

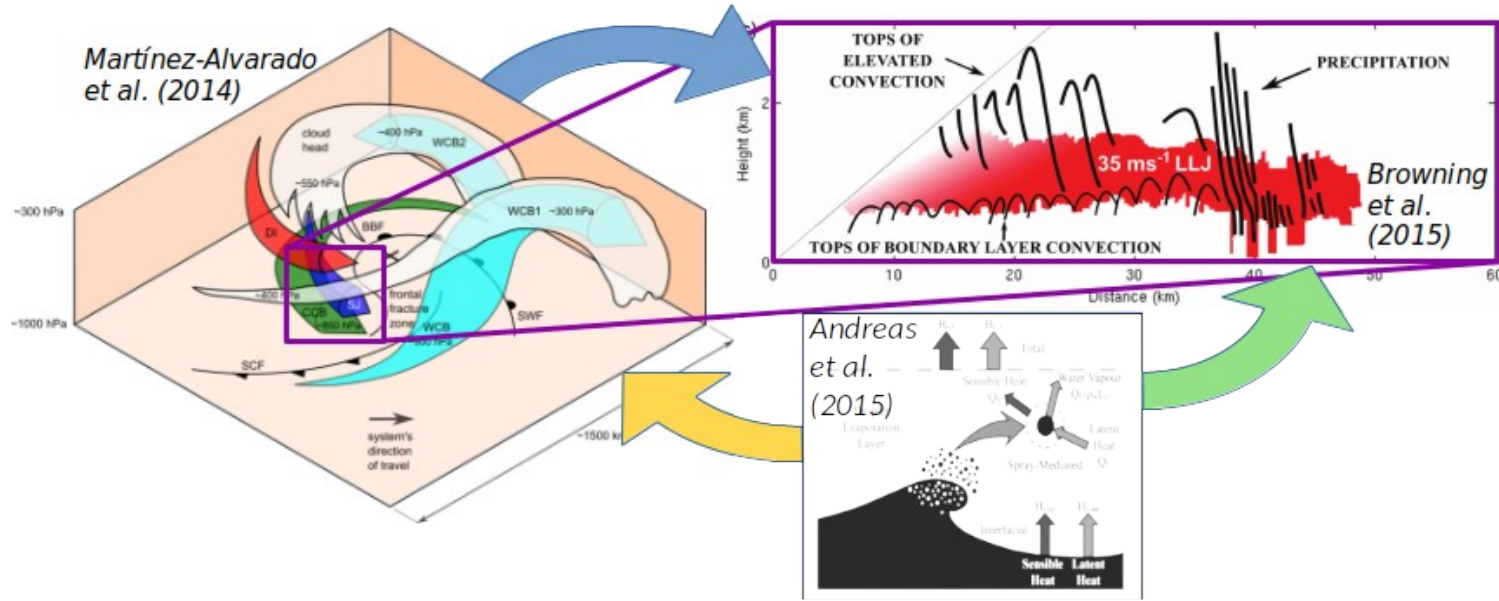
Understanding processes leading to surface gusts by modeling windstorms at very high resolution

Florian Pantillon, Sophia Brumer, Jean-Pierre Chaboureau, Juan Escobar, Wahiba Lfarh, Nicolas Maury, Joris Pianezze, Philippe Wautelet



10th European Windstorm Workshop
Bern, 5–7 February 2025

Project **anr**[®] JCJC “WINDGUST” (2022–2025)



1. Characterize the fine-scale processes responsible for the formation of wind gusts
2. Quantify the sensitivity of wind gusts to the representation of surface processes
3. Explore the feedback of local processes on extratropical cyclone dynamics

