

# *Coupled air-sea modeling in island regions*

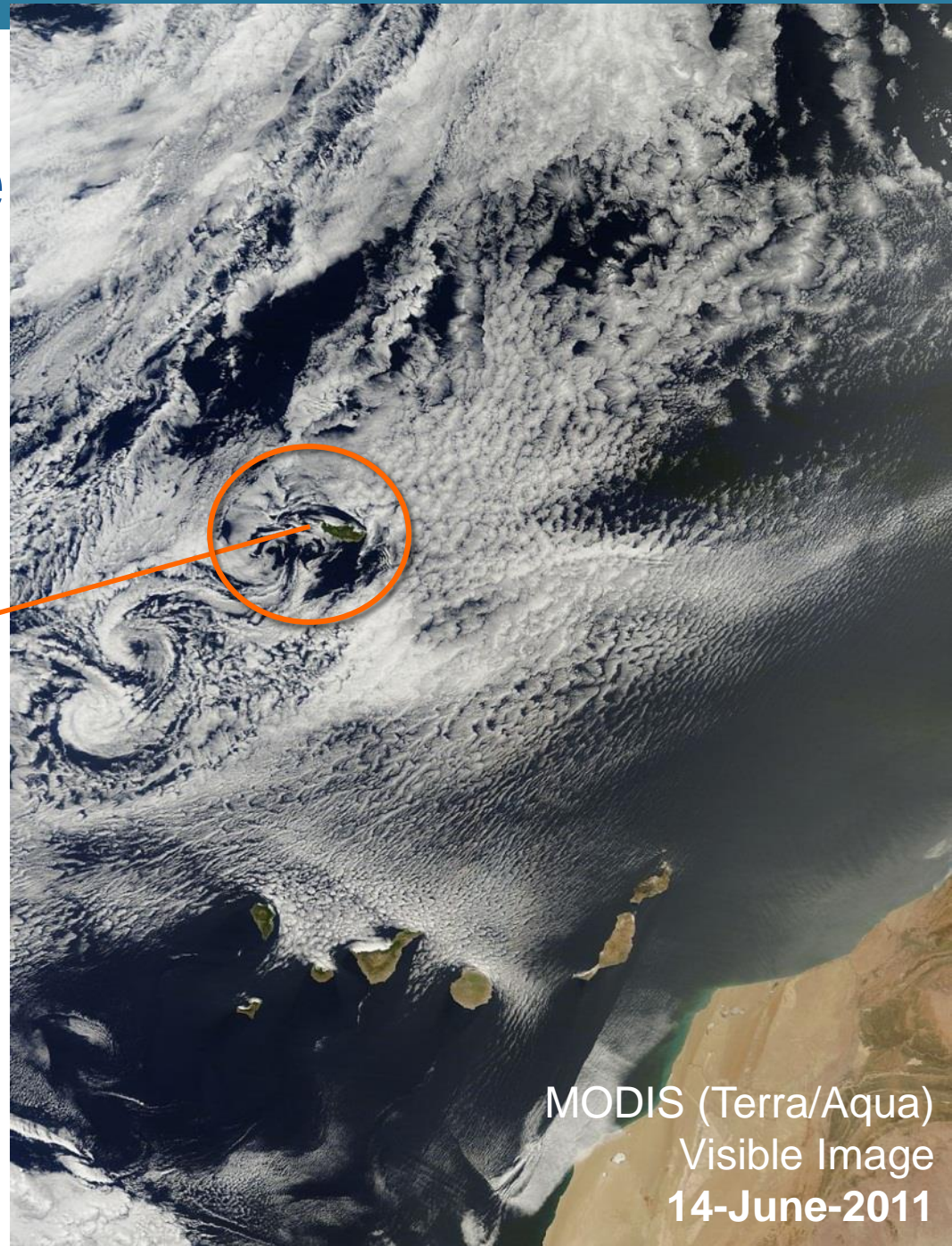
Julie Pullen  
Stevens Institute of Technology



# Atmospheric Wake

**Ocean** exposure to high solar radiation in the leeward side due to atmosphere wake

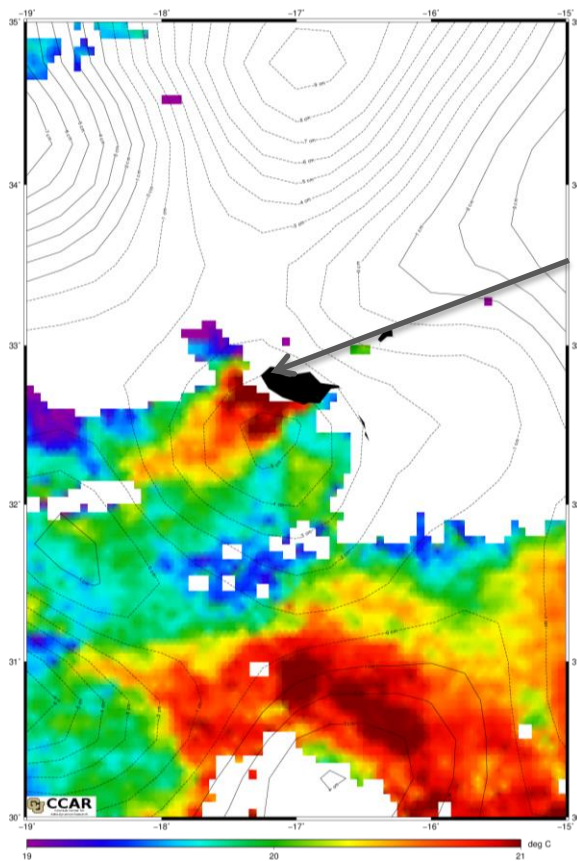
**Not predictable with uncoupled systems  
and/or  
Not captured by (global) model grid  
resolution**



MODIS (Terra/Aqua)  
Visible Image  
14-June-2011

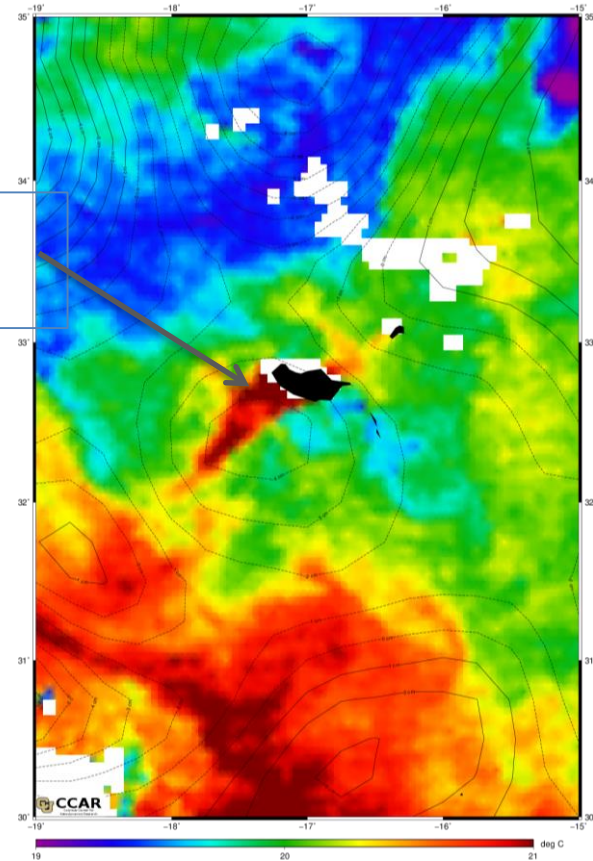
# Observed Impact on Ocean SST

15 June 2011



+2° C in wake  
region

20 June 2011



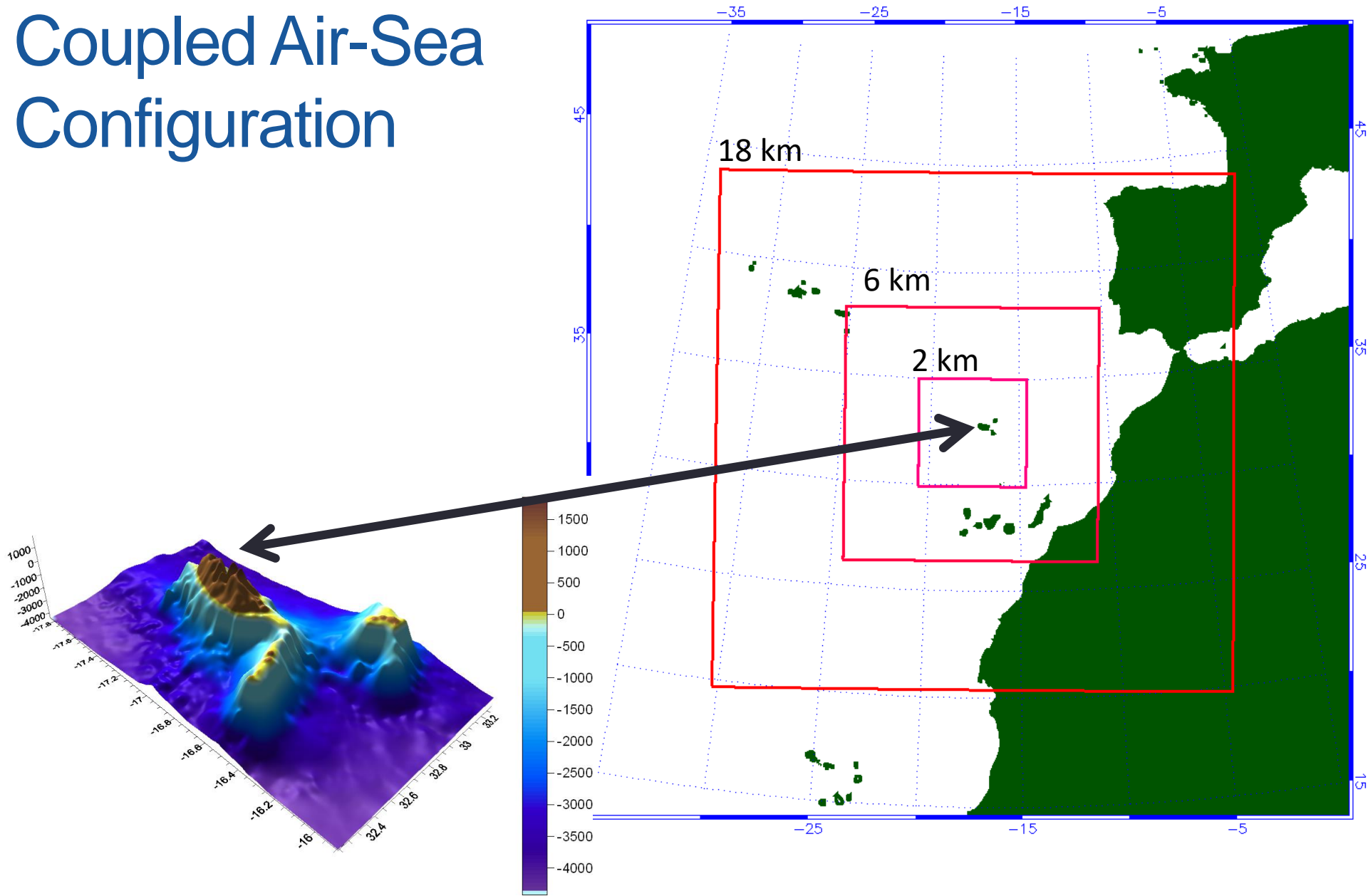
MODIS SST daily average

# Motivating questions

- How do warm wakes leeward of islands form?
- What is the interaction and evolution of atmospheric and oceanic boundary layers?
- What is the nature of the terrain influences on the flows?

