1. Tropical Cyclones: Fundamentals and basic processes

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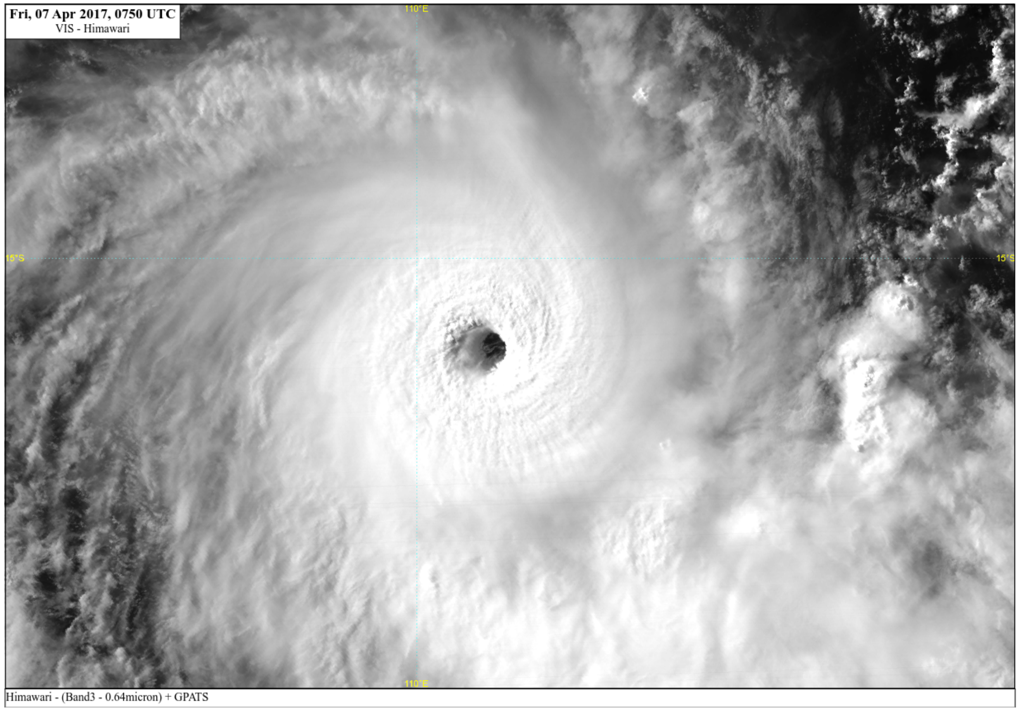
- Definitions and naming
- Life cycle
- Structure
- Processes
- Broadscale influences



Should you use these resources please acknowledge the Bureau of Meteorology.

Image courtesy of BoM/JMA

What is a TROPICAL CYCLONE ?

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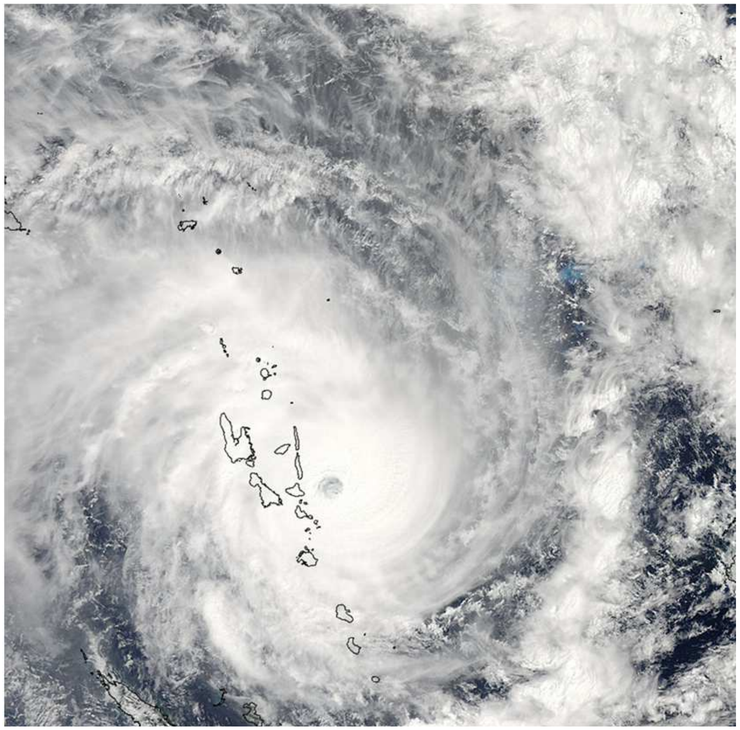
A low pressure system that forms over warm waters having organised convection and gales near the centre



Modis Image of Pam courtesy of NASA

+ Australia: extending more than half way around the system centre and persisting for at least six hours.

