

Medicanes as subtropical cyclones: the December 2005 case from the perspective of atmospheric water budget

3D water budget WRF implementation

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the new **FF-Water budget**

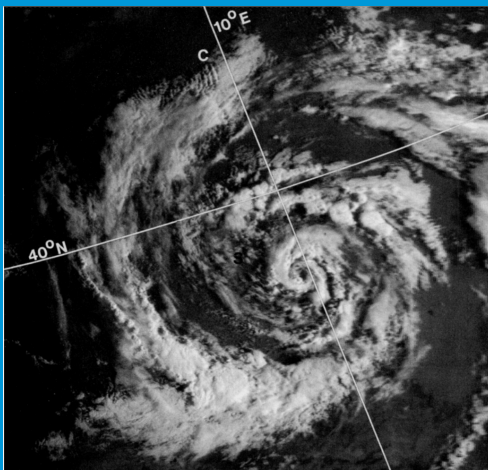
- 1 budget terms from internal model integration
- 2 keep terms at the native grid

Medicane... but what's that?

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From [Rasmussen & Zick, *Tellus*,
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1983/09/28

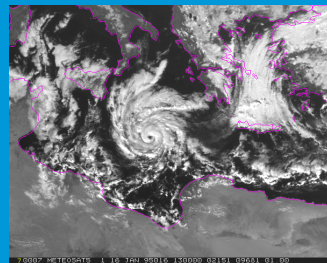
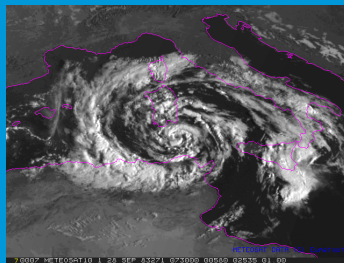
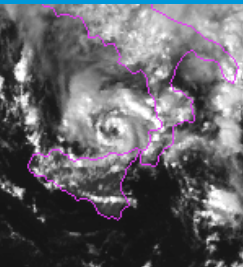


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- More details:
<http://meteorologia.uib.eu/medicanes/>

The medicane of december 2005

case description

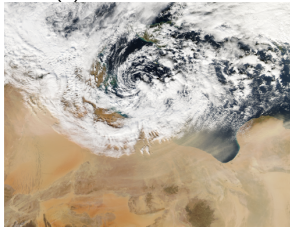
- Mediane product from strong convection on Tunisian coast

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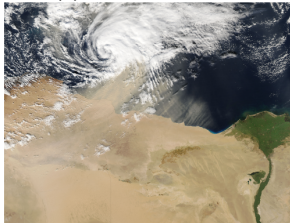
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(A) 14 December 2005



(B) 15 December 2005



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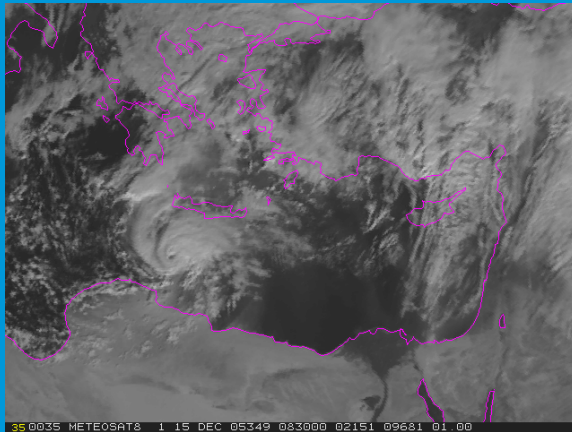
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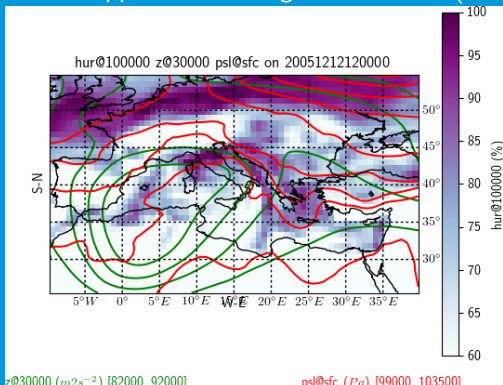
- Mediane product from strong convection on Tunisian coast
- Three clear phases: strong convection, visible eye, weakening
- Presence of an upper-level trough becoming a cut-off aloft medicane

