

Applications of very high resolution atmospheric modelling for bushfires

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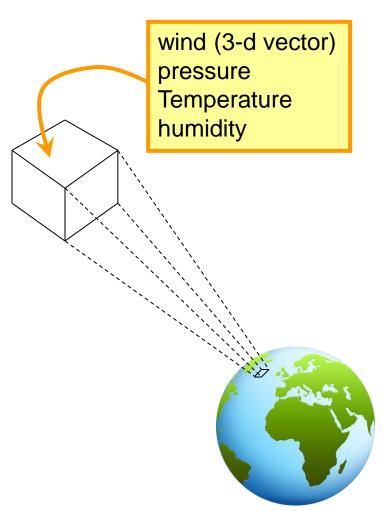
J.D. Kepert, R.J.B. Fawcett, K.Tory and W. Thurston High Impact Weather Research AFAC, Sept 2, 2013





Newton's laws in the atmosphere





- Divide the atmosphere into millions of cells.
- In each cell, solve
 - F = ma (in all three directions)
 - pV=nRT
 - Conservation of mass
 - Conservation of water vapour

at each time step.

 Repeat until you get to the desired forecast length.

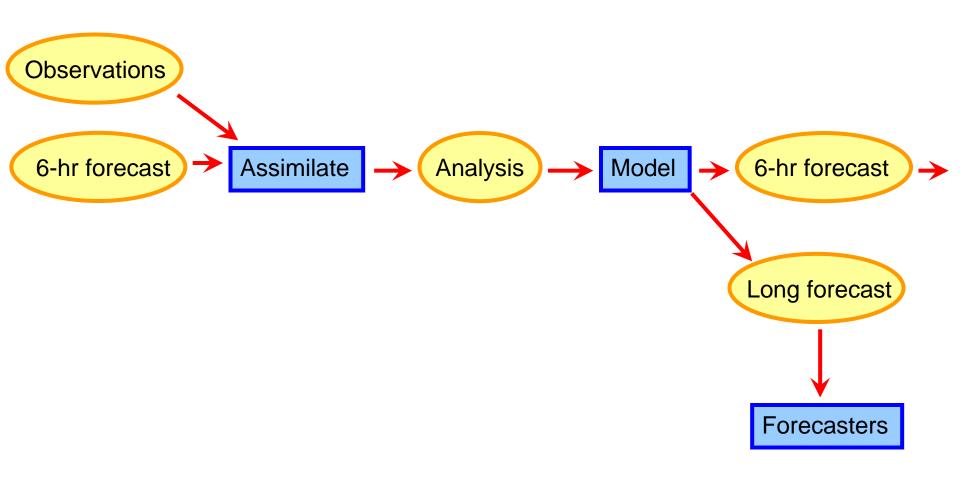






Cycling Numerical Weather Prediction





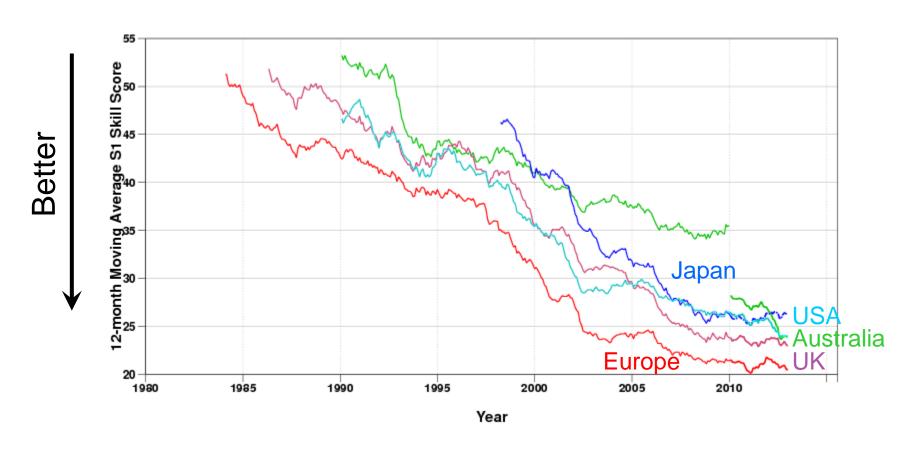






International Skill Levels









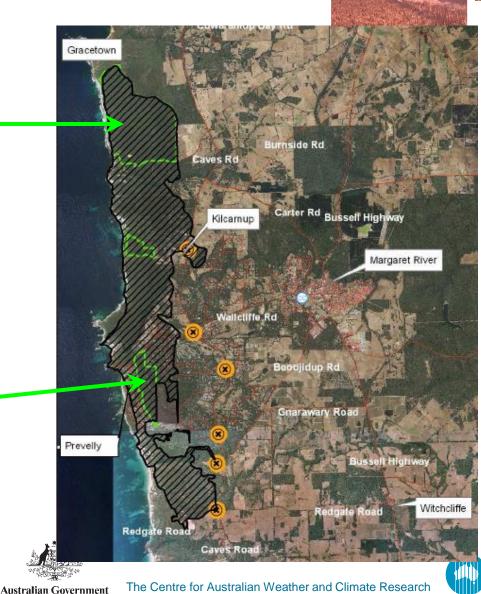


The Margaret River Fire

Ellensbrook prescribed burn area (green)

Actual burnt area shown hatched

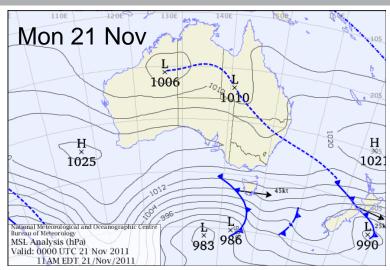
Prevelly prescribed burn area (green)

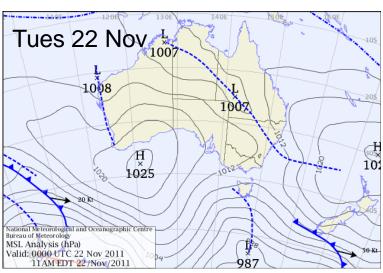


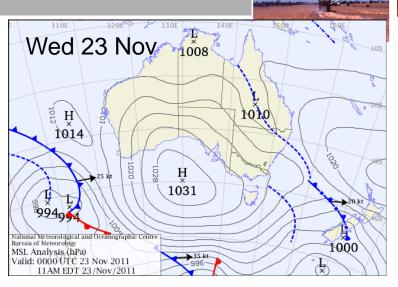


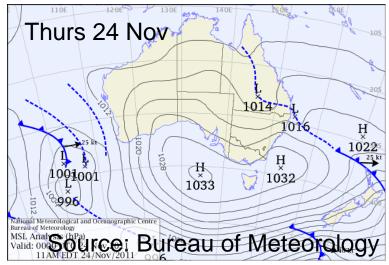
Bureau of Meteorology

MSLP, 8 am local (00 UTC)







