

La modellistica previsionale del CNR



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MODELLI SVILUPPATI E IMPLEMENTATI PRESSO ISAC

<http://www.isac.cnr.it/dinamica/projects/forecasts/>

The screenshot shows the website for 'Previsioni meteorologiche CNR-ISAC'. At the top left is the ISAC logo, and at the top right is a stylized 'G' logo. The main heading is 'Previsioni meteorologiche CNR-ISAC' in blue, followed by 'GLOBO - BOLAM - MOLOCH forecasts' and 'CNR-ISAC, Bologna'. Below this are three maps: a circular map of the Northern Hemisphere, a map of Europe, and a map of Italy. Under each map is a red button with model details: 'GLOBO, 19 km 7 days', 'BOLAM, 8.3 km 3 days', and 'MOLOCH, 1.25 km 2 days'. Below these are several blue buttons for data products: 'Globo monthly forecasts', 'Blended precipitation', 'Bolam cross-sections', 'Bolam meteograms', 'Moloch high res. wind', 'Moloch cross-sections', and 'Moloch meteograms'.

- Enti che **utilizzano** la modellistica ISAC:

ARPAL, LAMMA, ISPRA, MIPAF, ARPAS, METEOCAT, METEO-NOA

- Enti che **ricevono dati/prodotti** della modellistica ISAC:

Arpa Piemonte, CF Valle D'Aosta, OSMER Arpa FVG, Autorità Bacino Alto Adriatico, PoliMI, DPC

1^A SETTIMANA 1994 - 27 Oct 1994

2^A SETTIMANA :1994 - 3 Nov 1994

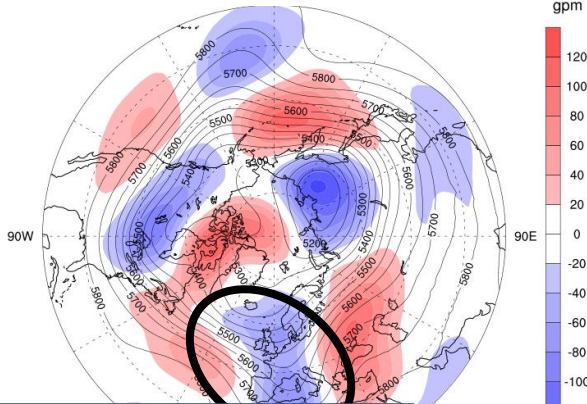
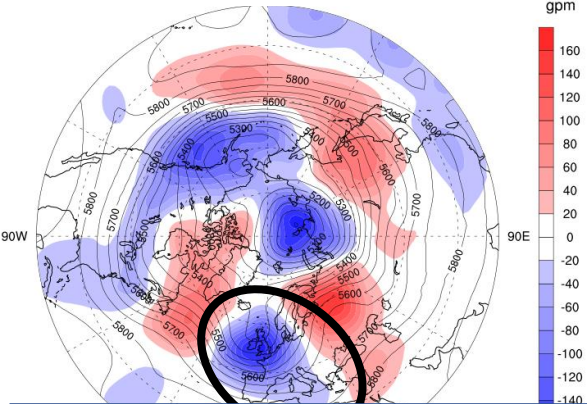
GLOBO

PREVISIONE MENSILE

dal 21.10.1994

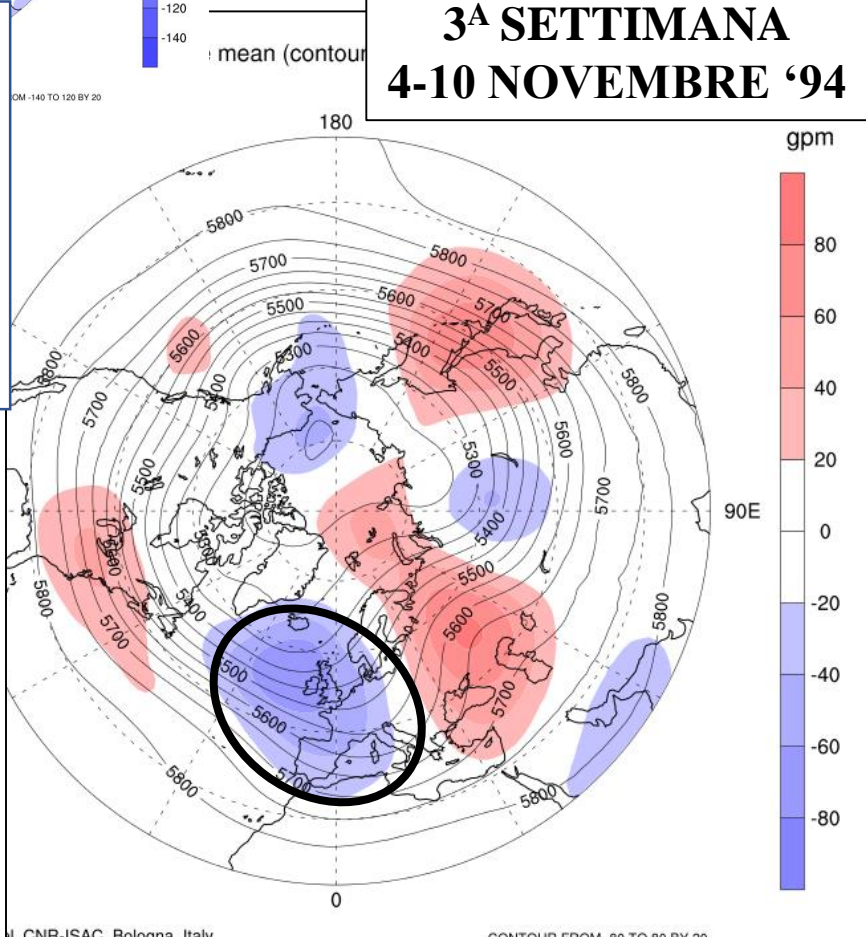
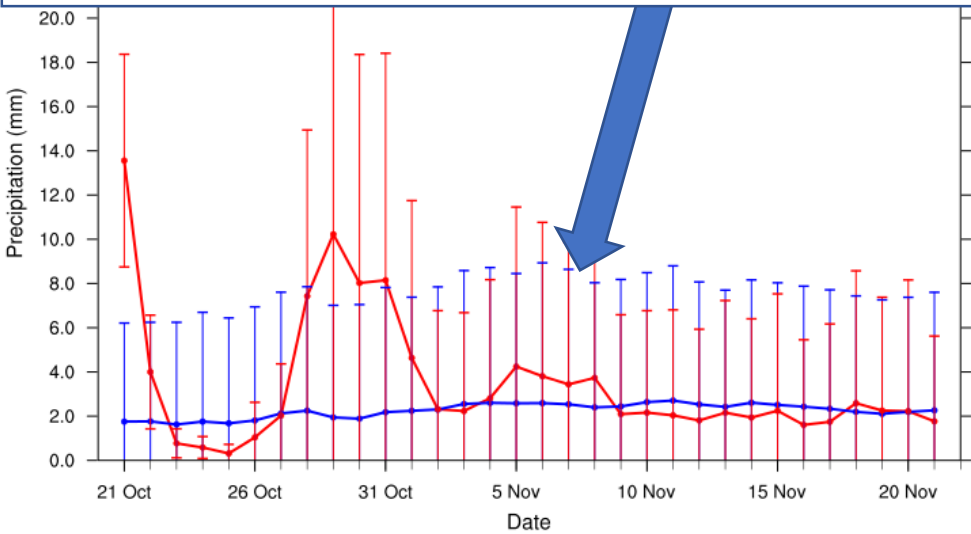
Z500 - media ensemble

Z500 - anomalia (colore)



3^A SETTIMANA
4-10 NOVEMBRE '94

Subseasonal-to-Seasonal
S2S
 Prediction Project
 WMO



SIMULAZIONI

ERA5
i.c. 04/11/1994
00 UTC



BOLAM
(8 km)



MOLOCH
(1.25 km)

ERA5
i.c. 04/11/1994
12 UTC



BOLAM
(8 km)



MOLOCH
(1.25 km)

