

NCAR

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH



Modeling future changes in Mesoscale Convective Systems

**Why end-of-century floods might be
more severe than expected**

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GJ Holland, M Clark

8TH GEWEX OPEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE: EXTREMES AND WATER ON THE EDGE
MAY 6 - 11, 2018 | CANMORE, ALBERTA, CANADA

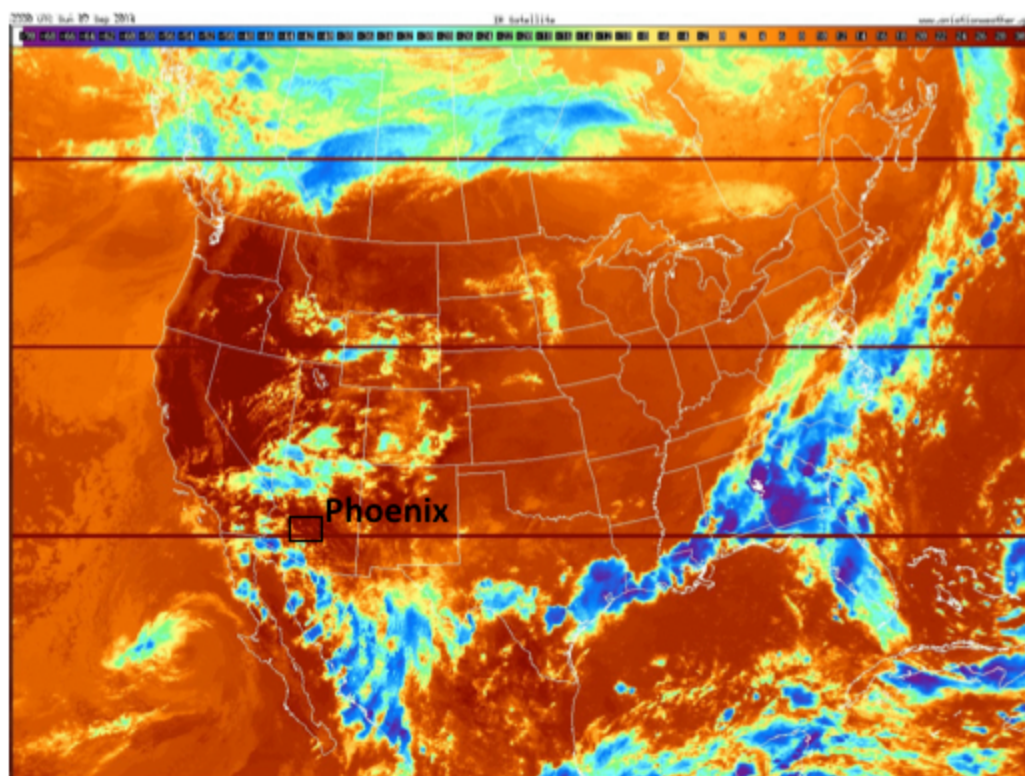
Why are MCSs important?

Most major flooding events during the warm season are caused by MCSs

West
Virginia
2016

Louisiana
2016

Phoenix AZ
2014



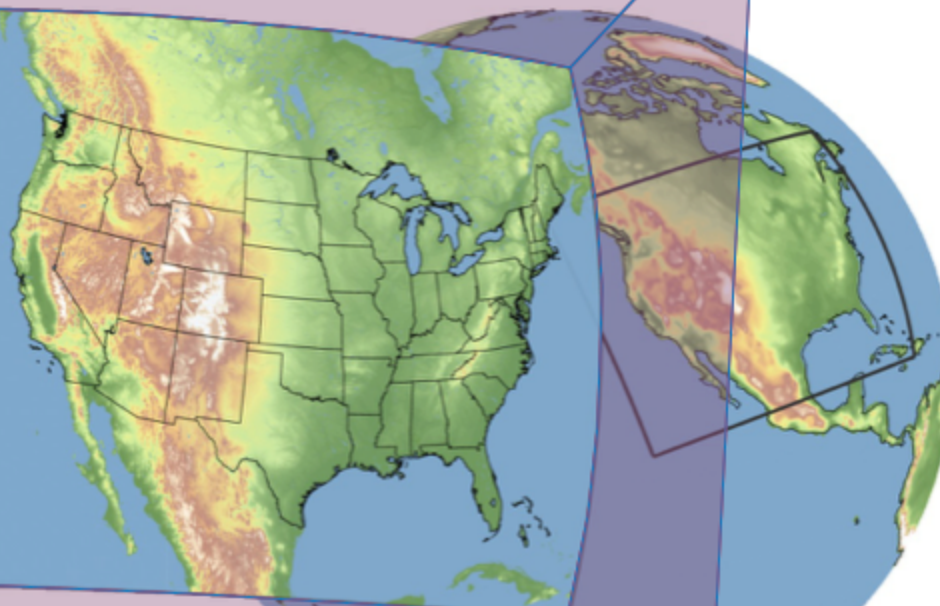
Climate Change and MCS precipitation

Liu et al. 2016, Clim. Dyn.

Pseudo Global Warming (PGW) [Rasmussen et al. 2011: JOC]

- Monthly averaged climate change perturbations from **19 CMIP5 GCMs**
- Delta 2071 to 2100 – 1976 to 2005 → RCP8.5
NOAA-IVIR
- Thermodynamic response of climate change
- No changes in weather patterns / moisture convergence
- No issues with internal variability

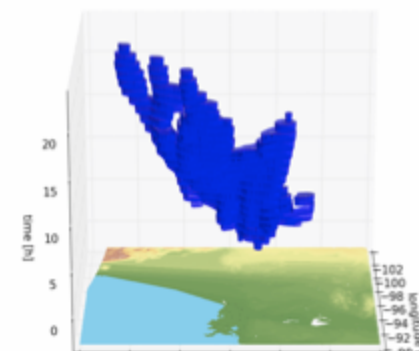
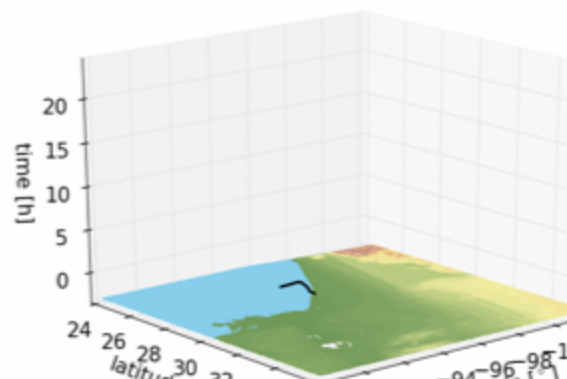
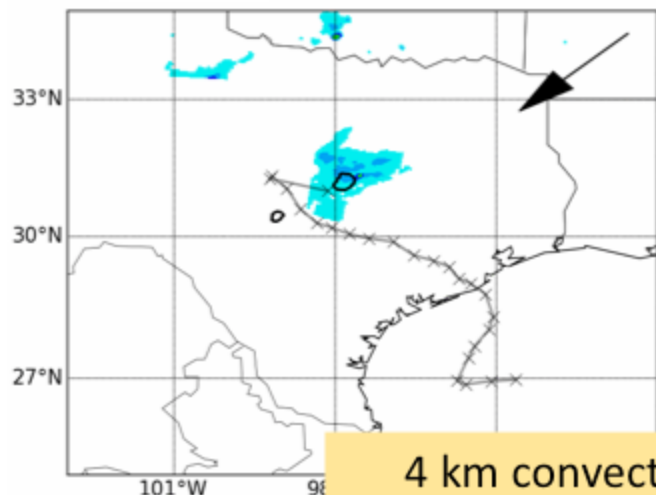
WRF 4 km | 1359 x 1015 grid cells
13 years (2000-13)
ERA-Interim



