

# III REUNION DE LA REDIBERICA MM5

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# Lab. de Física de la Atmósfera-ULE

Tormentas severas. Precipitación de granizo.

- Radar meteorológico



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Tormentas severas. Precipitación de granizo.

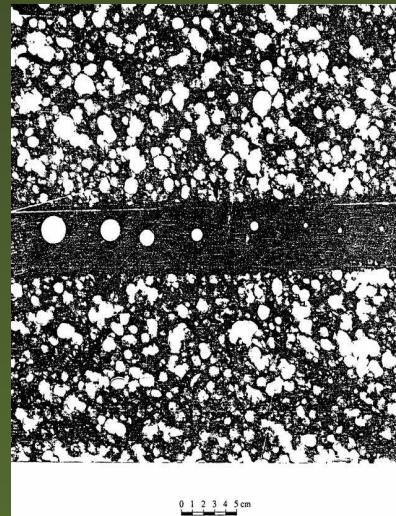
- Radar meteorológico
- Imágenes de satélite



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Tormentas severas. Precipitación de granizo.

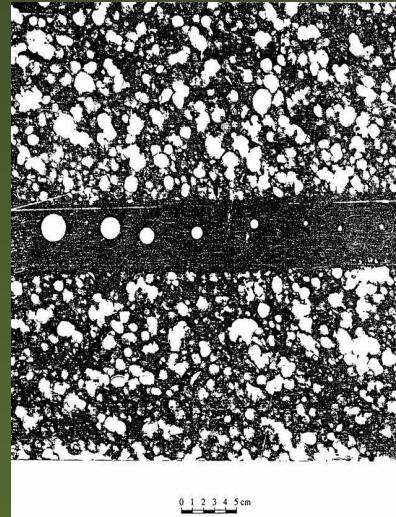
- Radar meteorológico
- Imágenes de satélite
- Medida del granizo en el suelo



# Lab. de Física de la Atmósfera-ULE

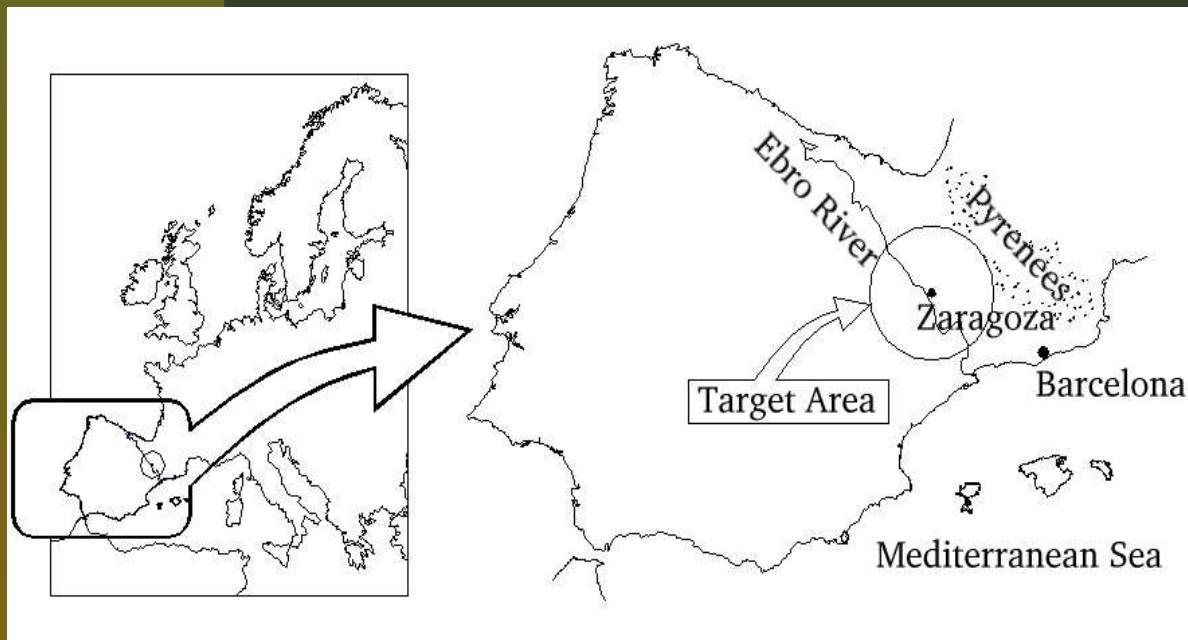
Tormentas severas. Precipitación de granizo.

- Radar meteorológico
- Imágenes de satélite
- Medida del granizo en el suelo
- Simulación numérica MM5



# Introduction

Target Area: The Ebro Valley, northeast Spain



# Severe storm in Alcañiz

- Time interval of the storm: 1530-1800 UTC
- Hail precipitation for 30 min aprox.
- Maximum precipitation rainfall rate of  $92 \text{ l m}^{-2}$

Maximum hail size observed: 9-12 mm



# Severe storm in Alcañiz

- Time interval of the storm: 1530-1800 UTC
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- Maximum precipitation rainfall rate of  $92 \text{ l m}^{-2}$

Street furniture ruined



# Severe storm in Alcañiz

- Time interval of the storm: 1530-1800 UTC
- Hail precipitation for 30 min aprox.
- Maximum precipitation rainfall rate of  $92 \text{ l m}^{-2}$

More than 300 cars were damaged



# Radar images (TITAN)

Average values:

