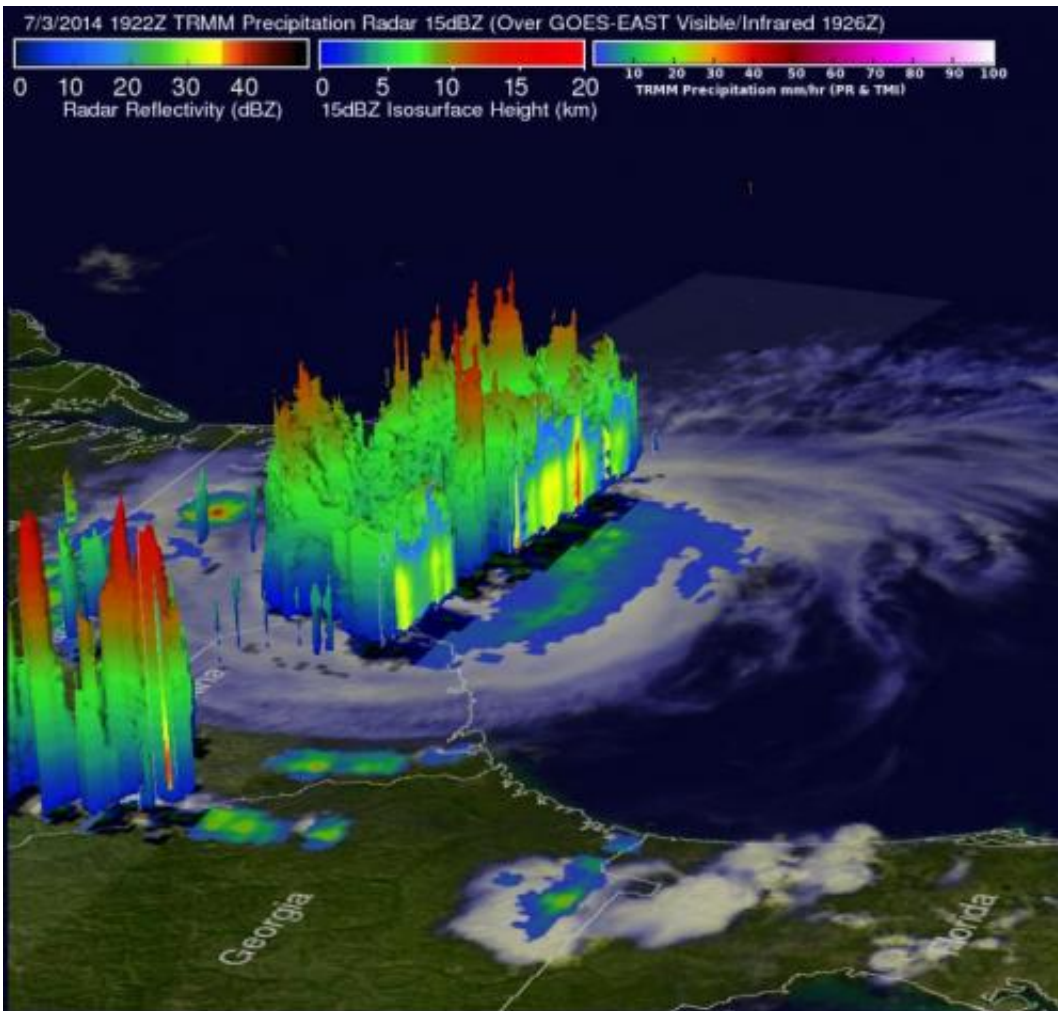


NASA sees Hurricane Arthur's July fourth fireworks on US East Coast

July 7 2014



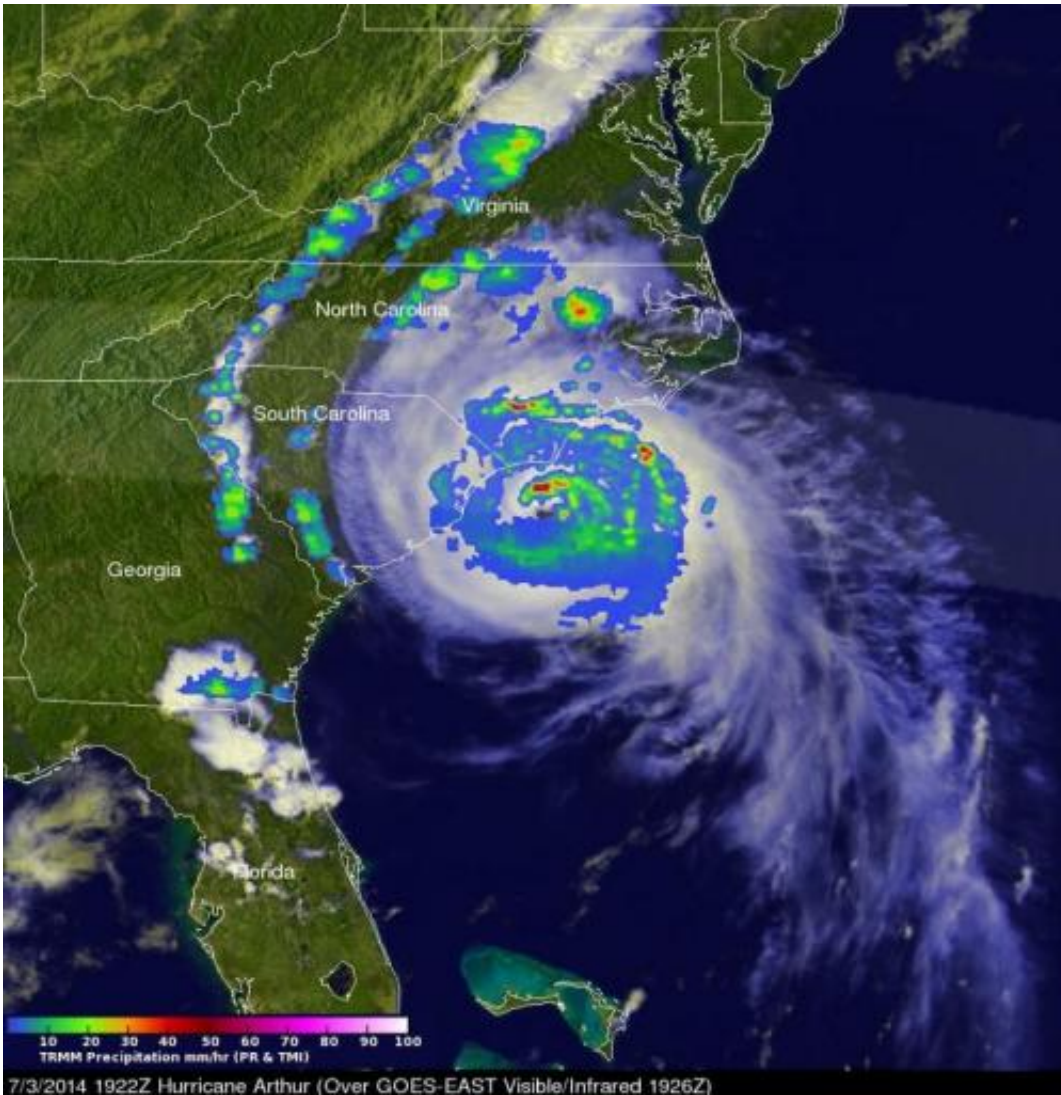
NASA's TRMM satellite data was used to create this 3-D image of Hurricane Arthur on July 3 that showed "hot tower" thunderstorms reaching 16km (about 9.9 miles) high over North and South Carolina. Credit: SSAI/NASA, Hal Pierce