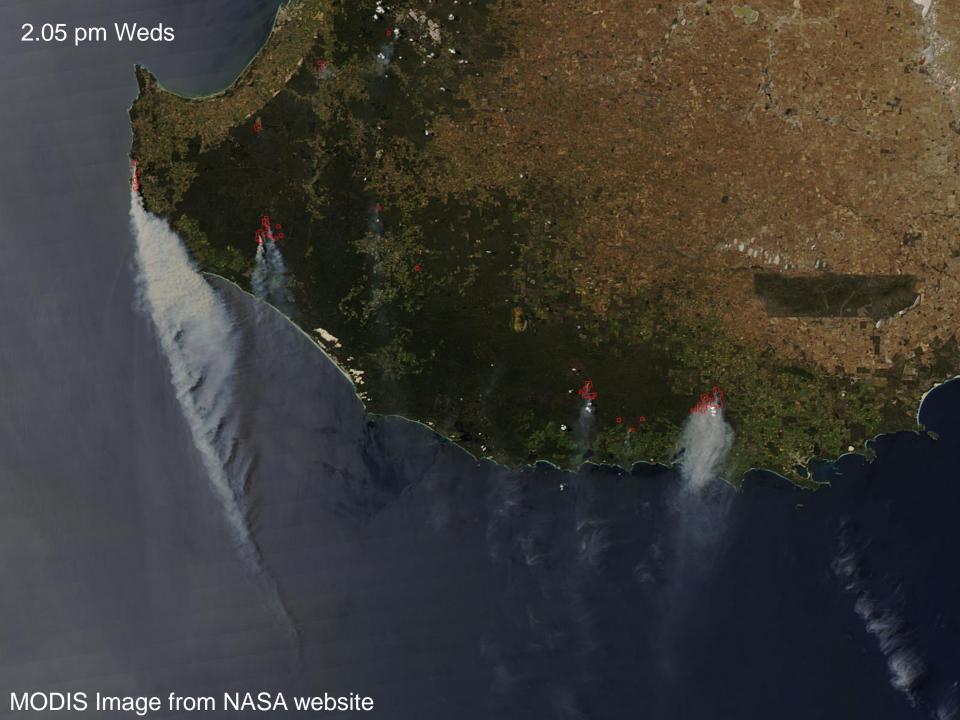












Model and Configuration



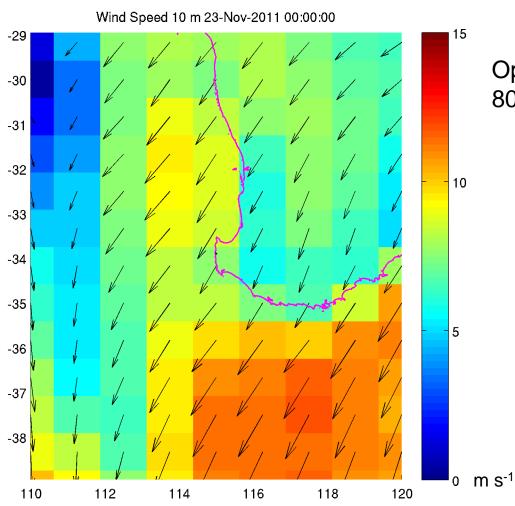
- ACCESS Model and Assimilation
 - Operational NWP system for Bureau of Meteorology since Sept 2009
 - Developed by UK MetOffice
 - Currently in the top 4 or 5 internationally for forecast performance
- Simulation started from Bureau operational global analysis, 00UTC Nov 22.
- Five nested simulations
 - Global, ~40 km grid
 - Australian region + surrounding oceans, ~11 km grid
 - SW WA, ~3.6 km grid, ~800 km square
 - SW WA, ~1.2 km grid, ~500 km square
 - SW WA, ~400 m grid, ~300 km square
- 50 levels, 10 in lowest 2 km of atmosphere











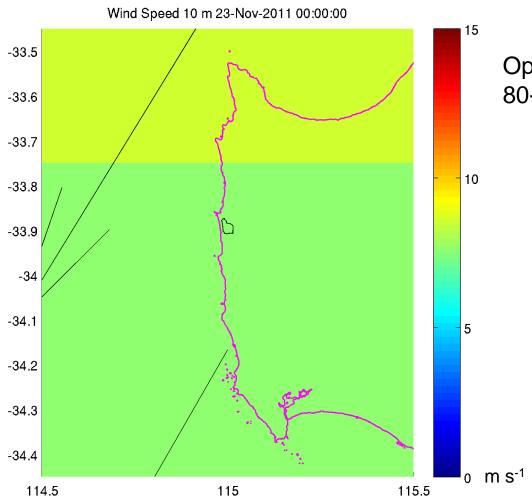
Operational ACCESS-Global 80-km resolution











