

Improvements and extensions to an existing probabilistic TC genesis forecast tool using an ensemble of global models

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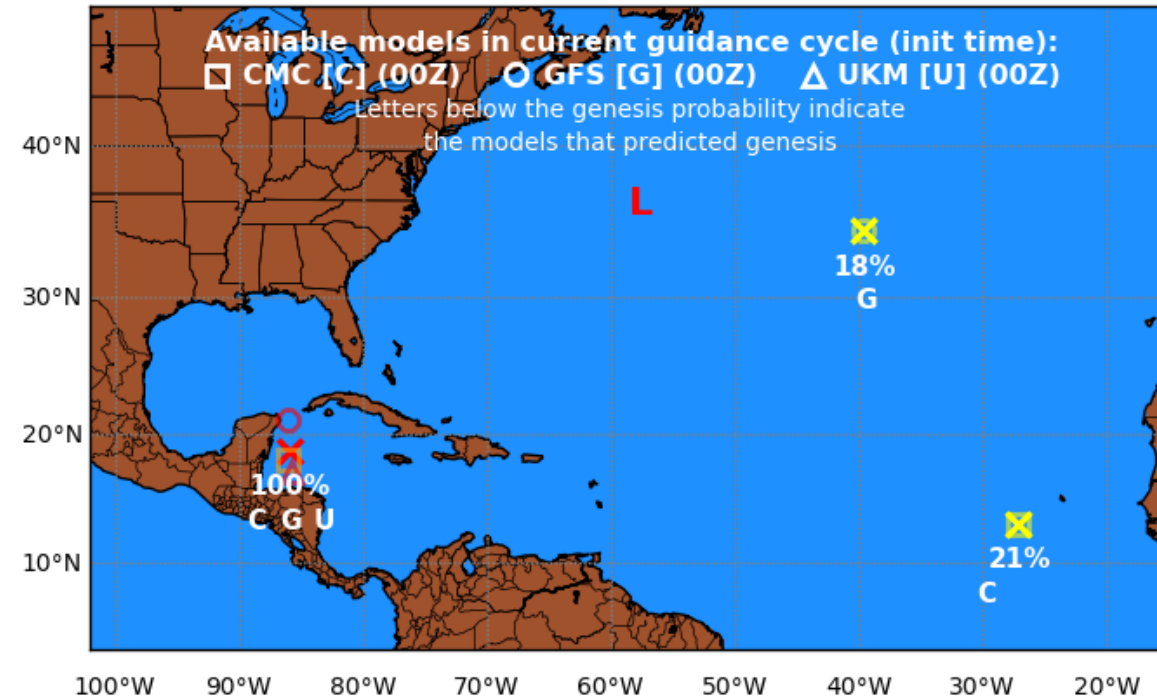
13 March 2019

73rd Interdepartmental Hurricane Conference

Project goals

- Enhance consensus tracker algorithm.
- Increase probability of detection for TC genesis events in the subtropics.
- Test feasibility of new datasets (NAVGEM).
- Extend guidance to the CP basin.
- Verify TC genesis forecasts from fvGFS.
- Update/re-calibrate regression equations.

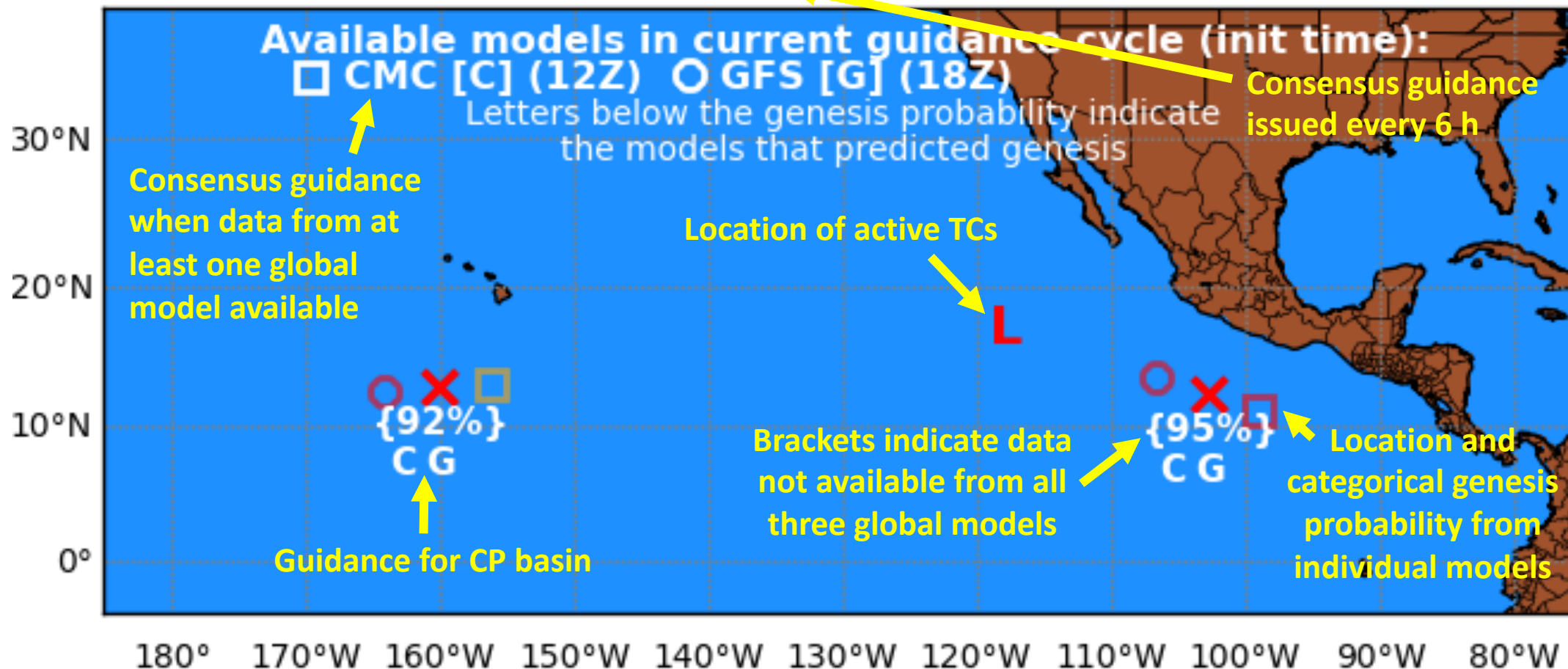
Experimental 0-120 h TC genesis probability
2018-10-06 00Z consensus guidance



