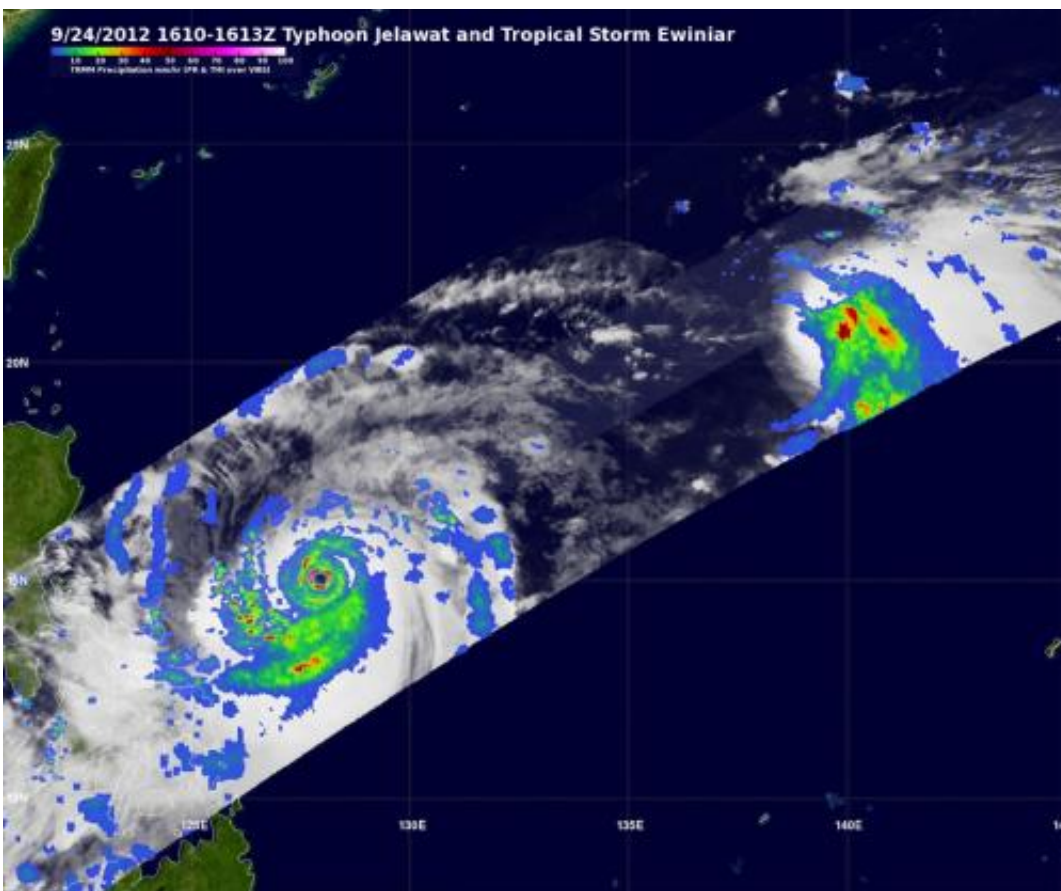


NASA sees very heavy rain in Super Typhoon Jelawat and heavy rain pushed from Ewinar's Center

September 26 2012



The TRMM satellite captured rainfall rates from Typhoon Jelawat and Tropical Storm Ewinar on Sept. 24, 2012 at 1610 UTC (12:10 p.m. EDT). TRMM data showed that heaviest rainfall (purple) falling at a rate of around 80 mm/3.1 inches per hour around the tight eye of Typhoon Jelawat, while Ewinar had small areas of moderate to heavy rainfall northeast of the center of circulation. Heavy rainfall appears in red, falling at 2 inches/50 mm per hour. Light to

moderate rainfall is depicted in blue and green (falling at a rate between .78 to 1.57 inches (20 to 40 mm) per hour. Credit: SSAI/NASA, Hal Pierce

NASA's TRMM satellite measured the rainfall of Super Typhoon Jelawat and Tropical Storm Ewinar as they continue moving through the western North Pacific Ocean. Super Typhoon Jelawat had super rainfall rates around its eye, while nearby Tropical Storm Ewinar's heaviest rainfall was pushed north and west of its center because of wind shear.

Jelawat was intensifying and close to a category five [super typhoon](#) when NASA's [Tropical Rainfall](#) Measuring Mission (TRMM) satellite passed above on September 24, 2012 at 1611 UTC (12:11 p.m.). A 3-D image was created using TRMM's [Precipitation Radar](#) (PR) instrument that showed hot towering thunderstorms around the tight center of circulation.

[TRMM data](#) showed that heaviest rainfall in Super Typhoon Jelawat was falling at a rate of around 3.1 inches (80 mm) per hour around the storm's tight eye. The eyewall replacement was completed today, Sept. 26, and Jelawat's clear eye is now 25 nautical miles (28.7 miles/46.3 km) wide, 8 nautical miles (9.2 miles/14.8 km) wider than it was on Sept. 25.

On Wednesday, Sept. 26, Jelawat was located 495 nautical miles (569 miles/917 km) south-southwest of Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, Japan, and has tracked northwestward at 5 knots (5.7 mph/9.3 kmh). Jelawat is forecast to continue tracking northwest and then make a turn to the northeast on Sept. 28 when it runs into an elongated area of low pressure moving east from the Yellow Sea. That turn puts Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, Japan near the center of the forecast track from the Joint [Typhoon Warning Center](#).

NASA's Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) instrument that flies aboard NASA's Aqua satellite captured this [infrared image](#) of Super Typhoon Jelawat on Sept. 25 at 1:23 p.m. EDT. The clear 28 mile wide eye is seen surrounded by strong thunderstorms with very cold cloud top temperatures exceeding -63F/-52C.

East of Jelawat, Tropical Storm Ewinar is spinning in the western North Pacific Ocean. On Sept. 24, the [TRMM satellite](#) noticed that Tropical Storm Ewinar had small areas of moderate to heavy rainfall northeast of the center of circulation. That rainfall was falling at 2 inches (50 mm) per hour. Rainfall had become weaker during the early part of Sept. 26 as wind shear continues to batter the storm from the southwest. On Sept. 26, Ewinar's maximum sustained winds were near 45 knots (52 mph/83.3 kmh). Ewinar was located 485 nautical miles (558 miles/898 km) south-southeast of Yokosuka, Japan, has tracked north-northeastward at 13 knots (15 mph/24 kmh). Ewinar is forecast to turn more northward over the next day, and then turn to the northeast.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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