

## Introduction and Motivations

- [NOAA Open Data Dissemination \(NODD\) Program](#) led to vast improvements in accessibility to real-time and historical Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) datasets
- Existing formats of output (e.g., grib2, netcdf) less able to fully take advantage of cloud-centric capabilities:
  - May need to download entire file to extract data subset
  - Download many files to extract data across time
- **Primary Initiative:** Explore cloud-optimized storage to improve access time to NWP output from operational High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) model

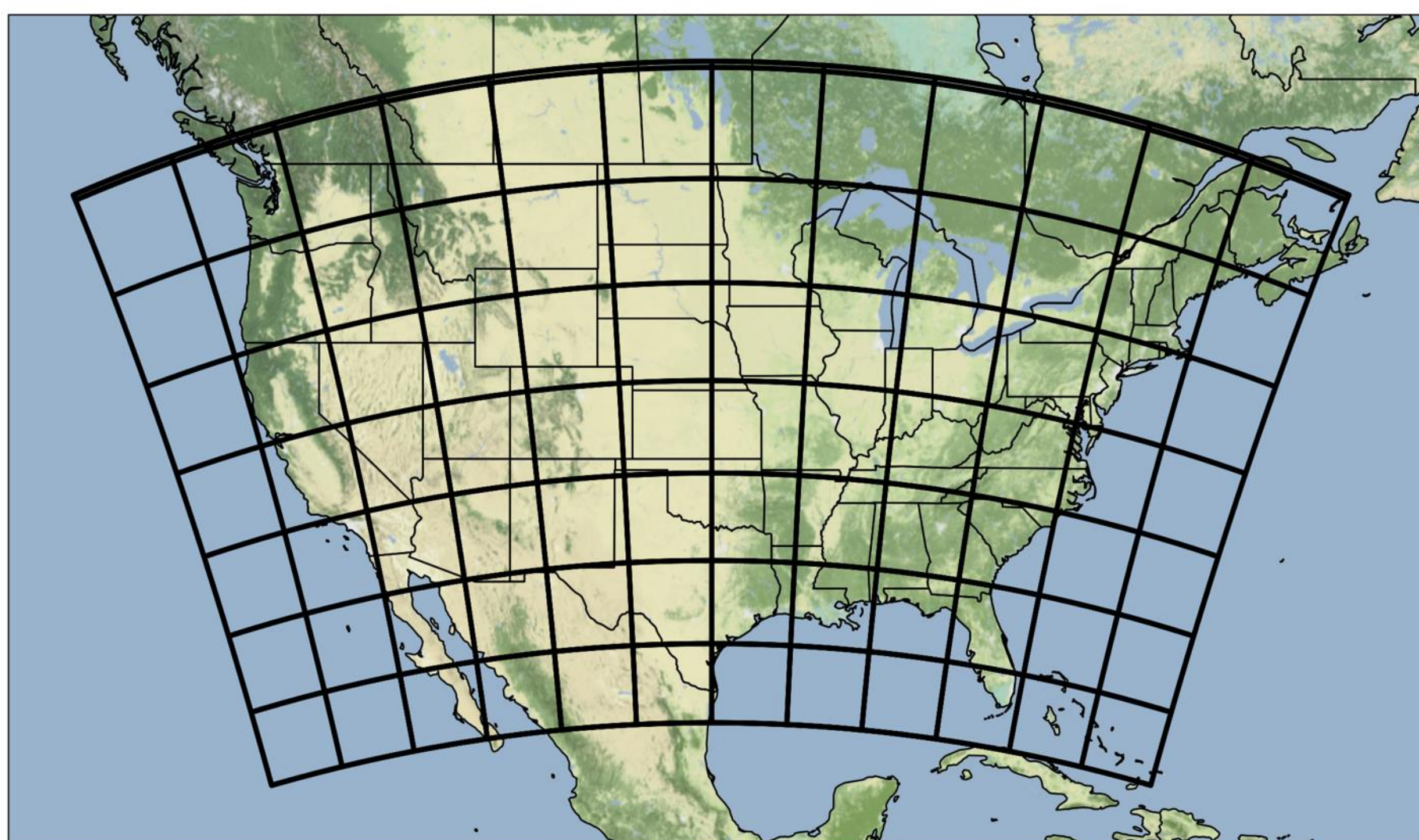
## HRRR Zarr Format Description

### What is Zarr? - <https://zarr.readthedocs.io/>

- Storage format designed for efficient compression of chunked N-dimensional arrays of data
- Why use it for this HRRR archive?
  - Sub-sectoring of data spatially into "chunks"
  - Concatenate forecast times: one "chunk" contains all forecast times (F01-F18 or F01-F48 every 6 h)
  - Object-oriented storage in S3 - reduce egress costs by only needing to access necessary data and metadata

