## Fine-scale evolutionary characteristics of Super Typhoon Doksuri (2023) revealed by multi-source observations

Qian WANG 王皘 (──qianwang@cma.gov.cn)

The fine-scale track, intensity, and structural evolution of Super Typhoon Doksuri (2023) is comprehensively analyzed by observations from space-borne synthetic aperture radars (SARs), satellites , weather radars , *in-situ* buoys and island stations

HIWeather (例 MORLD METEOROLOGICAL 新版之 (②) ② 国家气象中心

Highlights: Doksuri (2023) experienced secondary eyewall formation (SEF), concentric eyewall maintenance (CEM), and eyewall replacement cycle (ERC) processes (shown as P1, P2, P3). ✓ Substantial small-scale track oscillations and uneven moving speed took place during the SEF.

✓ The rapid intensification (RI) of Doksuri (2023) were correlated with the CEM.



For more informations: Wang, Q., D. J. Zhao, Y. H. Duan, et al. 2024: Observational fine-scale evolutionary characteristics of concentric eyewall Typhoon Doksuri (2023), Atmospheric Research, **310**(2014), 107630, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2024.107630.