



National Institute of Meteorology Brazil - INMET

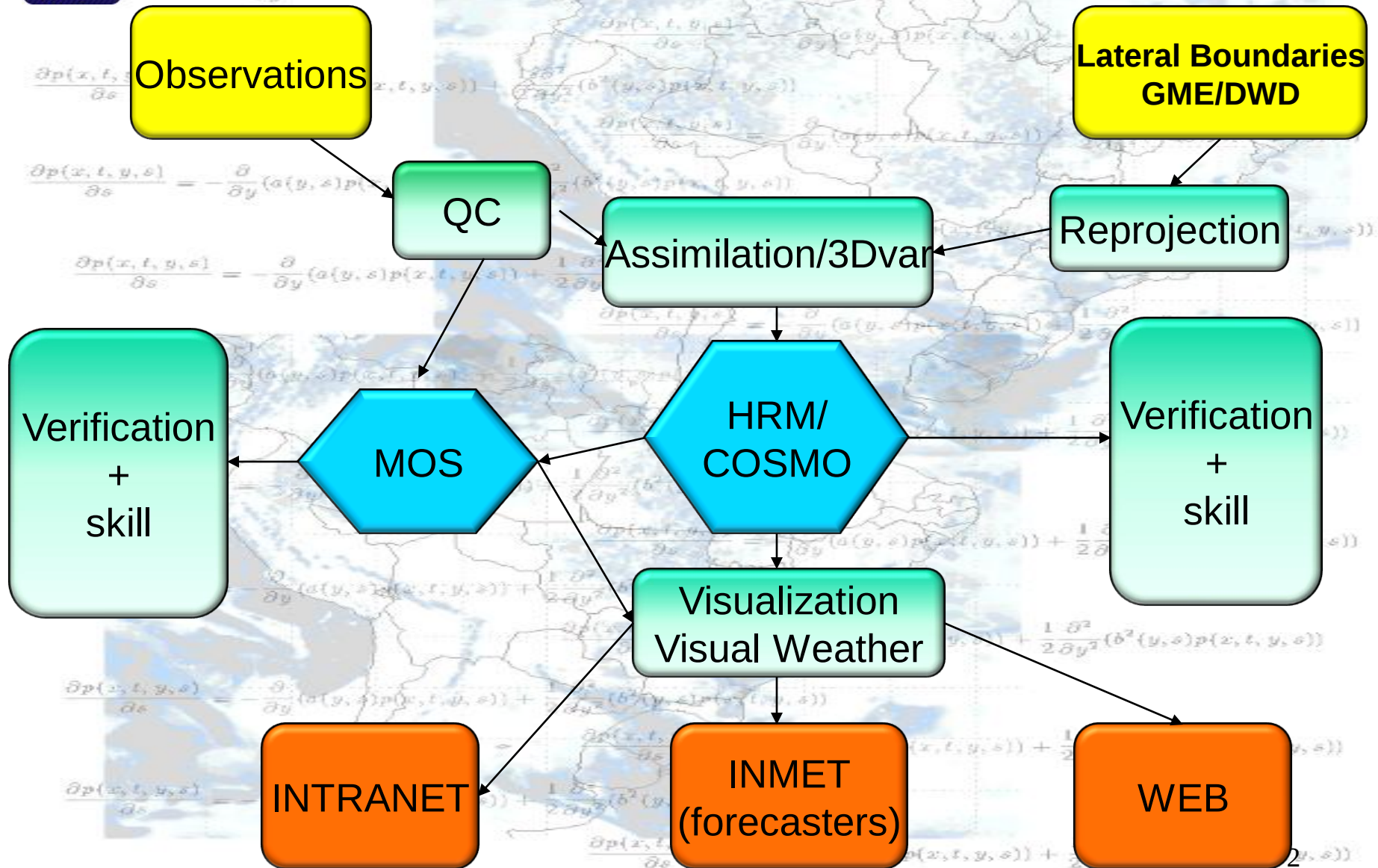
The NWP System at INMET COSMO Model

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REUNIÓN DE EXPERTOS SOBRE LA PREDICCIÓN DE CRECIDAS REPENTINAS
01 – 04/10/11 Santiago - Chile



The NWP system at INMET



COSMO – Consortium for Small-scale Modeling



DWD
(Offenbach,
Germany):
NEC SX-8R,
SX-9



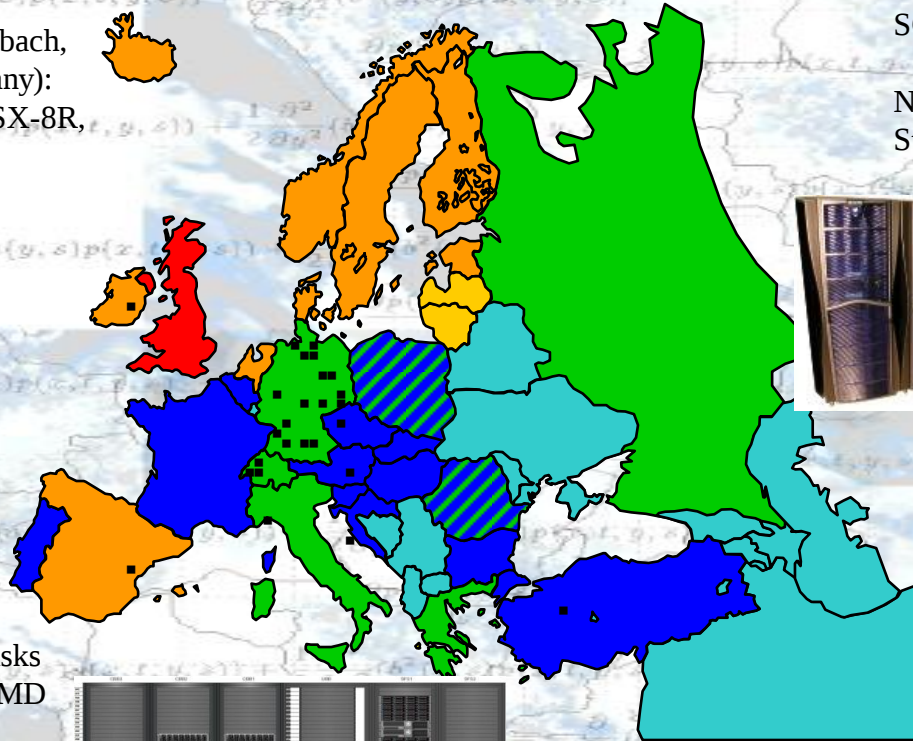
MeteoSwiss:
Cray XT4: COSMO-7 and
COSMO-2 use 800+4 MPI-Tasks
on 402 out of 448 dual core AMD
nodes



ARPA-SIM (Bologna, Italy):
Linux-Intel x86-64 Cluster for
testing (uses 56 of 120 cores)