<http://moe.met.fsu.edu/modelgen>

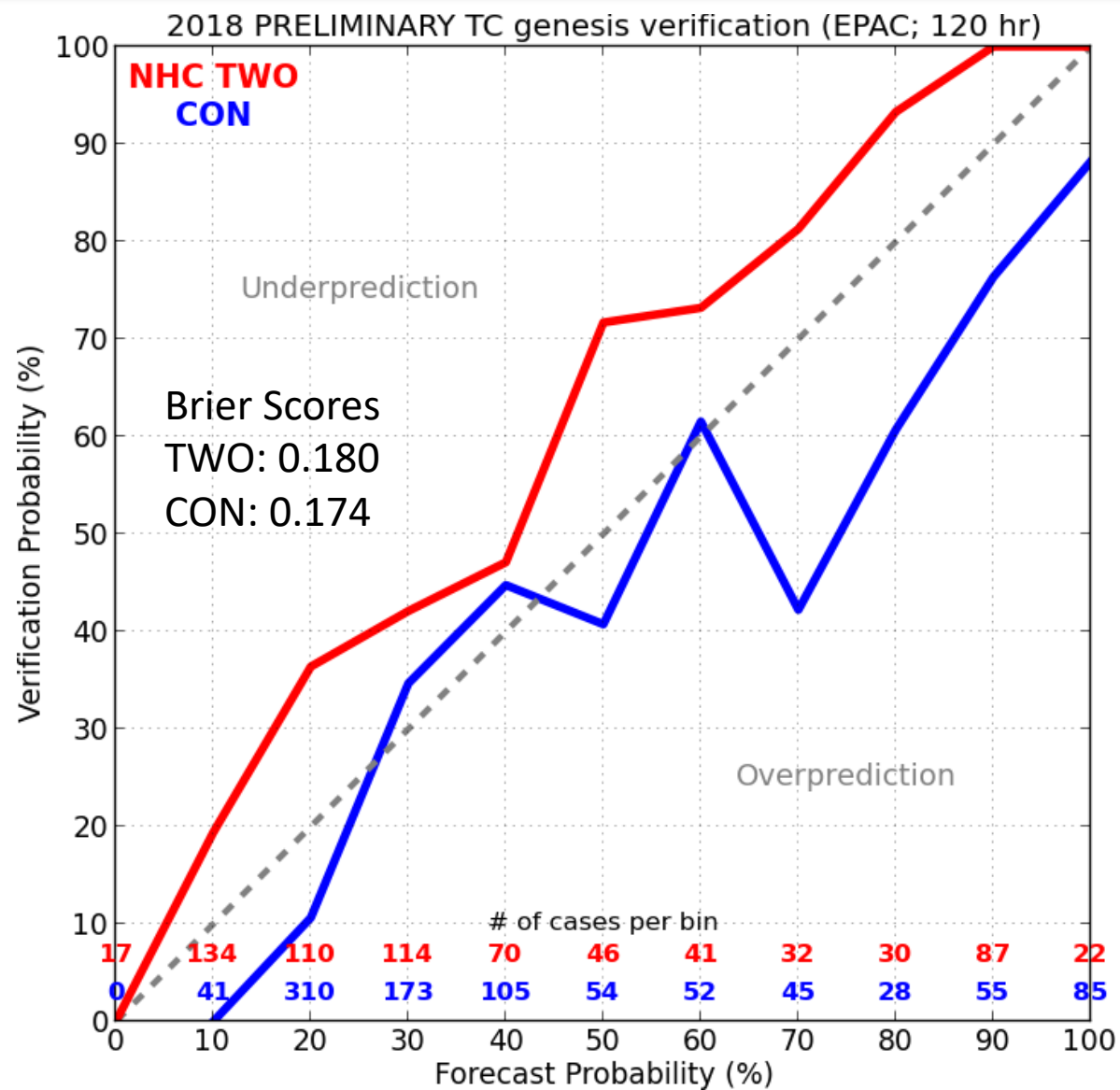
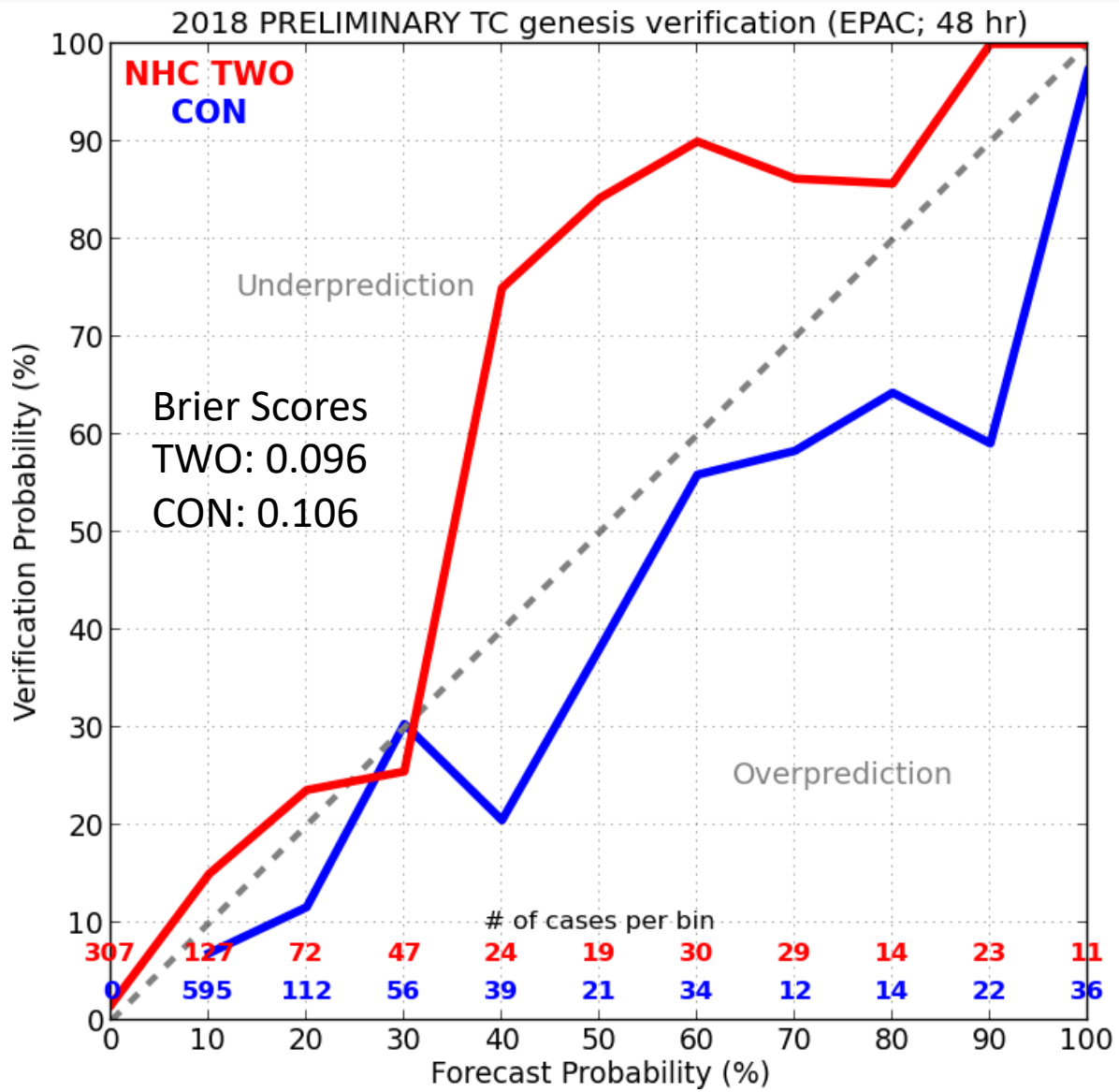
2018 product enhancements

Experimental 0-120 h TC genesis probability
2018-09-28 18Z consensus guidance

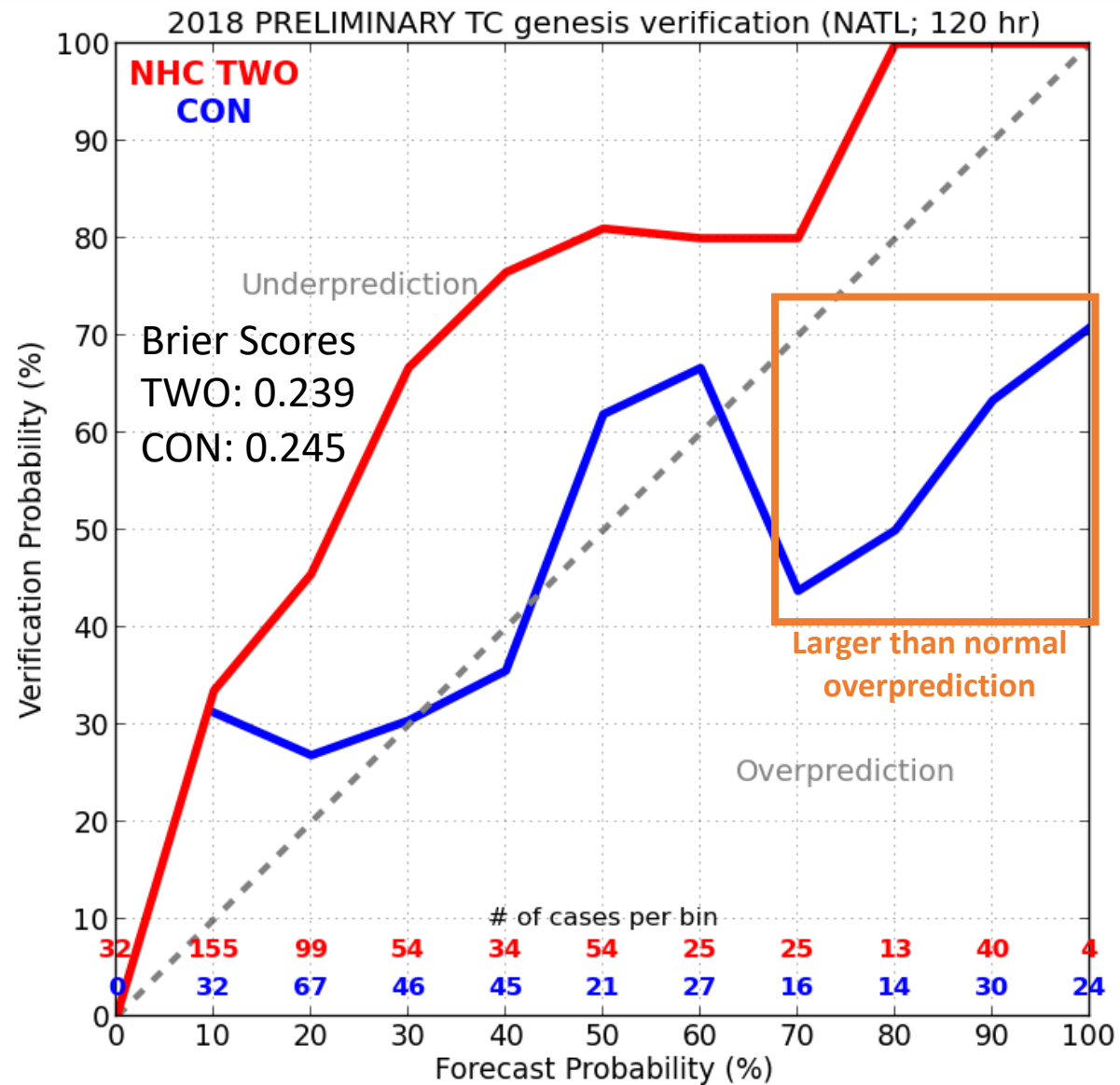
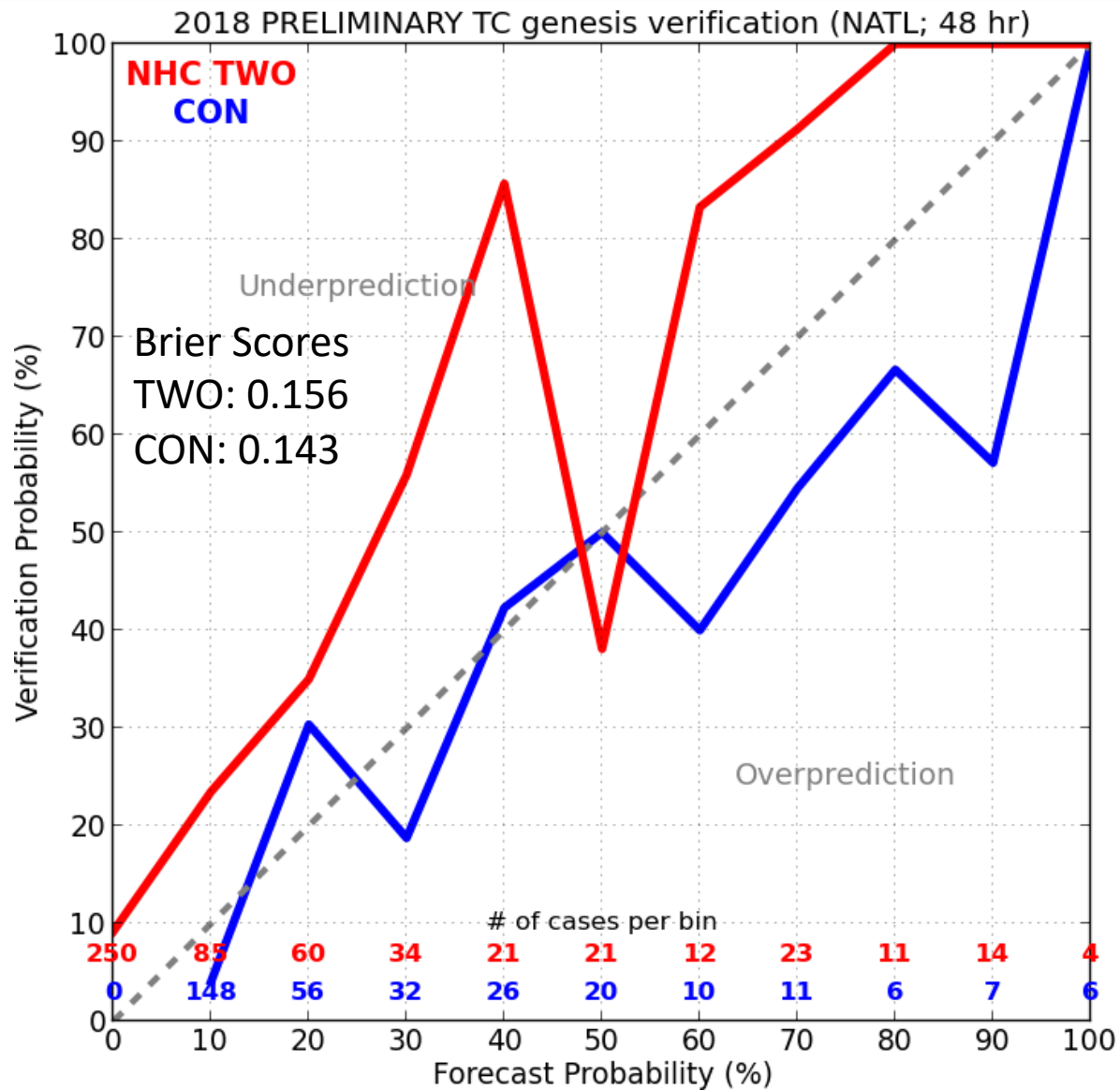


