

Inland Intensification of TS Erin August 19, 2007

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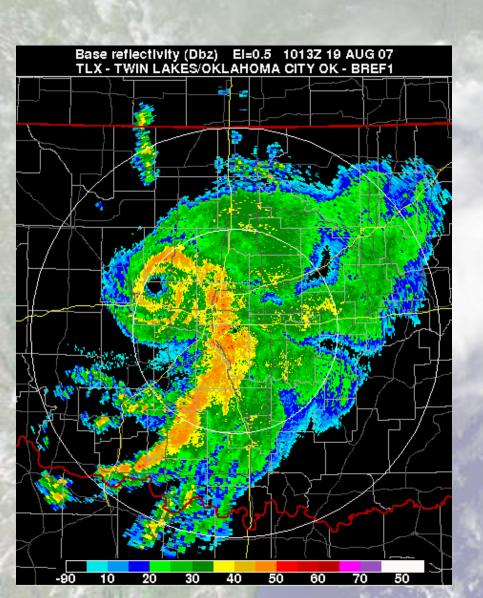


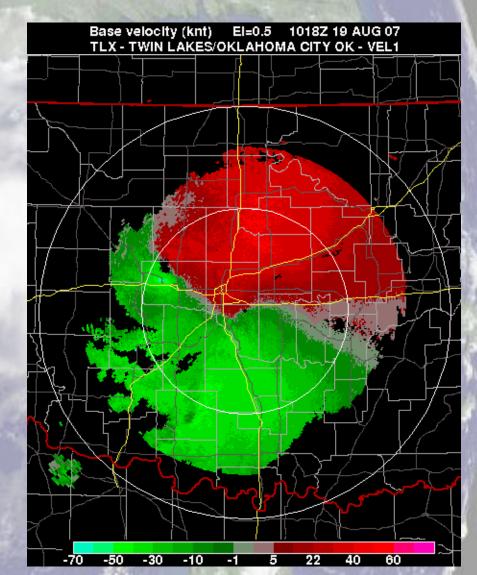
Overview

- Background of re-intensification processes
- Tropical Storm Erin's Origins
- Synoptic Overview
- Observations
- Radar and Satellite
- Reports



Hurricane?







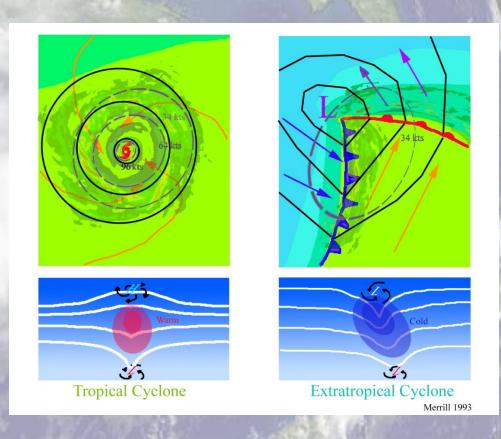
Definitions from NHC

- Tropical cyclone: non-frontal synoptic low with organized convection
- Sub-tropical cyclone: low pressure system exhibiting characteristics of a tropical and mid-latitude cyclone
- Extra-tropical: a storm that gets it energy from horizontal temperature gradient that are associated with fronts



Extra-tropical Transition

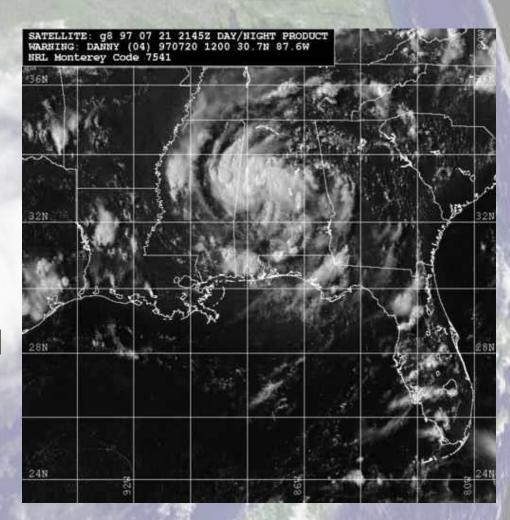
- A tropical cyclone can re-intensify by extratropical transition
- For the most common case a baroclinic zone must be present





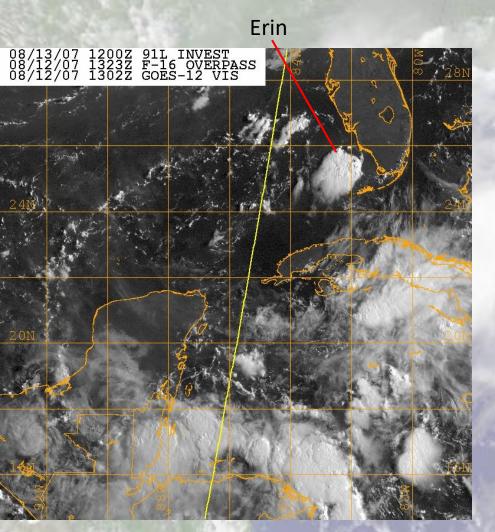
Another case

- Where intensification over land occurs and regains tropical characteristics
- Some cases include
 Hurricane Danny
 (1997), Hurricane David
 (1979), and Tropical
 Storm Erin (2007)





