

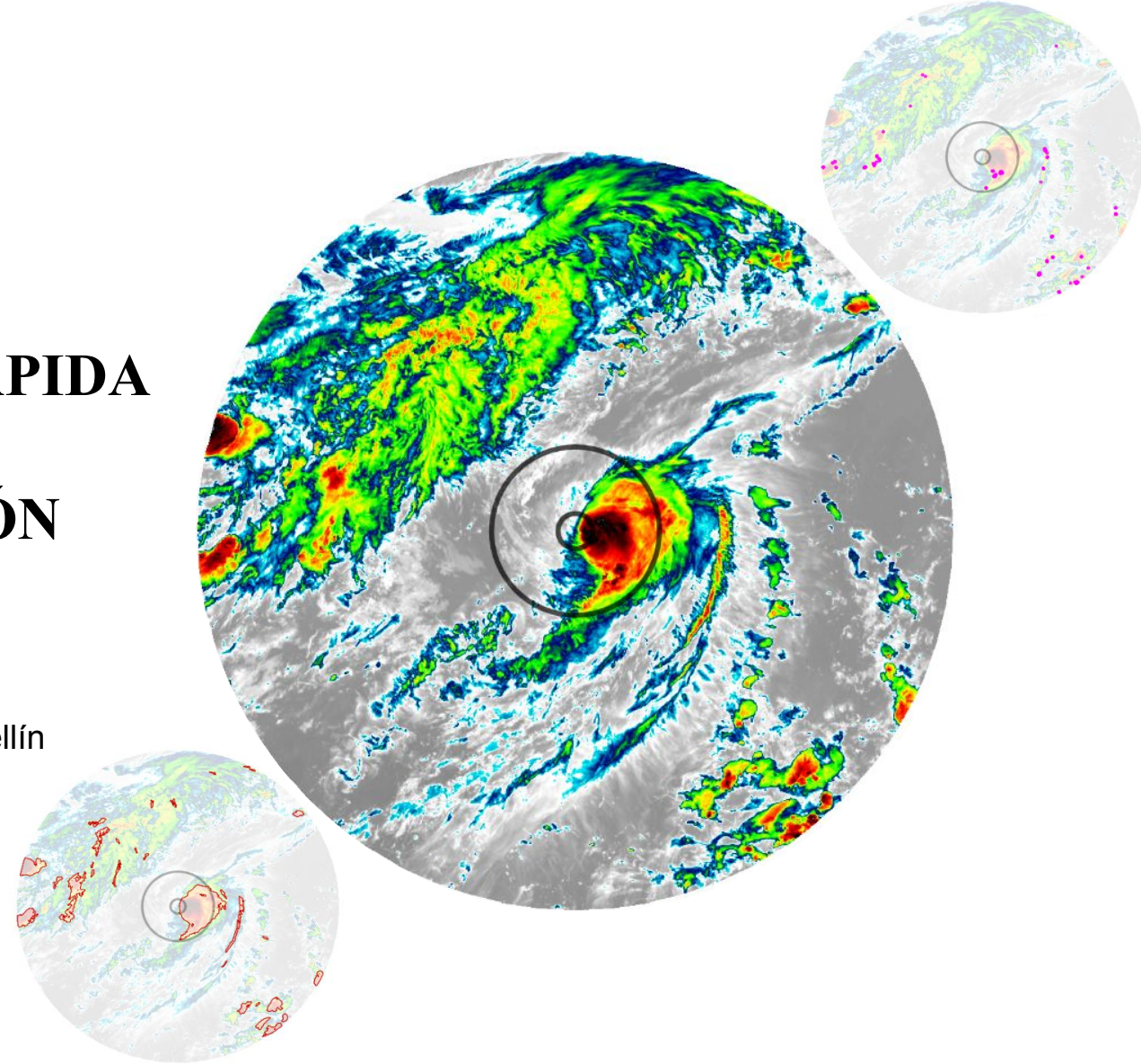
DINÁMICA DE ESTRUCTURAS CONVECTIVAS EN CICLONES TROPICALES: UN ESTUDIO MULTIDIMENSIONAL DE CASOS DE INTENSIFICACIÓN RÁPIDA Y NO RÁPIDA USANDO IMÁGENES SATELITALES INFRARROJAS DE ALTA RESOLUCIÓN

Duvan Nieves Ruiz. Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Sede Medellín

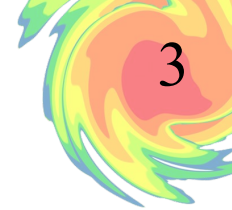
Jhayron Steven Perez Carrasquilla. University of Maryland

Carlos David Hoyos Ortiz. Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Sede Medellín

Bogotá, 03 de Octubre 2024

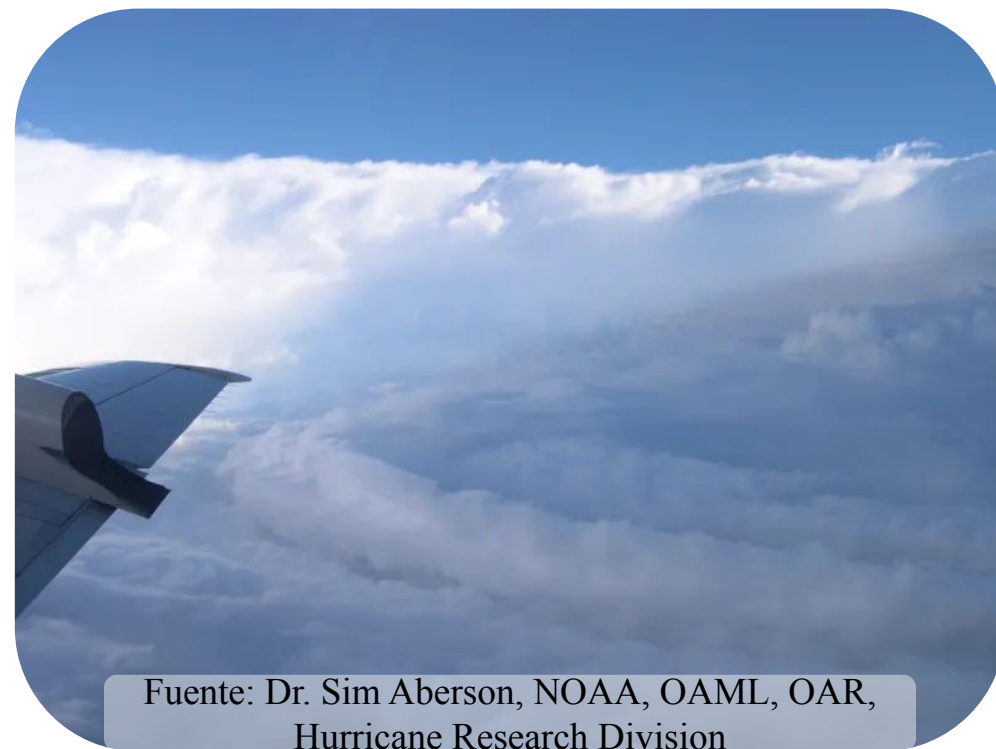


INTENSIFICACIÓN RÁPIDA EN CICLONES TROPICALES



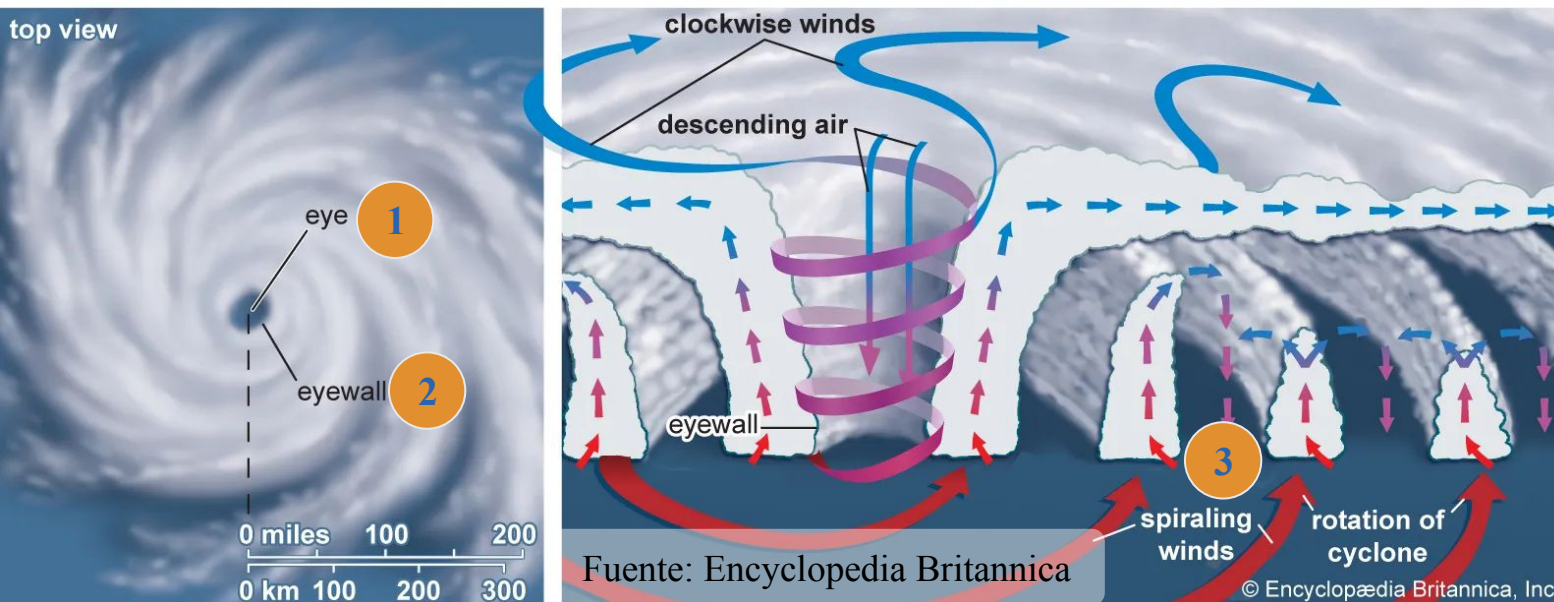
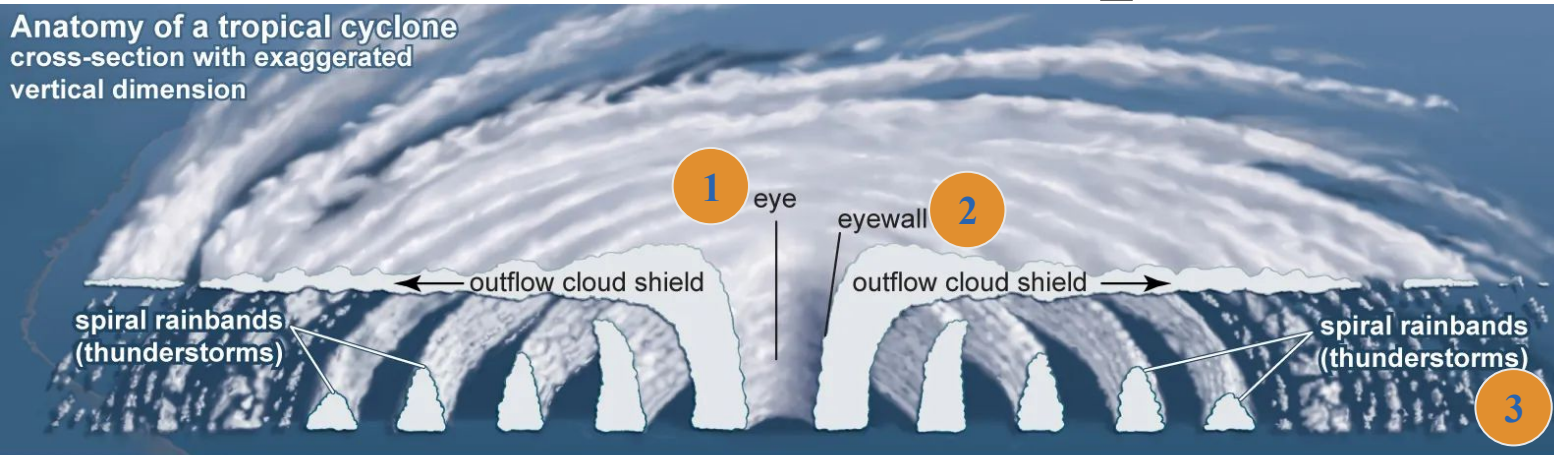
Ciclones Tropicales: Naturaleza

- ¿Qué son?
- ¿Donde se forman?
- ¿Qué condiciones necesitan ?
- ¿Cuáles son sus efectos?
- ¿Cómo mueren los ciclones?



Fuente: Dr. Sim Aberson, NOAA, OAML, OAR,
Hurricane Research Division

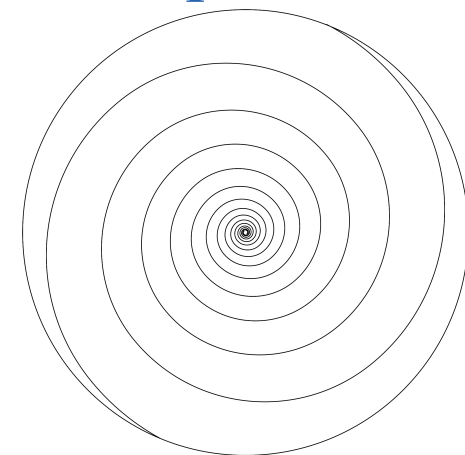
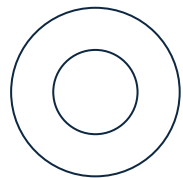
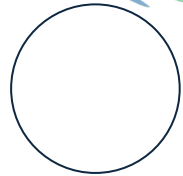
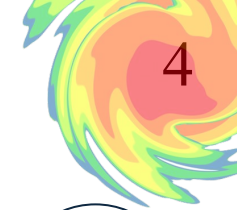
Ciclones Tropicales: Estructura



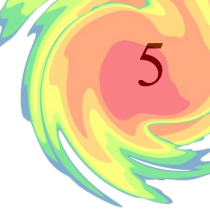
1. Ojo

2. Pared del Ojo

3. Bandas Espirales de Lluvia

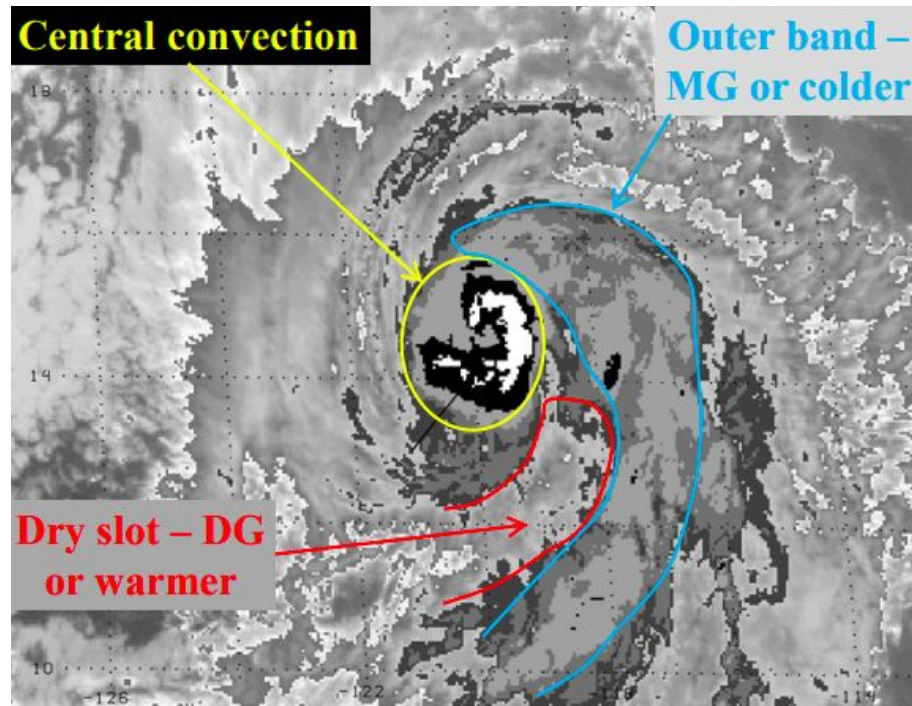


Ciclones Tropicales: Estimación de Intensidad

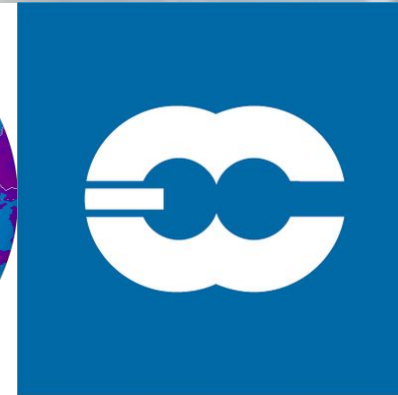
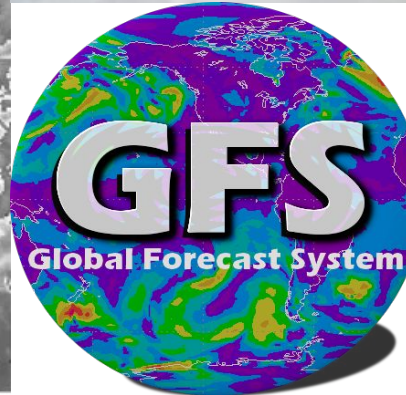


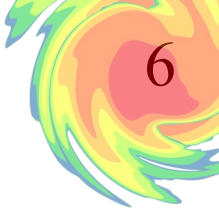
Vientos máximos sostenidos a 10 m
(1min, 2min, 3min, 10min)

ADT



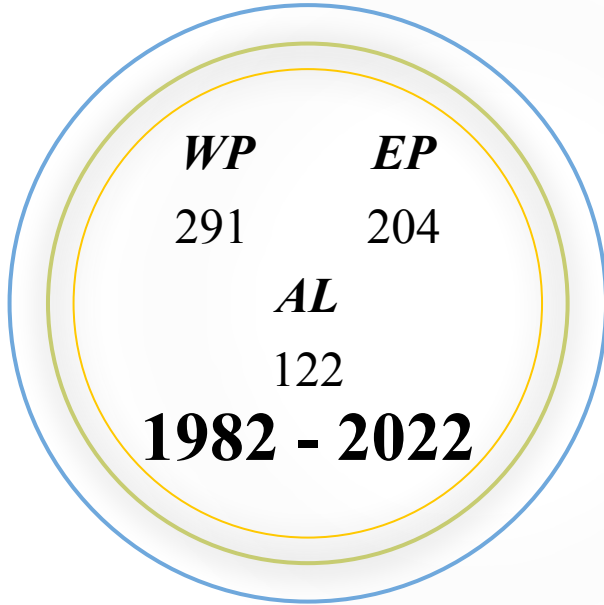
Modelos y Observaciones





Ciclones Tropicales: Intensificación Rápida

Aumento significativo de la intensidad



Estimado de SHIPS
V2020

12 Hours > 20 kt

24 Hours > 25 kt

36 Hours > 45 kt

48 Hours > 55 kt

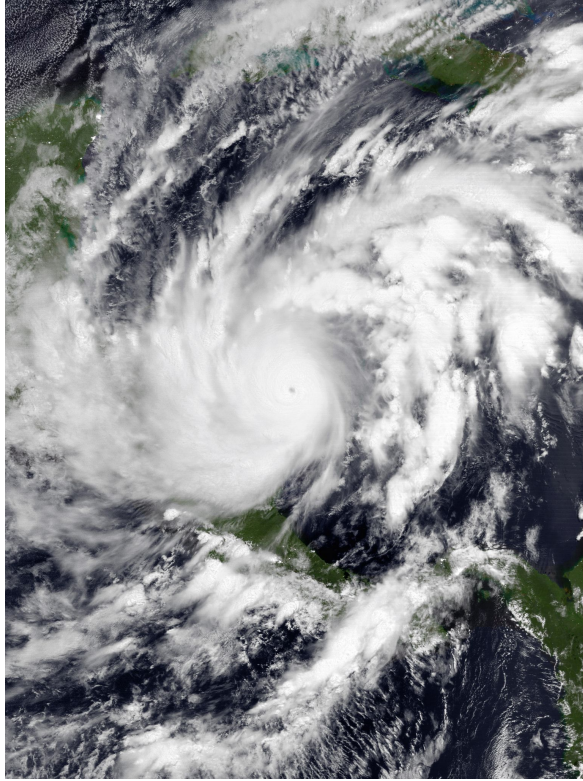
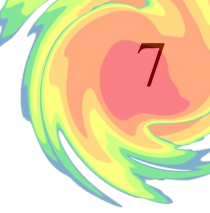
72 Hours > 65 kt

