

## Modeling future changes in Mesoscale Convective Systems

Why end-of-century floods might be more severe than expected

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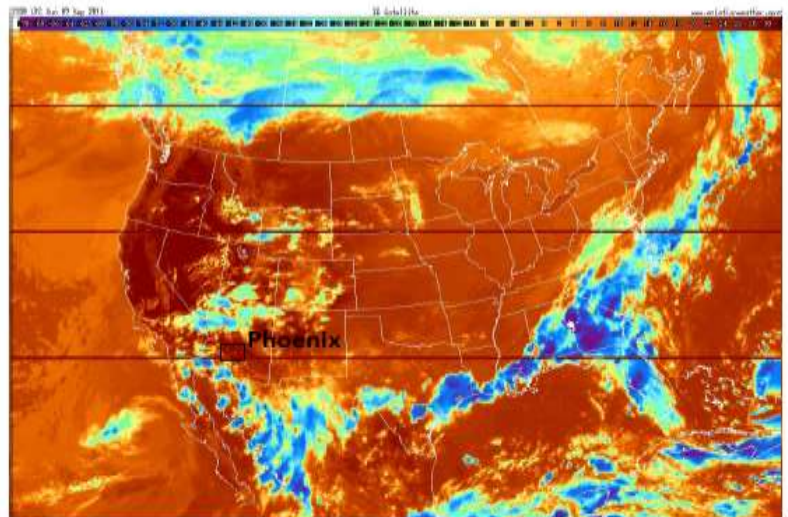
### Why are MCSs important?

Most major flooding events during the warm season are caused by MCSs

West Virginia  
2016

Louisiana  
2016

Phoenix AZ  
2014



# Climate Change and MCS precipitation

## Simulation Domain and Setup

Liu et al. 2016, Clim. Dyn.

### Pseudo Global Warming (PGW) [Rasmussen et al. 2011: JOC]

- Monthly averaged climate change perturbations from **19 CMIP5 GCMs**
- Delta 2071 to 2100 – 1976 to 2005 → RCP8.5 INCREASING
- Thermodynamic response of climate change
- No changes in weather patterns / moisture convergence
- No issues with internal variability

**WRF 4 km** | 1359 x 1015 grid cells  
**13 years (2000-13)**  
 ERA-Interim



**ERA-Interim + CMIP5**  
 6-hourly  
 Monthly RCP8.5  
 19 model average



## WRF 4 km

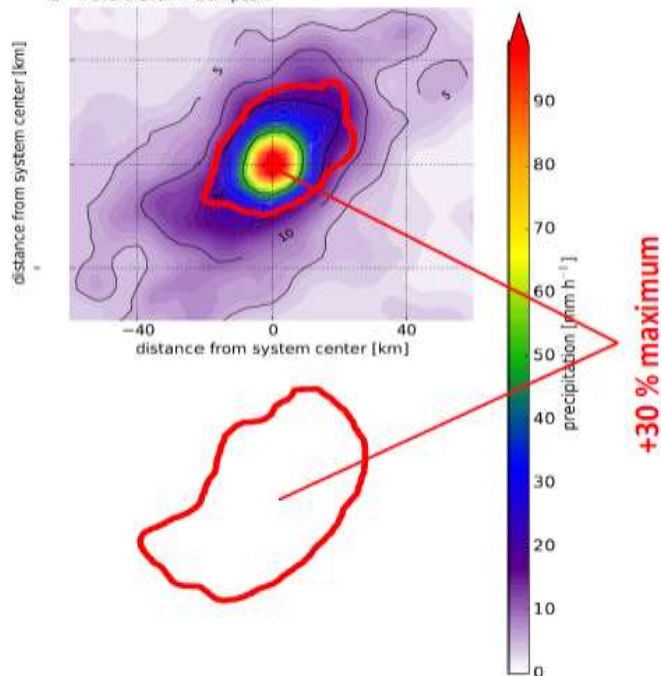


## Observation



4 km convection-permitting climate simulation is able to realistically reproduce MCS precipitation  
[Prein et al. 2017, Clim. Dyn.]

