

# An improved algorithm for detecting blocking events

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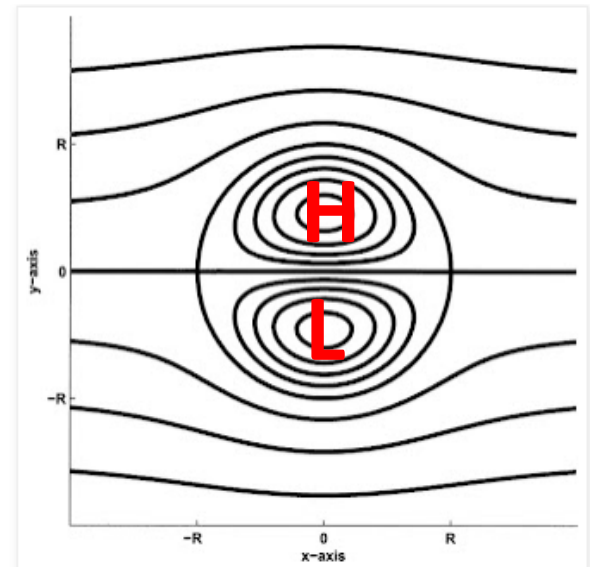
NOAA Earth System Research Lab

January 2014

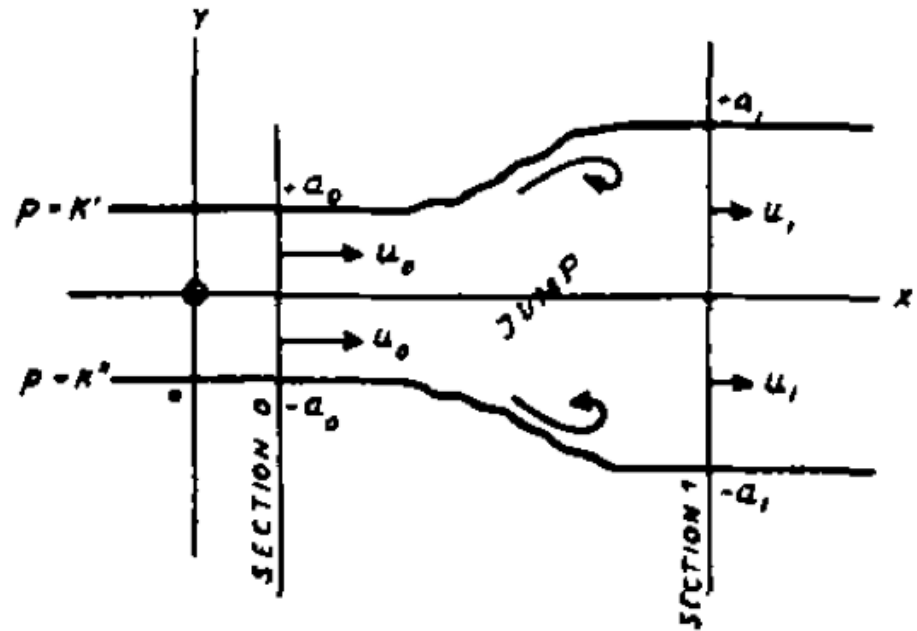
# Introduction

- Circulation anomalies known as “blocks” catch our attention because they occasionally spawn exceptional weather.
- A block often takes the shape of a “modon”: a meridionally aligned cyclone-anticyclone pair.

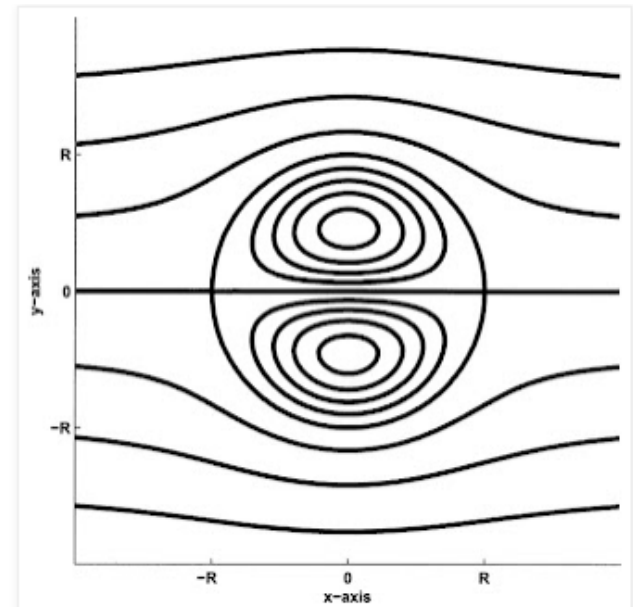
Modons are exact solutions of the quasi-geostrophic shallow-water equations on a beta plane and appear to have attractor-like properties.



