



# Mesoscale Convective Systems over the rainiest spot on Earth: OTREC field campaign and Cloud-Resolving Simulations

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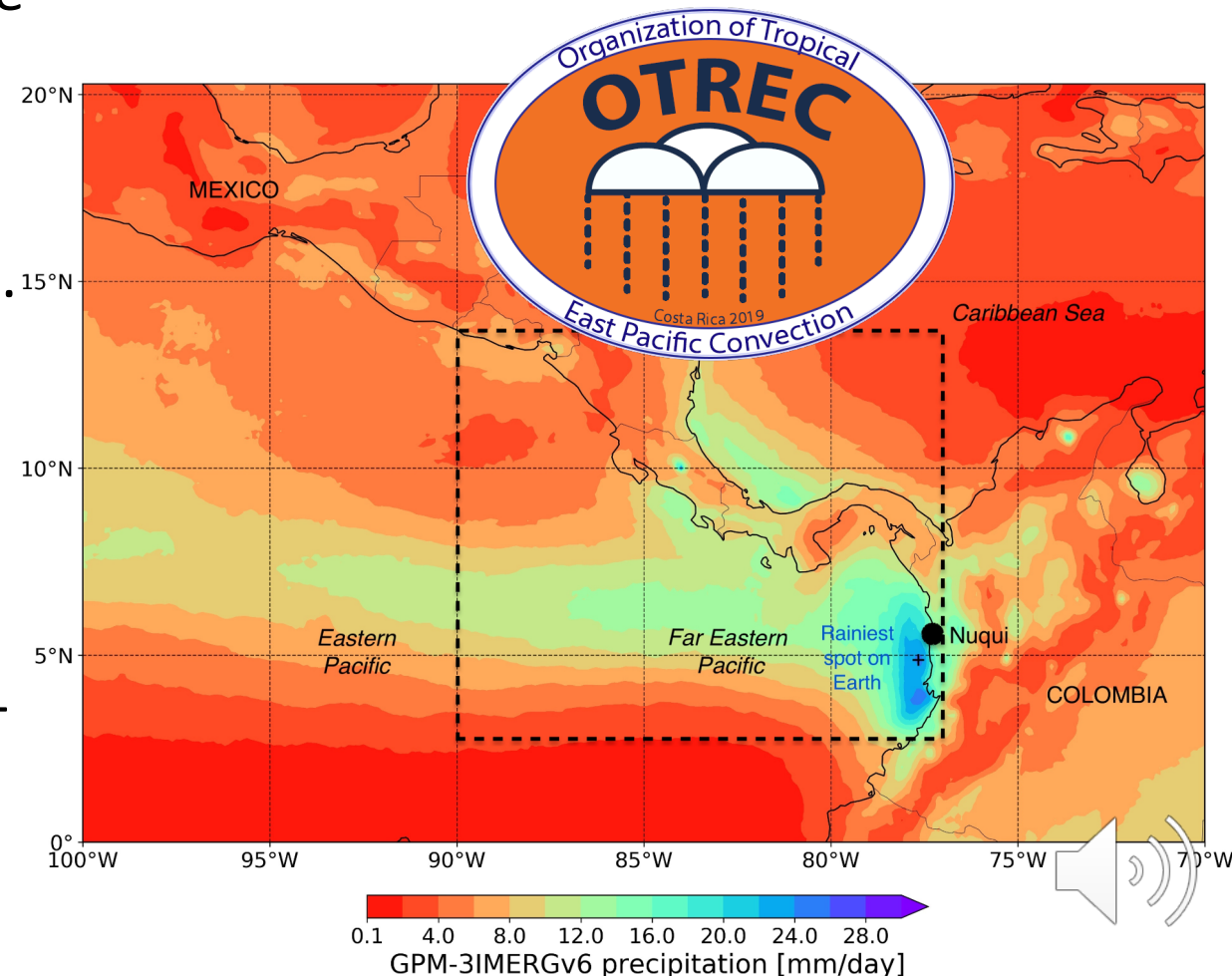
*and*

**Juan J. Henao**, *GIGA, Escuela Ambiental, Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia*




# What determines the distribution of deep atmospheric convection over the east Pacific?

- OTREC (Aug-Sept, 2019):
  - Vertical structure of convection; guidance for models and reanalyses.
  - Deep convection with more top-heavy mass flux profiles in stratiform off the Colombia Pacific coast (Fuchs-Stone et al. 2020-GRL).
  - Convection organization is highly related to enhanced southwesterly cross equatorial flow, which interacts with the Andes and coastal Colombian Pacific diurnal oscillation Mejia et al. (2020-JGR-Atm-rev.)



# Field Catalog: <http://catalog.eol.ucar.edu/otrec/missions>

22 Research flights; 9 of which took place off the Colombian Pacific coast.



## OTREC Field Catalog

Organization of Tropical East Pacific Convection

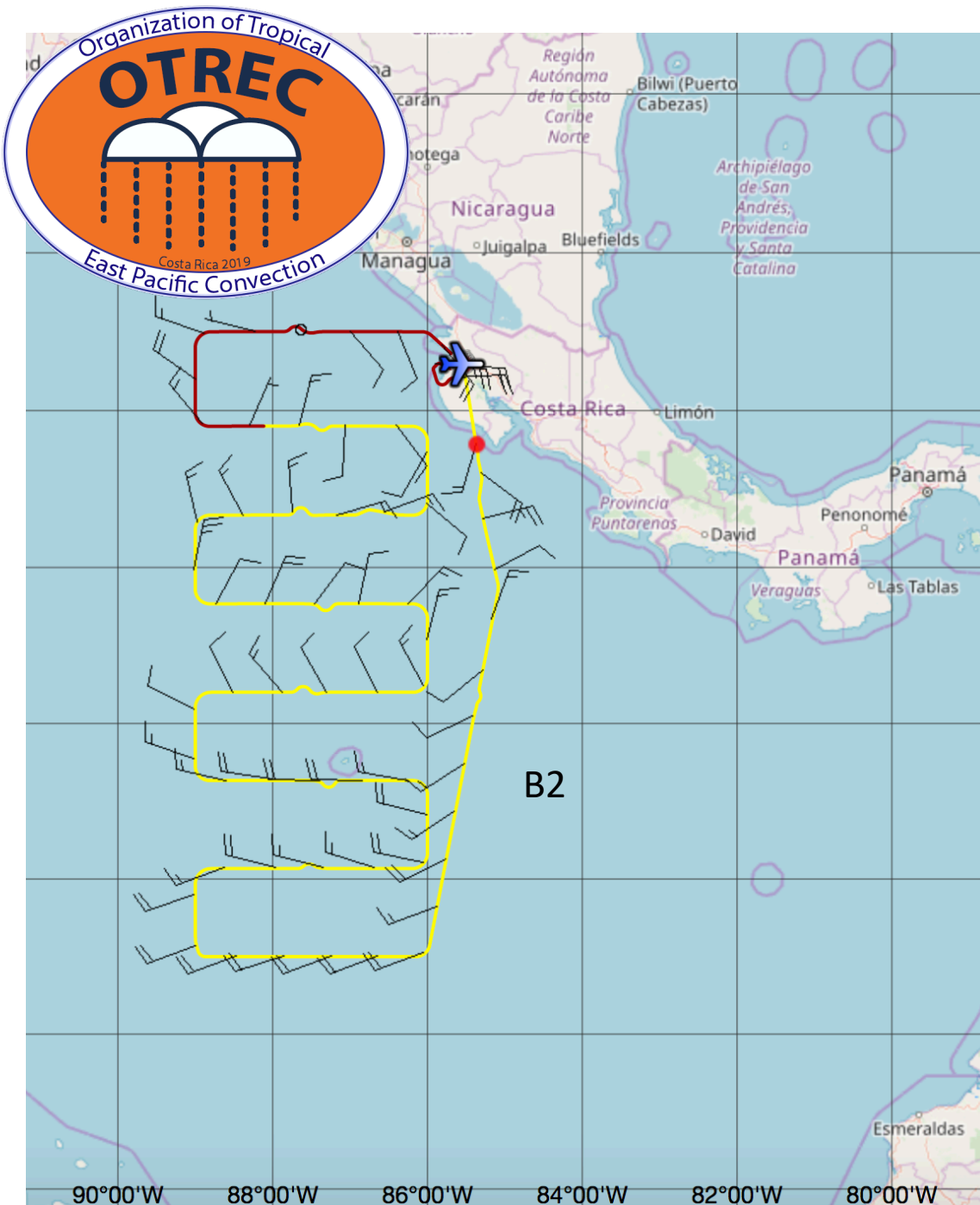
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### Mission table for OTREC

