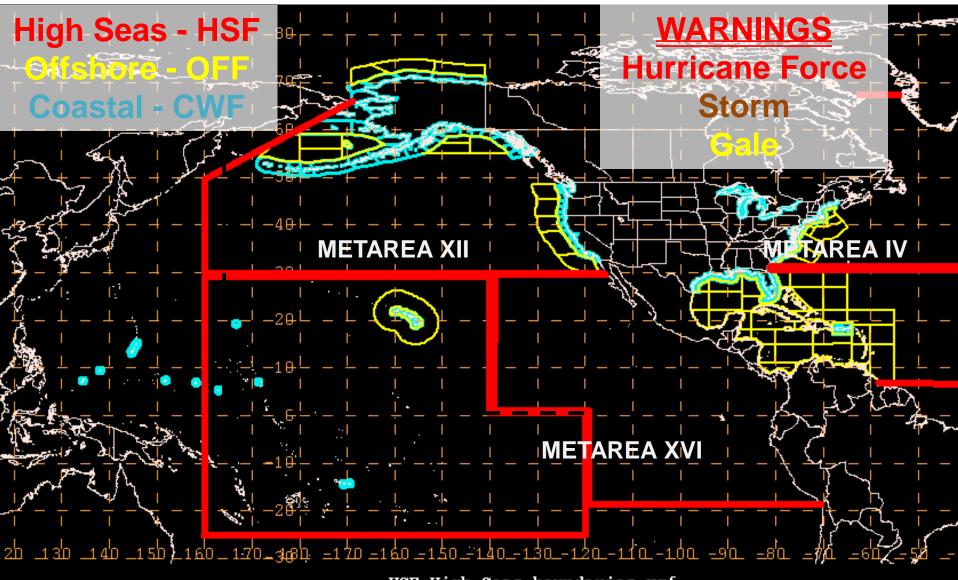
#### APPLYING HIMAWARI-8 AND JPSS SATELLITE PRODUCTS FOR FORECASTING HURRICANE-FORCE WIND EVENTS

#### Michael J. Folmer (UMCP/ESSIC/CICS) Satellite Liaison at OPC/SAB/TAFB/WPC Special Acknowledgement: Kelsey Malloy (UMCP) Co-Authors: Emily Berndt (NASA/SPoRT), Eric Stevens (GINA), Carl Dierking (GINA), Joseph Sienkiewicz (NWS/OPC), James Clark (NWS/OPC), Steve Goodman (GOES-R), and Mitch Goldberg (JPSS)



160412/0600 HIMAWARI GEOCOLO

# **NOAA/NWS Marine Responsibility**

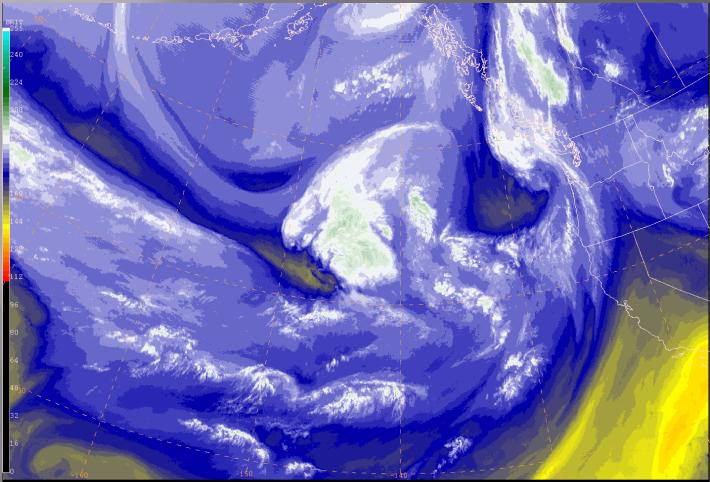


VGF High\_Seas\_boundaries.vgf

# Motivation

- The Ocean Prediction Center (OPC) and Alaska Region have large, data sparse domains.
- New satellites (Himawari-8 and GOES-16) are or will be integrated into current forecast operations.
- New polar products such as Hyperspectral Infrared Soundings are being introduced to forecasters to better assess the synoptic to mesoscale environments.
  - AIRS
  - IASI
  - CrIS/ATMS processed through the NOAA Unique Combined Atmospheric Processing System (NUCAPS),
- This project seeks to improve forecaster identification of the onset of a hurricane-force wind event as it relates to OPC high seas and Alaska Region nearshore forecast responsibilities.

