

# Tropical Transition: The Genesis of Tropical Cyclones from Extratropical Disturbances

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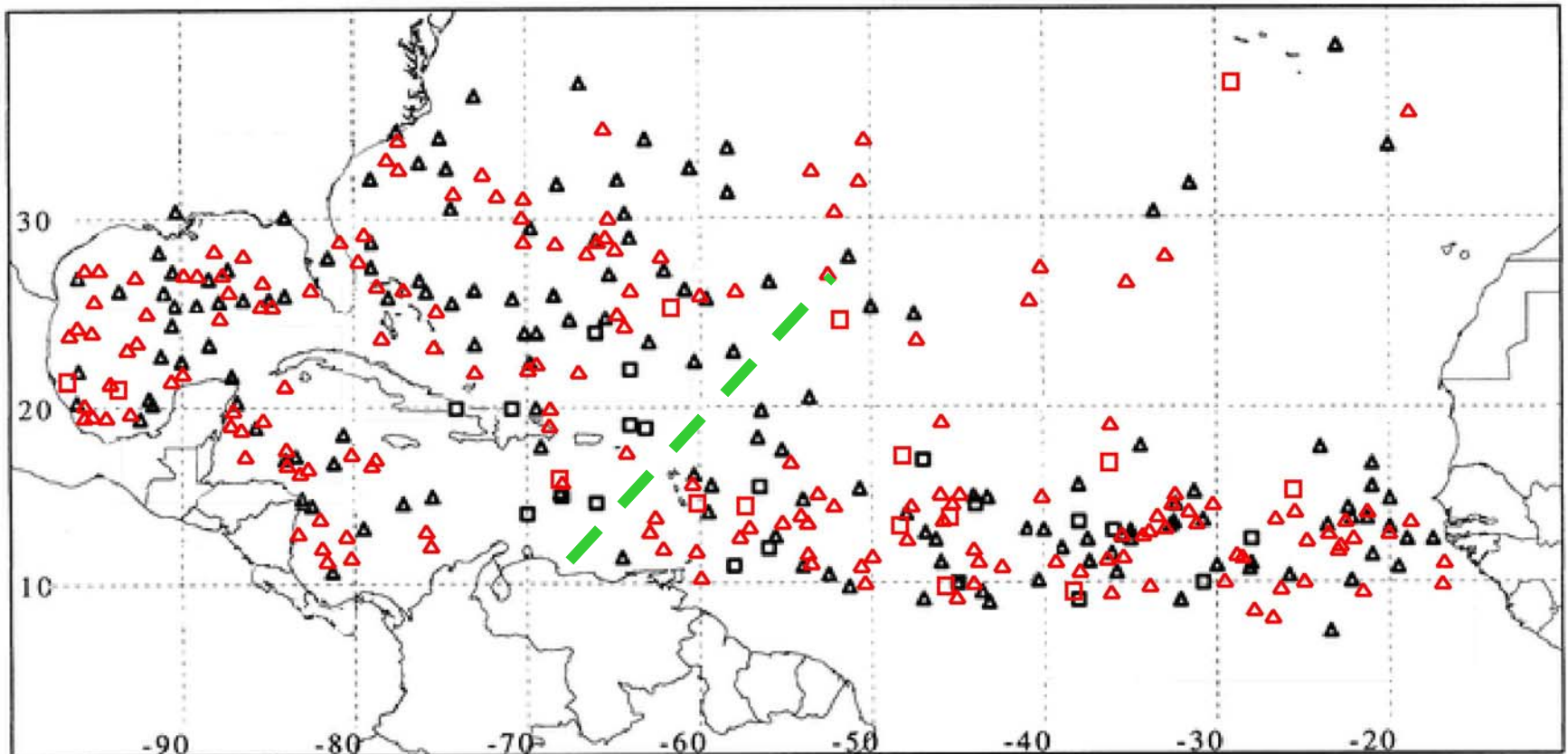
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*McGill University  
Montreal, Quebec Canada*

*Collaborator:*

**Michael Montgomery**  
**(Colorado State Univ., USA)**

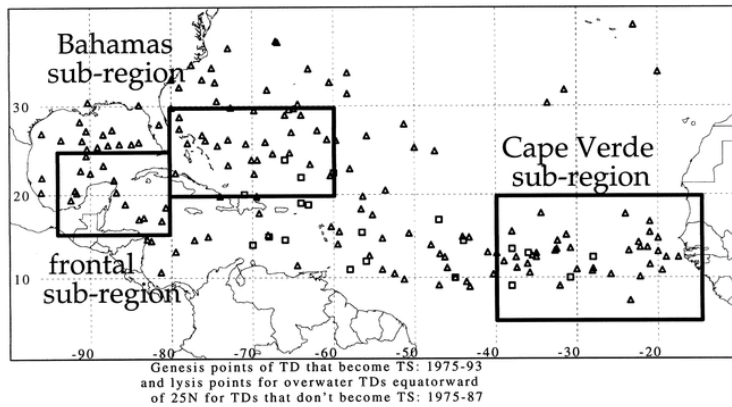
# Atlantic Genesis (1975-2005)



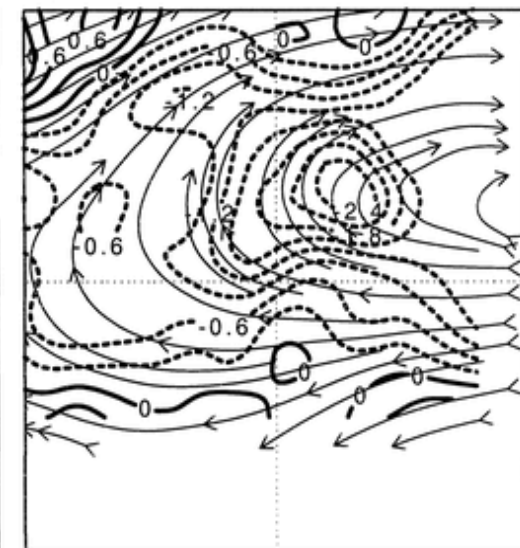
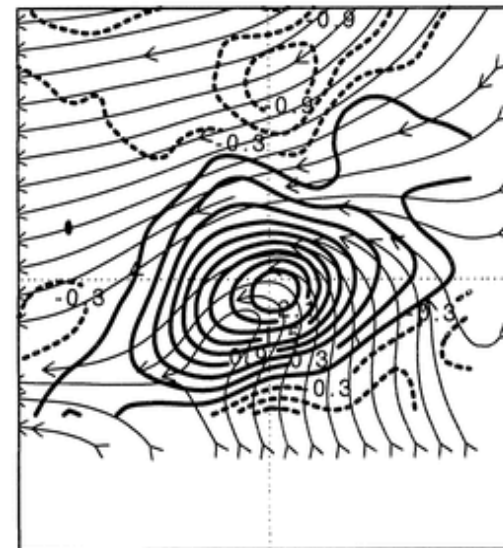
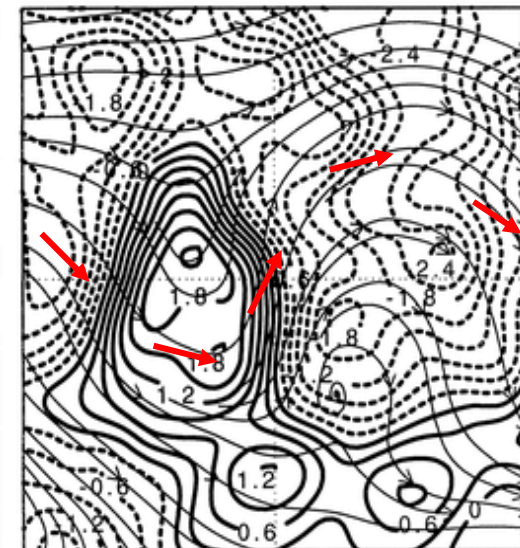
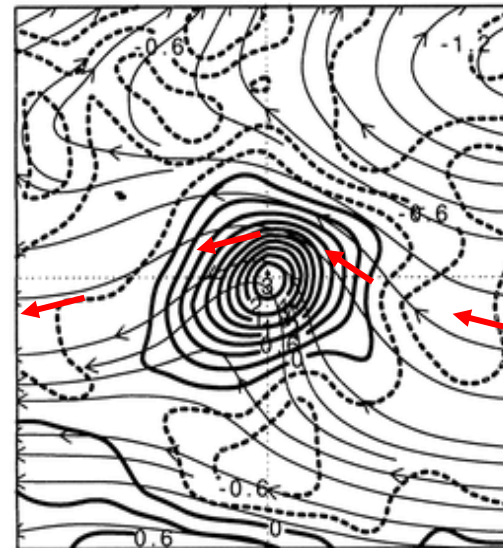
Black = 1975-1993

Red = 1994-2005

Bracken and Bosart (2000)  
*Monthly Weather Review*



*Shear exists in composite  
 of developing depressions  
 over Western Atlantic.*



# Tropical Transition

- Subtropical or Extra-tropical precursors
  - Cold-core upper tropospheric lows
  - Fronts
  - Mesoscale Convective Vortices
- Initially cold-core (vorticity maximizes at 700 hPa or above)
- May involve easterly waves
- Relies on finite vertical wind shear
  - Diabatic-baroclinic development (strong precursor)
  - Organization of convection (weak precursor)

# Atlantic Tropical Transitions by Season

(defined as having non-tropical origin)

Year	TTs	Other
2000	4	9
2001	8	7
2002	9	3
2003	6	9
2004	5	10
2005	8	19
total	40	57

# MM5 Simulation of Michael (2000)

Potential Vorticity  
(PVU) and Wind  
on 340 K  $\theta$  Sfc.

