

# Atmospheric Rivers

Atmos 6250: Mountain Meteorology

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Major contributions from Dr. Jonathan Rutz

## Learning Objectives

- After this class you should:
  - Be able to identify atmospheric rivers and their potential impacts using atmospheric analyses and numerical forecasts
  - Understand the processes that contribute to AR decay or maintenance during penetration into the interior western U.S.
  - Be able to forecast potentially high-impact AR events including comparisons with past events

## Introduction

## Key Moisture-Related Variables

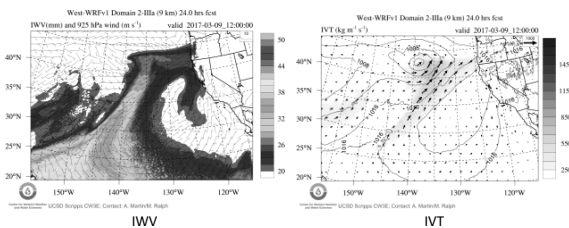
- Integrated water vapor (IWV) – the amount of water vapor in an atmospheric column expressed as the depth of water if that vapor were condensed
  - a.k.a. precipitable water or total precipitable water

$$IWV = \frac{1}{g} \int_{p_{dc}}^{100 \text{ hPa}} q \, dp,$$

- Integrated water vapor transport (IVT) – the total amount of water vapor transport in an atmospheric column

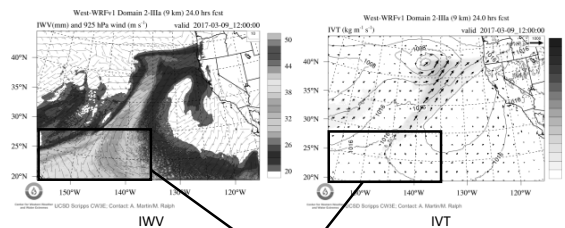
$$IVT = \frac{1}{g} \int_{p_{dc}}^{100 \text{ hPa}} q \mathbf{V} \, dp,$$

## Key Moisture-Related Variables



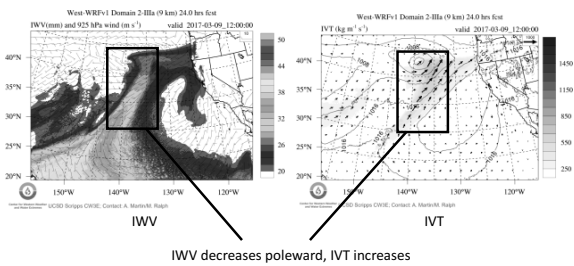
IWV & IVT are not equivalent

## Key Moisture-Related Variables



High IWV, Low IVT

## Key Moisture-Related Variables

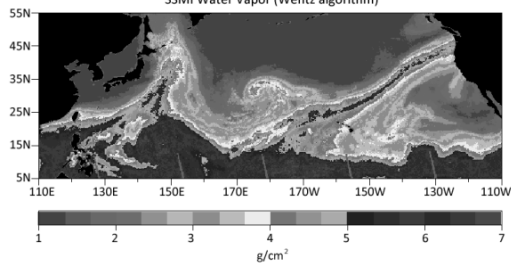


## Atmospheric Rivers (ARs)

- Narrow corridors (i.e., filaments) of strong vertically integrated water vapor transport (Newell et al. 1992; Newell and Zhu 1994; Zhu and Newell 1998)
- Often found along the pre-cold-frontal LLJ and may contribute to the moisture-rich portion of the broader, ascending warm conveyor belt (Ralph et al. 2004; Sodemann and Stohl 2013)
- Achieve their high water vapor content through transport from the tropics [i.e., tropical moisture exports (TMEs)] and/or moisture convergence (Knippertz et al. 2013; Cordeira et al. 2013)
- Associated with midlatitude hydrologic extremes

