# **Abstract Details**

# <u>AOGS 1st Annual Meeting</u> > <u>Ocean and Atmospheres</u> > Spatial and diurnal variation of presystems over Asia >

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  - Title: Spatial and diurnal variation of precipitation systems over Asia

### Abstract:

The spatial and diurnal variation of rainfall over Asia was investigated the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission/Precipitation Radar (TRMM PR) for four seasons during 1998-2002. The regional variation of the prev precipitation systems, having close relationship to the maximum hour rainfall, was shown by examining the fine-spatial distribution of rainfa amount and scale-based precipitation systems. The number of the precipitation systems was highest in summer over Asia affected by m Cumulus-scale systems occurred most frequently around early afterne over most of land. On the south-facing slopes of the Himalayas, the d genesis of the small systems was outstanding. Over the Tibetan Plate occurrence of the small systems was larger than other regions such a India. On the other hand, meso-scale or synoptic-scale systems show significant regional variation in the diurnal cycle. Their maximum occu appeared in the evening over near-flat landmasses. The wide-spread systems with severe rain pixels developed over the foothill of the Him at late night-early morning. The systems were well separated from th daytime-convection. Over ocean, in addition to the morning signature spatially inhomogeneous and systematic characteristics were shown c offshore region, for example, around the Maritime Continent. The larc precipitation systems characterized the total number of rain pixels an rainfall amount significantly. Time of the maximum rainfall for all syst corresponded with one for the large systems within 3 hours over mos %) of the region which made up of a majority of the large systems.

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