

Micro Squall Line in Belém Region

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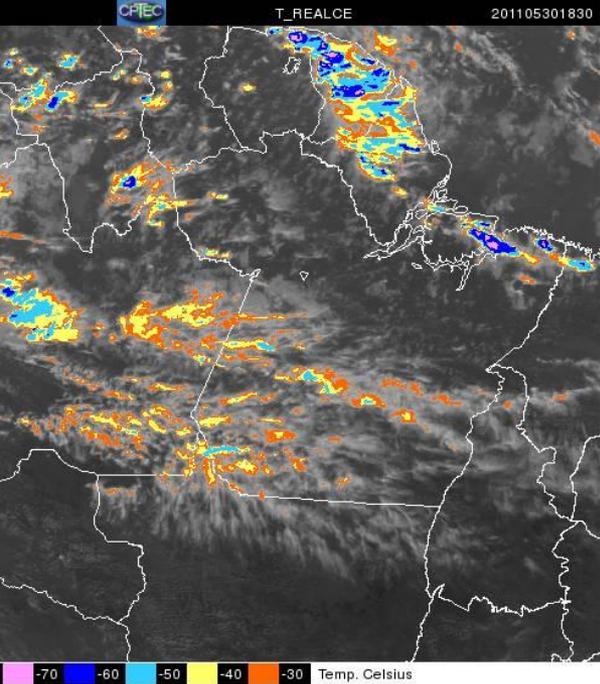
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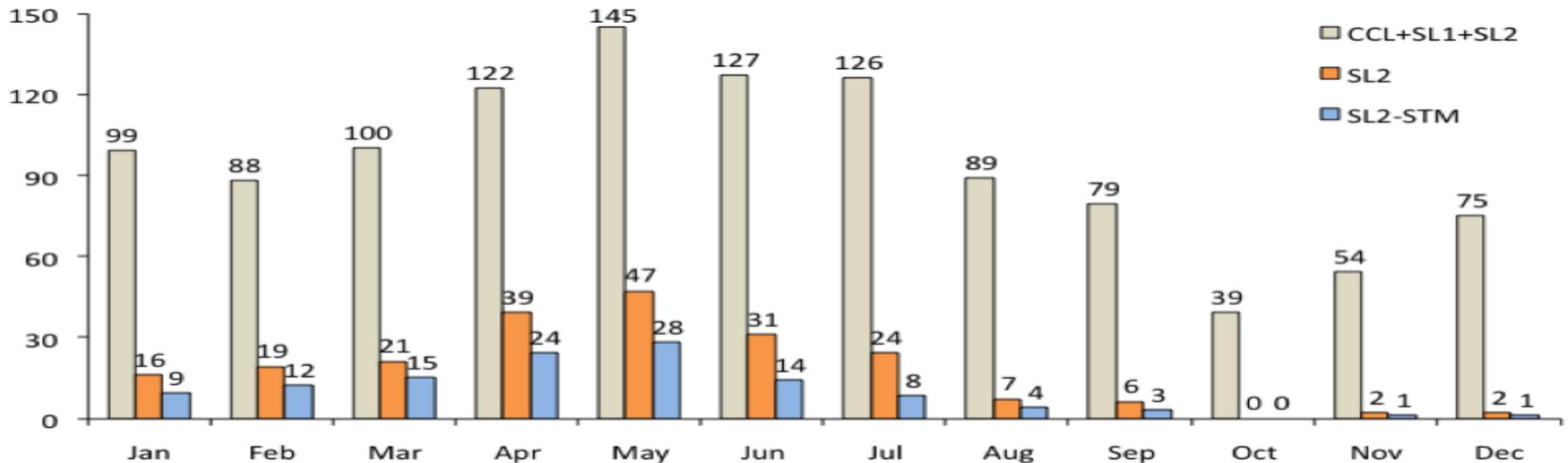




Squall Lines : 2000 to 2006

According to Kousky (1980), when the cumulonimbus develops from sea breeze in the coast it organize as a line of convective clouds, it can propagate inside the land as a squall line.

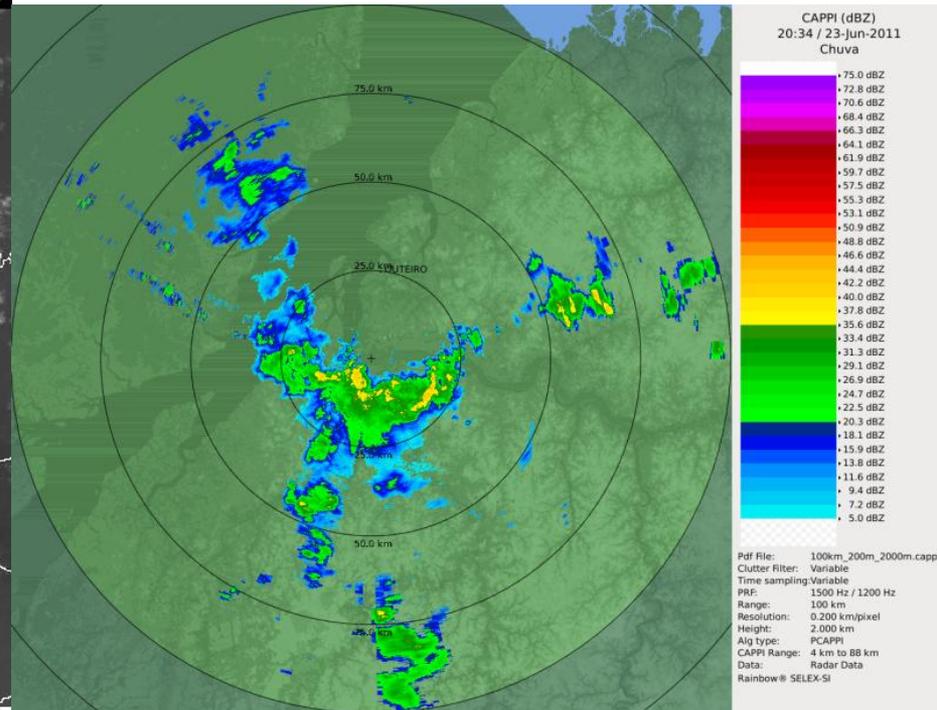
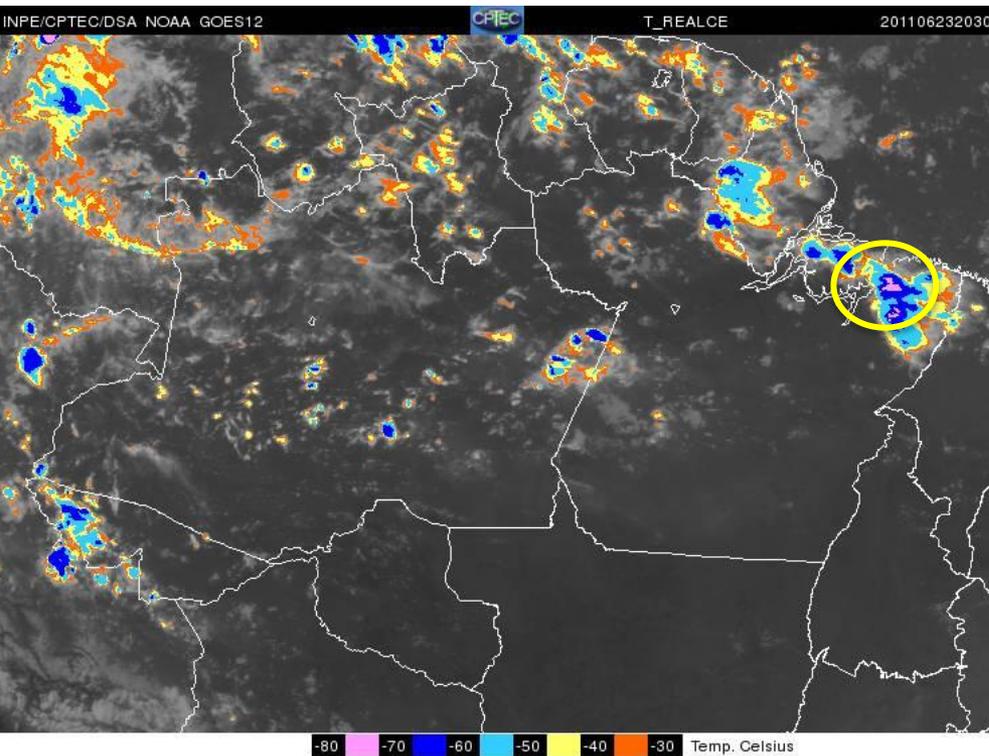
These squall lines have large dimensions of about thousands kilometers and therefore is easily viewed in satellite image and it can be classified having a space scale like a system of the synoptic scale.



Target in Belem: Squall Lines

June, 23 2011 20:30 UTC

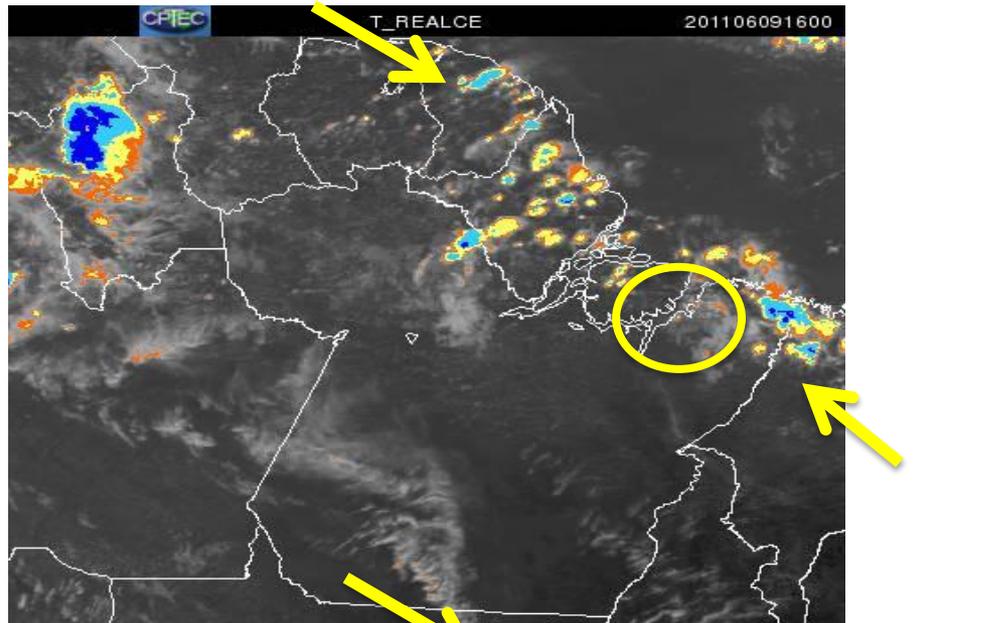
June, 23 2011 20:34 UTC



Number of cases observed during the Chuva campaign
20 Squall Lines – June, 7 to 30 2011.

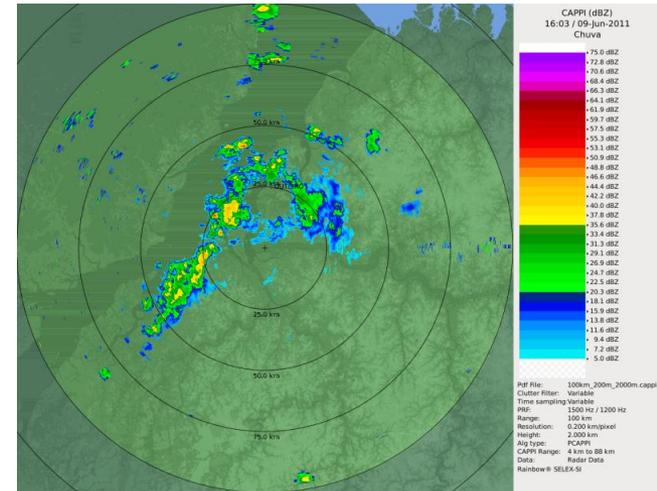
1 Squall Line and 2 Micro Squall Lines

June, 9 2011 16:00UTC



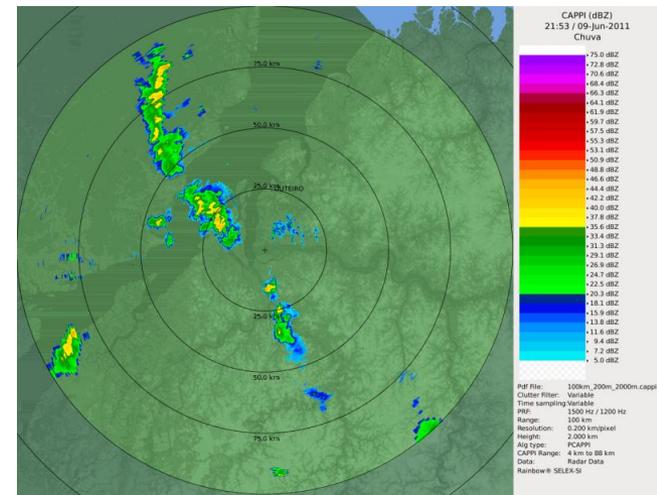
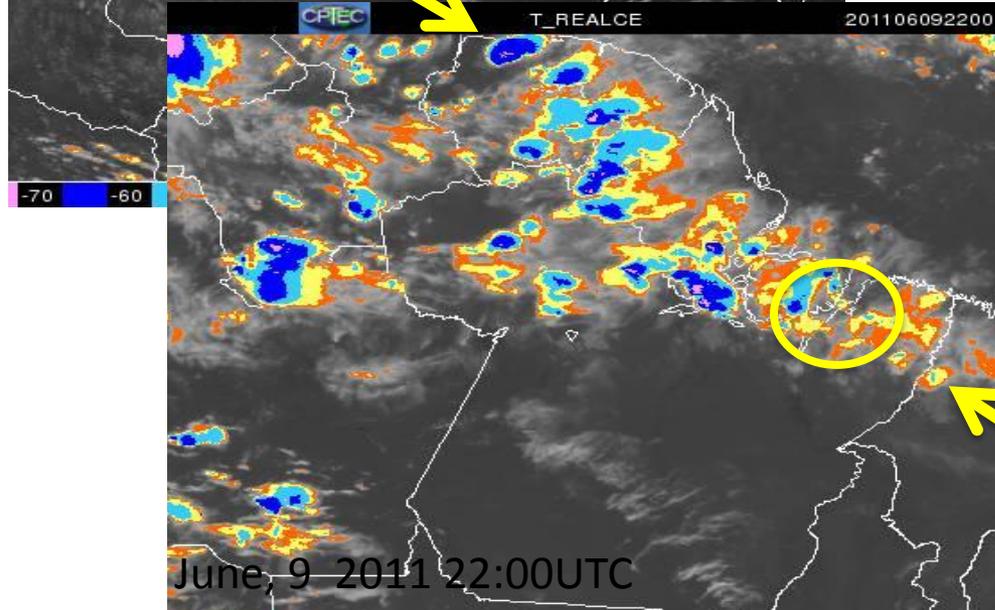
Parallel to Marajo Bay (MSLP)

June, 9 2011 16:03UTC



Transversal to Marajo Bay (MSLT)

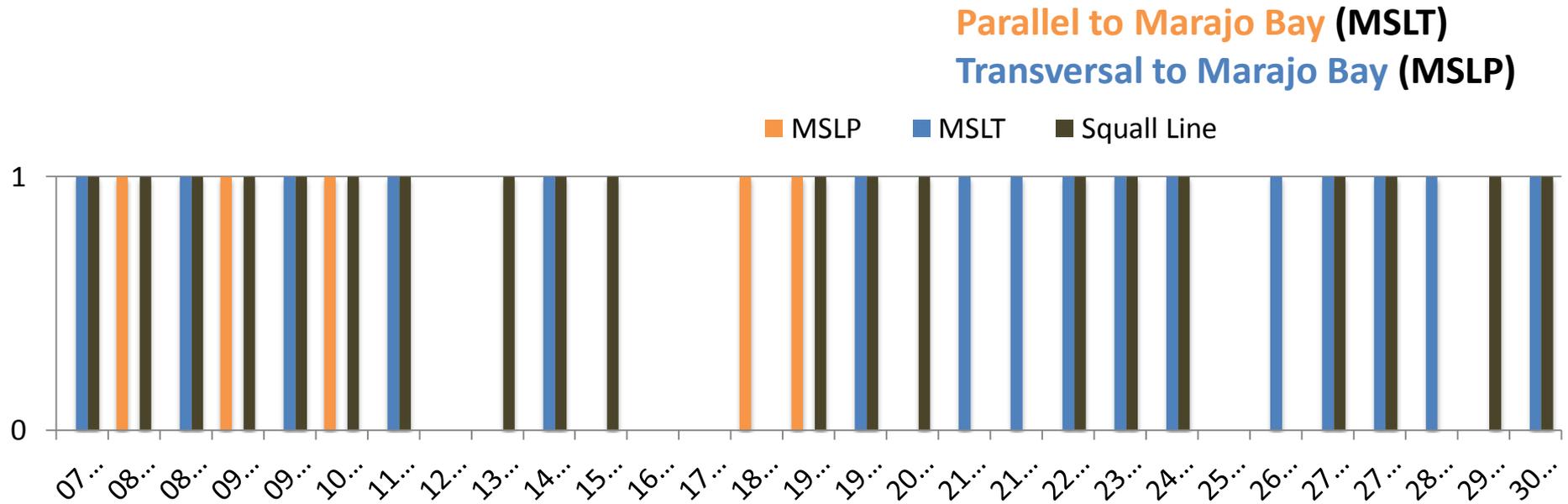
June, 9 2011 21:53UTC



The aim of this paper is to study this new type of squall Line, trying to find its morphology and to understand the relationship of such convective band with the classic Squall Line.

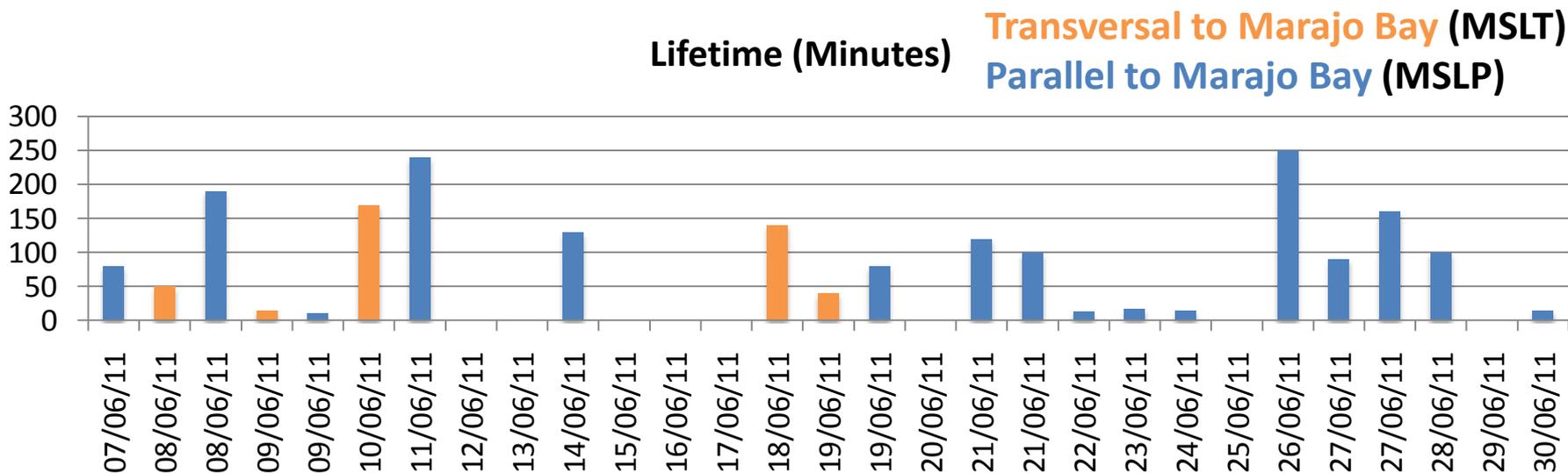
- Average characteristics of the micro lines (FORTRACC).
- Understand the relationship with the classic Squall Line.
- Possible mechanisms of formation (modeling).

