Weather & Climate Modeling Activities at MoES Relevant to MAHASRI

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Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)
National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting
Government of India

Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) in Government of India has been created recently by bringing all Departments/ Institutions related to Meteorology and Oceanography under one umbrella.

Major Institutions for Weather & Climate in MoES are

India Meteorological Department (IMD)

National Centre for Medium Range
Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)

Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)

Indian National Centre for
Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)

Weather & Climate in MoES

IMD- Lead Institute for Meteorological Observations & Public Interface for Weather & Climate Information

NCMRWF- Lead Institute for Modeling of Weather & Climate in all scales and for Global & Regional Data Assimilation (NCMWC)

IITM- Lead Institute for Research & Process Studies

INCOIS- Lead Institute for Ocean Observation, Modeling and Information

Scientists of the NCMRWF have developed (put together) a Real-Time Global Data Assimilation and Forecast System.

The Analysis/Forecast System is regularly upgraded assimilating Research done at NCMRWF and also elsewhere.

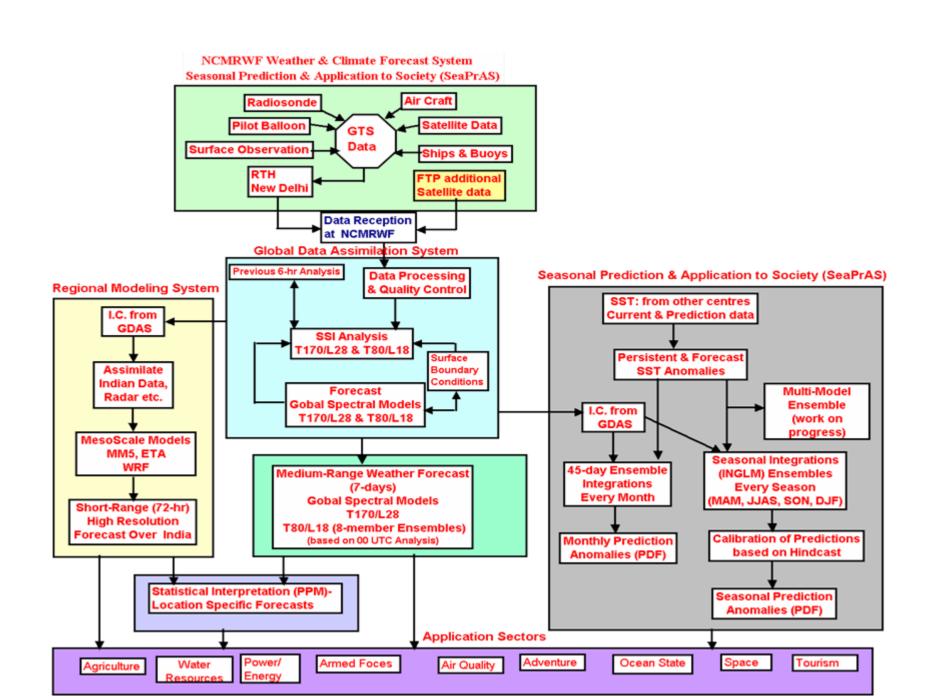
Scientists also carry out Research on Dynamical & Physical Processes in the Atmosphere to understand and model the Weather & Climate Variability

Global
Regional
India
ACZ
DISTRICT

NCMRWF is the only Organization in India where Real-Time Global Data Assimilation and Forecast Systems are Run every day

NCMRWF'S Forecasts are available in all spatial scales and are in all timescales (from Day to Seasonal Scales)





Computing Resources at NCMRWF

PARAM PADMA

64 Processors IBM P-5 based (0.5 TF)

CRAY X1E

64 Processors Vector System (1 TF)

CRAY SV1

24-Processors Vector System (28 GF)

DEC-ALPHA Servers & Workstations

SGI ORIGIN Servers & Workstations

Procurement Process has begun to have further upgradation

Global Model & Data Assimilation System

Data Assimilation at T170/L28 & T80/L18 Resolutions

Global Model at T170/L28 & T80/L18 Resolutions (experiments with T254/L64, work related to T382 has begun)

