

# 天氣學二

## (Synoptic Meteorology II)

上課時間: 10:20~12:10 Wednesday, B105

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# Chapter 3 Tropical Cyclones

## 3.2 Structure of mature TCs

### Streamlines of Hurricane Inez (1966)

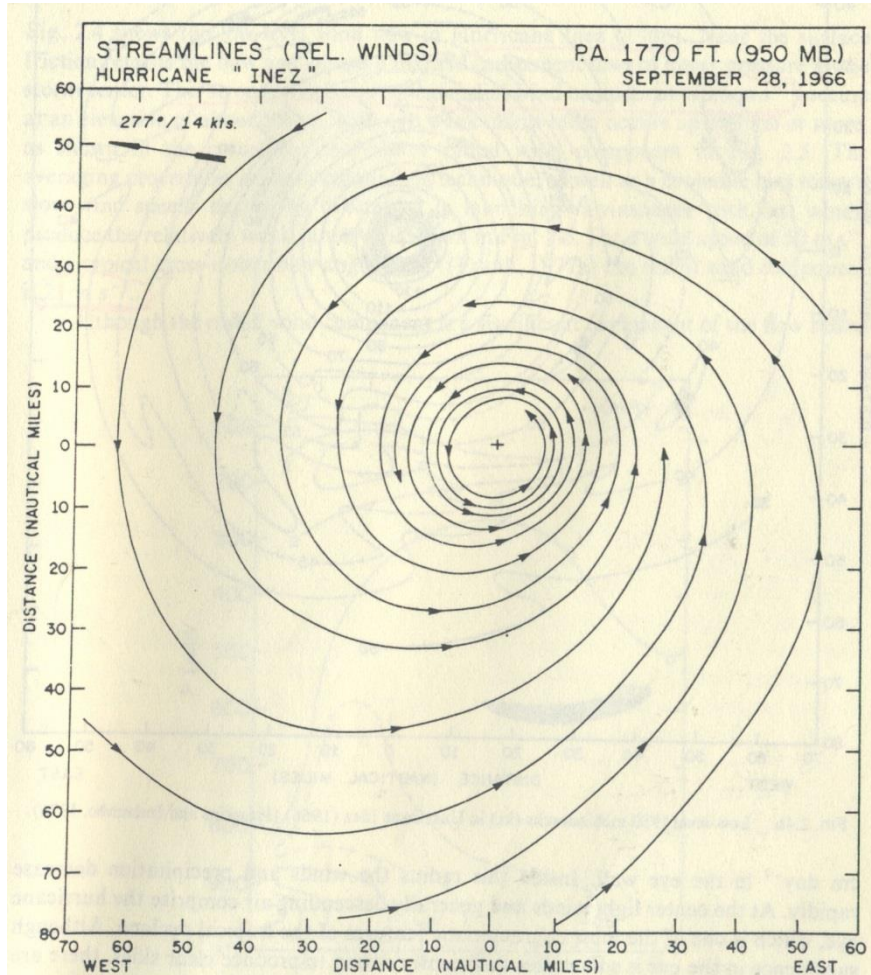


FIG. 2.4a. Low-level (950 mb) streamlines in Hurricane Inez (1966) (Hawkins and Imbembo, 1976).

