

Severe convective storms in Europe and their relation to large-scale mechanisms

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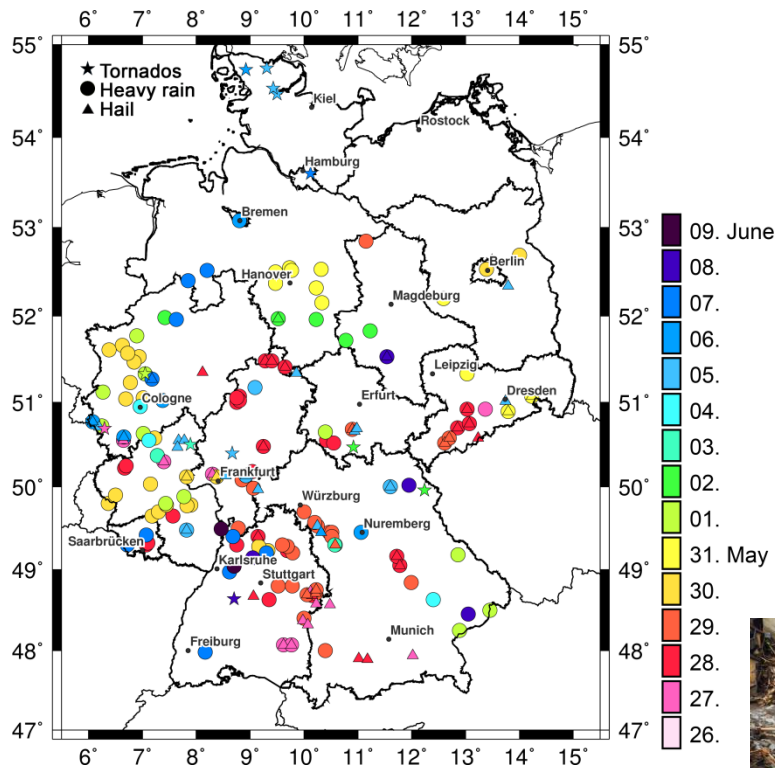
Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research (IMK-TRO)



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Example 2016: Exceptional sequence of SCS

Germany: 26 May to 9 June 2016



Data Source:  & newspapers
European Severe Weather Database

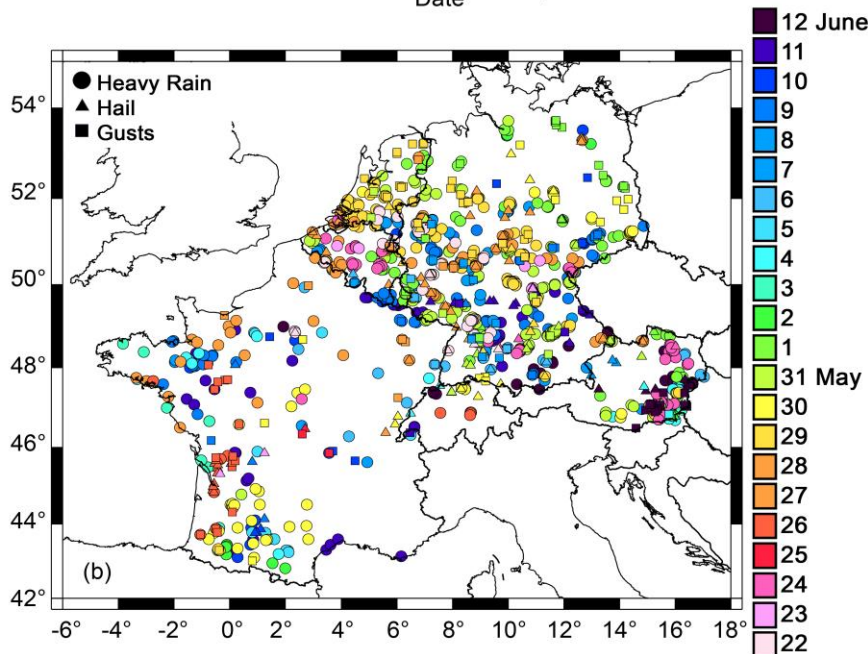
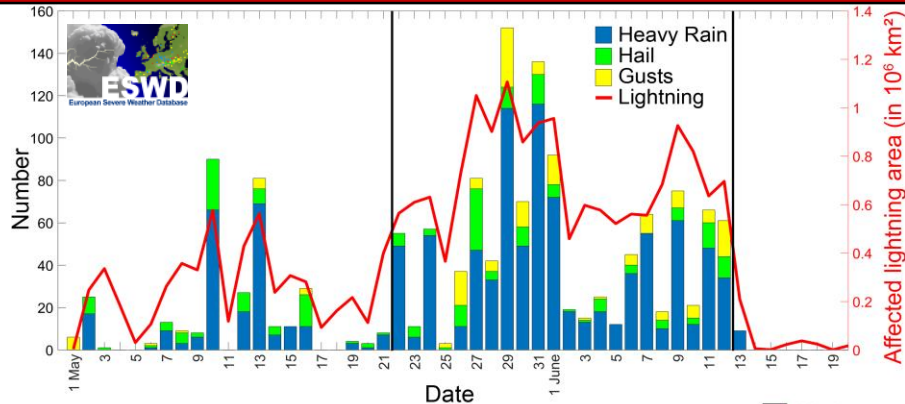
(Piper et al., 2016, NHESS)

