

# WFIP 2 Results

Improvements in Skill of NOAA'S RAP and HRRR for Wind Power Applications

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Disclaimer: The contents of this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views of NOAA.

# Acknowledgements to NOAA ASRE Team

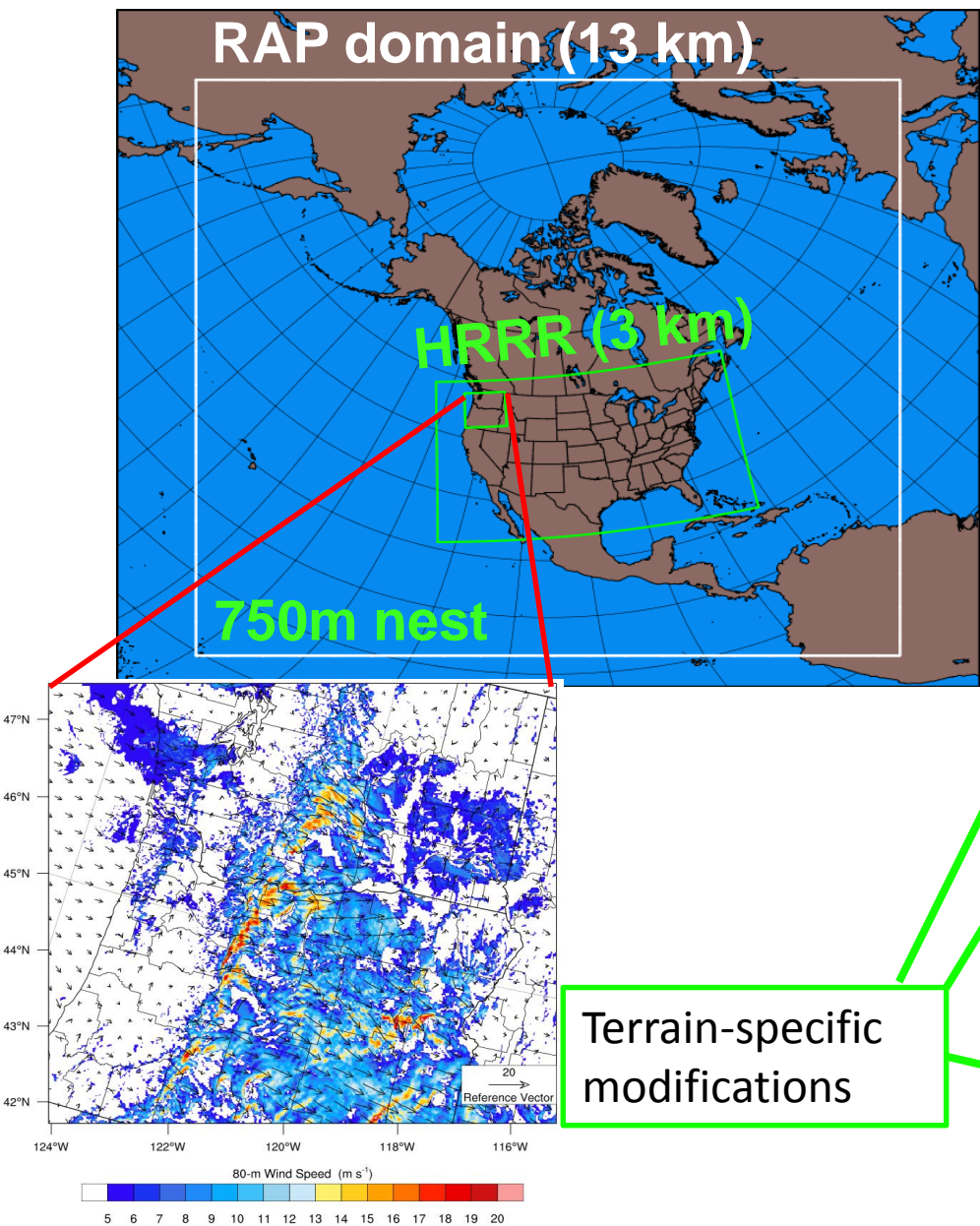
- Joe Olson
- Jaymes Kenyon
- Michael Toy
- Terra Ladwig
- Eric James
- Dave Turner
- Jim Wilczak
- Irina Djalalova
- Laura Bianco
- Katie McCaffrey
- Bob Banta
- Yelena Pichugina
- Aditya Choukulkar
- Tim Bonin
- Brandi McCarty
- Kathy Lantz
- Chuck Long
- Allison McComiskey

# Outline

- Quick reminder about WFIP2 basics
- Weather model improvements for:
  - Warm season
  - Cold season
- Take home message: **The systematic biases associated with westerly gap flows (e.g., marine pushes) and cold pool mix-outs have been reduced, with larger improvement in the latter.**



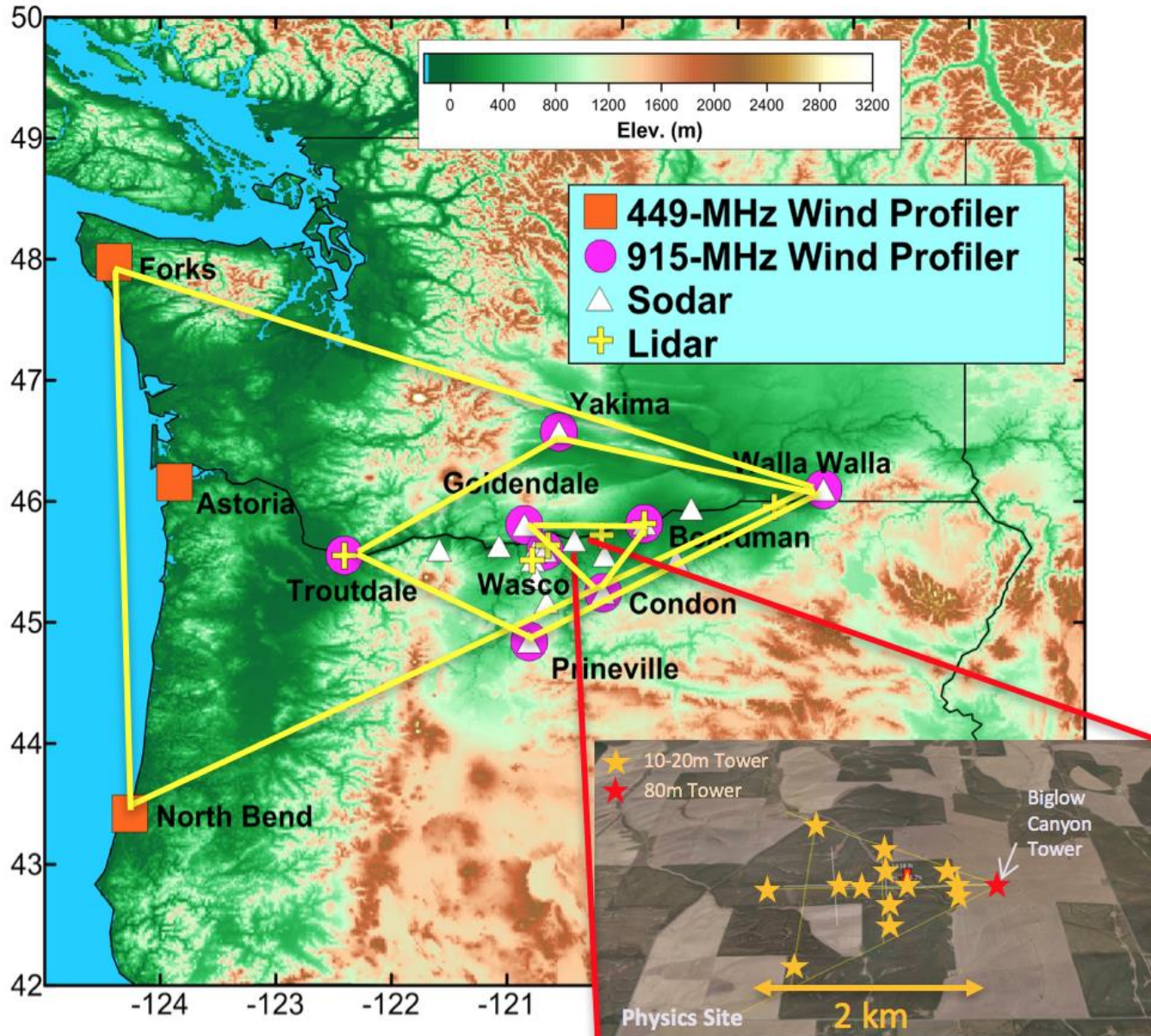
# RAP/HRRR/nest Configuration



Model Component	Control (Original)	Experimental ( <b>new</b> )
LSM	RUC 9-level	RUC 9-level
Surface layer	MYNN	<b>MYNN</b>
PBL	MYNN level 2.5	<b>MYNN-EDMF</b>
SW Radiation	RRTMG	RRTMG
LW Radiation	RRTMG	RRTMG
Microphysics	Thompson Aero	Thompson Aero
Deep Convection	Grell-Freitas (RAP only)	Grell-Freitas (RAP only)
Shallow Convection	Grell-Freitas (RAP only)	<b>MYNN-EDMF (all scales)</b>
Horizontal Diffusion	Smag on sigma	<b>Smag on X-Y-Z</b>
Small-Scale GWD and Topographic Form Drag	---	<b>Steenefeld et al. 2007 (JAMC) Beljaars et al. 2004 (QJRM) (RAP and HRRR only)</b>
Wind Farm Drag	---	<b>Fitch et al. 2012 (MWR)</b>
Vertical Coordinate	sigma	<b>Hybrid sigma-P</b>
Vertical levels	51 levels	51 levels



# Instrument Layout



Slide courtesy of Jim Wilczak.

## Instruments Deployed

- 11 wind profiling radars
- 17 sodars
- 5 wind profiling lidars
- 4 profiling lidars
- 4 radiometers
- 10 microbarographs
- 1 ceilometer
- 2 scanning radars
- 28 sonic anemometers
- 5 surface energy balance
- 1 SurfRad
- 2 RadSys

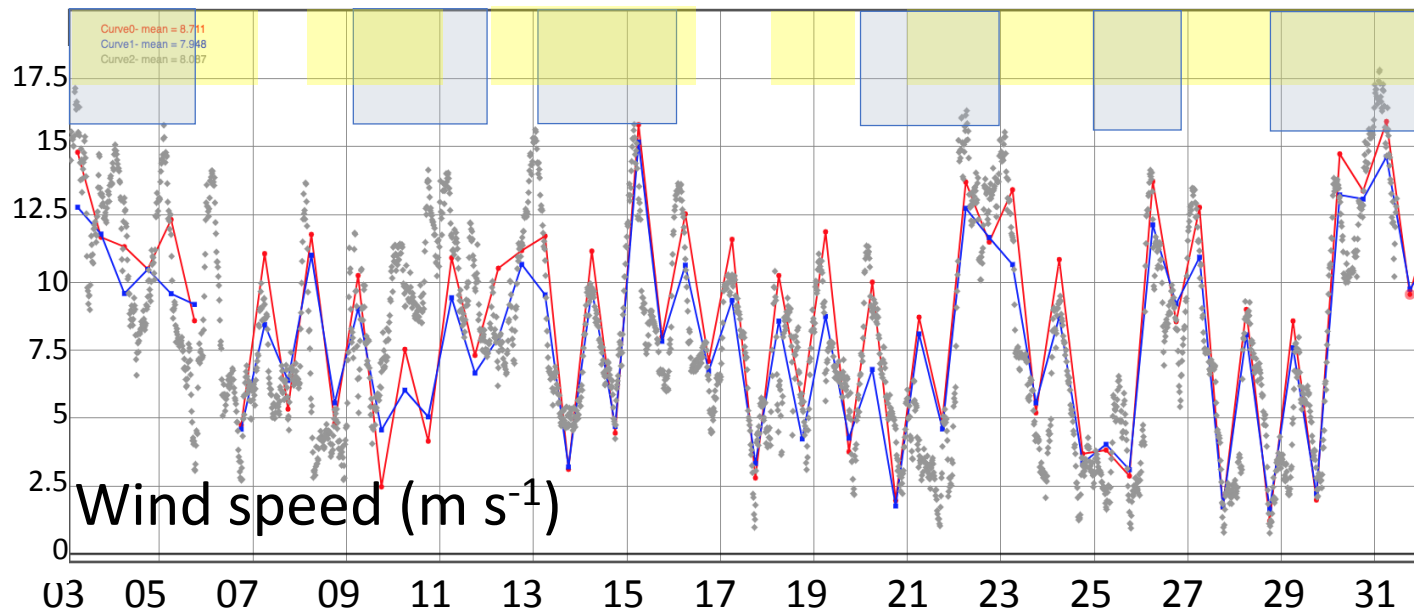
# Westerly Gap Flow/Marine Push



# Impact on July 2016 Reforecasts: 3km HRRR

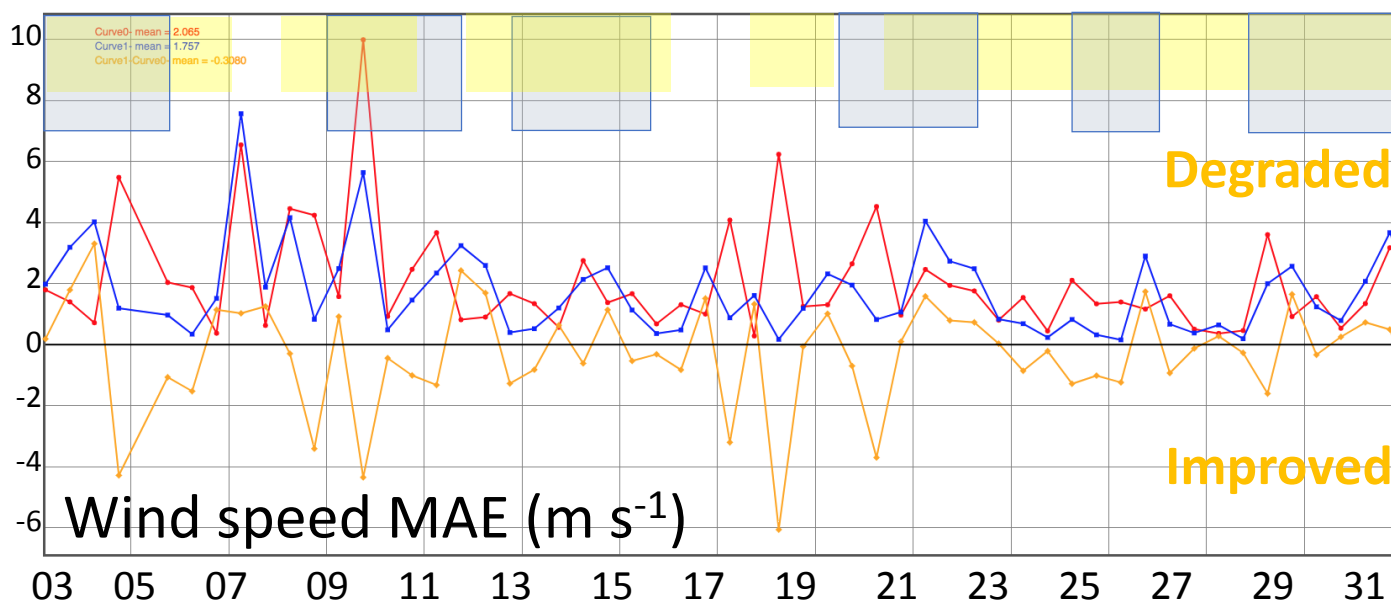
**Forecast hour 18**  
**Avg 40-140 m AGL**

**Control (3km)**  
**Experiment (3km)**  
Wasco and  
Arlington Lidars



**Fcst hr 18 MAE**  
**Avg 40-140 m AGL**

**Control (3 km)**  
**Experiment (3 km)**  
**Difference (E-C)**



Synoptic gradient  
Thermal trough

Day (July)

**MAE (3km):**

**Control**

**2.07**

**Experiment**

**1.76**

**Improvement 15%**

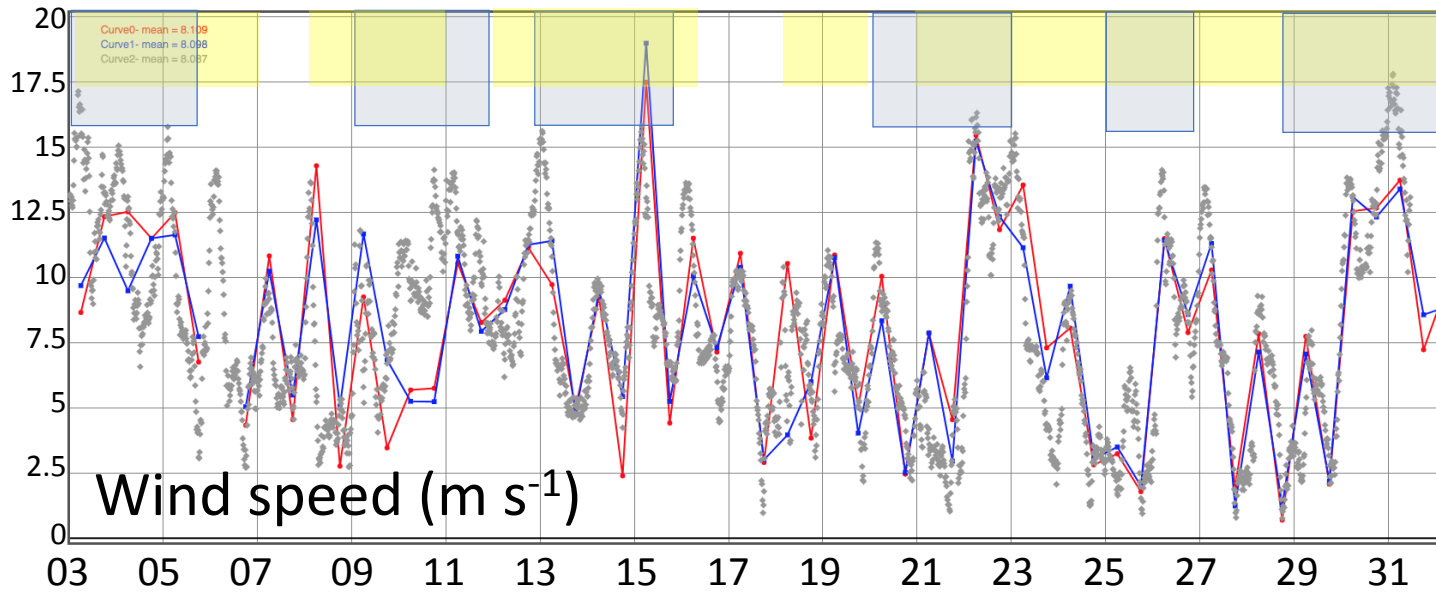
Day (July)