Sea-level Pressure

Start: 00 UTC 15  
Oct. 2000

End: 00 UTC 17  
Oct. 2000

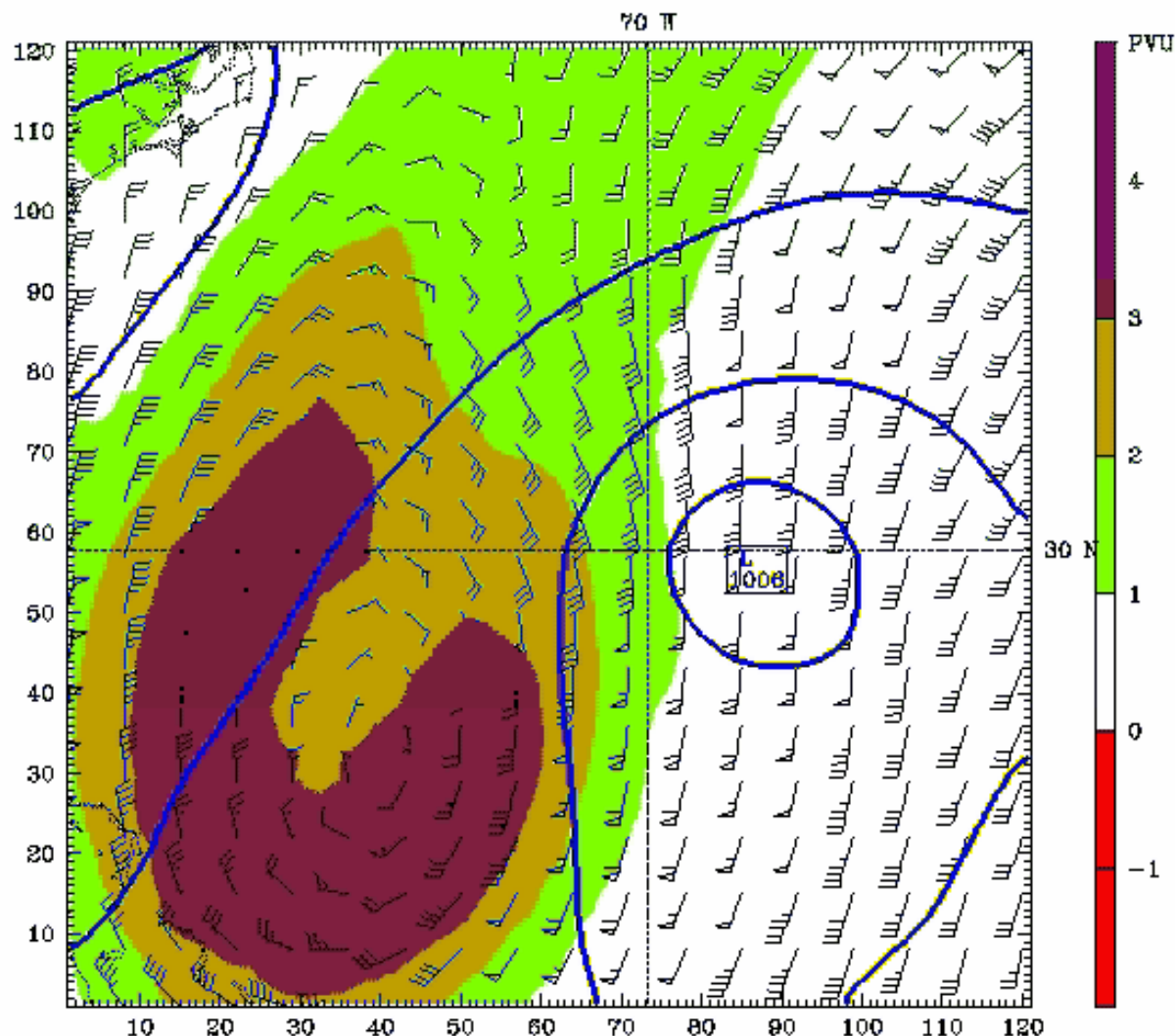
Dataset: d3 RIP: d3cond  
Fest: 0.00  
Potential vorticity  
Horizontal wind vectors  
Sea-level pressure

Init: 0000 UTC Sun 15 Oct 00  
Valid: 0000 UTC Sun 15 Oct 00 (1800 MDT Sat 14 Oct 00)

at theta = 340 K

at theta = 340 K

sm= 5



CONTOURS: UNITS-hPa LOW- 1008.0 HIGH- 1020.0 INTERVAL- 4.0000  
BARB VECTORS: FULL BARB - 5 m s<sup>-1</sup>  
Model info: V3.5.0 Kain-Franch Blackadar Schultz 12 km, 37 levels, 19 sec

21 March, 2006

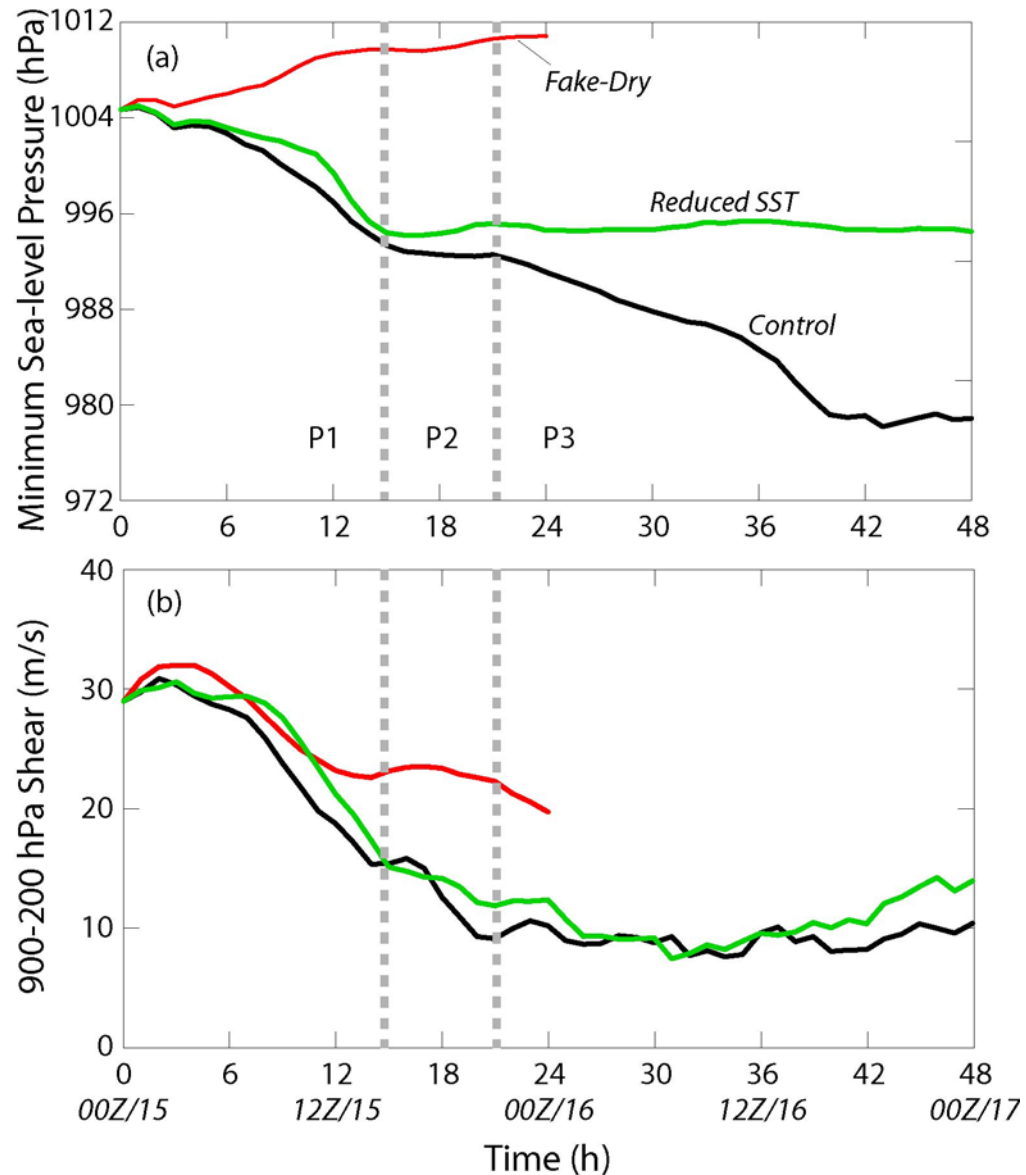
60<sup>th</sup> IHC



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# MM5 Simulation of Hurricane Michael (2000)

- Nested 12.3-km grid
- Cold start from global analysis (NCEP)
- 48-h integration
- Kain-Fritsch CP
- Blackadar PBL
- Schultz Cloud Physics



21 March, 2006

60<sup>th</sup> IHC

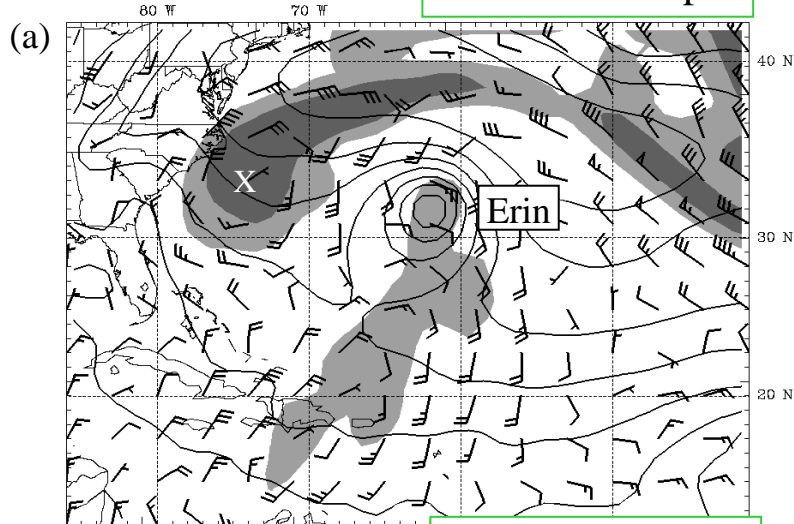
*Davis and Bosart, 2003: Monthly Weather Review*



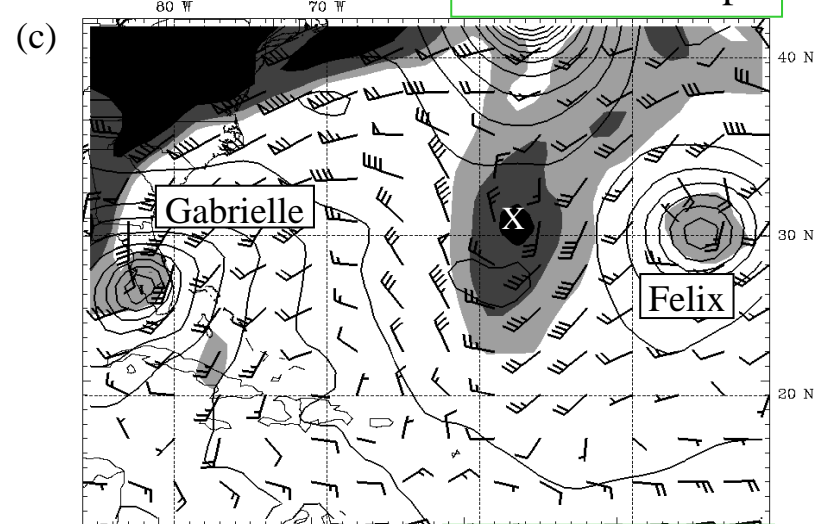
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# PV and Wind on 340 K Isentropic Surface

