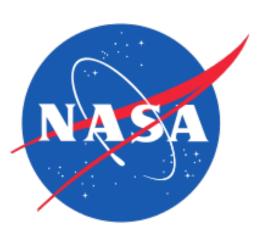
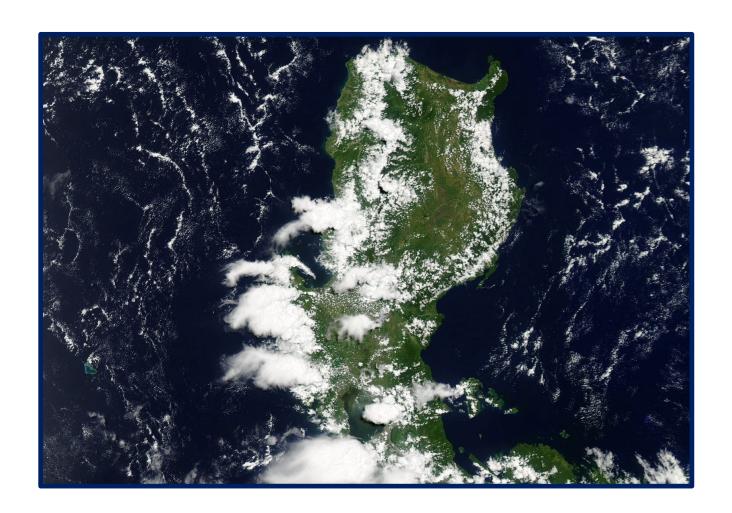
# Investigating the Seasonal and Diurnal Cycles of Ocean Vector Winds, Precipitation, and Lightning near the Philippines

Timothy Lang
NASA Marshall Space Flight Center

Weixin Xu Steve Rutledge Colorado State University





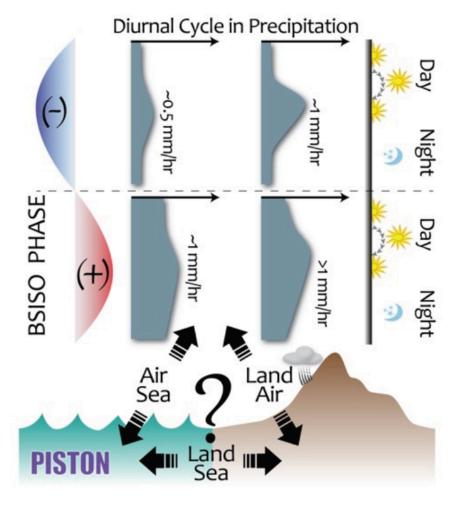


#### **Background**

Boreal Summer Intraseasonal Oscillation (BSISO) creates northeastward-moving disturbances, which interact with the strong diurnal cycle of the Maritime Continent, complicating sub-seasonal forecasts.

#### **Key Questions**

- Can we characterize the diurnal cycle of vector winds near the west coast of Luzon using satellite-based datasets?
- How does the BSISO affect the intraseasonal variability and diurnal cycle of winds, precipitation, and lightning near the Philippines?



http://onrpiston.colostate.edu

#### **Datasets and Methodology**

#### RapidScat 12.5-km Climate V1.0

- Each relevant swath binned to 0.25-degree,
   2-hourly grid
- Diurnal harmonic fit to dataset

Cross-Calibrated Multi-Platform (CCMP) Winds V2.0

- Includes ASCAT-A, WindSat, GMI, AMSR-2, SSMI/S, Buoys assimilated into model
- 0.25-degree, 6-hourly grid

Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM)

- 3B42 Rainfall Product
- Lightning Imaging Sensor (LIS) Flashes



https://eol.jsc.nasa.gov/

Primary Domain of Interest – 5 S to 20 N, 110-130 E

#### **Seasonal Results**

May-Oct: "Monsoon"

