

GENESIS STAGE EXPERIMENT
Science Description

Experiment/Module: Precipitation during Formation and Observing its Response across Multiple Scales (PREFORM)

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Requirements: Pre-genesis disturbances (pre-TDs), including NHC-designated “Invests”

Plain Language Description: An accurate prediction of hurricane formation requires an improved knowledge of the precipitation (rainfall) organization and the developing storm circulation response, in the context of environmental characteristics, during the formation process. The overall goal of this experiment is to use aircraft observations to investigate how precipitation (rainfall) within a tropical disturbance (such as an African easterly wave) is involved in the development and intensification of an incipient tropical storm circulation by sampling the characteristics of the precipitation, as well as the thermodynamic and wind structure of the circulation.

Genesis Stage Science Objective(s) Addressed:

The overarching objective is to investigate if a pre-genesis disturbance has matured into a TC, including the organization of convection and the development of a closed low-level circulation.

- 1) To investigate the precipitation modes that are prevalent during the genesis stage and the response of the vortex to that precipitation organization [*APHEX Goal 3*].
- 2) To investigate the favorability in both dynamics (e.g., vertical wind shear) and thermodynamics (e.g., moisture, stability) for tropical cyclogenesis in the environment near a pre-TD, especially the downstream environment [*APHEX Goal 3*].
- 3) Test new (or improved) technologies with the potential to fill gaps, both spatially and temporally, in the existing suite of airborne measurements in tropical disturbances that are in the pre-genesis or genesis stage. These measurements include improved three-dimensional representation of the tropical disturbance/TC wind field, more spatially dense thermodynamic sampling of the boundary layer, and more accurate measurements of ocean surface winds [*APHEX Goal 2*]

Motivation: A longstanding challenge for hurricane forecasters, theoreticians, and numerical weather forecast systems is to distinguish tropical waves that will develop into hurricanes from tropical waves that will not develop. One of the fundamental requirements to achieve a more accurate prediction, and understanding, of tropical cyclogenesis events is an improved knowledge of the precipitation organization and the developing vortex response, in the context of environmental (kinematic and thermodynamic) conditions, during the formation process.

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While true that the favorable environmental conditions for tropical cyclogenesis have been well accepted for decades, those conditions also frequently exist in non-developing disturbances. An understanding of the sequence of events, and thus more informed prediction, of tropical cyclogenesis is still very much constrained by our inability to describe the relative contributions of precipitation organization (e.g., deep convection vs. stratiform rain), in the context of the environmental properties, to the evolution of the developing incipient vortex. Numerical models are a convenient platform to study tropical cyclogenesis events, and are often able to reproduce them, but the processes — particularly the relative roles of various precipitation modes involved — that contribute to genesis have generally been unobserved. Satellites are also a key tool for identifying precipitation properties, particularly with the availability of the Dual-frequency Precipitation Radar (DPR) on the core satellite of the Global Precipitation Measuring Mission (GPM) and multiple higher resolution passive microwave sensors (AMSR2, GMI, SSMIS), but the vortex itself is not well observed; thus, the co-evolution of precipitation and vortex cannot be described using satellites alone. Dedicated aircraft missions (outside of the GRIP-PREDICT-IFEX, tri-agency field program effort in 2010 and the TCS-08 experiment) have historically been too few, but provide much-needed data for analysis of processes critical for TC genesis, as well as an opportunity to compare our much-used numerical models with reality.

Background: Results from previous observational case studies suggest that convergence (spin-up) is initially maximized in the middle troposphere, and as genesis nears the troposphere moistens (humidity increases to saturation) and stabilizes (warming at upper levels and cooling near the surface) (Raymond and Sessions 2007; Davis and Ahijevych 2012; Komaromi 2013; Zawislak and Zipser 2014a). The stabilization apparently coincides with a lowering of the peak in the vertical mass flux, and thus a more bottom-heavy mass flux profile whereby convergence and spin-up is maximized at low levels (Raymond and López Carillo 2011; Raymond et al. 2011). Upper-level warming, either through compensating subsidence from deep convection or latent heating, also favors surface pressure falls and enhanced low-level convergence (Zhang and Zhu 2012), which is required to overcome surface divergence that would otherwise persist from mesoscale downdrafts (Komaromi 2013). A similar evolution was observed by Rogers et al. (2020) in the case of the intensification of Tropical Storm Hermine (2016). Though that case study was technically not about tropical cyclogenesis, it's apparent to some extent that the processes that led to the vortex alignment and subsequent intensification of Hermine are an extension of the genesis processes listed above. For example, Rogers et al. (2020) found a sequence of events whereby moistening downshear due to the presence of widespread moderate convection led to the strengthening of the midlevel circulation, development of a mid- to upper-level warm anomaly, subsequent increased static stability in the vicinity of the midlevel circulation, and a lowering of the peak vertical mass flux from top-heavy to bottom-heavy.

