Midlatitude Cyclones

Whose air mass reigns supreme ??

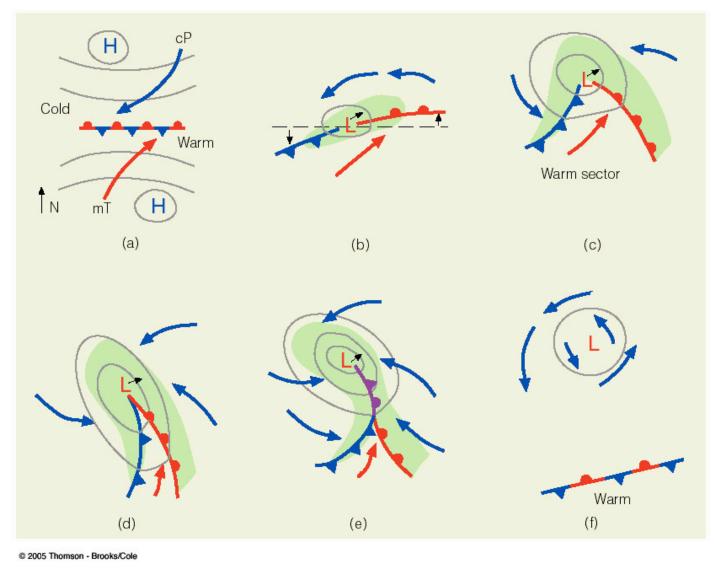
Ch. 10: Midlatitude Cyclones

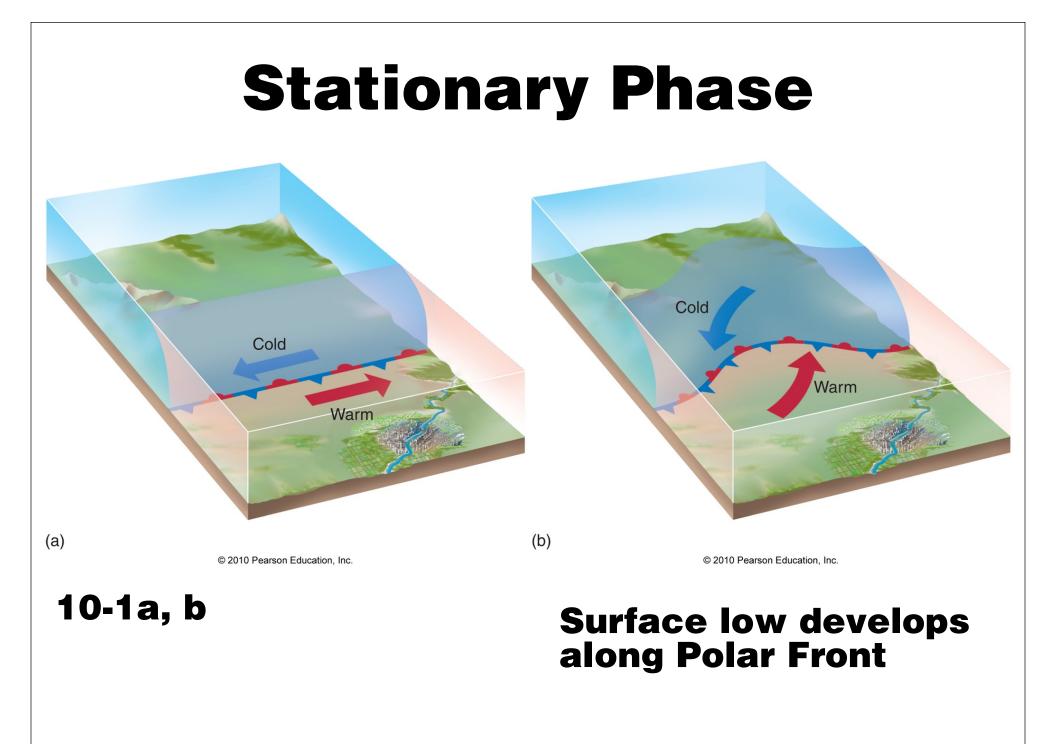
- Norwegian Model of Cyclogenesis
- Vorticity
 - → Relative and Absolute Vorticity
 - → Vorticity in a Rossby Wave
 - → Vorticity Advection and Vertical Motion
- Baroclinic Model of Cyclogenesis
- Conveyor Belt Model

