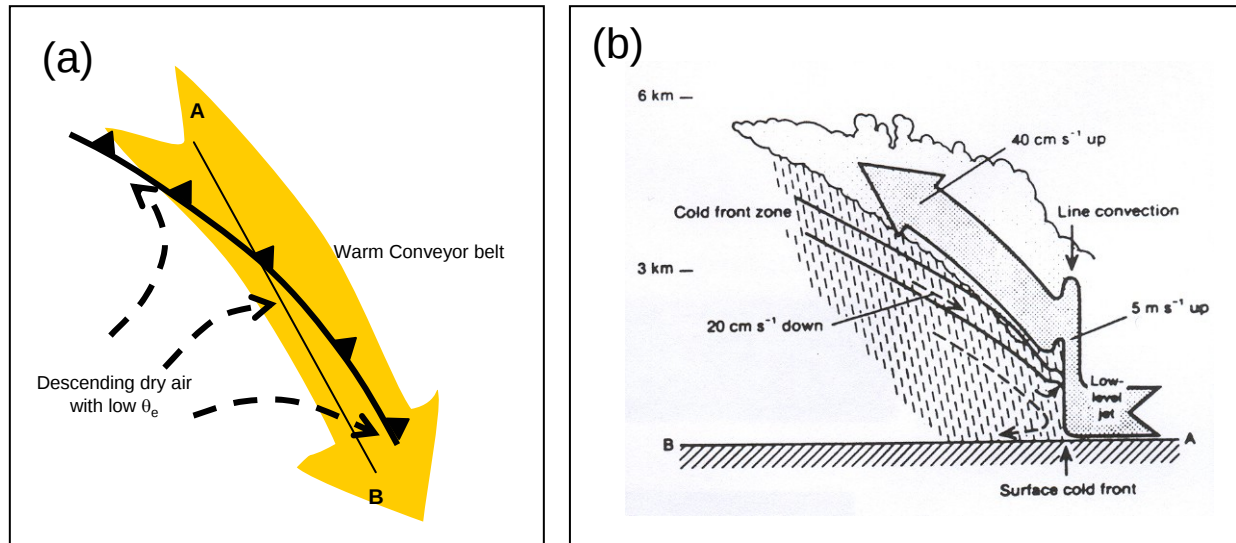


Nubosidad y Precipitación asociado a Sistemas Frontales

RGS-2006



Esquema de la circulación en un clásico frente frío anabático. En este caso la WCB experimenta un ascenso hacia atrás sobre el domo de aire frío. (a) Planta, (b) Corte vertical a lo largo de A-B. Adptado sin permiso de Browning 1997.

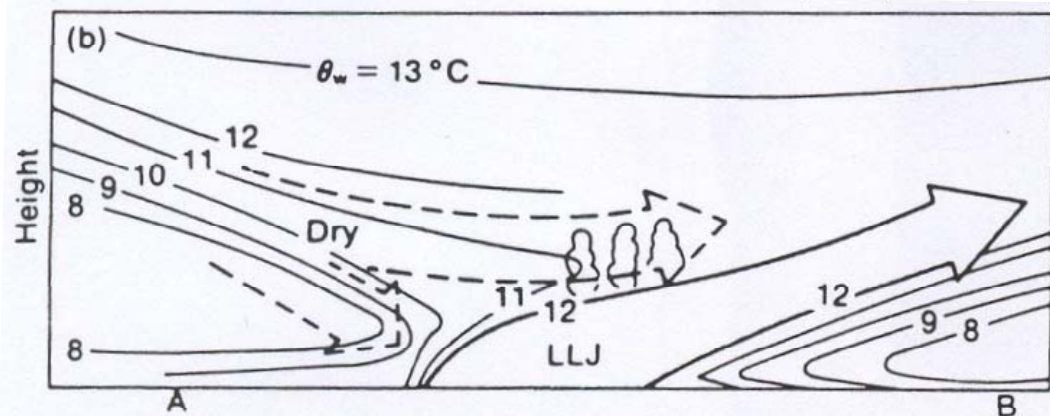
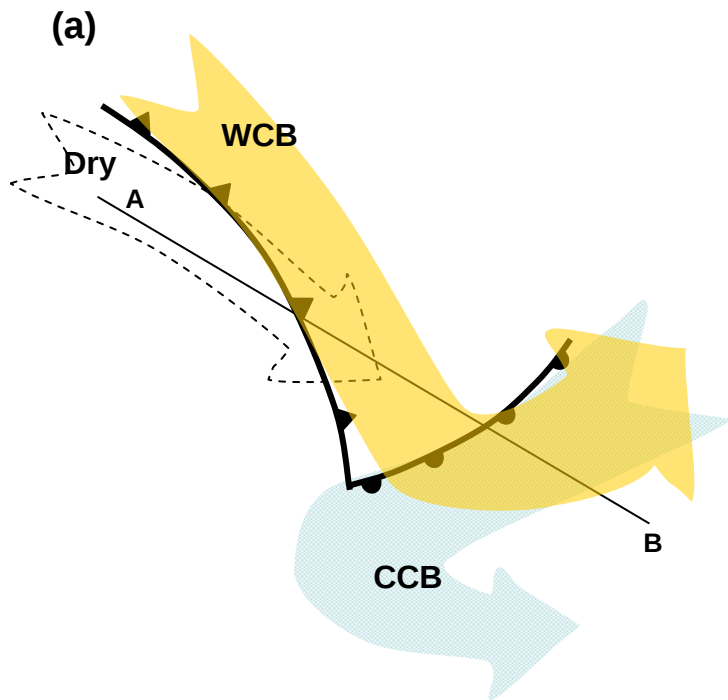


