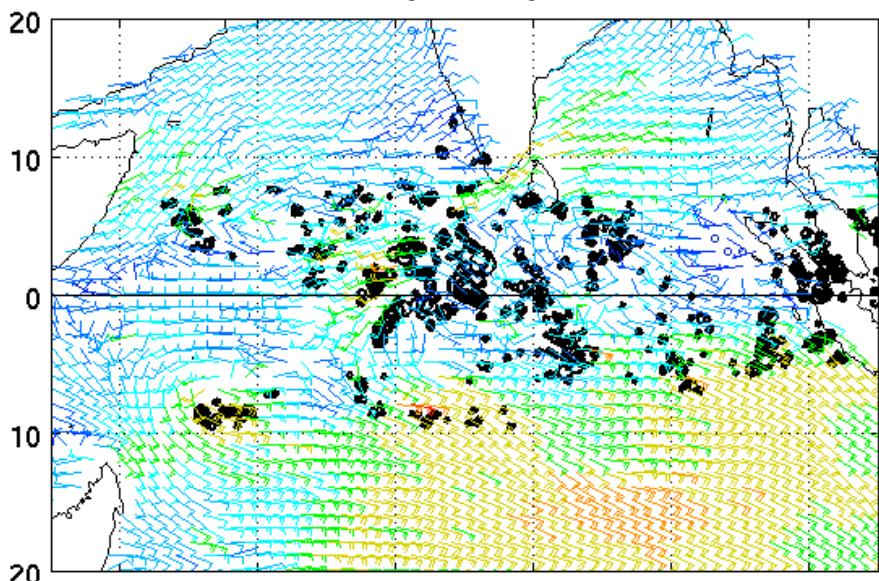




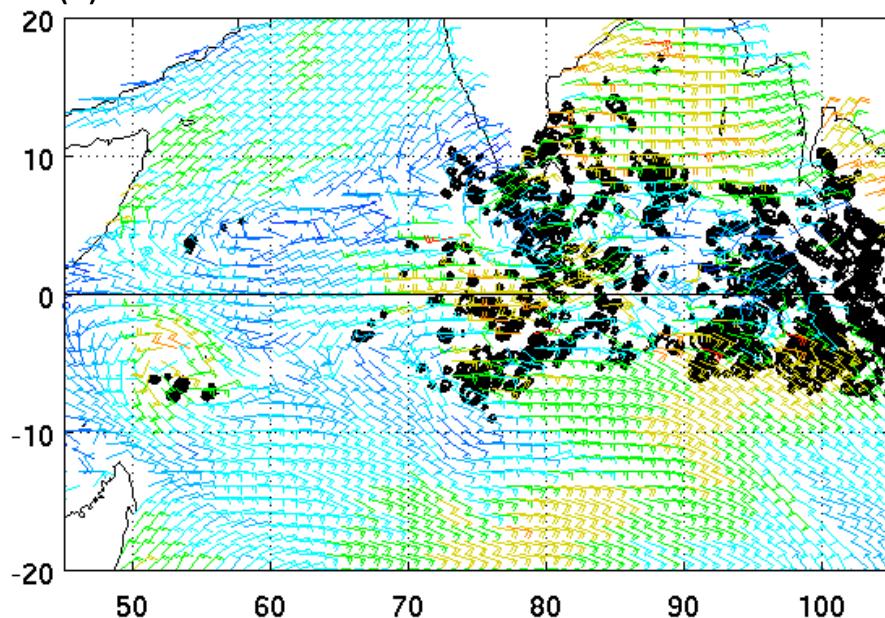
QuikSCAT Mean Winds and Cloud Clusters > 5000 km²
(a) for the 3 Days Ending 20091030



