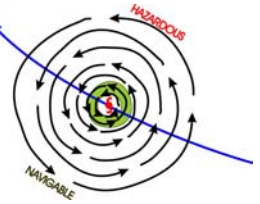


Redfield to STORMFURY: A History of Hurricane Research

H. E. Willoughby, Dept of Earth Sciences, FIU, 5MAR07

The Redfield-Reid-Piddington Paradigm

- Benjamin Franklin's observation that storms move rather than form in place
- William Redfield's notion of circular storms--based upon tree-falls after the New-England hurricane of September 1821
- Collaboration with Col William Reid of the Royal Engineers
- Henry Piddington and the *Sailor's Hornbook*... 1848
- Joseph Henry established telegraph reporting and weather maps in the US, 1847-49
- Fr. Viñes at Belén issued first hurricane forecast 11 SEP 1875 (2 days in advance!)
- Ships began to have radios from 1904



WINDS and PRESSURE of a HURRICANE

- Jesuit Fathers in Cuba and the Philippines
- Fr. Viñes built upon hurricane heritage of the Spanish empire
- Fr. Depperman in Manila
- Typhoon in Manila 20OCT1882 →
- Anglos appropriated this knowledge, often without giving proper credit

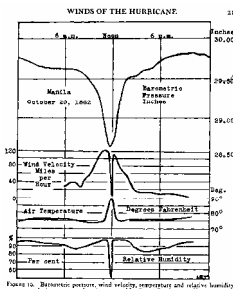


Figure 18. Barometer, surface wind velocity, temperature and relative humidity during passage of typhoon over Manila on October 20, 1882.

Isaac Monroe Cline



- MIC at Galveston in 1900
- Wrote *Tropical Cyclones* (1926)
- First North American book since Redfield that added new knowledge
- Pioneered
 - Composite analysis
 - Study of storm surge

TROPICAL CYCLONES IN THE GULF AND SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEANS

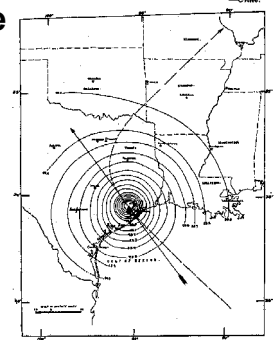


Figure 1. 1800 a.m., August 17, 1914, 7:00 a.m. This distribution of pressure centers and storm tracks for each 10° of latitude. Storms due to each of the systems. The line with arrow indicates the direction of movement of the cyclones at 5:00 a.m.

Basic Knowledge from the 1940-1960s

- Books:
 - Ivan Ray Tannehill, *Hurricanes, Their Nature and History* (1938)
 - Herbert Riehl, *Tropical Meteorology* (1954)
 - Dunn and Miller: *Atlantic Hurricanes* (1960)
- Riehl taught military meteorologists at the University of Chicago during the WWII (including Joanne Simpson)

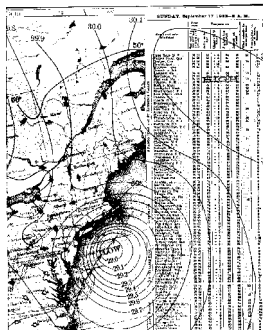


Figure 45. Section of the daily weather map, 8 a.m., September 7, 1953, showing effects of the hurricane.

The First Hurricane Penetration: LTCOL Joseph Duckworth



27 July 1943, AT-6 TEXAN
"Surprise Hurricane"
Nav. Lt. Ralph O'Hare
Wx. Lt. William Jones-Burdick

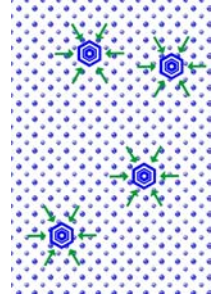
1944 Was a Bad Year For Tropical Cyclones

- Great Hurricane (Mid SEP)
 - Affected US Coast from Carolinas to New England
 - Sank a Destroyer and 2 Coast Guard Cutters
 - Drowned 390, primarily mariner
- First "routine" aerial reconnaissance
- Halsey's Typhoons
 - Dec 18 1944
 - Sank 3 Destroyers
 - Killed 790 Sailors
 - Many other ships damaged
 - 186 Aircraft Destroyed
 - Happened again in June 1945



