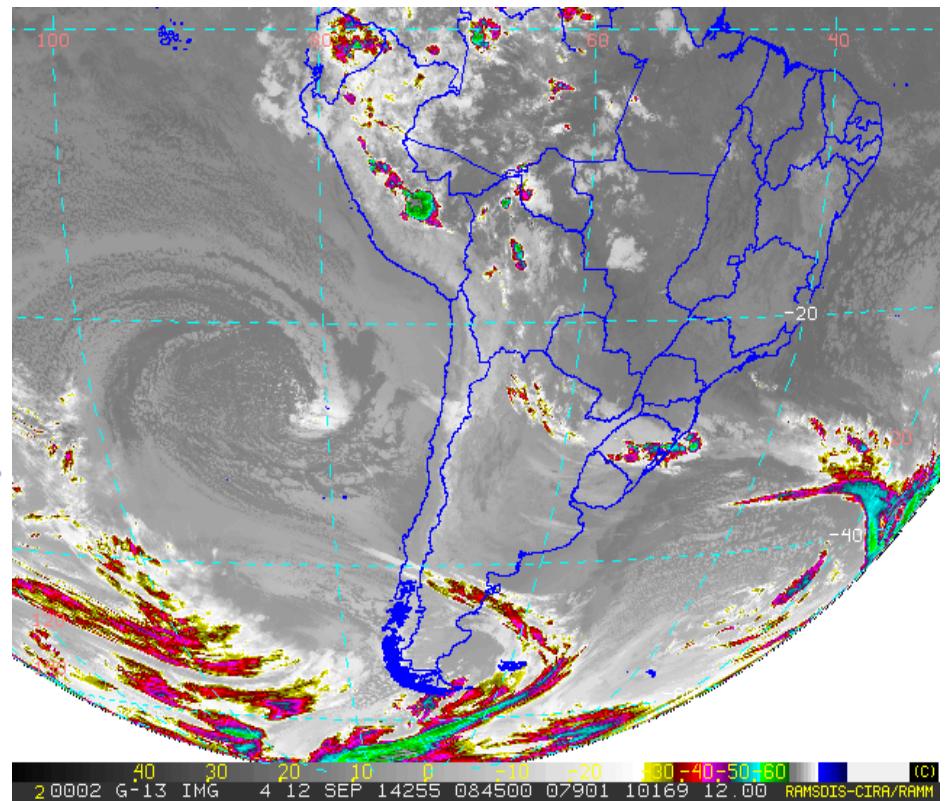




# EFFECTS OF A COLD CORE LOW IN NORTHERN CHILE SEPTEMBER 13, 2014.

**MAURICIO CAROCA VERGARA**  
**AERONAUTICAL METEOROLOGIST**  
**CHILEAN METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE**  
**SUDAMERICAN DESK**  
**LESSONS LEARNED WILL BE**  
**IMPLEMENTED IN REGIONAL WEATHER**  
**CENTER OF ANTOFAGASTA.**





## **OBJECTIVES**

- DETERMINE THE CONSEQUENCES OF A RARE METEOROLOGICAL EVENT IN REGIONS THAT DON'T OFTEN RECEIVE/ARE NOT READY FOR THE RAINS.
- APPLY THE TOOLS LEARNED IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN DESK FOR STUDY.



# COLD CORE LOW

**Las núcleos fríos son sistemas ciclónicos cerrados en niveles altos de la troposfera que se forman a partir de la profundización de una vaguada fría en el tren de ondas de los oestes (Palmén y Newton, 1969).**

**La circulación ciclónica y su núcleo frío asociado quedan "segregados" de su región de origen en latitudes más altas, formándose sobre el flanco ecuatorial de la corriente en chorro polar o subtropical.**

**Los Andes altos resaltan el mecanismo de segregación fuera de las costas de Chile.**

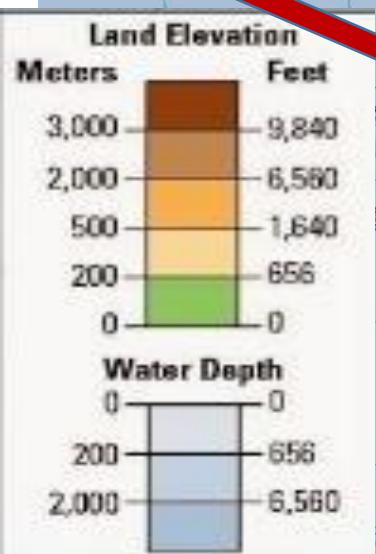
**The cold cores are closed cyclonic systems at mid-upper levels of the troposphere that form from the deepening of a cold trough in the wave train of the westerlies. (Palmén y Newton, 1969).**

**The cyclonic circulation and associated cold core low segregate from their region of origin in higher latitudes, where they forming over the equatorial edge of the polar jet streams or subtropical.**

