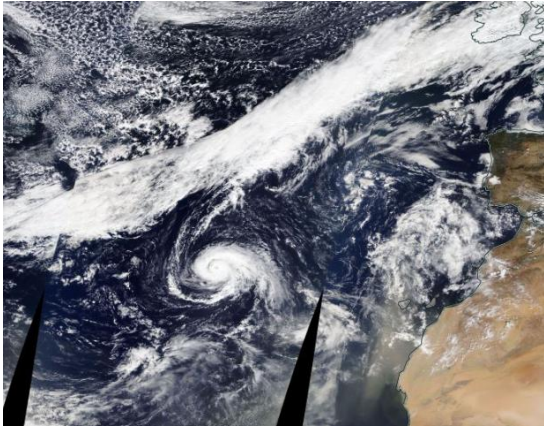




STORM-EX: A statistical synthetic generating model for
extratropical transition to quantify post-tropical cyclone risk

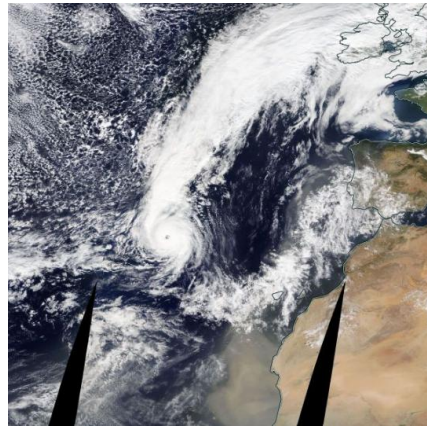
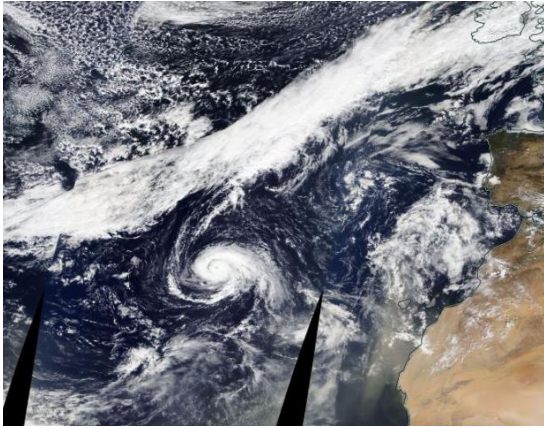
Post-tropical cyclones



Tropical

NASA Worldview

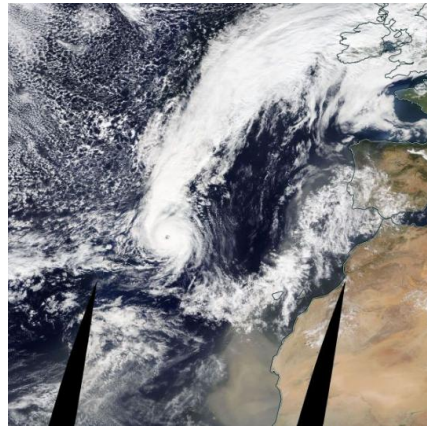
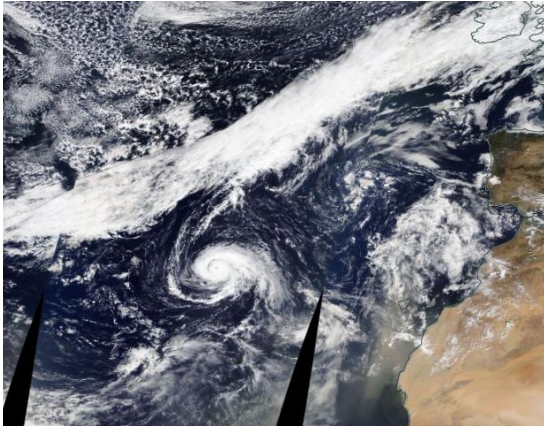
Post-tropical cyclones



Tropical

NASA Worldview

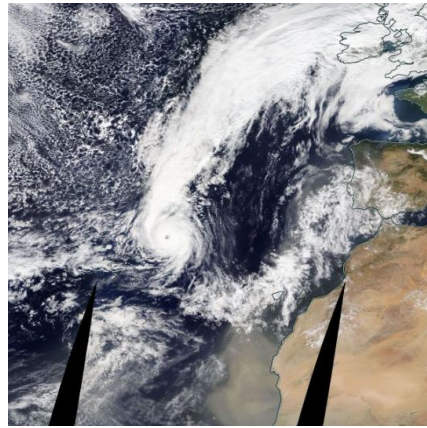
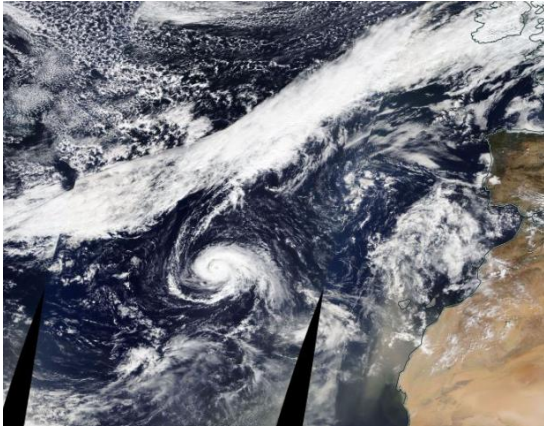
Post-tropical cyclones



Tropical

NASA Worldview

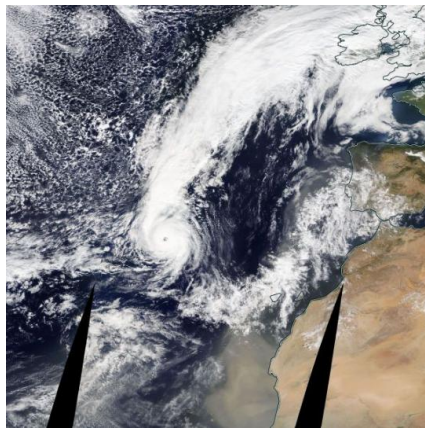
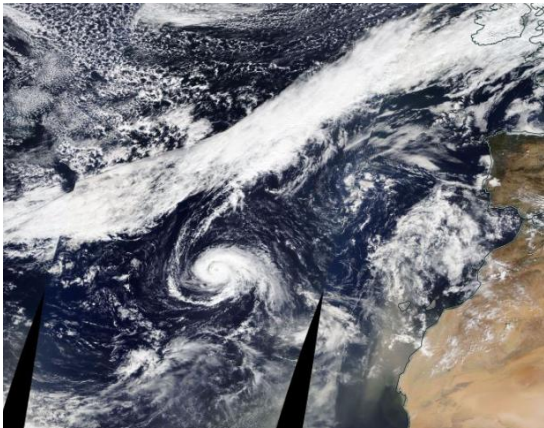
Post-tropical cyclones



Tropical

NASA Worldview

Post-tropical cyclones



Tropical

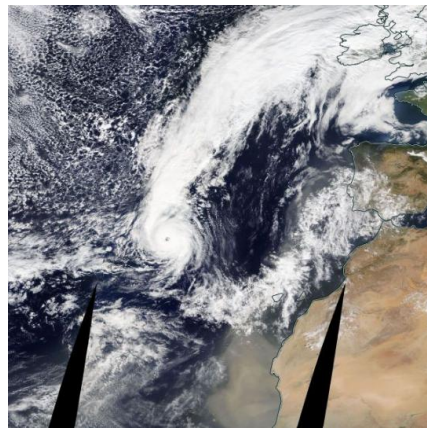
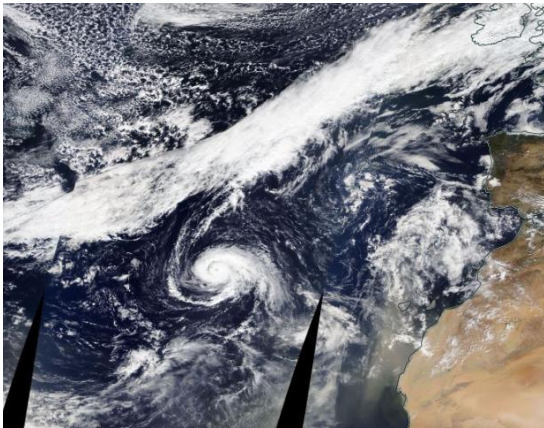


Post-tropical

NASA Worldview

Post-tropical cyclones

Hurricane Ophelia (2017)



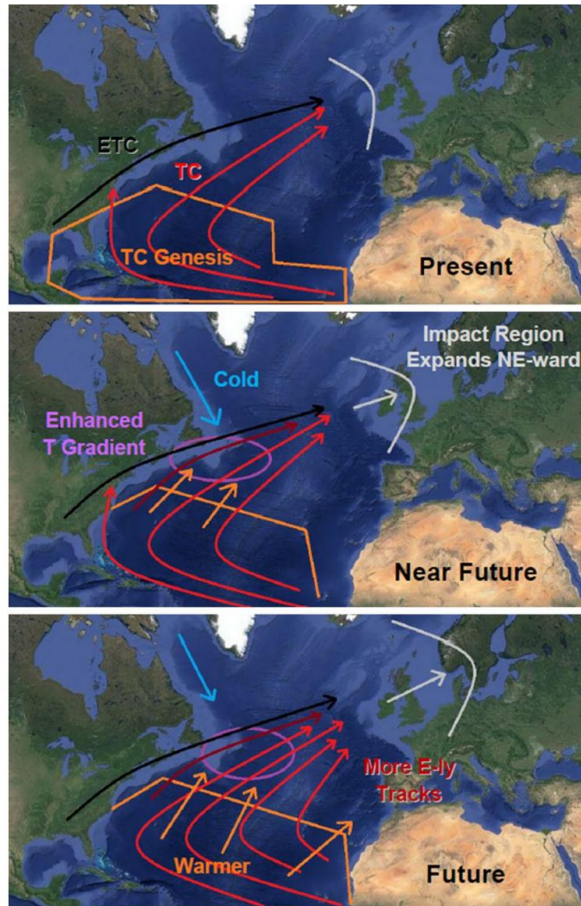
Tropical



Post-tropical

NASA Worldview

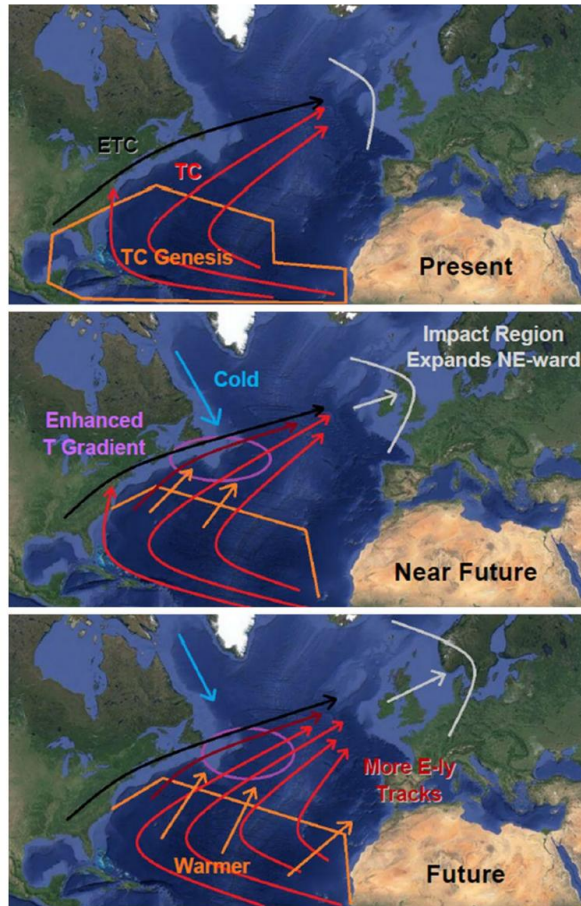
Climate change + risk assessments



Baatsen et al., (2015)

- Expanded area of high sea surface temperatures
- More tropical origin storms expected to reach Europe

Climate change + risk assessments



Baatsen et al., (2015)

- Expanded area of high sea surface temperatures
- More tropical origin storms expected to reach Europe
- Risk assessments lack data. How do we fix this?