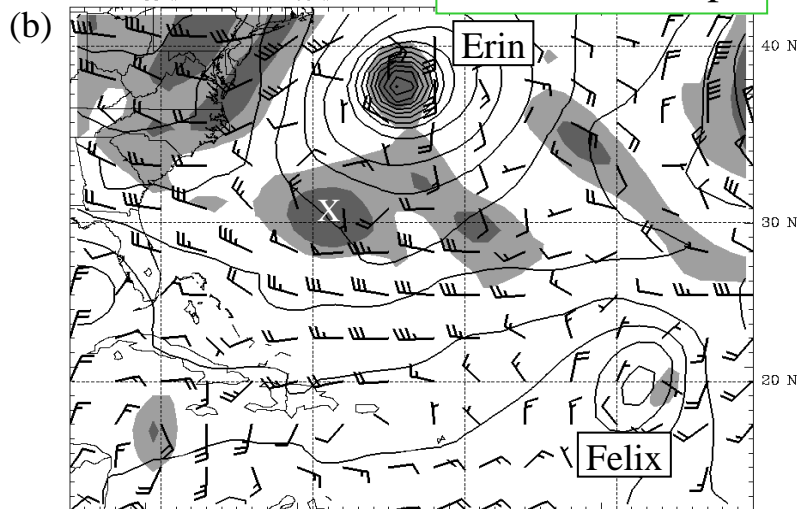
12 UTC 9 Sept



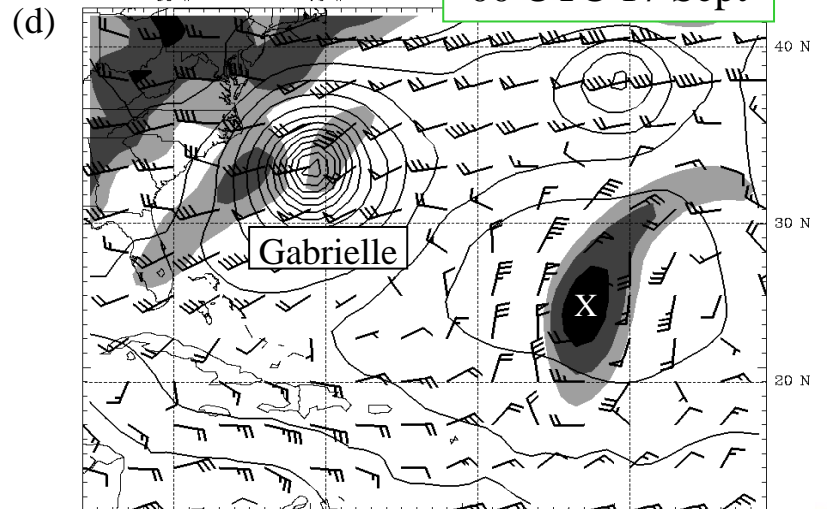
12 UTC 14 Sept



00 UTC 14 Sept



00 UTC 17 Sept

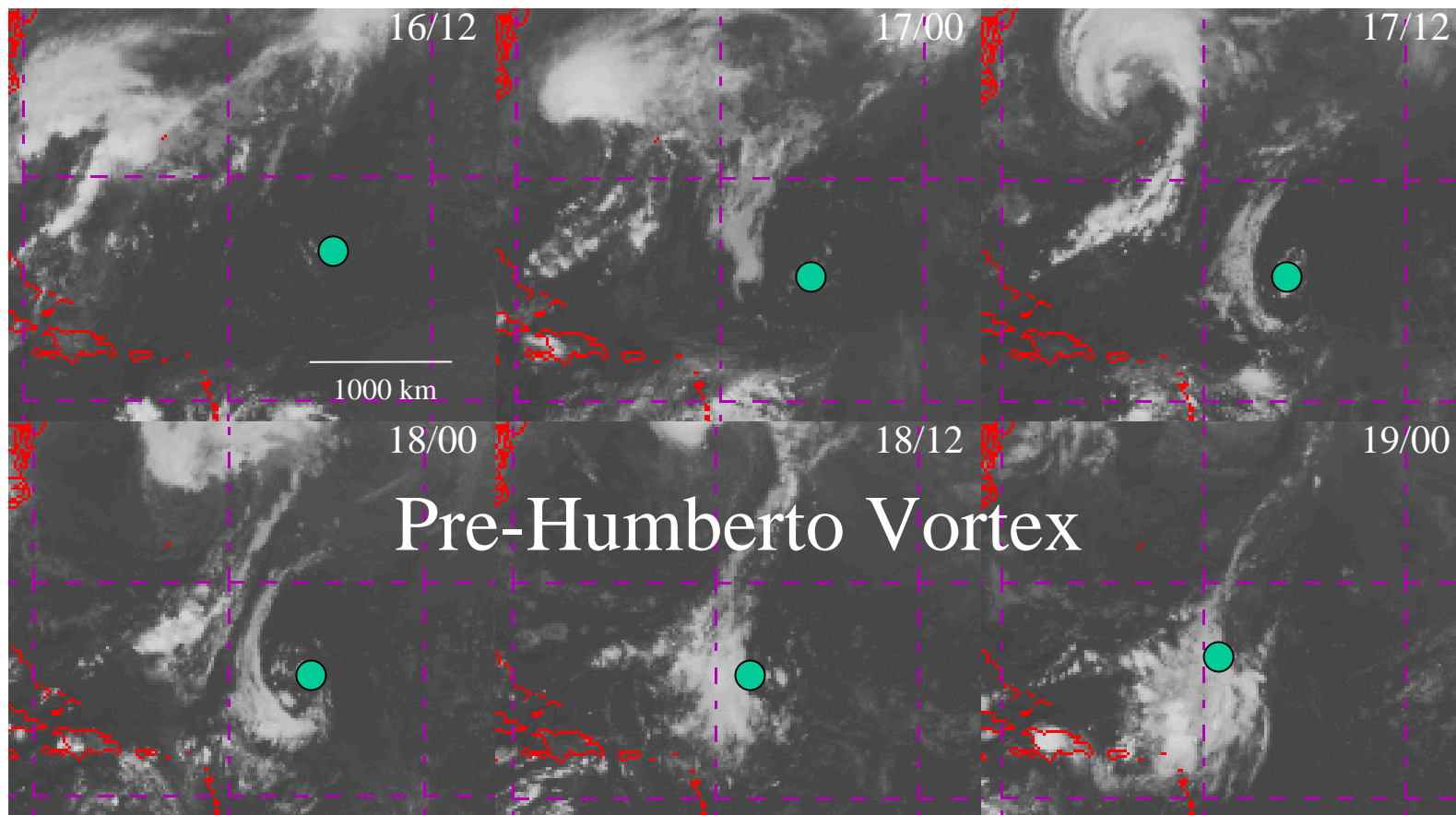


21 March, 2006

60<sup>th</sup> IHC



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IR Satellite Images 12Z 16 Sept. to 00Z 19 Sept. 2001

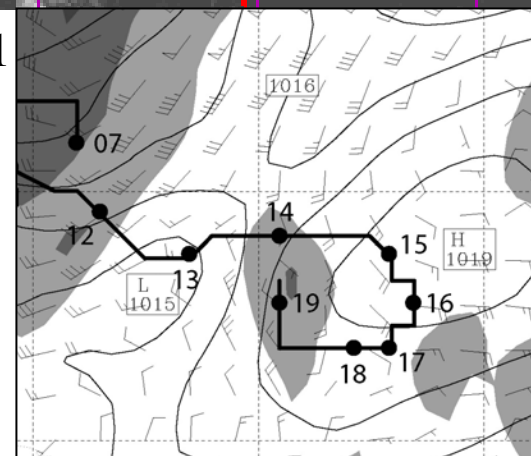
● Vortex centroid location on 340 K sfc.

Images obtained from

[http://weather.unisys.com/archive/sat\\_ir/](http://weather.unisys.com/archive/sat_ir/)

340 K PV at  
00 UTC 19

60<sup>th</sup> IHC Sept.

