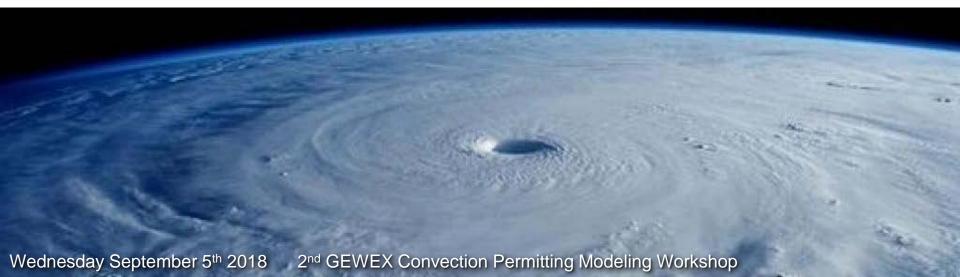
Changes in Future Hurricane Activity

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- 2. NCAR Mesoscale & Microscale Meteorology Lab
- 3. DNV GL Climate Action Programme



Hurricane Damages



- Winds
- Storm Surge
- Flooding
- Offshore Waves

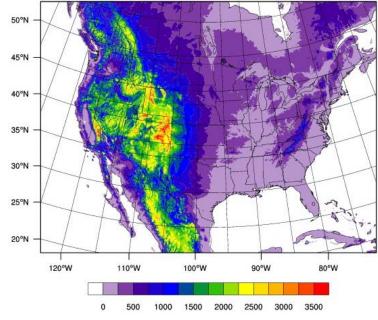


Name +	Damage (Billions USD) *	Season +	Storm classification at peak intensity
Katrina	\$125.0	2005	Category 5 hurricane
Harvey	\$125.0	2017	Category 4 hurricane
Maria	\$91.6	2017	Category 5 hurricane
Sandy	\$68.7	2012	Category 3 hurricane
Irma	\$64.8	2017	Category 5 hurricane
lke	\$38.0	2008	Category 4 hurricane
Wilma	\$27.4	2005	Category 5 hurricane
Andrew	\$27.3	1992	Category 5 hurricane
Ivan	\$26.1	2004	Category 5 hurricane
Rita	\$18.5	2005	Category 5 hurricane
Charley	\$16.9	2004	Category 4 hurricane
Matthew	\$15.1	2016	Category 5 hurricane
Irene	\$14.2	2011	Category 3 hurricane
Frances	\$10.1	2004	Category 4 hurricane
Hugo	\$9.47	1989	Category 5 hurricane
Georges	\$9.37	1998	Category 4 hurricane
Allison	\$8.5	2001	Tropical storm
Gustav	\$8.31	2008	Category 4 hurricane
Jeanne	\$7.94	2004	Category 3 hurricane

Convection Permitting (4 km) WRF simulations

• WRF V3.4.1

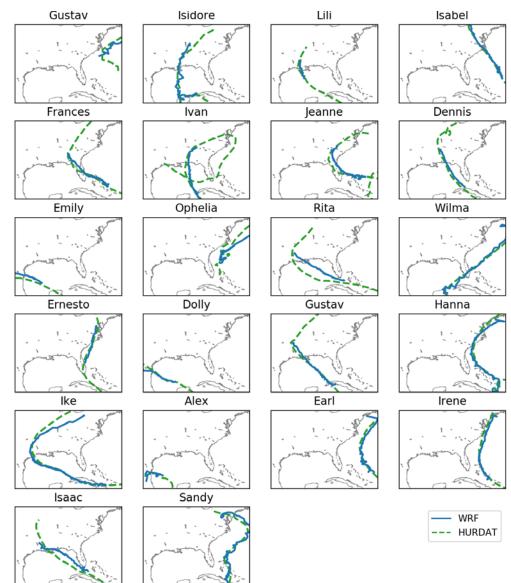
- Microphysics: Thompson w/aerosol
- Convection scheme: None
- PBL schemes: YSU
- Radiation: RRTMG
- Land surface model: NoahMP
- Reanalysis: ERA-Interim
- PGW: from CMIP5
 - multi-model average change signal



1360 x 1016 grid points

Simulating Hurricanes

- Simulation of 22(+) Hurricanes
- Tracks all compare well to observations
- Intensities are realistic if too weak
- Storms need time to spinup inside domain





Hurricane Ivan



Hurricane Ivan (2005)

