NWS Storm Surge Forecasting

AMS Students Silver Spring, MD (July 20, 2011)

Arthur Taylor – MDL/NWS/NOAA



SLOSH

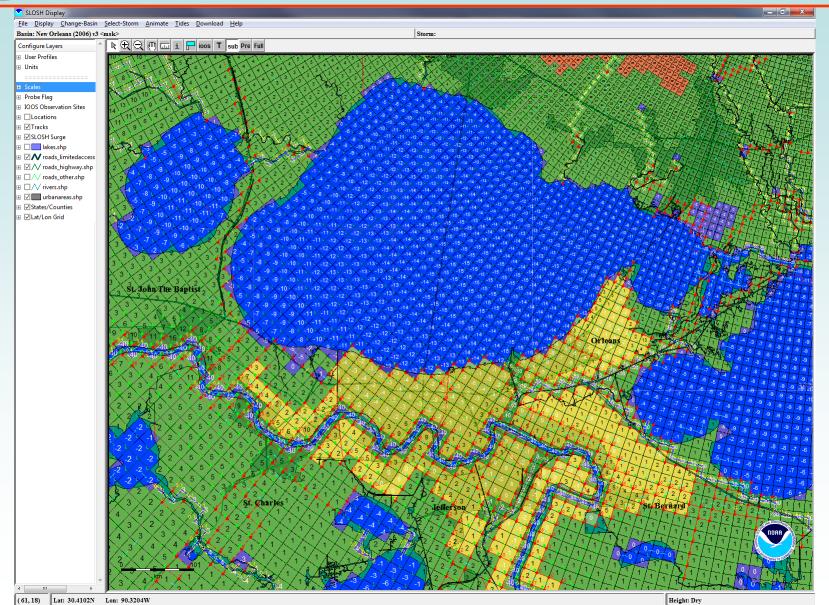


- Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes
 - Finite differencing model developed by the Meteorological Development Laboratory to predict storm surge heights from historical, hypothetical or predicted hurricanes
 - Overland flooding
 - Parametric wind model for forcing
 - Structured grid with finer resolution overland, and coarser offshore
 - Models sub-grid features with flows though barriers and cuts
- Does not include
 - Tides, waves, river flow
 - Tides can be conservatively estimated by initializing the grid at high tide



