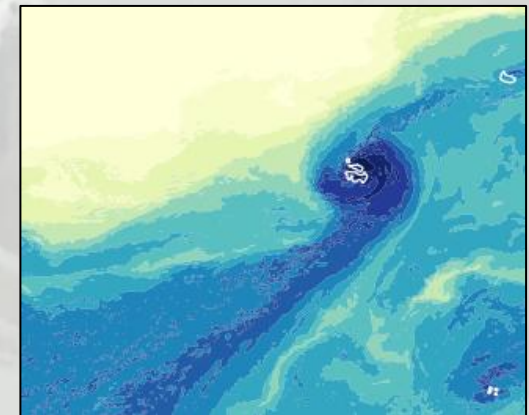
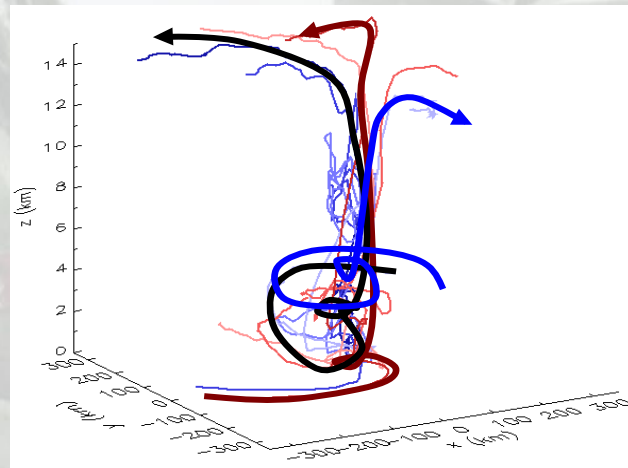
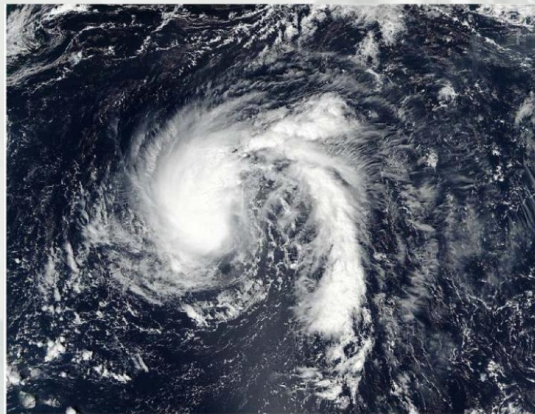


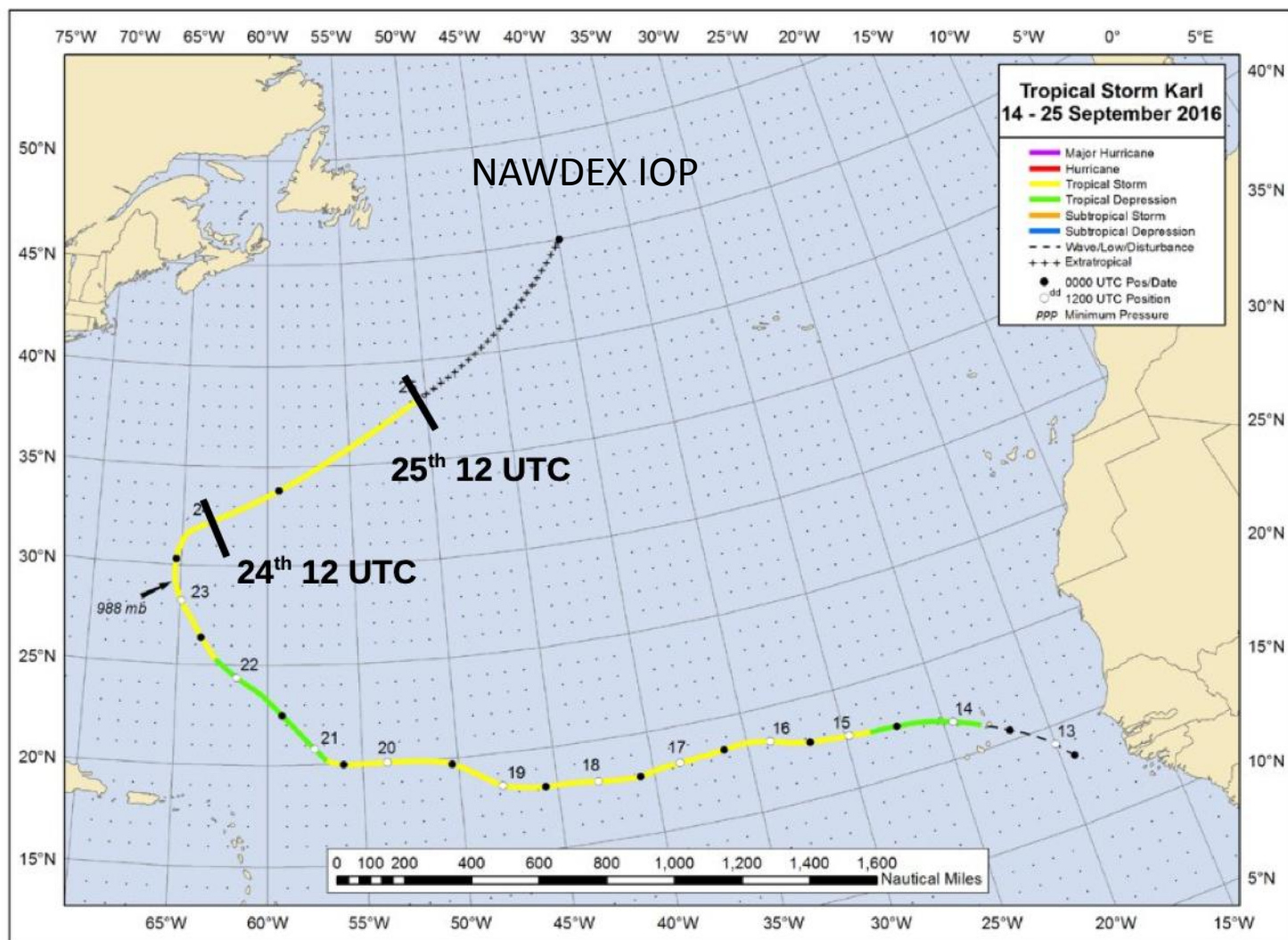
Lagrangian Description of Air Masses Associated with Latent Heat Release in Karl during Extratropical Transition

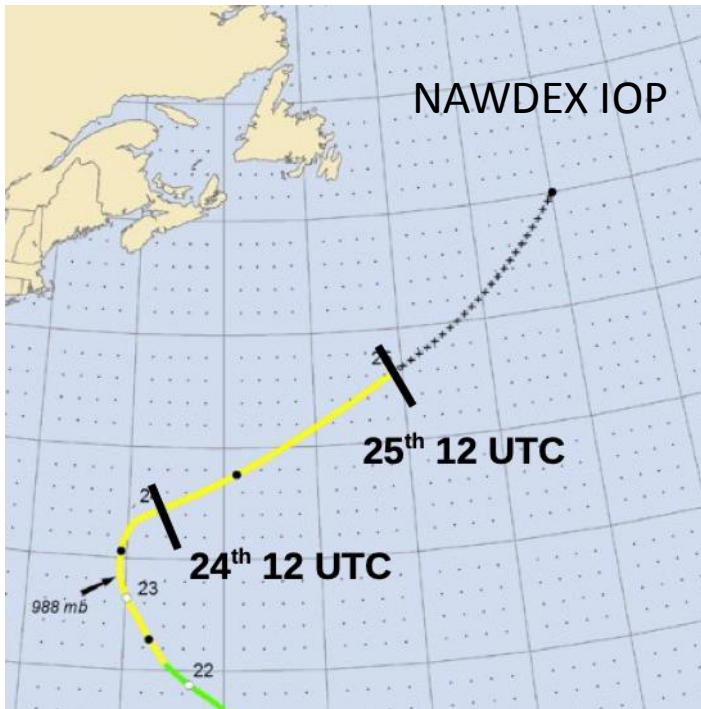
Christian Euler, Michael Riemer, Tobias Kremer, and Elmar Schömer
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz



Lagrangian Description of Air Masses Associated with Latent Heat Release in Tropical Storm Karl (2016) during Extratropical Transition, Mon. Wea. Rev., in revision

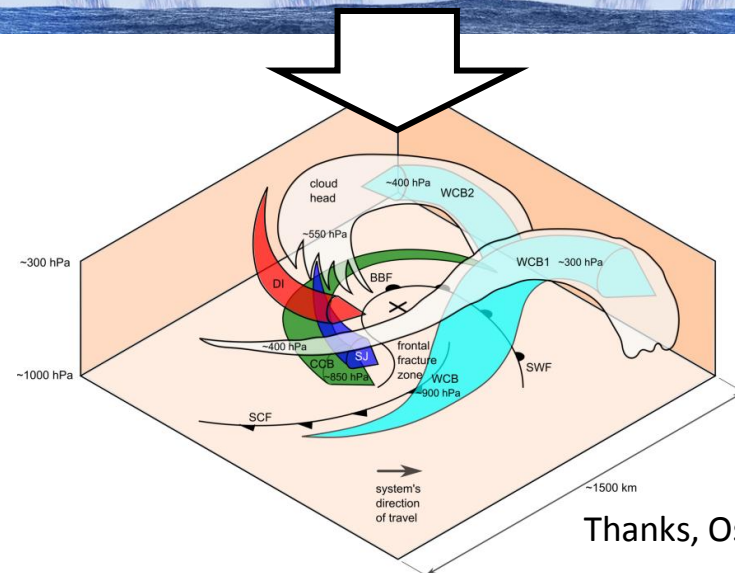
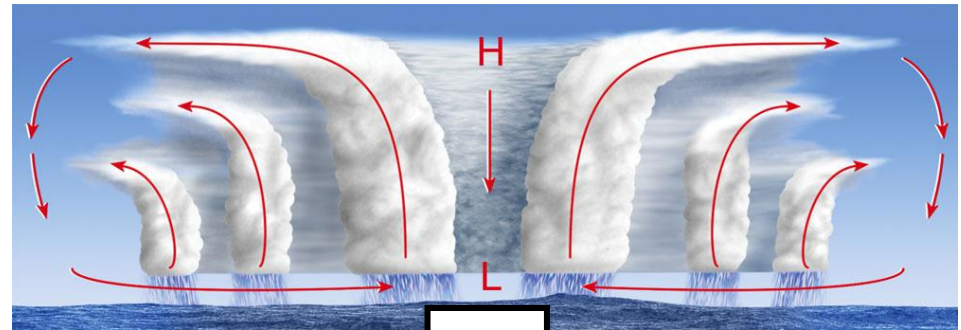
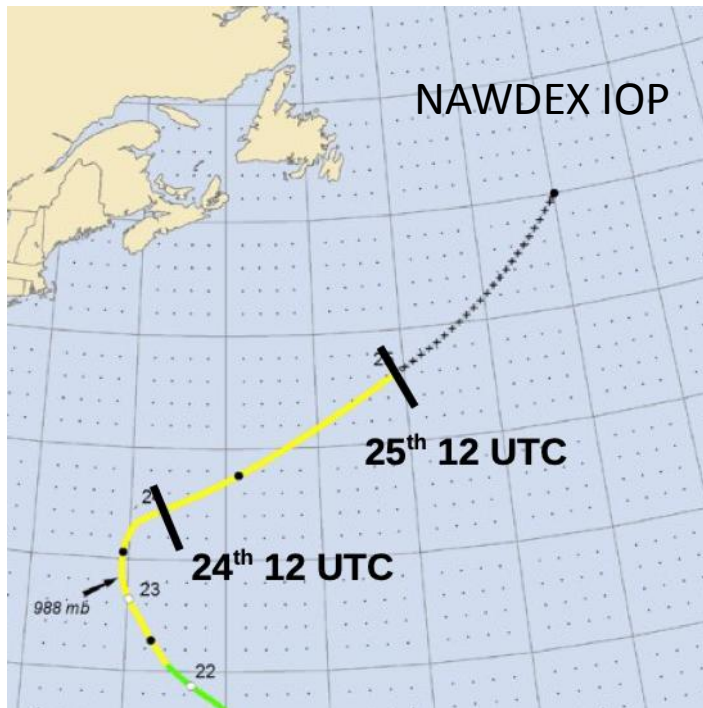
TS Karl (2016)