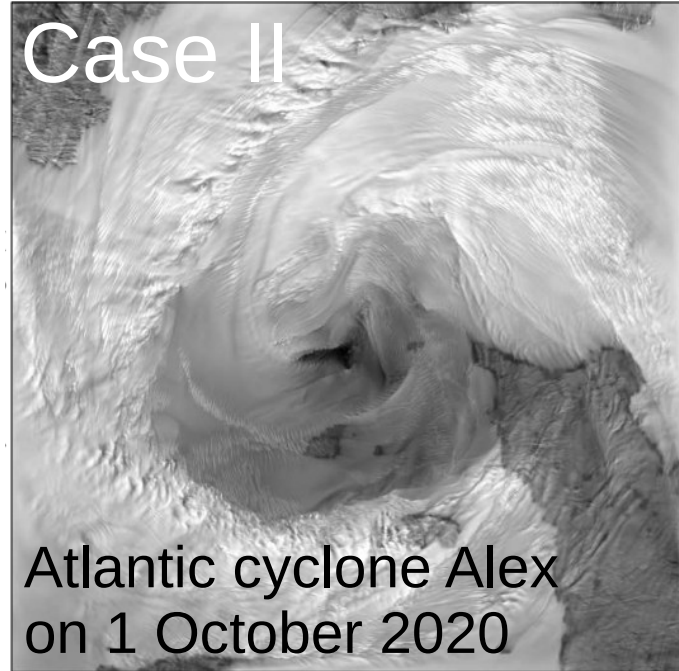
Two case studies

Case I



Mediterranean cyclone Adrian
on 29 October 2018

Case II

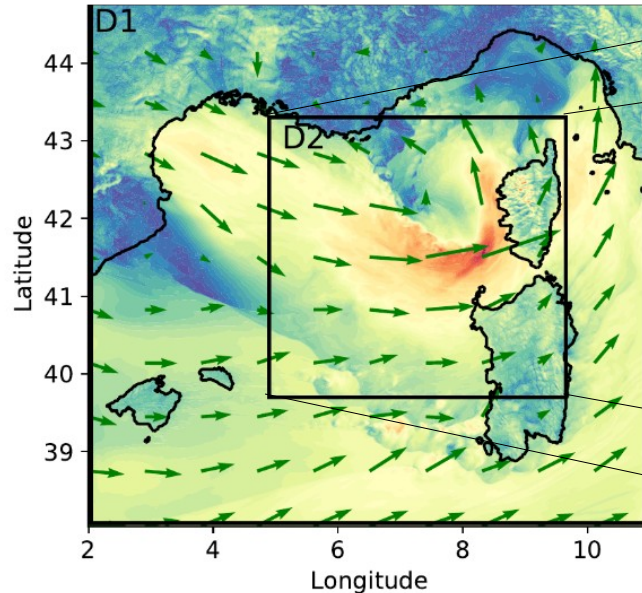


Atlantic cyclone Alex
on 1 October 2020

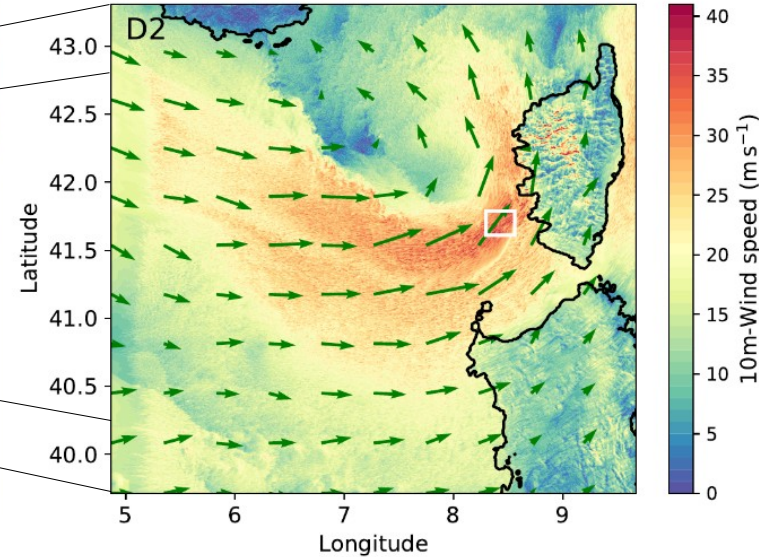


Numerical simulations with the research model

Mesoscale simulation $\Delta x=1\text{km}$



Large-Eddy Simulation (LES) $\Delta x=200\text{m}$



Representation of fine-scale processes

- **Deep convection:** explicit
 - **Shallow convection:** parameterized
 - **Turbulence:** parameterized
- **Deep convection:** explicit
 - **Shallow convection:** explicit
 - **Turbulence:** partly explicit (large eddies)

Low-level winds associated with cold conveyor belt

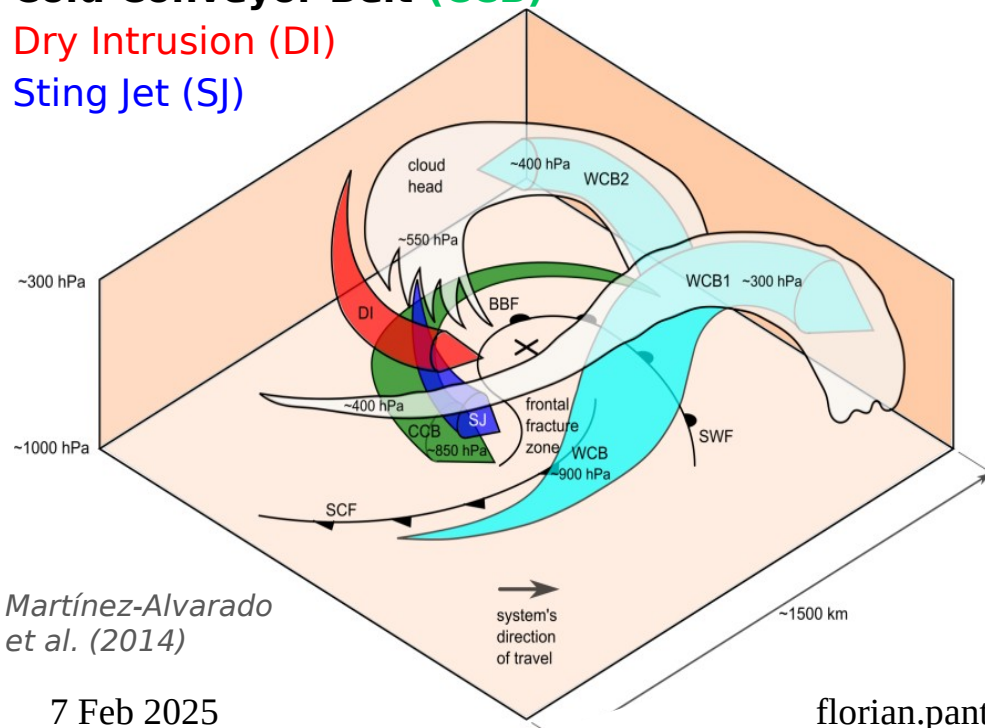
CONCEPTUAL PICTURE

Warm Conveyor Belt (WCB)

Cold Conveyor Belt (CCB)

Dry Intrusion (DI)

Sting Jet (SJ)

