

EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT

Science Description

Experiment/Module: Convective Burst Structure and Evolution Module (CBM)

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Requirements: TD, TS, Category 1

Early Stage Science Objective(s) Addressed:

- 1) Obtain a quantitative description of the kinematic and thermodynamic structure and evolution of intense convective systems (convective bursts) and the nearby environment to examine their role in TC intensity change [*IFEX Goals 1, 3*]

Motivation: The objectives are to obtain a quantitative description of the kinematic and thermodynamic structure and evolution of intense convective systems (convective bursts) and the nearby environment to examine their role in TC intensity change.

Background: It has long been known that deep convection is an integral component of TC structure. What has received greater attention in recent years is the potential role that deep convection, termed here “convective bursts”, or CBs, representing the peak updrafts and highest echo tops, plays in TC evolution, in particular intensity evolution. Various hypotheses attribute their contribution to TC intensification by vortex gradient adjustment to the imposed diabatic heating in the high-inertial stability region inside the radius of maximum wind (RMW) (e.g., Shapiro and Willoughby 1982, Schubert and Hack 1982, Hack and Schubert 1986, Nolan and Grasso 2003, Nolan et al. 2007, Vigh and Schubert 2009, Pendergrass and Willoughby 2009, Rogers et al. 2013, 2015, 2016), convergence of angular momentum surfaces in the lower troposphere and boundary layer (Smith and Montgomery 2016), upper-level subsidence warming around the CB periphery (e.g., Heymsfield et al. 2001, Guimond et al. 2010, Rogers 2010, Zhang and Chen 2012, Chen and Zhang 2013, Chen and Gopal 2015), stretching and axisymmetrization in vortical hot towers (Hendricks et al. 2004, Montgomery et al. 2006, Reasor et al. 2009), and vortex alignment/downshear reformation (Reasor et al. 2009, Molinari and Vollaro 2010, Nguyen and Molinari 2012, Reasor and Eastin 2012, Stevenson et al. 2014, Rogers et al. 2015, Nguyen and Molinari 2015). While these studies have emphasized the role of deep convection in TC intensification, other studies have focused on the role of shallow to moderate convection, and even stratiform precipitation, in initiating TC intensification (Kieper and Jiang 2012, Zagrodnik and Jiang 2014, Tao and Jiang 2015, Tao et al. 2017, Nguyen et al. 2017). Common to these and other (e.g., Miyamoto and Takemi 2015) studies, though, is that TC intensification is favored when precipitation, including CBs, are preferentially located inside the RMW with a maximum azimuthal distribution.

Vertical shear is one factor that has been shown to be important in organizing precipitation, including CBs, azimuthally around the TC vortex. This has generally been attributed to the fact that vertical shear tilts the vortex, leading to preferred regions of vortex-scale low-level convergence and upward motion downshear and low-level divergence and subsidence upshear

EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT

Science Description

(Jones 1995, Bender 1997, Frank and Ritchie 2001, Black et al. 2002, Corbosiero and Molinari 2003, Rogers et al. 2003, Braun et al. 2006, Wu et al. 2006, Reasor et al. 2009, Reasor and Eastin 2012, Reasor et al. 2013, Dolling and Barnes 2014, DeHart et al. 2014). Recent composite studies of vortices in shear using airborne Doppler radar have shown that the shear-induced circulations are maximized downshear right (DSR) (low-level convergence/upward motion) and upshear left (USL) (low-level divergence/downward motion) (Reasor et al. 2013, DeHart et al. 2014). A similar composite methodology has been performed in a CB-relative coordinate system (Wadler et al. 2017). This study found that the peak updraft magnitude and altitude for CBs was minimized DSR, consistent with the notion that this is the quadrant where CBs are initiated. Peak updraft magnitude and altitude increase in the DSL quadrant, as the CBs mature, and they reach their highest and strongest values USL. A similar shear-relative azimuthal relationship was found for echo top height. Significantly, when stratifying TCs by intensity change, it was found that the most significant differences in CB structure between intensifying and non-intensifying TCs were located in the USL quadrant. Intensifying TCs have CBs with stronger peak updrafts, at a higher altitude, with higher echo tops in the USL quadrant than non-intensifying TCs. This relationship suggests that the structure and evolution of CBs, which are to some extent a function of the local environment from which they initiate downshear and mature upshear -- including convective available potential energy, midlevel humidity, and subsidence upshear (Zawislak et al. 2016, Rogers et al. 2016, Nguyen et al. 2017) -- is an important factor to consider in assessing the potential for a TC to intensify.

