

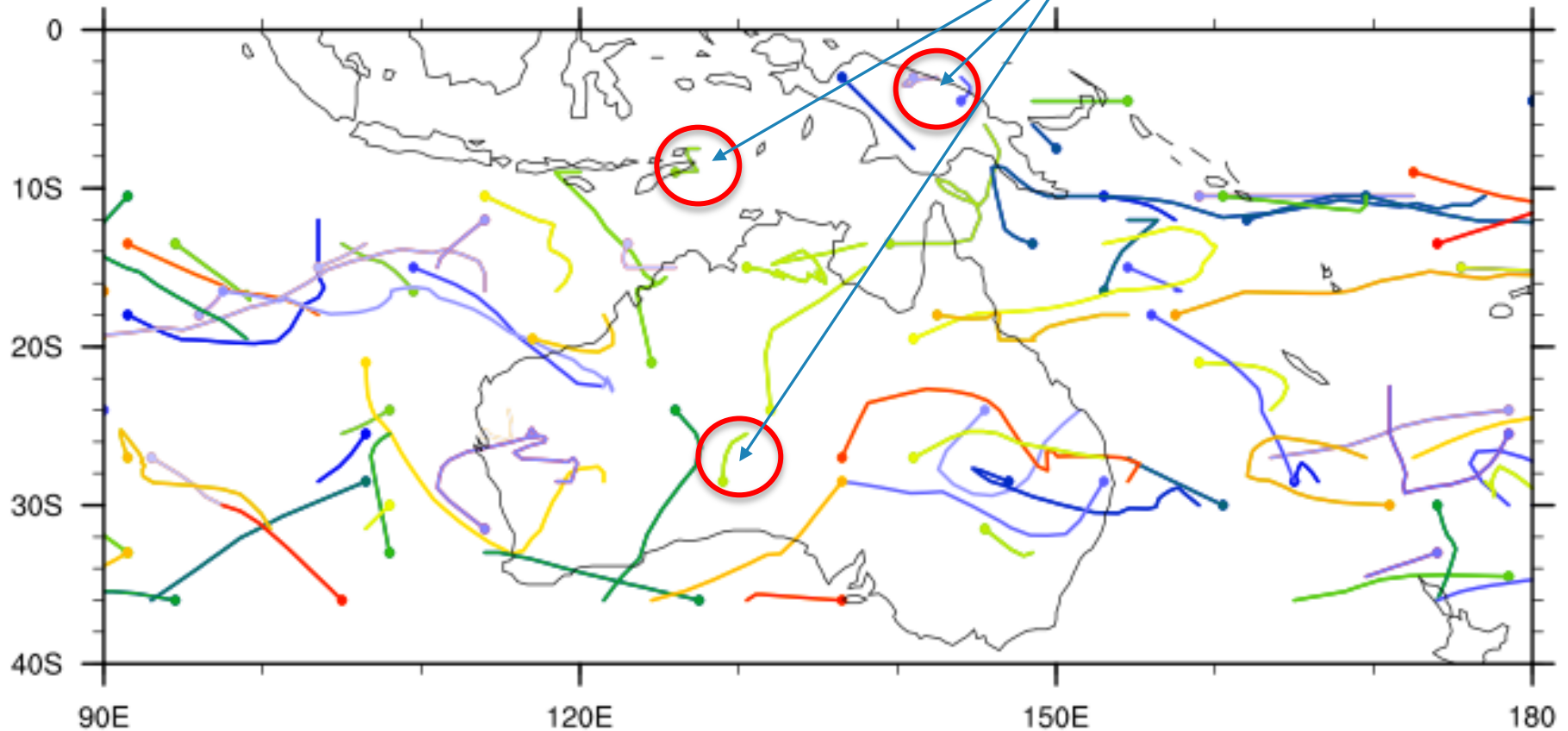
# Extratropical - Tropical Interaction During Tropical Cyclone Larry Genesis

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- \* (1) Vietnam National Hydro-Meteorological Services
  - \* (2) Monash University