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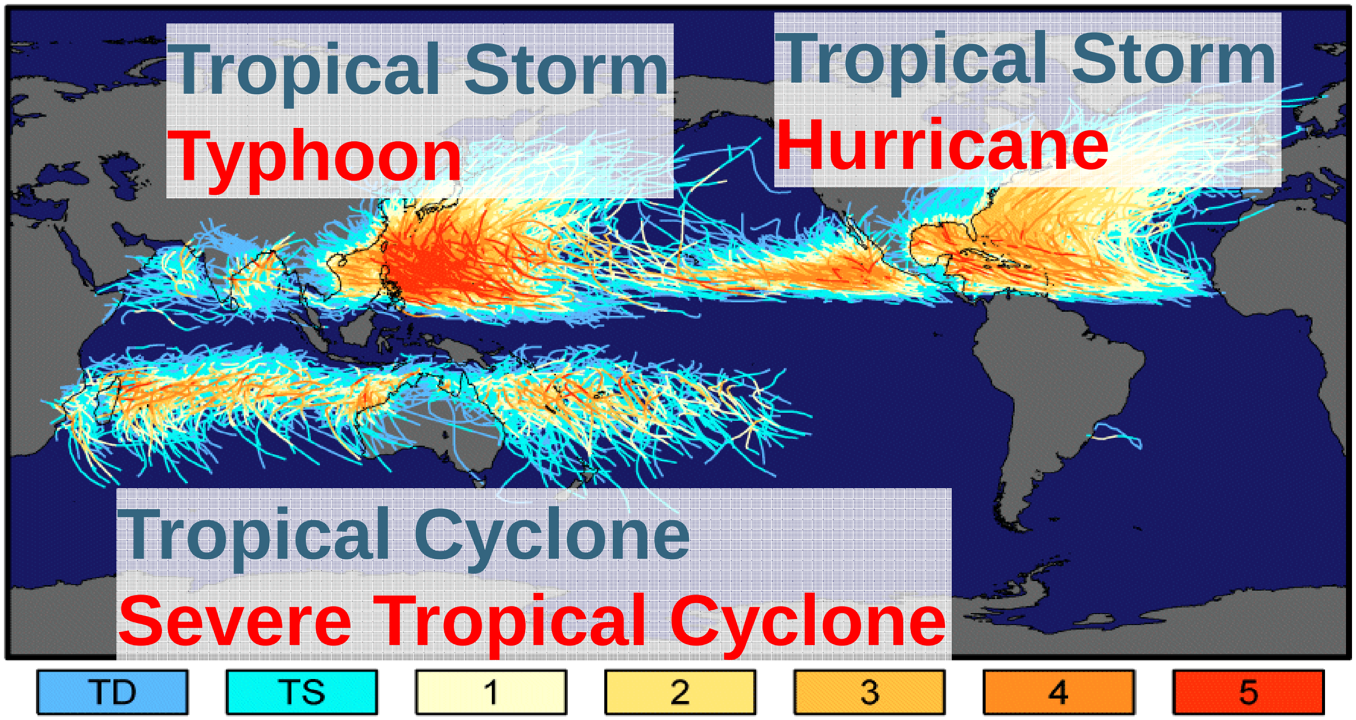
Same thing … different names



Tropical cyclone is generic term for Tropical Revolving Storm

Hurricane, Typhoon, Severe Tropical Cyclone (sustained winds >= 64 knots).

(Non-severe) tropical cyclone, tropical storm (winds >= 34 knots, < 64 knots)

From http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Newsroom/NewImages/images.php3?img_id=17447

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Cyclone Names: by region

Australia; SPAC (FMS); PNG; BMKG; JMA (NWPAC)

	Australian Region Names (Pronunciation in brackets)				
A	**Anika**	**Anthony**	**Alessia**	**Alfred**	**Ann**
	(**ah**-ni-ka)	(**an**-th*uh*-nee)	(ah-**les**-ee-*uh*)	(**al**-fred)	(an)
B	**Billy**	**Bianca**	**Bruce**	**Blanche**	**Blake**
	(**bil**-ee)	(bee-**ahng**-kuh)	(broos)	(blanch)	(bleyk)
C	**Charlotte**	**Courtney**	**Catherine**	**Caleb**	**Claudia**
	(**shahr**-l*uh*t)	(**kawrt**-nee)	(**kath**-rin)	(**kei**-l*uh*b)	(**klaw**-dee-*uh*)
D	**Dominic**	**Dianne**	**Dylan**	**Debbie**	**Damien**
	(**dom**-*uh*-nik)	(dai-**an**)	(**dil**-*uh*n)	(**deb**-ee)	(**dei**-mee-*uh*n)
E	**Ellie**	**Errol**	**Edna**	**Ernie**	**Esther**
	(**el**-ee)	(**er**-*uh*l)	(**ed**-n*uh*)	(**ur**-nee)	(**es**-ter)
F	**Freddy**	**Fina**	**Fletcher**	**Frances**	**Ferdinand**
	(**fred**-ee)	(**fee**-n*uh*)	(flech-er)	(**fran**-sis)	(**fur**-din-and)
					etel
					e-t*uh*l)
					rold
					ar-*uh*ld)
					ogen
					-*uh*-jen)
					shua
					sh-oo-*uh*)
					mi
					m-ee)
					cas
					o-k*uh*s)
					rian
					ar-ee-*uh*n)
					ah
					h-*uh*)
					lette
					-det)
					ddy
					d-ee)
					by
					o-bee)
					th
					th)

Jakarta TCWC Area of Responsibility^

List A	List B
Anggrek	Anggur
Bakung	Belimbing
Cempaka	Duku
Dahlia	Jambu
Flamboyan	Lengkeng
Kenanga	Mangga
Lili	Nangka
Mawar	Pisang
Seroja	Rambuta
Teratai	Sawo

http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/about/names.shtml

http://severe.worldweather.org/tc/au/tcname.html

List A	List B	List C	List D	List E (standby)
Ana	Arthur	Alvin	Amos	Aru
Bina	Becky	Bune	Bart	Bela
Cody	Chip	Cyril	Cook	Cama
Dovi	Denia	Daphne	Donna	Dean
Eva	Elisa	Eden	Ella	Emosi
Fili	Fotu	Florin	Fehi	Fanny
Gina	Glen	Garry	Gita	Garth
Hagar	Hettie	Haley	Hola	Hart
Irene	Innis			
Judy	Juliei			
Kevin	Ken			
Lola	Lin			
Mal	Maciu			
Nat	Nisha			
Osai	Orea			
Pita	Pearl			
Rae	Rene			
Sheila	Sarah			
Tam	Tomas			
Urmil	Uinita			
Vaianu	Vanessa			
Wati	Wano Yvonne			
Xavier	Zaka			
Yani				
Zita				

Port Moresby's Area of Responsibility*

List A	List B (Standby)
Alu	Nou
Buri	Obaha
Dodo	Paia
Emau	Ranu
Fere	Sabi
Hibu	Tau
Ila	Ume
Kama	Vali
Lobu	Wau
Maila	Auram

