



Toulouse France  
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# Evaluation des effets de la dynamique de l'atmosphère moyenne sur les modèles d'atmosphère et de climat à partir de réseaux d'observations au sol.

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1. CEA, DAM, DIF, Arpajon, France
2. LATMOS-IPSL, Guyancourt, France
3. LMD-IPSL, École Normale Supérieure, Paris, France

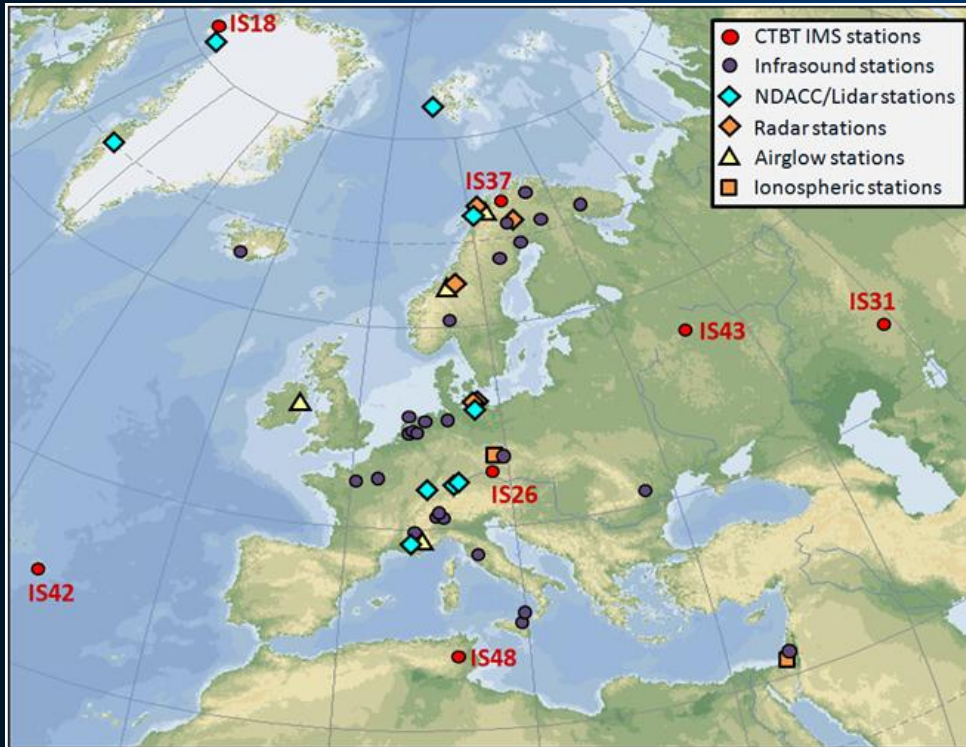
# ARISE

Atmospheric dynamics Research  
InfraStructure in Europe



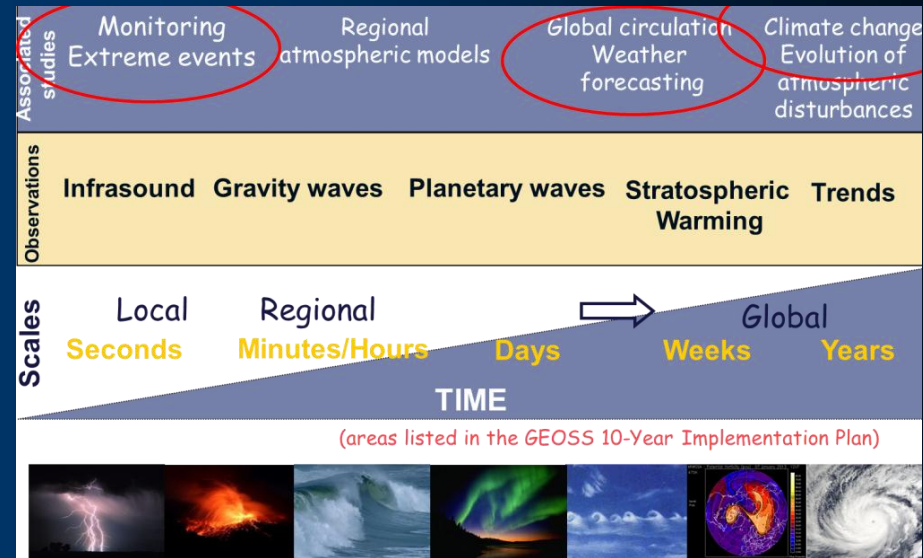
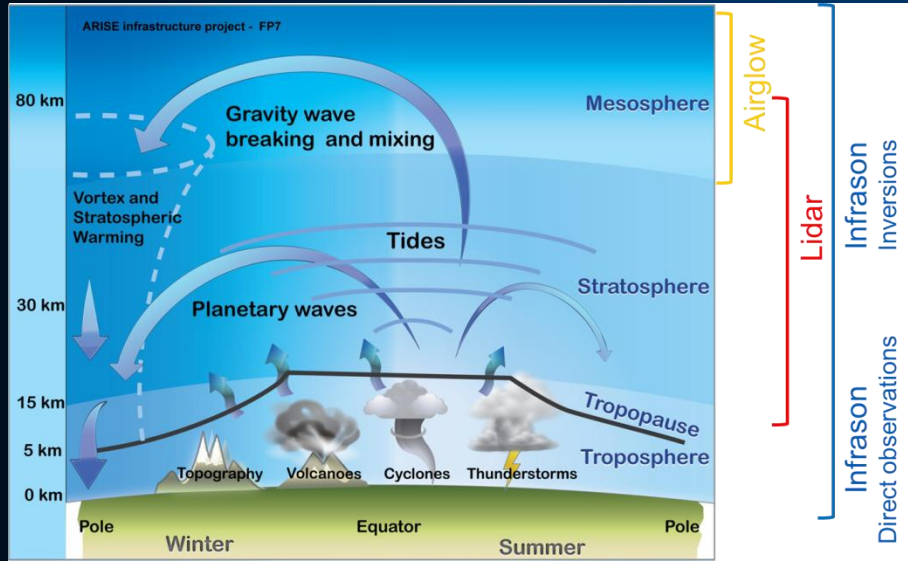
## ARISE (Atmospheric dynamics Research InfraStructure in Europe) project

<http://arise-project.eu>



The ARISE project aims at establishing a unique atmospheric research and data platform in Europe. It combines complementary observations with theoretical and modelling studies to better understand and describe the dynamics of the middle and upper atmosphere.

# La dynamique de l'atmosphère à différentes échelles



La dynamique de l'atmosphère est issue des perturbations troposphériques telles que les orages tropicaux, le vent sur les montagnes, les courants jet.

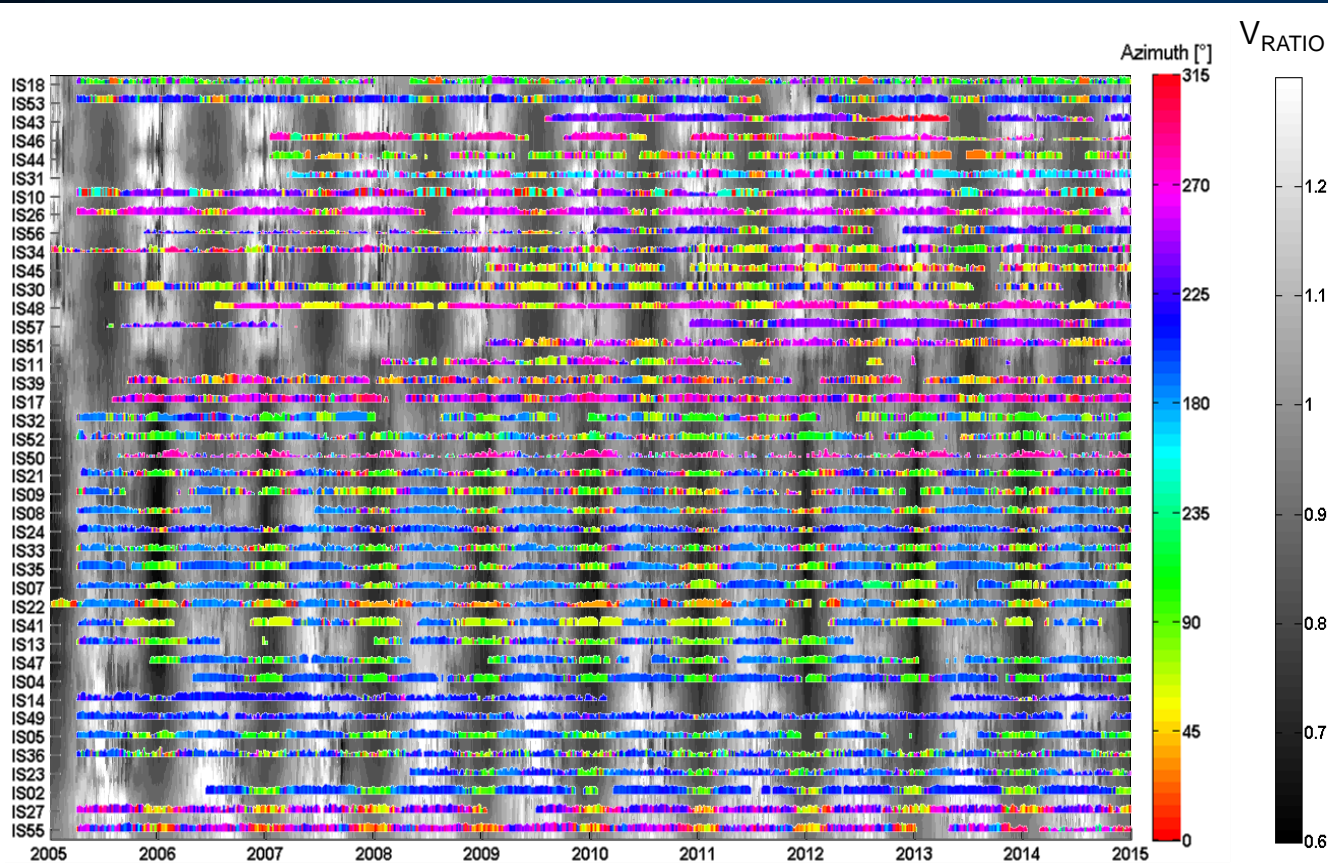
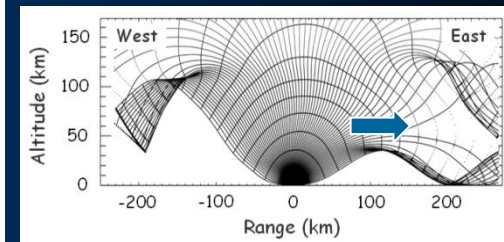
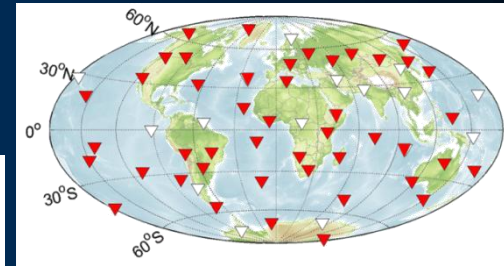
Elles produisent des ondes atmosphériques qui perturbent la circulation atmosphérique globale. Elles sont encore mal représentées dans les modèles par manque de mesures opérationnelles à haute résolution temporelle.