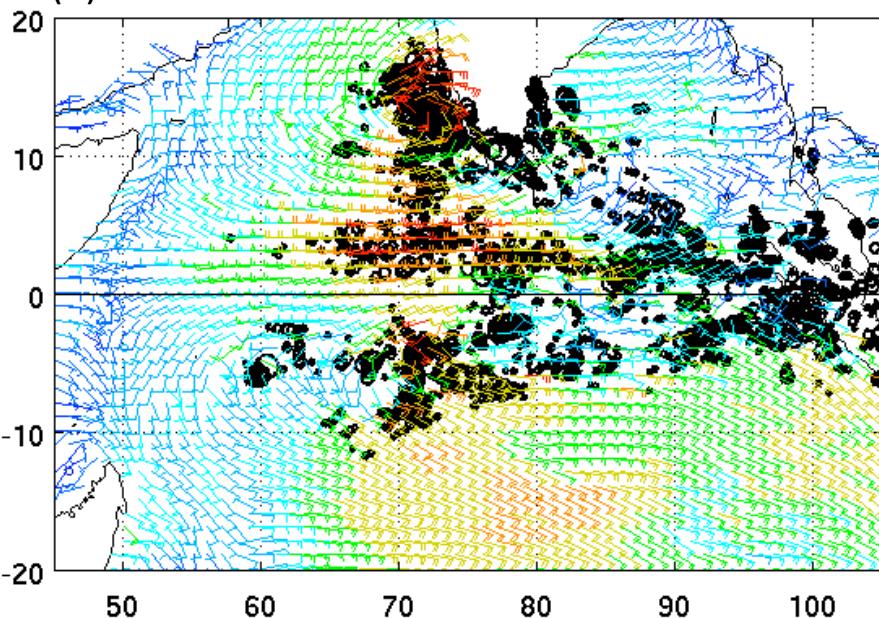
QuikSCAT Mean Winds and Cloud Clusters > 5000 km²
(b) for the 3 Days Ending 20091101



QuikSCAT Mean Winds and Cloud Clusters > 5000 km²
(c) for the 3 Days Ending 20091105

