P-type Processes and Predictability:

Initial results from the Winter Precipitation Type Research Multiscale Experiment (WINTRE-MIX)



Justin Minder¹

Nick P. Bassill¹, Frederic Fabry², Jeffery R. French³, Katja Friedrich⁴, Ismail Gultepe⁵, John Gyakum², David E. Kingsmill⁴, Karen A. Kosiba⁶, Mathieu Lachapelle⁷, Daniel Michelson⁵, Leonid Nichman⁸, Cuong Nguyen⁸, Julie M. Thériault⁷, Andre C. Winters⁴, Mengistu Wolde⁸, and Josh Wurman⁶







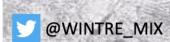










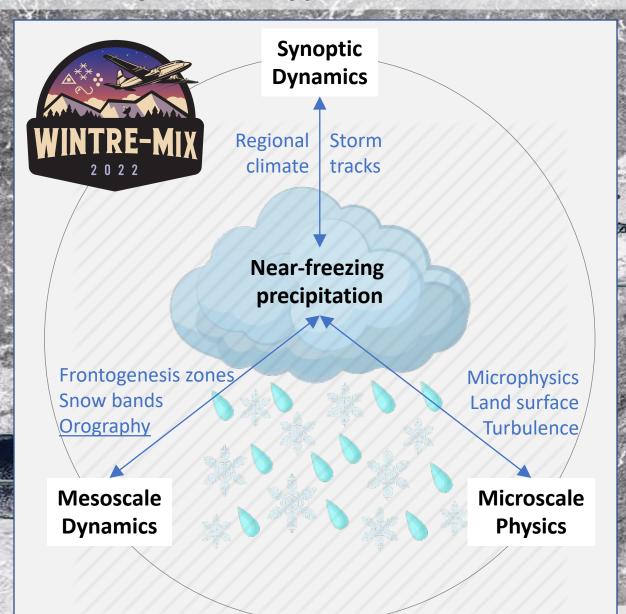






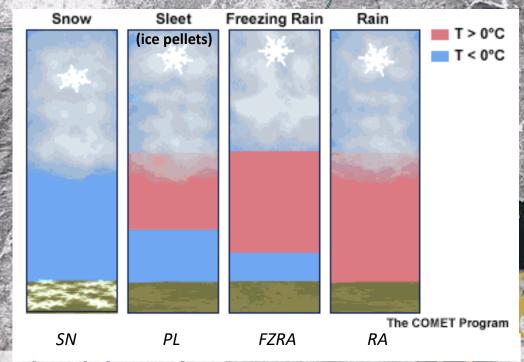


Winter Precipitation Type Research Multi-scale Experiment



Focus & Goal

To better understand how multi-scale processes influence the variability and predictability of precipitation type and amount under near-freezing surface conditions.