Polar Front Theory Norwegian Model of Cyclogenesis

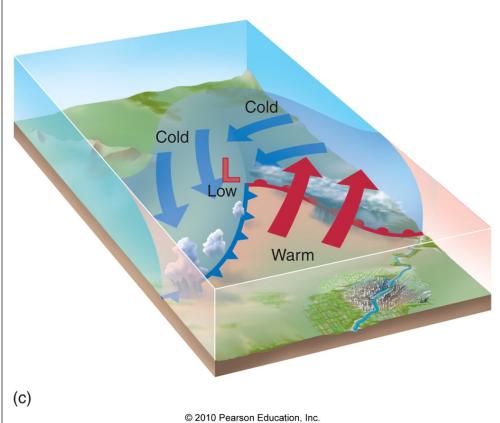
- Formation of a "cyclone"
 - → Storm associated with surface low pressure
- Jacob Bjerknes c. 1920 developed model from surface observations

Polar Front Theory Norwegian Model of Cyclogenesis



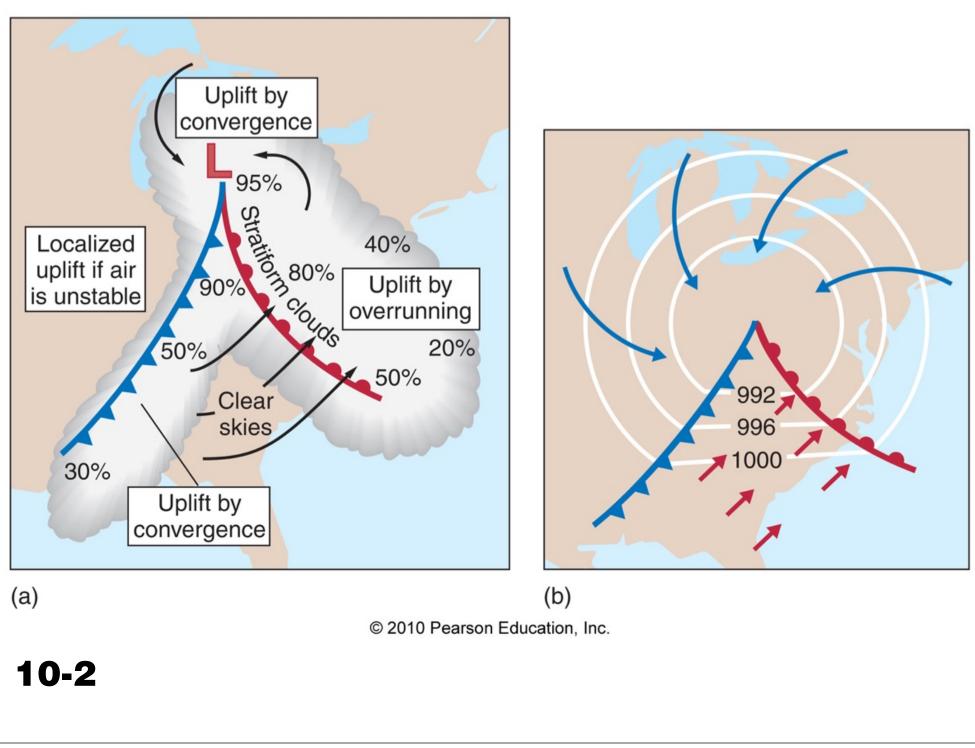


