

Climatological aspects of convective parameters over Europe: a comparison of ERA-Interim and sounding data

Mateusz Taszarek^[1,3], Harold Brooks^[2], Bartosz Czernecki^[1], Piotr Szuster^[3,4]



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Department of Climatology



[2] NOAA
National Severe Storms Laboratory



[3] Skywarn Poland
Polish Stormchasing Society



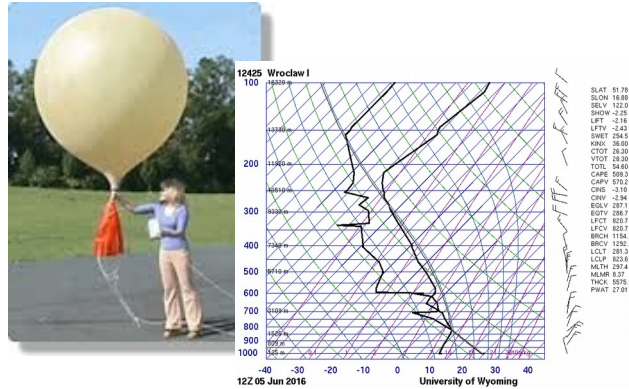
[4] Cracow University of Technology



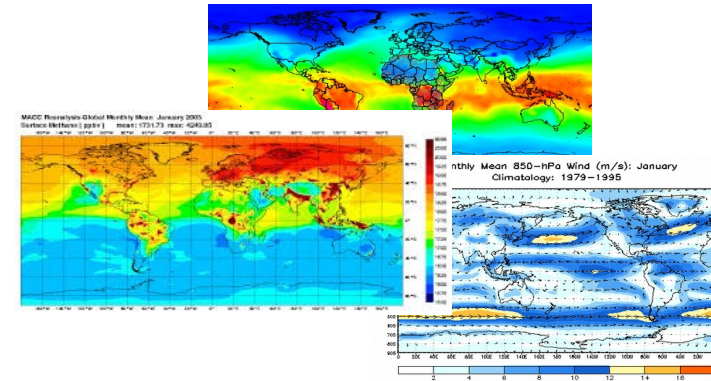
Funding sources: National Science Center grants: 2014/13/N/ST10/01708, 2015/16/T/ST10/00373.

Computations were performed in Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center.

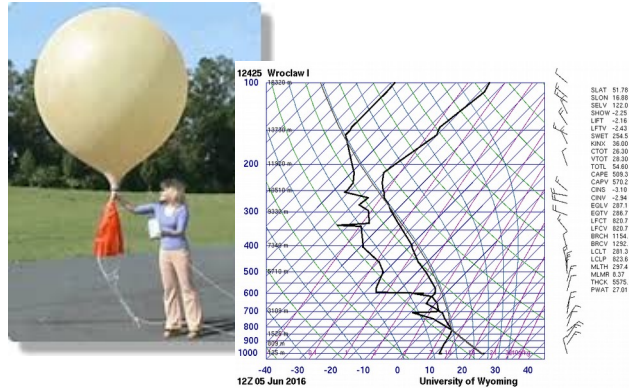
Atmospheric soundings



Reanalysis



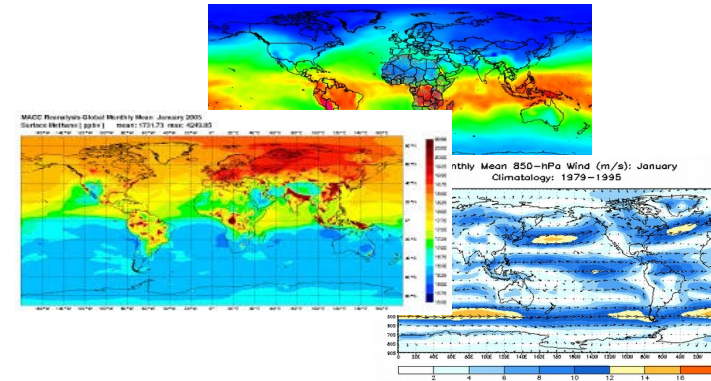
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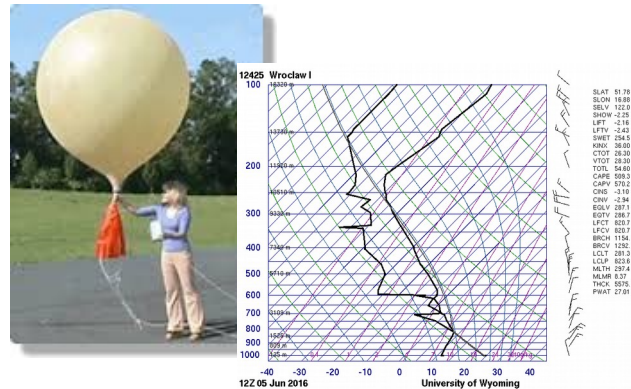
Advantages:

- real state of the atmosphere
- detailed data (> 50 levels)

Reanalysis



Atmospheric soundings



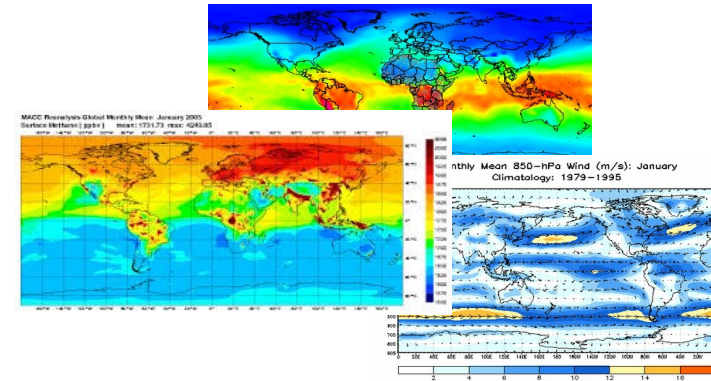
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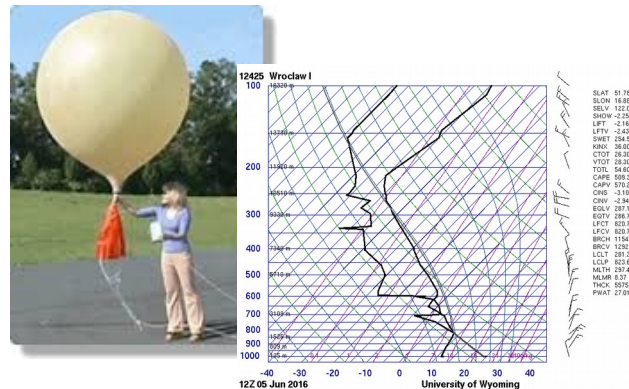
Disadvantages:

- performed sparsely in time and space
- prone to errors

Reanalysis



Atmospheric soundings



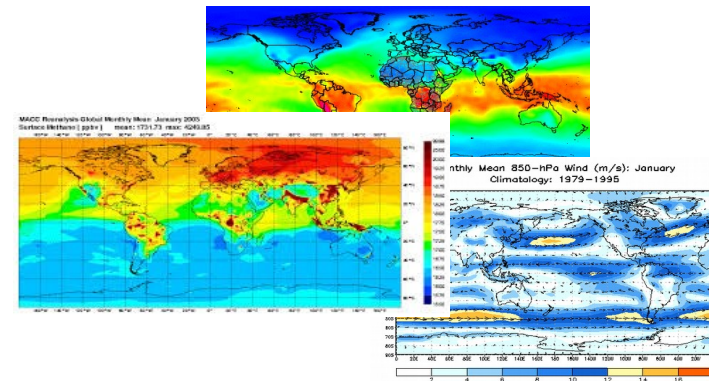
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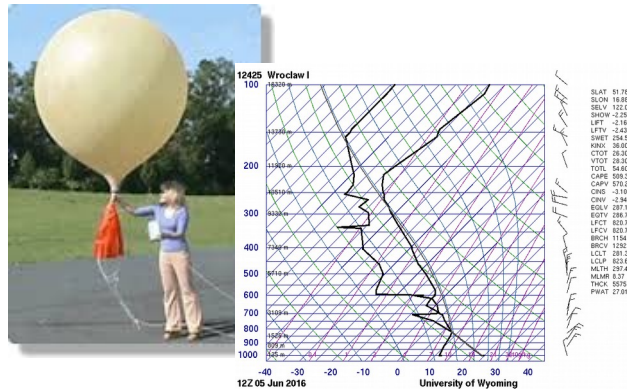
Reanalysis



Advantages:

- continuous in time and space
- allow to define climatological characteristics

Atmospheric soundings



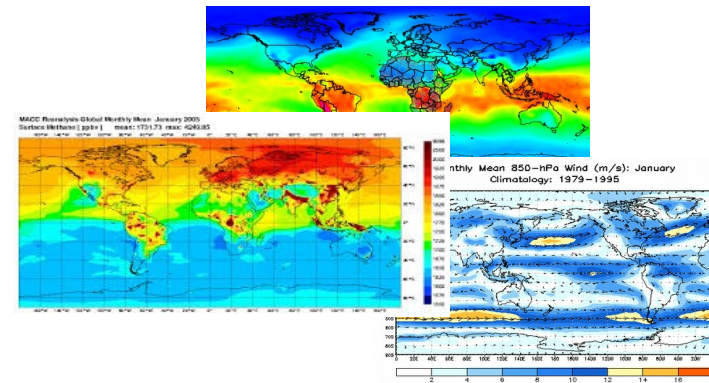
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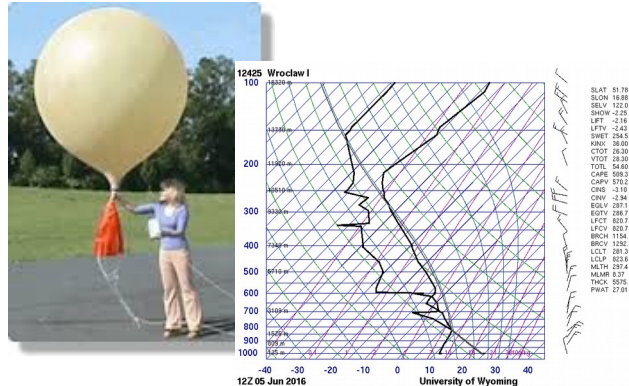
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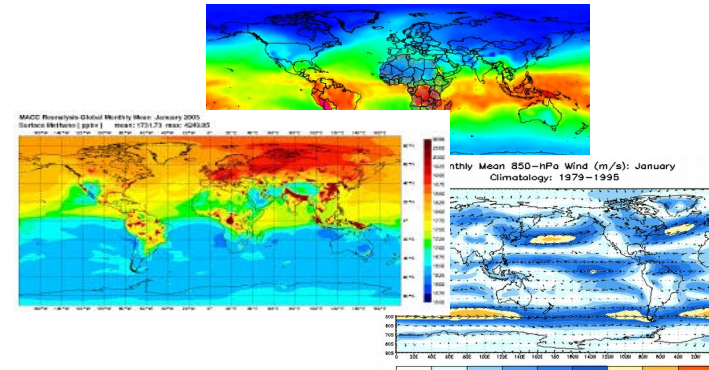
Disadvantages:

- not a real atmosphere
- subjected to errors resulting from data assimilation and validation of data cohesion
- limited resolution

Atmospheric soundings



Reanalysis



... but how good is the reanalysis in sampling a real convective environment?

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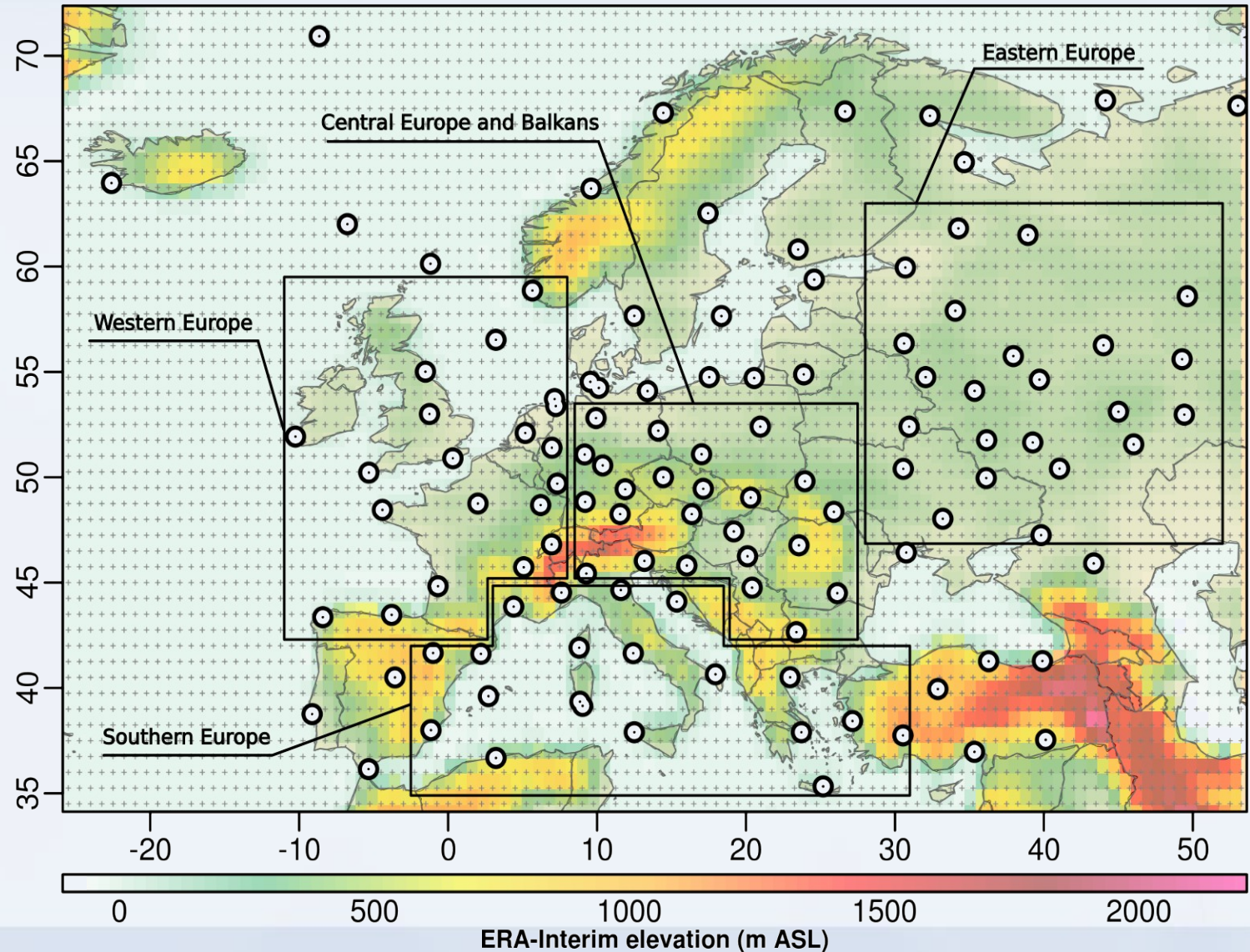
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1. How well reanalysis estimate real convective environment?
2. What is the annual cycle and spatial distribution of ingredients for deep moist convection in Europe?
3. Which areas in Europe are the most prone to (severe) thunderstorms?

Research area and datasets

1. Observations

- 1 100 000 atmospheric soundings for 12 UTC (119 stations)