In summary, the research above shows that the evolution of convection (precipitation), and thus the structure and distribution of latent heating, varies by the characteristics and evolution of the thermodynamic environment (humidity, stability), with the end result being a structural change in the low- and mid-level vortex. Despite these promising results, more robust observational analysis is needed to more confidently link vortex development to the precipitation characteristics and evolution within the incipient circulation, particularly during the genesis stage where the historical

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record of observations are relatively sparse compared to developed TCs. Research using observations from developing cases (Karl, Matthew, and Fiona) and nondeveloping cases (ex-Gaston, PREDICT/GRIP/IFEX -27, -30) in 2010 (Davis and Ahijevych 2013; Zawislak and Zipser 2014b), suggest that (at least initially) contributions from the larger, more persistent stratiform raining areas (favoring spin-up at midlevels) could initially be more influential during the genesis stage, particularly since the Rossby radius of deformation is large. Once the troposphere stabilizes and the Rossby radius is reduced, it's possible the role of deep convection becomes more influential (favoring low-level spin-up and overall deepening of the circulation). Another pathway to genesis emerges from scientific hypothesis and numerical modeling studies (e.g., Montgomery et al. 2010; Wang et al. 2010a; Wang 2012; Kilroy et al. 2017), and suggest a greater influence from intense, deep convection throughout the genesis process.

Using a multi-year, multi-sensor passive microwave satellite dataset, Zawislak (2020) highlighted the importance of increased precipitating (including deep convective) area that differentiates developing disturbances from non-developing disturbances. The limitations of passive microwave sensing, however, prevented them from separating multiple precipitation modes (e.g., stratiform from shallow and moderate convection). Fritz et al. (2016), however, was able to identify these modes (i.e., shallow, mid-level, and deep convection, as well as stratiform rain) using the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) Precipitation Radar (PR) data. Their conclusion was that multiple precipitation modes are responsible for tropical cyclogenesis. Although stratiform rain accounted for 80% of the raining area, convective precipitation made a nearly equal contribution to overall rainfall, given the larger rain rate. While they did not discount the important role of deep convection, they highlighted the potentially larger and unique role of moderately-deep convection, which was to moisten the lower to middle troposphere and spin up the surface circulation.

The goal of this objective is, thus, to obtain observations on the mesoscale distributions of various precipitation modes and the local environmental (thermodynamic and kinematic) characteristics that influence those modes. Then, through a sequence of missions, measure the time evolution of those modes and the vortex kinematic and thermodynamic responses.

Goal(s): To investigate the mesoscale distributions of various precipitation modes that are prevalent during the genesis stage, the evolution of their key characteristics (e.g., areal coverage and intensity), and how they are involved in the development and intensification of an incipient tropical storm circulation by also understanding the link between precipitation properties and the local vortex, thermodynamic (moisture/stability), and kinematic characteristics (e.g., vertical wind shear).

Hypotheses:

1. The presence of a mid-level circulation, either pre-existing (e.g., African easterly waves, upper-level lows) or developed in-situ in response to convection, is a necessary condition for a TC to develop.
2. Mid-tropospheric moistening through stratiform and/or moderately deep convection enhances the mid-tropospheric circulation, reduces downdrafts through saturation,

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increases static stability, transitions the vertical mass flux profile from top-heavy to bottom-heavy, and ultimately favors lower-tropospheric convergence prior to tropical cyclogenesis.

3. A low-level center can develop rapidly as a result of deep convective bursts possessing a bottom-heavy mass flux profile in a region of anomalously high vorticity.

Objectives:

1. Measure the precipitation characteristics, including the relative contributions of stratiform precipitation and various modes of convection (shallow, moderately deep, and deep) to the total precipitating area and area-averaged mass flux profiles.
2. Quantify the moisture and relative humidity characteristics of the circulation, in particular at midlevels (700 to 400 hPa), relate those characteristics to the precipitation observed, and measure their evolutions over multiple days.
3. Identify the location, strength, and potential origins of circulations from the low to middle troposphere, and relate changes to the precipitation observed.