http://www.vmgd.gov.vu/vmgd/index.php/forecast-division/tropical-cyclone

http://severe.worldweather.org/tc/sp/tcname.html

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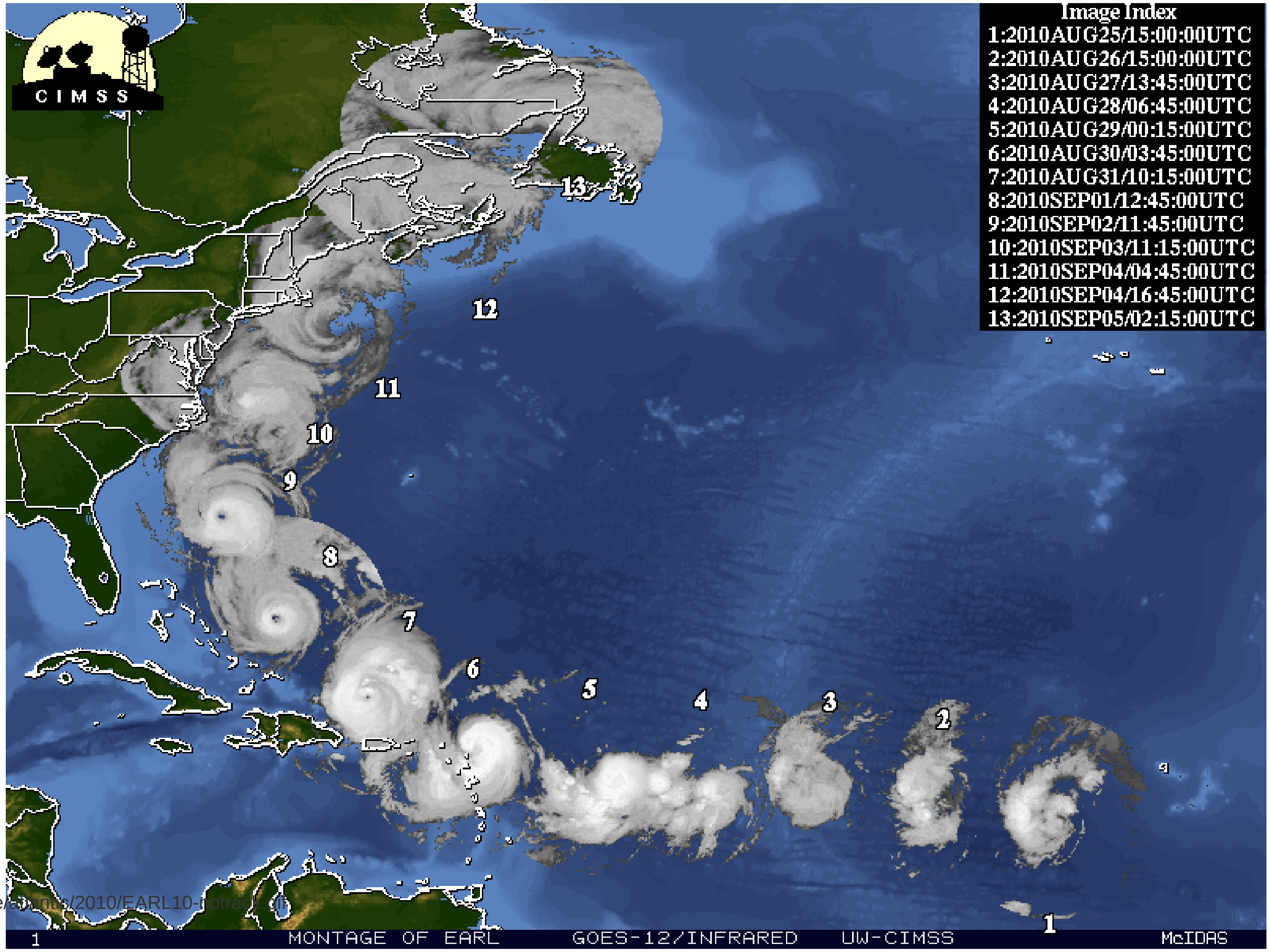
The life cycle of a cyclone: genesis, maturing, weakening, decay Every cyclone is unique!

brief Vs long,
weak Vs strong,
small Vs big,
impacts



Hurricane Earl Aug 2010
Image courtesy of CIMSS
http://tropic.ssec.wisc.edu/storm_archive/montage/atlantic/2010/EARL10-irtrack.gif

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The life cycle of a cyclone

Examples CIMSS

March 2015 http://tropic.ssec.wisc.edu/archive/data/stettner/11MAR15/11MAR15.html

What do you notice?

Hires Himawari shows variations over shorter time scales

ST Noul (May15) http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goes/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/150509-10_himawari8_visible_band3_STY_Noul_anim.gif

Yasi http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/history/yasi-satellite.shtml

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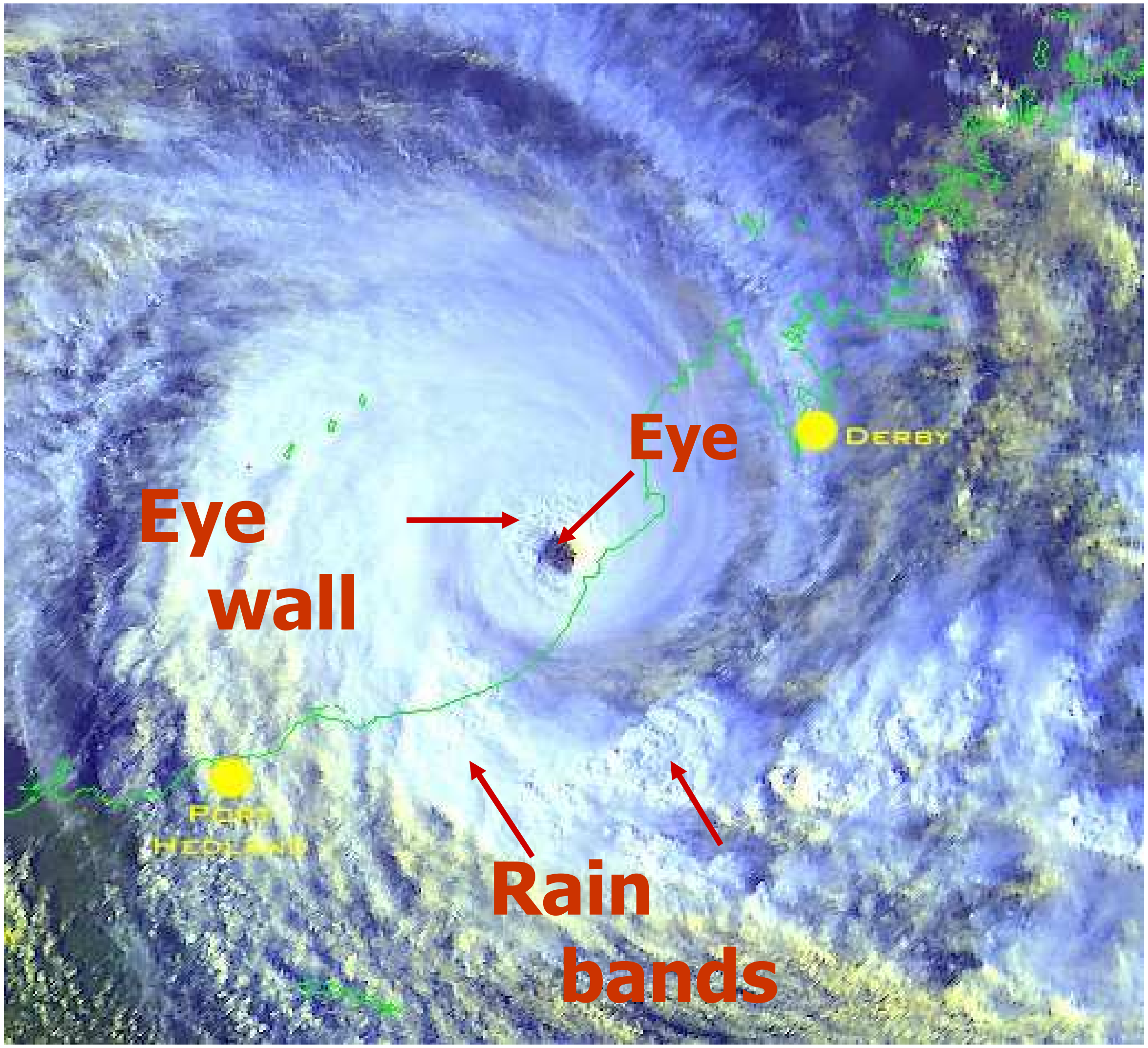
Anatomy of a tropical cyclone inner and outer circulations



