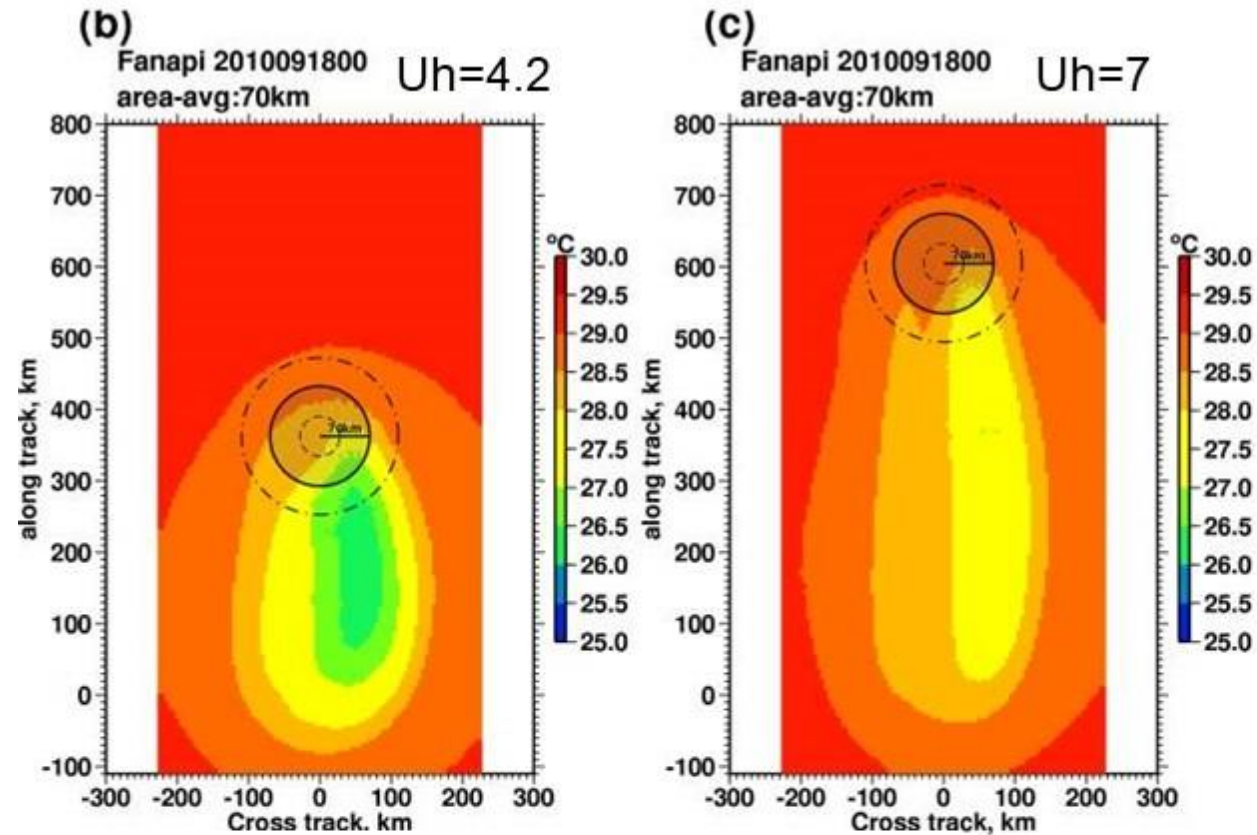
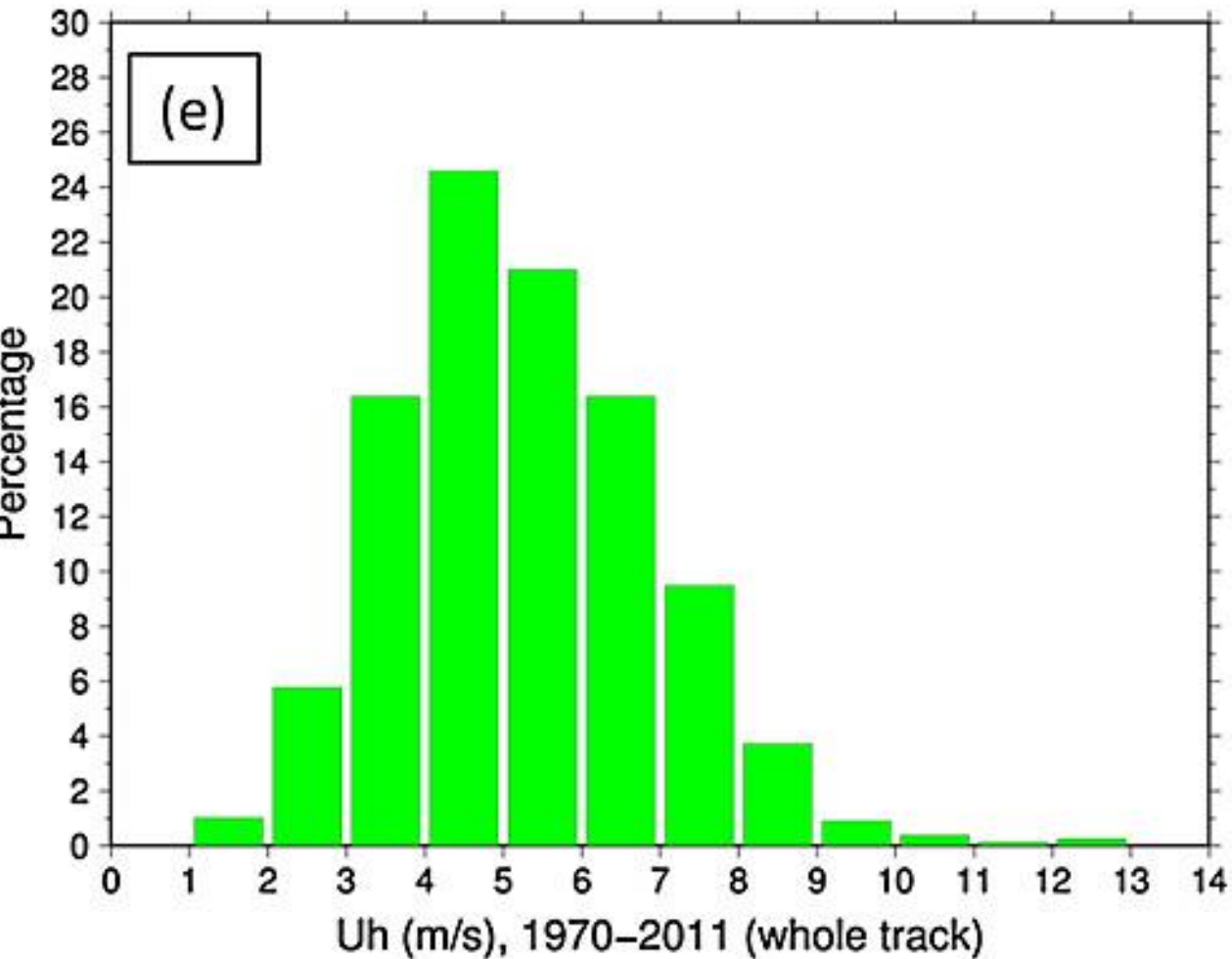


# Change in Tropical Cyclone Translation Speed (Uh) and the Impact on TC Intensification: Climate and Weather Scale Explorations

I-I Lin (NTUAS), Robert F. Rogers (NOAA/HRD), Ya-Ting Chang, Hsiao-Ching Huang, Yi-Chun Liao, Derrick Herndon (CIMSS/Wisconsin), Jin-Yi Yu (UC Irvine), Chun-Chi Lien, Jun A. Zhang (NOAA/HRD), Christina M. Patricola (Univ. of Iowa/Lawrence Berkeley Lab), & Iam-Fei Pun (NCU)

*Lin et al. BAMS, in press, 2021; Chang et al. Sustainability, 2020;  
Kossin Nature 2018; Emanuel JC 2021*

How fast is fast?  
Better to be fast or slow?



