

The Hurricane Rainband and Intensity Change Experiment (RAINEX): Observations and Modeling of Katrina and Rita

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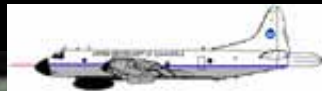
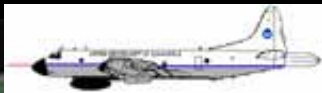
In the eye of Katrina

Factors Controlling Intensity Change

- § Inner core (eye and eyewall) dynamics
- § Environmental conditions, including **vertical wind shear, moisture distribution**, and **sea surface temperature (upper ocean heat content)**, etc.

RAINEX Science Objectives

- § Use airborne observations to examine simultaneously the dynamic and thermodynamic ***structures*** of hurricane inner core and outer rainband regions where the positive potential vorticity associated with deep convective cores are located.
- § Use numerical model to investigate the ***interactions*** of the rainbands and primary hurricane vortex circulation and their role in hurricane intensity change.



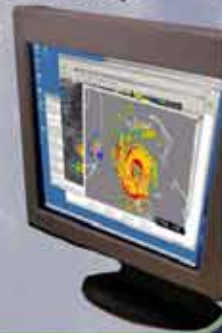
Collecting Data

Parachuting instruments called dropsondes are released from airplanes and record

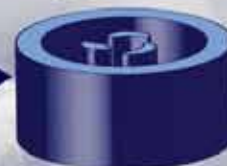
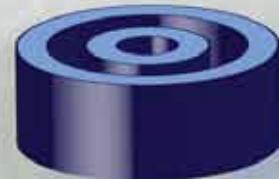
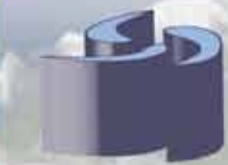
- air pressure
- temperature
- altitude
- humidity
- and more...

Analyzing Data

Gathered data will be used to develop models to better predict hurricane intensity.



How Hurricanes Gain Strength



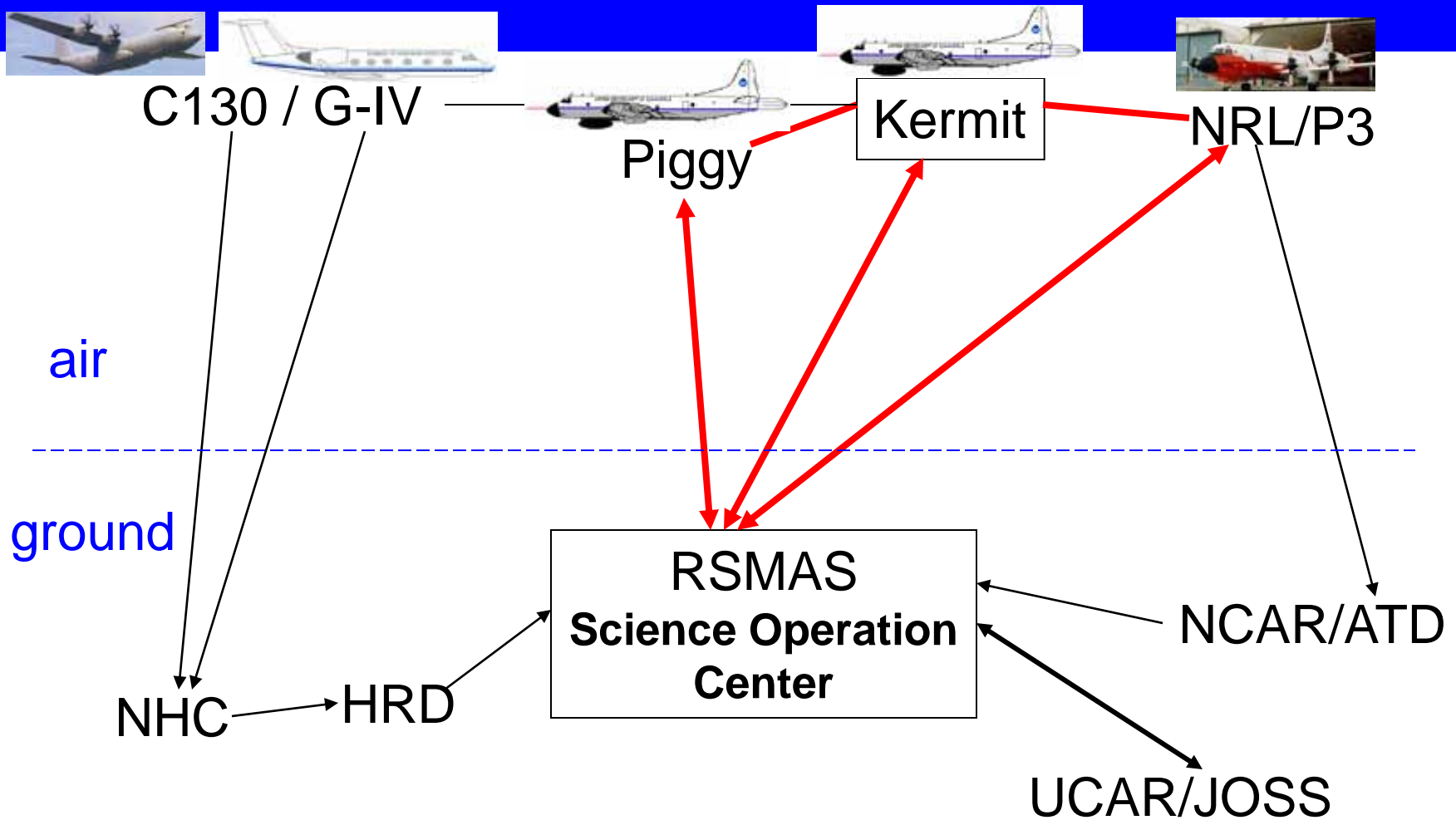
Hurricane begins as tropical storm

Eyewall forms as storm intensifies

Concentric eyewalls appear as the hurricane is the most intense

Inner eyewall breaks down and storm weakens

Simplified RAINEX Data Flow

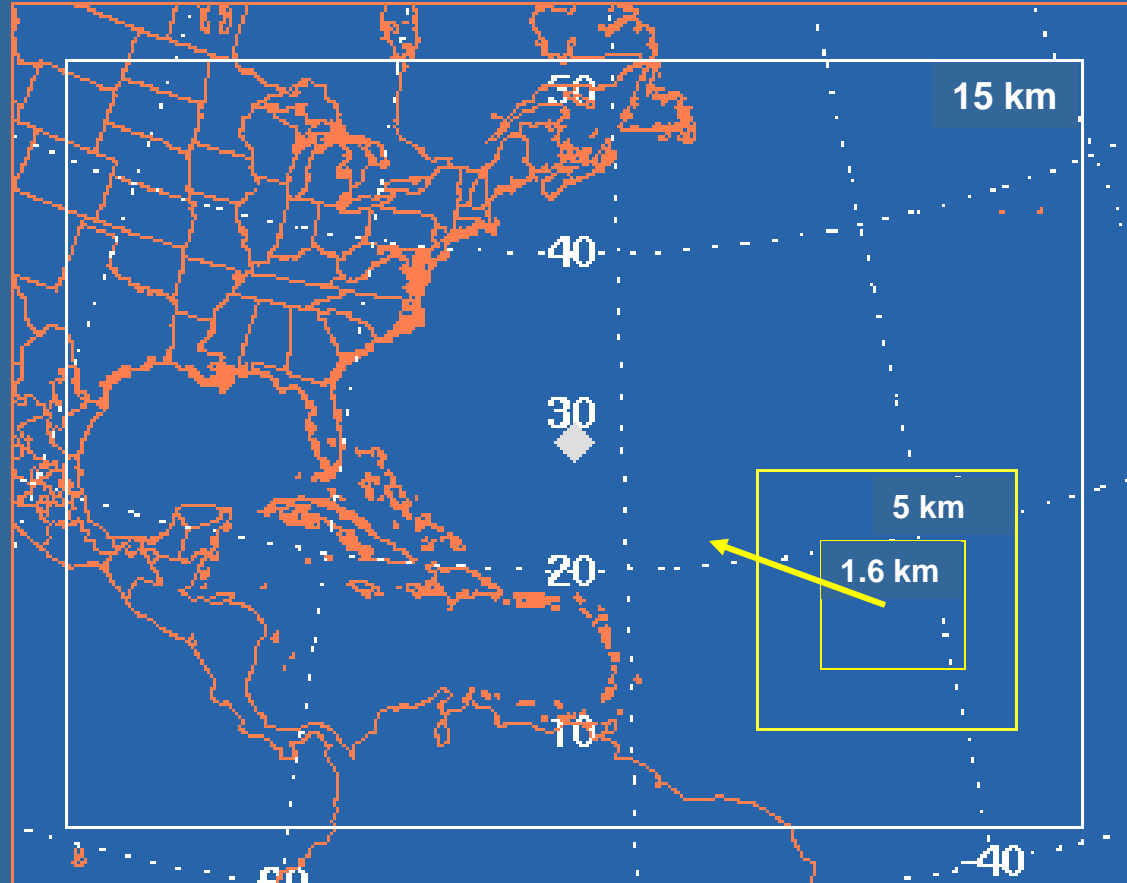


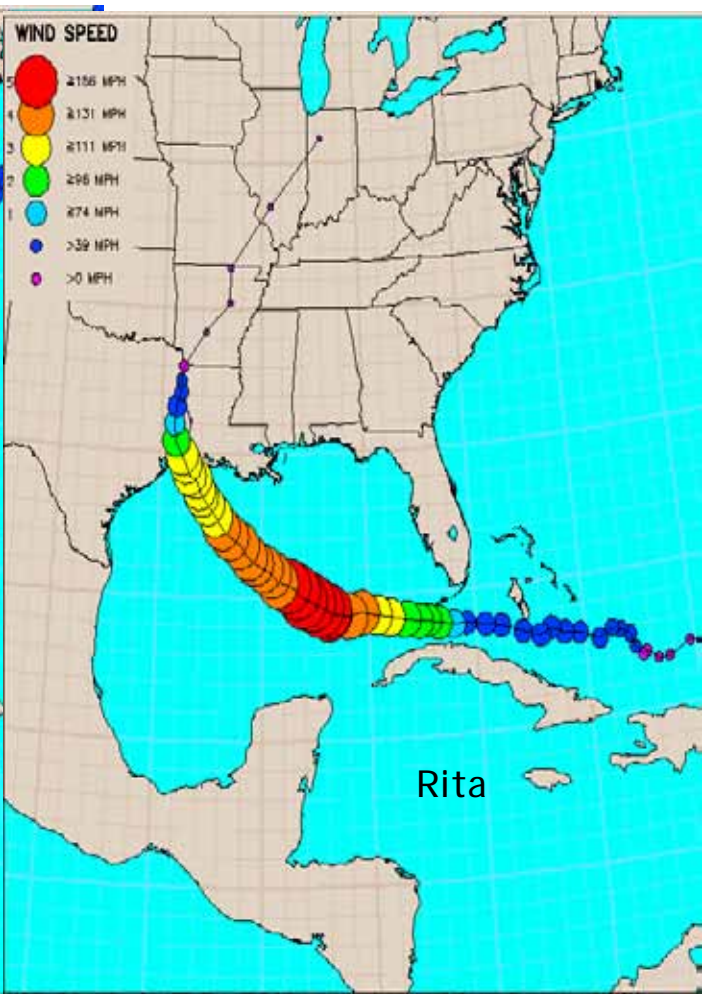
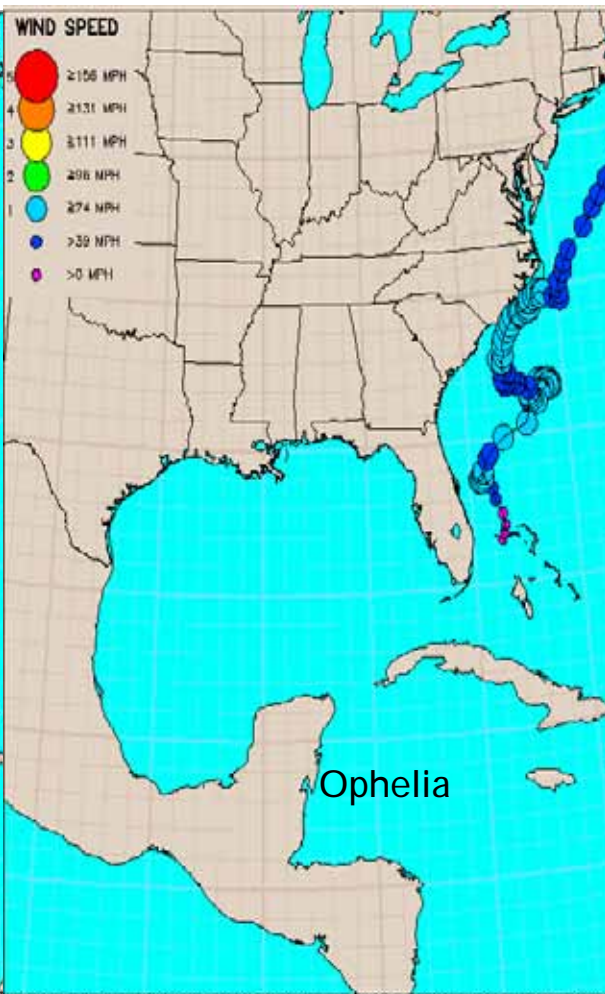
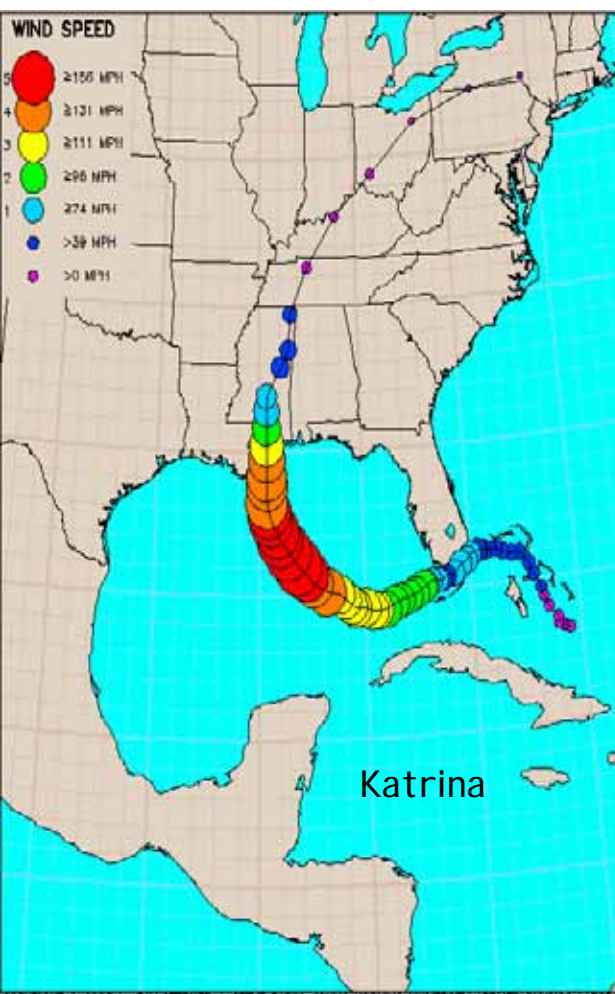
IOP: August-September 2005