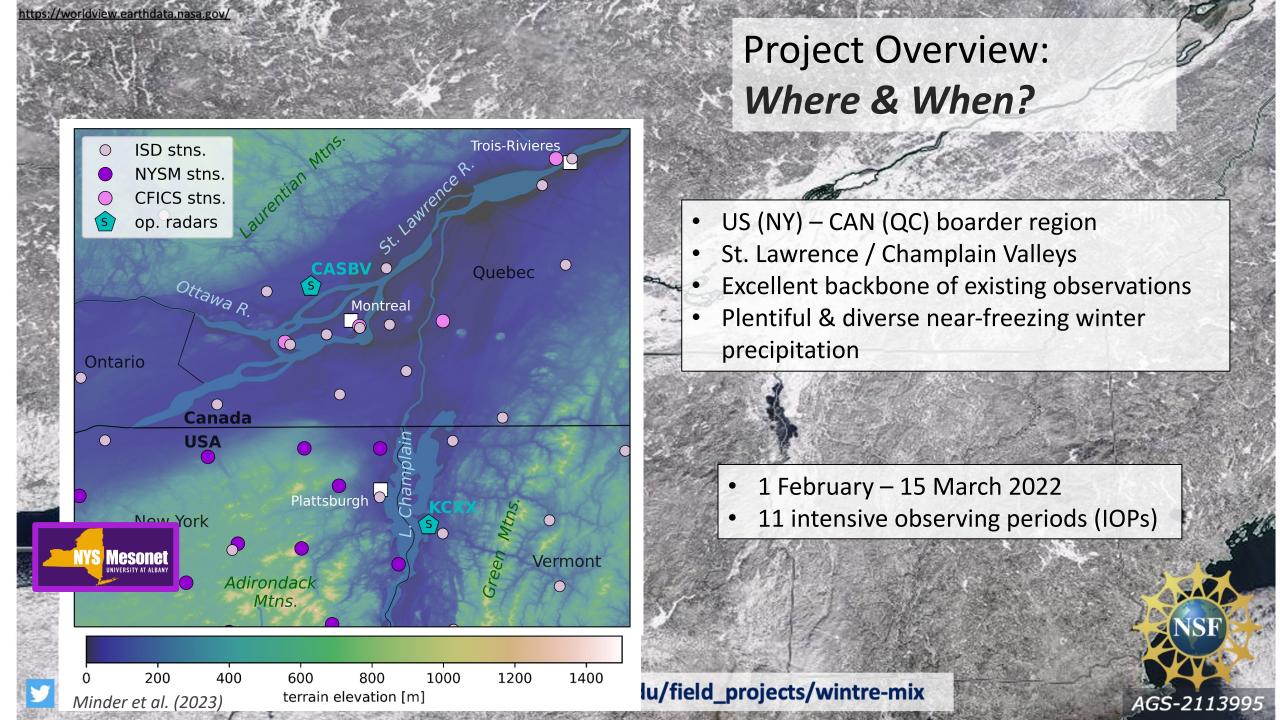


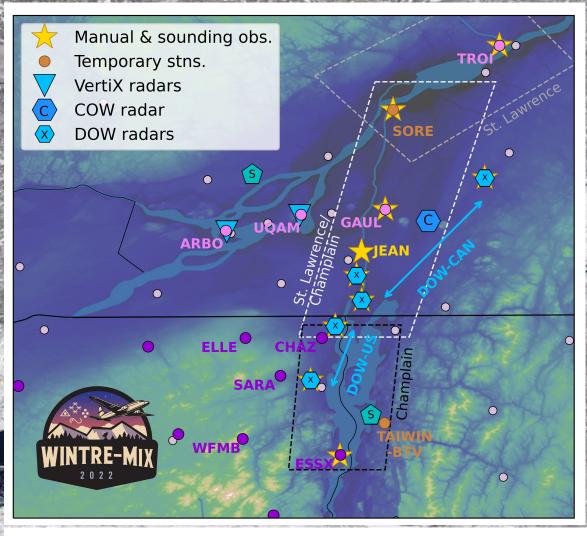


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projects/wintre-mix

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0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 Minder et al. (2023) terrain elevation [m]

Project Overview: Deployment strategy



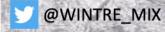
Results: Example case study

Intensive observing period #5 (IOP5)

- 22–23 February 2022
- Warm air advection over persistent shallow cold air in St. Lawrence Valley
- (PL to) FZRA to RA transition



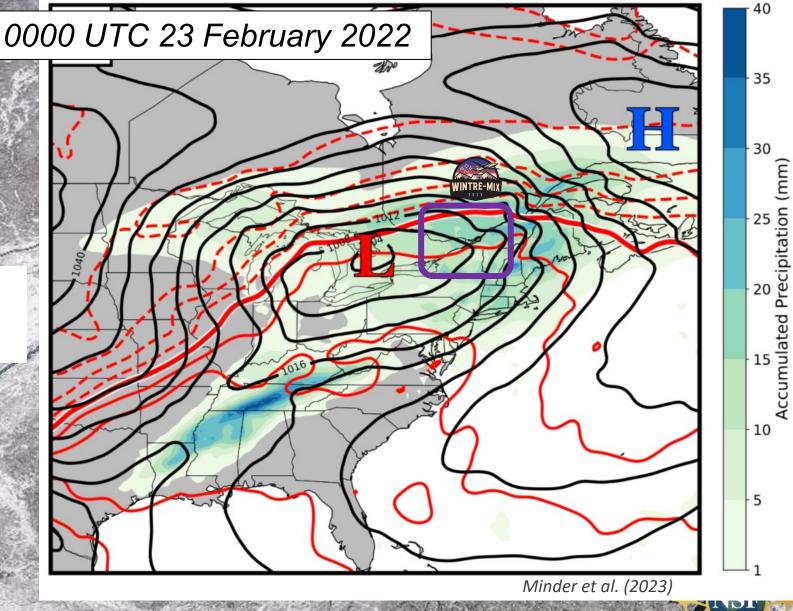
Minder, J. R., and Coauthors, 2023: P-type Processes and Predictability: The Winter Precipitation Type Research Multiscale Experiment (WINTRE-MIX). *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-22-0095.1.