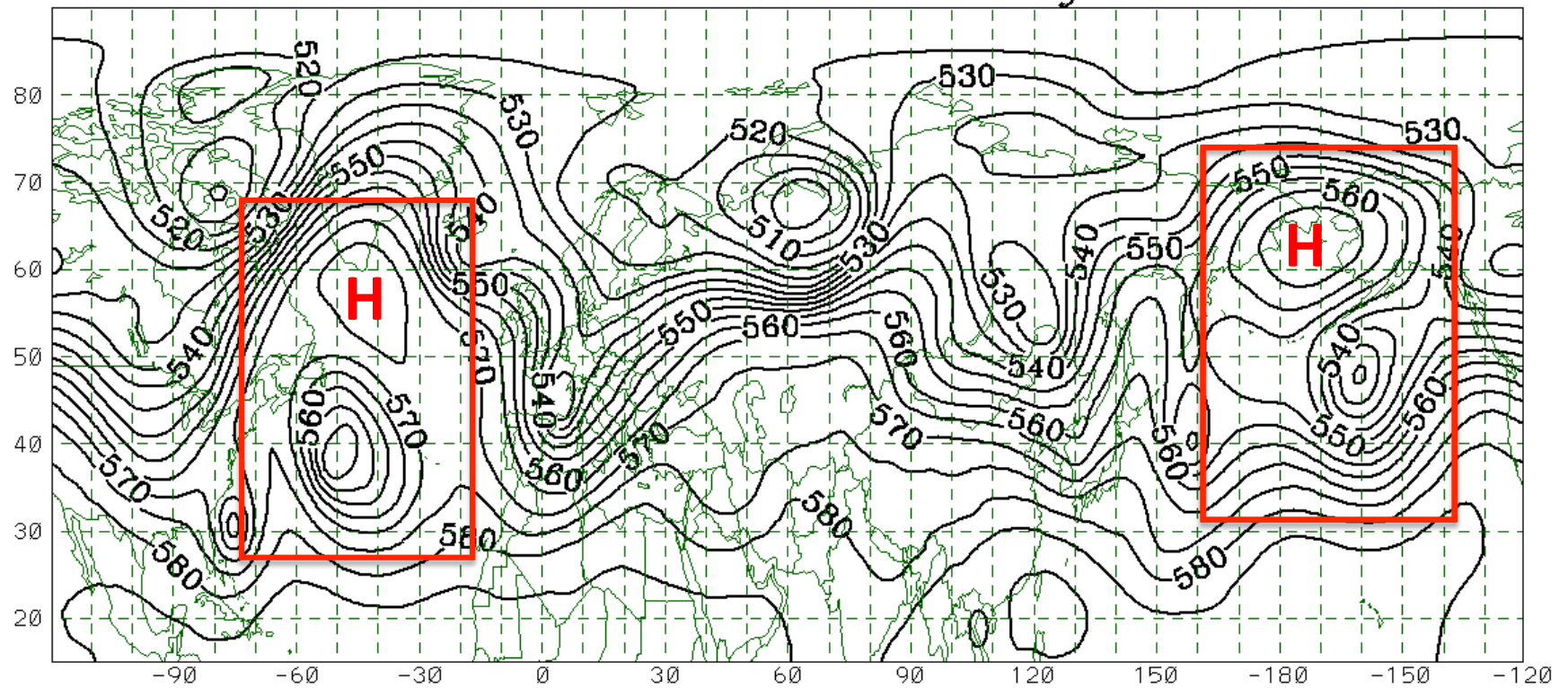
Rex, D. F., 1950. Blocking Action in the Middle Troposphere and its Effect upon Regional Climate. I. An Aerological Study of Blocking Action. *Tellus*, **2**, 196-211.



Flierl, G.R., Larichev, V.D., McWilliams, J.C. and Reznik, G.M., 1980. The dynamics of baroclinic and barotropic solitary eddies. *Dyn. Atmos. Oceans*, **5**, 1-41.



2012102700 + 1dy



source: /scratch1/portfolios/BMC/fim/bleck/oct12/2012102700/fim8\_out\_h500.nc

# Detection of blocks in model output

- **Tibaldi-Molteni** index: triggered by reversal of meridional 500mb height gradient (indicating presence of anticyclone poleward of cyclone).
- **Pelly-Hoskins** index: triggered by reversal of pot.temperature gradient on tropopause–level pot.vorticity surface (indicating breaking Rossby wave).
- For simplicity, focus here on Tibaldi-Molteni (TM) index (notwithstanding the fact that FIM's isentropic coordinate is ideal for PV-oriented diagnostics)

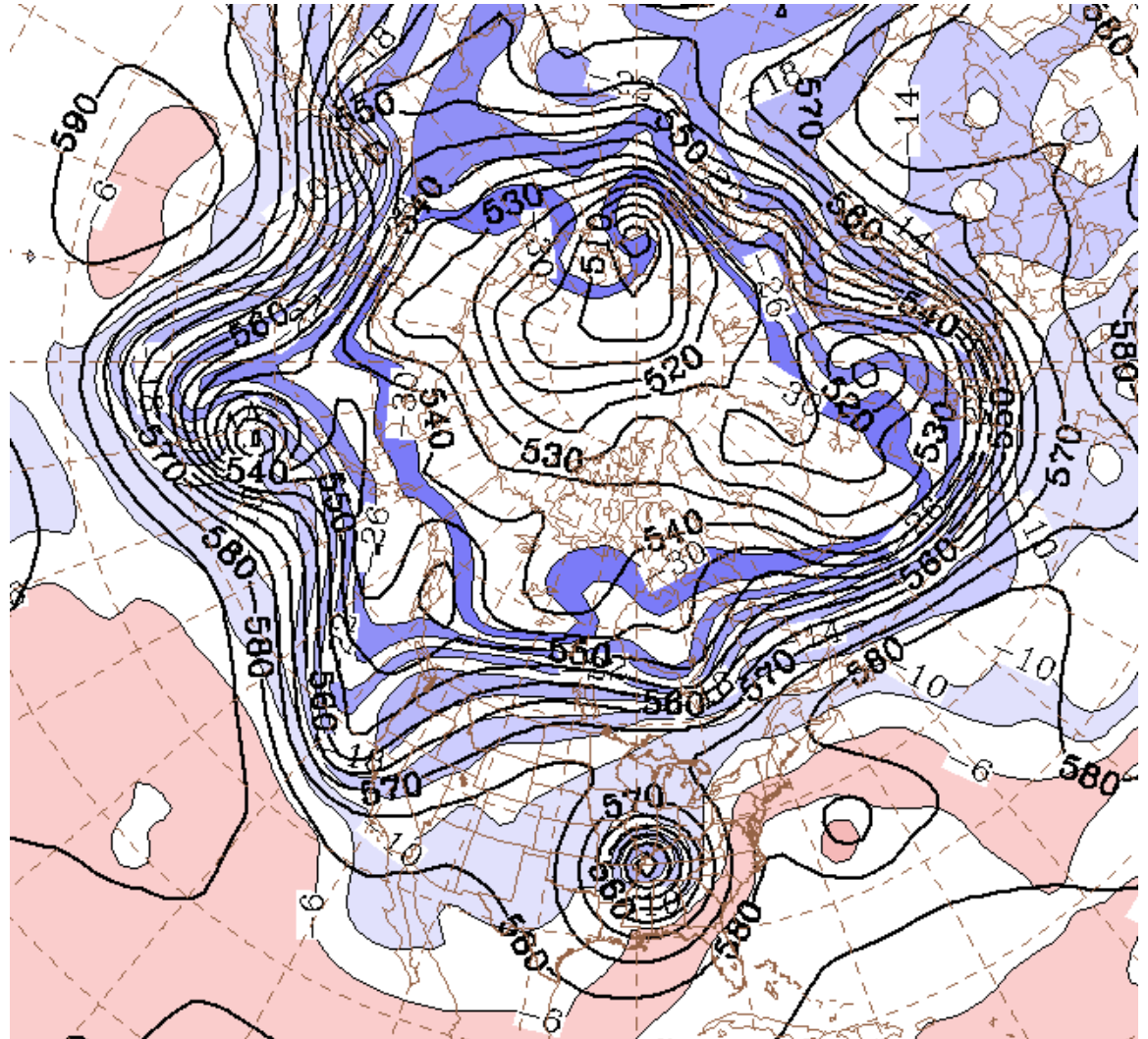
# Problem:

- Tib-Mol index does not require presence of anticyclone, can be triggered by a saddle point between cutoff cyclone and main polar vortex.
- A solitary cutoff cyclone arguably does not constitute a modon-type (“Rex”) block.