STORM-EX

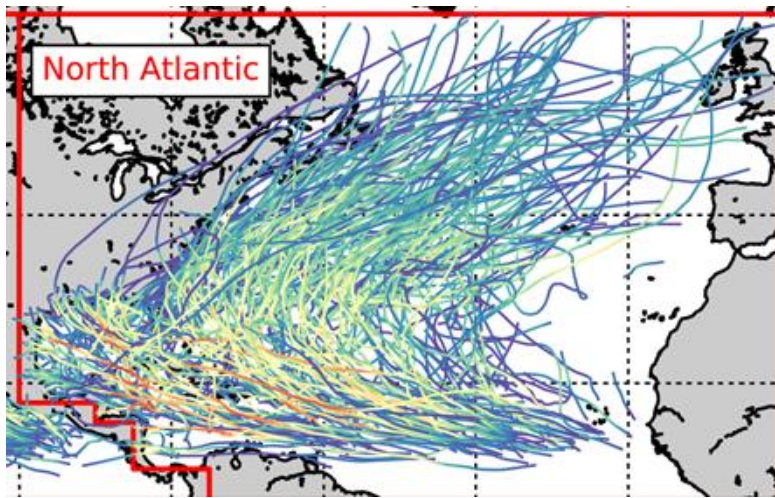
STORM-EX is the extratropical extension to the STORM model, a statistical synthetic generating model, encompassing extratropical transition and post-tropical cyclones

Synthetic Tropical cyclOne geneRation Model

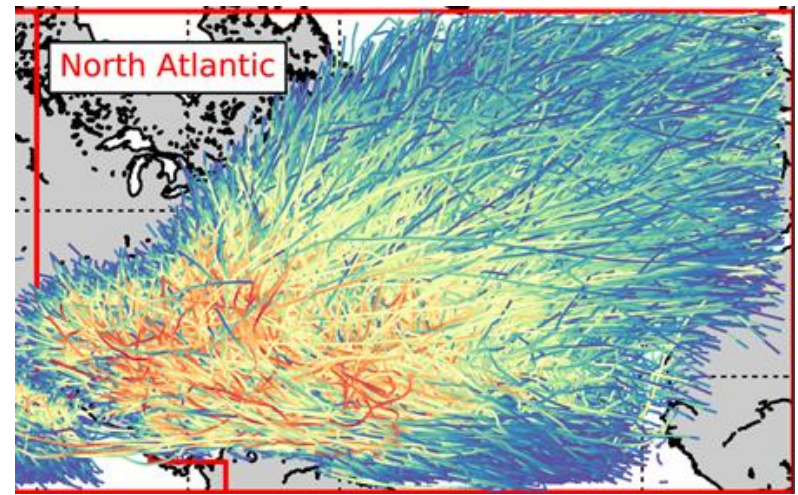
Bloemendaal et al, (2020)

Synthetic Tropical cyclOne geneRation Model

IBTrACS

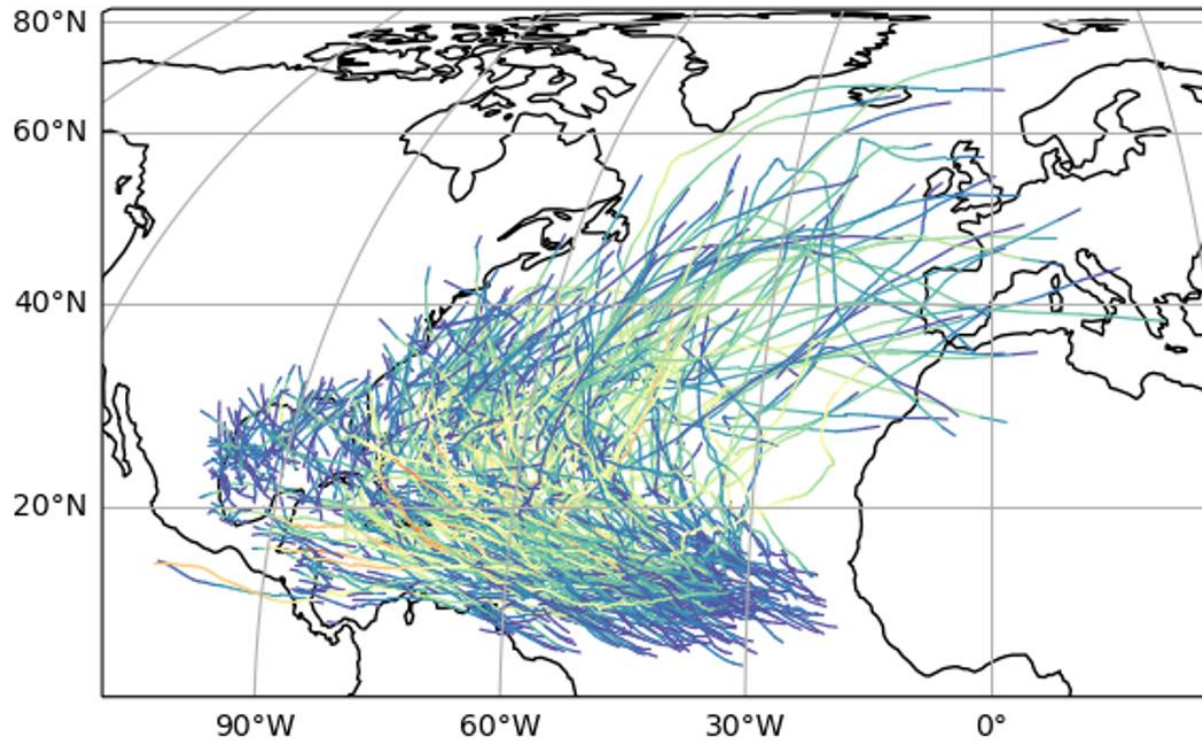


STORM (1000y)



Bloemendaal et al, (2020)

STORM 2.0



- Expanding basin boundaries
- Improved user friendliness
- Added datetime compatibility
- Updated wind threshold to match 10-minute averaging
- Fixed minor issues



<https://github.com/MRibberink/STORM2.0>

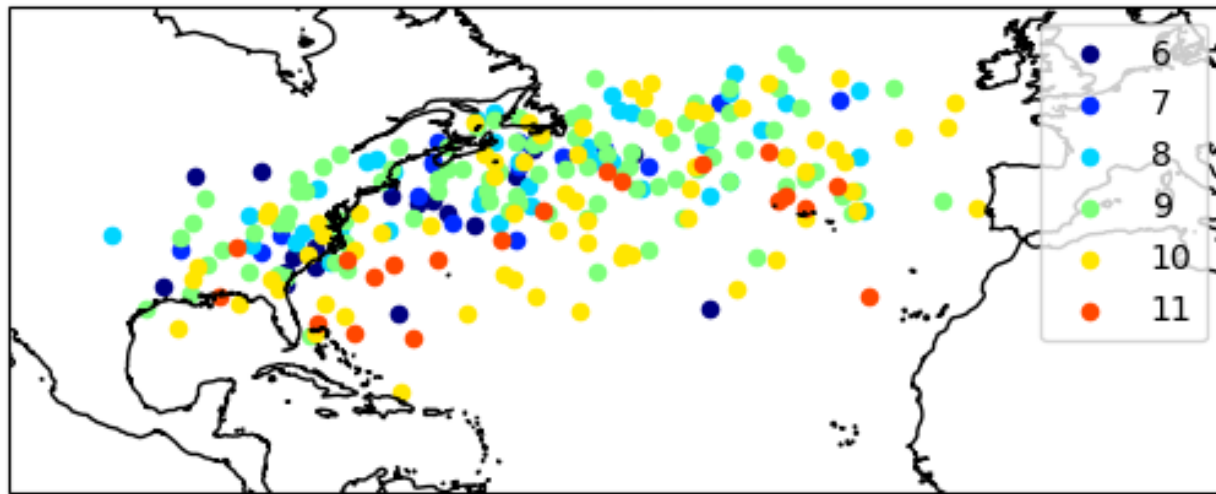
STORM-EX

STORM-EX is the extratropical extension to the STORM model, a statistical synthetic generating model, encompassing extratropical transition and post-tropical cyclones

- Extratropical transition triggering
- Jet stream modelling

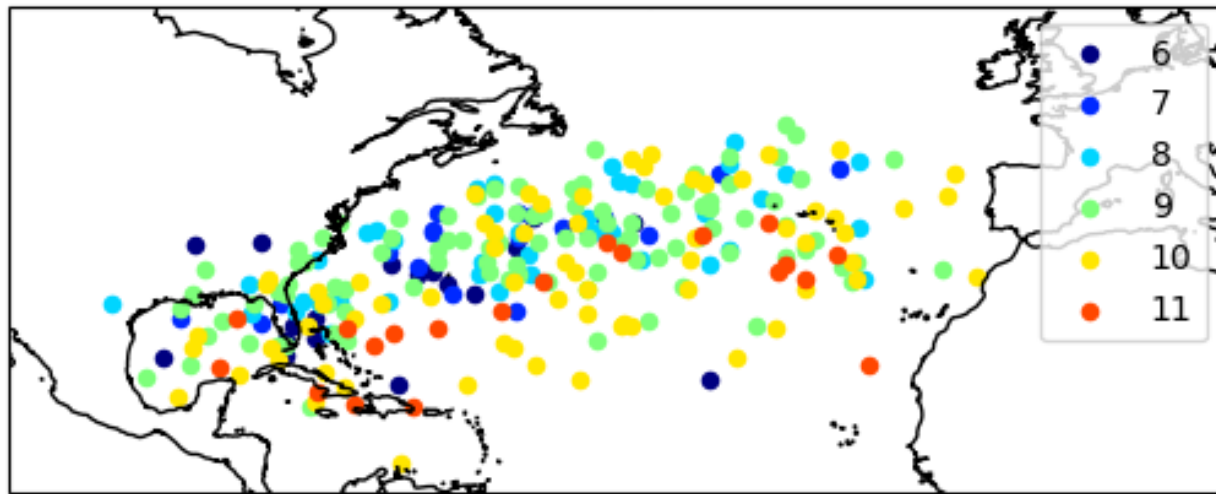
Extratropical transition triggering

ET end locations (IBTrACS)



