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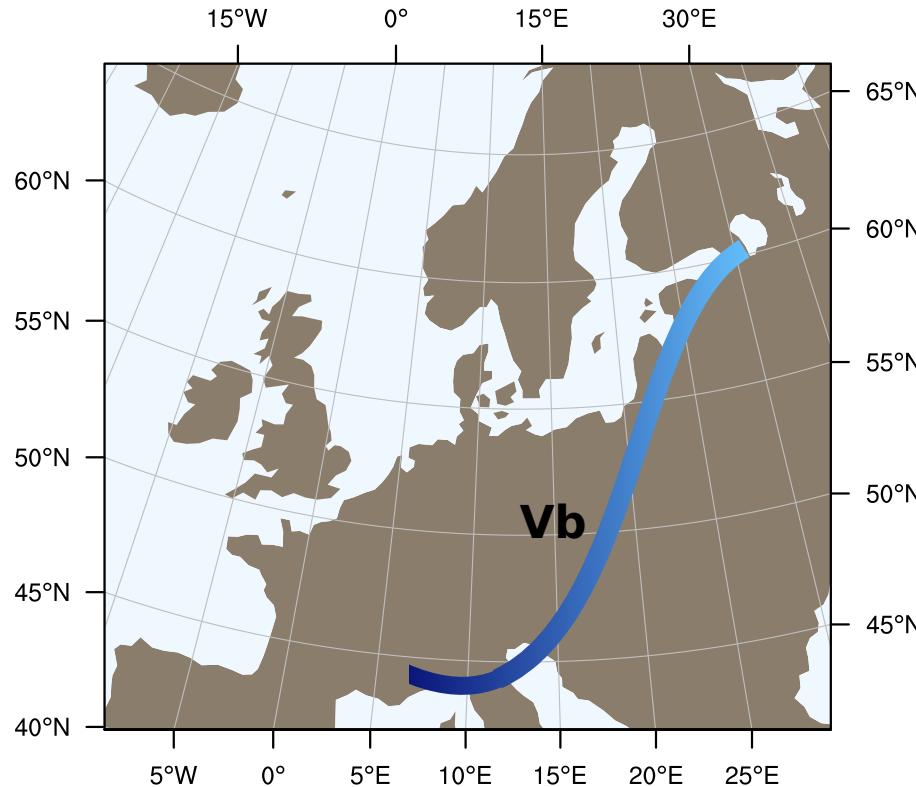
# THE IMPACT OF VB-CYCLONES ON EXTREME PRECIPITATION OVER CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE PAST AND FUTURE

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Juan José Gómez-Navarro<sup>1,2</sup>  
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# Definition and Motivation

- ▶ Vb-cyclones were named and classified by W. J. van Bebber
  - ▶ They are associated with heavy precipitation in Central Europe

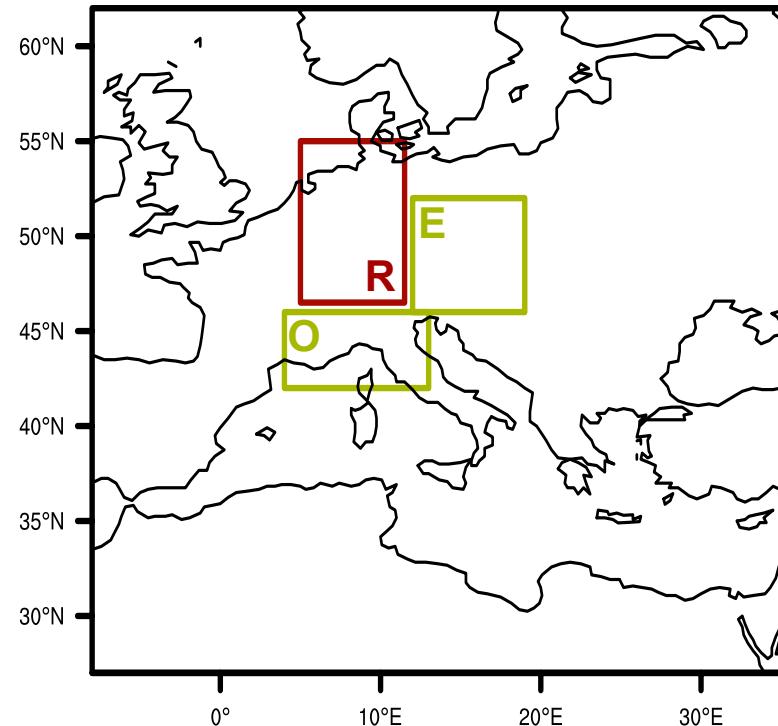


# Definition and Motivation

- ▶ Vb-cyclones were named and classified by W. J. van Bebber
  - ▶ They are associated with heavy precipitation in Central Europe
  - ▶ **European Flood:**
    - in August 2002
    - damage ~20 bn €
  - ▶ **Alpine Flood:**
    - in August 2005
    - damage ~4 bn €
- 
- 
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- 

# Cyclone Tracking

- ▶ ERA-Interim reanalysis period 1979-2013 is used
  - ▶ Cyclone tracking tool is applied to geopotential height at 850 hPa
  - ▶ Automatic filter with a criterion based on origin and end of the track identifies Vb-events



**O:** origin box, **E:** end box,  
**R:** restriction box

adapted from Messmer et al. 2015

# Basic Climatology

- ▶ In period 1979-2013: **82** Vb-cyclones can be tracked
  - ▶ Vb-cyclones are rare events: **2.3** events per year

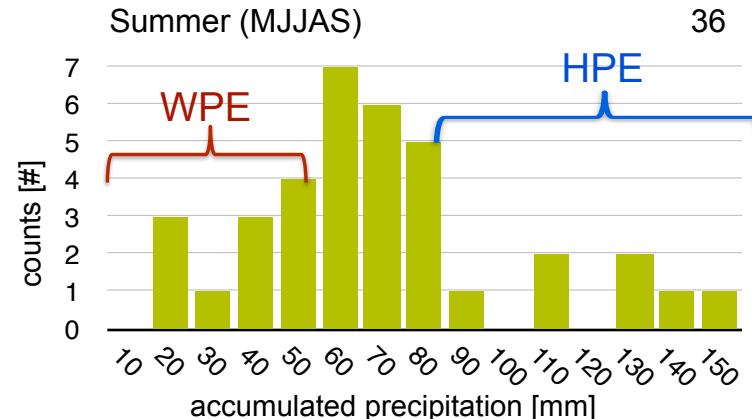
# Basic Climatology

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  - ▶ Vb-cyclones are responsible for **15%** of extreme precipitation days (> 99 percent.) on the N-side of the Alps