29 May 2016: Flash flood (Braunsbach, Germany)



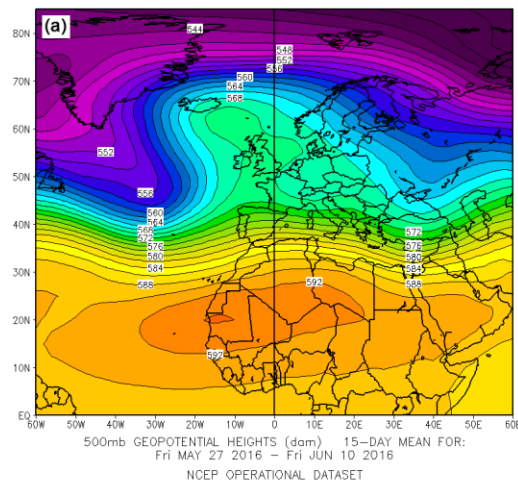
Example 2018: Exceptional sequence of SCS

West/Central Europe: 22 May to 12 June 2018

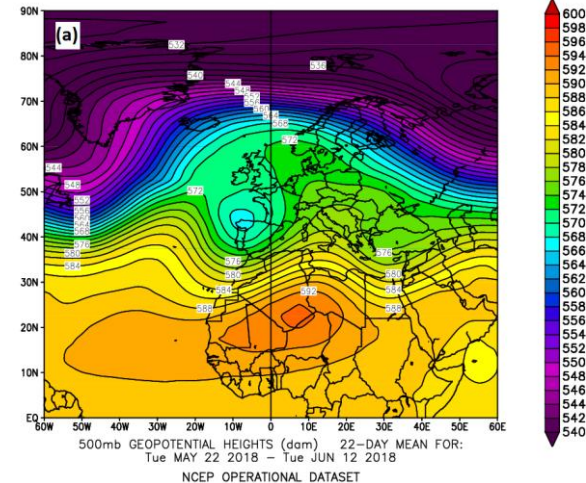


Atmospheric blocking

26 May to 9 June 2016

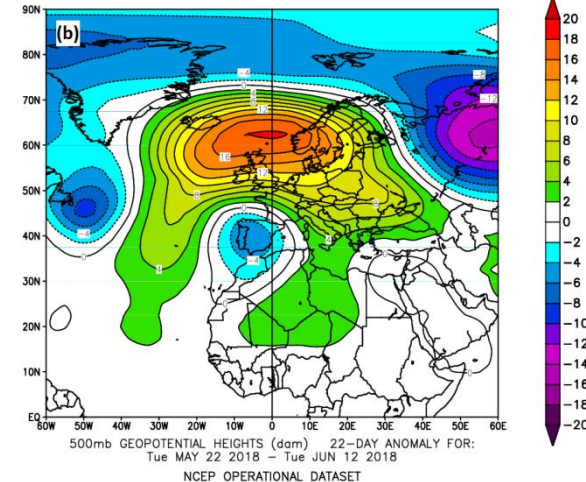
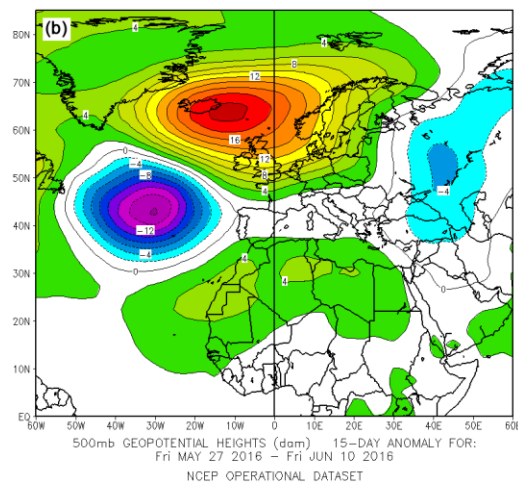


22 May to 12 June 2018



**Geopotential
height in 500 hPa
15/22 day mean**

**Geopotential
height in 500 hPa
anomaly**



(NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division, Boulder Colorado: <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov>)