2018 Forecast Verification

EPAC: NHC low bias, CON high bias

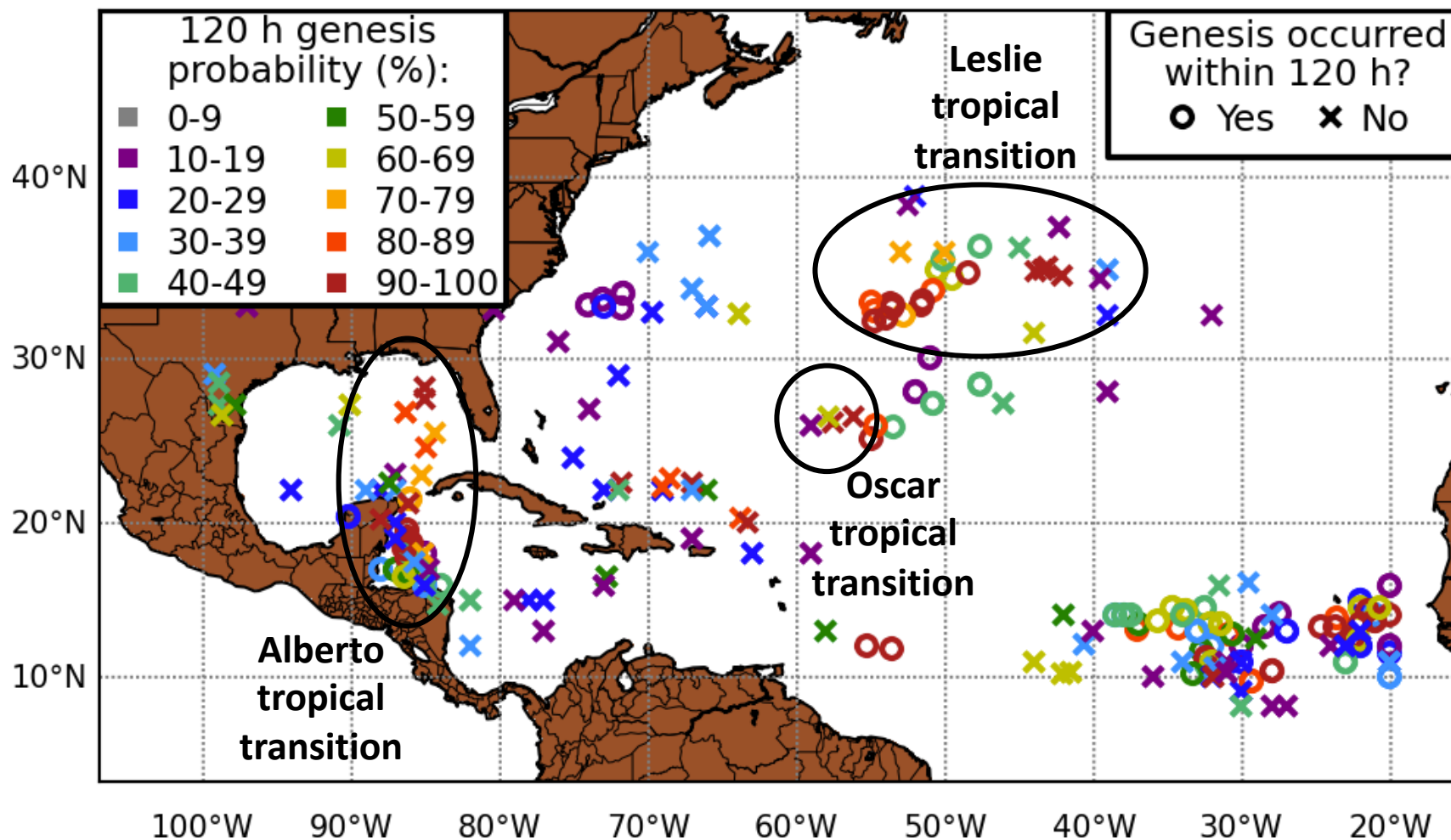


NATL: NHC low bias, CON high bias



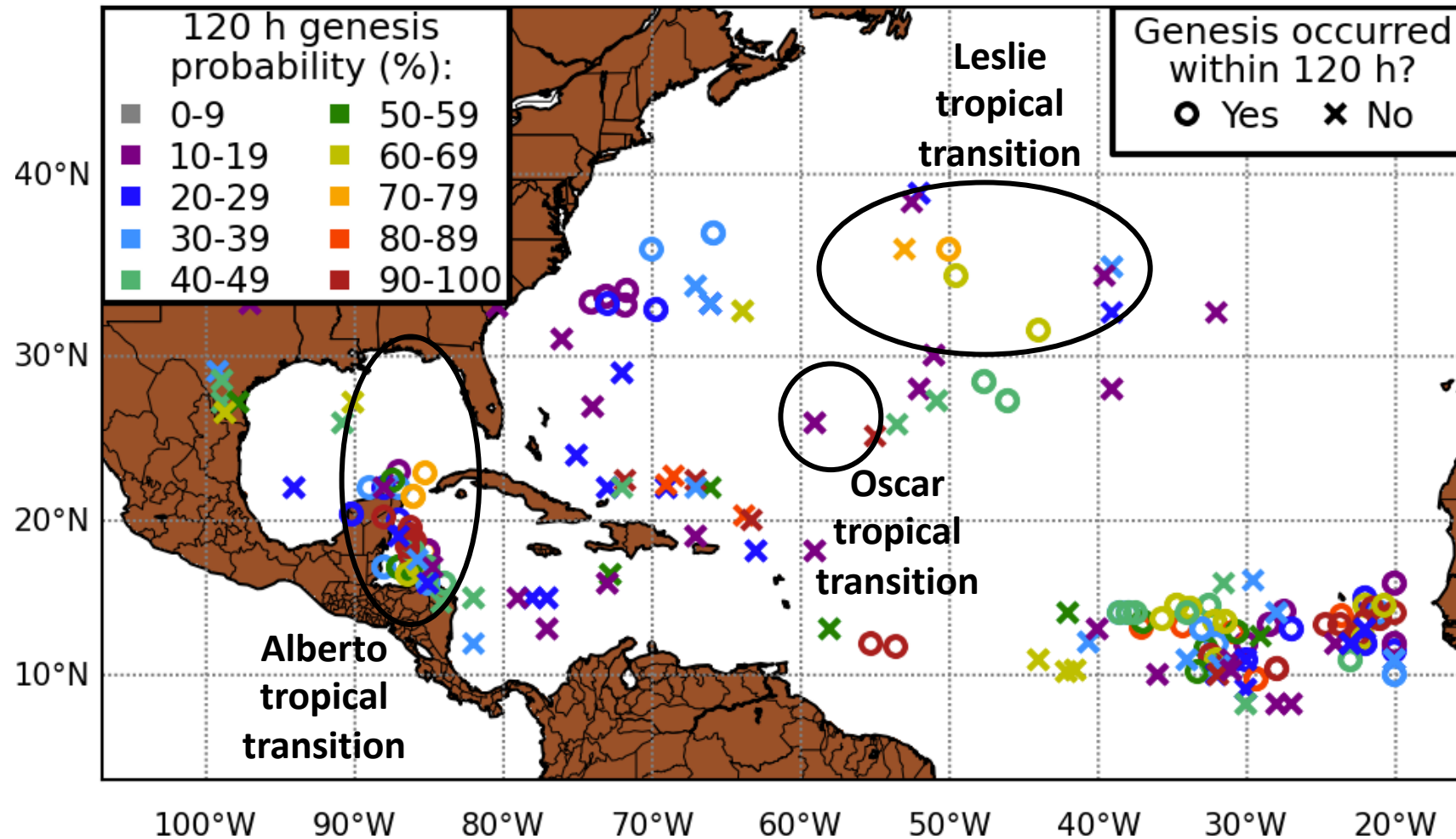
What happened?

