



When is the Land Surface Important for Triggering Convection?

Ahmed Tawfik and Paul Dirmeyer
Center for Ocean-Land-Atmosphere Studies
George Mason University

When is the Land Surface “Important”?

Steps to address this question

1. Diagnose (snapshot):

- **Separate “atmospheric” state from “surface” state**

When is the Land Surface “Important”?

Steps to address this question

1. **Diagnose (snapshot):**
 - Separate “atmospheric” state from “surface” state
2. **Evaluate Forcing (evolution):**
 - Distinguish between “local” and “non-local” forcing (LoCo)

When is the Land Surface “Important”?

Steps to address this question

1. **Diagnose (snapshot):**
 - Separate “atmospheric” state from “surface” state
2. **Evaluate Forcing (evolution):**
 - Distinguish between “local” and “non-local” forcing (LoCo)
3. **Potential Predictability ???**

When is the Land Surface “Important”?

1. Diagnose (snapshot):

- *Introduce Heated Condensation Framework (HCF)*
 - *Quantifies how close atmosphere is to moist convection*
 - *Does not require parcel selection*
 - *Uses typically measure quantities*
 - *Is “conserved” diurnally*
 - *Can be used any time of year or any time of day*

- *Make prescriptive statements such as:*
 - *“Land surface unlikely to produce convection”*
 - *“Require **X** increase in θ_{2m} and **Y** additional moisture for triggering convection today”*

Heated Condensation Framework

HCF contains a suite of variables

Threshold Variables:

BCL = Buoyant Condensation Level [m]

θ_{BM} = Buoyant mixing temperature [K]

Necessary inputs to achieve threshold:

q_{def} = Moisture input required [kg/kg]

θ_{def} = Temperature input required [K]

Heated Condensation Framework

HCF contains a suite of variables

Threshold Variables:

BCL = Buoyant Condensation Level [m]

θ_{BM} = Buoyant mixing temperature [K]

Necessary inputs to achieve threshold:

q_{def} = Moisture input required [kg/kg]

θ_{def} = Temperature input required [K]

Heated Condensation Framework

HCF contains a suite of variables

Threshold Variables:

BCL = Buoyant Condensation Level [m]

θ_{BM} = Buoyant mixing temperature [K]

Necessary inputs to achieve threshold:

q_{def} = Moisture input required [kg/kg]

θ_{def} = Temperature input required [K]

PBL
 θ_{2m}



Heated Condensation Framework

HCF contains a suite of variables

Threshold Variables:

BCL = Buoyant Condensation Level [m]

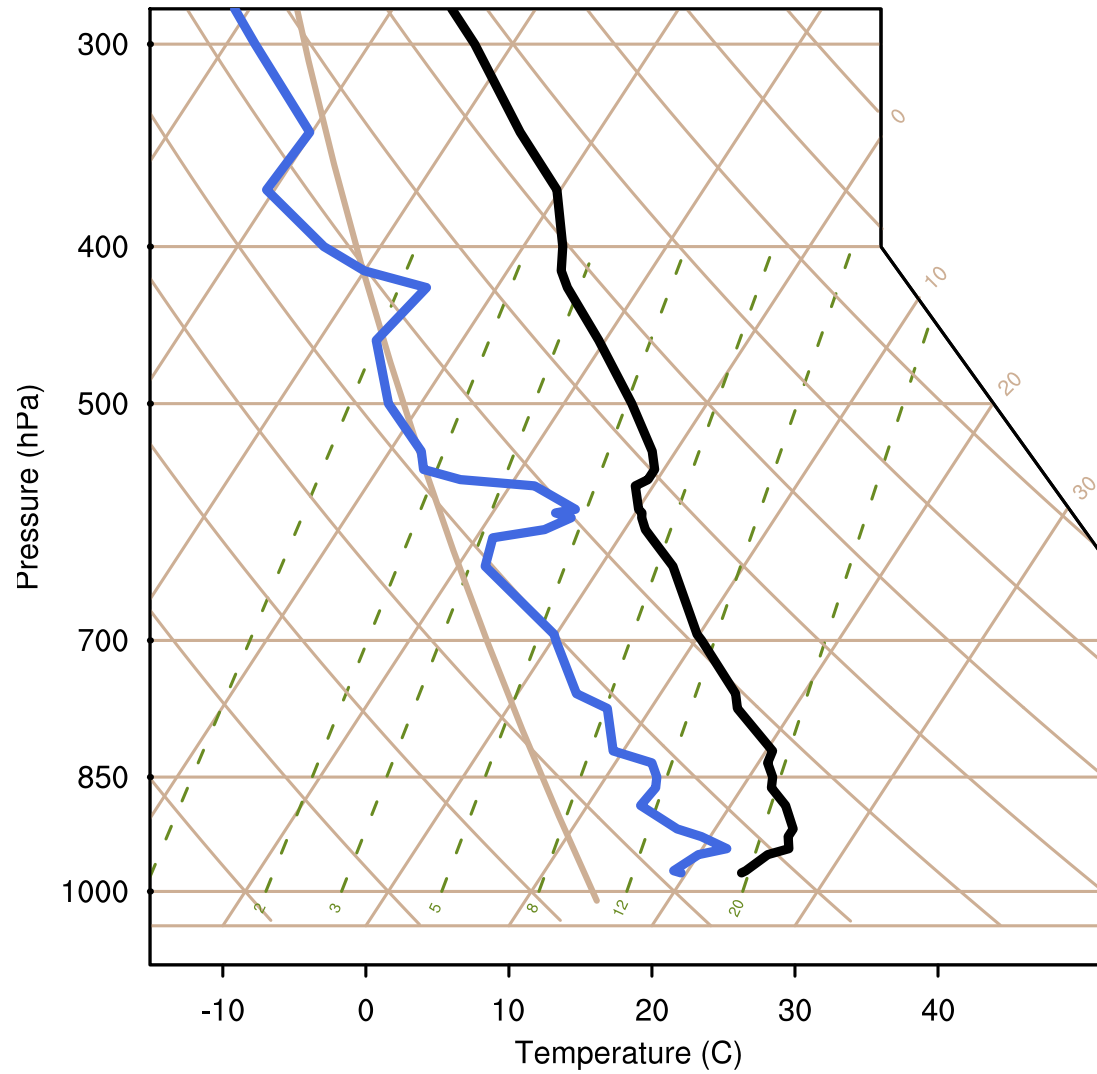
θ_{BM} = Buoyant mixing temperature [K]

Necessary inputs to achieve threshold:

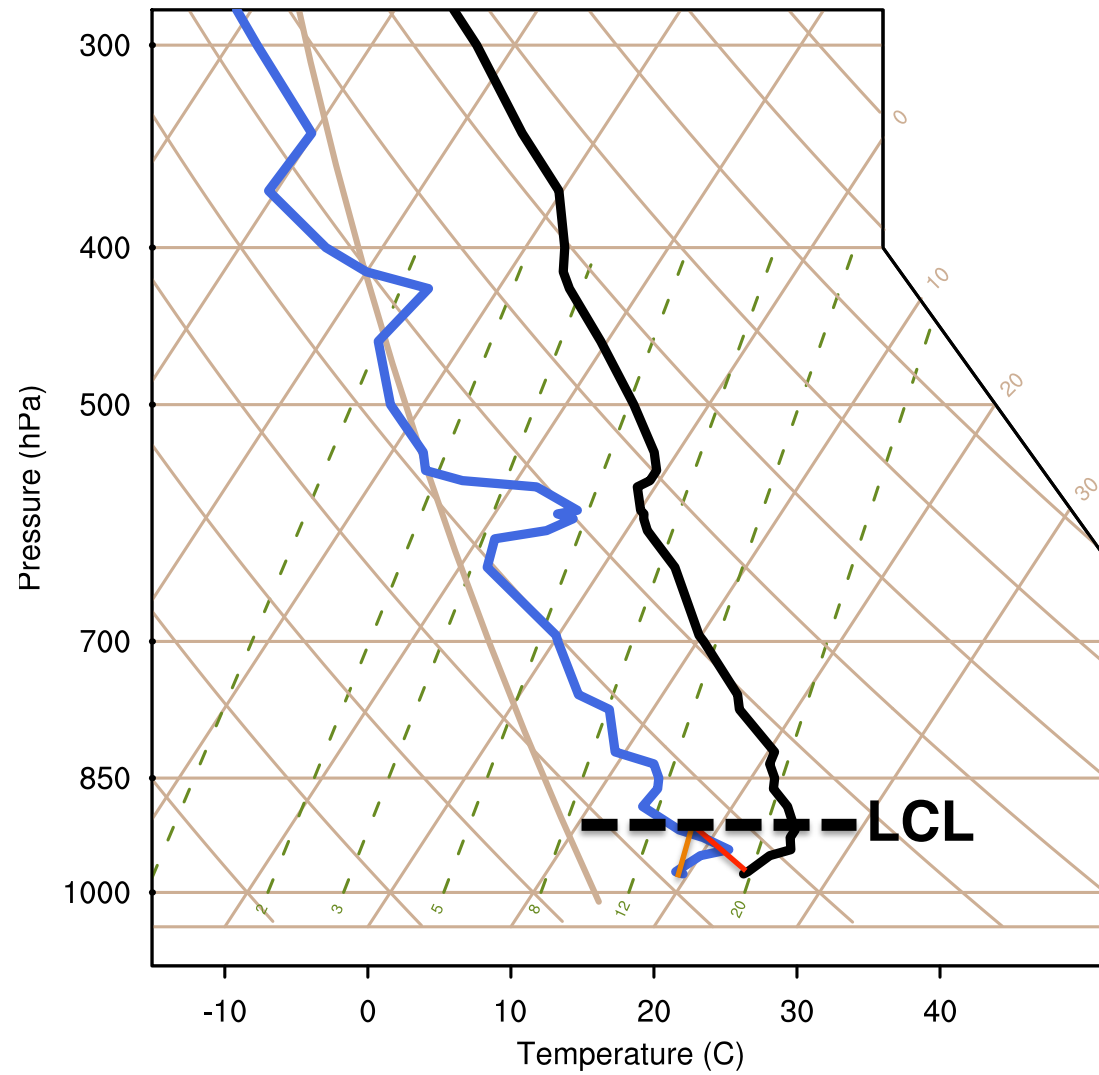
q_{def} = Moisture input required [kg/kg]

