



The Abdus Salam  
International Centre for Theoretical Physics



Spring Colloquium on  
**'Regional Weather Predictability and Modeling'**  
April 11 - 22, 2005

- 1) *Workshop on Design and Use of Regional Weather Prediction Models, April 11 - 19*
- 2) *Conference on Current Efforts Toward Advancing the Skill of Regional Weather Prediction. Challenges and Outlook, April 20 - 22*

301/1652-13

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**Dynamic tropopause perspective of an Atlantic -  
Mediterranean Teleconnection Event of  
November-December 2001**

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Tel Aviv University  
Israel

# Dynamic tropopause perspective of an Atlantic - Mediterranean Teleconnection Event of November-December 2001

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**Conference on Current Efforts Toward Advancing the Skill of Regional Weather  
Prediction. Challenges and Outlook,  
April 20 – 22, Trieste Italy**

## References

**Krichak, S.O., P. Alpert and M. Dayan (2004)  
Role of atmospheric processes associated  
with hurricane Olga in December 2001 flash  
floods in Israel. J. Hydrometeorol., vol. 5, no.  
6. pp. 1259-1270**

*Krichak, S.O., P. Alpert and M. Dayan (2005)  
Dynamic Tropopause Effects of a December  
2001 Atlantic-Mediterranean Teleconnection  
Episode (submitted)*

- Considering the time interval  
Nov. 24th at 00z – Dec. 5th 2001**
  
- The period was characterized by**
  - (a) Intense rainfall in Israel**
  - (b) Hurricane Olga**
  
- Using the NCEP reanalysis data NNRP  
(Kalnay et al. 1996) and Meteosat-7 images**



**UNUSUALLY INTENSE  
RAINS  
IN ISRAEL**

260 mm of rain during about 24 hrs (annual precipitation in the region = ~ 650 mm)

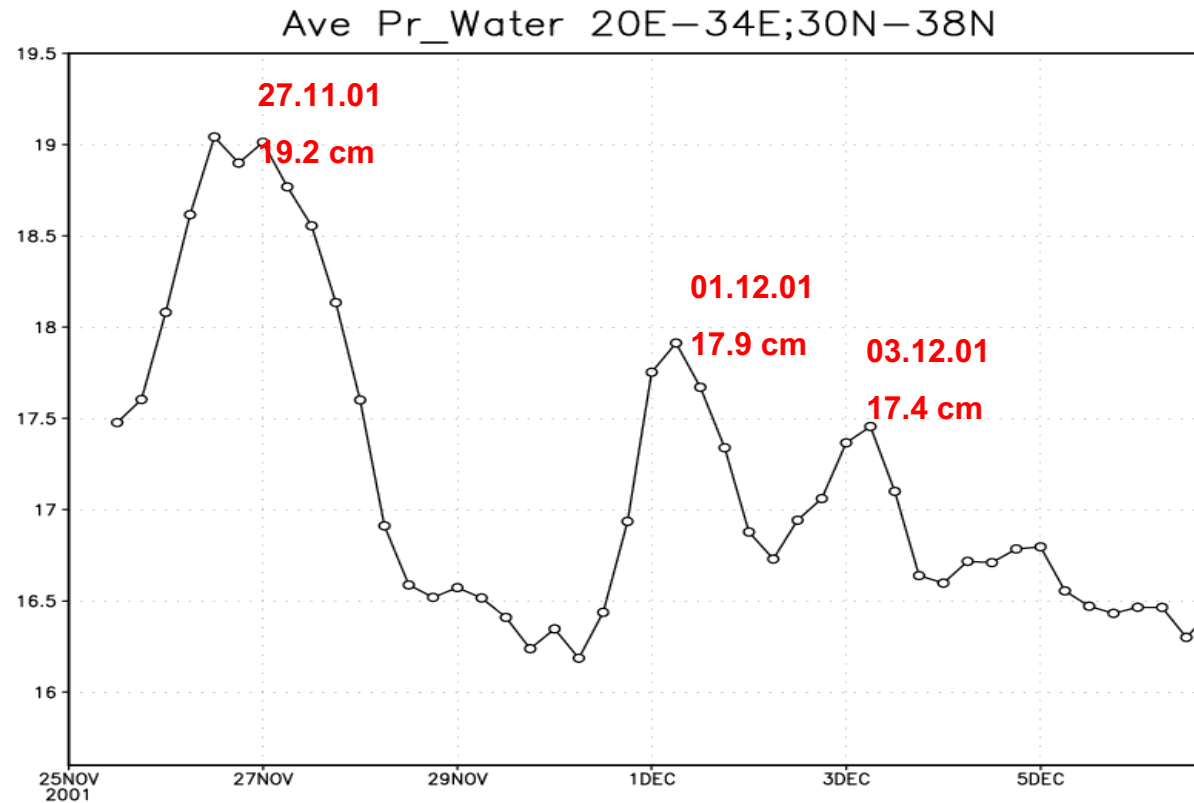
**WHY?**

# Analysis of NNRP data

Precipitable water is the column •  
integrated water vapor

$$PRWT = \frac{1}{g} \int_{p_1}^{p_2} w \, dp$$

# NNRP PRWT

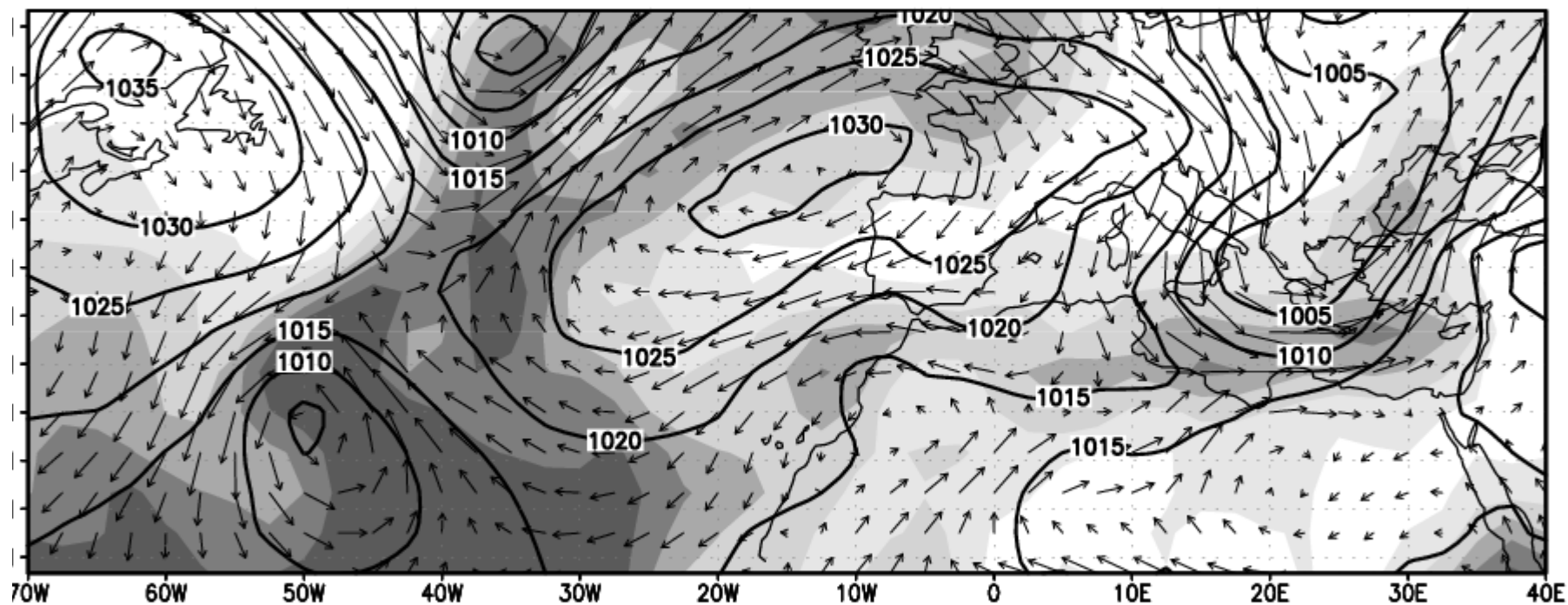


NNRP

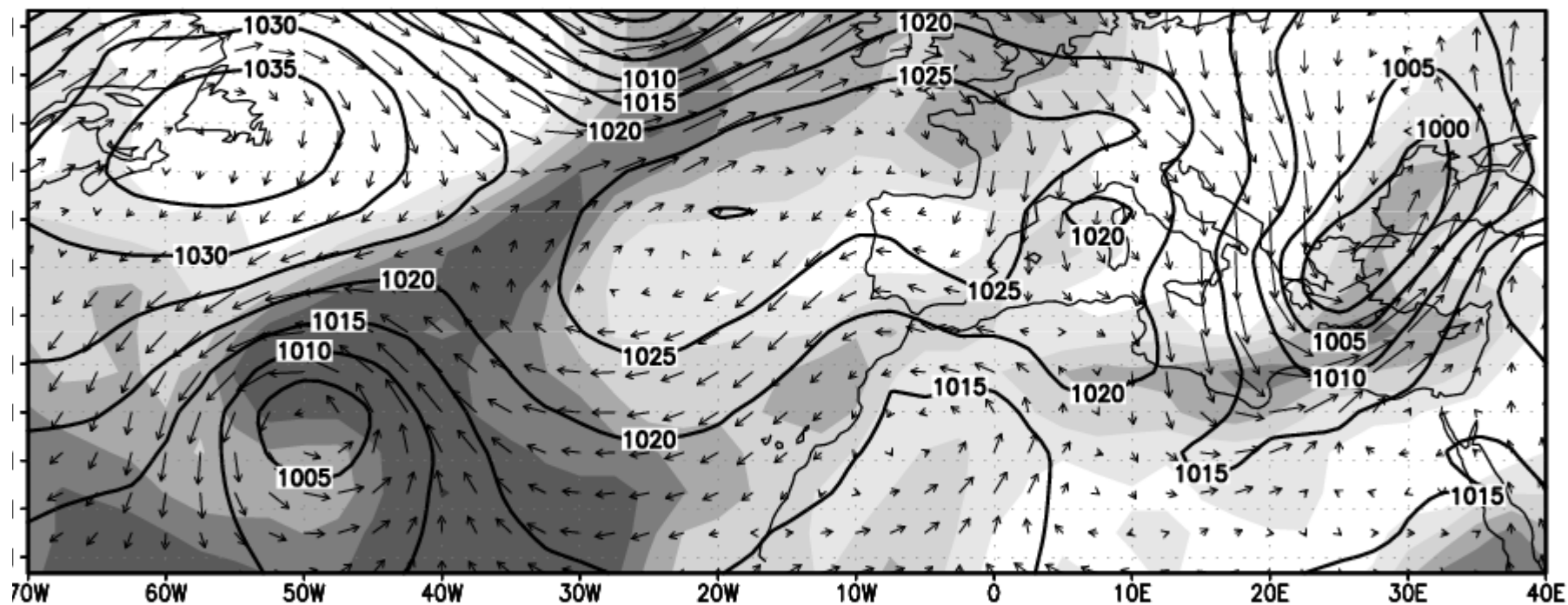
SLP/ WND850 / PRWT

patterns

SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 241101

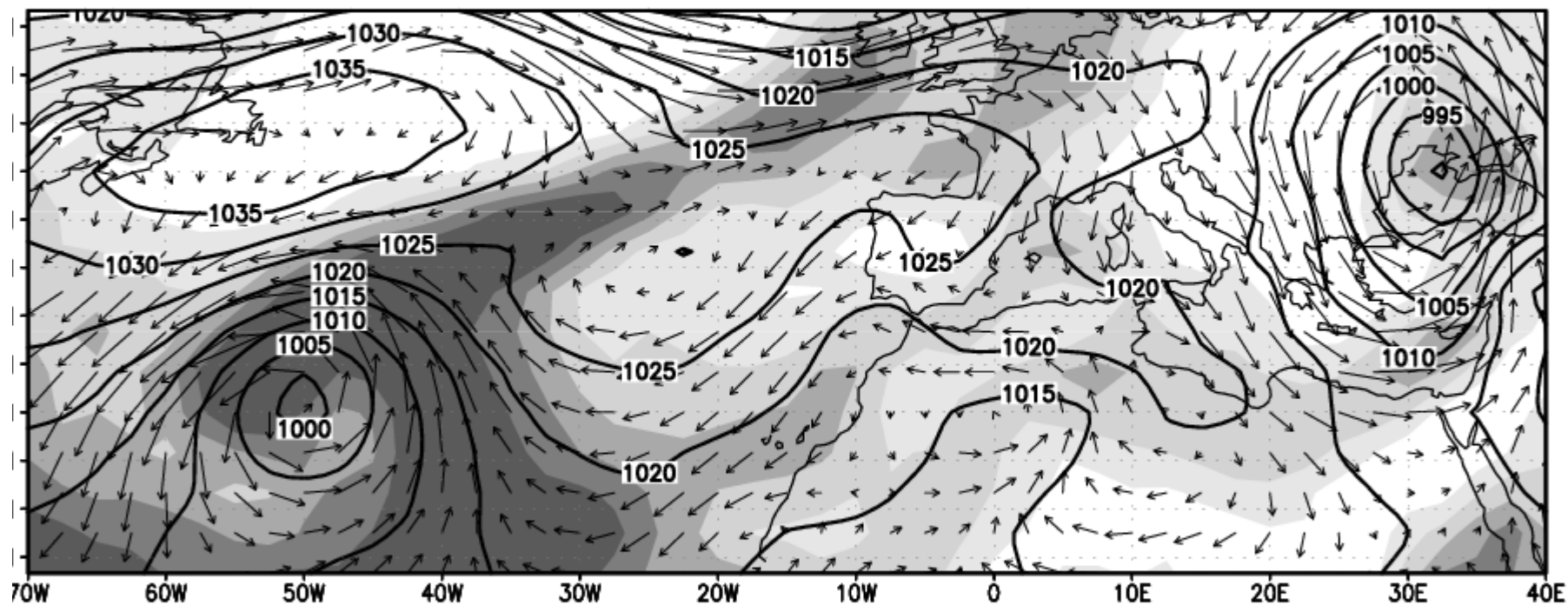


SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 241101





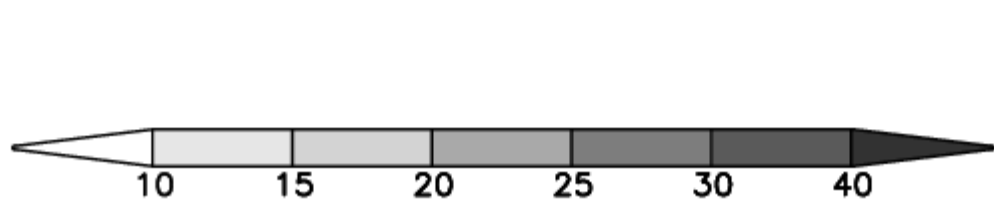
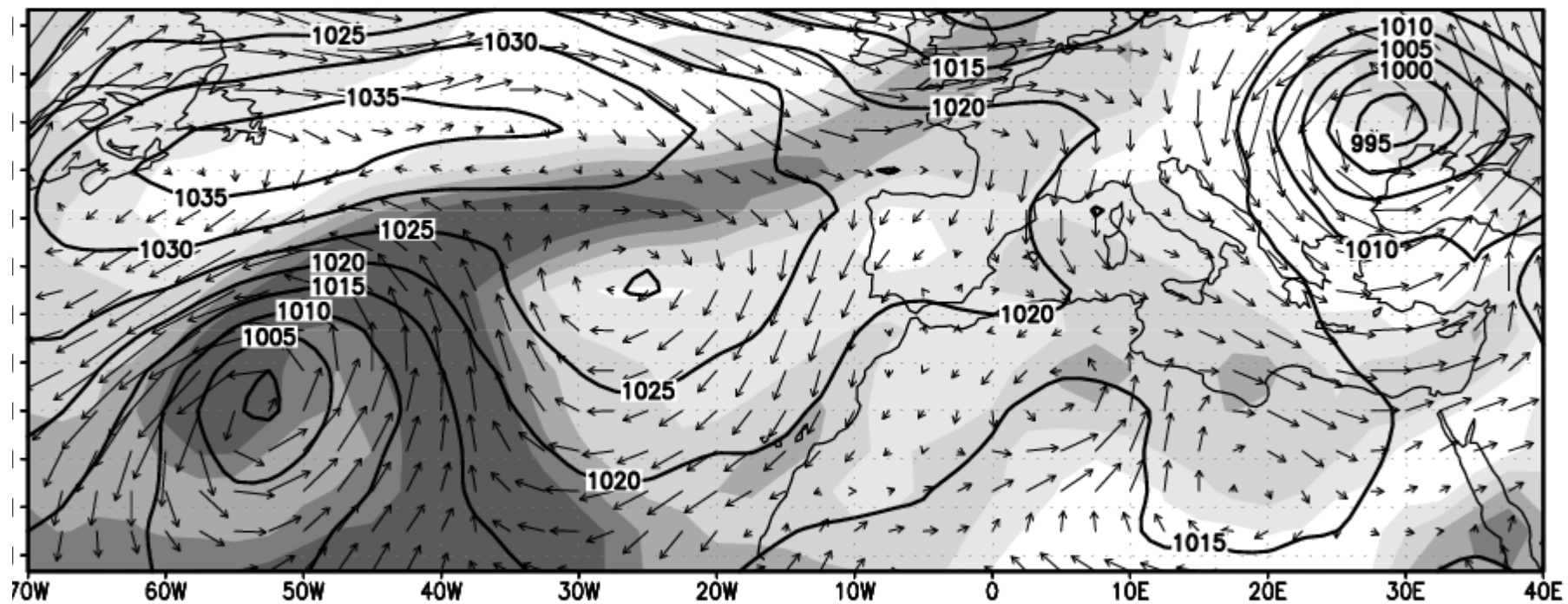
SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 251101



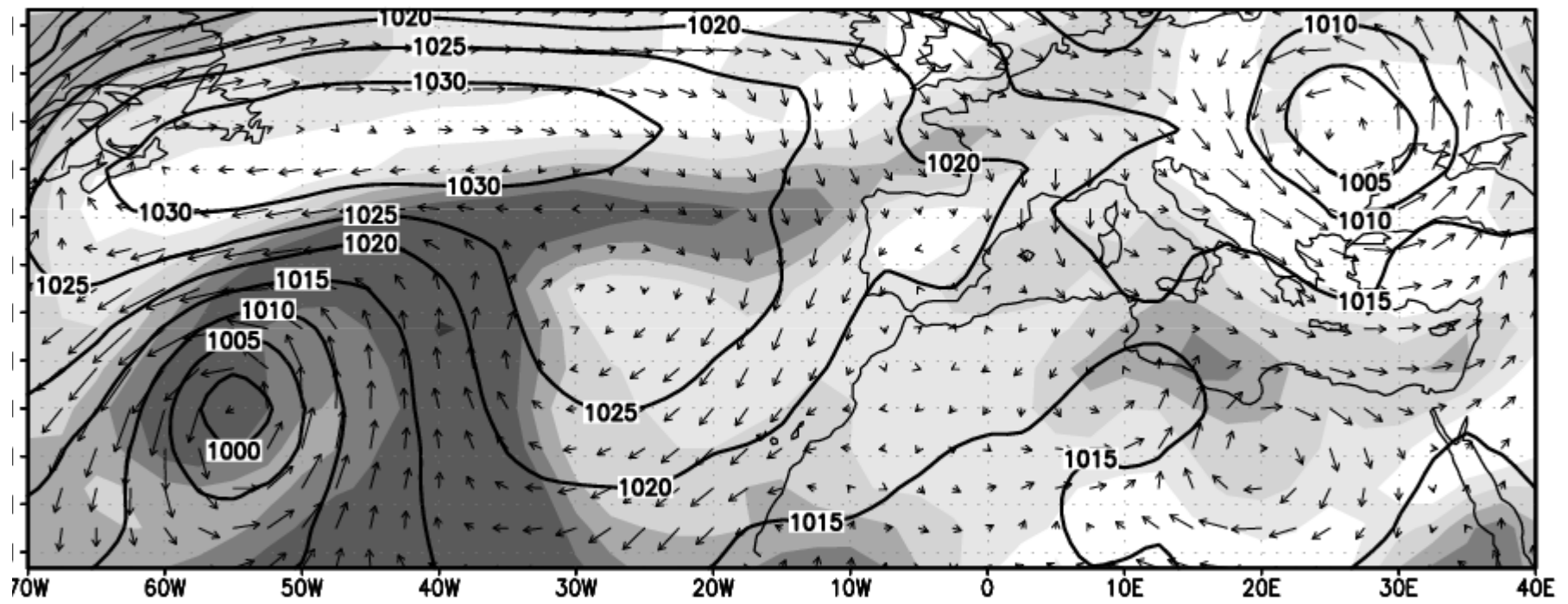
→  
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SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 251101



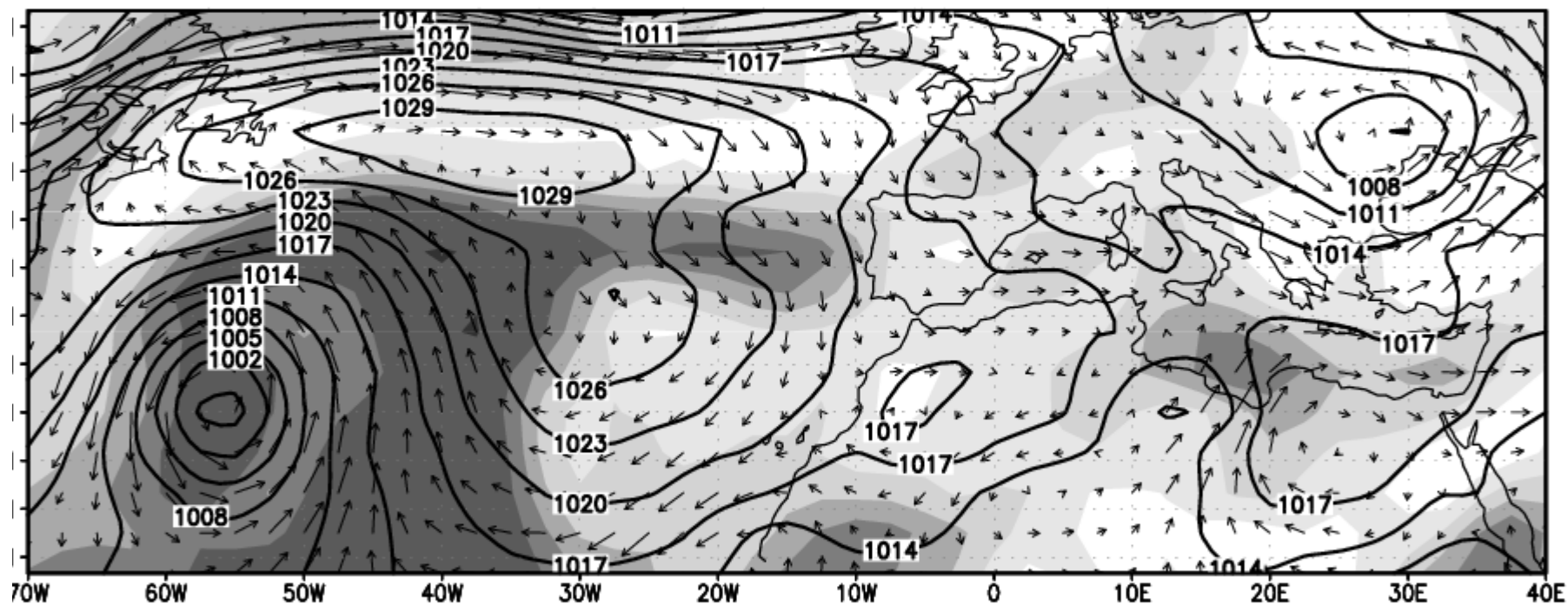
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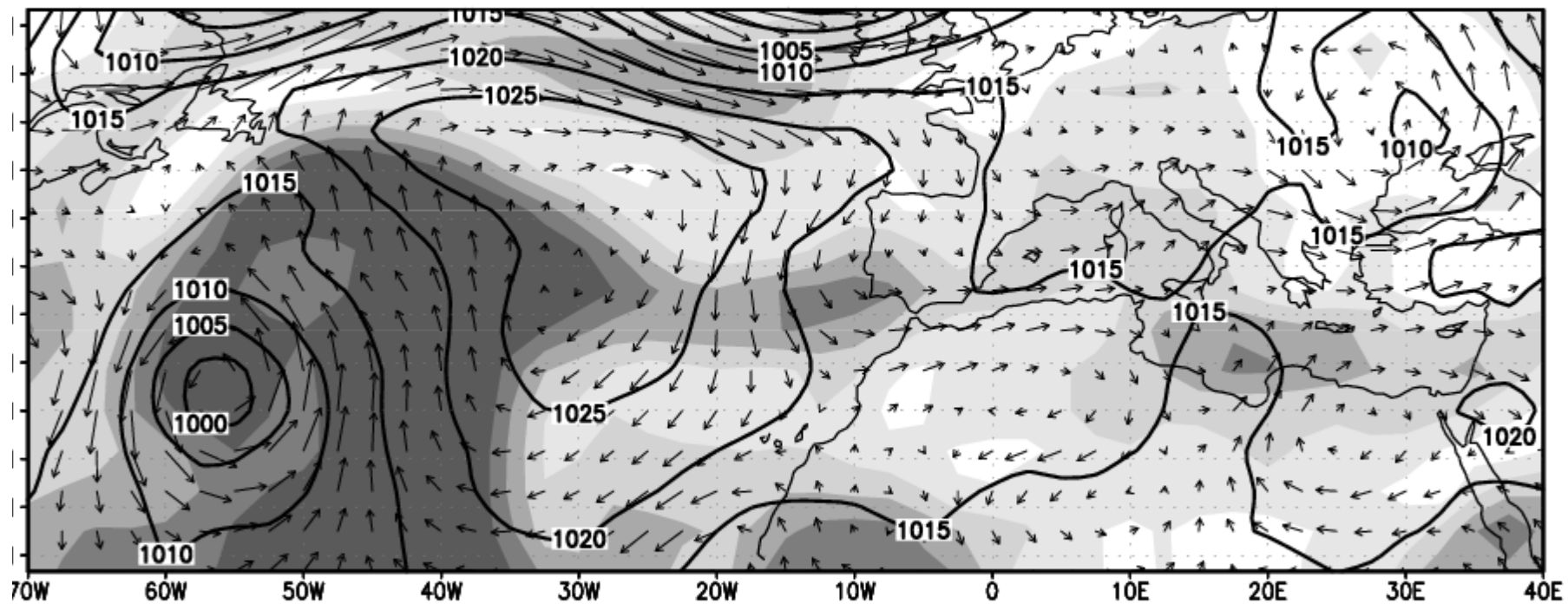
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SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 261101



SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 271101



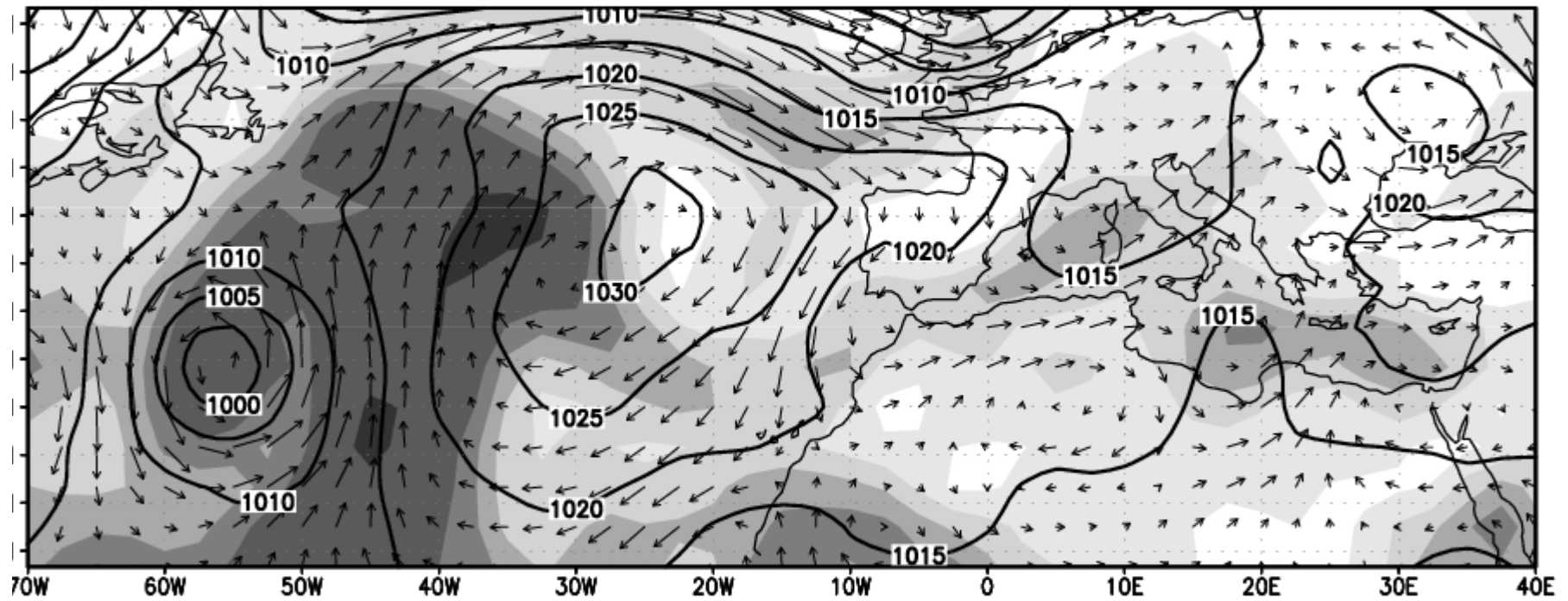
→  
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27.11.01

19.2 cm

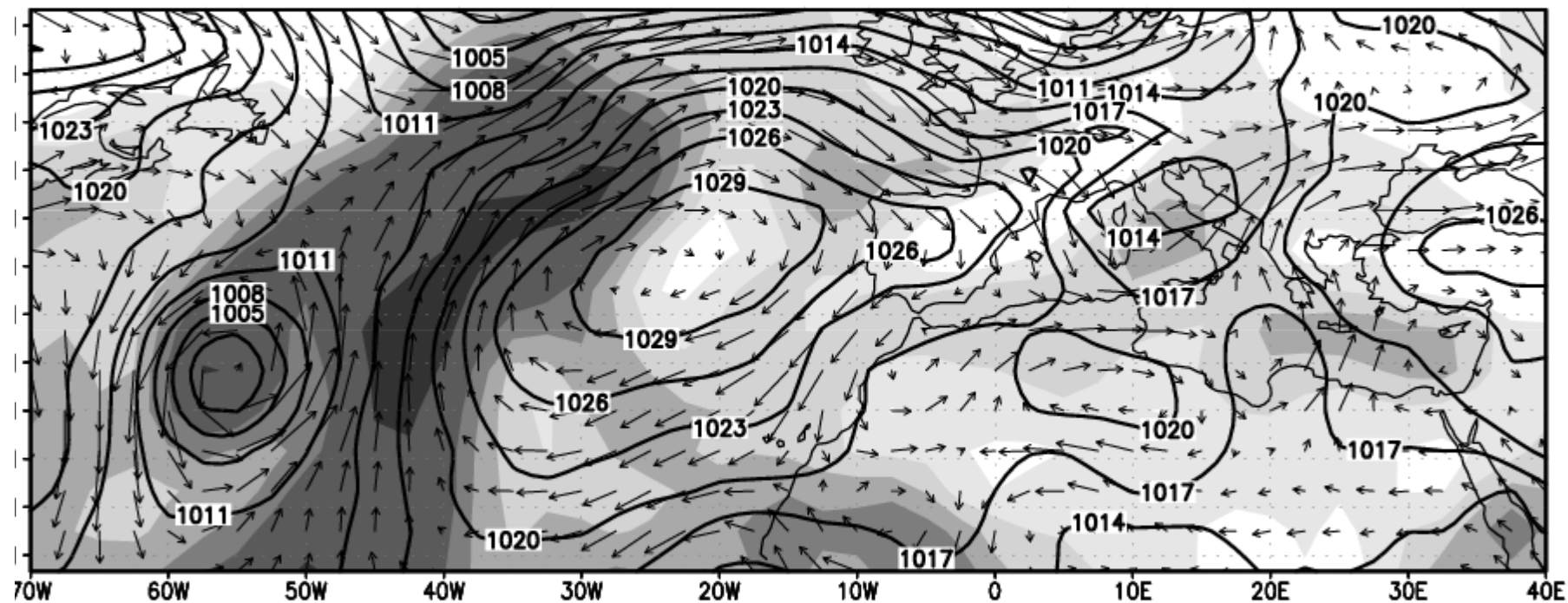
SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 271101



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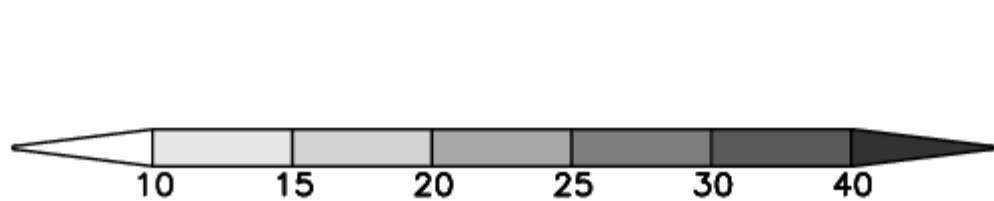
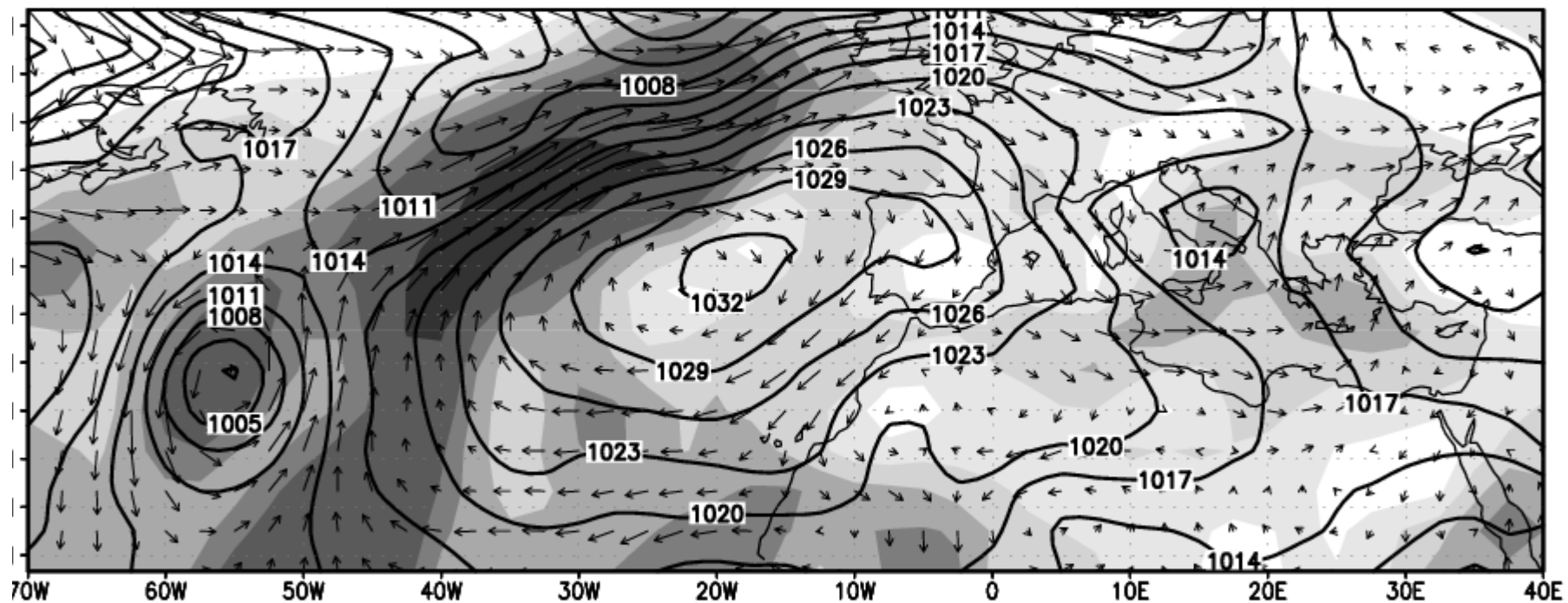
SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 281101



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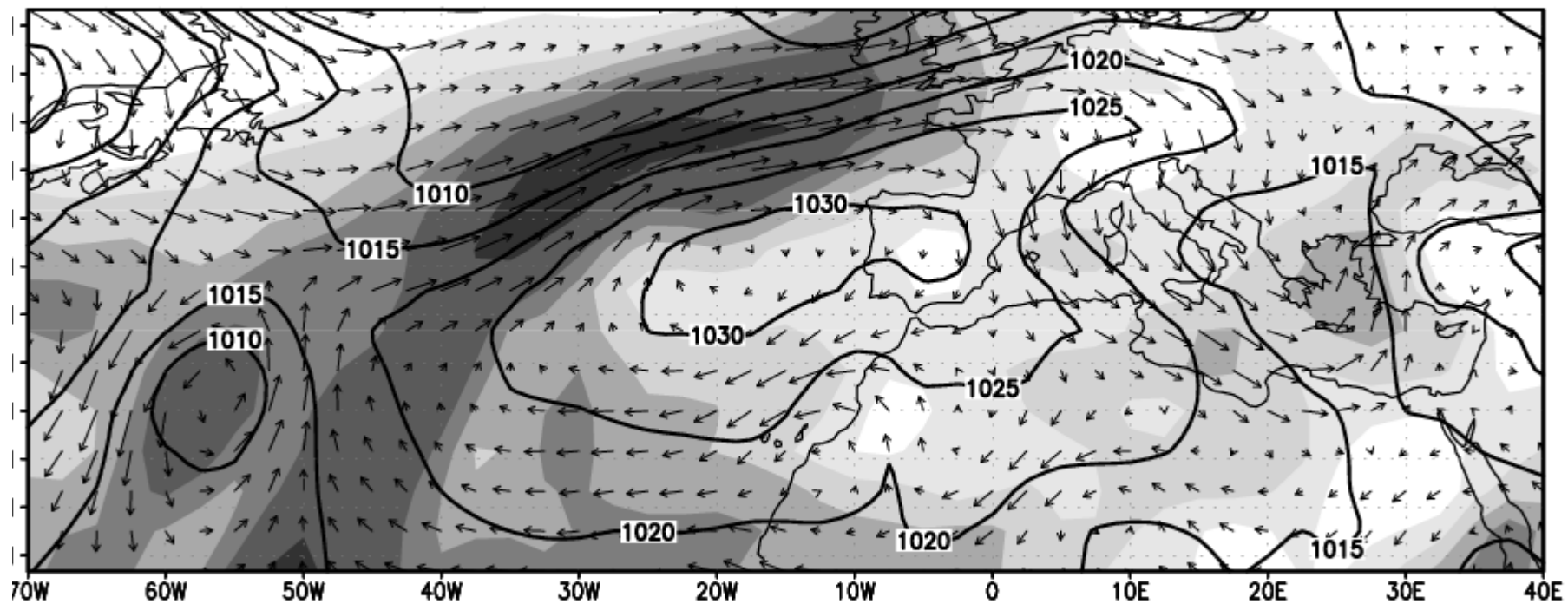


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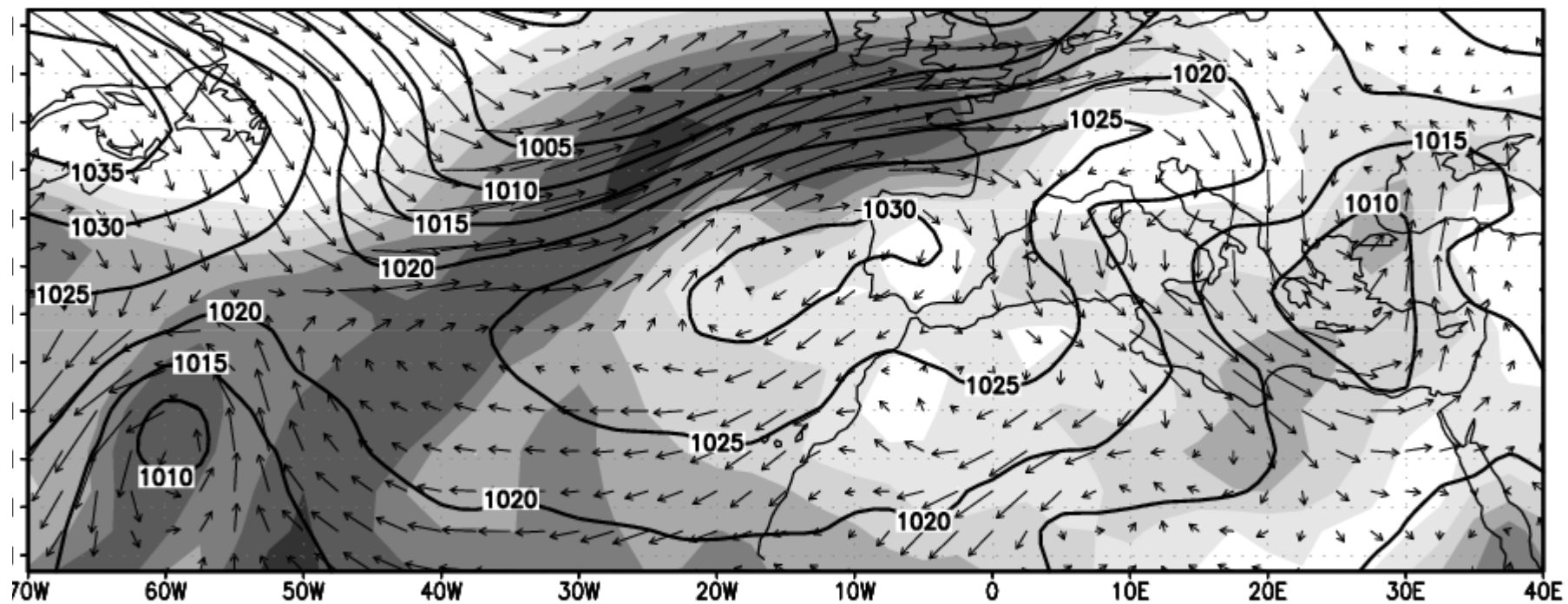




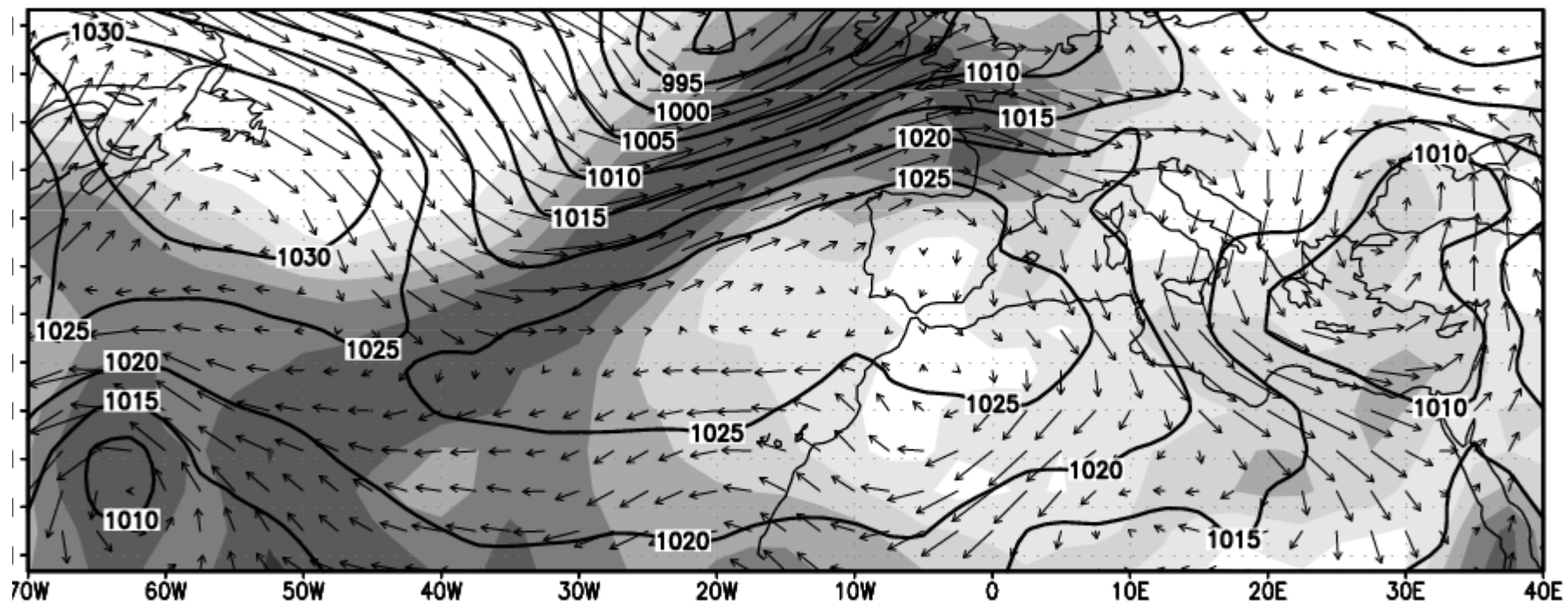
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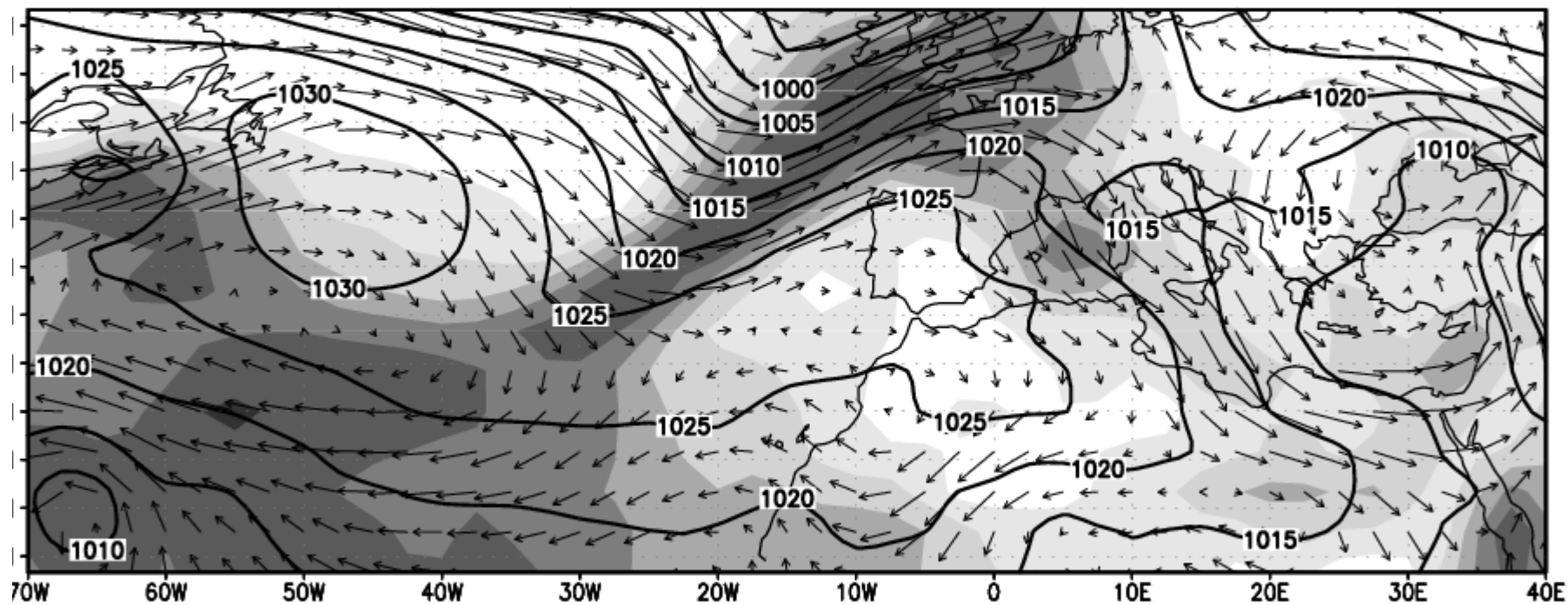
SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 291101



SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 301101



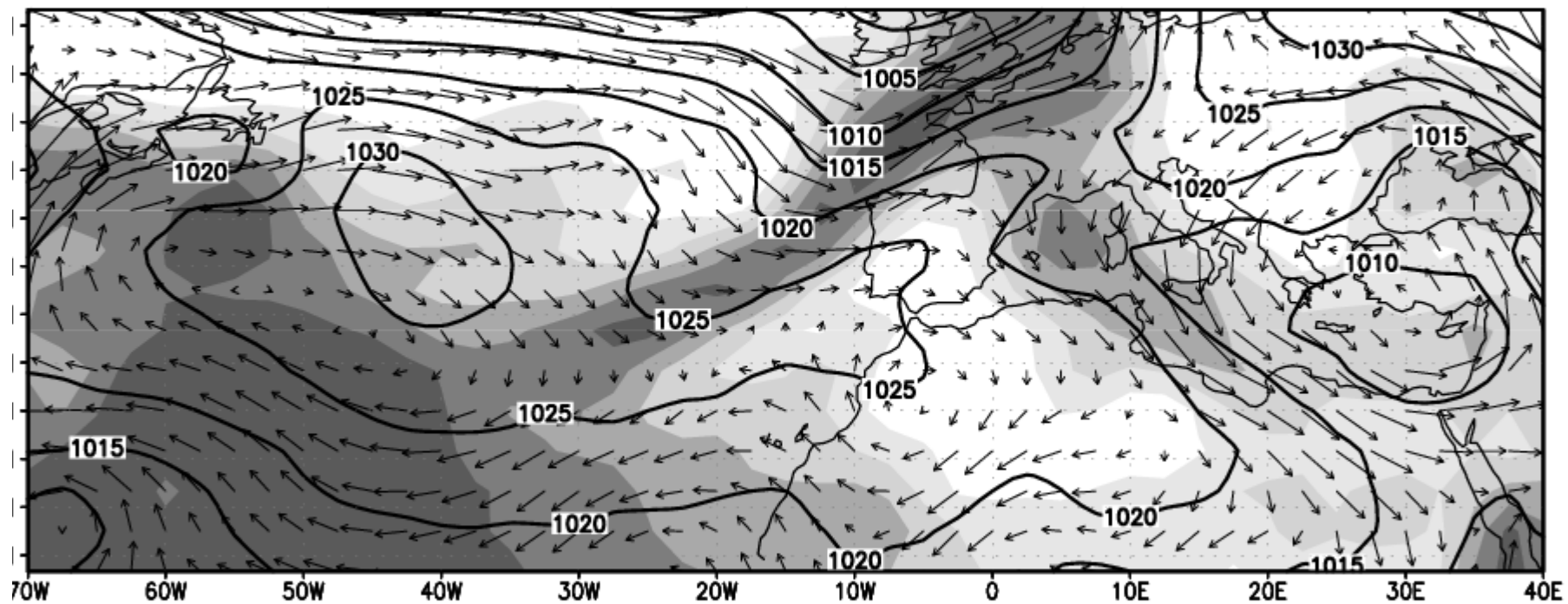
SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 301101



20



SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 011201



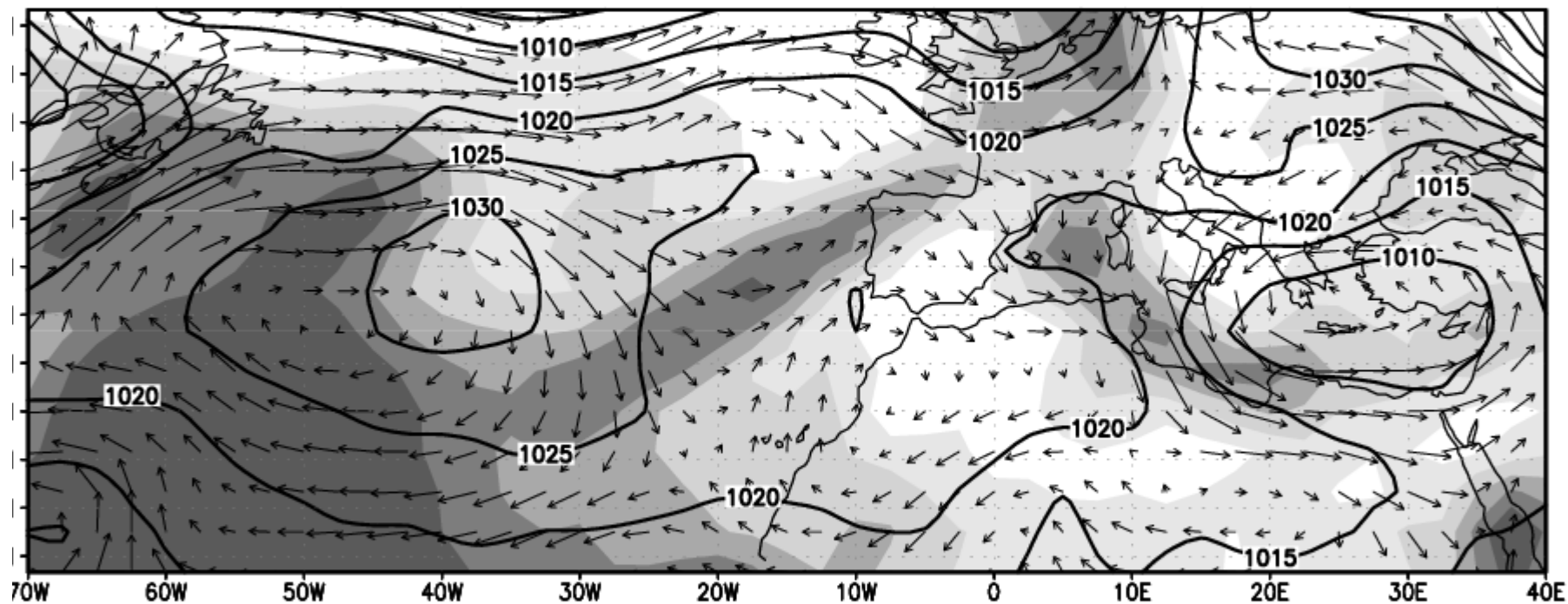
→  
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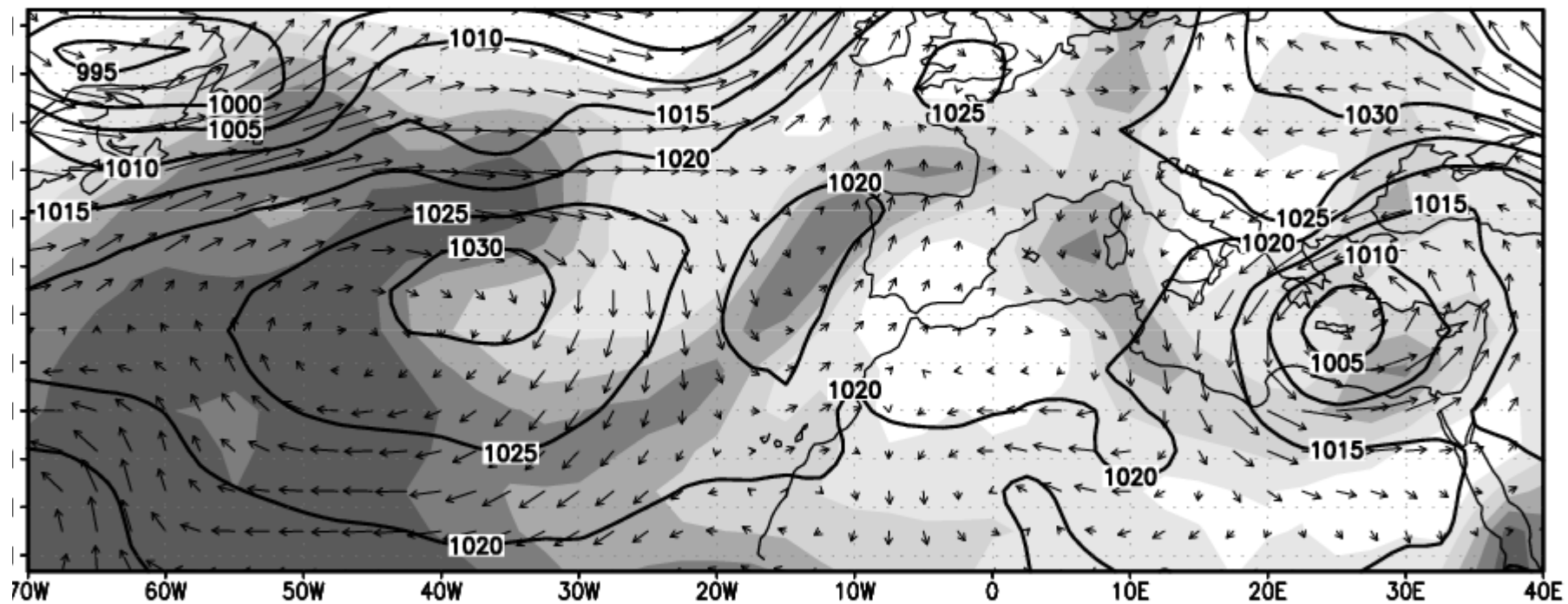
01.12.01

