



2011 NOAA's Intensity Forecasting Experiment (IFEX)

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Intensity Forecasting Experiment (IFEX; Rogers et al., BAMS, 2006)

THE INTENSITY FORECASTING EXPERIMENT
A NOAA Multiyear Field Program for Improving Tropical Cyclone Intensity Forecasts

by Shirley Murillo, Jim Adams, Vincent R. Alvarado, John A. Knutson, Paul Chan, Peter DeMaria, James Hurrell, Jeffrey J. Sirutis, and Robert M. Rienecker

In probing the nature of these events, we gain a better understanding of their structure and evolution, and we improve our ability to forecast their intensity as well as their location and other characteristics.

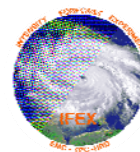
Key Message: The Intensity Forecasting Experiment (IFEX) is a multiyear field program designed to improve tropical cyclone intensity forecasts. The program includes a variety of observational and modeling activities, including the deployment of research aircraft, the use of satellite-based remote sensing, and the use of advanced modeling techniques. The program is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the physical processes that govern tropical cyclone intensity, and to provide a basis for improved forecasting.

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Keywords: tropical cyclone, intensity, forecasting, field program, observational, modeling, remote sensing, aircraft, satellite, advanced modeling techniques.

References: Rogers, J. T. M., et al. (2006). The Intensity Forecasting Experiment (IFEX): A NOAA Multiyear Field Program for Improving Tropical Cyclone Intensity Forecasts. *BAMS*, 128(12), 2400-2410.

IFEX Goals



- Intended to improve prediction of TC intensity change by:
 1. collecting observations throughout the TC life cycle for model initialization and evaluation
 2. developing and refining measurement technologies for real-time monitoring of TC intensity, structure, and environment
 3. improving understanding of physical processes important in TC intensity change

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2011 IFEX Plans

- Continue addressing IFEX/HFIP goals
- Sustain our partnerships with EMC and NESDIS
 - Continue TDR missions and real-time Doppler data transmission
 - Collaborate with NESDIS – Ocean Winds Experiment
 - Coordinate with 53rd on float/drifter deployments
- Strengthen our interactions with NHC
- Fly operationally tasked missions
 - Based on EMC's and/or NHC's operational need
 - Selected modules may be attempted
- Encourage greater awareness in broader TC community

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NOAA42 Built in 1975 at Lockheed-Martin, Marietta, Georgia

NOAA43 Built in 1976 at Lockheed-Martin, Marietta, Georgia

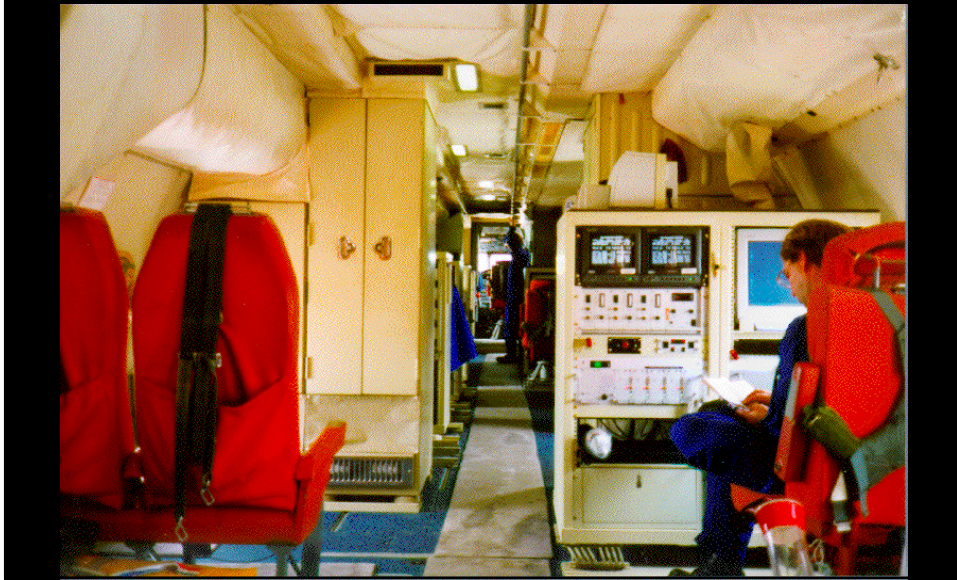
G-IV Built in 1994 at Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation in Savannah Georgia