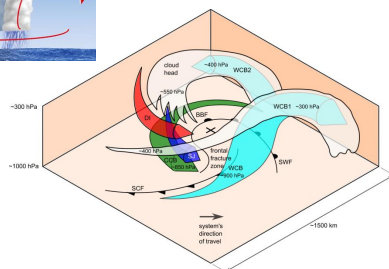
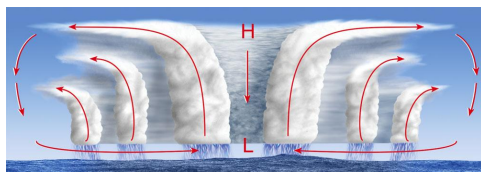


1) How does structure of Tropical Storm Karl change ...

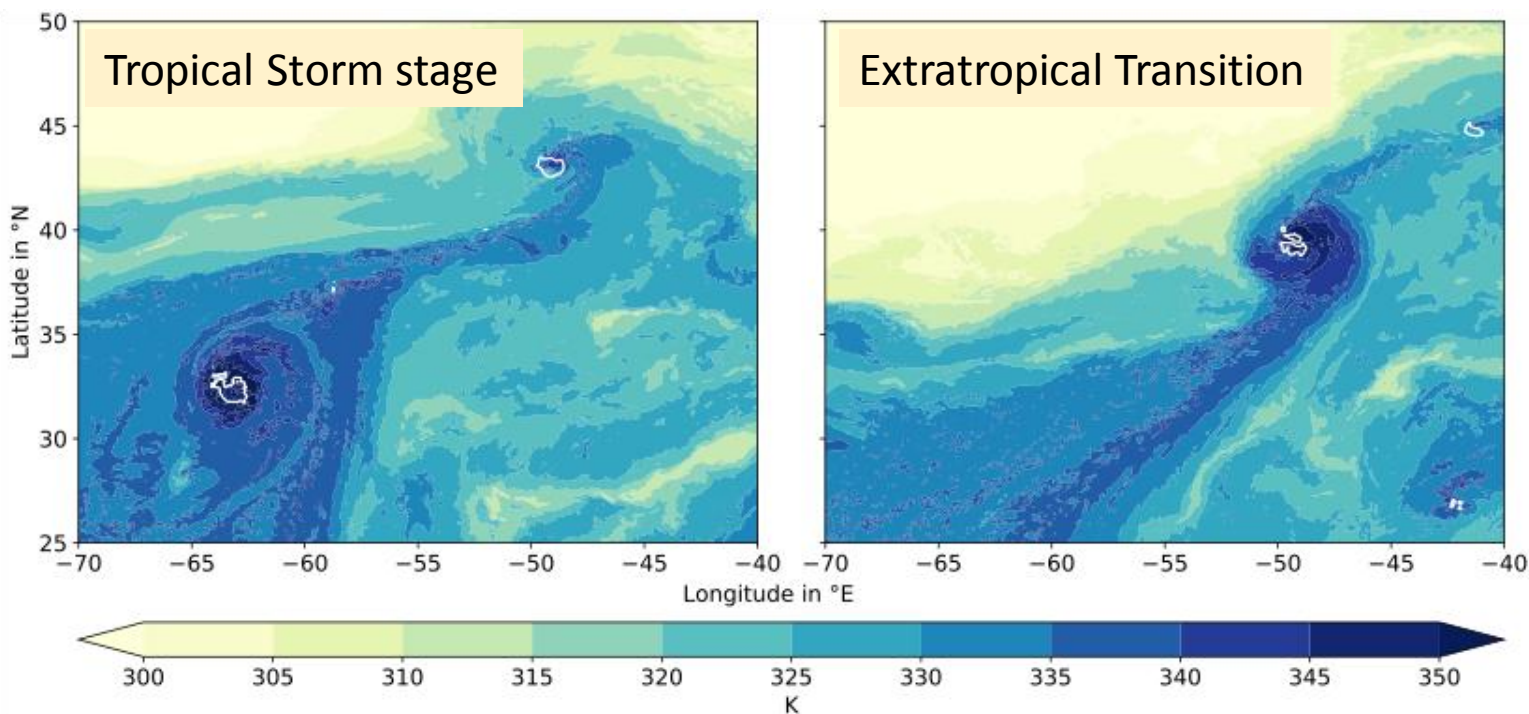
1) How does structure of Tropical Storm Karl change ... in terms of the main governing airstreams?



Thanks, Oscar! ☺



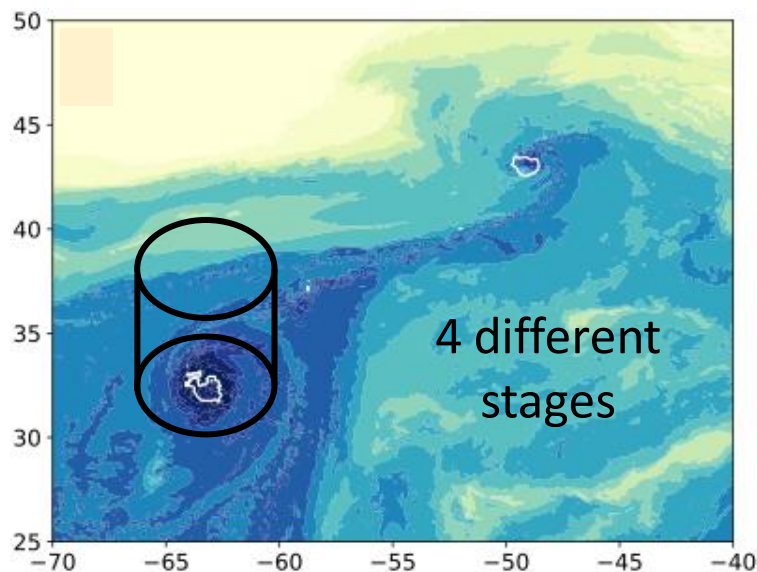
1) How does structure of Tropical Storm Karl change ... in terms of the main governing airstreams?



2) How does Karl interact with environmental airmasses?

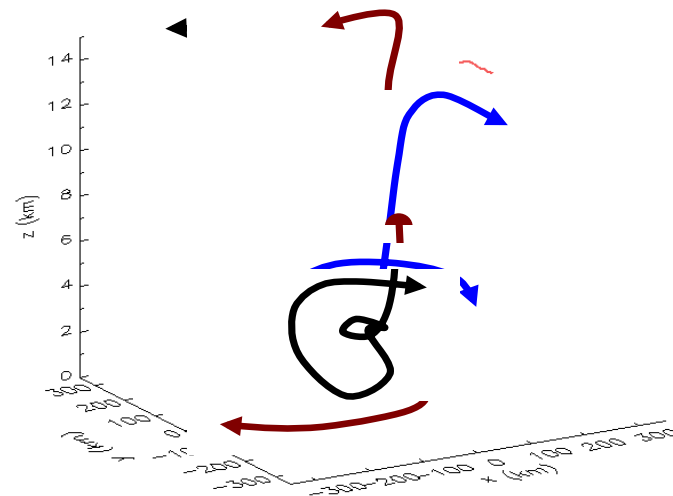
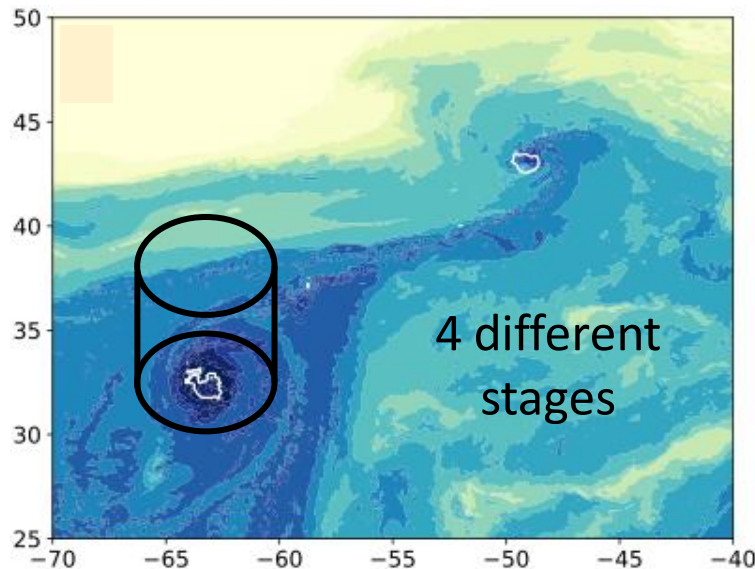
General approach: extensive trajectory analysis

- Convection-permitting simulation with COSMO
- Horizontal resolution of 0.025° (~ 2.8 km)
- Off-line trajectory calculation
 - 5-minute output
 - seeded every grid point in 2° -radius cylinder around Karl