## Examples

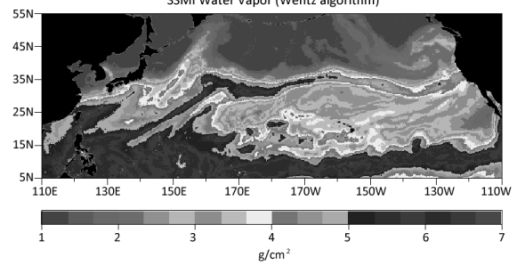
November 07, 2006 00-12 UTC  
SSM/I Water Vapor (Wentz algorithm)



<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/atmriivers/events/>

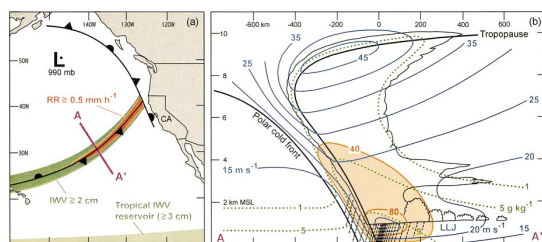
## Examples

October 13, 2009 12-24 UTC  
SSM/I Water Vapor (Wentz algorithm)



<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/atmriivers/events/>

## Importance of Pre-Frontal LLJ

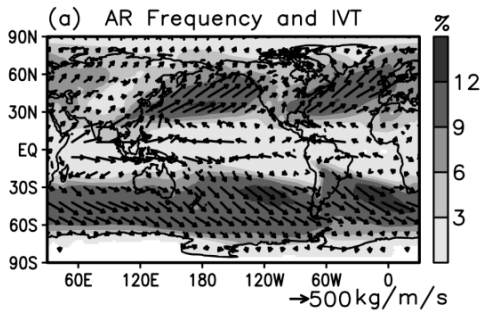


Ralph et al. (2004)

## Identification

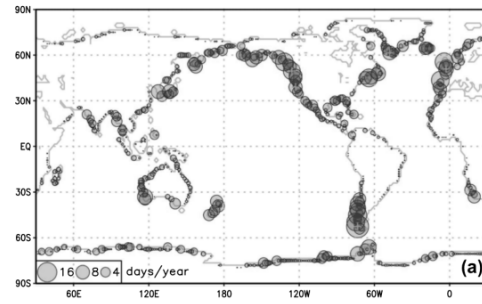
- Satellite based (Ralph et al. 2004)
  - IWV readily available; IVT not readily available
  - Use IWV as an IVT proxy (OK, but not great)
  - ARs identified as contiguous regions of IWV ≥ 20 mm that are ≥ 2000 km in length and ≤ 1000 km in width
- Analysis or NWP based
  - IVT magnitude
    - e.g., contiguous regions of IVT ≥ 250 kg m<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> ≥ 2000 km long (Rutz and Steenburgh 2012; Rutz et al. 2014)
  - Percentile IVT approaches
    - e.g., seasonally varying 85<sup>th</sup> percentile IVT (Guan and Waliser 2015)