**The tall Andes mountains enhance the segregation mechanism off the coasts of Chile.**



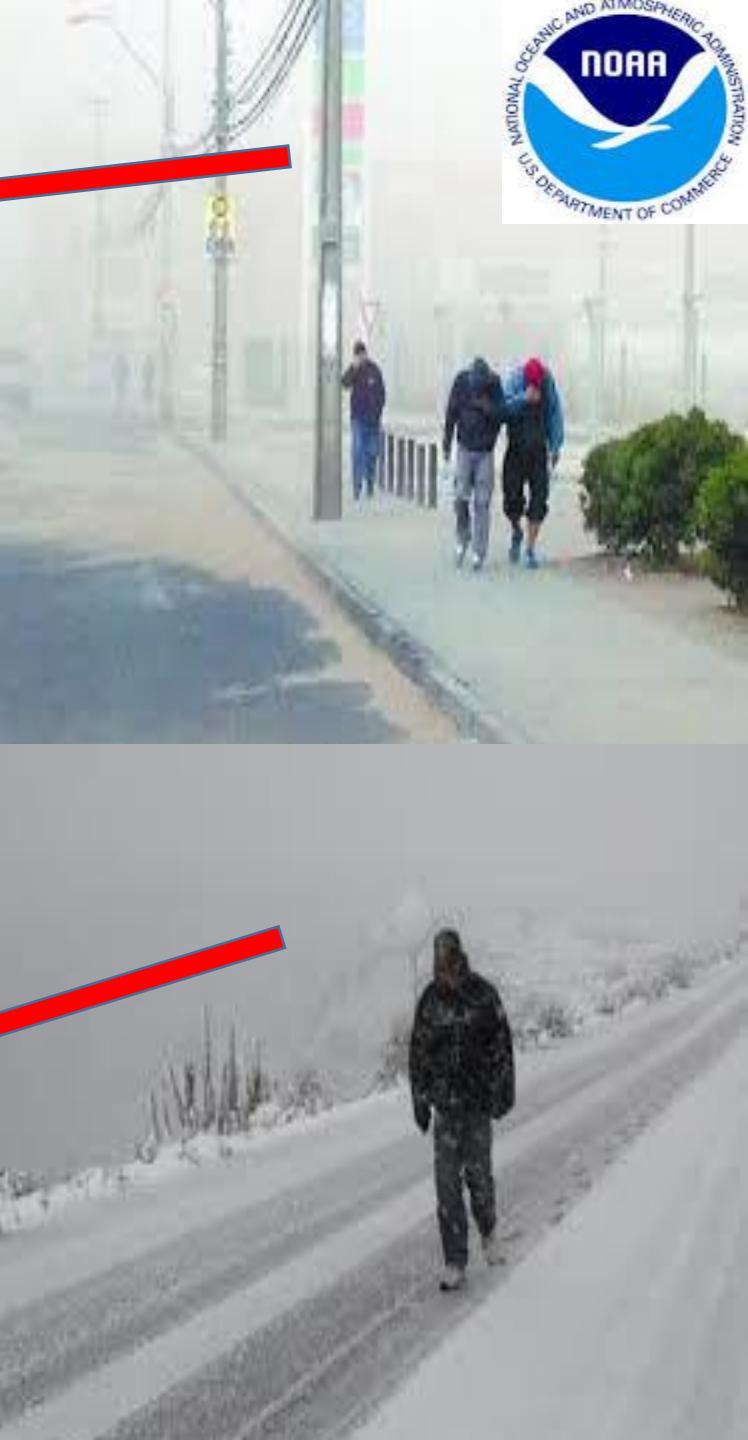
# GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND STUDY AREA OF CHILE.