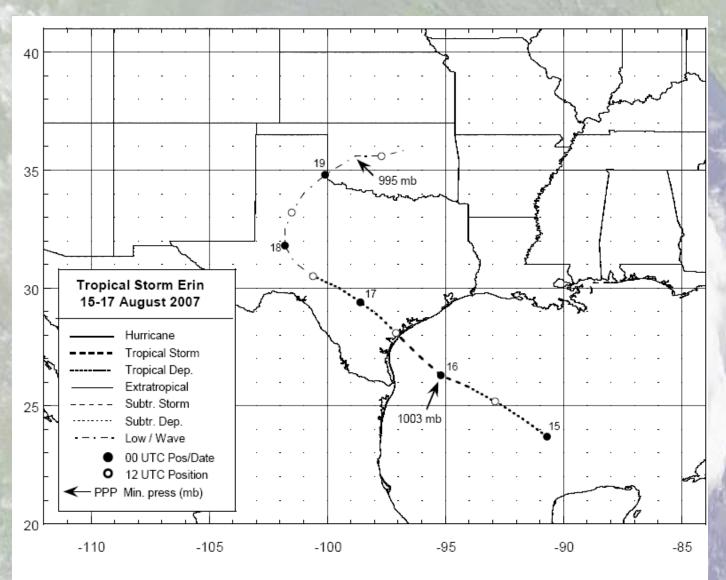
Erin Genesis



- Began as a tropical wave off the coast off Africa and traveled up to the Caribbean Sea
- Strengthened from Depression 5 into a tropical storm
- Highest winds were
 35kts and lowest
 pressure was 1003hPa



NHC Track

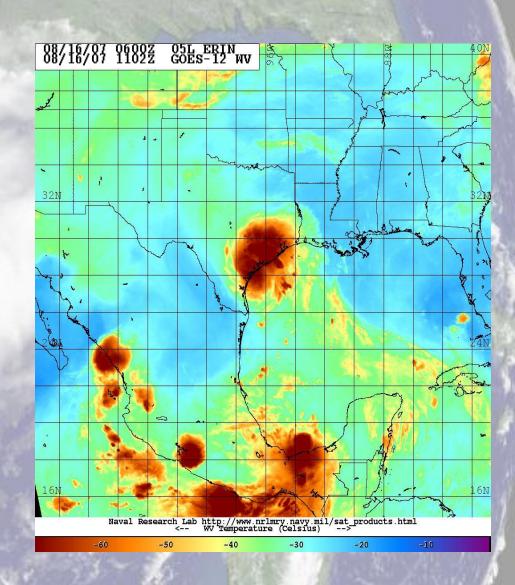


Best track positions for Tropical Storm Erin, 15-17 August 2007.



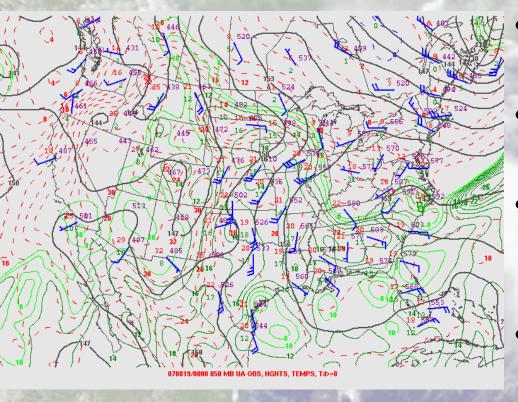
Inland

- Made landfall on August 16th at 1030Z near San Jose, Texas
- Erin traveled over land and by August 19th it was over OK
- Once over OK it intensified in the early hours of the day





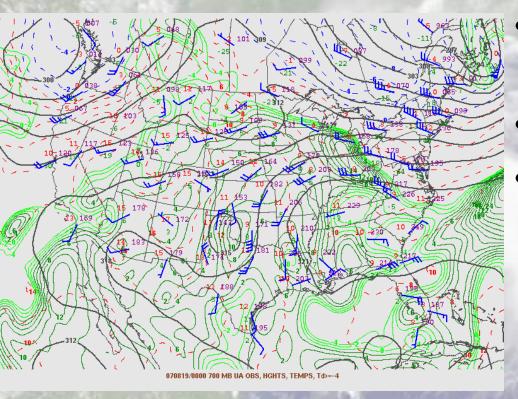
Synoptic Pattern-850mb



- Notice the flow from the gulf
- High dewpoint values from TX to OK
- The cyclone is the kink in the flow by the panhandle
- WAA occurring with the cyclone, the warm core nature of it



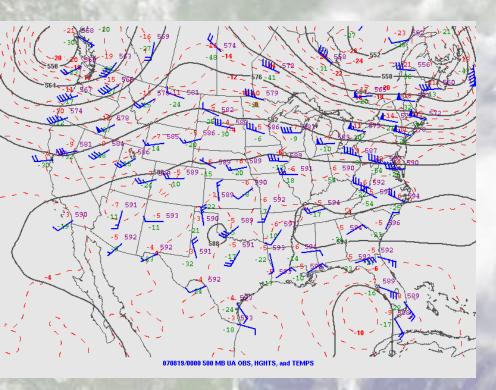
Synoptic Pattern-700mb



- low easily distinguishable
- cyclonic circulation
- moisture under the low



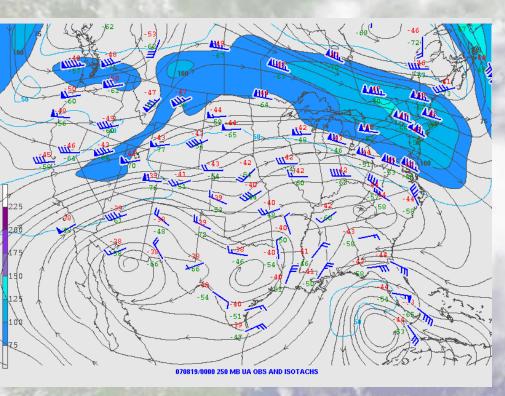
Synoptic Pattern-500mb



- Cyclonic circulation not as easily seen
- OUN reporting saturated environment
- near the axis of a weak ridge
- isentropic ascent in the area