Les différentes technologies fournissent des observations complémentaires dans les différentes couches de l'atmosphère à des échelles de temps s'étendant de la seconde pour la surveillance des événements extrêmes à des dizaines d'années pour les tendances en liaison avec le changement climatique.



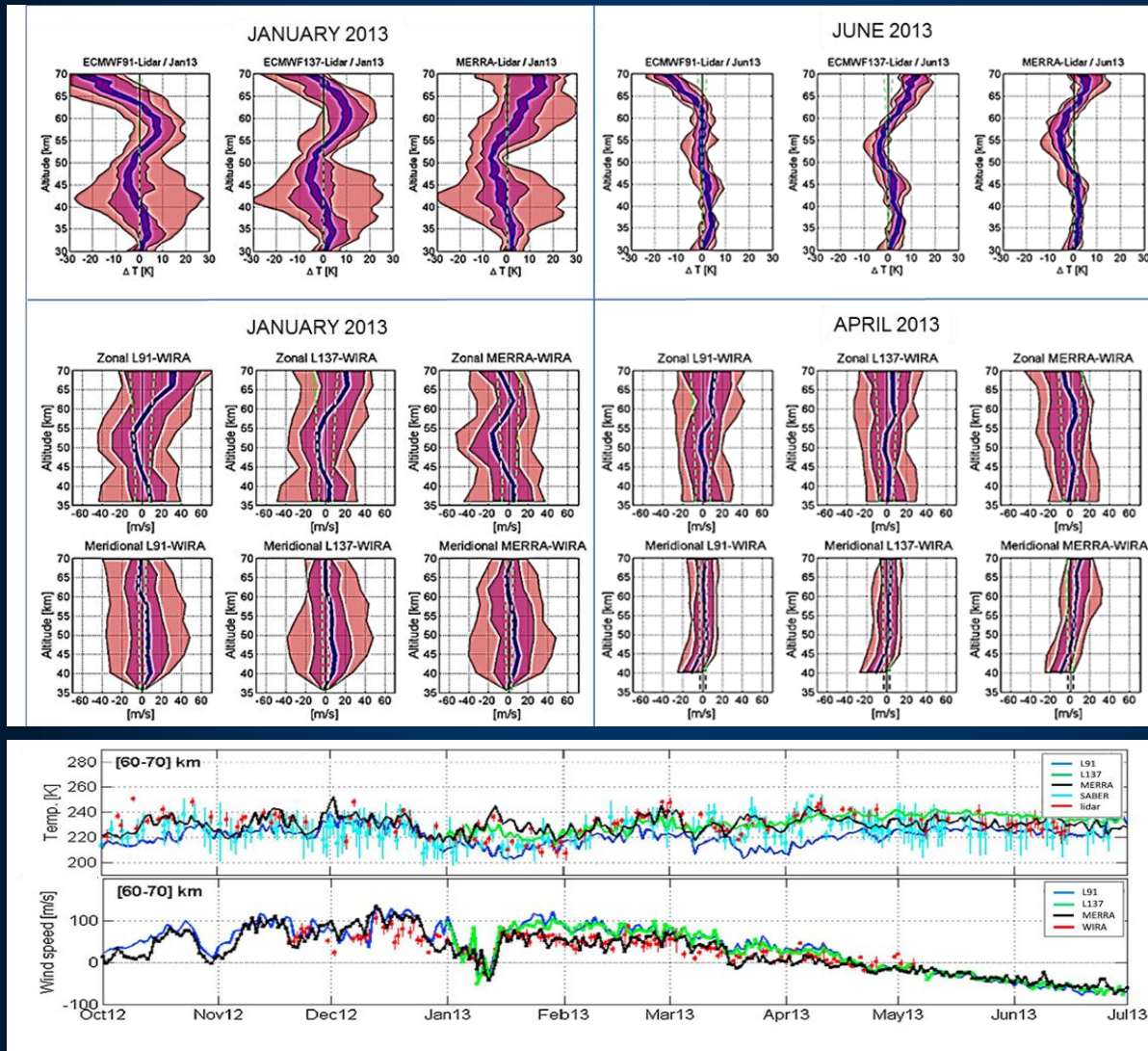
# Dynamique générale de la stratosphère imagée par le réseau infrason IMS

42 stations infrason (antennes acoustiques), 10 années de données  
Réseau International Monitoring System (IMS) surveillance du CTBT

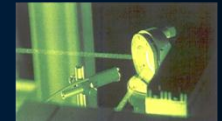
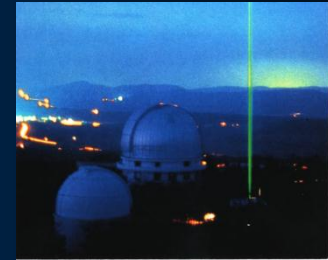


- Bonne corrélation entre les variations d'azimuts et inversions des vents
- Performance du réseau gouvernée par l'oscillation saisonnière des vents
- Imagerie globale et continue de la stratosphère

# Comparison between observations and models in the stratosphere



OHP Lidar



Wind radiometer



*Le Pichon et al, 2015*

- **ECMWF** ((European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts) L91 and L137)
- **MERRA** (Modern-ERA Retrospective Analysis for Research and Applications)



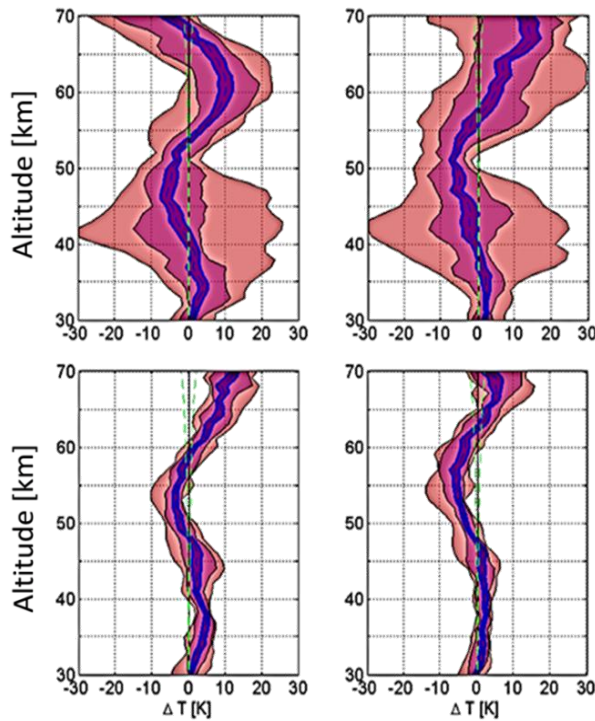
# Evaluation of the atmospheric models

- Large difference above 40 km
- Differences reach 20 K and 30 m/s between 30-60 km
- Small-scale perturbations filtered out in the models (2-10 days)
- **ARISE data used as benchmark for the new ECMWF models**