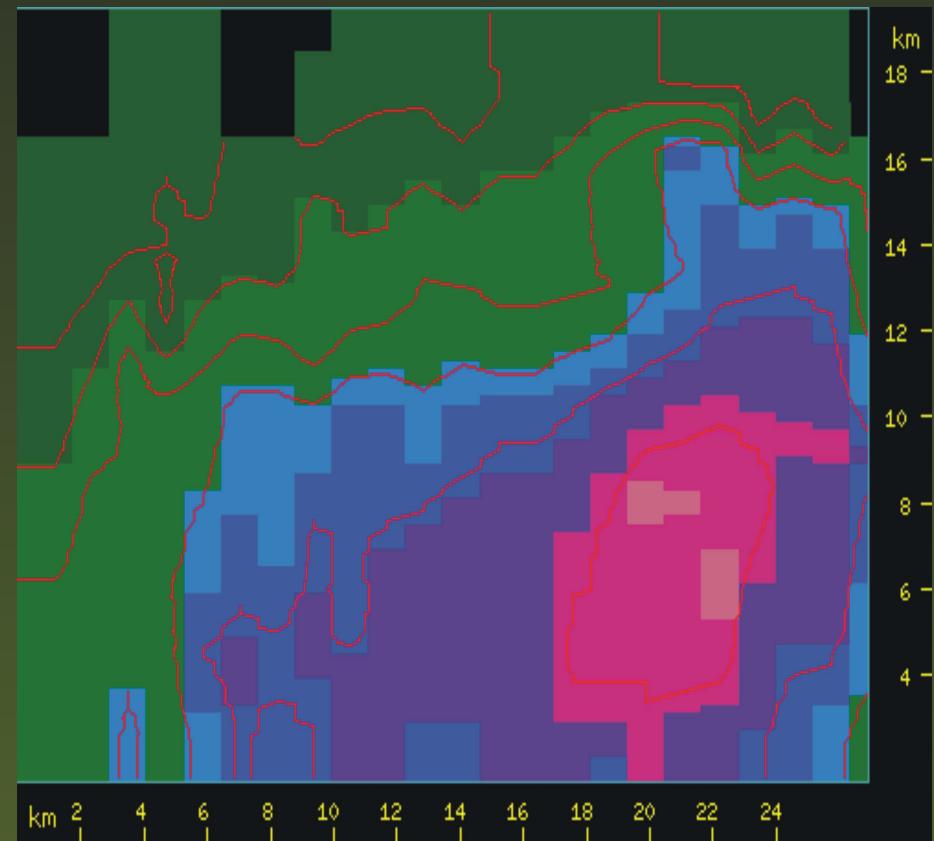
Start 1520 UTC

End 1800 UTC

$Z_{max}$  55.5 dBZ

$Z_{med}$  43.3 dBZ

Echo top > 18.0 km

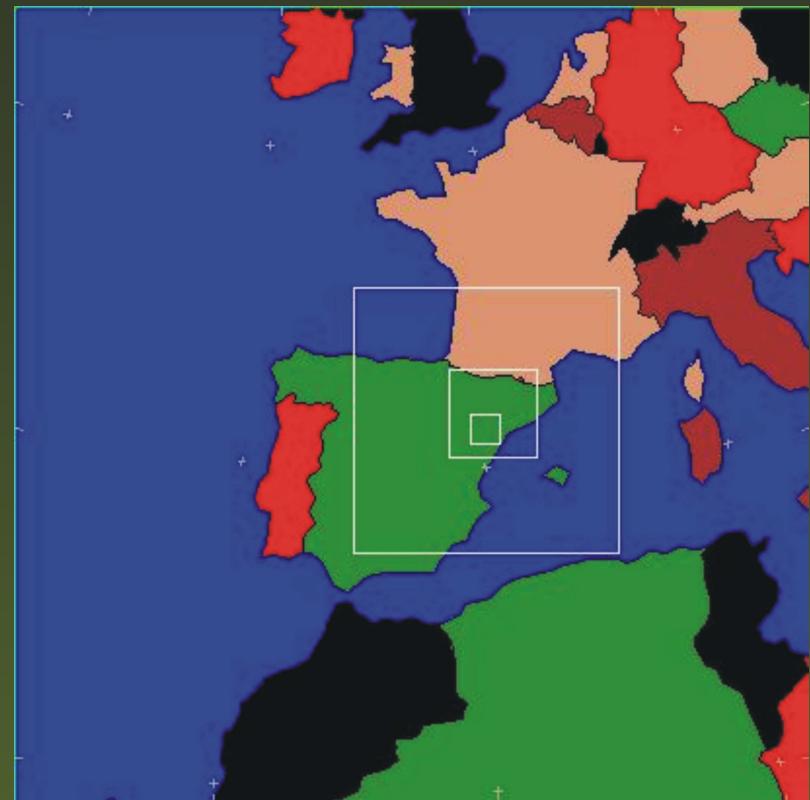


*Vertical section of storm at 1623 UTC*

# Numerical simulation

## MM5 Mesoscale Model

- Four nested domains.
- Horizontal mesh size of 18, 6, 2 and 0.67 km respectively.
- Each of domains defined by a grid of  $151 \times 151$  dots.
- 23 vertical sigma levels.
- The simulation started at 00 UTC and finished at 12 UTC of the following day.
- Moisture scheme: Reisner graupel.
- Cumulus parameterization: Kain-Fristch scheme.



# Numerical simulation

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Two objectives:

- I To study whether the model is able to reproduce the actual storm of Alcañiz.
- II To carry out a sensitivity experiment, with the *Factor Separation* technique (*Stein and Alpert, 1993*)\*, to analyze the influence of physical relief and solar radiation on the development of the storm.

\*Stein, U. and Alpert, P., 1993: Factor Separation in Numerical Simulations. *J. Atmos. Sci.*, 50, 2107-2115.

# 1<sup>er</sup> Resultado

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Diagnosis of the meteorological situation of August 16<sup>th</sup>  
2003: an extreme hail event

E. García-Ortega<sup>a</sup>, L. Fita<sup>b</sup>, R. Romero<sup>b</sup>, L. López<sup>a</sup>, C. Ramis<sup>b</sup> and  
J. L. Sánchez<sup>a</sup>

European Conference on Severe Storms

León, Spain. November 2004

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Universidad de León. Spain. [eduardo.garcia@unileon.es](mailto:eduardo.garcia@unileon.es)

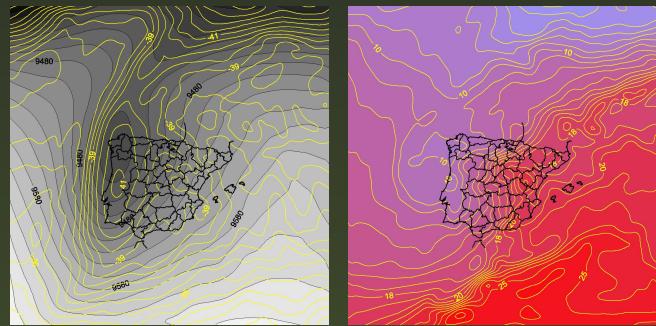
<sup>b</sup>Grup de Meteorologia. Departament de Física.

Universitat de les Illes Balears. Spain

# Control experiment: results

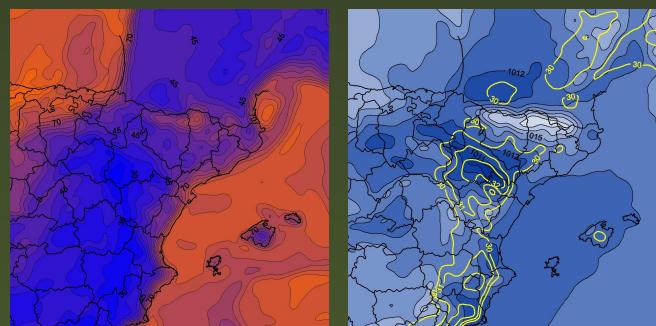
## Domain 1:

- Synoptic situation



## Domain 2:

- Relative humidity
- Thermal mesolow

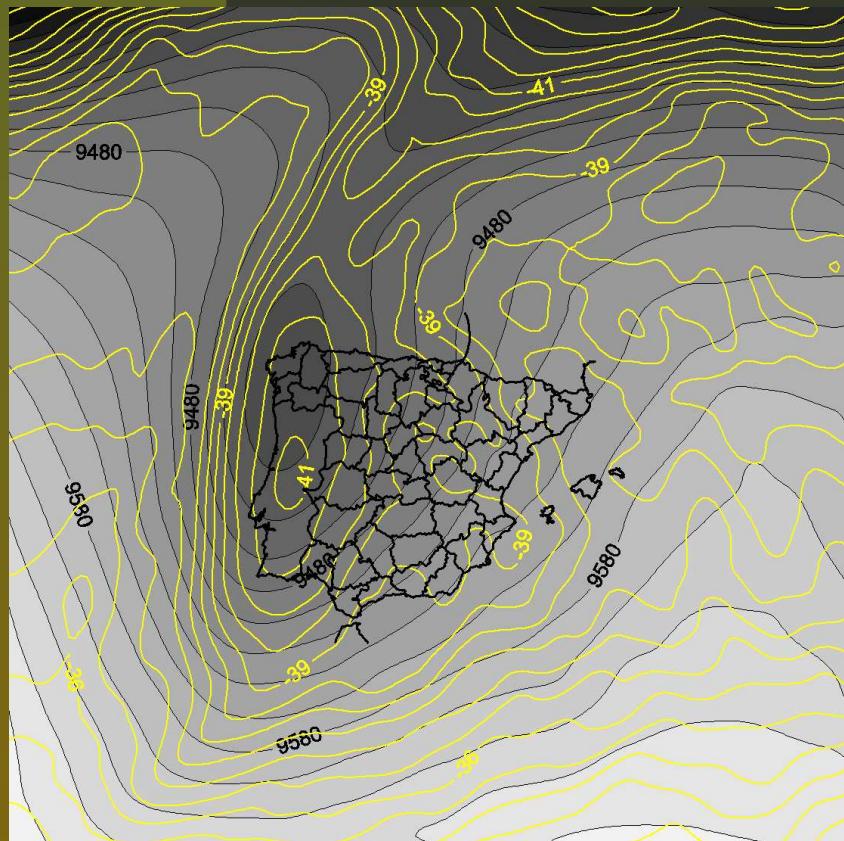


## Domain 3:

- Surface wind field

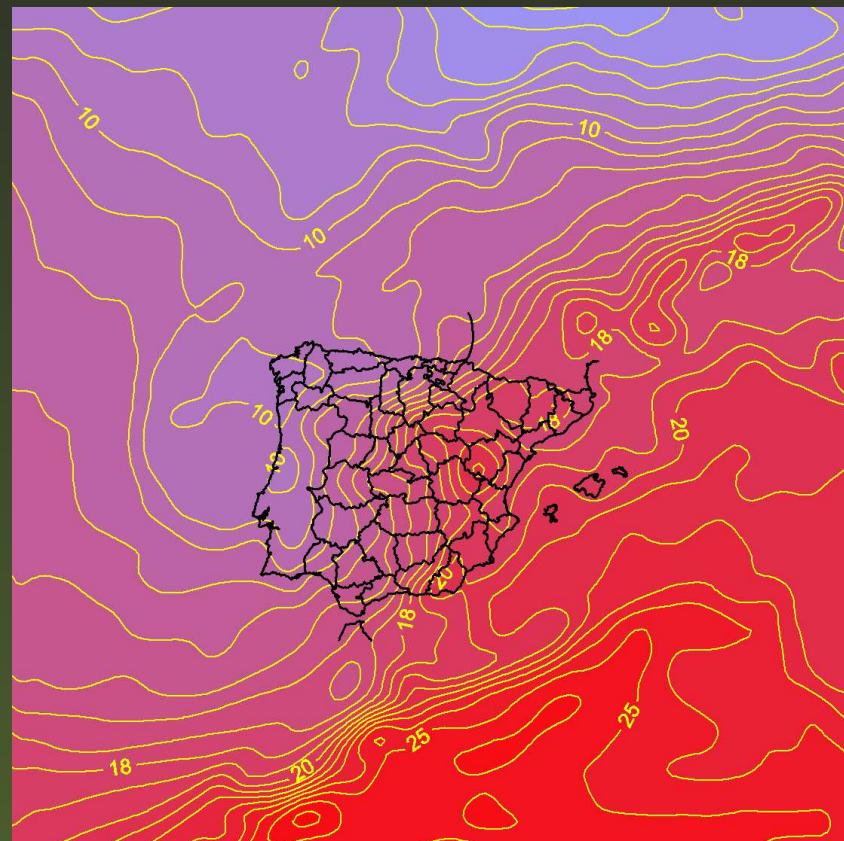


# Control experiment: domain 1



Isohypses (gpm) and isotherms (°C)

