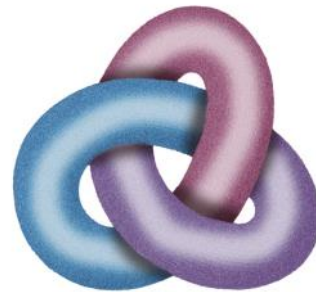


DRIHM project and the Genoa 2014 event



DRIHM

DISTRIBUTED RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE
FOR HYDRO-METEOROLOGY

Antonio Parodi – CIMA RESEARCH FOUNDATION - ITALY

GENOVA

The high impact weather event, which affected Genoa city on October 9 2014, was characterized by two distinct phases .

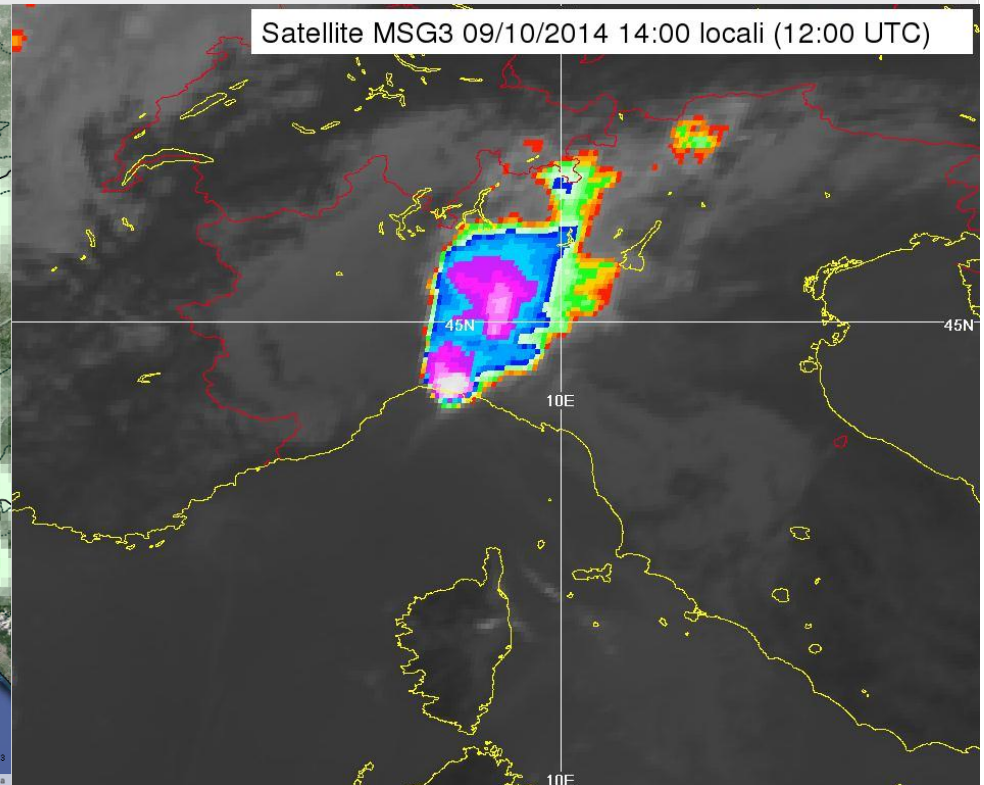
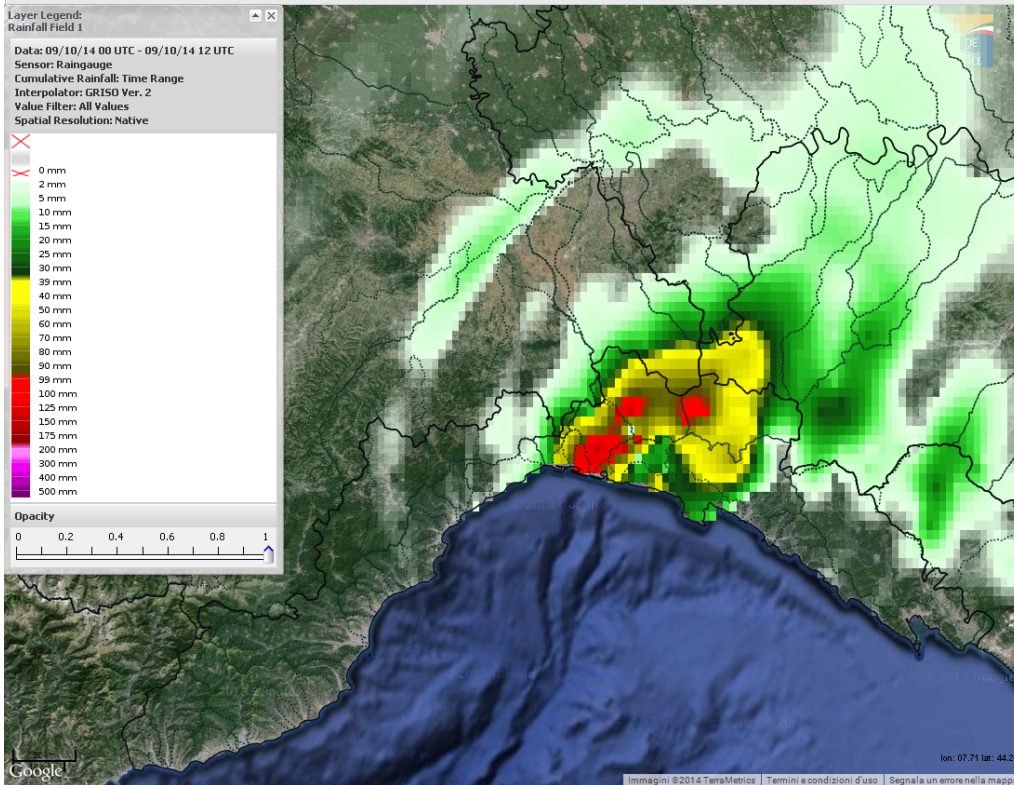
The first one from the morning 8UTC till to the early afternoon 12UTC, with rainfall depths between 50 (Davagna, Genova CF) ed i 130 mm (Gavette, Creto, Geirato)

After a break in the rainfall processes, the second phase developed very rapidly between 19UTC and 22UTC with observed rainfall depths between 150 mm and 260 mm, with hourly rainfall peaks around 100-130mm between 20UTC and 21UTC.

The daily peak rainfall depth was around 400mm (Geirato). The average rainfall depth over the Bisagno catchment (100 km²) was 220 mm.