## Lidar vs. model

ECMWF L137

NASA MERRA



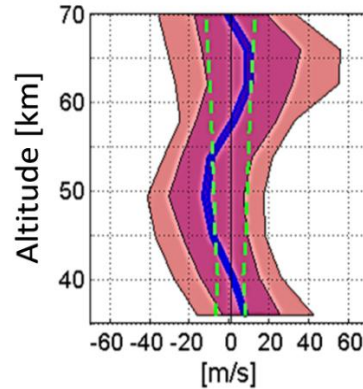
January  
2013

June  
2013

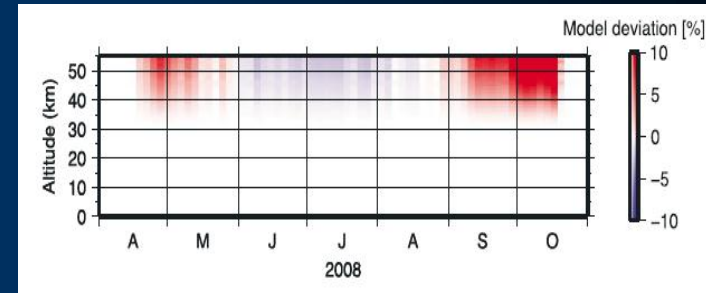


## Wind radiometer vs. model

ECMWF L137



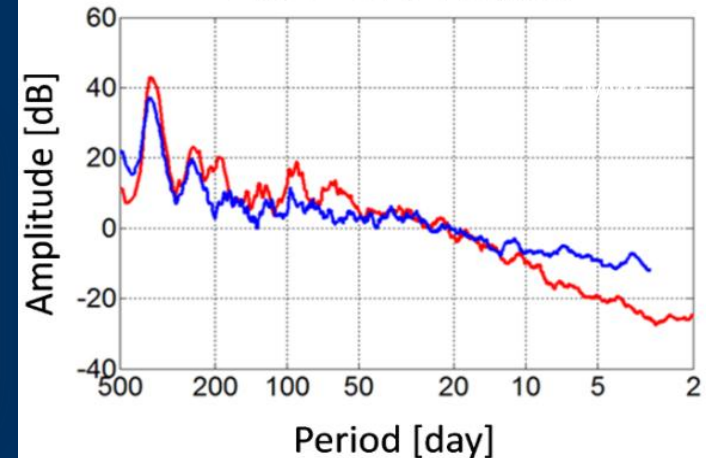
## Infrasound inversions from Etna



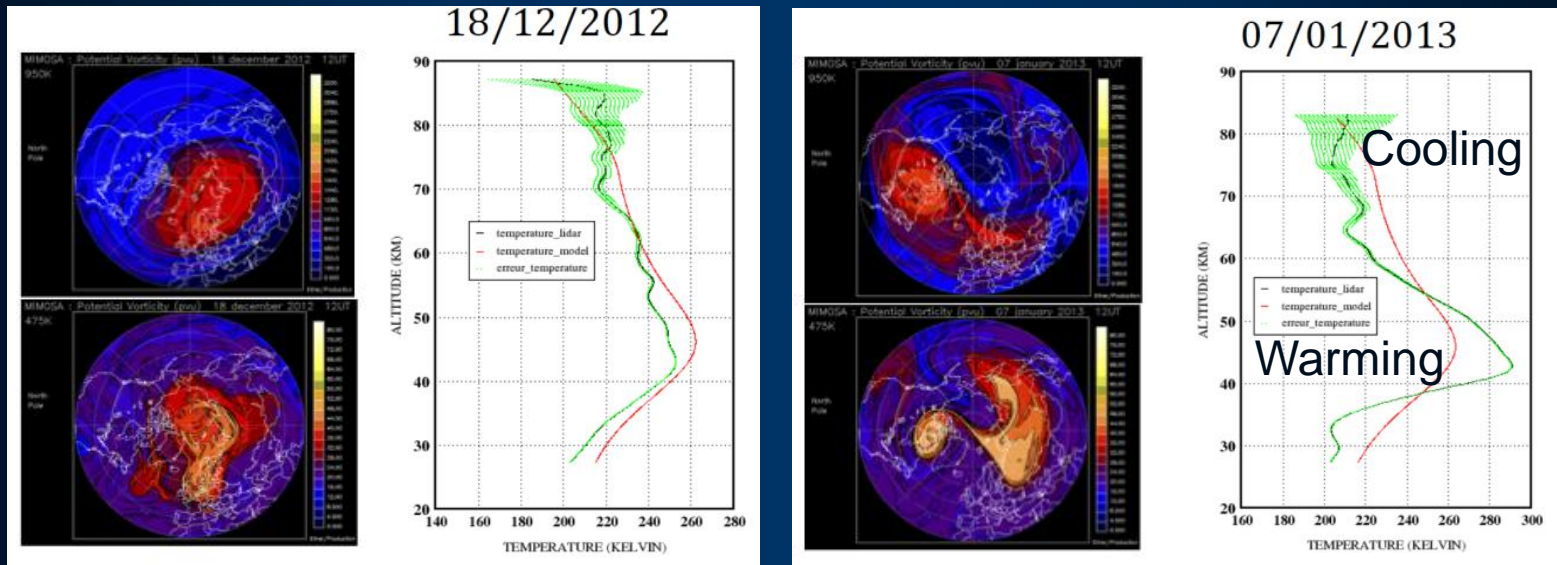
*Assink et al., 2014*

## Spectral analysis 2003-2013

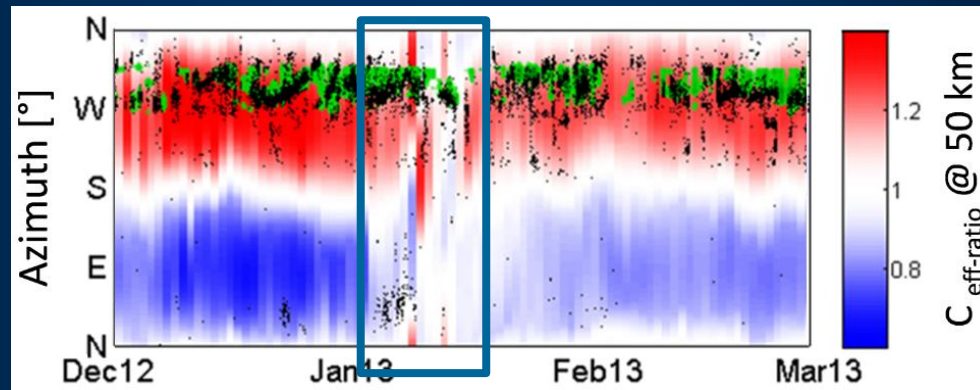
1 hPa - OHP-ECMWF



# Observations Lidar et infrason pendant les réchauffements stratosphériques soudains (SSW)



SSW majeur observé en Janvier 2013 par lidar à l'OHP (*Hauchecorne, 2024*).



Changement dans la direction des infrasons produit par l'inversion du champ de vent stratosphérique pendant le SSW

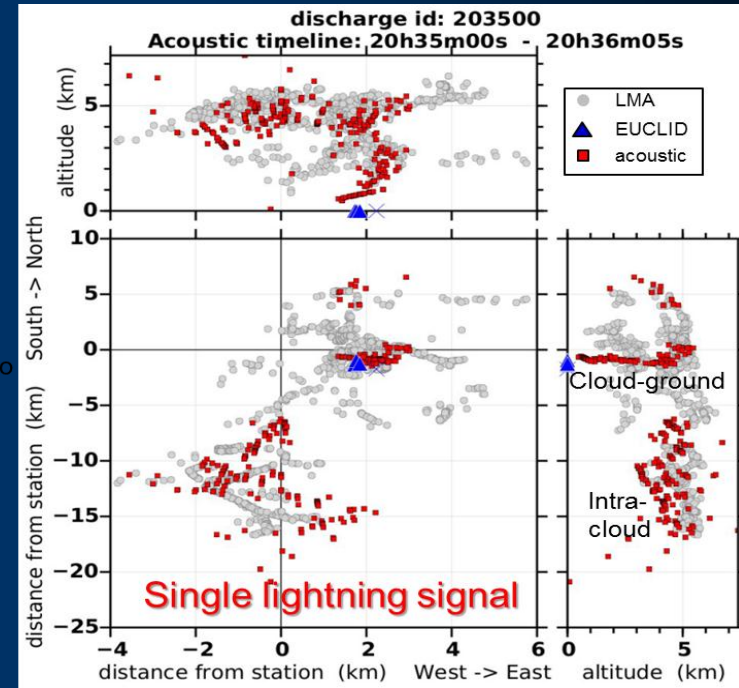
(*Le Pichon et al, 2013, Smets et al., 2014*)

# Infrasound technology for lightning and sprite studies

## Lightning: infrasound mapping

The infrasound recorded parameters: elevation angle, azimuth are used to retrieve the lightning source 3D geometry (red)  
Good agreement with VHF interferometry radars (grey)

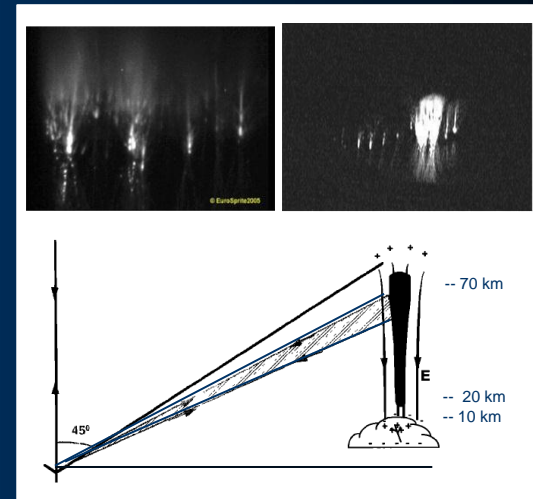
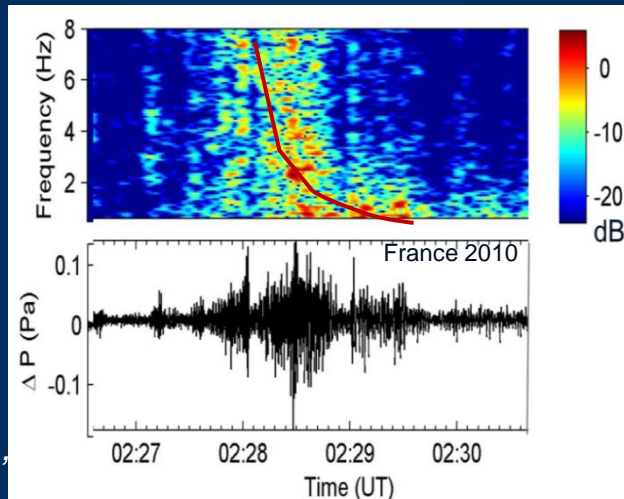
*Farges and Gallin, 2015*



## Sprite structure from infrasound

Frequency dispersion provides source information

- High frequencies from small scale structures at lower altitudes followed by lower frequencies from larger scale structures at higher altitudes