IFS exp: h6bg
i.c. 04/11/1994
00 UTC



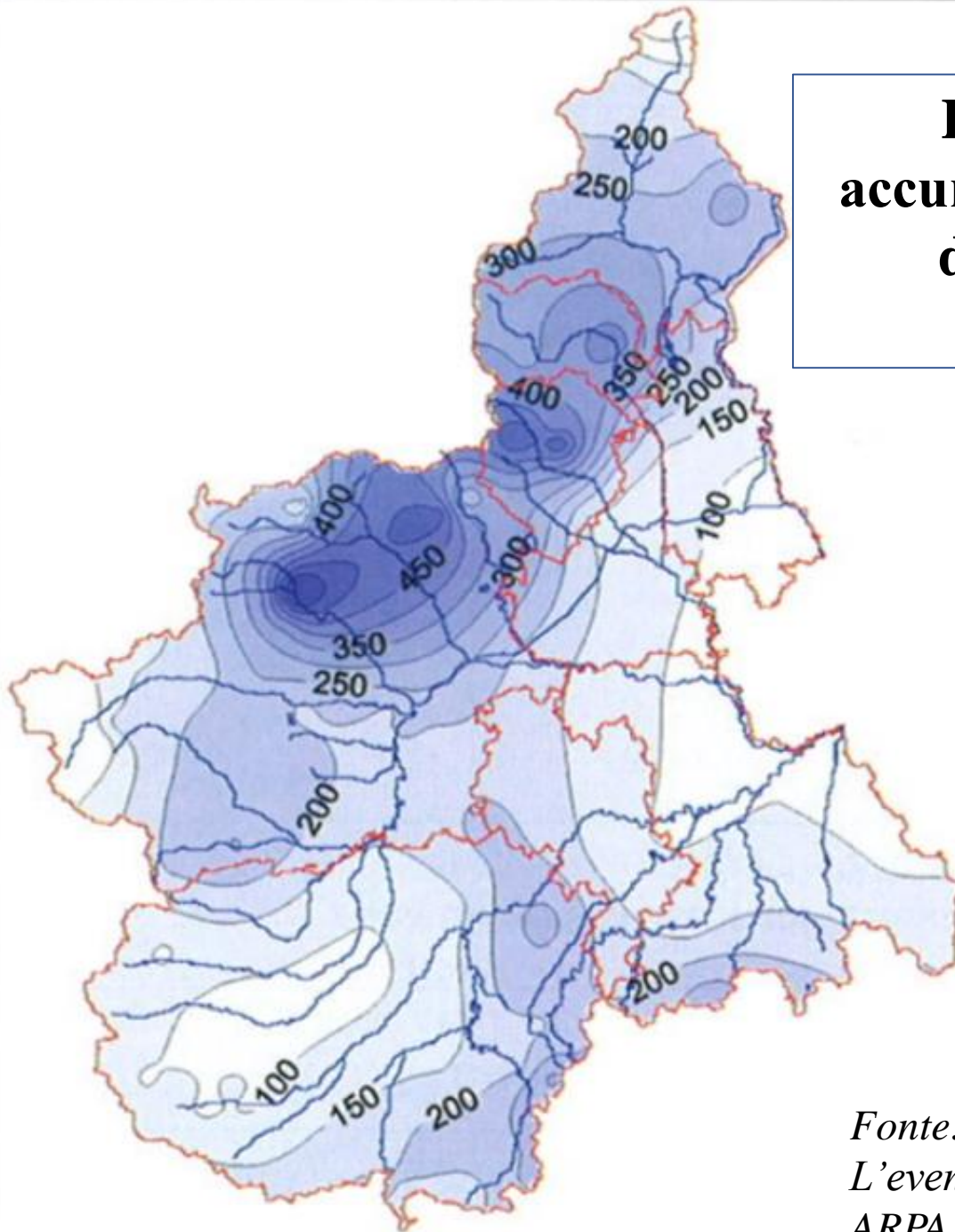
MOLOCH
(1.25 km)

ERA5
i.c. 04/11/1994
00 UTC



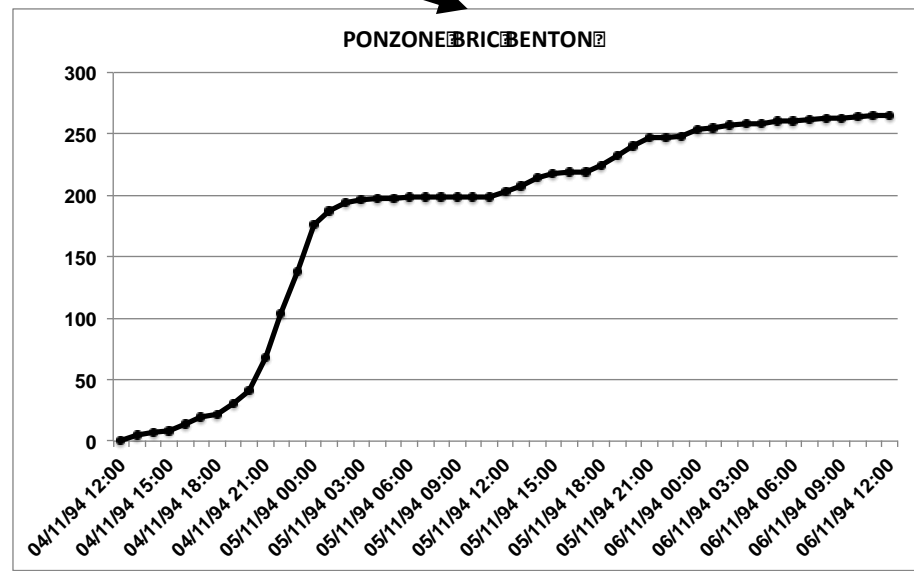
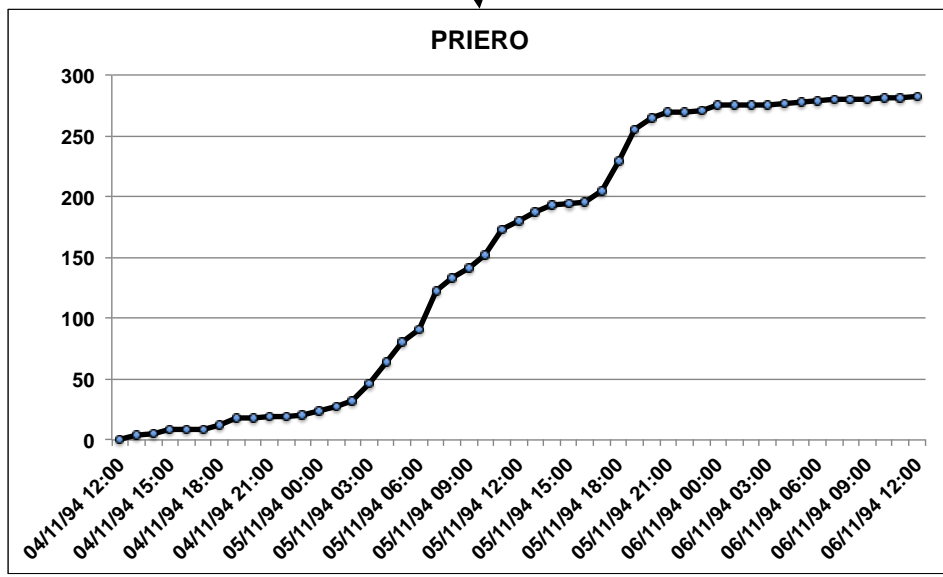
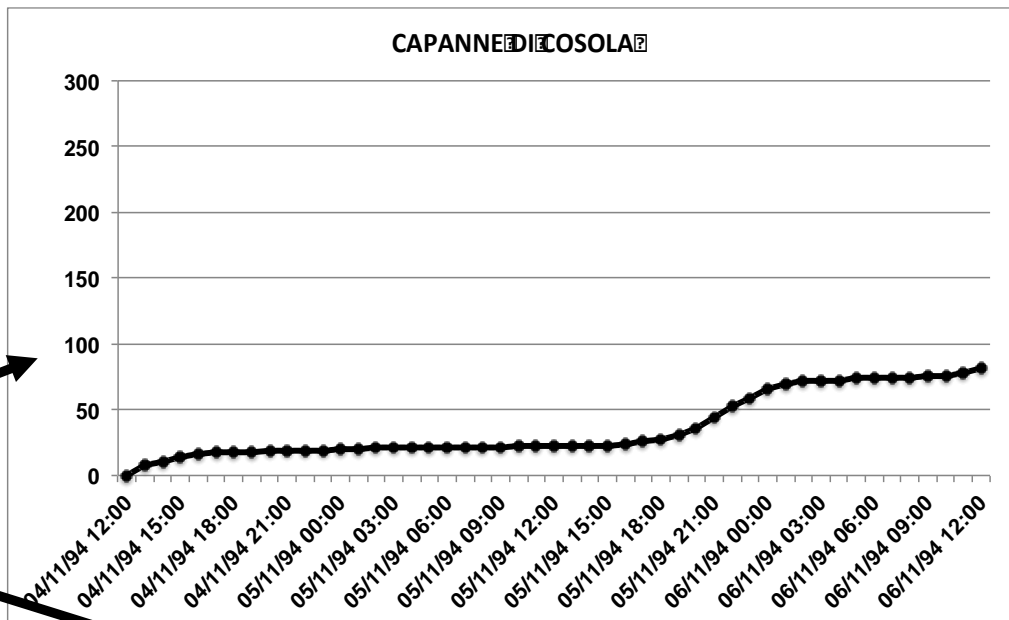
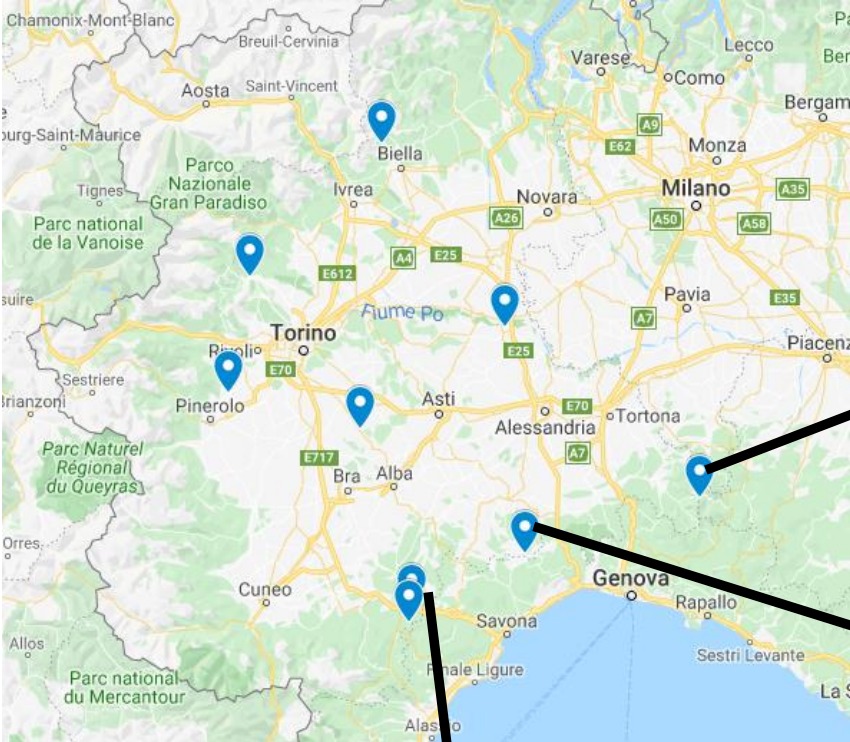
Risoluzione:
20 km
30 livelli verticali