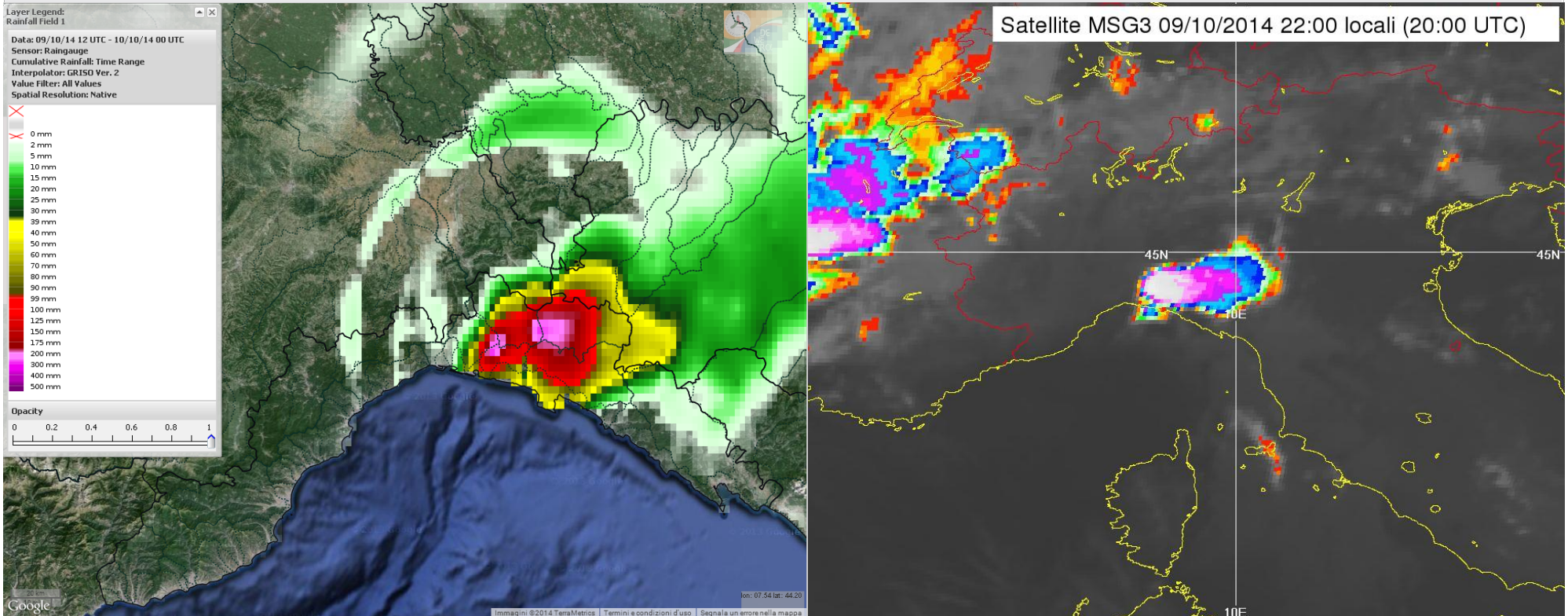
As a consequence of these torrential rainfalls the Bisagno river produced a deadly flash-flood in the city center (around 21UTC).