Atmospheric blocking

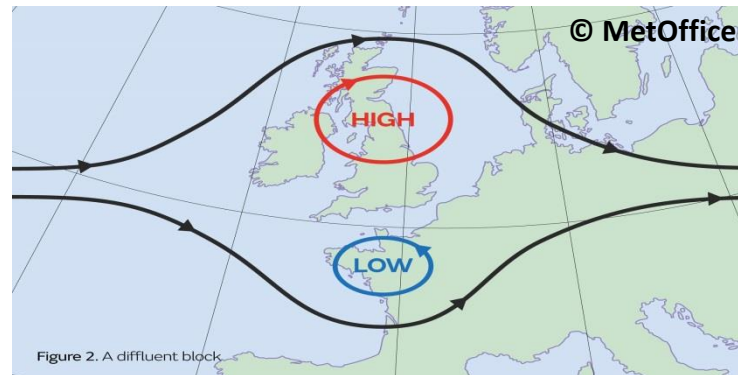
26 May to 9 June 2016

22 May to 12 June 2018

Atmospheric blocking pattern:

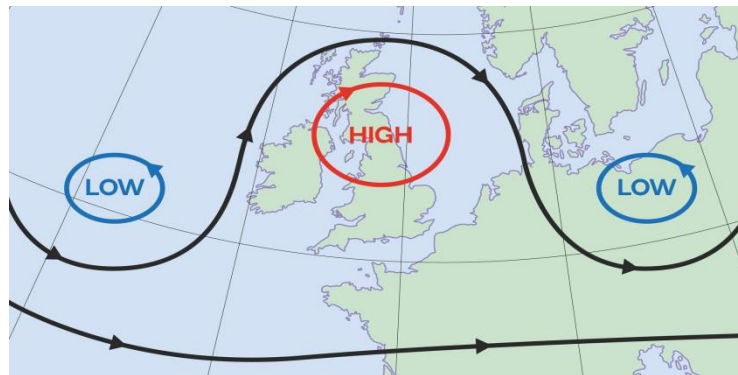
Geopotential
height in 500 hPa
15/22 day mean

**Dipole
block**



Geopotential
height in 500 hPa
anomaly

**Omega
block**



(NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division, Boulder Colorado: <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov>)

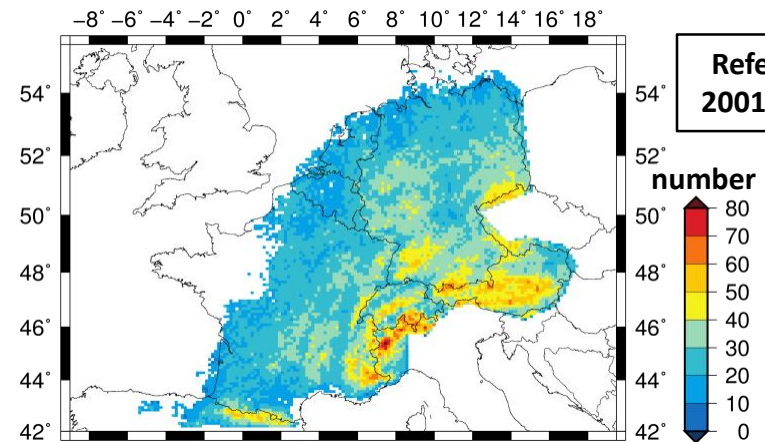
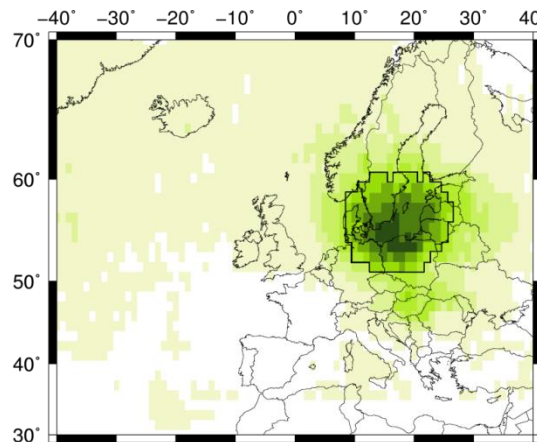
Scientific questions

1. Is there a **statistical relationship** between atmospheric **blocking** and **severe convective storms** (SCS)?
2. How blocking modulates the relevant **atmospheric processes** that support (or suppress) the development of SCS?
3. Which **large-scale** dynamical processes can play a role for convection **initiation** (trigger mechanism)?

