

图 4 8月11日13:32,14:25(BJT)0.5°仰角反射率因子(a、c),相对风暴径向速度(b、d),
14:25反射率因子剖面(e)和径向速度剖面(f)
(白线为风暴追踪信息,细黄色圆圈为三维相关切变,粗黄色圆圈为中气旋,黄色实线为剖面位置)

接地前2个体扫VIL有明显的跃增,从 $54 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ 增加至 $68 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$,最高达到 $71 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$,并且在龙卷发生前后的5个时次VIL都在 $60 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ 以上。龙卷在八里庄第二次接地前,同样也出现了VIL的跃增,从 $59 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ 增至 $67 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$,之后龙卷发生,在龙卷发生前后有6个时次> $60 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ 。从回波顶高度可以看出13:27—14:10回波顶高在11 km左右,观测事实表明:龙卷出现需要雷暴母体的强中心达到较高高度,但在14:15回波顶高出现跃增,从11 km迅速增加到14 km左右,并且在接下来的4个时次都保持在14 km左右,这个时段前进村出现龙卷,到14:39顶高下降到10.4 km,龙卷消失。而在八里庄等4个村发生龙卷前,顶高也出现了跃增,从10.1 km增加到13.1 km,并且维持在12.3~13.2 km,持续了6 h。

3.3 中气旋参数分析

图7是龙卷发生过程中中气旋和三维相关切变的变化情况,黑色双箭头表示龙卷发生的时段。从图中可以分析出,龙卷在前进村第一次接地时,中气旋底高2.0 km,顶高4.3 km,切变为 $16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$,接下来的一个个体扫没有出现中气旋或三维相关切变,第三个个体扫时,出现三维相关切变,对应的底高,顶高和切变分别为:2.1 km、5.8 km, $15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$,随后龙卷消失。在龙卷第二次接地时,三维相关切变和中气旋持续了4个体扫,底高在2 km左右,顶高在4~6 km,并且在龙卷接地前顶高有下降,切变前三个体扫维持在 $15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ 以上,第四个体扫切变有明显的减小,之后三维相关切变没有监测到,随后龙卷减弱消失。由此可以分析出龙卷接地前,对应的中气旋顶高 $\leq 6 \text{ km}$,中气旋顶高和底高之间的距离在2~4 km,