FIG. 8.9. Schematic portrayal of the airflow in an extratropical cyclone in which the warm conveyor belt (solid arrow with stippled shading) is undergoing forward-sloping ascent ahead of a kata-cold front, before rising above a flow of cold air ahead of the warm front (dotted arrow referred to in Section 8.4 as the cold conveyor belt). Middle-tropospheric air with low θ_w (dashed arrow) is shown overrunning the cold front and generating potential instability in the upper portions of the warm conveyor belt. Plan view and vertical section are shown in (a) and (b), respectively, the section in (b) being along the line AB in (a). Flows are shown relative to the moving frontal system.

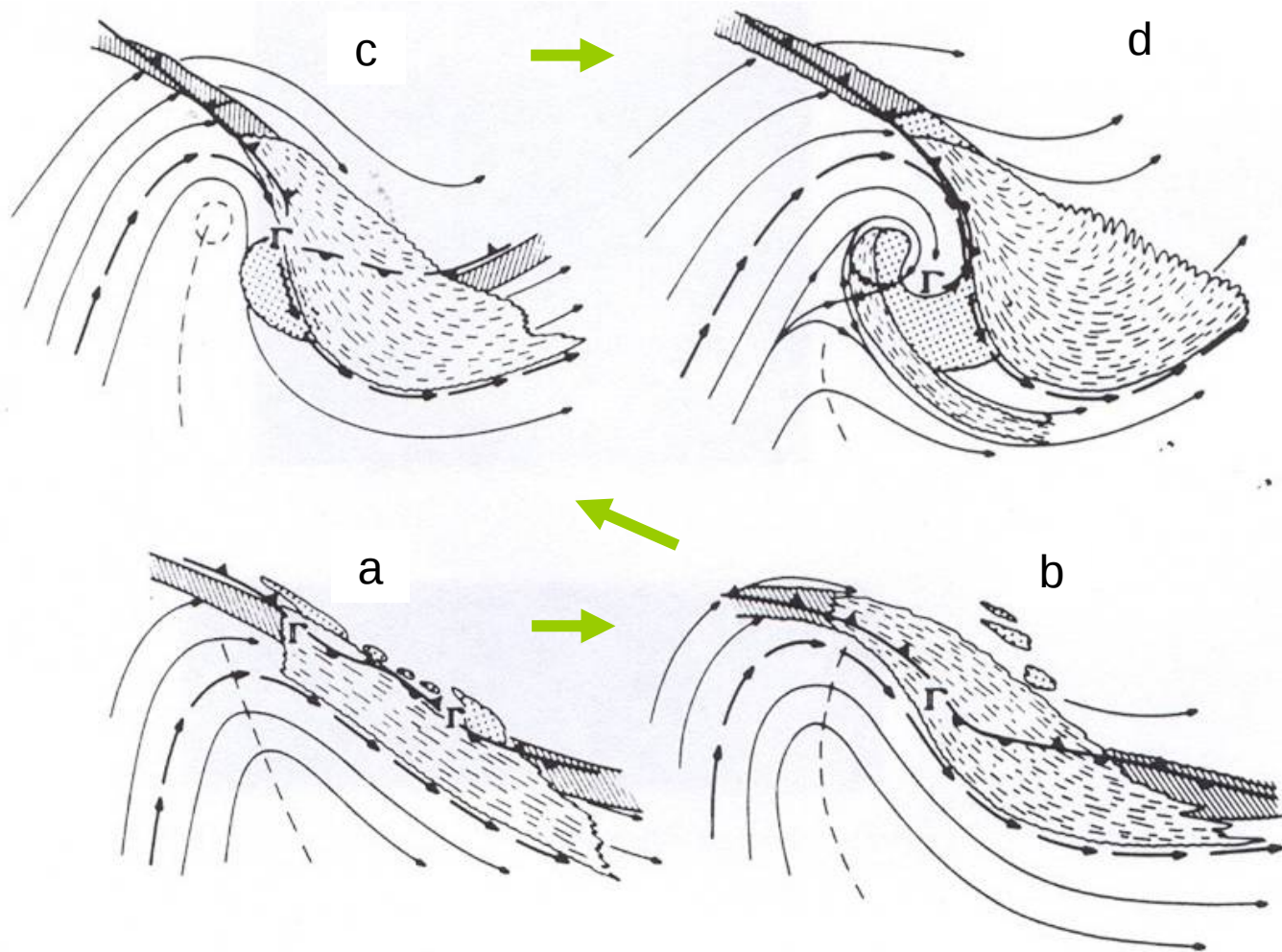


Figure 11.20 Schematic representing the clouds associated with an upper-level trough moving over a pre-existing low-level front and triggering cyclone development. Four stages of development are shown. Dashed shading indicates tops of cirriform cloud decks, crosshatching frontal cloud bands, and dots low- or middle-level cloud decks. Thin solid contours are streamlines of upper-tropospheric wind. Dashed line indicates the upper-level trough position. Heavy arrows show jet stream position. Frontal symbols indicate positions of fronts at the earth's surface. (Adapted from lecture notes of R. Weldon by Wallace and Hobbs, 1977.)