### Isotachs (kt) of Inez (1966)

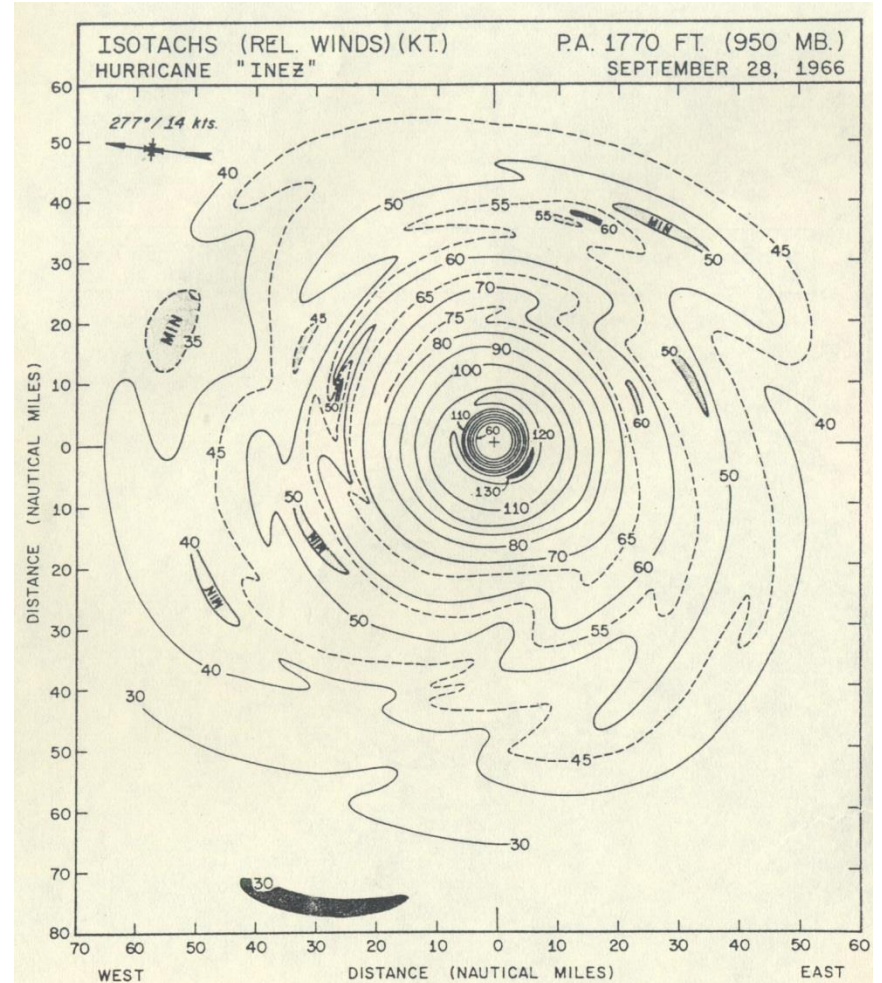


FIG. 2.4b. Low-level (950 mb) isotachs (kt) in Hurricane Inez (1966) (Hawkins and Imbembo, 1976).

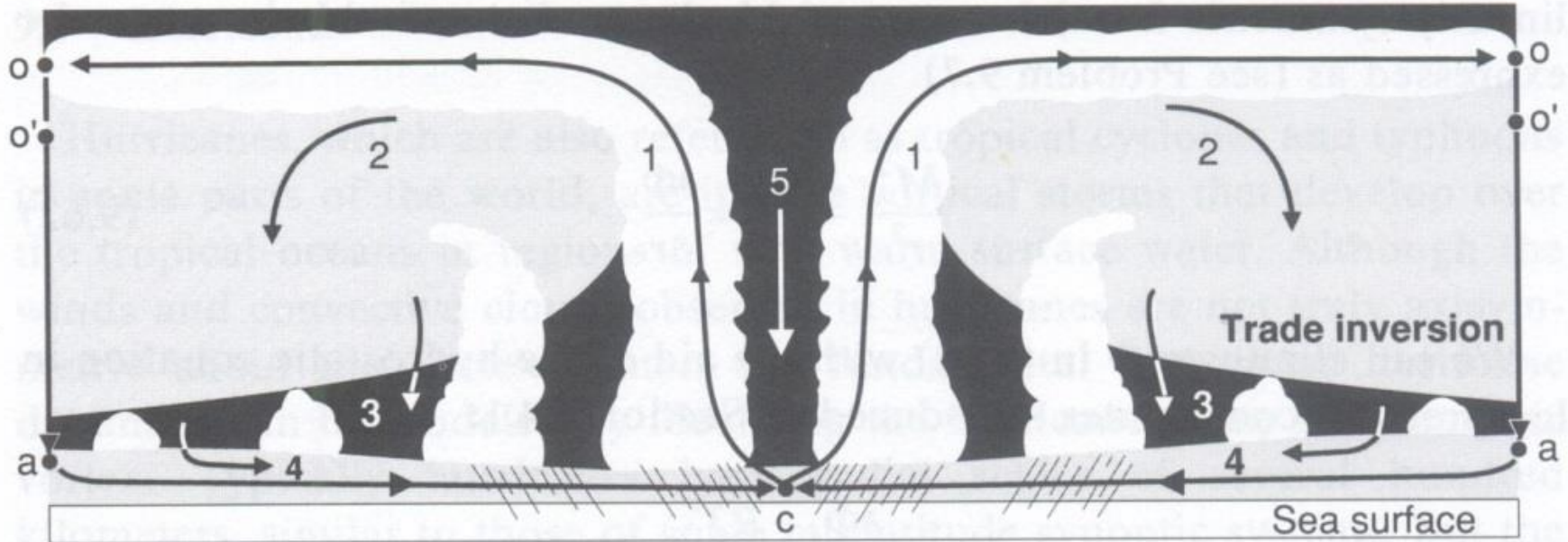
It is helpful to use cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta, z)$  to describe the structure and dynamics of the tropical cyclone system (a set of equations to be illustrated in the class)

Radial-distance-height cross section, as calculated by

$$F(r, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(r, \theta, z) d\theta$$

is usually used to depict axisymmetric structure of tropical cyclones

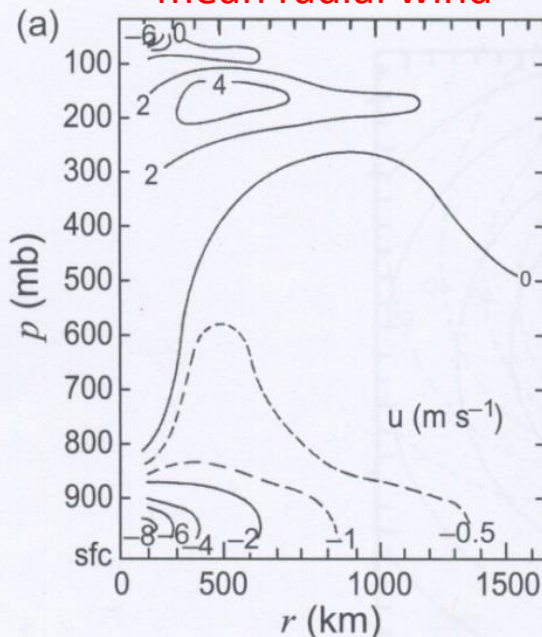
## Schematic illustrating the secondary circulation of a mature hurricane



