

# **TREND OF MICROMETEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS DURING TSUNAMI ON THE EAST COAST OF INDIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Tsunami, a large, breaking wave is generated by displacement of seafloor occurring during earthquakes. The Sumatra earthquake of December 26,2004 at 6:28:51 IST generated the deadliest Indian Ocean tsunami causing severe damage along the coast of Indian mainland. The micrometeorological parameters are measured continuously at Portonova on the East coast of India with the help of a 30 m height meteorological tower by the Department of Civil Engineering, Annamalai University. The parameters like wind speed, wind direction, temperature and solar radiation were recorded during the time of Tsunami also, This paper is aimed at processing the data to check whether there are any significant changes in the parameters due to the occurrence of Tsunami. The wind speeds measured at 10m, 17m and 30m heights show a decreasing trend for three days (25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> December 2004). Likewise the temperature also show a decreasing trend on the day of Tsunami. The solar radiation was steadily increasing without any modulation on that day which was not on the previous day or the next day of Tsunami.