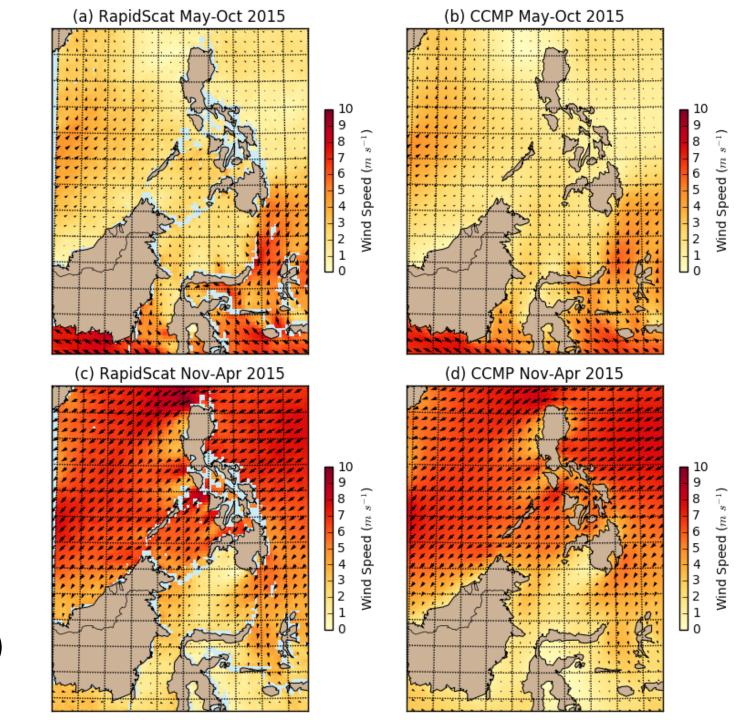
Nov-Apr: Trade wind regime

Relatively good agreement between RapidScat and CCMP

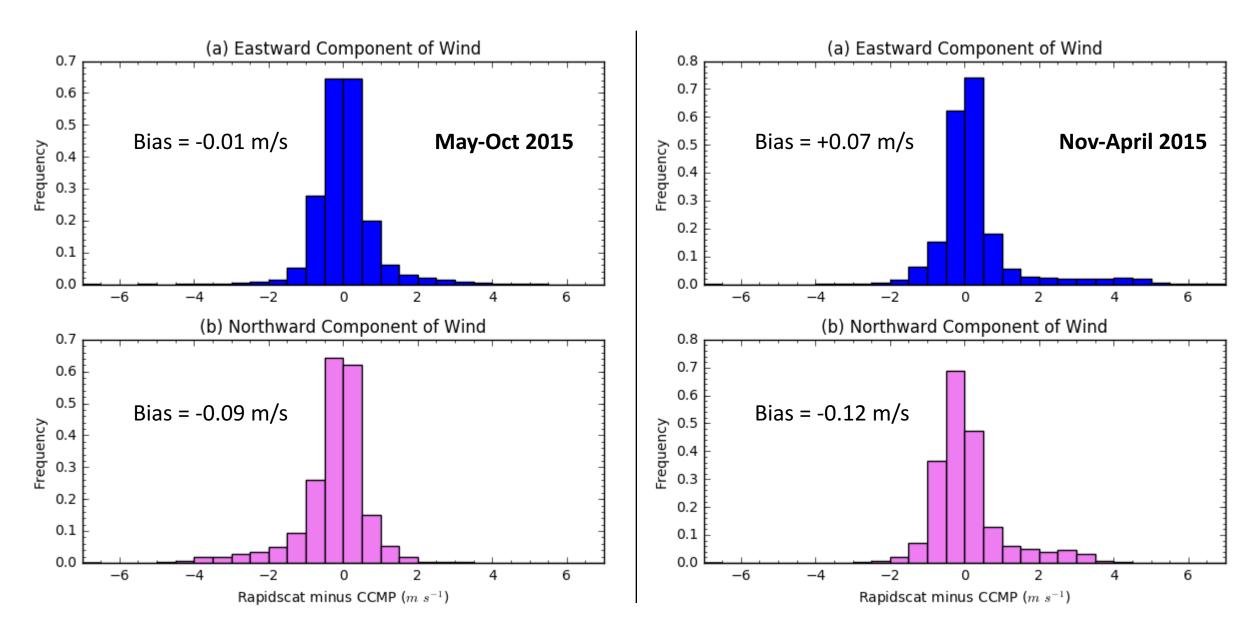
West of Luzon is region of relatively weak mean winds

Several gap flows observed in both datasets

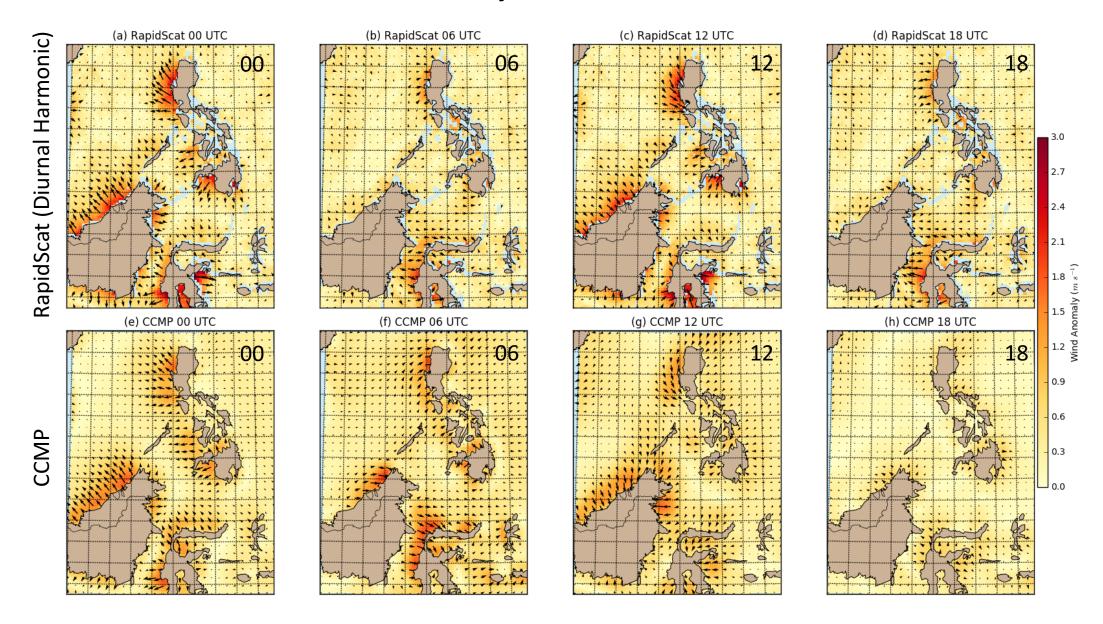
(RapidScat filtered to remove grid boxes with < 400 samples 2014-2016)