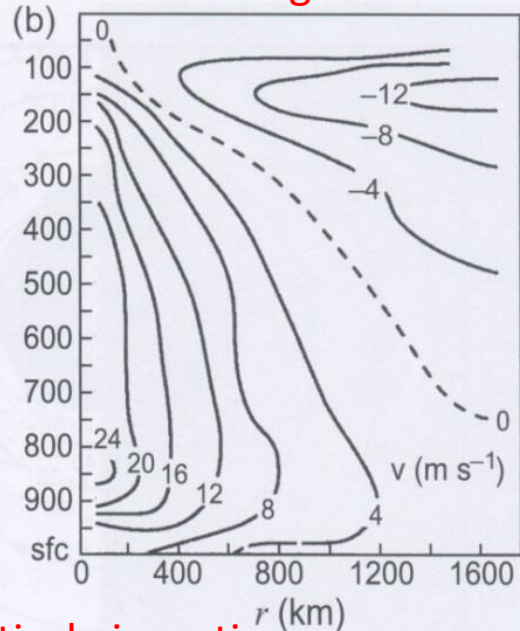
Schematic cross section of the secondary meridional circulation in a mature hurricane. Air spirals in toward the eye (region 5) in the boundary layer (region 4), ascends along constant- $M$  surfaces in the eyewall cloud (region 1), and slowly subsides and dries in regions 2 and 3. (After Emanuel, 1988.)



