

# 肥绿

▲ definition -非全面相助玉躍當雨時 - 中主個當雨隐調成

Follow up question1. Radar display2. Tornado3. Supercell4.outflow boundary



• FIGURE 14.16 The red and orange on this Doppler radar image show an intense squall line moving south southeastward into Kentucky. The thunderstorms are producing strong straight-line winds called a *derecho*. Notice that the line of storms is in the shape of a bow. Such *bow echos* are an indicator of strong, damaging surface winds near the center of the bow. Sometimes the left (usually northern) side of the bow will develop cyclonic rotation and produce a tornado.

· 上升车运加10不庄 > 降雨 与下降复茶、近枕渔园、

OREA

獨立型

好代税

2

鋒前暖區。獨立線狀回波/颮線形成 200km

の話

線尾型)鋒面上。颮線線尾形成100km

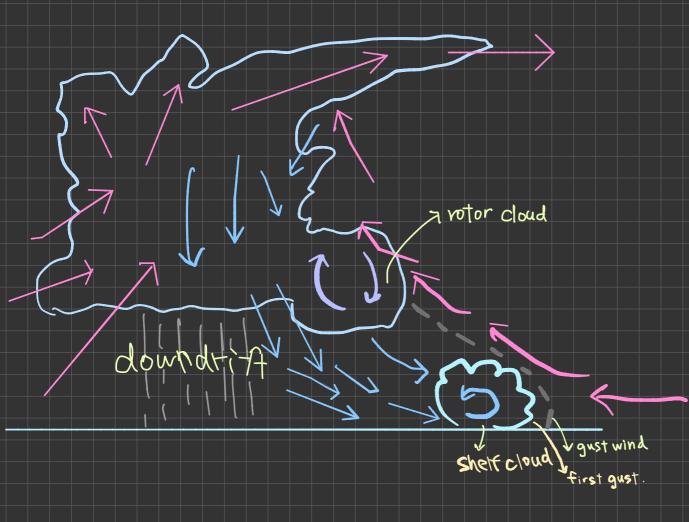
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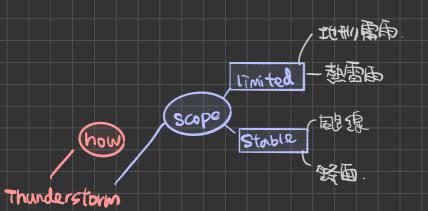
• 雪雨發展史

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外潮内头





to ride over the slightly cooler, more humid air from the Gulf. This condition sets up a potentially unstable atmosphere just east of the dryline. Converging surface winds in the vicinity of the dryline, coupled with upper-level outflow, may result in rising air and the development of thunderstorms. As thunderstorms form, the cold downdraft from inside the storm may produce a blast of cool air that moves along the ground as a gust front and initiates the uplift necessary for generating new (possibly more severe) thunderstorms.

#### **BRIEF REVIEW**

In the last several sections, we examined different types of thunderstorms. Listed below for your review are important concepts we considered:

All thunderstorms need three basic ingredients: (1) moist surface air; (2) a conditionally unstable atmosphere; and (3) a mechanism "trigger" that forces the air to rise.

• Ordinary cell (air mass) thunderstorms tend to form where warm, humid air rises in a conditionally unstable atmosphere and where vertical wind shear is weak. They are usually short-

- him lived and go through their life cycle of growth (cumulus stage), maturity (mature stage), and decay (dissipating stage) in less than an hour. They rarely produce severe weather.
  - An ordinary cell thunderstorm dies because its downdraft falls into the updraft, which cuts off the storm's fuel supply.
  - As wind shear increases (and the winds aloft become stronger), multicell thunderstorms are more likely to form as the storm's updraft rides up and over the downdraft. The tilted nature of the storm allows new cells to form as old ones die out.
  - Multicell storms often form as a complex of storms, such as the squall line (a long line of thunderstorms that form along or out ahead of a frontal boundary) and the Mesoscale Convective Complex (a large circular cluster of thunderstorms).
  - The stronger the convection and the longer a multistorm system exists, the greater the chances of the thunderstorm becoming severe.
  - Supercell thunderstorms are large, long-lasting violent thunderstorms, with a single rotating updraft that forms in a region of strong vertical wind shear. A rotating supercell is more likely to develop when (a) the winds aloft are strong and change direction from southerly at the surface to more westerly aloft and (b) a low-level jet exists just above the earth's surface.
  - Although supercells are likely to produce severe weather, such as strong surface winds, large hail, heavy rain, and tornadoes, not all do.
  - A gust front, or outflow boundary, represents the leading edge of cool air that originates inside a thunderstorm, reaches the surface as a downdraft, and moves outward away from the thunderstorm.
  - Strong downdrafts of a thunderstorm, called downbursts (or microbursts if the downdrafts are smaller than 4 km), have been responsible for several airline crashes, because upon strik-