# RapidScat – CCMP, Seasonal Means, Whole Domain



# **Diurnal Cycle – 2014-2016**

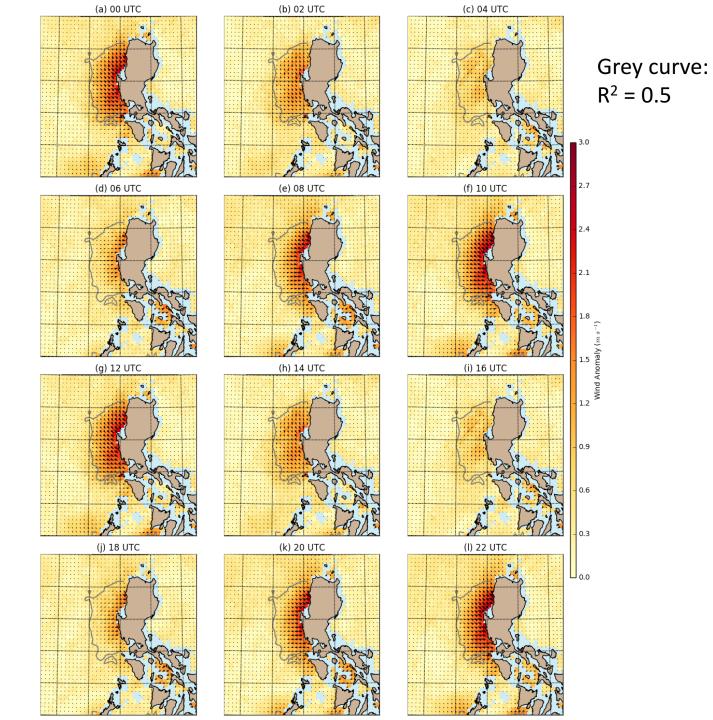


## **RapidScat 2-hourly Diurnal Harmonic**

Oct 2014 - August 2016

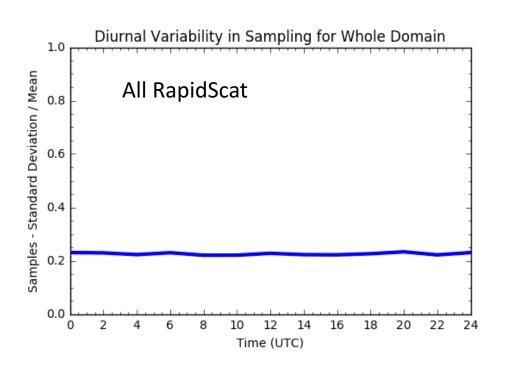
Peak winds closer to 10 (onshore) and 22 UTC (offshore) than 00/12

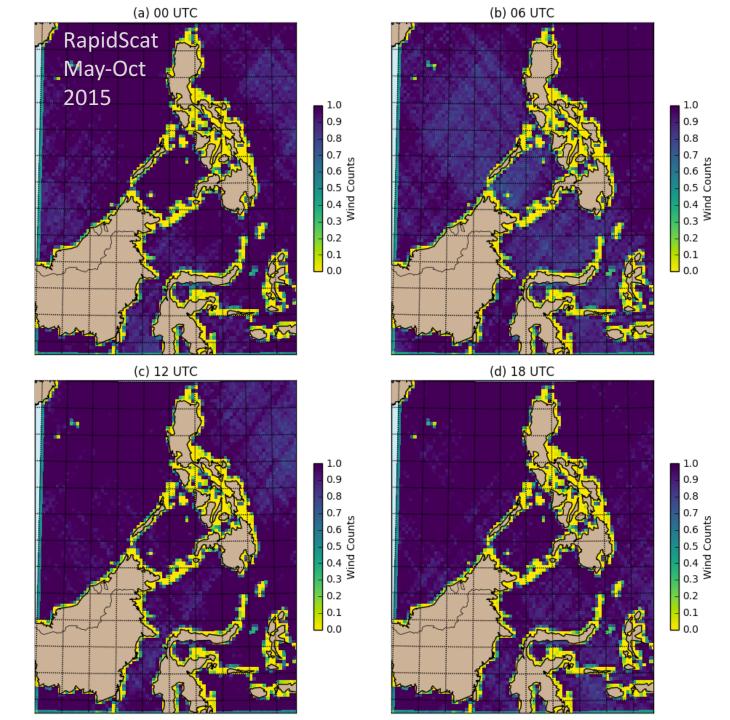
Diurnal influence extends ~200 km west



## **Sampling Considerations**

- Binning and averaging nonoptimal; more sophisticated methods being explored
- However, near Philippines there does not appear to be a major diurnal bias in sampling