### HRRR Archive Zarr Structure

Operational CONUS grid per variable (1799 x 1059) broken up into 96 spatial "chunks" of size 150 x 150



Time dimension incorporated via concatenating of 2D arrays:

HRRR Zarr Storage	Forecast Hours Included	Final Array Dimensions
Analysis (hhz_anl.zarr)	F00	1 x 150 x 150
Forecast (hhz_fcst.zarr)	F01-F18 hourly F01-F48 every 6 h	18 or 48 x 150 x 150

LZ4 Level 9 compression applied to reduce file sizes of individual chunks to ~10 KB (~1 MB) for analysis (forecast) zarr files

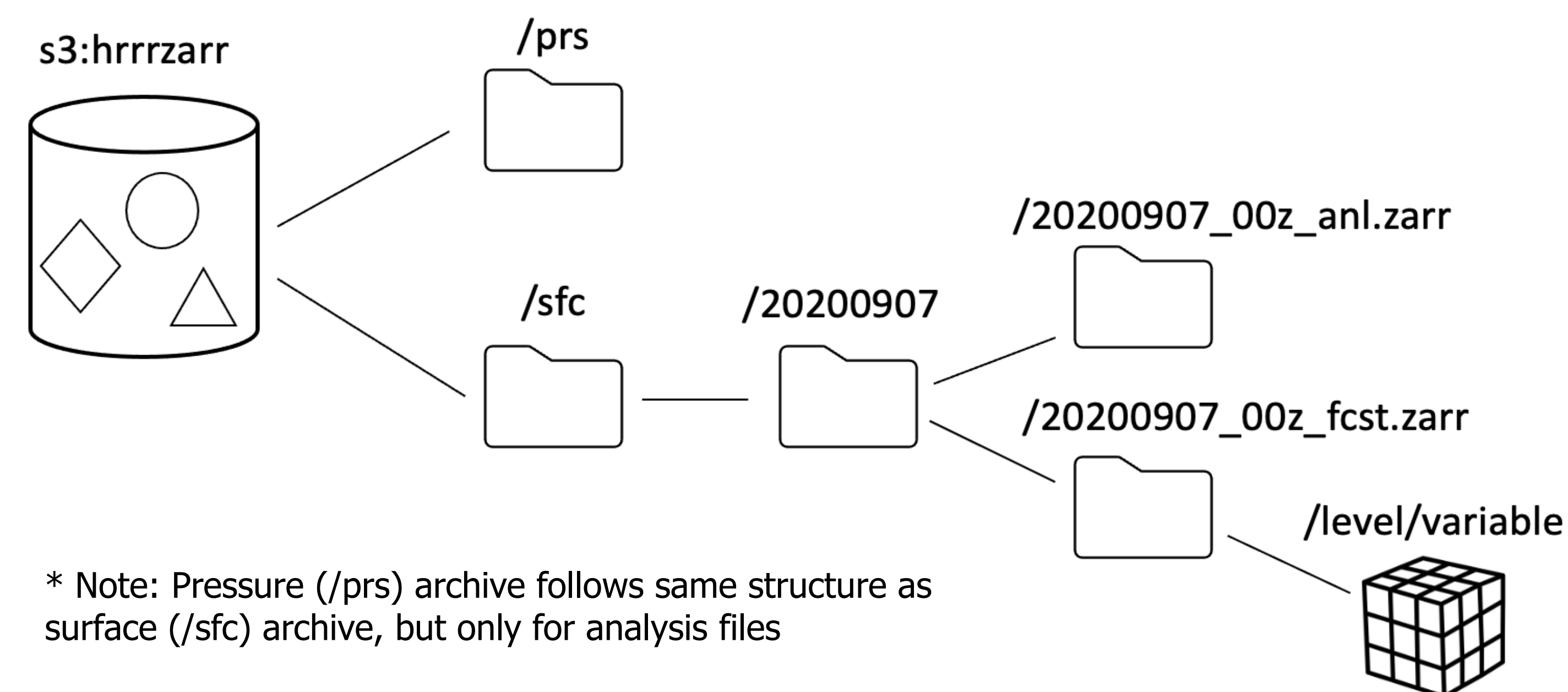
## HRRR Zarr AWS S3 Open Registry Archive

### AWS Archive Location and Documentation

- HRRR AWS Open Registry: <https://registry.opendata.aws/noaa-hrrr-pds/>
  - Zarr format link and CLI access under "Resources on AWS"
  - S3 Bucket Explorer: <https://hrrrzarr.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html>
- Documentation: <https://mesowest.utah.edu/html/hrrr/>
- Total Size (30 Dec 2022): 201.2 TB (avg growth rate ~140.7 GB/day)