High-Resolution Multi-nested Vortex-Following Numerical Models at University of Miami:

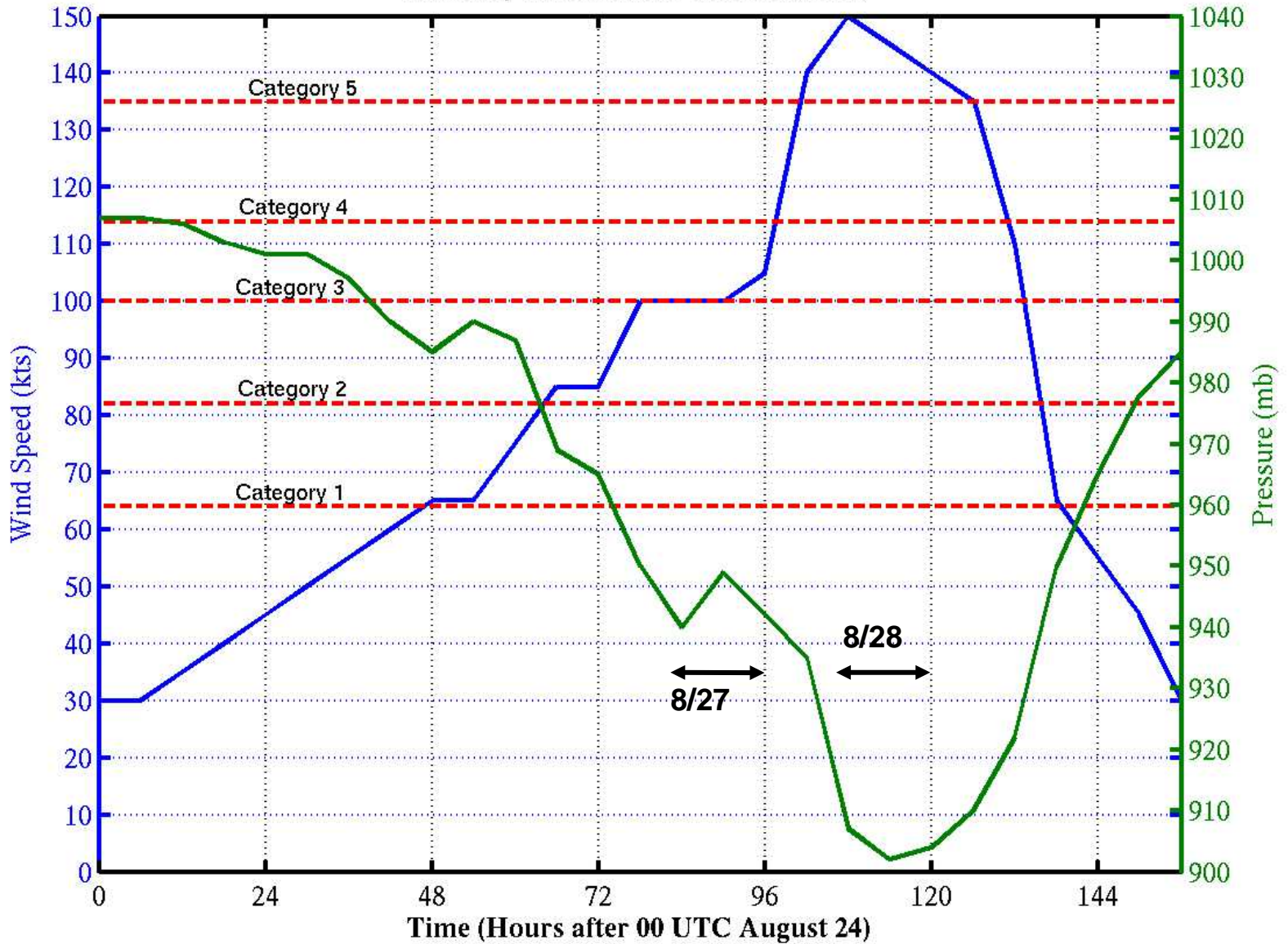
- UM/RSMAS Coupled Atmos-Wave-Ocean Model
- Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) Model

Mini ensemble MM5 and WRF forecasts using GFS, NOGAPS, CMC, and GFDL forecast fields as initial and lateral boundary conditions

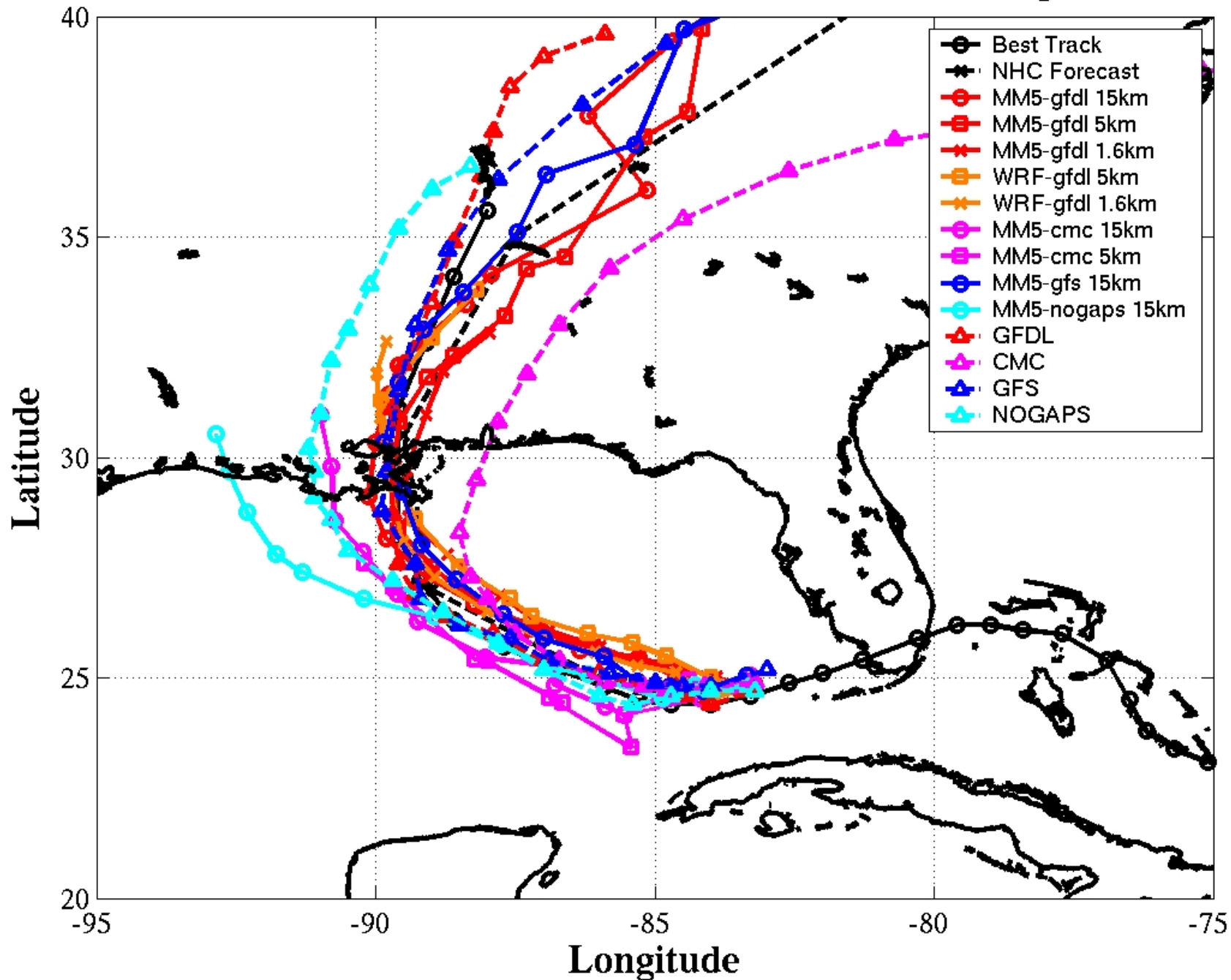




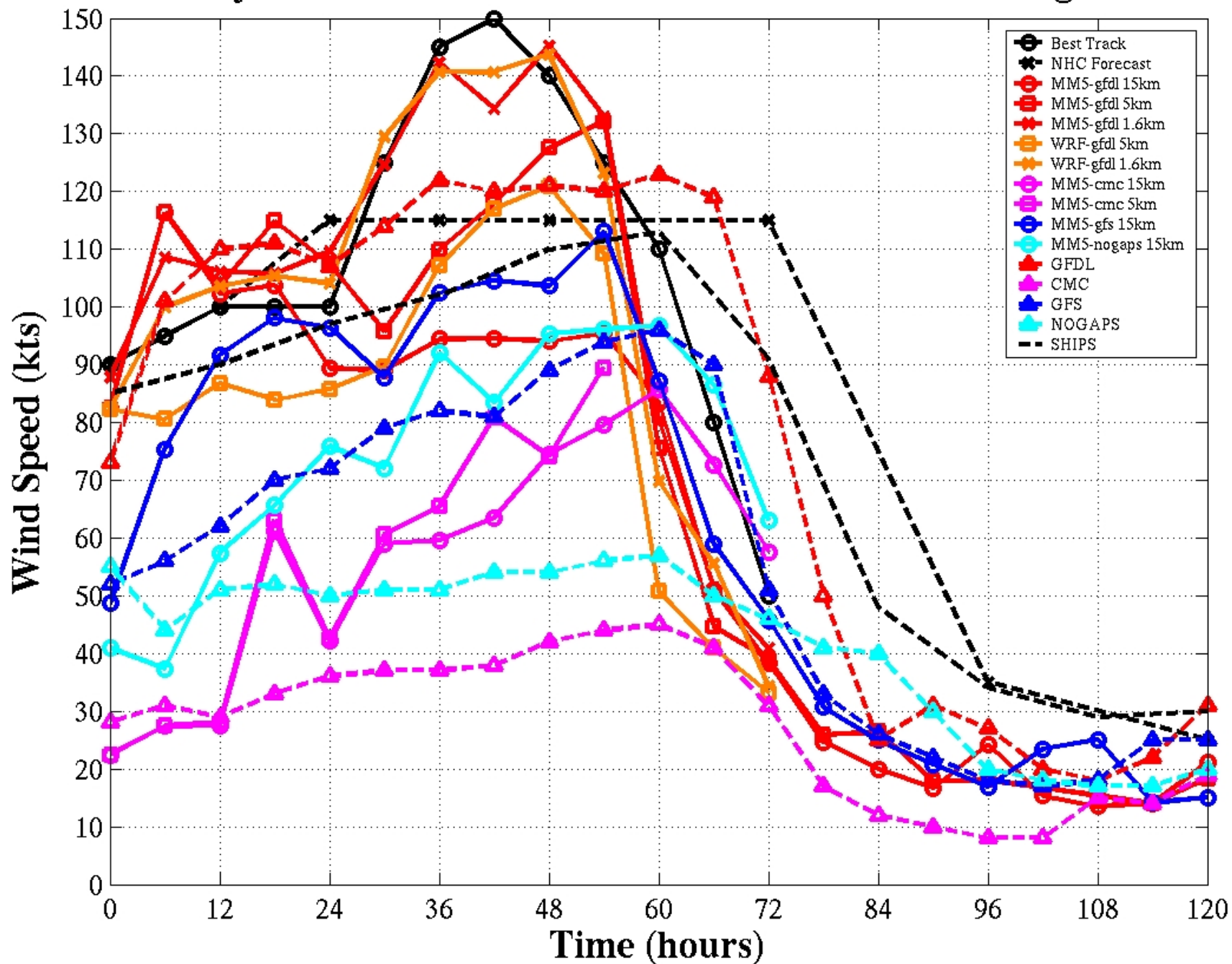
Intensity of Hurricane Katrina (2005)



