HAFS-MOM6 coupling: Developments and preliminary results

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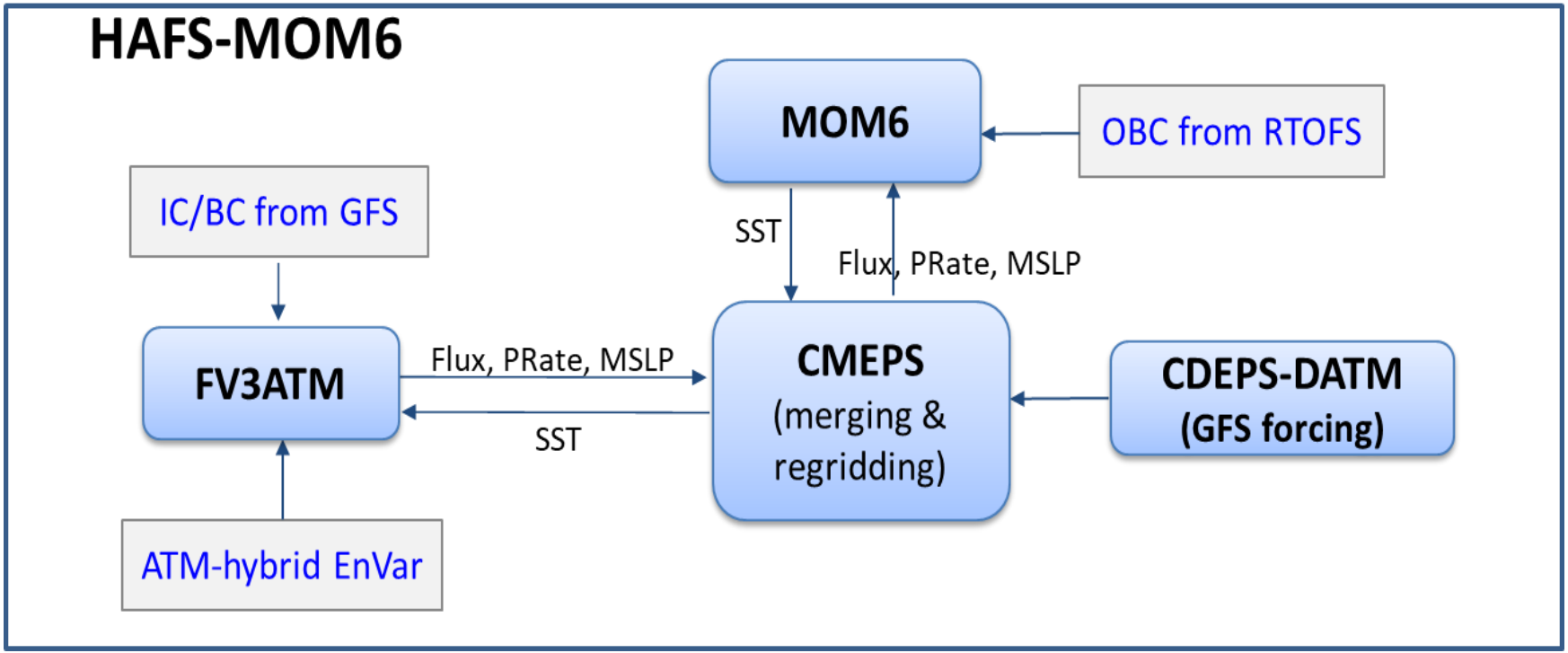

HAFS-MOM6
MOM6
OBC from RTOFS
IC/BC from GFS
SST
Flux, PRate, MSLP
FV3ATM
Flux, PRate, MSLP
SST
CMEPS
(merging & regridding)
CDEPS-DATM
(GFS forcing)
ATM-hybrid EnVar

Model Configuration

1. Two operational configurations – HFSA and HFSB
2. No differences from HFSA, except the ocean model is MOM6 instead of HYCOM, and some exchange variable differences
3. **No parameter tuning** (yet)
4. ICs and BCs from global RTOFS, the same as the HYCOM in HFSA.