SLOSH Basin

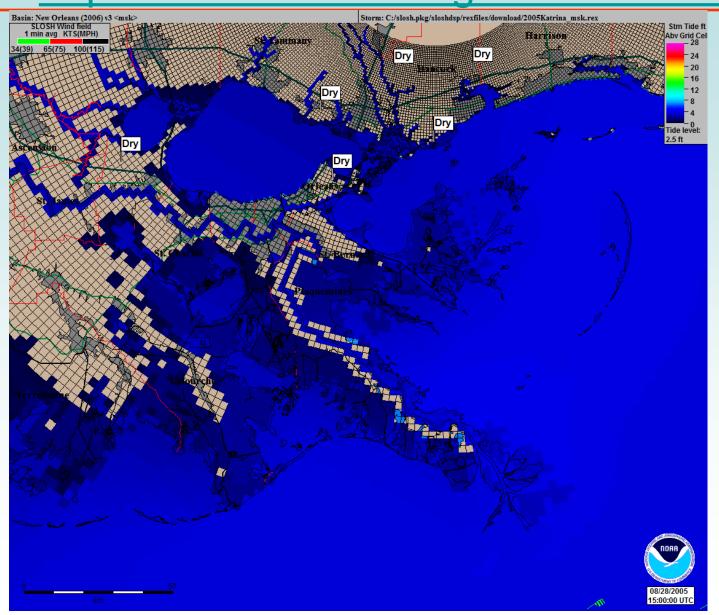






SLOSH Display Program http://slosh.nws.noaa.gov/sloshPub/

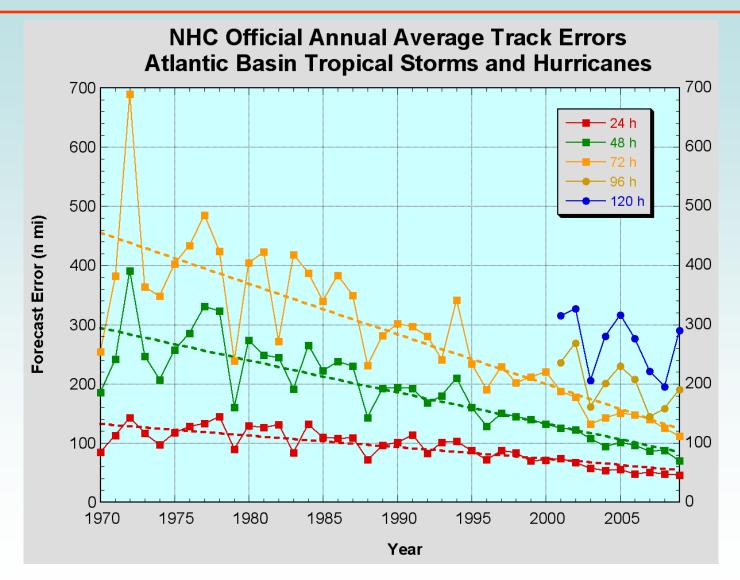






Forecast Uncertainty

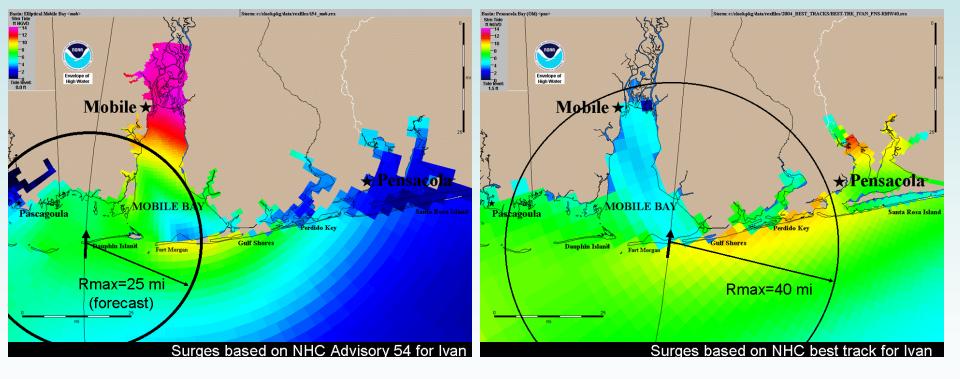






Hurricane Ivan: A case study

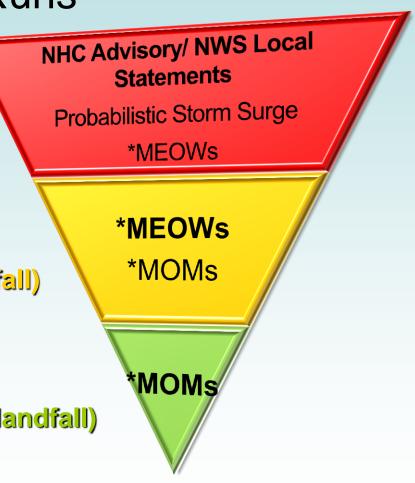








- Deterministic / Historic Runs
- P-Surge
 - <u>Probabilistic Storm Surge</u>
 - Response (<48 hr of landfall)
- MEOW
 - <u>Maximum Envelope Of Water</u>
 - Readiness (48hr 120 hr of landfall)
- MOM
 - <u>Maximum Of the MEOWs</u>
 - Planning / Mitigation (>120 hr of landfall)

