Investigating the Relationship between Precipitation in the Tropics and Tropical Cyclone Frequency and a Possible Feedback Mechanism between Tropical Cyclone Activity and Column Water Vapor Allison A. Wing* and Kerry A. Emanuel

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Part I: Precipitation & TC Frequency •A previous modeling study indicated a close relationship between TC frequency and tropical rainfall. Here we examine that relationship in observations. Methods



•Seasonal Analysis: summed rainfall over the course of the tropical cyclone season in that ocean basin, compared with number of TC's Monthly Anomaly Analysis: created mean annual cycle and subtracted this from monthly analysis to create monthly rainfall and TC count anomalies from seasonal cycle Results



Figure 1: Basin definitions for Part I

> Example of precipitation

Data

•Tropical cyclone data are from NOAA's NHC and the US Navy's JTWC •Monthly rainfall estimates from TRMM Multi-Satellite Precipitation Analysis on a 0.25° x 0.25° grid

•3-day average CWV estimates at 0.25° resolution from TRMM Microwave Imager provided by RSS⁴.

Part I Results	seasonal		monthly anom	
	r	р	r	р
N. Atlantic	0.70	0.02	0.42	0.00
W. N. Pacific	0.47	0.15	0.44	0.00
E. Pacific	-0.27	0.42	0.32	0.00
W. N. Indian	0.57	0.07	0.41	0.00
E. N. Indian	0.78	0.00	0.35	0.00
S. Indian	0.76	0.01	0.36	0.00
S. Pacific	0.65	0.04	0.43	0.00

Results

•Suggest relationship between regionally averaged tropical precip anomalies and TC frequency anomalies **Possible Explanations** Cofactor causing both precipitation and TCs to vary together? Both convection and TC activity depend on $X_m = \frac{s_b - s_m}{s}$

 Correlation due to fact that TCs contribute to rainfall totals themselves? However, near state of radiativeconvective equilibrium in tropics constrains overall precipitation independently from TCs. •TCs might modify this equilibrium and enhance overall convection. \rightarrow Part II

 $s_o^* - s_b$

Part II: TC Activity and Column Water Vapor

•TC-WV feedback is a possible mechanism for TCs to enhance overall convection, as suggested in *E* Part I •More TCs \rightarrow less WV \rightarrow more radiative cooling \rightarrow overall precipitation must be enhanced to stay in equilibrium •Hypothesis for TC-WV feedback to regulate TC activity:



Reduction in water vapor content



•Previous evidence: Self-aggregation of convection into a single cluster in idealized simulations of convection is accompanied by decrease in domain averaged water vapor^{1,2}. •Previous evidence: Reanalysis data suggests that times of anomalous TC activity are immediately followed by a dry anomaly overlapping primary TC region.³ •This study: Here we investigate this in observations by comparing satellite-estimates of CWV to measures of TC activity. Methods

•CWV was averaged over and TC indices (TC days, PDI, ACE) were accumulated over 6,15, and 30 day periods for different regions $ACE = 10^{-4} \sum^{3.0} V^2$

 $PDI = \sum^{storm} V^3$

•Lagged correlations of anomalies from mean annual cycle were computed

Results

•Would expect TC index and CWV to be negatively correlated when CWV lagging TC index •*No correlations* are found to support the TC-CWV feedback hypothesis

•Results indicate such a feedback does not exist or that it is so efficient it is undetectable by the methods used here.

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Environment unfavorable for future TC aenesis

Less TC activity

Environmen favorable for future TC genesis

Less reduction in water vapor