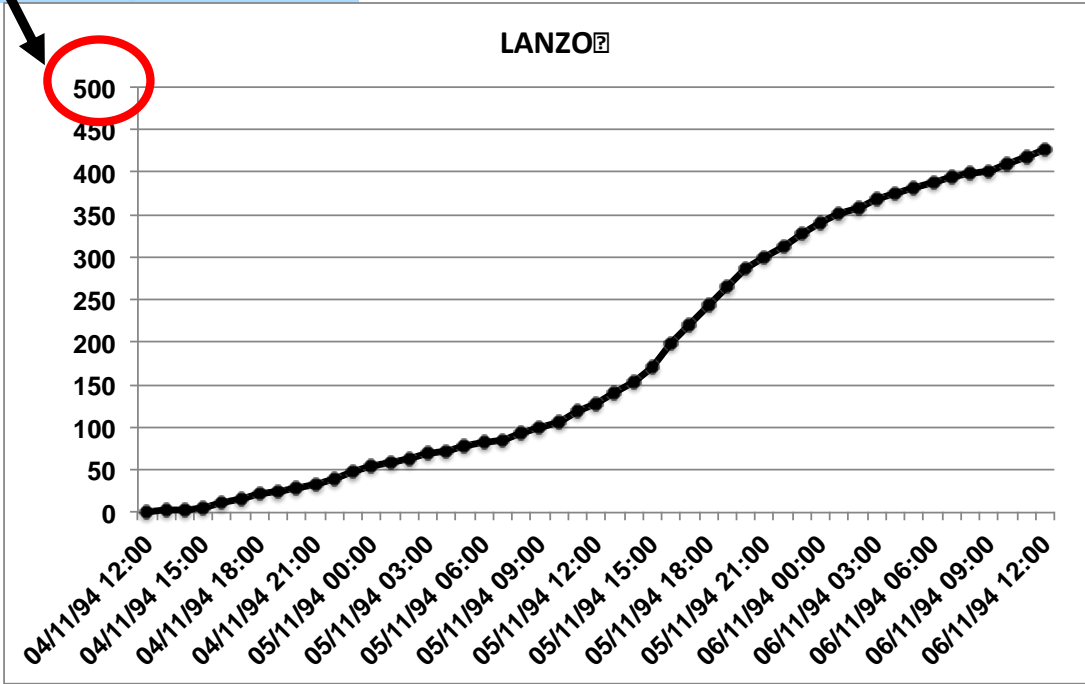
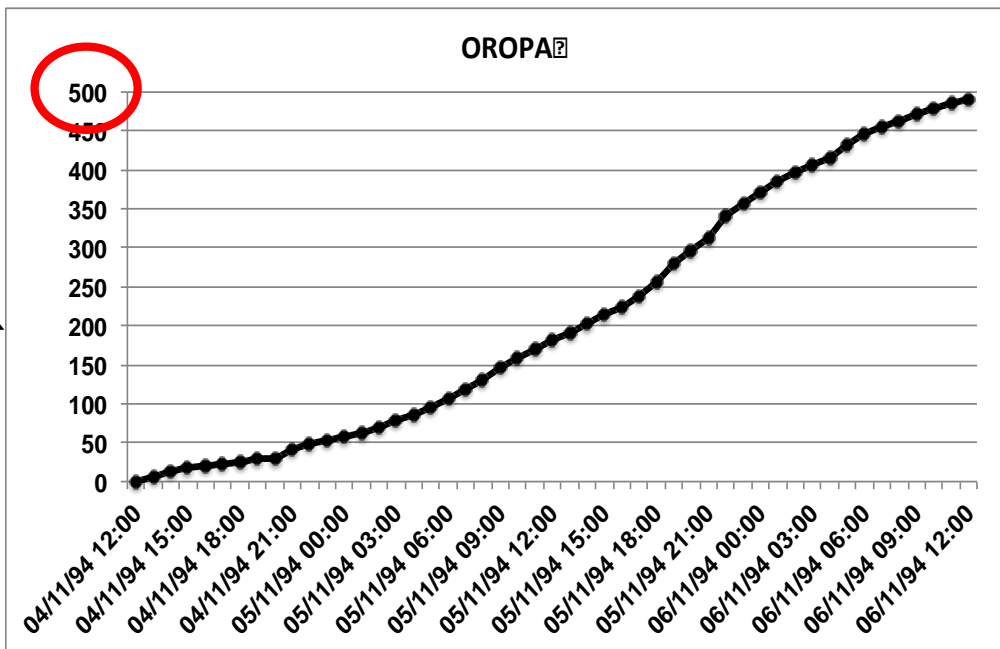
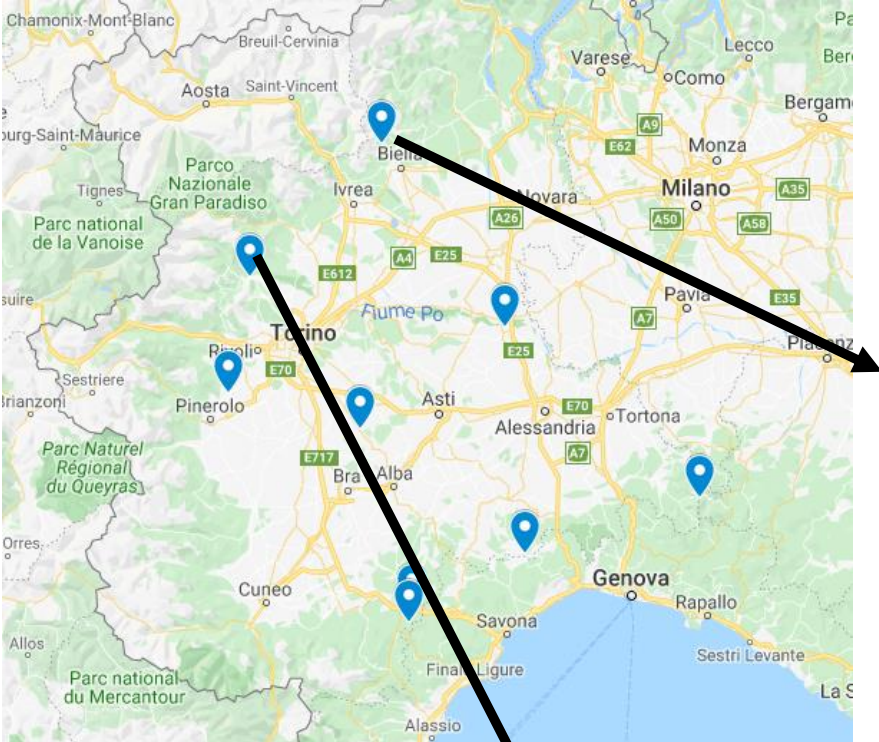
**Precipitazione osservate
accumulate nel corso dell'evento
dalle 00 UTC 04.11.1994
alle 00 UTC 07.11.1994**