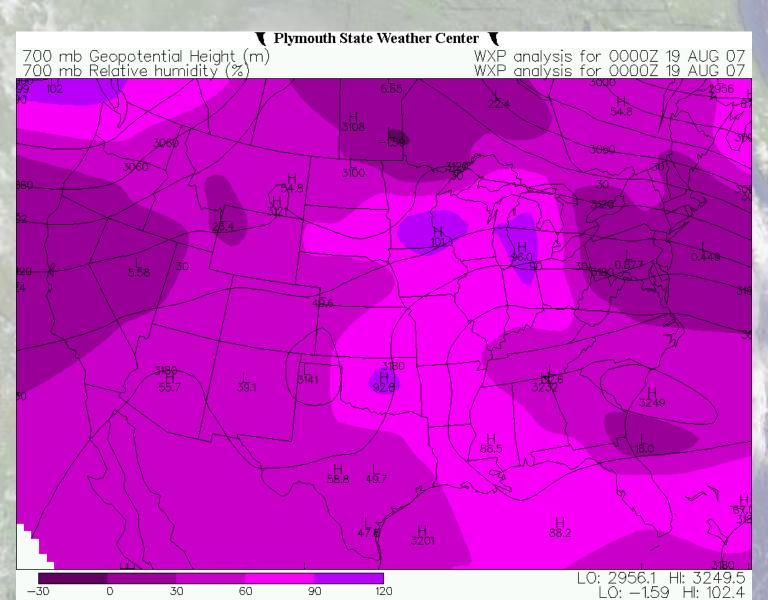
Synoptic Pattern-250mb



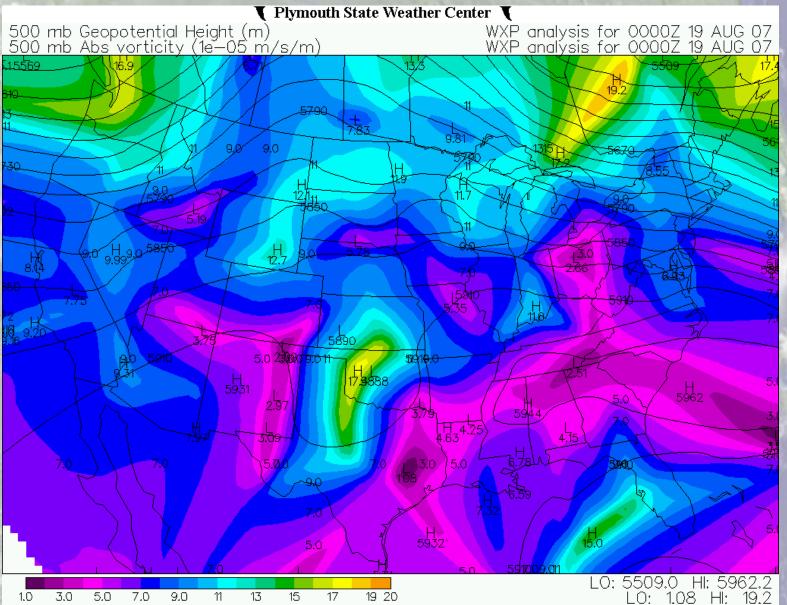
- Trough in the streamlines
- Moisture not as great as below
- Anticyclonic circulation to the southeast, will turn the storm to the northeast