Lin et al. GRL 2013; 2014

# Typhoon Hagibis: Japan postpones Emperor Naruhito's enthronement parade

🕒 18 October 2019

Typhoon Hagibis

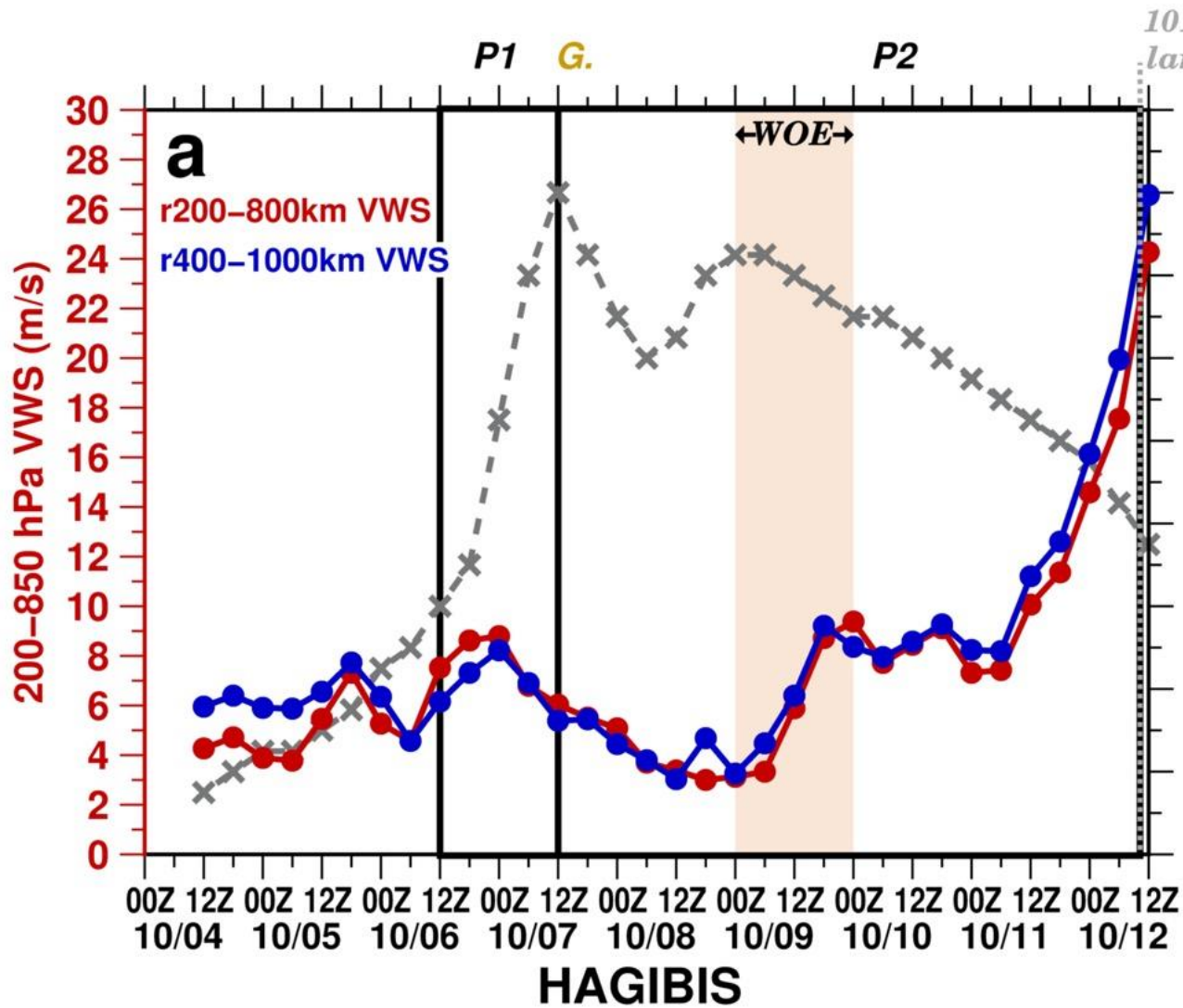
BBC



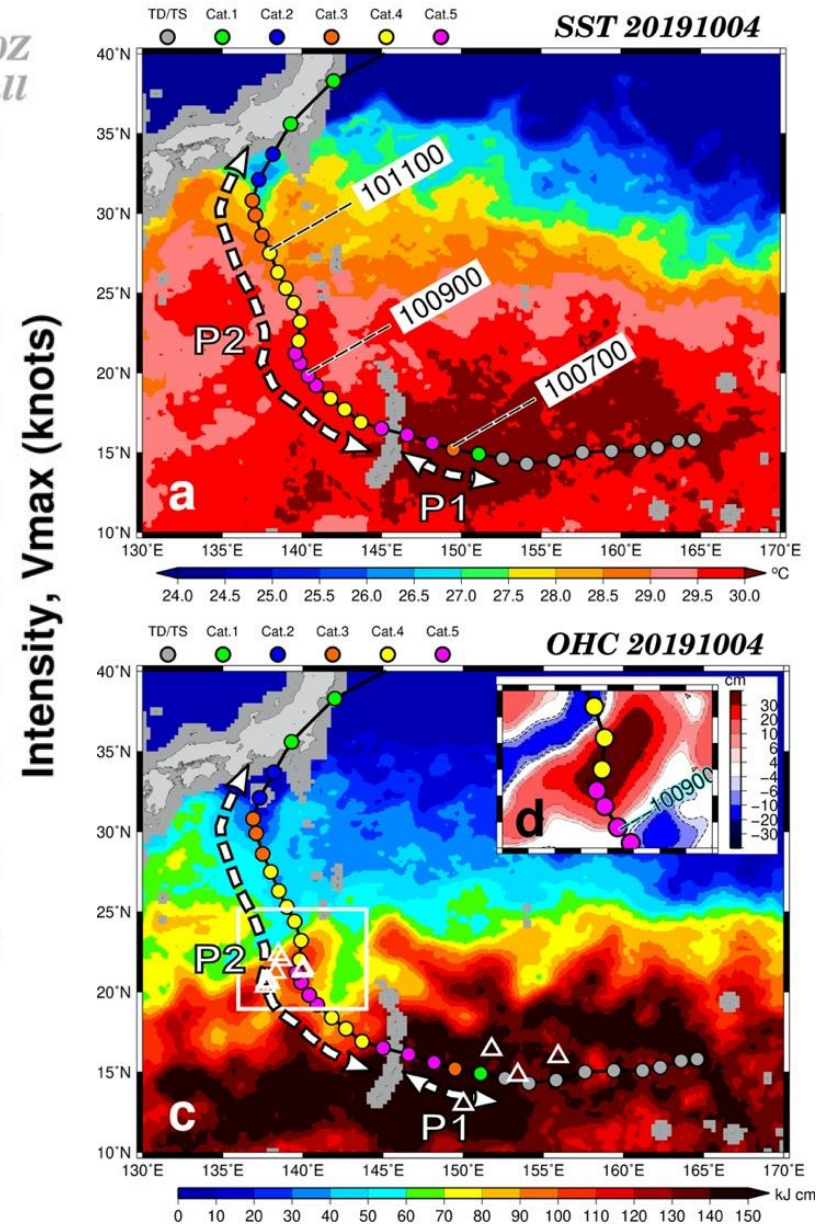


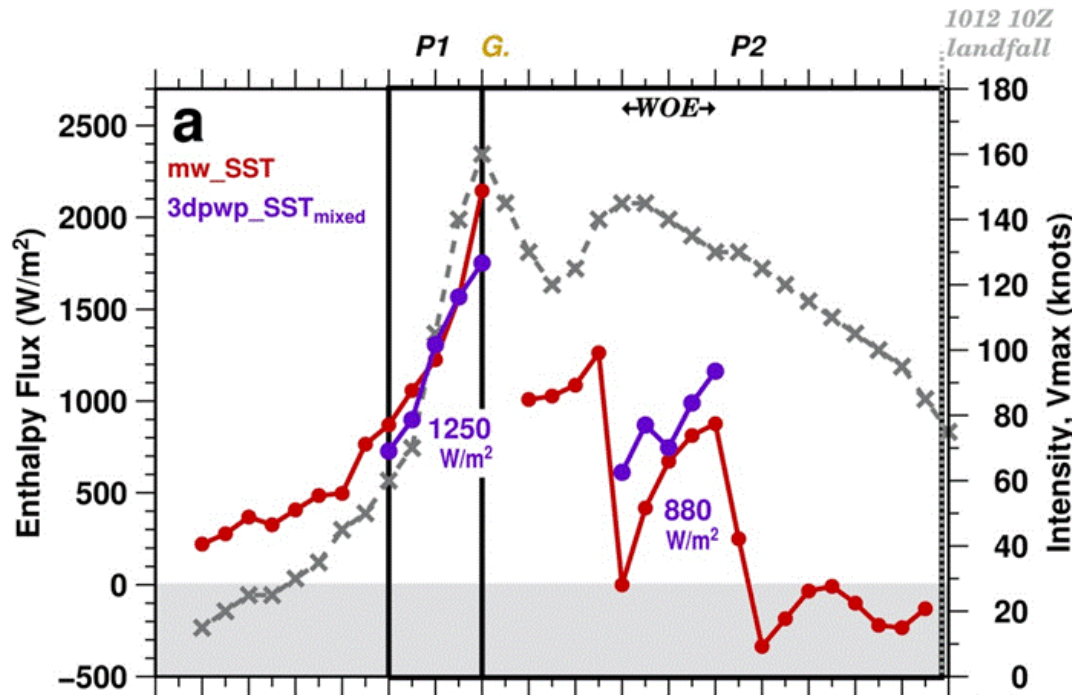
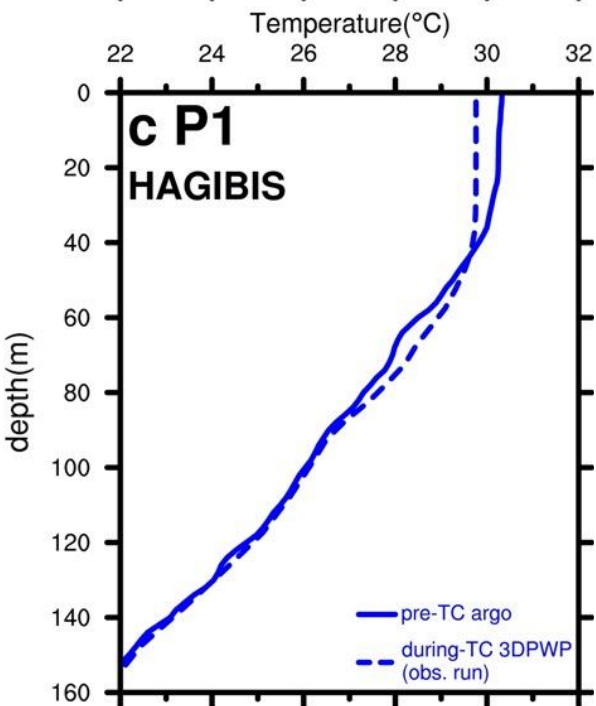
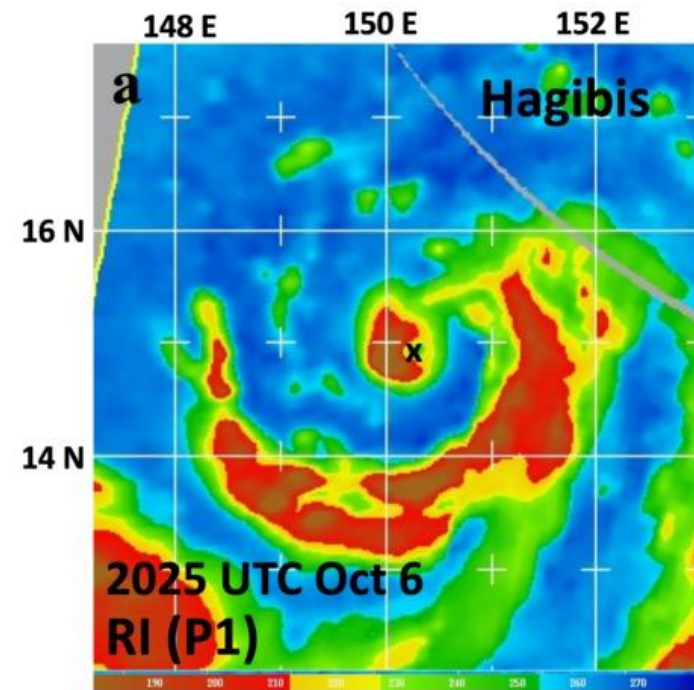
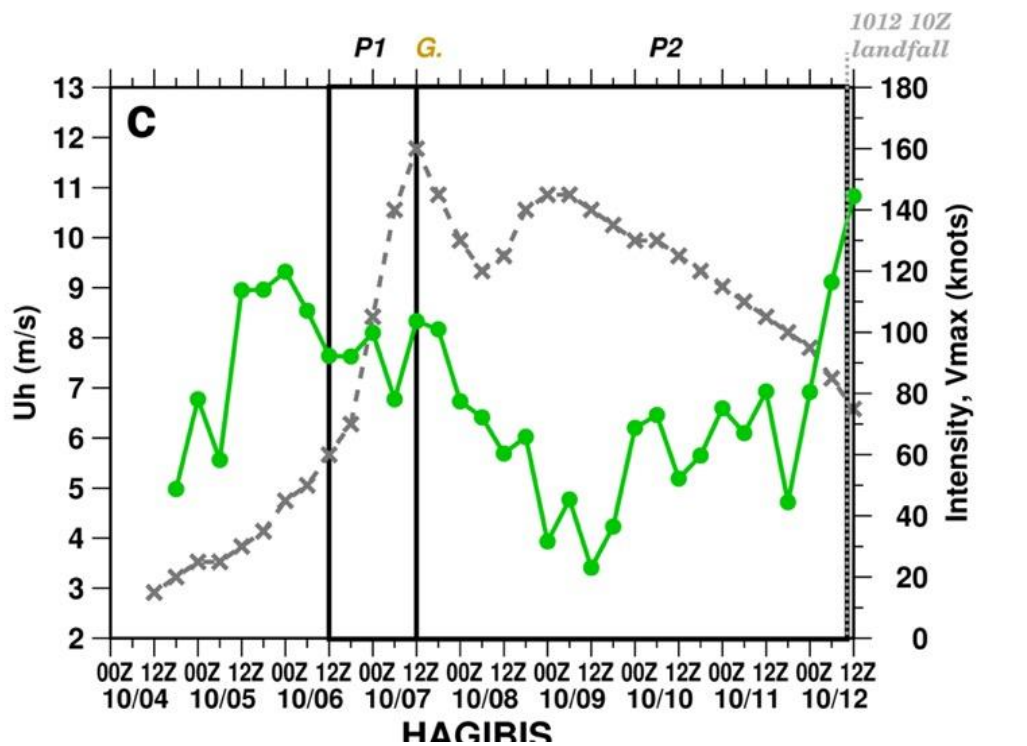
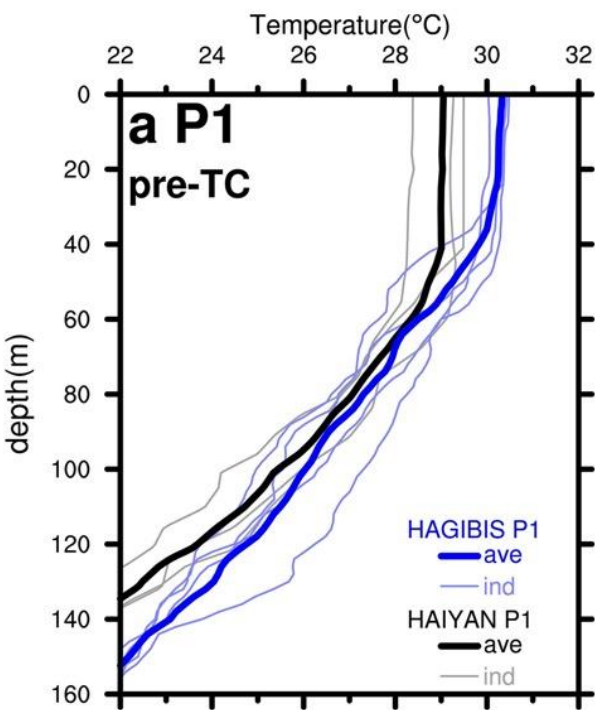
# Explosive Intensification: 100 kt in 24h!

333% of the RI (Rapid Intensification threshold, Kaplan & DeMaria 2003)