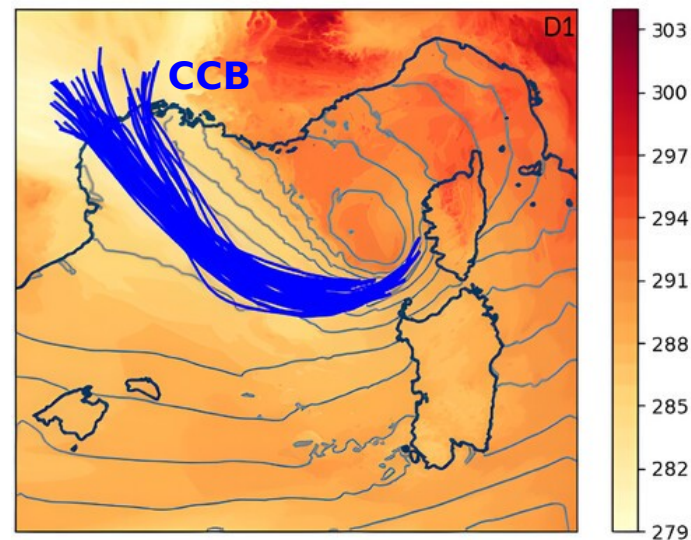


Martínez-Alvarado
et al. (2014)

7 Feb 2025

florian.pantillon@cnsr.fr

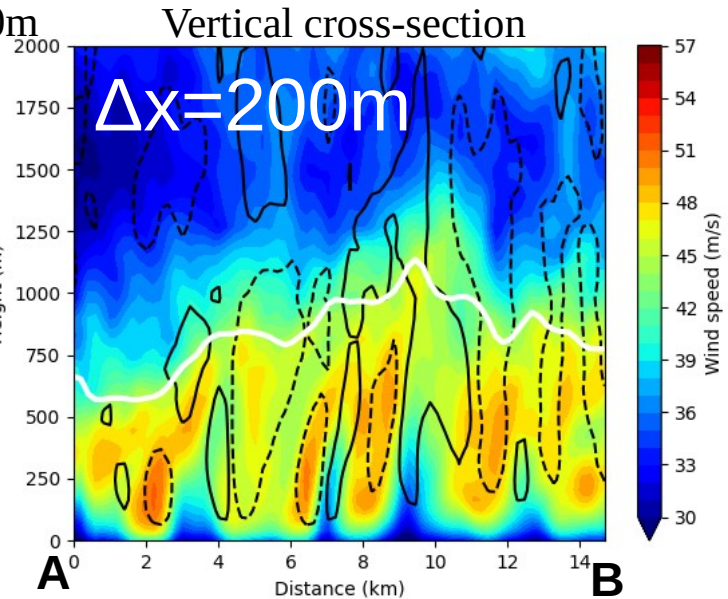
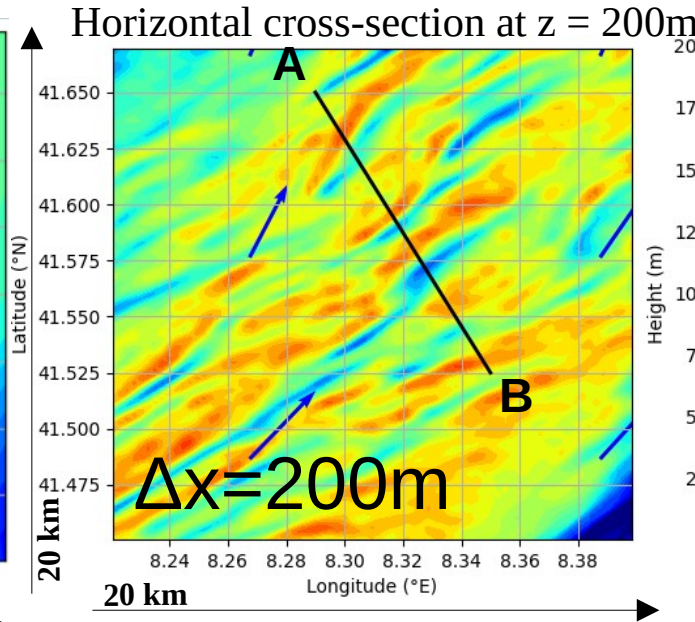
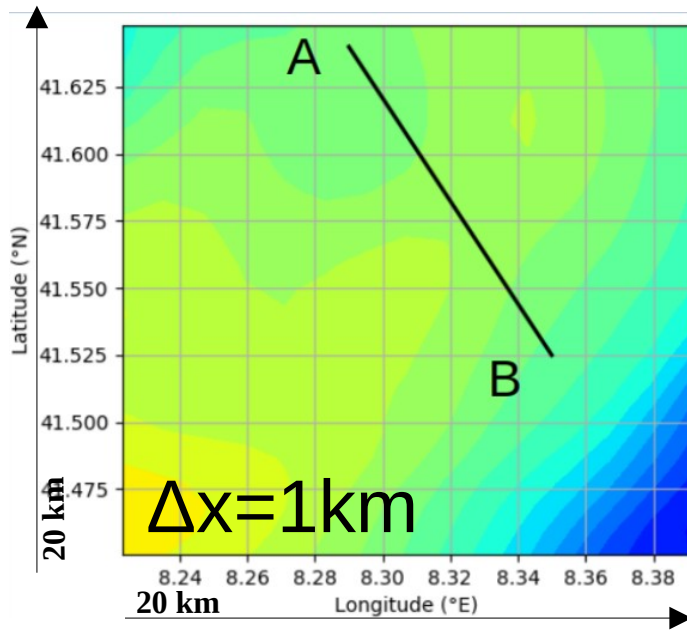
Mesoscale simulation $\Delta x=1\text{km}$