Focus sulle 36 ore
12 UTC, 04.11.1994
00 UTC, 06.11.1994

*Fonte:
L'evento alluvionale del 2-6 Novembre 1994
ARPA Piemonte*

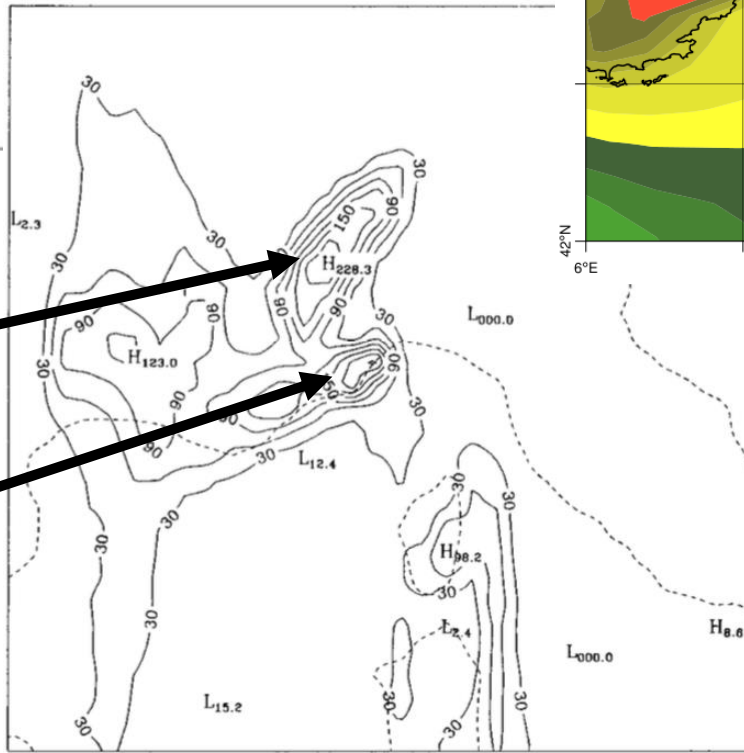
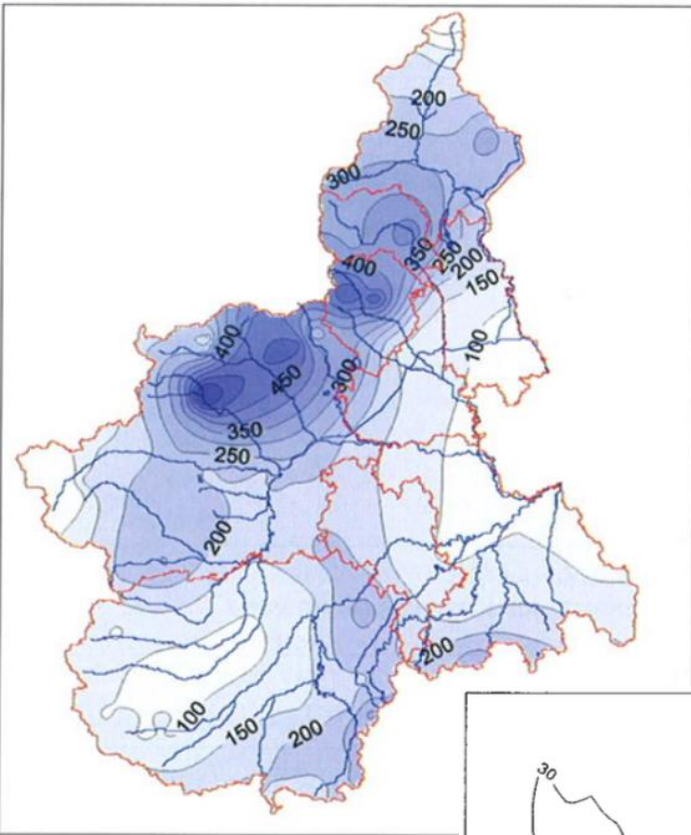
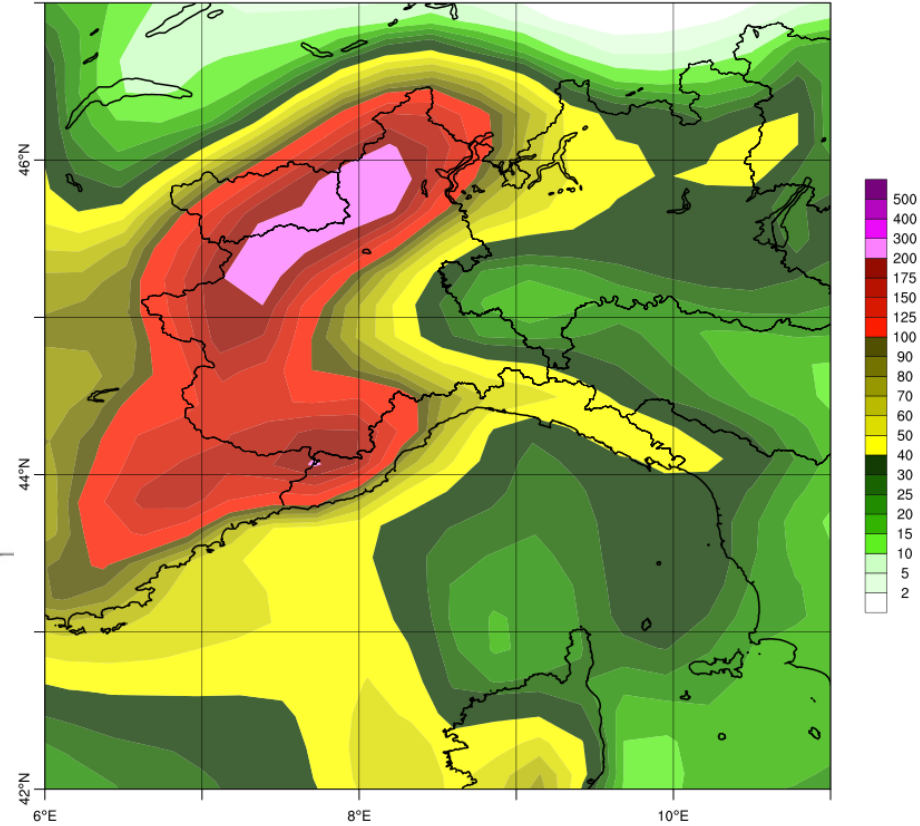




SIMULAZIONE BOLAM "vintage"

Risoluzione 20 km, 30 livelli

BOLAM 20 km 30 lv CNR-ISAC



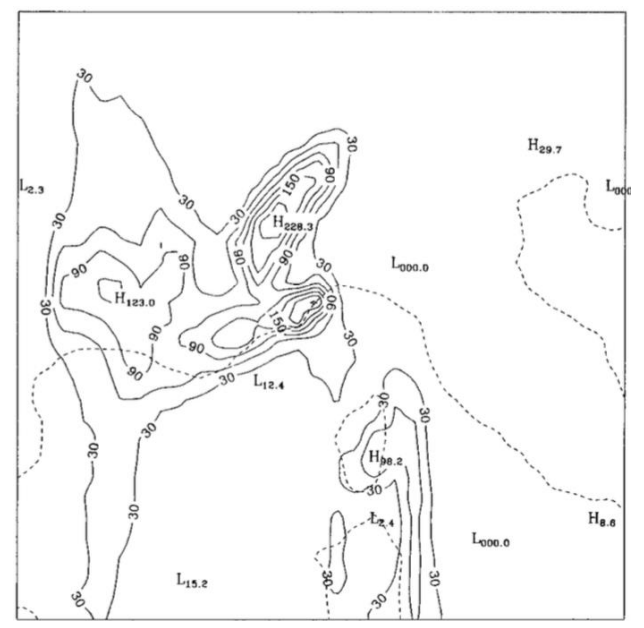
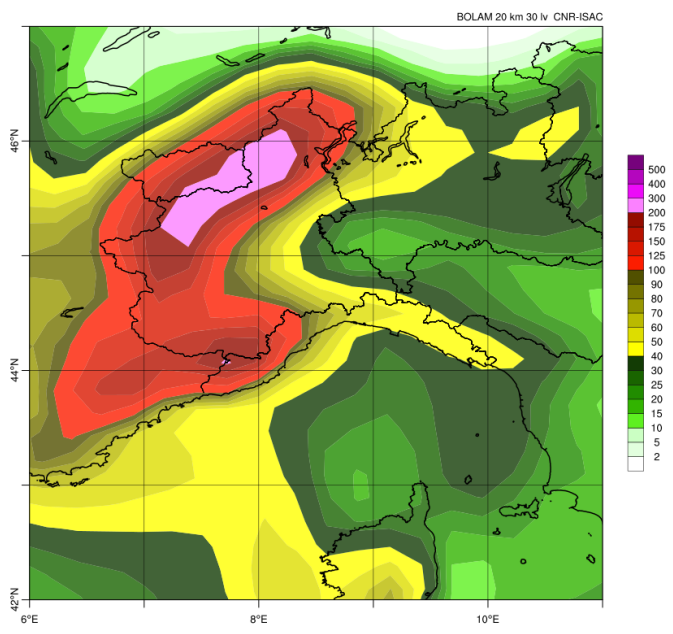
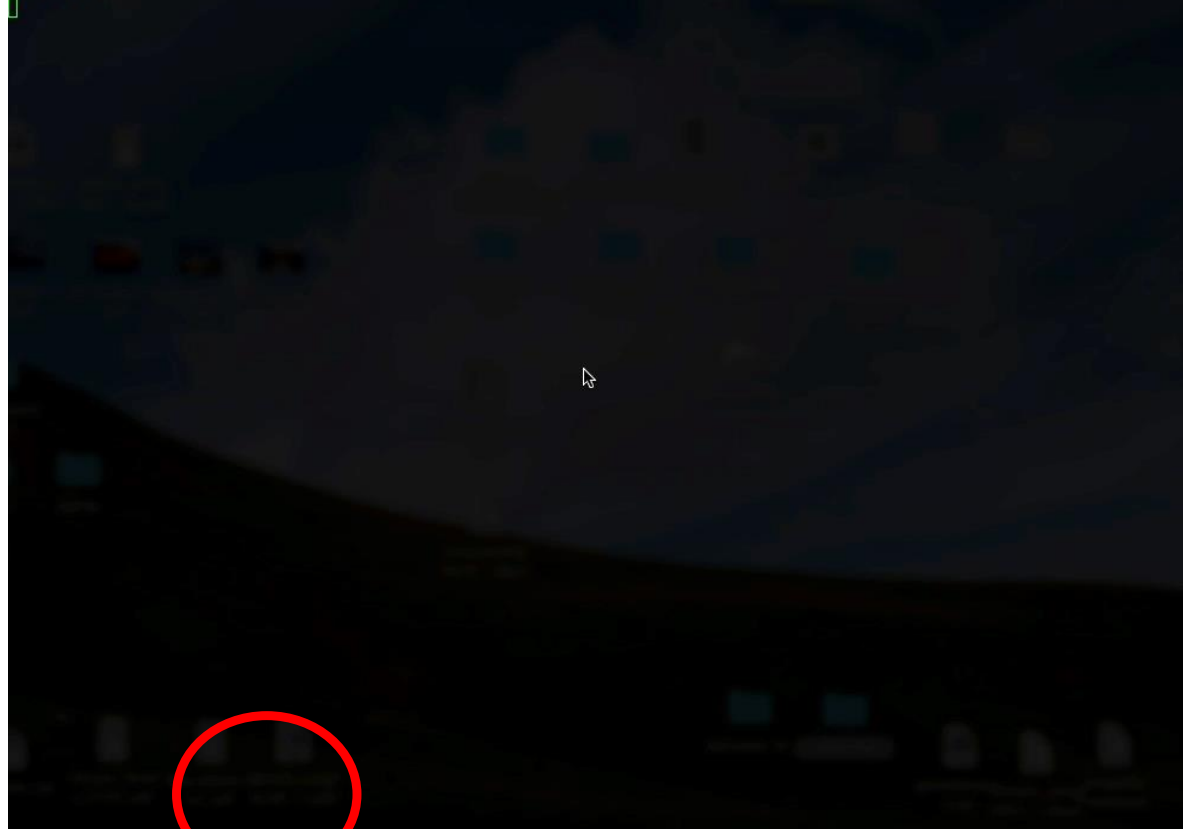
Max: 230 mm