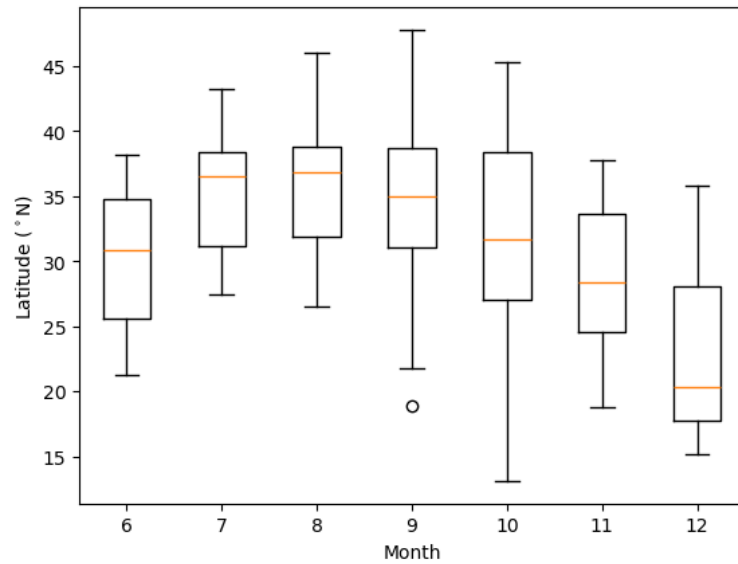
Extratropical transition triggering

ET start locations (IBTrACS)



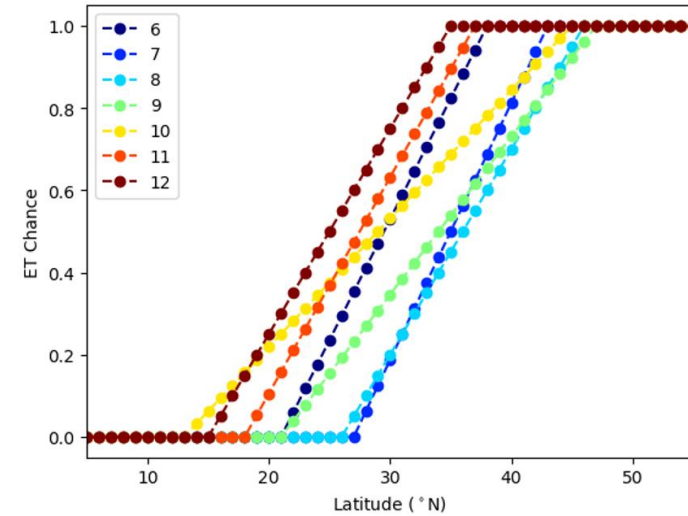
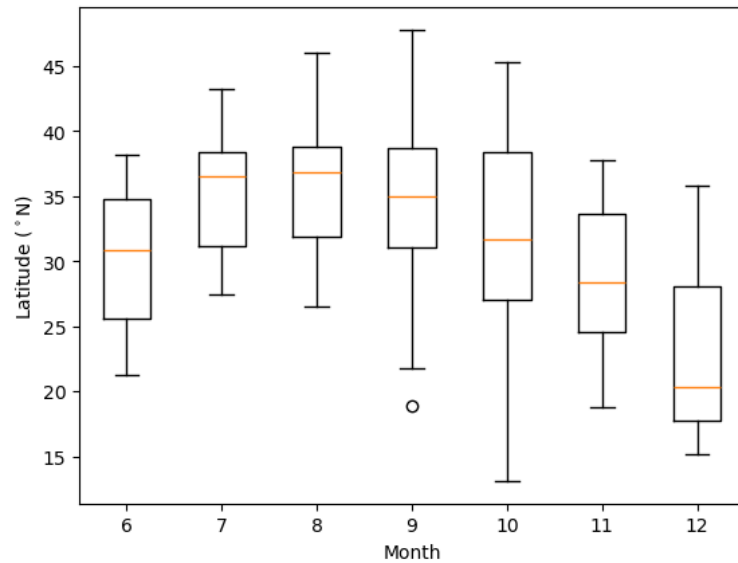
Extratropical transition triggering

IBTrACS ET start latitudes



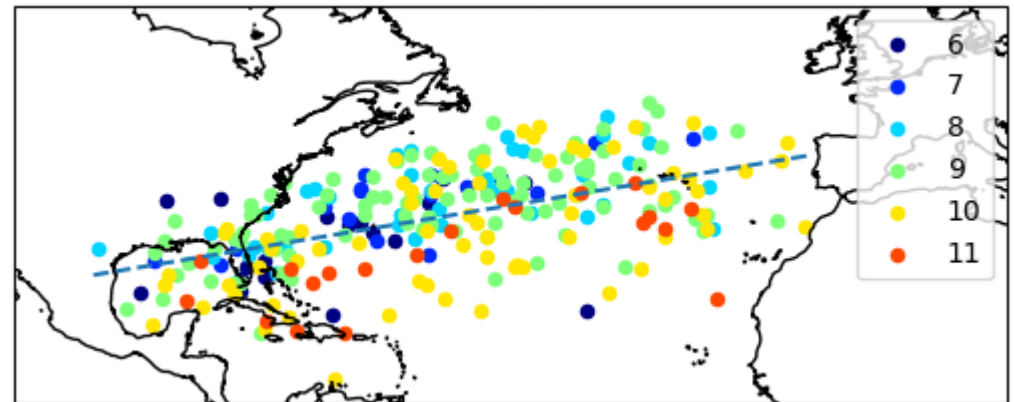
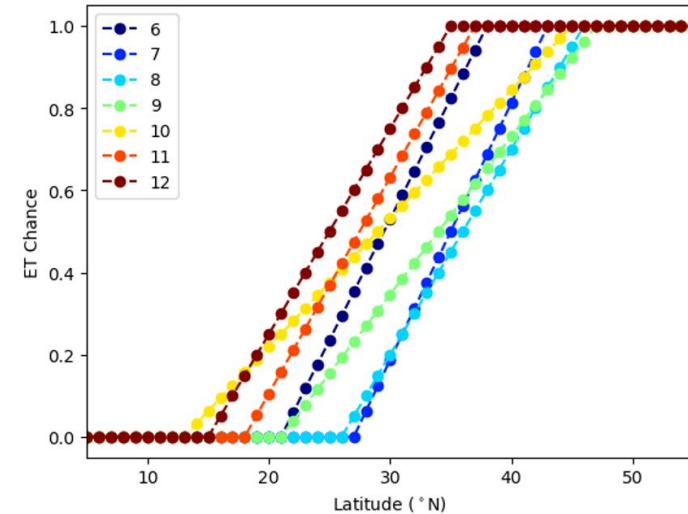
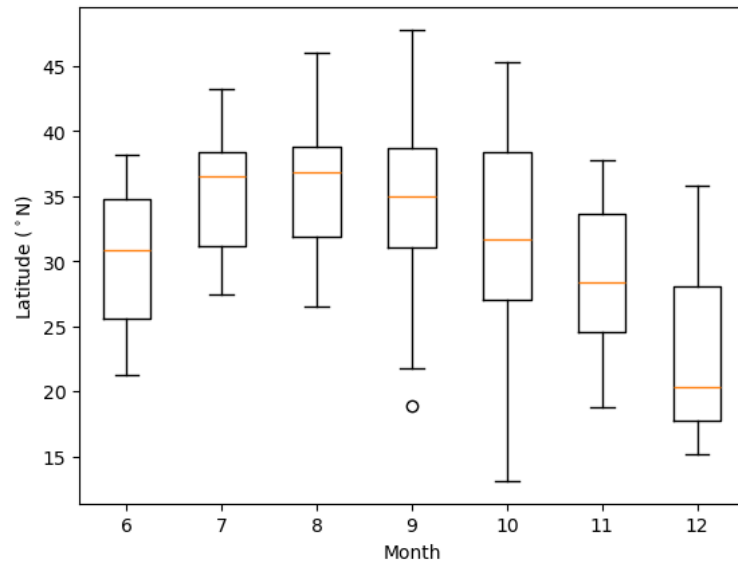
Extratropical transition triggering