Relative Humidity-700mb 00z

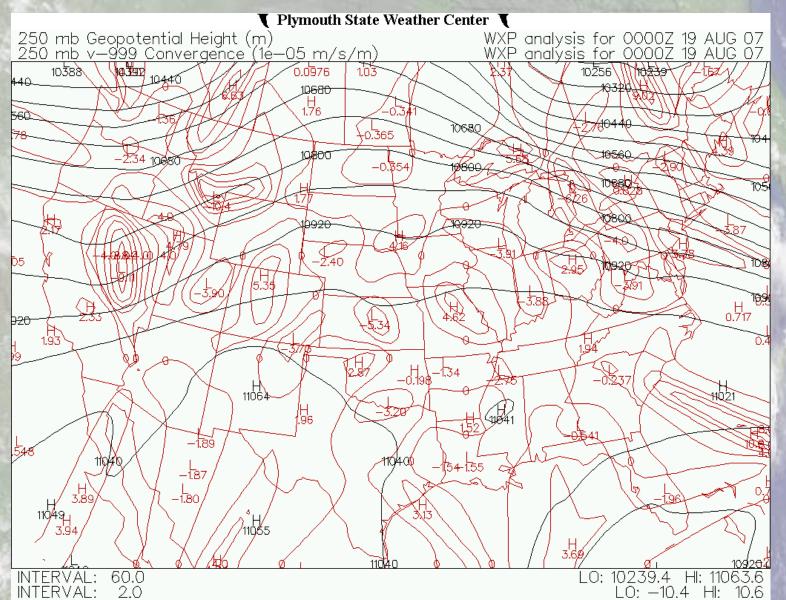


500mb Vort. 00z





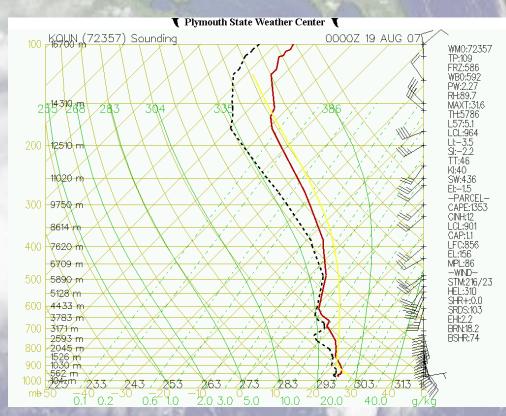
250mb Convergence 00z

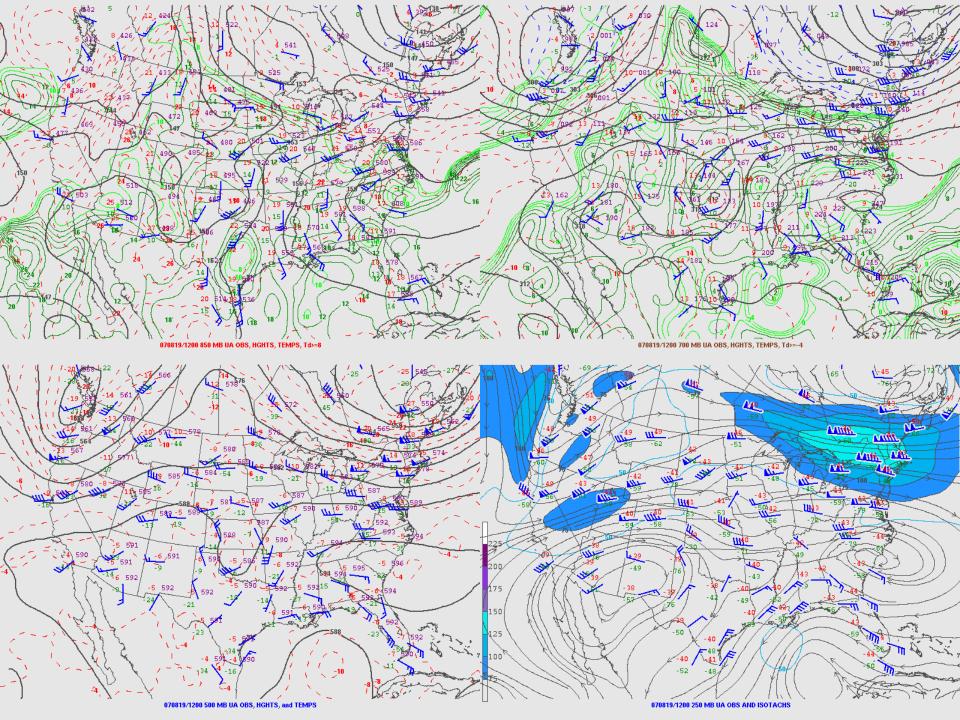




OUN 00z Sounding

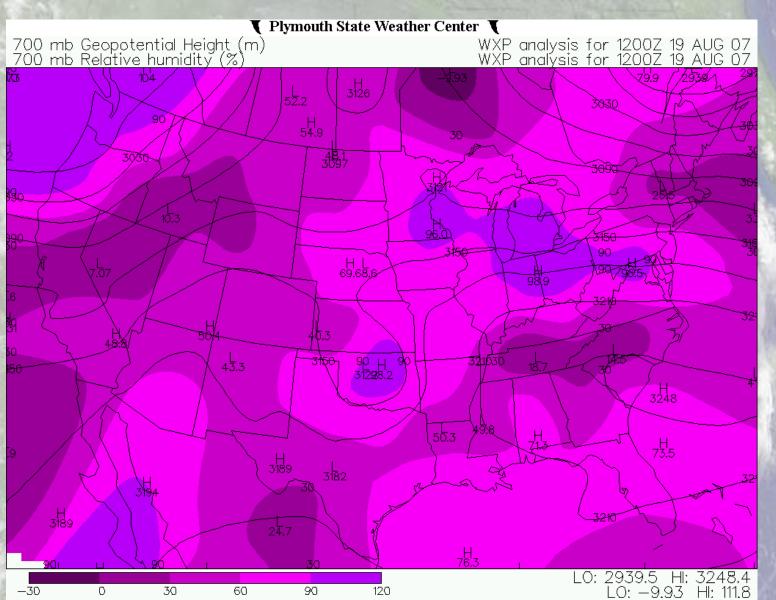
- Is of tropical nature with near saturation until 500mb
- Veering winds with height
- CAPE value over 1300
- Winds slightly decrease with height