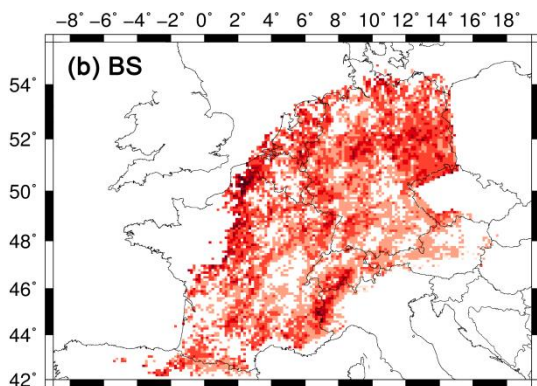
Blocking vs. thunderstorm days in Europa

Blocking over the Baltic Sea → Convection-favoring conditions

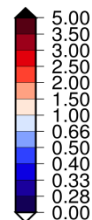
Blocking associated thunderstorm days



Odds ratio



Only p -values
at the 95 %
significance level

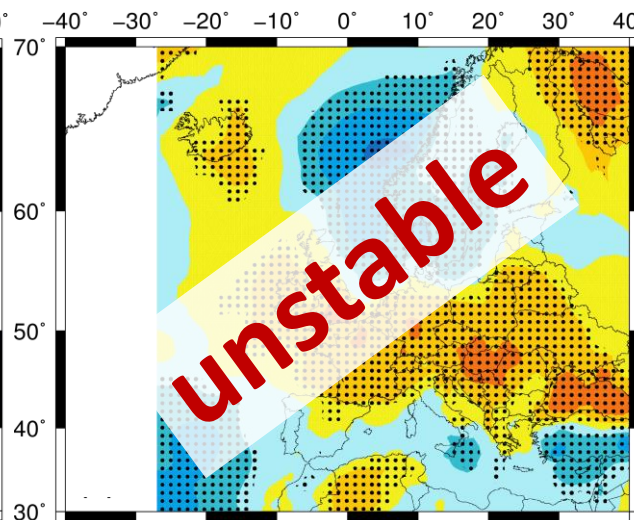
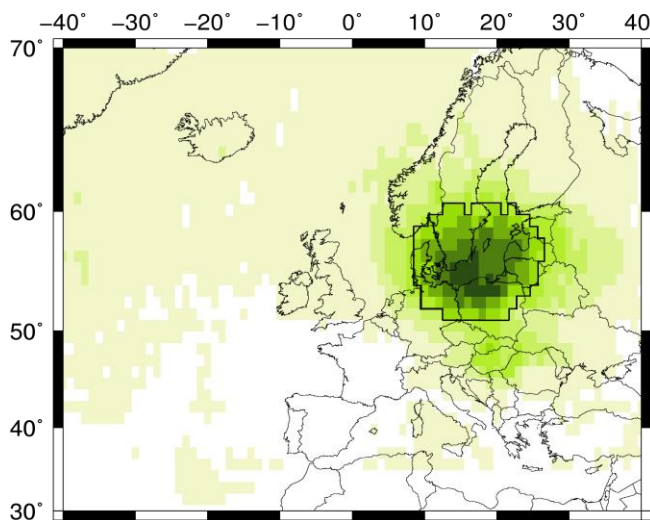


OR>1: If there is blocking, the odds of a thunderstorm days increase (e.g., a value of 2 means a doubling of the odds).

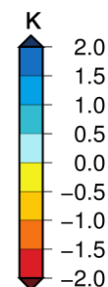
OR<1: If there is blocking, the odds for a thunderstorm days decrease (e.g., a value of 0.5 means a decrease of the odds by 50 %).

Baltic Sea: Convection-favoring conditions

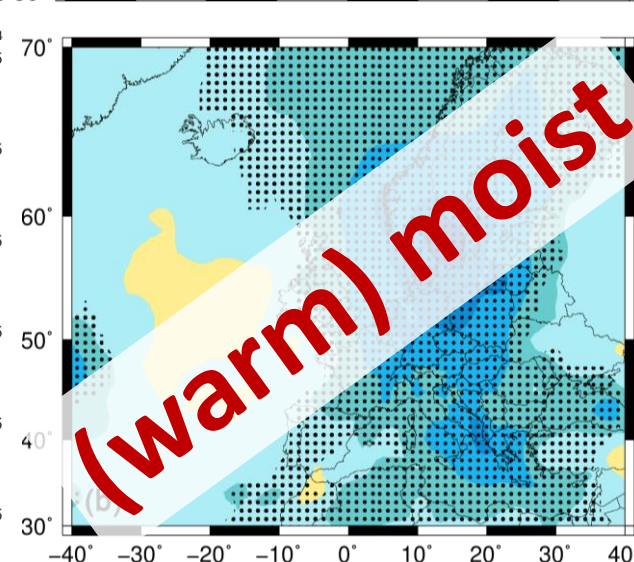
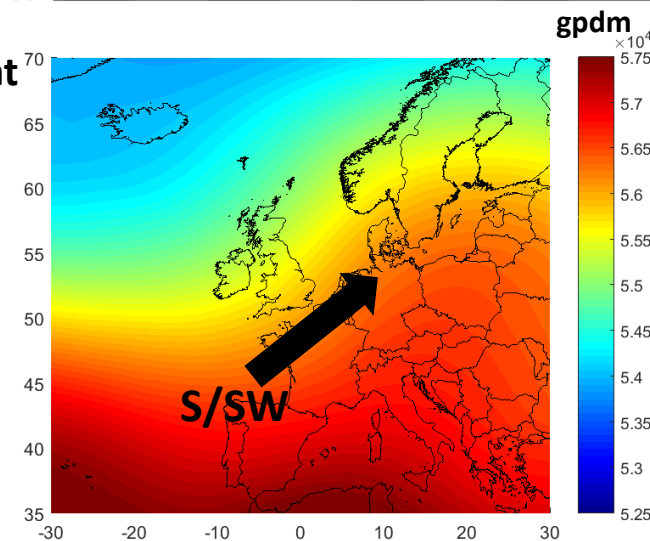
Reference period:
2001 – 2014 &
1981 – 2010 (MJJA)