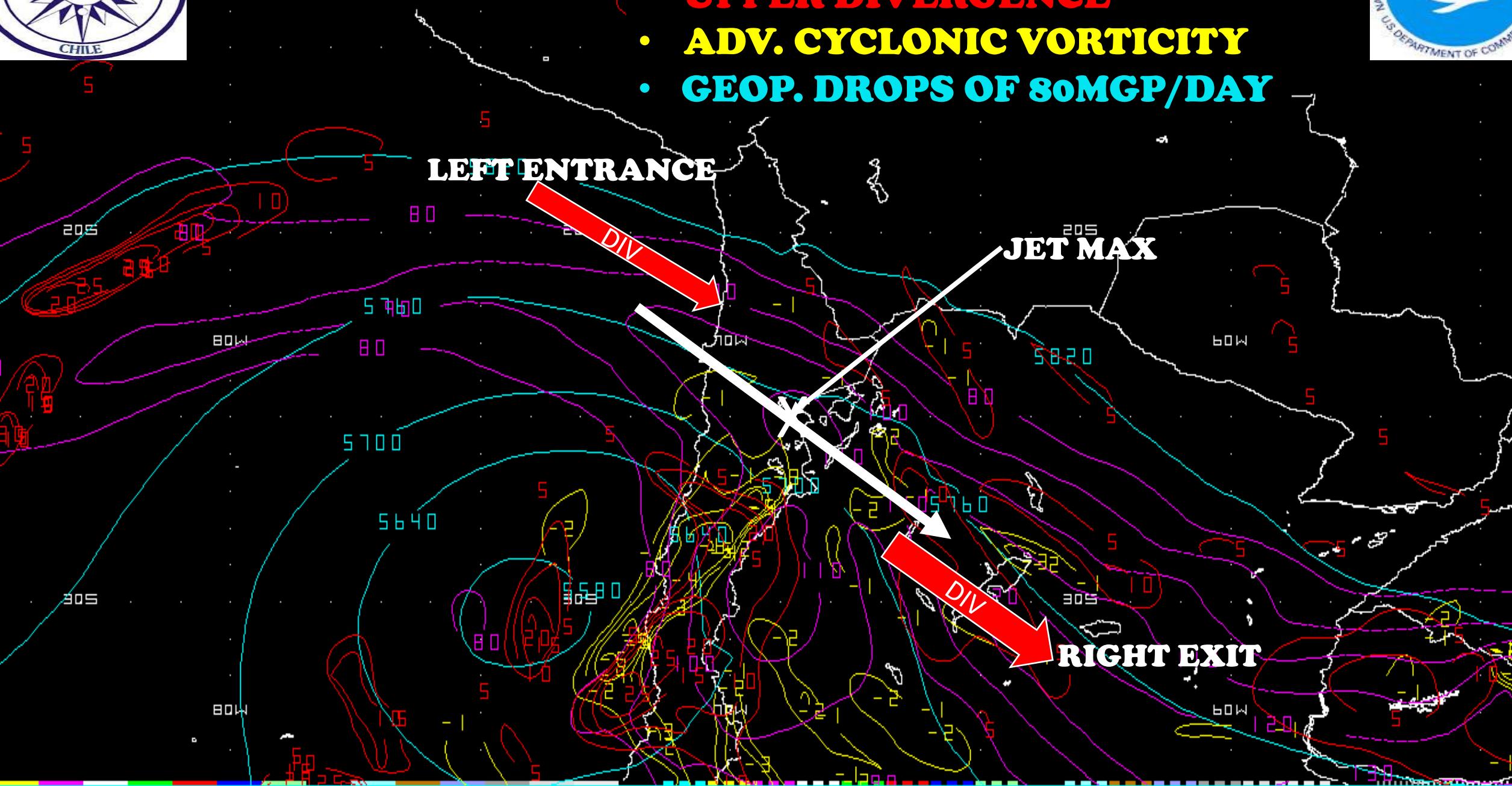
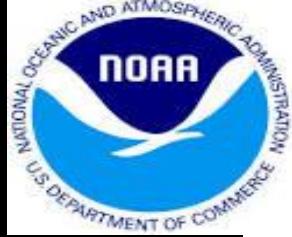
**N. Anto: 0.5mm**  
**N. Vall: 2,1mm**





