

Conceptual models for the development of tornadoes in Italy

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OBIETTIVO

EVIDENZIARE LA NECESSITA' DI STUDIARE
TORNADO (E DOWNBURST) IN ITALIA

ARGOMENTI

- INTRODUZIONE
- TORNADO STORICI IN ITALIA
- CLIMATOLOGIA IN ITALIA
- CASO STUDIO: IL TORNADO DI TARANTO DEL 28 NOVEMBRE 2012
- TORNADO NEL TIRRENO E IN PIANURA PADANA
- CONDIZIONI FAVOREVOLI ALLO SVILUPPO DEI TORNADO IN ITALIA

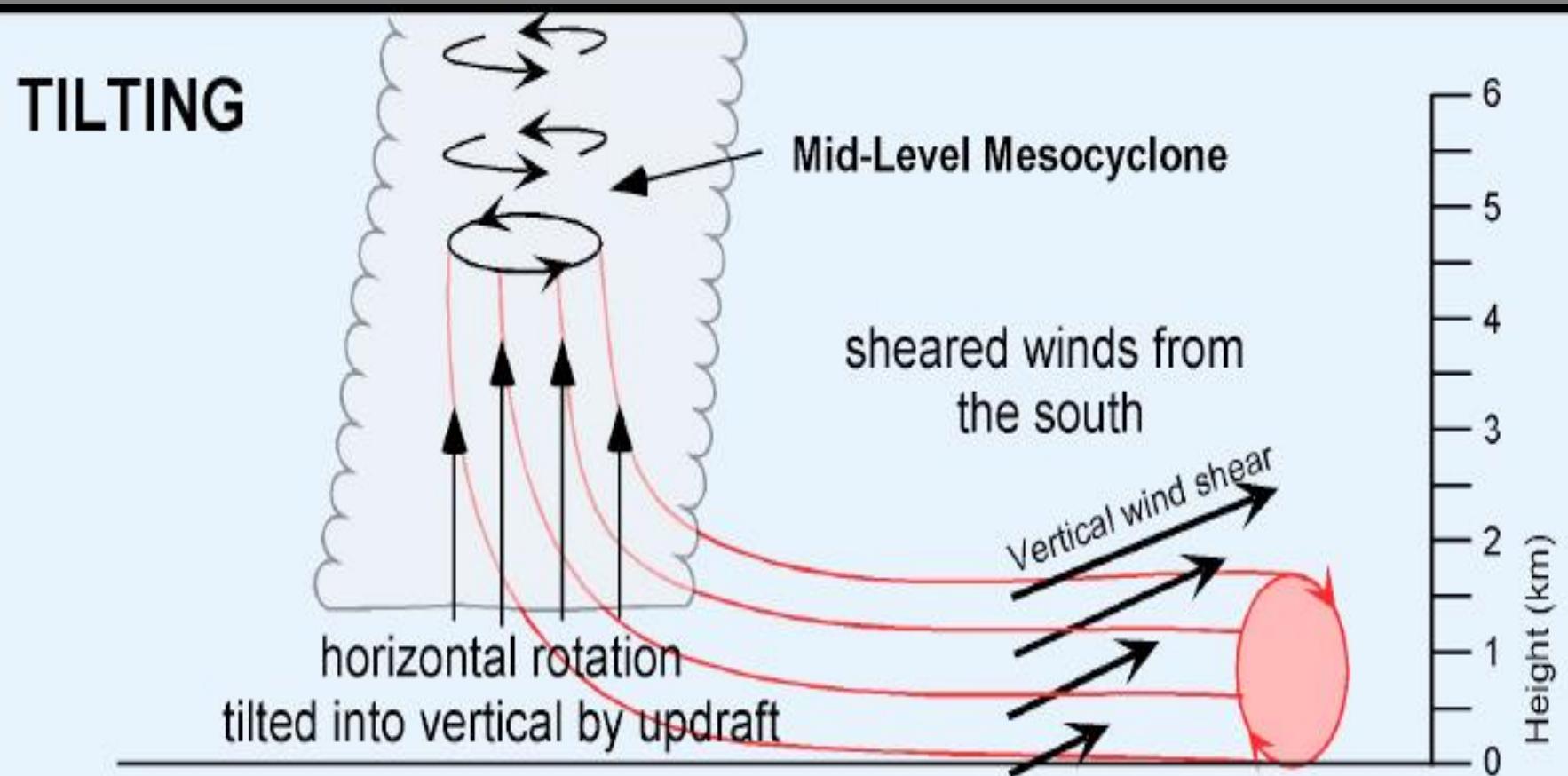
DEFINIZIONE DI TORNADO

- Una colonna di aria rotante, a contatto con la superficie, pendente da una nube cumuliforme e spesso visibile come nube ad imbuto (funnel cloud) e/o come circolazione di detriti/polvere a terra ...

(glossario American Meteorological Society)

INGREDIENTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A TORNADO

- High humidity content
- Moderate-to-strong atmospheric instability
- Presence of a lifting mechanism that allows the formation of convective clouds
- Strong Wind Shear (in particular for supercellular tornadoes)



TORNADOES IN EUROPE

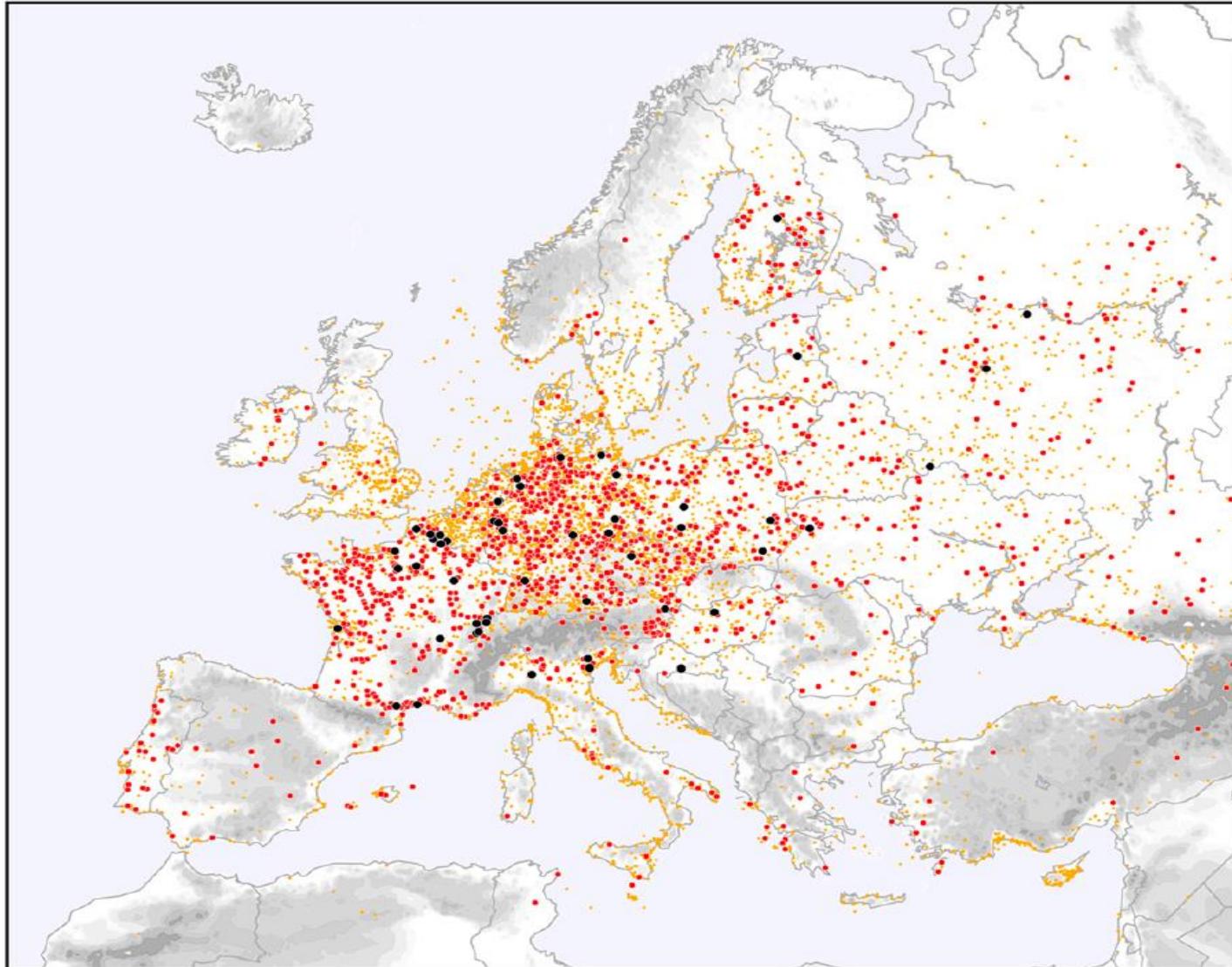


FIG. 1. Locations of all tornado reports contained in the European Severe Weather Database. Orange points are weak (F0, F1) and unrated tornadoes; red points are strong (F2, F3) tornadoes; and black points violent (F4, F5) tornadoes.

Deadliest tornadoes in Europe

TABLE 1. The 10 ESWD tornadoes with the highest fatality counts.

| Date | Place | Country | Rating | No. killed | Selected sources |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------------|--|
| 19 Aug 1845 | Montville | France | F5 | 70 | Dessens and Snow 1989 ; Paul (2001) |
| 9 Jun 1984 | Ivanovo | Russia | F5 | 69 (see text) | Snitkovsky (1987) ; Peterson 2000 ; Pravda (2011) ; Finch and Bikos (2012) |
| 12 May 1886 | Madrid | Spain | F3 | 47 | Gayà (2007) |
| 21 Sep 1897 | Oria, Sava | Italy | Unrated | 40 | La Stampa (1897) |
| 23 Jul 1910 | Saronno | Italy | Unrated | 36 | La Stampa (1910) |
| 10 Jul 1916 | Wiener Neustadt | Austria | F4 | 35 | Dörr (1917) ; Holzer et al. (2013) |
| 11 Sep 1970 | Teolo, Fusina, Venice | Italy | F4 | 34 | Stampa Sera (1970) |
| 7 Oct 1884 | Catania | Italy | Unrated | 30 | Tilburgsche Courant (1884) |
| 24 Jul 1930 | Volpago del Montello | Italy | F5 | 23 | La Stampa (1930) |
| 28 Jul 1930 | Edirne | Turkey | Unrated | 20 | De Telegraaf 1930 |

Groenemeijer and Kühne (2014)

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Tornado di Oria (Brindisi) 21/09/1897



Photo 2. Oria. A view of damage produced by the 21 September 1897 tornado on houses placed near the railway station.