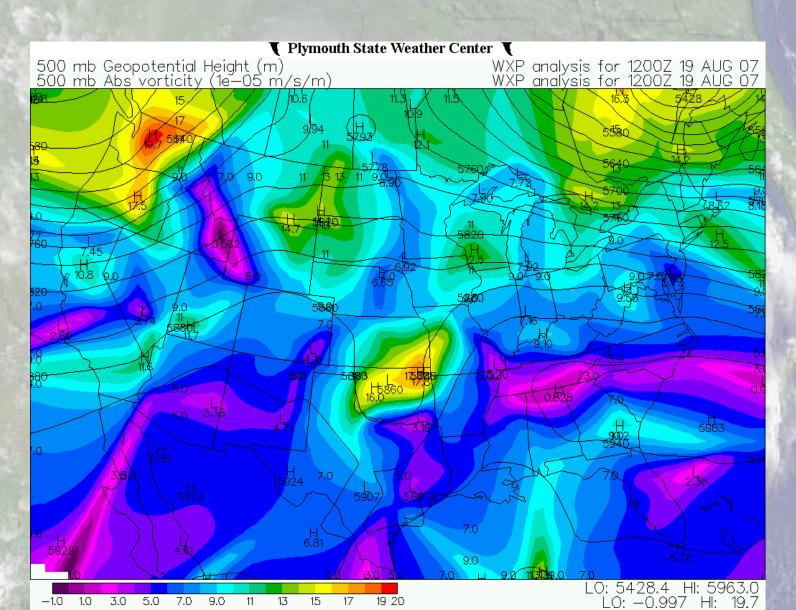


Relative Humidity-700mb 12z



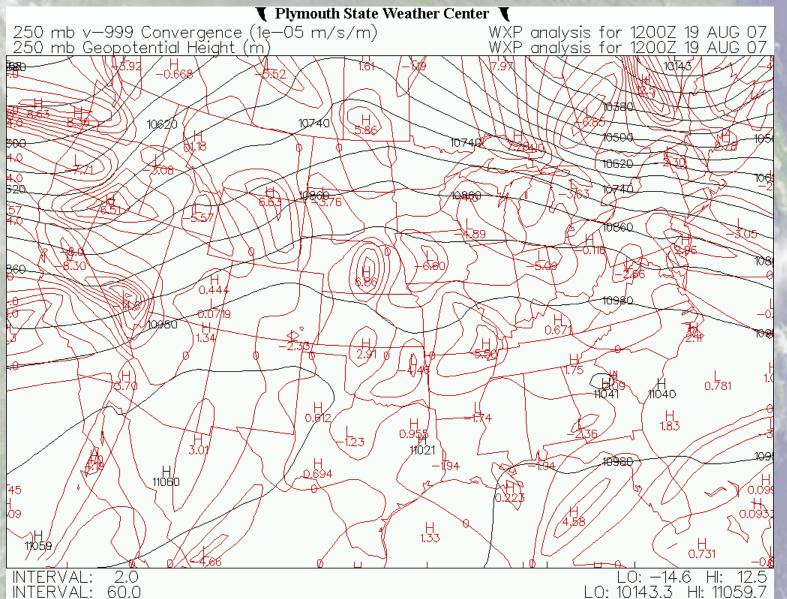


500mb Vort. 12z



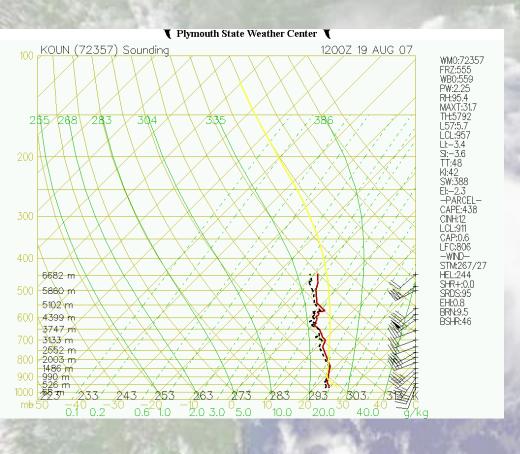


250mb Convergence 12Z



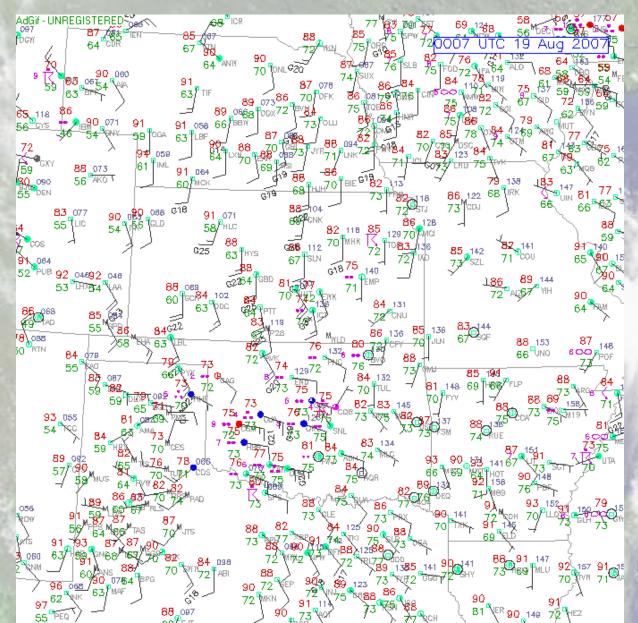


OUN 12Z Sounding

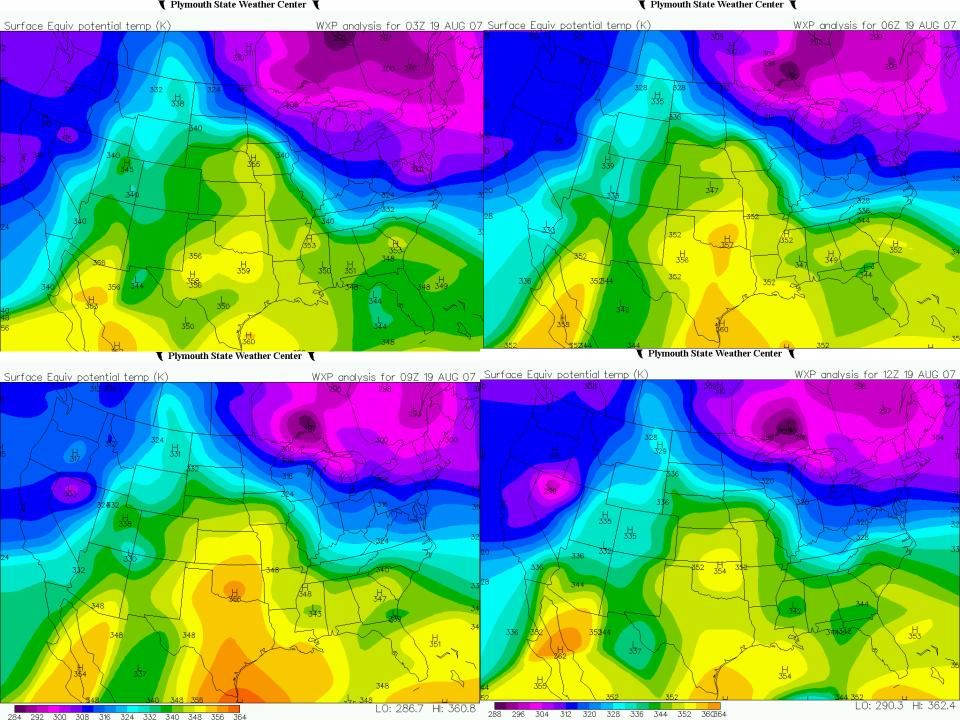


- Moist air remains
- Just above 600mb a 50kt wind
- Winds stay fairly consistent with data given