Supercooled Water

- Both freezing and condensation generally require nuclei to start the process
- Natural clouds have plenty of condensation nuclei (100,000/liter) but few freezing nuclei (10-100/liter)
- Consequently clouds colder than 0°C often contain liquid H₂O that has not yet frozen.
- May be as cold as -20°C
- When some ice does form,
 - the ice crystals grow
 - at the expense of supercooled water droplets
 - Bergeron-Findeisen process
- Artificial freezing nuclei can promote growth of snow that melts to form rain



Cloud Seeding

- Vincent Shaefer discovered that CO₂ crystals can start clouds freezing, 1946
- Bernard Vonnegut discovered that Silver Iodide works, too
- Kurt Vonnegut and Ice-9
- Irving Langmuir goes nuts

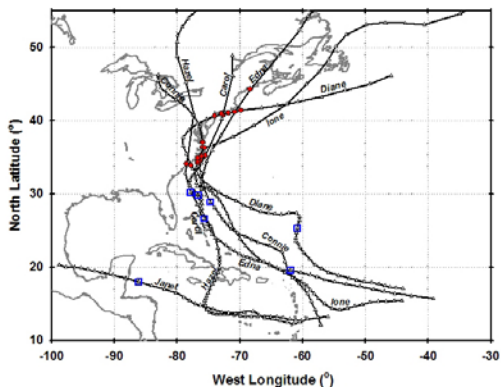


PROJECT CIRRUS

- Army, Navy, General Electric Co.
- GE quits because of legal worries
- Extensive seeding with AgI smokes to increase rainfall
- Exaggerated claims of success
- Seeded a hurricane off Georgia/Florida coast
 - 13 October 1947
 - 80 kg of solid CO₂
 - Some change in clouds on radar but no other documented changes
 - Reversed track to landfall in Georgia and South Carolina
- But Robert Simpson worked to start a National Hurricane Research Project, modeled on the Thunderstorm Project



Memorable Hurricanes of 1954 & 1955



Results of the 1954 & 1955 Seasons

- Hurricanes Carol, Edna, Hazel, Connie, Diane & Irene
 - 400 dead
 - \$2B damage (adjusted to 2005)
- Congress starts National Hurricane Research Project



National Hurricane Research Project

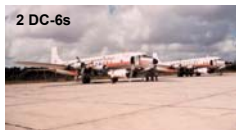
- Study hurricane formation
- Study hurricane structure and dynamics
- Seek means for hurricane modification
- Seek means for improvement of forecasts

NHRP, 1959

Started in West Palm Beach Using Military Aircraft



Soon Had Its Own Airplanes and Crews



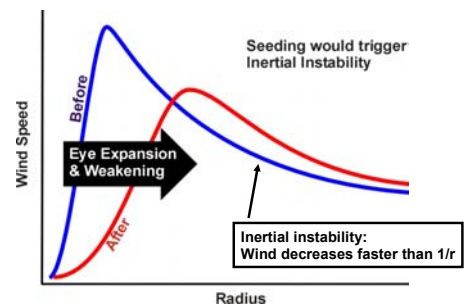
Modification Strategy

- Well thought-out, mainstream science
- Trigger symmetric instability, or
- Construct an outer eyewall, through cloud seeding with AgI
- Required abundant supercooled water
- Expanded eye should have weaker winds through partial conservation of angular momentum