Trajectories where winds > 40 m/s at 15:15 UTC



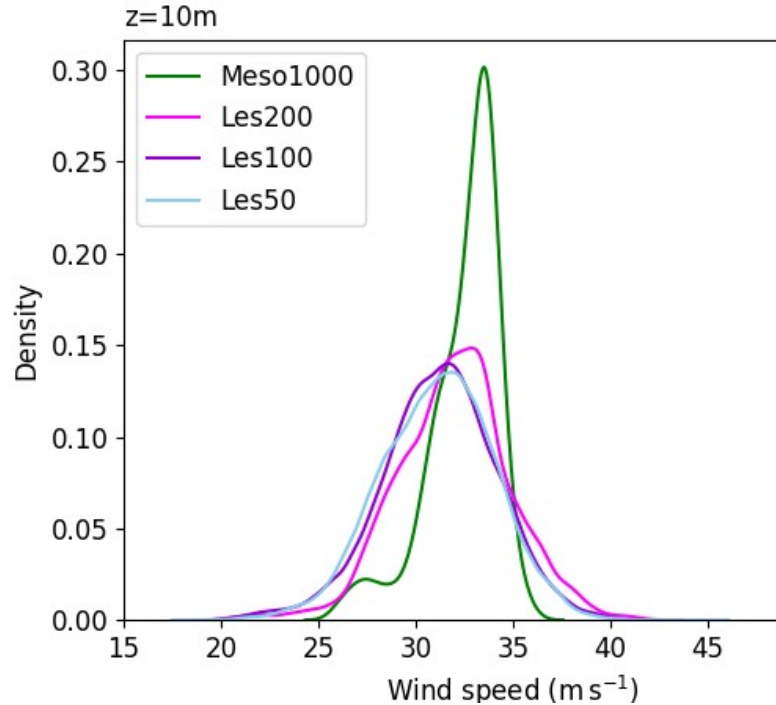
Zoom in on the strong wind area



Wind structures approximately aligned with mean wind
= **roll vortices** transporting momentum downward



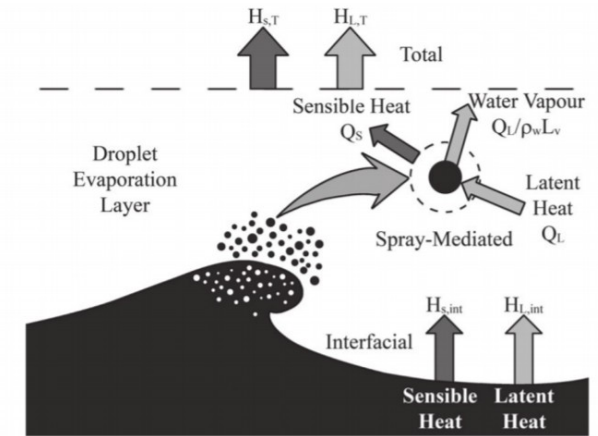
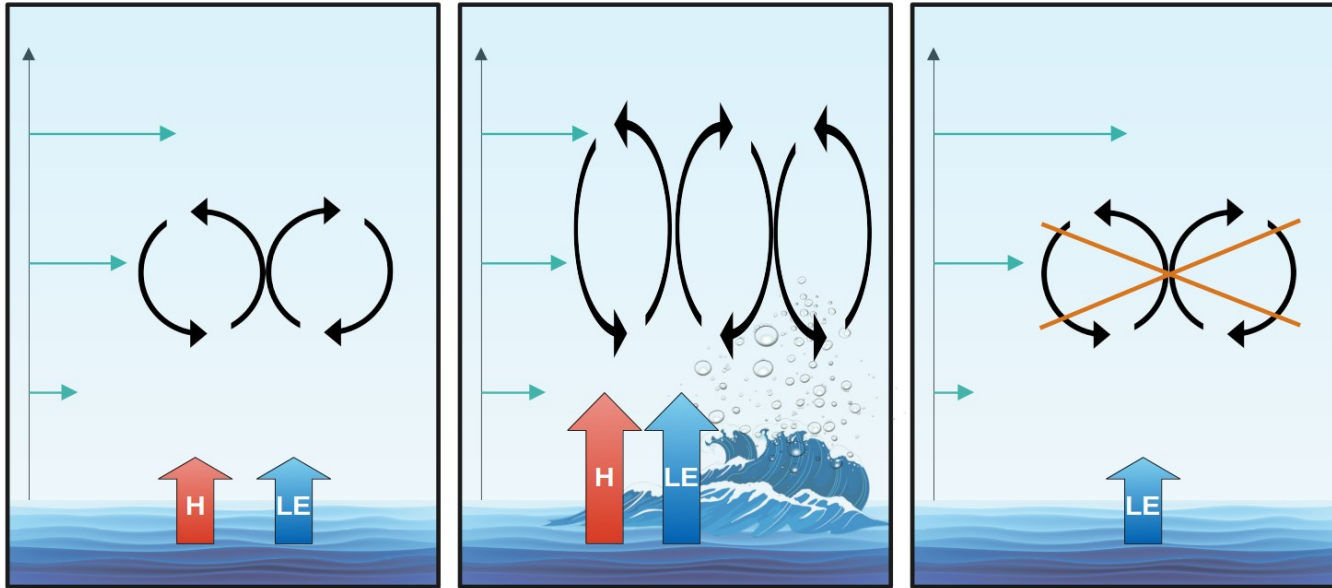
Impact of resolution on near-surface winds



- Large-eddy simulation $\Delta x=200\text{m}$ close to $\Delta x=100\text{m}$ and $\Delta x=50\text{m}$
- Mesoscale simulation $\Delta x=1\text{km}$ misses tails of distribution but overestimates average wind vs. large-eddy simulations