First phase

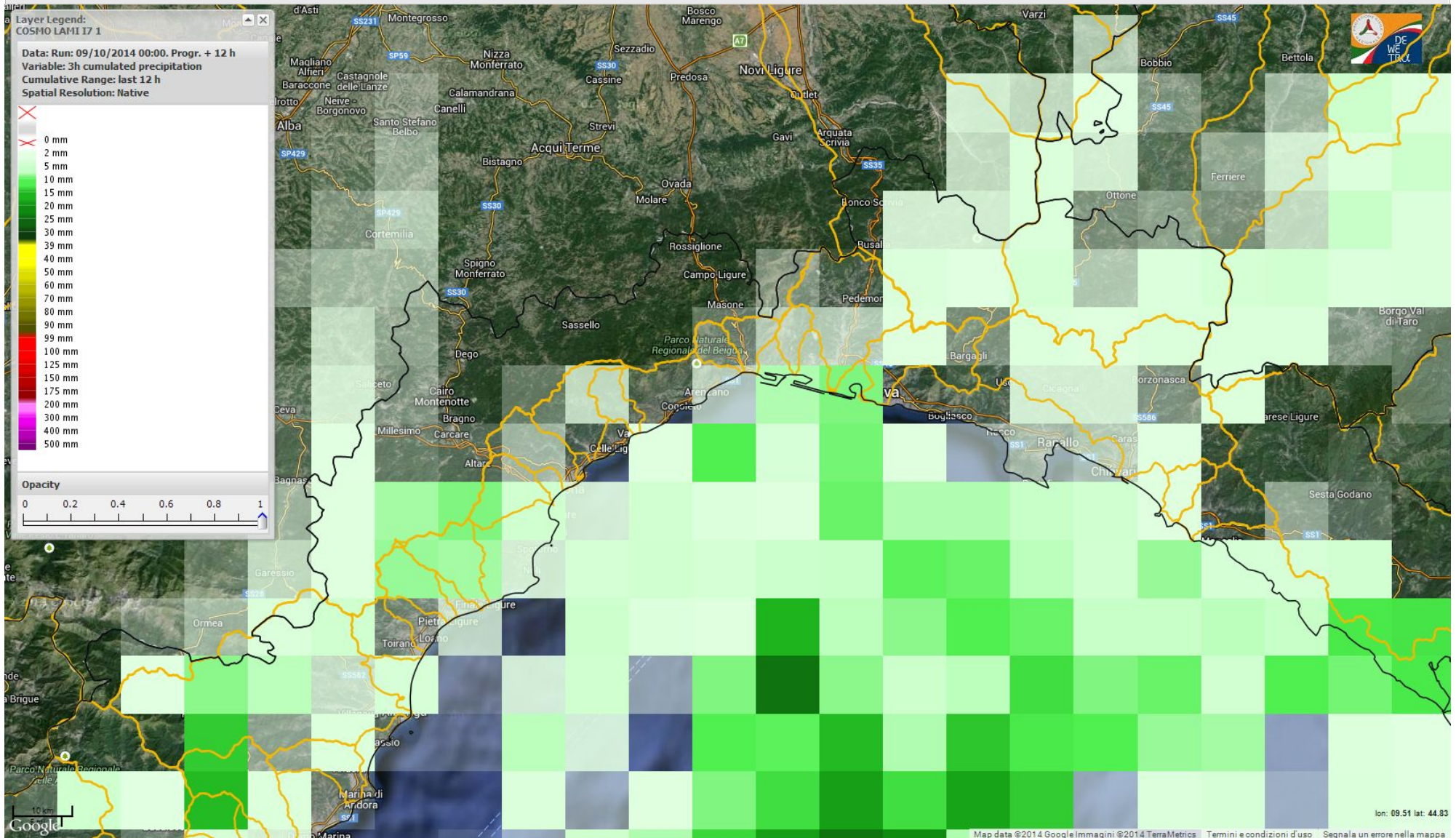


Observed rainfall depths (00-12UTC) and MSG image 12UTC

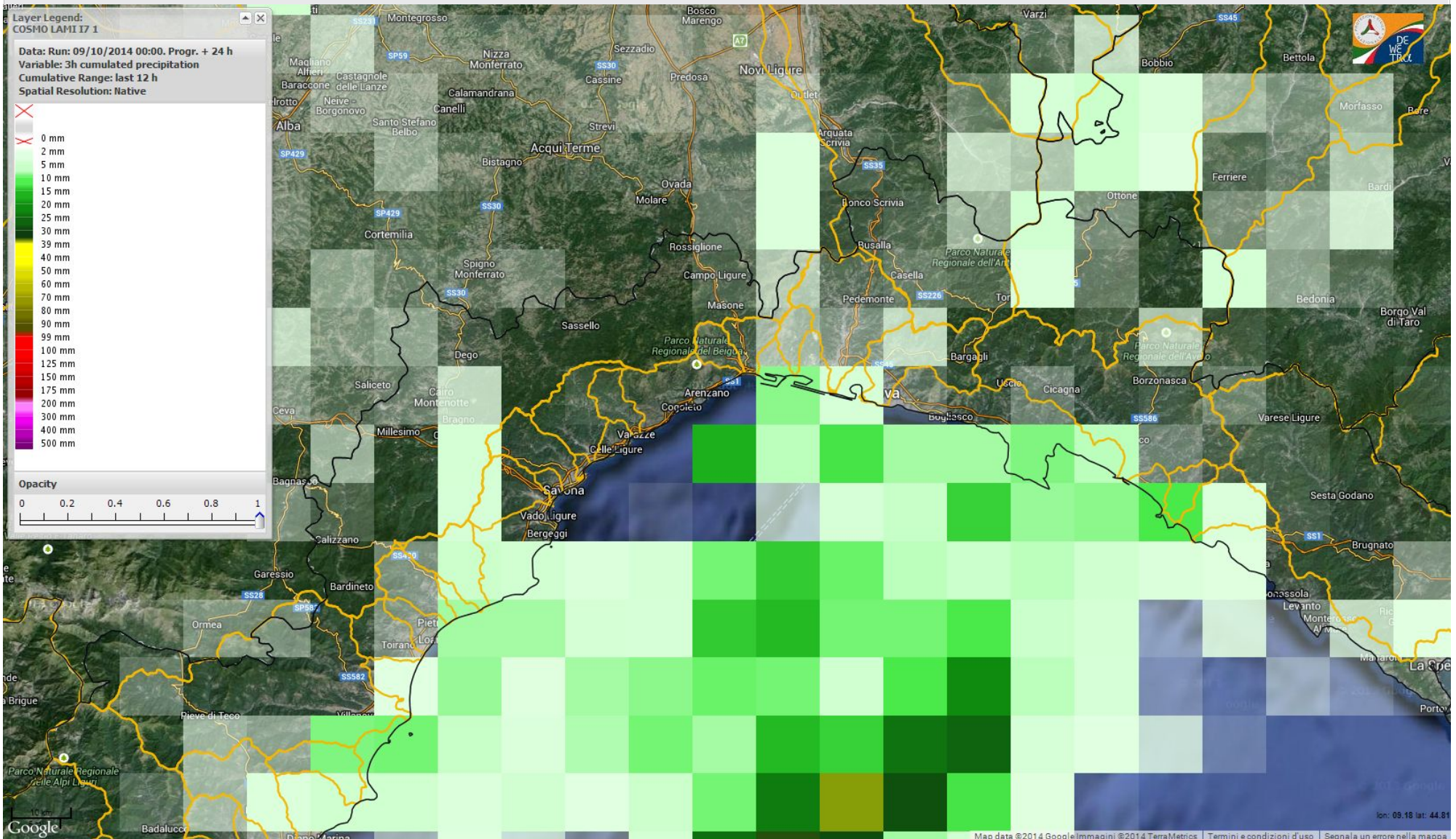
Second phase



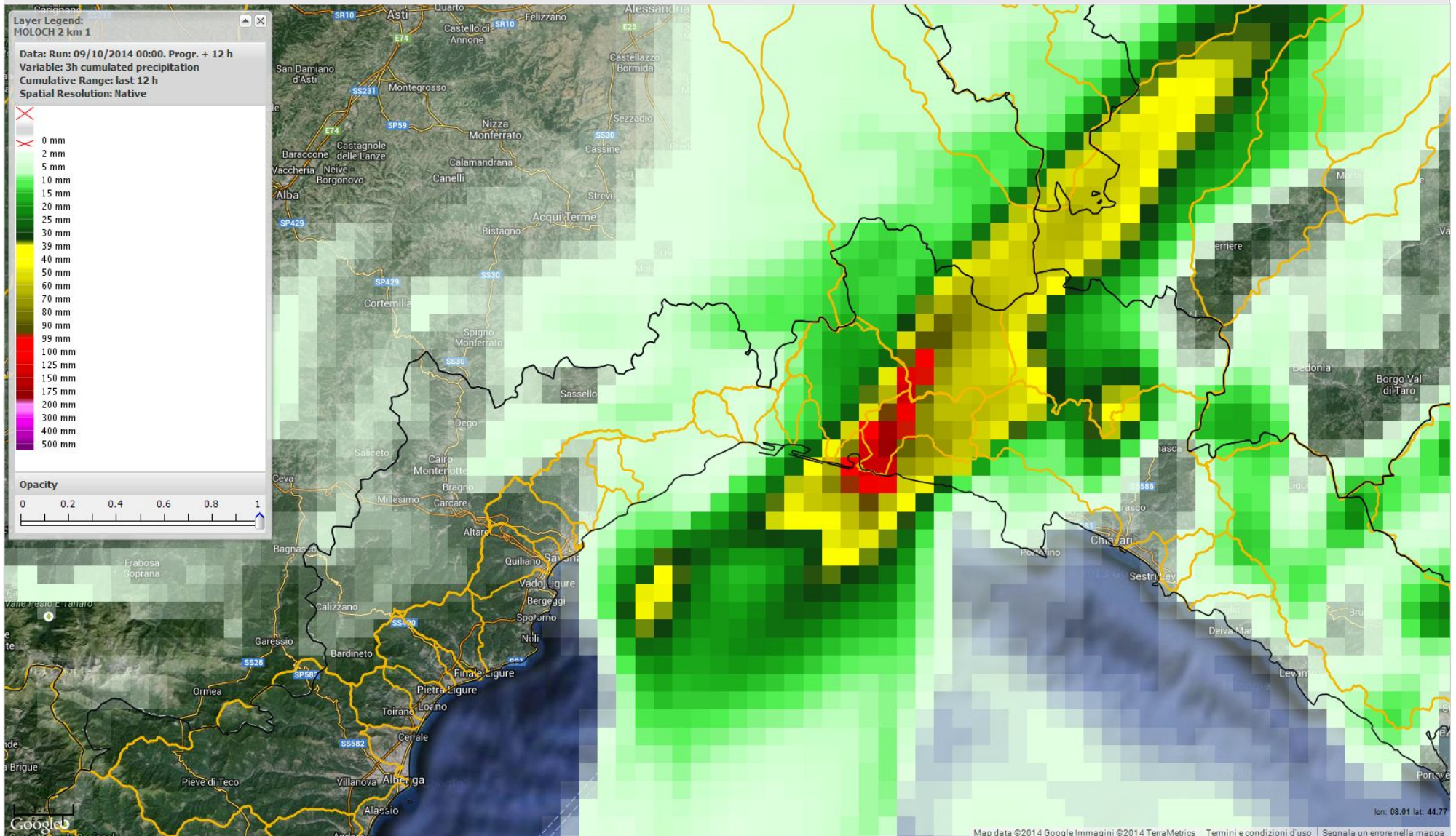
COSMO-I7 - run 00UTC 09/10/2014
QPF 00-12UTC 09/10/2014