17.9 cm

SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 011201



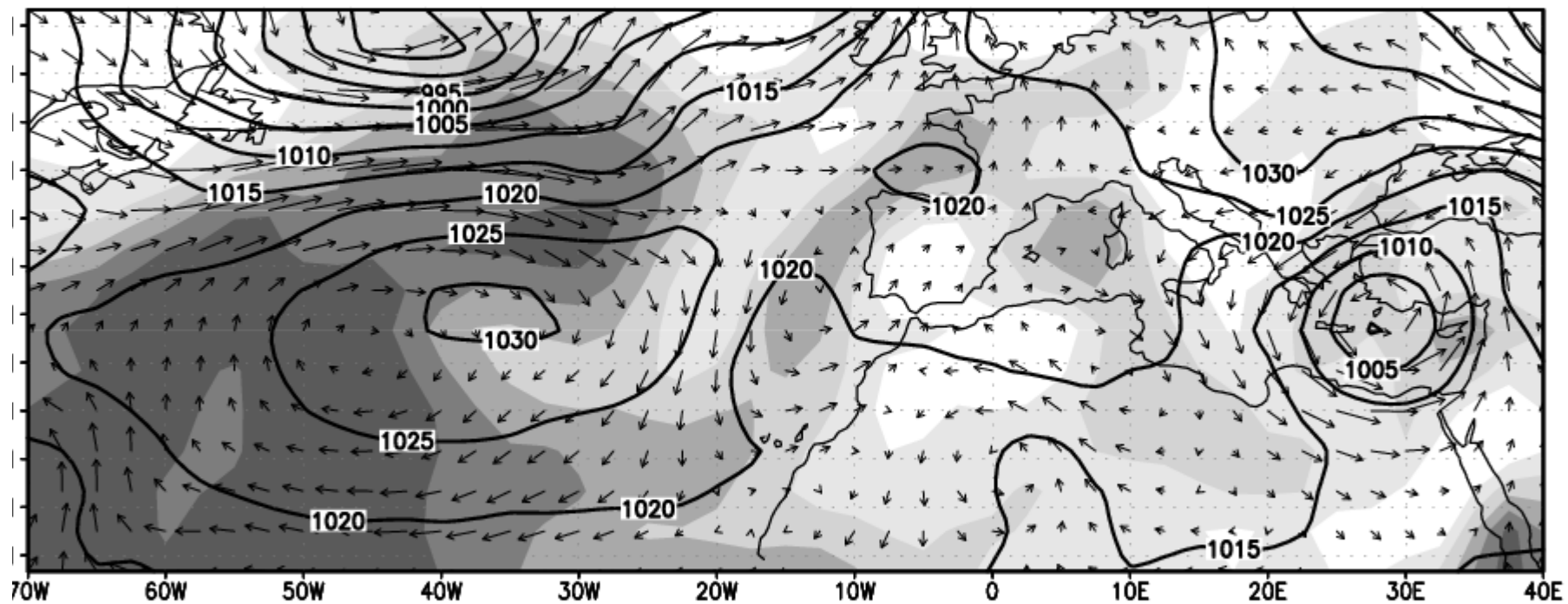
SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 021201



30



SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 021201

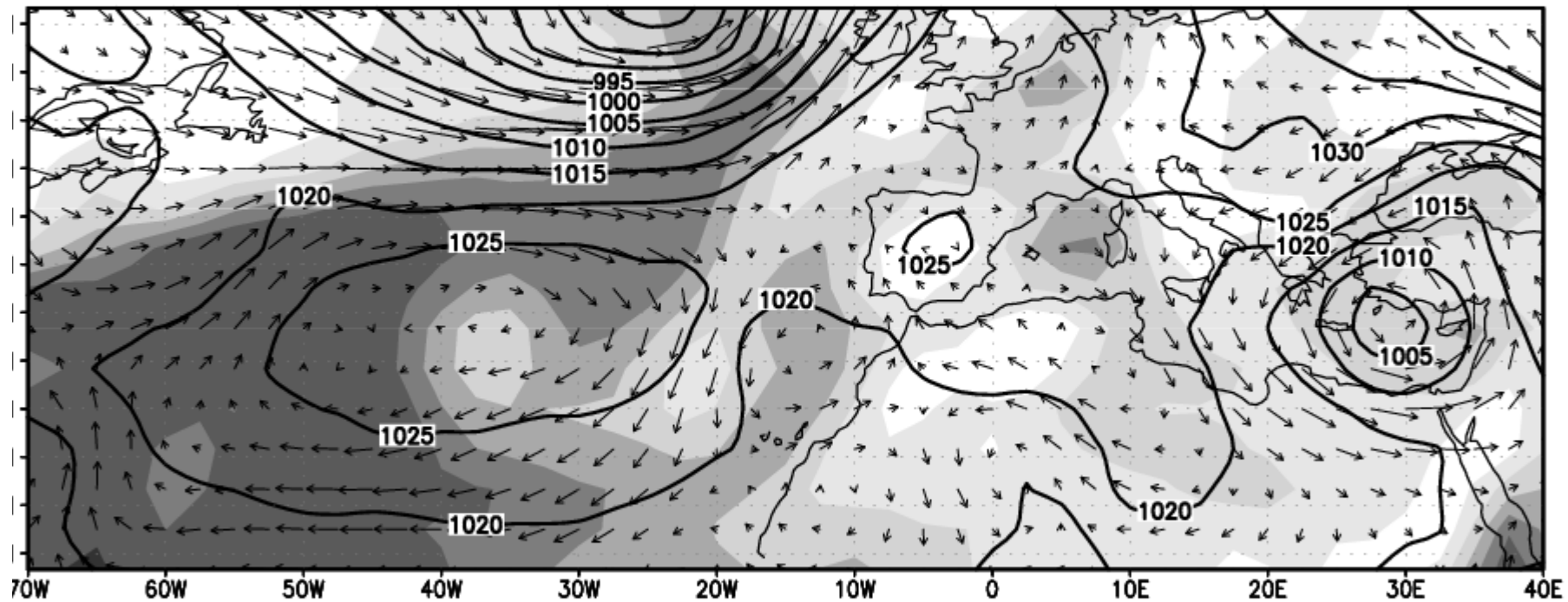


30





SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 031201

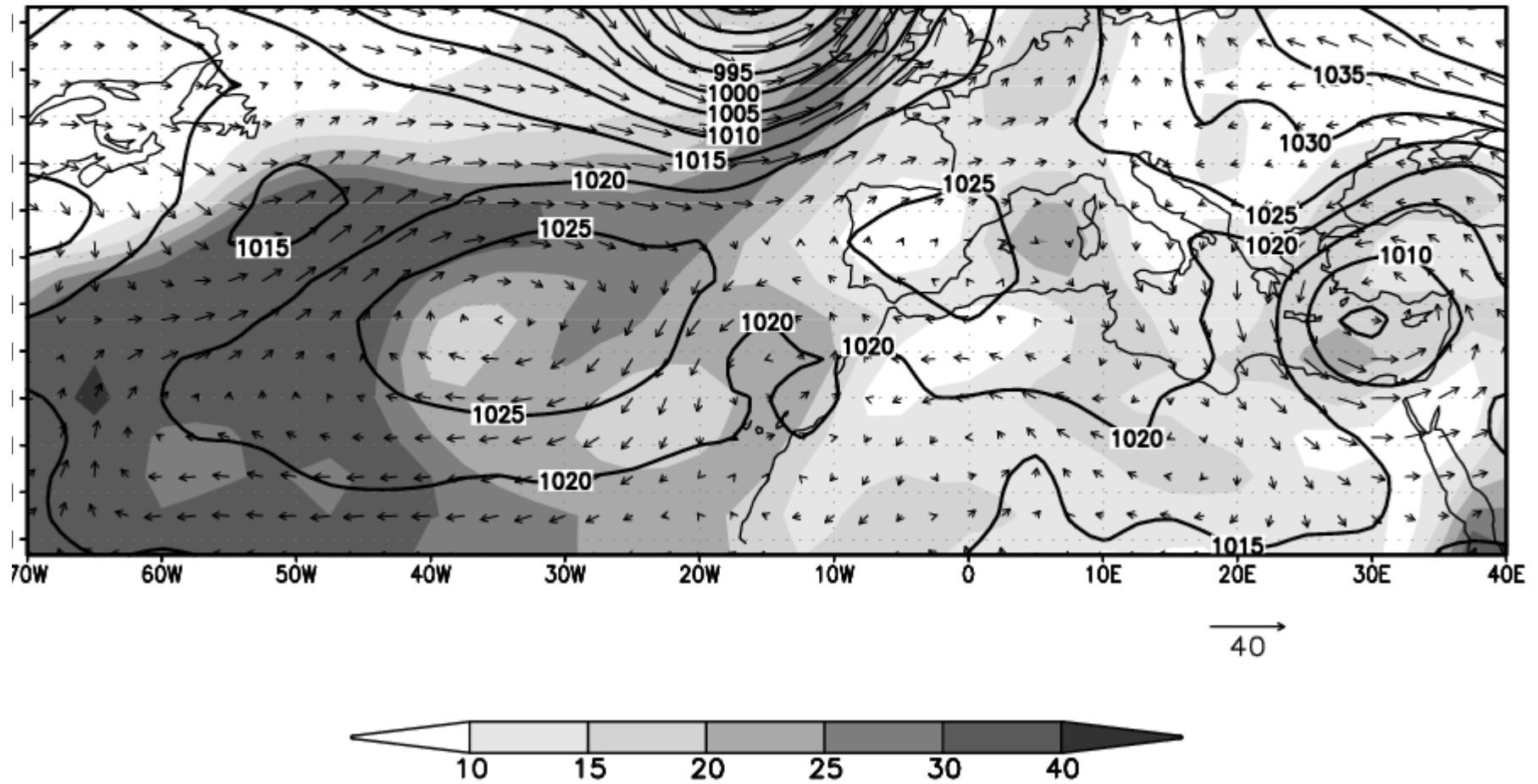


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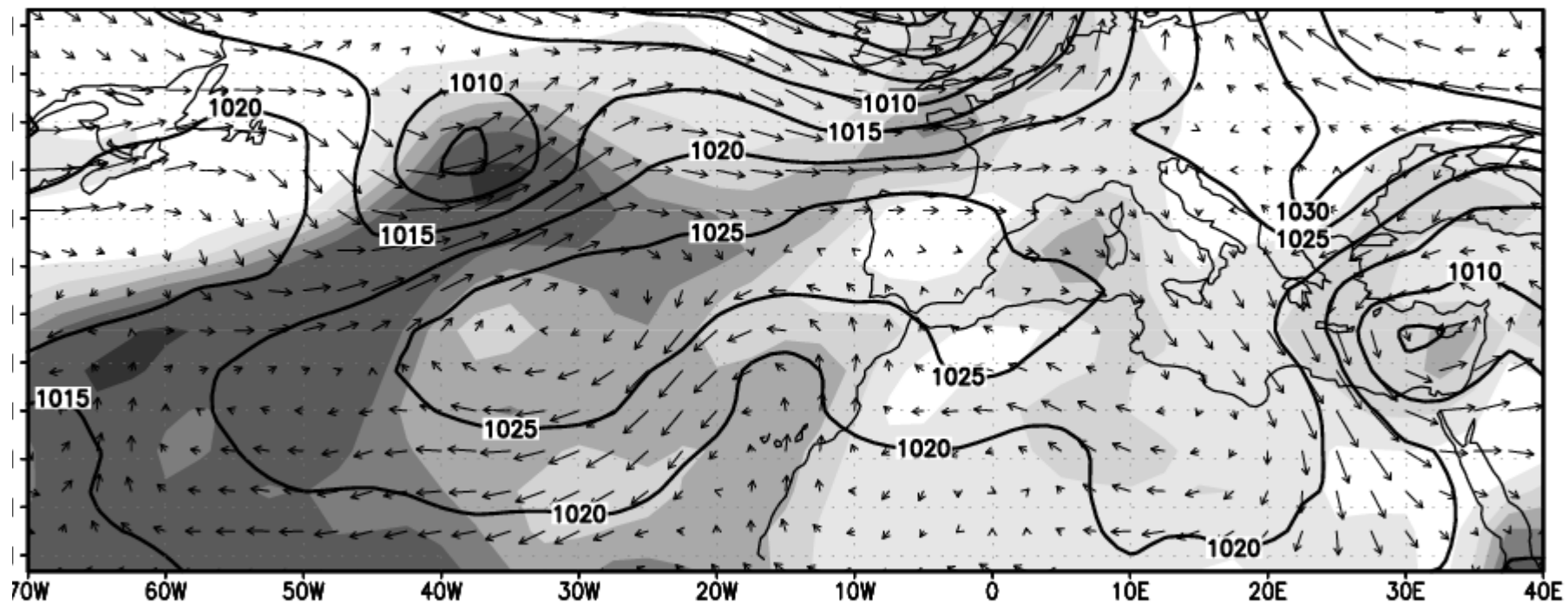


03.12.01  
17.4 cm

SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 031201



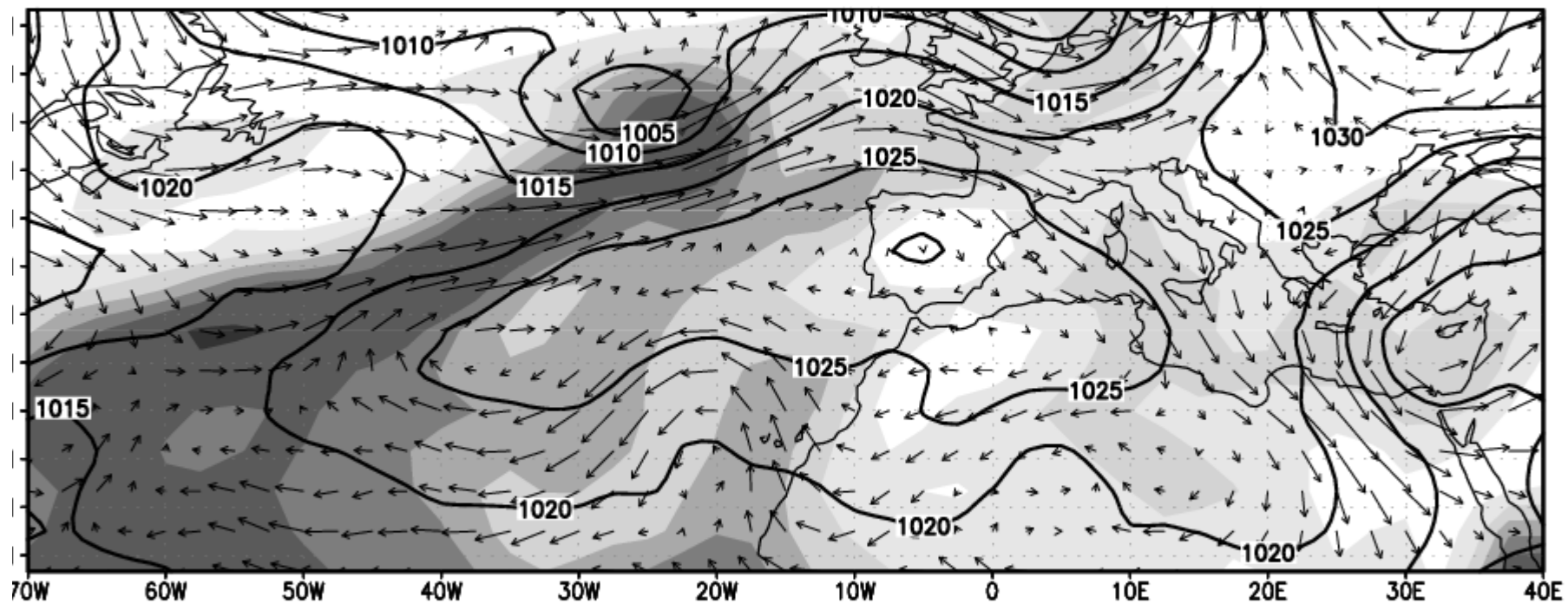
SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 041201



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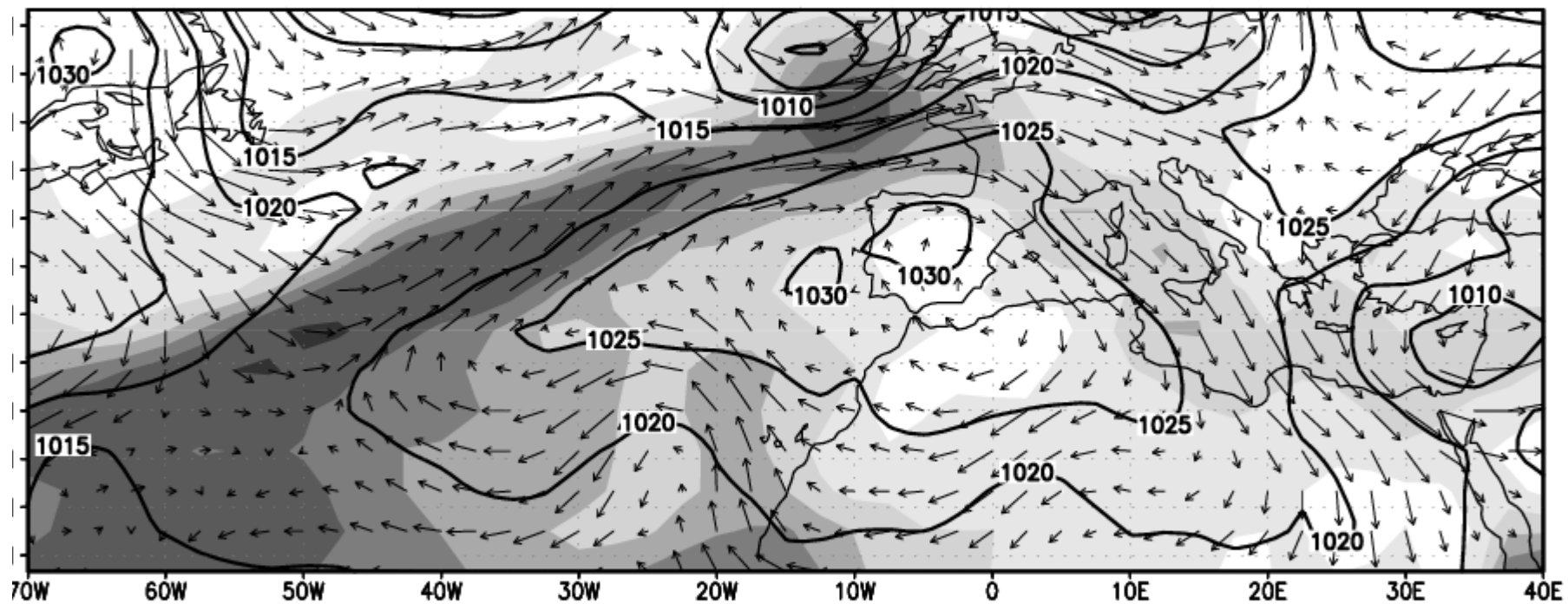
SLP-wind850-prec water: 12:00 UTC 041201



→  
20



SLP-wind850-prec water: 00:00 UTC 051201



→  
20



## **Conclusion # 1**

**The PRWT is advected from the region of the Atlantic very far to the north-east. Much further than usual.**

**Why?**

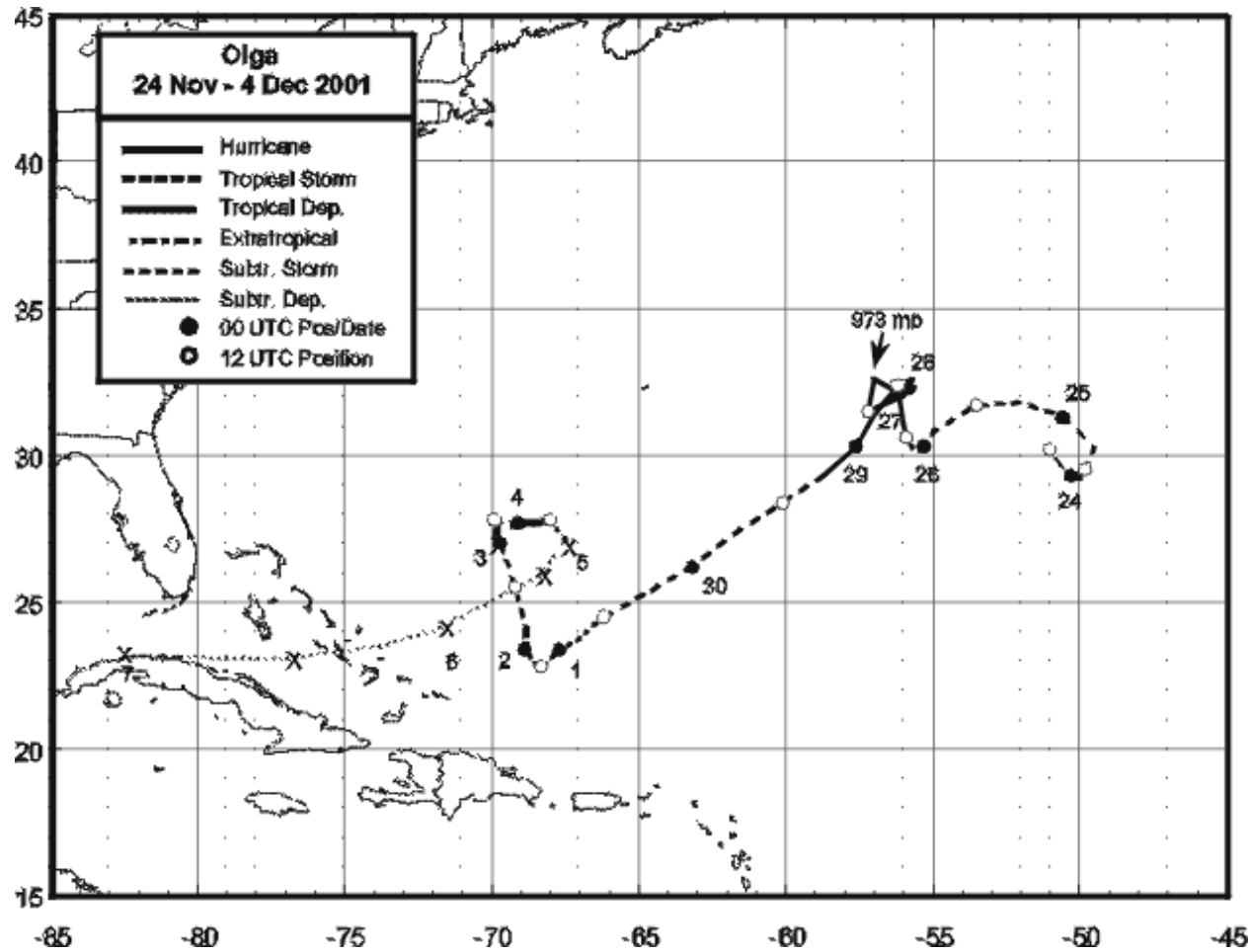
# **Hurricane Olga**

**November 24 Tropical storm;**

**November 27 – 29 - Hurricane;**

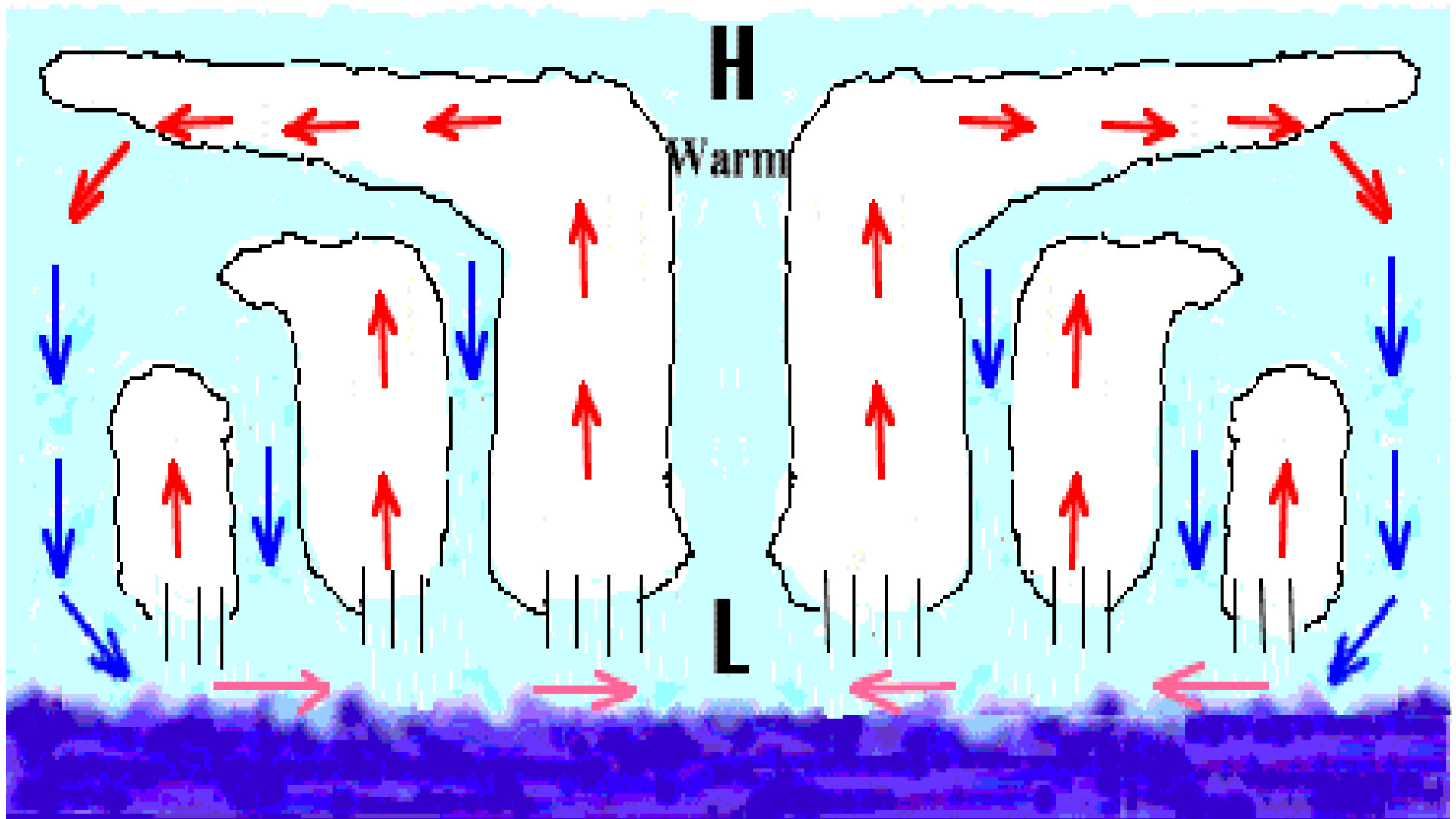
**November 30 – December 4 – Tropical storm**