USAM (Rome, Italy):
HP Linux Cluster
XEON biproc quadcore
System in preparation



Roshydromet (Moscow, Russia),
SGI

NMA (Bucharest, Romania):
Still in planning / procurement phase



IMGW (Warsawa, Poland):
SGI Origin 3800:
uses 88 of 100 nodes

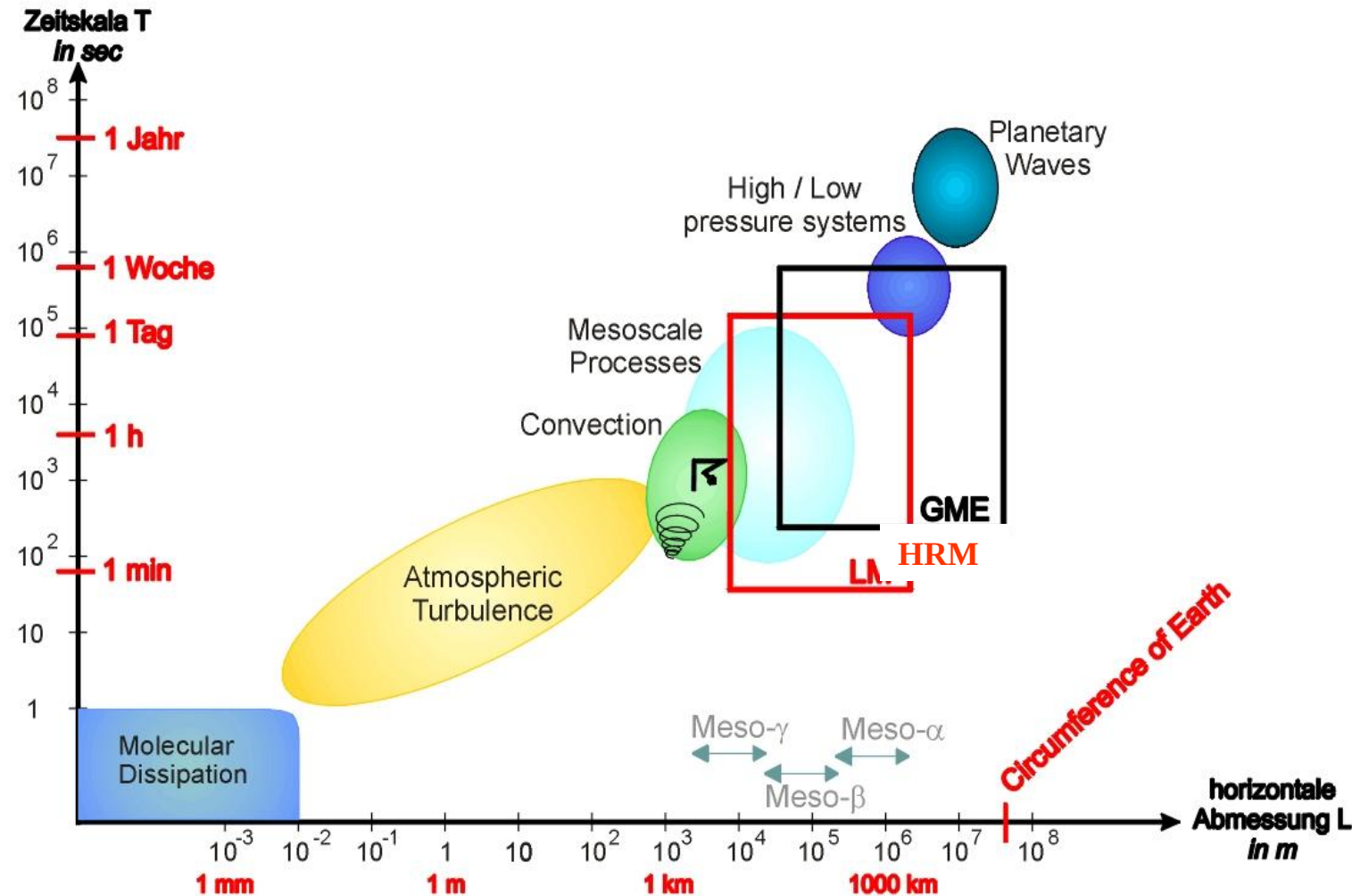


ARPA-SIM (Bologna, Italy):
IBM pwr5: up to 160 of 512
nodes at CINECA

COSMO-LEPS (at ECMWF):
running on ECMWF pwr6 as
member-state time-critical
application

HNMS (Athens, Greece):
IBM pwr4: 120 of 256 nodes

Scales of atmospheric phenomena for GME, HRM e COSMO



GME:

$\Delta x = 30 \text{ km}$
 655.362*60 points
 Área= 778 km²
 $\Delta t = 100 \text{ sec.}$
 $T_{\text{ges}} = 7 \text{ days}$

HRM:

$\Delta x = 10 \text{ km}$
 751*751*60 points
 Área= 100 km²
 $\Delta t = 30 \text{ sec.}$
 $T_{\text{ges}} = 5 \text{ days}$