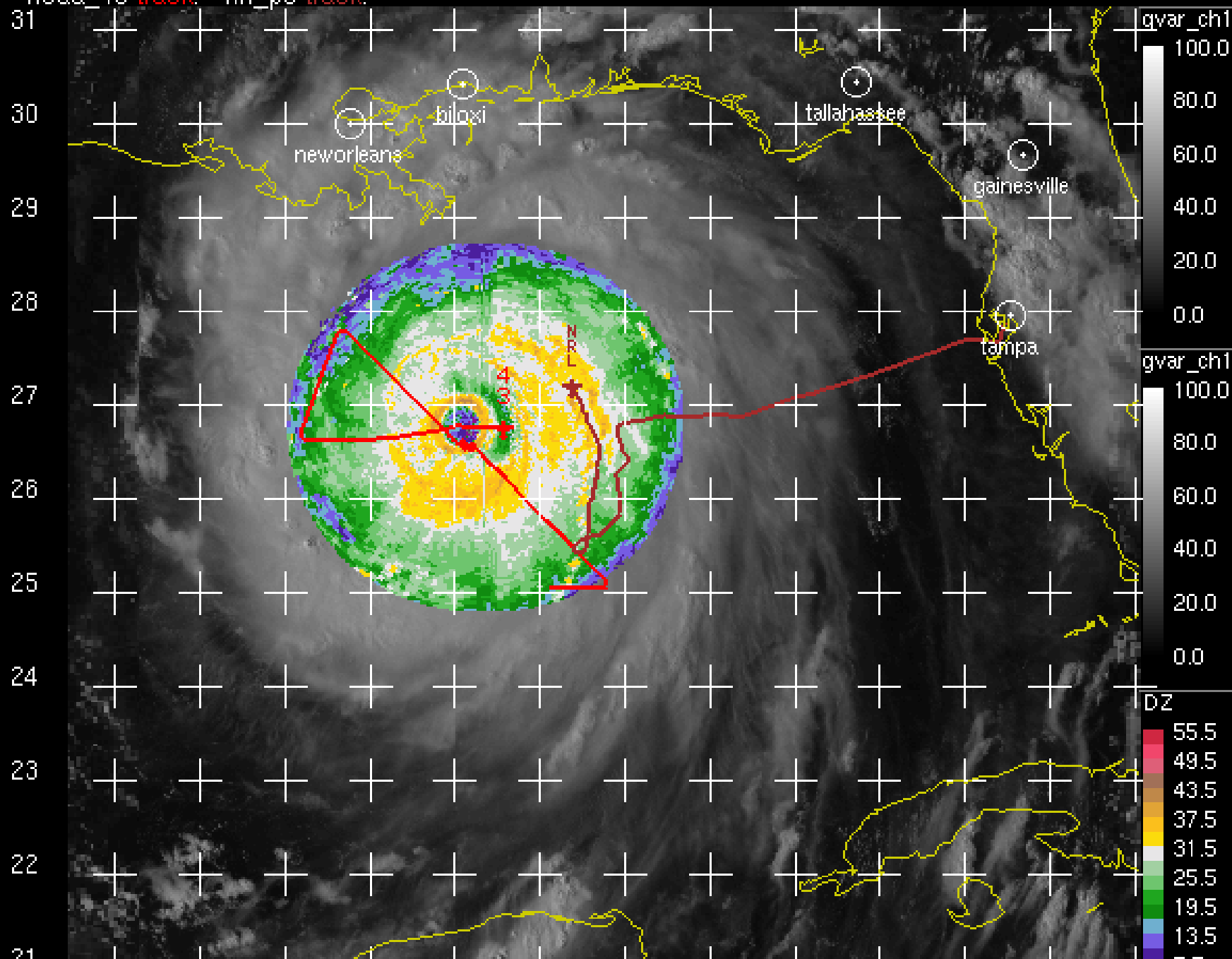
Track Forecast of Hurricane Katrina 0000 UTC 27 August 2005



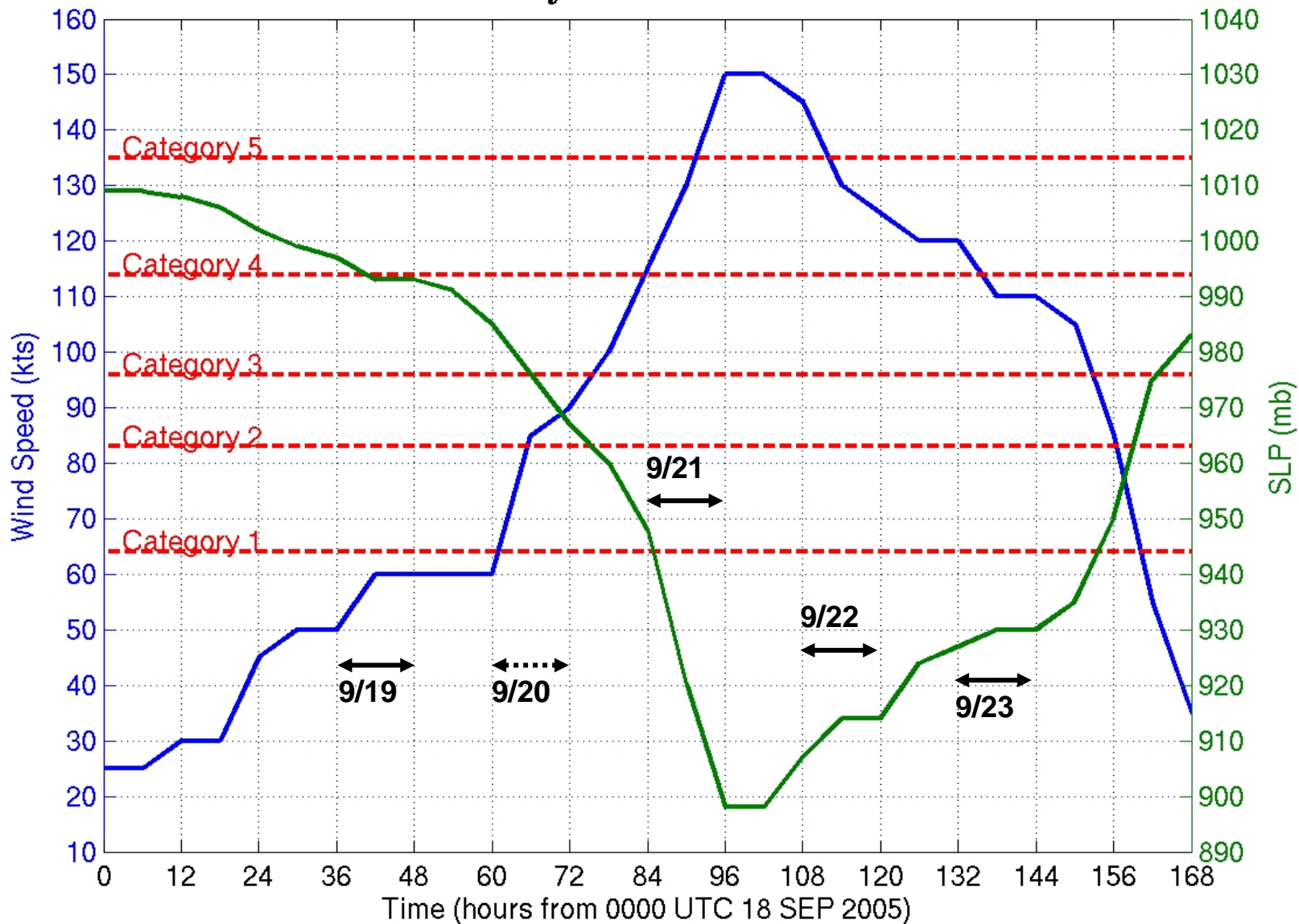
Intensity Forecast of Hurricane Katrina 0000 UTC 27 August 2005



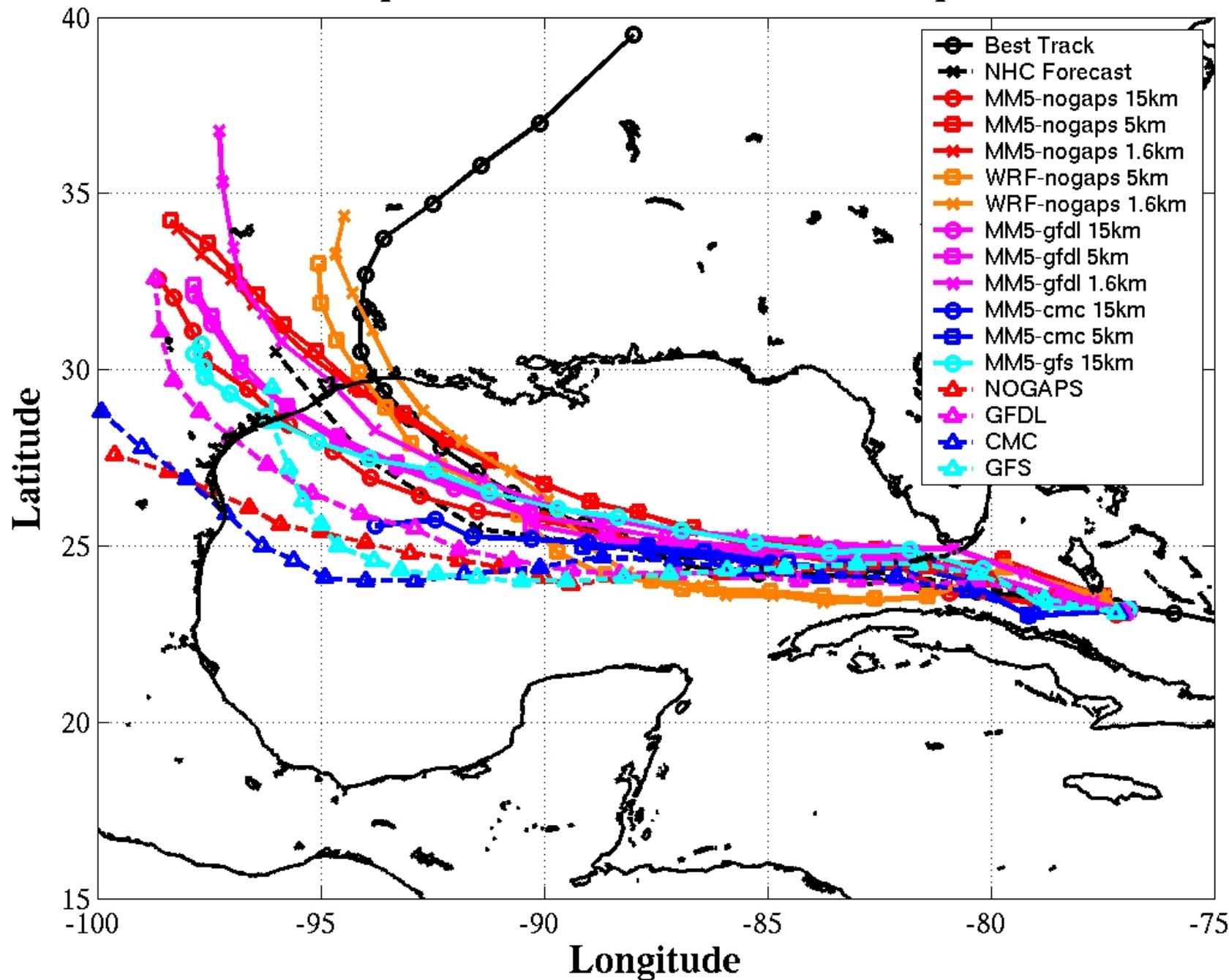
28-aug-2005,20:45:00 goes_4km gvar_ch1 plot. goes_1km gvar_ch1 plot. noaa_lf_composite DZ plot.
noaa_43 track. nrl_p3 track.