# Hurricane Olga





# Circulation in a hurricane

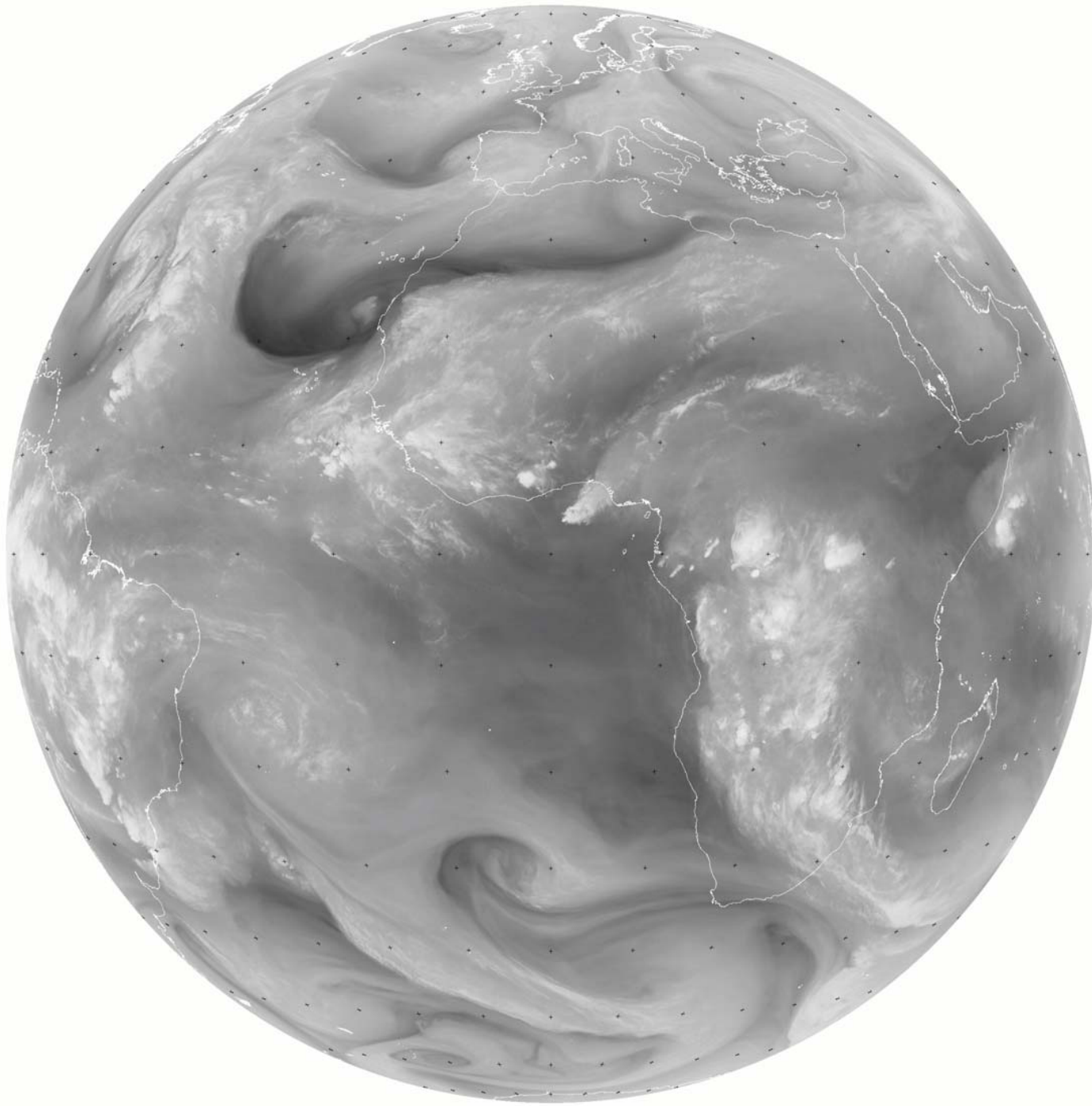


# **Meteosat – 7**

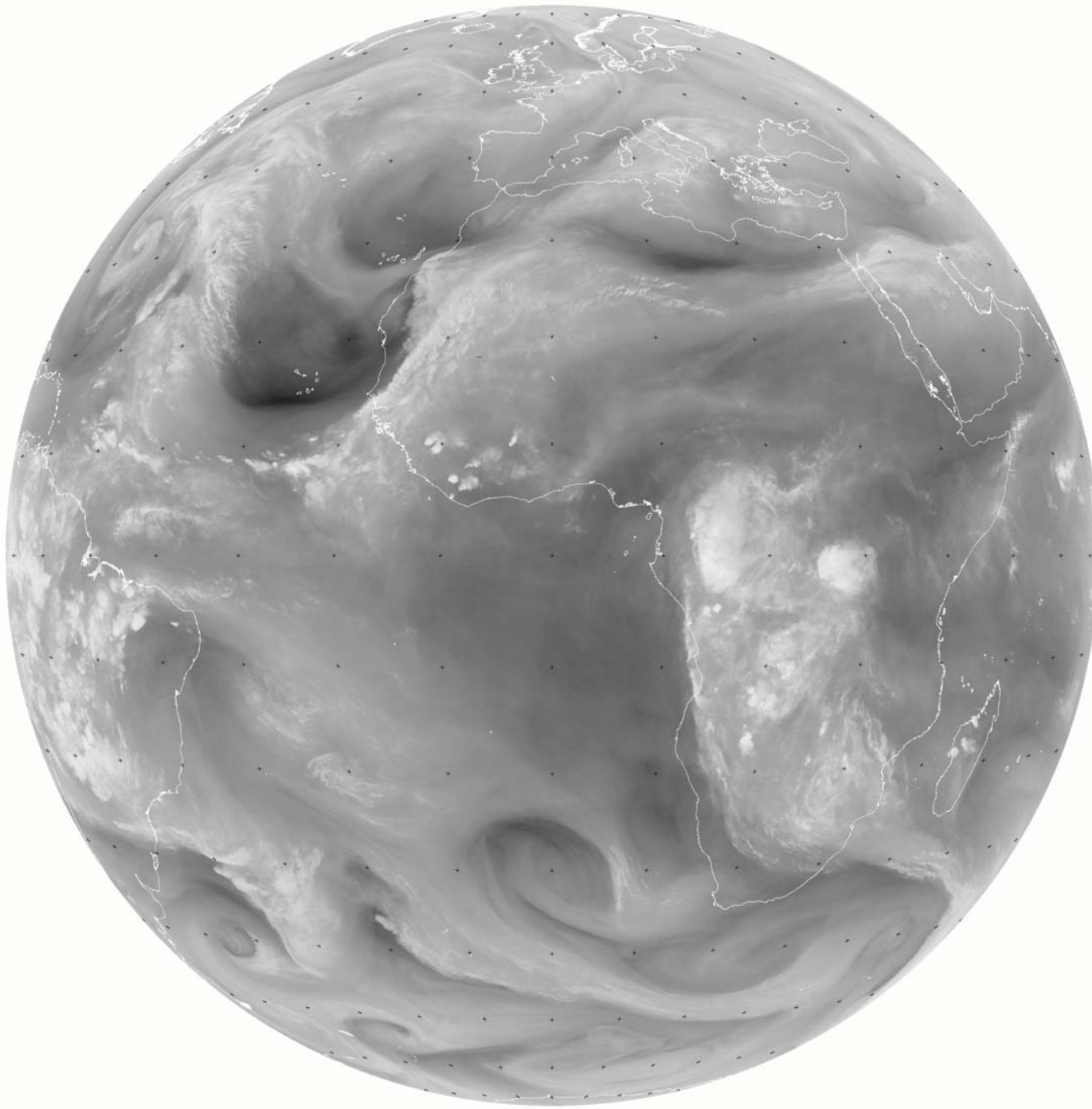
# **WV imageries**

(© Eumetsat 2003)

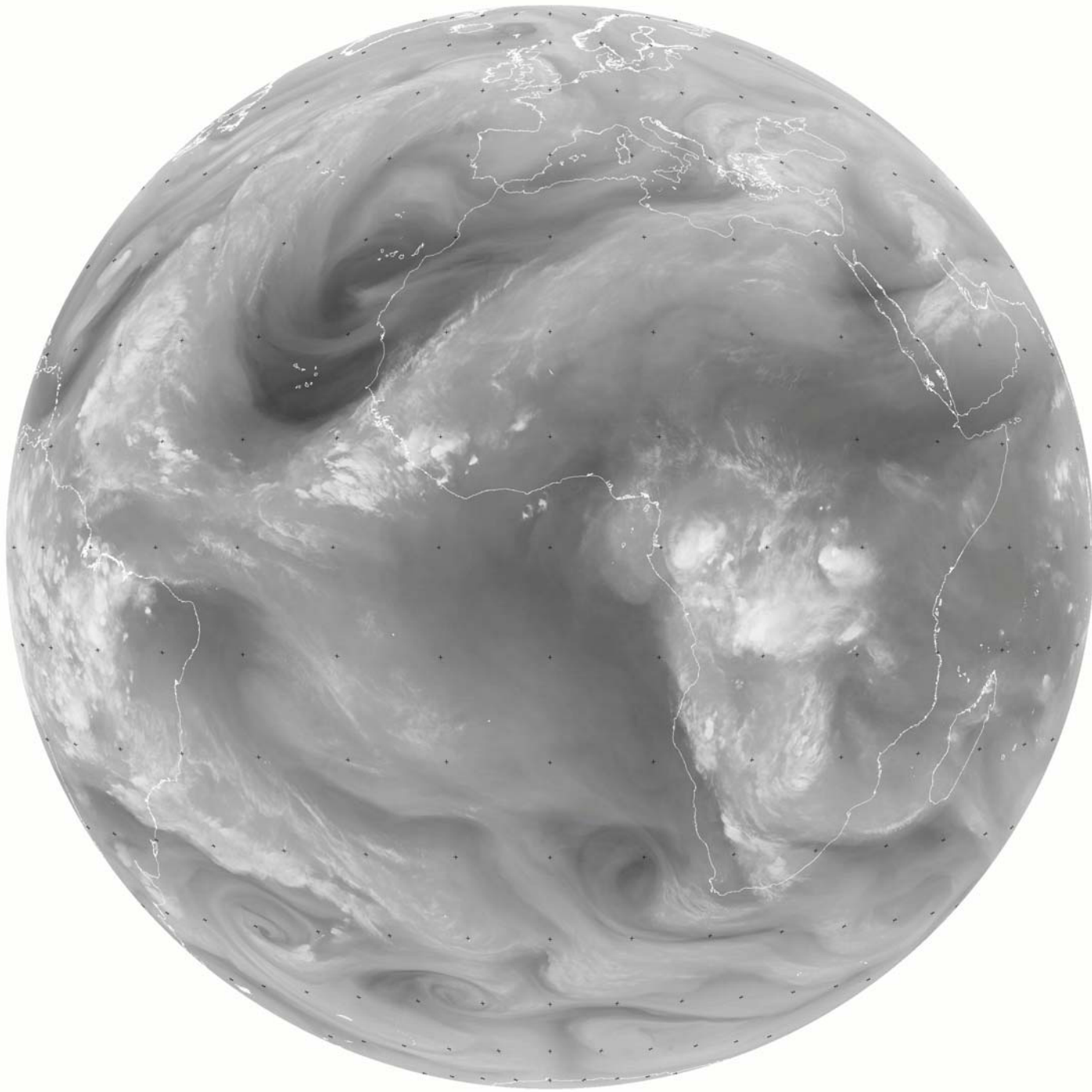
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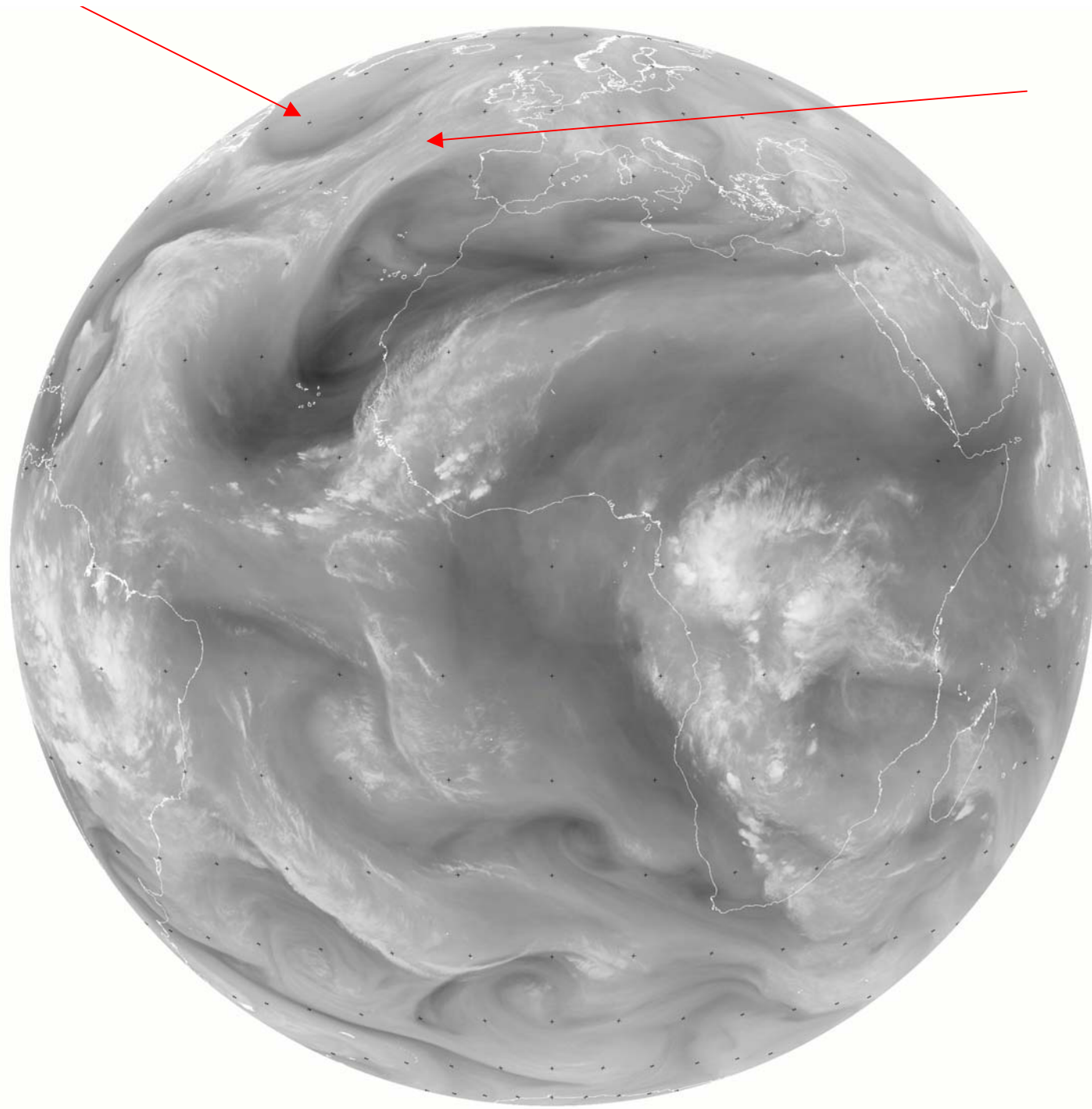
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00.29.11

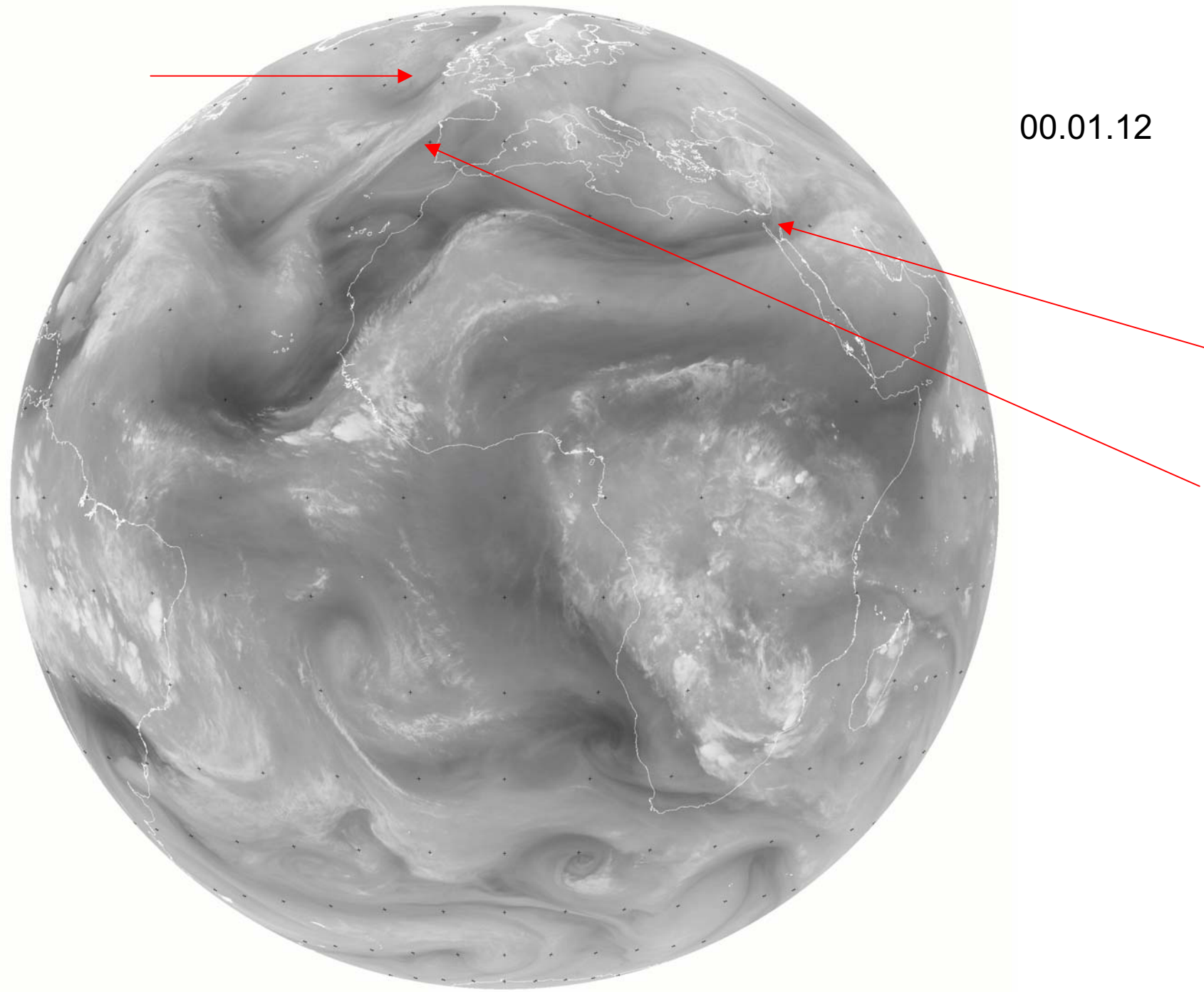


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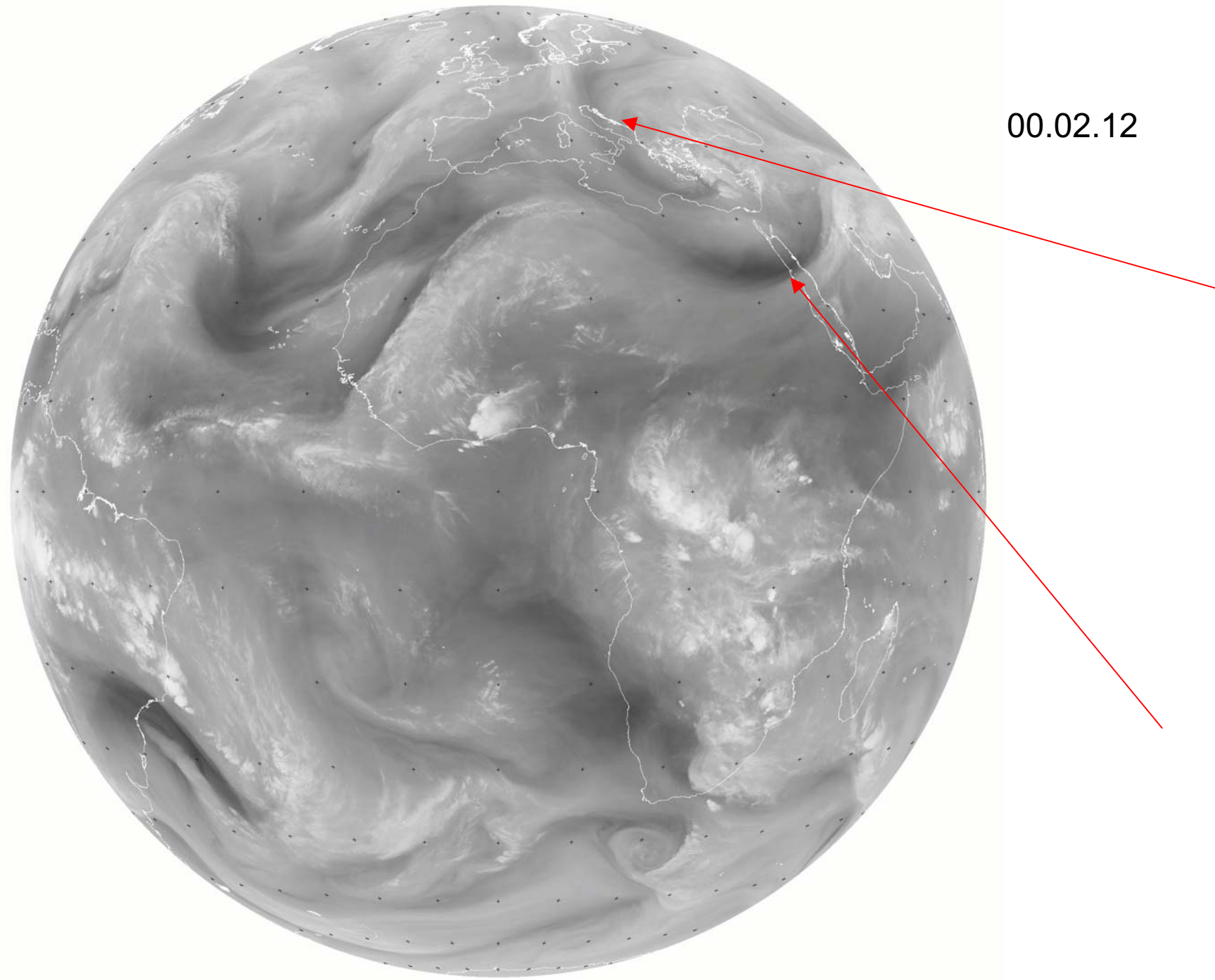




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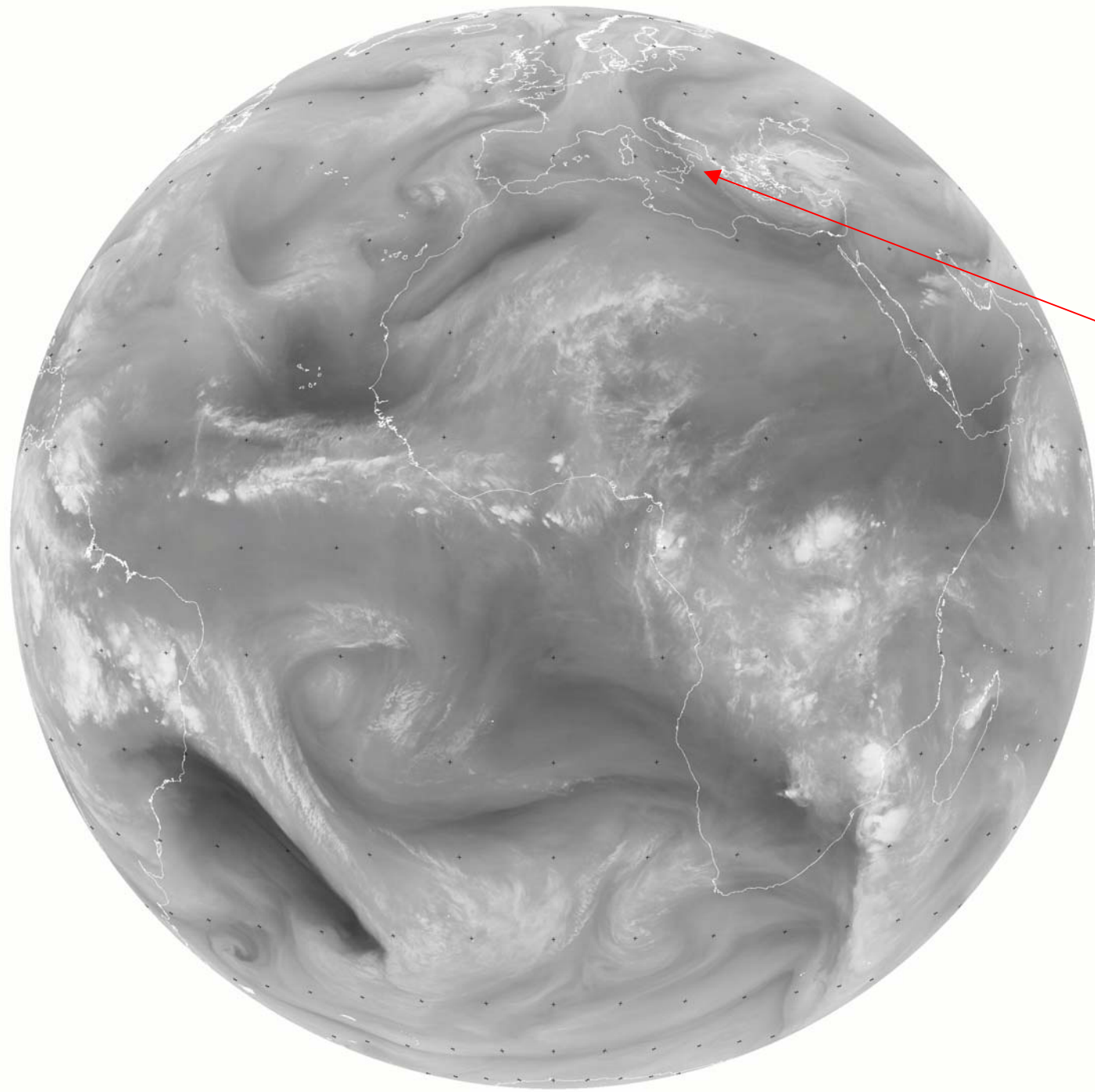