Test cases (19 storms, 542 cases)

2022: Danielle, Earl, Fiona, Gaston, Ian

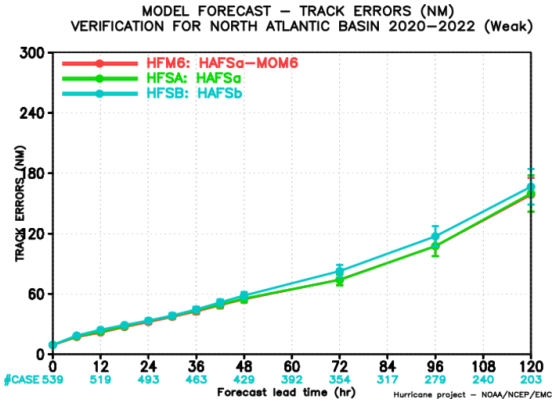
2021: Elsa, Fred, Grace, Henri, Ida, Larry, Sam

2020: Hanna, Isaias, Laura, Marco, Sally, Teddy, Delta, Zeta

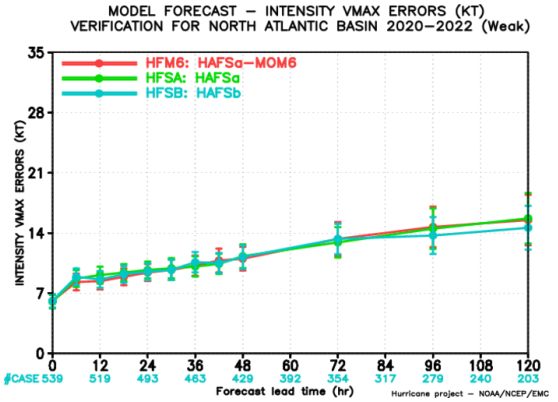
Verification

Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

(A) Track

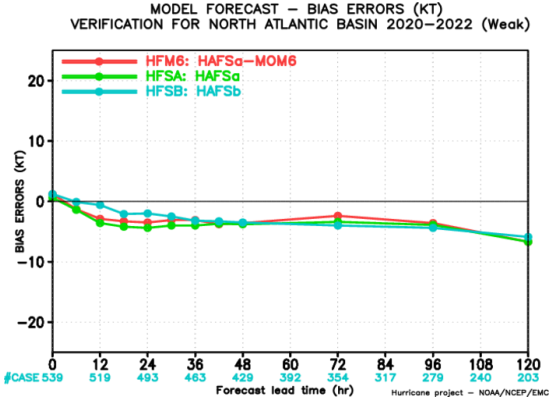


