



# 2017 DEEPWAVE Workshop

*New Haven, CT  
August 7th, 2017*

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## Modeling Mountain Wave Breaking over the Andes: Early High- Resolution Compressible Results

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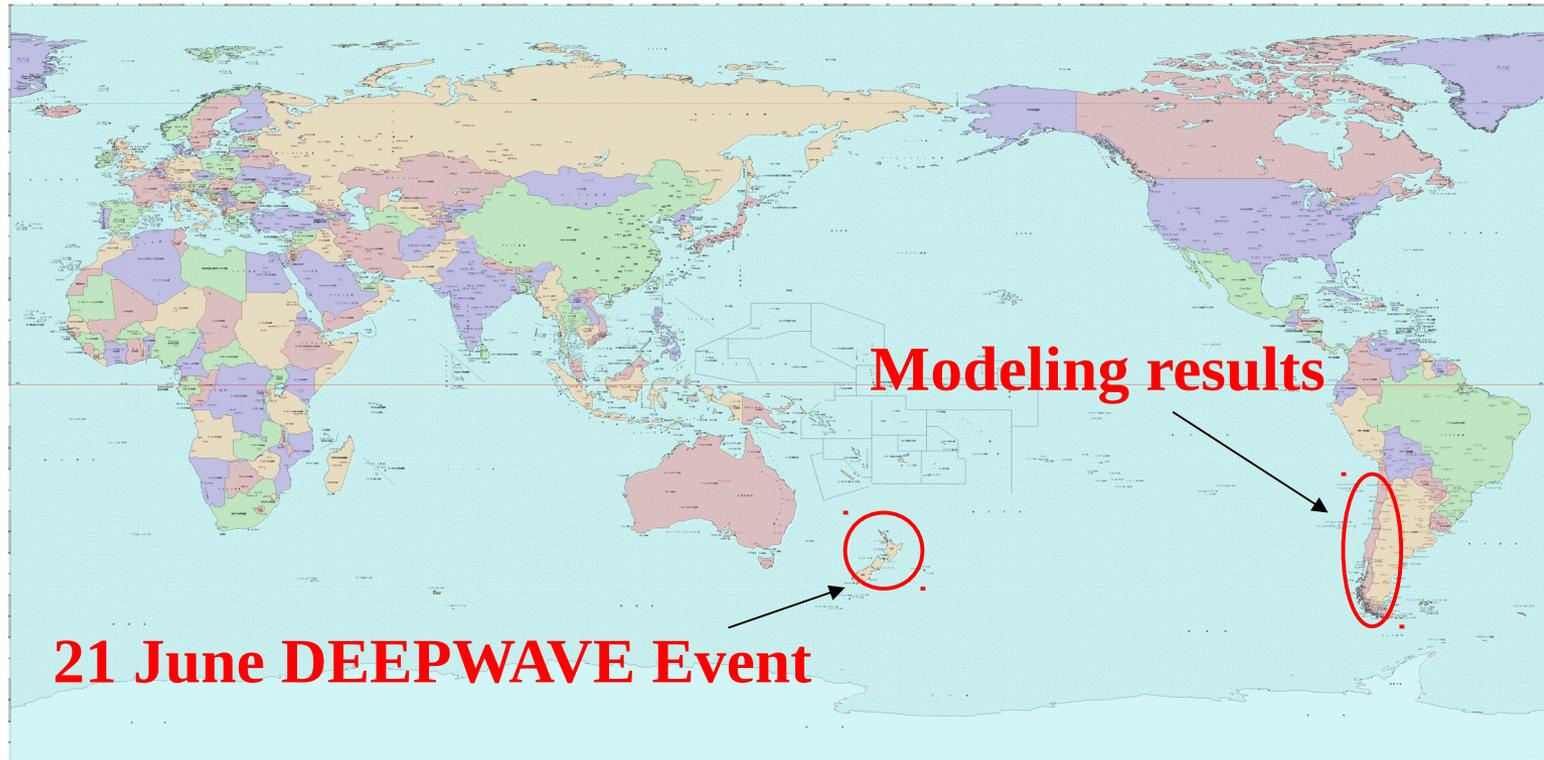


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D. C. Fritts, *GATS Boulder*  
T. Lund, *NWRA*  
*Han-li Liu, NCAR*



# Yes, the Andes...

- Early compressible results
- Isolated mountain
- GW hot spot
- Acronym issues



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# Mountain Wave Breaking over the Andes

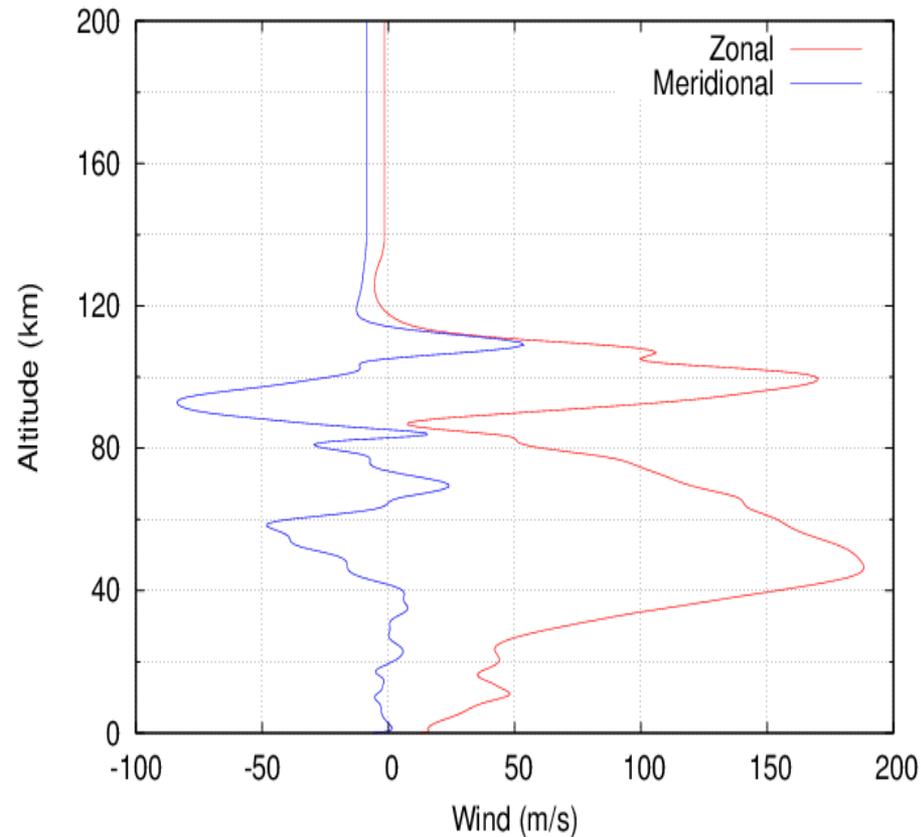
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- Initial Conditions and Numerical Model
- Mostly Movies
- 21 June Event
- Conclusions

