

The role of latent heating in atmospheric blocking

PhD Defense Daniel Steinfeld
15 May 2019

Committee:

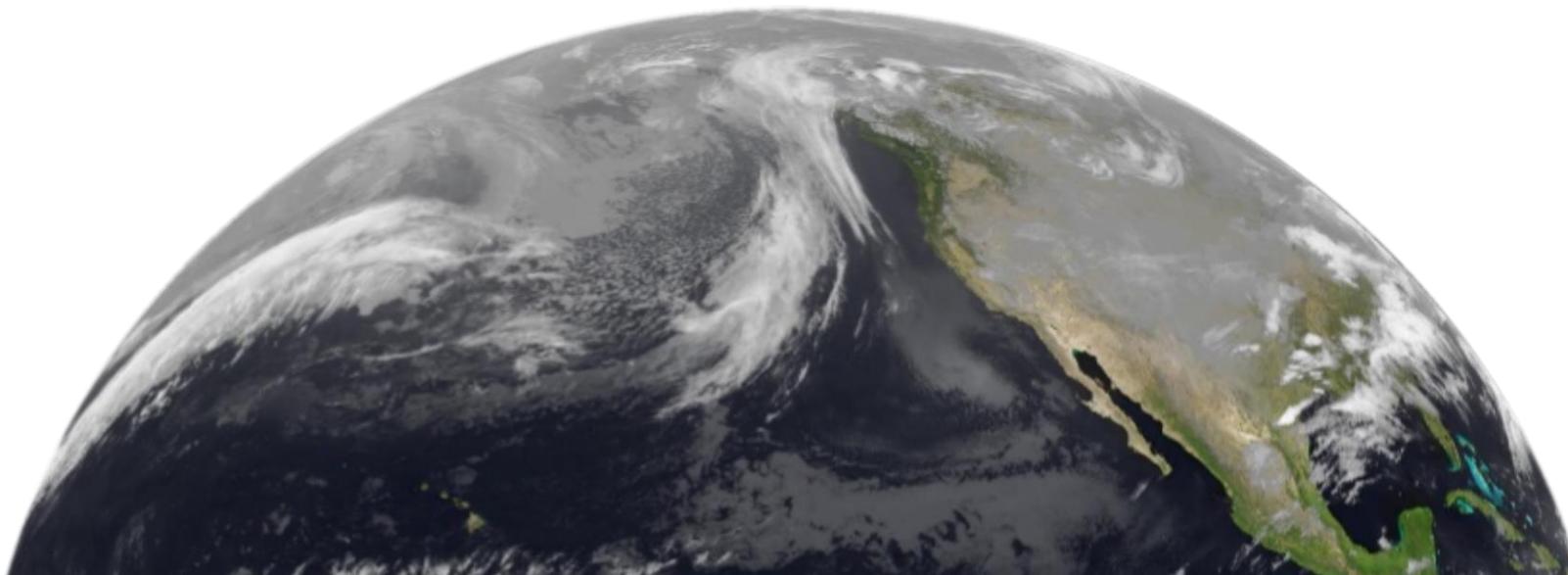
Prof. Stephan Pfahl (FU Berlin)

Prof. Heini Wernli (ETHZ)

Prof. Tim Woollings (University of Oxford)

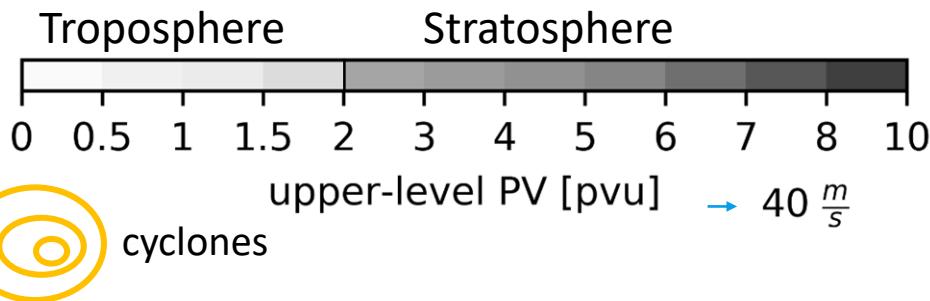
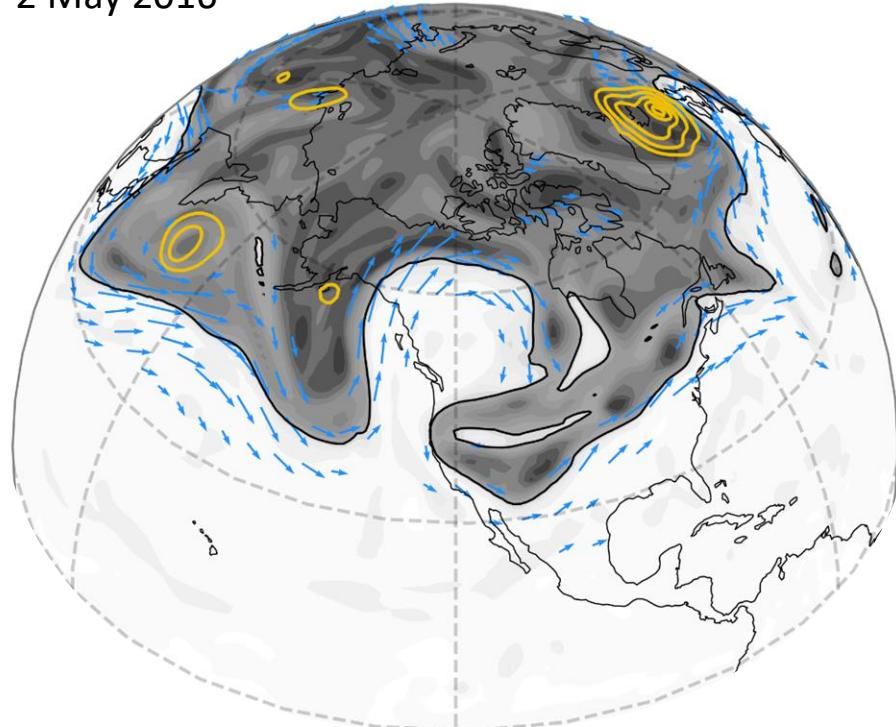
Chair:

Prof. David Bresch (ETHZ)



Introduction | Motivation

2 May 2016



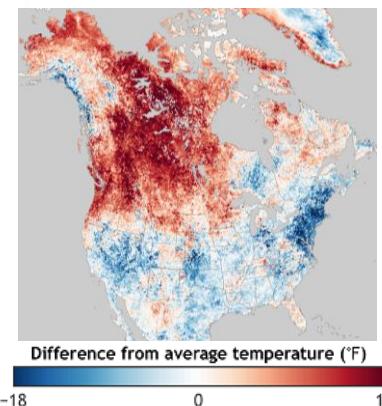
Atmospheric blocking

... anticyclonic circulation anomalies
(stationary high pressure systems)