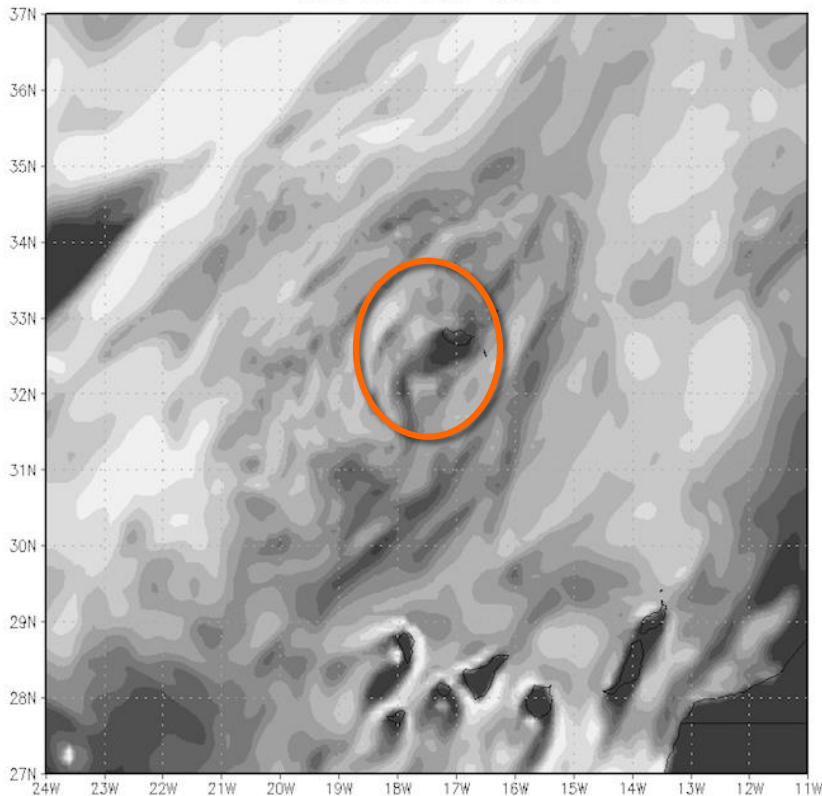
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# Coupled Air-Sea Configuration

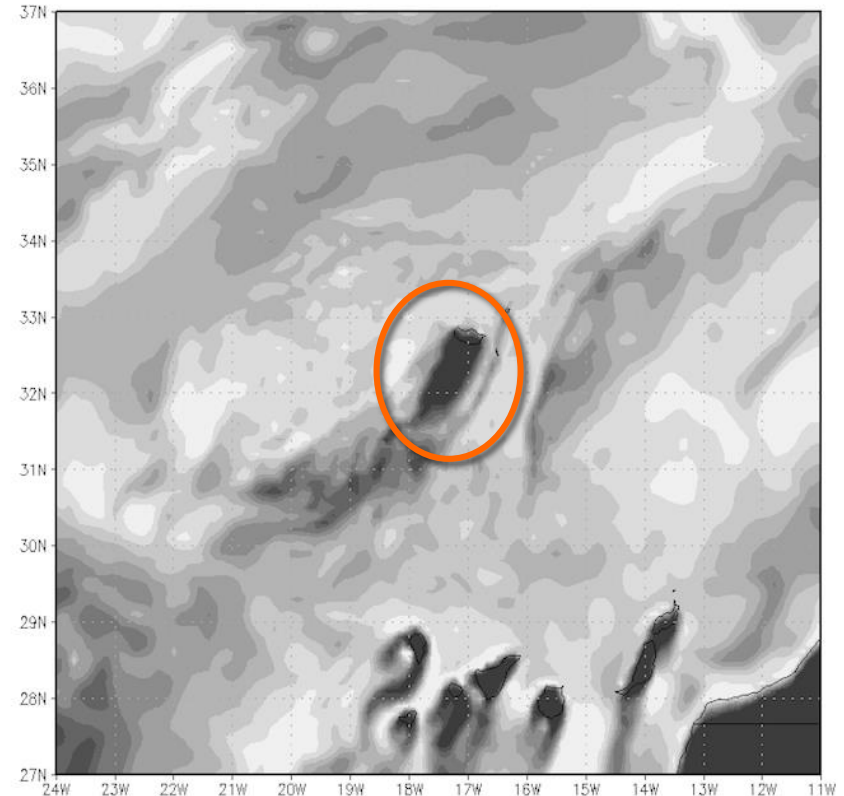


# Model Cloud Fraction

Total Cloud Amount (%)  
18Z 14-JUN-2011



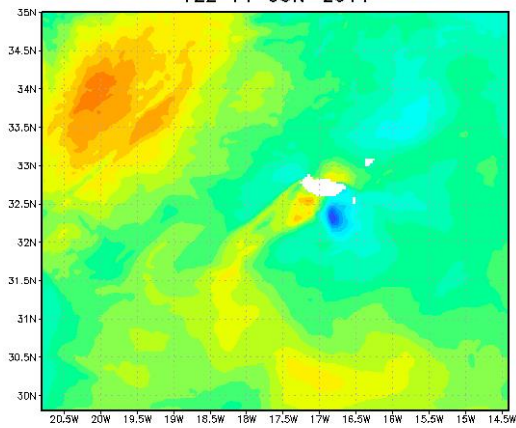
Total Cloud Amount (%)  
18Z 15-JUN-2011



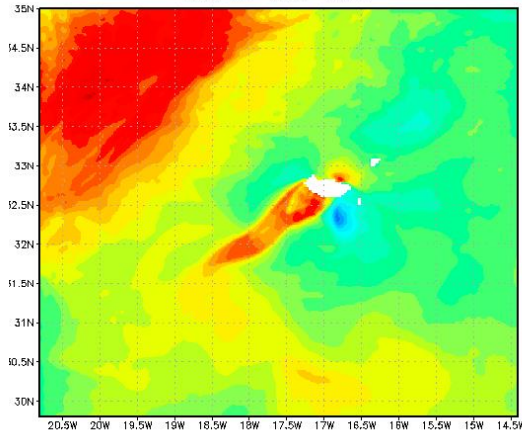
Reduced cloud coverage in the lee

# SST Evolution

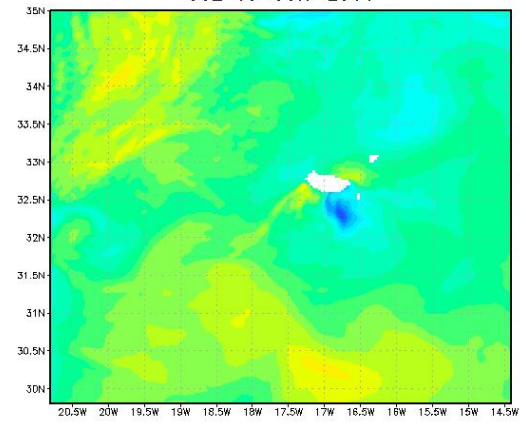
Sea-Surface Temperature  
12Z 14-JUN-2011



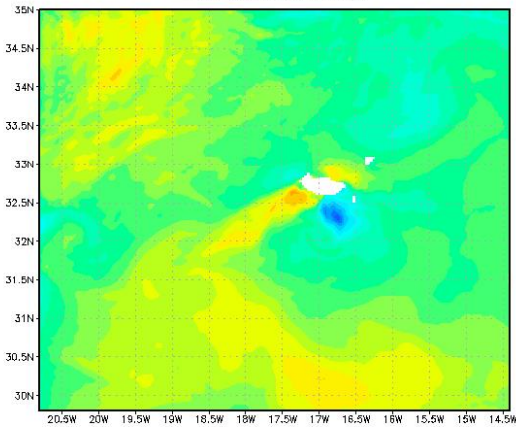
Sea-Surface Temperature  
15Z 14-JUN-2011



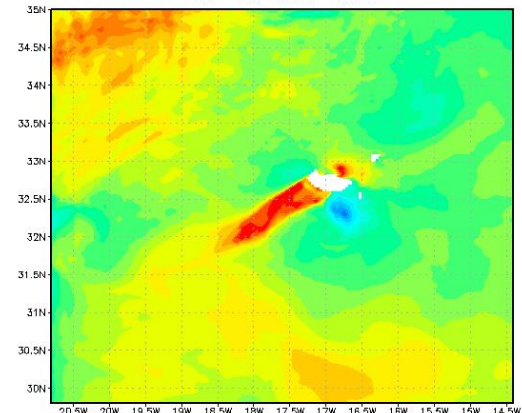
Sea-Surface Temperature  
06Z 15-JUN-2011



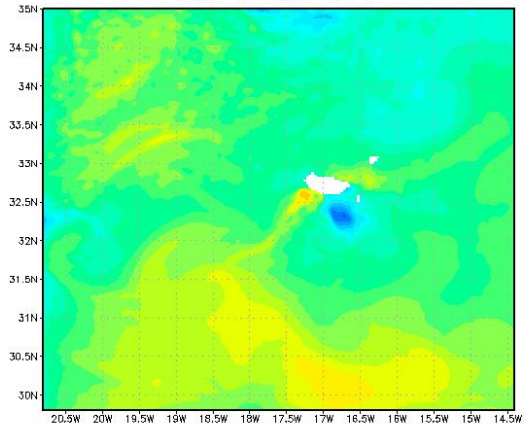
Sea-Surface Temperature  
12Z 15-JUN-2011



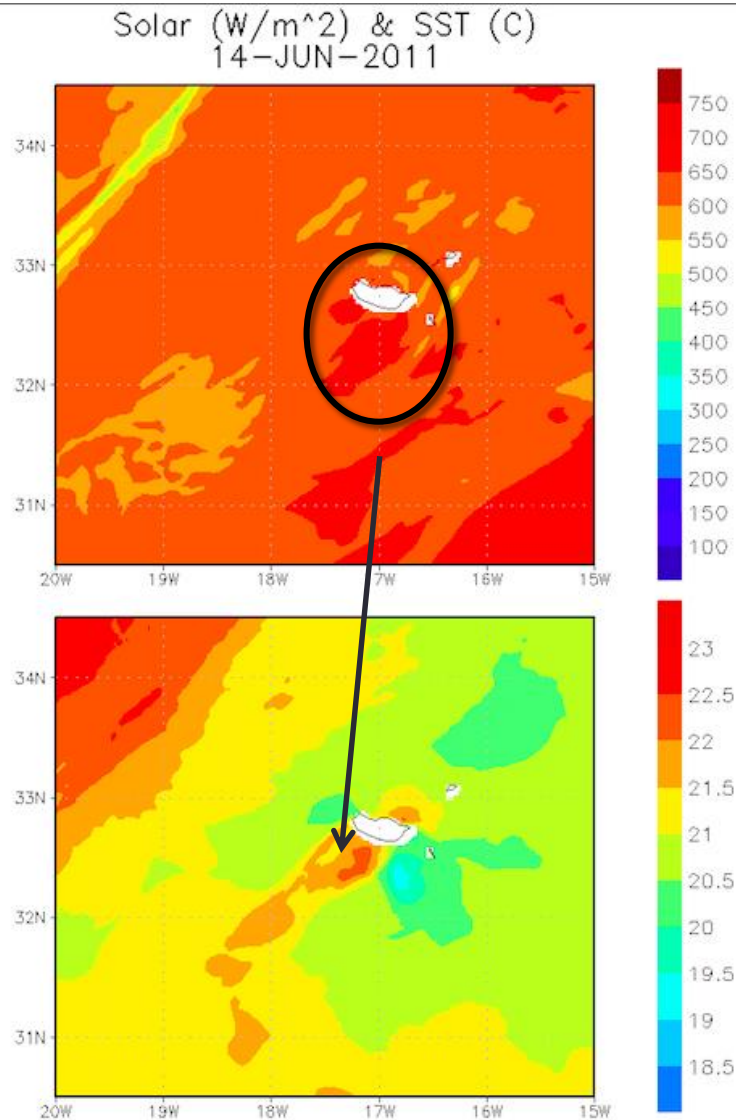
Sea-Surface Temperature  
15Z 15-JUN-2011