θ_{def} = Temperature input required [K]

Traditional Metric



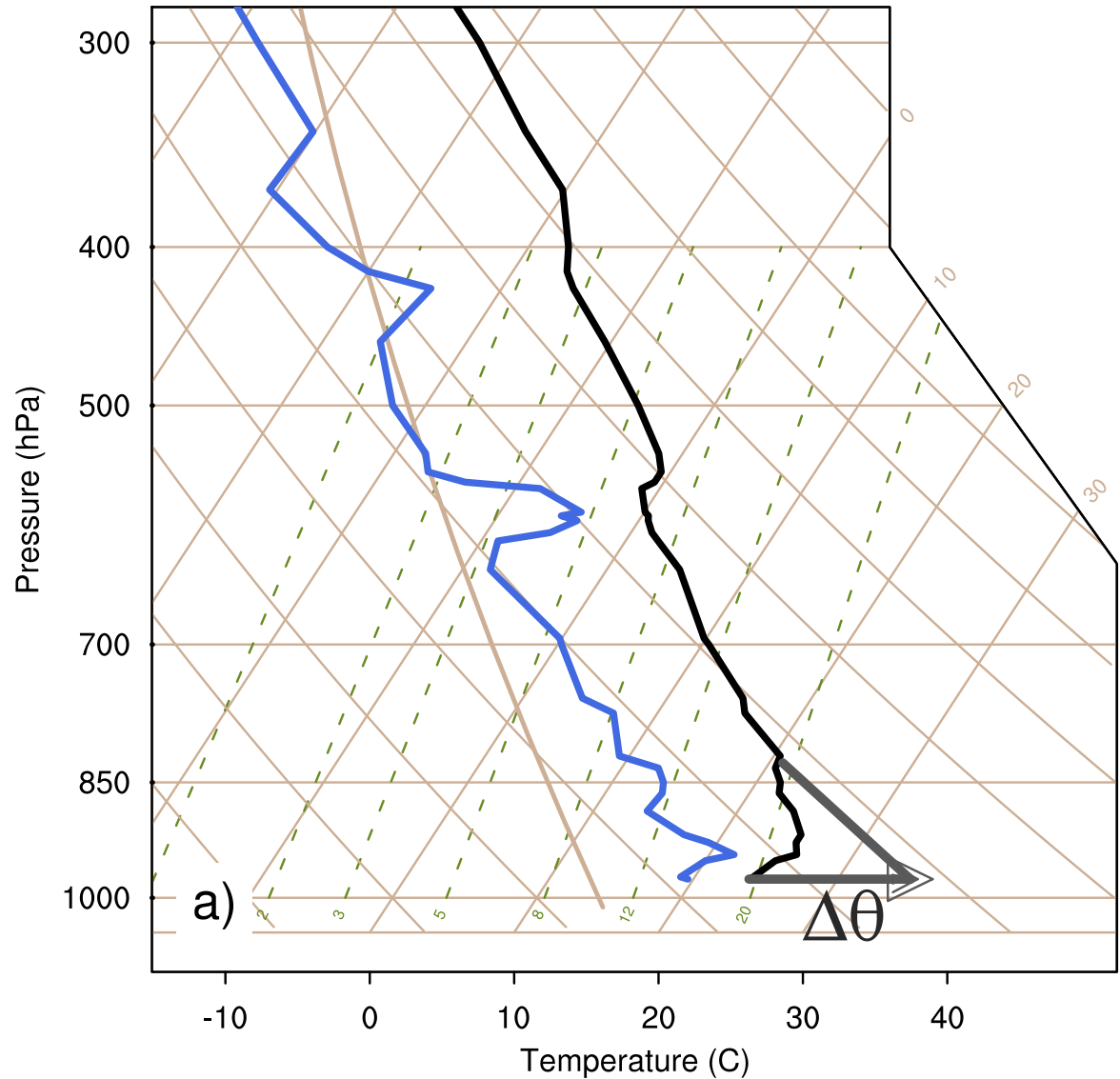
Calculating HCF Variables



Calculating HCF Variables

Step 1:

- Increment 2-meter temperature
- find where it intersects profile

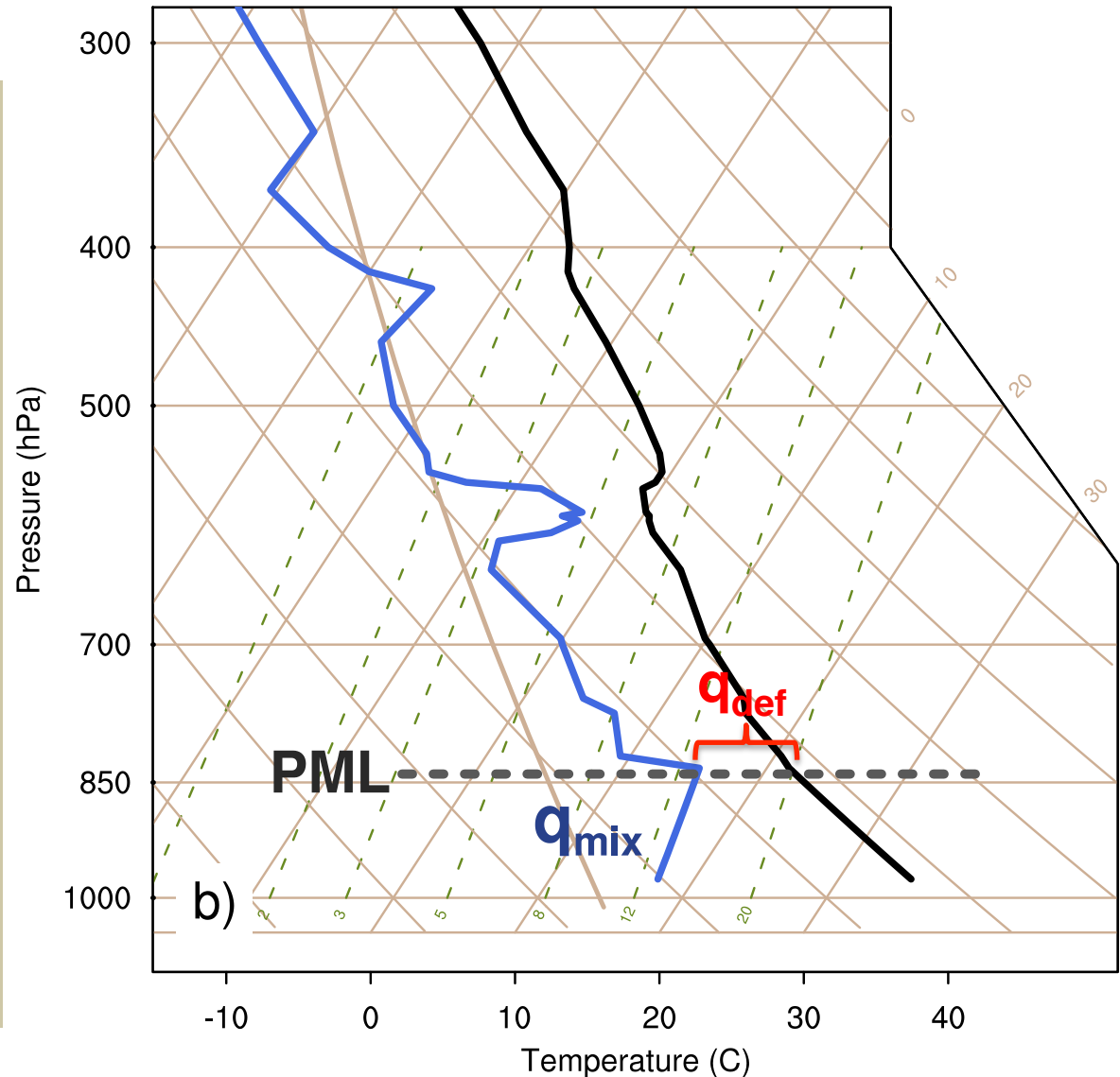


(Tawfik and Dirmeyer 2013 *GRL*)

Calculating HCF Variables

Step 2:

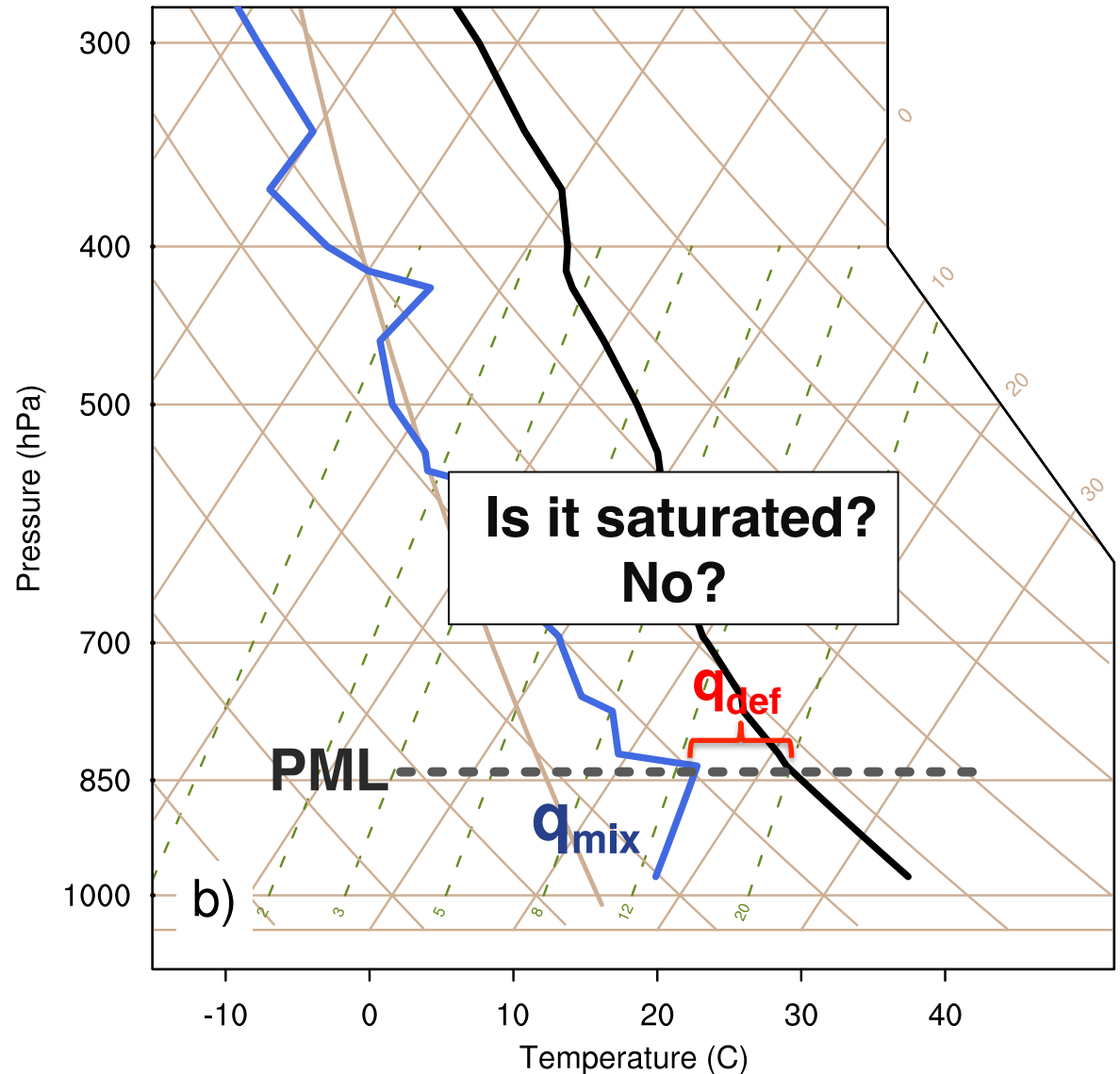
- Mix moisture profile to the potential mixed level (PML)
- New mixed moisture = q_{mix}
- Saturation deficit at PML = q_{def}



Calculating HCF Variables

Step 2:

- Mix moisture profile to the potential mixed level (PML)
- New mixed moisture = q_{mix}
- Saturation deficit at PML = q_{def}

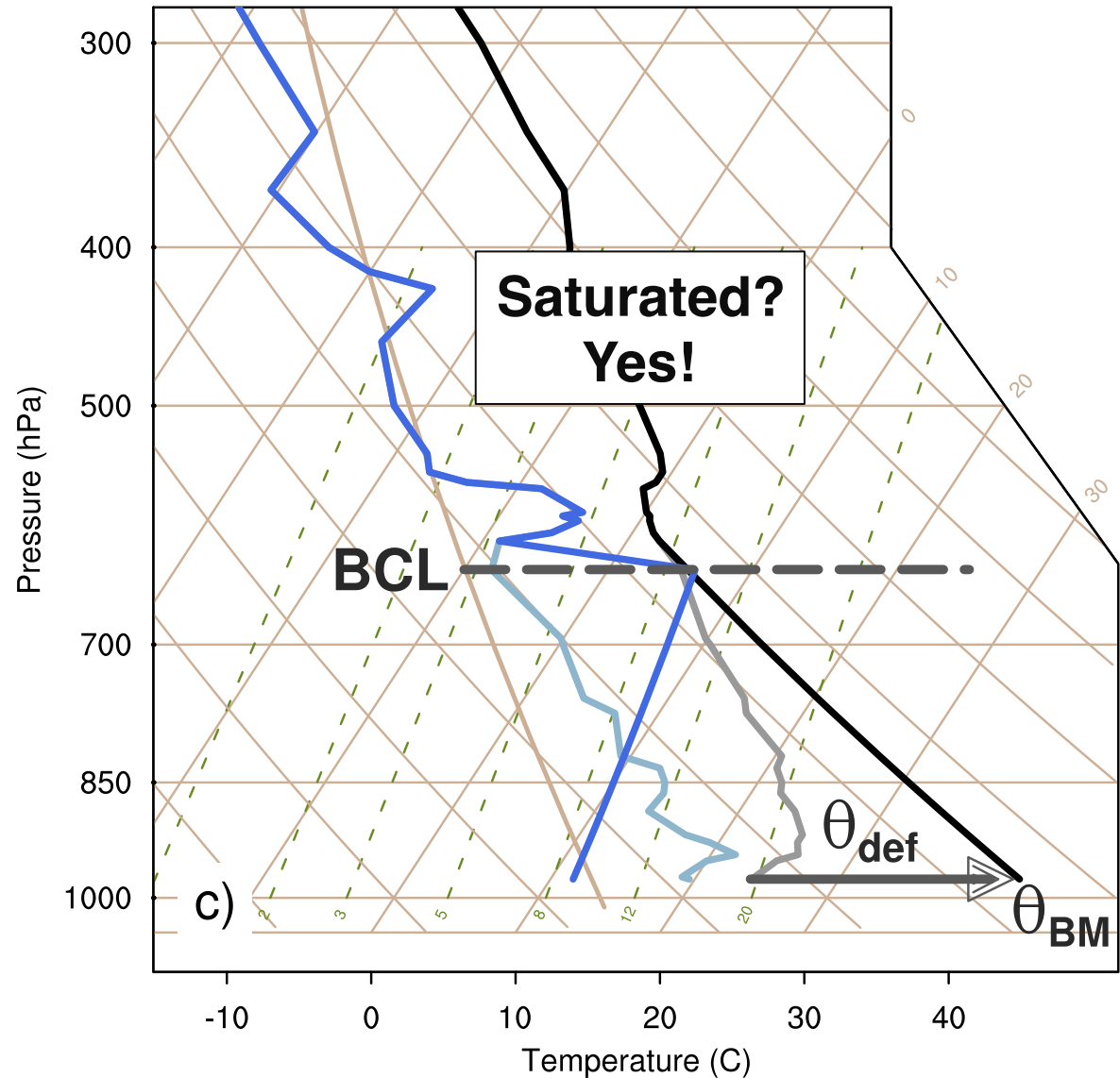


Calculating HCF Variables

Step 3:

- Add more heat at surface until saturation occurs

** Note: BCL is reached when $q_{\text{def}} = 0$

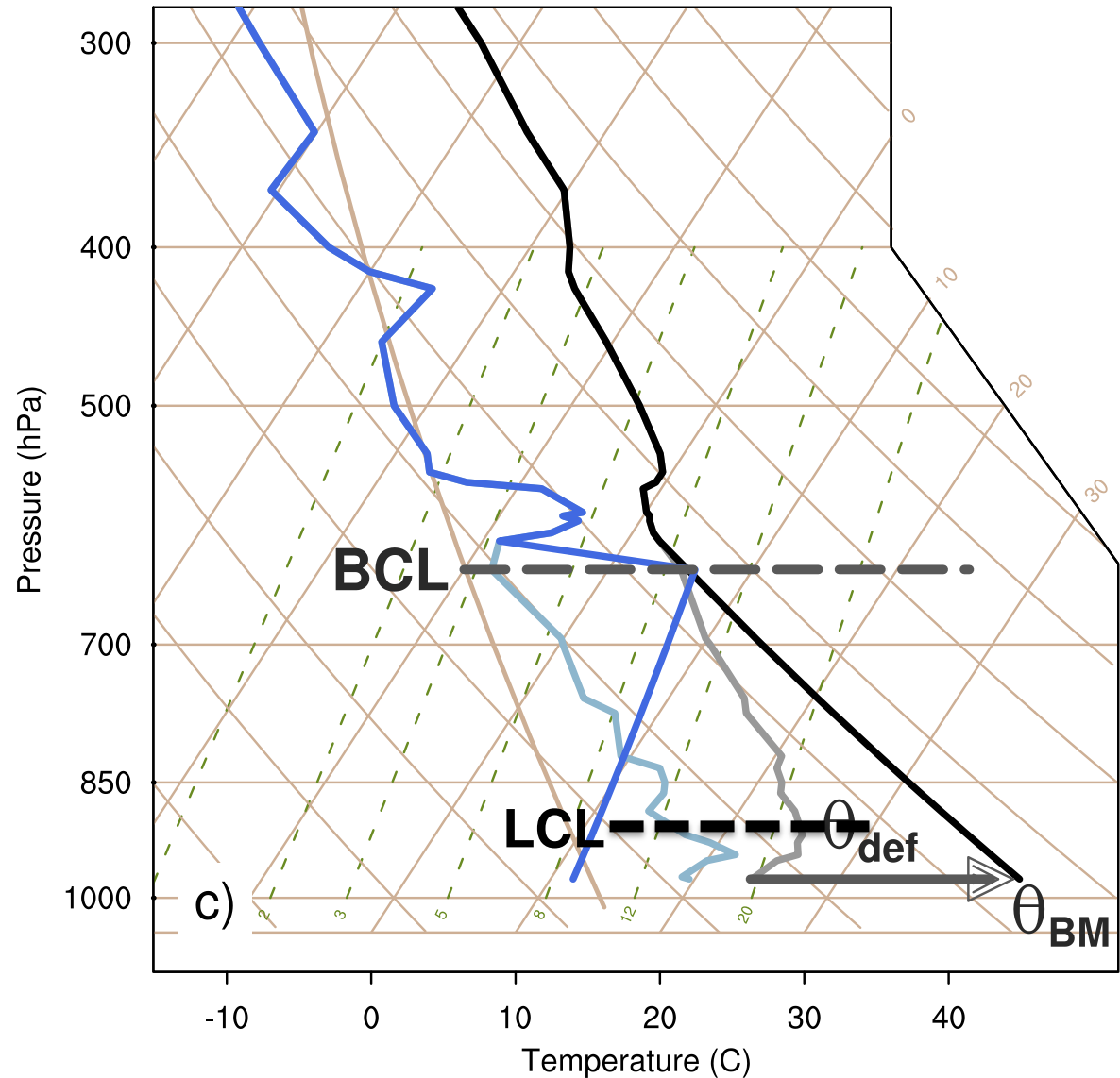


Calculating HCF Variables

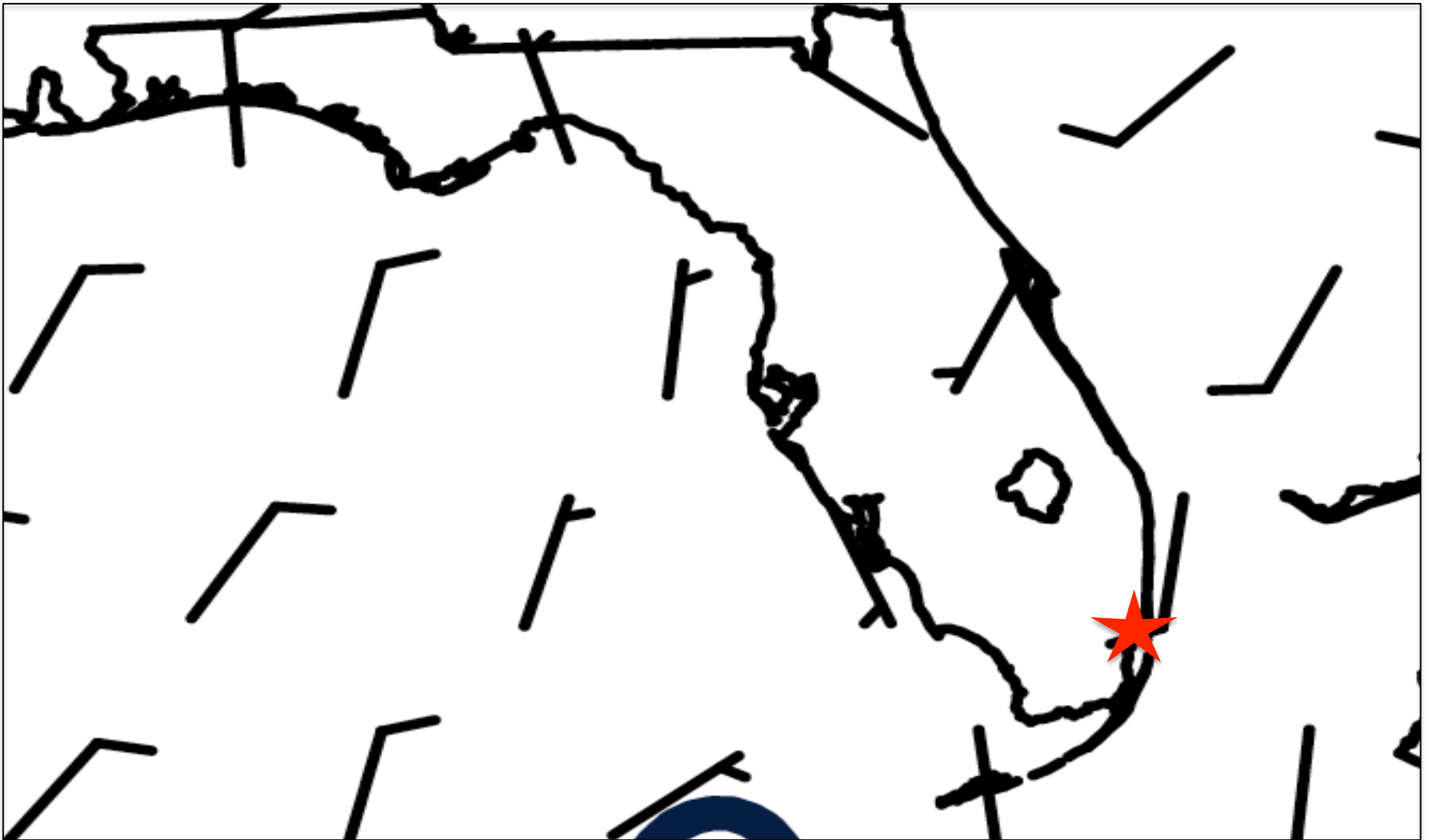
Step 3:

- Add more heat at surface until saturation occurs

** Note: BCL is reached when $q_{\text{def}} = 0$

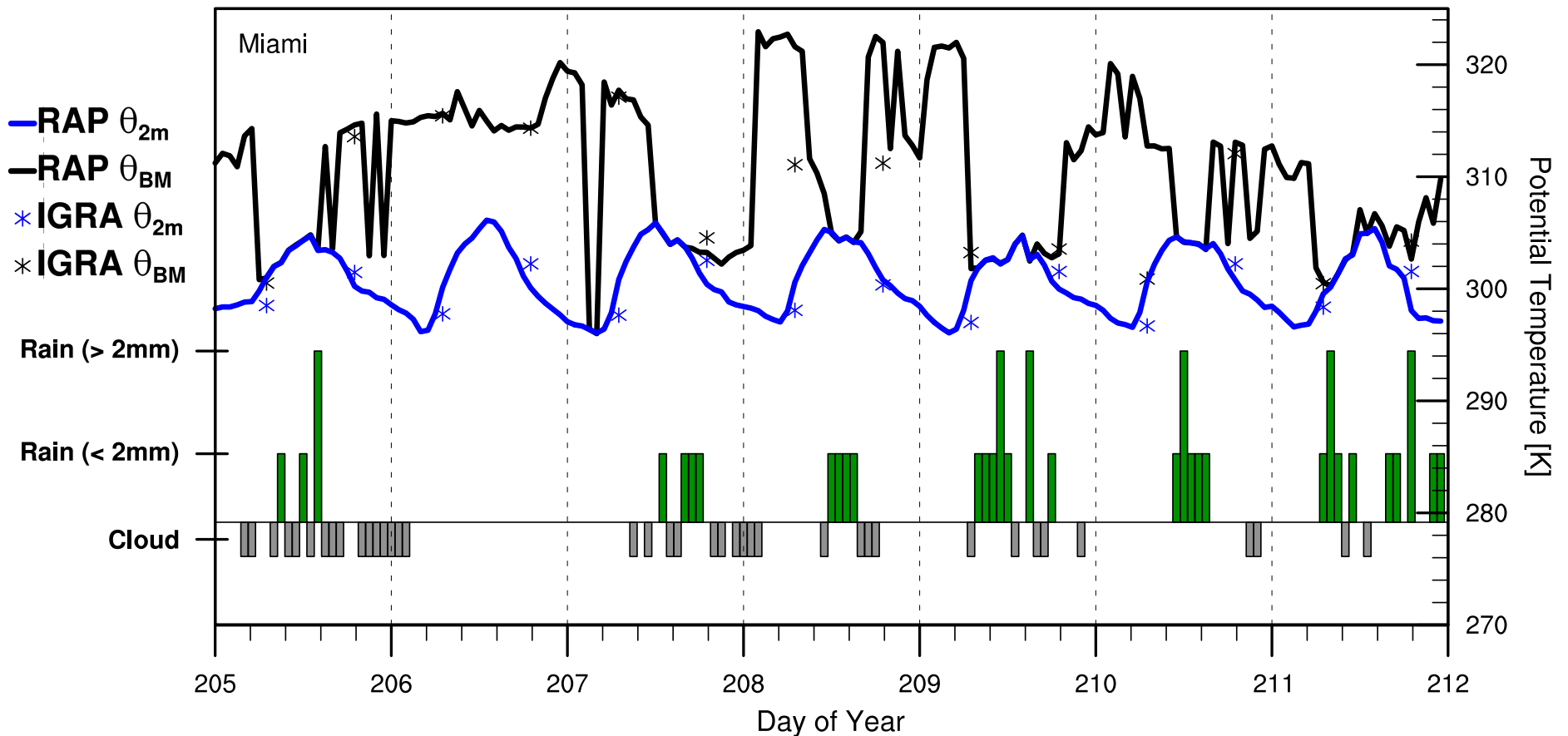


Captures Hourly Land-Sea Breeze



Captures Hourly Land-Sea Breeze

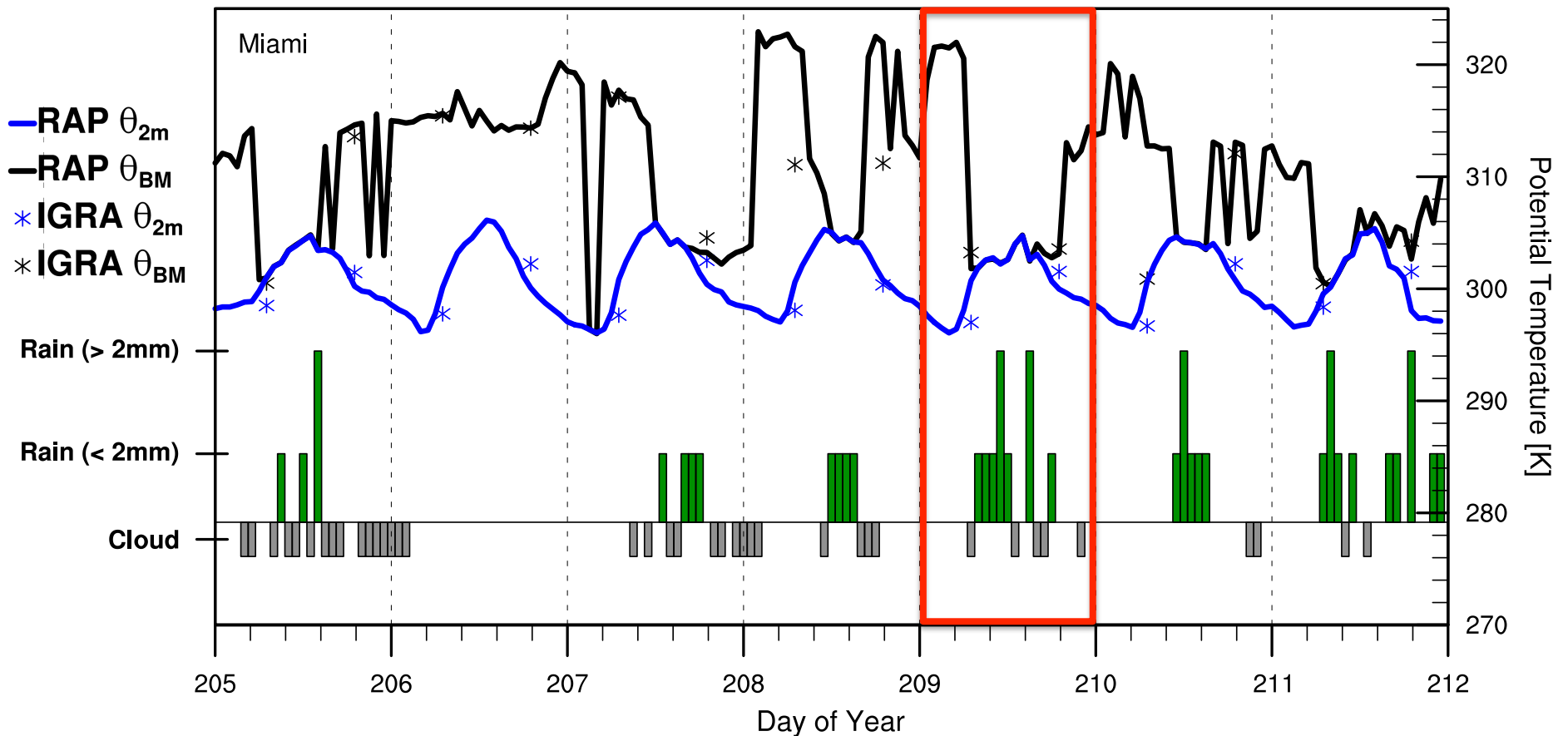
Miami, FL: Hourly Changes in θ_{BM} , θ_{2m} , and Rain/Clouds for a week



*** Black-Blue intersection *should* = convective triggering

Captures Hourly Land-Sea Breeze

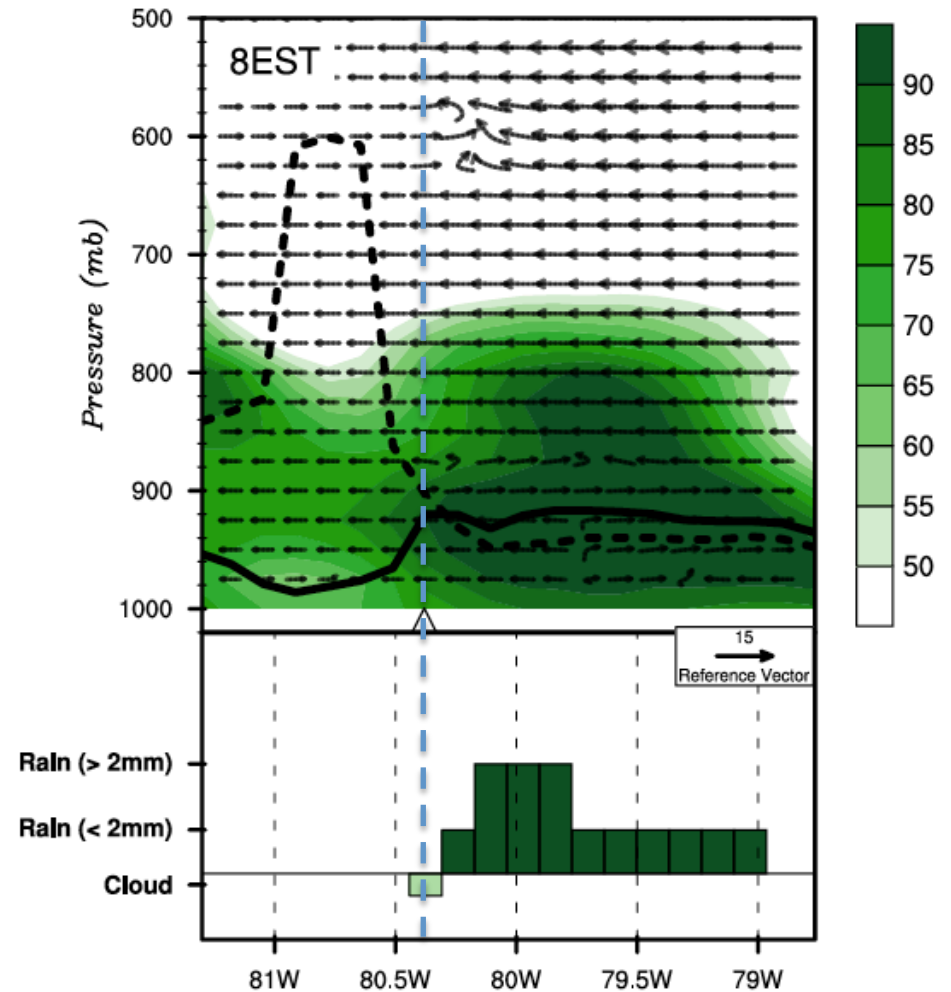
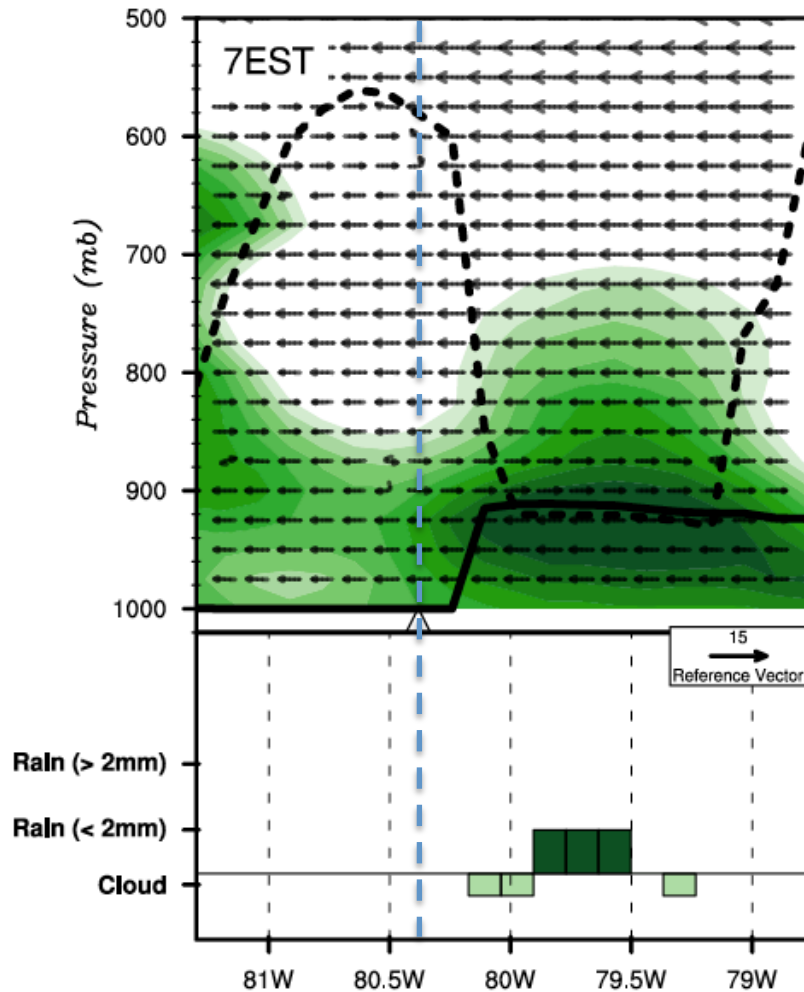
Miami, FL: Hourly Changes in θ_{BM} , θ_{2m} , and Rain/Clouds for a week