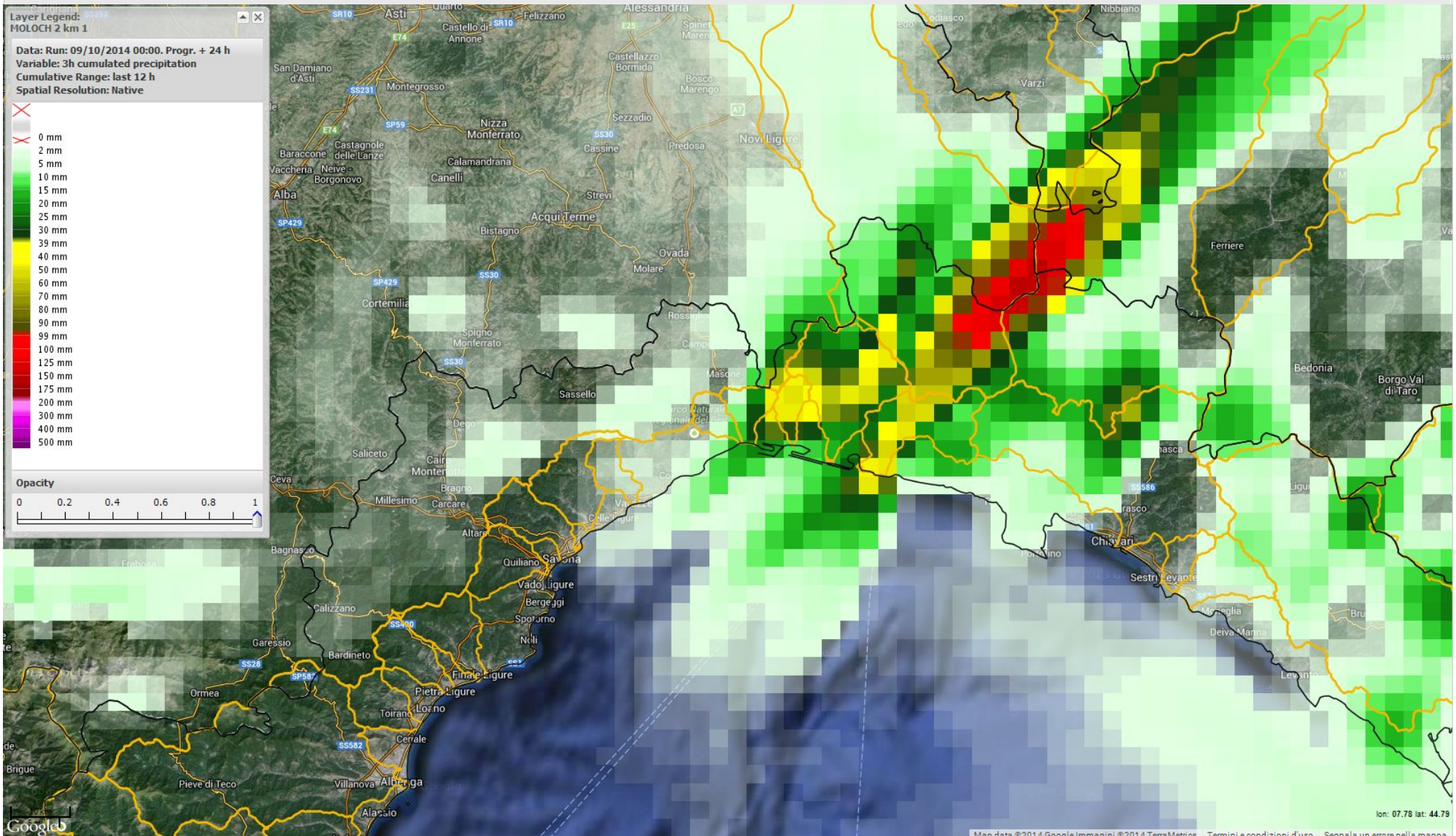
COSMO-I7 - run 00UTC 09/10/2014
QPF 12-24UTC 09/10/2014