# Impact on July 2016 Reforecasts: 750m HRRRNest

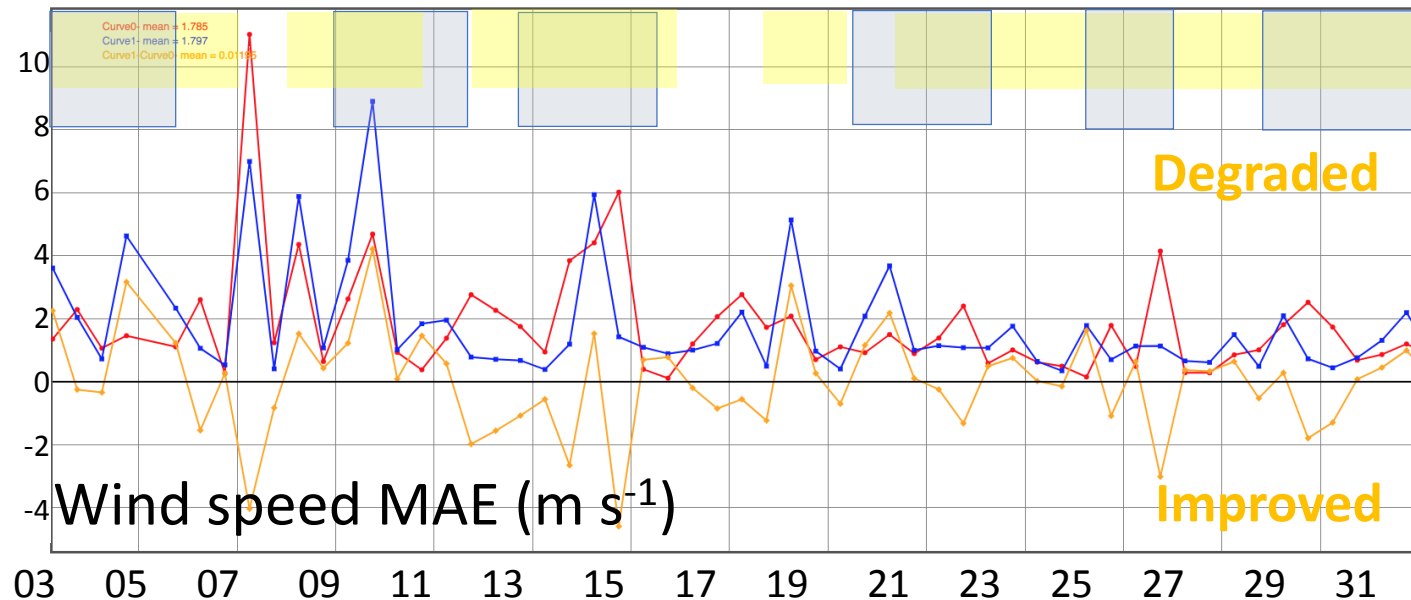
Forecast hour 15  
Avg 40-140 m AGL

Control (750m)  
Experiment (750m)  
Wasco Sodar



Fcst hr 15 MAE  
Avg 40-140 m AGL

Control (750m)  
Experiment (750m)  
Difference (E-C)



MAE (750m):

Control

1.79

Experiment

1.80

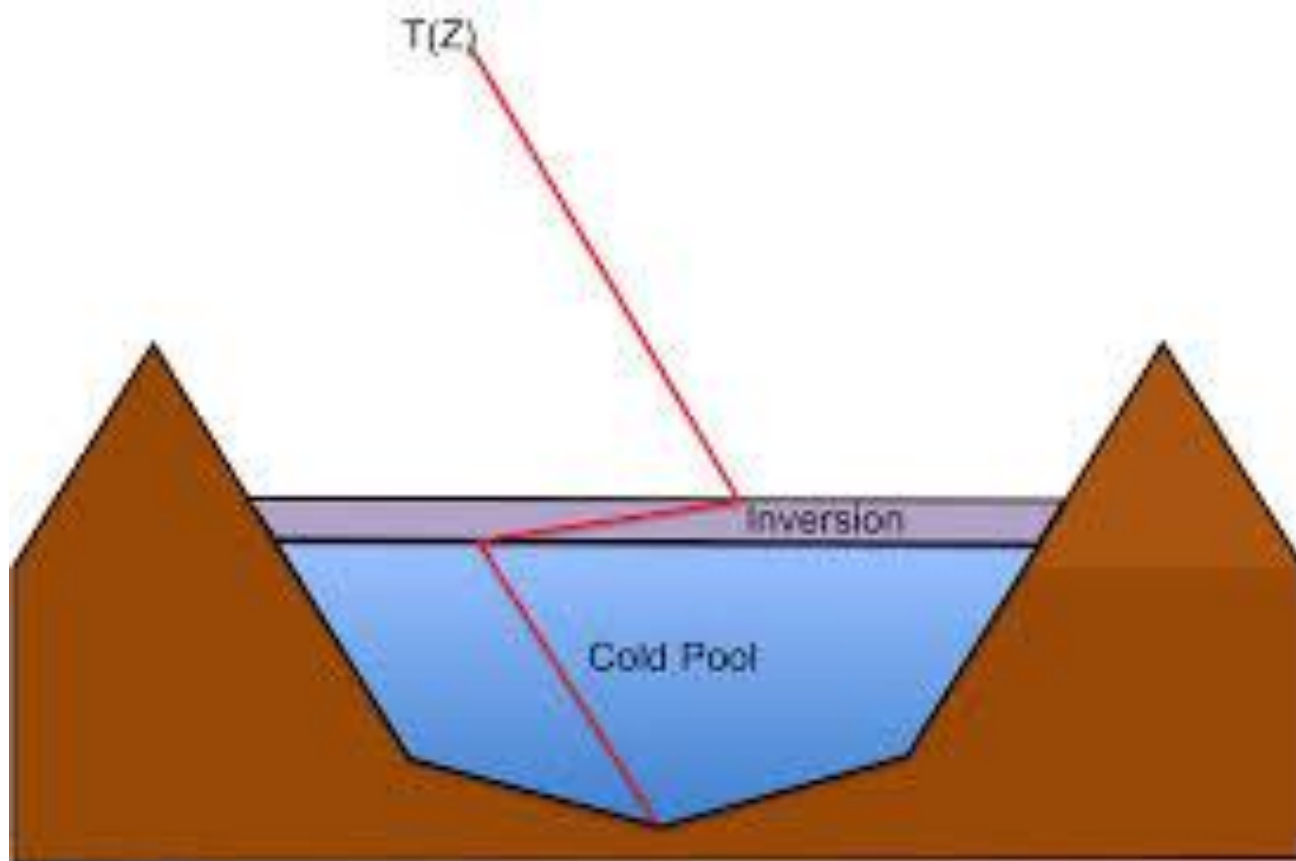
Improvement -0.5%



# Results for Warm Season

- The systematic biases associated with westerly gap flows have been slightly improved. For 12-13 July 2016 case:
  - The too-slow westerly gap flow at Wasco ( $\sim 3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ) was increased by  $0.5\text{-}1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .
  - Other westerly gap flow events had similar improvements at night but neutral impacts during the day.
- Overall reductions in the MAE at Wasco, OR in July 2016:
  - 3km HRRR MAE reduced by  $\sim 15\%$
  - 750m nest MAE was not reduced
- The *mean errors* in the control version of the model were smaller in the summer than in any other season, making them much more difficult to improve upon.
  - In much of the daytime, the 80-m wind speed MAE was about  $1.5 \text{ m/s}$ .
  - That is going to be very difficult to improve upon.

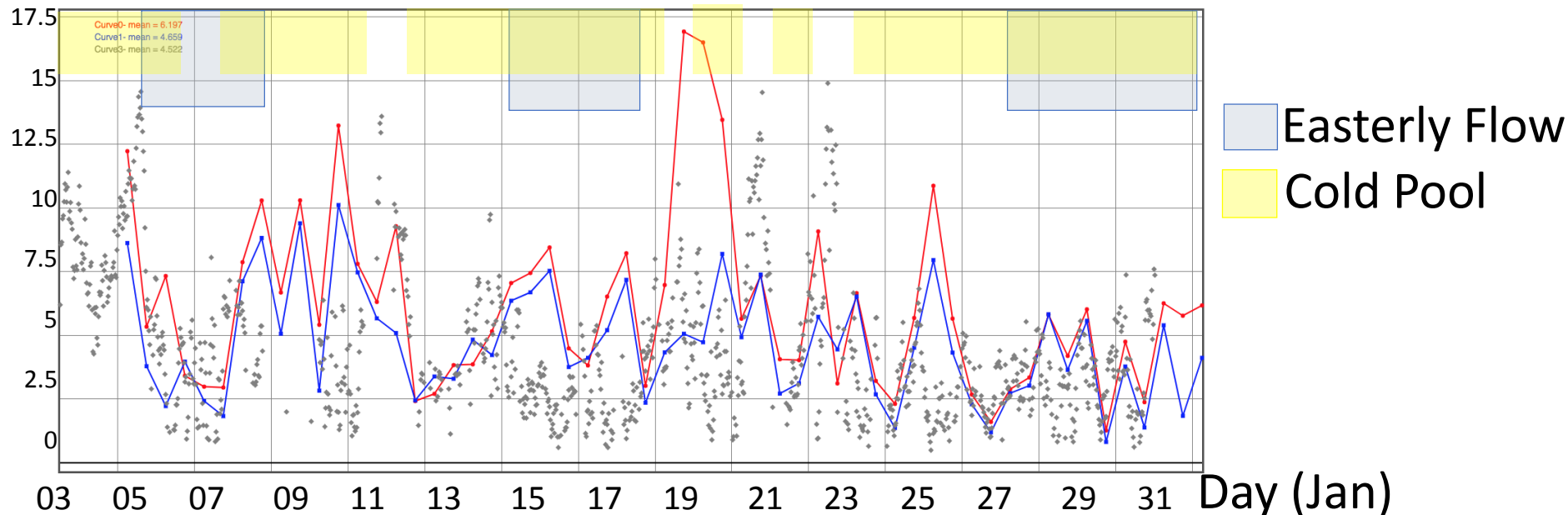
# Cold Pools



# Impact on January 2017 Reforecasts: 3km HRRR

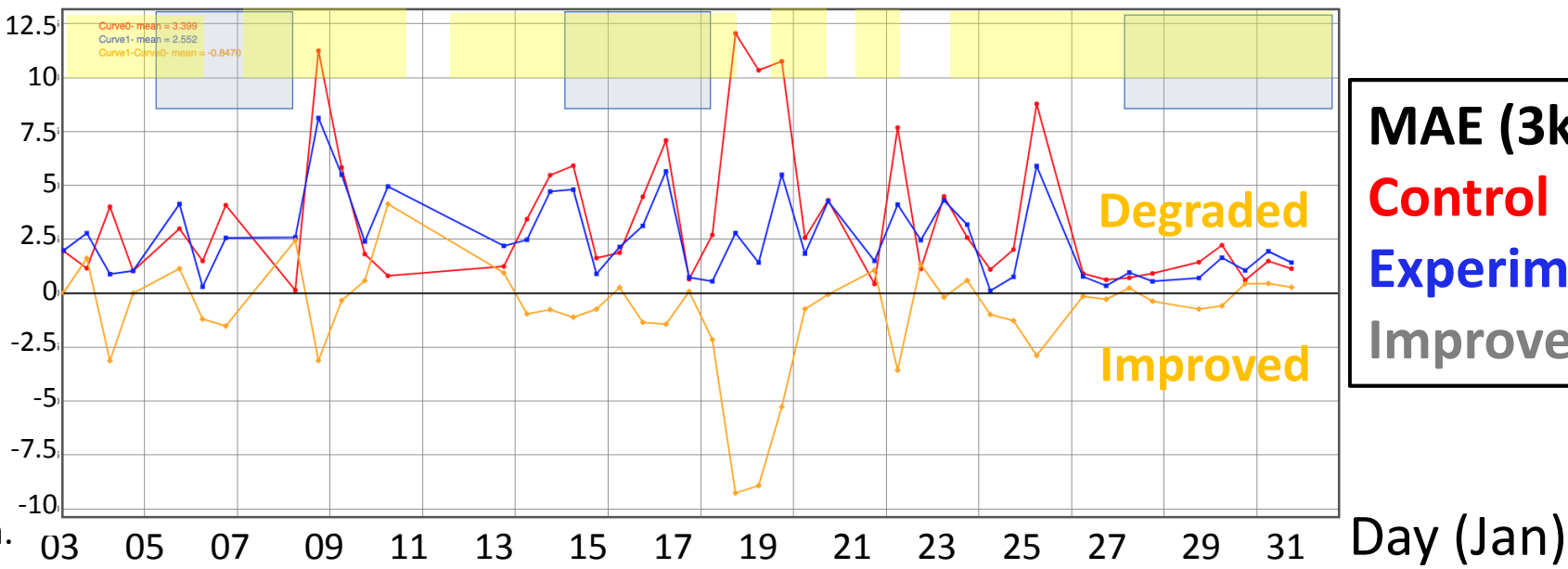
**Forecast hour 18**  
**Avg 40-140 m AGL**

**Control (3km)**  
**Experiment (3km)**  
**Wasco Sodar**



**Fcst hr 18 MAE**  
**Avg 40-140 m AGL**

**Control (3 km)**  
**Experiment (3 km)**  
**Difference (E-C)**



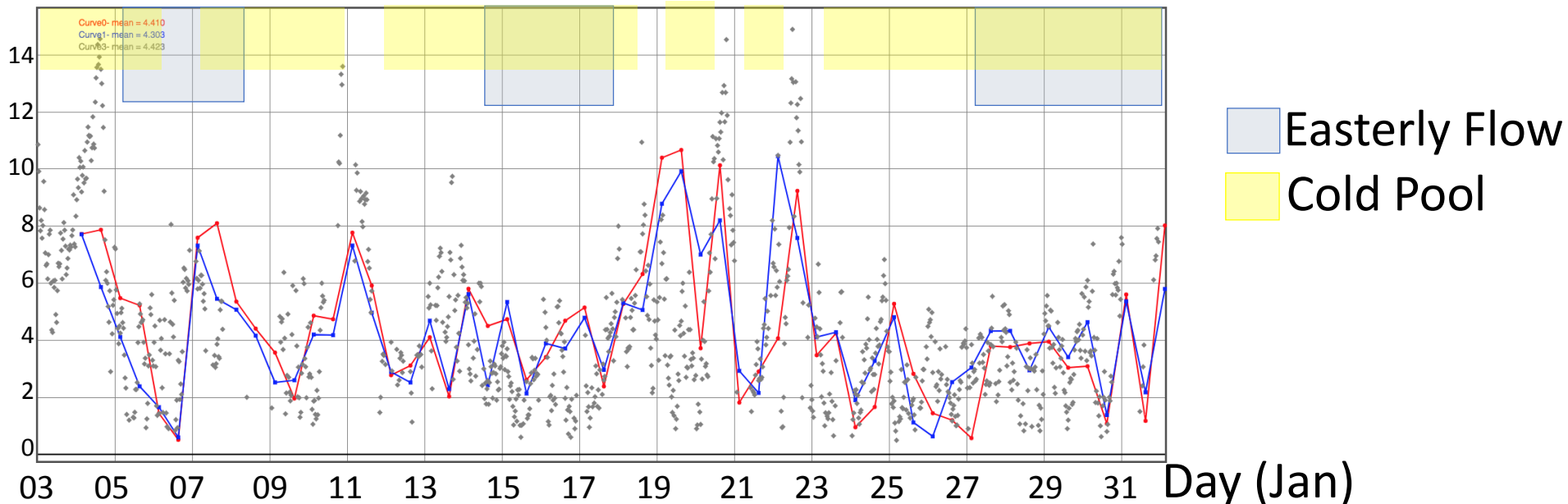
**MAE (3km):**

<b>Control</b>	<b>3.40</b>
<b>Experiment</b>	<b>2.55</b>
<b>Improvement</b>	<b>25%</b>

# Impact on January 2017 Reforecasts: 750m HRRRNest

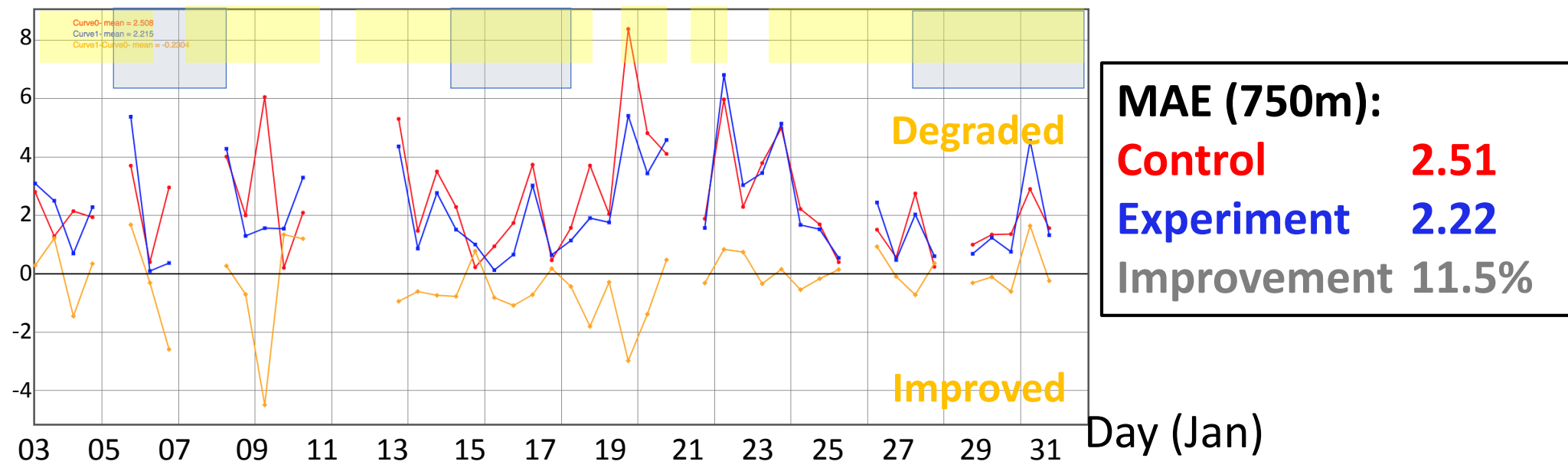
**Forecast hour 15**  
**Avg 40-140 m AGL**