IOP5: Synoptic environment (ERA-5)

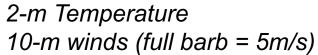
SLP (black contours) 850-hPa T (red, dashed where <0°C) Event-total precipitation (shaded)

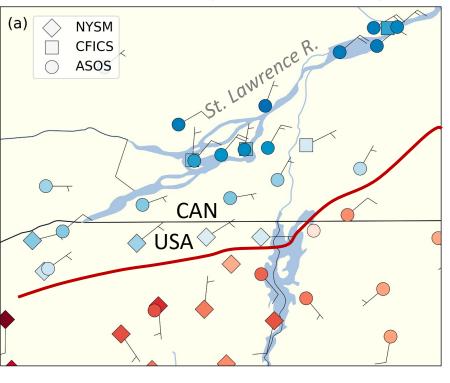




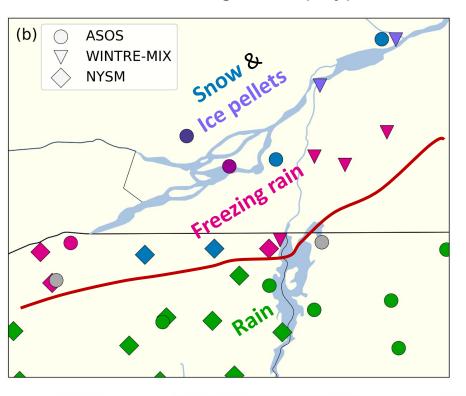
IOP5: Mesoscale overview

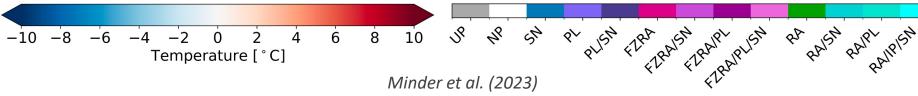
0000 UTC 23 February 2022

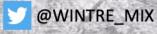