Distribution of Micro-Squall Lines in Belem



- 20 Squall Lines (9 CSL, 4 SL1 and 4 SL2)
- 21 cases of MSL (5 MSLP and 16 MSLT)
- 16 MSL was observed in day with Squall Line
- 5 MSL occurred in absence of Squall Line
- Two cases MSL same day (June, 8, 9, 19, 21 and 27)

Lifetime (minutes) of the Micro-Squall Lines



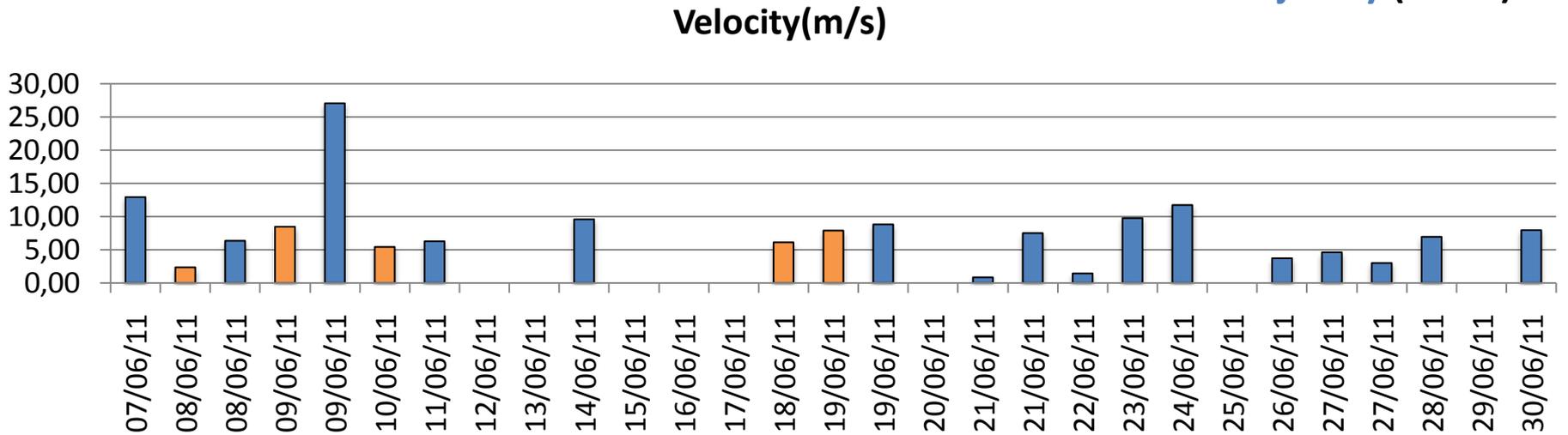
- Average lifetime for MSL = 1h:50min
 - MSLP = 50 min
 - MSLT = 2h:20min
- MSLP had its formation earlier (from 15 to 19:30 UTC)
- MSLT (between 17:30 and 23UTC)
- a case of the MSLT overnight (04UTC).

CSL = 9 hours
SL1 = 12 hours
SL2 = 16 hours

Propagation velocity (m/s) of the Micro-Squall Lines

Transversal to Marajo Bay (MSLT)

Parallel to Marajo Bay (MSLP)



Average speed = 7 m/s

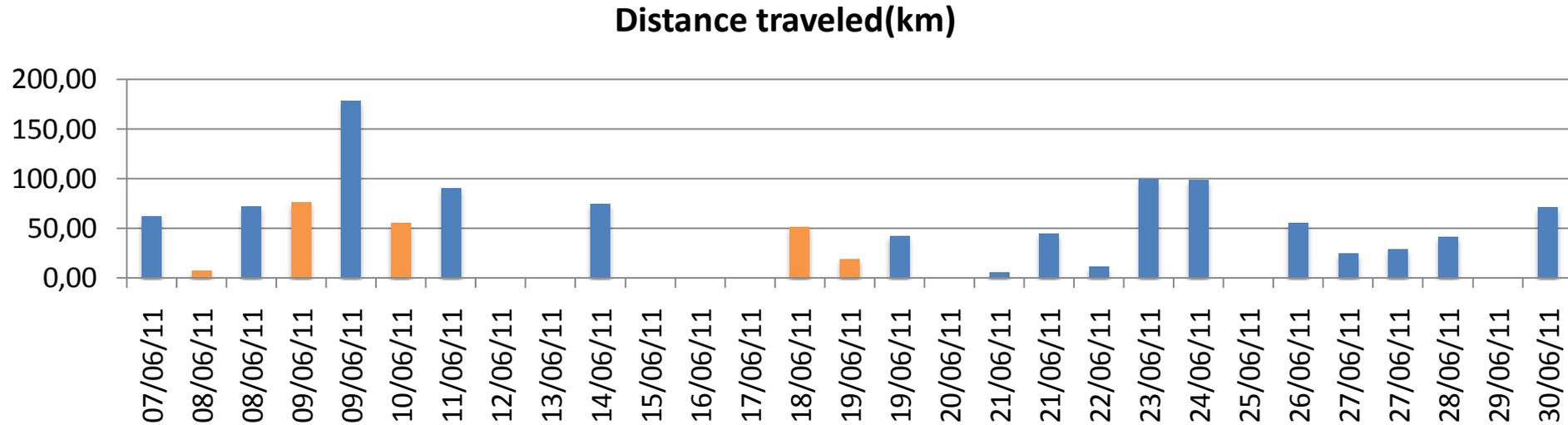
MSLP = 6 m/s

MSLT = 8m/s

SL1 = 12 m/s

SL2 = 16 m/s

Distance (km) traveled by the Micro-Squall Lines



Mean distance traveled = 57.63km

MSLP = 42km

MLST = 62 km

Maximum for SL2 = 2000 km

Some differences

Micro Squall Line (MSL)

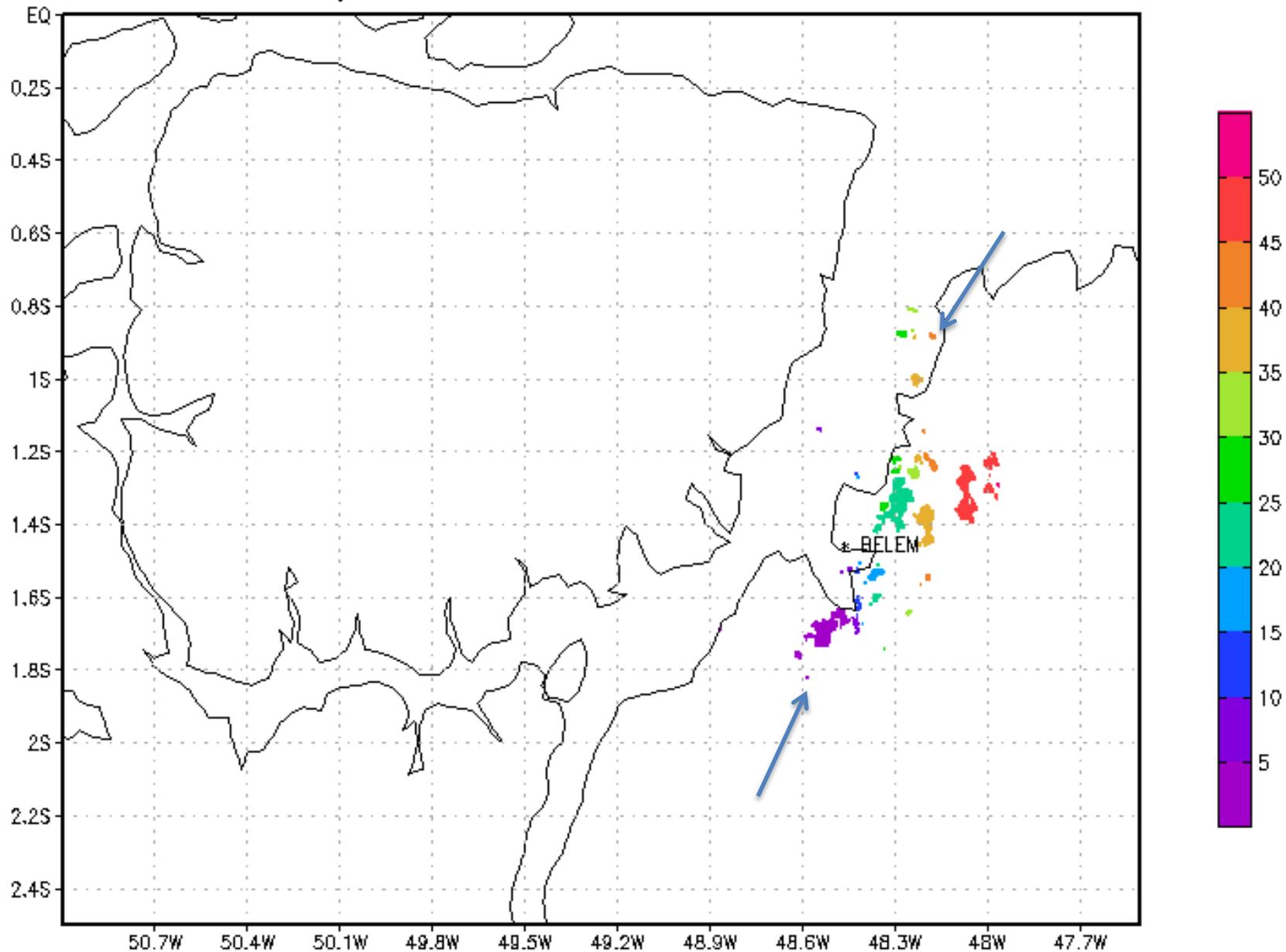
- Length = 150km
 - Average lifetime = 1h:50min
-

Classical Squall Line (SL)

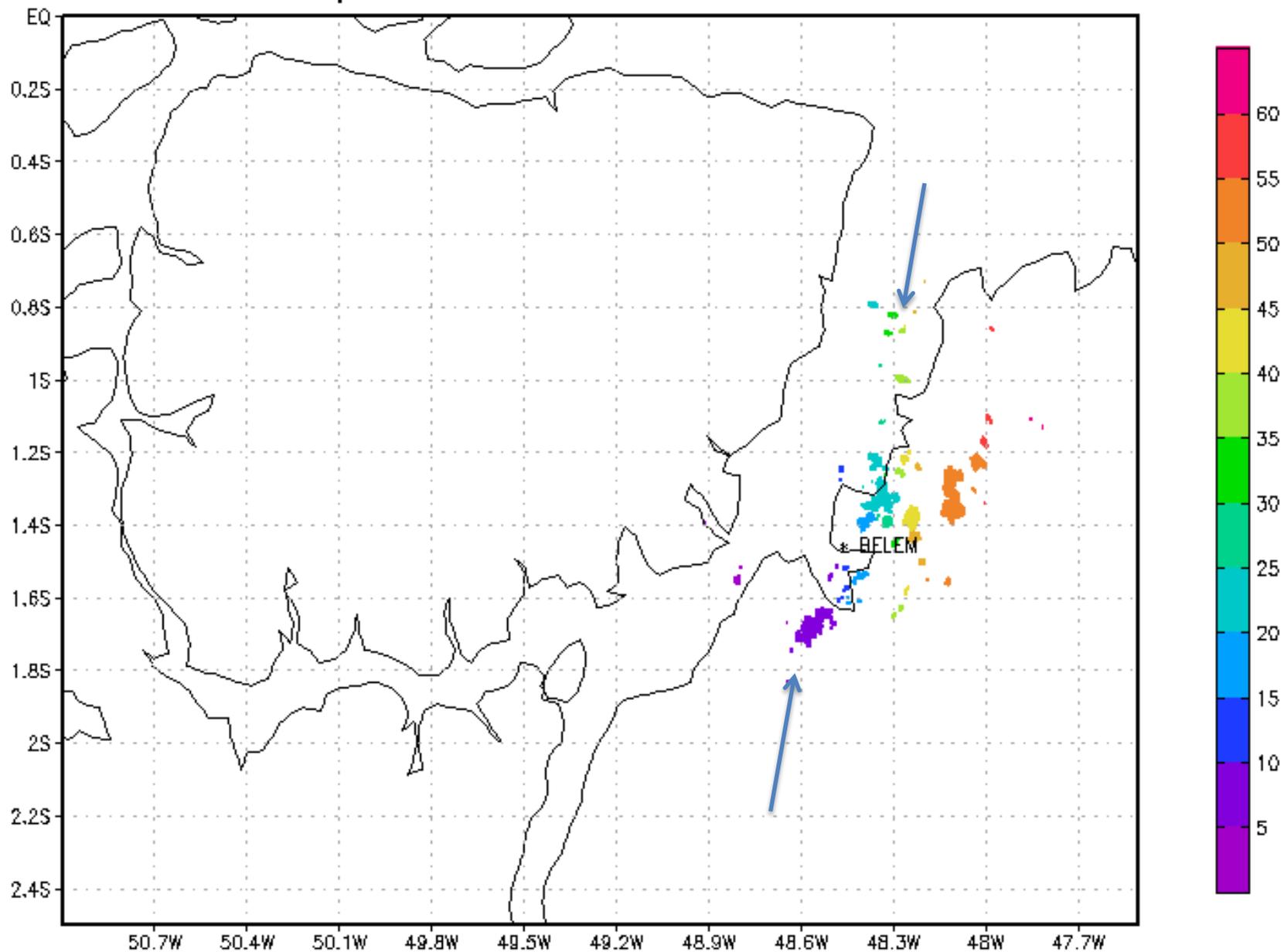
- Length = 1500km
 - Average lifetime = 9, 12 e 16 hours for CSL, SL1 and SL2, respectively.
-