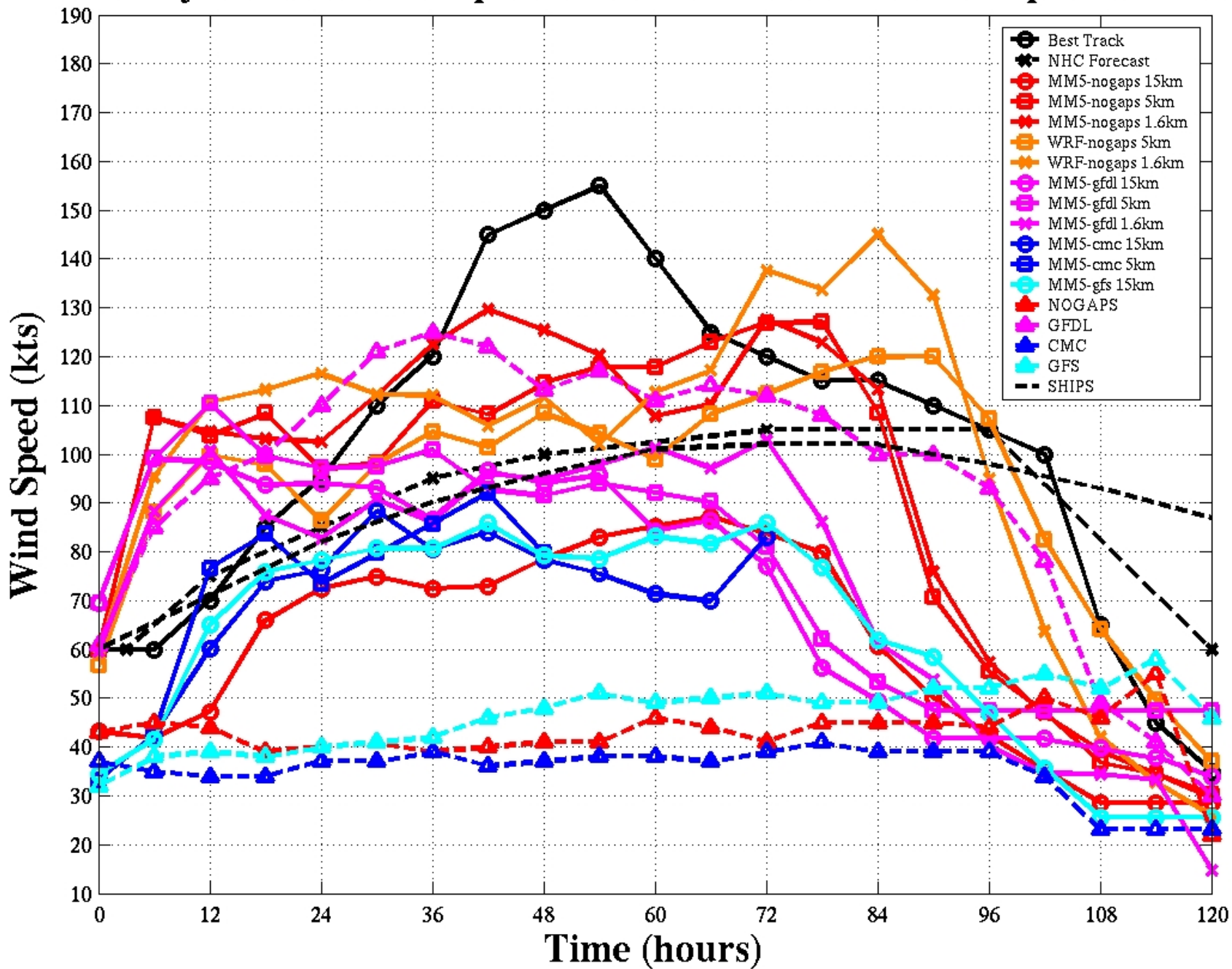
Intensity of Hurricane Rita



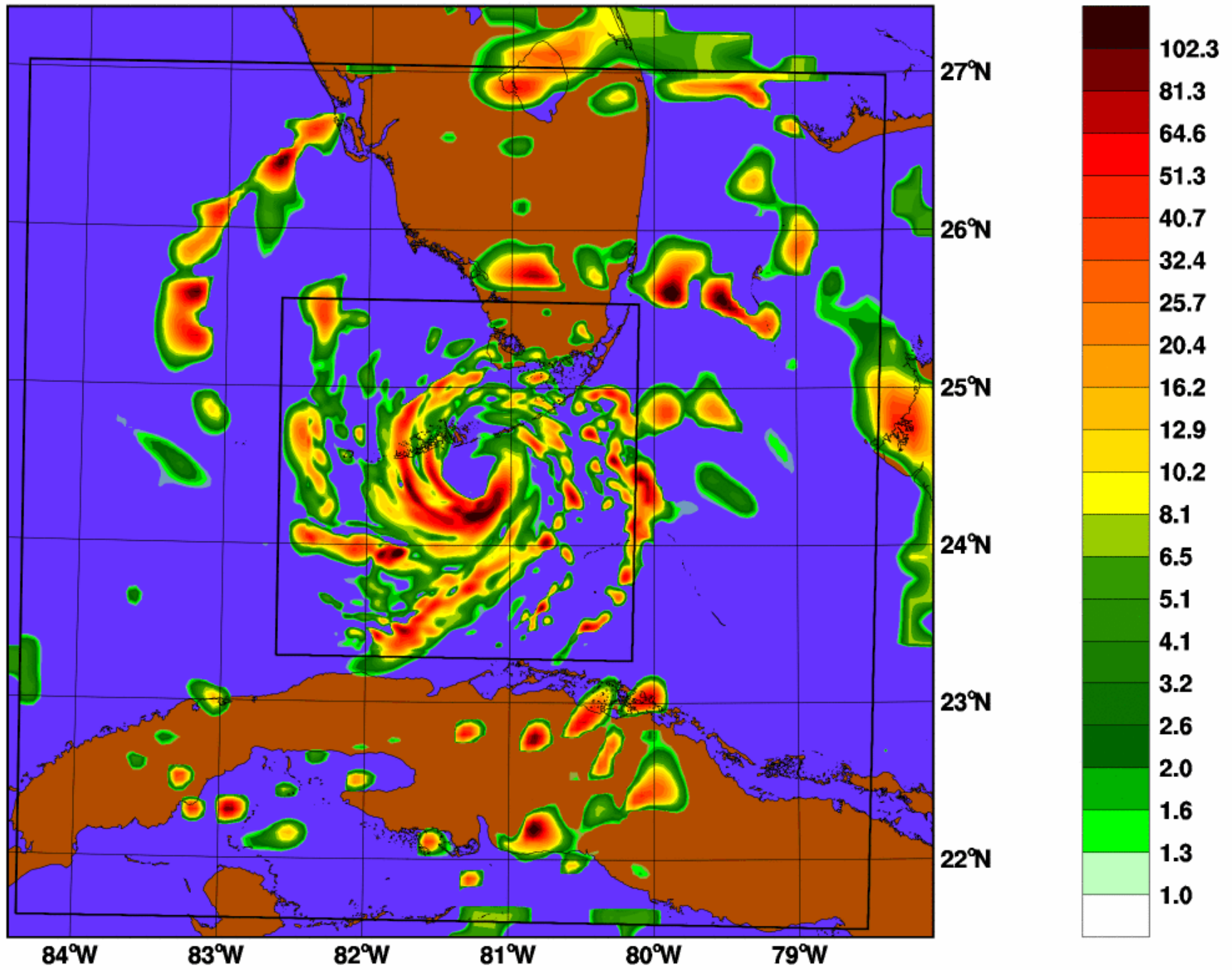
Tracks of Tropical Storm Rita 0000 UTC 20 September 2005