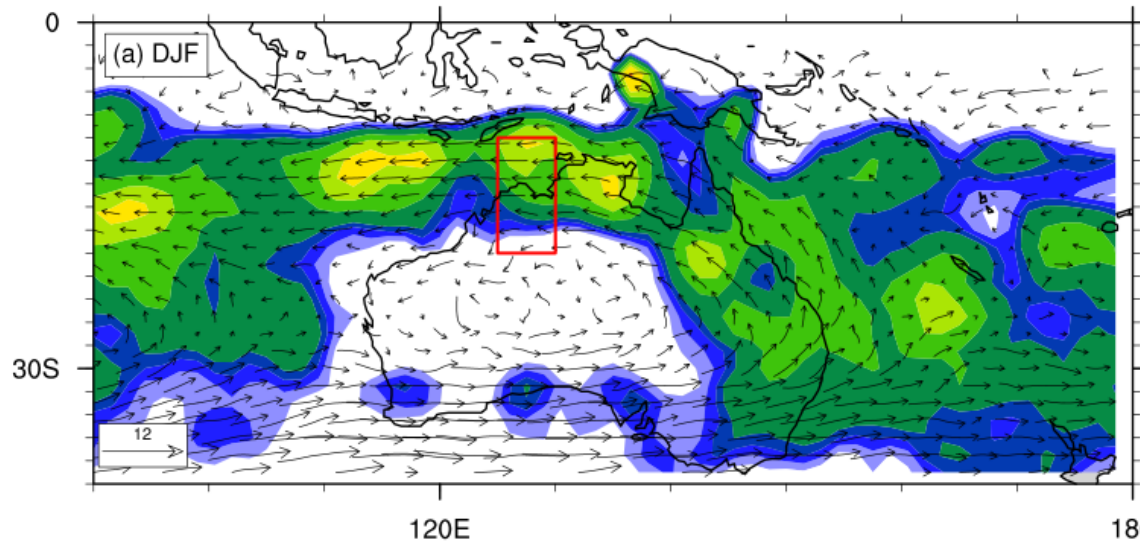
# Climatology of coherent cyclonic PV

Remove those cyclonic PV that live less than 2 days in statistics

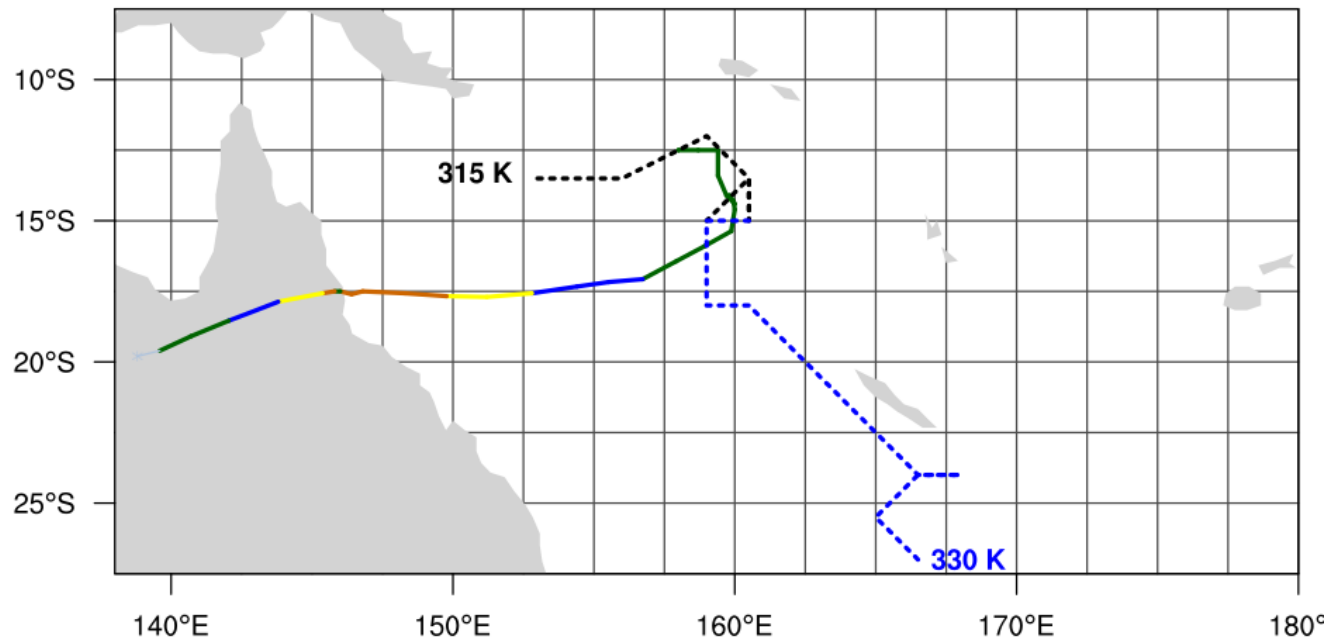
Coherent PV maximum tracks



# Why TC genesis? Why Larry?



Hoang et al. 2016



How coherent PV  
maxima tracked  
backward from  
genesis location of  
TC Larry in ERA-  
Interim?