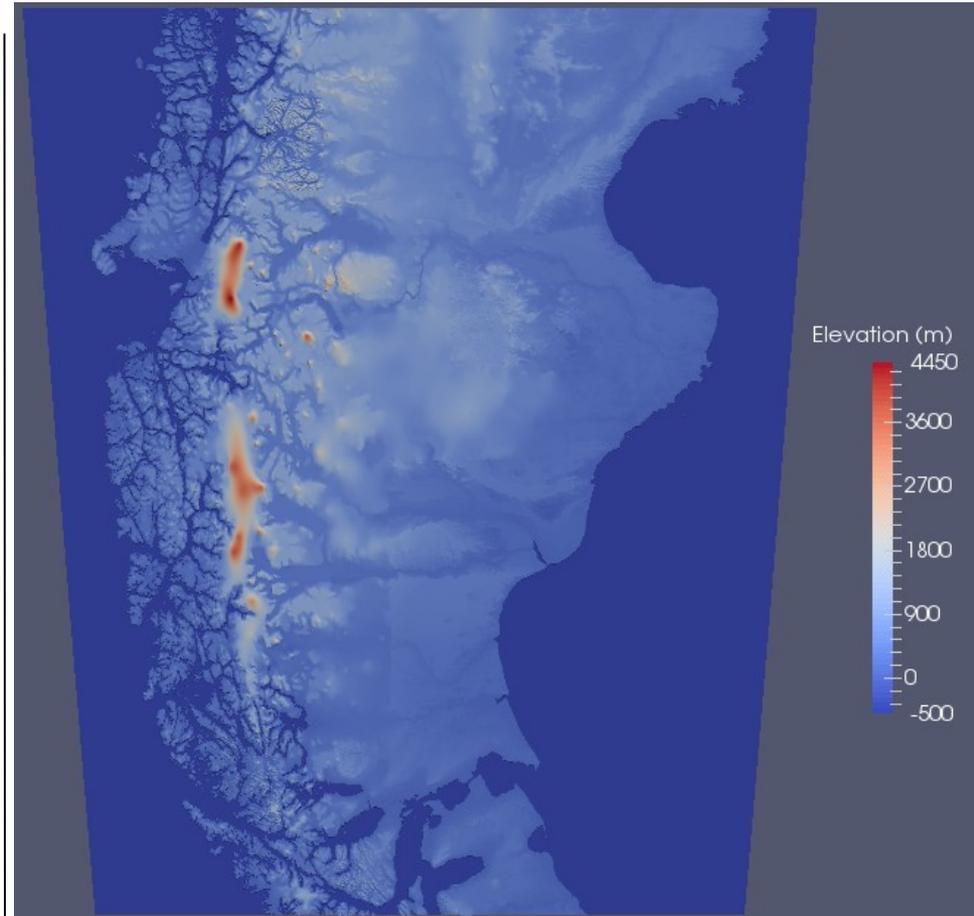
# Modeled Environment: Winds and Topography

Goal is to simulate airflow over topography

Winds taken from WACCM



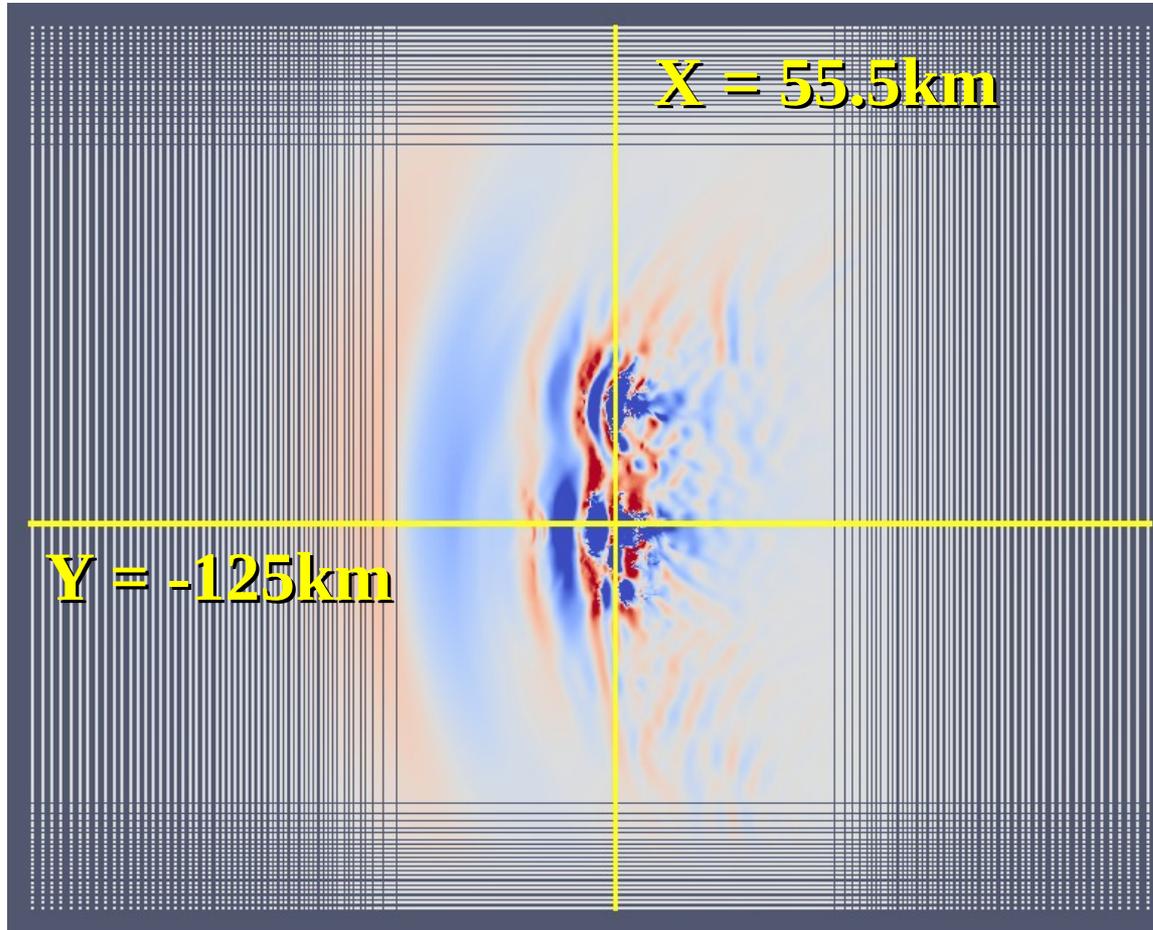
Airflow



Topography

# Domain and Resolution

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Simulation at 5250 s  
Impact of two major peaks obvious