Fuente: Griffin, Wimmers & Velden, 2022

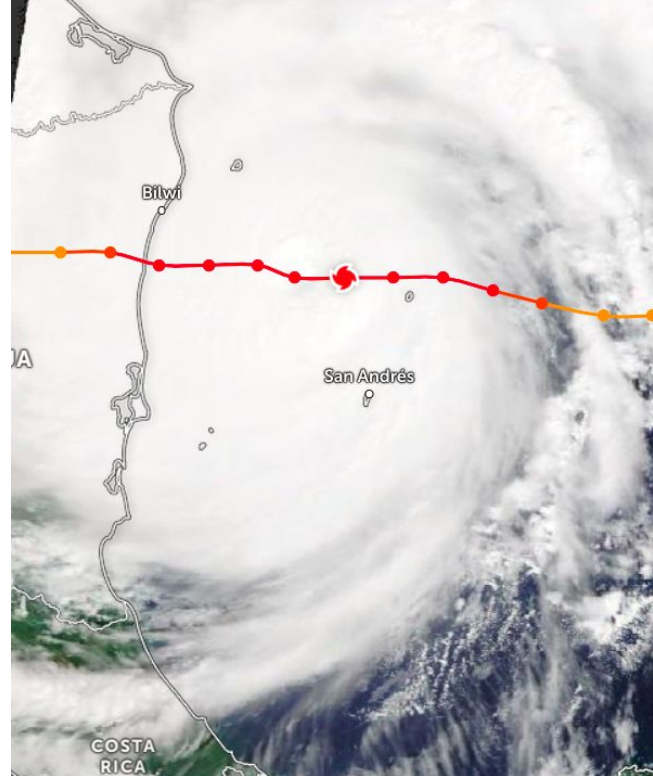


Estimado de SHIPS
V2020

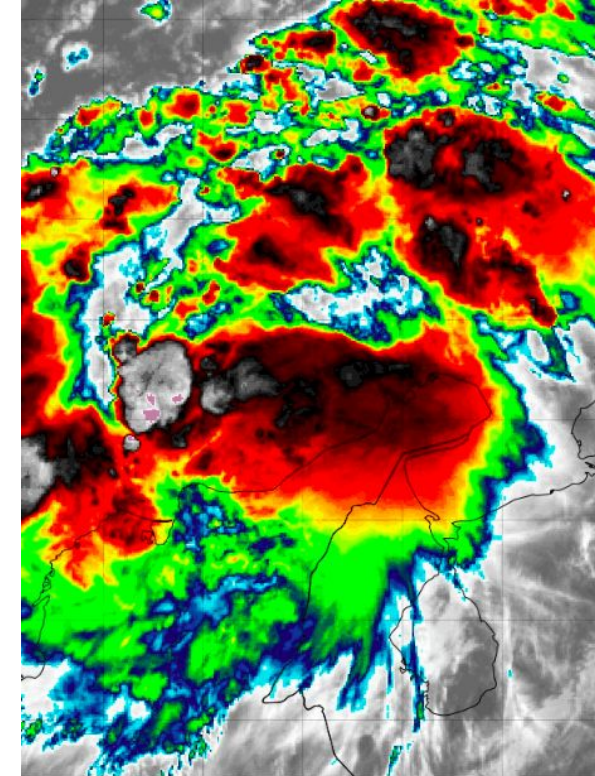
¿Por qué estudiar la Intensificación Rápida?



Major Hurricane ETA (2020)
Daño → \$ 8.3 billion USD
Muertes → 189+

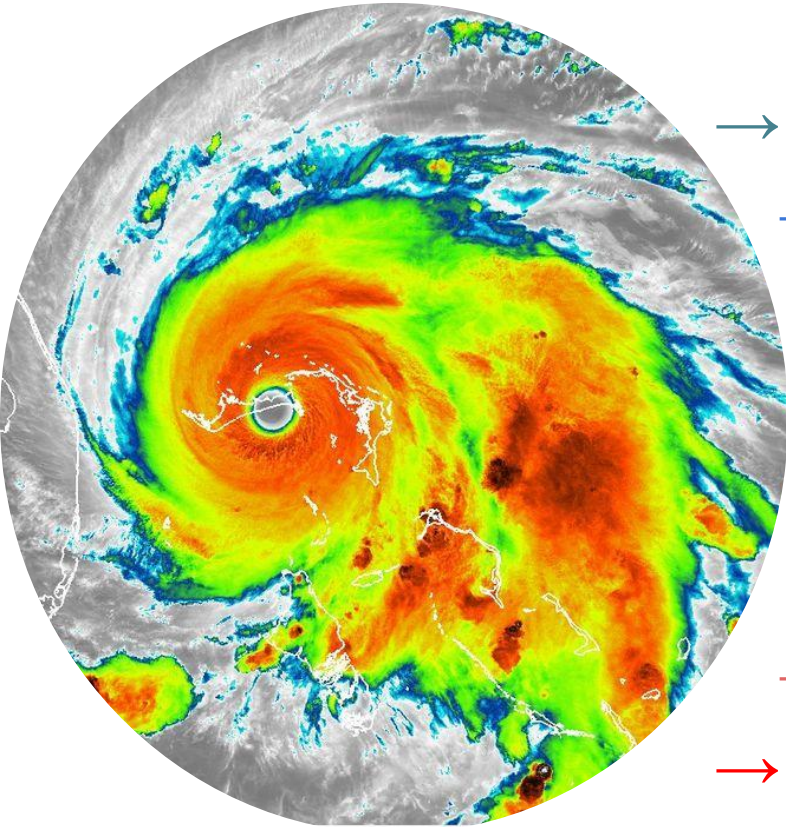
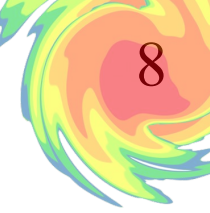


Major Hurricane IOTA (2020)
Daño → \$11.4 Billion USD
Muertes → 84

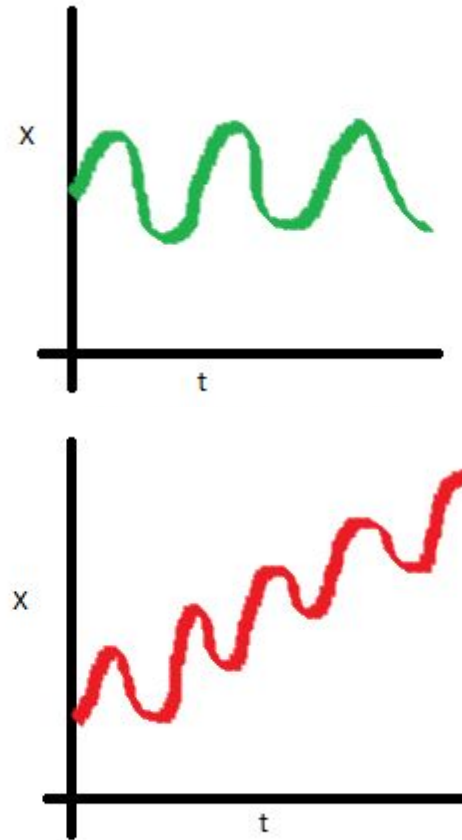


Hurricane JULIA (2022)
Daño → \$406 Million USD
Muertes → 89

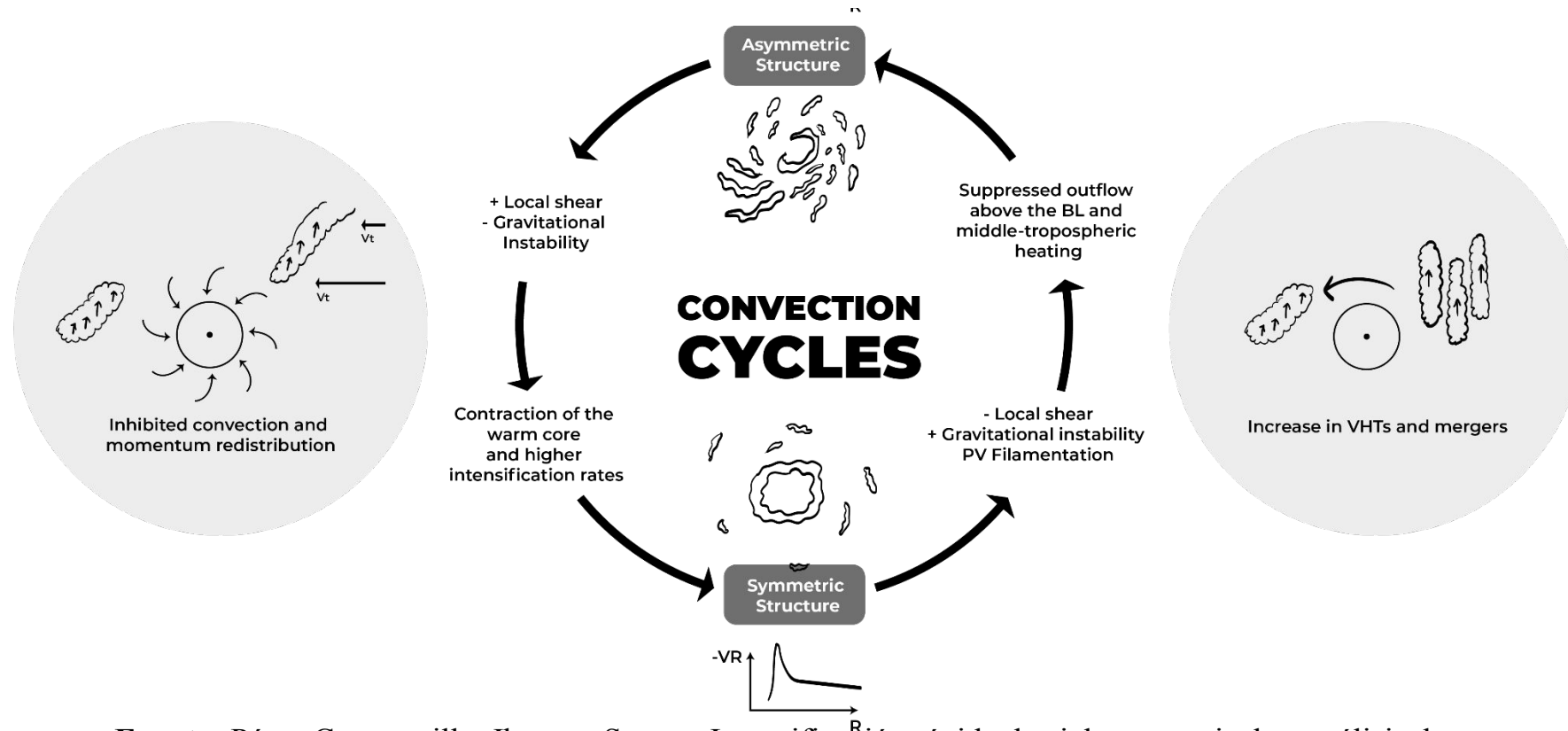
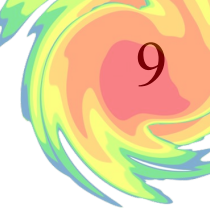
¿Cómo Podemos Estudiar La Intensificación Rápida?



- Selección De Casos Representativos.
- Analizar Todos los TCs
- Analizar Casos Bajo Condiciones.
- Analizar Imágenes Satelitales
- Complementar Con datos Históricos
- Análisis Radial Y Temporal.
- Caracterizar la Convección.
- Determinar Patrones.



¿Cómo Podemos Estudiar La Intensificación Rápida?

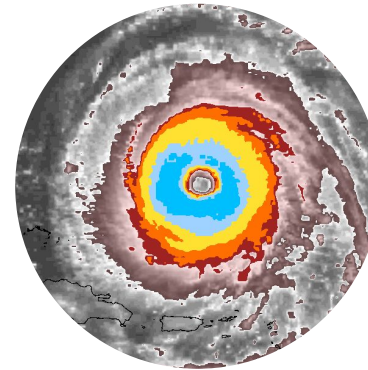


Fuente: Pérez Carrasquilla, Jhayron Steven. Intensificación rápida de ciclones tropicales: análisis de su variabilidad espacio-temporal y su respuesta a dinámicas del núcleo interno y forzamiento externo.

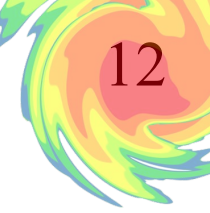
SELECCIÓN DE CASOS Y TÉCNICAS DE ANÁLISIS DE ANÁLISIS

Fuentes De Datos

- SHIPS (Statistical Hurricane Intensity Prediction Scheme)
- IBTrACS Versión 4.01
- GOES 17 (Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites)
- Himawari-8



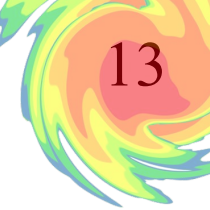
Condiciones Para Estudiar La Rápida Intensificación



- Tiempo de vida mayor a 4 días.
- Proximidad a Tierra en etapas iniciales e Intermedias.
- Interacción con otros ciclones tropicales
- Disponibilidad de mejores pistas e imágenes satelitales.



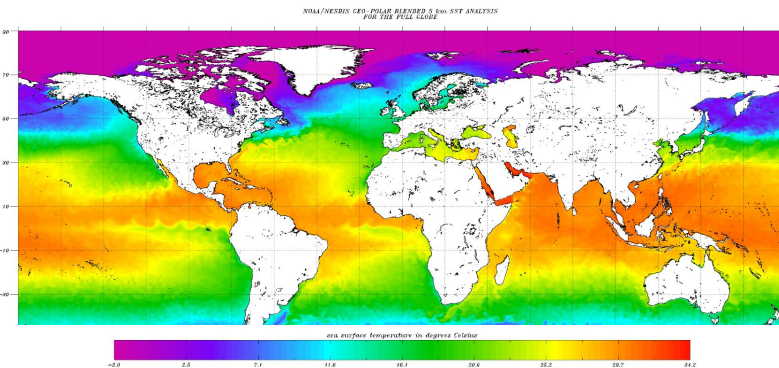
Condiciones Para Estudiar La Rápida Intensificación



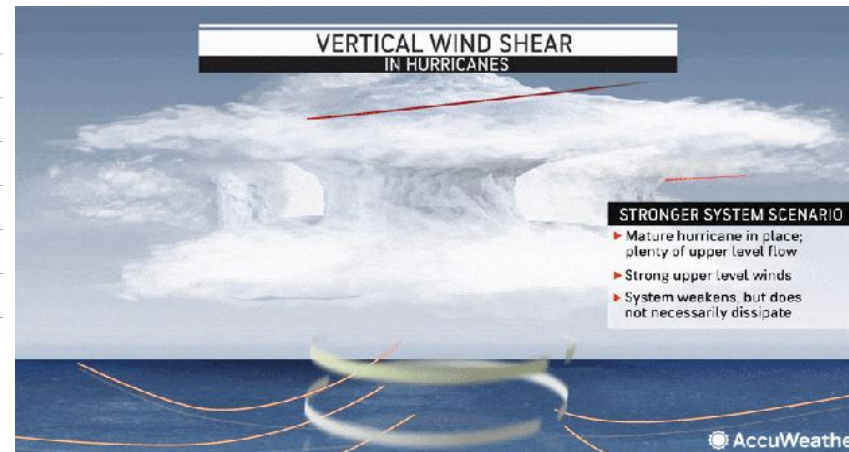
SST > 28.5 °C

Vertical Wind Shear
< 15 (kt)

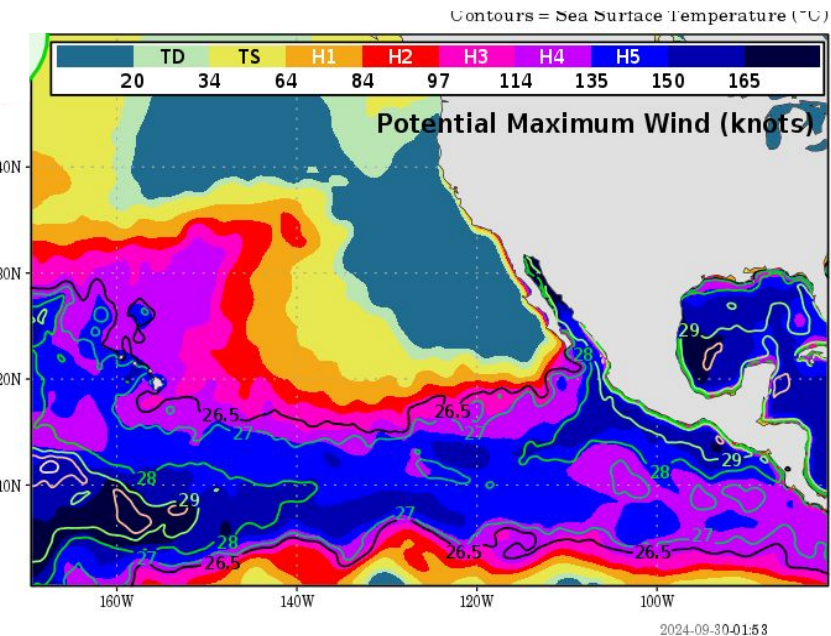
Maximum Potential Intensity >
140 (kt)