Sea-Surface Temperature  
06Z 16-JUN-2011

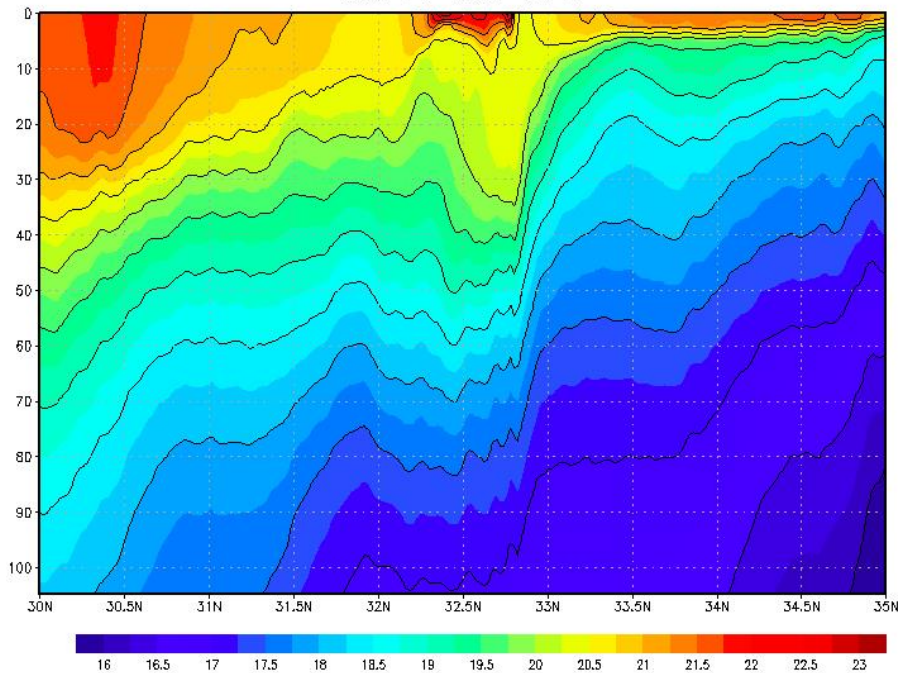


# Warm Wake: Solar & SST

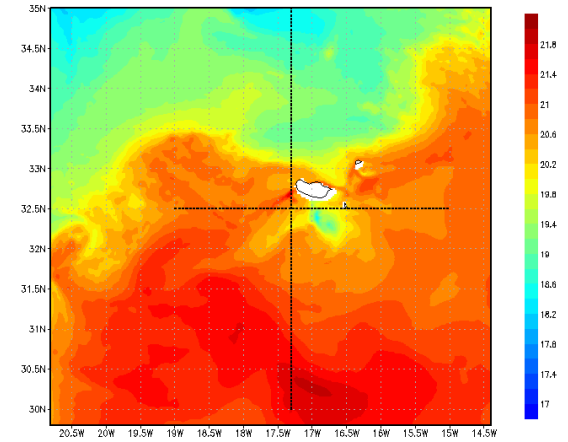


# Lee Ocean Warming

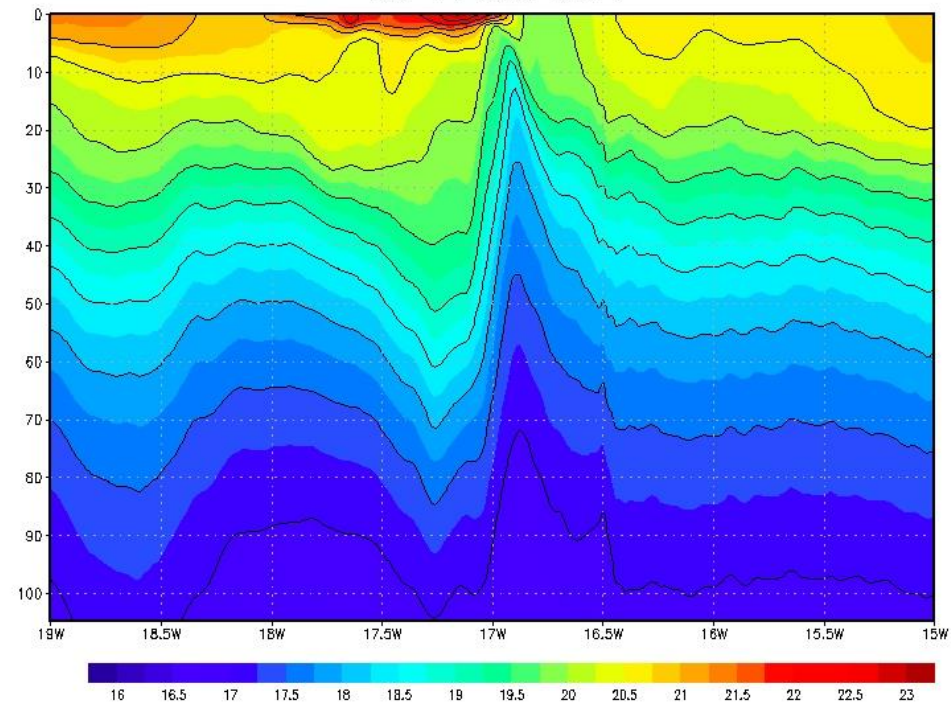
Temperature Meridional XS 17.3W  
18Z 14-JUN-2011



Cross Sections

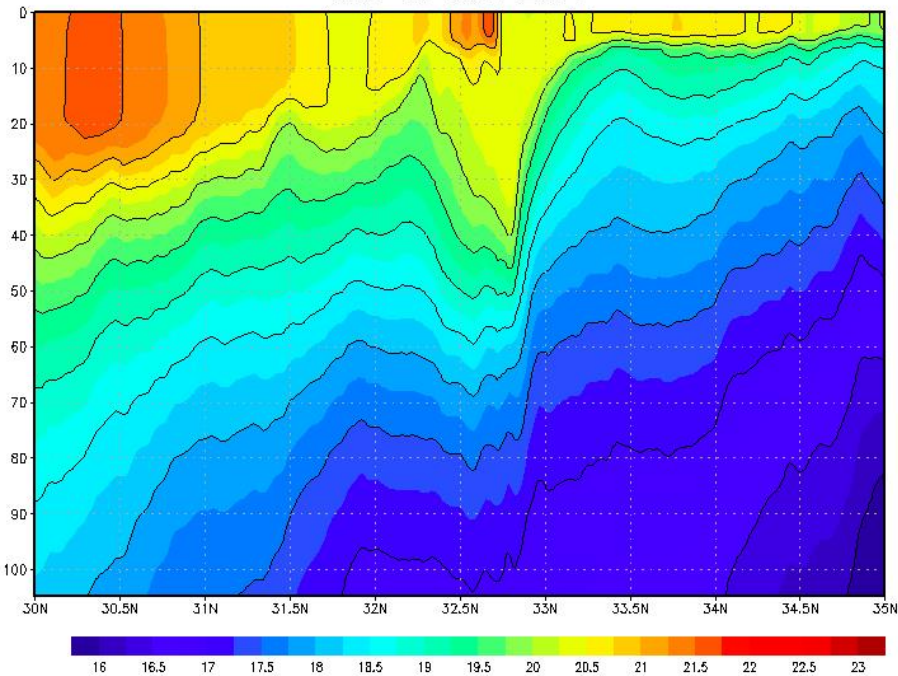


Temperature XS 32.5N  
18Z 14-JUN-2011

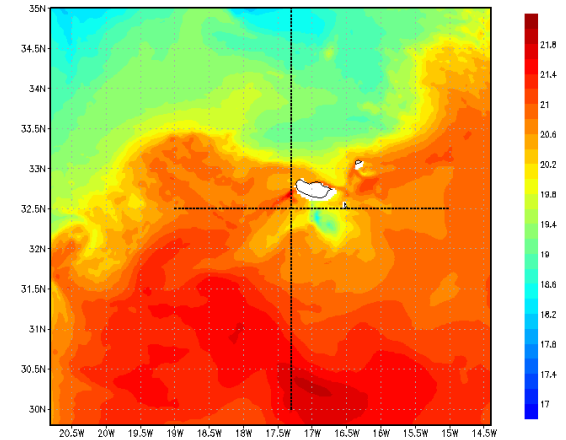


# Night-time Dissipation

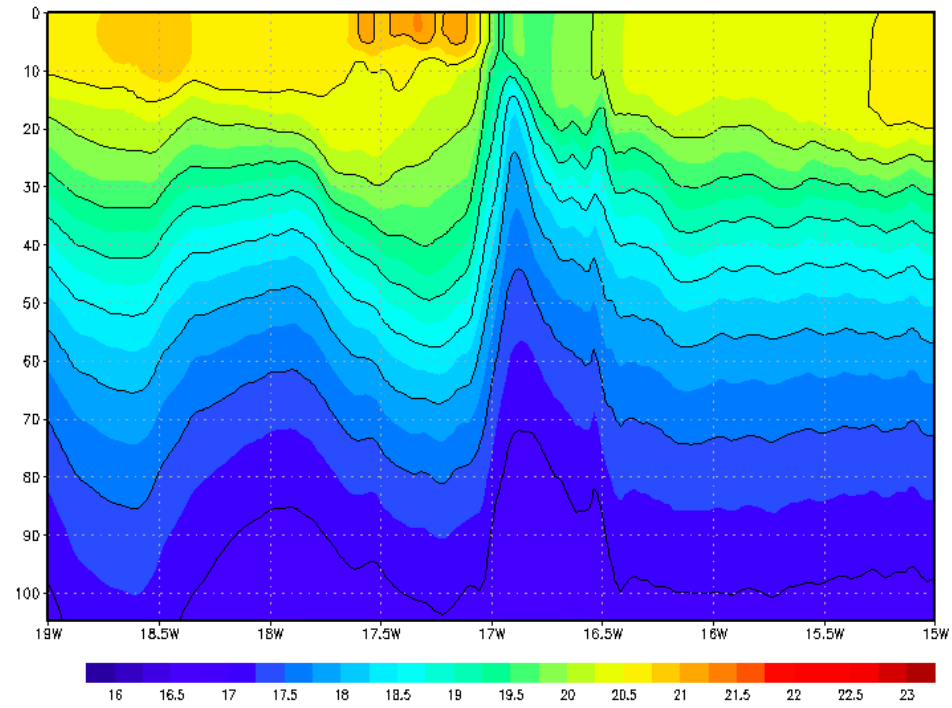
Temperature Meridional XS 17.3W  
06Z 15-JUN-2011