ERA-Interim + CMIP5
6-hourly
Monthly RCP8.5
19 model average

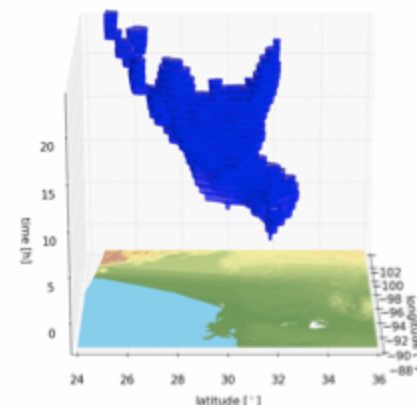
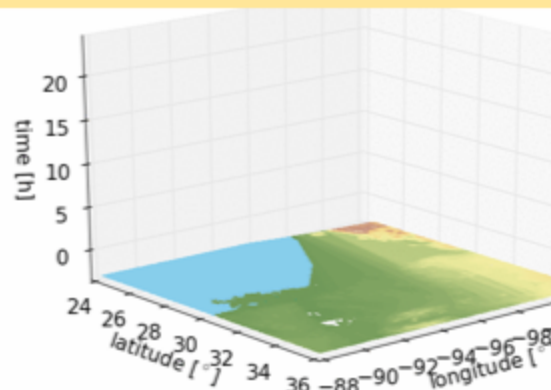
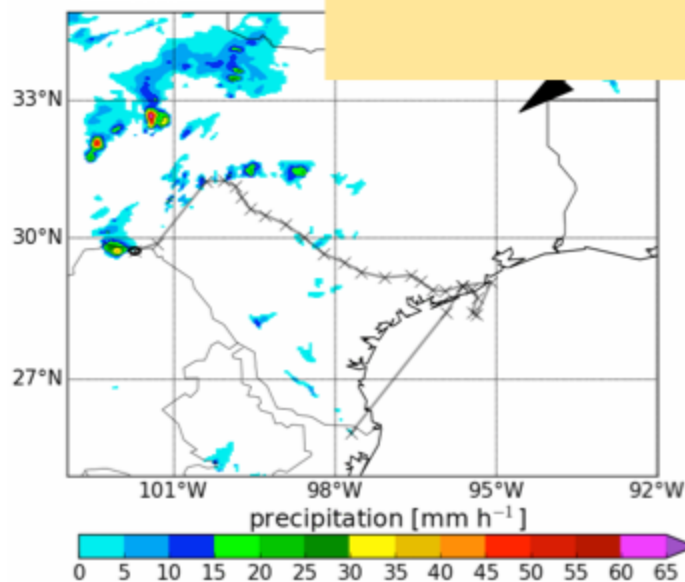
MCS in Texas during March 2007

Observed (stage-IV)

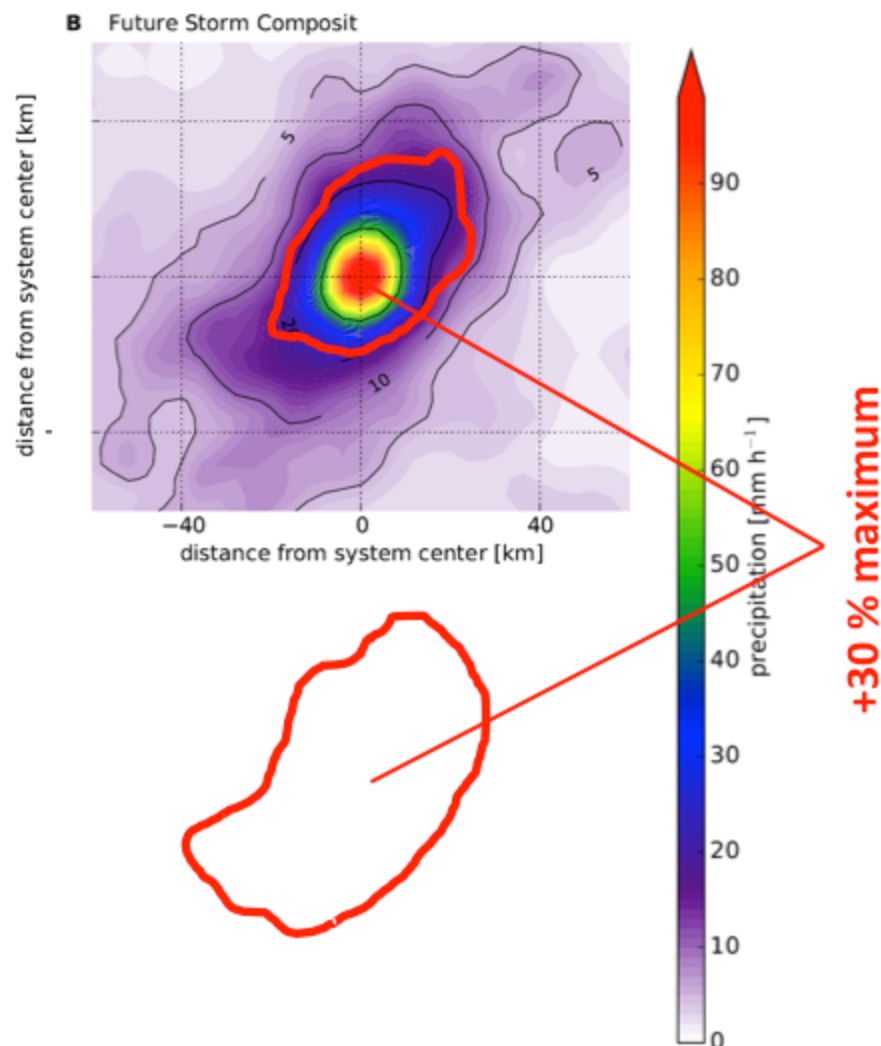


4 km convection-permitting climate simulation is able to realistically model MCS precipitation
[Prein et al. 2017, Clim. Dyn.]

4 km Modeled



[Prein et al. 2017, Clim. Dyn.]



40 most intense MCSs in Mid Atlantic Region

Maximum rain rate

- **+30 %**
approximately
Clausius–Clapeyron relation

Size of > 10 mm/h Area

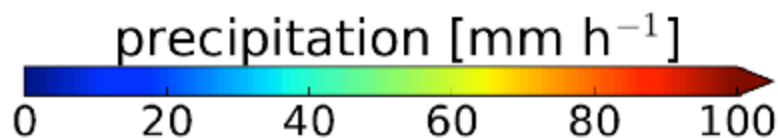
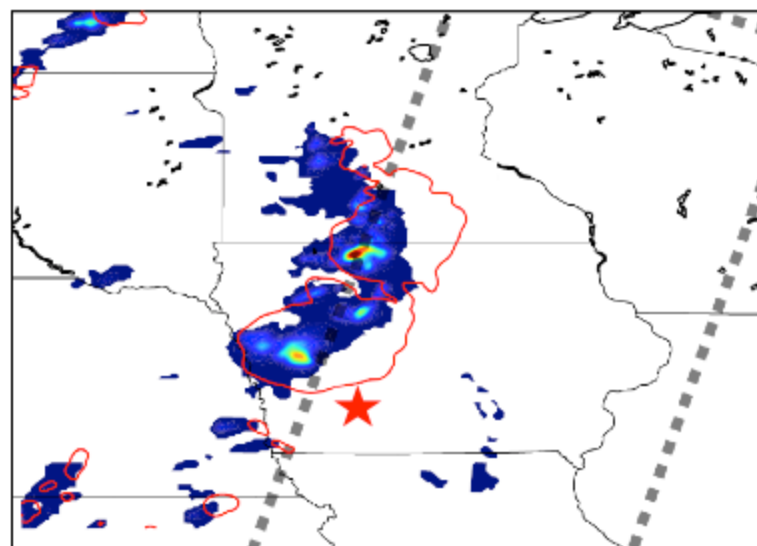
- **+88 %**