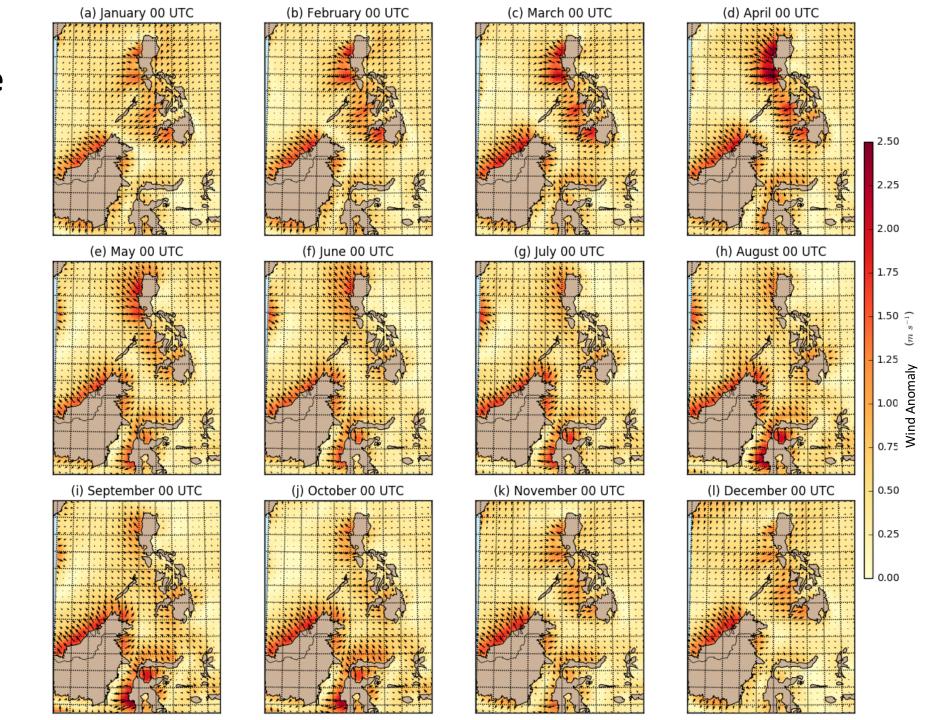


# **CCMP Diurnal Cycle**

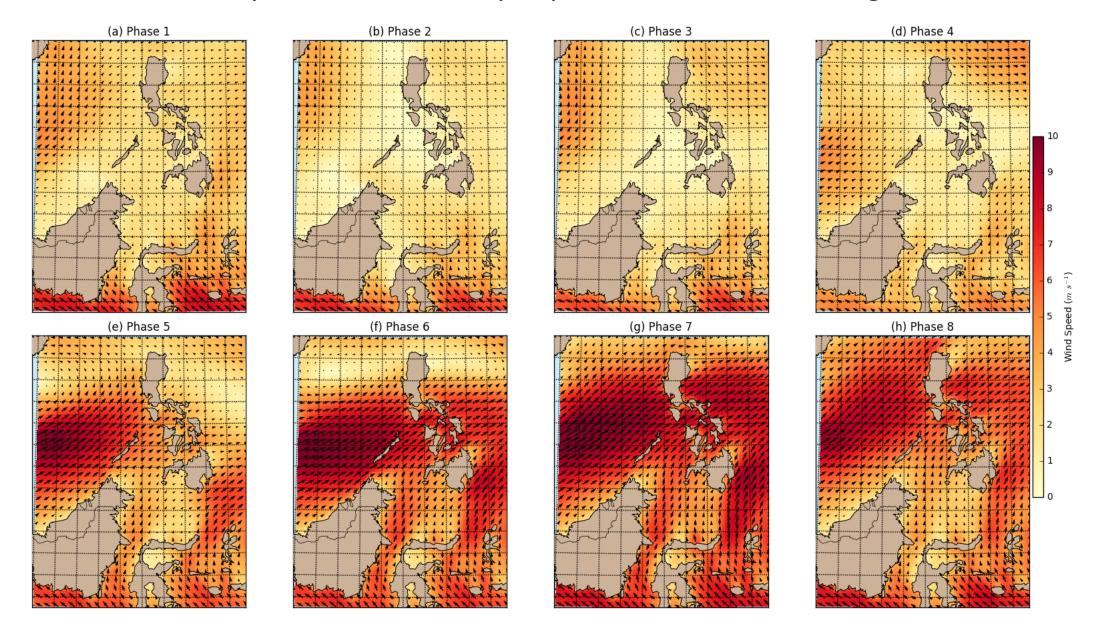
Monthly 1997-2016

00 UTC

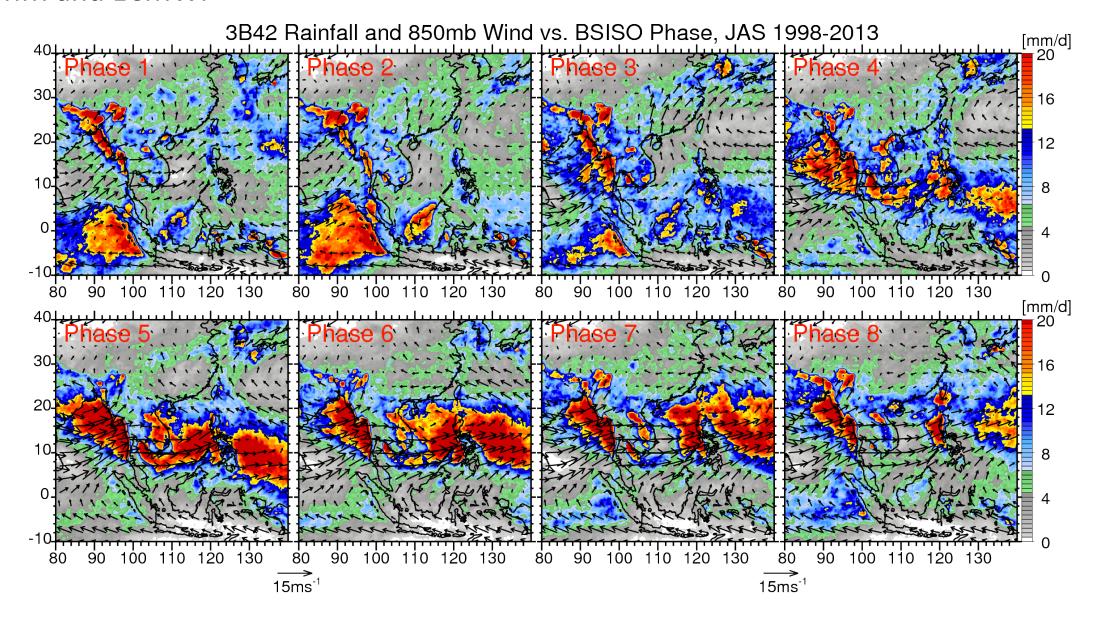
Amplitude peaks in April