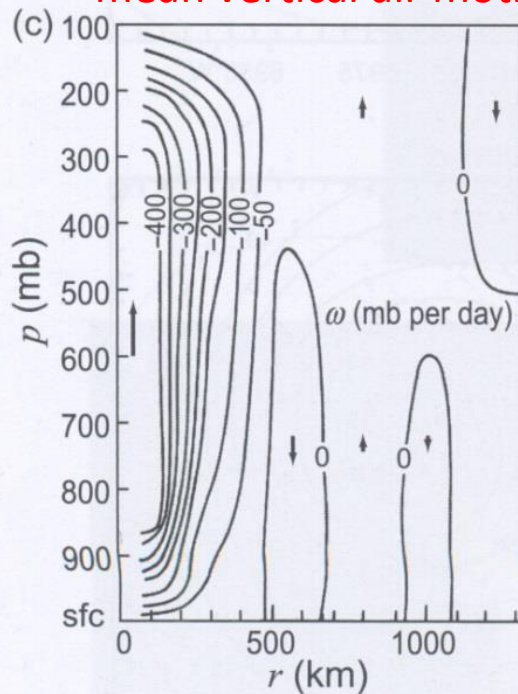
mean radial wind



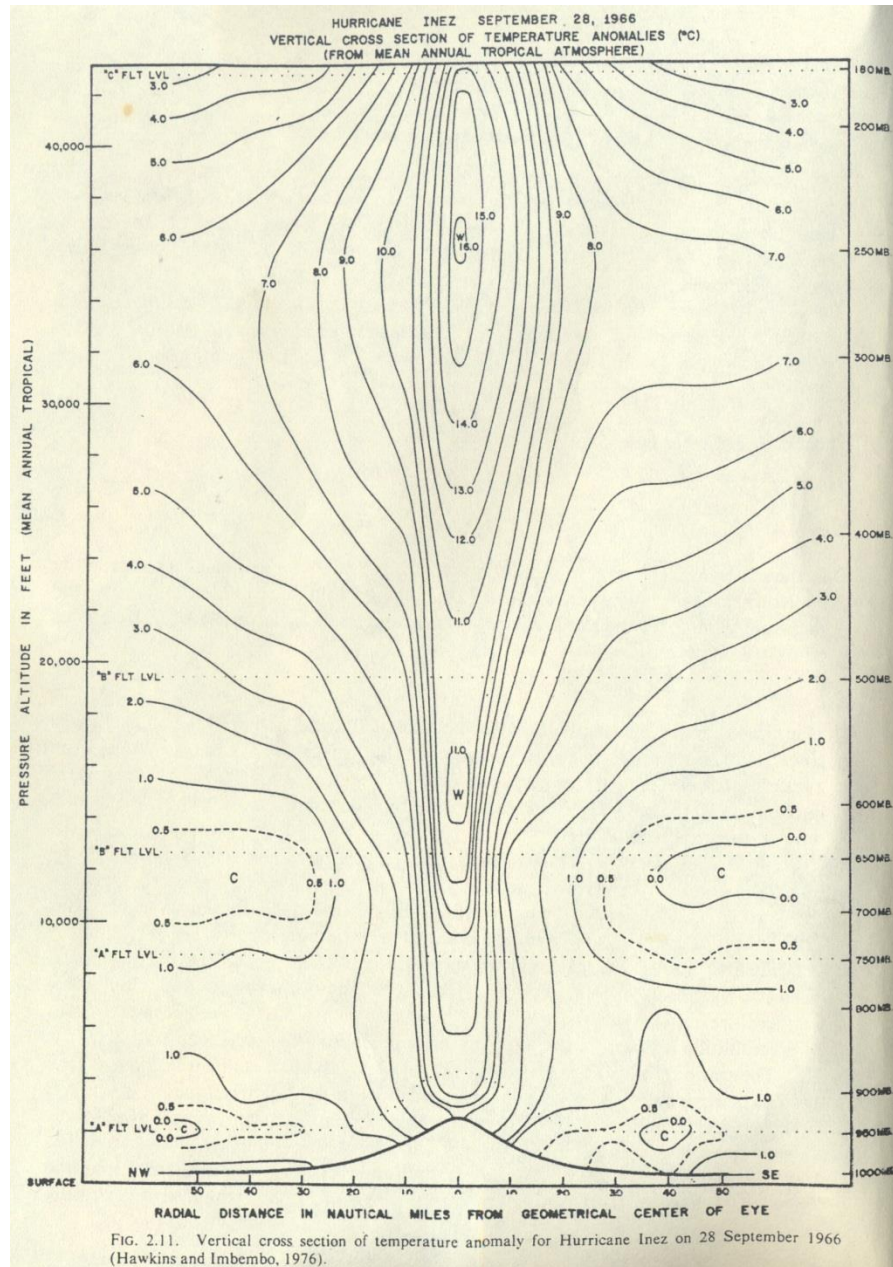
mean tangential wind



mean vertical air motion



# Temperature anomaly for Hurricane