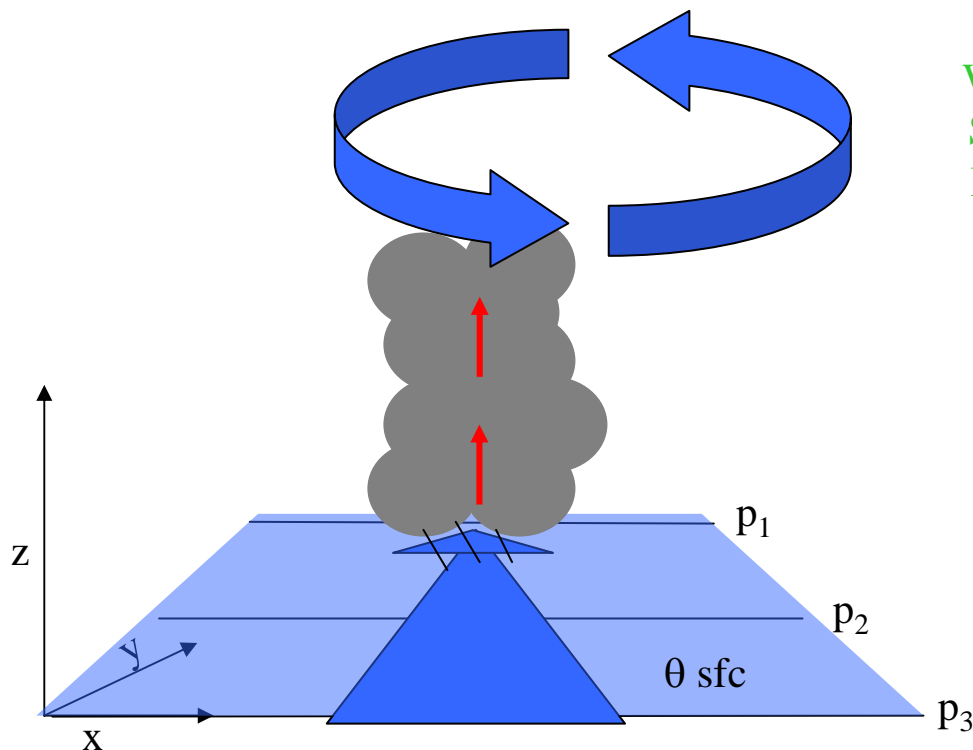


21 March, 2006

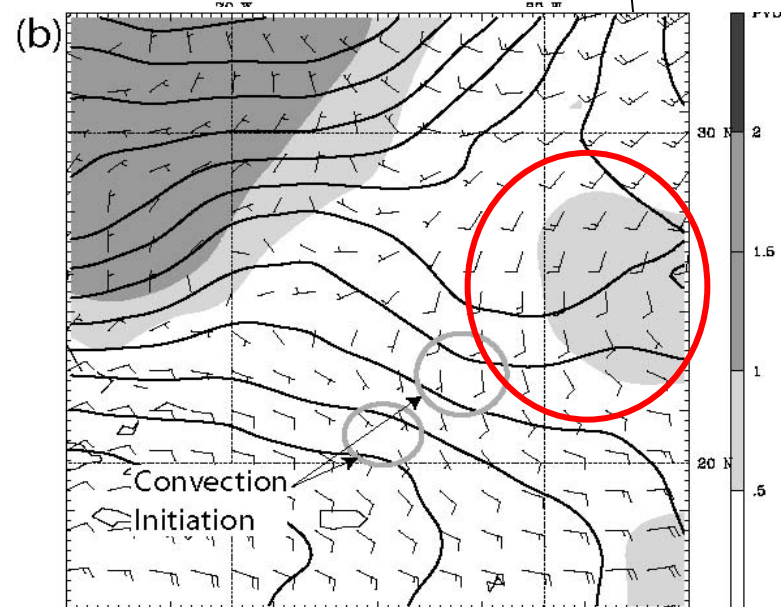
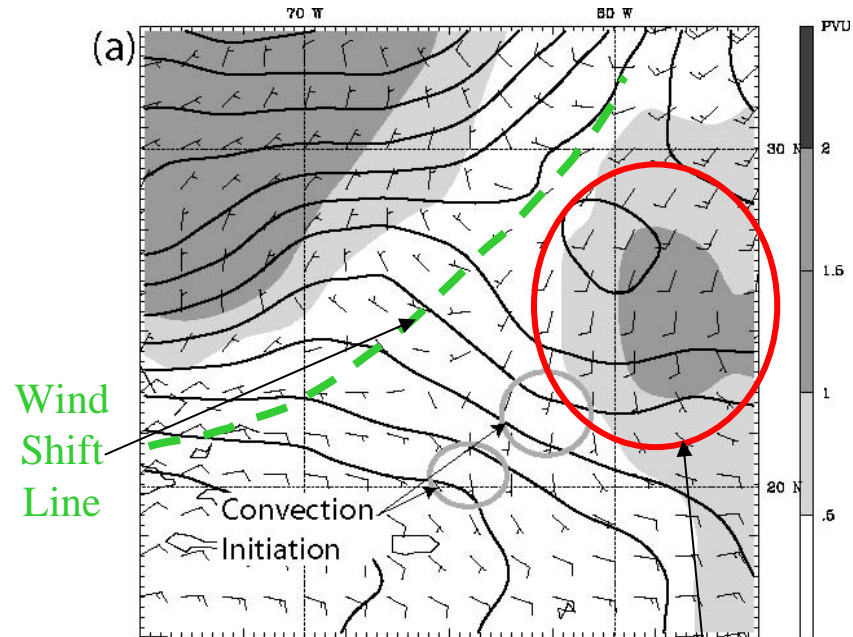


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# Modification of Wind Profile



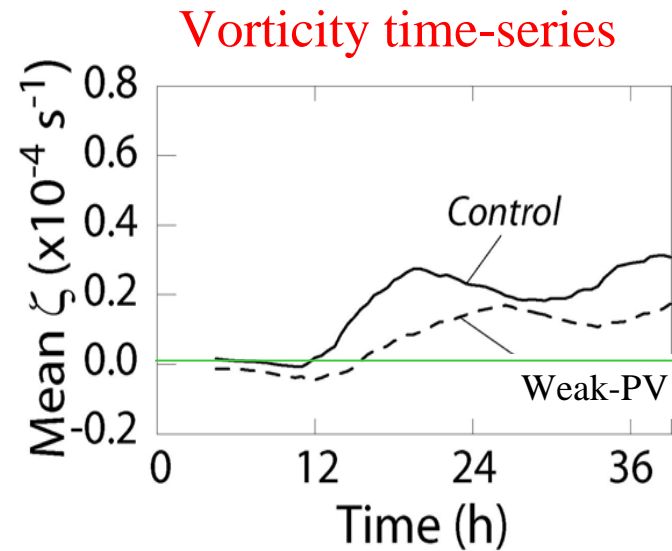
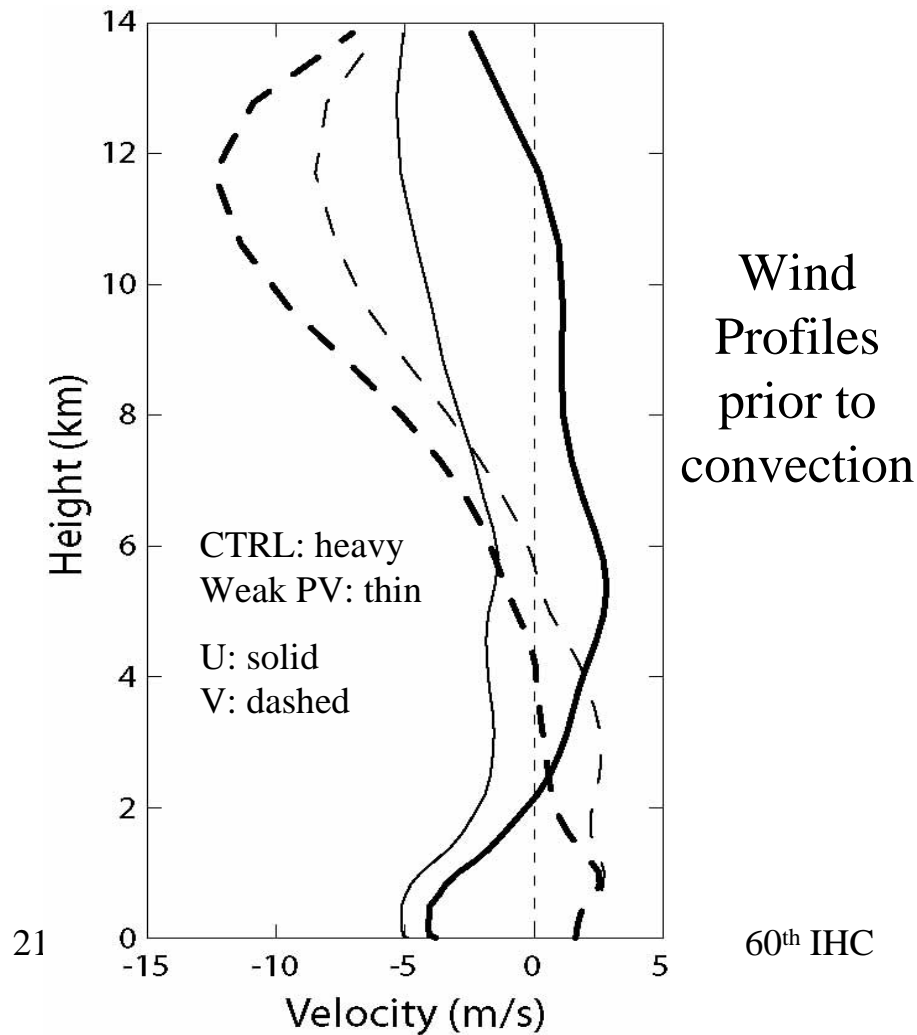
Control



“Weak” PV

# Slower Development Without Shear

*CTRL simulation is initialized with more shear on flank of upper-tropospheric cold low*



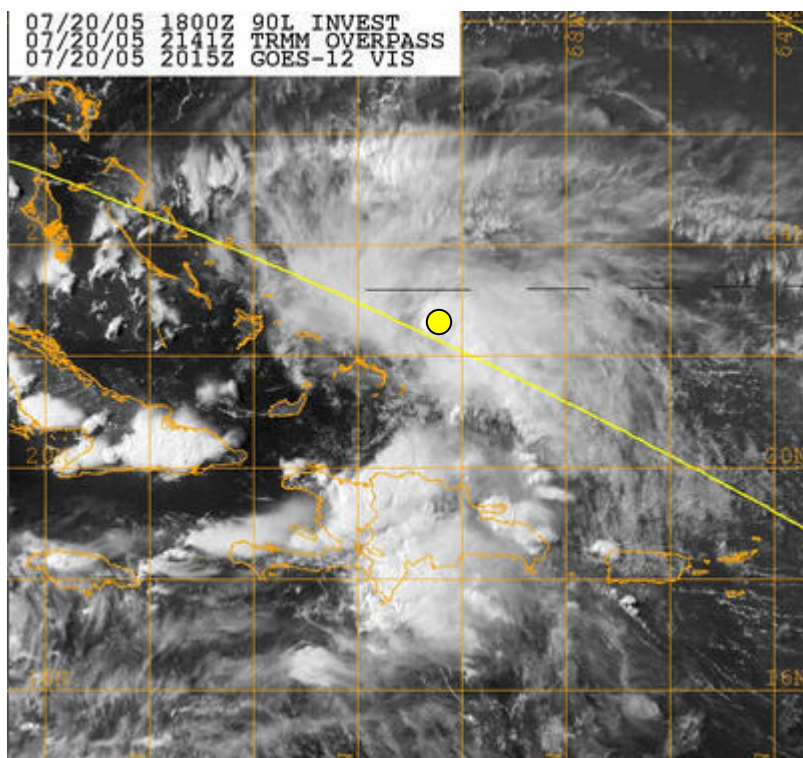
# What About 2005?