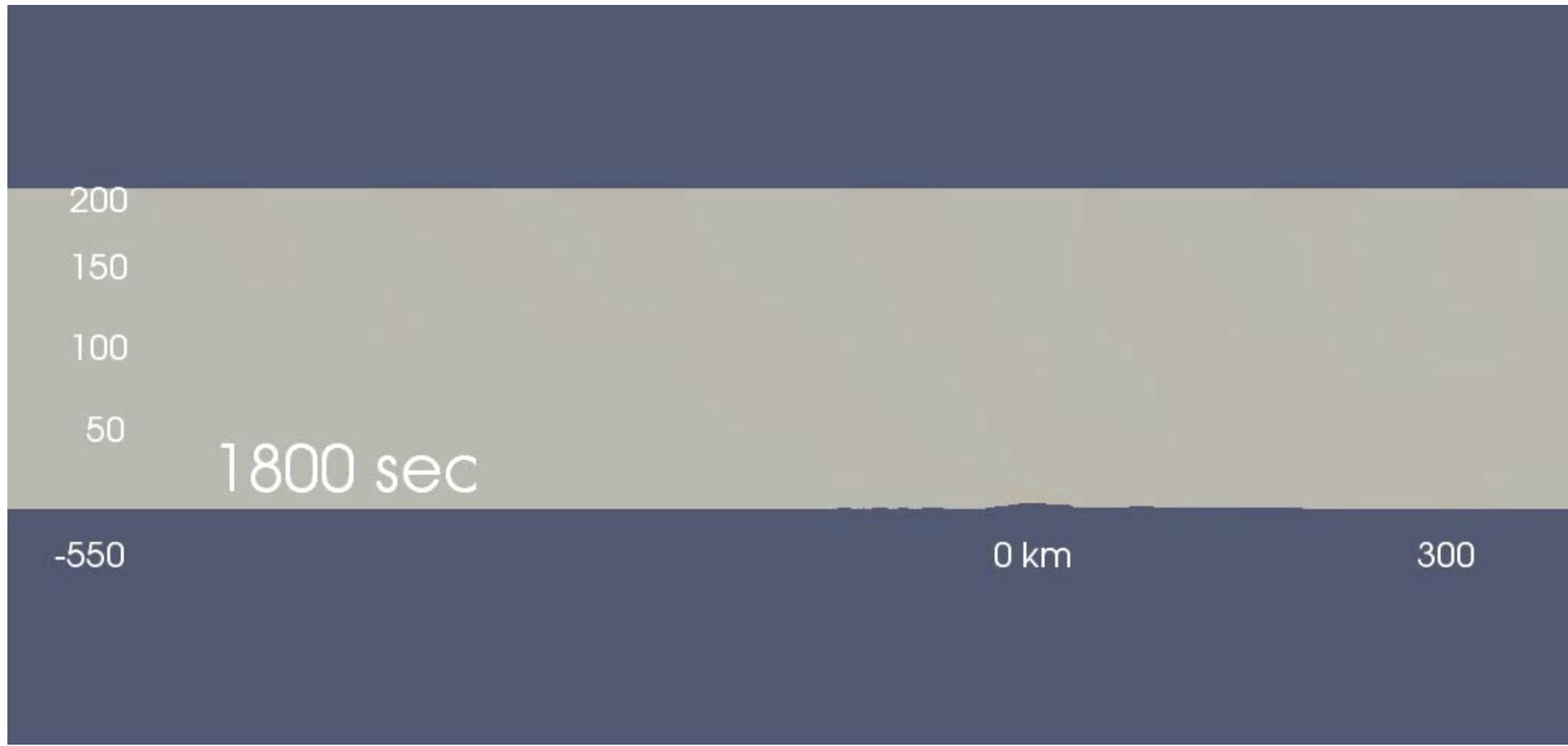
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- xy plane at  $z = 65$  km
  - Yellow lines denote vertical cross sections
  - Oceans are flat, domain is extended
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- 2500 km zonal by 2000 km meridional by 200 km vertical
- Stretched grid with interior resolution of 500 m, isotropic
- Prior results in smaller domain with 2 km meridional resolution

# Time Evolution: Zonal Domain (xz)

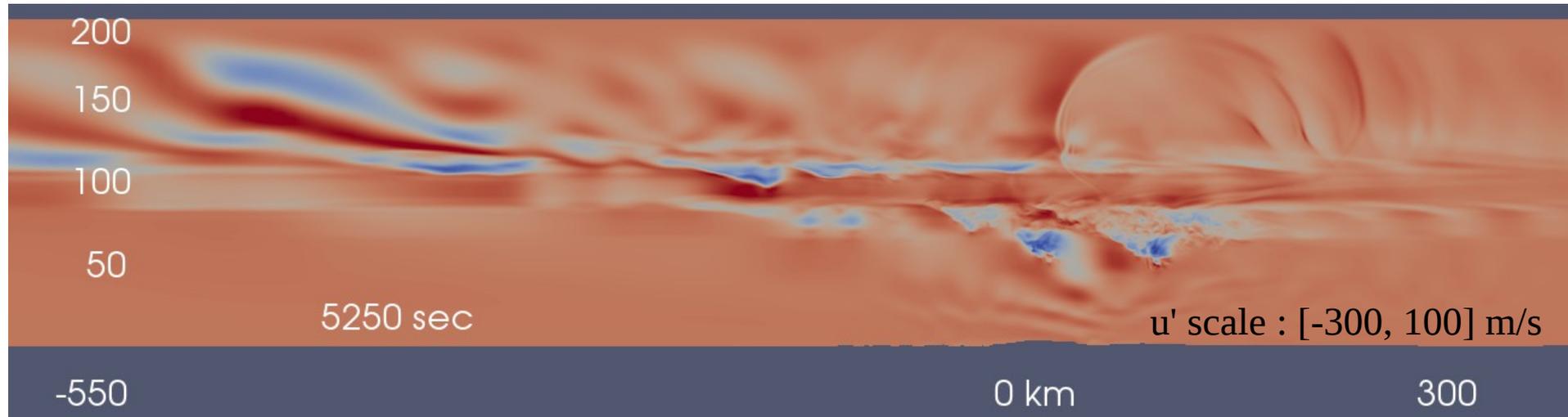
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u' scale : [-200, 200] m/s