«Tromba del Montello» (24/07/1930): estimated speed: 103 m/s, duration 84 minutes
(Crestani et al., 1939)



Devastazione prodotta dal passaggio della tromba del Montello.

Le ultimissime sulla moda al Samia di Torino (pagg. 6 e 7)

ultima edizione

Army 2002 - Meeting 100



卷之三十一



STAMPA SERA

For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (319) 356-4000 or via email at mhwang@uiowa.edu.

Un vaporetto si è inabissato, devastati diversi camping

A Venezia 33 i morti

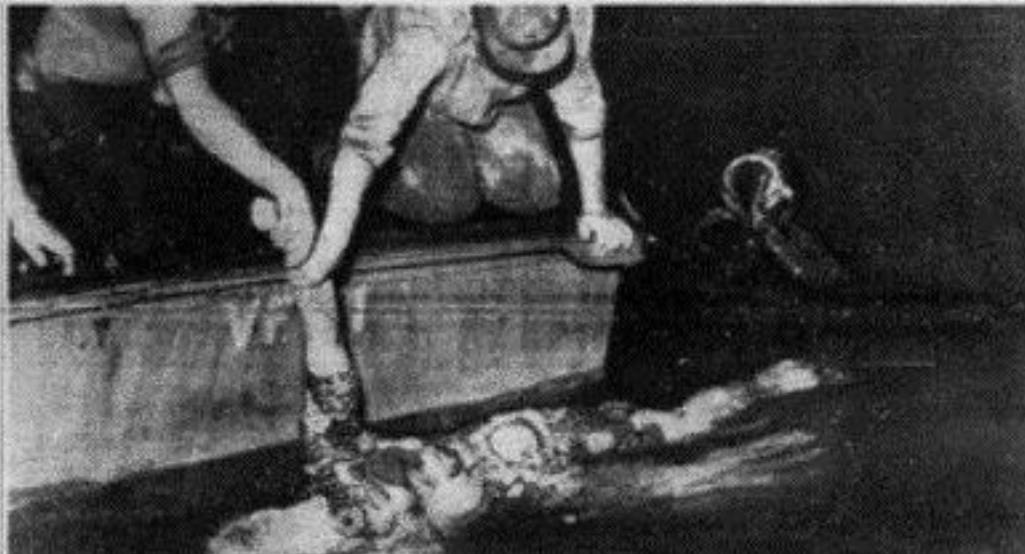
per il terrificante tifone sulla Laguna

Il bilancio non è ancora definitivo, si teme che tra le macerie e in acqua si debbano ritrovare altri cadaveri - Tra i duecento feriti alcuni sono gravissimi - Danni per centinaia di milioni, ma per fortuna la città di Venezia (appena sfiorata dalla tromba d'aria) è intatta.

Other methods of synthesis

REFERENCES

Era solitamente il figlio di
Hans Klimm mentre spiegava
che Albert avrebbe avuto
una vita tranquilla e benfatta.
Era una mano gigante
che si levava sopra le sue
spalle. Si sentivano diverse
voci, tutte tranquille, che
avevano un'infinità di
potere e di fascino.
Era la mano di Hans, giun-
to come un leone ad
anneggiare da sola
tutte le vittime, pur con
una mano così modesta,
scossa di tremori.



Tornado recenti: EF4 di Dolo e Mira (8/7/2015)

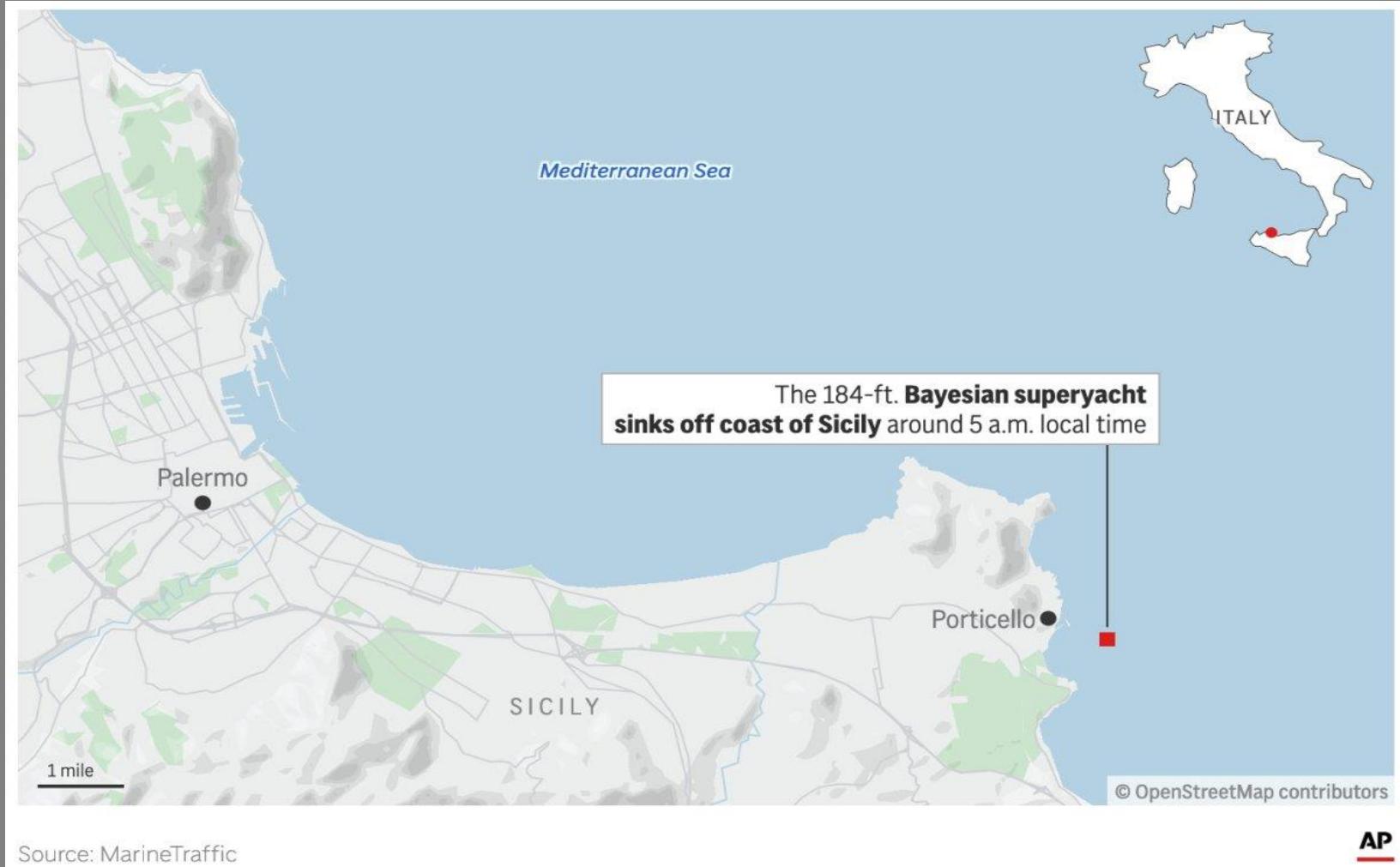
1 vittima, 30 feriti, danni per 20 M€



Tornado recenti: EF3 di Ladispoli e Cesano (6/11/2016)
2 vittime, 30 feriti, 40 km di percorso



Yacht inabissato a Porticello (19/08/2024): 7 morti. Tromba marina o downburst?

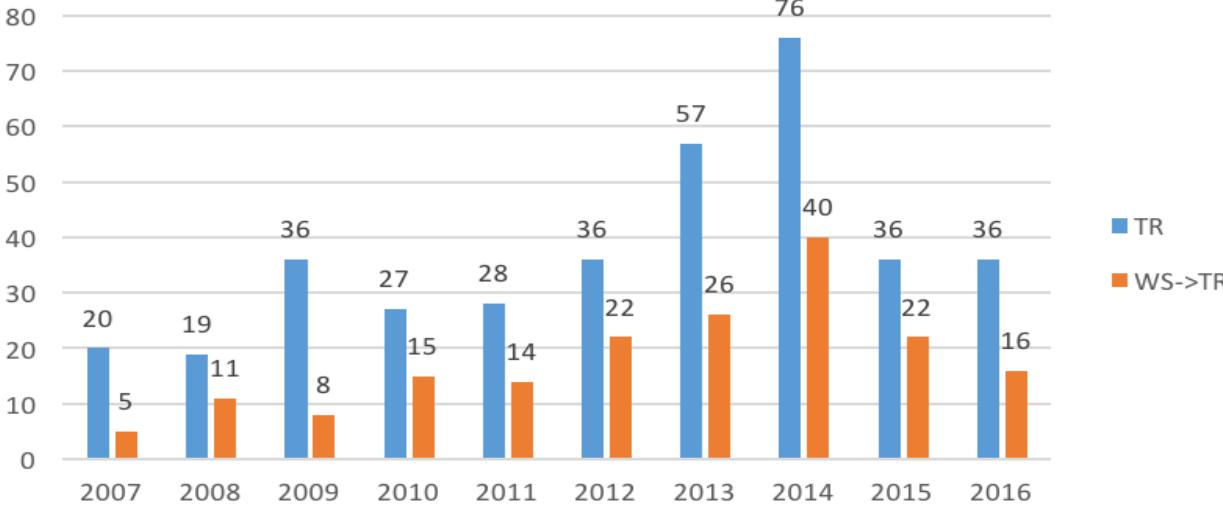


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ANNUAL AND INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION

Annual distribution Tornadoes 2007-2016



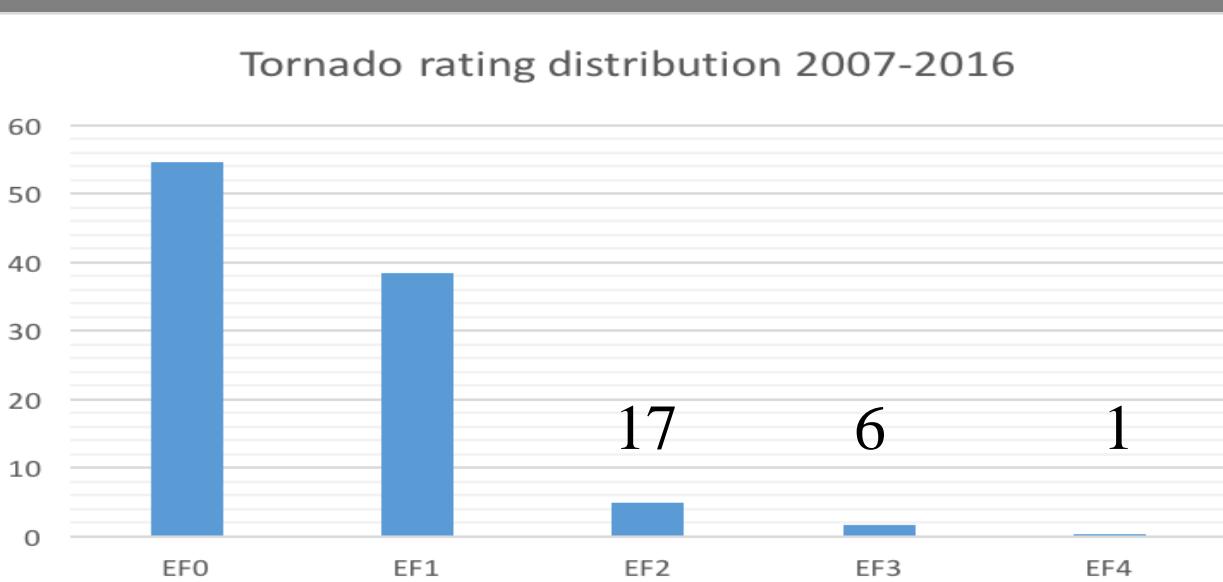
Mean: 37

Median: 36

48% from waterspouts

Density: 1.2 events per 10^4 km^2
vs 1.0 in Greece/1.5 Catalonia

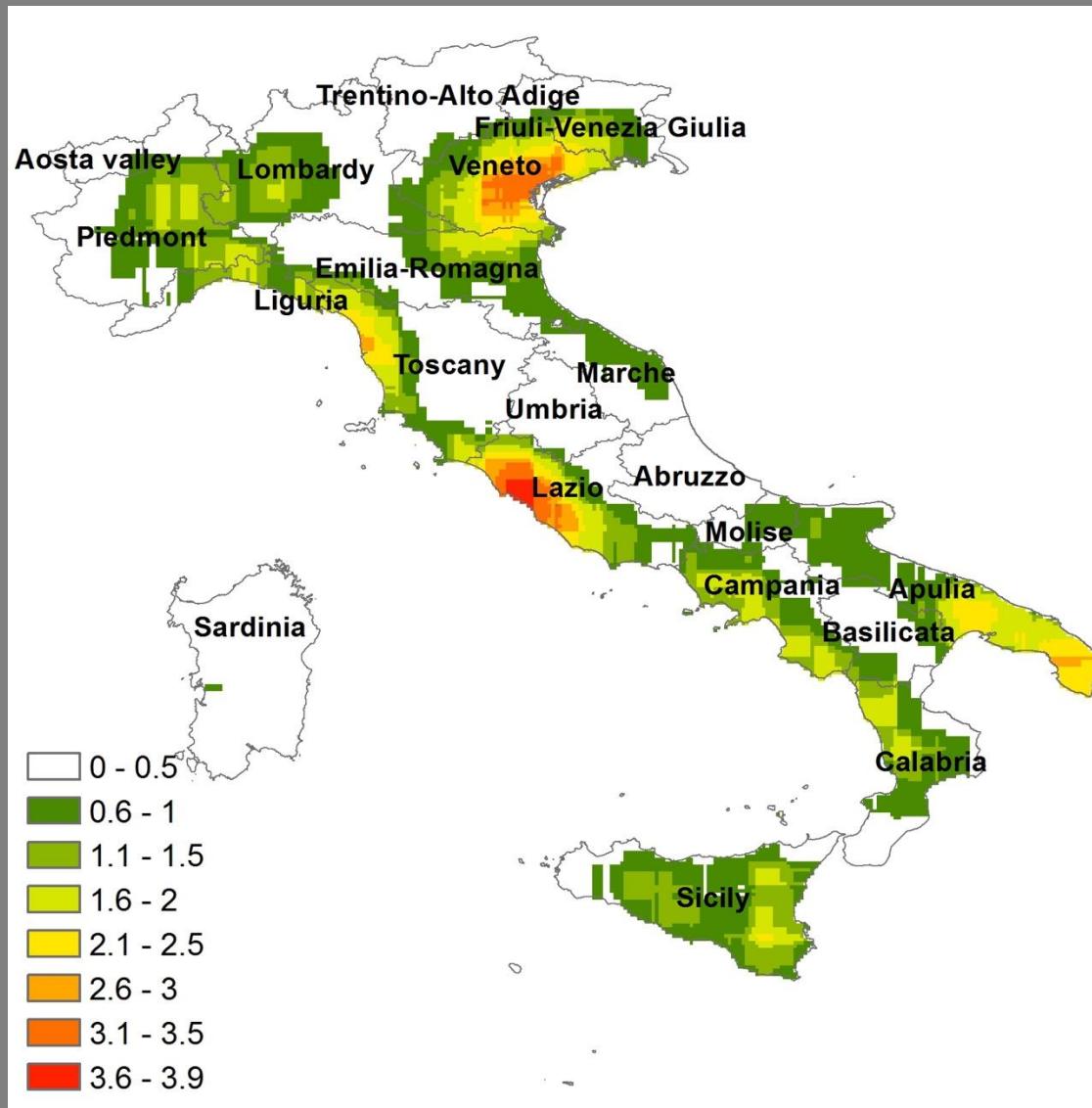
Tornado rating distribution 2007-2016



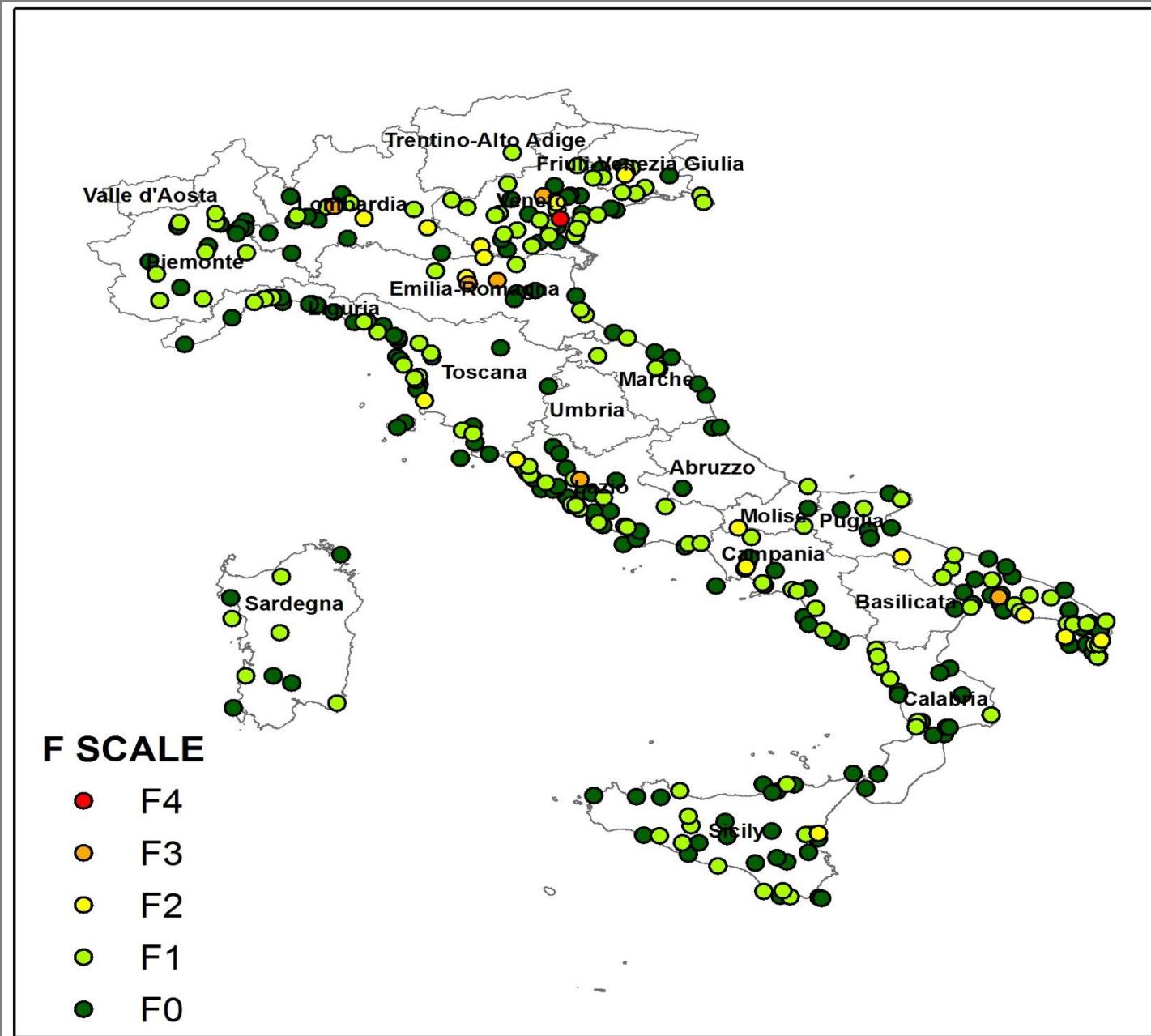
EF2+ cases: 2.4 per year

EF3+ cases: 0.7 per year

TROMBE D'ARIA IN ITALIA (DENSITA' PER 10.000 km²)



TORNADOES IN ITALY (10 years)