**Control (750m)**  
**Experiment (750m)**  
Wasco Sodar



**Fcst hr 15 MAE**  
**Avg 40-140 m AGL**

**Control (750m)**  
**Experiment (750m)**  
**Difference (E-C)**



**MAE (750m):**  
**Control** 2.51  
**Experiment** 2.22  
Improvement 11.5%

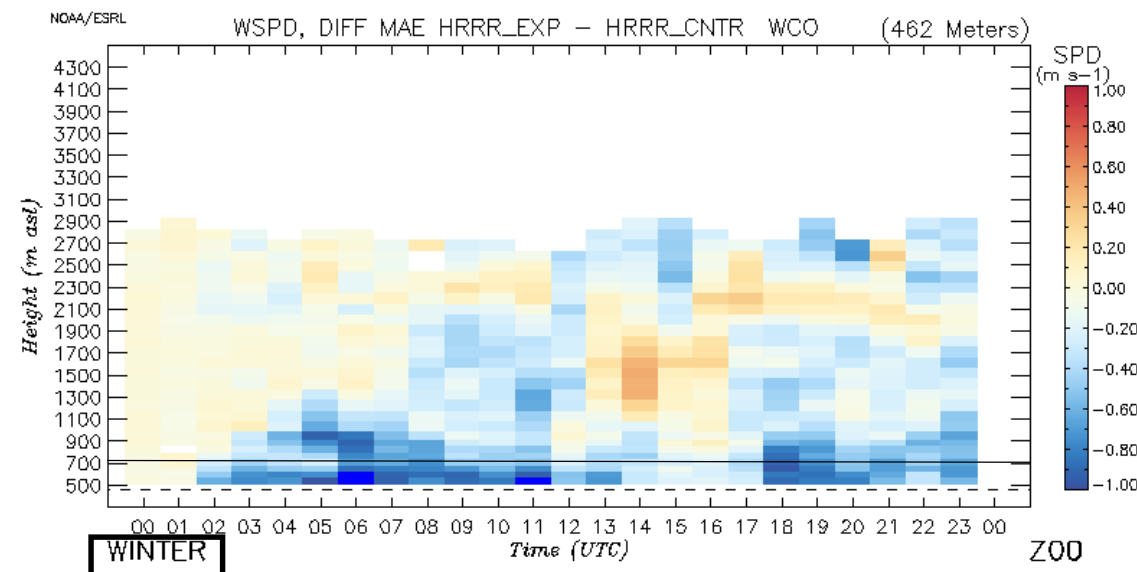
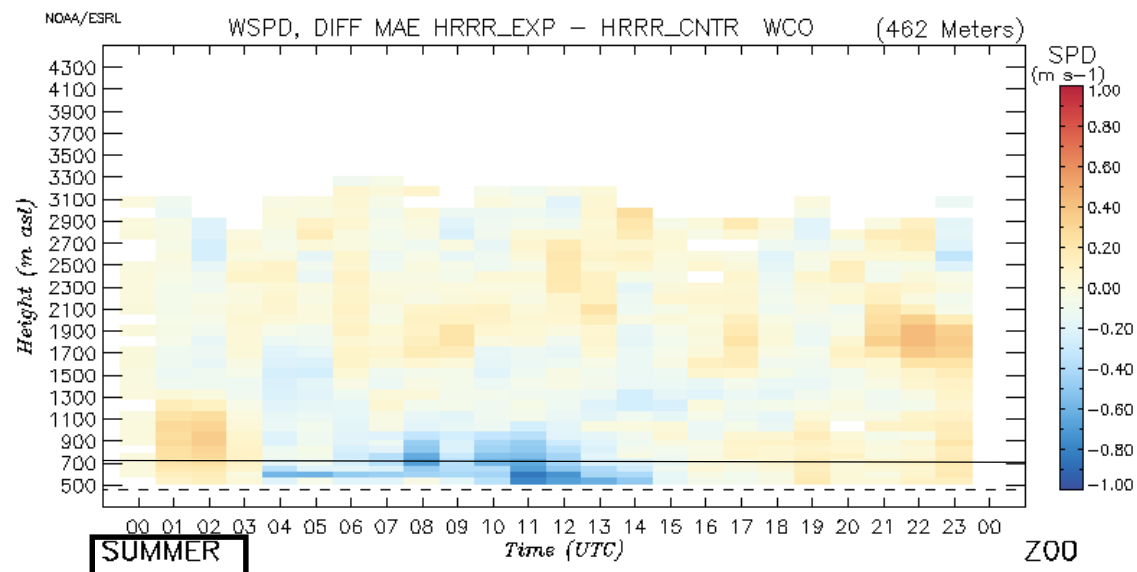
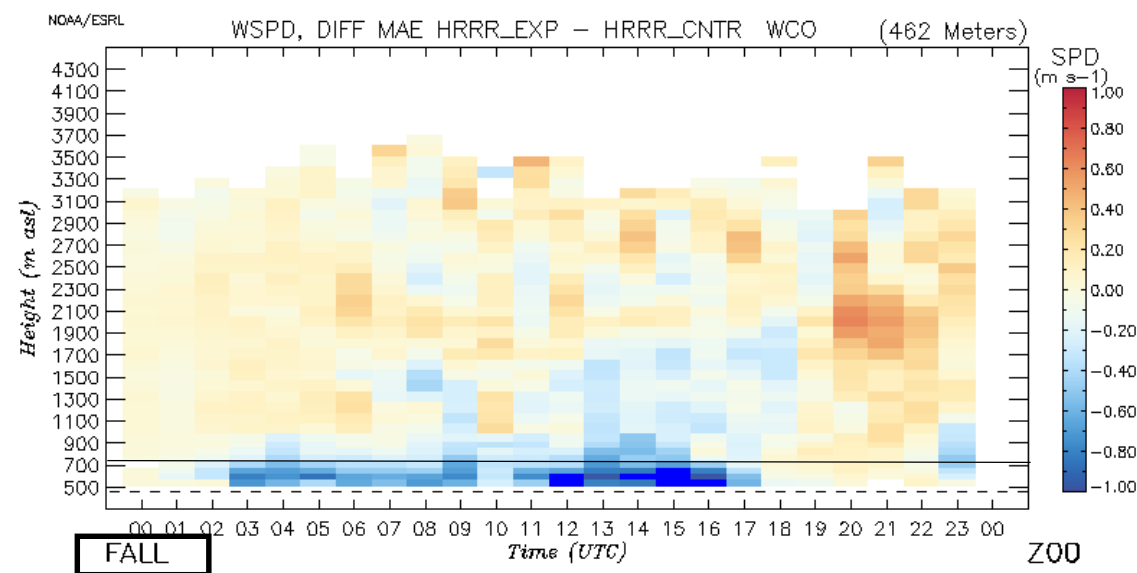
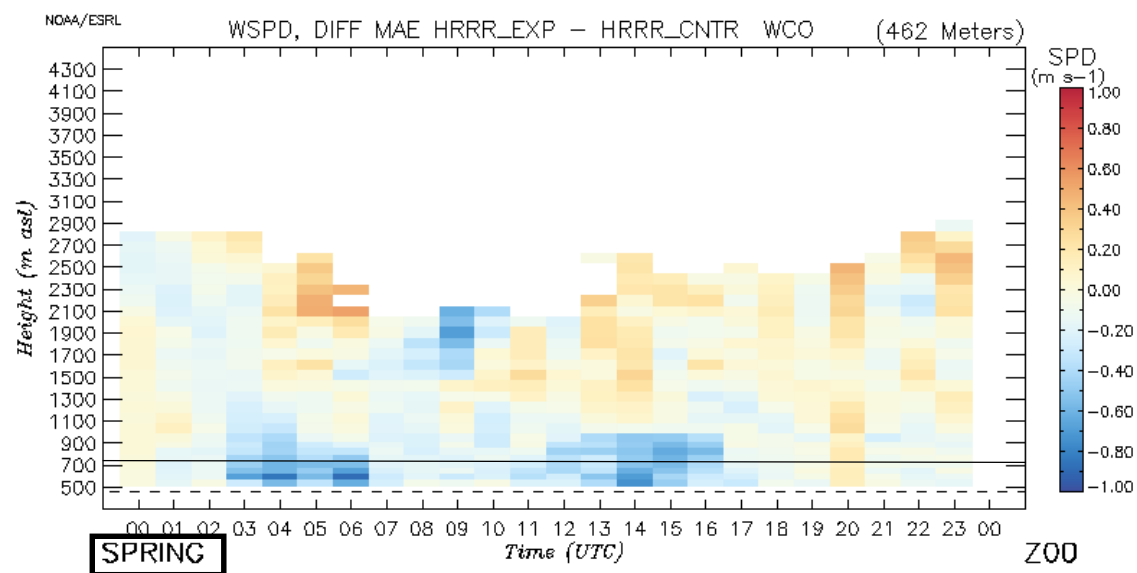
# Results for Cool Season

- **The systematic biases associated with cold pool mix-outs have been reduced. Results from the 13 Jan 2016 case show:**
  - Cold pool at Wasco was 2-3 C cooler and wind speeds in rotor layer were reduced by 3-4 m s<sup>-1</sup>.
  - Other similar cold pool mix-out events had similar improvements.
- **Overall reductions in the MAE at Wasco, OR in January 2017:**
  - 3km HRRR MAE reduced by ~25%
  - 750m nest MAE reduced by ~11%



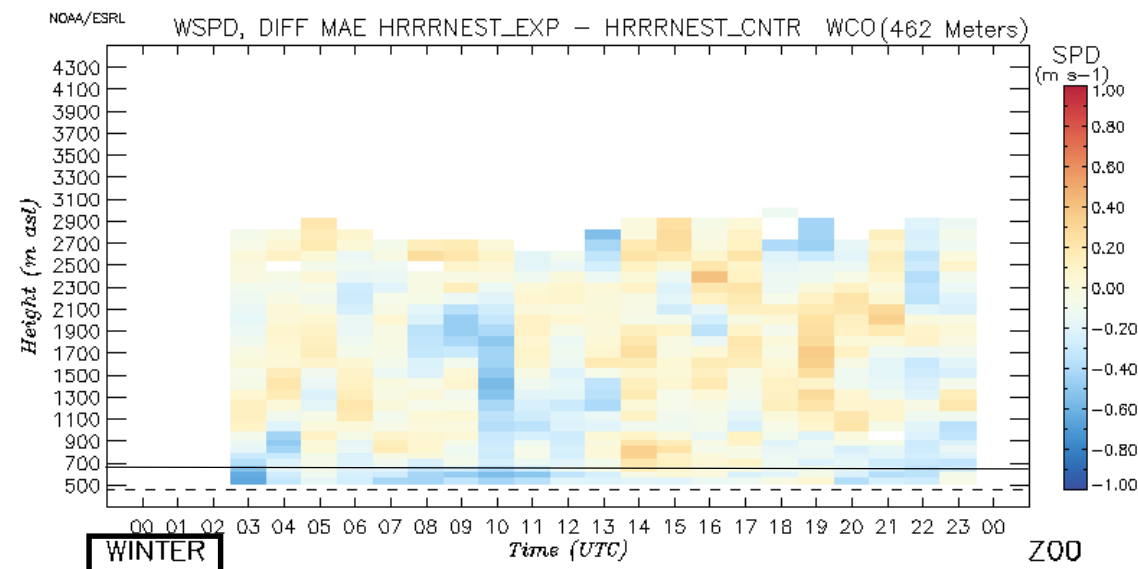
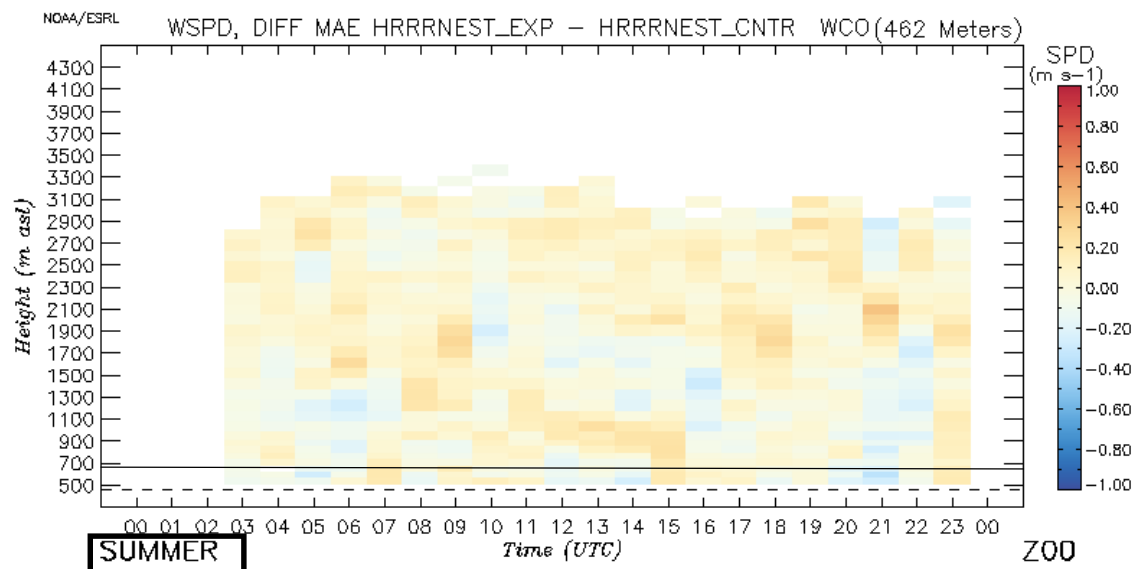
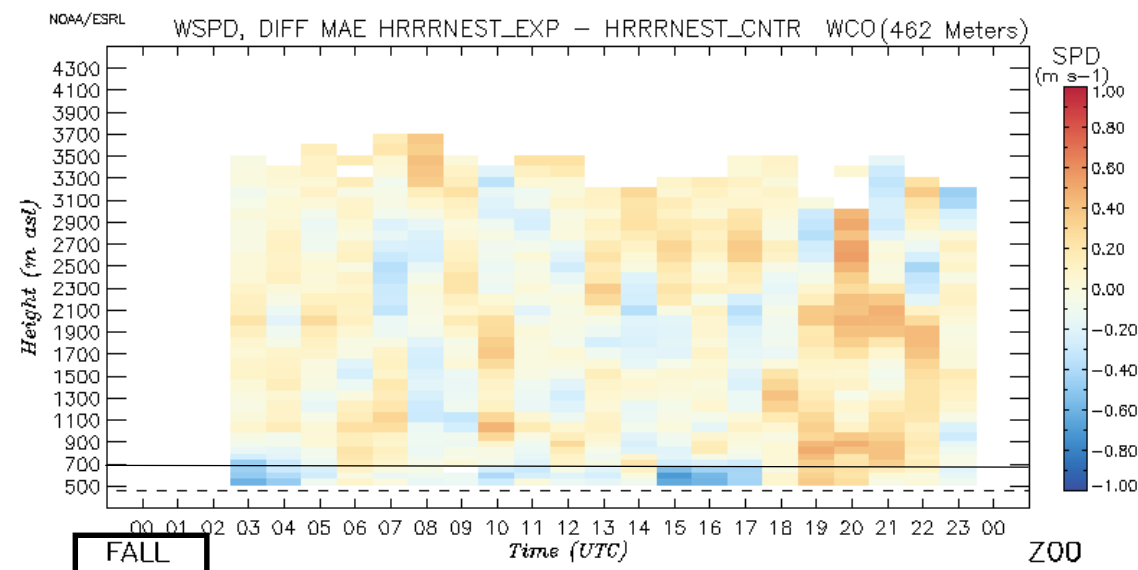
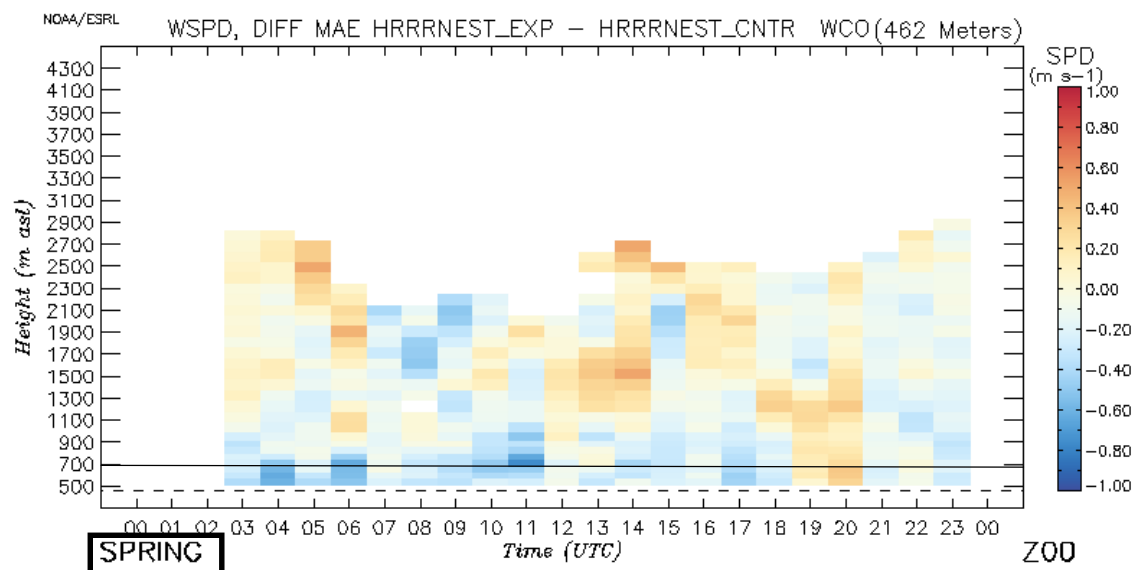
# Physics: WCO, WINDSPEED MAE\_HRRR\_EXP – MAE\_HRRR\_CNTR (4 six week Reforecasts)

00 UTC Runs only



# Physics: WCO, WINDSPEED MAE\_HRRRNEST\_EXP – MAE\_HRRRNEST\_CNTR (4 six week Reforecasts)

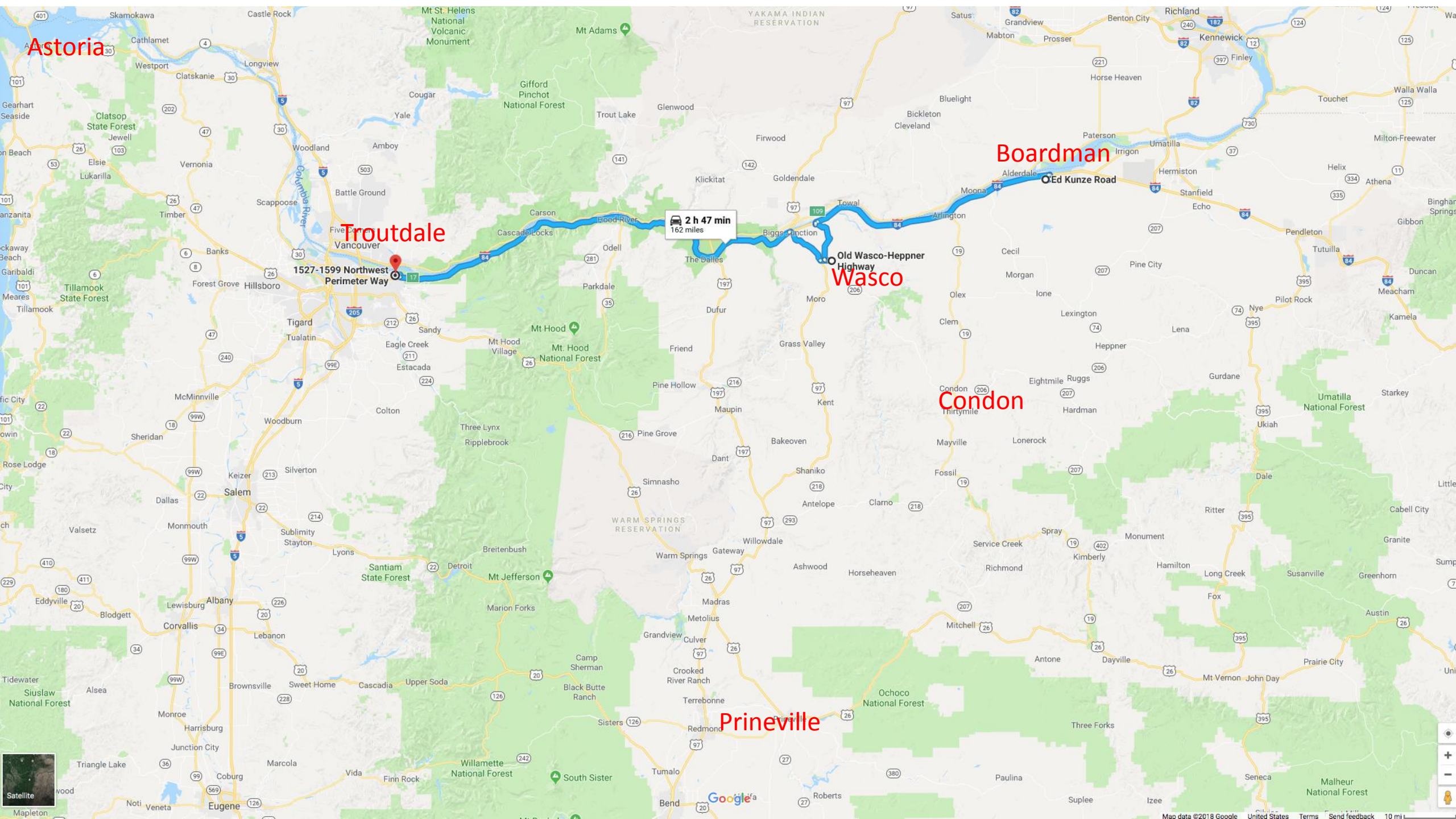
00 UTC Runs only



# Summary/Conclusions

- The systematic biases associated with westerly gap flows and cold pool mix-outs and have been reduced, with greater improvements in the winter than in the summer.

