

Impact de la convection à mi-niveau sur la dynamique d'altitude

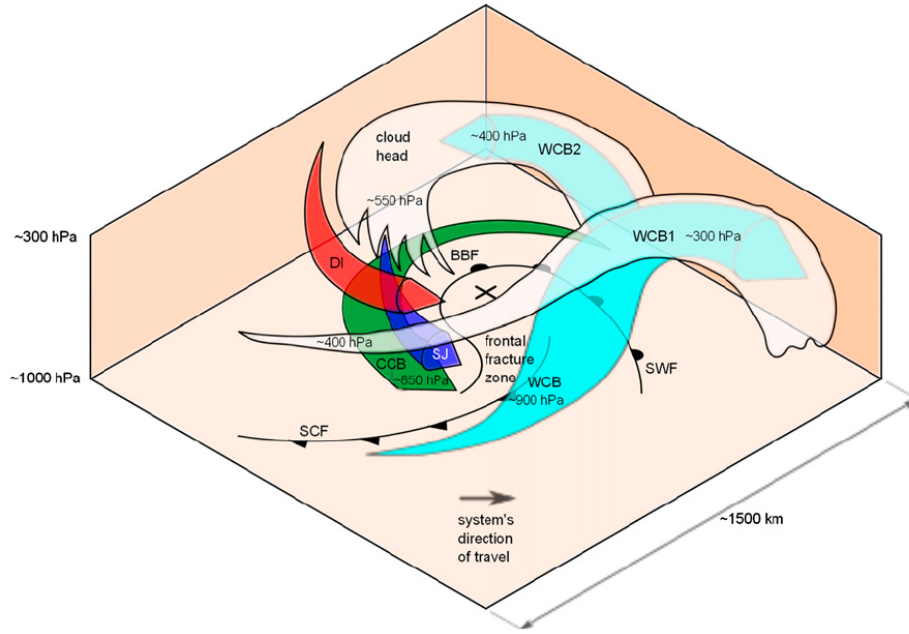
Nicolas Blanchard¹, **Florian Pantillon**¹,
Jean-Pierre Chaboureau¹, Julien Delanoë²

¹LAERO ²LATMOS/IPSL

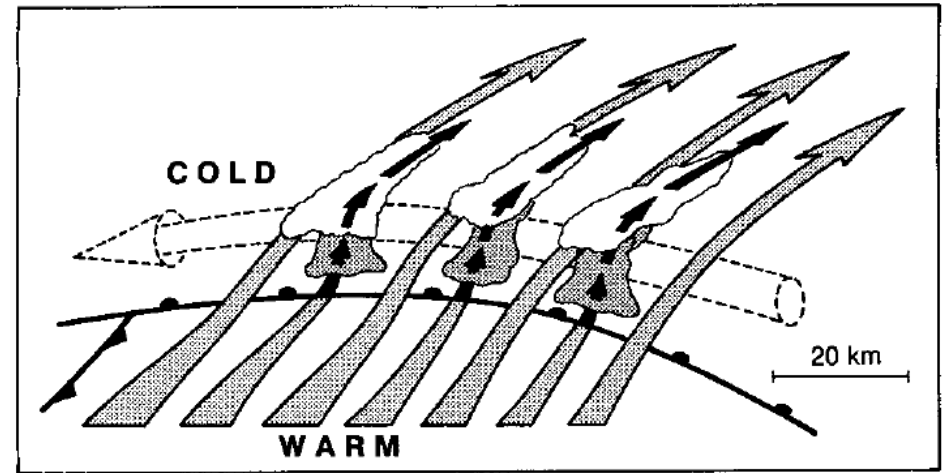


Réunion virtuelle ANR DIP-NAWDEX – 9 février 2021

Convection immergée dans la WCB



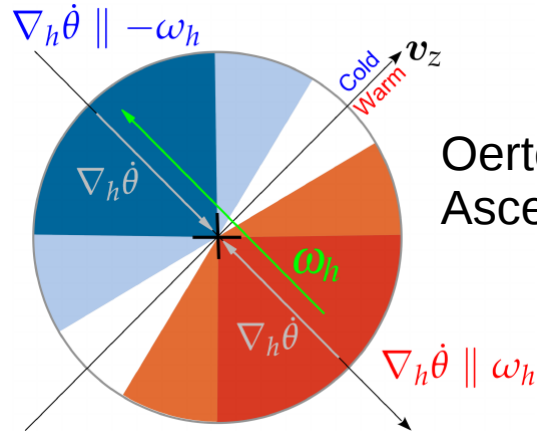
Martinez-Alvarado et al. (2014)
WCB = ascendances lentes



Neiman et al. (1993)
"escalator-elevator"

Convection dans la WCB = concept ancien mais moyens nouveaux : obs+modèle

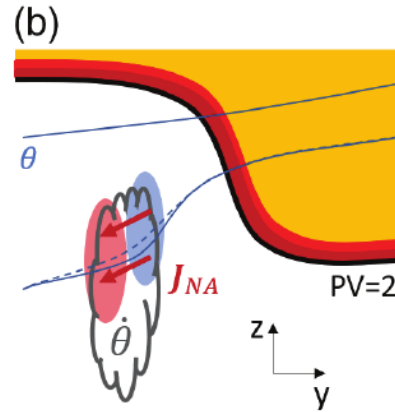
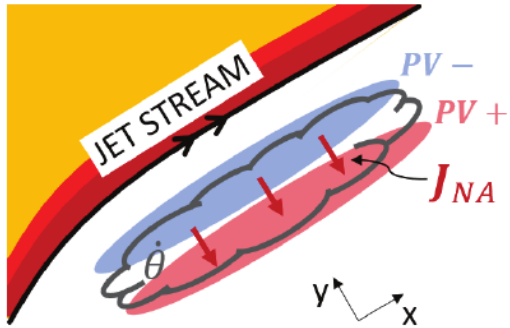
Dipôles horizontaux de PV



Oertel et al. (2020)
Ascendance convective

$$\frac{D}{Dt} PV = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[(f + \zeta) \frac{\partial \dot{\theta}}{\partial z} + \underbrace{\omega_h \cdot \nabla_h \dot{\theta}}_{\text{Dipôle horizontal}} \right]$$

Dipôle vertical



Harvey et al. (2020)
Ascendance de méso-échelle

Structures PV de méso-échelle : pertinence discutée pour la dynamique en aval



Partie A (rappels)
Tempête Stalactite, vol F7
Blanchard et al. 2020

Organization of convective ascents in a warm conveyor belt

Nicolas Blanchard¹, Florian Pantillon¹, Jean-Pierre Chaboureau¹, and Julien Delanoë²

¹Laboratoire d'Aérodynamique, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, Toulouse, France

²LATMOS/IPSL, UVSQ Université Paris-Saclay, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Guyancourt, France

Correspondence: Jean-Pierre Chaboureau (jean-pierre.chaboureau@aero.obs-mip.fr)

Received: 4 June 2020 – Discussion started: 24 June 2020

Revised: 13 October 2020 – Accepted: 14 October 2020 – Published: 20 October 2020

Weather Clim. Dynam., 2, 37–53, 2021
<https://doi.org/10.5194/wcd-2-37-2021>
© Author(s) 2021. This work is distributed under
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



Partie B (nouveau)
Tempête Stalactite, vol F6
Blanchard et al. 2021

**Mid-level convection in a warm conveyor
belt accelerates the jet stream**

Nicolas Blanchard¹, Florian Pantillon¹, Jean-Pierre Chaboureau¹, and Julien Delanoë²

¹Laboratoire d'Aérodynamique, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, Toulouse, France

²LATMOS/IPSL, Université Paris-Saclay, UVSQ, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Guyancourt, France