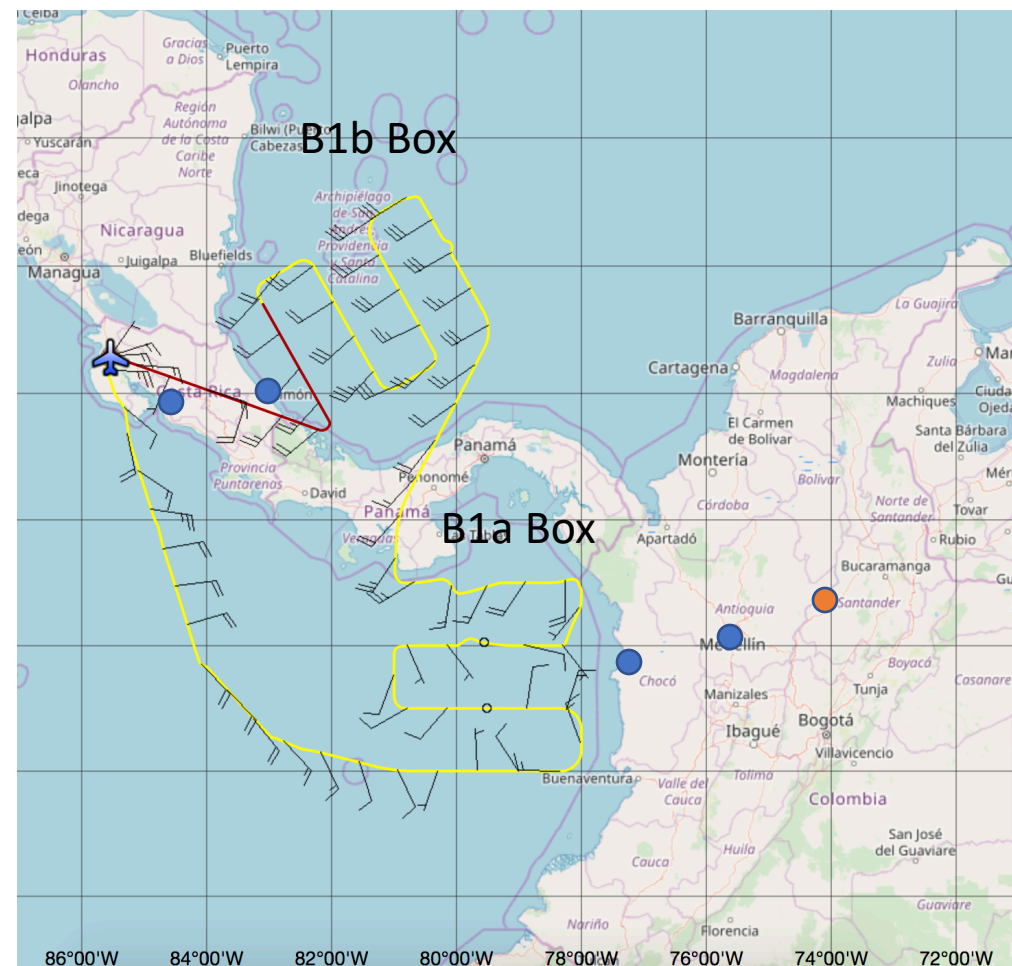
[List OTREC events](#)

OTREC Events							
<a href="#">New OTREC Events report</a>							
<a href="#">Create parent event</a>							
<a href="#">List dataset events</a>							
Jump to event: <input type="text" value="FF01 (2019/08/03 16:00:00)"/>							
Name	Begin date/time (UTC)	End date/time (UTC)	Catalog Products	GV tracks	Reports	Flight Plan	Mission Summary
FF01	2019-08-03 16:00	2019-08-03 21:00	Aircraft Advisory Model Radar Satellite Surface Upperair	GV kml GV plot		Ferry	GV ferry flight from Colorado to Costa Rica
RF01	2019-08-07 12:30	2019-08-07 18:00	Aircraft Advisory Model Radar Satellite Surface Upperair	GV kml GV plot	Mission Summary	B2	A massive deep convective blowup occurred during the flight along the ITCZ between roughly 5 N and 9 N. Shallow stratocumulus existed south of the blowup. Significant whitecaps were visually observed in this region. The blowoff from the deep convection extended mainly to the south, with 50 kt NNE winds at flight level. Winds were light north of the main convection at flight level. Isolated shallower convection was observed north of the main deep convective region. The G-V landed with no difficulty in light rain. Ground observers noted the presence of lightning in Playa Hermosa near this time.
RF02	2019-08-11 12:30	2019-08-11 18:30	Aircraft Advisory Model Radar Satellite Surface Upperair	GV kml GV plot	Mission Summary	B1	A strong MCS was encountered in Box B1a. Lightning and heavy rainfall was observed during the night from Colombia. High stratiform clouds and elevated onion atop cumulus clouds were observed in the south part of the box. Heading north heavy rain started. Deep convection was observed on the W side of the box between 6 N and 7 N.





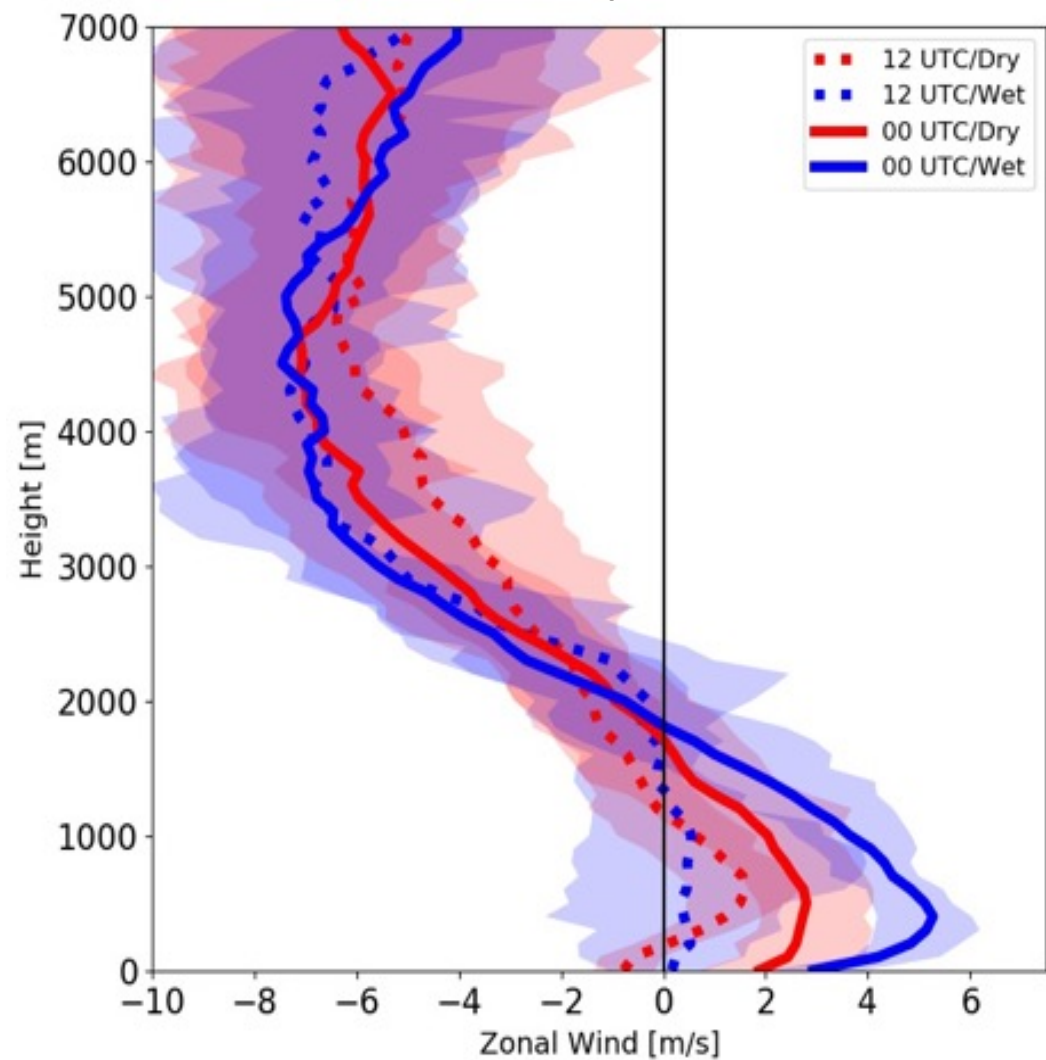
# NSF/NCAR Gulfstream-V flight tracks and special radiosondes



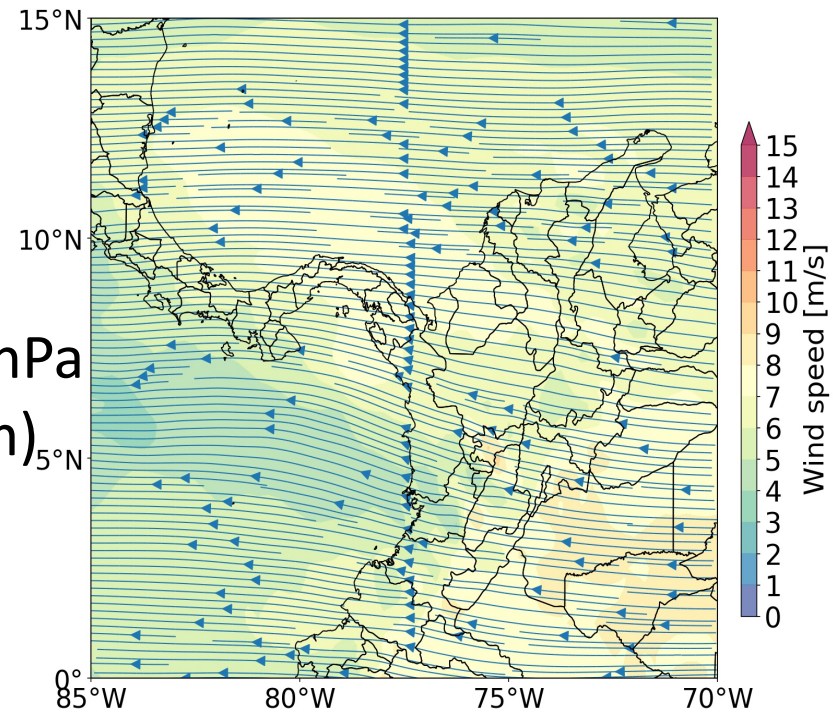


# The regional and local circulation

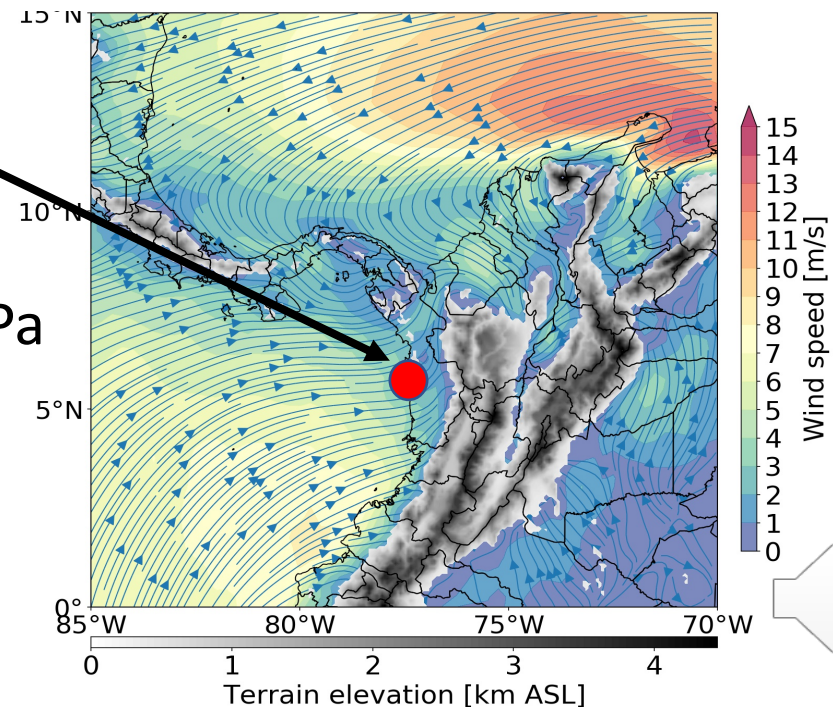
Nuquí



ERA5 500 hPa  
(~5500 m)