Lin et al. BAMS 2021





$$\text{Air-Sea Coupled SST (i.e., During TC SST)} = (\text{Pre\_TC SST}) - (\text{Cooling effect})$$

Cooling effect: TC intensity, Uh, size, and pre-TC ocean profile (Ocean Heat Content, D26, Stratification, Mixed Layer depth)



Typhoon Haiyan

Print edition

# Worse than hell

One of the strongest storms ever recorded has devastated parts of the Philippines, and relief is slow to arrive

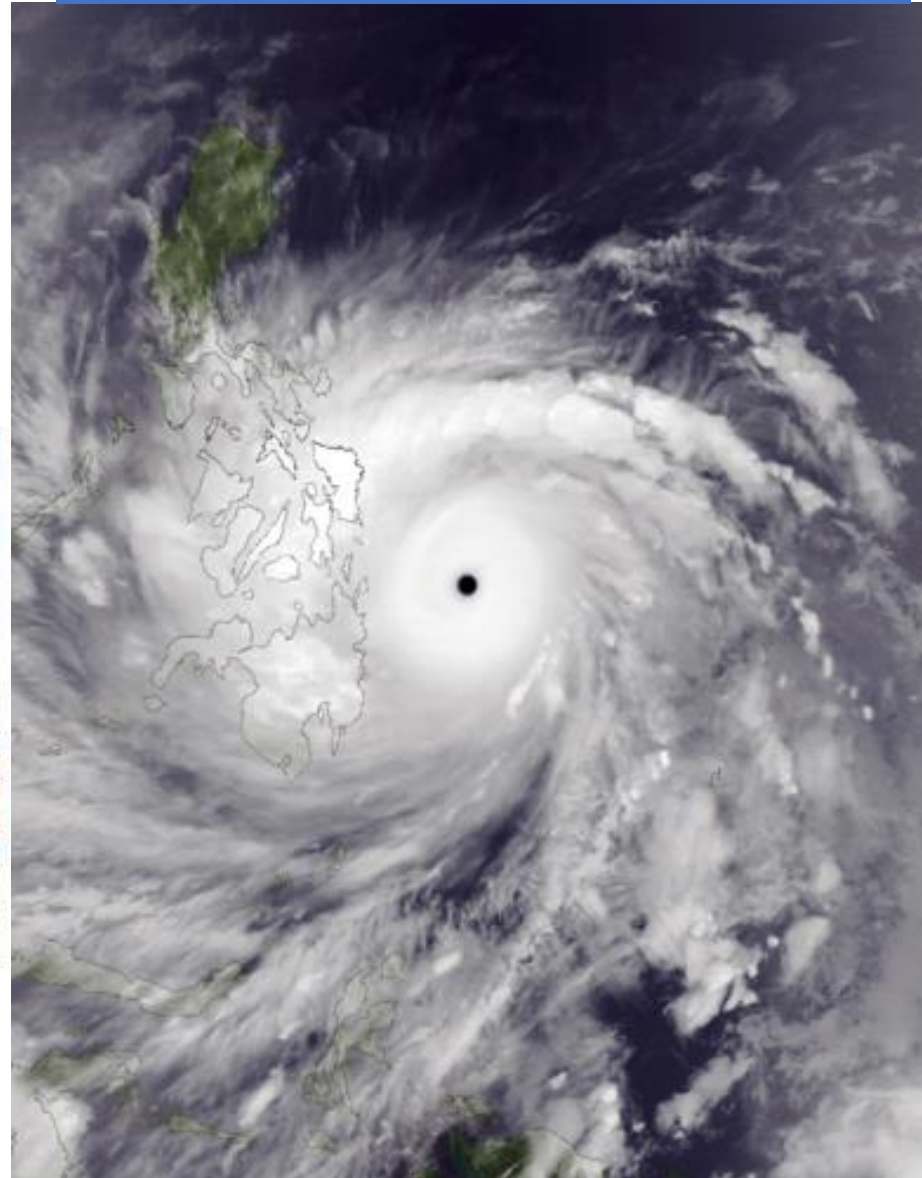
Nov 16th 2013 | CEBU, HANOI AND MANILA | From the print edition



37



Cat. '6', Haiyan (海燕颱風): 170kts!