Surface Observations







NORA N

SLP Over Time

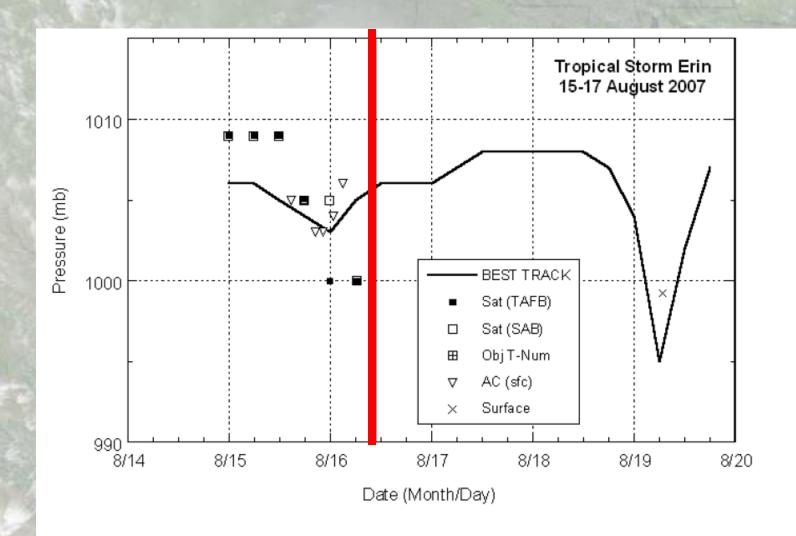


Figure 3. Selected pressure observations and best track minimum central pressure curve for Tropical Storm Erin, 15-17 August 2007. Solid vertical line indicates time of landfall of the center on the Texas coast.

NORR NO

Winds Over Time

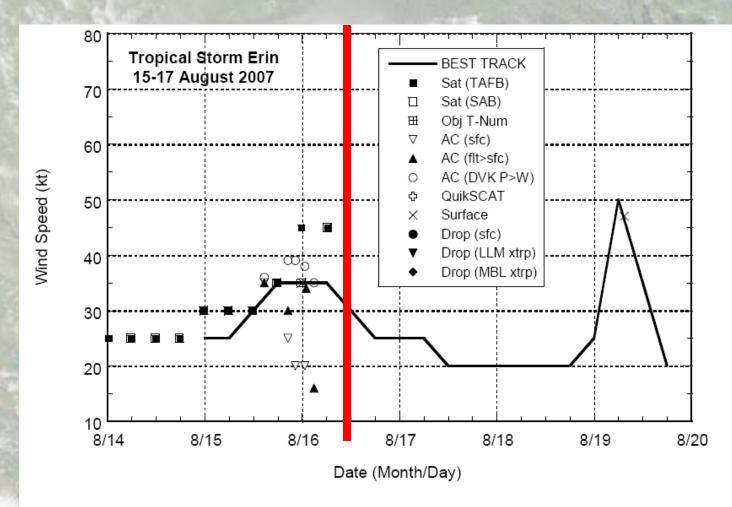
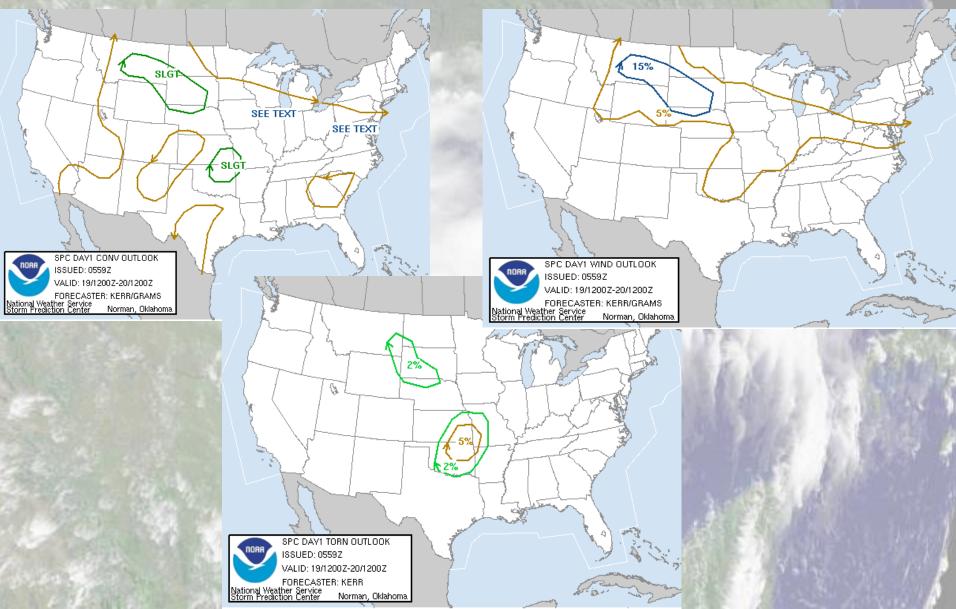


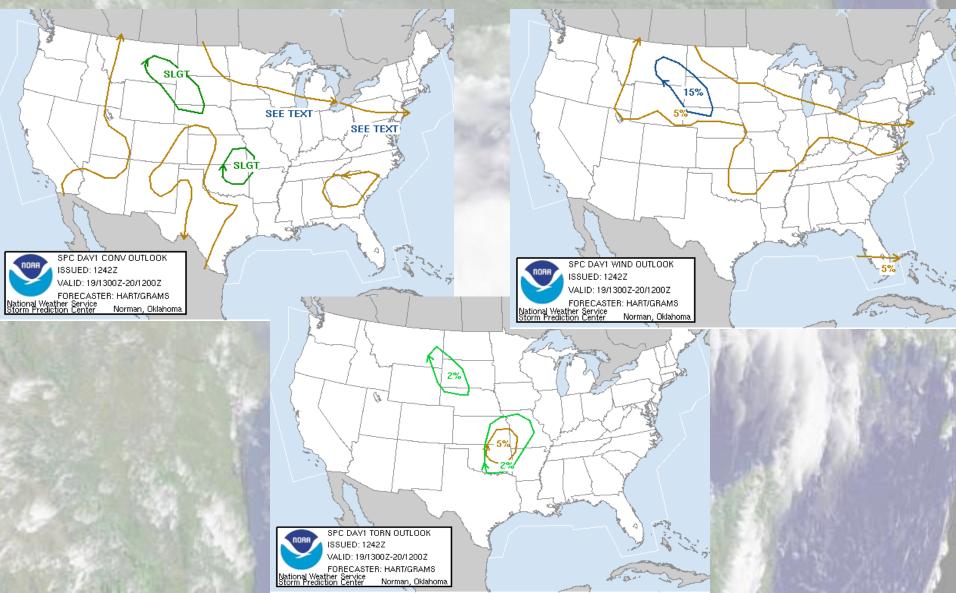
Figure 2. Selected wind observations and best track maximum sustained surface wind speed curve for Tropical Storm Erin, 15-17 August 2007. Solid vertical line indicates time of landfall of the center on the Texas coast. Aircraft observations have been adjusted for elevation using 90%, 80%, and 80% reduction factors for observations from 700 mb, 850 mb, and 1500 ft, respectively.