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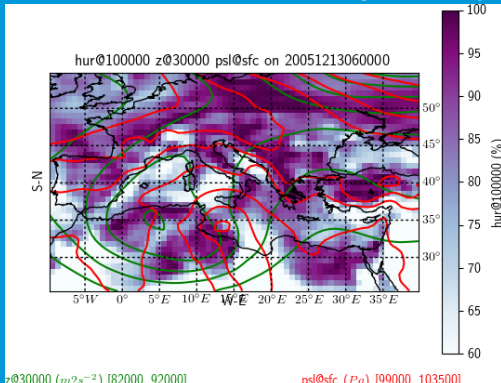
Dec. 12¹² Upper-level through above Atlas (ERA-I)



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 - Presence of an upper-level through becoming a cut-off aloft medicane
- Dec. 13⁰⁶ Formation sfc. disturb. in high humidity (ERA-I)

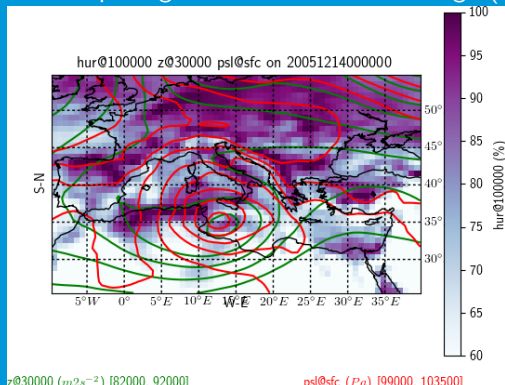


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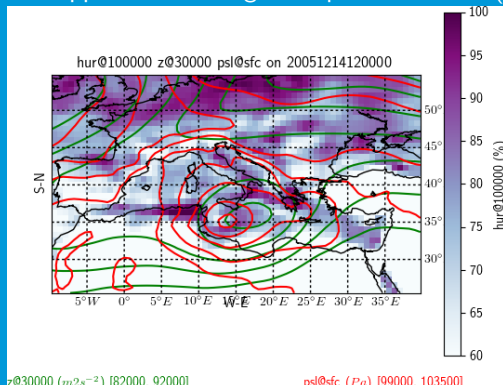
Dec. 14⁰⁰ Deepening & interaction with through (ERA-I)



The medicane of december 2005

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- Mediane product from strong convection on Tunisian coast
 - Three clear phases: strong convection, visible eye, weakening
 - Presence of an upper-level through becoming a cut-off aloft medicane
- Dec. 14¹² Upper-level through overpass medicane (ERA-I)

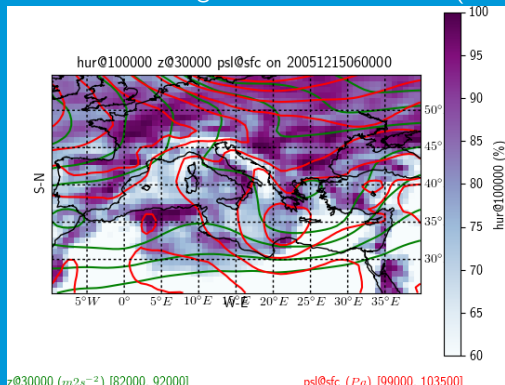


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- Mediane product from strong convection on Tunisian coast
- Three clear phases: strong convection, visible eye, weakening
- Presence of an upper-level through becoming a cut-off aloft medicane

Dec. 15⁰⁶ Weakening of both disturbances (ERA-I)



WRF's configuration & simulated medicane

WRF v3.6.1. with FF
modifications included



WRF's configuration & simulated medicane

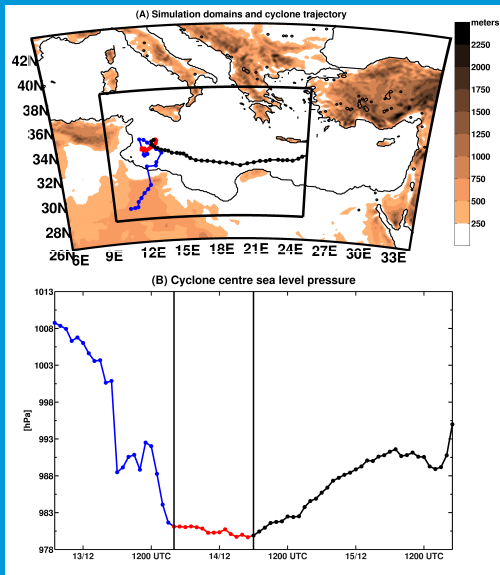
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- Two nested domains (10, 3.3 km)
- From Dec. 12th to 16th (30s, 10s time-step)
- 40 vert. levels,
 $p_{top} = 50hPa$
- ERA-I grid-nudging d01,
no cloud scheme in d02
- mp: *WSM5*, sw: *Dudhia*,
lw: *RRTMG*, pbl: *YSU*,
cu: *KF* (after [Miglietta et al.,
2015, Atmos. Res.])