#### **OPC Decision Process** GOES-15 WV: Hurricane-Force Low on 09/23/14

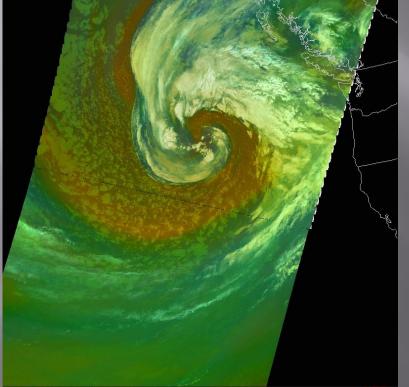


140922/1300 GOES15 IR3

#### **OPC Decision Process** Hurricane-Force Low 1130 UTC on 09/23/14

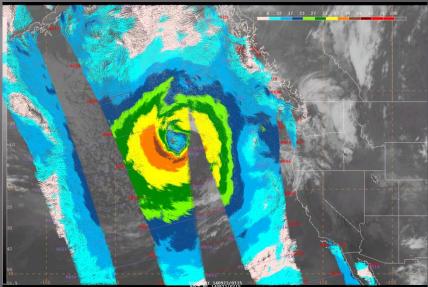
#### MODIS AIR MASS RGB

#### ASCAT WINDS ON GOES-15 INFRARED



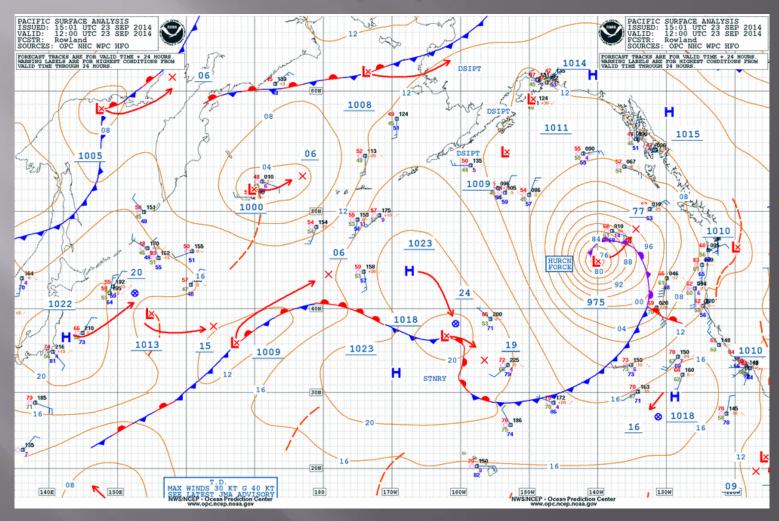
20002 AQUA-LIB 27 23 SEP 14266 113000 05742 08404 04.00

Courtesy of NASA SPoRT



ASCT H1 140923/0715 14092370715 GOES15 IR4

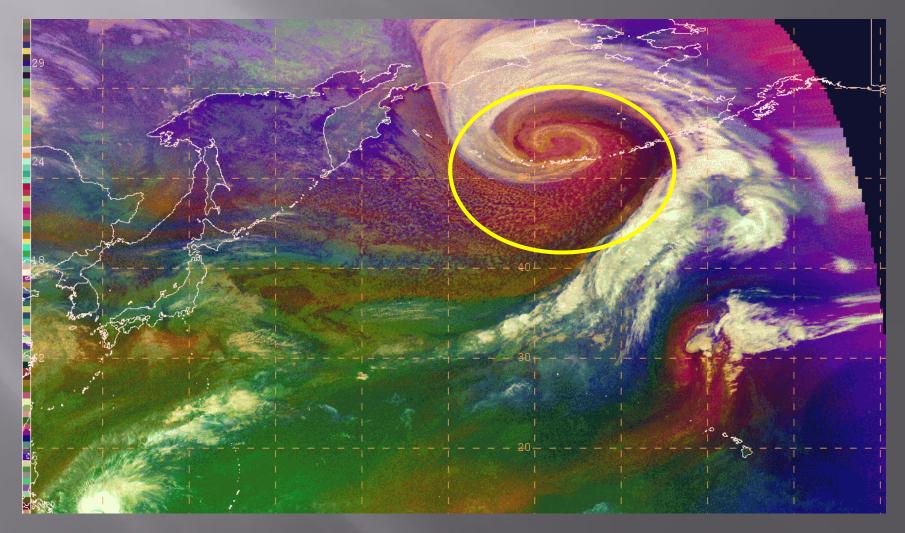
#### OPC Surface Analysis Hurricane-Force Low valid at 1200 UTC on 09/23/14