HRRR Operational Version	Surface Analysis Zarr	Surface Forecast Zarr	Pressure Analysis Zarr
V4 (2 Dec 2020 forward)	Available	Available	Available
V3 (12 July 2018 – 1 Dec 2020)	Available	Available	Available
V2 (23 Aug 2016 – 11 July 2018)	Available	Not Available	Not Available

### AWS S3 Zarr Structure



## Zarr Archive Generation and Usage Statistics

**+1:00-1:30 past model initialization time**

HRRR grib2 files made available on the AWS Open Registry

**+1:30-1:55 past model initialization time**

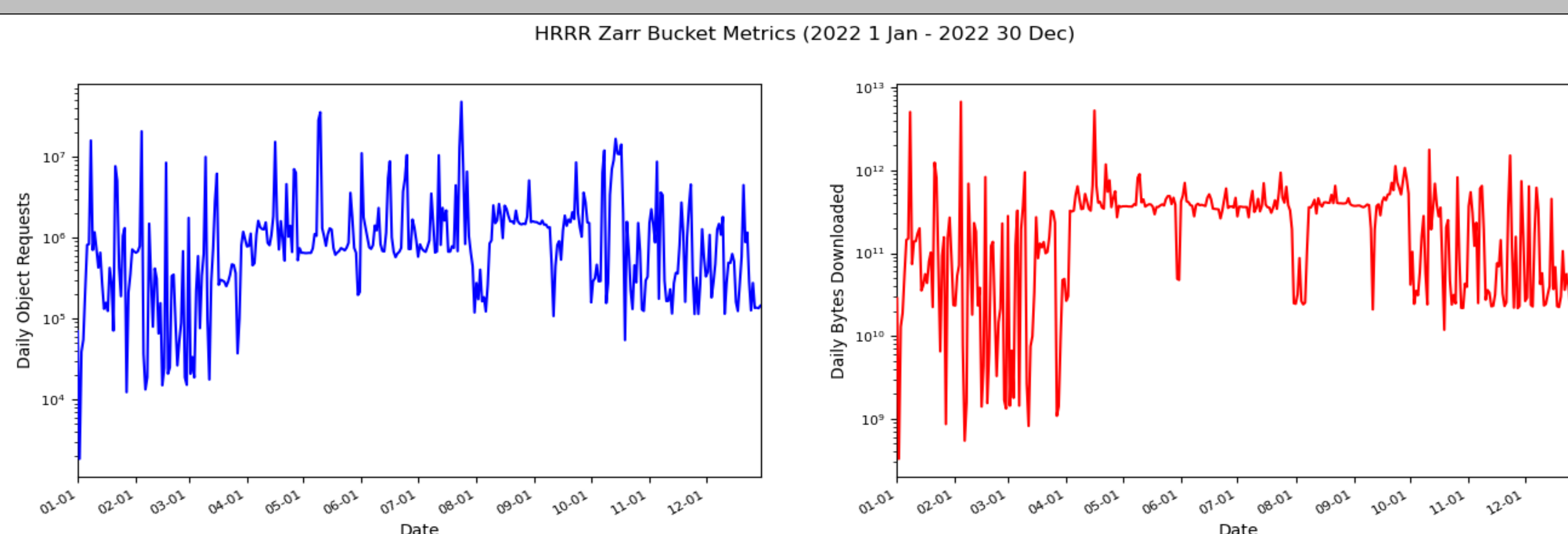
Grib2 files downloaded to AWS instance for Zarr processing and generation

