

Ministry of Earth Sciences India Meteorological Department Cyclone Warning Division, New Delhi



FDP (Cyclone) NOC Report Dated 09th November, 2019

Time of Issue: 1200 UTC

Synoptic features:

 The Very Severe Cyclonic Storm 'Bulbul' (Pronounced as Bul bul) over northwest Bay of Bengal moved nearly northwards and lay centred at 0900 UTC of today, the 9th November 2019, over northwest Bay of Bengal, near Lat.20.9°N and Long. 87.9°E about 140 km east-northeast of Paradip (Odisha), 85 km south of Sagar Islands (West Bengal), 120 km east of Chandbali, 120 km south-southeast Balasore, 90 km southsoutheast of Digha, 185 km south-southwest of Kolkata and 270 km west-southwest of Khepupara (Bangladesh). It is very likely to weaken gradually, move northeastwards and cross West Bengal – Bangladesh Coasts between Sagar Islands (West Bengal) and Khepupara (Bangladesh), across Sunderban delta by late evening/ night (between 2000 & 2300 hours IST) of 9 th November as a Severe Cyclonic Storm with maximum sustained wind speed of 110-120 Kmph gusting to 135 Kmph.

Dynamical and thermodynamical features

Sea Surface Temperature (SST):

Sea Surface Temperature is around 25-28°C over most parts of central Arabian Sea. It increases to 28-30°C over north Arabian Sea and south Arabian Sea.

SST is around 27-28 °C over the system area and also in rest of north BoB. It is around 28 - 30°C over most parts of the BOB with higher values over central BoB.

Tropical Cyclone Heat Potential (TCHP):

Tropical Cyclone Heat Potential (TCHP) is 20-40 kJ/cm² over most parts of central Arabian Sea and north Arabian sea. There is a narrow strip of value 50-70 kJ/cm² off west coast of India. It is around 80-100 kJ/cm² over south Arabian Sea.

TCHP is around 30-50 kJ/cm² over the system area and is around 80-100 kJ/cm² also over rest of the BOB.

Relative Vorticity:

Cyclonic relative vorticity at 850 hPa of value 250 X10⁻⁶s-1 is seen around the centre of Very Severe Cyclonic Storm Bul bul over northwest BoB.

Cyclonic relative vorticity at 850 hPa of value 10-20X10⁻⁶s-1 is seen over the eastcentral Arabian Sea off Maharashtra coast.

Low level Convergence:

An area of lower level convergence about 20 x 10⁻⁵s⁻¹ is seen to the south of the centre of VSCS Bul bul over NW BoB.

No significant positive lower level convergence area is seen over Arabian Sea.

Upper level Divergence:

Upper level divergence of value 40x10⁻⁵ s-1 to the northeast of VSCS Bul bul over NW BoB. There is no area of positive upper level divergence over Arabian Sea.

Wind Shear:

Wind shear is high over north and central Arabian Sea. It is low to moderate over south AS.

Wind shear is moderate to high over the system area and is becoming high in the forecast direction of the system.

Wind Shear Tendency:

The wind shear tendency is positive over western parts of westcentral BoB. It is negative or neutral elsewhere.

It is negative over some parts of southeast Arabian Sea and Comorin area and also over north Arabian Sea. It is positive or neutral over rest Arabian Sea.

Upper tropospheric ridge:

The upper tropospheric ridge at 200 hPa runs roughly along 21°N over BoB.

Satellite observations based on INSAT imagery:

Arabian Sea:-

As per the satellite imagery at 0900 UTC of 08th November, 2019, scattered low to medium clouds with embedded isolated weak to moderate convection lies over Gulf of Cambay and adjoin south Gujarat coast and extreme north Maharashtra in association with a low level circulation over the area.

Bay of Bengal & Andaman Sea:-

According to 0900 UTC satellite imagery, the intensity of the system (VSCS Bul bul) is T4.5. It has eye pattern. The eye temperature is minus 7.6^oC. The Associated broken low/medium clouds with embedded intense to very intense convection lies over NW and adjoining WC BoB to the north of Lat 18.5^oN and west of Long 90.0^oE and also over Jharkhand, east Odisha, Gangetic West Bengal and Bangladesh. The minimum CTT is minus 93^oC.