# Franklin

Tropopause Potential Temperature



320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400

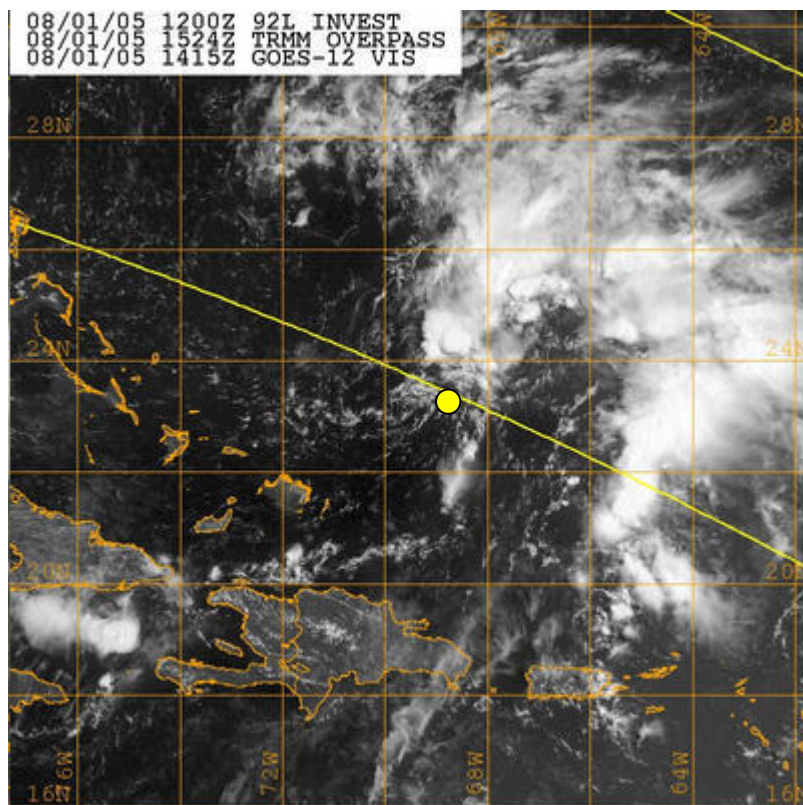


# Harvey

Tropopause Potential Temperature



320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400



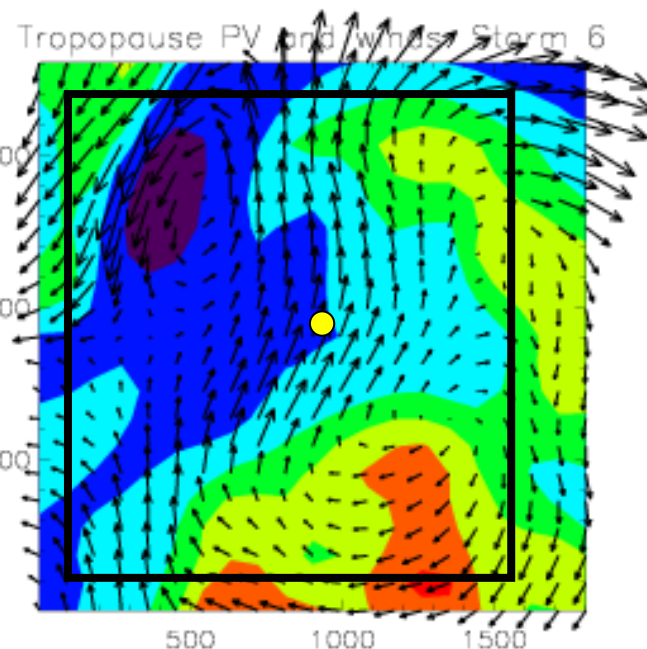
900 hPa Potential Vorticity (PVU)



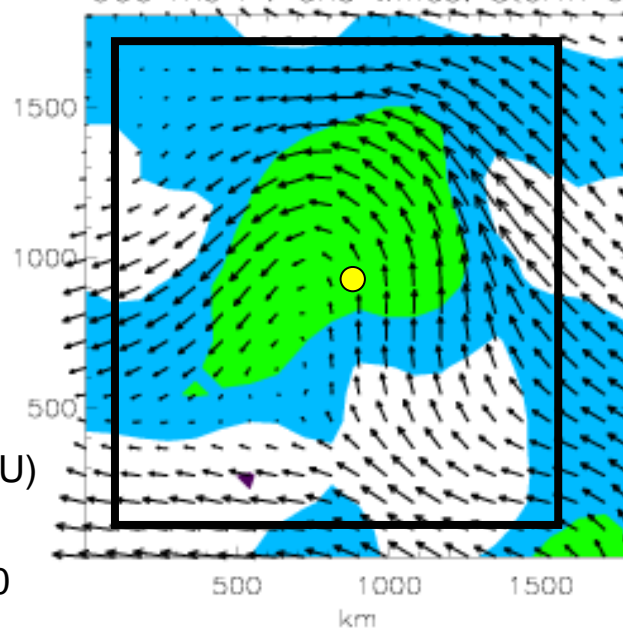
-0.25 0.0 0.25 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0

60<sup>th</sup> IHC

21 March, 2006



900 mb PV and winds: Storm 6



➤ 13.7122m/s



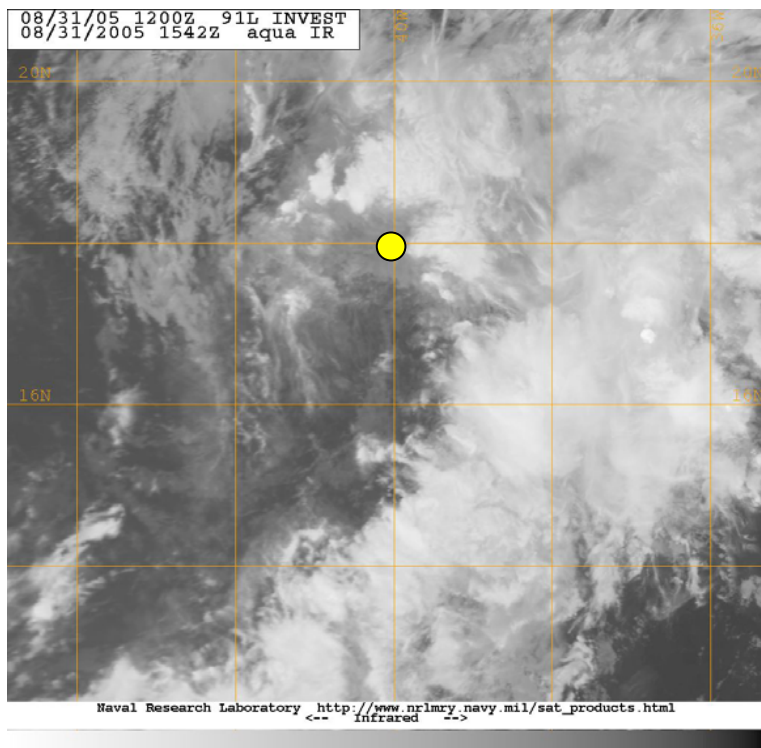
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# Maria

Tropopause Potential Temperature



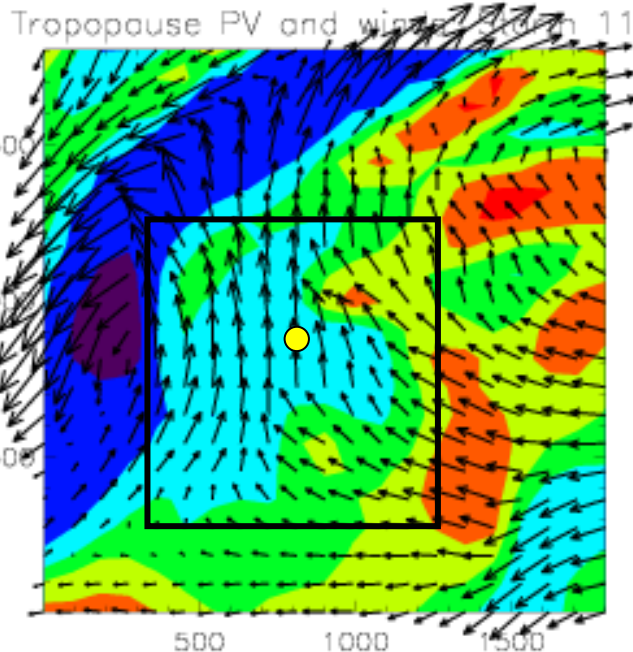
320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400



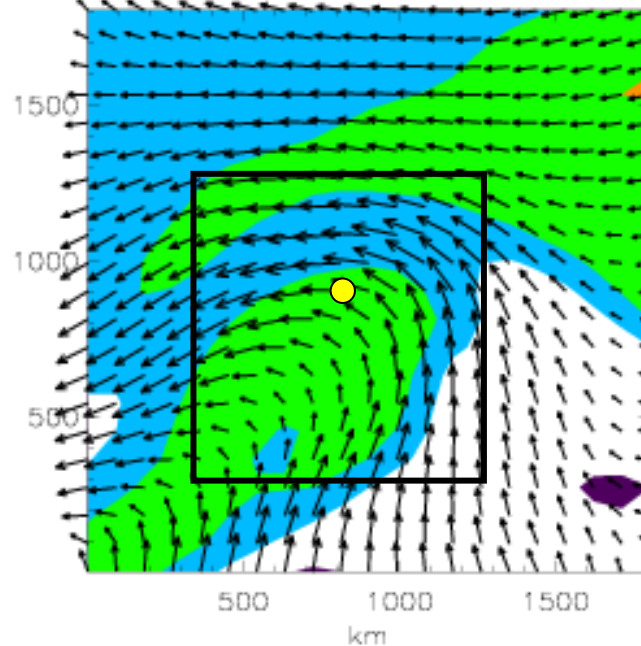
900 hPa Potential Vorticity (PVU)