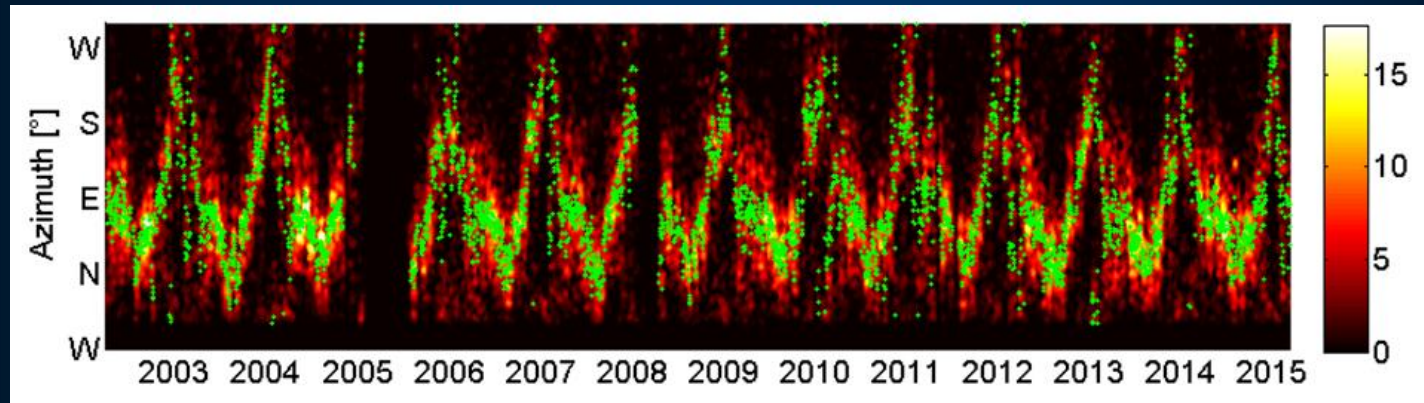


*Farges and Blanc, 2010; Sindelarova et al., 2015, De Larquier and Pasko, 2010*

**Open a way to determine the global number of sprites**

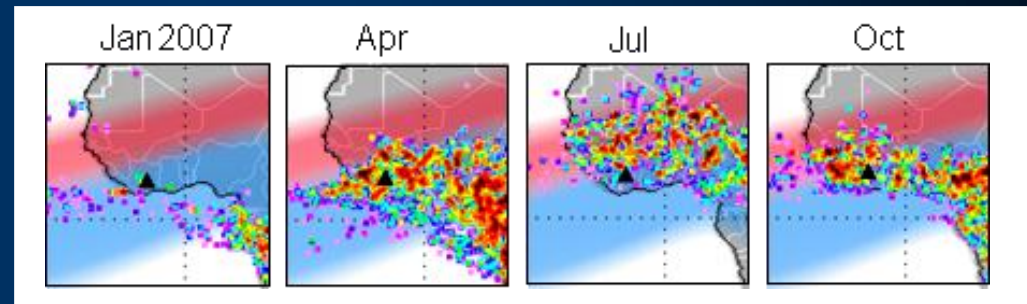
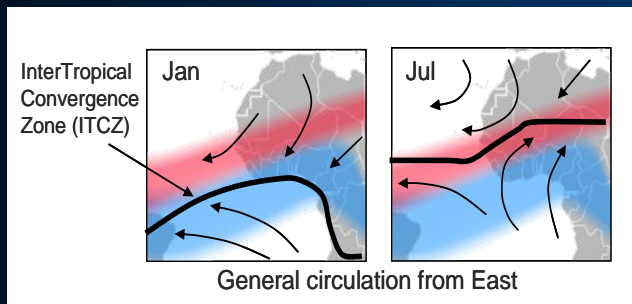


# Origin of huge gravity wave activity in West Africa: strong convective thunderstorms



Seasonal oscillation linked to the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone of the Winds

*Blanc et al., 2014*



*Blanc et al, 2013*

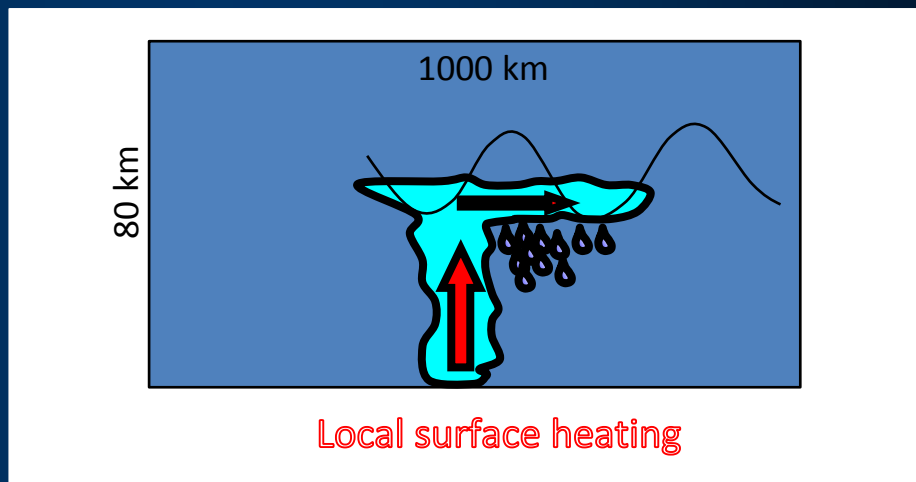
All activity is explained in terms of thunderstorm activity

No effect from other sources as wind over mountains in this region

**Monitoring of large scale waves in tropics: better description of stratospheric circulation**

# WRF simulations of thunderstorms

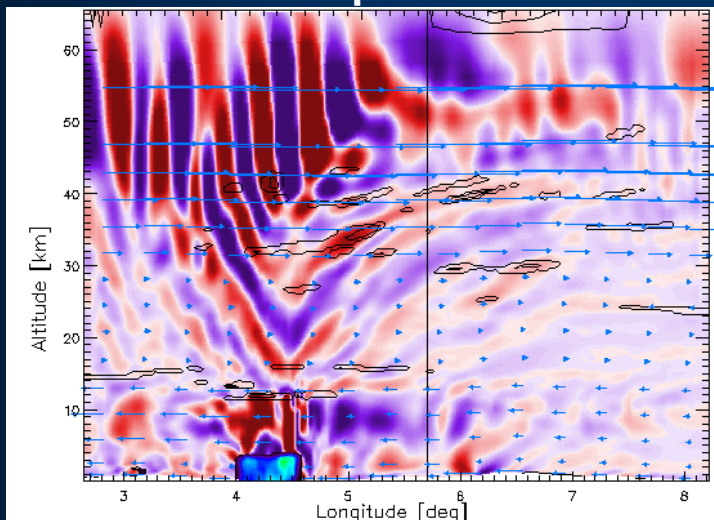
2D simulations:  $\Delta x=1$  km  
 $\Delta z \sim 150$  m to 1 km  
(450 levels,  
from surface to top at 80 km)



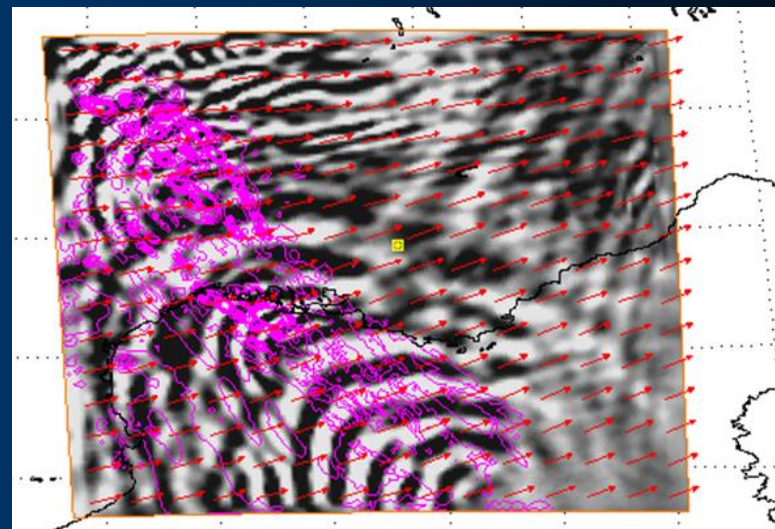
## Real thunderstorms at OHP (WRF 3D simulations)

Simulations:  
1 week in late  
August 2012,  
1 week in late  
October 2012  
Domain :  
surface  $\rightarrow$  67 km  
 $\Delta x=3$  km,  
 $\Delta z=400$  m

Vertical profile of  $w$

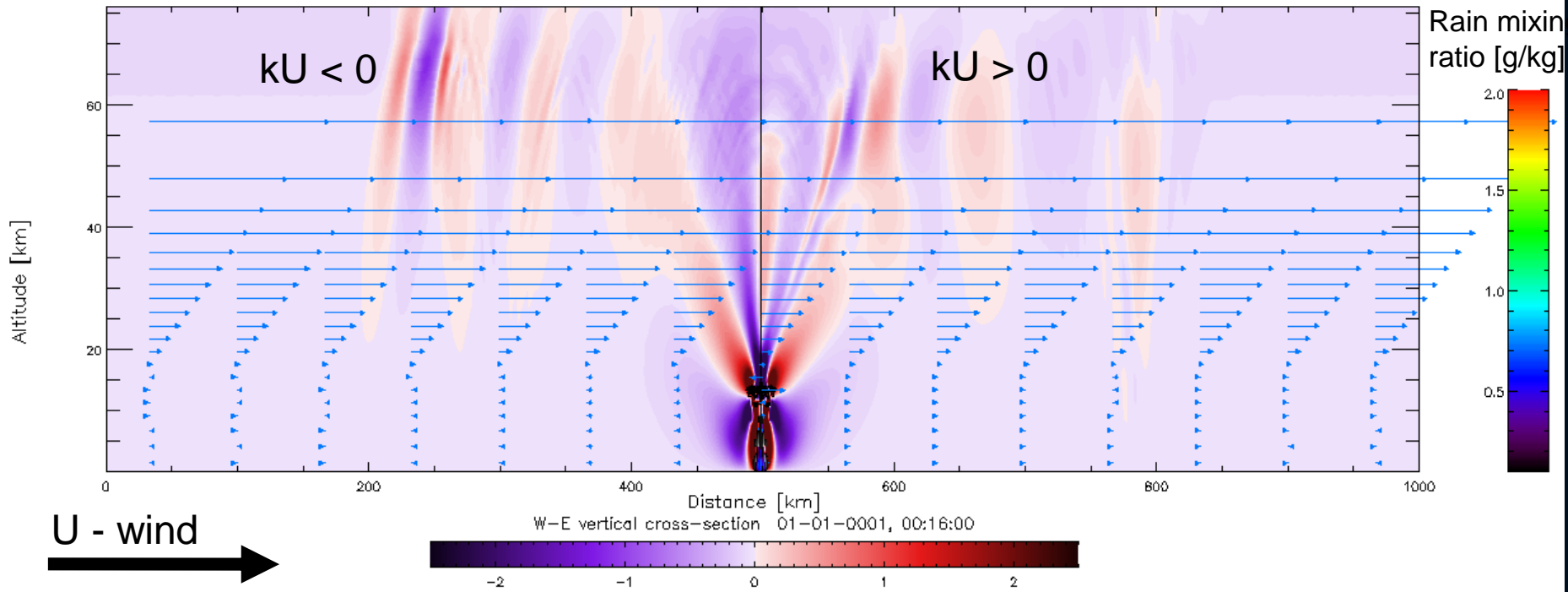


$w$  at  $z=40$  km



451 vertical levels (dz=100 – 2000 m, 0 – 60km) - HIGH WIND  
(dx=1000m) (dt=2 sec)

COLOR: W – vertical velocity [m/s]. Contours: positive pot temp variations [K]