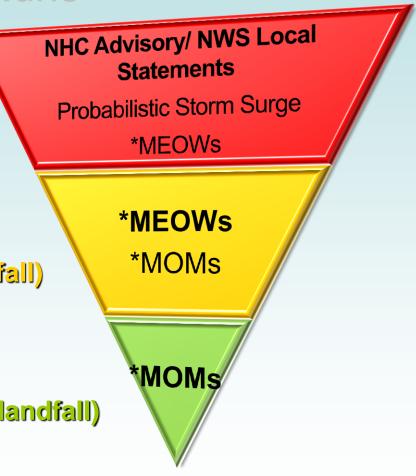




SLOSH Products

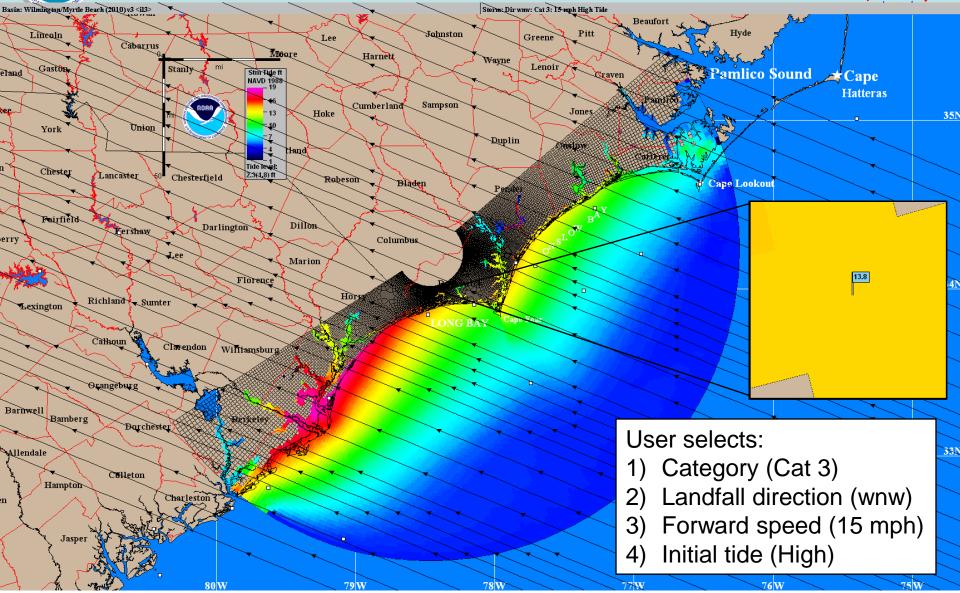


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Maximum Envelope Of Water

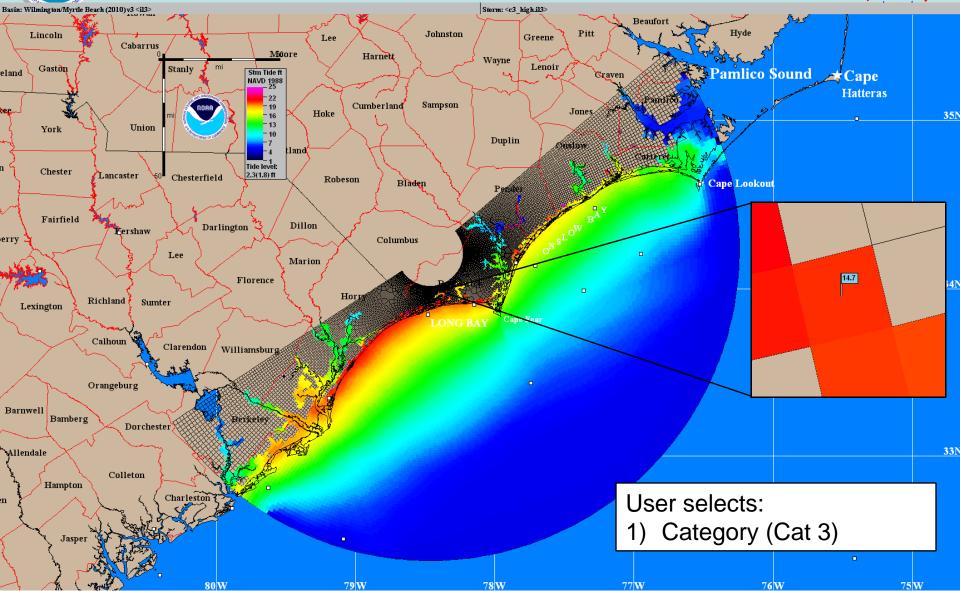




MOM: <u>Maximum</u> <u>O</u>f <u>M</u>EOWs

ATMOS





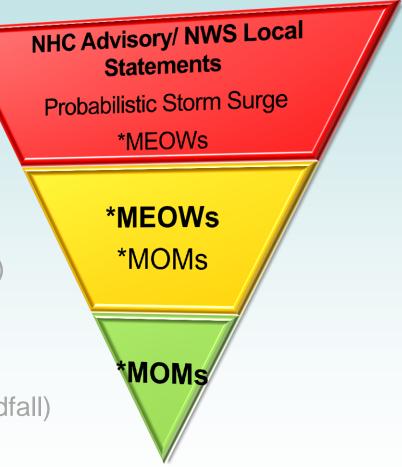


SLOSH Products