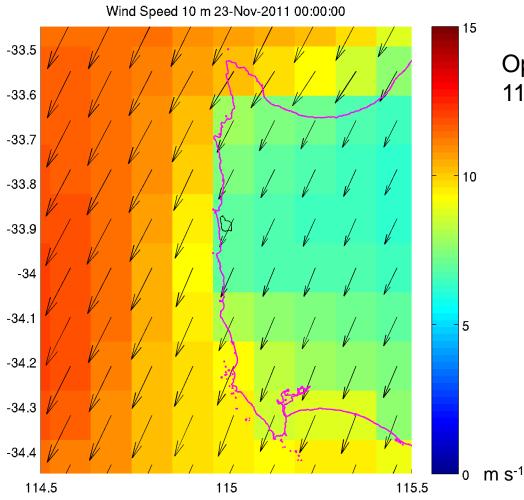
Operational ACCESS-Global 80-km resolution











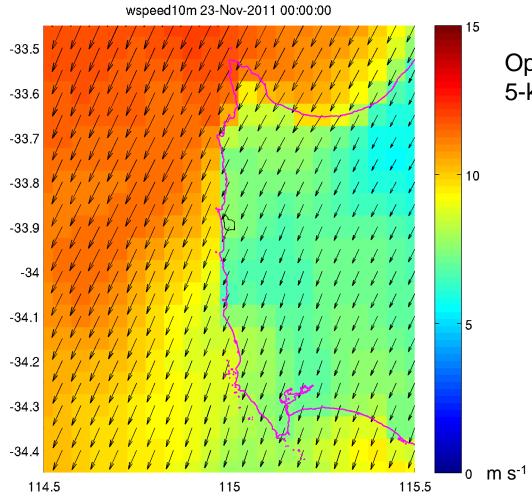
Operational ACCESS-Australia 11-km resolution











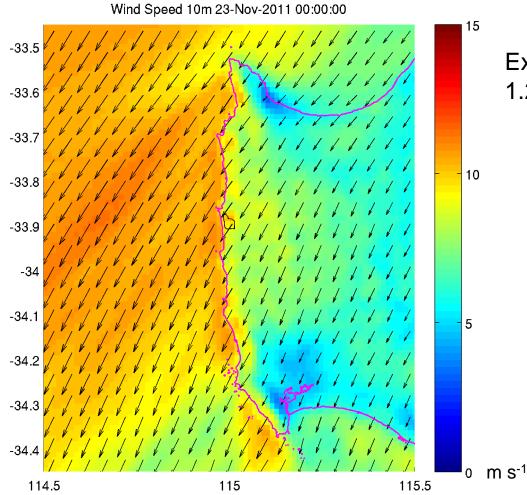
Operational ACCESS-Perth 5-km resolution











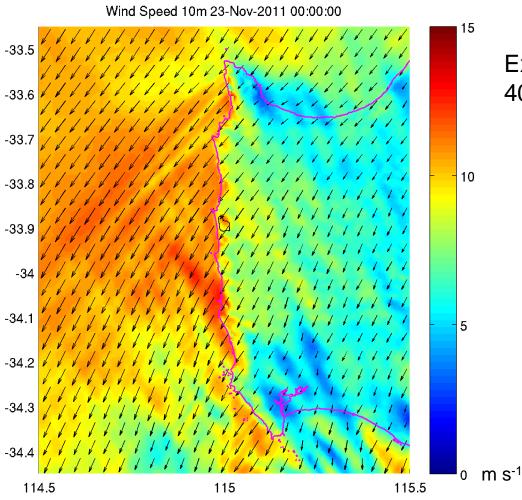
Experimental ACCESS-research 1.2-km resolution