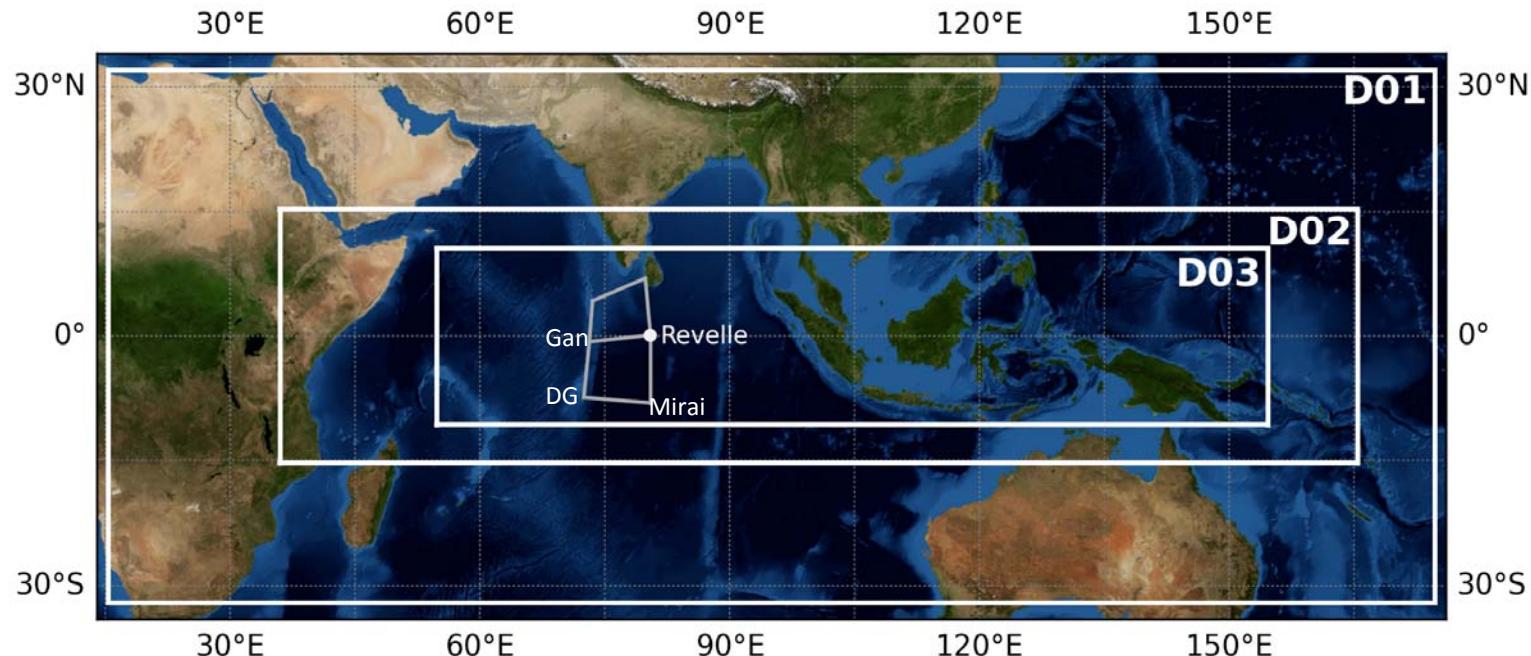


QuikSCAT Mean Winds and Cloud Clusters > 5000 km²
(d) for the 3 Days Ending 20091110

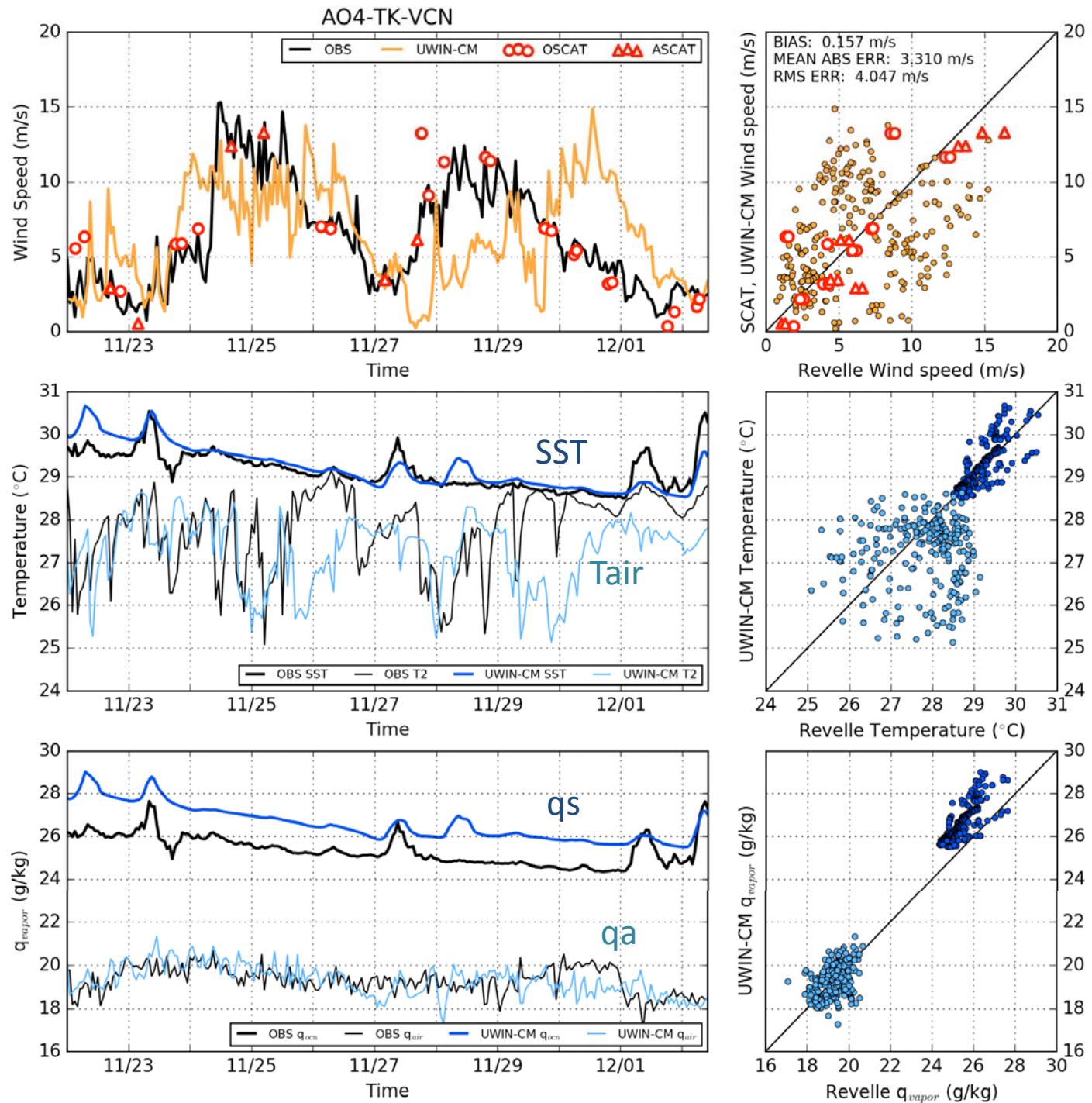


Unified Wave-Interface Coupled Model (UWIN-CM):