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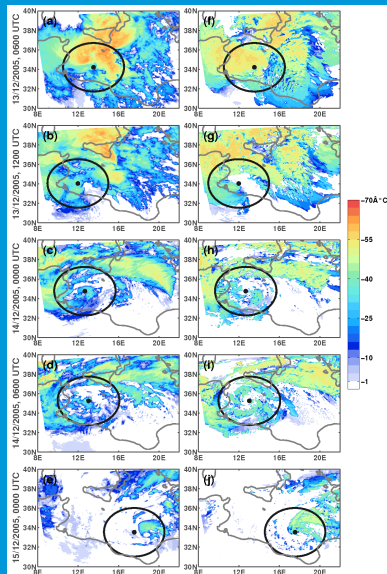
- Trajectory similar to the observed one [Fita et al., 2007, NHESS] , [Claud et al., 2010, NHESS]
- 3-phases medicane evolution



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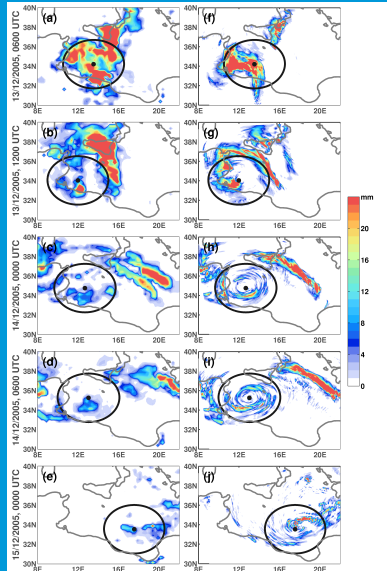
- Similar cloud structure
(from SEVIRI, $10.8 \mu m$,
left col.)
- Simulation of an
eye-like structure



WRF's configuration & simulated medicane

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- Similar precipitation patterns (from TRMM estimations, [Huffman et al., 2007,] , [Romilly and Gebremichael, 2011,] left col.)
- Heavy rain at center and front. Underestimation on Dec. 13th



Simulation analysis

Hart diagram

Warm core symmetry structure in Hart diagrams [*Hart, 2003, MWR*]

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4-areas diagram which provides cyclone characteristics along track
(adapted for Mediterranean [Chaboureaud et al., 2012, QJRM] radius: 250 km):

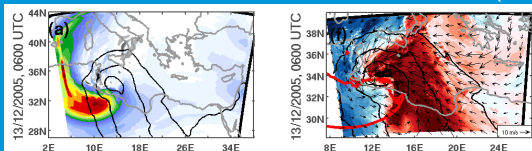
- core thermal properties: cold/warm. Thermal wind within lower $-V_T^L$ (900 – 600 hPa) and upper $-V_T^U$ (600 – 300 hPa) levels.
- symmetry. Geopotential thickness between right and left side within lower troposphere B (900 – 600 hPa)

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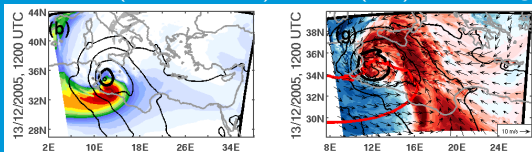
Warm core symmetry structure in Hart diagrams [Hart, 2003, MWR]

Phase I: transition cold core $\rightarrow$ warm cold (blue)