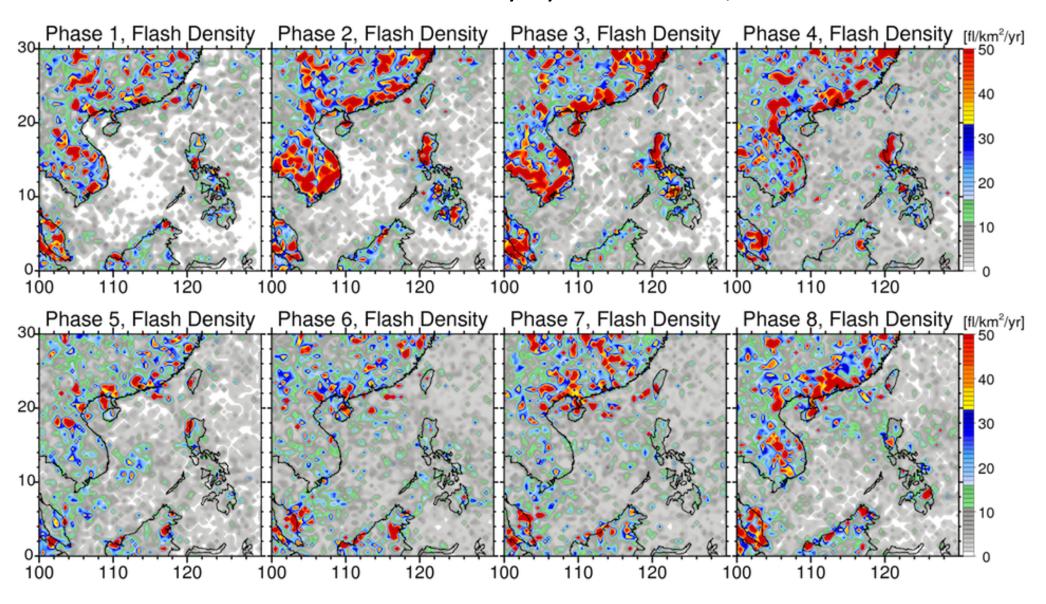
# CCMP Winds by BSISO Phase – July-September 1997-2013, Magnitude > 1



#### TRMM and ECMWF



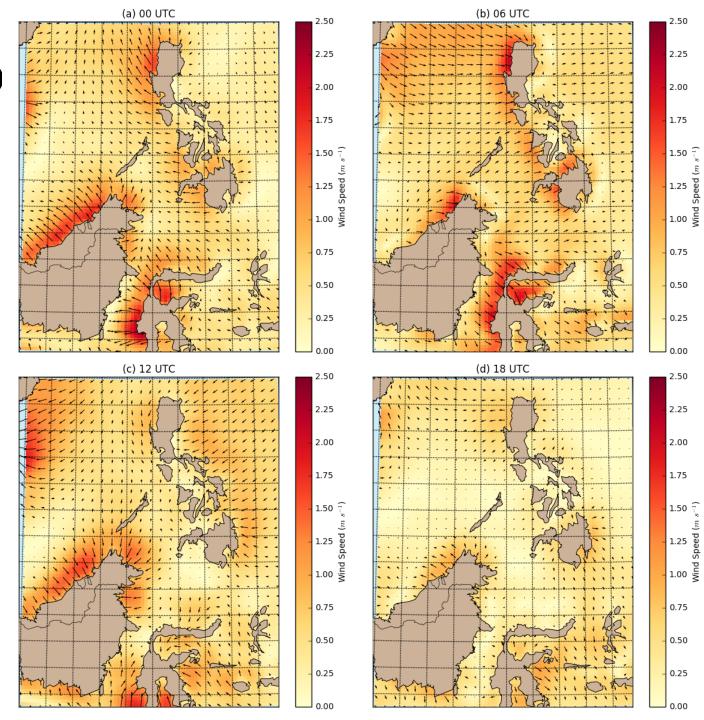
#### TRMM LIS Flash Density by BSISO Phase, JAS