# Proposed solution:

- Detect presence (or absence) of poleward anticyclone using streamline curvature analysis.

500mb height, day 46  
of **FIM** run starting  
00Z, 1-Sep-2012.  
Mesh size ~**30km**  
(mesh created by 8  
icosahedral refine-  
ment steps – hence  
“**G8**”), 64  $\sigma$ - $\theta$  layers.



# Analysis procedure

Write the horizontal velocity vector in natural coordinates as

$$\vec{v} = |\vec{v}| \vec{t}$$

The **streamline curvature**  $K_s$  (the inverse of the radius of curvature) is then given by the curl of the field of unit vectors,

$$K_s = \nabla \times \vec{t}$$

Note that  $K_s$  has a pole (i.e. goes to +/- infinity) in the center of a rotating air mass. This makes it easy to find circulation centers.



# Easiest way to understand curvature calculation:

Start with the familiar expression for vorticity in natural coordinates:

$$\xi = \frac{V}{r} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial n}$$

Apply to a velocity field where  $V=1$  everywhere.

Answer:  $\xi = 1/r$

# Analysis procedure (cont'd)

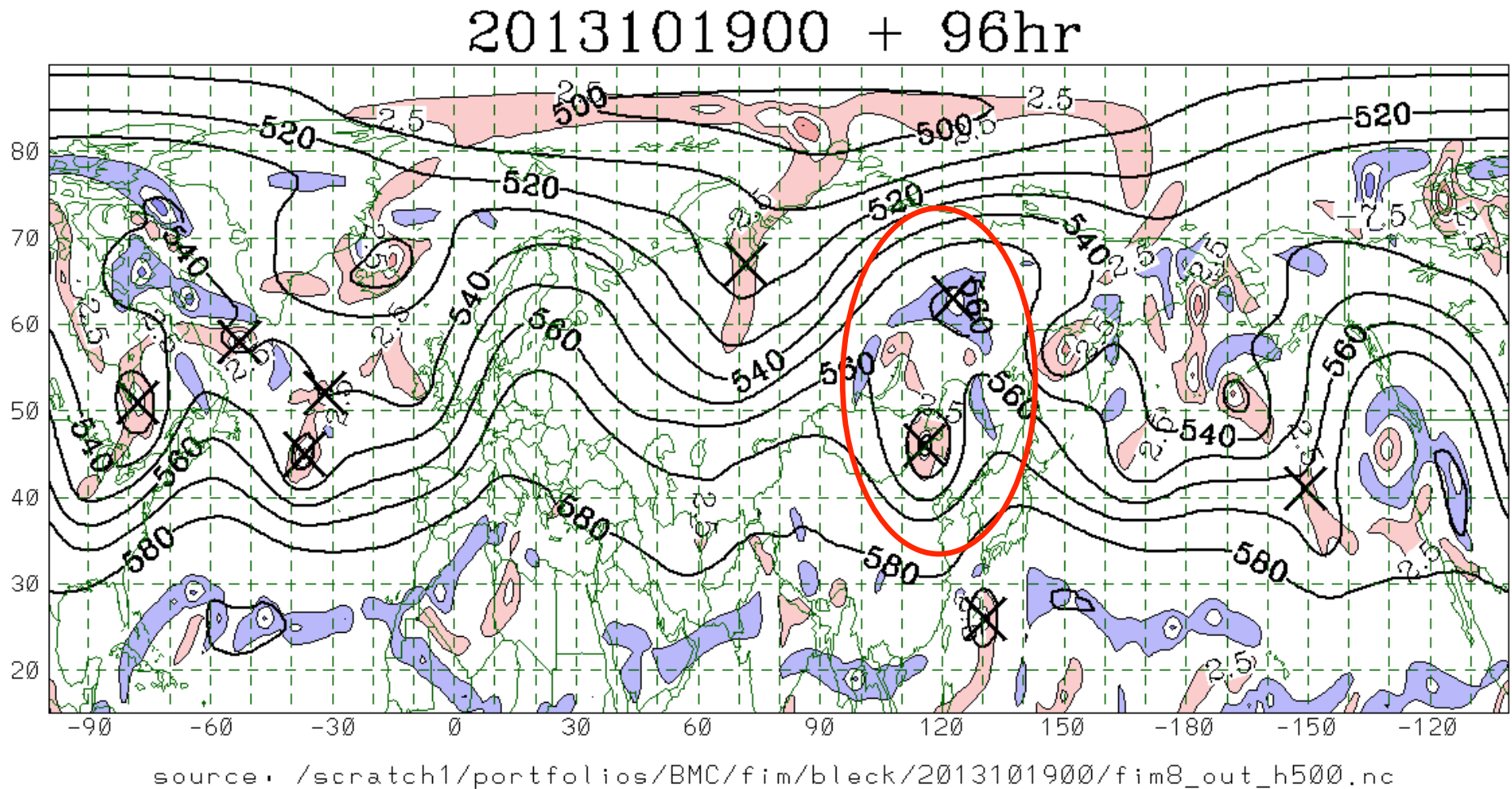
Make catalog of  $K_s$  maxima/minima (i.e. circulation centers) satisfying the following criteria:

- ✓  $|K_s| >$  some threshold value
  - ✓ No nearby circulation center(s) of opposite sign
  - ✓ In clusters of same-sign circulation centers, pick the largest
- 

A “block” is deemed present if one of the following holds:

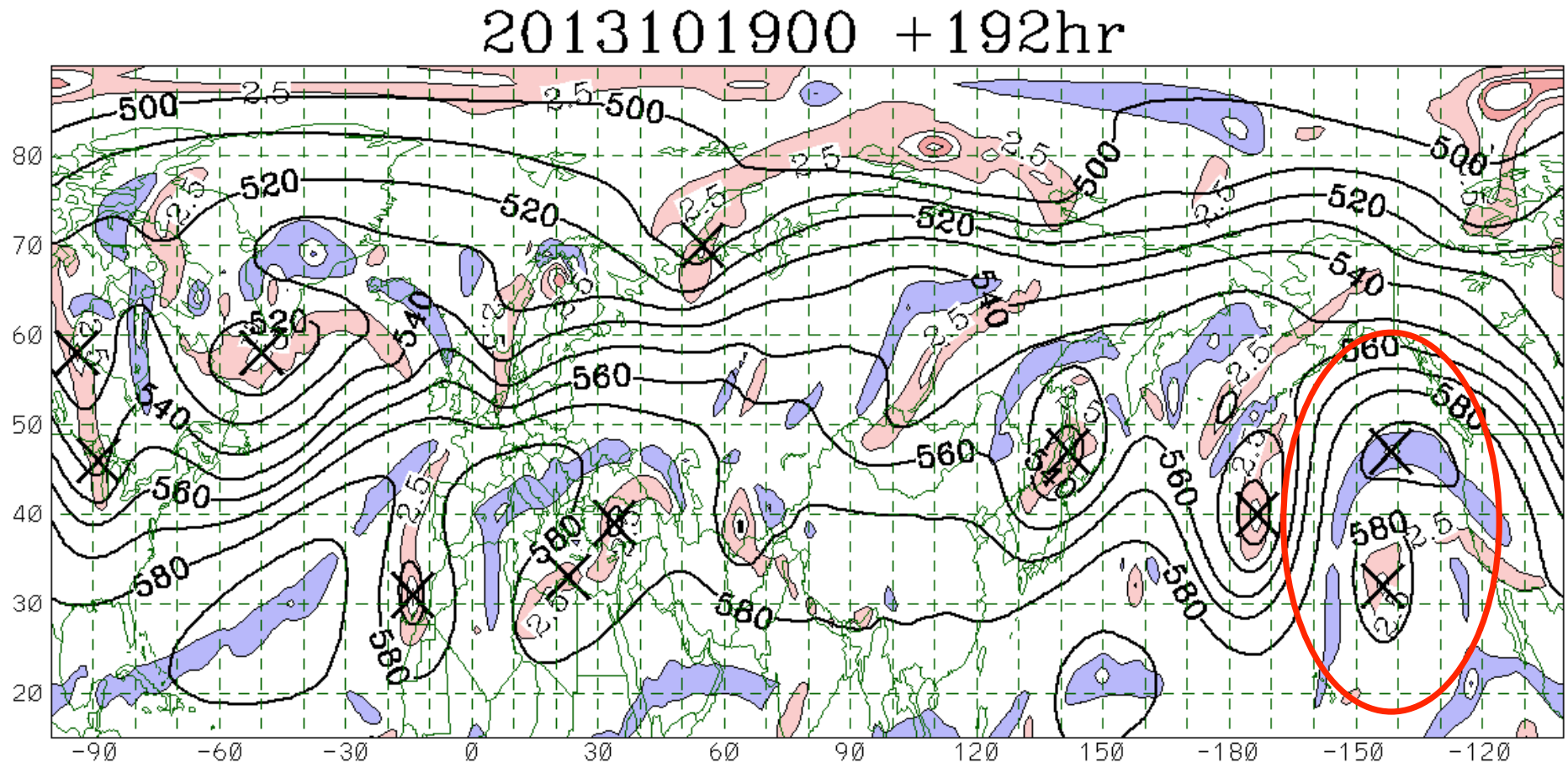
- ✓ The traditional blocking index (Tibaldi-Molteni or Pelly-Hoskins) is positive at a longitude near a  $K_s$  *minimum*
- ✓ A  $K_s$  *minimum* is found poleward of a  $K_s$  *maximum*

Example 1: 4-day G8 forecast of 500mb height starting 00Z, 19-Oct-2013. Crosses mark circulation centers deduced from curvature field<sup>1</sup>. Cyclonic [anticyclonic] curvature shown in red [blue].



<sup>1</sup>Circulation centers must be sufficiently isolated to qualify.

Example 2: 8-day G8 forecast of 500mb height starting 00Z, 19-Oct-2013.  
Crosses mark circulation centers deduced from curvature field. Cyclonic [anticyclonic] curvature shown in red [blue].



source: /scratch1/portfolios/BMC/fim/bleck/2013101900/fim8\_out\_h500.nc

The blocking index is traditionally displayed in a Hovmöller diagram, i.e., in longitude-time space.

To display multiple forecast runs with overlapping time ranges in a single plot, we use **verification** time as ordinate and use color to indicate the lead time of a given forecast.

In the following 2 frames, color coding of lead time is demonstrated for a single model run. Multiple runs will be shown later.