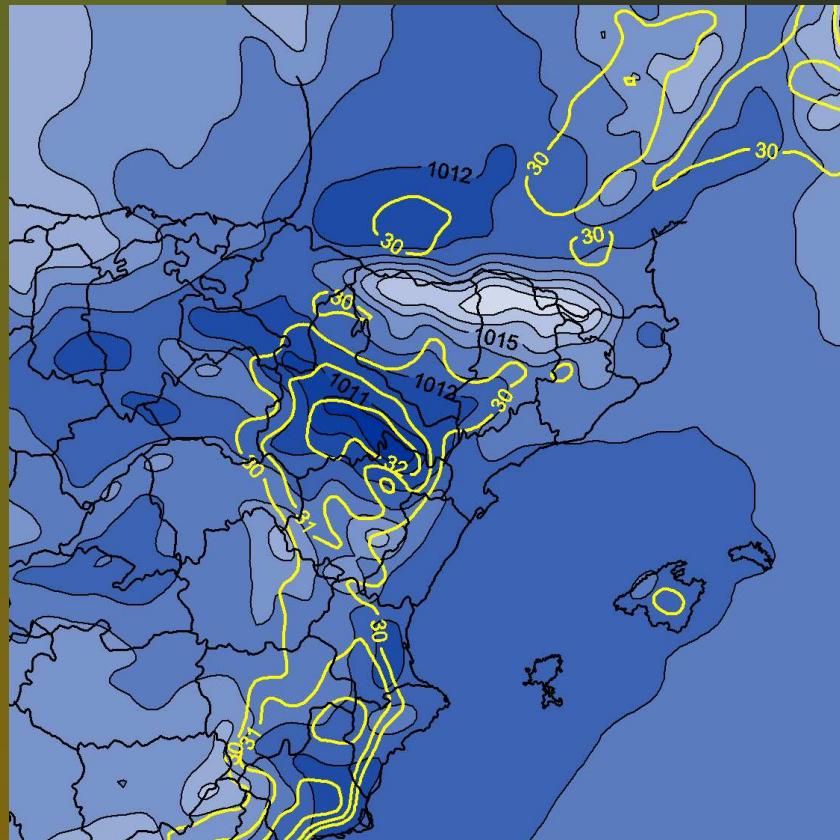
300 hPa at 1200 UTC



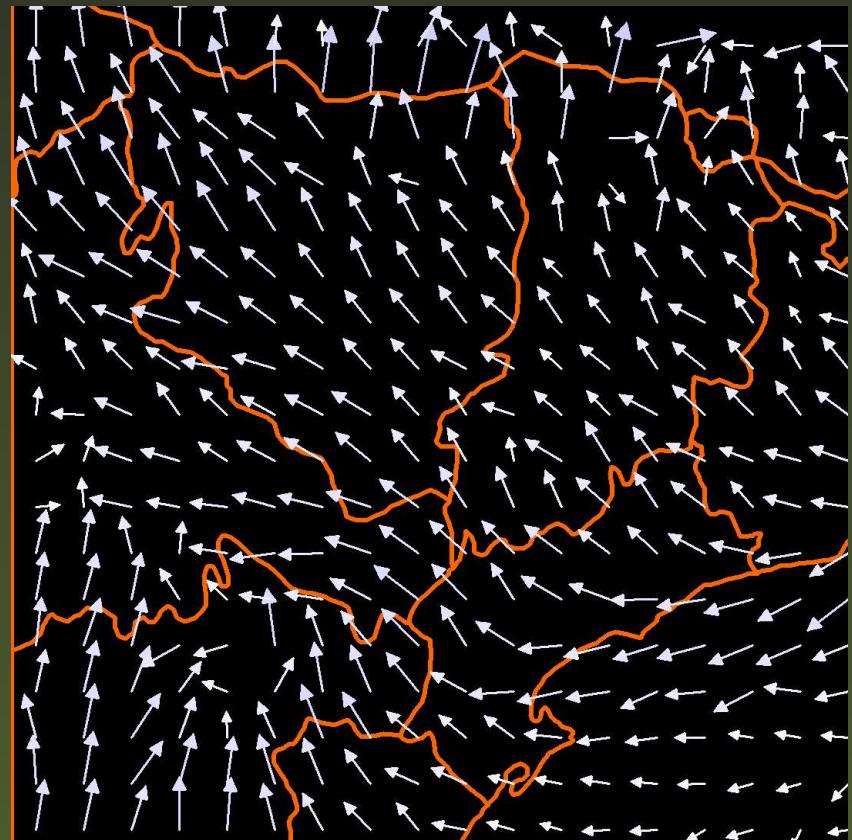
Isotherms (°C)

850 hPa at 1200 UTC

# Control experiment: domains 2/3



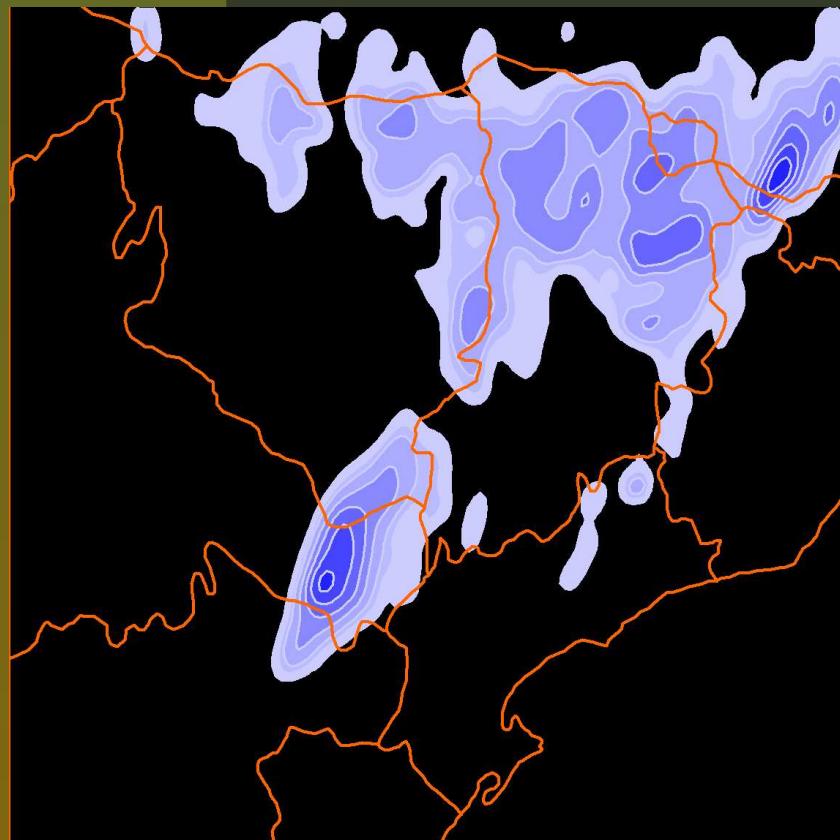
Sea level pressure -blue color scale- ( $\text{hPa}$ )  
and isotherms with  $T > 30^\circ\text{C}$  at 1200 UTC



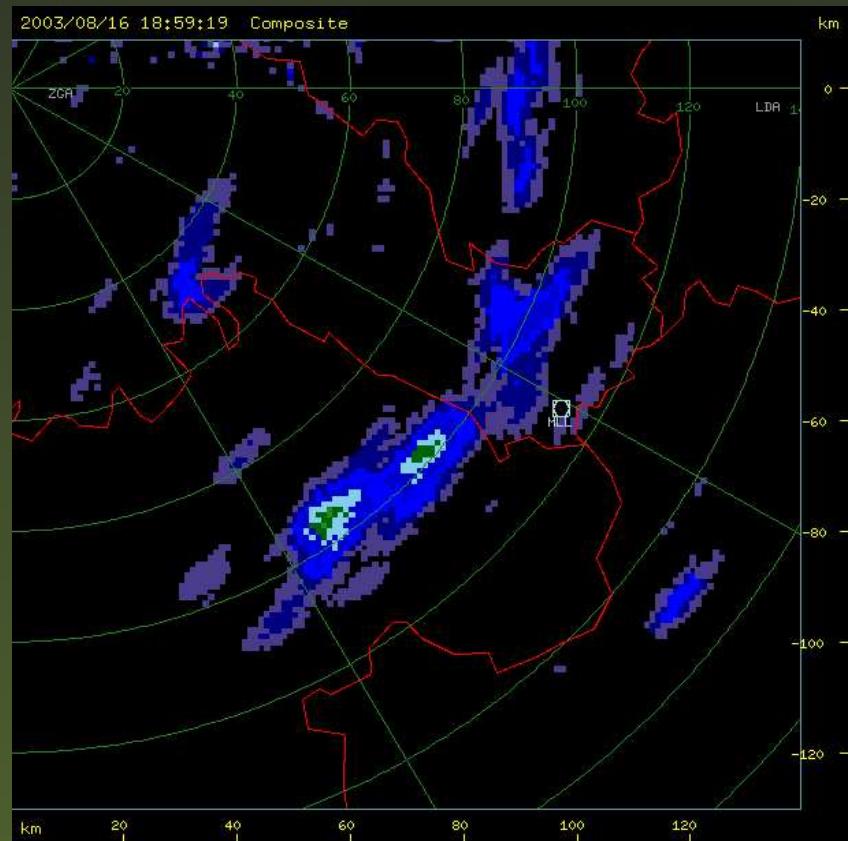
Wind field (longest vector is  $12 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ )  
900 hPa at 1200 UTC