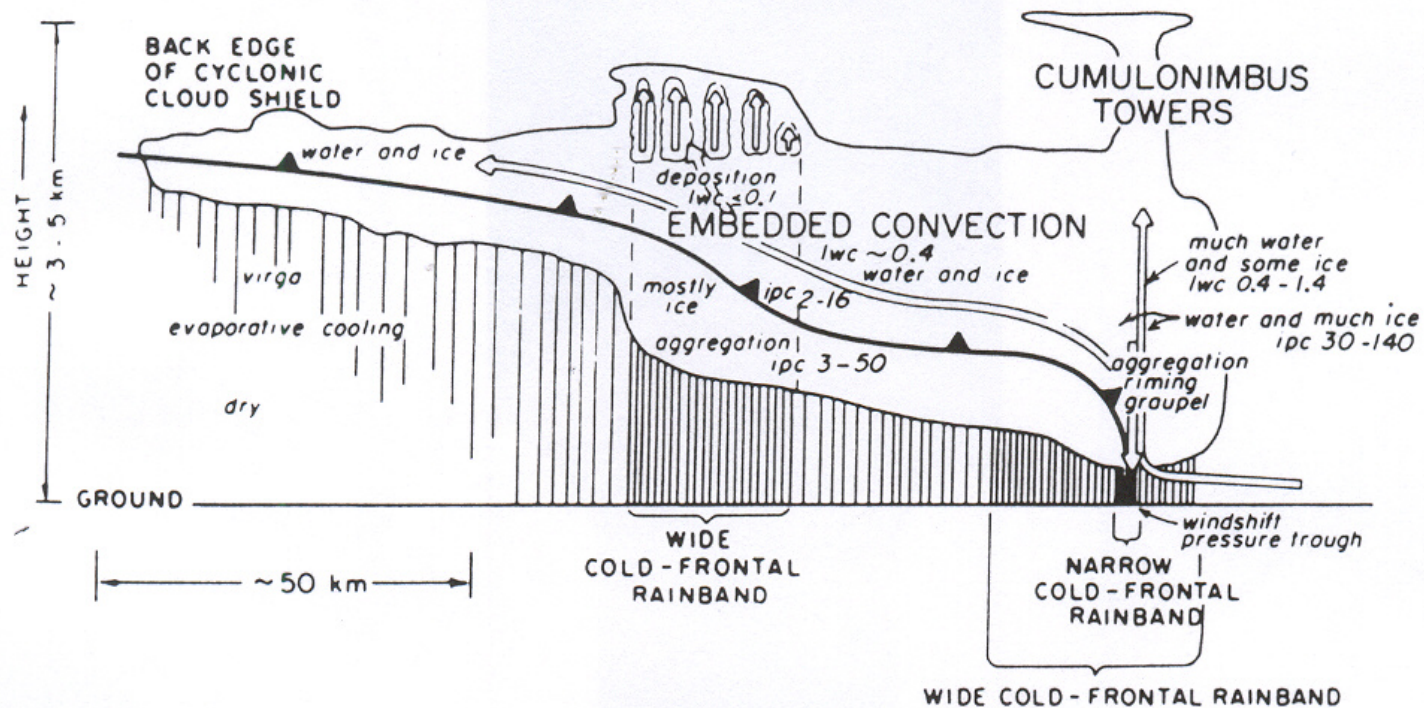


Figure 11.31

Procesos microfísicos en nubes sobre el frente frío. (Houze 1993)