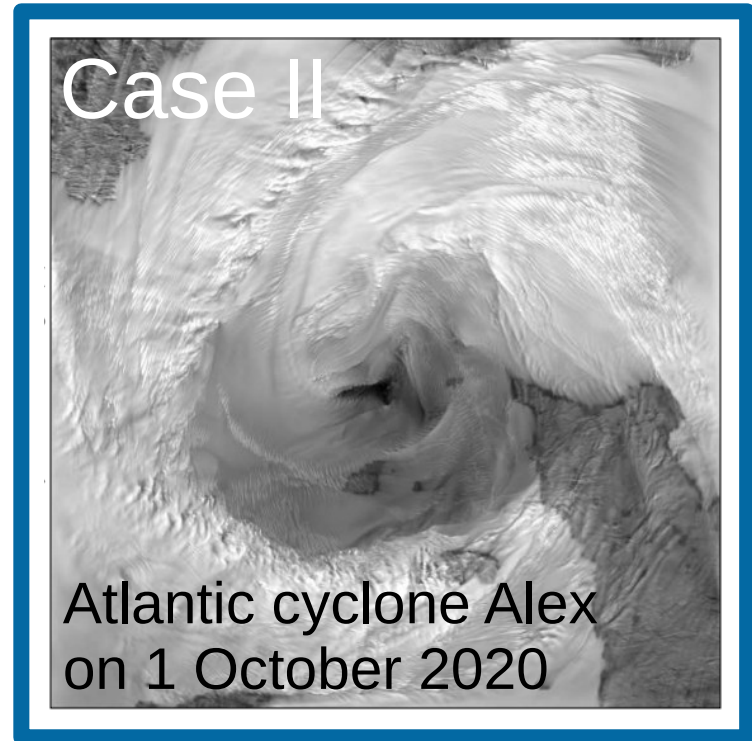
Beyond resolution: sensitivity to air-sea exchanges



Accounting for **sea spray** increases **surface heat fluxes** (Andreas et al. 2015)

- **Sensible** heat fluxes → **stretched** rolls + **enhanced** momentum transport
- **Latent** heat fluxes → weak impact

Two case studies

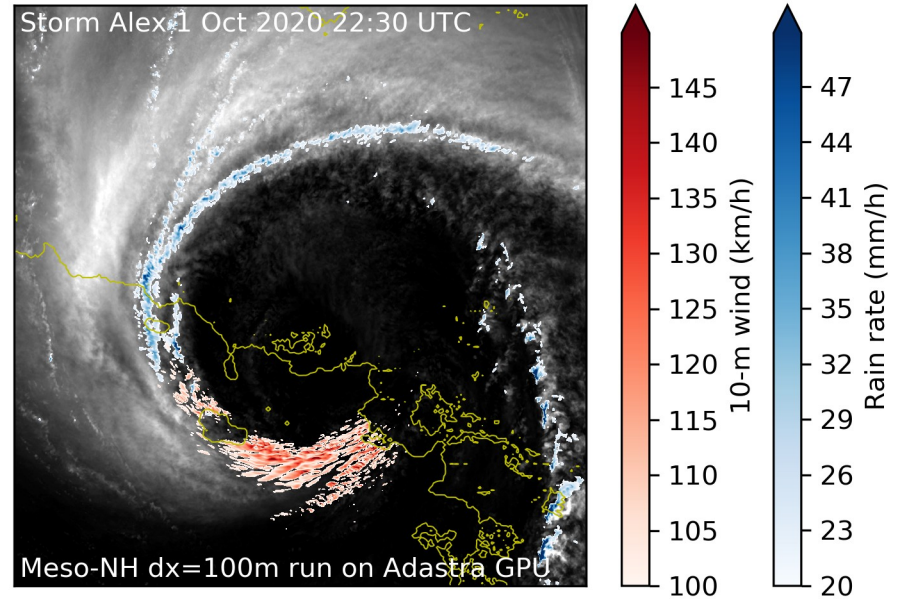


Numerical simulations



- Mesoscale simulation $\Delta x=1.6\text{km}$
- Large-Eddy Simulation $\Delta x \geq 100\text{m}$

Thanks to porting of code on GPU



Video here! <https://youtu.be/Zh90yTck9g4>



Low-level winds associated with 3 different airstreams

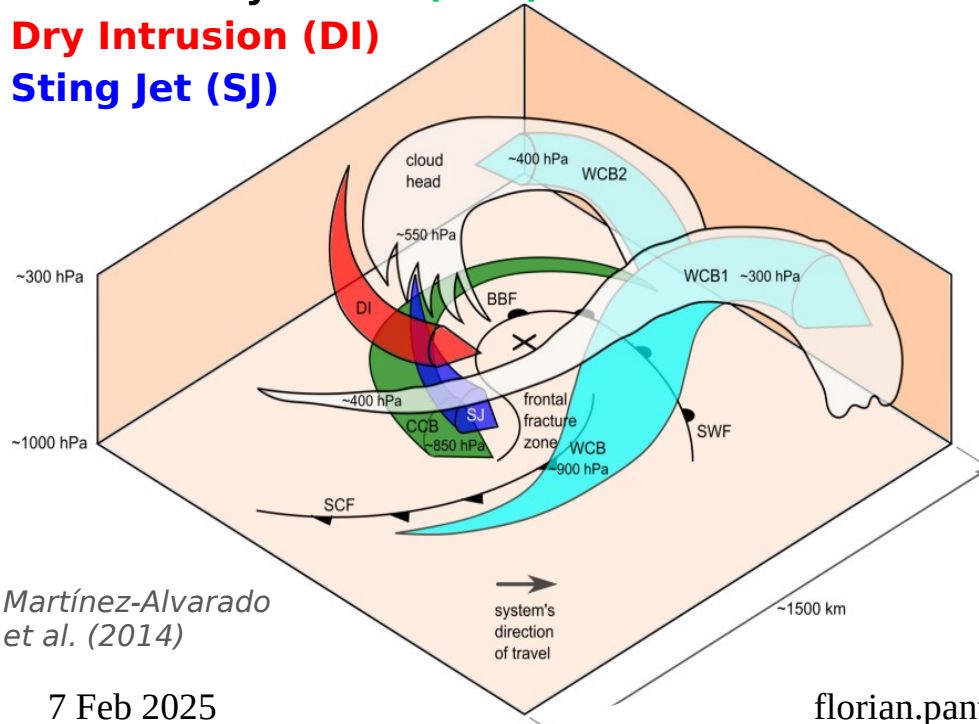
CONCEPTUAL PICTURE

Warm Conveyor Belt (WCB)