Current climate

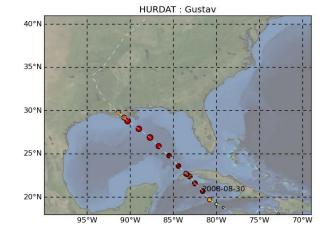
Hurricane Ivan (Future)

warmer atmosphere



Simulating Hurricanes

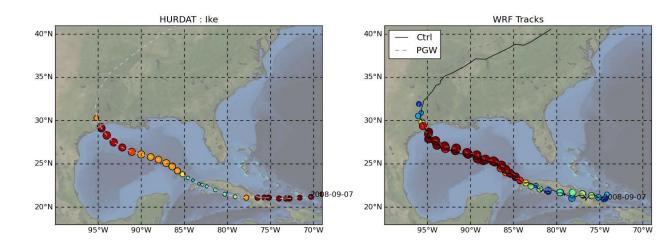
 Model Simulates Hurricane track well





NCAR

 Sometimes too strong, sometimes too weak



Future Changes

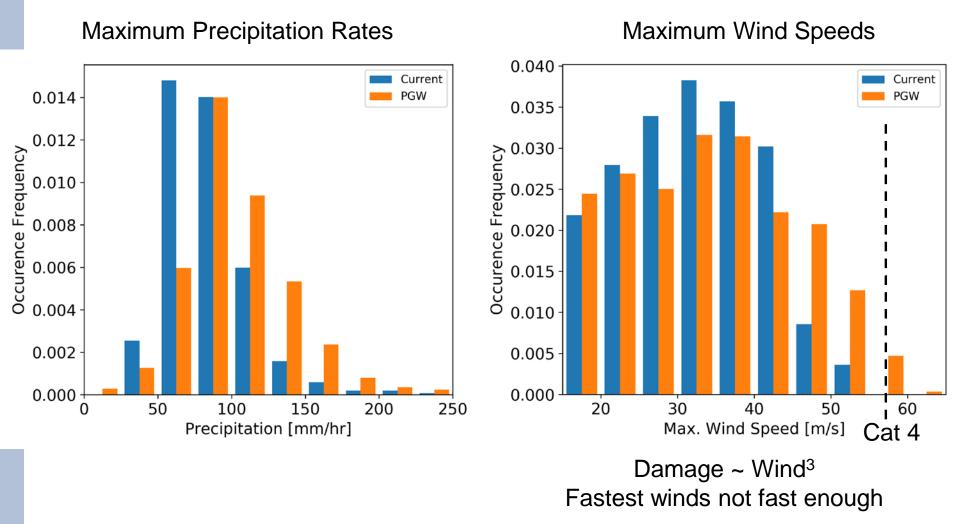


- Some storms get large, some get smaller
- Some storms have faster winds, some slightly slower
- Maximum Rainfall rates increase 20%
- All storms get wetter



Change Analysis





Note: instantaneous winds, ocean roughness not limited

Difficult Hurricanes to Simulate



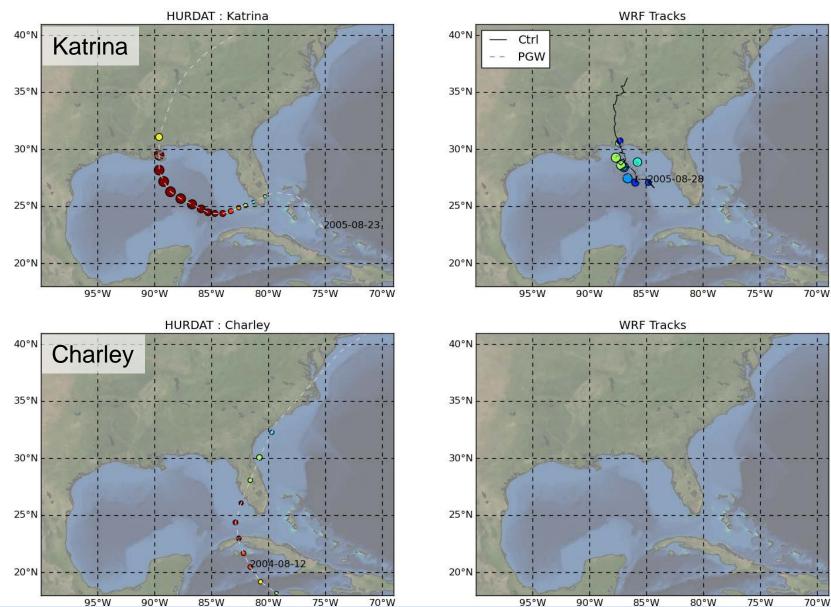
Hurricane Katrina

- Katrina : too weak, wrong track
 - Quasi-internal genesis, close to southern boundary
- Charley never formed in WRF
 - Moved across southern boundary too quickly and was very weak in reanalysis
- Hurricane genesis internal to domain
 - Chaotic variability caused some to form that didn't in reality and some that were present in reality not to form.