Hurricane Arthur made landfall in North Carolina on July 3, and today, July 4, it is bringing its own fireworks along the Mid-Atlantic and New England states. Those fireworks were in the form of "hot towers," powerful, high thunderstorms with heavy rainfall that indicate strengthening. NASA's TRMM satellite spotted those fireworks before Arthur made landfall.

Hurricane Arthur made landfall on July 3 at (11:15 p.m. EDT) over the Shackleford Banks between Cape Lookout and Beaufort, North Carolina.

The Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission or TRMM satellite, managed by both NASA and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency flew directly over Arthur on July 3, 2014 at 19:22 UTC (3:22 p.m. EDT) as the [hurricane](#) was becoming increasingly more powerful. At NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland an analysis of rainfall from TRMM's Microwave Imager (TMI) and Precipitation Radar (PR) instruments was overlaid on a combination visible/Infrared image taken from NOAA's GOES-East satellite. The combined image showed that intense bands of thunderstorms north of Arthur's well-defined eye were generating rainfall at a rate of over 98.4mm (3.9 inches) per hour.

One of the TRMM Precipitation Radar's most useful functions has been its ability to provide 3-D vertical profiles of precipitation from the surface up to a height of about 20 km (12 miles). TRMM PR data were used to create a 3-D view of hurricane Arthur and showed tall thunderstorm towers near the center of the hurricane. These "hot towers" found reaching heights of over 15.0 km (about 9.3 miles) are often a sign that a hurricane is becoming more powerful. Even taller thunderstorm tops were found reaching heights of 16km (about 9.9 miles) in the states of North and South Carolina.



On July 3, NASA's TRMM satellite passed over Arthur and saw intense bands of thunderstorms north of Arthur's well defined eye dropping rainfall at a rate of over 98.4 mm (3.9 inches) per hour. Credit: SSAI/NASA, Hal Pierce

A "hot tower" is a tall cumulonimbus cloud that reaches at least to the top of the troposphere, the lowest layer of the atmosphere. It extends approximately nine miles (14.5 km) high in the tropics. These towers are called "hot" because they rise to such altitude due to the large amount of latent heat. Water vapor releases this latent heat as it condenses into

liquid. NASA research shows that a tropical cyclone with a hot tower in its eyewall was twice as likely to intensify within six or more hours, than a cyclone that lacked a hot tower.

On July 4 at 7:00 a.m. EDT, Arthur was a category 2 hurricane with maximum sustained winds near 100 mph. A category 2 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale has sustained winds between 96-110 mph. Satellite imagery showed that Arthur still maintained an eye, and that eye was centered near 36.5 north latitude and 74.7 west longitude. Arthur was moving to the northeast at a speedy 23 mph (37 kph) and is expected to speed up in the next couple of days. Arthur is expected to become a post-tropical cyclone tonight or Saturday, according to the National Hurricane Center (NHC).

The NHC forecast called for Arthur's center to move well offshore of the Mid-Atlantic coast of the U.S. today, pass southeast of New England tonight, and be near or over western Nova Scotia early on Saturday, July 5.

As a result of the forecast track, many warnings and watches are in effect from the Mid-Atlantic to Canada. A hurricane warning is in effect for Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina to the North Carolina/Virginia border, and the eastern Albemarle Sound. A [tropical storm](#) warning is in effect for the North Carolina/Virginia Border to Cape Charles Light, Virginia including the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, the western Albemarle Sound, Nantucket and Cape Cod, Massachusetts from Provincetown to Woods Hole.

Arthur is expected to pick up speed and zip up to the Canadian Maritimes late today, July 4, so tropical storm watches extend that far north. A tropical storm watch is in effect for New Brunswick from U.S./Canada border to Grand-Anse. It includes all of Nova Scotia Including Cape Breton Island, and all of Prince Edward Island.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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