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  - ▶ Vb-cyclones are responsible for **15%** of extreme precipitation days (> 99 percent.) on the N-side of the Alps
  - ▶ Vb-events in summer:  
high variability in precipitation amounts on N-side of Alps
  - ▶ Focus analysis on summer months

Accumulated Precipitation Range [mm]	Counts [#]
10-20	3
20-30	1
30-40	3
40-50	4
50-60	7
60-70	6
70-80	5
80-90	1
90-100	7
100-110	2
110-120	2
120-130	1
130-140	1
140-150	1
Total	36



**WPE:** weak precipitation events (10)  
**HPE:** heavy precipitation events (10)

# Results on Climatology (Past)

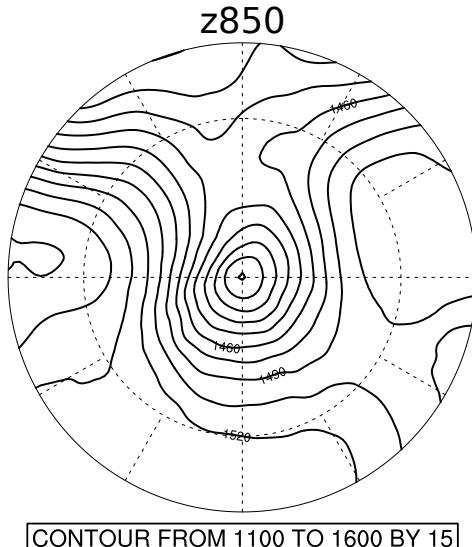
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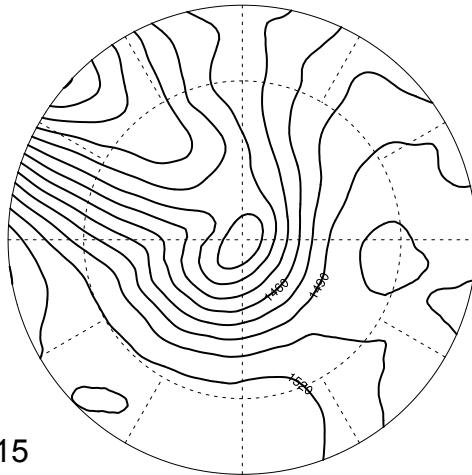
## Geopotential height at highest precipitation

HPE



- ▶ Composites in geopotential height:
- ▶ **HPE** show distinct depression in the centre of storm

WPE



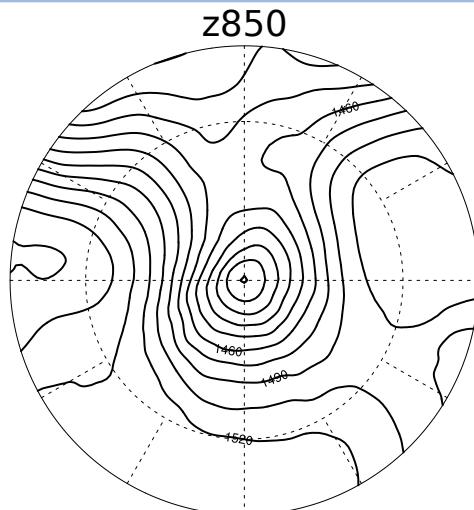
- ▶ **WPE** show weaker depression and strong influence from deeper depression in NW

Messmer et al. 2015

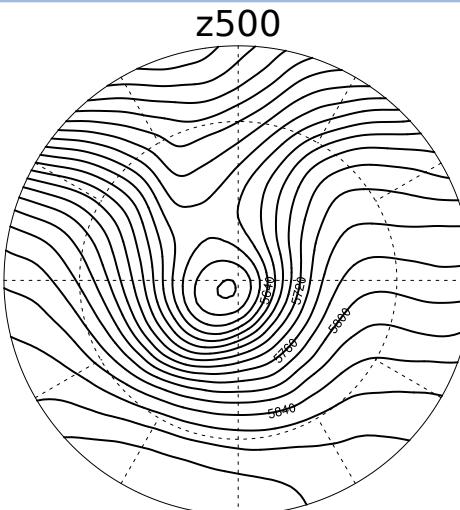
# Results on Climatology (Past)

