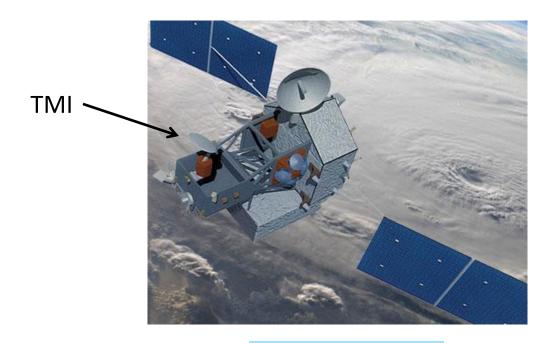


# A 17-Year Climate Record of Diurnal Winds Derived from the TRMM Microwave Imager

Frank Wentz and Lucrezia Ricciardulli Remote Sensing Systems

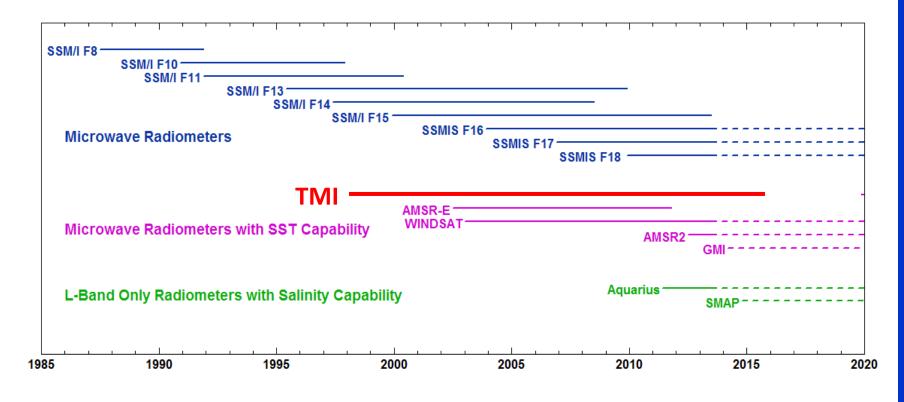


1997-2015 R.I.P.





