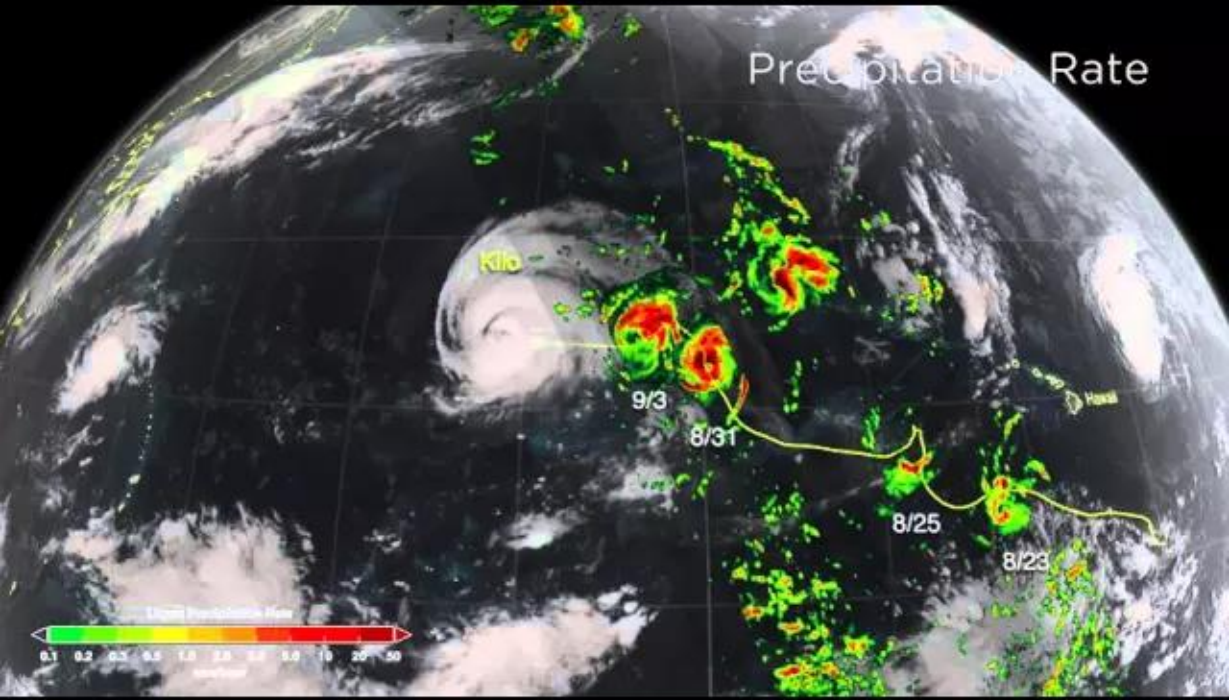
Precipitation Rate
Kilo
9/3
8/31
8/25
8/23
Hawaii
0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 1.0 2.5 5.0 10 20 50

1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:03,980
I'm George Huffman, I'm the Deputy Project Scientist for GPM.

2
00:00:04,000 --> 00:00:07,980
[Music]
As you look at this visualization you see a

3
00:00:08,000 --> 00:00:11,980
number of storms, but Kilo is interesting because it's very long-lived. It

4
00:00:12,000 --> 00:00:15,980
started south of Hawaii and then progressed across

5
00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:19,980
the Dateline, at which point it went from being a hurricane to being a typhoon.

6
00:00:20,000 --> 00:00:23,980
Because of the long life that Kilo had, the GPM

7
00:00:24,000 --> 00:00:27,980
Core Observatory had a chance to catch quite a number overpasses

8
00:00:28,000 --> 00:00:31,980
and this was important to give us different looks at different parts of the

9
00:00:32,000 --> 00:00:35,980
lifecycle of the storm. There are things that

10
00:00:36,000 --> 00:00:39,980
happen to tropical storms during their lifecycle

11
00:00:40,000 --> 00:00:43,980
in particular, the so-called eyewall replacement, where

12
00:00:44,000 --> 00:00:47,980
a new eyewall forms outside of the old one and then chokes off the old one

13

00:00:48,000 --> 00:00:51,980
and takes its place. The chance to see that is increased

14
00:00:52,000 --> 00:00:55,980
when we have lots of overpasses.

15
00:00:56,000 --> 00:00:59,980
Kilo is a really great example of why we need satellite

16
00:01:00,000 --> 00:01:03,980
data. We can study these storms, which are out

17
00:01:04,000 --> 00:01:07,980
in the vast expanse of the Pacific, out a long way from any place,

18
00:01:08,000 --> 00:01:11,980
not hurting anybody.
[Music]