# Radar images vs. MM5

## Spatial comparison



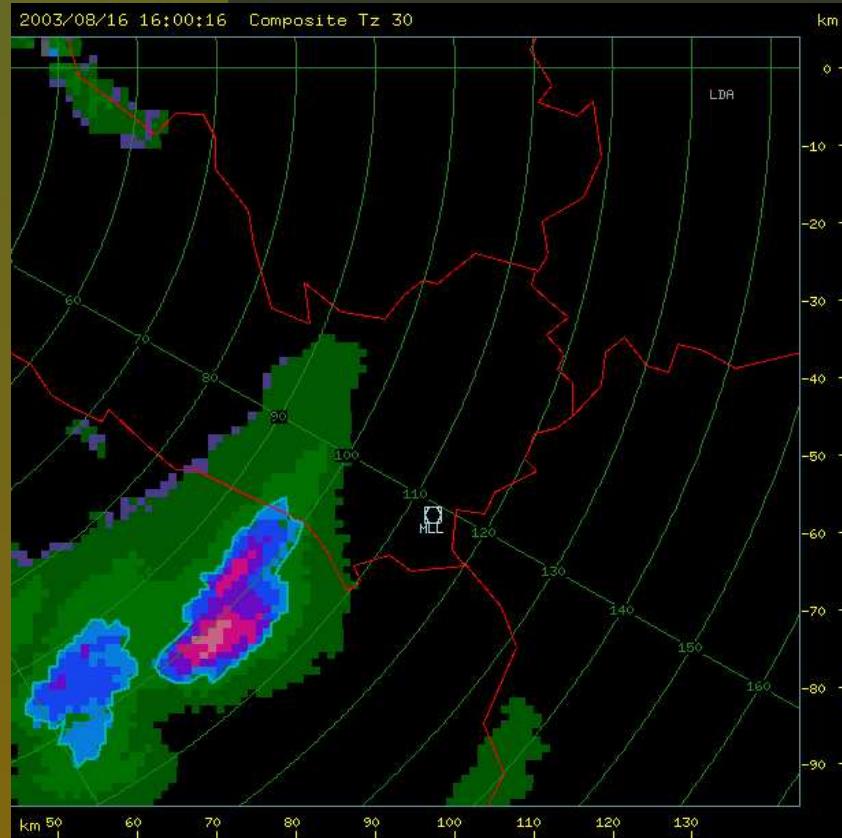
Precipitation area between 1500 - 1830 UTC  
(Domain 3)



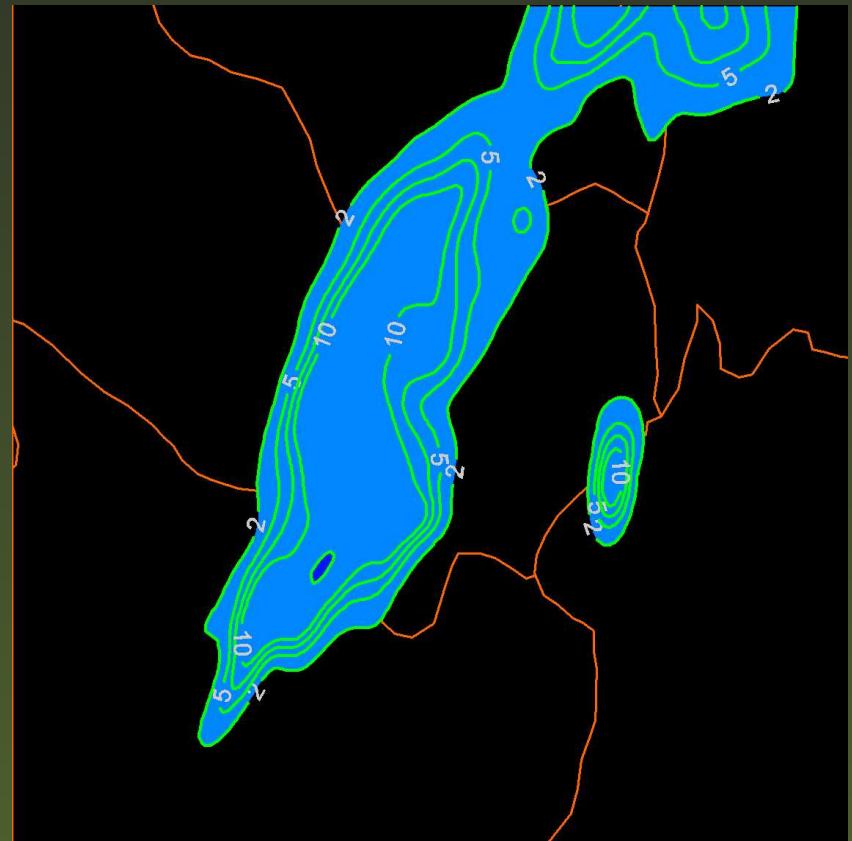
Radar: total precipitation in the study area

# Radar images *vs.* MM5

## Temporal-spatial comparison



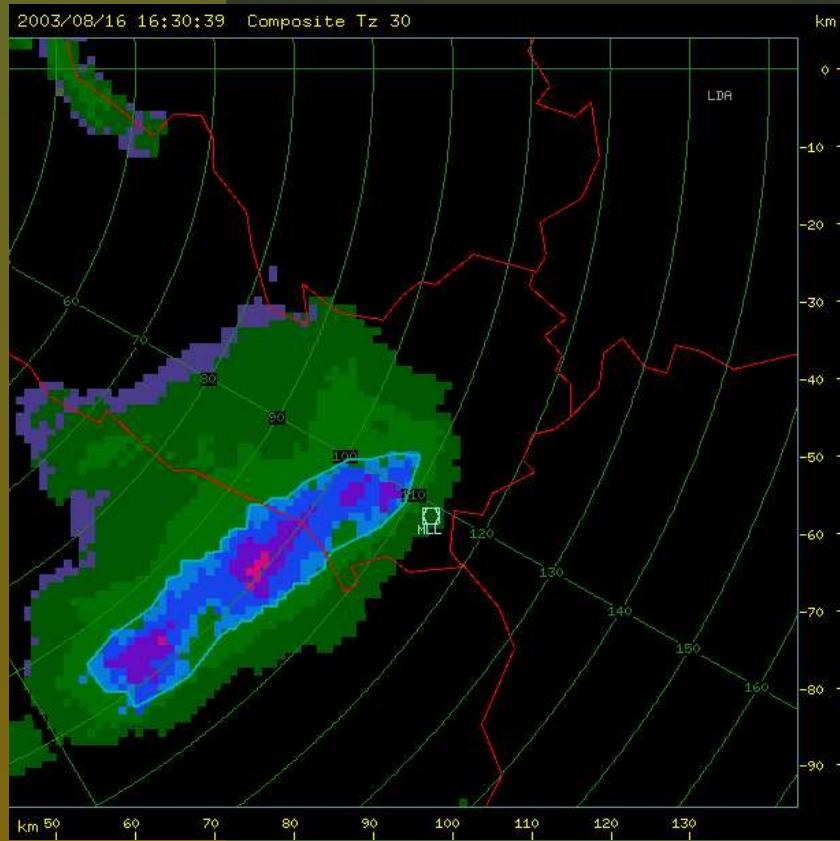
*Composite image of Z at 1600 UTC*



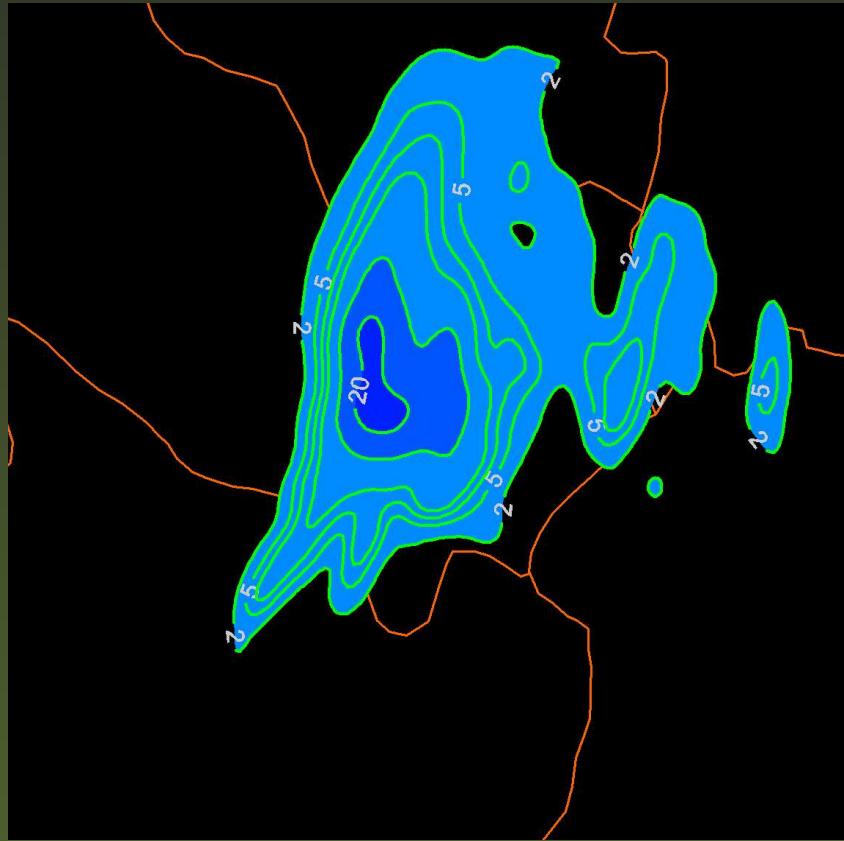
*Accumulated precipitation field (1530-1600 UTC)*

