



Tropical Cyclone PAM (PR)



TRMM Earth View

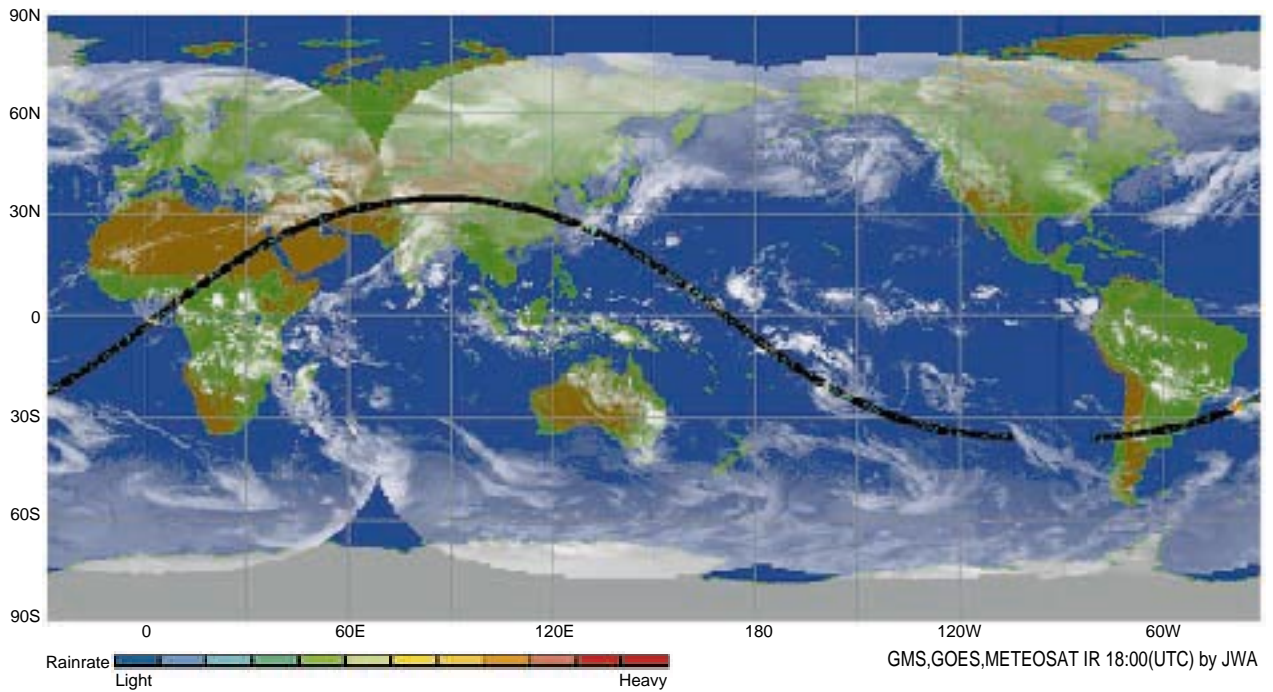


Fig.1 Horizontal Cross Section of Rain at 2.0km Height

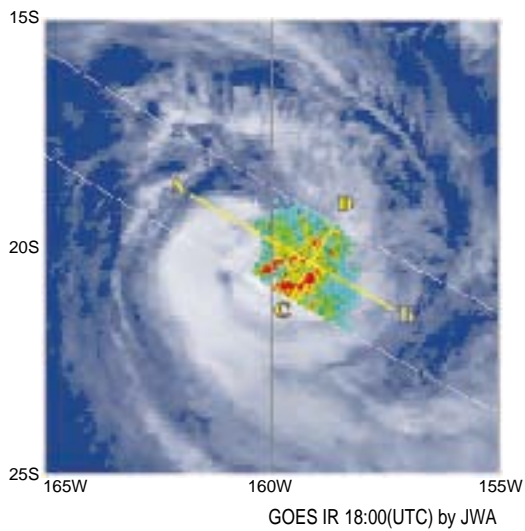


Fig.2 Horizontal Cross Section of Rain at 2.0km

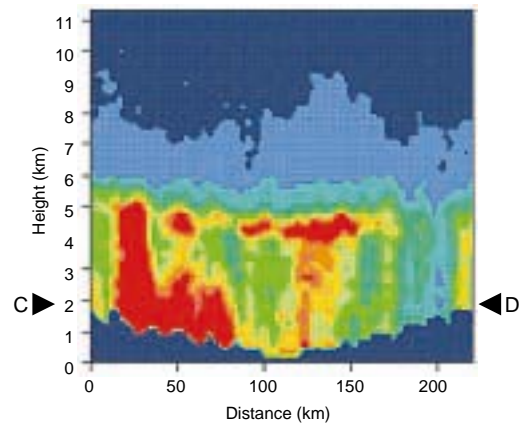


Fig.3 Vertical Cross Section along the Line C-D in Fig.2

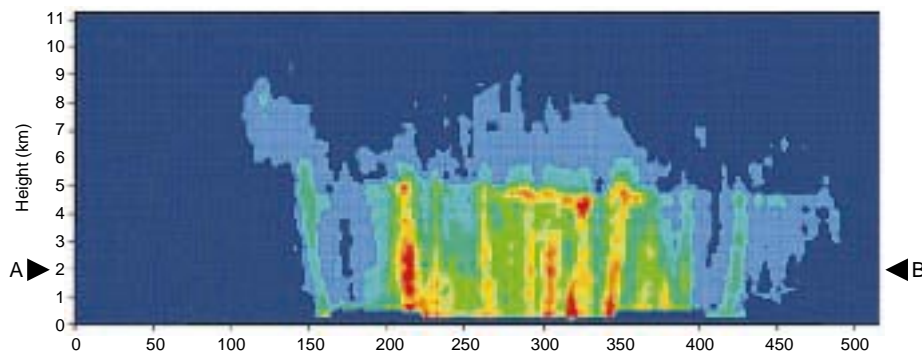


Fig.4 Vertical Cross Section along the Line A-B in Fig.2

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Figure 1 shows the single-orbit observation on Dec. 8, 1997(UT) when the PR observed the tropical cyclone PAM (inside the white rectangle). TRMM passed over Okinawa and observed the center of the cyclone PAM which can be seen to the northeast of New Zealand at 18:00 on Dec. 8. The orbit in this figure shows a swath width (about 220km) of PR observation. The infrared images in this figure are from geostationary meteorological satellites of Japan (GMS), the U.S. (GOES) and Europe (METEOSAT).

Figure 2 shows a close-up rainfall image at a height of 2.0km inside the white rectangle in Fig. 1. Red indicates the highest rainrate. The vertical cross section of rain along the lines AB and CD are shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

Figure 3 shows a clear view of the vertical cross section of vortex-like rain bands around the center of the cyclone. The rainless column about 175km from A seems to be a part of the eye of the cyclone.

In Fig. 4, near surface data far from the center of the swath width (where the angle from the satellite is large) was excluded because it is strongly influenced by the surface reflection.