Technical parameters

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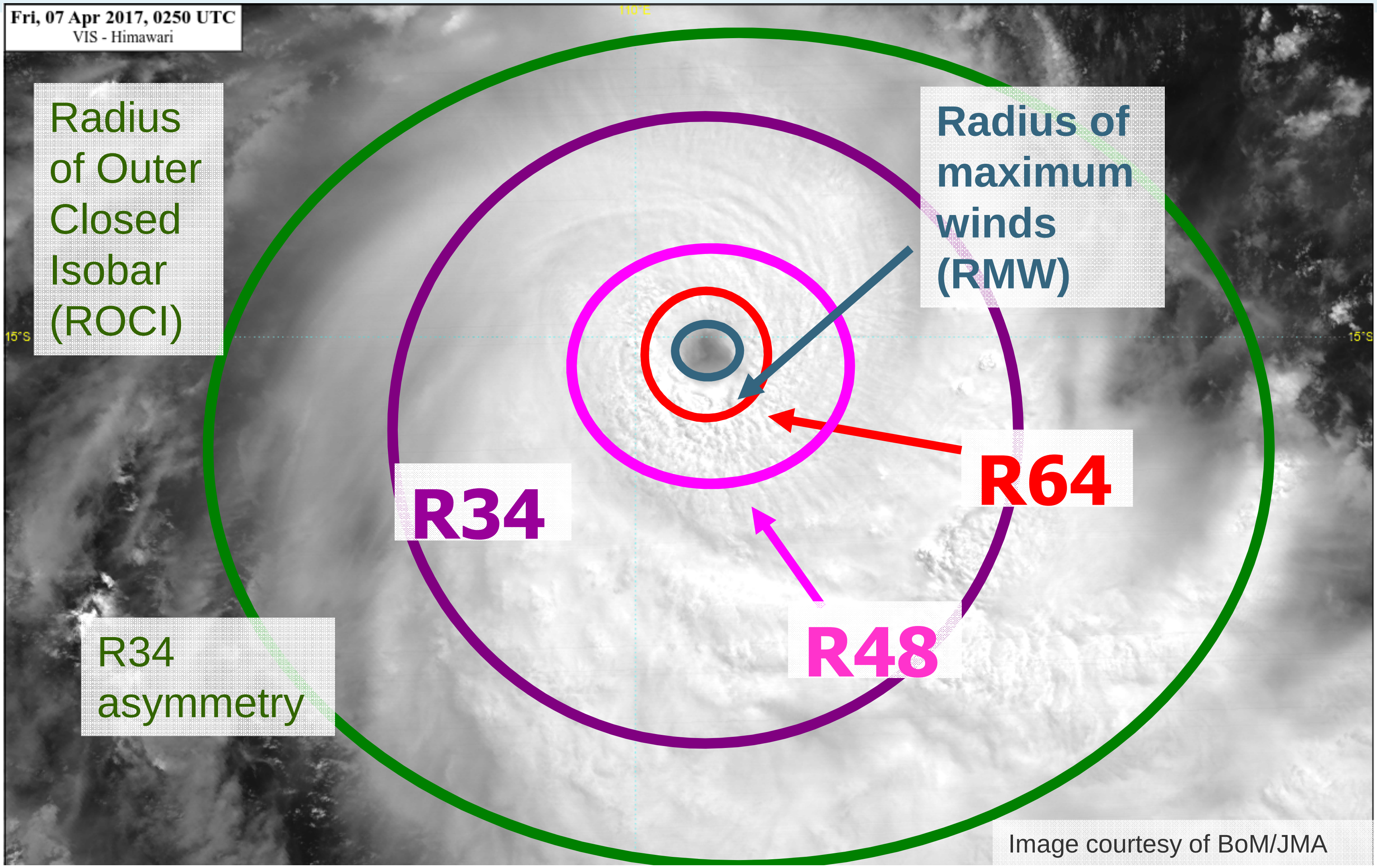
Intensity: max wind, central pressure
Size: Gale radius, ROCI (POCI)



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Australian Intensity Scale

Cat. No.	Max wind (kn)		Wind Impact
1	34-47	"Damaging" winds	Minor
2	48-63	"Destructive" winds	Moderate
3	64-85	SEVERE	Major
4	86-106	"Very destructive"	Tracy, Yasi*
5	> 106		EXTREME Monica

http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/about/#severity

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Importance of Size

Size: warning area, duration, waves, surge, spin down rate

R34: 'midget' <60nm; ave 80-100nm; large >120nm

Eye diameter: ~5-20nm

RMW: 5-30nm;

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Simplified: Cyclones as heat engines