# Radar images *vs.* MM5

## Temporal-spatial comparison



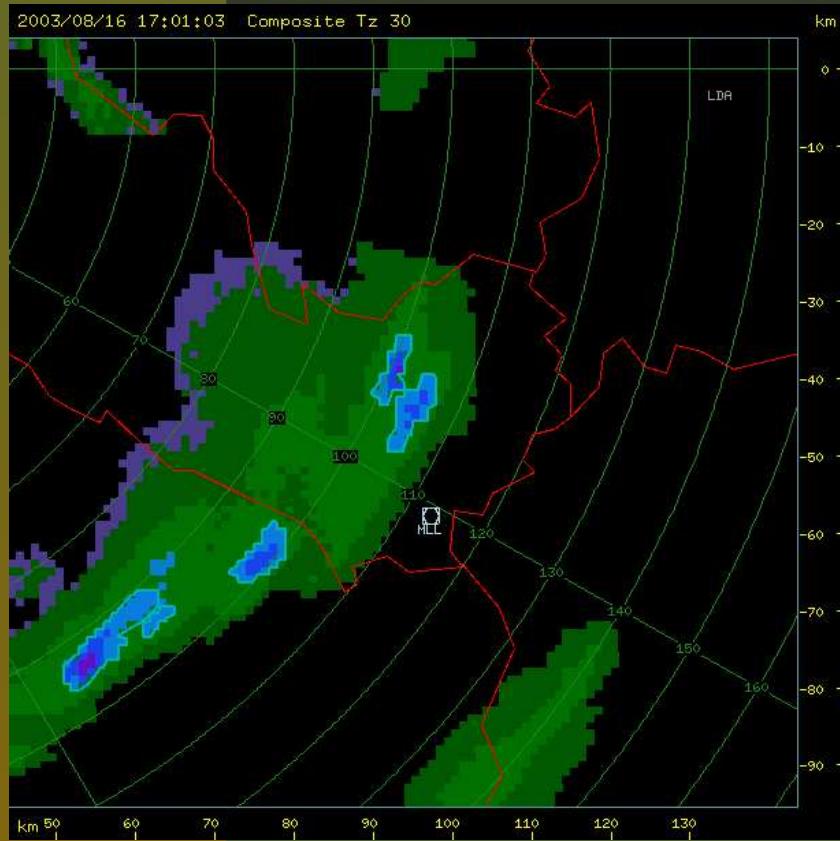
*Composite image of Z at 1630 UTC*



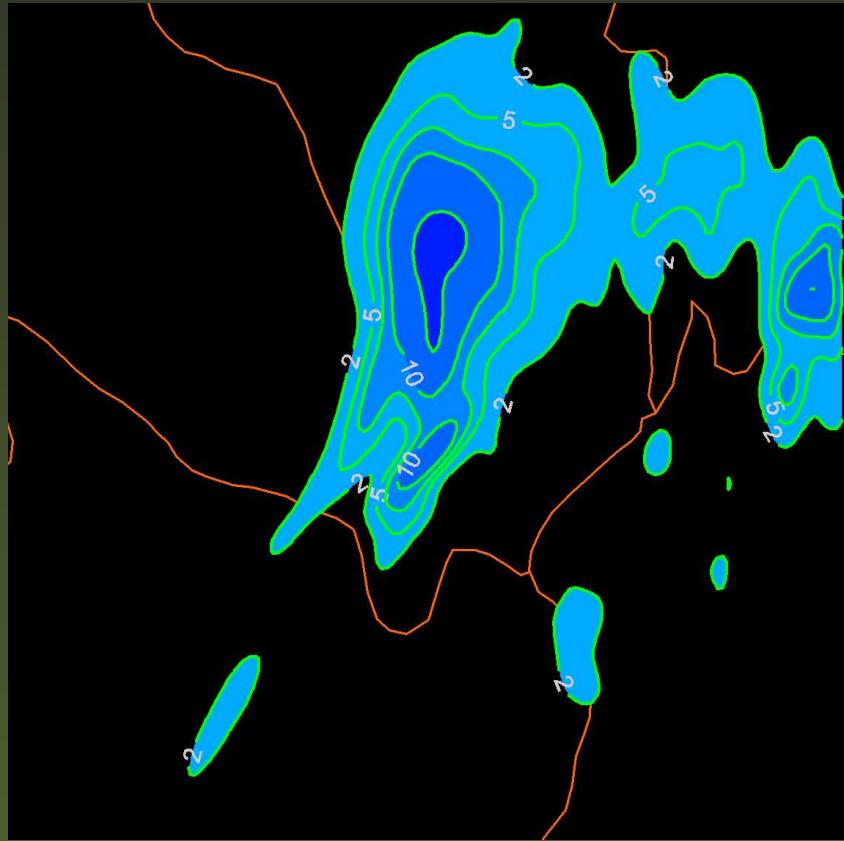
*Accumulated precipitation field (1600-1630 UTC)*