# **Inactive BSISO**

Phases 1-3 Magnitude > 1

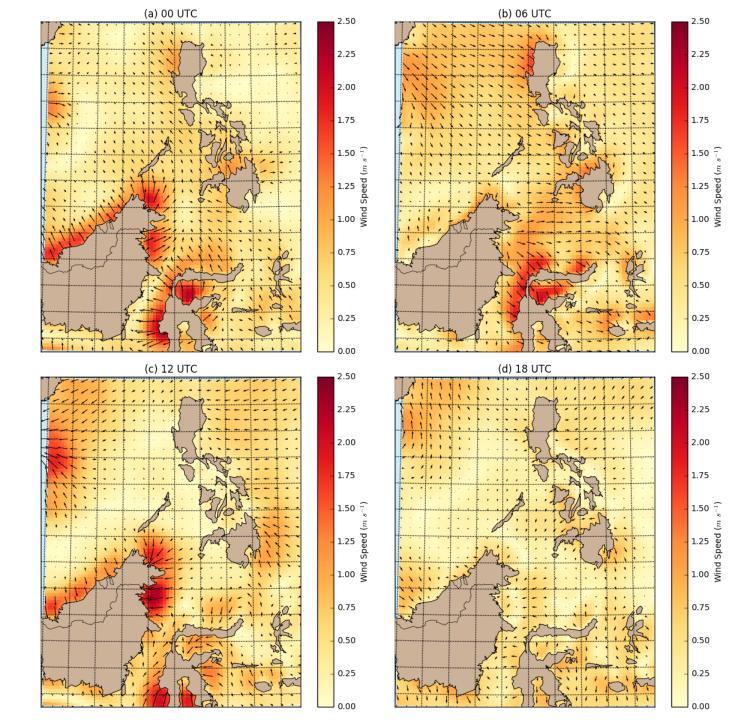
CCMP JAS 1997-2013



# **Active BSISO**

Phases 5-7 Magnitude > 1

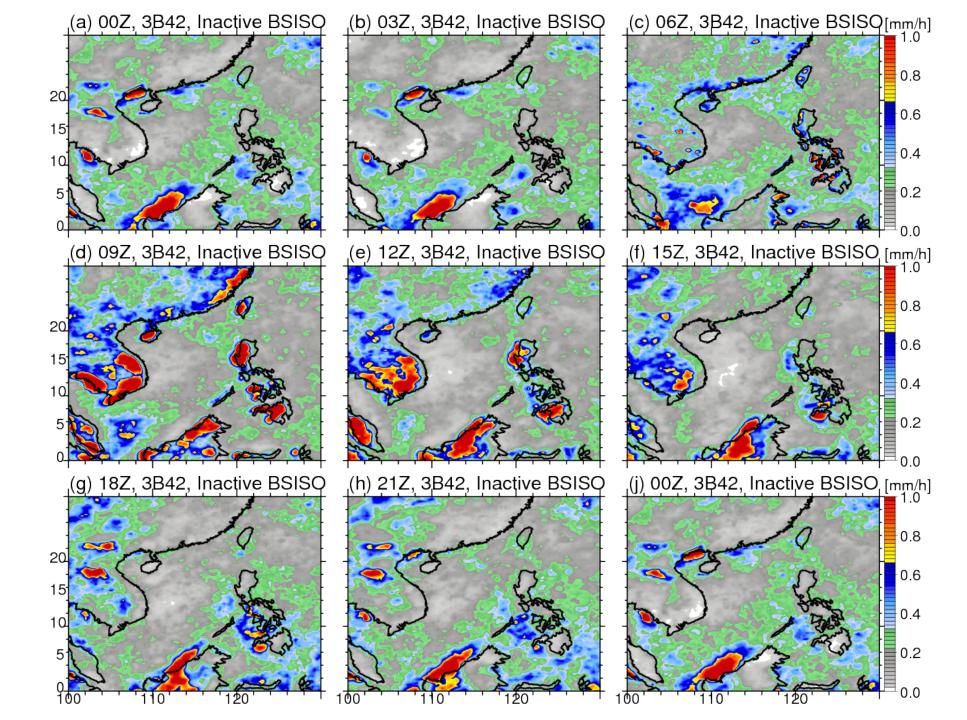
CCMP JAS 1997-2013



# **Inactive BSISO**

Phases 1-3 Magnitude > 1

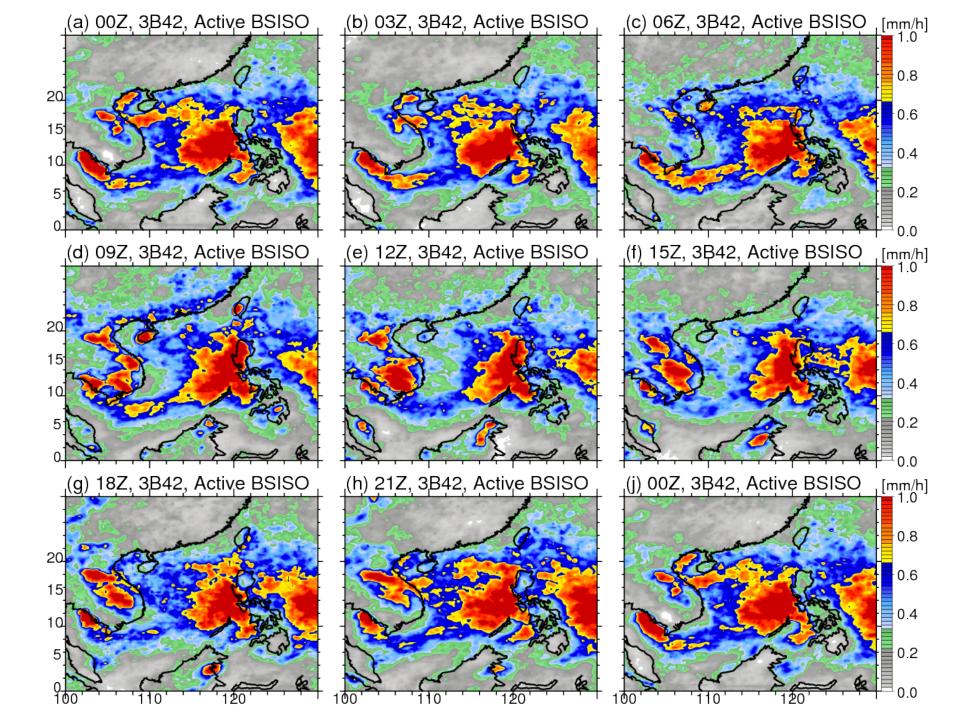
TRMM 3B42 JAS 1997-2013



# **Active BSISO**

Phases 5-7 Magnitude > 1

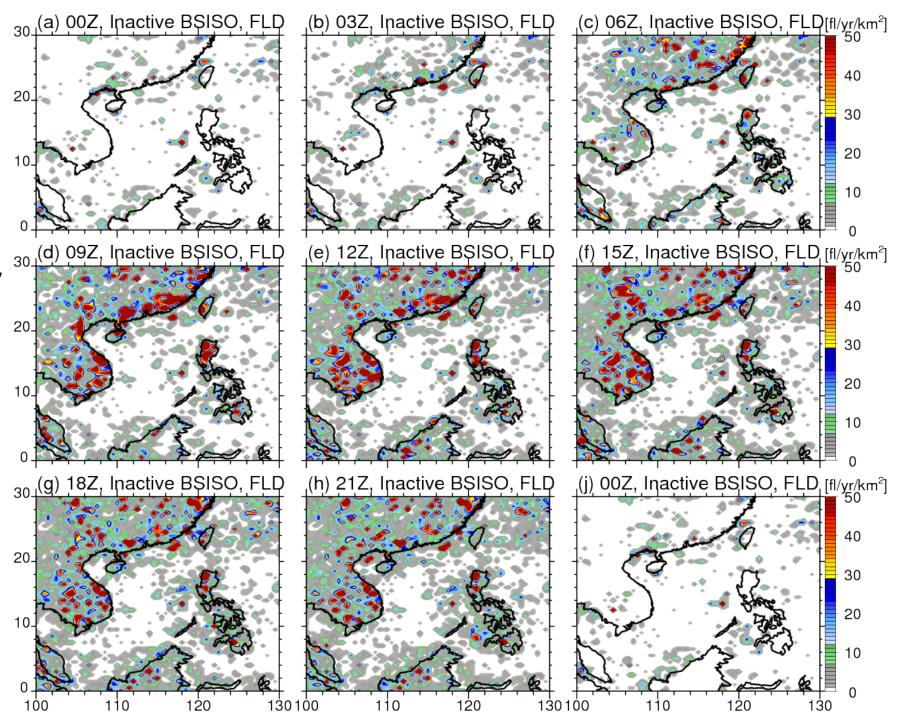