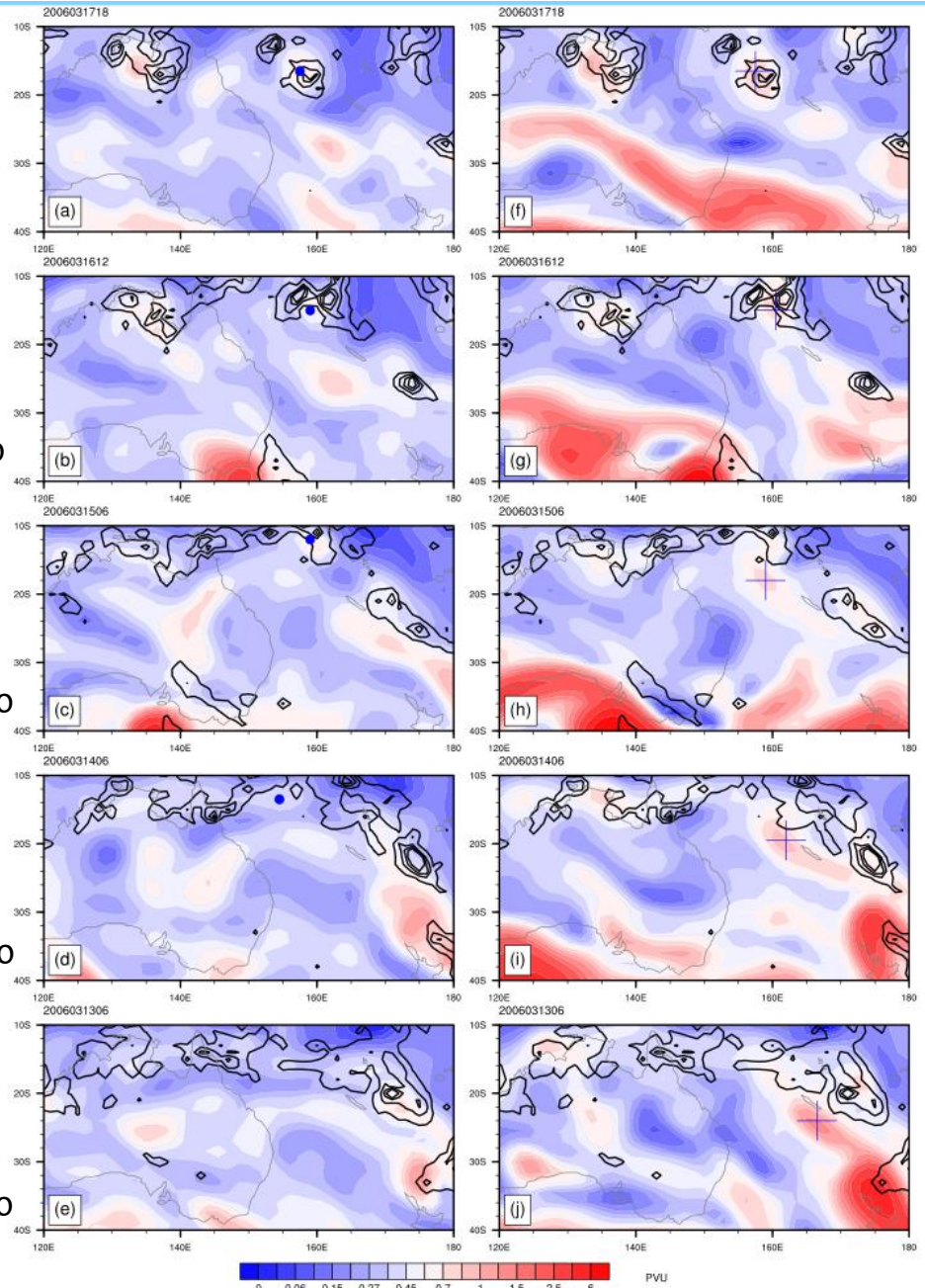
0317\_1800

0316\_1200

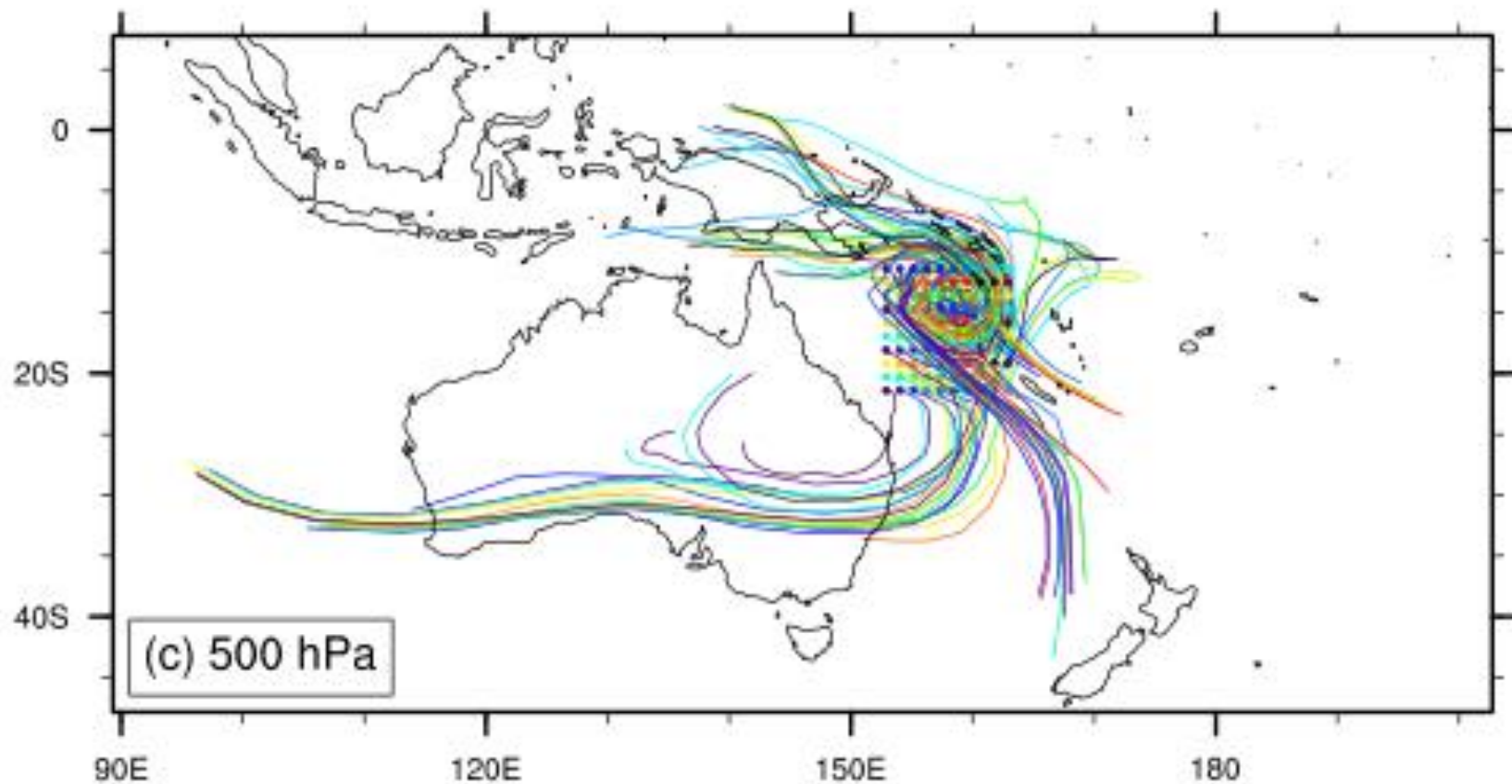
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0314\_0600