(B) Vmax

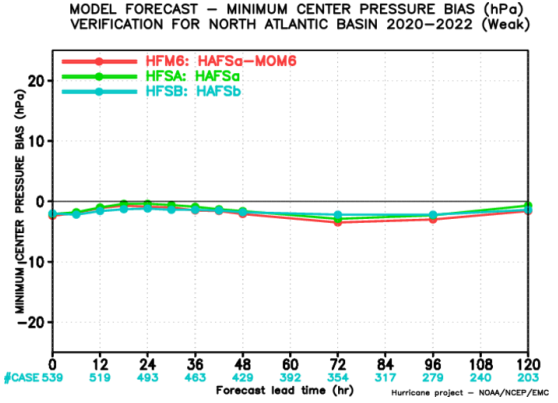


Bias

(A) Vmax



(B) Pmin



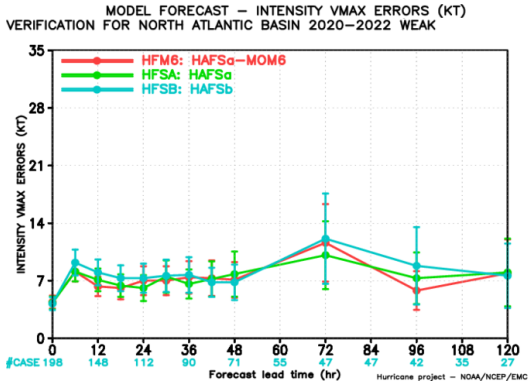
Intensity stratified verification

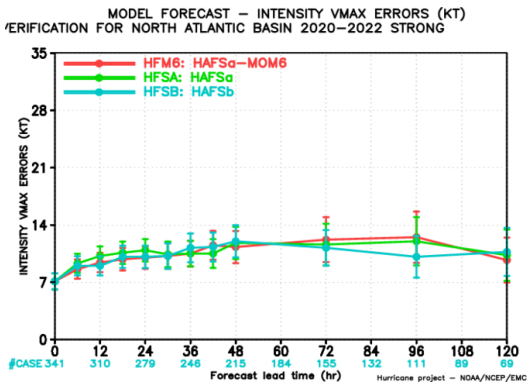
Vmax

(a) Weak

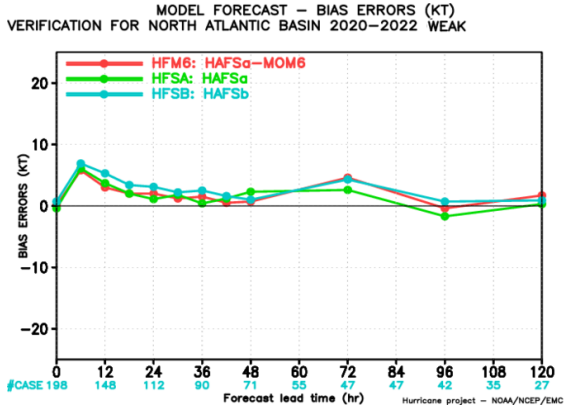
(b) Strong

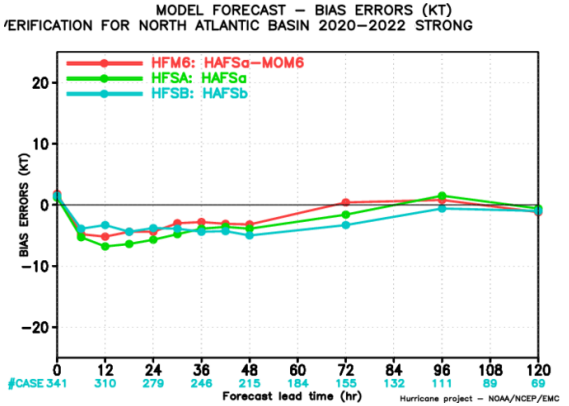
MAE





Bias

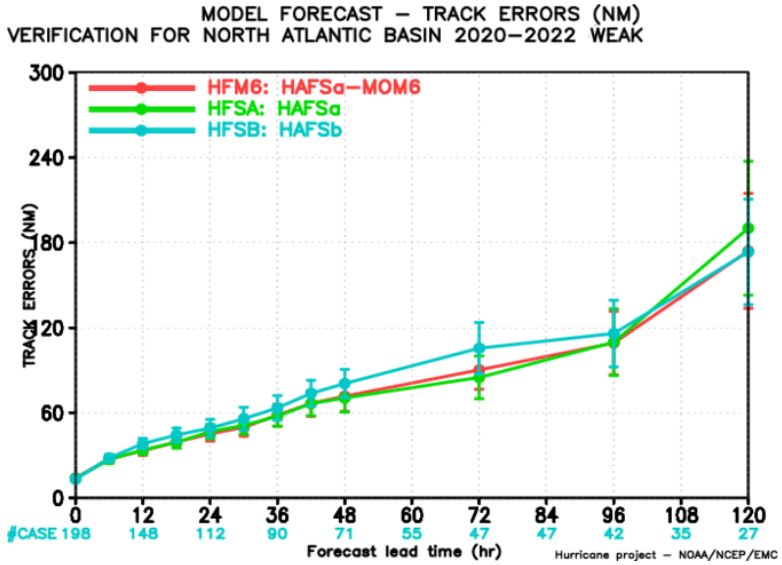