Hoskins et al., 1985

... extreme surface weather

Pfahl and Wernli, 2012



Fort McMurray Wildfires May 2016

... increased forecast uncertainty

Rodwell et al., 2013
Woollings et al., 2018

Introduction | Blocking dynamics

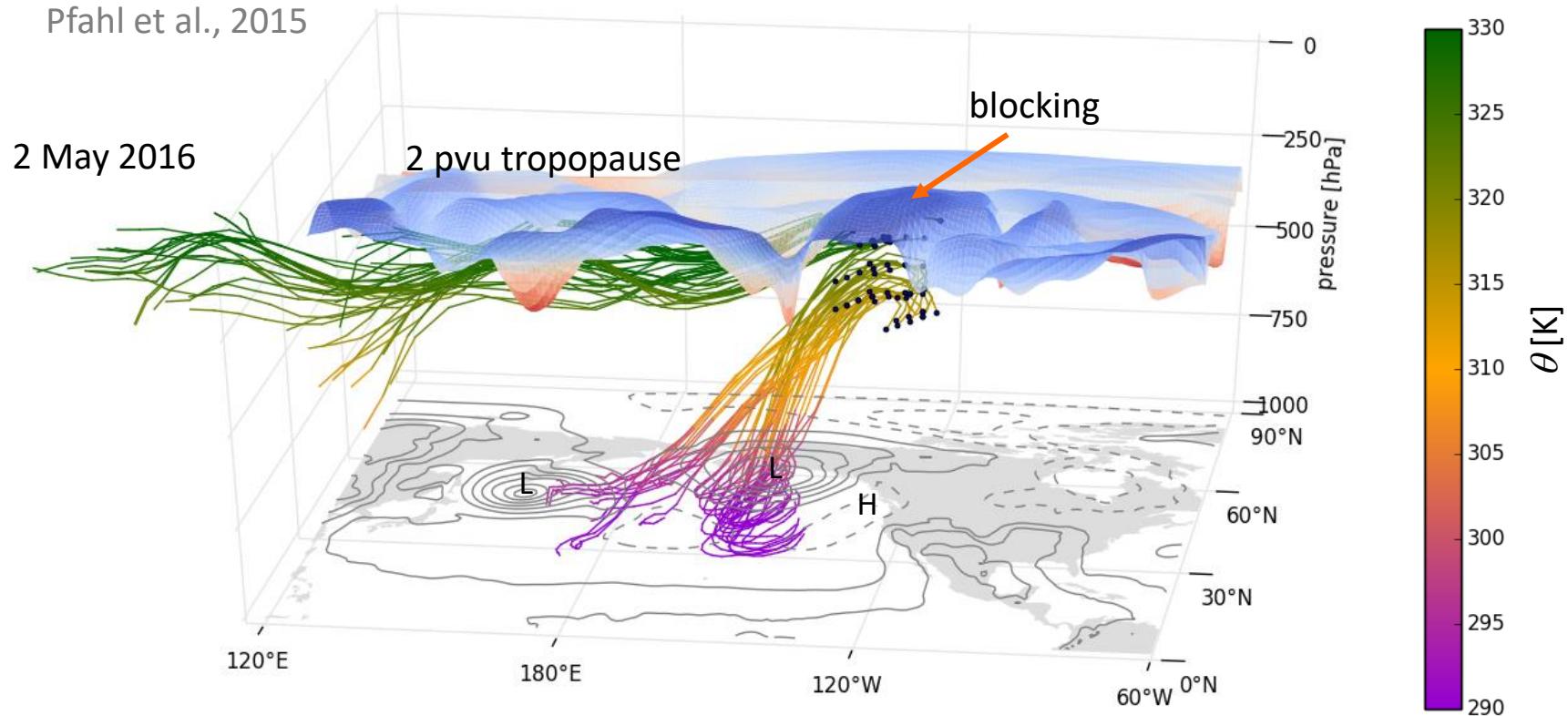
... still not fully understood

... classical blocking theories are based on dry (adiabatic) dynamics

Berggren et al., 1949; Charney & Devore, 1979; Shutts, 1983; Colucci, 1985; ...and many more

... the role of moist (diabatic) processes

Pfahl et al., 2015



Introduction | Objectives

**Improve understanding of atmospheric blocking,
with a focus on the role of latent heating (LH)**



Quantify the role of LH in atmospheric blocking

Global climatology

Era-Interim 1979 – 2016: 4270 blocking events and 30 mio trajectories



Causal relationship and sensitivity of blocking to changes in upstream LH

Numerical sensitivity experiments

Case studies with the global weather model IFS



Blocking and LH in a warmer and moister climate

Climate simulations

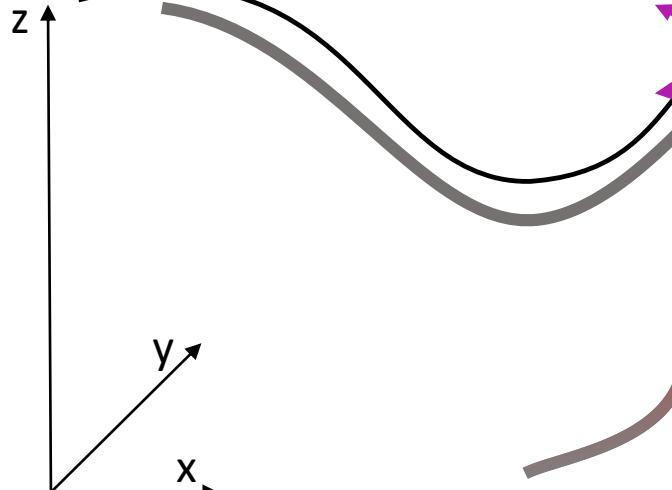
CESM large ensemble simulations for present-day and future climate

Method | Block tracking and latent heating

Backward trajectories:

Lagranto

Sprenger and Wernli, 2015



Ertel Potential Vorticity
Ertel, 1942

Atmospheric blocking:

Persistent and quasi-stationary upper-level **negative PV anomaly**

Schwierz et al., 2004

Stratosphere:
high PV (> 2 pvu)

2 pvu tropopause

Troposphere:
low PV (< 2pvu)
Lagrangian rate
of PV change

$$\frac{DPV}{Dt} \simeq \frac{1}{\rho} (\zeta + f) \cdot \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dz}$$

Latent heating:

- direct effect:

Wernli, 1997

Pfahl et al., 2015

- indirect effect:

Davis et al., 1993

Riemer and Jones, 2010

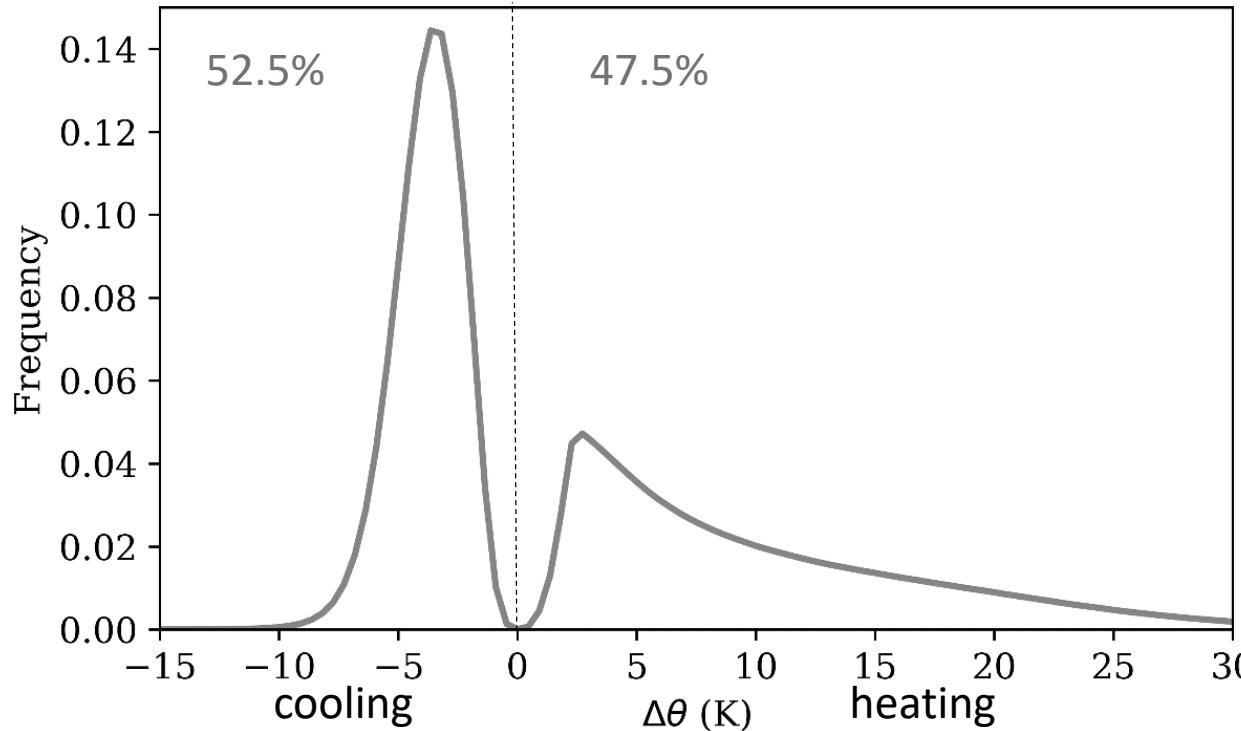
PV advection by
divergent outflow

$$\boldsymbol{v}_\chi \cdot \nabla PV$$

Climatology | Diabatic processes

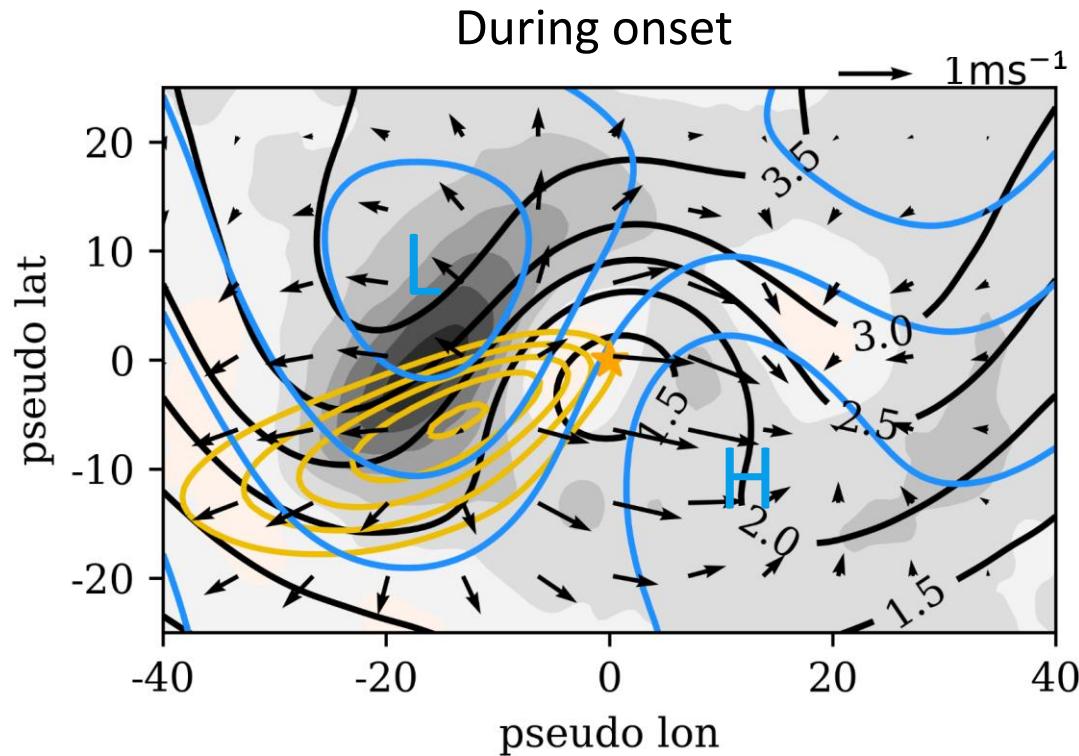


Air masses involved in blocking



Diabatic heating/cooling
during **3** days before
arriving in block

Climatology | Blocking-centered composites

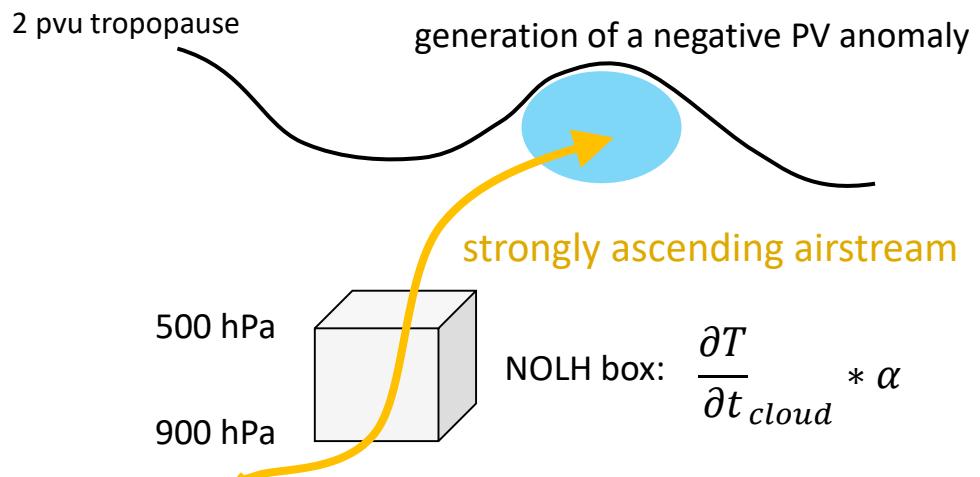
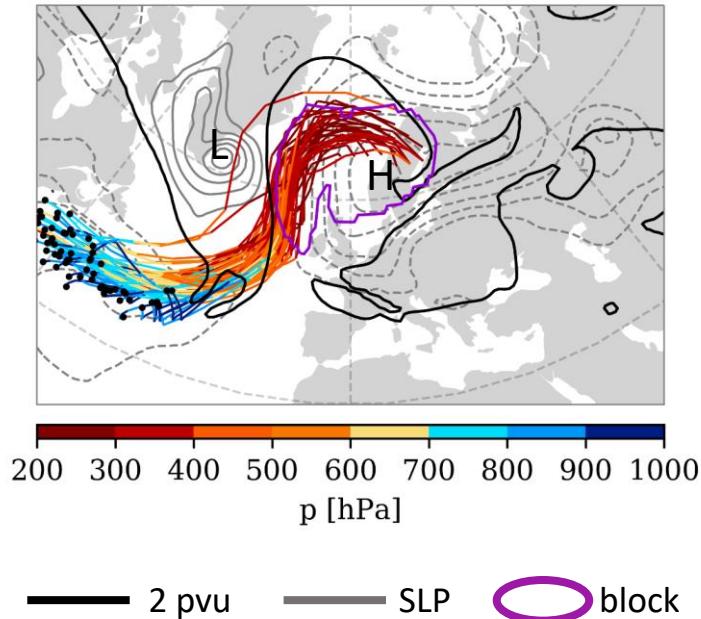




Sensitivity | Method

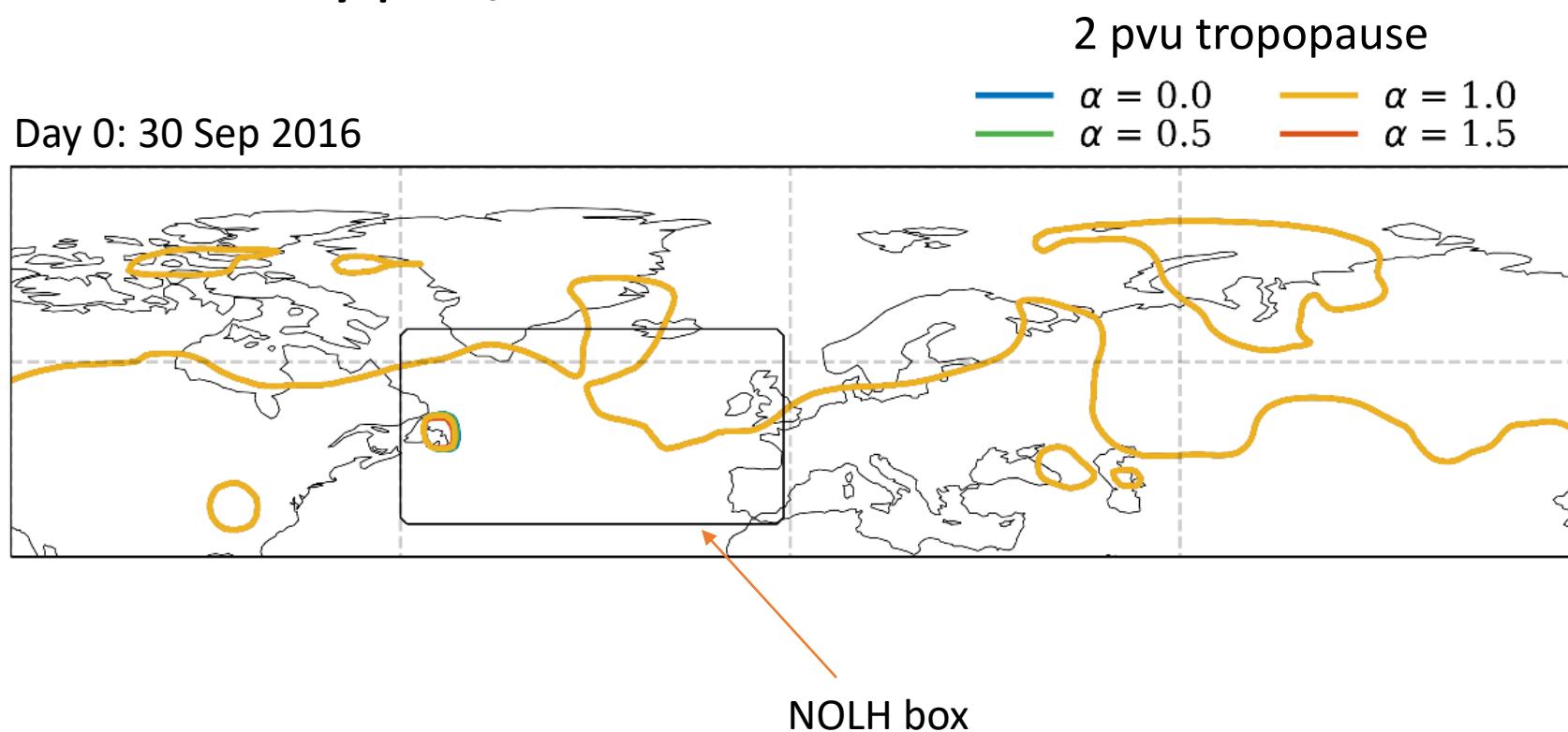
- Model: ECMWF global weather model IFS
- 10 day forecast simulations
 - CNTRL (full physics) with $\alpha = 1$
 - Sensitivity runs with modified LH in the LH region with $\alpha = 0.0, 0.5$ and 1.5