Intensity Forecast of Tropical Storm Rita 0000 UTC 20 September 2005

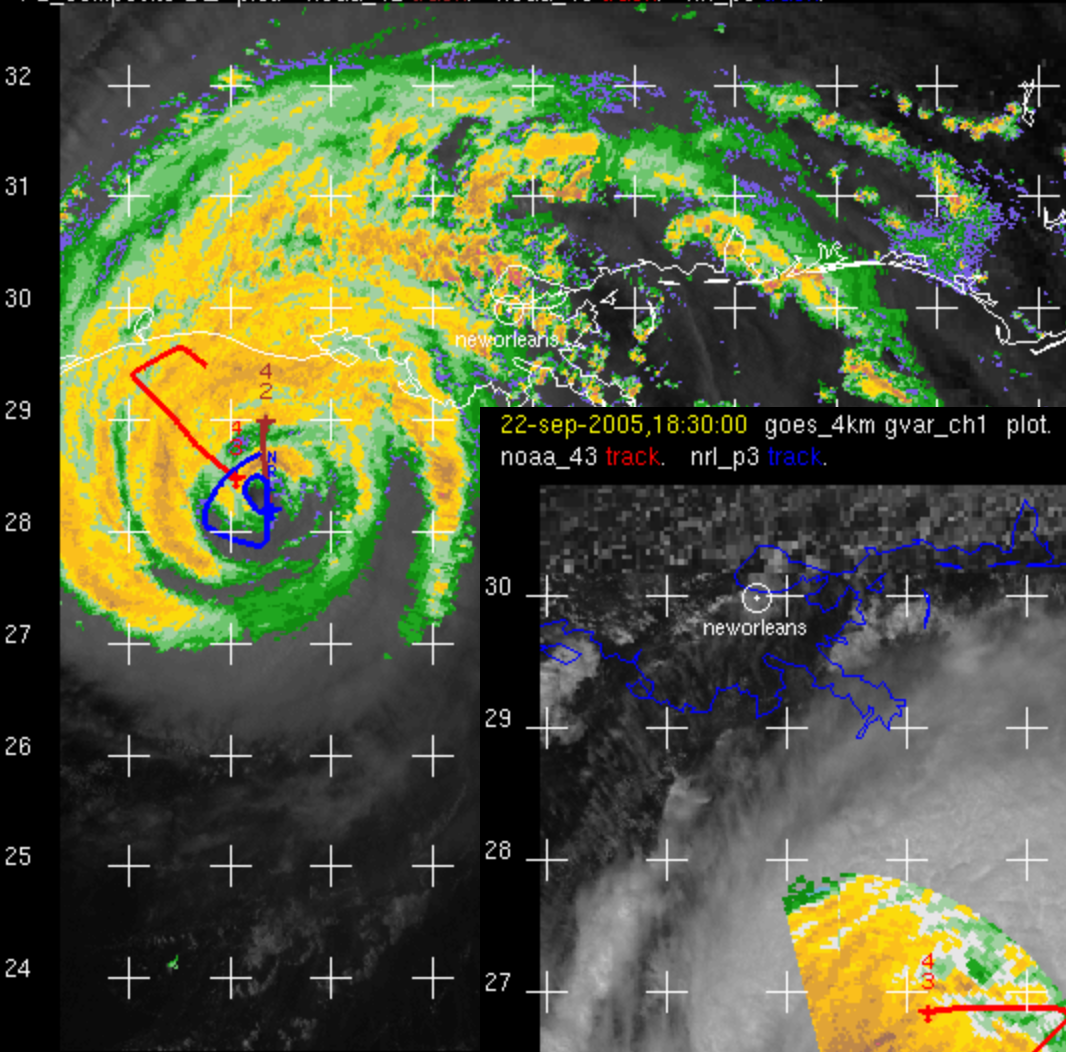


Rita MM5-NOGAPS Rain Rate (mm/h) 1800 UTC 20 Sep 2005

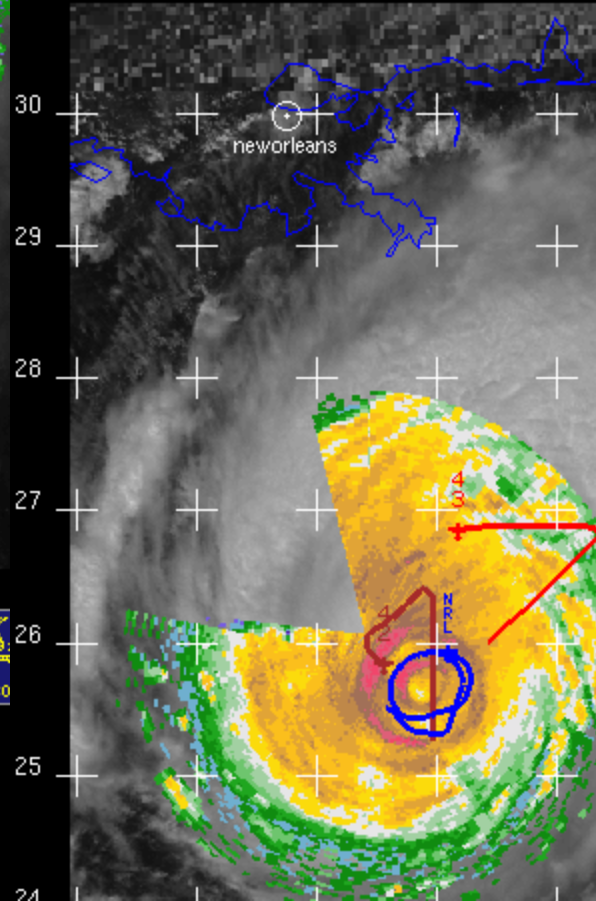
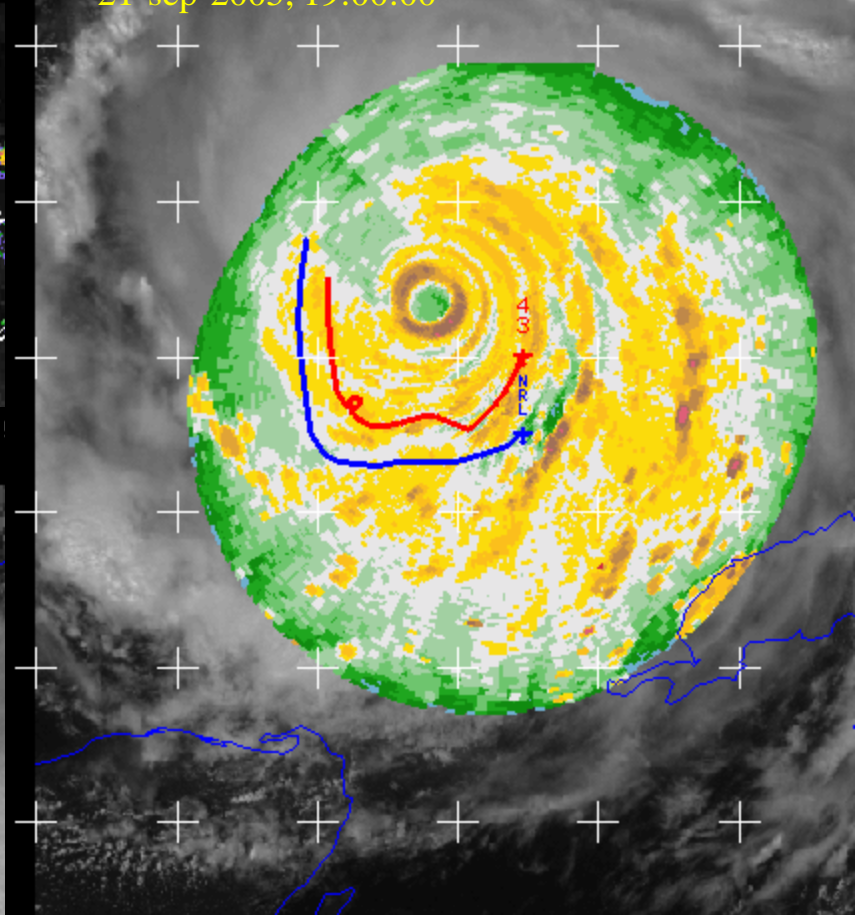


23-sep-2005,21:45:00 goes_4km gvar_ch1 plot. goes_1km gvar_ch1 plot. gulf_composite I
FL_composite DZ plot. noaa_42 track. noaa_43 track. nrl_p3 track.

21-sep-2005, 19:00:00

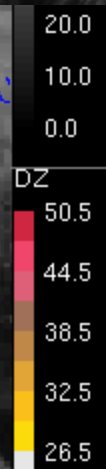


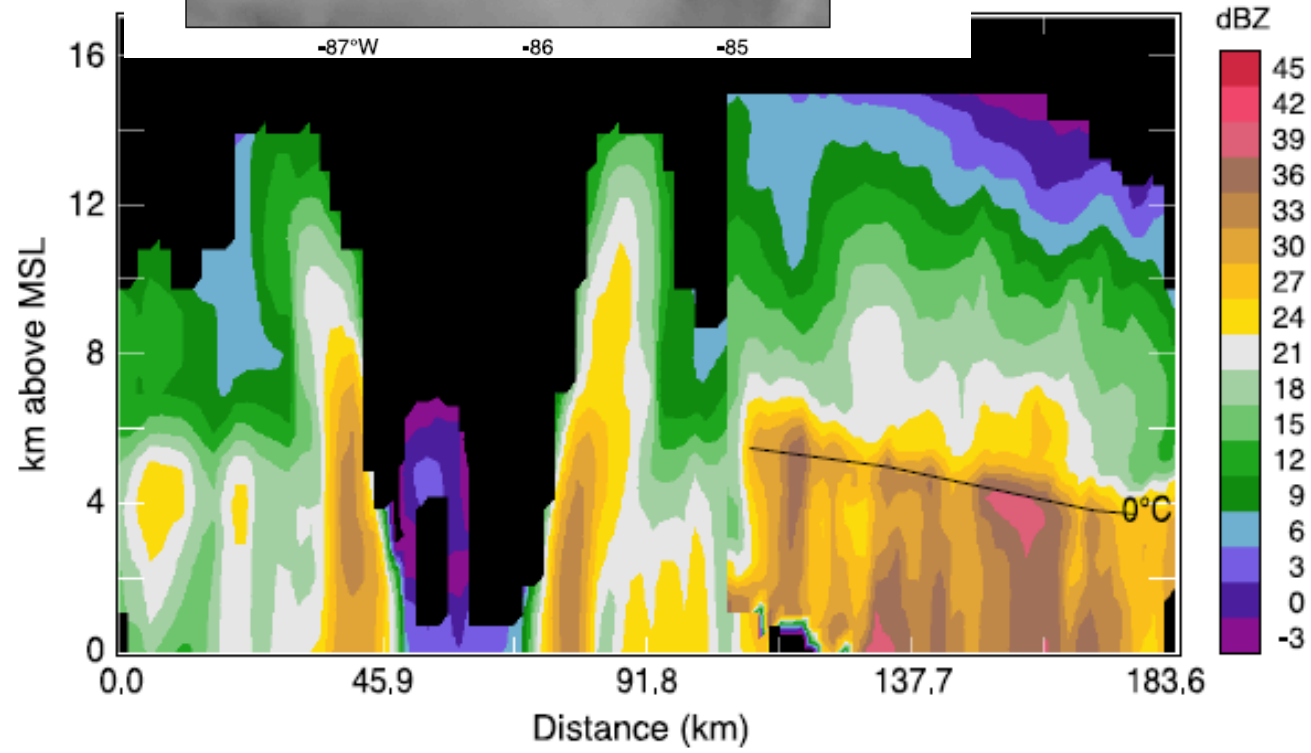
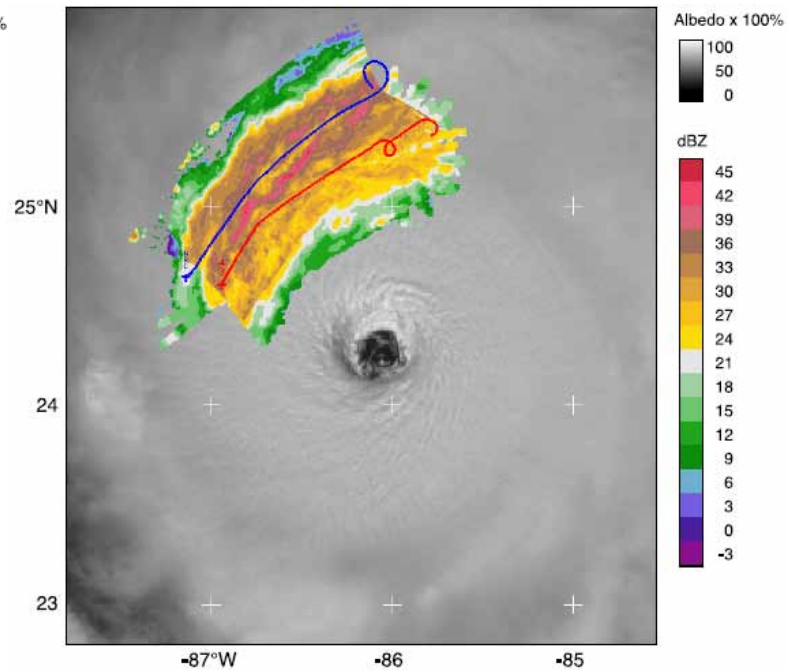
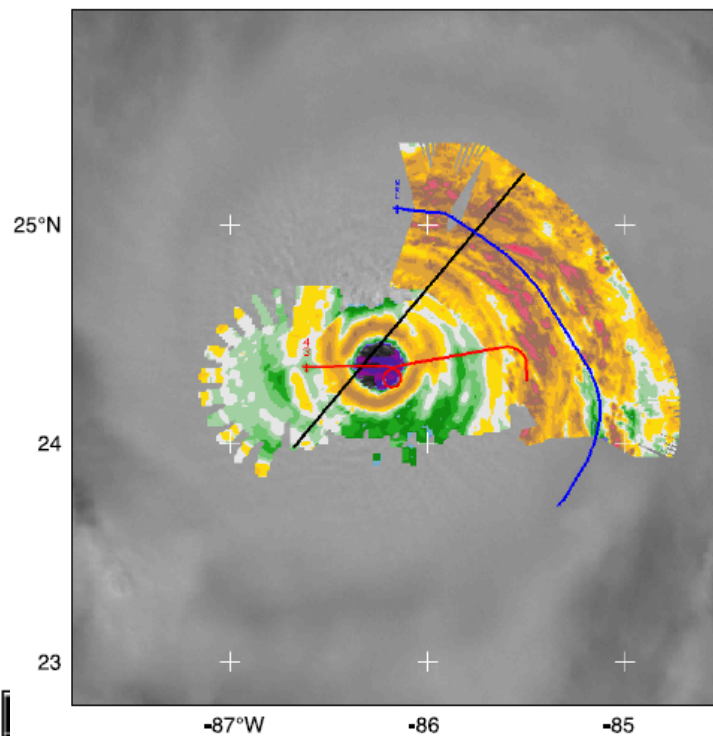
22-sep-2005,18:30:00 goes_4km gvar_ch1 plot.
noaa_43 track. nrl_p3 track.



-94 -93 -92 -91

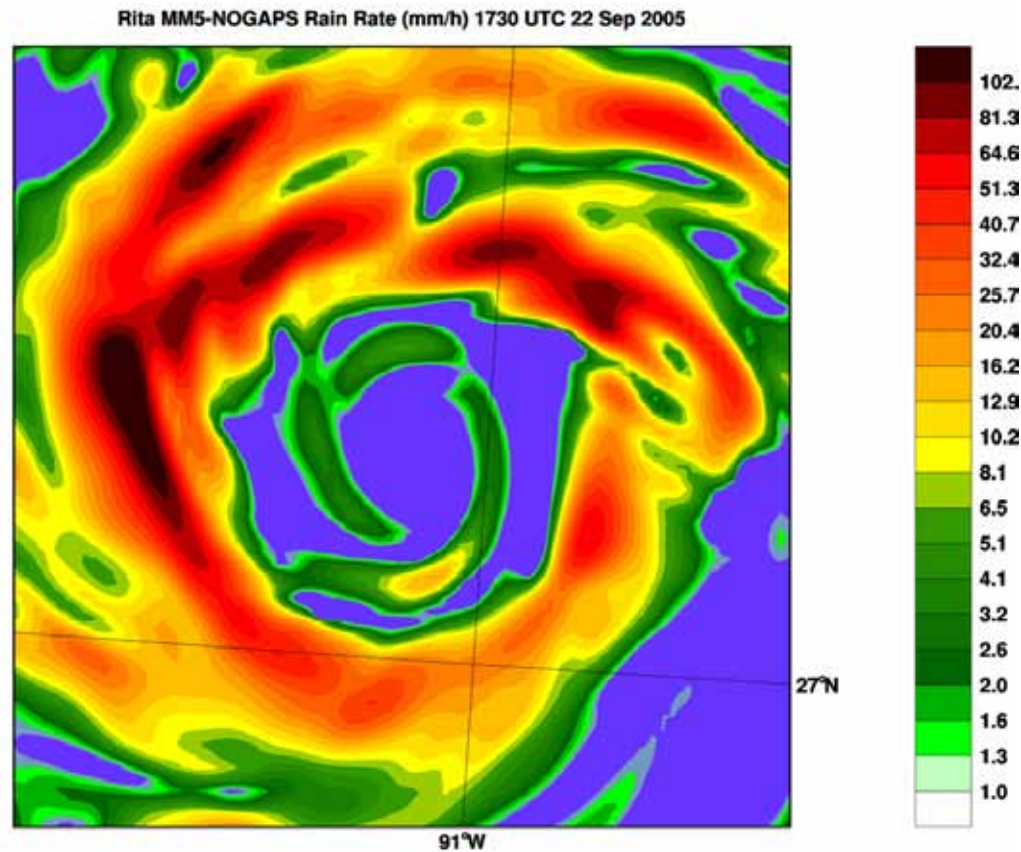
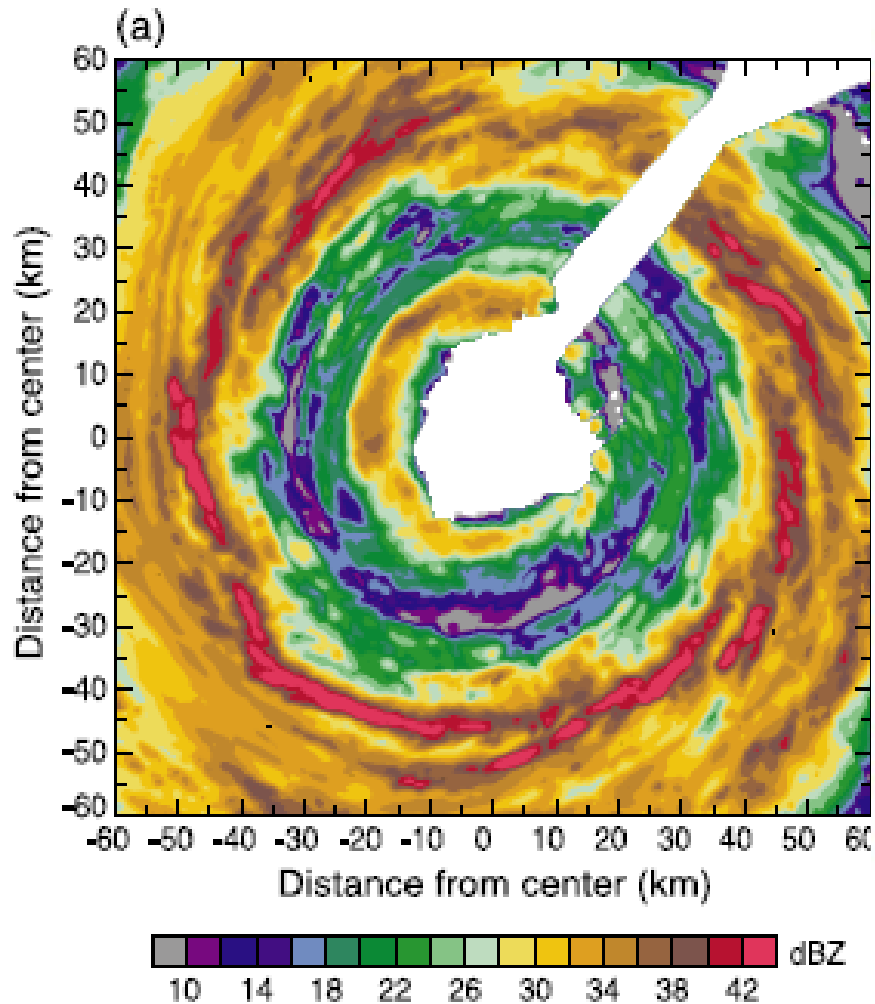
Navigation icons: Z (Zoom), 4KM (4km resolution), 1KM (1km resolution), 1HR COMPOSITE (1hr composite), P. RICO (P. Rico), CO (Color).