# Wealth of phenomena to analyze

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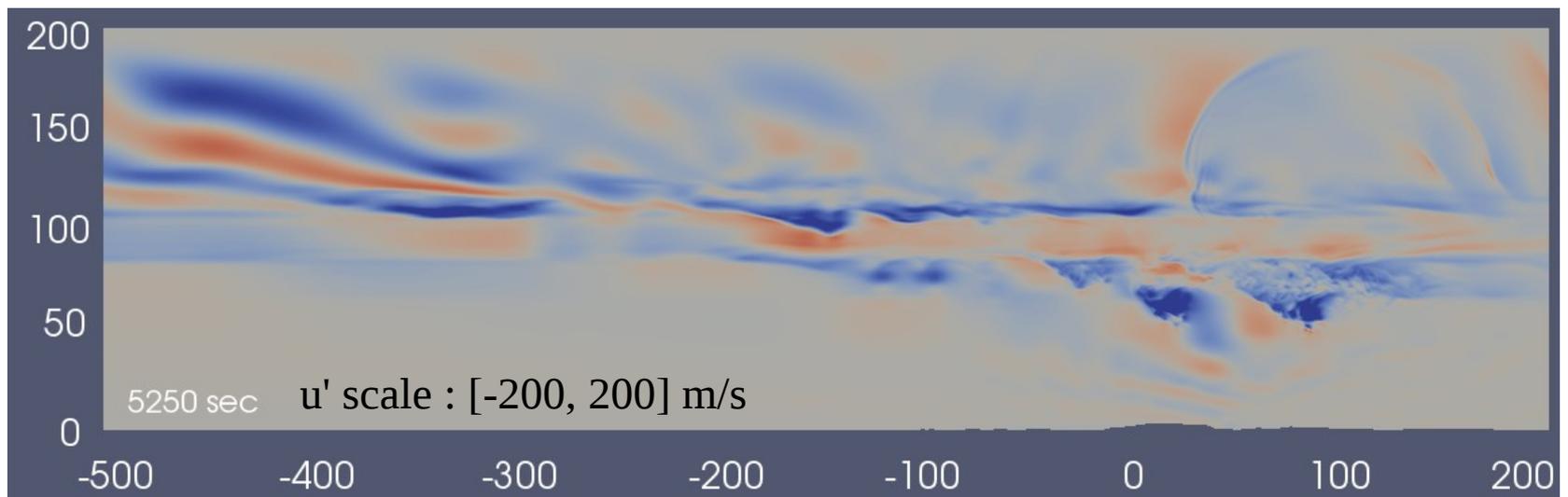
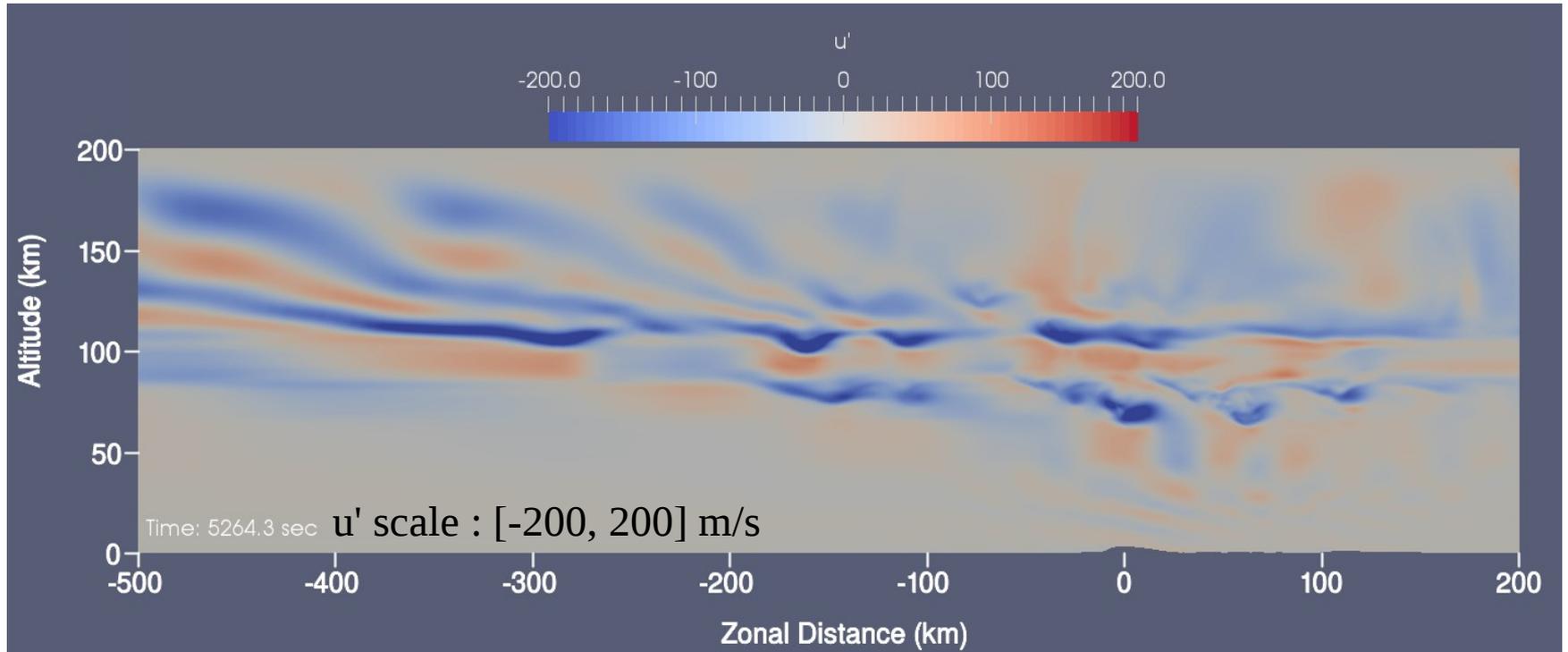


## Large variety of waves and wave activity created

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- Persistent breaking MW at  $\sim 80$  km
- Upstream propagating and breaking waves
- Filtering effects of mean wind
- Secondary wave generation
- Acoustic waves