October 2016: Scandinavian block





Sensitivity | Experiment



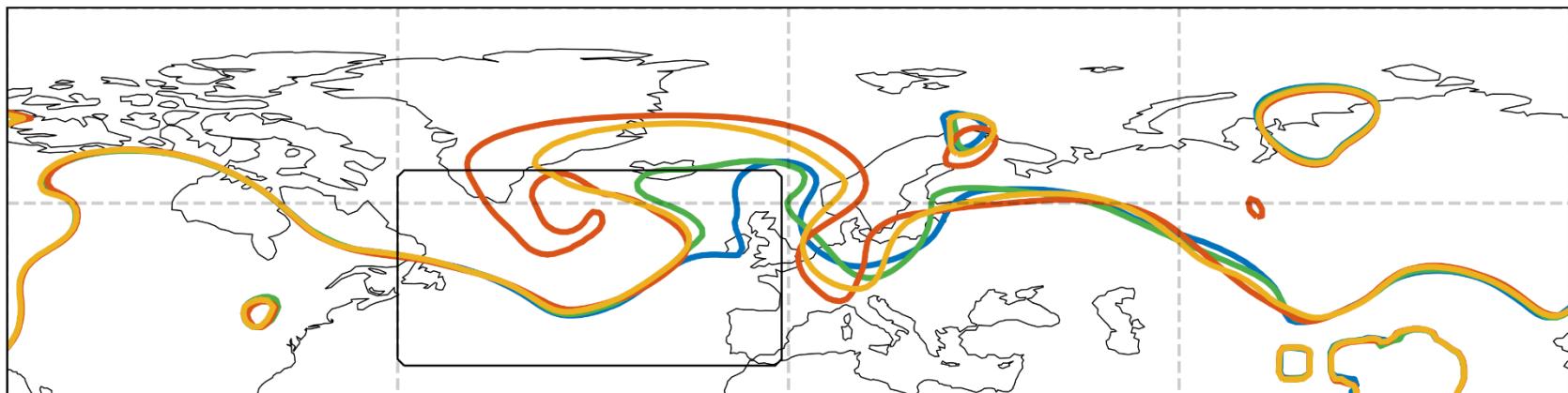


Sensitivity | Experiment

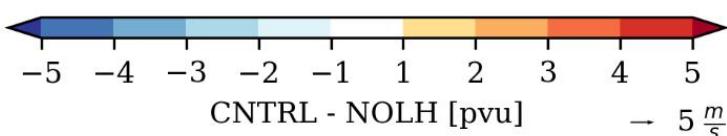
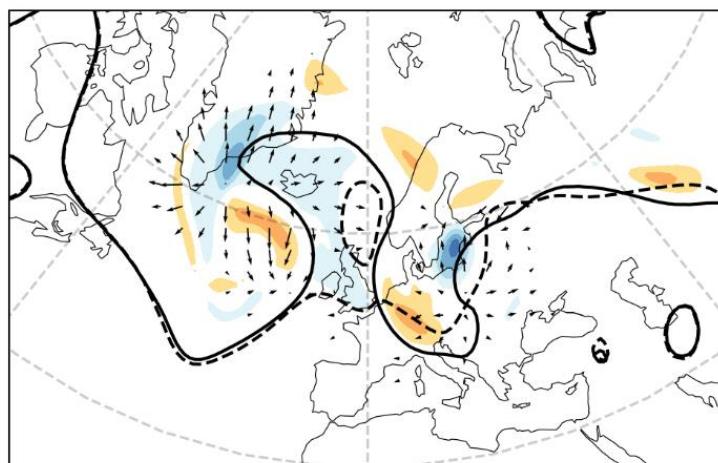
Day 3: 2 Oct 2016

2 pvu tropopause

$\alpha = 0.0$ $\alpha = 1.0$
 $\alpha = 0.5$ $\alpha = 1.5$



Difference in
upper-level PV and
divergent wind



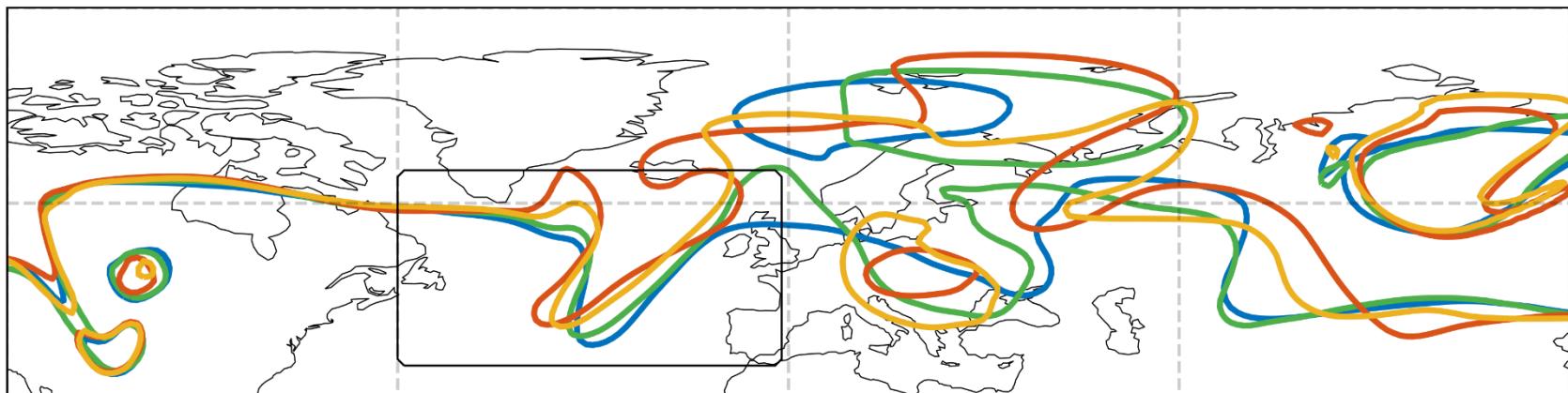


Sensitivity | Experiment

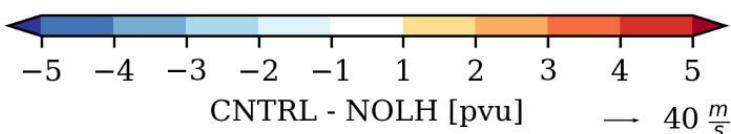
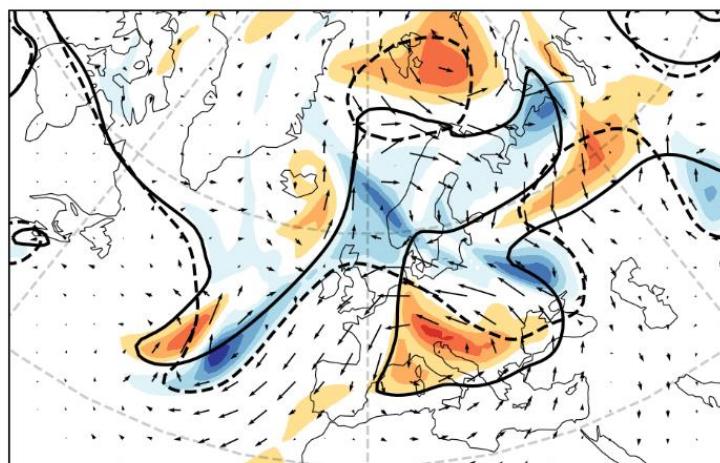
Day 7: 6 Oct 2016