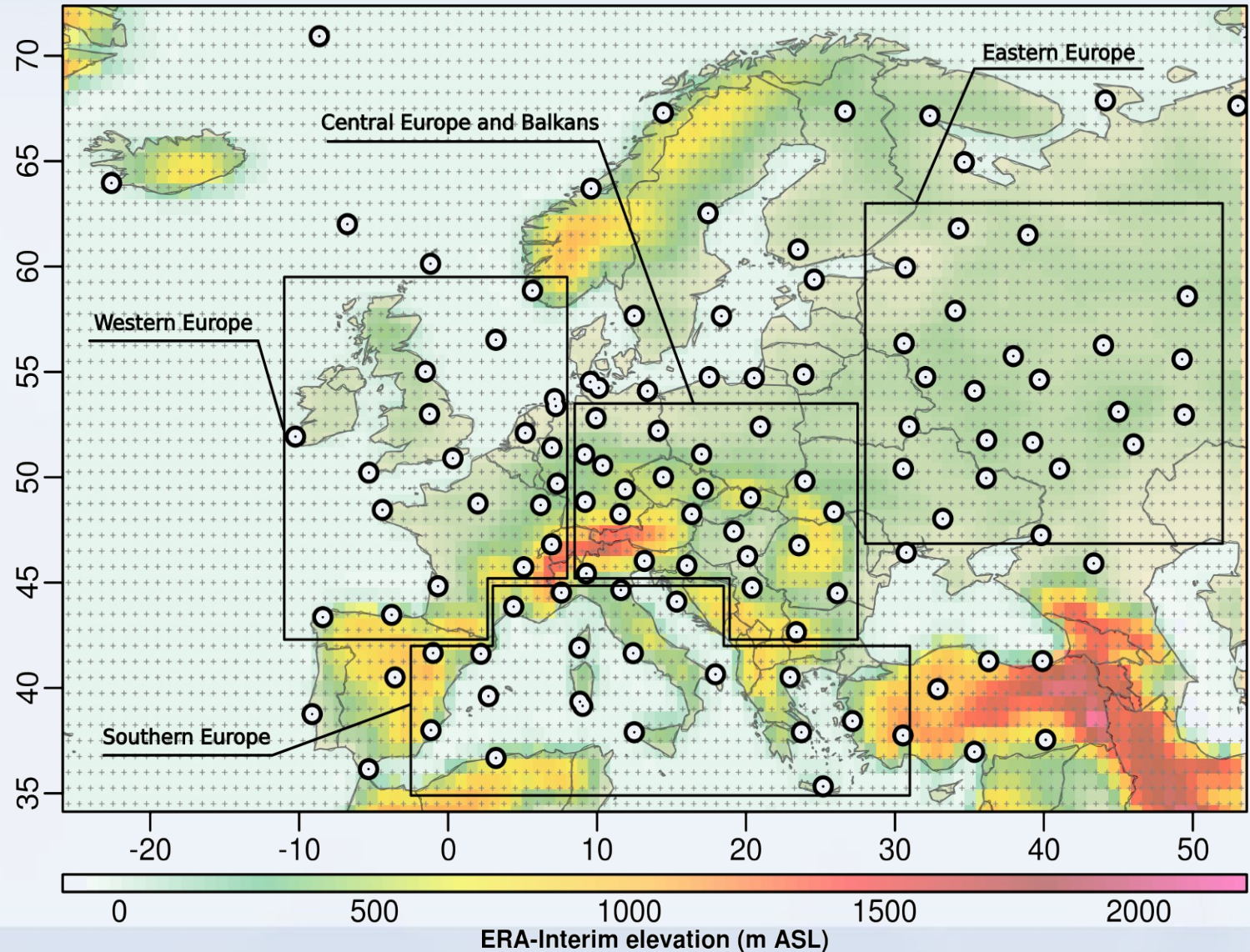
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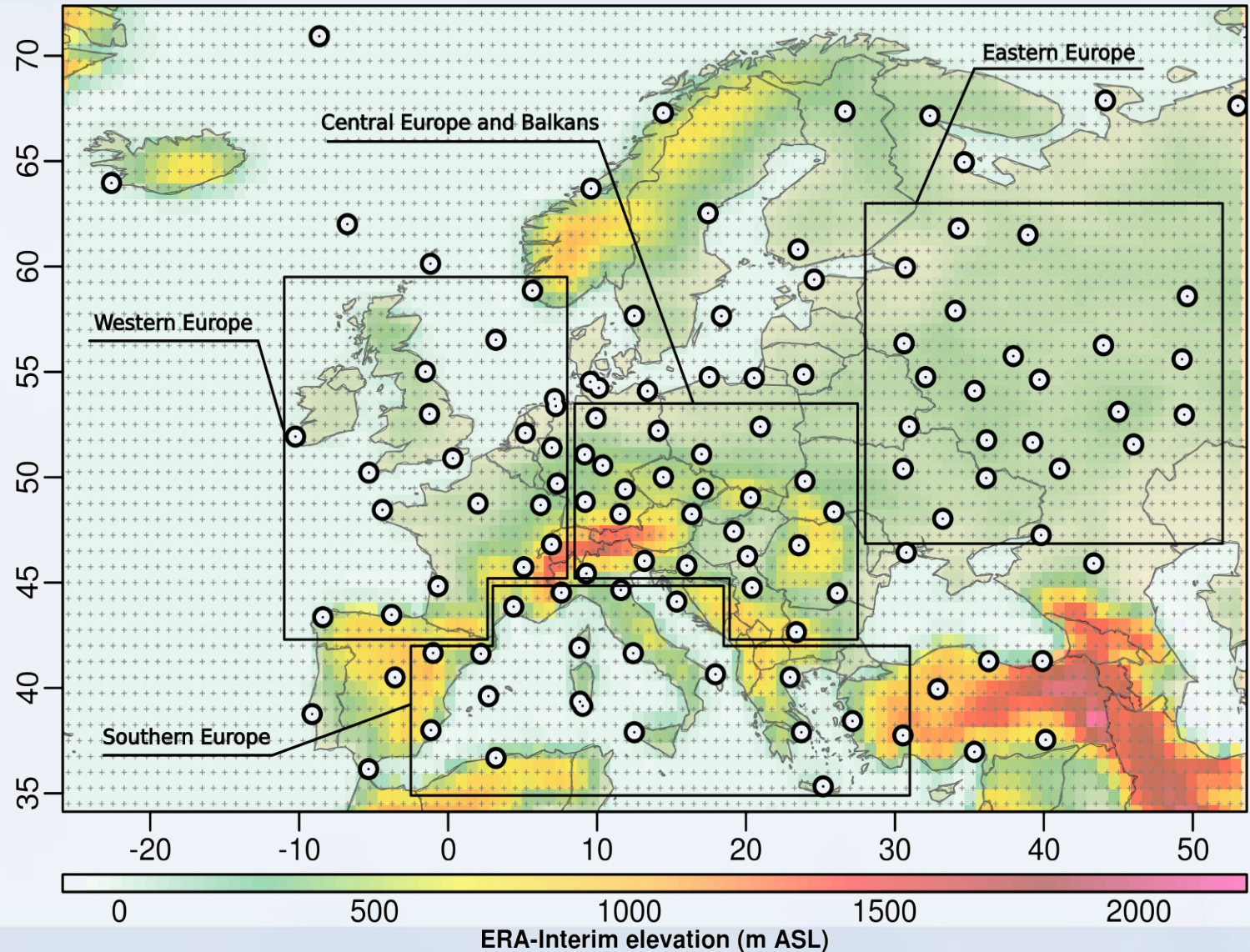
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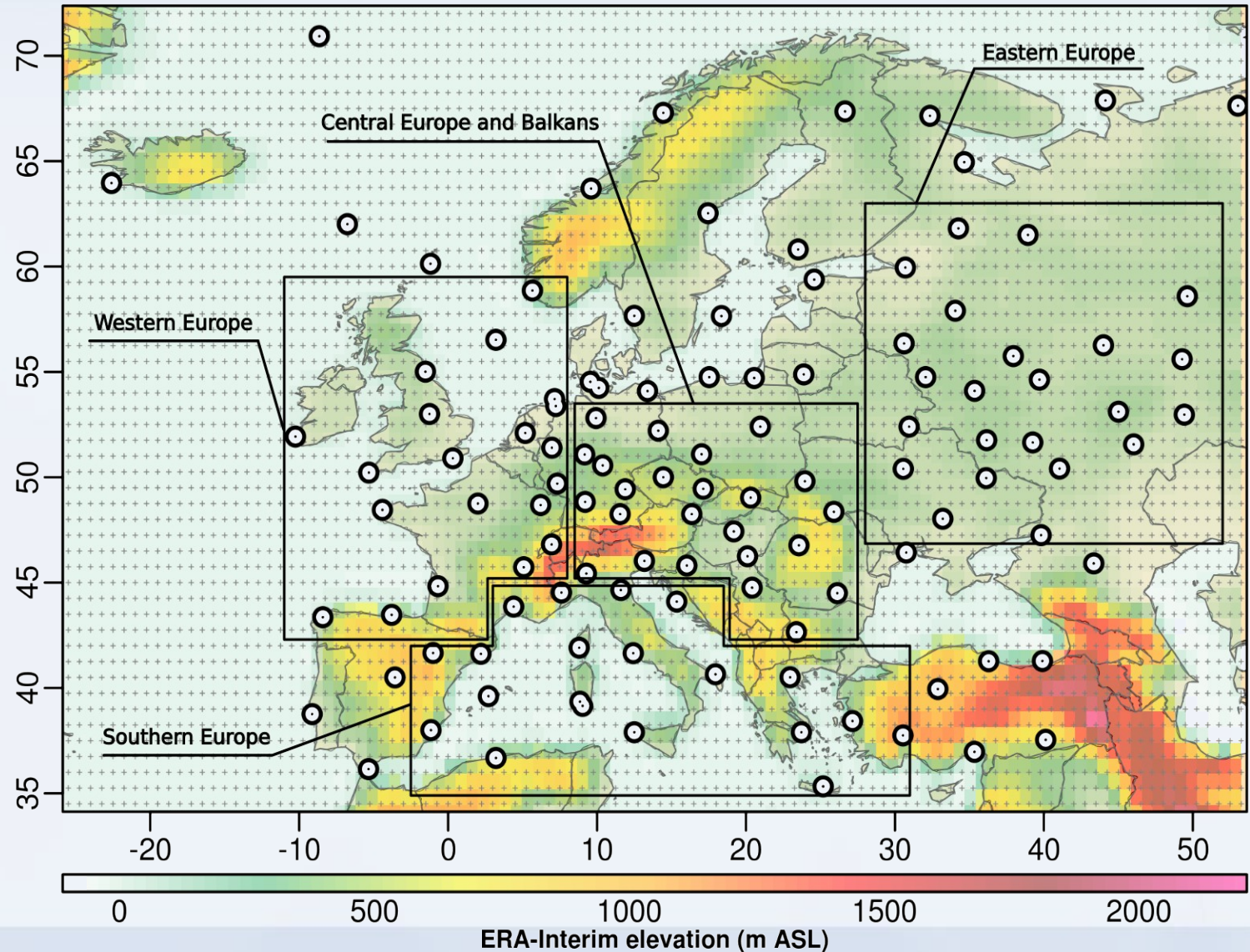
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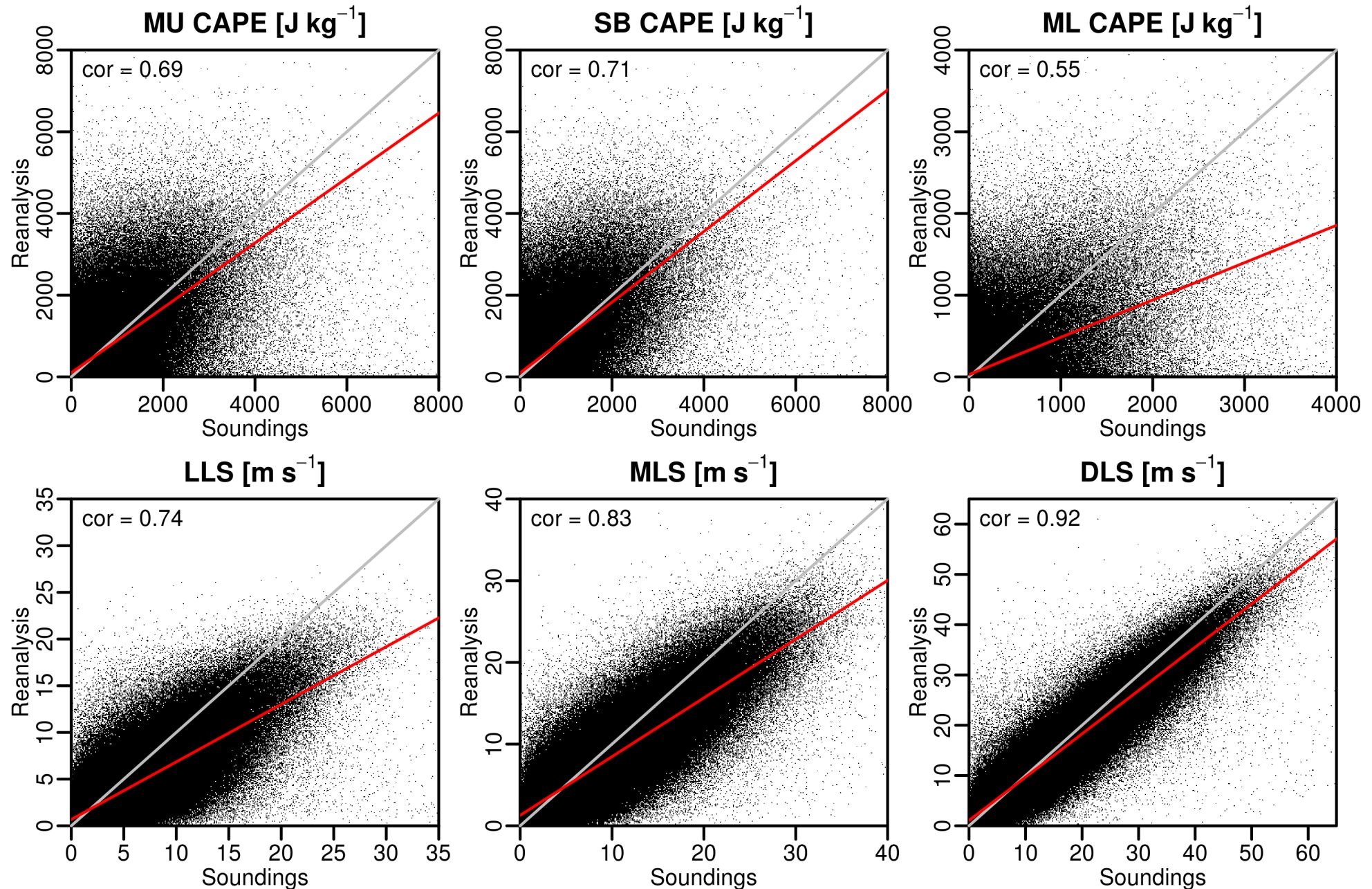
4. Spatial division

- Western Europe
- Central Europe and Balkans
- Southern Europe
- Eastern Europe

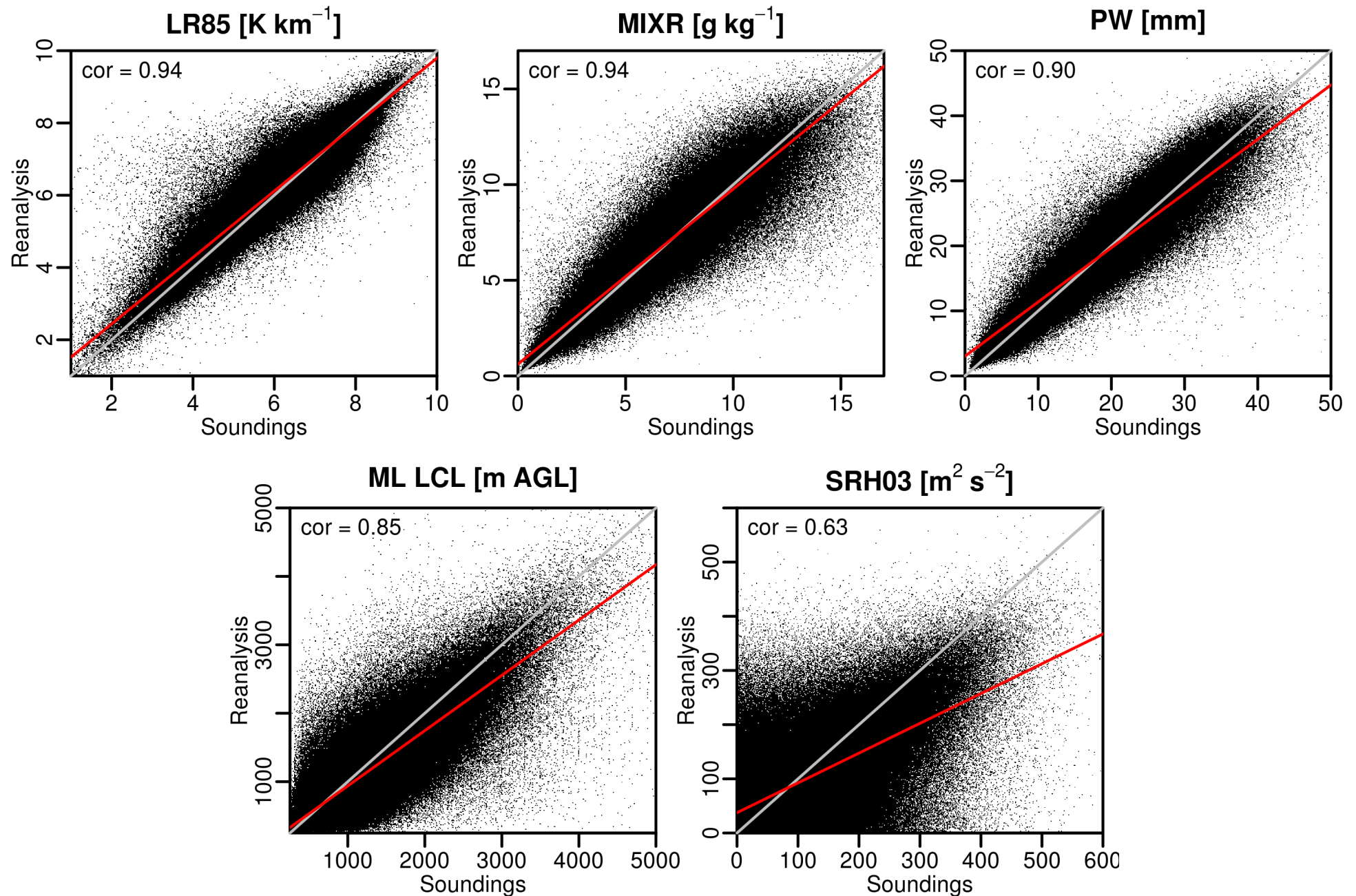


Results

Observations vs reanalysis



Observations vs reanalysis



Observations vs reanalysis

Table 1. Mean errors and mean percentage errors of ERA-Interim relative to sounding measurements (1 mln cases).

	Mean error (mean percentage error)				
	Western EU	Central EU & Balkans	Eastern EU	Southern EU	All
MIXR [g kg^{-1}]	0.17 (2.9%)	0.14 (2.5%)	0.11 (2.3%)	0.24 (3.4%)	0.15 (2.7%)
LR85 [K km^{-1}]	0.13 (2.2%)	0.14 (2.3%)	0.03 (0.5%)	0.12 (1.8%)	0.11 (1.9%)
MU CAPE [J kg^{-1}]	27.28 (19.5%)	77.06 (35.2%)	-30.13 (-14.1%)	239.11 (46.9%)	55.22 (24.6%)
SB CAPE [J kg^{-1}]	30.02 (21.4%)	85.95 (40.6%)	-3.89 (-2.1%)	259.99 (53.5%)	69.73 (33.1%)
ML CAPE [J kg^{-1}]	2.12 (5.5%)	-4.05 (-5.4%)	-32.03 (-36.9%)	-2.89 (-2.5%)	-9.28 (-13.6%)
DLS [m s^{-1}]	-1.28 (-7.8%)	-1.12 (-7.2%)	-1.30 (-8.5%)	-0.81 (-5.5%)	-1.09 (-7.0%)
MLS [m s^{-1}]	-1.59 (-15.7%)	-1.40 (-14.4%)	-1.63 (-16.6%)	-1.37 (-14.3%)	-1.46 (-15.0%)
LLS [m s^{-1}]	-1.83 (-28.4%)	-1.51 (-25.9%)	-1.60 (-24.9%)	-1.69 (-33.7%)	-1.61 (-26.9%)
SRH03 [$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$]	-14.30 (-11.9%)	-13.79 (-12.1%)	-15.15 (-13.2%)	-14.36 (-12.9%)	-13.81 (-12.1%)
ML LCL [m AGL]	-66.28 (-7.2%)	-73.55 (-6.4%)	-80.55 (-6.8%)	-186.57 (-12.3%)	-91.98 (-7.9%)
PW [mm]	0.62 (4.0%)	0.44 (2.8%)	0.69 (4.7%)	0.17 (0.9%)	0.47 (3.1%)
ML CIN [J kg^{-1}]	4.18 (38.6%)	5.36 (33.9%)	2.81 (24.0%)	11.08 (19.1%)	5.27 (25.7%)
ML WMAXSHEAR [$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$]	-6.21 (-9.0%)	-11.67 (-15.5%)	-22.59 (-32.5%)	-8.76 (-8.8%)	-10.41 (-15.0%)

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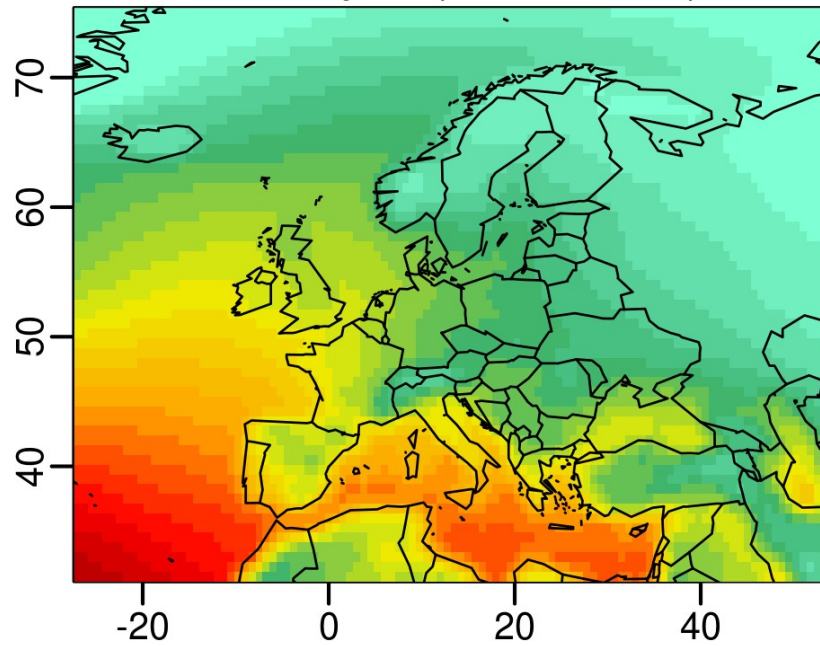
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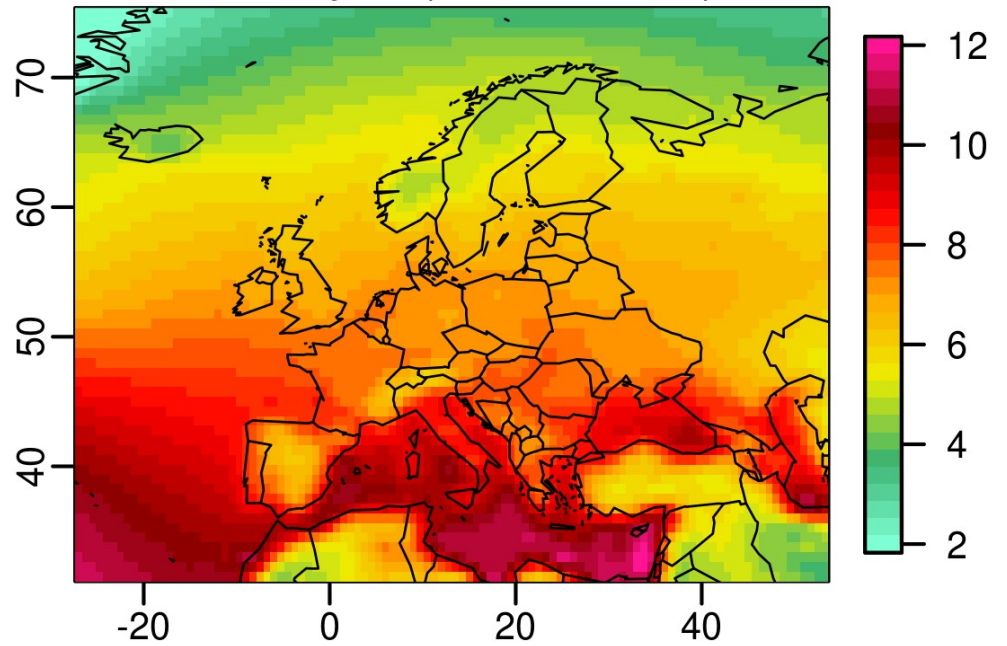
Mean values (1979-2016)

Mean MIXR [g kg^{-1}]