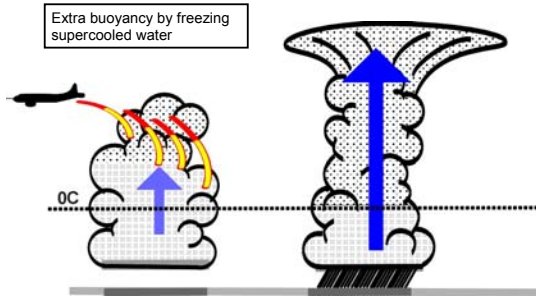
Bob and Joanne Simpson



Initial STORMFURY Hypothesis

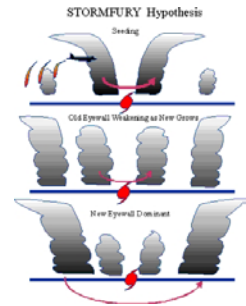


Dynamic Seeding

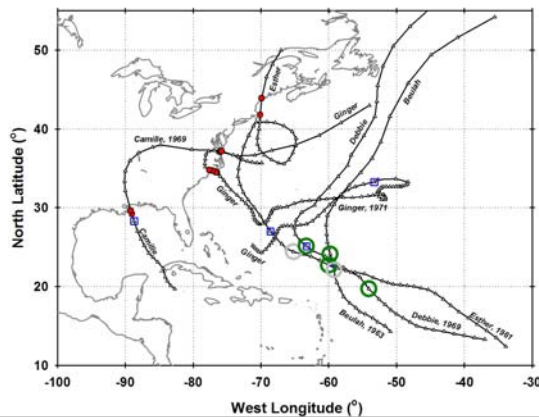


Revised STORMFURY Hypothesis

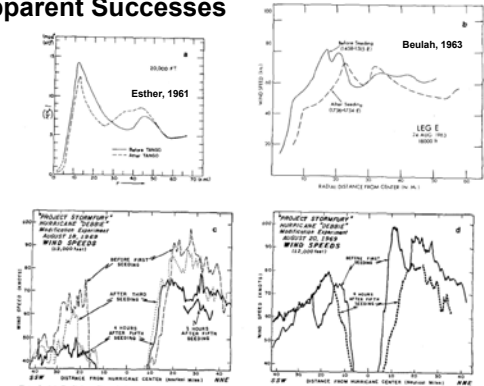
- Targeted intense hurricanes with small eyes
- Seed the first rainband outside the eye
- Build a new eyewall around the old
- New eyewall strangles the old



STORMFURY Hurricanes



Apparent Successes



Summary of STORMFURY Experiments

Year	Hurricane	Result
1961	Esther	2 Attempts: I, Apparently slowed intensification; II, Missed eyewall (Hypothesis I)
1963	Beulah	2 Attempts: I, Apparently missed. Did not fit experimental design. II; Eye reformed, winds weaker by 20%
1969	Debbie	2 Attempts, both apparently successful. Winds apparently by weakened by 31% and 15%
1971	Ginger	2 Attempts, did not fit experimental design, no effect

Feasibility Criteria

- **Political:** Willingness to spend money and accept risks
- **Operational:** Aircraft, instruments, scientists and aircrew available
- **Microphysical:** Clouds with supercooled water
- **Dynamic:** Hurricanes vulnerable to modification strategy
- **Statistical:** Had to be able to distinguish the results of seeding from natural behavior

Lack of hurricanes in the target area led to extensive observations of unmodified hurricanes

Concentric Eyewalls in Unmodified Hurricanes

The image displays a satellite view of a hurricane with a concentric eyewall structure on the left. To the right are two line graphs. The top graph plots Tangential Wind (m/s) against Radius (km), showing a peak in the eyewall. The bottom graph plots Storm Height (m) against Radius (km), showing a sharp increase in height at the eyewall radius.

TANGENTIAL WIND (m/s)

STORM HEIGHT (m)

RADIUS (km)

DAWID 30 Aug 79
50 kPa

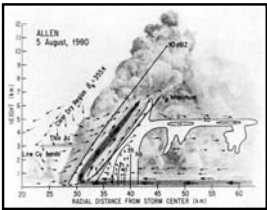
Hurricane Allen

The graph displays the track and intensity of Hurricane Allen. The solid line with open circles shows the wind speed, which starts at approximately 97 m/s on August 3rd, drops to a minimum of about 91 m/s on August 5th, and then rises to a peak of about 98 m/s on August 6th. The dashed line with open circles shows the pressure, which starts at approximately 30 hPa on August 3rd, drops to a minimum of about 9.5 hPa on August 7th, and then rises to about 20 hPa on August 10th.

Date (August 1980)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Pressure (hPa)
3	97	30
4	95	10
5	91	10
6	98	10
7	94	9.5
8	96	10
9	91	10
10	94	20

New Understanding of Structure & Dynamics

- Most updrafts weaker than previously thought
- Inclined updrafts unloaded condensate
- Liquid water contents lower
- Observations of widespread radar brightband
- Widespread mesoscale up- & downdrafts



A radar image of a storm system, labeled "ALLEN 5 August, 1990". The image shows a cross-section of the storm with a vertical axis labeled "HEIGHT (km)" ranging from 0 to 12. The horizontal axis is labeled "RADIAl DISTANCE FROM STORM CENTER (km)" ranging from 20 to 60. A dashed line indicates the "500 hPa level 4.7 km". A solid line indicates the "000 hPa level 10.5 km". The storm structure shows a main updraft core and a secondary updraft core to the right. The radar image shows a brightband at approximately 4 km height, indicating widespread mesoscale updrafts.