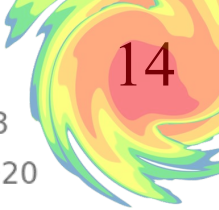
Fuente: NOAA



Fuente: AccuWeather



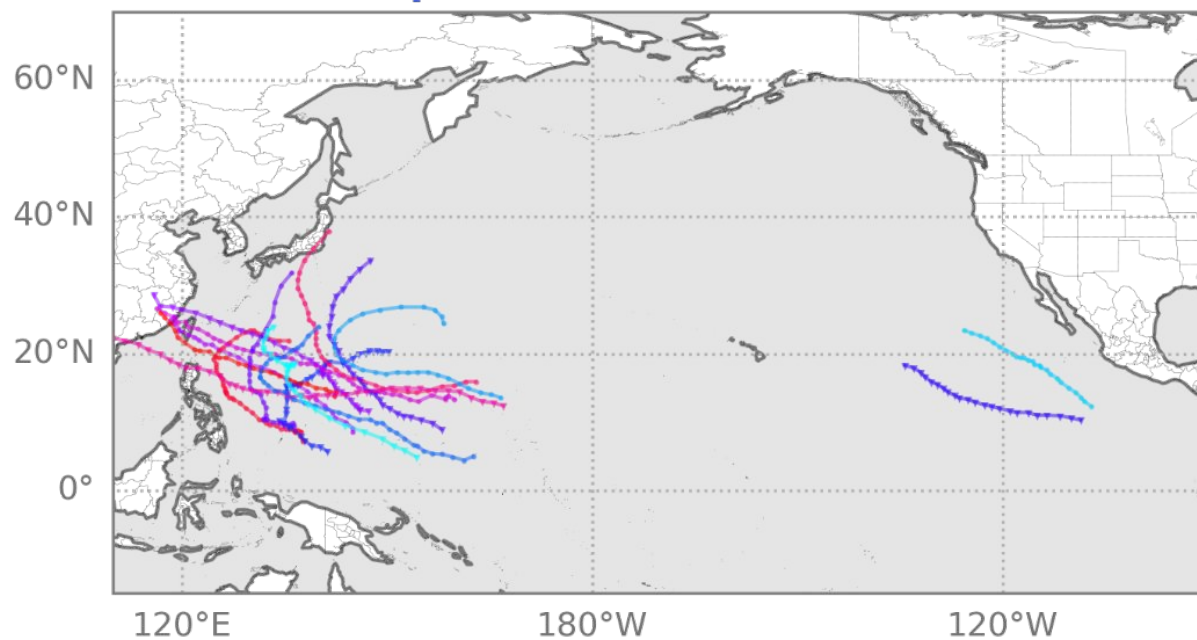
Fuente: Weather and Climate Data



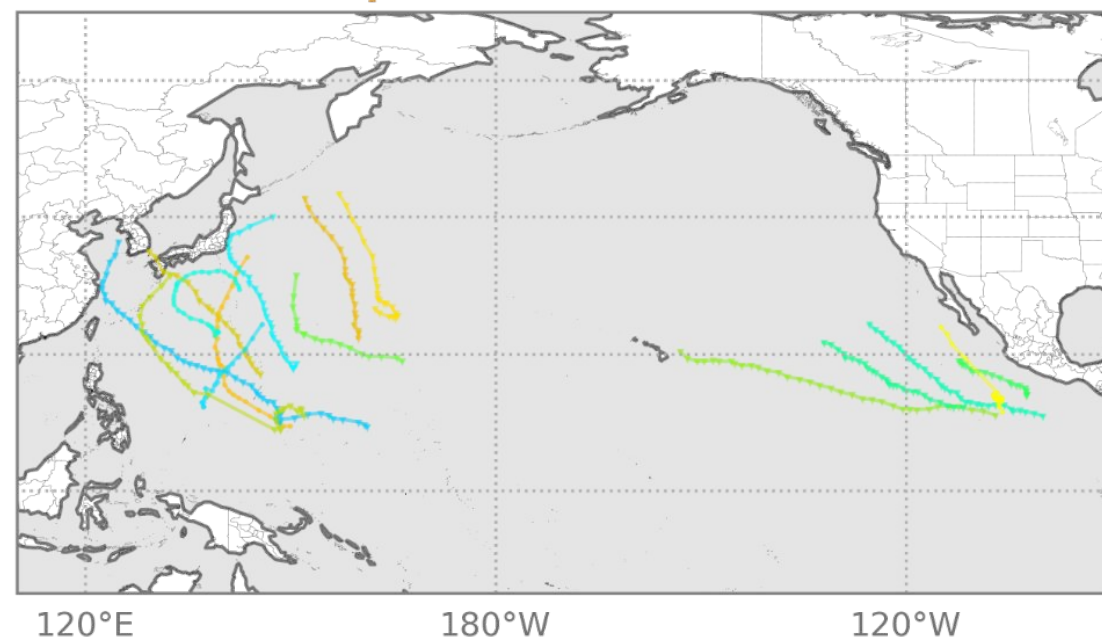
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| BARBARA 2019 | — HAGIBIS 2019 |
| — JULIETTE 2019 | BUALOI 2019 |
| — NEPARTAK 2016 | — LAN 2017 |
| — SURIGAE 2021 | MANGKHUT 2018 |
| JELAWAT 2018 | — FENGSHEN 2019 |
| MARIA 2018 | — IN-FA 2015 |
| — SOUDELOR 2015 | MAN-YI 2018 |
| — MERANTI 2016 | |

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| BLAS 2022 | WUKONG 2018 |
| FLOSSIE 2019 | — CHAN-HOM 2020 |
| FRANK 2022 | SHANSHAN 2018 |
| HILDA 2021 | LEEPI 2018 |
| — NORBERT 2020 | CHOI-WAN 2015 |
| — CHAMPI 2021 | — MEARI 2016 |
| CHAN-HOM 2015 | SAOLA 2017 |
| NALGAE 2017 | |

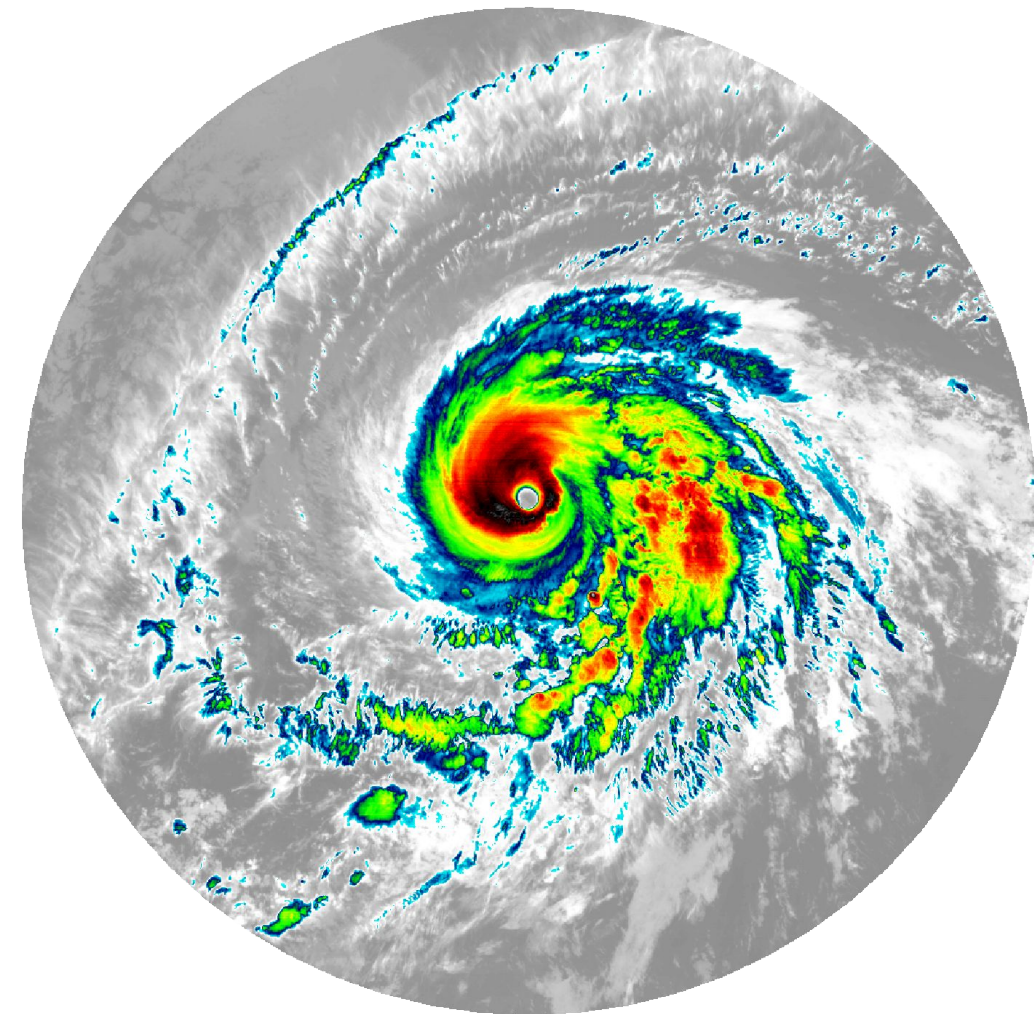
Rapid Intensification Cases



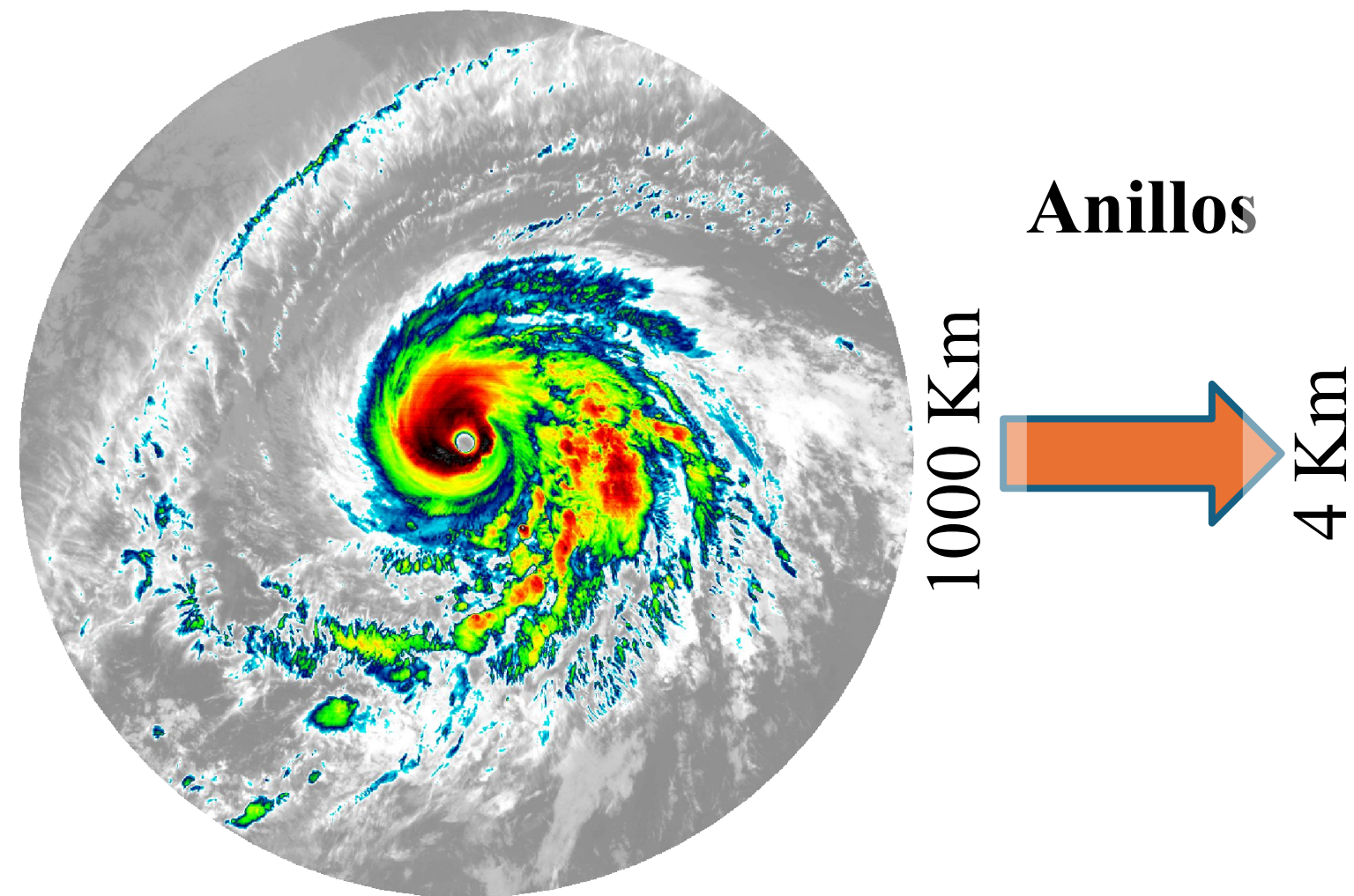
Non Rapid Intensification Cases



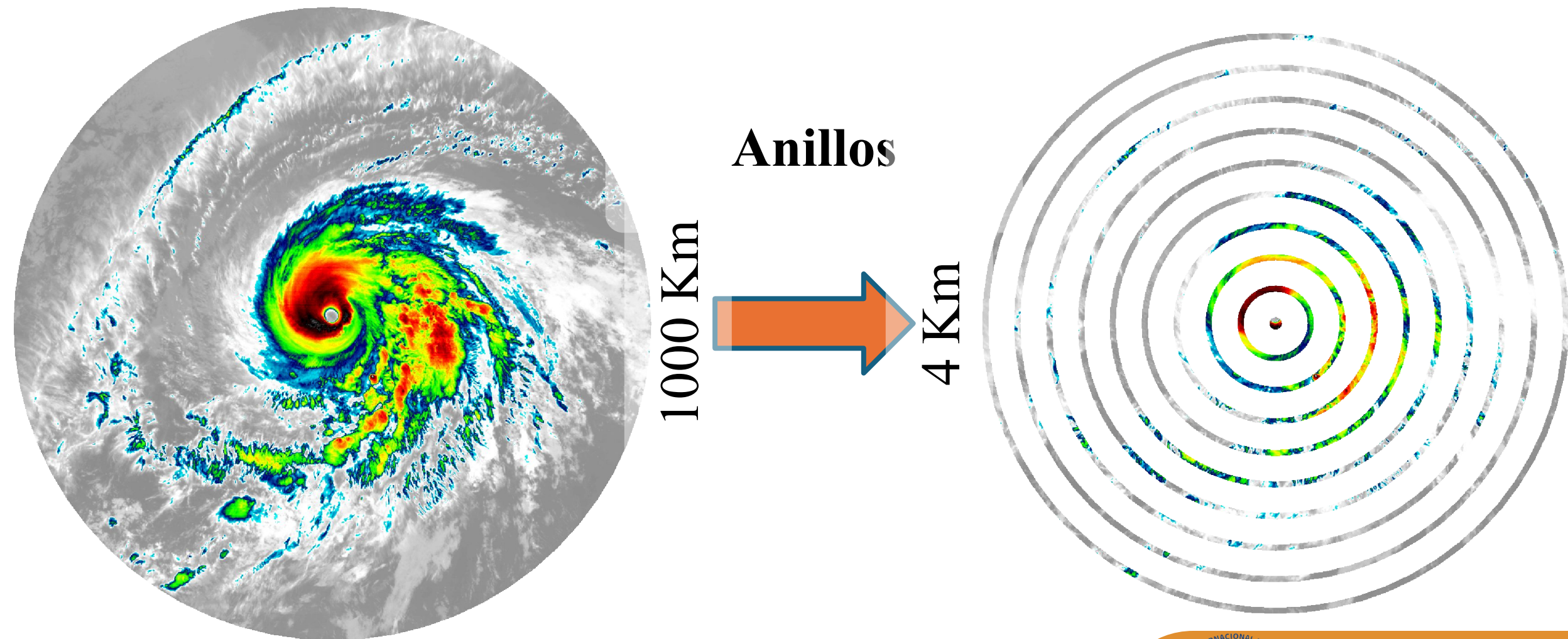
Distribución Radial



Distribución Radial

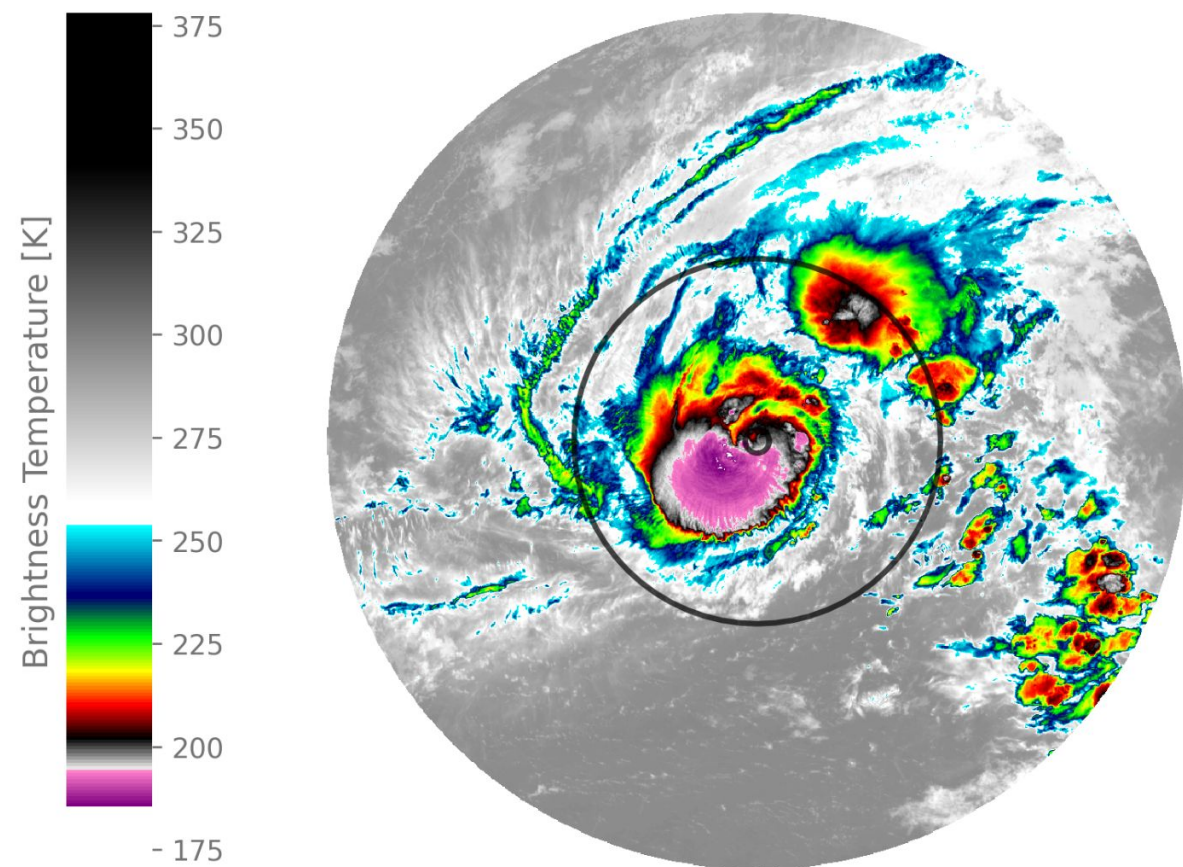


Distribución Radial



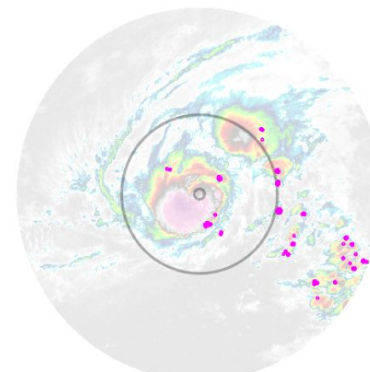
Estructuras Convectivas

WP032018
2018-03-29 18:00:00 - VMAX: 70.0 - RSST: 28.5



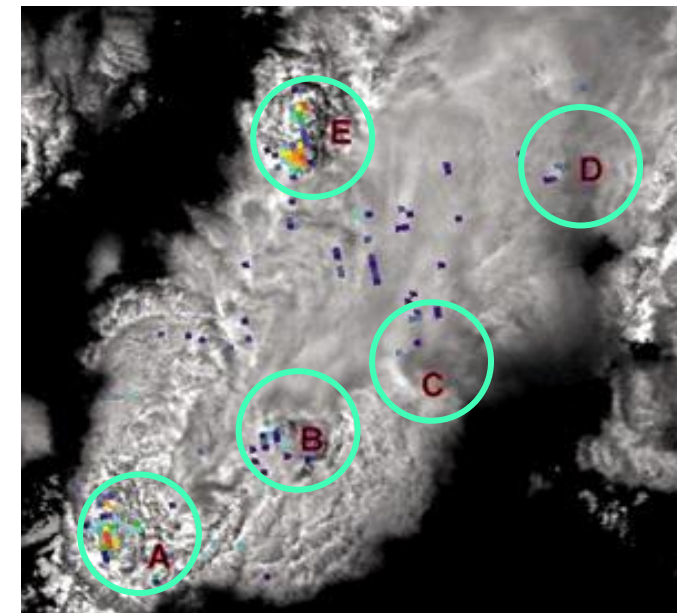
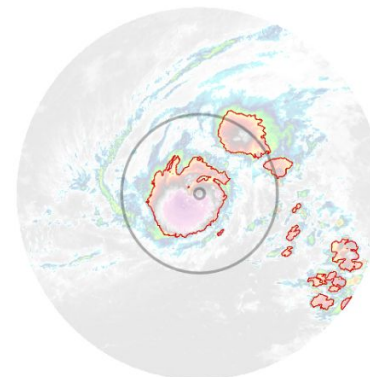
Hot Towers