Experimental ACCESS-research 400-m resolution

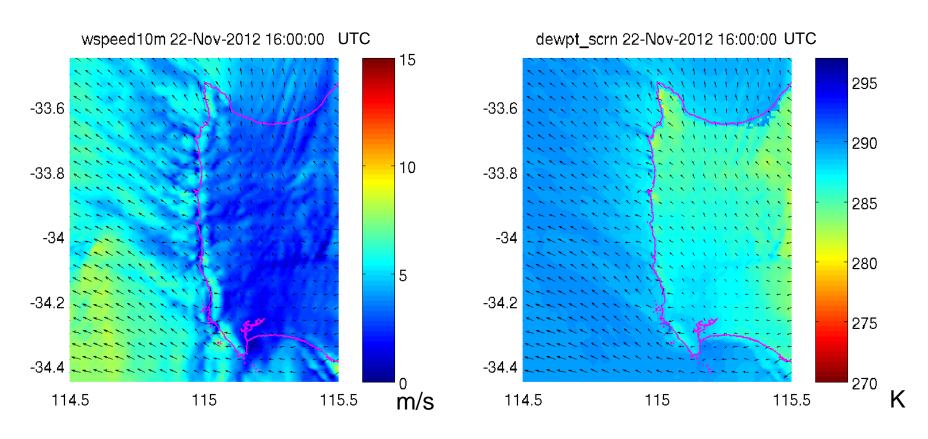






Wind speed and dewpoint, midnight





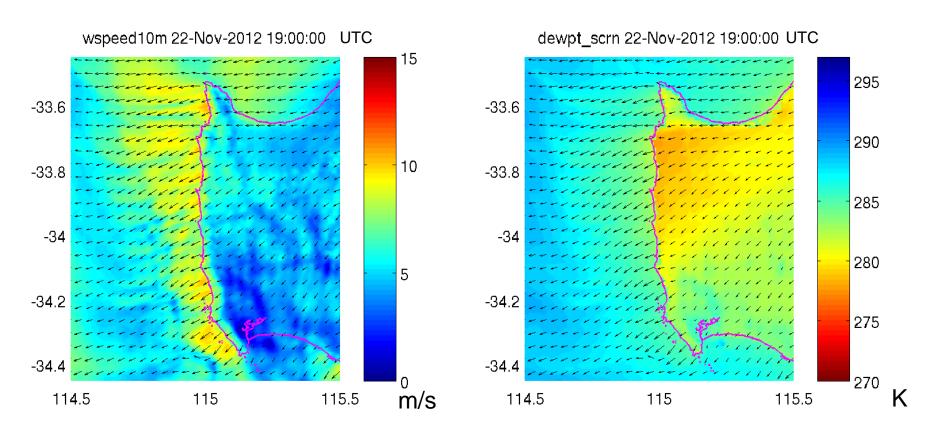






Wind speed and dewpoint, 3 am





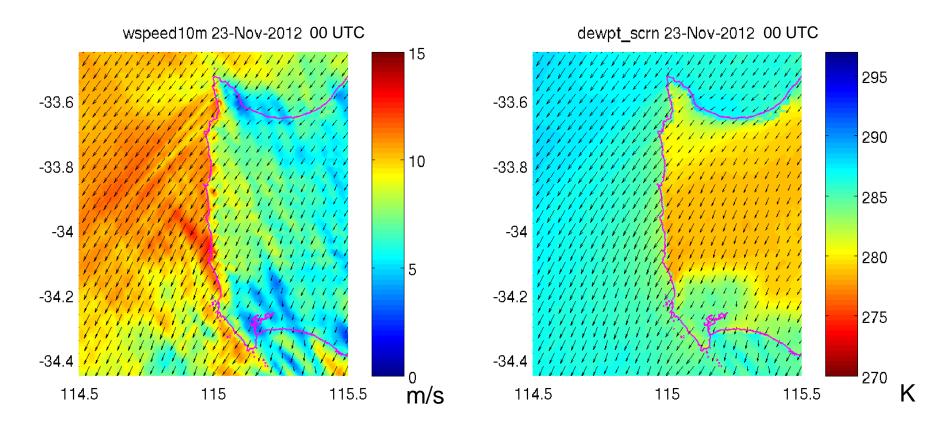






Wind speed and dewpoint, 8 am





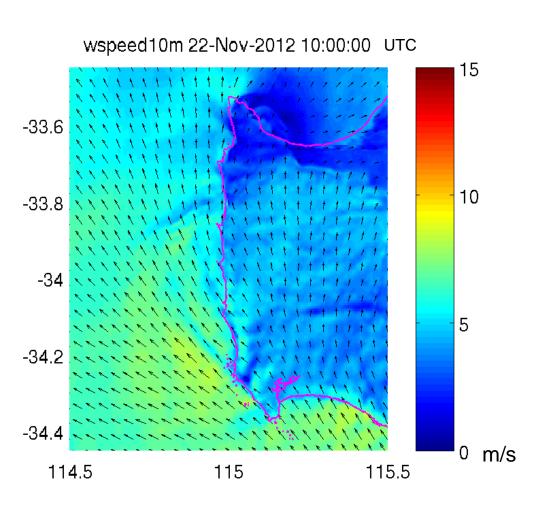






Surface wind speed (shade, m/s) + vector





 6 pm LST Tues to 6 pm Weds

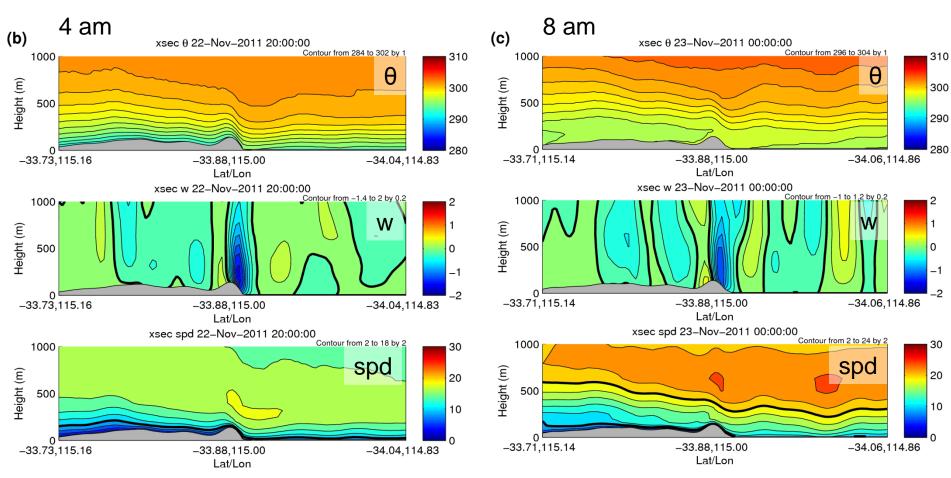






Cross-sections





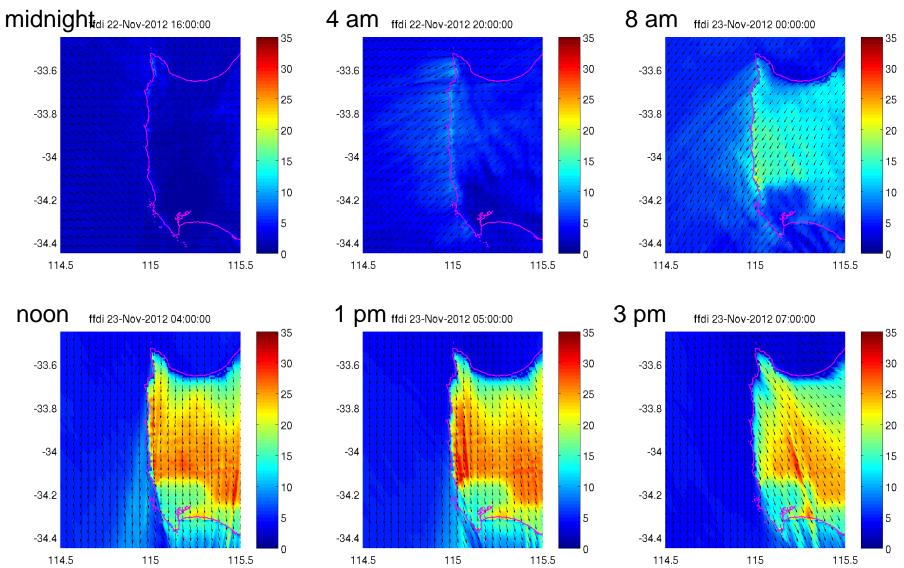