# Tibaldi-Molteni blocking index fimG8

Initial time,  
yymmddhh

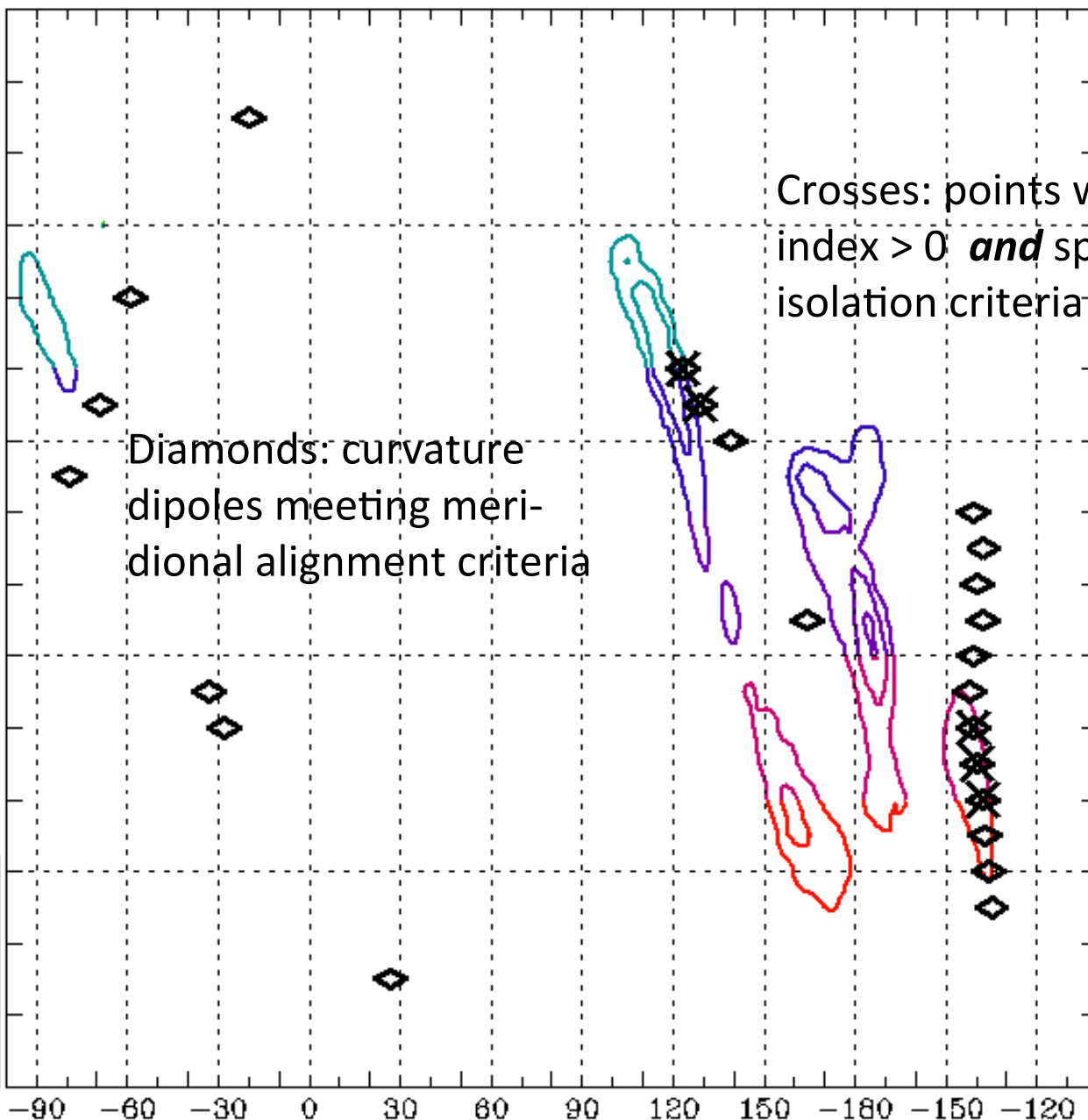
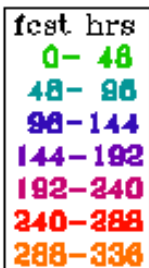
13101900