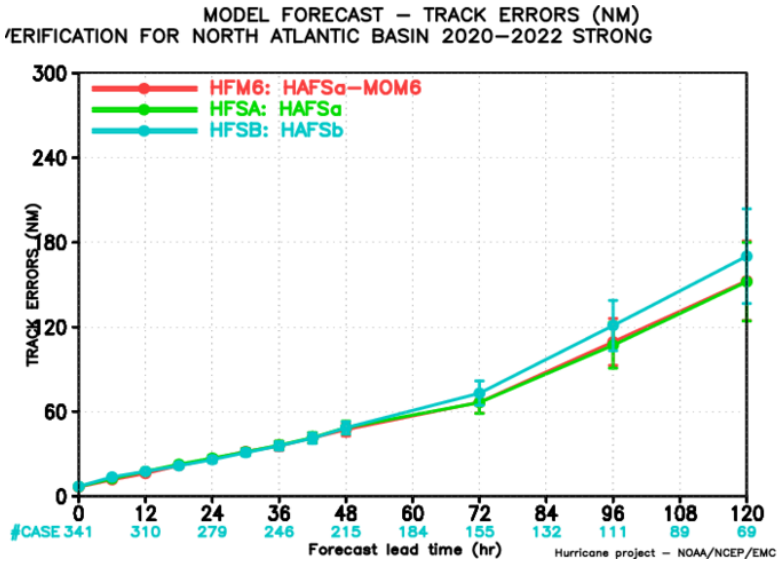
Intensity stratified verification

Track

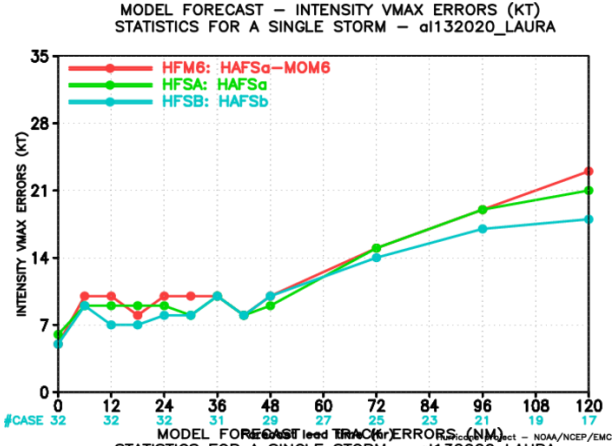
(a) Weak

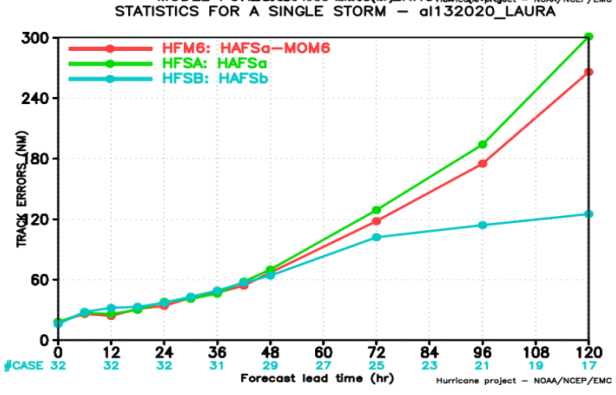


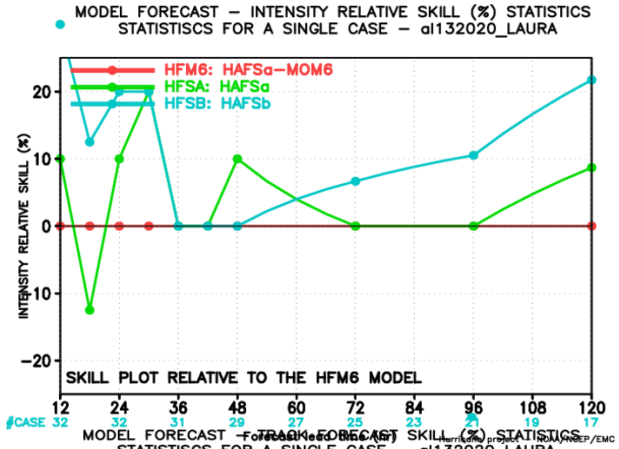
(b) Strong

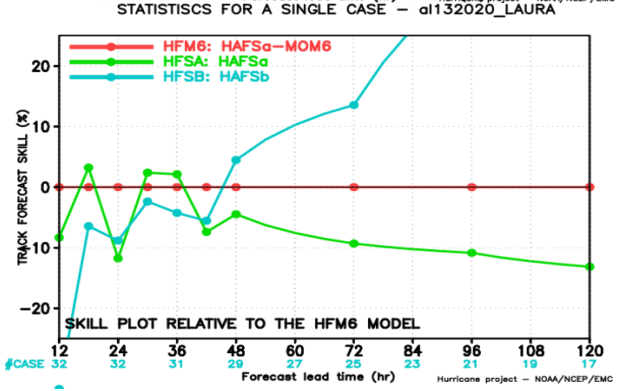


Hurricane Laura (among worse simulations, including Elsa (2021), Henri (2021) and Earl (2022))



