

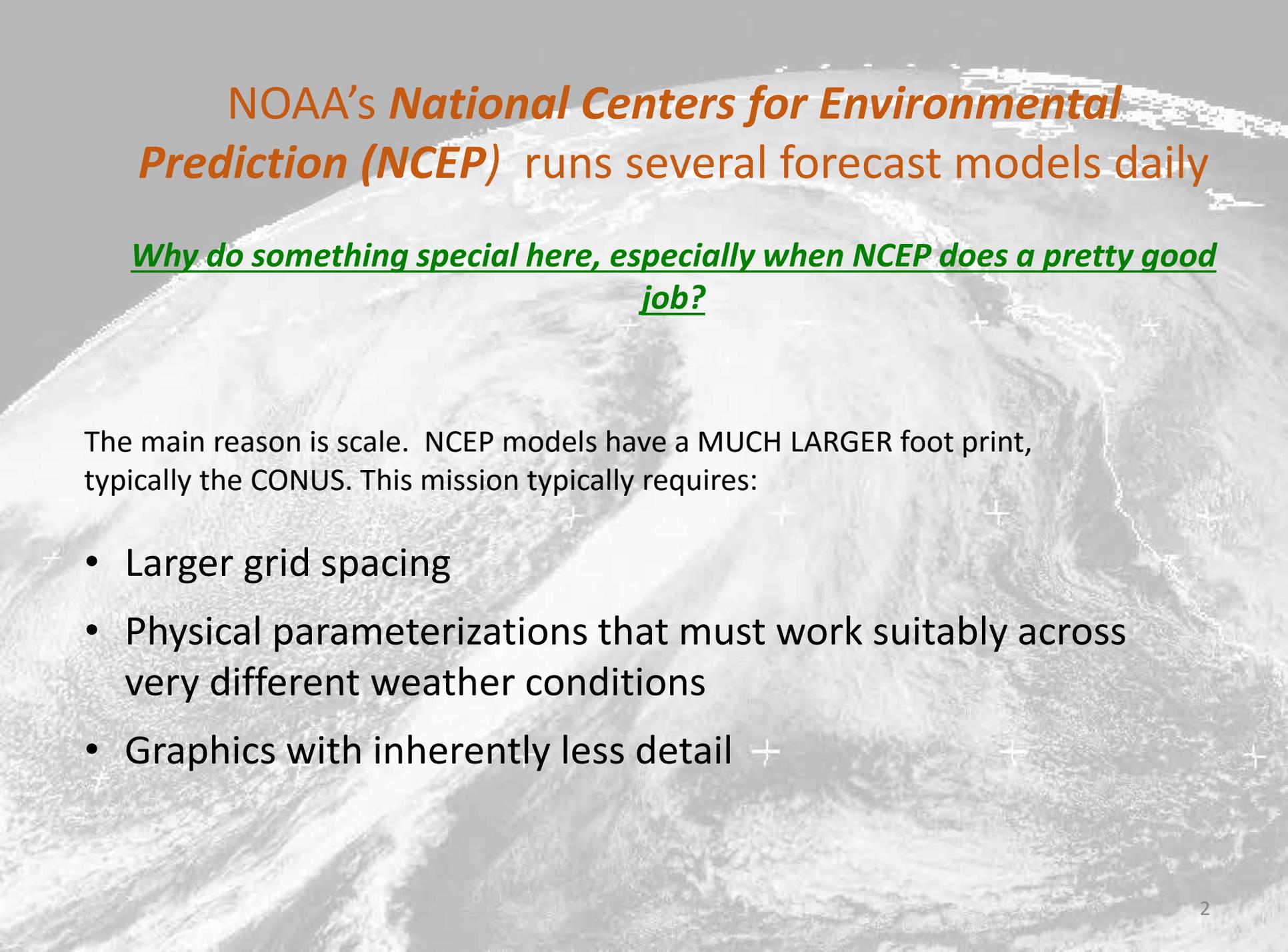


**USING MESOSCALE ATMOSPHERIC MODEL
OUTPUT AS A TOOL IN DECISION MAKING**

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A satellite view of Earth's atmosphere, showing cloud patterns and a white grid overlay. The grid consists of small white crosses forming a regular pattern across the image. The text is overlaid on this background.

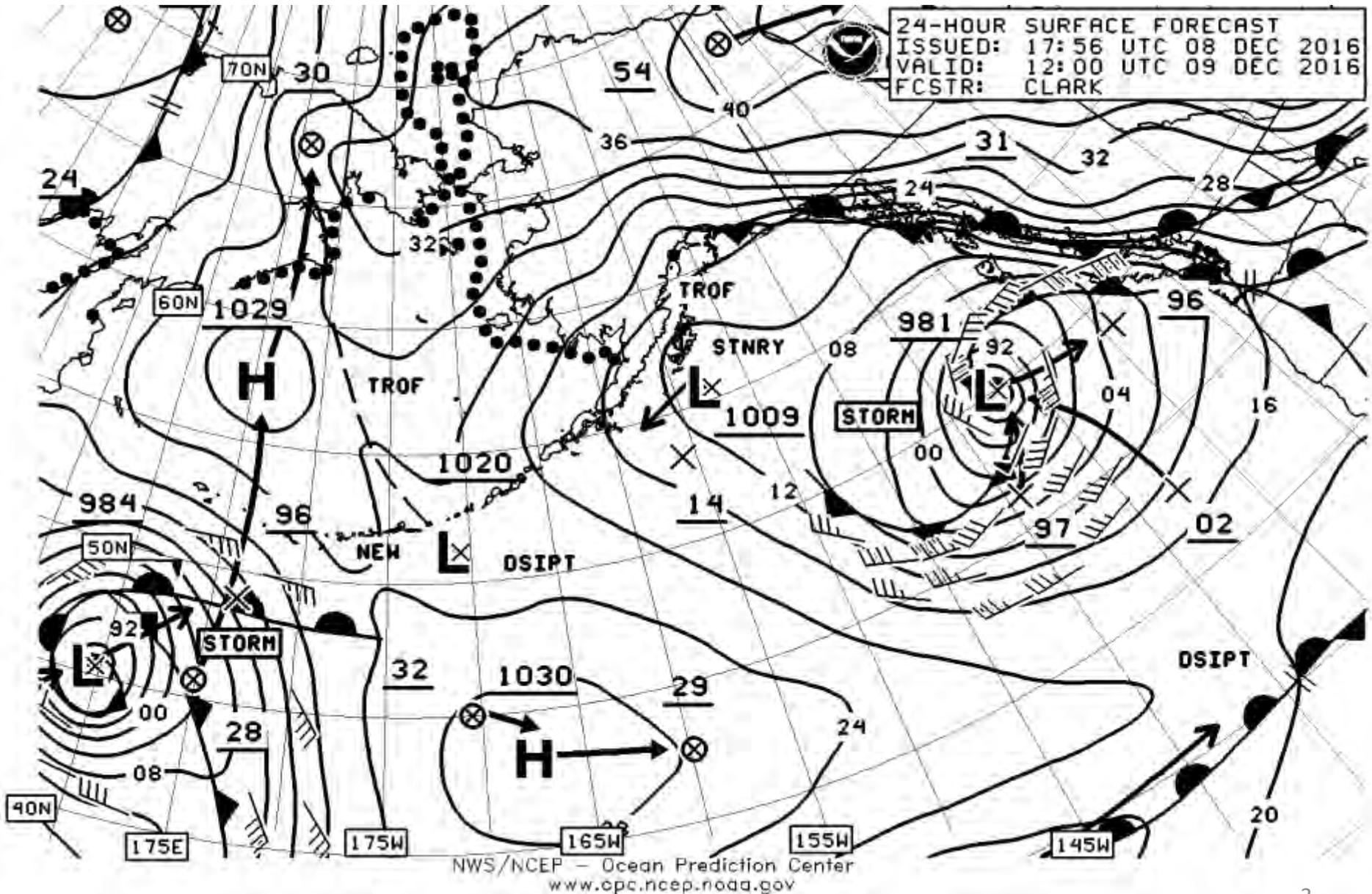
NOAA's *National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP)* runs several forecast models daily

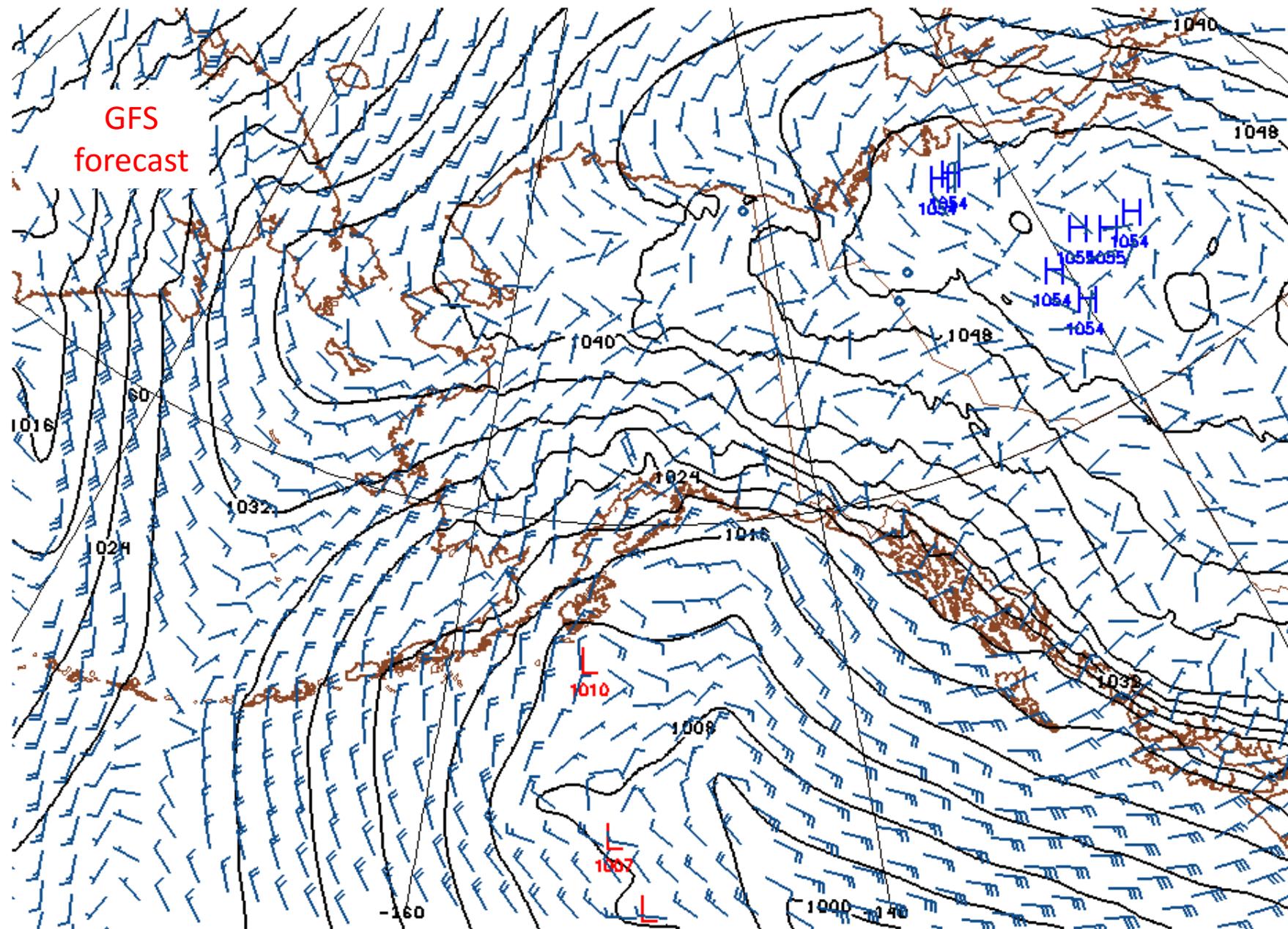
Why do something special here, especially when NCEP does a pretty good job?

The main reason is scale. NCEP models have a MUCH LARGER foot print, typically the CONUS. This mission typically requires:

- Larger grid spacing
- Physical parameterizations that must work suitably across very different weather conditions
- Graphics with inherently less detail

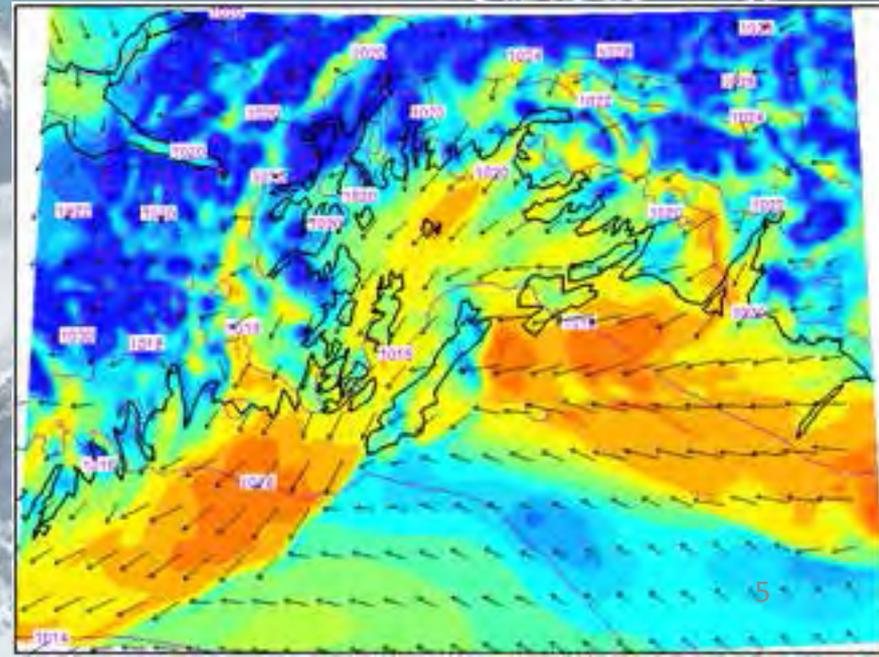
Hand Drawn NWS analysis



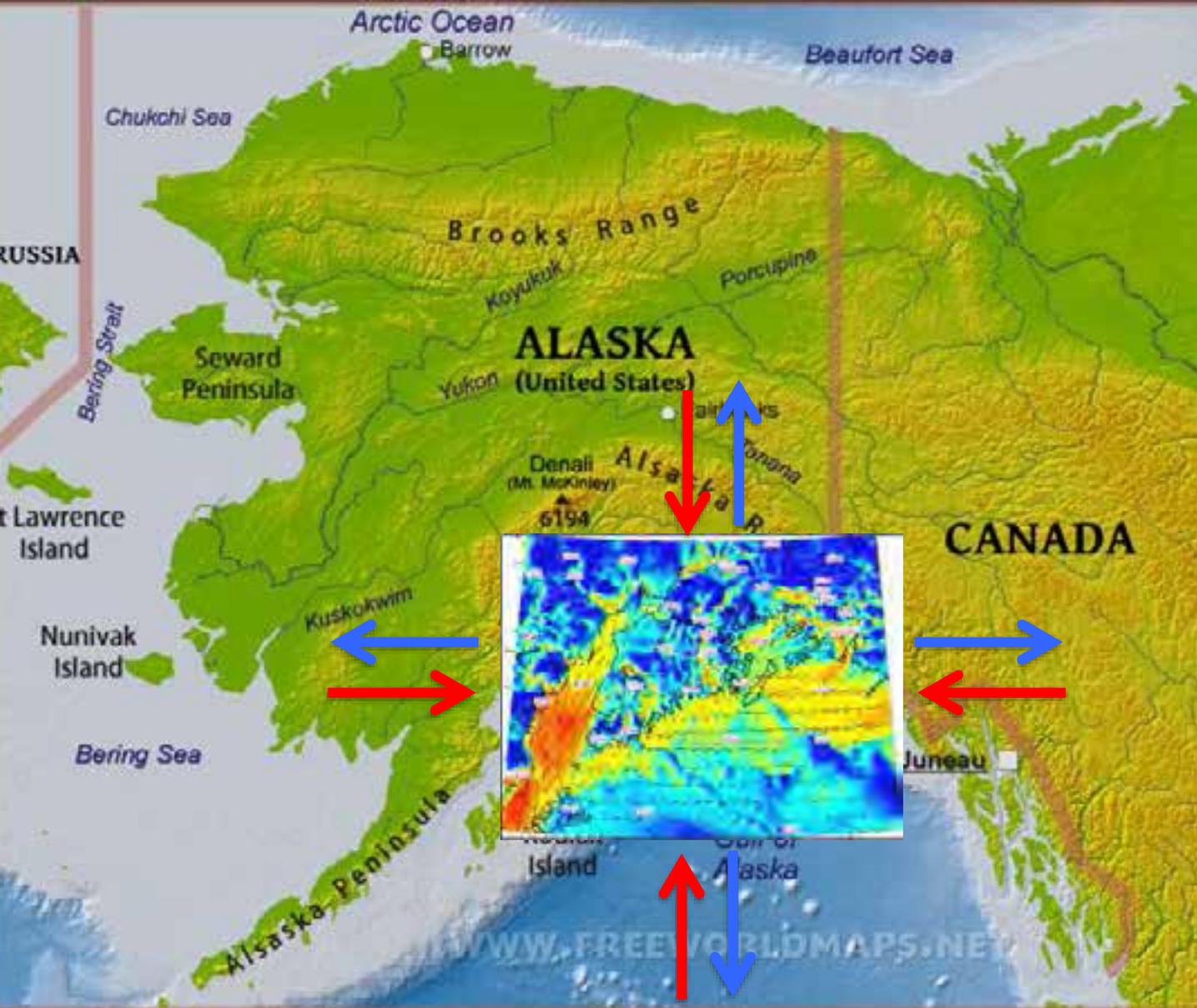


At the AEFF, we use a different, complementary approach with the PWS-WRF* model

We “nest” our model domain within a “host model” — usually the NCEP Global Forecast System (GFS). Our domain (below) is restricted to Cook Inlet and PWS writ large.



* Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF)



The host model provides ***lateral inflow and outflow BCs*** at every time step.

The host model also provides the ***initial starting conditions***.

The model is rerun for the forecast period, using high-resolution topography, model physics and a grid geometry specially suited to the North GOA

AEFF PWS-WRF Southcentral Alaska Domain

Primitive Equations for Dry, Inviscid Motion

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \mathbf{U} \times \nabla u - 2Wv \sin j = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \mathbf{U} \times \nabla v + 2Wu \sin j = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \mathbf{U} \times \nabla w = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - g$$

$$(4) \quad C_p \frac{DT}{Dt} + p \frac{Dr^{-1}}{Dt} = J$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{Dr}{Dt} + \nabla \times \mathbf{U} = 0$$

$$(6) \quad P = rRT$$

Six highly-coupled PDEs (5 prognostic and one diagnostic) in six unknowns (u, v, w, P, T, ρ)

Given suitable INITIAL conditions and BOUNDARY conditions, we can (in theory) solve these for any future time.

Of course, the highly nonlinear nature of the equations means CHAOS is just a few days away.

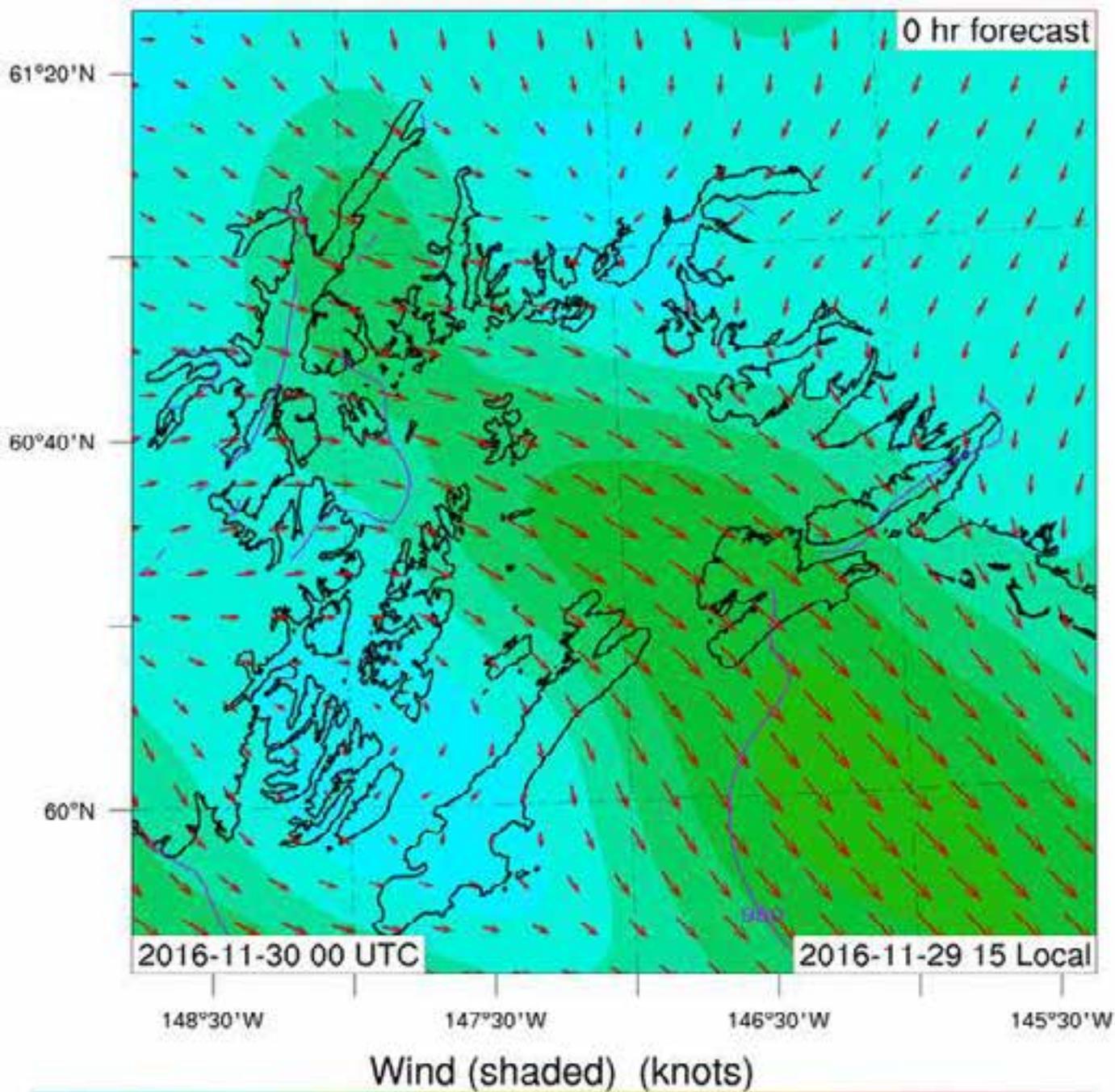
The Details

The model is run four times a day, at 00, 06, 12 and 18 UTC

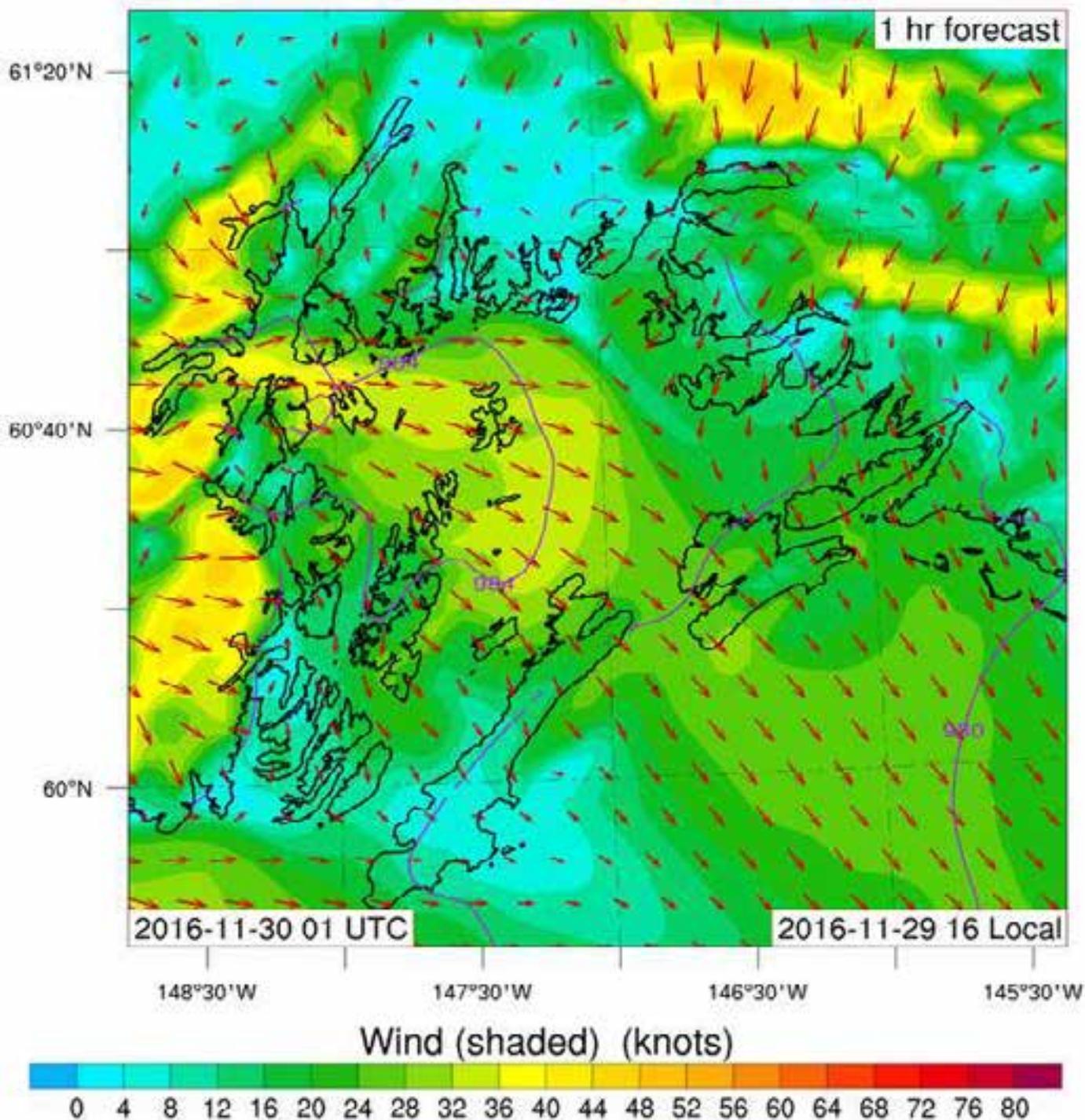
A subdomain of the full PWS-WRF domain—the PWS region—is delineated and plots are created and (will soon be) placed on the PWS-WRF website.

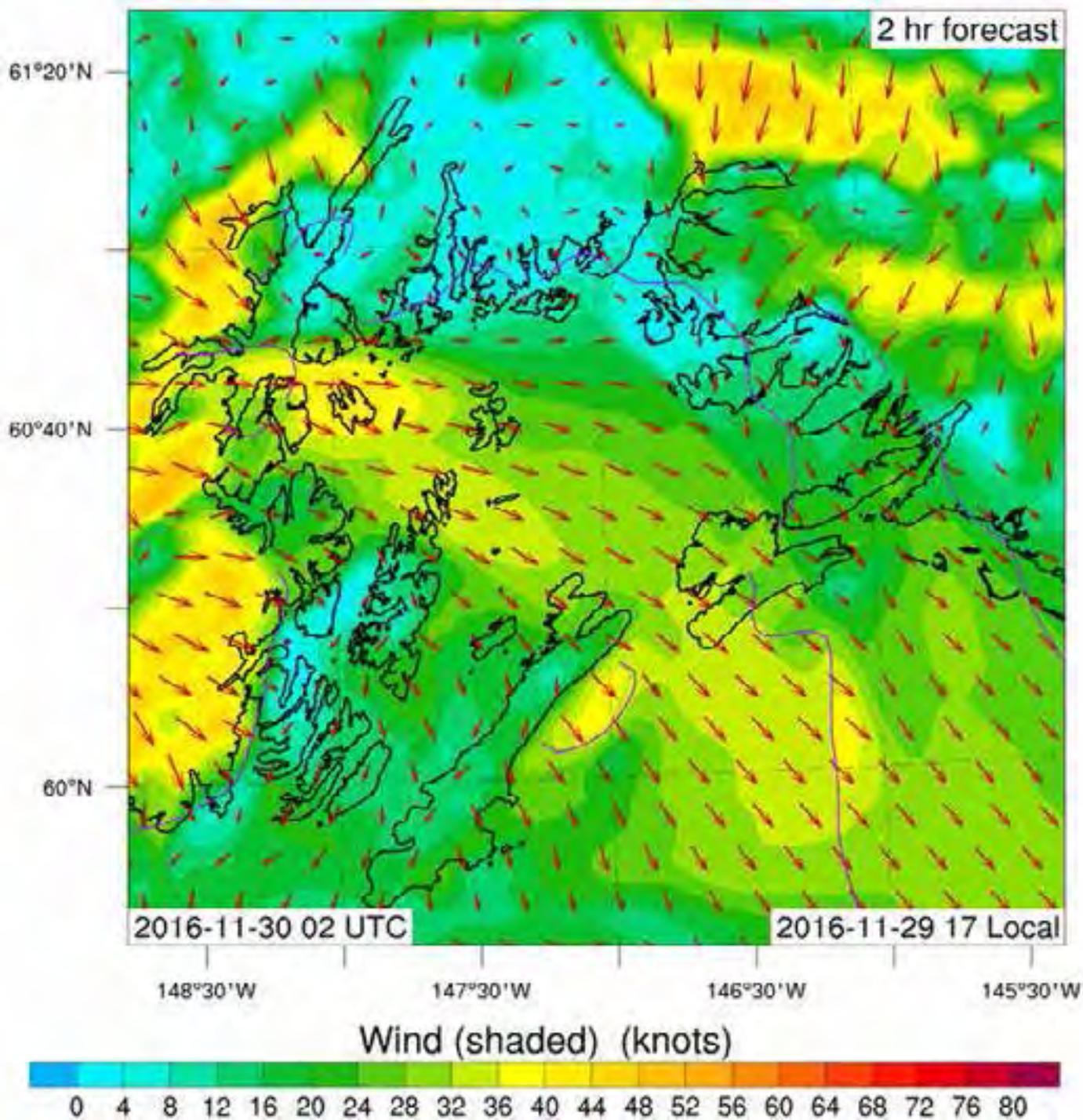
Currently we are plotting two products on an hourly basis: surface winds and an experimental visibility plot. We want to hear more from you, the users, about what else would be useful.

And now for some plots...