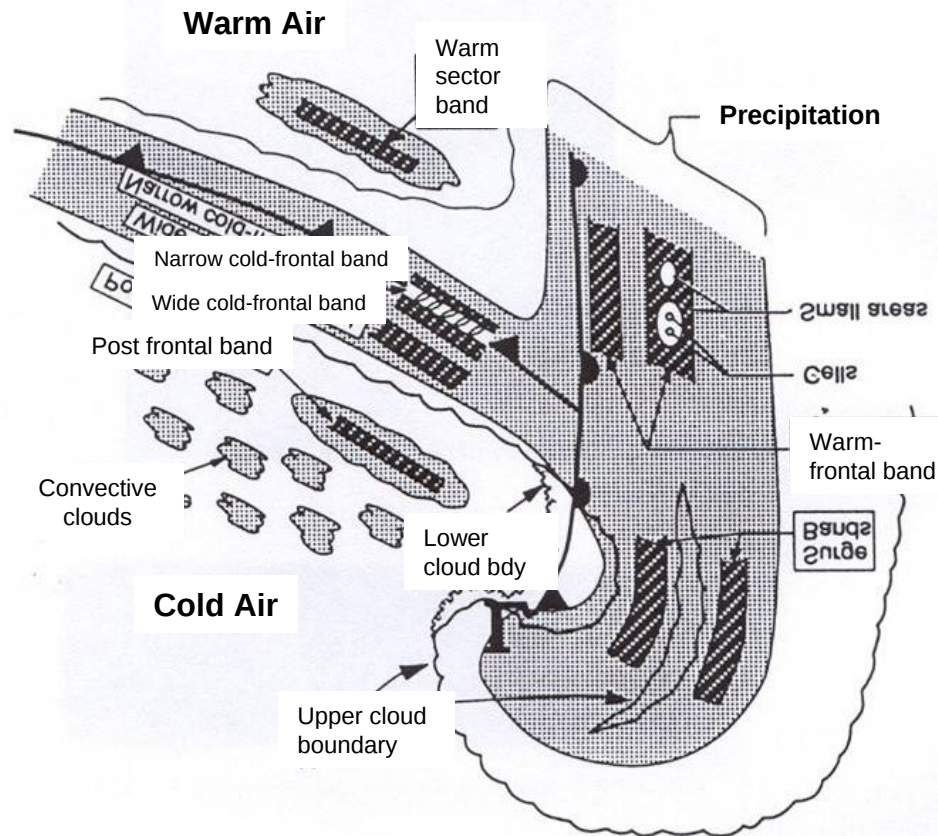
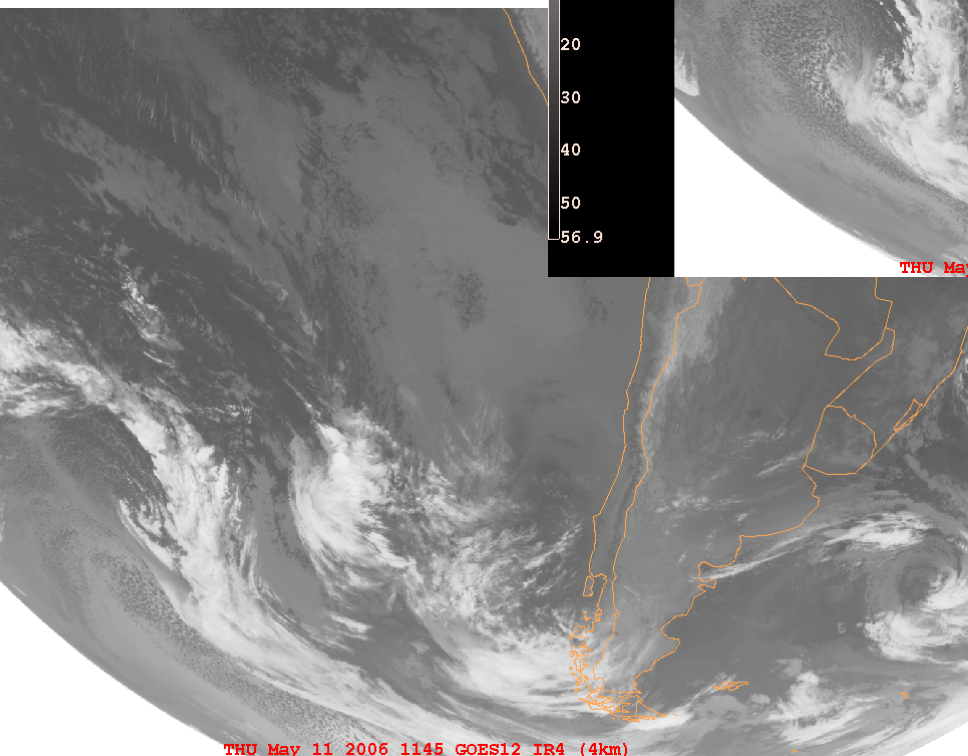
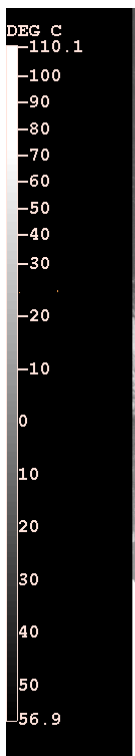
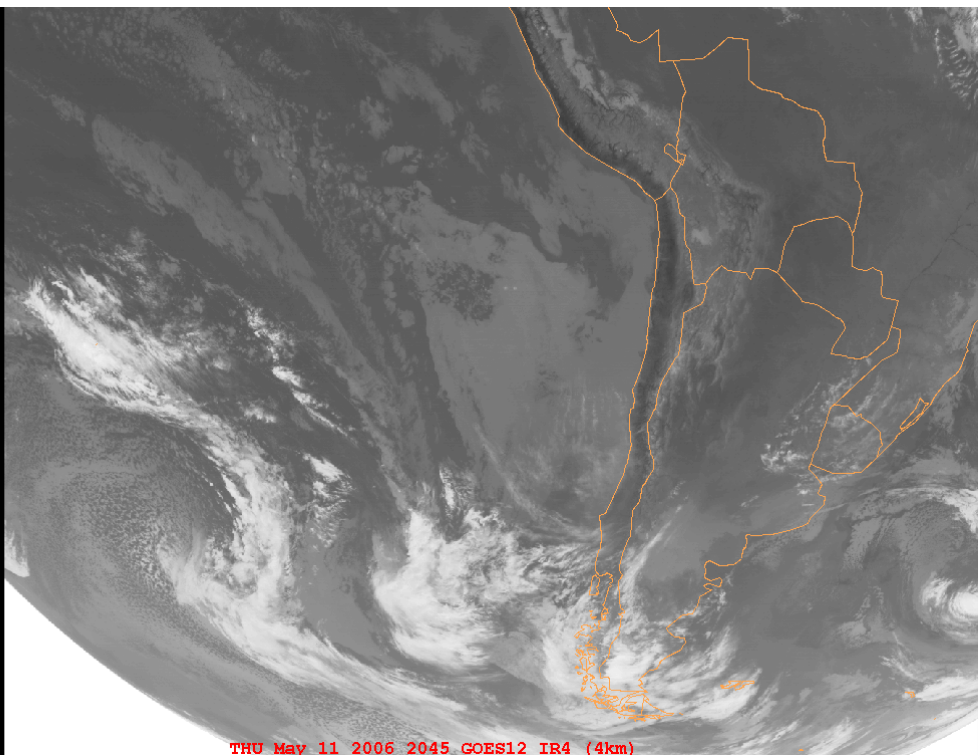
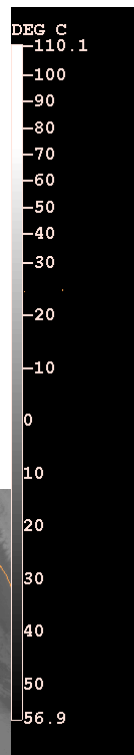


