

The Japanese 55-year Reanalysis "JRA-55"

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~ Introduction ~ What is reanalysis?

Required dataset for climate research

- For several decades
- Consistent and high quality for any time and any region
- Many meteorological variables
 - Pressure, temperature, wind, humidity, ...
 - They can be observed.
 - But these are not sufficient for climate research.
 - Variables at the top of atmosphere (i.e. radiation), surface fluxes, vertically accumulated variables (i.e. precipitable water), ...
 - They are difficult to observe.

Approach for producing climate data

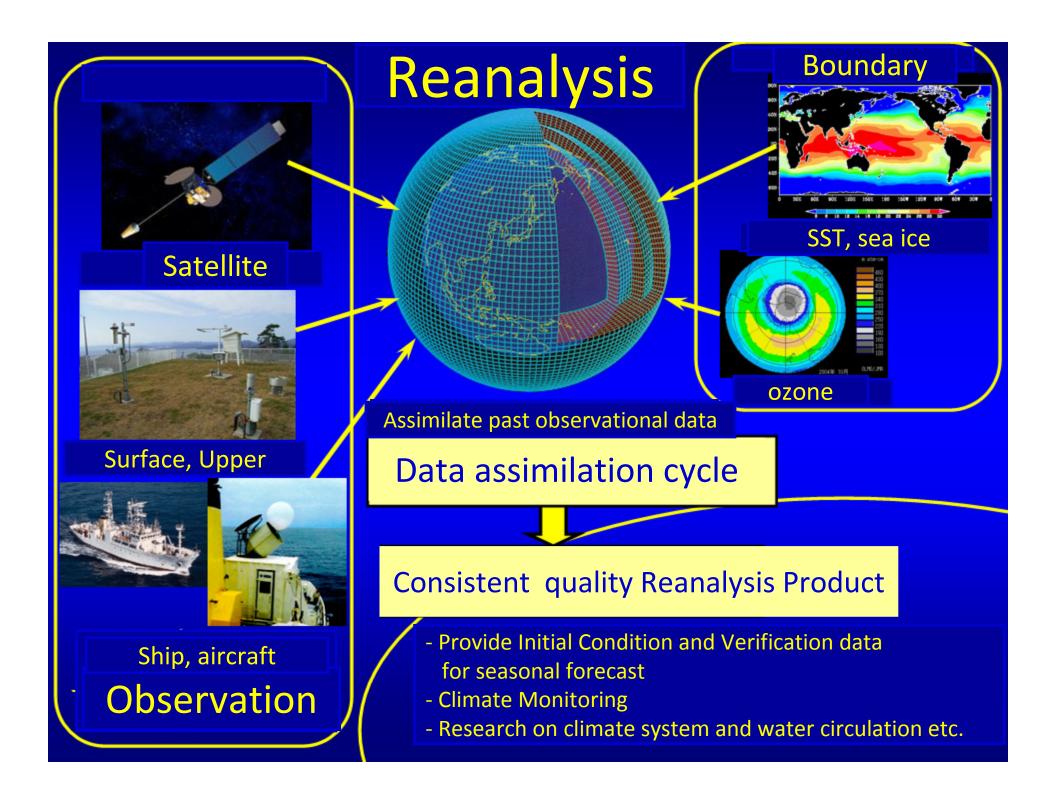


1. From observational data only

- Example) GSN, GUAN managed by GCOS
- High quality climate dataset can be generated at the observation station and surrounding region, but the regions and variables are limited.

2. Numerical data assimilation using observational data

- Uniformly distributed grid point values are generated based on consistent dynamics and physics.
- Advanced NWP model with high performance supercomputer.
- Many kind of variables are produced at every grid point.
- Numerical data assimilation cycle is performed for several decades. → Long-term Reanalysis







The JRA-55 reanalysis

Japanese Global Atmospheric Reanalysis

 1^{st} JRA-25

By JMA and CRIEPI (1979~2004)

(Central Research Institute for Electric Power Industry)



2nd JRA-55 (JRA Go! Go!) By JMA (1958~2012)
JRA-55 is the first reanalysis which covers more than 50 years since 19 with 4D-var data assimilation system.
JMA operates JRA-55 continuously

in real time basis after 2013.