Inez (1966)



# Aircraft observed tangential wind speed and D values in Hurricane Anita (1977)

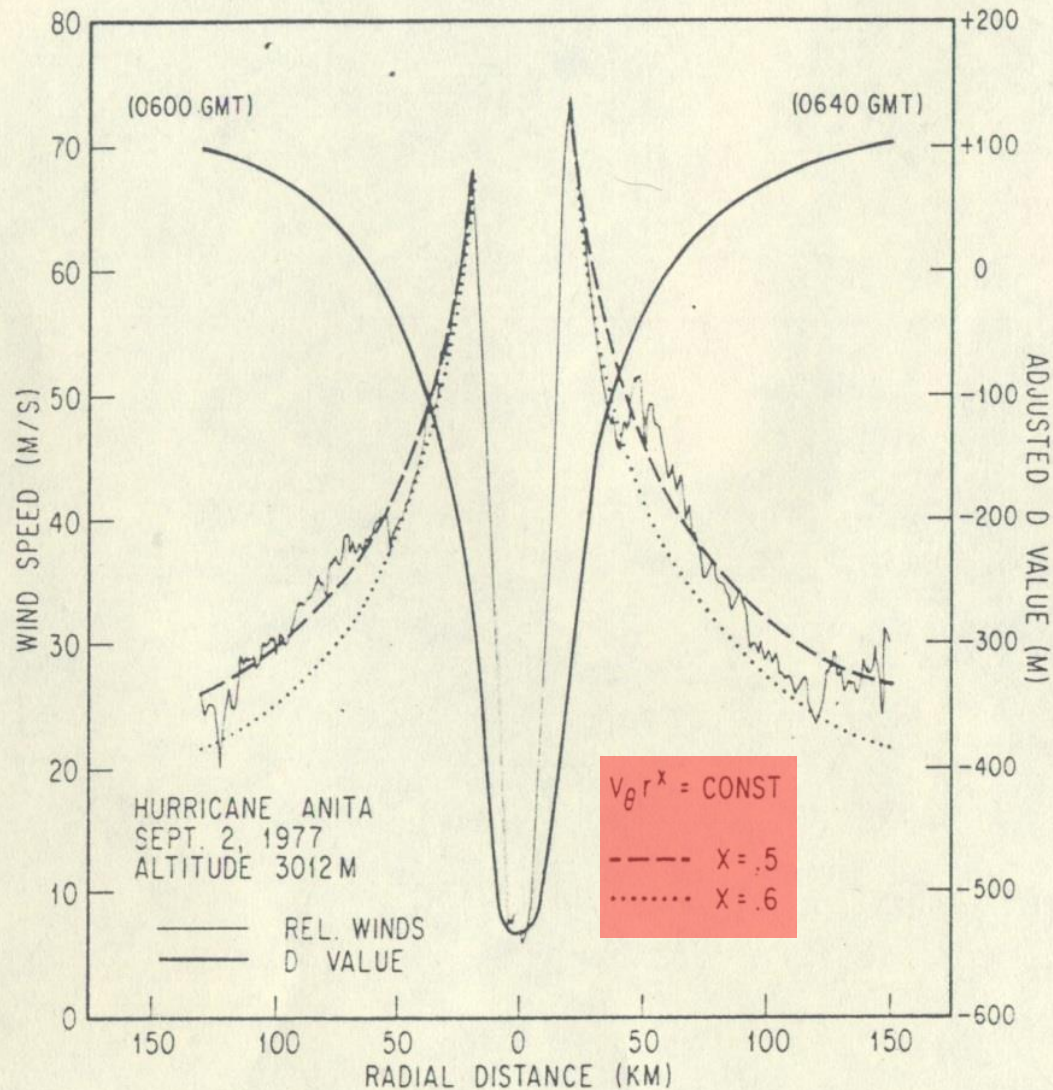
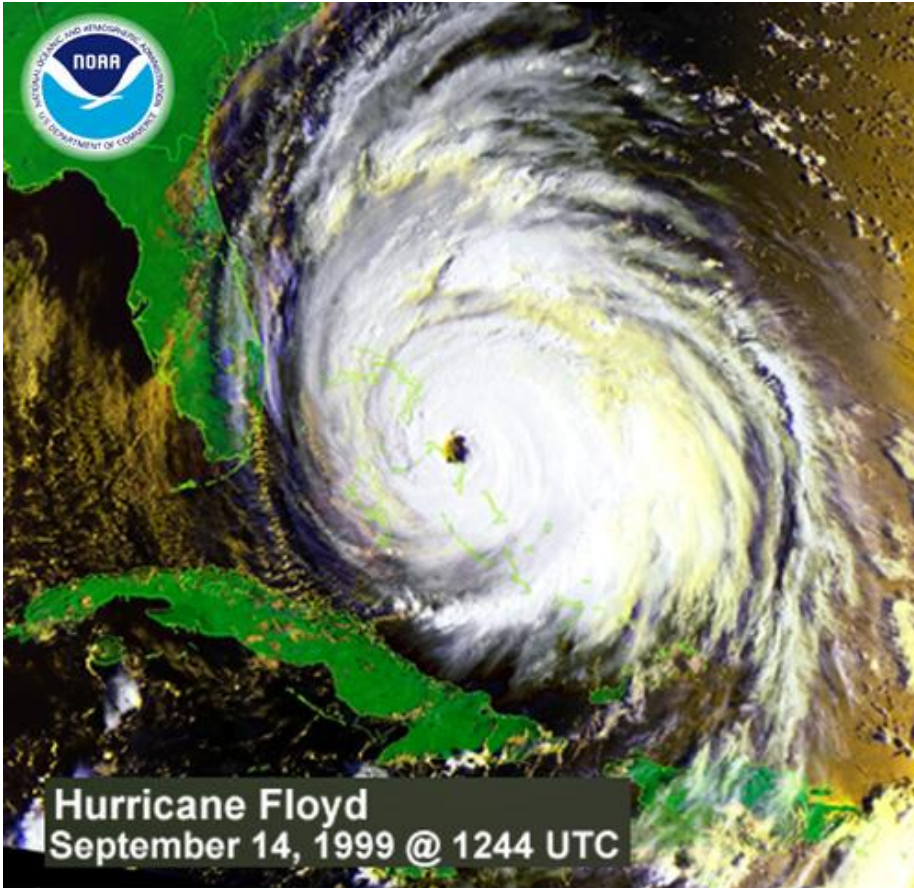