### Satellite MW Radiometers as a Wind Speed Calibration Reference for Scatterometers

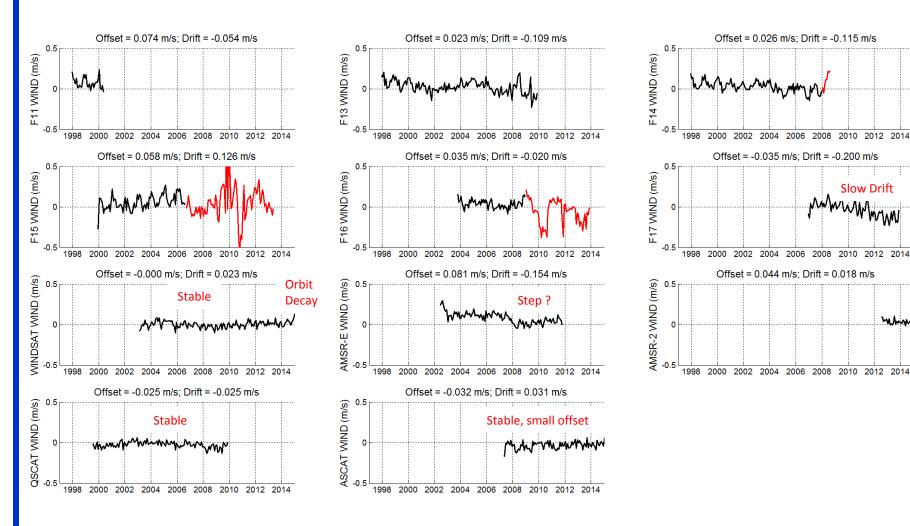


TMI: 1 Hour Co-location with All other Satellites



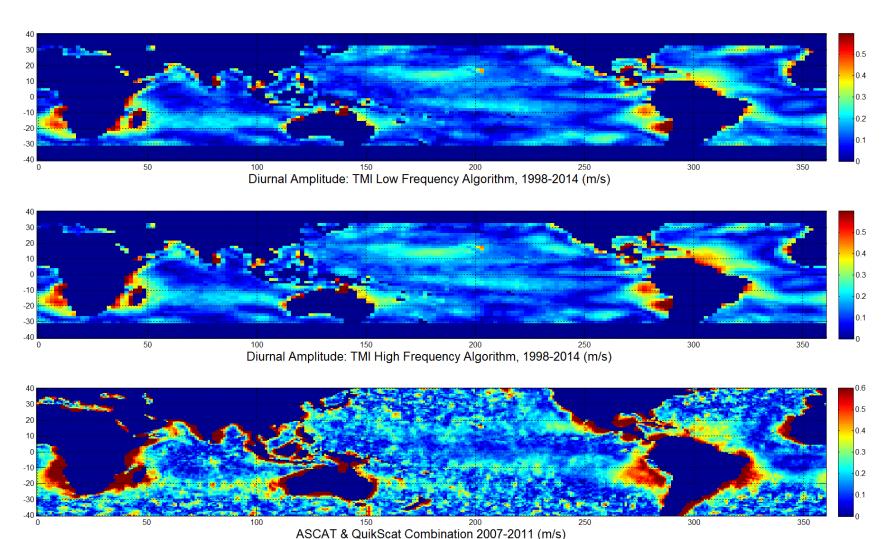


min





## TMI Samples the 24-hour Diurnal Cycle every 40 Days Data are available, come get it!

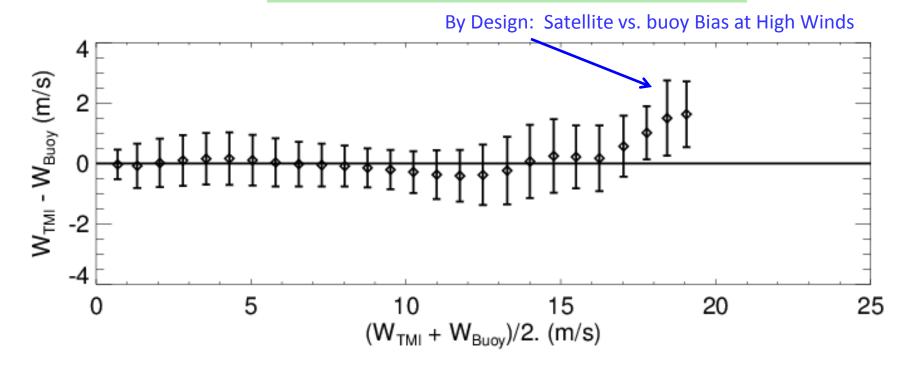






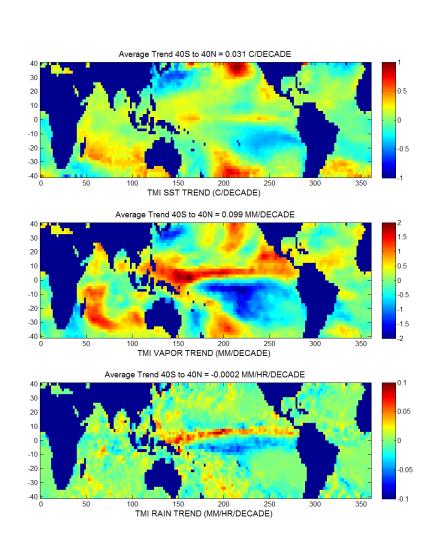
#### **Buoys are our Absolute Calibration Reference**

258,642 Collocations over 14 years Bias is -0.03 m/s Standard deviation is 0.77 m/s

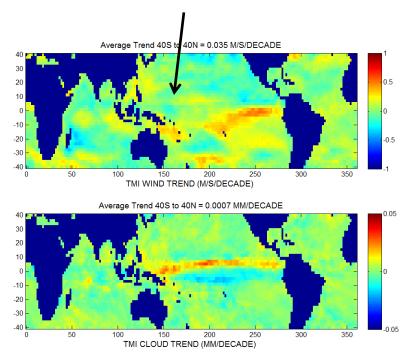


### Climate Change from 1997 to 2015 SST, Wind, Vapor, Cloud, and Rain





#### Intensification of Winds Gone for this Time period



Wentz, F.J., Journal of Climate, 2015, accepted pending minor revision.

#### **Summary and Conclusions**



- > RSS OVW Climate Records are tied to satellite MW radiometers wind speeds
- TMI is a very dependable and useful backbone the for satellite MW radiometers
- > TMI winds are unbiased relative to buoys up to 15 m/s.
- > Stability appears to be better than 0.1 m/s over 17 Years
- > TMI samples the complete 24-hour diurnal cycle every 40 days
- Diurnal information on SST, Wind, Vapor, Cloud, and Rain
- > TMI Directly Observes our changing climate from 1997 to 2015 at a very high precession