

Significant amplification of instantaneous extreme precipitation with convective self-aggregation

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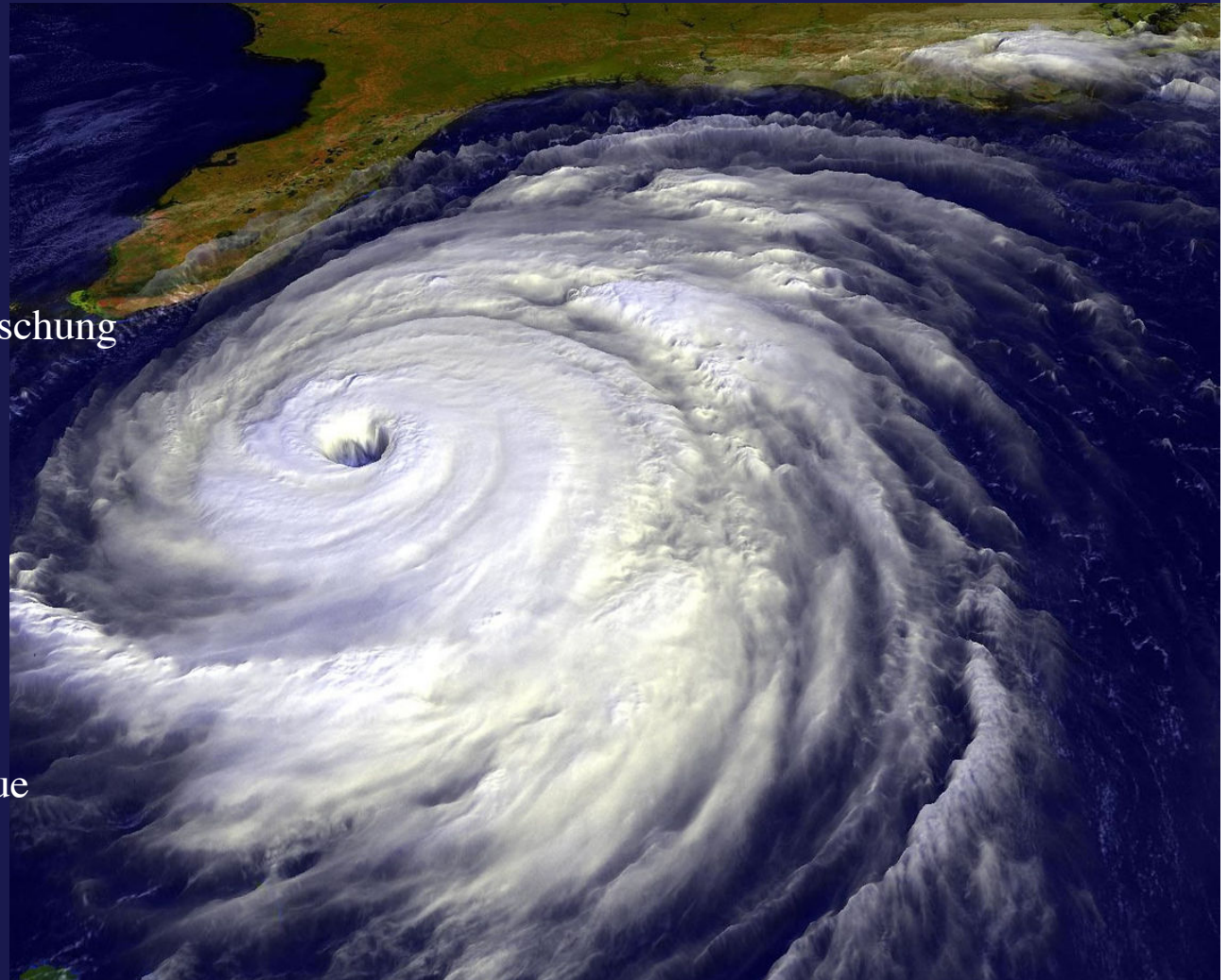
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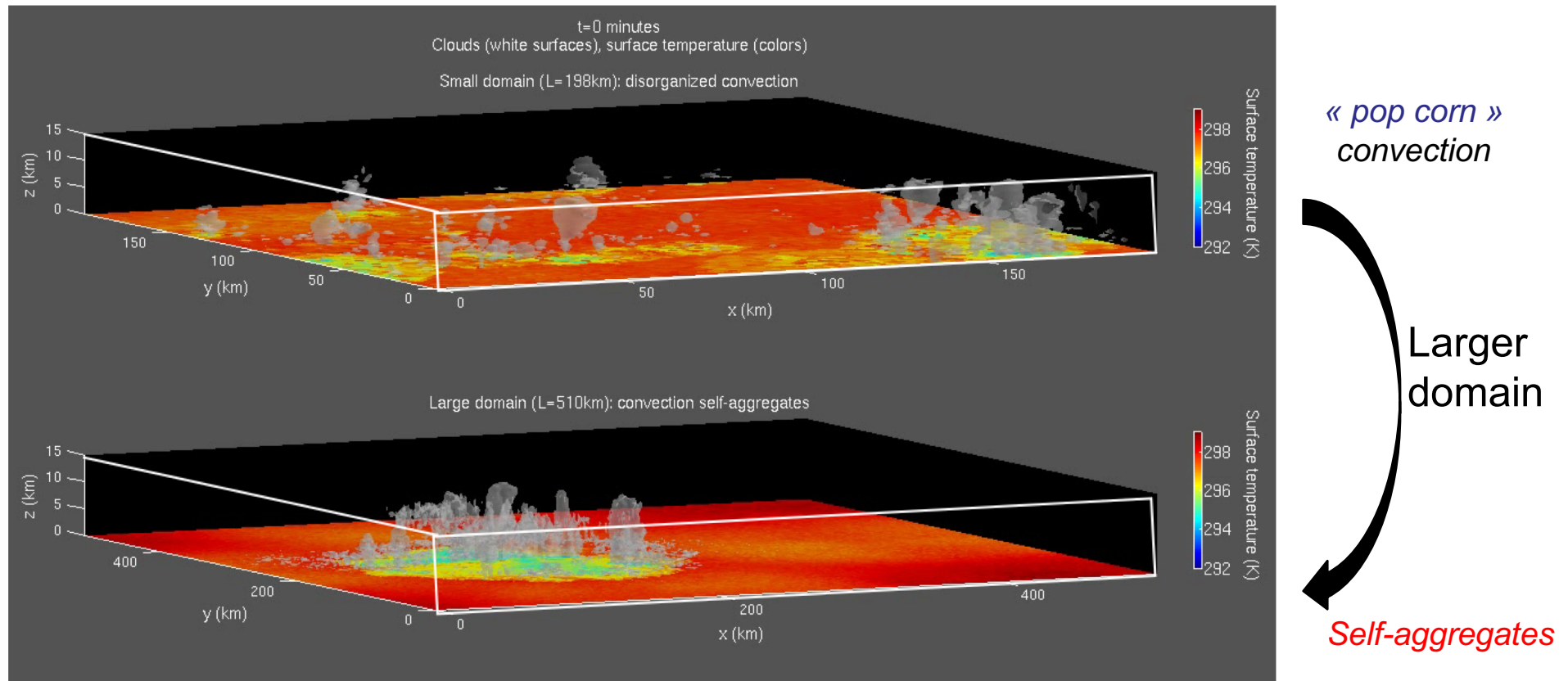