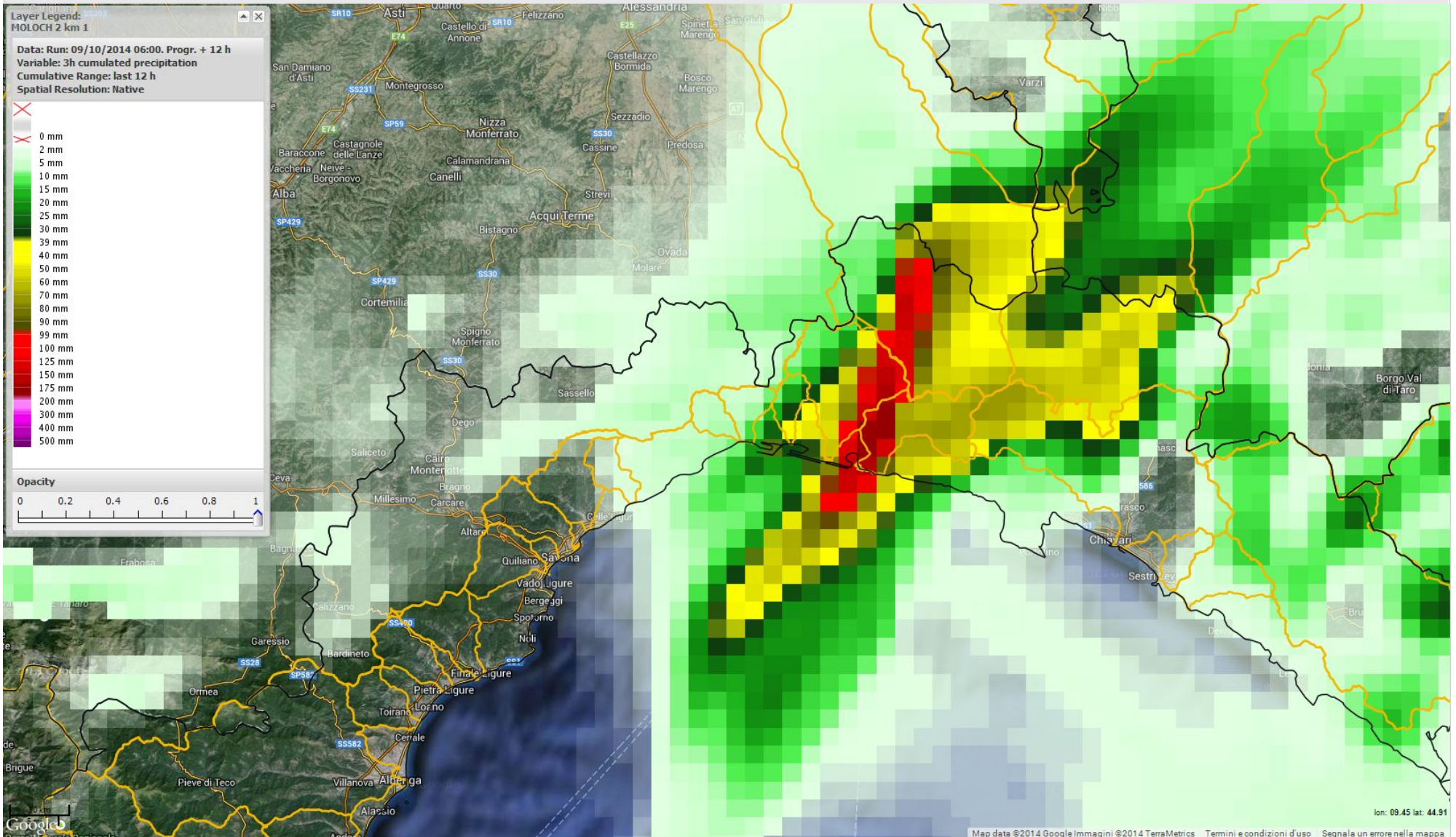
MOLOCH- run 00UTC 09/10/2014
QPF 00-12UTC 09/10/2014



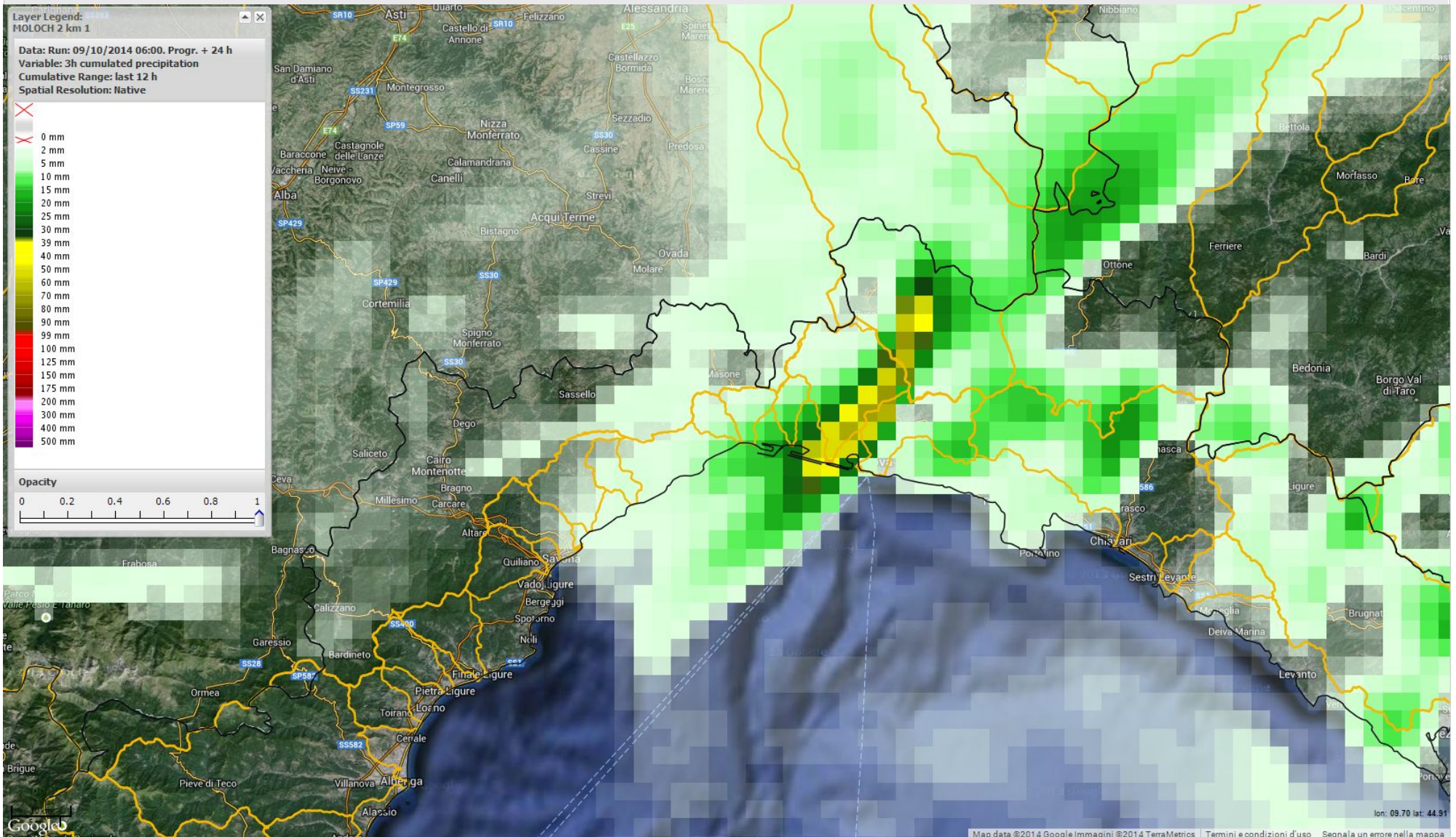
MOLOCH- run 00UTC 09/10/2014
QPF 12-24UTC 09/10/2014