## Record holder

Lin et al. 2014

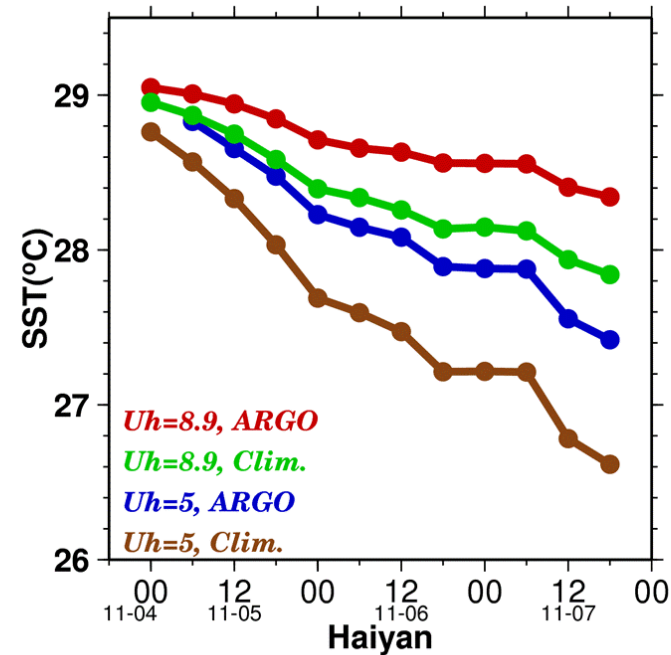
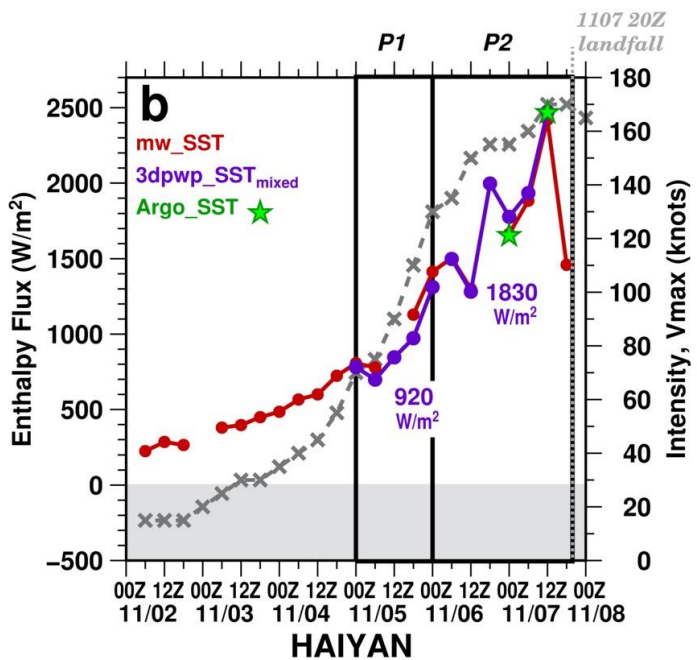
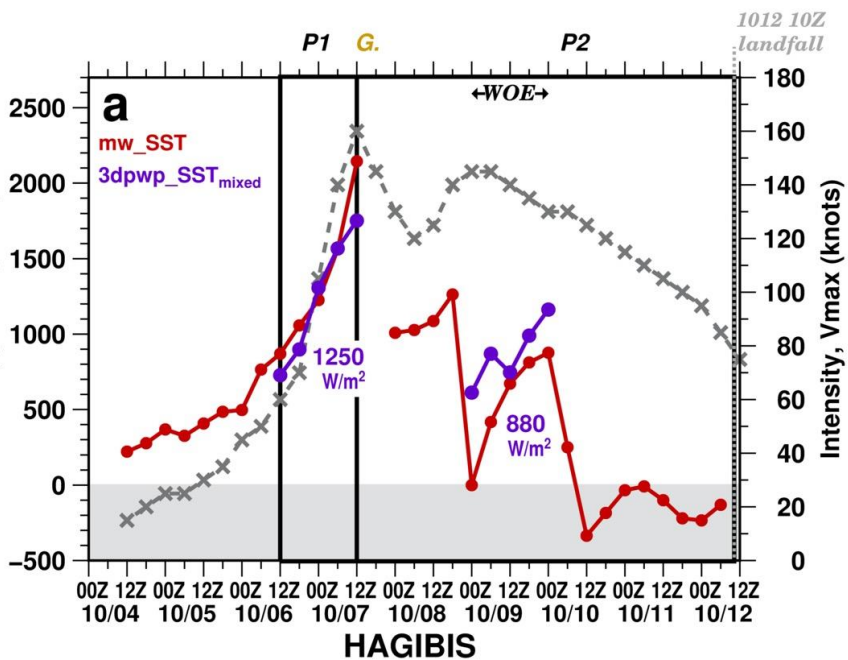
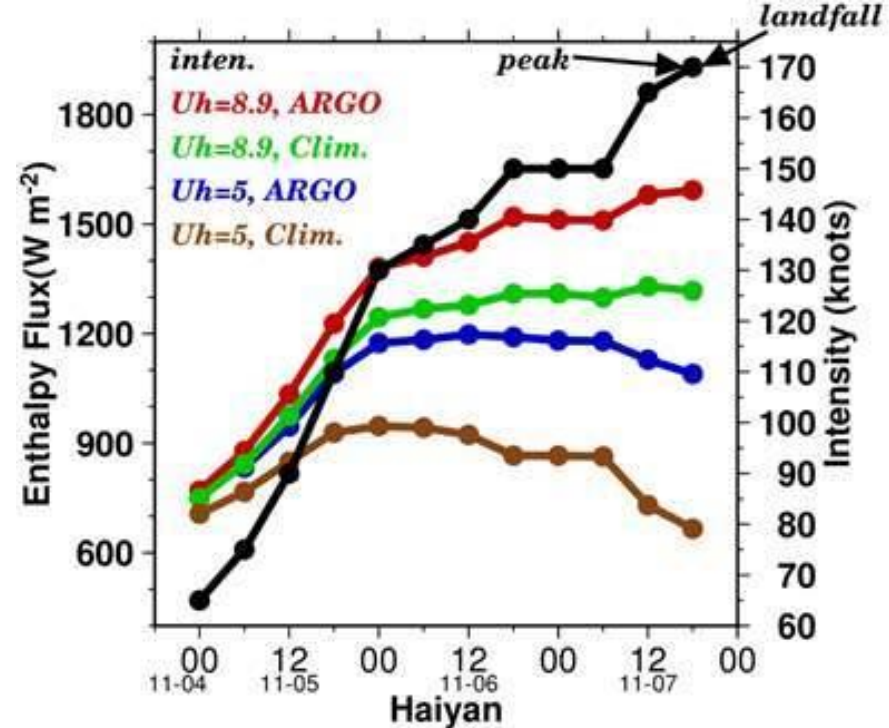
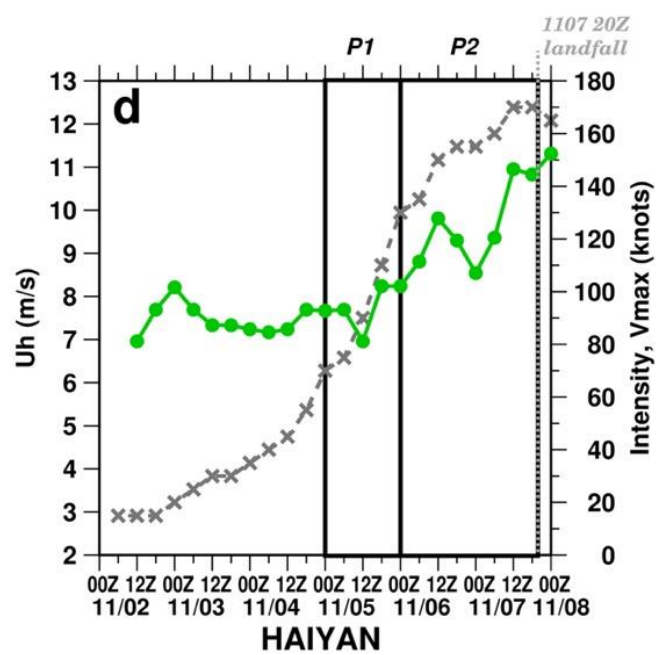
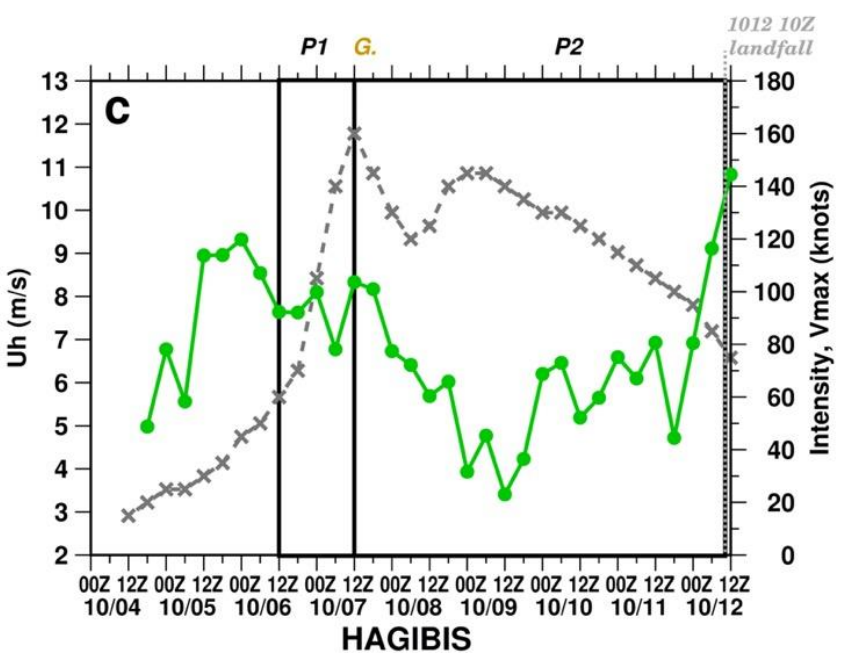
Mori et al. 2014

