

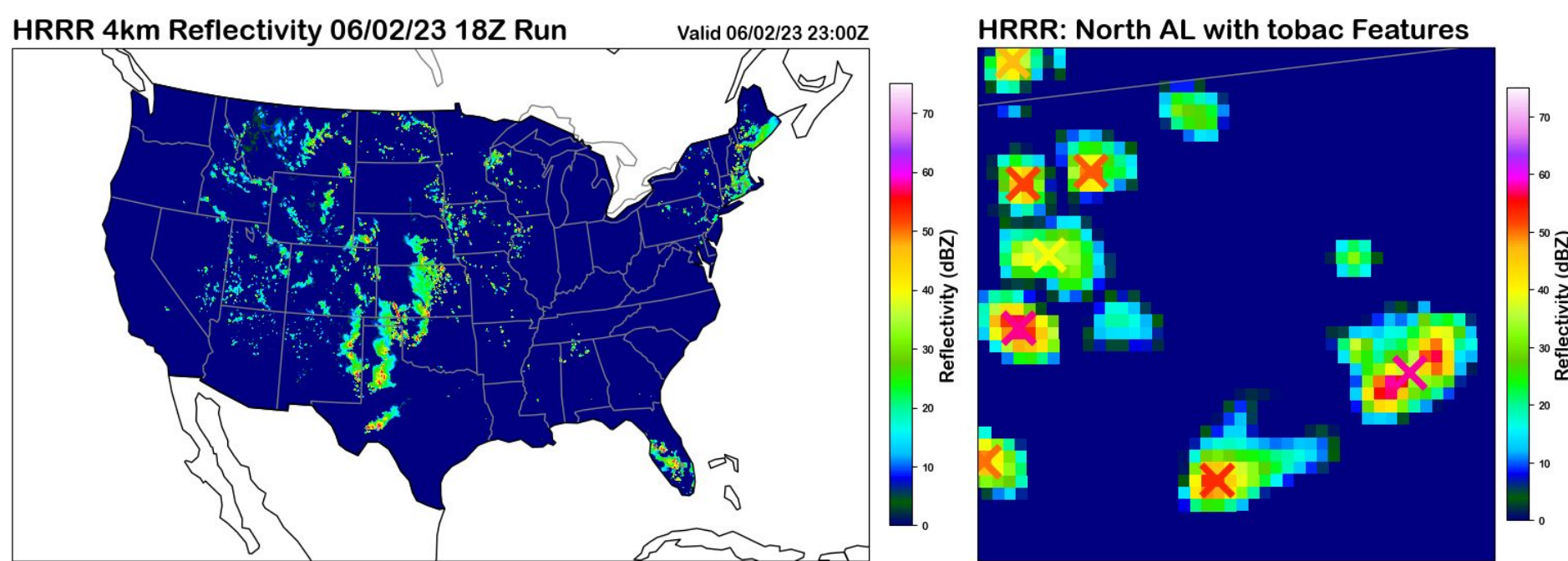
# Tracking Storms in Python with *tobac* to Evaluate HRRR Weather Model Performance