Mean distance: 511.1 ± 263.9 Km
Pixels: 477 Area: 1908 Km²
Mean BT: 206.4 ± 3.7



Rainbands

Mean distance: 336.7 ± 262.9 Km
Pixels: 56663 Area: 226652 Km²
Mean BT: 205.3 ± 9.3

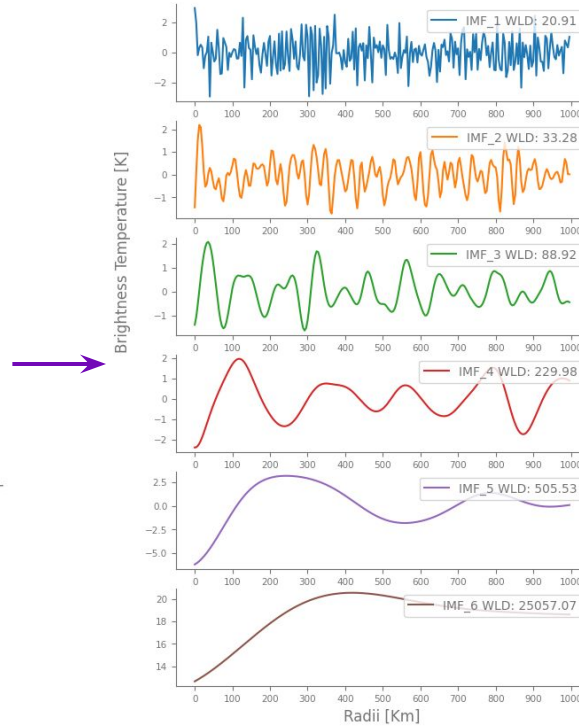
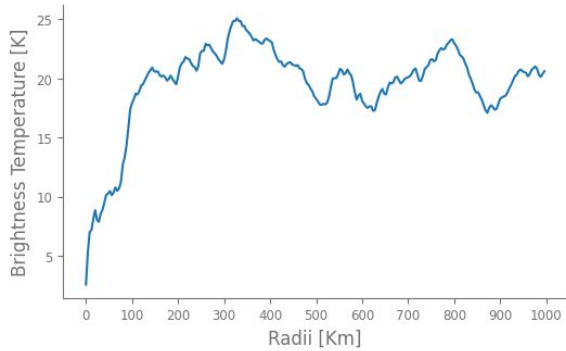


Fuente: Bedka, Brunner, Dworak, Feltz, Otkin, & Greenwald, 2010

Descomposición Espectral HHT

IMFs

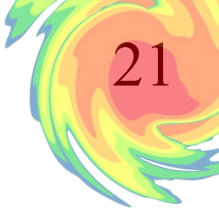
TS



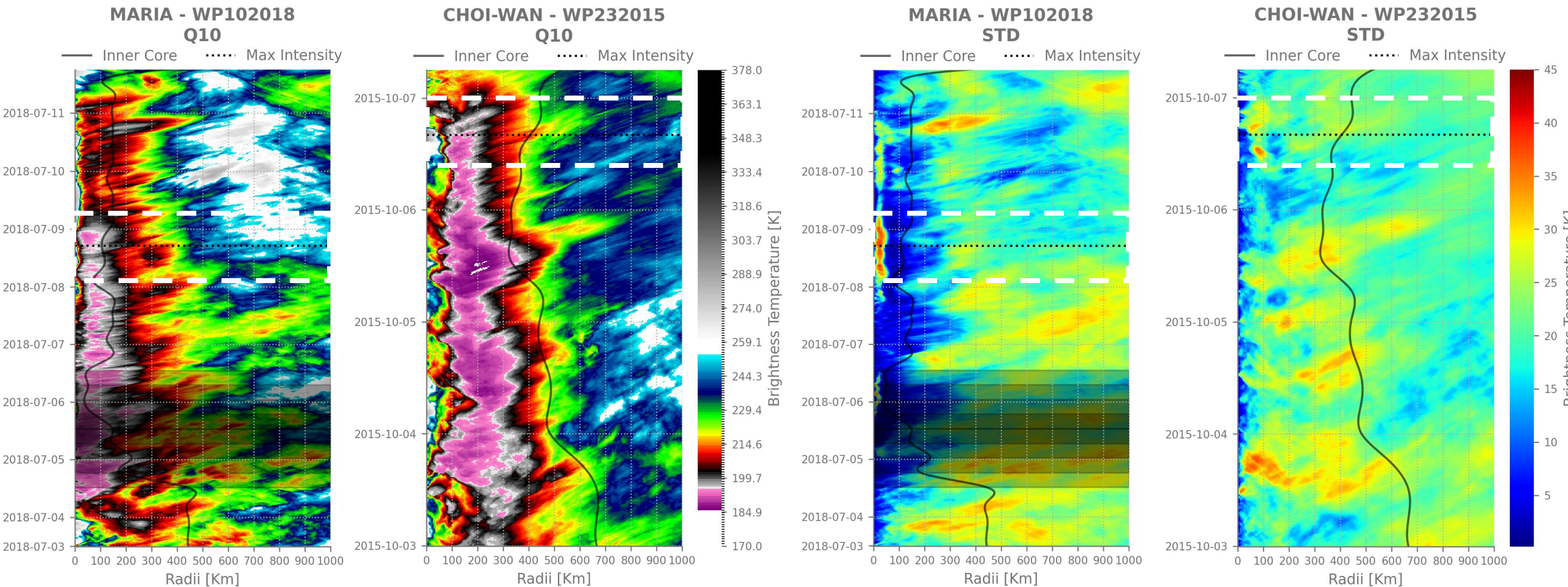
FFT

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt \rightarrow \text{Var}(IMF_i)$$

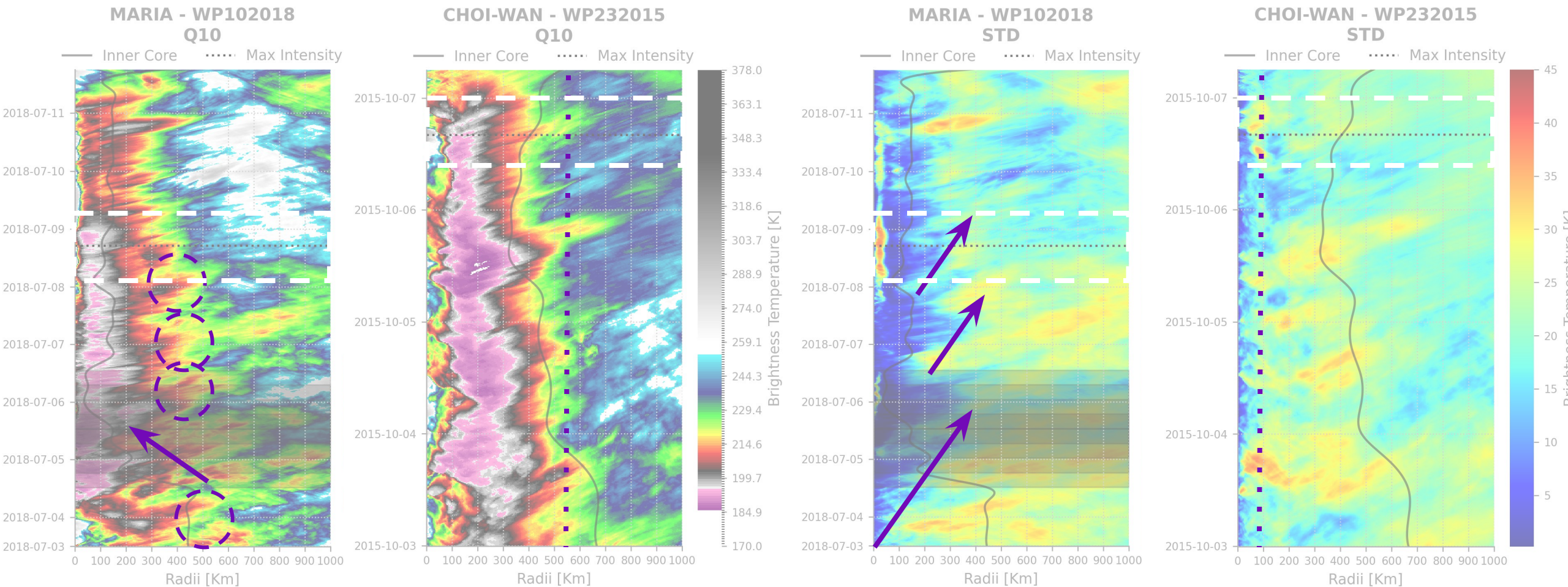
ANÁLISIS DE ESTRUCTURAS CONVECTIVAS Y SU ROL EN LA RI



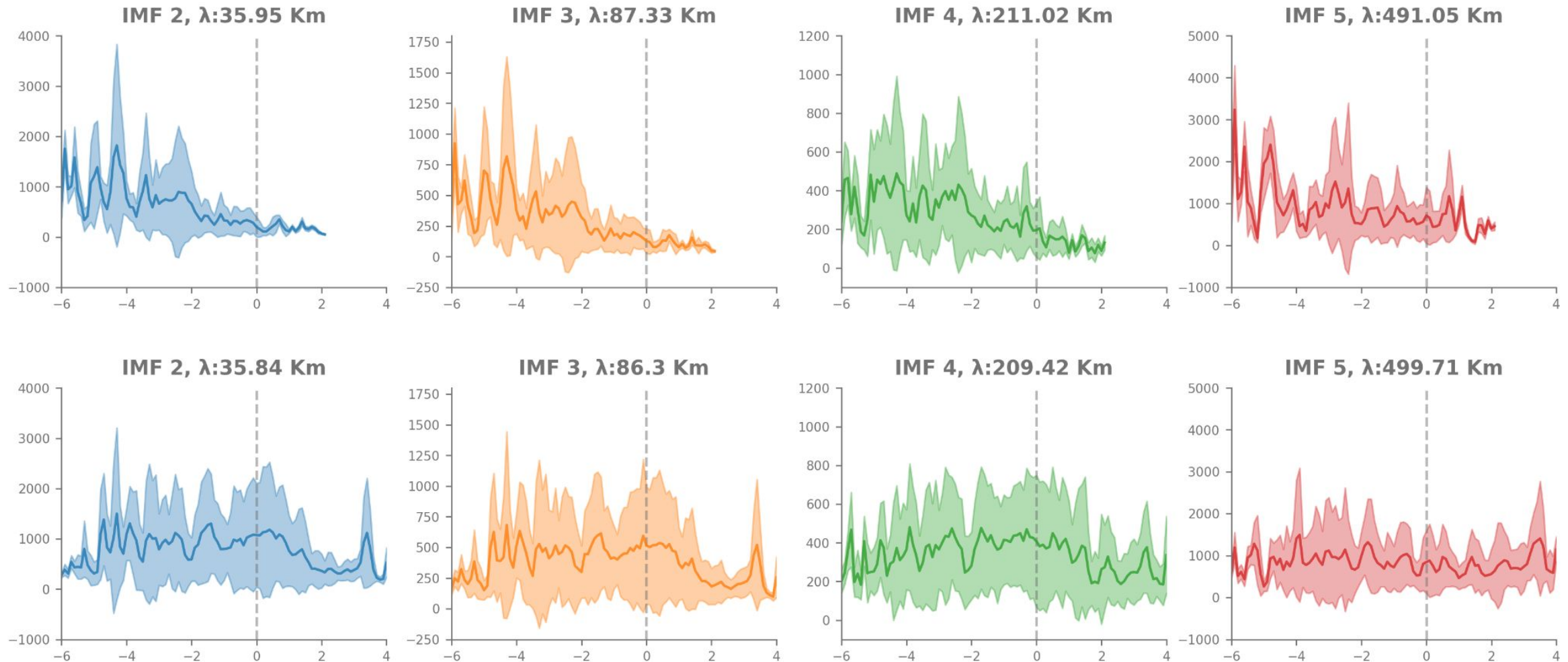
Distribución Radial De La Convección



Distribución Radial De La Convección



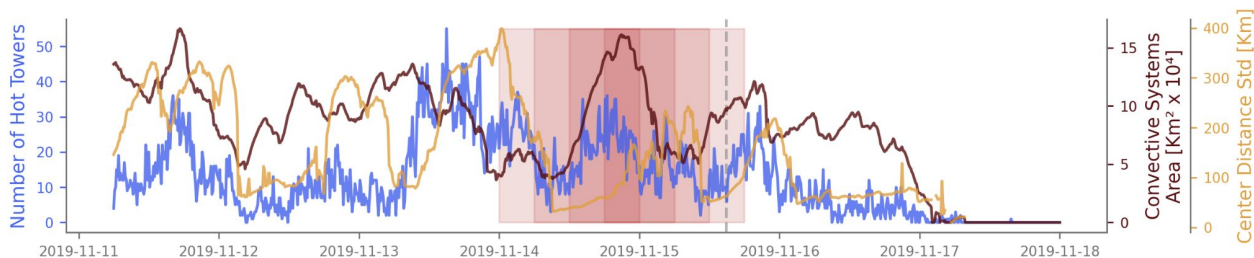
Distribución Radial De La Convección



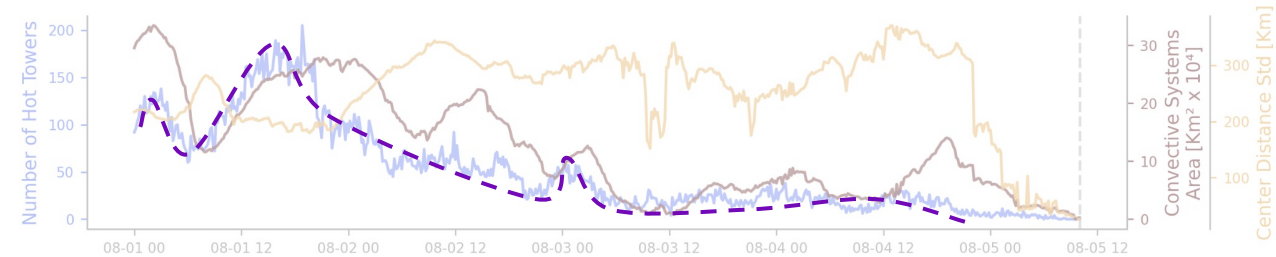
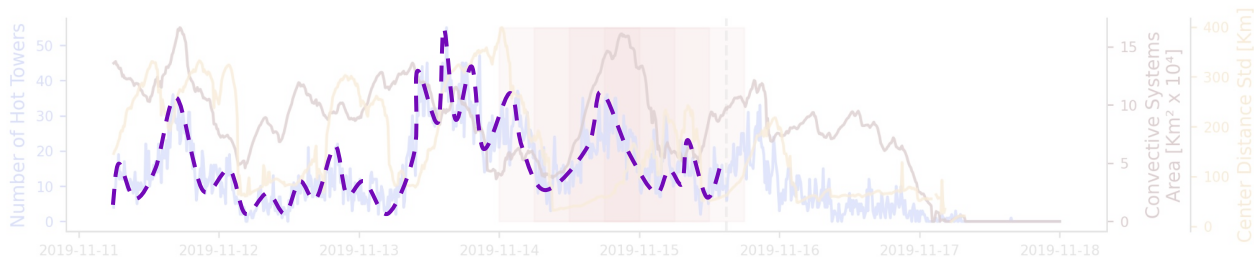
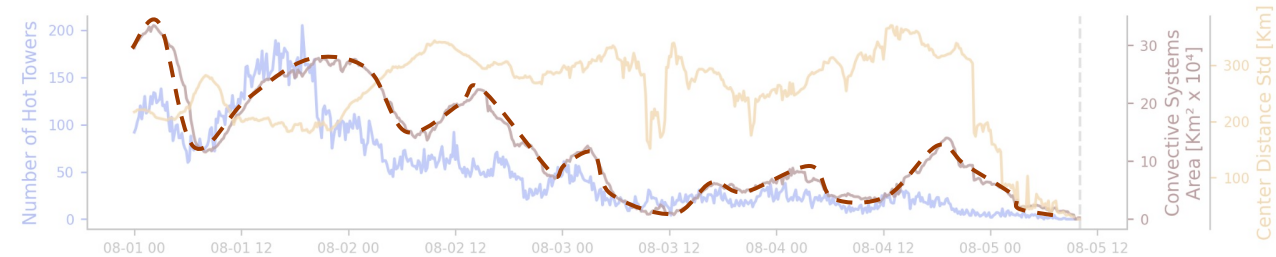
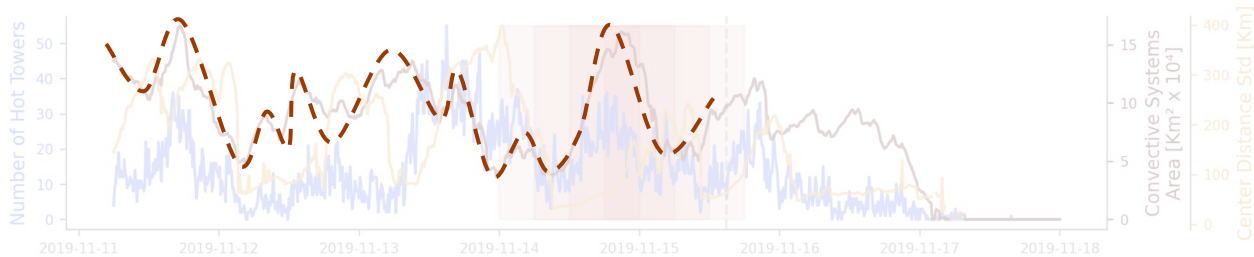
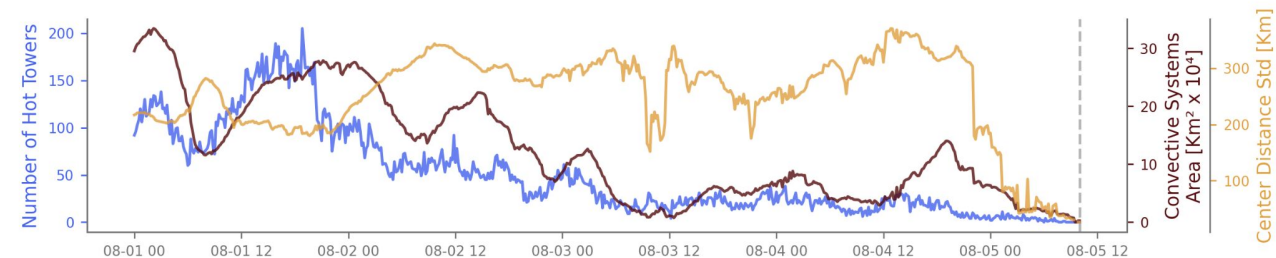
Análisis Temporal de Estructuras Convectivas

