[EE] Evening Poster | A (Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences) | A-AS Atmospheric Sciences, Meteorology & Atmospheric Environment

[A-AS01]High performance computing for next generation weather, climate, and environmental sciences

convener:Hiromu Seko(Meteorological Research Institute), Chihiro Kodama(Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology), Masayuki Takigawa(独立行政法人海洋研究開発機構, 共同), Takemasa Miyoshi(RIKEN Advanced Institute for Computational Science)

Sun. May 20, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

A lot of advanced simulation studies are being conducted by high performance supercomputers such as K computer, Earth Simulator in various fields including meteorology. The high performance supercomputers enables us to conduct numerical simulations and data assimilation of observation big-data (huge high-density and high-frequency data) with an order of magnitude higher resolutions and ensemble numbers than those with previous supercomputers. In addition, the post-K computer will be available as a successor of K, and studies for the post-K computer was started. At the Atmospheric Science session co-organized by the Meteorological Society of Japan, we comprehensively pick up this topic in the Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences Session of this 2018 Union Meeting that enables to comprise the atmospheric, oceanic and land sciences. This session aims to promote recent studies related to the issues on high performance computing in weather, climate, and environmental studies using the K computer and other supercomputers, and to enhance discussions on future directions of numerical simulations in meteorology.

[AAS01-P07]Dense precipitation radar data assimilation: an observing system simulation

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Precipitation radar observations have been playing an important role in meteorology through providing valuable information, such as precipitation nowcast. Recently, such observations started to be used in the field of numerical weather prediction. Previous studies showed some success in data assimilation of radar reflectivity for convective-scale and tropical cyclone analyses. Nevertheless, it is still difficult to build a general approach to data assimilation of radar reflectivity due to various factors such as the non-diagonal observation error covariance matrix, complex observation operator, and strong nonlinearity and model errors in the moist physical processes. In this study, we aim to develop a method to effectively assimilate radar reflectivity data. We perform an observing system simulation experiment, in which we assume that reflectivity data are available at all model grid points. As the first step, we focus on the case of Typhoon Soudelor (2015), which was the strongest typhoon in the West Pacific in 2015. In the presentation, we will report the impact of dense radar observations on the analyses and forecasts of Typhoon Soudelor.