**VERTICAL VELOCITY [m/s]**

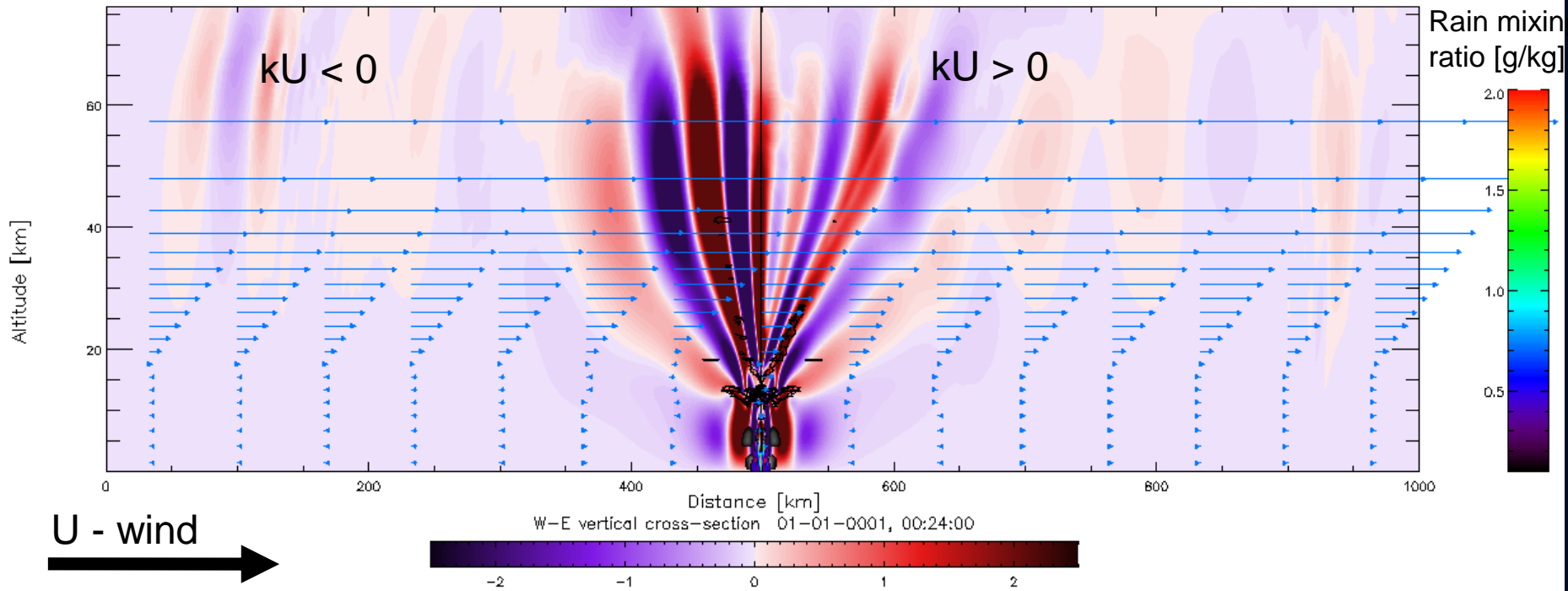
**16 mins**

Costantino and Heinrich,  
EGU2014



451 vertical levels (dz=100 – 2000 m, 0 – 60km) - HIGH WIND  
(dx=1000m) (dt=2 sec)

COLOR: W – vertical velocity [m/s]. Contours: positive pot temp variations [K]



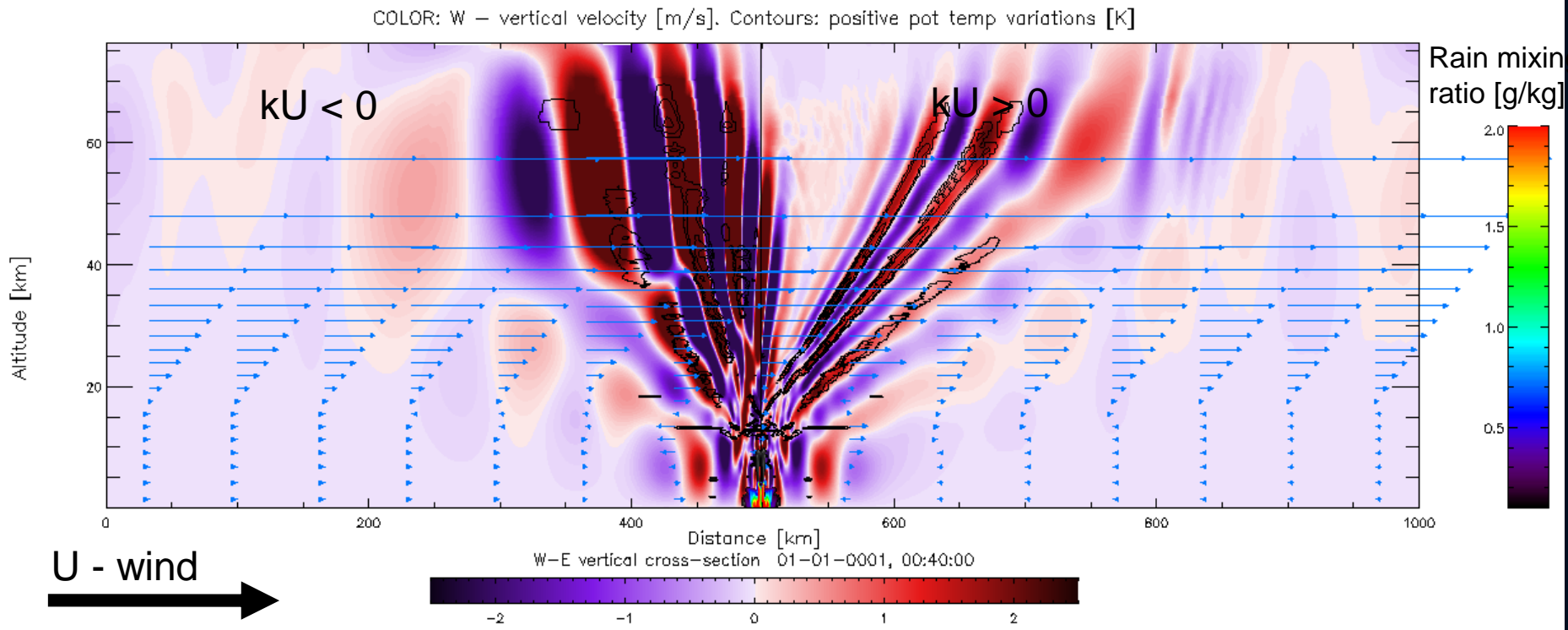
U - wind  
→

**VERTICAL VELOCITY [m/s]**

**24 mins**

Costantino and Heinrich,  
EGU2014

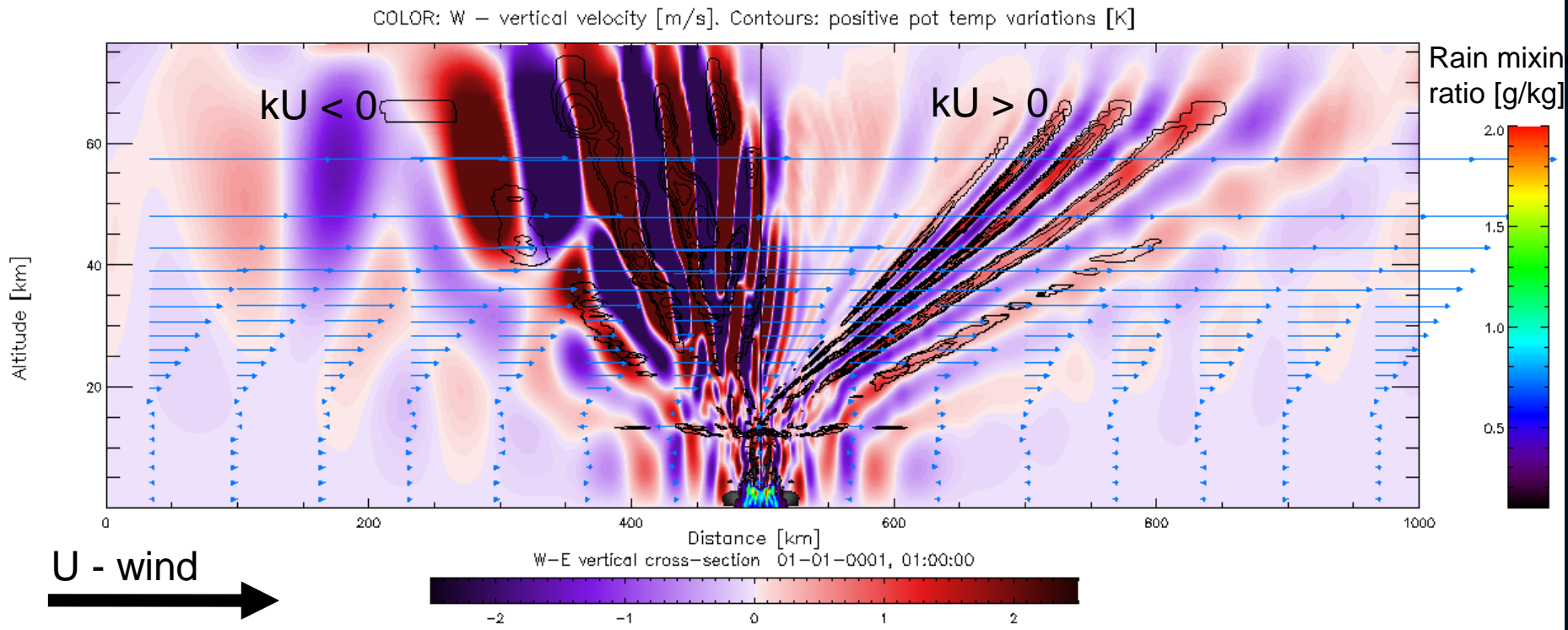
451 vertical levels (dz=100 – 2000 m, 0 – 60km) - HIGH WIND  
(dx=1000m) (dt=2 sec)



40 mins

Costantino and Heinrich,  
EGU2014

451 vertical levels (dz=100 – 2000 m, 0 – 60km) - HIGH WIND  
(dx=1000m) (dt=2 sec)