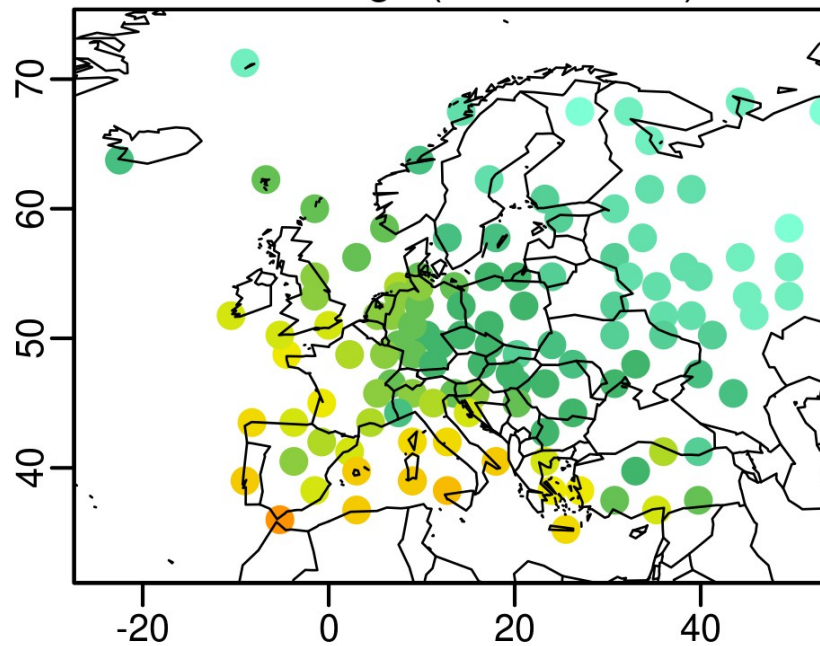
Reanalysis (cold season)



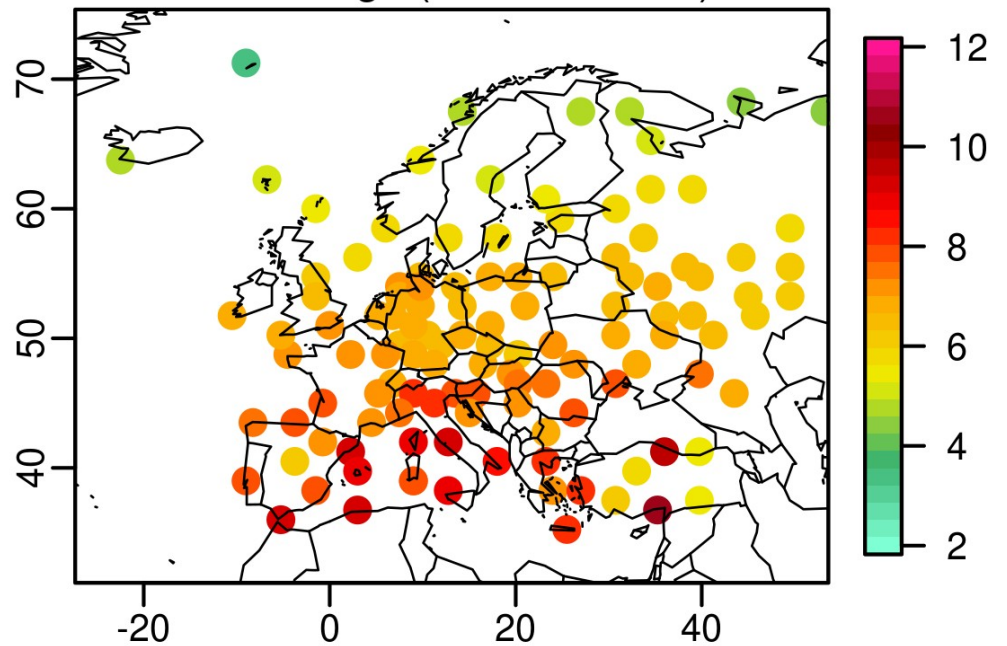
Reanalysis (warm season)



Soundings (cold season)

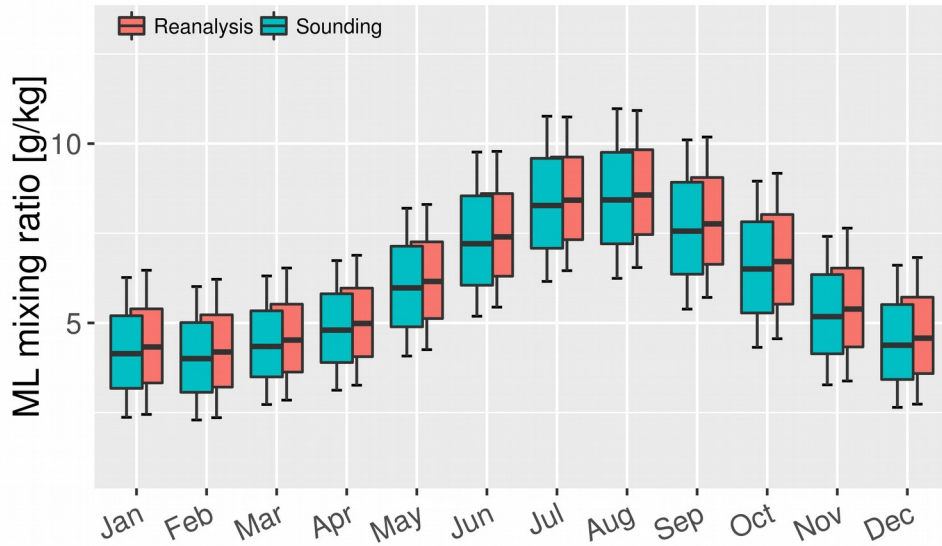


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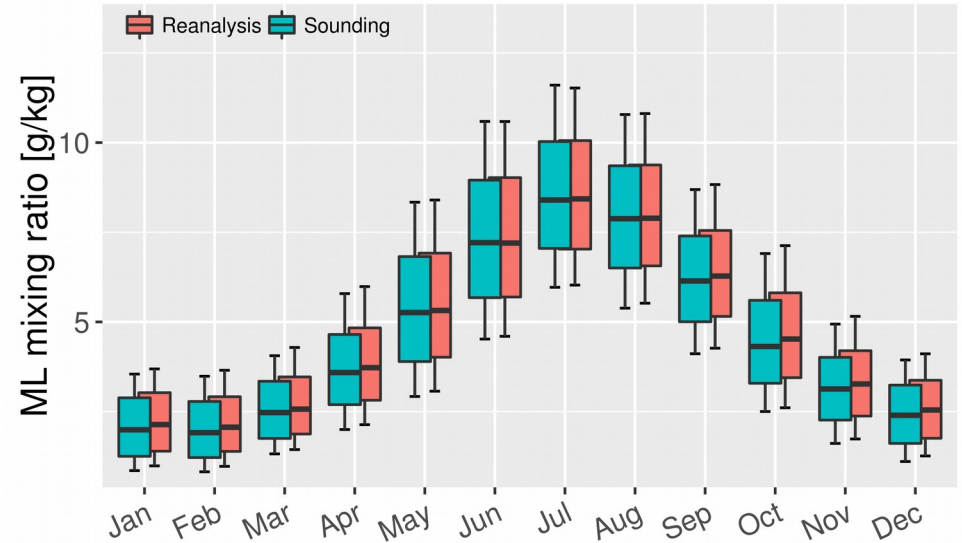


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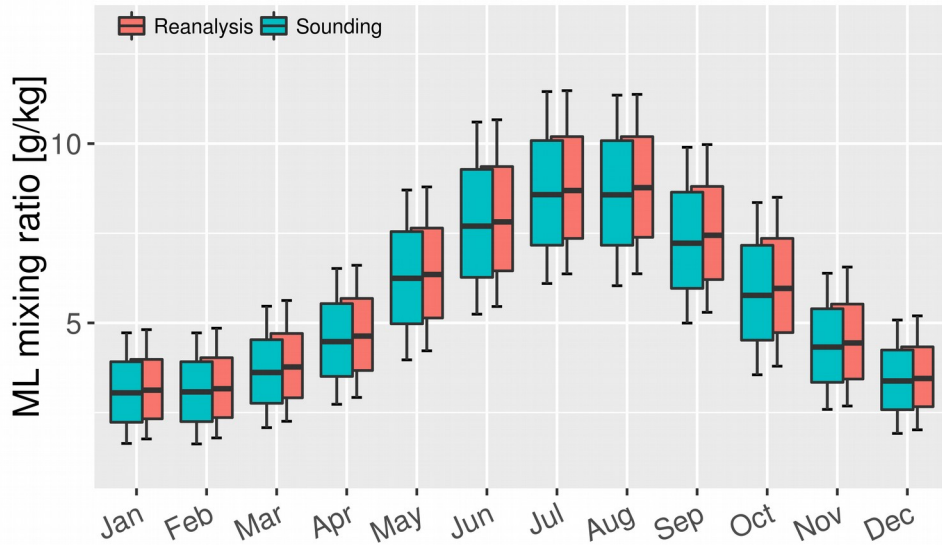
Western Europe



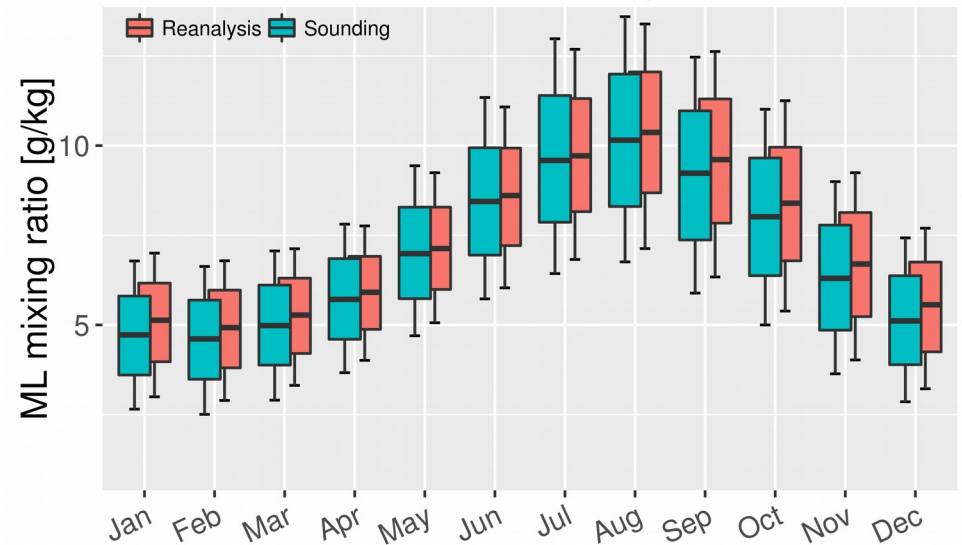
Eastern Europe



Central Europe and Balkans

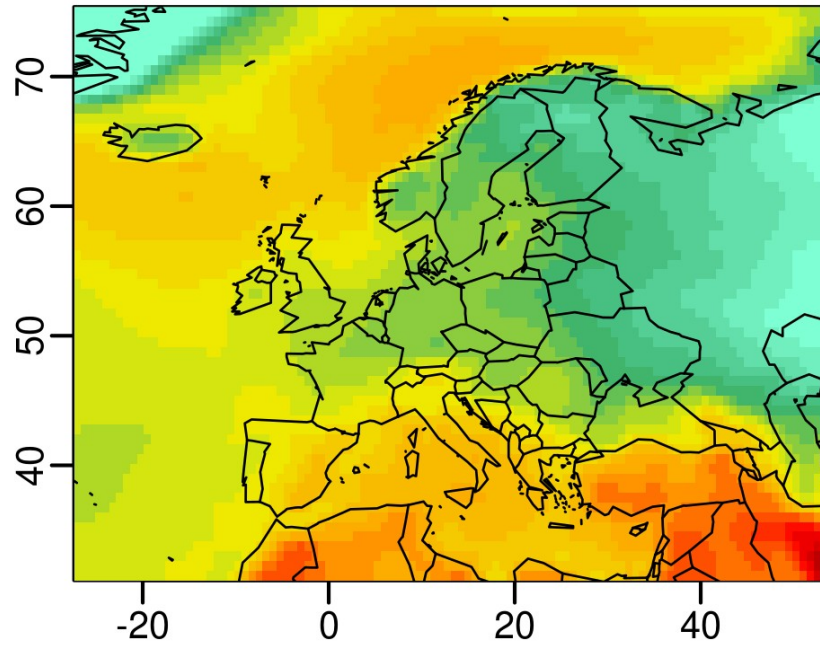


Southern Europe

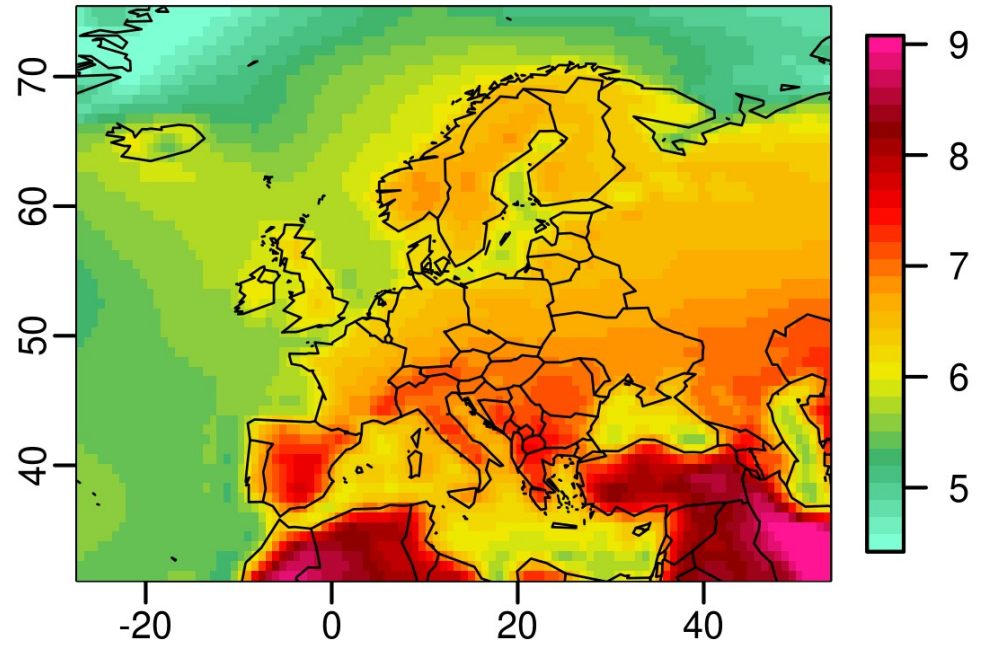


Mean LR85 [K km^{-1}]

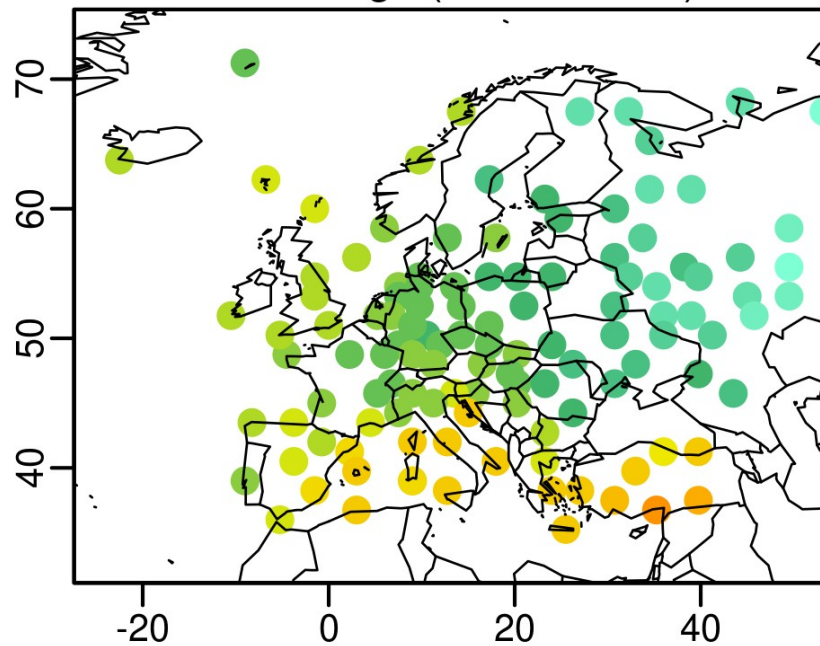
Reanalysis (cold season)



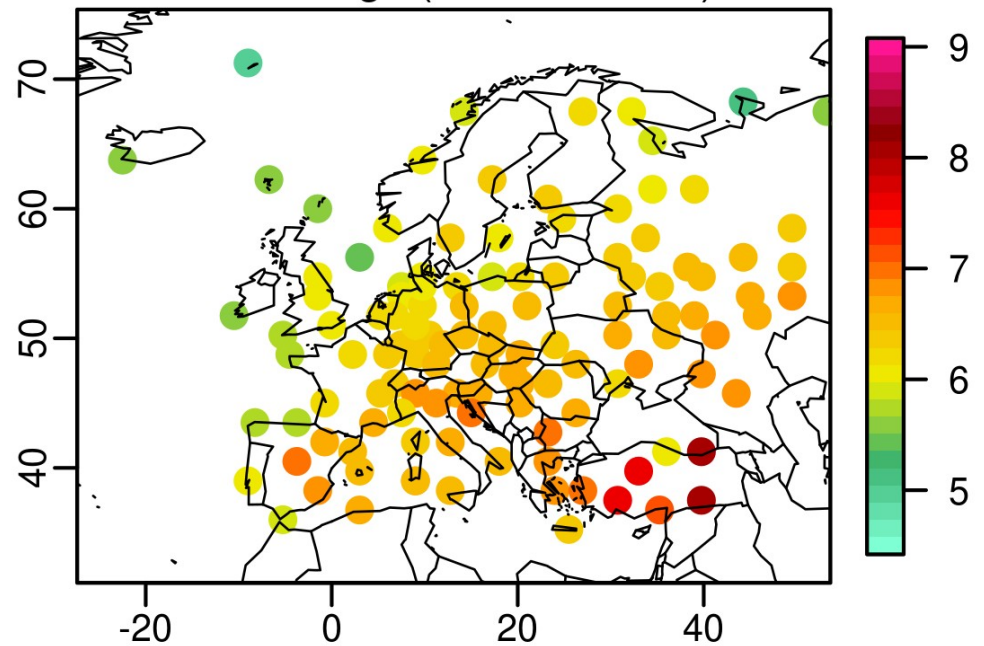
Reanalysis (warm season)



Soundings (cold season)

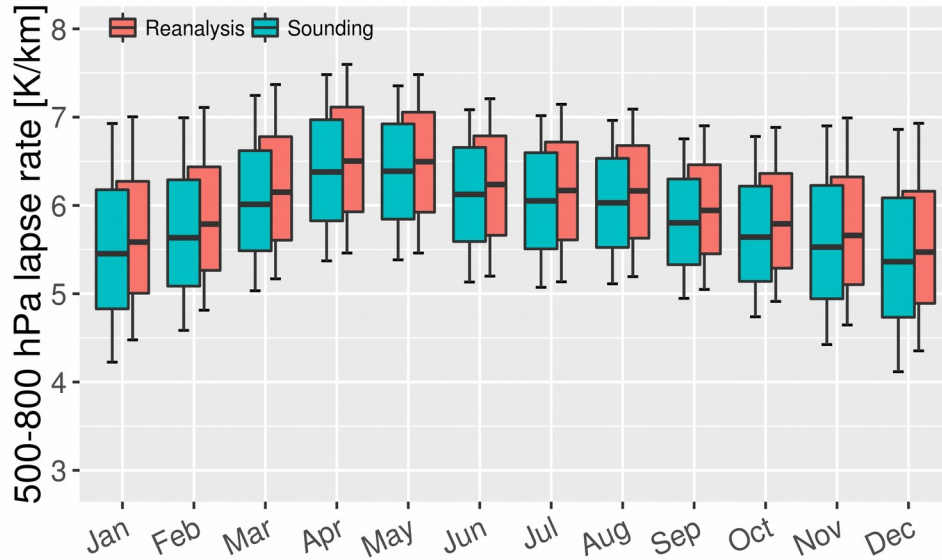


Soundings (warm season)