- MSL is Meso β scale
- SL is meso α scale

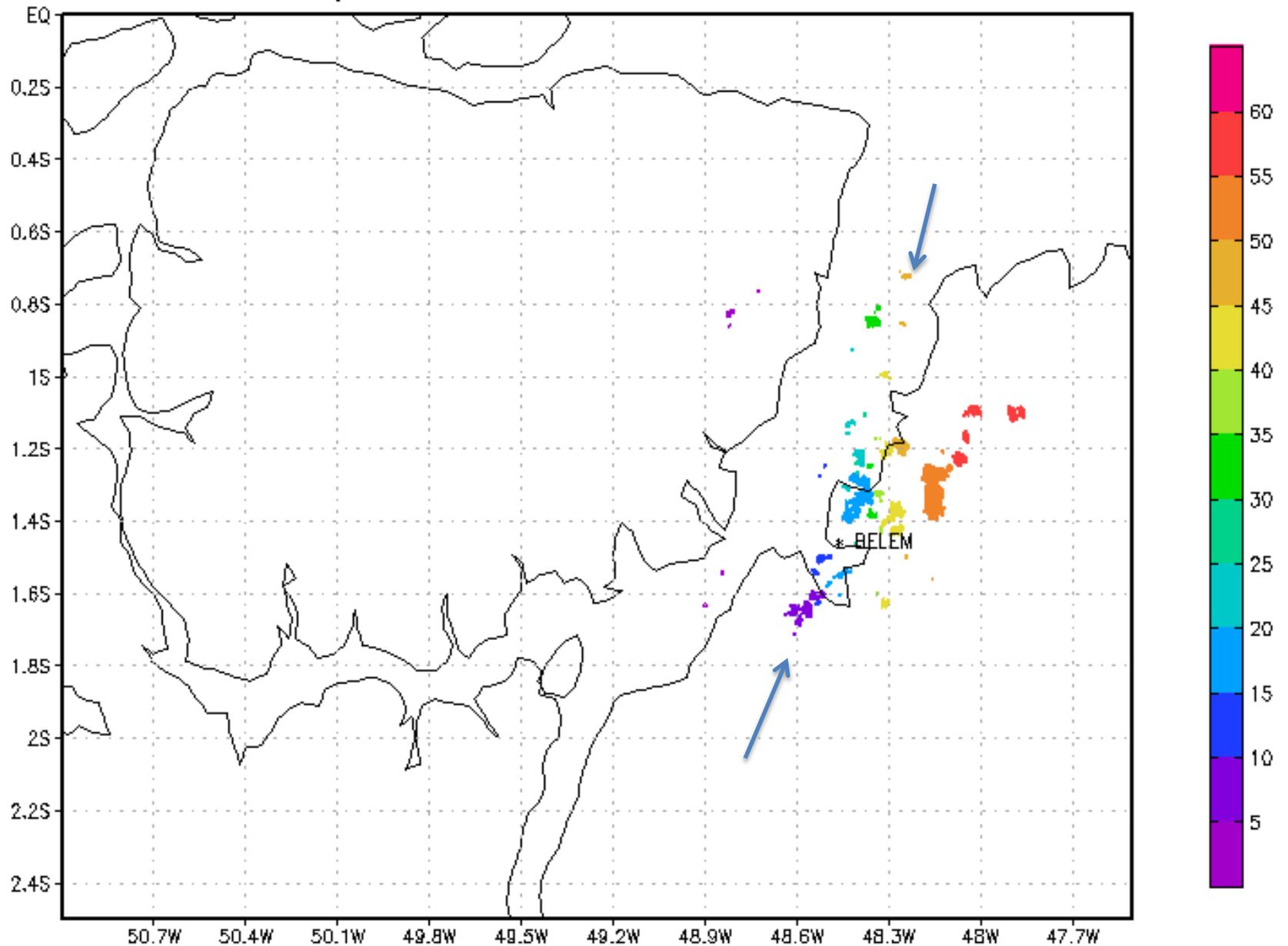
micro-squall-line 2011-06-09 1504 UTC



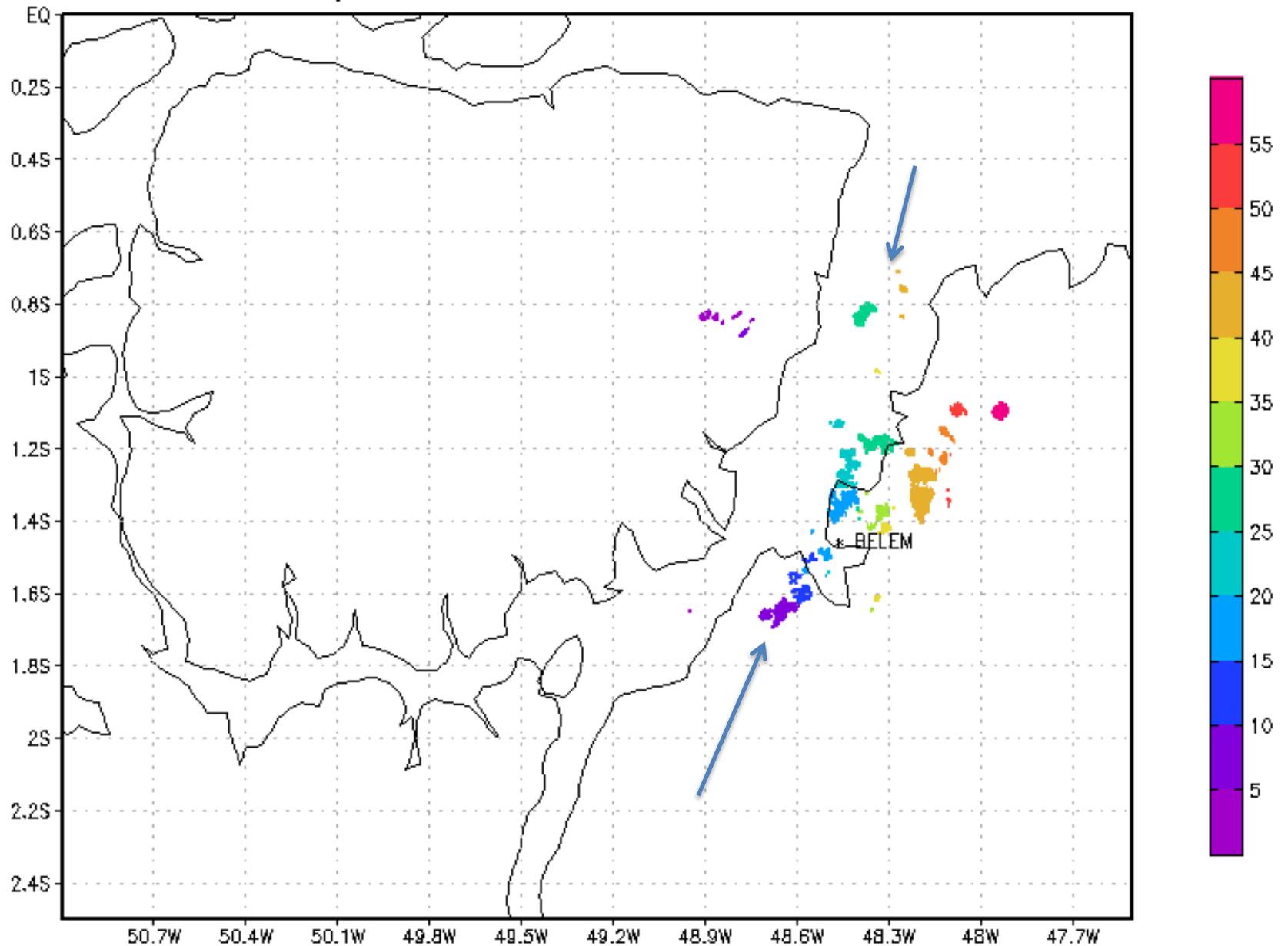
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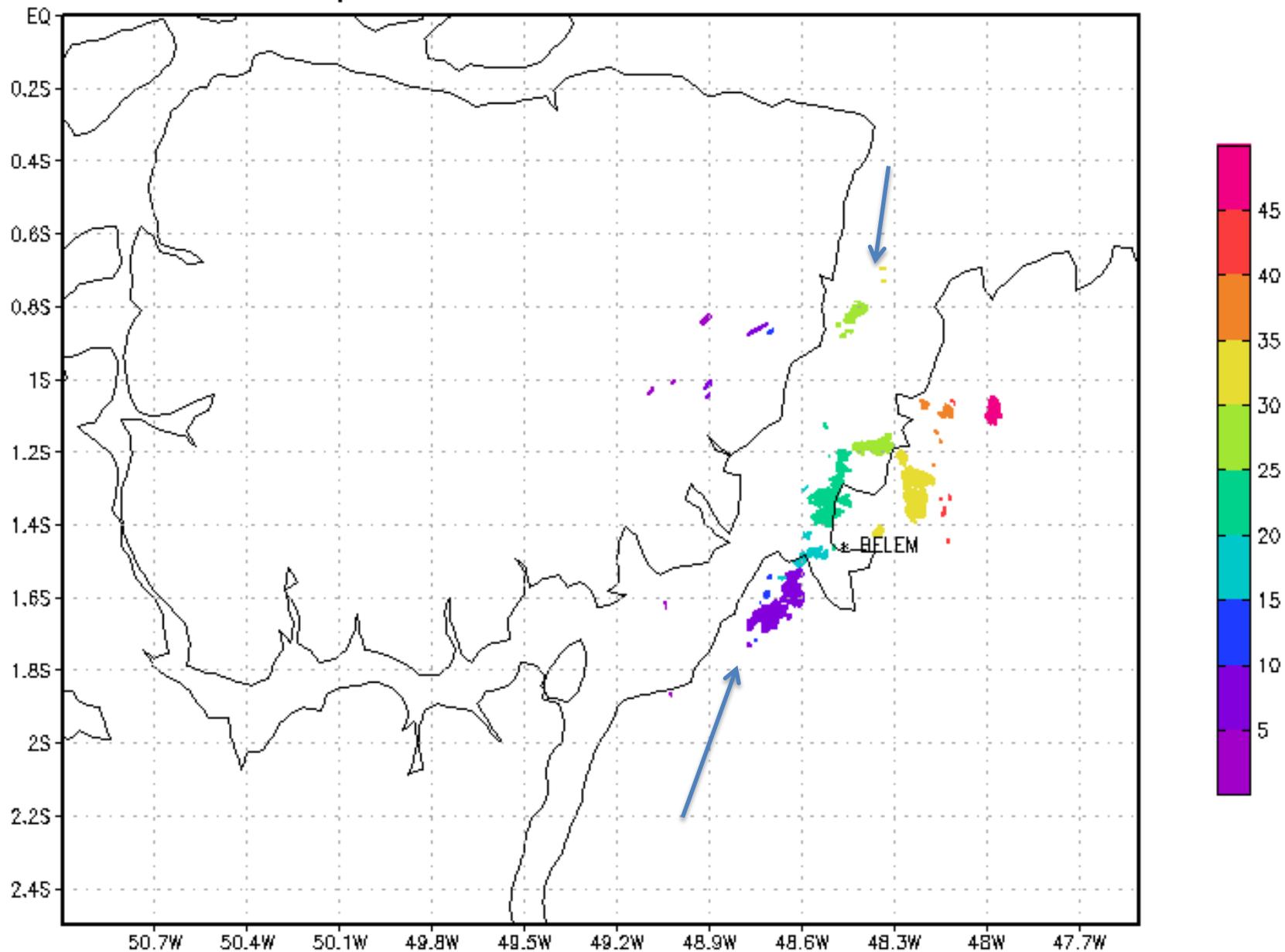
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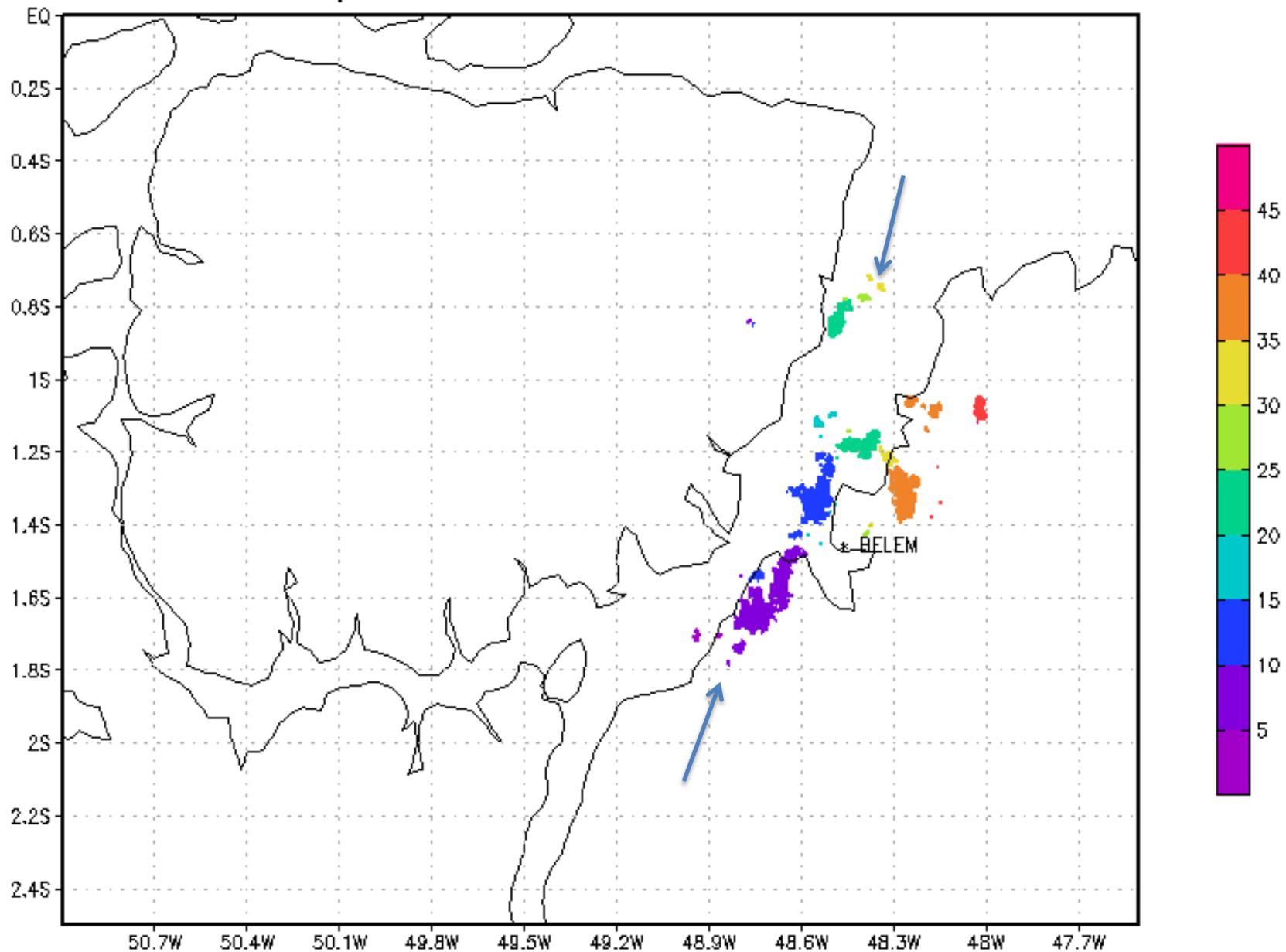
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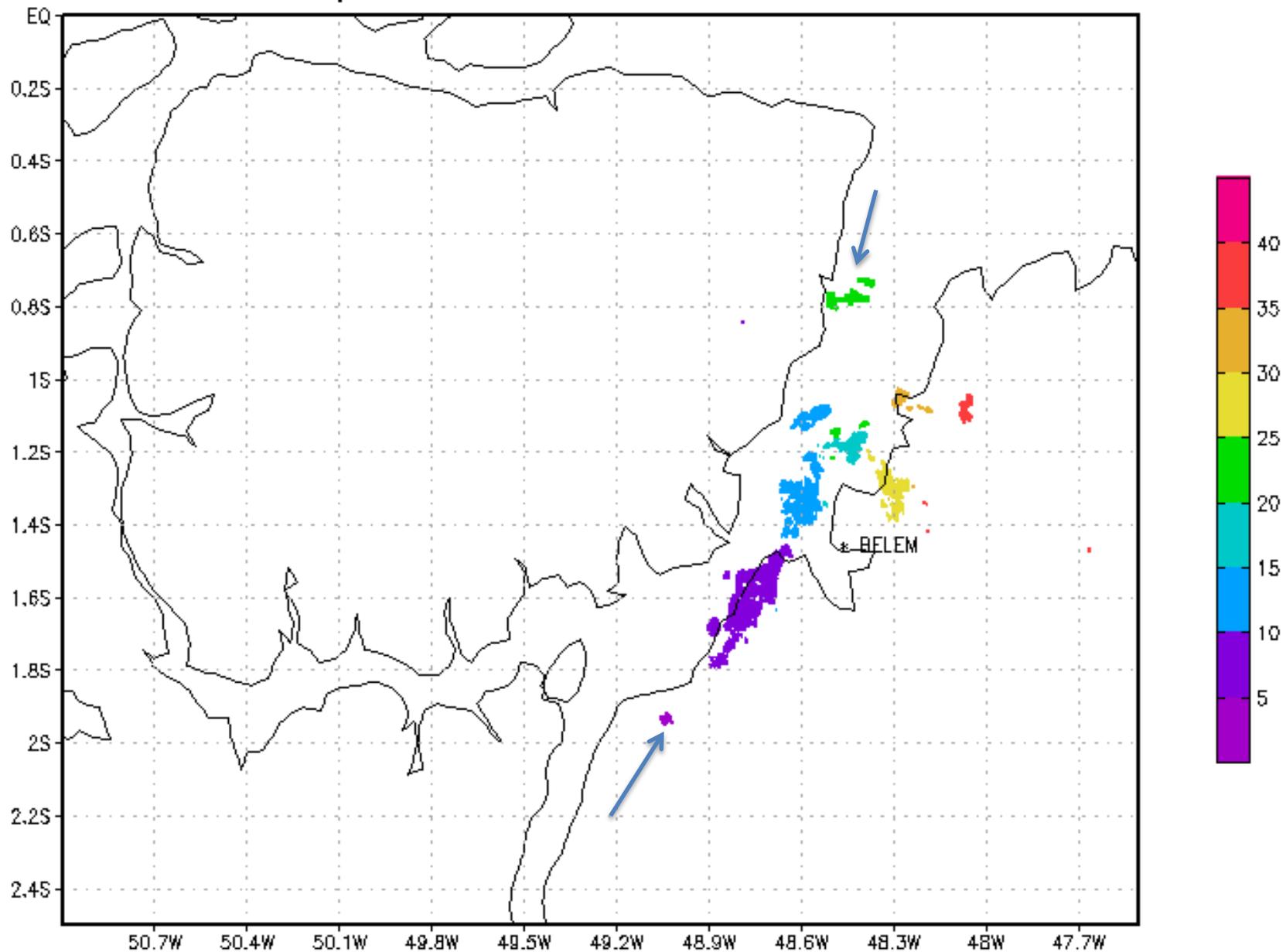
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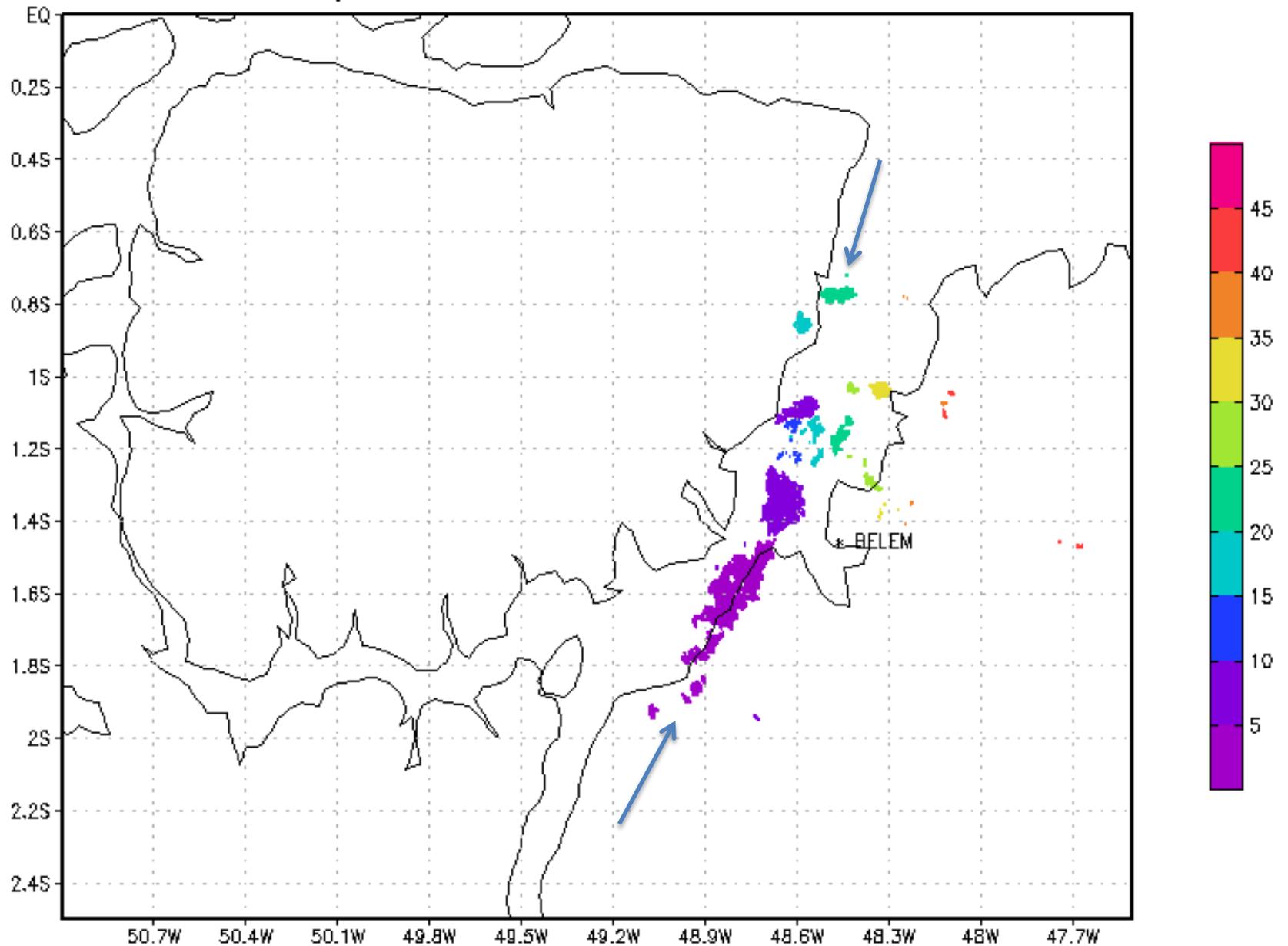