*** Black-Blue intersection *should* = convective triggering

Captures Hourly Land-Sea Breeze

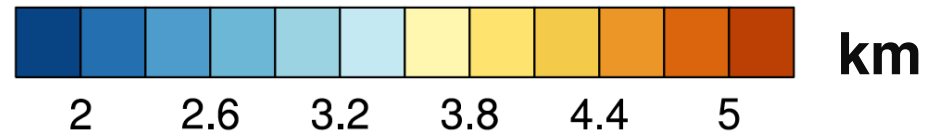
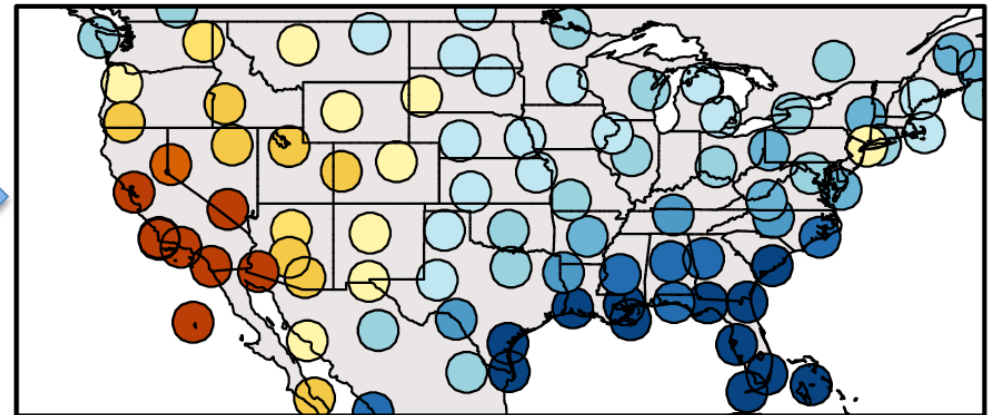
Vertical Cross-section of Relative Humidity; BCL = Dashed; Solid = PBL



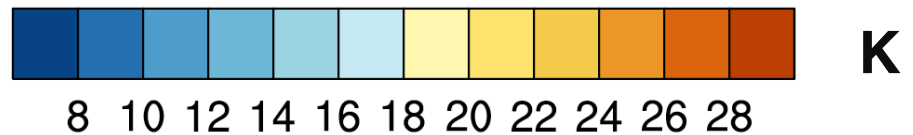
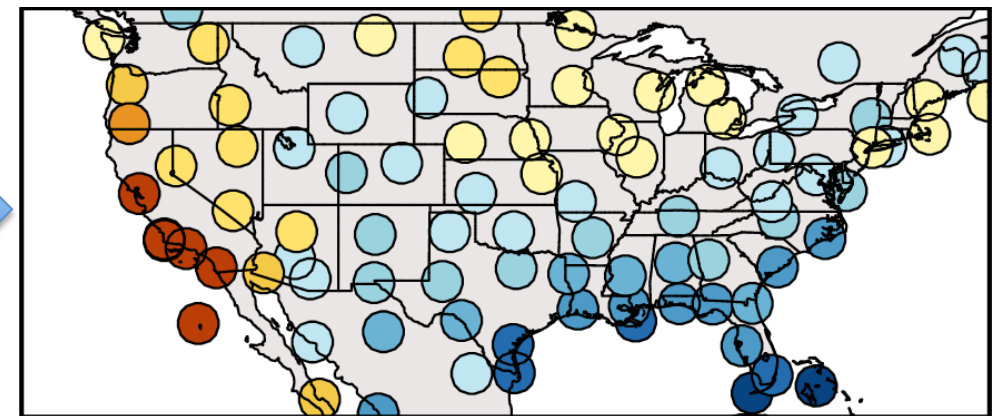
40-yr JJA Climatology of 12Z Sounding

- Lower BCL = more saturated with respect to convection
- Captures expected pattern where moist convection is most likely

*BCL
Height*



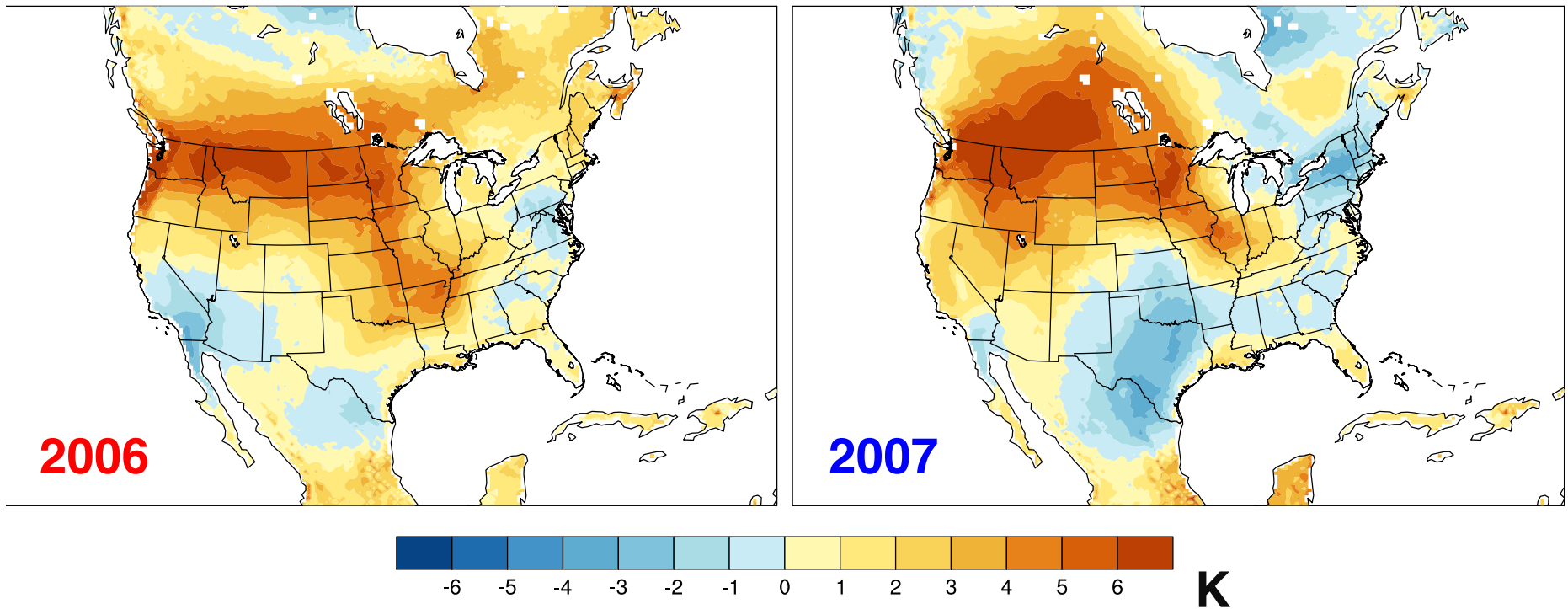
*Necessary
Heat*



(Tawfik and Dirmeyer 2013 *GRL*)

Drought year versus Wet Year

NARR: Theta_BM Threshold Anomaly July



Drought year versus Wet Year

NARR: Theta_BM Threshold Anomaly July

What are the odds of triggering convection?