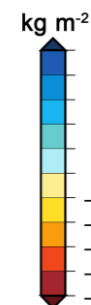
Lifted Index
anomaly
composite



Geopot. height
in 500 hPa
mean
composite



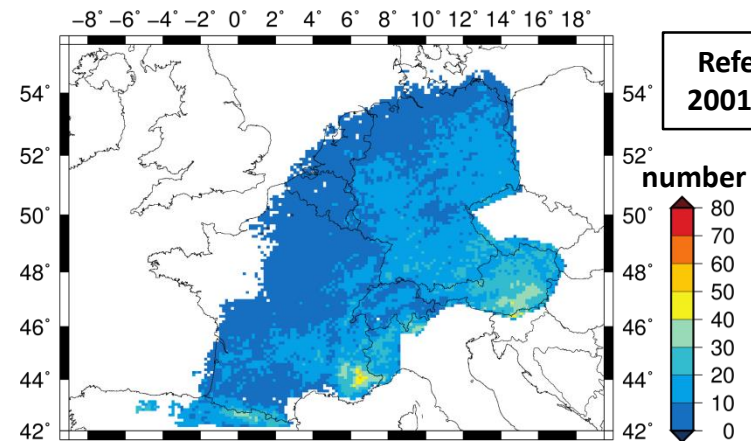
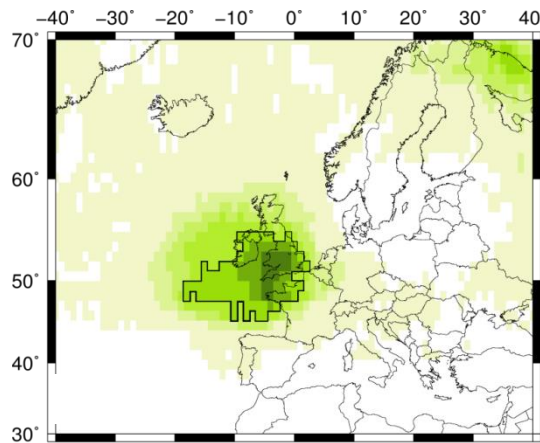
Precipitable
Water
anomaly
composite



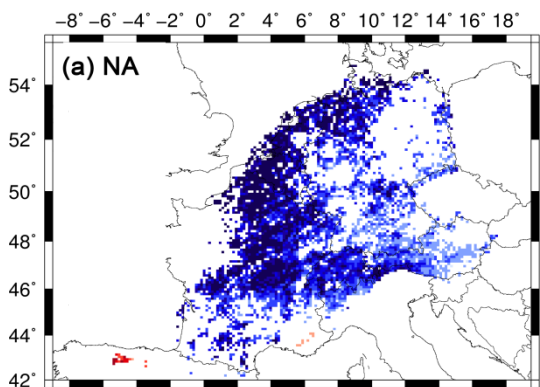
Blocking vs. thunderstorm days in Europa