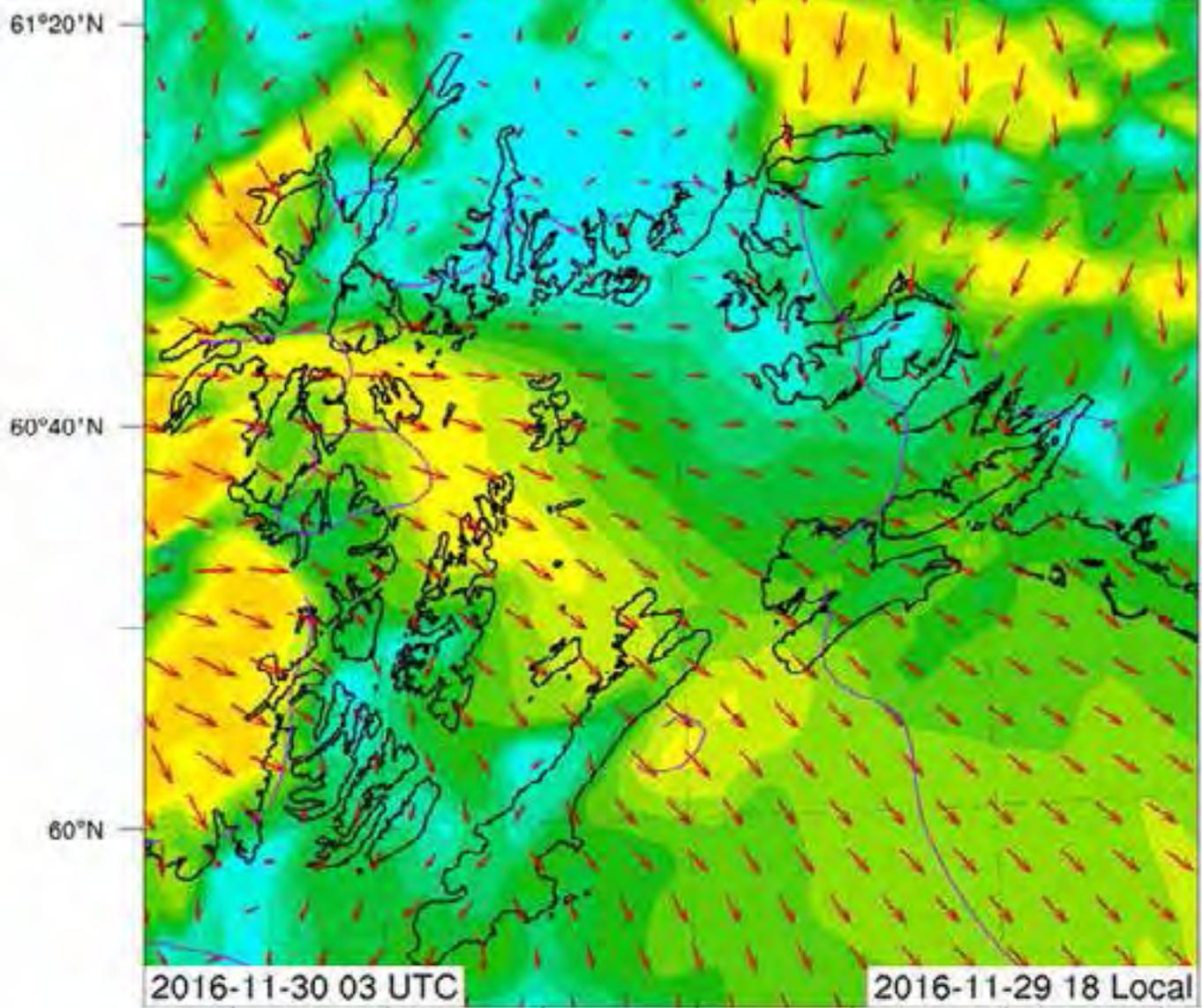


0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80





3 hr forecast



2016-11-30 03 UTC

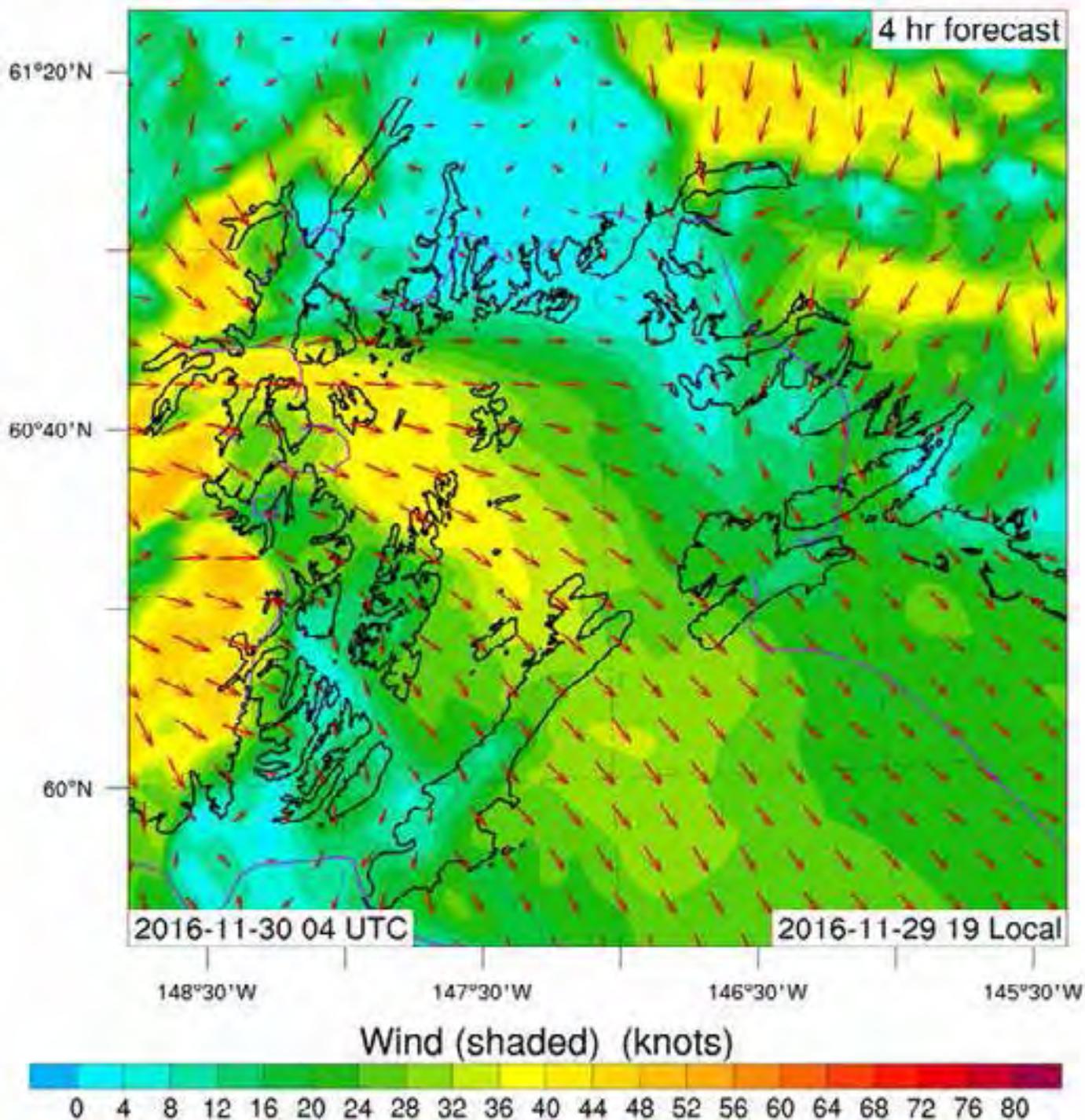
2016-11-29 18 Local

148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

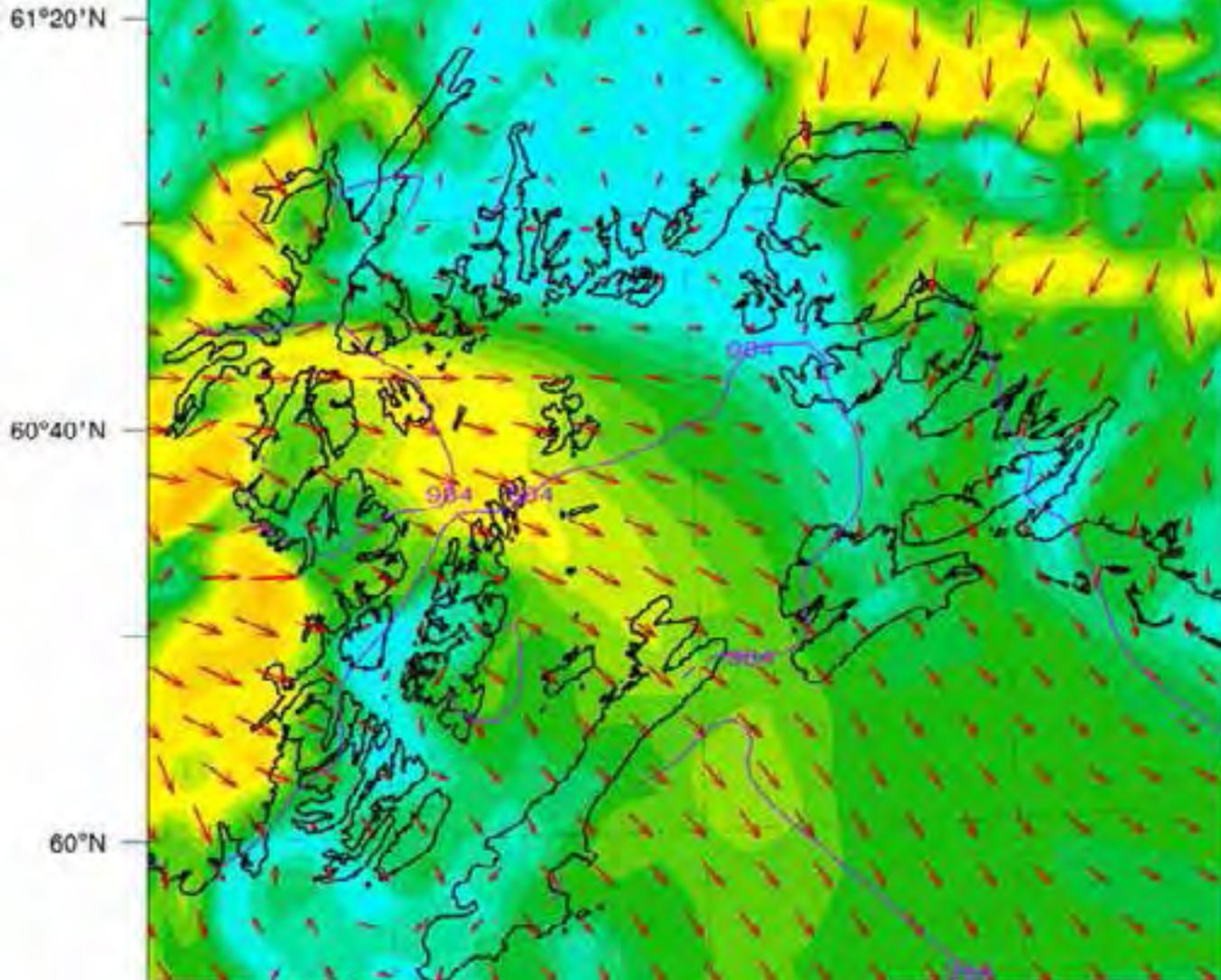
Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80



5 hr forecast



2016-11-30 05 UTC

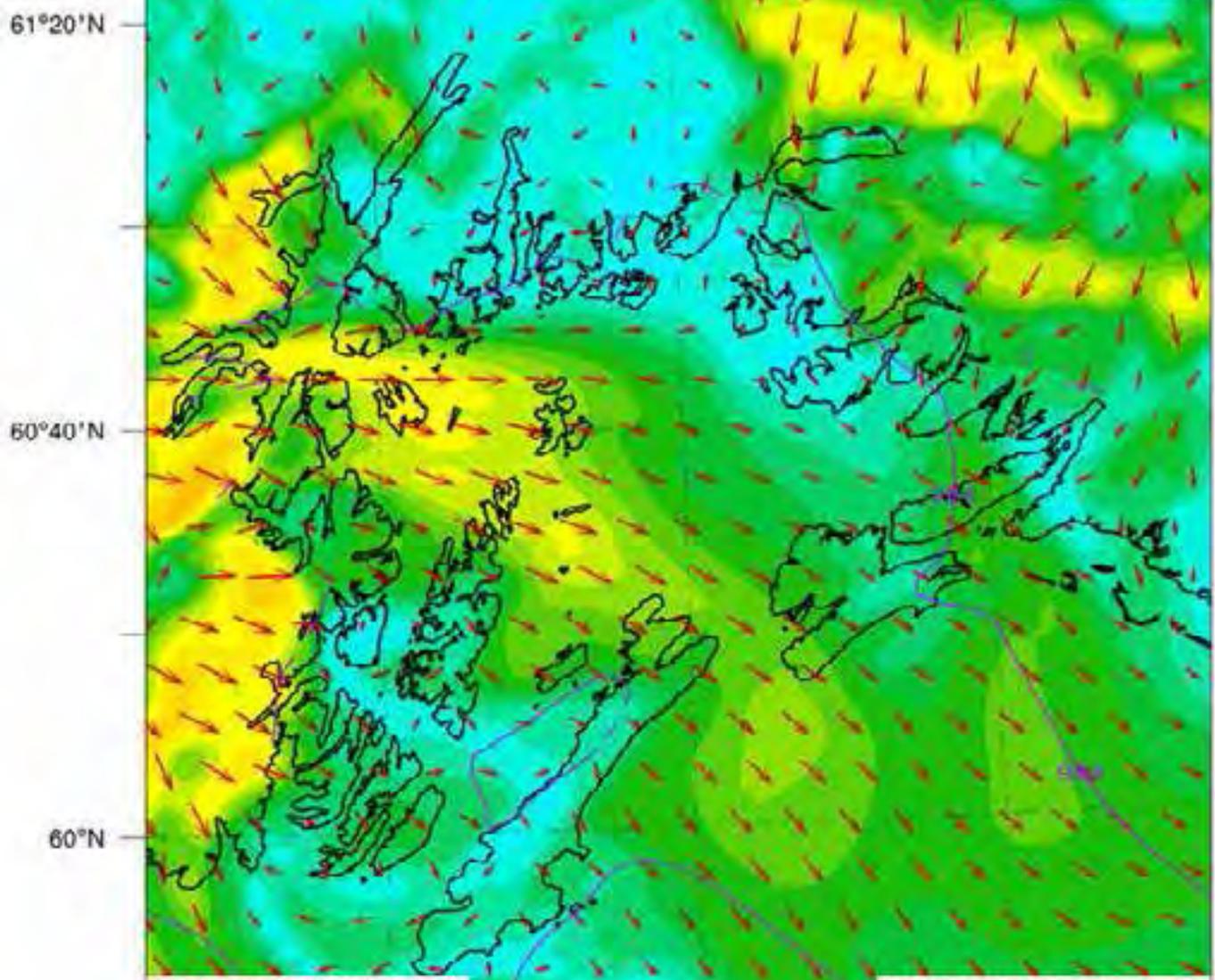
2016-11-29 20 Local

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

6 hr forecast



2016-11-30 06 UTC

2016-11-29 21 Local

148°30'W

147°30'W

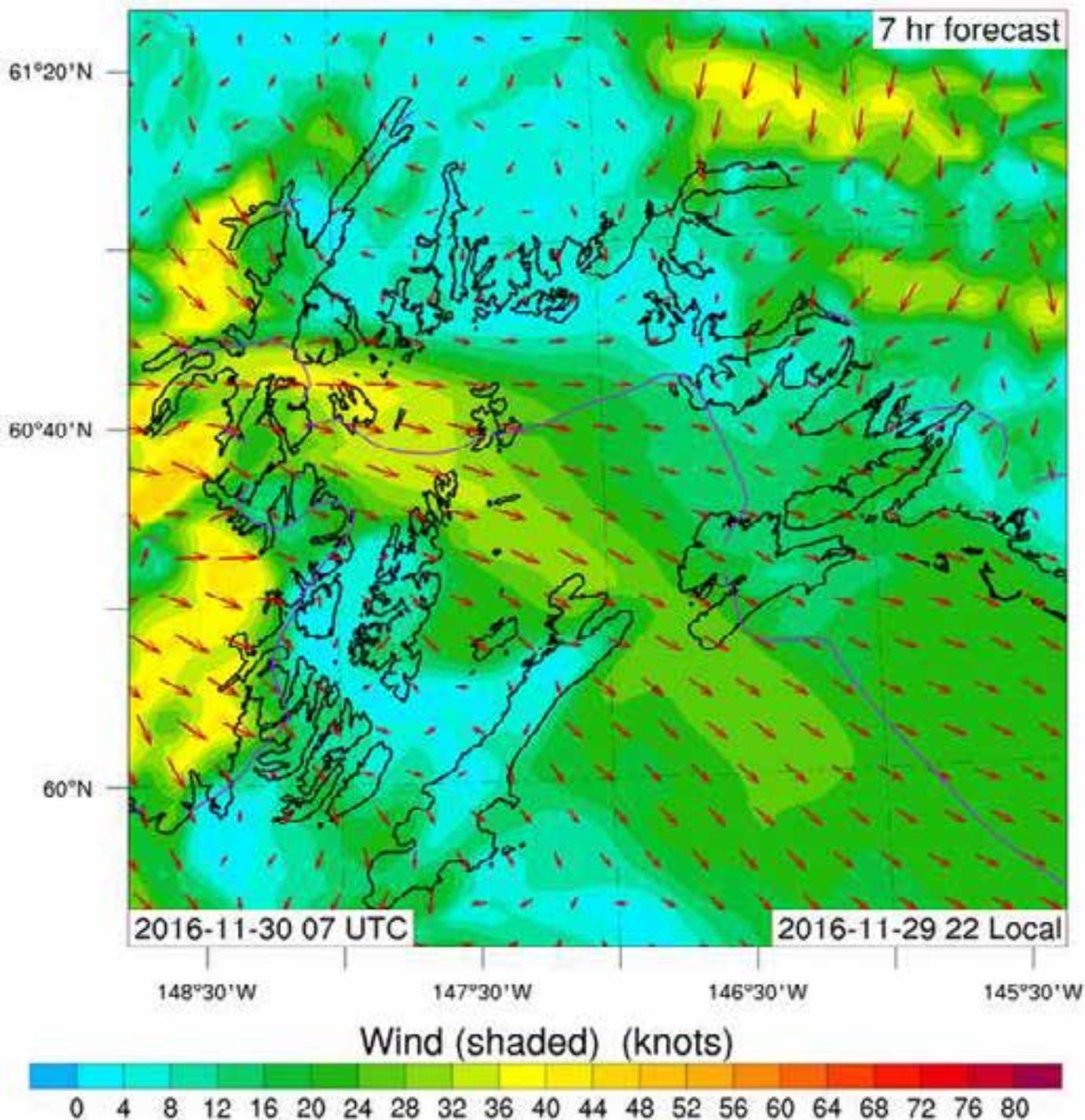
146°30'W

145°30'W

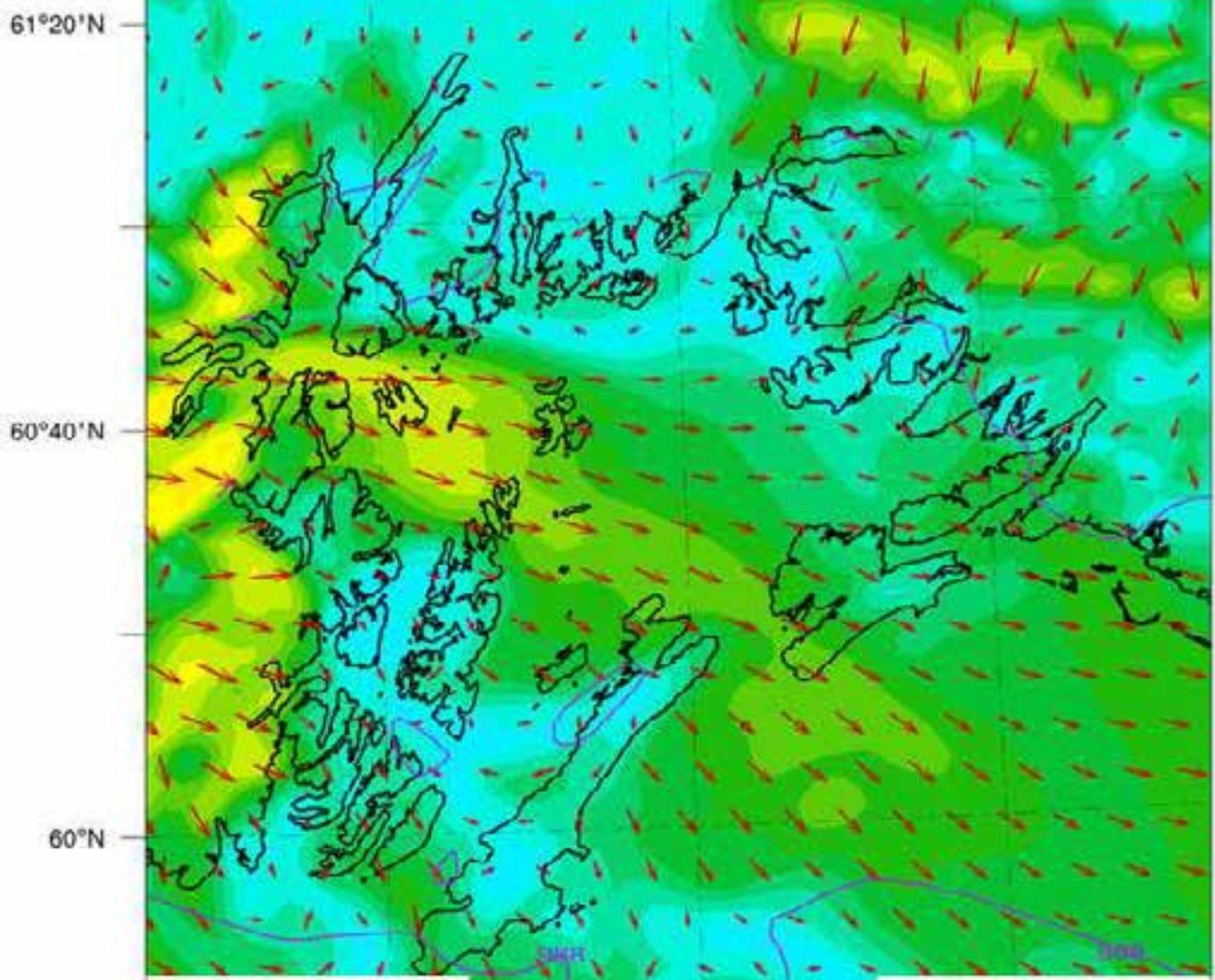
Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80