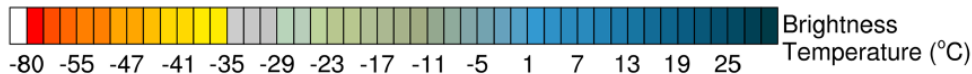
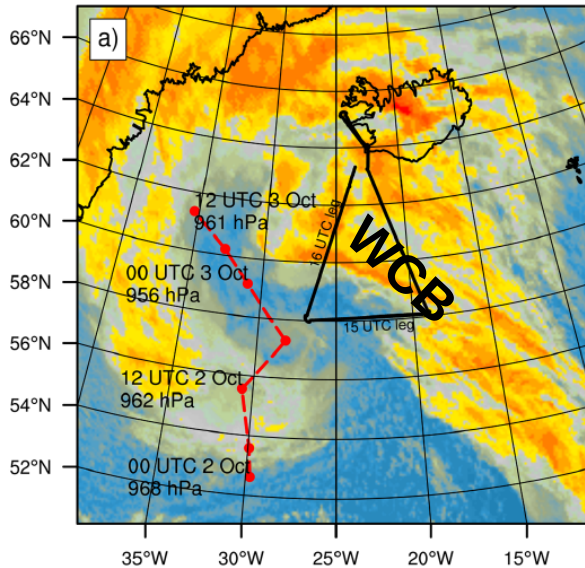
Correspondence: Florian Pantillon (florian.pantillon@aero.obs-mip.fr)

Received: 14 October 2020 – Discussion started: 16 October 2020

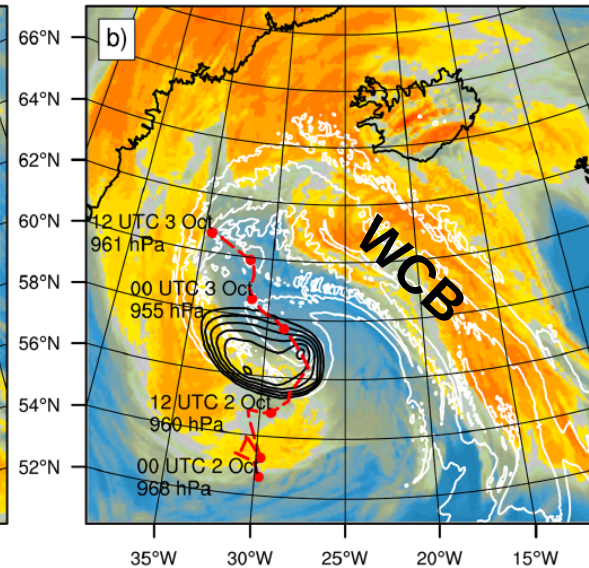
Revised: 12 January 2021 – Accepted: 14 January 2021 – Published: 18 January 2021

Partie A (vol F7) Ascendances WCB

MSG 16 UTC



REF 16 UTC



Simulation Méso-NH REF

- $\Delta x = 2.5$ km, 51 niveaux
- Init 00 UTC 02 Oct 2016
- CI et CL analyse ECMWF

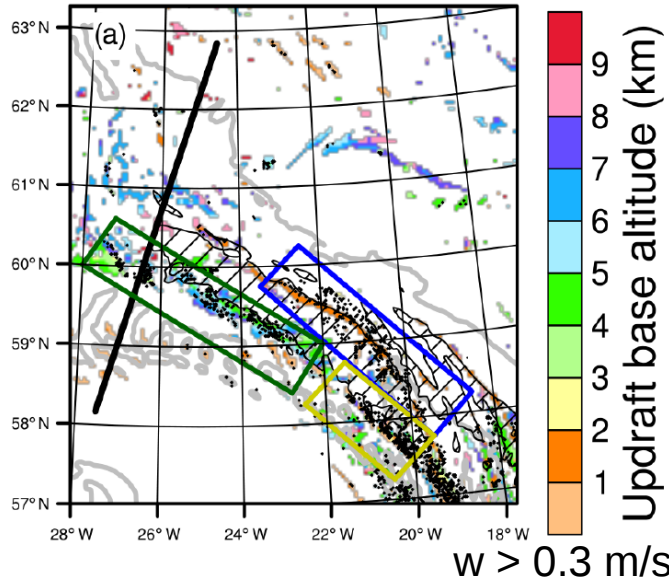
+ calcul trajectoires en ligne
ascendance si 150 hPa / 12 h
segment rapide si 100 hPa / 2 h

+ identification d'objets 3D
convectif si $w > 0.3$ m/s

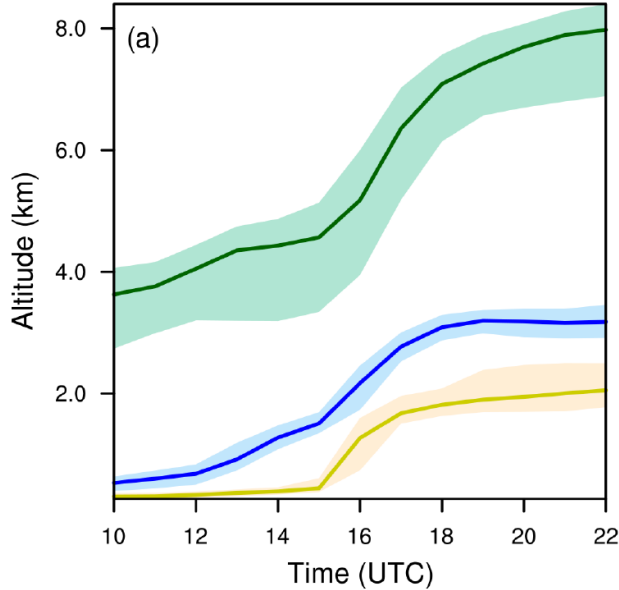
3 types de convection organisée

· segments rapides (100hPa/2h)