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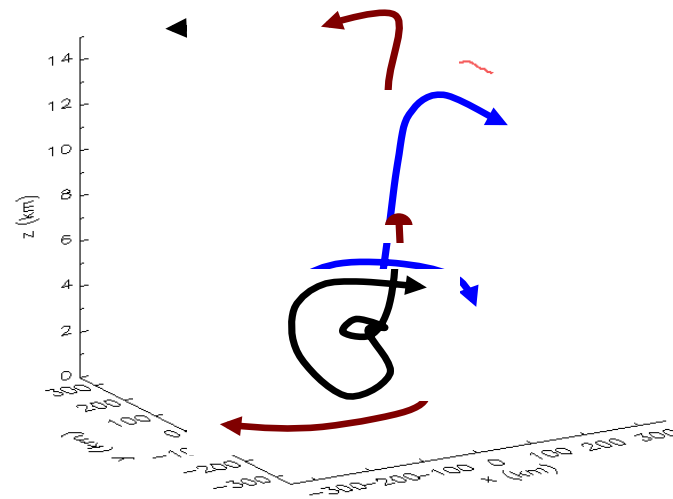
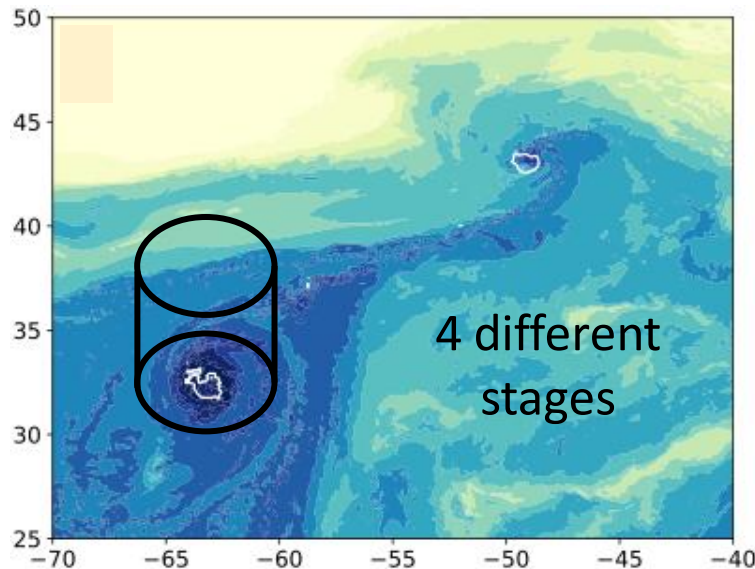


6 h fwd + back trajectories



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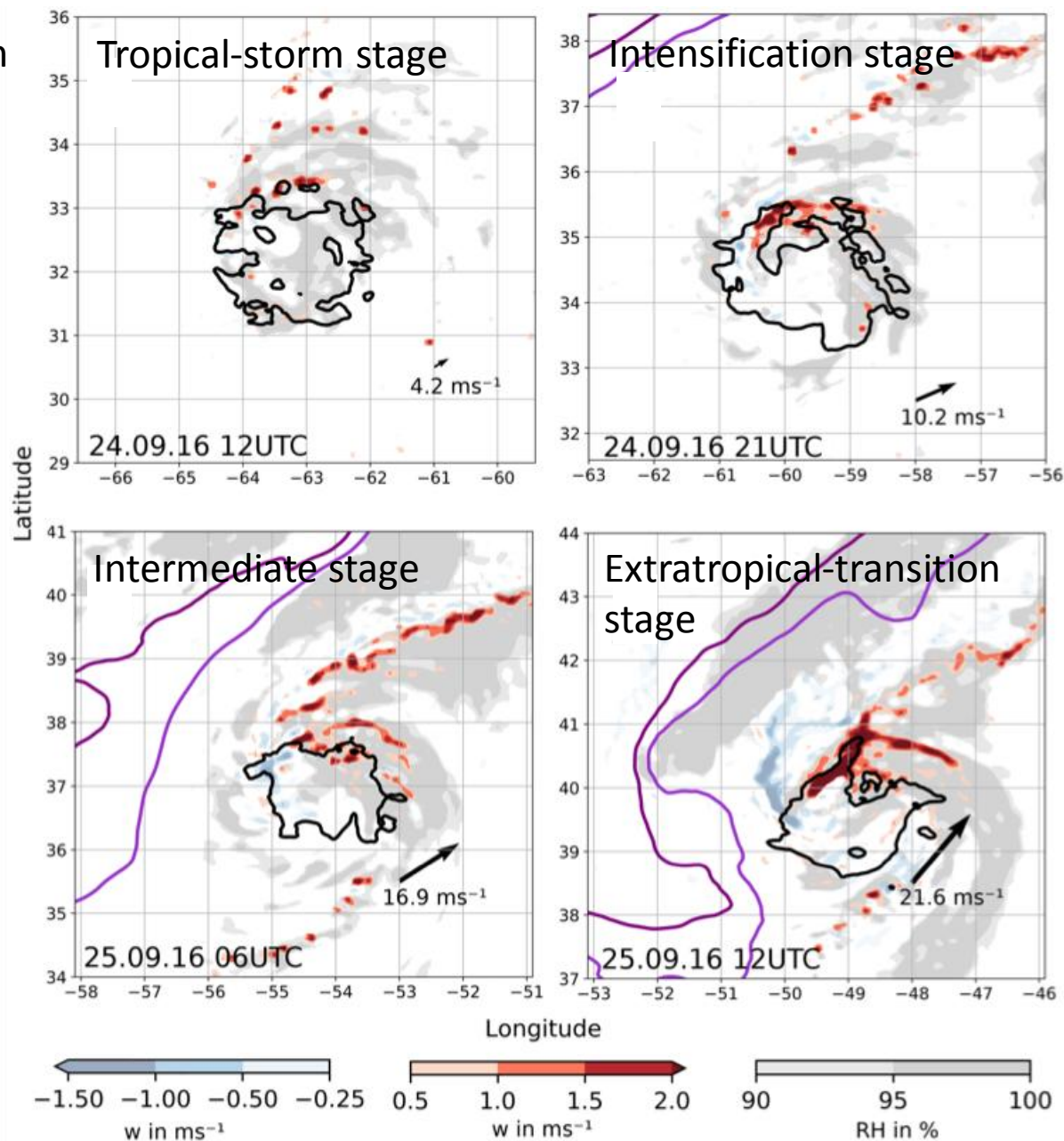


6 h fwd + back trajectories

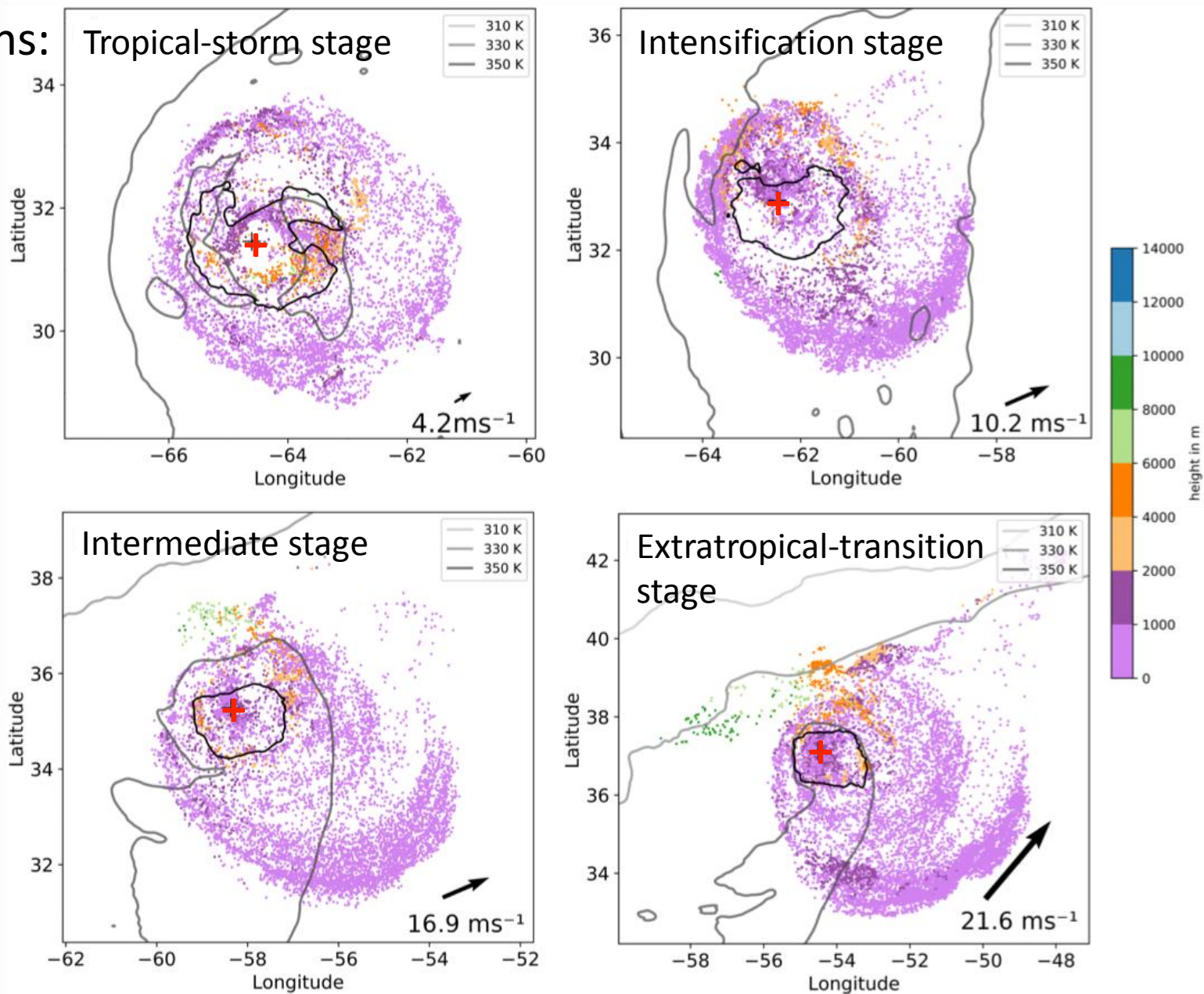


Origin and fate of airstream: i) inner-core convection, ii) convection outside the core [and iii) inner-core descent]

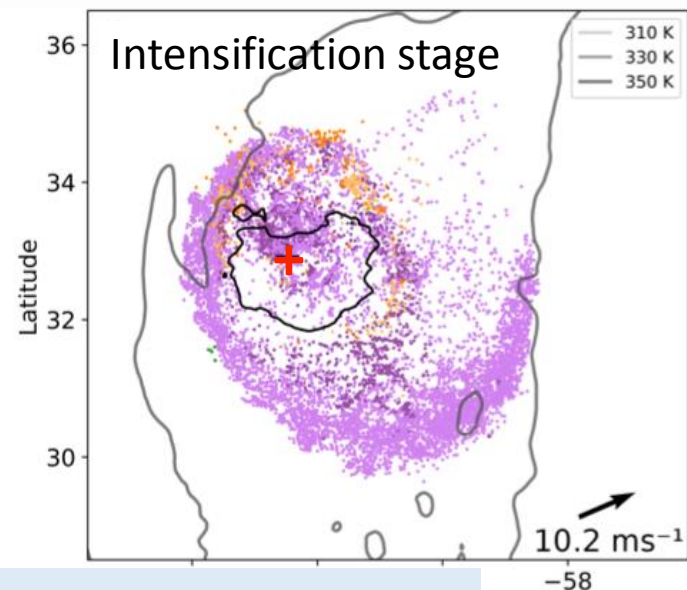
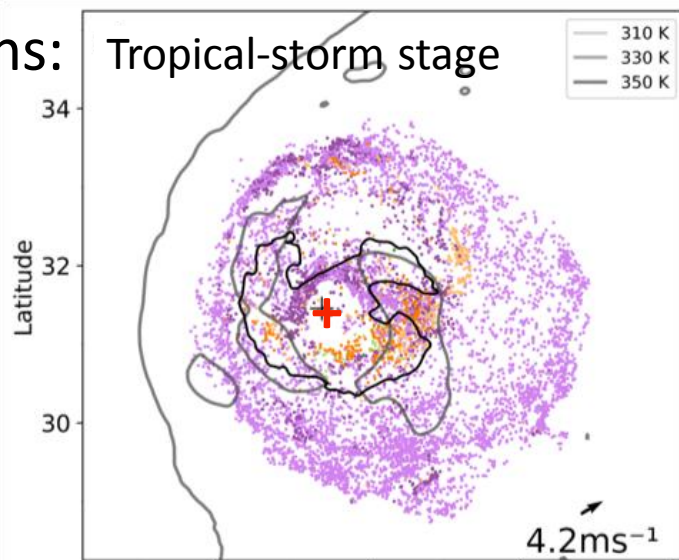
at 3000m