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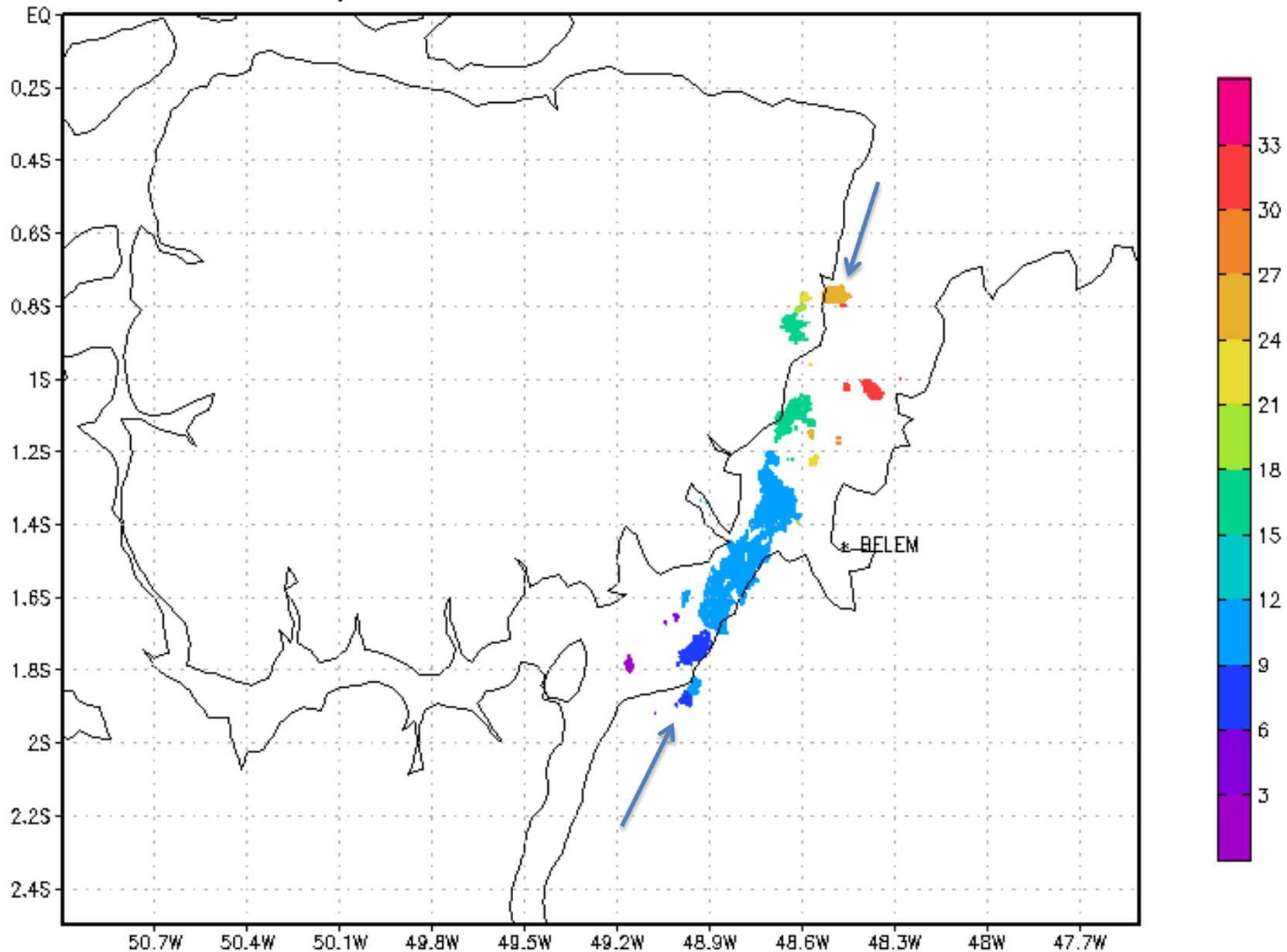
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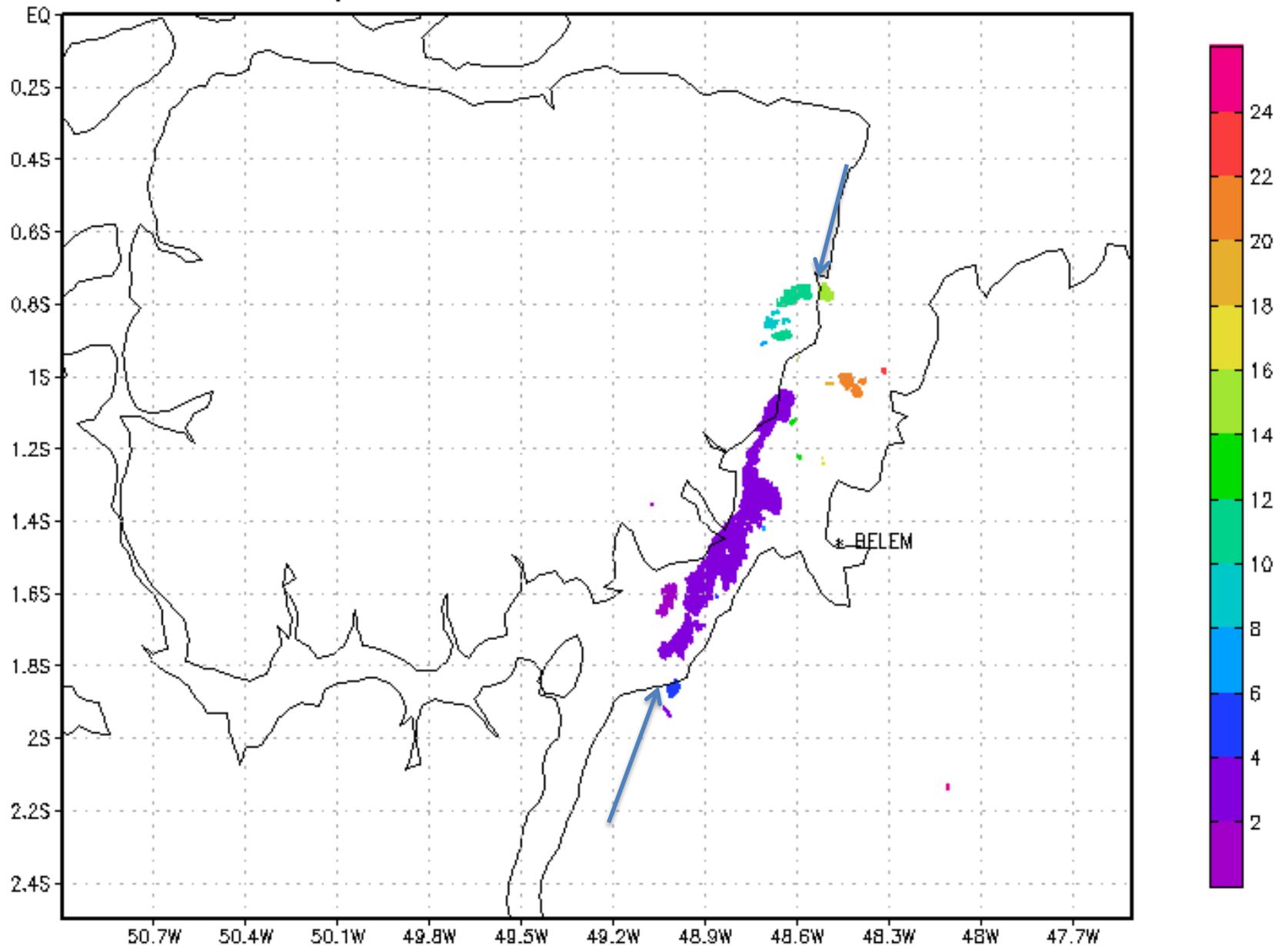
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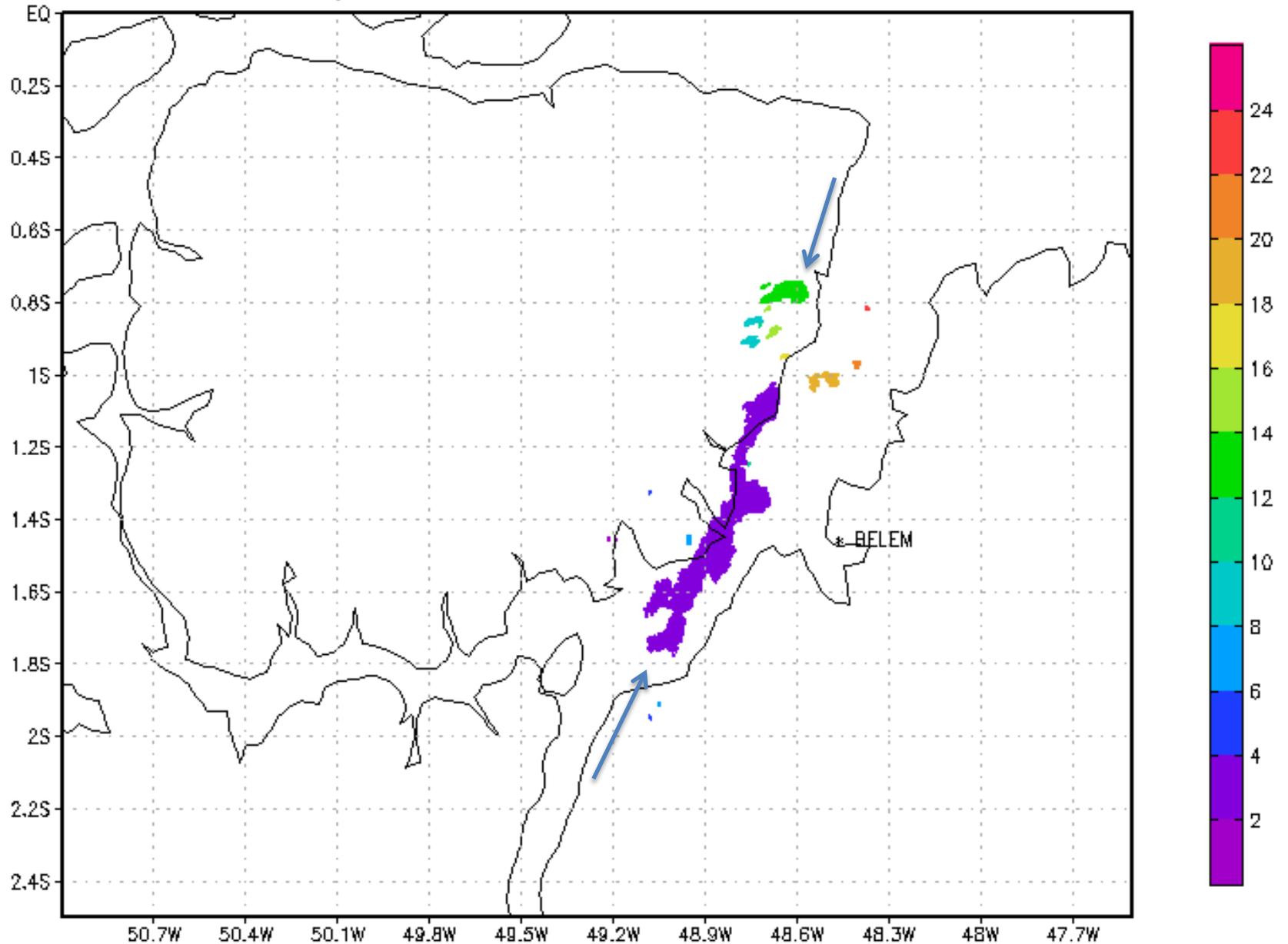
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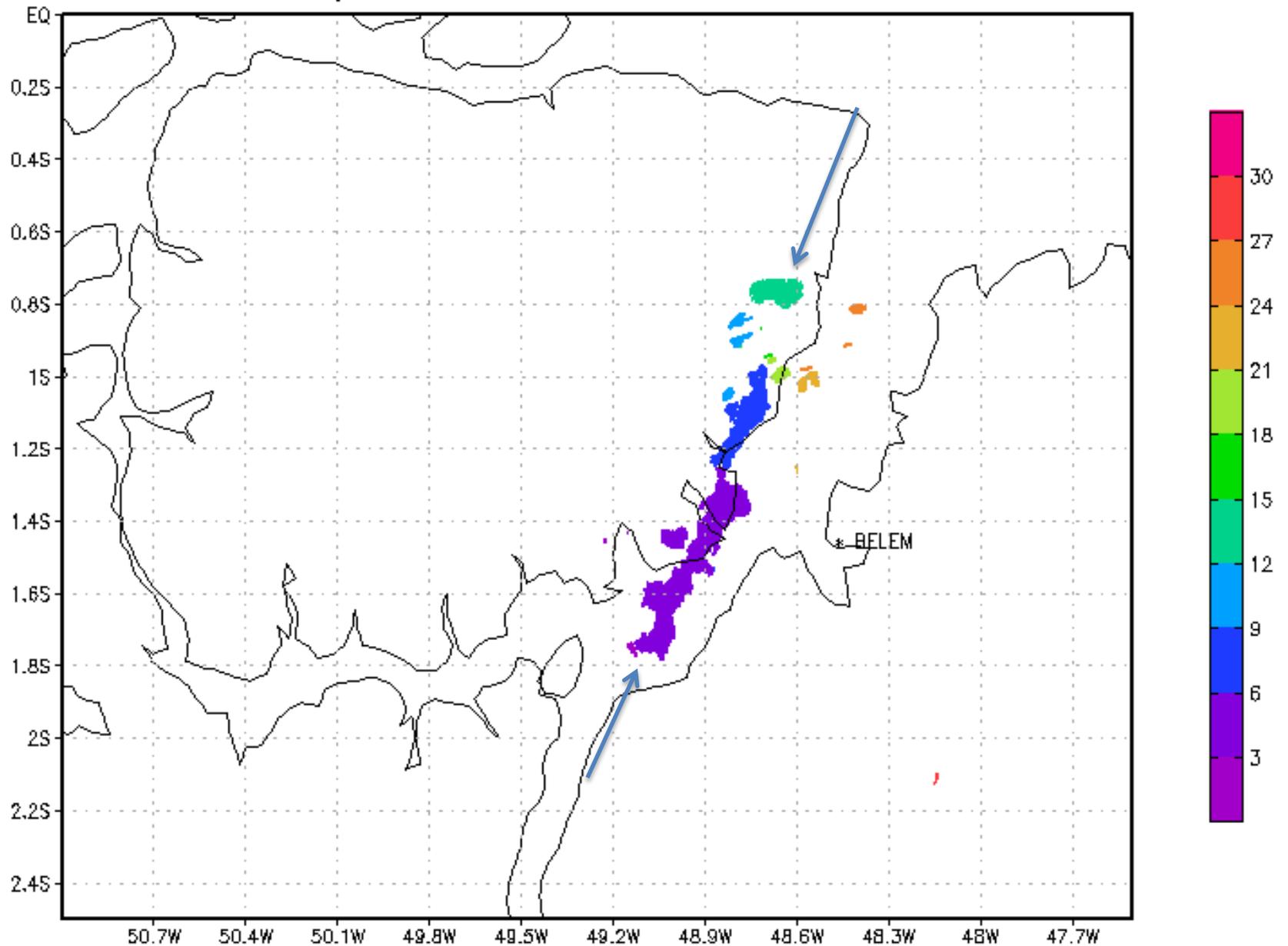
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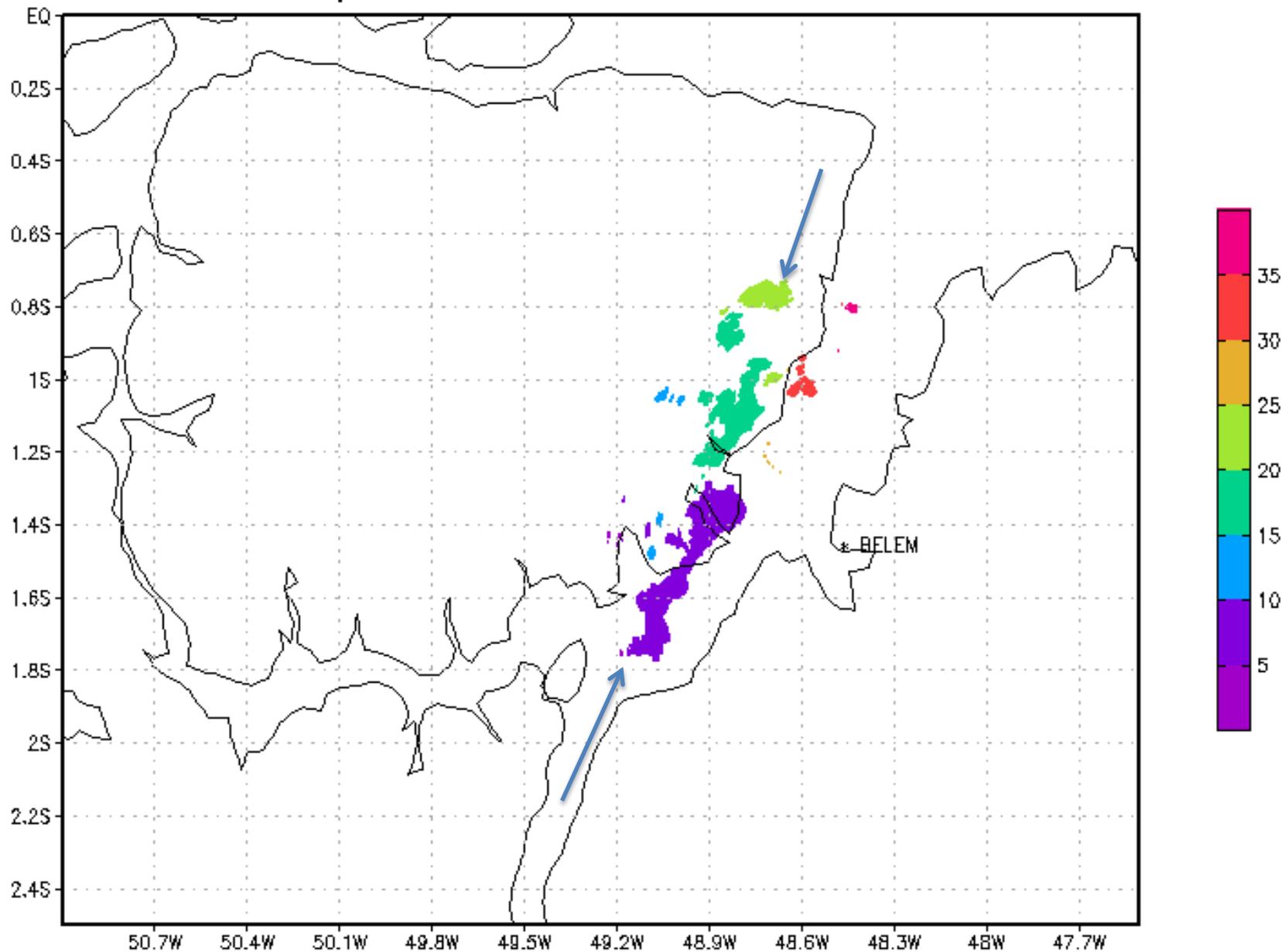
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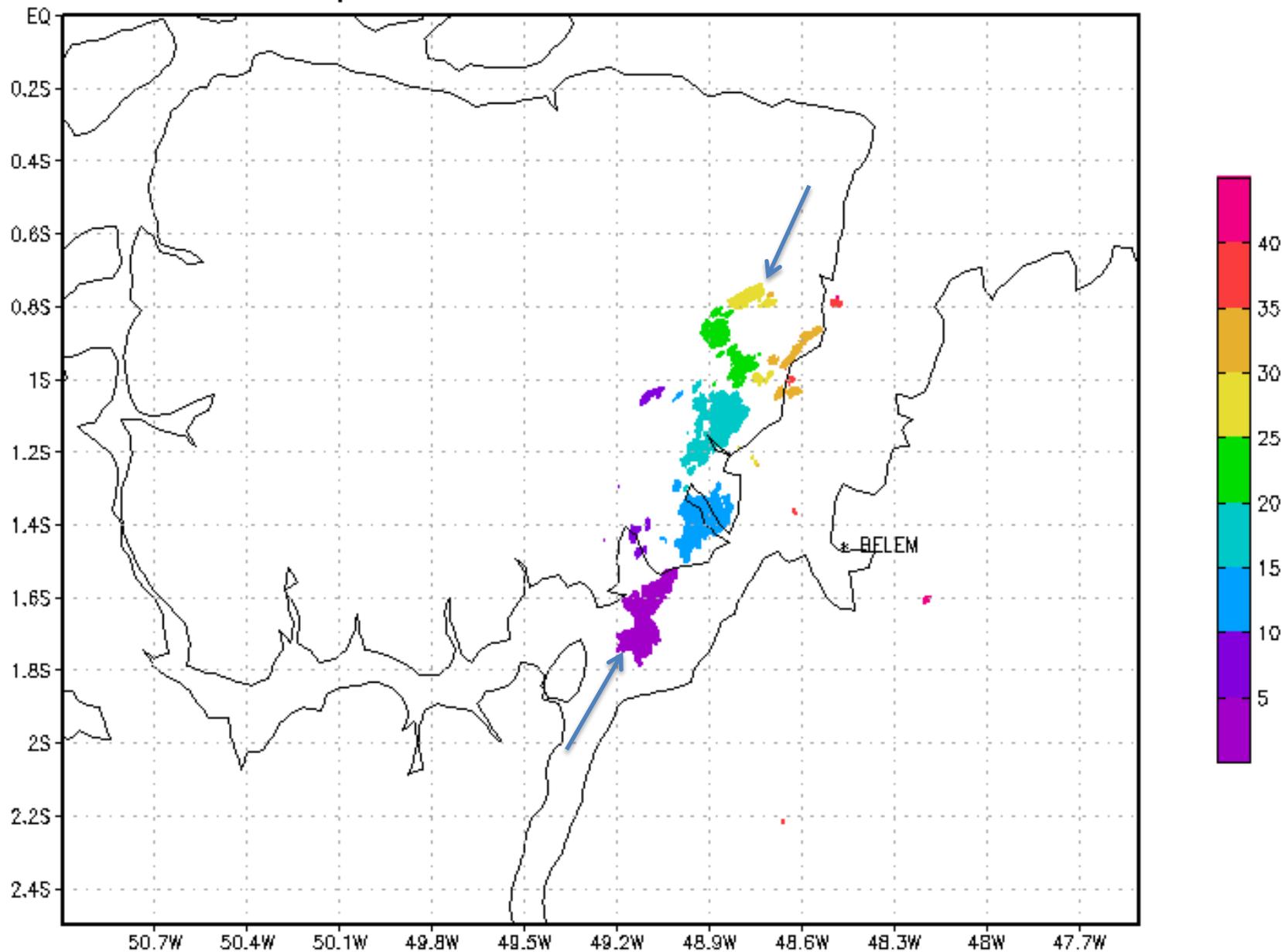