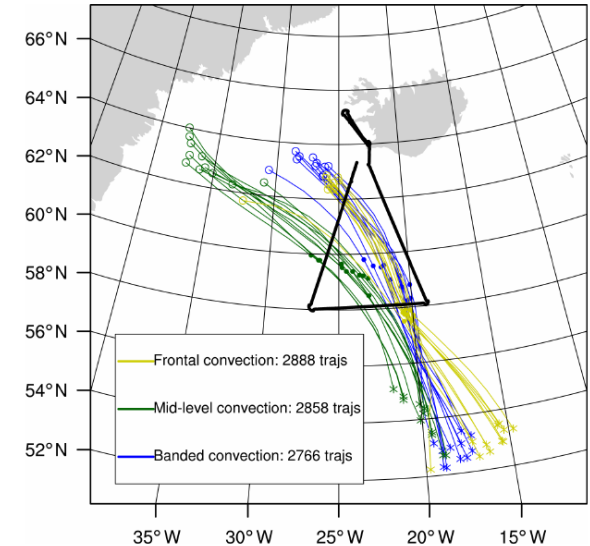
REF 16 UTC



REF 10–22 UTC



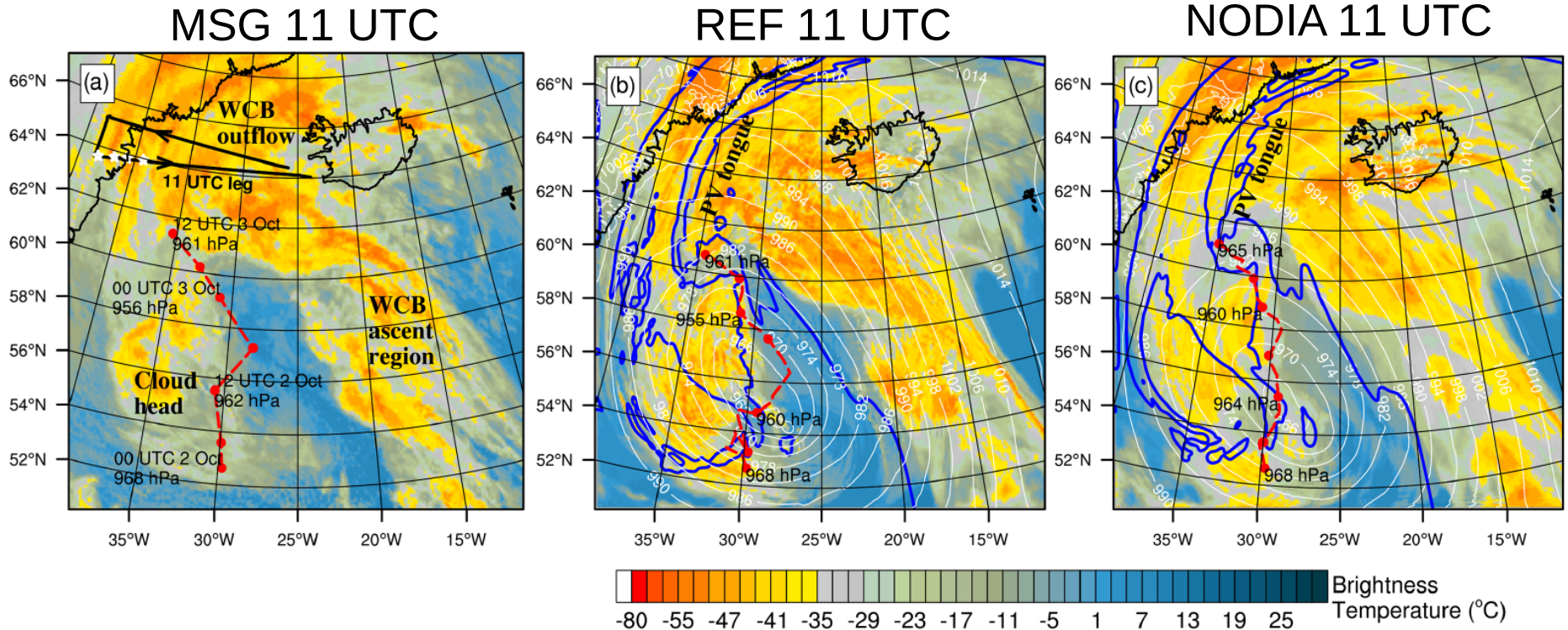
REF 10–22 UTC



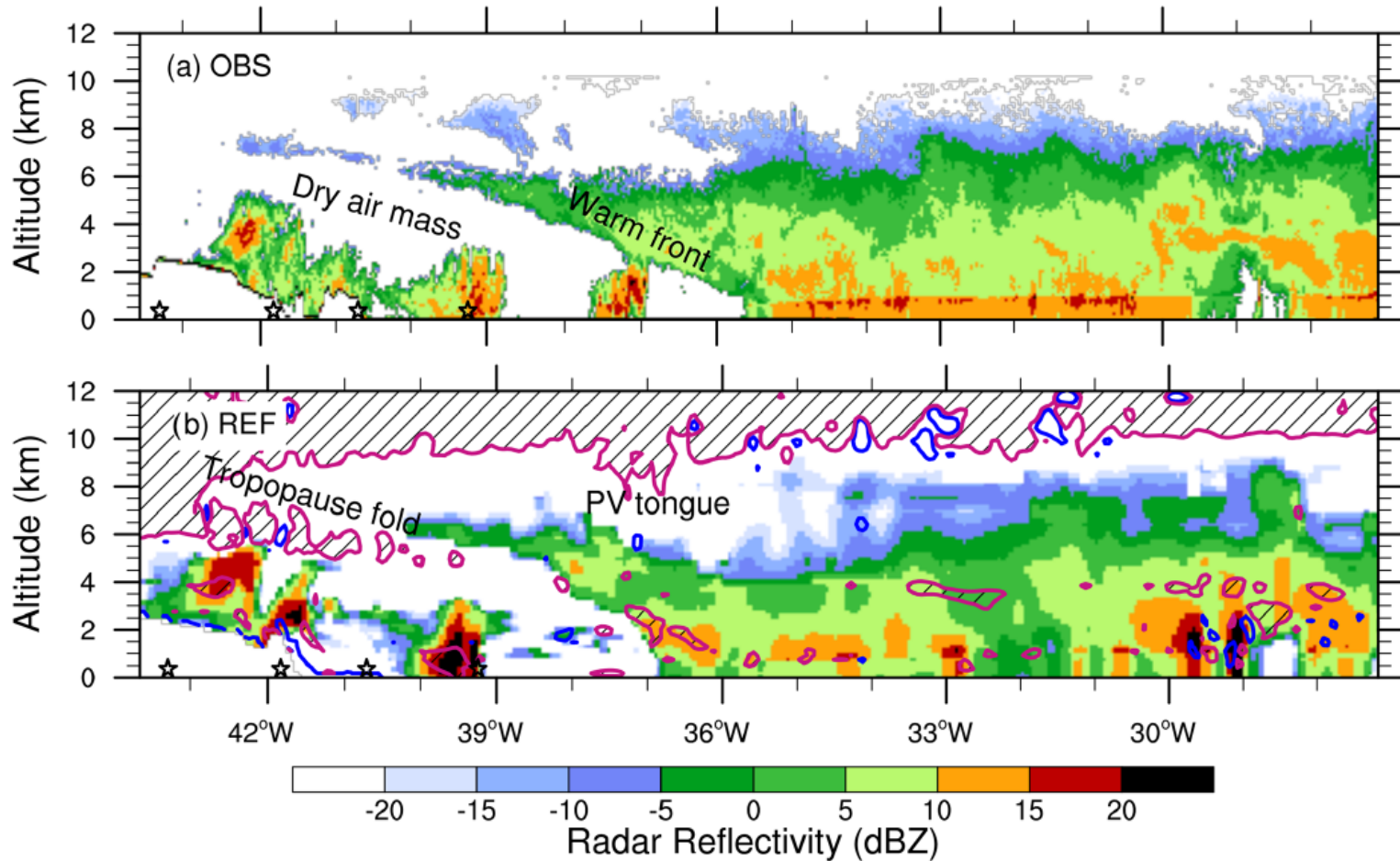
- **Convection frontale** et **convection en bande** restent dans les basses couches
→ ne font pas clairement partie de la WCB
- **Convection à mi-niveau** s'élève jusqu'à $z \approx 8$ km
→ **branche anticyclonique de WCB**

Partie B (vol F6) Flux de sortie WCB

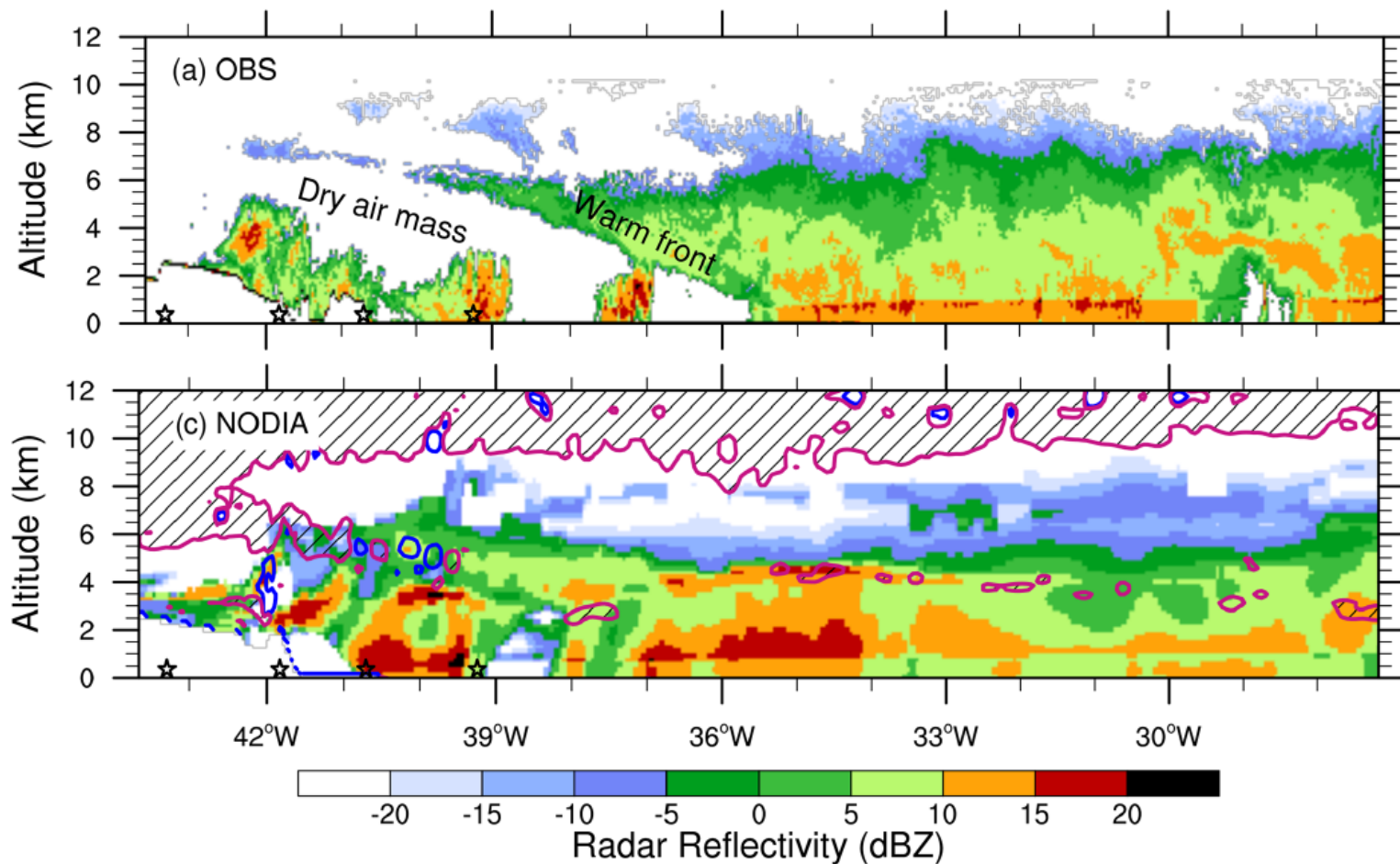
- Simulation **NODIA** sans chauffage/refroidissement issus des processus nuageux