ing the surface, these winds produce extreme wind shear — rapid changes in wind speed and wind direction.

- A derecho is a strong straight-line wind produced by strong downbursts from intense thunderstorms that often appear as a bow (bow echo) on a radar screen.
- Intense thunderstorms often form along a dryline, a narrow zone that separates warm, dry air from warm, humid air.

FLOODS AND FLASH FLOODS Intense thunderstorms are often associated with flash floods - floods that rise rapidly with little or no advance warning. Such flooding often results when thunderstorms stall or move very slowly, causing heavy rainfall over a relatively small area. Such flooding occurred over parts of New England and the mid-Atlantic states during June, 2006, when a stationary front stalled over the region, and tropical moist air, lifted by the front, produced heavy rainfall that caused extensive flooding and damage to thousands of homes. Flooding may also occur when thunderstorms move quickly, but keep passing over the same area, a phenomenon called training. (Like railroad cars, one after another, passing over the same tracks.) In recent years, flash floods in the United States have claimed an average of more than 100 lives a year, and have accounted for untold property and crop damage. (An example of a terrible flash flood that took the lives of more than 135 people is given in the Focus section on p. 386).

In some areas, flooding occurs primarily in the spring when heavy rain and melting snow cause rivers to overflow their banks. During March, 1997, heavy downpours over the Ohio River Valley caused extensive flooding that forced thousands from their homes along rivers and smaller streams in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. One month later, heavy rain coupled with melting snow caused the Red River to overflow its banks, inundating 75 percent of the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Flooding also occurs with tropical storms that deposit torrential rains over an extensive area. (Hundreds of people died in Algiers, Algeria, when a flash flood and mud flow roared through that city during November, 2001.)

During the summer of 1993, thunderstorm after thunderstorm rumbled across the upper Midwest, causing the worst flood ever in that part of the United States. What began as a wetter than normal winter and spring for most of the upper Midwest turned into "The Great Flood of 1993" by the end of July. In mid-June, thunderstorms began to form almost daily along a persistent frontal boundary that stretched across the upper Midwest. The front (which remained nearly stationary for days on end) was positioned beneath the polar jet stream that was situated much farther south than usual for this time of year (see • Fig. 14.24).\* The jet stream provided

<sup>\*</sup>As a note, the position of the jet stream caused the weather to be cooler than normal in the Pacific Northwest and warmer than normal in the East. While the Midwest was deluged with rain, the southeastern section of the United States was experiencing an extensive dry period.

# 行星風系

極地高壓 極地東風 副極地東風 馬尾無風帶 盛行西風帶 40-60 副熱帶高壓 東北(南)信風 赤道無風帶

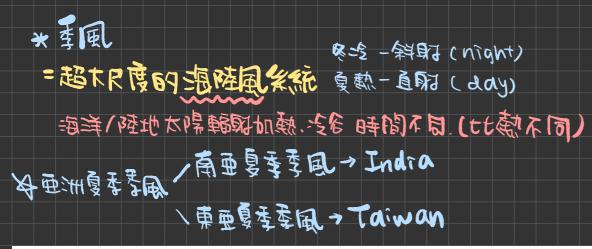
# 

# Owhy中藏度的Jetstream出现在对亲情的近?

因為高空噴流會出現在溫差最大的地方,實際上靠近對流層頂,核心在熱帶和極區對流層斷層處間,常和高寒潮還有 極鋒伴生。

# ②why 中、建度 jet stream 在不同、然度会有很大的空間分佈差異?

因為中緯度的高空噴流常會跟著高壓脊和低壓槽的分佈移動,且其速度較氣壓系統移動快,jet stream最大風速的 強度和通過氣壓系統的情況而定。另外因為是位於中緯度,常伴隨盛行西風帶而生其寒潮爆發的地帶會加大中緯 度對流層頂的坡度造成溫差更大使其增球,而極鋒的位置也會影響高空噴流的位置與行進。