Volume within > 10 mm/h Area

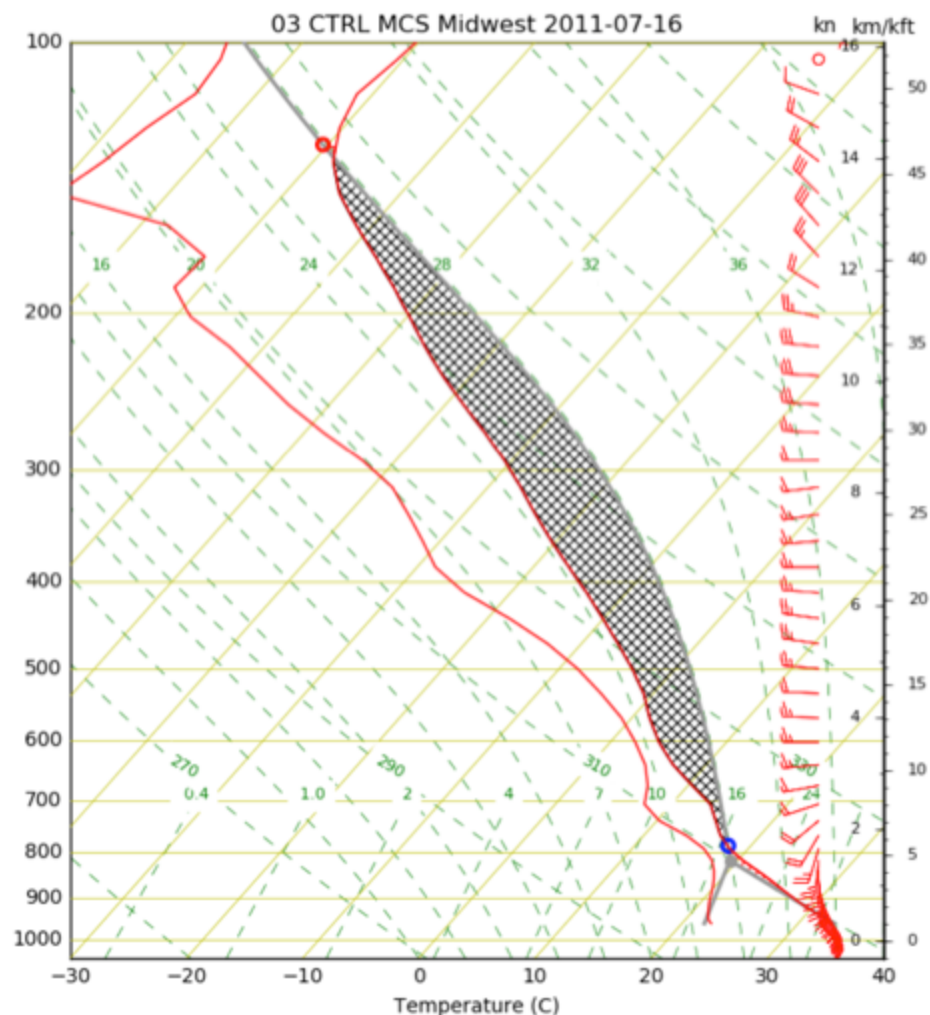
- **+105 %**

MCS precipitation and its sensitivity to grid spacing

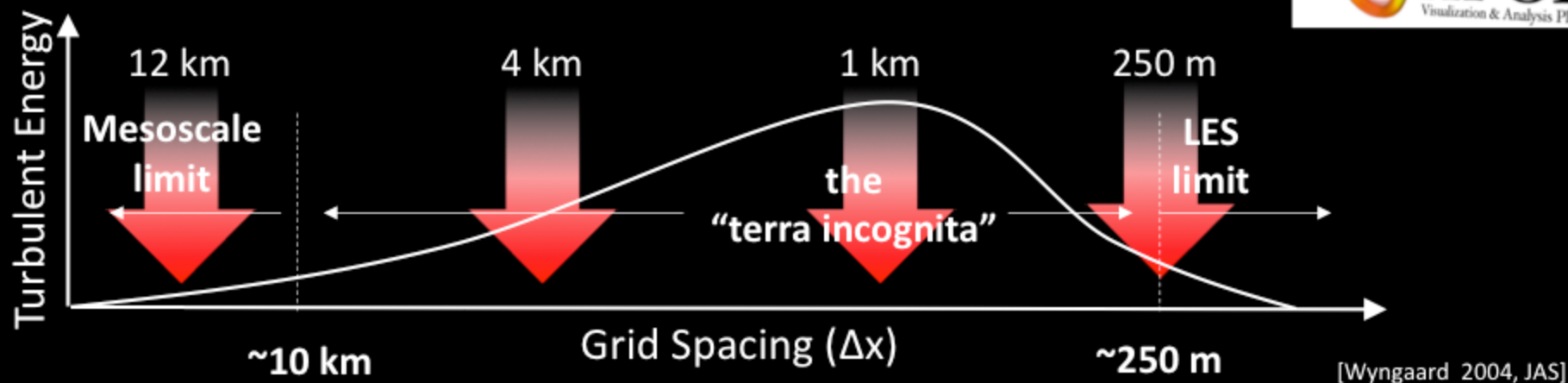
Idealized WRF simulations



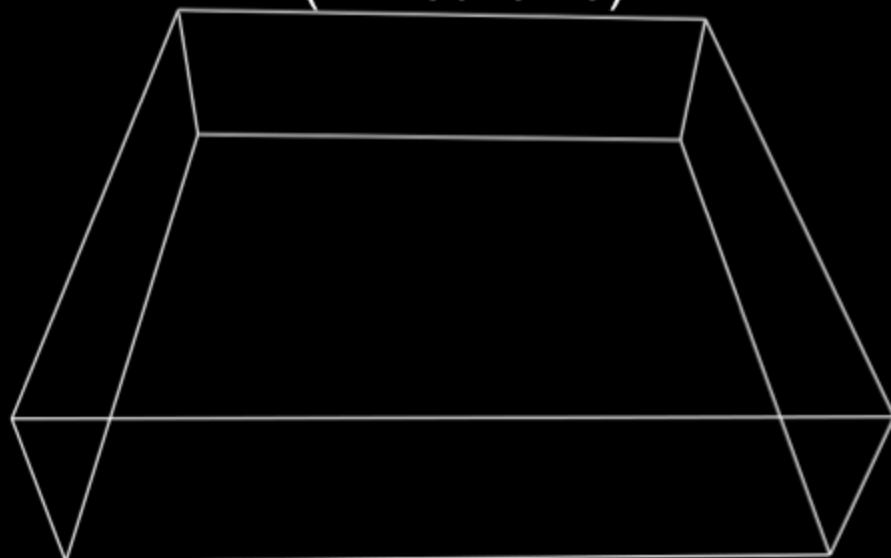
WRF model with 500x500 km domain, 94 vertical levels, open boundaries, no radiation, no surface fluxes, 6 hour long integration



MCS in 3 atmospheric regimes

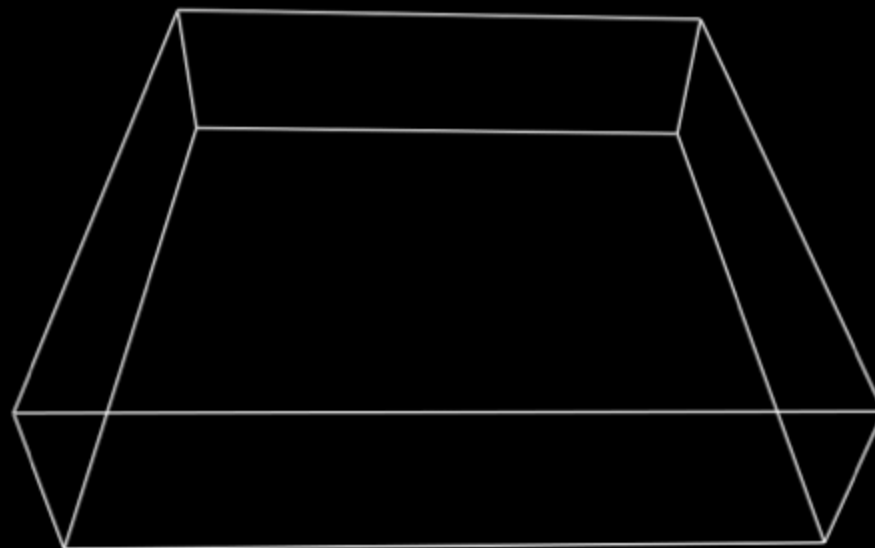


$\Delta x = 12$ km
(K-F scheme)