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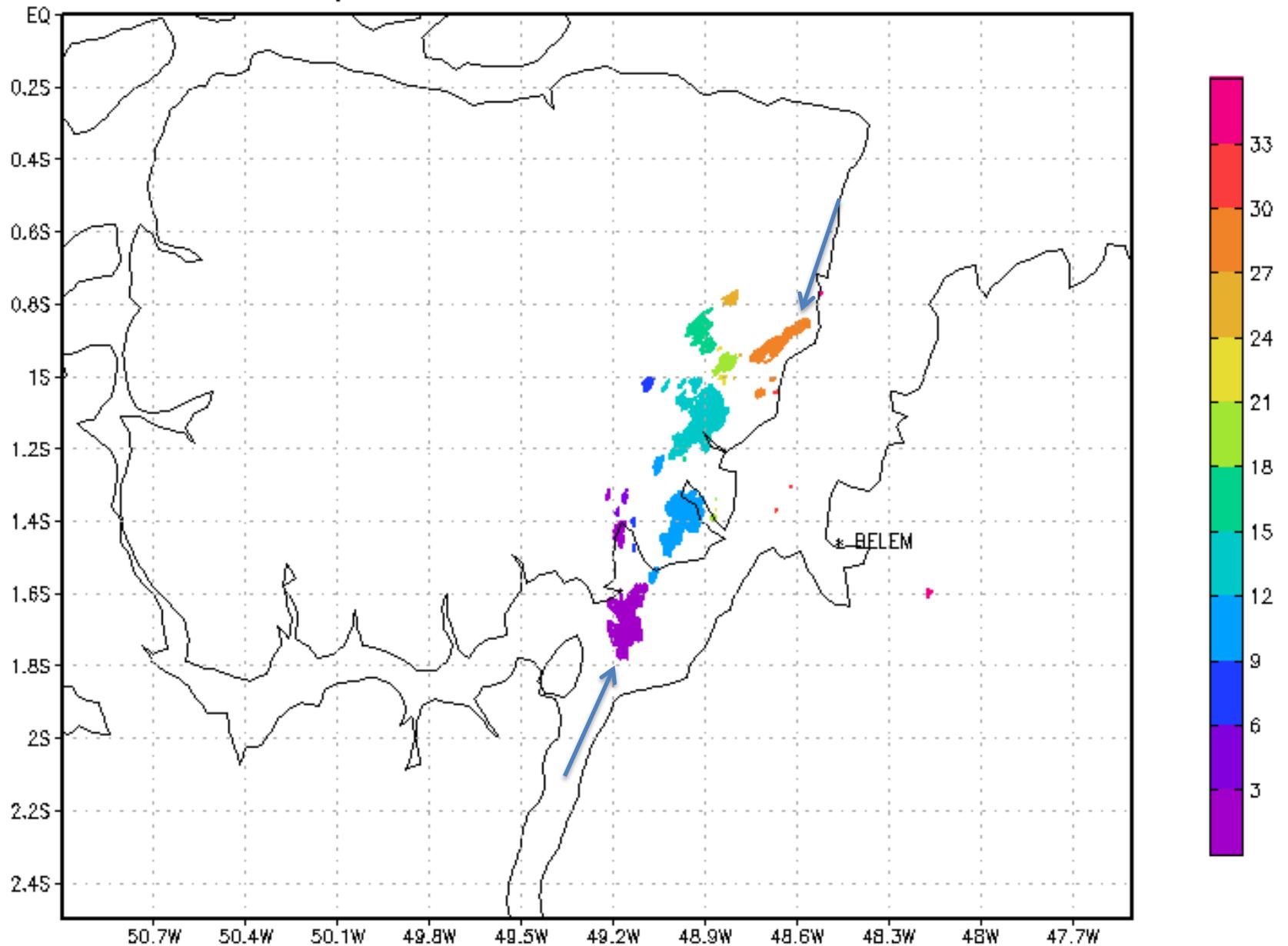
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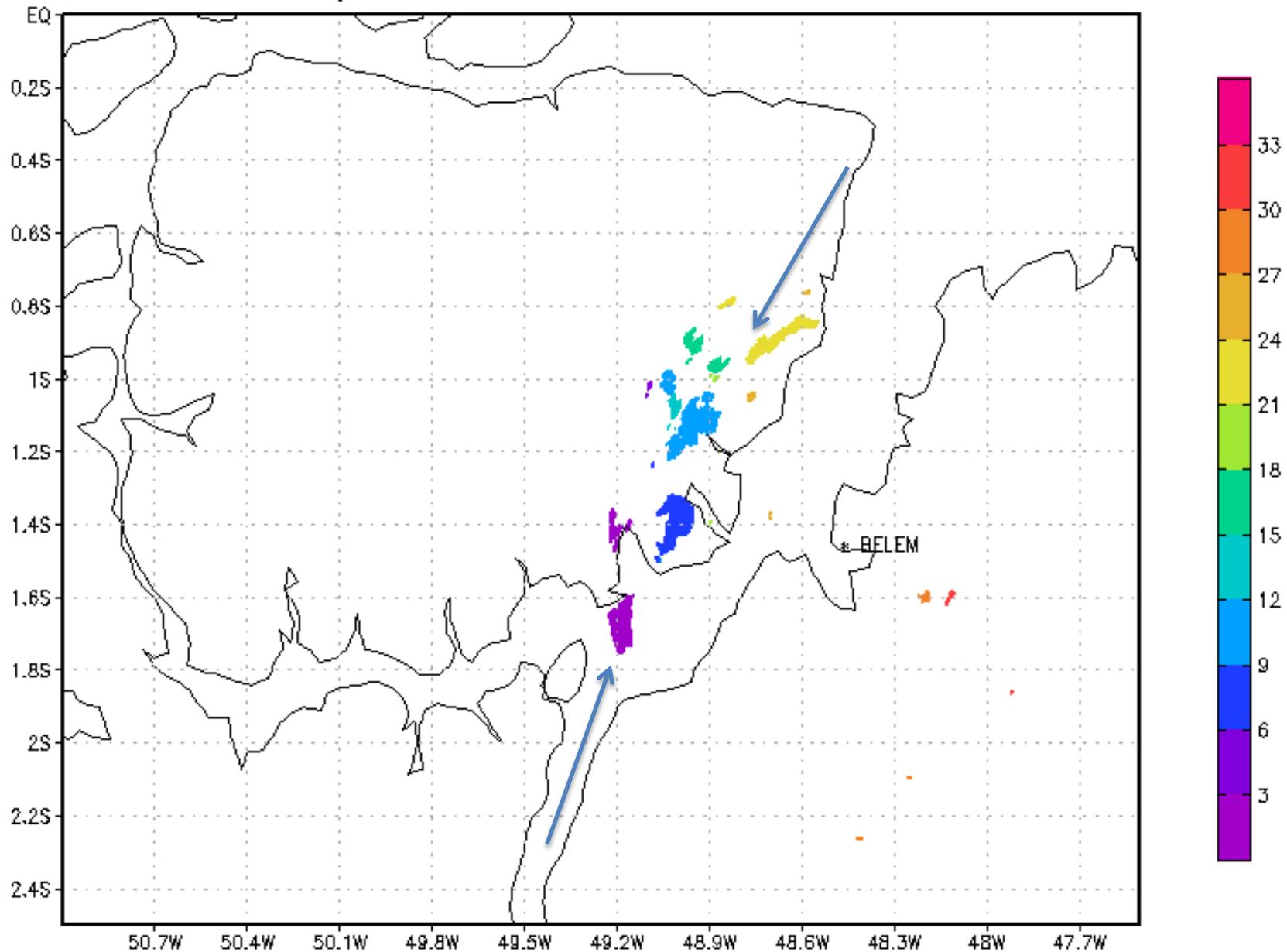
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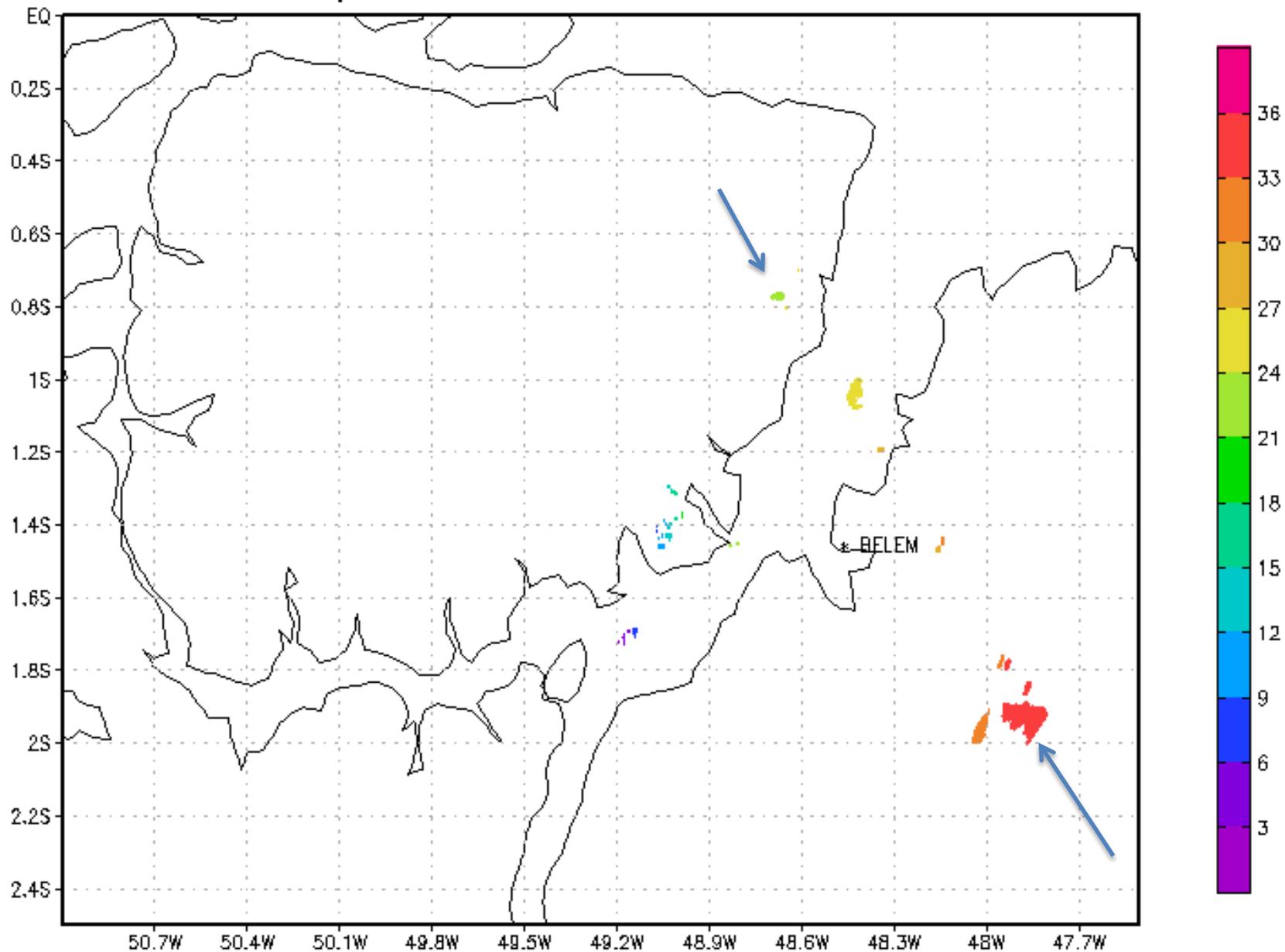
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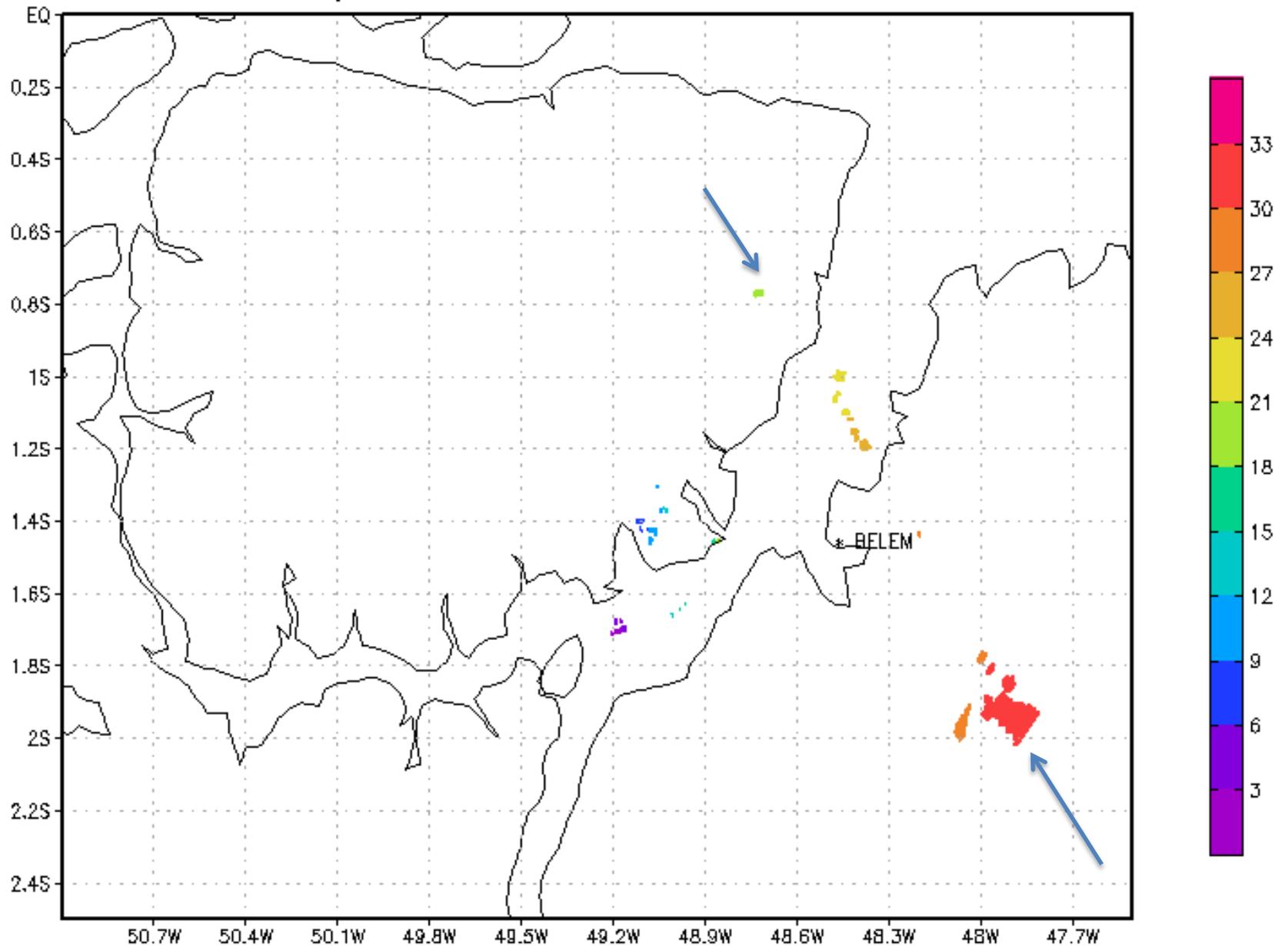
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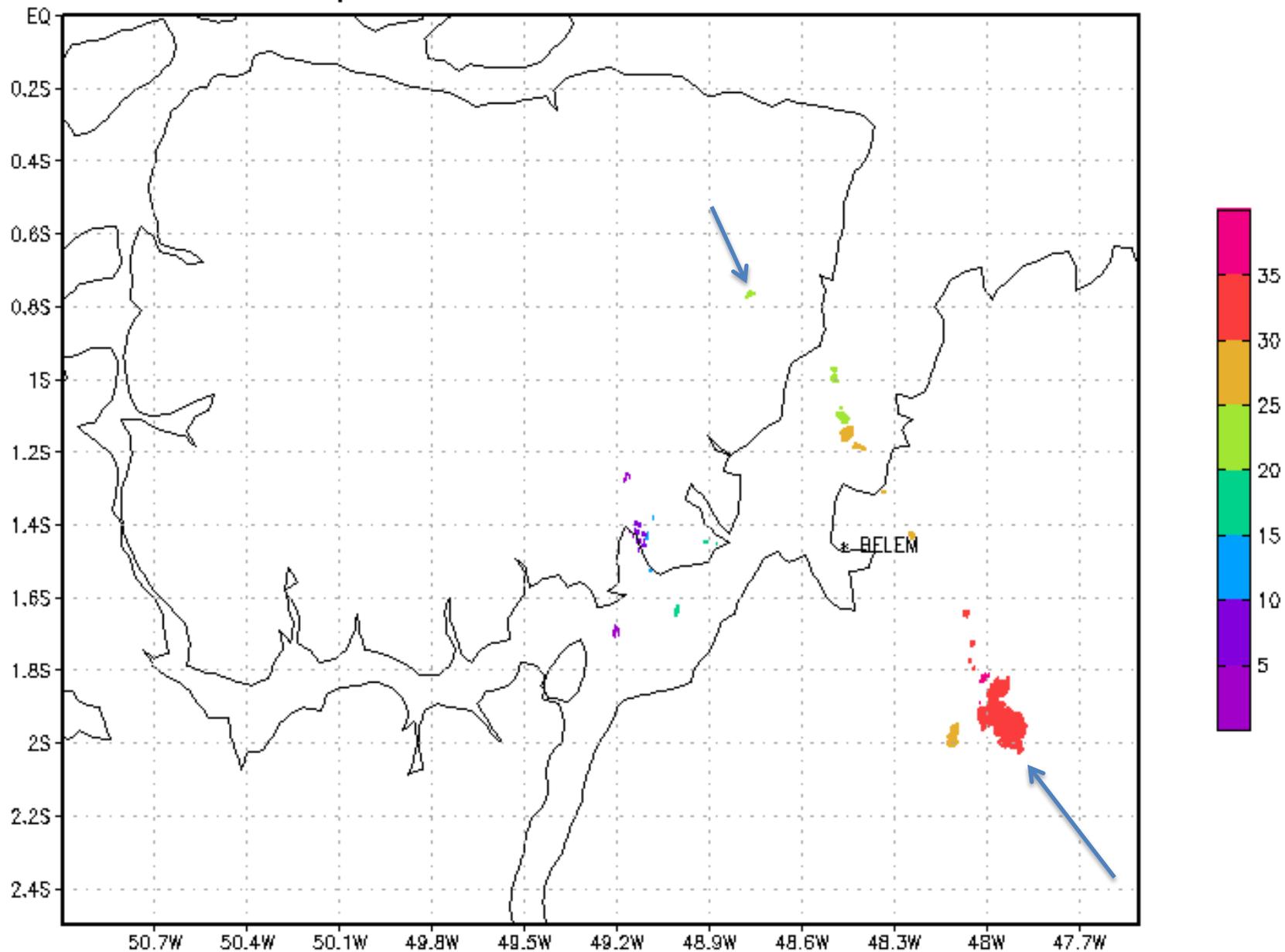