8 hr forecast



2016-11-30 08 UTC

2016-11-29 23 Local

148°30'W

147°30'W

146°30'W

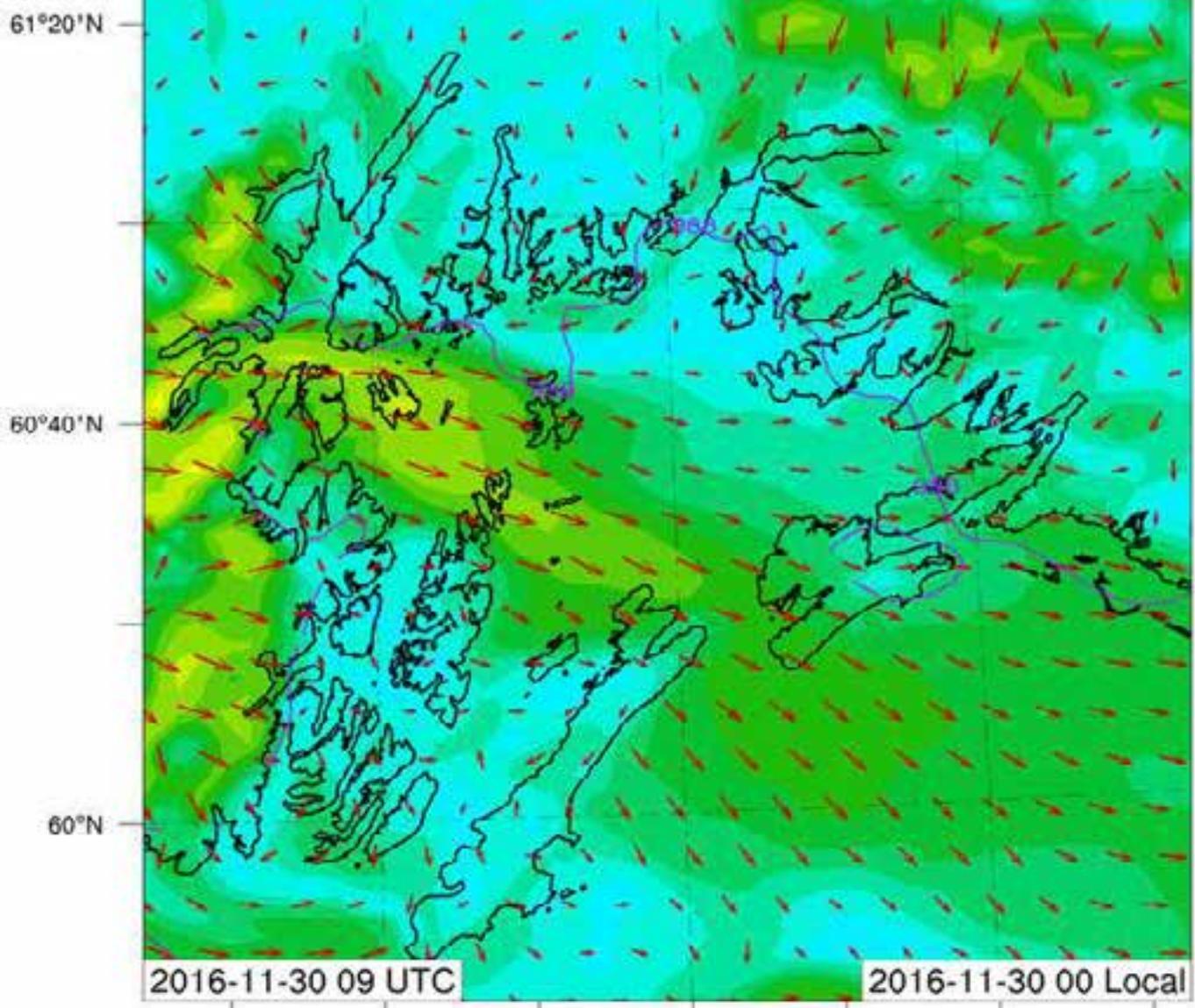
145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

9 hr forecast



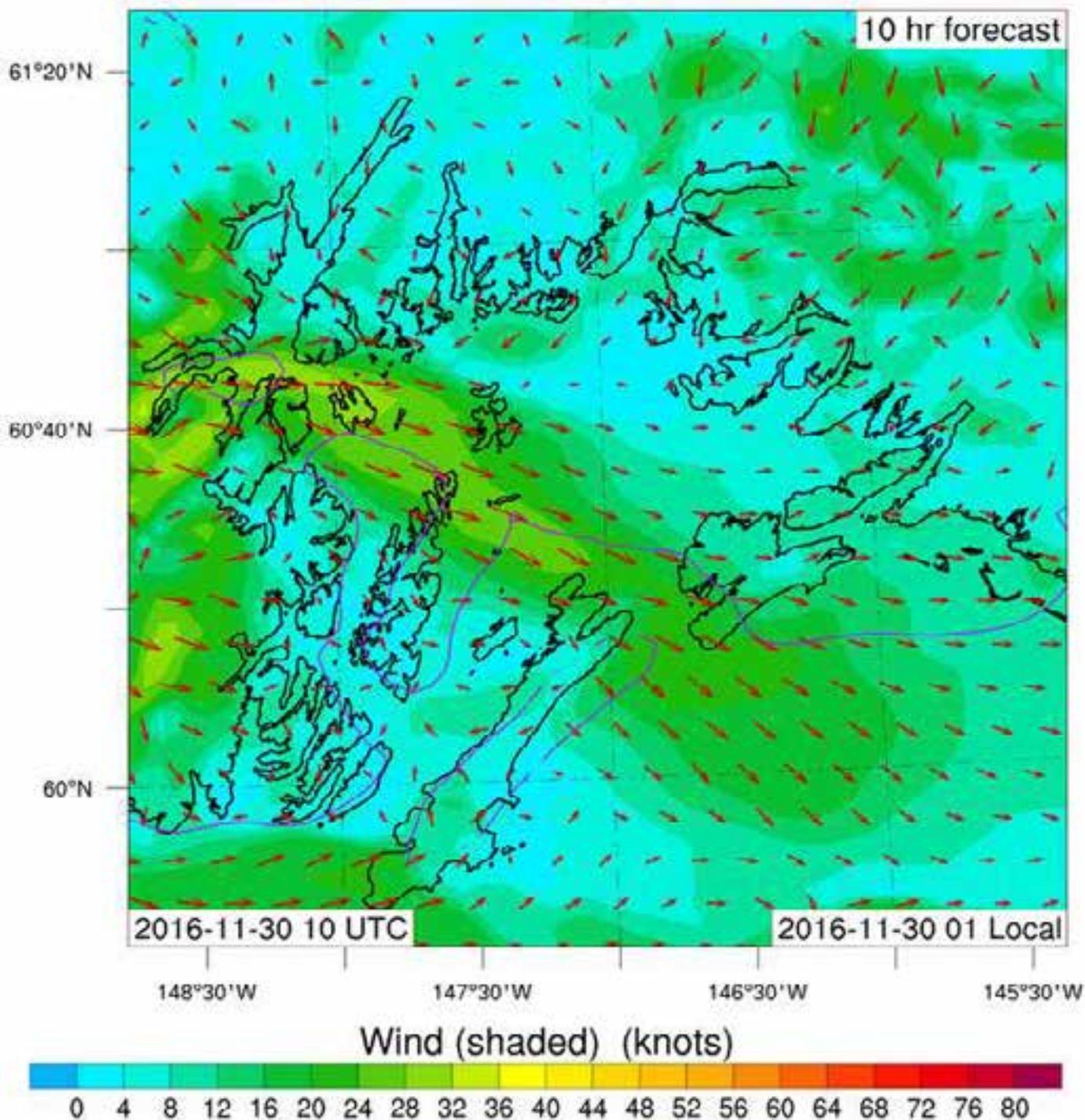
2016-11-30 09 UTC

2016-11-30 00 Local

Wind (shaded) (knots)