Jorgensen 1984b

[illegible]

Particle Measurement Systems Probes

Little supercooled water at temperatures $< -10^{\circ}\text{C}$ found

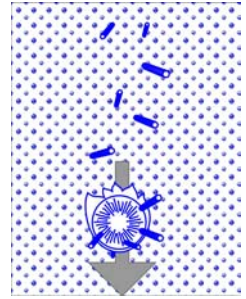


ICE

← WATER

Ice Multiplication

- Radar and Knollenberg probes showed little ice
- Hallett-Mossop Process
 - Graupel undergoing wet accretion of supercooled clouds droplets grow whiskers-like ice crystals
 - $-8 \leq T \leq -3^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Droplet diameter $> 23 \mu\text{m}$
 - Break off
 - Natural cloud seeding
- Happens in maritime clouds only
- Explains lack of supercooled water
- Doesn't look good for cloud seeding in the tropics



Hallett & Mossop, 1974, *Science*

STORMFURY Abandoned Because

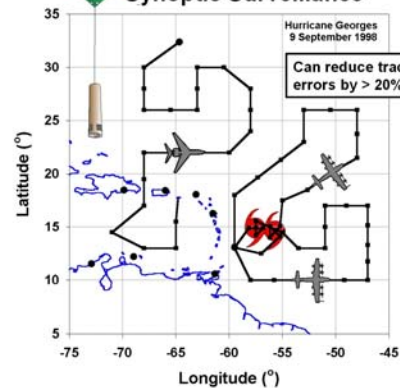
- Limited supercooled water
- Eye expansion happens in unmodified hurricanes
- Political difficulty with finding experimental subjects

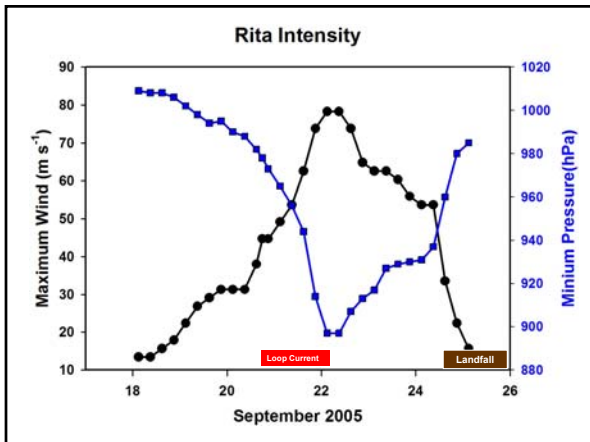
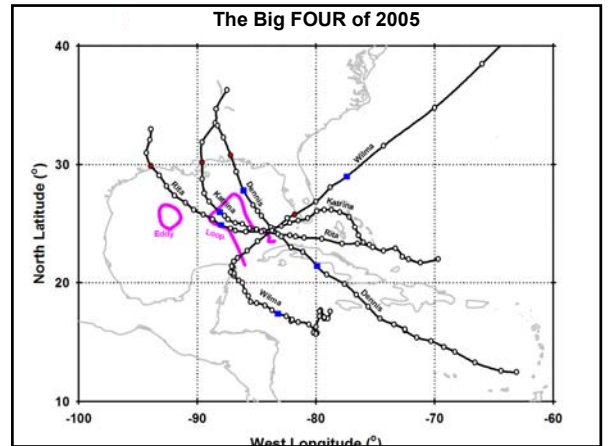
Protocol for Future Hurricane Modification Strategies

- Laboratory or small-scale field trial
- Numerical simulation
- Quantitative plan for logistics and operations
- Assessment of benefits in relation to costs

Is There Life After STORMFURY?

Synoptic Surveillance





2007 Research Priorities

- Keeping Momentum on Track Forecasts
- Intensity—Rapid Deepening
 - Atmospheric environment, shear and ...
 - Oceanic heat source and coupling
 - Hurricane's internal dynamics
- Forecasting impacts
- Climate change?
- Next Generation Models
 - Formulation
 - Initialization