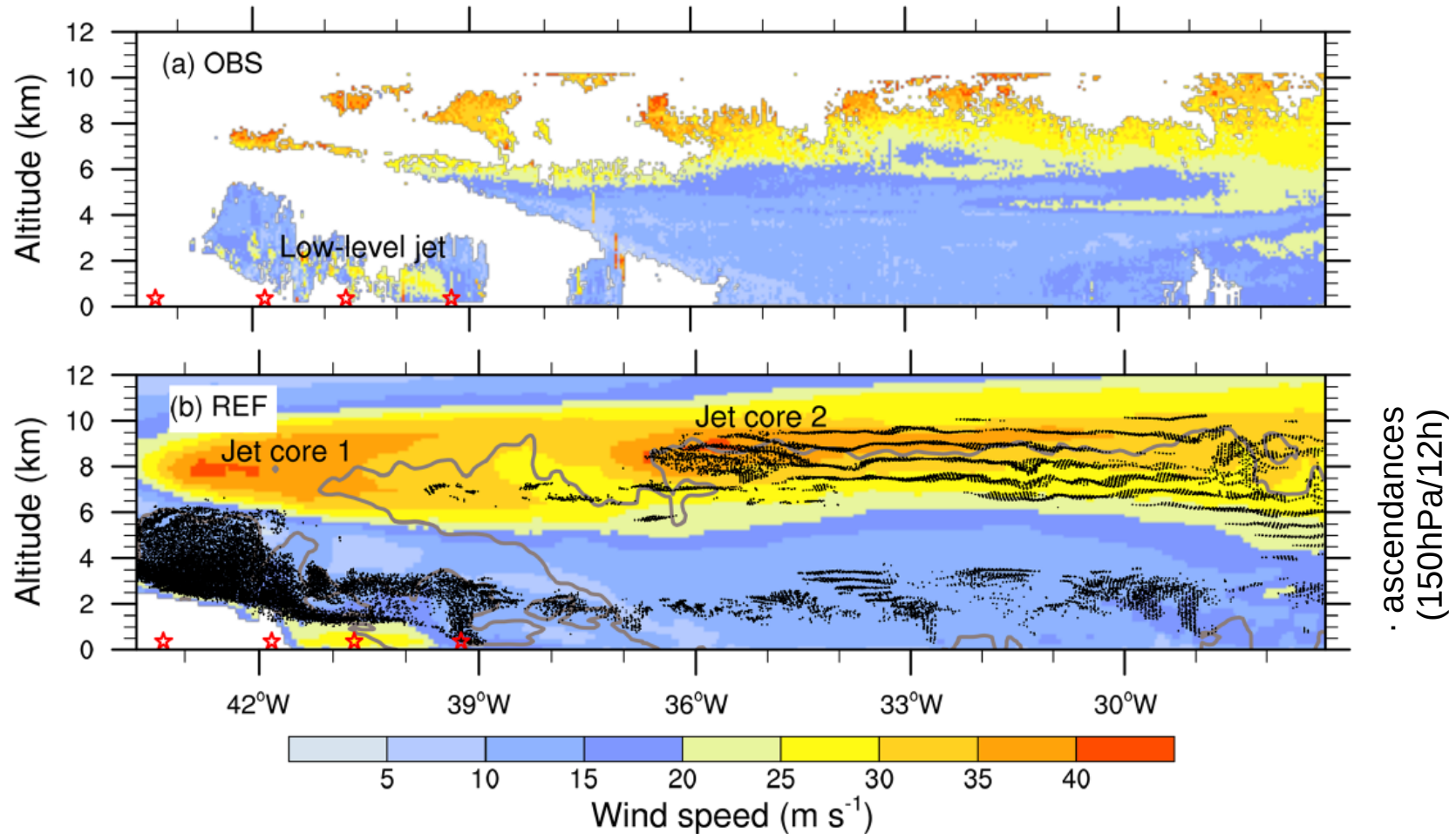
Structures nuageuses



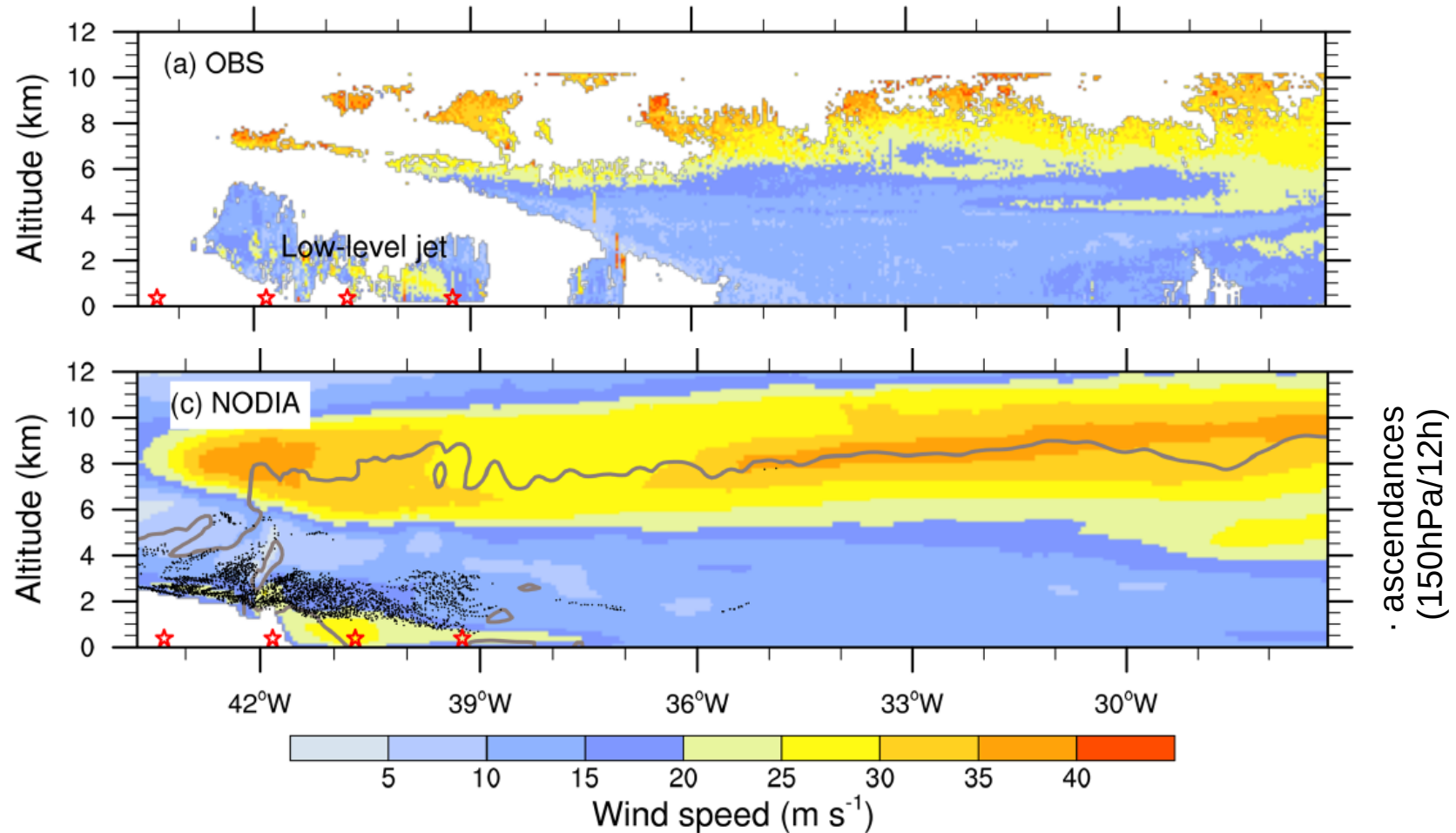
Structures nuageuses



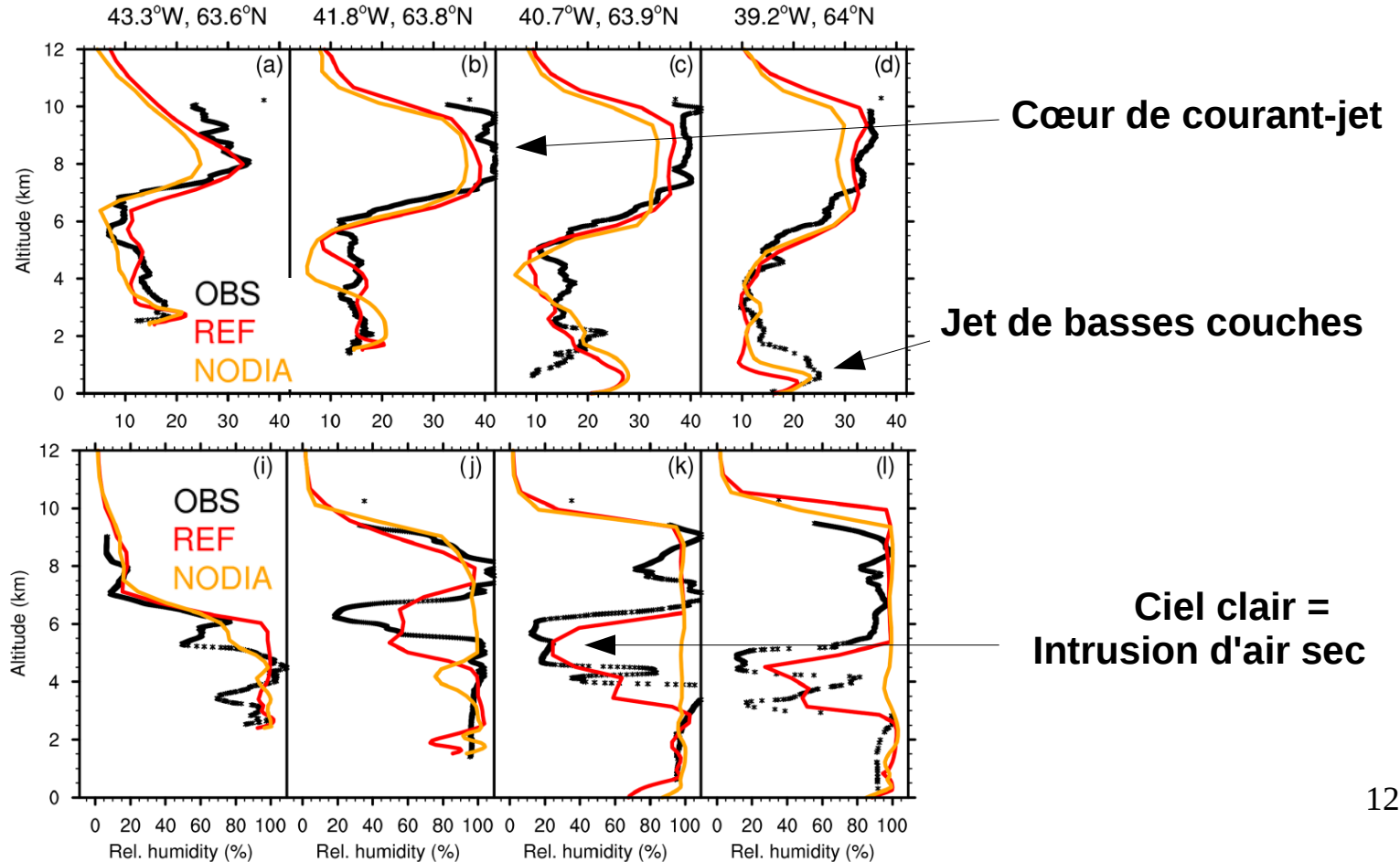
Structures dynamiques



Structures dynamiques

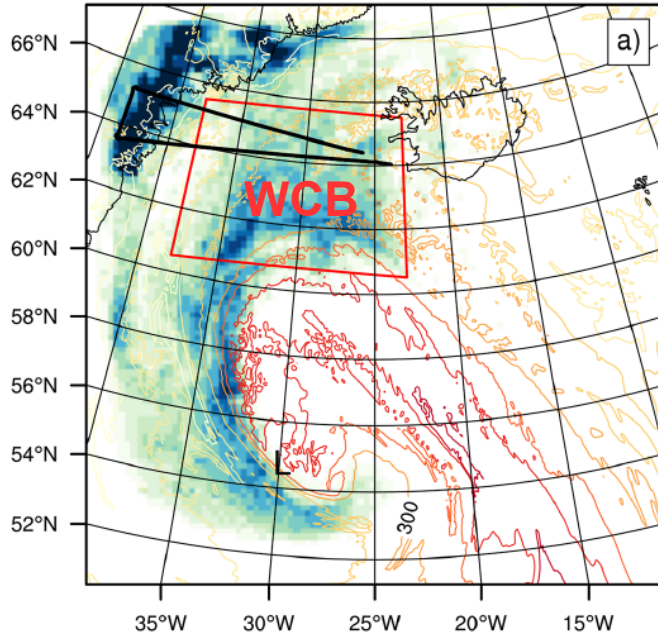


Validation par les dropsondes

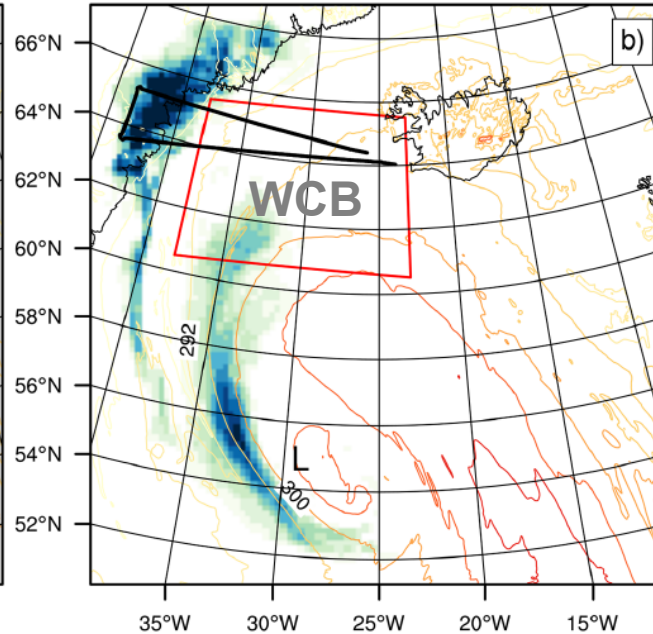