2018 CON based 120 hour genesis forecasts through 12/31 12Z

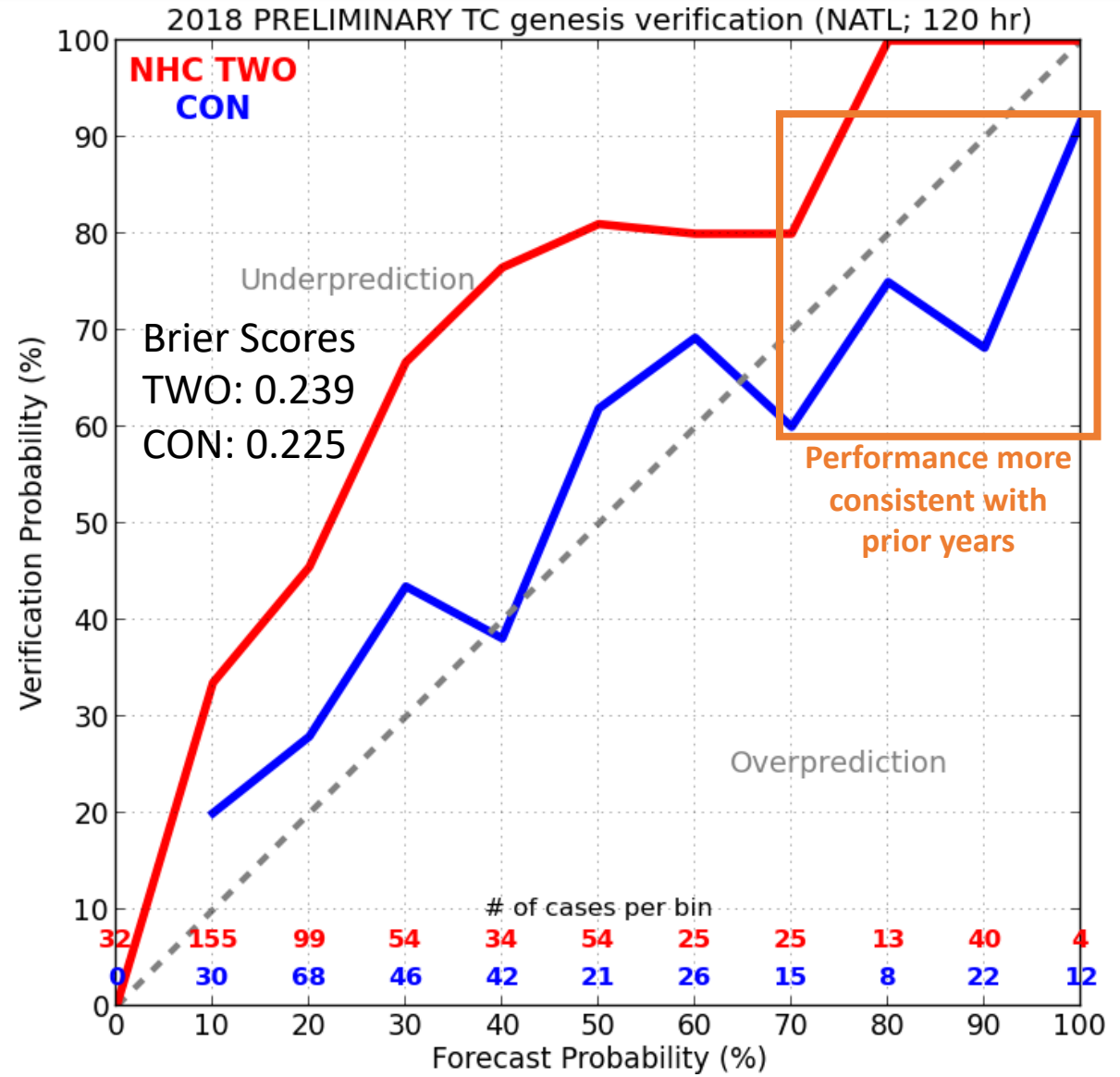
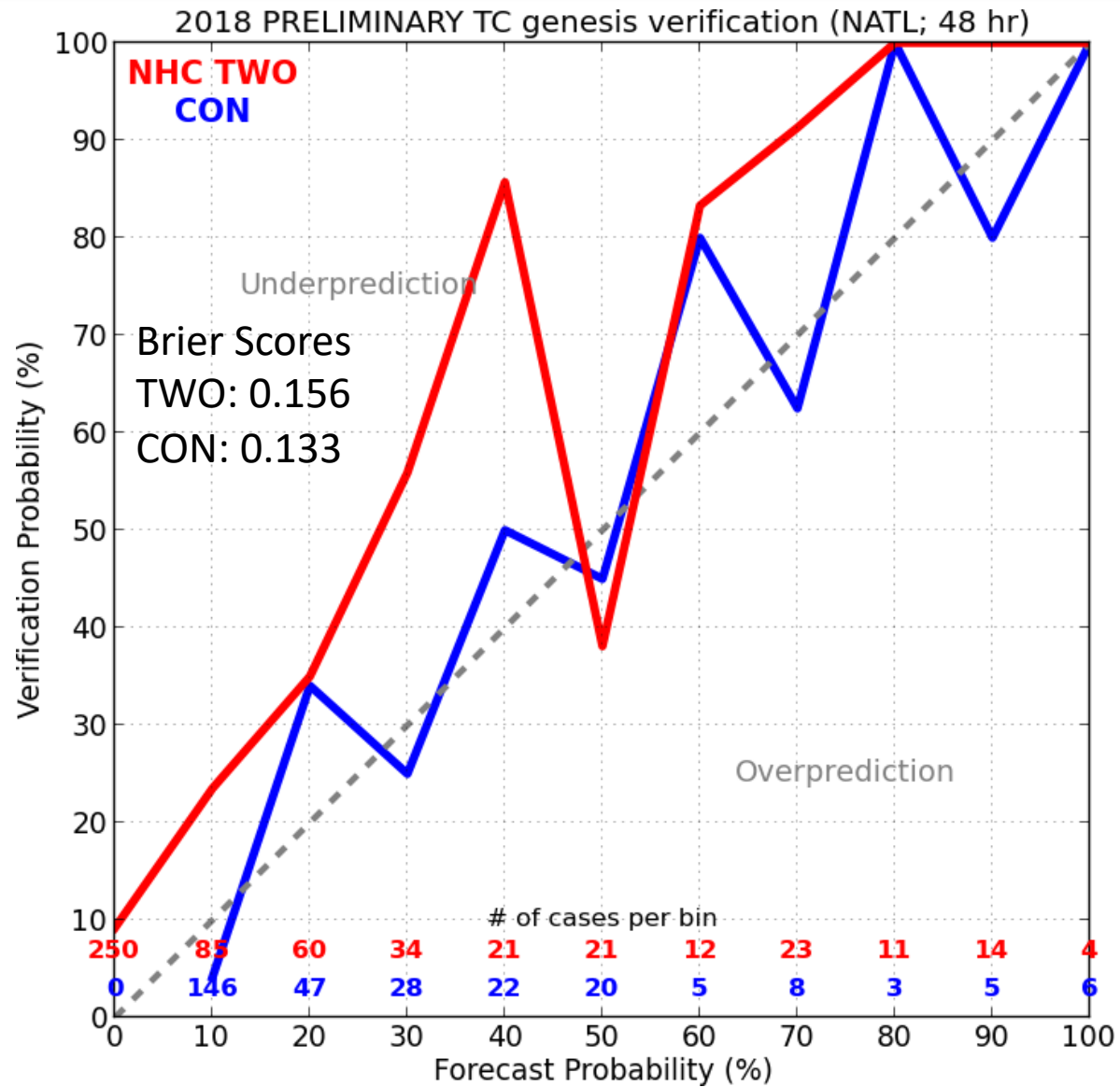


Alternate universe: Genesis time is time of first (sub)tropical depression or storm

