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Quasi linear convective system (QLCSs) has significant impact to the nearby region passed. The damaging wind and rear inflow jet may become the result of its appearance that has high potential destructive threat. Moreover, Indonesia that lies in the tropical region has higher convective factor influences to the convective cloud formation and the lifecycle of the system undergoing in a really fast stage changing. The formation of QLCSs become the main needed to avoid damage potential to the environment. The problem of forecasting the formation of QLCSs is investigated through an analysis to the low level wind profile of the system utilizing Doppler weather radar data by CAPPI(V,W) product. The results shows that there are three main signatures in radial velocity combined with spectral width data, those are: mostly uniform wind direction near the ground parallel to the storm motion, strong downdraft that makes divergence pattern near above the uniform wind at the ground, and rather steady wind at the opposite direction to the storm motion that make the line shaped formed. When all of those three main signatures are detected and remains 10-30 minutes, the line shaped will be formed in the front edge of the system. The line end vortices are rarely found in the system. The mature stage of the QLCSs in Indonesia has almost totally different in the aspect of lifetime compared to the squall line occurrence in midlatitude cloud system, it's undergoing approximately 30-60 minutes. It can be concluded that the low level wind profile has really significant factor for QLCSs formation in Indonesia.