Ascendances 00–12 UTC

REF 11 UTC

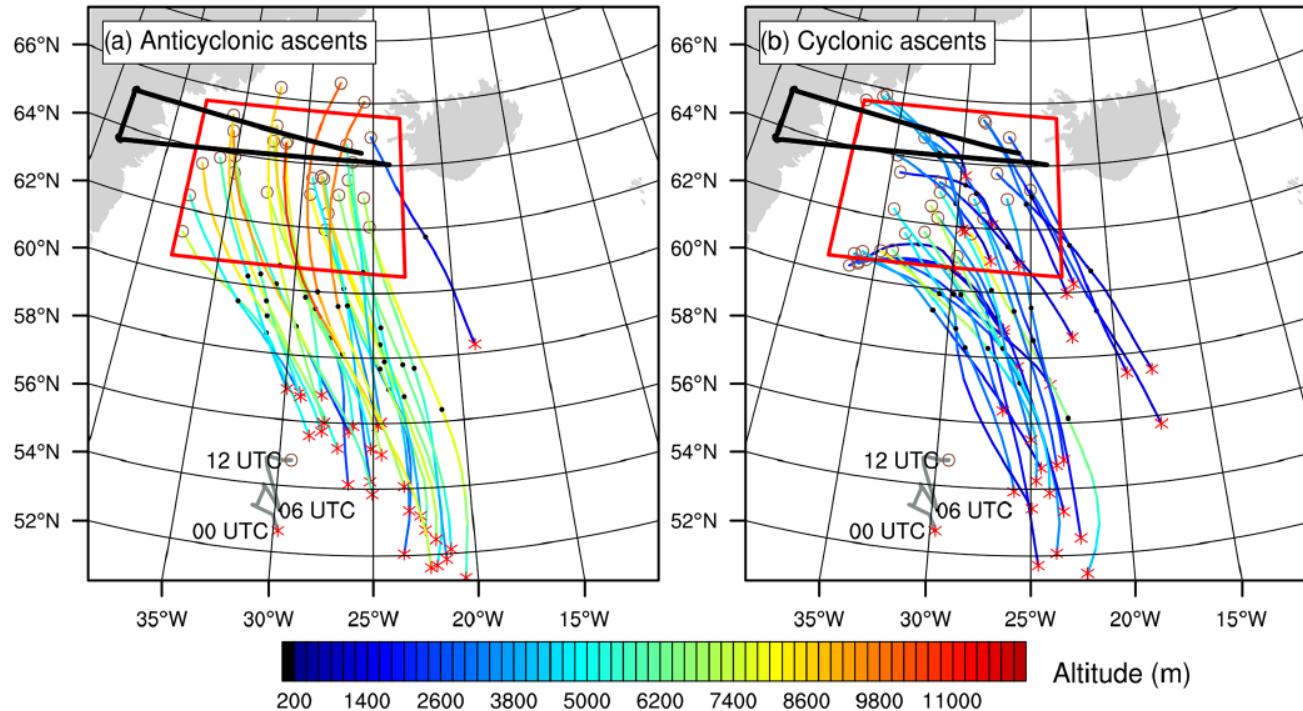


NODIA 11 UTC



- Sélection : 150 hPa / 12 h
- 3 régions dans REF
- WCB absente dans NODIA
- WCB = proc. diabatiques

Courbure des ascendances

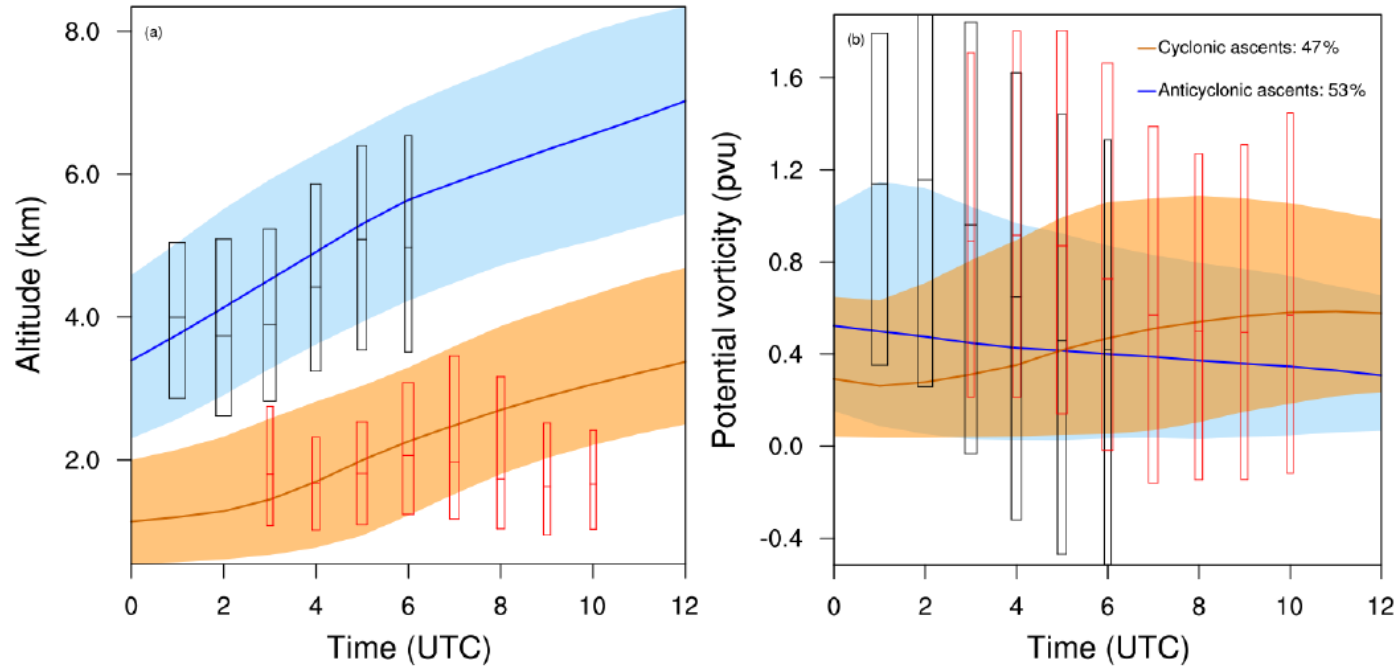


Période 06–12 UTC

► Courbure **anticyclonique**