Blocking over the Eastern North Atlantic → convection-inhibiting conditions

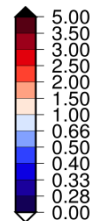
Blocking associated thunderstorm days



Odds ratio



Only p -values
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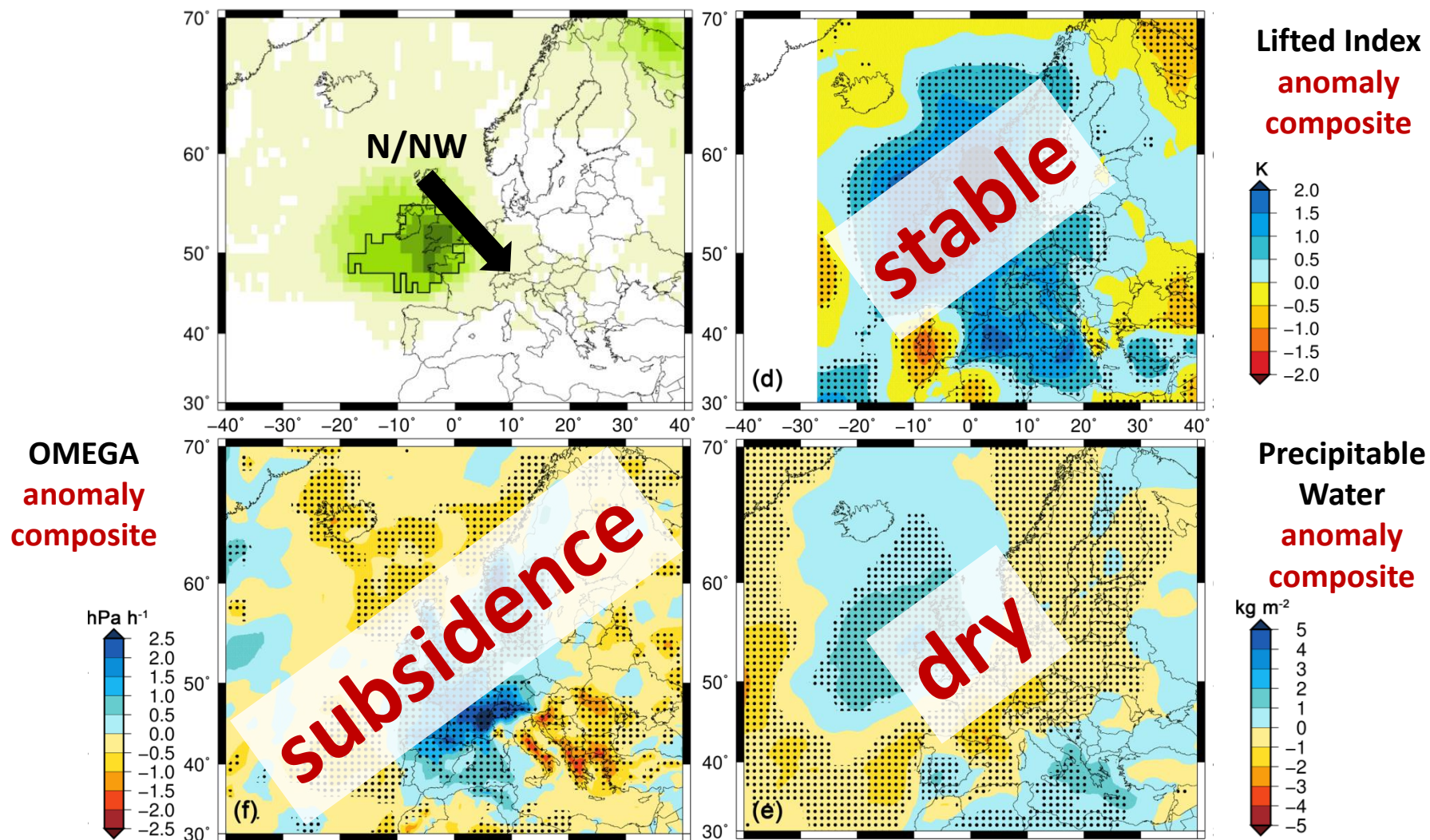


OR>1: If there is blocking, the odds of a thunderstorm days increase (e.g., a value of 2 means a doubling of the odds).

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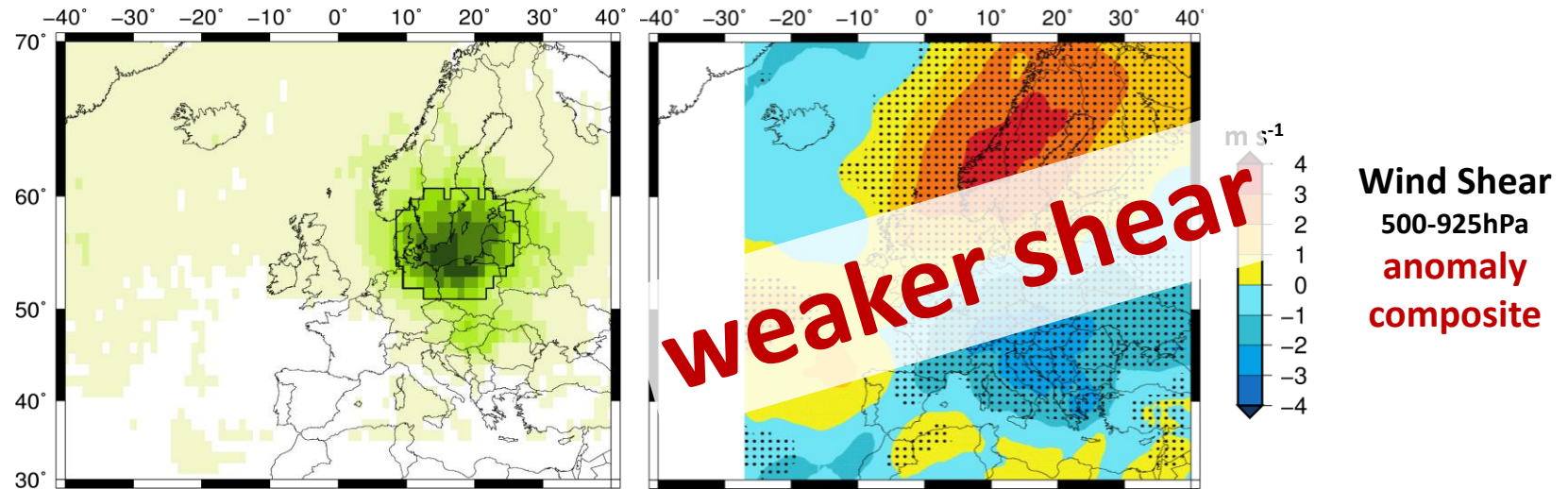
North Atlantic: Convection-inhibiting conditions

