Recap of Monday and intro of Tuesday

Camille Risi with inputs from Harald and Franziska

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Recap of Monday: presentations and posters

- vapour isotope boom in the last ten years
- developping profile capabilities (shown or discussed in at least 6 talks and posters)
- from local to regional scales: e.g. densification of measurement networks, availability of satellite observation at very high spatio-temporal coverage, modelling activities to identify representative scales
- processes in weather systems (e.g. extra-tropical cyclones, cold air outbreaks... to be continued today with tropical cyclones, shallow clouds and their cold pools...)
 - missing: precipitation at high temporal resolution?
- growing efforts towards isotopes in the "integrated and connected water cycle" (Boulder report): vapor + snow, ocean surface, sea ice, land surface water, cloud water...

Recap of Monday: discussion sessions

- > T1: Models intercomparison and comparison with observations
 - wide hierarchy of models
 - precipitation data: time scales? data access?
 - uncertainty in kinetic fractionation -> d-excess is a challenge
- > T2: Data sharing: optimal formats for obs and simulations?
- T3: Communicating about isotopes
 - Science outreach: gap between research on isotopes and outreach on climate or weather. Should we talk about isotopes, if so how?
 - ▶ How to convince model developers to favor sustainable implementation of isotopes?
 - Need recent review paper? Isotopes in Obs4MIP?
 - communication should go both ways -> build partnership between iso/non iso specialists (e.g. convection):
- ► T4: From weather to climate
 - Pair isotope-enabled climate modelling with proxy system models
 - Compile weather-system-based isotope datasets -> model-data intercomparisons
 - Need for high-resolution precipitation sampling
 - Link spatial relationships with temporal relationships -> variability across timescales from today's measurements

Introduction of Tuesday

- Isotopic measurements to investigate deep convection, shallow convection, cloud microphysical processes, land-atmosphere interactions, in the tropics
 -> address "today's pressing climate and water cycle questions" (Boulder report)
- At least 5 talks and posters on shallow convection during EUREC4A campaign (Bony et al 2017) -> Addressing science questions on cloud processes and organization, key for understanding climate sensitivity
- Both observations and models:
 - Boom in water vapor observations -> more and more relevant to address "today's pressing climate and water cycle questions"
 - Wider use of high-resolution modelling
 - New methods for integrating simulations and observations, e.g. data assimilation -> Keynote talk by Kei!