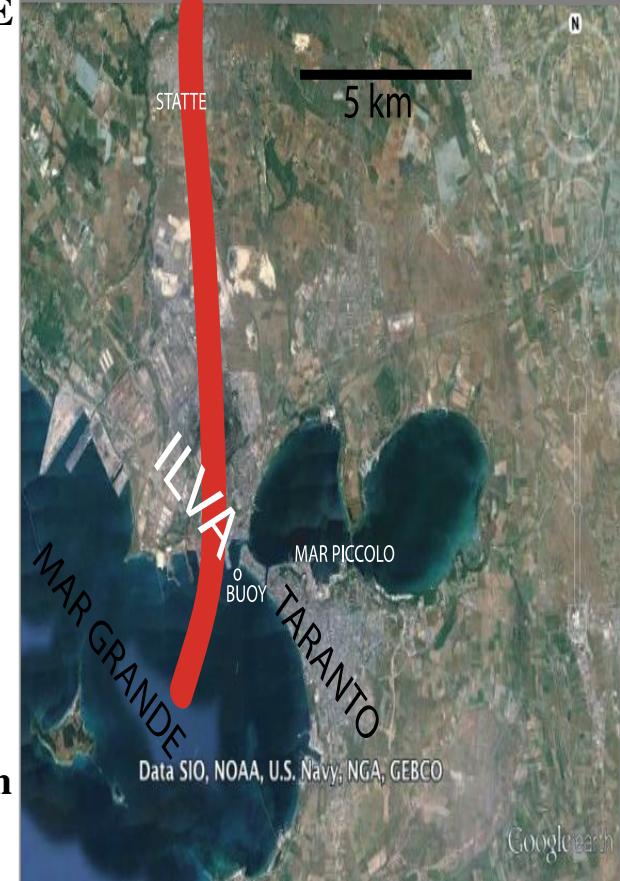
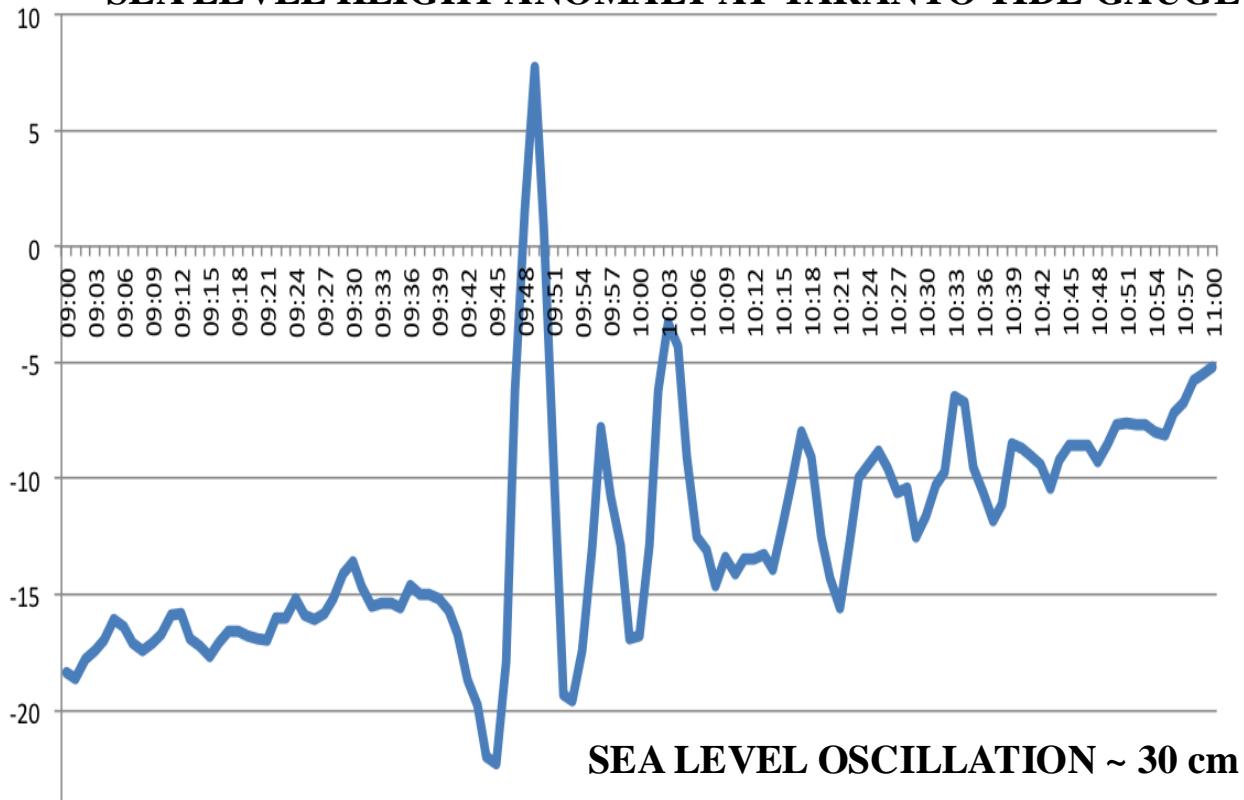


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TORNADO TRACK

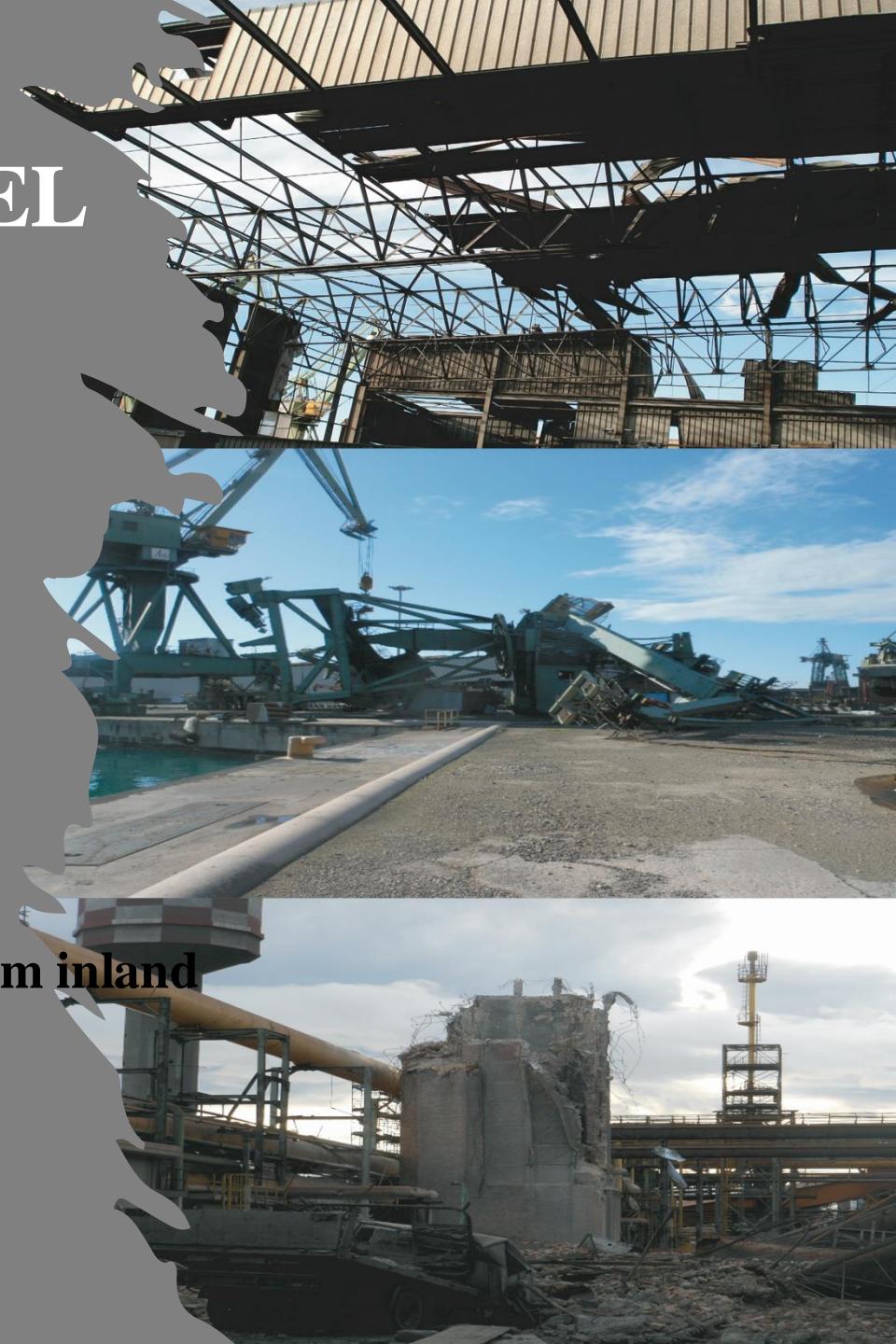
SEA LEVEL HEIGHT ANOMALY AT TARANTO TIDE GAUGE