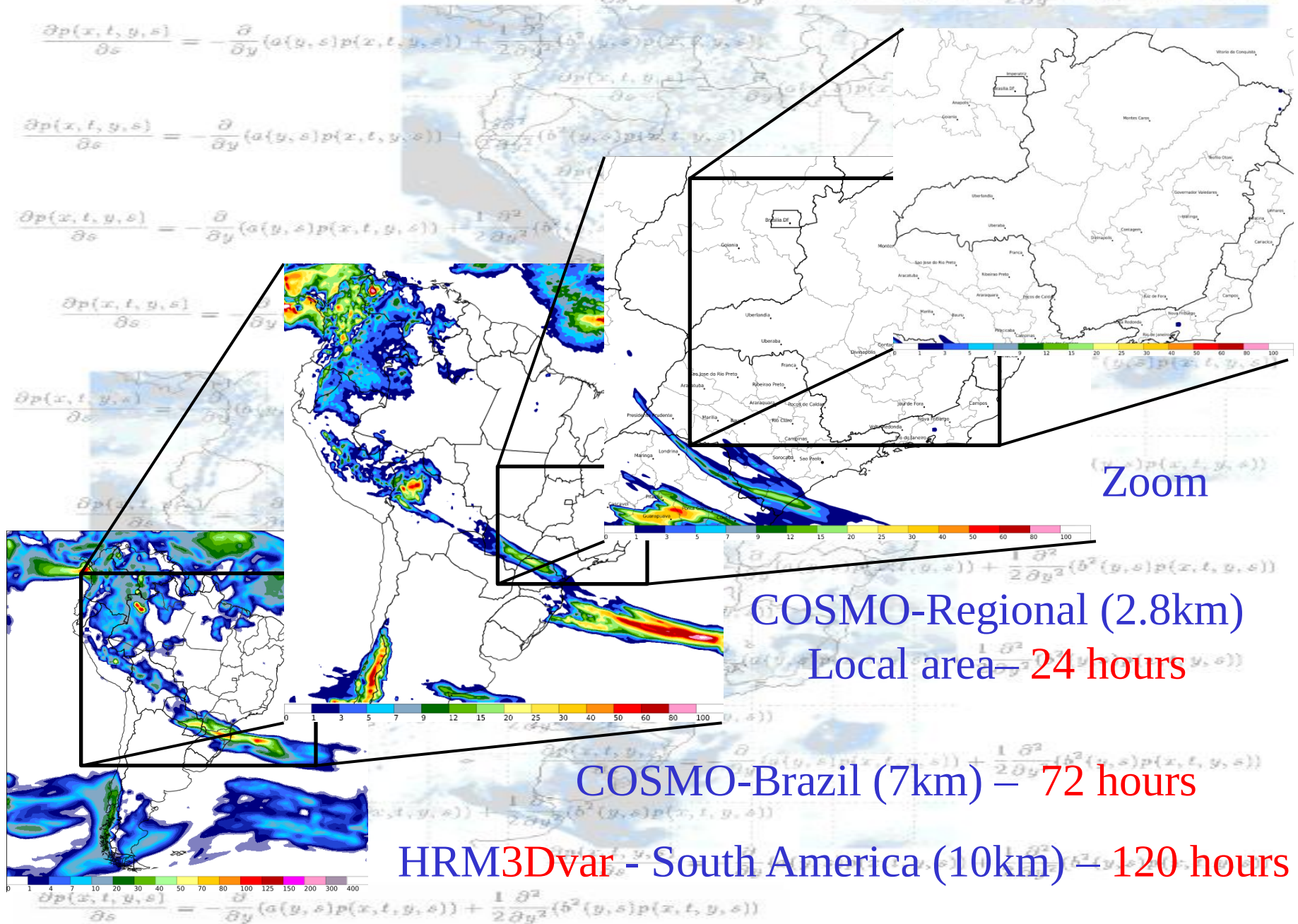
COSMO-7:

$\Delta x = 7 \text{ km}$
 856*856*60 points
 Área= 80 km²
 $\Delta t = 20 \text{ sec.}$
 $T_{\text{ges}} = 3 \text{ days}$

COSMO-2.8:

$\Delta x = 2.8 \text{ km}$
 601*601*50 points
 Área= 50 km²
 $\Delta t = 15 \text{ sec.}$
 $T_{\text{ges}} = 1 \text{ day}$