# Geopotential height at highest precipitation

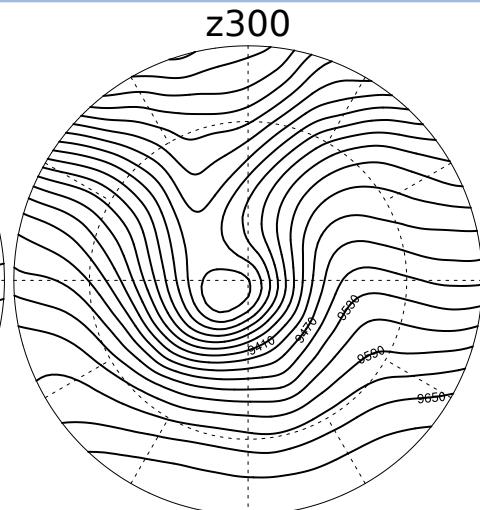
HPE



CONTOUR FROM 1100 TO 1600 BY 15

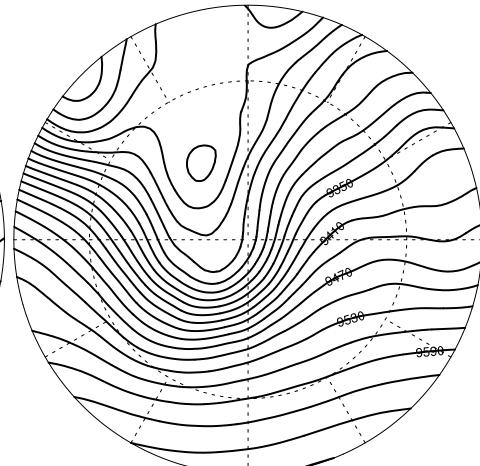
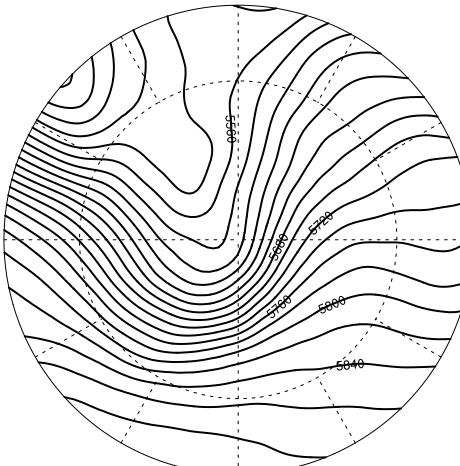
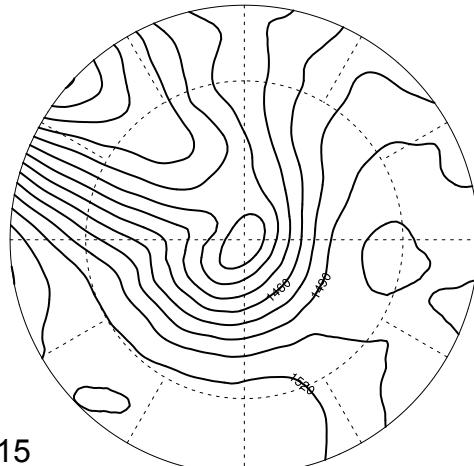


CONTOUR FROM 5100 TO 6100 BY 20



CONTOUR FROM 8600 TO 10000 BY 30

# WPE



Messmer et al. 2015

# Results on Climatology (Past)

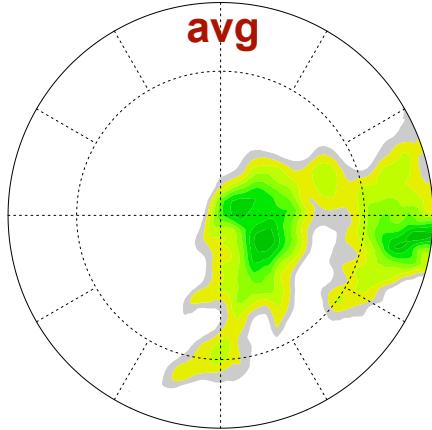
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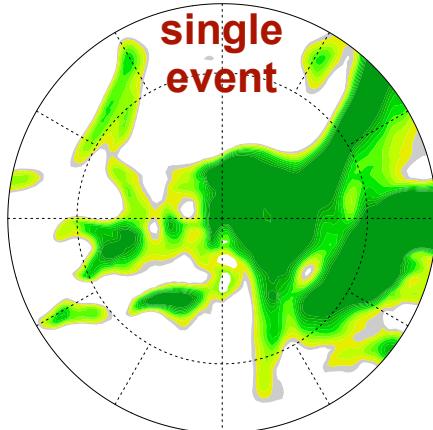
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## Moisture at highest precipitation

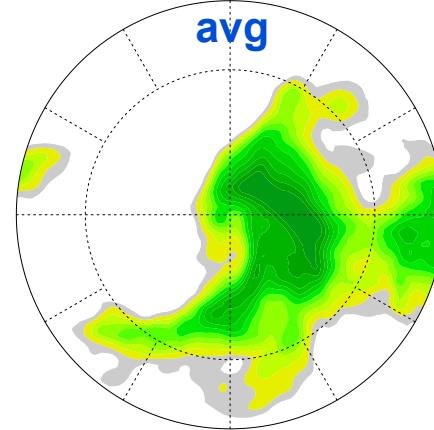
**WPE**



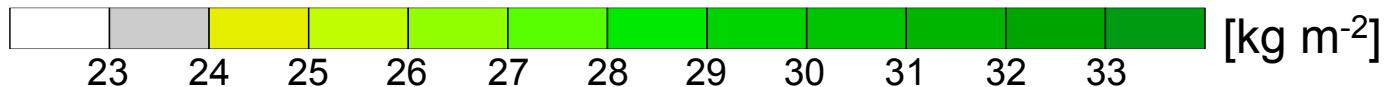
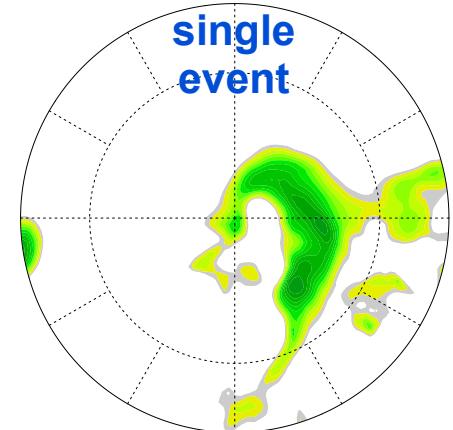
**single event**