Problem Simulations





Summary



- High-resolution atmospheric models can provide excellent simulations of hurricanes
- These simulations can be used to examine the effects of changes in background climate
- Maximum precipitation rates increase by ~20%
- Simulations suggest extreme winds will increase
- No two storms are alike

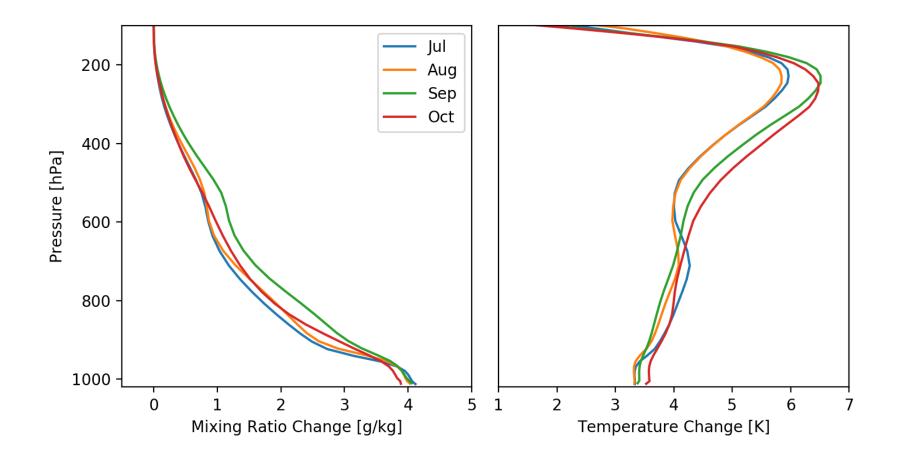






Gutmann et al. 2018, **Changes in Hurricanes from a 13 Year Convection Permitting Pseudo-Global Warming Simulation**, *Journal of Climate*, 31, 3643–3657, doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-17-0391.1 Contact: Ethan Gutmann, <u>gutmann@ucar.edu</u> Analysis funded by Det Norske Veritas (DNV) and CONUS simulation by NSF under NCAR Water System Program

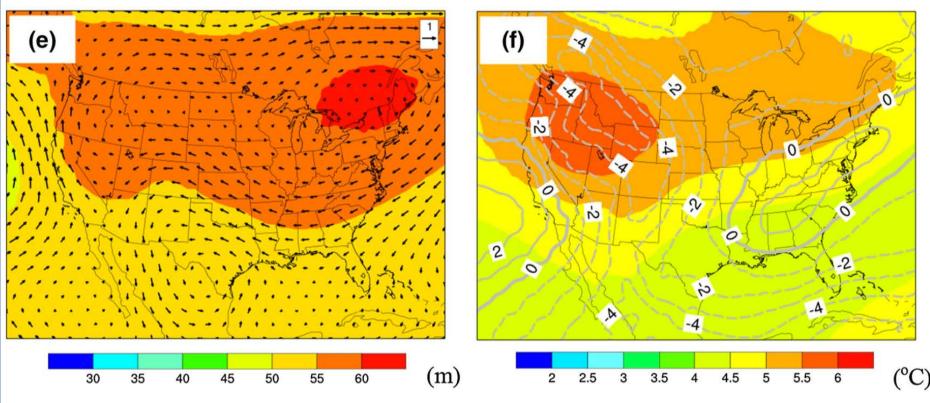






PGW Regional Change

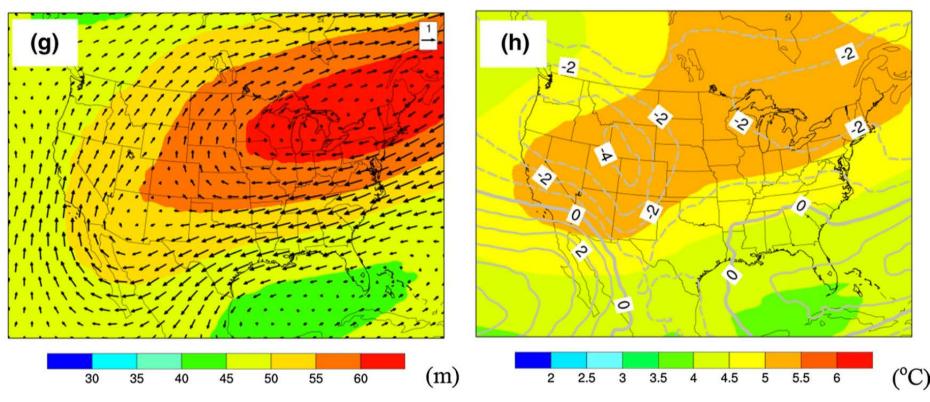
- JJA change in 700 hPa
 - Ieft:GPH (colors) and winds (arrows)
 - Right: T (color), and RH (contours)





PGW Regional Change

- SON change in 700 hPa
 - Ieft:GPH (colors) and winds (arrows)
 - Right: T (color), and RH (contours)



Ivan Max Wind Speeds Current NCAR

Ivan Max Wind Speeds PGW