## Global Frequency/Mean AR IVT



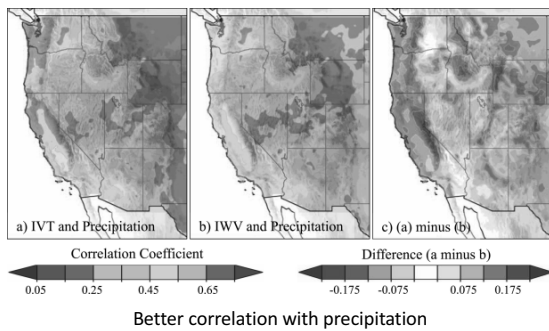
Guan and Waliser 2015

## Global Landfall Distribution



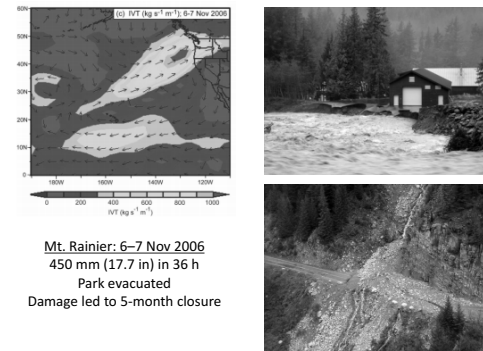
Guan and Waliser 2015

## Importance of IVT

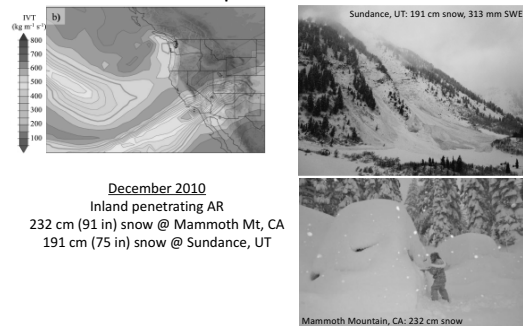


Rutz et al. (2014)

## Western US Events

Neiman et al. (2008), NPS, [https://www.nps.gov/mora/learn/management/upload/2006%20Flood%2012\\_17\\_09.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/mora/learn/management/upload/2006%20Flood%2012_17_09.pdf)

## Example AR Events



Mammoth Mountain, Bill Nalli, Rutz et al. (2014), Steenburgh (2014)

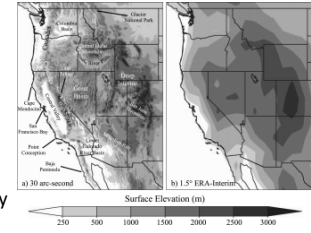
## Characteristics of ARs over Western U.S.

## Discussion

- Where and why do you think atmospheric rivers are most common
  - Along the US west coast?
  - In the western US interior?
- What processes favor AR decay during penetration into the western US?
- What processes might contribute to AR maintenance or intensification?

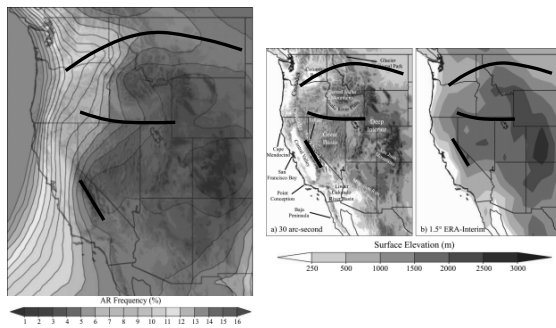
## AR Characteristics: Western U.S.

- Reanalysis data:
  - ERA-Interim
  - Cool-season (Nov-Apr)
  - Nov 1988–Apr 2011
- AR definition:
  - $\geq 2000$ -km in length
  - $IVT \geq 250 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Precip:
  - NOAA/CPC unified daily precip analysis ( $0.25^\circ$ )
  - SNOTEL gauge



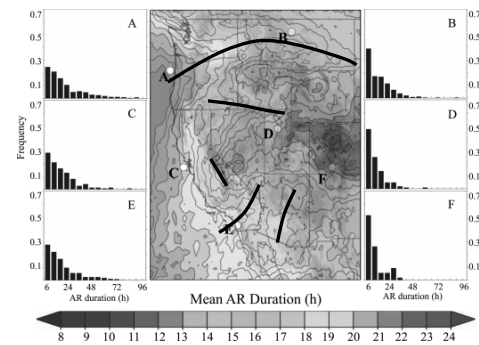
Rutiz et al. (2014)

## AR Frequency



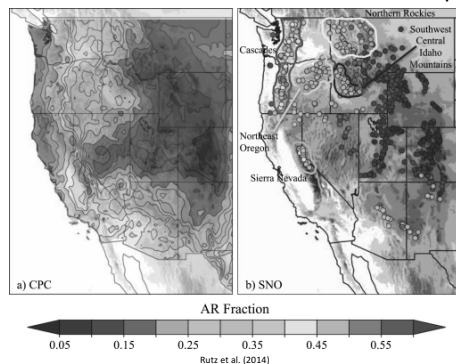
Rutiz et al. (2014)