Ensemble Prediction at T80/L18 Resolution 8 Member Ensemble (Breed Vector)

Global Data Assimilation System

Data Assimilation at T170/L28 & T80/L18 Resolutions

(A 3-dimensional Variational Analysis Scheme)

(Recently upgraded to T254L64)

Issues addressed:

Development of schemes to assimilate

Satellite data (derived products)

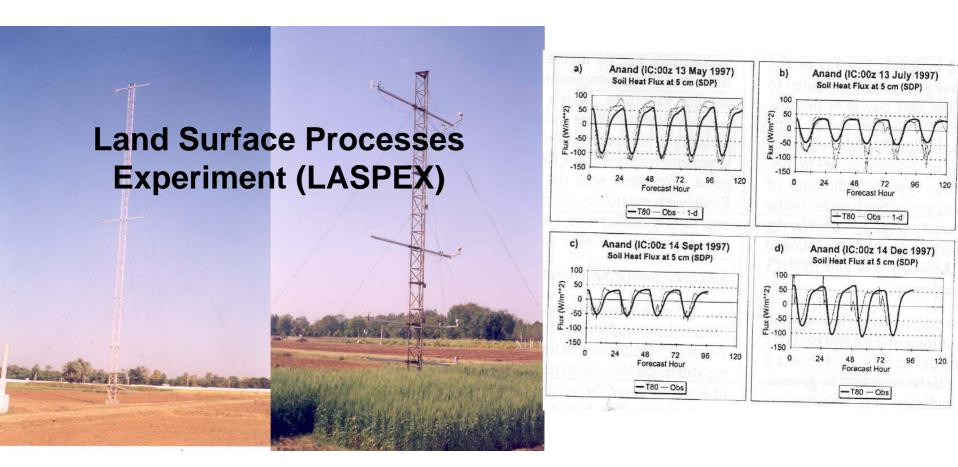
Assessment- Impact of New data on Analysis & Forecasts

Assessment of Model Bias on Analysis

Issue to be addressed:

Assimilation of Direct Radiance

4-dimensional Variational Analysis



NCMRWF is the only organization in India which validates Its model with data from Field Campaigns

Arabian Sea Monsoon Experiment (ARMEX)

Major Objectives:

Phase I -Offshore-Trough

Phase II - Arabian sea Warm pool

Period: Phase I: 15 June- 15 August 200

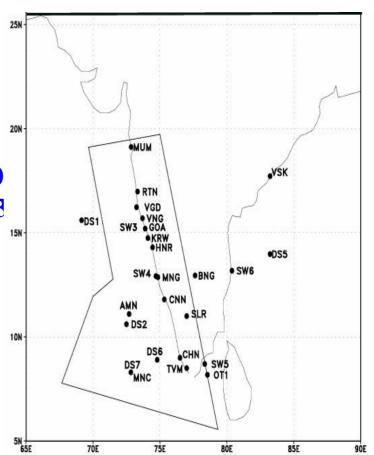
Phase II: Nov. 2002 to June 2003

Phase IIa: April-May 2005

ARMEX-Infrastructure deployed

Land-based Platforms:

RS/RW Network of IMD, Synoptic & Agromet Stations, Atmospheric Fluxes (Towers), AWS, Slow-rising balloons, Wind Profilers