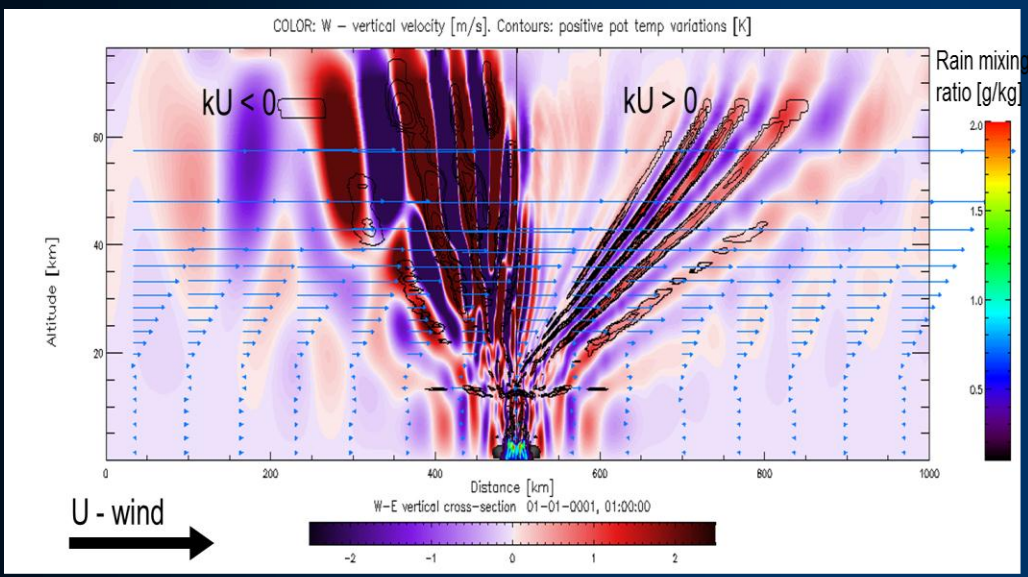
**VERTICAL VELOCITY [m/s]**

**60 mins**

Costantino and Heinrich,  
EGU2014

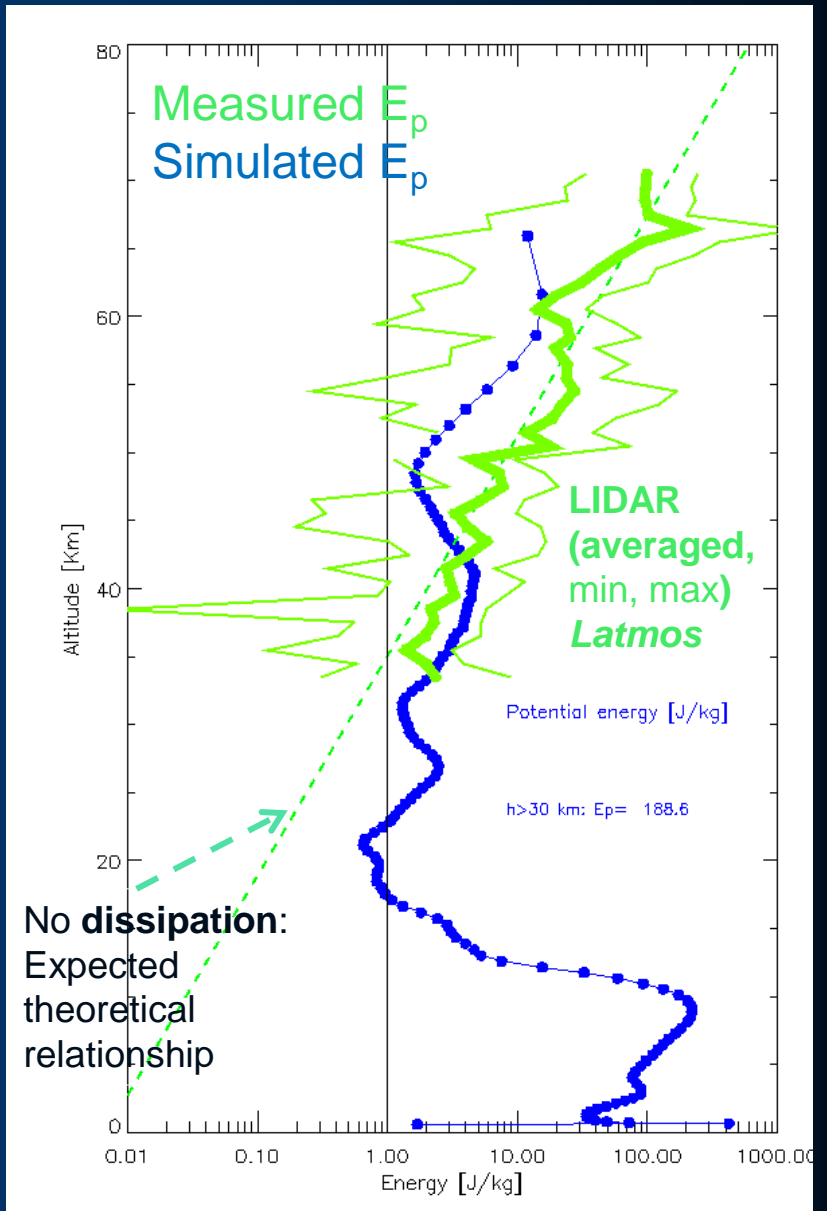


# Energie potentielle des ondes de gravité et comparaison avec les mesures lidar



VERTICAL VELOCITY [m/s] 60 mins

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} (g^2 / N^2) (\overline{\theta'^2} / \overline{\theta^2})$$

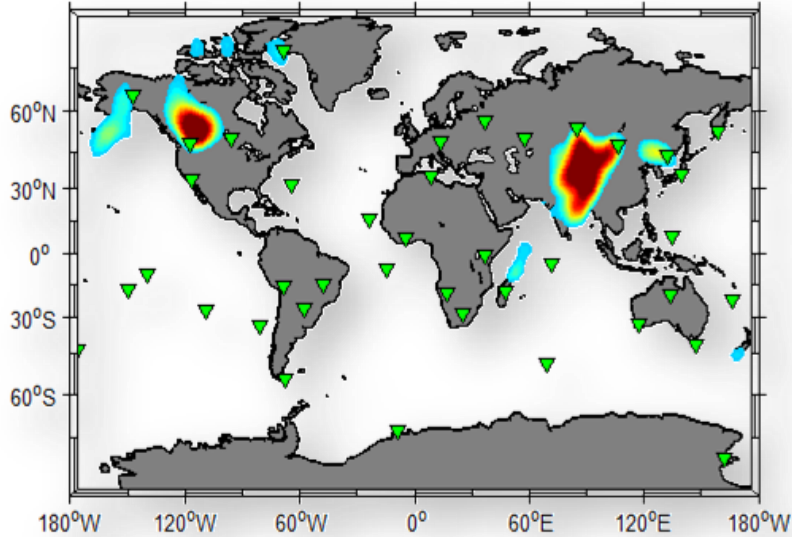


# Re-processing IMS infrasound data

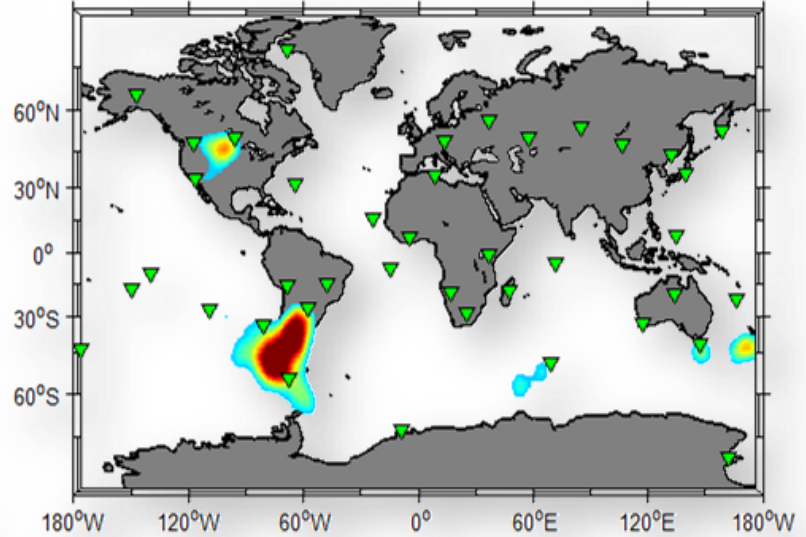
## A global view of MAW activity @20-50 s