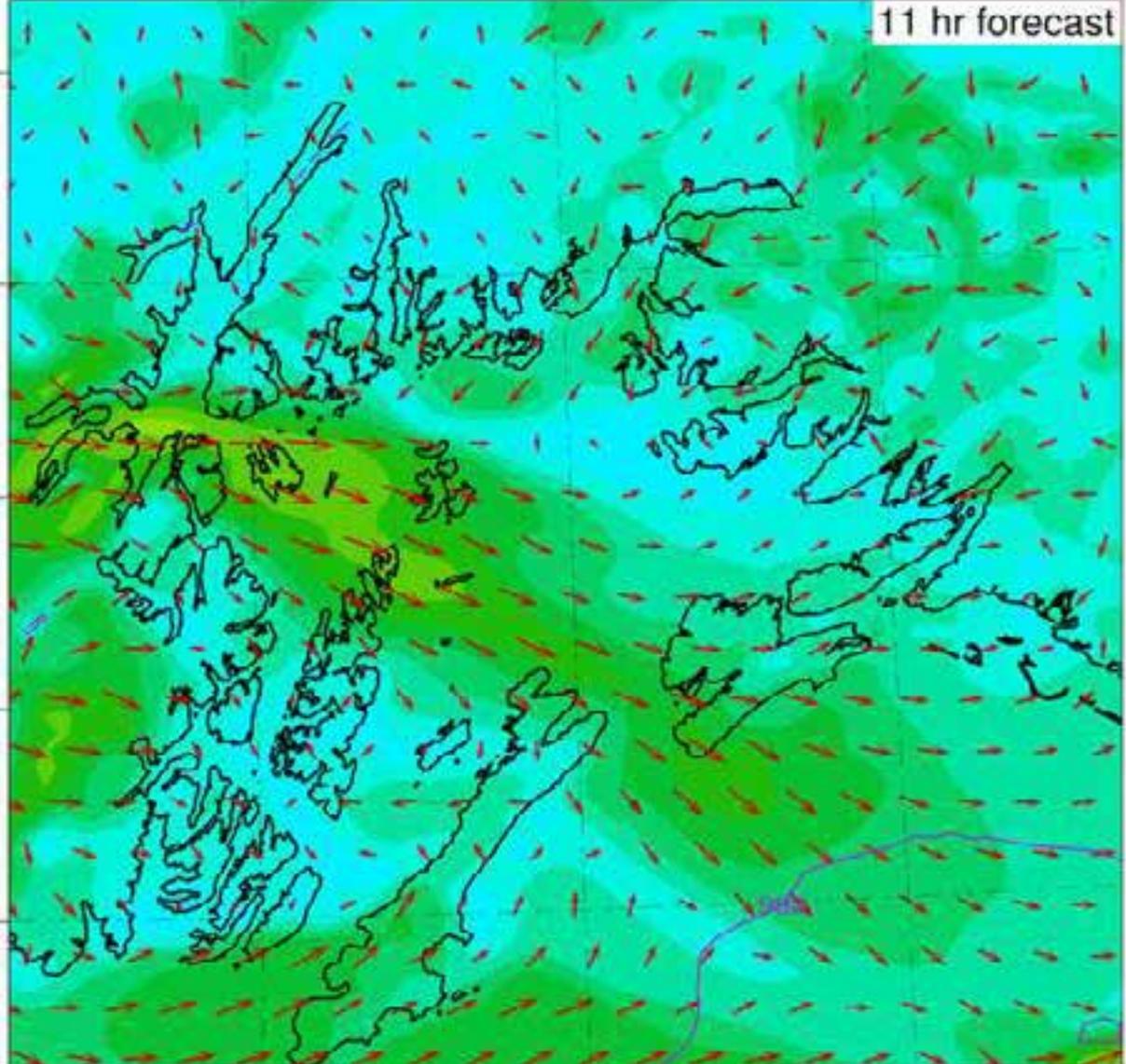


0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80



11 hr forecast

61°20'N
60°40'N
60°N



2016-11-30 11 UTC

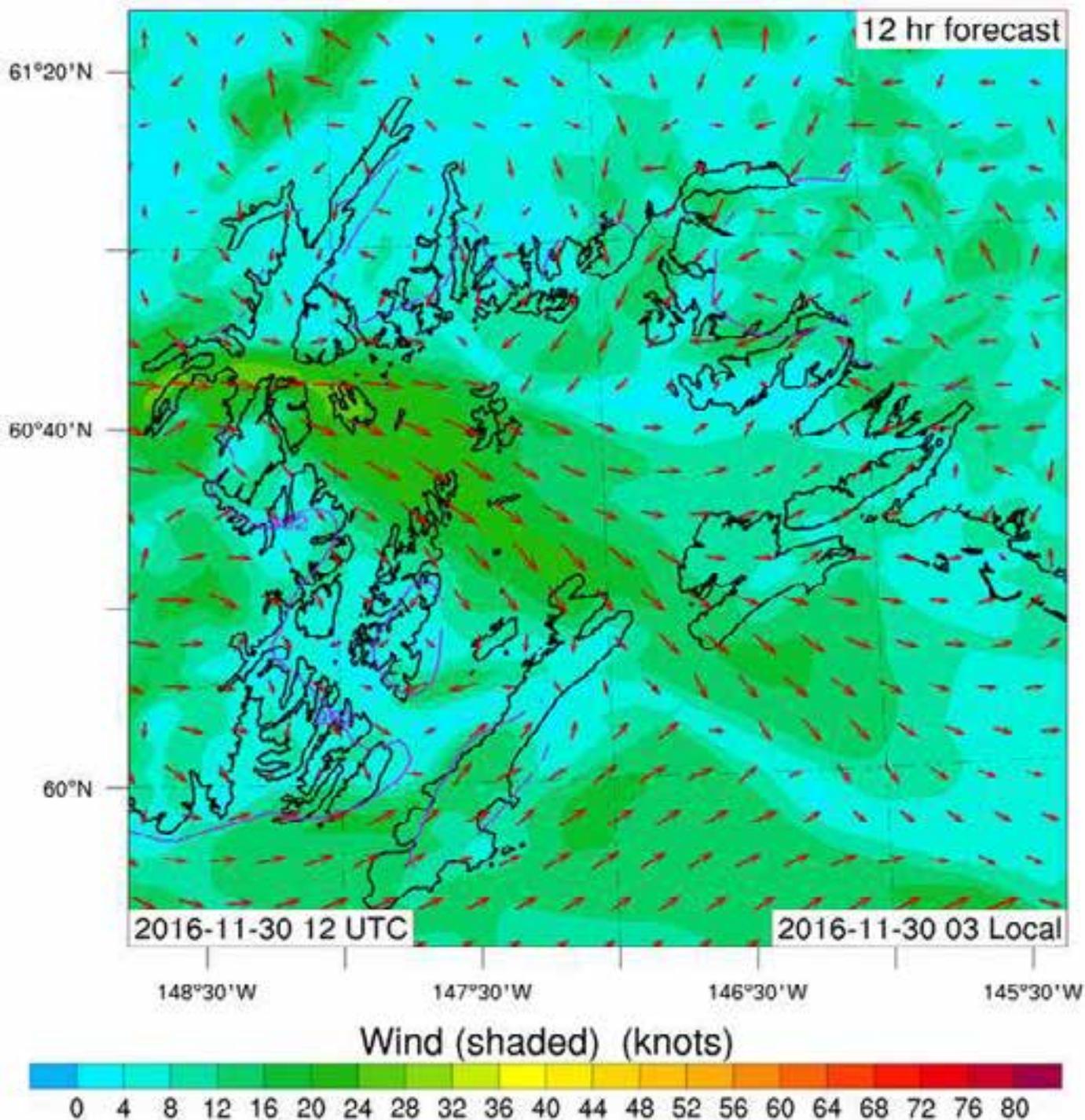
2016-11-30 02 Local

148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

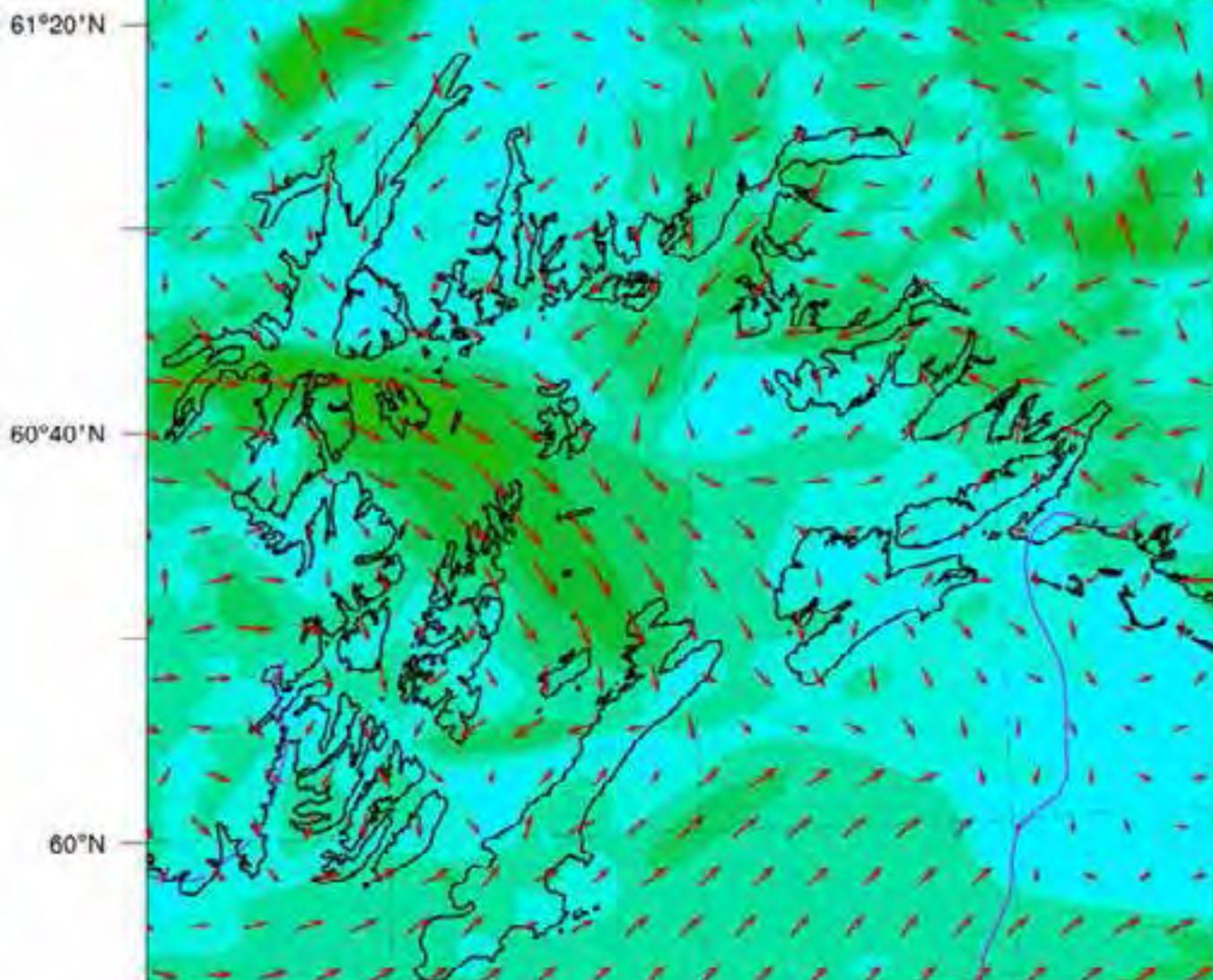
Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80



13 hr forecast



2016-11-30 13 UTC

2016-11-30 04 Local

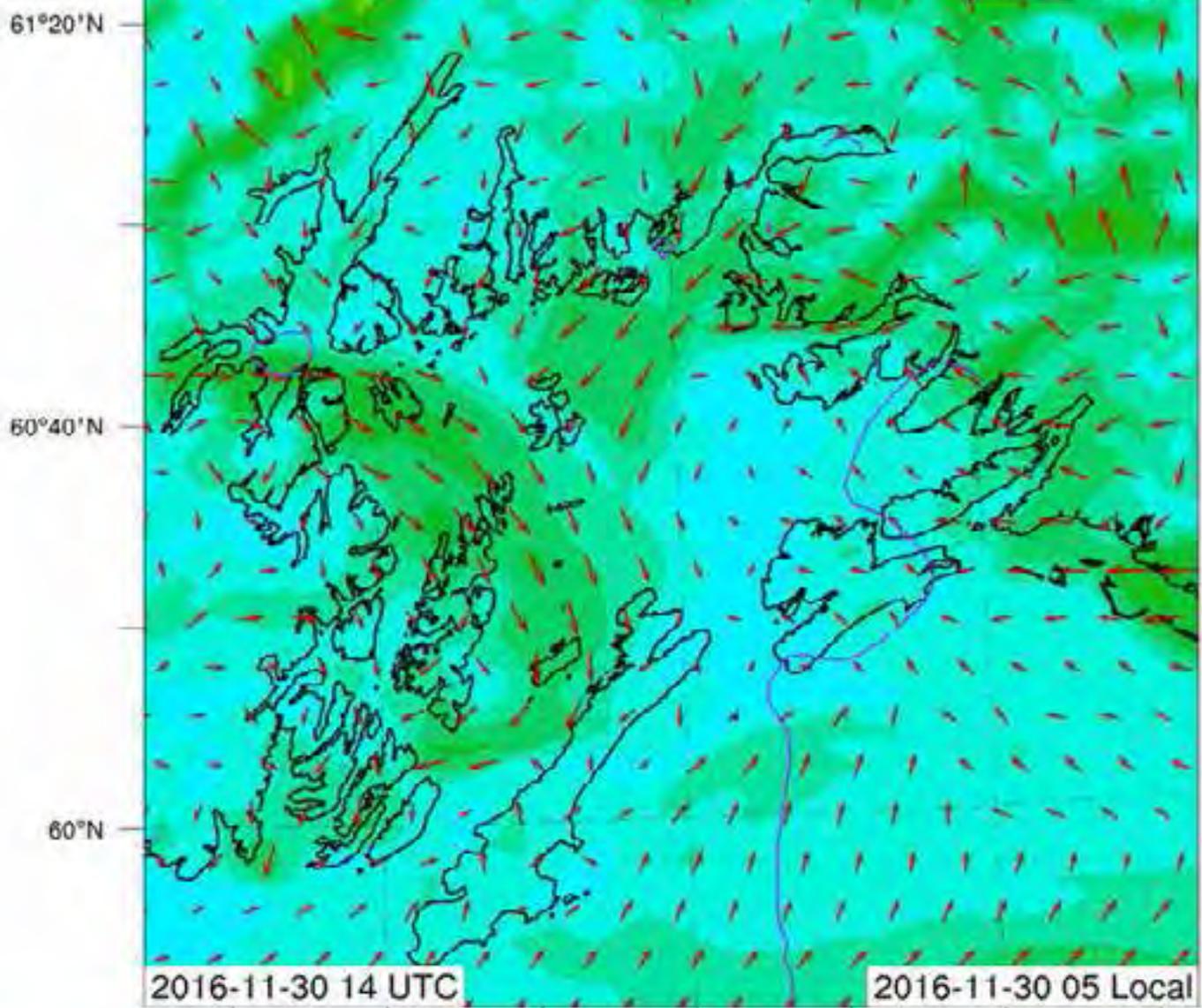
148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