flux de sortie de WCB

► Courbure **cyclonique**
basses et moyennes couches

Evolution temporelle ascendances



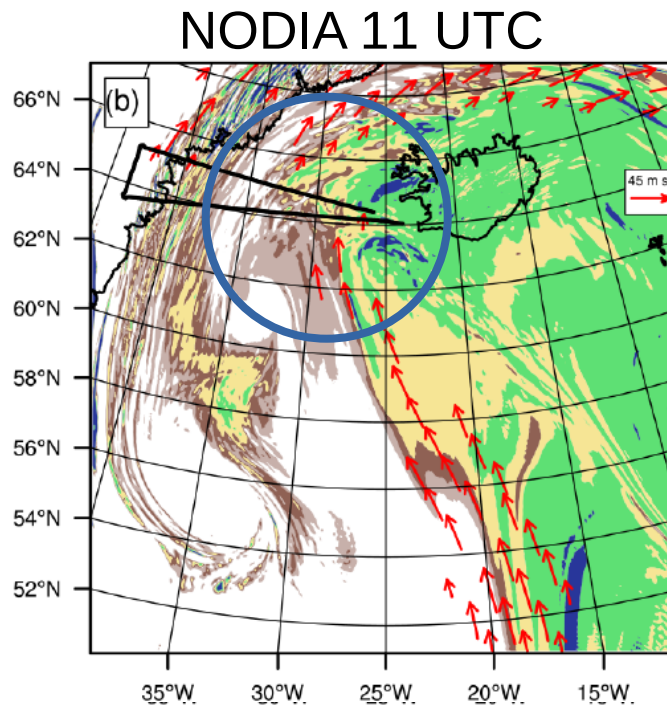
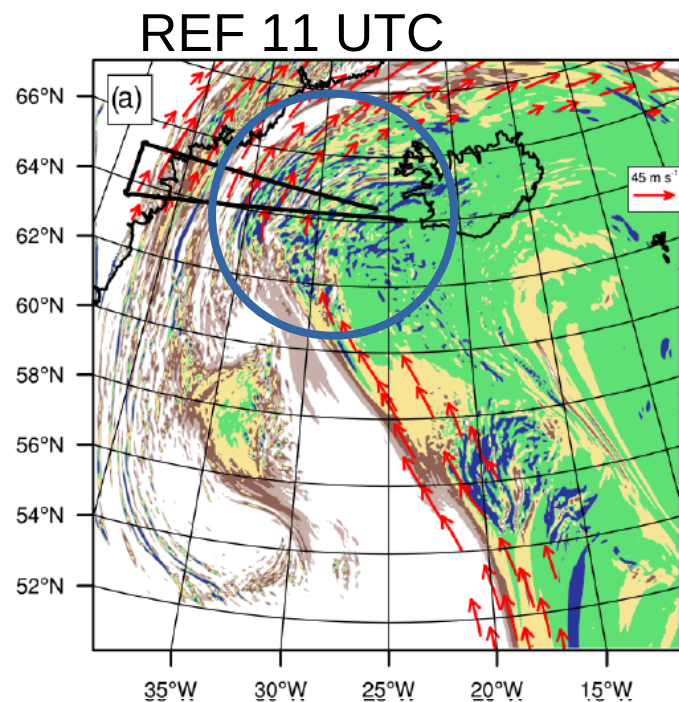
REF 00-12 UTC

Boxplots = segments
rapides 100 hPa / 2 h

Anticycloniques :

- 1ères heures surtout
- PV négatif → convection ?