SPC Forecasts 06z

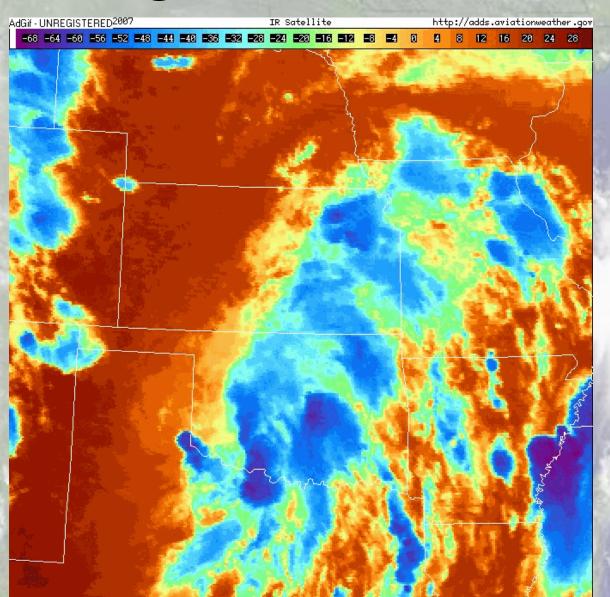




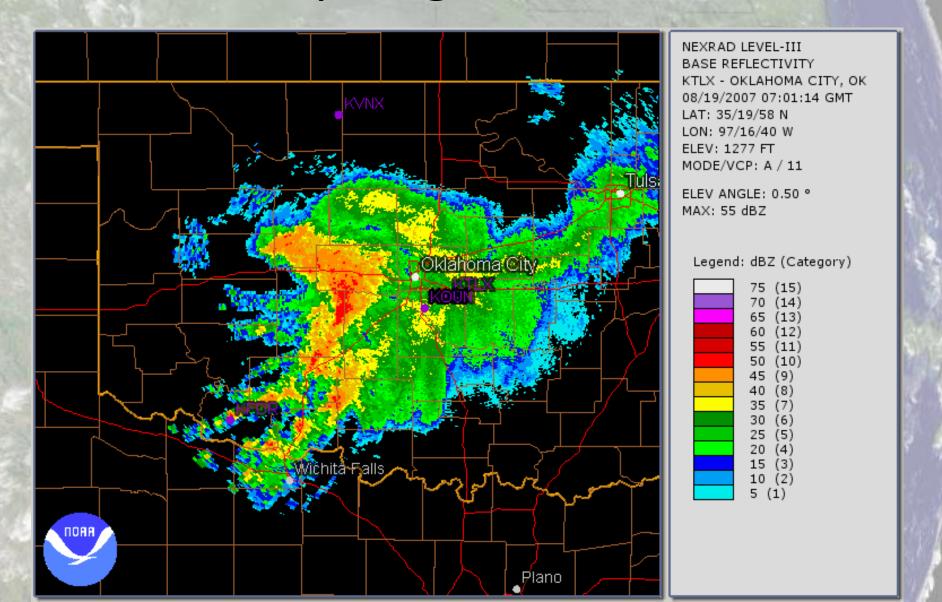
SPC Forecasts 12z

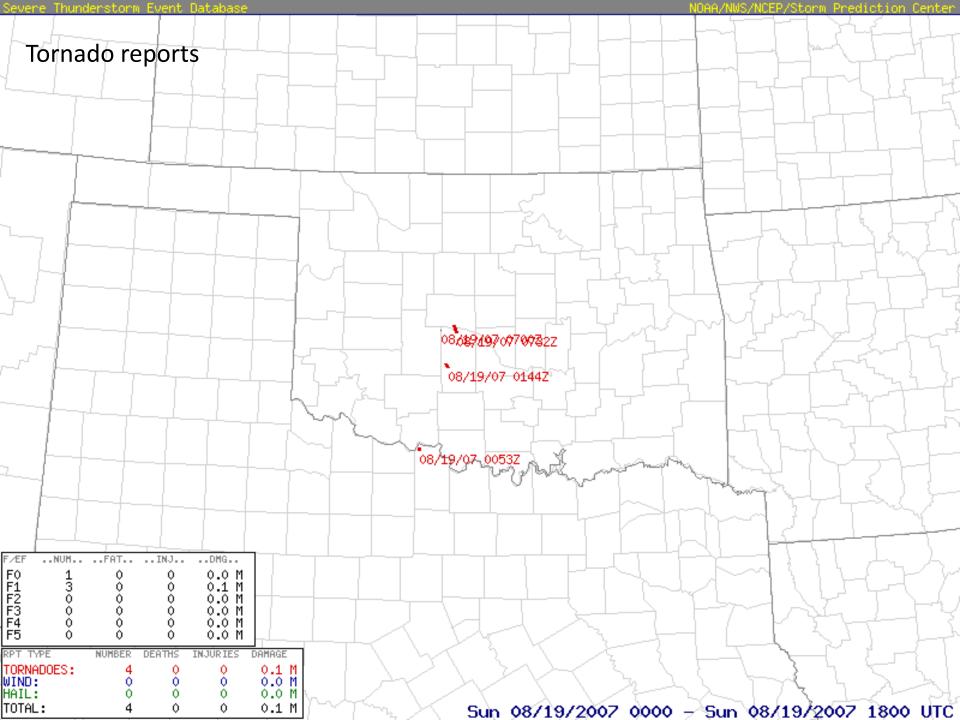


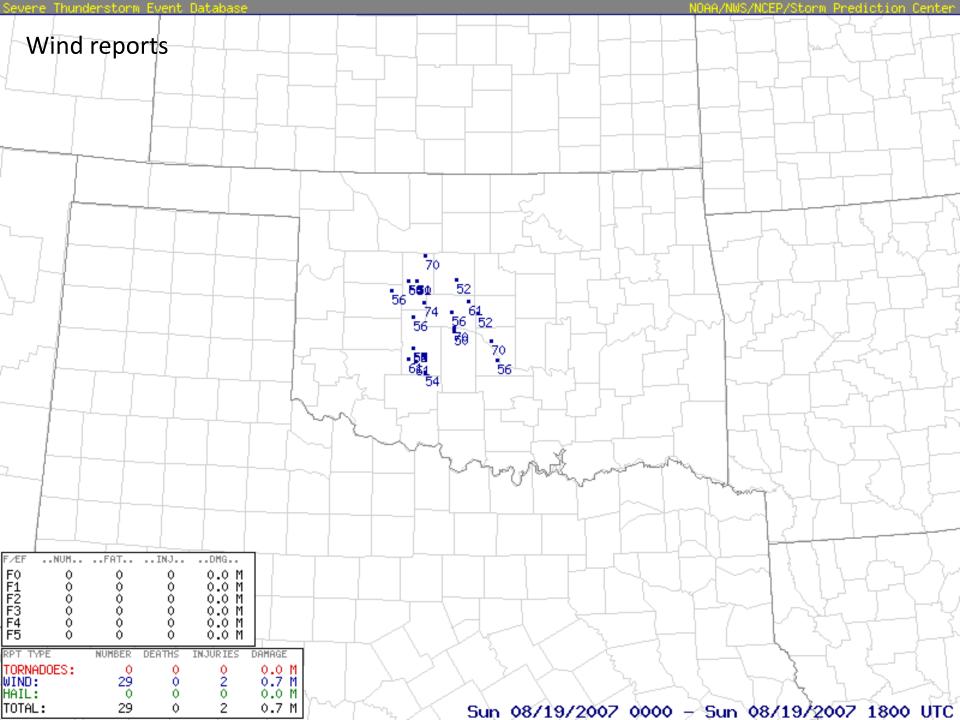
IR Aug 19, 2007 00z-23z



Radar Loop Aug 19, 2007 07z-16z

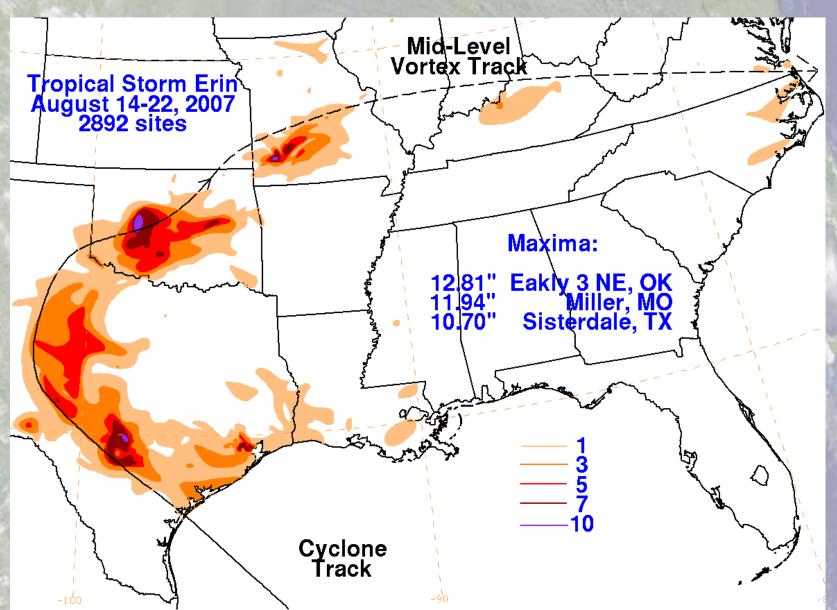








Rainfall Rates





Damages





Sugar Creek





NHC Report

 "The upper-level forcing was apparently a dominant mechanism, which is in contrast to tropical cyclones that are maintained primarily by extraction of heat energy from the ocean. Since the system was clearly non-frontal, designating it as an extratropical cyclone is also not the most appropriate solution. In addition, the prevailing view among the NHC's Hurricane Specialists is that the system's duration over Oklahoma on 19 August was also too short to classify it as a subtropical cyclone...the system is simply designated as a "low".



Conclusion

- Erin re-intensified over land due to unique conditions
- Once on land Erin regained tropical features like a distinct eyewall appearance on radar
- Severe weather did occur with high winds and some weak tornadoes
- This case is not completely understood



Sources

- Arndt, Derek et.al., 2009: Observations of the Overland Reintensification of Tropical Storm Erin (2007). BAMS, 1079-1093.
- Knabb, R. D., 2008: Tropical Storm Erin. National Hurricane Center, 17 pp. www.nhc.noaa.gov /pdf/TCR-AL052007_Erin.pdf
- Storm Prediction Center
- National Hurricane Center
- Hydrometeorological Prediction Center
- Plymouth State University