2018 CON based 120 hour genesis forecasts through 12/31 12Z



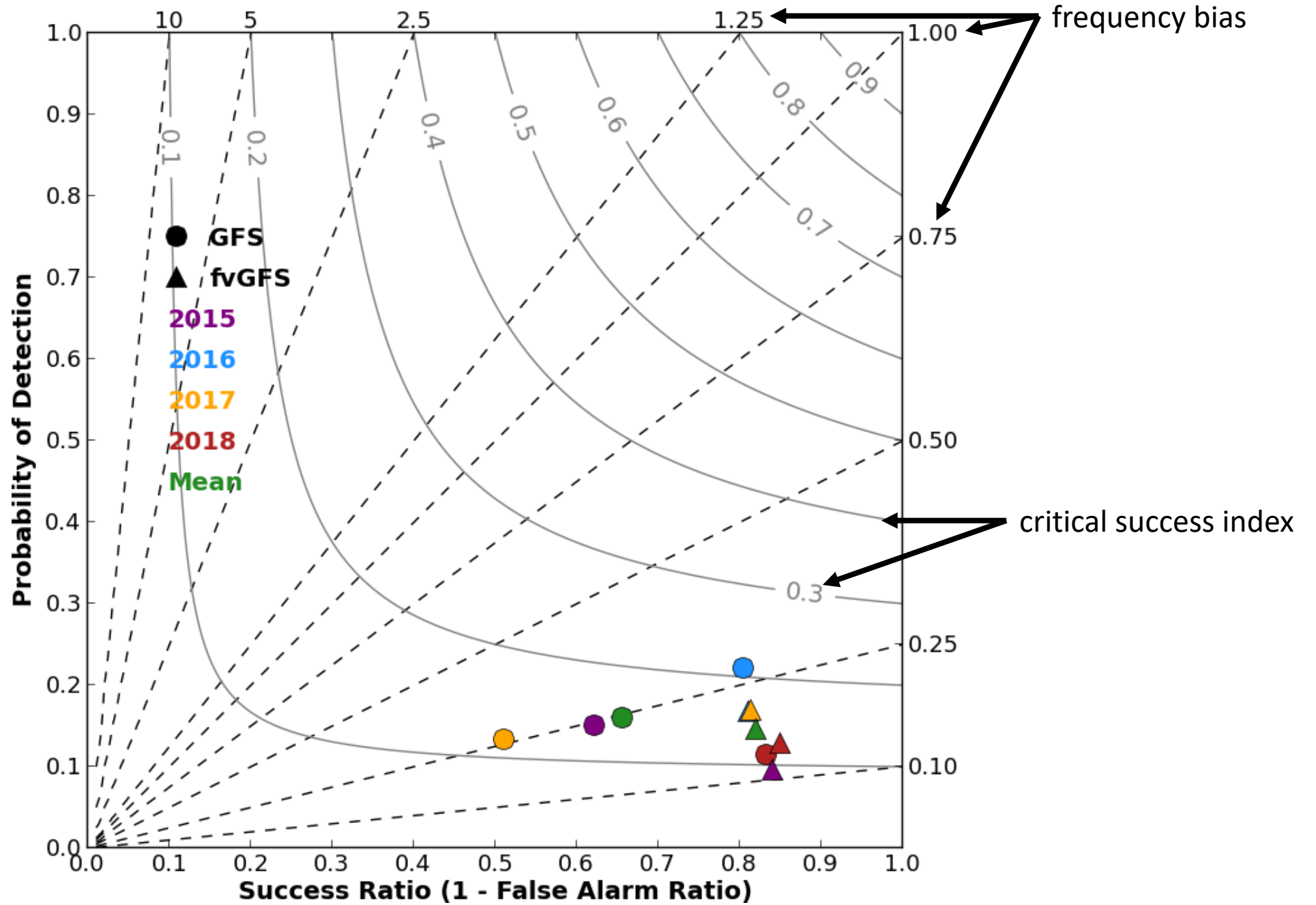
Alternate universe: Genesis time is time of first (sub)tropical depression or storm



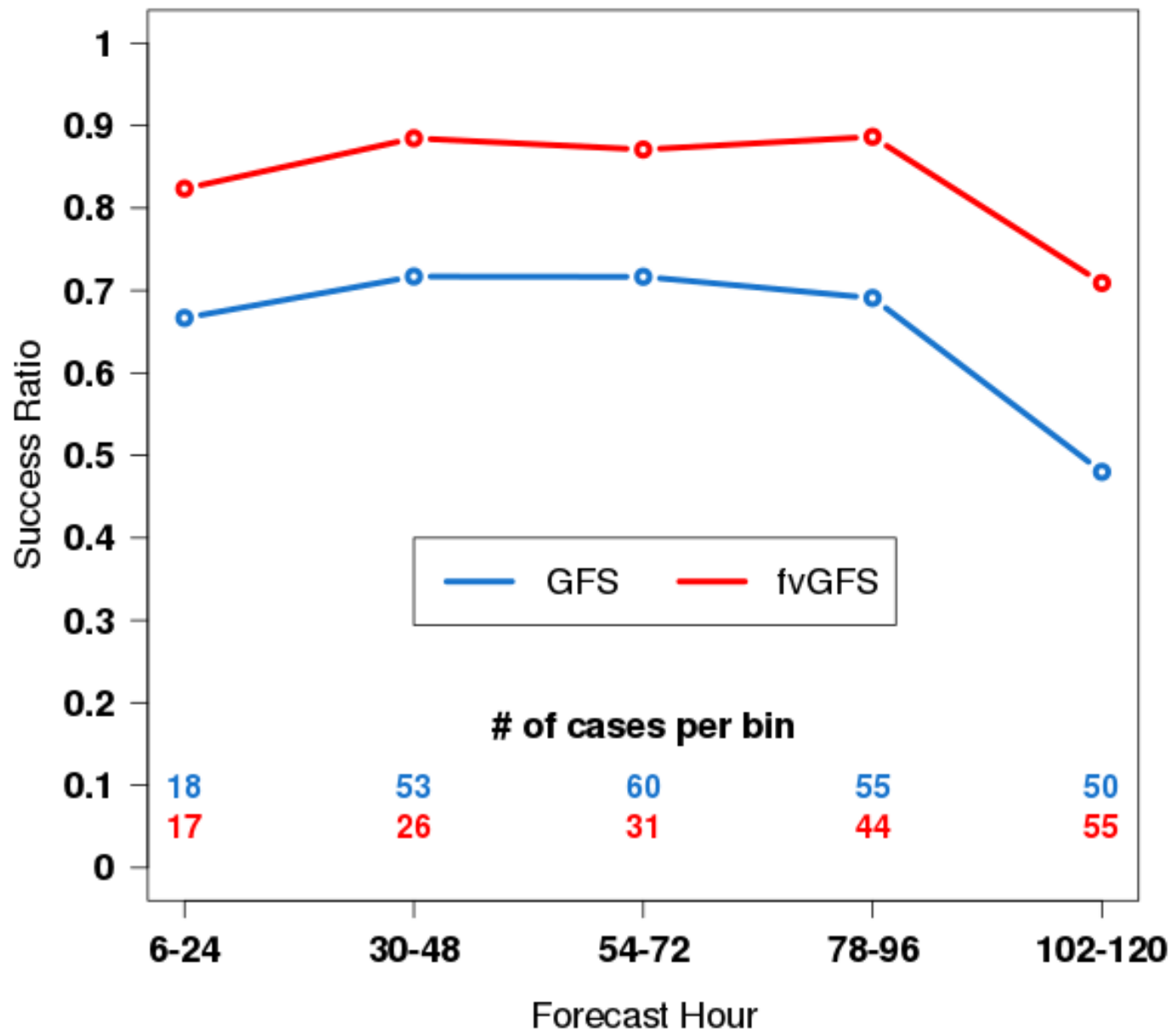
fvGFS TC genesis verification

- 2015-2018 retrospective period
 - Ended mid-season 2018 (before Hurricane Michael)
- Verification compared a homogeneous set of model initializations
- TC genesis events identified in the tracker out to 120 h
- If genesis occurs within 120 h of model initialization time → “hit”