2 pvu tropopause

$\alpha = 0.0$ $\alpha = 1.0$
 $\alpha = 0.5$ $\alpha = 1.5$



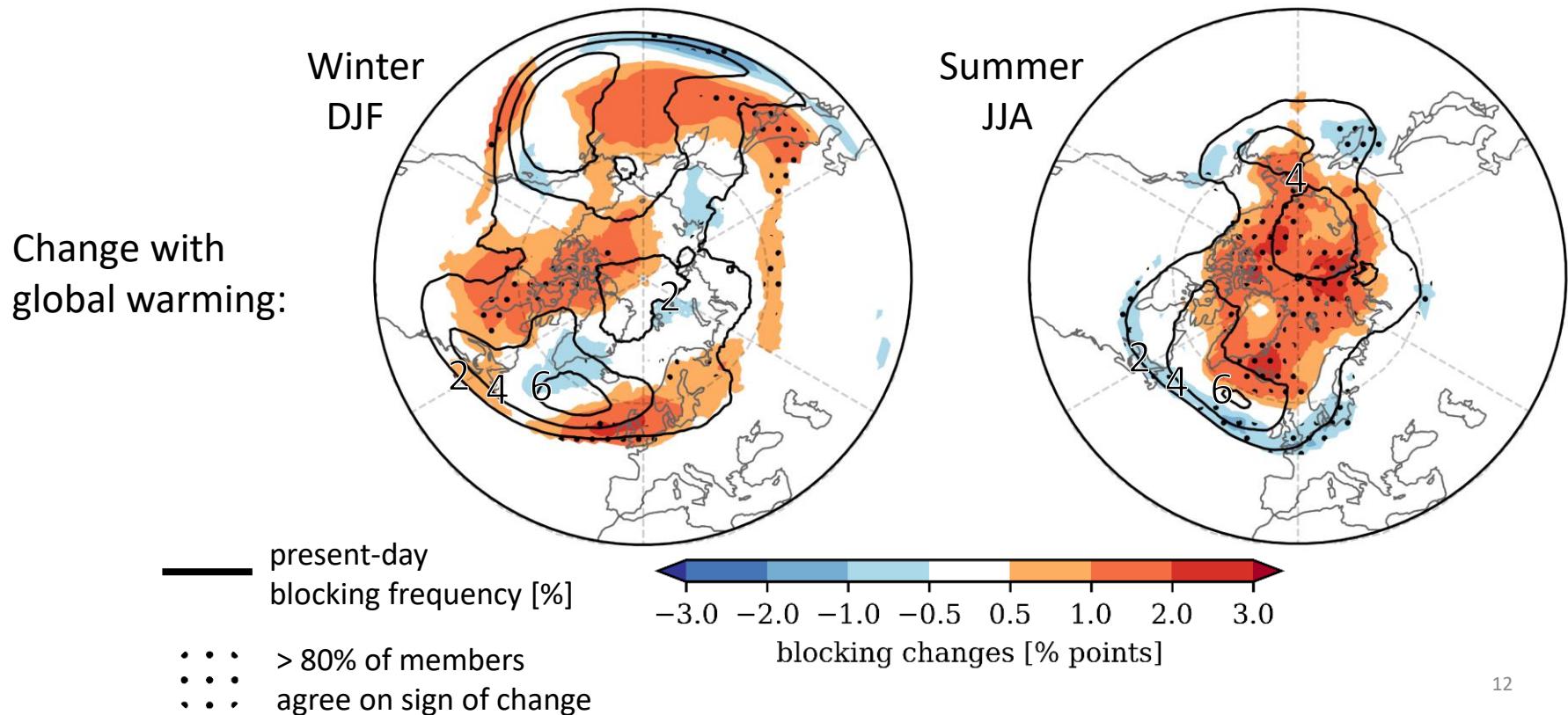
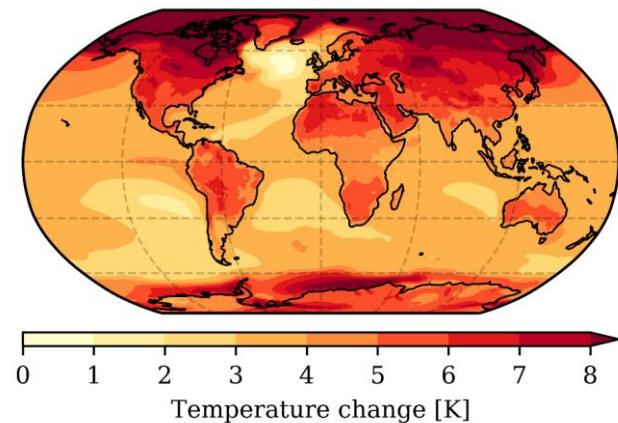
Difference in
upper-level PV and
rotational wind