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Self-aggregation

Clouds over near-surface temperature in cloud-resolving model SAM [Khairoutdinov & Randall, JAS 2003]

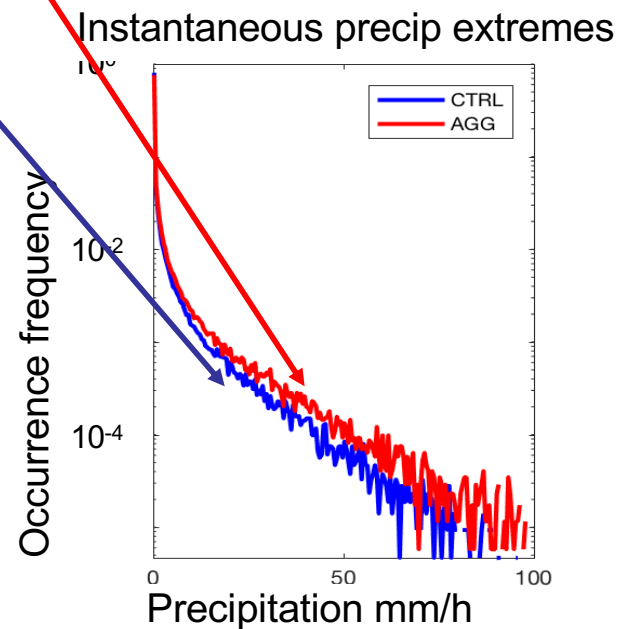
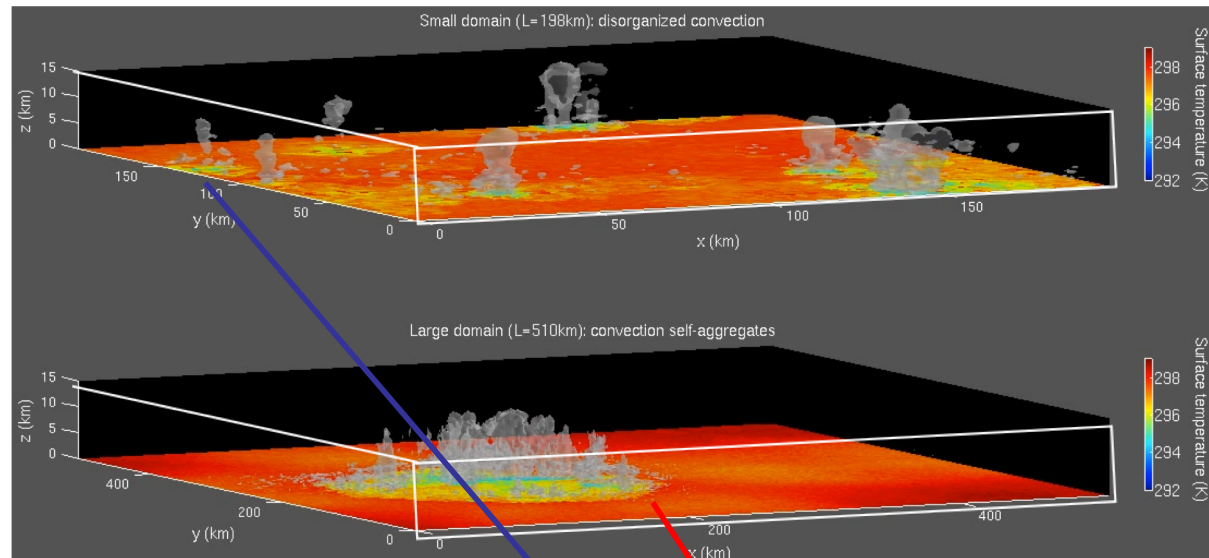


- SST=300K uniform
- Doubly periodic
- No Coriolis ($f=0$)
- No large-scale forcing

Self Aggregation = Instability of disorganized Radiative-Convective Equilibrium “pop corn” state

[Bretherton, Blossey, Khairoutdinov, 2005; Muller, Held 2012; Emanuel, Wing, Vincent 2013; Wing Emanuel 2013; Jeevanjee Romps 2013; Khairoutdinov Emanuel, 2013; Shi Bretherton 2014; Tobin, Bony, Roca, 2012; Tobin et al, 2013; Muller Bony 2015; Arnold Randall 2015; Coppin Bony 2015; Mapes 2016; Holloway Woolnough 2016; Tompkins Semie 2017; Wing Holloway Emanuel Muller 2017; Becker Bretherton Hohenegger Stevens 2018; Muller Romps 2018; Fildier et al 2021; Muller et al 2022 ARFM ...]

Precipitation extremes with self-aggregation



Self-aggregation leads to larger rain accumulation => stronger 3-hourly precip

[Bao Sherwood 2019]

⇒ BUT increased instantaneous precipitation extremes as well +30%!