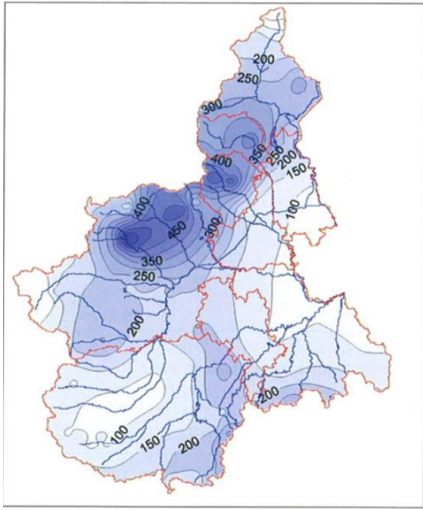
Max: 180 mm

SIMULAZIONE BOLAM 1994

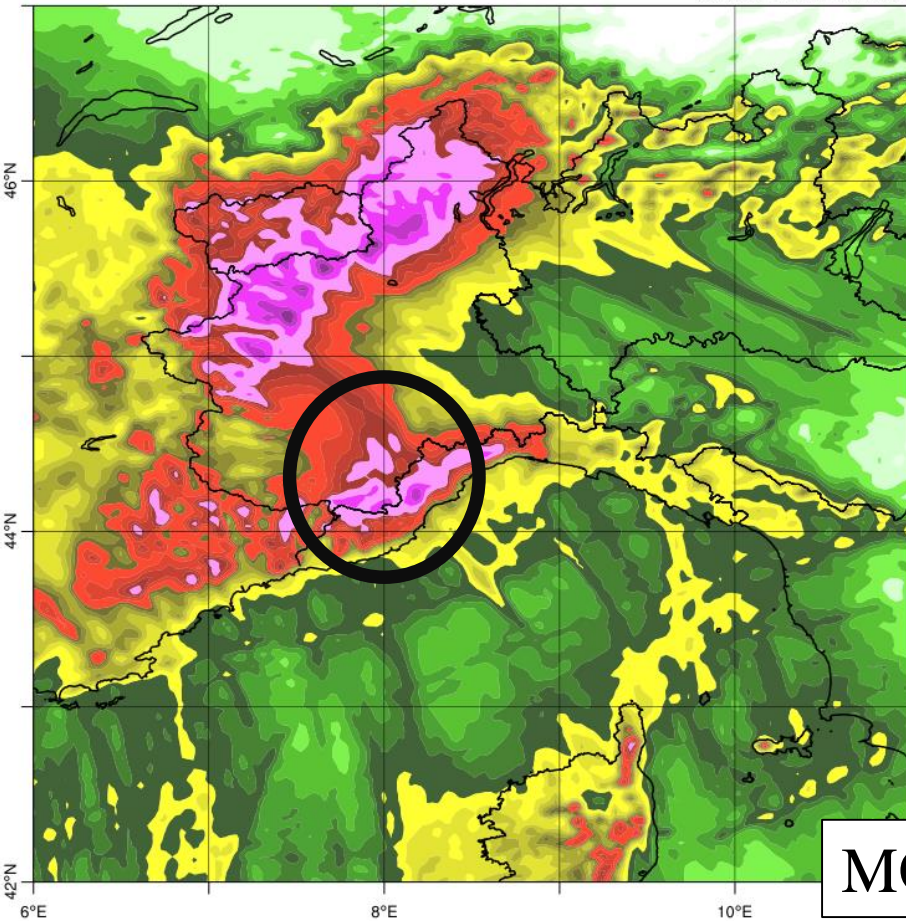
Mon. Wea. Rev., 1998

ottovolante/home/silvio/Piemonte1994/bolam->./bolam.run
OpenMPI parallel run using 128 cpu's
lancio BOLAM

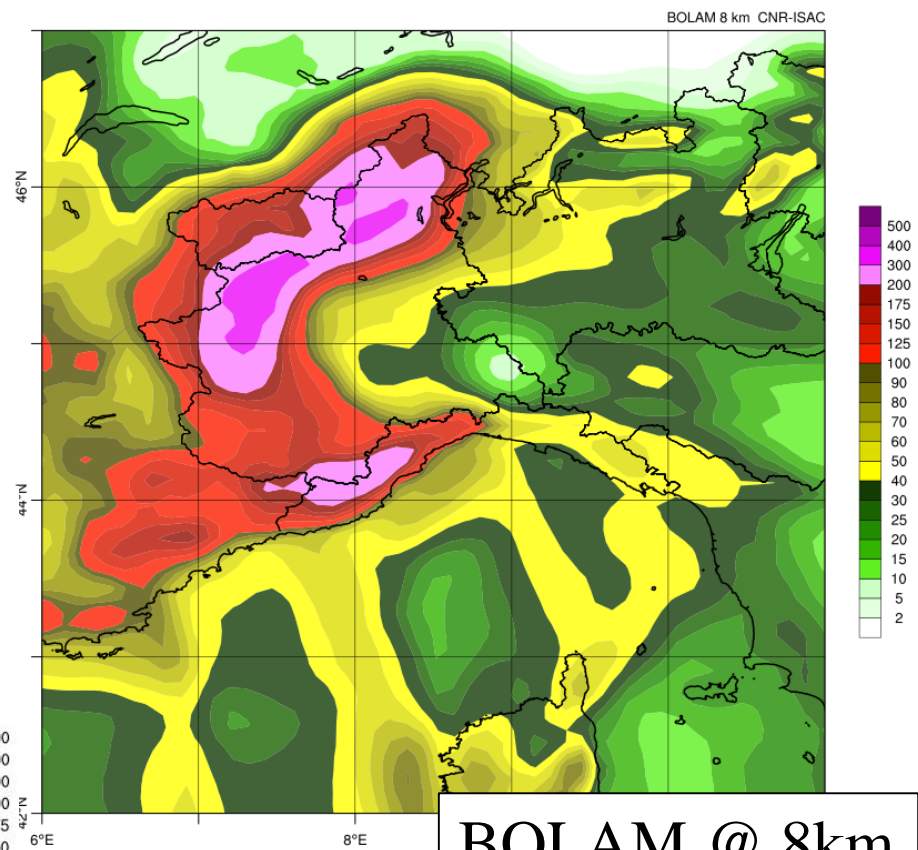




MOLOCH 1.25 km CNR-ISAC

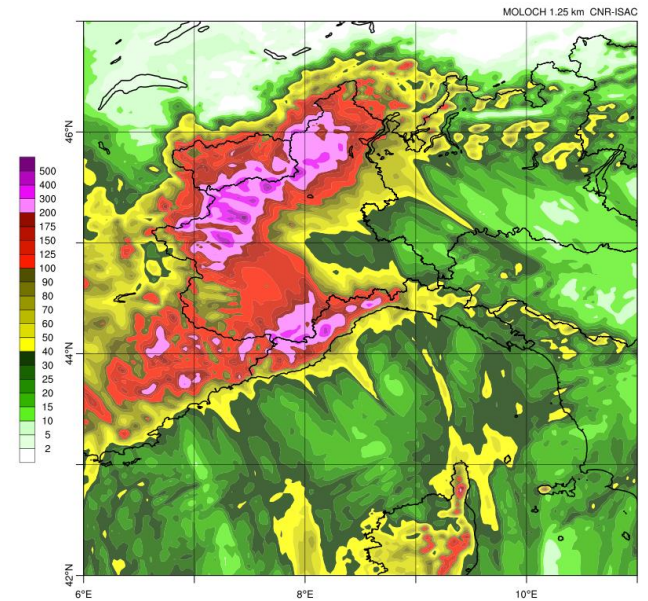
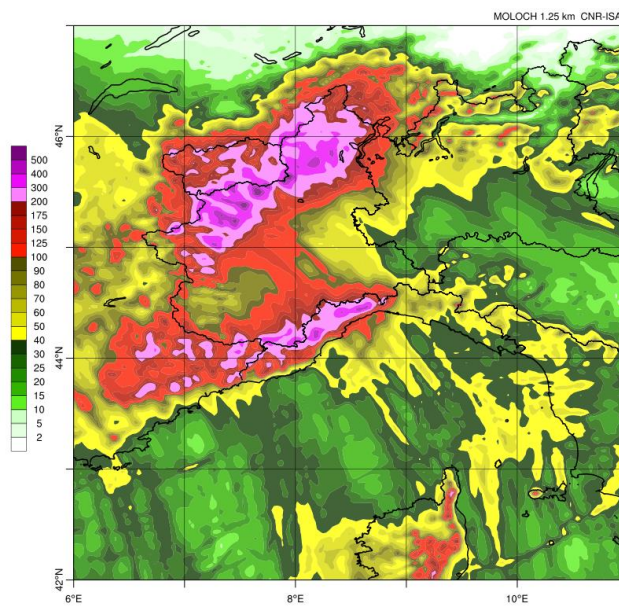
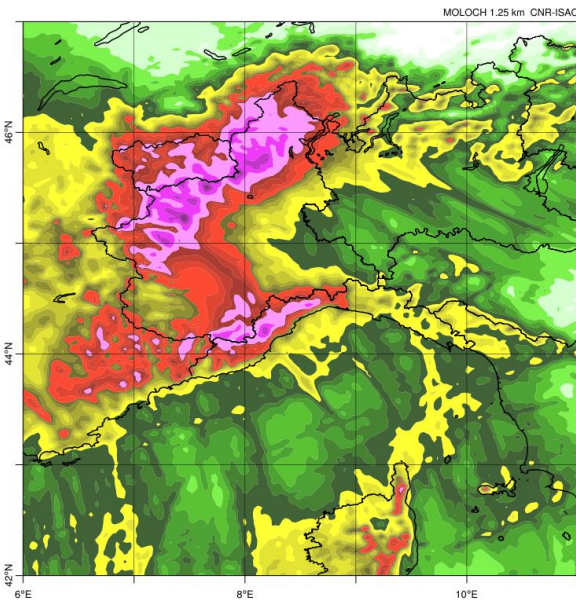