TRMM 3B42 JAS 1997-2013



# **Inactive BSISO**

Phases 1-3 Magnitude > 1

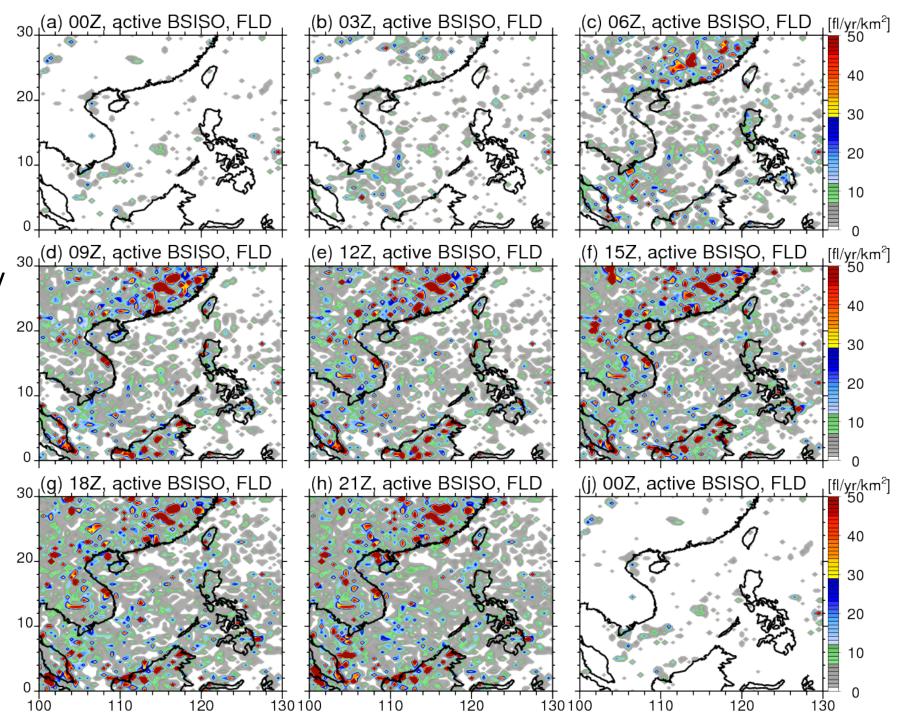
TRMM LIS Flash Density JAS 1997-2013



# **Active BSISO**

Phases 5-7 Magnitude > 1

TRMM LIS Flash Density JAS 1997-2013



#### **Conclusions**

CCMP and RapidScat agree on many basic characteristics of the seasonal and diurnal cycle of ocean vector winds near the Philippines