Back Up Slides



Astoria

Troutdale

Boardman

Wasco

Condon

Prineville

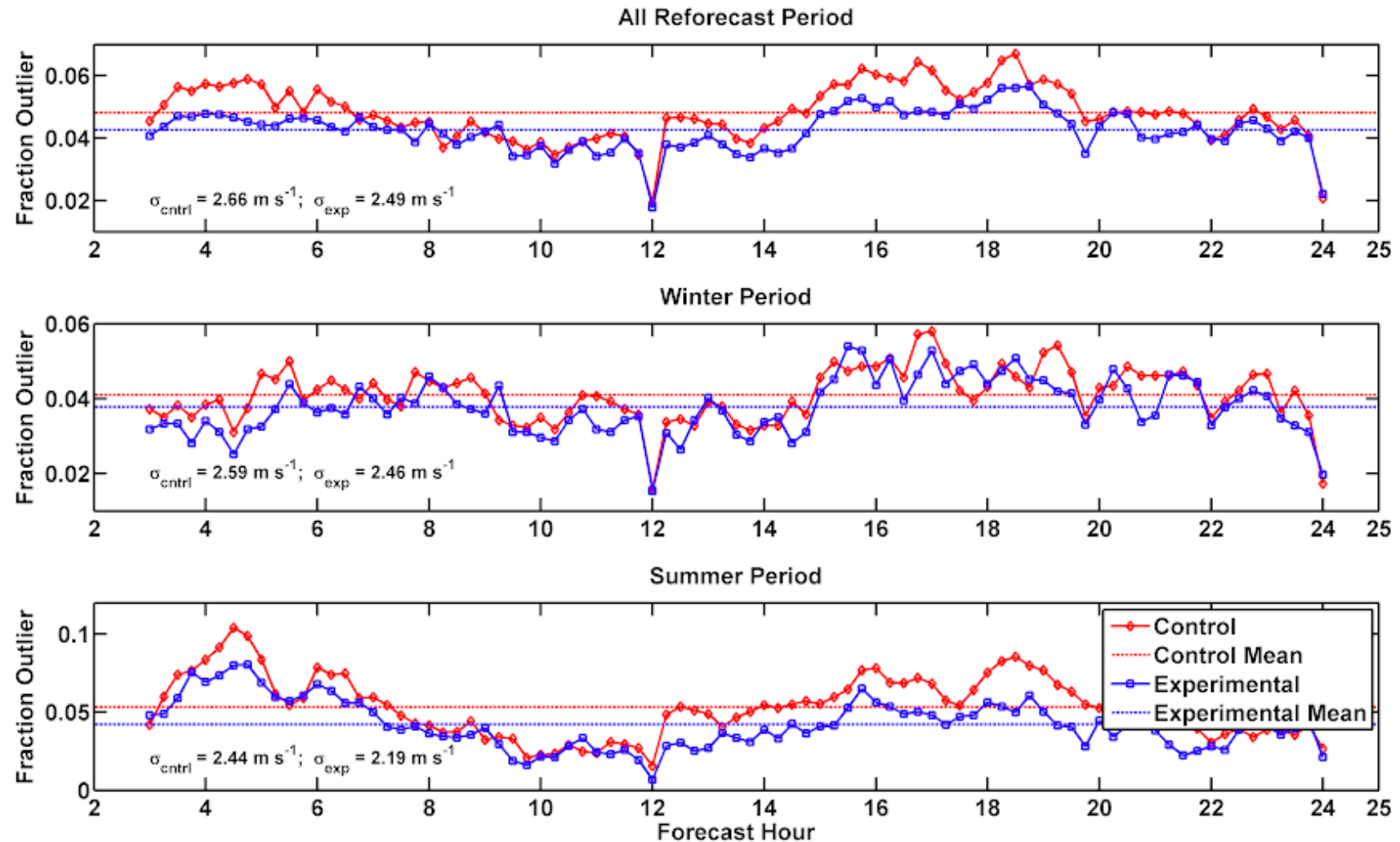
2 h 47 min  
162 miles

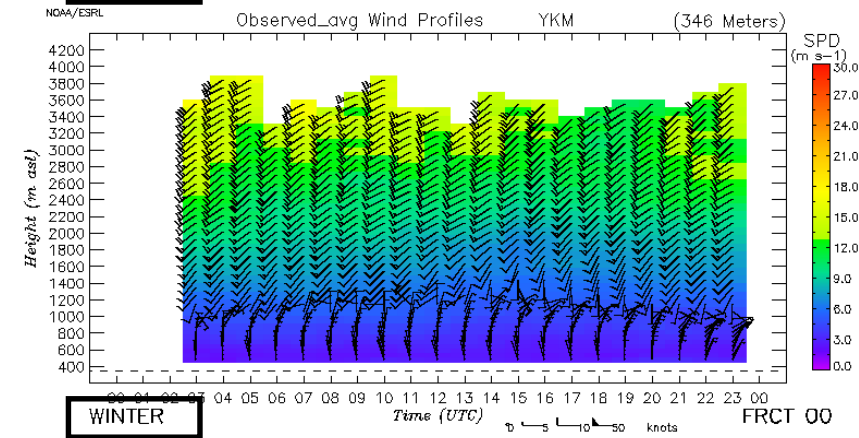
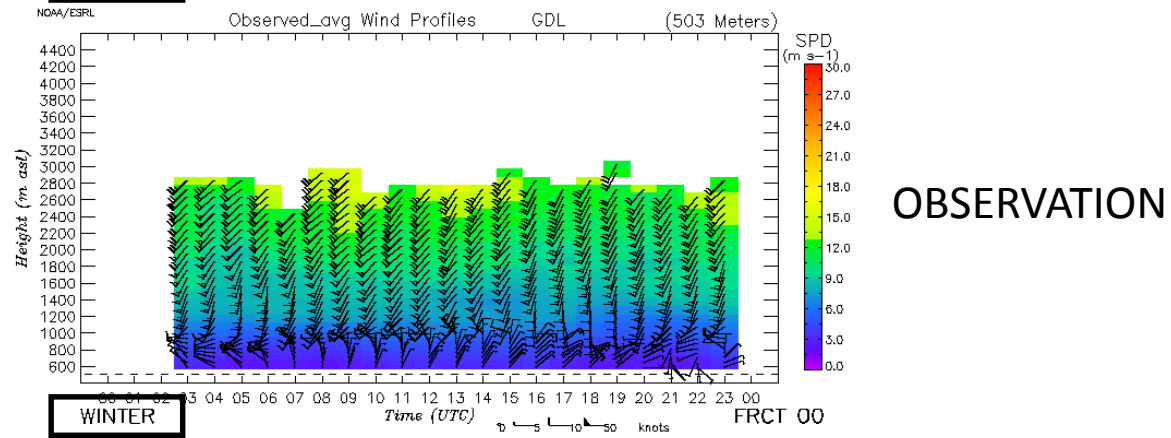
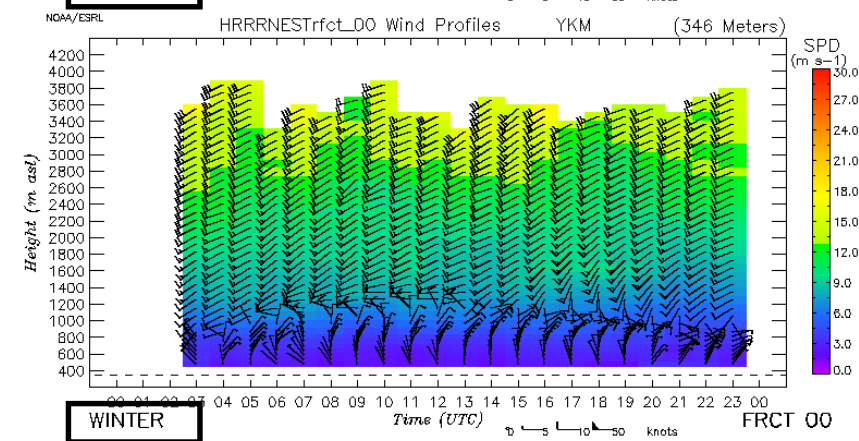
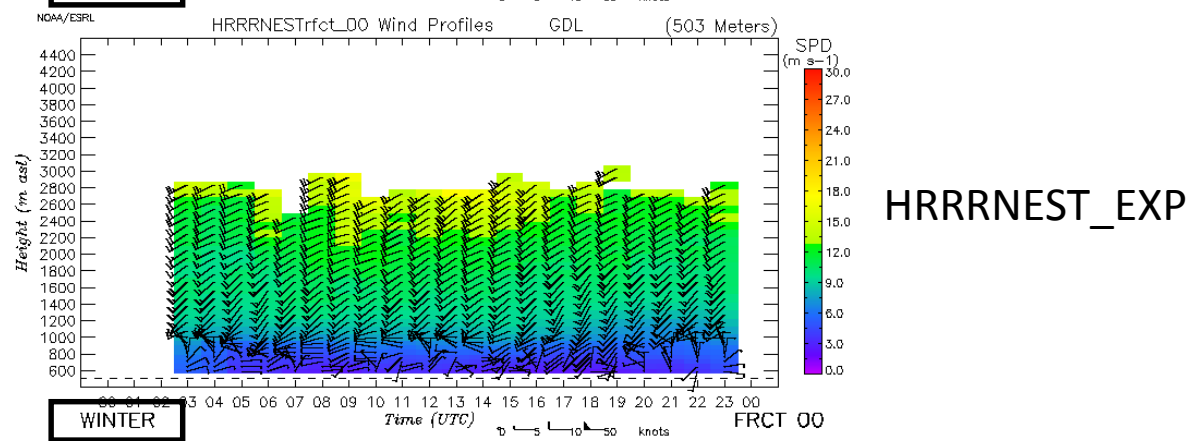
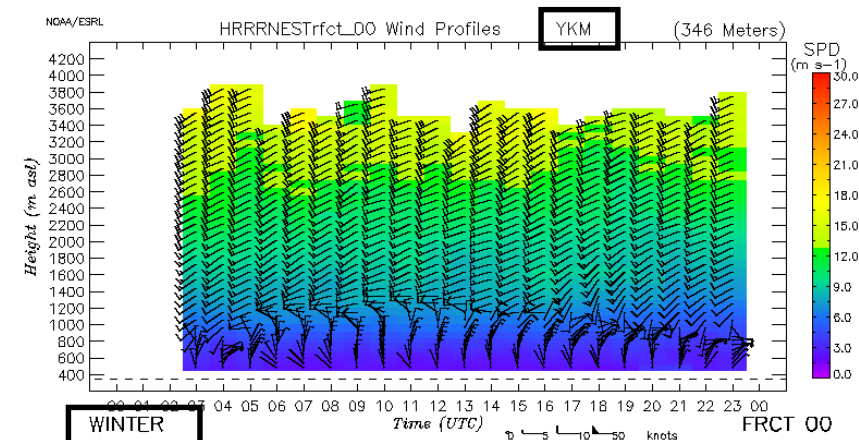
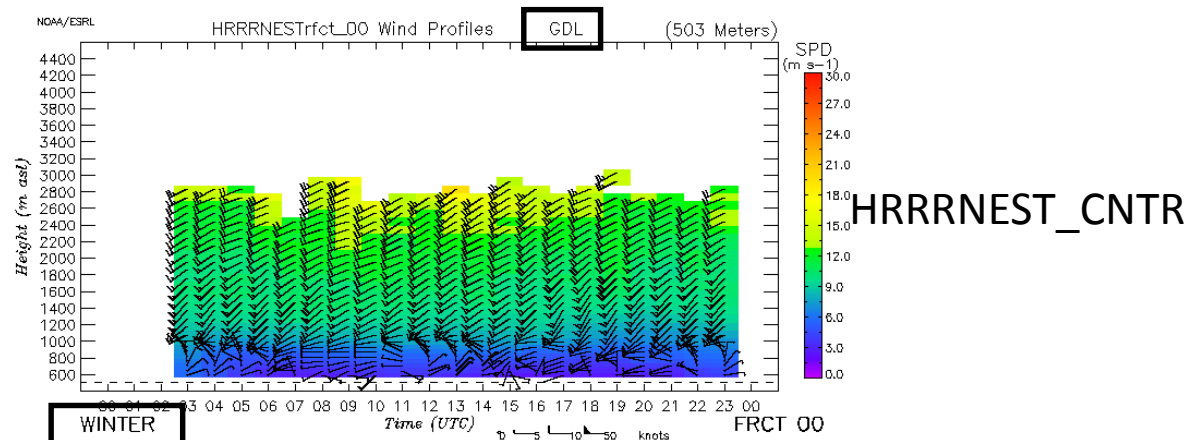


Google



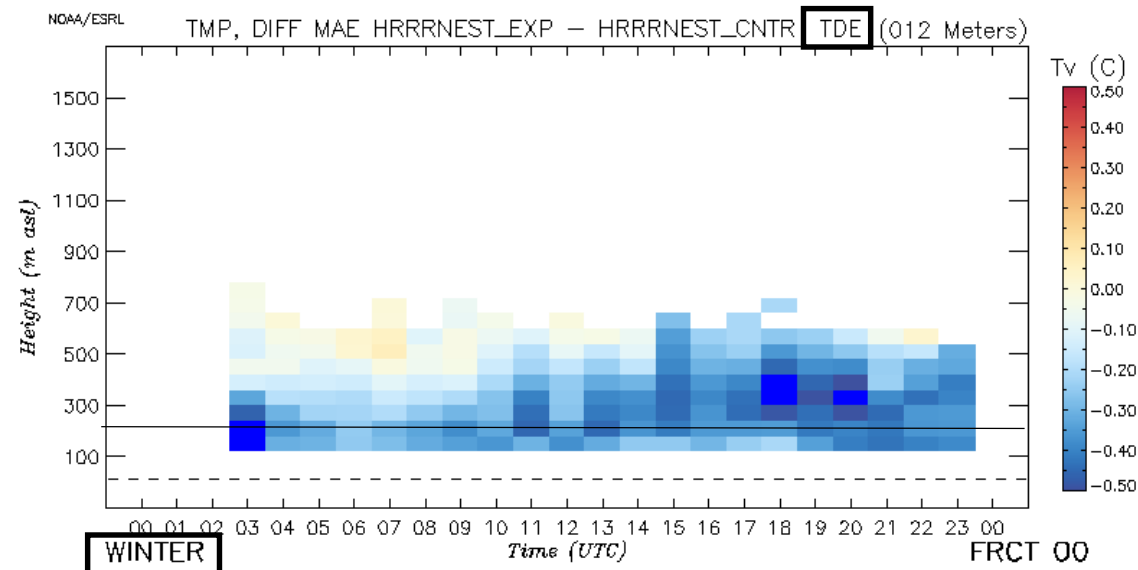
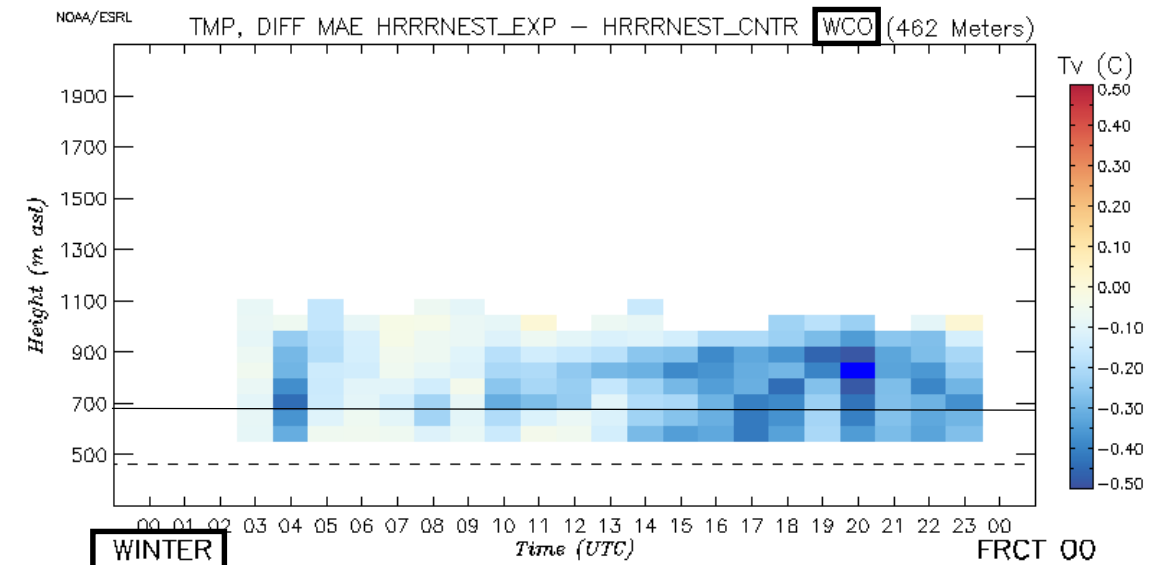
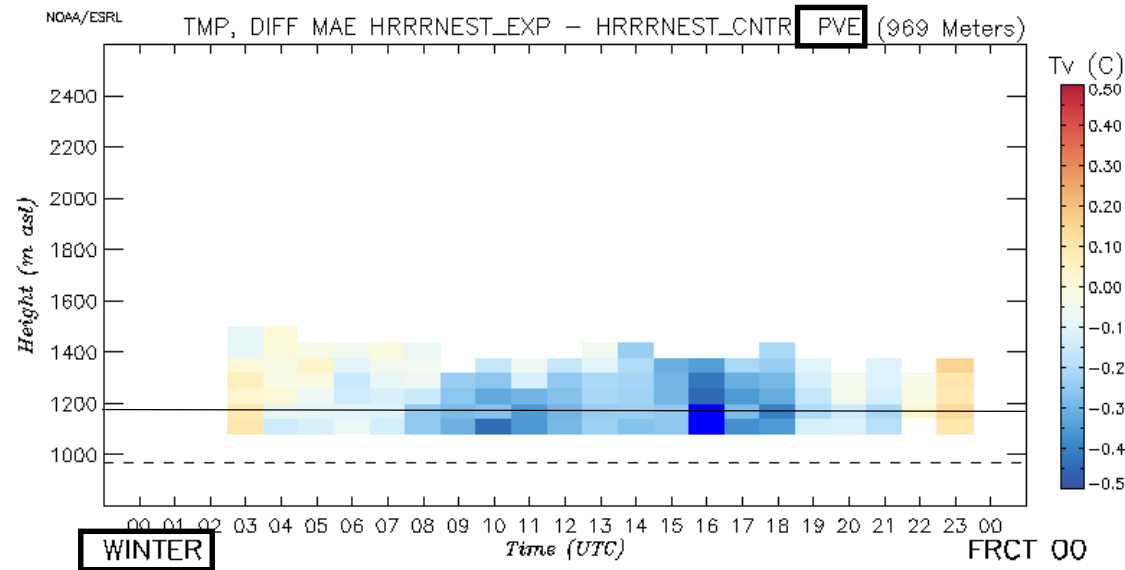
# Reduction of large errors (>2 std. dev.)