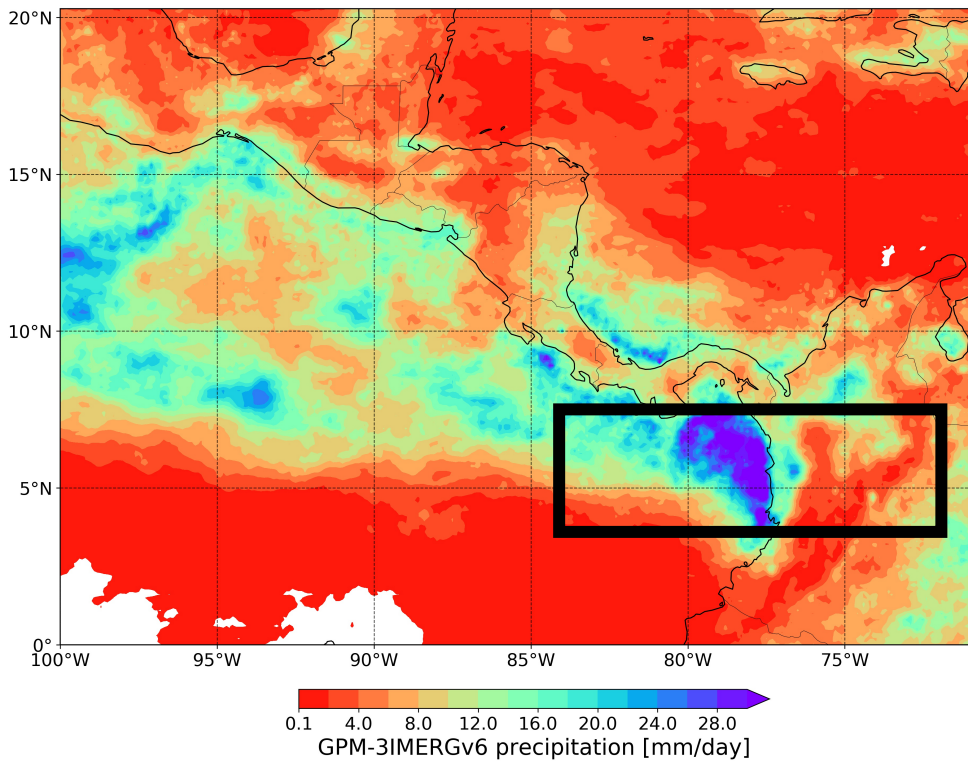


ERA5 950 hPa  
(~500m)

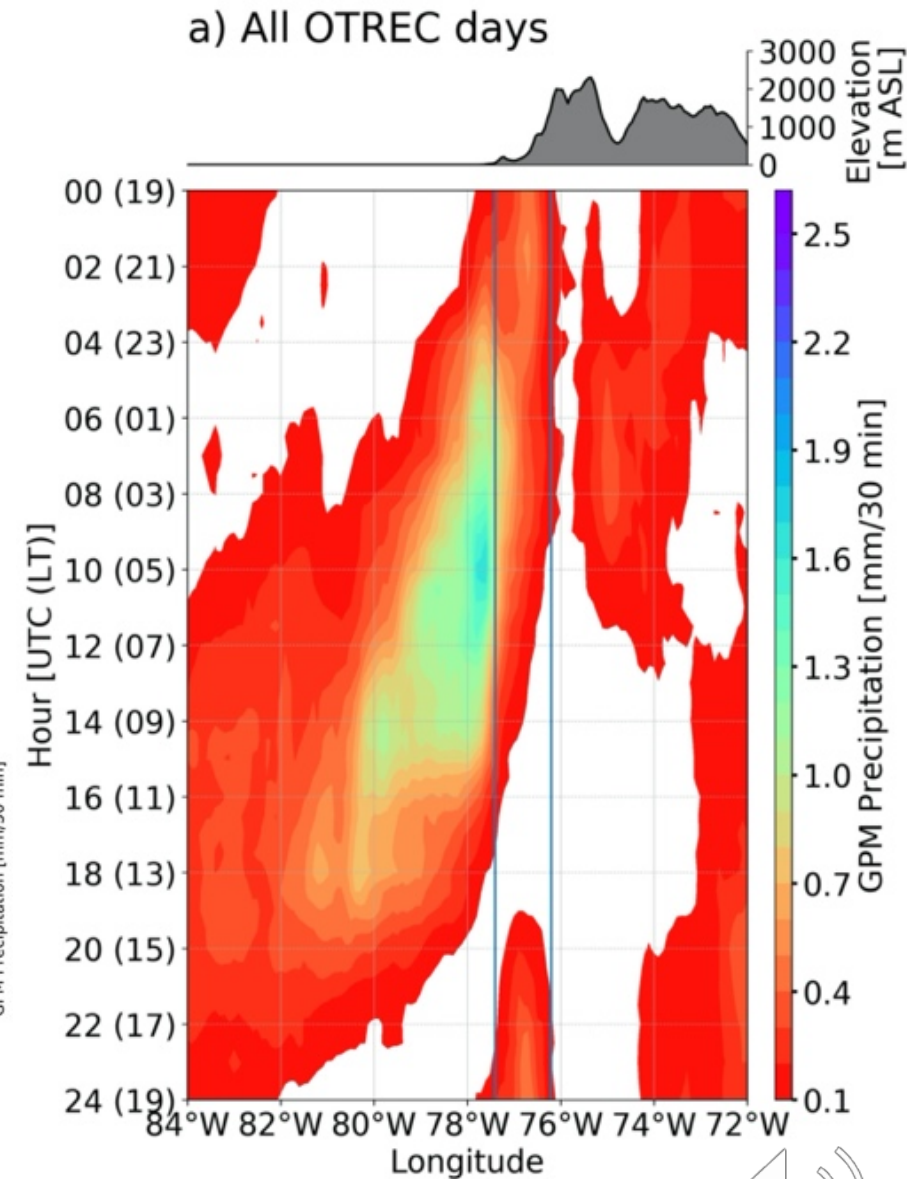
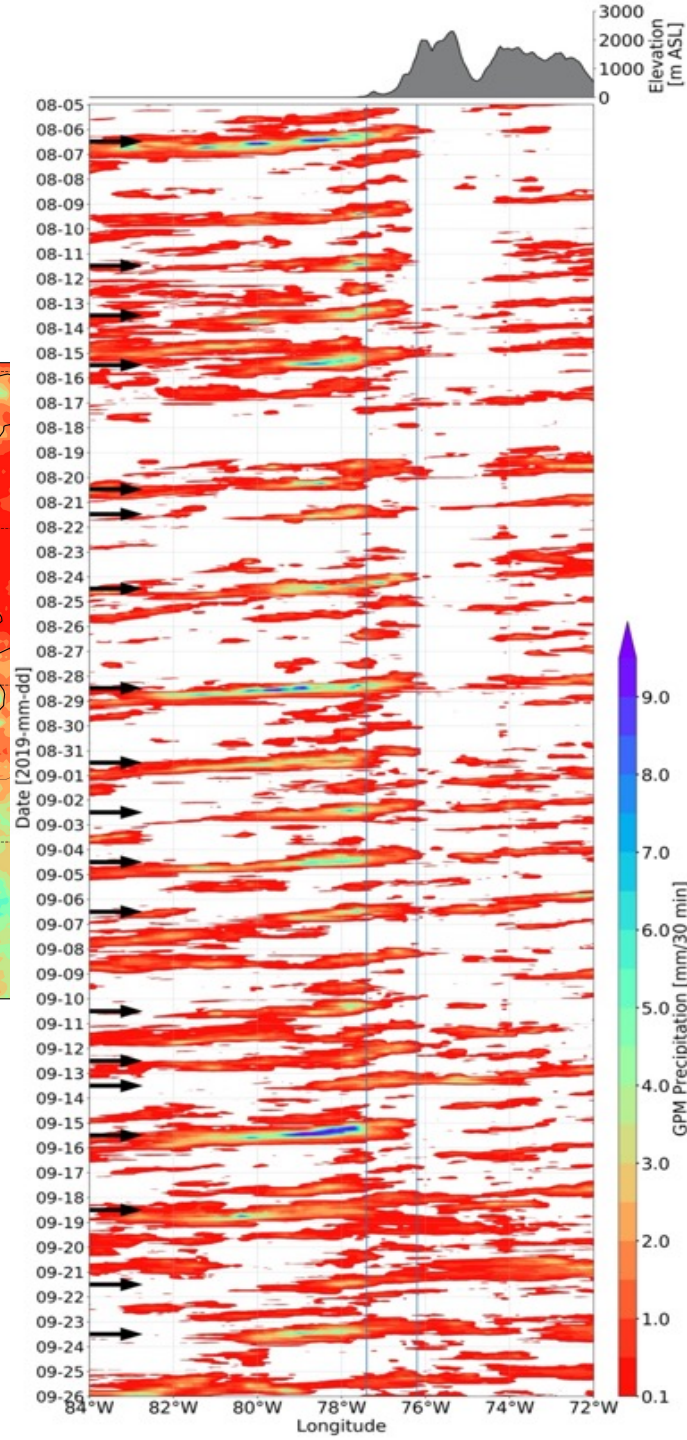