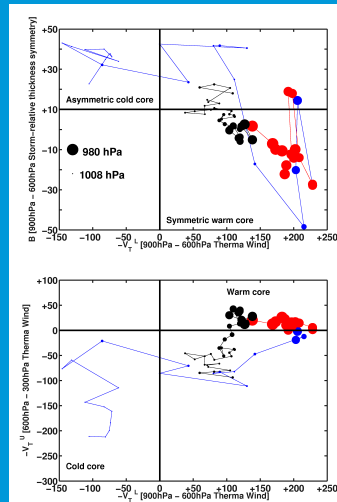
d01: PV₃₀₀ streamer SW of cyclone center

d02: Cold (blue θ_e @850), warm (red) air mixing



d01: PV Approach to cyclone's center

d02: S-N Front formation (16°E) with heavy rain



Warm core symmetry structure in Hart diagrams [Hart, 2003, MWR]

Figure 10 consists of two scatter plots showing the relationship between storm-relative thickness and wind speed for 980 hPa and 1008 hPa. The top plot shows the relationship between storm-relative thickness (B) and wind speed ($-V_T$) for 980 hPa (black circles) and 1008 hPa (red circles). The bottom plot shows the relationship between storm-relative thickness ($-V_T^U$) and wind speed ($-V_T$) for 980 hPa (black circles) and 1008 hPa (red circles). Both plots include lines representing the relationship between the two pressure levels.

Top Plot: Storm-Relative Thickness vs. Wind Speed

- Y-axis:** B [900hPa - 600hPa Storm-relative thickness symmetry] (ranging from -50 to +50)
- X-axis:** $-V_T$ [900hPa - 600hPa Therna Wind] (ranging from -150 to +250)
- Legend:**
 - 980 hPa
 - 1008 hPa
- Regions:**
 - Asymmetric cold core:** Located in the upper-left quadrant (positive B, negative $-V_T$).
 - Symmetric warm core:** Located in the lower-right quadrant (negative B, positive $-V_T$).

Bottom Plot: Storm-Relative Thickness vs. Wind Speed

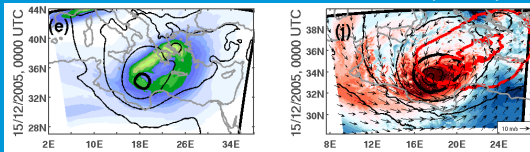
- Y-axis:** $-V_T^U$ [600hPa - 300hPa Therna Wind] (ranging from -300 to +100)
- X-axis:** $-V_T$ [900hPa - 600hPa Therna Wind] (ranging from -150 to +250)
- Legend:**
 - 980 hPa
 - 1008 hPa
- Regions:**
 - Warm core:** Located in the upper-right quadrant (positive $-V_T^U$, positive $-V_T$).
 - Cold core:** Located in the lower-left quadrant (negative $-V_T^U$, negative $-V_T$).

Simulation analysis

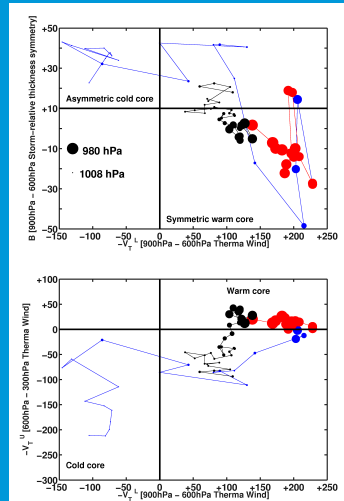
Hart diagram

Warm core symmetry structure in Hart diagrams [Hart, 2003, MWR]

Phase III: weakening and movement (black)



d01: PV_{300} as cut-off, NE center
d02: No associated precipitation



Simulation analysis

$\partial_t \mathcal{P}_{sfc}$ budget

Processes analysis of pressure surface tendency [*Fink et al., 2012, GRL*]

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Decomposition of surface tendency equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}_{sfc}}{\partial t} = \rho_{sfc} \frac{\partial \phi_{100 \text{ hPa}}}{\partial t} + \rho_{sfc} R_d \frac{\int_{sfc}^{100 \text{ hPa}} \partial T_v}{\partial t} d \ln(\mathcal{P}) + g(\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{P}) + RES_{PTE}$$

■ $Dp = \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}_{sfc}}{\partial t}$ surface pressure rate exchange

■ $D\phi = \rho_{sfc} \frac{\partial \phi_{100 \text{ hPa}}}{\partial t}$ changes to geopotential height up to 100 hPa

■ $ITT = \rho_{sfc} R_d \frac{\int_{sfc}^{100 \text{ hPa}} \partial T_v}{\partial t} d \ln(\mathcal{P})$, changes to vertically integrated virtual temperature T_v