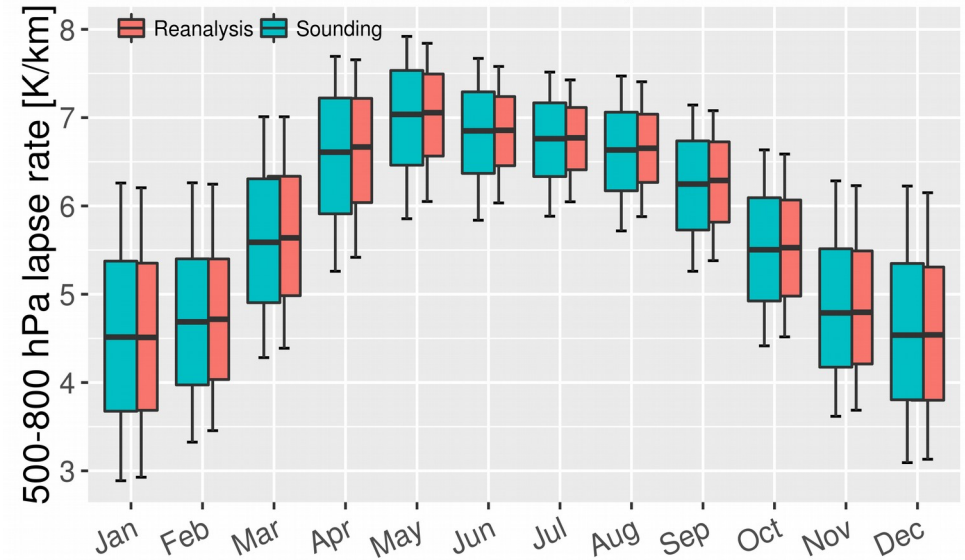


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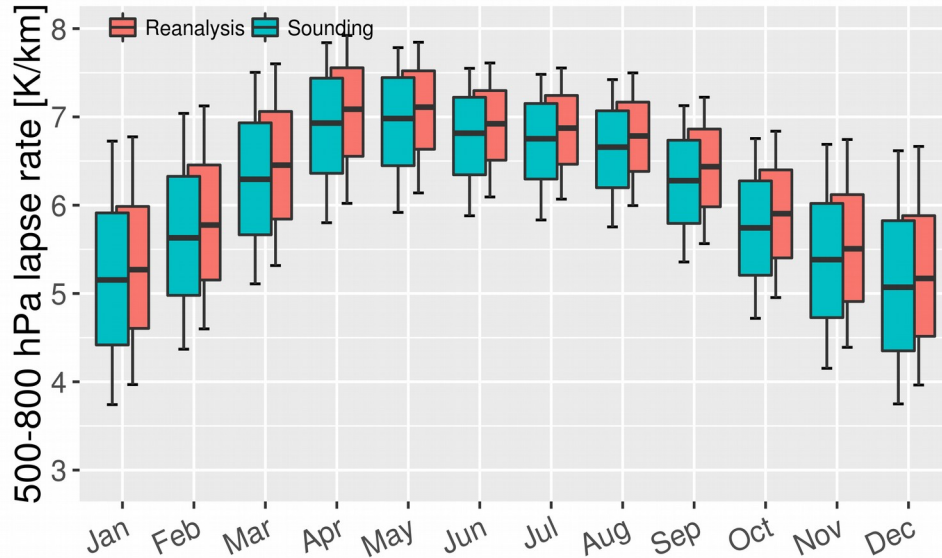
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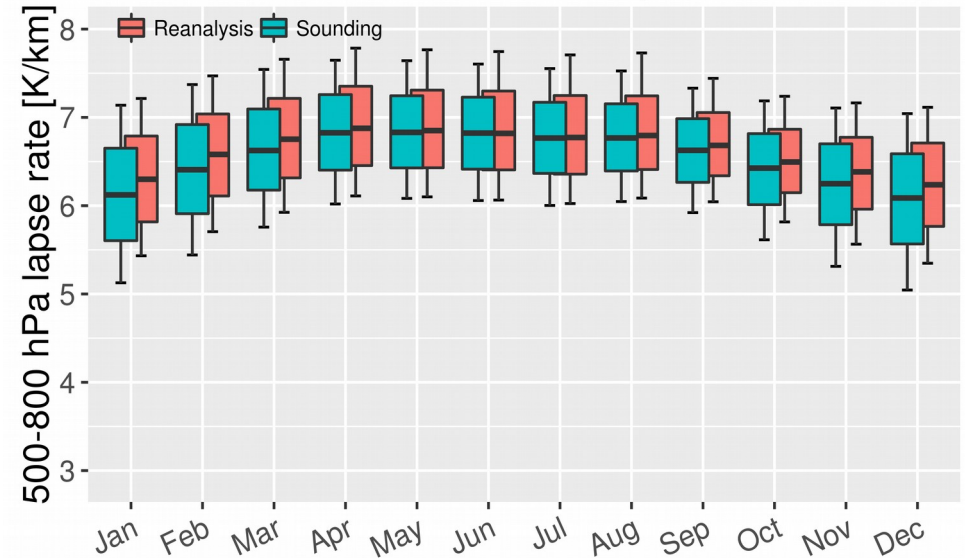
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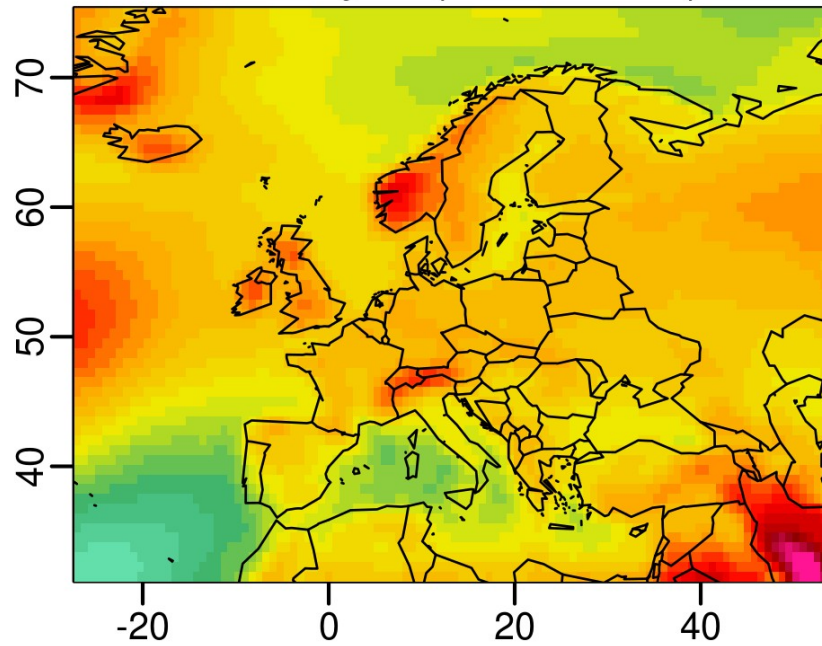


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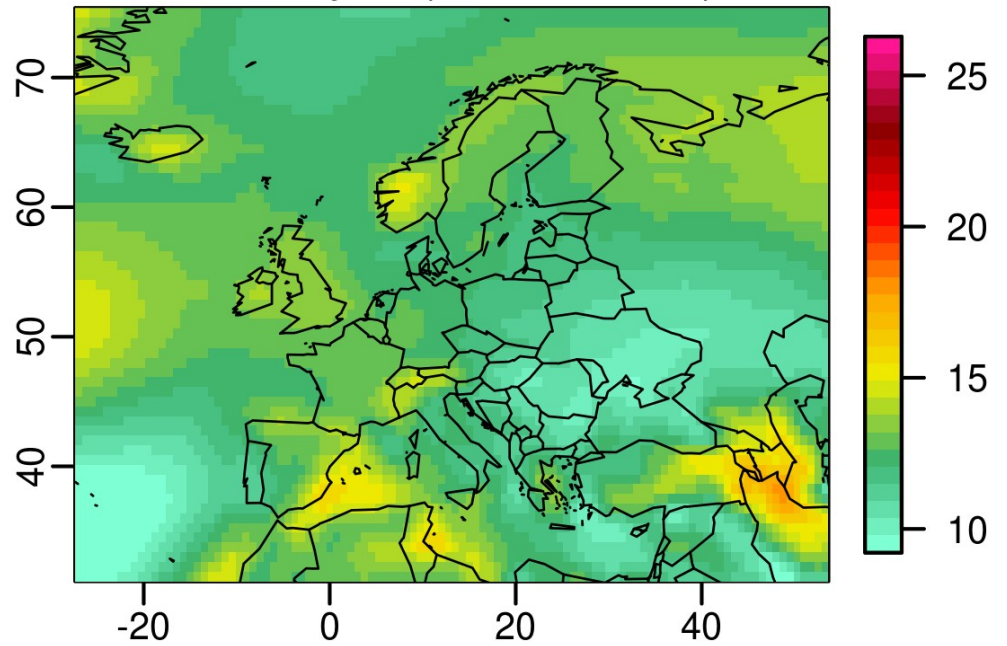


Mean DLS [m s^{-1}]

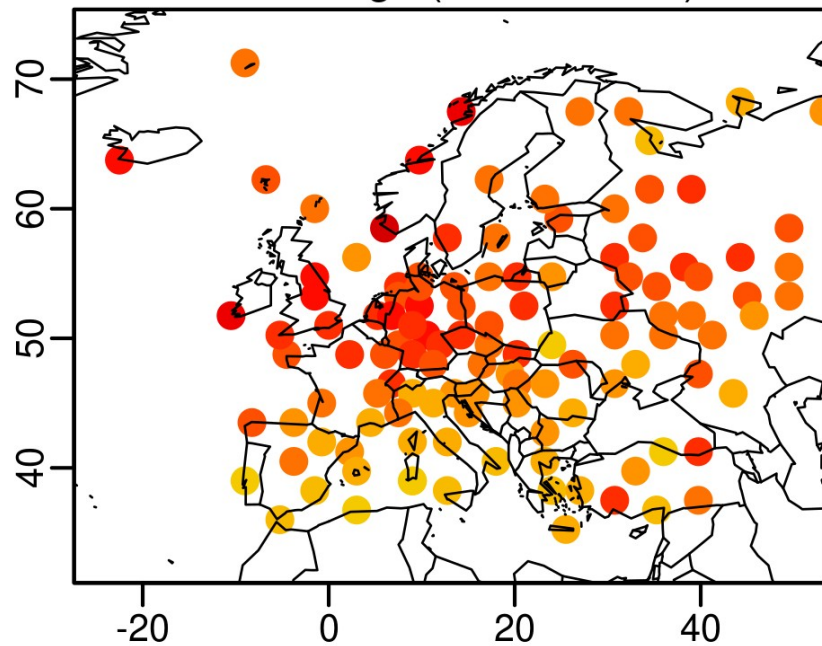
Reanalysis (cold season)



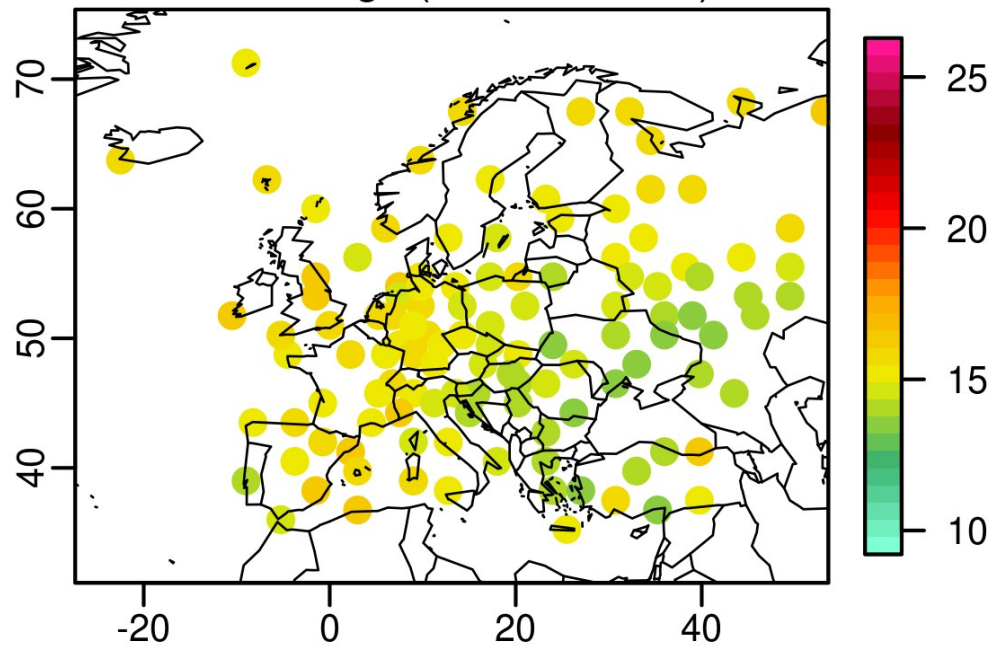
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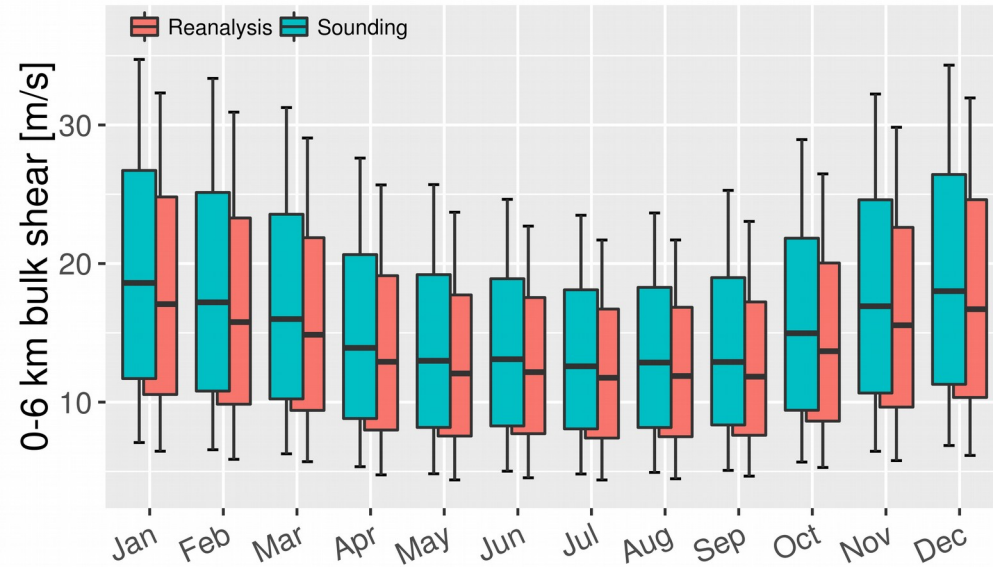


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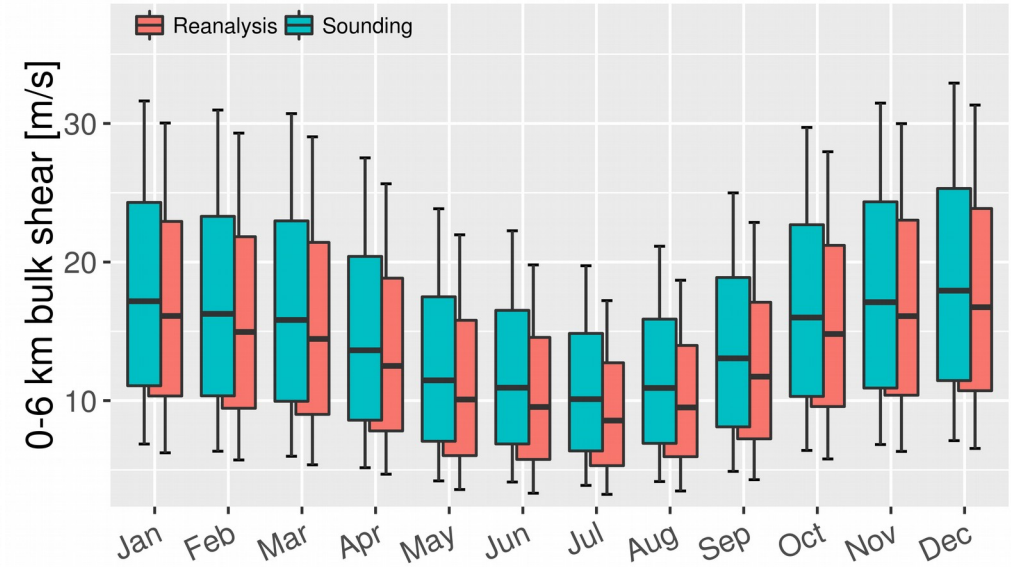


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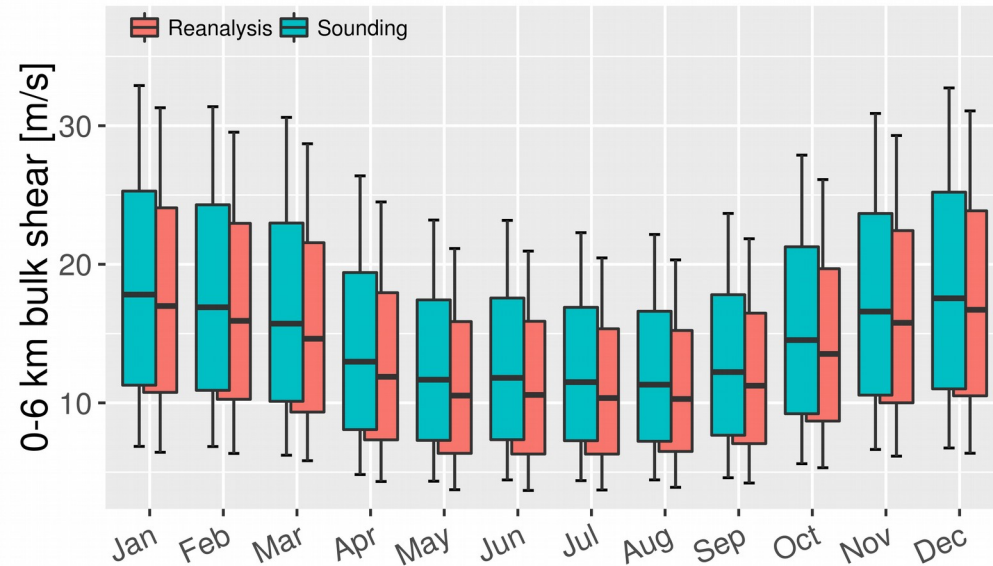
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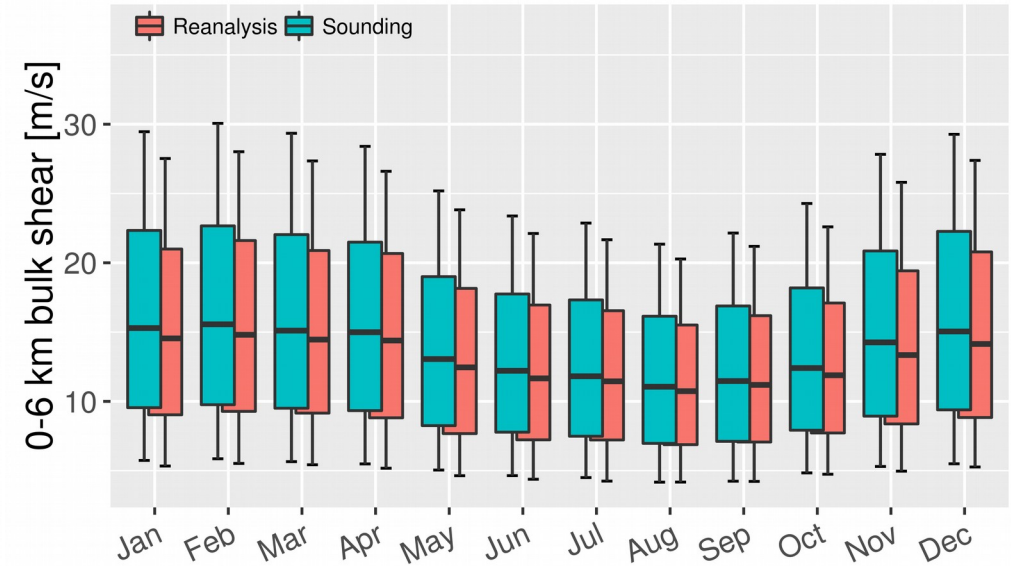
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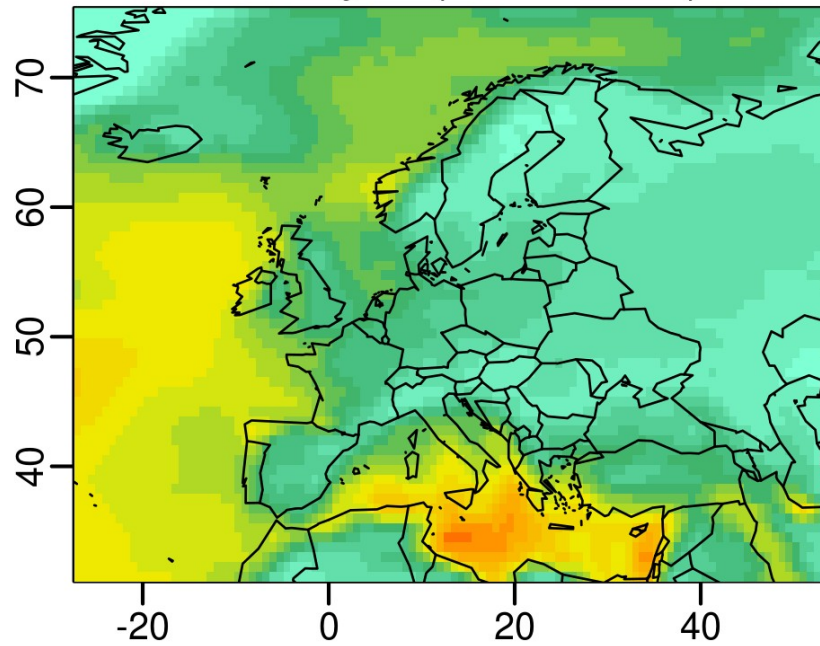