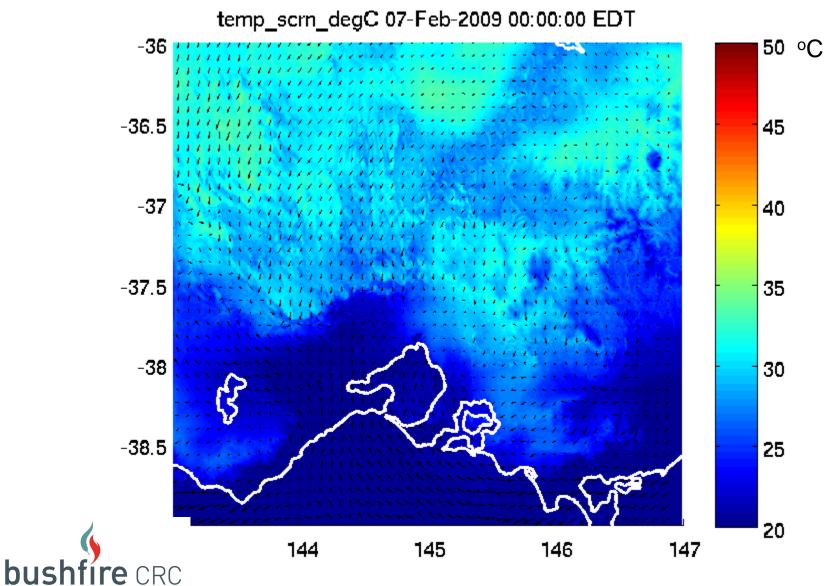
FFDI





Black Saturday: surface air T and wind

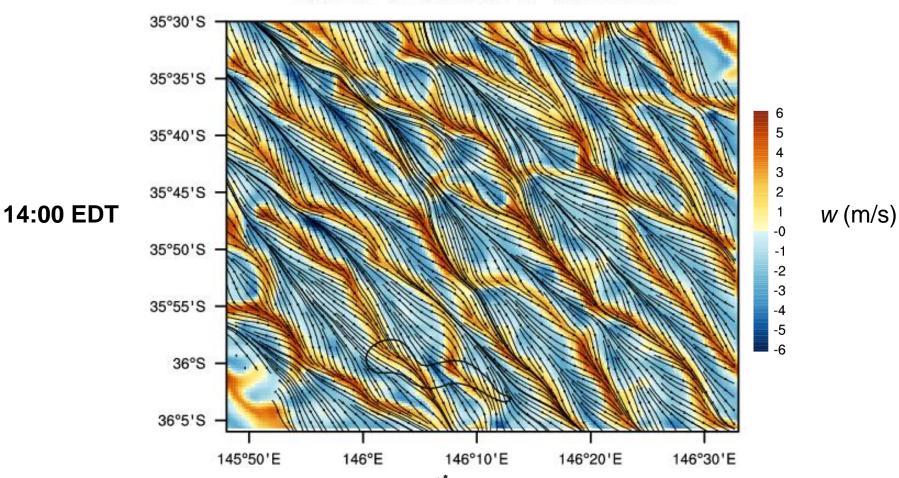




Vertical velocity and surface streamlines





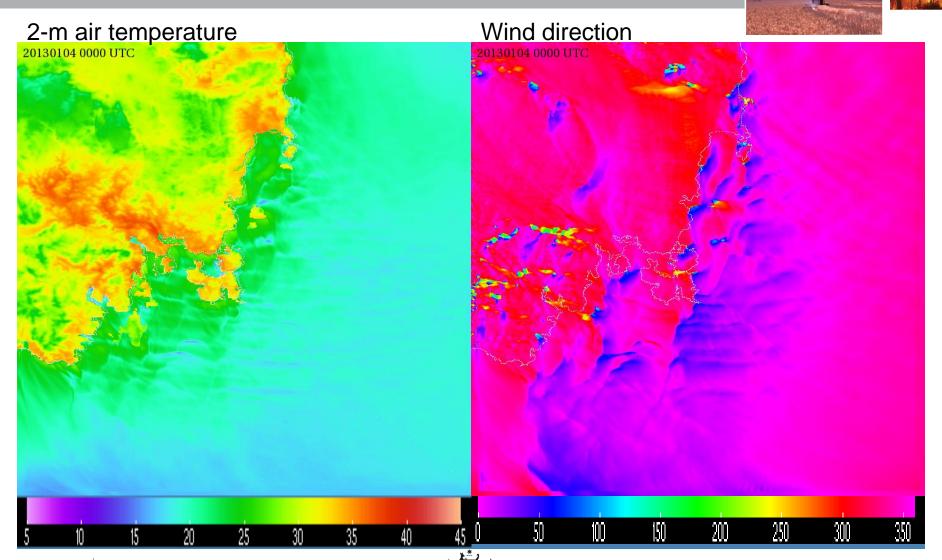








Dunalley (400-m simulation)



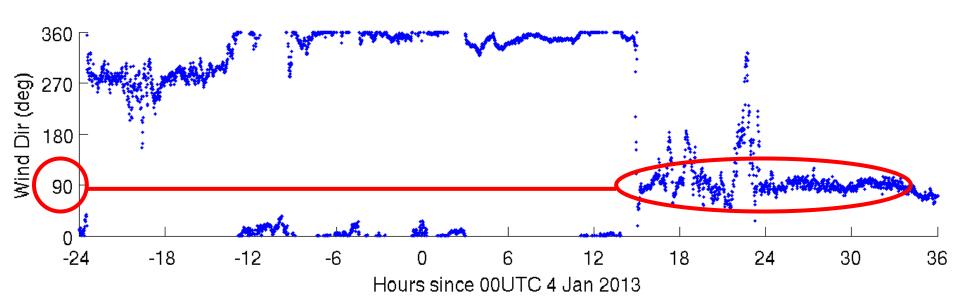






Maria Island: Observed Wind Direction











Cases simulated so far

- 2013
 - Dunalley fire
 - Coonabarabran fire
 - Yarrawonga tornado
 - Dereel fire / Swanston St wind storm
- 2011
 - Margaret River fire
- 2009
 - Black Saturday