# Meridional resolution: 2000 m vs 500 m



# Time Evolution: Zonal Domain (xz)

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1800 sec

200  
150  
100  
50

500

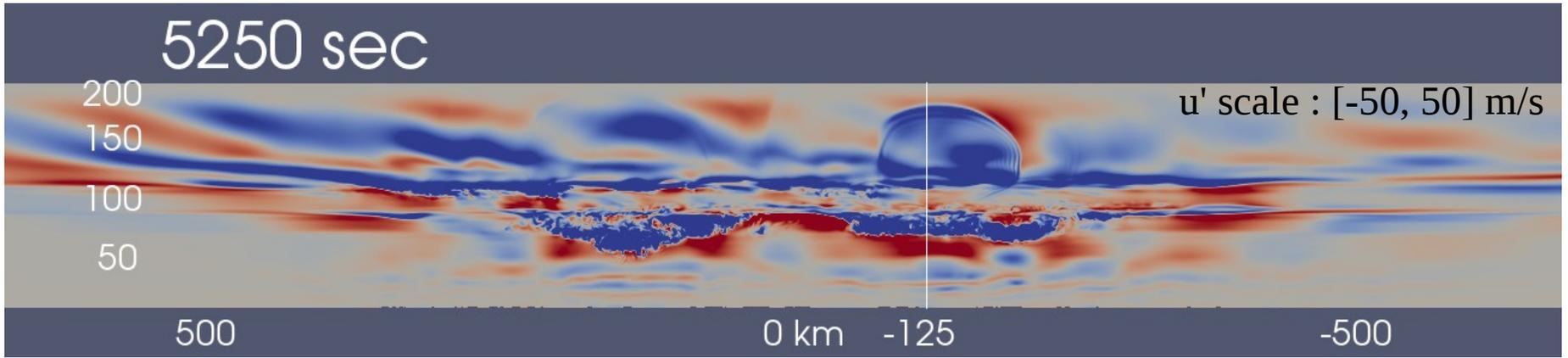
0 km -125

-500

u' scale : [-200, 200] m/s

# Meridional domain considerations

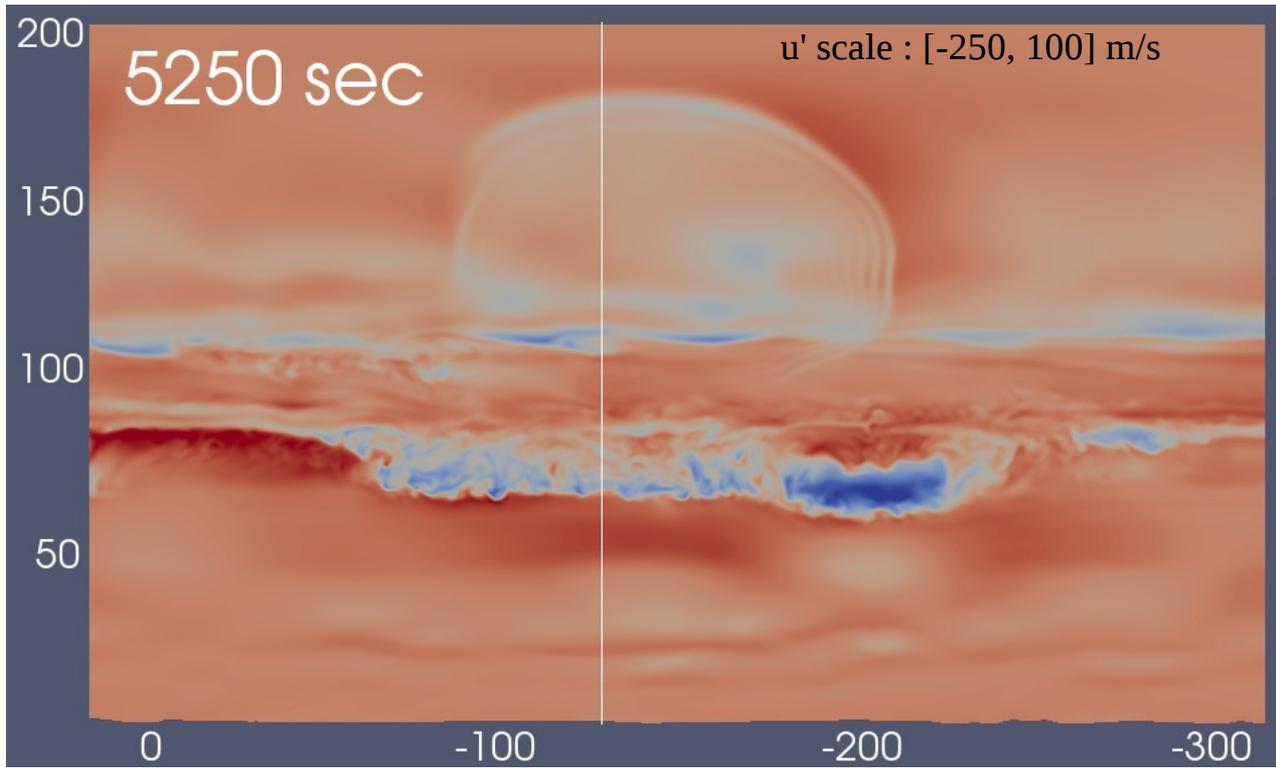
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2 distinct forcing regions

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Wave breaking  
Acoustic waves  
Meridional flow