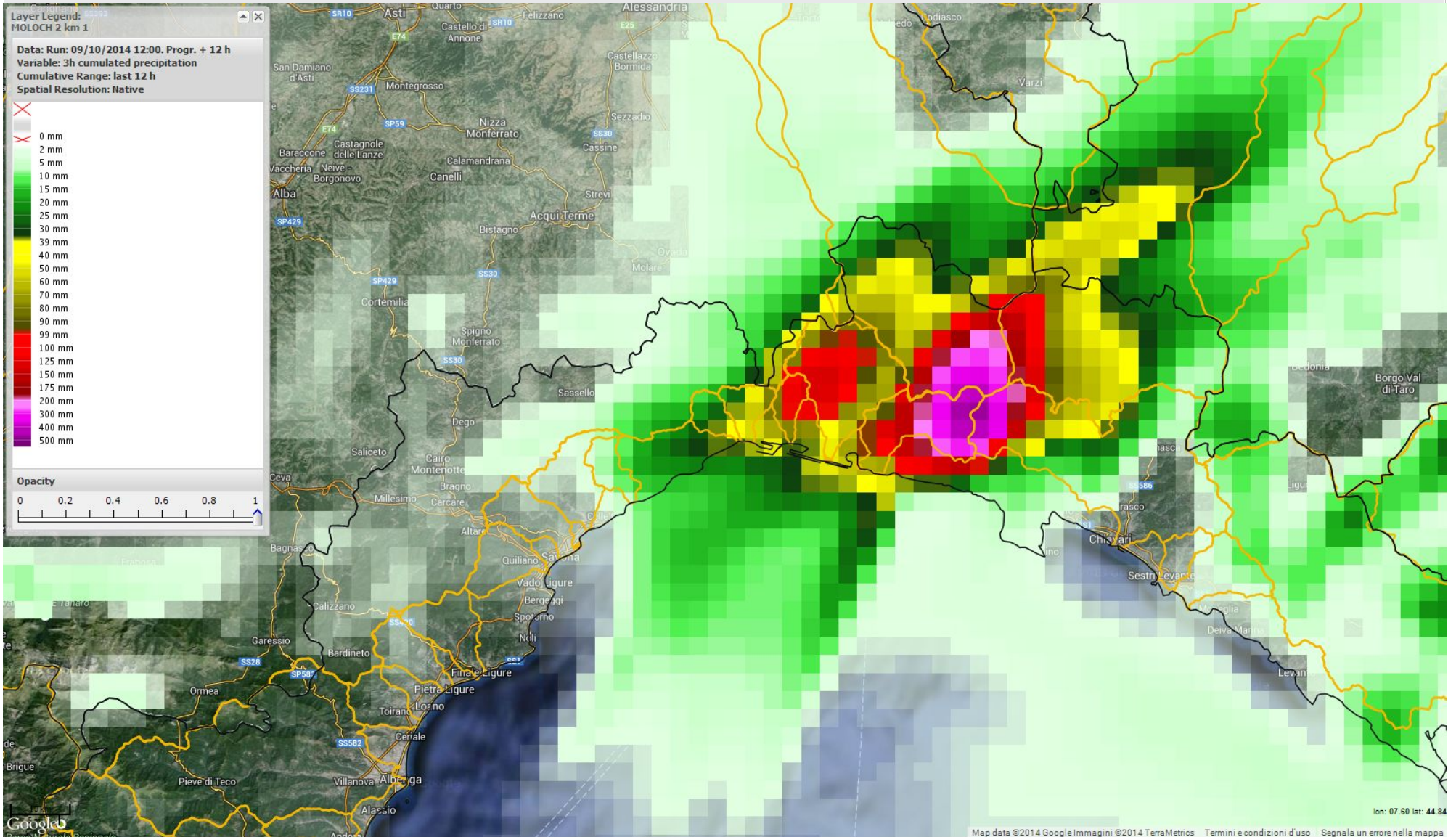
MOLOCH- run 06UTC 09/10/2014
QPF 06-18UTC 09/10/2014



MOLOCH- run 06UTC 09/10/2014
QPF 18-06UTC 09/10/2014



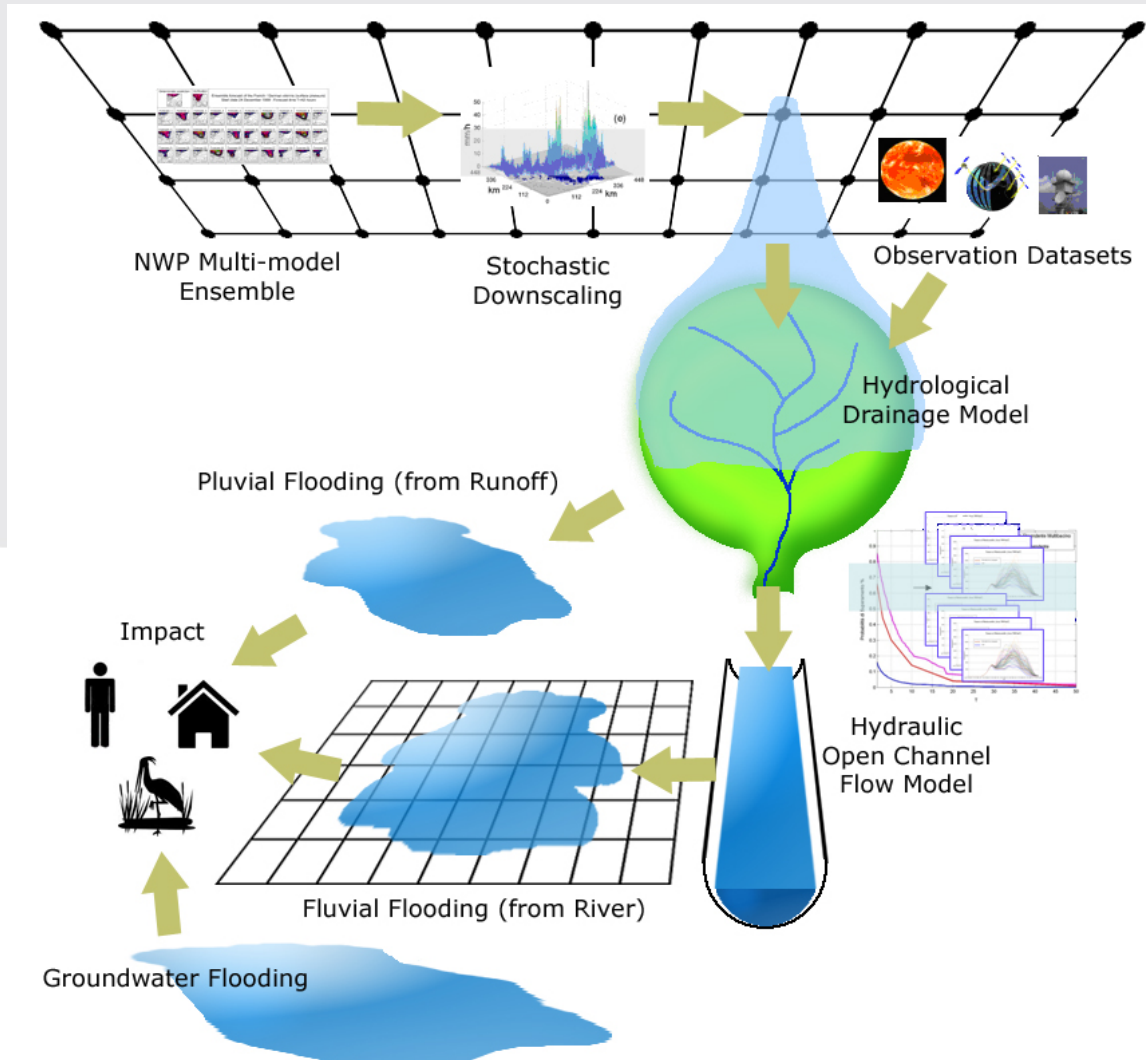
MOLOCH- run 12UTC 09/10/2014
QPF 12-24UTC 09/10/2014