Cold Conveyor Belt (CCB)

Dry Intrusion (DI)

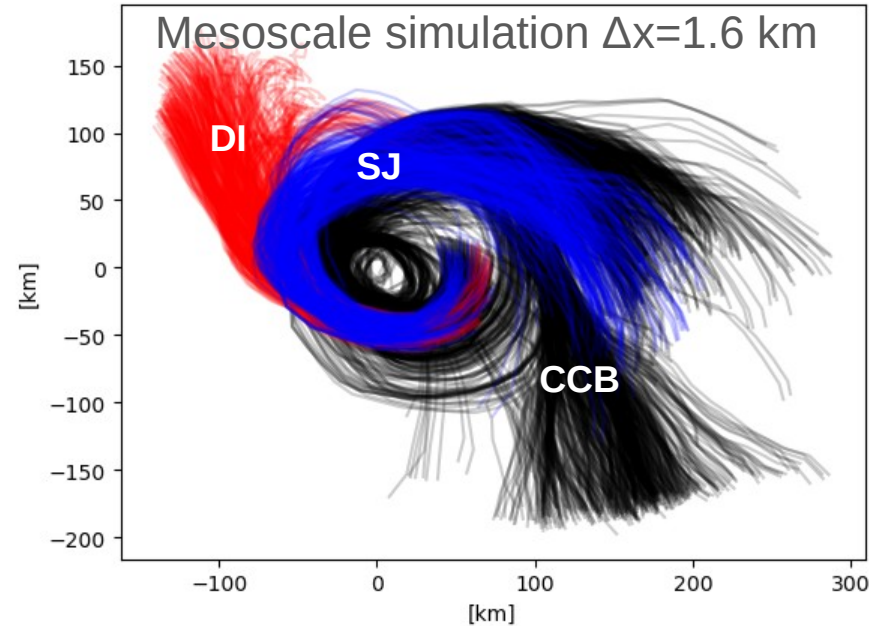
Sting Jet (SJ)



Martínez-Alvarado
et al. (2014)

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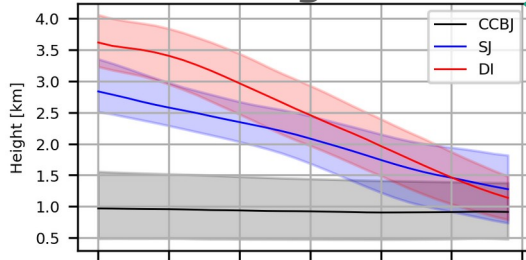
Cyclone-centered trajectories
where winds > 35 m/s at 22:30 UTC



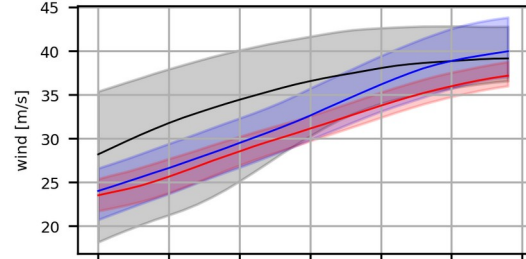
Insights into airstreams @ $\Delta x=200\text{m}$

Trajectories where winds > 35 m/s at 22:30 UTC
 Median (line) and quartiles (envelope)

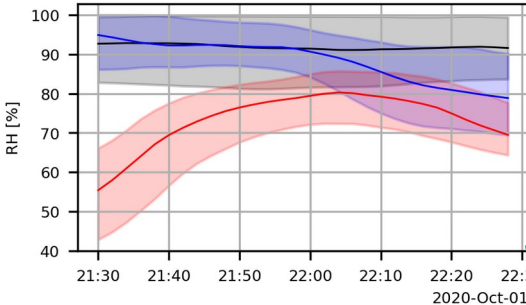
(a) **CCB = height < 2500m**



(b)