■ $EP = g(\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{P})$ changes to atmospheric water mass ($\mathcal{E}$, evaporation; $\mathcal{P}$, precipitation)

■ RES_{PTE} : residual

Simulation analysis

$\partial_t \mathcal{P}_{sfc}$ budget

Processes analysis of pressure surface tendency [Fink et al., 2012, GRL]

Further decomposition of T_v term:

$$ITT = \rho_{sfc} R_d \int_{sfc}^{100 \text{ hPa}} -\vec{V}_h \vec{\nabla}_p T_v d \ln \mathcal{P} + \rho_{sfc} R_d \int_{sfc}^{100 \text{ hPa}} \left(\frac{R_d T_v}{C_p \mathcal{P}} - \frac{\partial T_v}{\partial \mathcal{P}} \right) \omega d \ln \mathcal{P} + DIAB + RES_{ITT}$$

- TADV = $\rho_{sfc} R_d \int_{sfc}^{100 \text{ hPa}} -\vec{V}_h \vec{\nabla}_p T_v d \ln \mathcal{P}$, horizontal advection of T_v
- VMT = $\rho_{sfc} R_d \int_{sfc}^{100 \text{ hPa}} \left(\frac{R_d T_v}{C_p \mathcal{P}} - \frac{\partial T_v}{\partial \mathcal{P}} \right) \omega d \ln \mathcal{P}$, T_v changes due to vertical movements
- DIAB = $\rho_{sfc} R_d \int_{sfc}^{100 \text{ hPa}} \frac{T_v Q}{C_p T} d \ln p$, diabatic processes
- RES_{ITT} , residual

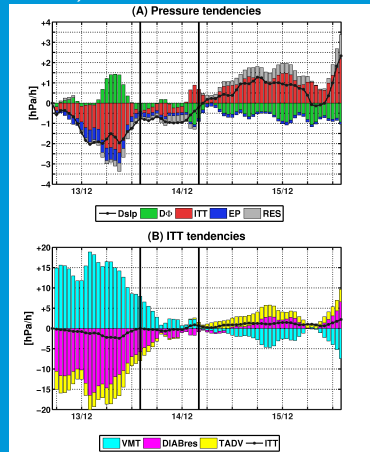
Simulation analysis

$\partial_t \mathcal{P}_{sfc}$ budget

Processes analysis of pressure surface tendency [Fink et al., 2012, GRL]

$$Dp = D\phi + (TADV + VMT + DIAB + RES_{ITT}) + EP + RES_{PTE}$$

- **Phase I:** Diabatic processes: loss of water on the column (EP), air advection (TADV), diffluent side of PV streamer between Dec. 13⁵⁻¹¹ ($D\phi > 0$.)
- **Phase II:** Low but negative values of terms (except, VMT)
- **Phase III:** Dominance of ITT: diabatic cooling and cold advection compensates PV interaction ($D\phi$)



$\partial_t \mathcal{P}_{sfc}$ Conclusions

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 - **II Maturation:** Wrapping PV cut-off, T-bone frontal structures. warm core
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 - **III Dissipation:** Weakening, end PV interaction, cold dry air advection
- $\partial_t \mathcal{P}_{sfc}$ analysis corroborates phases and system-environment interactions. Role of diabatic processes during formation. Dissipation due to diabatic cooling and cold-dry air advections

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3D-on fly water budget

- Water budget terms on native 3D-grid at each integration model time-step

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- Decomposition from [Jiang et al., 2008, Wea. Forecasting] , [Huang et al., 2013, JAS]

$$\frac{\partial q_C}{\partial t} = -\vec{v}_h \vec{\nabla} q_C - w \frac{\partial q_C}{\partial z} + MP_C$$

TEND = $\frac{\partial q_C}{\partial t}$, water tendency

HFC = $-\vec{v}_h \vec{\nabla} q_C$, horizontal advection

VFC = $w \frac{\partial q_C}{\partial z}$, vertical advection

MP = SI + SO, microphysics sinks (SI) and sources (SO)