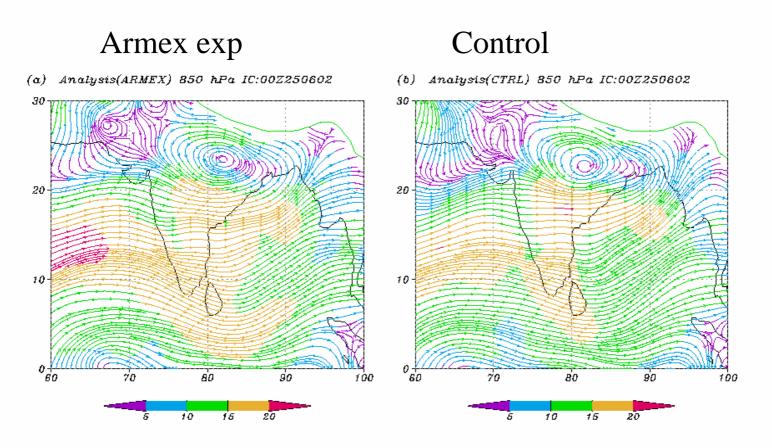
Ocean-based Platforms:

Ships, Buoys, CTD, XBT, LADCP Moorings, AWS, Slow-rising balloons, Atmospheric Fluxes, Radiation, Underwater Radiation Profiles, Chemistry & Aerosols,

Other Platforms

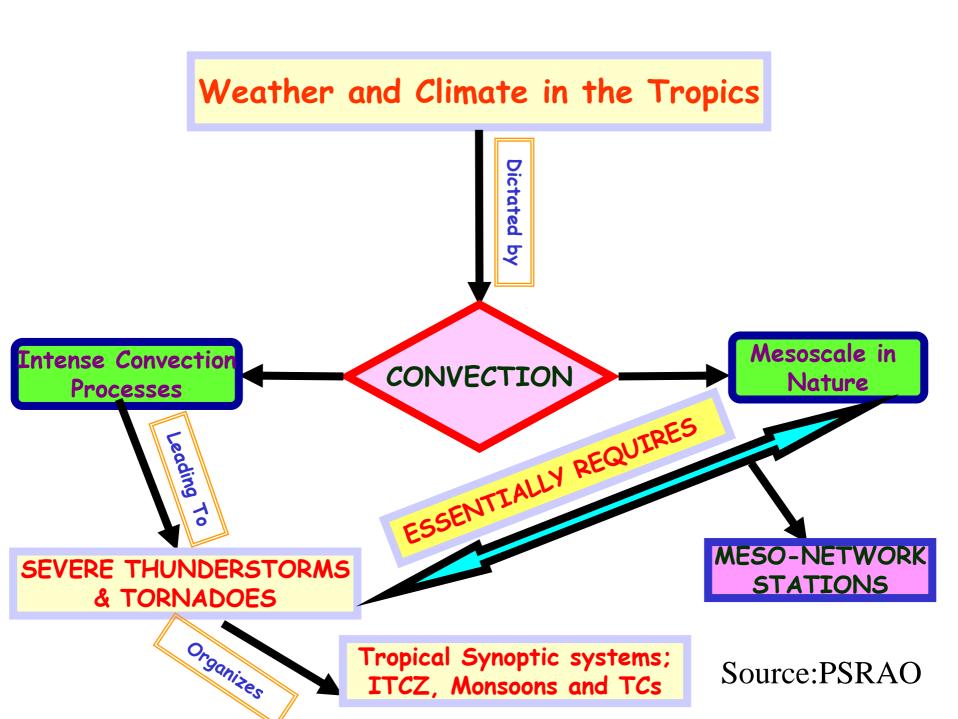
Aircrafts, Satellites

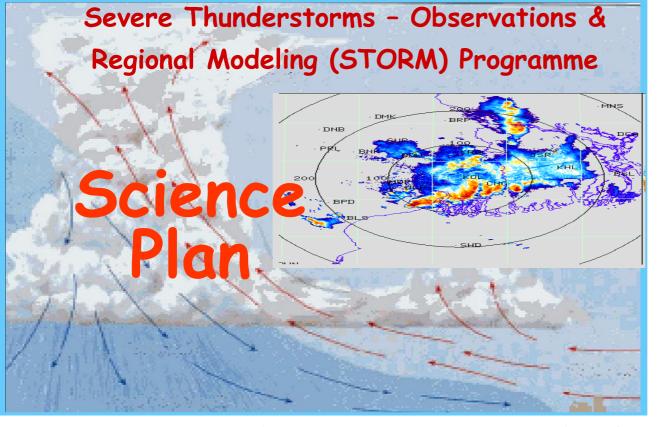
Impact of ARMEX observations (active monsoon case)



Strengthening of LLJ and monsoon low in ARMEX analysis

NCMRWF carries out Reanalysis with special data from Field Campaigns. Also functions as ARMEX Data Centre.