Large scale features

M.J.O. Index:

MJO index is in Phase 6 with amplitude more than 1. It is likely to remain there for next 2 days and move to phase 7 thereafter.

Storms and Depression over South China Sea/ South Indian Ocean:

a) The Tropical Storm "NAKRI" is located at 0600 UTC of 09th near 12.6°N 114.0°E, approximately 442 NM east-northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Maximum sustained surface winds were estimated at 60 knots. The system is likely to move nearly westwards with marginal weakening and cross Vietnam coast around 13.7⁰ N between 1800 UTC on 10th and 0000 UTC on 11th November.

NWP Input for FDP Cyclone based on 0000 UTC of today

IMD-GFS T-1534

(i) The VSCS on 9th over NW BoB moves in a north-northeast direction and crosses West Bengal coast on in the late night of 9th/ early hours of 10th and weakens over land theafter.

IMD-GEFS

(i) The VSCS over NW BoB on 9th November cross West Bengal coast on 9th night and is seen as a CS over coastal regions of Bangladesh on 10th and gradually weakens thereafter.

IMD-WRF

(i) The VSCS over NW BoB on 9th weakens over the same area without crossing coast.

NCMRWF-NCUM:

(i) The VSCS over NW BOB on 9th November is seen to cross Bangladesh coasts in the early hours of 10th November and becomes unimportant by 11th.

NCMRWF-UM-Regional Model:

(i) The VSCS over NW BoB on 9th moves nearly northwards and crosses West Bengal-Bangladesh coasts on in the early hours of 10th.

NEPS Model:

(i) The VSCS over NW BoB is seen to cross West Bengal- Bangladesh coasts in the early hours of 10th November and weaken rapidly after making landfall.

ECMWF:

i) The VSCS over NW BoB on 9th crosses West Bengal- Bangladesh coast in the early hours of 10th and becomes unimportant by 11th.

NCEP-GFS:

(i) The VSCS over NW BoB on 9th November is seen to cross West Bengal coast in the midnight of 9th and weaken thereafter.

ARP-Meteo France : NIL

Dynamical statistical models IMD Genesis Potential Parameter (GPP):

(i) The significant zone of GPP seen over NW BoB on 9th November, is seen to cross West Bengal-Bangladesh coasts in the early hours of 10th.

IMD NWP products are available at:

http://nwp.imd.gov.in/bias/gfsproducts.php

http://nwp.imd.gov.in/bias/wrf27pro.php

http://www.rsmcnewdelhi.imd.gov.in/NWP_CYC/Analysis.htm or

http://www.rsmcnewdelhi.imd.gov.in/NWP_CYC/<HH> hrs.htm

<HH> are forecast hours i.e. 24, 48, 72 and etc.

Summary and Conclusion:

Considering the environmental parameters, the low level relative vorticity is around 250 x10⁻ ⁵ sec⁻¹ around the system centre. The lower level convergence is about 20 x10⁻⁵ s⁻¹ to the south of the system centre and the upper level divergence is about 30-40 x10⁻⁵ s⁻¹ to the northeast of the system centre. The vertical wind shear is 25-30 knots to the north-northwest of the system centre and is also further increasing along the forecast track and becoming high along West Bengal – Bangladesh coasts. The ridge runs roughly along 21°N over Bay of Bengal region. Tropical cyclone heat potential of 30-50 kJ/cm² around the system area in northwest BoB. Sea surface temperature is between 27-28°C around the system and also in north BoB. As the system is lying near the upper tropospheric ridge line along 21° N. Hence, the system is expected to move northeastwards under the influence of southwesterly winds to the north of the ridge. The system will experience high vertical wind shear as well as cooler SST over the north Bay of Bengal. Due to all these environmental conditions, the system is expected to weaken slightly while moving northeastwards and cross West Bengal-Bangladesh coasts between Sagar Islands (42903) and Khepupara (41984), across Sunderban Delta during 1430-1730 UTC of 9th November as a severe cyclonic storm. Most of the NWP models are in agreement with the above analysis.

Advisory: IOP for North Odisha- West Bengal coasts during 9th and 10th November 2019.

Annexure-1