Cyclones as heat engines

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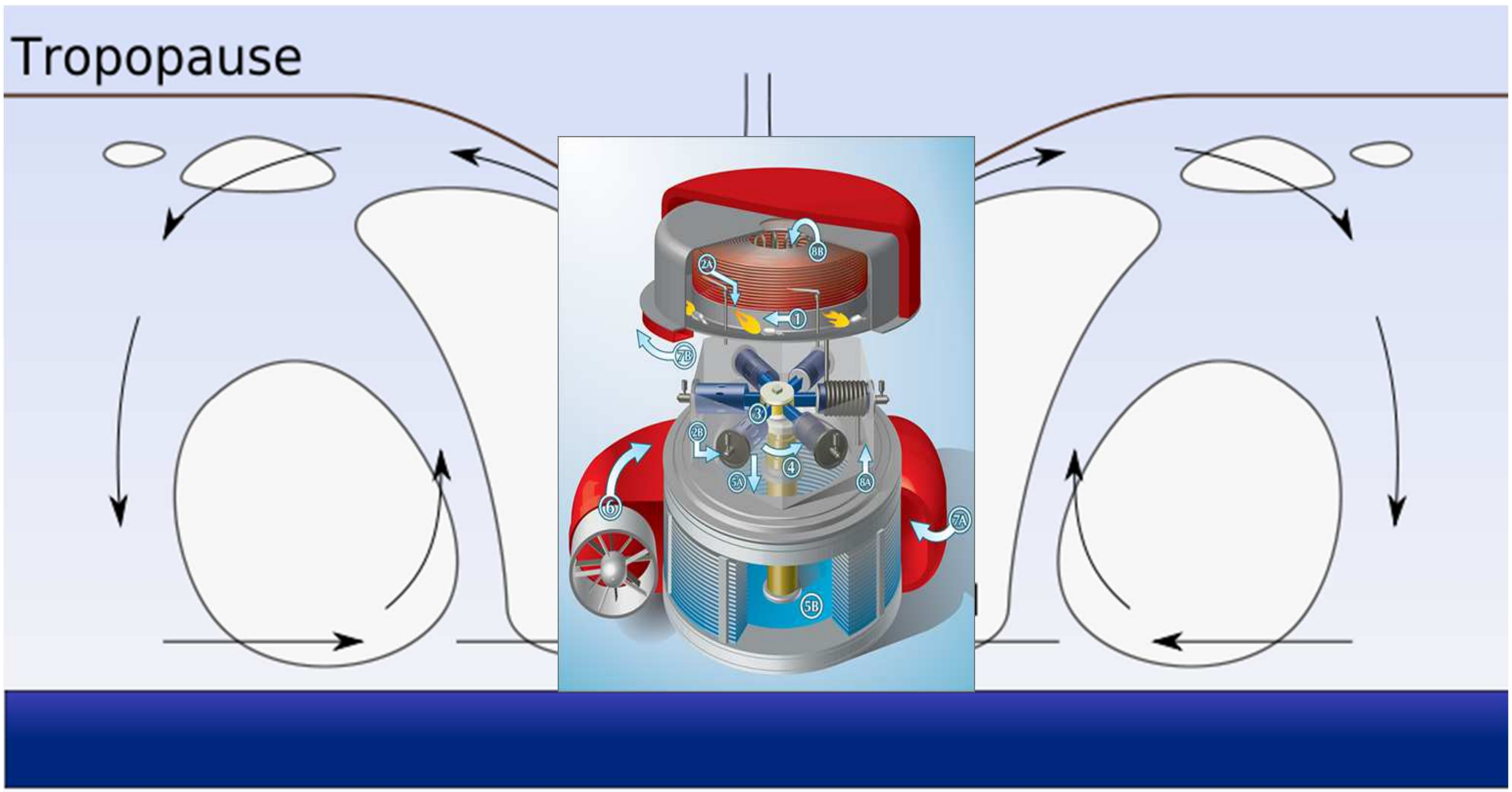
IN, UP and OUT



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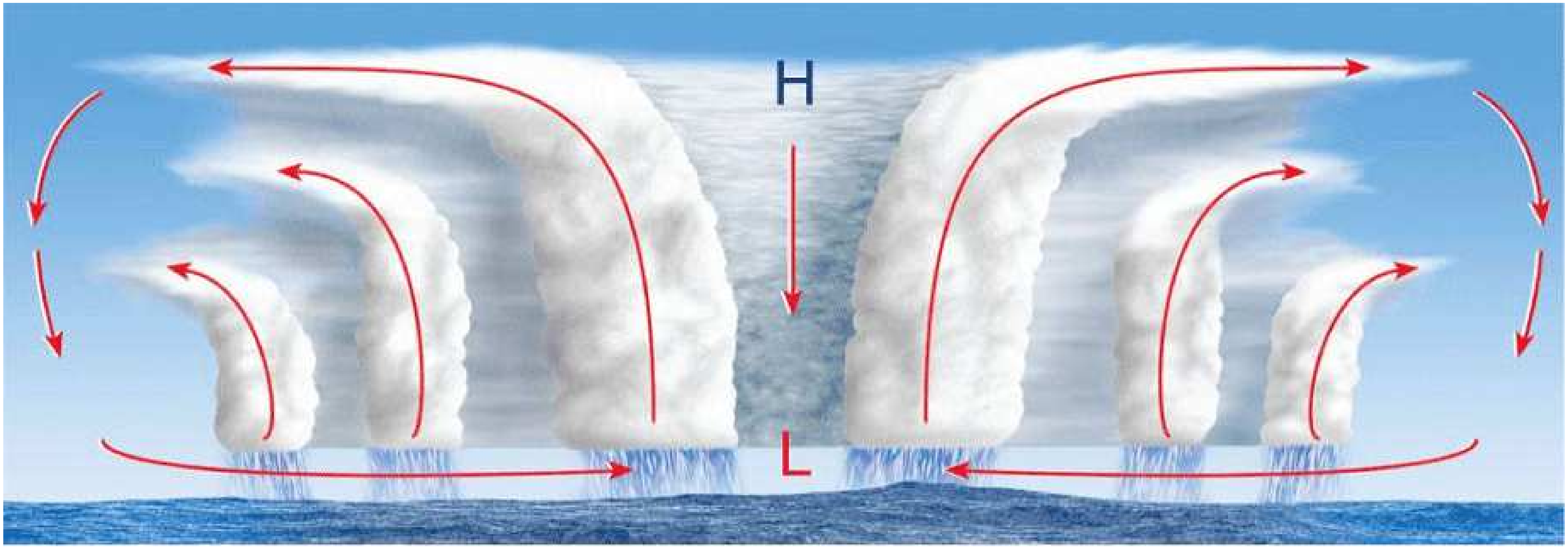
TC Meteorology Key Terms