24

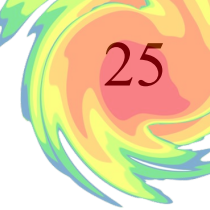
FENGSHEN - WP262019



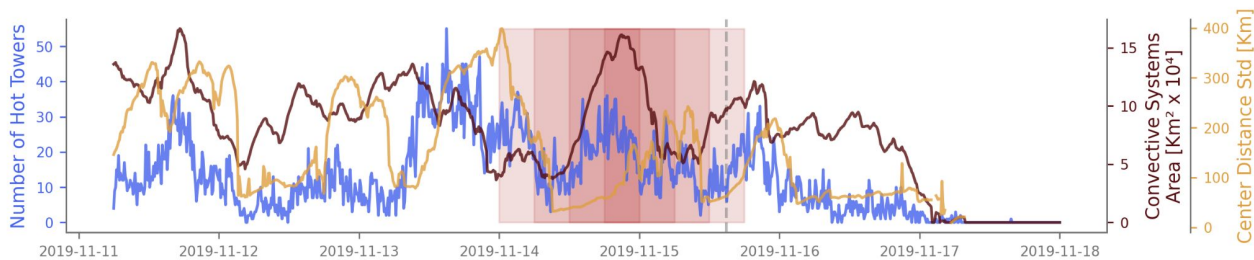
NALGAE - WP132017



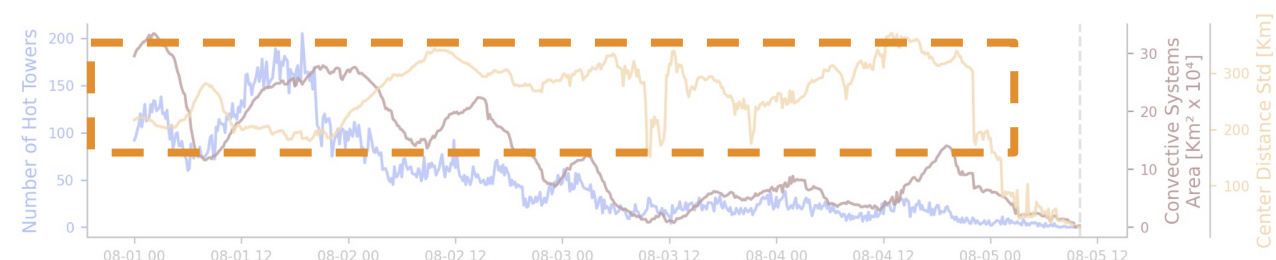
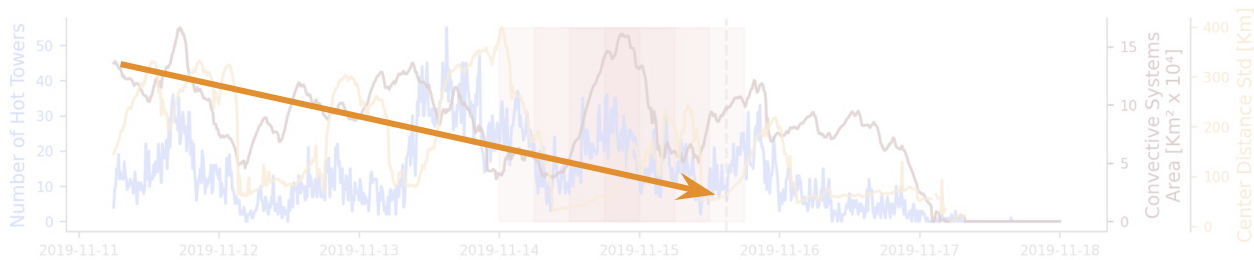
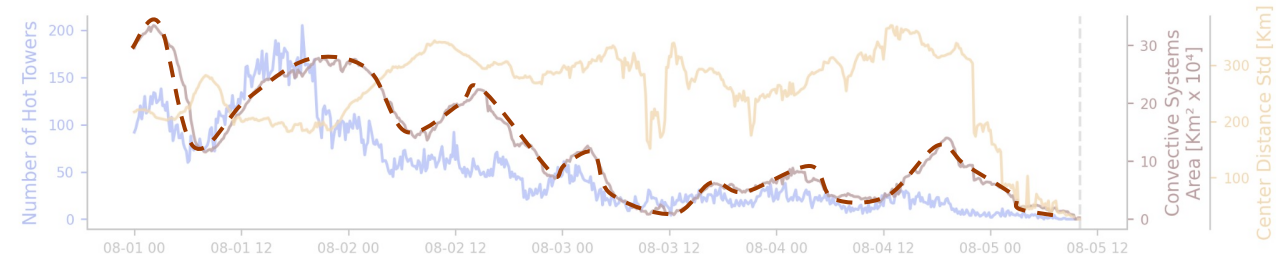
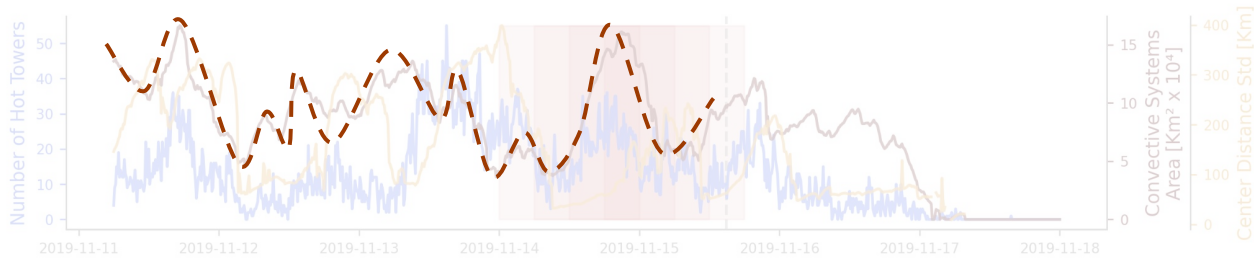
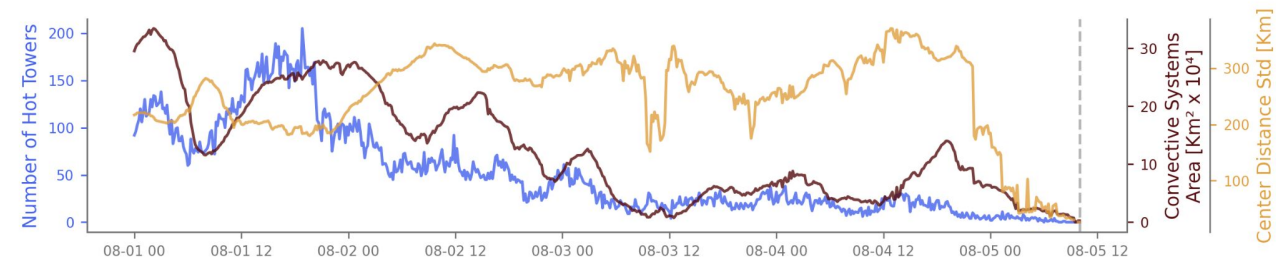
Análisis Temporal de Estructuras Convectivas



FENGSHEN - WP262019

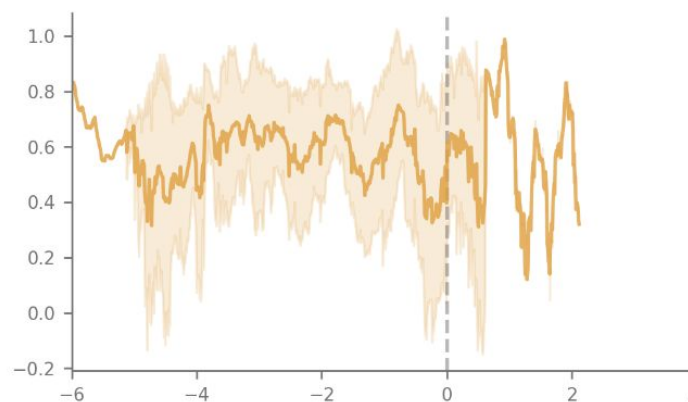
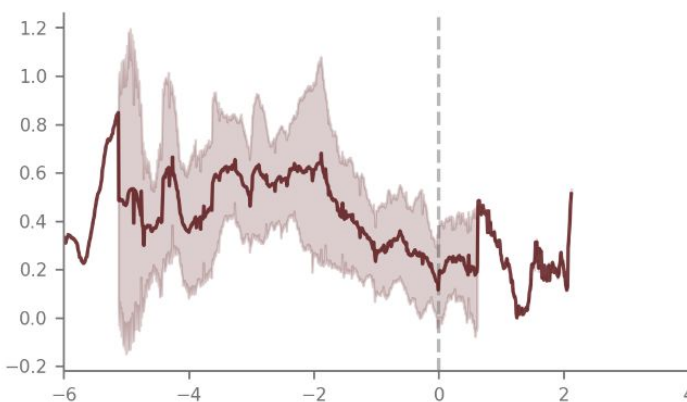
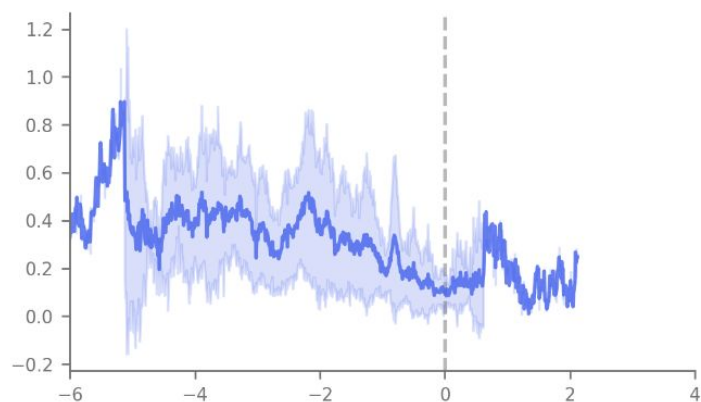
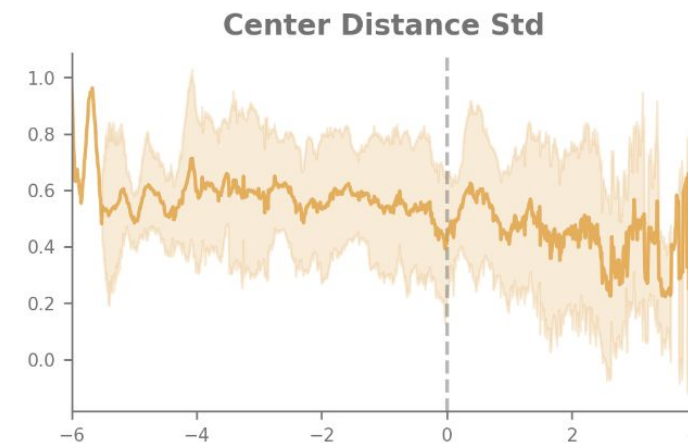
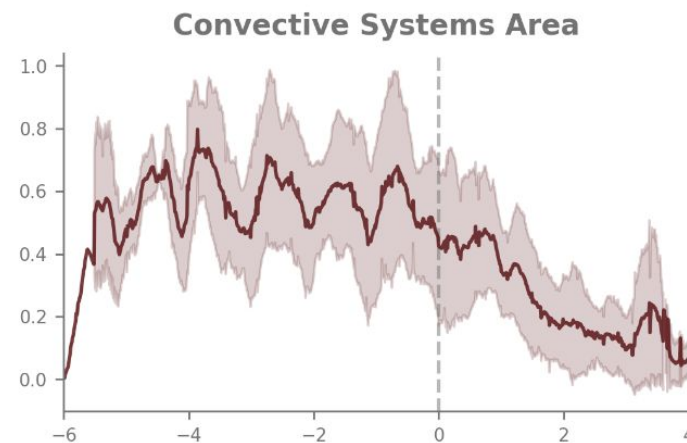
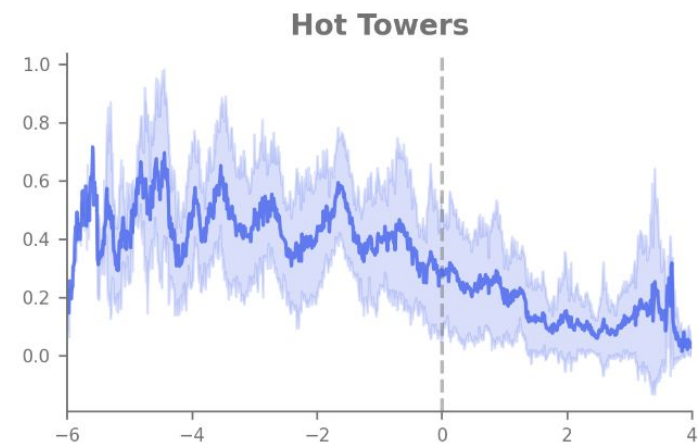


NALGAE - WP132017



Análisis Temporal de Estructuras Convectivas

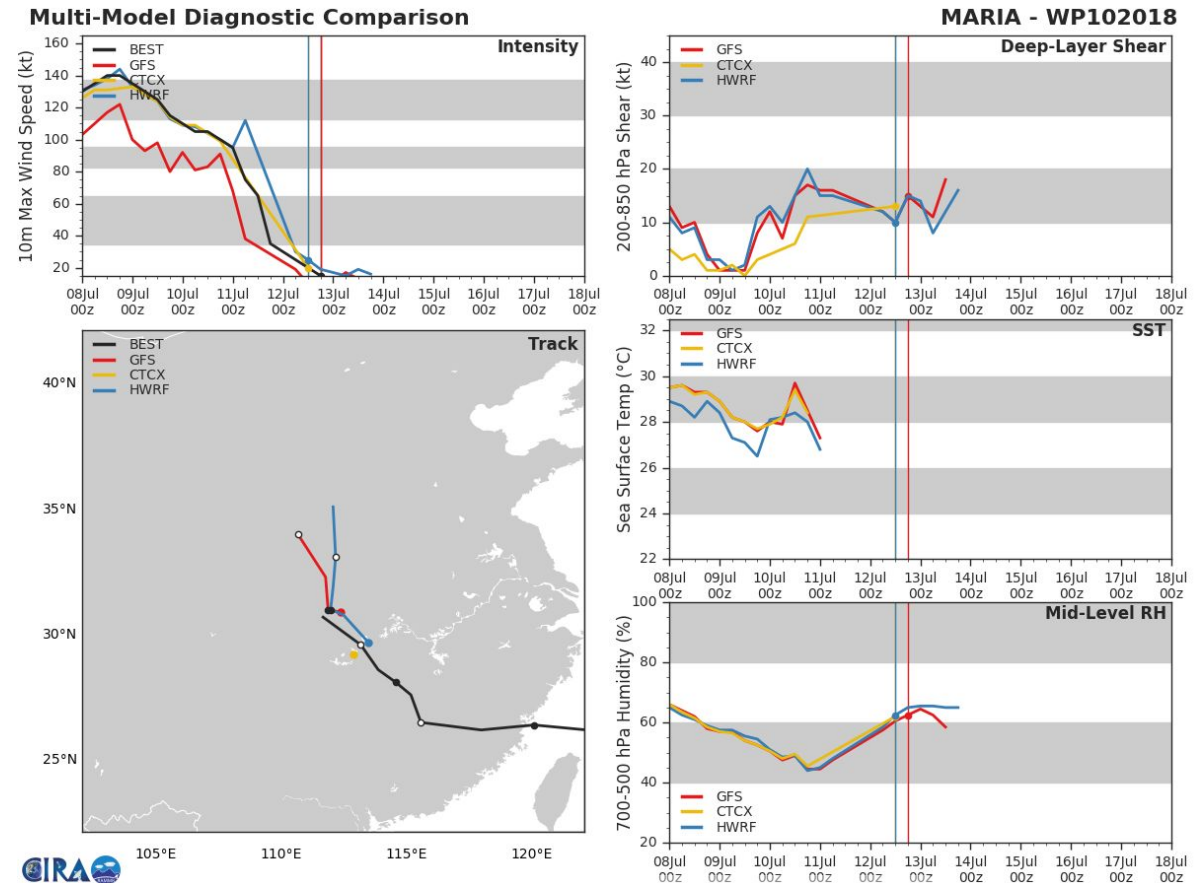
26



ESTRUCTURAS CONVECTIVAS Y SU INFLUENCIA EN LA DINÁMICA ATMOSFÉRICA

Implicaciones Para La Predicción de RI

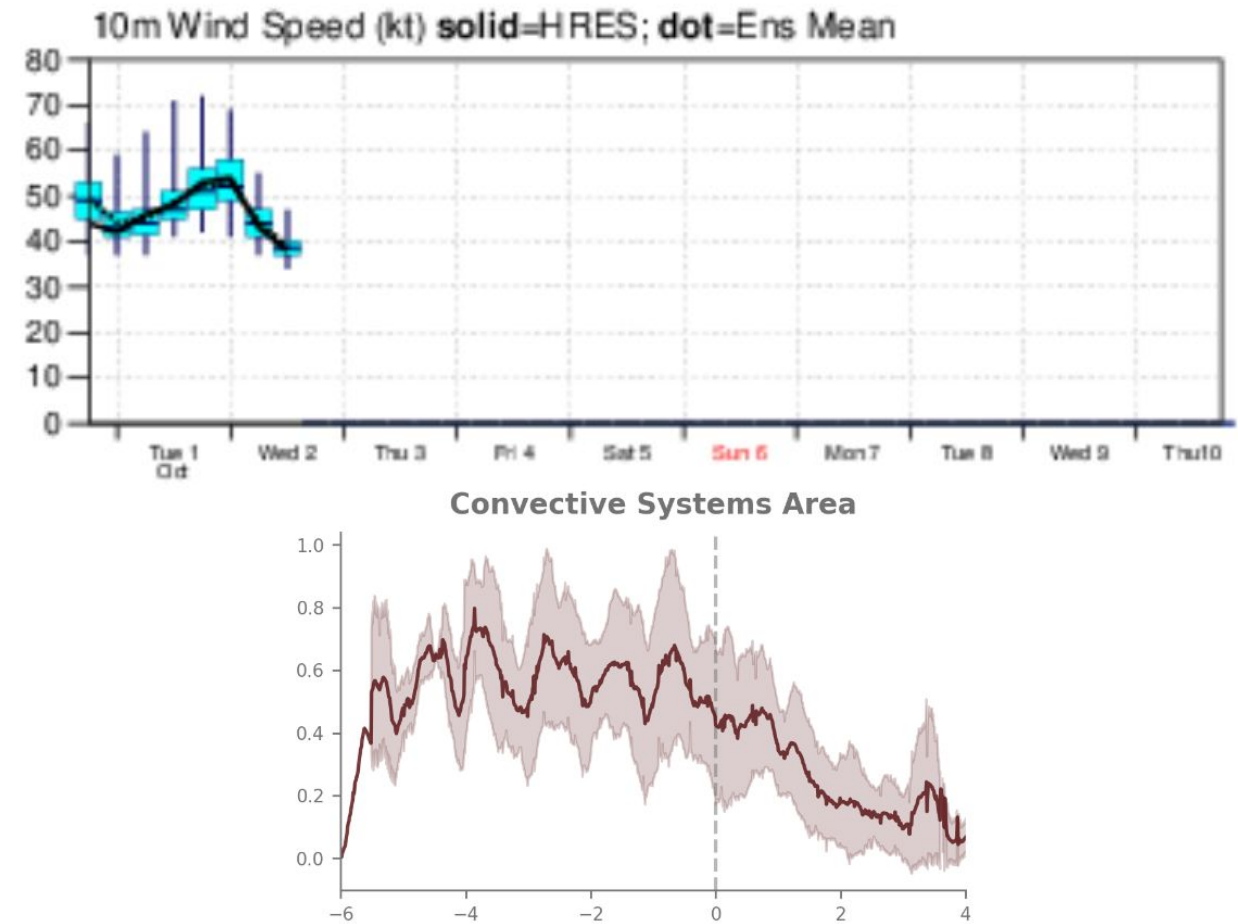
- Importancia de los **ciclos convectivos** días antes de la intensificación máxima.
- **Variabilidad** de alta frecuencia en intensidad desafía pronósticos numéricos.
- Estructura , orden y su distancia al centro como **indicador** de intensificación rápida.