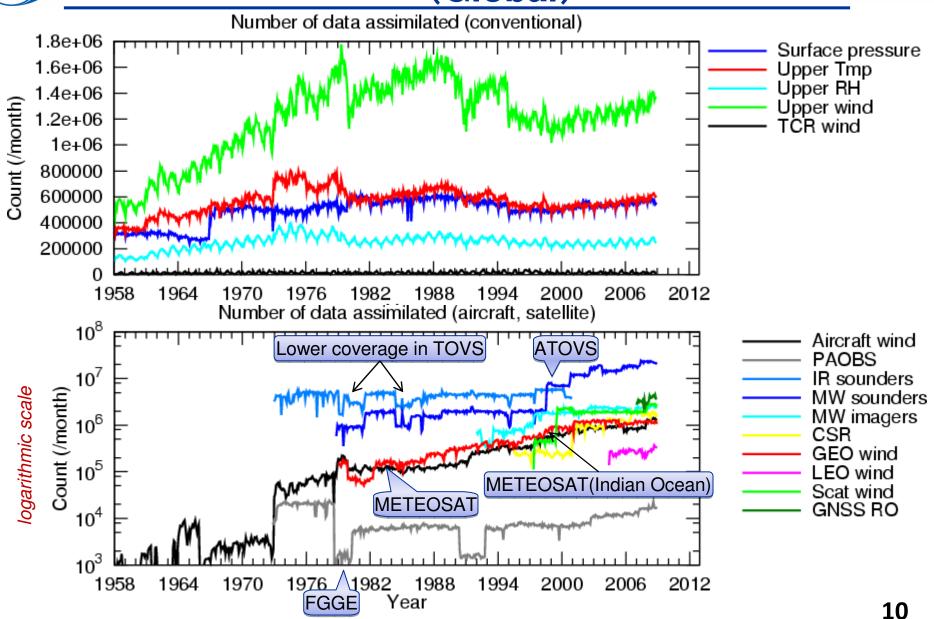
	JRA-25	JRA-55		
Reanalysis years	1979-2004 (26 years)	1958-2012 (55 years)		
Equivalent operational NWP system	As of Mar. 2004	As of Dec. 2009		
Resolution	T106L40 (~110km) <i>(top layer at 0.4 hPa)</i>	T∟319L60 (~55km) <i>(top layer at 0.1 hPa)</i>		
Time integration	Eularian	Semi-Lagrangian		
Assimilation scheme	3D-Var	4D-Var (with T106 inner model)		
Bias correction (satellite radiance)	Adaptive method (Sakamoto et al. 2009)	Variational Bias Correction (Dee et al. 2009)		
GHG concentrations	Constant at 375 ppmv (CO ₂)	Annual mean data are interpolated to daily data (CO2,CH4,N2O)		