Aircraft Pattern/Module Descriptions (see *Flight Pattern* document for more detailed information):

Scenario 1 [“2-airplane”], ideally one P-3 and the G-IV is available -or- use both P-3s: When the G-IV or 2nd P-3 is available for coordinated research operations, a P-3 will target observations of the relevant mesoscale convective system (MCS), while the G-IV or 2nd P-3 will simultaneously fly a circulation-scale pattern that includes the near environment of the convection system. If using two P-3s, this scenario is limited to coordinated missions once a day. If using one P-3 and the G-IV, it provides the possibility of twice-a-day (separated by 12 hours) coordinated missions. In this scenario:

P-3 Pattern #1: This pattern ideally uses a repeated, standard (shortened) single Figure-4 to maximize coverage and repeated sampling of precipitation features of interest. In some respect, it should be treated as a pseudo-convective burst module. The pattern should be centered on the convective burst center (or in close proximity to it) for larger, more organized MCSs, which can be determined from satellite imagery. If a midlevel center is identified in the TDR analysis, the pattern can be subsequently centered at that location (accounting for translation speed, if possible to determine). Adequate sampling of the convective burst remains the priority, though, since the goal of the pattern is optimizing precipitation returns to complete a TDR analysis of the winds within the MCS. This pattern is ideally flown with a coinciding P-3 (P-3 Pattern #2 or #3) or G-IV mission (G-IV Pattern #1 or #2) in the surrounding environment for context. An example of sampling is provided in Figure PREFORM-1.

P-3 Pattern #2: This is a standard lawnmower pattern that samples the wave region. It ideally encompasses the convection flown in P-3 Pattern #1 under this scenario. The P-3 would need to fly at roughly 20,000 ft or higher. The proposed pattern is similar to the standard Lawnmower

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pattern, but could include a few modifications such as extending the zonal legs an additional degree longitude, and double the number of drops per zonal leg than standard, spaced approximately every degree longitude. After extending the legs and adding more drops, each zonal leg would have six drops, for a total of 24 drops in the lawnmower portion of the pattern. Finally, dropsondes can optionally be included at the same resolution ($\sim 1^\circ$ latitude/longitude) for three degrees on both the inbound and outbound legs in order to capture some environmental context, resulting in a total of 30 drops.

P-3 Pattern #3: With a more accurate positioning of the circulation center, this pattern utilizes the standard square-spiral. Again, the P-3 would need to fly relatively high, around 20,000 ft. Increasing the drop resolution in the standard pattern to about 1° latitude/longitude would double the number of drops to 26 in the square, and optionally including three additional drops in each of the inbound/outbound leg would total 32 drops. An example of sampling is provided in Figure PREFORM-1.

G-IV Pattern #1: As with the P-3 Pattern #2, alternatively the G-IV would fly a lawnmower at typical operating altitudes. The proposed pattern is similar to the standard lawnmower pattern, but could include a few modifications such as extending the zonal legs an additional degree longitude, and double the number of drops per zonal leg than standard, spaced approximately every degree longitude. After extending the legs and adding more drops, each zonal leg would have six drops, for a total of 24 drops in the lawnmower portion of the pattern. Finally, dropsondes can optionally be included at the same resolution ($\sim 1^\circ$ latitude/longitude) for three degrees on both the inbound and outbound legs in order to capture some environmental context, resulting in a total of 30 drops.

G-IV Pattern #2: With a more accurate positioning of the circulation center, and indications of some recurrent convective activity near that center, this pattern utilizes the standard square-spiral, flown at typical G-IV operating altitudes. Increasing the drop resolution in the standard pattern to about 1° latitude/longitude would double the number of drops to 26 in the square, and optionally including three additional drops in each of the inbound/outbound leg would total 32 drops. An example of sampling is provided in Figure PREFORM-1.