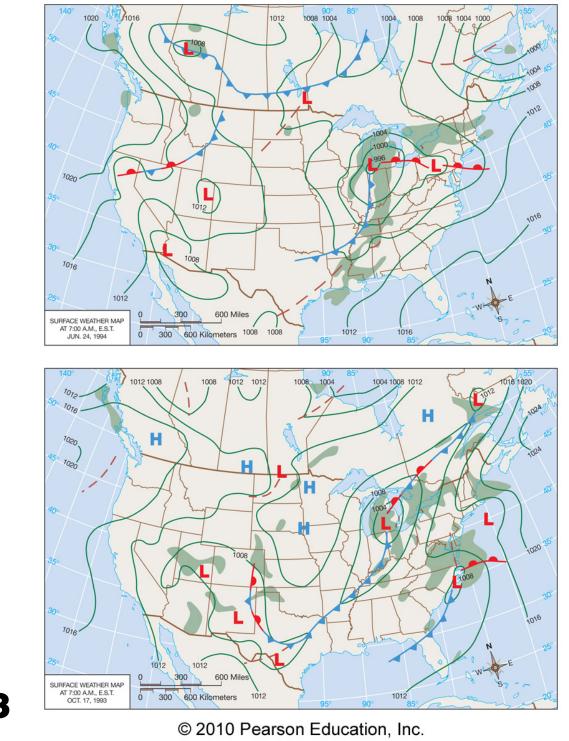
Developing Phase



10-1c

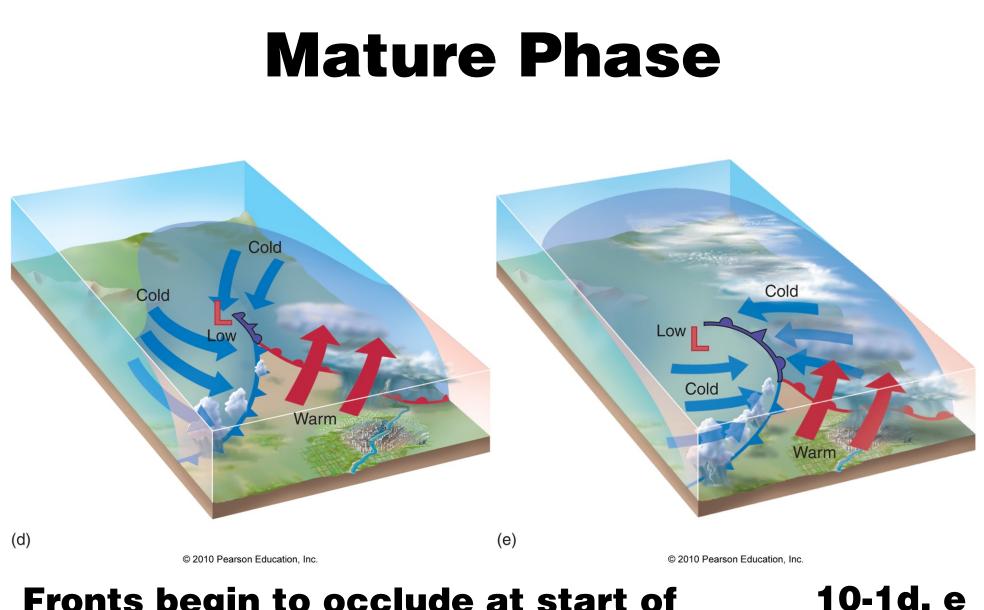
- Low deepens
- Well developed fronts circling the low
 - → Cold front catching up to slow-moving warm front
- Whole system moves toward eastnortheast, following surface isobars in the warm sector