Fuente: RAMMB CIRA

Conclusiones

- Identificación de Ciclos de Convección en RI.
- Alternancia entre fases simétricas y asimétricas.
- Importancia de las torres calientes (HTs).
- Importancia de la distancia de la distancia de estructuras convectivas



CONTACTO



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dnieves@unal.edu.co

REFERENCIAS

Adler, R. F., Markus, M. J., Fen, D. D., Szejwach, G., & Shenk, W. E. (1983). Thunderstorm top structure observed by aircraft overflights with an infrared radiometer. *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, 22(4), 579–593.

Bedka, K., Brunner, J., Dworak, R., Feltz, W., Otkin, J., & Greenwald, T. (2010). Objective satellite-based detection of overshooting tops using infrared window channel brightness temperature gradients. *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, 49(1), 181–202.

Blaylock, B. K. (2023). GOES-2-go: Download and display GOES-East and GOES-West data (Version 2022.07.15) [Computer software].

<https://github.com/blaylockbk/goes2go>

Bureau Of Meteorology. (2021). Bureau of Meteorology Satellite Observations (Collection). <https://doi.org/10.25914/61A609F9E7FFA>

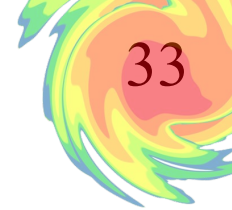
REFERENCIAS

Cecil, D. J., Zipser, E. J., & Nesbitt, S. W. (2002). Reflectivity, ice scattering, and lightning characteristics of hurricane eyewalls and rainbands. Part I: Quantitative description. *Monthly Weather Review*, 130(3), 769–784.

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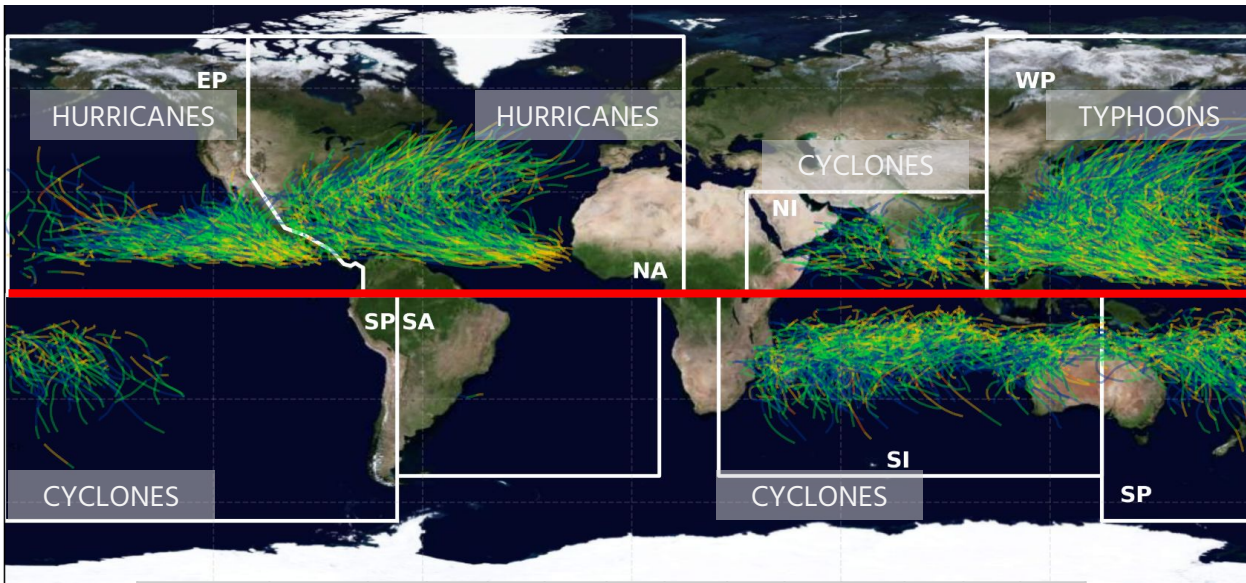
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ANEXOS

Ciclones Tropicales: Escala de Intensidad

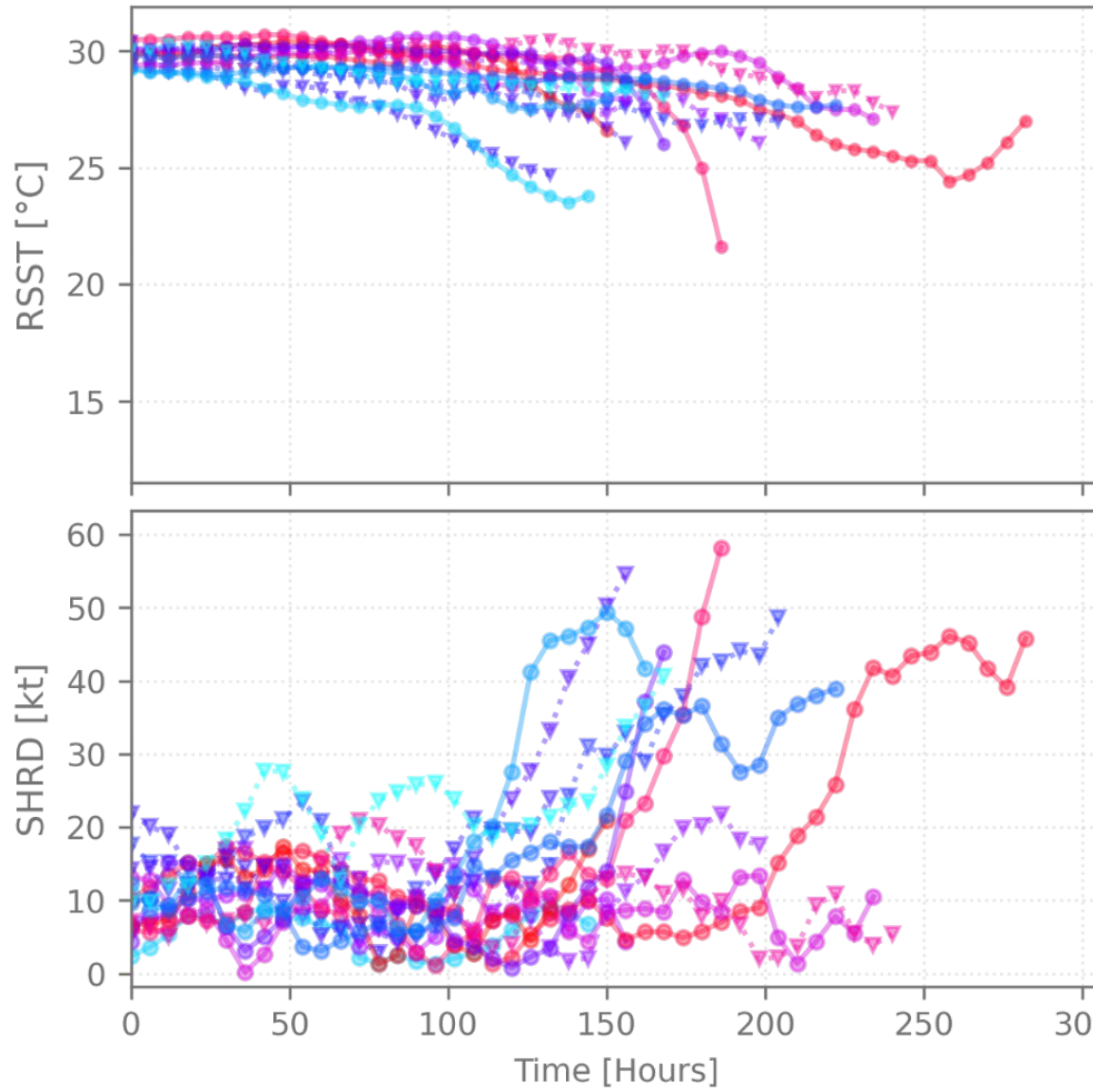
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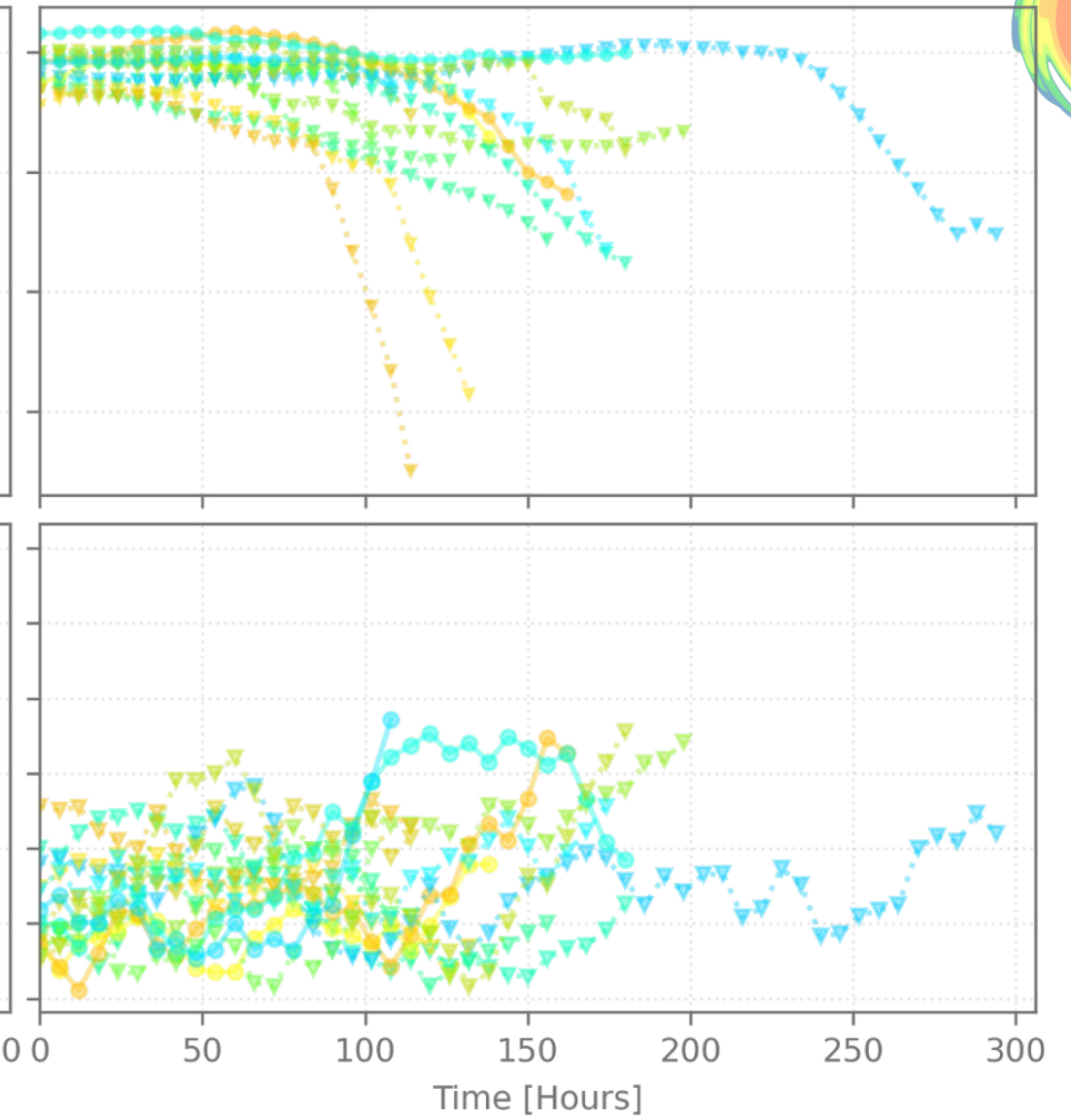
BASIN	Mea n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WP	25.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.4	4.8	6.4	5.7	4.3	2.8	1.8
EP	14.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	4.1	4.4	3.8	2.4	1.4	1.0
SI	11.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.9
NA	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.9	3.5	4.6	2.8	1.3	1.1
SP	8.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.0
NI	4.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.3
SA	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	Categoría	Vientos	Tipos de daños debido a vientos huracanados	
Intensidad Mínima	1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h 33-42 m/s	Los vientos muy peligrosos producirán algunos daños: las casas de madera bien construidas podrían tener daños en el techo, las tejas, el revestimiento de vinilo y las canaletas.	1
	2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h 42-49 m/s	Los vientos extremadamente peligrosos causarán daños extensos: las casas de estructura bien construidas podrían sufrir daños importantes en el techo y el revestimiento.	2
	3	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h 49-57 m/s	Ocurrirán daños devastadores: las casas bien construidas pueden sufrir daños importantes o la eliminación de la plataforma del techo y los extremos de los hastiales.	3
Intensidad Máxima	4	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h 58-69 m/s	Ocurrirán daños catastróficos: las casas bien construidas pueden sufrir daños severos con la pérdida de la mayor parte de la estructura del techo y/o algunas paredes exteriores.	4
	5	157 mph o más 137 kt o más 252 km/h o más >70 m/s	Se producirán daños catastróficos: se destruirá un alto porcentaje de las casas con estructura, con la falla total del techo y el colapso de las paredes.	5