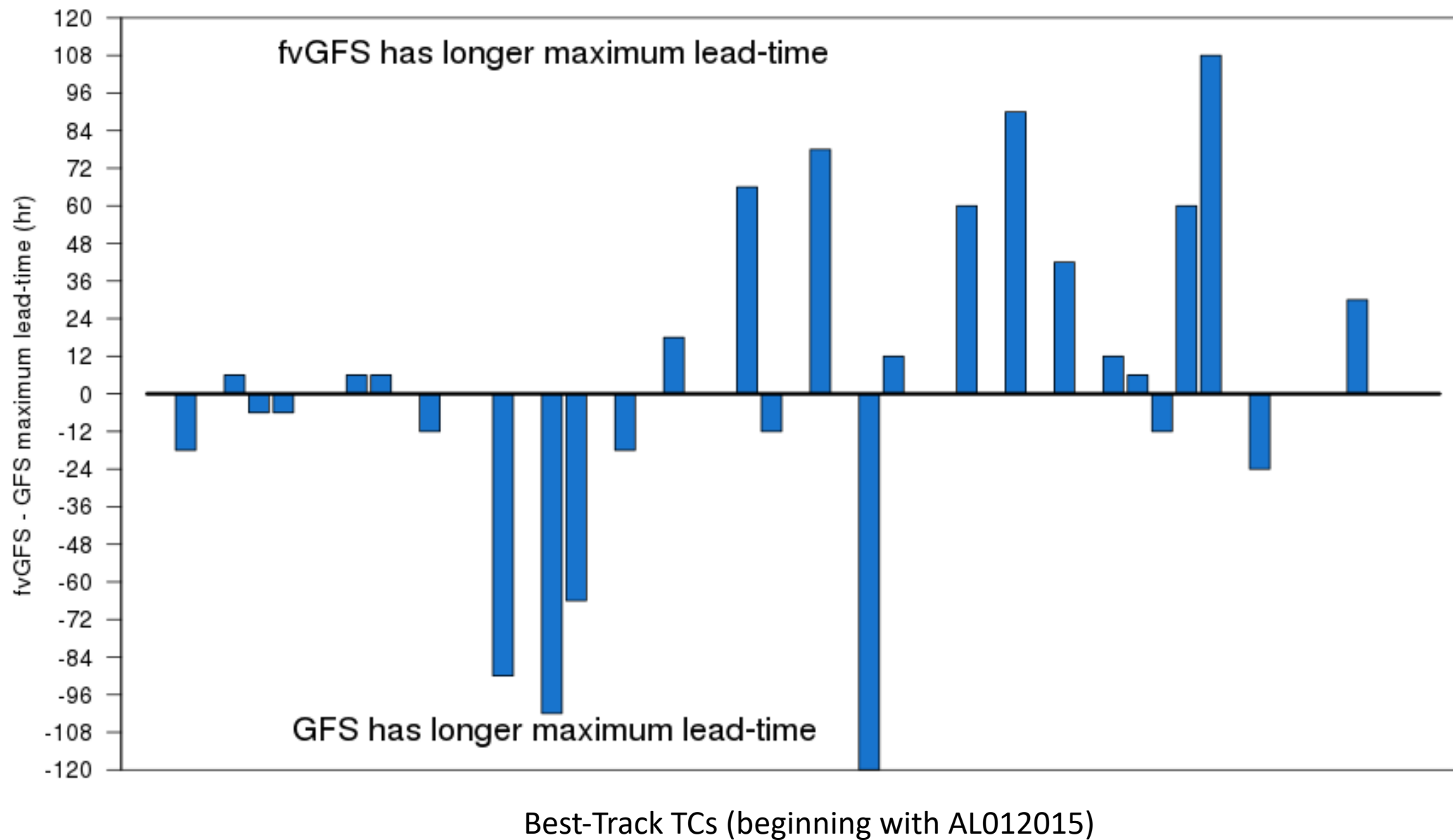
2015-2018 performance diagram (NATL)



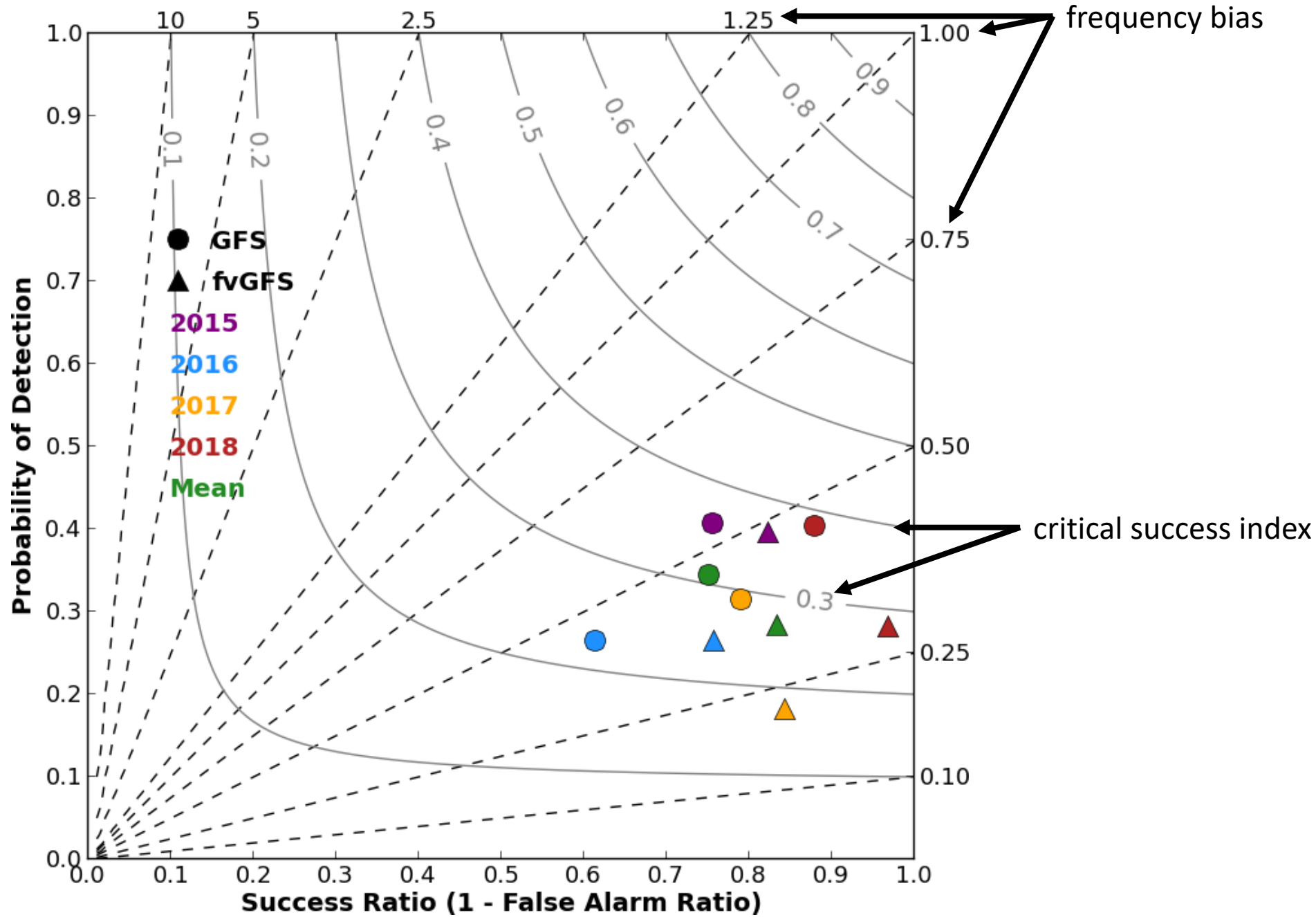
2015-2018 NATL GFS 120-h success ratio by forecast hour



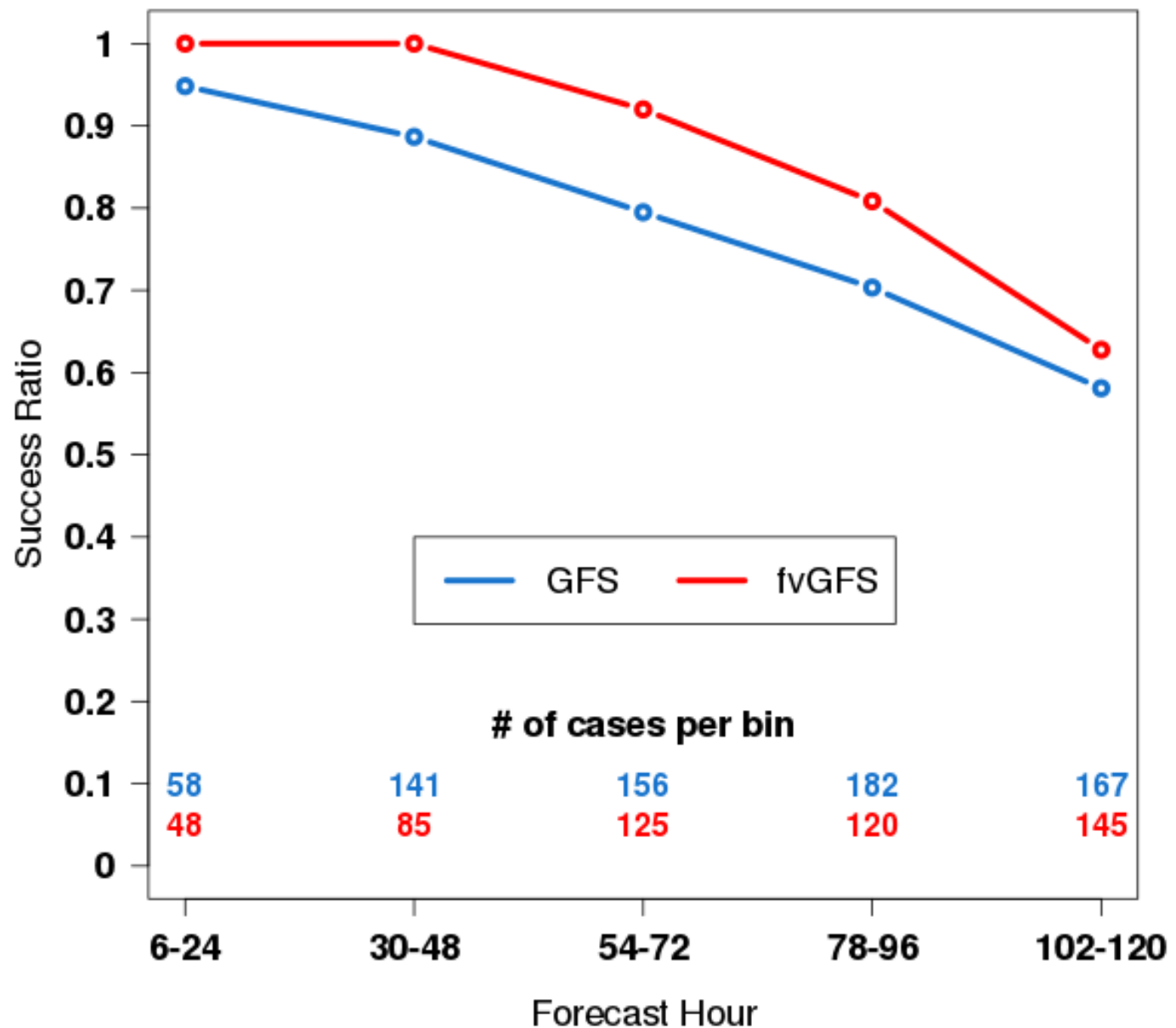
Difference in maximum lead-time for each Best-Track TC (NATL)



