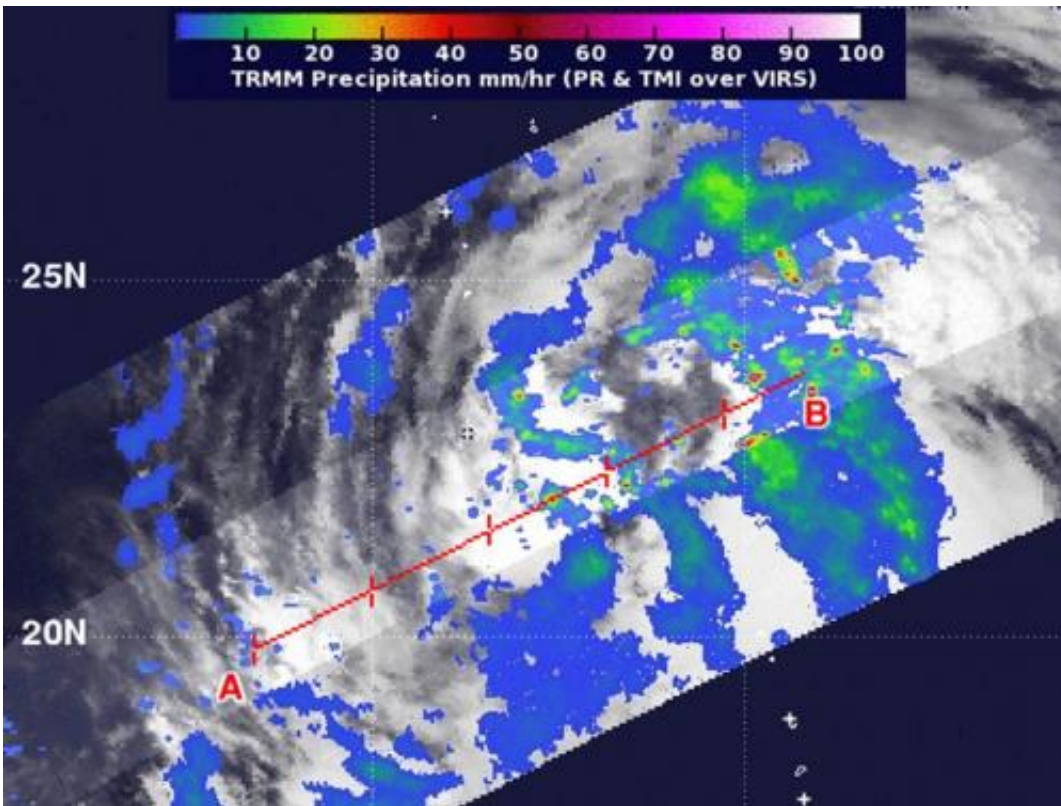


NASA sees heaviest rainfall in Tropical Storm Maliksi's eastern side

October 2 2012



When NASA's TRMM satellite passed over Tropical Storm Maliksi on Oct. 2 at 1206 UTC (8: 06 a.m. EDT), light rainfall (blue) was occurring over most of the storm. The heaviest rainfall was moderate (green and orange) was falling east of the center at a rate between .78 to 1.57 inches/20 to 40 mm per hour. There was a small area of heavy rainfall (red) just east of the center where rain was falling at 2 inches (50 mm) per hour. Credit: SSAI/NASA, Hal Pierce

Wind shear is pushing the heaviest rainfall within Tropical Storm Maliksi east of the storm's center, and NASA's TRMM satellite captured it on Oct. 2 as it passed overhead from space.

When NASA's [Tropical Rainfall](#) Measuring Mission (TRMM) satellite passed over Tropical Storm Maliksi on Oct. 2 at 1206 UTC (8:06 a.m. EDT), the [precipitation radar](#) instrument detected light rainfall occurring over most of the storm. The heaviest rainfall was moderate was falling east of the center at a rate between .78 to 1.57 inches/20 to 40 mm per hour. There was a small area of heavy rainfall just east of the center where rain was falling at 2 inches (50 mm) per hour.

TRMM also noticed that the highest thunderstorms were about 12 kilometers (7.4 miles) high in that same region of heavy rain. [Microwave satellite](#) imagery has shown that the storm has become less organized during the morning hours of Oct. 2 because it has become slightly elongated.

On Tuesday, Oct. 2, 2012 at 1500 UTC (11 a.m. EDT), Tropical storm Maliksi had maximum sustained winds near 40 knots (46 mph/74 kph). It was located 200 nautical miles (230 miles/370 km) south-southeast of Iwo-To, Japan near 22.0 North and 141.9 East. Maliksi was moving to the north-northwest at 6 knots (7 mph/11 kph).

The Joint [Typhoon Warning Center](#) forecast shows that Maliksi will track northwest towards Iwo To and strengthen. Once Maliksi passes Iwo To it is expected to move to the northeast and become extra-tropical.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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