Lagmay et al. 2015

Death: 6300; Injured: 28689;

Damage : US \$ 2,051,710,653 (2 billion)

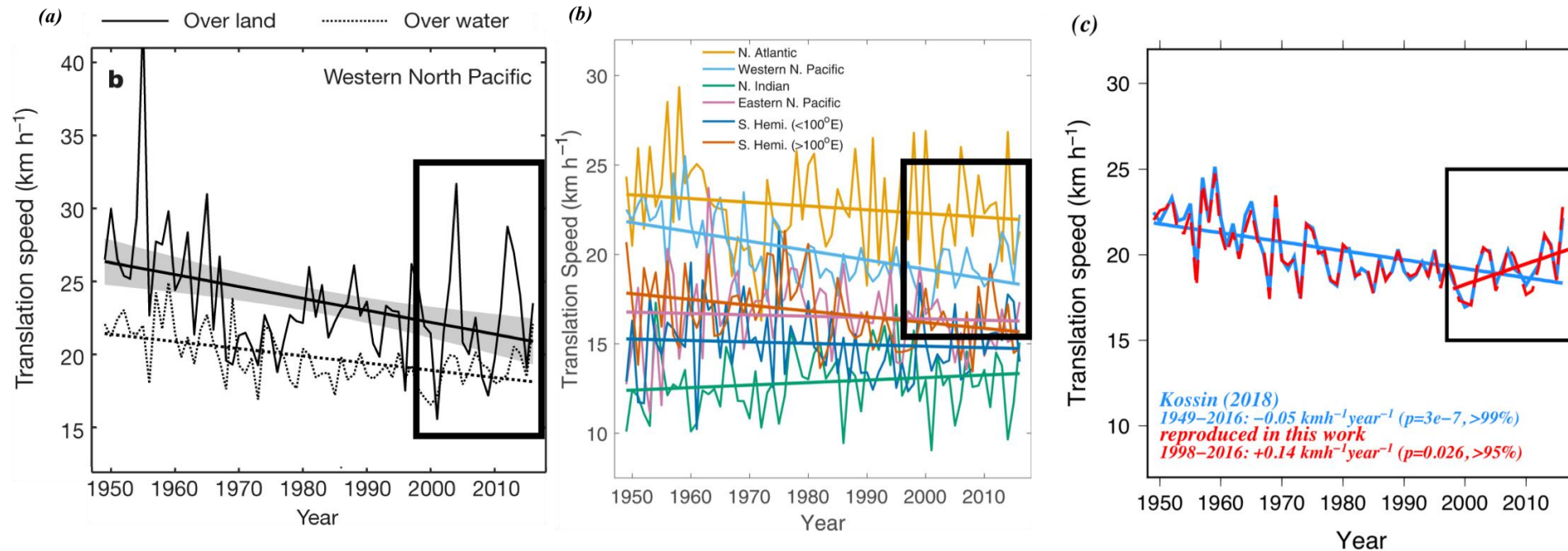
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhoon\\_Haiyan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhoon_Haiyan)





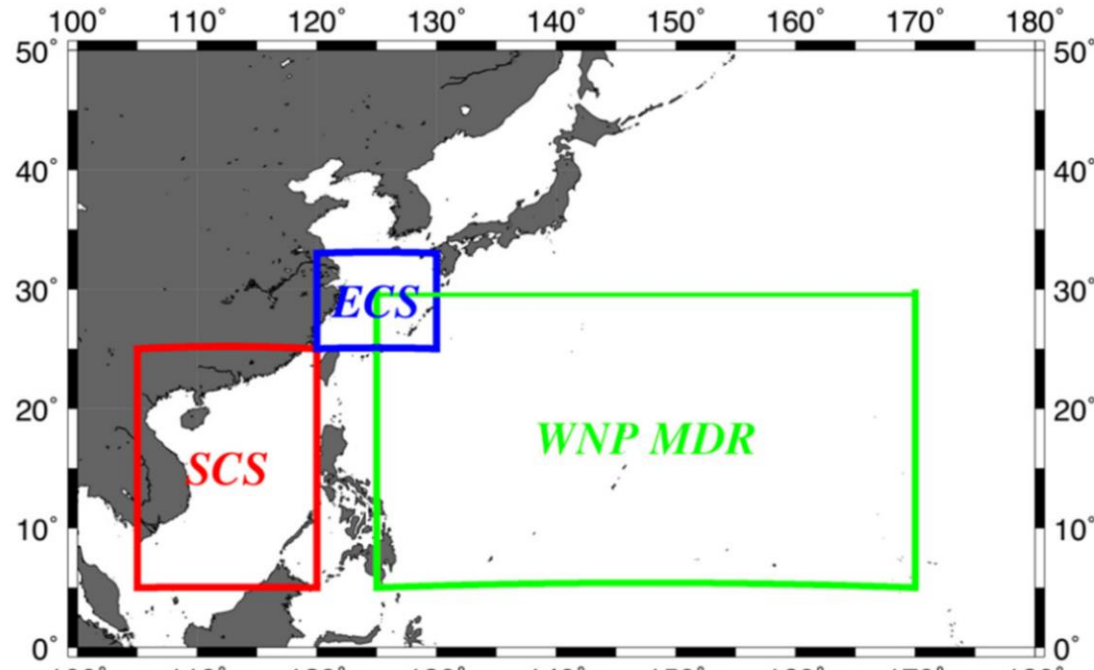
Letter | Published: 06 June 2018

# A global slowdown of tropical-cyclone translation speed

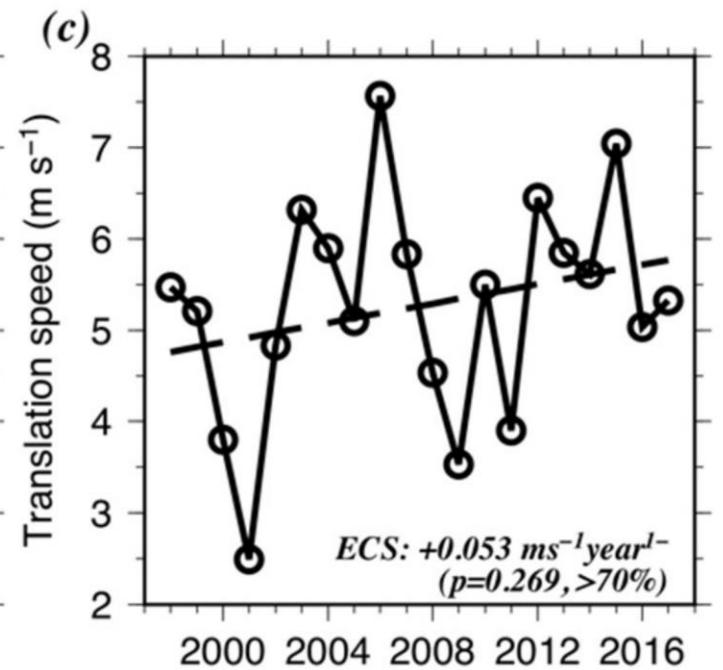
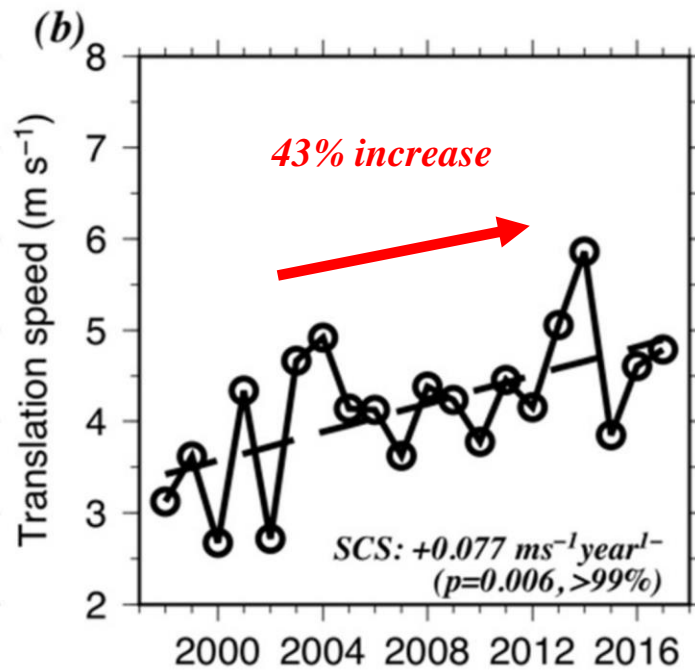
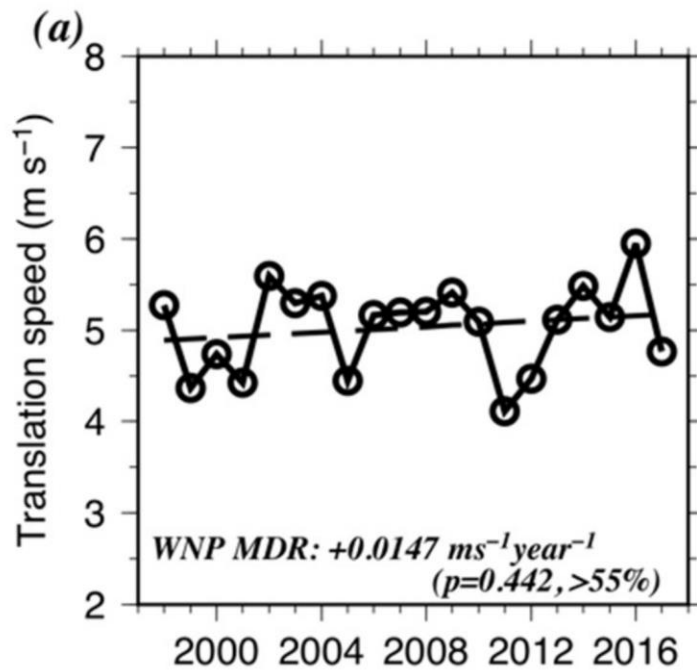
James P. Kossin *Nature* 558, 104–107(2018) | [Cite this article](#)