Date/Time: 0001-01-01_00:00:00

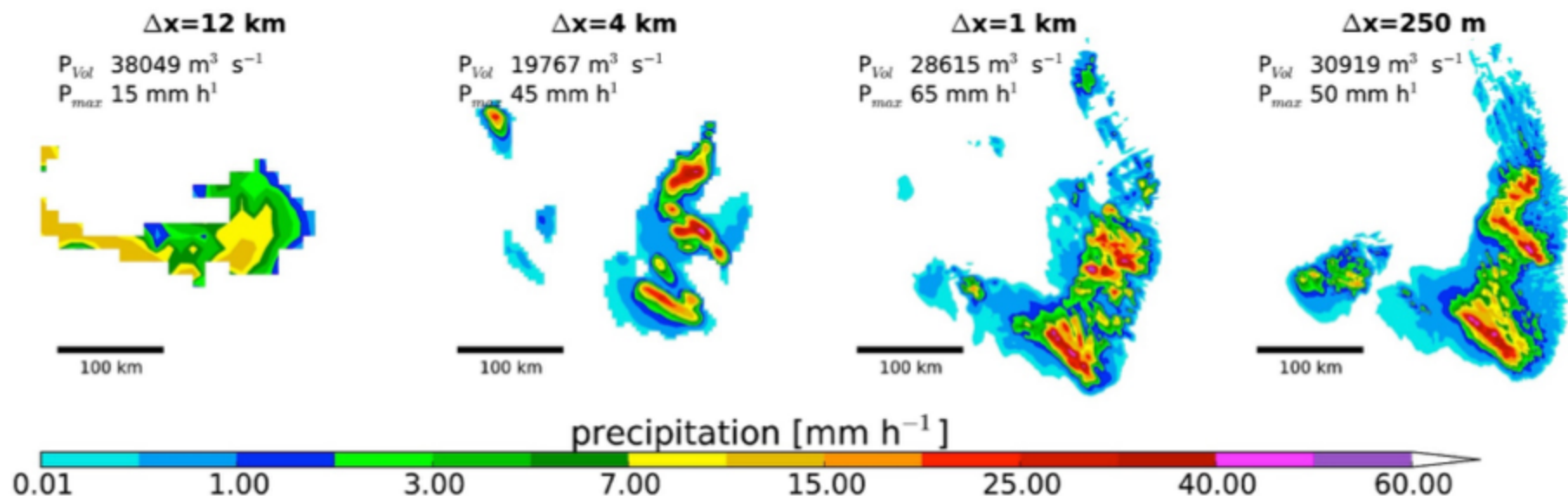
$\Delta x = 4$ km



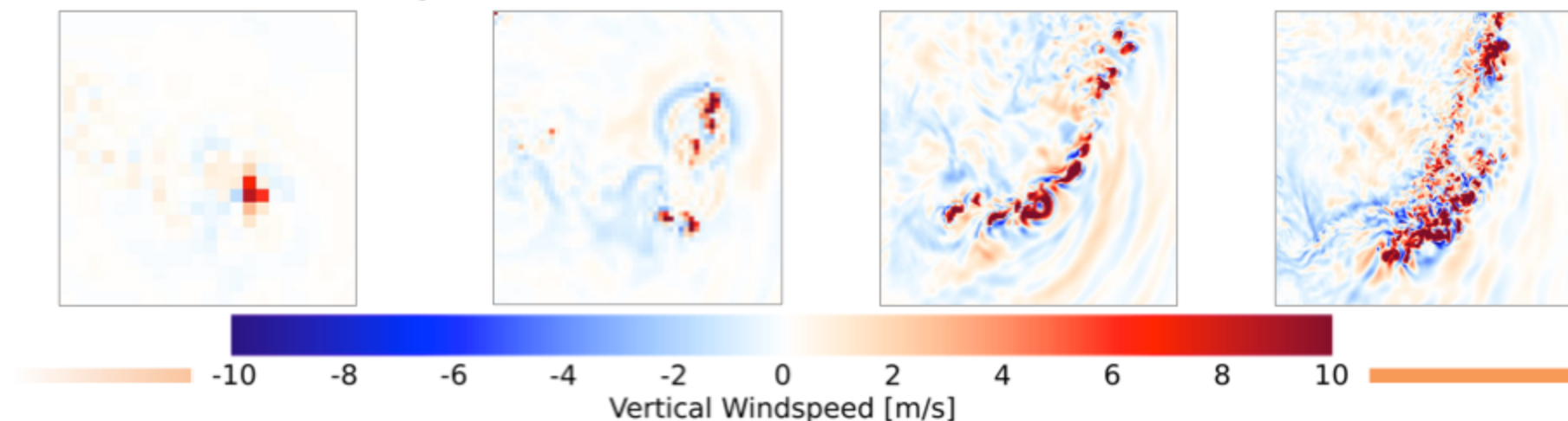
Date/Time: 0001-01-01_00:00:00

Hourly precipitation accumulation

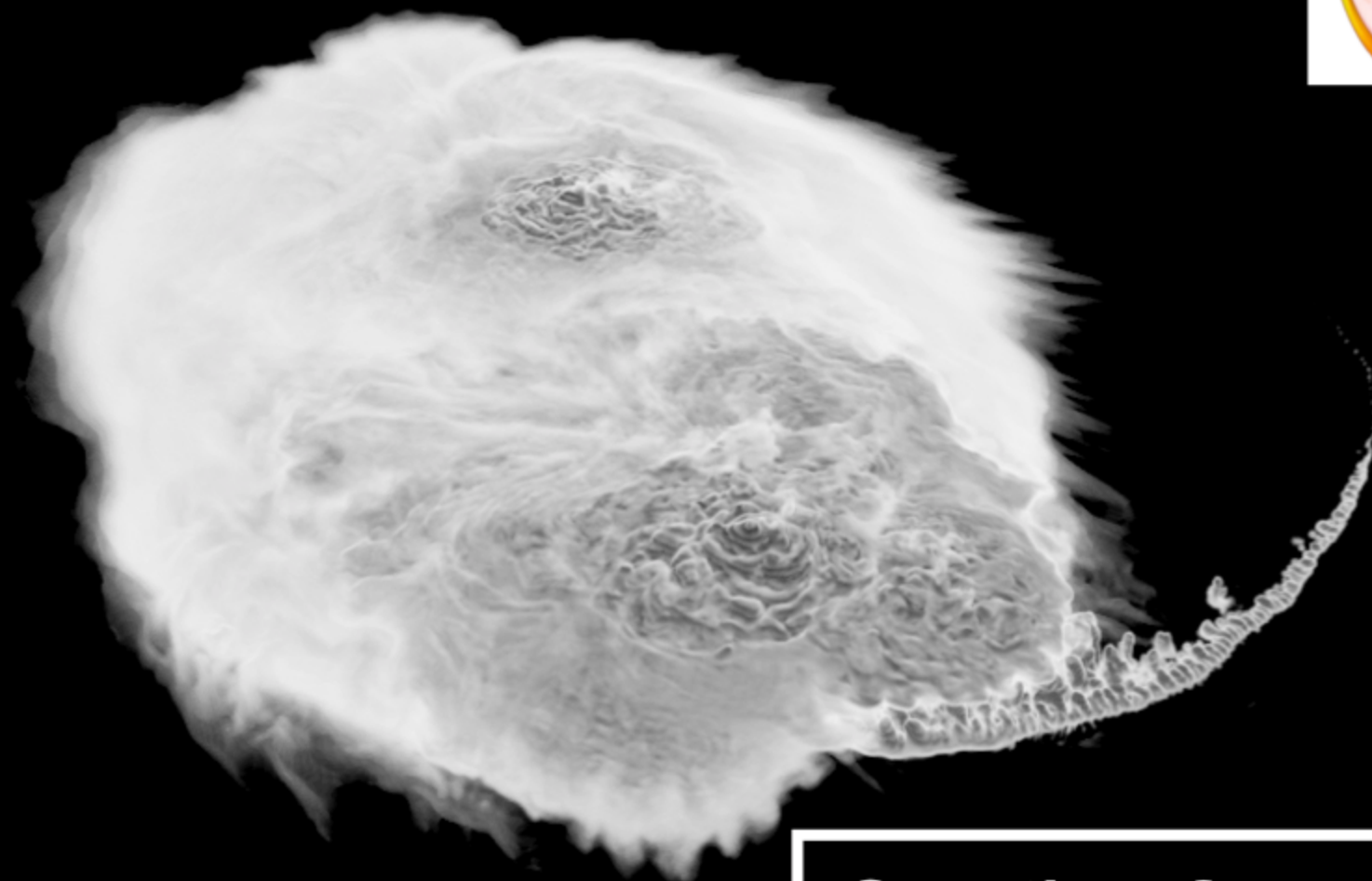
hour 4-5 after simulation start



Vertical Wind Speed at 6 km –and 4:30 h



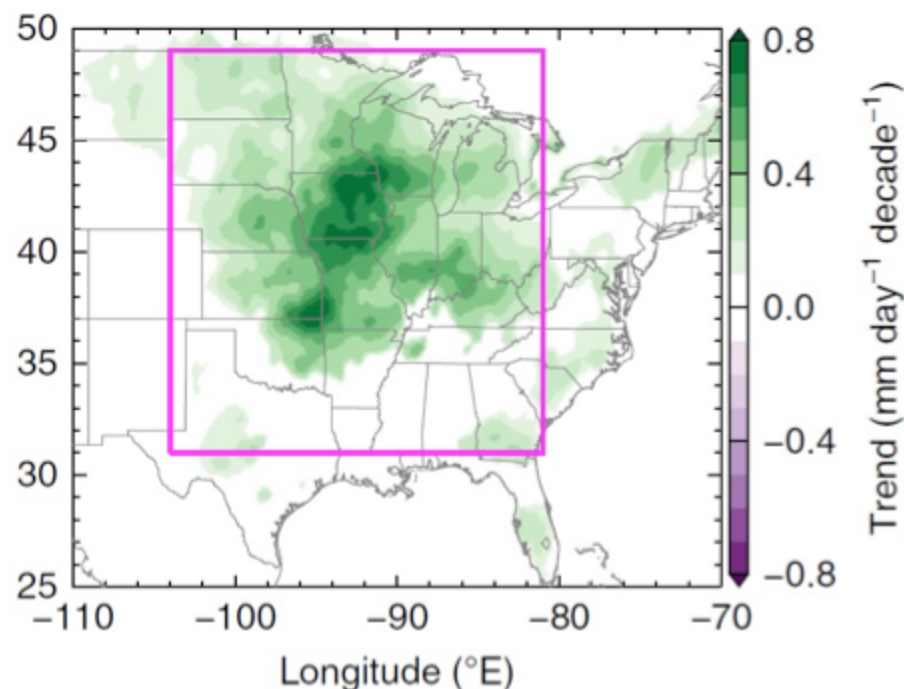
- MCS precipitation volume is likely to increase much faster than peak rainfall intensity
- Caused by changes in thermodynamics and microphysics [Prein et al. 2017, Nat. Clim. Change]
- Additional idealized MCS simulations will allow to assess the effect of model resolution