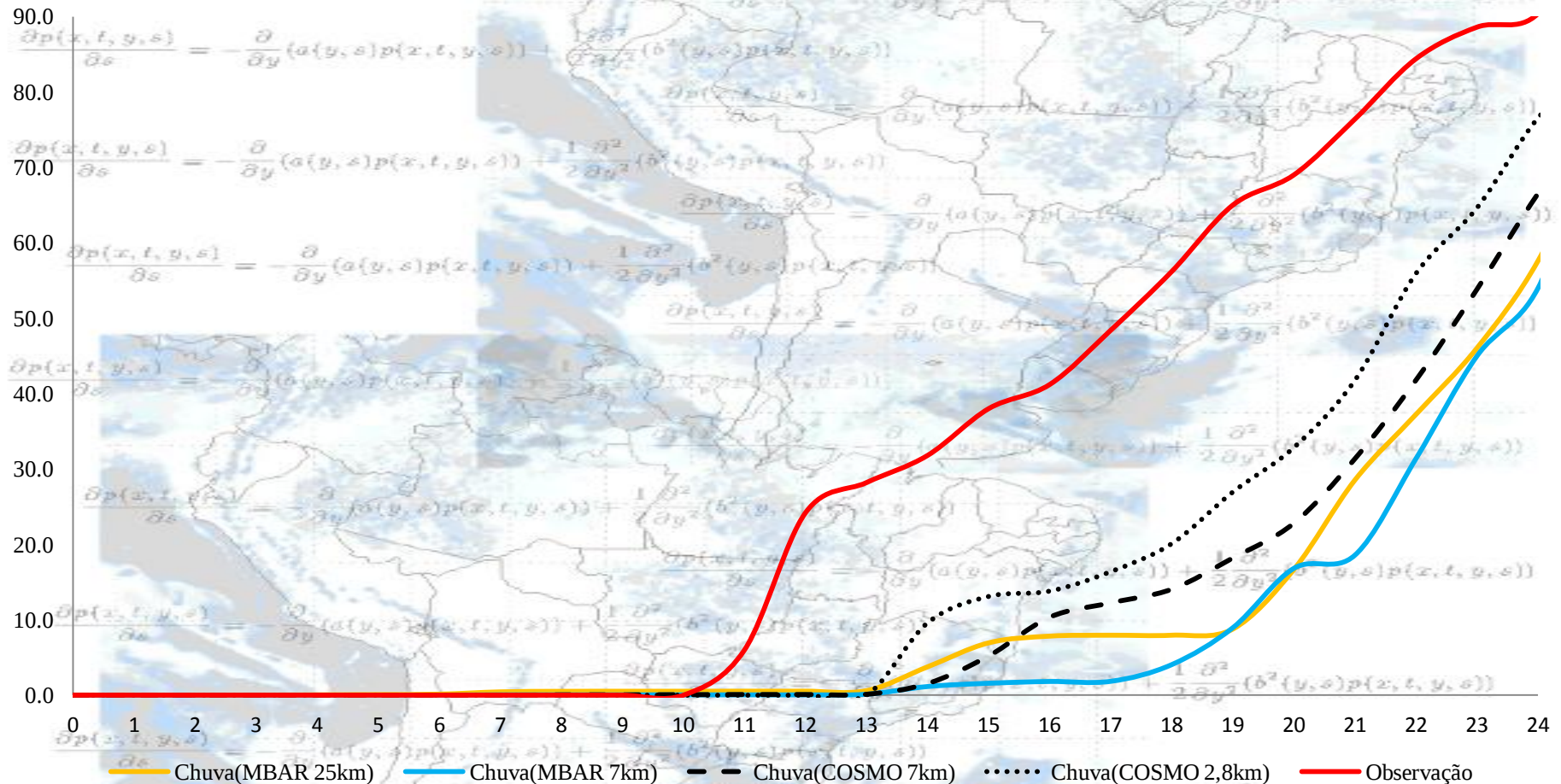
HRM x COSMO



INMET goes-12, TN 2011/07/20 12:15:49 UTC



Flooding in RS (South of Brazil) – 20/07/2011-12UTC



Model initialization – 20/07/2011 - 00UTC

Flooding in RS (South of Brazil) – 20/07/2011-12UTC

Before

After

Taquari-Antas

Cai

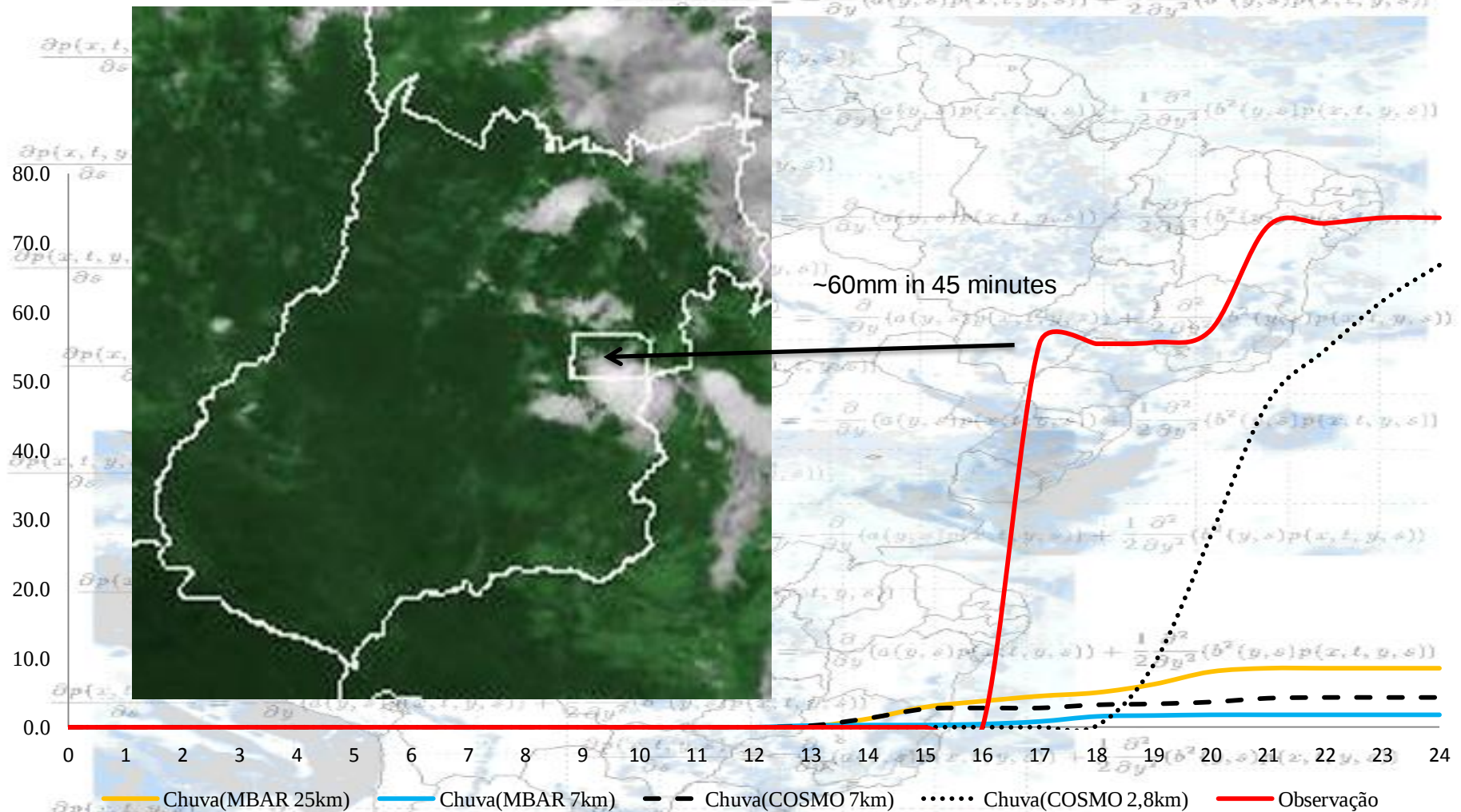
Sinos

Jacui