Offshore flow near Luzon peaks at 22 UTC (06 L), and onshore flow peaks at 10 UTC (18 L) – Corresponds well to behavior of precipitation and lightning

CCMP shows diurnal cycle amplitude near Luzon peaks in April, as trade wind regime is transitioning to monsoonal flow

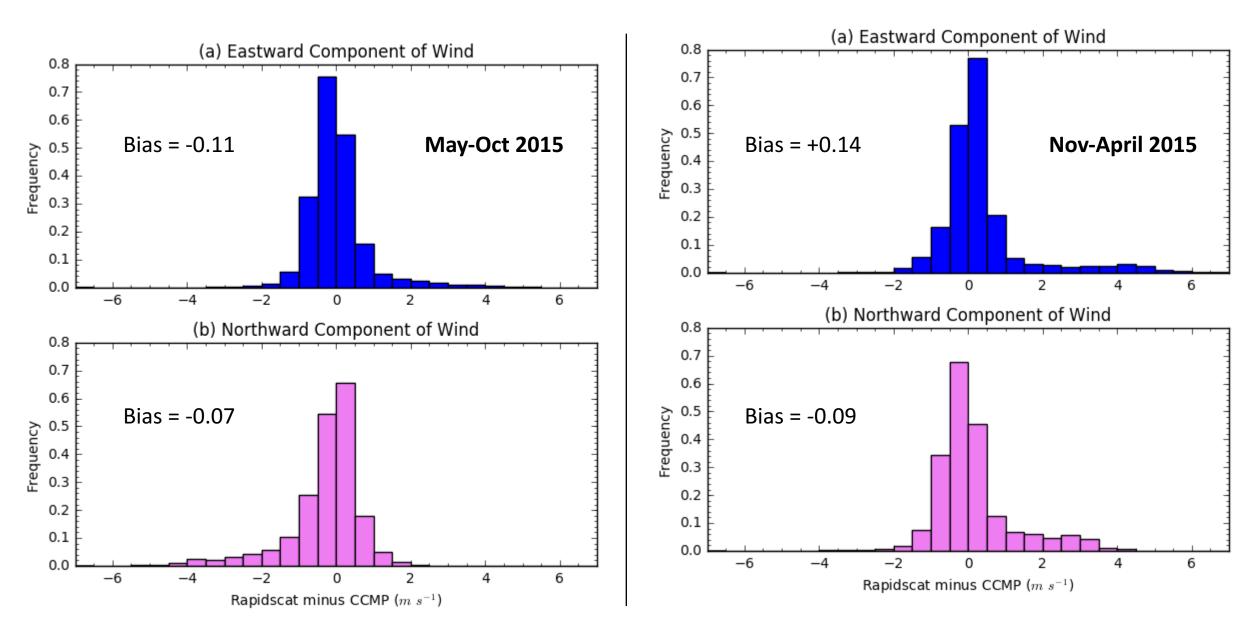
Active BSISO phases associated with weaker diurnal cycle of ocean vector winds – Consistent with more cloud cover/precipitation suppressing sea breeze

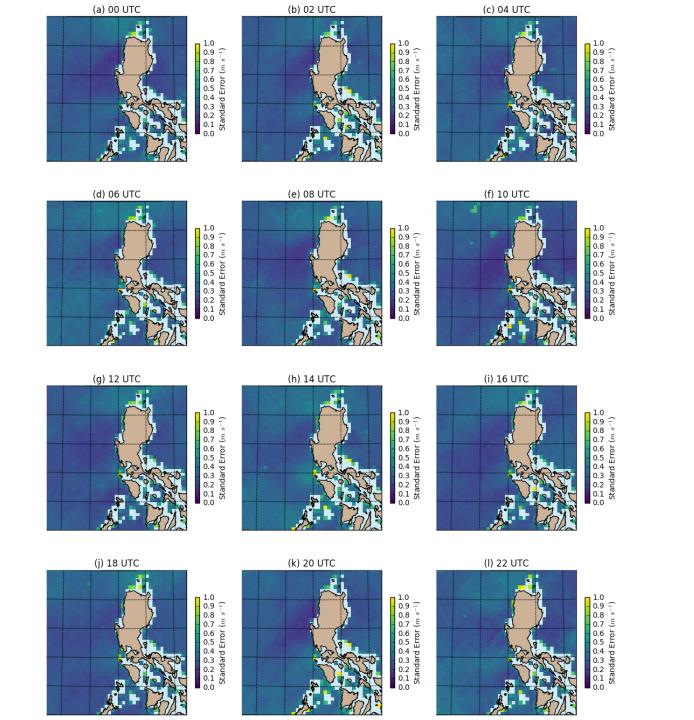
"In situ" study of winds/precipitation will occur during PISTON 2018



# **BACKUP SLIDES**

# RapidScat – CCMP, Seasonal Means, Whole Domain (rain flagged removed)





#### Entire RapidScat Dataset

#### U component