Questions?

Springtime mesoscale convective
systems rainfall climatology and trends
1979 to 2014

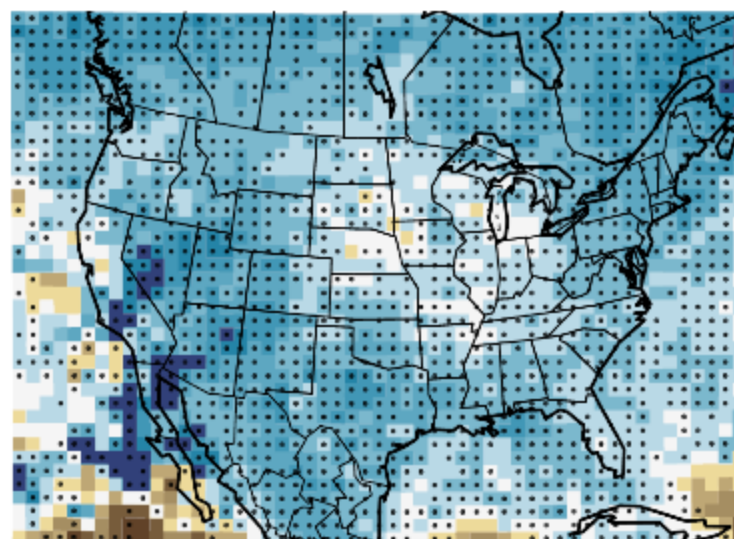
[Feng et al. 2016, Nature Com.]



[Feng et al. 2016, Nature Com.]

Future extreme precipitation might
increase by
7 % per degree warming
(Clausius–Clapeyron)

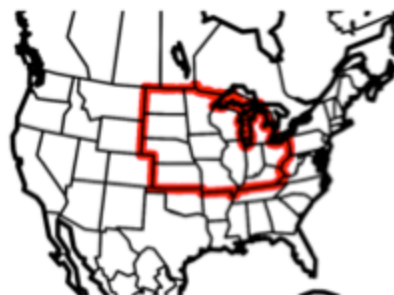
[e.g., Trenberth et al. 2003, BAMS; Cendon et al. 2014,
Nat. Clim. Change; Ban et al. 2015 GRL, Prein et al.
2017, Nat. Clim. Change]



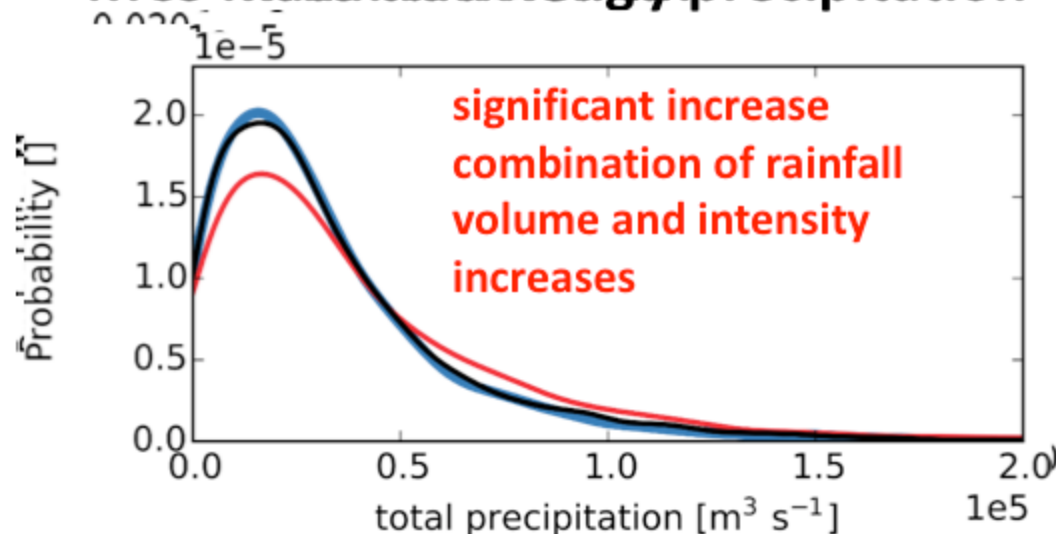
Median: 26.8 (%) SR: 5.8 (% °C⁻¹)

[Prein et al. 2017, Nat. Clim. Change]