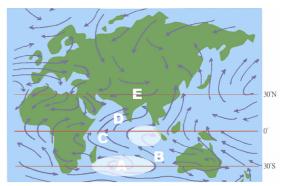
台灣的夏季季風,大致有以下3點特徵:

- 1. 台灣夏季的降雨不完全受夏季季風控制,春未夏初出現的梅雨鋒和夏秋二季出現的颱風也都會為台灣帶來降雨。
- 2. 受到中緯度氣團和西太平洋副熱帶高壓的影響,東亞夏季季風會伴隨梅雨鋒。台灣梅雨期的到來,代表著冬季的東北季風和夏季的 西南季風正處於互相牽制的轉換過渡時期,也可以說,梅雨期來臨時,夏季季風並未正式到來,只是開始發揮它的影響力(有關梅 雨期的詳細介紹,請見本期的《台灣梅雨面面觀》一文)。從圖四也可以看出,梅雨鋒的位置始終在季風槽的北面。當季風槽從中 南半島北移、逐漸靠近台灣南面時,梅雨鋒開始出現在台灣附近,台灣便進入梅雨期。一直要到季風槽和梅雨鋒移至台灣北面、影 響不到台灣的地區,台灣的梅雨期才會結束,至此,夏季季風才完全籠罩台灣地區,主控台灣地區的天氣變化。
- 3. 因為東亞夏季季風也受到西太平洋高壓的影響,所以台灣在夏季不僅會吹西南風,也會出現偏東南風或偏南風。



#### ☆南亞夏季季風是如何形成的?

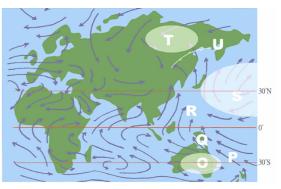
- 位於南半球的南印度洋副熱帶高壓(「馬斯克林高壓」)[A]随著季節向北移近赤道。馬斯克林高壓的低層氣流會以逆時針方向流出,結合了「南印度洋東南信風」[B]之後,便穿過赤道,形成「過赤道流」[C]。
- 2. 由於南亞季風區的西邊是非洲大陸,過赤道流受到東非地形的影響,被侷限在東非以東,於是形成流速極快的「索馬利噴流」。這 股索馬利噴流因為受到科氏力影響,會進而轉成西南風,這就是印度半島的「西南季風」[D]。正因為此處的西南季風來自強勁的索 馬利噴流,所以南亞的夏季季風相當旺盛。
- 3. 印度半島的北方是高聳的青康藏高原,高原不但阻擋了來自北邊的其他天氣系統,使它們無法影響印度半島夏季的氣候,也使得西南季風無法往北延伸,僅止於高原以南。青康藏高原的存在,正是造成南亞季風區西南季風風向穩定不受影響的原因。
- 4. 青康藏高原高層地表的溫度較鄰近地區的氣溫高出許多,因而在高層形成「南亞高壓」[E]。南亞高壓的存在代表高層的輻散,有利 於維持高原南邊的低層低壓。低層的低壓槽吸引了大範圍由南向北的氣流,在經科氏力的作用轉成西南風,這就是西南季風存在的 原因之一。西南季風從南方的海洋帶來充分的水汽,造成南亞地區夏季大量的降水,也就是雨季的來臨。降水的過程會釋放大量潛 熱,加熱高層大氣,更有助於高壓的維持。
- 5. 印度半島的高層大氣因北邊南亞高壓的存在,輻散的北風受科氏力影響而轉為東風,形成強盛的熱帶東風噴流。



《圖三》南亞季風(根據氣象學家 Krishnamurti描繪的特徵繪製)

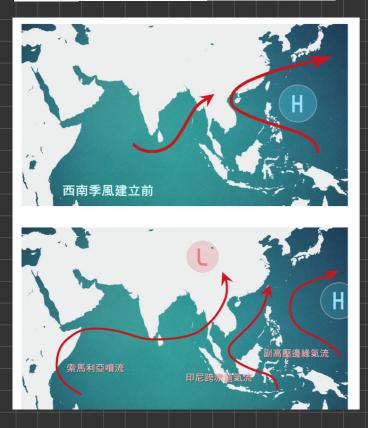
#### ☆東亞夏季季風是如何形成的?