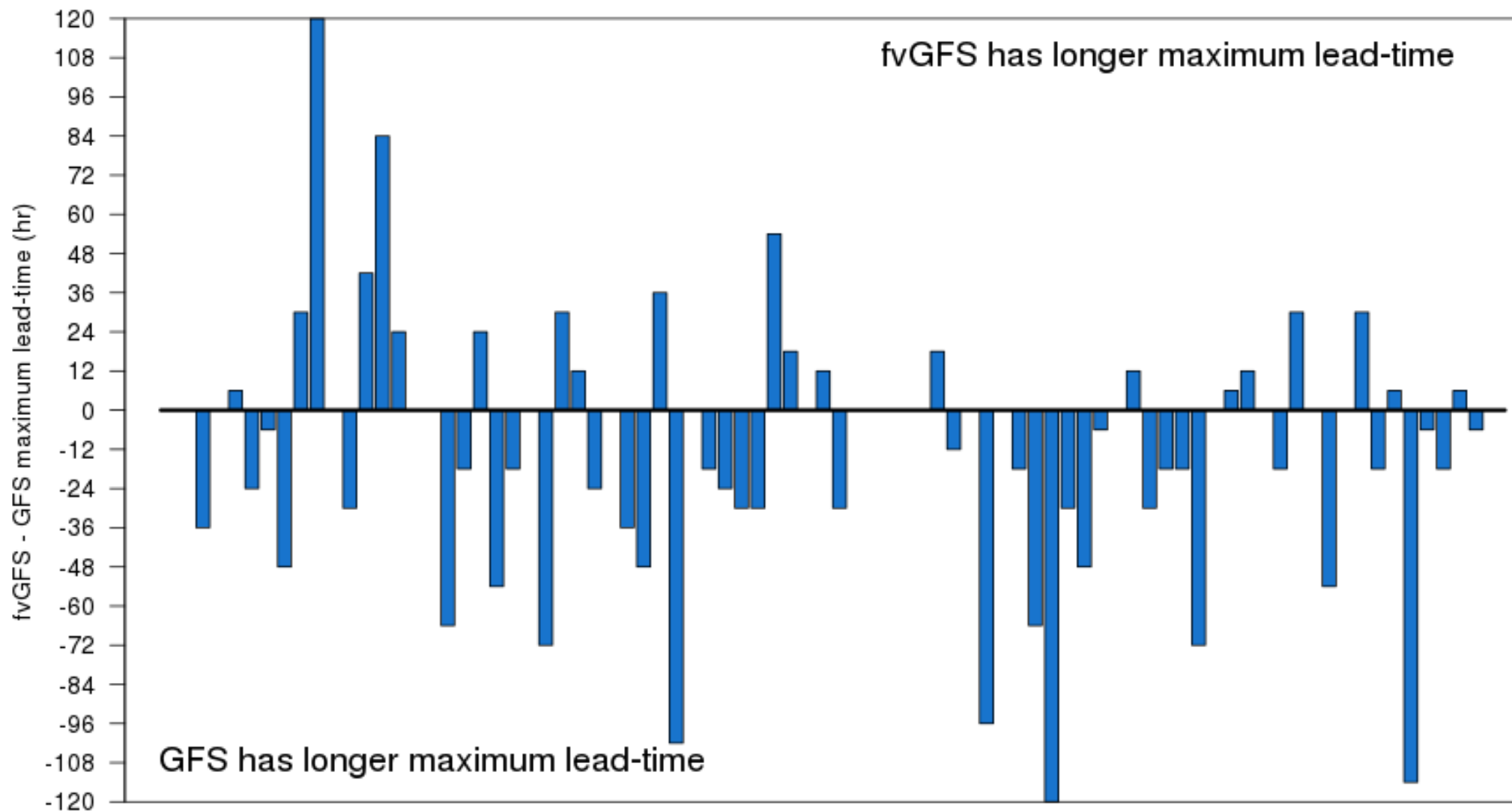
2015-2018 performance diagram (EPAC)



2015-2018 EPAC GFS 120-h success ratio by forecast hour



Difference in maximum lead-time for each Best-Track TC (EPAC)



Best-Track TCs (beginning with EP012015)

Plans for 2019 (last six months of project)

- Continue providing real-time guidance at <http://moe.met.fsu.edu/modelgen>
- Determine whether the probabilities with the experimental tracker are more reliable than those with the operational tracker.
- Update/re-calibrate logistic regression equations.
- Implement NAVGEM-based guidance.
- Transfer post-season verification and development code to NHC.
- Solicit feedback from NHC through remainder of project period.

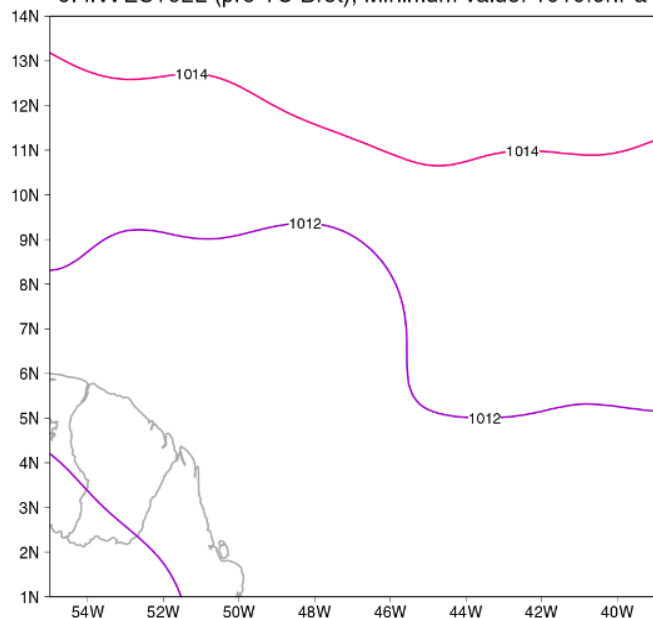
Proposed new JHT research: 2019-2021

- New JHT proposal submitted to further expand the current forecast tool now titled:
 - “TCLOGG” – Tropical Cyclone Logistical Guidance for Genesis.
- The proposed new work includes:
 - Changing the GFS GRIB variable for SLP from PRMSL to MSLET
 - Further improvements for high latitude formation (and perhaps subtropicals)
 - Testing feasibility of expanding guidance to Day 6-7
 - Development of ensemble regression equations using GEFS Reforecast V2
 - Development of regression equations for “most-likely time of genesis”

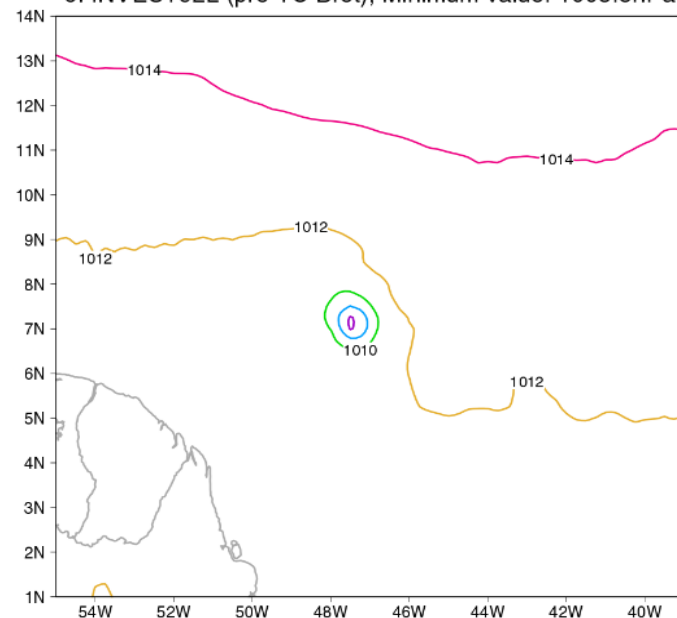
Example 1 proposed new deliverable: PRMSL to MSLET

- In May 2011, NCEP began outputting a second GRIB variable for SLP (MSLET) for the GFS in addition to the NCEP standard (PRMSL).
- The MSLET variable is more consistent in method with the SLP calculation in other global models, and better exploits the improved GFS grid resolution over the past decade. There is now a sufficient archive length to use MSLET in TCLOGG.

1200UTC 18 June 2017 0.25° GFS Analysis SLP (PRMSL, hPa) of INVEST92L (pre-TC Bret); Minimum value: 1010.6hPa



1200UTC 18 June 2017 0.25° GFS Analysis SLP (MSLET, hPa) of INVEST92L (pre-TC Bret); Minimum value: 1005.8hPa



Left: A case of TC genesis illustrating the potentially dramatic impact of using PRMSL (left; open wave at 2mb contour) vs. MSLET (right; closed 1006mb low) on the identification of a closed circulation (pre-TC Bret in 2017) in the current GFS. This has a severe impact on derived TC genesis probabilities using the forecast tool described here. From Hart and Cowan (2018).