MOLOCH @ 1.25km



BOLAM @ 8km

SIMULAZIONI MOLOCH: PRECIPITAZIONE CUMULATA

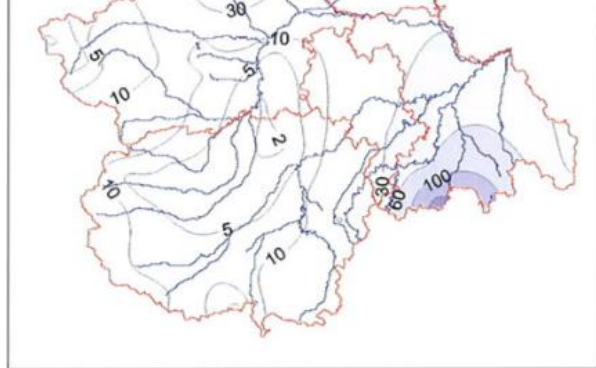
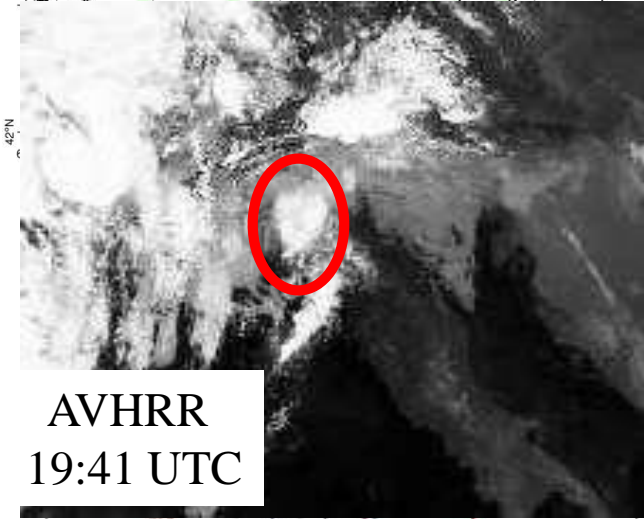
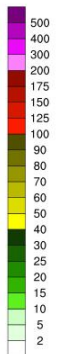
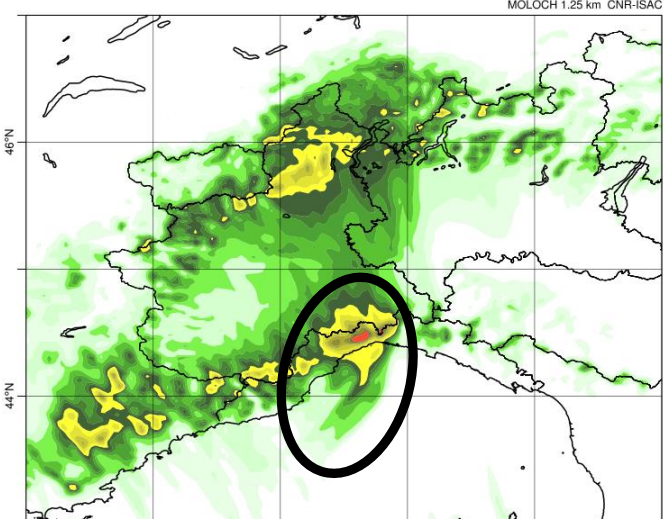


ERA5-BOL-MOL
I.C. 00 UTC

ERA5-BOL-MOL
I.C. 12 UTC

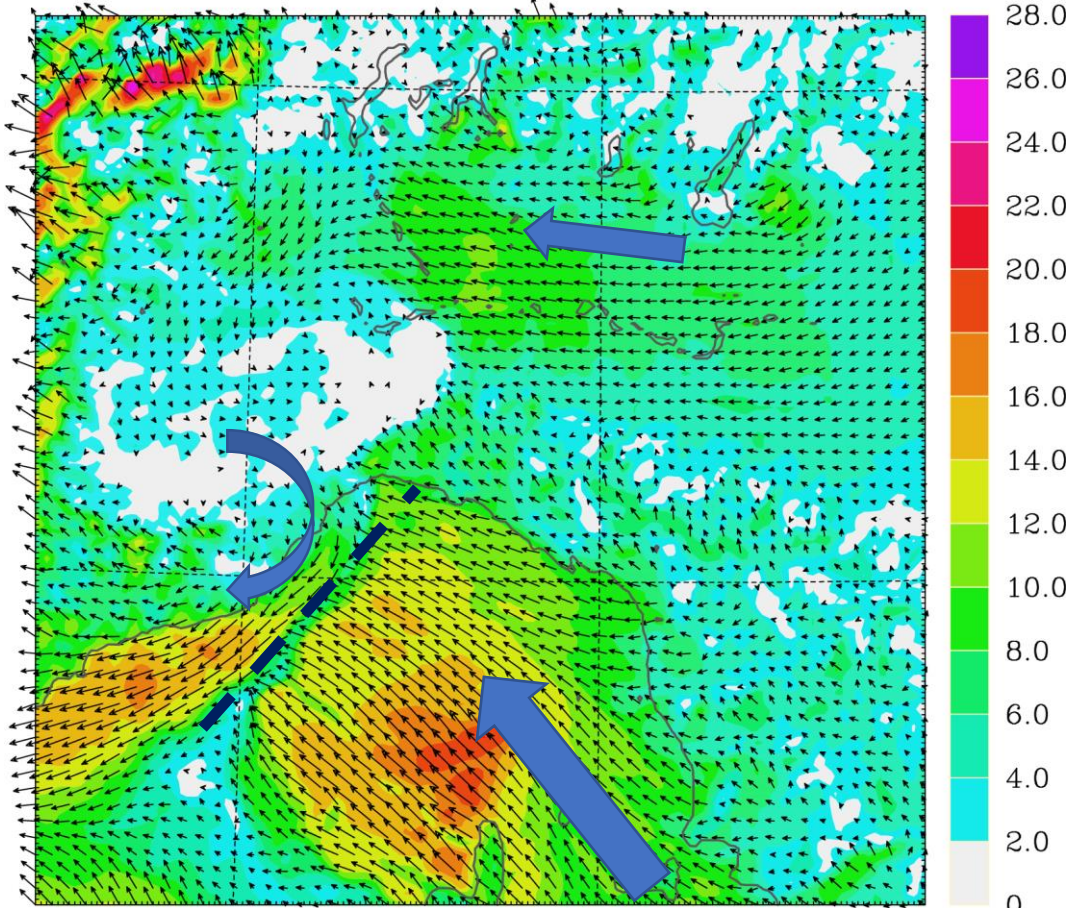
IFS-MOL
I.C. 00 UTC

PRECIPITAZIONE CUMULATA IN 12 ORE 12 UTC 04.11.1994 – 00 UTC 05.11.1994



WIND AT LOWEST LEVEL

INITIAL DATE 04/11/1994 1200 UTC
FORECAST HOUR + 09 00 VALID AT 04/11/1994 2100 UTC
INTERVAL 2.00



MOLOCH MODEL, ISAC-CNR, BOLOGNA

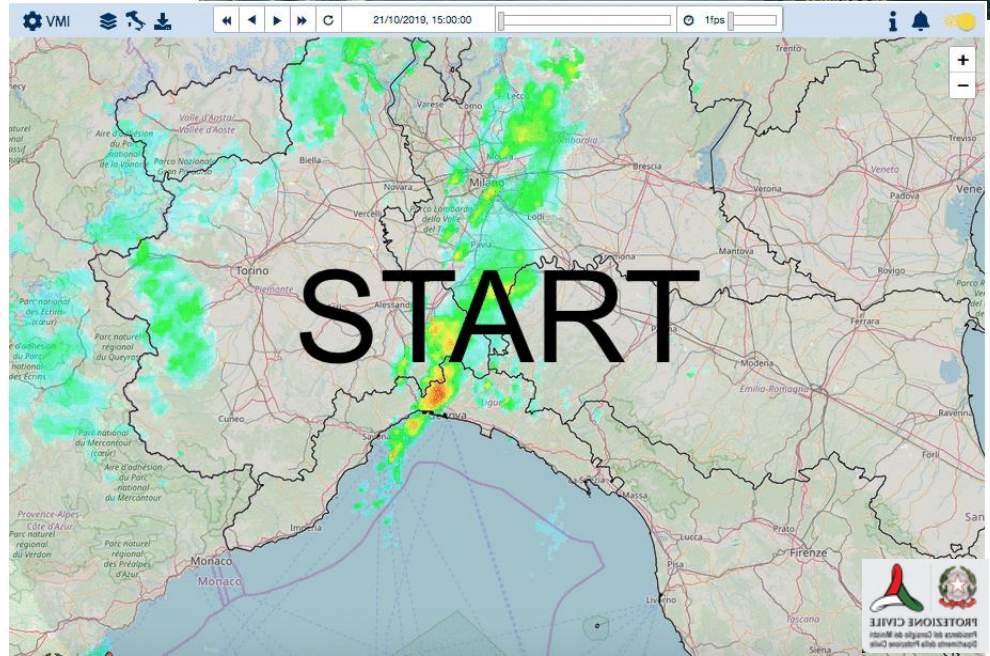
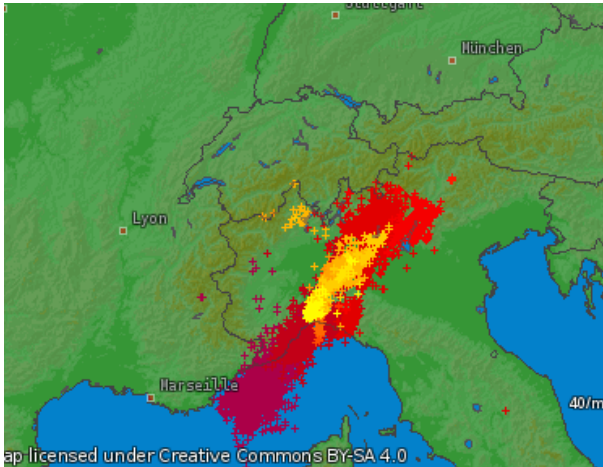
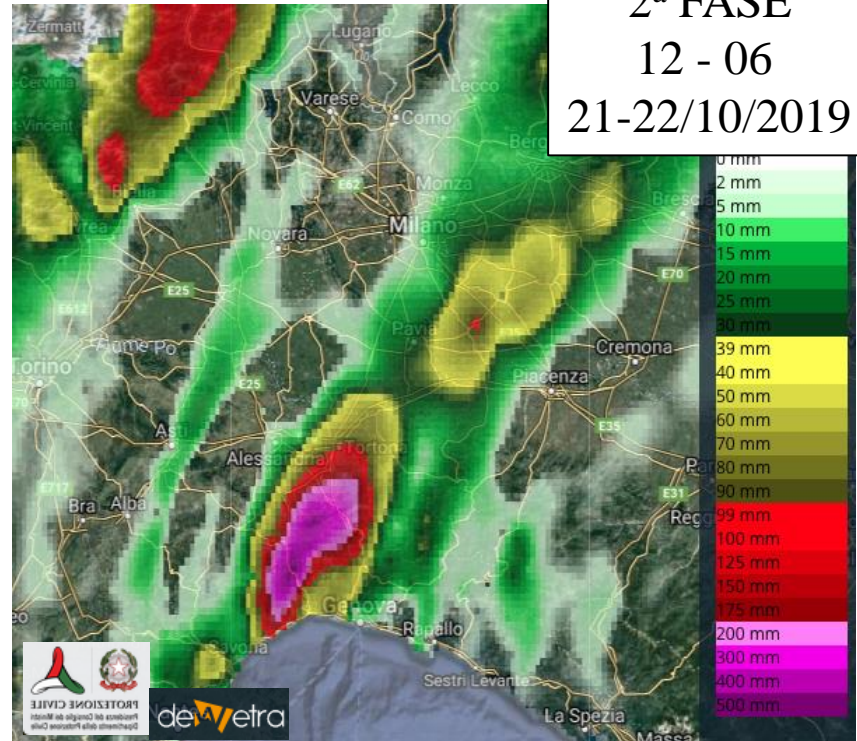
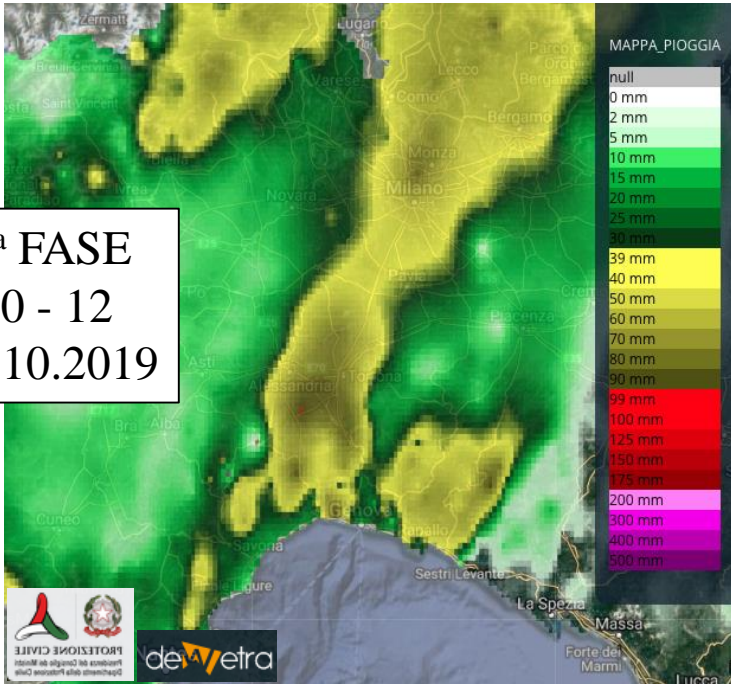
0.240E+02
MAXIMUM VECTOR