B Future Storm Composi



### Maximum rain rate

- **+30 %**  
approximately  
Clausius–Clapeyron relation

### Size of > 10 mm/h Area

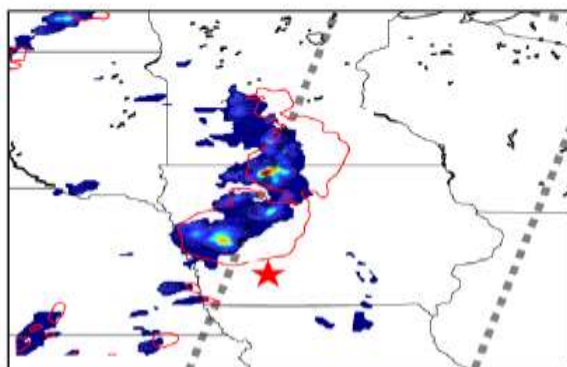
- **+88 %**

### Volume within > 10 mm/h Area

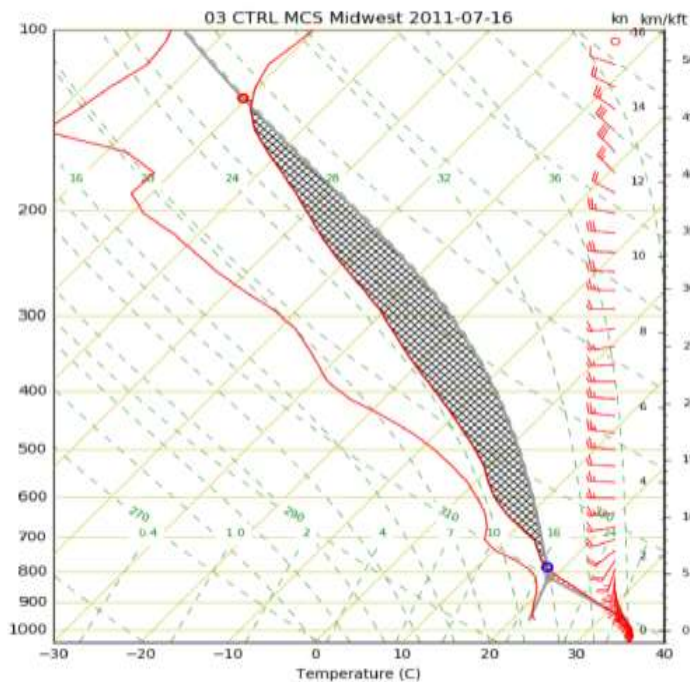
- **+105 %**

# MCS precipitation and its sensitivity to grid spacing

## Idealized WRF simulations

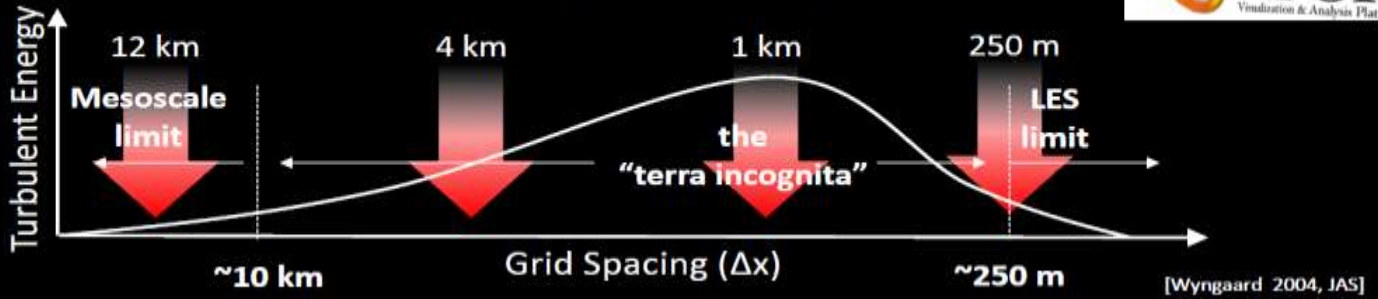


WRF model with 500x500 km domain, 94 vertical levels, open boundaries, no radiation, no surface fluxes, 6 hour long integration





# MCS in 3 atmospheric regimes

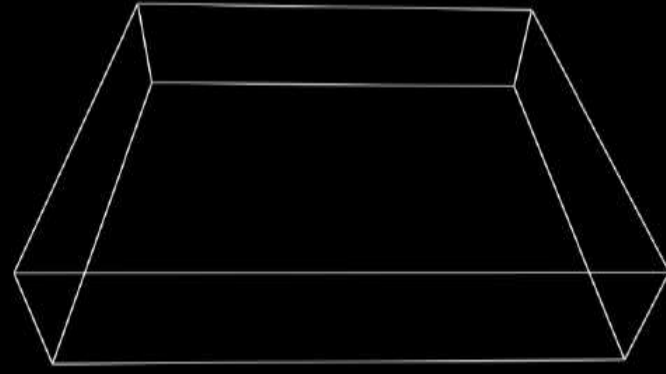


$\Delta x = 12 \text{ km}$   
(K-F scheme)



Date/Time: 0001-01-01\_00:00:00

$\Delta x = 4 \text{ km}$



Date/Time: 0001-01-01\_00:00:00

## Precipitation Patterns

### Hourly precipitation accumulation

hour 4-5 after simulation start

$\Delta x = 12 \text{ km}$

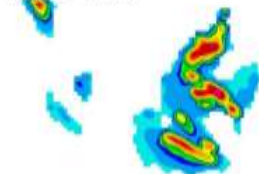
$P_{Vol} 38049 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 $P_{max} 15 \text{ mm h}^{-1}$