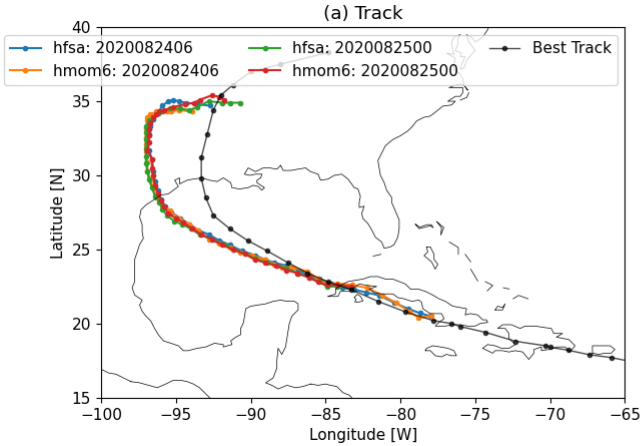


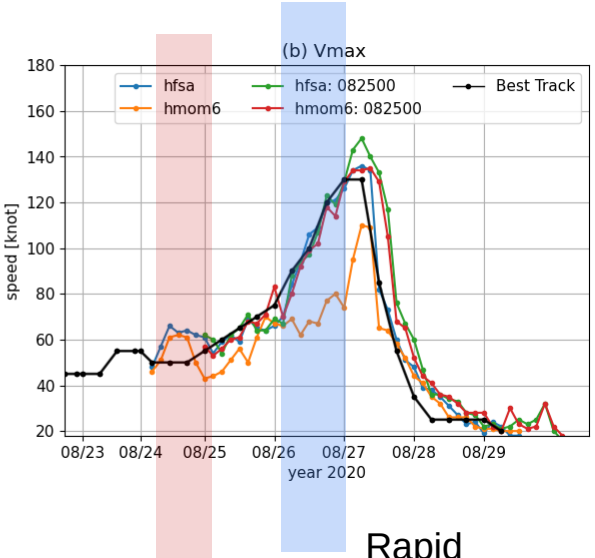




Hurricane Laura (13L) 2020

cycle 2020082406 vs 2020082500





Initial conditions and development in early lead time