**HPE**



**single event**



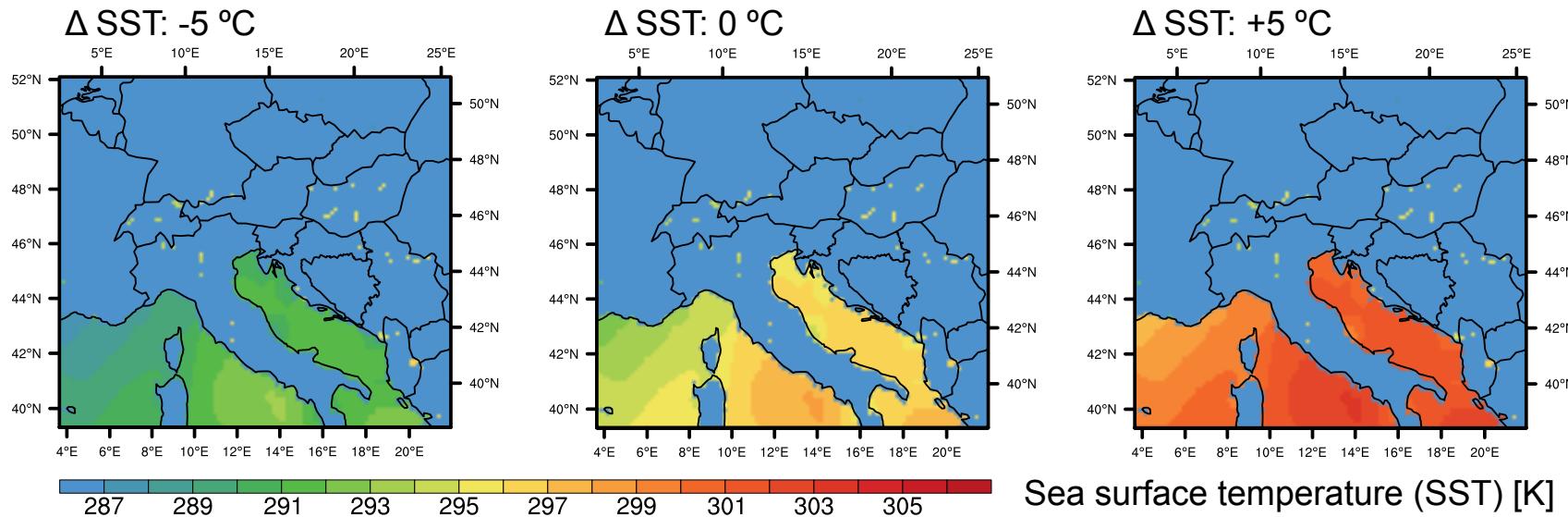
- ▶ Composites of precipitable water is much higher for **HPE** than for **WPE**
- ▶ **BUT:** Case-to-case variability is very large

# Motivation Sensitivity Studies

- ▶ Reason for high summer precipitation in Vb-events can probably be found in large-scale dynamics
- ▶ Influence of moisture during Vb-events is still unclear

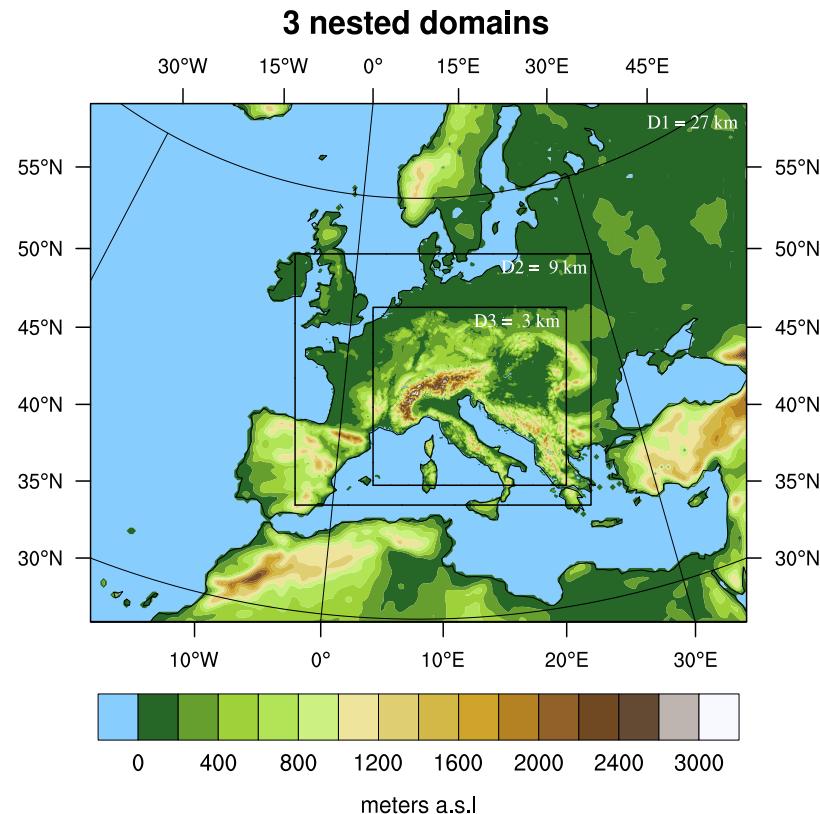
# Motivation Sensitivity Studies

- ▶ Reason for high summer precipitation in Vb-events can probably be found in large-scale dynamics
  - ▶ Influence of moisture during Vb-events is still unclear
    - ▶ Sensitivity study with Mediterranean SST might help to understand its role as moisture source



# Sensitivity Studies

- ▶ Dynamical downscaling of 5 heavy precipitation Vb-events
- ▶ Downscaling performed with WRF (3 nested domain setup)
  - D1 spatial resolution: 27 km
  - D2 spatial resolution: 9 km
  - D3 spatial resolution: 3 km
- ▶ Driven by ERA-Interim reanalysis



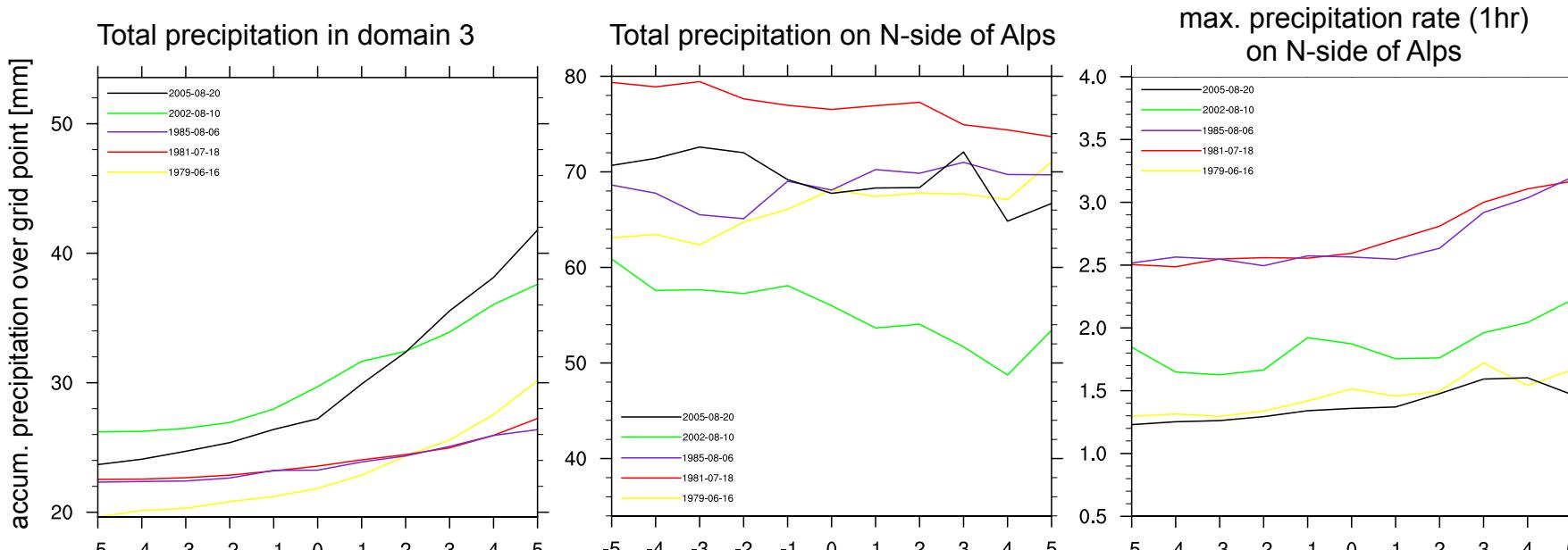
# Results on Sensitivity Study (Future)