Dynamique d'altitude



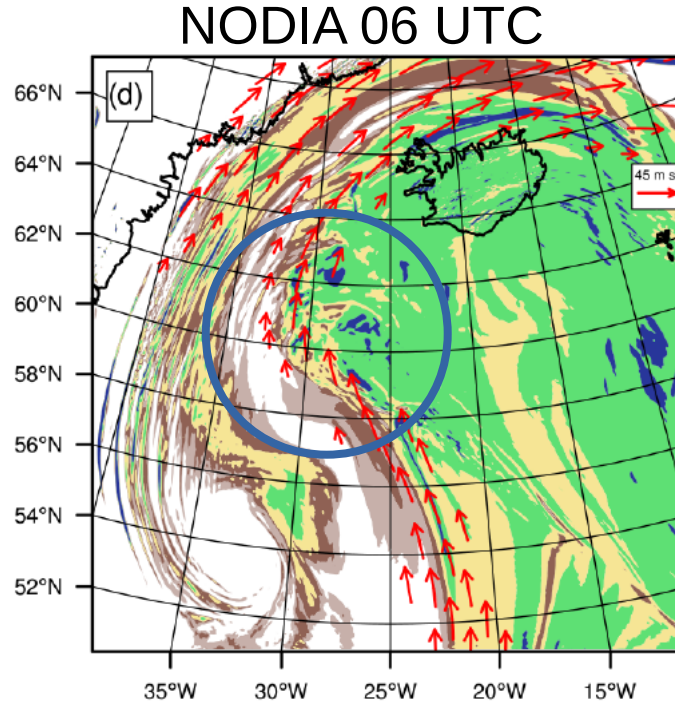
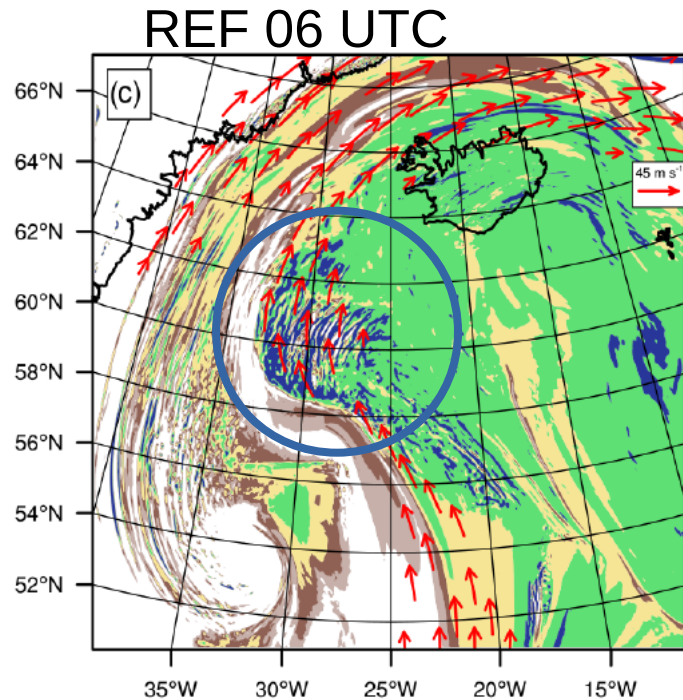
REF vs. NODIA

- bandes de **PV négatif**
 - **courant-jet** accéléré
 - **dorsale** plus étendue
- *effets diabatiques*



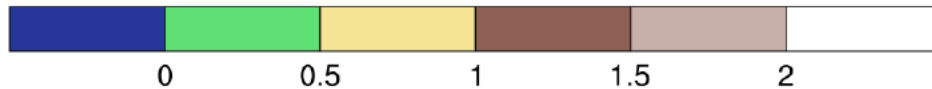
PV (PVU)
 $\theta=320$ K

Dynamique d'altitude



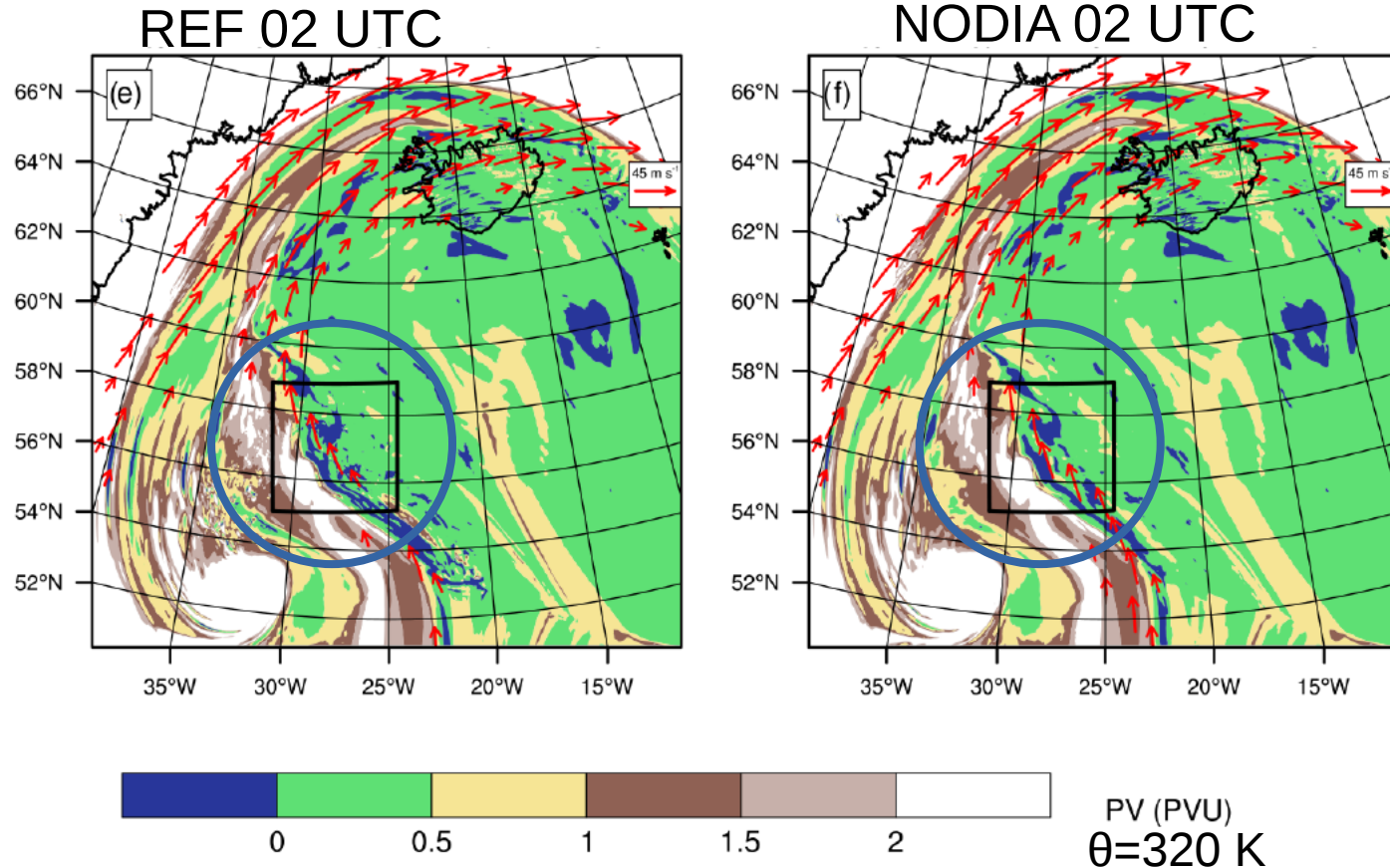
REF vs. NODIA

- ▶ bandes de PV négatif
 - ▶ courant-jet accéléré
 - ▶ dorsale plus étendue
- *effets diabatiques*