Convergence &Vorticity (IN), Convection (UP), Outflow (OUT)



IN, UP and OUT

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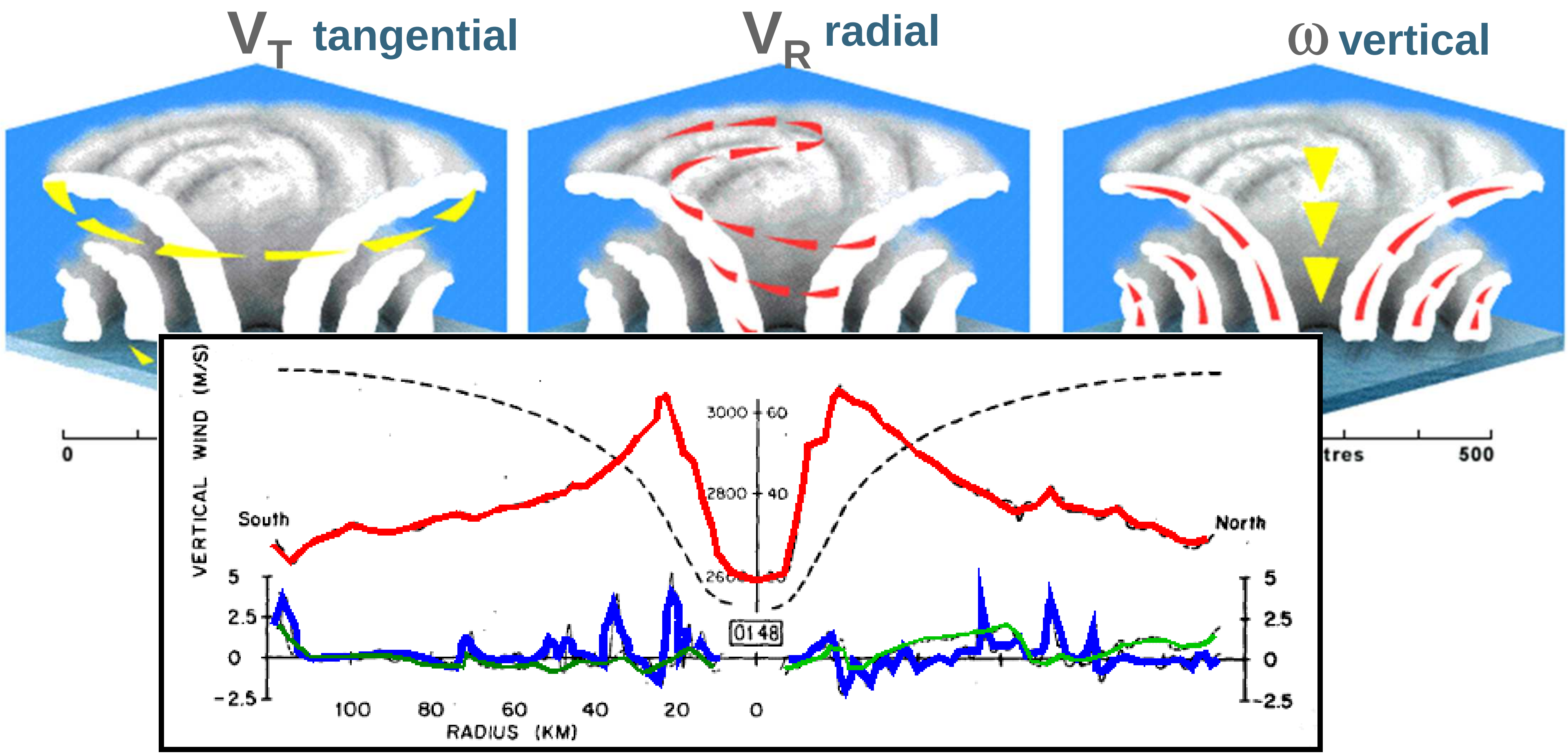
The 3 Dimensional Wind Structure
Which one has the highest winds?



Tangential wind   Vertical wind   Radial wind

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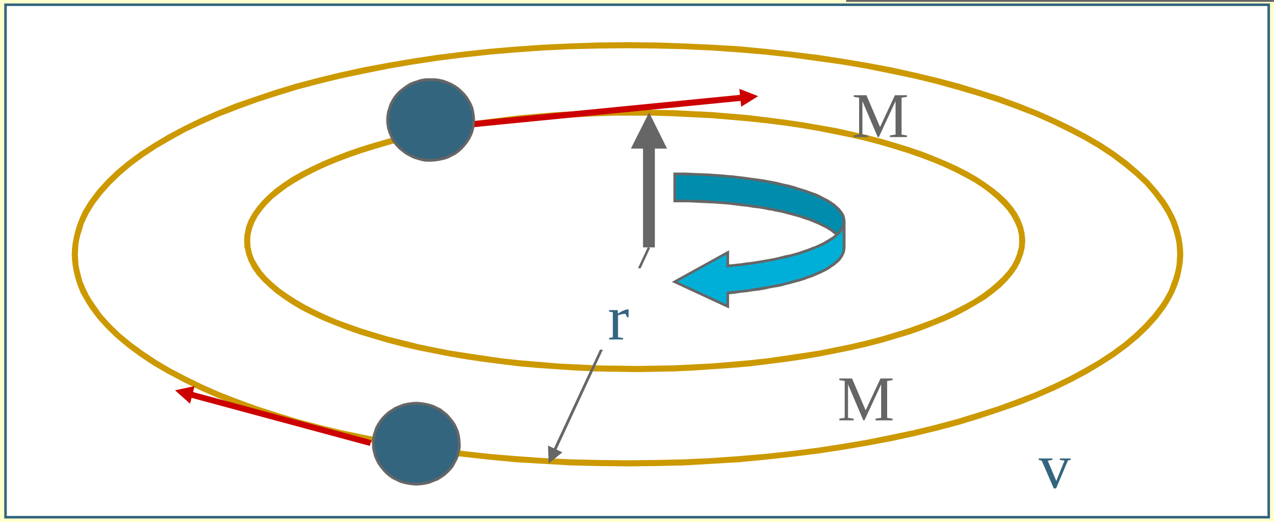
Idealised picture: intensification of winds at low levels

Basic principle: conservation of absolute angular momentum:

$$M = rv + \tfrac{1}{2} f r^2$$

f = Coriolis parameter
r = radius
v = tangential wind



$$v = \frac{M}{r} - \tfrac{1}{2} f r$$

If r decreases, v increases!