Cross Sections

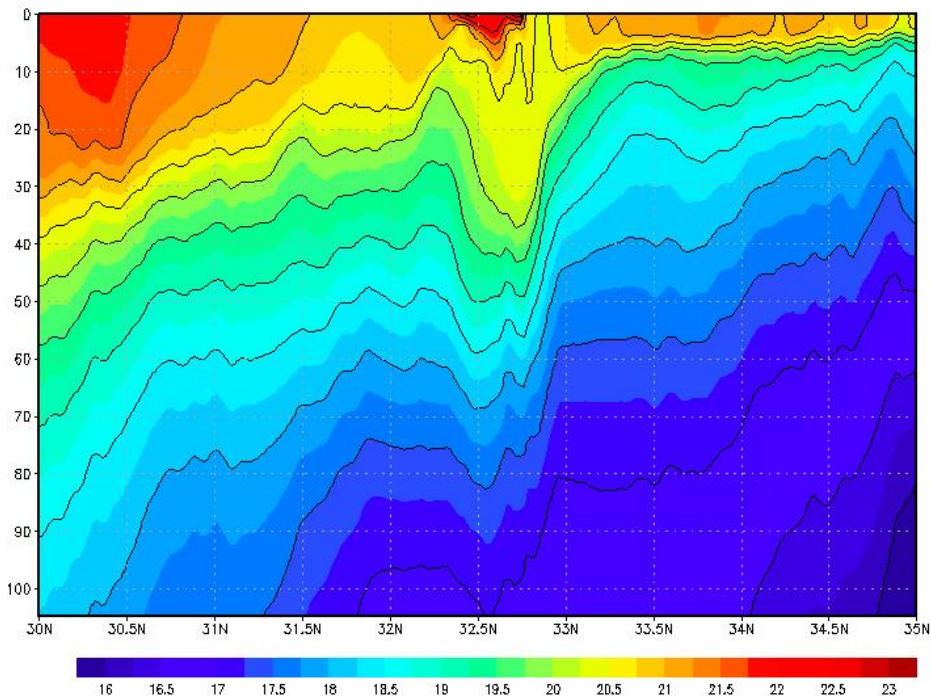


Temperature XS 32.5N  
06Z 15-JUN-2011

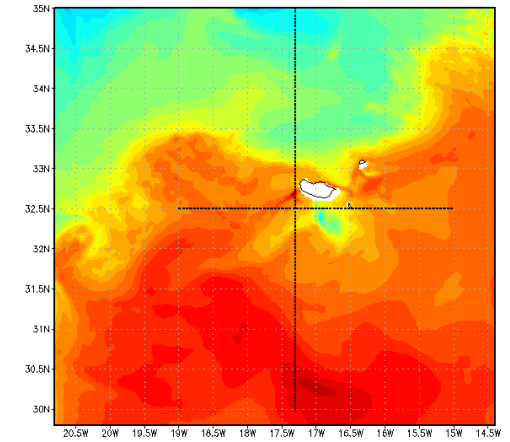


# Lee Ocean Warming (2<sup>nd</sup> Day)

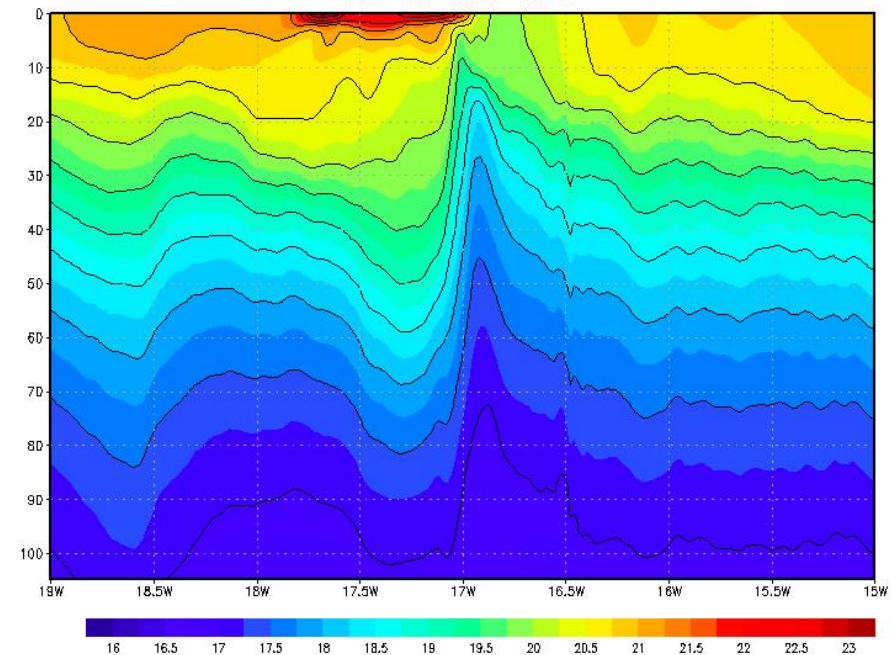
Temperature Meridional XS 17.3W  
18Z 15-JUN-2011



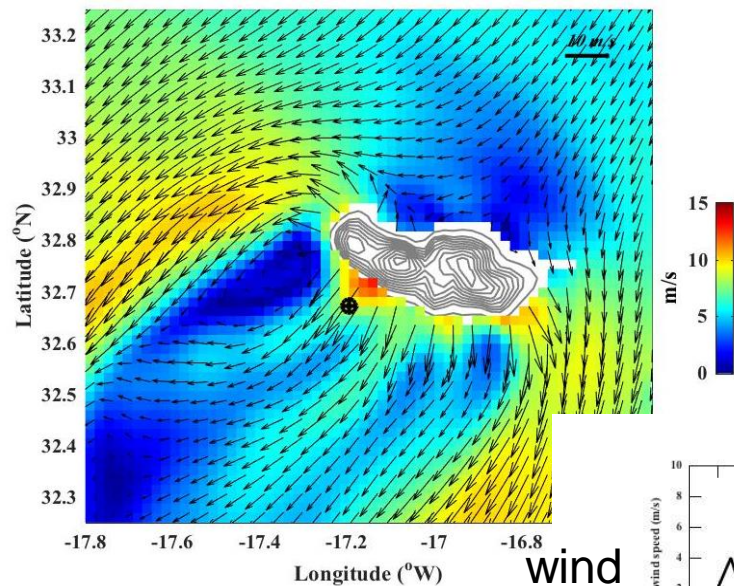
Cross Sections



Temperature XS 32.5N  
18Z 15-JUN-2011



# Downslope Flows

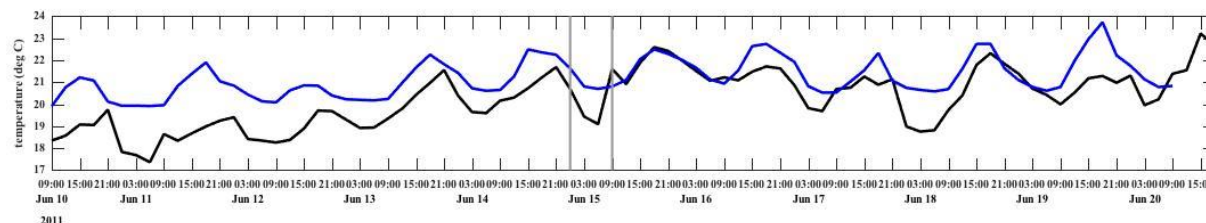
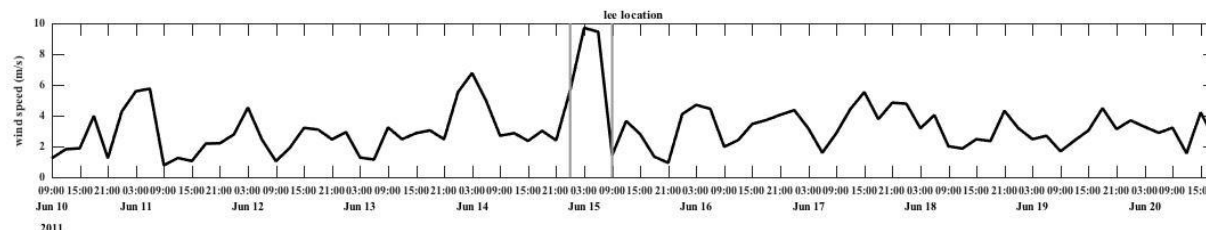


