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Terrain-driven winds and gusts during the Thomas fire

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Thomas fire facts

- Started early evening 4 December 2017 during a Santa Ana event
- Containment took 39 days
- #1 in modern California history (~282,000 acres burned)
- 2 deaths, 1000+ structures destroyed
- 20 more fatalities owing to subsequent mudslides

Main points

- High-resolution simulations suggest strong winds near fire origin site were localized
- Well-calibrated forecasts still underpredict sustained winds at windier locations
- Most citizen-provided observations are unreliable

Background on wind forecasting in Southern California



Network-averaged observed and forecasted winds and gusts



Network-averaged observed and forecasted winds and gusts



Systematic station forecast biases



135 SDG&E stations6-event averagespanning 324 forecast hours

Cao and Fovell (2018)

Systematic station forecast biases



Bias vs. sustained wind

135 SDG&E stations 6-event average spanning 324 forecast hours

Cao and Fovell (2018)

Thomas fire observations and simulations









Simulations

- WRF v.3.7.1
- Telescoping to 667 m horizontal resolution
- Initialized with NAM on 4 December at 00Z
- 54 h
- PX LSM/ACM2 PBL
- Thomas fire onset at forecast hour ~ 26.5



Network-averaged wind predictions

All stations in 2 km domain over Southern California (724 total)

ASOS/AWOS network-averaged winds (10 m AGL)

ASOS+AWOS network-averaged winds



N = 65 stations Max 6.4 m/s (14 mph)

RAWS network-averaged winds (adjusted to 6.1 m AGL)

RAWS network-averaged winds



Max 6.1 m/s (13.7 mph)

CWOP network-averaged winds (presumed 10 m AGL)

CWOP network-averaged winds



N = 415 stations (57% of total) Max 2.8 m/s (6.2 mph)

CWOP network-averaged winds (presumed 10 m AGL)

CWOP network-averaged winds



Max 2.8 m/s (6.2 mph)

CWOP network-averaged winds (presumed 10 m AGL)



Max 2.8 m/s (6.2 mph)

ASOS/AWOS vs. CWOP



Hourly network-averaged observations and forecasts after 12h

ASOS/AWOS vs. CWOP



Hourly network-averaged observations and forecasts after 12h

RAWS: forecast bias vs. observed wind



RAWS

N = 76 stations Avg. bias 0.7 m/s Systematically underpredicting higher wind stations

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RAWS

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CWOP: forecast bias vs. obs wind



CWOP

N = 421 stations Avg. bias 2.4 m/s Only 16/421 (4%) underpredicted Systematically underpredicting higher wind stations (still!)



Simulated winds at fire onset



Simulated winds at fire onset



28



Wind flow evolution
























Sustained wind observations at WTPC1 (Whitaker Peak RAWS)



Gust estimates at presumed fire site

Thomas fire site estimated gusts



Control and 5 perturbed runs

Simple estimate based on maximum simulated wind in lowest 600 m AGL Fire onset max ~ 71 mph (32 m/s)

Conclusions and caveats

- Preliminary results
- Ignition site(s) likely correct but cause and height AGL of ignition unknown (to me)
- Very subtle terrain features can significantly amplify winds; these estimates likely too low
- Once the fire starts, fire creates its own weather

[end]

After gust factor adjustment





Cao and Fovell (2018)

Systematic station forecast biases



Lesson: we may underpredict wind at windier locations, especially those with smaller gust factors

Cao and Fovell (2018)