- One equation for each water specie C: vapour (v), liquid (l), rain (r), snow (s), ice (i). Species grouped as [Huang et al., 2013, JAS] :

cloud, $q_c = q_l + q_i$

precipitation, $q_p = q_r + q_s$

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3D-on fly water budget

- Water budget terms on native 3D-grid at each integration model time-step
- Accumulate vertically integrated terms ($mm s^{-1}$)
- Instantaneous values at 3D grid points ($kg kg^{-1} s^{-1}$)
- Water budget consistency of terms:
 - Species advection terms directly from WRF dynamics
 - Species sink and sources from MP scheme (WSM5) internal values

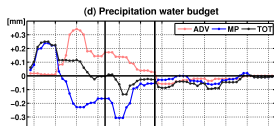
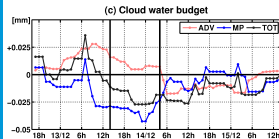
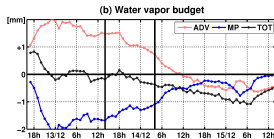
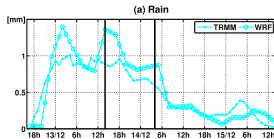
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- $TEND_{\chi} = HFC_{\chi} + VFC_{\chi} + (SI_{\chi} + SO_{\chi}), \chi = [v, c, p]$

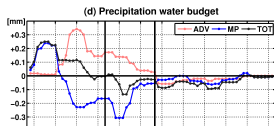
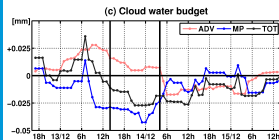
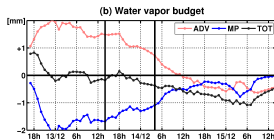
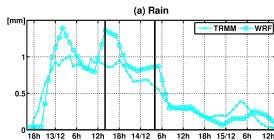
FF

Vertically integrated results (avg. rad 500 km)



FF

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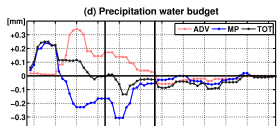
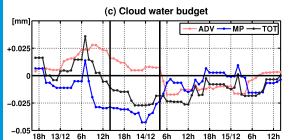
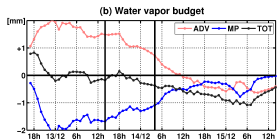
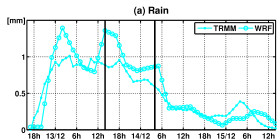


■ Agreement btw. observed (TRMM) & simulated precipitation

■ By definition, $\int_{sfc}^{p_{top}} ADV_z dz \equiv 0$

FF

Vertically integrated results (avg. rad 500 km)

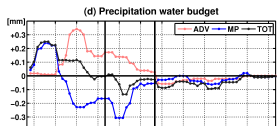
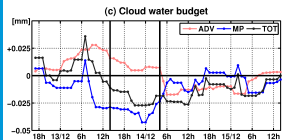
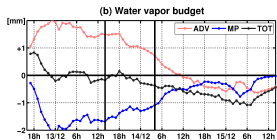
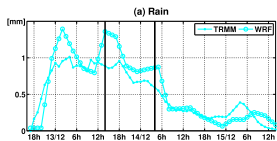


Phase I:

- equilibrium ($TOT_v \simeq 0$, black), between advection (ADV_v , red) and microphysics (MP_v , blue)
- cloud maximum (TOT_c) coincident at diffluent side of PV.
- heavy precipitation fueled by MP_p and then by ADV_p

FF

Vertically integrated results (avg. rad 500 km)

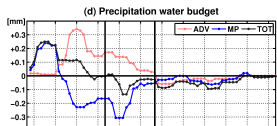
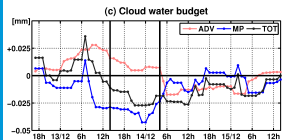
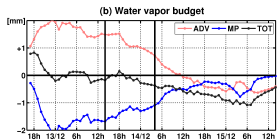
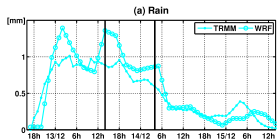


Phase II:

- still equilibrium ($TOT_v \simeq 0$), with decrease of ADV_v and MP_v
- strong cloud decrease ($TOT_c < 0$.) by microphysic processes ($MP_c < 0$.)
- strong phase interchange on Dec. 13¹⁸
- **Deepest** medicane stages (Dec. 14⁶) on decays of: precipitation, MP_v , MP_c , all cloud terms. Change of sign of cloud advection ($ADV_c < 0$.)