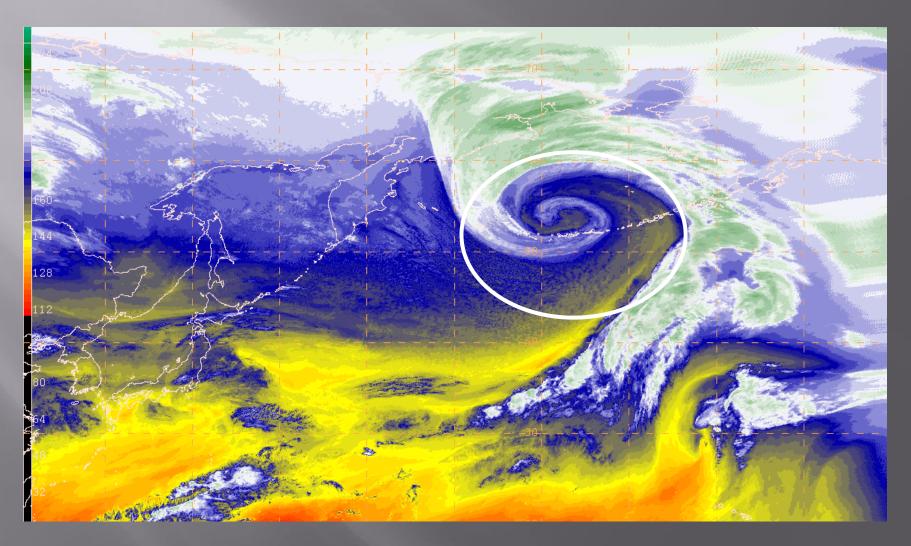
#### MPS PG Collaboration with AK Region

- First case study is the Adak Island, AK (Aleutian Islands) extreme wind event in mid-December 2015.
  - Winds sustained around 87 mph with a gust to 122 mph
  - Central pressure: 924 mb
- Mallory Cato (SLU) compared NUCAPS, AHI WV bands, Air Mass RGB, and Ozone products to identify the precursors to this extreme event.
- Other storms will be added using the <u>OPC Story</u> <u>map</u> (50 hurricane-force NPAC systems in the 2015-2016 winter).

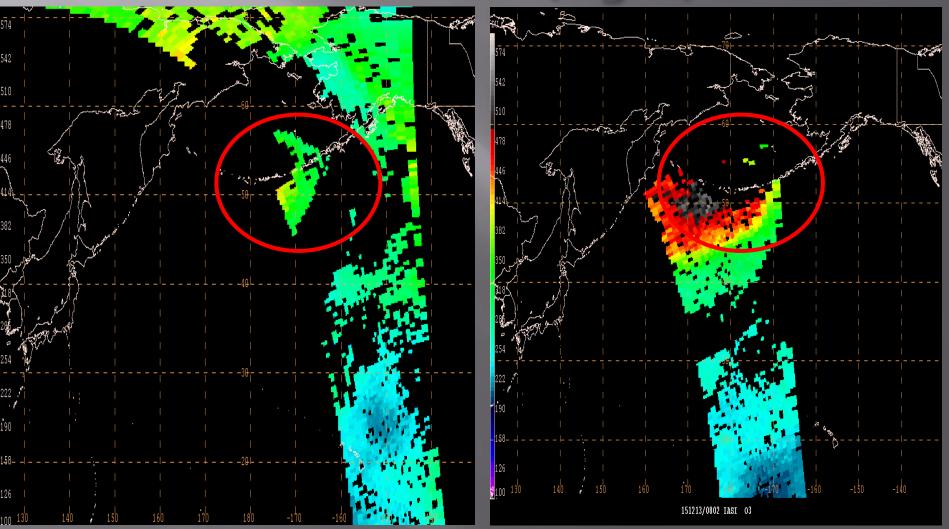
## Warm Core Seclusion Dec 13 06Z Himawari Airmass