# Radar images vs. MM5

## Temporal-spatial comparison



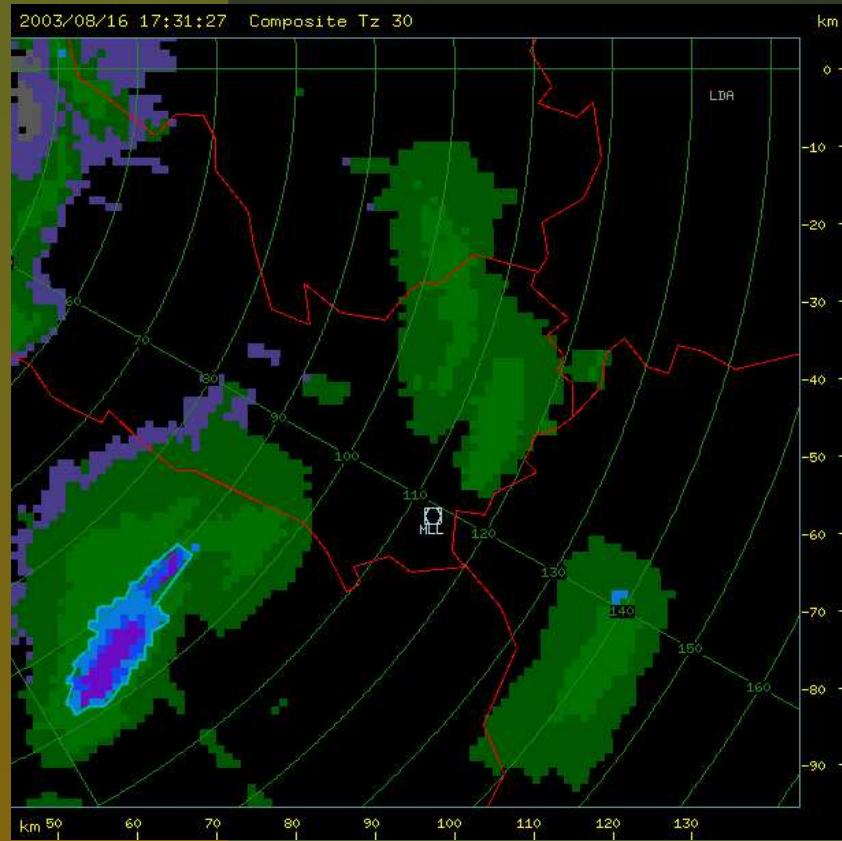
Composite image of Z at 1700 UTC



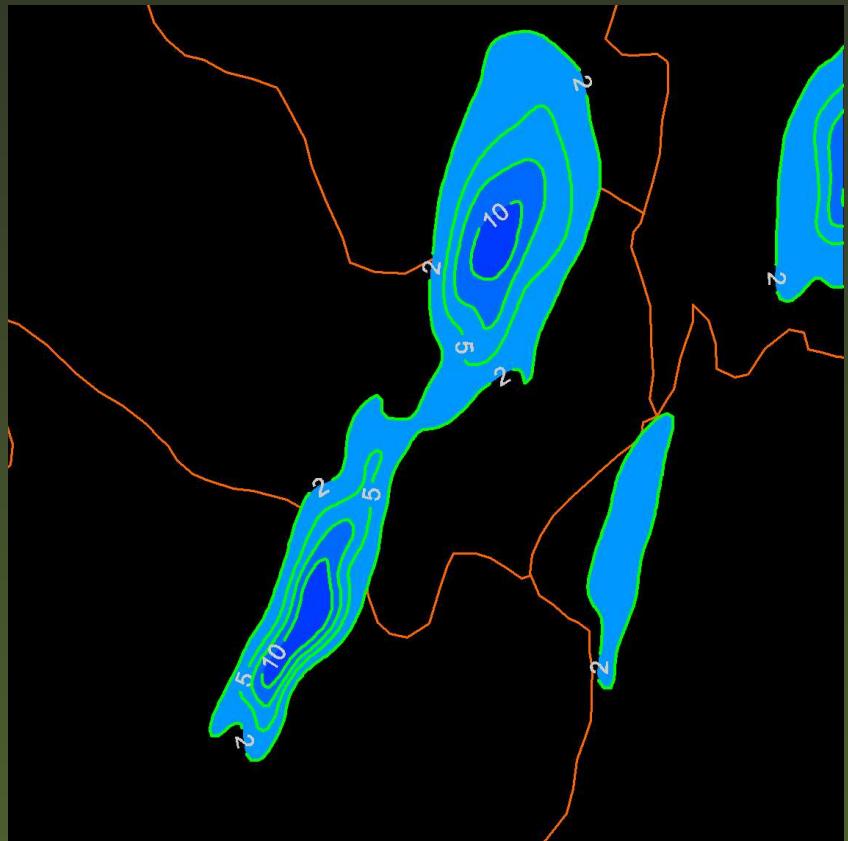
Accumulated precipitation field (1630-1700 UTC)

# Radar images vs. MM5

## Temporal-spatial comparison



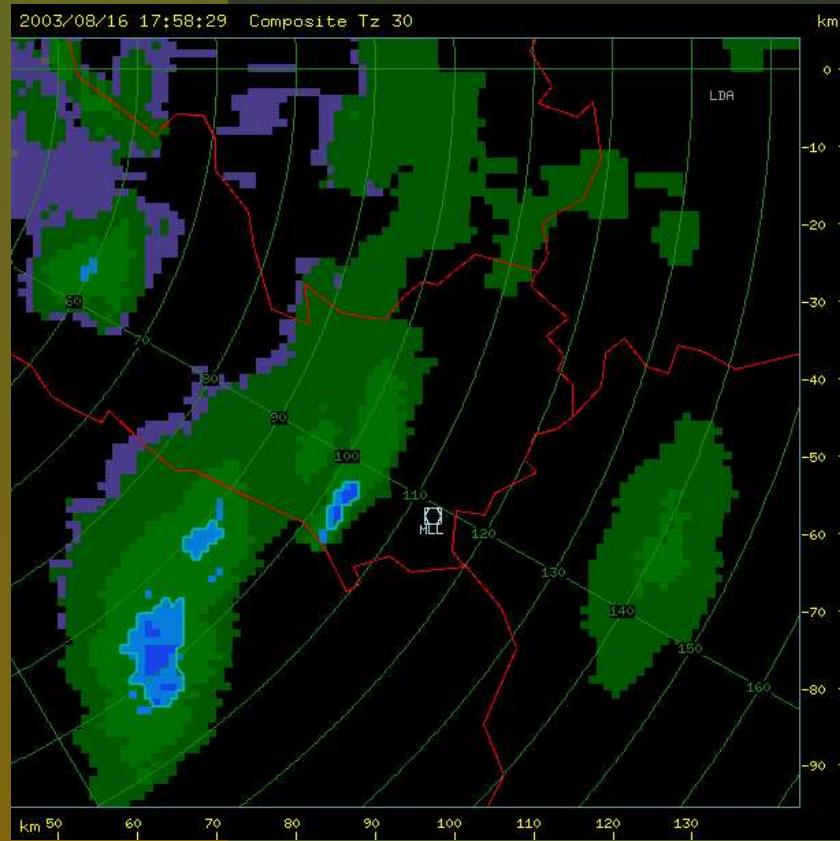
*Composite image of Z at 1730 UTC*



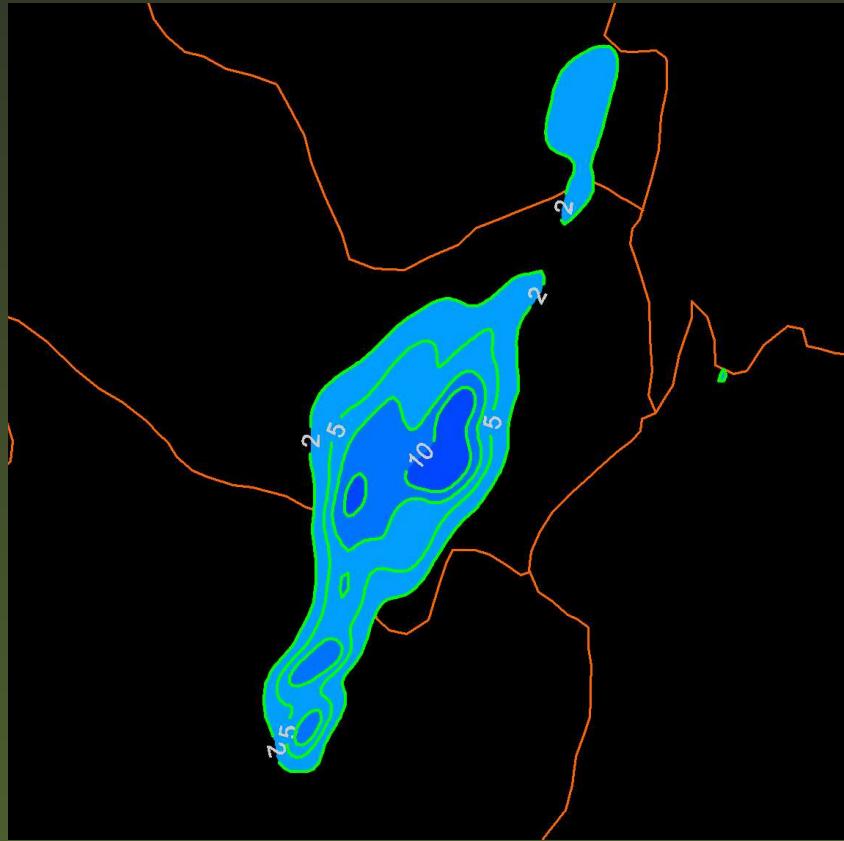
*Accumulated precipitation field (1700-1730 UTC)*

# Radar images *vs.* MM5

## Temporal-spatial comparison



Composite image of Z at 1800 UTC



# Numerical simulation and sensitivity study of a severe hailstorm in northeast Spain

E. García-Ortega<sup>a</sup>, L. Fita<sup>b</sup>, R. Romero<sup>b</sup>, L. López<sup>a</sup>, C. Ramis<sup>b</sup> and  
J. L. Sánchez<sup>a</sup>

## Atmospheric Research

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<sup>b</sup>Grup de Meteorologia. Departament de Física.

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# Sensitivity experiment

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Four simulations were performed:

- Control simulation:  $f_{12}$
  - A simulation without solar radiation:  $f_1$
  - A simulation without orography:  $f_2$
  - A simulation without both:  $f_0$
- 

Rainfall induced by ...

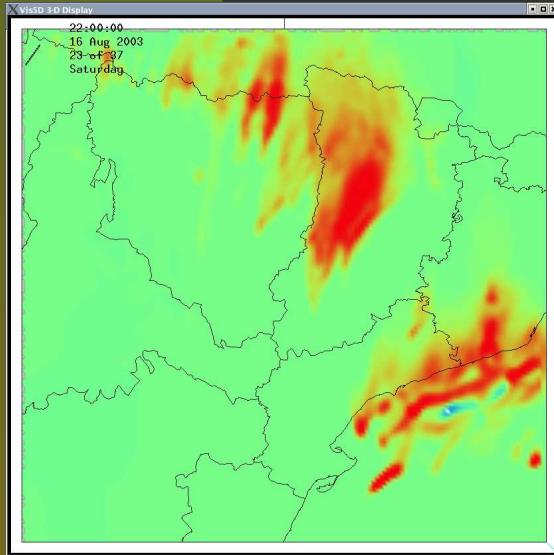
$$\text{terrain: } \hat{f}_1 = f_1 - f_0$$