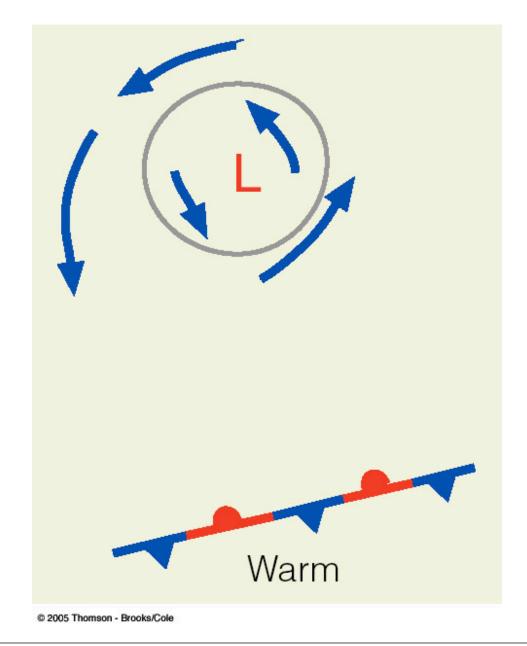
10-3

8



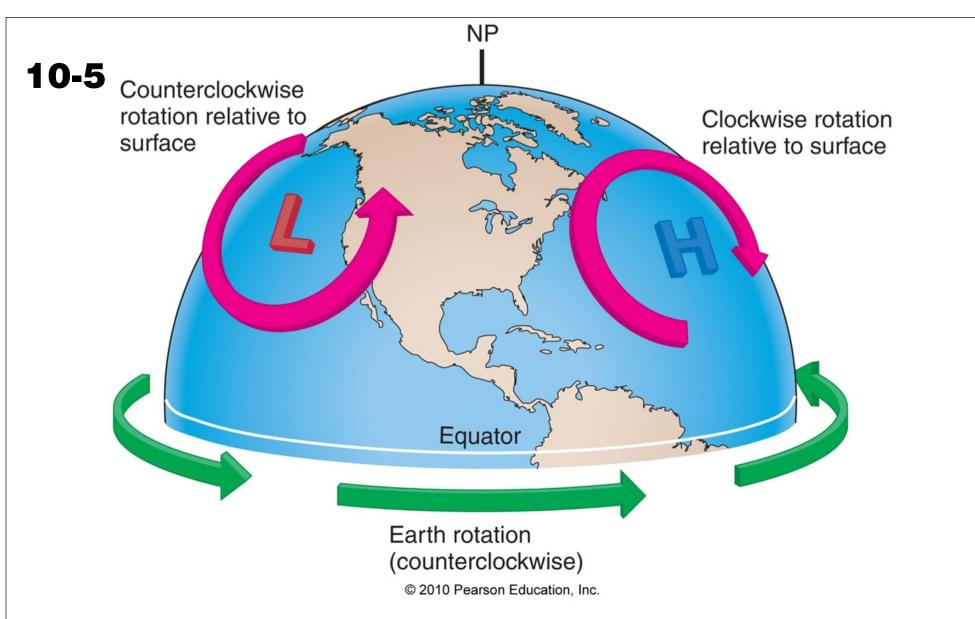
Fronts begin to occlude at start of Mature Phase; intensity has reached a maximum and is now decreasing

Dissipation Phase



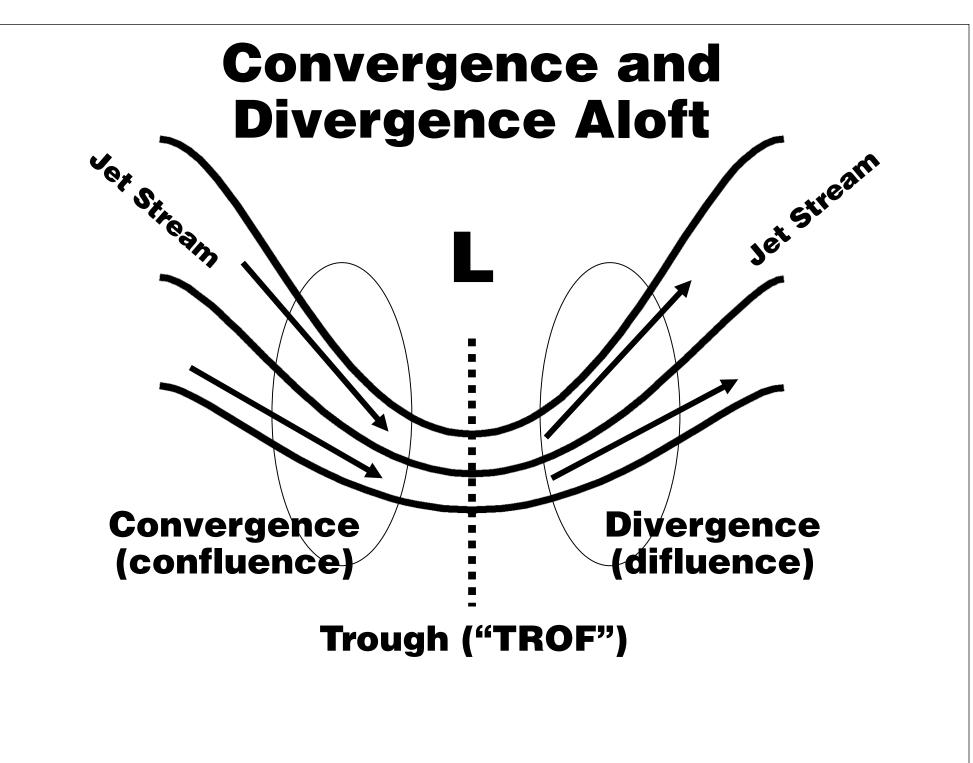
Vorticity

- "Spin"
- Vorticity from:
 - → Rotation of air on Earth's surface: Relative Vorticity ζ_r
 - → Rotation from being on rotating Earth: Earth Vorticity ζ_E
 - → Absolute Vorticity $\zeta = \zeta_r + \zeta_E$
- Changes in vorticity result in vertical motion