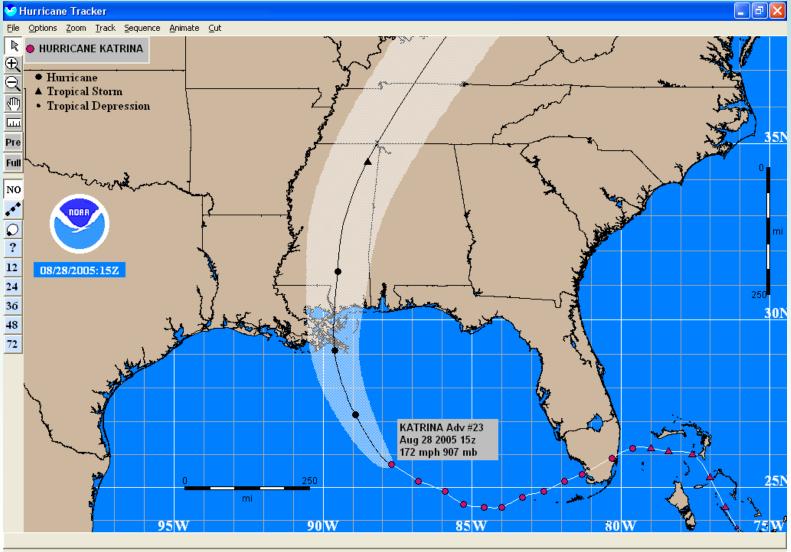


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Katrina Advisory 23



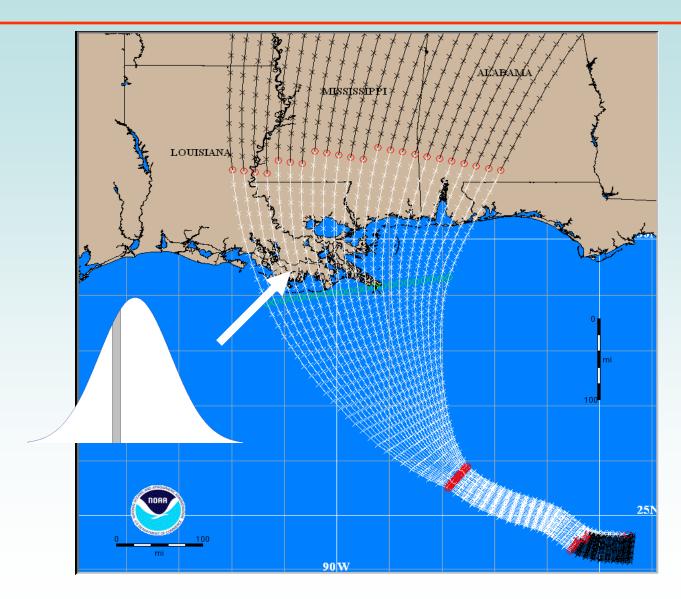
D ATMOS





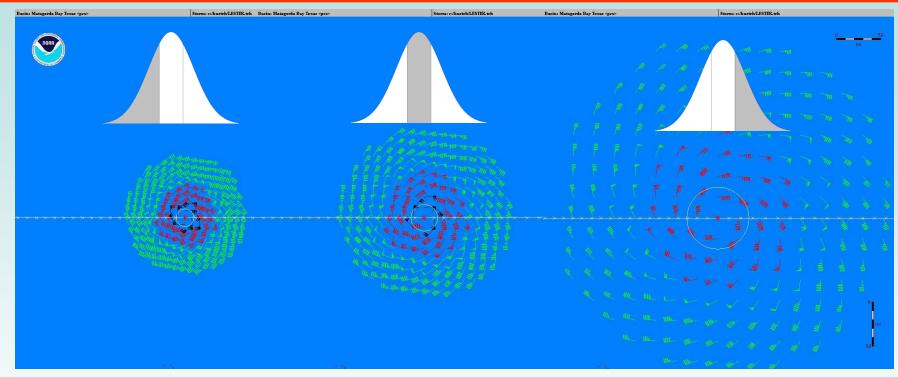
P-surge - Vary Cross Track





P-Surge – Vary Other Variables



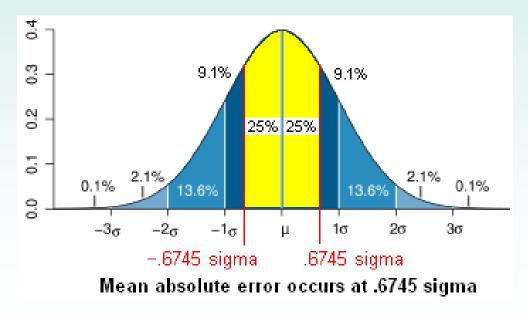


- Size: Small (30%), Medium (40%), Large (30%)