-0.25 0.0 0.25 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0



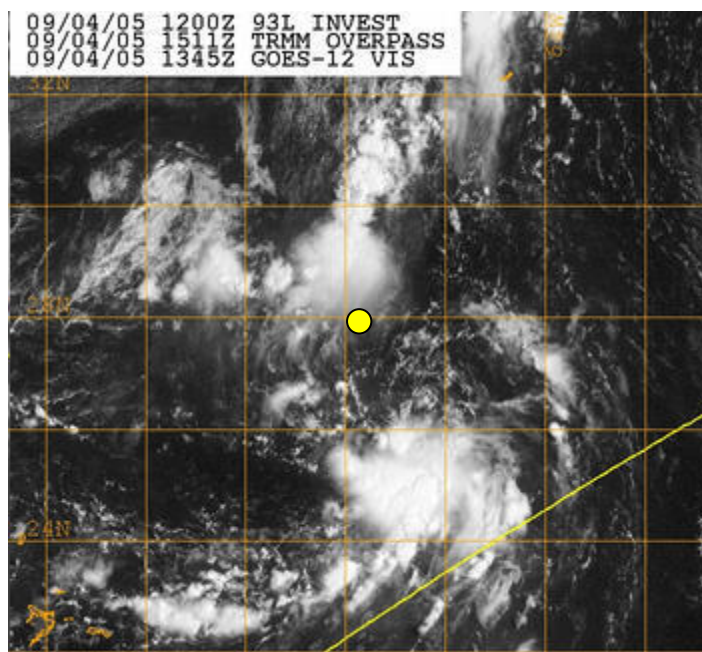
900 mb PV and winds: Storm 11



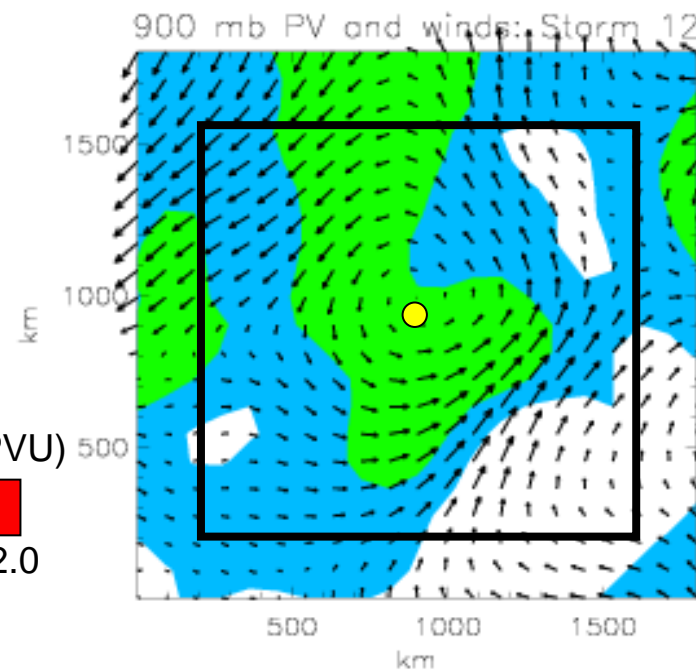
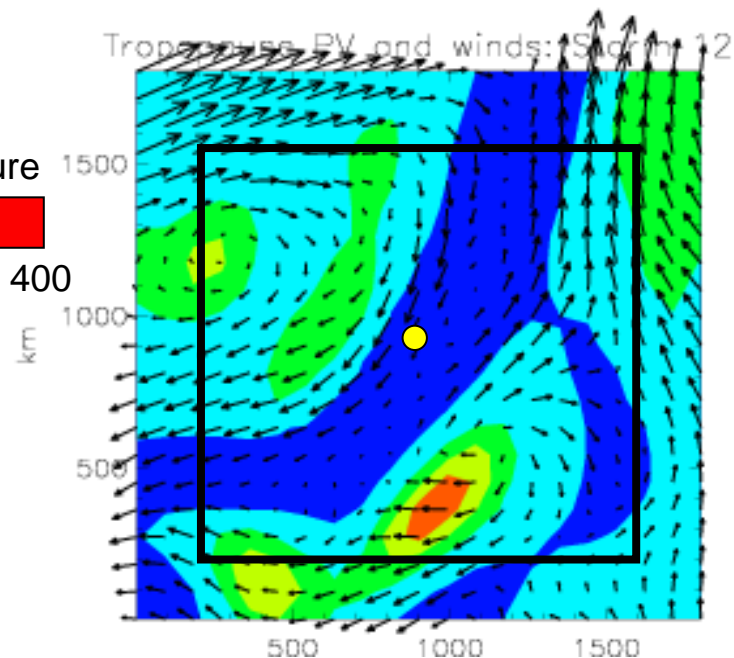
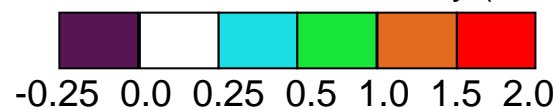
→ 16.8972m/s

# Nate

Tropopause Potential Temperature



900 hPa Potential Vorticity (PVU)



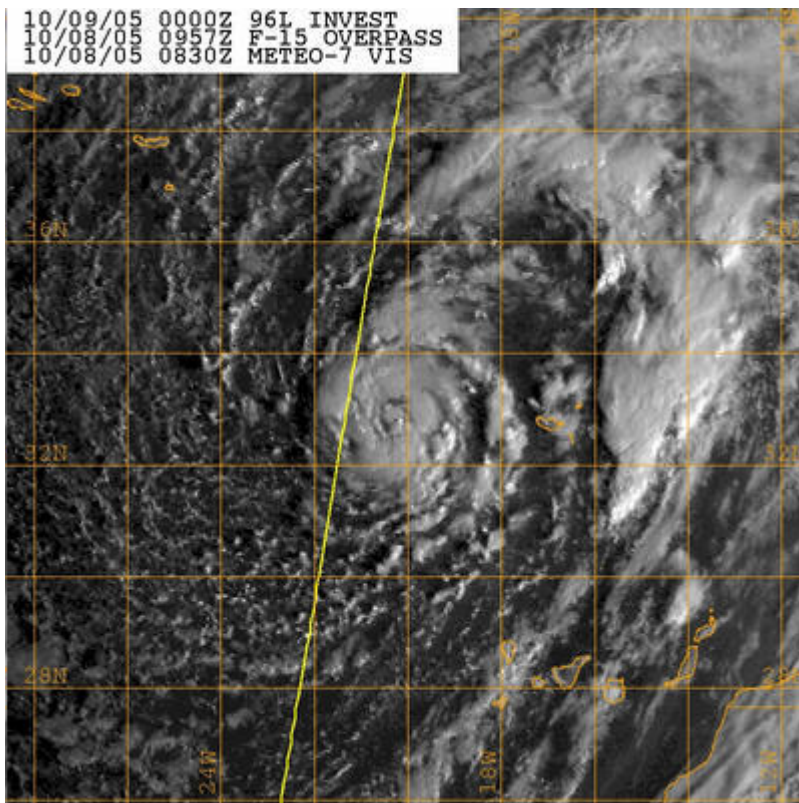
$\geq 9.81035 \text{ m/s}$

# Vince

Tropopause Potential Temperature



320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400



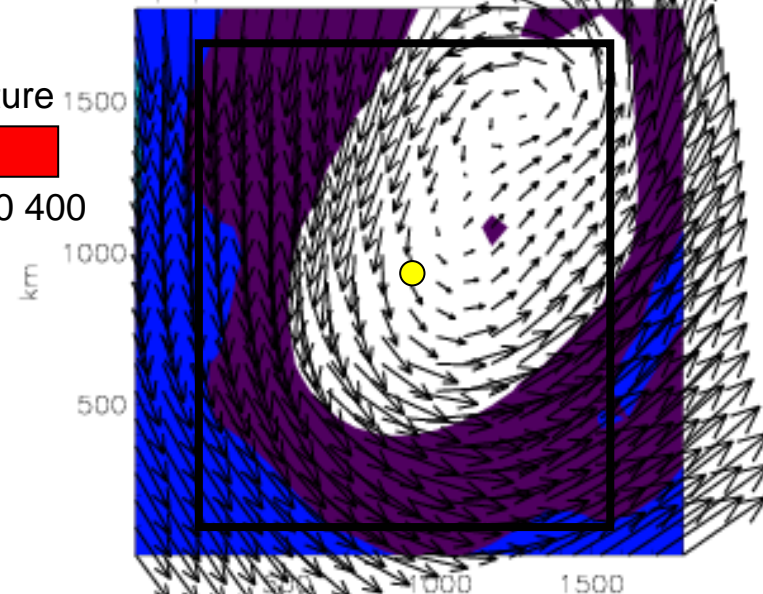
900 hPa Potential Vorticity (PVU)



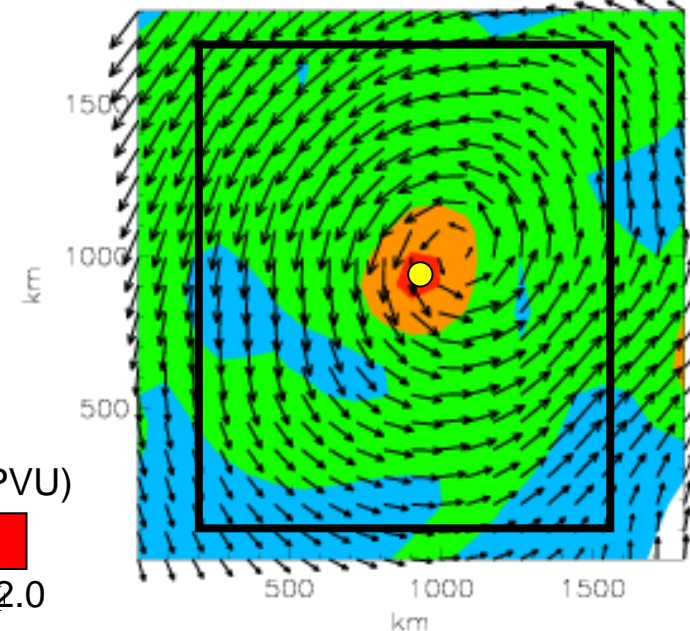
-0.25 0.0 0.25 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0

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Tropopause PV and winds: Storm 17