It should be noted that the above descriptions presume that CBs do translate downwind, i.e., upshear. However, in some situations, mostly revealed from modeling studies (Munsell et al. 2017, Chen et al. 2017), CBs can remain “trapped” on the downshear side. In fact, cases where the CBs remain downshear were more likely to be associated with non-intensifying periods of TC evolution. This is consistent with the notion of greater azimuthal symmetry of diabatic heating being associated with TC intensification. CBs propagating into the upshear quadrants may also be related to a greater likelihood of vortex alignment, as revealed in the observational analysis of Hurricane Earl (2010; Rogers et al. 2015) and a WRF-ARW ensemble forecast of Edouard (2014; Munsell et al. 2017).

As a CB matures it transitions to predominately stratiform precipitation characterized by different microphysical processes than during the active phase of convection (Houze 1997). Ice processes such as vapor deposition and aggregation take on a more dominant role as vertical motions become weaker, and evaporation below the melting level also becomes important. Dynamically, the shift from active convection with strong low-level convergence and vortex stretching to stratiform convection with mid-level convergence and low-level divergence has an impact on the vortex intensification (Bell and Montgomery 2019), and may also play an important role in secondary eyewall formation (Didlake et al. 2018). In an early stage TC, the transition from a CB to stratiform may occur in roughly the same location, but as the rotational wind speeds intensify the transition can occur cyclonically downwind (Didlake and Houze 2013, Foerster et al. 2014). The microphysical processes involved in this transition must be parameterized in high-resolution models but not well-understood in the TC environment (Feng and Bell 2018).

EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT

Science Description

The results described above are valid for composites of many different CBs from many different TCs. They therefore lack the temporal continuity needed to measure the structure of specific individual (or groups of) CBs, and how they evolve in a shear-relative sense. The purpose of this module is to repeatedly sample individual (or groups of) CBs to provide this temporal continuity.

Hypotheses: The following hypotheses will guide the sampling strategies for CBs. One set of hypotheses is for CBs that translate downwind/upshear, the other set is for CBs that remain confined downshear:

1. CBs are preferentially initiated in the DSR quadrant; as such, the updraft maxima are likely to be weaker and at a lower altitude in this quadrant;

For CBs translating downwind/upshear:

2. Traveling downwind into the DSL quadrant, peak updrafts will strengthen and be located at a higher altitude;
3. The strength of the CB in the USL quadrant (as measured by strength and height of peak updraft and echo top height relative to the DSL quadrant) will vary depending on the local, vortex-scale environment of the convection. This environment includes midlevel humidity, strength of subsidence upshear, and sea surface temperature (and CAPE) on the downshear side of the TC;
4. If the CB strength USL is higher (lower) than DSL, the TC will intensify (not intensify).