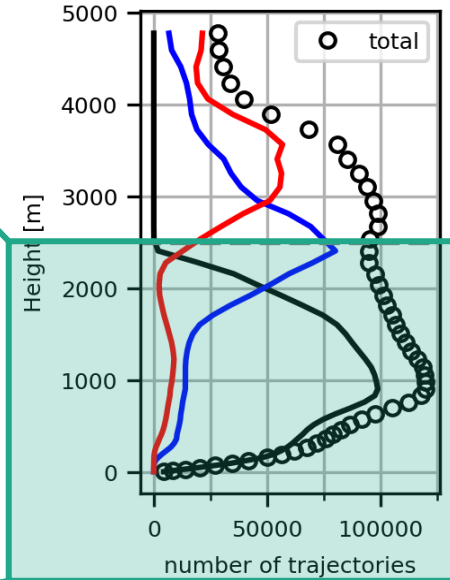


(c) **DI = initial RH < 80%**



Proportions in boundary layer

CCB ~ 80% **SJ** ~ 14% **DI** ~ 6%



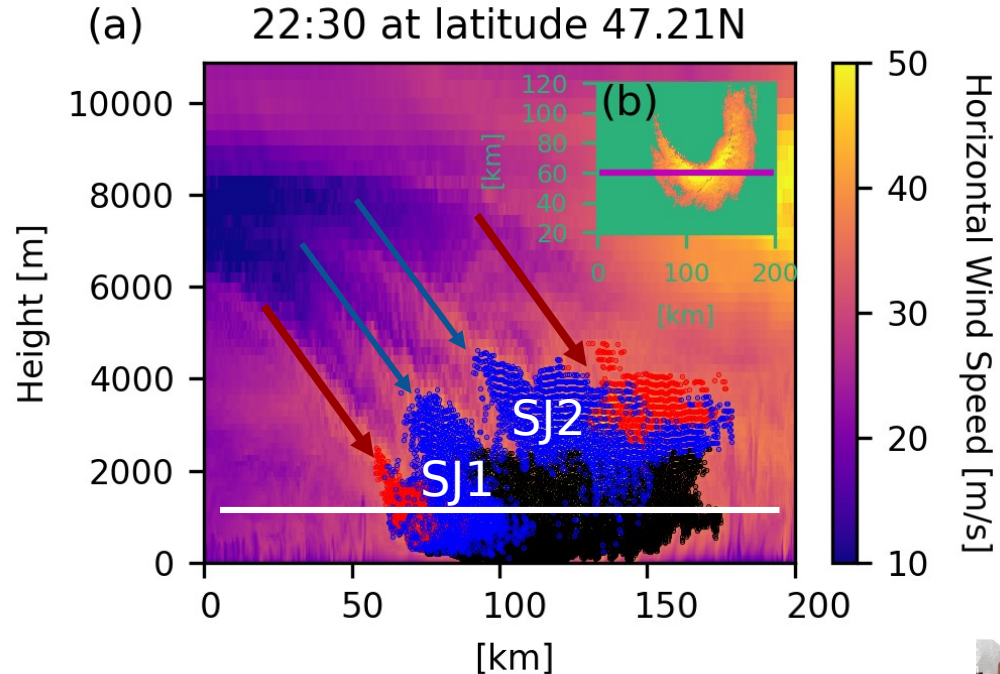
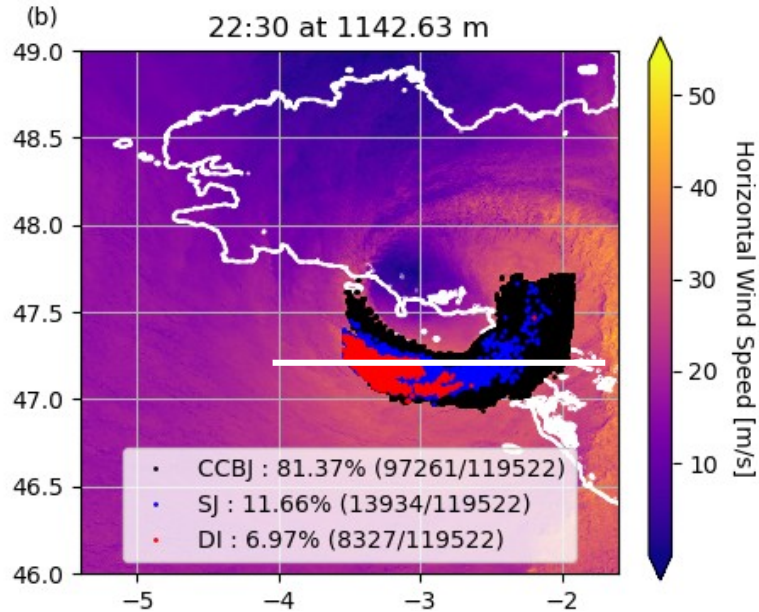
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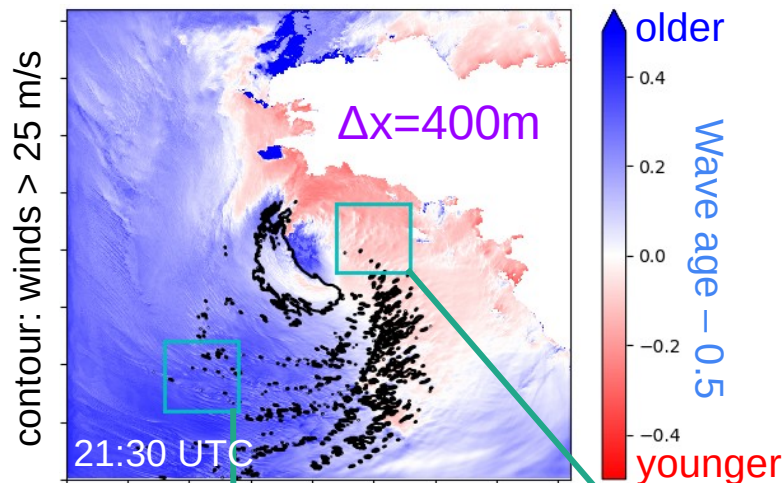


Two branches of the sting jet in the cloud head

- **SJ1** descends deep toward the surface
- **SJ2** remains above the boundary layer
- Also two **DI** branches behind and above the SJ