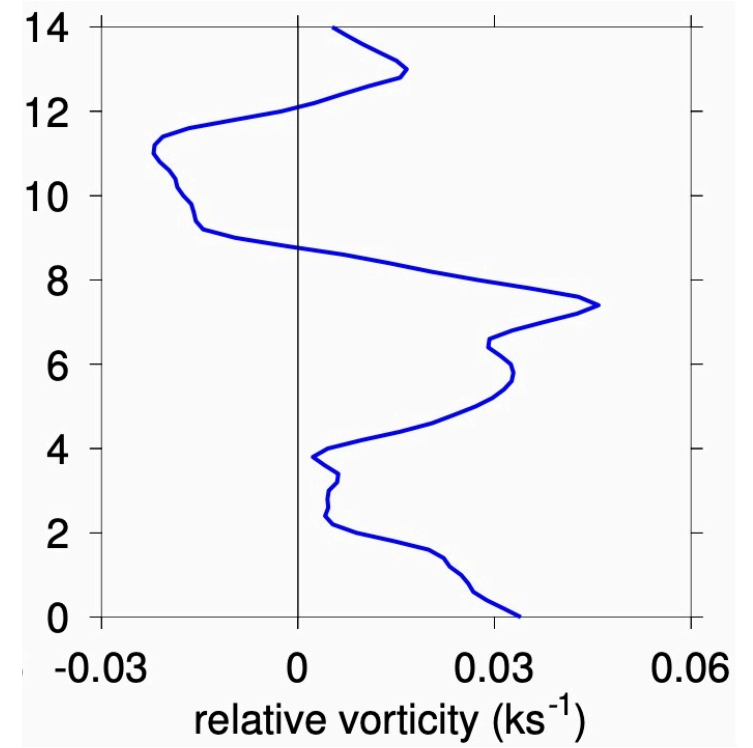
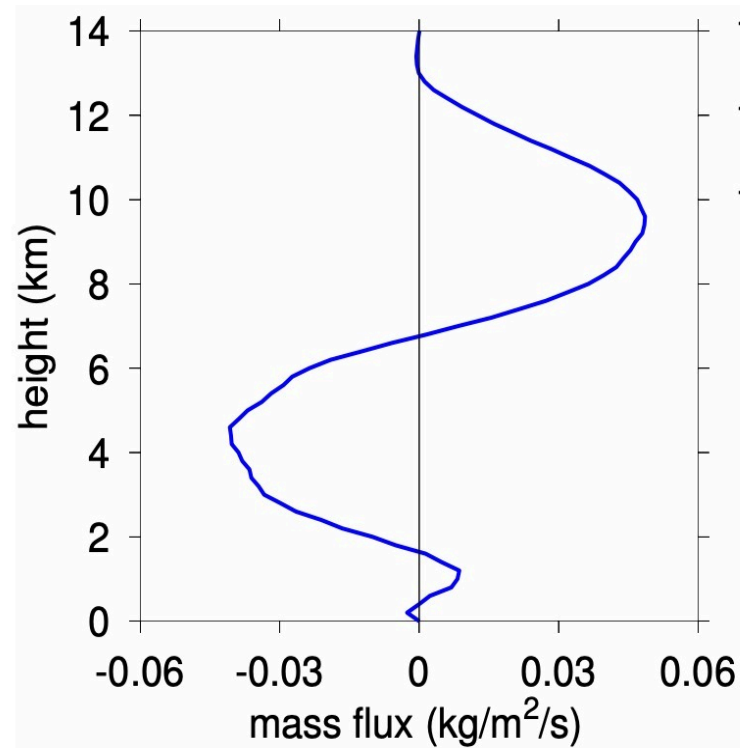
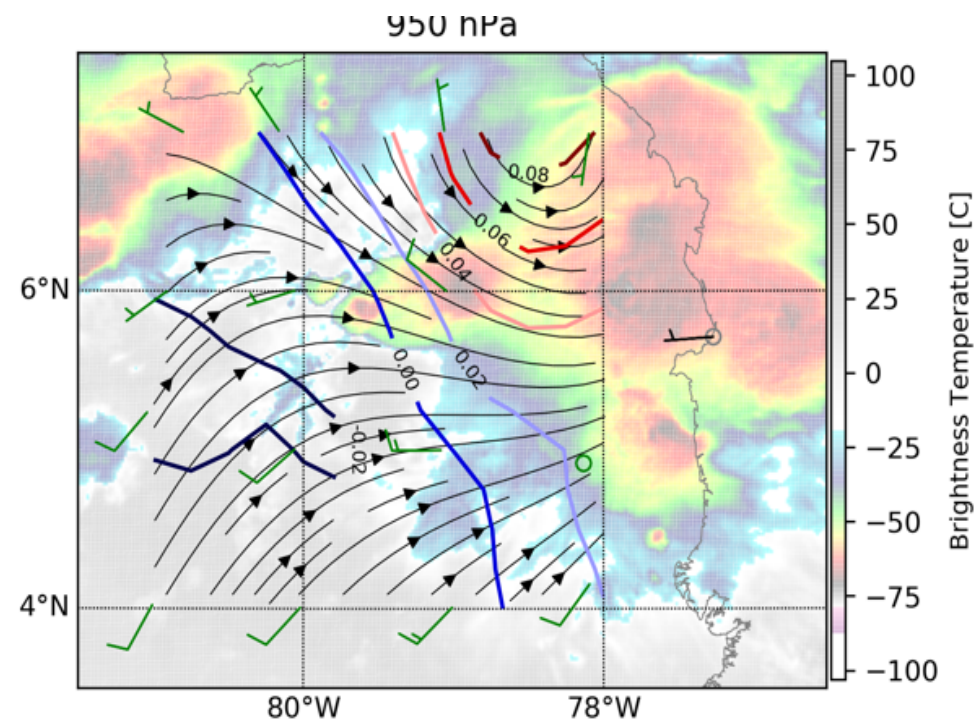
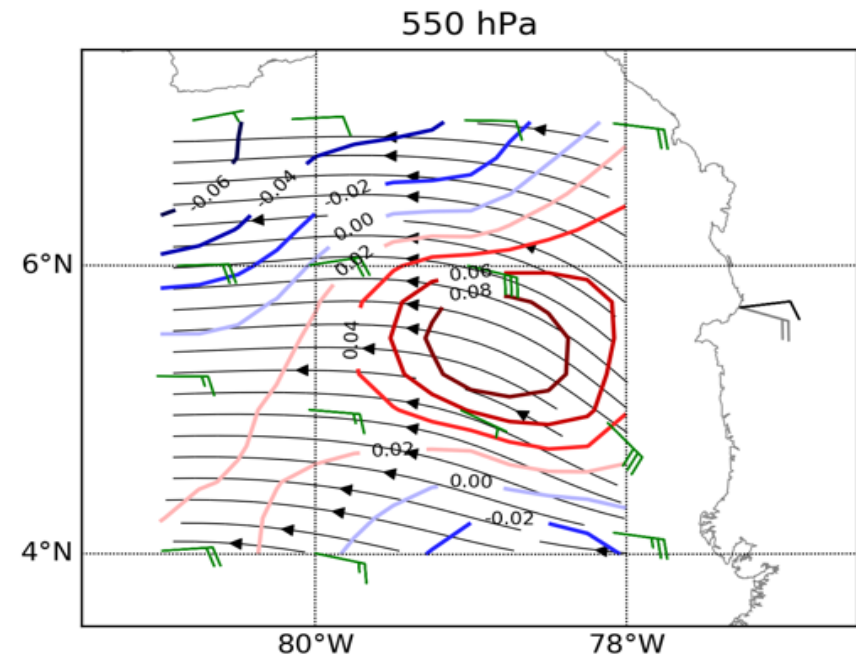


# GPM Precipitation patterns during Aug-Sept, 2019



Mejia et al. (2020-JGR-Atm-rev.)





# MCSs event during August 11, 2019 (GV-RF02) and 3DVAR analysis

Nuquí soundings at 12 UTC (grey) and 18UTC (black)