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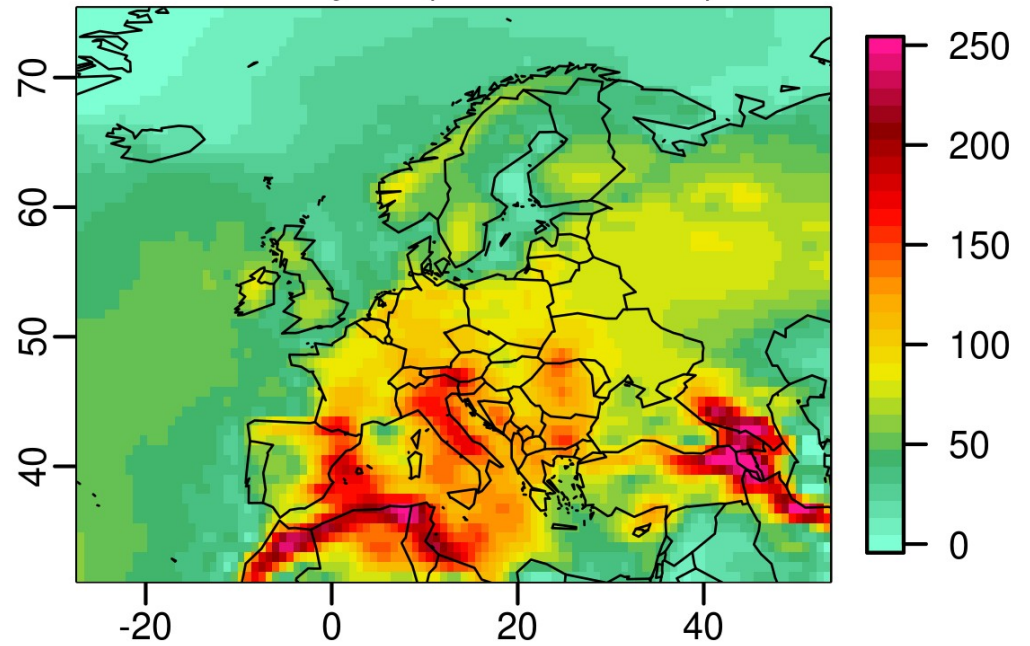


Mean ML WMAXSHEAR [$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$]

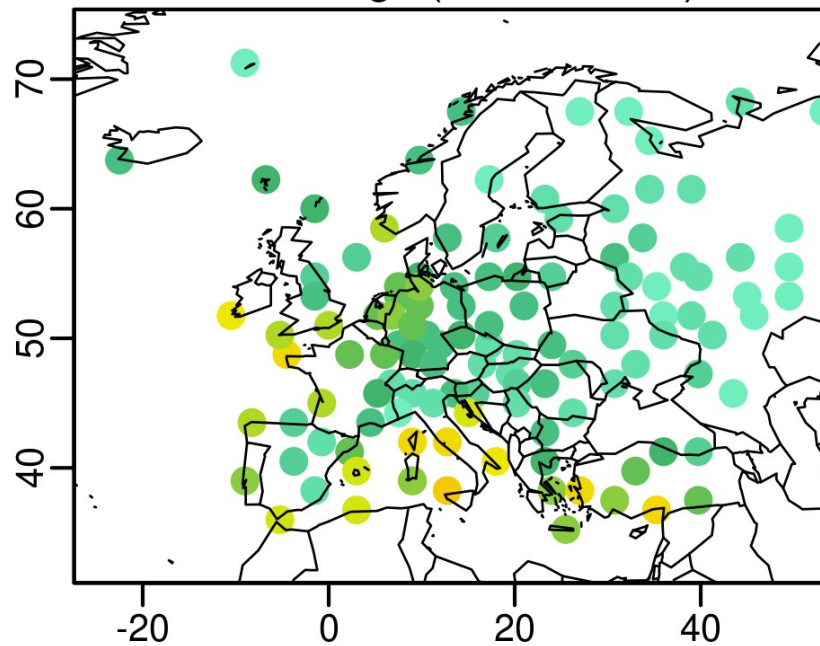
Reanalysis (cold season)



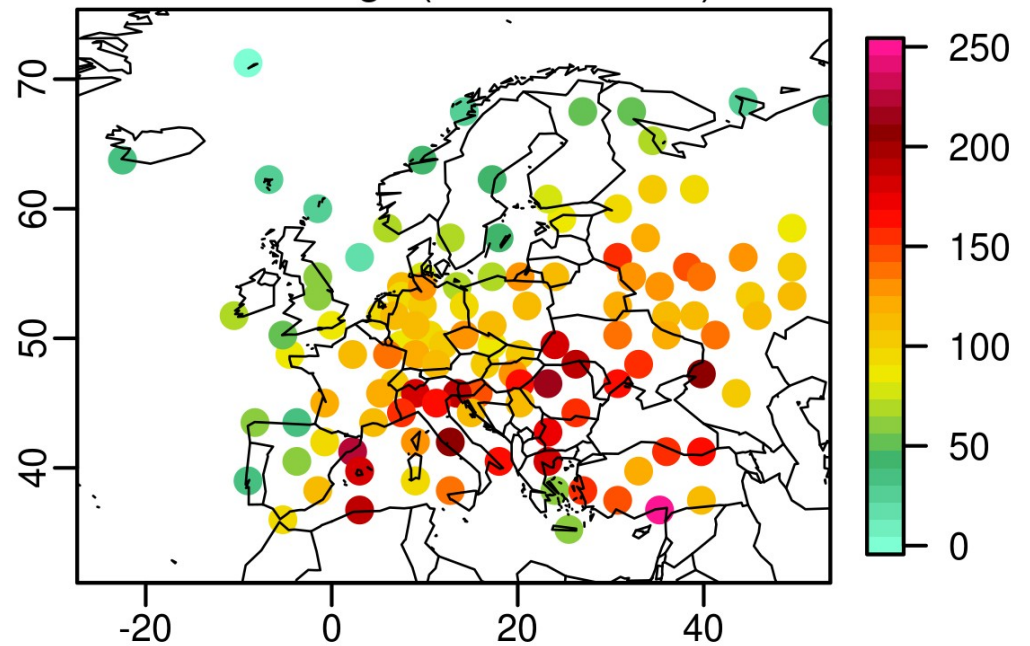
Reanalysis (warm season)



Soundings (cold season)

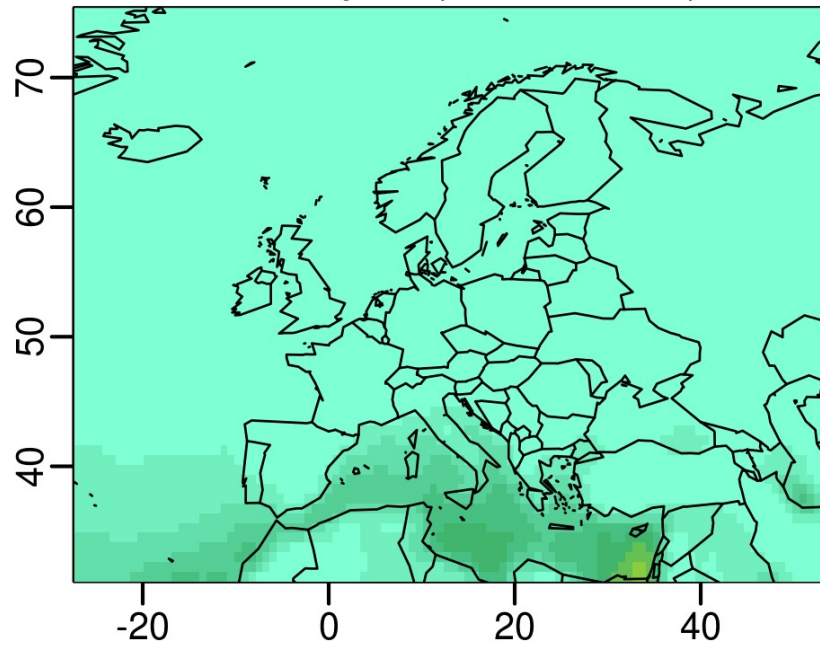


Soundings (warm season)

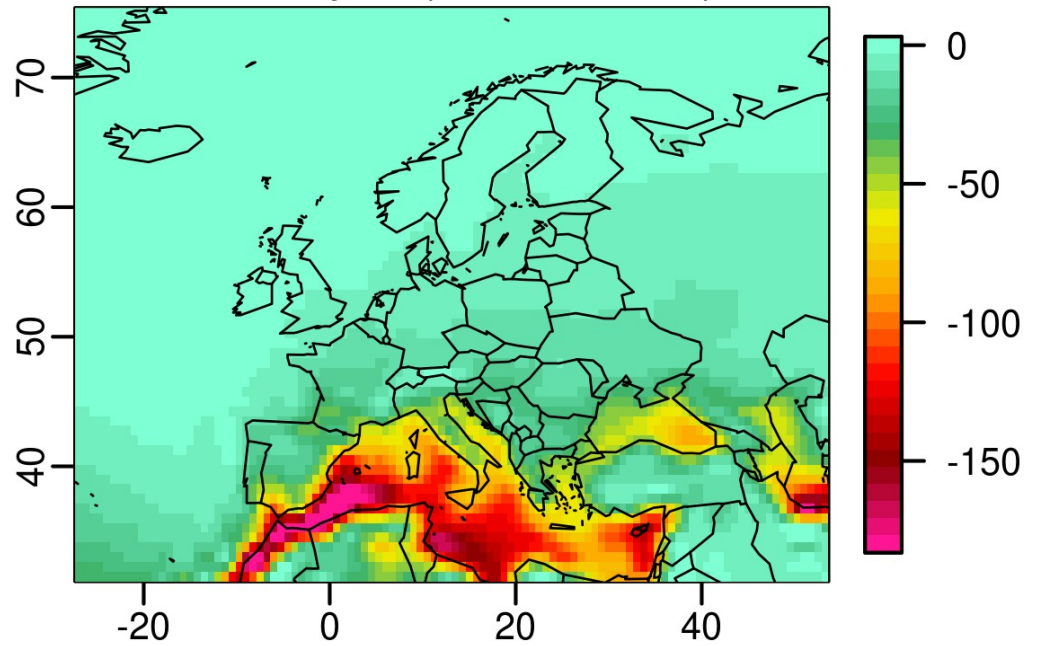


Mean ML CIN [J kg^{-1}]

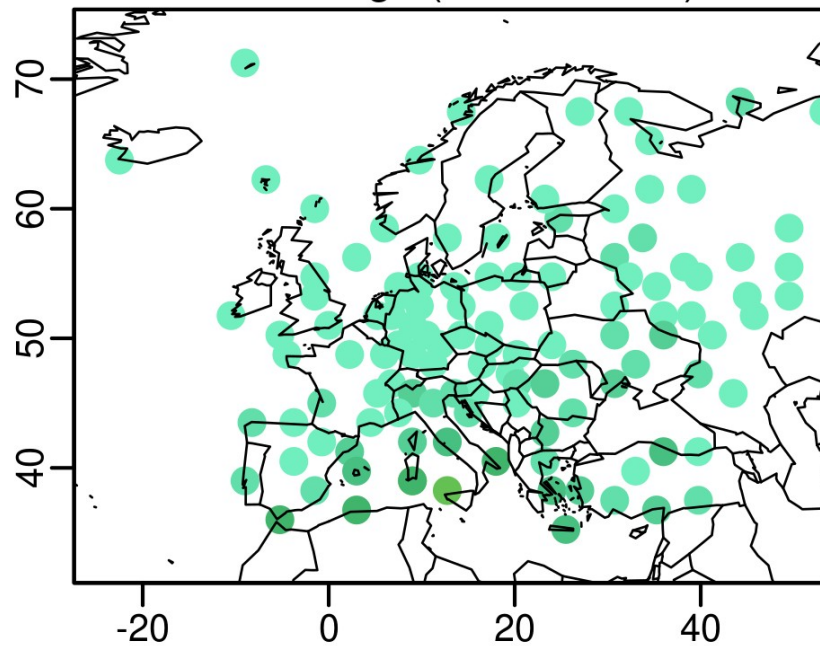
Reanalysis (cold season)



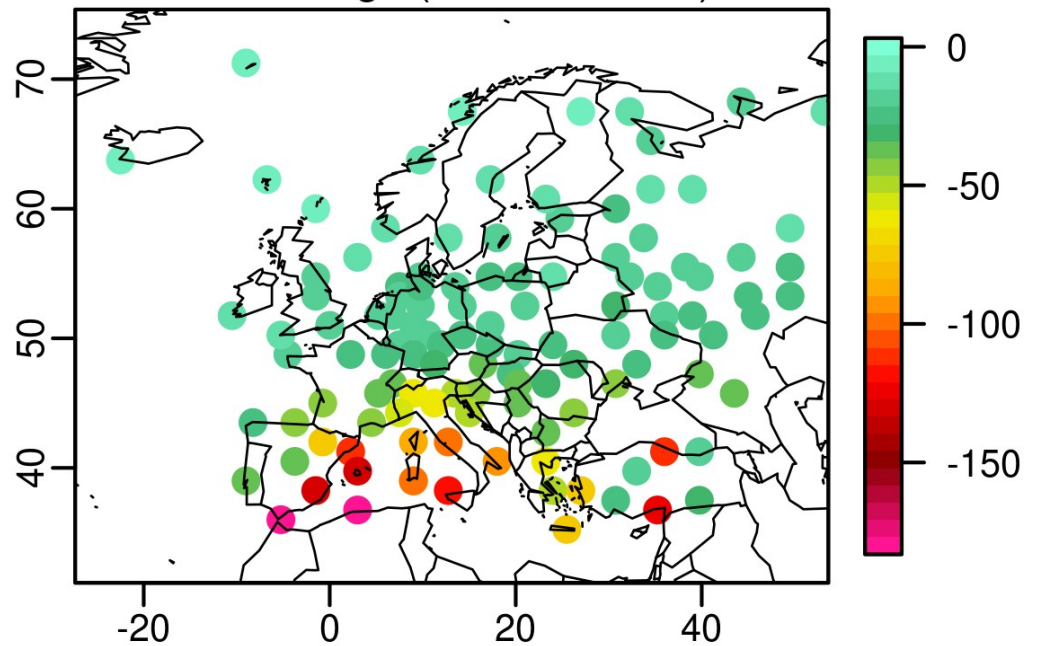
Reanalysis (warm season)



Soundings (cold season)



Soundings (warm season)



... but how to provide results in a more empirical way?

Potential thunderstorm

ML CAPE $> 100 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$

ML CIN $> -50 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$

Potential severe thunderstorm

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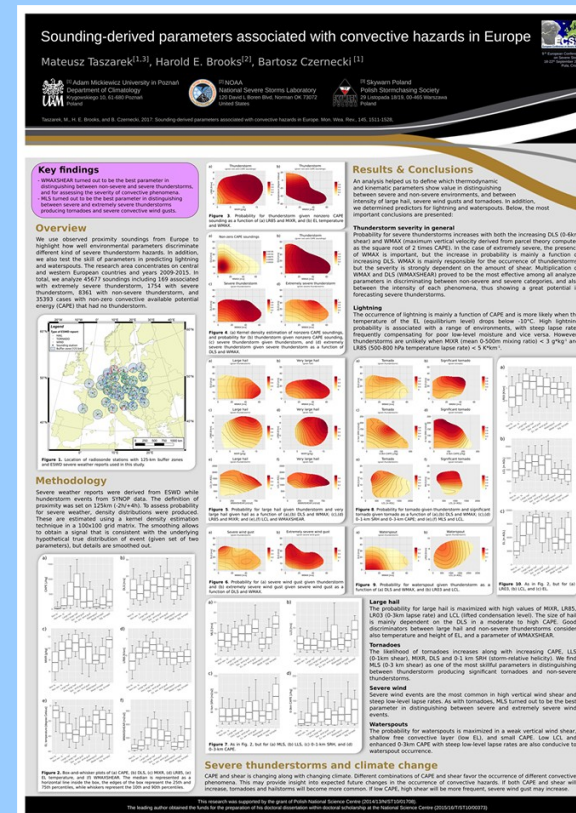
Kaltenböck et al. (2009), Sander (2010), Gensini and Ashley (2011), Westermayer et al. (2016), Diffenbaugh et al. (2013), Pucik et al. (2015), Kolendowicz et al. (2017), Taszarek et al. (2017)

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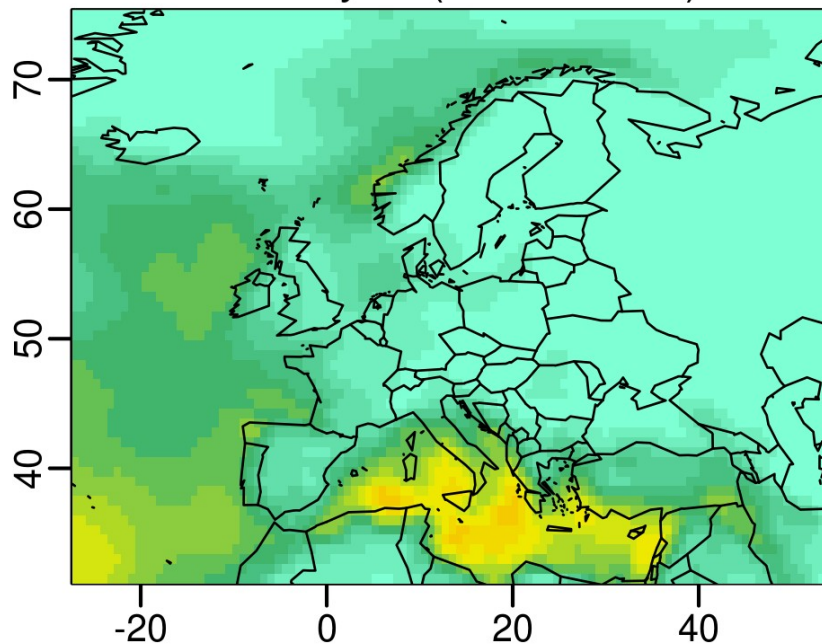
Poster P57 Session 2 (Thursday)



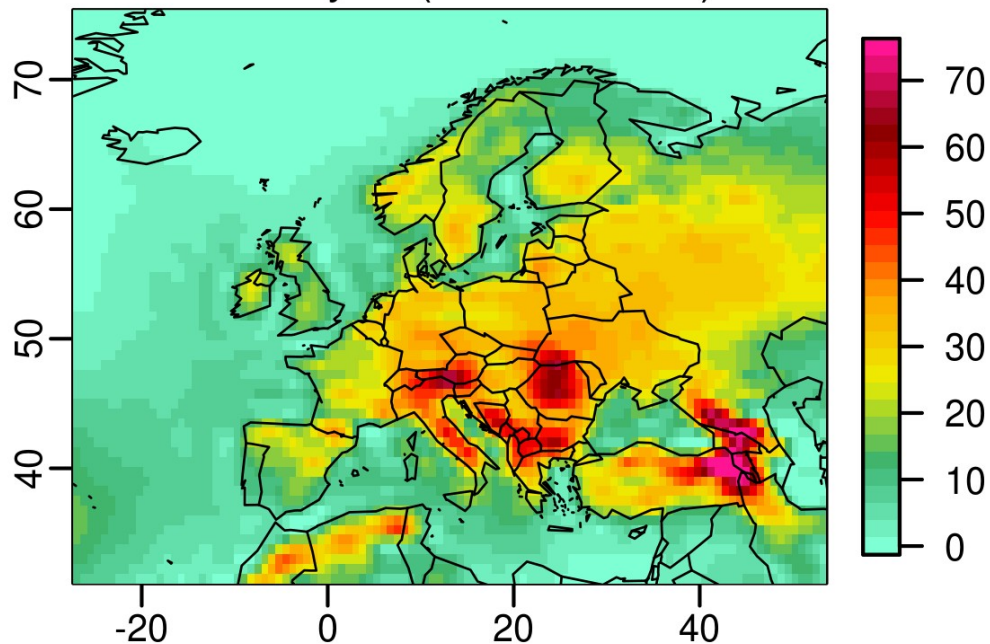
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Mean annual number of days with potential thunderstorm