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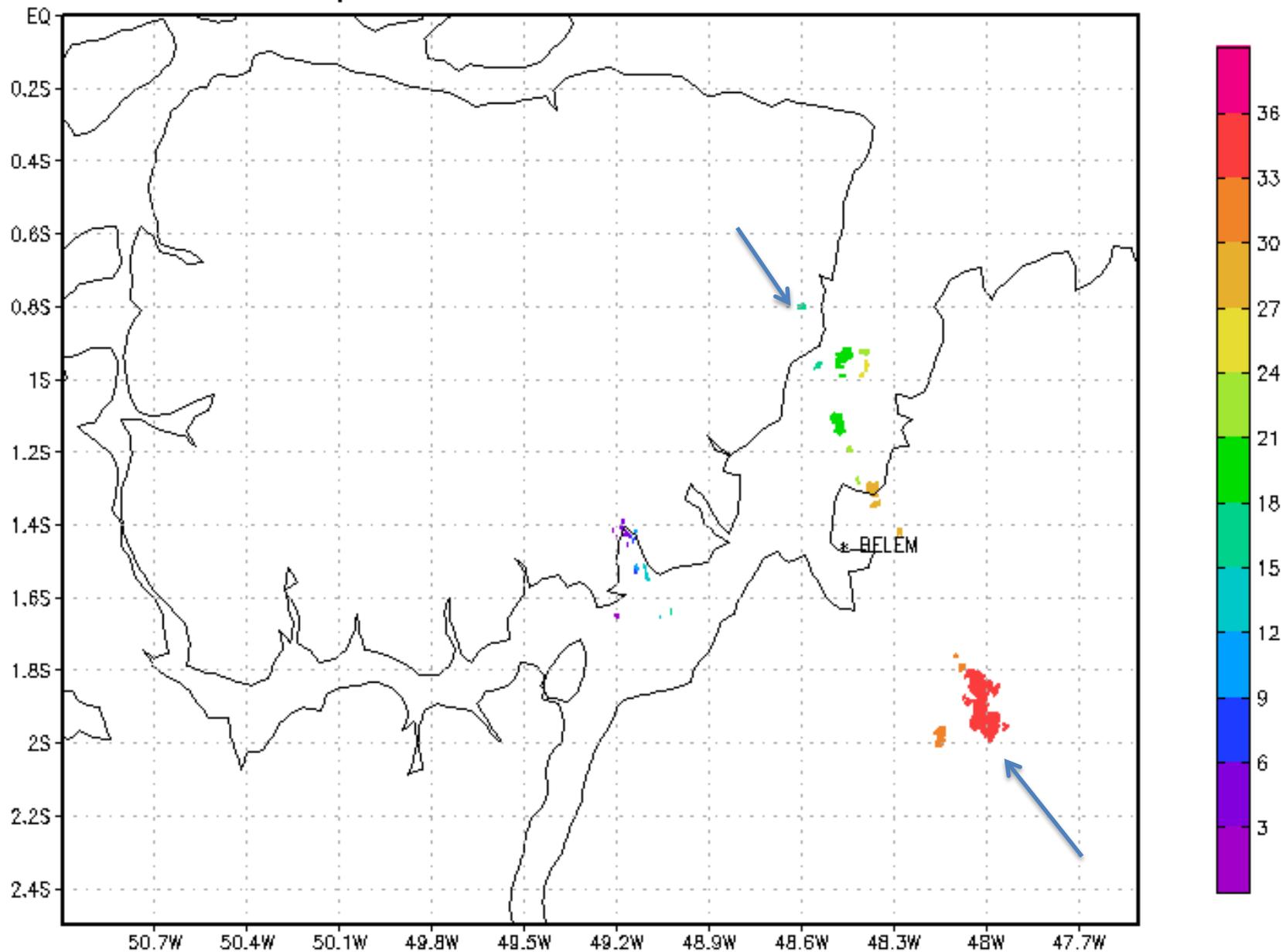
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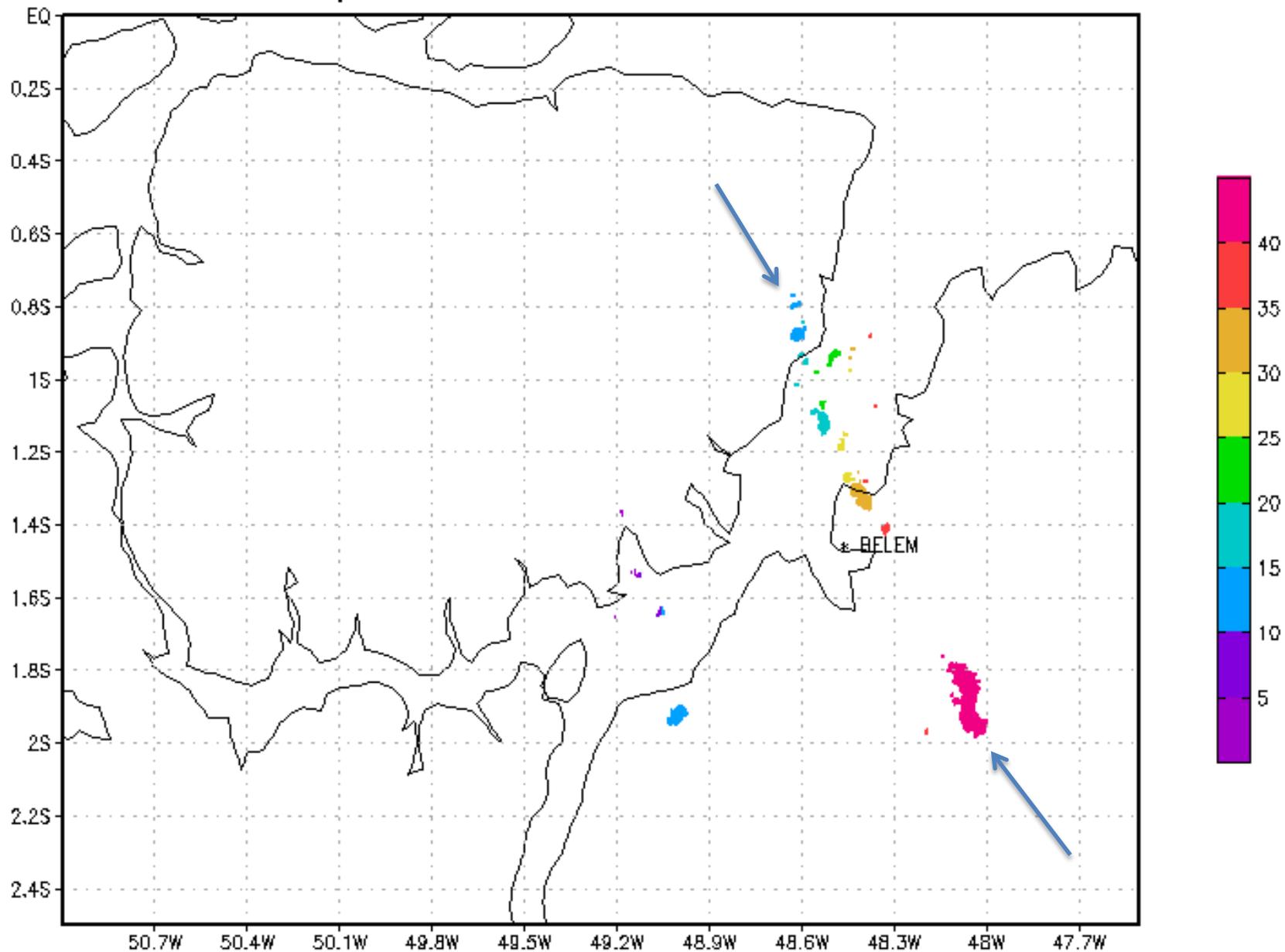
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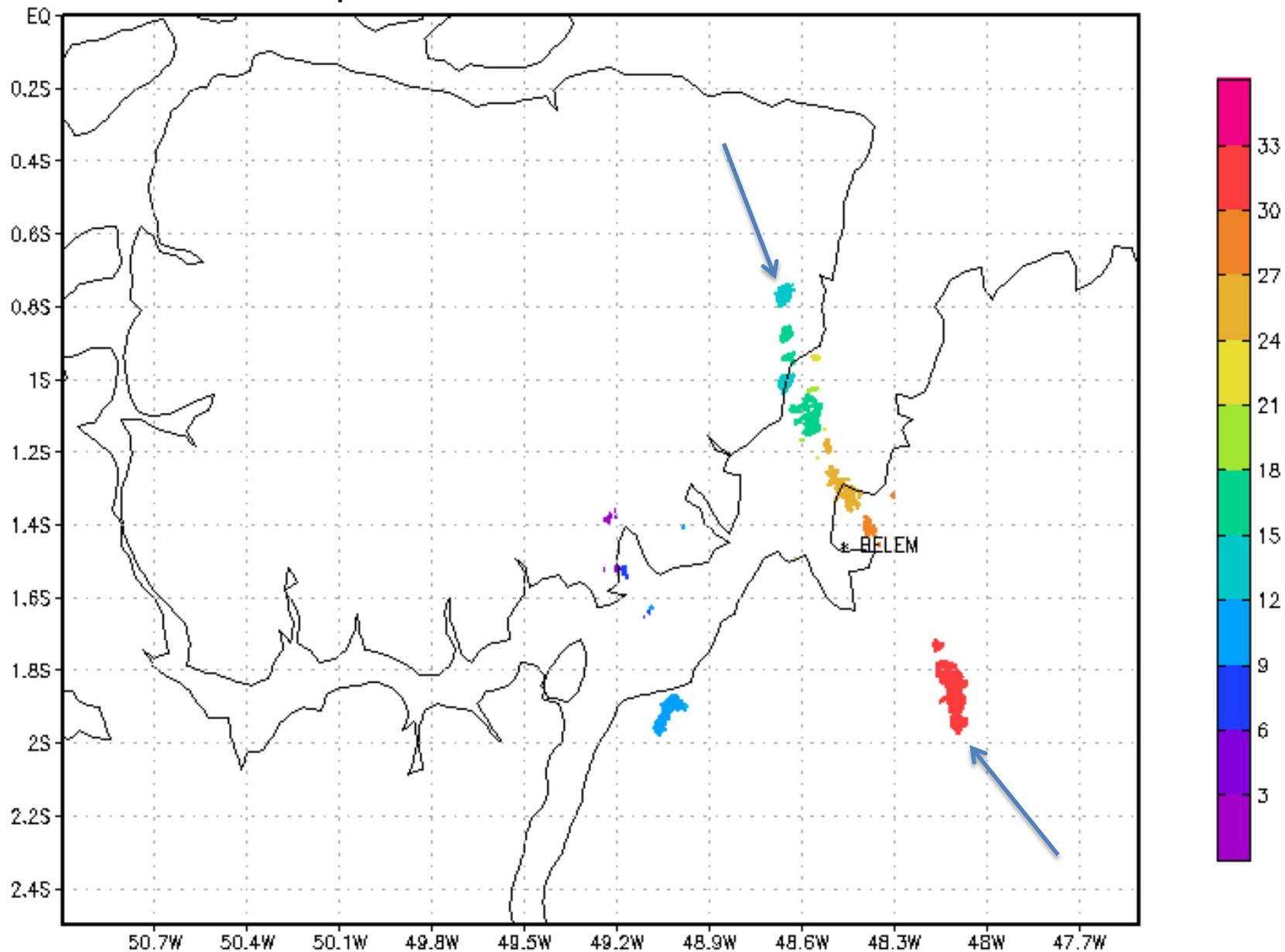
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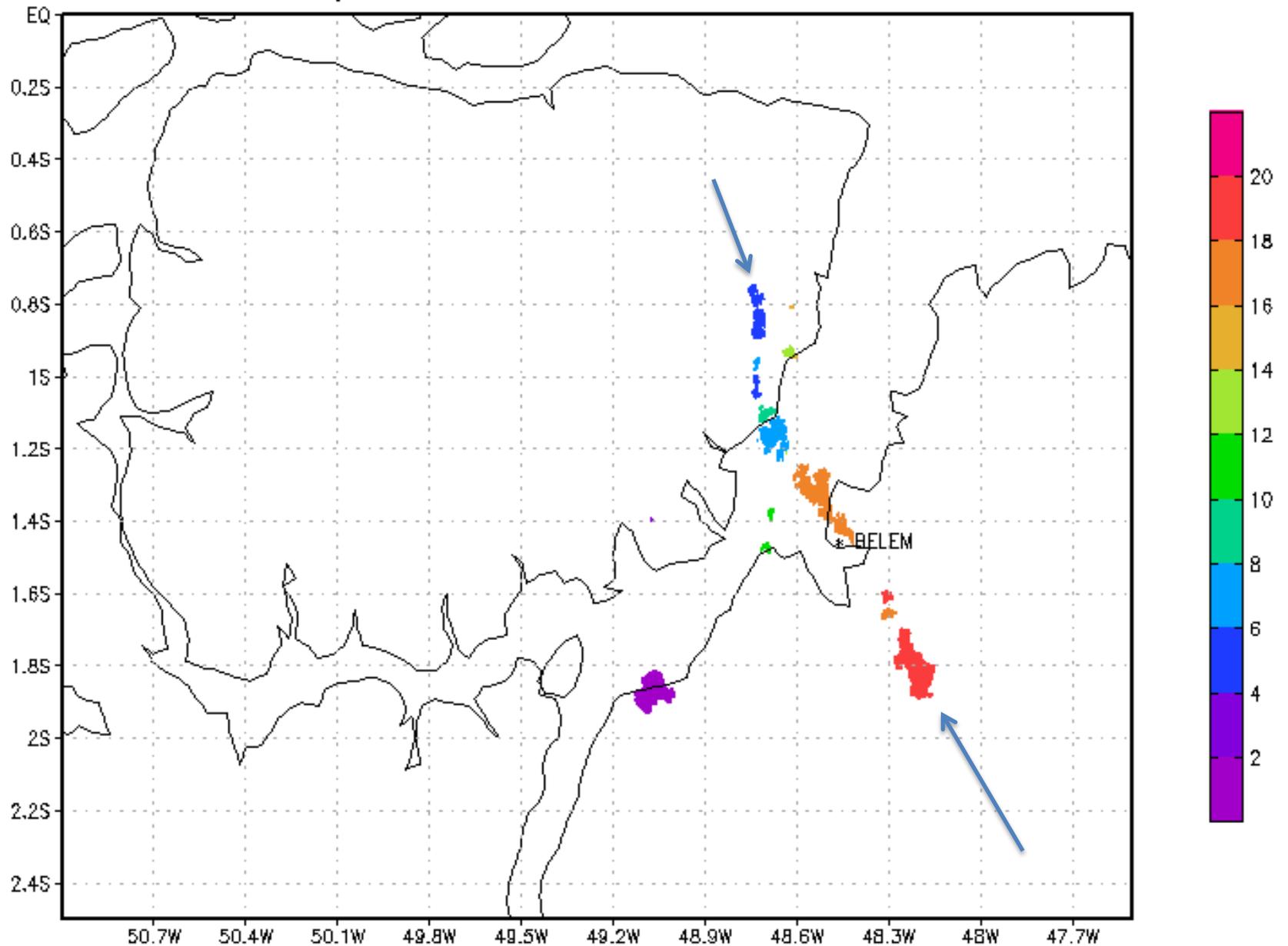
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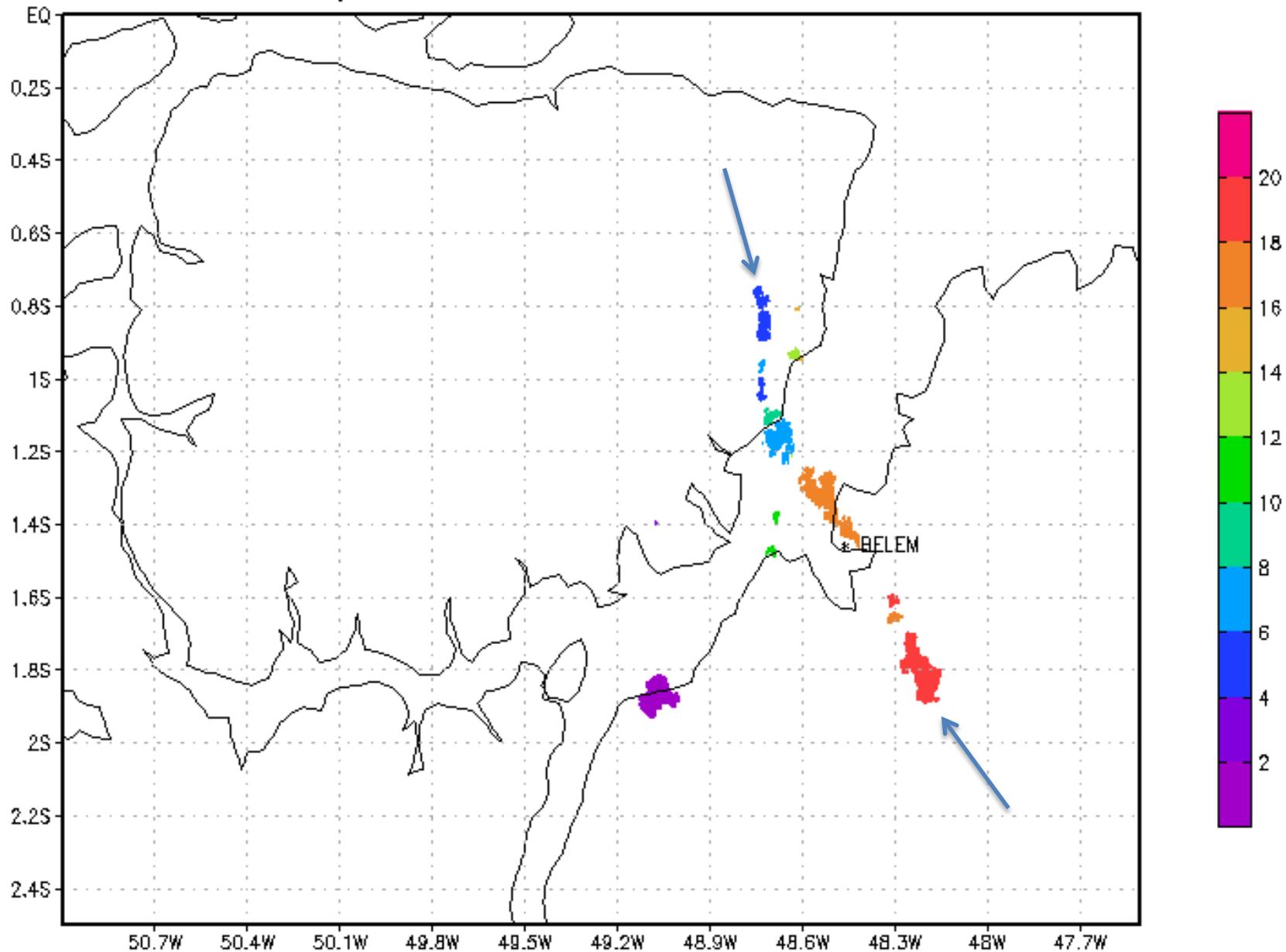
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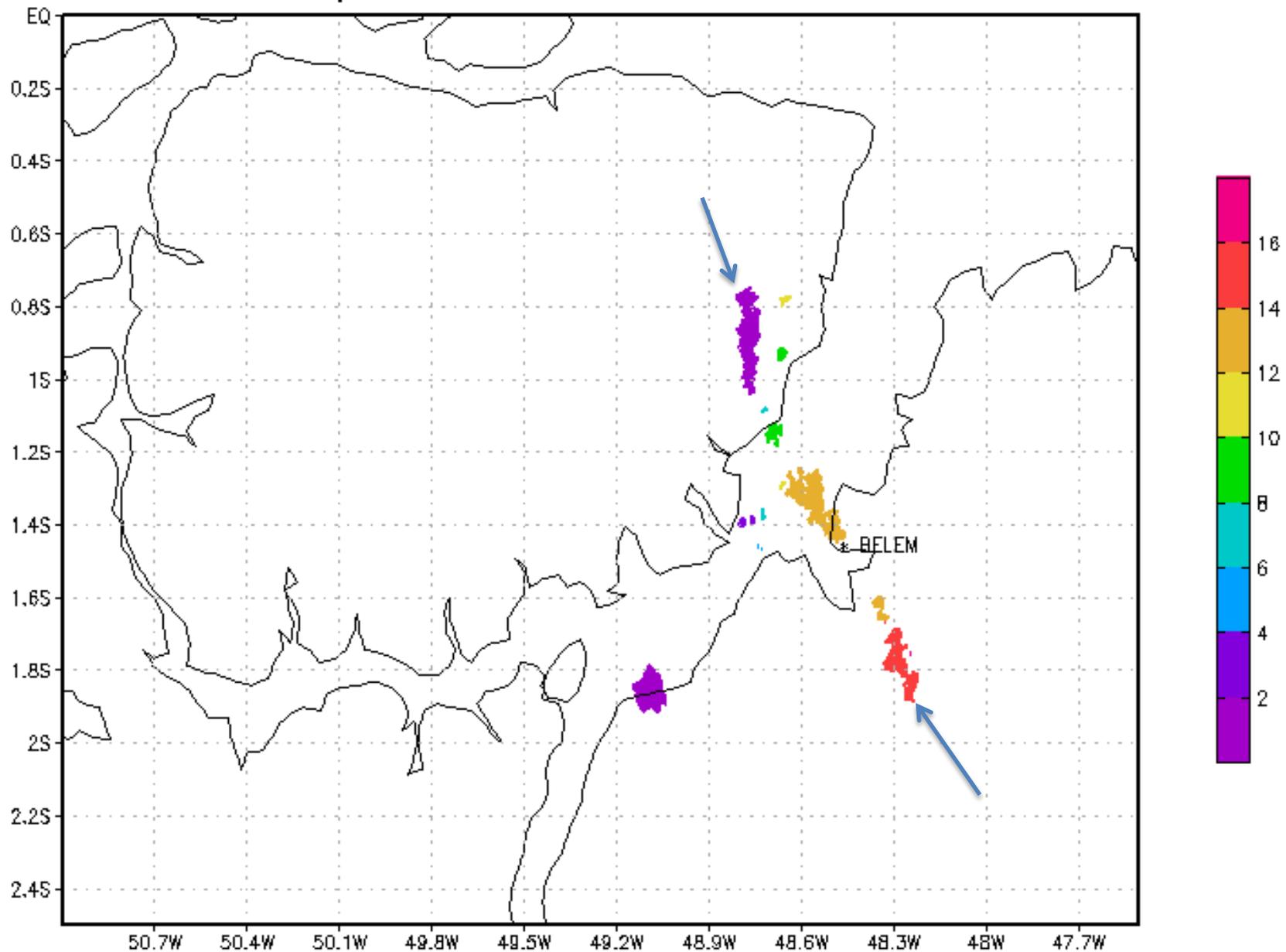
