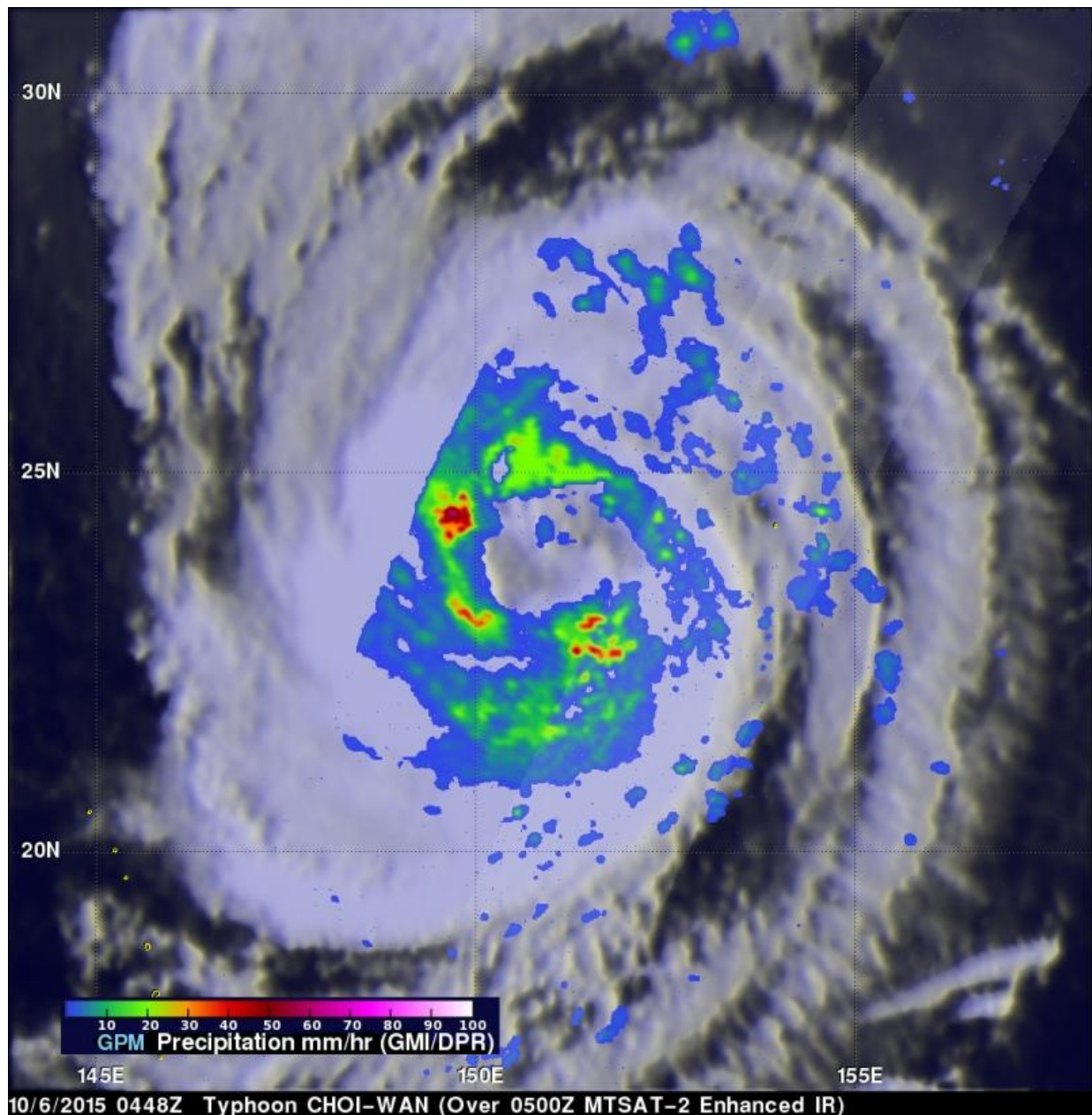


# NASA's GPM reveals very strong thunderstorms in Typhoon Choi-Wan

October 7 2015



On Oct. 6, GPM saw several areas where Choi-Wan was dropping rain at a rate of over 66 mm (2.6 inches) per hour. Credit: NASA/JAXA/SSAI, Hal Pierce

NASA's GPM satellite saw strong thunderstorms remained in Typhoon Choi-wan as the storm continued to weaken. On October 7, the typhoon had weakened to a tropical storm.