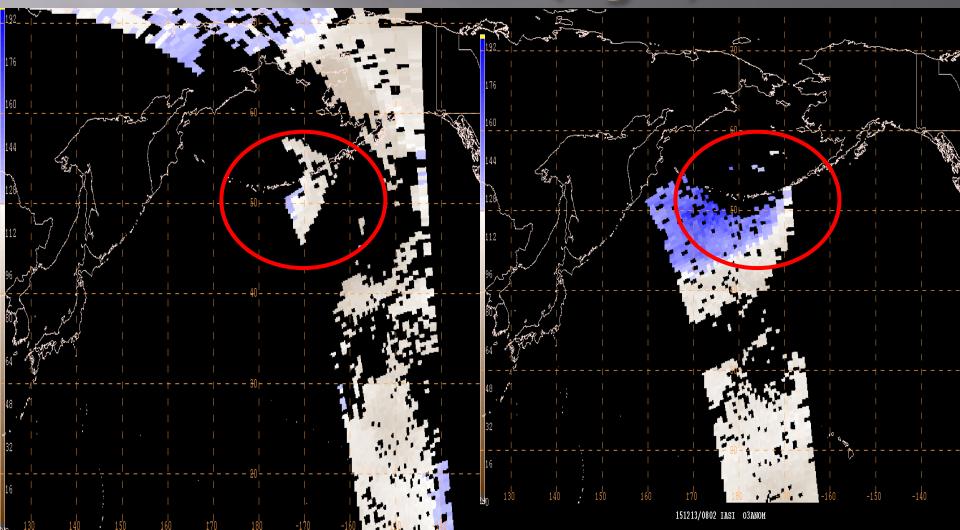
#### Himawari 7.3µm WV-Low-Level Dec 13 06Z



## IASI Total Column Ozone Dec 13 0702Z (left) and 0802Z (right)



## IASI Ozone Anomaly Dec 13 0702Z (left) and 0802Z (right)



#### **Research Question** From: Kelsey Malloy's Senior Thesis

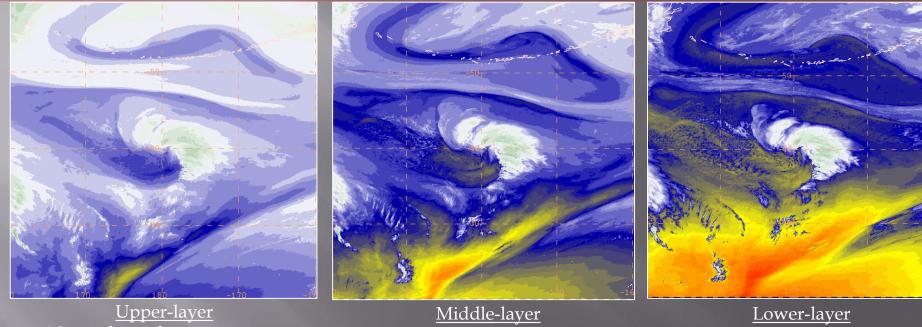
How can integrating satellite data imagery and derived products help forecasters improve prognosis of rapid cyclogenesis and hurricane-force wind events? *Phase I – Identifying stratospheric air intrusions* 

- Water Vapor 6.2, 6.9, 7.3 μm channels
- > Airmass RGB Product

 $\succ$ 

- > AIRS, IASI, NUCAPS total column ozone & ozone anomaly
  - ASCAT (A/B) and AMSR wind data

## Himawari-8 Water Vapor



- 6.2 μm channel
- Peak response at ~350 mb

Brightness Temp:

- 6.9 μm channel
- Peak response at ~450 mb

- 7.3 µm channel
- Peak response at ~650 mb

5

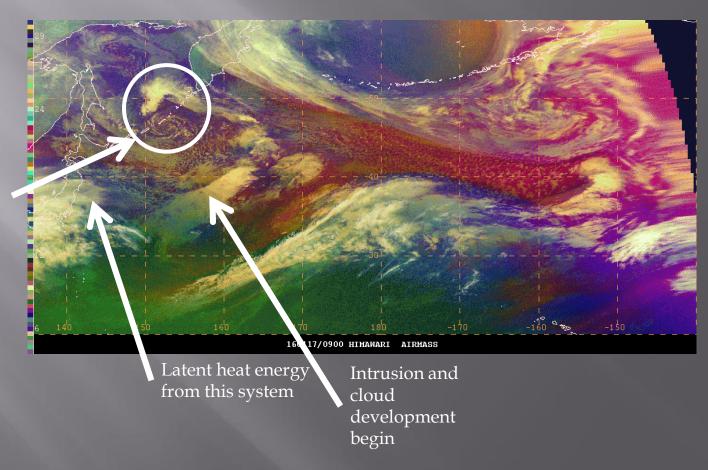
Cooler "high moisture"