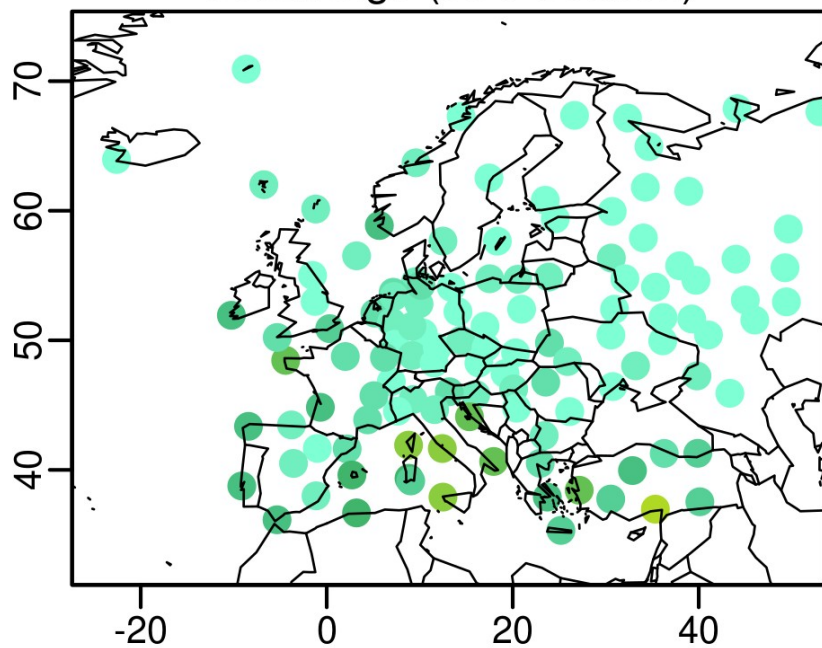
Reanalysis (cold season)



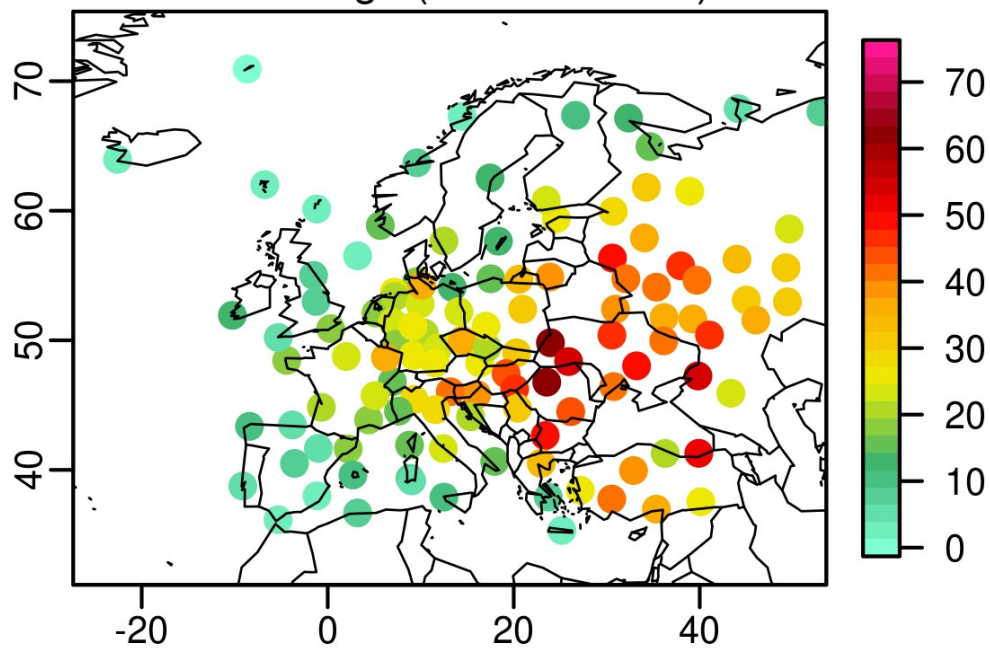
Reanalysis (warm season)



Soundings (cold season)

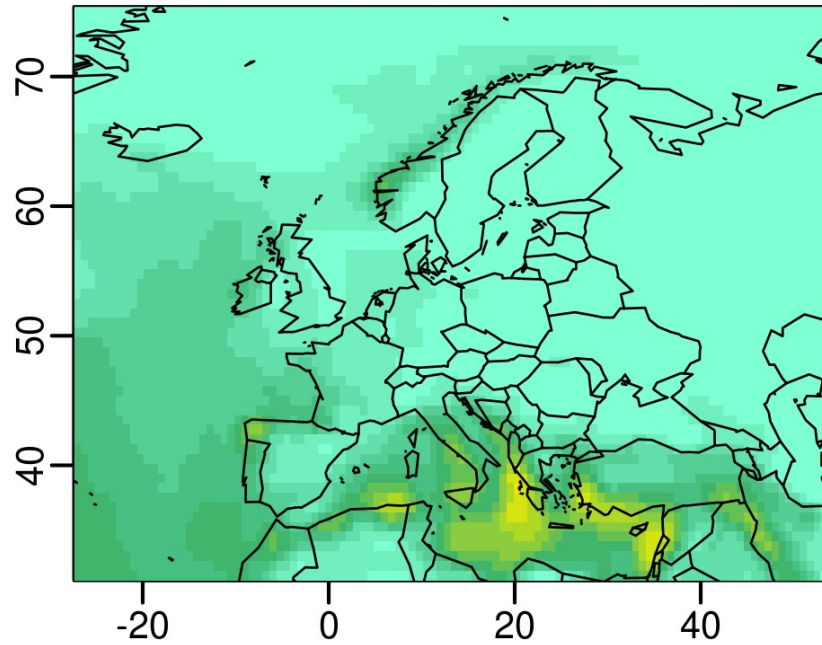


Soundings (warm season)

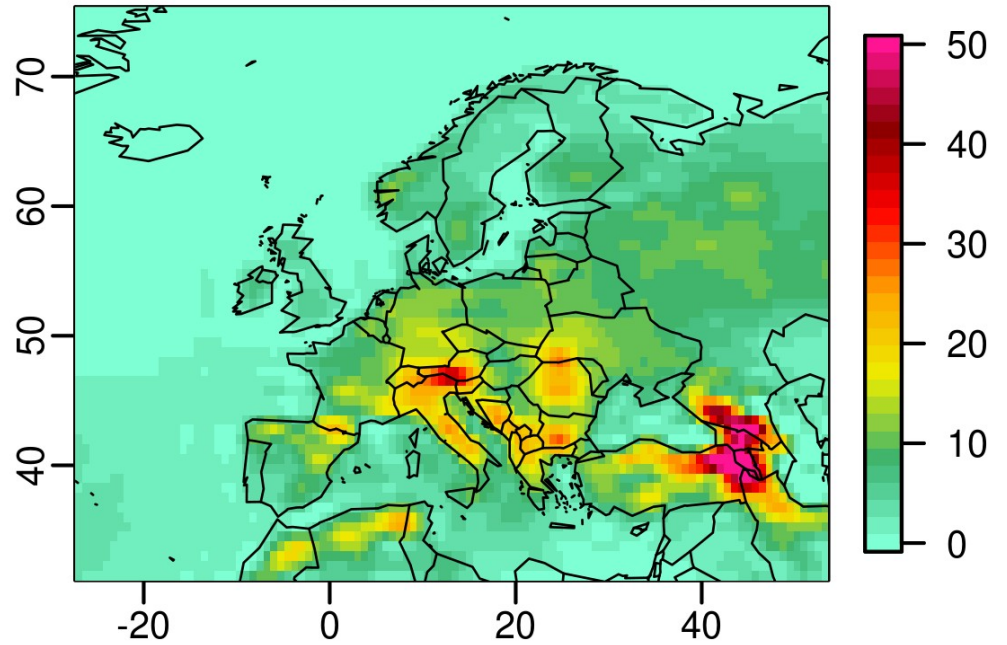


Mean annual number of days with potential severe thunderstorm

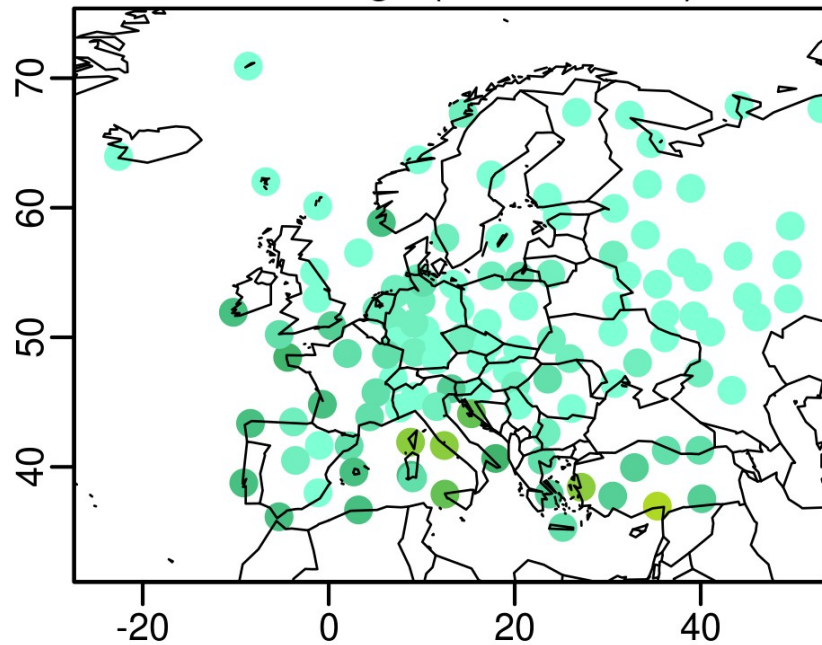
Reanalysis (cold season)



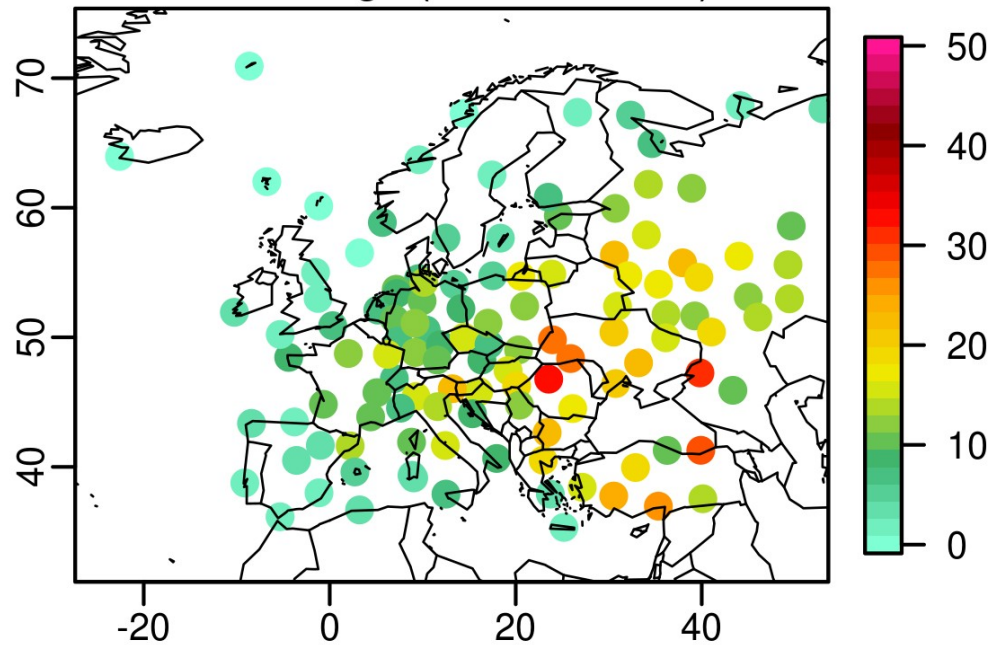
Reanalysis (warm season)



Soundings (cold season)



Soundings (warm season)



Summary

- 1. How well reanalysis estimate real convective environment?**
- 2. What is the annual cycle and spatial distribution of ingredients for deep moist convection in Europe?**
- 3. Which areas in Europe are the most prone to (severe) thunderstorms?**

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Submitted to Journal of Climate

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Questions?

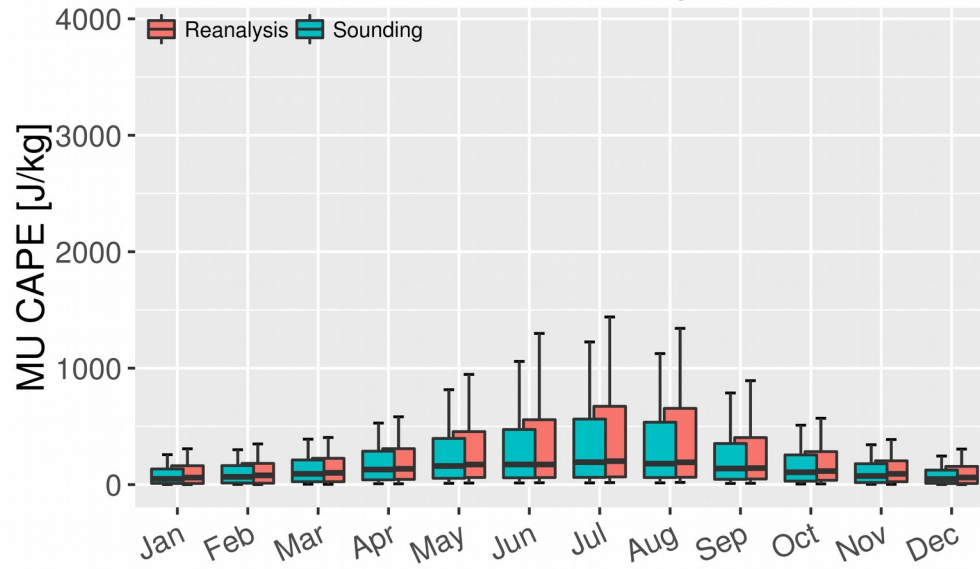
mateusz.taszarek@amu.edu.pl
www.enwo.pl

Derecho in W Poland (near Krotoszyn), photography: author (11.08.2017)

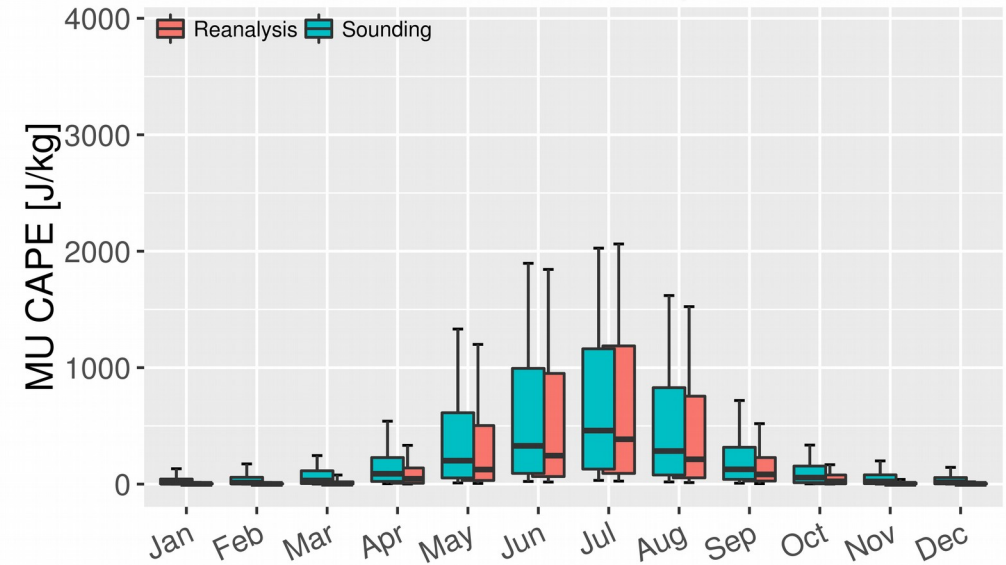


MU CAPE [J kg⁻¹]