Day 4

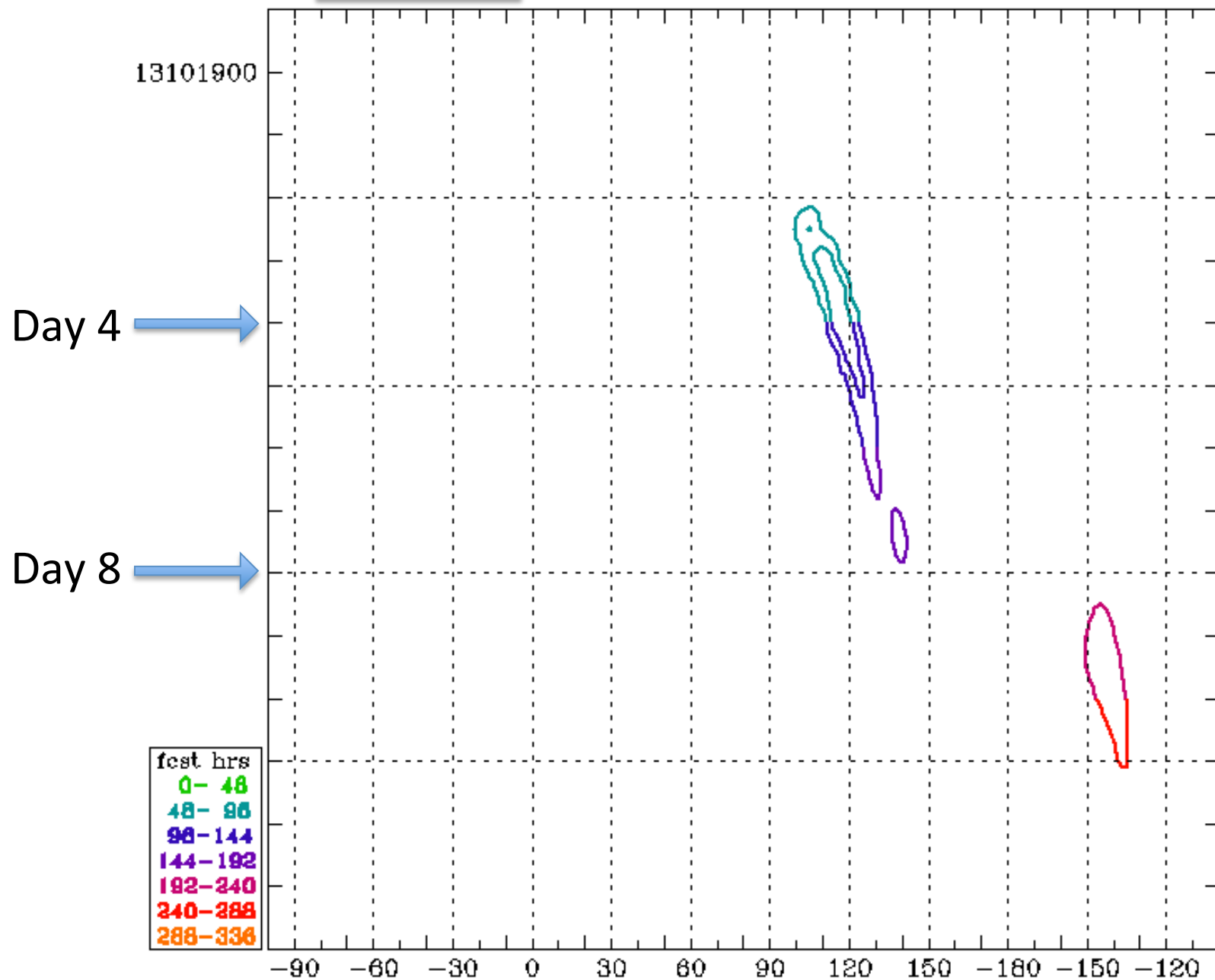
Day 8

Crosses: points where  
index > 0 **and** spacing/  
isolation criteria are met

Diamonds: curvature  
dipoles meeting meri-  
dional alignment criteria



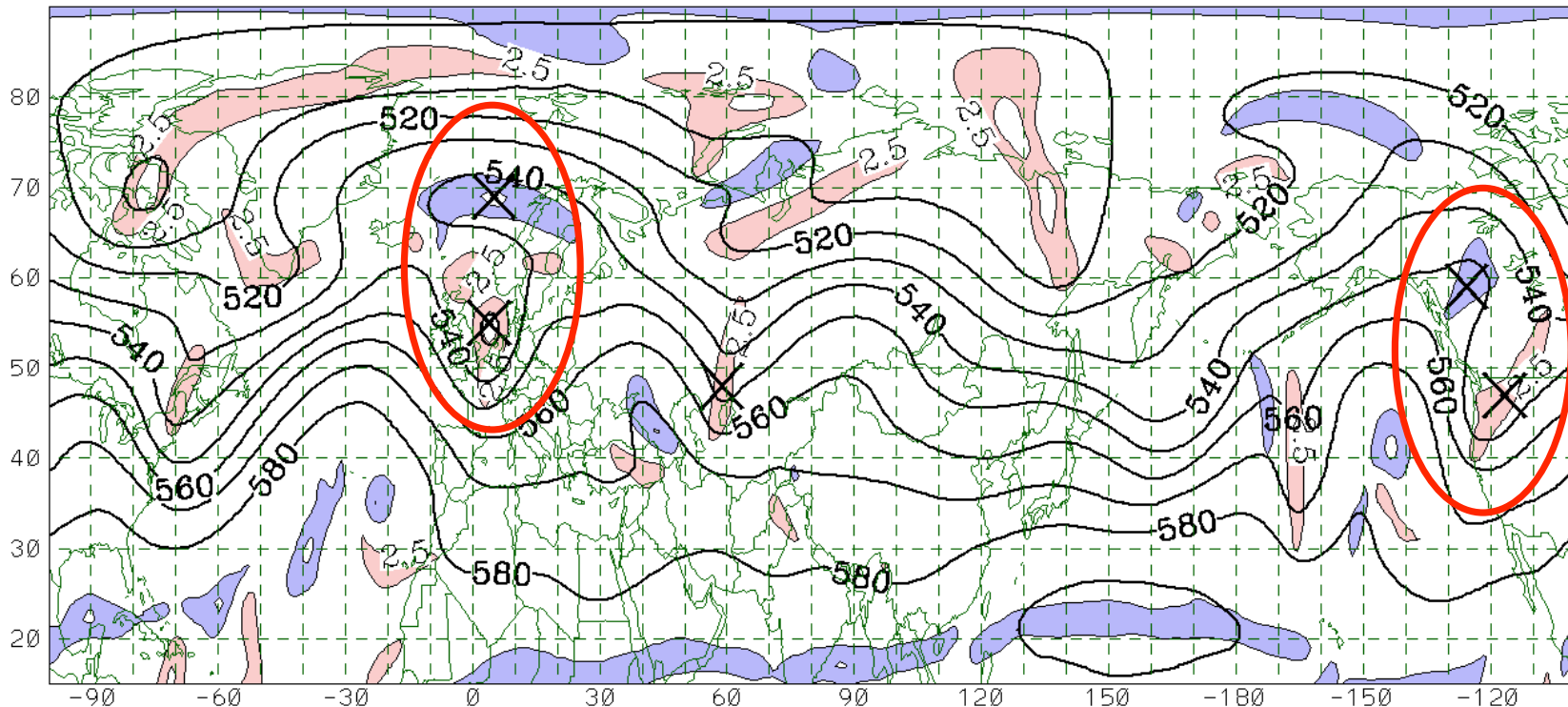
modified Tib-Mol blocking index fimG8



source: /scratch1/portfolios/BMC/fim/black/2013101900/fim8\_out\_h500.nc

Example 3: 10-day G6 prediction starting at 00Z, 26-Oct-2013, showing two modon-like blocking patterns. Interestingly, neither block spawns a positive Tibaldi-Molteni index. The Western European block persists for 5 days... see next slide.

2013102600 +240hr



source: /scratch1/portfolios/BMC/fim/bleck/2013102600/fim6\_out\_h500.nc

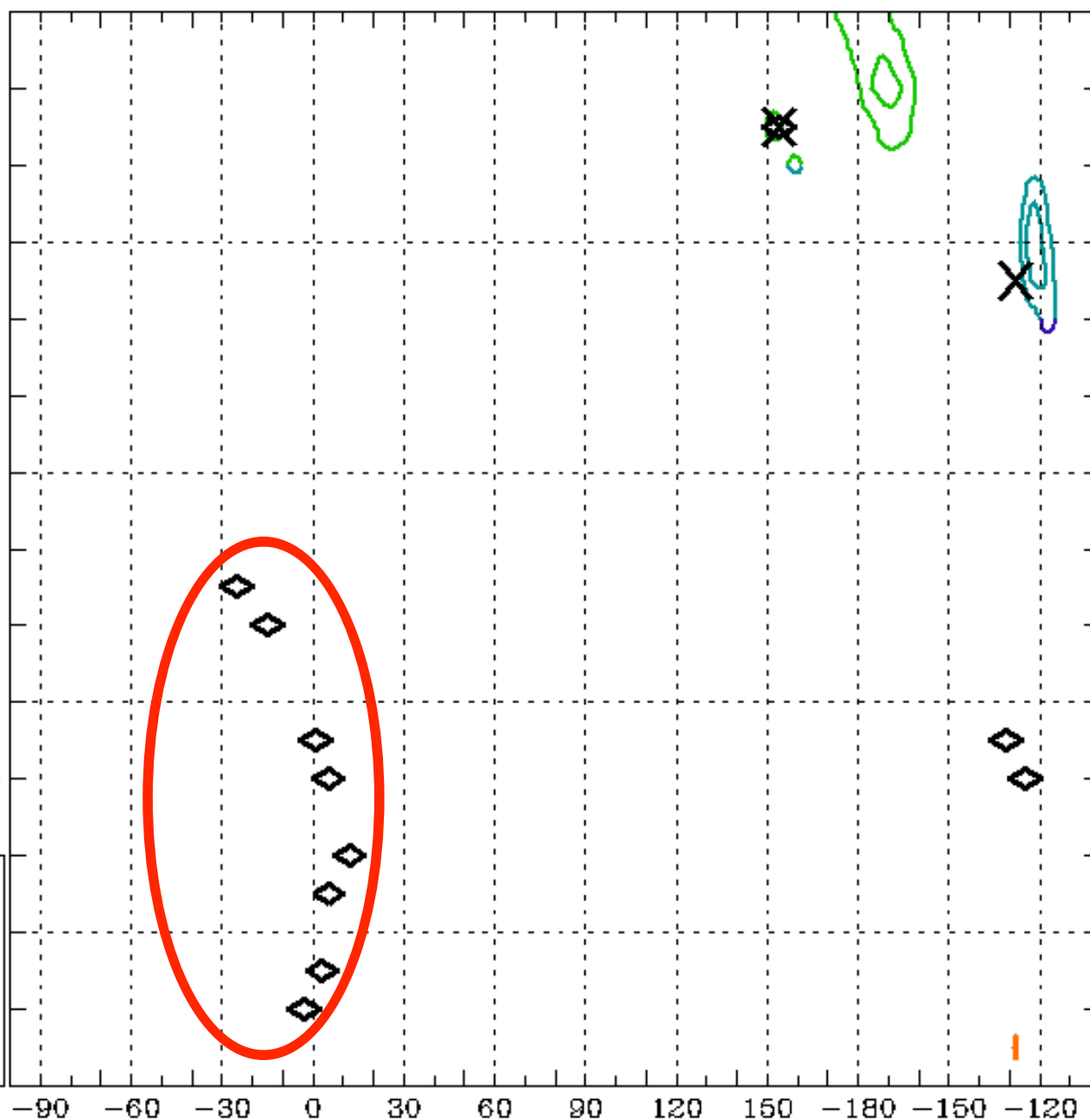
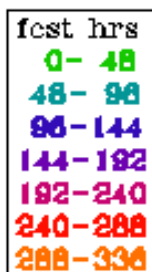