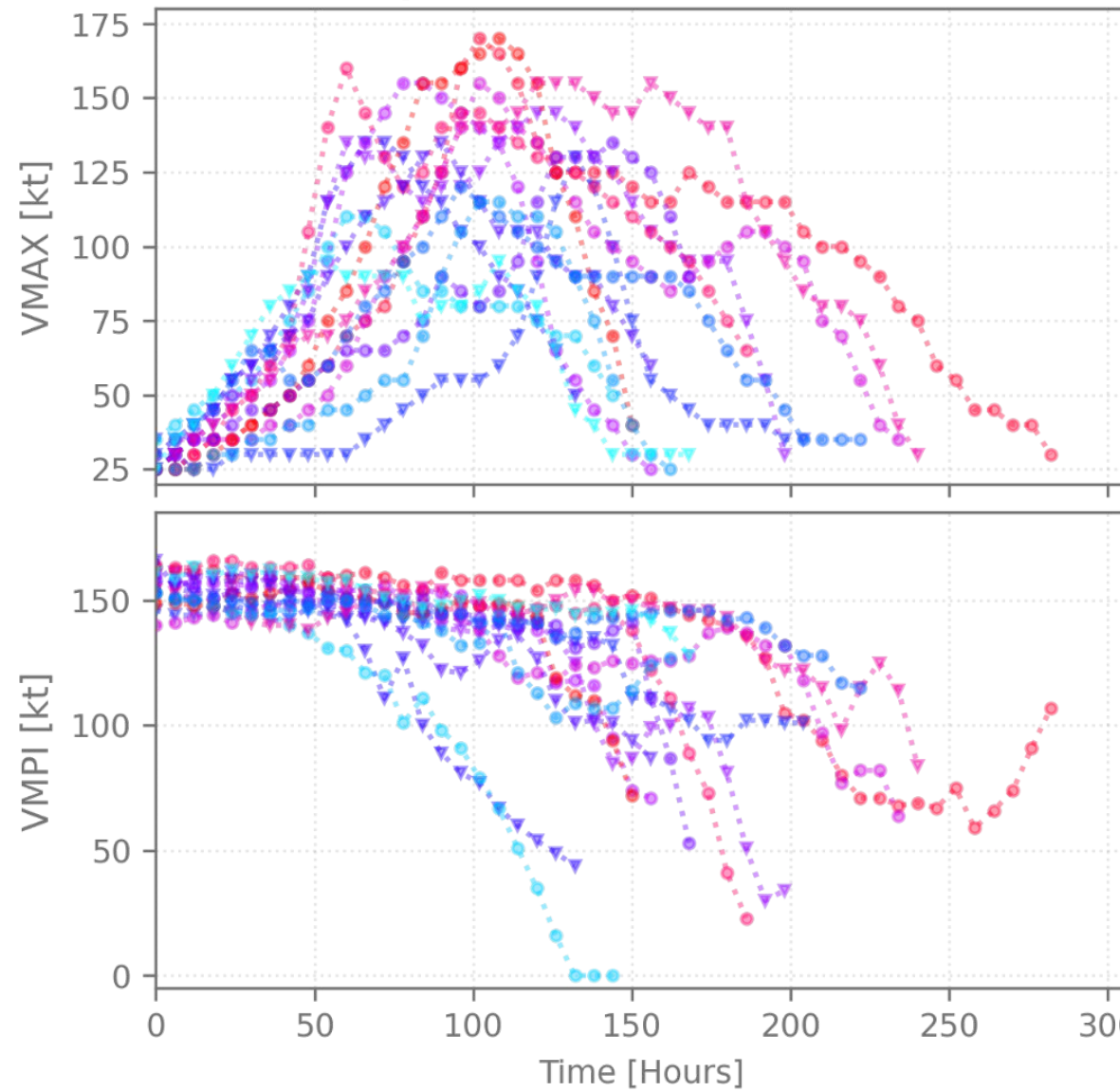
Rapid Intensification Cases



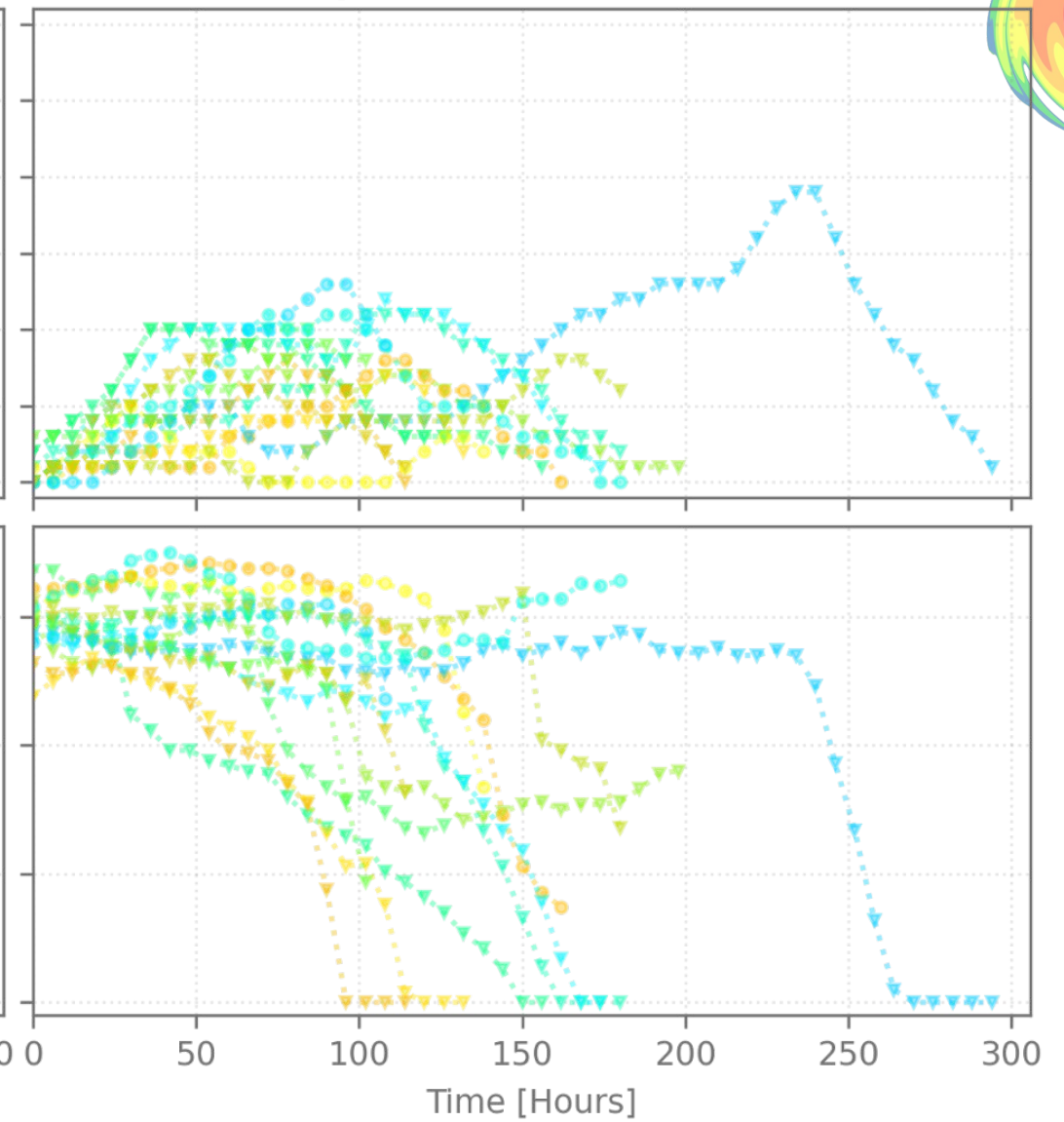
Non Rapid Intensification Cases

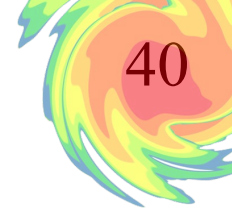


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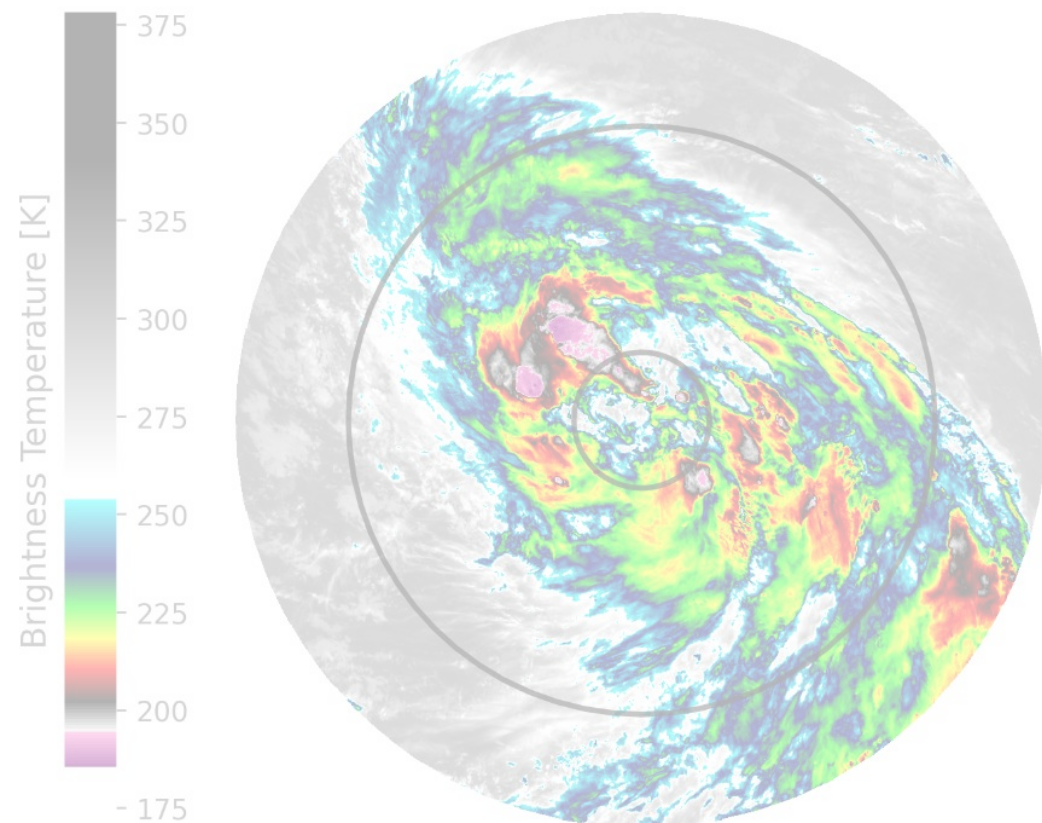


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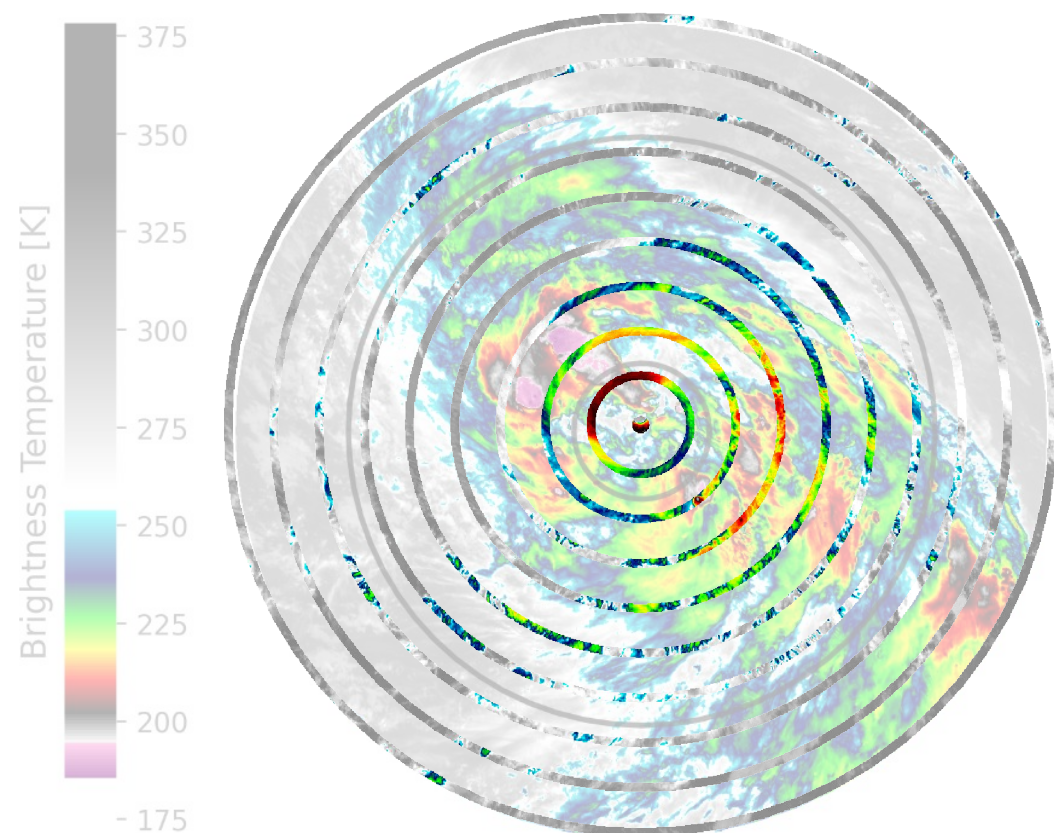




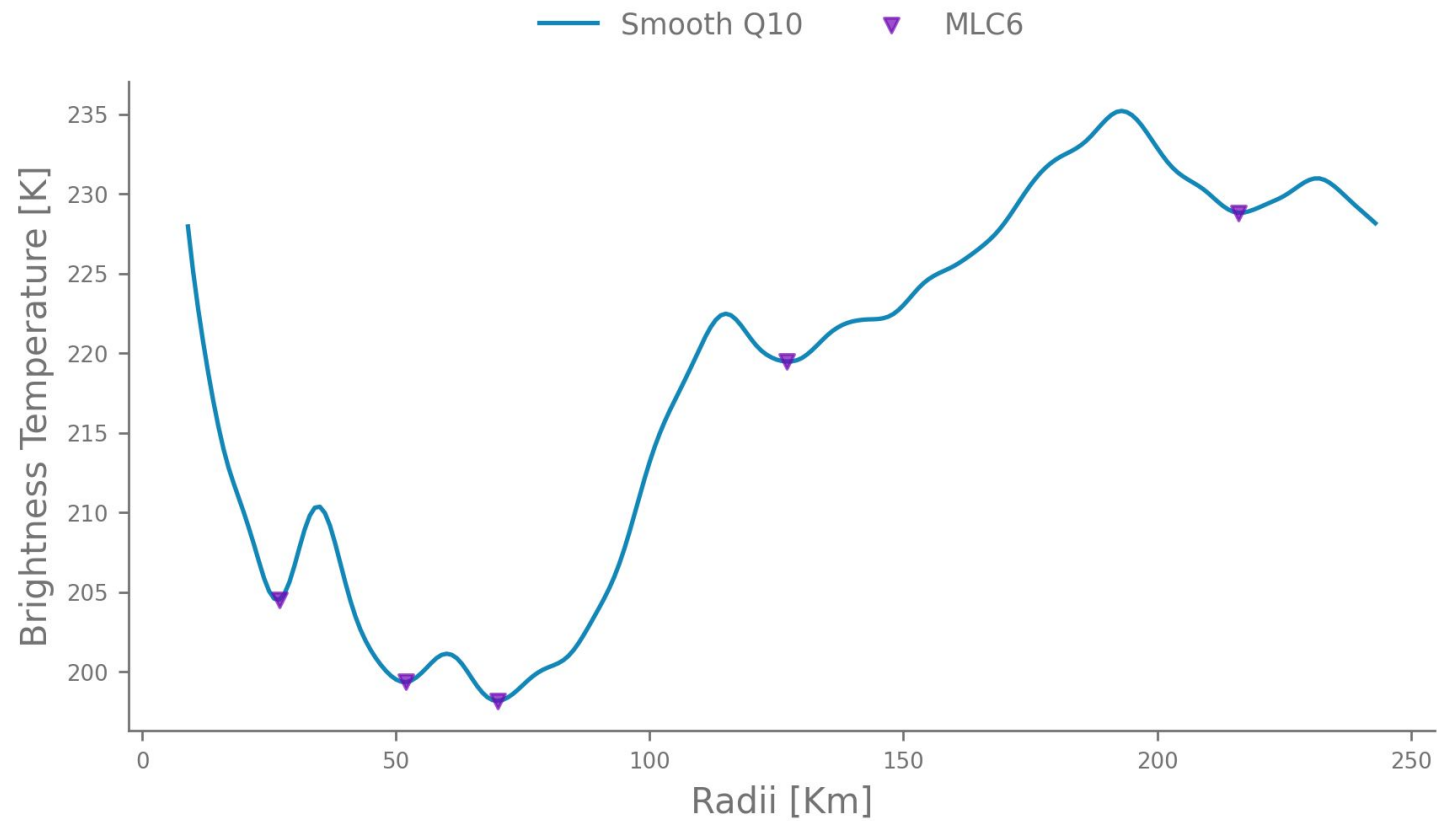
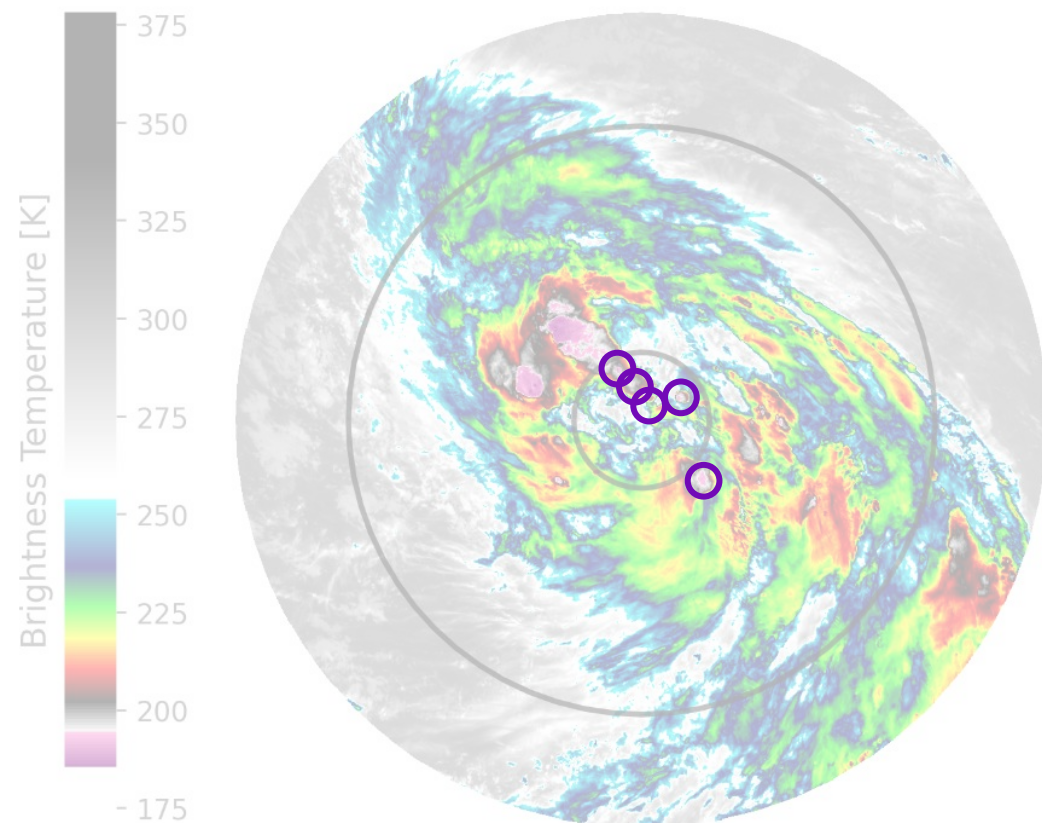
Máximos Locales De Convección