METERS OR EXIT  
THRS= 0/24::FIL1=SEP111400.GFS2105  
1 CLR&  
E-02 6.03

- JET STREAM (ISOTACHS)
- UPPER DIVERGENCE
- ADV. CYCLONIC VORTICITY
- GEOP. DROPS OF 80MGP/DAY



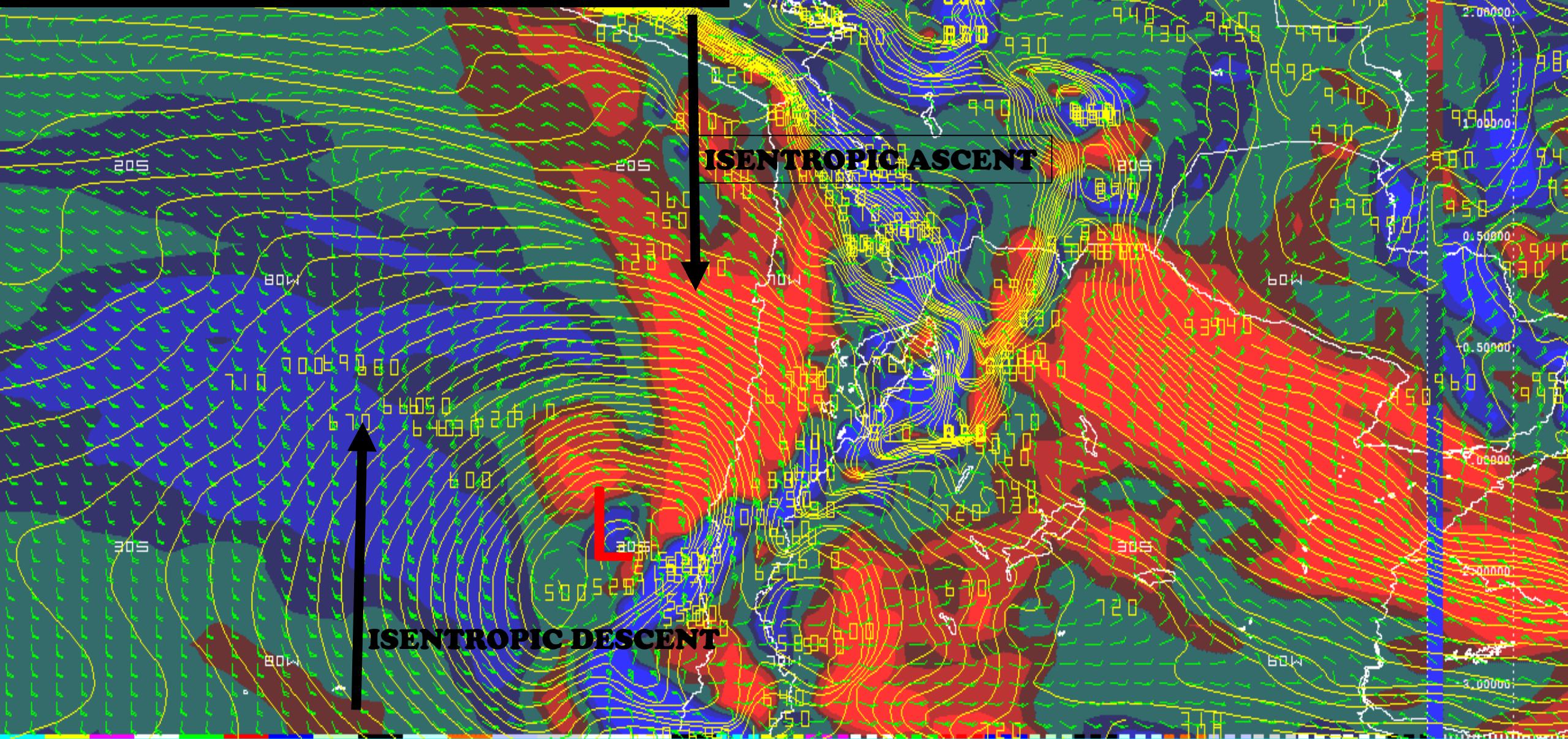
# ISENTROPIC ANALYSIS.

PRESSURE

WIND

ISENTROPIC ASCENT (POSITIVE P ADVECTION)

ISENTROPIC DESCENT (NEGATIVE P ADVECTION)