For CBs remaining confined downshear:

5. The structural evolution will follow a similar path to those CBs translating downwind/upshear; i.e., updraft peaks beginning in lower to middle troposphere, then ascending with time before transitioning to stratiform becoming dominated by downdrafts and collapse while remaining downshear
6. TC will not intensify

Aircraft Pattern/Module Descriptions (see *Flight Pattern* document for more detailed information): This is a stand-alone module that takes 1-2 h to complete. Execution is dependent on system attributes, aircraft fuel and weight restrictions, and proximity to operations base. It can be flown separately within a mission designed to study local areas of convection or at the end of one of the survey patterns. Once a local area of intense convection is identified, the P-3 will transit at altitude (10-12 kft) to the nearest point just outside of the convective cores and sample the convective area. The sampling pattern will be a series of inbound/outbound radial penetrations or bowtie patterns (when sampling a CB near the radius of maximum wind of a tropical storm or hurricane). If the CB is at or near the RMW, repeated sampling can allow for a following of the burst around the storm. This is especially useful to sample the structural evolution of the burst as it moves around the storm. If the CB remains confined to the downshear side of the TC rather than translate upshear, the pattern should still be flown. If the CB has transitioned to stratiform

EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT

Science Description

convection and is located at a larger radius, a spiral ascent and descent can be made to obtain direct hydrometeor measurements with the P-3 cloud and precipitation probes.

Links to Other Early Stage Experiments/Modules: CBM can be flown in conjunction with the following *Early Stage* experiments: AIPEX, TDR Experiment, Synoptic Flow Experiment, and NESDIS JPSS Satellite Validation Experiment.

Analysis Strategy: Radar analyses will be performed for each radial pass through the CB, preferentially with a temporal spacing of 30 minutes or less. These analyses will provide high-frequency observations of the structure of the CB, as measured by the peak updraft magnitude and altitude and echo top heights. Additionally, the full spectrum of vertical velocity associated with each radar analysis will be evaluated using contoured frequency by altitude diagrams (CFADs; Yuter and Houze 1995) to obtain a more complete picture of the updraft and downdraft structure and evolution of the CB. Ideally a CB will be flown beginning with its initiation (likely to be downshear) and then followed around the storm as it travels through the downwind quadrants and into the upshear quadrants (or continuously sampled on the downshear side if it remains confined there). If the CB transitions to stratiform then cloud and precipitation probe data will document the hydrometeor characteristics in the stratiform transition of the CB, along with in situ measurements of vertical velocity and thermodynamic information. Dropsondes released at the starting and ending points of each radial leg will document the thermodynamic structure of the boundary layer radially bracketing the CB. A higher altitude dropsonde release at the apex of any spiral ascents will provide a deeper profile of thermodynamic structure.

Optimally, the G-IV will be flying in the storm to provide deep-layer humidity profiles around the storm in addition to the P-3 dropsondes. If spiral ascents are performed at larger radii in range of the G-IV radar then the in situ and radar data can be synthesized to provide a more complete picture of the stratiform cloud dynamics. If the G-IV is not available, the module could still be flown to examine the evolution using the Doppler radar and boundary layer thermodynamics from the P-3 dropsondes.

In addition to the observational analysis described above, the high-resolution data collected in this module is planned to be embedded within the typical Hurricane Ensemble Data Assimilation System (HEDAS; e.g., Aksoy et al. 2013) framework to carry out storm-scale data assimilation that focuses specifically on the high-resolution analysis of the identified intense convective region. With current technology, a smaller domain with 1-km grid spacing will be nested within the HEDAS 3-km analysis domain, where the data will be assimilated for the duration of its collection (1-2 hours, at 5-10 min intervals). This is a typical setup that has been traditionally used in continental storm-scale radar data assimilation applications and has been shown to be effective to obtain realistic storm structures in analyses and short-range forecasts. With such high-resolution analyses, we hope to be able to obtain fully three-dimensional model representations of the observed convective regions for more detailed investigation, as well as investigate their short-range predictability. In an observing system experiment (OSE) mode, various assimilation experiments can also be devised to investigate hypothetical scenarios for how an observed convective region could interact with the surrounding vortex and impact its evolution. Dropsonde, superobbed Doppler, flight-level, and SFMR data will be transmitted over the GTS and assimilated in real time; full Doppler analyses and lower fuselage imagery will be available post-flight.

EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT

Science Description

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EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT

Science Description

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EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT

Science Description

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EARLY STAGE EXPERIMENT
Science Description

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