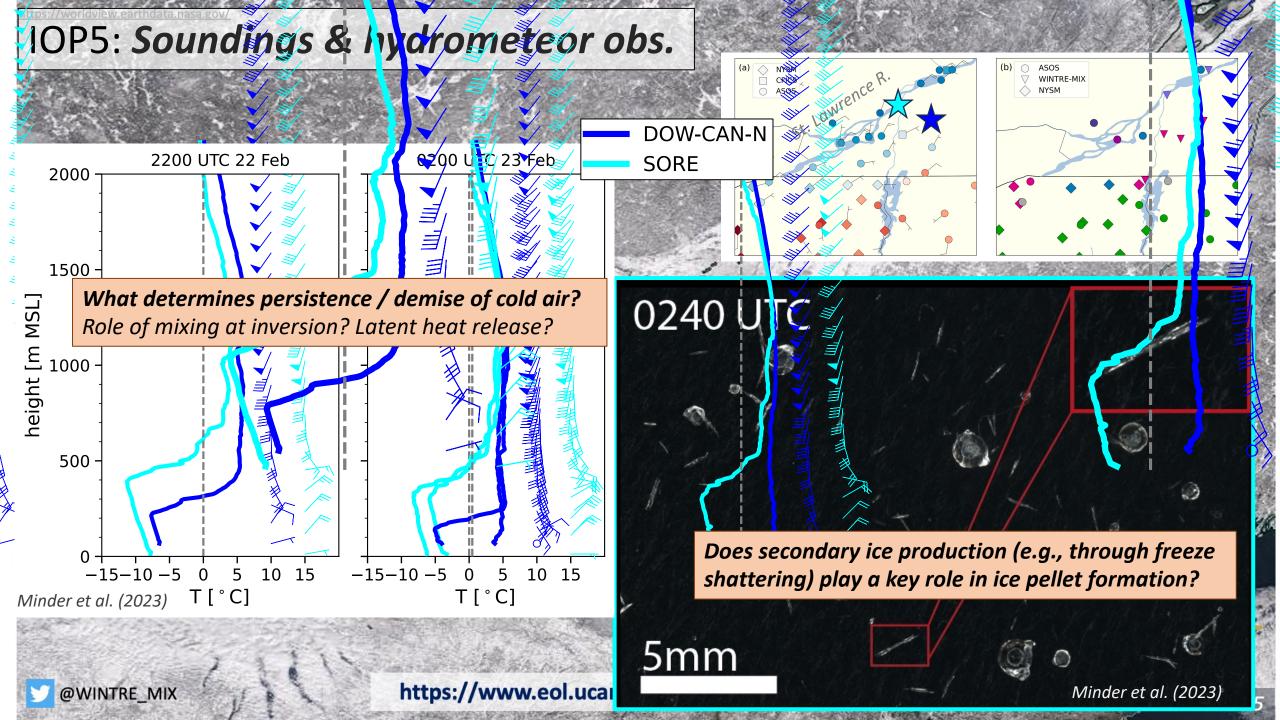


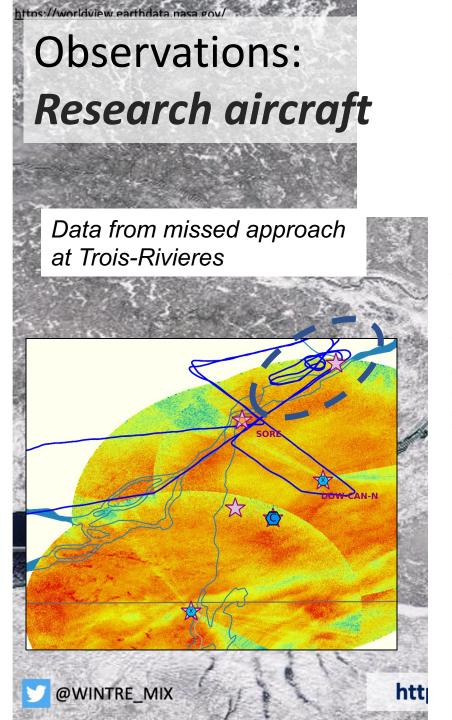
Observed/diagnosed p-type

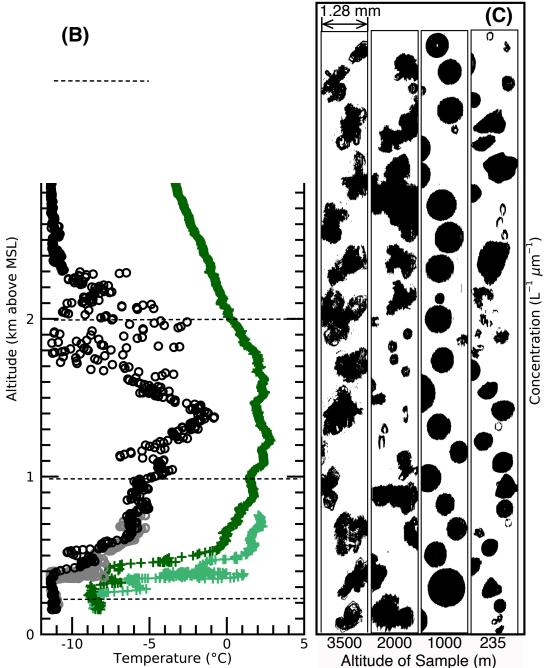










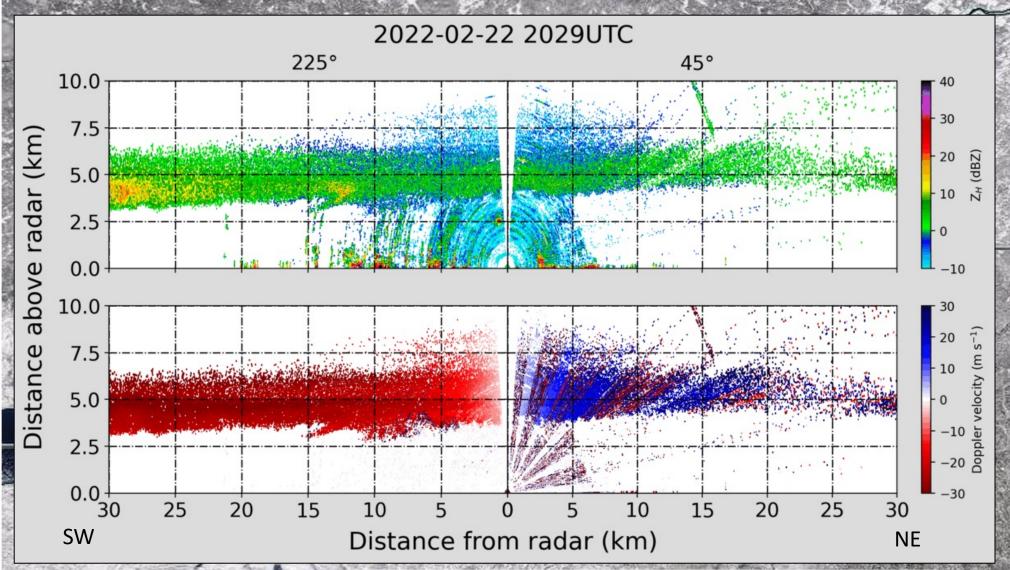


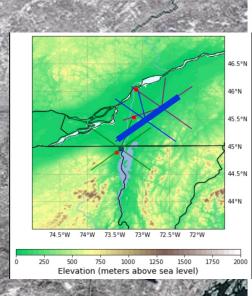


What is the mechanism for ice pellet freezing?

What determines persistence / demise of surface cold air?