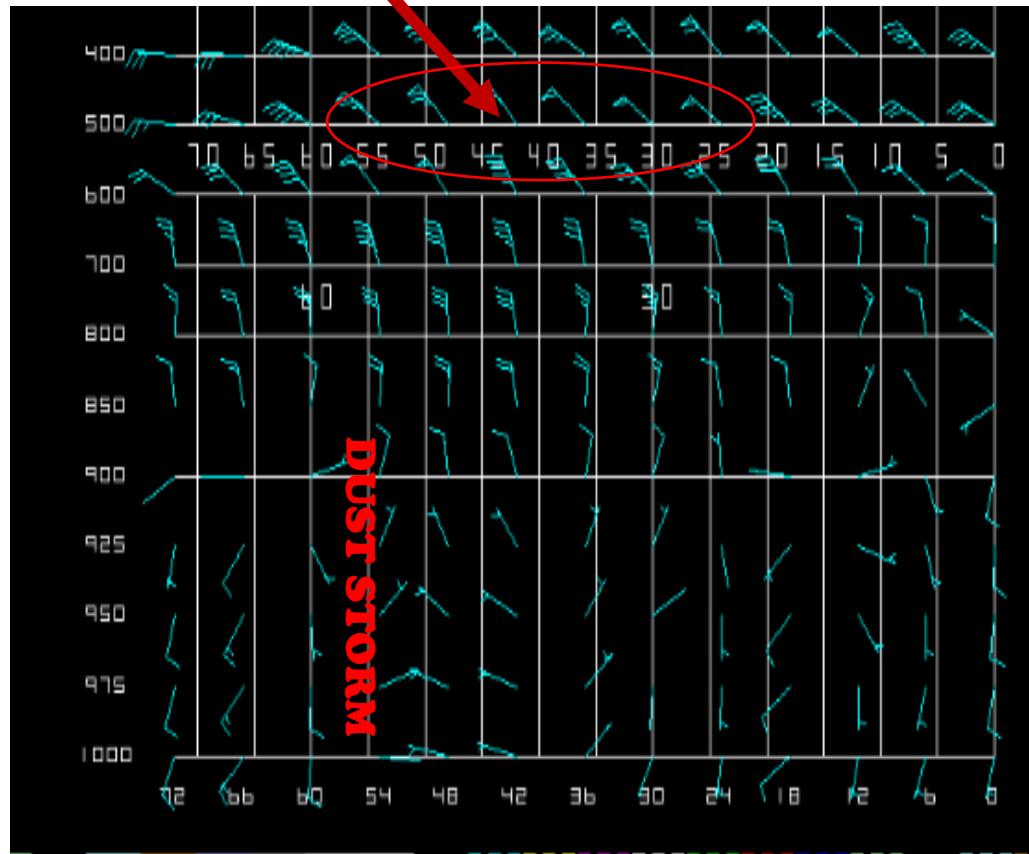




# RECOGNITION OF POTENTIAL DUST STORMS IN WIND PROFILES

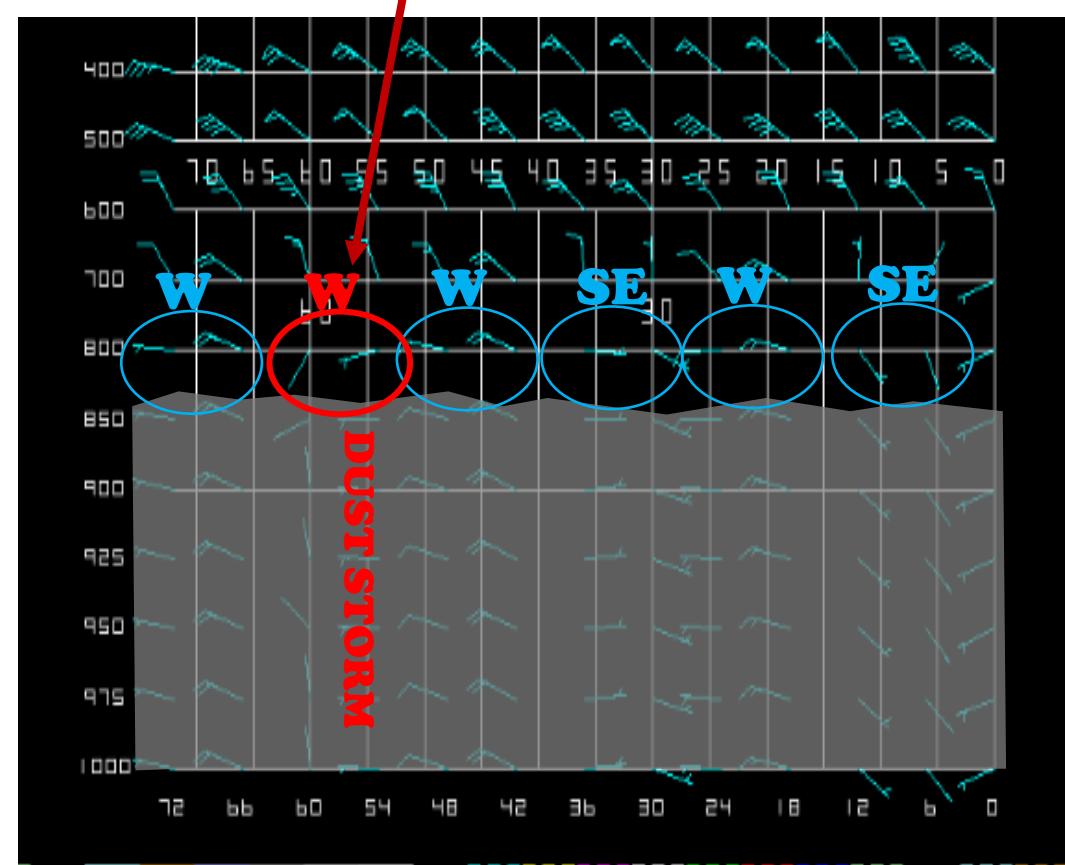


(1) 500HPA WIND >50 KT



ANTOFAGASTA (COAST)

(2) WEAKENING OF DIURNAL CYCLE AT CALAMA



CALAMA (FOOTHILLS)