FIG. 2.8. Radial profiles of tangential wind speed ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ) and  $D$  values (departure of isobaric height from reference value) in Hurricane Anita. Also shown are graphs  $V_{\theta} r^x = \text{constant}$  for values of  $x = 0.5$  and  $0.6$ . (Sheets, 1980).

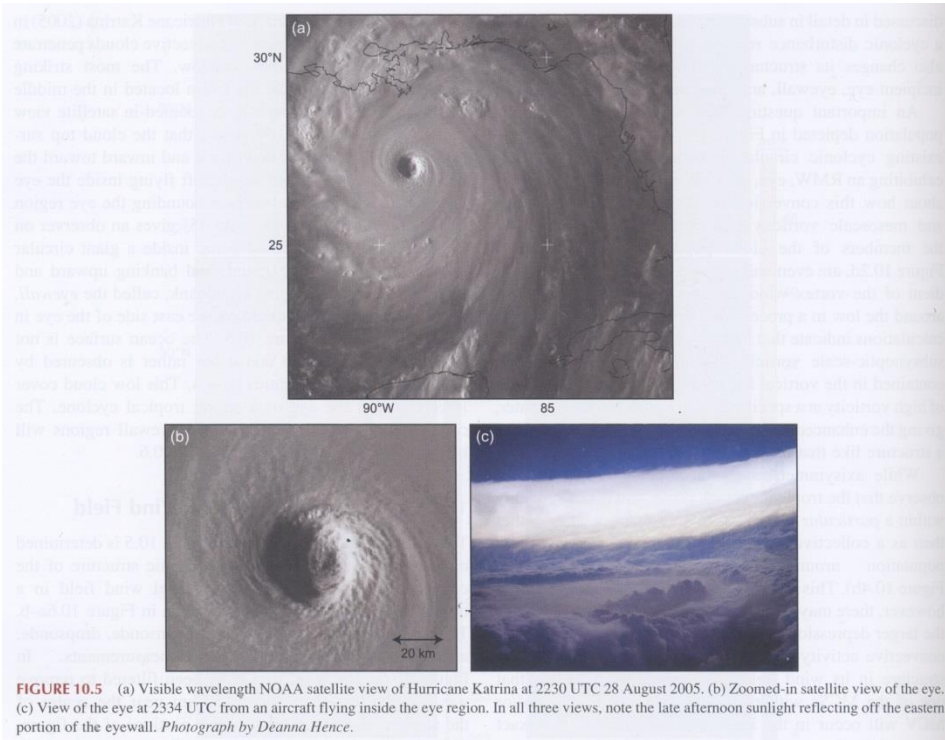


# Cloud and precipitation of mature TCs

## View from satellite images



## Hurricane Katrina (2005)



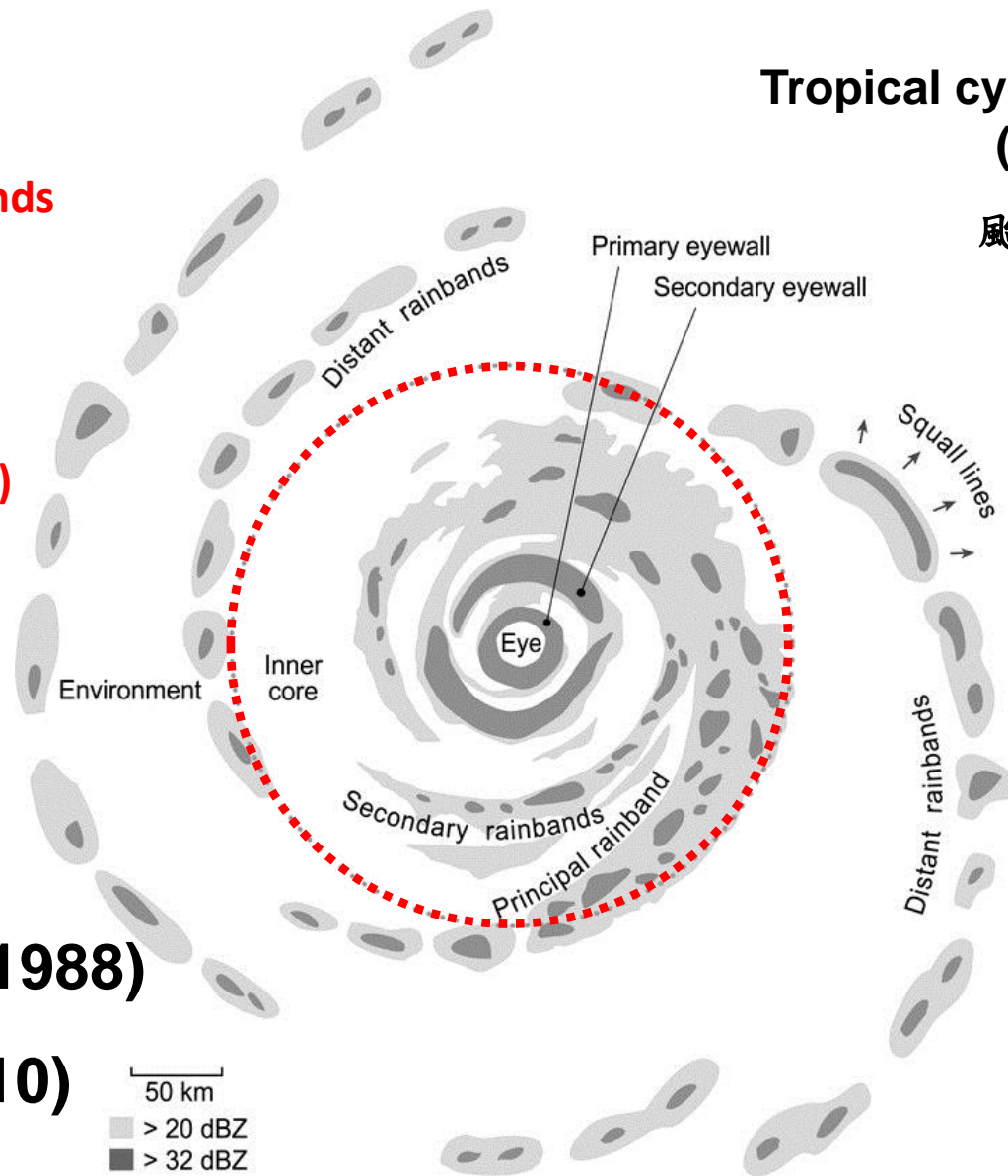


# Schematic illustrating different types of rainbands within tropical cyclones

- Eyewall
- Secondary rainbands
- Principal rainband
- Distant rainbands  
(or outer rainbands)

