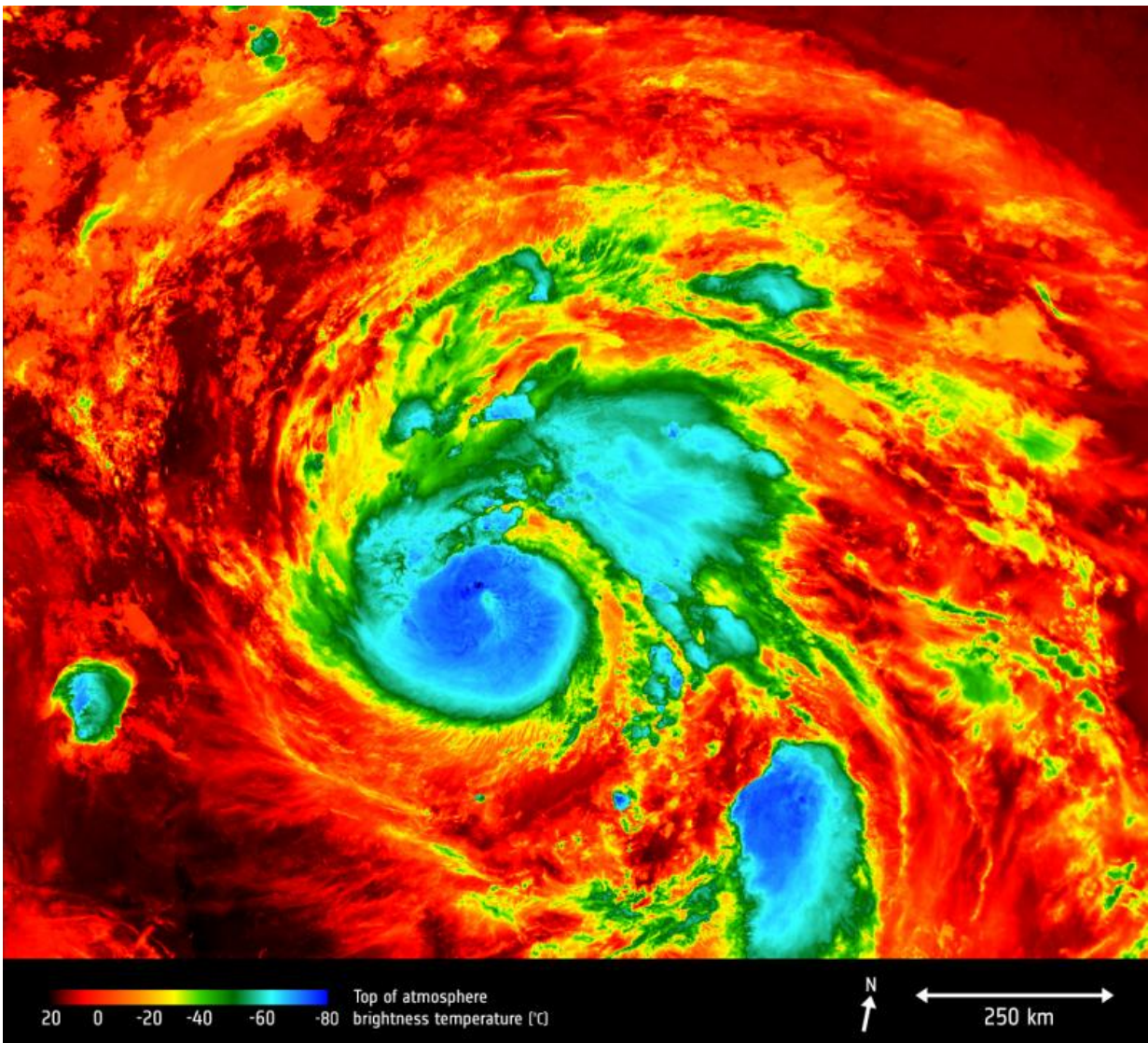


Image: Copernicus Sentinel-3A satellite watching Harvey

August 28 2017



Credit: contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2017), processed by ESA, CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO

The Copernicus Sentinel-3A satellite saw the temperature at the top of Hurricane Harvey on 25 August 2017 at 04:06 GMT as the storm approached the US state of Texas.

The brightness temperature of the clouds at the top of the [storm](#), some 12–15 km above the ocean, range from about -80°C near the eye of the storm to about 20°C at the edges.

Hurricanes are one of the forces of nature that can be tracked only by satellites, providing up-to-date imagery so that authorities know when to take precautionary measures. Satellites deliver information on a storm's extent, wind speed and path, and on key features such as cloud thickness, temperature, and water and ice content.

Sentinel-3's Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer measures energy radiating from Earth's surface in nine spectral bands and two viewing angles.

Provided by European Space Agency

Citation: Image: Copernicus Sentinel-3A satellite watching Harvey (2017, August 28) retrieved 25 April 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2017-08-image-copernicus-sentinel-3a-satellite-harvey.html>

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