# Will Outer Tropical Cyclone Size Change due to Anthropogenic Warming?

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Christensen et al. (2013)

![](_page_2_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

 Used high-resolution GFDL hurricane model for simulations of current climate (blue) and late 21<sup>st</sup> century conditions (CMIP5 RCP4.5; red)

![](_page_5_Figure_0.jpeg)

- Used high-resolution GFDL hurricane model for simulations of current climate (blue) and late 21<sup>st</sup> century conditions (CMIP5 RCP4.5; red)
- North Atlantic outer TC size shifts towards larger values in late 21<sup>st</sup> century conditions

![](_page_6_Picture_0.jpeg)

1. Are the results of Knutson et al. (2015) consistent across other numerical model simulations?

![](_page_7_Picture_0.jpeg)

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- 2. Are the differences in outer TC size between current climate and late 21<sup>st</sup> century conditions statistically significant?

![](_page_8_Picture_0.jpeg)

- 1. Are the results of Knutson et al. (2015) consistent across other numerical model simulations?
- 2. Are the differences in outer TC size between current climate and late 21<sup>st</sup> century conditions statistically significant?
- 3. Are changes in outer TC size uniform across the entire TC lifecycle (e.g., genesis versus end of lifetime)?

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

 Three sets of model simulations, that accurately simulate TC activity, used to quantify response of outer TC size to anthropogenic warming:

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

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  - 1. GFDL HiFLOR model (Murakami et al. 2015): Global coupled model with 25-km grid spacing forced with repeating, identical cycle of radiative forcing and SST nudging to climatology

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_12_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

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  - GFDL Hurricane model (2006 operational version; Knutson et al. 2013): regional coupled model with 9-km grid spacing forced with data downscaled from ZETAC regional model
- Each model simulation has two experiments: 1) current climate and 2)
  late 21<sup>st</sup> century conditions (CMIP5 RCP4.5 ensemble mean)

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

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  - Median r<sub>8</sub> values are different according to 1,000-sample bootstrap approach at 95% confidence interval;

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

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  - Median r<sub>8</sub> values are different according to 1,000-sample bootstrap approach at 95% confidence interval;
  - 2. r<sub>8</sub> distributions taken from different parent distribution as shown by **two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov testing at 5% level.**

![](_page_19_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_26_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_0.jpeg)

Motivation

### Background

### Results

Summary

## Changes in Outer TC Size Throughout TC Lifetime

![](_page_28_Figure_5.jpeg)

Motivation

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## Changes in Outer TC Size Throughout TC Lifetime

![](_page_29_Figure_5.jpeg)

Motivation

## Changes in Outer TC Size Throughout TC Lifetime

![](_page_30_Figure_5.jpeg)

Does this change in outer TC size begin at TC genesis?

![](_page_31_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_39_Figure_0.jpeg)

Changes in r<sub>8</sub> in late 21<sup>st</sup> century conditions are primarily confined to later stages of TC lifecycle

![](_page_40_Figure_0.jpeg)

Christensen et al. (2013)

![](_page_41_Figure_0.jpeg)

TC Cat. 4–5 TC Lifetime Max. Precip. Outer Frequency Frequency Intensity Rate TC Size

![](_page_42_Figure_0.jpeg)

TC Cat. 4–5 TC Lifetime Max. Precip. Outer Frequency Frequency Intensity Rate TC Size

Christensen et al. (2013)

![](_page_43_Figure_0.jpeg)

Results suggest that changes in full  $r_8$  distribution are primarily due to  $r_8$  changes in later part of TC lifecycle