# Time Evolution: Horizontal Slices ( $xy$ )

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1800 sec

80 km

100 km

175 km

500

-125 km

-500

-500

500

-500

500

-500

500

55,5 km

$u'$  scale : [-110, 110] m/s

# Altitude effects

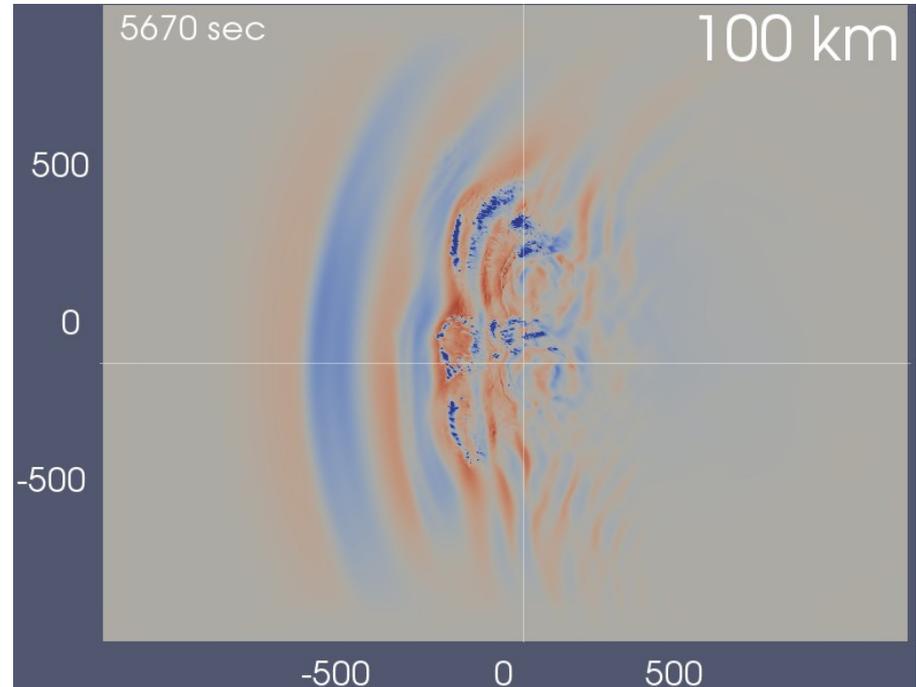
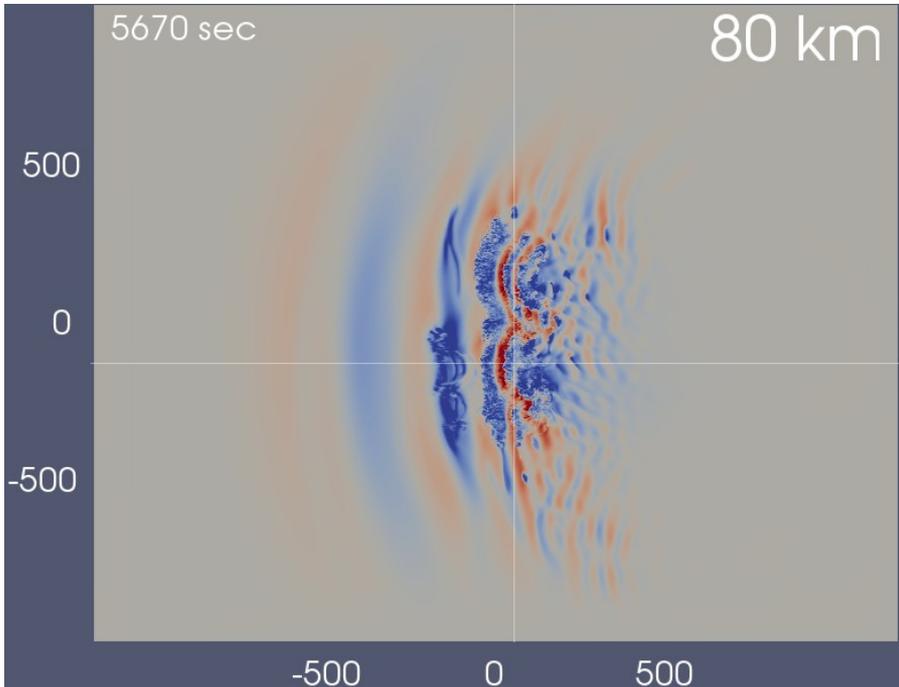
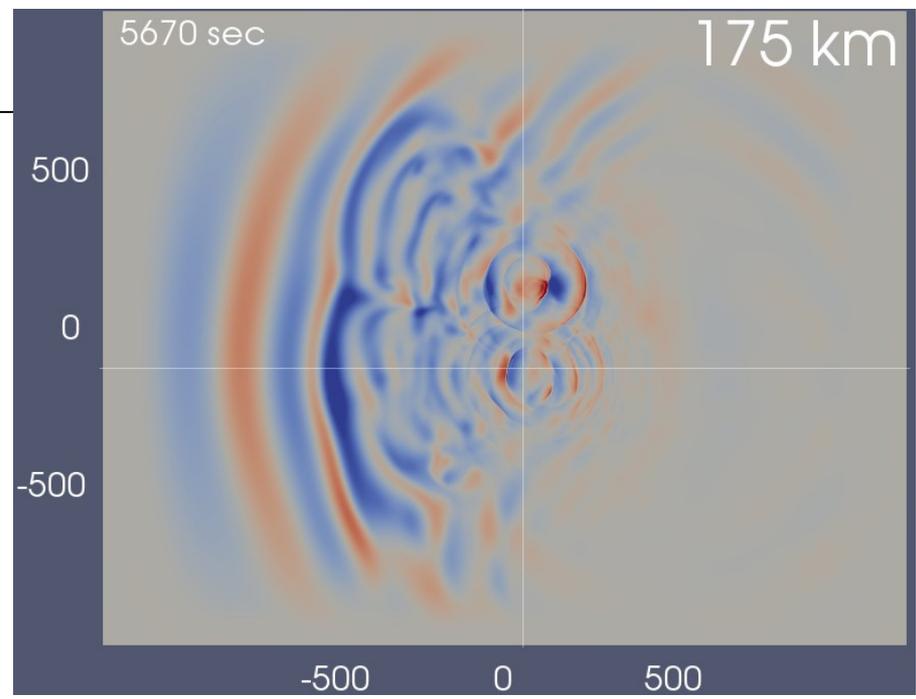
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Smaller scales at lower altitudes;  
*filtering and viscosity*

