

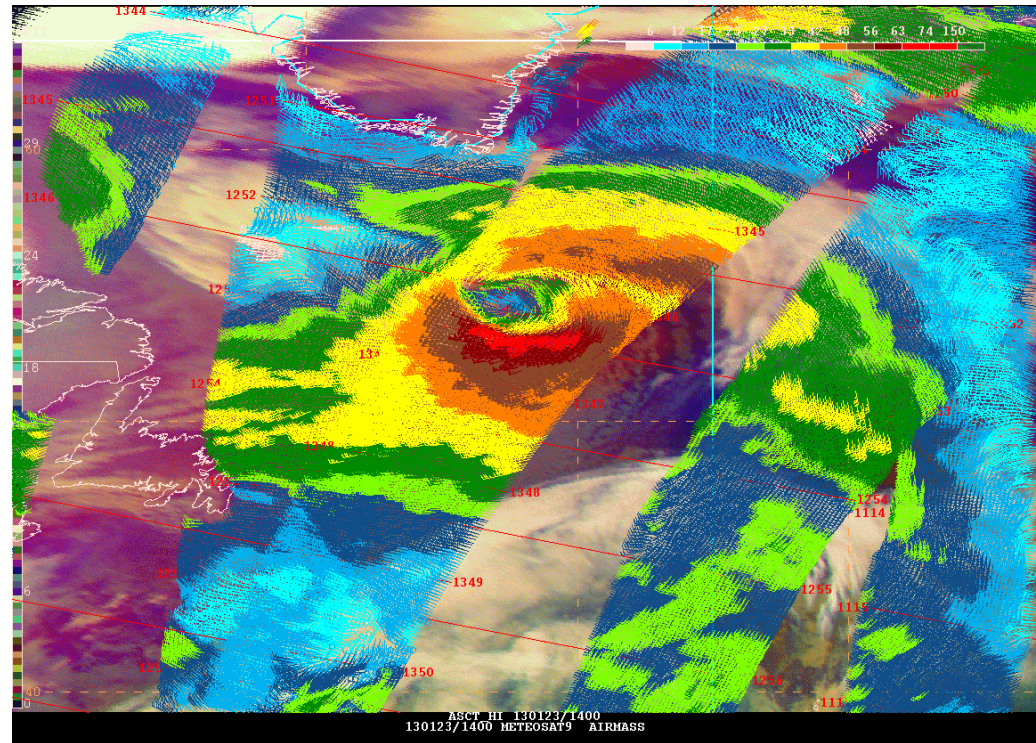
Hurricane Force Winds in Explosive Maritime Cyclones