Reference period:
2001 – 2014 &
1981 – 2010 (MJJA)



Baltic Sea: Deep layer wind shear

Reference period:
2001 – 2014 &
1981 – 2010 (MJJA)

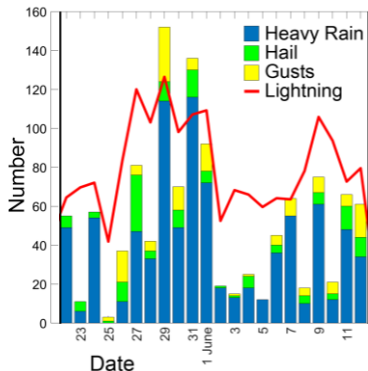
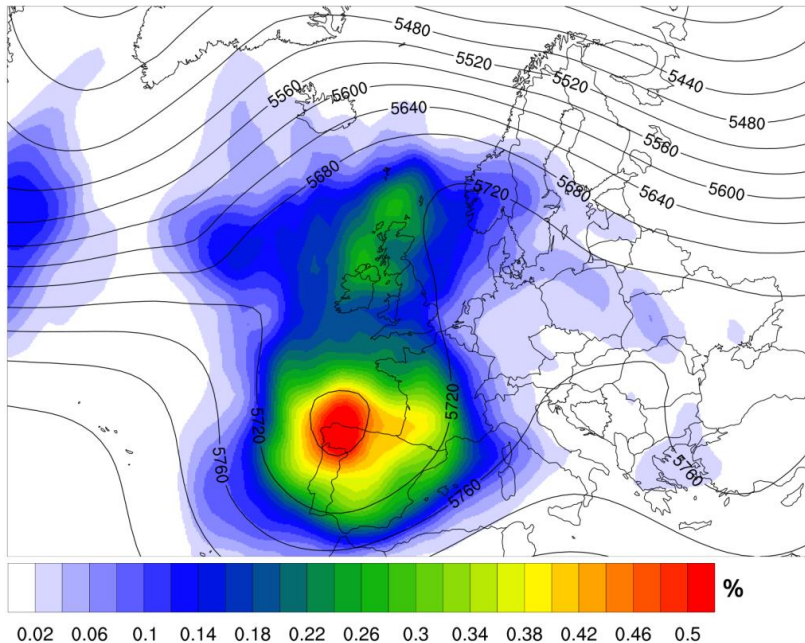


Data base: ERA-Interim

(Mohr et al., 2019a, QJRMMS)