0313\_0600

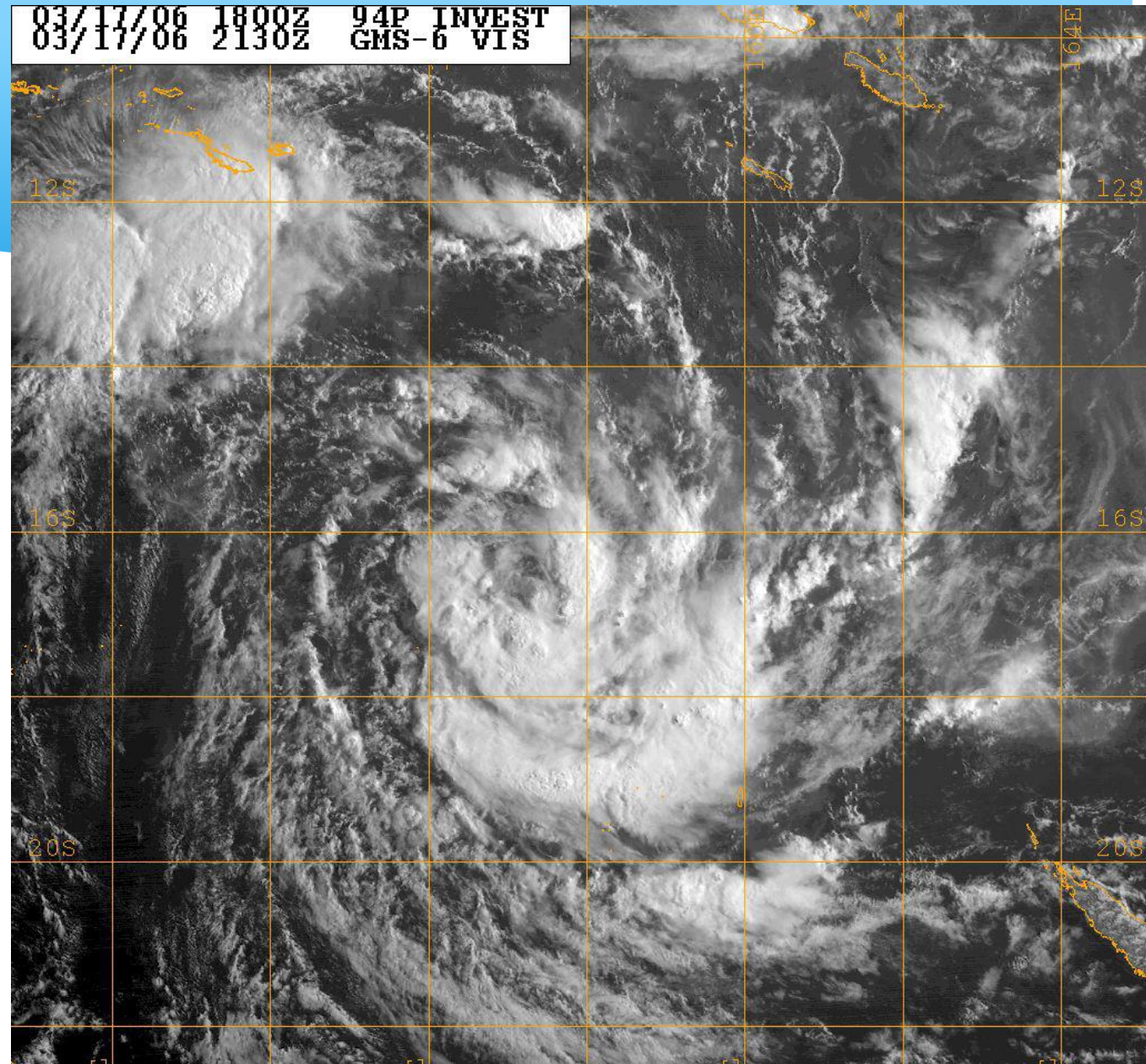


## 10-day back trajectories of air parcels at 500 hPa from TC Larry locations





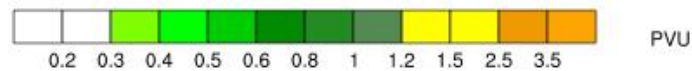
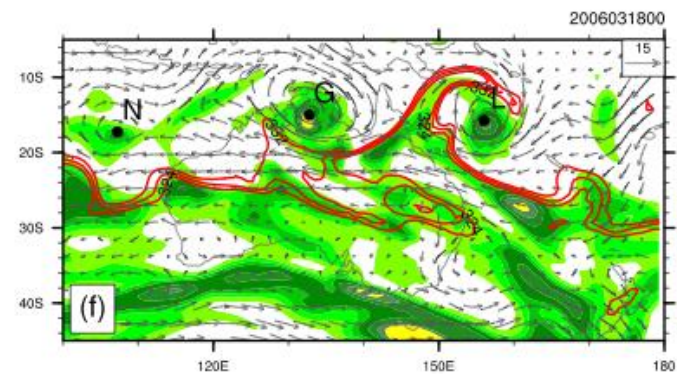
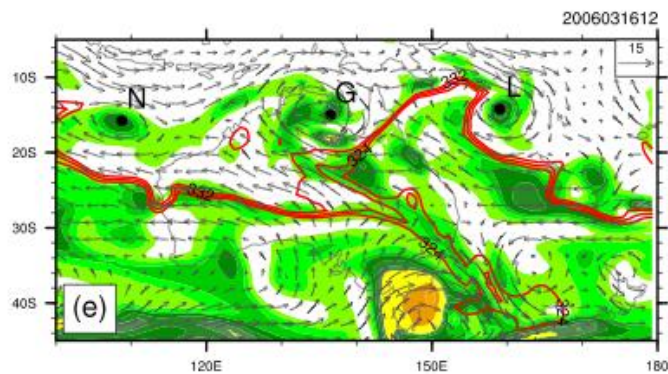
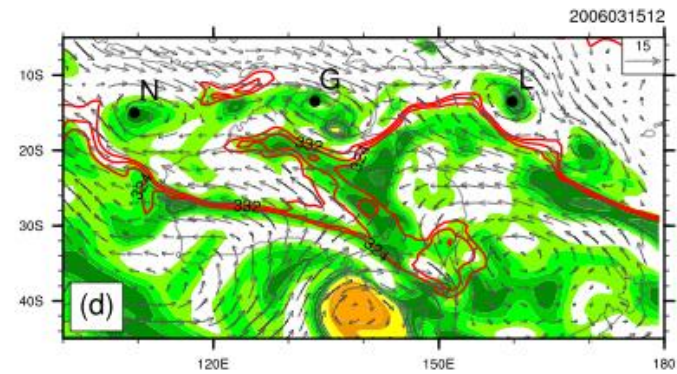
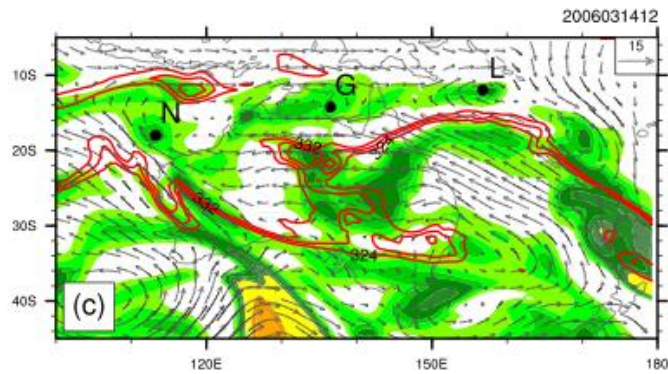
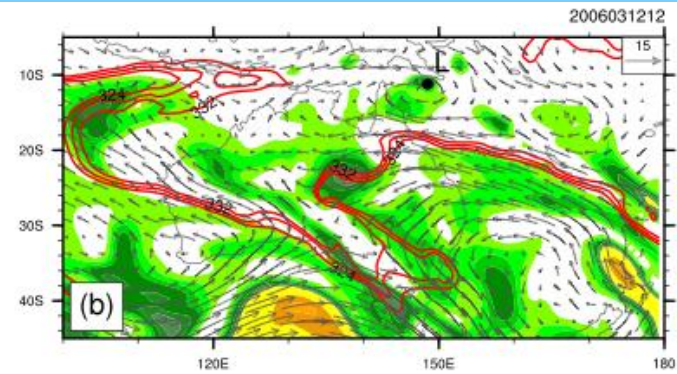
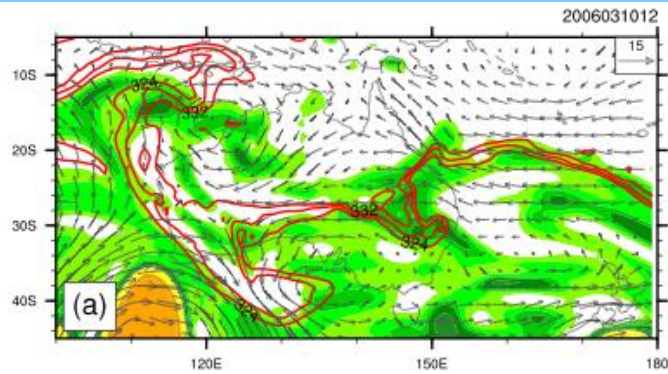
# Satellite images