NOAA Gulfstream-IV jet flies at high altitudes in the hurricane environment





Inside the P-3 Aircraft



Hurricane Isabel 2003



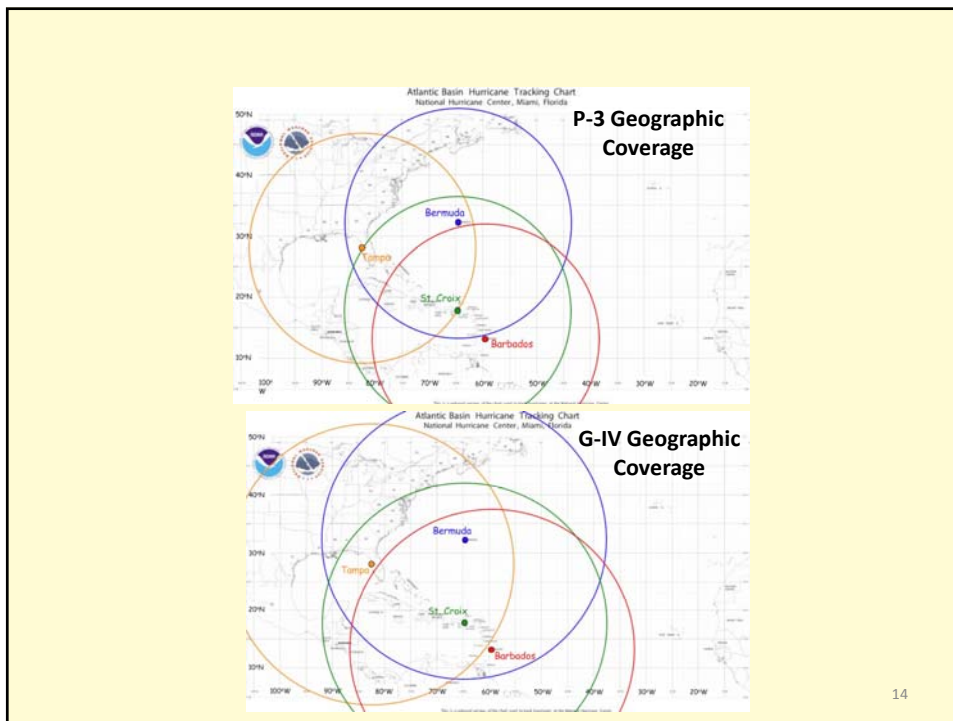
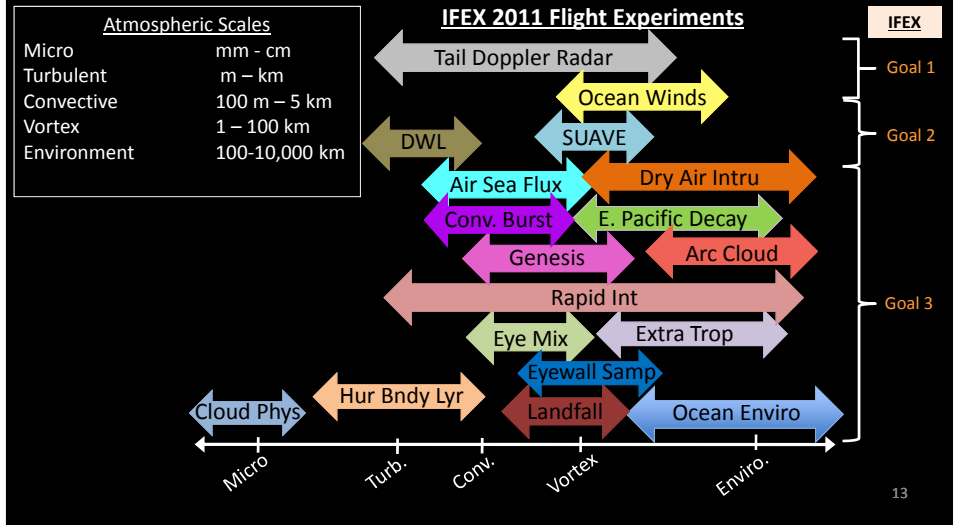
NOAA P-3 Flight Crew



Pilots Flight Engineers Meteorologists Flight Director
Co-Pilots Data Technicians Flight Navigator Flight Mechanics
Electronic Technicians Science Engineers