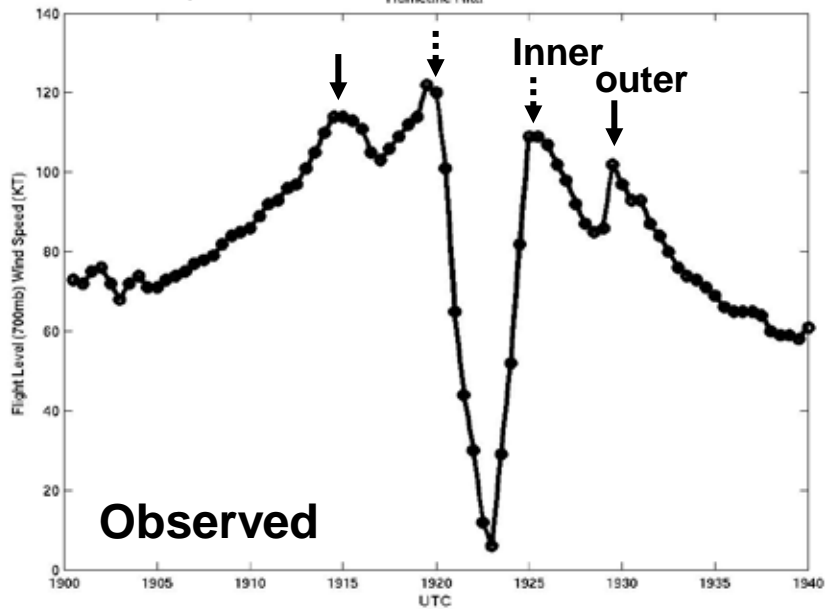
ELDORA composite reflectivity in Rita on 22 Sept 05

MM5 Rainrate in Rita on 22 Sept 05

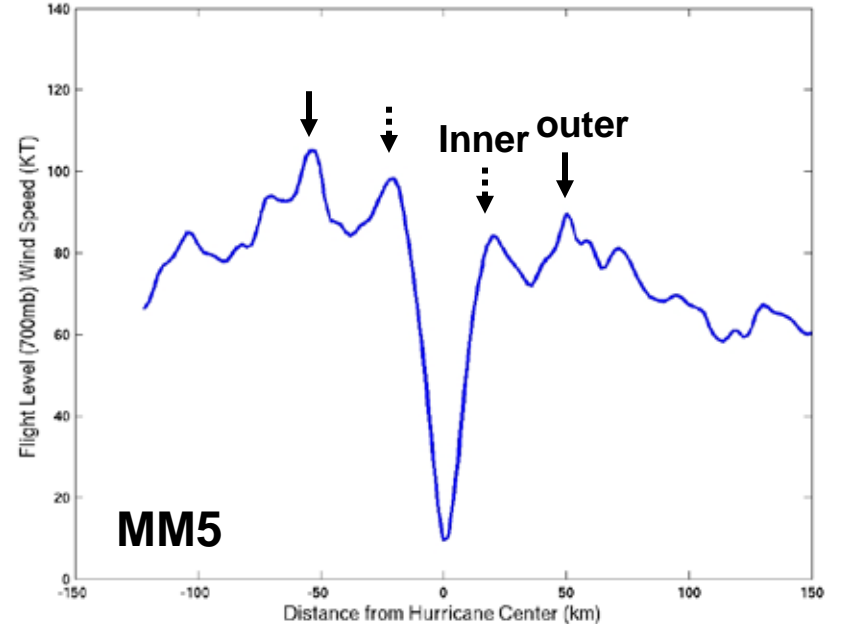


Eyewall Replacement in Hurricane Rita (2005)

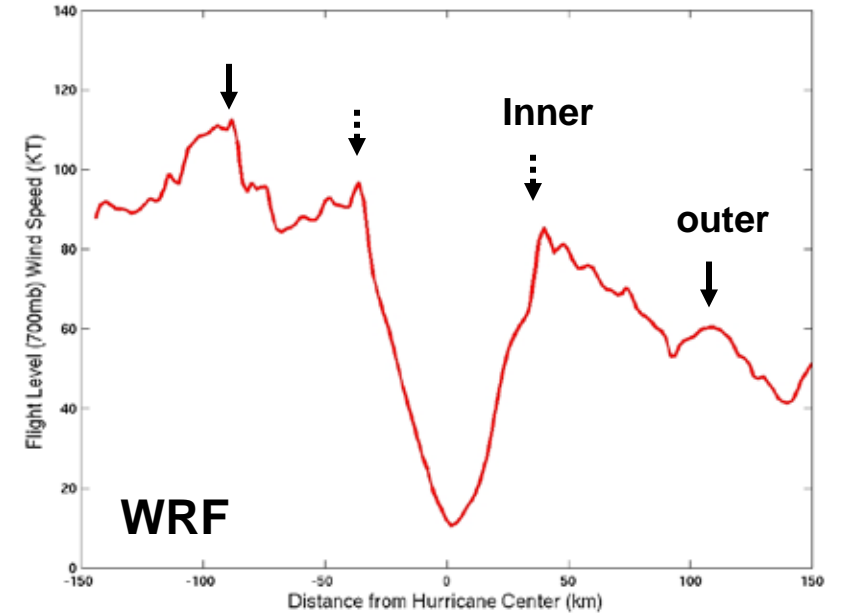
N43 flight-level wind in Rita



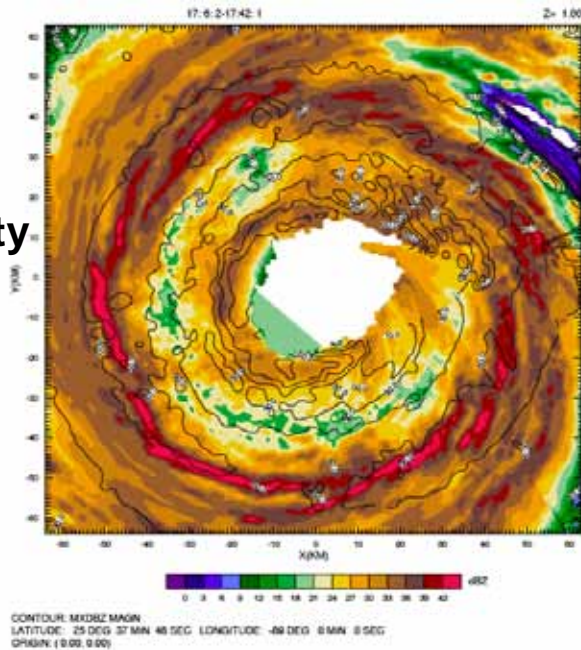
MM5 simulation of Hurricane Rita at 1200 UTC 22 SEP 2005

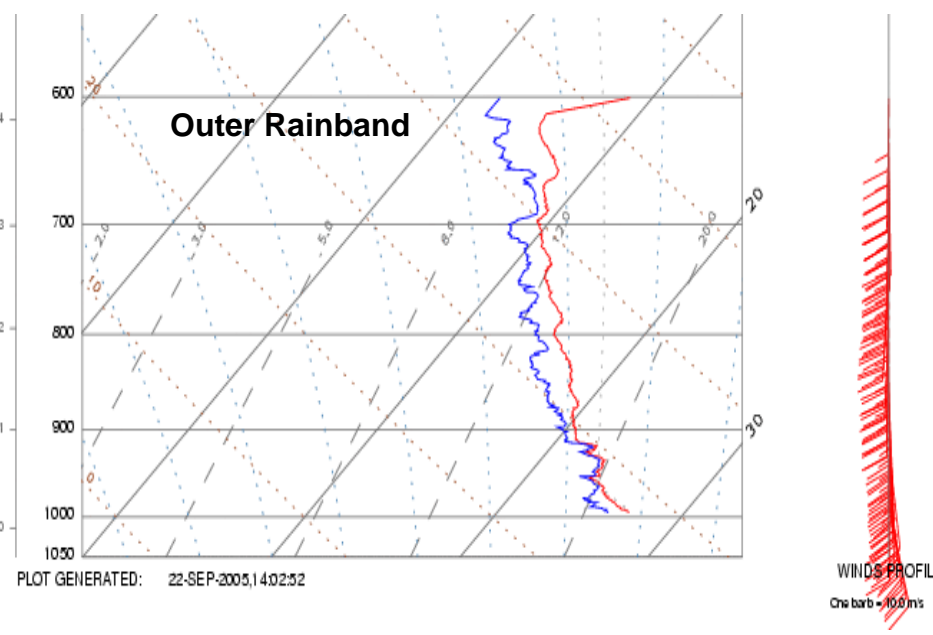
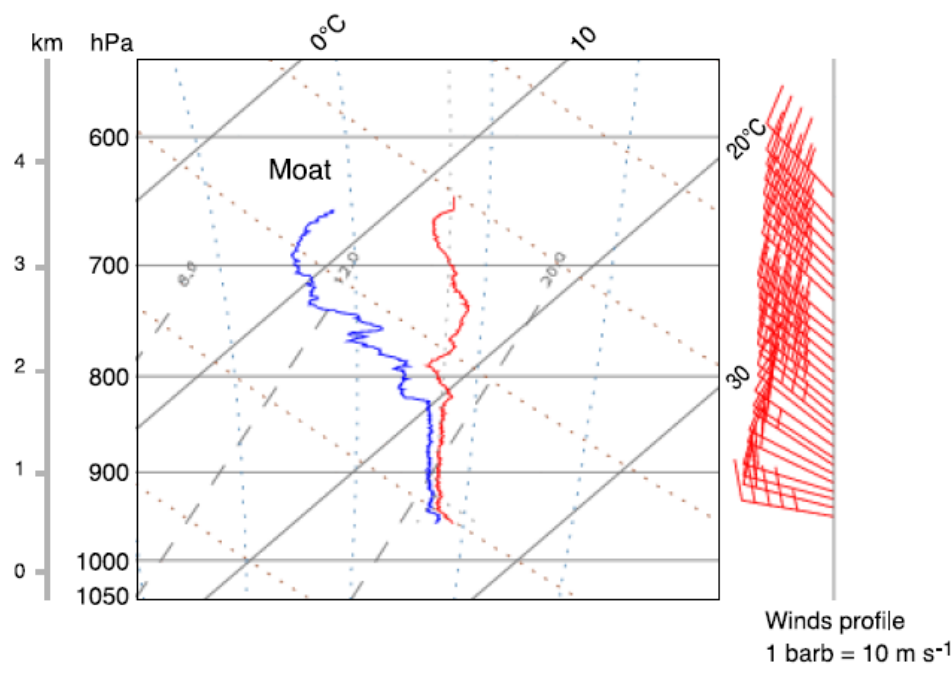
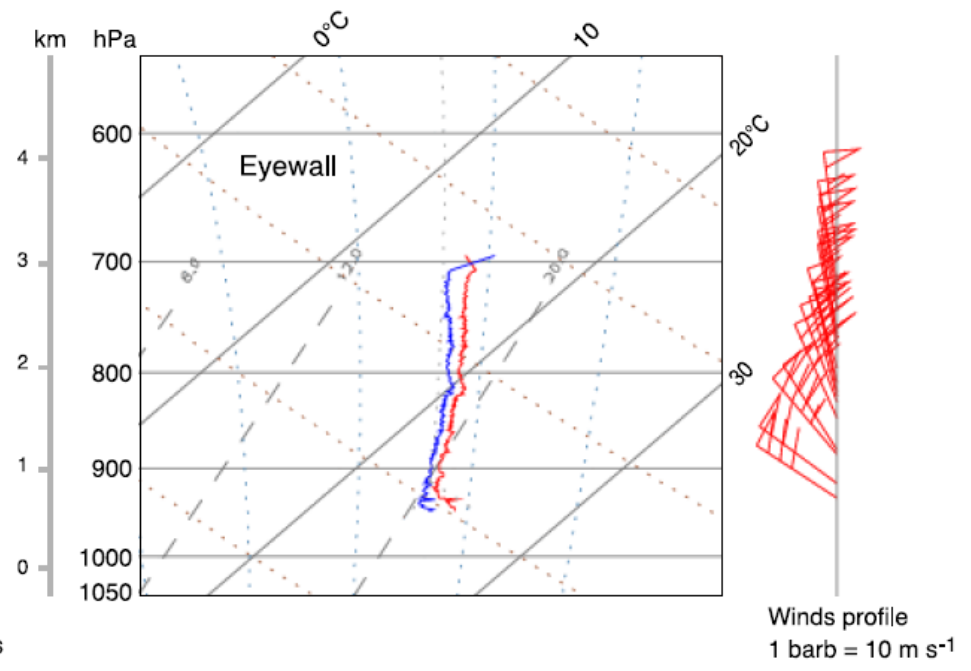
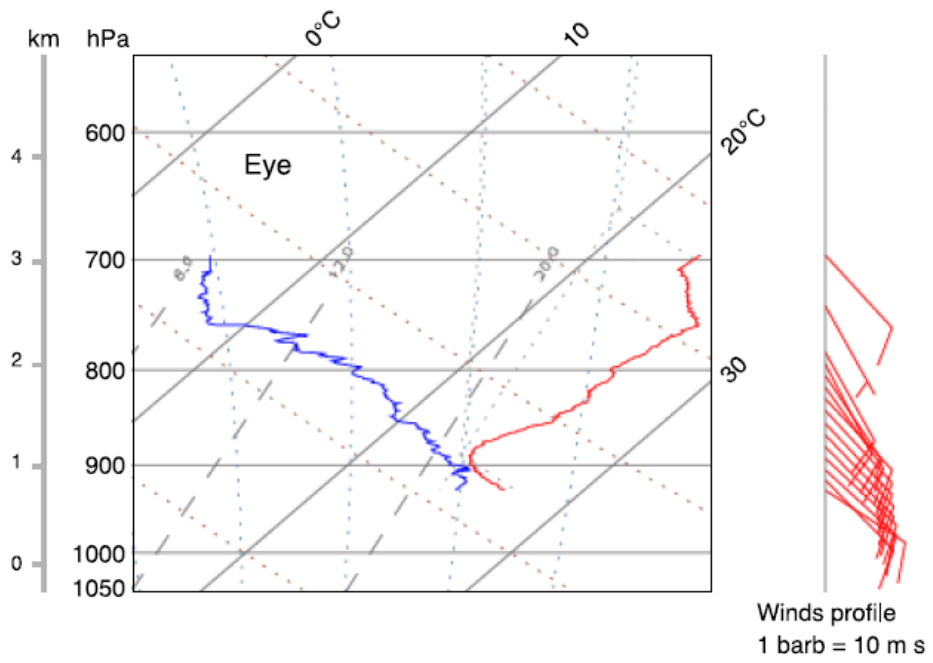