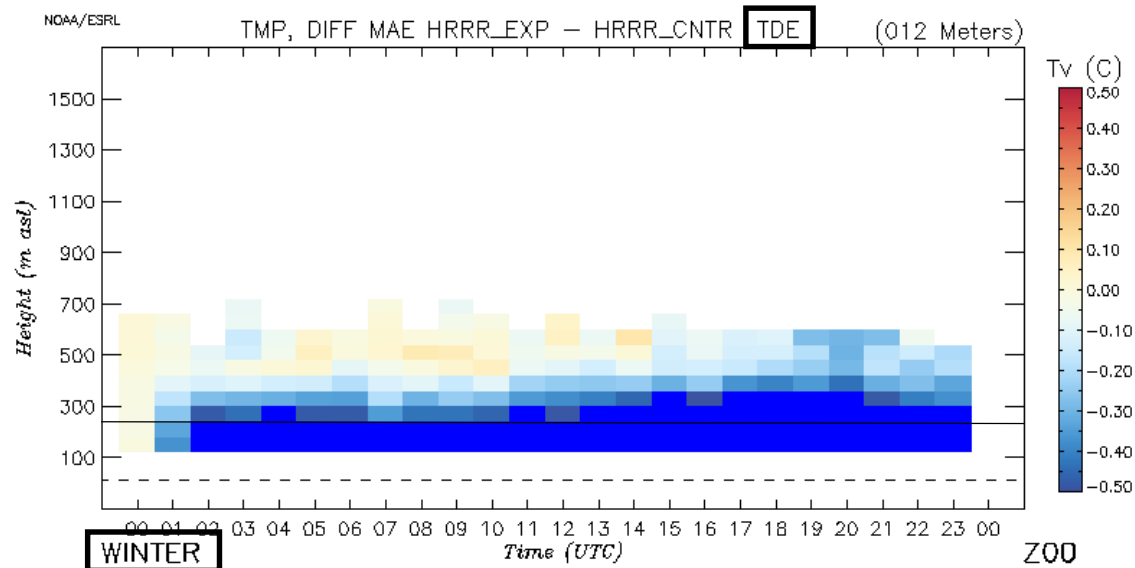
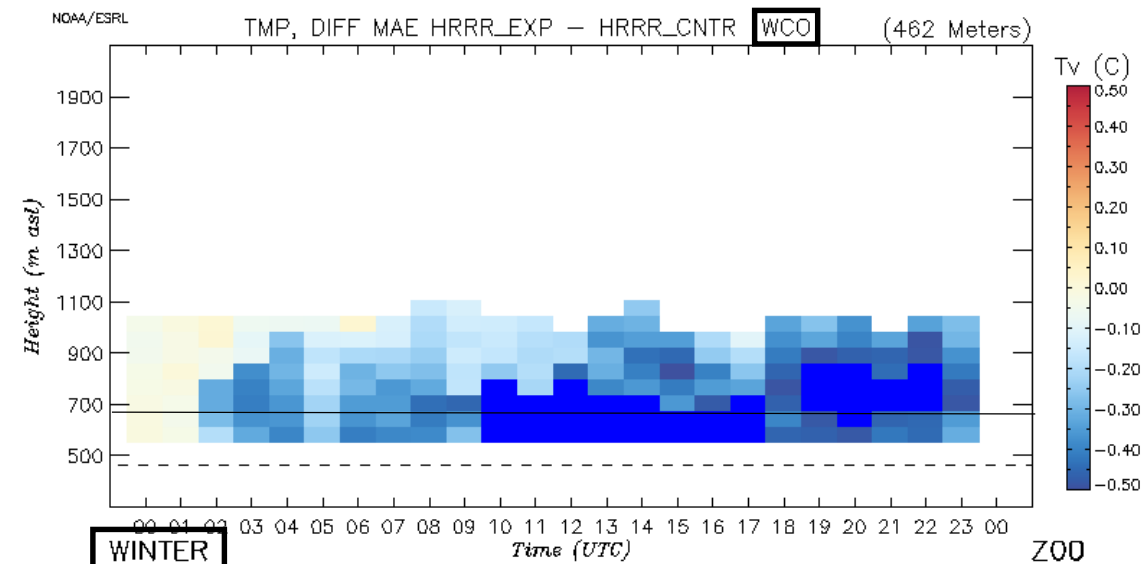
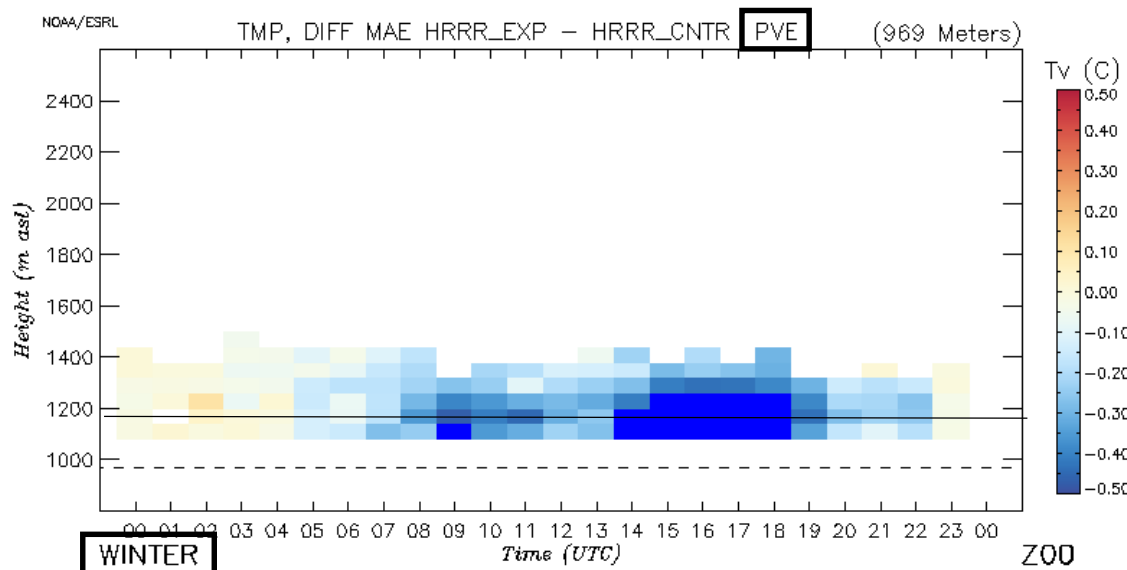


# Physics: TEMPERATURE MAE\_HRRRNEST\_EXP – MAE\_HRRRNEST\_CNTR (Winter Reforecasts)

00 UTC Runs only

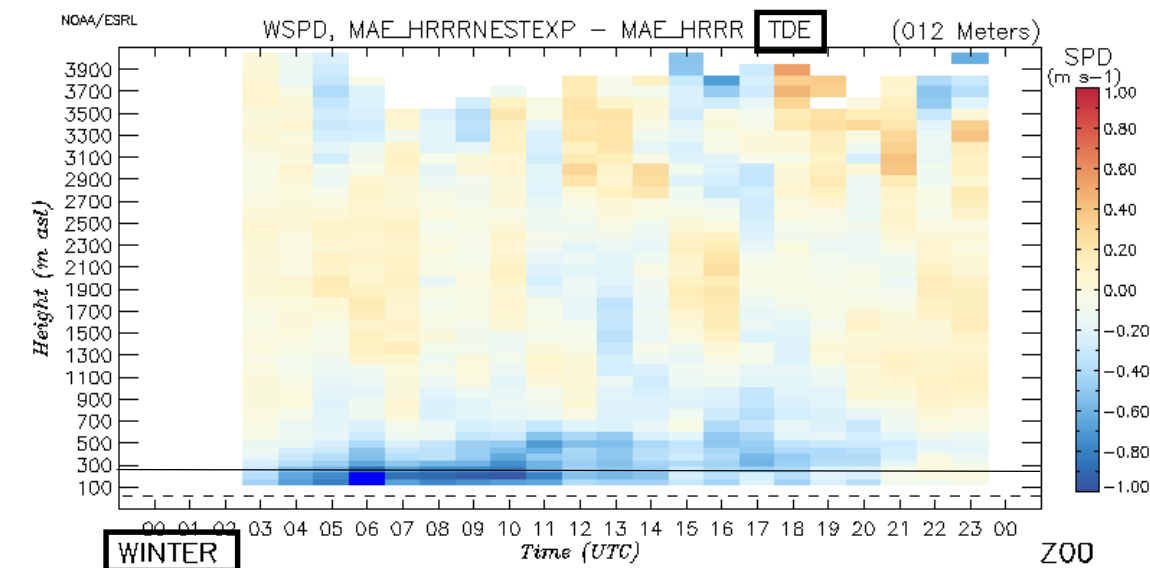
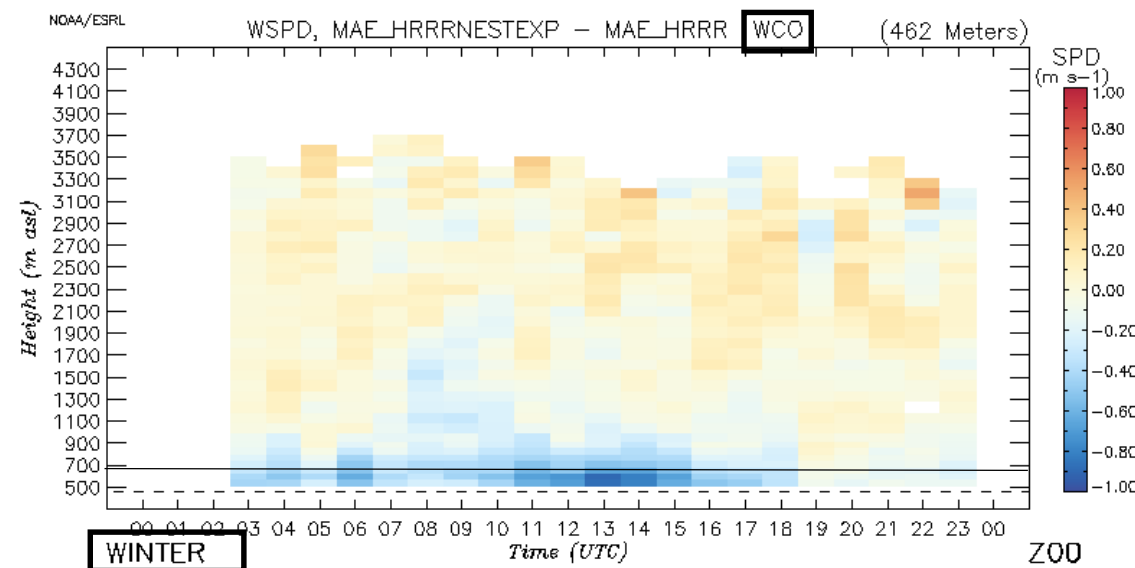
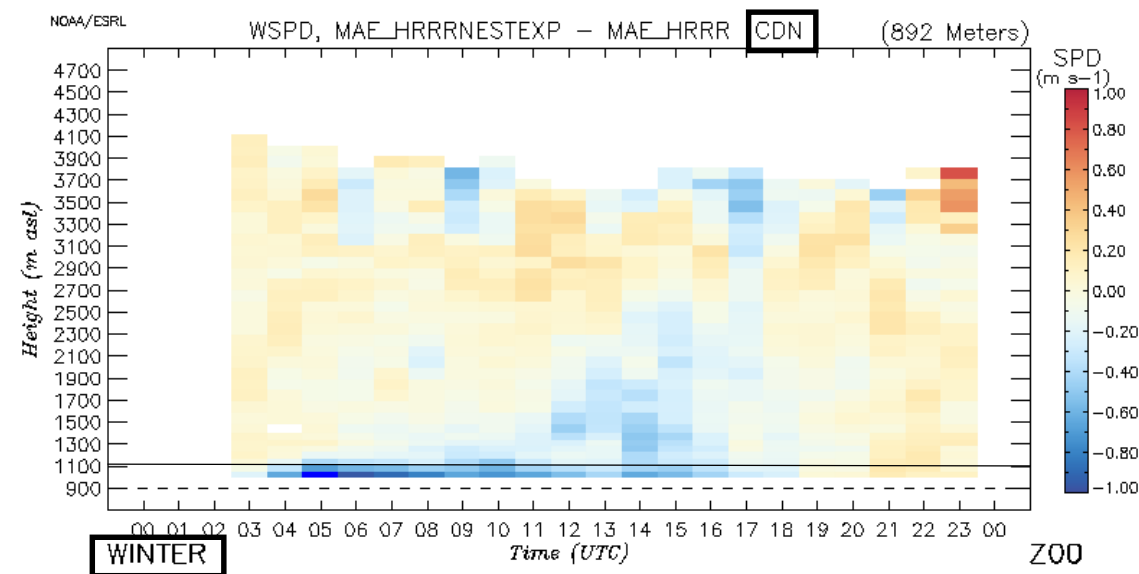
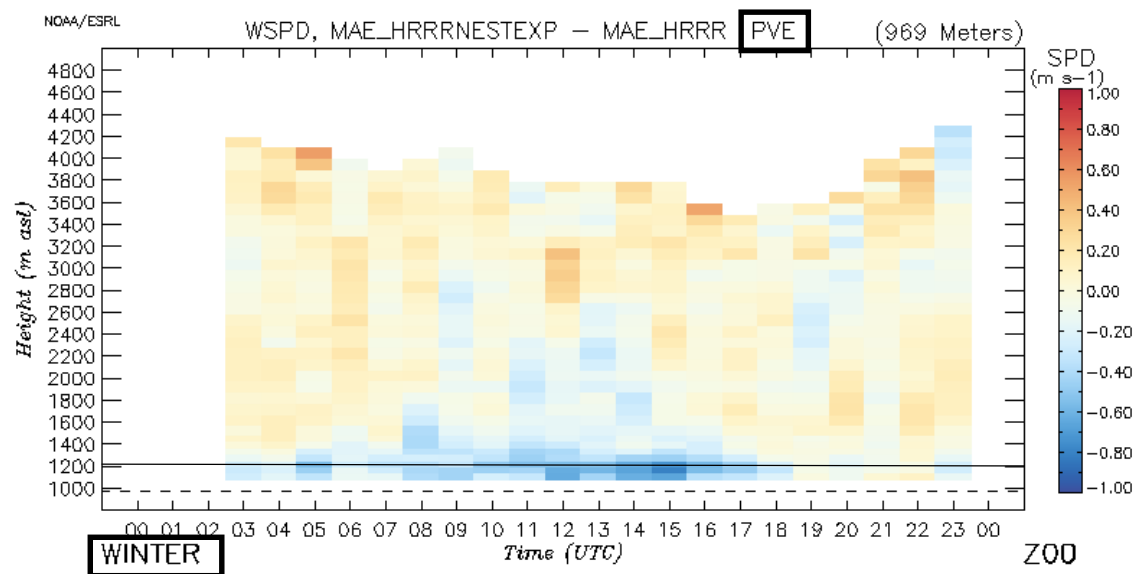