Precipitation extremes with self-aggregation

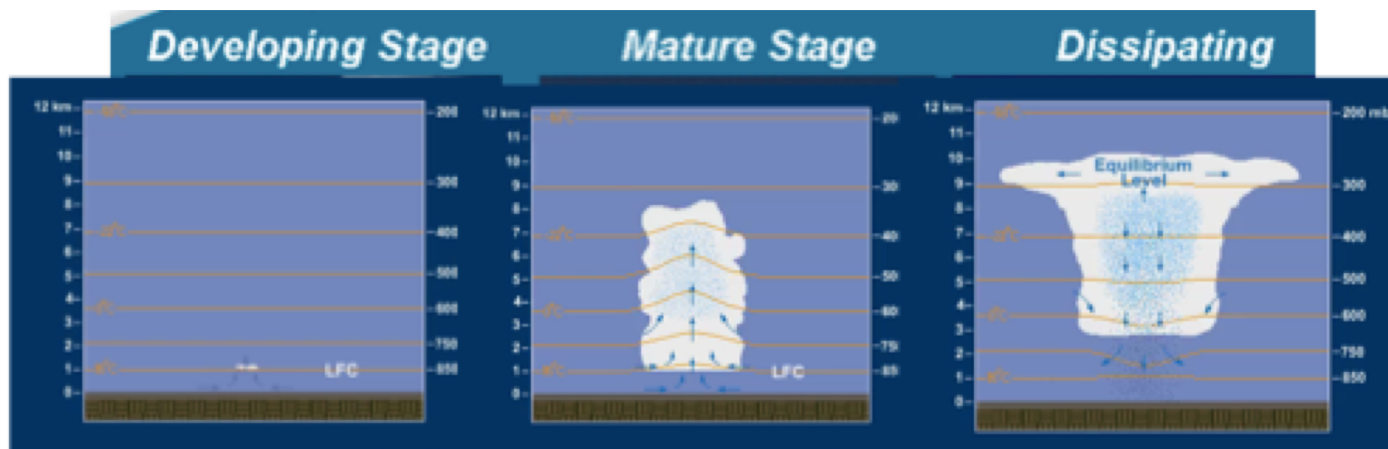
Main balance during precip extremes:

Precipitation efficiency *Condensation rate*

$$P \sim \underbrace{\varepsilon_p}_{\text{Precipitation efficiency}} \int \underbrace{\rho w - \frac{\partial q_{\text{sat}}}{\partial z}}_{\text{Condensation rate}} dz$$

[Muller&Takayabu 2020]

Single cloud life cycle (from the COMET online material)