Flooding in RS (South of Brazil) – 20/07/2011-12UTC

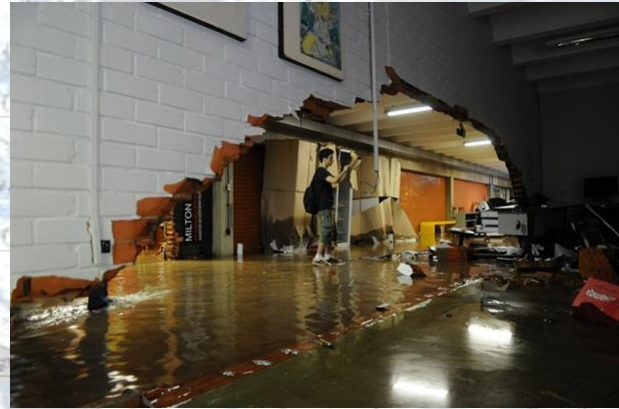


Flooding at the University of Brasilia-DF - 10/04/2011

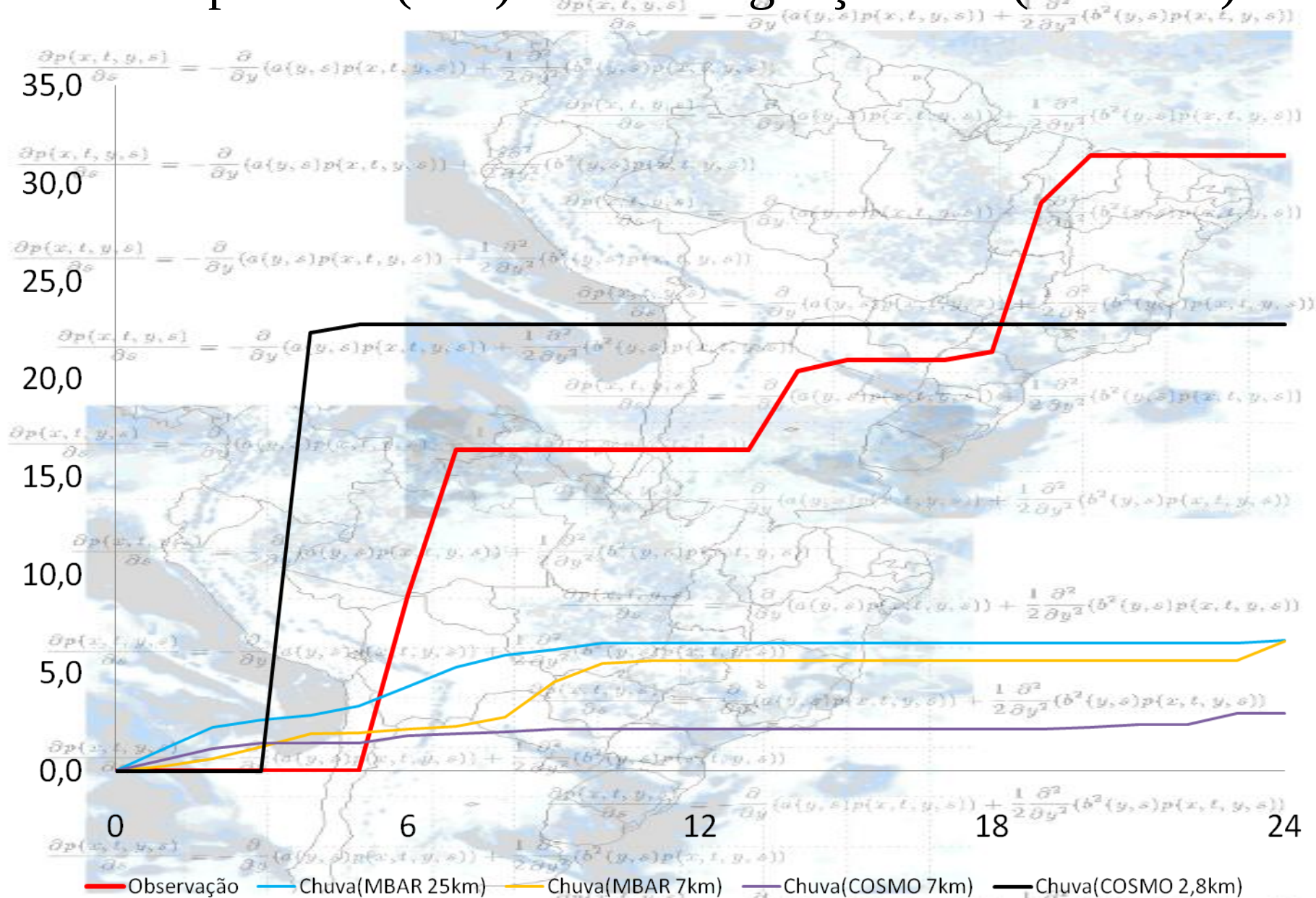


Model initialization – 10/04/2011 - 00UTC

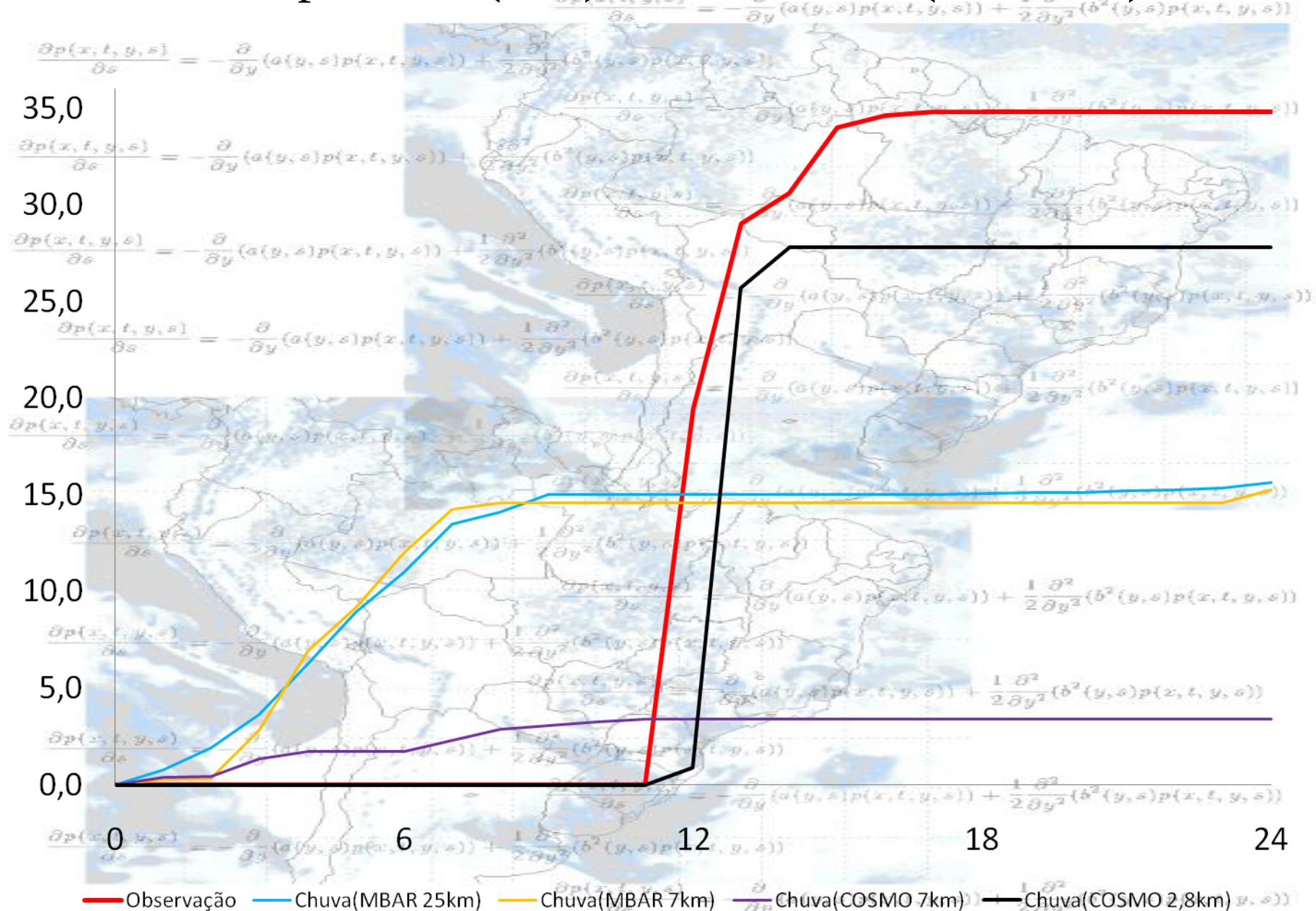
Flooding at the University of Brasilia-DF - 10/04/2011