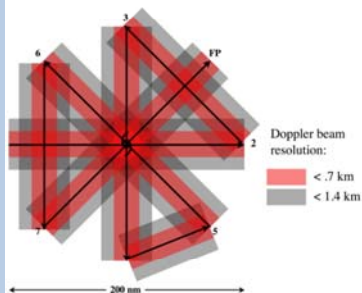
Intensity change is a multi-scale process

- Sample TCs and the environment on all scales



Tail Doppler Radar Experiment (TDR)

- Provide a comprehensive wind data set for initialization and evaluation of hurricane models (e.g. HWRF)
- Provide data sets to increase understanding of intensity change, using regular, periodic, collection
- 2 P-3 Flights per day--on-station time centered on 0 and 12 UTC analysis periods (8 and 20 UTC take-off)
- -optimum 3 days of flights in a row starting at tropical depression or maybe pre-depression stage



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Resulting data analyses from TDR missions

- Assimilation development at HRD
- Composite storm-structure studies
- Observing System Experiments (OSEs)
- Evaluation of error characteristics of airborne Doppler data and analyses

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New for this season...

Doppler Wind Lidar SAL Module

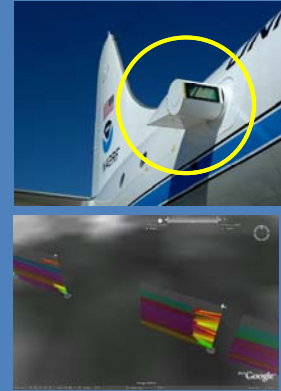
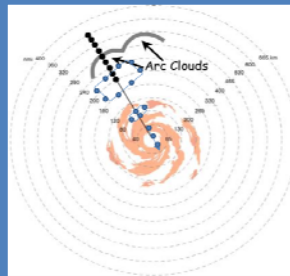
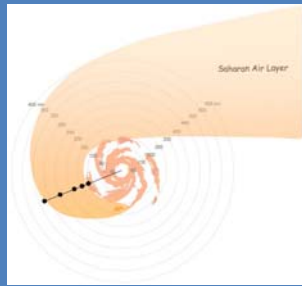
PI: Jason Dunion

Detect winds and aerosols both above (up to ~14 km in the presence of high level cirrus) and below (down to ~100 m above the ocean surface) the aircraft flight level (typically 3 -5 km)

Purpose: Characterize the suspended Saharan dust and mid-levels and its affects on TCs

Plan: On outbound and inbound legs (19k ft) or higher
 Set DWL to downward looking and full scan mode
 Drop sondes at 25-50 nmi increments in the SAL region

Doppler Wind Lidar



New this season

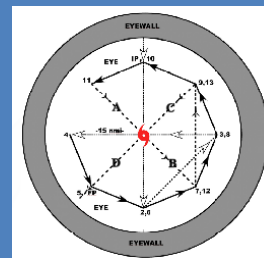
UAS – Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Experiment (SUAVE)

PI: Joe Cione

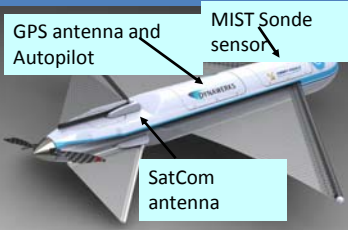
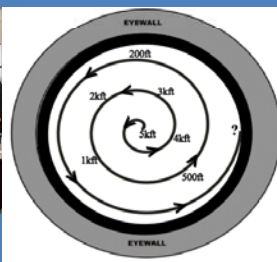
Purpose: Continuously monitor TC intensity & capturing an RI change event.

Plan: GALE released from P-3 free-fall AXBT chute (10,000 ft)
 - P-3 performs a fig-4 in eye dropping sondes and BTs, then circumvents the eye
 - GALE will loiter in the eye or eyewall region in mature storms
 - Provide high-res near surface obs of (V, P, T and RH)
 - Module flight duration: ~1 hr

P-3 Mature Storm Pattern



GALE -UAS Flight Pattern



Logistics

Daily Schedule

- 9AM Conf call/meeting with IFEX participants (*if needed*)
- noon Wx Discussion
- 1PM issue alert to AOC (*if needed*)
- HRD daily map discussions (25 July-29 October)
 - noon start time
 - goto meeting info available

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Communicating in the field

- Our blog
<http://noaahrd.wordpress.com>
- HRD Web page
<http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd>
- Facebook
<http://www.facebook.com/noaahrd>
- Twitter
http://twitter.com/#!/HRD_AOML_NOAA



Thank you!