NCMRWF is a key Partner in STORM Program

Source:PSRAO

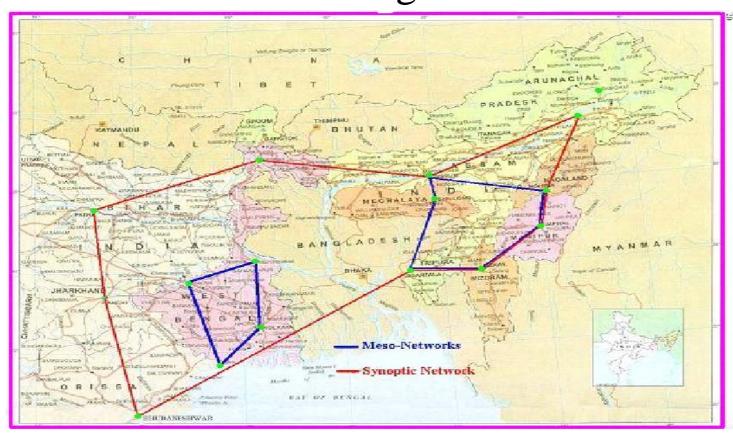
To understand the genesis, development and propagation of severe thunderstorms over eastern and north-eastern India.

To enhance the knowledge of dynamical and thermo-dynamical structure and the role of micro-physical processes on intensification of these severe storms.

To study the behaviors of atmospheric electrification during intensification of these storms and their interaction with cloud microphysical processes.

Development/ customization of mesoscale prediction systems with improved forecast skill for prediction of these severe thunderstorms.

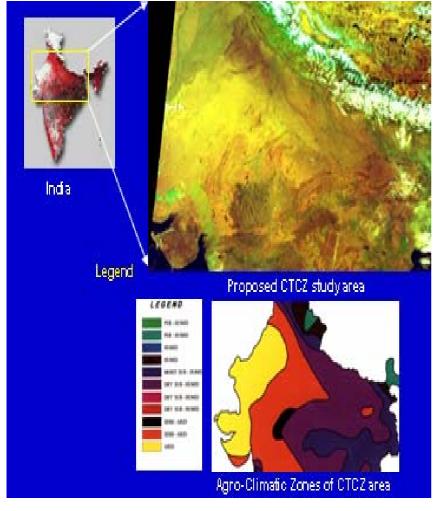
Synoptic- and Meso-scale Domains of STORM during 2006-2010



Pilot Experimental Design 14 April- 31 May 2006

Main Field Experiments (2007-2010)

Continental Tropical Convergence Zone (CTCZ) under ICRP during 2007-2010



Major Components

- **Boundary Layer Processes**
- Land Surface Processes
- Hydrological Processes at the River basin scale
- Cloud-Aerosol Interactive Processes
- Convection Direct and Indirect Effects on the Energy and Water cycles
- Regional and Meso-scale Modeling

NCMRWF shall assimilate all data and carry out Modeling works
Relevant to CTCZ
Source:PSRAO

Meso-Net Experimental Test Region SHAR-KALPAKKAM-BANGALORE Synoptic-RegionalMesoscale Interactons Mesoscale Interactons Chemnai SHAK AND SHAR SHAISHAILON MATER SHAYS SHALLON MATE