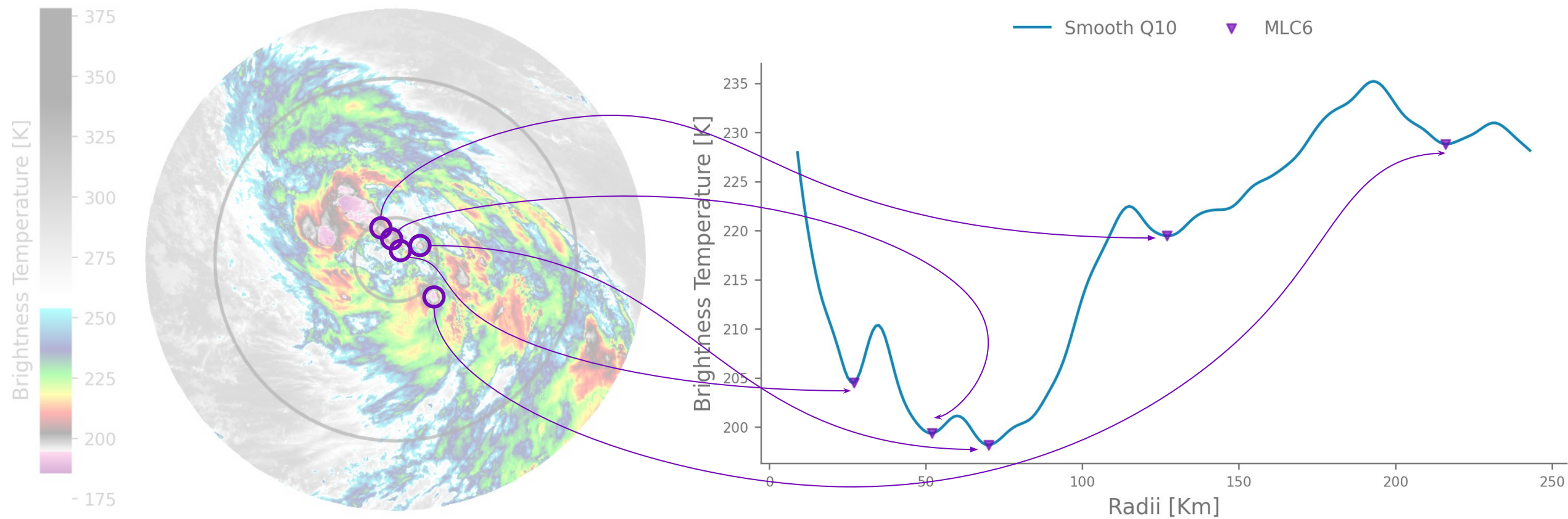
Máximos Locales De Convección



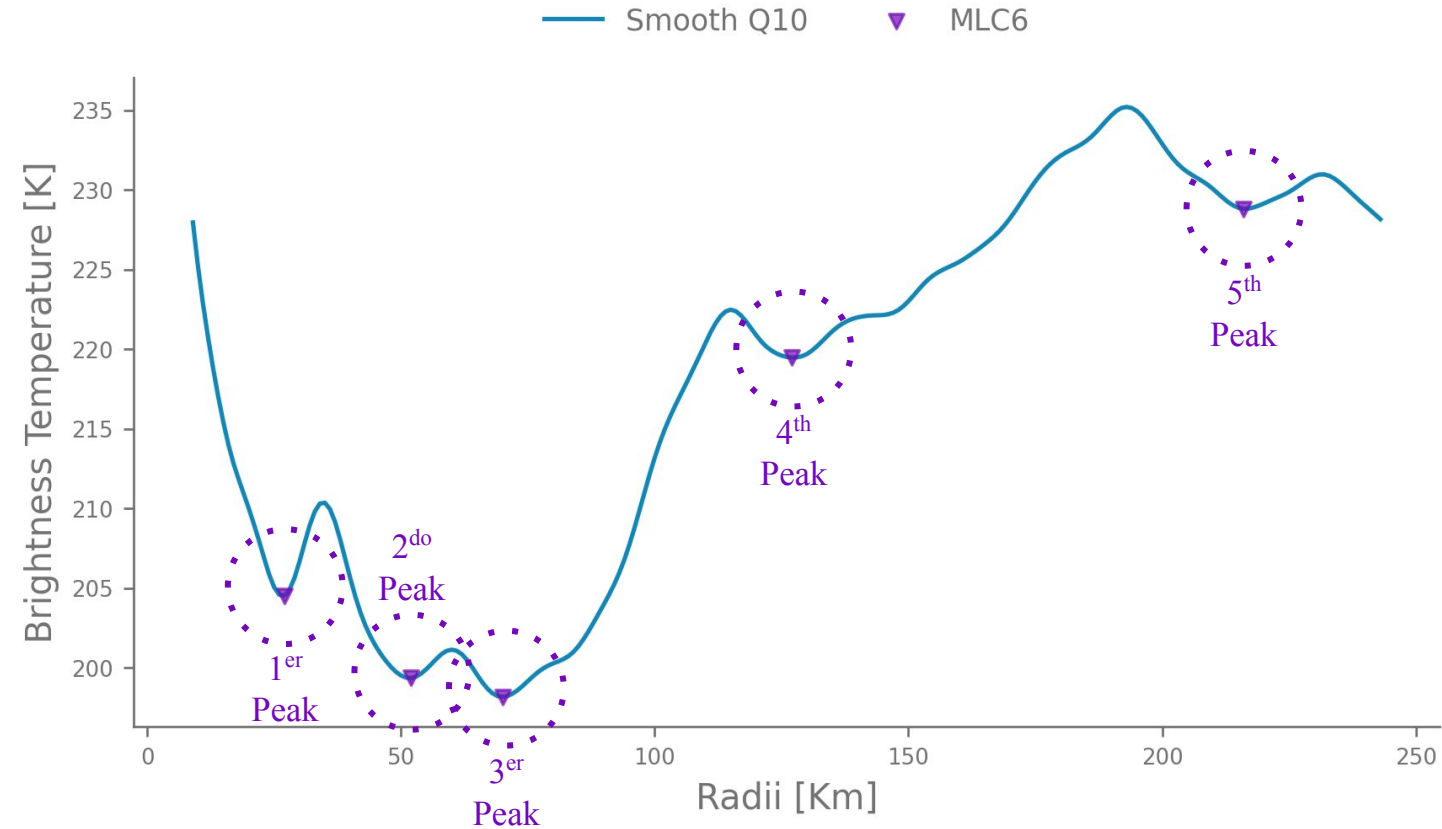
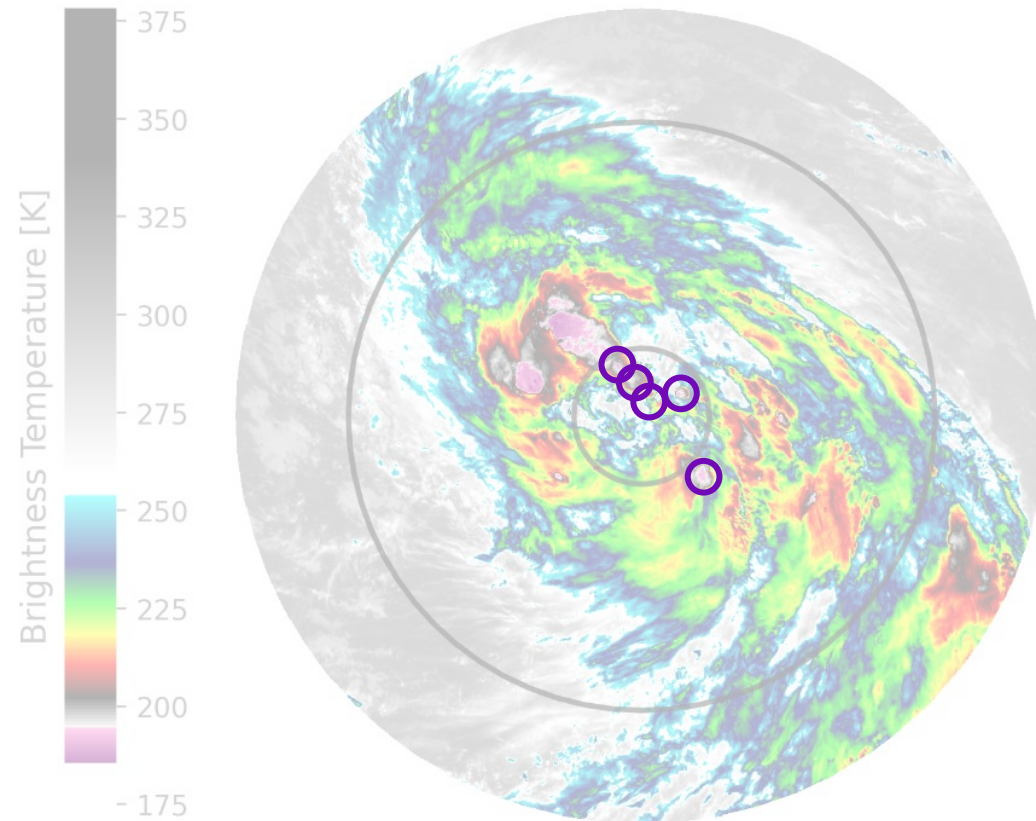
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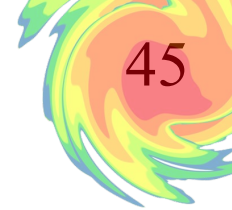


Máximos Locales De Convección



Máximos Locales De Convección





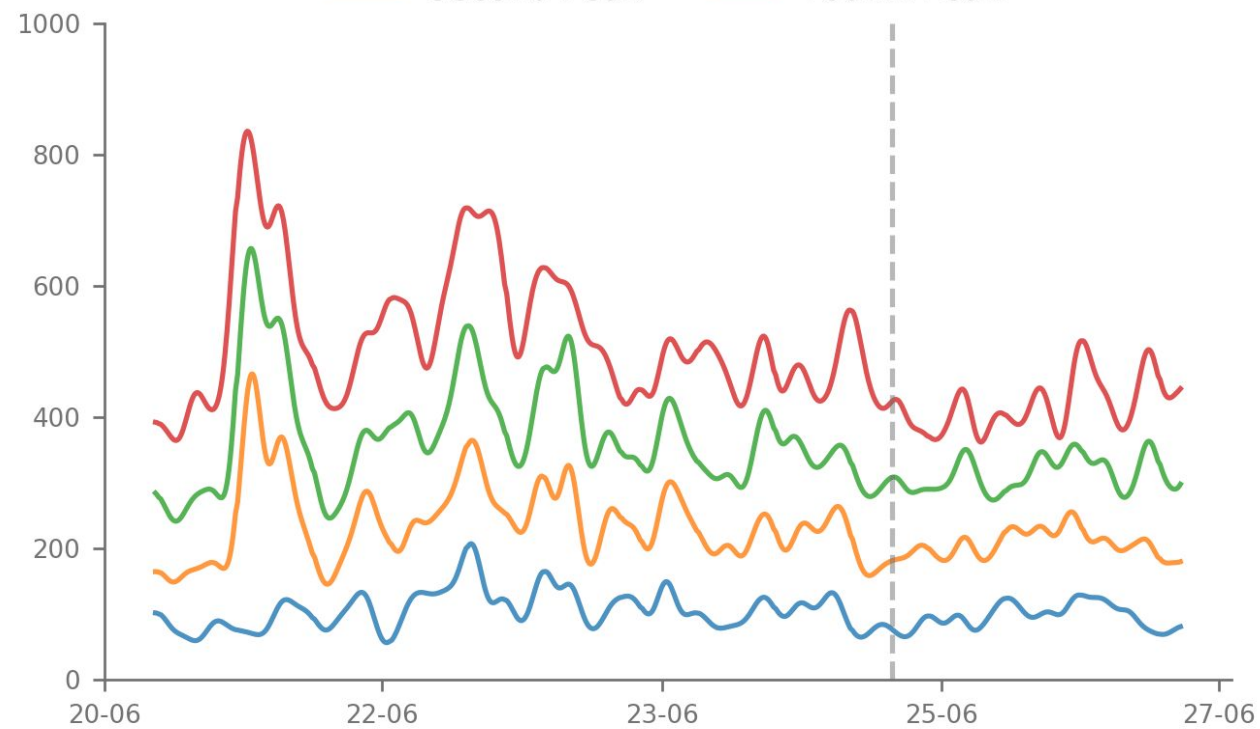
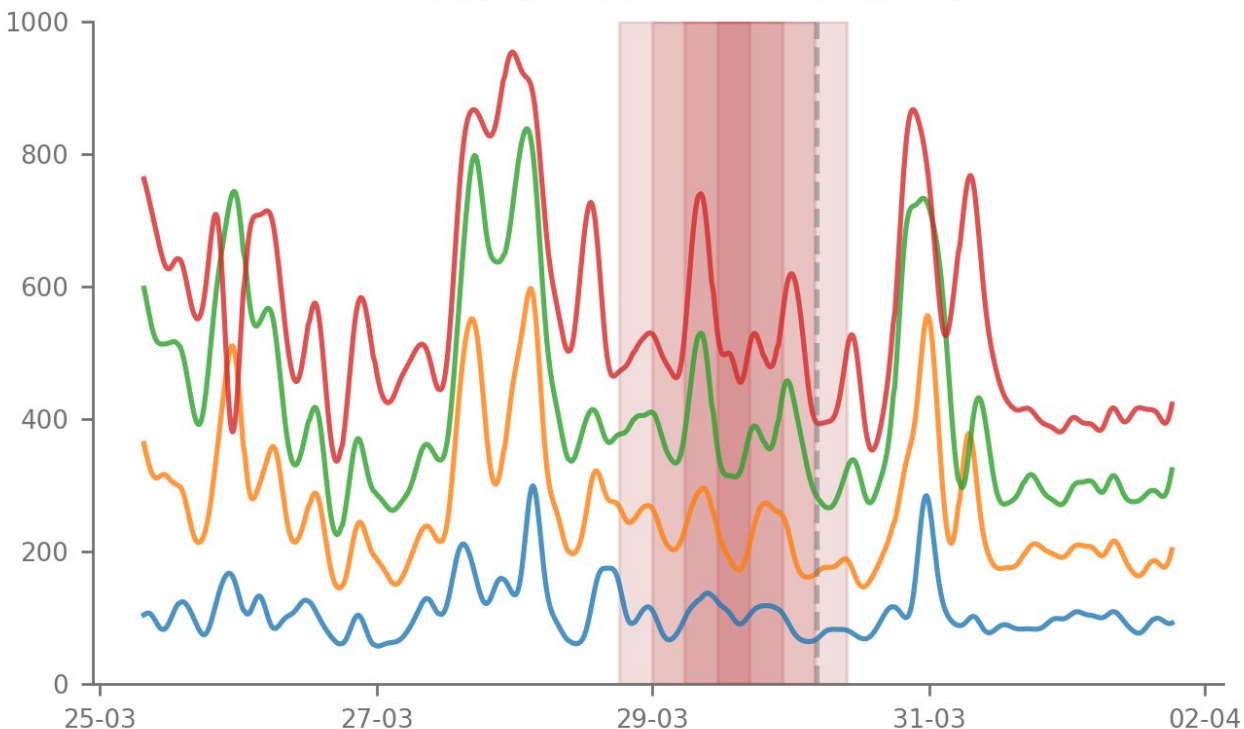
Máximos Locales De Convección

JELAWAT - WP032018
Q10 BT

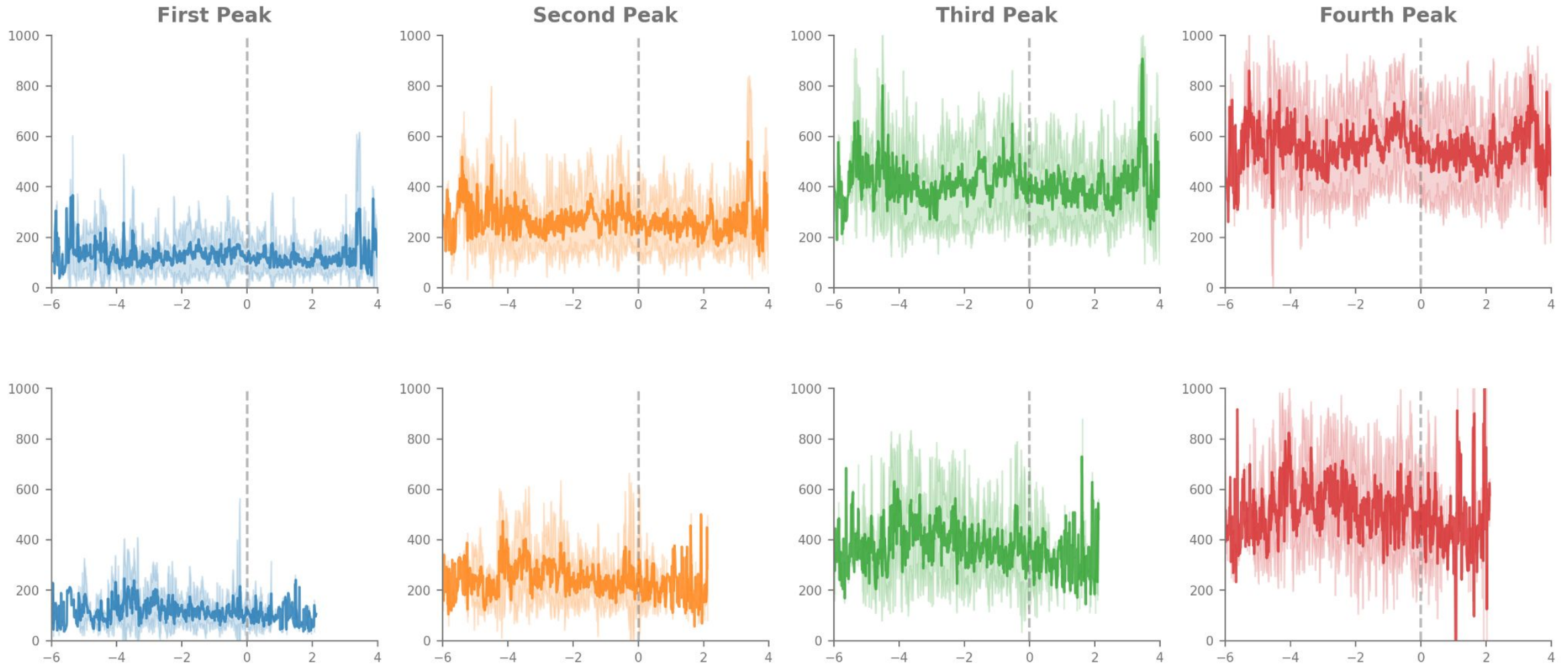
CHAMPI - WP062021
Q10 BT

— First Peak — Third Peak
— Second Peak — Fourth Peak

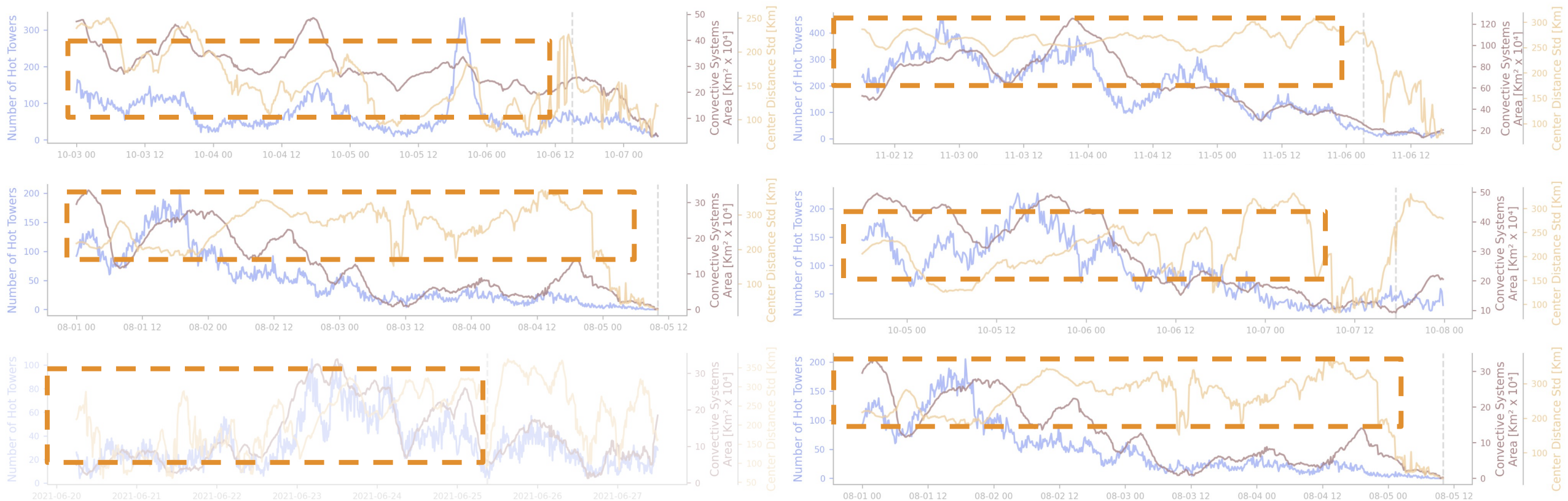
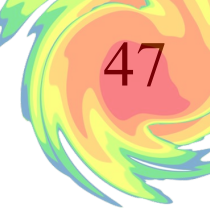
— First Peak — Third Peak
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Máximos Locales De Convección

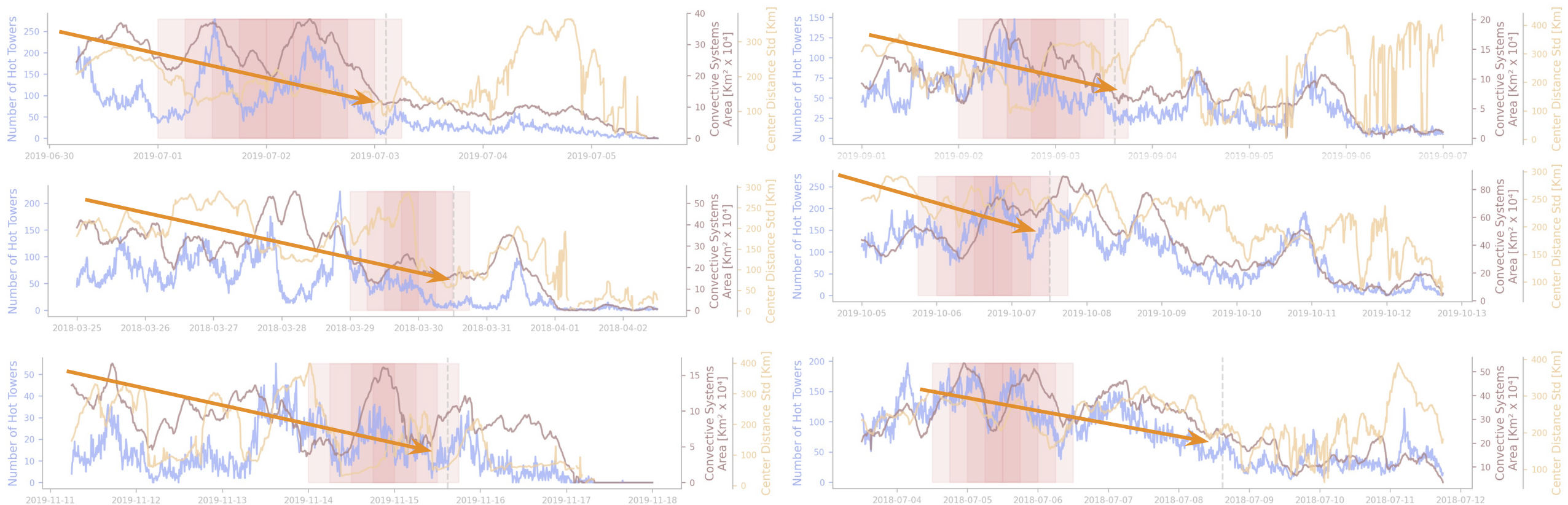


Análisis Temporal de Estructuras Convectivas



Análisis Temporal de Estructuras Convectivas

48



Análisis Temporal de Estructuras Convectivas

49