WRF simulation of Hurricane Rita at 0600 UTC 22 SEP 2005



Radar Reflectivity

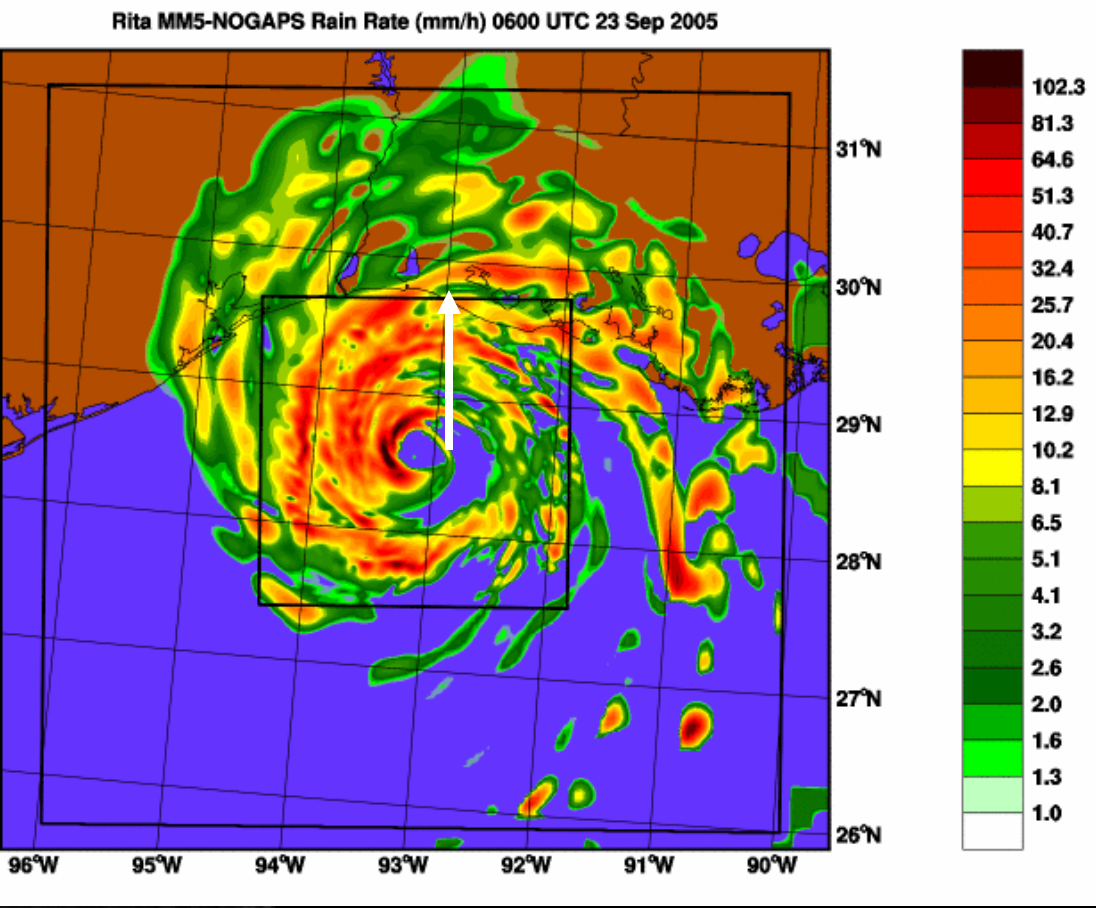
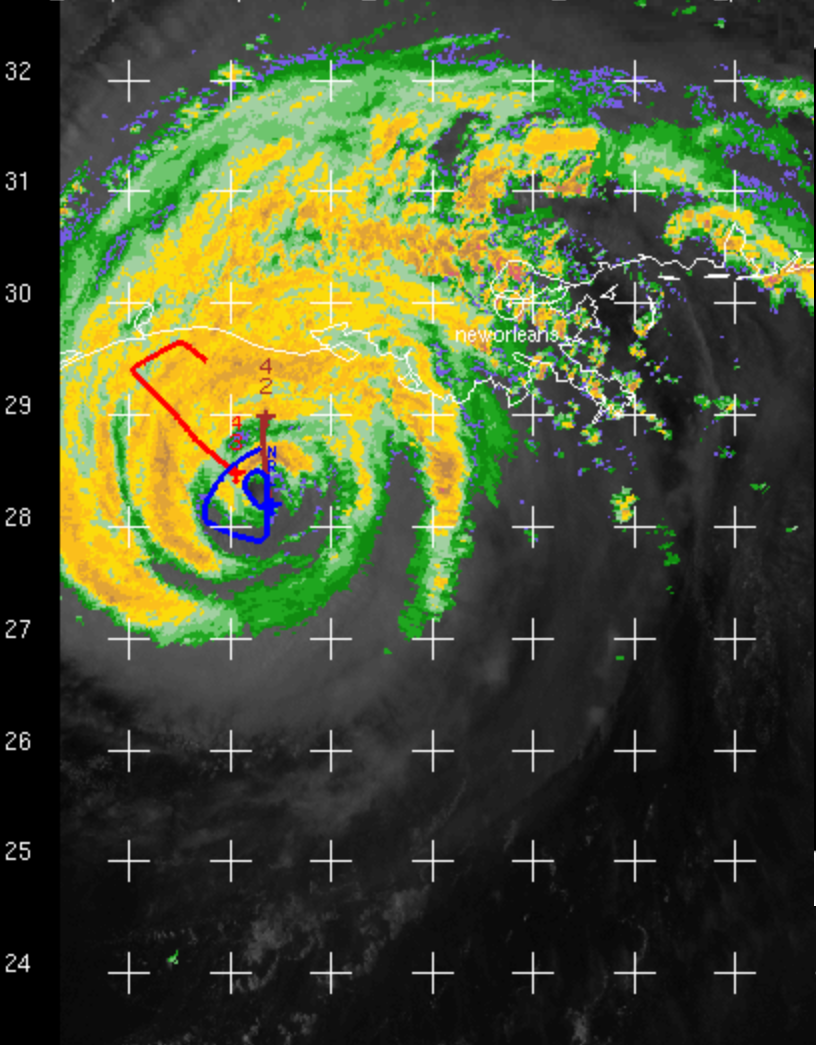




Effect of vertical wind shear on Hurricane Rita structure and intensity

23-sep-2005,21:45:00 goes_4km gvar_ch1 plot. goes_1km gvar_ch1 plot. gulf_composite DZ plot.

FL_composite DZ plot. noaa_42 track. noaa_43 track. nrl_p3 track



Model 5-day forecast

noaa_42
noaa_43
nrl_p3

Navigation and control panel for the meteorological software. It includes a series of icons for different data sources and processing options, such as 'Z', '4KM', '1KM', 'COMPOSITE', 'P. RICO', 'GULF', 'EAST', 'FL', 'N4', 'W4', 'F70Z', and 'DIP-3'. The icons are arranged in a horizontal row, and some are highlighted in yellow.