Larson et al., 1971

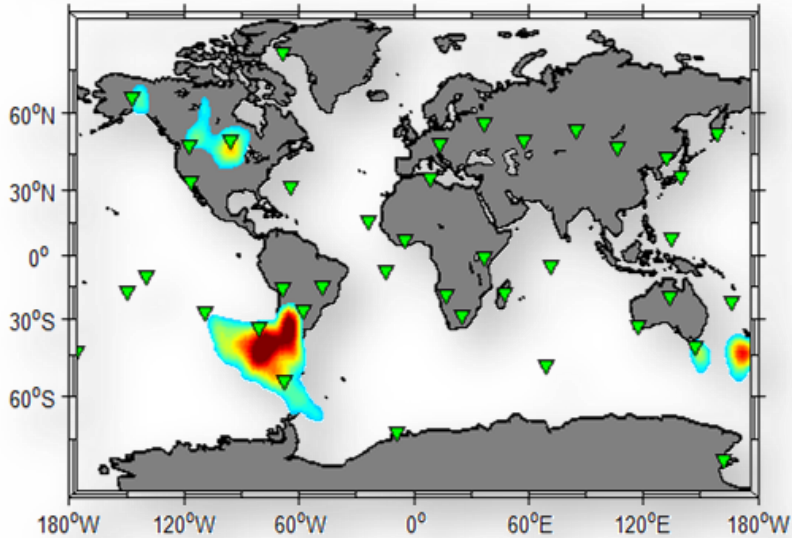
January-March



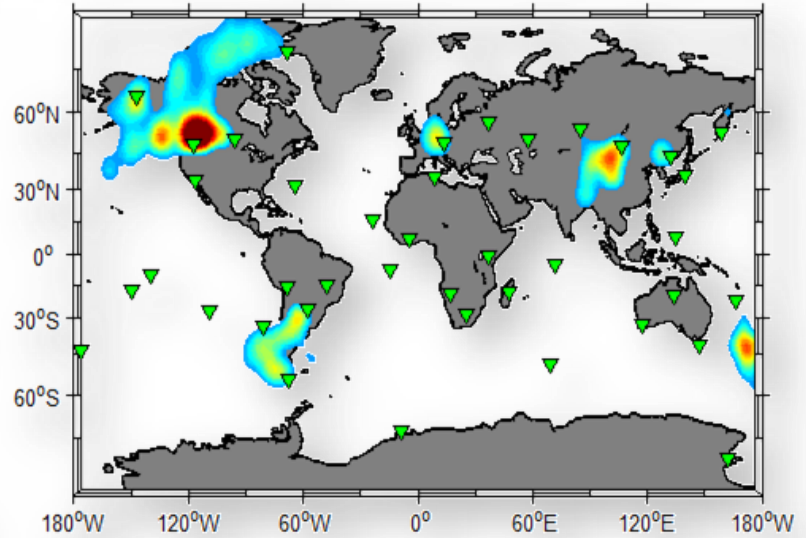
April-June



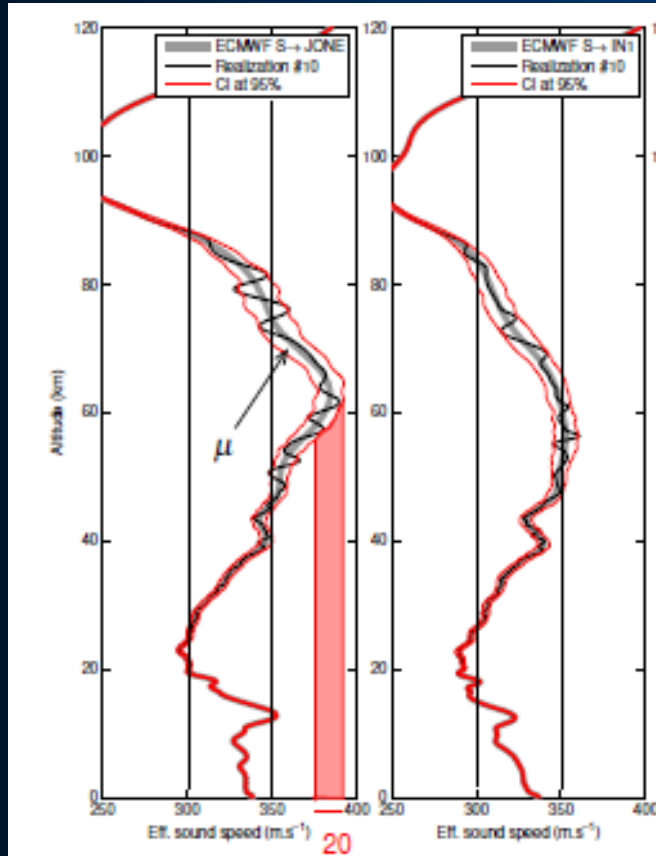
July-September



October-November



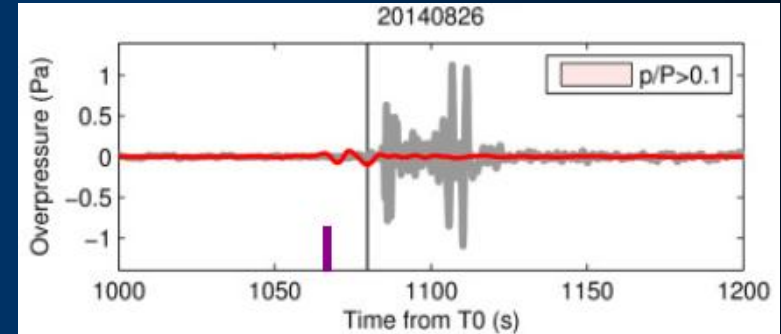
# Direct stochastic GW modeling



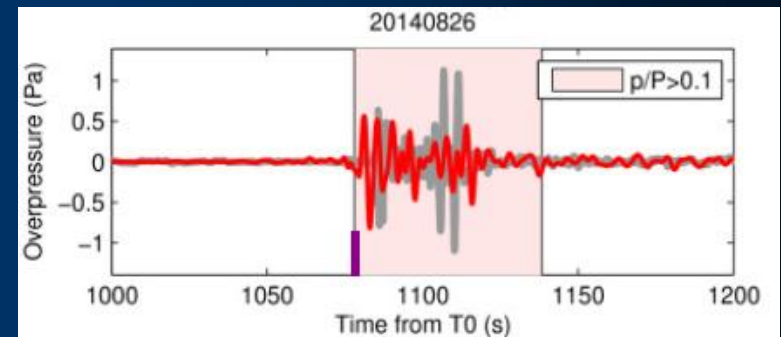
- Sound speed from ECMWF wave fields
- Sound speed with GW model
- 95% confidence interval of the GW model

Suppression en fonction du temps enregistrée (en gris) par une station du TICE. Détection d'un tir de mines (barre violette).

Calcul de propagation à partir du modèle ECMWF sans ondes de gravité (rouge). Mesures en gris.



Calcul de propagation à partir du modèle ECMWF avec modèle stochastique d'ondes de gravité (rouge)



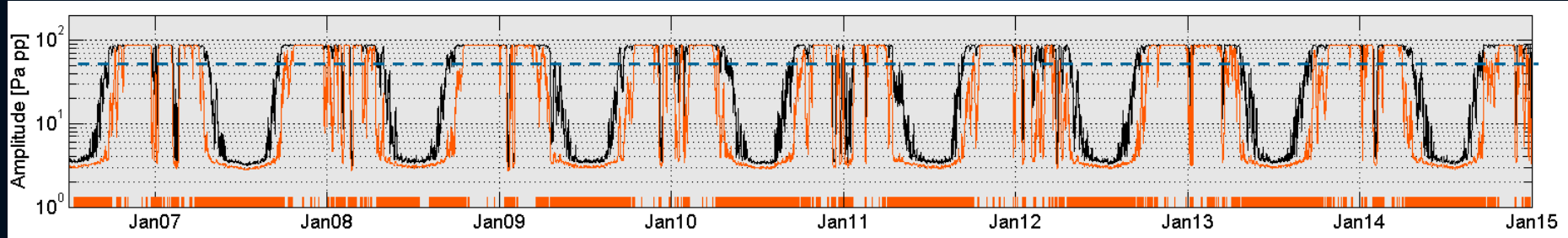
Offline setup by stochastic series.

- (1) computing the EP-flux  $F_z$  from a launching level (in the troposphere)
- (2) upward propagation of each GW component. The upward propagation is solved using a WKB approach.
- (3) summing up the GW components. Scheme parameters are chosen to produce a GW momentum flux that compares well with the balloons/satellite measurements (Hertzog et al., LMD in JGR 2012).

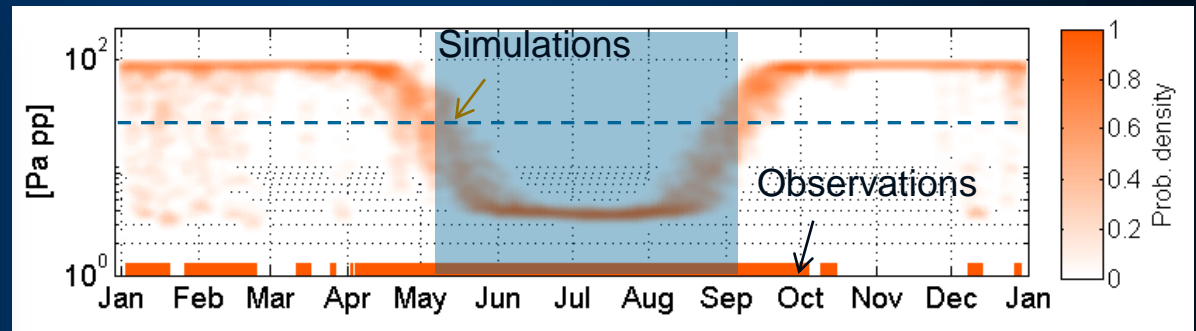
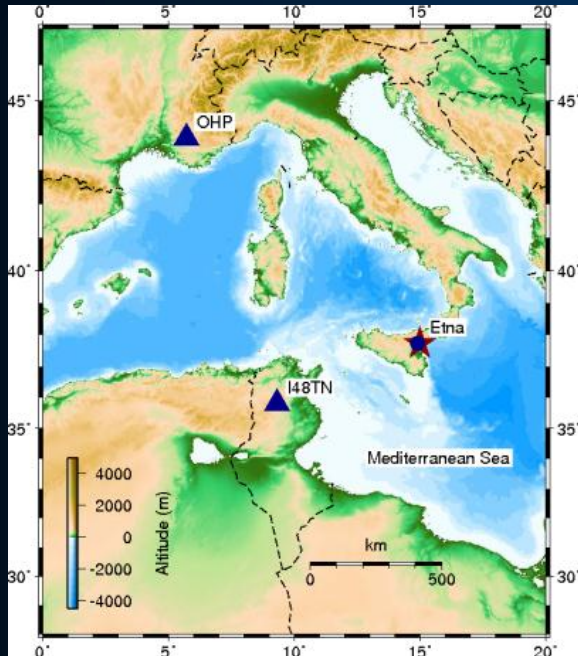


# Les volcans: source de calibration des ondes de gravité (GW) dans la stratosphère

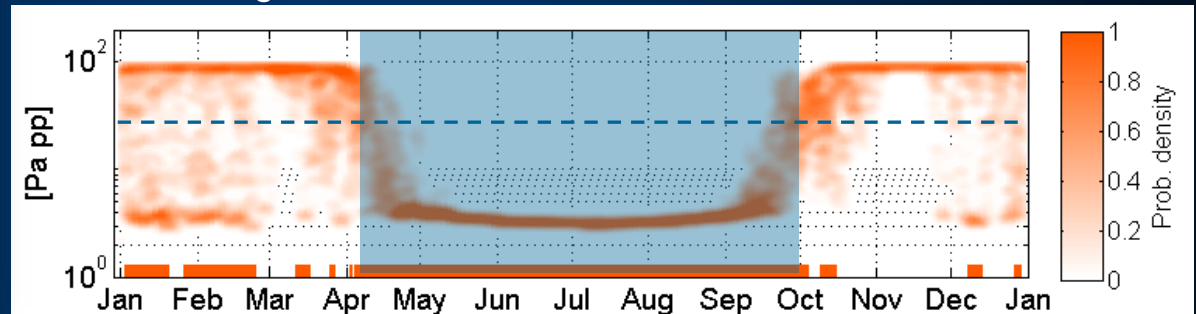
Comparaison entre observations de l'Etna en Tunisie et les prévisions utilisant le modèle ECMWF. L'intégration d'un modèle empirique de GW dans ECMWF permet de restituer les observations



