

# PREDICT

PRE-Depression Investigation of Cloud systems in the Tropics

**Overview of PREDICT Science Opportunities** Kyle Griffin and Lance Bosart University at Albany/SUNY, Albany, NY Support provided by NSF grant AGS-0935830

Photo Credit: Carlye Calvin (UCAR)

# **Events of Interest**

Vortex Interaction Near Genesis Danielle Earl

Dry Air "Troubles" Earl "Gaston"

"The South American Connection" Karl Matthew

Late September W. Caribbean Gyre Matthew Nicole Gridded data presented here created via operational ECMWF analyses and 6-h forecasts, 0.28125° resolution

# **Vortex Interactions**

### Danielle vs. PGI 34L

### Earl and a non-pouch northern vortex

# **Pouch Interaction: Danielle**



### Pre-Danielle: 0000 UTC 17 August

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.



### **Pre-Danielle: 0000 UTC 19 August**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.



#### PGI 31L (future Danielle) ECMWF: 20100819 00Z INIT



**PGI 33L** 

**PGI 31L** (future Danielle)

#### GFS: 20100819 00Z INIT

#### **PGI 33L**



### **Pre-Danielle: 0000 UTC 20 August**

![](_page_8_Figure_2.jpeg)

### **Pre-Danielle: 0000 UTC 21 August**

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

### **TD 6: 0000 UTC 22 August**

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

### TS Danielle: 0000 UTC 23 August

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

### **Dividing Streamlines**

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

Adapted from Wang, Montgomery, and Dunkerton 2009

Broken or disconnected streamlines can indicate the possibility of air mass confluence (i.e. they are not completely divided), allowing air from the environment into the pouch (green circles)

Indicate boundaries between flow regimes, generally the pouch and its environment

TRMM and UV (850 mb; Moving) 18Z29AUG2007 Adapted from Fig. 12, PREDICT EDO

![](_page_12_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

Dividing Streamline forecasts valid 0000 UTC 21 Aug All levels include additional circulation to the east of pre-Danielle

Interaction occurs when dividing streamlines begin to cross/pinch? Opening up of streamlines signals mixing of pouches?

# **Vortex Interaction: Earl**

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Pre-Earl: 0000 UTC 23 August

#### ECMWF 850 hPa Rel. Vort./Height and 250 hPa Irr. Winds

2010082300 V000 Units: s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>, dam, m s<sup>-1</sup>

10 m s<sup>-1</sup>

![](_page_15_Figure_3.jpeg)

Northern vortex appears to dominate of the pair

### Pre-Earl: 1200 UTC 23 August

#### ECMWF 850 hPa Rel. Vort./Height and 250 hPa Irr. Winds

2010082312 V000 Units: s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>, dam, m s<sup>-1</sup>

![](_page_16_Figure_3.jpeg)

10 m s⁻¹ →

### Pre-Earl: 0000 UTC 24 August

#### ECMWF 850 hPa Rel. Vort./Height and 250 hPa Irr. Winds

2010082400 V000 Units: s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>, dam, m s<sup>-1</sup>

![](_page_17_Figure_3.jpeg)

10 m s<sup>-1</sup>

### Pre-Earl: 1200 UTC 24 August

#### ECMWF 850 hPa Rel. Vort./Height and 250 hPa Irr. Winds

2010082412 V000 Units: s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>, dam, m s<sup>-1</sup>

![](_page_18_Figure_3.jpeg)

### Pre-Earl: 0000 UTC 25 August

#### ECMWF 850 hPa Rel. Vort./Height and 250 hPa Irr. Winds

2010082500 V000 Units: s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>, dam, m s<sup>-1</sup>

![](_page_19_Figure_3.jpeg)

10 m s⁻¹ \_\_\_

![](_page_20_Figure_0.jpeg)

Dividing Streamline forecasts valid 0000 UTC 25 Aug

Lower-level streamlines larger to NW, encompass dry (lower PW) air and low-level vorticity remnants

### So... How can we better forecast pouch/vortex interactions?

Do these interactions have a noticeable influence on the genesis potential of the resulting pouches? Will dividing streamlines prove to be a useful tool to forecast/analyze these interactions?

# **Dry Air "Troubles"**

## Earl, in its early stages

### Gaston, at the bookends of its life

# **Dry Air: Earl**

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

### TS Earl: 0000 UTC 25 August

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_24_Figure_3.jpeg)

### TS Earl: 1200 UTC 25 August

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_25_Figure_3.jpeg)

### Dividing Streamline forecast valid 1200 UTC 25 Aug

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

Strong circulation in the low levels, but streamlines open to northwest throughout all levels No closed pouch at 700 hPa – significantly easier dry air entrainment?