Rapid intensifying stage

Thermal properties in the air-sea interaction zone

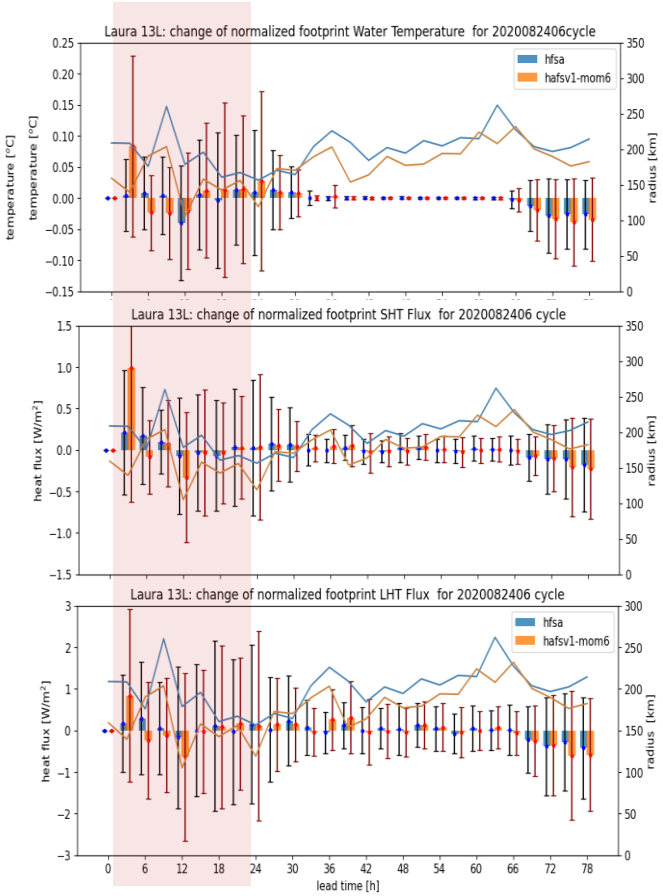
(A) 2020082406

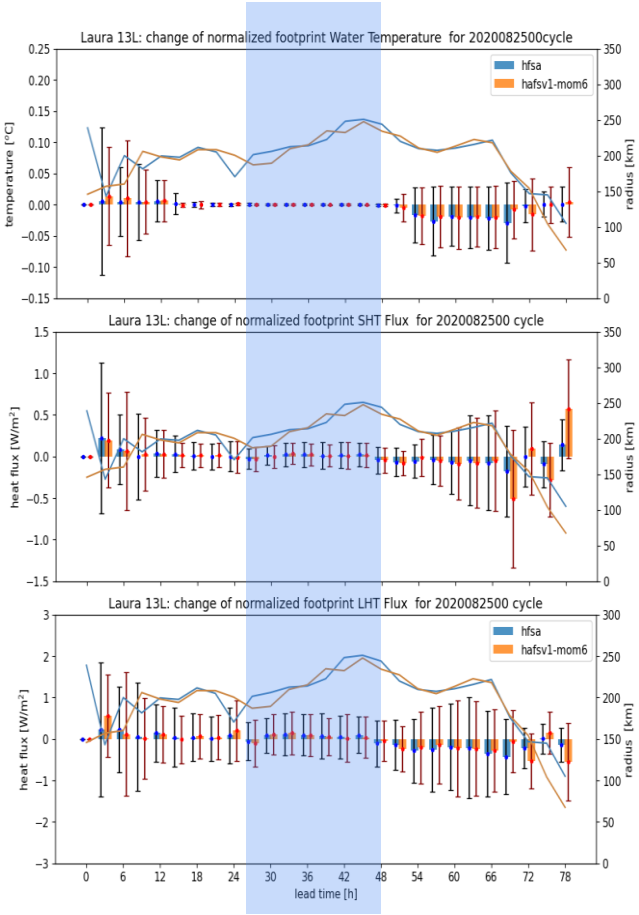
(B) 2020082500

△WTMP

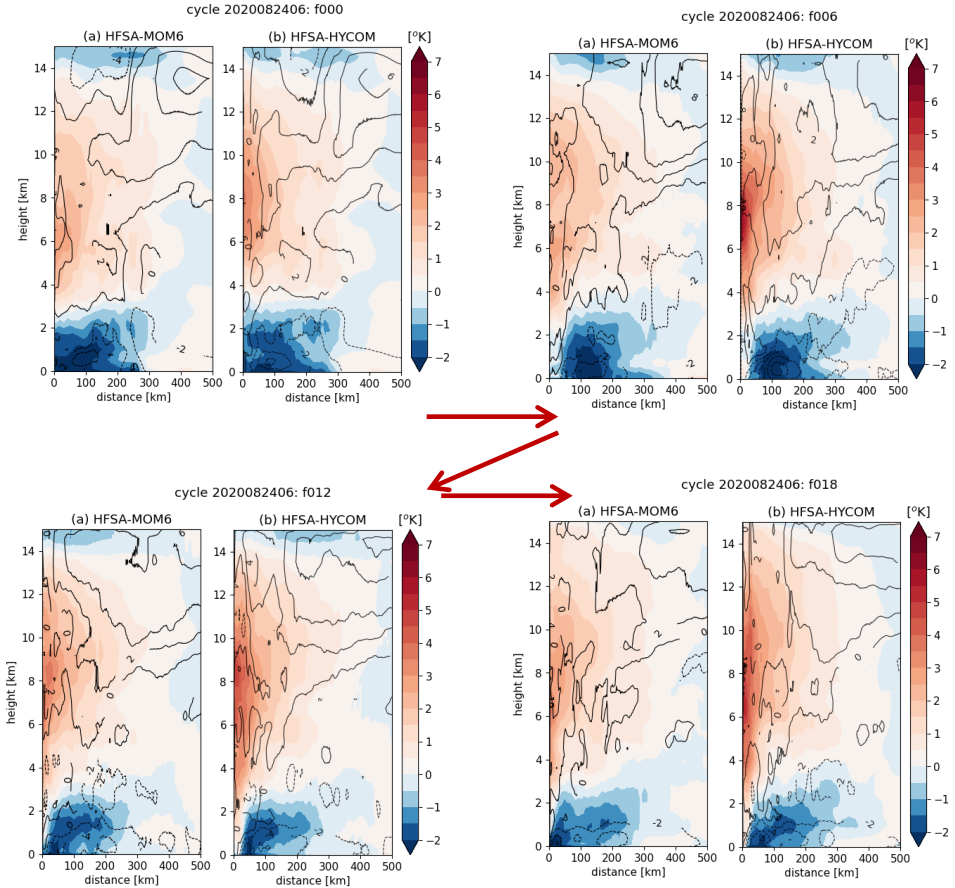
