Synergistic Effect of Mid-level Dry Air and Vertical Wind Shear on Tropical Cyclone Ventilation Pathways

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Ventilation

- Flux of low-moist static energy (MSE) environmental air into TC inner core.
 - Mid-level pathway: Dry air ventilates midlevels.
 - Low-level pathway: Dry air ventilates subcloud layer via convective downdrafts.

Tang and Emanuel (2012)

mid-level ventilation

low-level ventilation

Riemer et al. (2010)



339 343 347 351 355 359 363 367 371 375 [K]

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How does the magnitude of dry air and vertical wind shear affect the structure of these ventilation pathways during early development?



339 343 347 351 355 359 363 367 371 375 [K]

Methodology: Model Setup

Model: CM1 (Cloud Model 1) •

- Resolution: 4 km horizontal; 59 vertical levels
- Microphysics: Kessler (1969)
- Radiation: Newtonian Relaxation (Rotunno and Emanuel 1987)
- Turbulence: Down-gradient parameterization

- Other specifications:
 - *f*-plane with Coriolis parameter set to 5 x 10⁻⁵ s⁻¹
 - Initial vortex: Rotunno and Emanuel (1987)
 - Moist tropical temperature profile (Dunion 2011)
 - Sea surface temperature: 28°C











Mid-level ventilation

Inward flux of low-MSE air **pu'h'>0**





- **Shaded:** u'<0
- Pressure: 700 hPa
- Time-average: early development
- VWS vector:













How does the mid-level ventilation structure affect convection?



How does the mid-level ventilation structure affect convection?













































Less mid-level ventilation





z (km)



















Low-level ventilation

Downward flux of low-MSE air **ρw'h'>0**





270°



How does the low-level ventilation structure affect convection?



How does the low-level ventilation structure affect convection?





















Less low-level ventilation



moist static











Less low-level ventilation



moist static







Less low-level ventilation





z (km)































































Less low-level ventilation

384 🗍

376 -

368 [°]0 (10

320





Less low-level ventilation

384 🗍

376 -

368 [°]0 (10

320



















Conclusions

Spatial structure of mid-level ventilation

- Greater mid-level ventilation in upshearright quadrant.
- Similar pattern across bivariate parameter space.



• Impact on convection: Reduces strength and height of upward motion.



Spatial structure of low-level ventilation

135

- Greater low-level ventilation left of shear and upshear-left quadrant.
- Similar pattern across bivariate parameter space.



Impact on convection: Longer recovery time and an inhibition of convection.



Conclusions

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- Greater mid-level ventilation in upshearright quadrant.
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• Impact on convection: Reduces strength and height of upward motion.



Spatial structure of low-level ventilation

- Greater low-level ventilation left of shear and upshear-left quadrant.
- Similar pattern across bivariate parameter space.



 Impact on convection: Longer recovery time and an inhibition of convection.

Thank you to Dr. George Bryan for distributing CM1 and Dr. Michael Sprenger for distributing Lagranto.