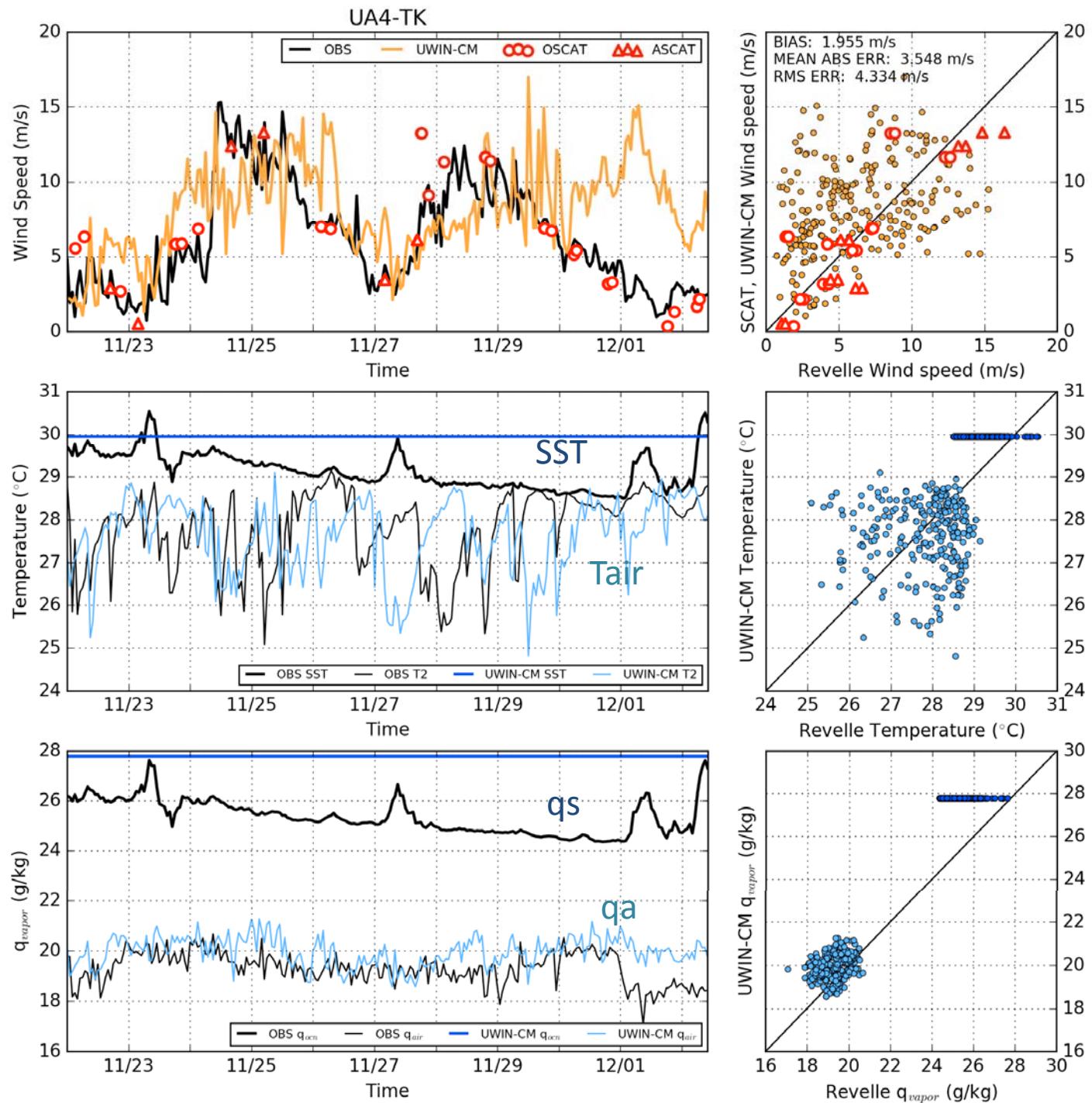
- Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) v3.7.1:
12-4-1.3 km nested grids, 44 vertical levels
physics: YSU PBL, Donelan+Garrat sfc., WSM6 microphy
Initial and boundary conditions from ECMWF analysis fields
- University of Miami Wave Model (UMWM) v1.2:
4 km, 0.01 Hz
- HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM) v2.2.34:
1/25 degree (~4 km) horizontal resolution, 32 vertical levels;
Initial and boundary conditions from global 1/12 deg. HYCOM