*John David Goode, Dept. of Atmospheric and Earth Science*

*Mentor: Dr. Sean Freeman, Dept. of Atmospheric and Earth Science*

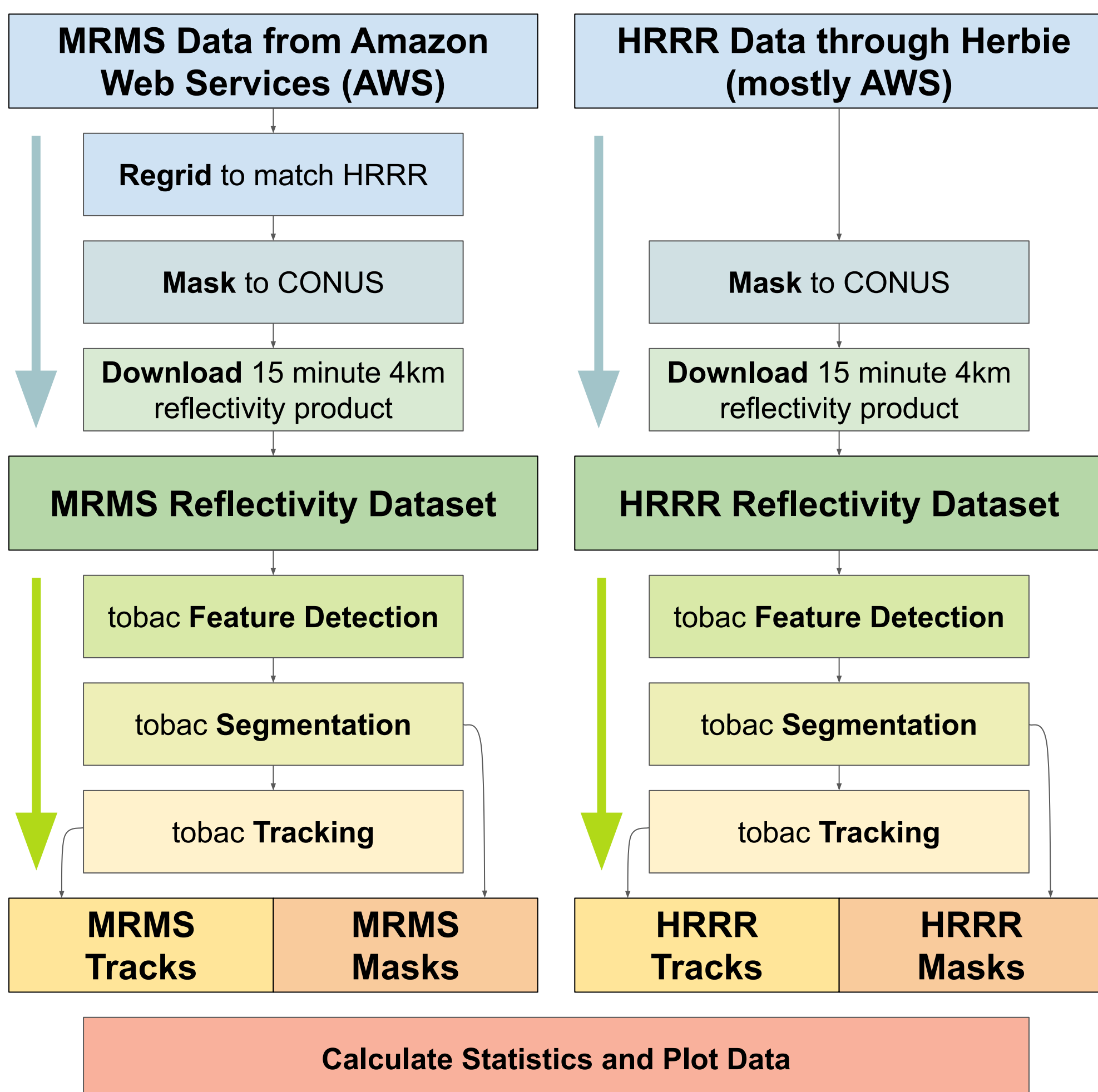
## Introduction

Weather models are crucial for effective forecasting, especially for applications in severe weather prediction. The **High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR)** weather model provides data used by forecasters for events within 36 hours.

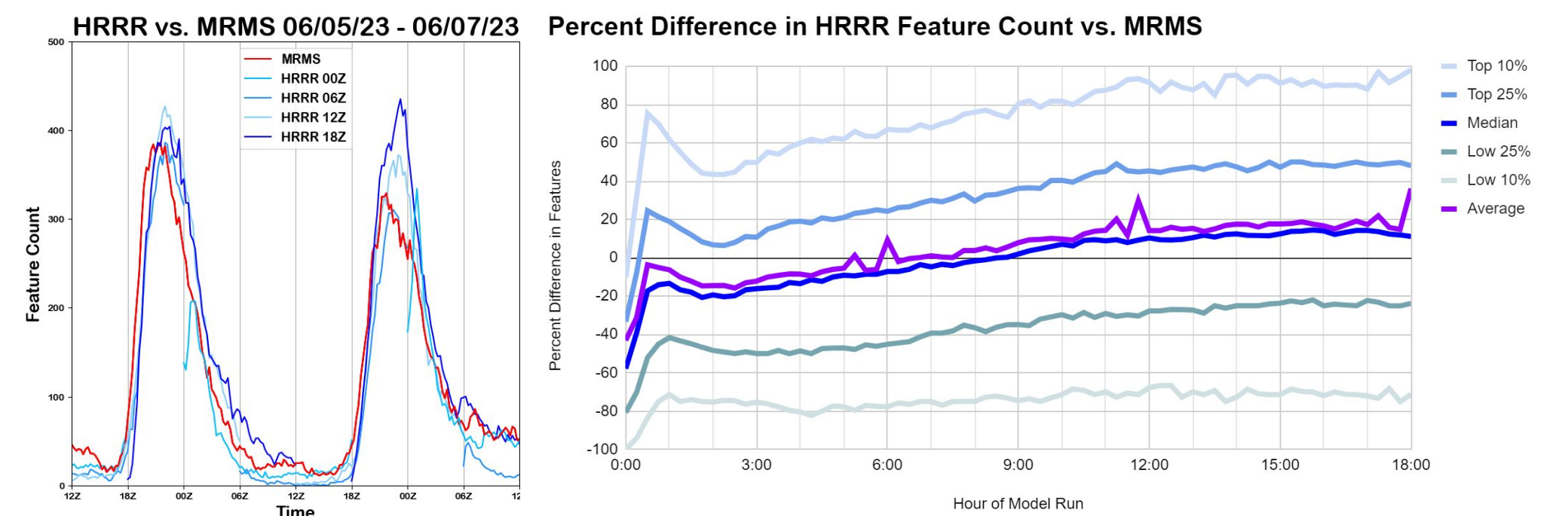


Using **Tracking and Object-Based Analysis of Clouds (tobac)**, 15 minute HRRR 4km reflectivity data for the contiguous United States (CONUS) for the entire year of 2023 was compared with corresponding actual 4km radar data from the **Multi-Radar/Multi-Sensor System (MRMS)**.