Inertial-stability
threshold

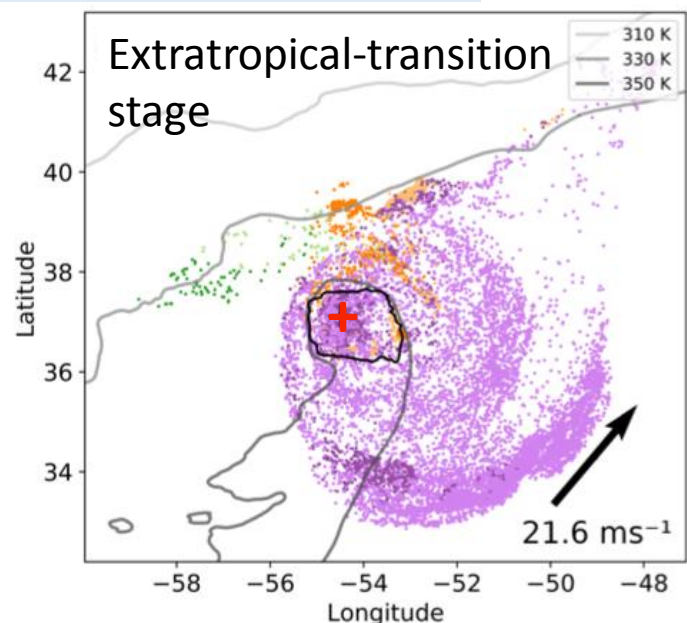
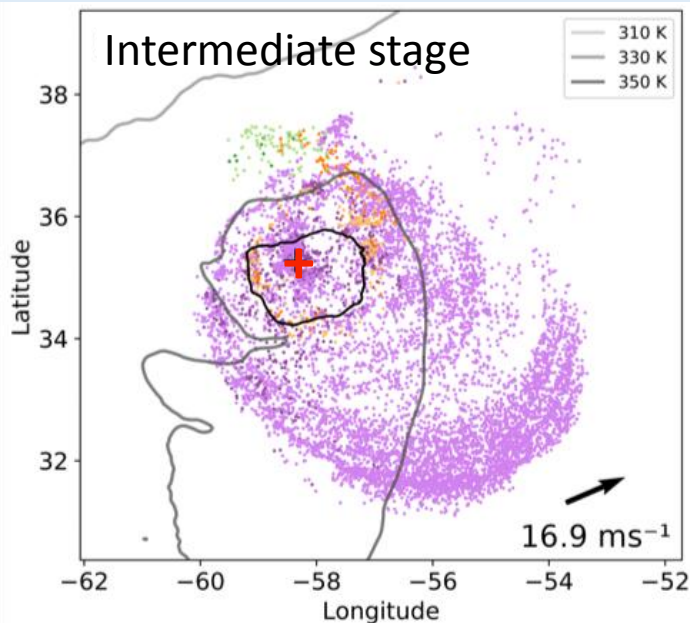

Initial positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels



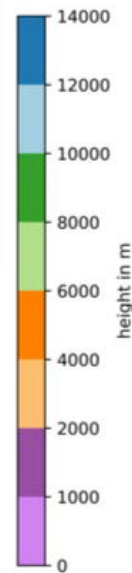
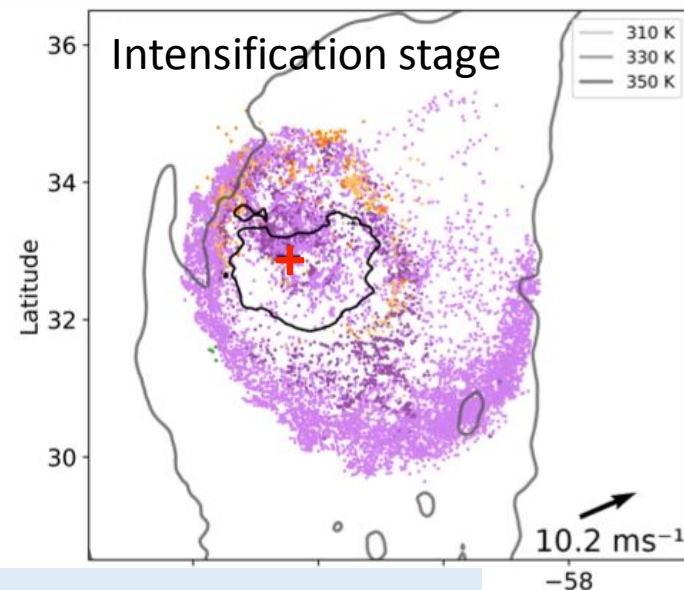
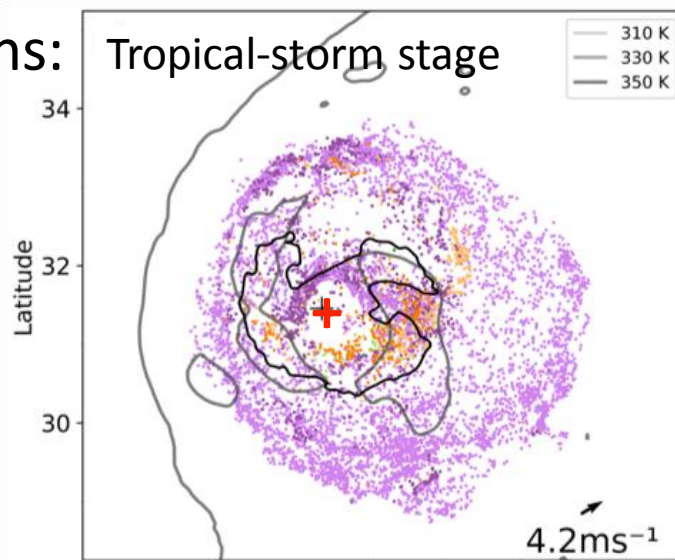
Initial positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels



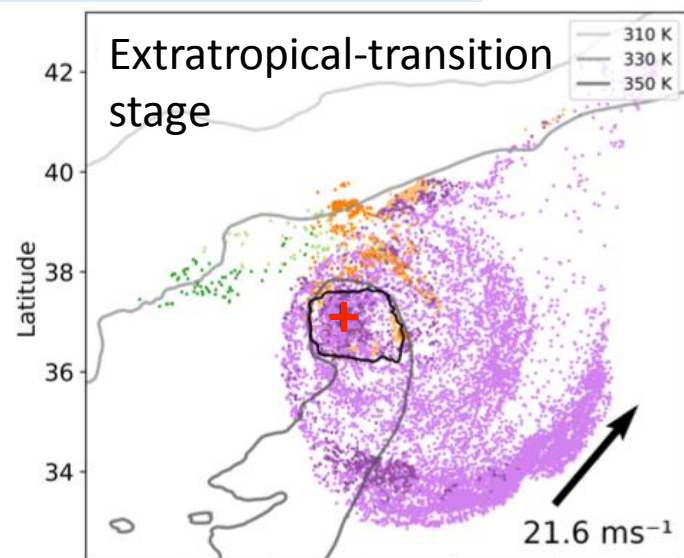
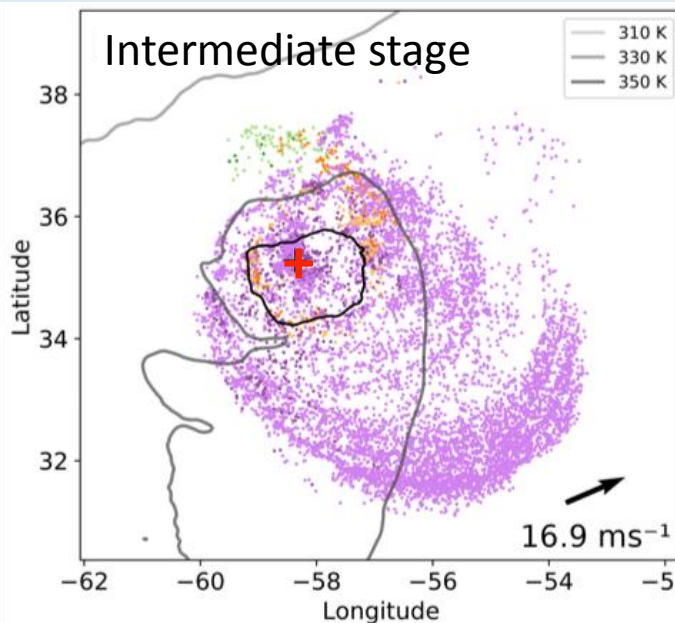
Increasing asymmetry of frictional inflow with increase of vertical wind shear