### TS Earl: 0000 UTC 26 August

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_27_Figure_3.jpeg)

### TS Earl: 0600 UTC 27 August

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_28_Figure_3.jpeg)

### TS Earl: 0000 UTC 28 August

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

2010082800 V000 Units: mm, dam, kt, s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>

![](_page_29_Figure_3.jpeg)

Remains tropical storm for additional 36 h; totals 96 h as a TS

# Dry Air: "Gaston"

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Pre-Gaston: 0000 UTC 31 August

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_31_Figure_3.jpeg)

### **Pre-Gaston: 0000 UTC 1 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

2010090100 V000 Units: mm, dam, kt, s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>

![](_page_32_Figure_3.jpeg)

Declared a TD

### Dividing Streamline analysis valid 0000 UTC 1 Sep

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

Pouch is not vertically stacked Lower levels centered beneath dry air/dust layer 700 hPa pouch is farther SE, closer to moisture/free of dust

### Post-Gaston: 0000 UTC 2 September

ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_34_Figure_2.jpeg)

Downgraded from TS to TD as NHC received G-V dropsonde data

# Dividing Streamline<br/>analysis valid<br/>0000 UTC 2 Sepo pouch center925hPa850hPa700

![](_page_35_Figure_1.jpeg)

Vertical structure improved 700 hPa streamlines now include dust regions Dust can now be entrained throughout column

### **Post-Gaston: 0000 UTC 3 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

2010090300 V000 Units: mm, dam, kt, s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>

![](_page_36_Figure_3.jpeg)

Convection not sufficiently strong to maintain moisture in pouch

#### Initialized 0000 UTC 2 Sept

#### ECMWF

#### Initialized 0000 UTC 3 Sept

![](_page_37_Figure_3.jpeg)

### **Post-Gaston: 0000 UTC 4 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_38_Figure_3.jpeg)

### **Post-Gaston: 0000 UTC 5 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_39_Figure_3.jpeg)

So... Can we accurately forecast the effects of dry air vs. convection on TC evolution?

> Why is the pouch not always a sufficient mechanism to protect the disturbance?

What factors lead to this insufficiency?

### **"The South American Connection"**

### Karl, prior to life as a pouch

### Matthew, prior to TC genesis

### "South American Connection": Karl

![](_page_42_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **Pre-Karl: 0000 UTC 9 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_43_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Picture_4.jpeg)

### **Pre-Pre-Karl: 0000 UTC 4 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_44_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Figure_4.jpeg)

### **Pre-Pre-Karl: 0000 UTC 6 September**

![](_page_45_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Picture_3.jpeg)

### **Pre-Pre-Karl: 0000 UTC 7 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

2010090700 V000 Units: mm, dam, kt, s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>

**Ex-Gaston** 

Passage of ex-Gaston forces confluence near coast of South America

**TS** Hermine

Southerlies strengthen south of confluence; insitu increase in PW

![](_page_46_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **Pre-Pre-Karl: 1200 UTC 8 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

2010090812 V000 Units: mm, dam, kt, s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>

![](_page_47_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_1.jpeg)

But did Karl form from a "standard" Easterly Wave?

– **Gaston/ITCZ wave** – Quasi-Stationary ITCZ disturbance – Igor

### "South American Connection": Matthew

![](_page_49_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **Pre-Matthew: 0000 UTC 18 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_50_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Figure_4.jpeg)

### **Pre-Matthew: 1200 UTC 20 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_51_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_4.jpeg)

### **Pre-Matthew: 1200 UTC 21 September**

![](_page_52_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Dividing Streamline analysis valid 1200 UTC 21 Sep<sup>20</sup>

Stronger winds (from G-V) on north side of system possibly leads to advection of drier air into system faster than forecast?

![](_page_53_Figure_2.jpeg)

Moisture forced toward inflow region in streamlines on east side of pouch Vertical structure remains slightly sheared Although genesis "failed", forecast issues remained...

![](_page_54_Figure_0.jpeg)

### Pre-Matthew: 0000 UTC 22 September

![](_page_55_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Dividing Streamline analysis valid 0000 UTC 22 Sep

14

12

Streamlines generally tighter, more closed than before Horizontal dry air entrainment possibilities lessened Greatest openings now in southern quadrant

![](_page_56_Figure_2.jpeg)

### **Pre-Matthew: 0000 UTC 23 September**

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_57_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Picture_4.jpeg)

How common/rare are these South American influences?

> What is the primary cause of these southerly wind events, especially the cross-equator flow?

> > Do interactions with dry air and terrain over northern South America serve to delay genesis of Matthew?

So...

### Late Season W. Caribbean Gyre

### Matthew, as a precursor to the gyre

### Nicole, as a result of the gyre

### Matthew/Pre-Gyre: 0000 UTC 25 September

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_60_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Figure_4.jpeg)

### Matthew/Pre-Gyre: 1200 UTC 25 September

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_61_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Picture_4.jpeg)

### Matthew/Pre-Gyre: 0000 UTC 26 September

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_62_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_62_Figure_4.jpeg)

### Gyre: 0000 UTC 27 September

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

2010092700 V000 Units: mm, dam, kt, s<sup>-1</sup>10<sup>-5</sup>

![](_page_63_Figure_3.jpeg)

### Gyre: 1200 UTC 27 September

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_64_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_64_Figure_4.jpeg)

### Gyre/Pre-Nicole: 0000 UTC 28 September

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_65_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_65_Picture_4.jpeg)

### Post-Gyre/Nicole: 1200 UTC 28 September

#### ECMWF PW/250 Z/700 Wind/925-850 Rel. Vort.

![](_page_66_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_66_Figure_4.jpeg)

### So... What causes this gyre to form, and why is this (apparently) not as common in the Caribbean compared to the WPAC?

What, if any, are the differences between this gyre and a pouch?

> Is it possible that a pouch could "birth" twin vortices and eventually TCs?