△SHT flux

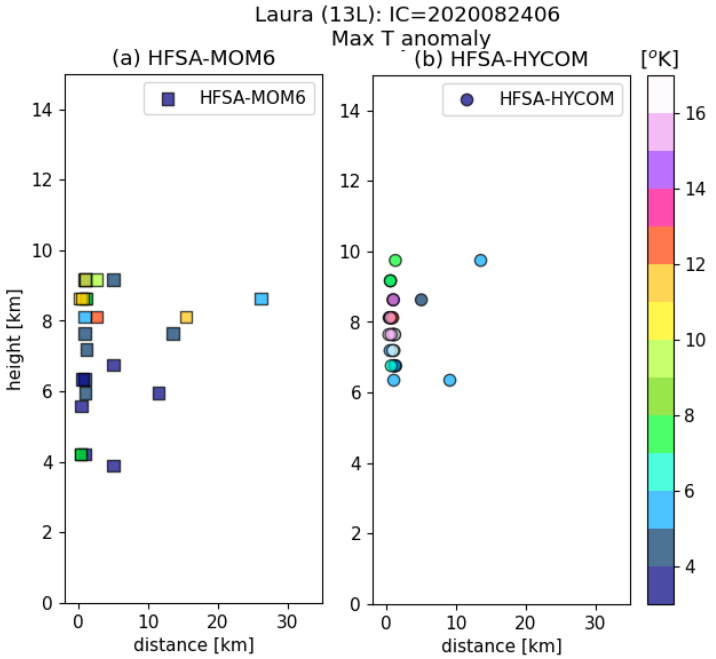
△LHT flux



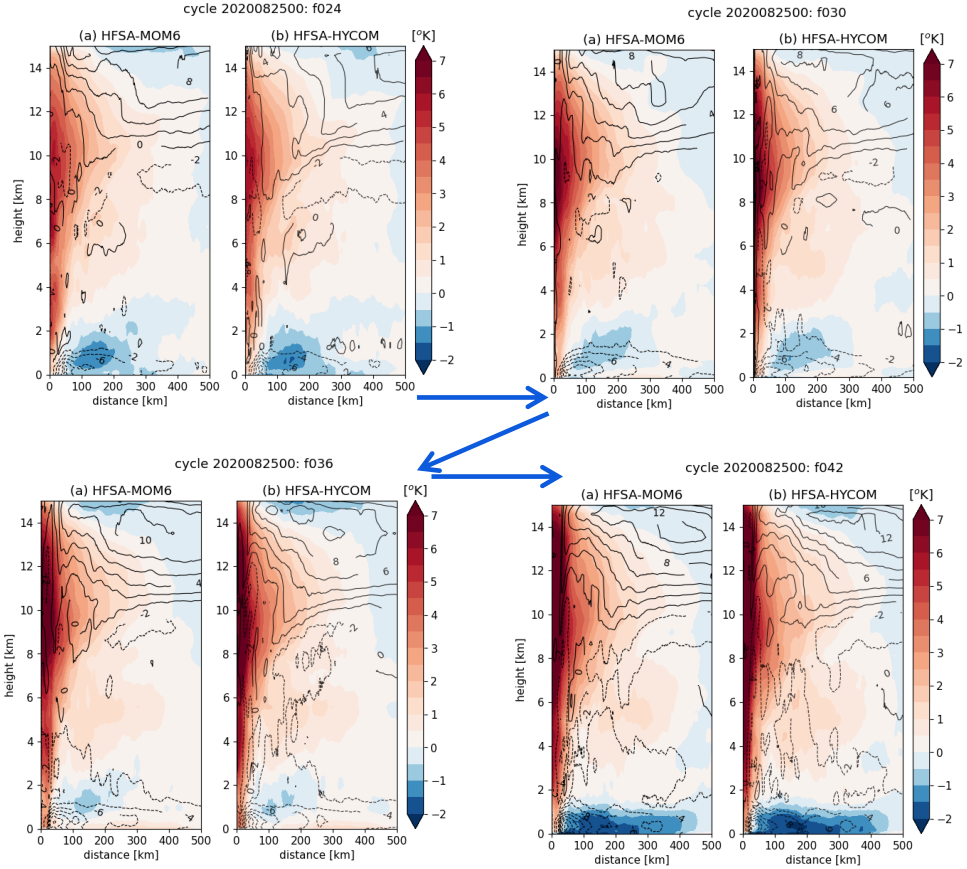


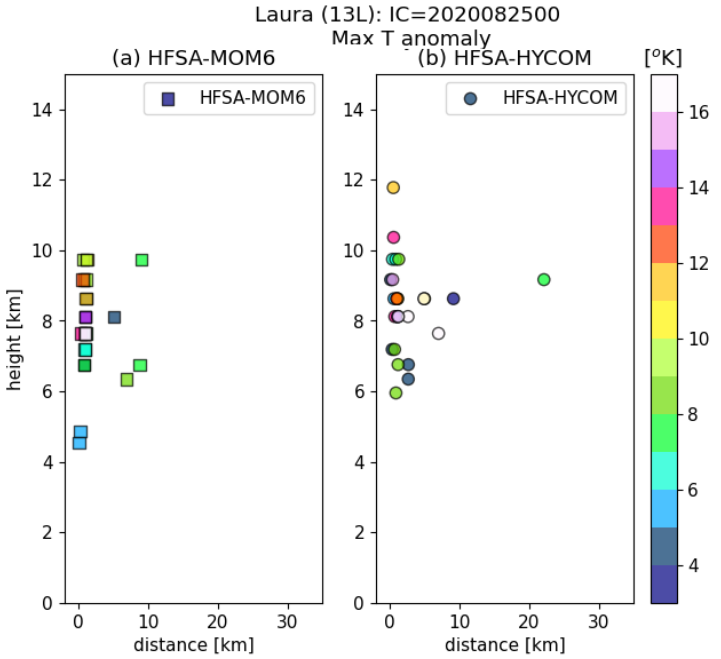
Initial conditions and development stage (2020082406)