wind

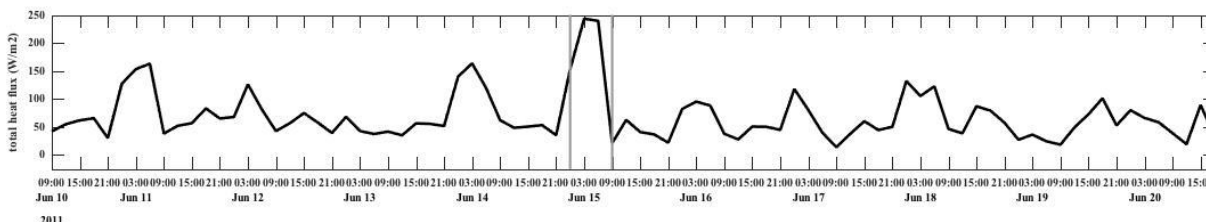


Strong sea to  
air heat fluxes  
beneath cold  
downslope  
winds

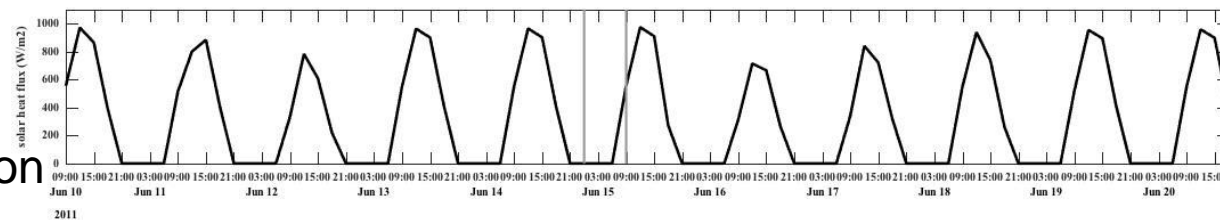
SST/air  
temp



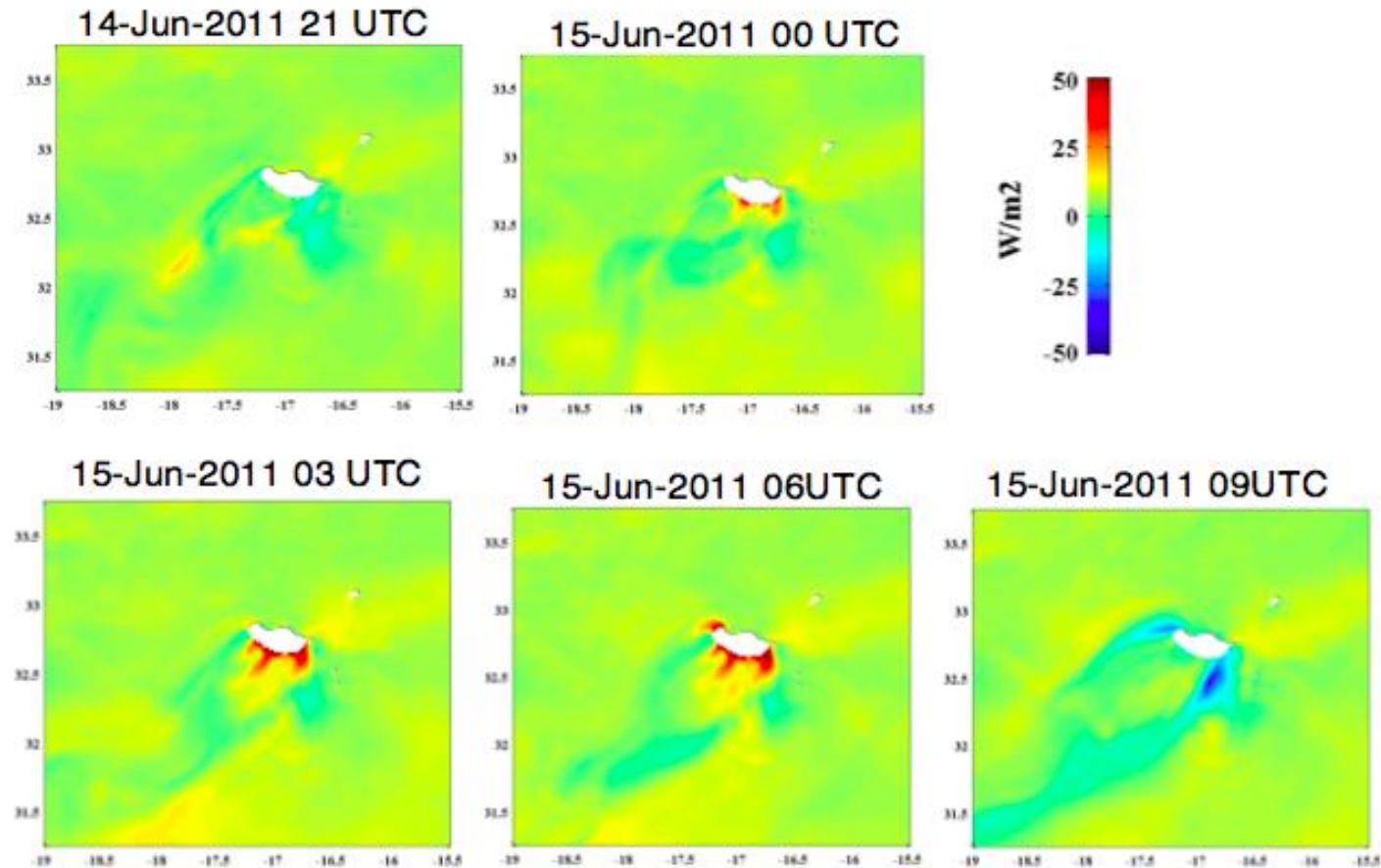
heat  
flux



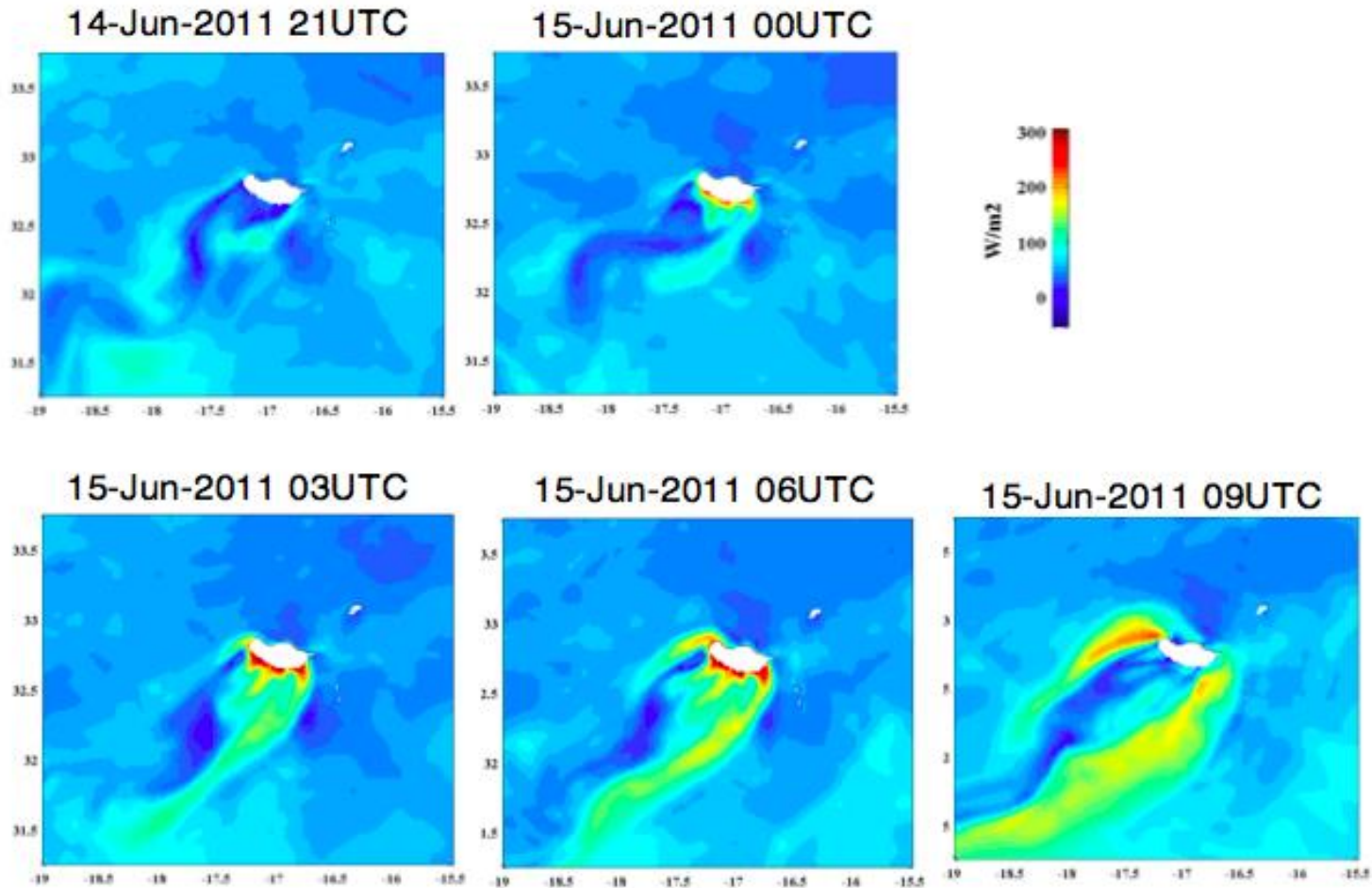
solar  
radiation



# Sensible heat flux

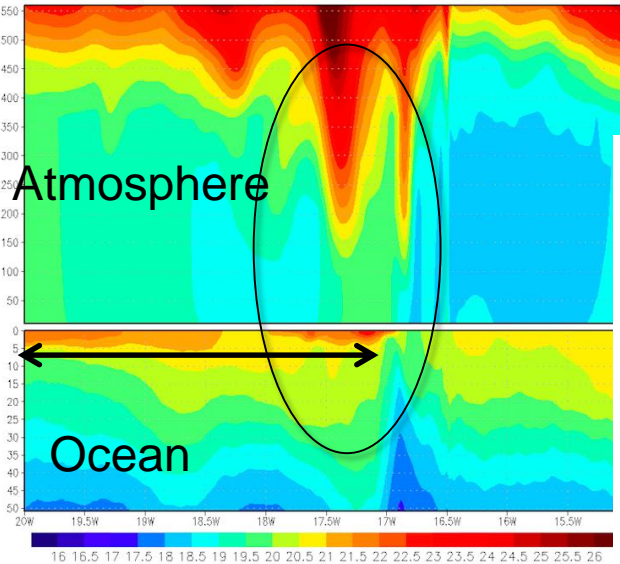


# Latent heat flux

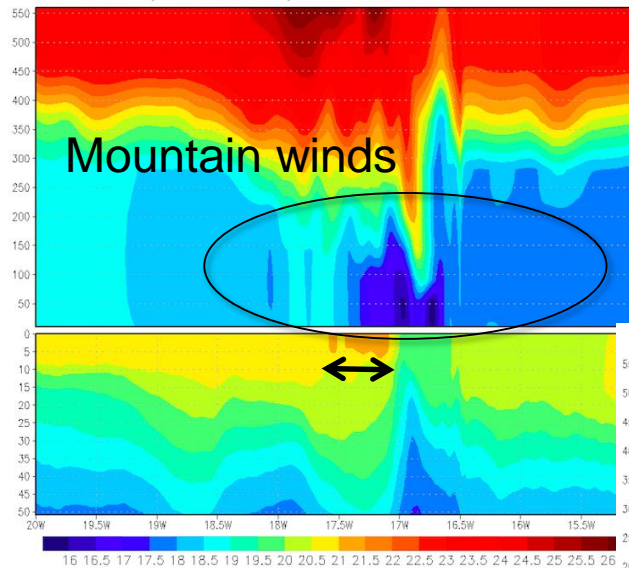


# Boundary Layer Interaction

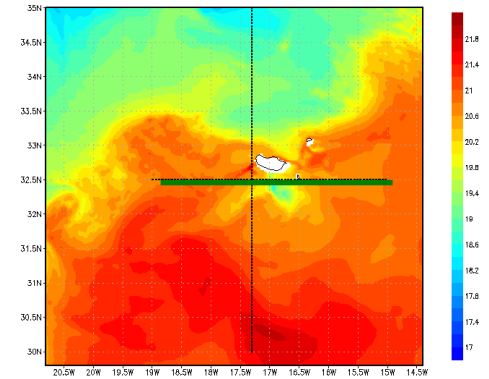
Atmos/Ocean Temperature 18z 14 Jun 2011



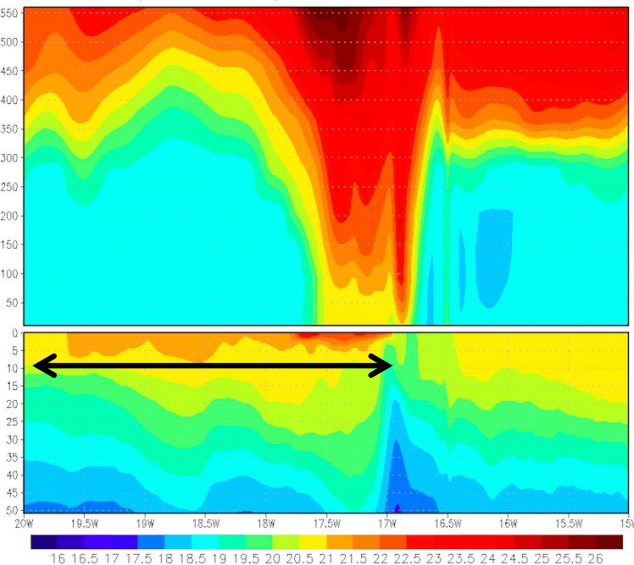
W Atmos/Ocean Temperature 06z 15 Jun 2011 E



Cross Sections

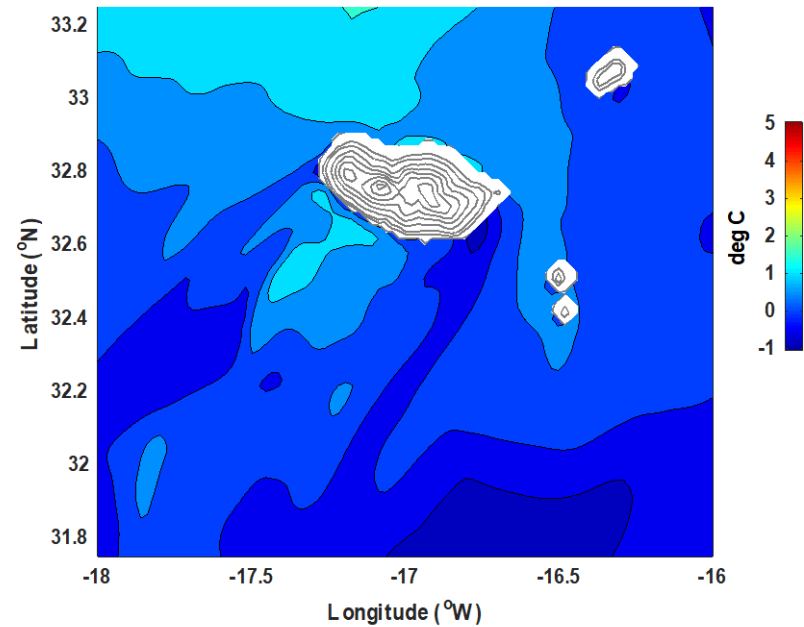


Atmos/Ocean Temperature 18z 15 Jun 2011

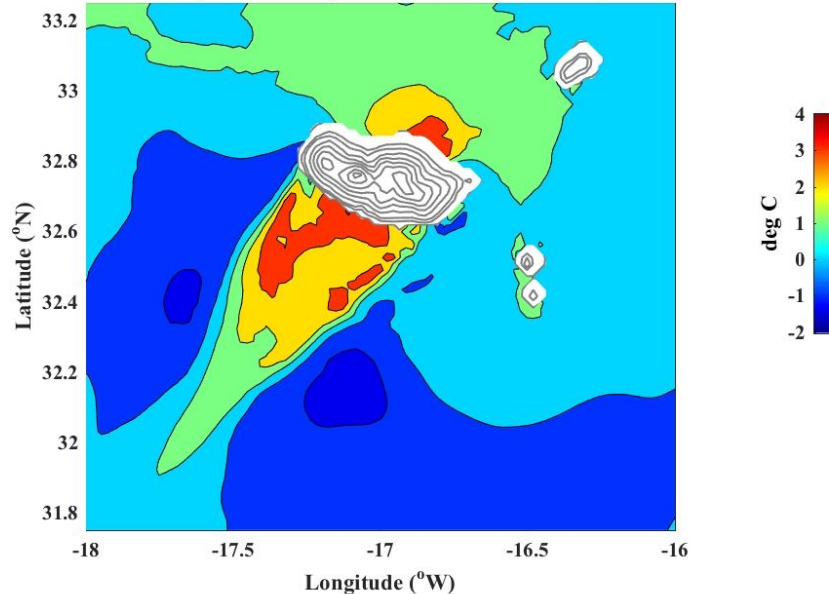


# Sensitivity run

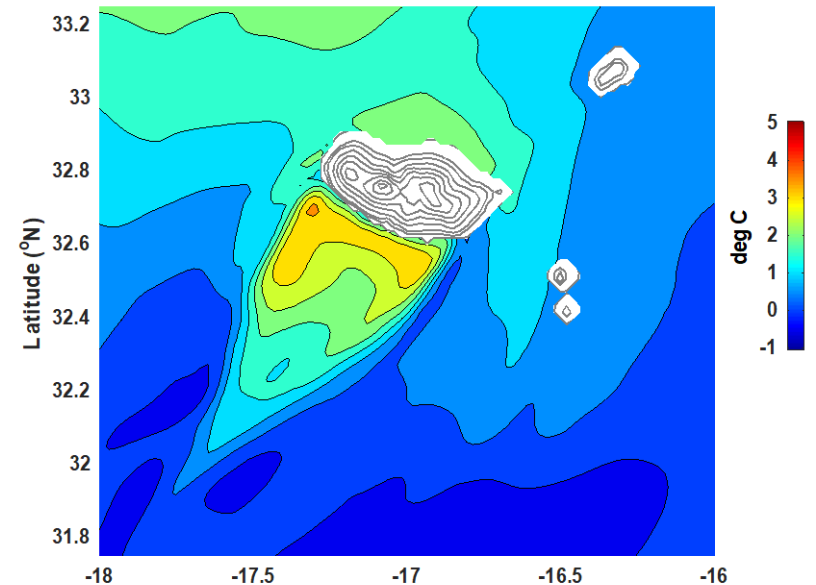
Coupled-Uncoupled Air Temperature (06UTC 14 June)