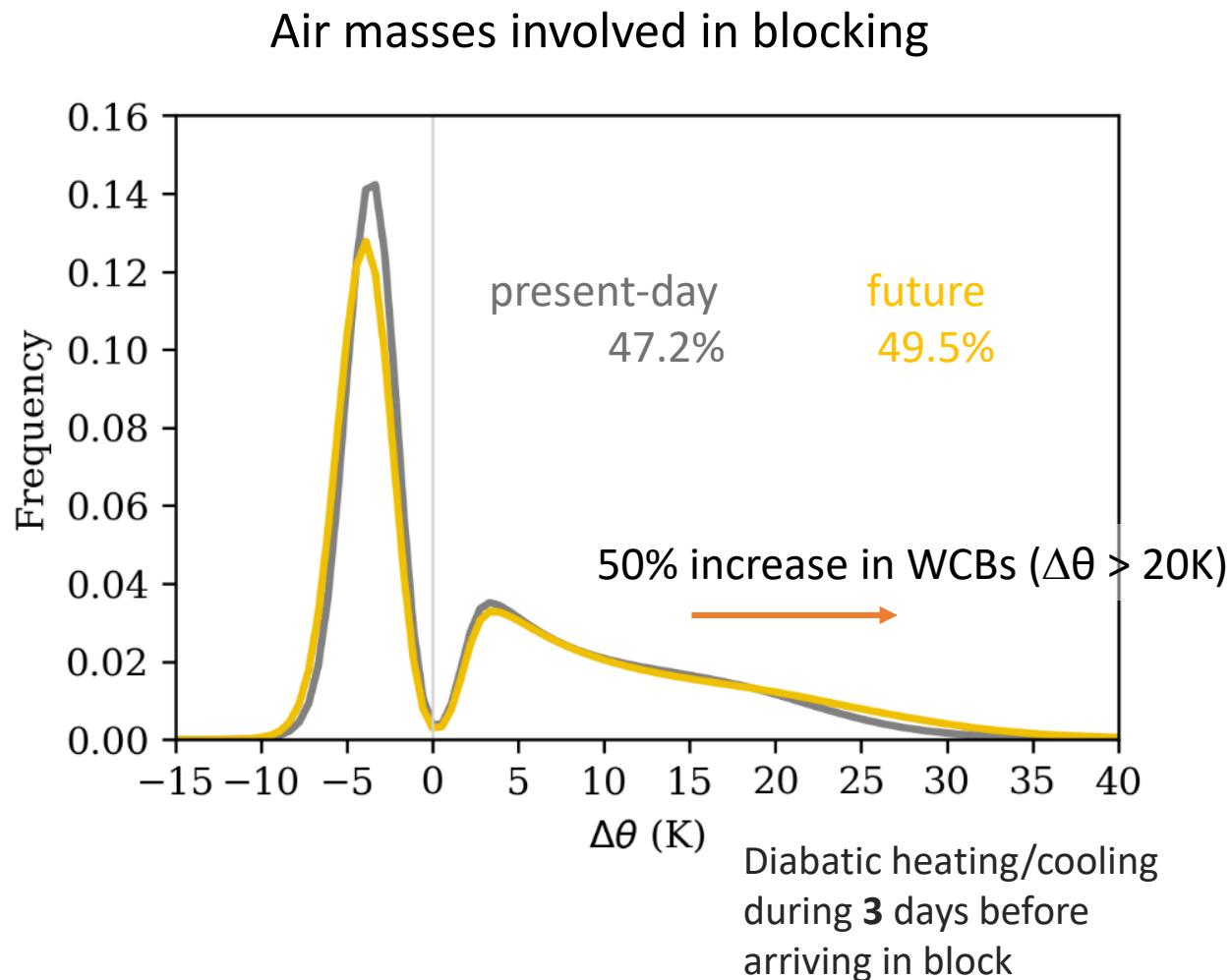
Future | Blocking occurrence

CESM large ensemble (10 members) climate simulations:

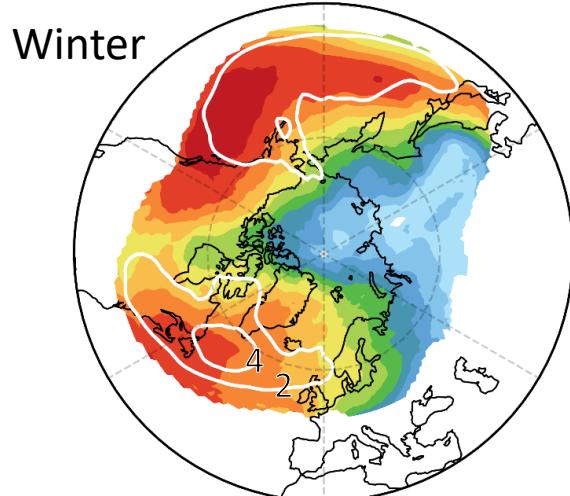
- present-day climate: 1990 – 2000
- RCP8.5 future climate: 2091 – 2100



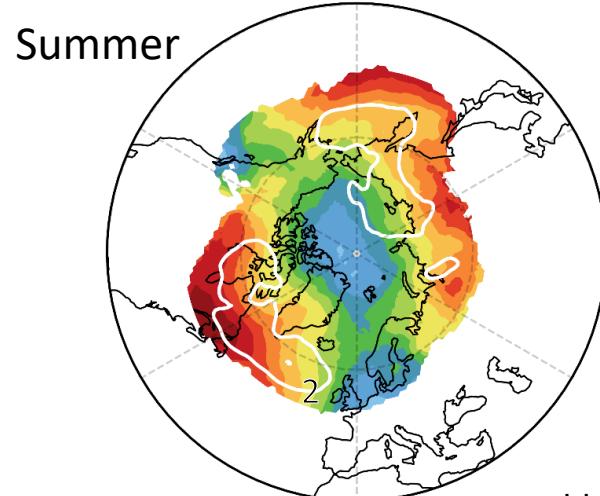
Future | Diabatic processes



Future | Diabatic processes

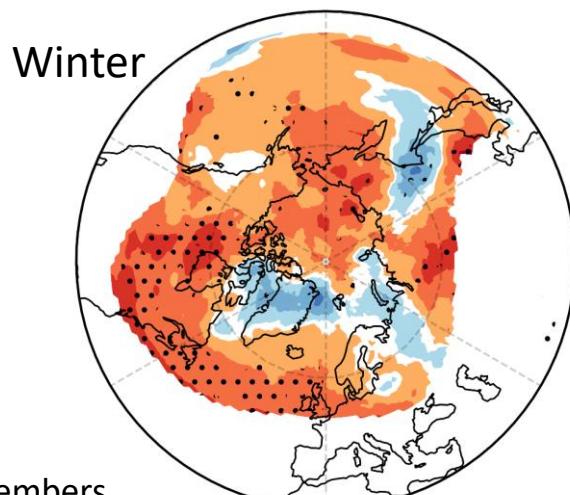


Present-day
climate:

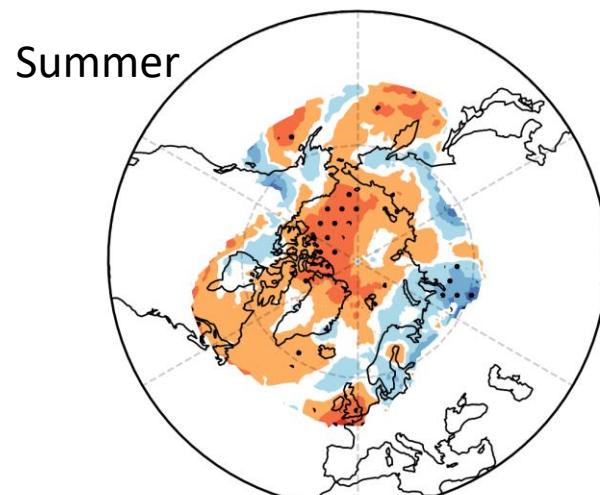


blocking intensification
frequency [%]

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75
mean LH contribution [%]



Change with
global warming:



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ > 80% of members
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ agree on sign of change

-15 -10 -5 -1 1 5 10 15
mean LH contribution changes [% points]

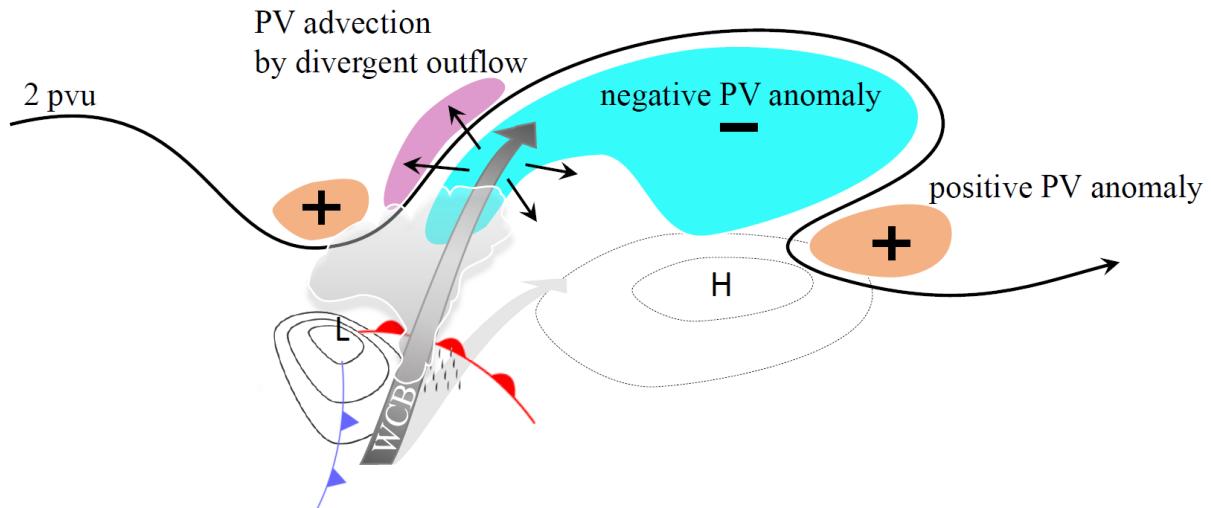
Conclusion | Synthesis

Climatology

- Around 50% of all blocking air masses ascend diabatically into the block

Effect of LH

- **direct:** cross-isentropic transport of low-PV air
- **indirect:** enhanced vertical motion and divergent outflow