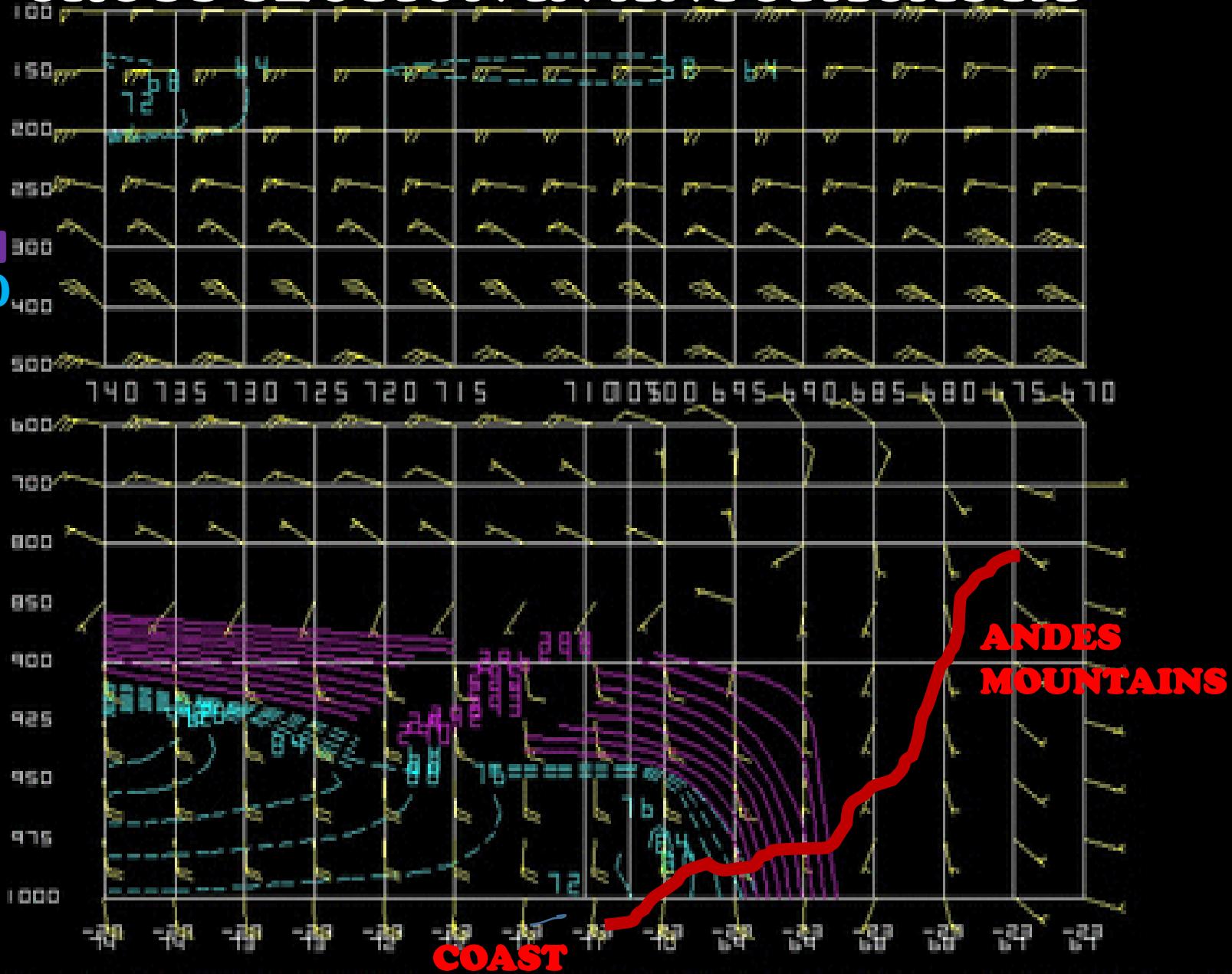


SL-07000-074-FIL1-REF0114000000  
CLOUDSAT DATA AS CLOUD MASK

# CROSS SECTION IN ANTOFAGASTA



- POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE [K]
- SATURATION ( RH ) [%]
- WIND [kt]
- TOPOGRAPHY