Example 2018: **Cut-offs** as trigger for convection

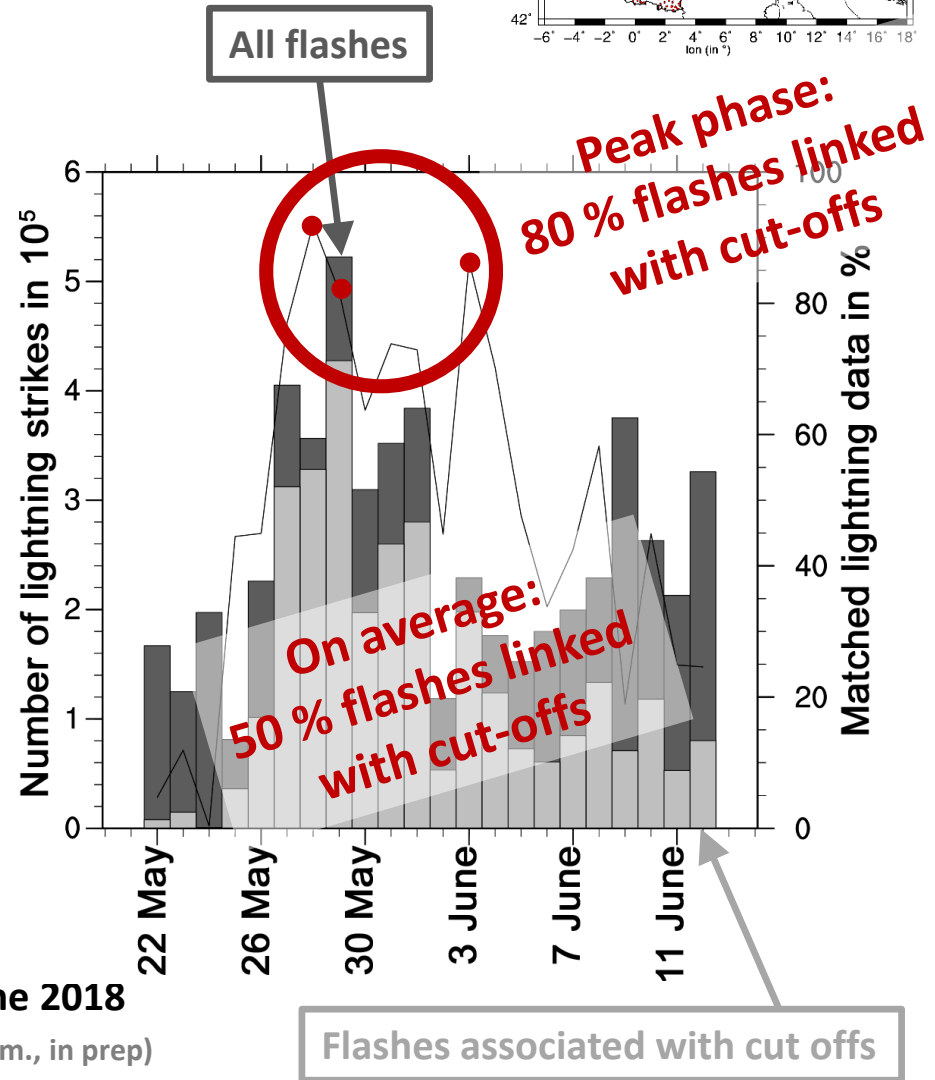
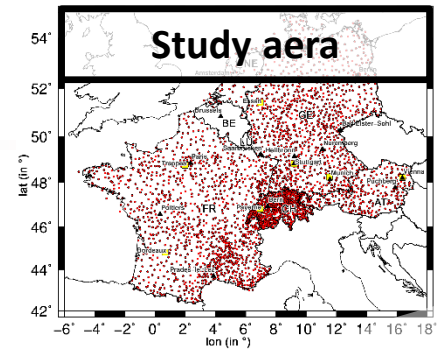
Composite mean 500 hPa geopotential height
500 hPa and **cut-off cyclone frequency**



Detection cut-off cyclones:
Potential vorticity on 325 K
isentrope using the algorithm of
Wernli and Sprenger (2007)

Study period: 22 May to 12 June 2018

(Mohr et al., 2019b, Weather Clim. Dynam., in prep)



- In Europe, **atmospheric blocking** create up- & downstream environmental conditions **influencing thunderstorm activity**.
- The southerly/southwesterly advection of warm, moist and unstable air masses on the western flank of a block over the **Baltic Sea** results in **convection-favoring conditions**.
- Blocking over the eastern **North Atlantic** leads to a northerly/northwesterly advection of dry and stable air masses (**convection-inhibiting conditions**).
- Thunderstorms related to **blocking** seem to be on average **less organized** (lower shear).
- Case study 2018: **Blocking** may also increase the probability of **cut-off lows**, which serve as **trigger mechanism** for deep moist convection.

Mohr, S., Wandel, J., Lenggenhager, S. and Martius, O. (2019a): Relationship between blocking and warm season thunderstorms in western and central Europe. *Q. J. R. Meteor. Soc.*, doi:10.1002/qj.3603.

Mohr, S., Wilhelm, J., Wandel, J., Kunz, M., Punge, H. J., Portmann, R., Schmidberger, M. and Grams, C. (2019b): The role of large-scale dynamics in an exceptional sequence of severe thunderstorms in Europe. *Weather Clim. Dynam.* (in final prep).

Piper, D., Kunz, M., Ehmele, F., Mohr, S., Mühr, B., Kron, A. and Daniell, J. (2016): Exceptional sequence of severe thunderstorms and related flash floods in May and June 2016 in Germany. Part I: Meteorological background. *Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci.*, 16, 2835–2850, doi:10.5194/nhess-16-2835-2016.

3rd European Hail Workshop

16 – 18 March 2020
Karlsruhe, Germany



Important Deadlines are:

Travel grants	15 November 2019
Abstract submission	29 November 2019
Registration	31 January 2020

Workshop website: <http://ehw2020.imk.kit.edu>