













NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Plans for the High-Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) Model

NODD Office Hours March 15, 2023

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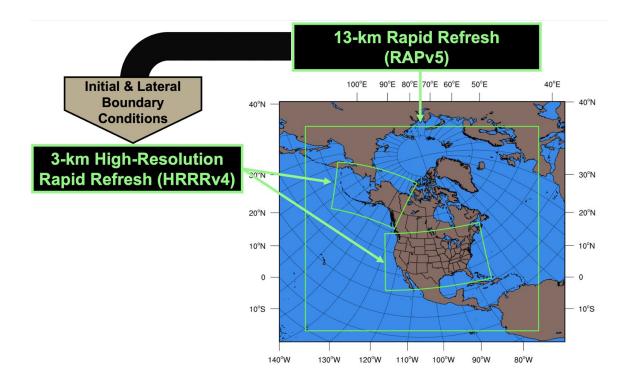






HRRR Uses

- Aviation
- Severe Weather
- Wind Energy
- Fire Weather and Smoke Transport
- Winter Weather
- Hydrological Impacts
- General Forecasting















The Proposed Retirement of the HRRR

















The Unified Forecast System

- The NCEP Production Suite has become too complex
- It is a poor use of resources to develop and maintain multiple model cores
- Need a unified modeling system (based on a single model core) driven by a set of clearly-defined product needs, instead of building new models to meet selected (sometimes poorly-defined) requirements

 The Finite-Volume Cubed-Sphere Dynamical Core (FV3) is the core that is being used to construct the Unified Forecast System (UFS)



Future Plans: Unified Forecast System (UFS)



NCEP Production Suite Simplification through implementing UFS Applications in operations

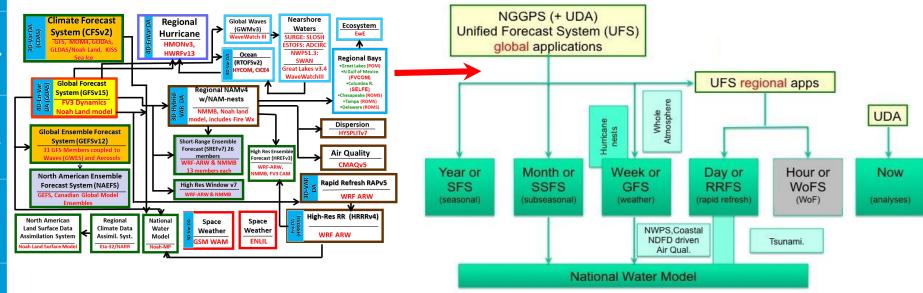












UDA: Unified Data assimilation SFS: Seasonal Forecast System SSFS: Subseasonal Forecast System GFS: Weather Forecast System RRFS: Rapid Refresh Forecast System WoFS; Warn on Forecast System





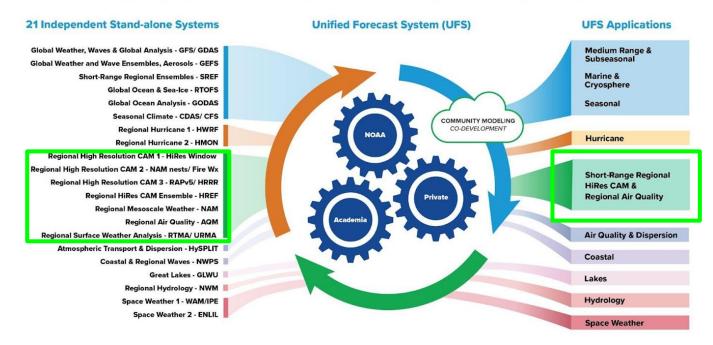
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Future Plans: Unified Forecast System (UFS)



Simplifying NOAA's Operational Forecast Suite

Reducing the 21 Stand-alone Operational Forecast Systems into Eight Applications







Retiring Models

NCEP is working to consolidate the production suite, which involves the retirement
of several legacy models that do not use the FV3 core and which will not be
updated again – this includes the NAM, RAP/HRRR, and HiResWs / HREF

- There are plans for each system that will be retired to be subsumed by a Unified Forecast System (UFS) application
- UFS working groups and application teams are working with broad communities to
 1) identify and build appropriate products to cover the needs of the user
 - community (especially with regards to models being retired)

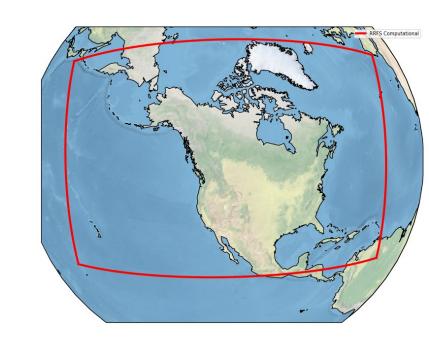
 2) identify key performance metrics and build verification tools to help guide an
 - evidence-based approach to turning off models
 - 3) build appropriate testing and evaluation plans
 - 4) ensure that certain strengths of retired systems are covered by replacements





Rapid Refresh Forecast System (RRFS) A UFS Application

- Based on the FV3 dynamical core <u>Limited</u>
 <u>Area Model (LAM) capability</u>
- Rapidly-updated
- Convection-allowing (~3 km grid spacing)
 - 65 vertical layers
 - Storm-scale data assimilation (30 members)
 - Deterministic forecasts to 18h every hour
 - Ensemble forecasts to 60h every 6 hours
 - 5 members (+1 deterministic control)
 - IC perturbations, stochastic physics, & (likely) multi-physics
 - Time-lagging









Specific Takeaway Messages for the HRRR Retirement



- The RRFS is targeted for implementation in late 2024
- The HRRR is one of the regional models that will be subsumed by the RRFS, and it's impossible to run the RRFS and the legacy systems together in operations, so the HRRR will be retired when the RRFS is implemented
- Appropriate verification of RRFS real-time and retrospective tests will be done so that timelines are guided by an evidence-based approach
- A critical goal is to have the entire set of existing operational HRRR products matched in RRFS





Specific Takeaway Messages for the HRRR Retirement





• EMC's <u>Model Evaluation Group</u> hosts webinars on model topics, including assessments of new and replacement models; send an email to <u>geoffrey.manikin@noaa.gov</u> to be added to the listserv



 We recommend subscribing to the NWS Notification listserv for Public Notification Statements and Service Change Notices https://www.weather.gov/notification/