- 1. 位於南半球的南太平洋副熱帶高壓(「澳大利亞高壓」)[O]隨著季節向北移近赤道。澳大利亞高壓的低層氣流同樣會以逆時針方向 流出,結合「南太平洋東南信風」[P],穿過赤道,形成「過赤道流」[Q],流向亞洲大陸的低壓槽。過赤道流受科氏力的影響,會轉 為西南風,形成東亞夏季季風區的西南季風[R]。因為澳大利亞高壓並沒有南亞的馬斯克林高壓那麼強,加上東亞的西邊沒有類似東 非的地形,所以東亞的過赤道氣流並沒有南亞的索馬利噴流那麼強,這也是東亞夏季季風不如南亞夏季季風強盛的原因之一。
- 2. 由於陸地東面有個規模不小的「西太平洋副熱帶高壓」[S],由於西太平洋高壓的存在,東亞季風區東部的風向不單單只有西南風, 也常伴隨由太平洋高壓西南方下沈的偏東南風,因此東亞季風不似南亞季風穩定。
- 3. 在東亞夏季季風區,海洋位在大陸的東邊和南邊,而且此區地形大為緩和,並沒有類似青康藏高原這種地形的屏障。因此,北方的「中緯度氣團」[T]會南下影響季風區的氣候,造成西南季風和中緯度氣團間形成「梅雨鋒帶」[U],帶來梅雨,所以此區的降雨情形 非常多變化,不似南亞季風區單純——印度半島並沒有梅雨鋒的存在。
- 東亞季風區的高層也存在熱帶東風噴流,不過由於沒有青康藏高原持續加熱的影響,高層的熱帶東風噴流也沒有像南亞地區的熱帶 東風噴流那麼強。



《圖四》東亞季風(根據中國大陸氣象學家陶詩言描繪的特徵繪製)

既然西南季風帶來的水氣是梅雨鋒面劇烈降雨的重要原因,那麼今年的西南季風大約會在何時正式建立 呢?賈新興博士分析指出,西南季風達到正式的「ON-SET」有一個比較明確的定義型態,共有3支氣流共 同合成西南季風。最主要的一支就是前面提到的,遠從東非的索馬利亞噴流跨過赤道以及北印度洋後,再 傳播到中南半島以及南海的大尺度氣流,另外兩支較小的氣流分別是來自印尼附近的跨赤道氣流以及菲律 賓東方順著太平洋高壓邊緣北上的氣流,當這3支氣流到齊的時候,就是西南季風正式建立的時間點。依





# 山埠市数

- D 牵 《 半 墙 强 争 的 康 北 季 風 苔 雨 、 界 魂 ② 豪 雨 的 机 牵 不 木 .
- ③京空天军团有限却得
- 西和·运祥道地面锋面

### ★颱風→ 熱等+氣擾動

#### 生成候件

四: 電子: 温度

- ◎廣: 追注 →記水汽
- ③天氣有恆空輻台、氣涩風印
- @ 南北緯 5-20° 閣(科电力)
  - 山面原范ェ流形成

### \*ILCS

羟基素 虧高赤、虧势恆間 。」

- 13号: 高水半球雨剧数亭中間
- 成图:赤道地区明照强烈,空暴受熱上升 7 ITCZ
- ₩ 東北/東南信風輻台 → 天小成小氏日槽
- 季節:和太陽照射角度有關夏北移、冬雨雯(150)
- 天氣: 文托录旺盛、develop-新日時書雲雨雨、 陣風、朝空氣淀、風風風、