Initial positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels

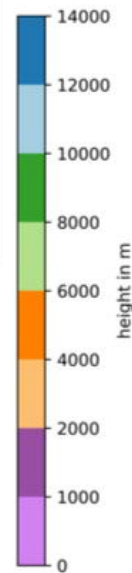
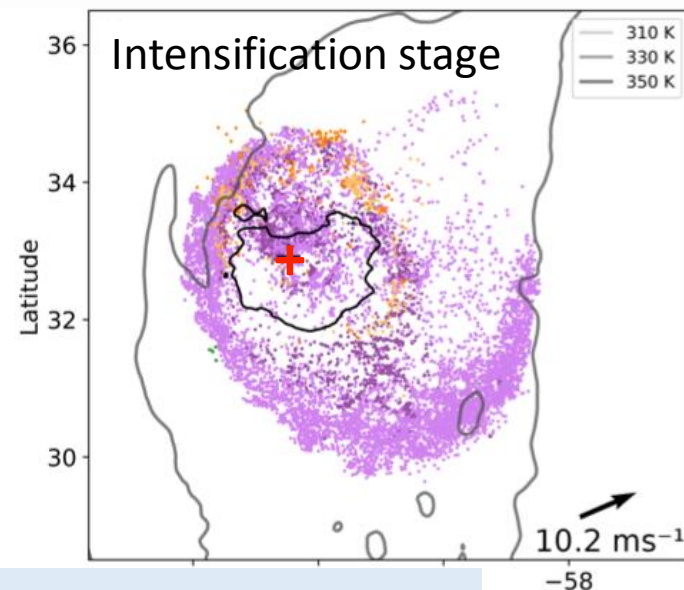
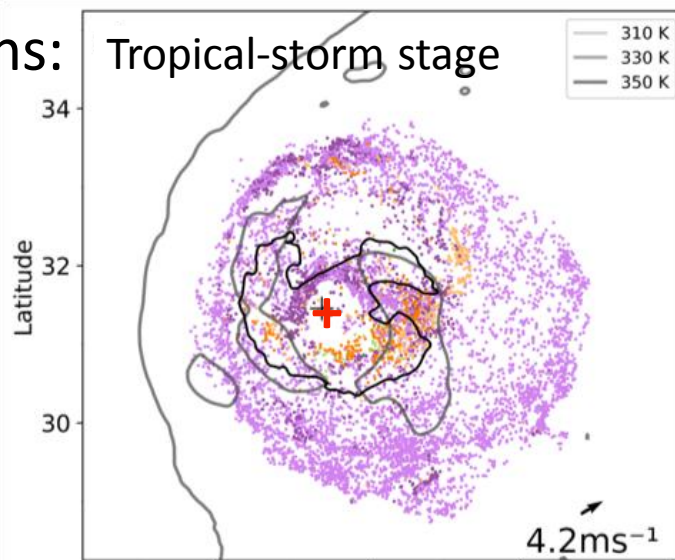


Increasing asymmetry of frictional inflow with increase of vertical wind shear

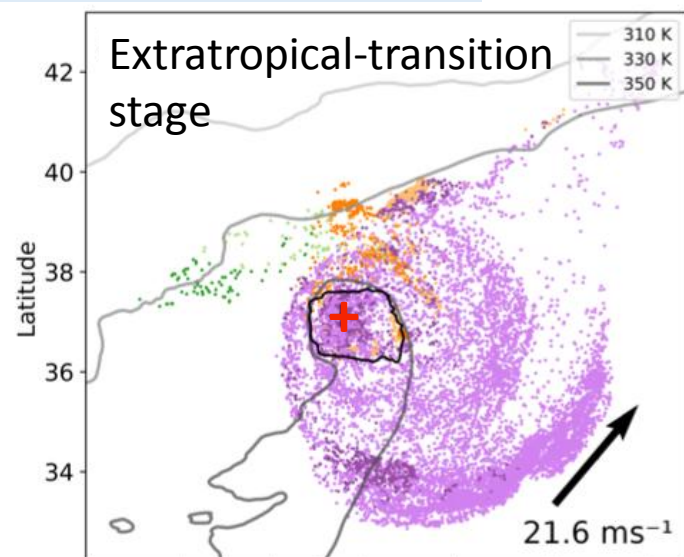
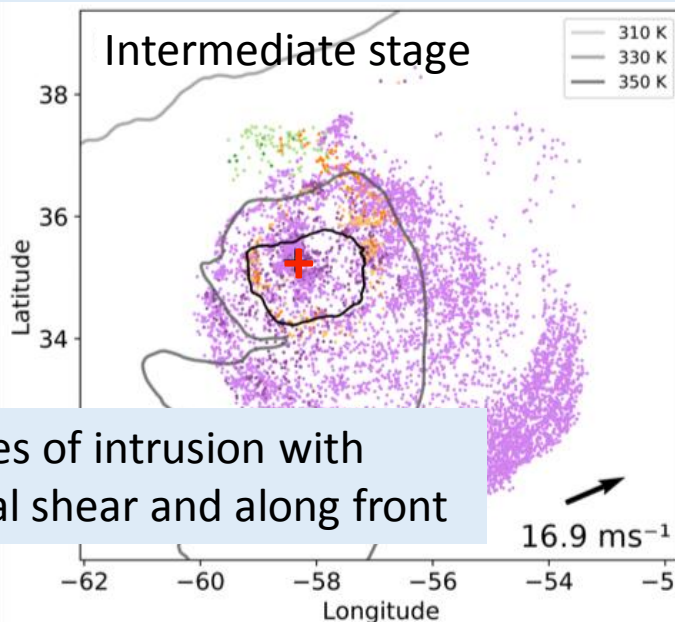


No frictional inflow from cold side of front

Initial positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels



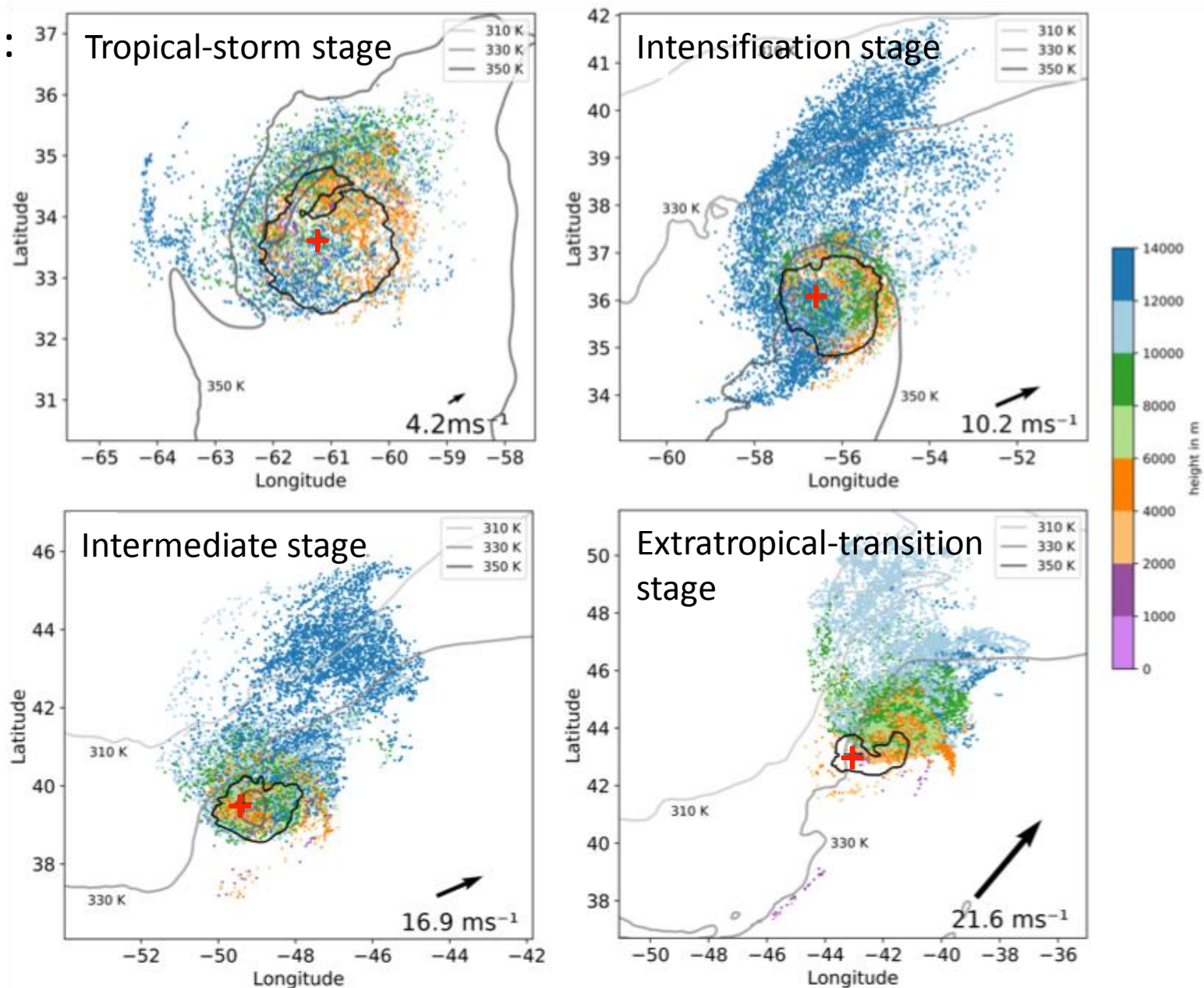
Increasing asymmetry of frictional inflow with increase of vertical wind shear



Systematic changes of intrusion with
increase of vertical shear and along front

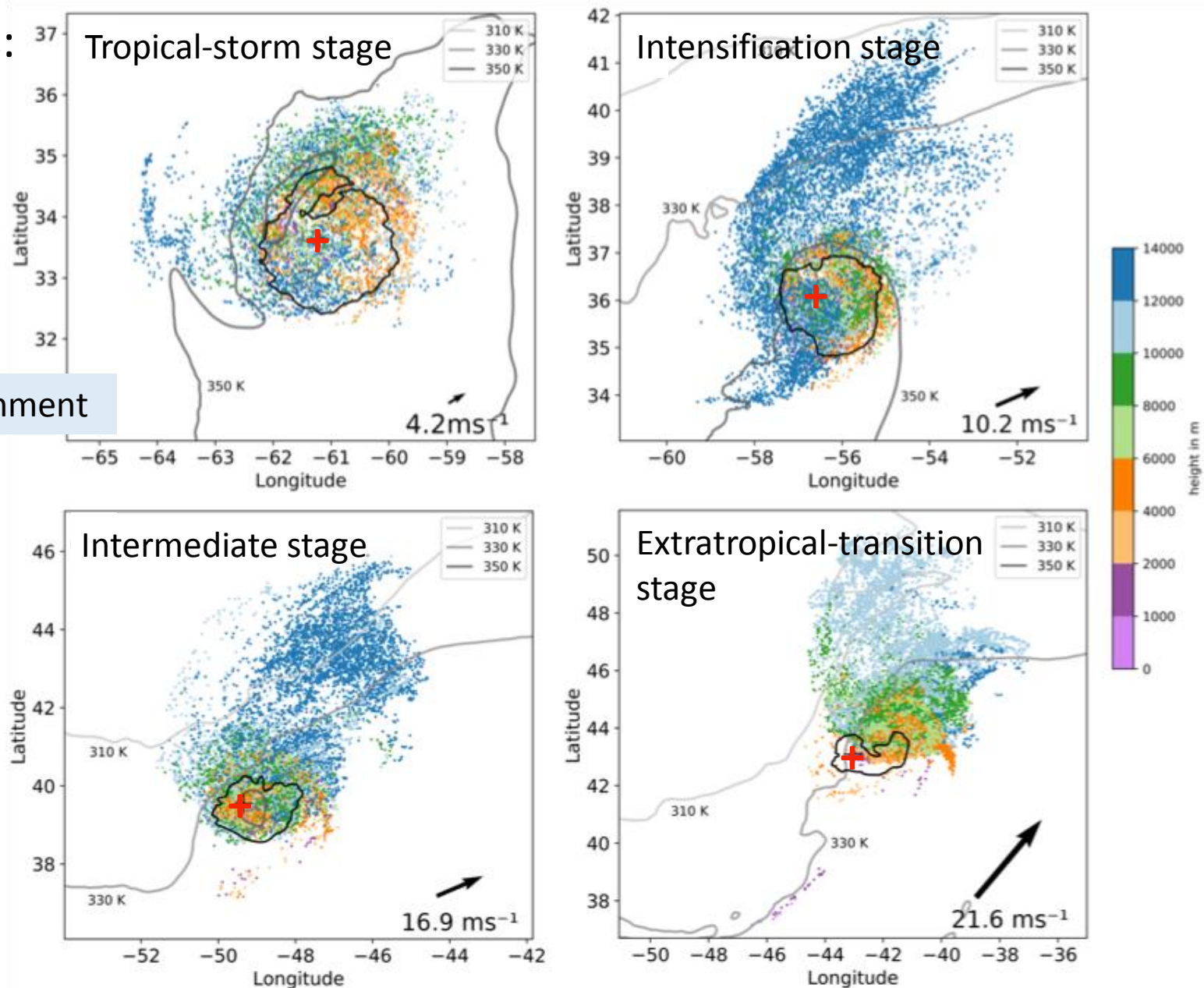
No frictional inflow from cold side of front

End positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels



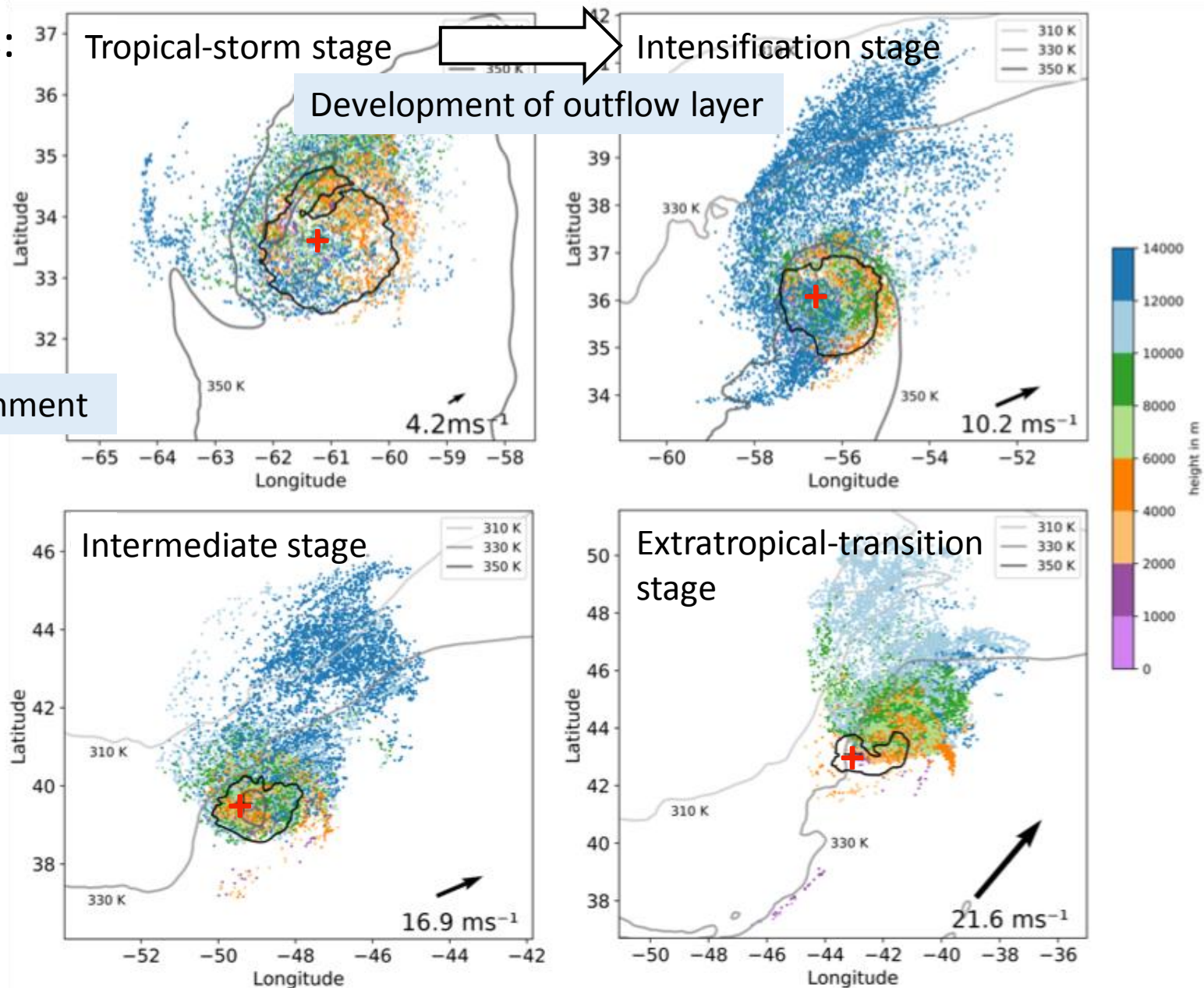
End positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels

Excessive detrainment



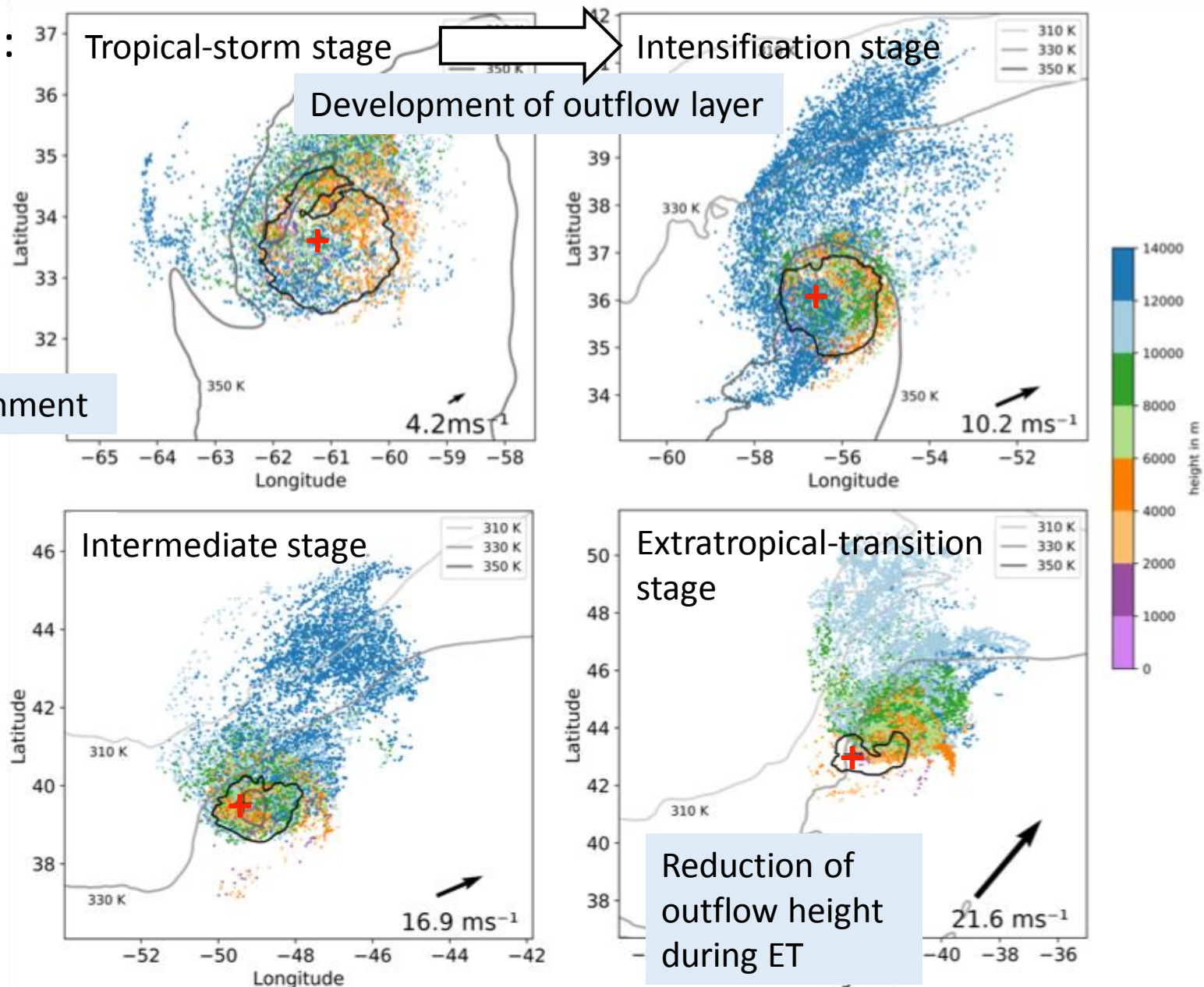
End positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels

Excessive detrainment

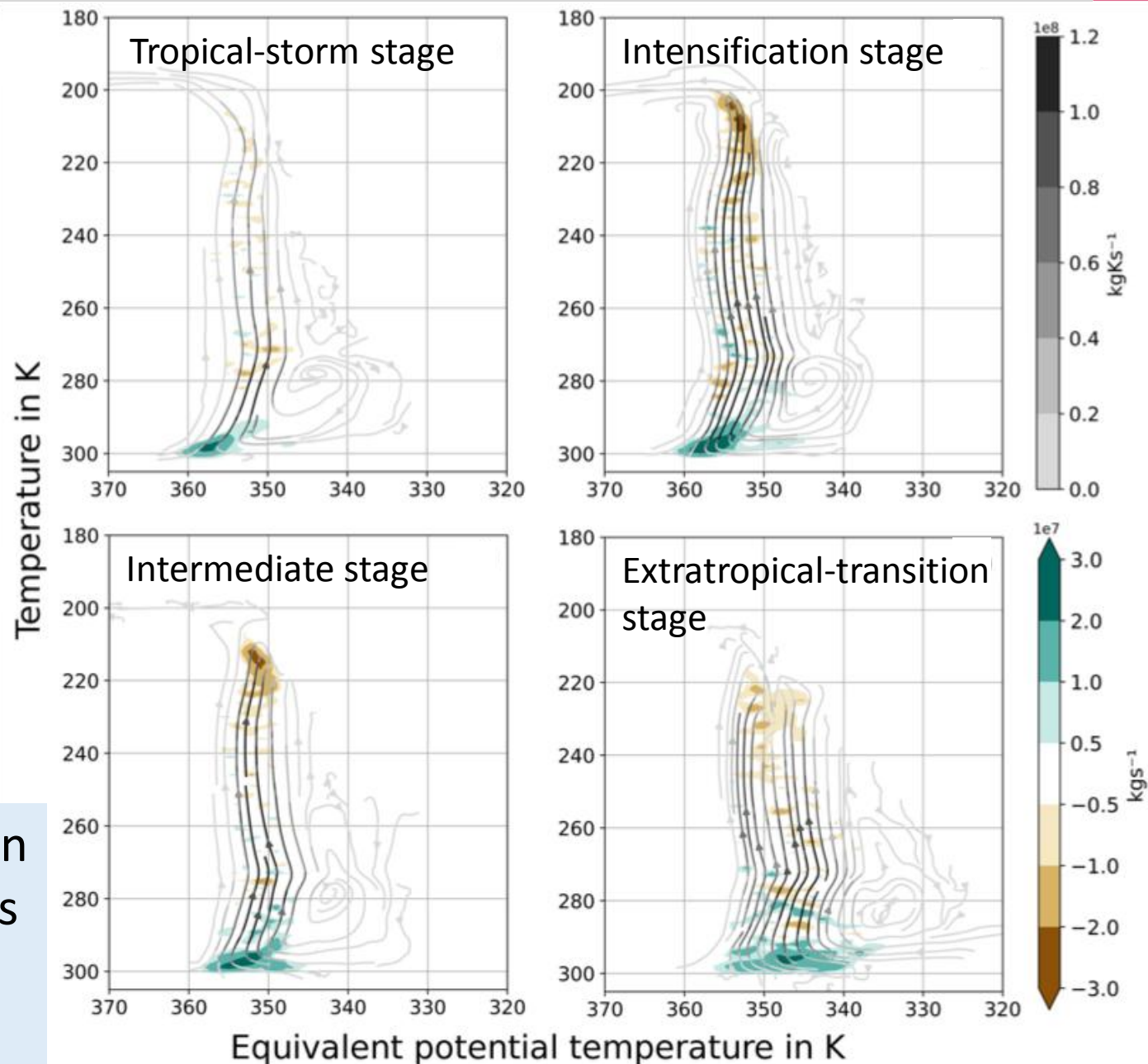


End positions:
„inner-core
convection“
air parcels

Excessive detrainment



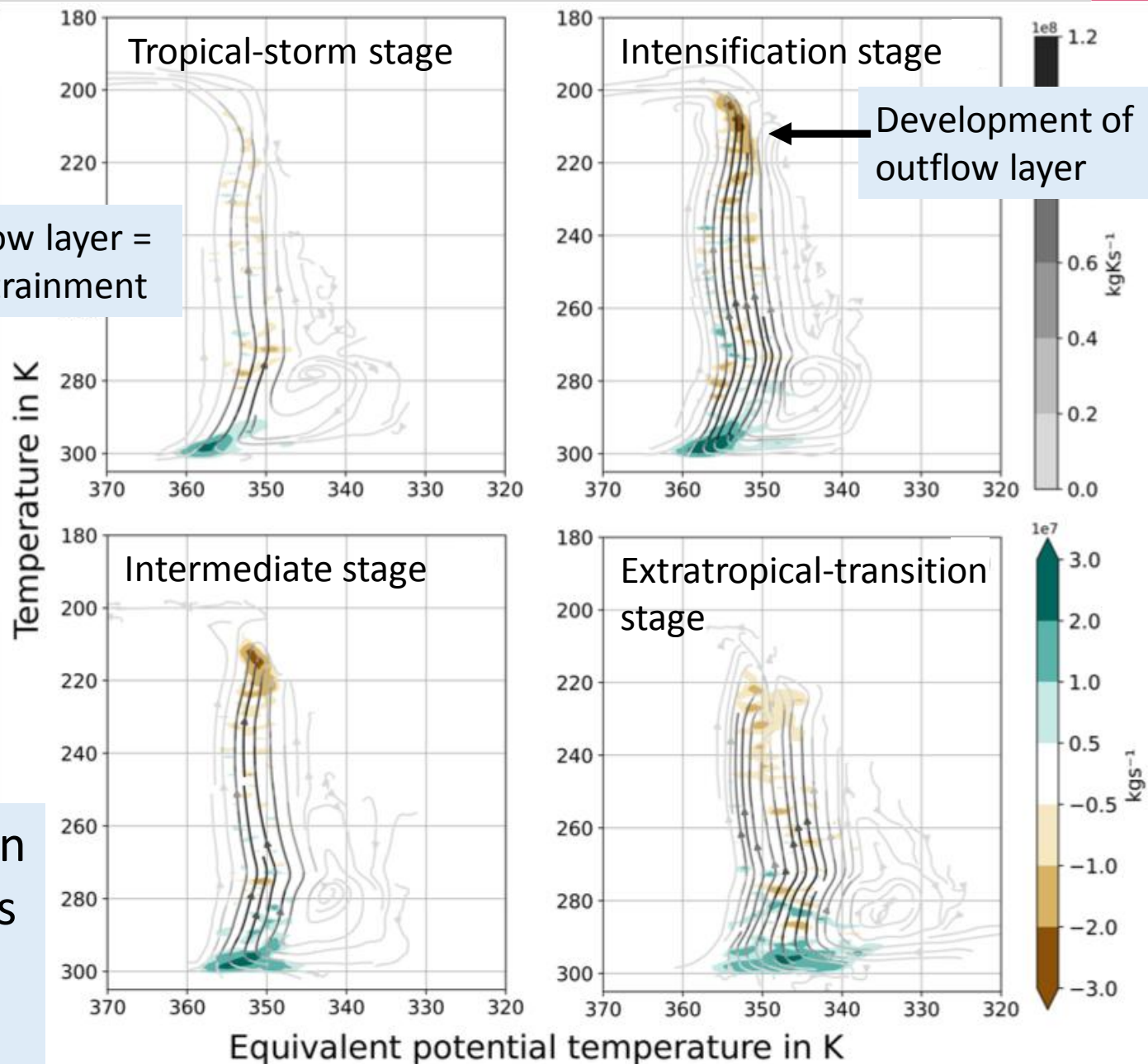
Mass flux in thermodynamic space



Succinct description of thermodynamics from Lagrangian perspective

Mass flux in thermodynamic space

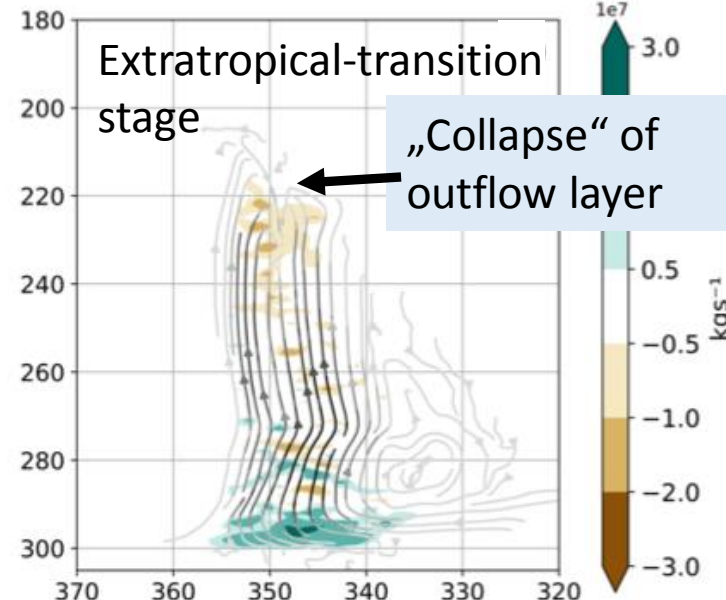
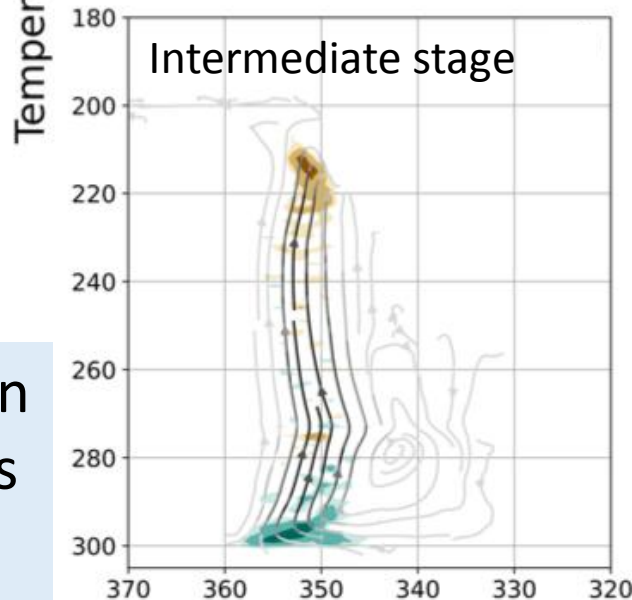
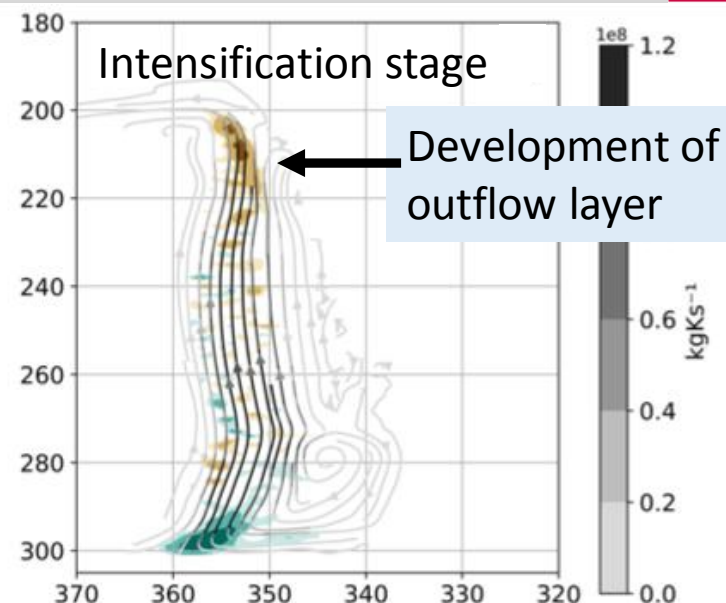
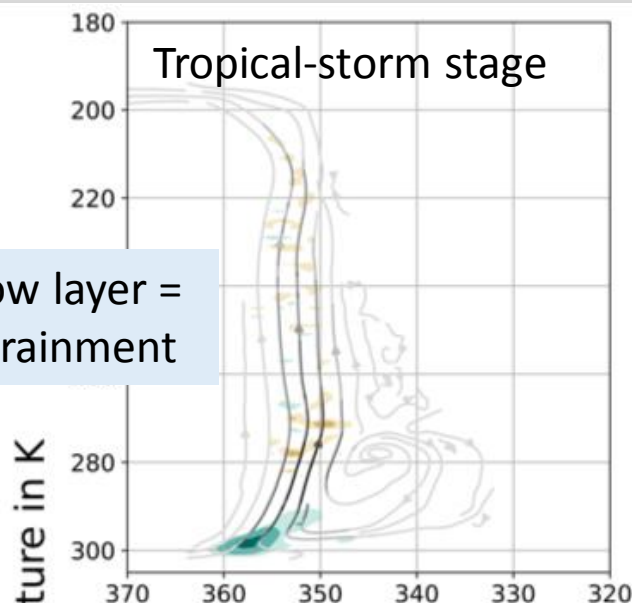
Lack of outflow layer = Excessive detrainment