14 hr forecast



2016-11-30 14 UTC

2016-11-30 05 Local

148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

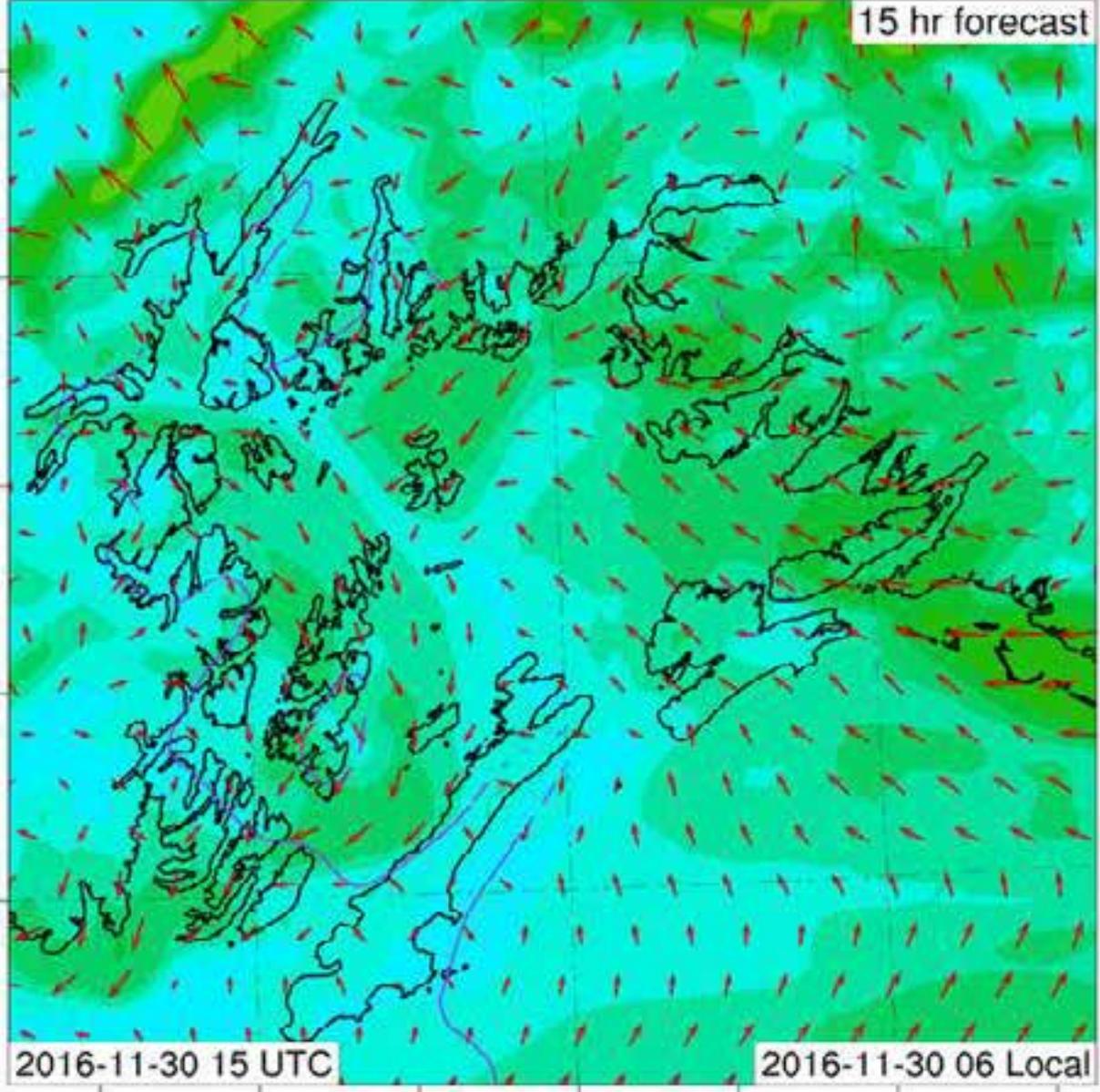
15 hr forecast

61°20'N
60°40'N
60°N

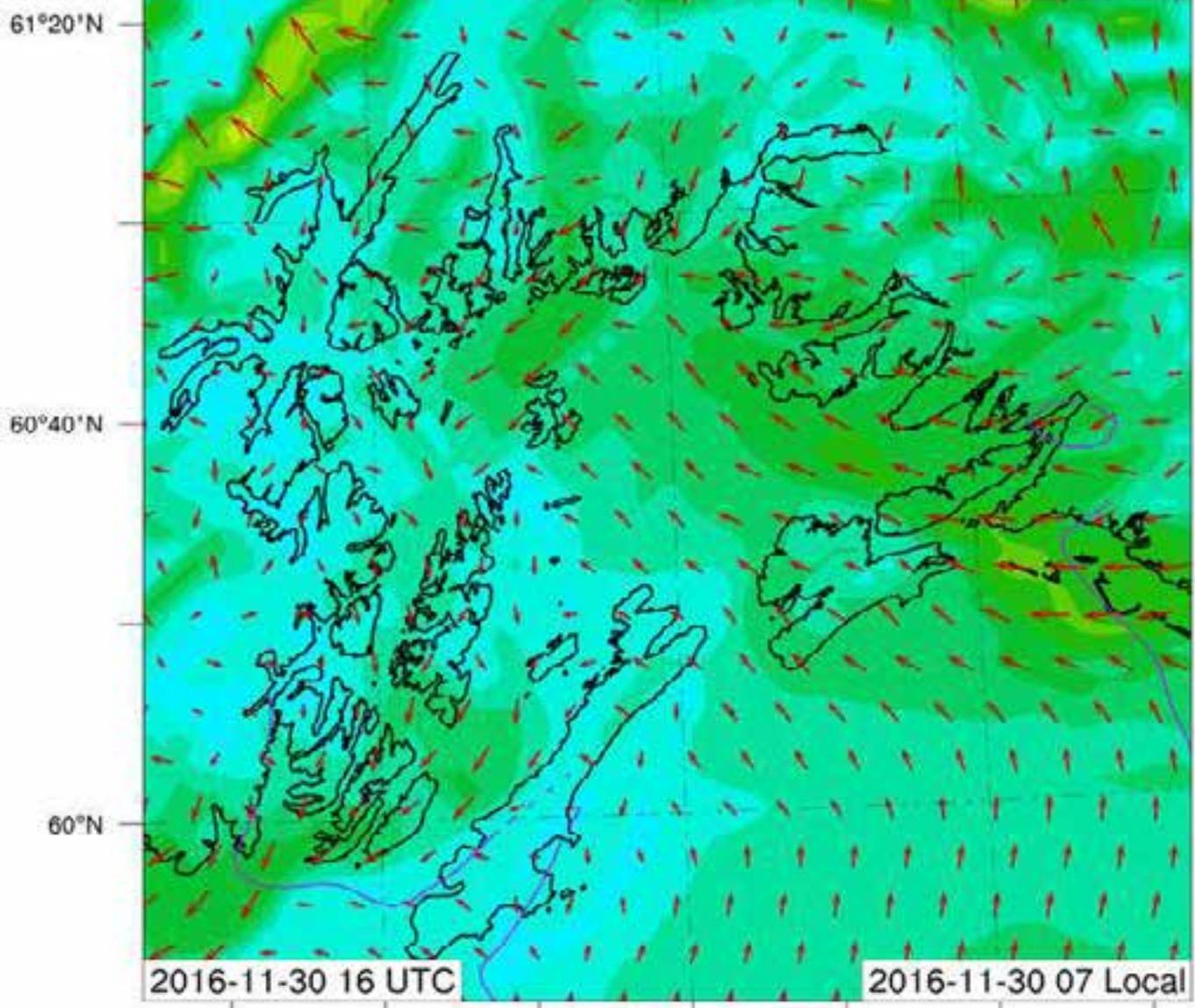
2016-11-30 15 UTC 2016-11-30 06 Local

148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



16 hr forecast



2016-11-30 16 UTC

2016-11-30 07 Local

148°30'W

147°30'W

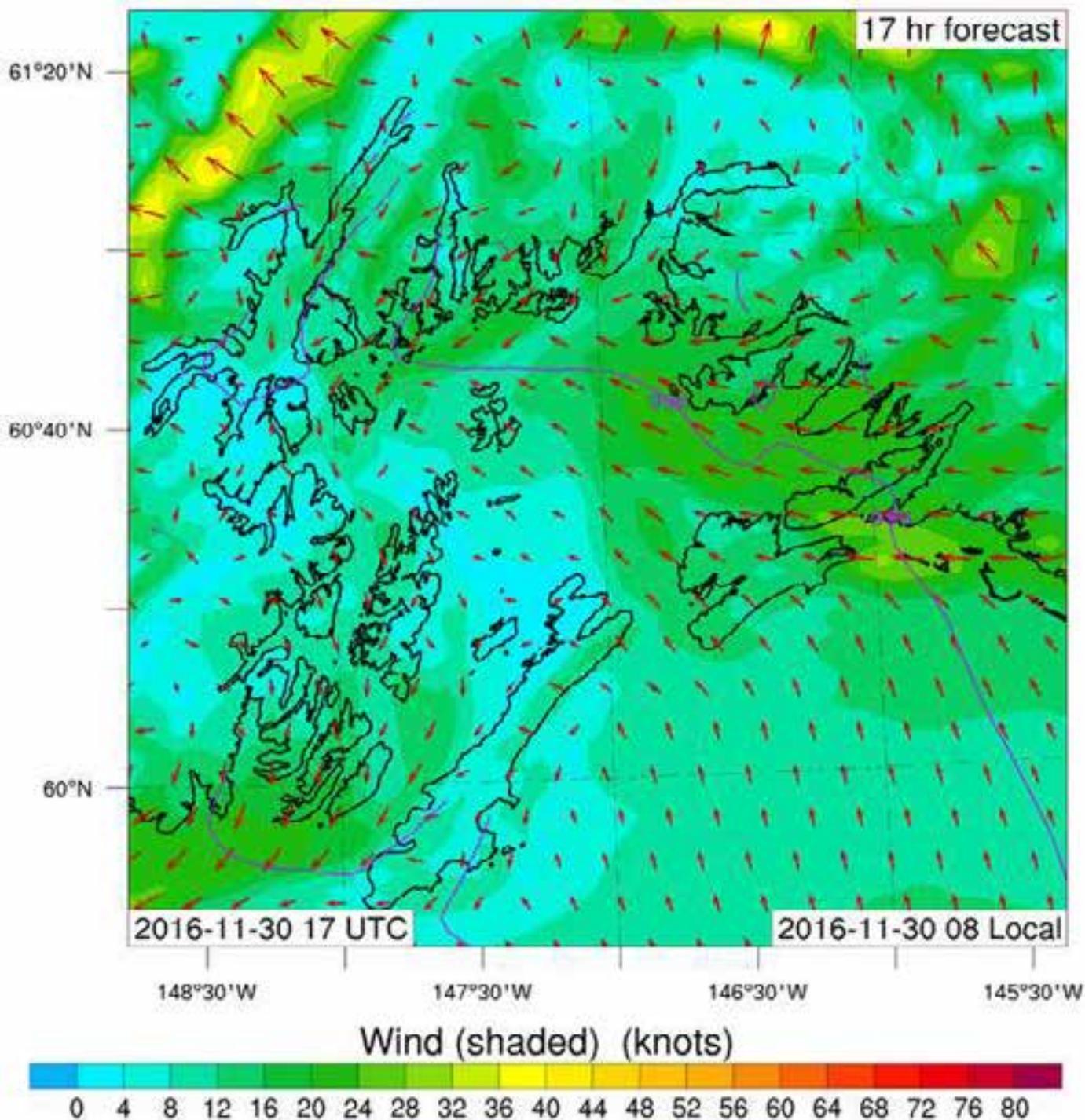
146°30'W

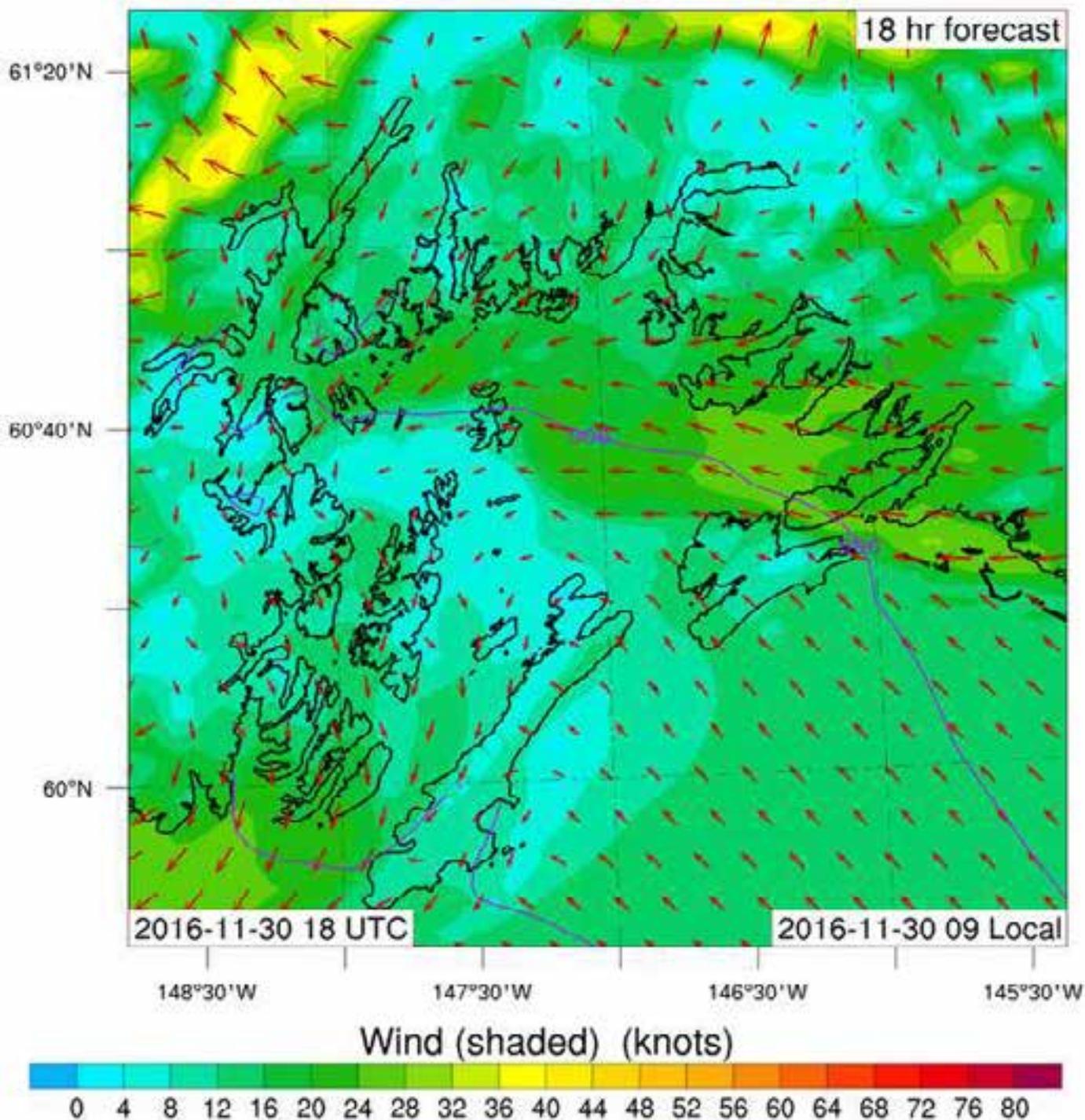
145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)

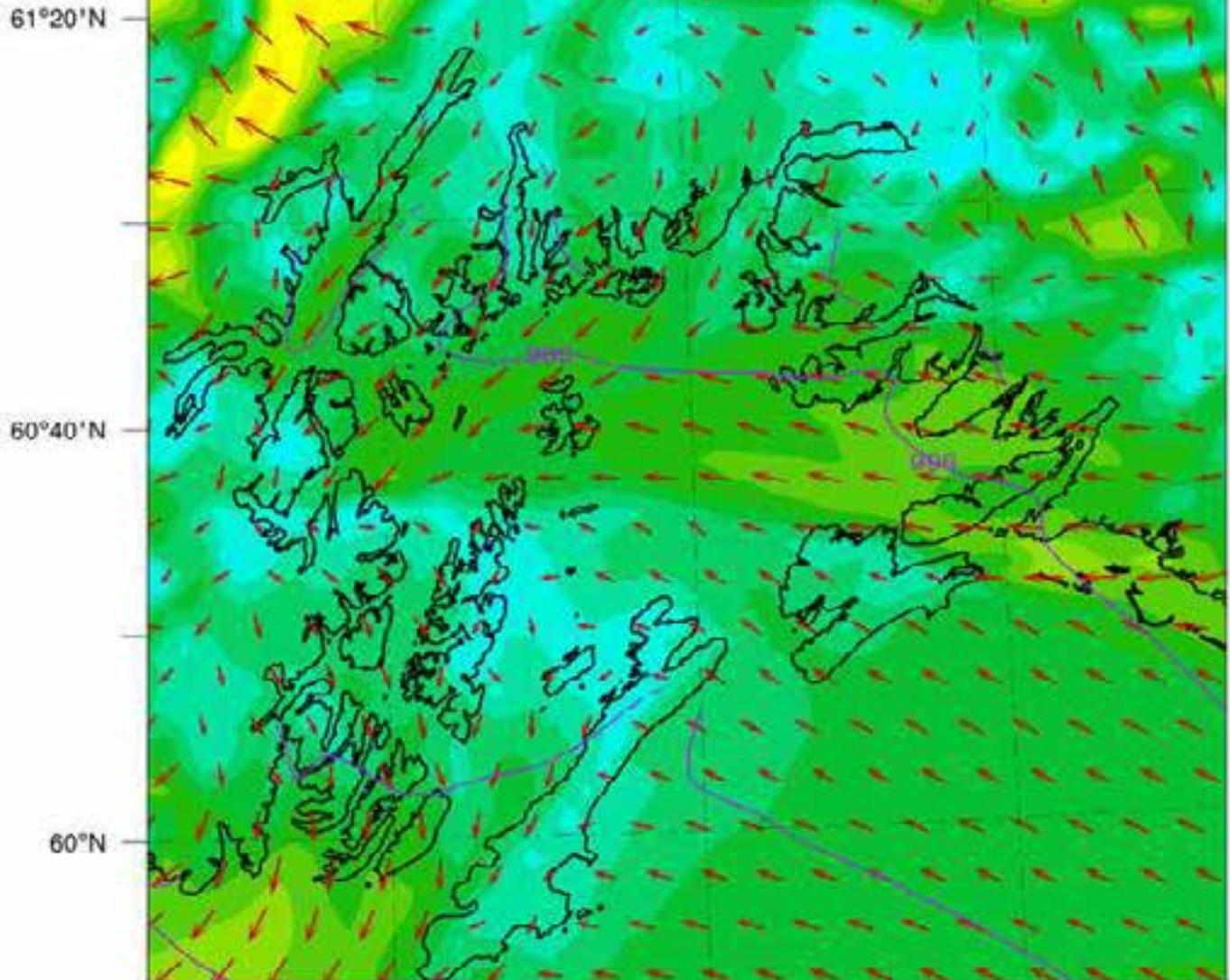


0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80





19 hr forecast



2016-11-30 19 UTC

2016-11-30 10 Local

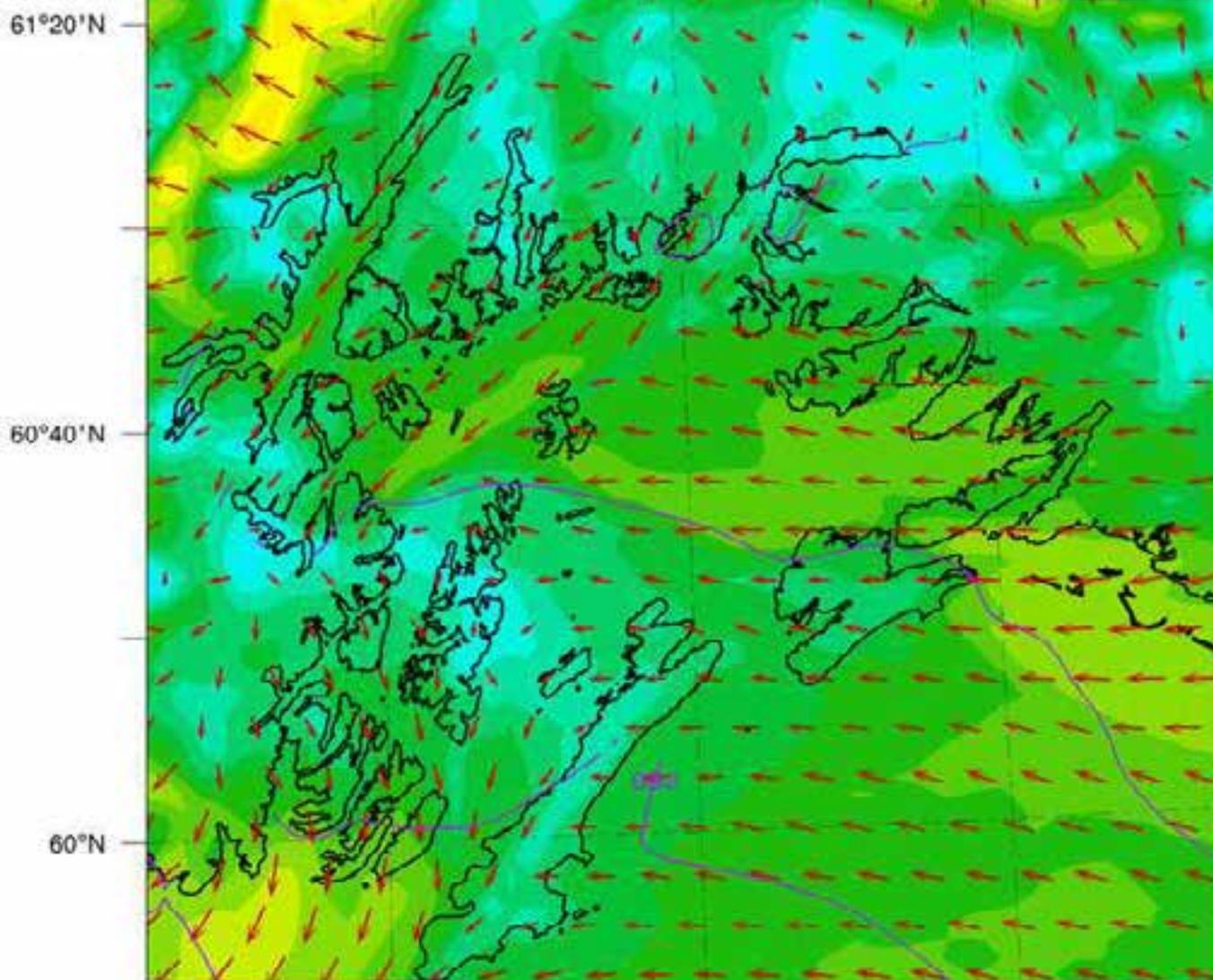
148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

20 hr forecast



2016-11-30 20 UTC

2016-11-30 11 Local

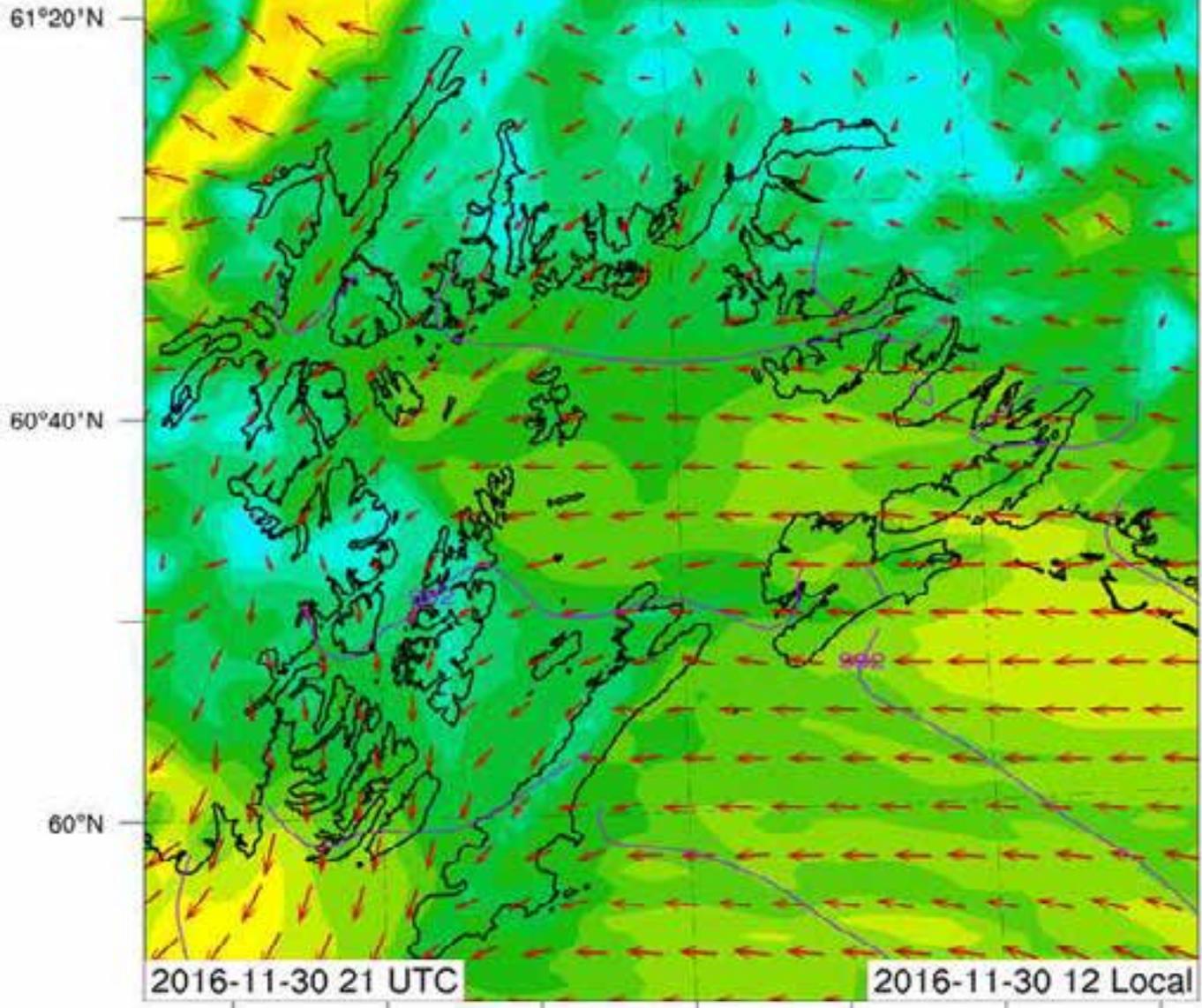
148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)