# Our modeling research questions are:

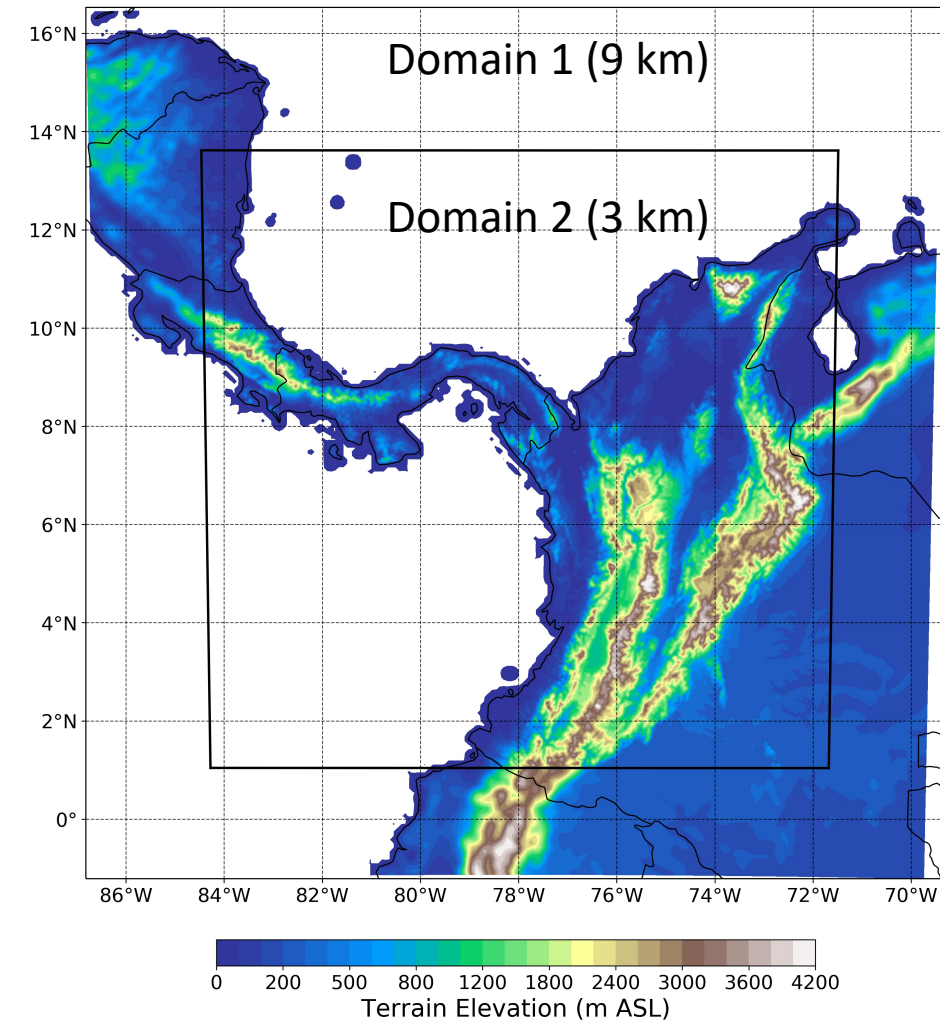
1. Can CRM develop MCSs and related mesoscale circulation and precipitation characteristics off the coast of Colombia and Panama?
2. What are the environmental conditions favoring MCSs development/propagation?
3. Do the MCSs develop for the “right” conditions, i.e., as shown in Mapes et al. (2003-MWR), Yepes et al. (2019-BAMS, 2020-MWR), Mejia et al. (2020-JGR-Atm-rev)?
4. Is the region a source of internal variability {of vortices and energy} capable of modulating EPAC tropical cyclogenesis?





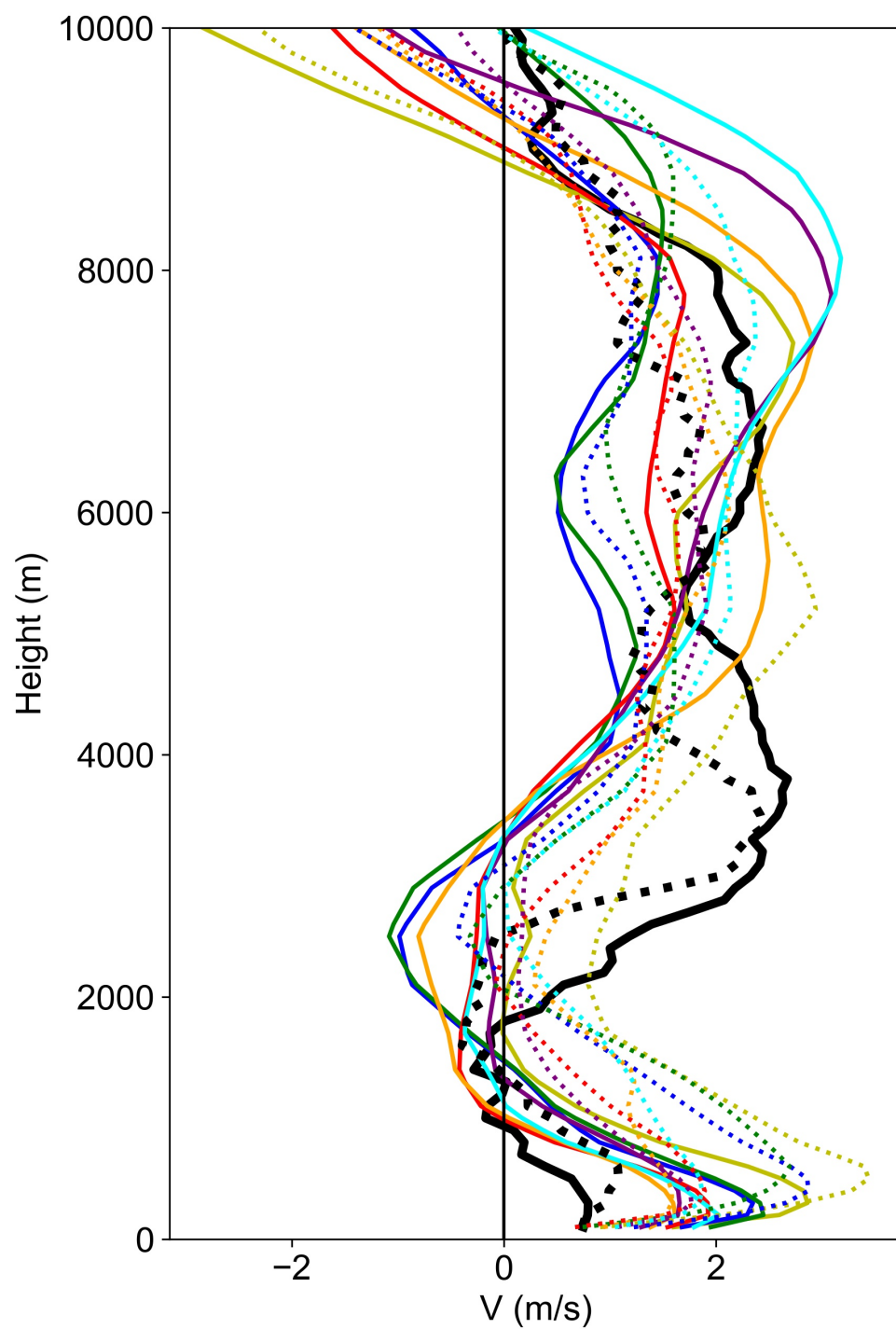
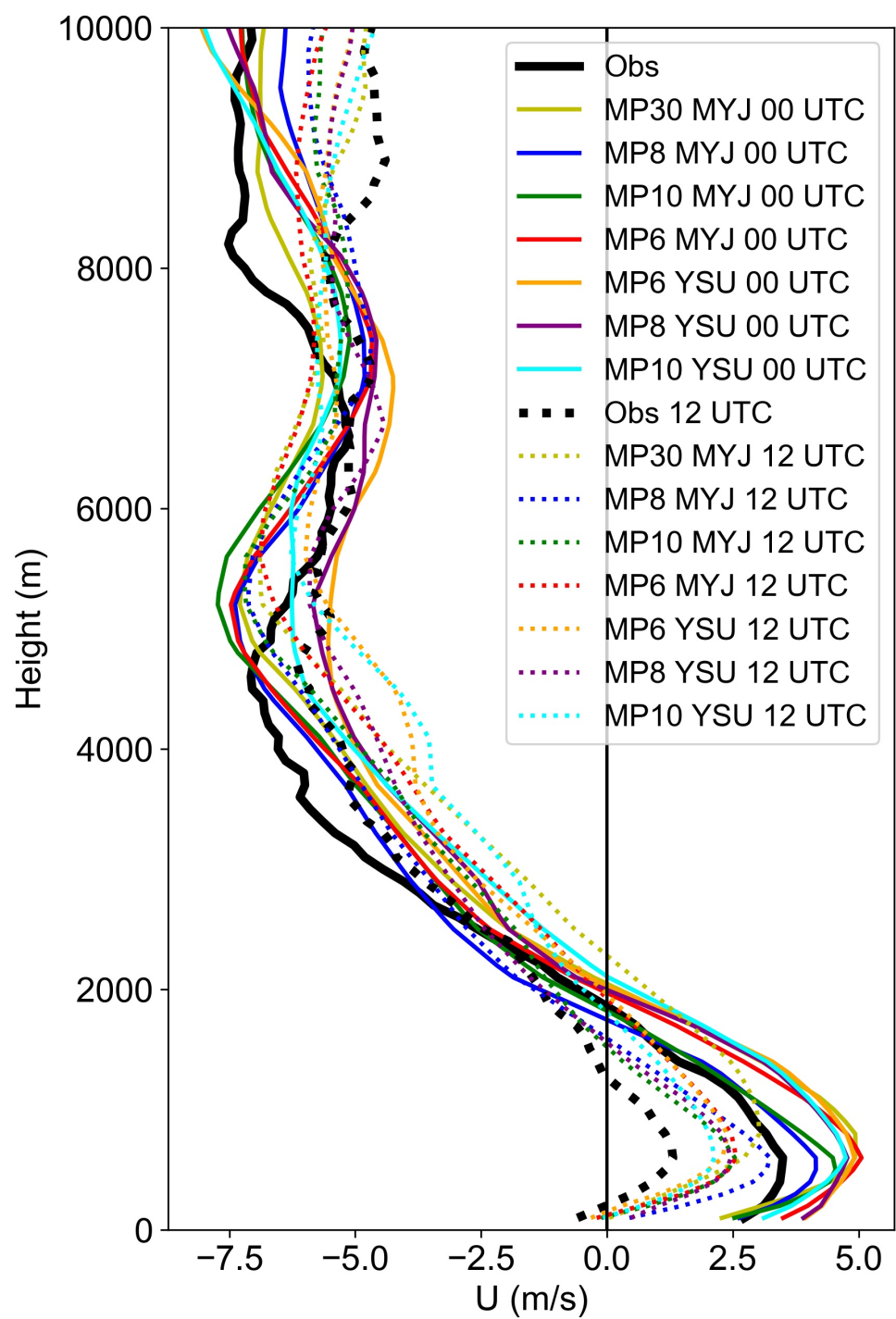
## WRF(4.1)-cloud-resolving model mode:

- ERA5 (with assimilation of OTREC data)
- Domain 1: 9 km (211 x 221)
- Domain 2: 3 km (472 x 469)
- 71 vertical layers
- NOAH-MP, CAM
- Domain 1 (Convective parameterization K-F); Domain 2 cloud-resolving



	MP6	MP8	MP10	MP30
Microphysics	WSM-6 (Bulk)	Thompson (Bulk)	Morrison (Bulk)	Spectral Bin- HUJI-fast (Bin)
PBL1, PBL2	MYJ (local) YSU (non-local)	MYJ (local) YSU (non-local)	MYJ (local) YSU (non-local)	MYJ (local)

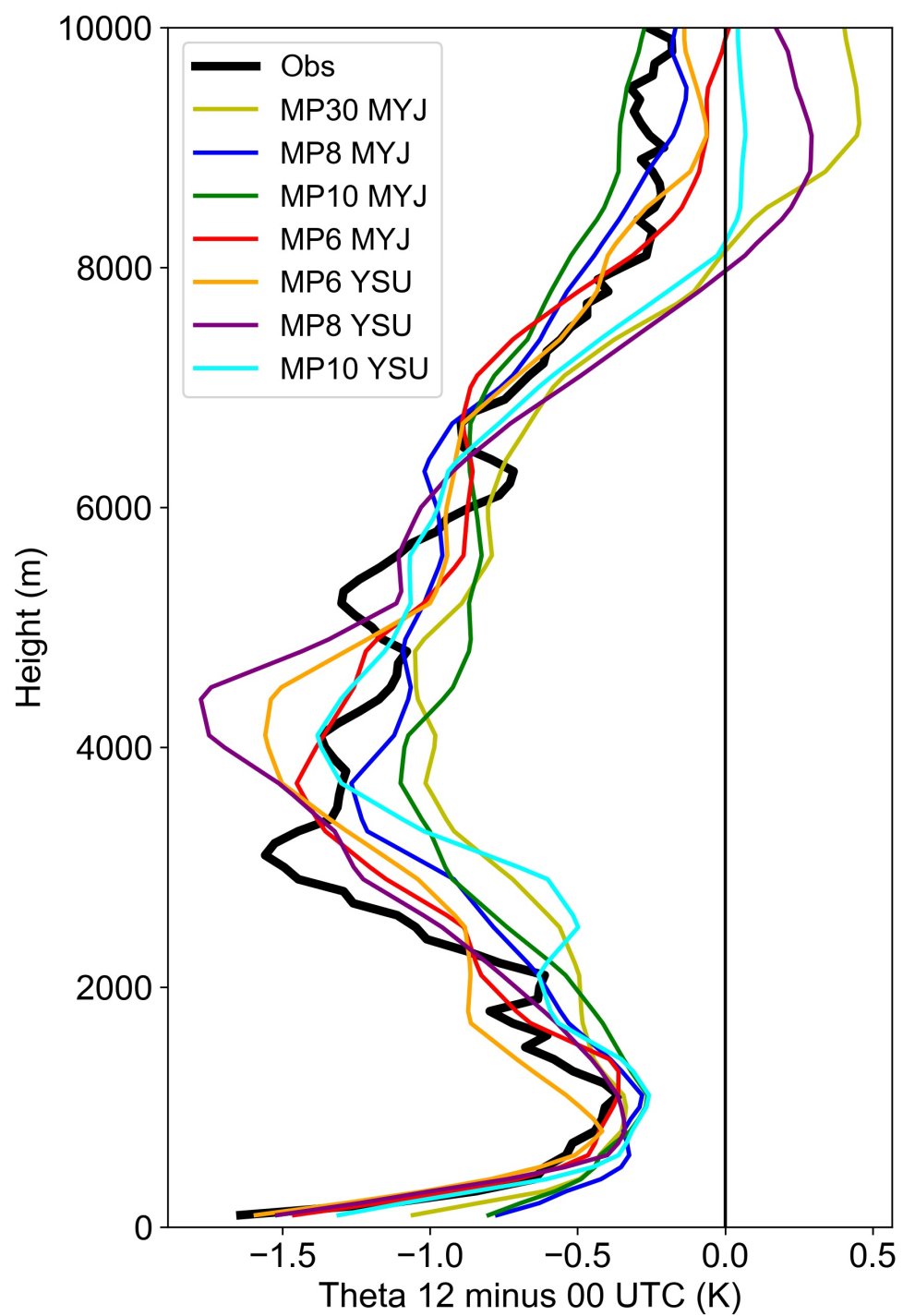




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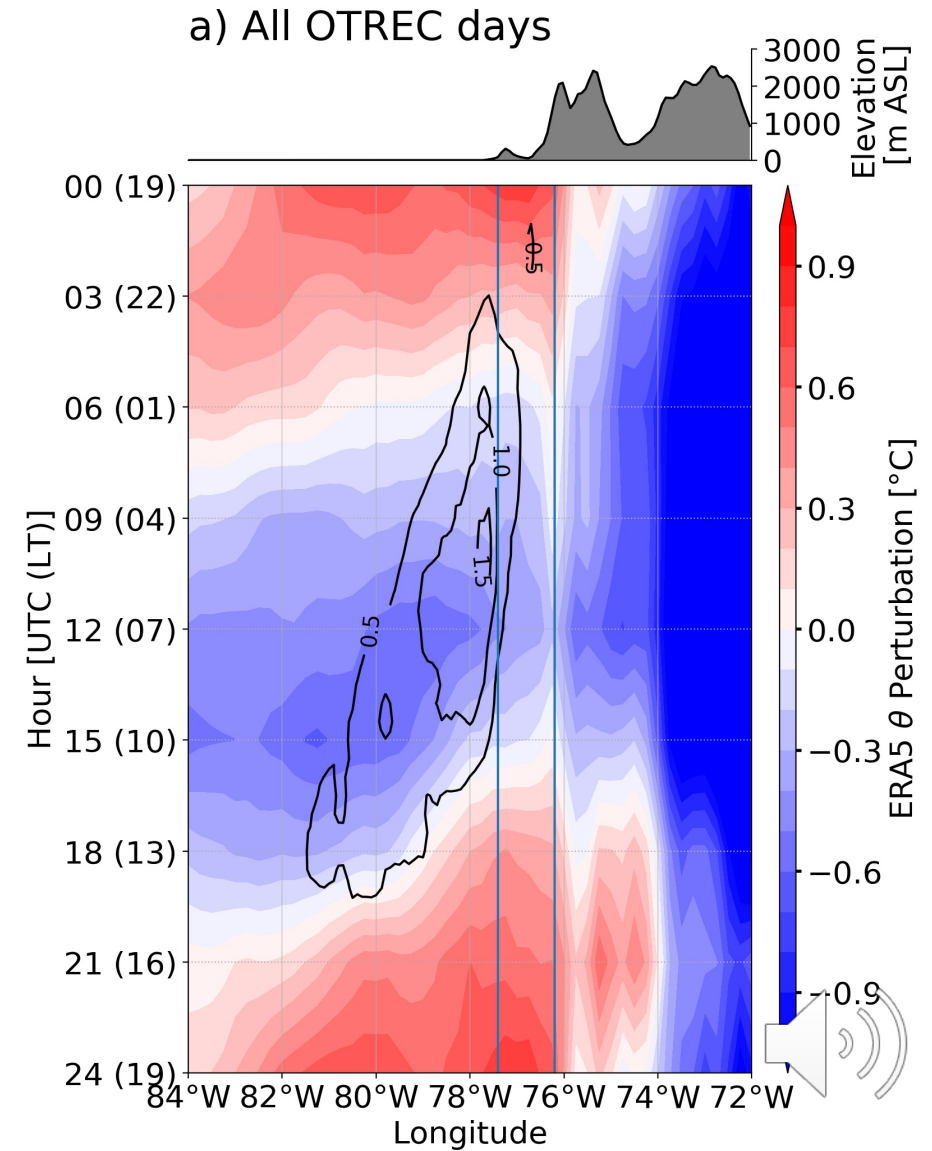
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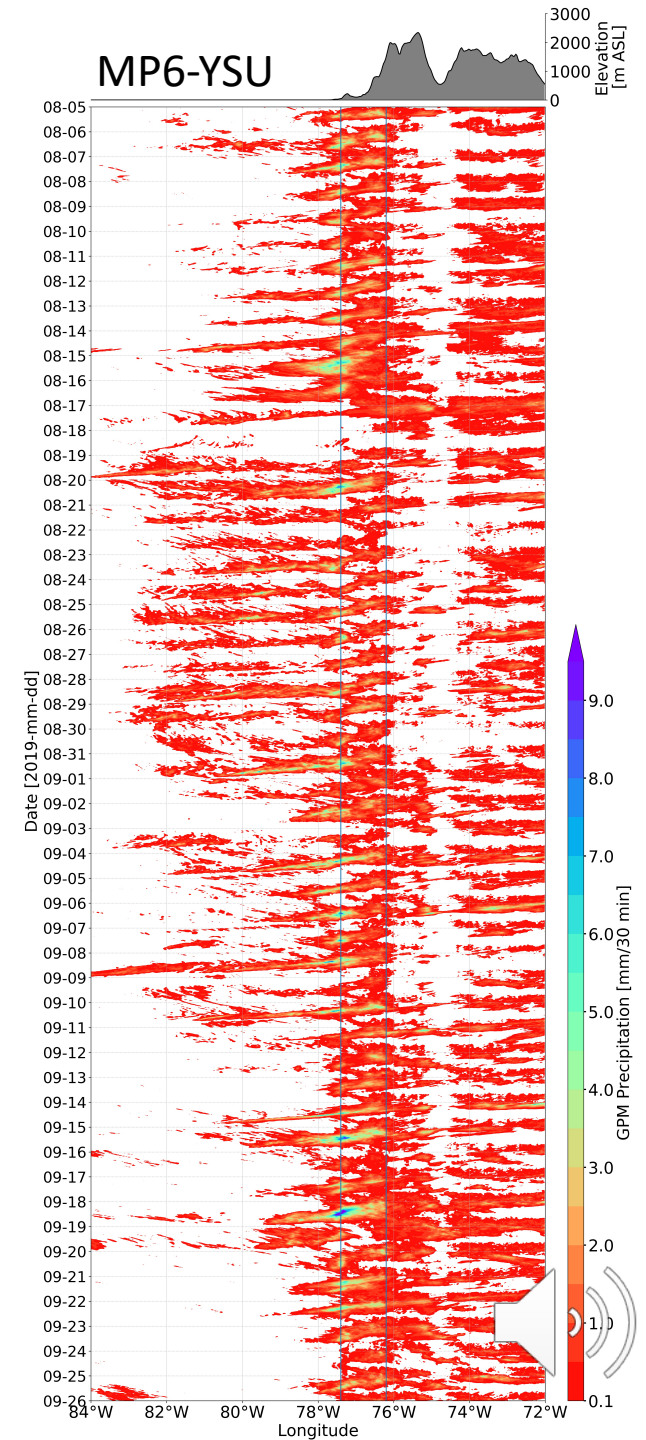
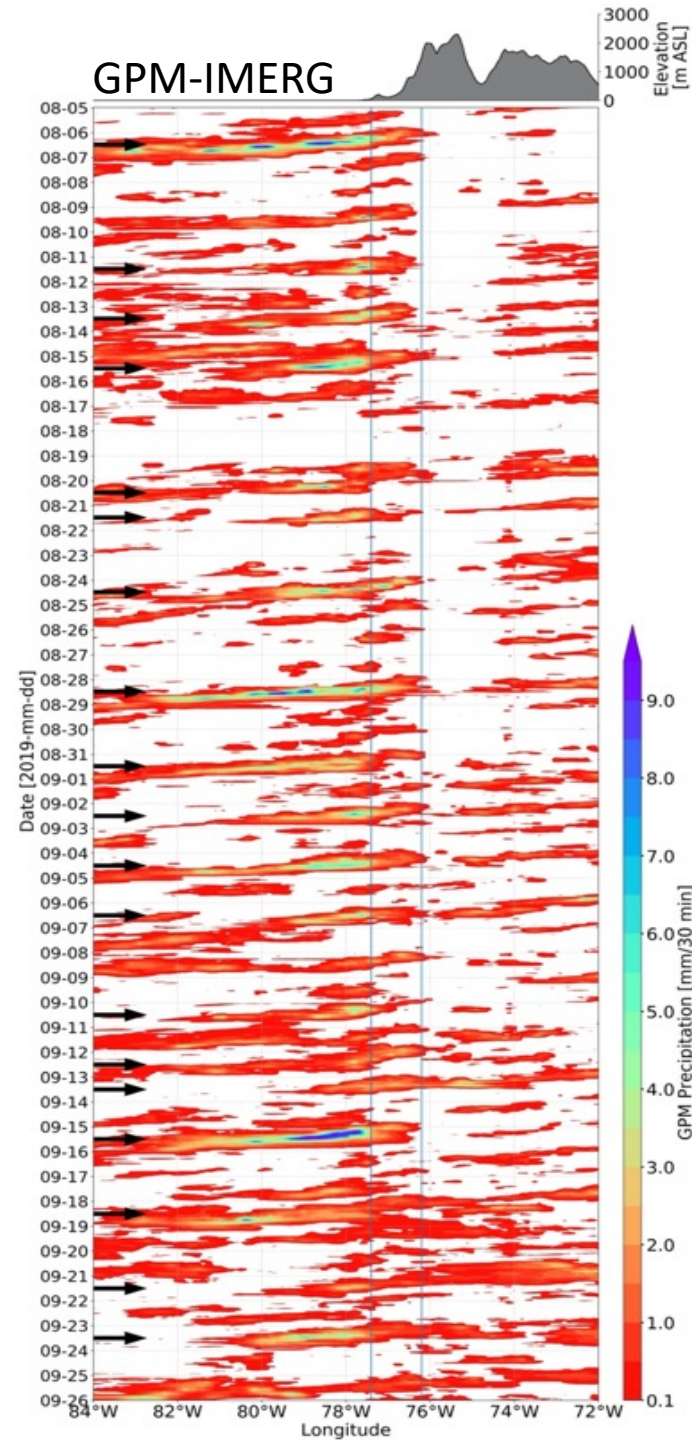
- Diurnal thermal differences are realistic