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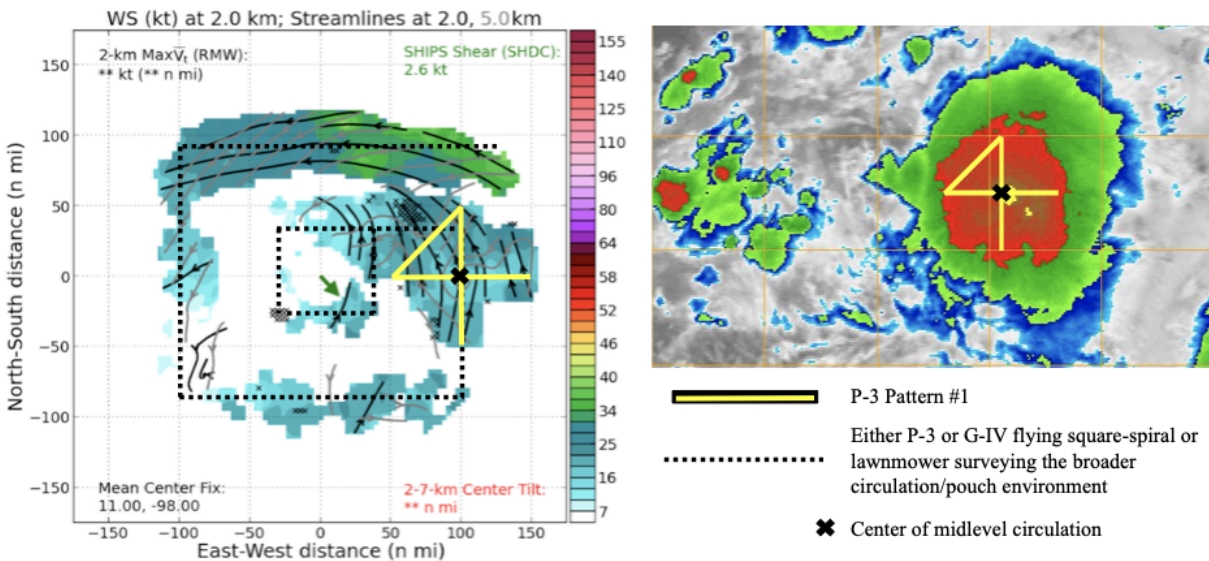


Figure PREFORM-1. Examples of P-3 Pattern #1 (yellow lines) and P-3 Pattern #3 (or G-IV Pattern #2) (black dotted lines) overlaid on a (left) tail Doppler radar composite analysis of 2-km (black) and 5-km (gray) streamlines and 2-km windspeed (shaded), and (right) IR imagery of the mesoscale convective system where P-3 Pattern #1 is sampling. The overlap between the survey pattern and P-3 Pattern #1 will depend on how well the low-level and the midlevel circulations associated with the MCS are aligned.

Scenario 2 [“Single airplane”], only one P-3 or the G-IV is available: When the G-IV or 2nd P-3 is not available for coordinated operations with the other P-3, either because of operational tasking requirements or aircraft unavailability, this scenario provides P-3 or G-IV targeted observations in the near environment and relevant convective complex that can still contribute towards the objectives of the experiment. Missions should be flown with as little temporal gap as possible, within operational constraints (minimally, once-a-day sampling at approximately the same UTC, optimally missions every 12 hours). In this scenario, the single aircraft will fly:

P-3 Pattern #1: Same as in Scenario 1, but with radial legs extended further into the environment to sample the circulation to a greater extent, flying as high as possible outside of the precipitation.

P-3 Pattern #2: Same as in Scenario 1.

P-3 Pattern #3: Same as in Scenario 1.

G-IV Pattern #1: Same as in Scenario 1.

G-IV Pattern #2: Same as in Scenario 1.

Links to Other Genesis Stage Experiments/Modules: This experiment is ideally suited to include sampling of the precipitation within the proximity of the midlevel vorticity

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maximum/circulation center, such that the precipitation properties identified from the TDR can be placed in the context of the thermodynamic and kinematic characteristics of the potentially developing disturbance. It's essentially an extension of the *Early Stage: Convective Burst Module* into the Genesis Stage, except it also provides the environmental context for the burst. The experiment can also be flown in conjunction with the 2022 HFP Experiments: *Favorable Air Mass* experiment, *Evaluation of Tropical Cyclone Environment Using Satellite Soundings Experiment*, and the *TROPICS Satellite Validation Module*. The PREFORM observing strategy is ideally flown in coordination with flights for the Impact of Targeted Observations on Forecasts, especially the 2022 ITOFS – East Atlantic (ITOFSE-East) experiment (description below) that will be flown from the Cabo Verde Islands.