Precipitation extremes with self-aggregation

+30%

Precip efficiency

+50%

Condensation rate C

-20%

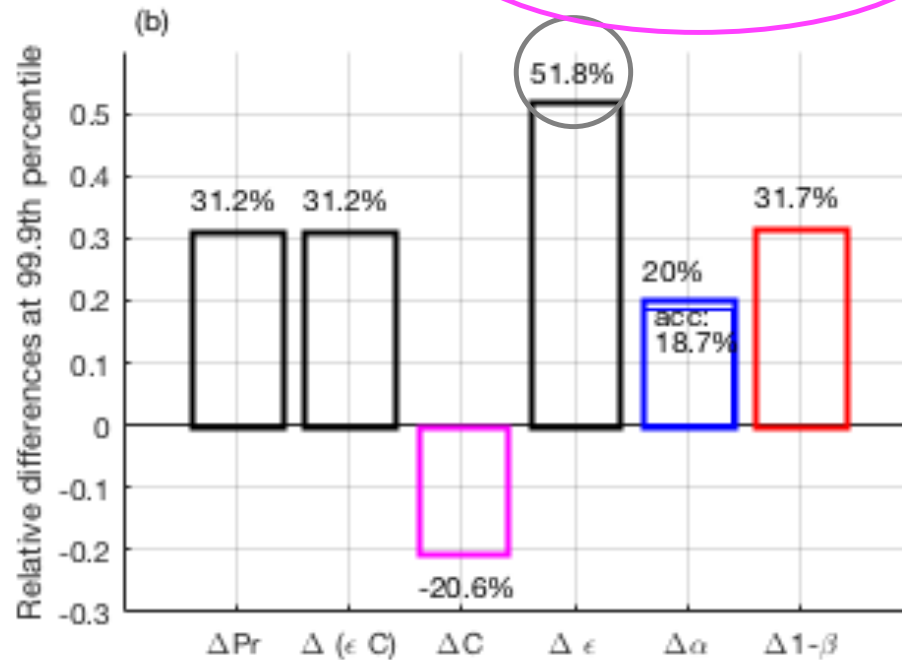
-25%

+5%

Dynamic

Thermodynamic

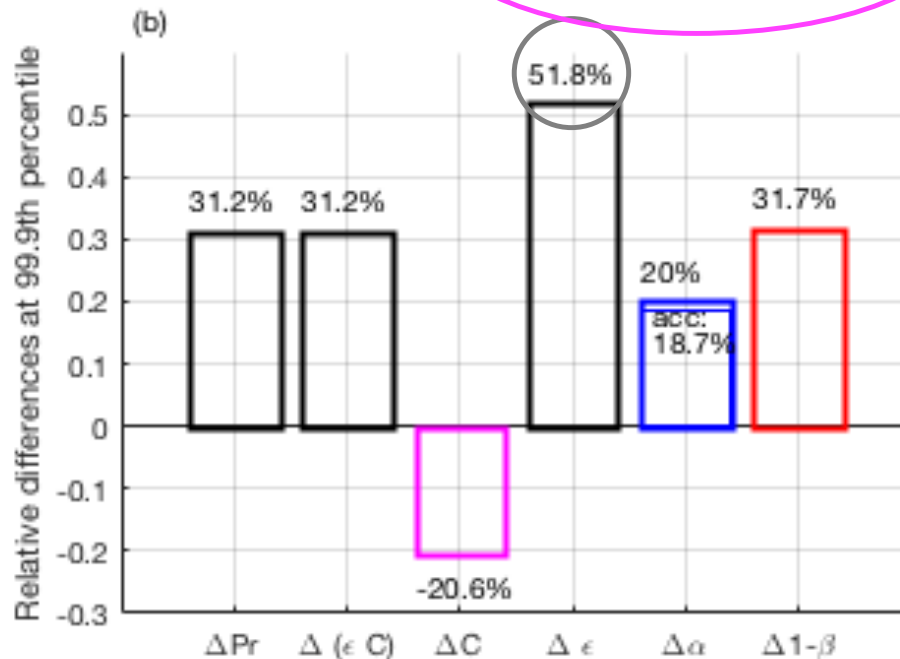
$$\delta P \sim \delta \left[\epsilon_p \int \rho w - \frac{\partial q_{\text{sat}}}{\partial z} dz \right]$$



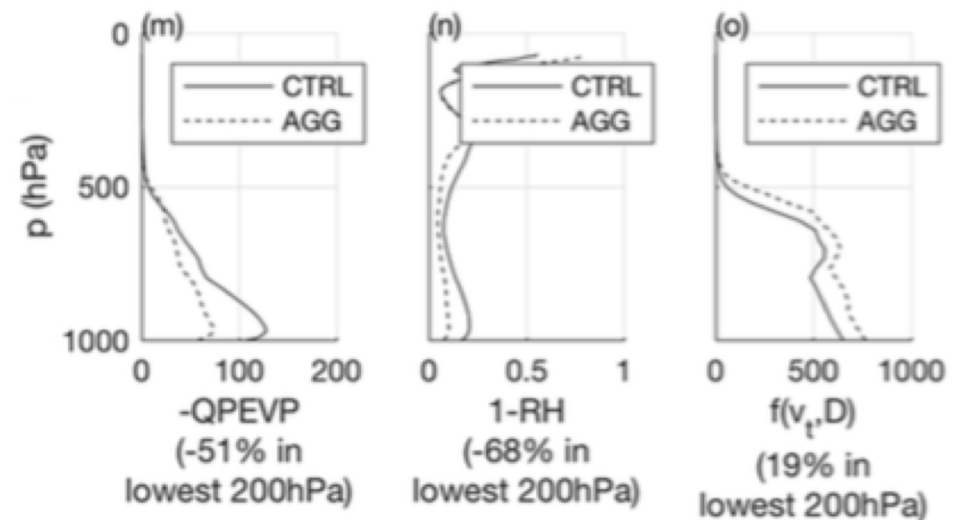
Precipitation extremes with self-aggregation

$$\delta P \sim \delta \left[\underbrace{\epsilon_p}_{\text{Precip efficiency } +50\%} \underbrace{\int \rho w - \frac{\partial q_{\text{sat}}}{\partial z} dz}_{\text{Condensation rate } C, -20\%} \right] = \underbrace{-25\%}_{\text{Dynamic}} + \underbrace{+5\%}_{\text{Thermodynamic}}$$

+30%



Profiles at extremes



*accr (collection of cloud into precip)
+ (autoconversion) (cloud into precip)*

*evaporates (fraction β)
or reaches surface*

Cloud condensate $\xrightarrow{\text{blue arrow}}$ Precipitating condensate $\xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}}$ Surface precip

Mainly reduced rain evaporation (due to moister conditions)

[Da Silva, Muller, Shamekh, Fildier 2021]

Rk: Different for squall lines ! See Sophie Abramian's presentation

CONCLUSIONS

Convective self-aggregation increases both accumulated and instantaneous rainfall extremes

Precip efficiency contribution positive and largest - Dominated by reduced evaporation of rain due to moister conditions

[Da Silva, Muller, Shamekh, Fildier JAMES 2021]