Sensitivity study

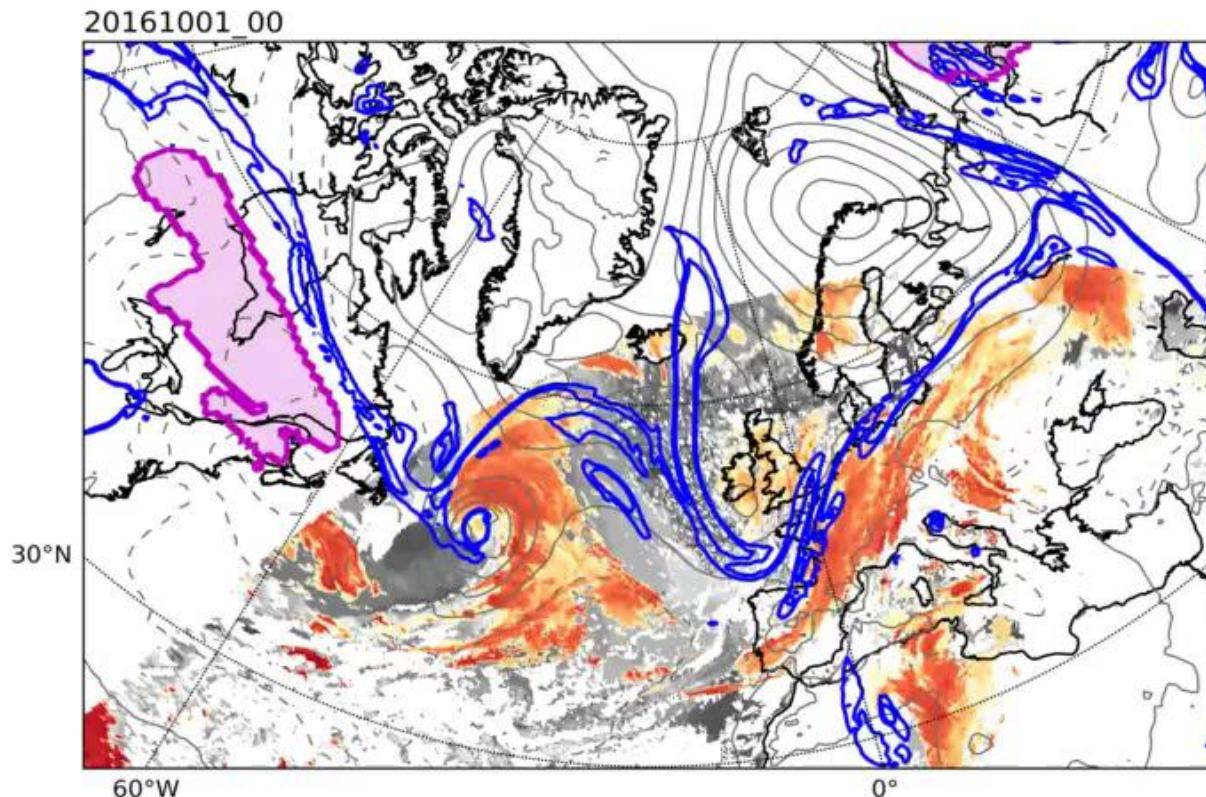
- changes in upstream LH lead to distinct differences in the blocking life cycle

Climate simulations

- weak and complex changes of blocking in a warmer and moister climate
- LH becomes slightly more important

Thank you!

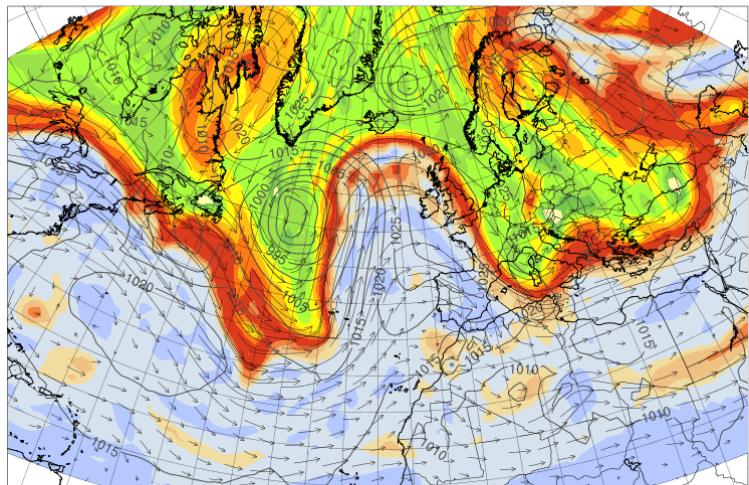
Special thanks to the Atmospheric Dynamics Group,
to Richard Forbes (ECMWF) for helping with the IFS and
to Urs Beyerle, the Climate Physics Group and NCAR for the CESM climate simulations



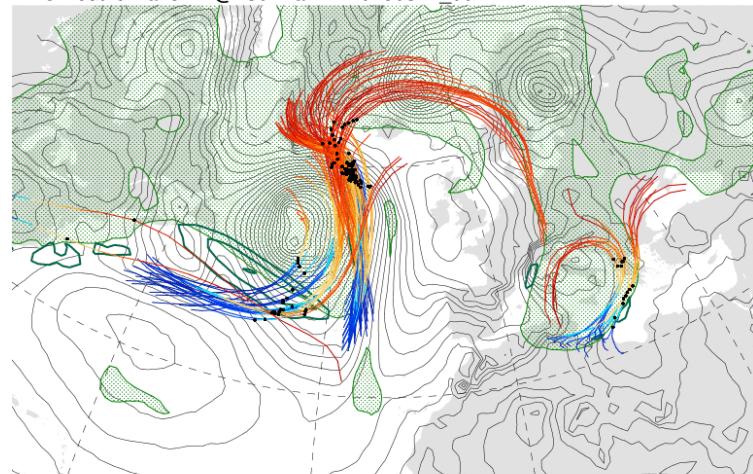
Appendix

Introduction | weather discussion

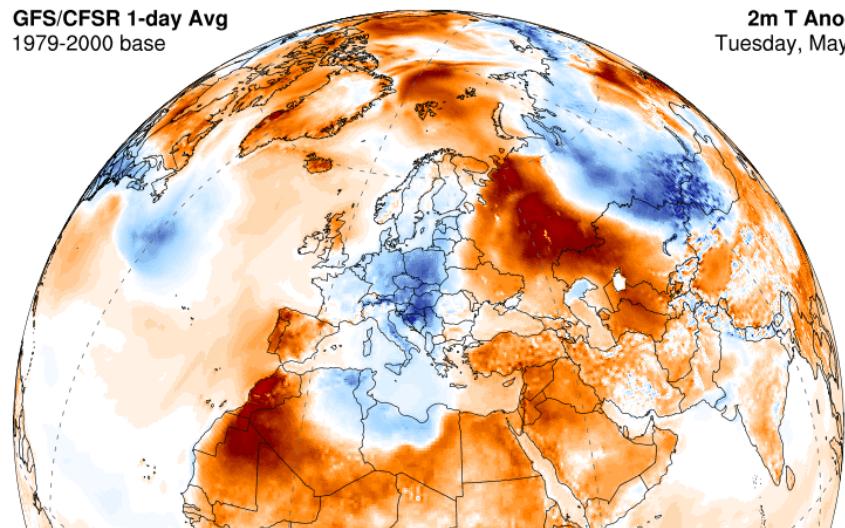
PV@330K at 20190512_00



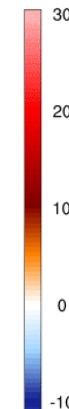
Trajectory start and SLP VT: 20190512_00
WCB outflow and PV@250hPa VT: 20190514_00