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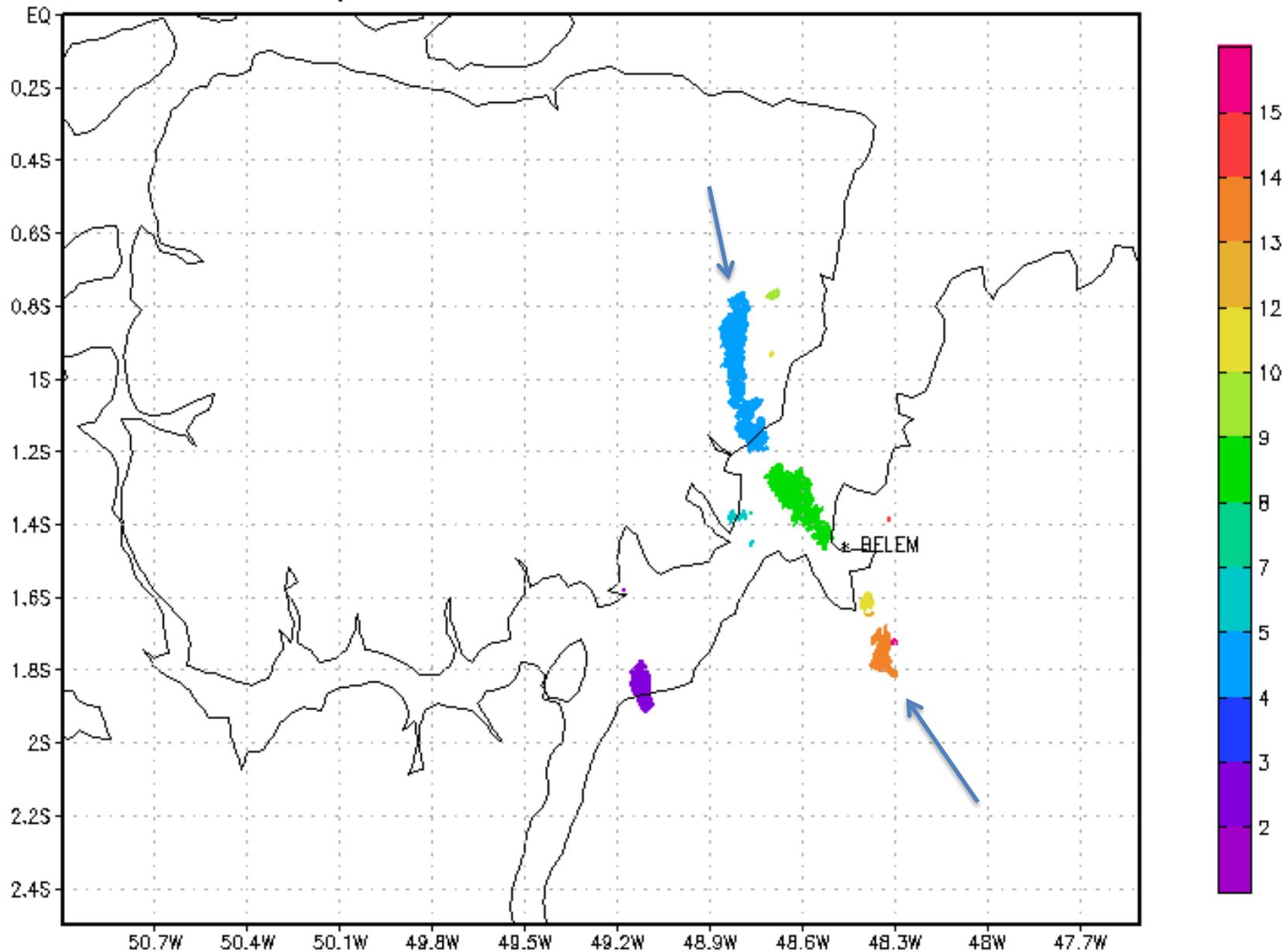
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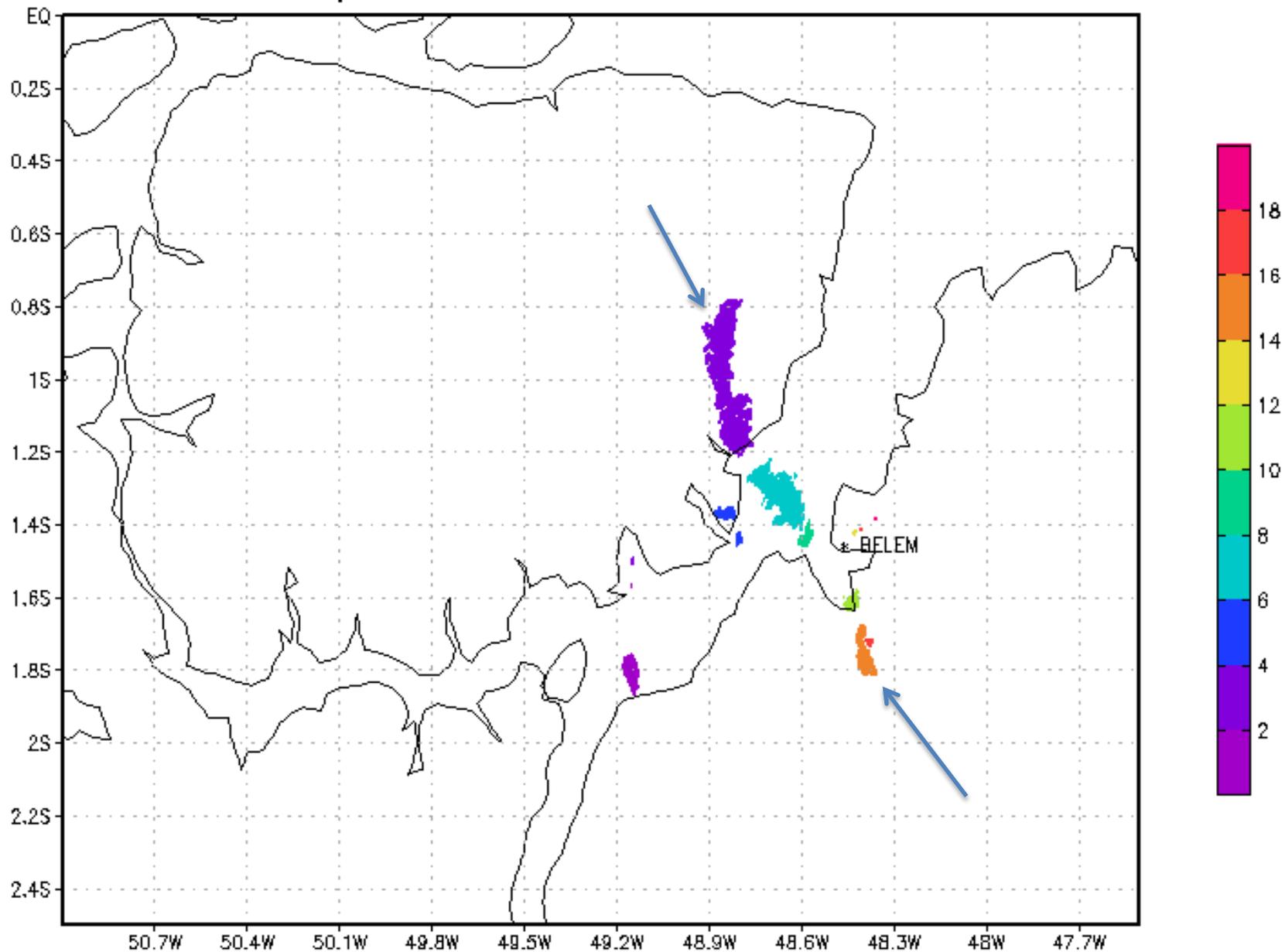
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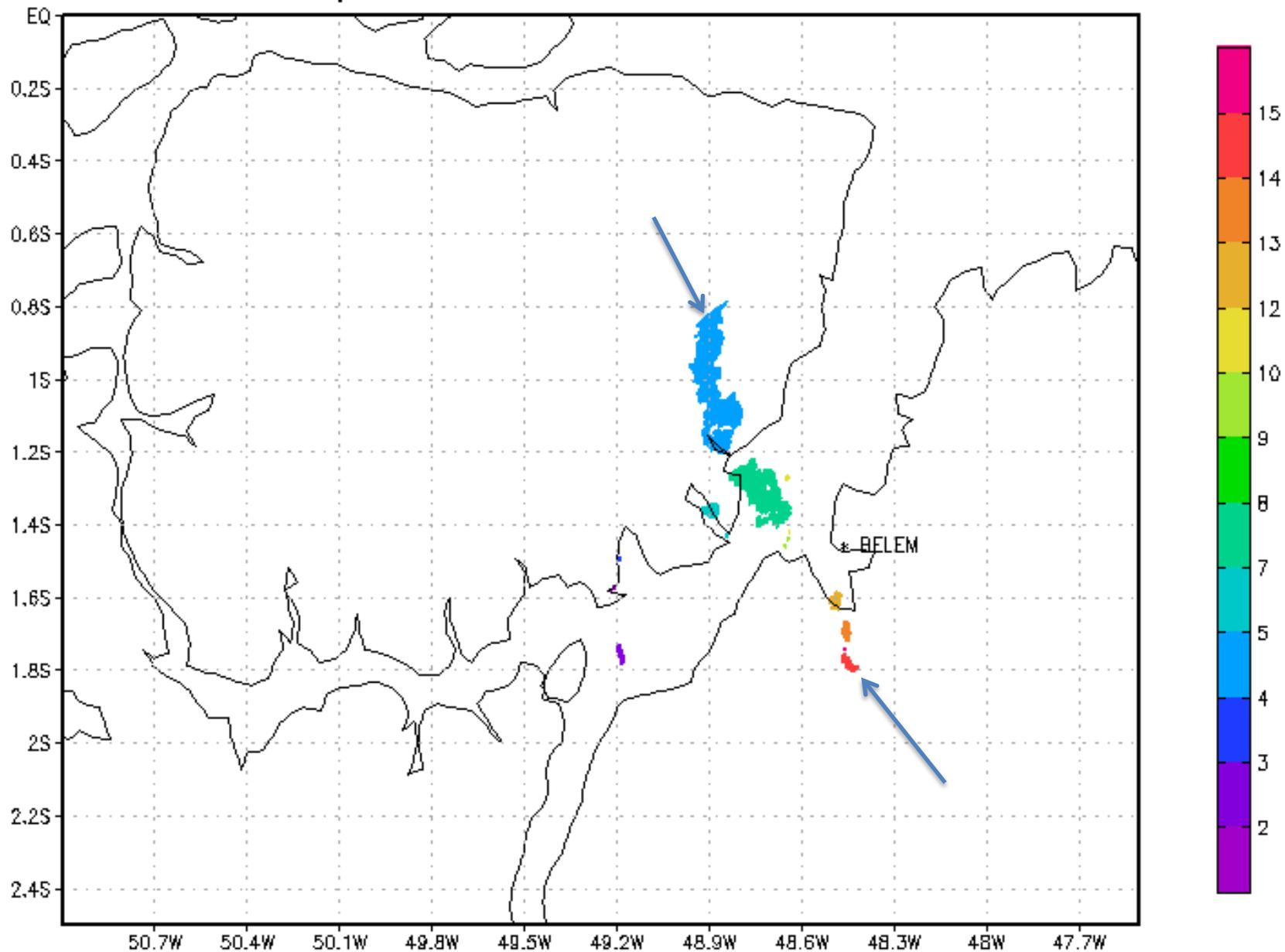
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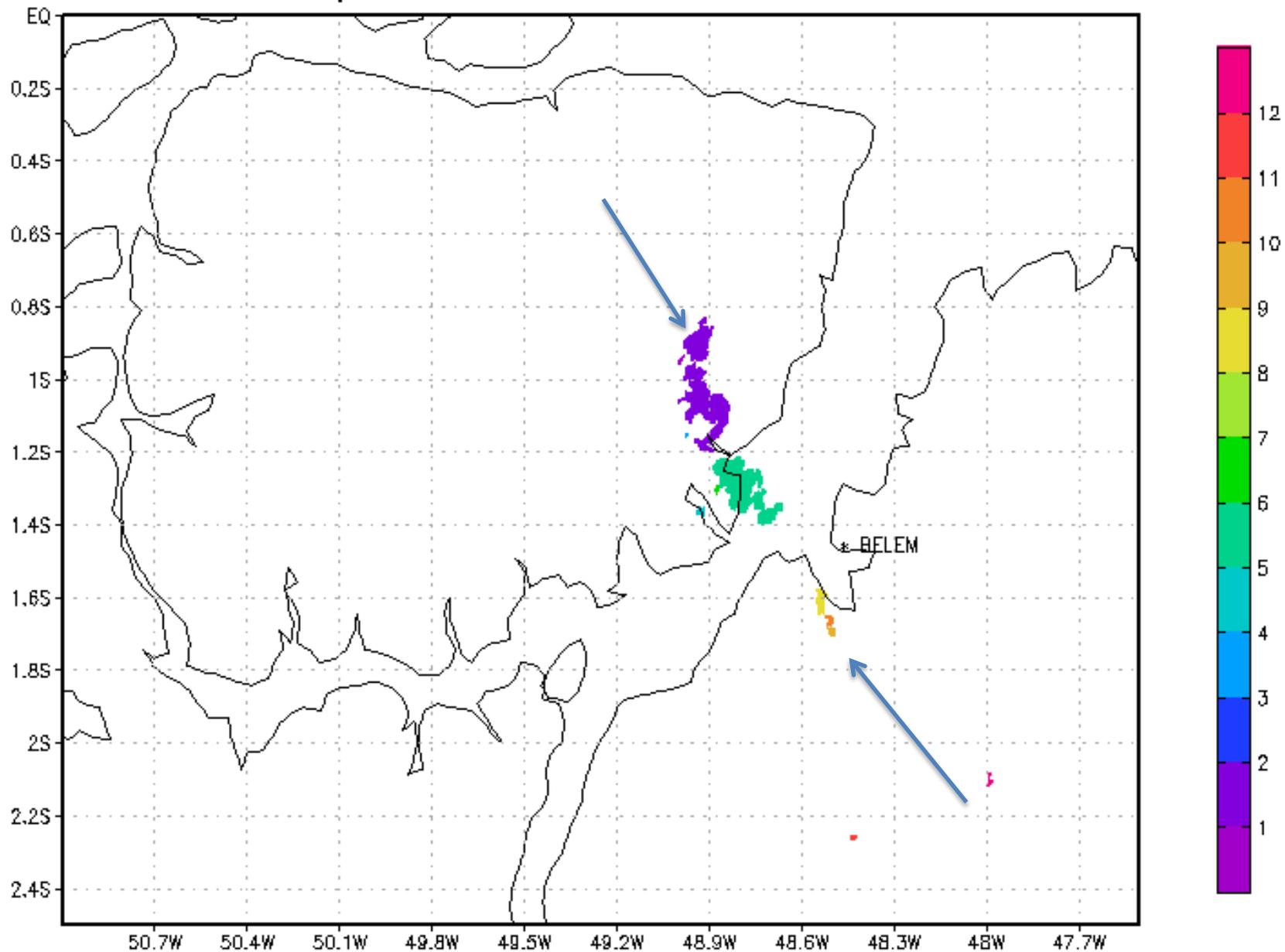
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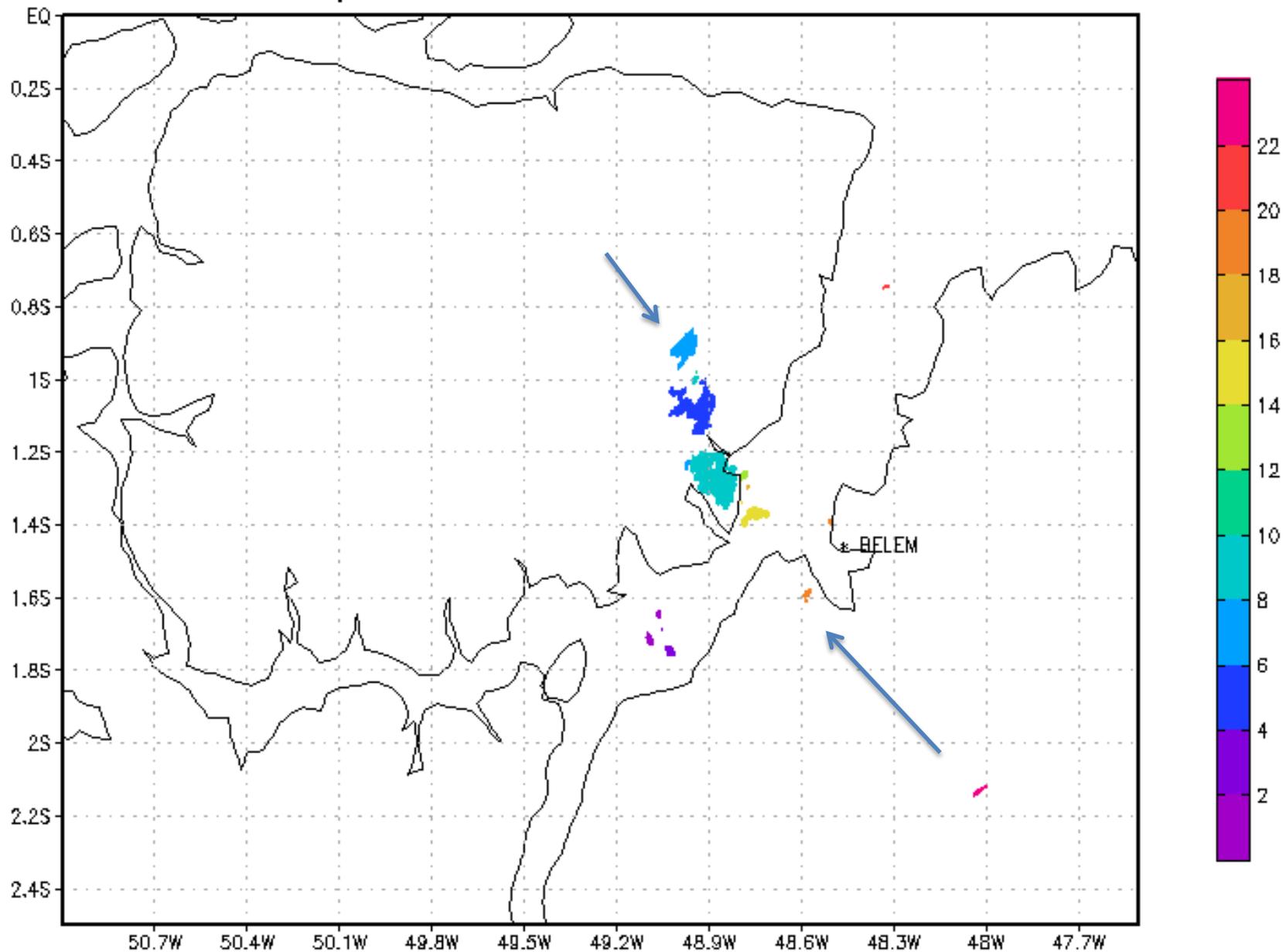
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micro-squall-line 2011-06-09 2214 UTC