900 mb PV and winds: Storm 18

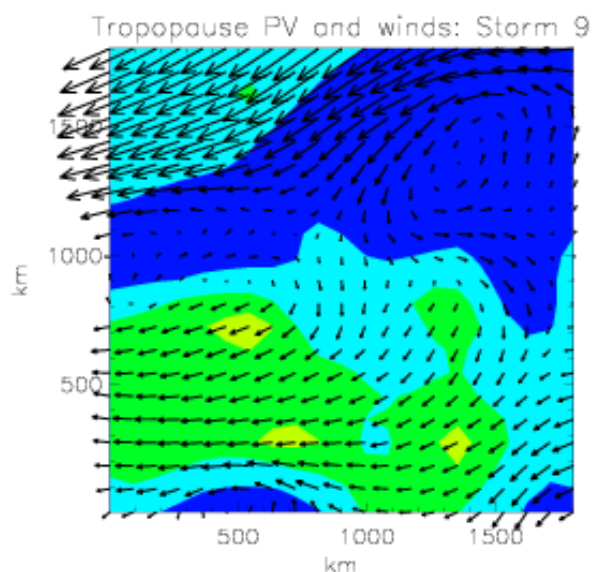


→ 16.3394m/s

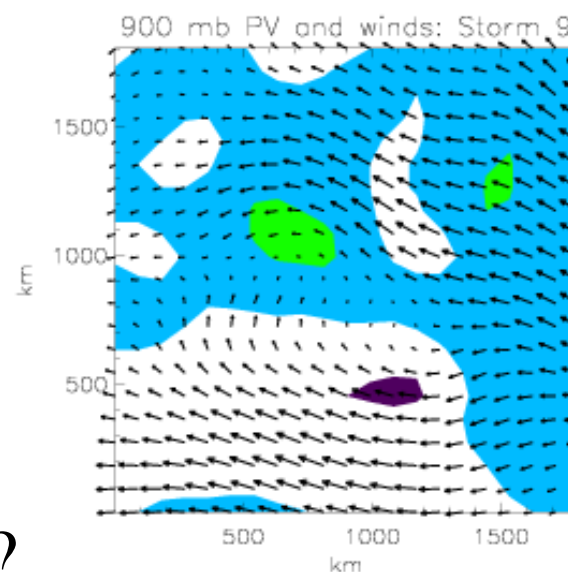


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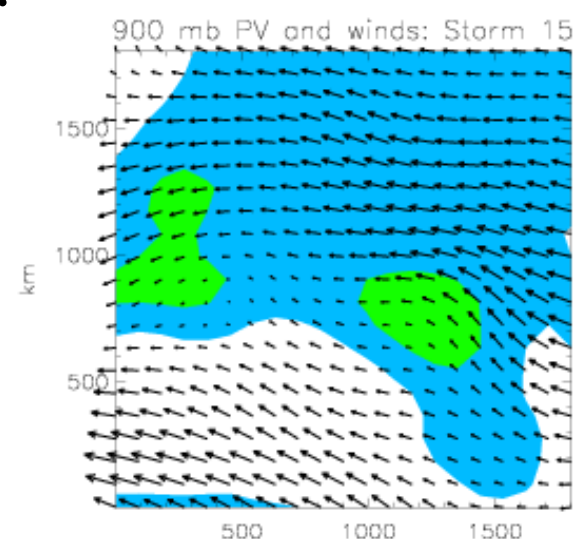
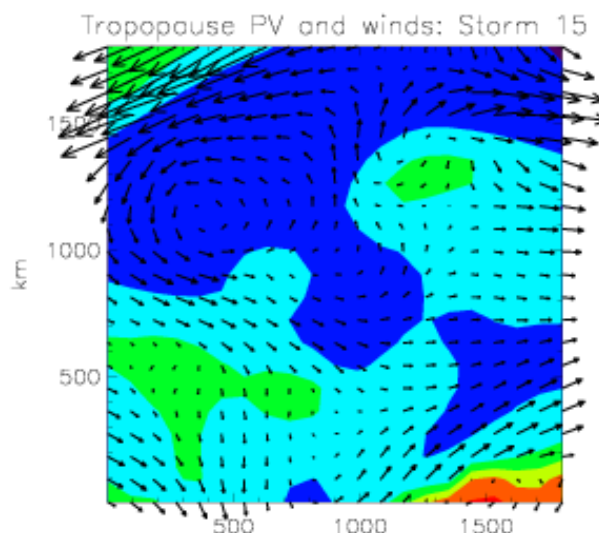
Katrina



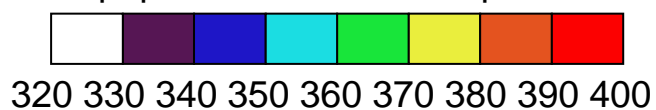
TT ?



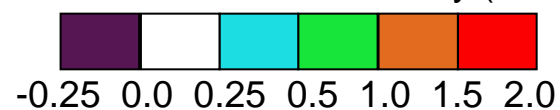
Rita



Tropopause Potential Temperature



900 hPa Potential Vorticity (PVU)



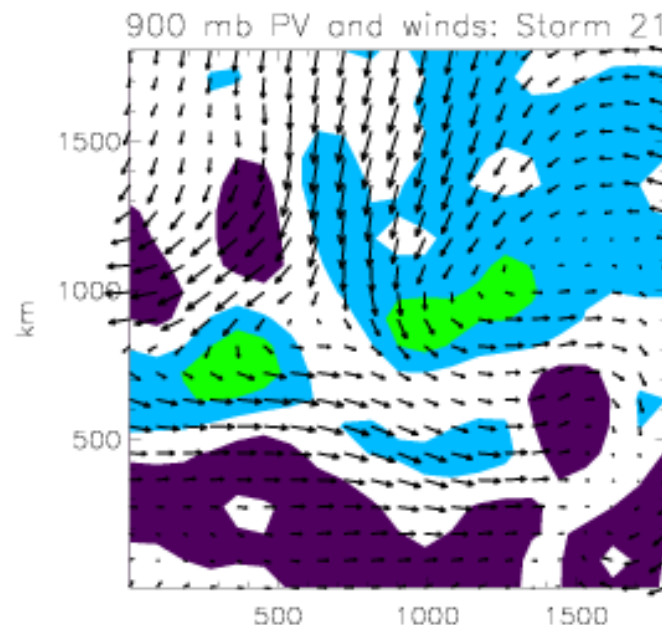
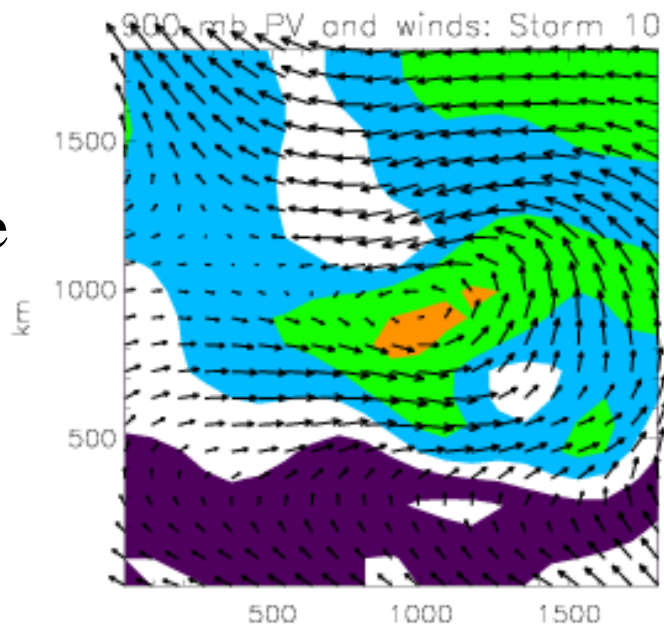
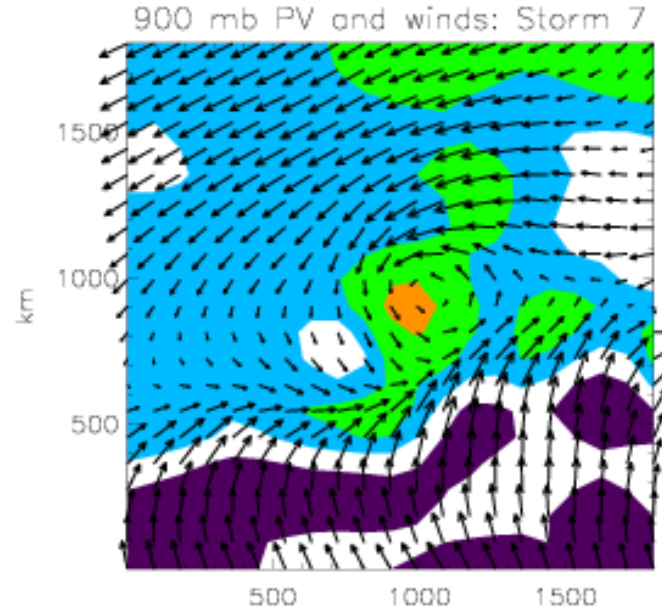
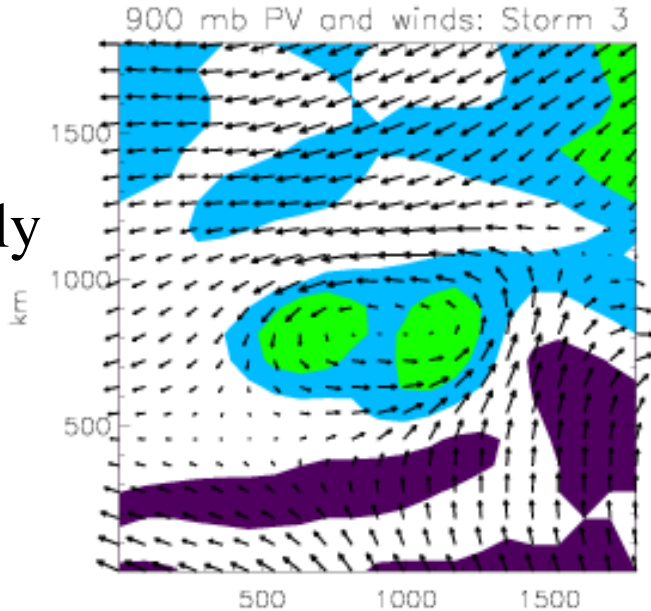
Emily

Irene

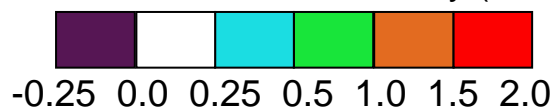
I  
T  
C  
Z  
?