PV (PVU)
 $\theta=320$ K

Dynamique d'altitude



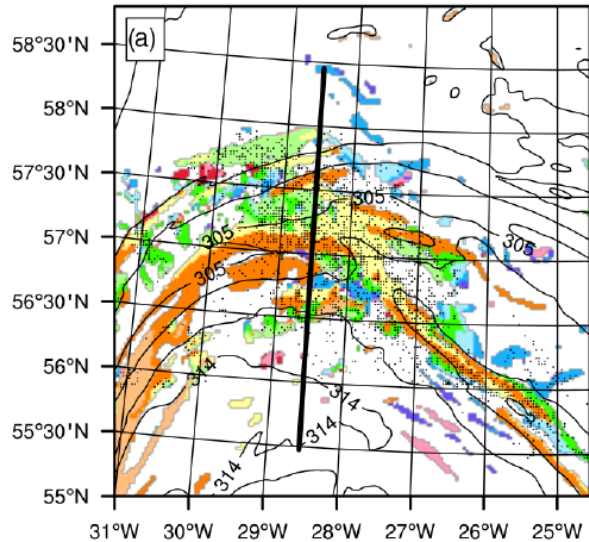
REF vs. NODIA

- ▶ bandes de PV négatif
 - ▶ courant-jet accéléré
 - ▶ dorsale plus étendue
- effets diabatiques

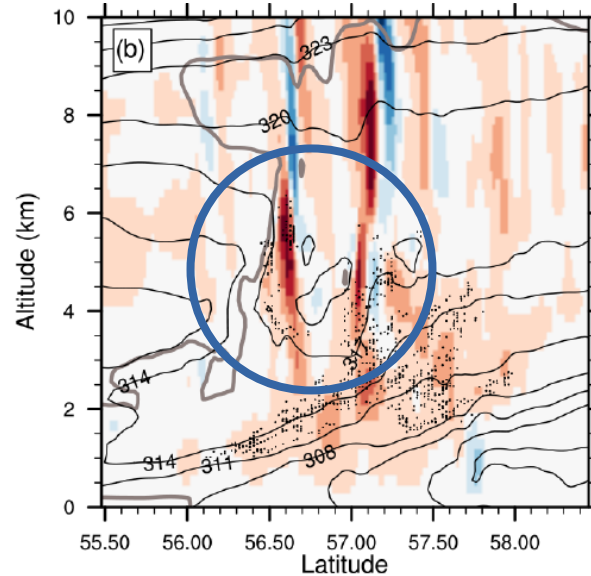
Origine du PV négatif

REF 02 UTC

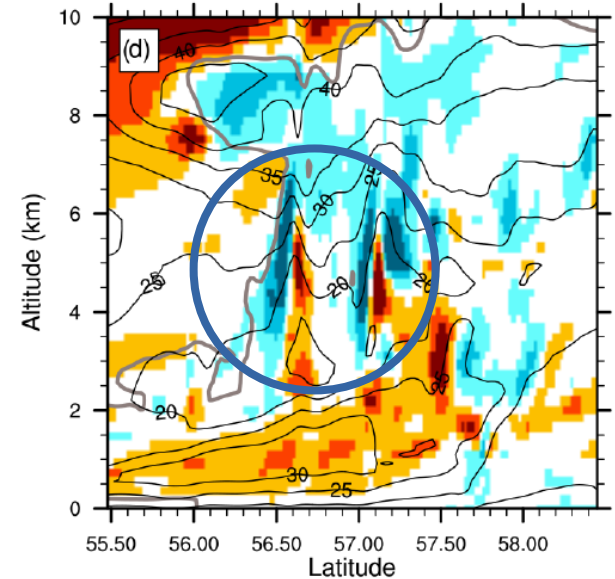
· segments rapides (100hPa/2h)



Updraft base altitude (km) $W > 0.3 \text{ m/s}$



Vertical velocity (m s^{-1})



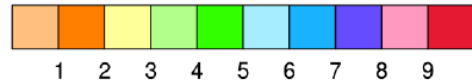
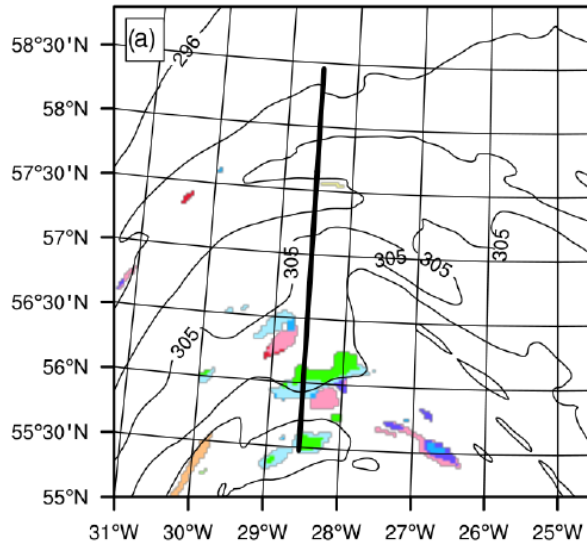
Potential Vorticity (PVU)

Convection à mi-niveau → dipôles horizontaux de PV

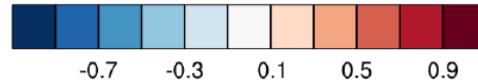
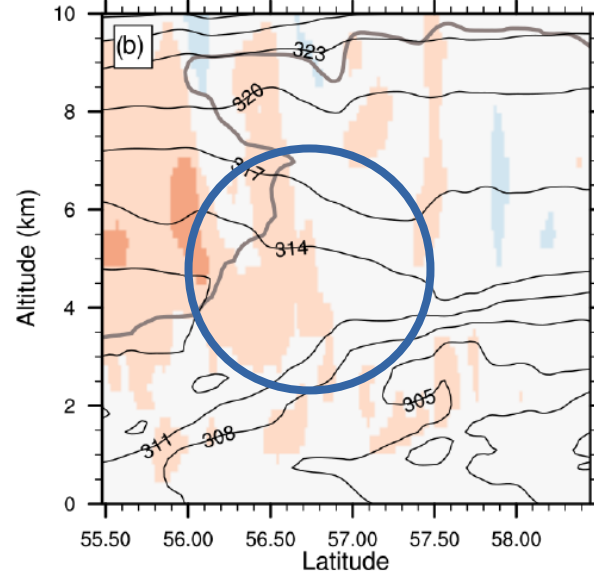
Origine du PV négatif

· segments rapides (100hPa/2h)

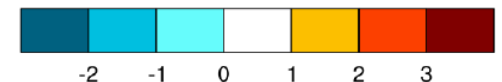
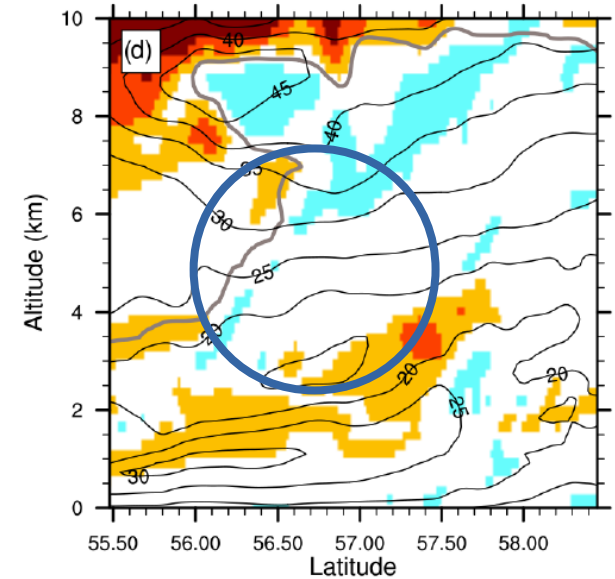
NODIA 02 UTC



Updraft base altitude (km) $w > 0.3$ m/s



Vertical velocity (m s^{-1})



Potential Vorticity (PVU)

Convection à mi-niveau → dipôles horizontaux de PV

Conclusions

- Obs à fine échelle des structures nuageuses et dynamiques en sortie de WCB
- Simulation **REF** vs. simulation de sensibilité aux processus nuageux **NODIA**
 - Convection à mi-niveau dans la WCB
 - Création diabatique de dipôles horizontaux de PV
 - Persistance de bandes de PV négatif en altitude
 - Intensification du courant-jet et extension de la dorsale
 - ▶ *La convection à mi-niveau dans la WCB accélère le courant-jet*
- Convection à mi-niveau difficile à paramétrer = source d'incertitudes ?