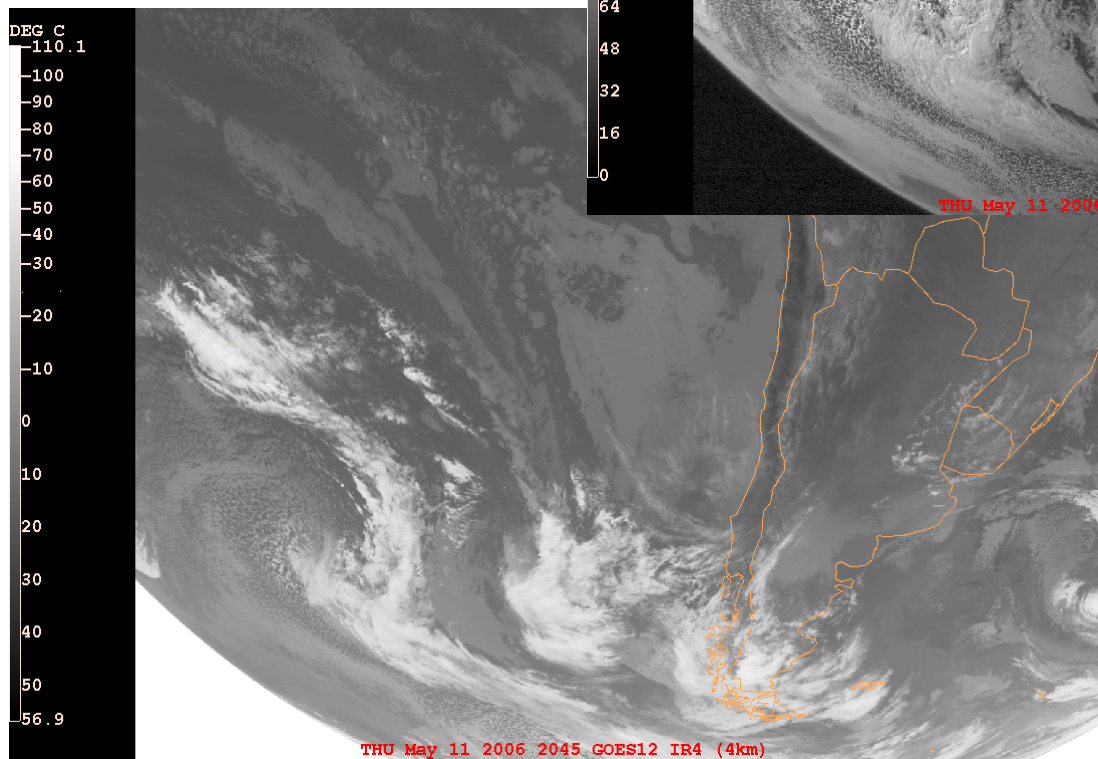
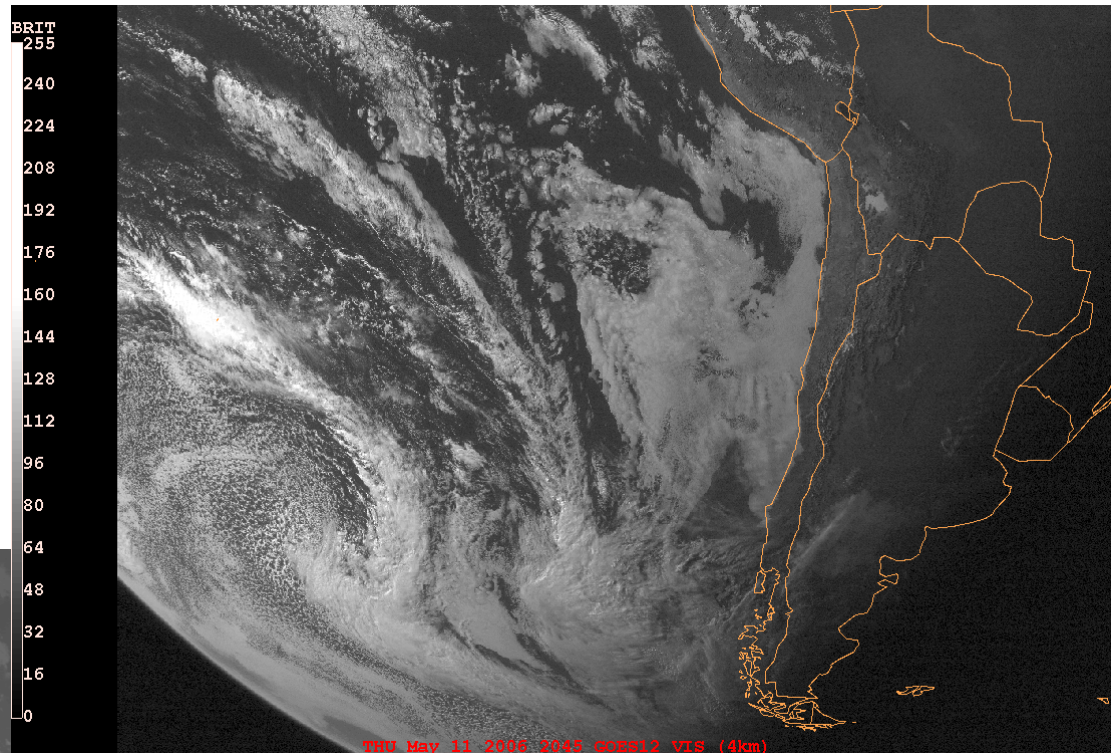
Figure 11.22 Idealization of the cloud and precipitation pattern associated with a mature extratropical cyclone. (Adapted from Matejka *et al.*, 1980 and Houze, 1981. Reprinted with permission from the Royal Meteorological Society; © American Geophysical Union.)