LANDFALL ~ 09:50 UTC, 28 NOV 2012

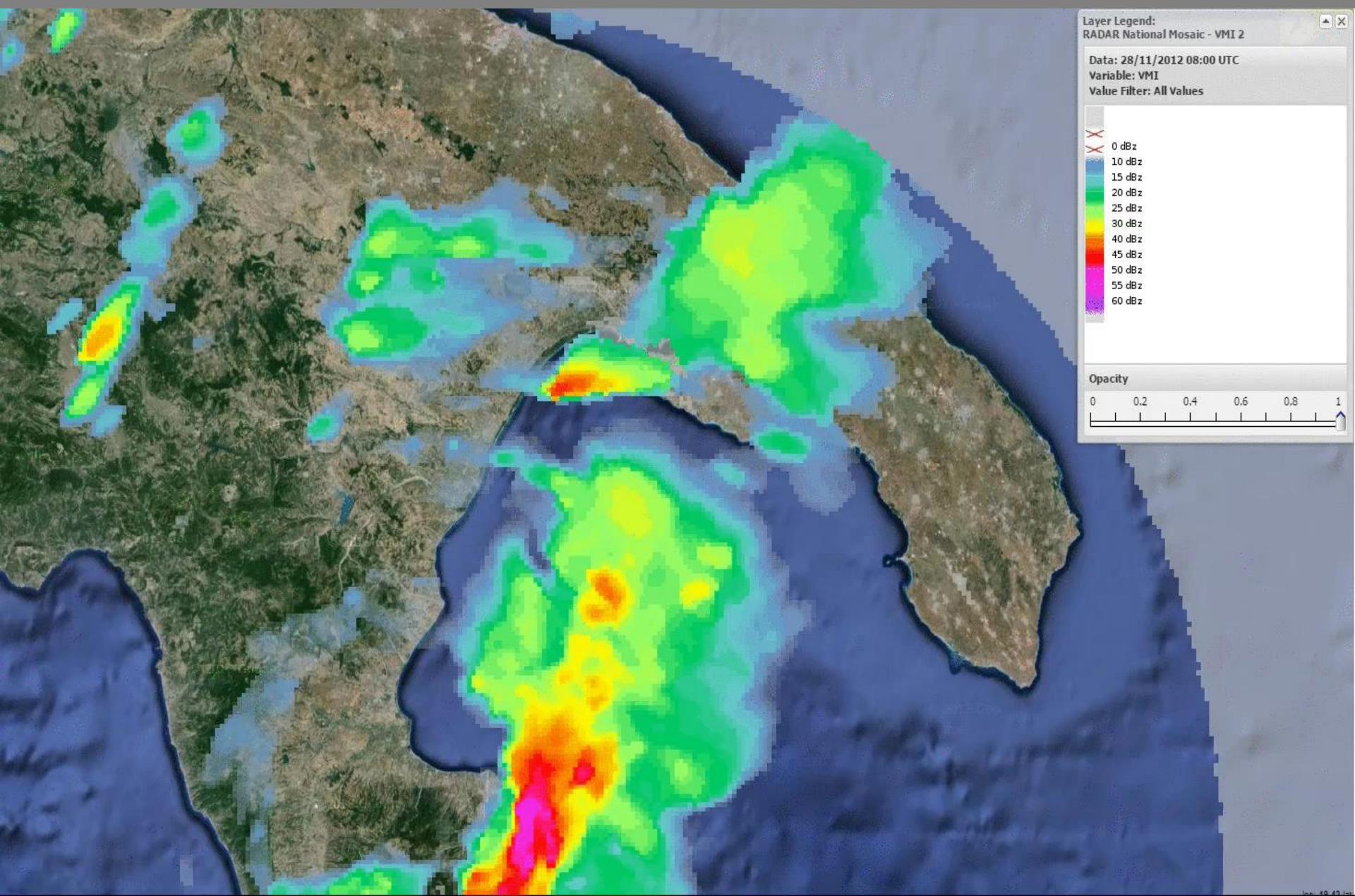
DAMAGE AT ILVA, THE LARGEST STEEL PLANT IN EUROPE

- 1 casualty
- Estimated damage 60 M€
- Estimated intensity EF3 (~230 km/h)
- Multi-vortex structure
- Path width: 300 m after landfall, 500 m inland
- Storm translation speed ~ 21-22 m/s
- Supercell duration: 50 min



Miglietta and Rotunno (2016)

Radar Reflectivity (Vertical Maximum Intensity)

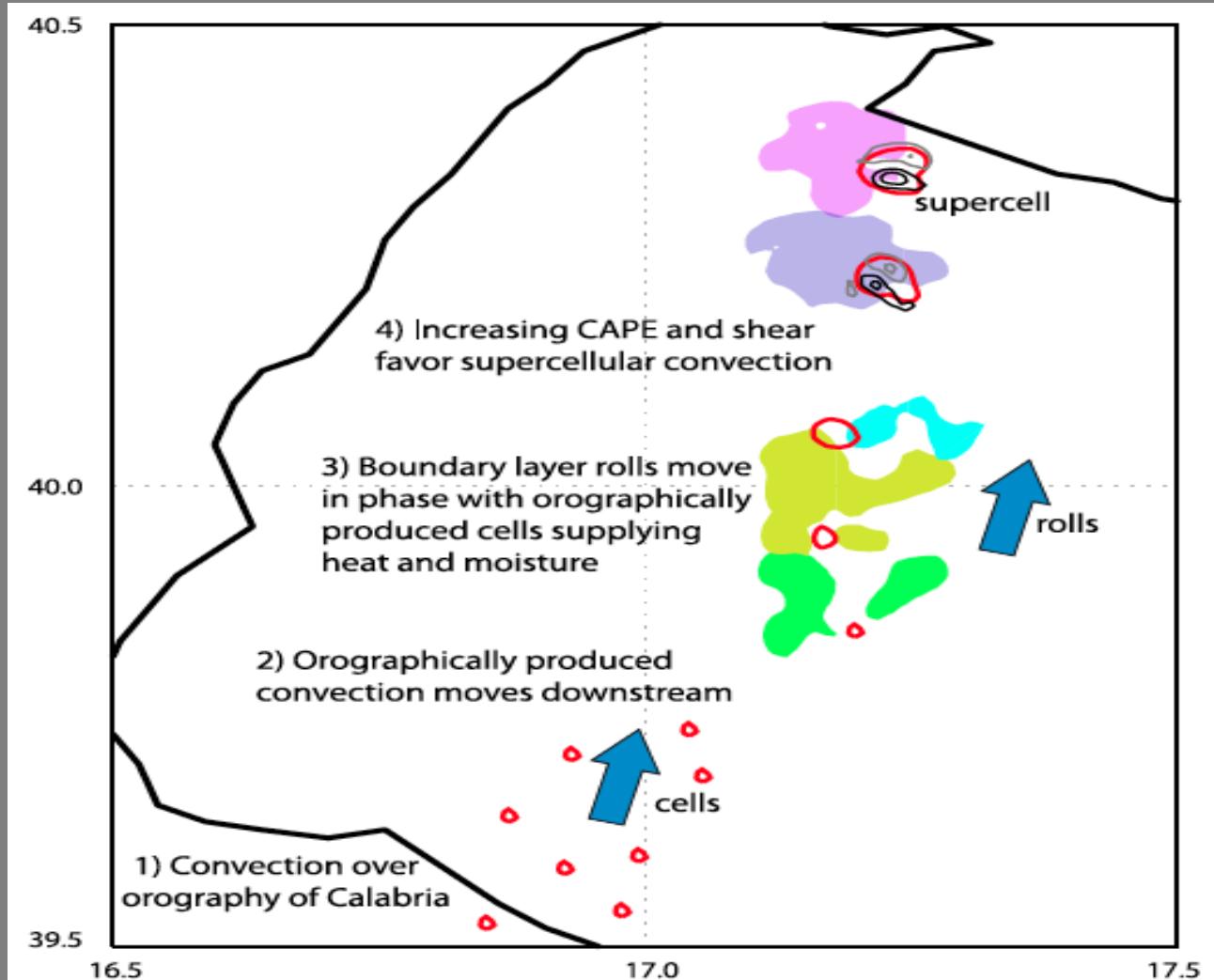


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijzck7TYOLs>

Vertical vorticity at 2000 m



Mechanism of development for SE Italy tornadoes



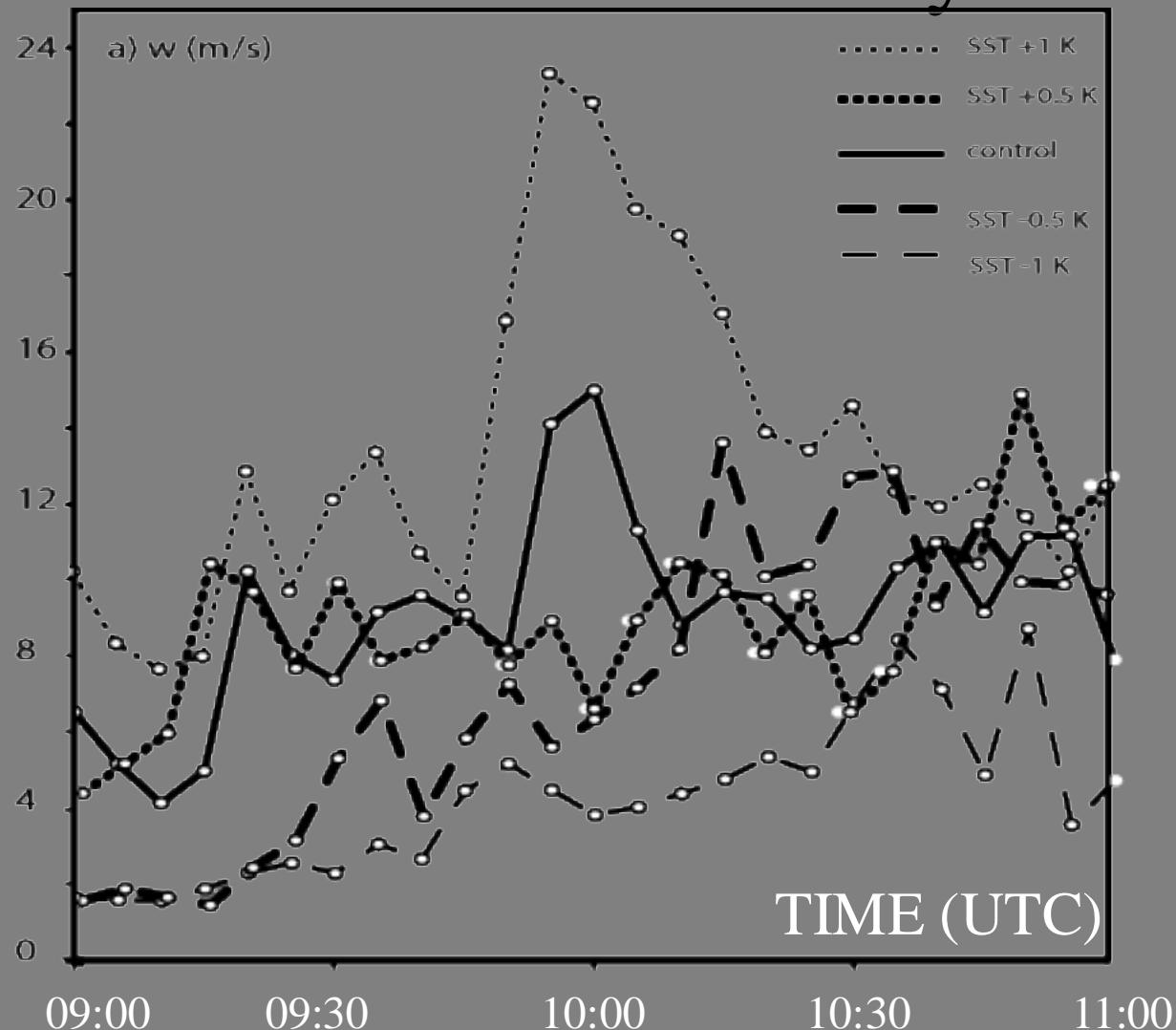
w@500 hPa = 6 m/s (Red);

vertical vorticity@500 hPa (positive=black; negative=grey)

water_vapor_mixing_ratio@800 hPa (7 g/kg isolines in colors)

Miglietta et al. (2017a)