$$\text{solar radiation: } \hat{f}_2 = f_2 - f_0$$

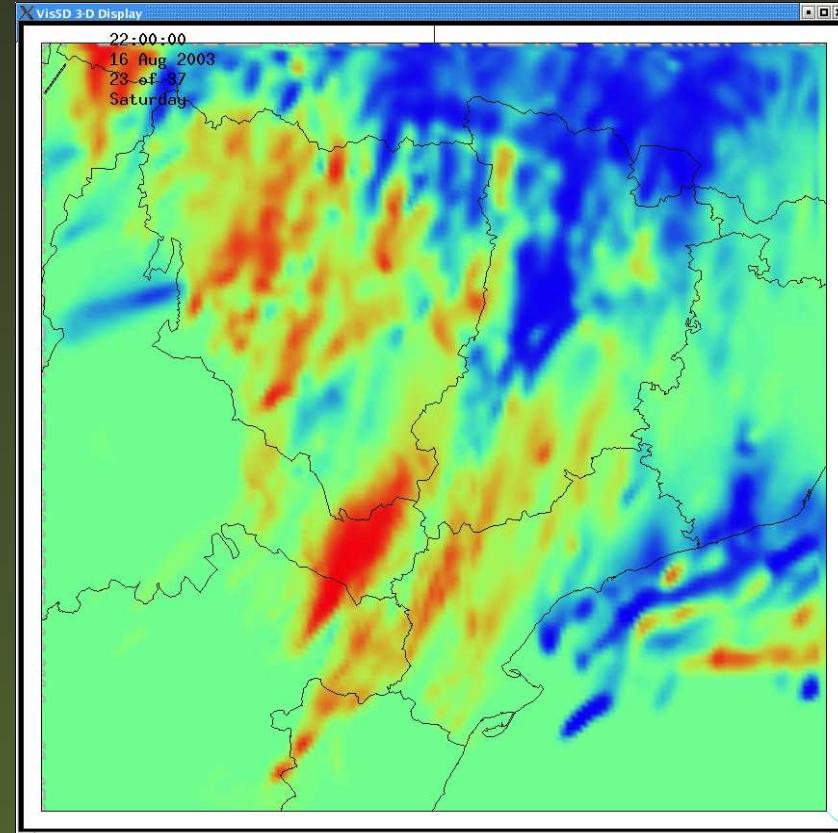
$$\text{synergic effect: } \hat{f}_{12} = f_{12} - (f_1 + f_2) + f_0$$

# Precipitation area

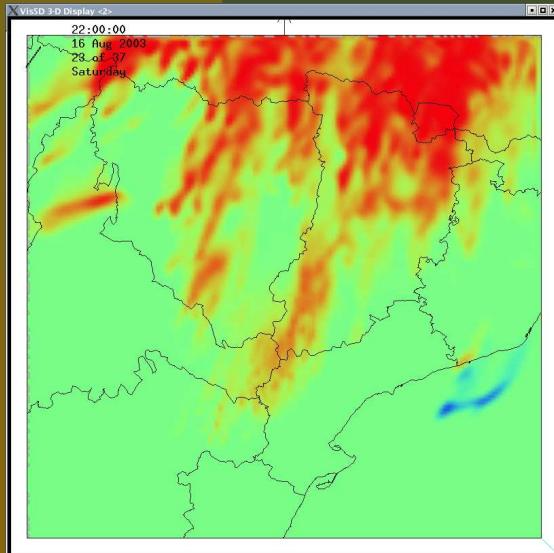
Induced by terrain  $\hat{f}_1$



Induced by synergic effect  $\hat{f}_{12}$

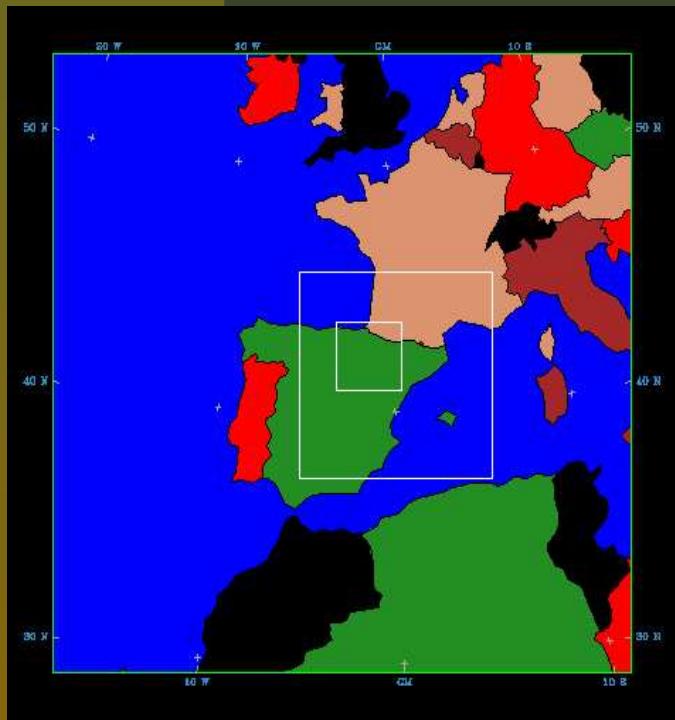


Induced by radiation  $\hat{f}_2$



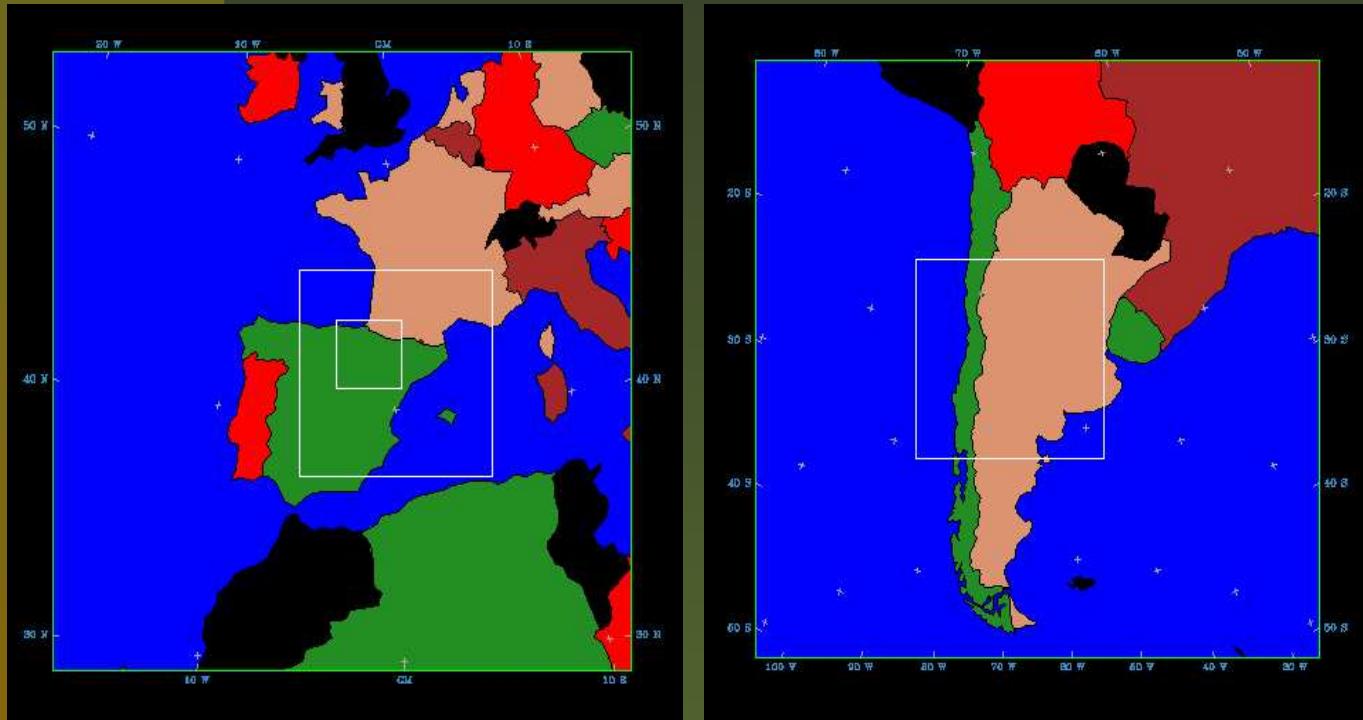
# ... y ahora qué ?

