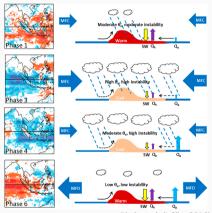
Coastal Tropical Convection an outline for a stochastic modeling approach

M. Bergemann¹⁾, B. Khouider²⁾, C. Jakob¹⁾

¹⁾Monash University, ²⁾University of Vicotria

12. July 2017

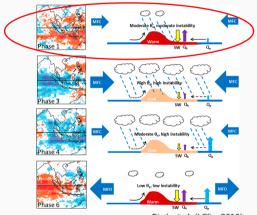
MJO ↔ MC rainfall



Birch et al. (J Clim 2016)



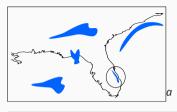
MJO ↔ MC rainfall



Birch et al. (J Clim 2016)



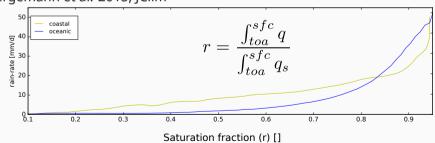
Rainfall ←→ Humidity

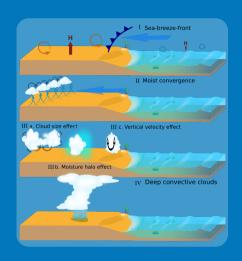


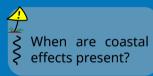
^aBergemann et al. 2015, JClim

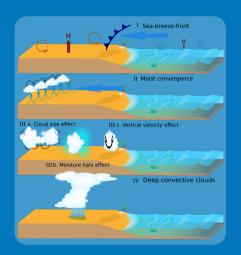
Detect rainfall patterns:

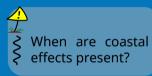
- occur in coastal areas
- are not synop scale
- are aligned with the coastline

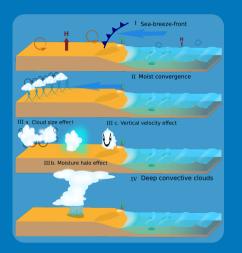


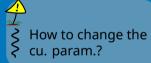




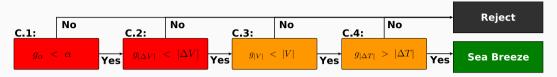








Identification of sea-breeze conditions



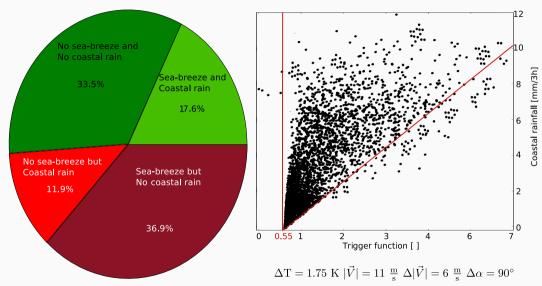
large-scale conditions only (Borne et al. 1998, Int J Clim) Binary (yes/no):

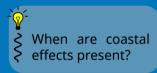
Scale the output by |V| and $|\Delta T|$

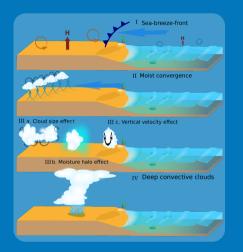
$$f(t) = egin{cases} rac{0}{|oldsymbol{g}_{\Delta\mathsf{T}}(t)|}{rac{\Delta\mathsf{T}}{>0}} \cdot rac{|ec{V}| - oldsymbol{g}_{|ec{V}|}(t)}{|ec{V}|} & \mathsf{if} \, f_{\mathcal{B}}(t) = 1 \end{cases}$$

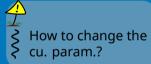


Performance test with coastal rainfall

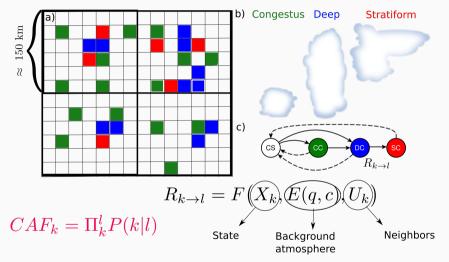








The stochastic multi-cloud model (SMCM - Khouider et al. 2010)



calculate transition rates R_{kl} of 3 cloud types



Increase/decrease occurrence of convection

according coastal effects.

A real world example-Darwin, Australia