PRWONAM Observational Programme

Pilot phase Field Expt: May 2006

October 2006

Black Box : Regional

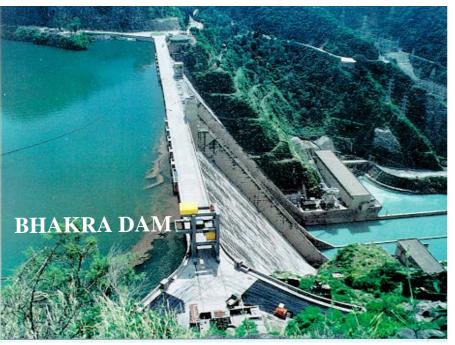
Main Phase Field Expt: May 2007

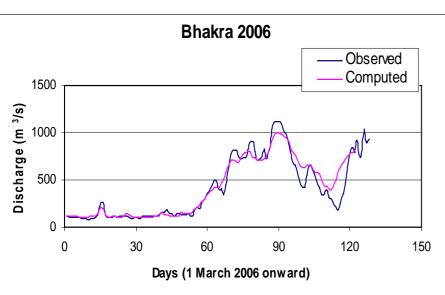
NCMRWF-

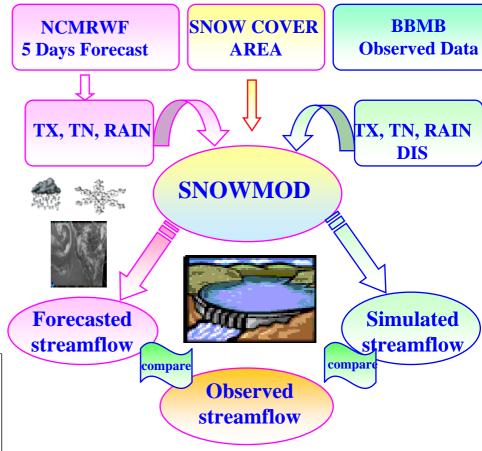
Products of Analysis-Forecast System for Indian region from Global/Meso-scale systems.

Satellite derived water vapour channel winds from Meteosat.

Applications in Water Resources







Issues to be addressed:

Accuracy of meteorological forecasting Delay in data communication Information on snow covered area

Mesoscale Model & Data Assimilation System

Mesoscale Data Assimilation over India - WRF

Mesoscale Models Indian Several Domains over India

MM5

WRF

ETA

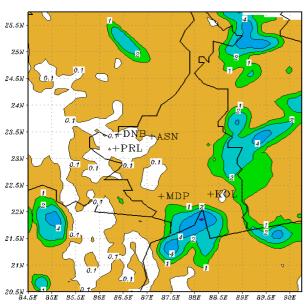
RSM

These Models are run using Initial and Boundary Conditions from NCMRWF Global Models

Very High Resolution Forecast (For prediction of Localized Weather Events)

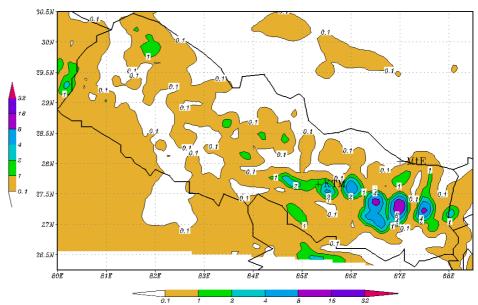
MM5 10 km Rainfall Forecast for West Bengal & Adj. areas

MM5 MODEL RAINFALL(cm)
DAY 3 FCST VALID FOR 00Z03JUN2004
(Forecast based on 00Z3IMAY2004 T80 initial condition)



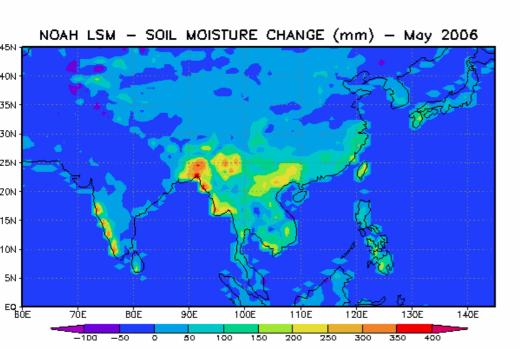
MM5 10 km Rainfall Forecast for Central Himalaya