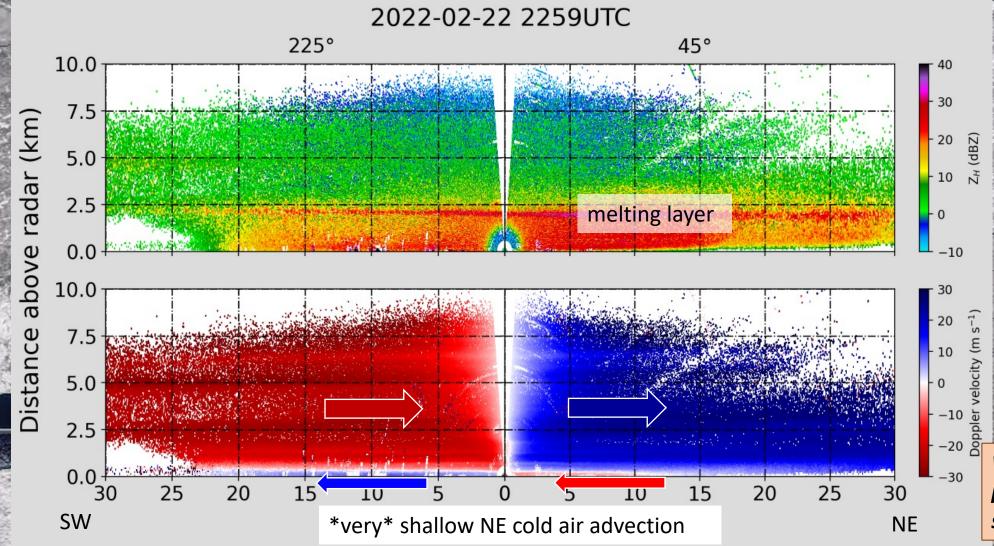
IOP5: COW radar – along-valley RHIs

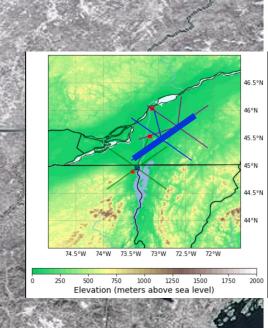






IOP5: COW radar – along-valley RHIs

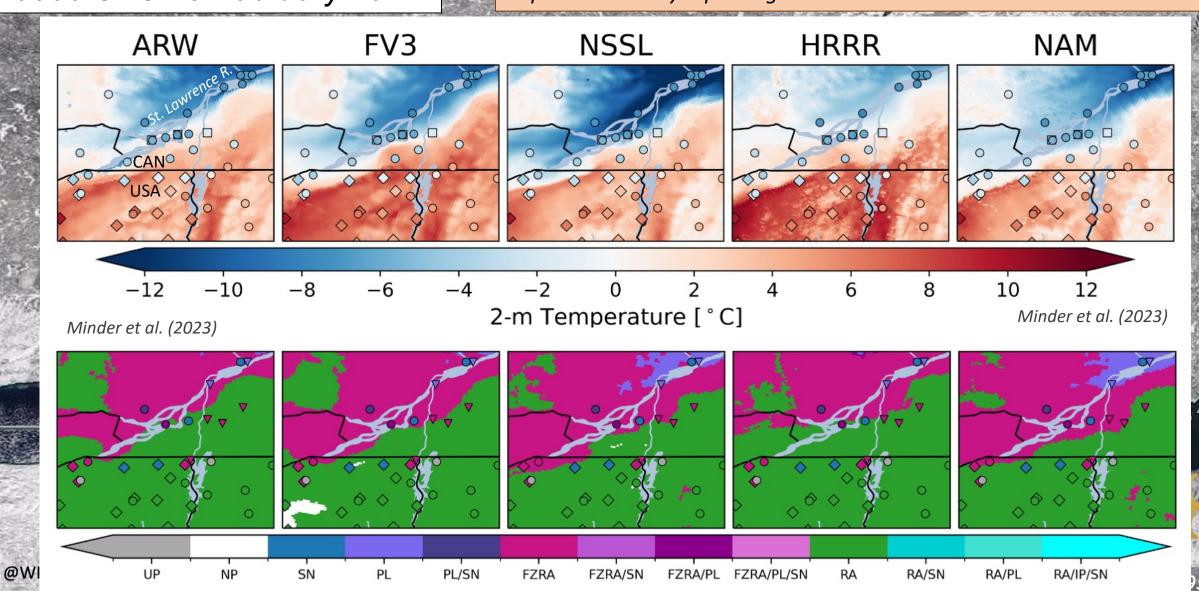




What determines persistence / demise of surface cold air?

0000 UTC 23 February 2022

IOP5: High-res. Model evaluation Sources of temperature and p-type biases in the St. Lawrence Valley? Inadequate vertical resolution? Biases in PBL? Biases in microphysics? Dependence on synoptic regime?





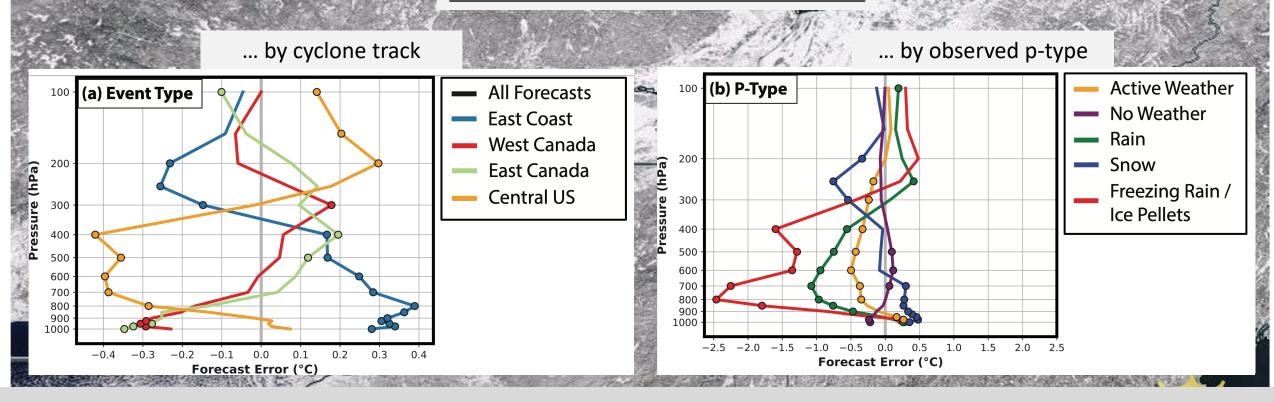
Synoptic-scale controls on p-type predictability





Andrew Winters

Mean 120-h GEFSv12 reforecast errors



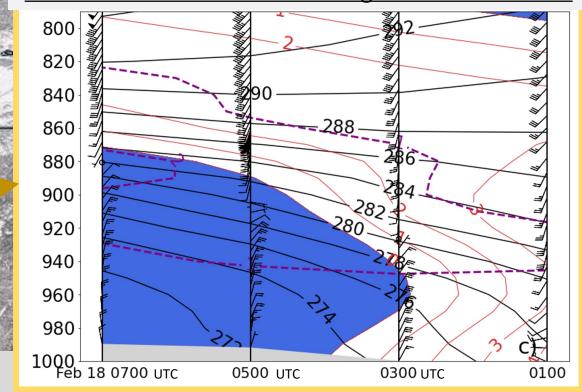
Near-surface temperatures are biased warm during East Coast events relative to West Canada and East Canada events Lower-tropospheric temperatures are biased cold, and nearsurface temperatures are biased warm during periods of rain freezing rain, and ice pellets relative to periods of other weather types https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/