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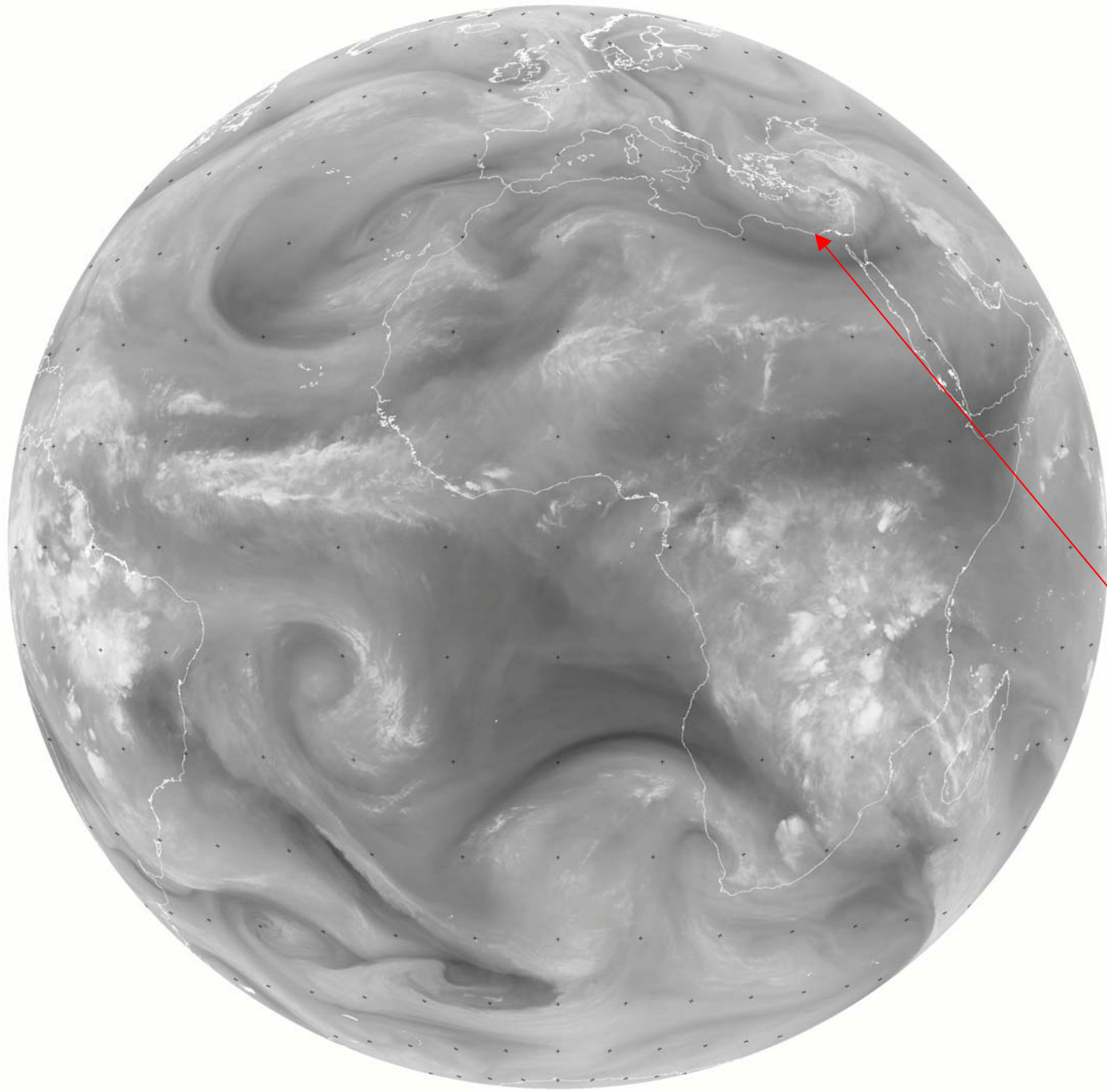




00.03.12



00.04.12



# **Intensification of the Iceland Low/Siberian High system**

## **Conclusion #2**

**Intensification of the Iceland Low/Siberian High system was associated with an inflow of Olga's wet air masses to the polar region;**

# Dynamic Tropopause analysis

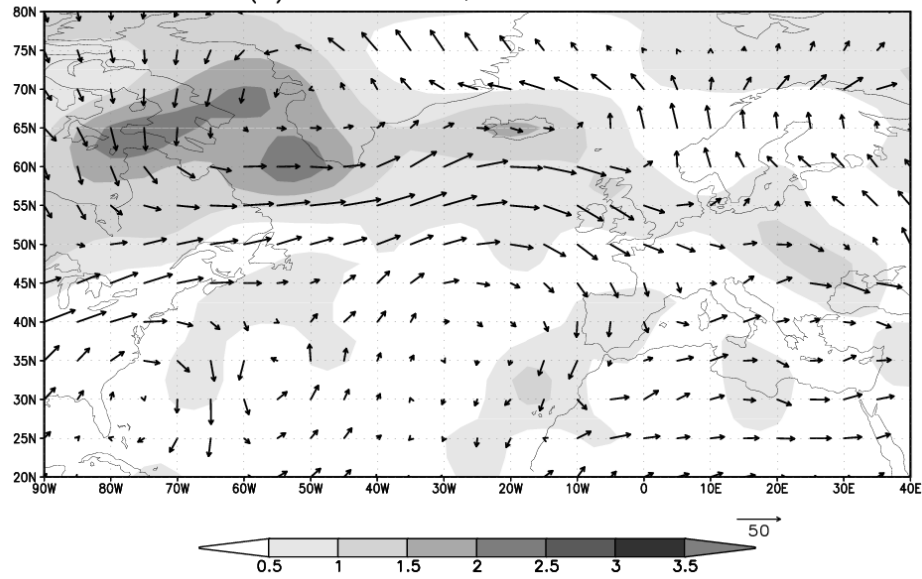
Ertel:

$$P = -g(f + \zeta_{\theta}) \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p} \right) \approx \frac{(f + \zeta_{\theta})}{-(\Delta p / \Delta \theta) / g}$$

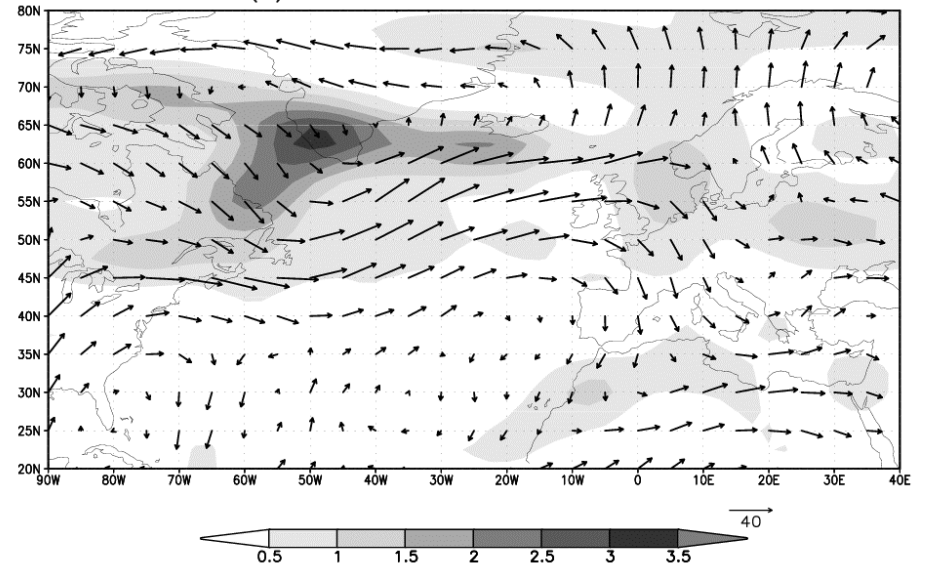
*Vorticity times static stability*

# Formation and eastward drift of a PV anomaly

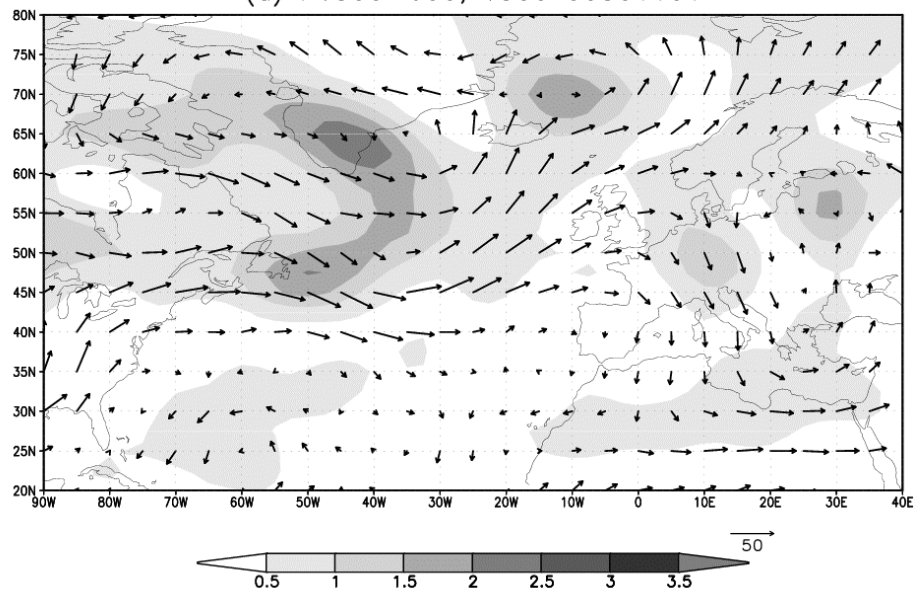
(b) PV500-600; V500 00281101



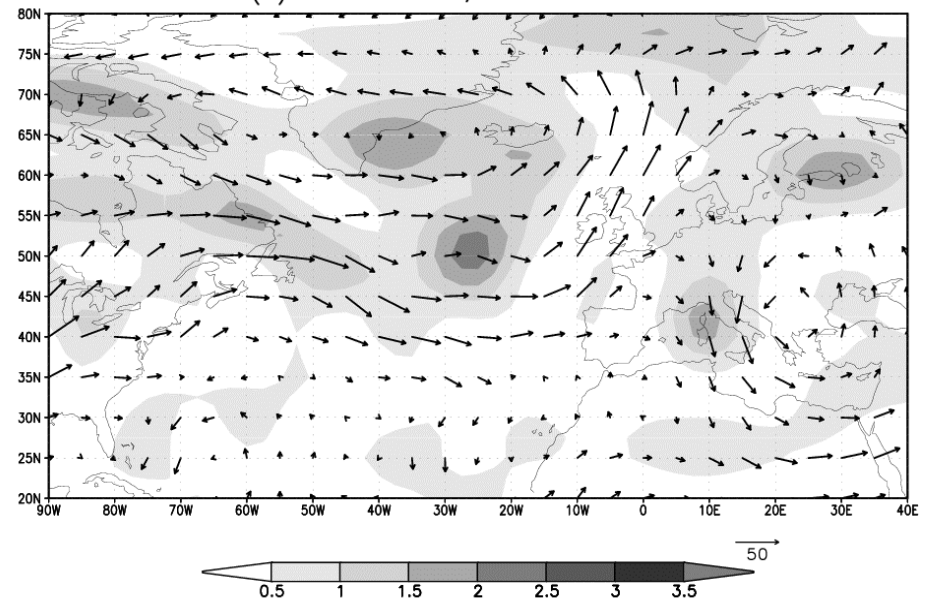
(c) PV500-600; V500 00291101



(d) PV500-600; V500 00301101

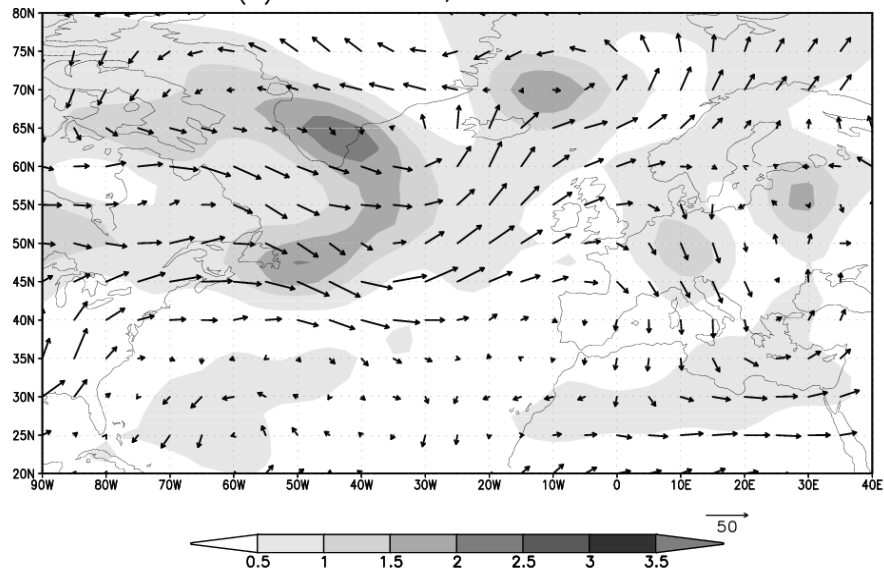


(e) PV500-600; V500 00011201



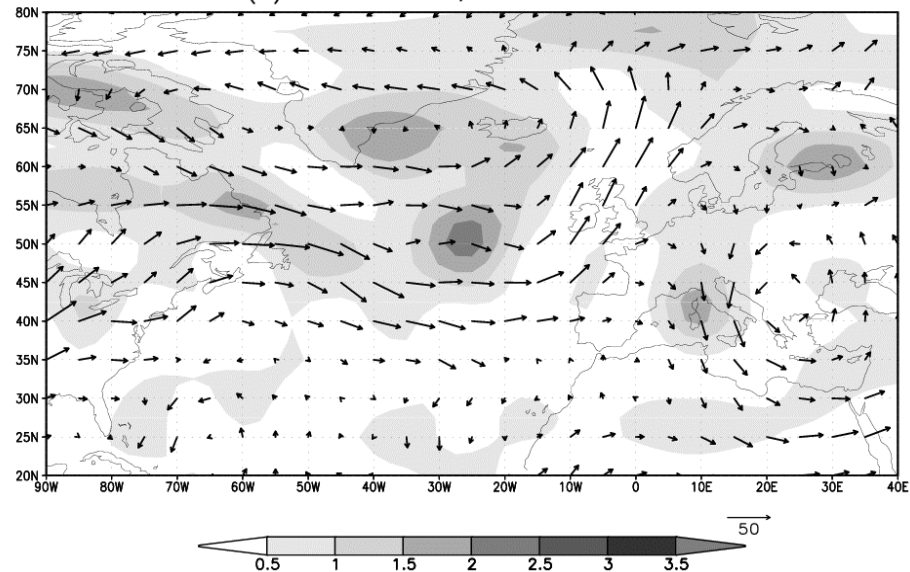


(d) PV500-600; V500 00301101

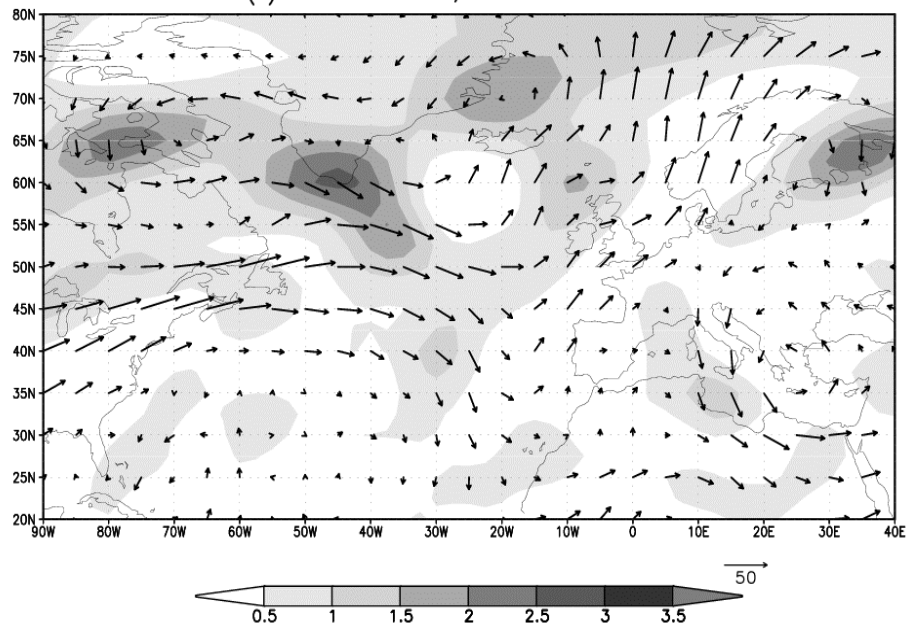


GrADS: COLA/GES

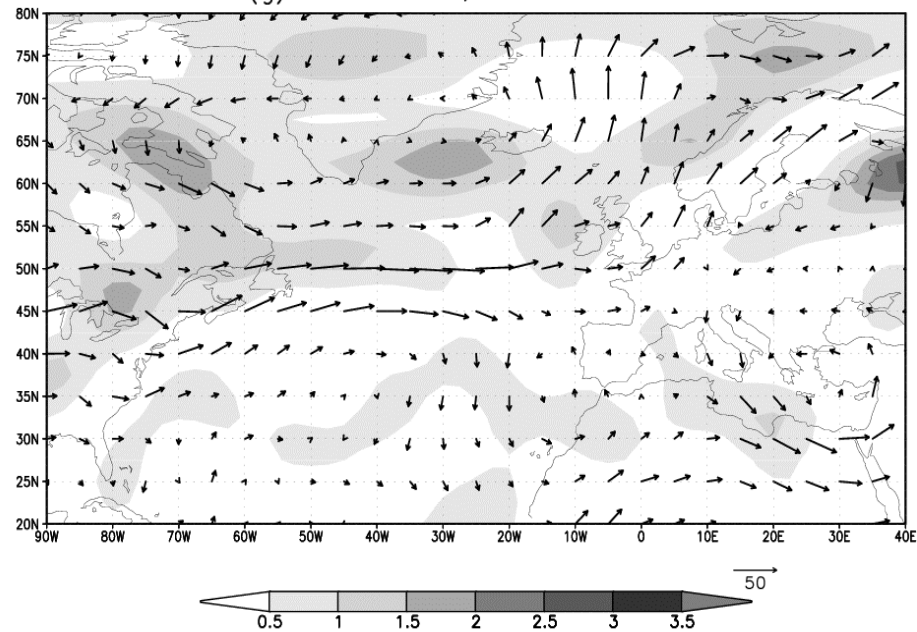
(e) PV500-600; V500 00011201



(f) PV500-600; V500 00021201

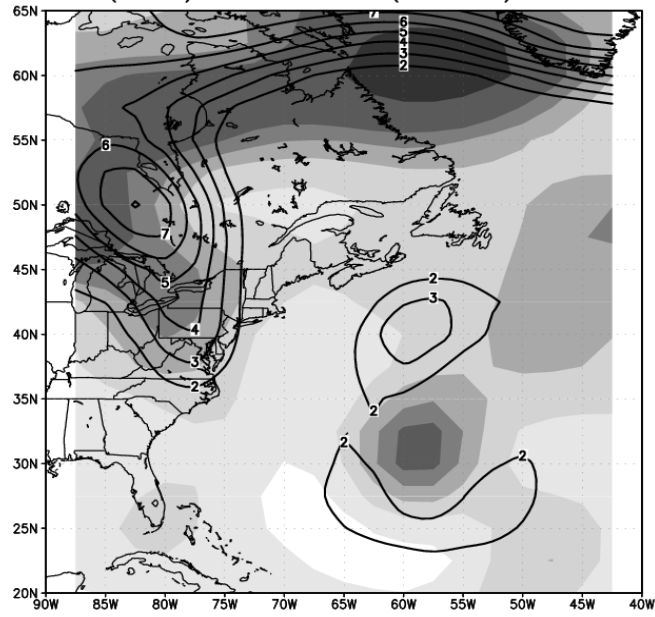


(g) PV500-600; V500 00031201

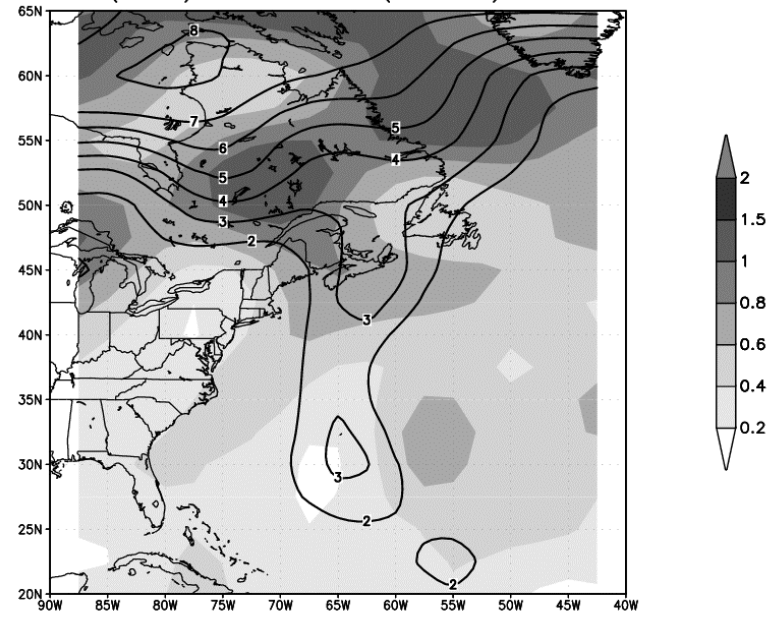


# **Olga's role in the process**

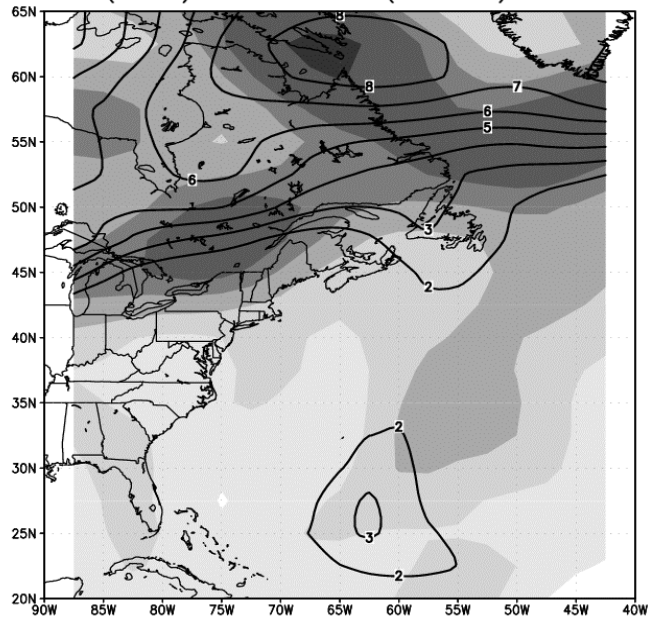
(b) PV200–300(solid) & 600–700(shaded) 00:00 UTC 261101



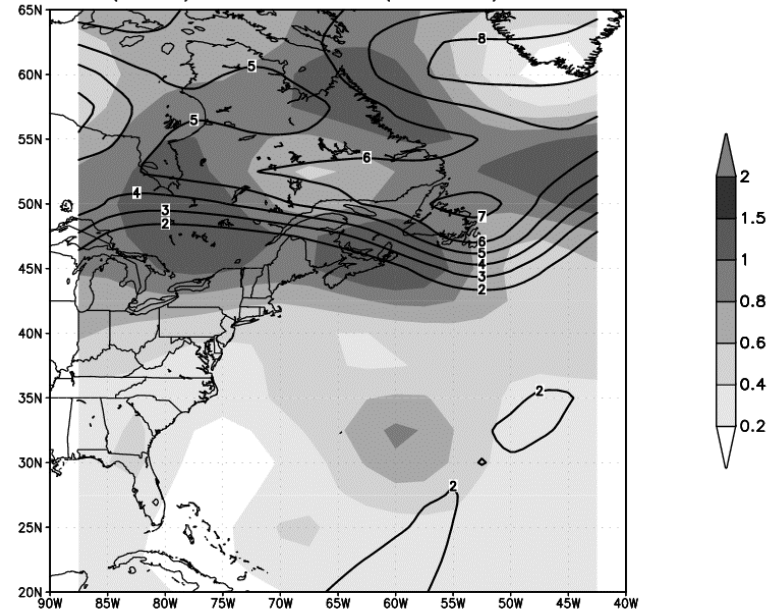
(c) PV200–300(solid) & 600–700(shaded) 00:00 UTC 271101



(d) PV200–300(solid) & 600–700(shaded) 00:00 UTC 281101



(e) PV200–300(solid) & 600–700(shaded) 00:00 UTC 291101



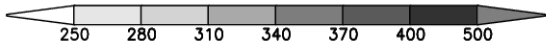
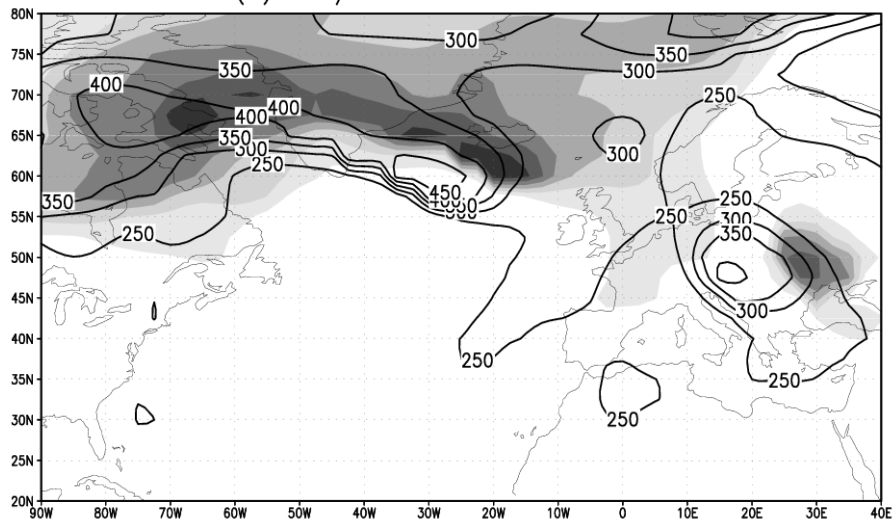
# Dynamic Tropopause Maps