## Physics: TEMPERATURE MAE\_HRRR\_EXP – MAE\_HRRR\_CNTR (Winter Reforecasts)



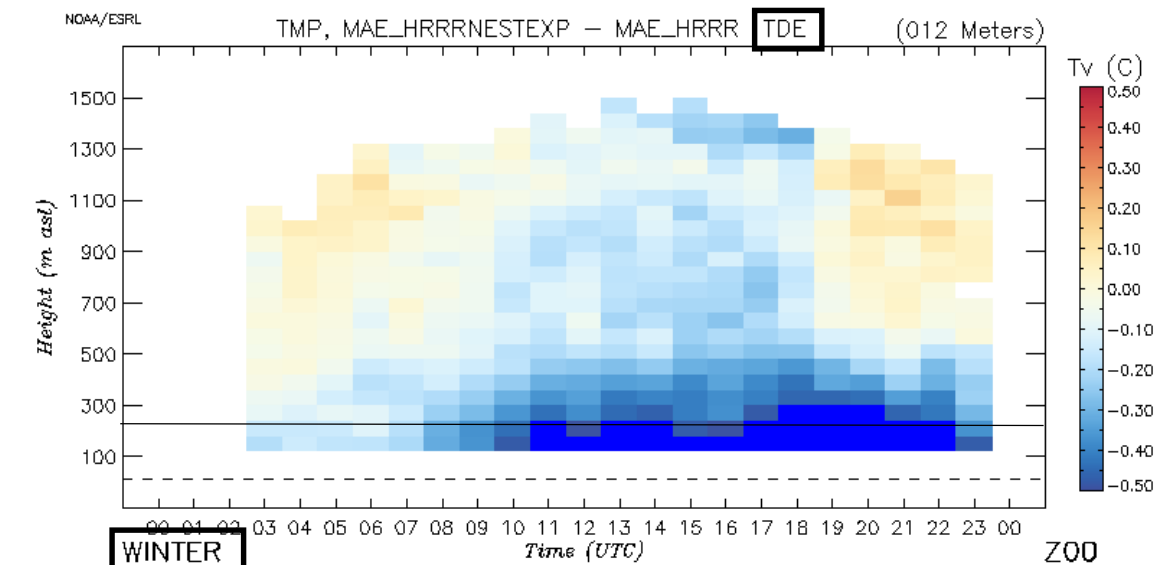
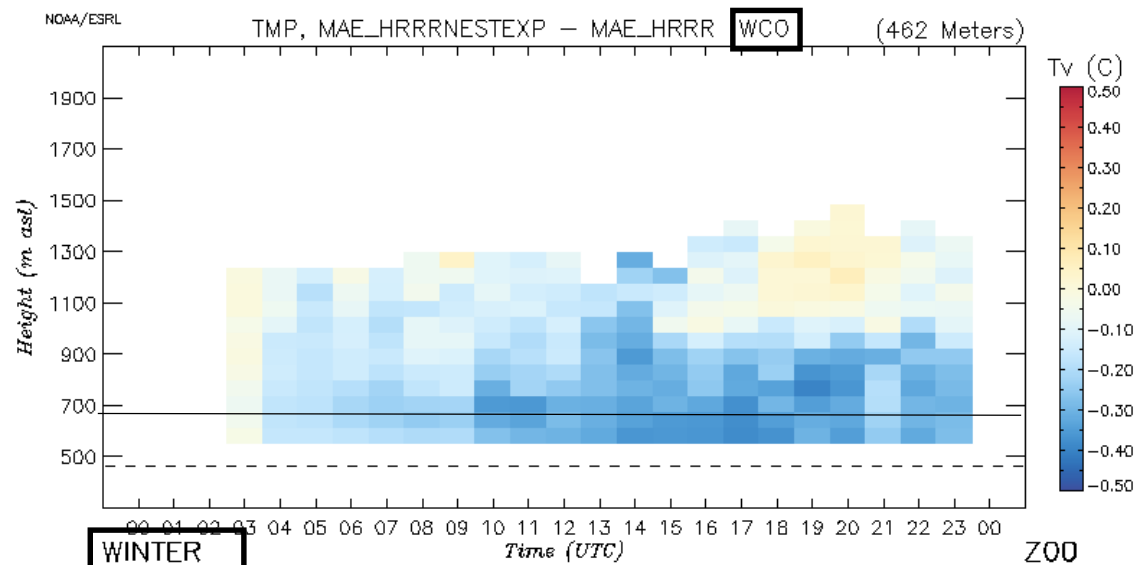
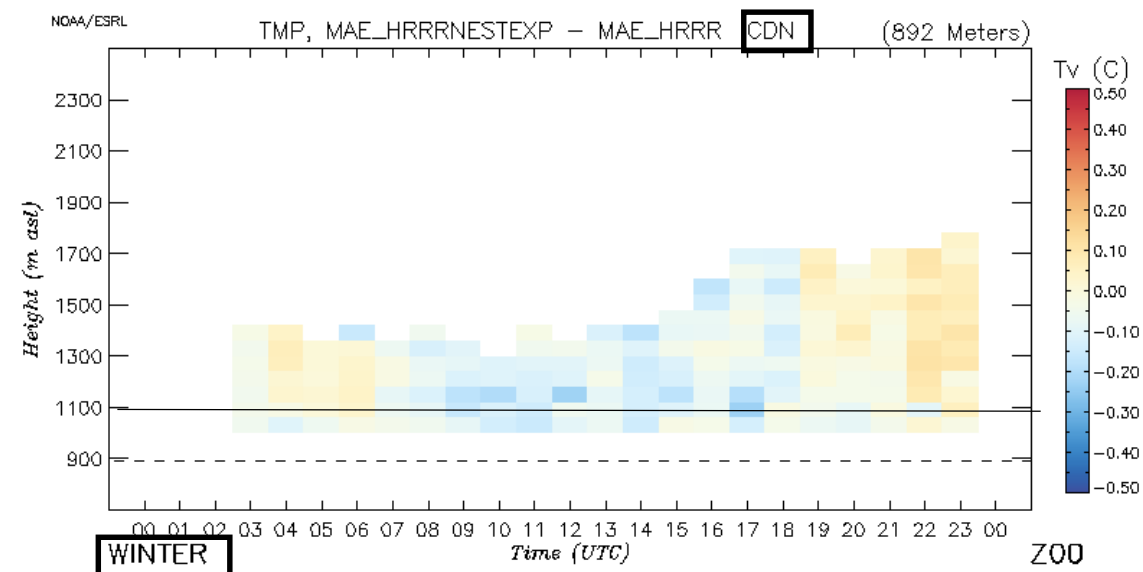
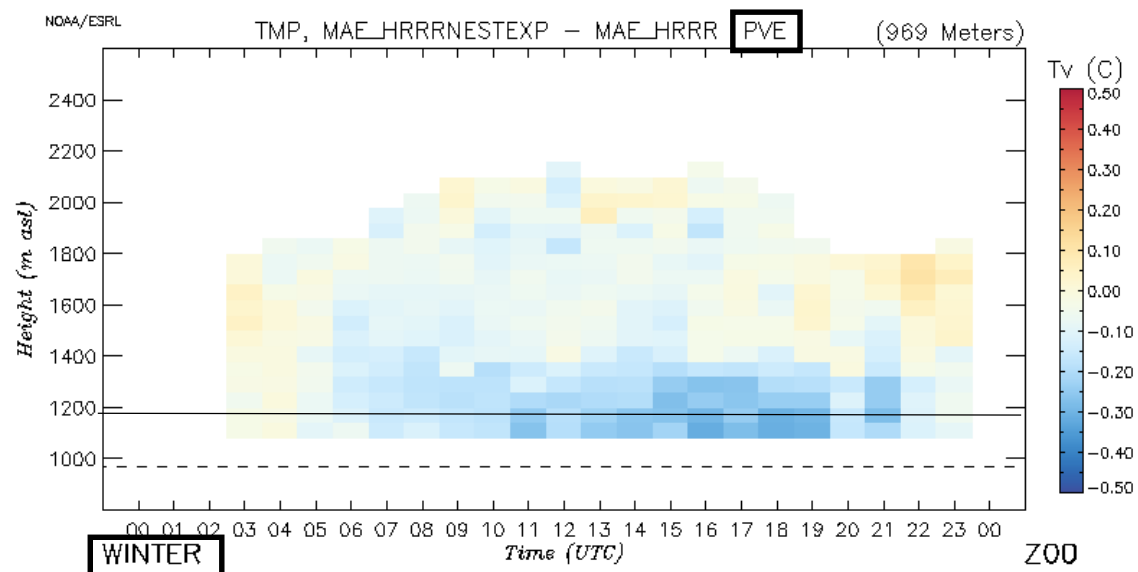
# Physics+Resolution: WINDSPEED MAE\_HRRRNEST\_EXP – MAE\_HRRR\_CNTR (Winter Reforecasts)

00 UTC Runs only

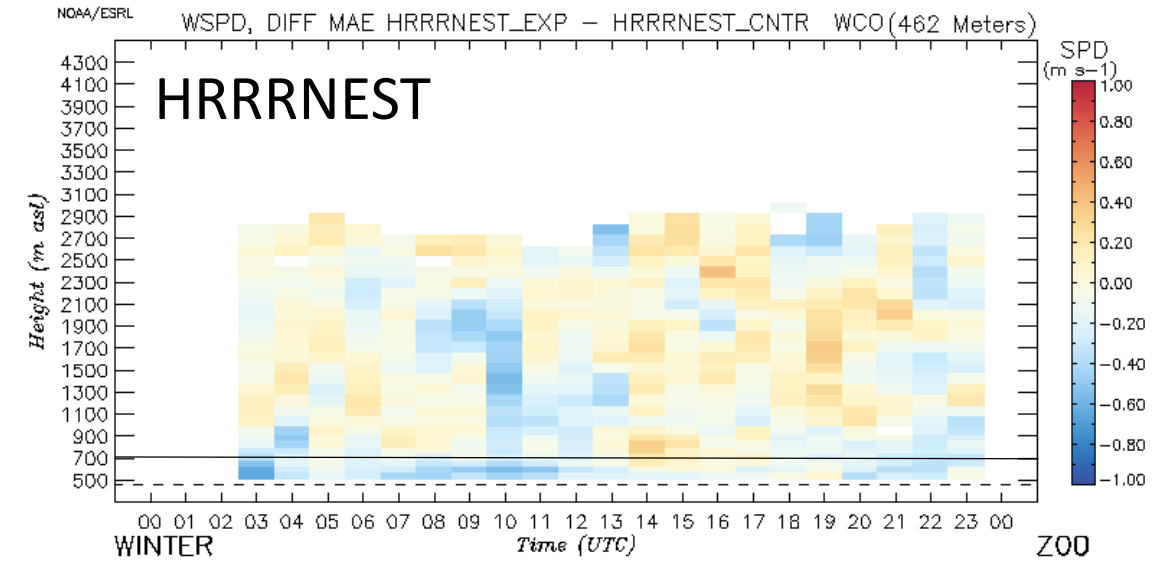
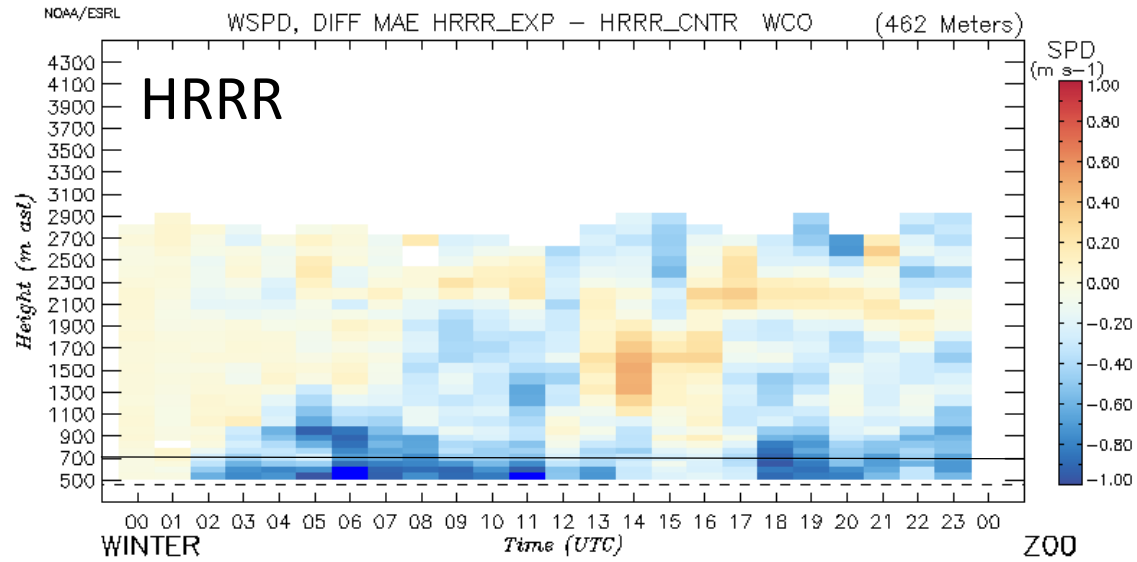




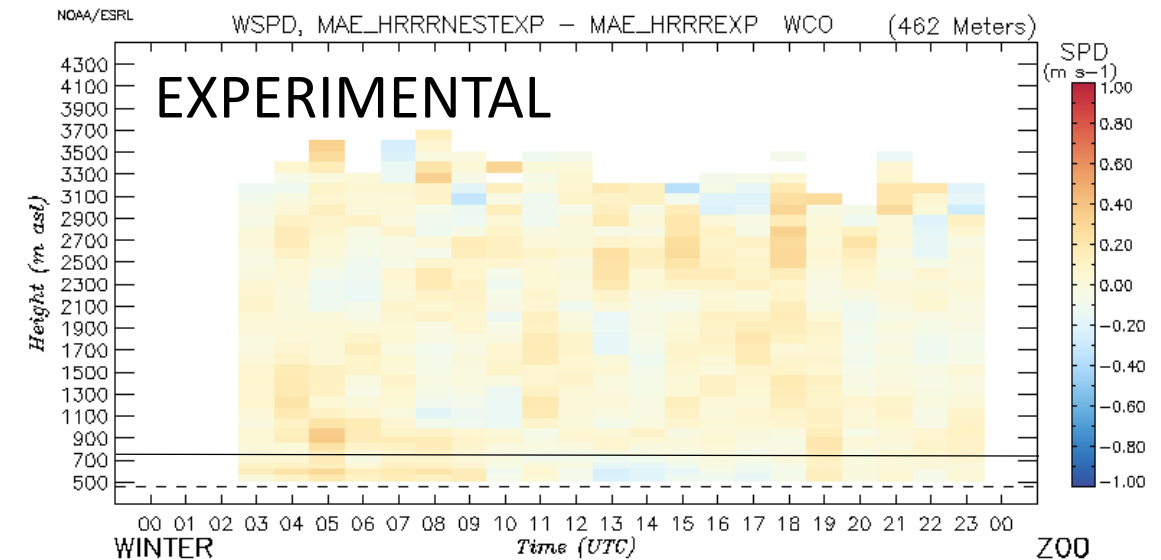
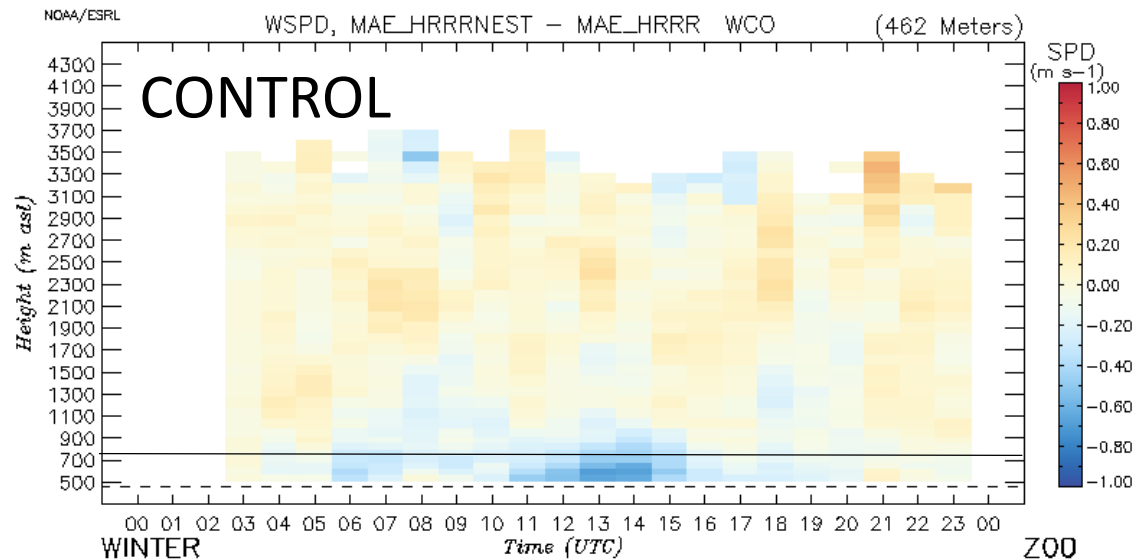
# Physics+Resolution: TEMPERATURE MAE\_HRRRNEST\_EXP – MAE\_HRRR\_CNTR (Winter Reforecasts)



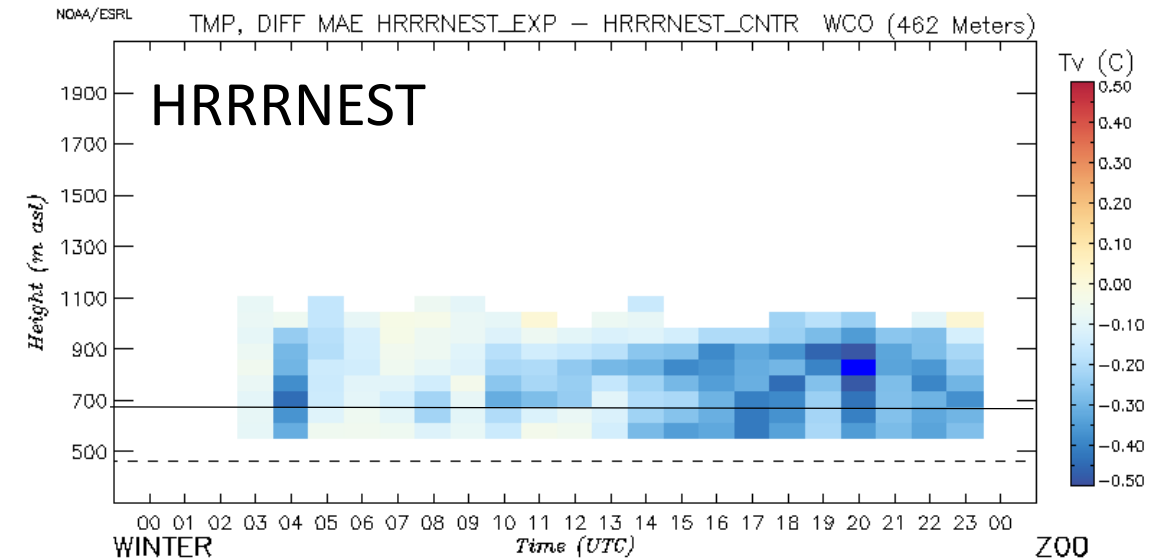
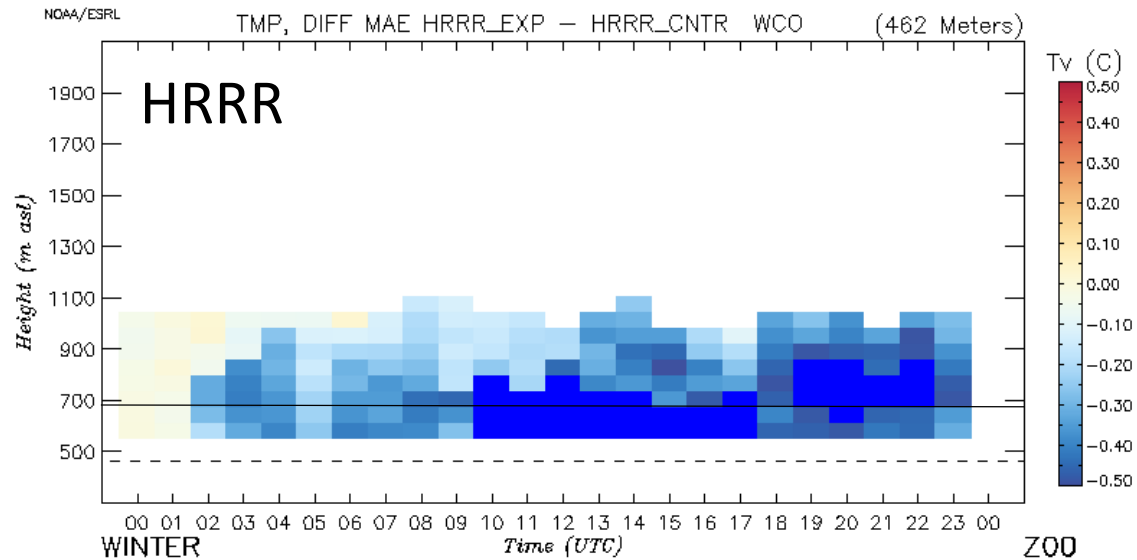
## Wind Speed WCO improvement due to **physics**



