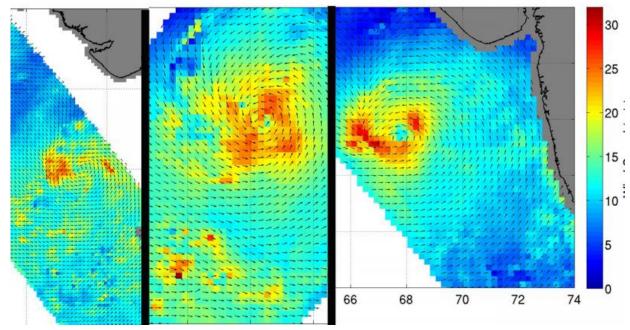


NASA sees Tropical Cyclone 01A's winds intensify

June 8 2015, by Rob Gutro





RapidScat passed over Tropical Cyclone 01A on June 6 (left), June 7 (center), and June 8 and saw winds increase and spread out. Strongest winds appear in dark red. Credit: NASA JPL/Doug Tyler

Tropical Cyclone 01A has been moving in a northerly direction through the Northern Indian Ocean, and is now curving to the west, moving into the Gulf of Oman. NASA's Aqua satellite and RapidScat instruments gathered imagery and data on the storm. Three days of RapidScat



imagery showed how sustained winds increased around the entire storm.

The first tropical cyclone of the Northern Indian Ocean Season was born on Sunday, June 7. Tropical Cyclone 1A developed near 16.3 North latitude and 68.5 East longitude, about 536 nautical miles (616.8 miles/992.7 km) south of Karachi, Pakistan.

RapidScat is a scatterometer instrument that flies aboard the International Space Station and can measure surface winds over the ocean. On June 6, 7, and 8, RapidScat collected wind data on the strengthening tropical storm. RapidScat passed over TC01A on June 6 and gathered wind speed information from 21:44 to 23:16 UTC (5:44 p.m. to 6:16 p.m. EDT). Strongest sustained winds during that time period were near 20 meters per second (mps)/44.4 mph/72 kph) on the western side of the center.

RapidScat wind data on June 7 was taken from 11:37 to 13:09 UTC (7:37 to 9:09 a.m. EDT). By that time sustained winds had extended around the entire center of circulation with maximum sustained winds between 20 and 25 meters per second. On June 8, the strongest winds were not uniform around the entire storm. The weakest winds were on the northern side near 21 mps/46.9 mph/75.6 kph). The strongest maximum sustained winds had increased in the western, southern and eastern quadrants to near 30 mps/67 mph/108 kph).

On June 8 at 09:10 UTC (5:10 a.m. EDT), the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer aboard NASA's Aqua satellite captured a visible image of Tropical Cyclone 01A (TC01A) in the Arabian Sea. The MODIS image showed a concentration of strong thunderstorms surrounding the center, with a slight hook feature northwest of the center.

At that time, TC01A had maximum sustained winds near 40 knots (46



mph/74 kph). TC01A had moved to 18.5 North latitude and 66.4 East longitude, about 396 nautical miles south of Karachi, Pakistan. TC01A was moving to the west-northwest at 8 knots (9.2 mph/14.8 kph).

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center noted that the upper level environment is "moderately favorable with 20 to 25 knots (23 to 28.7 mph/37 to 46.3 kph) of vertical winds shear, offset by good poleward outflow." TC01A is moving under the influence of a strong high pressure area centered over northern India. The clockwise motion of the high pressure area is helping take the tropical cyclone in a northerly direction.

However, in the next day and a half (by June 10), the JTWC noted there will be "a small break in the overall steering environment, causing the system to move very slowly and take on a more northward track through that break. At this time the system will intensify to its peak of 70 knots (80.5 mph/129.6 kph). In the extended forecast, TC01a will continue to take on a more westward track."

TC01A is expected to intensify to hurricane-strength by June 10 and then weaken back to tropical storm status before reaching the entrance of the Gulf of Oman sometime on June 12. The Gulf of Oman separate the country of Oman to the south and Iran to the north.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Citation: NASA sees Tropical Cyclone 01A's winds intensify (2015, June 8) retrieved 26 April 2024 from https://phys.org/news/2015-06-nasa-tropical-cyclone-01a.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.