➔ **MODELLI AD ALTA RISOLUZIONE**

EVENTO DEL 21 OTTOBRE 2019

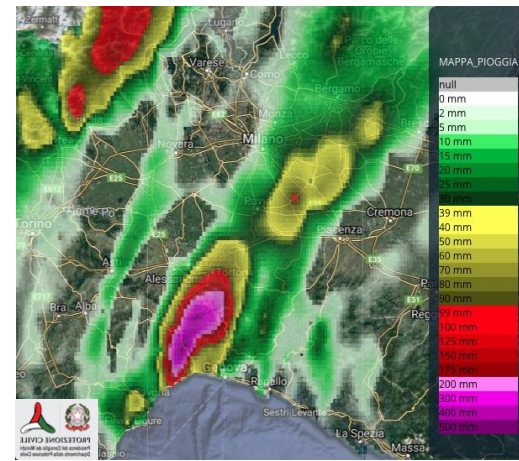
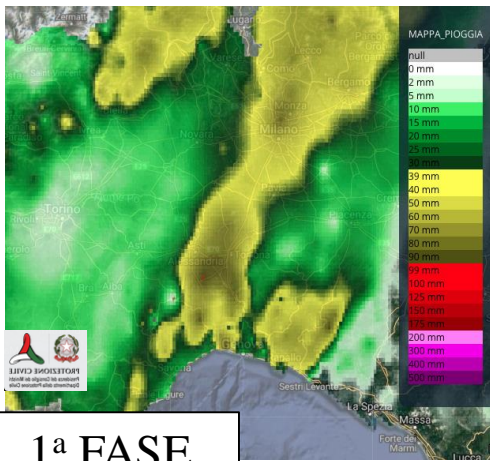
2^a FASE
12 - 06
21-22/10/2019

1^a FASE
00 - 12
21.10.2019



EVENTO DIVERSO DAL 1994:

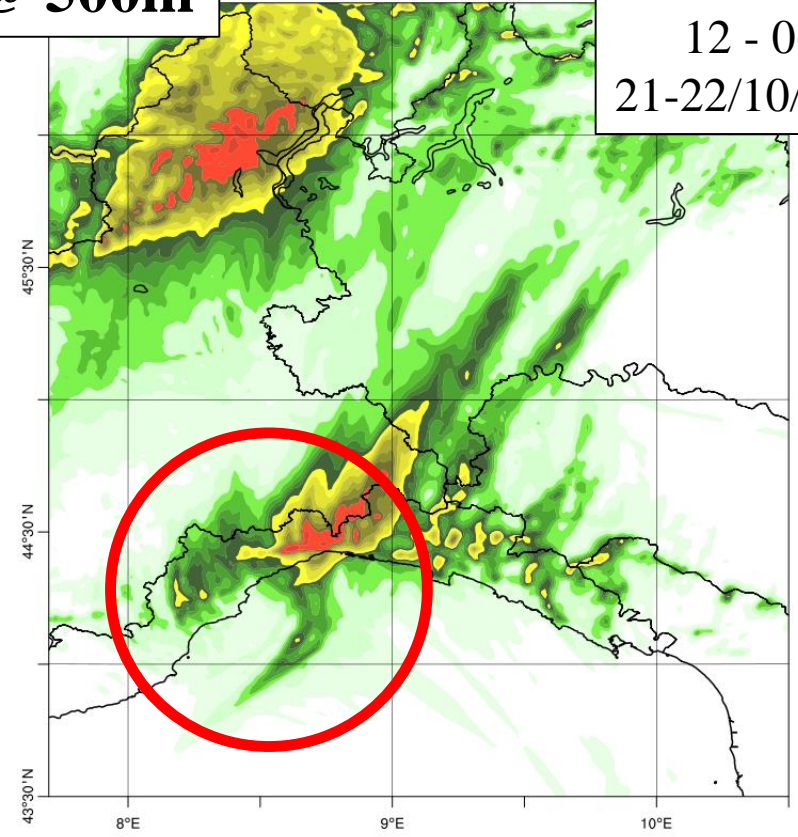
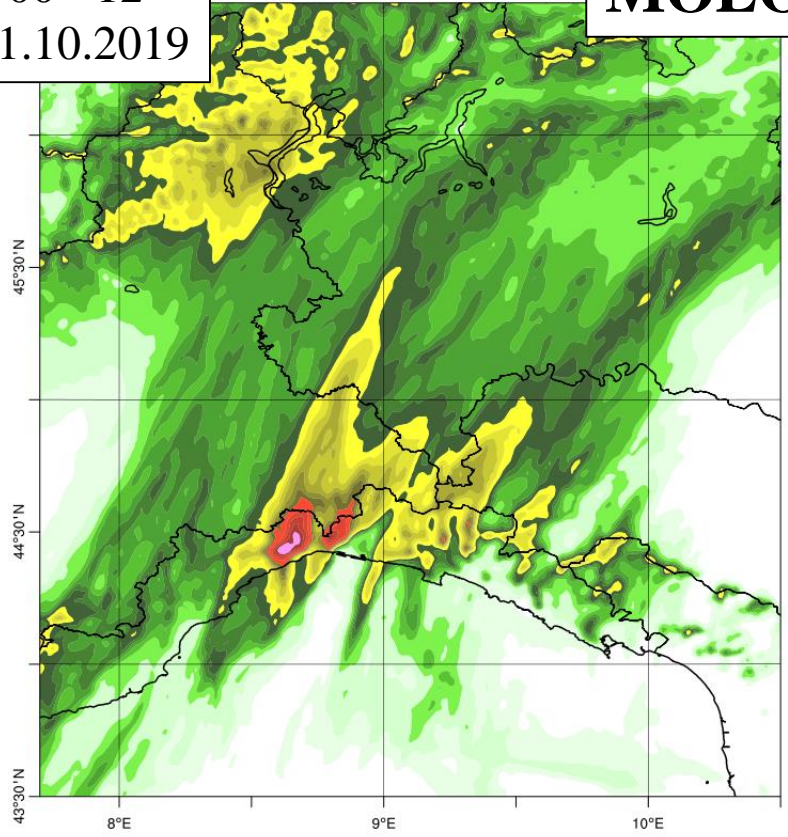
- sinottica
- aree interessate
- fenomenologia e scala spazio/temporale
- “triggering”