Warmer "low moisture"

#### Winter Underdog: Early Features

17 Jan 0900 UTC

Airmass RGB



"old" vorticity

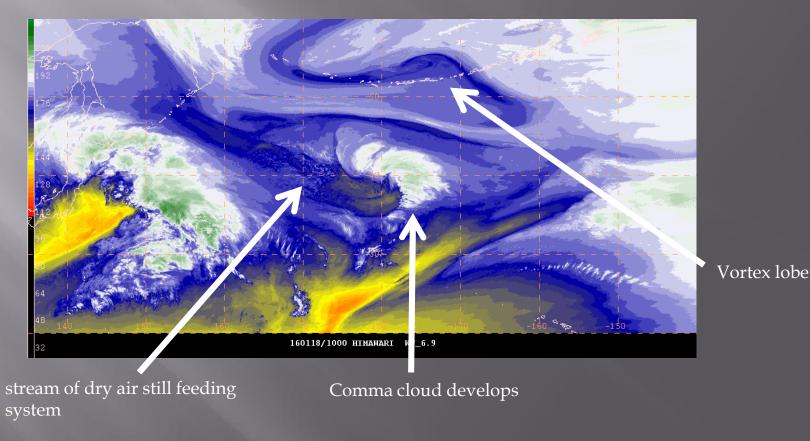
18 Jan 1000 UTC

Vortex lobe \_6.2 160118/1000 HIMAWARI stream of dry air still feeding Comma cloud develops system

