Influence of the Santa Cruz Mountains on Precipitation from a Landfalling Atmospheric River

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Outline

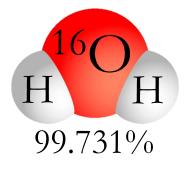
I. Overview of stable water isotopologues

II. Location – The Santa Cruz Mountains

III. Methods

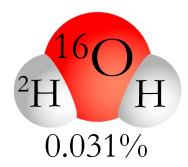
IV. Event isotopologue time series

V. Rainout results and implications

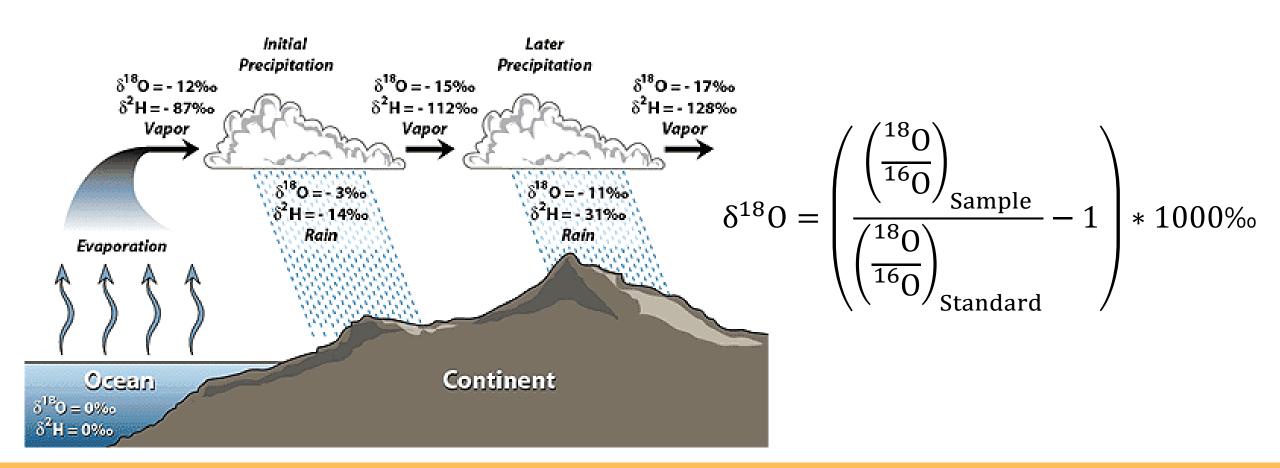


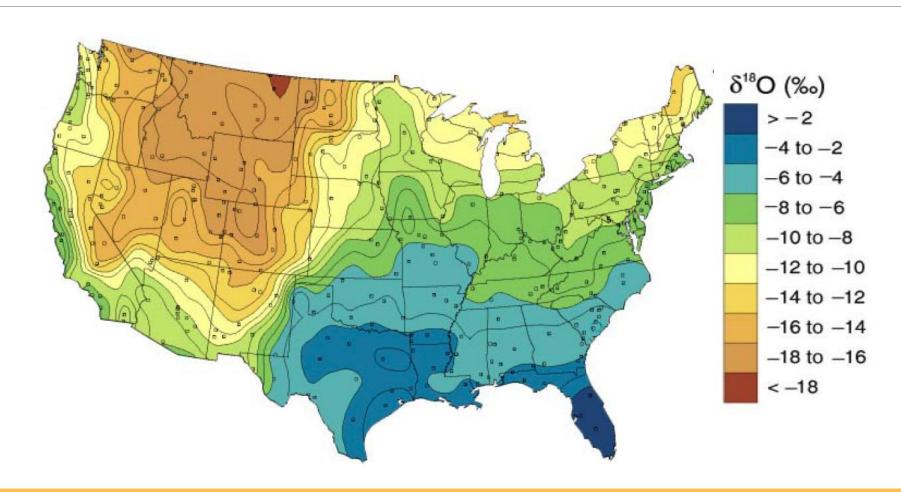


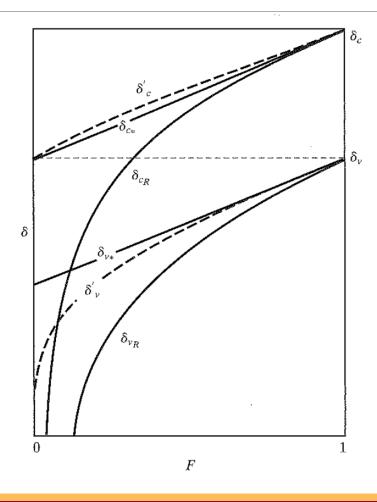




$$\delta^{18}O = \left(\frac{\binom{180}{160}}{\binom{180}{160}}_{\text{Standard}} - 1\right) * 1000\%$$