FF

Vertically integrated results (avg. rad 500 km)

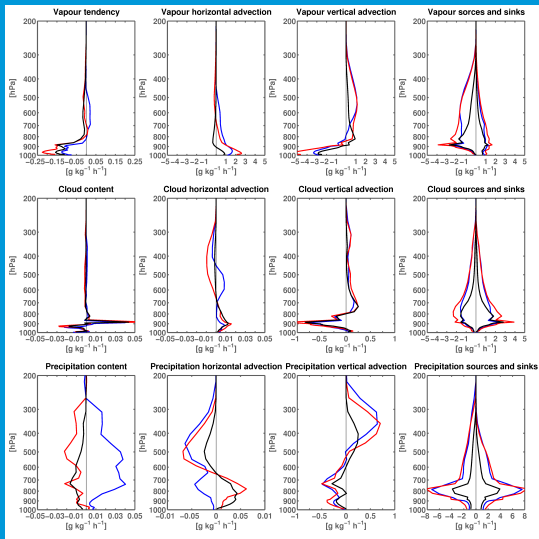


Phase III:

- Advection of water vapor (ADV_v , red) stops compensating loss by microphysics (MP_v) and increases vapour loss by dry advections ($ADV_v < 0$.)
- Advection of dry air ($ADV_c < 0$.) dominates over weak microphysics production ($MP_c \geq 0$.) of clouds
- No precipitation terms at this phase ($TOT_p \simeq ADV_p \simeq MP_p \simeq 0$.)

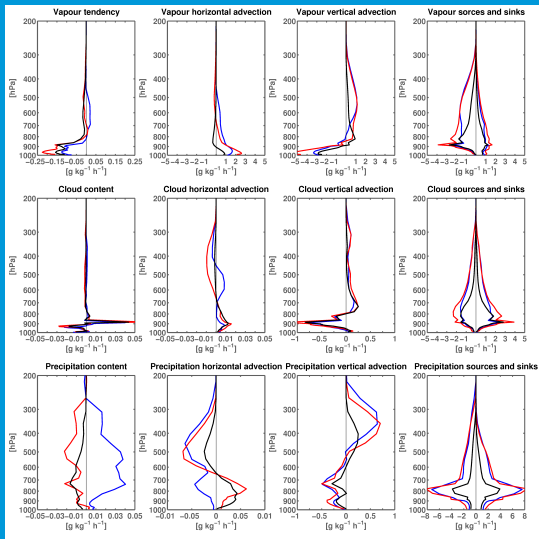
FF

Instantaneous vertical values (avg. rad 500 km)



FF

Instantaneous vertical values (avg. rad 500 km)



Phase I:

q_v Convection:

$$TOT_v, ADV_{z_v} \begin{cases} < 0 & 1000 - 800 \text{ hPa} \\ > 0 & 800 - 500 \text{ hPa} \end{cases}$$

Mid. atmos. $TOT_v > 0$, also
due to $ADV_{h_v} > 0$ compensated
by $MP_v < 0$.

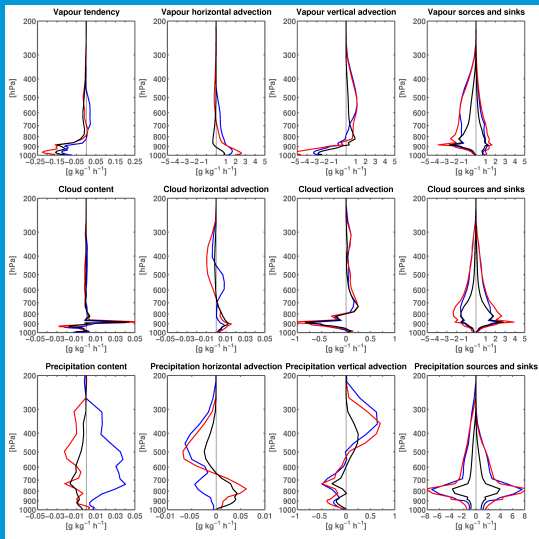
Mid. atmos. $ADV_{h_c} > 0$

Overall column precipitation:

$$TOT_p > 0, \\ \text{divergence } ADV_{h_p} < 0, \\ \text{upper atmos. vert. adv.} \\ ADV_{z_p}^{p < 500} > 0.$$

FF

Instantaneous vertical values (avg. rad 500 km)