Sensitivity to SST: 600 hPa vertical velocity max



ARGOMENTI

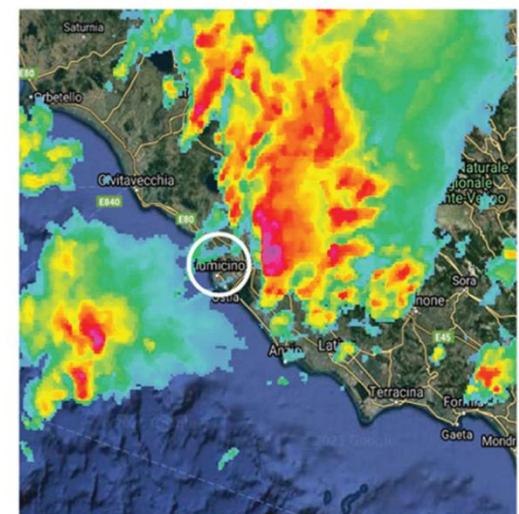
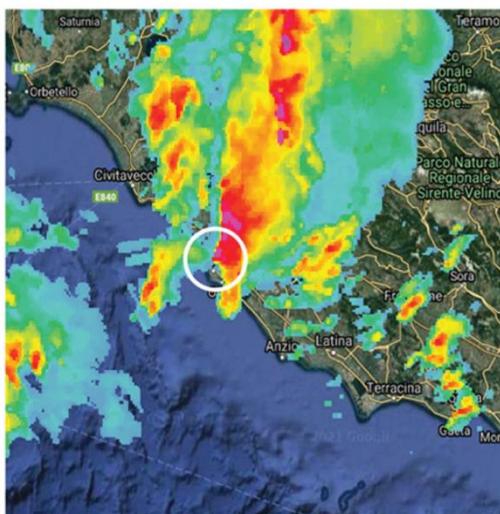
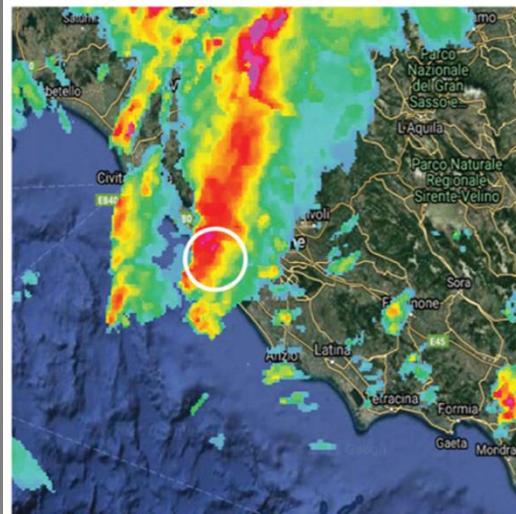
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Tornado Focene, 28-July-2019

00:00 UTC

00:30 UTC

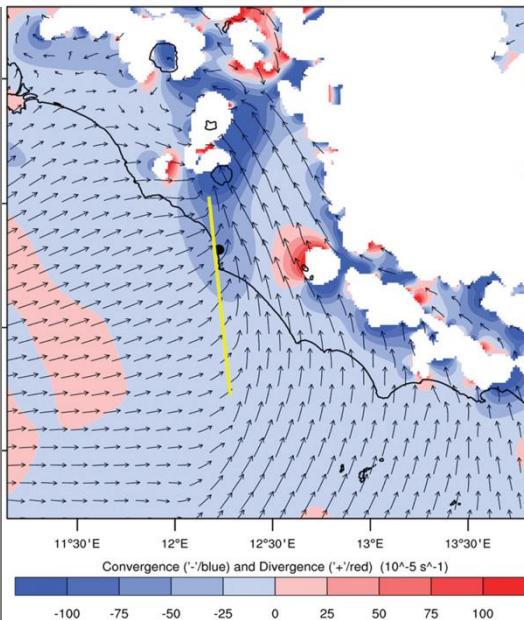
01:00 UTC



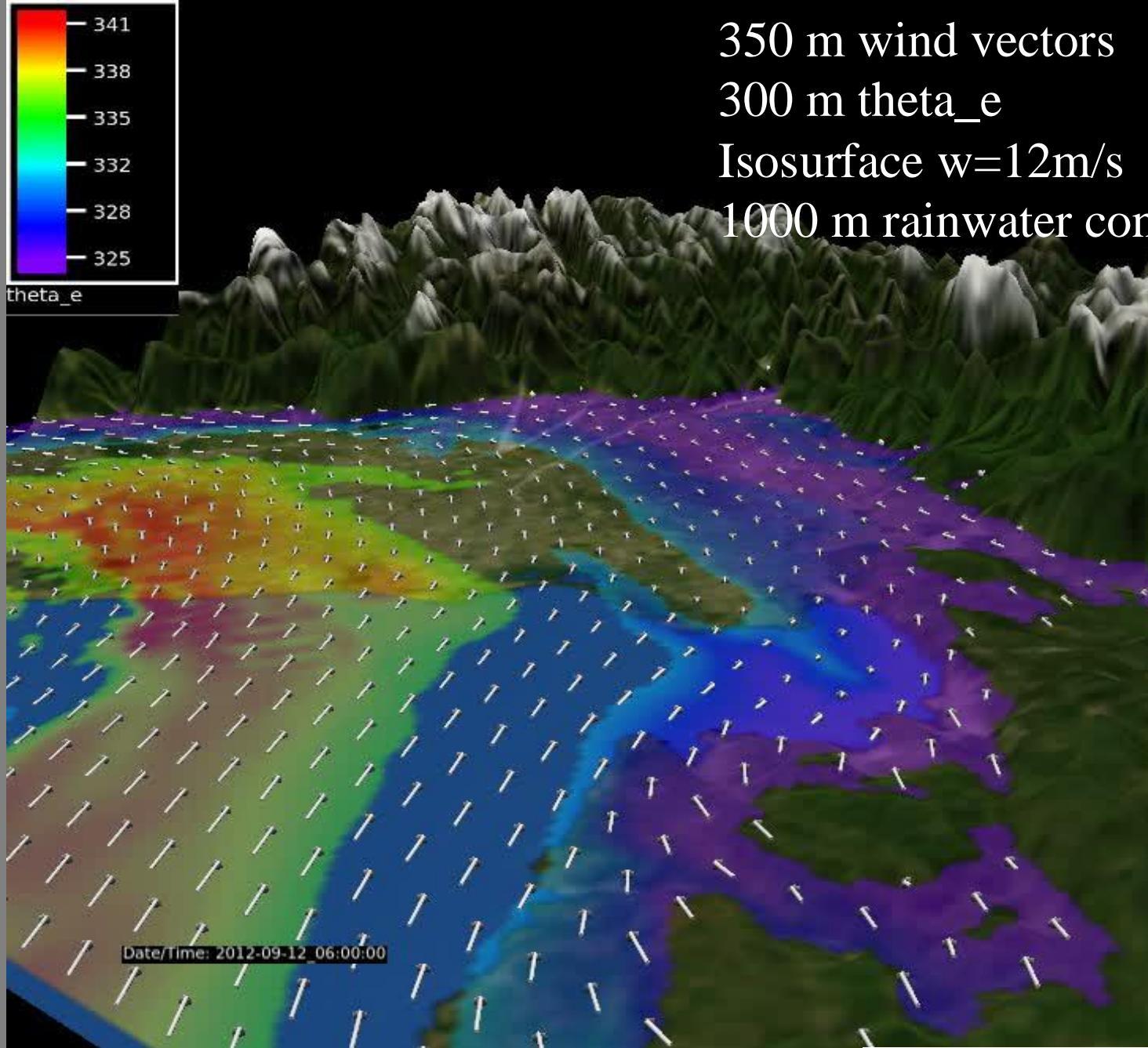
Reflectivity (dBZ)



950 hPa
Divergence
(10^{-5} s^{-1})

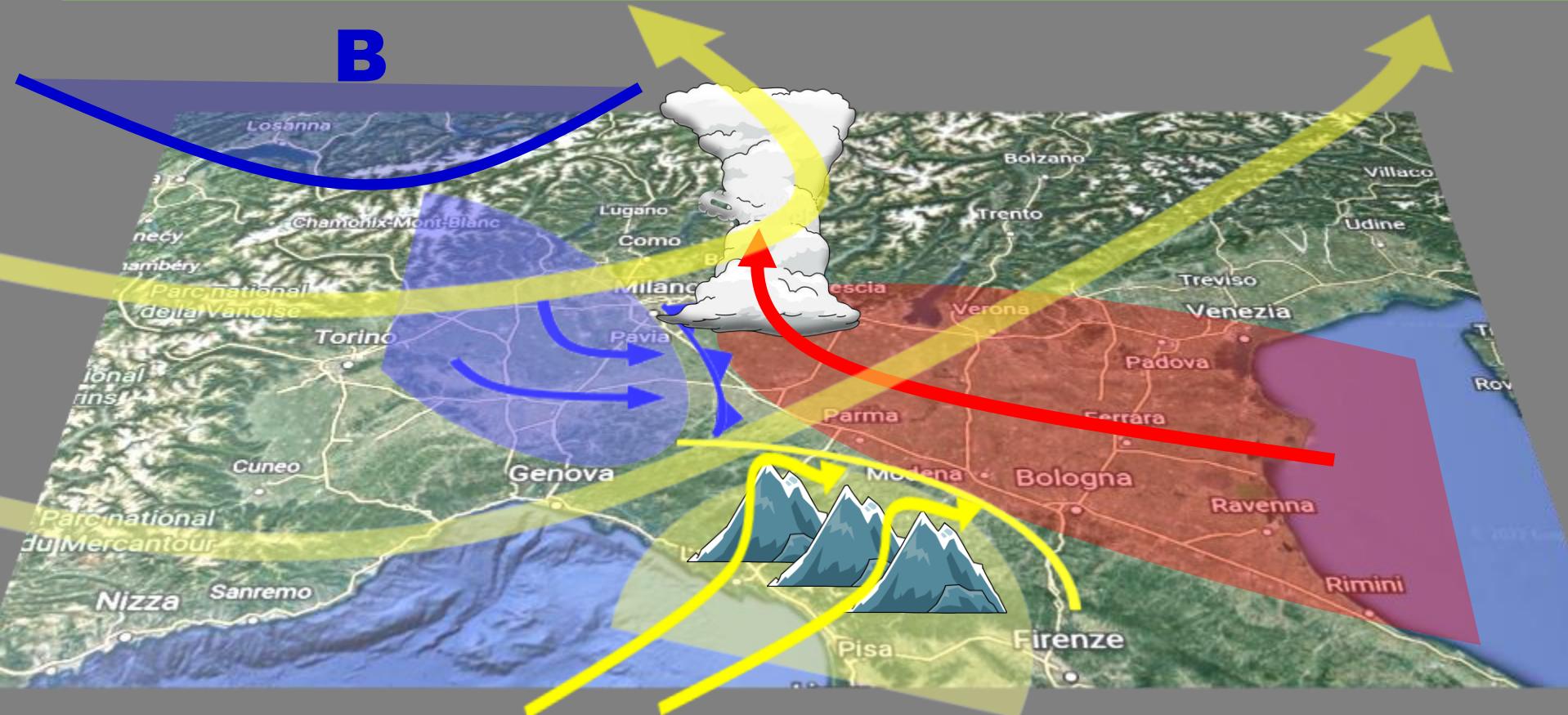


Avolio and Miglietta (2022)