Succinct description of thermodynamics from Lagrangian perspective

Mass flux in thermodynamic space

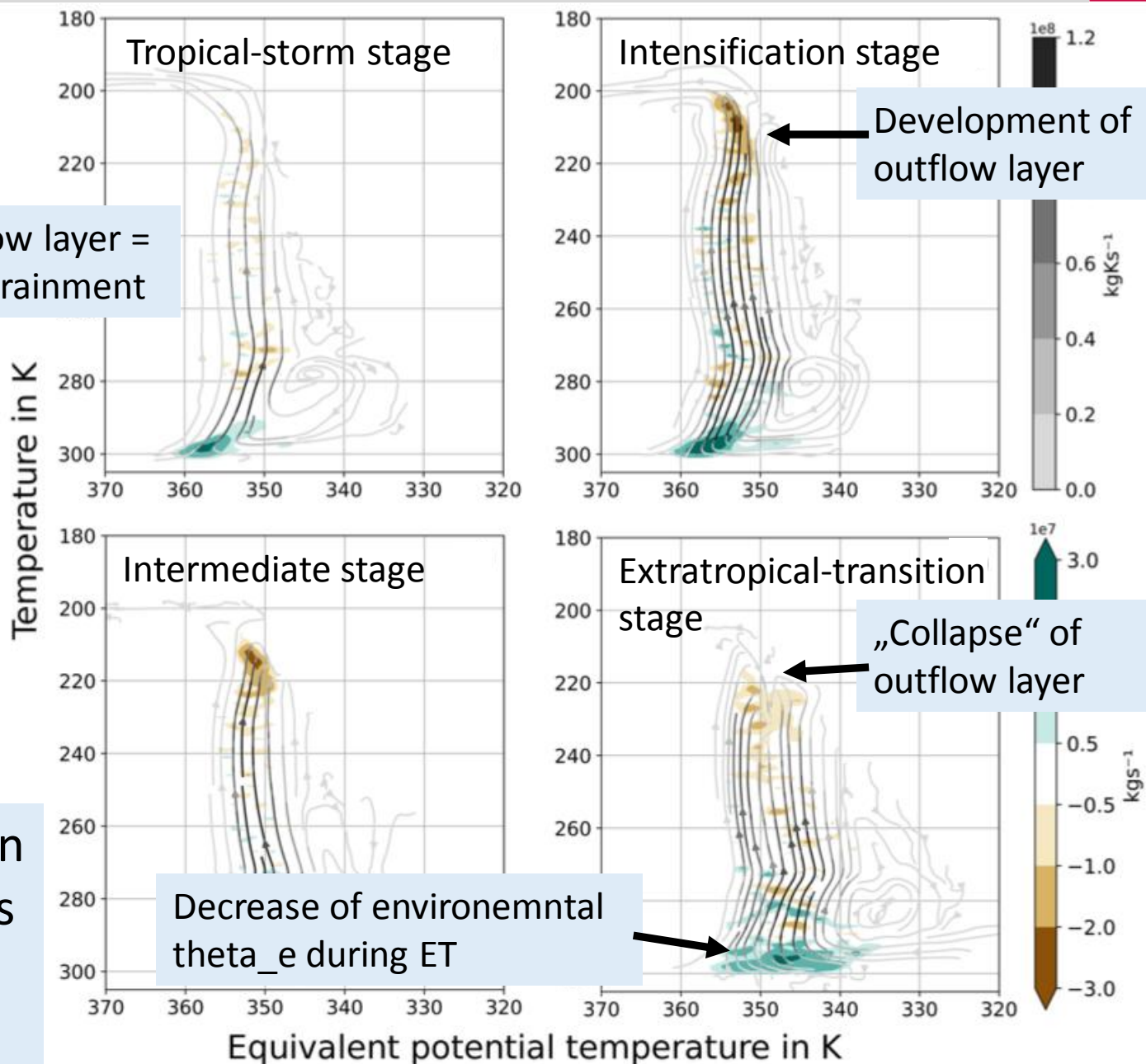
Lack of outflow layer = Excessive detrainment



Succinct description of thermodynamics from Lagrangian perspective

Mass flux in thermodynamic space

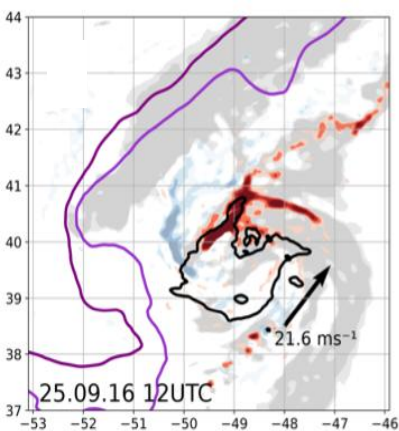
Lack of outflow layer = Excessive detrainment



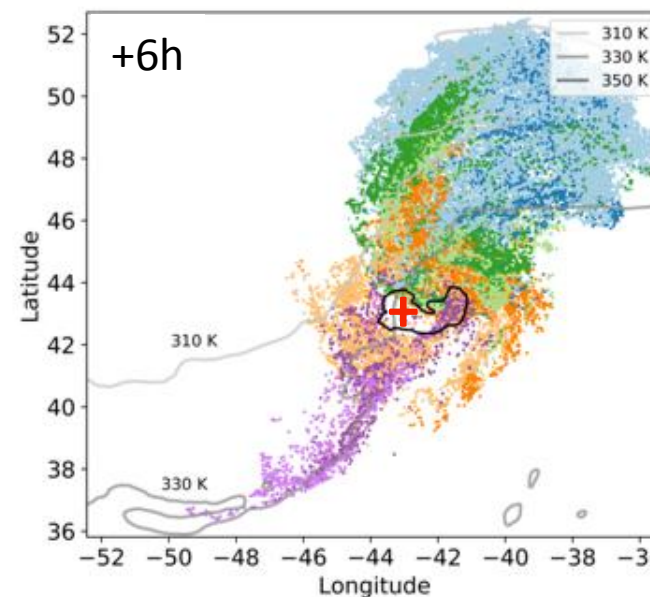
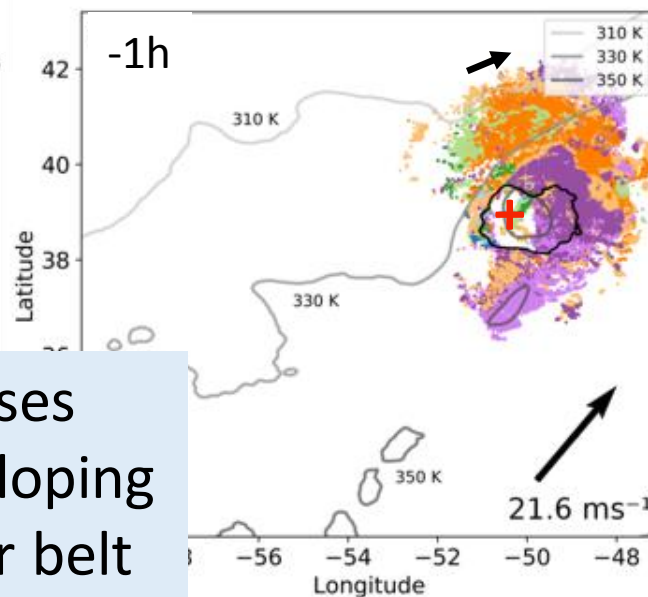
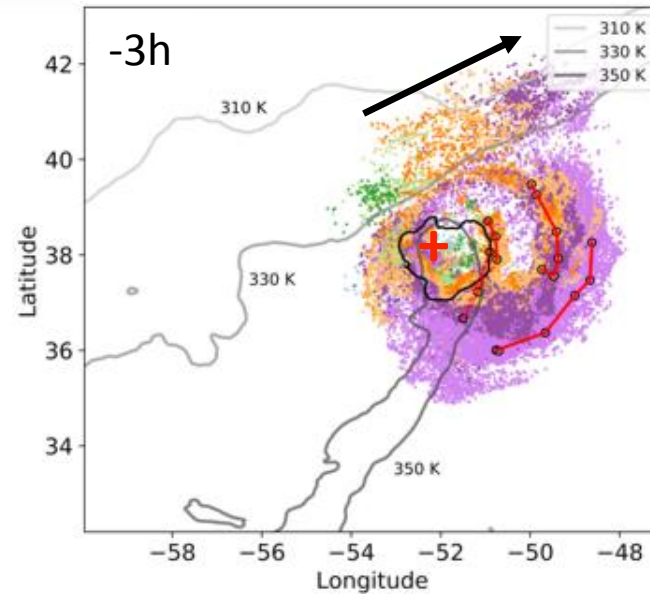
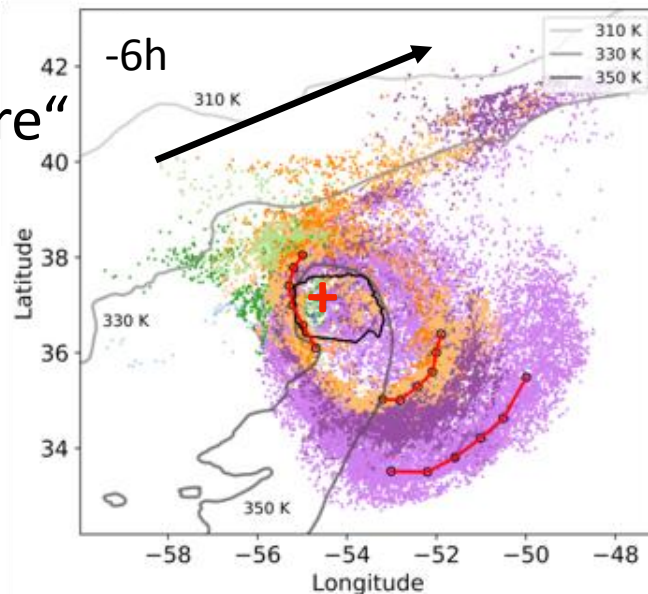
Succinct description of thermodynamics from Lagrangian perspective

Initial positions:

„convection
outside the core“
air parcels



Extratropical-transition stage



Several airmasses
comprise developing
warm conveyor belt

Summary

- Excessive detrainment hinders intensity
- Intensification in increasing shear associated with development of well-defined outflow layer
- Increasing asymmetry of frictional inflow with increasing vertical wind shear
- No frictional inflow from cold side of baroclinic zone
- Changing environment impacts predominantly through lower- θ_e air in inflow layer
- Developing WCB comprises different airmasses

Cyclone Workshop

Kloster Seeon (near Munich)

29 September – 4 October

Abstract Deadline: 15 April 2019