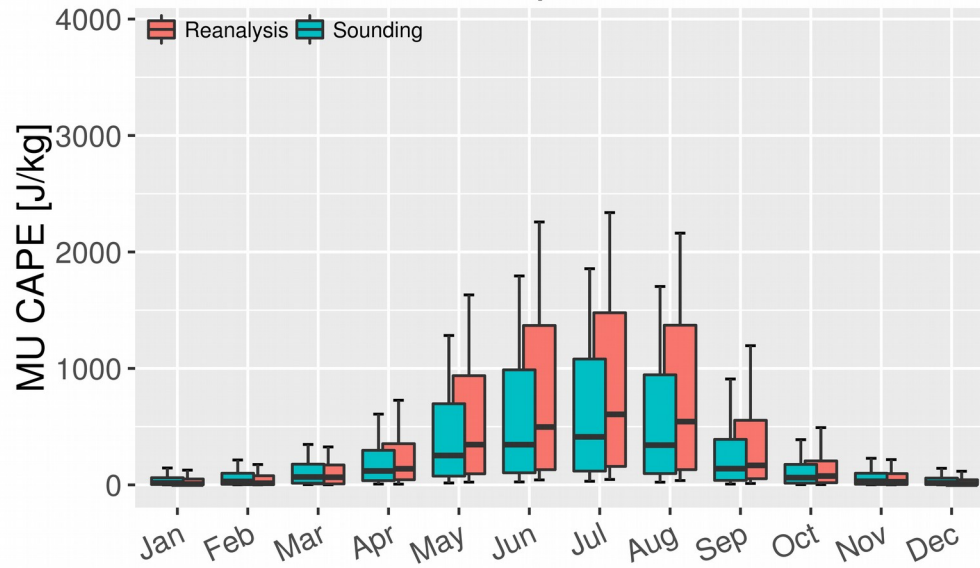
Western Europe



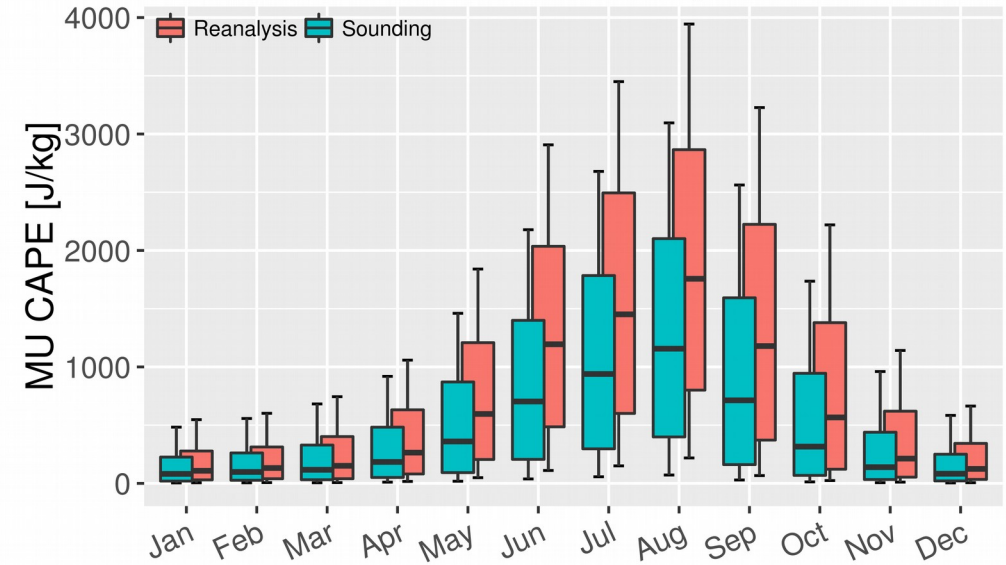
Eastern Europe



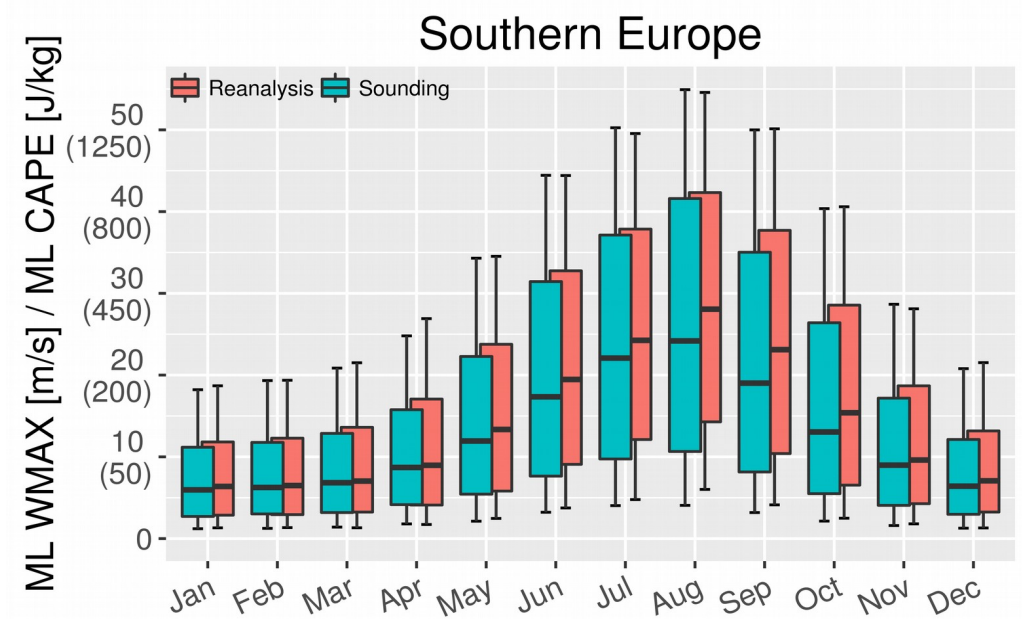
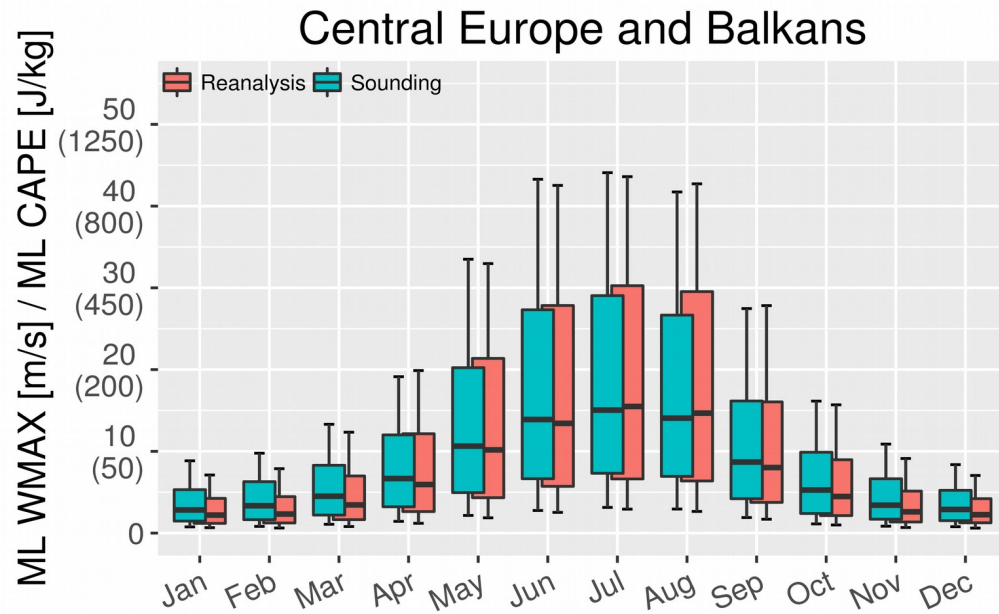
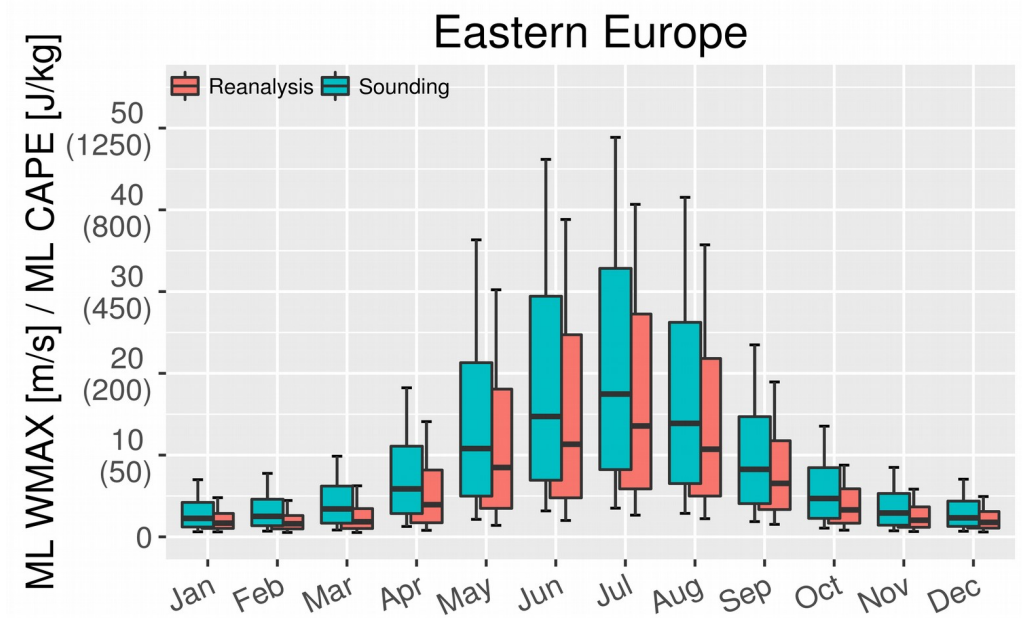
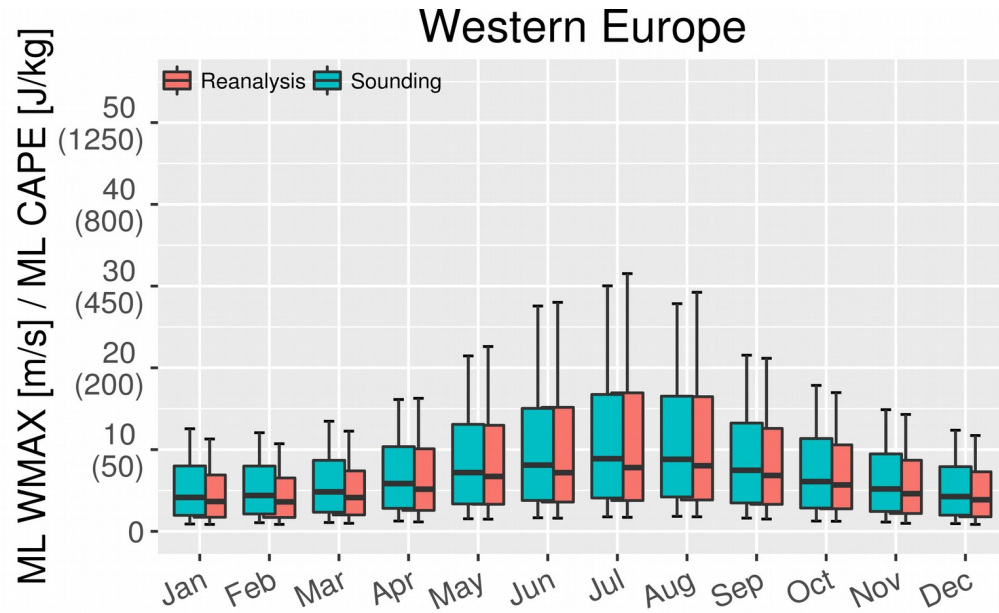
Central Europe and Balkans



Southern Europe

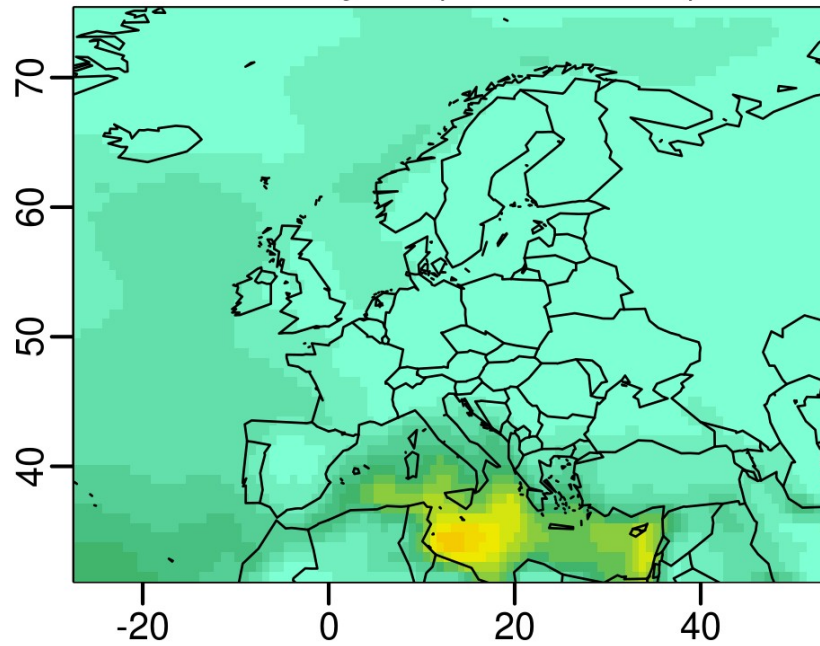


ML CAPE [J kg⁻¹]

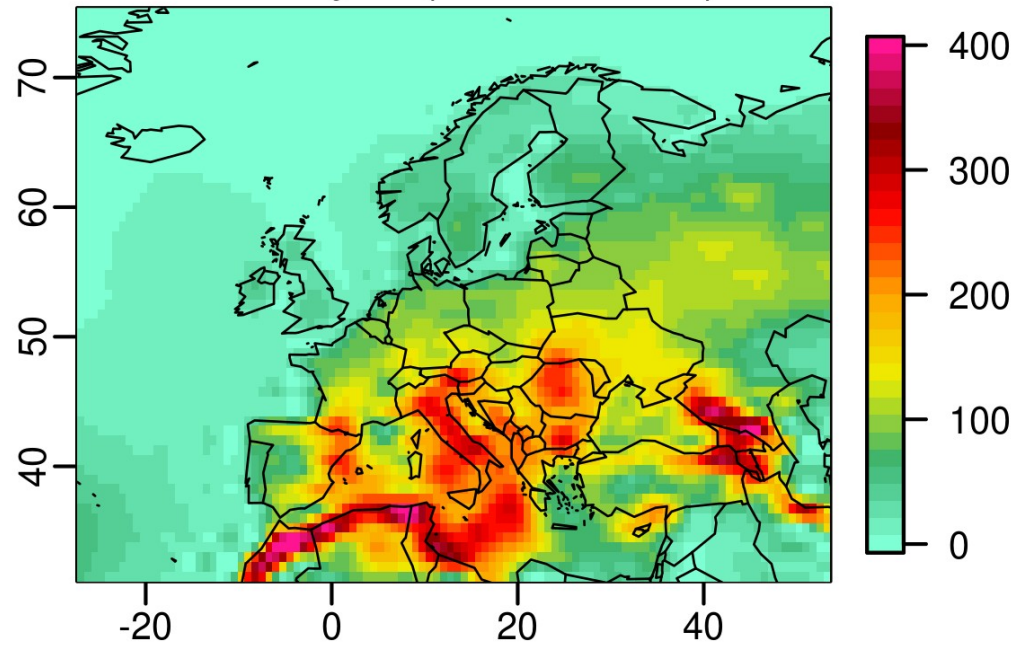


Mean ML CAPE [J kg^{-1}]

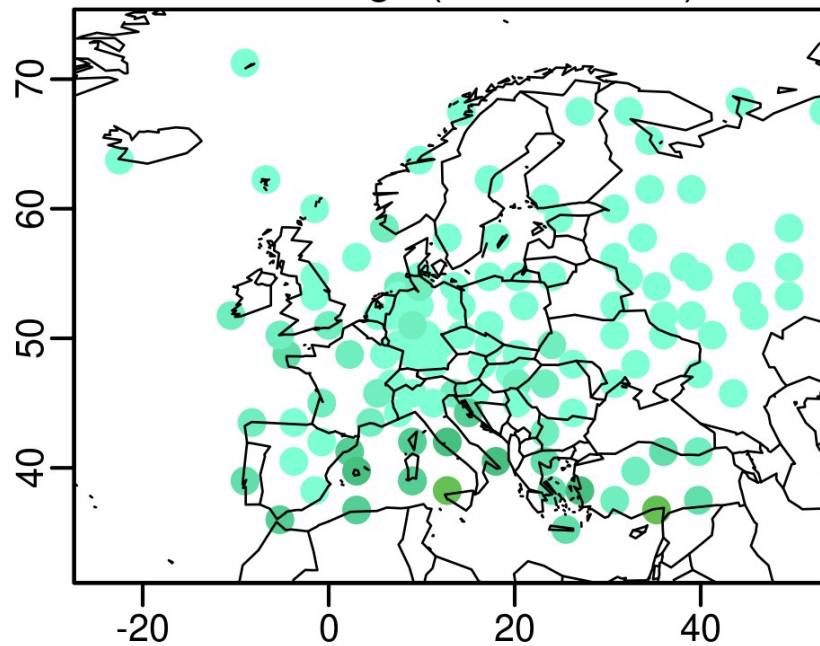
Reanalysis (cold season)



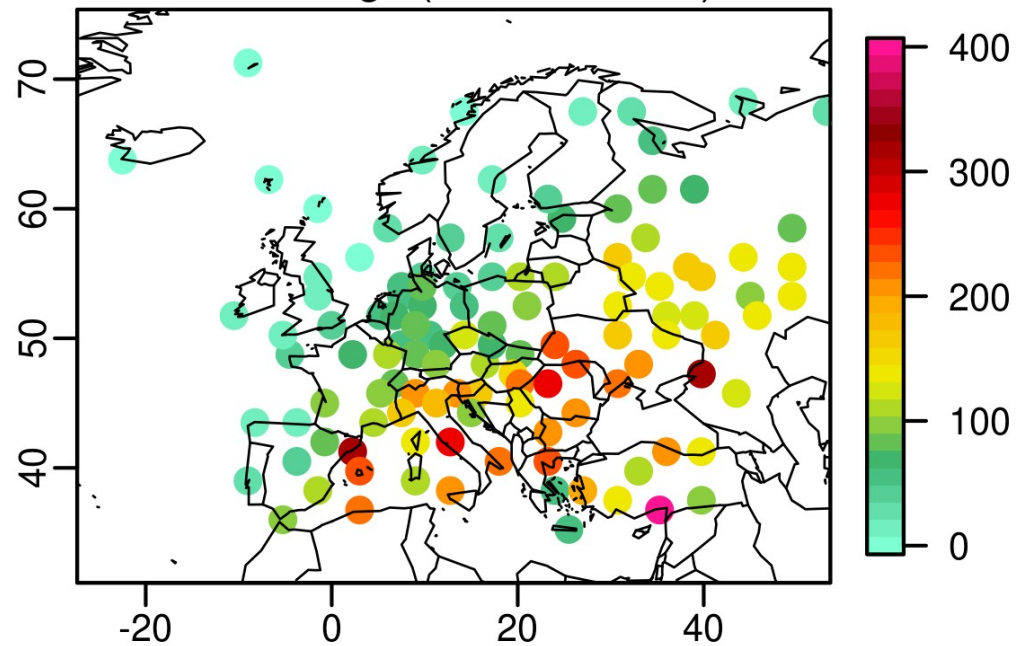
Reanalysis (warm season)



Soundings (cold season)

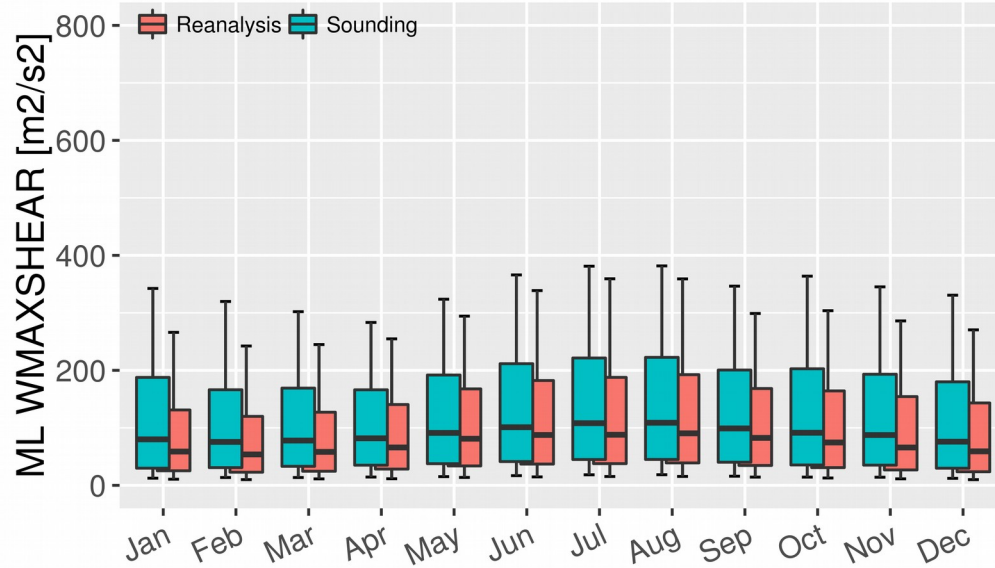


Soundings (warm season)

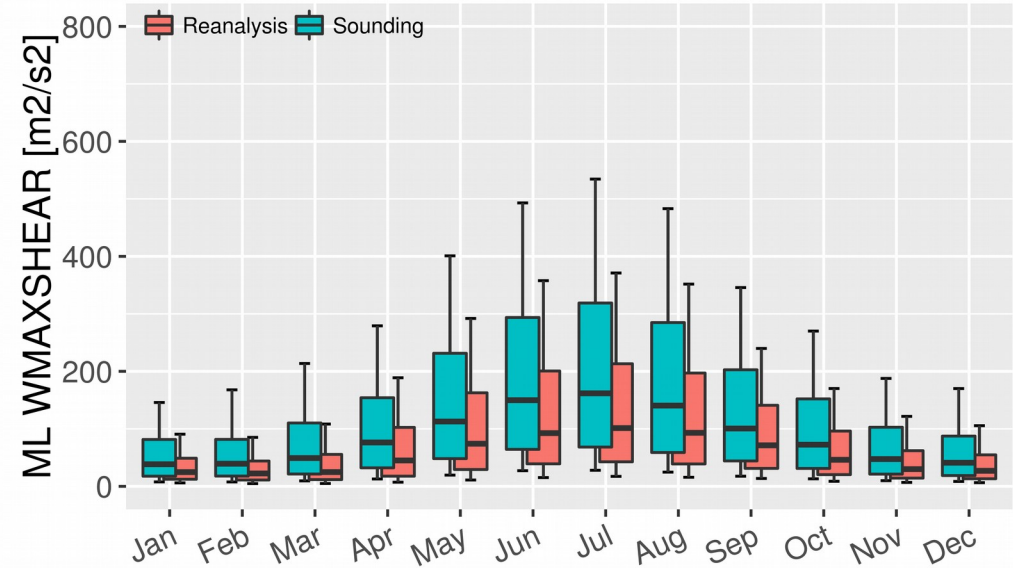


ML WMAXSHEAR [$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$]