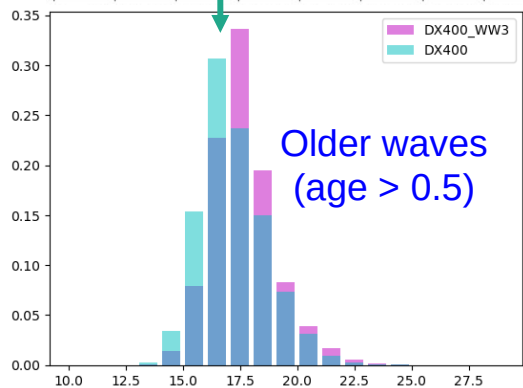


Beyond resolution: wave impact on near-surface winds

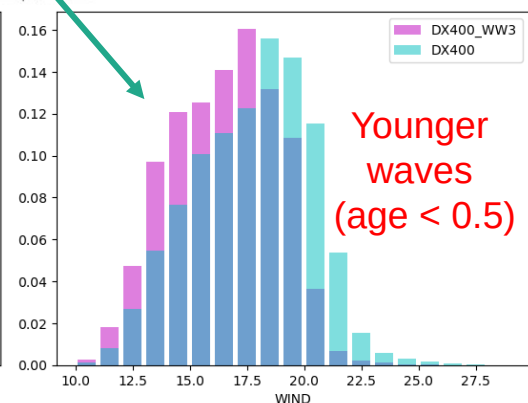


Meso-NH coupled with wave model Wavewatch III using Wave-Age-dependent Stress Parameterisation (*Bouin et al. 2023*)

- Younger waves in SJ, DI, CCB, WCB regions
- Older waves behind storm (cold sector)



Older waves
(age > 0.5)



Younger waves
(age < 0.5)

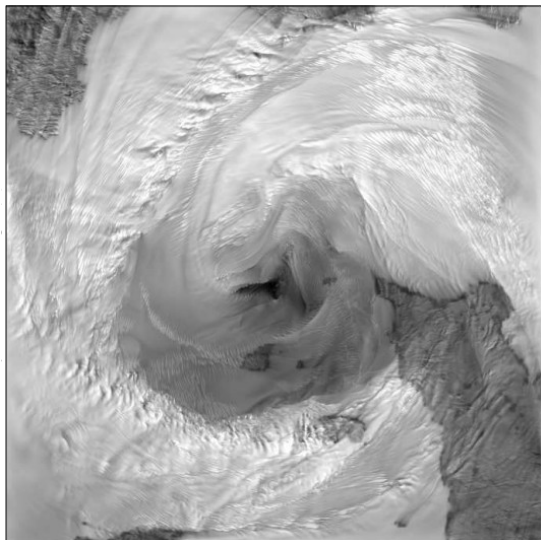
Coupled model vs. Meso-NH only

- Younger waves
winds **decrease**
- Older waves
winds **increase**

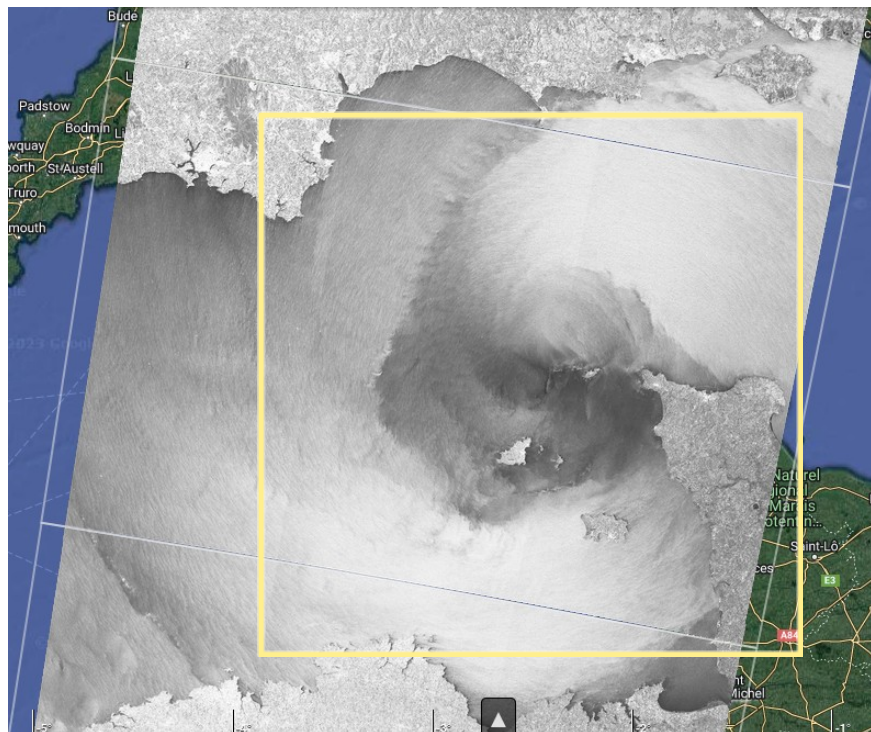


Are fine-scale wind structures realistic? SAR!

Storm Alex on 02 Oct 2020



10m wind Meso-NH $\Delta x=100\text{m}$



Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) observations

<https://ovl.oceandatalab.com/>



Understanding processes leading to surface gusts by modeling windstorms at very high resolution

Large-eddy simulations (hectometric resolution) with the Meso-NH research model on GPU

Escobar et al., 2024. <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-2879>

Mediterranean cyclone Adrian

Vertical momentum transport in **cold conveyor belt**

- driven by **roll vortices**
- controlled by **surface heat fluxes**

Lfarh et al., 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1175/MWR-D-23-0099.1>

Lfarh et al., 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2023JD040191>

Atlantic cyclone Alex

Two branches of sting jet

→ only one descends to the surface

Contrasted response of **wave coupling**

→ wind decrease in cloud head

Brumer et al., in prep.

Surface winds depend on accurate representation of

- **fine-scale processes** → *requires very high resolution*
- **air-sea exchanges** → *needs obs to constrain models*