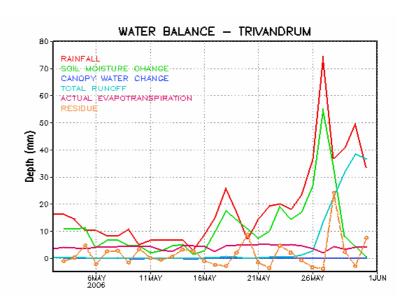
MM5 MODEL RAINFALL(cm)
DAY 3 FCST VALID FOR 00Z03JUN2004
(Forecast based on 00Z31MAY2004 T80 initial condition)

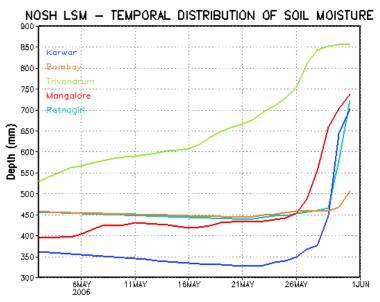


NOAH LSM

- Experimental runs were made for May 2006 at 1x1 global grid.
- Enhanced soil moisture across west coast and northeast India with the onset of Indian monsoon on 26th May 2006
- Residue in the simulation of water balance is reasonably low.







Climate Prediction Program of NCMRWF

First-time in India:

Monsoon Simulation: MONEG

Seasonal Simulation using Global Model

Real-time Monthly Prediction for Monsoon

Long-term Simulations AMIP-type

Sensitivity Studies (Seasonal)

Aerosol & Climate (Simulation Studies)

Real-time Monitoring & Prediction of MJO/ISO

Impact of Solar Variability on Climate Simulations

Regional Climate Modeling (Dynamic Downscaling)

Atmospheric Chemistry and Climate

Climate and Crop Yield

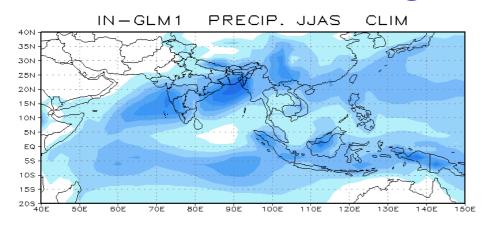
Climate Prediction Program of NCMRWF



The World Climate Research Programme Strategic Framework 2005-2015

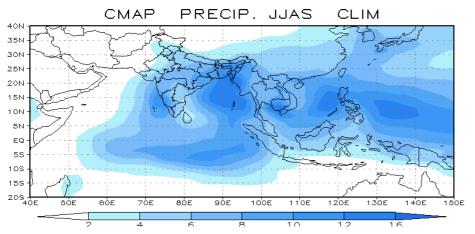
Coordinated Observation and Prediction of the Earth System (COPES)

- → A new perspective of Continuum of Prediction: blurring distinction between Shorter-term and Longer-term climate predictions.
- →An Initial-value problem. Knowledge of the current state of Atmosphere, Oceans, Cryosphere, and Land Surface
- → Climate Models: with the highest possible Resolutions
- **→**Ability to relate the Structure, Parametrizations and Performance of models
- →Practical approach → Unified: Models aimed at different time-scales and phenomena may have large commonality but place emphasis on different aspects of the system.
- → Models to include Atmospheric Chemistry, Carbon Cycle, evolving Vegetation, etc.
- → Theoretical basis of Predictability: what Predictions and what Techniques to attempt