**The dynamic tropopause •  
is defined as the 1.5 PVU  
surface**

$$1 \text{ PVU} = 10^{-6} \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1} \text{K kg}^{-1} \bullet$$

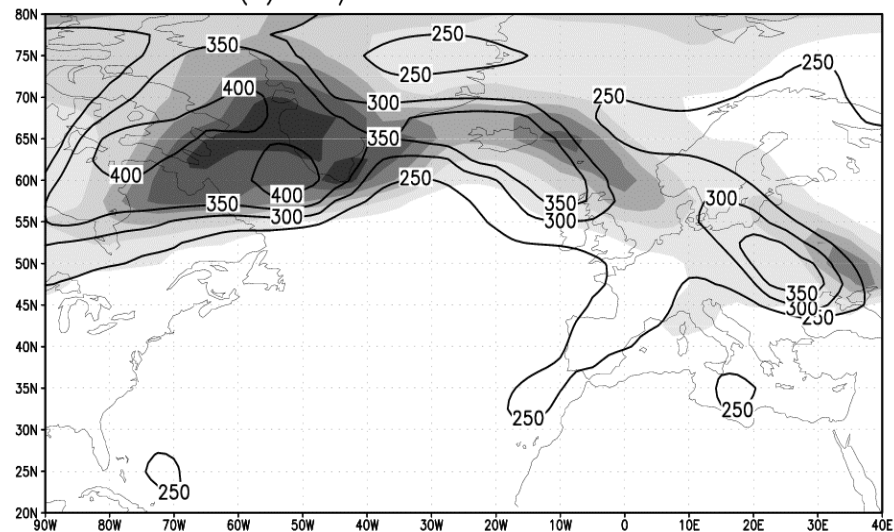
**Conventional  
Tropopause maps vs  
Dynamic Tropopause  
Maps**

(a) DT / TT Pressures 00271101



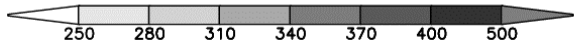
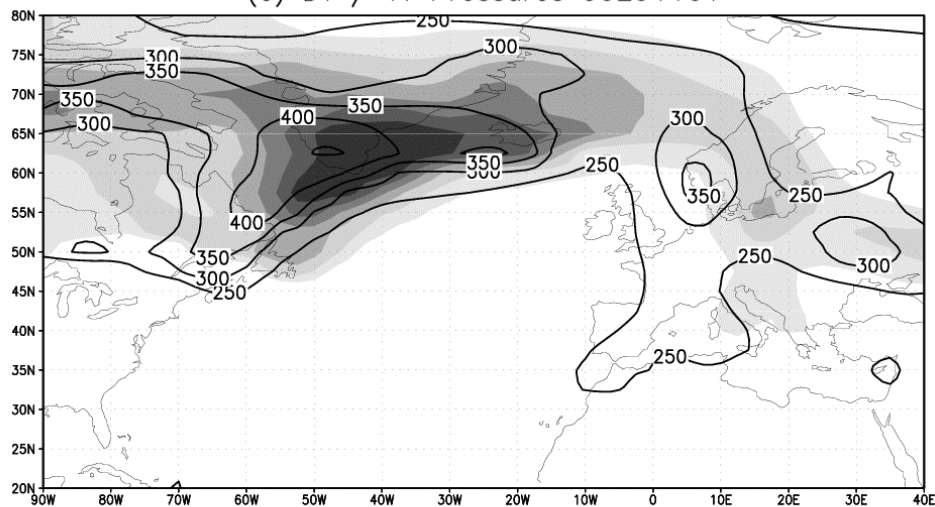
GRADS: COLA/IGES

(b) DT / TT Pressures 00281101

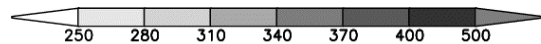
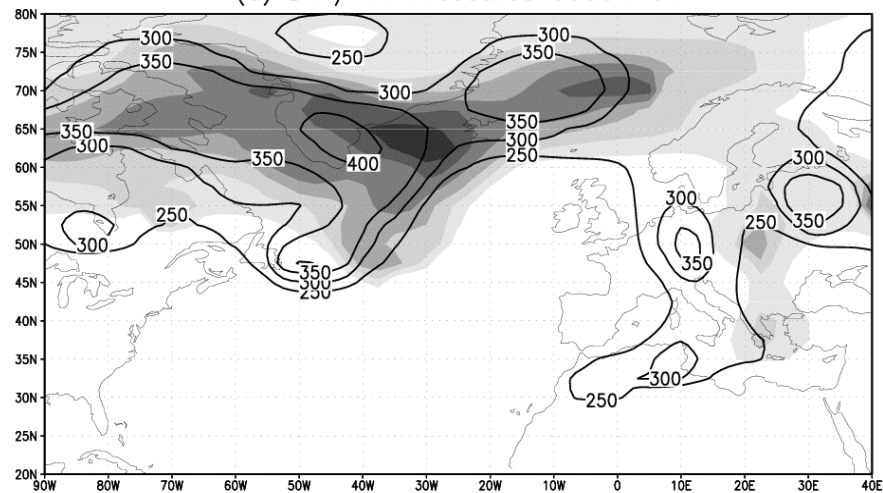


GRADS: COLA/IGES

(c) DT / TT Pressures 00291101

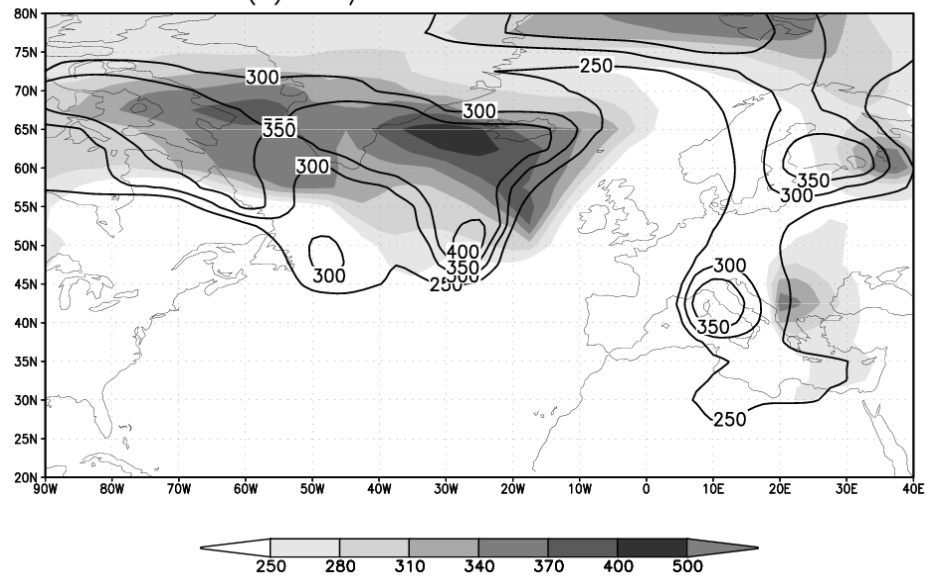


(d) DT / TT Pressures 00301101

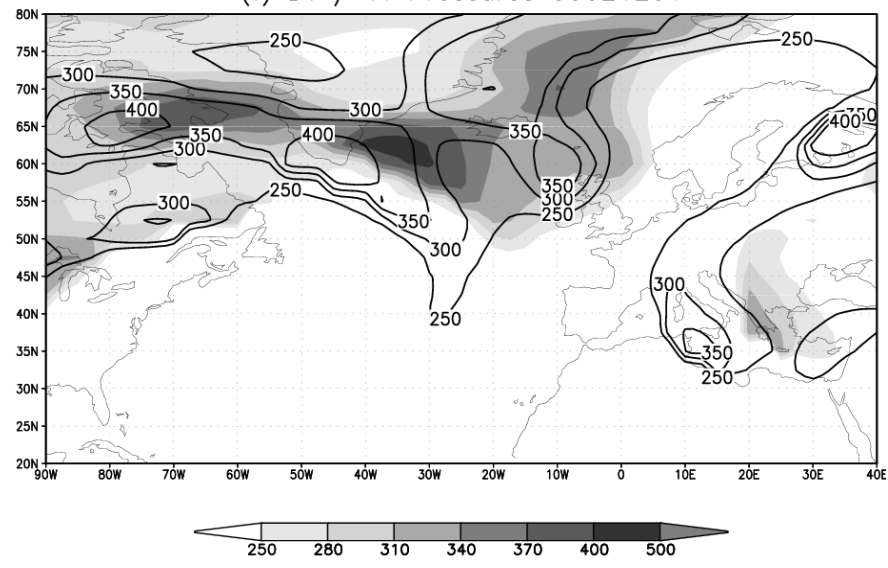


GRADS: COLA/IGES

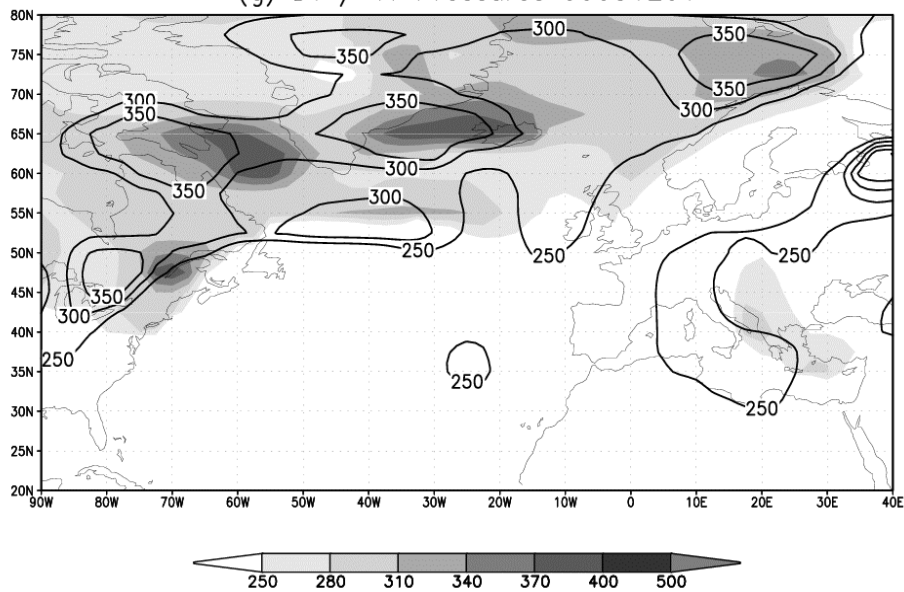
(e) DT / TT Pressures 00011201



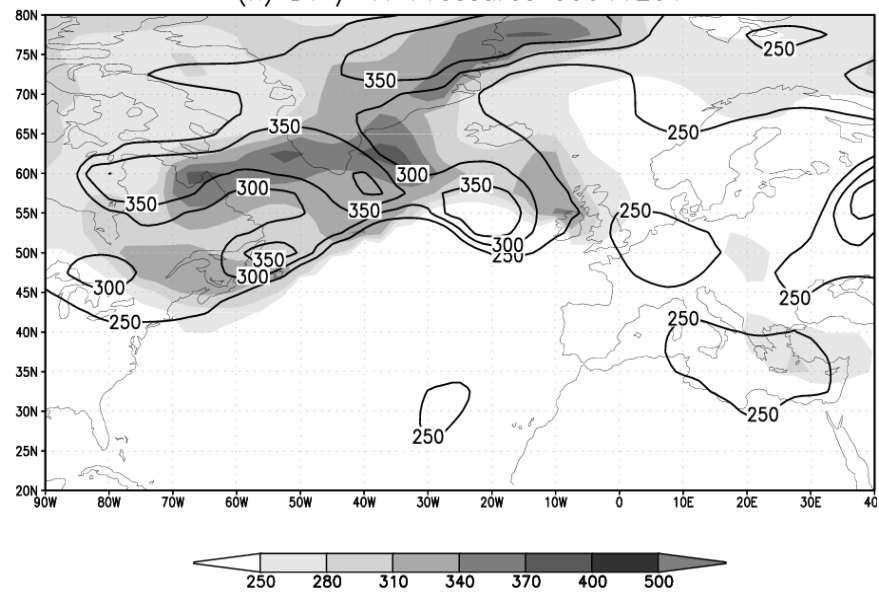
(f) DT / TT Pressures 00021201



(g) DT / TT Pressures 00031201



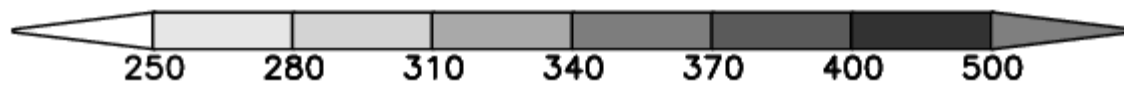
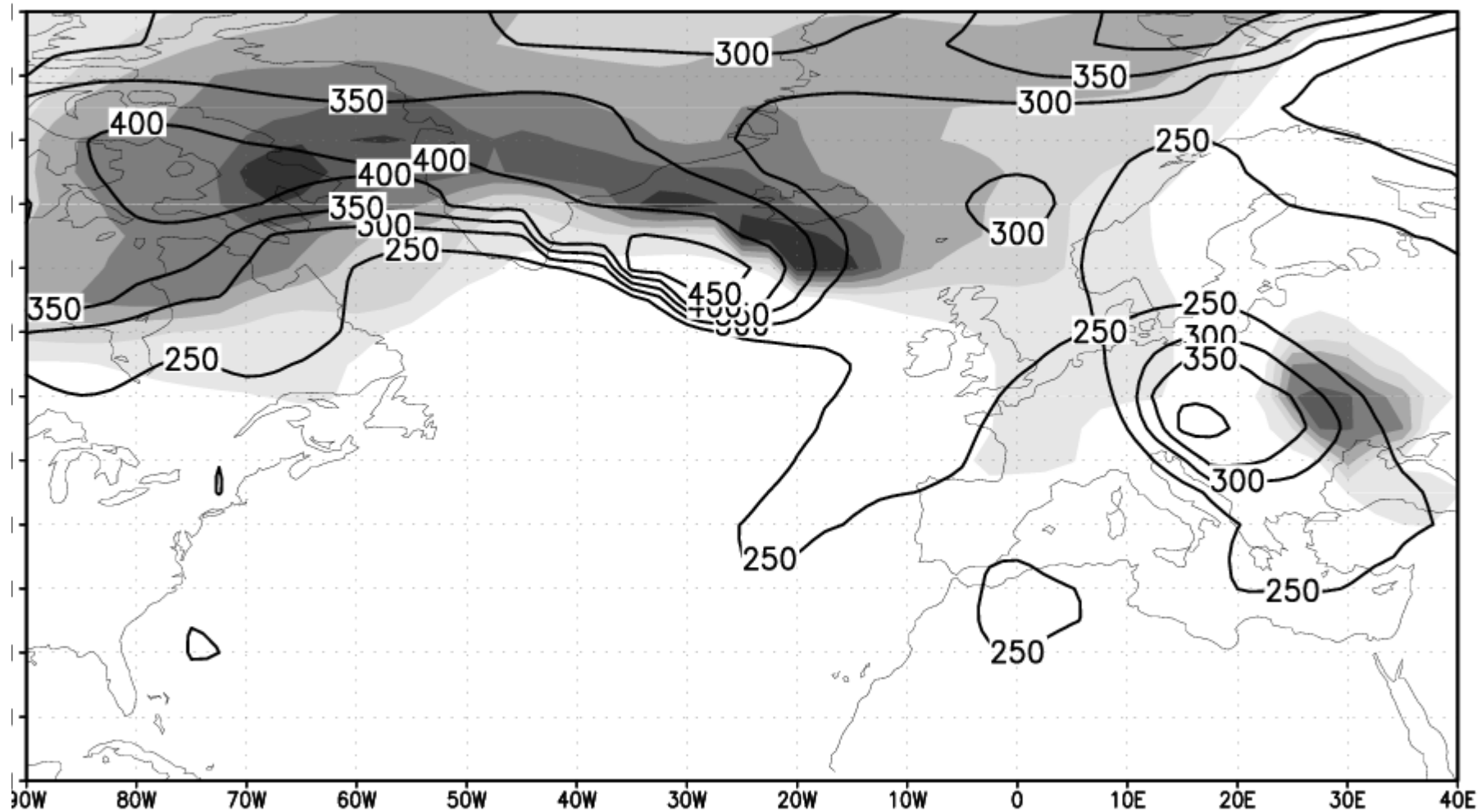
(h) DT / TT Pressures 00041201



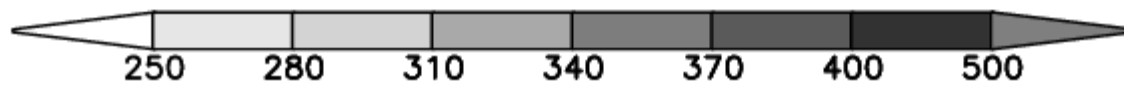
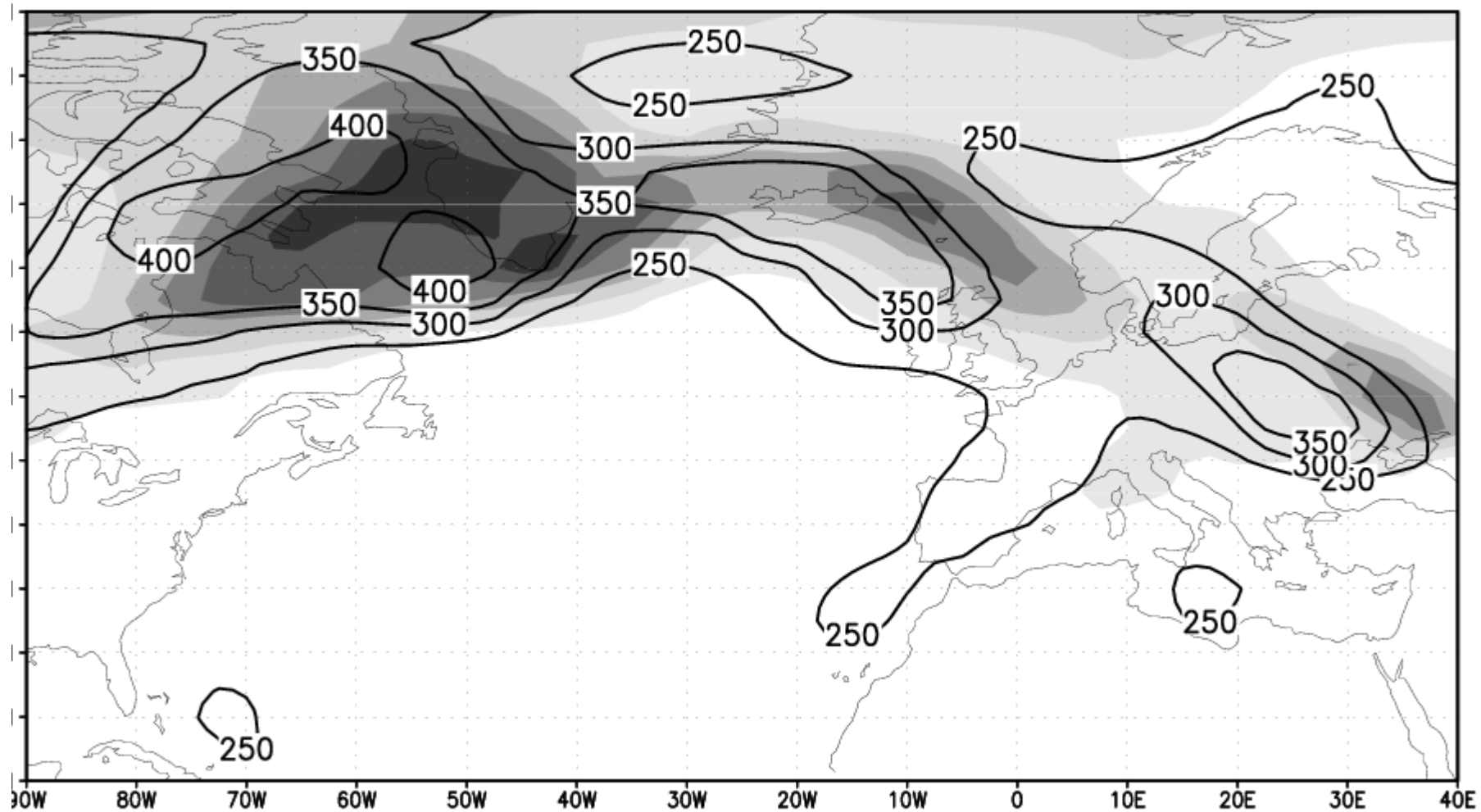
Eastward drift of the  
**Olga associated DT  
disturbance**



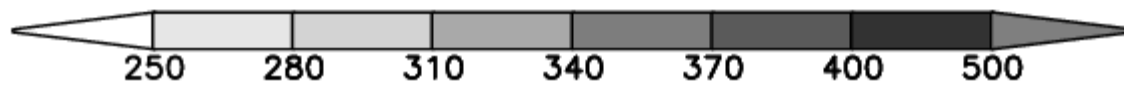
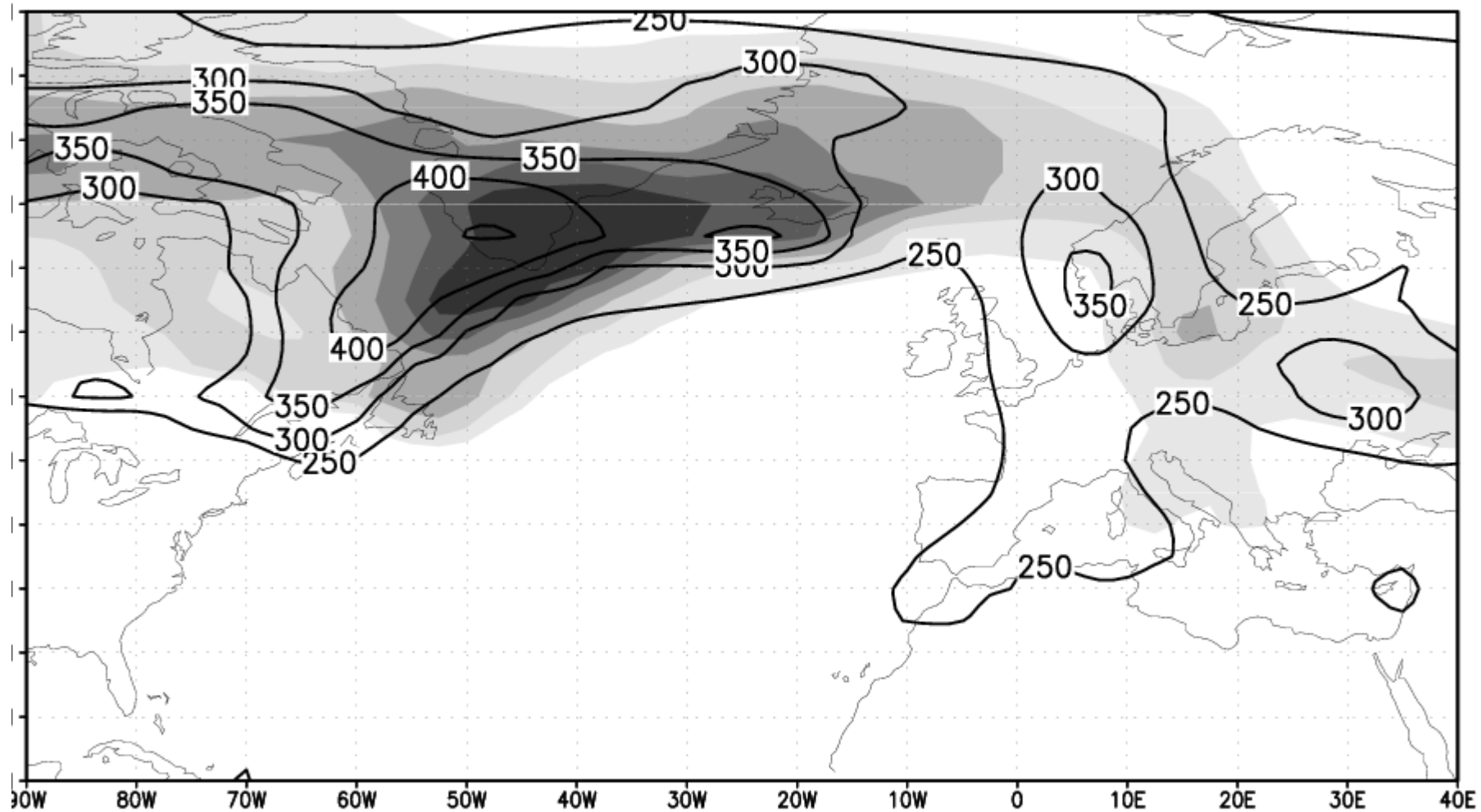
(a) DT / TT Pressures 00271101



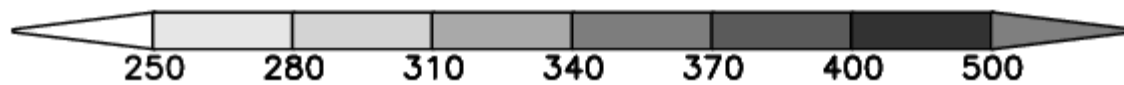
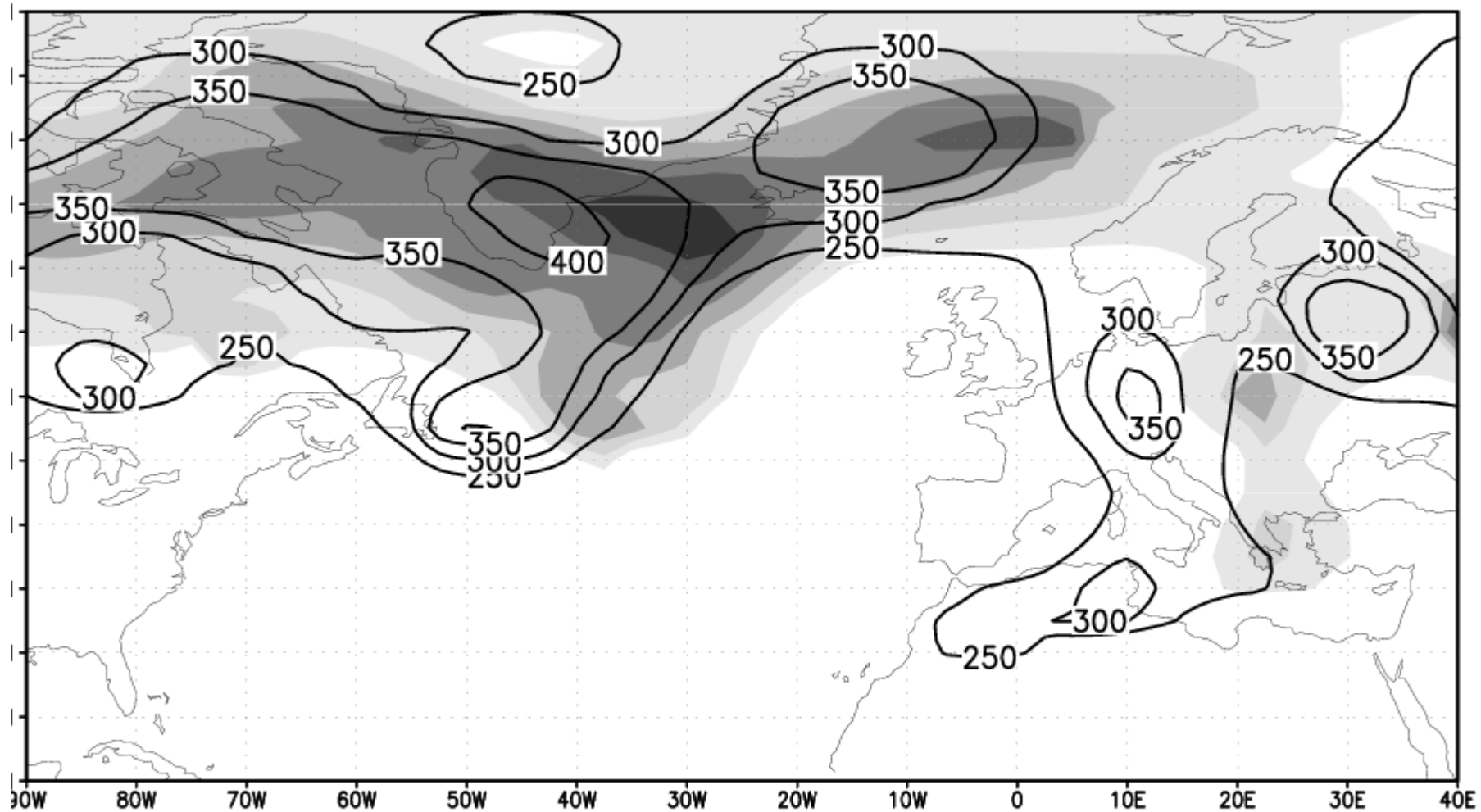
(b) DT / TT Pressures 00281101