IBTrACS ET start latitudes

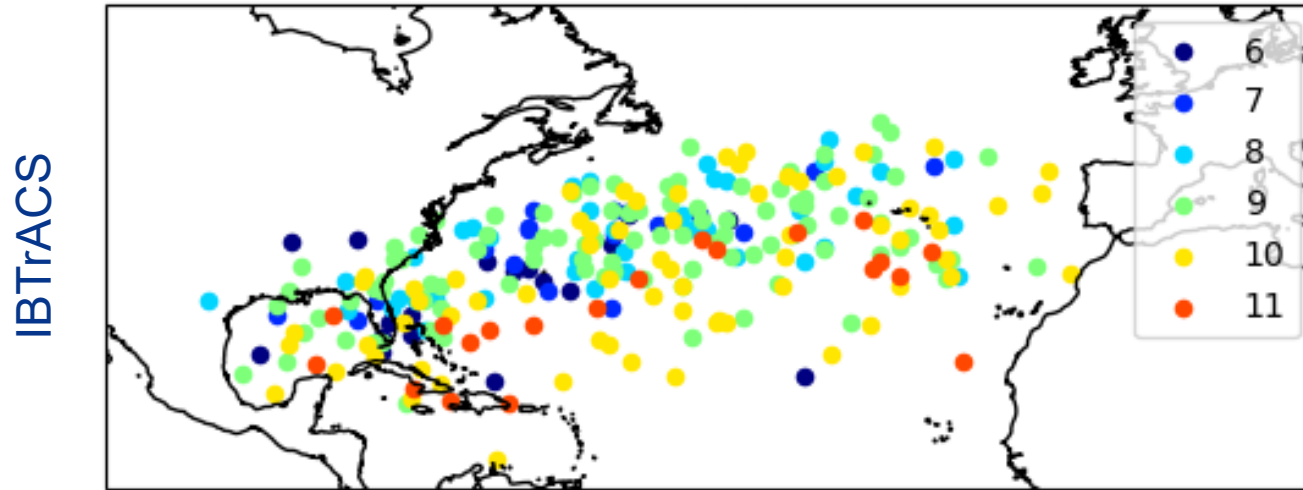


Extratropical transition triggering

IBTrACS ET start latitudes

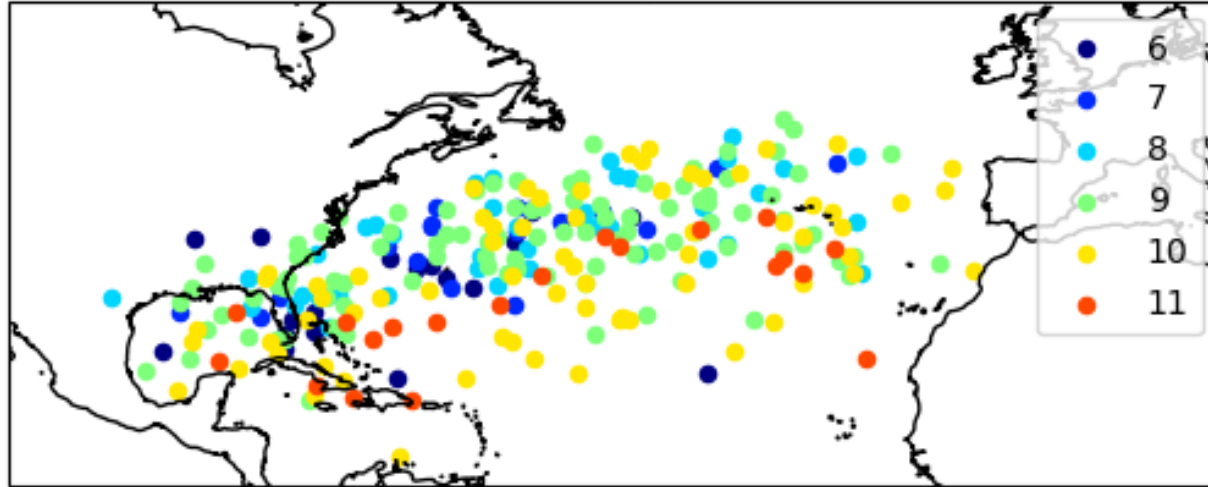


Extratropical transition triggering

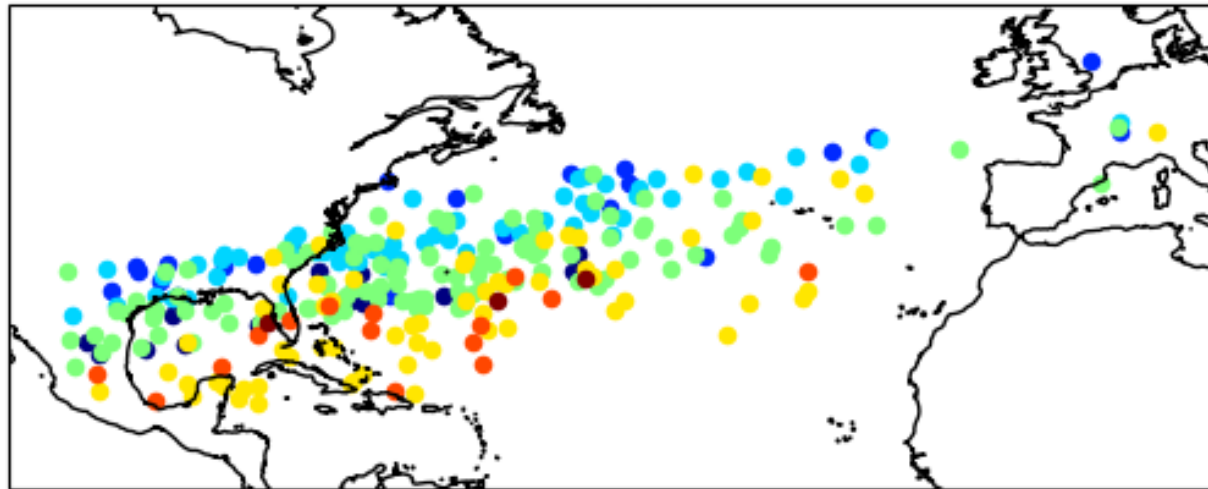


Extratropical transition triggering

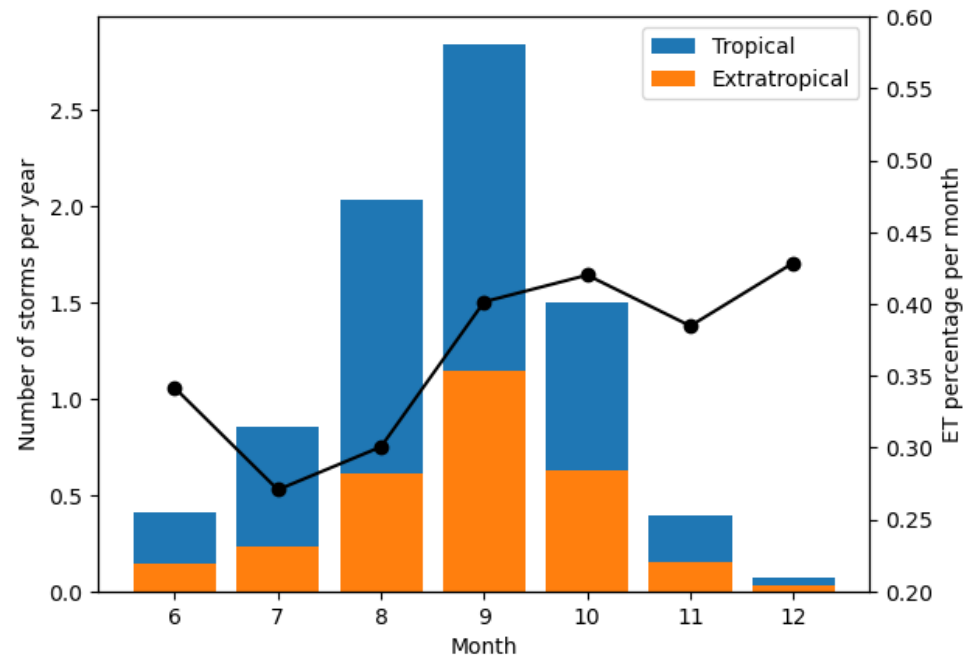
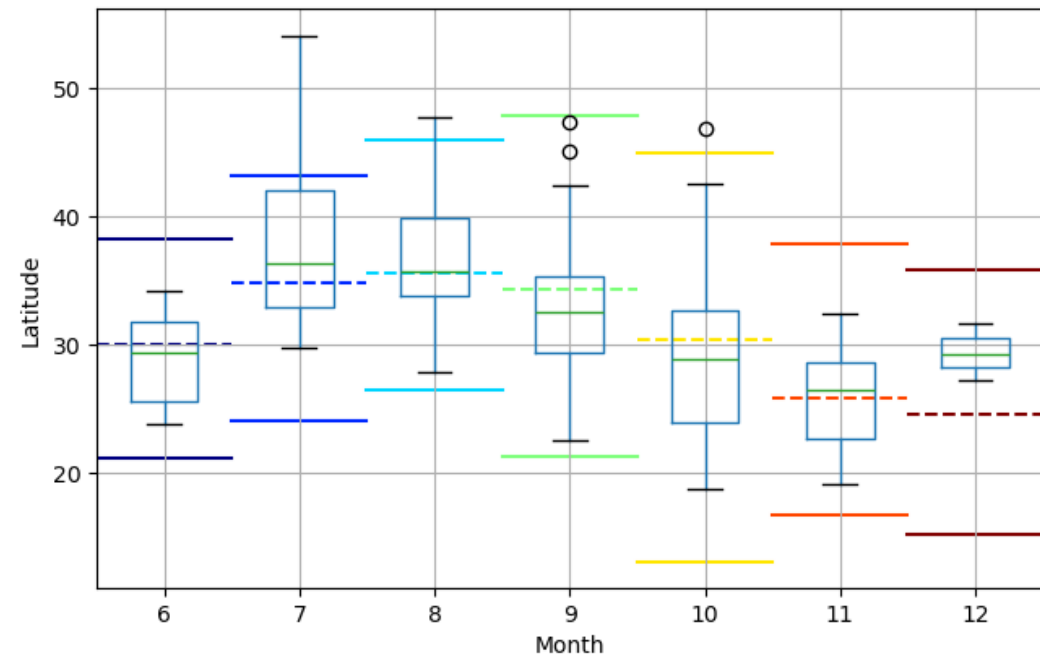
IBTrACS