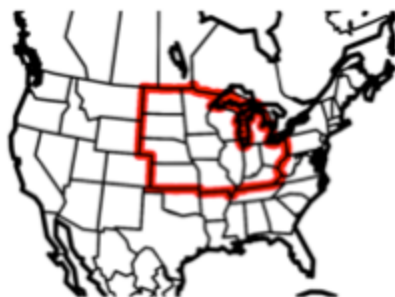
- Observation
- Model current
- Model future



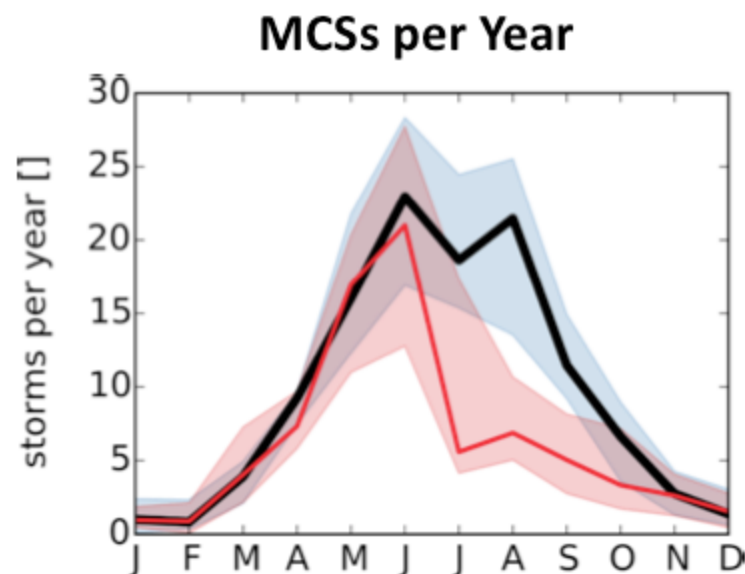
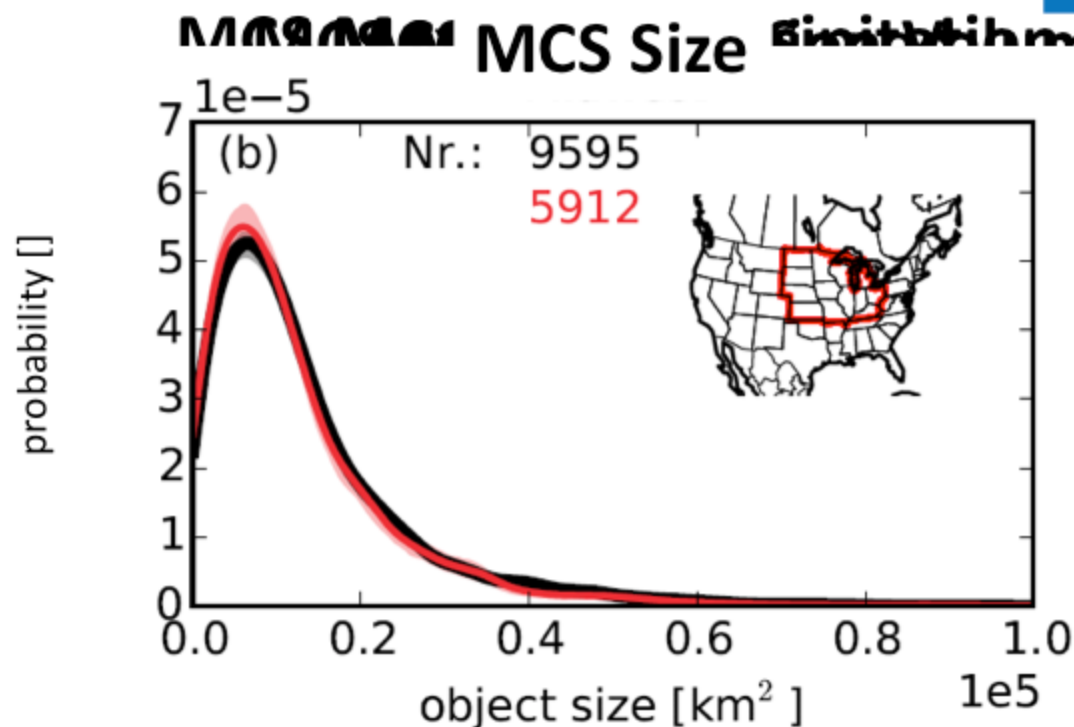
Model simulation from the CS area
MUS model simulation from the CS area



— Observation
— Model



- Superior representation of MCS attributes
- But underestimation of MCS frequency



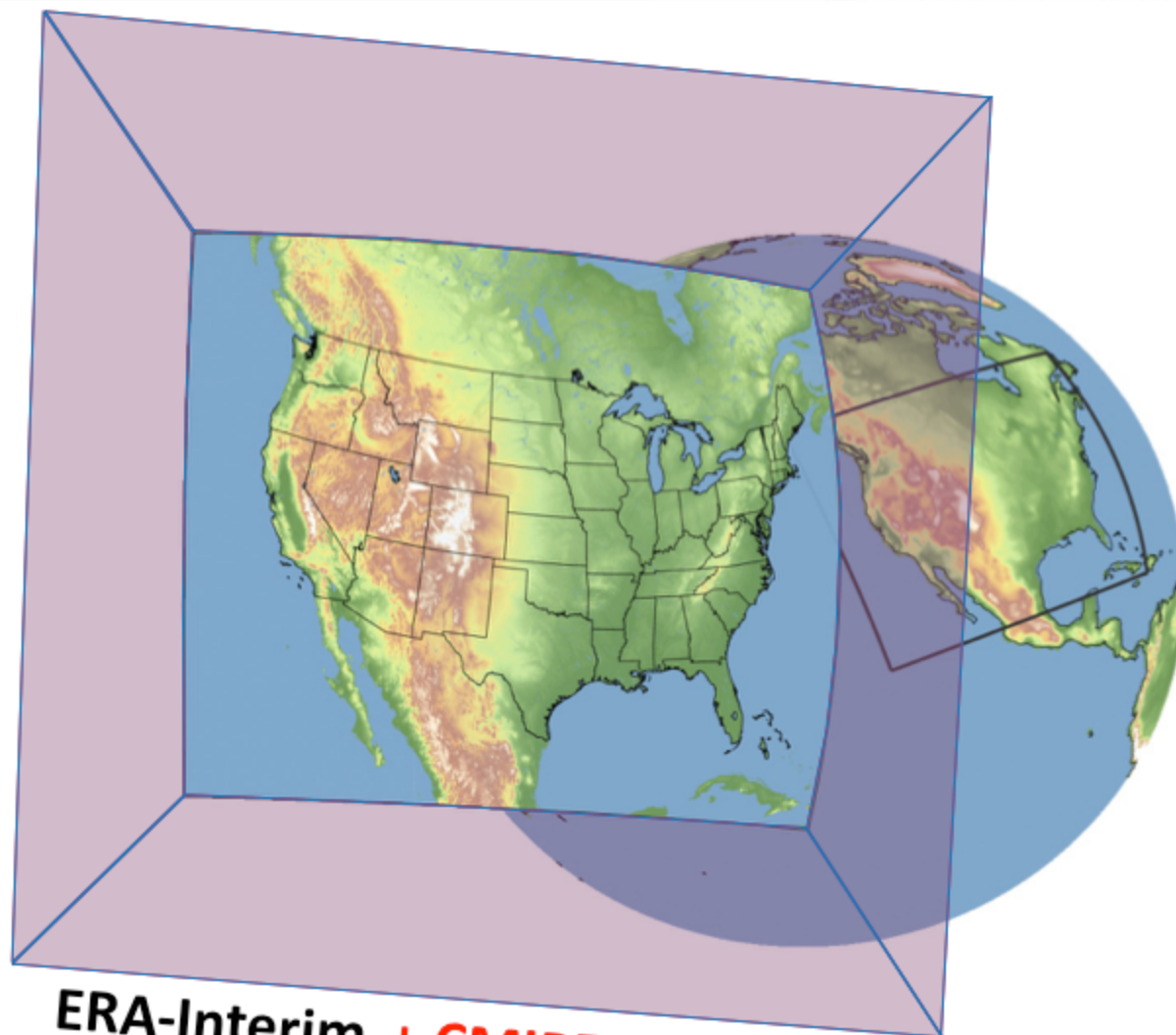
Future MCSs

[Prein et al. 2017, Nat. Clim. Change]