Frontal structures over the St. Lawrence River Valley





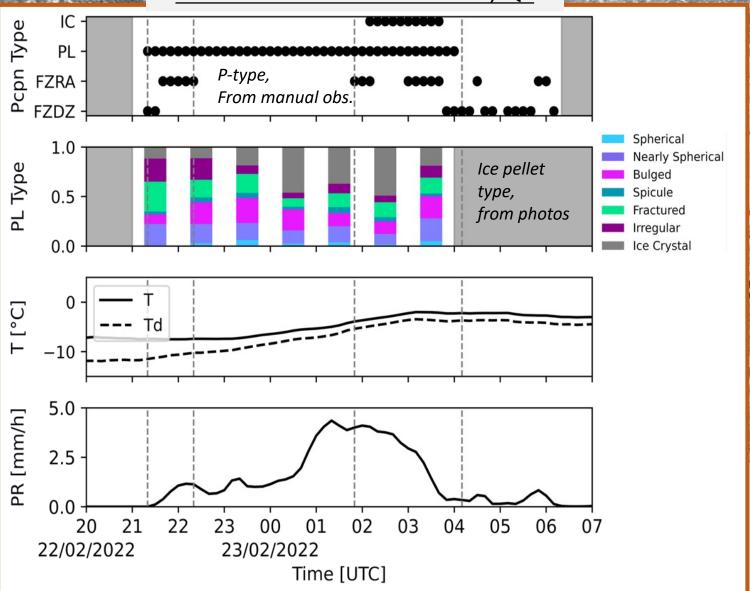
Frontal evolution from soundings at DOW-CAN site

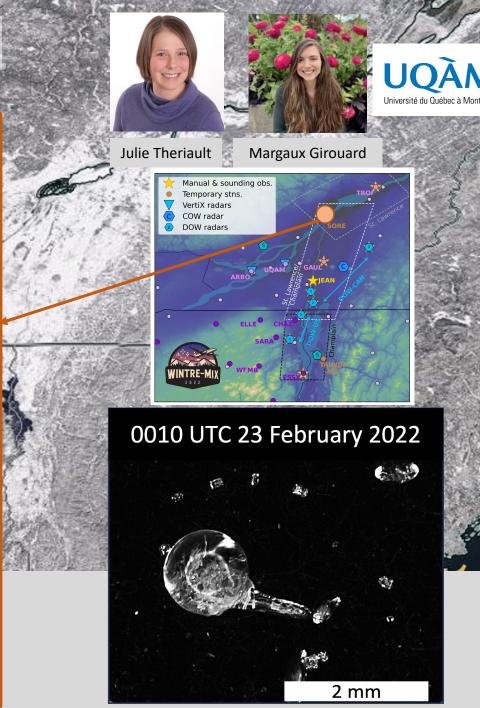


IOP 4 Vertical Cross-Section with Time (UTC): θ (K, black), winds (kt), T (°C, blue shading < 0, red contours > 0), PV (PVU, purple dashed)

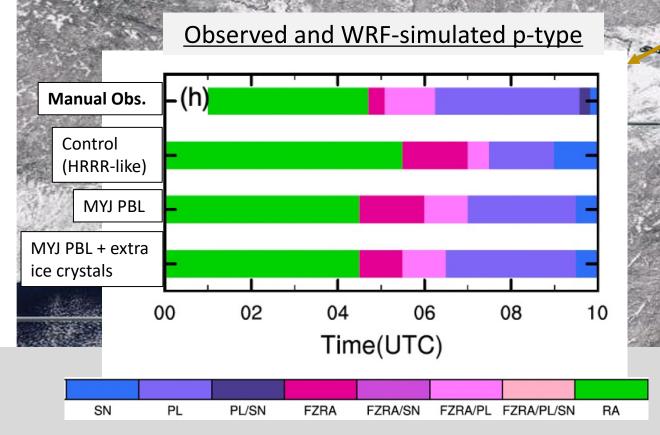
Microphysics of FZRA / Ice Pellet transitions