## Tropical cyclone Rainbands (TCRs)

颱風雨帶

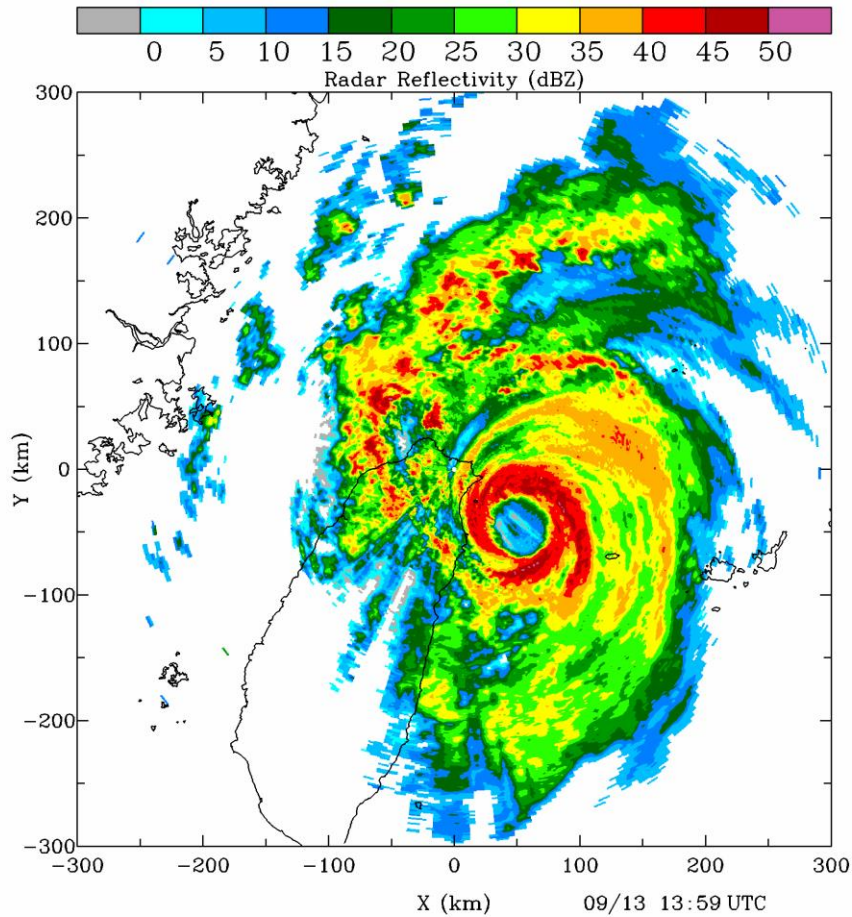


Willoughby (1988)

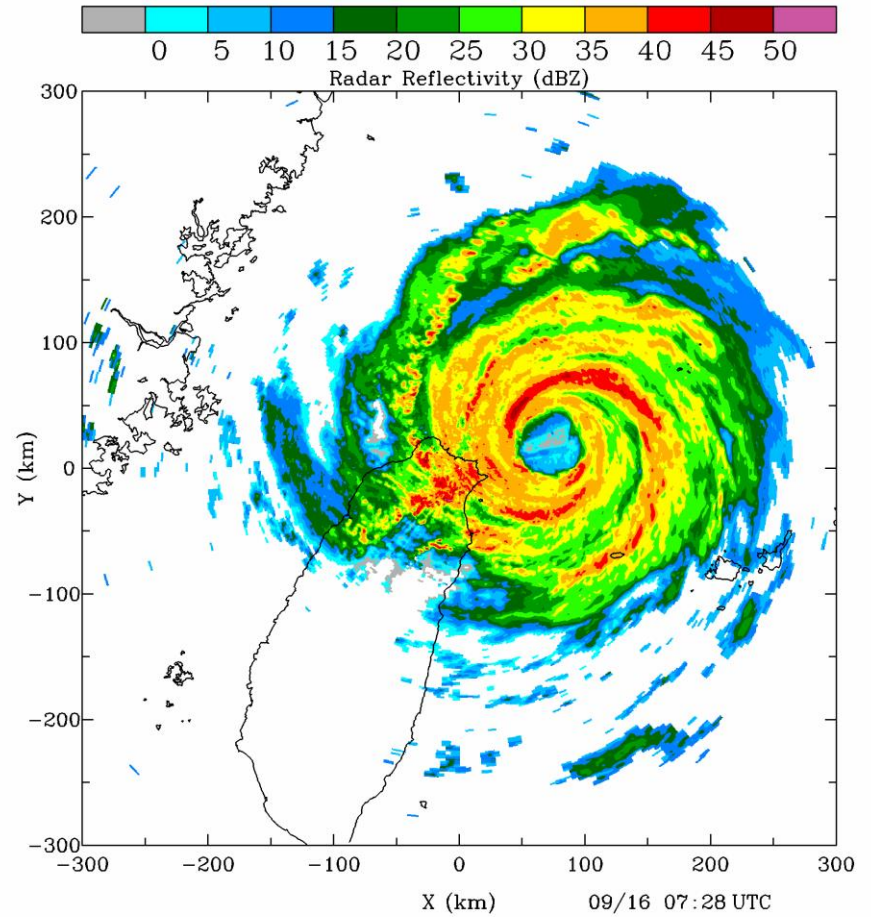
Houze (2010)

# View from radar images

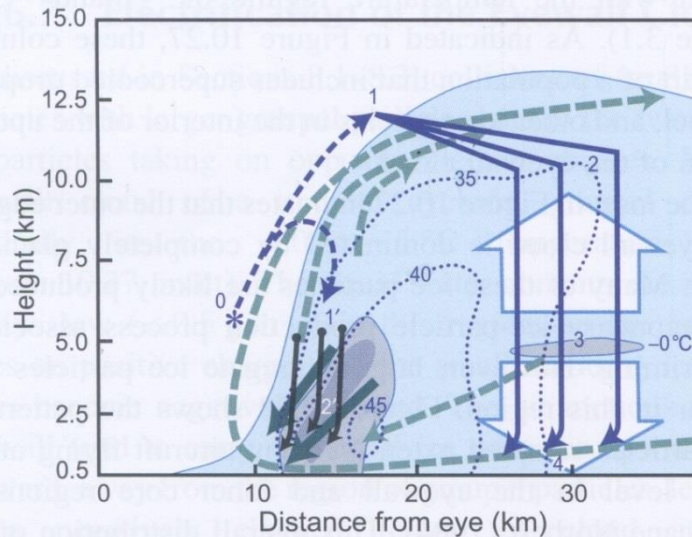
## Sinlaku (2008)