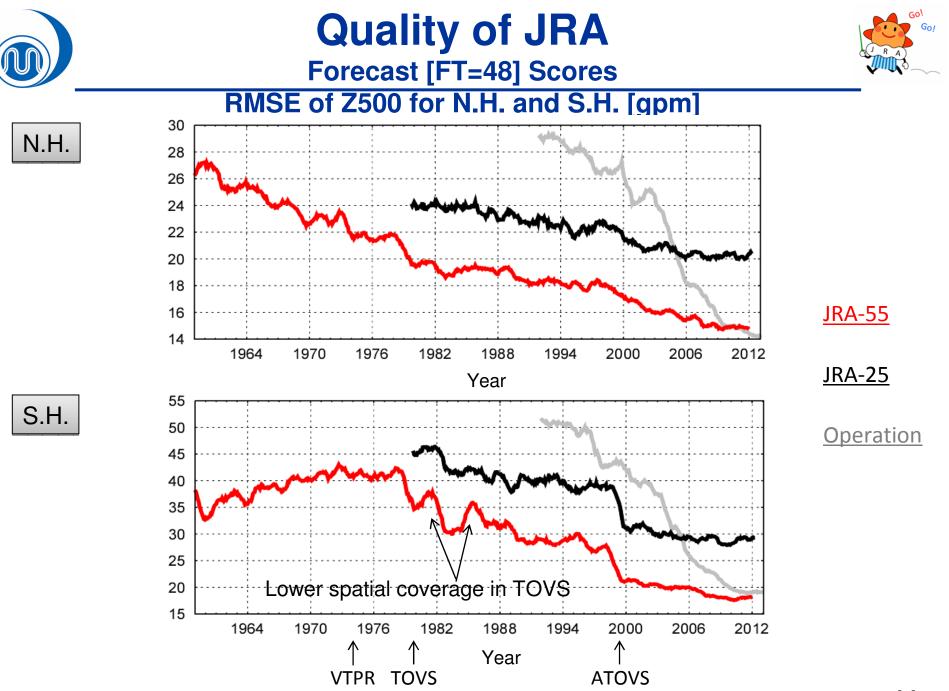




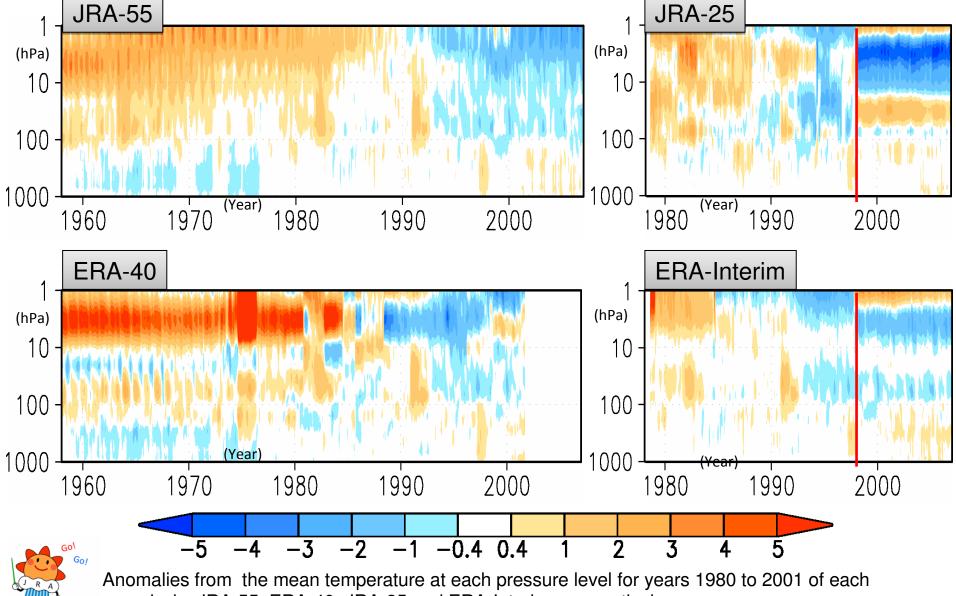
SYNOP, SHIP and BUOY							
Snow depth over Russia, Mongol and USA**							
Digitized sr	nina**						
Radiosondes, pilot balloons an							
Tropical cyclone wind retrievals**							
Aircrat							
PAOB	S						
IR sou	inders*	1	1	l I			
	MW sounders						
		MW imager	'S*				
				GOES*			
			METI	METEOSAT*			
Conventional	GMS and MTSAT (reprocessed)**						
Satellite radiances	GOES						
	METEOSAT (reprocessed	d)*	1			
New types of sat obs	GMS and MT		eprocessed)**				
** First time for reanalyses				MODIS			
* Improved from or added to			Scatterome				
JRA-25			1	GNSS RO*			
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++							
1960 1970	1980	1990	2000	2010			
	Year	GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System					

Number of observations assimilated (Global)

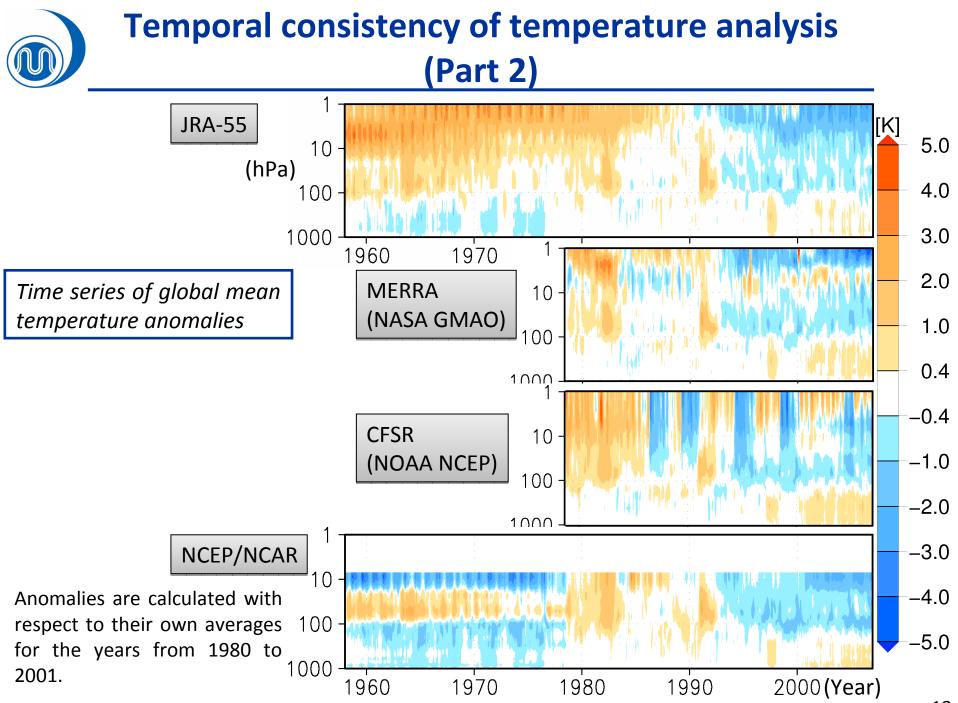




Time-Height Cross Sections of global mean Temperature [K] anomalies in JRA and ERA reanalyses



reanalysis, JRA-55, ERA-40, JRA-25 and ERA-Interim, respectively.





JRA-55 data available









- Observational Data for JRA-55
 - Improvement in both quality and quantity from JRA-25
 - Many reprocessed Satellite Data
 - Newly available data

Validation of JRA-55

- JRA-55 has much better quality than JRA-25.
- Unnatural gaps have been significantly reduced.

References

- Ebita et al. (2011) SOLA, 2011, 7, 149-152
 - The Japanese 55-year Reanalysis "JRA-55": An Interim Report
 - Interim report as of 2011

Comprehensive reports are under preparation.



Thank you for your attention





Red leaves of Japanese maple in autumn at Heirinji temple in Niiza city on 23 Nov. 2009