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## Accumulated precipitation with increasing SSTs

- As expected precipitation over D3 increases
- precipitation over the N-side of the Alps decreases
- maximum hourly precipitation rate increases on the northern side of the Alps



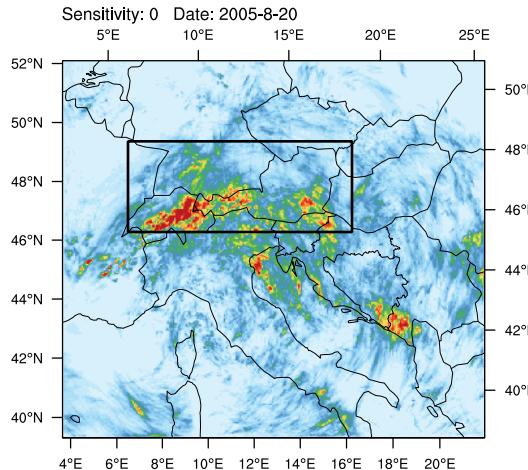
# Results on Sensitivity Study (Future)

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## Accumulated precipitation with increasing SSTs

$\Delta$  SST: 0 °C



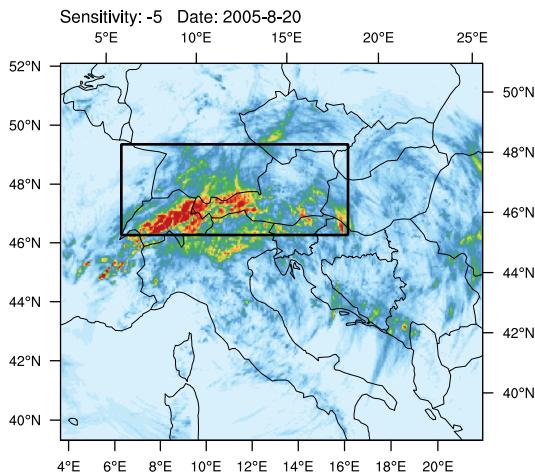
# Results on Sensitivity Study (Future)

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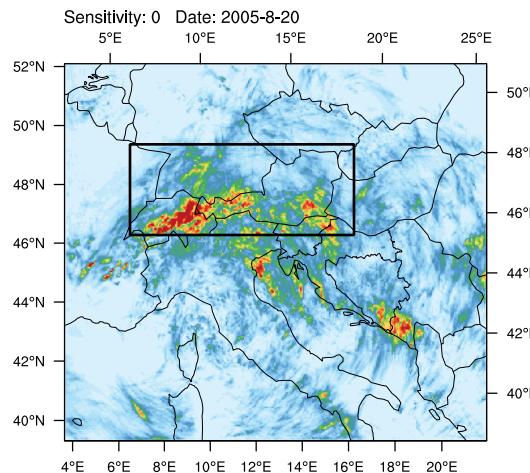
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# Accumulated precipitation with increasing SSTs

$\Delta$  SST: -5 °C



Δ SST: 0 °C



# Results on Sensitivity Study (Future)

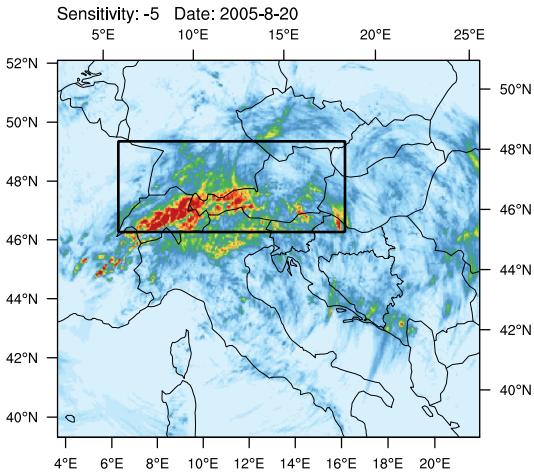
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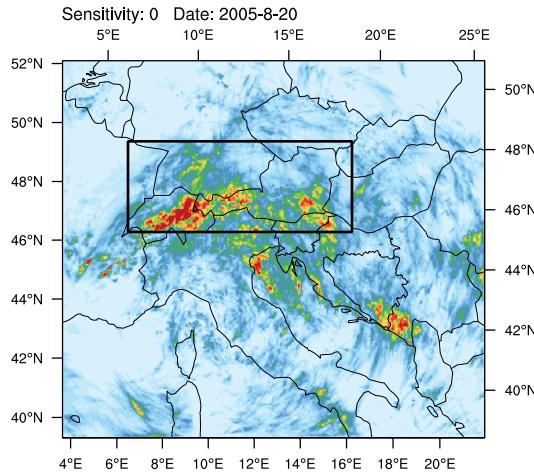
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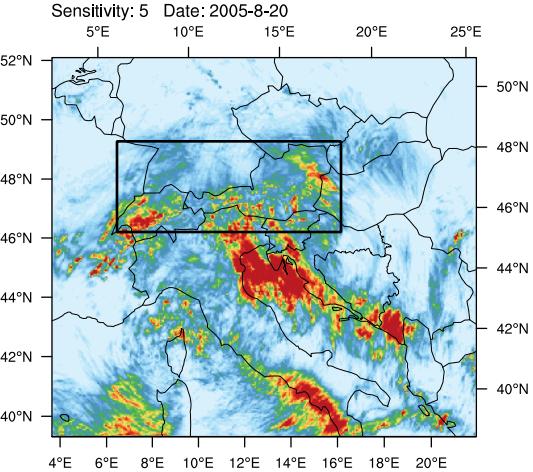
$\Delta$  SST: -5 °C