Phase II:

Strong winds ($ADV_h >> 0$),
compensated by:

$$ADV_z << 0, MP_v^{p>950} << 0$$

Cloud regime changes
 $ADV_h^{p<700} < 0$

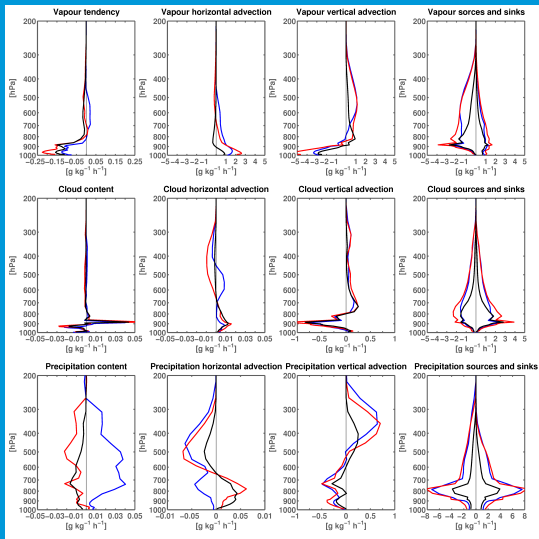
Low water vapour to cloud
formation:

$$MP_v^{p>950} \rightarrow MP_c^{p>950}$$

Precip. regime changes
 $TOT_p|I > 0 \rightarrow |II| < 0$ &
Low lev. $ADV_h > 0$

FF

Instantaneous vertical values (avg. rad 500 km)



Phase III:
Weakening from phase II or
nullifying of all the terms

Conclusions

- FF-water budget new deep insight of the moist processes in atmospheric processes:
 - Equilibrium between moist advection and microphysics processes
 - Fueling of heavy precipitation from microphysics and/or horizontal advections
 - Mature state without high terms
 - Advection of vapour and clouds responsible for dissipation
 - Absence of precipitation terms during dissipation
 - Clear signature of strong convection at initial stages
 - Compensation of strong horizontal advection by vertical adv. and microphysics processes at mature stage
 - Vertical regime changes of terms along medicane evolution

Conclusions

- FF-water budget new deep insight of the moist processes in atmospheric processes:
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 - Vertical regime changes of terms along medicane evolution
- FF promises new valuable insights, but more reflexion is needed to maximize its outcomes.

Further work

- Concrete role of surface fluxes in the budget

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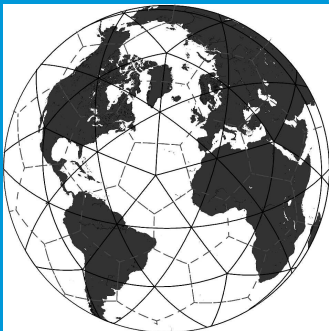
- Concrete role of surface fluxes in the budget
- Perform a climatology on extreme cyclone cases with FF
- Obtain a full budget including energy and PV... (not too soon)
- Some open questions
 - Did we probe the existence of a **tropical transition** for this case?
 - A case without **strong convection** on its mature state?
 - **Frontal occlusion** as another strengthening mechanism?

... y ya en el CIMA

- Desarrollo de modelos: colaboraciones con el IPSL, Francia:
 - Acoplamiento **DYNAMICO** - **ORCHIDEE**
 - Acoplamiento físicas de **WRF** a **DYNAMICO**
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- **DYNAMICO**: <http://forge.ipsl.jussieu.fr/dynamico>



- Nueva din. atmos. en icosaedro
- Formul. Hamiltoniana
- Integración temporal Runge-Kutta
- Usable en atmósferas planetarias
- Atmósfera profunda y todo Coriolis
- Altamente escalable (20,000 procs)

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- **MORCE**: <https://sourcesup.renater.fr/wiki/morcemed>
 - WRF: modelo atmosférico
<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/>
 - ORCHIDEE: modelo de suelo, ríos incorporados
<https://forge.ipsl.jussieu.fr/orchidee/wiki/DevelopmentActivities>
 - NEMO: modelo oceánico
<http://www.nemo-ocean.eu/>
 - Chimère: modelo química troposférica
<http://www.lmd.polytechnique.fr/chimere/>
 - OASIS: acoplador de modelos
<https://verc.enes.org/models/software-tools/oasis>

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Gracias por su atención !!