- Estudio inversión de PV (Aragón)



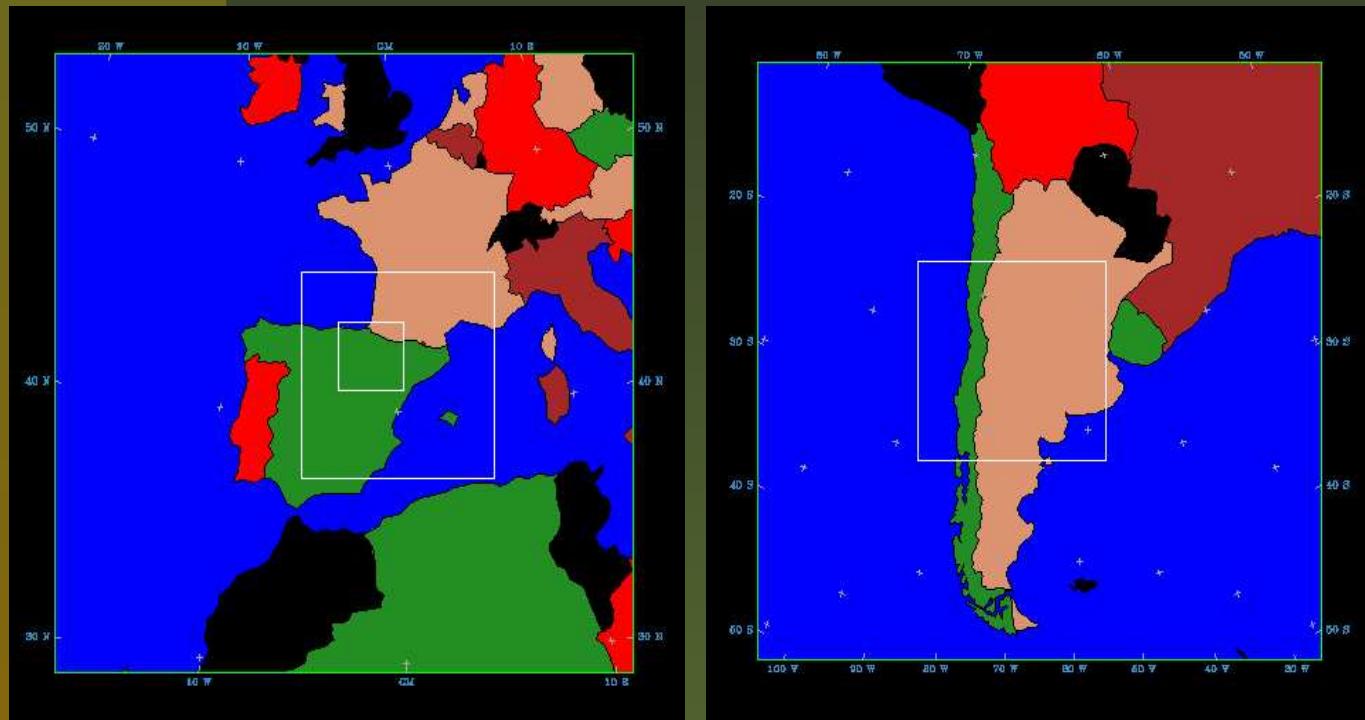
# ... y ahora qué ?

- Estudio inversión de PV (Aragón)
- Proyecto con Gobierno de Mendoza (Argentina)



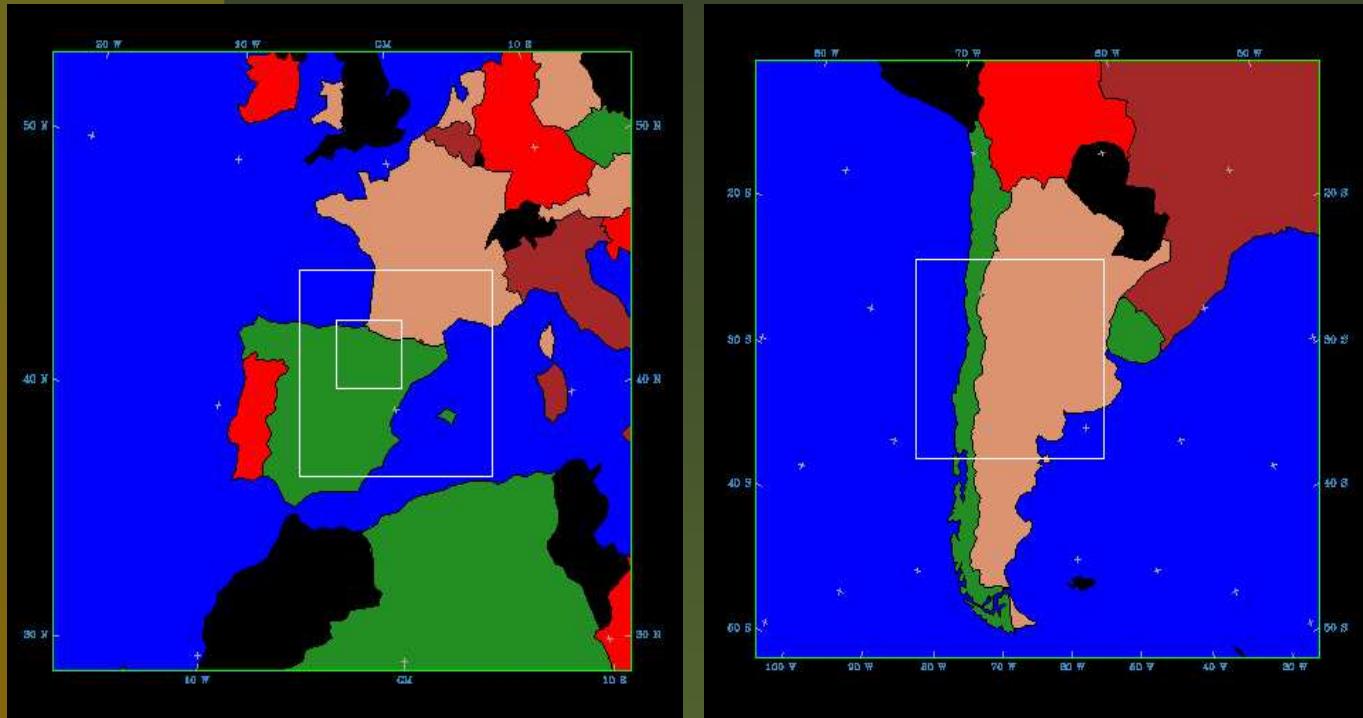
# ... y ahora qué ?

## ■ Uso de distintas parametrizaciones



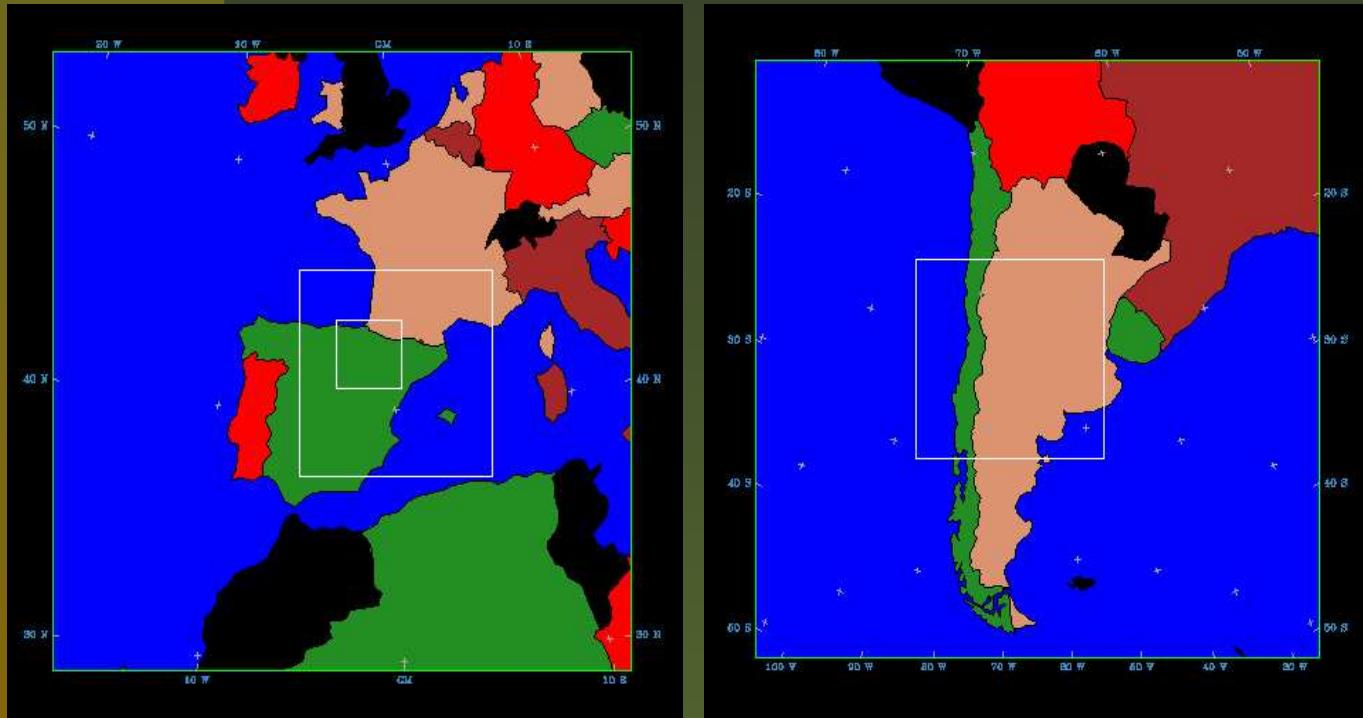
# ... y ahora qué ?

- Uso de distintas parametrizaciones
- Simulación de radar meteorológico (bandas C y S)



# ... y ahora qué ?

- Uso de distintas parametrizaciones
- Simulación de radar meteorológico (bandas C y S)



... queda mucho por aprender!

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