ERA5 650 hPa  
(~3500 m)



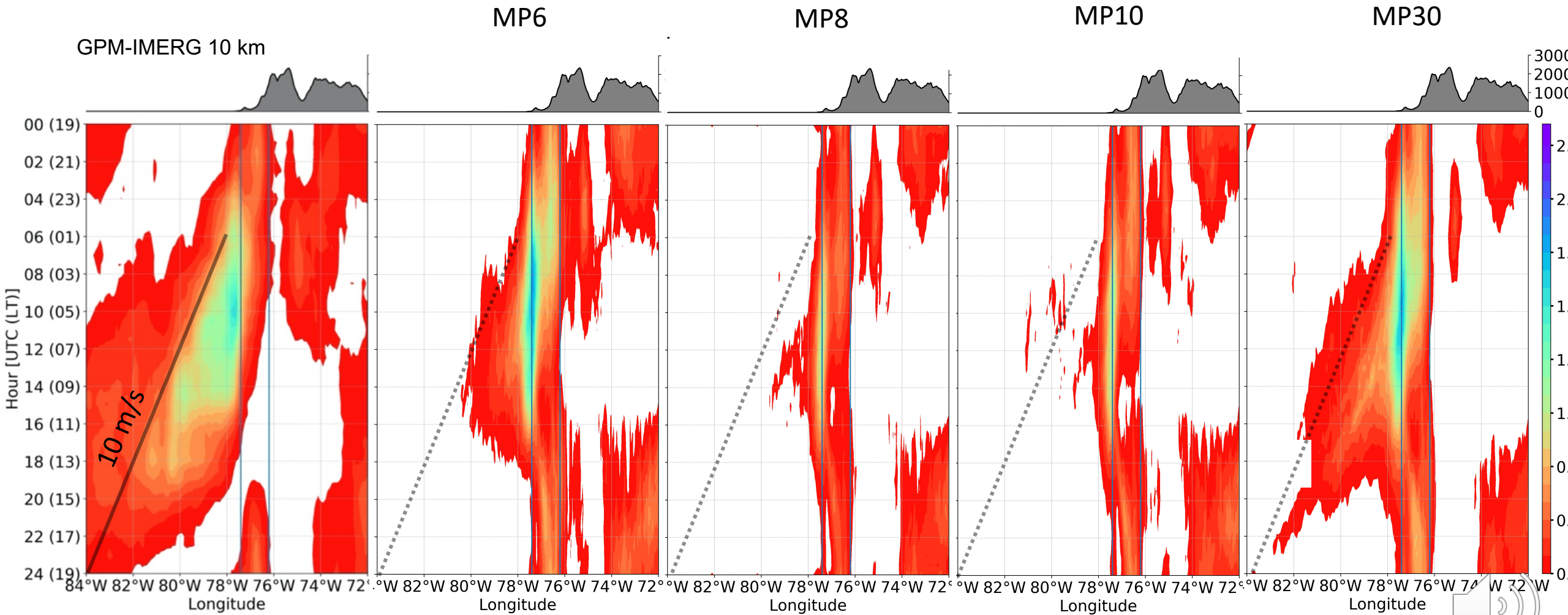


*Model adequately simulates  
westward moving convective  
clusters.*



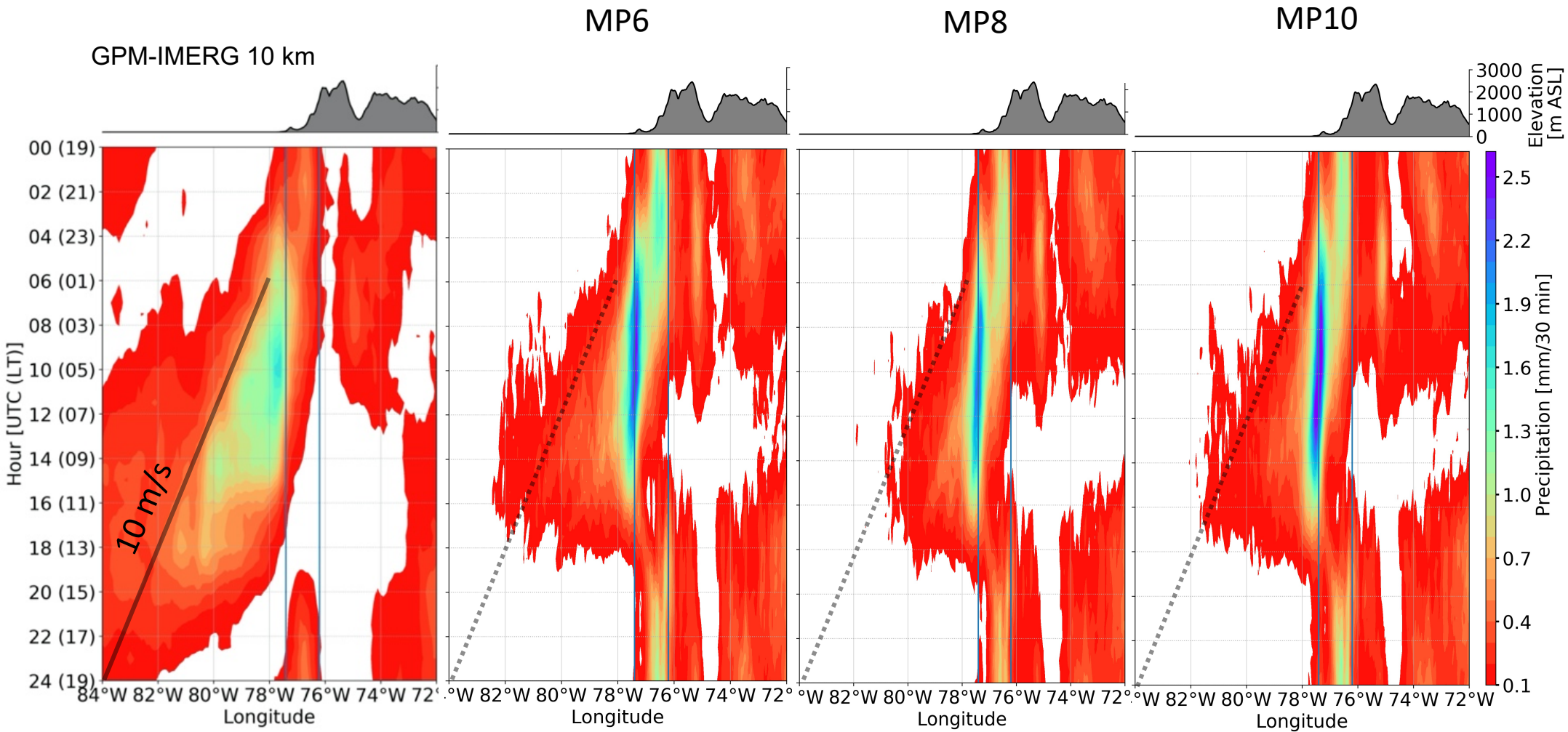


# Diurnal Cycle: MP vs PBL (MYJ)



3.5° N - 7° N ; August-September, 2019

# Diurnal Cycle: MP vs PBL (YSU)

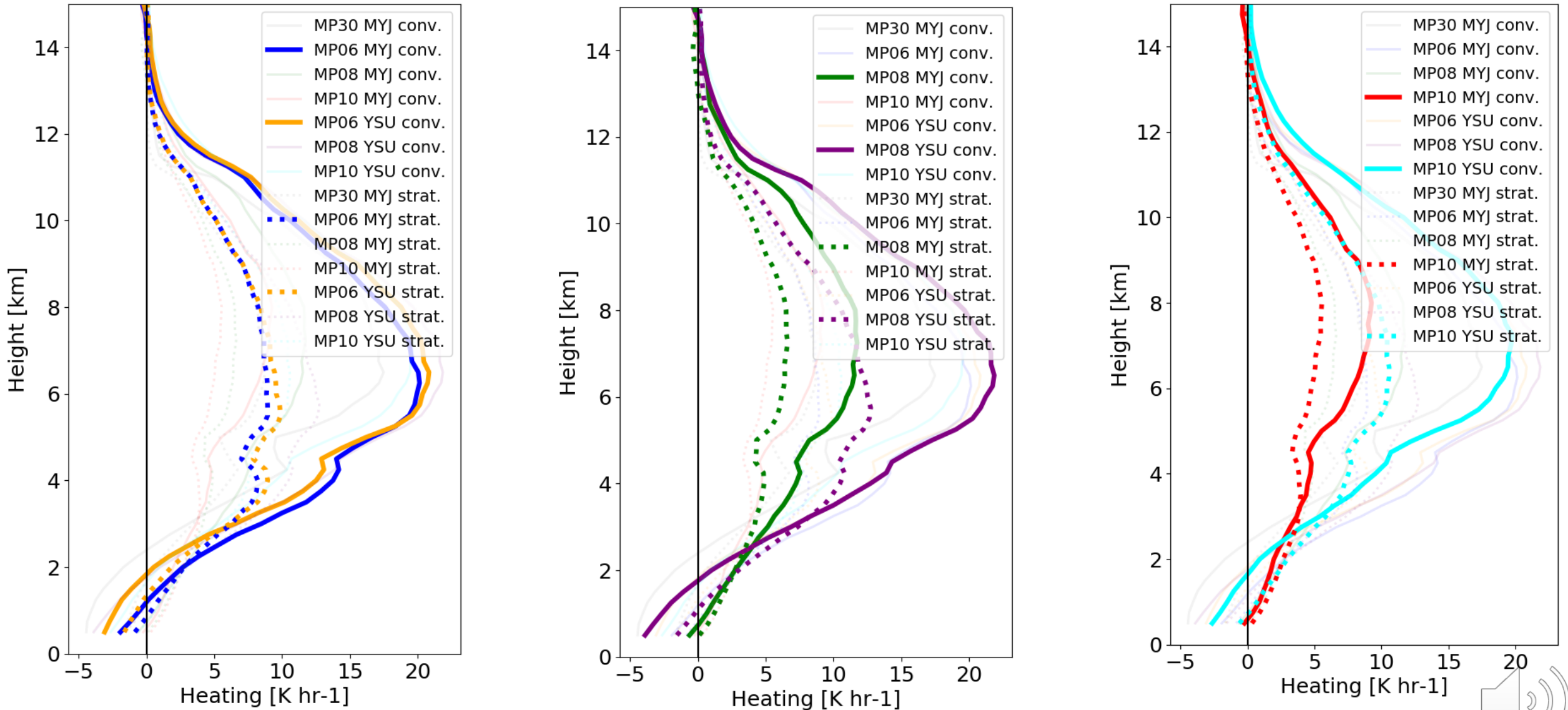


3.5° N - 7° N ; August-September, 2019



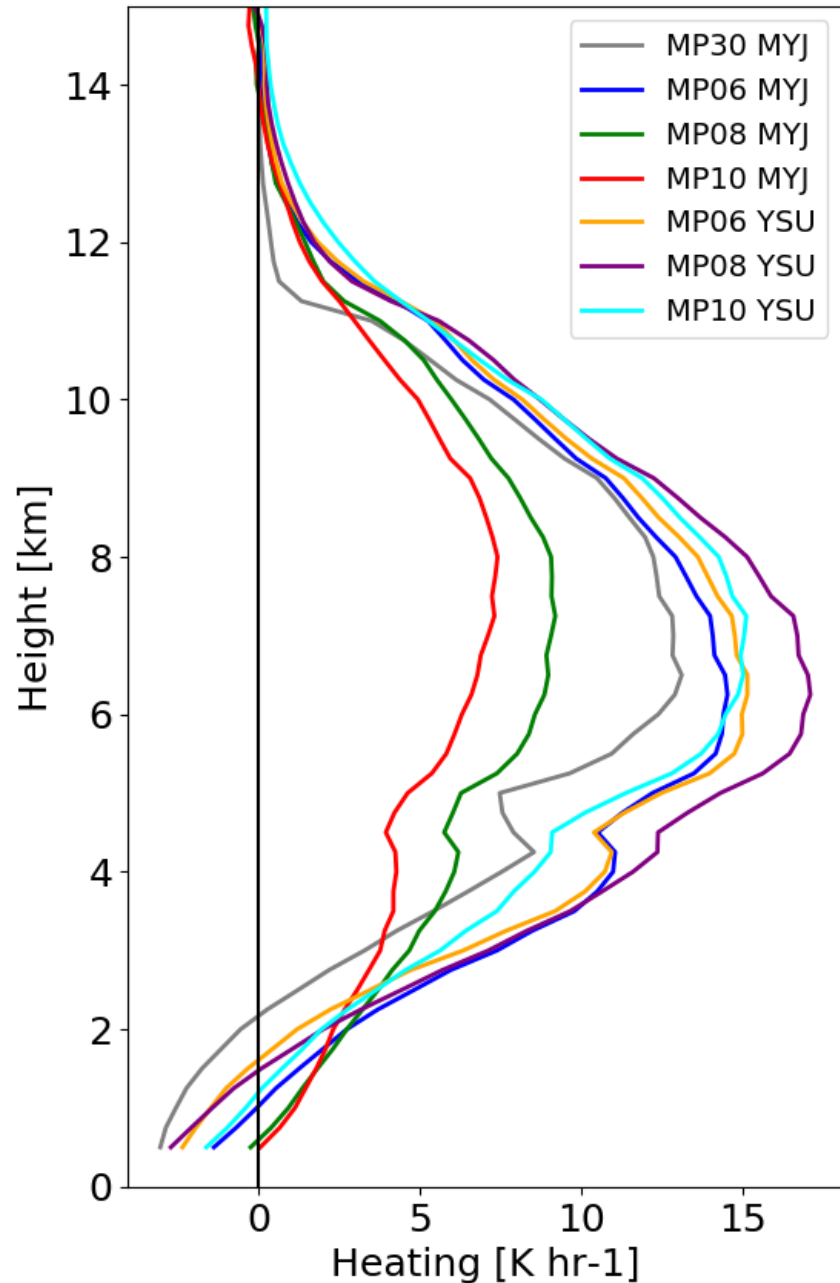
# Diabatic heating profiles sensitivity to PBL

recall that more westward propagation of precipitation when using YSU



*YSU helps develop more top-heavy heating and more low-level cooling*





Westward propagating precipitation is very sensitive to microphysics parameterization and PBL

*MCSs live longer with MP6 and MP30, but MP8 and MP10 are more favorable to westward moving MCSs when PBL is switched from MYJ to YSU.*





# Summary and Conclusions

- From observations and modeling results: We hypothesize that a robust stratiform region tends to enhance the top-heavy (mass-flux) heating profiles and favor longer-lived MCSs propagating westward off the Colombian Pacific coast.
- The role of convective outflows in such propagation is intriguing. More analysis is needed to assess how the outflows interact with the ChocoJet and the environmental vertical shear.
- Spectral bin (MP30) and WSM-6 (MP6), both on opposite ends in the hierarchy and complexity of the microphysics schemes, revealed similar propagating characteristics.
- Thomson (MP8) and Morrison (MP10) microphysics parameterizations were more sensitive to PBL schemes ; when switching from MYJ to YSU, longer-lived westward moving MCSs were favored.



# Acknowledgements

- DRI partially funded the modeling component of this study.
- We would like to acknowledge operational, technical, and scientific support provided by NCAR's Earth Observing Laboratory, sponsored by the National Science Foundation.
- OTREC data are provided by NCAR/EOL under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation (<https://data.eol.ucar.edu/project/OTREC>).
- *We also thank NASA for providing the GPM dataset.*