## Methods



## Results

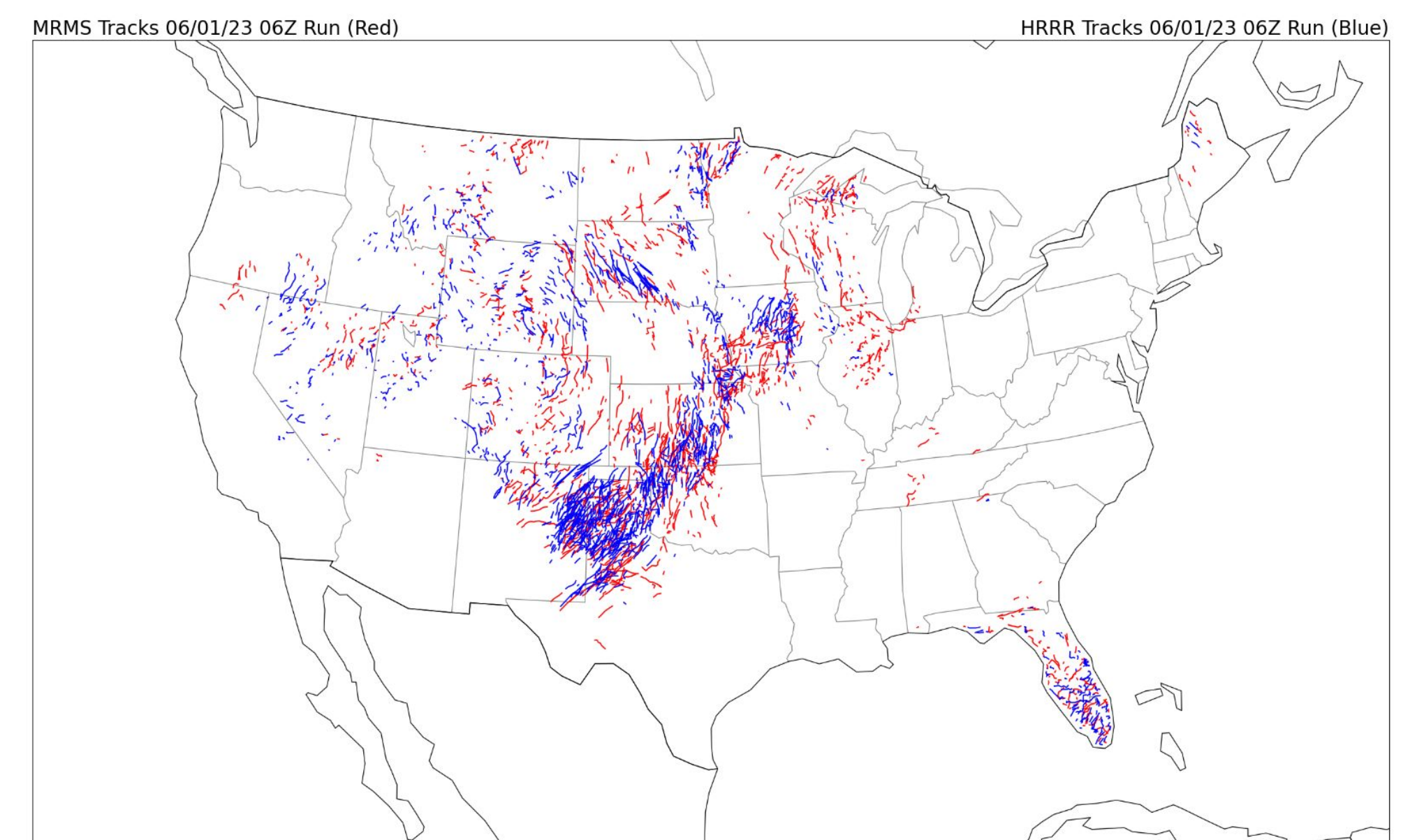


- The HRRR generally **overproduced cell count**, ending runs at around 11.4% higher than MRMS over the entire study dataset.
  - As seen above, the HRRR **overproduced maximums** and **underproduced minimums** on diurnally driven days.
- The HRRR tended to **underproduce cell area** during June 2023.
- From “fingerprint” analysis, the HRRR **underproduced storms in the NW CONUS**.

## Implications



- “Fingerprints” (see QR code) provide snapshot overviews of a weather model’s performance
- This **methodology** can be used to analyze other weather prediction models in the future



### Sources:

1. *tobac* - Tracking and Object-Based Analysis of Clouds
2. MRMS data from Amazon Web Services, provided by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
3. HRRR data downloaded using Herbie

### Acknowledgements

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