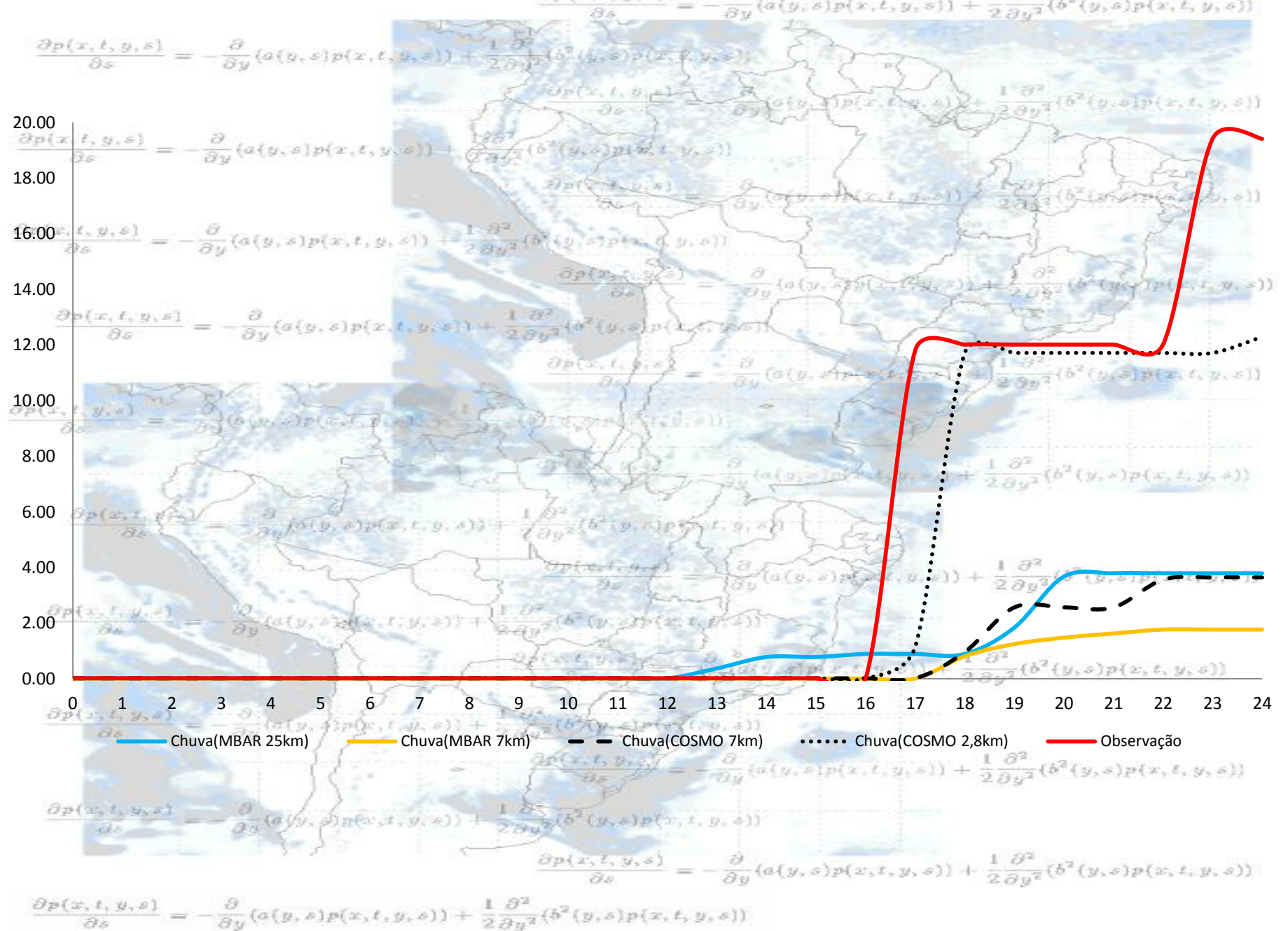
Precipitation (mm) – Foz do Iguaçu – PR (19/02/11)



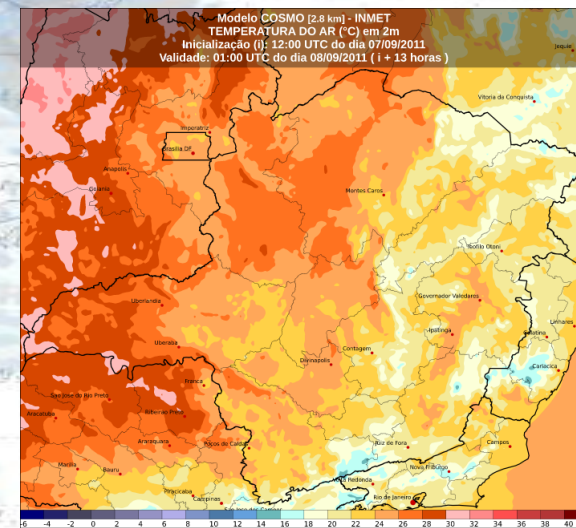
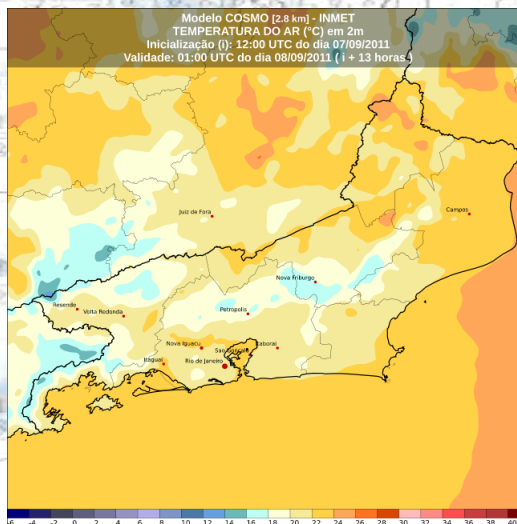
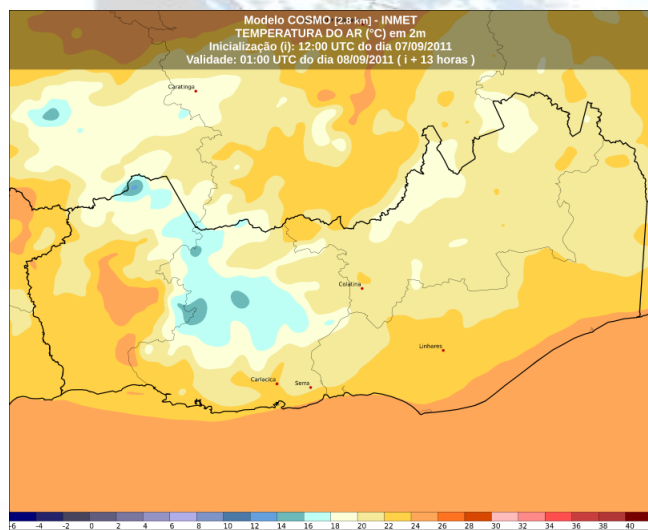
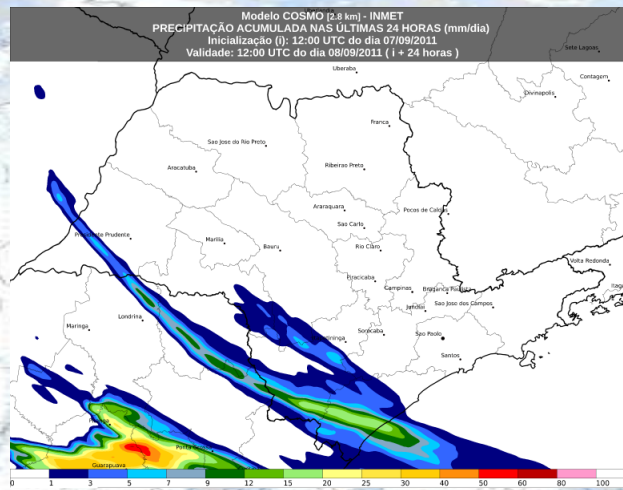
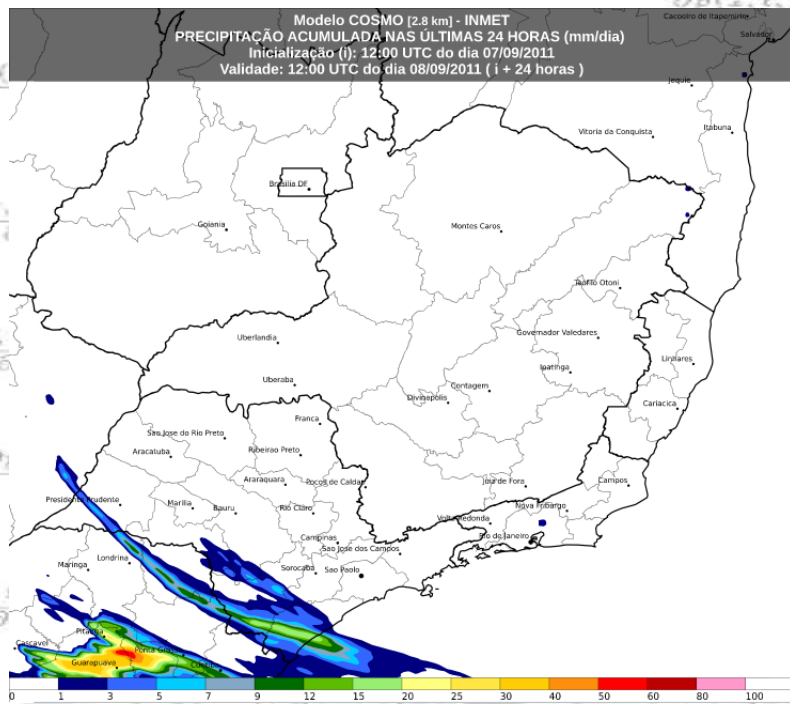
$\frac{\partial p(x,t,y,s)}{\partial s} =$ Precipitation (mm)– Itaberá – SP (31/01/11)