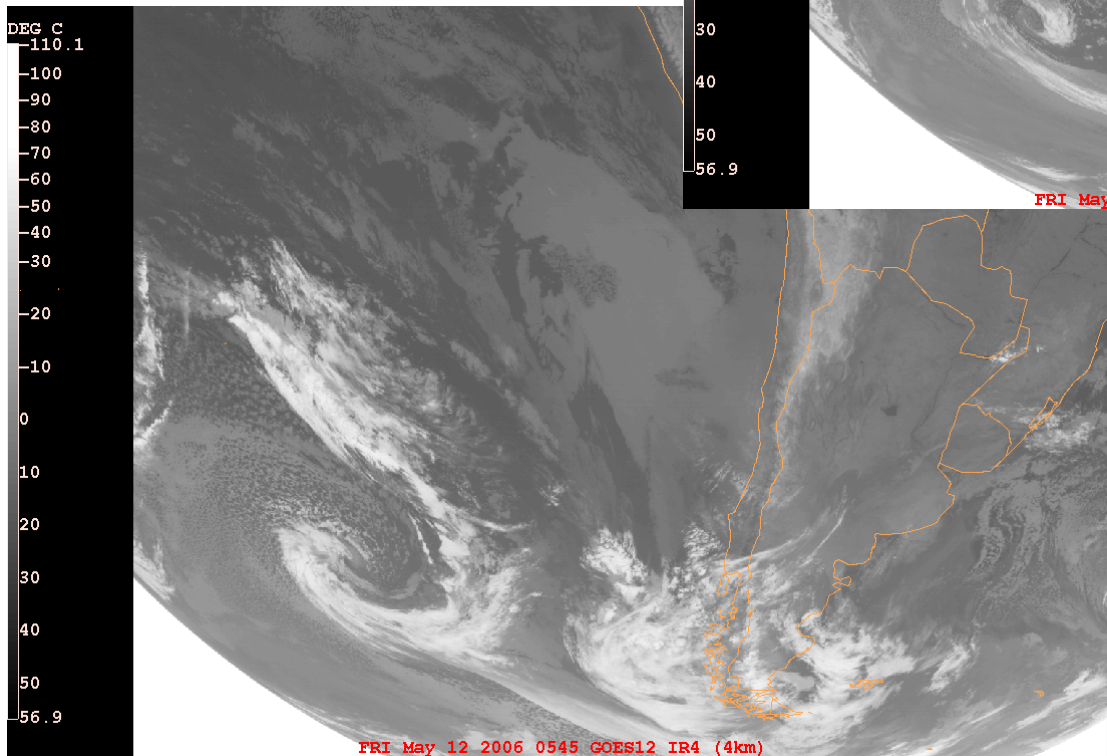
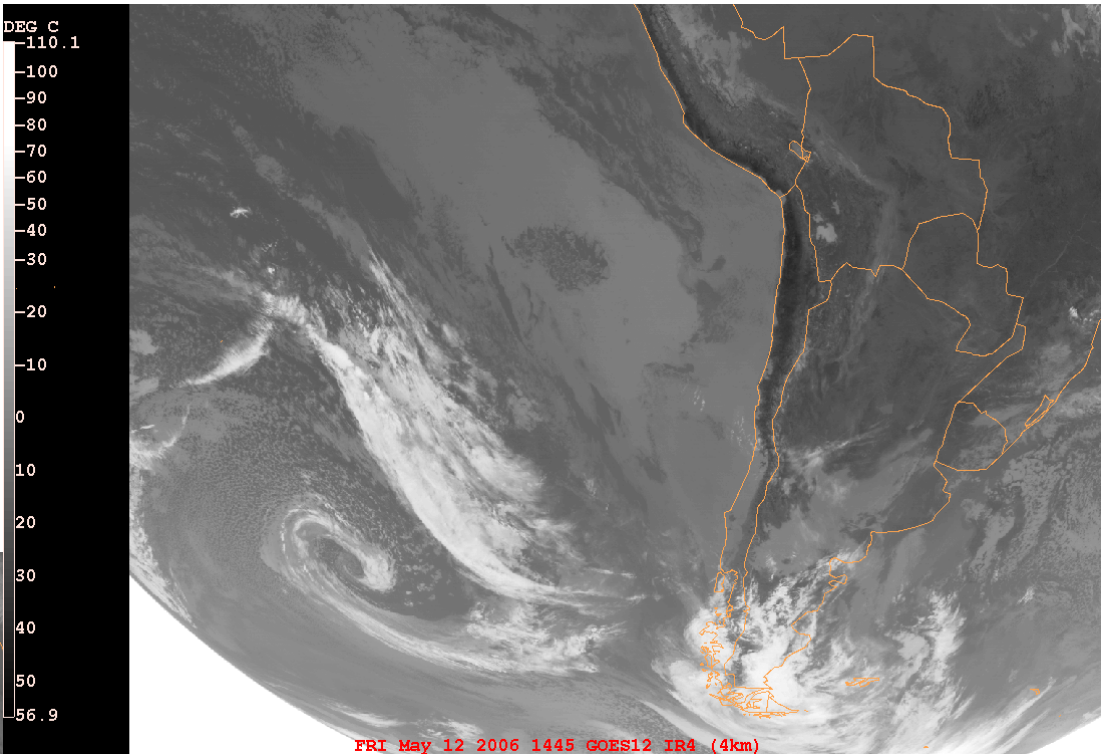