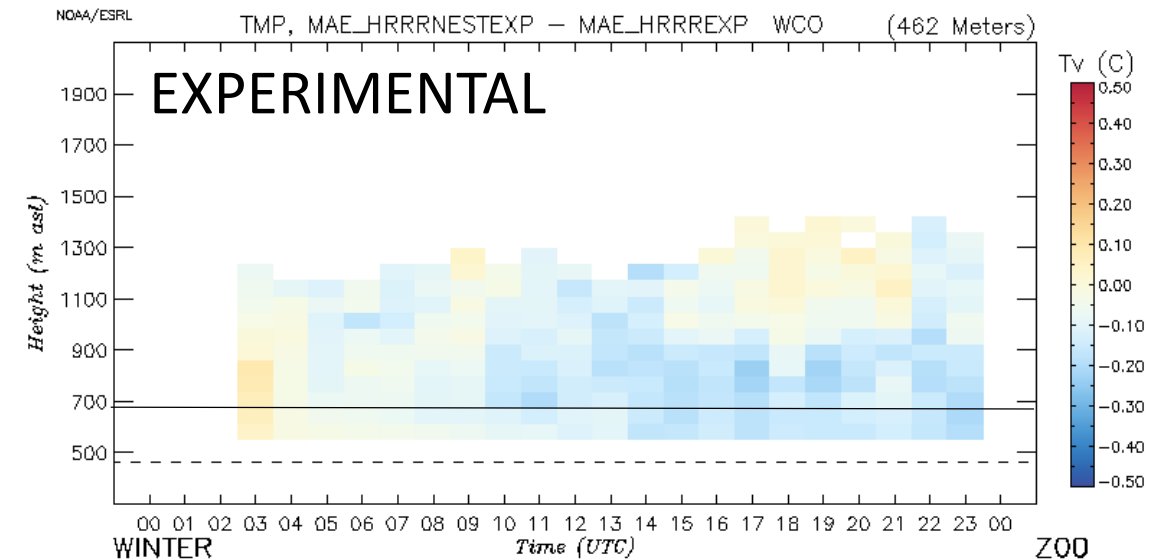
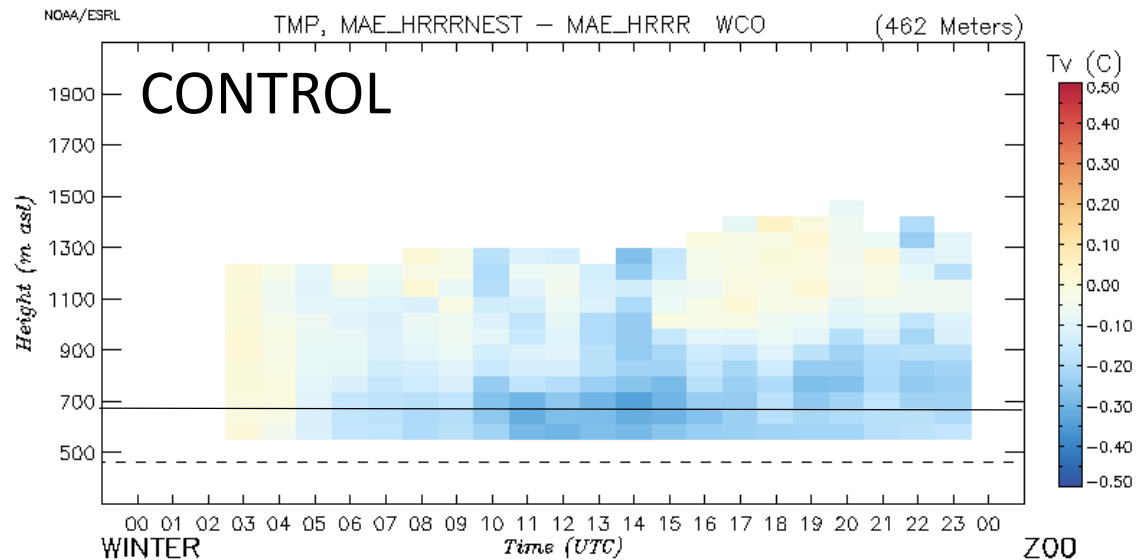
## Wind Speed WCO improvement due to **resolution**

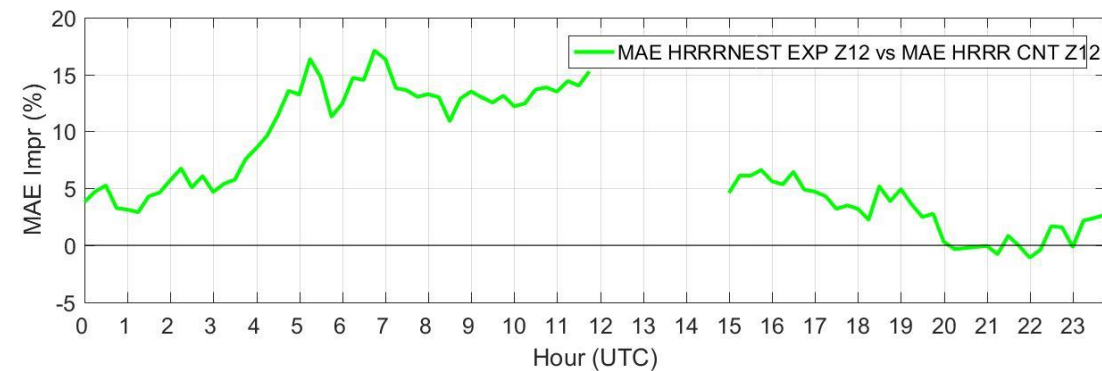
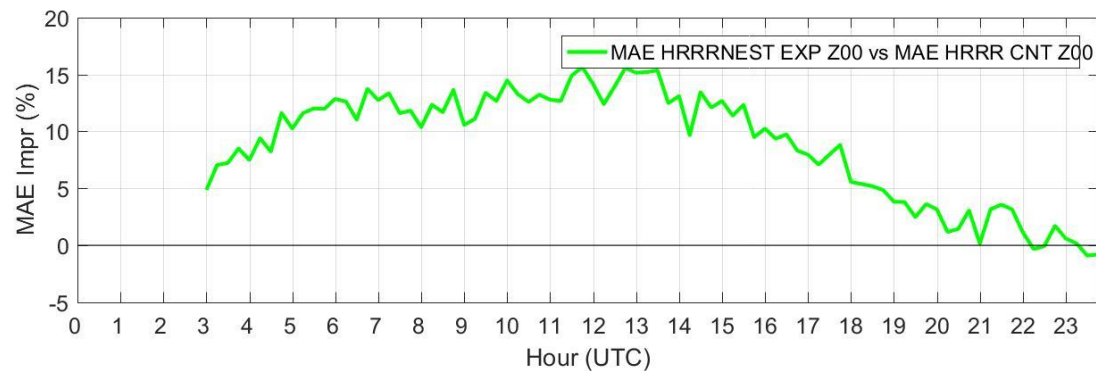
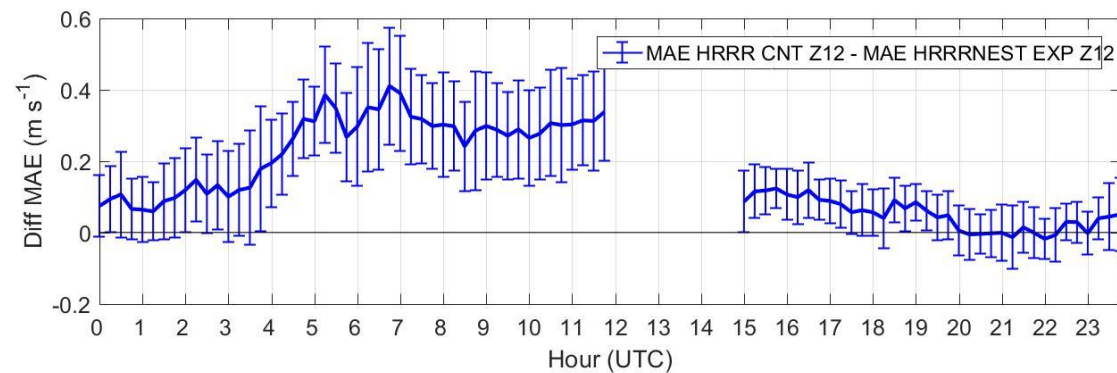
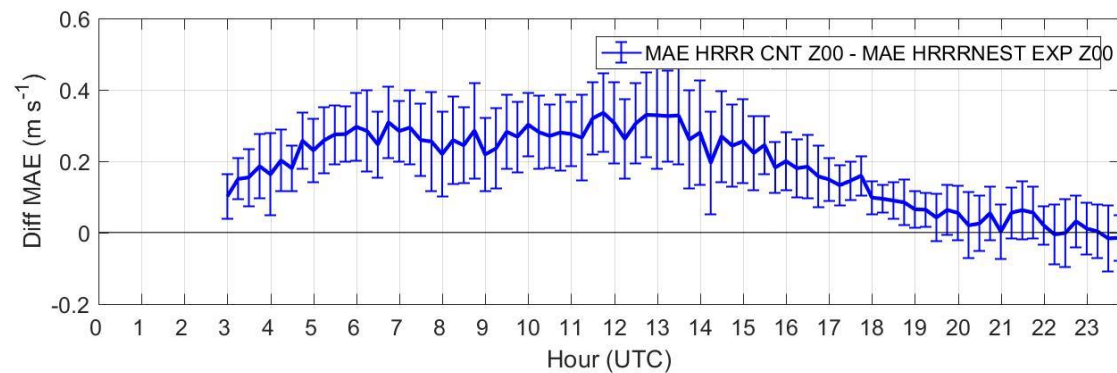
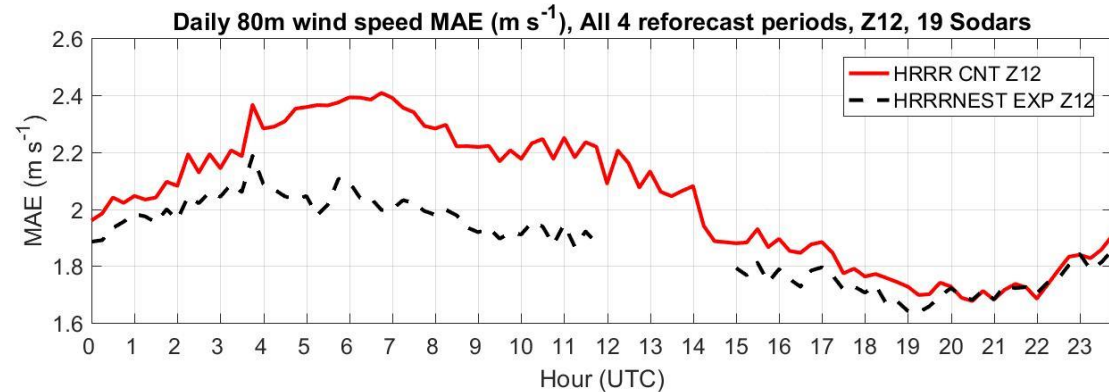
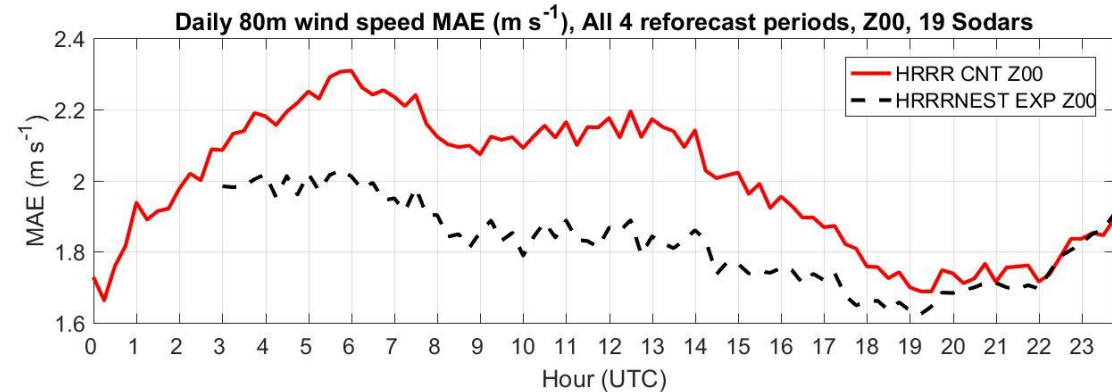


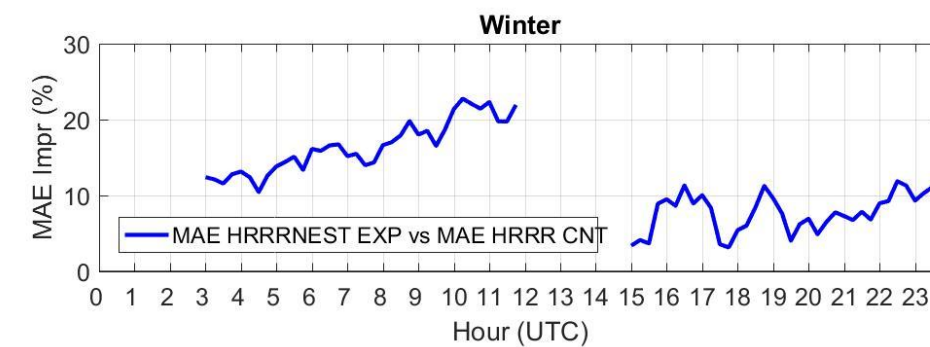
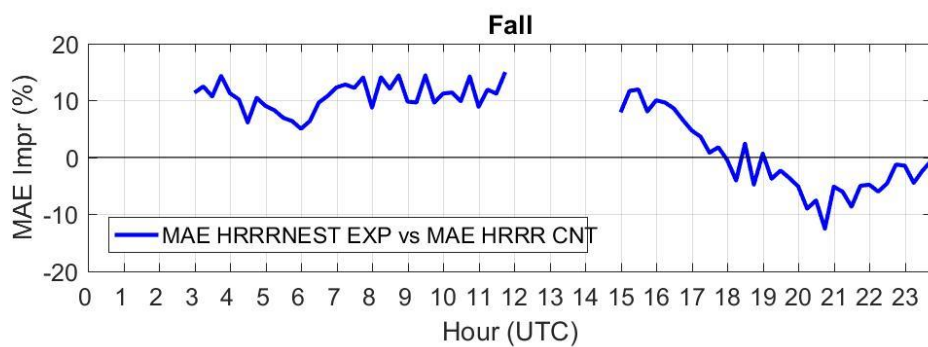
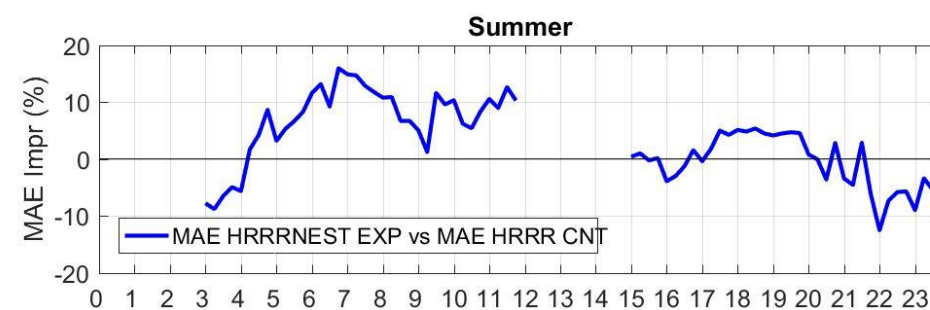
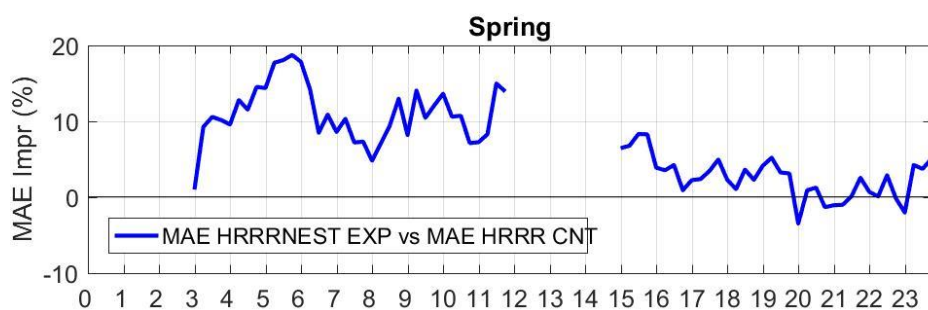
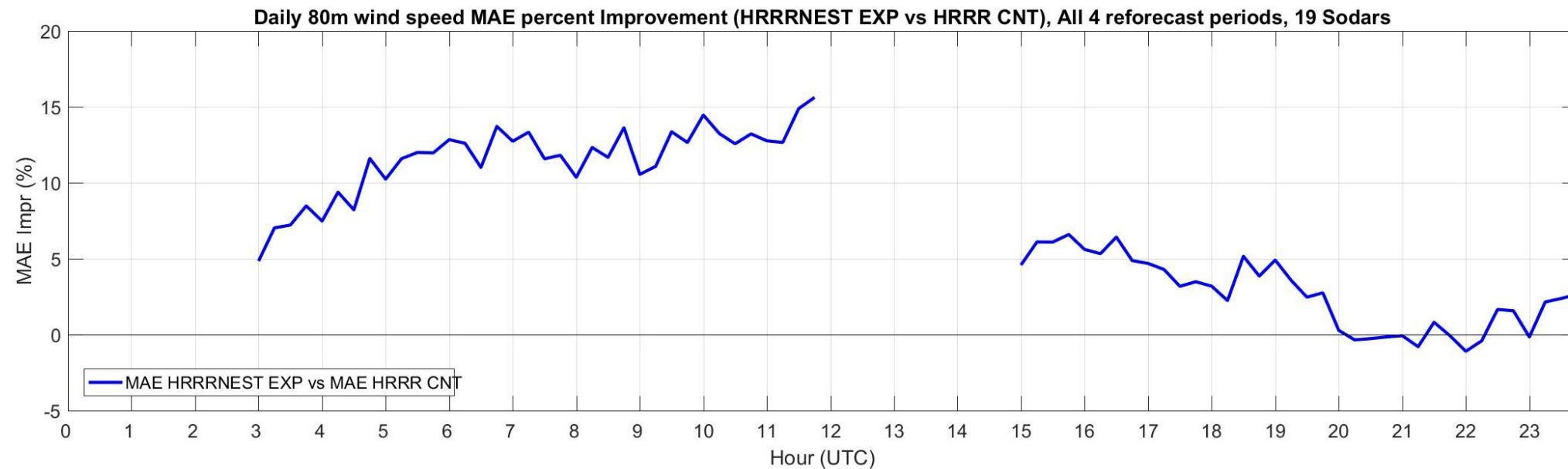
## Temperature WCO improvement due to **physics**