- Forward Speed: Fast (30%), Medium (40%), Slow (30%)
- Intensity: Strong (30%), Medium (40%), Weak (30%)





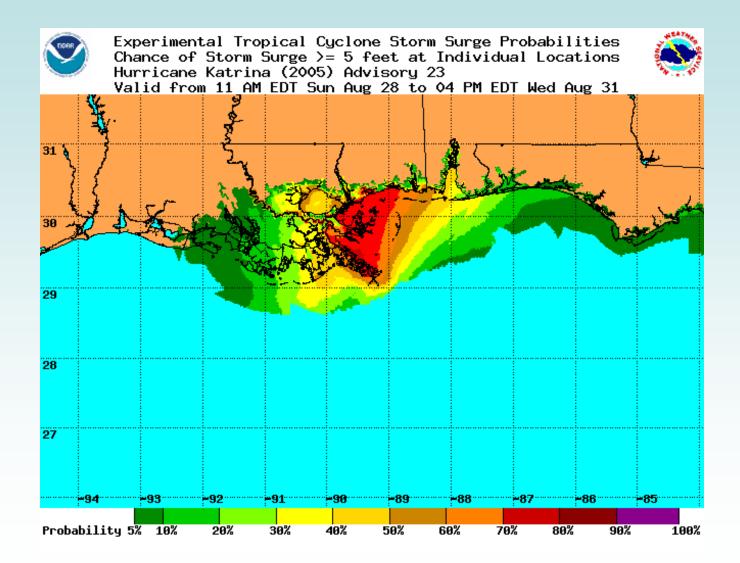
- Error distributions are computed for cross track, along track and intensity by:
 - Assuming a normal distribution
 - Using a 5-year "mean absolute error" and getting the standard deviation (sigma) from:





Probability of >= 5 feet of Surge

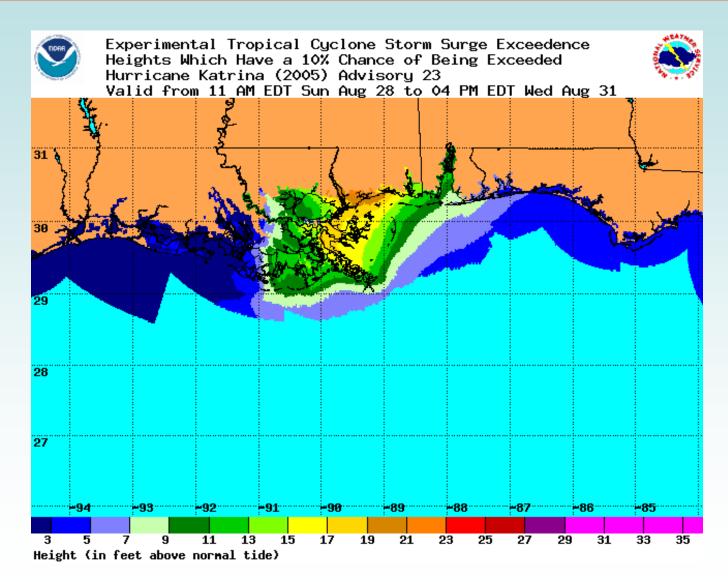


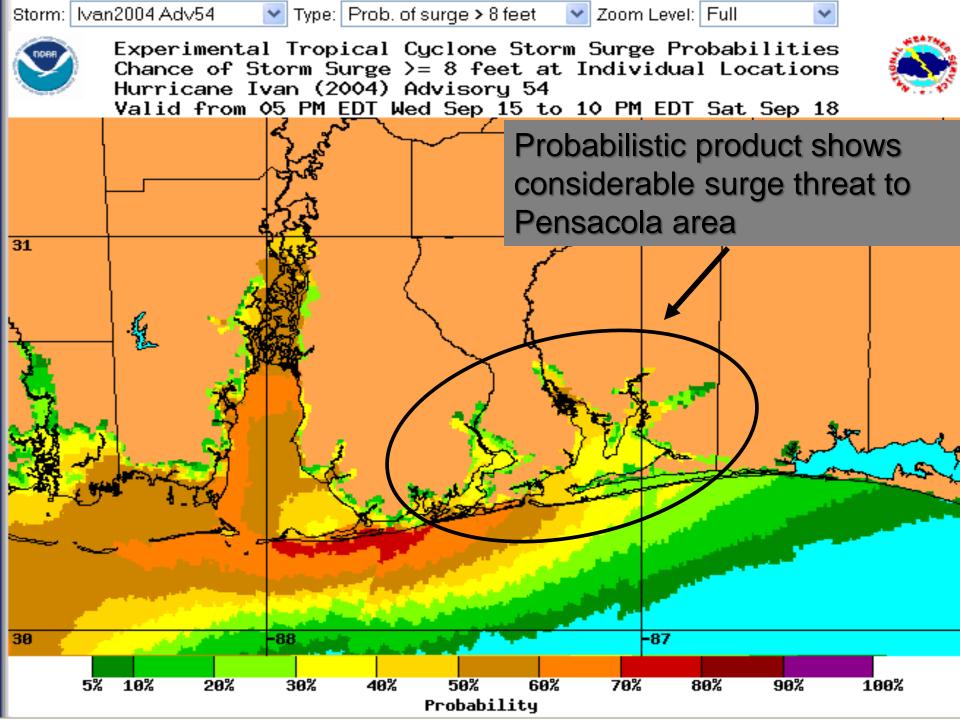




Surge Height Exceeded by 10% of Ensemble Members











- Extra-Tropical Storm Surge (ETSS)
 - Finite differencing model developed by the Meteorological Development Laboratory
 - Modified SLOSH to predict storm surge heights from extra-tropical storms
 - Global Forecast System for wind forcing
 - Structured grid with finer resolution overland, and coarser offshore
- Does not include
 - Tides, waves, river flow
 - Overland storm surge



Extratropical Storm Surge Website



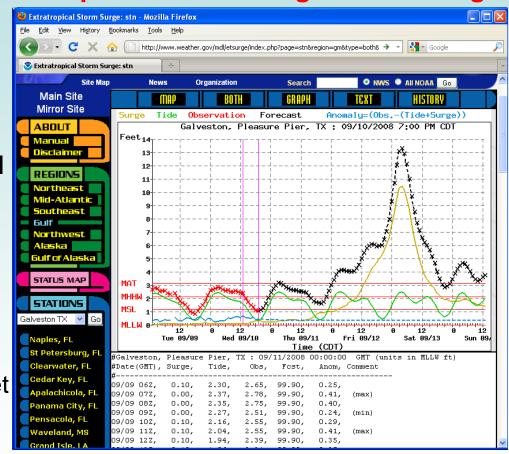
Combine the ETSS output with:

- Observations from NOS / CO-OPs
- Tides computed from constituents provided by NOS/CO-Ops
- Uses a 5 day running average error to improve total water level forecast
- Provides guidance on flooding (when total water level exceeds the HAT)

NOS/OPC also has ETSS model output

- http://www.opc.ncep.noaa.gov/et _surge/et_surge_info.shtml
- Animations of maps of ETSS output with GFS pressure fields

http://www.weather.gov/mdl/etsurge



Review:





NWS's Storm Surge Products

• Tropical

- 1. [potential Warning]
- 2. NHC / WFO forecast
- 3. Deterministic guidance
- 4. Real-time ensemble guidance (P-surge)
- 5. Climatological ensemble guidance (MEOW/MOM)

Extratropical

- 1. Coastal Flood Warning/Advisory
- 2. WFO forecast
- 3. Deterministic guidance (ETSS)
- 4. [potential Real-time ensemble guidance]
- 5. [potential Climatological ensemble guidance]