Pseudo Global Warming (PGW) [Schär et al. 1996]

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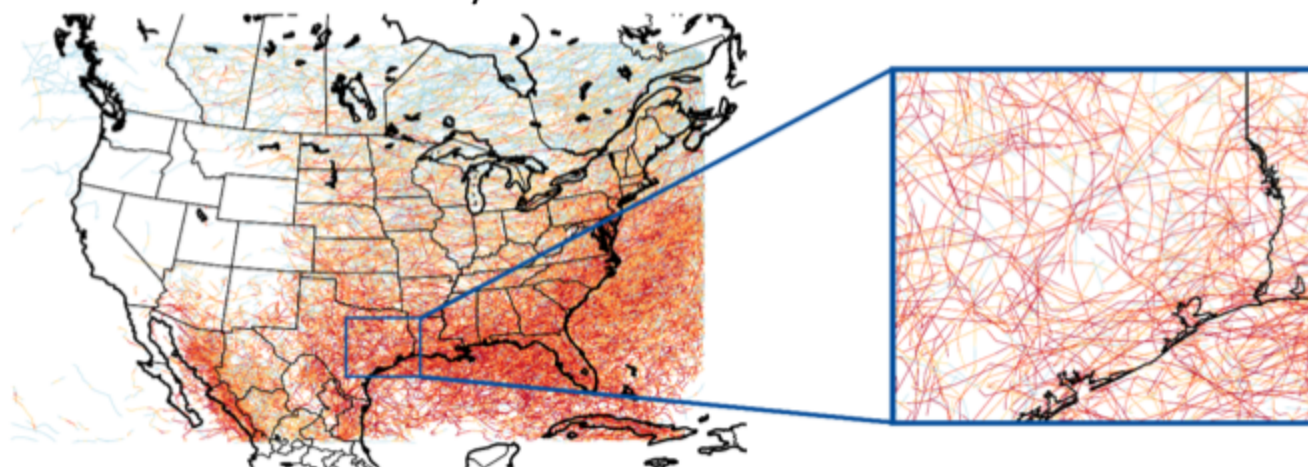


ERA-Interim + CMIP5
6-hourly

Monthly RCP8.5
19 model average

MCS Tracks & Intensities

End of century

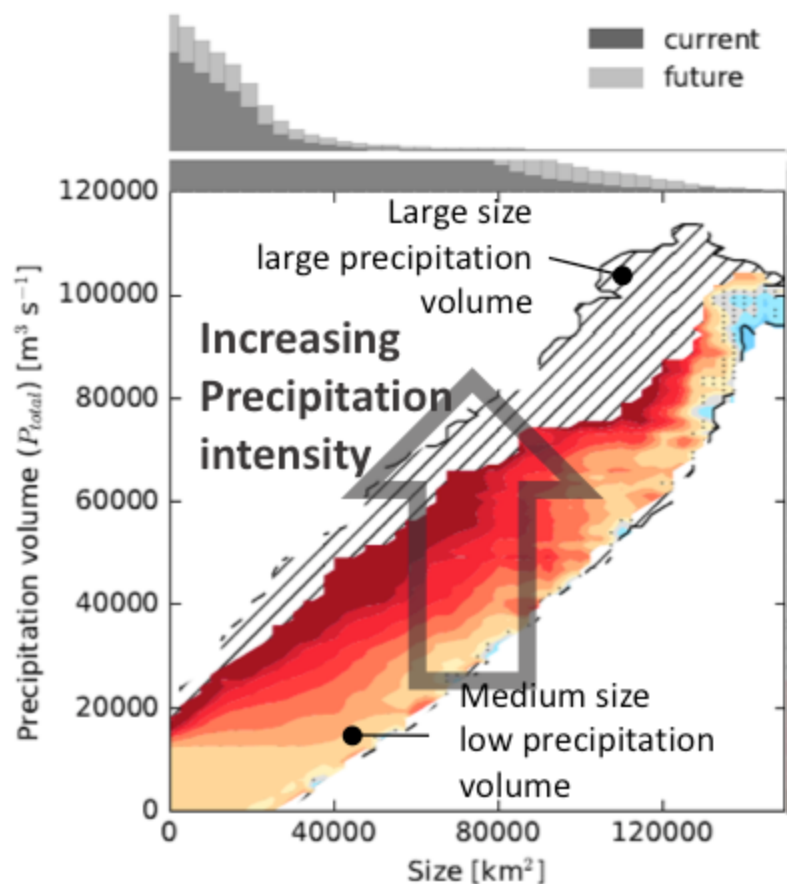


At least
4-times more
extreme
(>90 mm/h max. rainfall)
MCSs in North America

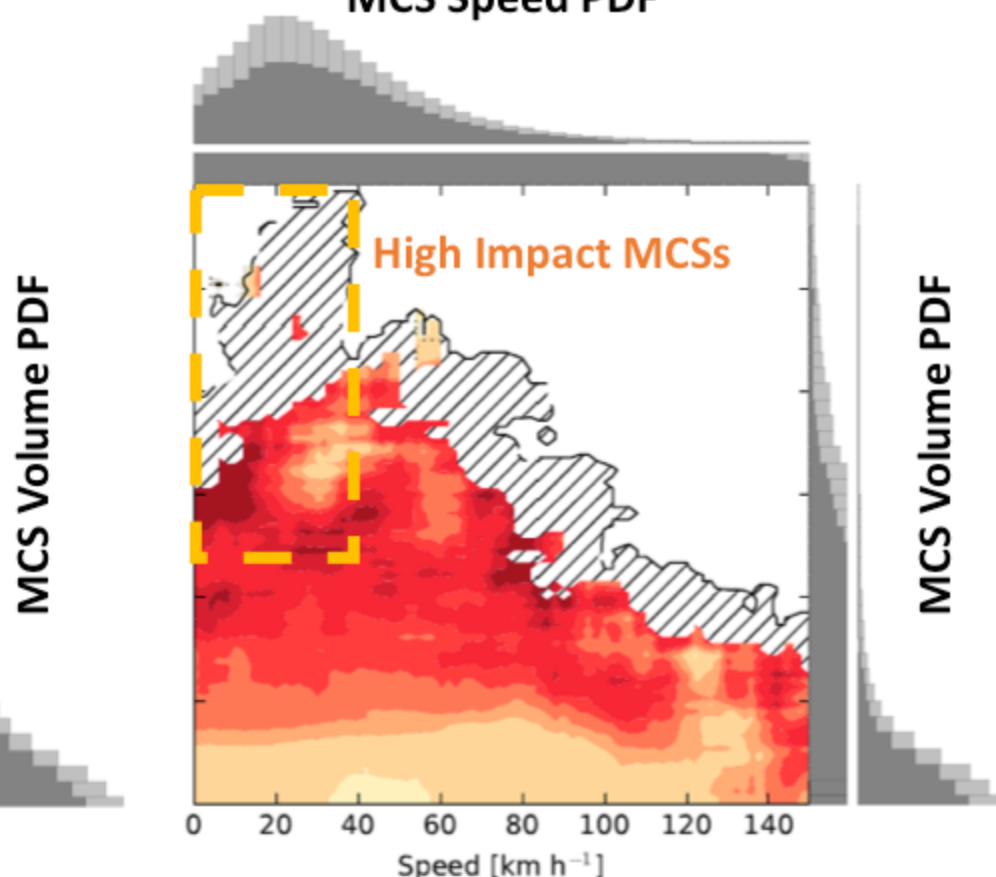
maximum intensity [mm h^{-1}]