Statistics (2006-2014), ECMWF model

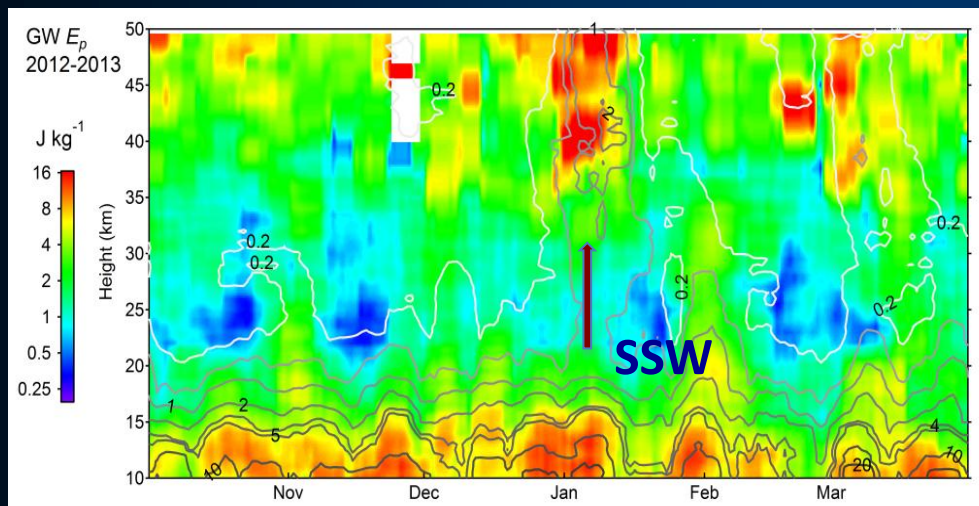


Including GW at 50 km altitude



# Gravity waves precursors of SSW and mesospheric effects

## Potential energy of gravity waves Lidar + COSMIC-RO

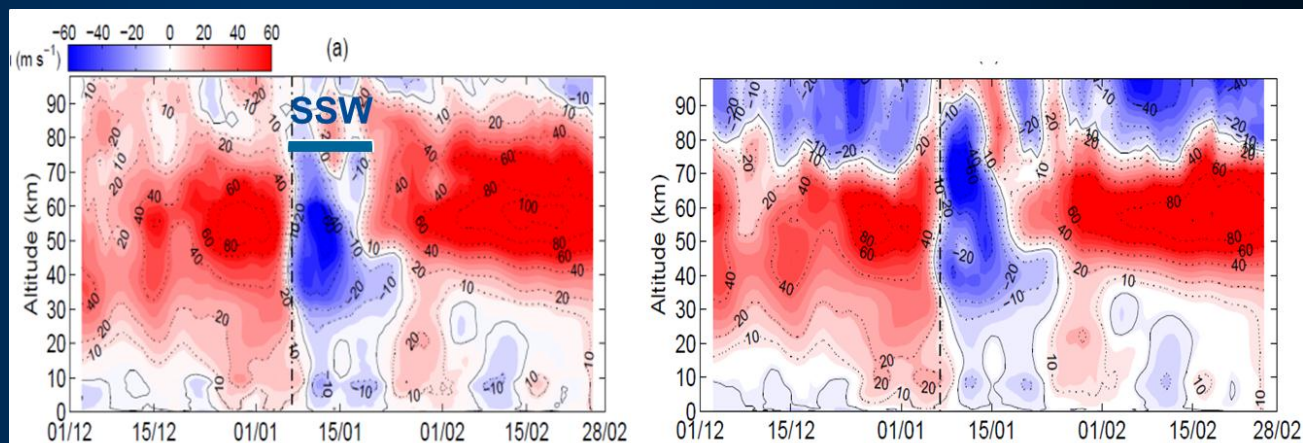


Strong increase of gravity wave detected in late December to early January reflects a strong dynamical perturbation which led to the major SSW with an onset on 7 January.

(Khaykin et al., 2015).

## Zonal wind by meteor radar and models

Comparison between zonal wind (Trondheim, NO)  
-from meteor radar (70–100 km)  
-and MERRA (below 68 km)  
-simulated in WACCM-SD



(De Wit et al.,  
Espy, Hibbins, 2014, 2015)

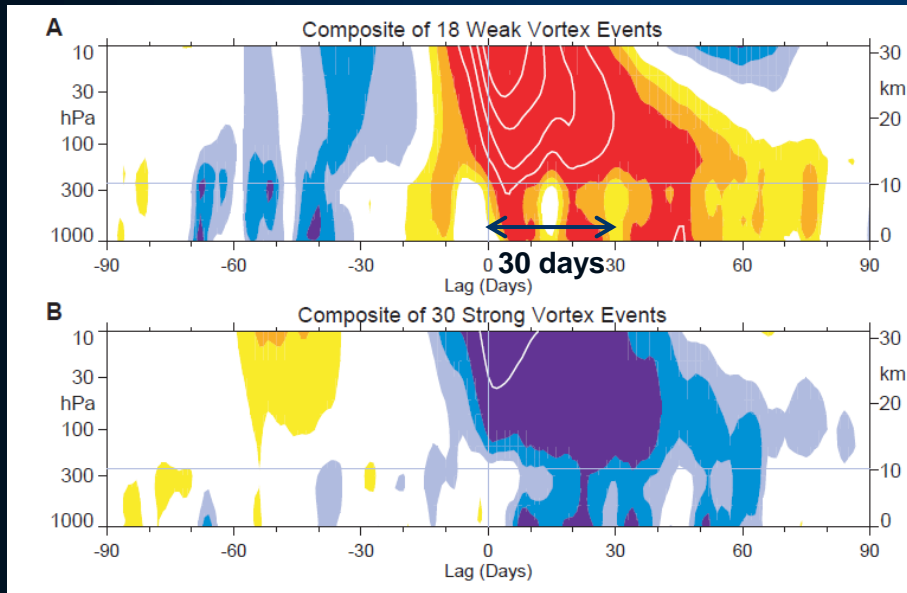
Meteor radar-MERRA @ TRD

WACCM-SD @ TR D

WACCM (Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model)

# Other ARISE application: contribution to weather predictability (30 days)

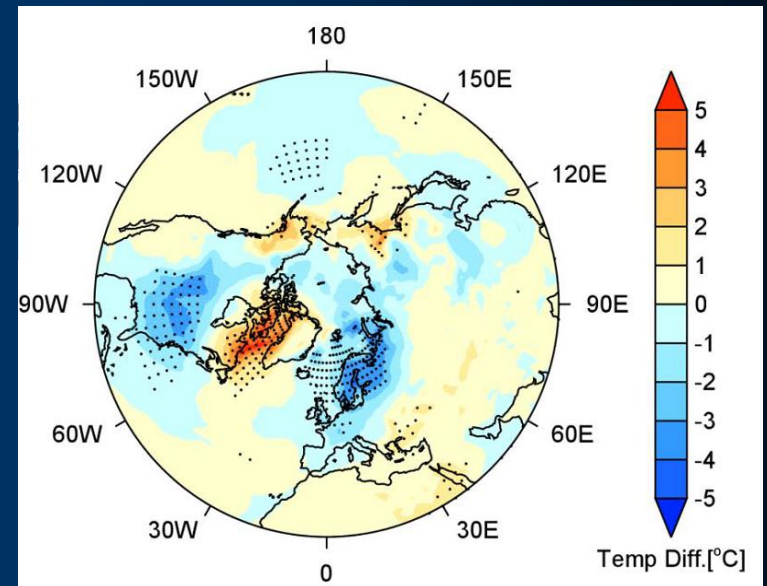
## Coupling between stratosphere and troposphere: Time scales



*Baldwin and Dunkerton, 2005*

- ❑ ARISE main objective: wave parameterization and in future ARISE data assimilation in the ECMWF model to improve the description of the atmospheric dynamics

## Surface temperature anomalies for 15 SSW



*Charlton-Perez et al., 2014, 2015*

- ❑ Surface temperature anomalies for forecast days 15-30 and 15 SSW cases. The stippling indicates significance at the 95% confidence level.
- ❑ **Major SSW events can be followed by cold weather that can affect Northern Europe for several weeks**



# Conclusion

La variabilité de la circulation de l'atmosphère dans la stratosphère et la mésosphère influence l'atmosphère et le climat jusqu'à la troposphère à basse altitude sous l'effet de la propagation et du déferlement des ondes planétaires (PW) et des ondes de gravité (GW).

- ❑ En raison de l'absence d'observations opérationnelles haute résolution dans la stratosphère, les écarts entre observations et modèles (ECMWF, Merra, MPI-ESM-LR) atteignent en moyenne  $\sim 5$  K pour la température et  $\sim 20$  m/s pour le vent zonal à plus de 40 km d'altitude. Les plus importants sont observés pendant les réchauffements stratosphériques soudains (SSW)
  - ❑ Les orages convectifs constituent la source majeure des GW à basse latitude. Le modèle WRF montre qu'elles affectent la stratosphère et la mésosphère et détermine l'origine possible des écarts observés. Des modèles sont développés pour représenter les GW afin de les assimiler dans les modèles d'atmosphère futurs.
- ➔ Potentiel du projet ARISE pour décrire l'ensemble des perturbations de la stratosphère et de la mésosphère. Leur prise en compte peut permettre d'améliorer la précision des modèles de prévision météorologique futurs jusqu'à plusieurs semaines (à suite à des SSW par exemple).

# Thanks to the ARISE partners



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1- Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives (FR) | 12- Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim (NO) |
| 2- Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (DE)              | 13- Ustav Fyziky Atmosfery (CZ)                                    |
| 3- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR)                   | 14- European-Mediterranean Seismological Centre (EMSC)             |
| 4- University of Reading (GB)  | 15- Université de la Réunion (FR)                                  |
| 5- Stiftelsen Norwegian Seismic Array (NO)                             | 16- Institute of Applied Physics, University of Bern (CH)          |
| 6- Universita Degli Studi Di Firenze (IT)                              | 17- Tel Aviv University - Department of Geosciences (IL)           |
| 7- Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DE)                      | 18- National University of Ireland Maynooth (IE)                   |
| 8- Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut (NL)                 | 19- Veðurstofu Íslands/Icelandic Meteorological Office (IS)        |
| 9- Leibniz Institute of Atmospheric Physics (DE)                       | 20- Institut et Observatoire de Geophysique d'Antananarivo (MG)    |
| 10- Andoya Space Center (NO)   | 21- National Institute of Earth Physics (RO)                       |
| 11- Institutet för RymdFysik (SE)                                      | 22- Universidade dos Açores - Fundação Gaspar Frutuoso (PT)        |
|  | 23- Centre National de la Cartographie et de la Télédétection (TN) |

- ❑ The ARISE project ([www.arise-project.eu](http://www.arise-project.eu)) is funded by the European Union under the 7th Framework Program (2012-2014) and the H2020 program (2015-2018).
- ❑ The project is coordinated by CEA (France)

***Collaborations are welcome!***