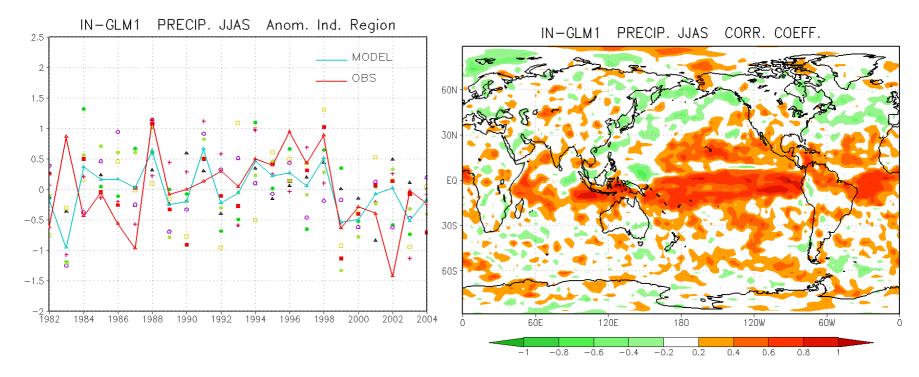
IN-GLM1

Model has been integrated for 1982-2005 using Initial conditions from April 15-20 each year with Observed SST, & Climatological SST.



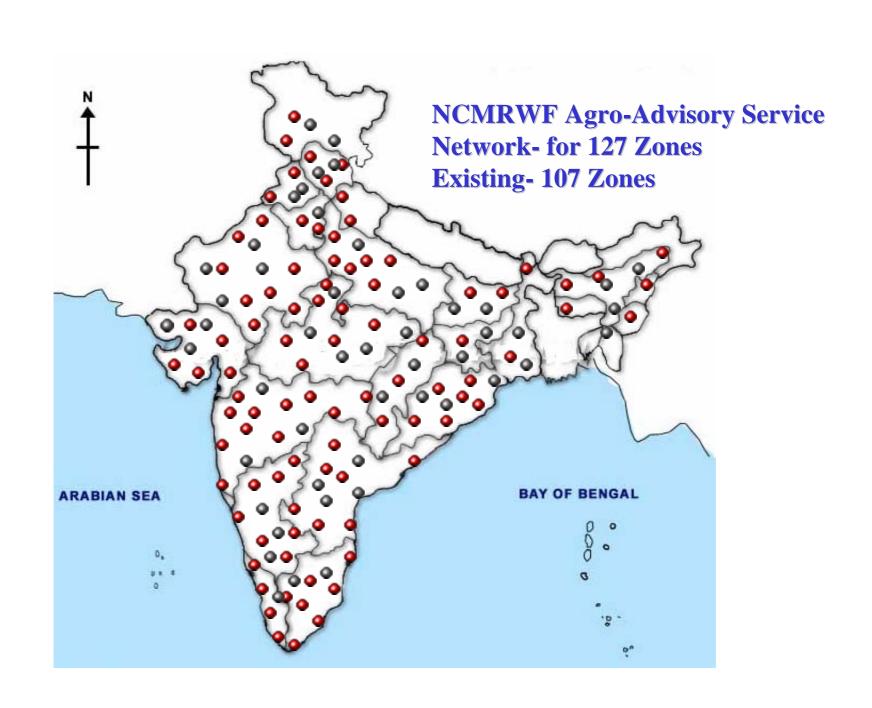
Integrations of other versions of the model are in progress

Model Climate compared to Observation (1982-2005)



Inter-member Spread is quite large- Possibility of making Probabilistic Predictions?