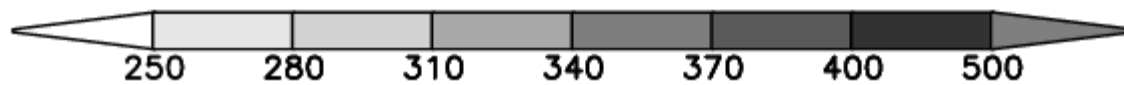
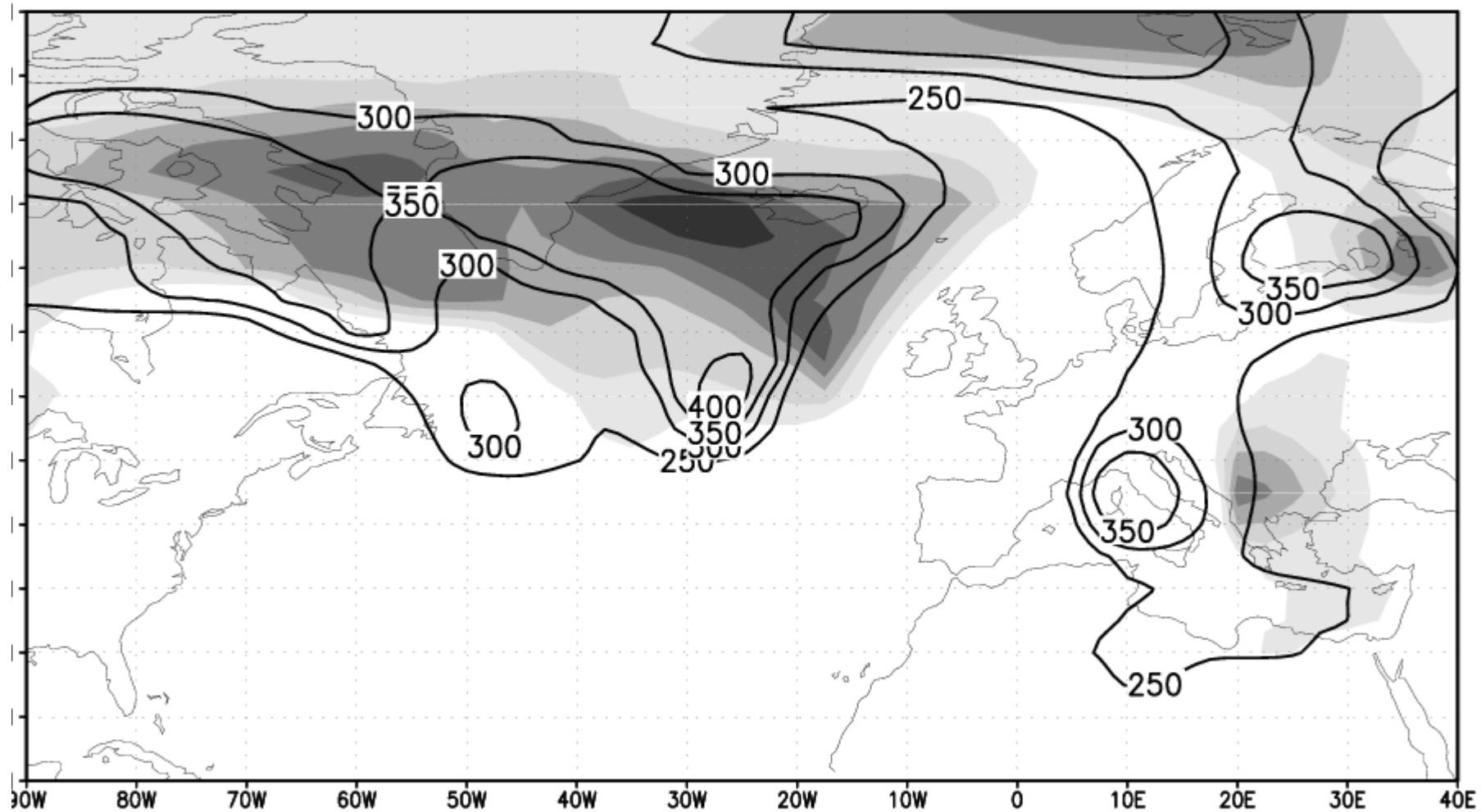
(c) DT / TT Pressures 00291101



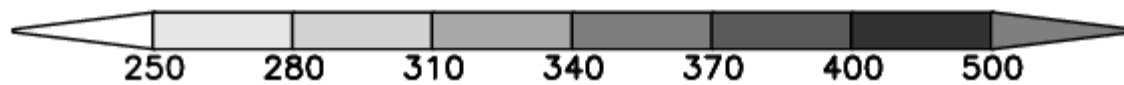
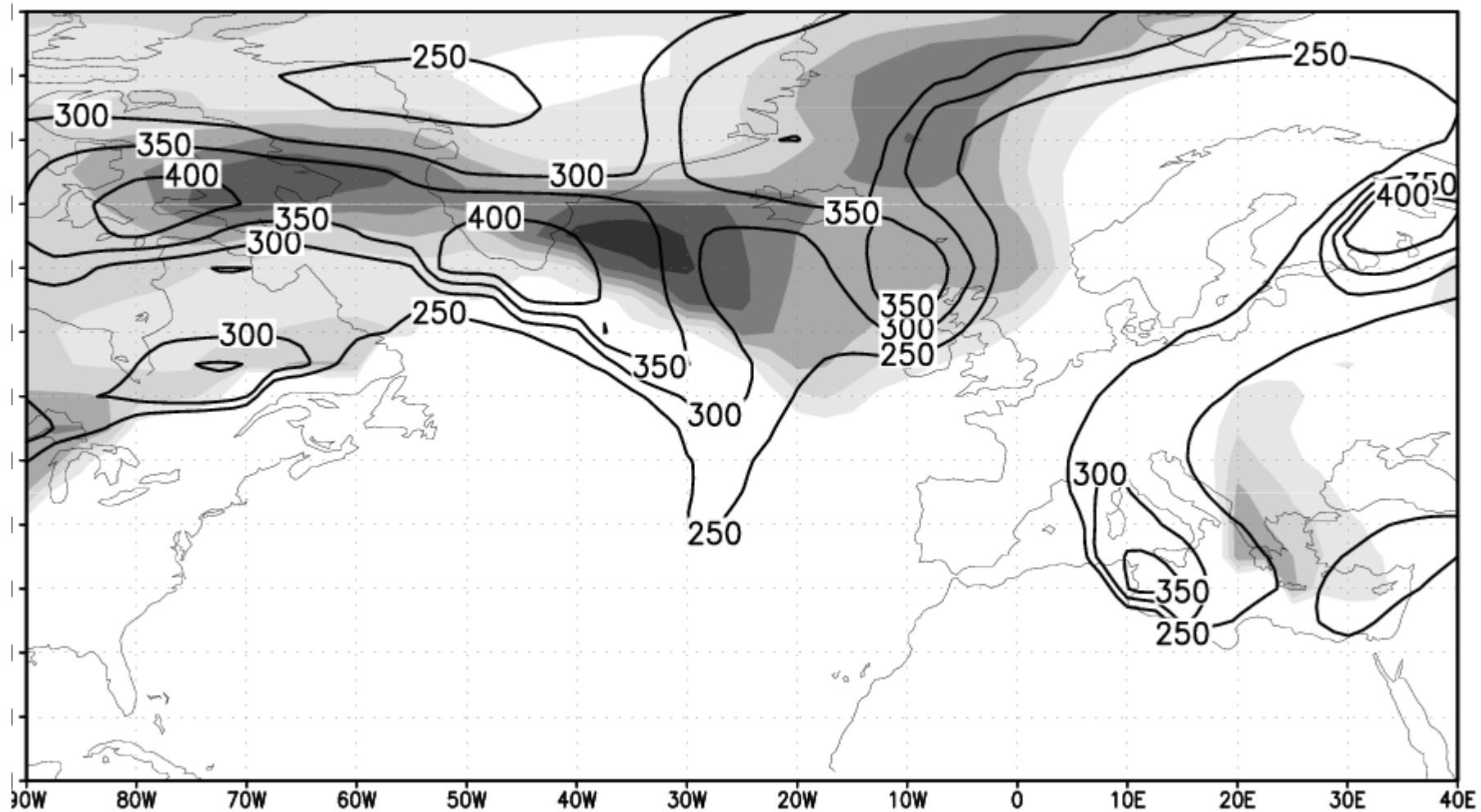
(d) DT / TT Pressures 00301101



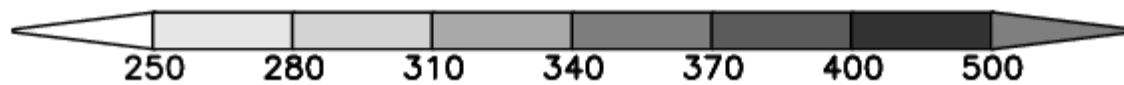
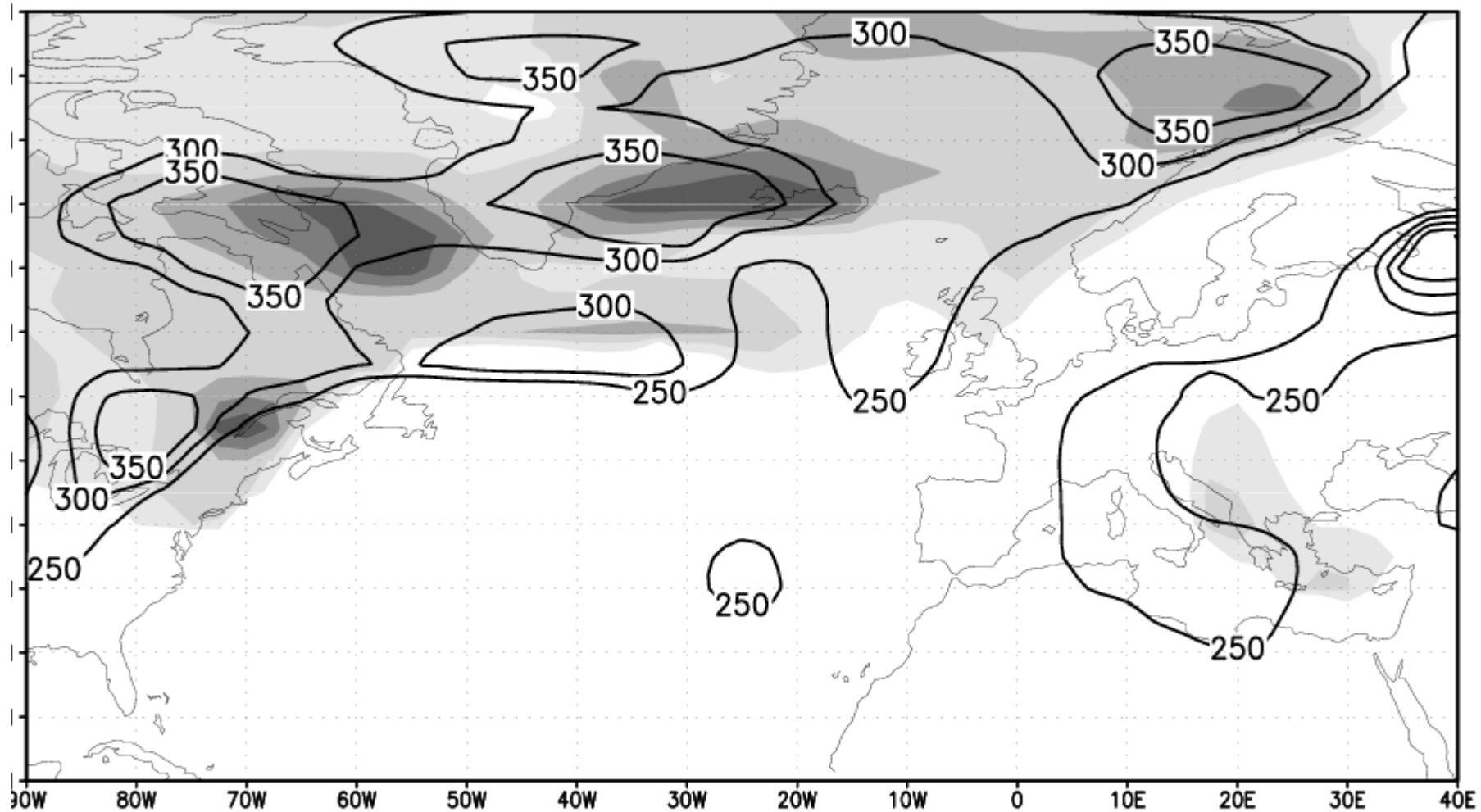
(e) DT / TT Pressures 00011201



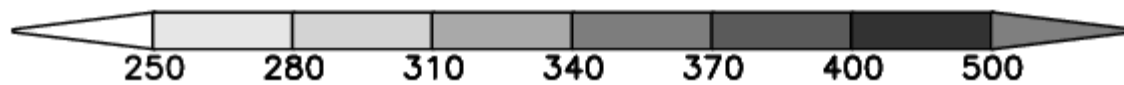
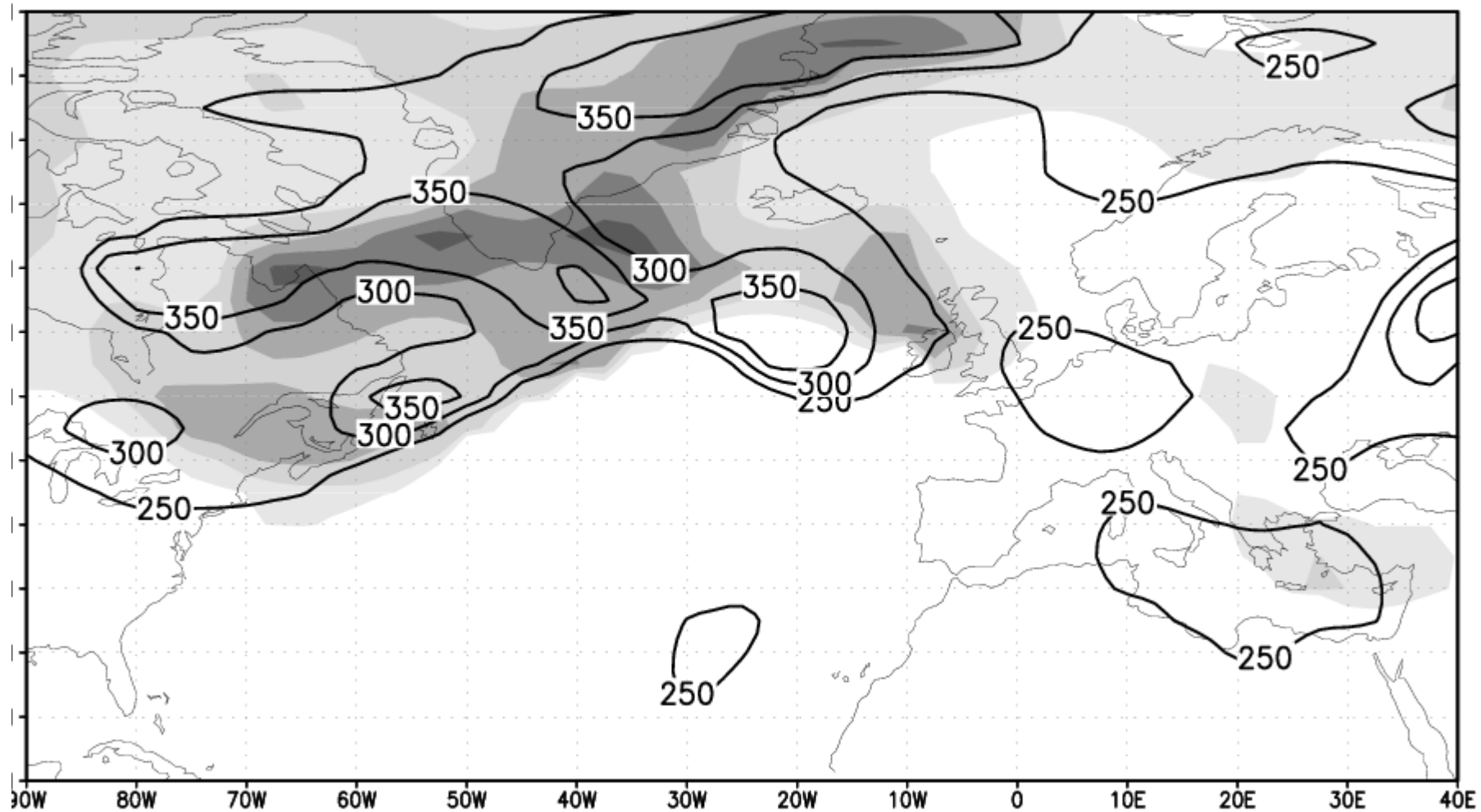
(f) DT / TT Pressures 00021201



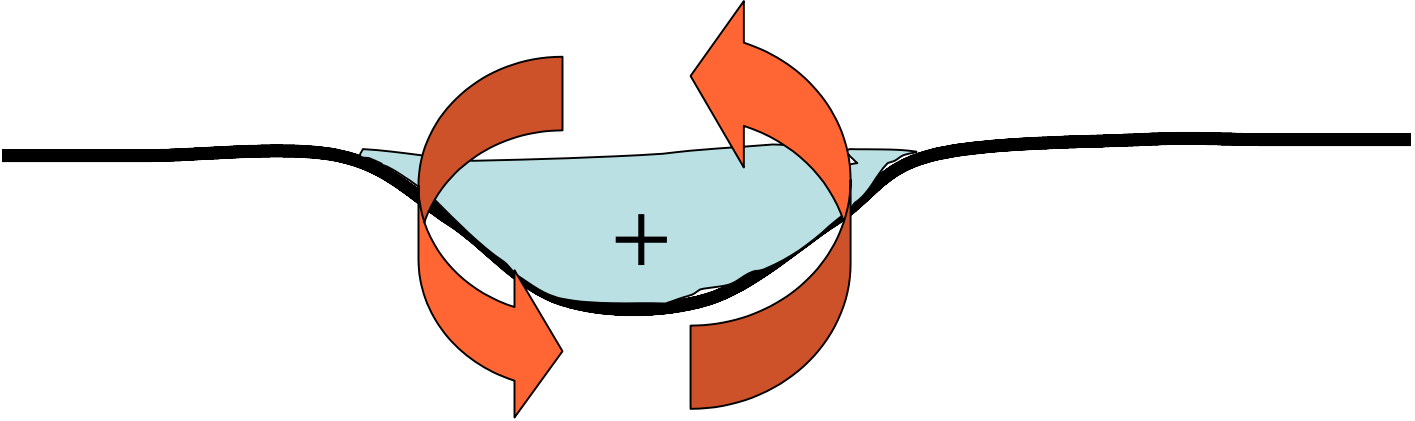
(g) DT / TT Pressures 00031201



(h) DT / TT Pressures 00041201

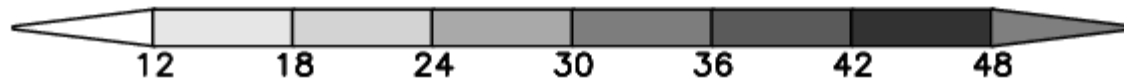
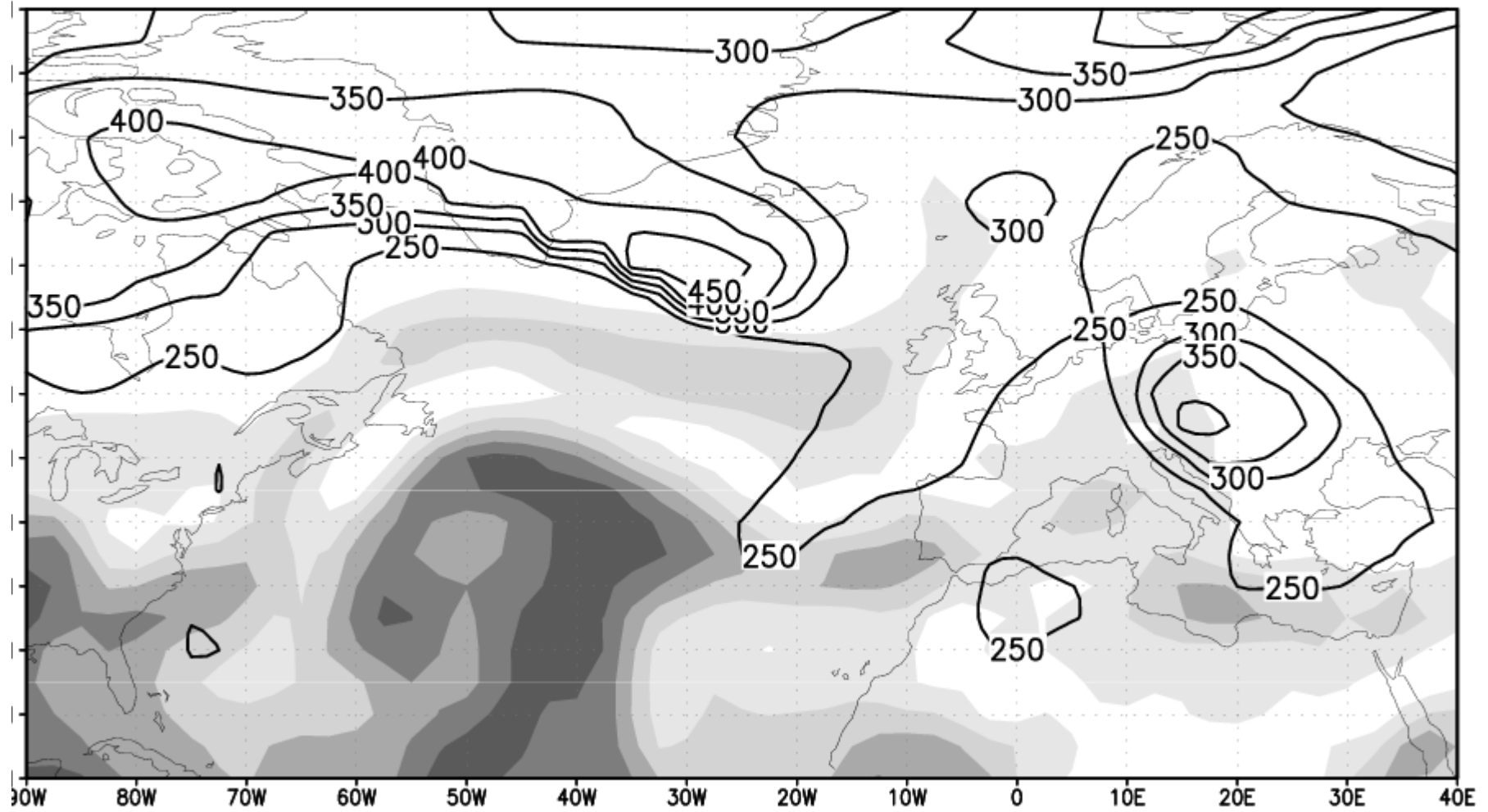




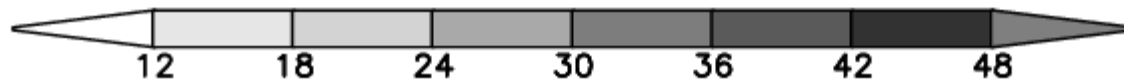
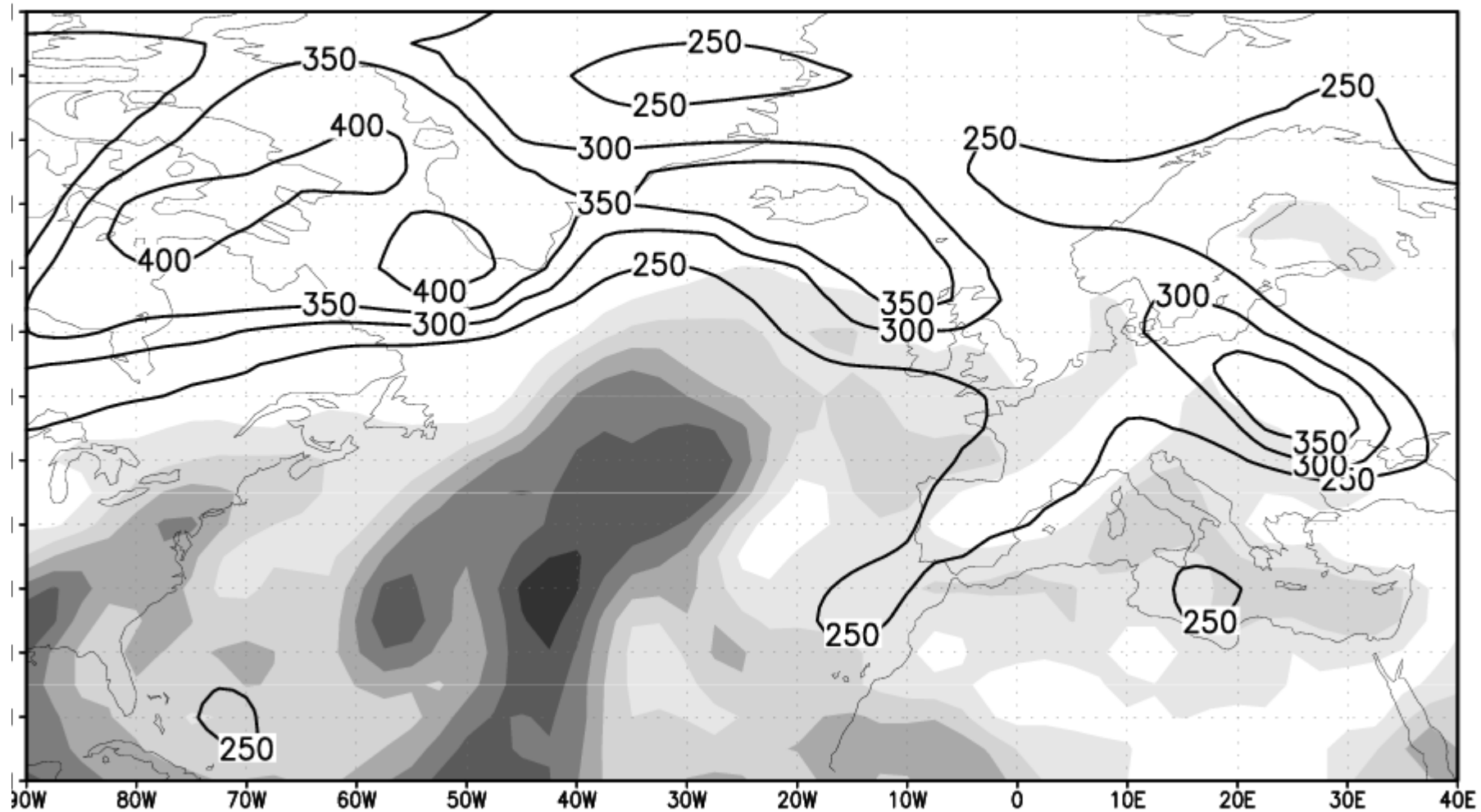