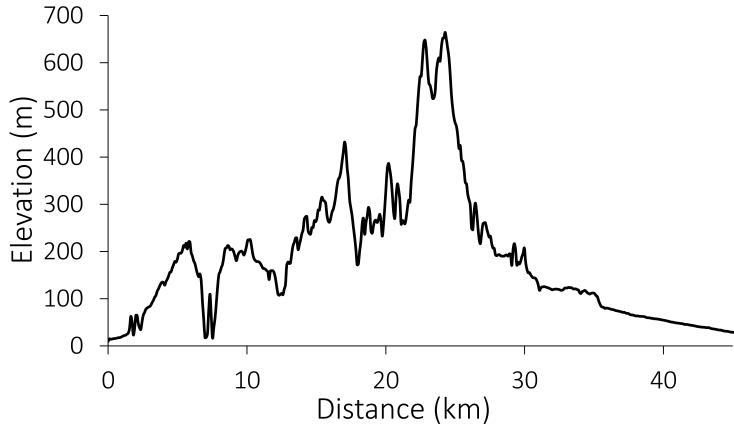


Isotopic depletion due to rainout undergoes "Rayleigh distillation" according to:

$$F = \sqrt[\alpha-1]{\frac{\delta_f + 1000}{\delta_i + 1000}}$$

II. Location – The Santa Cruz Mountains



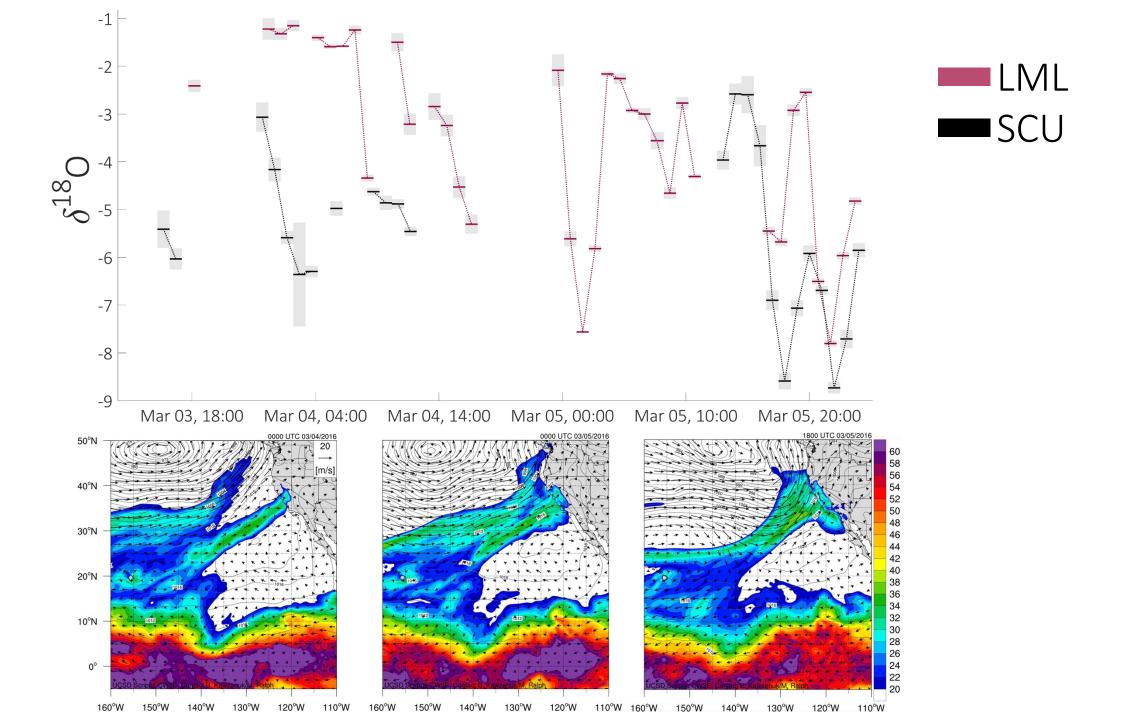


III. Methods

- Hourly integrated precipitation sampling conducted March 3-7, 2016 at Long Marine Lab (LML) in Santa Cruz, CA and Santa Clara University (SCU) in Santa Clara, CA using modified automated ISCO water sampler
- Isotope analysis performed using a LGR Liquid Water Isotope Analyzer with multiple USGS reference standards for control
- Synoptic-scale integrated water vapor content, sea level pressure and 850 hPa horizontal wind vectors were obtained from GFS

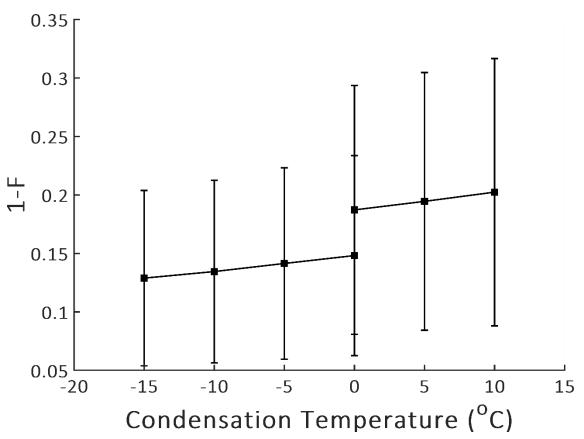






V. Rainout results and implications

What is the influence of the Santa Cruz Mountains on precipitation from an AR?



$$F = \sqrt[\alpha-1]{\frac{\delta_f + 1000}{\delta_i + 1000}}$$