Acoustic waves more prominent at  
higher altitudes

Meridional variation

$u'$  scale : [-110, 110] m/s



# Implications for Modeling of 21 June event

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Weak forcing / no RF

AMTM (80 km) / lidar data

Quasi-stationary waves

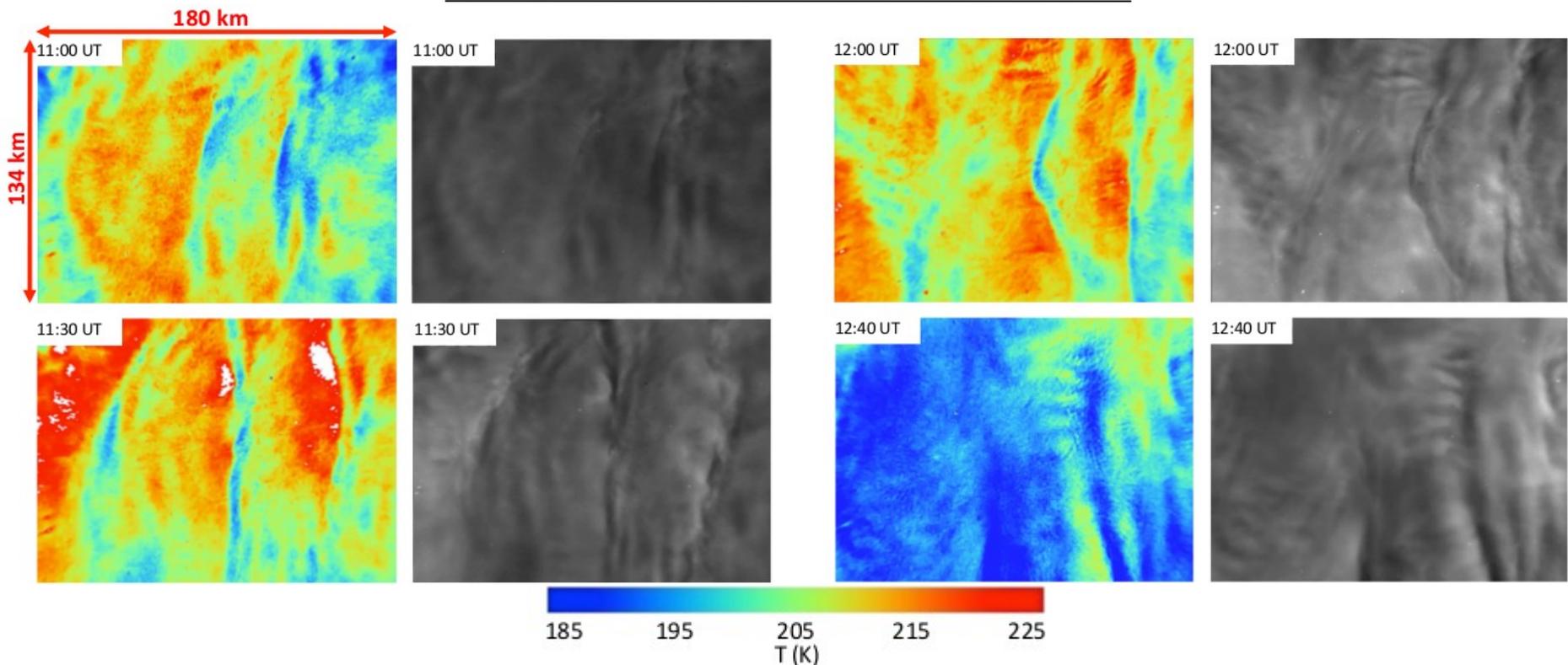
$\lambda_h \sim 10-80$  km

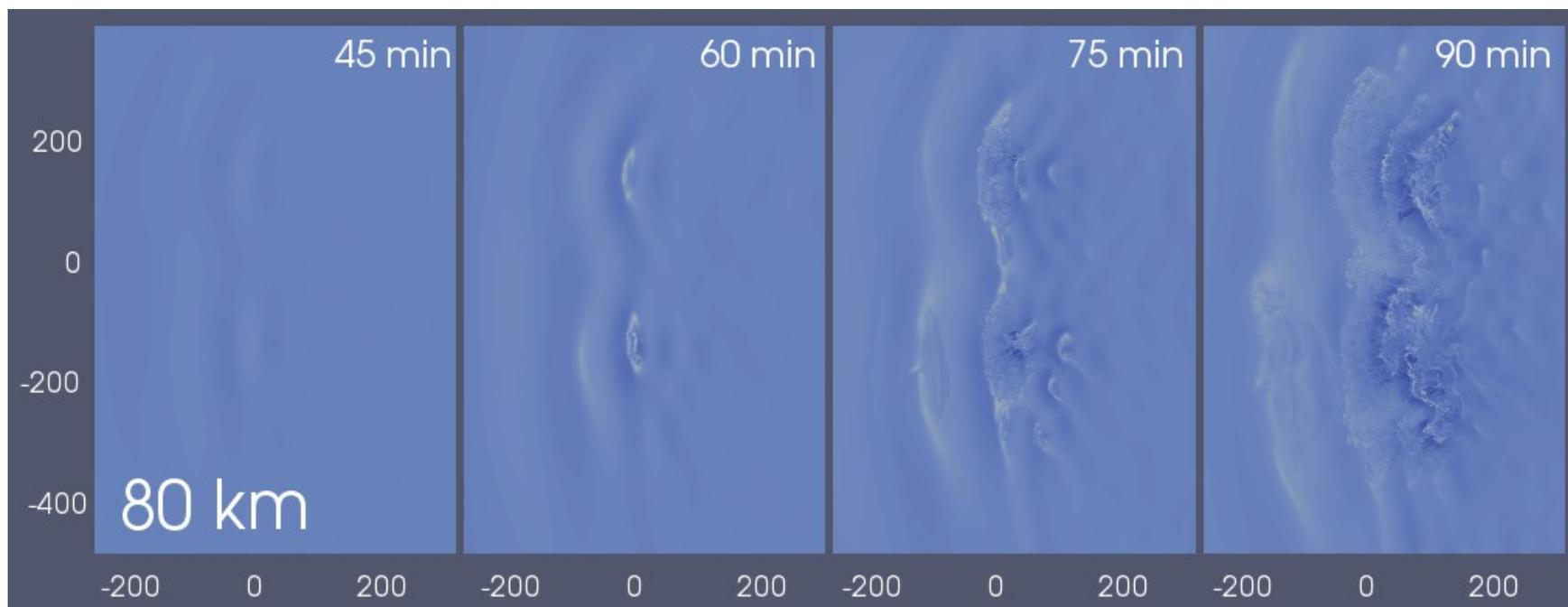
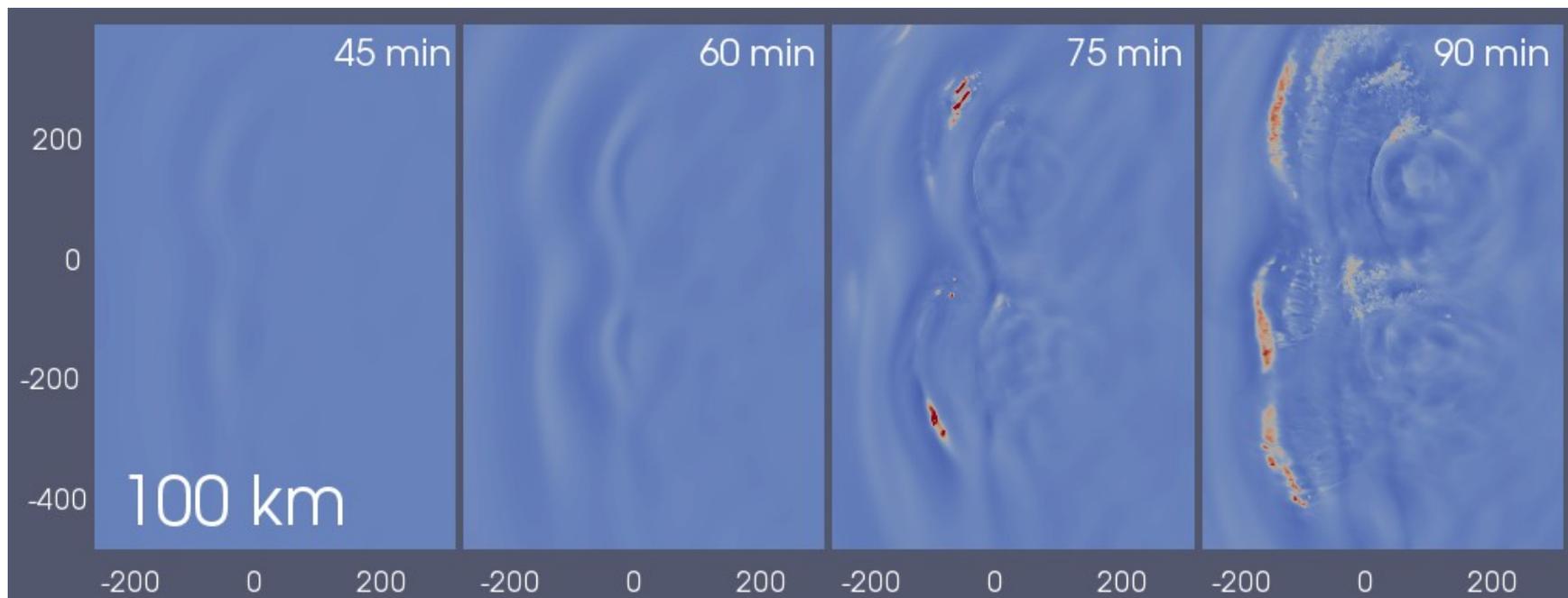
Increasing Eastward wind