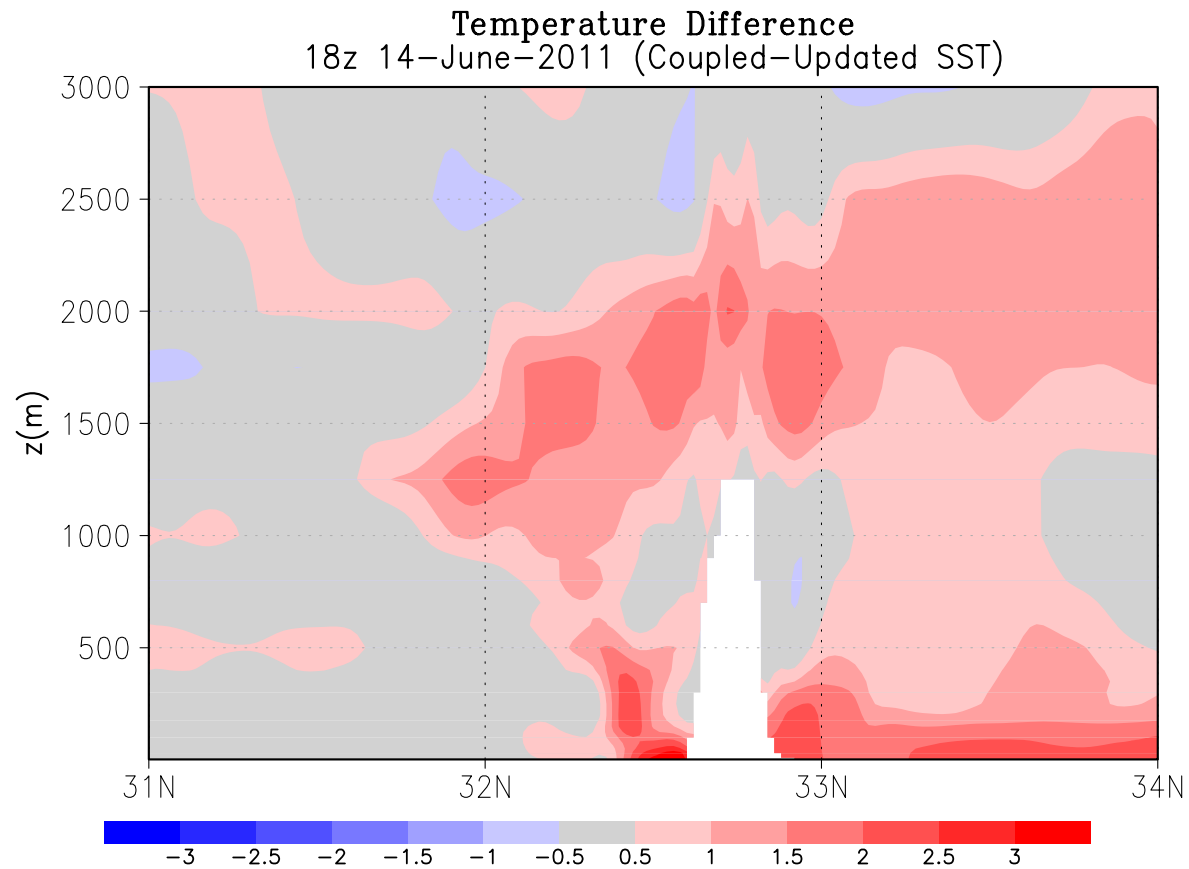
Coupled - Uncoupled SST (18UTC 14 June)



Coupled-Uncoupled Air Temperature (18UTC 14 June)



# Sensitivity run



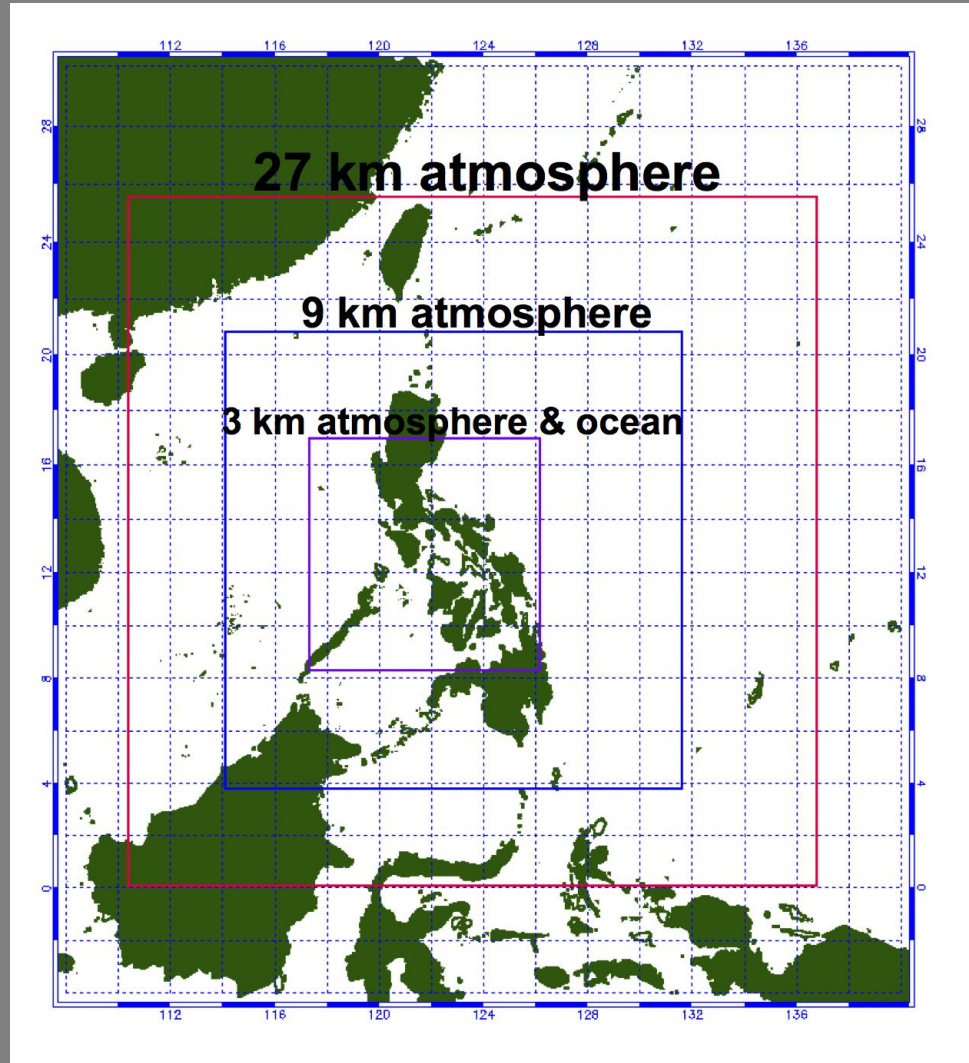
# Madeira Summary

- Coupled air/sea study of a June 2011 wake region showed the ability to resolve dynamic processes for the first time:
  - vortex shedding and atmospheric wake
  - generating dynamic WARM (SST) OCEAN WAKE
  - feedback onto the atmosphere via heat fluxes
  - Role of cold mountain winds in air/sea interaction
- Suggests islands as important geographical settings for regional Earth System Models to emulate

Pullen J., R. Caldeira, J. D. Doyle, P. May, and R. Tomé (2017), Modeling the Air-Sea Feedback System of Madeira Island, *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems (JAMES)*, in press 2017.

# Model configuration: 2-way coupled

- COAMPS (27, 9, 3 km) data-assimilating (MVOI)
- NOGAPS i.c.'s & b.c.'s
- 40 levels



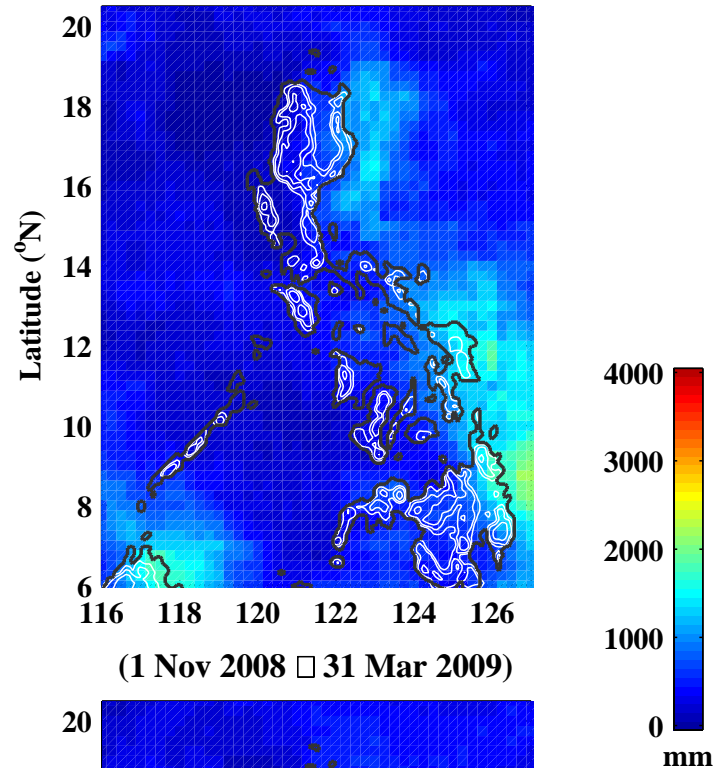
- NCOM (3 km)
- global HYCOM/NCOD A i.c.'s & b.c.'s
- 40 levels

(12 min coupling frequency using ESMF)

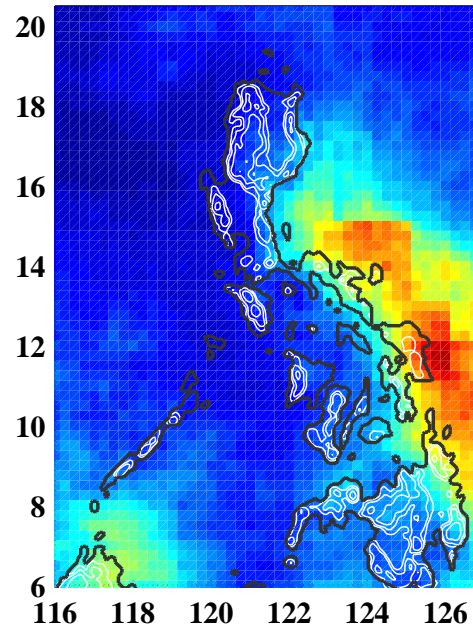
# Satellite Rain Totals

Wettest  
winter in 40  
years

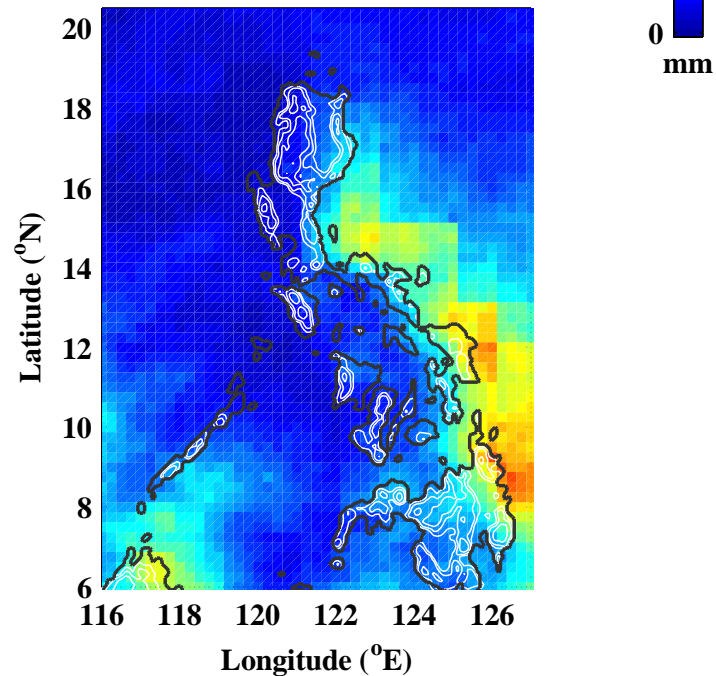
(1 Nov 2006 □ 31 Mar 2007)