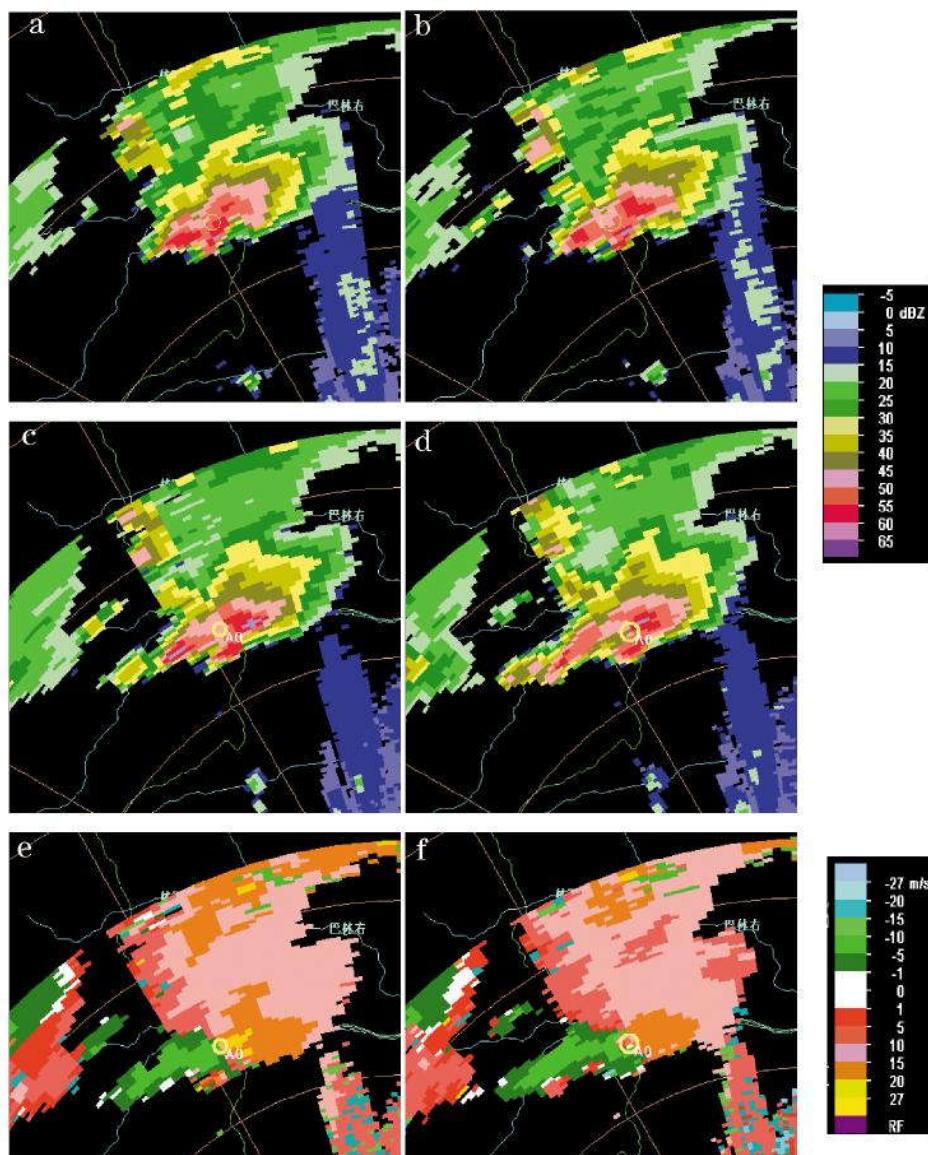


图 5 8月11日15:21(a)、15:26(b)、15:31(c)、15:36(d)0.5°仰角反射率因子和15:31(e)、
15:36(f)0.5°相对风暴径向速度
(细黄色圆圈为三维相关切变,粗黄色圆圈为中气旋)

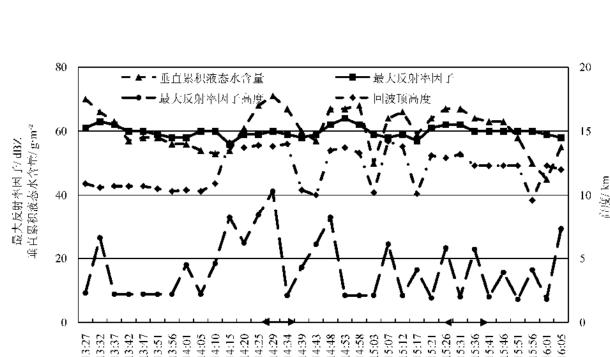


图 6 8月11日13:27—16:05龙卷风暴单体参数
(双箭头为龙卷发生时段)

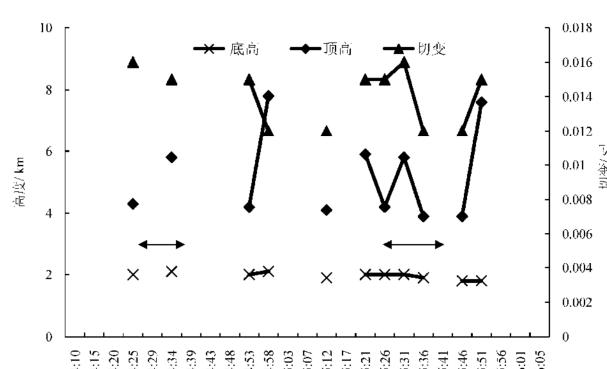


图 7 8月11日14:10—16:05中气旋和三维
相关切变参数
(双箭头为龙卷发生时段)

Analysis of the “8·11” Tornado Environmental Field and Radar Characteristics in Chifeng, Inner Mongolia in 2017

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Abstract Based on Doppler radar observation, NCEP FNL $1.0^\circ \times 1.0^\circ$ reanalysis data and sonde data, the tornado occurred in Chifeng of Inner Mongolia on August 11th, 2017 is analyzed. It shows that, first, unstable stratification condition is provided by the large scale environmental field and the convection triggering conditions are provided by shear line and dry line on surface. Convective available potential energy is larger than 2000 J/kg , lifting condensation level is less than 1 km , and the low-level wind shear is about $10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$. These three favorable conditions are beneficial to tornado's occurrence. Second, obvious hook echoes in the lower layer, weak echo area, FNN and RFN are found in the super-cell storm. TVS is not recognized by the radar beyond 100 km from the radar, while its 3DC and the moderate to strong mesocyclone are identified with its maximum circling velocity up to 18 m/s especially the mesocyclone with medium intensity developed to the lower layer. Third, the maximum reflectance factor of the supercell storm is around 60 dBZ , and the cell-based VIL and the height of storm top significantly increased before the tornado occurring. Finally, Before tornado touching the ground, the corresponding mesocyclone top height is lower than 6 km while the shear is larger than $15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Key words tornado; supercell storm; storm parameters; cyclone parameters