Large sawtooth wave:

–  $T' \sim 25-30$  K

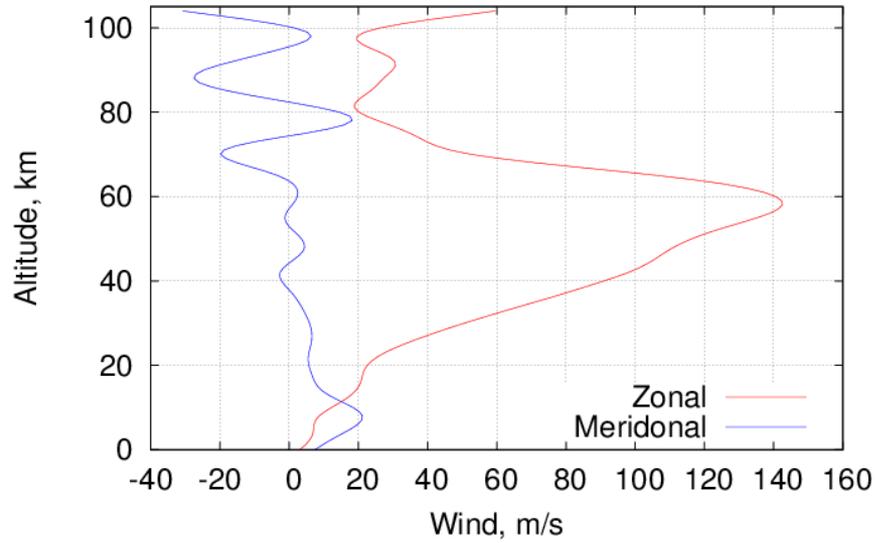
–  $\lambda_h \sim 40-80$  km



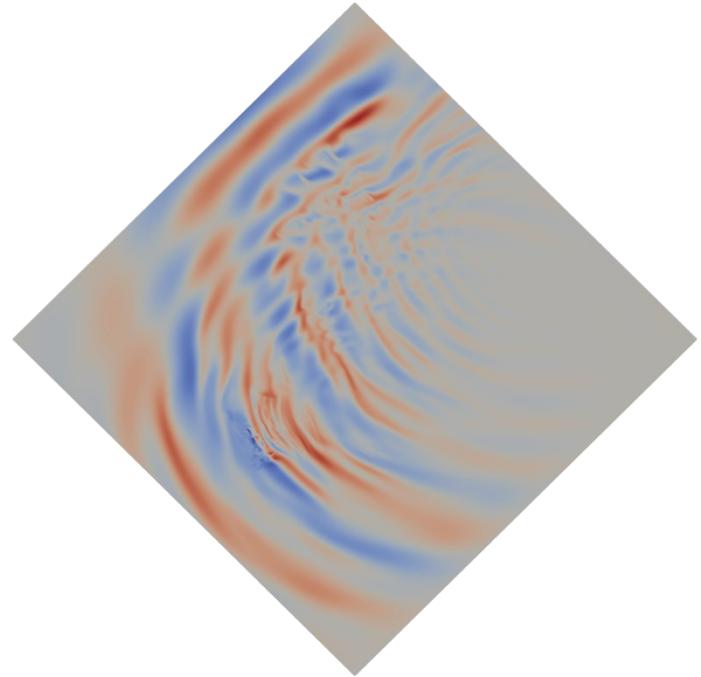
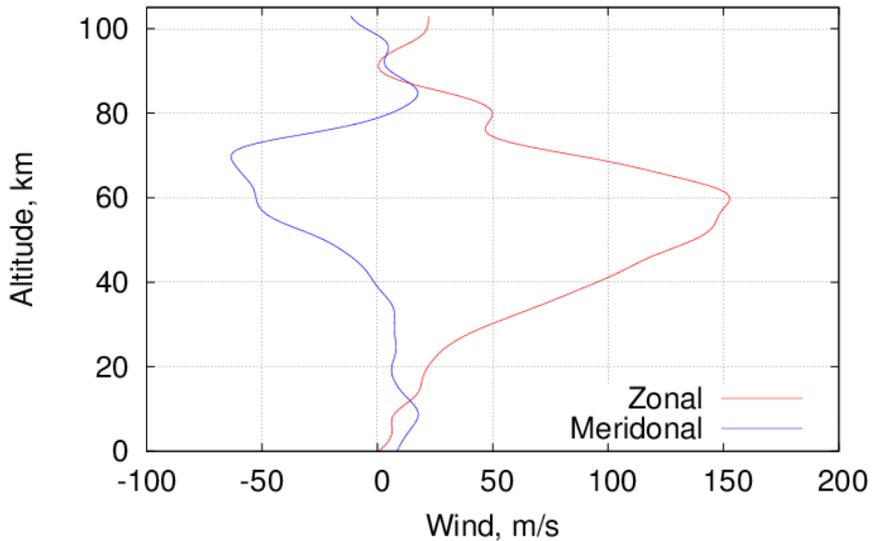


# Current simulation results not there yet

425\_08



425\_12



Island-aligned domain

# Conclusions

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## Wealth of processes to examine

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- Large-scale transient upstream propagating wave
  - *Real? Common? Physically significant?*
- Mean flow impacts
  - *Quantify energy and momentum deposition*
  - *Mean flow acceleration and heating?*
- Resolution investigation
  - *Acoustic wave dependence?*
  - *20, 50, 200 m resolution MIL study comparison*

# Time Evolution: Zonal Domain (Zoomed in)

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