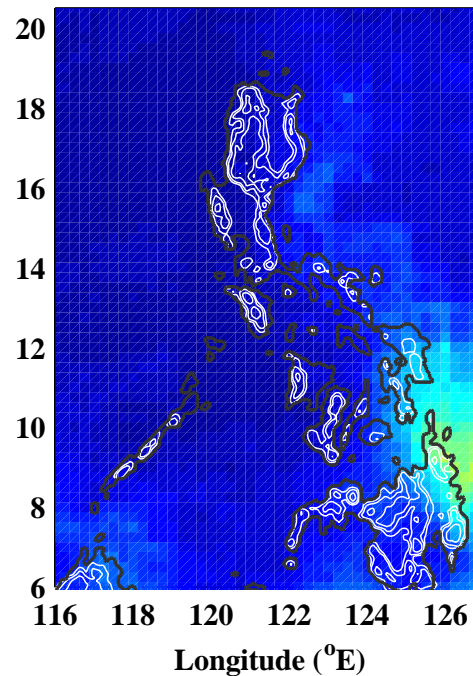
(1 Nov 2007 □ 31 Mar 2008)



(1 Nov 2008 □ 31 Mar 2009)

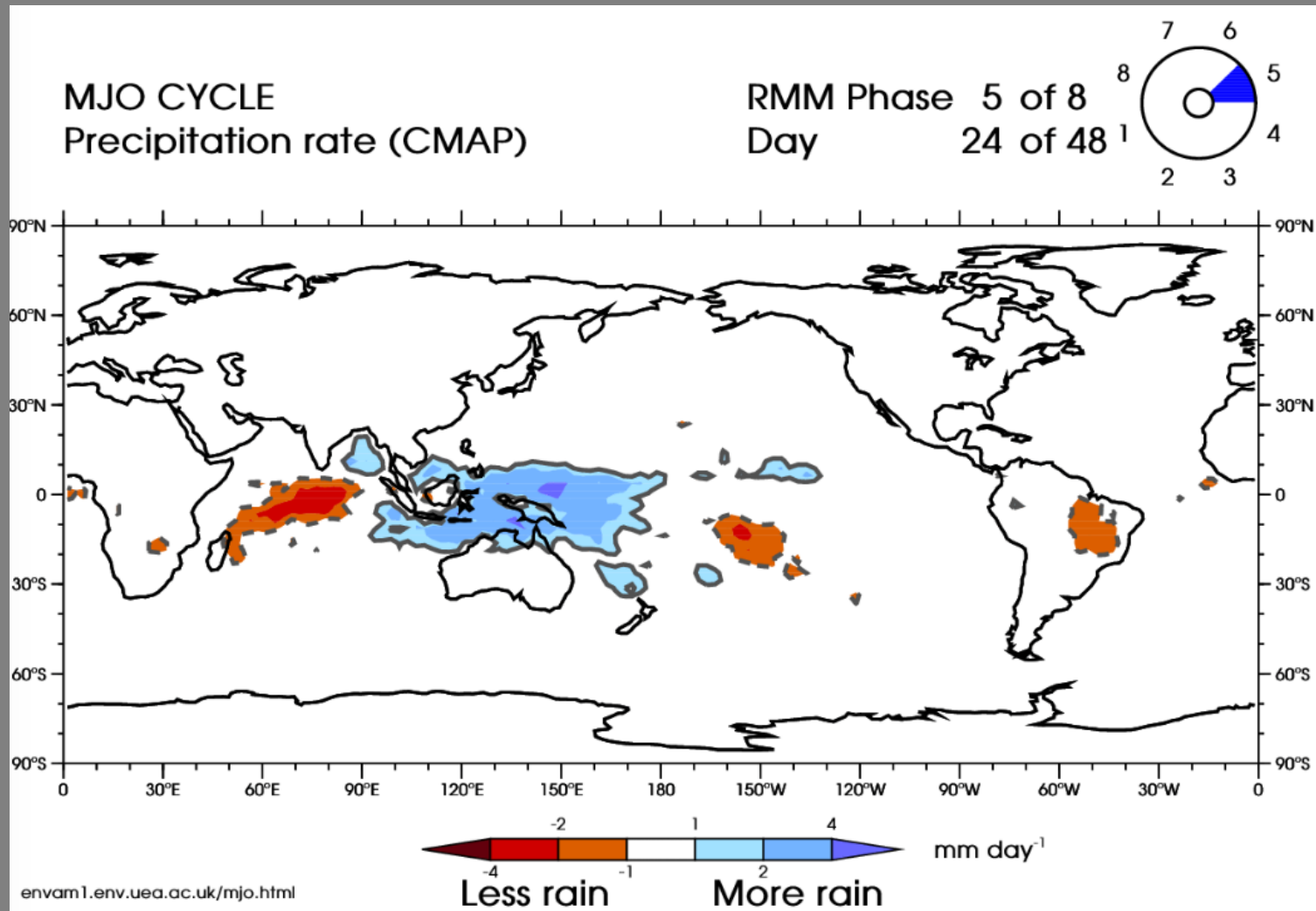


(1 Nov 2009 □ 31 Mar 2010)



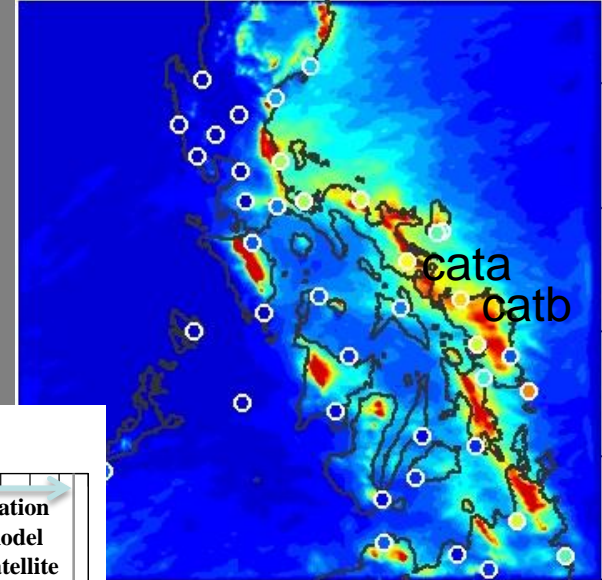
J. Pullen, A.L. Gordon, M. Flatau, J. D. Doyle, C. Villanoy and O. Cabrera, "Multiscale influences on extreme winter rainfall in the Philippines," *Journal of Geophysical Research-Atmospheres*, 120(8), 3292-3309, 2015.

# Madden-Julian Oscillation



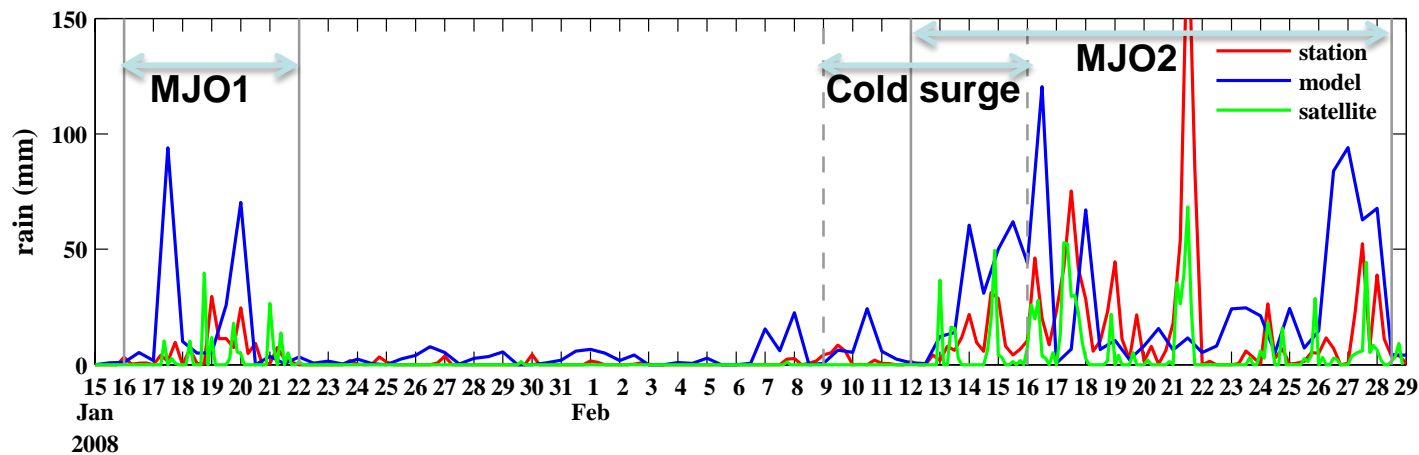
As a prime example of intraseasonal variability, the Madden–Julian Oscillation affects—and is pivotal to predicting—both weather and climate.