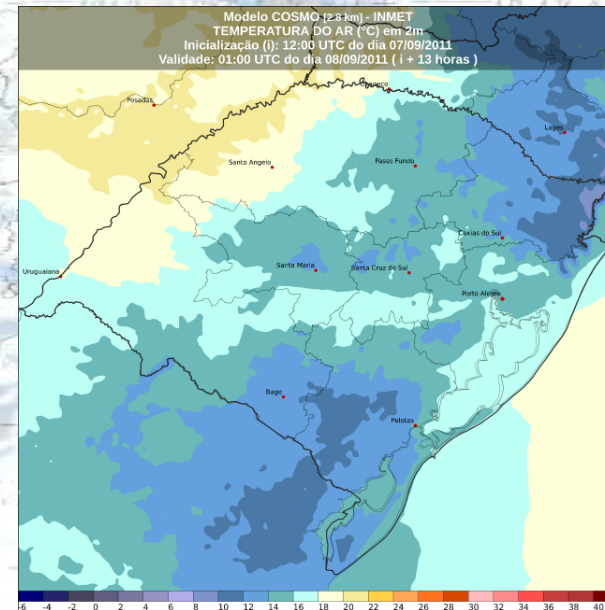
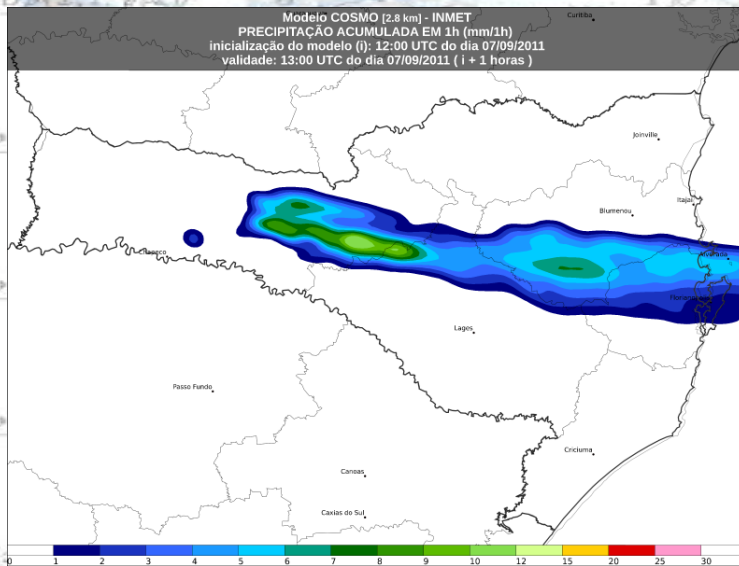
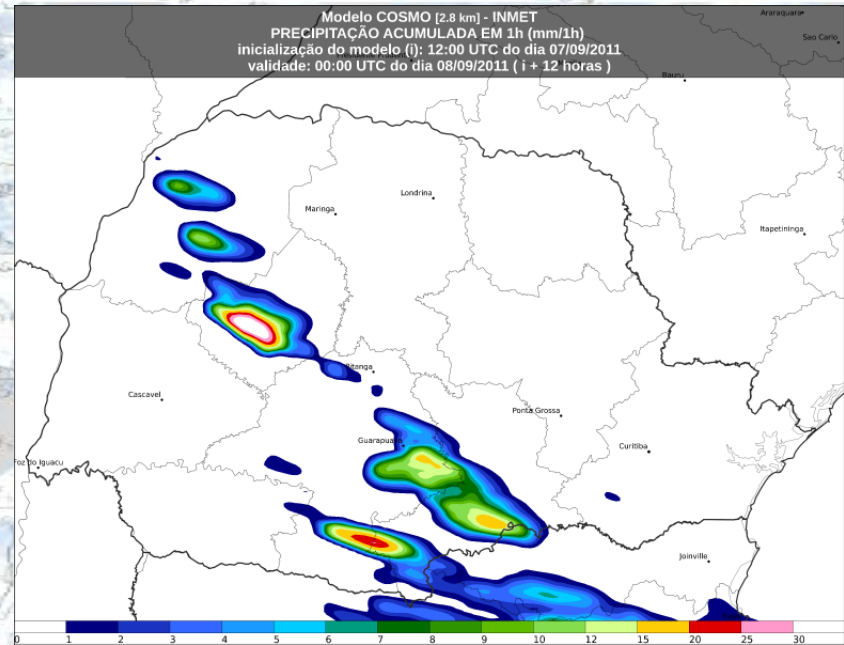
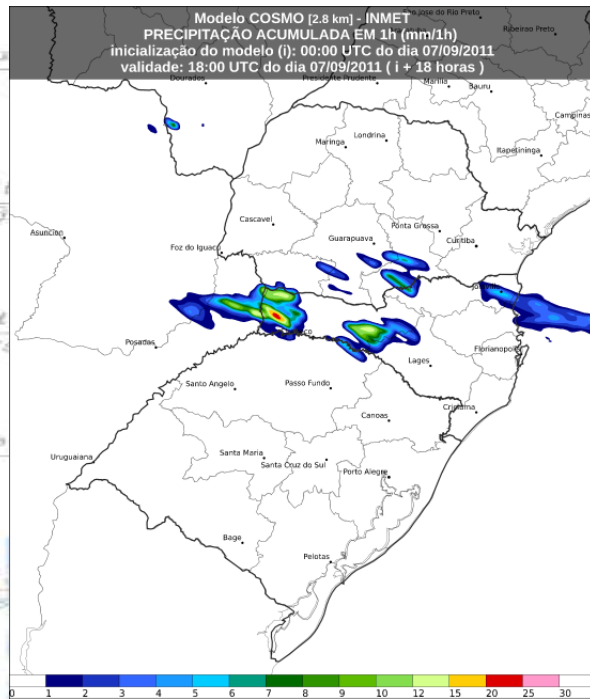
$\frac{\partial p(x,t,y,s)}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(a(y,s)p(x,t,y,s)) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(b^2(y,s)p(x,t,y,s))$ – Precipitation (mm)– Itapeva – SP (16/12/09)



