



## JMA operational ocean prediction system - MOVE/MRI.COM

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# Overview of JMA operational systems



#### Global System - MOVE/MRI.COM-G3

 To monitor global ocean conditions and initialize a coupled atmosphere-ocean model for subseasonal-to-seasonal prediction.

#### Regional System – MOVE/MRI.COM-NP/JPN

 To monitor and predict coastal and open ocean around Japan, including the meandering of the Kuroshio, the intrusion of the Oyashio, and sea level rise in the coastal areas.





# Global System - MOVE/MRI.COM-G3



#### • Analysis model (G3A)

- Resolution: 1°x0.3-0.5°
- > Global tripolar grid coordinate
- In-situ TS profiles, satellite altimetry data, and SST objective analysis are assimilated through 4D-Var.
- Sea Ice: 3D-Var

#### • Forecast model (G3F)

- Resolution: 0.25° x 0.25°
- > Global tripolar grid coordinate
- Constrained to TS fields of G3A by IAU downscaling
- > Sea Ice 3D-Var (the same as G3A)
- You can find the details in Fujii et al. (2023), Frontier in Climate (DOI:10.3389/fclim.2022.1019673)



#### MOVE/MRI.COM-G3 (Global System)

### ◆JMA/MRI-CPS3

- Atmospheric Model: TL319L100 (GSM2003) ~55km
- Ocean Model: 0.25 °× 0.25 ° L60 (MRI.COM v4.6)
- Initial Condition: JRA-3Q for atmosphere

MOVE/MRI.COM-G3 for ocean

T, S, SSH (4D-Var) sea-ice (3D-Var)

- Forecast Period: 6 months
- $\blacktriangleright$  Ensemble: 5-members per day  $\times$  11 LAF



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## **Representation of Tropical Instability Waves**





27.4 27.8 28.2 28.6 29 29.4 29.8

- Tropical Instability Waves (TIWs) are not clear in MGD-SST due to smoothing property of optimum interpolation.
- In contrast, DA systems reproduce SST variation associated with TIWs reasonably thanks to dynamical interpolation using forward and adjoint models.

## **Capacity to reduce data-misfits effectively (Comparison with assimilated data)**

#### Bias from the objective SST analysis





4D-Var effectively reduces the SST bias from the objective SST analysis which is assimilated, compared with 3D-Var.

- RMSDs from assimilated Argo data are also generally reduced by 4D-Var.
- Thus, 4D-Var more effectively reduces the data-misfits.

#### Difference of RMSDs from assimilated Argo data (4D-Var – 3D-Var)





#### Blue: 4D-Var is better

# Regional System - MOVE/MRI.COM-NP/JPN

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#### • Analysis model - MOVE/MRI.COM-NP

- Domain: North Pacific (15°S-65°N, 100°E-75°W)
- Resolution: 10km (1/9° x 1/11°)
- In-situ TS profiles, satellite altimetry data, and SST objective analysis are assimilated through 4D-Var
- Sea Ice: A simplified filter

#### • Forecast model - MOVE/MRI.COM-JPN

- > Domain: Japan Area (20-52°N, 117-160°E)
- Resolution: 2km (1/50° x 1/33°)
- > Tide/SLP including
- Initialized with MOVE-NP through IAU downscaling
- > 30-day forecast for NP area
- 11-day forecast for Japan-area
- You can find the details in Hirose et al. (2019), Ocean Dynamics (DOI: 10.1007/s10236-019-01306-x)



## **★** The JMA regional system has been updated since Oct 2020



#### Sea-ice concentration

MOVE/MRI.COM-JPN has been used for **sea-ice prediction in the Sea of Okhotsk** since December 2021.







#### **Ocean Products**

Analysis & Forecast data

- SST, subsurface temperature
- Ocean currents
- Sea ice concentration(Okhotsk Sea)
- Tropical Cyclone Heat Potential (TCHP)

#### Forecast results

continued since Sep 2017

2018

2017

2019



2021

2020

25°N-

130°E

135°E

140°E

#### <u>Data Service</u>

Analysis & Forecast data

- NEAR-GOOS (only Analysis)
- Japan Meteorological Business Support Center



#### <u>Users</u>

Japanese citizens, organizations, researchers

- Fisheries Research Agency, Japan Coast Guard, etc.
- University of Tokyo, JAMSTEC, etc.

## Development for future system update



#### ♦ New 4D-Var scheme for assimilation of high-resolution satellite SST

- Daily SST increments are added to the control variables in the new 4D-Var scheme
- Test experiments with a North Pacific 4D-Var system
  - □ "NEW" experiment
    - Himawari/AHI SST as well as altimeter SLAs and in-situ TS profiles are assimilated with the NEW scheme
  - □ "OLD" experiment
    - Same obs data are assimilated with the original 4D-Var scheme
- New global ocean 4D-Var system with a resolution of 0.25° × 0.25°
- New weakly coupled DA system with the oceanic 4D-Var scheme









#### • digital twins

• JAMSTEC DIAS server

#### • AI/ML

- downscaling (e.g., from regional scale to harbor scale)
- surrogate modeling for time-consuming processes

# Relationship and communalities with NWP groups

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- Collaboration with NWP groups
  - Some pilot studies on the impact of ocean coupling
    - Typhoon prediction in the northwestern North Pacific
    - Heavy rainfall prediction around Japan



#### SST changes after typhoon passing $\ (^{\rm o}{\rm C})$

- observation (left)
- high-resolution CGCM result (middle)
- low-resolution CGCM result (right)

Kawakami et al. (2022) JGR-Oceans

**OP-DCC** interactions, best practice approaches



#### • **OP-DCC** interactions

- DCC-Atlas will become a good communication tool to connect ocean prediction systems over the world.
- Best practice approaches
  - We have much interest in a best practice for societal benefit of high-resolution regional system.

Sharing information and experience will make it possible to develop ocean operational system more efficiently!