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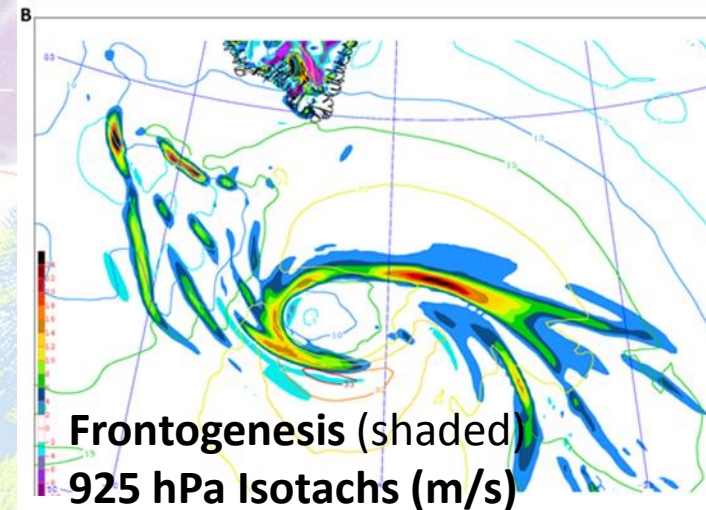
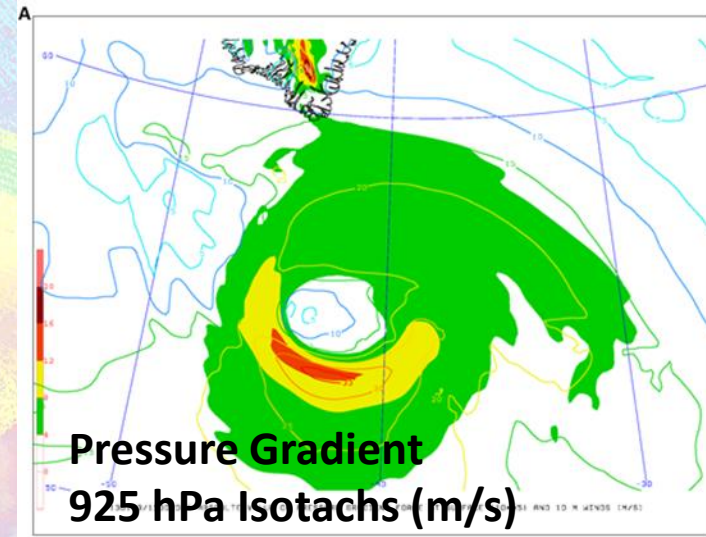
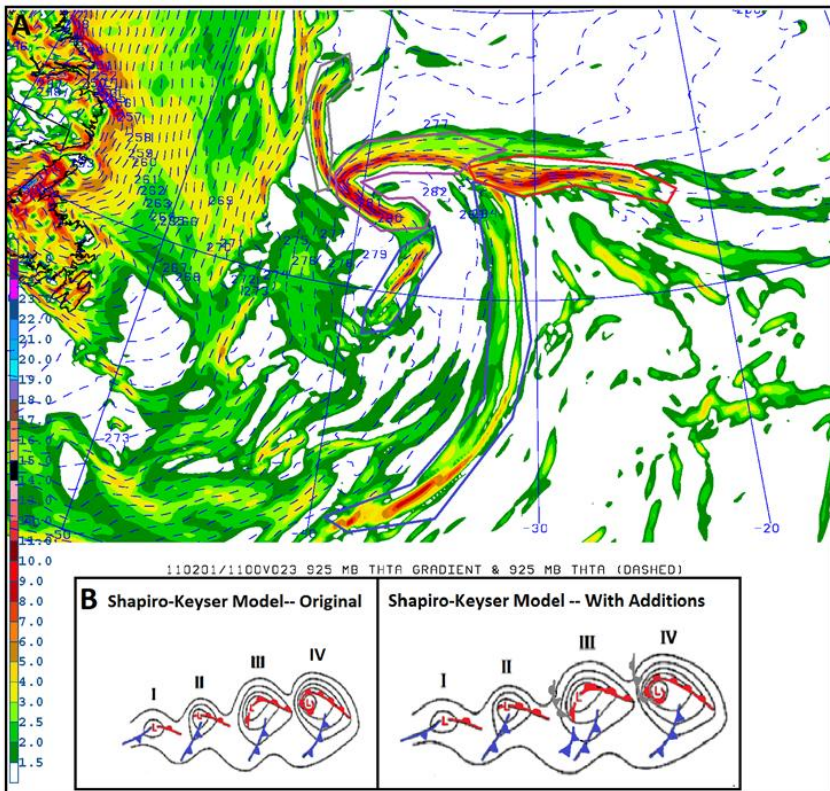
- 2 Case Studies
 - Jan 31-Feb 2, 2011
 - Jan 22 – 24, 2013
- Numerical simulations of cyclone evolutions with focus on wind structure and speed
 - WRF and NCEP NEMS
- Comparisons
 - ASCAT and OSCAT with NWP
 - NOAA WP-3D SFMR and dropsondes



1346 ASCAT pass January 23, 2013.

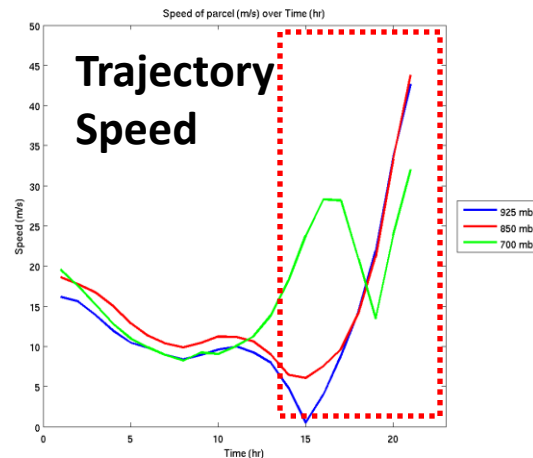
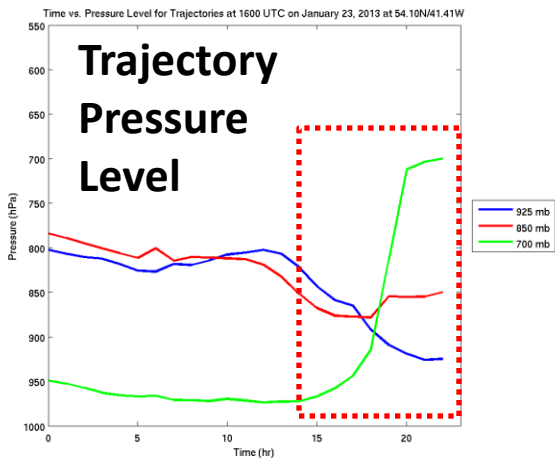
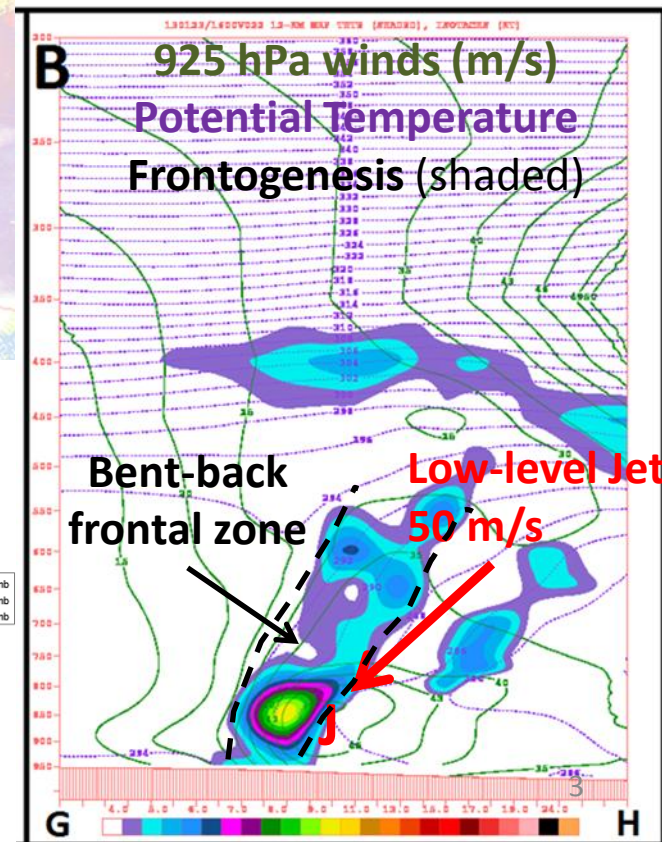
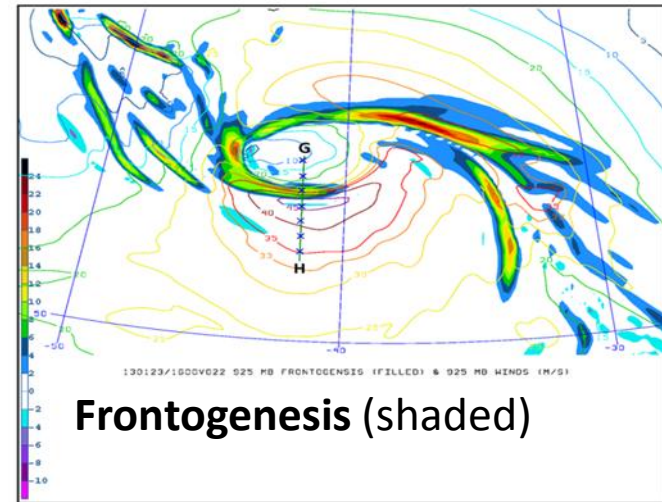
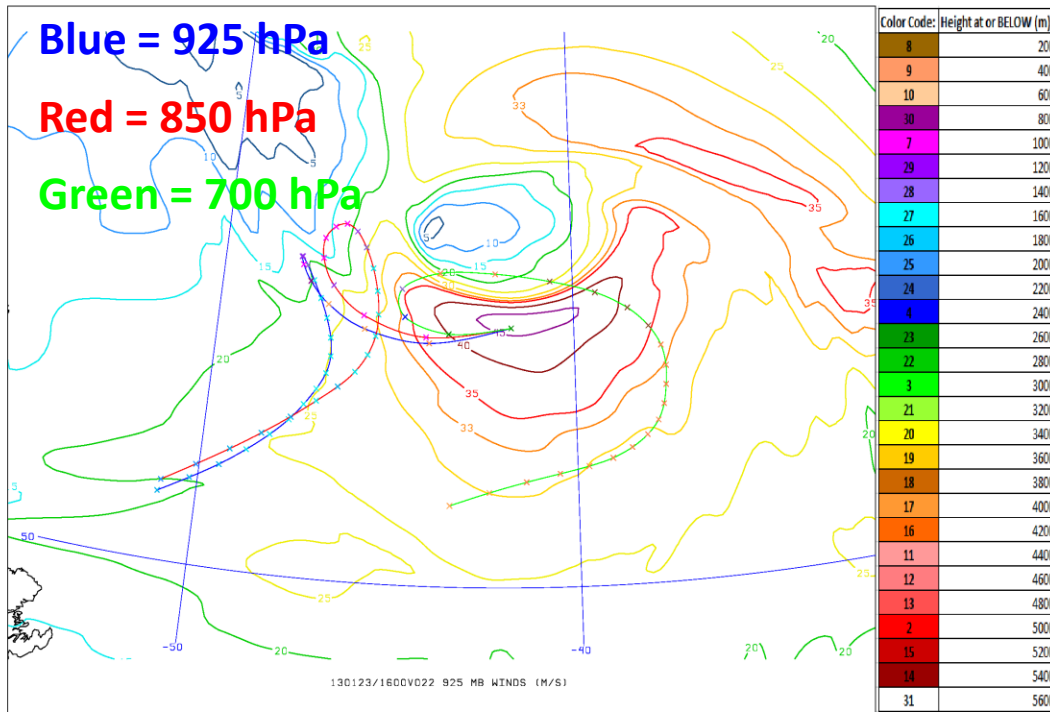
The Evolution