Current Skill Level
Worldwide for
Precipitation Prediction
is too Low



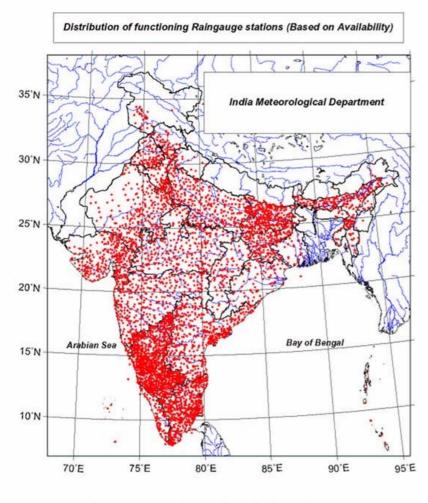
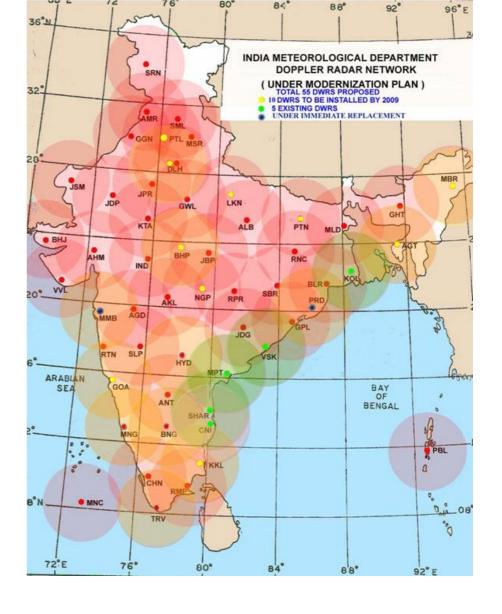
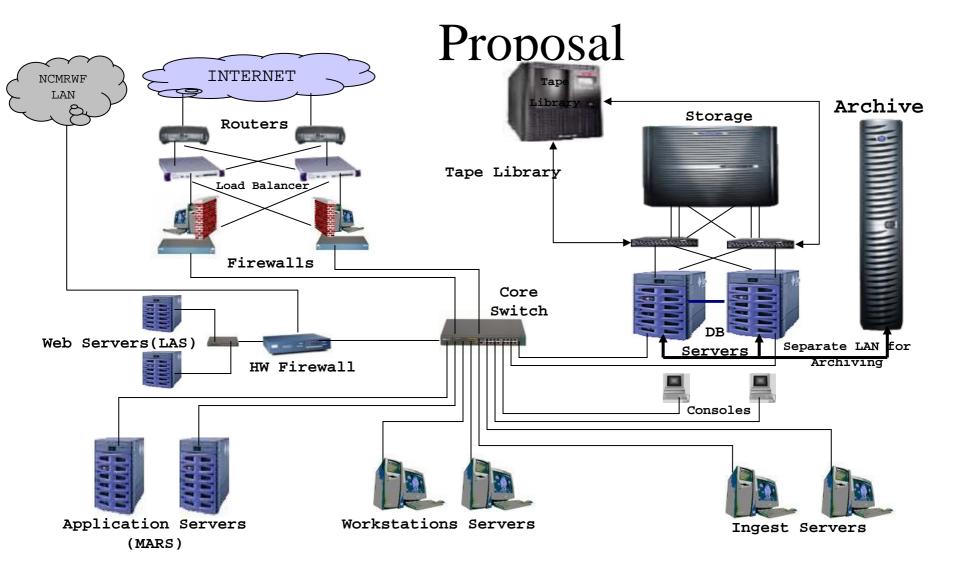


Fig. 1 Map showing the functioning rainguages



IMD under the MoES is having a massive Modernization Plan Of its Observing Network

Data Centre



NCMRWF proposes to actively participate in the MAHASRI Program

NCMRWF shall carry out near Real-time Assimilation to Include Data from MAHASRI (if agreed to by MAHASRI)

NCMRWF shall carry out Model simulations to understand the processes of Aerosol Impacts

The Centre shall participate in the Modeling of the Ocean-Atmosphere Coupling and Intra-Seasonal Variability

Preliminary proposal on Regional Reanalysis (Indian? South Asian?) is being discussed at NCMRWF.

(to study hydro-climatic variability, especially during monsoon)

The Centre is carrying out Systematic Hindcast Experiments to clarify predictability of the monsoon. The results of the study Can support the activities of MAHASRI

NCMRWF is in the process of implementing a Multi_Model Ensemble Seasonal Prediction System. The Centre shall join the efforts made through MAHASRI.

NCMRWF has a plan to implement Web based Data Service and a Data Centre for NWP products.

IMD has an ambitious Modernization Plan for its Observing Systems. These data can be made available through GTS or Processed data through NCMRWF