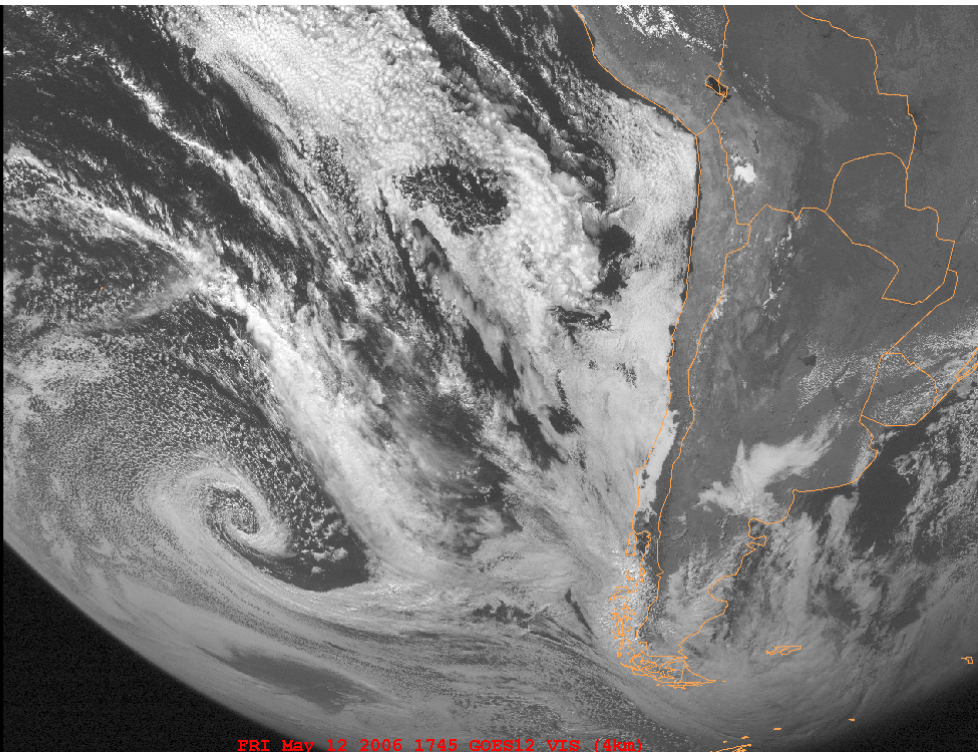
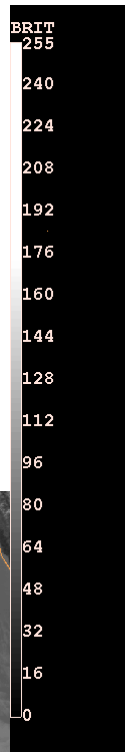
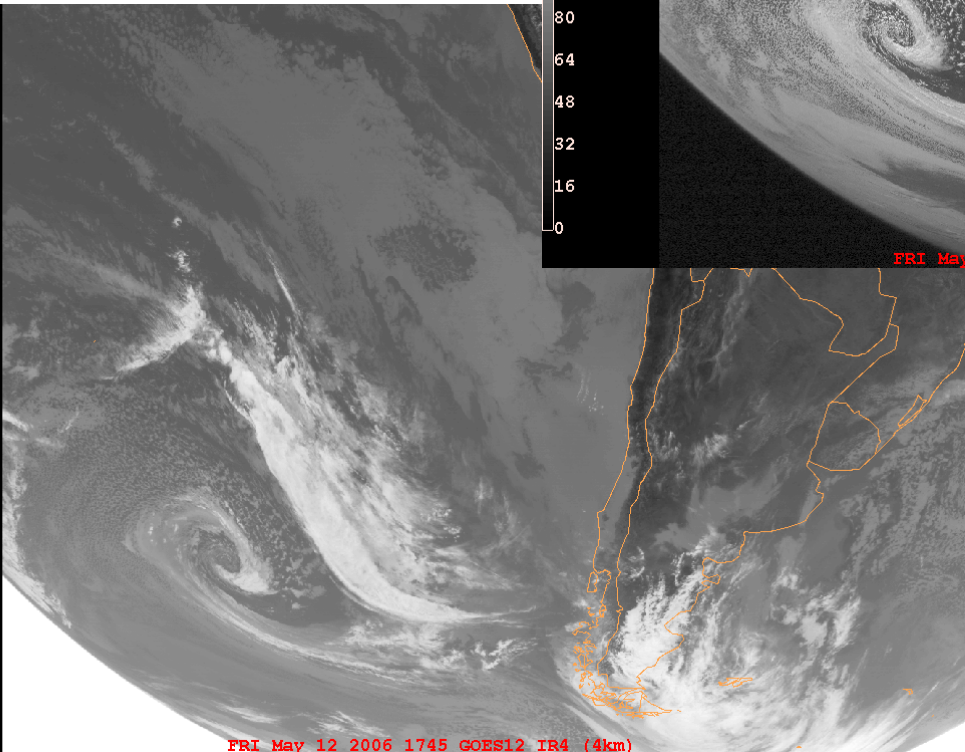
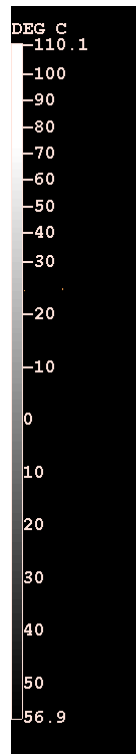