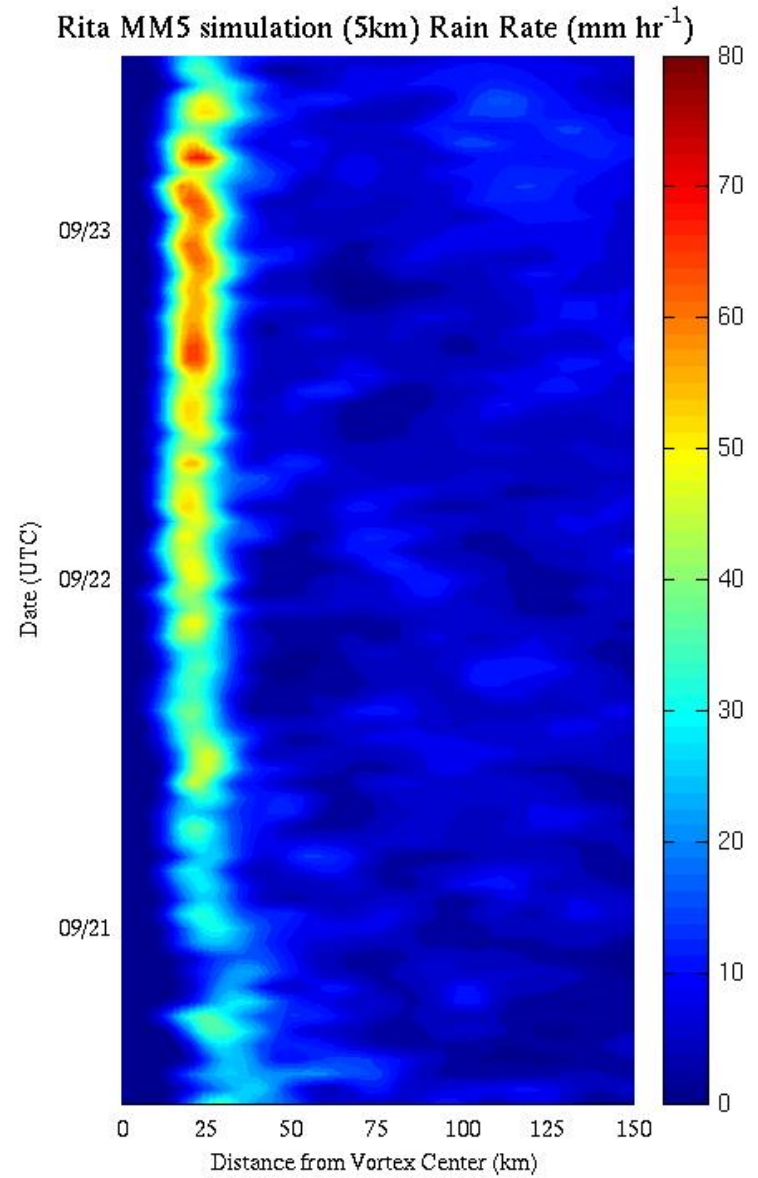
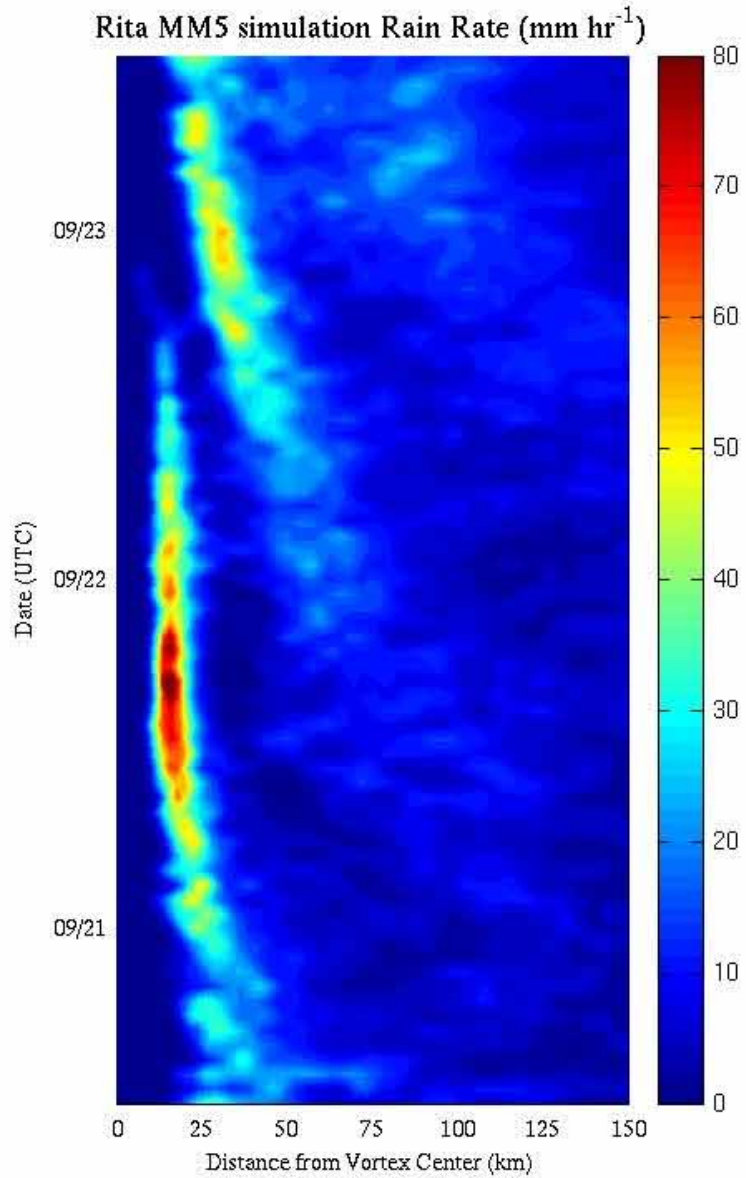
Conclusions

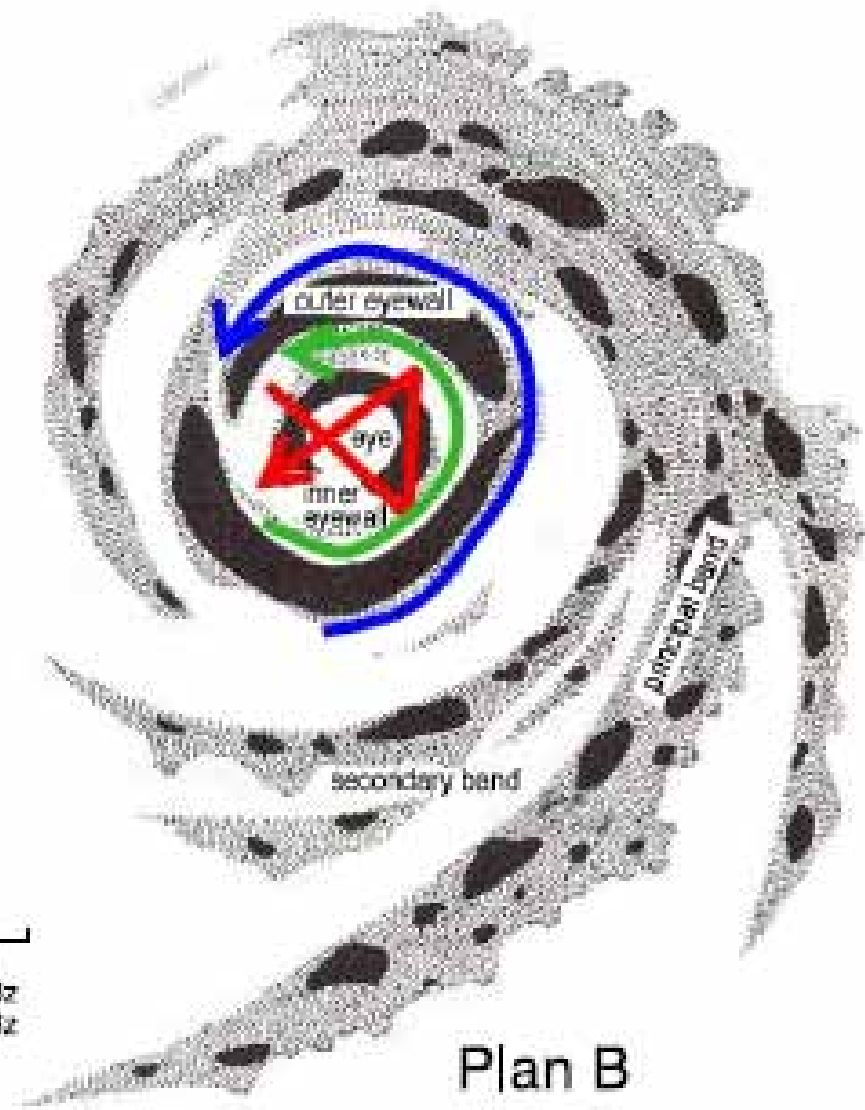
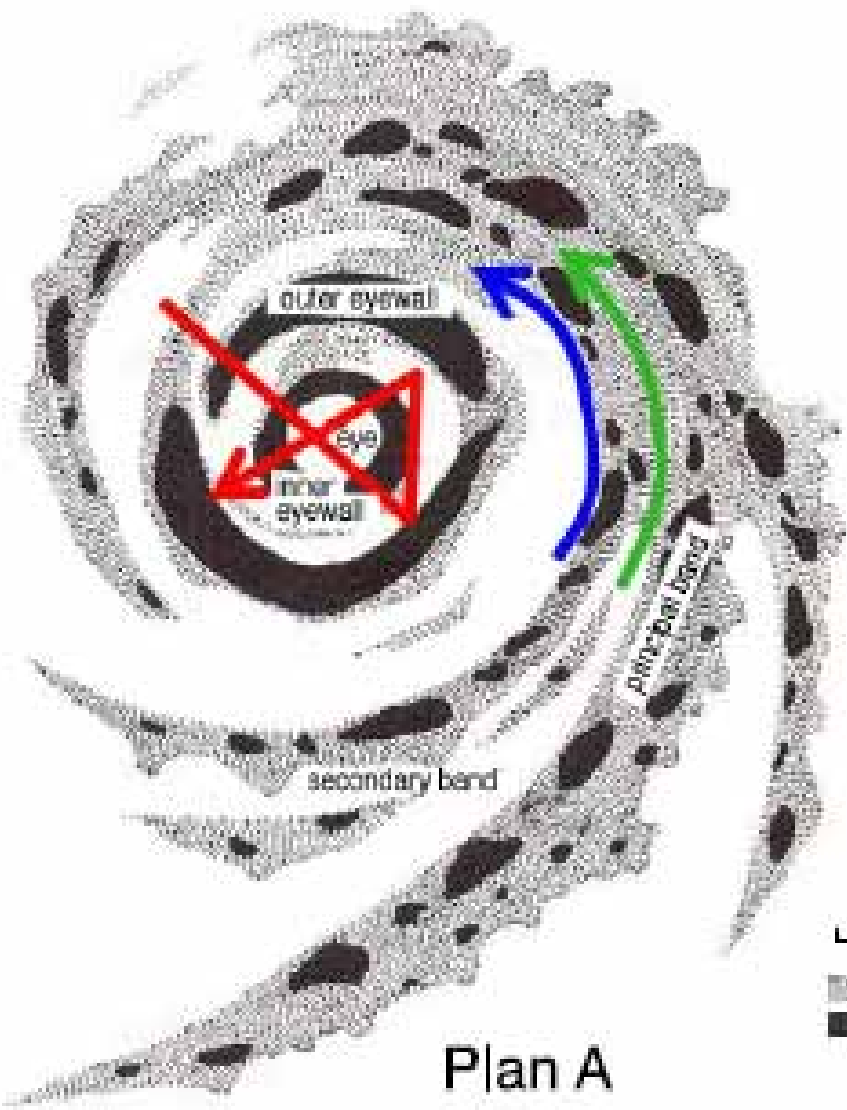
- § **RAINEX conducted 9 multi-aircraft missions in Hurricanes Katrina, Ophelia, and Rita, and collected data in all stages from Tropical Depression to Category 5 hurricanes.**
- § **RAINEX provided an unique, comprehensive dataset for evaluating and improving high-resolution models.**
- § **High-resolution (~1 km, resolving the inner core and rainbands) forecasts in real-time are extremely valuable for mission planning and overall understanding of the storm structure, evolution, and intensity change.**
- § **Accurate initial and lateral boundary conditions for high-res models are needed.**

Acknowledgments

- § **Support from the NRL P3 crew, UCAR/JOSS, NOAA AOC, HRD, NSSL, NESDIS, and RSS is critical to the success of RAINEX field program.**
- § **RAINEX is support by NSF research grants ATM-0432623 and ATM-0432717.**

Hurricane





Hurricane Internal Dynamics

- Inner core and rainband interactions
- Concentric eyewalls and eyewall replacement cycle

Environment → **Rainbands** ↔ **Inner Core**

- Vertical wind shear
- Moisture distribution

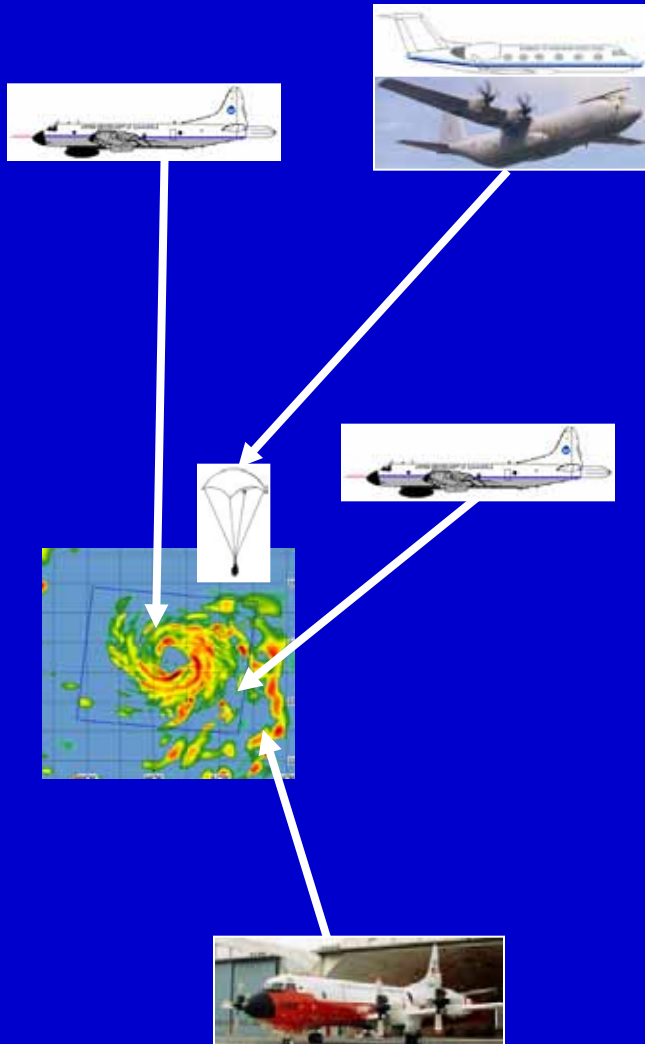
Hurricane Rainband and Intensity Change Experiment (RAINEX)

Houze et al. (2006, BAMS)

RAINEX is the first experiment using three-Doppler-aircraft flying in hurricanes.

Approach:

- Use airborne Doppler radar to observe both eyewall and rainband internal vorticity structures simultaneously
- Use intensive dropsondes for thermodynamic environment of hurricane rainbands and eyewall to support both analysis and modeling/forecasting
- Use model to determine how the vorticity features evolve and storm intensity changes



Boulder

SATELLITE COMMS



Tampa

Miami