$\Delta$  SST: 0 °C



$\Delta$  SST: +5 °C



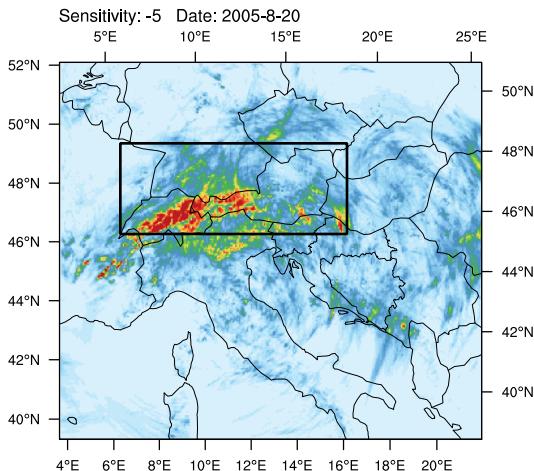
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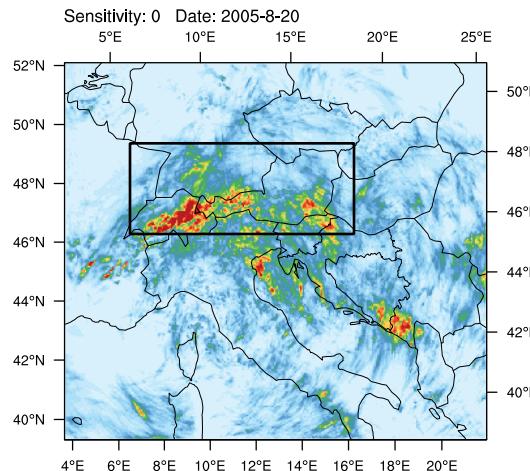
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## Accumulated precipitation with increasing SSTs

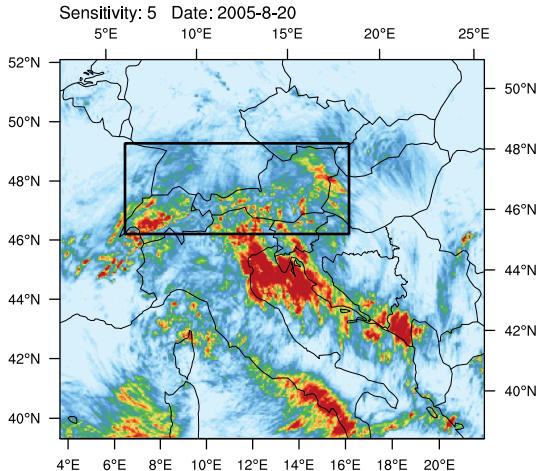
$\Delta$  SST: -5 °C



$\Delta$  SST: 0 °C



$\Delta$  SST: +5 °C



- ▶ precipitation on the N-side of Alps is negatively correlated to increase of Mediterranean SST

# Conclusions

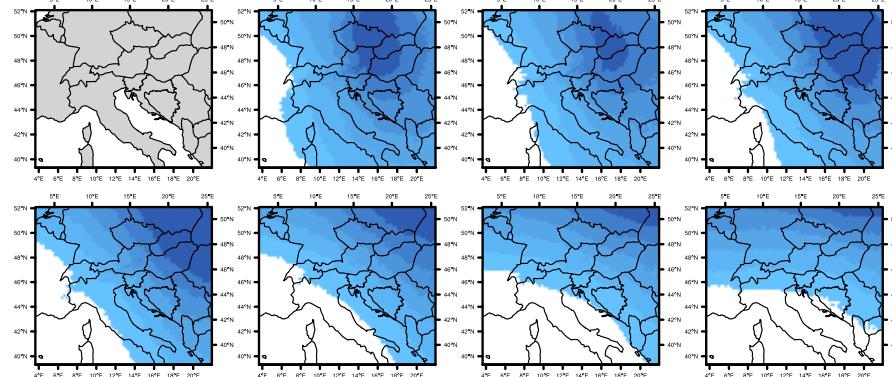
- ▶ Warming of the Mediterranean Sea has a negative effect on precipitation amounts on northern side of Alps
- ▶ This could be due to the fact that:
  - Most of extra water is precipitated over Italy and east Adriatic coast
  - Vb-cyclones are faster moving
  - Vb-cyclones decay faster or merge sooner with other low-pressure systems
  - Mediterranean Sea is not the main water source for precipitation
- ➡ Further analysis is needed
- ➡ Other sensitivity studies are planned (Atlantic Ocean, soil moisture)

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** The authors thank the Bretscher-Fund for the support provided in this project.

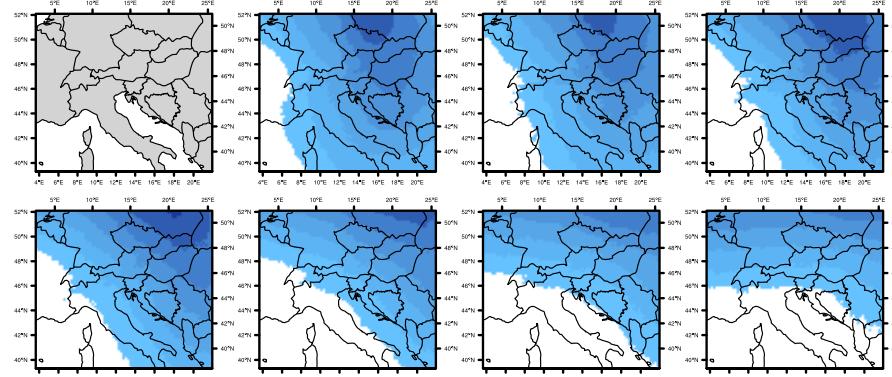
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a) SST: -5 °C



1981-07-20 - 1981-07-21

b) SST: 5 °C



2.85      2.9      2.95      3      3.05      3.1  
geopotential height at 700 hPa [km]