Spin up requires radial convergence

Modified from R. Smith, Aspects of TC dynamics: Part 1 the Boundary Layer

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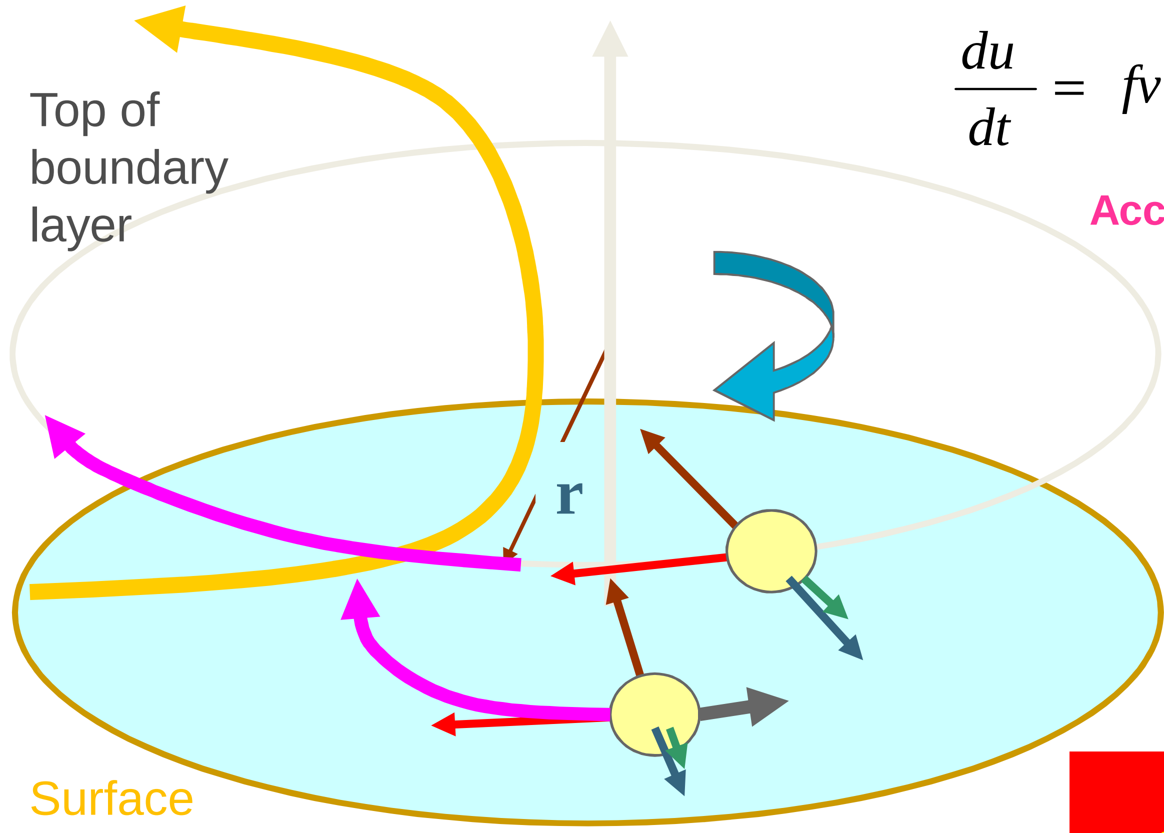
More realistic picture – effect of friction



$$\frac{du}{dt} = fv + \frac{v^2}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} + F_r$$

Acceleration of the radial wind

Acceleration due to radial Pressure gradient

fv = Coriolis force on rotating wind

v^2/r = centrifugal acceleration

Fr = small scale mixing

Frictionally driven secondary circulation

FD = Frictionally driven inflow

The Planetary Boundary Layer is a momentum sink, Absolute Angular Momentum is not conserved

Modified from R. Smith, Aspects of TC dynamics: Part 1 the Boundary Layer

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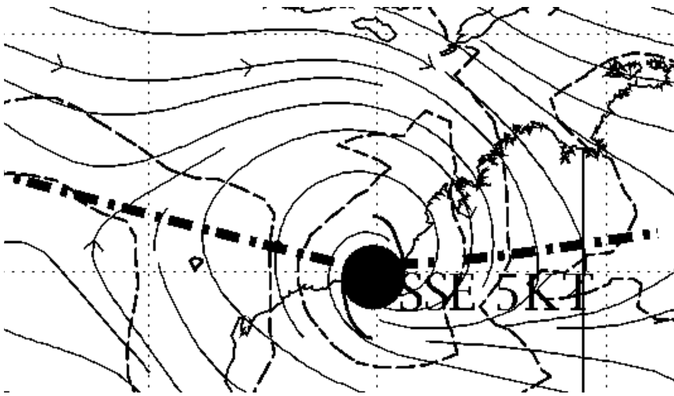
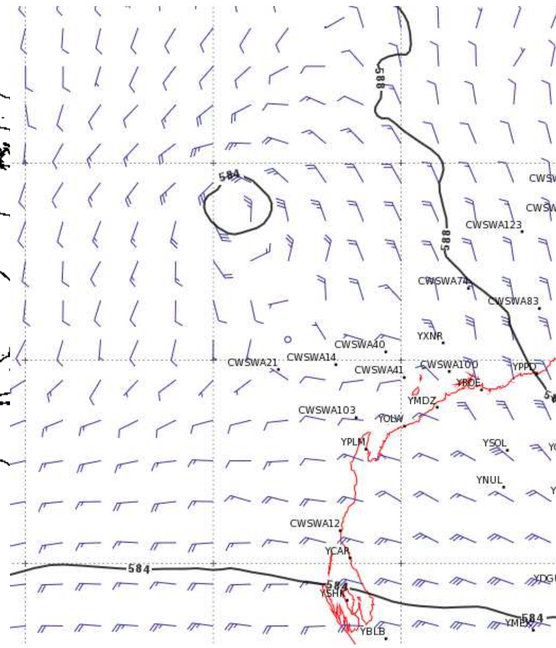
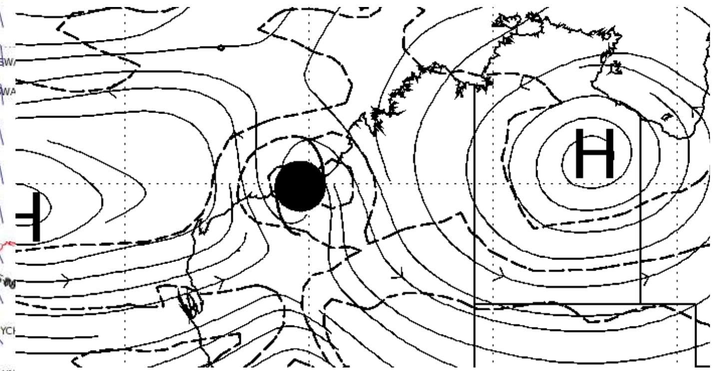
Circulations at different levels
(streamlines and isotachs)







