

IBM **Research** Australia

Fine Scale Hail Hazard Prediction using the WRF Model

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Outline

- Motivation
- Case Overview
- Modeling Strategy
- Validation
- Sensitivity Experiments
- Conclusions



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Motivation







Overview: 28 – 30 May 2012 Oklahoma Storms

500 hPa Ht (dam) + Isotherms



RADAR Refl.(dbZ) + MSLP (hPa)



All 3 storms: Weak -synoptic forcing -MSLP gradient Dry Line. MCS



Overview: 24 April 2015 San Antonio Storm

500 hPa Ht (dam) + Isotherms



RADAR Refl.(dbZ) + MSLP (hPa)



The storm: Weak -synoptic forcing -MSLP gradient Outflow Boundary Not a MCS



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Modeling Strategy







Verification Metrics

OBS FCST	YES	NO	Probability of Detection (POD): Probability of False Detection (POFD): POD = a/(a+c) POFD = b/(b+d)
YES	Hits (a)	False Alarms (b)	POD : What fraction of the OBSERVED hail events were correctly forecast ?
NO	Misses (c) Correct Negatives(d)		POFD : What fraction of the NOT OBSERVED hail events were incorrectly forecast ?

OBS: Hail YES/NO events at point locations.

FORECAST: Last 24-h / 12-h swath of hail mixing ratio for OK/TX storms converted to hail YES/NO events.



Verification: POD

2012: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma						
Resolution	28 May	29 May	30 May			
8 km	1.00	0.99	0.59			
2 km	0.97	0.99	0.94			
500 m	0.88	0.99	0.00			

High POD for OK storms but the 30 May storm showed complex small scale interactions (Bluestein 2014).

2015: San An	2015: San Antonio, Texas				
Resolution	24 April				
4 km	0.00				
1 km	0.01				
250 m	0.83				
Smaller storm and fine resolution helps.					



Verification: POD & POFD



NAM IC & LBCs, 24 April 2015: San Antonio, Texas



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Sensitivity: RAP IC & LBCs



24 April 2015: San Antonio, Texas

False Alarm





Sensitivity (NAM): Initialization Time



24 April 2015: San Antonio, Texas





Sensitivity (NAM): Data Assimilation

Probability of Detection

Date / Resolution	With	Without
24 April 2015 / 250 m	0.83	0.07
28 May 2012 / 500 m	0.88	0.03
29 May 2012 / 500 m	0.99	0.00
30 May 2012 / 500 m	0.00	0.99



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Conclusions & Future Work

The **hindcasts** showed high:

POD scores for all storms. POD and low POFD for the TX storm.

Sensitivity Experiments:

For TX storm, the RAP IC and LBCs gave high(low) POD(POFD). The 3DVar assimilation resulted in high POD scores for many of the storms. Hindcast accuracy favorably impacted by using delayed initialization of the fine meshes.

Thus, the fine scale hail modeling system is **robust** and produces reasonable hail information.

Future Work:

Estimation of property loss from hindcasted hail information. Test robustness of the hail modeling system by applying to other geographies.

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IBM Research Presentations (14 January 2016)

18th Conference on Atmospheric Chemistry

698: Impacts of an Unknown Daytime HONO Source on the Mixing Ratio and Budget of HONO, and Hydroxyl, Hydroperoxyl and Organic Peroxy Radicals, in the Coastal Regions of China

23rd Conf. on Probability and Statistics in the Atmospheric Sciences

14.5: Verification of High-resolution WRF-ARW Forecasts for Vermont Utility Applications

30th Conference on Hydrology

538: Modulation of Urban Heat Island and Heat Waves under Current and Future Climate

20th Conf. on Integrated Observing and Assimilation Systems for the Atmosphere, Oceans, and Land Surface (IOAS-AOLS)

676: An Integrated Modeling, Observing and Visualization System for the Study of the Ecology of Lake George in the Jefferson Project