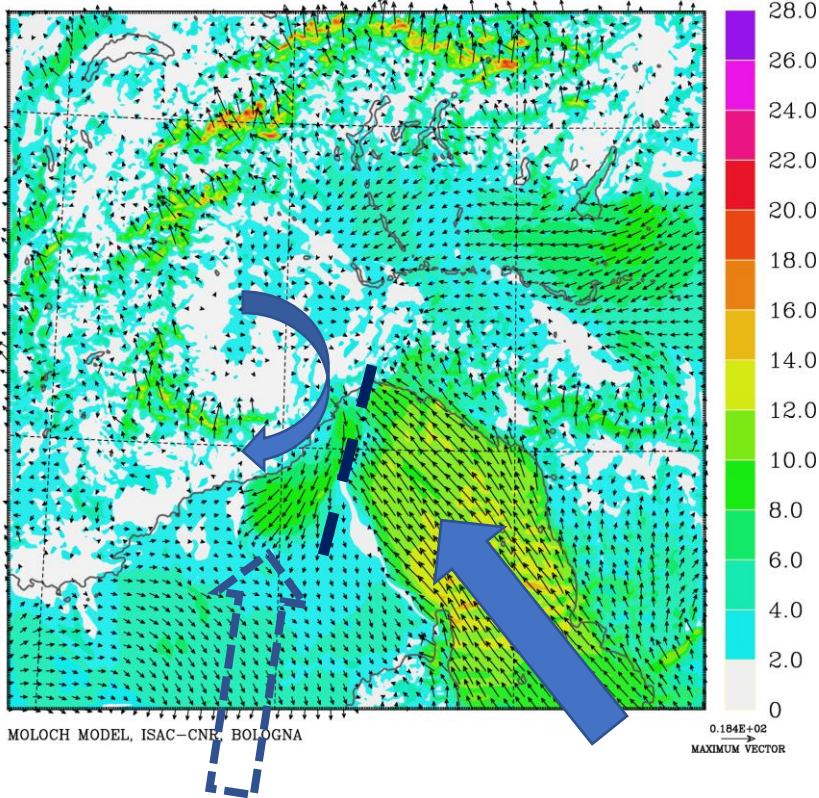
1^a FASE
00 - 12
21.10.2019

MOLOCH @ 500m

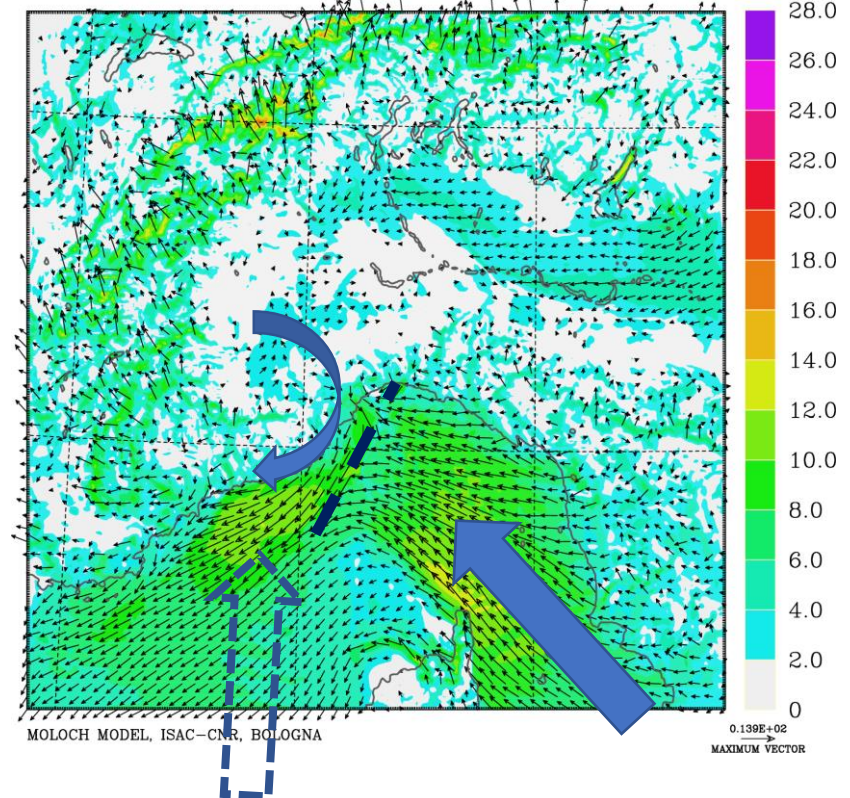
2^a FASE
12 - 06
21-22/10/2019



WIND AT LOWEST LEVEL
INITIAL DATE 21/10/2019 0000 UTC
FORECAST HOUR + 15 00 VALID AT 21/10/2019 1500 UTC
INTERVAL 2.00



WIND AT LOWEST LEVEL
INITIAL DATE 21/10/2019 0000 UTC
FORECAST HOUR + 27 00 VALID AT 22/10/2019 0300 UTC
INTERVAL 2.00



- Profilo verticale della massa d'aria incidente
- Interazione con orografia (flow over, blocked flow, convezione)
- Caratteristiche della corrente di densità
- Descrizione della complessa orografia
- Convezione

Delicato equilibrio tra diverse forzanti a scala locale!

CONCLUSIONI

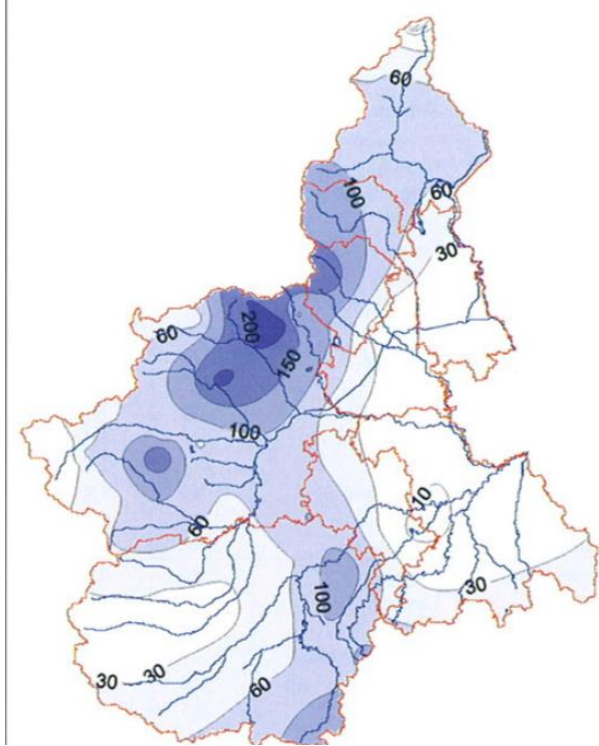
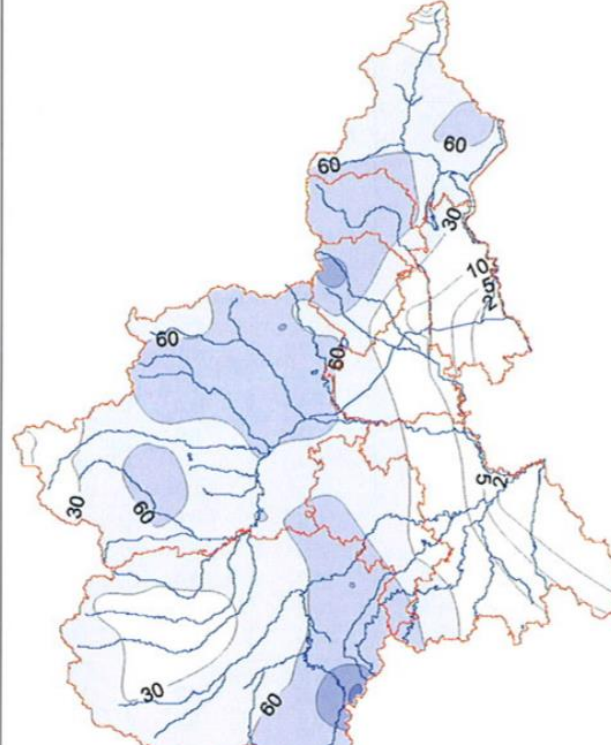
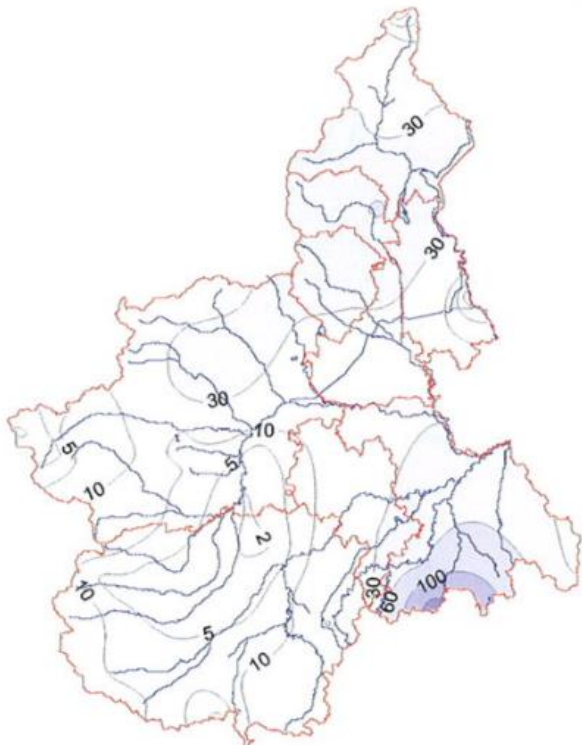
Piemonte 1994; Gavi 2014 & 2019: due tipologie di evento diverse

Sistemi convettivi (rigeneranti) rappresentano una delle sfide della modellistica meteorologica ad alta risoluzione.

Prospettive:

- **ECMWF** ensemble globale a 5 km entro il 2025
- Mettere assieme competenze a livello **nazionale** (ricerca e centri operativi) per affrontare la sfida:
 - sviluppo modelli
 - assimilazione dati → migliorare condizione iniziale
 - previsione di ensemble

CNR **ISAC**: MOLOCH come modello (non esclusivo!) su cui collaborare



Fonte: L'evento alluvionale del 2-6 Novembre 1994; ARPA Piemonte

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE