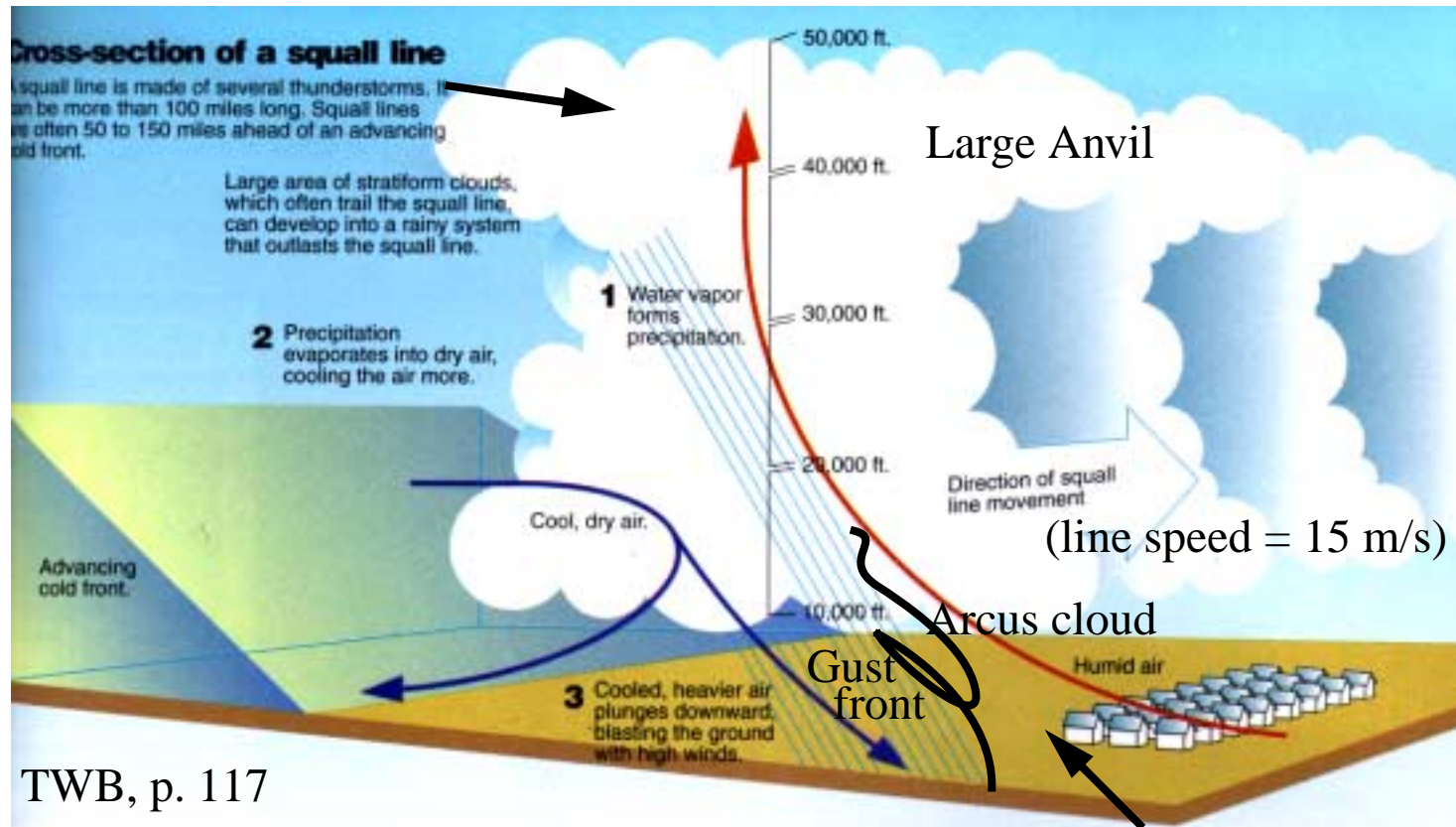


Lecture 28 Severe Thunderstorms and Tornadoes

Squall Lines



- Lines of thunderstorms with merged anvil and surface downdraft
- In Midwest, often form 100-300 km ahead of cold fronts ('pre-frontal') feeding on warm, moist air blowing in from S or SE.
- Require a 15-30 m/s difference between surface and upper level winds.
- Damaging winds upward of 50 mph common behind gust front.

Mesoscale Convective Complexes (MCC's)

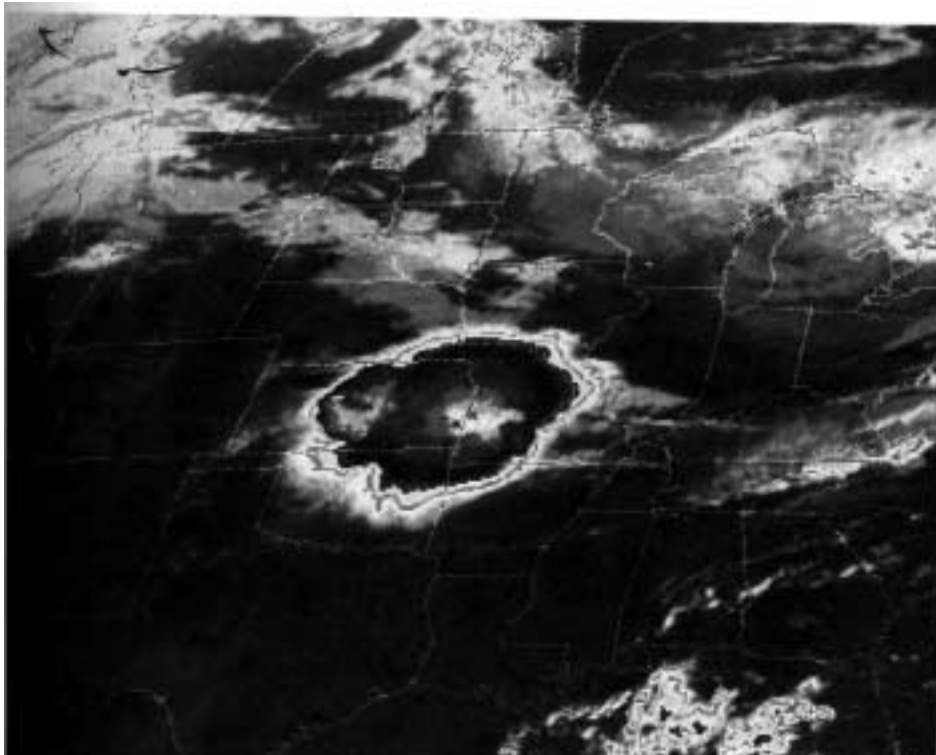


Figure 10.11

An enhanced infrared satellite picture for June 22, 1981, which shows a Mesoscale Convective Complex extending from central Kansas across western Missouri. This organized mass of thunderstorms brought hail, heavy rain, and flooding to this area.

EOM 10.16

- State-size region of thick precipitating anvil cloud produced by many loosely clustered T-storms.
- Form over deep layers of warm humid air blowing from S at low levels well equatorward of jet stream
- Typically form in evening, last all night.
- Flash-flood hazard - 2-4" rainfalls common.
- MCC's cause half of Midwest's summer rainfall

Supercell T-storms

- Form in warm sector close to L when there is deep conditional instability under jet stream winds.
- Whole updraft rotates (usually counterclockwise, but sometimes clockwise).
- Spawn most tornadoes and severe hail.
- Can last for several hours.

(Emanuel, *Atmospheric Convection*)

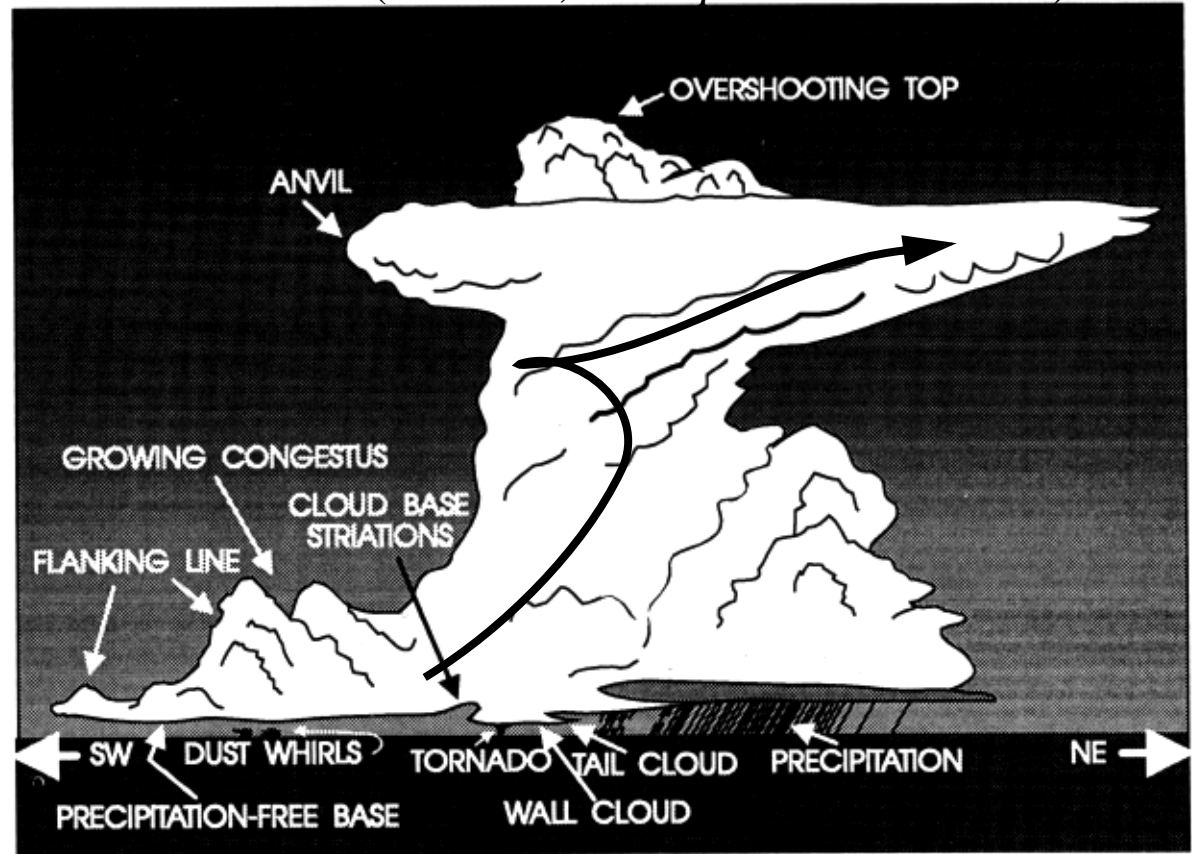
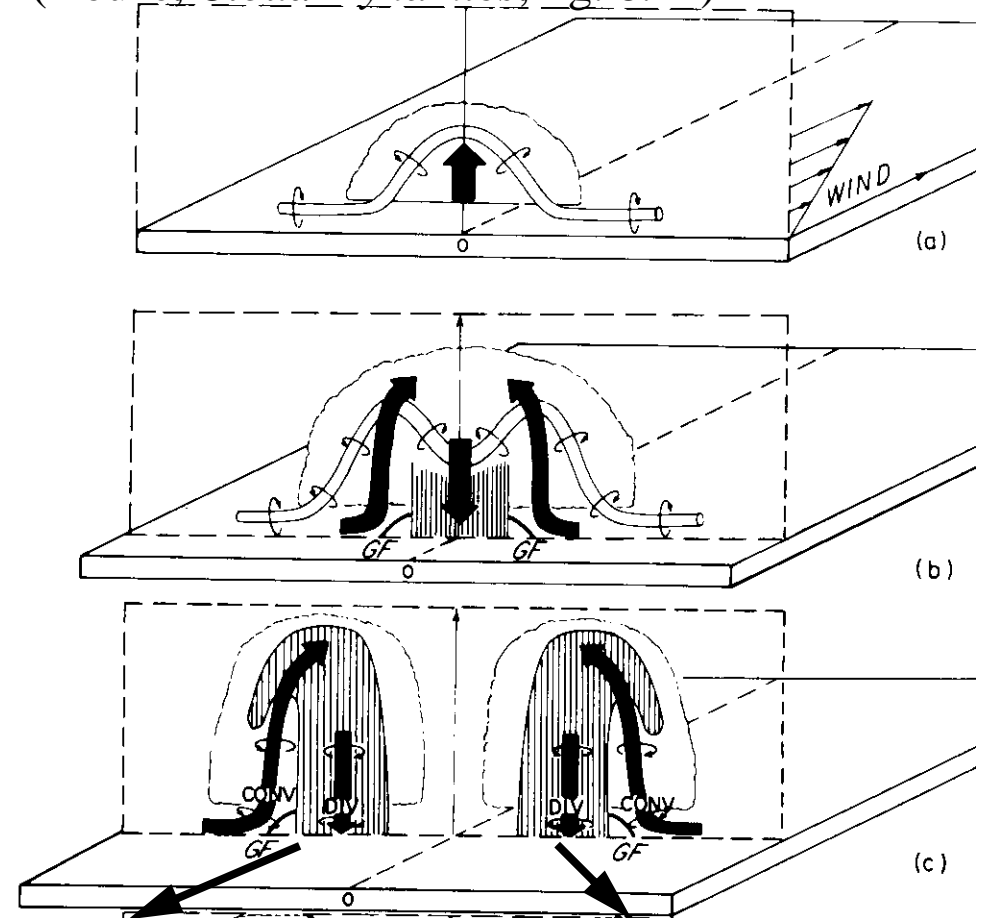


Fig. 9.15 Sketch of tornadic thunderstorm as viewed from the southeast. Vertical scale is exaggerated by about a factor of two. (Courtesy of Joseph Golden.)

Supercell formation

- Variation of wind with height \Rightarrow horizontal spin of air tubes.
- A cumulus updraft twists this spin into counter-rotating vortices.
- The vortices separate, each forming a supercell. Usually the clockwise-spinning vortex dissipates, leaving a single rotating storm.

(Houze, *Cloud Dynamics*, fig. 8.22)



Where Supercells Form

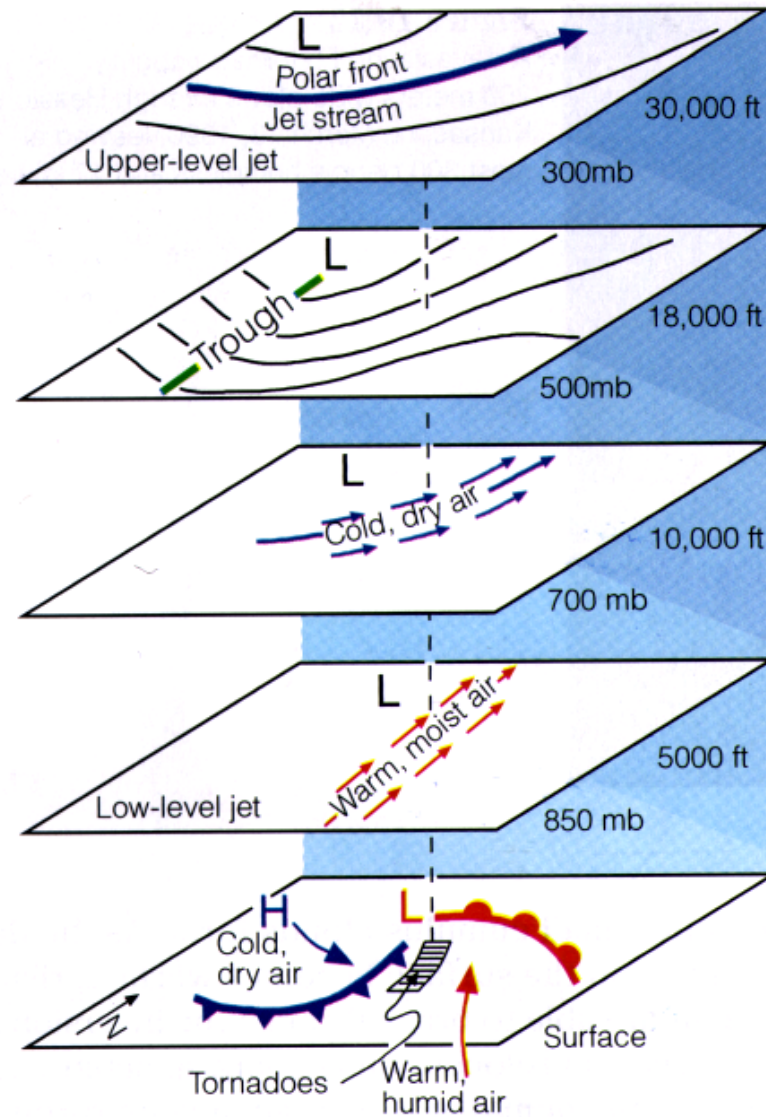
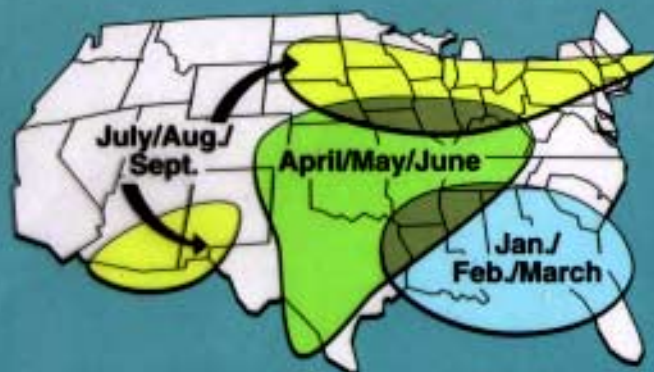
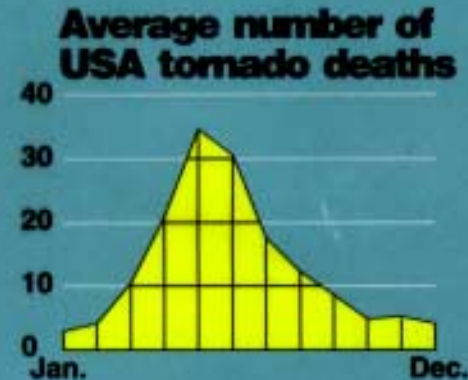
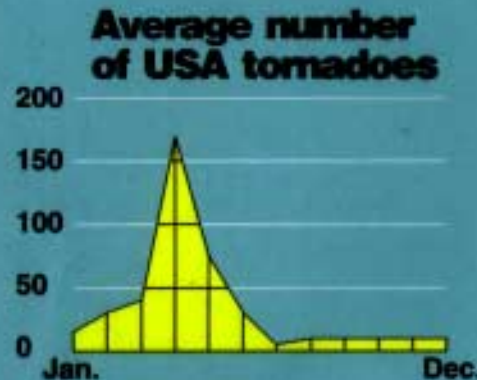


Figure 10.23 EOM 10.31

Conditions leading to the formation of severe thunderstorms that can spawn tornadoes.

Tornado Facts

(TWB p. 119)



Fujita Wind Damage Scale

Number	Wind speed	Damage
F-0	Up to 72 mph	Light
F-1	73 to 112 mph	Moderate
F-2	113 to 157 mph	Considerable
F-3	158 to 206 mph	Severe
F-4	207 to 260 mph	Devastating
F-5	Above 261 mph	Incredible

Films: Cyclone (segment 1, 20 min), Computer supercell simulation (7 min)