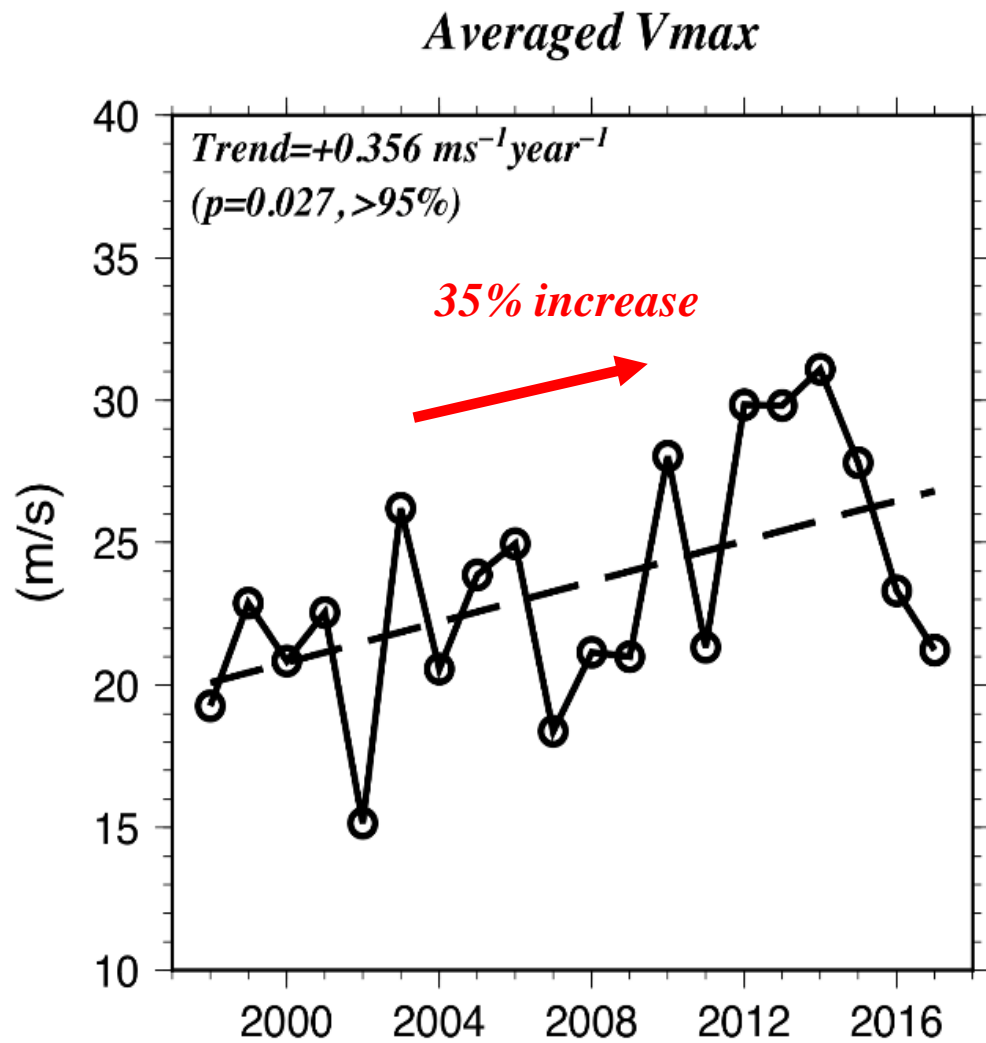


1998-2017



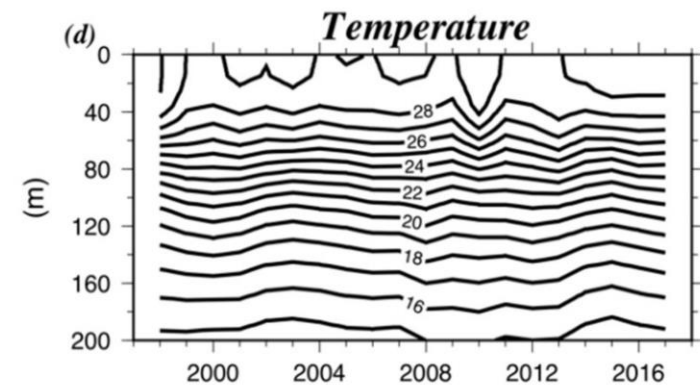
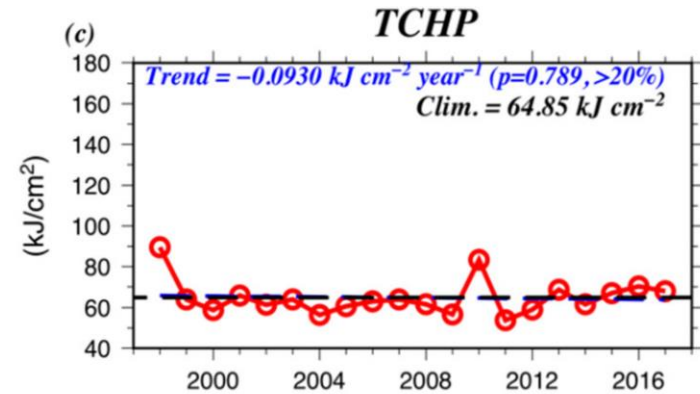
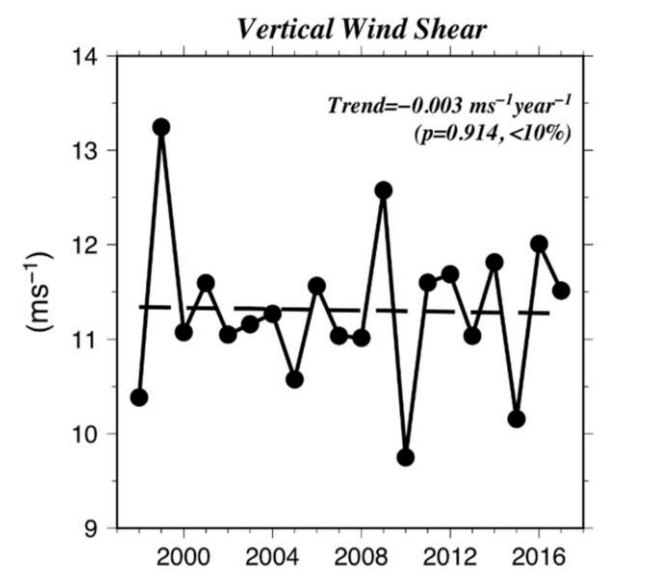
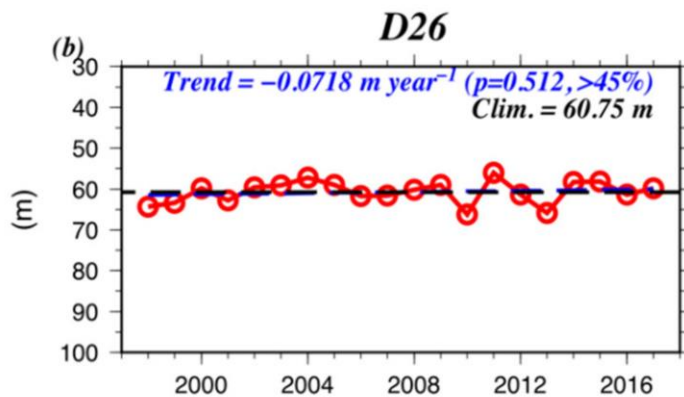
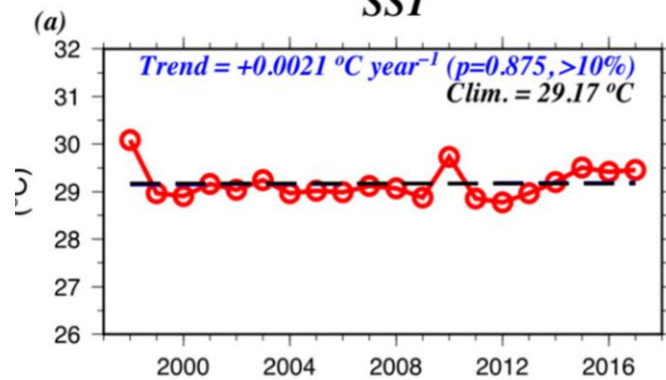
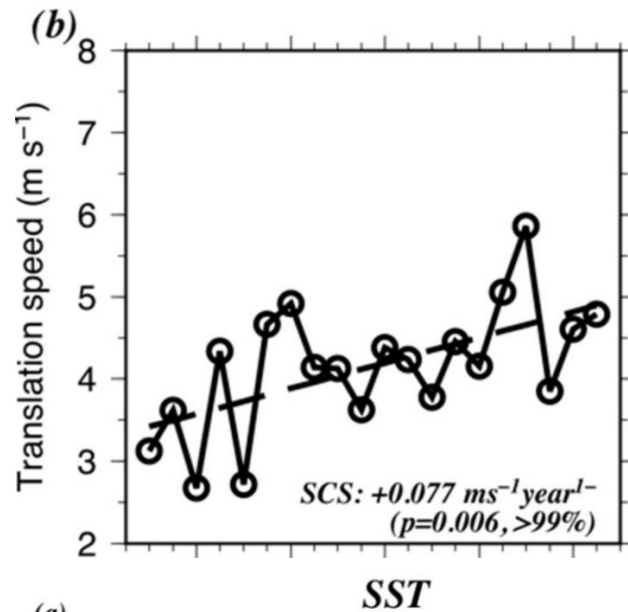
Chang et al.  
Sustainability 2020