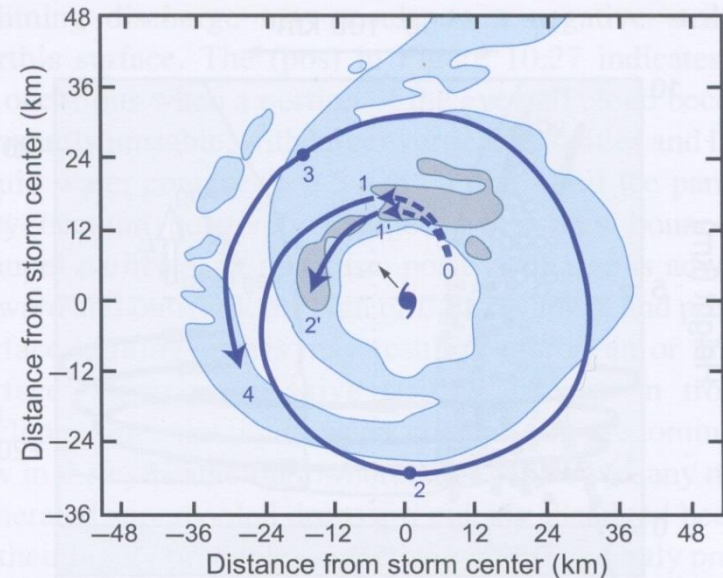
## Nari (2001)



## Schematic illustrating the radius-height circulation of the inner core of Hurricane Alicia (1983)



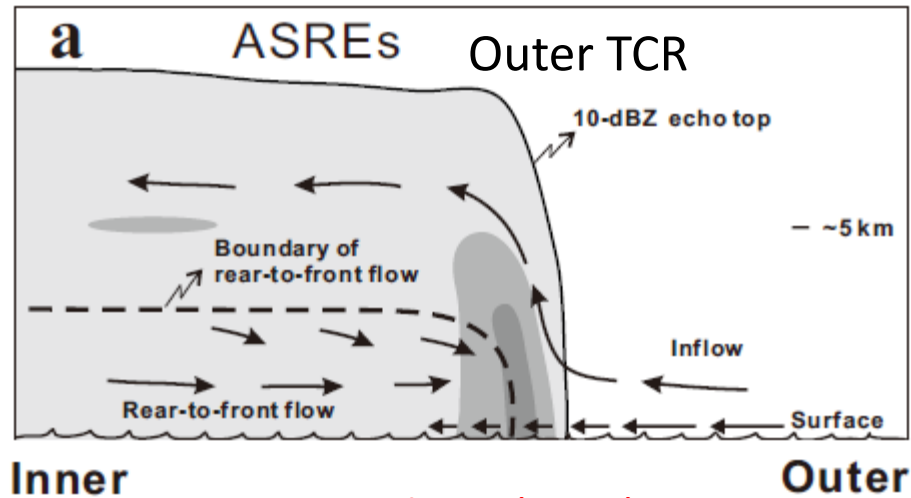
**FIGURE 10.25** Schematic of the radius–height circulation of the inner core region of Hurricane Alicia (1983), as observed by airborne dual-Doppler radar. Shading depicts the reflectivity field, with contours at 5, 30, and 35 dBZ. The primary (tangential) circulation ( $\bar{v}$  in  $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ) is depicted by dotted lines and the secondary circulation by the wide dashed streamlines. The convective downdrafts are denoted by the thick solid arrows, while mesoscale up- and downdrafts are shown by the broad arrows. Thin dashed and solid trajectories denote paths followed by hydro-meteors emanating from the location of the asterisk. Numbers along the trajectories identify points corresponding to horizontal locations in Figure 10.26. *From Marks and Houze (1987). Republished with permission of the American Meteorological Society.*



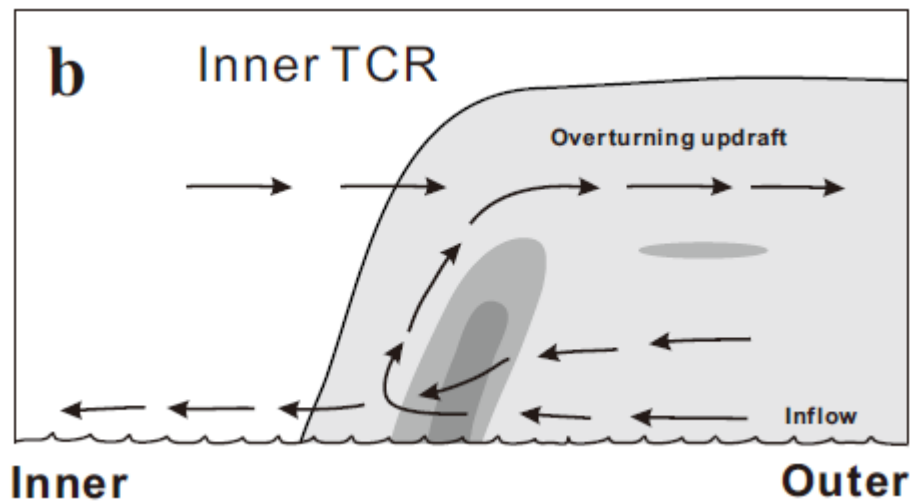
**FIGURE 10.26** Horizontal projections of the paths of precipitation particle trajectories superimposed on the radar-echo pattern of Hurricane Alicia (1983). The echo contours are for 20 and 35 dBZ. The numbers show how the trajectories correspond to the vertical cross section in Figure 10.25. *From Marks and Houze (1987). Republished with permission of the American Meteorological Society.*



# Airflow and precipitation structures of TCRs



Yu and Tsai (2013)



Barnes et al. (1983); Hencé and Houze (2008)