### \* 朝風波

又那熱柴波 → 熱保天氣擾動

→教带地区低空信风和高空东南的波北援争 头 特里台: 東流歸台. 水汽充添 → 泉產生陣雨. 南雨

### 25% + BB .

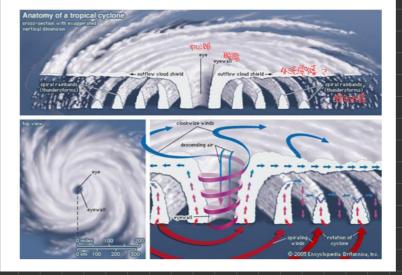
# 影,st周朝链头

- 主要受中議國天氣影响
- > 氧汞輻合帶. 图环样
- 有强雷勇停雨

### **料空岛湖底×**

· 新城村流上部槽(TUTT)

- > 幸中槽谷西太平洋延伸的新果
- >help 接臺+ 發展 ===化高空輻射。sh:品現象
- 山位置主书 of help题 展游展



颱風雲系結構

## ① 中心眼 (eye)

、小麦甸、海透、加高水田 次、明都展开、奥哥特年間中 監督-サビィテ星空い中 大雪監亮 レ



# ②眼牆 (eye wall)

- 伴随眼眼眼電牆
- 4 Mox.降雨.強烈対流

# ③螟旋雨带(Spiral rainband)

田外雨而運道、武近 eye wall 截進 確烈文1派+隆雨.

温藤泉線 熱帯気泡 温藤泉線 熱帯気泡 米酸風路徑 温藤線線 ★ 小 の本身效应 中い 注 瞪. 環流形状大小→決定現度素(ル大小.)	
ゆい ご 暖. 環流形状大小→決定現度素化大小	
中心 ~ 豐. 環流刑狀大小→決定現度重化大小	
Scope K N La Sub 117 (11 KN) - SKIC HALLY & 10 KN	
最強風 高度4 風4 越中心風4 北方科④カ大→ 風風雨北移	
(对流展mary) @非额性效应	
能量 强酮間 水凝結 导日髁三流作用 → 配限北方平洋局	潮高速路
③双腿龟颈面(藤原软麽)	
当师管管展 强度相当且 within 1000 Ki	m LUD.
4 会以彼此高圆心互踪	
山小的运转到在大时以面很好、(小根大桥	<u>ک</u> )
	【秋風卷~)
温明瓶線 熱電瓶線 熱電瓶線 いい やり やり な 鉄面 而 大量 降 水 † 東北部 北部 北	ft -> strong 12 F
水平温度梯度 大 無        後面      月     年	
中心的重直電 水 大数呈現輻射調,在北半球逆時 動力含量合理 大数呈現輻射調,在北半球逆時 均方回旋時,中心為下沉氣流, 為蛋白四葉角通。「氣流旋時式上 升,高空低層送情的深。 大数呈現輻射調,在北半球逆時 均方回旋時,中心為下沉氣流, 為蛋心低整 水 火 火 人	
東陸重直結構 Rb進田直結構、 成為今性旋海・在近期降段、 者星雪皿上螺旋構相明顯・石 電学和L旋東、冷空電控制之區、 場為晴空乾燥温、市暖空氣及 增面帶則焊換大雨或雪暴等不 相定天氣。超捷近溫帶氣旋的 中心、氣壓縫紙、在溫帶氣旋的 中心、氣壓縫紙、在溫帶氣旋的 中心、氣壓縫紙、在溫帶氣旋的 的中心、氣壓縫紙、在溫帶氣旋的 的中心、氣壓縫紙、電帶氣旋中 心、氣壓縫紙、電帶氣旋中 心、氣壓縫紙、電帶氣旋中 心、氣壓縫紙、電帶氣旋中 心、氣壓縫紙、電帶氣旋中 心、氣壓縫紙、四十二 All All<	
四周空氣向內部旋轉吹入,至中 心則近,氣流旋轉上升	
最強風出現位 高度越高,風速越強,接近對 越近中心越強,至眼纖一帶到最   置 流層頂風速速到最大 強近中心越強,至眼纖一帶到最	
作量來源 冷暖氣團間之温度梯度 水氣凝結時潛熱釋放	
成因 冷暖空氣交會 暖温空氣擾動   産地 中緯度溫帶地區之路面或海面 熱帶 ~ 副熱帶溫暖海面	
產地 中緯度溫帶地區之路面或海面 熱帶、副熱帶溫暖海面	

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