 - Sydney dust storm
- 2005
 - Eyre Peninsula fire (see Robert Fawcett's talk)

- 2007
 - Boorabbin fire
- 2003
 - Canberra fire
- 2001
 - Blue Mountains fire
- 1983
 - Melbourne dust storm







The future?



- Higher-resolution operational
- Severe-weather ACCESS
 - Run-on-demand
 - Put the resolution where the weather is
- SWAT (Severe weather analysis team)
 - Post-event analysis (e.g. see Robert Fawcett's talk)
 - Lessons learned
- Coupled fire-atmosphere modelling
 - See Mika Peace's talk
- Ensembles and probabilistic prediction
 - Because we have to manage uncertainty

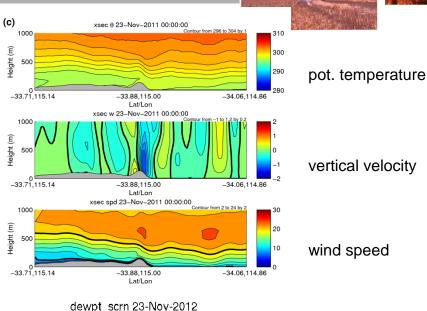


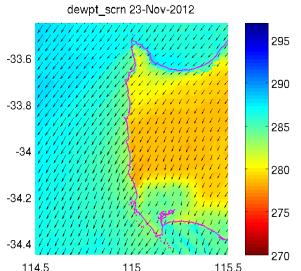




Summary

- Margaret River: Escape due to combination of synoptic-scale and very small-scale meteorology
 - Overnight drying
 - Downslope winds
 - Low level jet
 - Very local effect
- Hi-res modelling great tool for understanding extreme events
 - Supports our need to "learn lessons"
- Part of FIRE-DST project
 - Input to Phoenix
 - Input to impact modelling









Australian Government

Bureau of Meteorology