MCS Size PDF



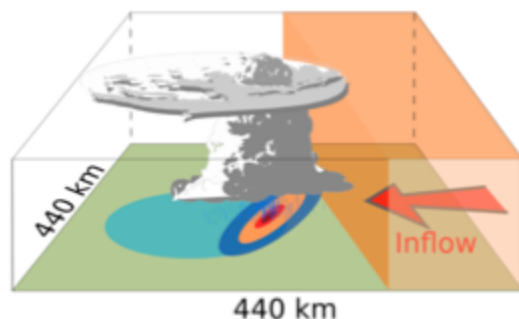
MCS Speed PDF



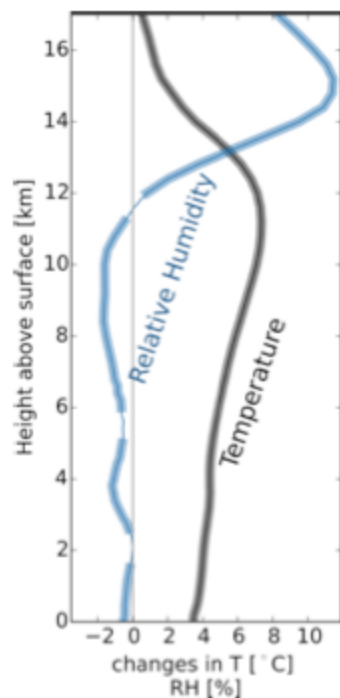
Frequency differences [%]



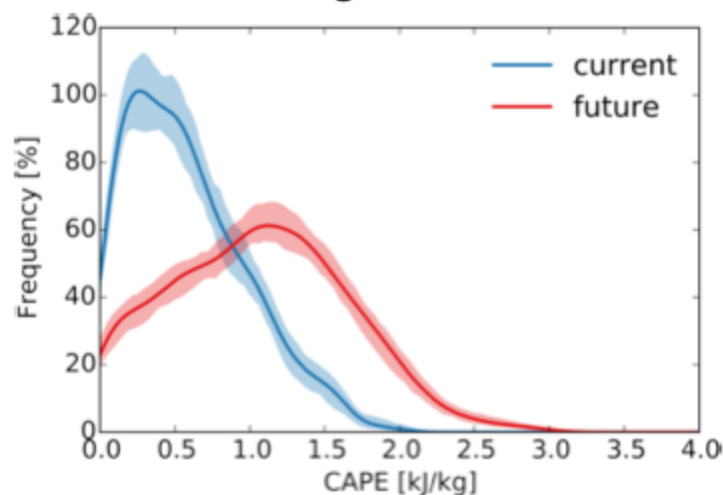
Rotated MCS environments



Changes in the Inflow



Changes in CAPE



More Favorable

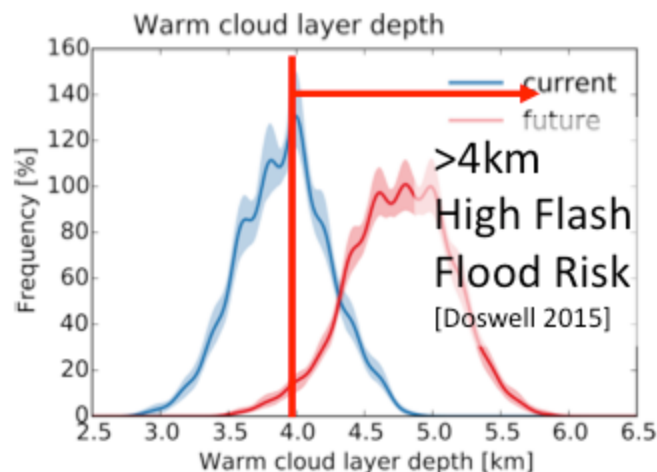
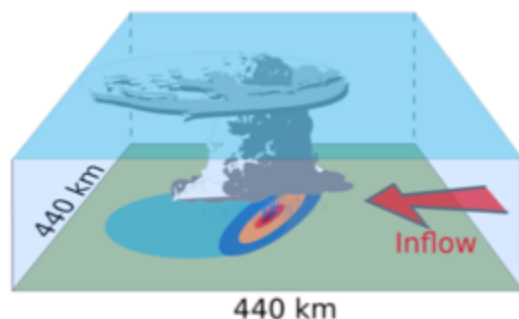
+ Increased CAPE

Less Favorable

- Increasing stability
- Less Rel. Humidity

Changes in MCS Dynamics and Thermodynamics – Mid Atlantic

Rotated MCS environments

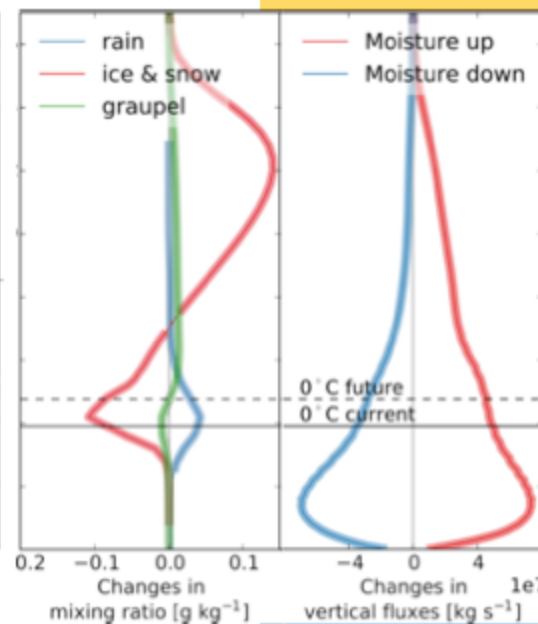
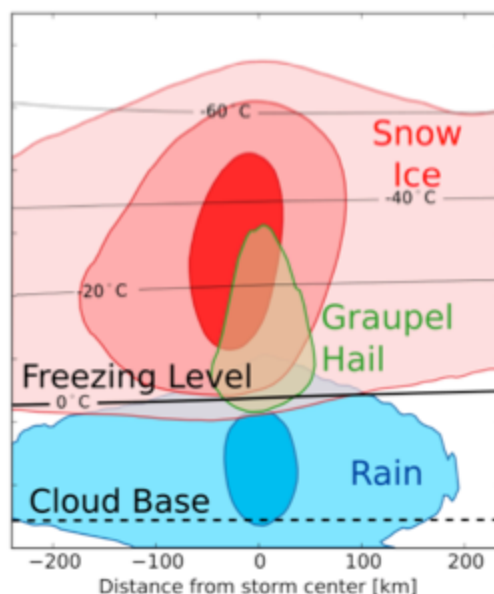
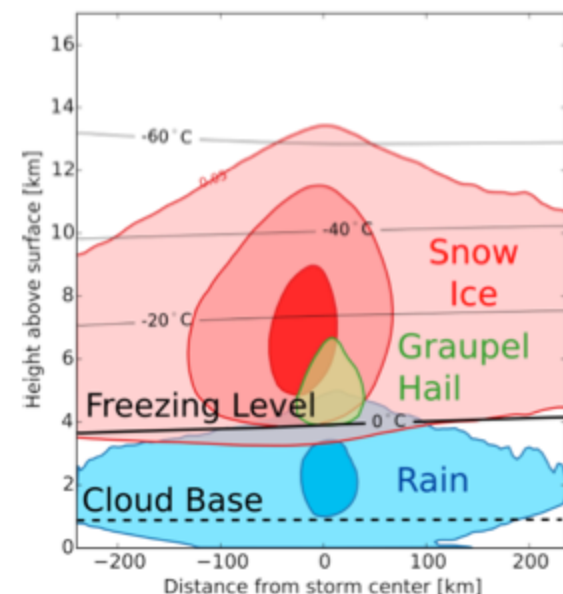


More Favorable

- + Increased CAPE
- + Higher cloud top
- + Increased vertical moisture transport
- + Deeper warm cloud layer

Current MCSs

Future MCSs



le
g stability
Humidity

Conclusion