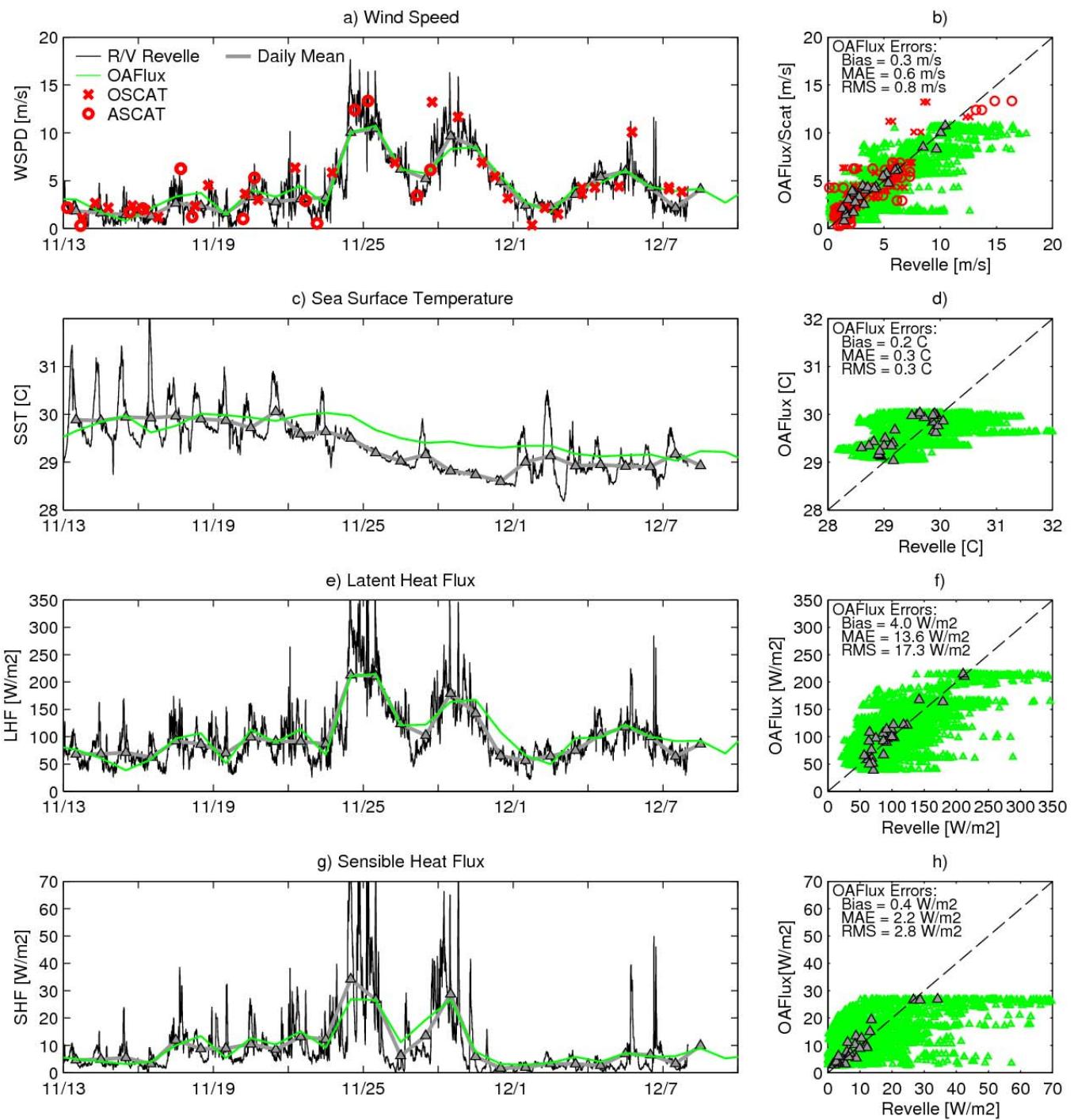
UWIN-CM (WRF-HYCOM)