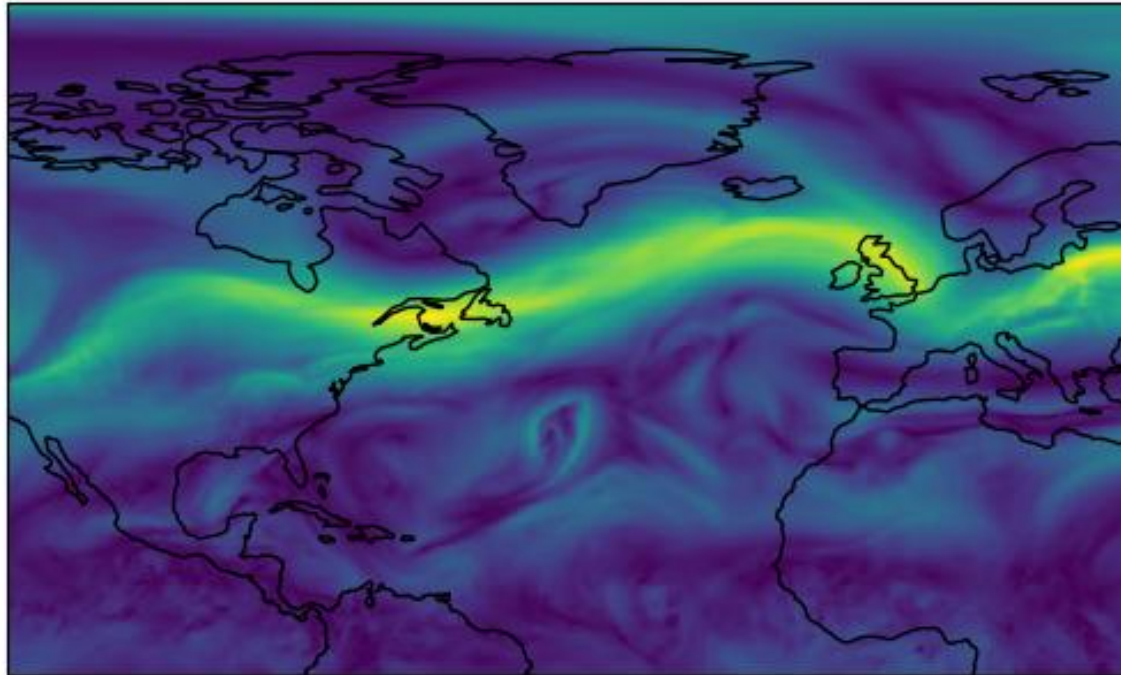
STORM-EX



Extratropical transition triggering

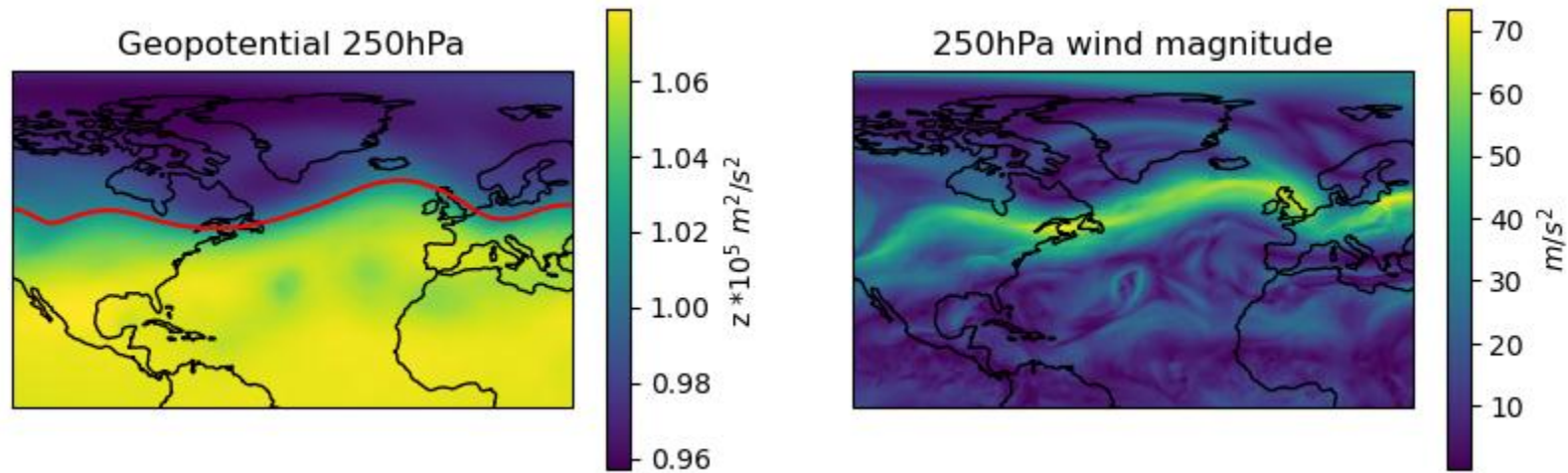


250 hPa horizontal wind magnitude



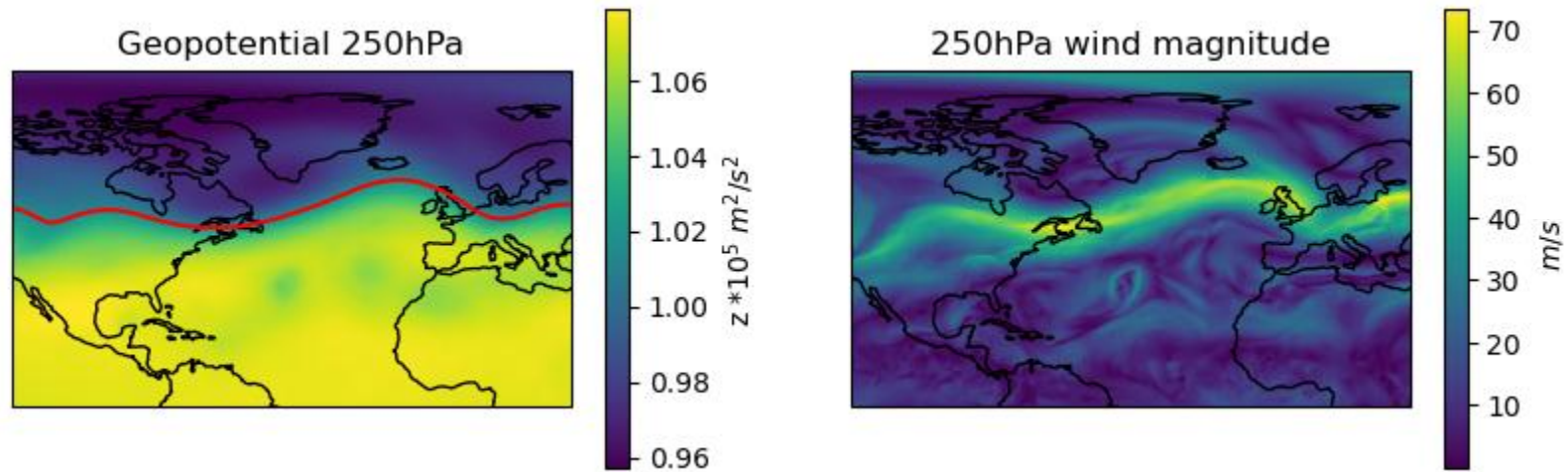
Jet stream modelling

Jet stream modelling



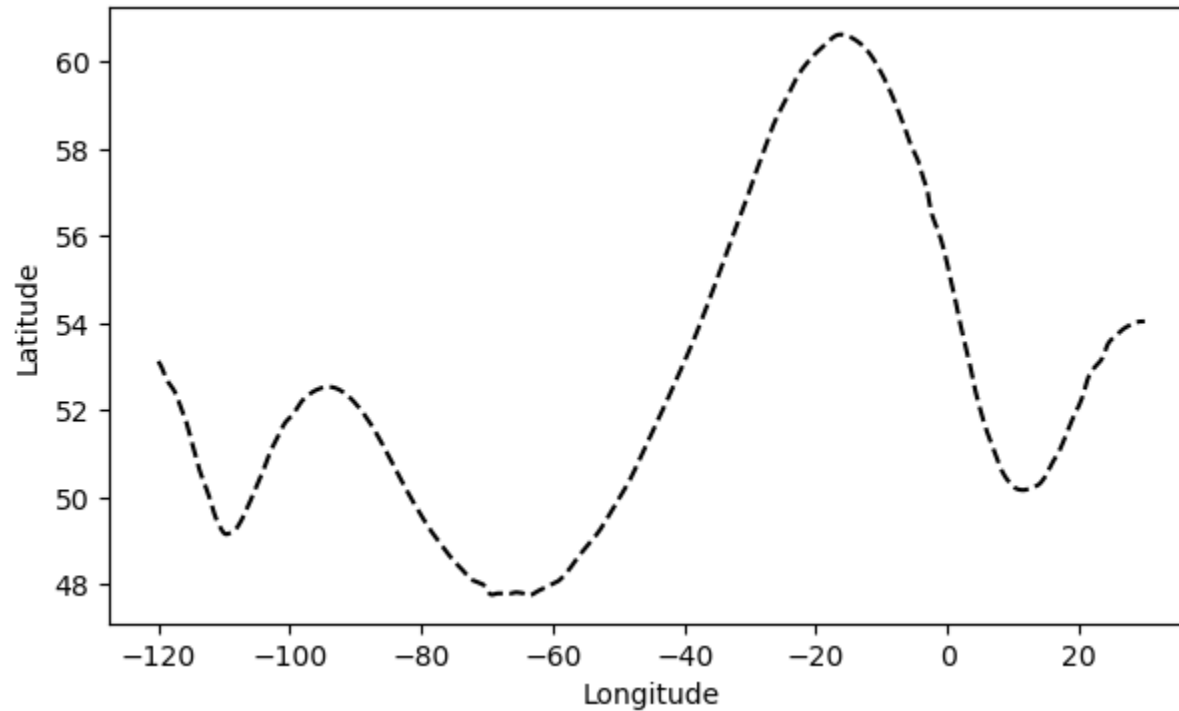
- Short answer: Fourier Transforms
- Long answer....

