

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with numerous realistic water droplets of various sizes. Some droplets are at the top left, some are in the middle right, and others are scattered at the bottom. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF TORNADOES

GRADUATE MODELLING SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

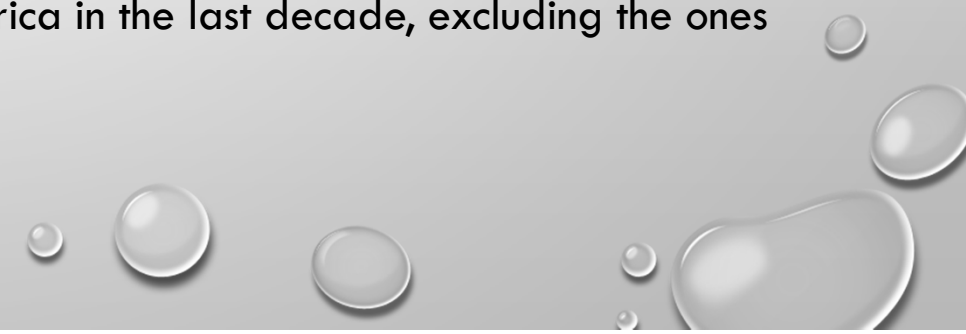
6-10 JANUARY 2020

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BACKGROUND


- In November 2019 an F5 tornado ripped through New Hanover in Pietermaritzburg in the Province of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa, and caused massive damage.
 - A few days later another “tornado” was reported in Bergville in the Midlands, in the same province.
 - A month later another tornado ripped through Ulundi, which is just over 100 km away.
 - In Gauteng province, within weeks of each other “a type of tornado”, occurred.
 - This year 2020, a tornado was reported in the province of Mpumalanga in Ermelo.
 - Some reports say 17 tornadoes ripped across South Africa in the last decade, excluding the ones mentioned above
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INTRODUCTION

- There are two movies that were made about tornadoes, “Twister” and “Stormchasers”
- When one listens to the news and watches the videos several things take our attention:
 1. Extreme weather is becoming a common phenomenon in South Africa, particularly in Kwazulu-Natal province
 2. There are usually debates of whether a weather phenomenon is a tornado or not a tornado. So what is a tornado?
 3. Tornadoes don't seem to be lasting long but causing great damage.




INTRODUCTION

- What causes a tornado to form?
 - What are the characteristics of a tornado?
 - What is a suitable mathematical model for a tornado?
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DISCUSSIONS

- TORNADOES ARE MEASURED ON THE FIJUTA SCALE FROM F0-F5, F5 BEING THE STRONGEST, BUT THEIR STRENGTHS CAN ONLY BE MEASURED AFTER THEIR DESTRUCTIONS NOT BEFORE
 - THEY CAN BE PREDICTED BUT THEIR TIME SPAN IS TOO SHORT DUE TO THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT. THIS CREATES A PROBLEM FOR WARNING SIGNALS.
 - THERE ARE SOME DEBATES THAT TORNADOES ARE FORMED DUE TO ATMOSPHERIC INSTABILITY
 - IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE HOW FAR THEY WILL TRAVEL BEFORE THEY DISSIPATE AWAY
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TASK FOR GRADUATE MODELLING CAMP

- REVIEW SOME LITERATURE ON MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF TORNADO
 - DESCRIBE THE MECHANISM FOR THE FORMATION AND DISSIPATION OF TORNADOES
 - DISCUSS SEVERAL MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND COMPARE THEM WITH YOUR BACKGROUND INFORMATION
 - DEMONSTRATE A SIMULATED MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR A TORNADO
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