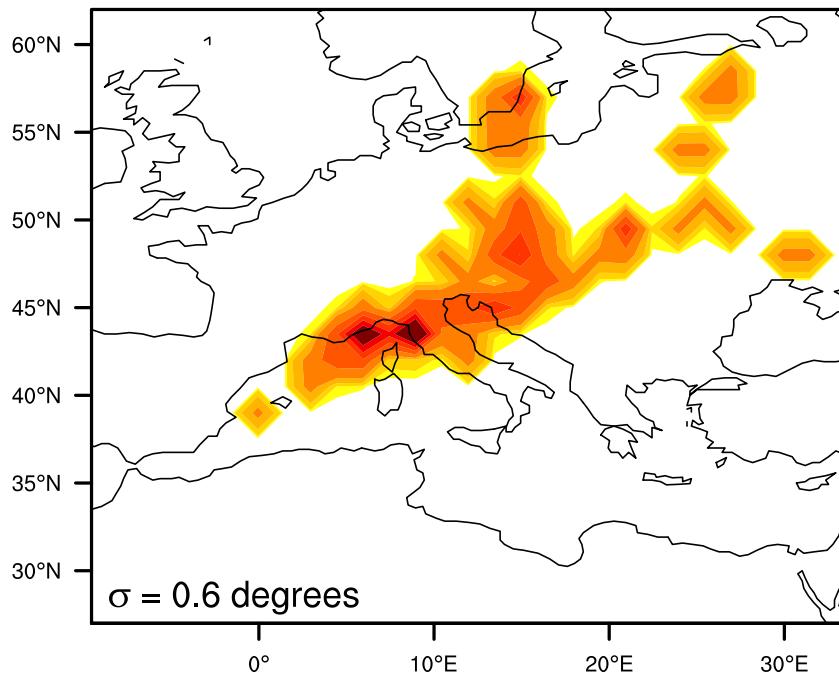
# Cyclone centre probability density

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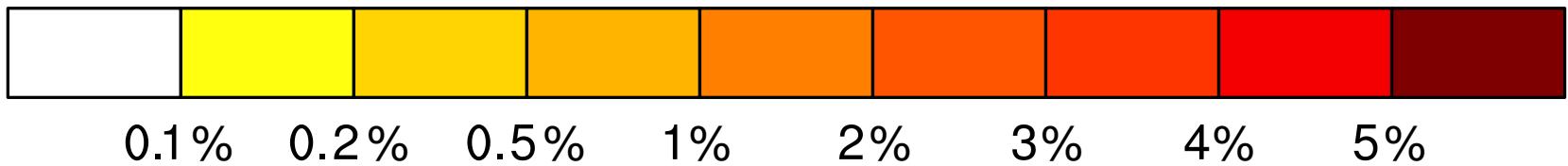
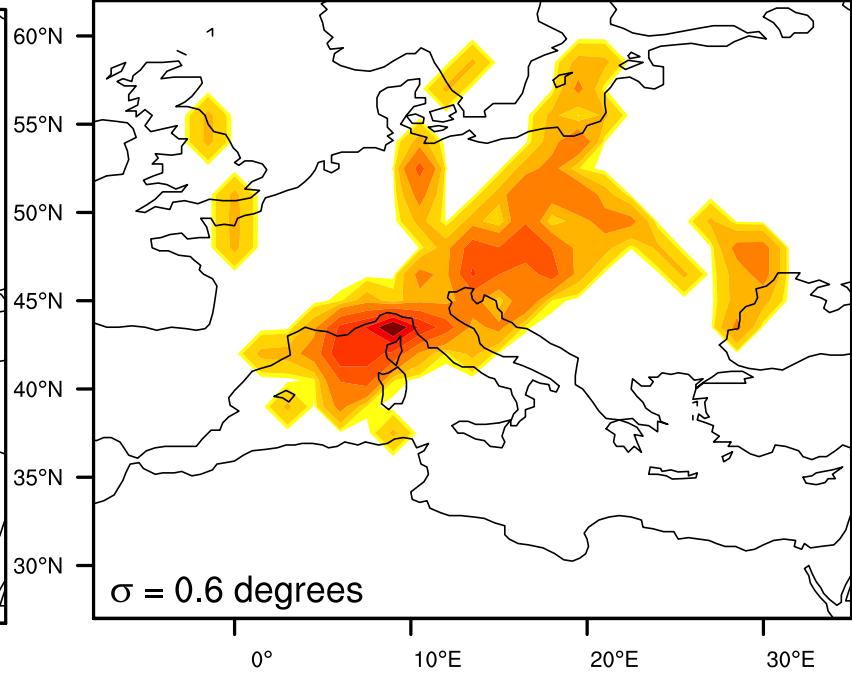
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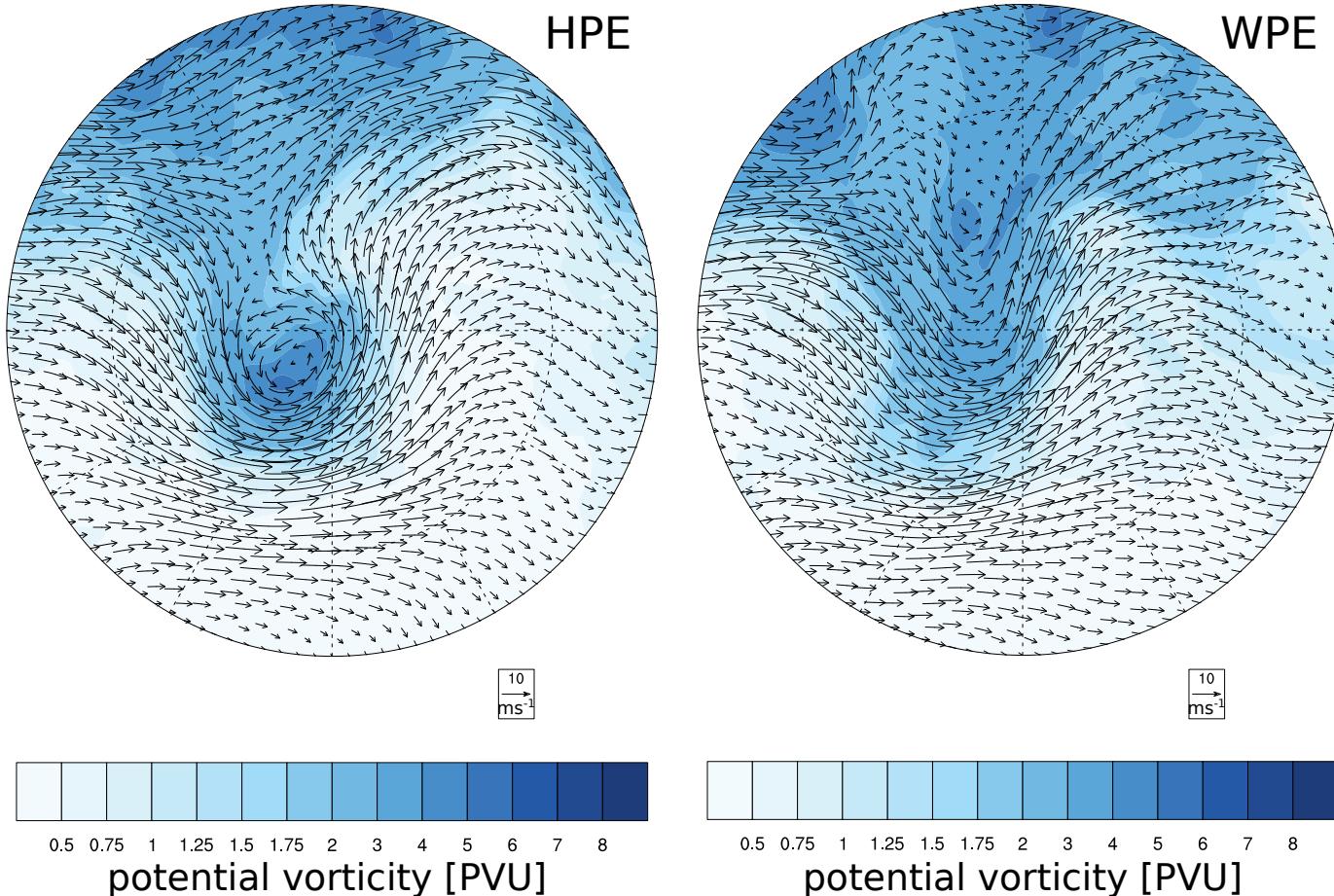
**WPE**