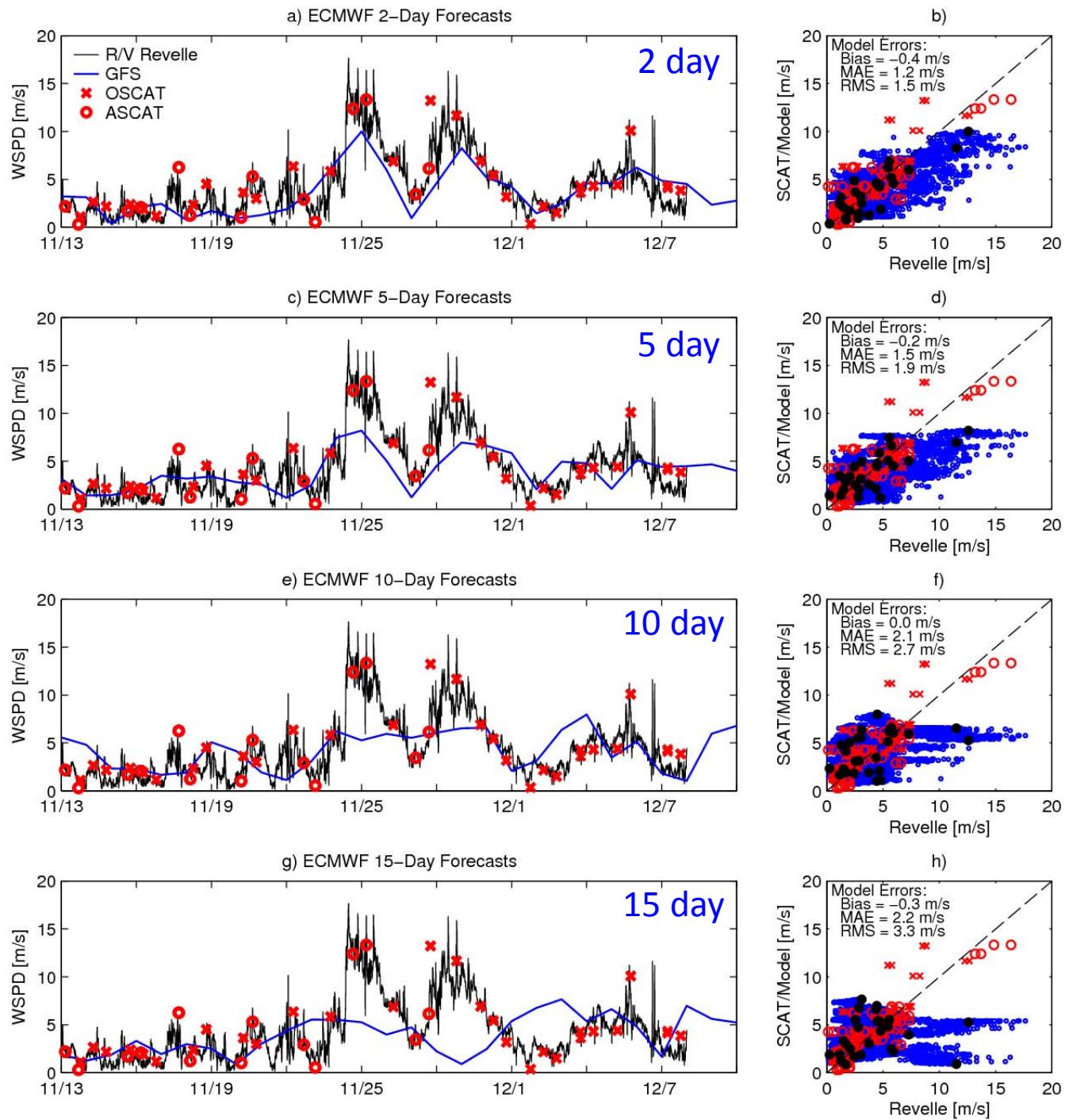
WRF (Uncoupled)