Examples outputs COSMO 2.8km – Southeast Brazil

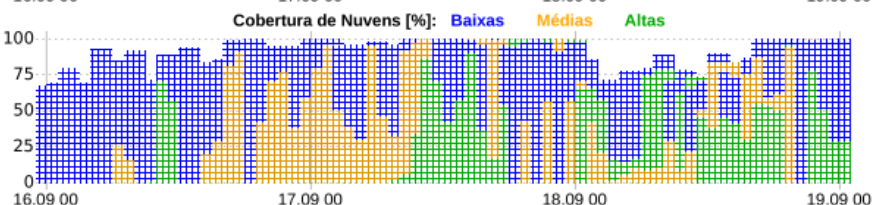
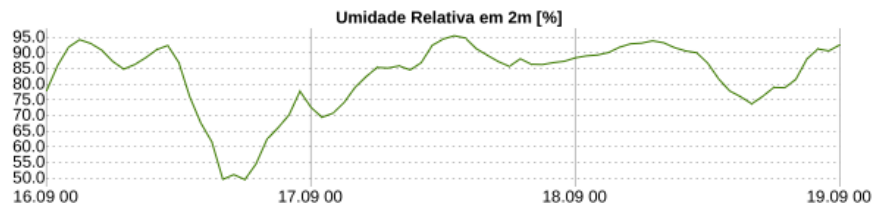
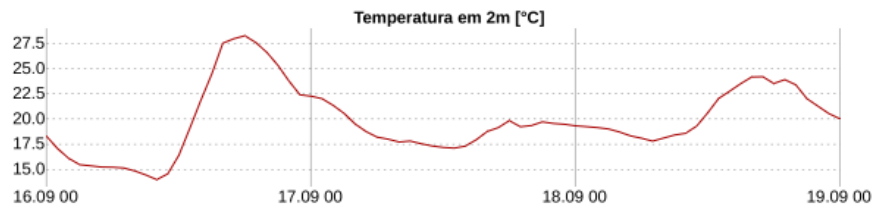
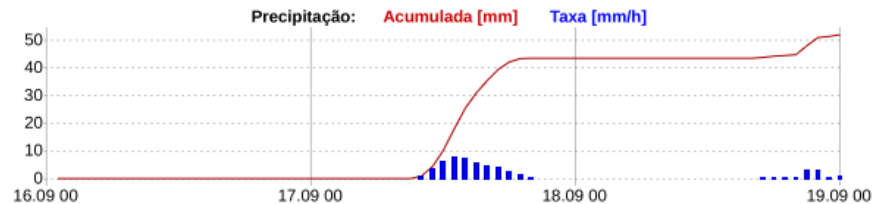


Examples outputs COSMO 2.8km - Southern Brazilian



Meteogram

Modelo COSMO [7 x 7 km] - INMET
 Cidade: **SANTA MARIA (AEROPORTO)** (29S 43' 53W 42')
 Validade: **16.09.2011 00:00 - 19.09.2011 00:00**



Considerations

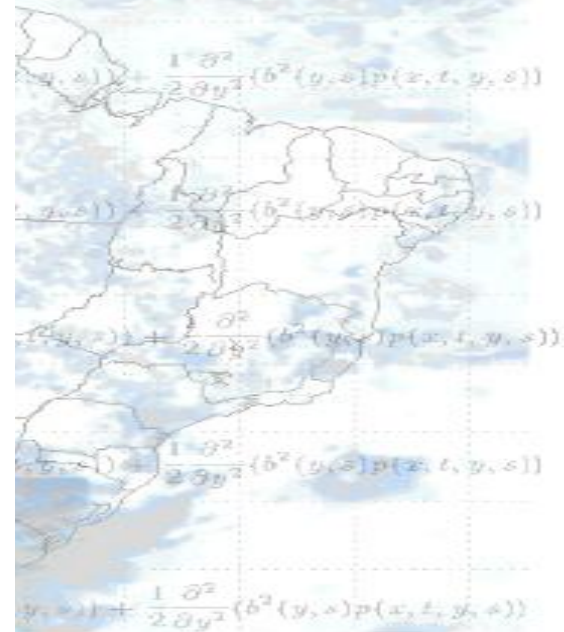
- COSMO 2.8km operational end of 2011;
- INMET is acquiring a new supercomputer with capacity of ~20 TFLOPS;
- COSMO 2.8km will be processed four times per day (0, 6, 12 and 18 UTC);
- Region South, Southeast and Northeast of Brazil;
- Good answer to identify rain (storms, cumulonimbus clouds 2 – 10km);
- Local Data Assimilation (automatic stations (500 - 800), satellite, radar) - 2014;
- From 2013 HRM users use the COSMO model (Africa);
- **Identification and monitoring risk areas (partnership INMET/ANA - National Water Agency).**

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \{b^2(y, s) p(x, t, y, s)\}$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, s)}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (a(y, s)p(x, t, y, s))$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, s)}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(a(y, s)p(x, t, y, s))$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, s)}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(a(y, s)p(x,$$



$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, s)}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (p(x, y, s) p(x, t, s))$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t)}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(y, t) p(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, z)}{\partial u} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (a(y, z) p(x, t, y, z)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (b^2(y, z) p(x, t, y, z))$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, \phi)}{\partial \phi} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (a(y, \phi) p(x, t, y, \phi)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (b(y, \phi) p(x, t, y, \phi))$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, s)}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (a(y, s) n(x, t, y, s)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (b^2(y, s) p(x, t, y, s))$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, s)}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{a(y, s)p(x, t, y, s)\} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \{b^2(y, s)p(x, t, y, s)\}$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t, y, s)}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (a(y, s)p(x, t, y, s)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (b^2(y, s)p(x, t, y, s))$$

for your attention