Jet stream modelling

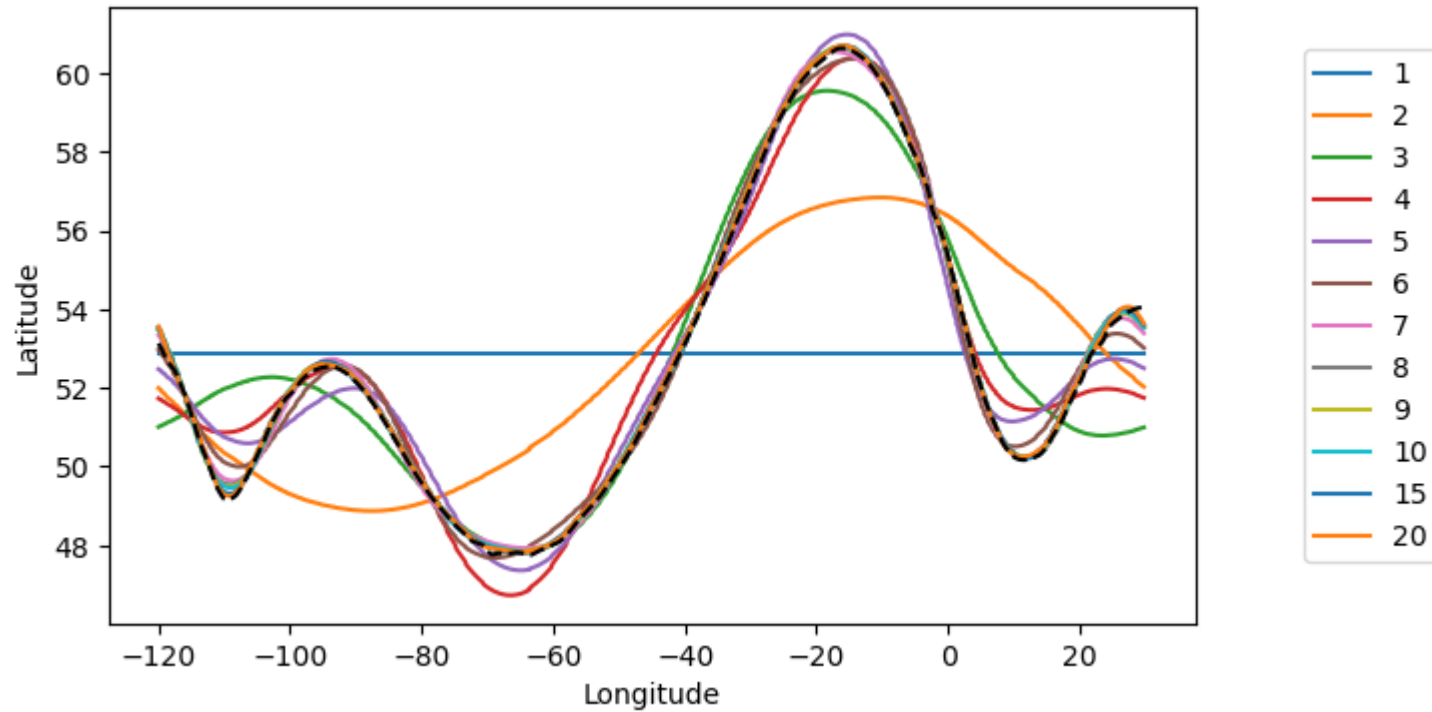


ERA5 250 hPa Geopotential height contour at location
of maximum wind magnitude

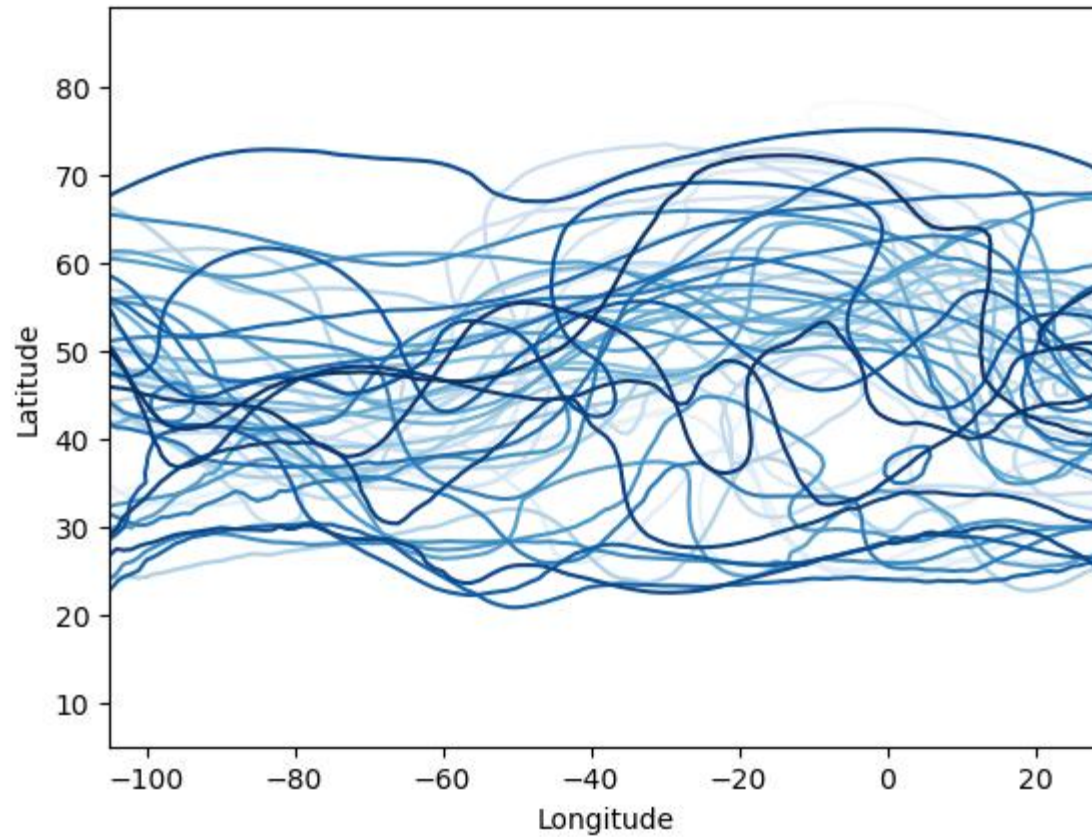
Jet stream modelling



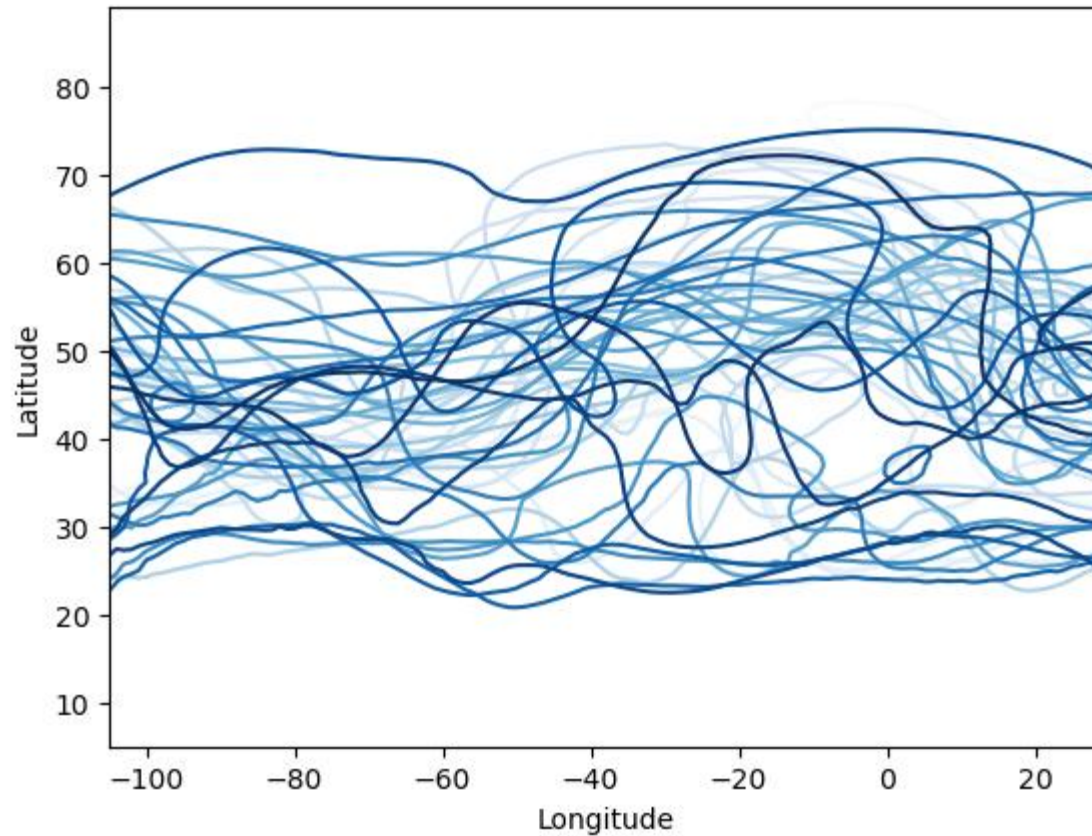
Jet stream modelling



Jet stream modelling

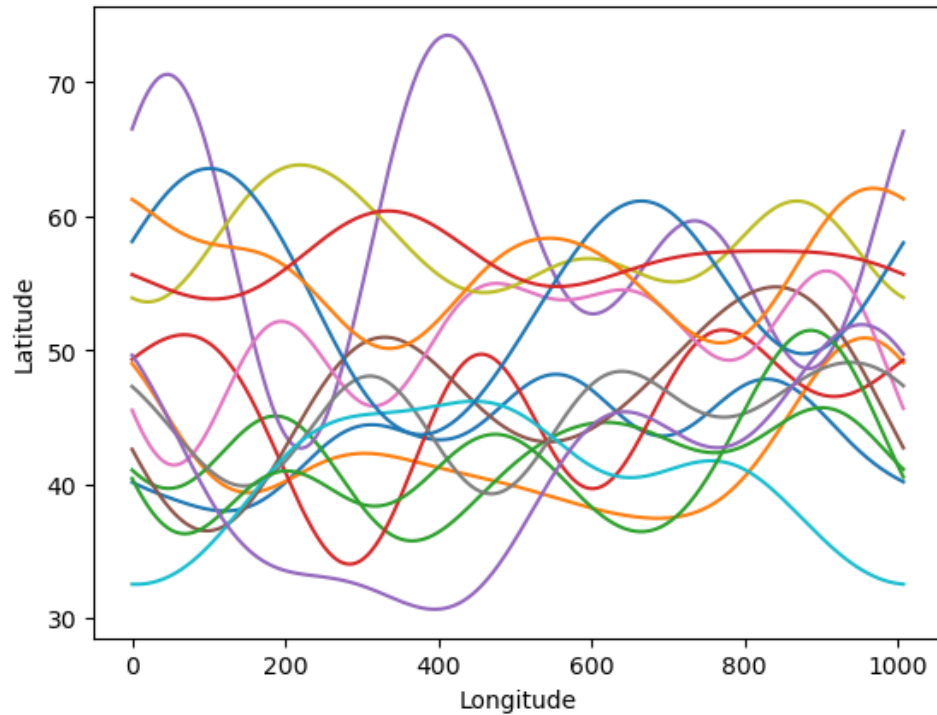


Jet stream modelling

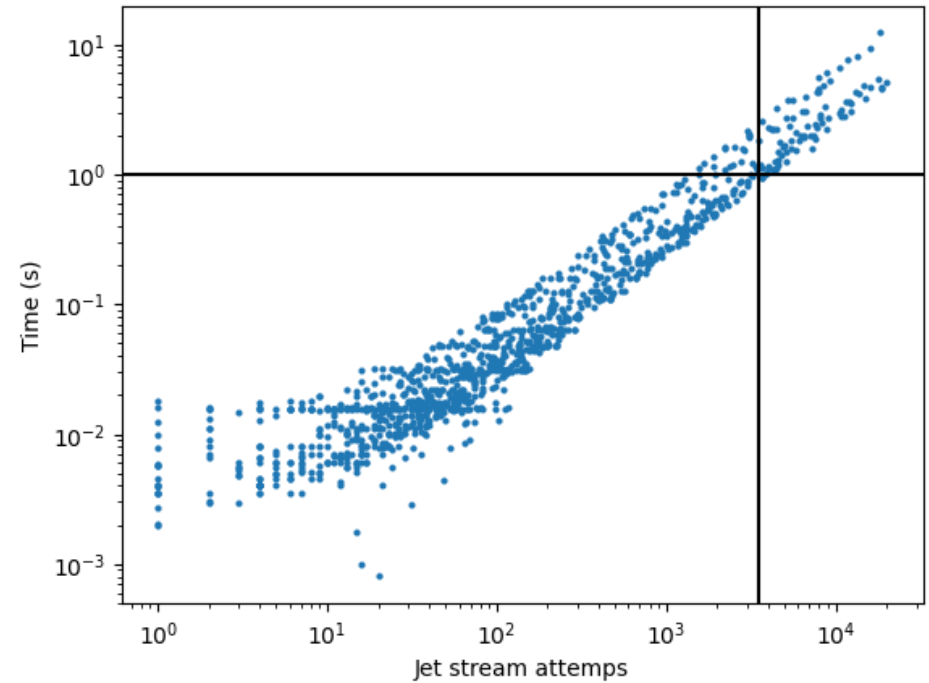
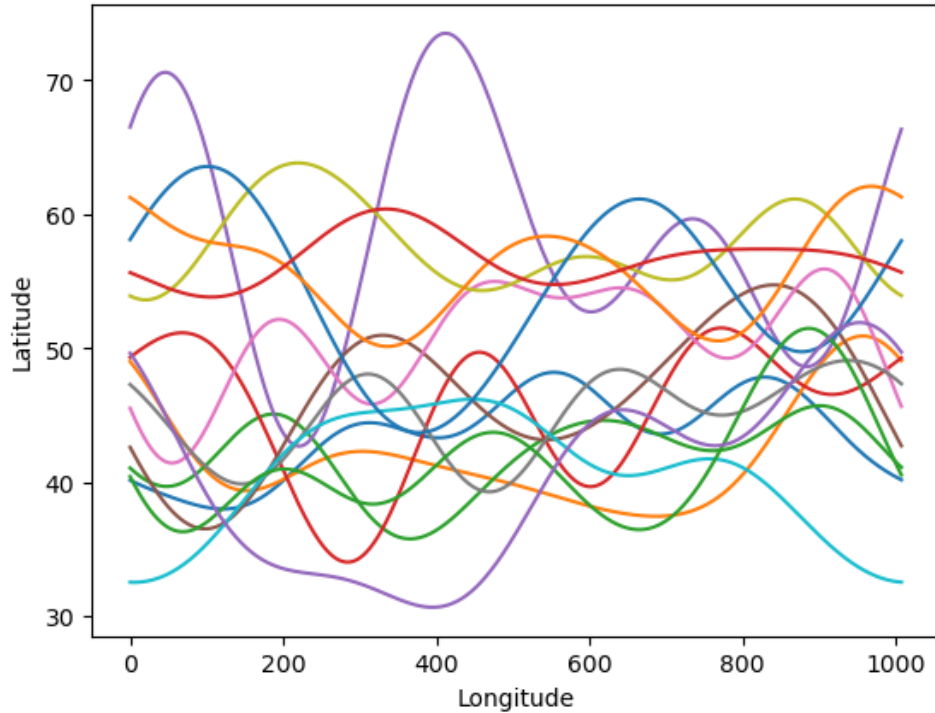