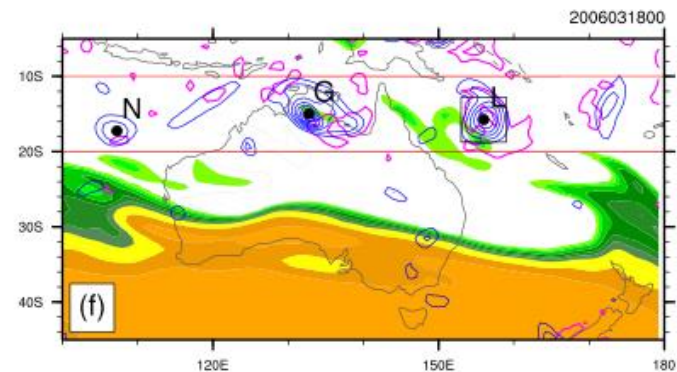
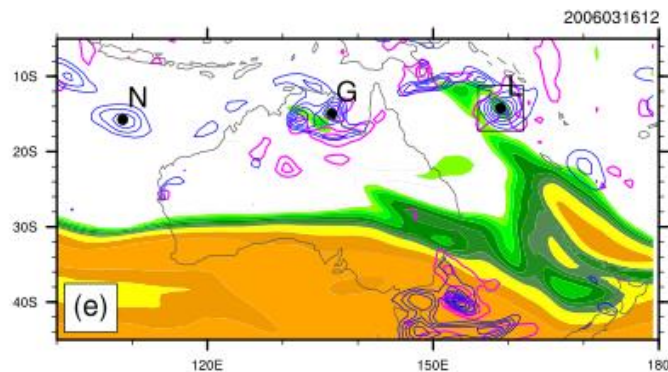
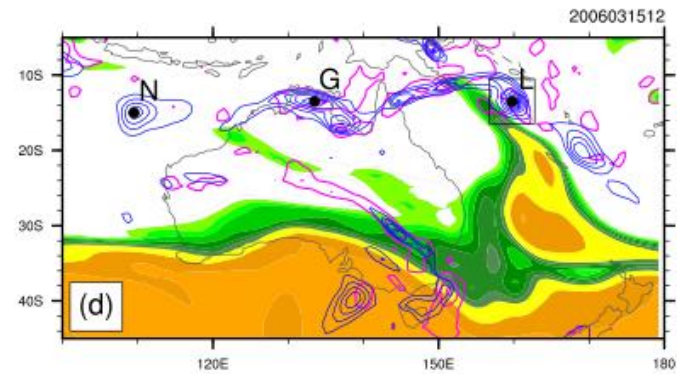
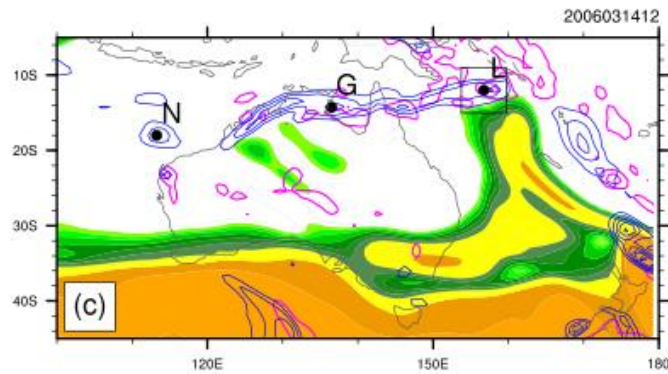
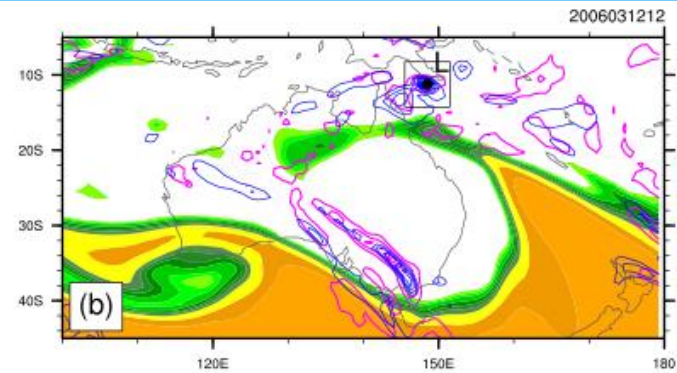
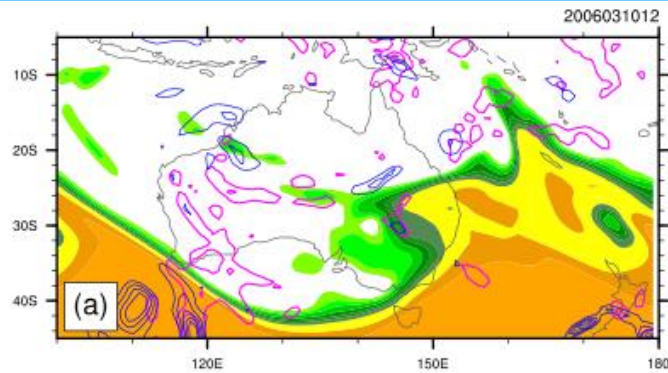
Naval Research Lab [http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil/sat\\_products.html](http://www.nrlmry.navy.mil/sat_products.html)  
<-- Visible ( Sun elevation at center is 32 degrees) -->