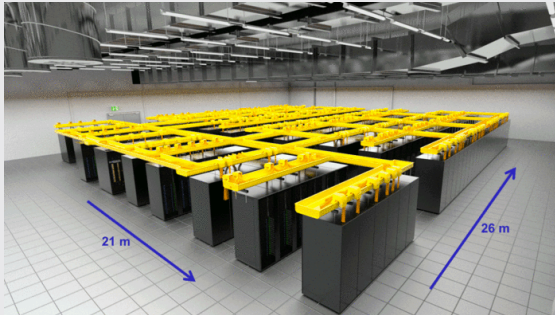
All together, these events challenge our current scientific understanding and call for focused and joint hydro-meteorological and ICT research to:

- (a) understand, explain and predict the physical processes producing such extreme storms;*
- (b) understand the possible intensification of such events in the Mediterranean region and their physical origin;*
- (c) explore the potential of the increasing computational power and Information Communication Technology (ICT), such as grid computing and petascale computing systems, to provide deeper understanding of those events.*

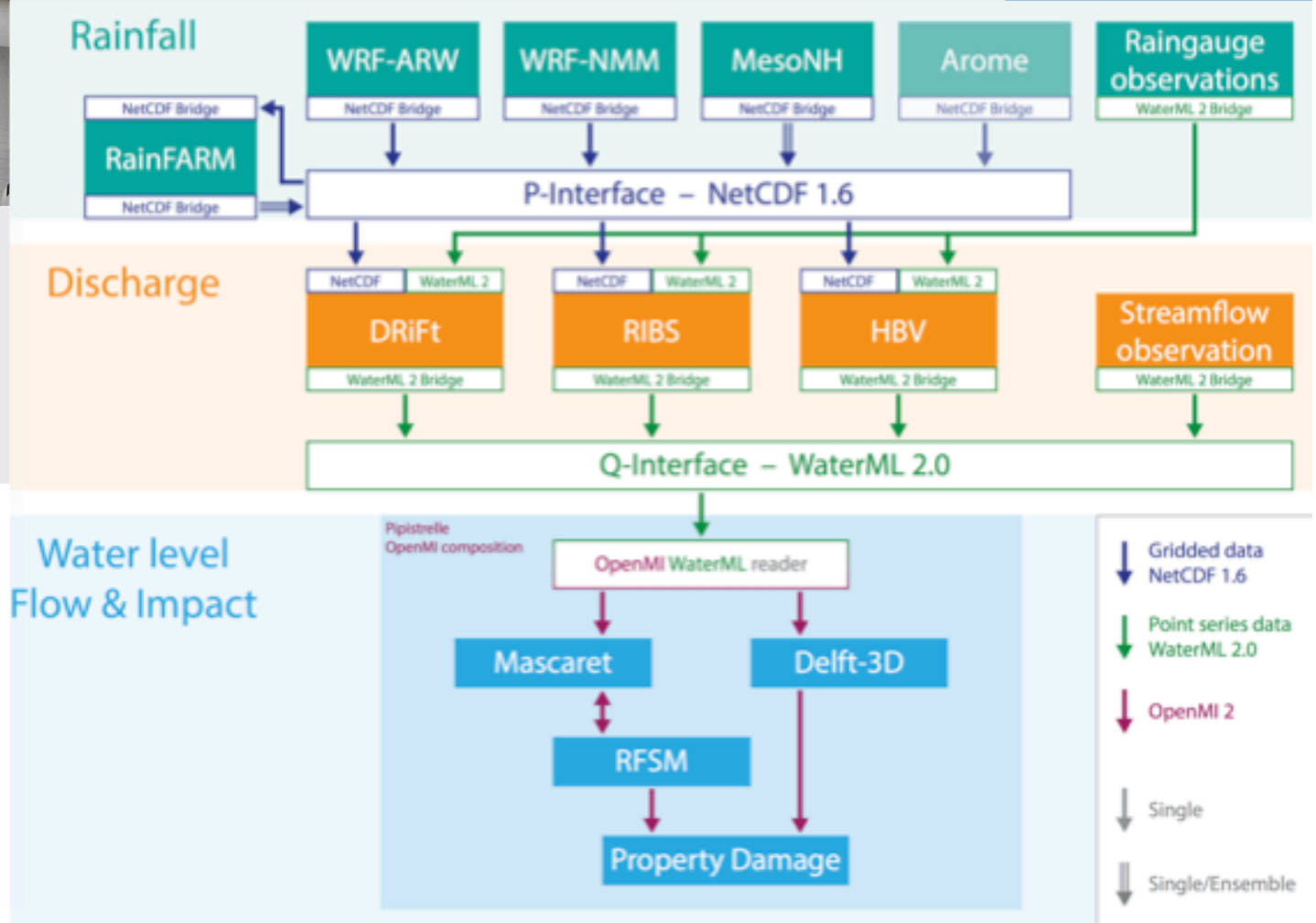
Conceptual showcase

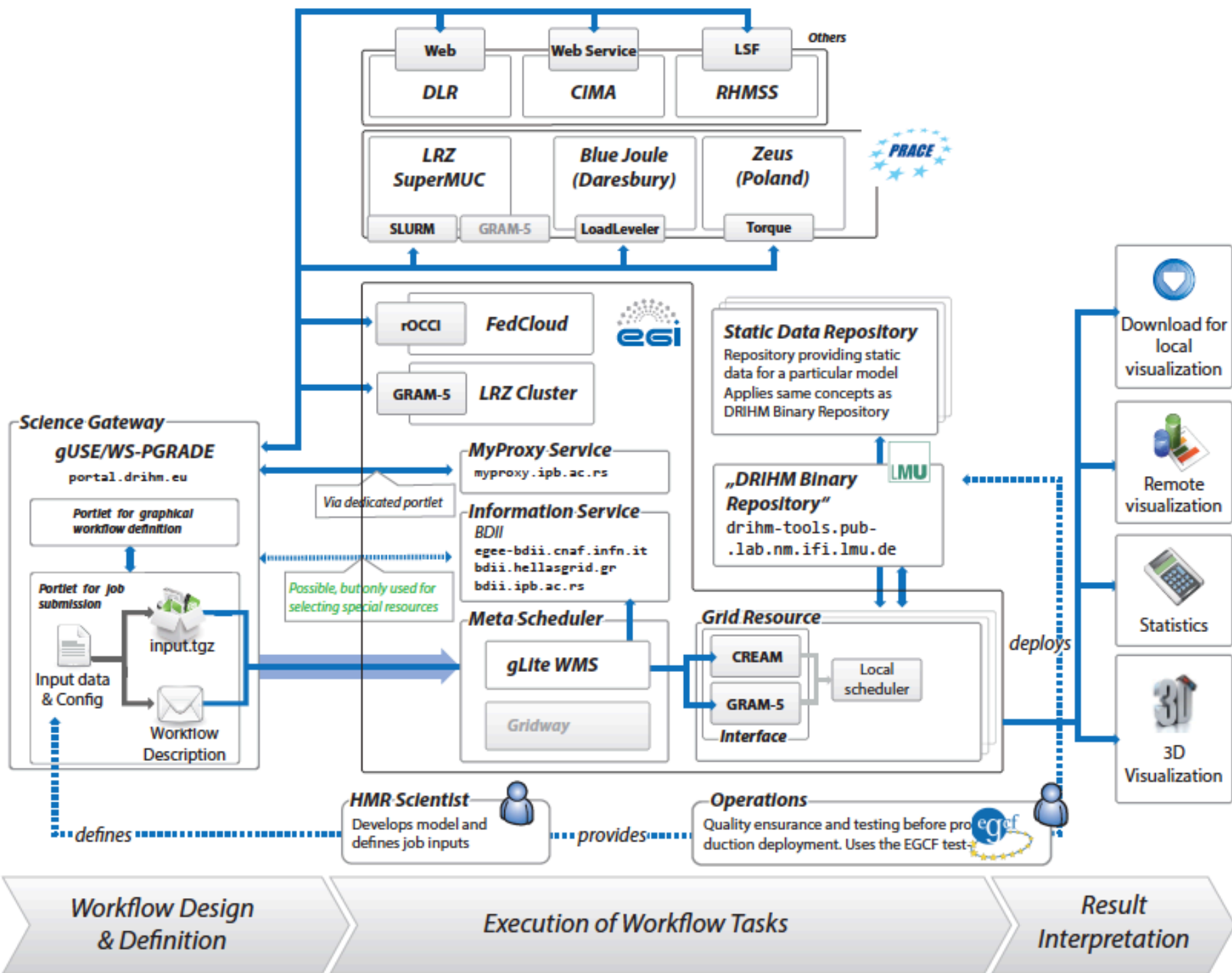


HPC



HTC





Genova 2014: WRF-ARW model setup

Current step: WRF



Previous step: Experiment Chain

Next step: Experiment Summary

Domain Time Control Run Option Physics Option Diffusion and Dynamics Option Submit



Mouse position: exted!

Selected Domains:

SW: 38.3019,3.2861 --- NE:47.3938,14.8877