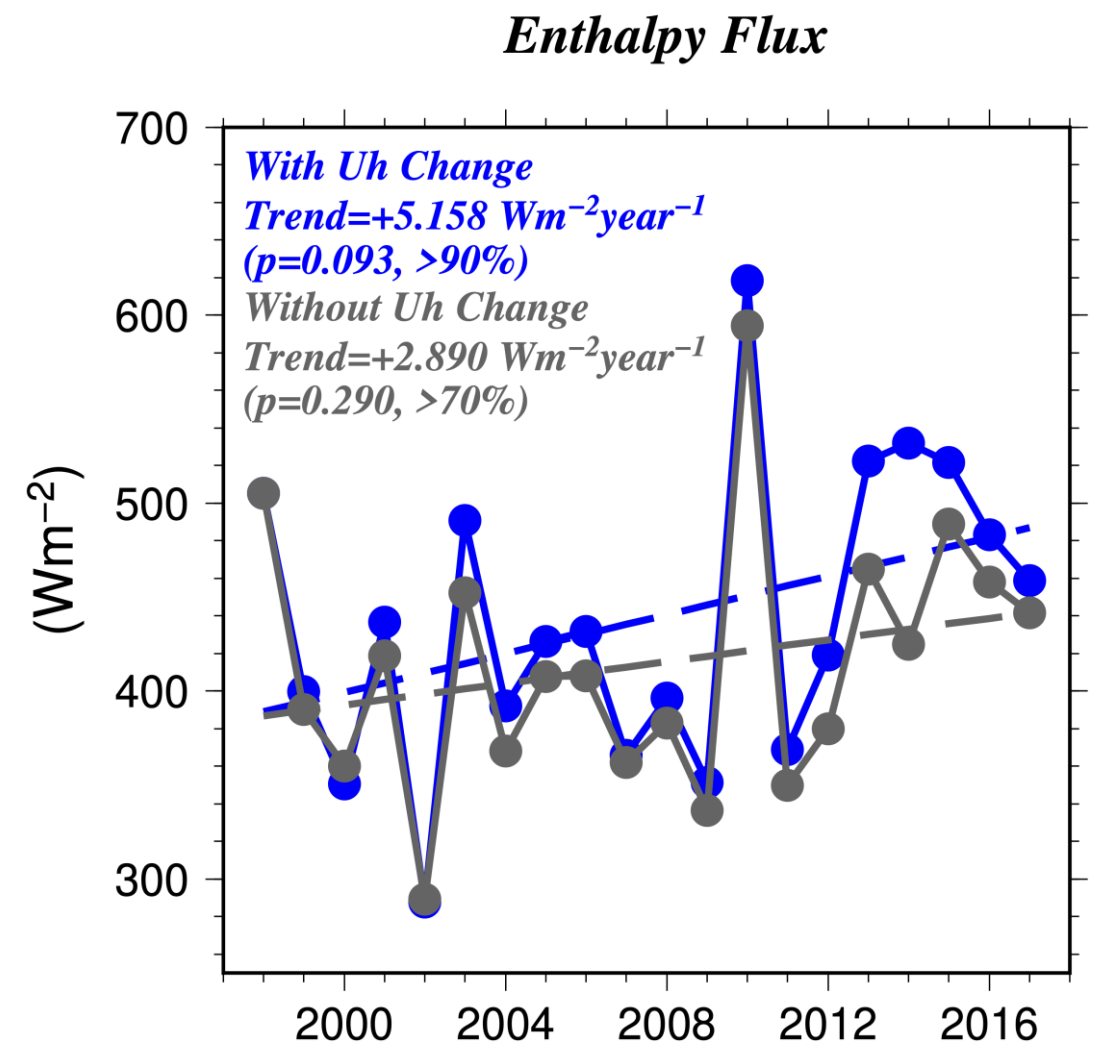
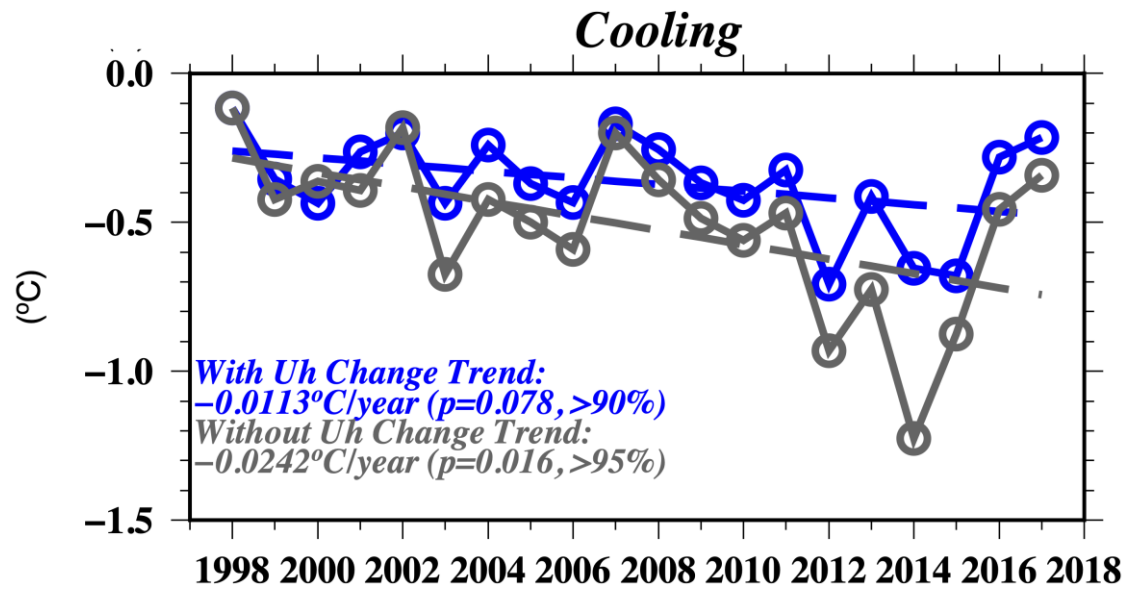




Chang et al.