**HPE**



# Potential Vorticity

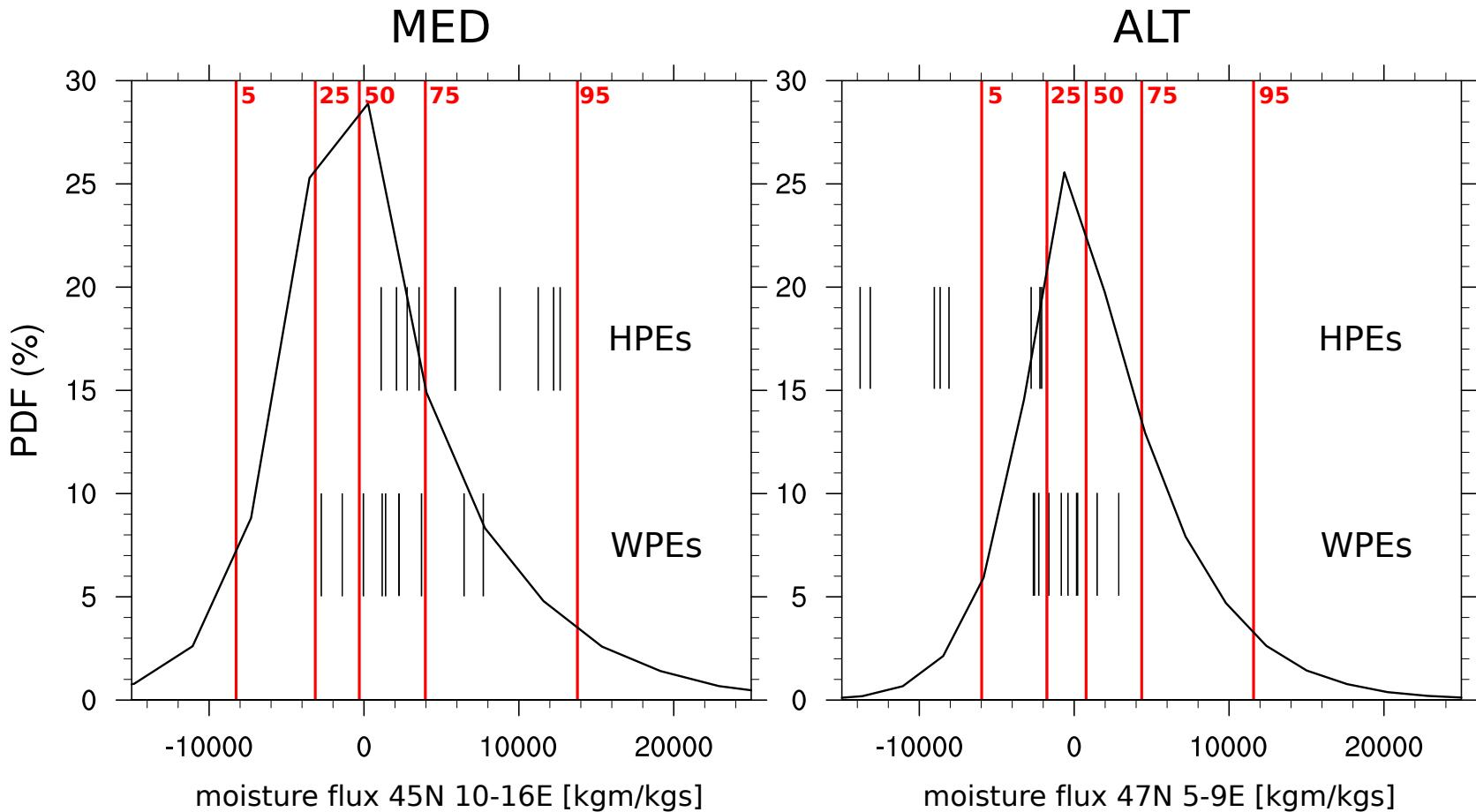


# Moisture flux through specific latitude

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# accumulated total precipitation [mm]