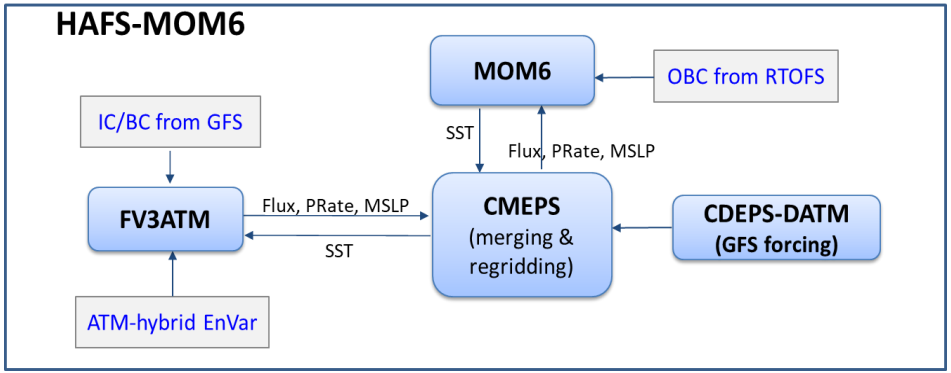


Rapid intensifying stage (2020082500)





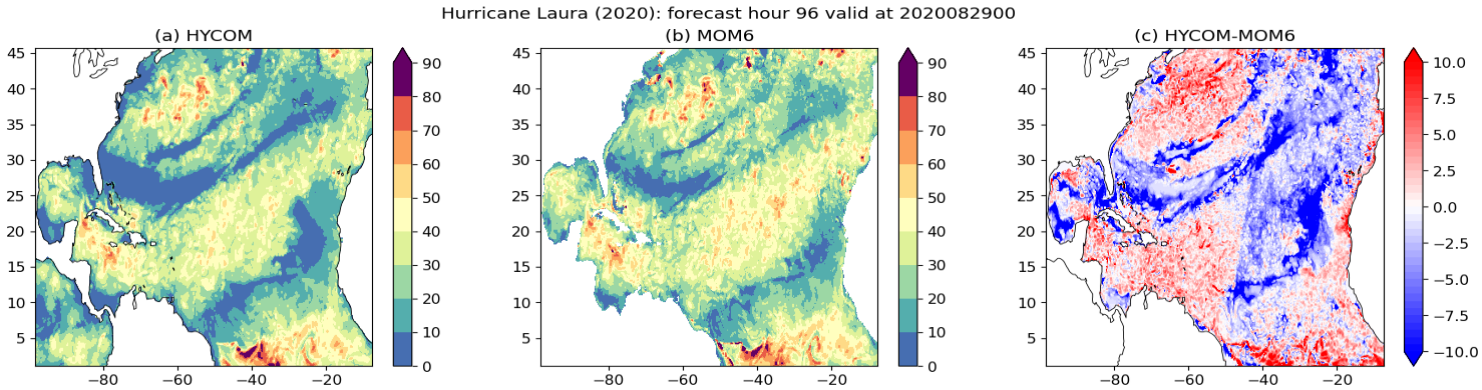
UFS Technical challenge for regional application



merged flux $= flux^{fv3} * \delta + flux^{cdep} * (1 - \delta)$

where $\delta = 1$ *in overlapped regions*
$\delta = 0$ *in non-overlapped regions*

Mixed Layer Depth (MLD) after 96 hour integration



Concluding remarks

HFSA is insensitive to an ocean model component, where tests are done for HYCOM vs MOM6. Noted is that both the systems use the same ocean IC.

However, the TC structures are different, especially thermal properties.
There is significant T anomalies for HFSA-HYCOM exhibiting significant contrast in the anomaly, and warming at higher altitude, relative to the counterpart HFSA-MOM6.

To support this finding, extended analysis is in progress.

UFS's regional application challenge:
Treatment for state variables to cover non-overlapped areas for the FV3 and MOM6 domains.