**+1:45-2:15 past model initialization time**

Zarr formatted files made available on AWS Open Registry

Zarr Generation and Upload to S3

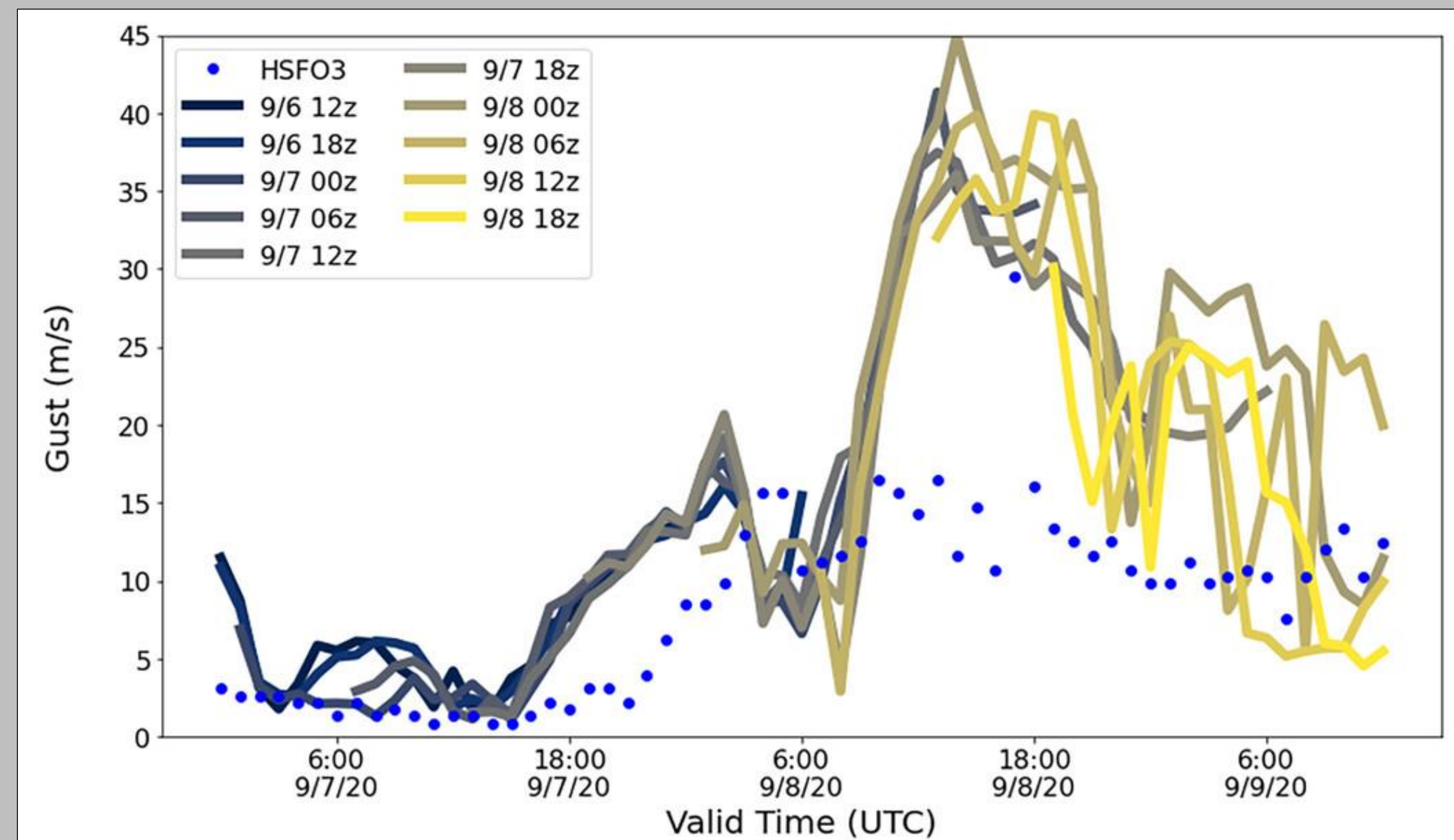
**Sfc Analysis: ~3 minutes**  
**Sfc Forecast: ~5-10 minutes**  
**Prs Analysis: ~20 minutes**



## Use Case Example (Gowan et al. 2022 - JTECH)

### Western Oregon: Destructive Wind/Wildfires (7-9 Sep 2020)

- Over 1300 km<sup>2</sup> burned between Riverside and Beechie Creek fires
- Downstream impacts on air quality in Portland, Salem, and Eugene, OR



### Retrospective Time Series Analysis of HRRR Forecasts

- Forecast time series of maximum winds at RAWS weather station location HSFO3 (Horse Creek, OR) show general consistency for 48h HRRR forecasts leading up the event
- Creating this analysis using grib2 data: ~54 GB of data **downloaded**
- Creating analysis using zarr archive: ~10 MB total data **accessed**

## Summary and Lessons Learned

- Zarr offers alternative for acquiring NWP output for applications where full gridded dataset isn't needed (e.g., retrospective regional research use cases, long-term machine learning applications, etc.)
- Zarr usage in geosciences still gaining momentum
  - Primary python package for chunk generation (iris-grib) still growing
  - Forecast time concatenation needs to better manage missing/null data
  - Extraction functions (e.g., Python zarr, xarray modules) still developing
- Potential for application to next generation of NWP output from systems such as the Rapid Refresh Forecast System (RRFS)

## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the [Amazon Sustainability Data Initiative](#) for their support with hosting the AWS Open Data Registry and for computational credits to generate the archive. We also thank the [University of Utah Center for Higher Performance Computing \(CHPC\)](#) for their support of the Pando storage system, which previously hosted a HRRR historical archive at the University of Utah. For additional information, please see the manuscript Gowan et al. 2022 - <https://doi.org/10.1175/JTECH-D-21-0106.1>