# ERA-Interim 315 K PV, ePT, Winds

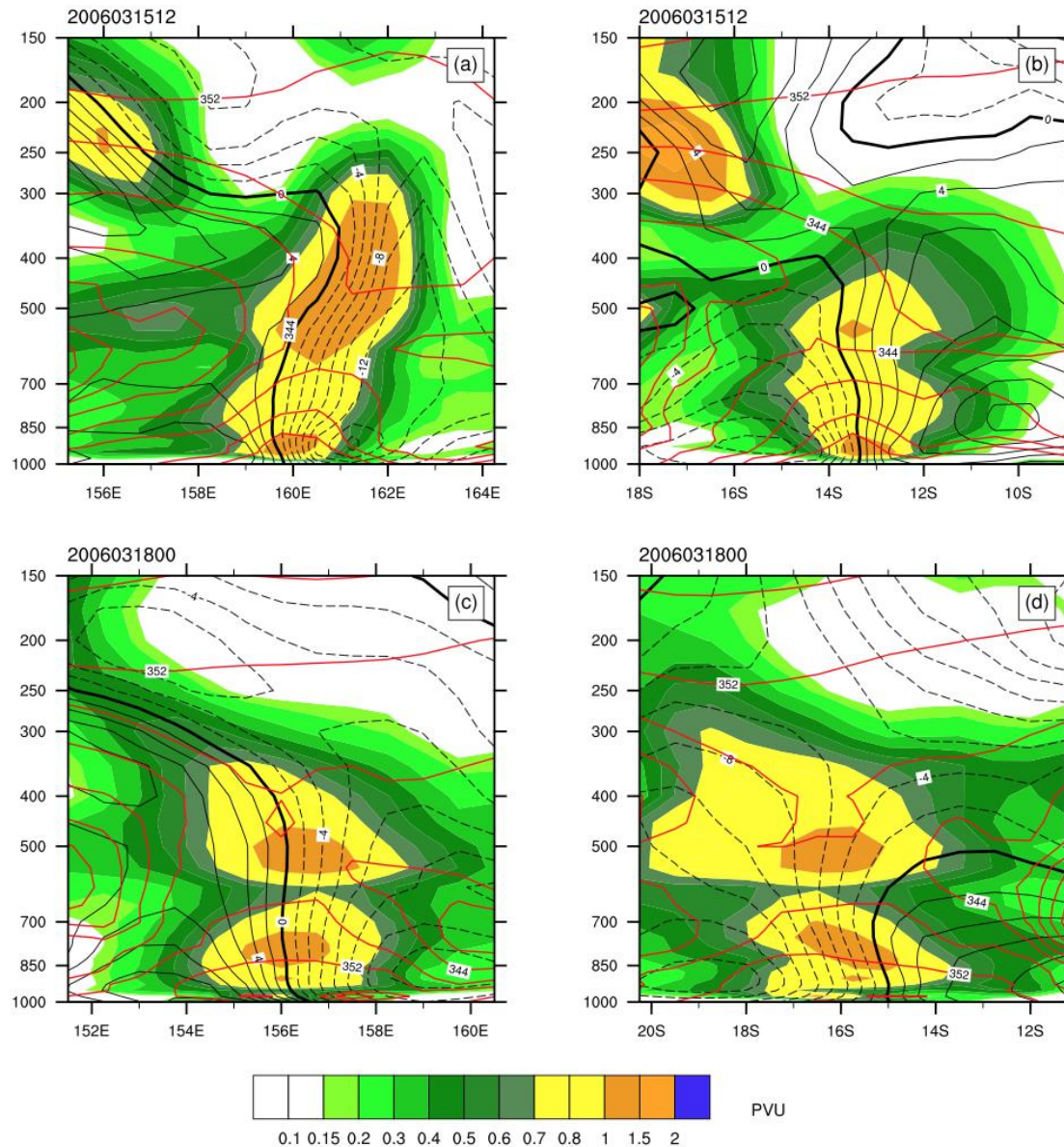


# ERA-Interim 350 K PV, 850 RV, 700 w

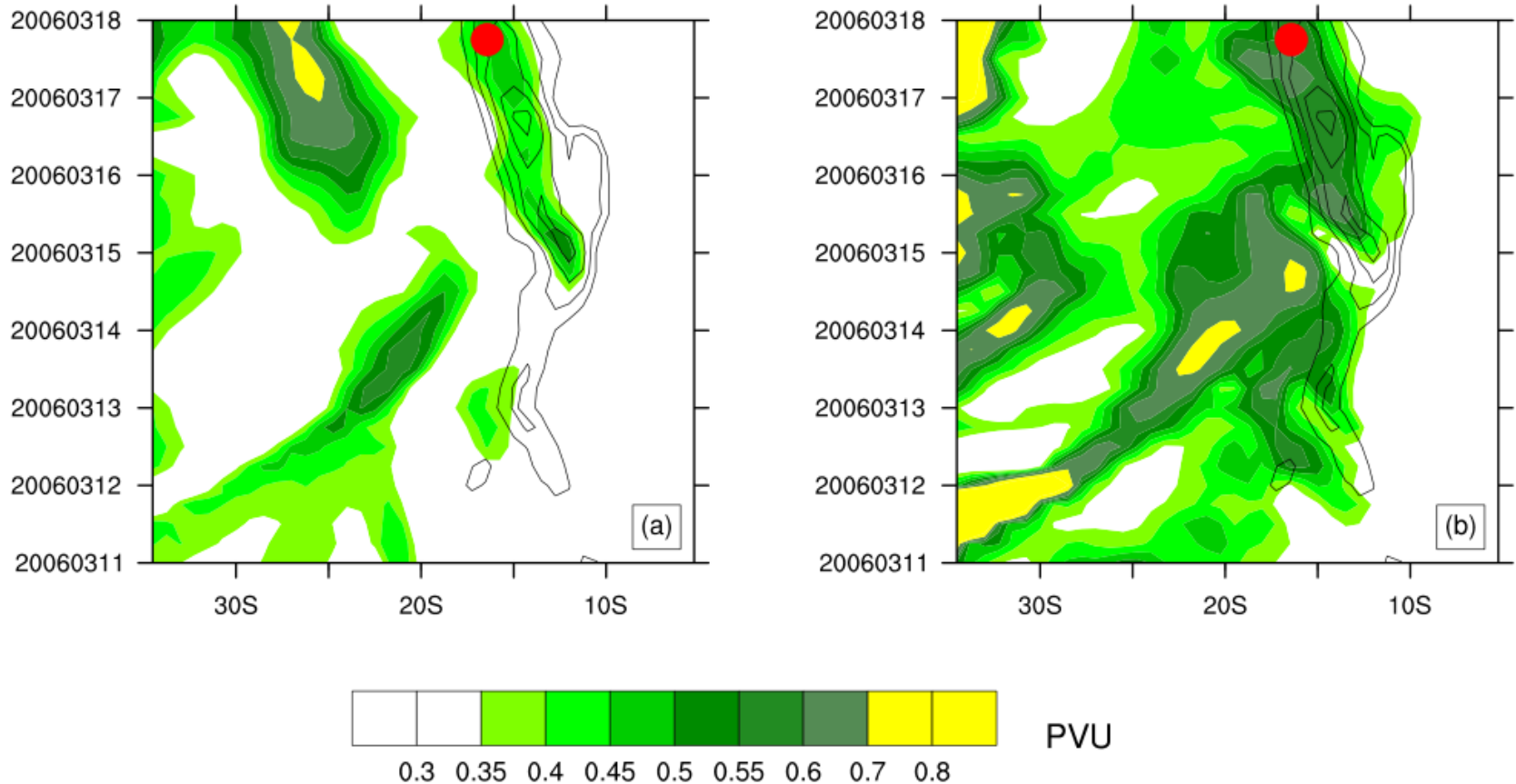




# EW (left) and NS (right) cross-section along 850 hPa vorticity location



# Hovmueller diagram



The Hovmueller diagram of (a) 315 K and (b) 330 K isentropic PV (shaded, PVU) averaged over 5-degree longitude band centered at genesis longitude of TC Larry (159.7°E) and 850 hPa relative vorticity (contour).