Low levels (Gradient-850 hPa)
Boundary Layer
- large scale inflow
- convergence not uniform
- max winds near core

Mid levels
(700-400 hPa)
- the ‘steering’ level

Upper levels

(100-300 hPa)

-cyclonic core for strong TC

- peripheral outflow as anticyclonic (peripheral ridge)

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Upper level behaviour – the anticyclonic outflow

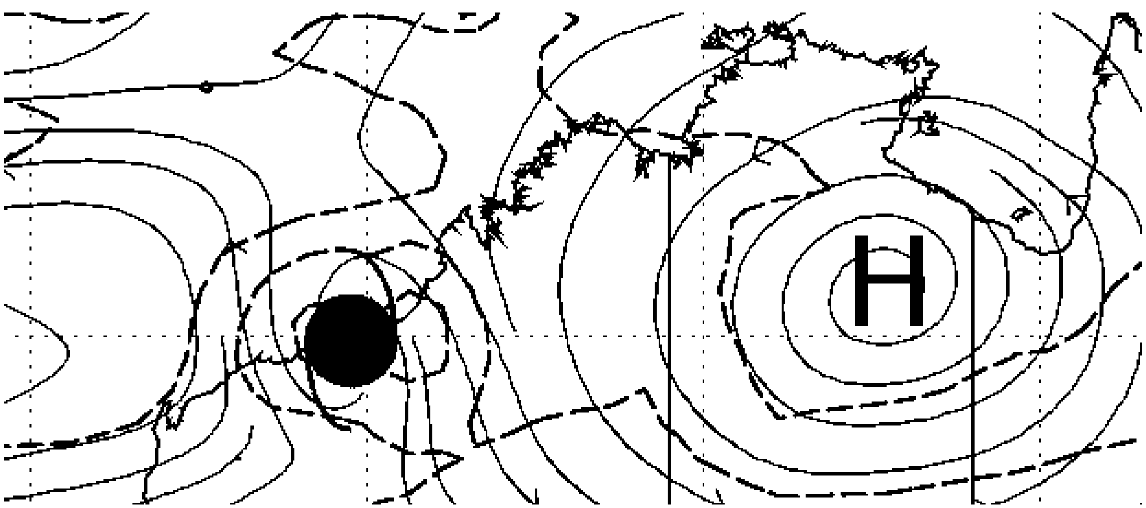
upward spiralling air in the core spreads out with height (it diverges) & slows.

Cyclonic movement decelerates, so 0 tangential velocity ~ 200km from the centre of the TC.

Anticyclonic upper air movement builds a peripheral ridge (Ri)

Away from the core winds are the prevailing (environmental) upper winds.

Vorticity = rotation of air around a vertical axis.



The inner & outer regions of a TC

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Inner region (0-100 km) – Convection dominates

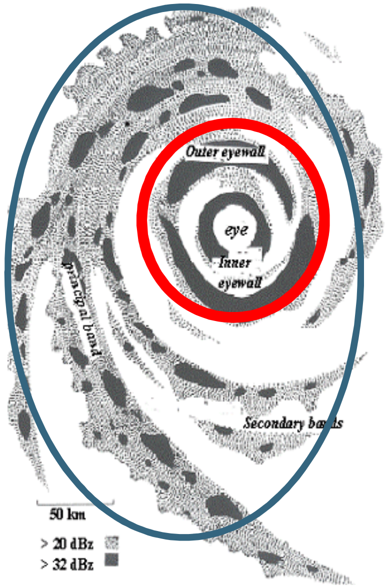
•Large absolute vorticity, small radius of rotation

•Coriolis effect small – cyclostrophic balance

•Inertially very stable (will resist changes in radial displacement of winds by the environment)

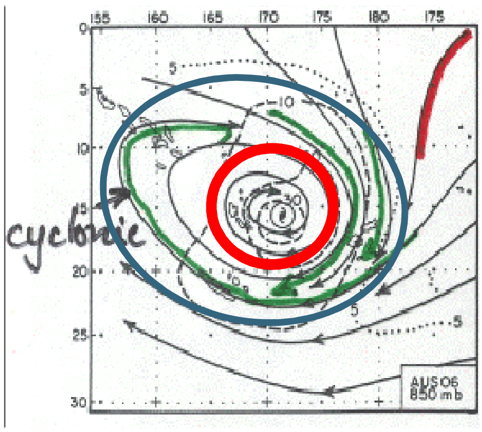
•Very symmetric (does not interact much with surroundings)

•Winds adjust to changes in the mass field (heating/cooling, convergence/divergence will lead to changes in the wind).



Outer region (100-600 km) environmental infl.

•smaller absolute vorticity, larger radius
•Coriolis effect significant – gradient balance.
•not so symmetric – influenced by environmental flow (eg monsoon, STR)
•mass adjusts to the wind field



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Summary

- Defined TCs and naming convention
- Simplified view of TC engine: IN-UP-OUT
- Key terms convergence, convection, vorticity, outflow
- The strongest winds are tangential winds, and are located in the eyewall and within the boundary layer
- Complex dynamics and processes within TCs