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jet 1								
Jet 2								
Jet 3								
Jet 4								
Jet 5								
Jet 6								
Jet 7								
Jet 8								
Jet 9								
Jet 10								

Jet stream modelling



Jet stream modelling



~2.5k jet streams per second

Next steps

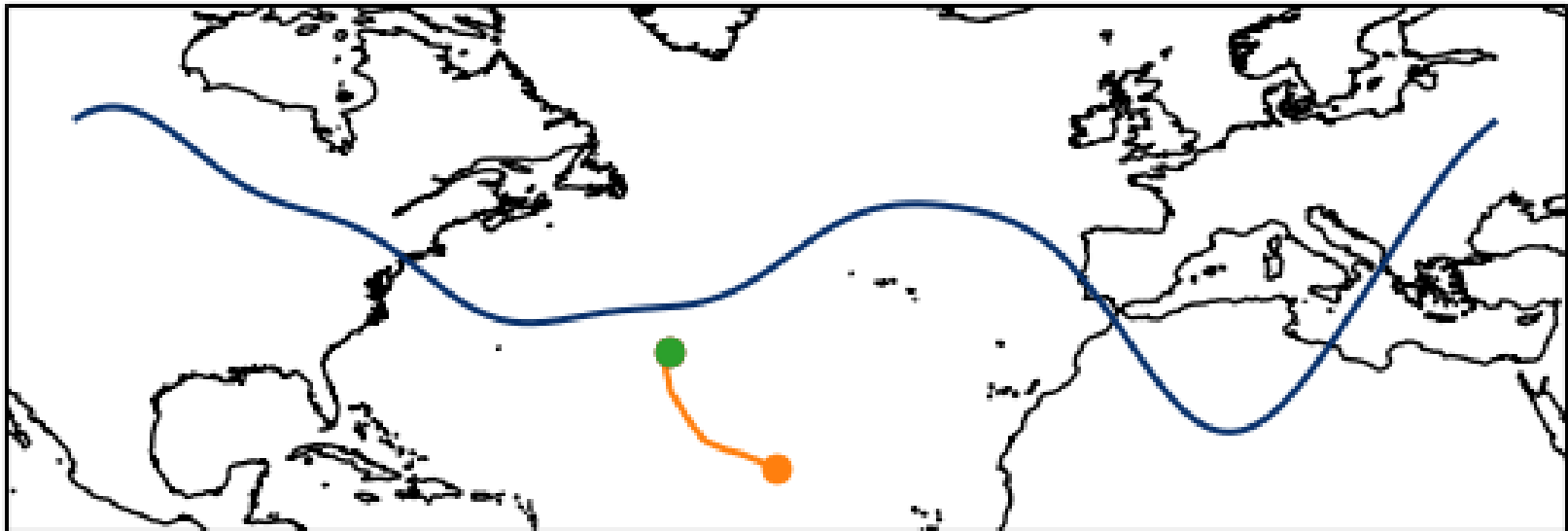
- Intensity modelling
 - Transition from SST-based tropical convection to at least partly baroclinicity driven
- Wind field modelling and lysis
 - The normal wind-pressure relationship used for tropical cyclones breaks down
- Opensource dataset of 10,000 years of these storms
 - Return periods
 - North Atlantic for now, global coverage to come soon!

Thank you!

Marjolein Ribberink
m.r.s.ribberink@vu.nl

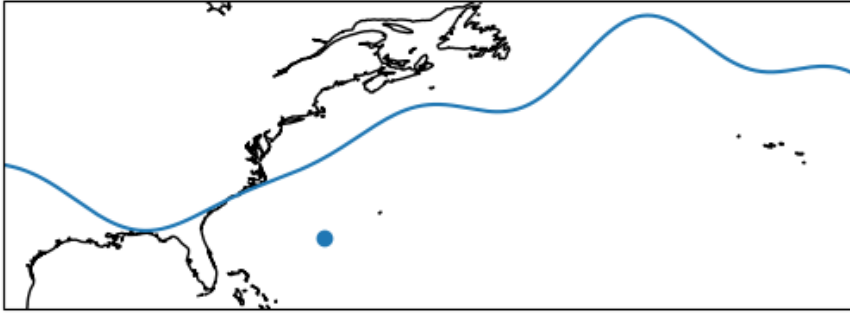


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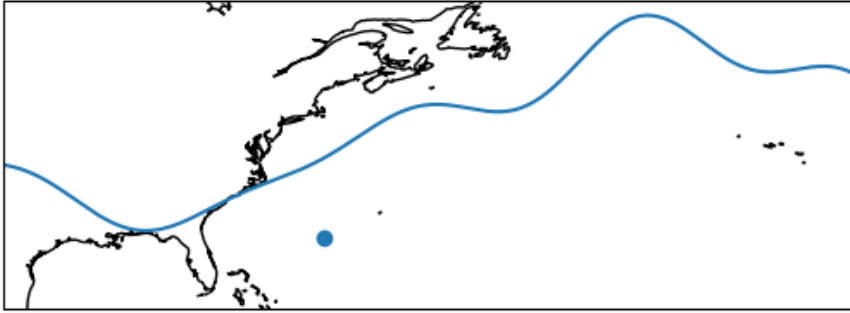
Cyclone-jet interactions

Cyclone-jet interaction

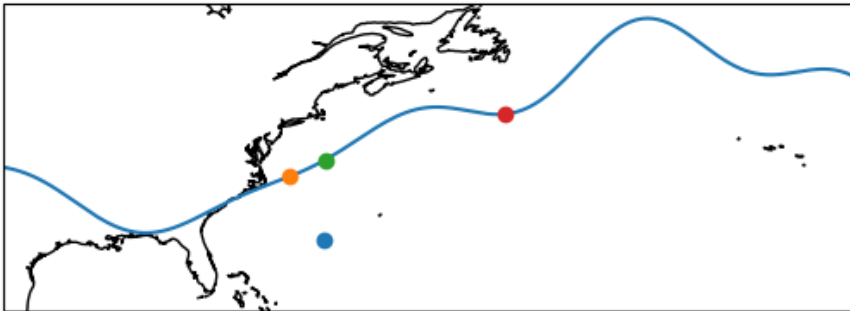


- Jet V_{jet}
- Storm (ξ_s, φ_s)

Cyclone-jet interaction

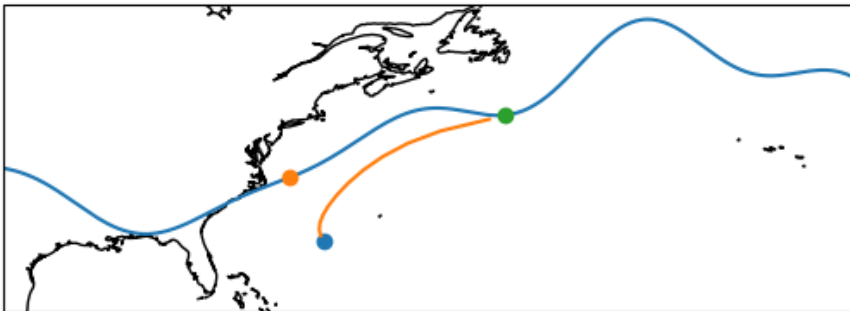
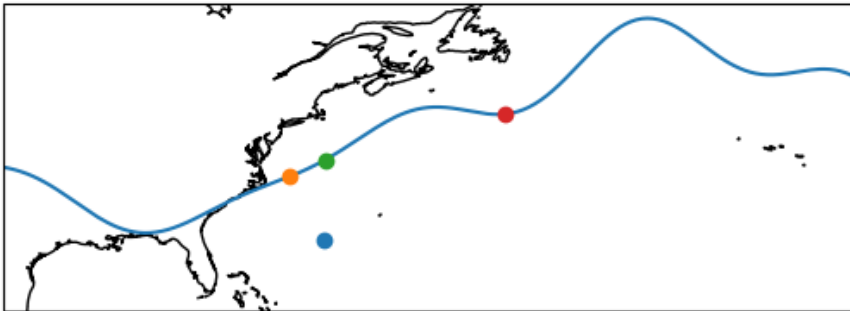
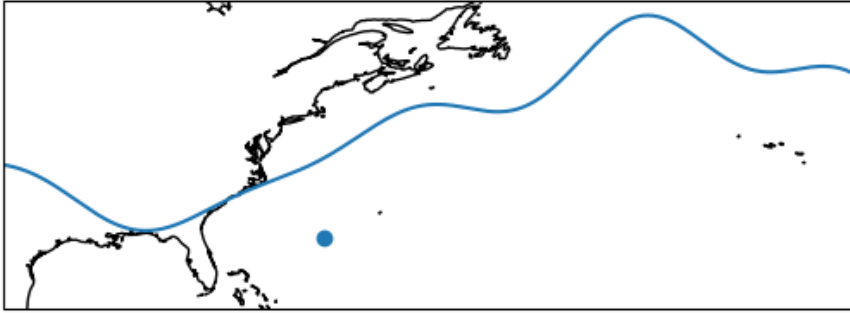


- Jet V_{jet}
- Storm (ξ_s, φ_s)



- Minimum point (ξ_m, φ_m)
- Reference point (ξ_r, φ_r)
- End point (ξ_e, φ_e)

Cyclone-jet interaction



- Jet V_{jet}
- Storm (ξ_s, φ_s)

- Minimum point (ξ_m, φ_m)
- Reference point (ξ_r, φ_r)
- End point (ξ_e, φ_e)