WV upper-level

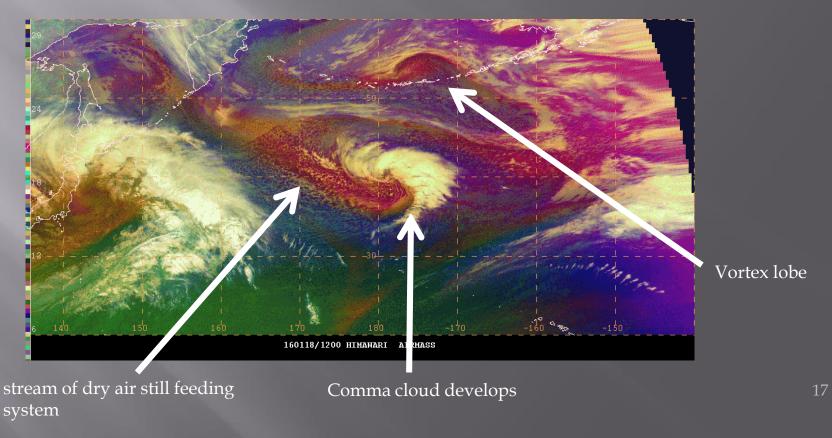
18 Jan 1000 UTC

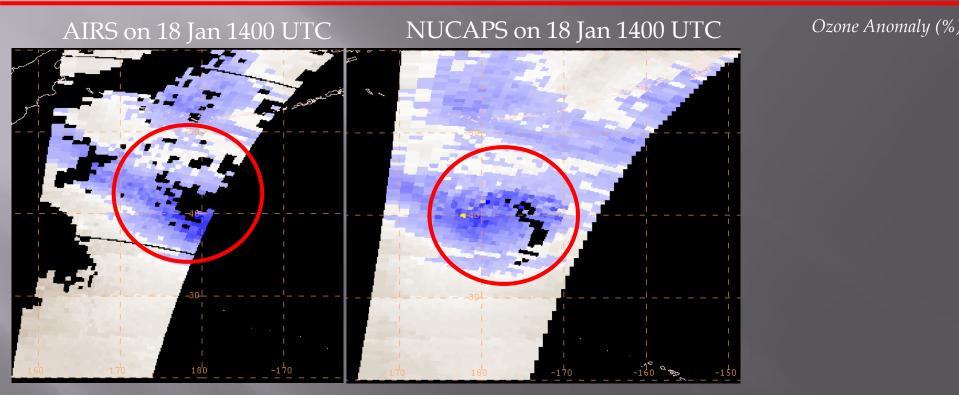
WV middle-level



18 Jan 1200 UTC

Airmass RGB



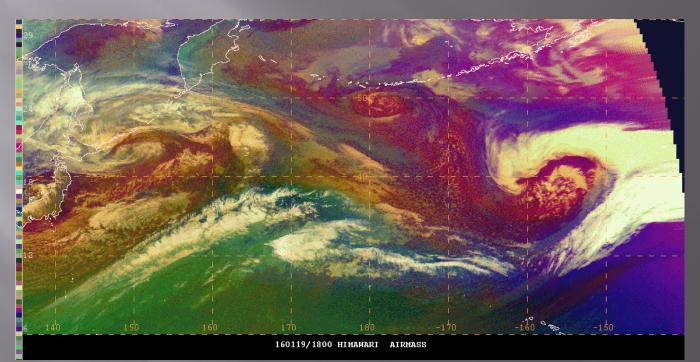


Condensed area of increased ozone

## Winter Underdog: Peak Intensity

19 Jan 1800 UTC

Airmass RGB

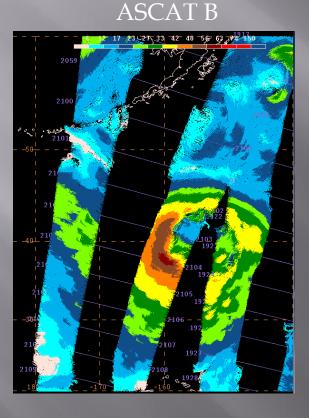


19

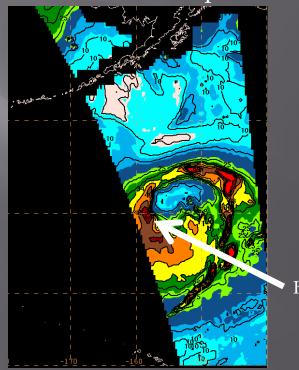
## Winter Underdog: Peak Intensity

19 Jan 2100-2300 UTC

Winds



#### AMSR Wind Speeds



Hurricane-force

# Conclusion

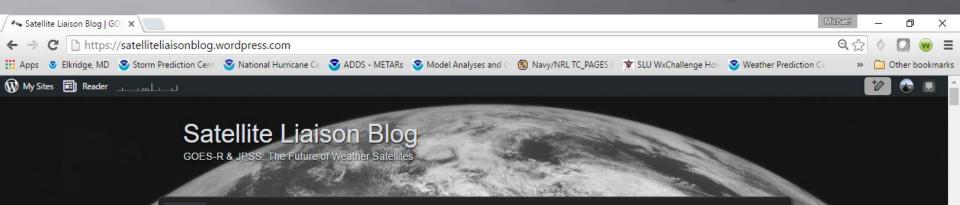
- Stratospheric air intrusions → +PV → Explosive cyclogenesis
  → Hurricane-force winds
- Single Water Vapor channels supply forecasters with information about jet stream interactions and tropopause folds
  - Not complete!
- Potential in RGB Airmass + ozone products to identify stratospheric air intrusions
  - Case studies
  - Use for real-time events

## **Future Steps**

• Build instructional toolkit for OPC and Alaskan WFOs

- More real-time use
- How to use Airmass RGB + Ozone as supplementary data for stratospheric air intrusions
- Apply this to GOES-R

## GOES-R and JPSS Satellite Liaison Blog



HOME ABOUT THE BLOG

Posted by Michael Folmer on 05/20/2016 Edit This

#### Two Interesting Areas of Convection

[]]

Posted in: Himawari, Lightning, Uncategorized. Tagged: Gulf Coast, Indian Ocean, Roanu, severe weather, Tropical Storm. 2 Comments

The last 24 hours has been quite interesting for residents along the Gulf Coast as a long-lived Mesoscale Convective Complex (MCC) traversed the region, seemingly reinventing itself through propagation and regeneration of the mesoscale convective vortex (MCV) at various points. The storms dropped very impressive 1-3' rainfall amounts in an hour or less and produced winds in excess of 70 mph in parts of Louisiana, including a gust to 68 mph in Baton Rouge. Aided by a shortwave disturbance that ejected out of Northern Mexico/New Mexico early yesterday, this system continues moving east towards the GA/SC coast as new convection has flared up behind it off of LA, MS, and AL with a new MCV south of Mobile, AL that is helping to maintain the new system.

I put together an infrared animation of the MCC evolution starting at the TX coastline and ending this moming. I also put together an infrared and lightning density animation to emphasize the incredible amount of lightning that has been produced by these two complexes.



6/22/2016

□ ⊄×

#### Questions? michael.folmer@noaa.gov emily.b.berndt@nasa.gov