Sustainability 2020

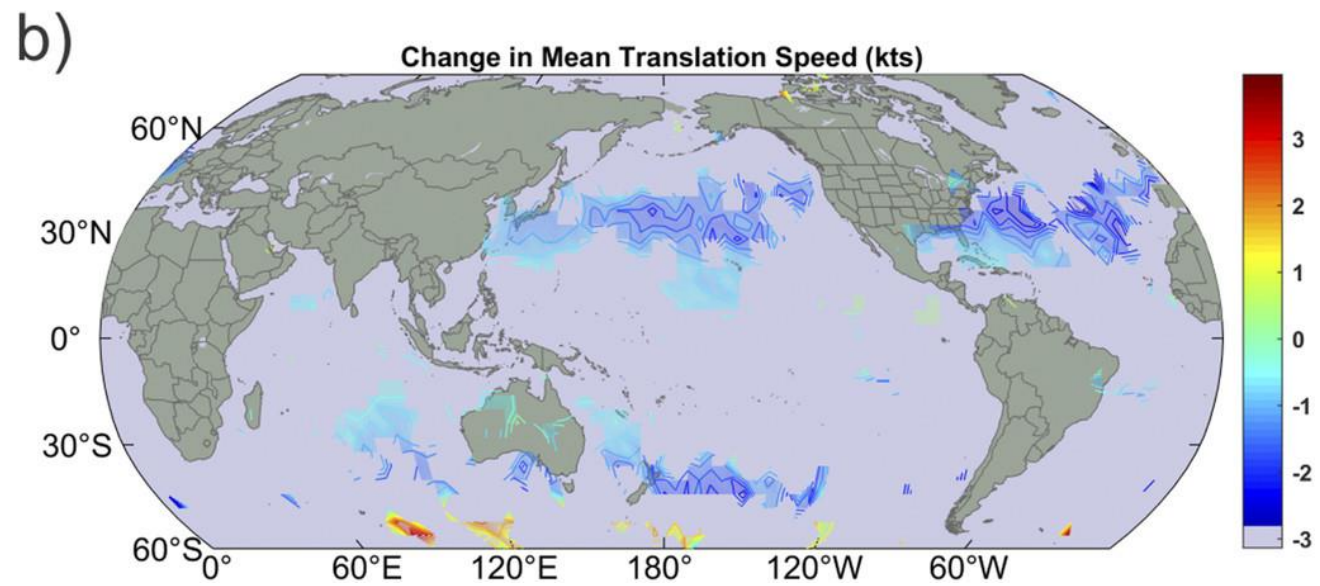
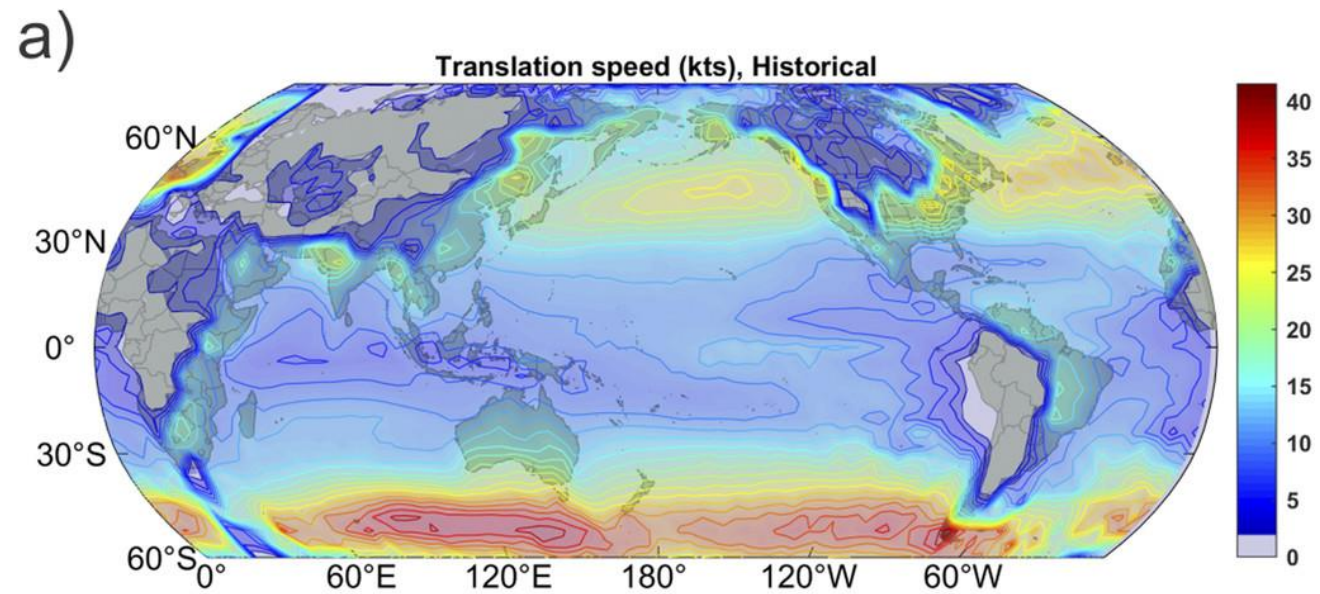
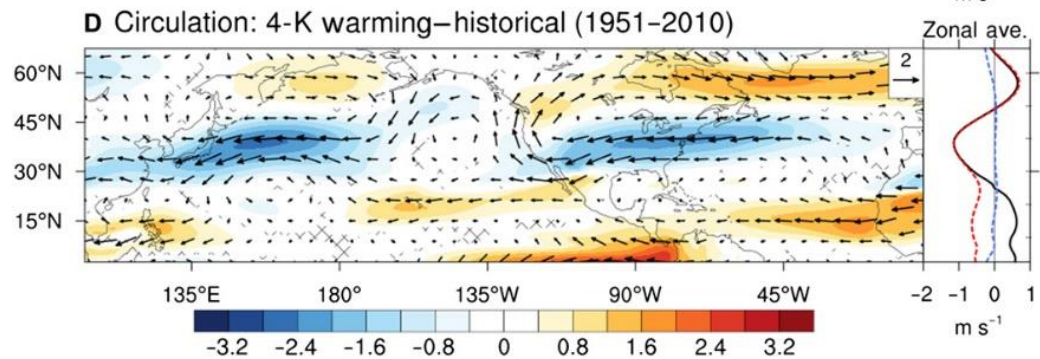
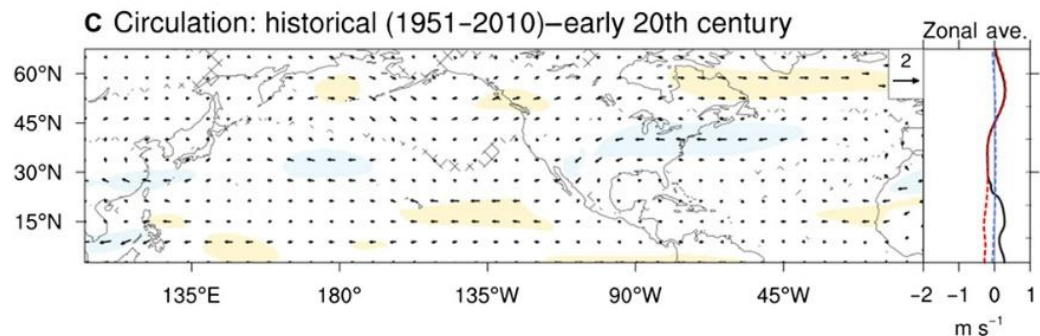
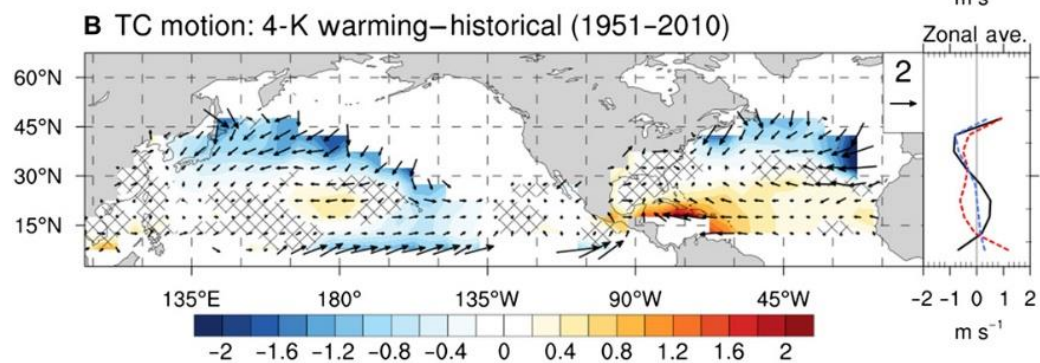
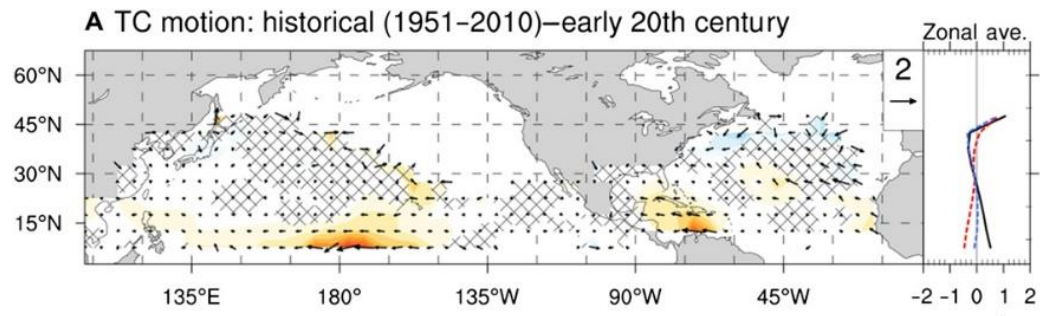




Vmax V. S.	corr. Coeff.	p-Value
Uh	0.553	0.011, >95%
SST	0.010	0.965, < 5%
D26	0.212	0.370, >60%
TCHP	0.131	0.583, >40%
VWS	-0.0956	0.6886, >30%
cooling with Uh change	0.615	0.004, >99%
cooling without Uh change	0.236	0.317, >65%

**Chang et al.**  
**Sustainability 2020**





**Emanuel JC 2021**

**Zhang et al. Sci Adv 2020**

# Conclusions

1. **Fast Uh contributes to Hagibi's Explosive RI and Uh Slow Down stalls its intensification**
2. **Fast Uh contribute to Haiyan's RI and record breaking Category -6 Intensity of 170 kts (via ocean cooling reduction and increase in air-sea enthalpy flux).**
3. **Uh in SCS increase by 43% from 1998 to 2017 with statistical significance.  
TC intensity in the SCS increase by 35% from 1998 to 2017 with statistical significance.  
Among all parameters tested, Uh and TC intensity has the highest correlation ~ 0.6.  
Fast Uh likely to be a positive contributor to TC intensity increase in the SCS.**
4. **Why SCS Uh increase in 1998-2017 deserves future exploration. Association with large-scale circulation? If so, it may also influence YMC related phenomena?**
5. **TC Uh change in global warming still at debating stage and no consensus yet.**
6. **TC Uh over land .vs. TC Uh over ocean.**