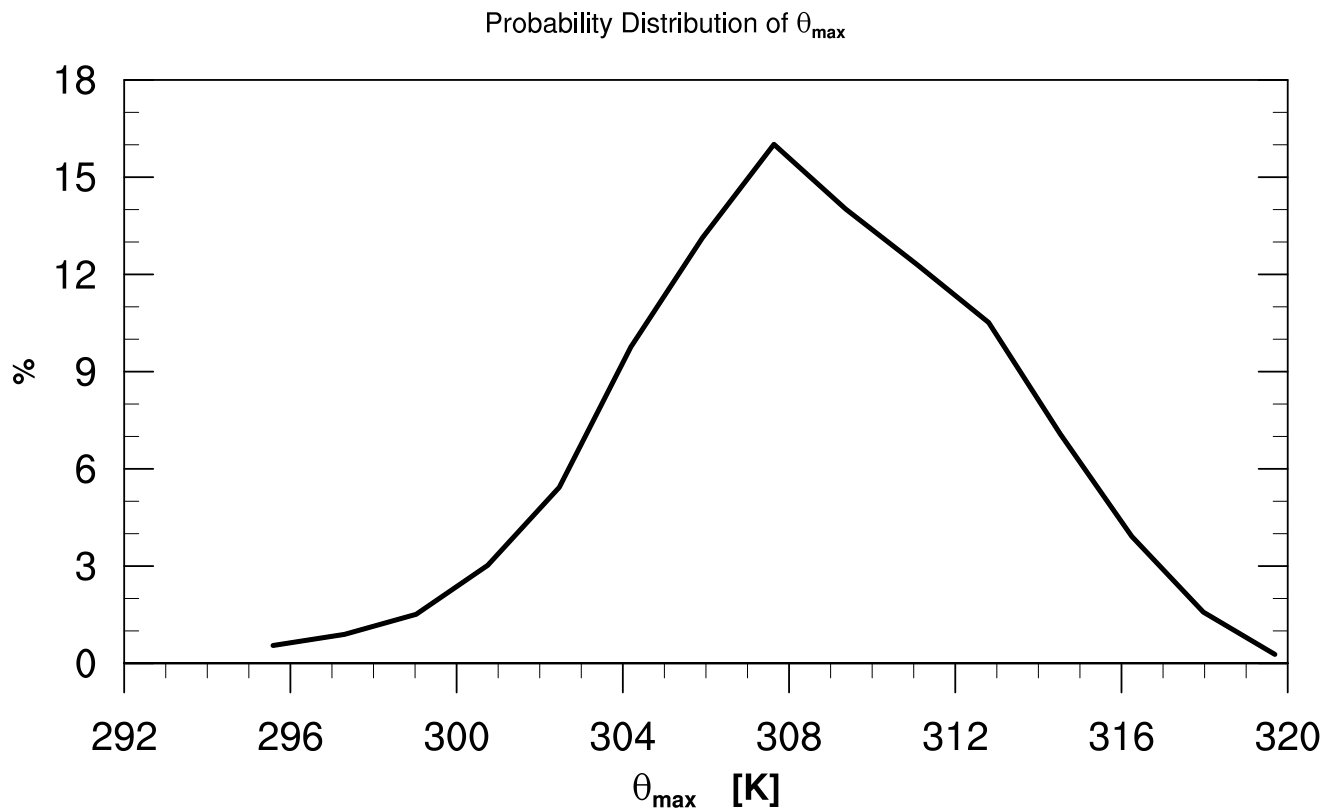
200

-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 **K**



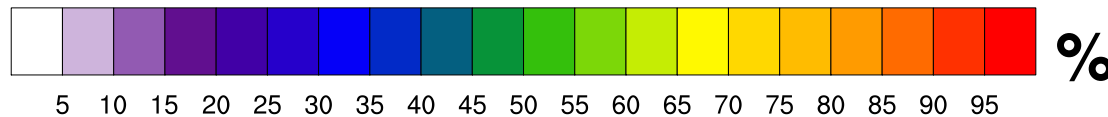
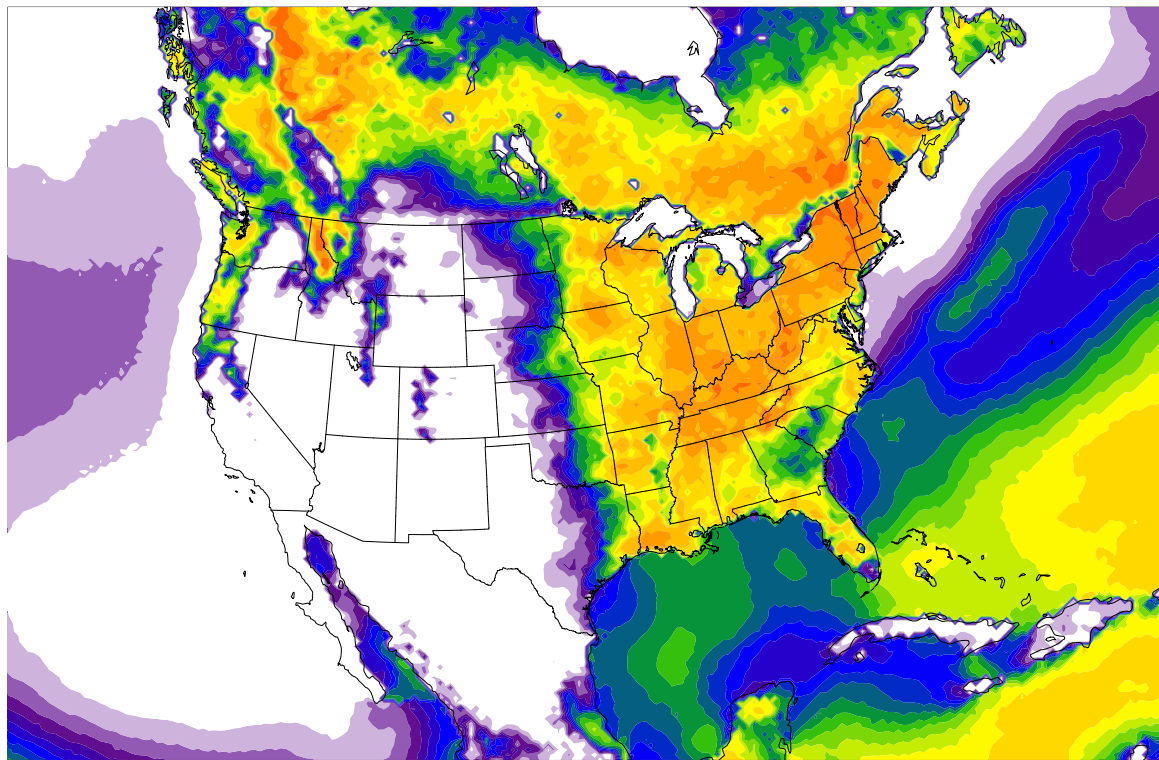
Odds of Triggering Convection

- Need long-term data: Use NARR, ARM-Best Estimate, and RUC
- Evaluate the PDF of daily maximum potential temperature, θ_{\max}
- Find probability of θ_{\max} reaching or exceeding θ_{BM}



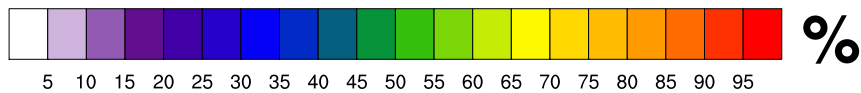
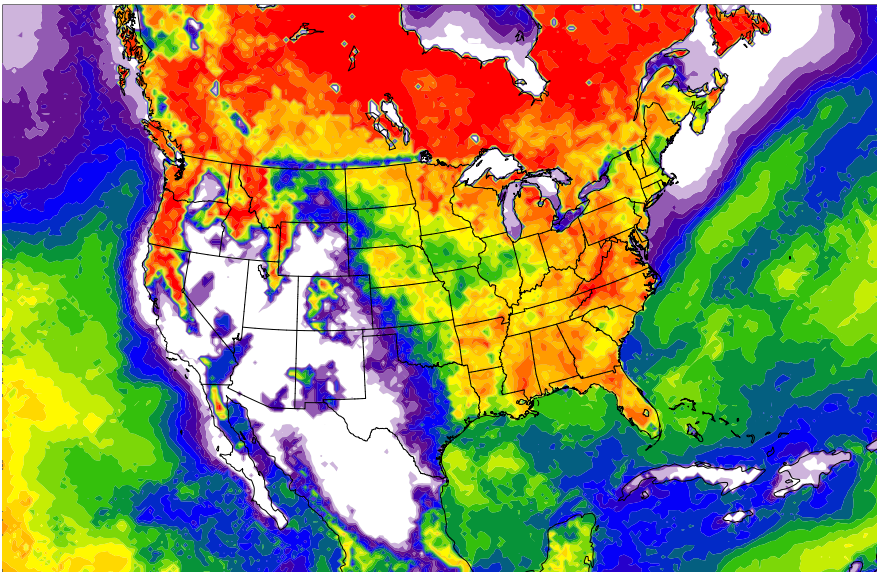
Odds of Triggering Convection

NARR: Average Probability of Reaching BCL for July



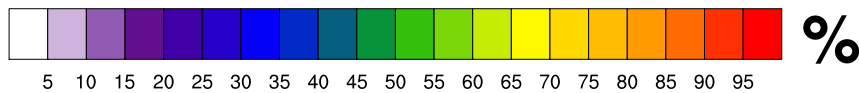
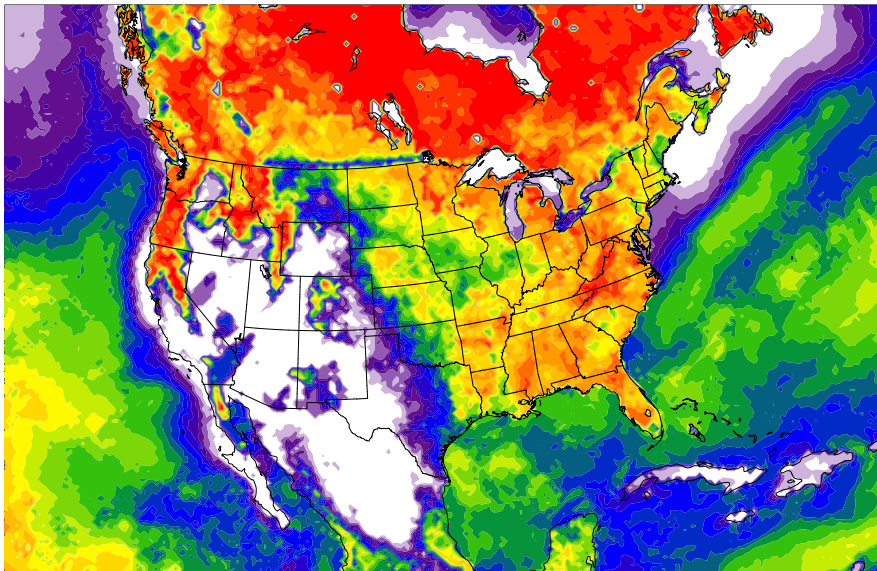
Odds of Triggering Convection