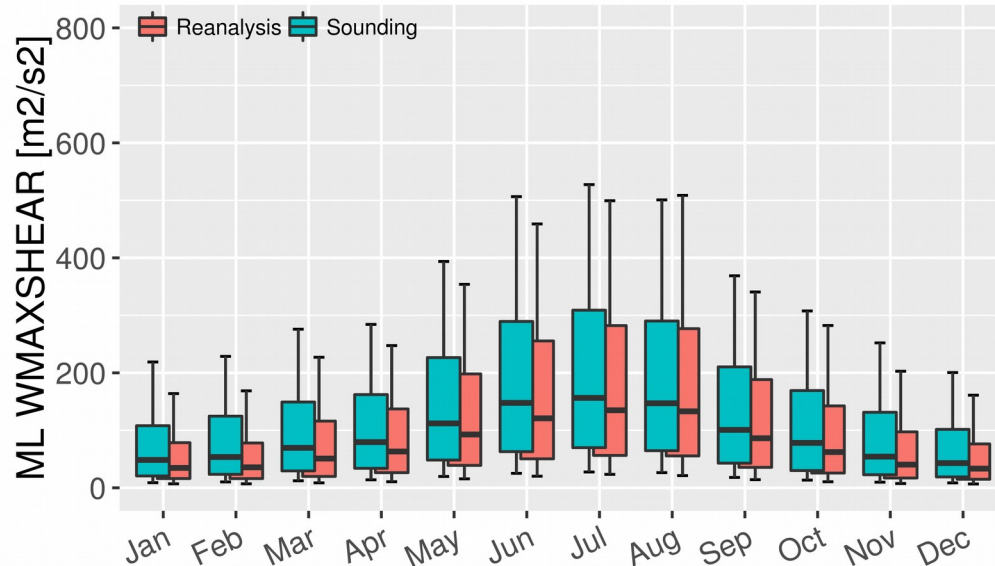
Western Europe



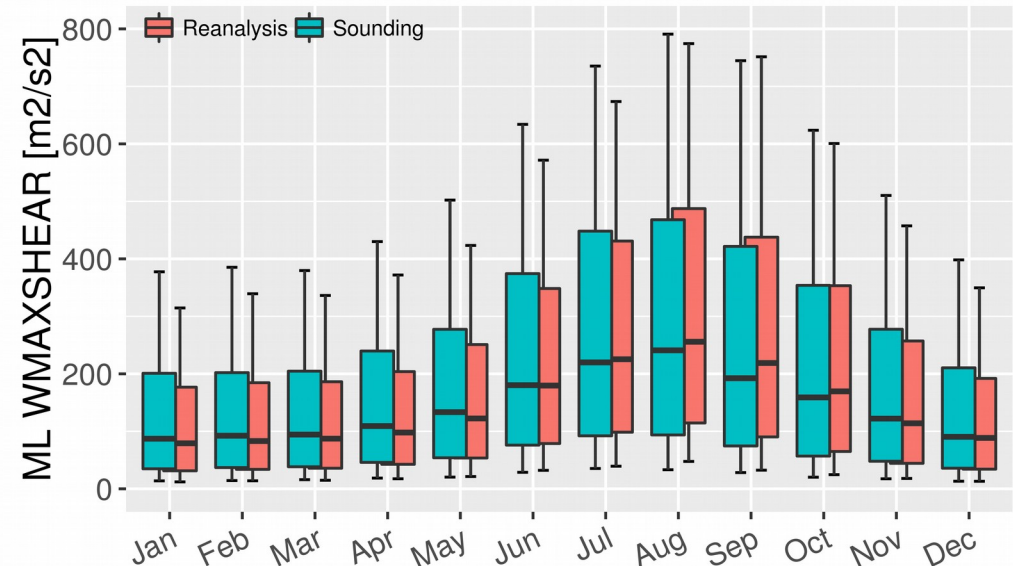
Eastern Europe



Central Europe and Balkans

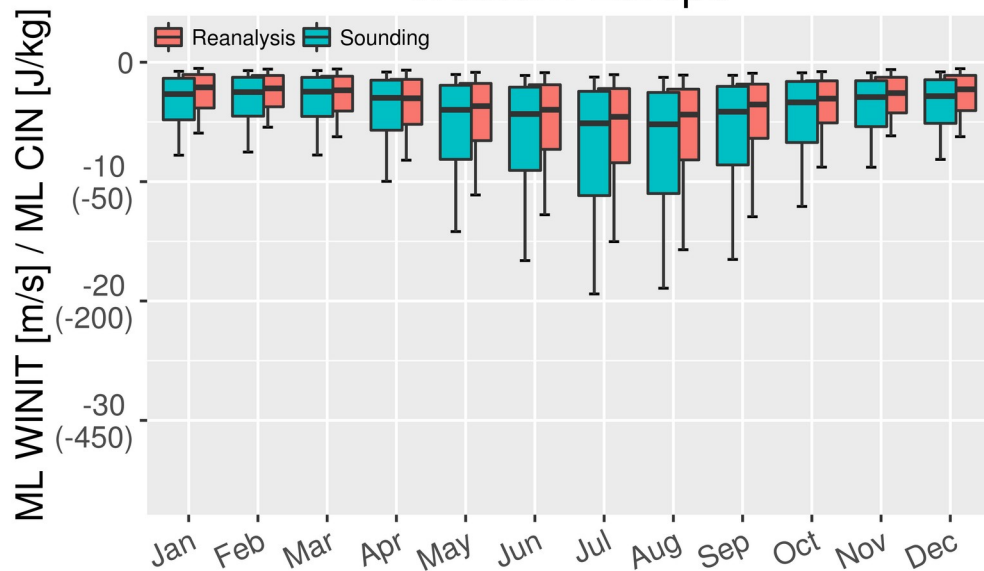


Southern Europe

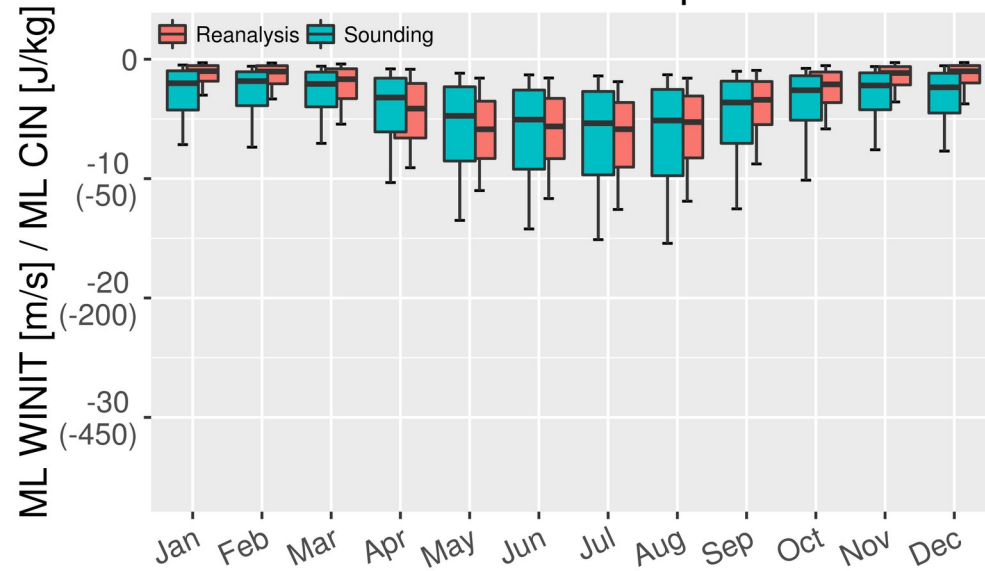


ML CIN [J kg^{-1}]

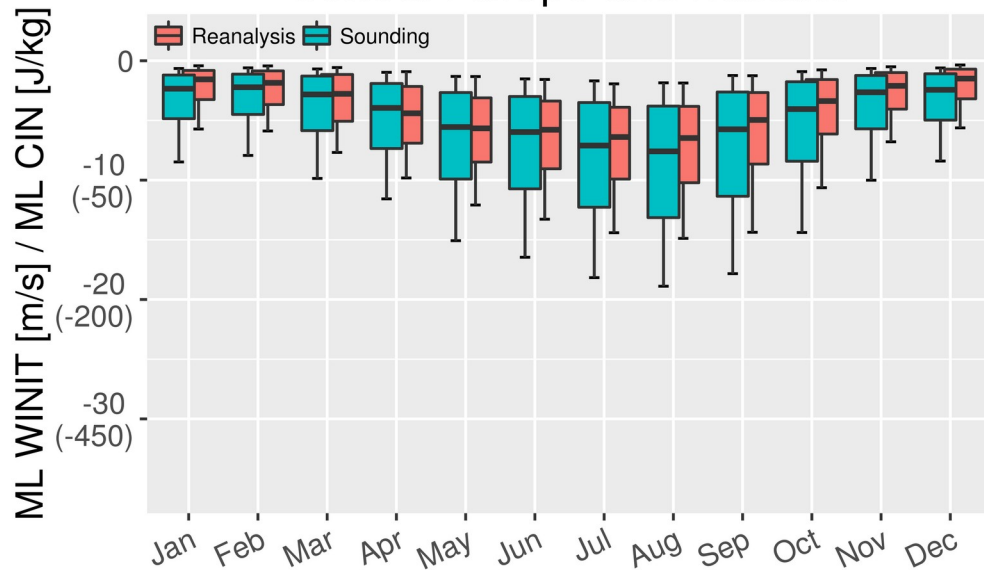
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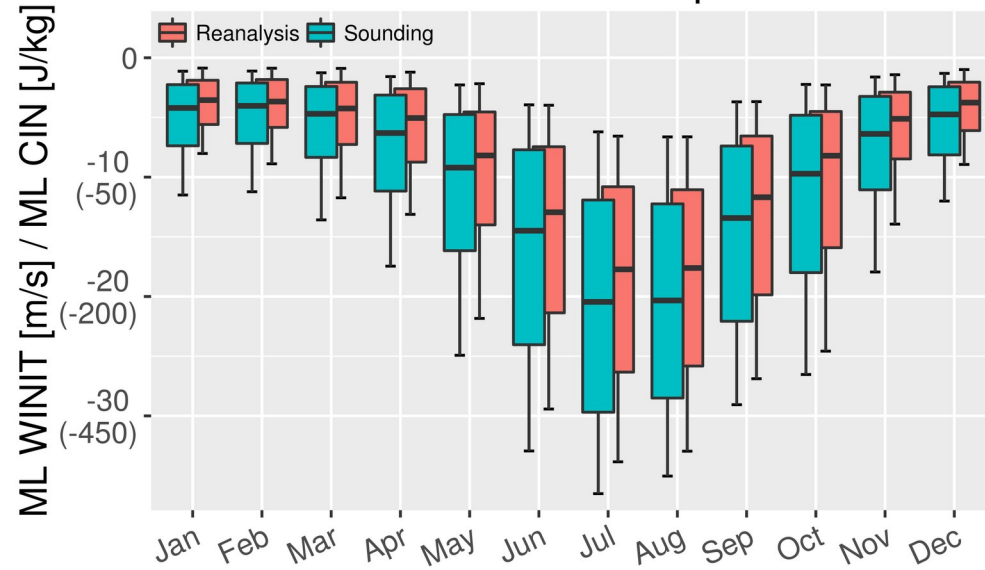
Eastern Europe



Central Europe and Balkans

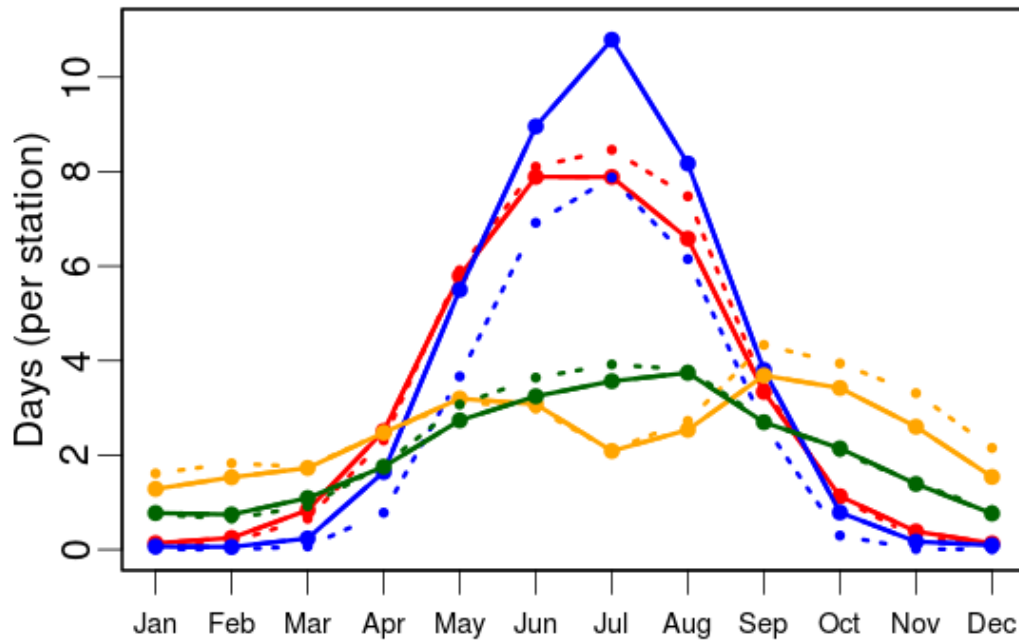


Southern Europe

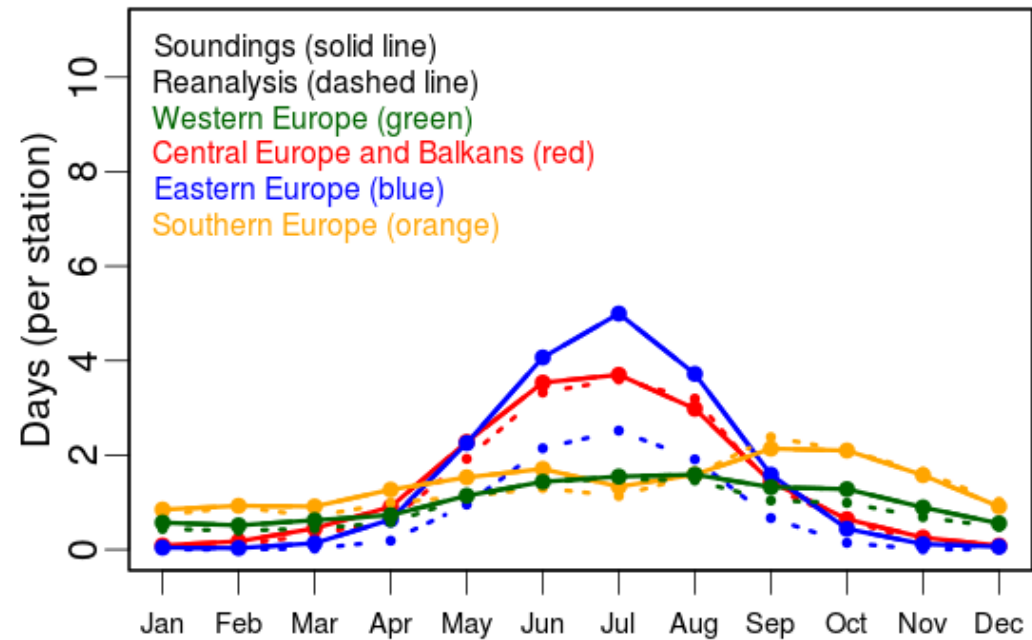


Annual cycle

Average annual number of days with potential
thunderstorm per station

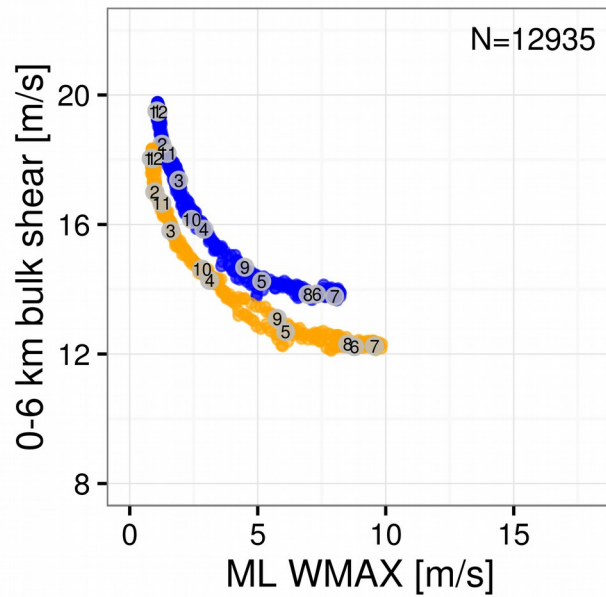


Average annual number of days with potential
severe thunderstorm per station

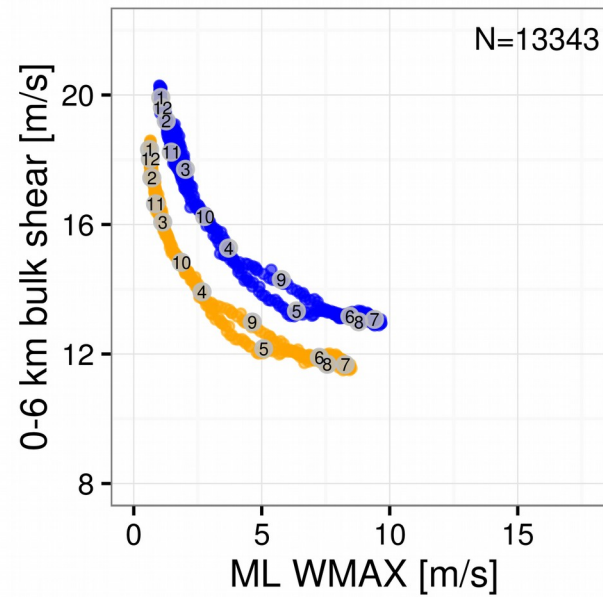


Central Europe and Balkans

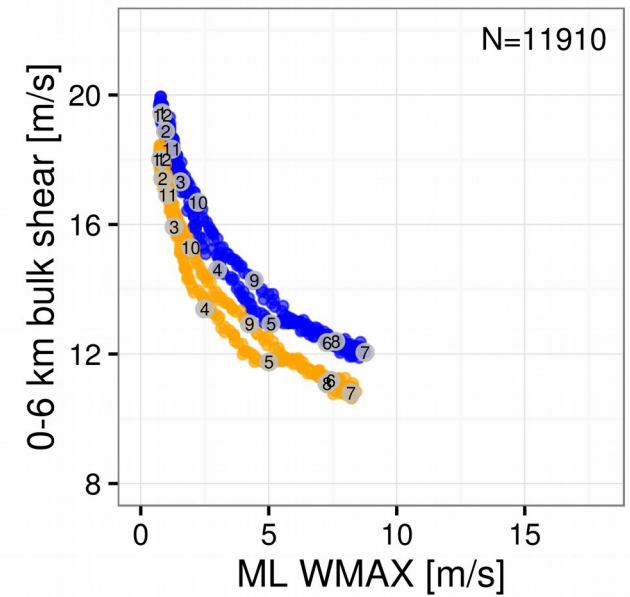
Stuttgart



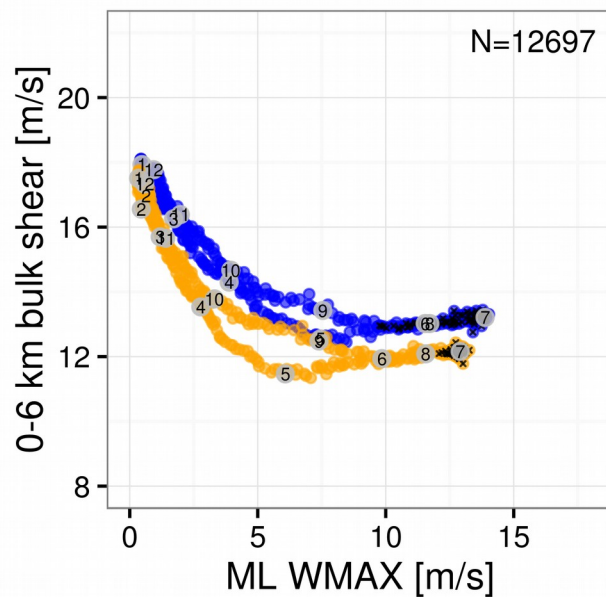
Prague



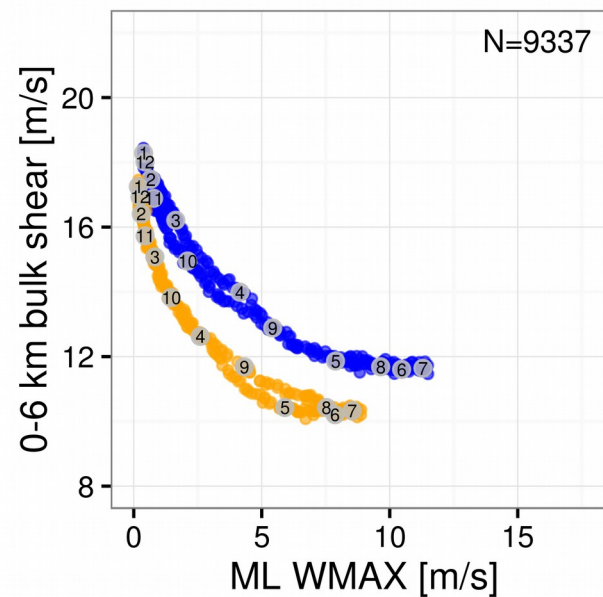
Legionowo



Udine



Budapest



Bucharest