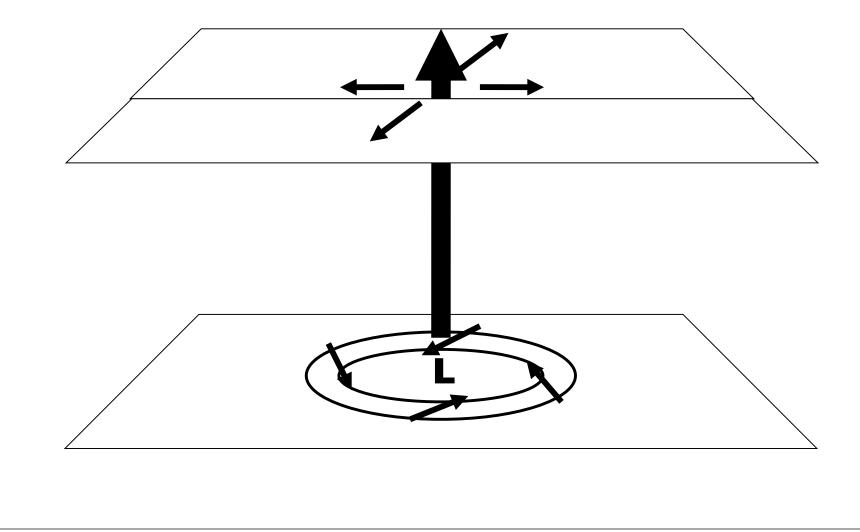


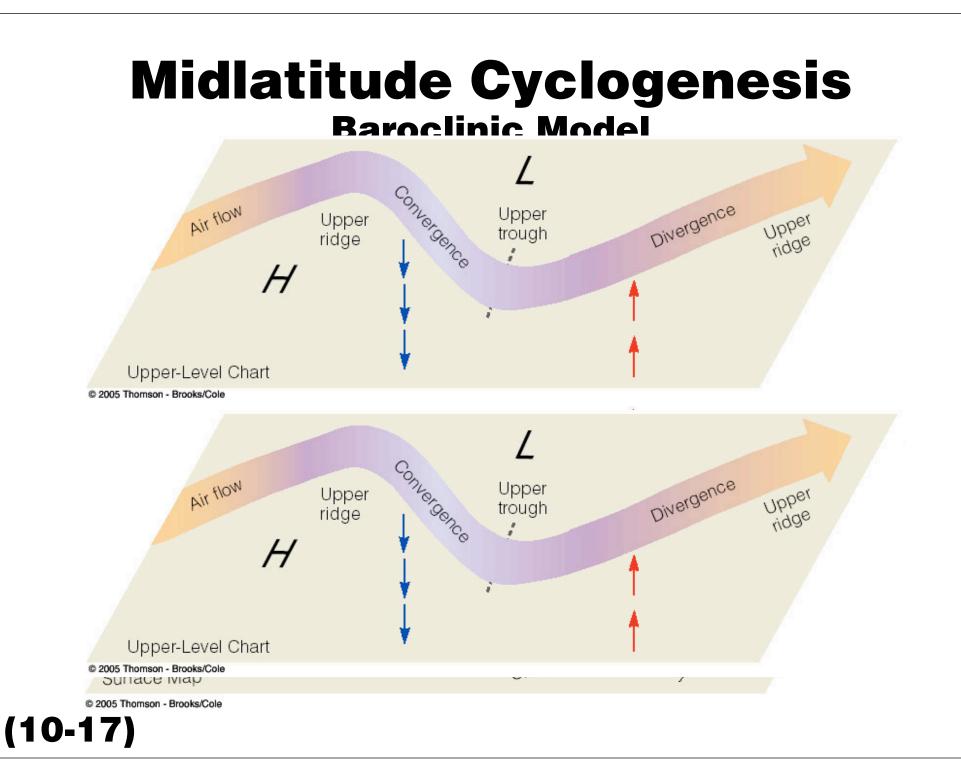
Positive Vorticity: counterclockwise rotation PVA = **Positive Vorticity Advection**

Vorticity in a Rossby Wave 1 9 **Frough** axis (2)Transition Segment 3 Transition **Ridge axis** (5) zone A 8 3 zone B (1)2 (4)(5) Segment 2 (5) Counterclockwise Clockwise rotation through rotation through trough ridge © 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. © 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. 10-6 10-4