Example 2 proposed new deliverable: Most Likely Time of Genesis

- There are cases where the TC genesis time was highly model-dependent, e.g.:

| Source | CMC | GFS | UKM | | Average | Verification |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|--|---------|--------------|
| Genesis Fcst. Hr. | 18hr | 114hr | 60hr | | 64hr | 78hr |
| 120hr Genesis Prob. | 74% | 75% | 81% | | 77% | 100% |

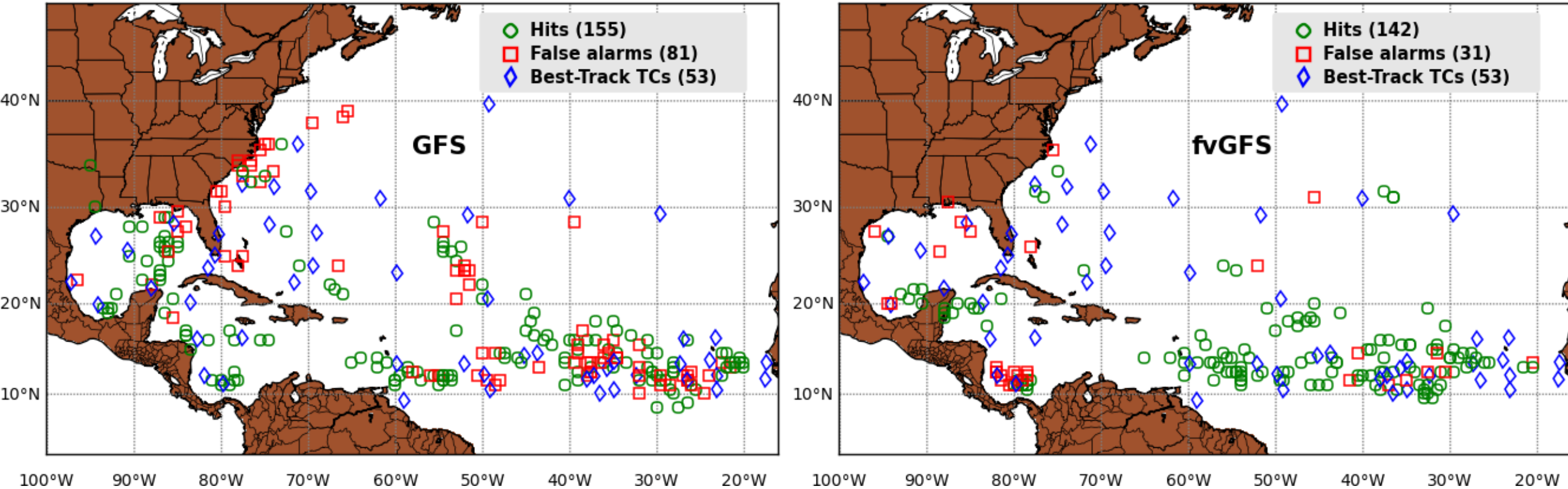
- Accordingly, one proposed addition to TCLOGG is a means by which to calculate and display a “most-likely time of genesis.”
- This additional information may be critical for the forecaster by helping to more precisely determine when pre-genesis watches or warnings may be required.

Example 3 proposed new deliverable: Use of GEFS Reforecast V2

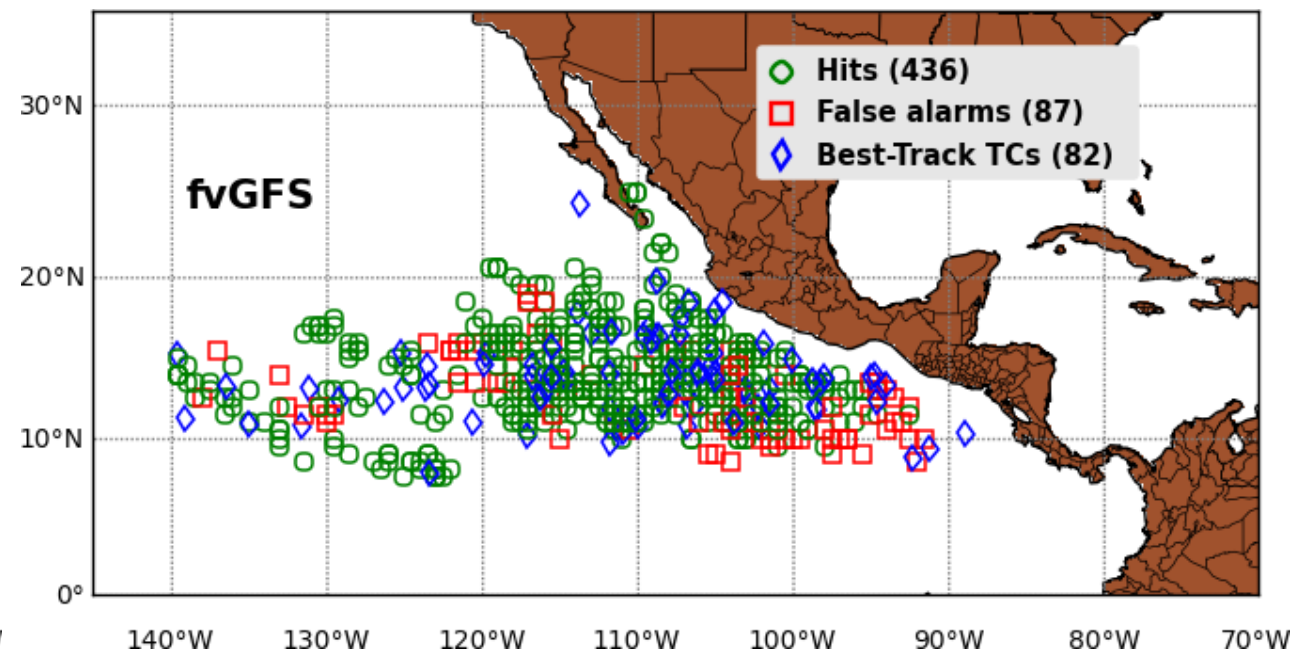
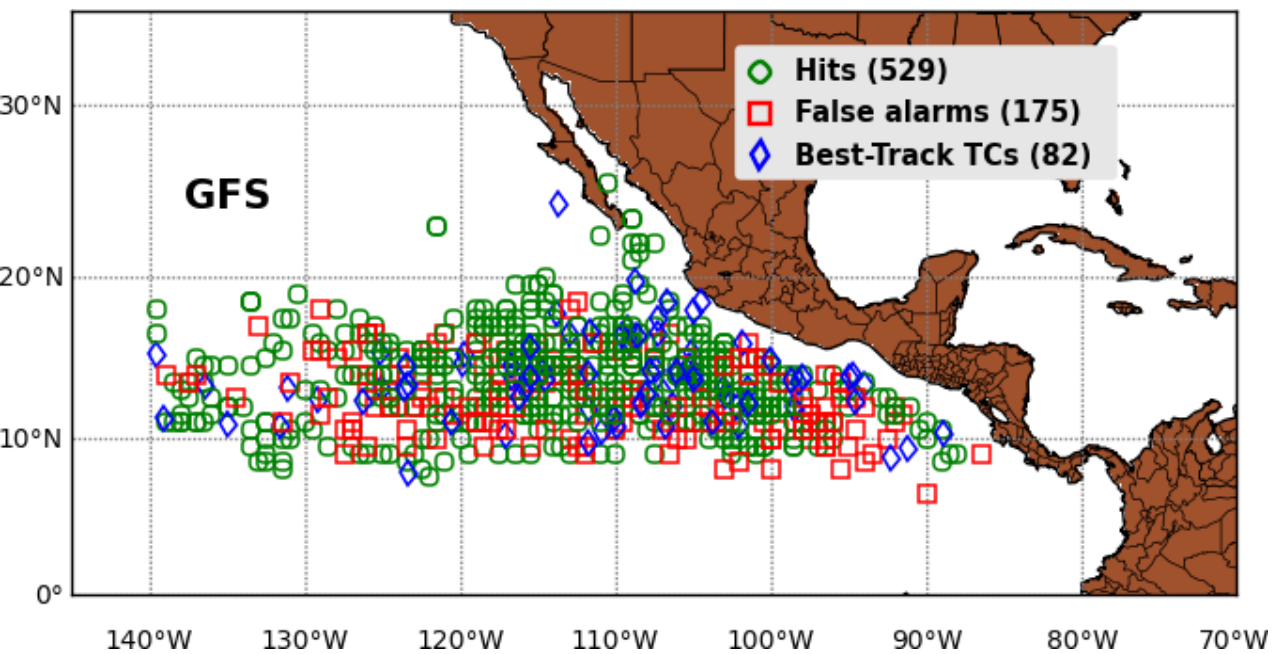
- A significant proposed expansion for TCLOGG is to use a subset of the 30-year archive of the GEFS Reforecast v2 (GEFSRv2).
- The goal is to arrive at genesis probabilities from an ensemble prediction system with a single model configuration rather than an ensemble of unique deterministic models (the latter of which has been the focus of TCLOGG development thus far) :
 - The first approach would be to apply the GFS or fvGFS tracker and equations to the GEFSRv2 members and then calculate the mean probability of development from the latter.
 - The second approach would be to combine all the GEFSRv2 members and develop a single tracker and regression equation. We would then apply these to each member and take the mean of the resulting probabilities.
- The former approach is more straightforward whereas the latter, while time consuming, exploits more greatly the benefit of a large ensemble.

Thank you

Extra Slides



Locations of all forecast hit events, false alarm events, and actual best-track TC genesis during the 2015-2018 study period.



Locations of all forecast hit events, false alarm events, and actual best-track TC genesis during the 2015-2018 study period.