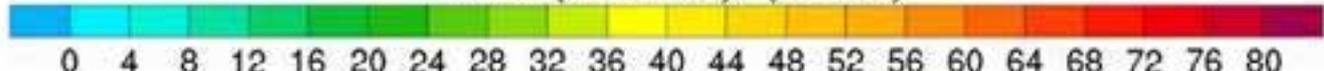


0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

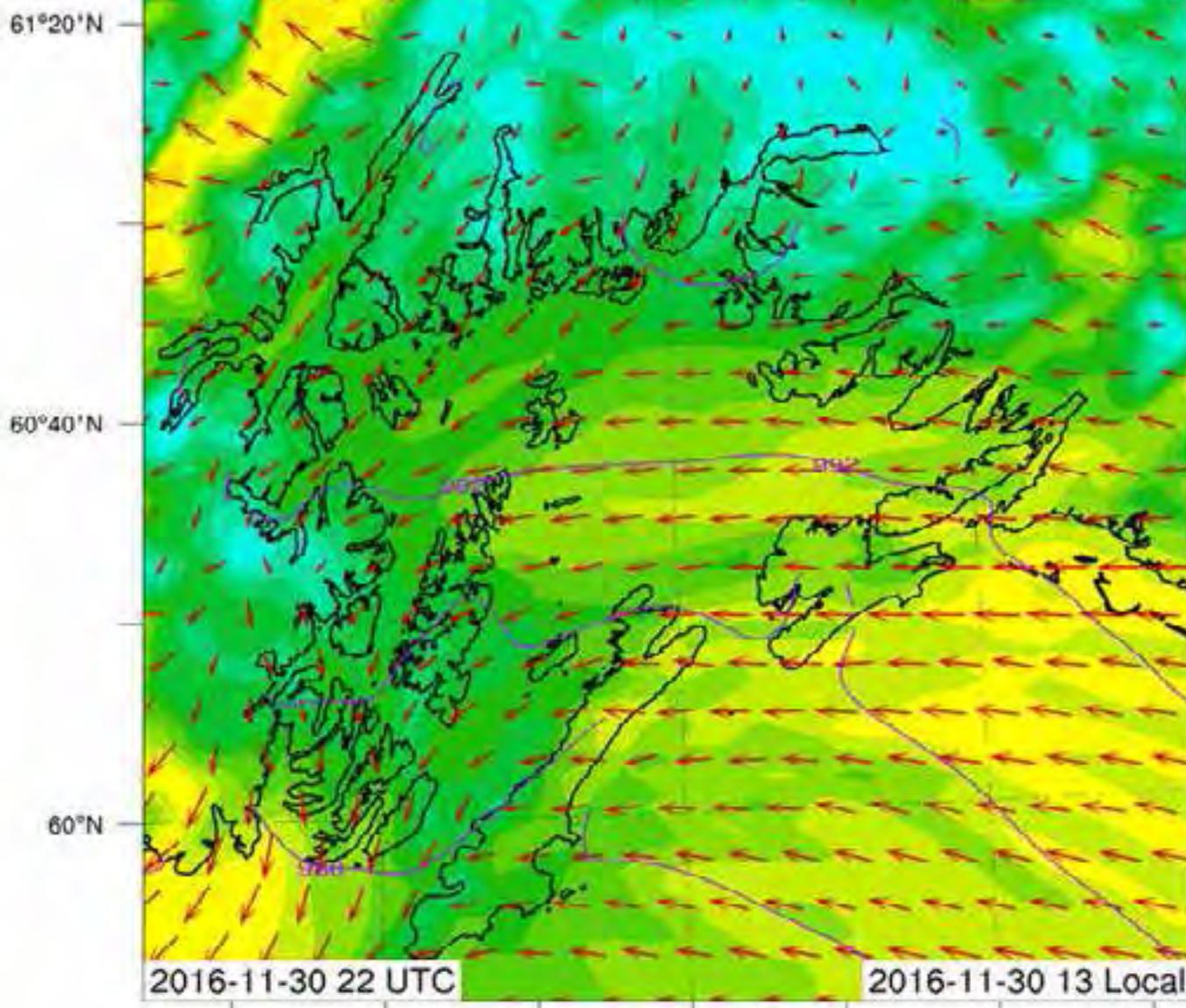
21 hr forecast



Wind (shaded) (knots)



22 hr forecast



2016-11-30 22 UTC

2016-11-30 13 Local

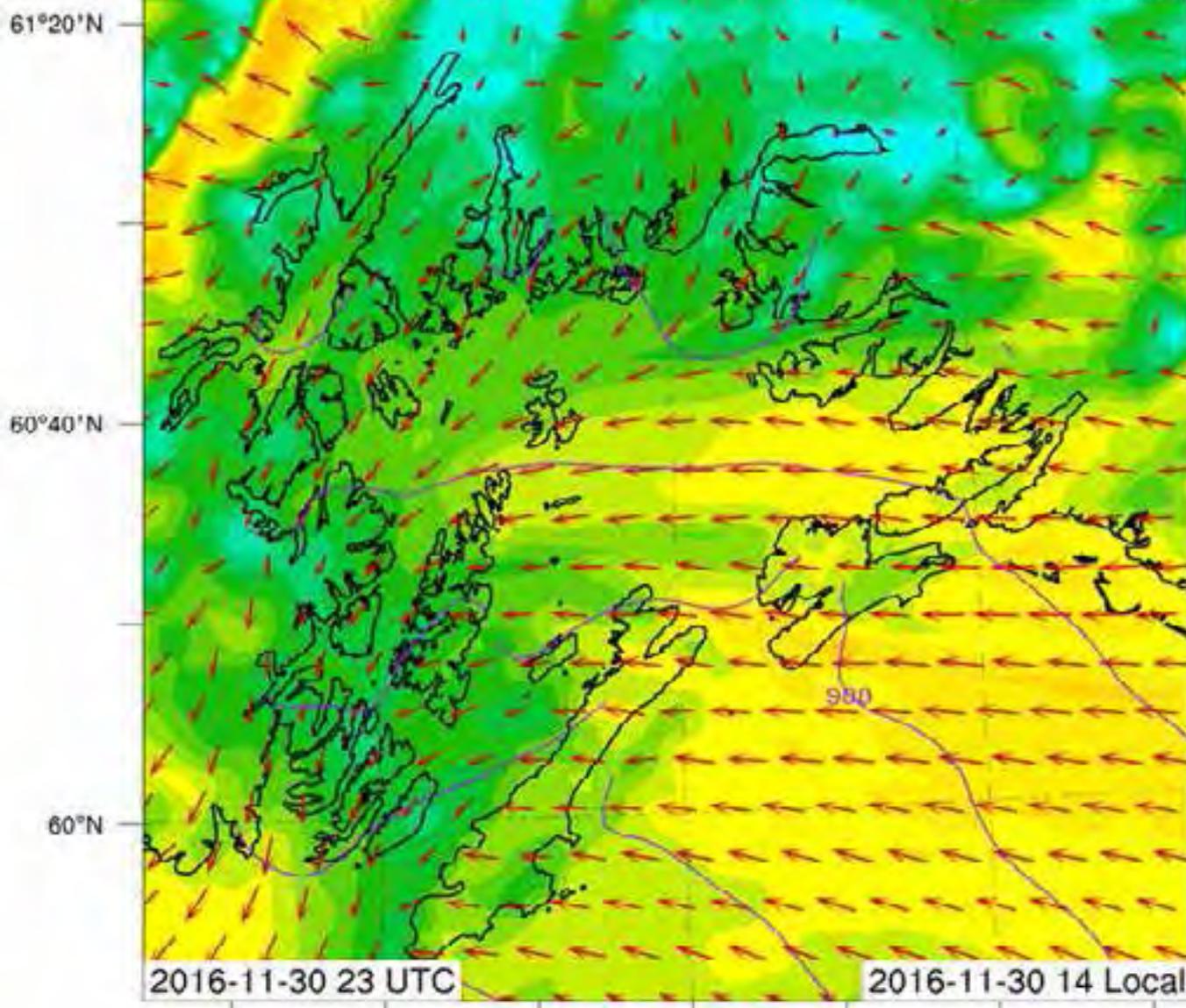
148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

23 hr forecast



2016-11-30 23 UTC

2016-11-30 14 Local

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

24 hr forecast

61°20'N

60°40'N

60°N

2016-12-01 00 UTC

2016-11-30 15 Local

148°30'W

147°30'W

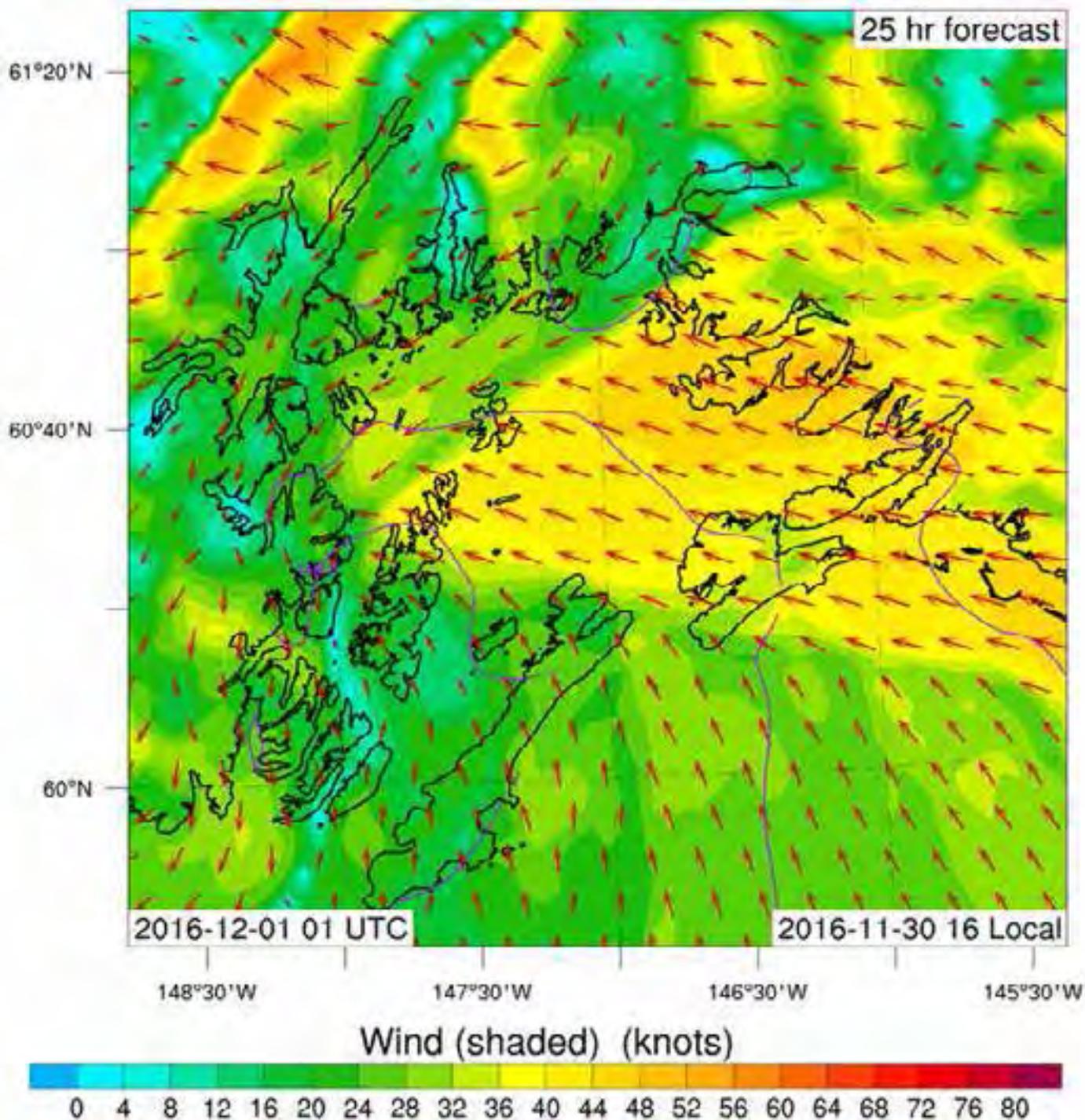
146°30'W

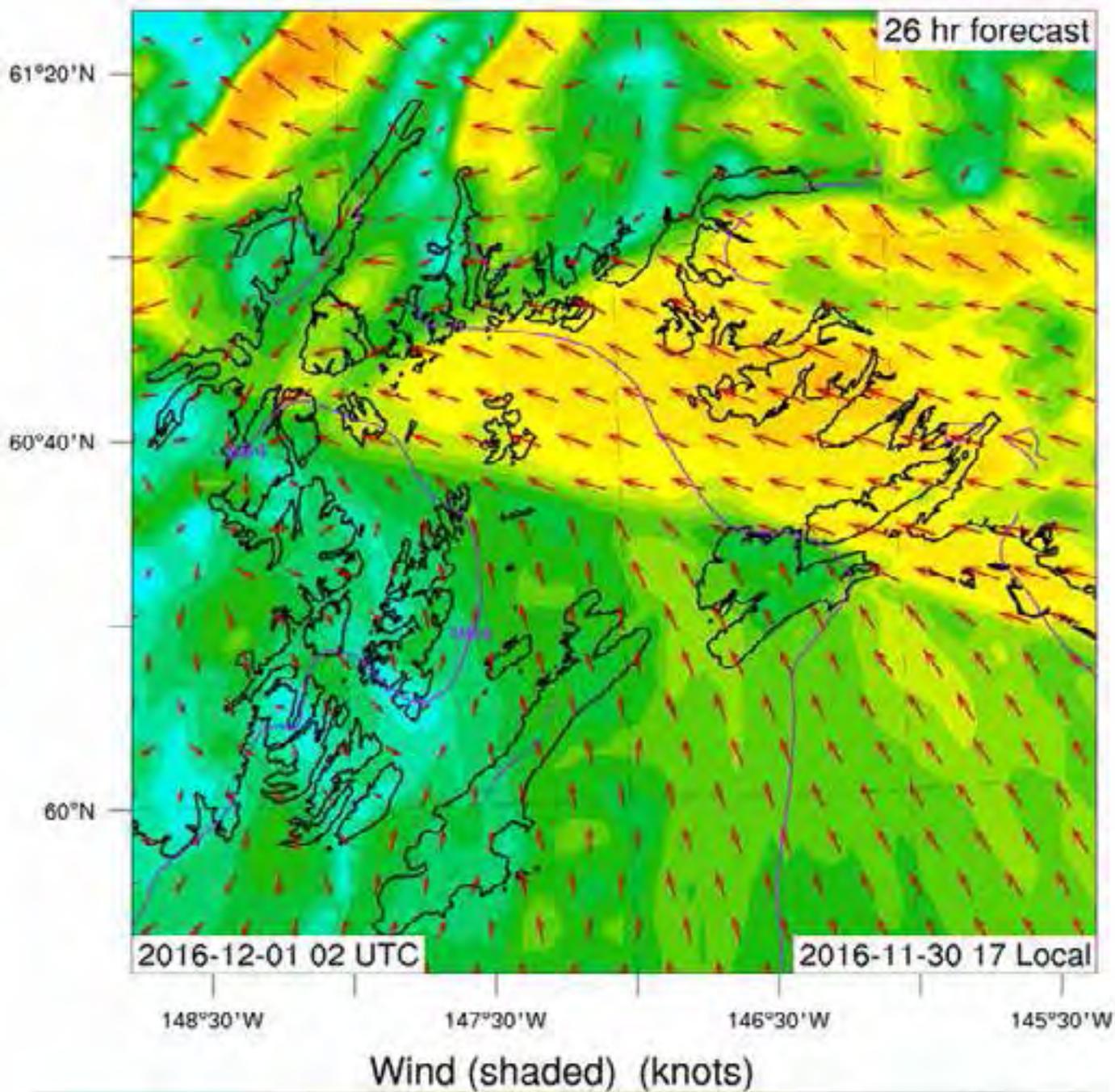
145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)