# Tibaldi-Molteni blocking index fimG6

13102600

time  
↓

Day 10 →

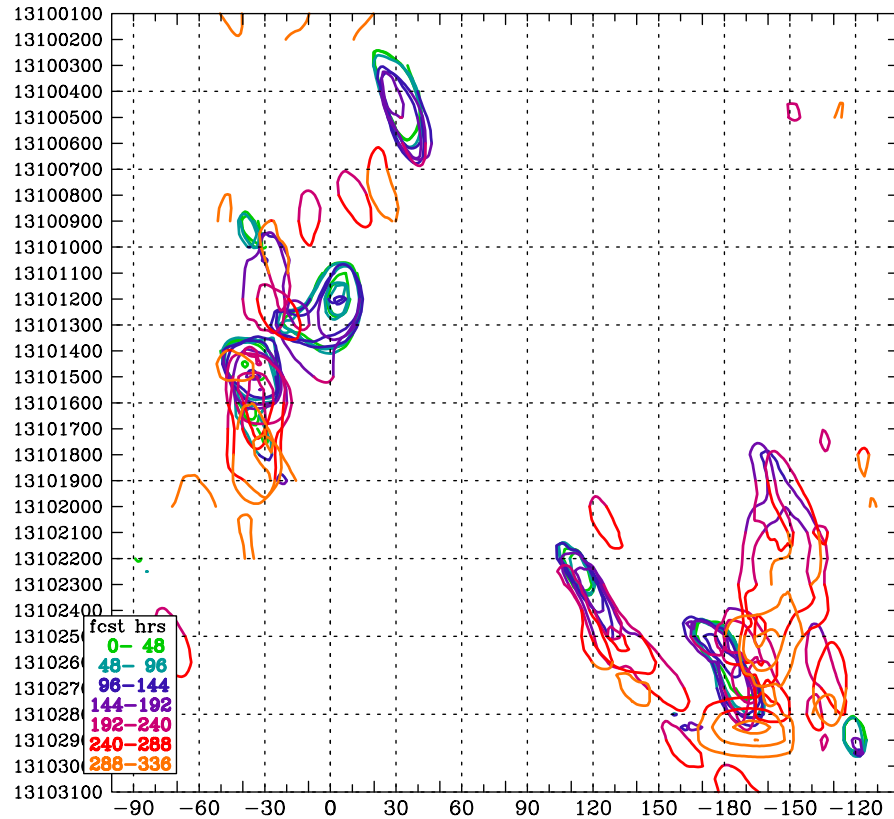


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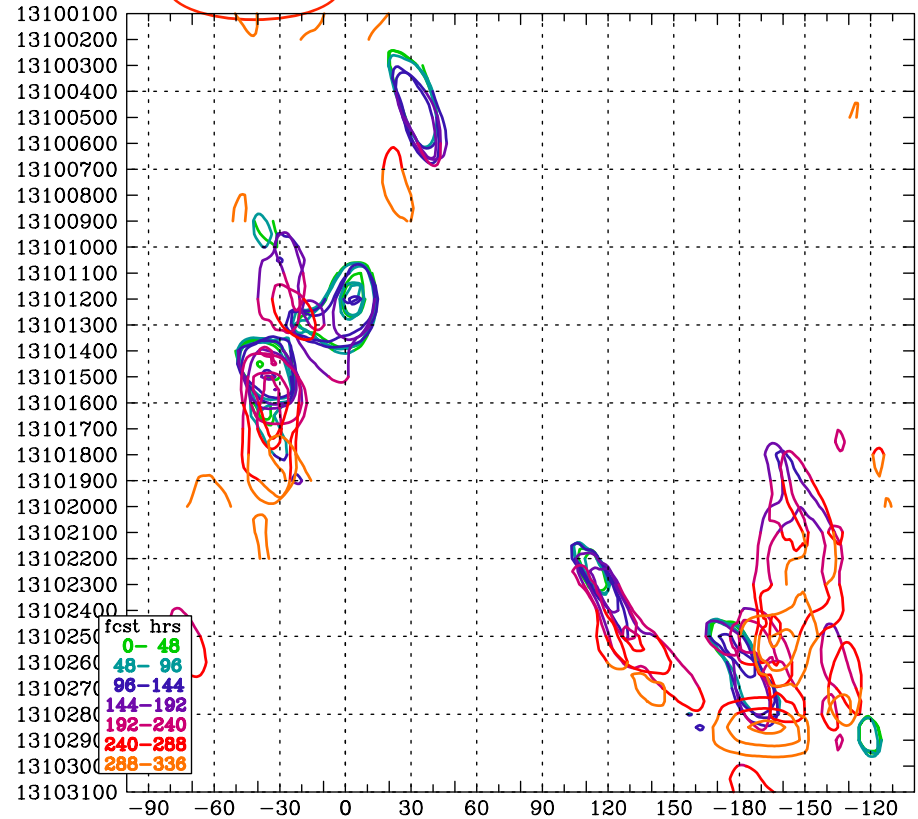
1 - 31 Oct 2013

Tibaldi–Molteni blocking index fimG8



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modified Tib–Mol blocking index fimG8

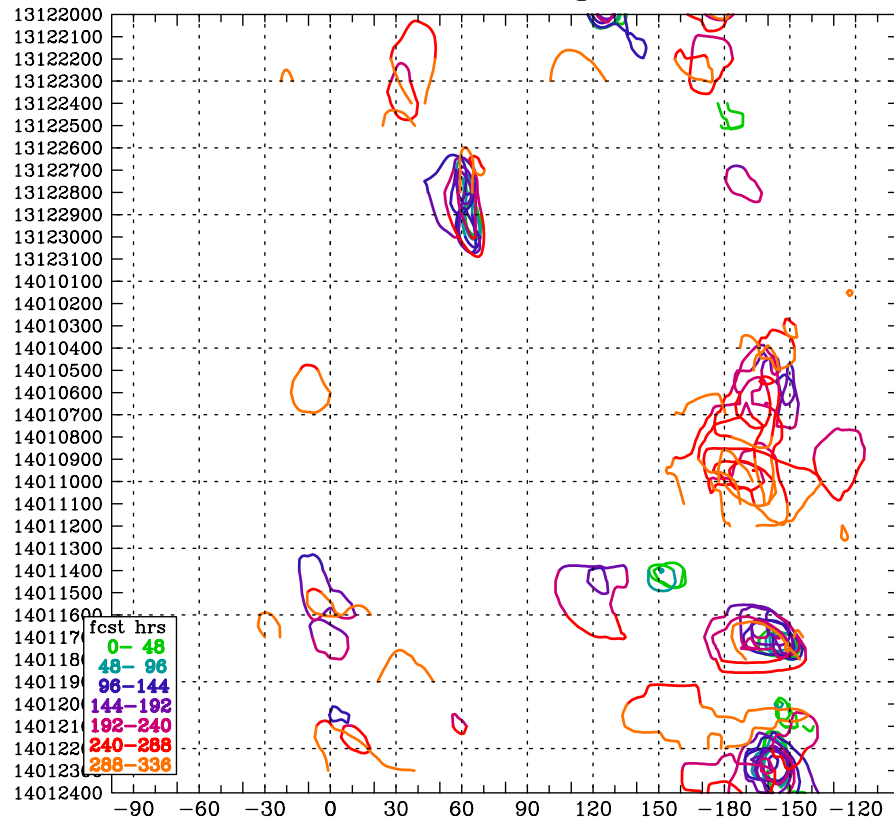


source: /scratch1/portfolios/BMC/fim/bleck/2013091300/fim8 out h500.nc

Abscissa: longitude. Ordinate: verification time. Color: forecast lead time. The “modified” index is obtained by applying the curvature filter to the original index. Cold colors overlaying warm colors indicate successful long-range prediction of a block.

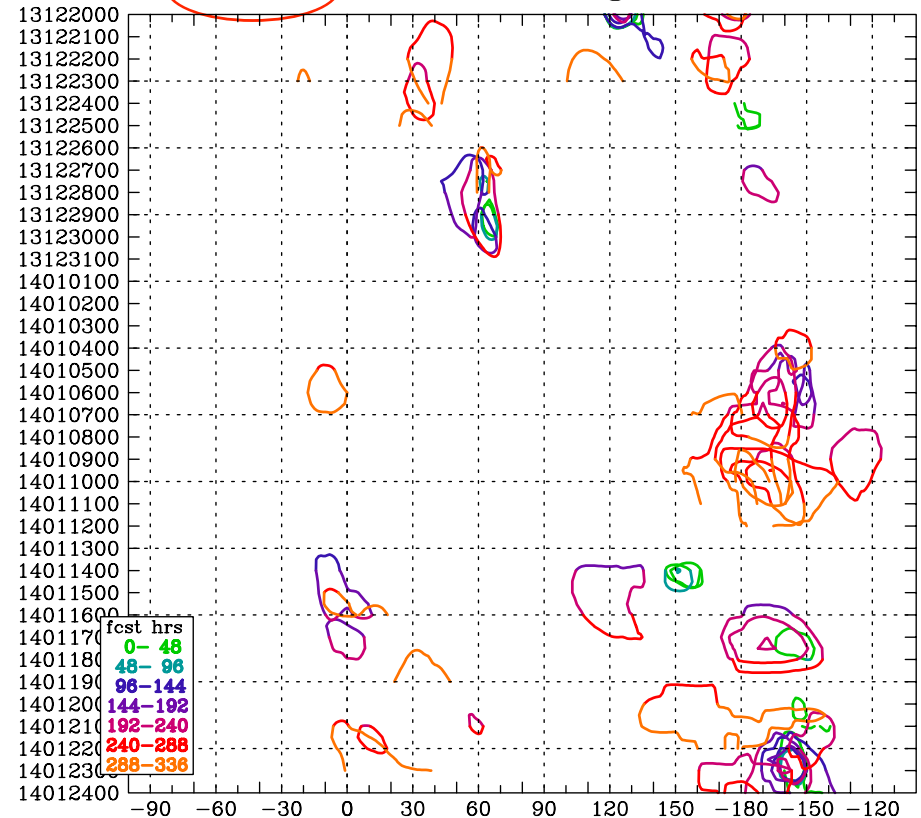
20 Dec - 24 Jan 2014

Tibaldi-Molteni blocking index fimG8



source: /scratch1/portfolios/BMC/fim/bleck/2013120300/fim8 out h500.nc

modified Tib-Mol blocking index fimG8



source: /scratch1/portfolios/BMC/fim/bleck/2013120300/fim8 out h500.nc

Abscissa: longitude. Ordinate: verification time. Color: forecast lead time. The “modified” index is obtained by applying the curvature filter to the original index. Cold colors overlaying warm colors indicate successful long-range prediction of a block.

# Concluding Remarks

- The streamline curvature ( $K_s$ ) field is simple to analyze and is convenient for objectively detecting circulation centers.
- The  $K_s$  field allows us to detect “false positives” in traditional blocking diagnostics.
- The  $K_s$  field is particularly effective in objectively detecting modon-like blocking patterns.
- The  $K_s$  tool is suited for both Tibaldi-Molteni- and Pelly-Hoskins-based blocking index studies.
- “Improved algorithm”? Statistically, improvements are minor. The TibMol index is quite reliable as it is.