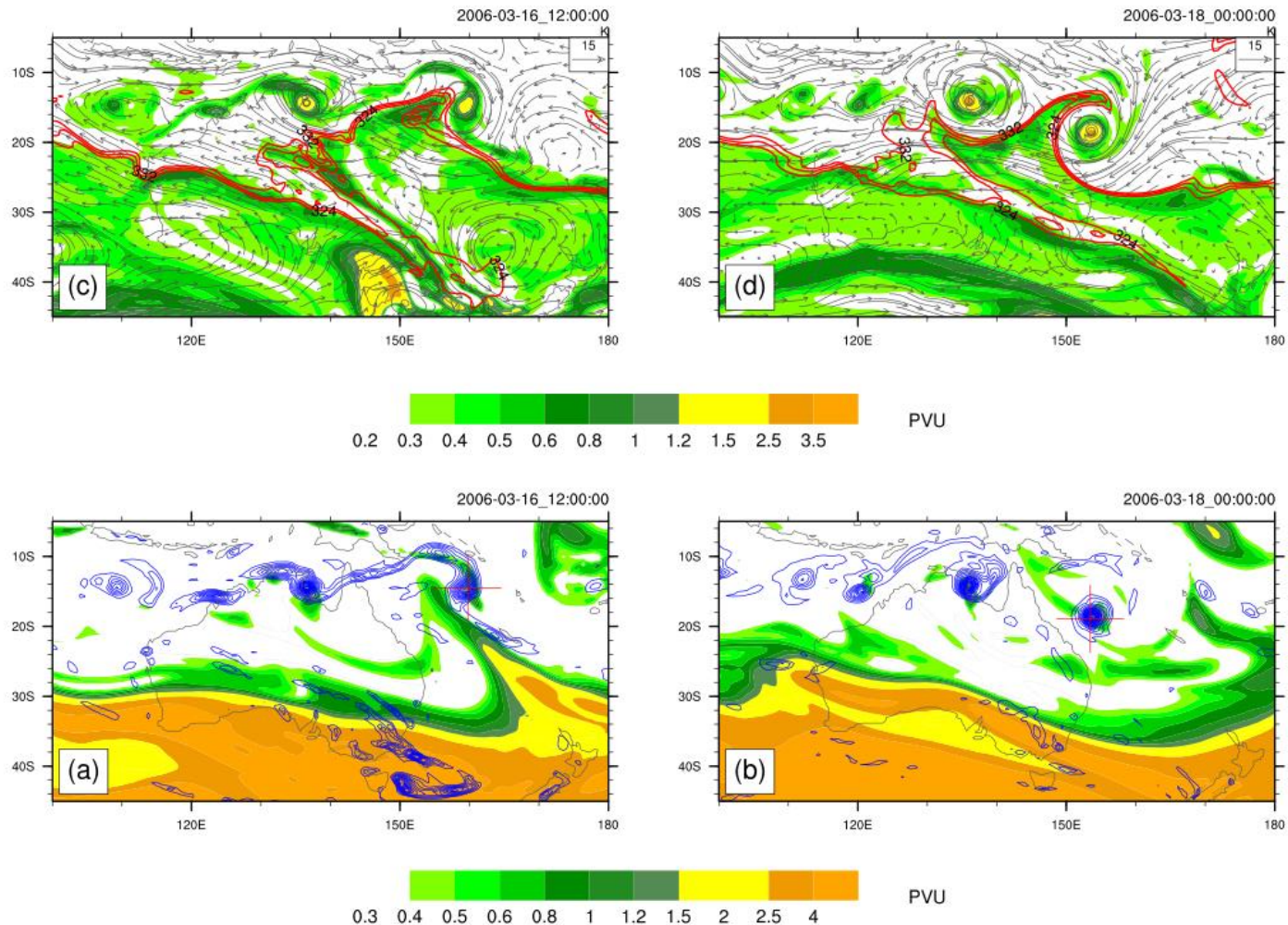
The red dots indicate the genesis latitude and time of tropical cyclone Larry (16.6°S at 18 UTC, 17 March 2006)

# Model configuration

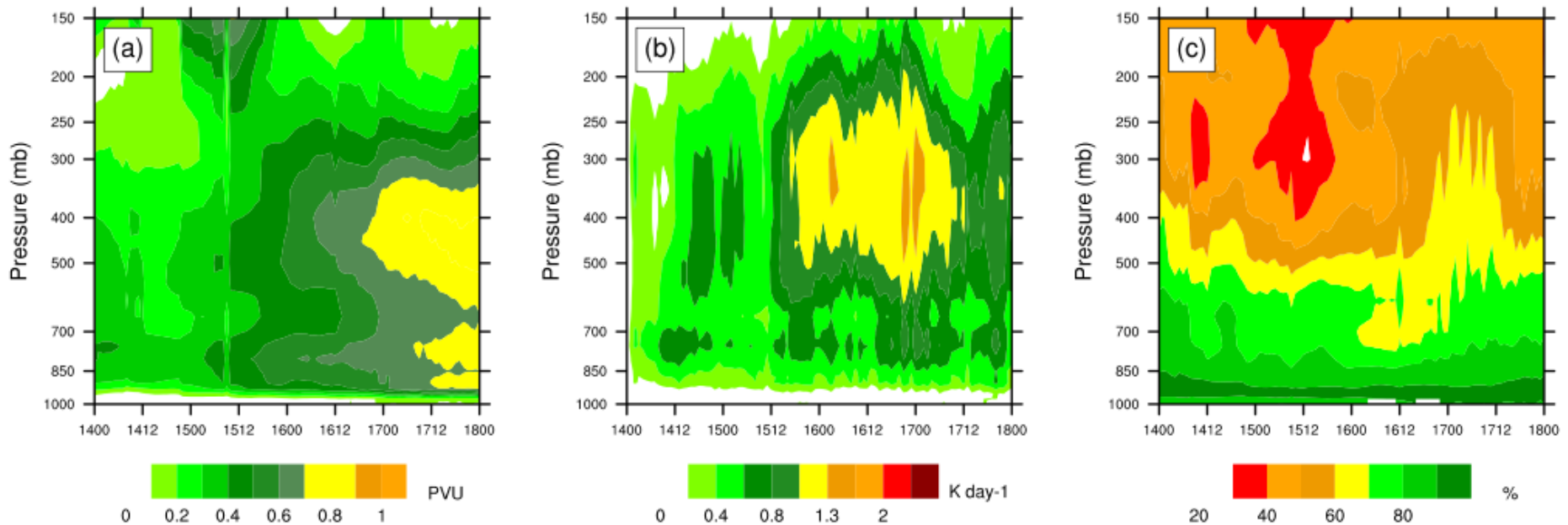
- \* WRF ARW v3.5.1
- \* Single domain, 60x60 km grid size, 30 vertical levels up to 5 hPa
- \* Single-moment 3-class microphysics scheme and Kain-Fritsch cumulus parameterization scheme
- \* Initial and boundary conditions: GFS FNL 1x1 degree from NCEP
- \* 24 hour forecast, run every 12 hours
- \* Forecast data from 12 – 24 hours periods are merged to form a longer simulation.