Lee

Beta



900 hPa Potential Vorticity (PVU)

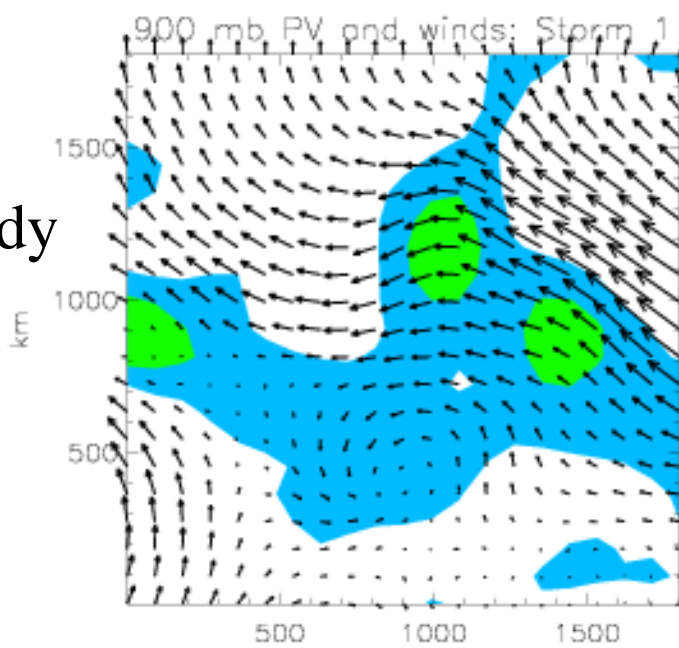


21 March, 2006

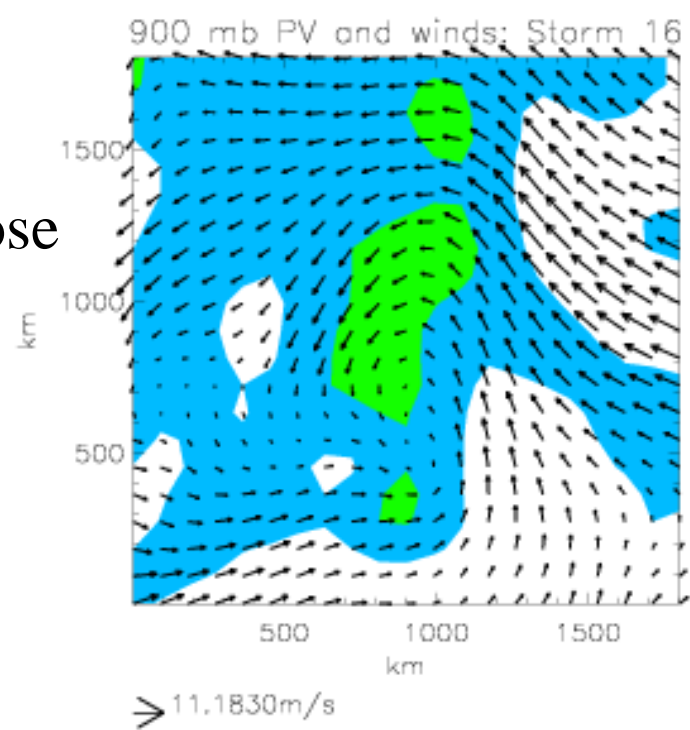


NCAR

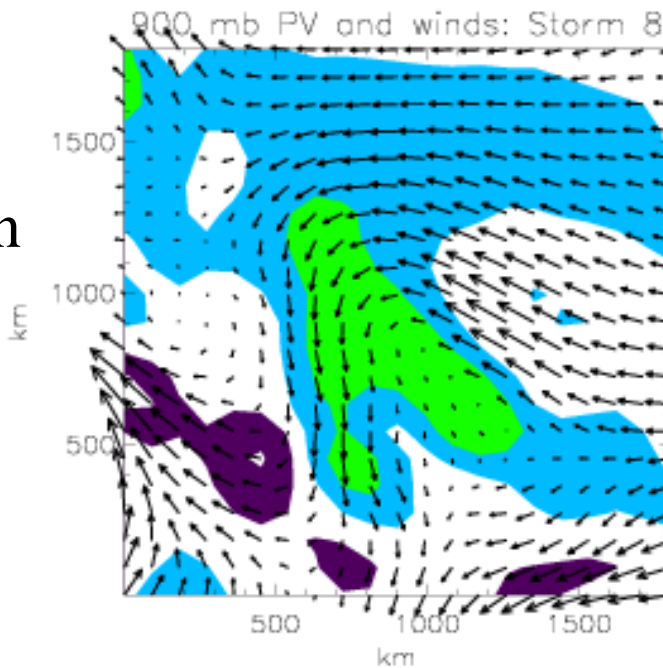
Cindy



Jose



Stan



Wave Accumulation?

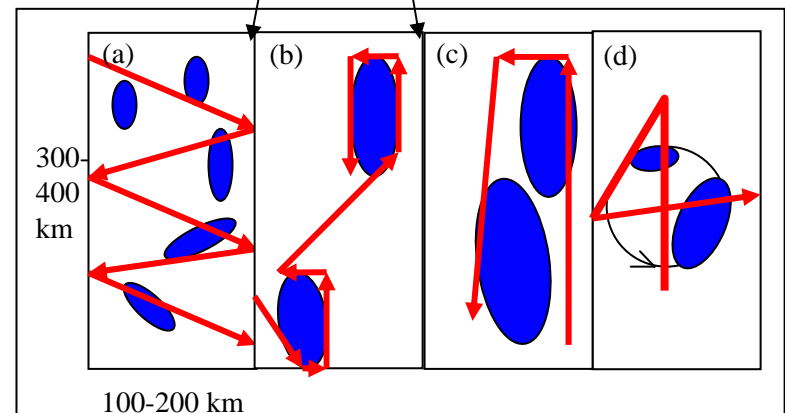
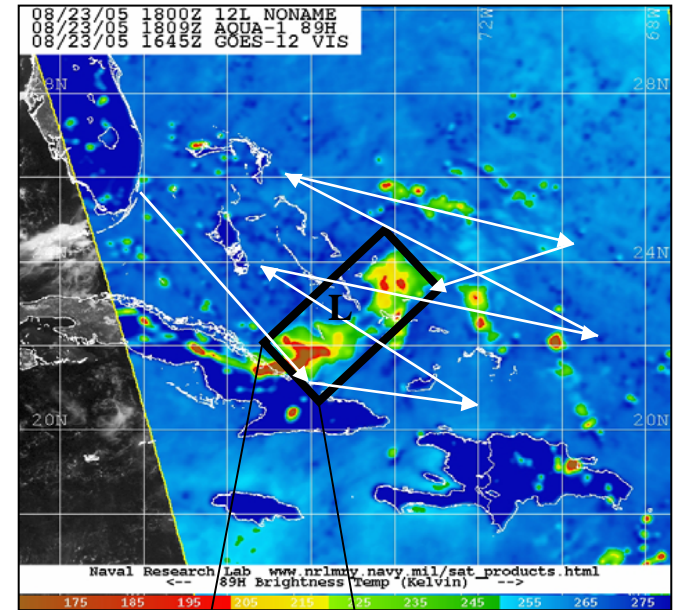
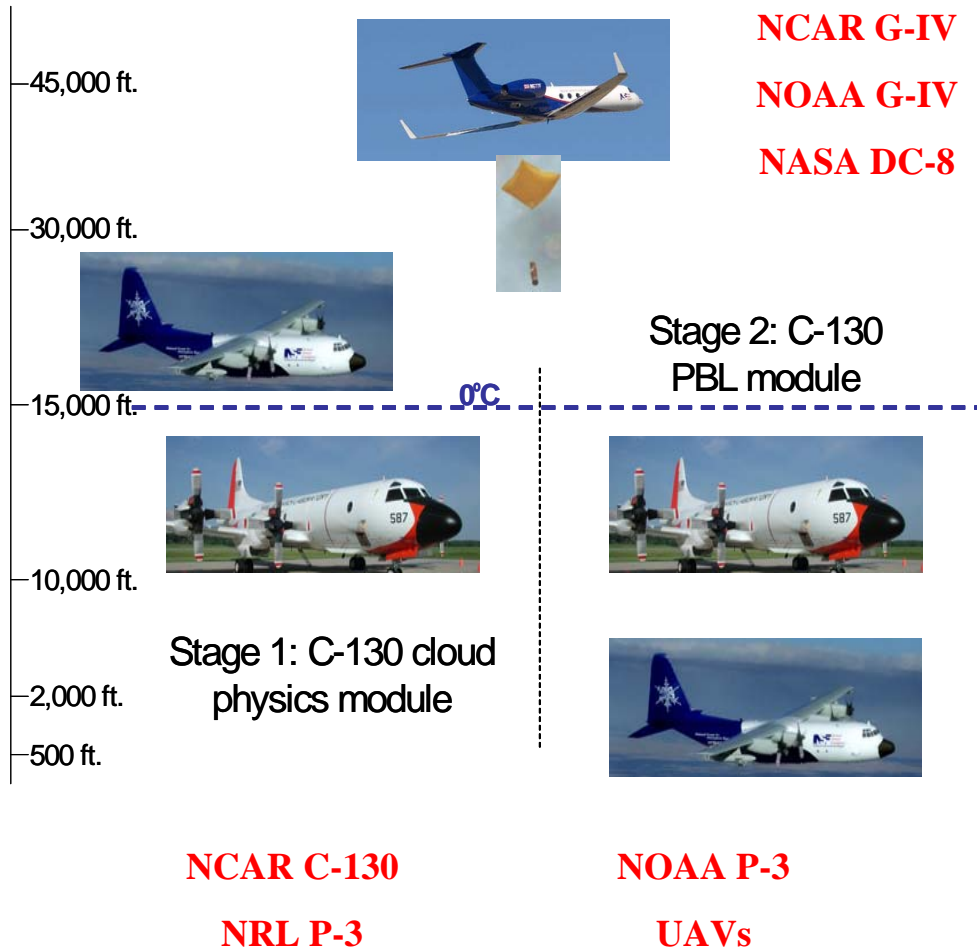
$$dU/dx < 0$$

# Western Atlantic Genesis Issues

- Large-scale influences (waves, troughs)
- Mesoscale (MCSs, MCVs, fronts)
- Convective scale (convective bursts, VHTs)
- Numerical prediction capability
- Critical observations?

# WATTAGE

## *Western Atlantic Tropical Transition and Genesis Experiment (2008)*



# Conclusions

## Key Points about Tropical Transition

- Vertical shear organizes convection => vorticity production
- Convection decreases shear => warm core formation
- TT can occur with easterly waves: issue is shear => upper trough, lower tropospheric mesoscale ascent

## General Points

- Broad spectrum of genesis mechanisms, strong hints apparent in analyses
  - *Wave genesis*
  - *TT*
  - *ITCZ*
- Multi-scale observations crucial for sorting out genesis mechanisms and improving prediction