ITOFSE-East: The overarching objective of ITOFSE-East is to fly the NOAA G-IV to collect rare measurements of tropical disturbances and tropical cyclones in their very early stages of development, farther east than any NOAA hurricane reconnaissance aircraft has ever flown. Operating from Cabo Verde, G-IV research missions will provide an opportunity to sample an AEW as it emerges from the West African coast. AEWs (as a pre-cursor to a TC) accounts for about 60% of the tropical storms and non-major hurricanes and 85% of the major hurricanes in the Atlantic, and is therefore a high priority target for ITOFSE-East. The three goals of ITOFSE-East are:

1. Examining the operational impact of in-situ observations in the normally data sparse eastern and central North Atlantic through real-time monitoring of AEWs and the early stages of TCs, and assessing how those observations may improve model and National Hurricane Center (NHC) short- and long-term forecasts of TC formation;
2. Understanding the structural aspects of AEWs, such as the Saharan Air Layer (SAL) and African easterly jet (AEJ), that make them favorable or unfavorable for possible development in the western North Atlantic;
3. Evaluating the accuracy of experimental (e.g., NASA TROPICS) and operational (e.g., from GOES, NOAA-20, Suomi-NPP) satellite product guidance in the region against collected G-IV observations (collaboration with the 2022 HFP Experiments: *Evaluation of Tropical Cyclone Environment Using Satellite Soundings Experiment* and *TROPICS Satellite Validation Module*).

In addition to the research opportunities ITOFSE-East offers, NOAA NHC is interested in:

- Accessing GPS dropwindsonde and tail Doppler radar observations in the central and eastern North Atlantic to capture the early lifecycle stages of tropical disturbances and tropical cyclones, especially those that pose a threat to land areas in the central and western part of the Atlantic basin, including the CONUS, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Testing strategies for sampling tropical disturbances and tropical cyclones farther east and earlier in their lifecycles. These efforts will help address strategies for future requirements and capabilities, including NOAA NHC 7-day tropical cyclone forecasts and the enhanced range capabilities of the anticipated G550 aircraft.

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Link to NASA’s Convective Processes Experiment – Cabo Verde (CPEX-CV): In addition to ITOFS-East, PREFORM could be flown in coordination with CPEX-CV and the NASA DC-8 aircraft during their planned deployment period between 1–30 September. The NASA DC-8 will be flying [DAWN](#) (Doppler Aerosol Wind Lidar), [APR-3](#) (the Airborne Third Generation Precipitation Radar), HALO (High Altitude Lidar Observatory), [HAMSR](#) (High Altitude MMIC Sounding Radiometer), AIRO (Airborne Radio Occultation), and will be able to deploy dropsondes. The CPEX-CV science objectives include the following:

- Improve understanding of the interactions between large-scale environmental forcings (e.g., AEWs, ITCZ, SAL, mid-level AEJ) and the lifecycle and properties of convective cloud systems, including tropical cyclone precursors, in the tropical East Atlantic region;
- Observe how local kinematic (wind) and thermodynamic conditions, including the vertical structure and variability of the marine boundary layer, relate to the initiation and lifecycle of convective cloud systems and their processes (e.g., cold pools);
- Investigate how dynamical and convective processes affect size dependent Saharan dust vertical structure, long-range Saharan dust transport, and boundary layer exchange pathways.
- Assess the impact of CPEX-CV observations of atmospheric winds, thermodynamics, clouds, and aerosols on prediction of tropical Atlantic weather systems, and validate and interpret spaceborne remote sensors that provide similar measurements.

With the additional support provided by the Office of Naval Research (ONR), the NASA-NOAA-ONR field program collaboration in the East Atlantic in 2022 will be the most comprehensive effort to sample tropical weather in that region since NASA’s African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analyses (NAMMA) experiment in 2006. Flights from the DC-8 and G-IV will offer rare in-situ and remotely-sensed measurements of wind, humidity, temperature, aerosols, and clouds and precipitation in potentially developing easterly waves, in a vastly under-sampled region of the Atlantic basin, thus facilitating an opportunity to more intensively sample potential tropical cyclogenesis events than usually possible with the NOAA aircraft alone.

Analysis Strategy: Three-dimensional analyses of wind and reflectivity from the TDR will facilitate an analysis of the precipitation structure (i.e., precipitation mode) within precipitation areas of the disturbance, and the identification of low- and mid-tropospheric circulation centers. If possible, repeated sampling of a convective burst area over multiple missions (every 12 h) will allow us to identify the relationships between low- and mid-level circulations, the precipitation mode evolution (e.g., stratiform v. deep, moderately-deep, and shallow convective fractions), and the vertical mass flux profiles. Dropsonde observations (ideally from both the G-IV and P-3) provide key measures of the thermodynamic (e.g., moisture/relative humidity) properties in, and around, the burst and mid-level circulation centers. They will allow us to identify if (when) the low and middle troposphere become nearly saturated, the timing and vertical location of the formation of the warm anomaly, quantify the vertical mass flux profiles, and characterize any potential relationships between observed vortex and precipitation evolutions.

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