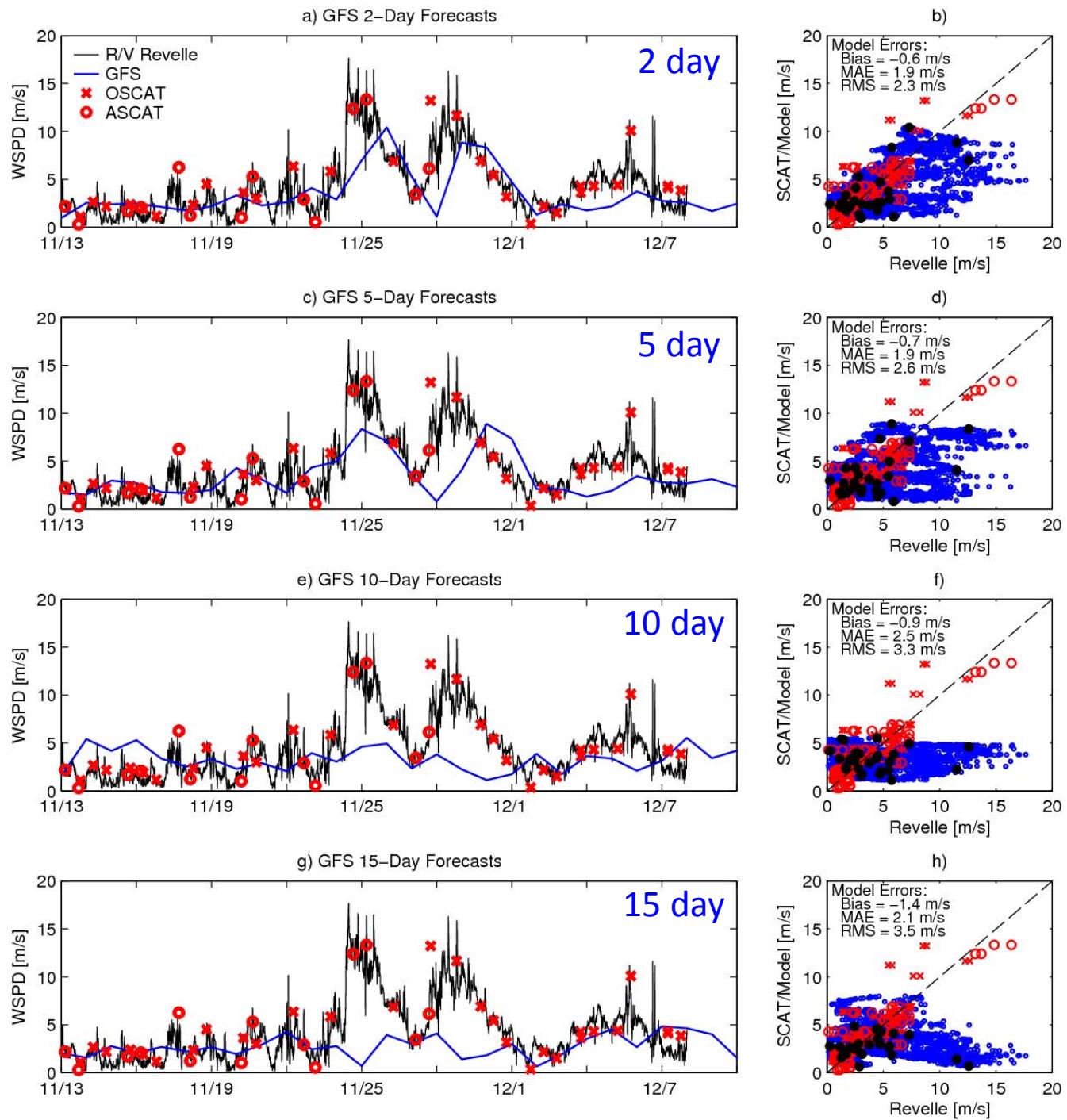
OAFlux (daily)



ECMWF forecasts



GFS forecasts



Summary and Next Step

- Large-scale Precipitation Tracking (LPT) using TRMM-GPM made it possible for building an MJO data set for weather and climate applications
- ASCAT, OSCAT, and OAFlux data are compared with the in situ DYNAMO observations
- Air-sea coupling significantly improves model biases
- Building the MJO data base (e.g., wind, rain, SST, air-sea fluxes)

Suggestions???

- Evaluating and improving air-sea coupling physics in UWIN-CM