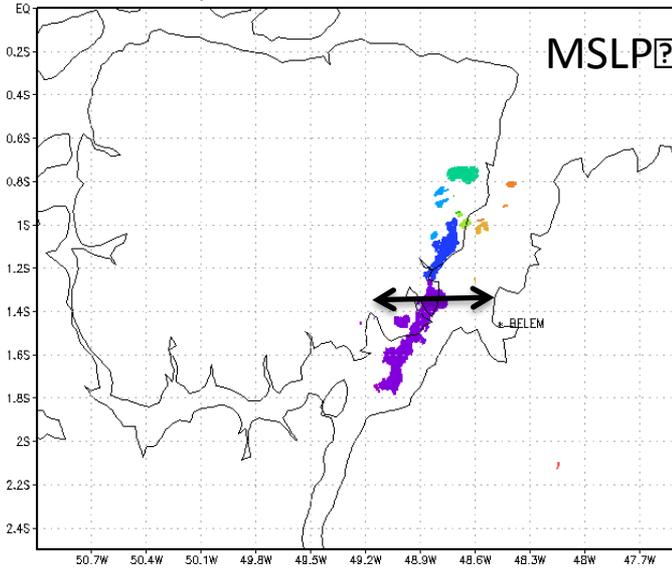


micro-squall-line 2011-06-09 2224 UTC

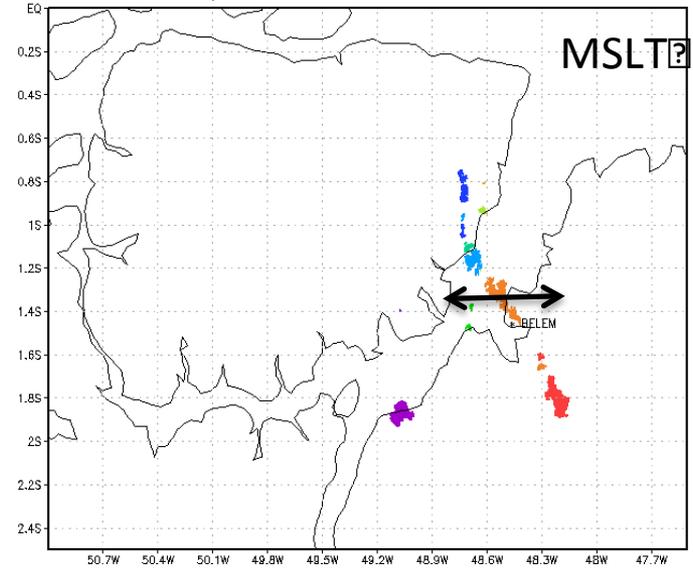


1 Squall Line and 2 Micro Squall Lines

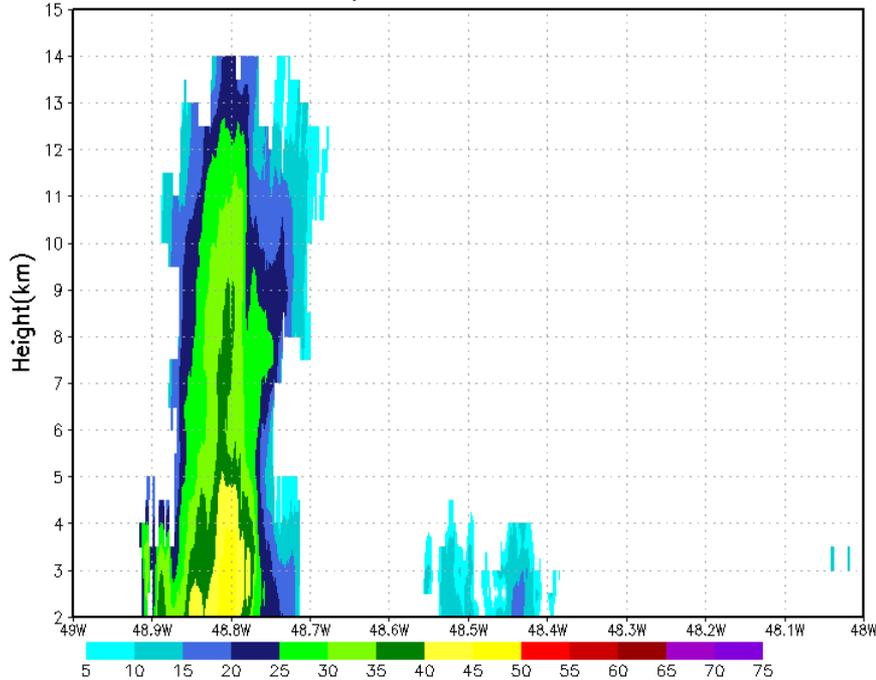
micro-squall-line 2011-06-09 1654 UTC



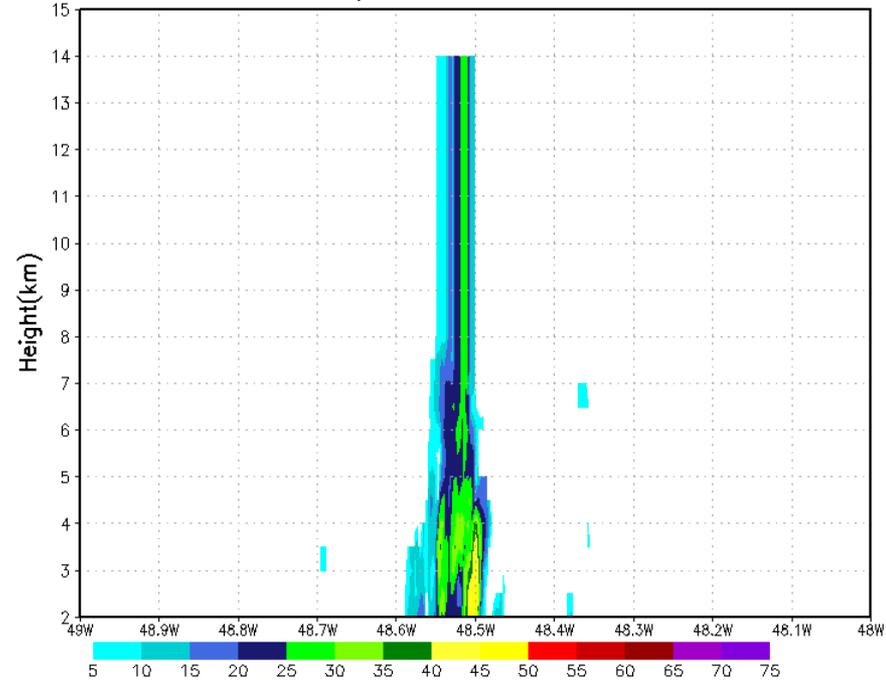
micro-squall-line 2011-06-09 2124 UTC



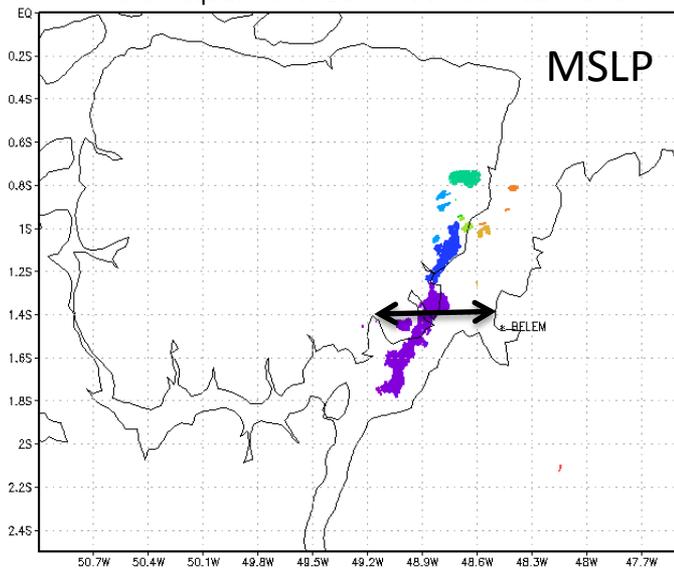
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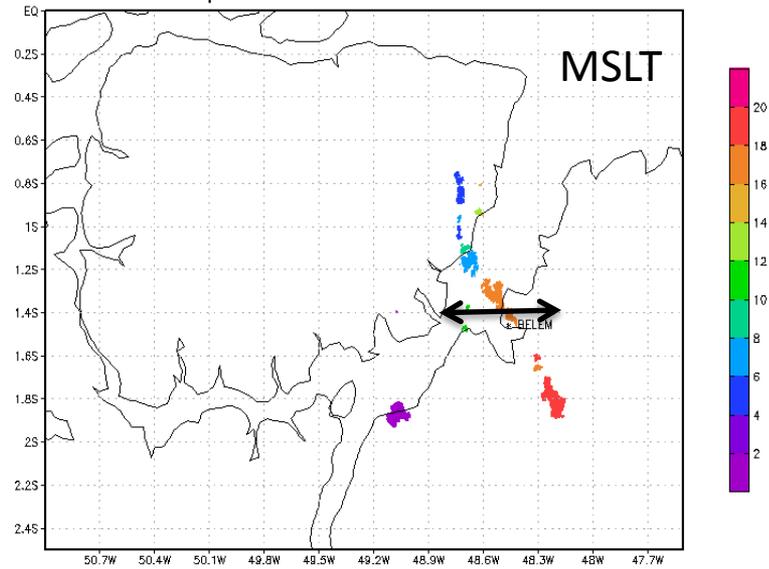
MSLT reftivity 1.35oS 20110609 21:24UTC



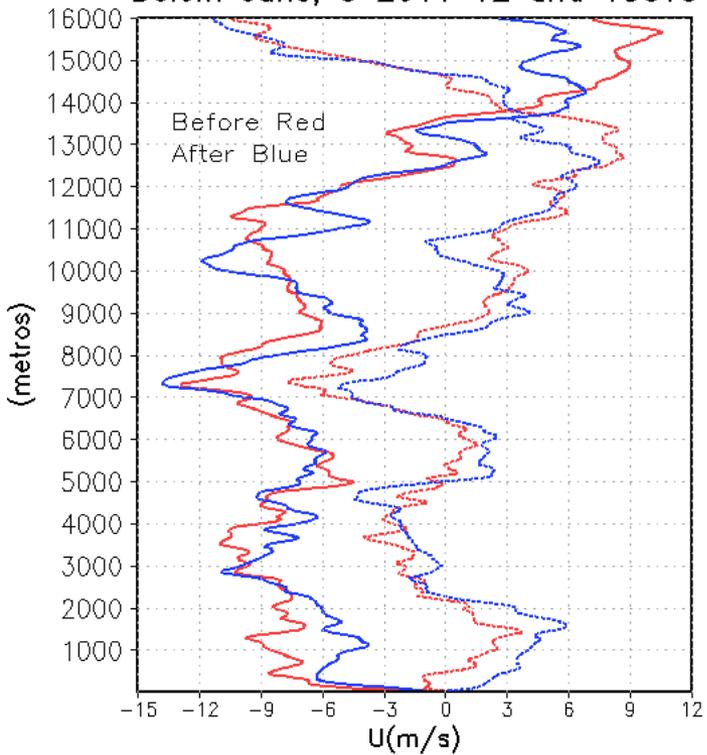
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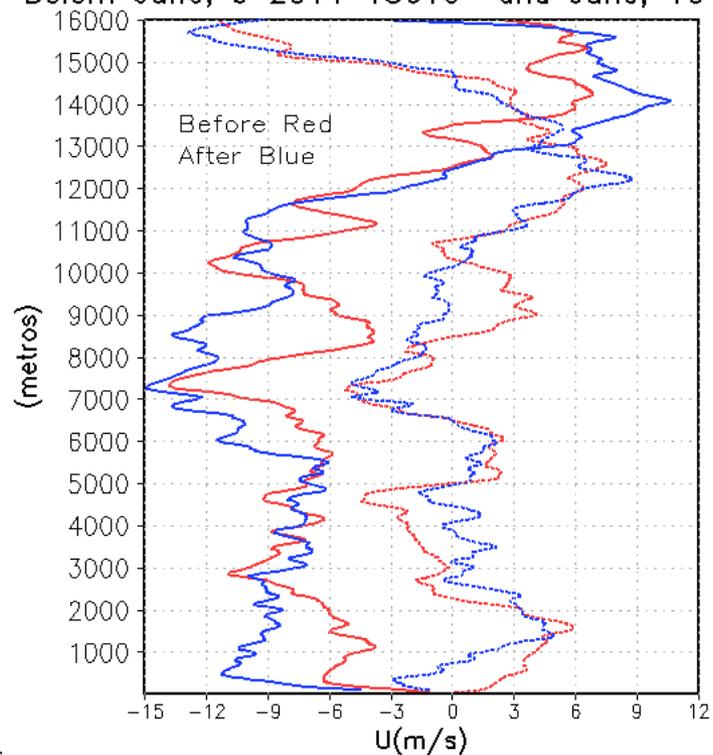
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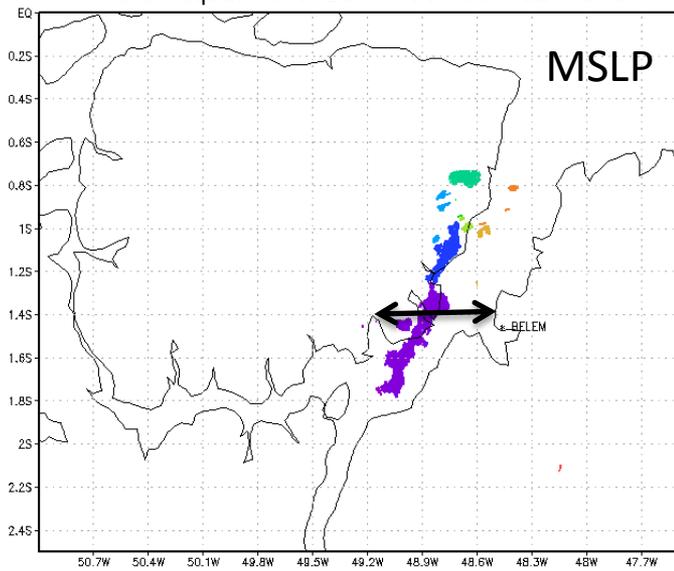
Belem June, 9 2011 12 and 18UTC



Belem June, 9 2011 18UTC and June, 10 00UTC



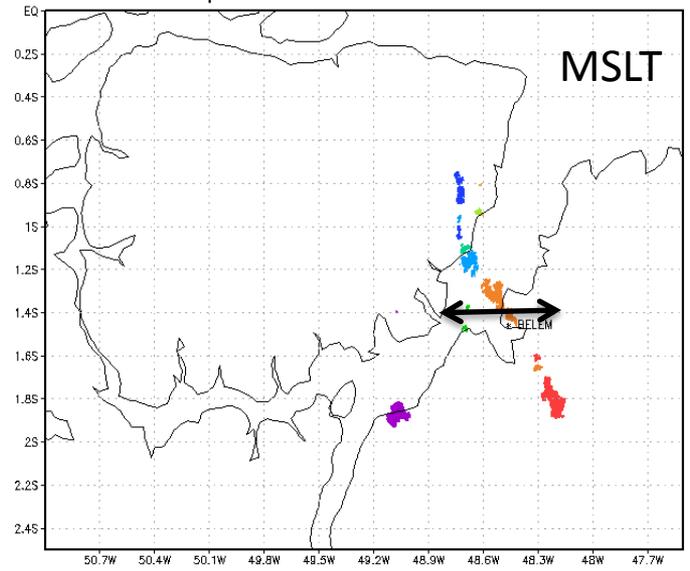
micro-squall-line 2011-06-09 1654 UTC



GRADS: COLA/IGES

2012-09-21-11:34

micro-squall-line 2011-06-09 2124 UTC



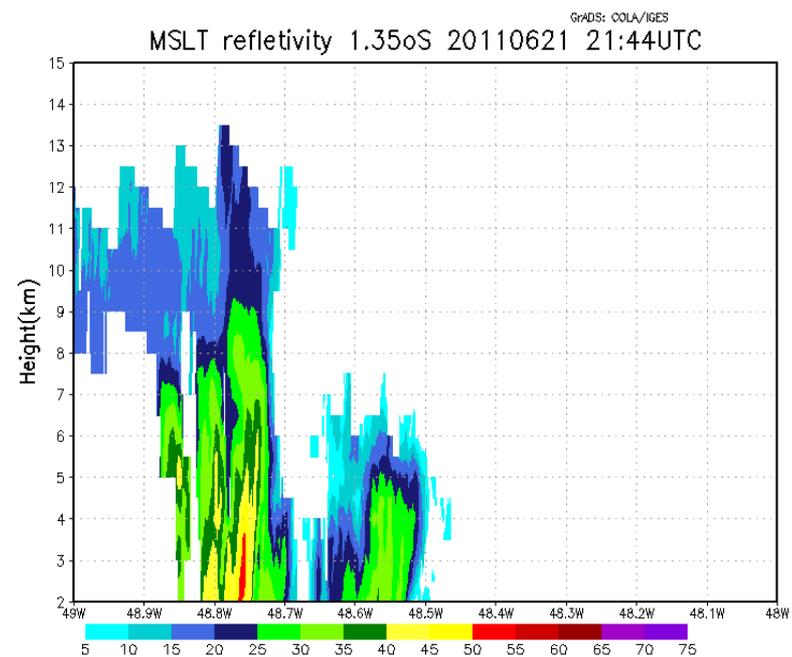
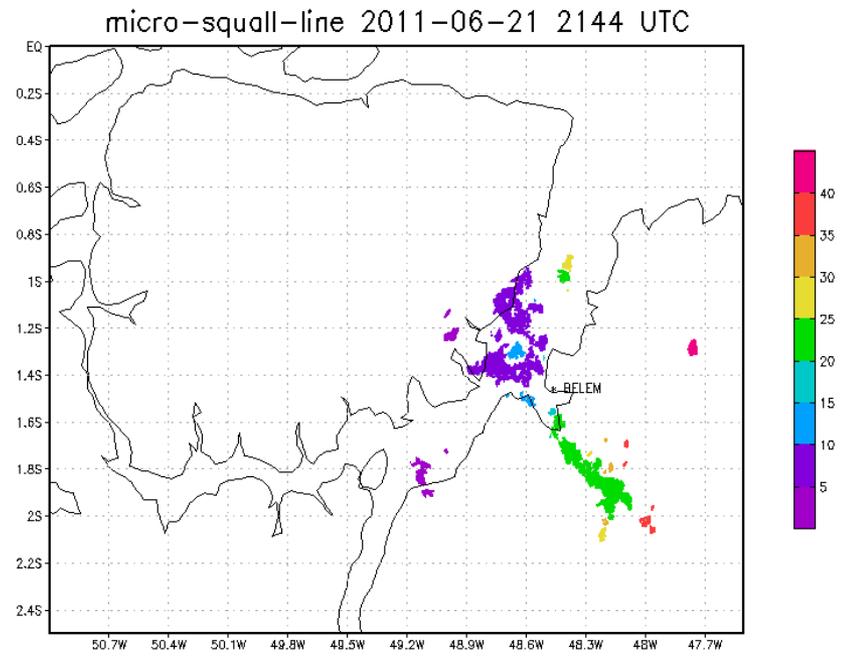
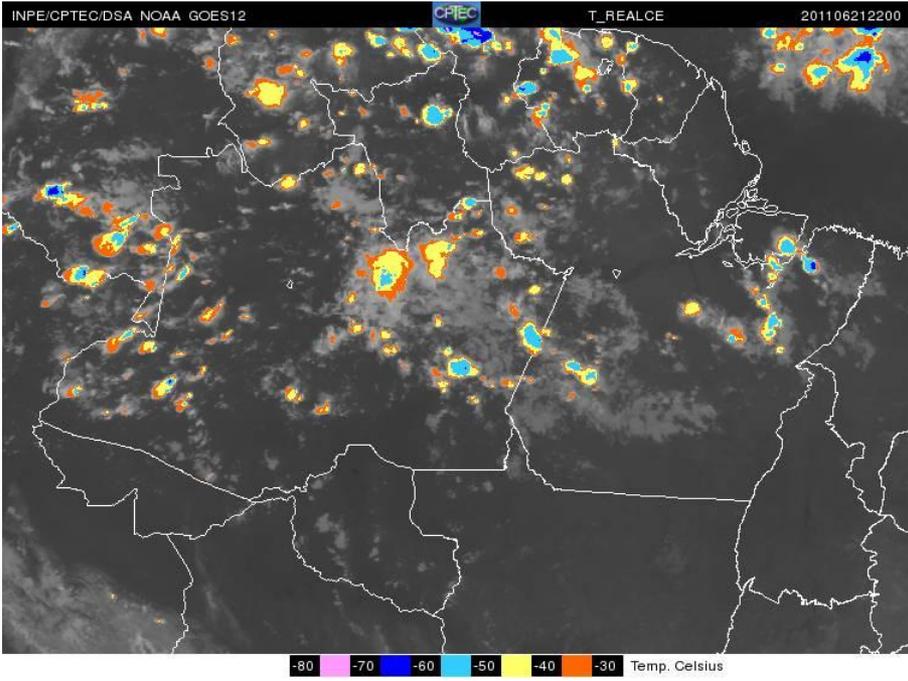
GRADS: COLA/IGES

2012-09-21-11:34

Rainfall(mm)

	Benevides	Outeiro	DTCEA	INMET
MLSP	8.636	1.778	0.762	0
MSLT	0	0	1.524	9.144





Preliminary Conclusions

- Generally, these systems are embedded in clouds that belong to classical Squall Lines which are observed on satellite image as a single convective organization.
- Moreover, it seem to have a series of pulses of precipitation, giving an idea of existence of another scale internal of the organization.