## AR Duration



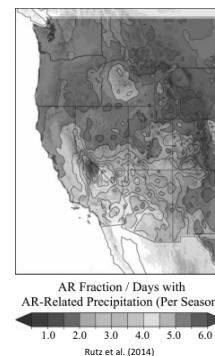
Rutiz et al. (2014)

## Fraction of Cool-Season Precip



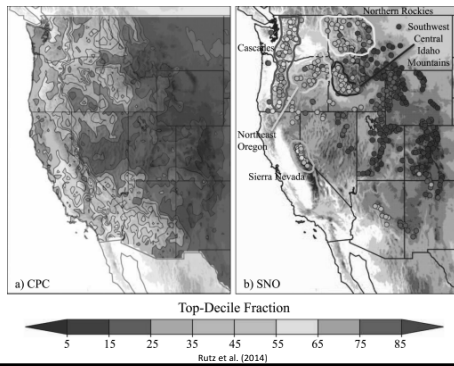
Rutiz et al. (2014)

## Significance of Infrequent ARs

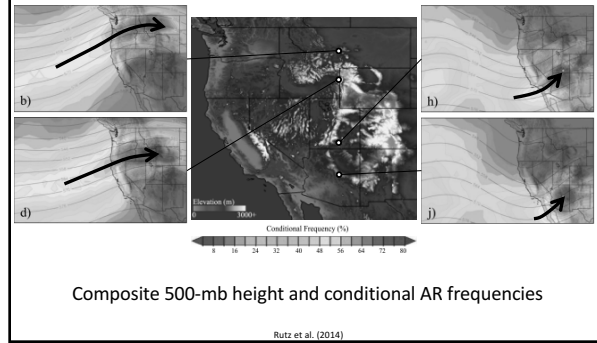


Rutiz et al. (2014)

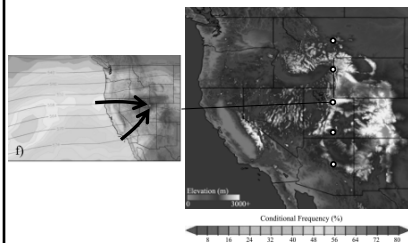
## Top Decile 24-h Events



## AR Pathways/Sierra Influences



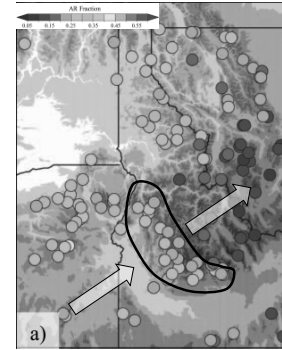
## AR Pathways/Sierra Influences



Composite 500-mb height and conditional AR frequencies

Rutz et al. (2014)

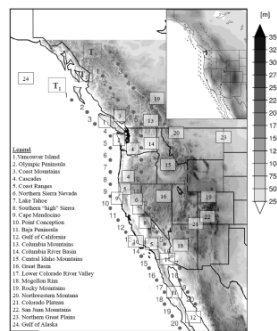
## Aspect, Exposure, WV Depletion



Rutz et al. (2014)

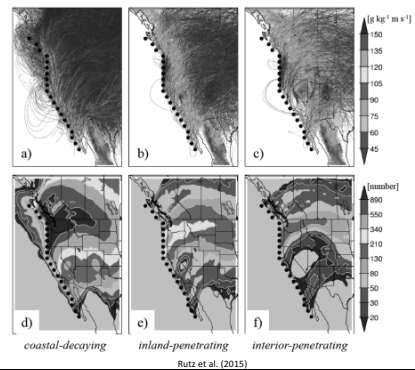
## Lagrangian Perspective

- Launch 950-hPa trajectory from  $T_1$  when AR is present
- Coastally Decaying: Reaches  $T_2$ , but not in an AR
- Inland Penetrating: Reaches  $T_2$  in an AR
- Interior Penetrating: Reaches  $T_2$  in an AR