The PRWT patterns again

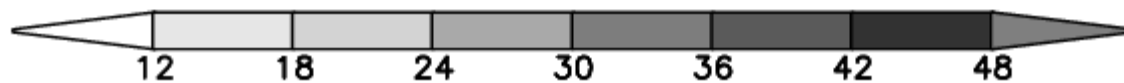
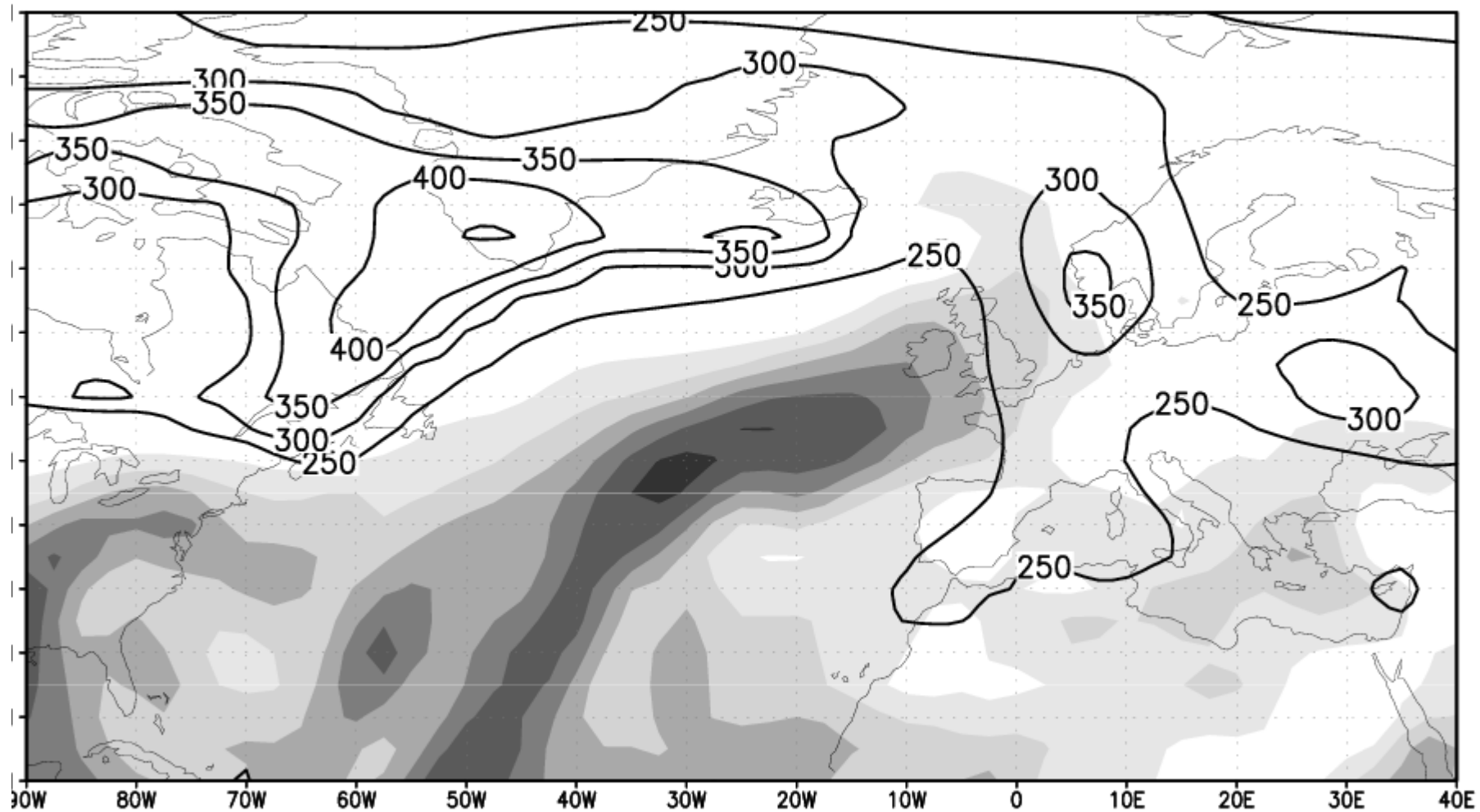
(a) DT pressure & precipitable water 00271101



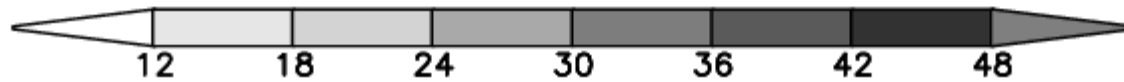
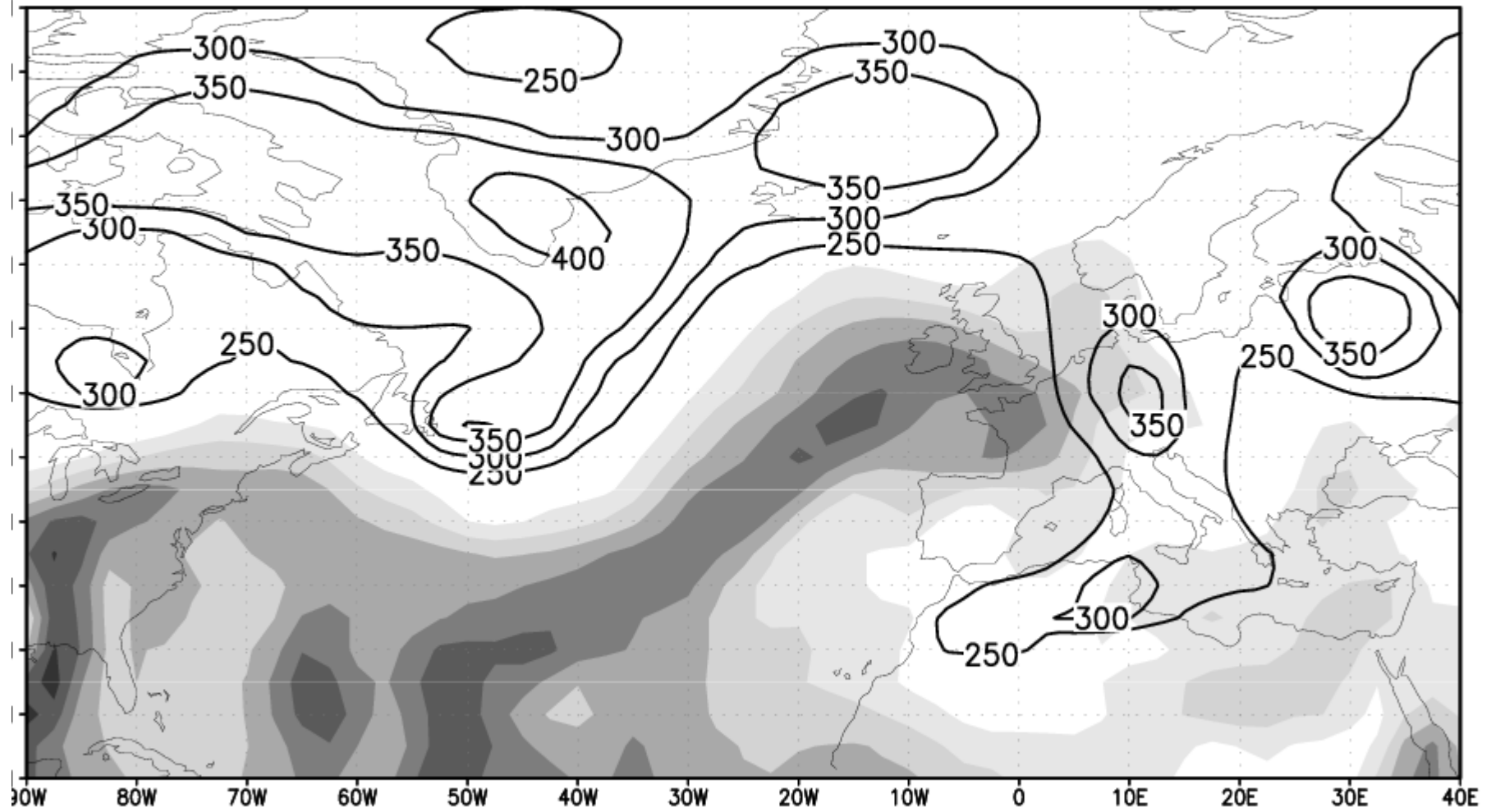
(b) DT pressure & precipitable water 00281101



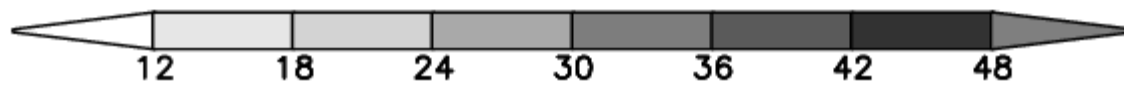
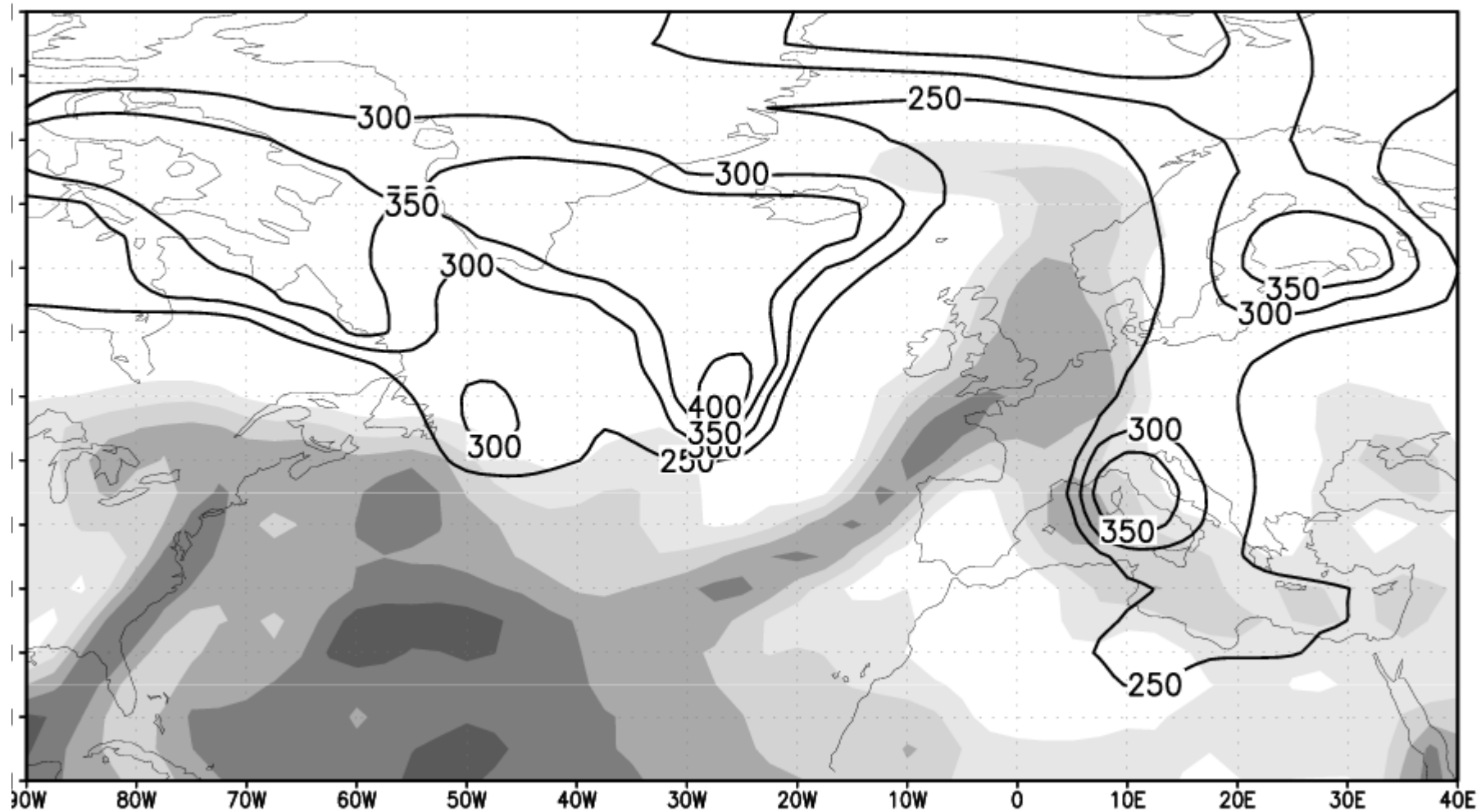
(c) DT pressure & precipitable water 00291101



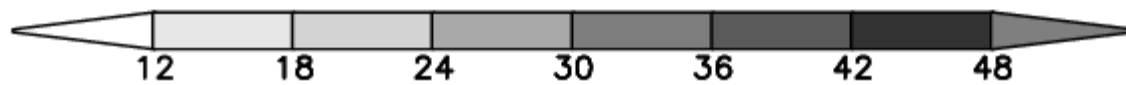
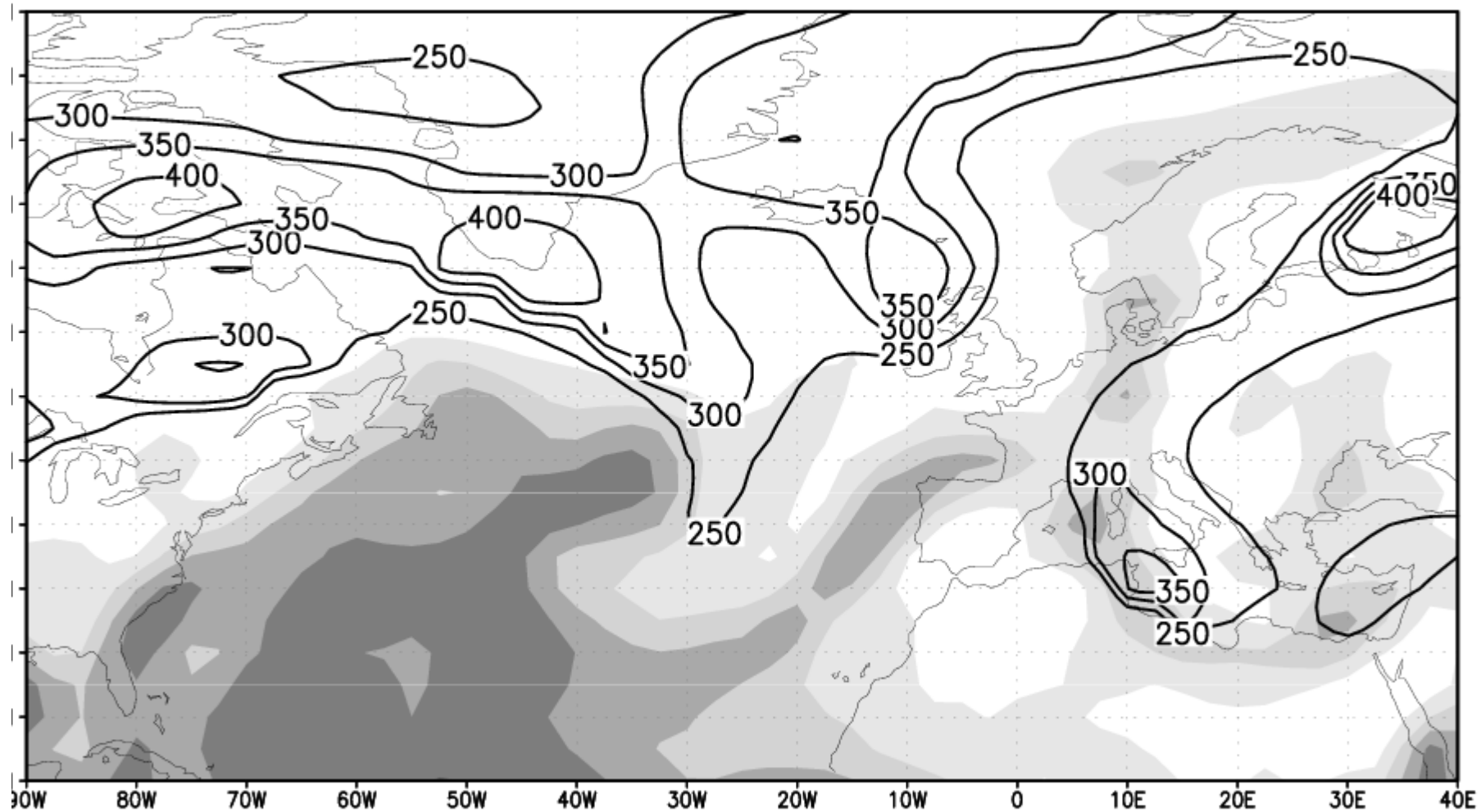
(d) DT pressure & precipitable water 00301101



(e) DT pressure & precipitable water 00011201

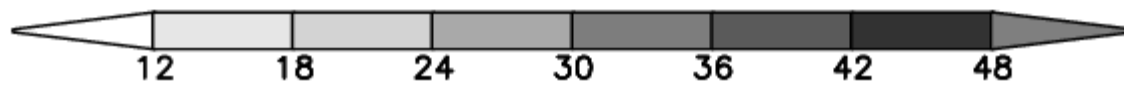
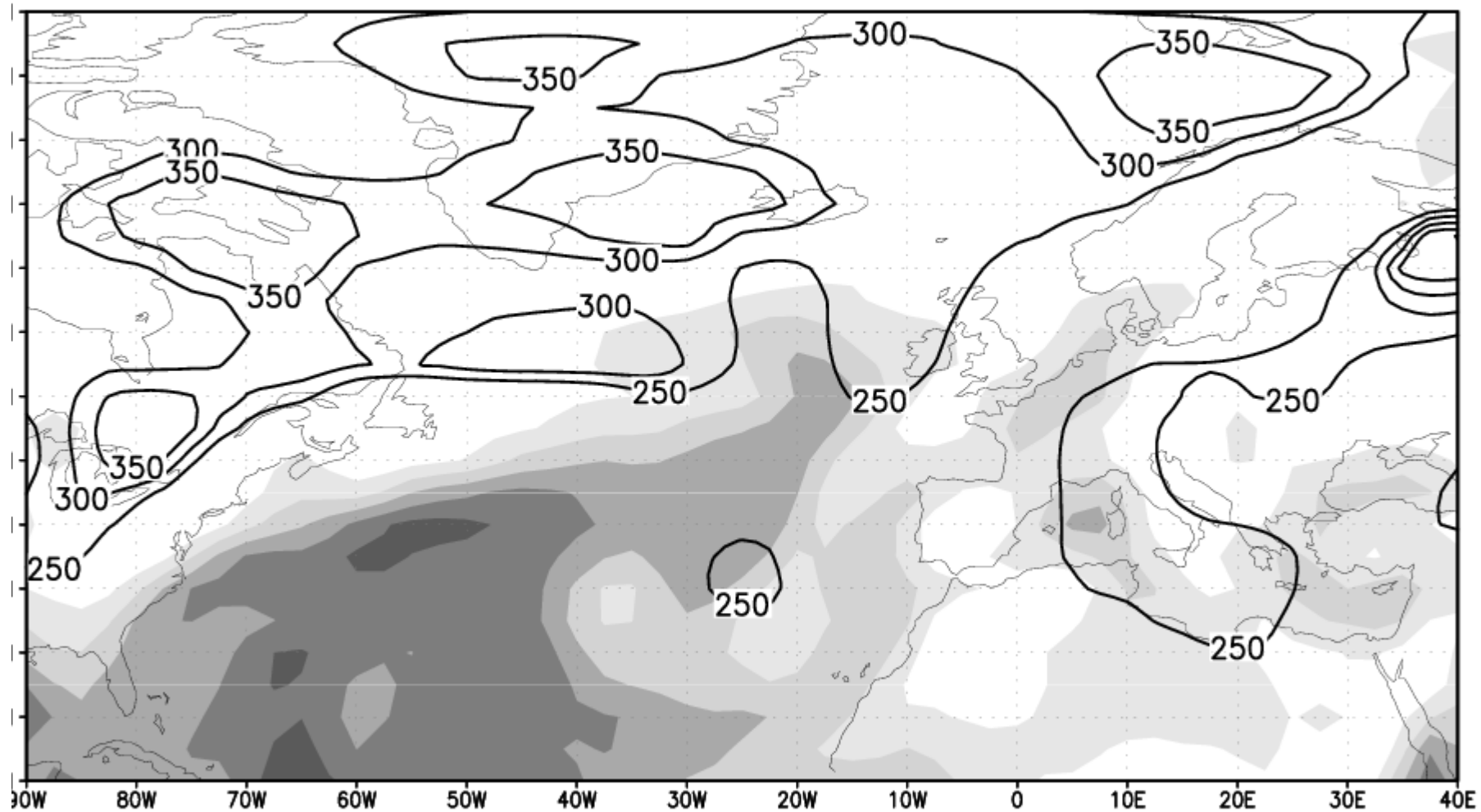


(f) DT pressure & precipitable water 00021201

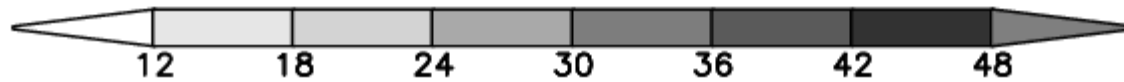
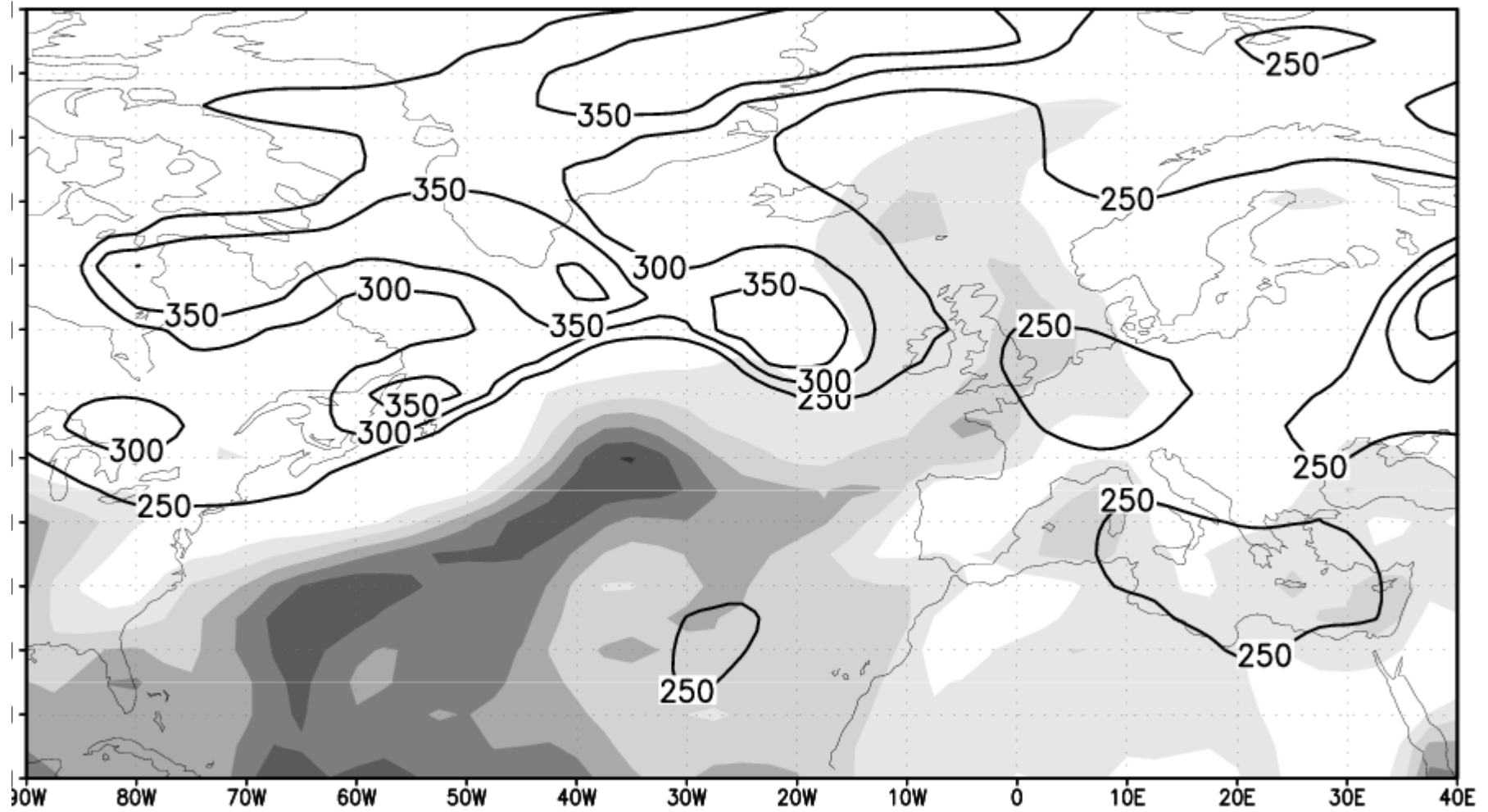




(g) DT pressure & precipitable water 00031201



(h) DT pressure & precipitable water 00041201



## **Summary**

**The process was triggered by a potent PV anomaly caused by hurricane Olga. Development of a tropopause disturbance took place.**

**An additional apparently very important process took place over the northern Atlantic where that the low-level environment is warmed, moistened, and destabilized by a persistent southerly flow ahead of the approaching PV anomaly.**

**Air-mass ascent and a lowering of the DT (also associated with a lowering of the potential temperature) ahead of the PV anomaly contribute to further destabilization.**

## **Summary cont'd**

**All these effects determined the intensity of the wet and relatively warm Atlantic air-masses into the high-latitudes.**

**Joint contribution of these two effects lead to intensification of the Iceland Low and Siberian High large scale systems and finally the cyclogenetic process over the eastern Mediterranean region.**

**Intense weather processes have possibly been observed on the opposite (eastern) side of the Siberian High.**

# Predictability aspects

## **Main processes of the event**

- 1) Hurricane Olga;**
- 2) PV anomaly;**
- 3) Coherent dropopause disturbance;**
- 4) Intensification of the Iceland Low/ Siberian High dipole;**
- 5) Mesoscale EM cyclone**

**Accurate prediction of the item # 2 on November 28 would allow that of the EM torrential rains of December 4.**

# Predictability aspects

**Observations :**

**Where?**

**What to measure?**

**How accurately?**

**High resolution modeling: Where?**

**How it should be performed?**

**Verification: How to verify?**