GFS/CFSR 1-day Avg
1979-2000 base

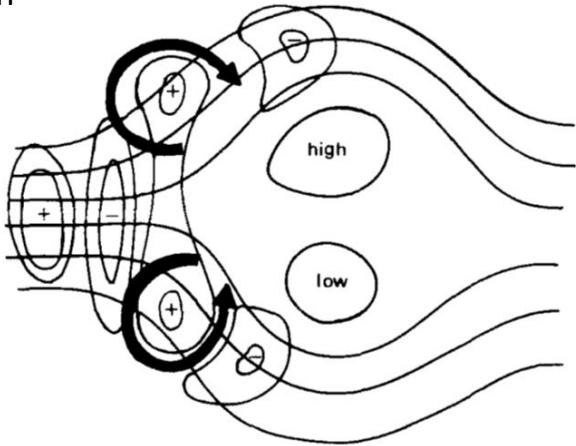


2m T Anomaly (°C)
Tuesday, May 14, 2019



Introduction | Cyclones

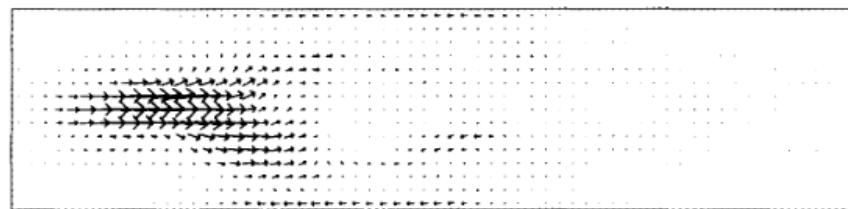
Shutts, 1983/1986: deformation of eddies propagating into a split jet stream with their associated vorticity forcing pattern



NEW: Yamazaki, 2013: Vortex-Vortex Interaction

For example like the E-Vector (Hoskins, 1983):

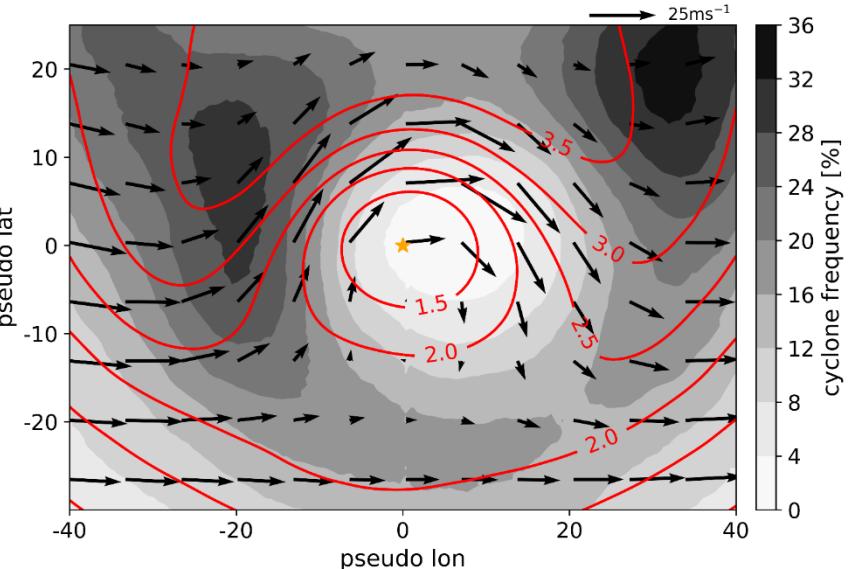
$$\mathbf{E} = [\bar{v}'^2 - \bar{u}'^2, -\bar{u}'\bar{v}']$$
$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} \right) \approx \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}$$



E-vector [m^2s^{-2}], Haines and Marshall, 1987

effect of synoptic-scale ‘transient’ eddies on time-mean flow

Composite of 4270 blocks during mature phase



*up to 60% upstream cyclone frequency during onset

Method | Potential Vorticity

PV is not conserved under diabatic processes

Lagrangian
rate of PV
change

$$\frac{DPV}{Dt} \simeq \frac{1}{\rho} (\zeta + f) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dz}}$$

Hoskins et al., 1985

Wernli and Davies, 1997

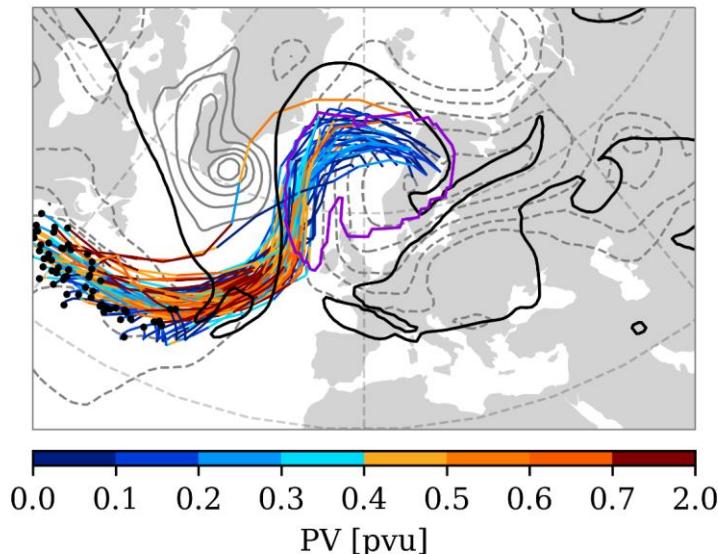
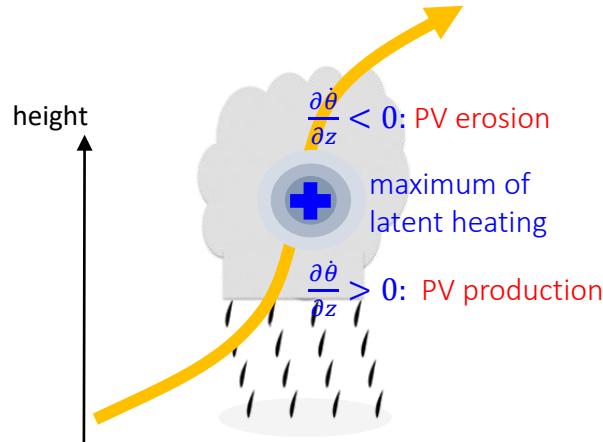
diabatic heating rate [K/s] = $\dot{\theta} = \frac{D\theta}{Dt}$

release and consume latent heat

Vertical gradient of the
diabatic heating rate

Change of PV by **diabatic processes** (latent heating/cooling in clouds, radiation)

$$\frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dz} > 0 \rightarrow \text{PV} \uparrow \quad \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dz} < 0 \rightarrow \text{PV} \downarrow$$



Method | Block identification

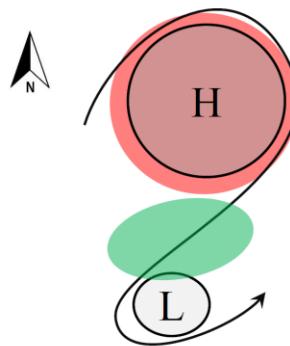
classical *blocking index*: **reversal of flow**

based on Z500 geopotential height

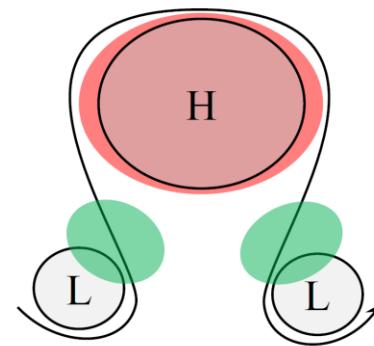
2D index from Scherrer et al., 2006
Tibaldi&Molteni

anomalous index

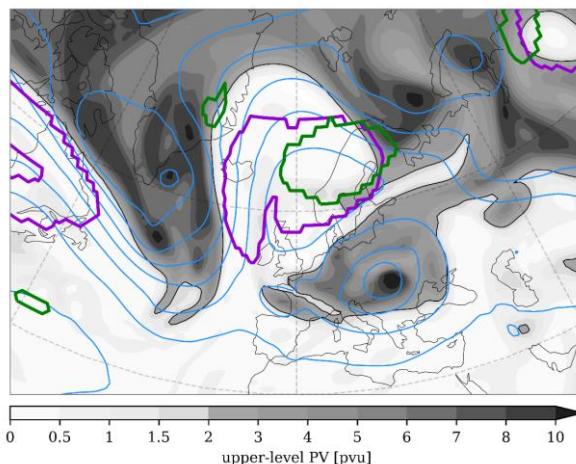
based on vertically-integrated PV
3D index from Schwierz et al., 2004



Dipole «Rex» block



Omega «Ω» block





Sensitivity | Case overview

October 2016: Scandinavian block