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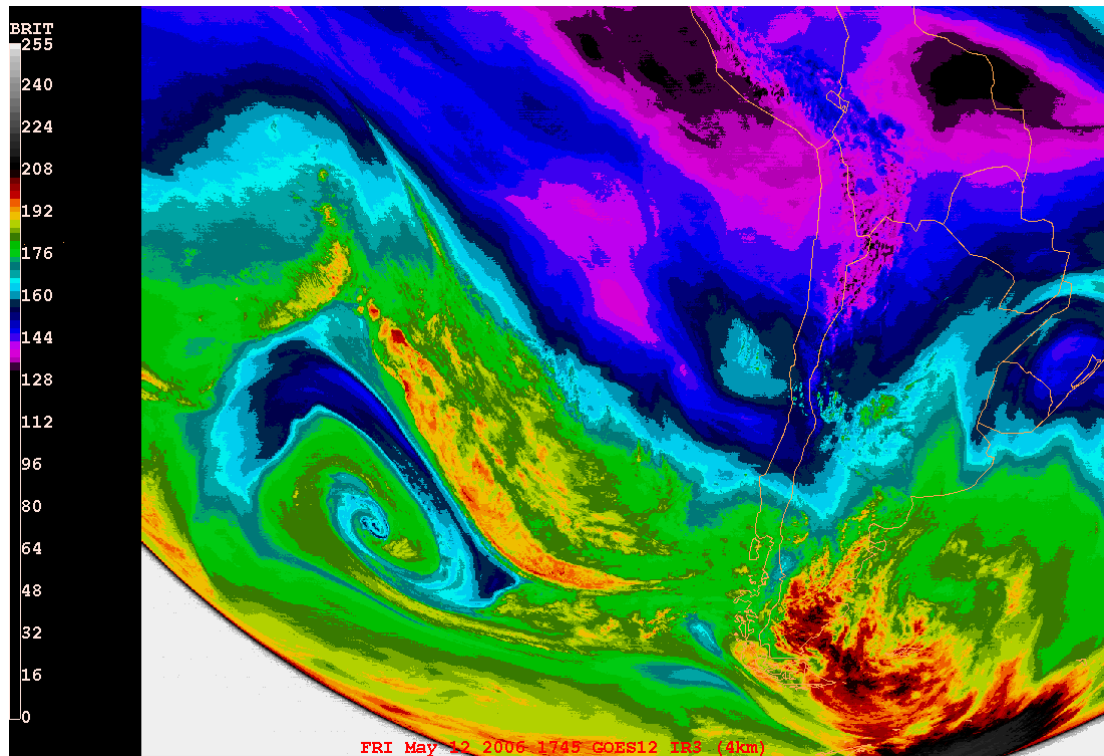


THU May 11 2006 2045 GOES12 IR4 (4km)









Otro Ejemplo Interesante...identificar jet, B, frentes