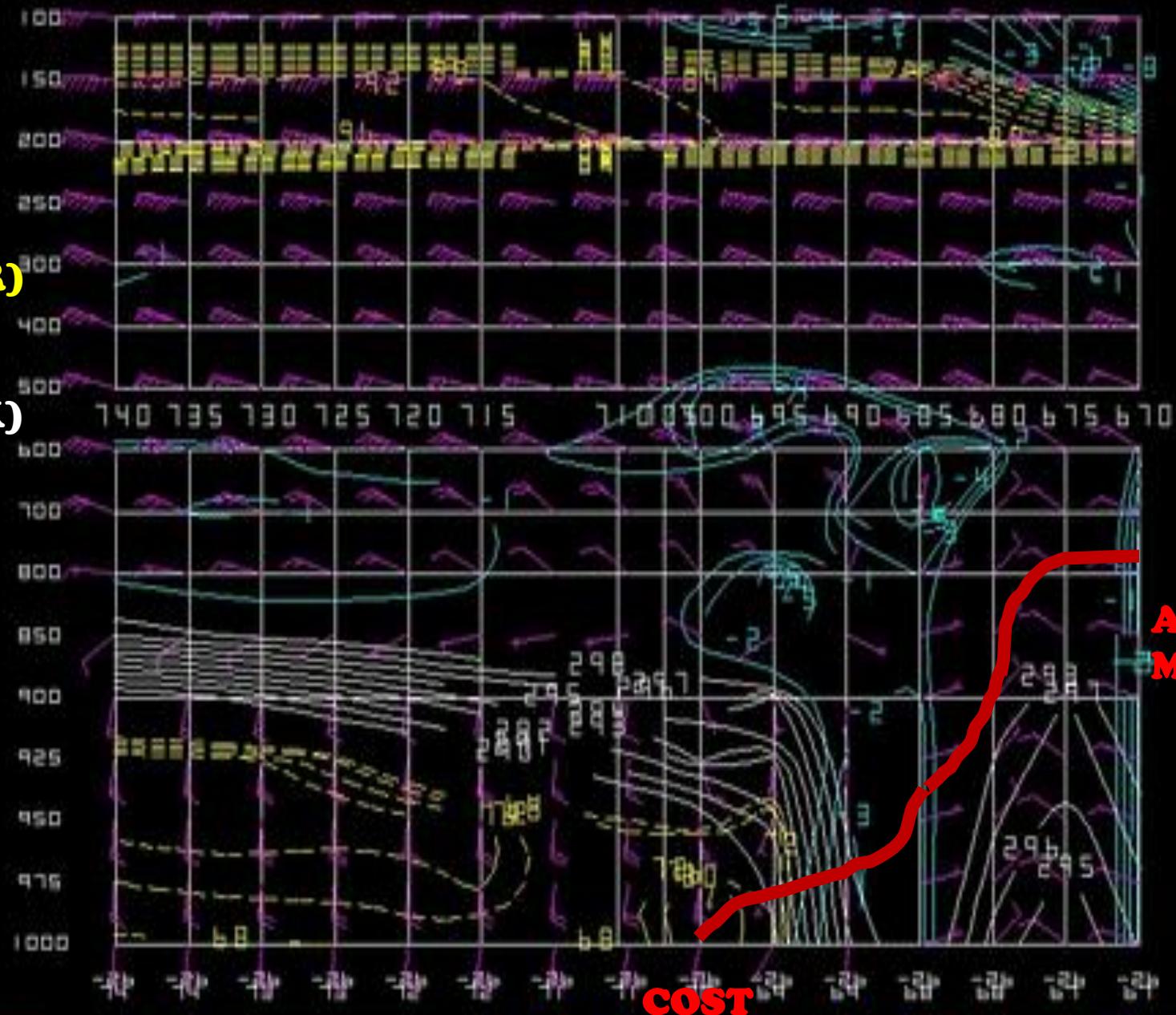




# CROSS SECTION IN ATACAMA REGION

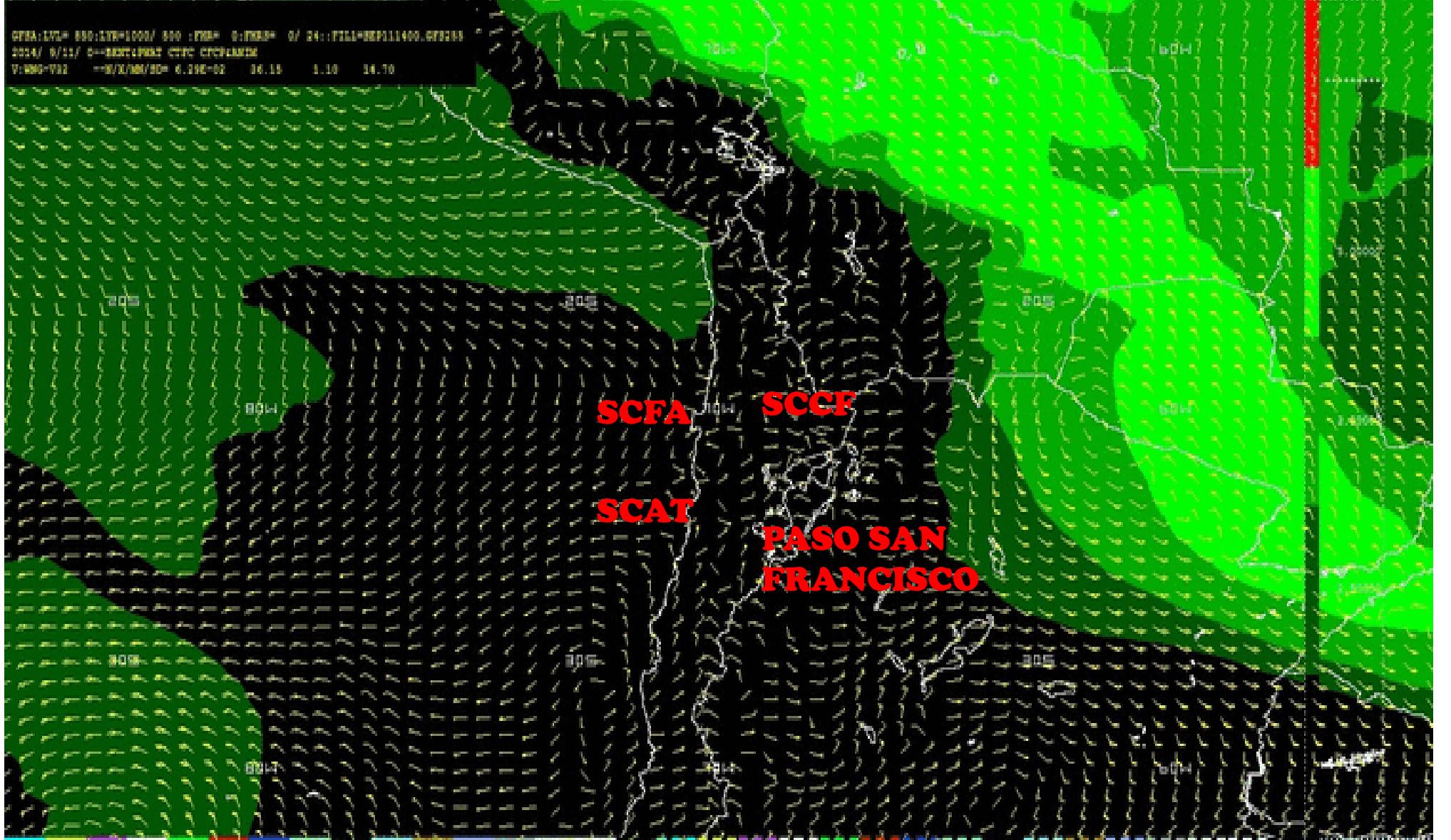


- WIND (kt)
- CONV.
- SATURATION ( HR )
- ( % )
- POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE ( K )
- TOPOGRAPHY