- Strong frontogenesis develops
- Bent back front extends SEward
- Pressure Gradient Force (PGF) maximum develops
- PGF increases and wraps under cyclone center (south)
- Hurricane force winds develop within the PGF maximum and cold side of frontogenesis maximum

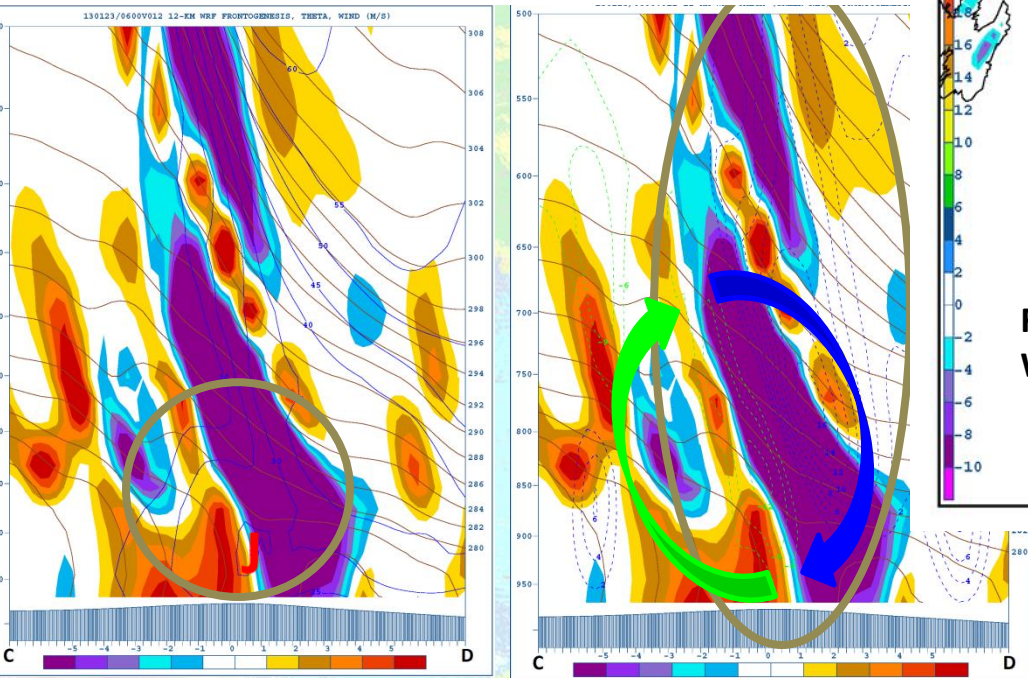
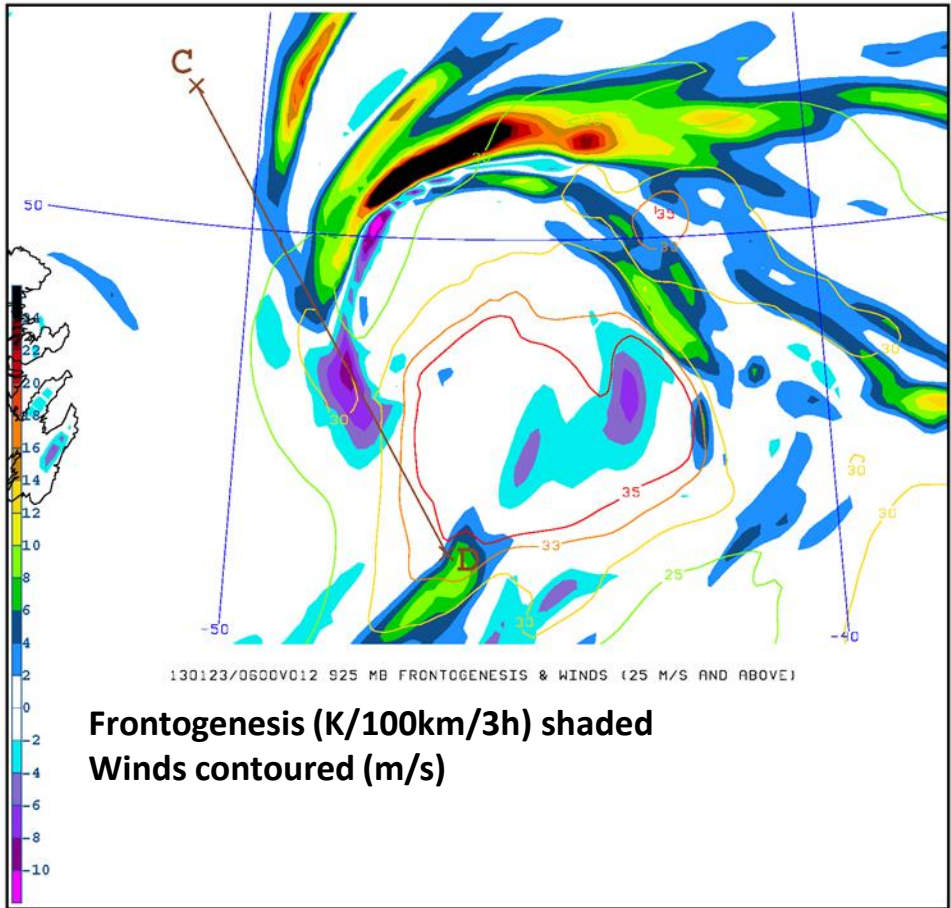
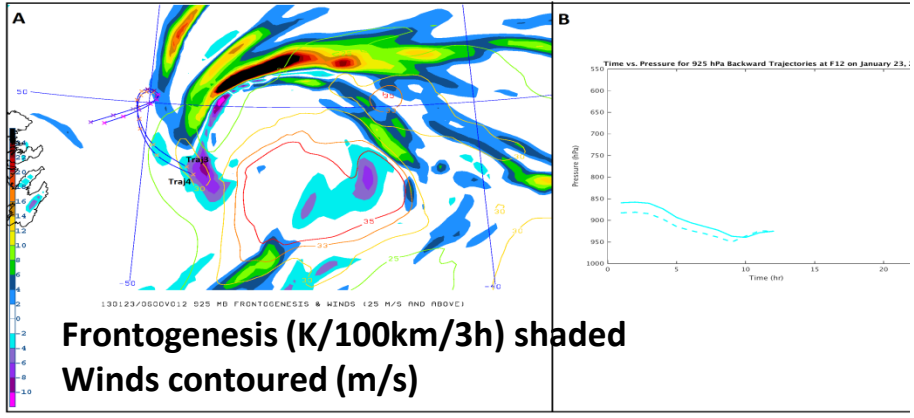


(A) WRF modeled absolute value of surface pressure gradient force valid at 2100 UTC on January 23, 2013 and 10 m winds ($m s^{-1}$) isotachs with scale same as in Figure 6. (B) WRF modeled results from same time as in (A) and with same isotachs as (A) but with 925 hPa frontogenesis ($K / 100 km / 3 h$) shaded.

Trajectories



2013 possible Sting Jet



Summary

- Evolution is common
 - Based on scatterometer winds
- HF Winds result of low level jet formation
 - Some similarity to cold conveyor belt or jet
 - **Not** a sting jet (terminology frequently misused)
 - NWP results showed potential sting jets earlier in evolutions
- Predictable
 - Based on scale, evolution, and operational NWP
- Aug 2014 – April 2015 observed HF storms
 - 30 Pacific, 50 Atlantic