350 m wind vectors
300 m θ_e
Isosurface $w=12 \text{ m/s}$
1000 m rainwater content

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE DYNAMIC OCCURED ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2021



ARGOMENTI

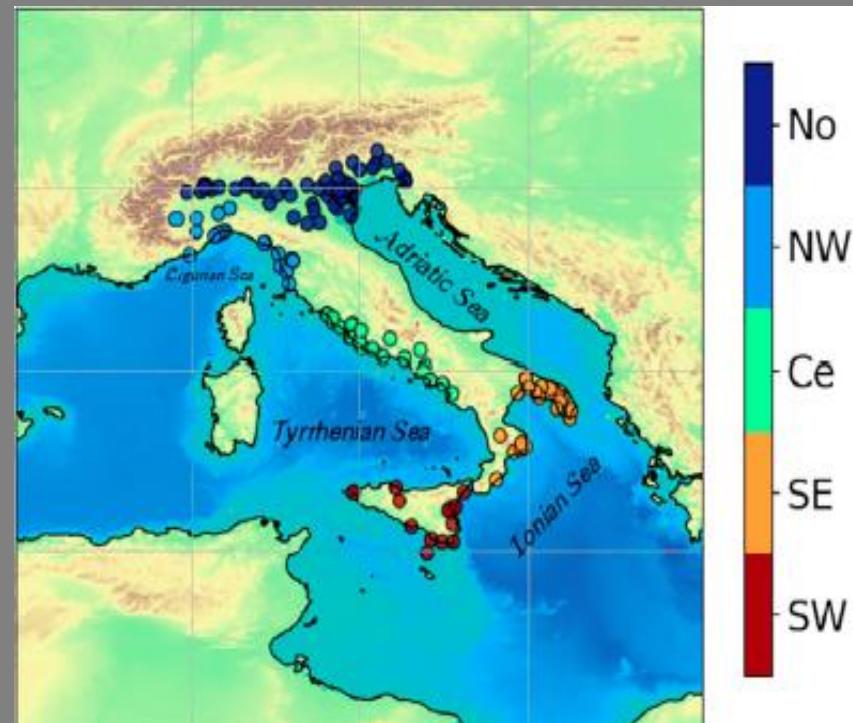
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DATASET

- Dataset (based on ESWD) extended to 2000-2018
- Only EF1+ are considered with time uncertainty \leq 2 hours (149 tornadoes)
- Hourly ERA5 reanalysis for calculation of averages, anomalies, standardized indices

CLUSTERING

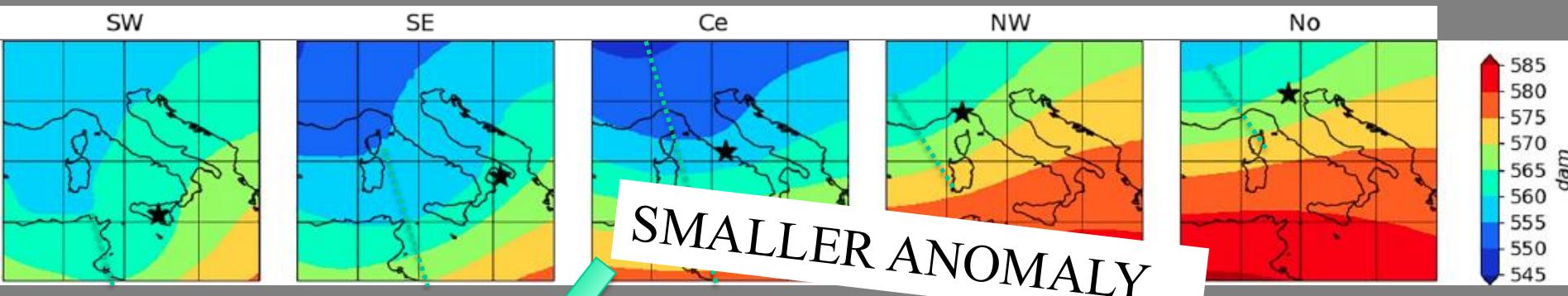
- Local clusters of nearby events (optimum density criterion)
- Criterion of dynamical similarity, i.e., we compared the cluster average mslp \rightarrow neighbouring clusters with correlations > 0.7 are merged



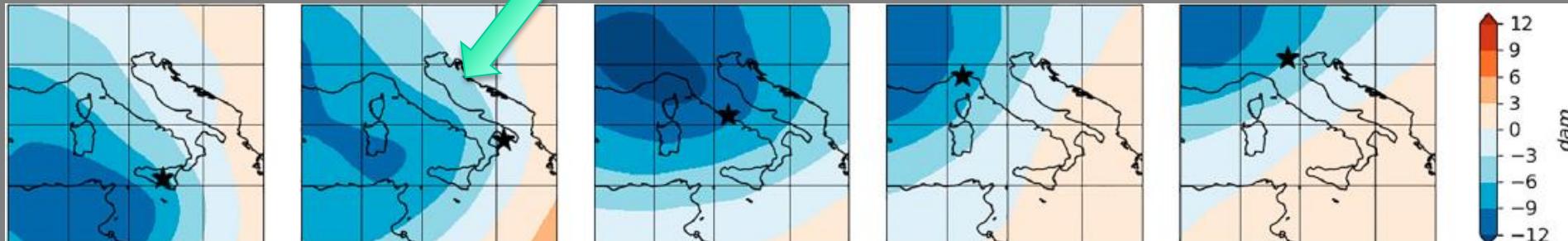
TORNADO-RELATED SYNOPTIC PATTERNS

Z@500hPa and T@900hPa show the most characteristic patterns (i.e., most anomalous with respect to non-tornadic conditions).

MEAN Z@500hPa

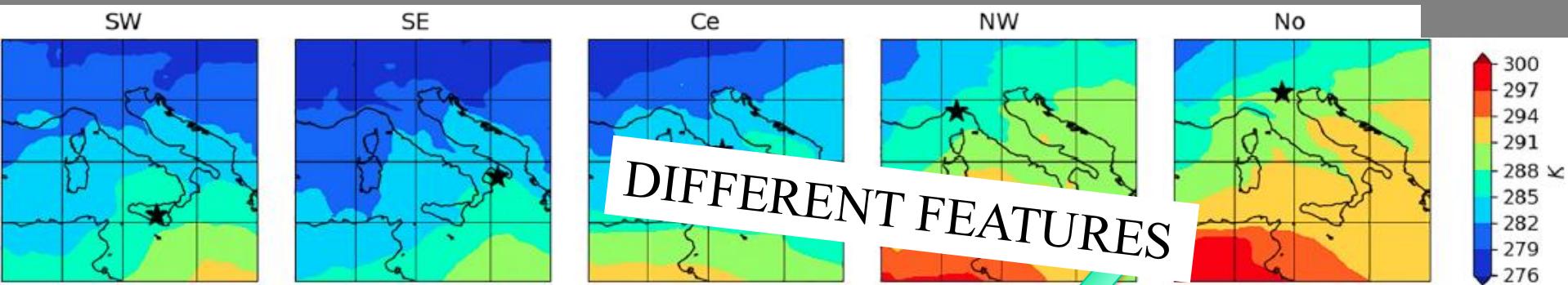


Anomaly (Z@500hPa)

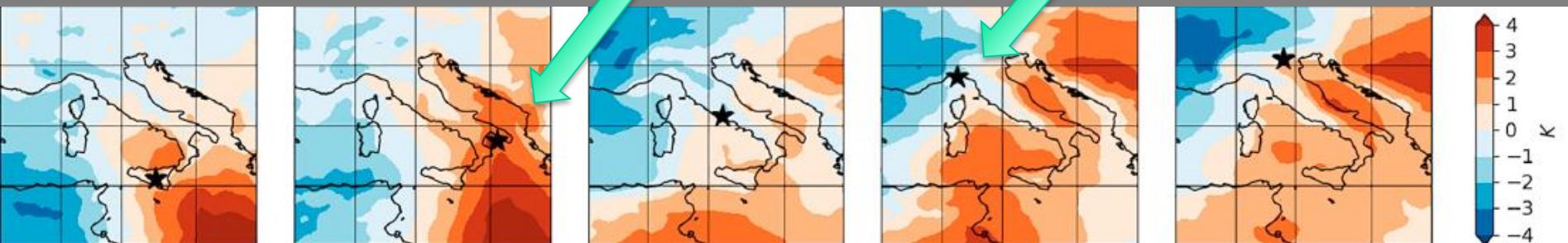


TORNADO-RELATED SYNOPTIC PATTERNS

MEAN T@900hPa

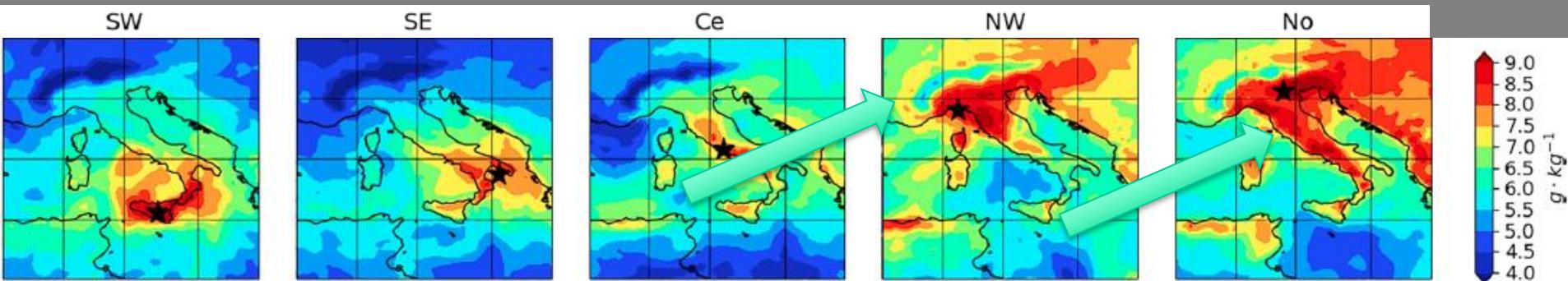


Anomaly (T@900hPa)