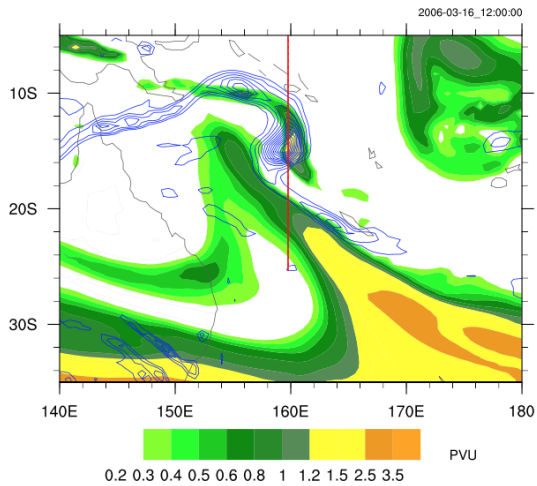
# WRF output: (top) 315 K PV, 700 hPa ePT and 850hPa winds and (bottom) 330 K PV, 850 RV



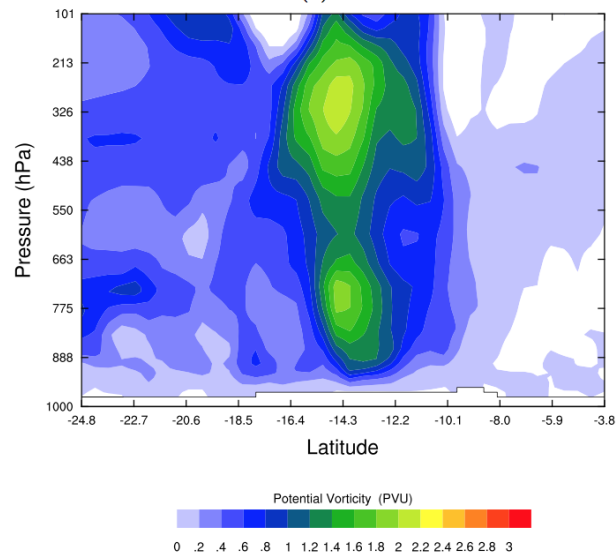
# WRF output: 5x5 degree averaged of PV (left), diabatic heating (center) and relative humidity (right)



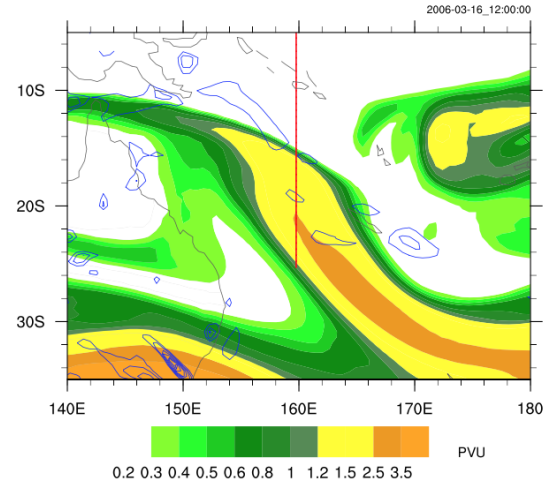
# Compare wet (left) vs dry (right) simulation



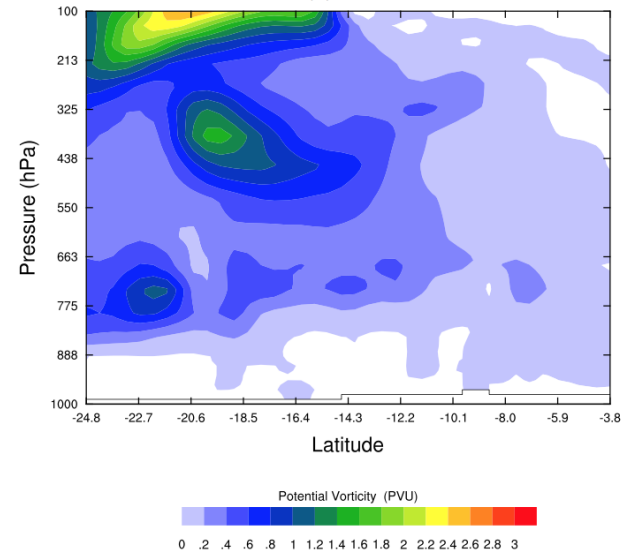
(a)



(b)



(a)



(b)



# Conclusion

- The 315 K coherent cyclonic PV of TC Larry was generated in the tropics and then moved poleward.
- The 330 K coherent cyclonic PV of TC Larry coherent cyclonic PV resided in the extratropics
- Low-level vorticity was formed after a strong RWB event in the north Coral Sea on 12 March
- Extratropical trough increased the upper-level PV as well as the low-level vorticity and made the the middle and upper-troposphere drier
- A cold front increased the easterly wind poleward of the low-level vorticity, combining with small vertical wind shear intensify the vorticity to TC Larry at 1800 UTC 17 March