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Tropical Cyclone Modification Jul 11 2022 The Project Stormfury modification theory, its physical basis, and the experiment design are described, and the possible effects of such experiments on tropical cyclone motion, rainfall, wind fields, and storm surge are examined. Studies of natural storm variability, exploratory experiments, sensitivity tests, numerical simulations, and theoretical calculations indicate that experiments conducted according to the Stormfury hypothesis could result in reductions of 10% to 15% in the maximum windspeed and associated damage reductions of 20% to 60%, with no apparent significant and/or detectable effect on storm motion or net rainfall accumulated areawide or at specific locations for a moving storm.
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A Theoretical Analysis of the Field of Motion in the Hurricane Boundary Layer Dec 04 2021
Climatology of 24-hour North Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Movements May 28 2021
Hurricane Motion on a Beta Plane in an Asymmetric Balance Aug 12 2022 This thesis extends asymmetric balance theory (AB) to the shallow water beta plane (Beta-AB). The physical problem studied is that of vortex motion on a beta plane in the absence of environmental steering flow. To reduce the problem to its essential physics, the mathematical formulation developed is restricted to purely linear dynamics. The linear dynamics precludes wave-wave and wave-mean-flow interactions. Vortices placed in the Beta-AB model correctly develop the wavenumber one asymmetries (the 'beta' gyres) necessary for vortex self-advection. The vortices move in a northwest direction consistent with their relative strengths. Finite drift speeds are reached in all cases. Both the Beta- AB model and a linear barotropic nondivergent model are used to investigate the existence of a translating normal mode of zero frequency. If such a mode exists, the beta gyres would be expected to remain unchanged in the absence of beta forcing. When the beta forcing is discontinued, the beta gyres axisymmetrize in both models, refuting the normal mode hypothesis.
The Hurricane Sep 12 2022
Symmetrization, Vortex Rossby Waves, and Hurricane Motion in an Asymmetric Balance Model Feb 03 2022
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The Riehl-Haggard Technique of Prediction of 24-hour Hurricane Motion Oct 26 2023
National Hurricane Research Laboratory Report May 21 2023
The Hurricane Nov 14 2022 First published in 1990, this book describes the nature of the hurricane, one of the world's most dangerous weather hazards. It examines the formation, development, movement, and impact of these tropical cyclones, and assess the ability of science to describe, forecast, and control them.
Storm Warning Jan 05 2022 Provides information about hurricanes and tornadoes, such as where and when they occur, how they form, and the damage they can cause.
On the Scales of Motion and Internal Stress Characteristics of the Hurricane Jun 21 2023
The Use of Space-mean Charts to Predict Hurricane Motion Jul 23 2023
Potential Observing Systems for Tropical Cyclone Motion Studies Mar 07 2022 A synopsis is presented of a workshop during April 1987 sponsored jointly by the Hurricane Research Division (HRD) of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Marine Meteorology Section of the Office of Naval Research (ONR). The objective of the workshop was to exchange information and begin documentation of observational systems that can be used in tropical cyclone studies. HRD personnel described the objectives of their annual field program studies and ONR personnel described plans for a field experiment on tropical cyclone motion during 1989 or 1990. Potential observational systems that were presented include: space-based systems; dropwindsondes; airborne radar systems; remotely-sensed surface wind speed systems; rawinsondes; wind profilers; and surface observations with drifting buoys. Recent HRD efforts to objectively analyze observations in the region of hurricanes were also described. Keywords: Tropical meteorology; Meteorological observations.
Tropical Cyclone Motion and Surrounding Parameter Relationships Jun 29 2021
Numerical Weather Prediction of Hurricane Motion Feb 23 2021
On the Prediction of Three-day Hurricane Motion Jan 29 2024
Climatology of Three Day Hurricane Motion Aug 24 2023
An Analysis of the Physical Mechanisms Contributing to Hurricane Andrew's Track May 01 2024 Hurricane Andrew was the second-most-destructive hurricane in the history of the United States, reaching category 5 strength when it made landfall on South Florida on August 23, 1992. It affected many other areas such as the Bahamas and Louisiana with lesser, but still destructive, force. Detailed understanding of its track and the reasons behind it are useful for future tracking of hurricanes. This understanding is important given that Andrew accelerated westward toward Florida unexpectedly. Improved understanding of the reasons behind hurricane motion may lead to better forecasts, more time to prepare for a storm, and possibly lowering the destruction a storm can do to a community. Hurricane Andrew was analyzed in 6 hour intervals, from its birth as a tropical depression to its death as it merged with a frontal system. Its motion vector was broken up into zonal (u) and meridional (v) components at every interval. Using the European Center Reanalysis (ERA40) to represent the environment of the hurricane, the synoptic pattern was analyzed at various levels: 850mb, 500mb, and 250mb. These analyses were produced to describe the various features that may have interacted with Andrew, such as troughs and other cyclones. These reanalyses were also used in a quantitative sense to calculate various mechanisms known to contribute to the motion of a hurricane, including the Beta drift and steering. The Beta drift, which results in part from a Coriolis gradient across a hurricane, was calculated using an estimated storm size at 850mb along with the latitude of the storm. For the steering estimation of Andrew, a layer-mean, storm-mean wind vector was calculated, again using the ERA40 winds as estimates of the actual environment of Andrew. Once the steering was estimated, vector analysis was done every 6hr to determine the residual in Andrew's motion vector when the Beta drift vector and steering vector were subtracted from the storm motion vector. This residual represents an estimate of the unexplained motion of Andrew using our current understanding, acknowledging 1) that there are several other second order mechanisms for motion and 2) the estimates produced here also were prone to many sources of error that are discussed. Finally, the temporal evolution of Andrew's various motion mechanisms are also discussed.
Symmetrization, Vortex Rosby Waves, and Hurricane Motion in an Asymmetrics Balance Model Sep 24 2023
Hurricane Mar 26 2021
Hurricane Motion on a Beta Plane in an Asymmetric Balance Model Mar 31 2024
Some Climatological Characteristics of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, Gulf and East Coasts of the United States May 09 2022 A climatology of hurricane factors important to storm surges is presented for the U.S. gulf and east coasts. A smoothed frequency of tropical storms and hurricanes entering and exiting the coast and storms passing within 150 n.mi. of the coast during the period 1871-1973 is given. The central pressure for hurricanes and tropical storms and the radius of maximum winds and speed of forward motion for hurricanes were obtained from data analysis. Directions of landfalling hurricanes and tropical storms at the time they crossed the coast at selected points were also analyzed. The probability distribution of each factor was plotted and analyzed for each 50-n.mi. interval along the coast. Selected probability levels of each distribution were then summarized, and smoothed variations along the coast were obtained by analysis. The speed of motion for two classes of hurricanes (those that enetered the coast and those that passed within 150 n.mi. of the coast) were studied separately and a smooth speed analysis determined for each. The question of joint probability among the various factors and with latitude is discussed qualitatively.

Numerical Prediction of Hurricane Movement with the Use of a Fine Grid Nov 02 2021
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Report Feb 15 2023
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