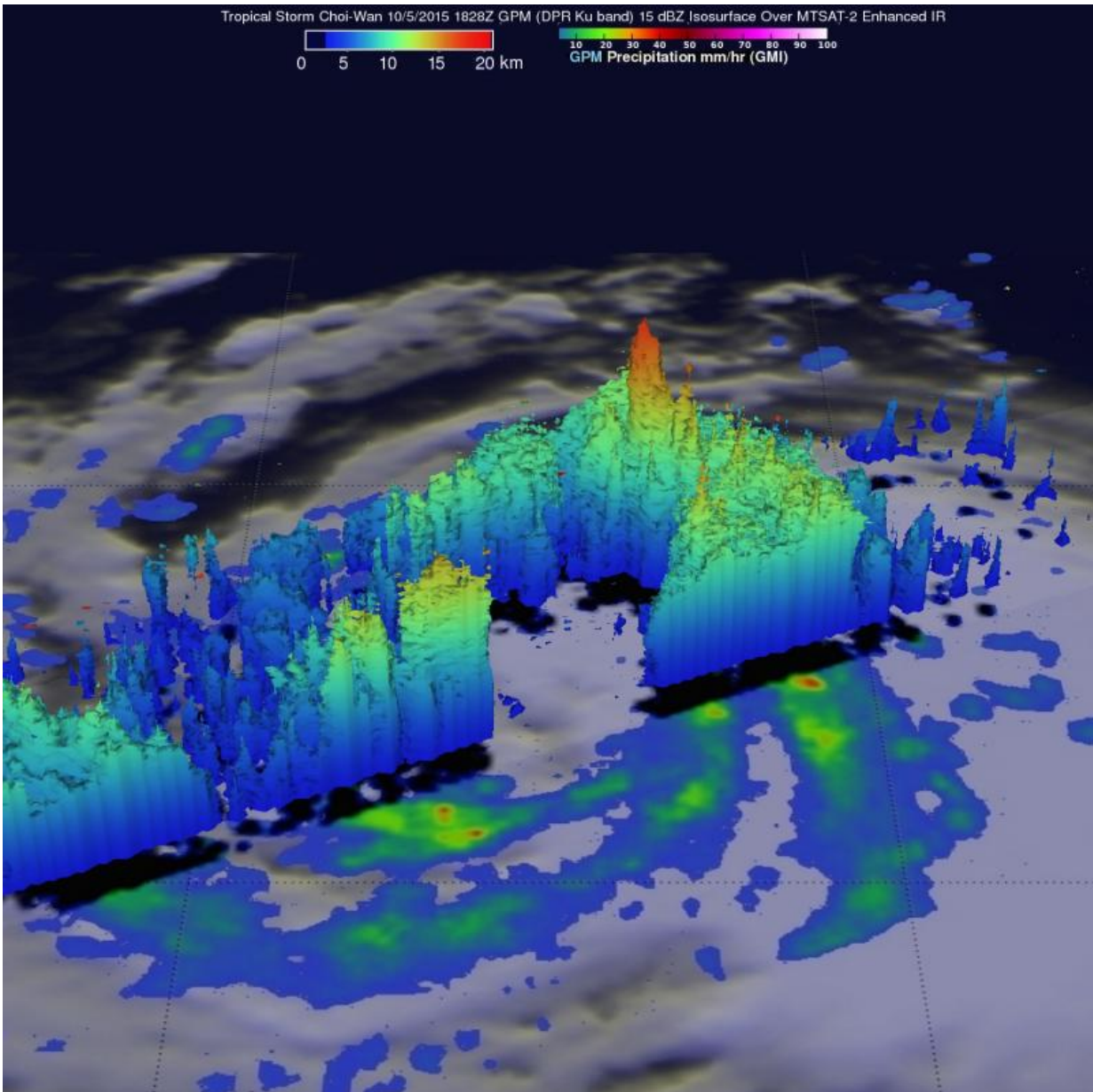
The Global Precipitation Measurement or GPM core observatory satellite flew above tropical storm Choi-Wan on October 5, 2015 at 1828 UTC (2:28 p.m. EDT) and then saw Choi-Wan again as a hurricane on October 6, 2015 at 0448 UTC (12:48 a.m. EDT).

With the first orbit on October 5, 2015 GPM's 3-D radar (DPR Ku Band) found that powerful thunderstorms moving into Choi-Wan's southeastern side had storm tops reaching unusually high altitudes of up to 18.5 km (11.5 miles).

The tropical cyclone was spreading clouds and rain over a large area of the northwest Pacific Ocean southeast of Japan. GPM discovered that Choi-wan's organization had slightly improved. GPM's Microwave Imager (GMI) and Dual-Frequency Precipitation Radar (DPR) instruments were able to peer through the overcast and reveal the locations of rainfall bands within the tropical cyclone. GMI found several areas where Choi-Wan was dropping rain at a rate of over 66 mm (2.6 inches) per hour.

On October 7 at 1500 UTC (11 a.m. EDT), Choi-wan had maximum sustained winds near 60 knots (69 mph/111 kph). It was centered near 35.0 North latitude and 150.8 East longitude, about 576 nautical miles (662 miles/ 1,067 km) east of Yokosuka Japan. Choi-wan was racing

northward at 24 knots (27.6 mph/44.4 kph).



On October 5, GPM's 3-D radar (DPR Ku Band) found that powerful thunderstorms moving into Choi-Wan's southeastern side had storm tops reaching unusually high altitudes of up to 18.5 km (11.5 miles). Credit: NASA/JAXA/SSAI, Hal Pierce

Choi-wan is moving north and is weakening. The [storm](#) is expected to become extra-tropical northeast of Japan upon approach to the Kuril Islands.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Citation: NASA's GPM reveals very strong thunderstorms in Typhoon Choi-Wan (2015, October 7) retrieved 2 May 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2015-10-nasa-gpm-reveals-strong-thunderstorms.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.