NARR: Inter-annual Range

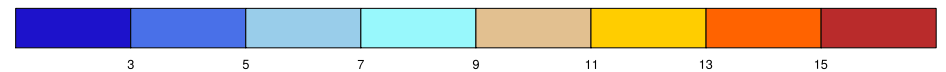
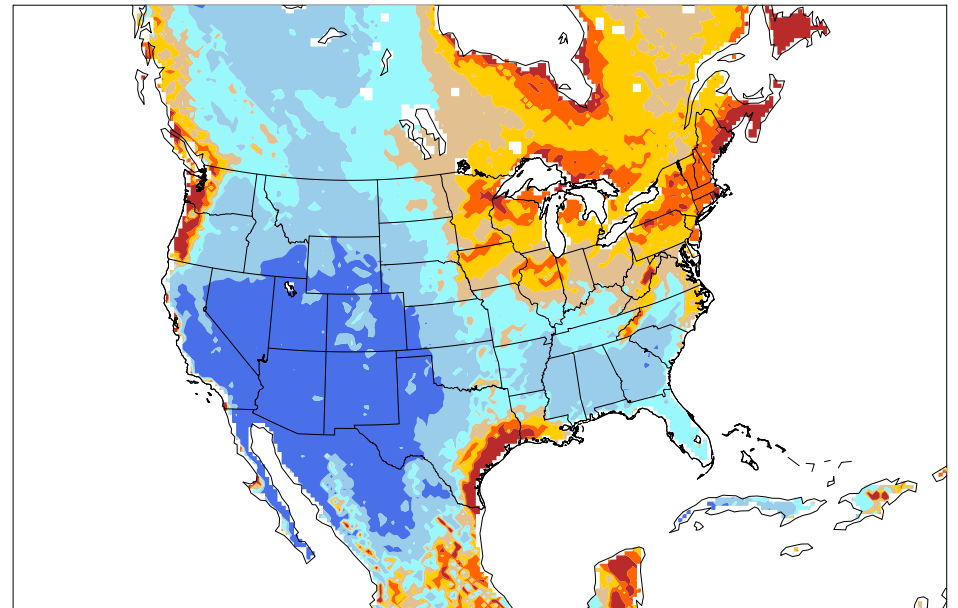


Odds of Triggering Convection

NARR: Inter-annual Range



NARR: Diurnal Range of θ_{BM}

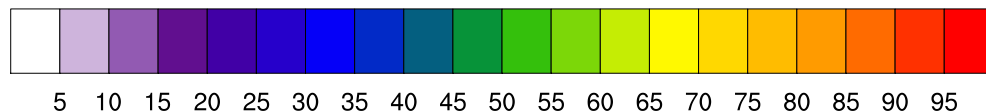


K

Odds of Triggering Convection

**NARR: Inter-annual Range of
Probability of Reaching BCL for July**

Include a Constrained Moisture
Component?

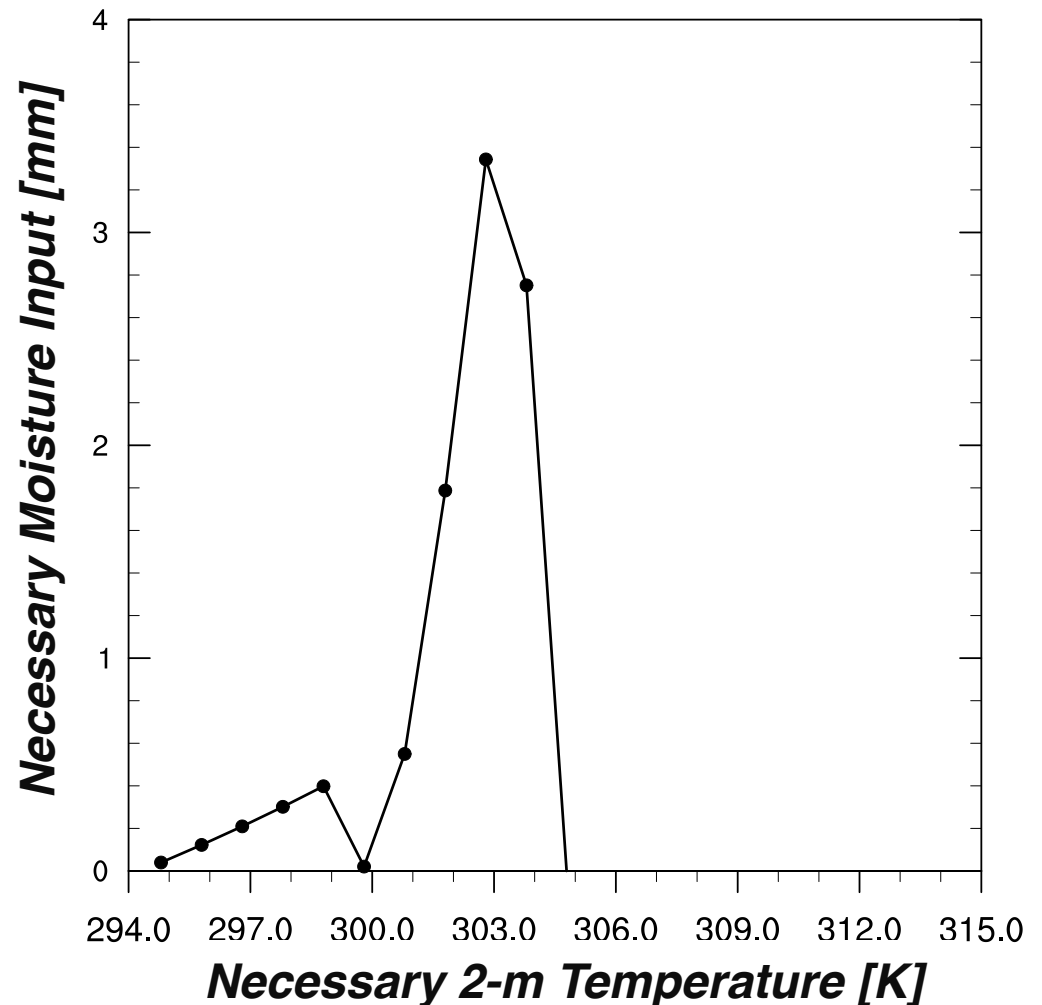


%

Fluxes Necessary for Moist Convection

Lamont, OK June 14, 1997

- Recall: X-Y pair correspond to necessary moisture (Y) given some temperature (X)
- Inflection defines “main” inversion
- Where moisture necessary = 0 defines θ_{BM}



Local Versus Non-Local

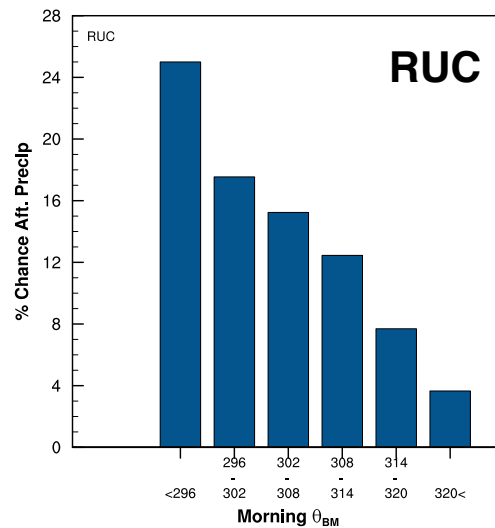
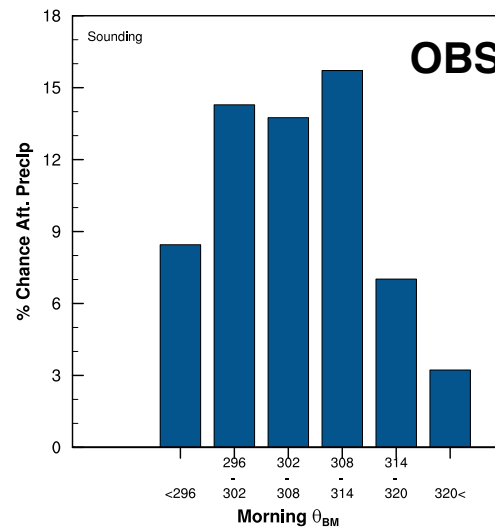
- Brute force evaluation of LoCo using NARR

$$\frac{\partial \theta_{BM}}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \theta_{BM}}{\partial t} \Big|_{Local}}_{Local\ Forcing} + \underbrace{u \frac{\partial \theta_{BM}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \theta_{BM}}{\partial y}}_{Non-local\ Forcing}$$

Local Versus Non-Local

Predictability?

ARM-BE: Chance of Afternoon Precipitation JJA



Summary

Summary:

- **BCL height and θ_{BM} are transferable quantities**
- **When constructing BCL, possible identify necessary moisture and heat inputs for moist convection to be triggered**
- **Change in BCL over time may reveal importance of surface fluxes**

Moving Forward:

- **Give a daily LoCo “land-atmosphere coupling index”**
- **Use HCF to compare models and observations related to moist convection and surface flux forcing**
- **Implement as trigger in models**



Thank You