# Rainfall distributions

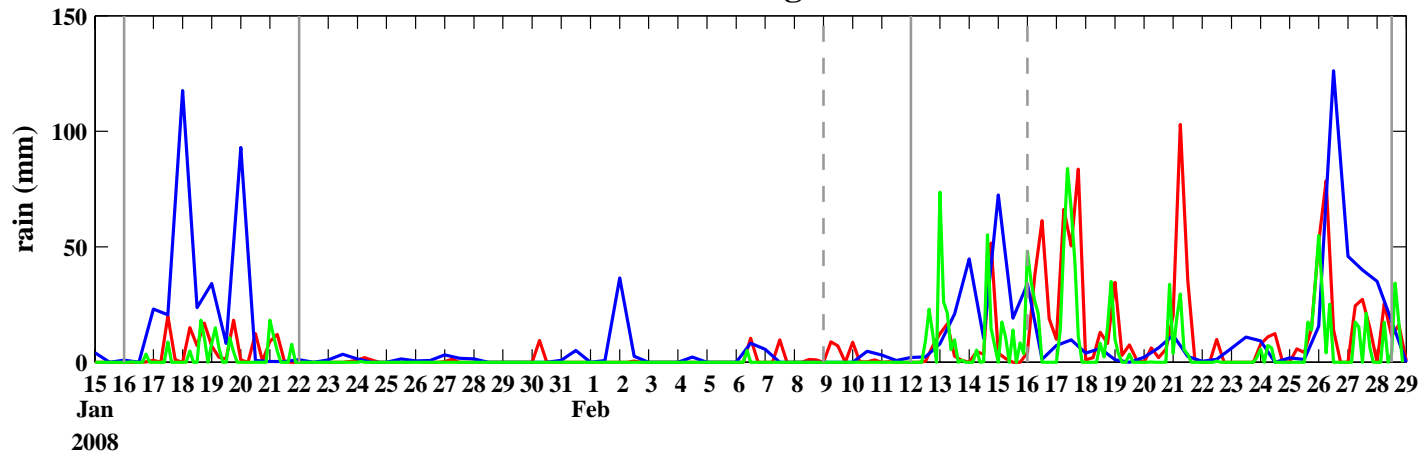


COAMPS  
+ rain  
gauge

Catarman



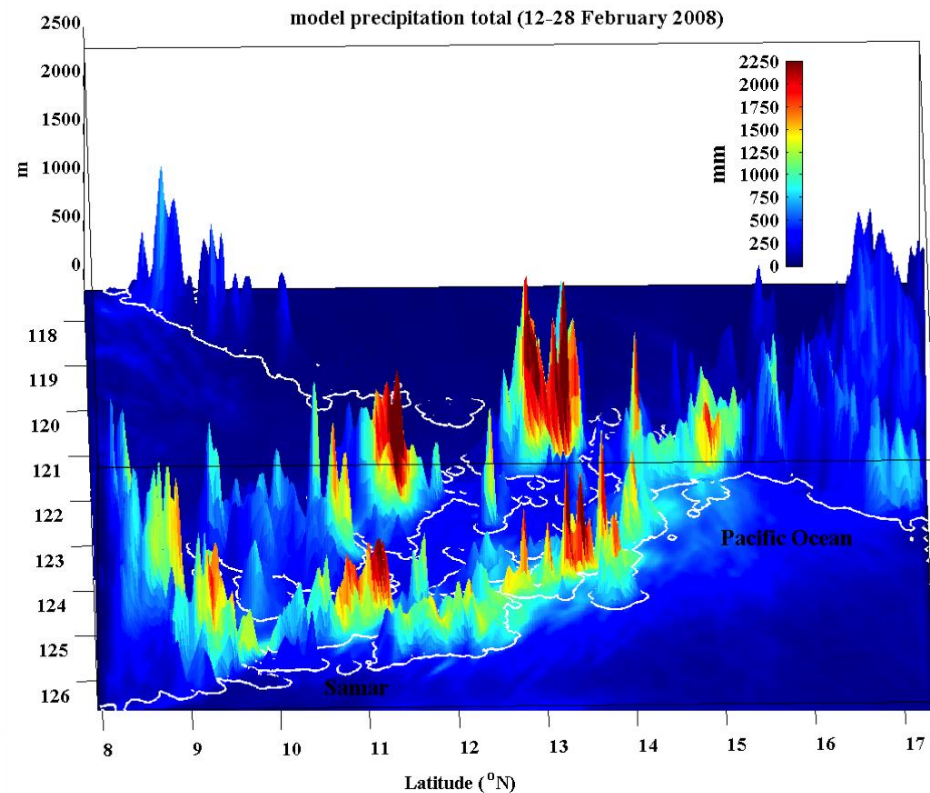
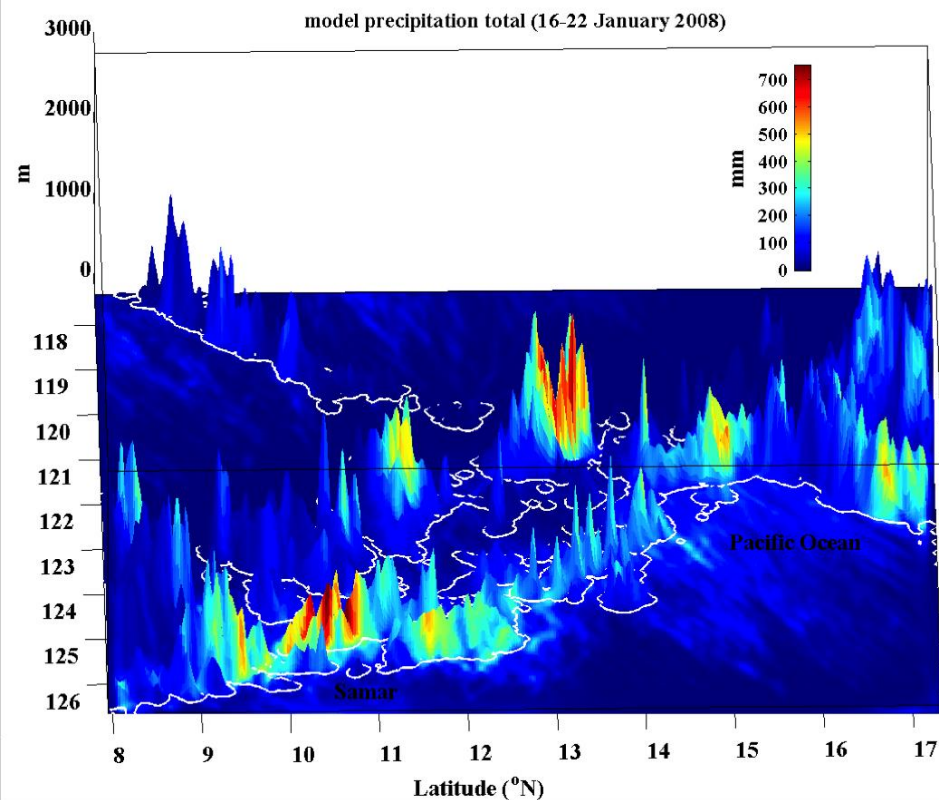
Catbalogan



# MJO event model precipitation

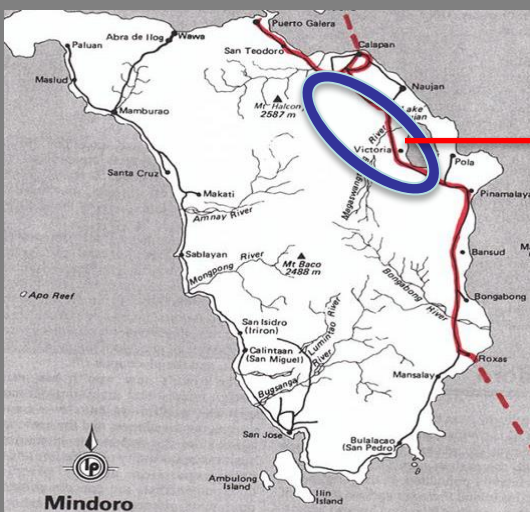
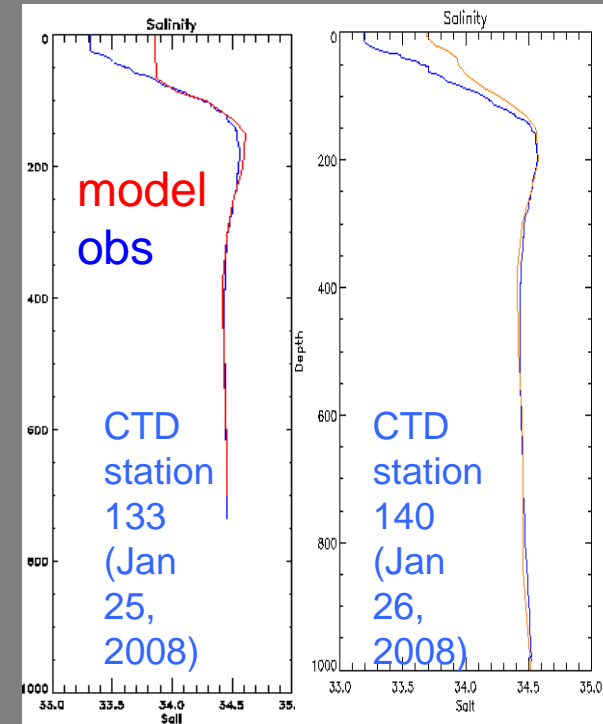
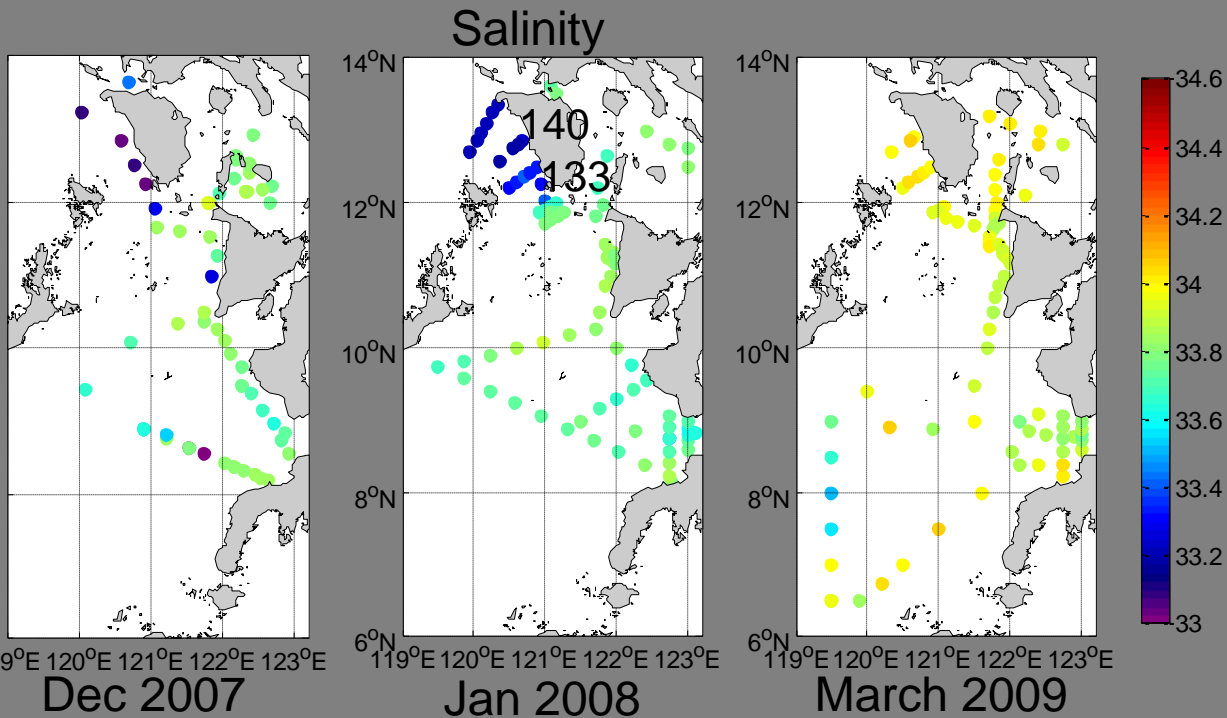
Event 1

Event 2



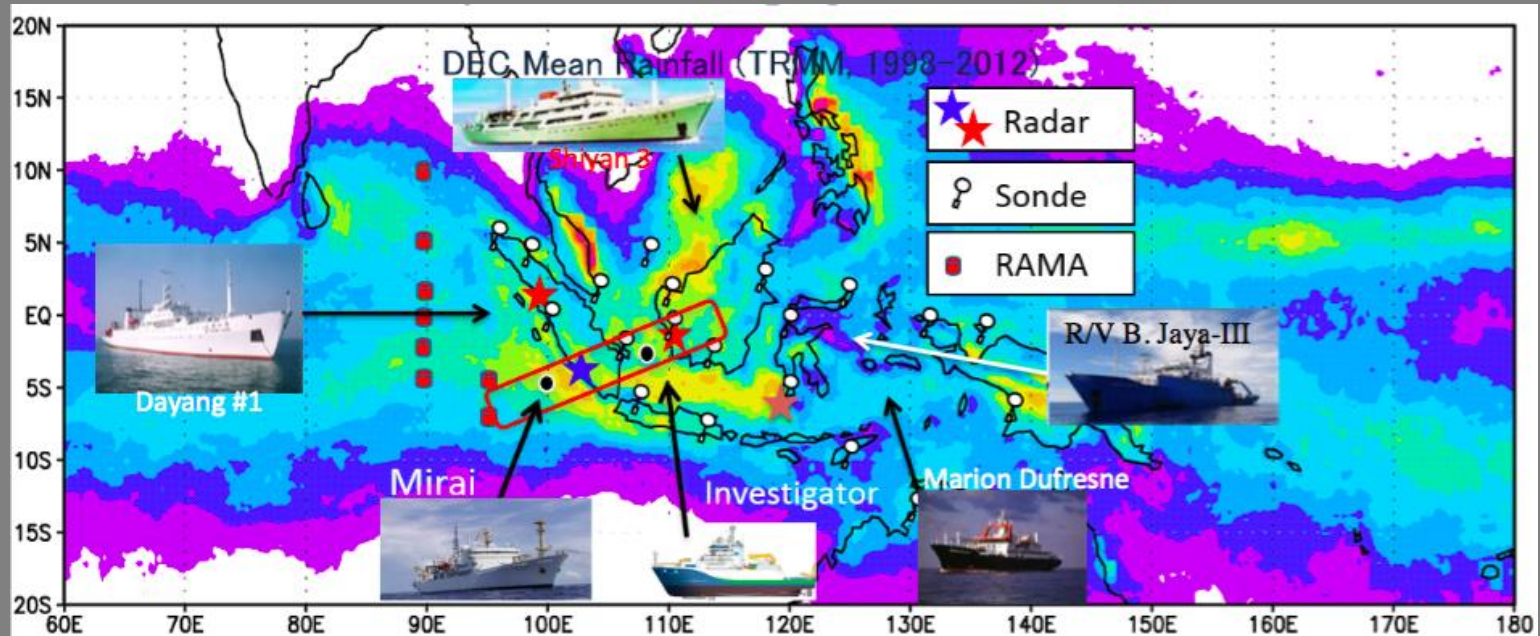
On Samar, flooding and landslides affecting over 45,000 people was reported during event 2 (National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), 2008)

# Role of Rivers



Location of 19 Feb rain-induced river flooding & evacuations affecting over 15,000 people in 20 villages (NDCC, 2008), during MJO event 2

# Years of the Maritime Continent (2017-2019)



## Observational Targets:

- **Atmospheric convection** (diurnal cycle, on-off shore development)
- **Aerosol from biomass burning and sea spray** (physical and chemical properties)
- **Upper Ocean mixing** (tidal, inertial, turbulent mixing, nutrient flux, SST feedback)
- **Upwelling and through flows**

ONR Propagation of Intra-Seasonal Tropical Oscillations (PISTON)

New program to link models  
COAMPS/WRF-Hydro+land surface  
by Navy/NOAA/NASA/NCAR