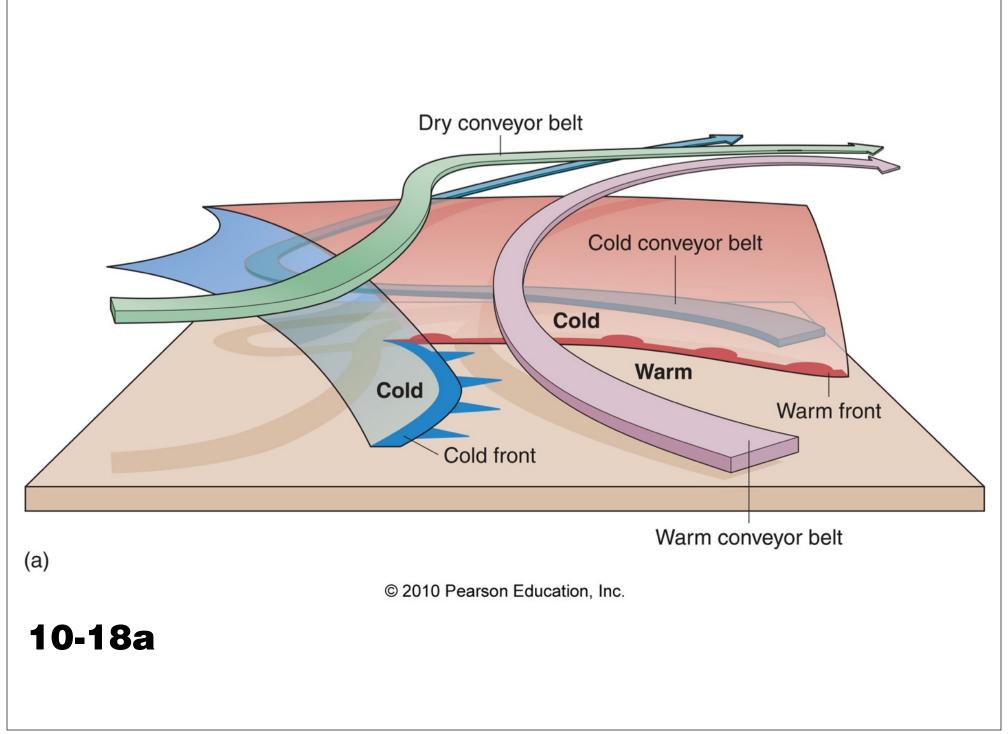
Divergence and diffluence aloft maintains or strengthens surface low pressure

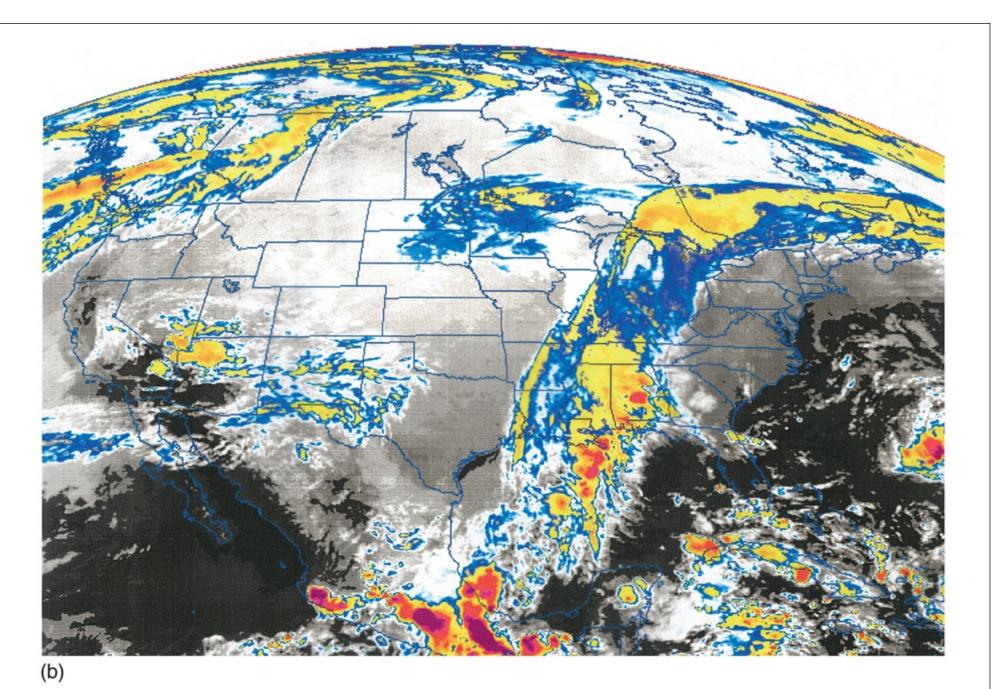




Conveyor Belt Model

- Theory based on more recent observations
- Conveyor belts are pathways of air through and around a midlatitude cyclone
- Refines the process of frontal occlusion—not simply merging cold and warm fronts!





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