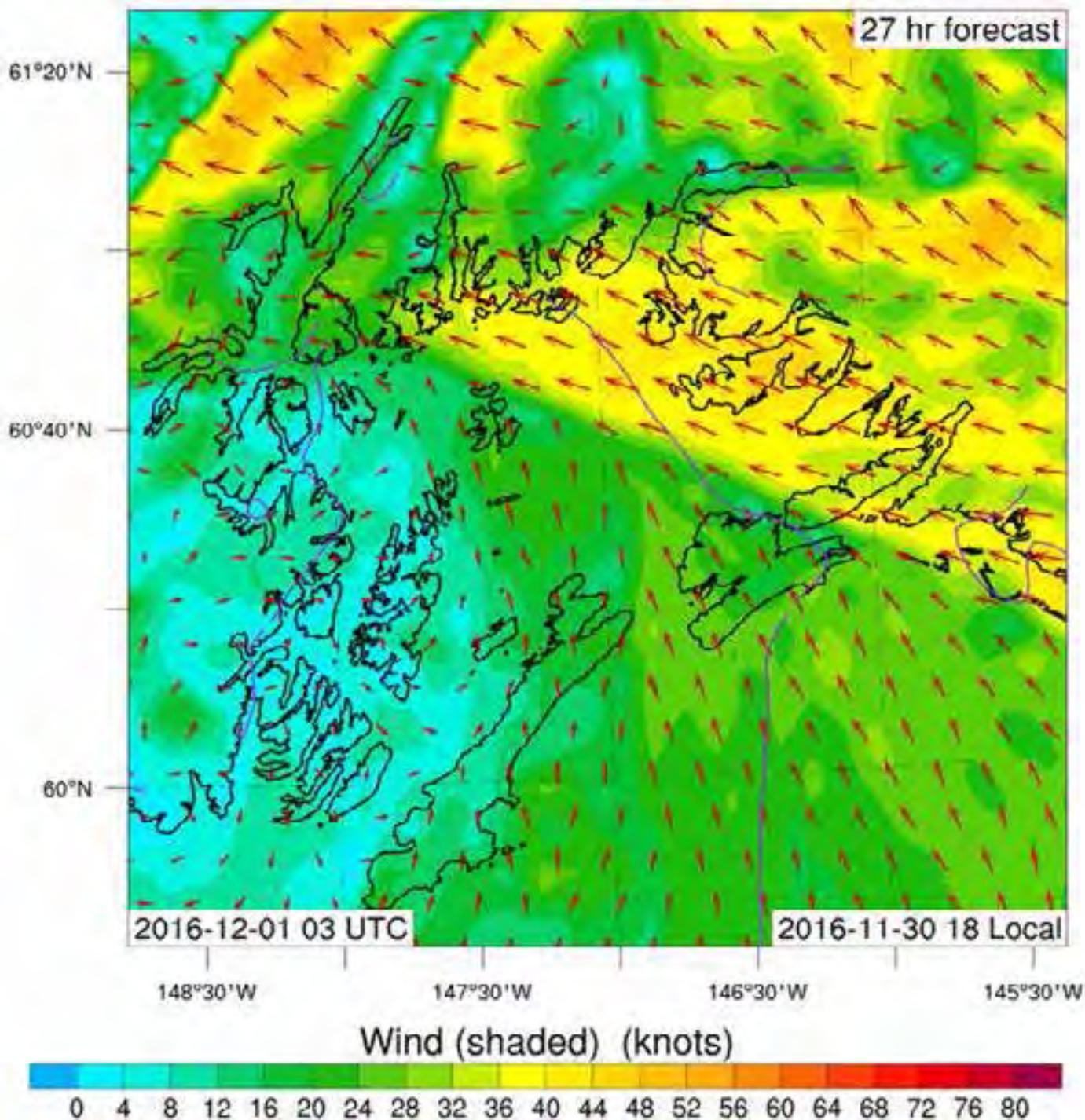


0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80





0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80



28 hr forecast

61°20'N

60°40'N

60°N

2016-12-01 04 UTC

2016-11-30 19 Local

148°30'W

147°30'W

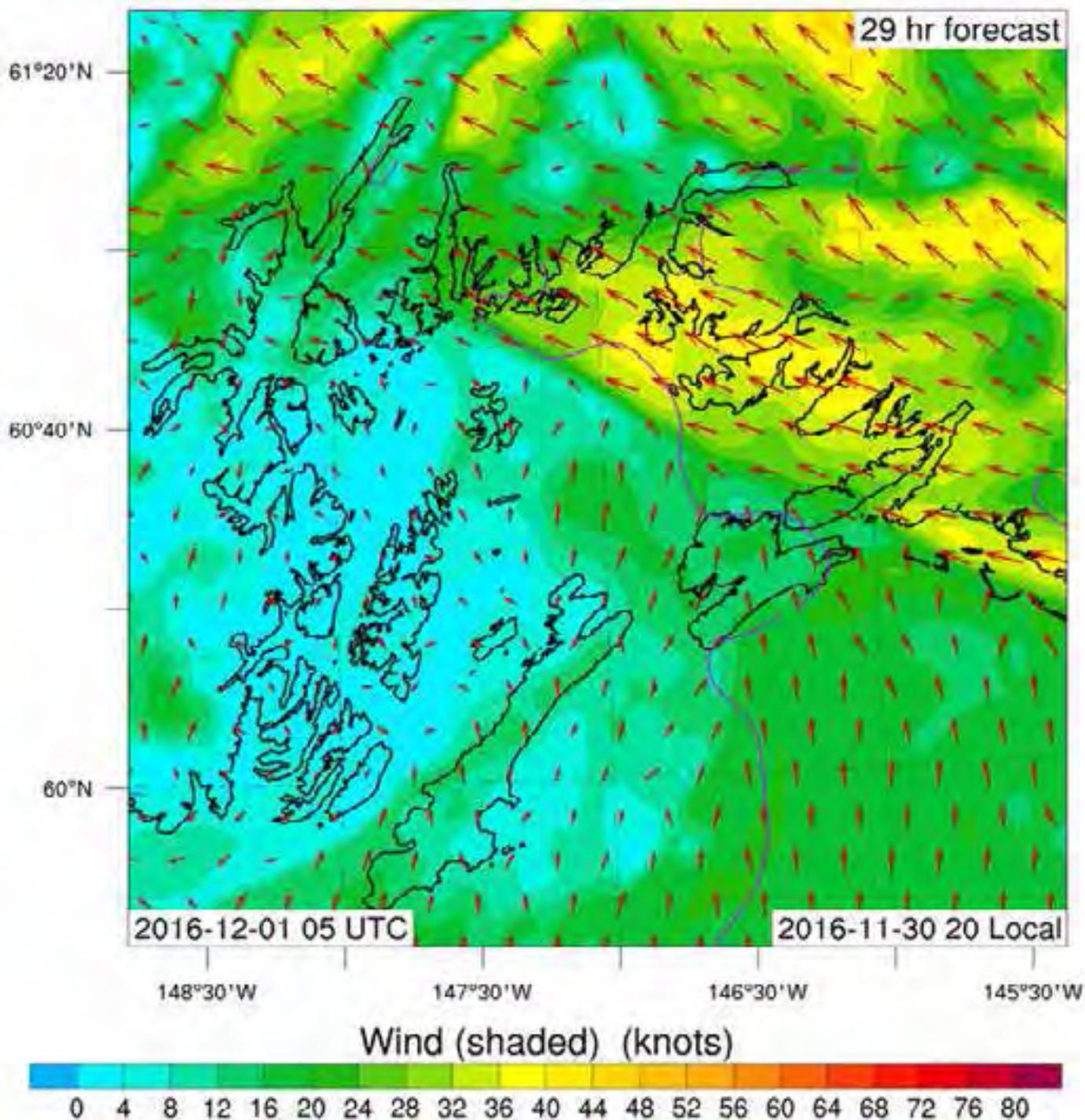
146°30'W

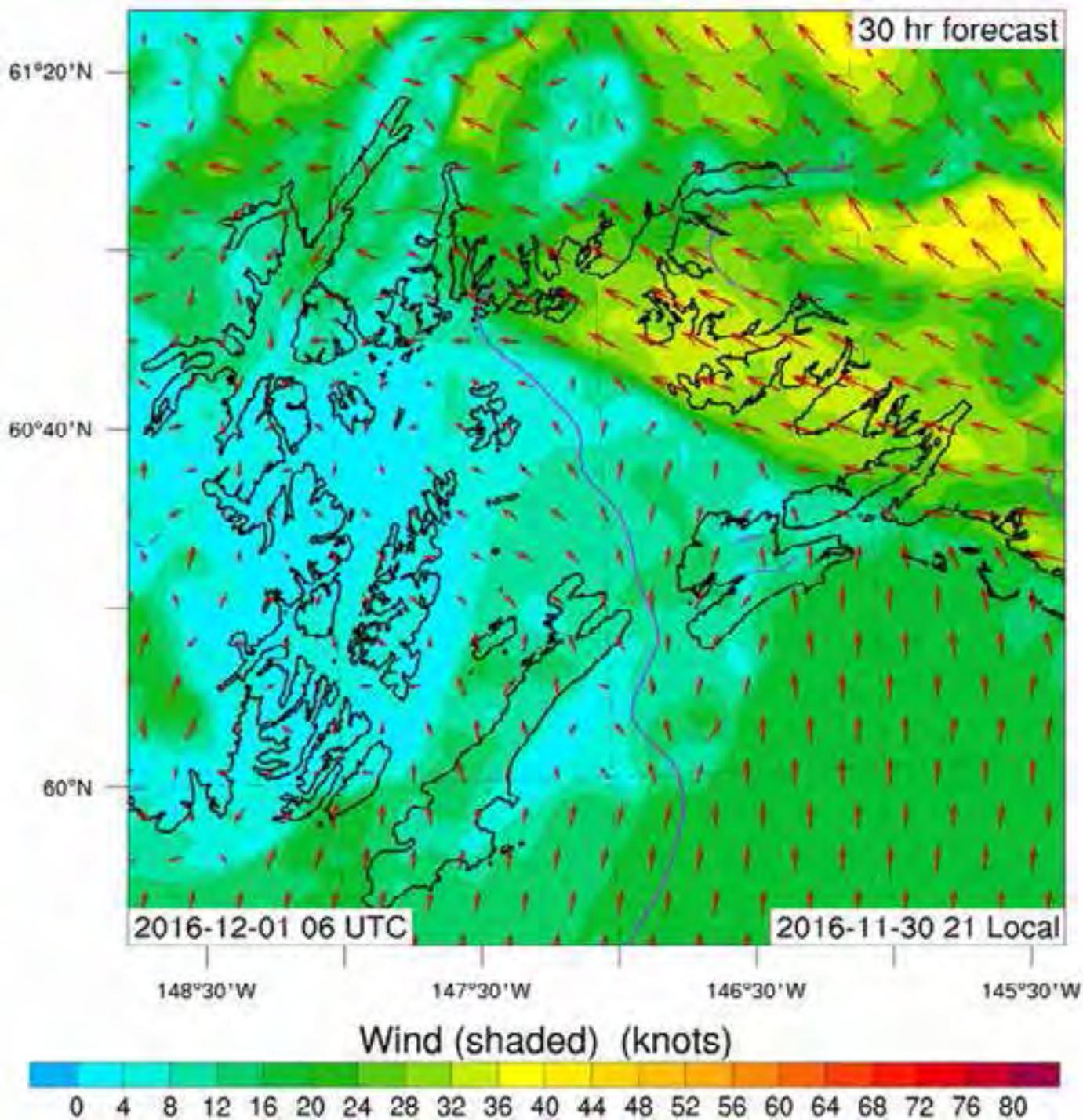
145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80





31 hr forecast

61°20'N

60°40'N

60°N

2016-12-01 07 UTC

2016-11-30 22 Local

148°30'W

147°30'W

146°30'W

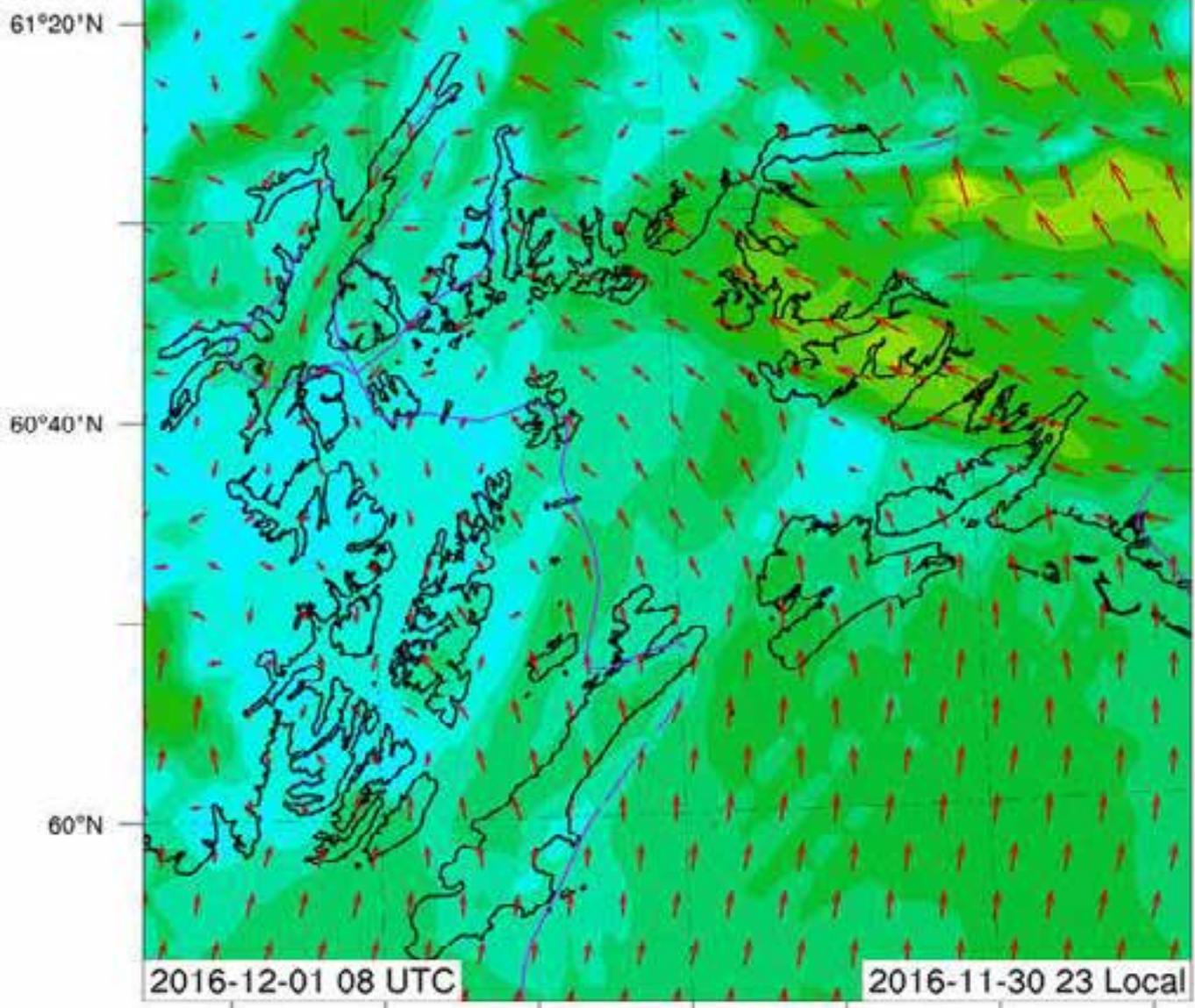
145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)



0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

32 hr forecast



2016-12-01 08 UTC

2016-11-30 23 Local

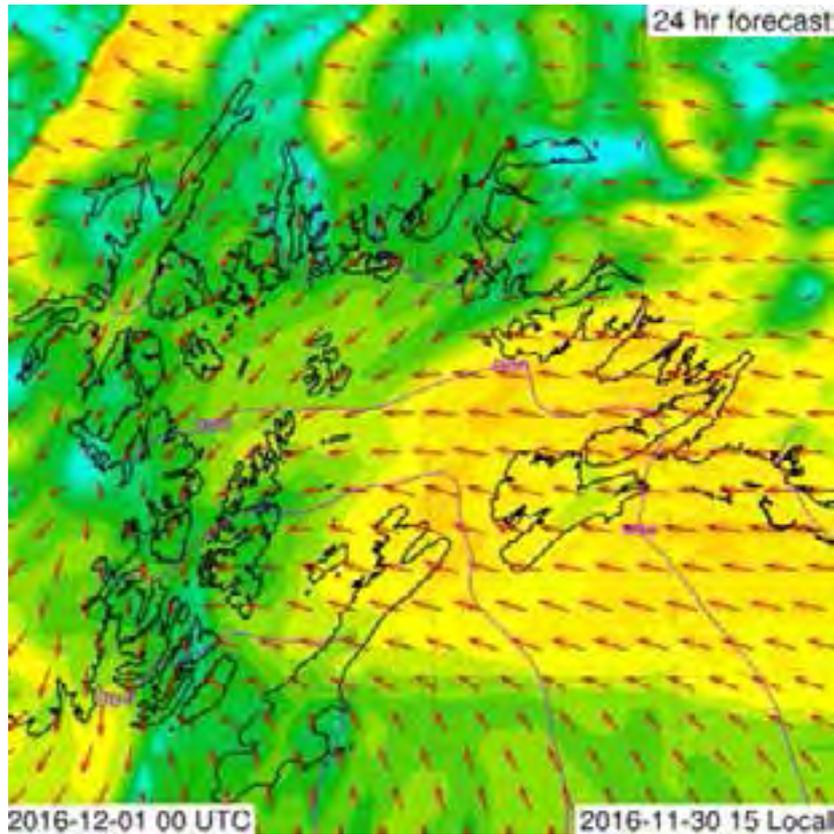
148°30'W 147°30'W 146°30'W 145°30'W

Wind (shaded) (knots)

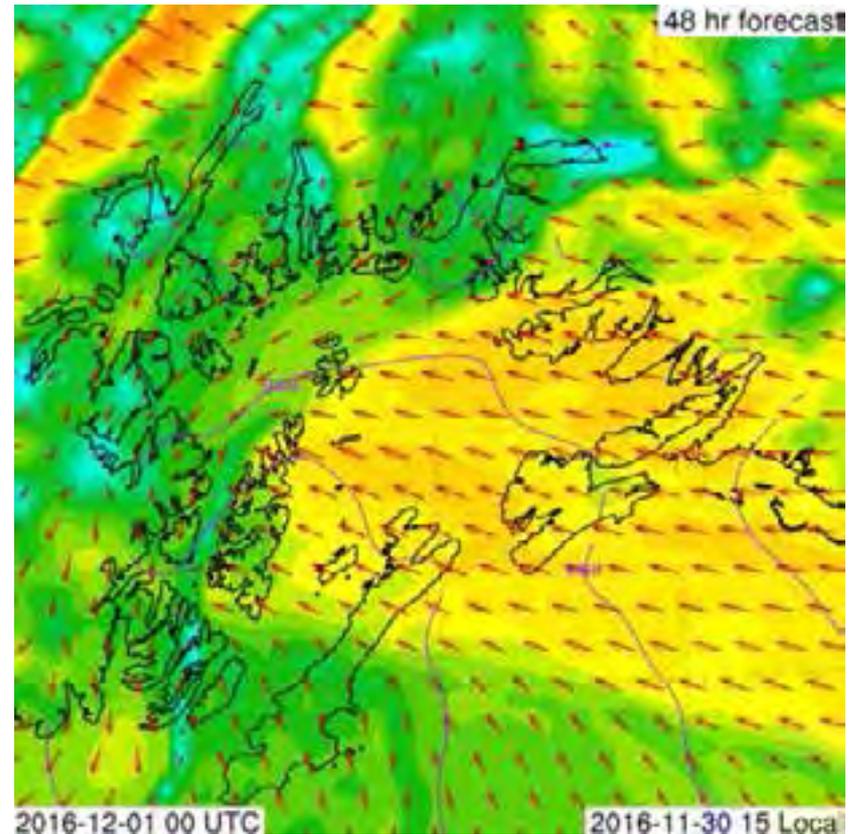


0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80

So... how well does PWS-WRF do for longer times?



Forecast one day out



Forecast two days out

Pretty fair, if general agreement with more contemporary forecasts is any measure...

An aerial photograph of a coastline with numerous whirls in the water. The whirls are visible as concentric, swirling patterns of white and grey water, extending from the shore into the open sea. The water is dark grey, and the sky is a pale, overcast blue.

That's all for now!

All feedback is welcome: pqolsson@alaska.edu

*Big whirls have little whirls that feed on their velocity
And little whirls have lesser whirls and so on to v
Lewis Fry Richardson*