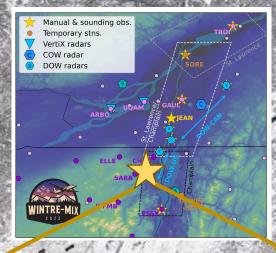
Surface observations at Sorel, QC





Simulating FZRA / Ice Pellet transitions



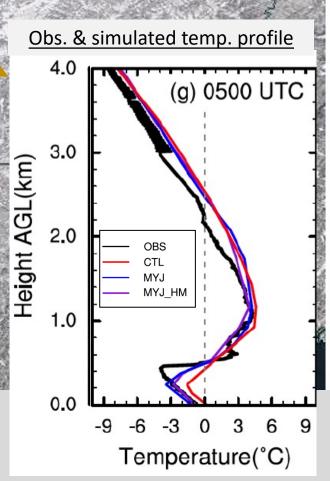


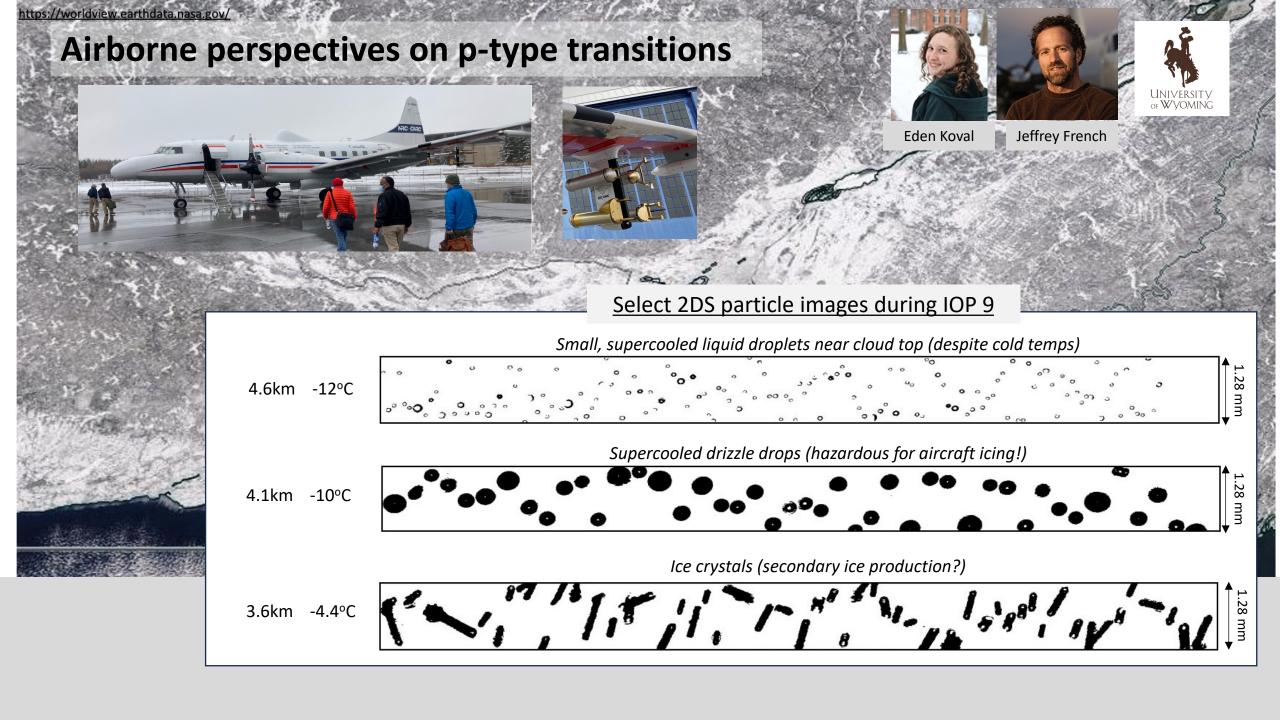






Bin Han













- WINTRE-MIX is studying the variability and predictability of precipitation type and amount under near-freezing surface conditions
 - Multi-faceted observations in northern NY and southern QC
 - Examining roles of synoptic & mesoscale dynamics, turbulent motions, microphysics
- Initial analysis shows
 - Importance of very shallow and persistent cold air in valleys
 - Potential role for ice crystals in ice pellet formation
 - Mesoscale NWP struggles in simulating low-level cold air and p-type in valley
- Data published to EOL archive, publicly available

Justin Minder jminder@albany.edu

Minder, J. R., and Coauthors, 2023: P-type Processes and Predictability: The Winter Precipitation Type Research Multiscale Experiment (WINTRE-MIX). *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-22-0095.1.

