Convection Tracking: Activities, Datasets, and Scientific Insights

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Motivation for Convection Tracking:



GEW/EX

Understanding and predicting changes in the world's water and climate by bringing together scientists globally.







- 1. To form a convection tracking community with the aim of unifying EarthCARE, AOS, INCUS, & GEWEX.
- 2. Develop a platform for a convection tracking community.

→ What kind of data products do science communities need?

Activities of Convection Tracking:

1. Oxford Workshop (April 17-21, 2023)

- Various convection tracking tools
- Multi-variate tracking
- Definition of "Life Stage"
- Multi-channel GEO (e.g., ISCCP-NG)

2. GISS Workshop (April 23-25, 2024), 40+ Presentations

- Tracking Algorithms, Methodologies, and Datasets I & II
- Convective System Oriented Analyses and Evaluations for GSRM/KM-Scale Simulation
- Cloud Lifecycles and Convective Processes
- Climate and Radiation
- Environmental Influences on Convective Systems Across Scales I & II
- Regional and Field Campaign Perspectives

3. Convection Tracking Session at the AMS (January 15-16, 2025)

Convective Evolution: Processes, Dynamics, Environment, and Links to Weather and Climate

- 3 Oral Sessions
- I: Characteristics and Environment; II: Precipitation, III: New methods and Ideas

4. Convection Tracking Website

https://sites.google.com/view/convection-tracking-workshop/home



Many cloud tracking tools and datasets exist for studying science across different scales

Tb-based:

- ISCCP-CT (Machado et al., 1998)
- ForTraCC (Vila et al., 2007)
- TOOCAN (Fiolleau and Roca, 2013)
- TOBAC (Heikenfeld et al., 2019; Sokolowsky et al., 2023)

Precipitation-based:

IMERG-CT (Takahashi et al., 2021)

A LOT MORE!!

IMERG-MCS (Feng et al., 2021)

222 157 163 149 293 2947 275 213 202 202

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- The strengths and limitations of these tools are not too clear (MCS, DC, Shallow?)
- Need to have intercomparison studies among different tools focusing on comparing observation-based thresholds for identifying and tracking cloud features.



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208

204

202

-15

-20



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- A formal review paper on all the different tracking tools is useful.
- Zhe Feng and Thomas Fiolleau have been working on a inter-model and inter-algorithm study.
- Johnny Luo and Yuliya Selevich have been working on a inter-scale study.

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→ How to study the convective processes and life

cycles of different-sized weather systems?

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We need to develop multi-variate tracking methods! (Sean Freeman at UAH & INCUS Team)

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- Sean Freeman at UAH include multi-variate tracking tools in latest TOBAC.
- IR + lightning/IWP/Rain

Tb=225K



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January 1, 2007 at midnight

	PR>0.01 [mm/hr]	PR>0.5 [mm/ <u>hr]</u>	PR>5 [mm/ <u>hr]</u>
Tb < 280K	-0.27	-0.23	-0.16
Tb < 260K	-0.27	-0.22	-0.16
Tb < 245K	-0.26	-0.21	-0.16
Tb < 220K	-0.26	-0.23	-0.20

- IR imagery alone has difficulties in monitoring precipitation.
- The evolution of rainfall intensity does not always follow that of cloud top development.



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- minTb links to the cloud top of convective core, while aveTb characterizes mainly stratiform rain and cirrus anvils.
- It suggests that convective precipitation has a much shorter duration than stratiform precipitation.



Δ3K

Added column import or export of moisture and moist static energy (MSE)

The Energetics of the Lagrangian Evolution of Tropical Convective Systems

ΔΟΚ

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(Manuscript received 22 August 2023, in final form 17 January 2024, accepted 26 February 2024)

Bottom heavy (BH)

Moisture import

MSE import

Mid heavy (MH)

Moisture import & MSE export

Top heavy (TH)



of convective izes mainly vils.

precipitation has a stratiform

A new definition of the "life stage" of convective systems is needed for consensus on characterizing convective systems.

Currulus (c) Mature (c) Desipoing

Growing: Before reaching the min TB Mature: Between growing and dissipating Dissipating: After reaching the max radius

Futyan and Del Genio (2007)







A new definition of the "life stage" of convective systems is needed for consensus on characterizing convective systems.

> Growing: Before reaching the min TB Mature: Between growing and dissipating Dissipating: After reaching the max radius

> > Futyan and Del Genio (2007)

- → 2/3 of overshootings occur at the growing, 1/3 at mature, and virtually none at dissipating.
- This CloudSat + GEO is a close analogy to AOS/INCUS/EarthCARE + GEO.
- ➔ If we have multiple channels from GEO then we can distinguish convective overshoot from thin cirrus.



















Multi-channel GEO datasets are highly valuable for achieving scientific goals.



- Relationships between the anvil development and intensity.
- It plays a critical role in radiative-convective feedbacks

Thin vs. **Thick** cirrus increases \rightarrow More vs. Less LW effect?

Multi-channel GEO is very helpful to distinguish thin vs. thick anvils.





Long-term Goals:

- To form a solid convection tracking community.
- Develop a community tool that can provide cloud tracking tools for the community
- Review/perspective papers
- Organize more cloud tracking seminars/workshops

Short-term Goals:

- Convection Tracking Workshop at USA/France/Germany
- For tracking tool developers, make the code accessible GitHub
- Develop a website I did [©] <u>https://sites.google.com/view/convection-tracking-workshop/home</u>
- Connect to GDAP/GEWEX activities Can we add our activities under GEWEX web?
- Appoint sub-leaders to guide work on several key topics that are vital to our community. So far, we
 proposed six priority areas:
 - 1. Multivariable Tracking:
 - 2. Shallow Convection:
 - 3. Environmental Influence:
 - 4. Interscale Comparison:
 - 5. Intermodal Comparison:
 - 6. Inter-algorithms Comparison:



Thank you!