100 km

$\Delta x = 4 \text{ km}$

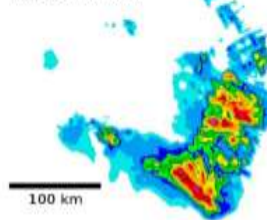
$P_{Vol} 19767 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 $P_{max} 45 \text{ mm h}^{-1}$



100 km

$\Delta x = 1 \text{ km}$

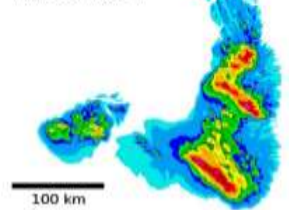
$P_{Vol} 28615 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 $P_{max} 65 \text{ mm h}^{-1}$



100 km

$\Delta x = 250 \text{ m}$

$P_{Vol} 30919 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 $P_{max} 50 \text{ mm h}^{-1}$

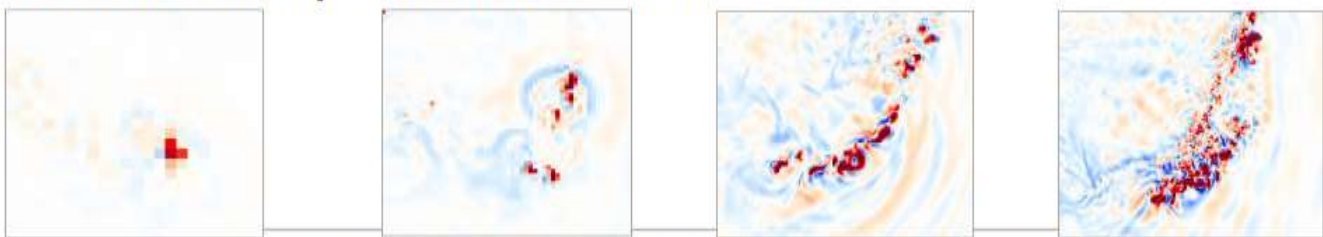


100 km

precipitation [ $\text{mm h}^{-1}$ ]

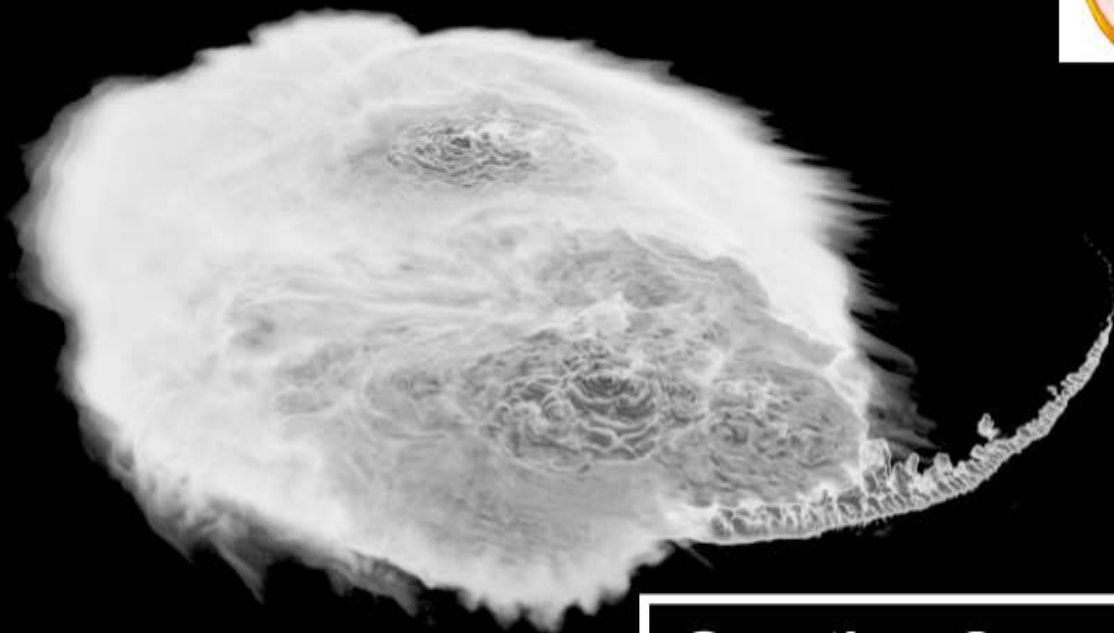


### Vertical Wind Speed at 6 km –and 4:30 h



Vertical Windspeed [ $\text{m/s}$ ]

- MCS precipitation volume is likely to increase much faster than peak rainfall intensity
- Caused by changes in thermodynamics and microphysics
- Additional idealized MCS simulations will allow to assess the effect of model resolution



**Questions?**