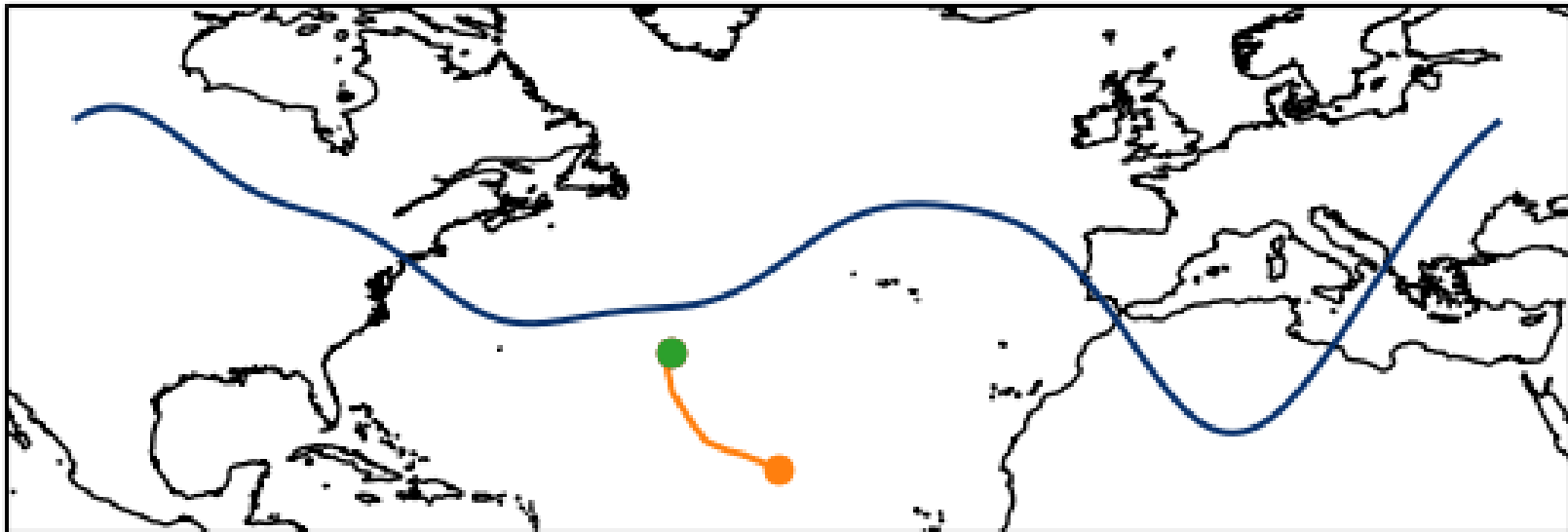
$$dist(s, r)_j$$

$$\Delta P = \frac{1}{N_{steps}-j} * dist(s, r)_j$$

in direction of reference point

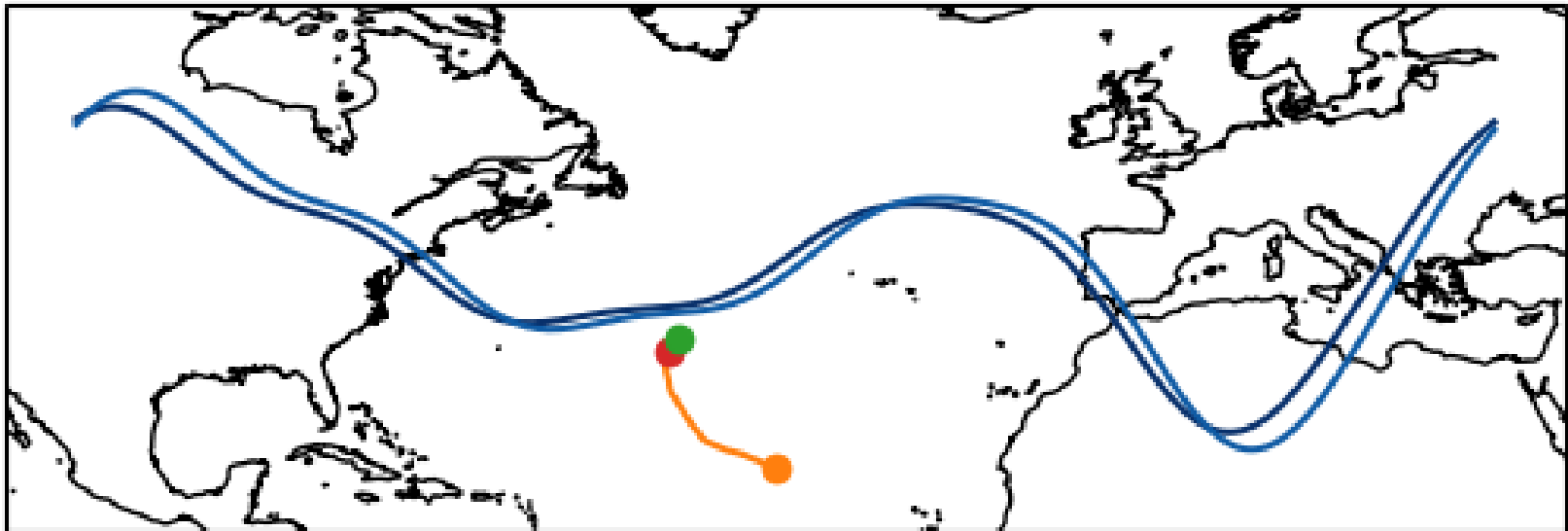
Jet-cyclone interactions

ET start



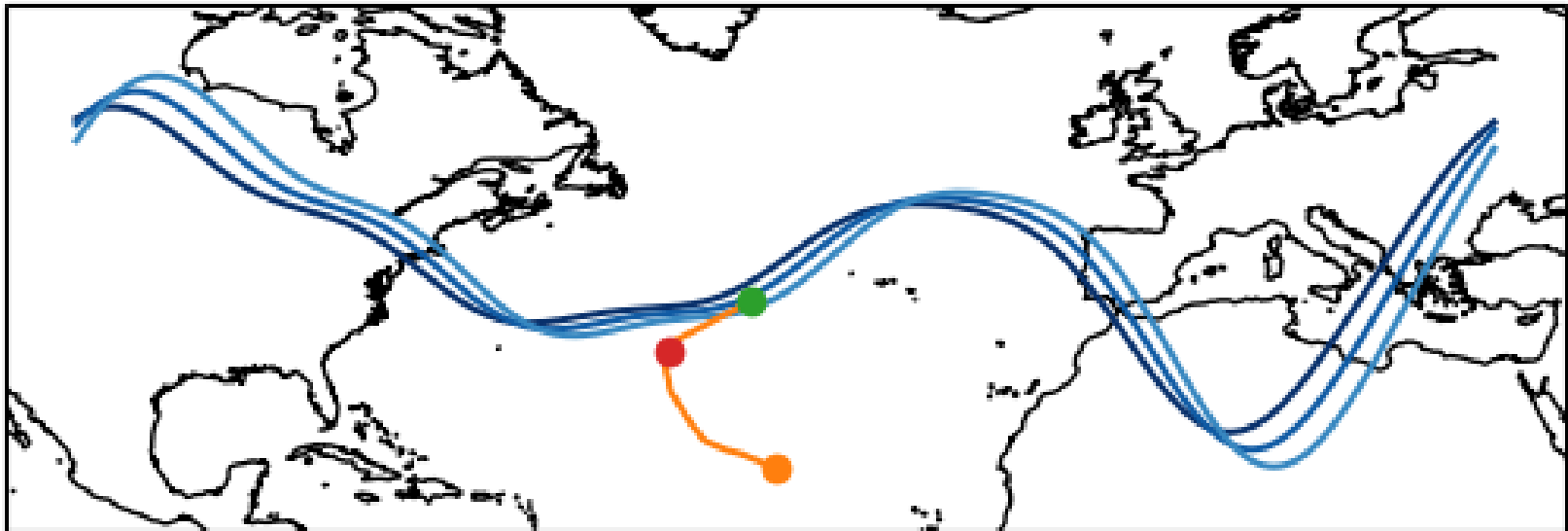
Jet-cyclone interactions

ET start +12h



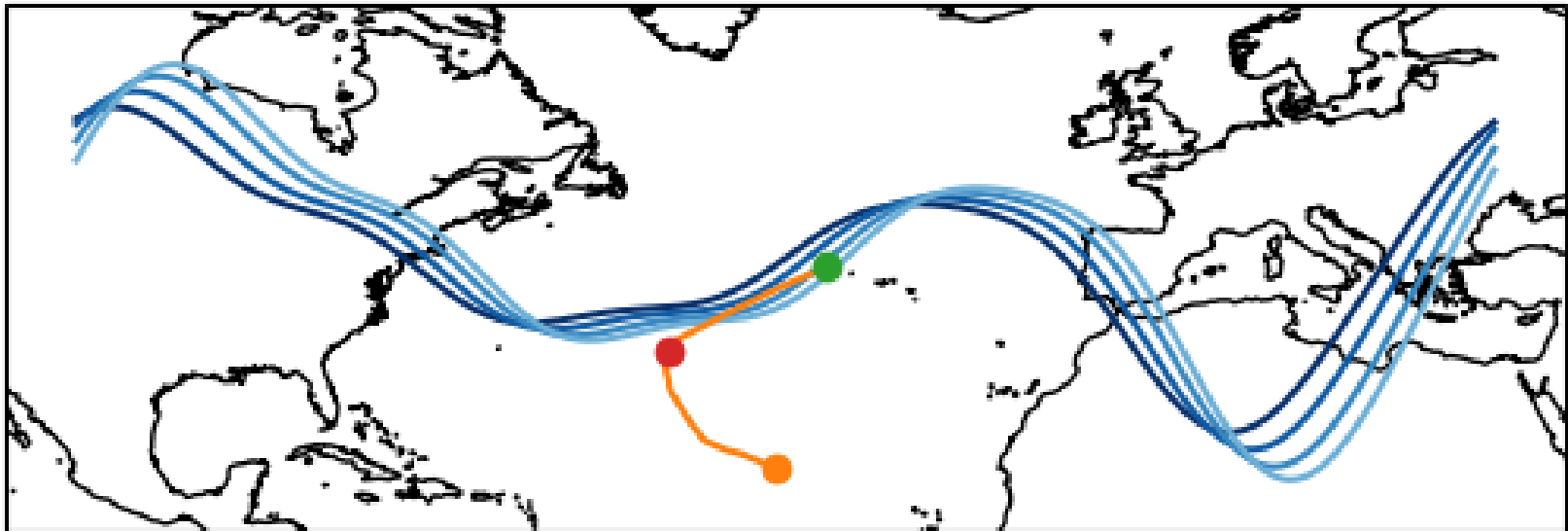
Jet-cyclone interactions

ET start +24h



Jet-cyclone interactions

ET start +36h



Jet-cyclone interactions

ET start +48h