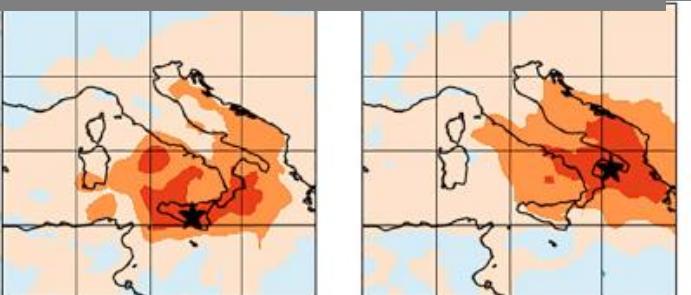


TORNADO-RELATED SYNOPTIC PATTERNS

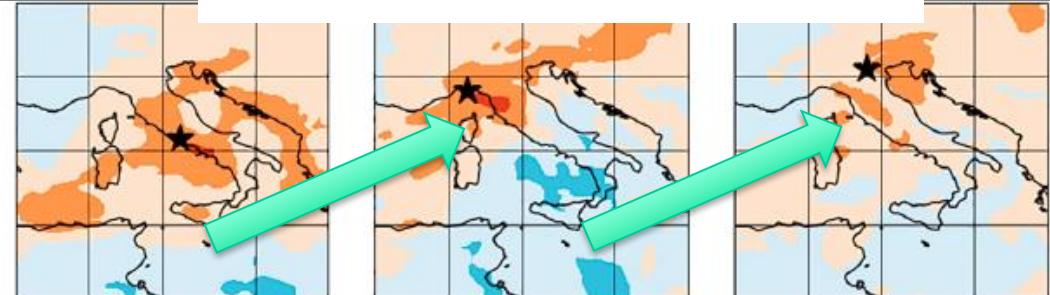
MEAN q @900hPa (similar results for CAPE)



Anomaly (q @900hPa)

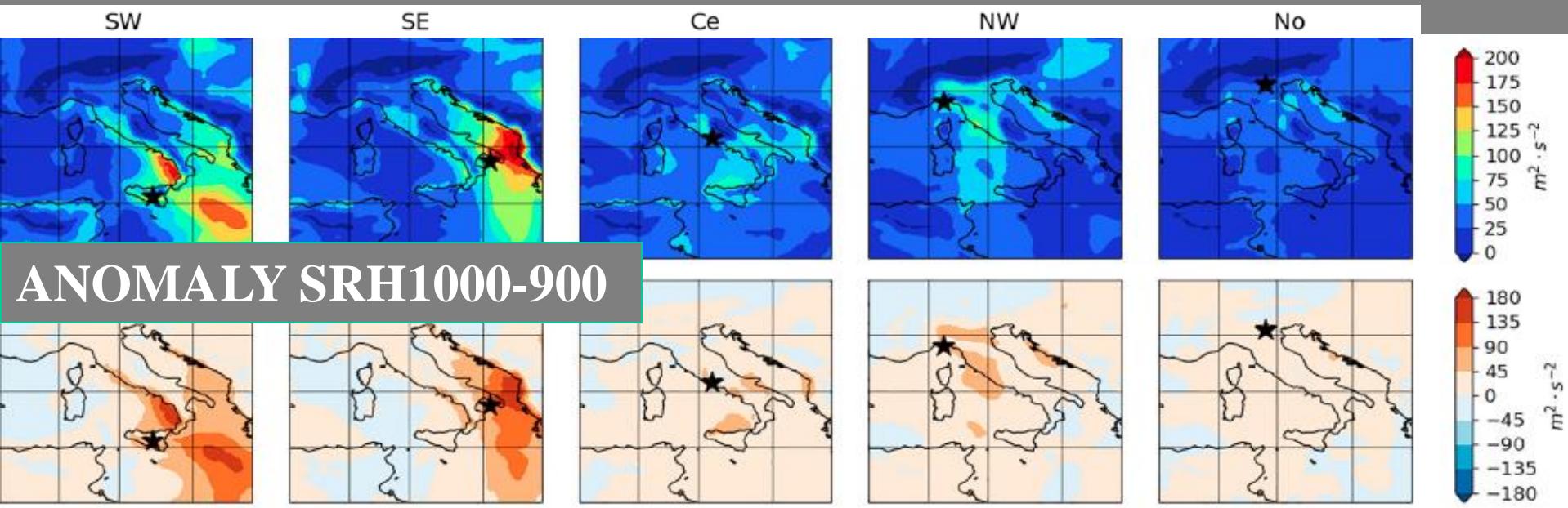


SUMMER TORNADOES

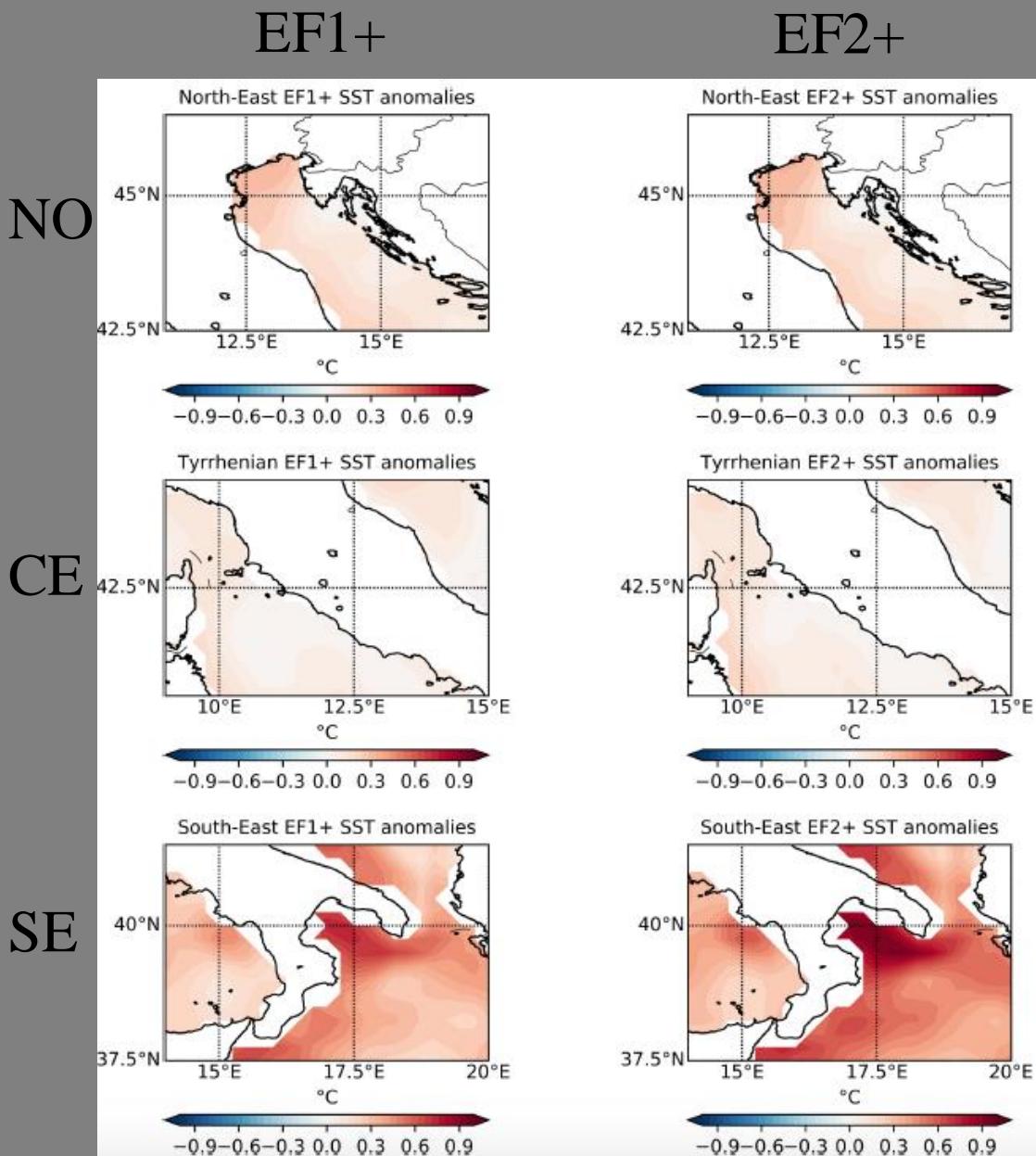


TORNADO-RELATED MESOSCALE PRECURSORS

MEAN SRH1000-900 (similar results for LLS)



SST ANOMALIES



CONCLUSIONI

Condizioni favorevoli ai tornado in Italia

SUD: forzante dinamica più debole; forte wind shear e moderato contenuto di umidità, trasportati verso l'area di interesse

NORD: punto triplo; elevato contenuto di umidità dovuto alla forte evaporazione tipica della stagione (estate)

CENTRO: forzante dinamica debole -> linee di convergenza (e tornado non mesociclonici?)

Anomalie SST elevate nel Mar Ionio (e meno nell'Adriatico settentrionale) responsabili di tornado intensi

Acknowledgements

- COST action CA19109 - MEDCYCLONES “European network for Mediterranean cyclones in weather and climate”
- “Earth Observations as a cornerstone to the understanding and prediction of tropical like cyclone risk in the Mediterranean (MEDICANES)”, ESA Contract No. 4000144111/23/I-KE, In response to: ESA CfP/5-50033/23/I-KE
- Progetto PRIN2022 - Thunderstorm outflows measurement and modeling for strongWIND nowcast and RISK mitigation (WIND RISK) – Finanziato dall'Unione Europea - Next Generation EU