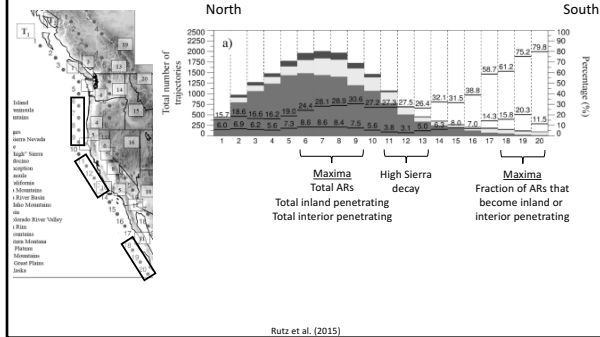


Rutz et al. (2015)

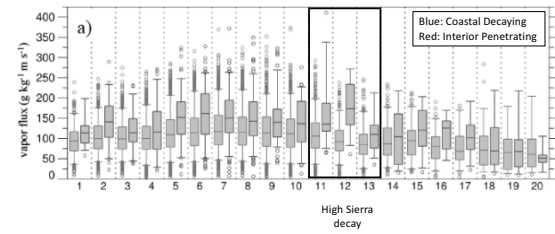
## Overview



## Overview



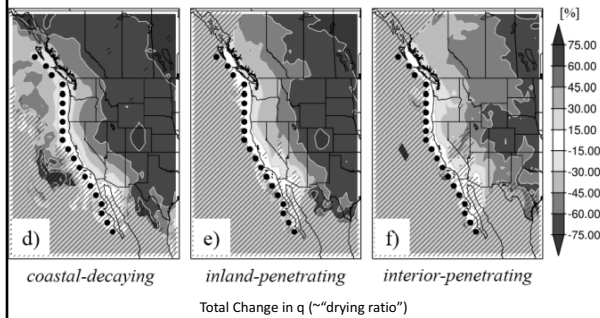
## Characteristics @ Initiation



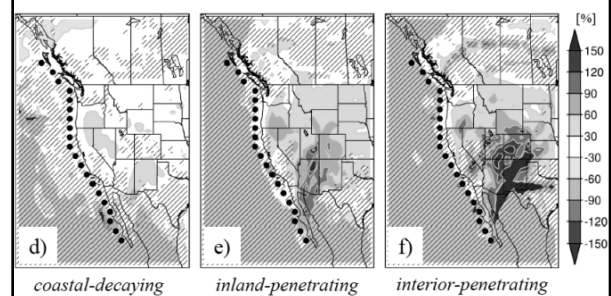
The best way to get an interior penetrating AR is to start with a "big" AR at the coast

Rutz et al. (2015)

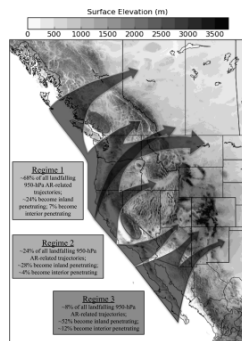
## Drying Ratio



## Integrated Momentum Change



## Summary



## AR Prediction

## Useful Web Sites

- Atmospheric River Portal, Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes
  - <http://mead.ucsd.edu/>
    - Many many products – good for IVT identification, intensity, structure, probability, etc.
- NWS/WR Ensemble graphics
  - <http://ssd.wrh.noaa.gov/naefs/>
    - GEFS IVT
- NWS Situational Awareness Table
  - <http://ssd.wrh.noaa.gov/satable/>
    - IVT standardized anomalies and return periods

## Real-Time Examples & Exploration

## Group Activity

- Evaluate the characteristics of a future AR event along the west coast of North America over the next 10 days
  - What is the range of potential intensities and landfall locations?
  - How unusual are the lowest and highest intensities relative to past events?
  - How long might the event persist at a specific location?
  - What sort of forecast, watch, or warning action does the event warrant at the present time?

## References

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