## Temperature WCO improvement due to **resolution**







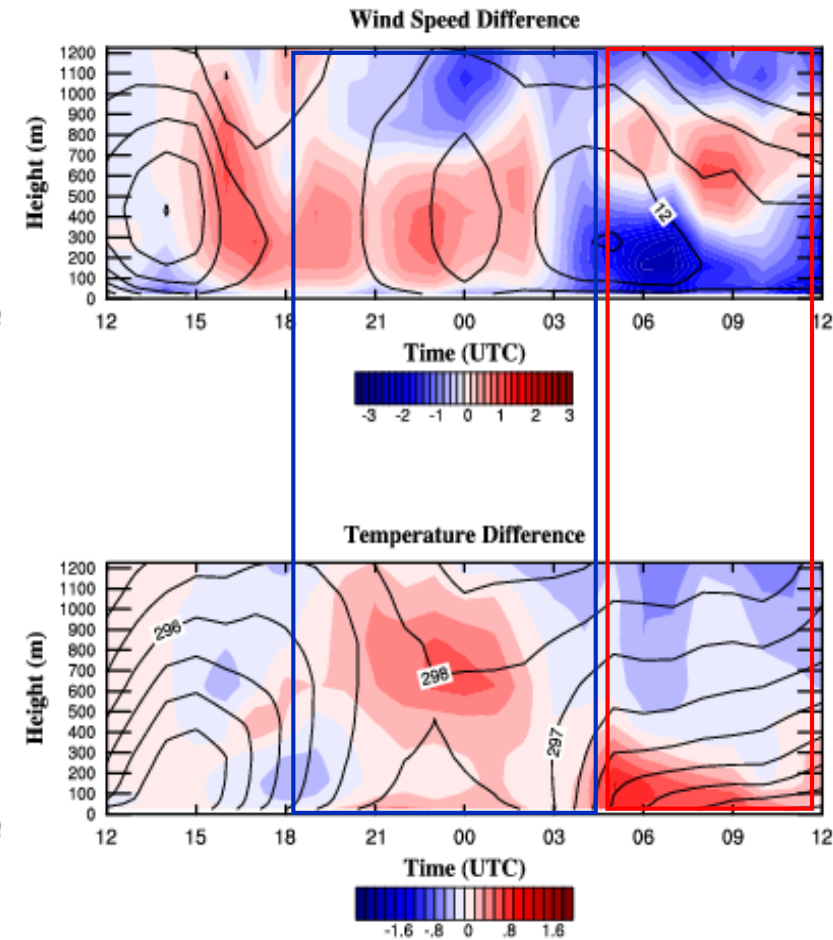
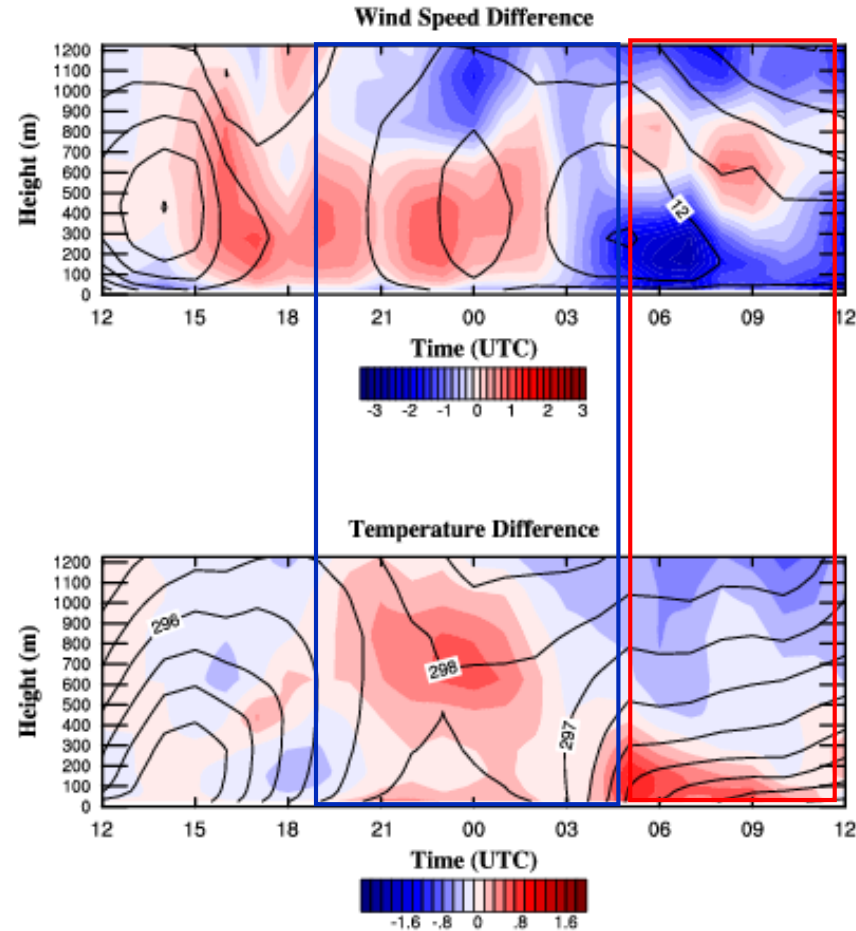
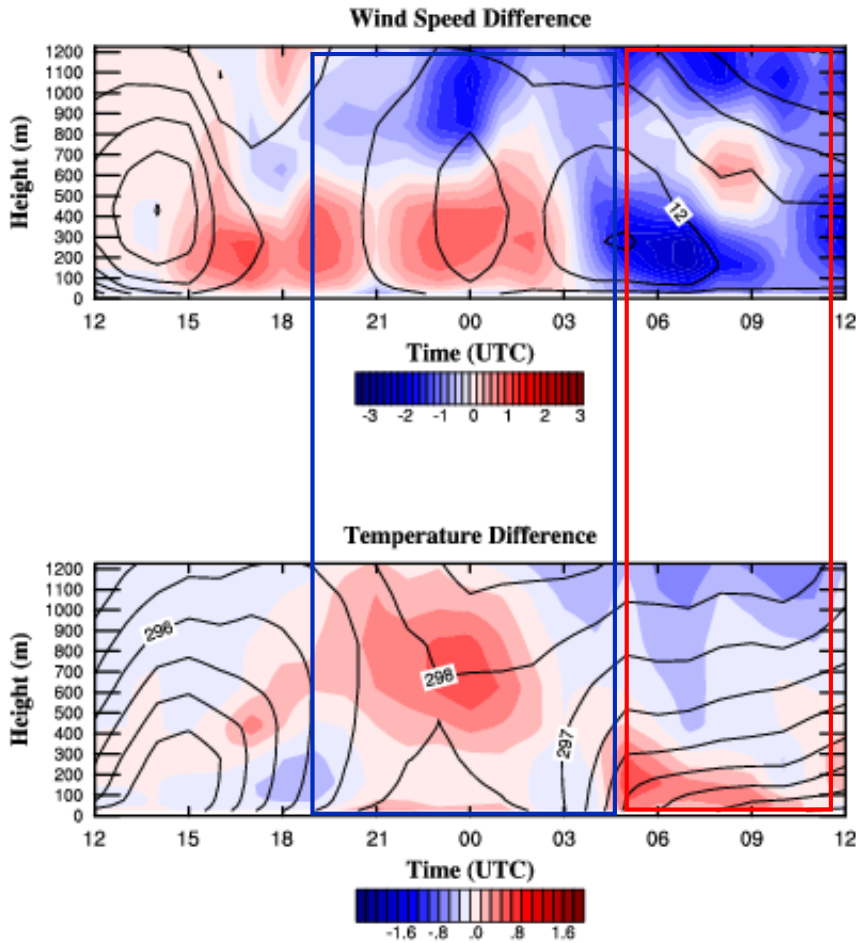


# Evolution of Profile Differences at Wasco (3km domain)

New MYNN - Original

(New MYNN + DO2) - Original

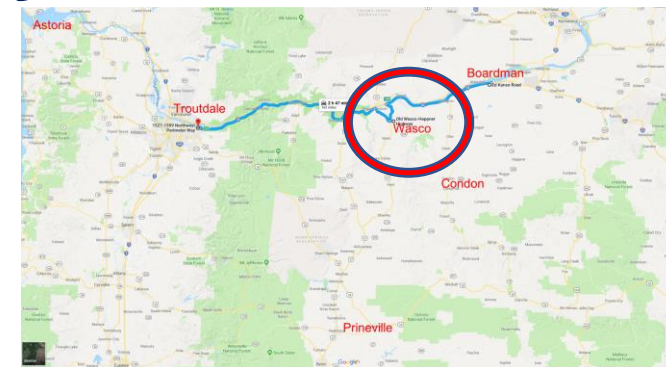
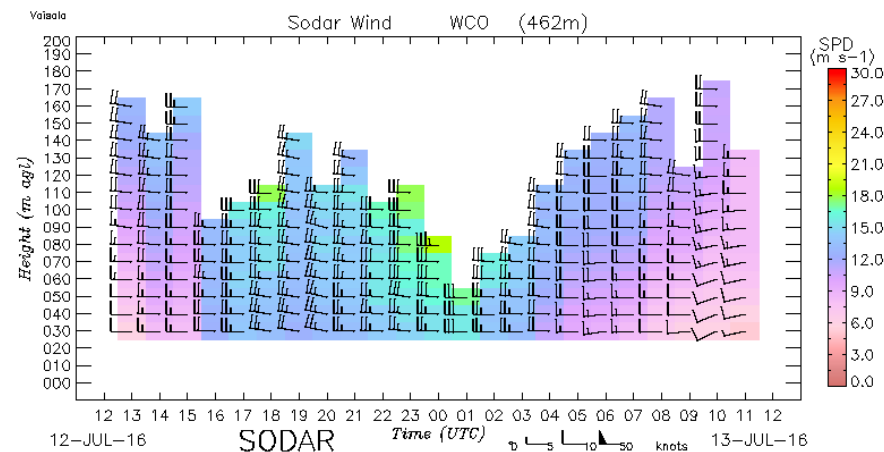
(New MYNN + DO2 + GWD) - Original



# Results: Marine Push of 12-13 July 2016

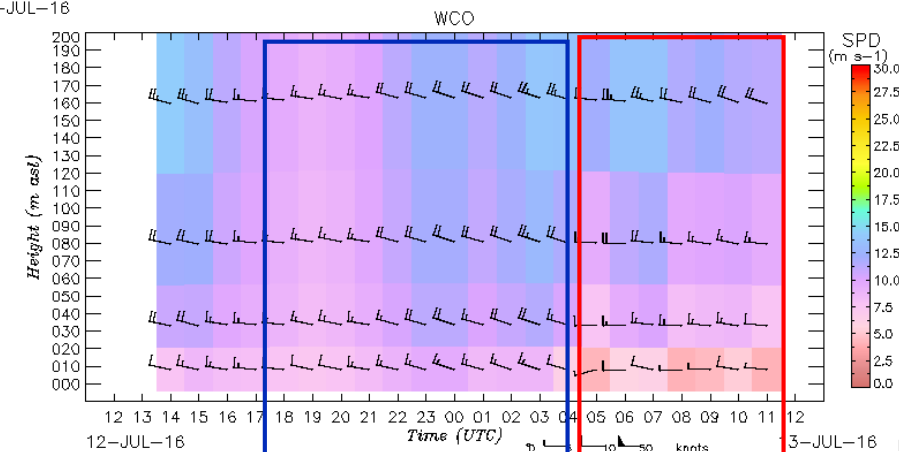
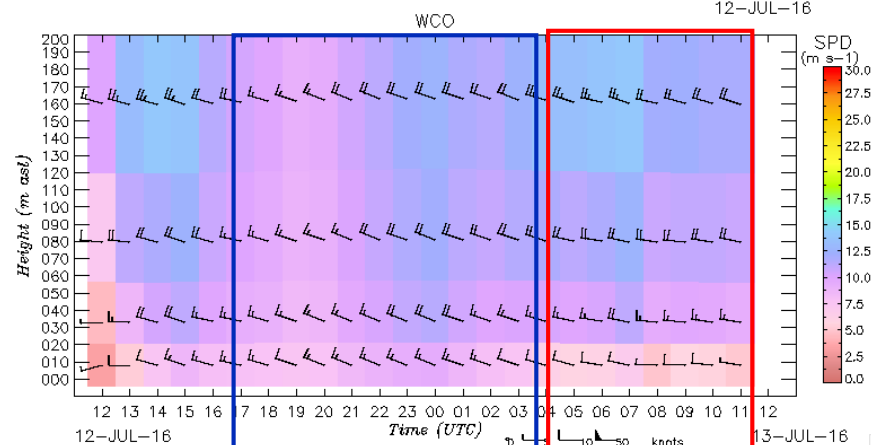
Wasco, Oregon

3-km Domain

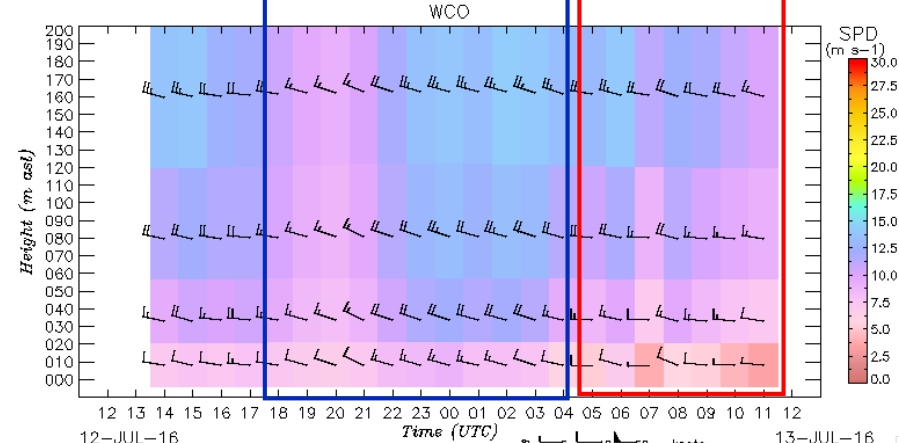
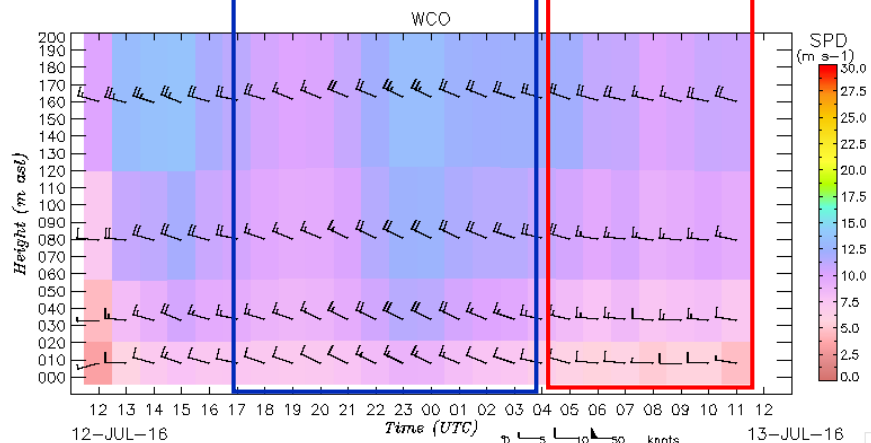


750m Nest

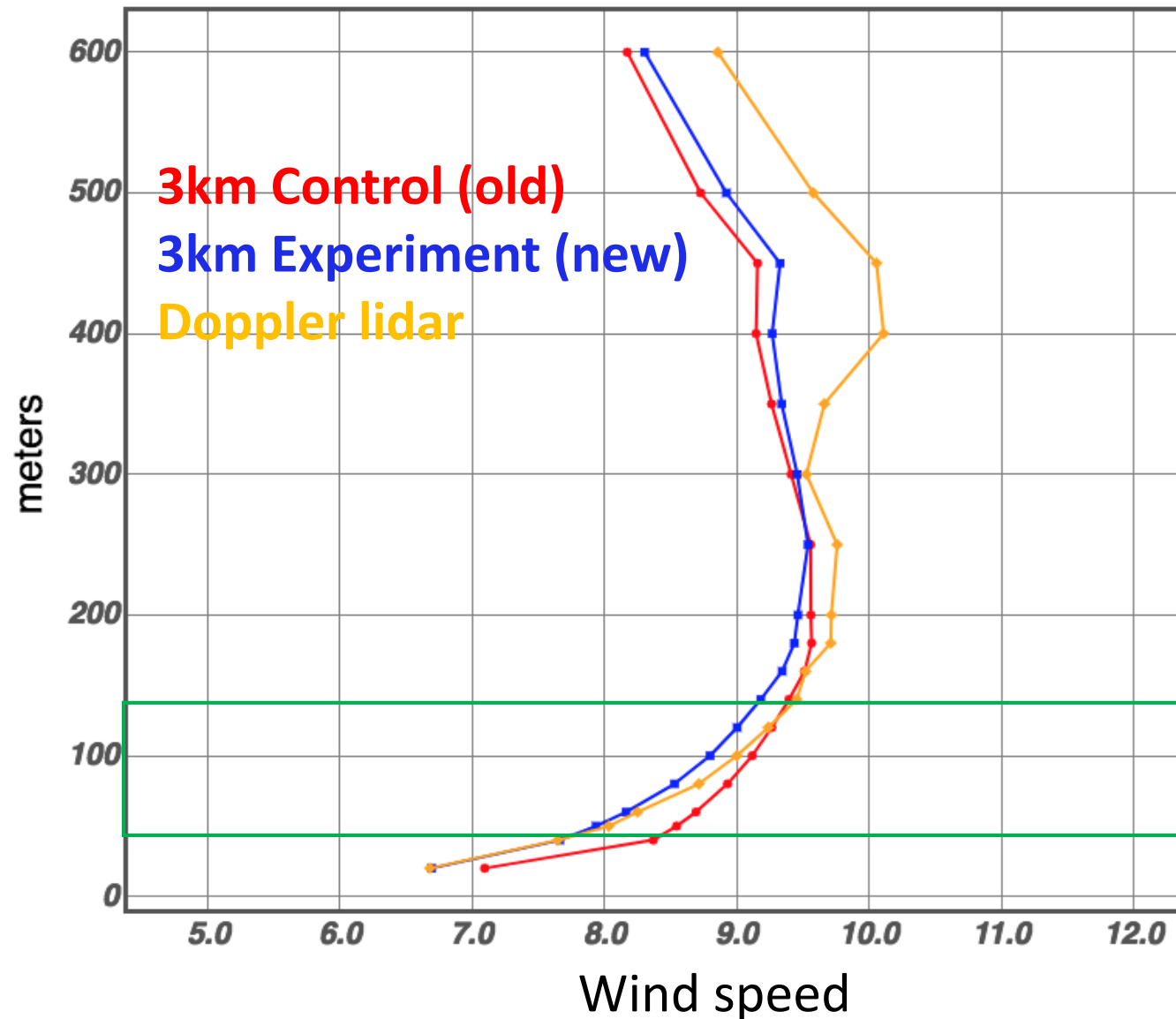
Original



New  
MYNN-EDMF  
+Hor Diff  
+GWD



# Mean (Westerly) Wind Speeds at Wasco



Average of all wind speed profiles with wind directions at 80 m AGL between 225 and 315 degrees during **July 2016**.

- Jet maxima are about the same strength
- New MYNN+SSGWD produce:
  1. More shear in the rotor layer
  2. Higher altitude of jet max

**Turbine rotor layer**