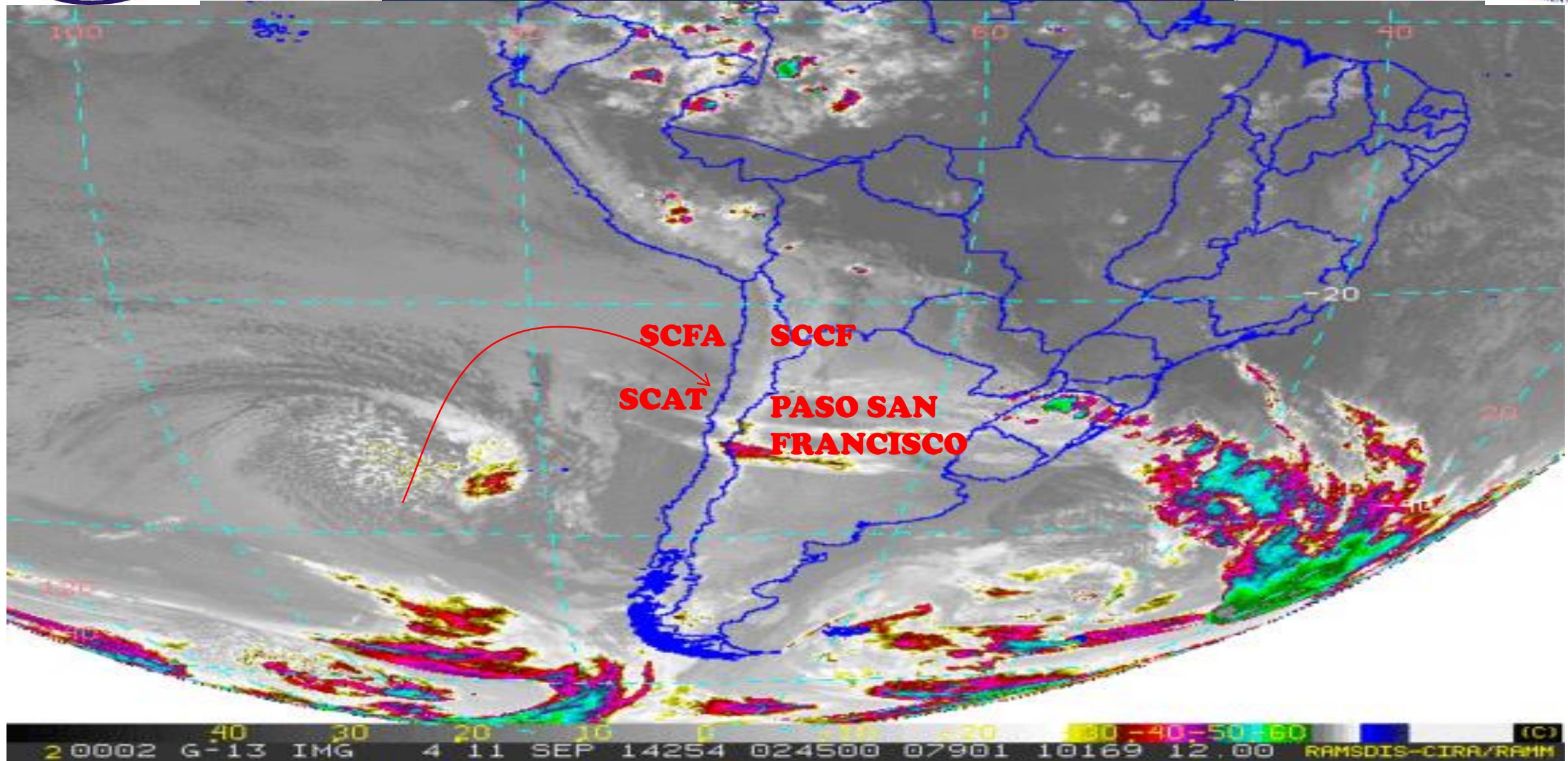


# 850 HPA WIND AND PW





# SATELLITE IMAGERY





# CONCLUSIONS

- **Based on the application of the tools learned in the Sudamerican Desk:**
- **GFS model variables were sufficient to detect and forecast the event.**
- **Contribute to the creation of an early warning system (ONEMI\*).**

**\*ONEMI: National emergency office.**