SW: 41.5365,5.8789 --- NE:46.8547,11.5479

Grid Spacing (degrees) 0.045

Parental grid ratio 5

Genova 2014:
WRF-ARW model setup



DRIHM PORTAL

Search...

Welcome Grid Certificates Security Workflow Visualizer Citizen Ob-TRAM Help Workflow Repository Disclaimer Data Avenue Workflow Configuration

Current step: WRF

Previous step: Experiment Chain Next step: Experiment Summary

Domain Time Control Run Option **Physics Option** Diffusion and Dynamics Option Submit

Microphysics option: 8 - Thompson graupel scheme

Longwave radiation option: 1 - RRTM scheme

Shortwave radiation option: 2 - Goddard Shortwave scheme

Surface Layer option: 1 - Monin-Obukhov Similarity scheme

Land Surface Option: 1 - Thermal Diffusion scheme

Urban Physics Option: 0 - No active urban canopy model.

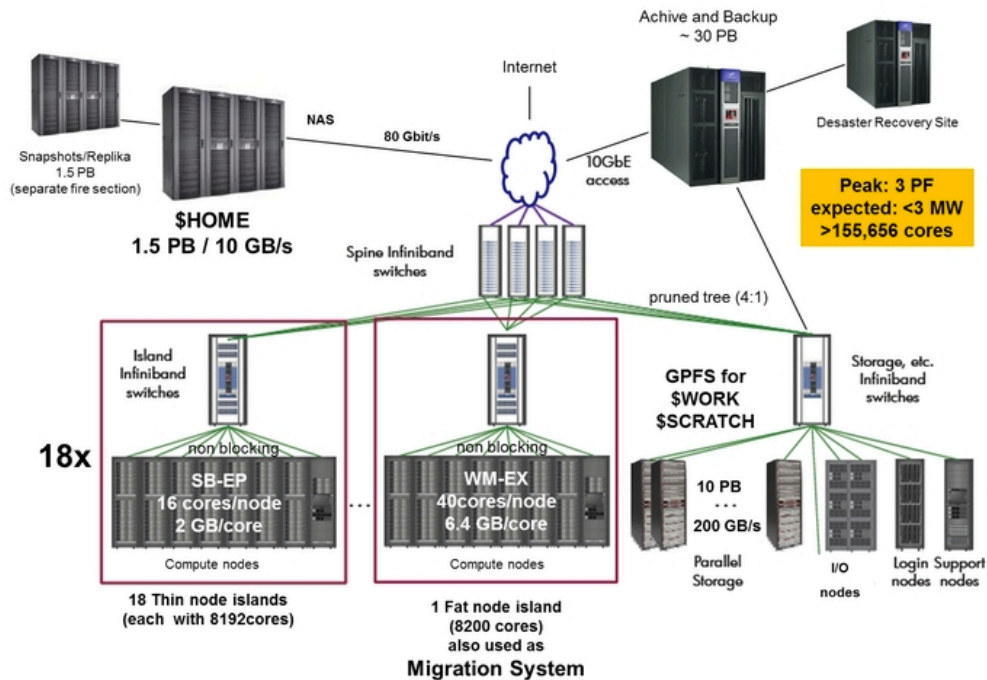
Boundary Layer Option: 1 - YSU scheme.

Cumulus Option: 0 - No cumulus

Soil Layers Number: 5 - Thermal diffusion

Radiation time step: 5

SuperMUC Petascale System



Simulation 1: domains 5 e 1 km, 22 millions of points, **640 processors:**

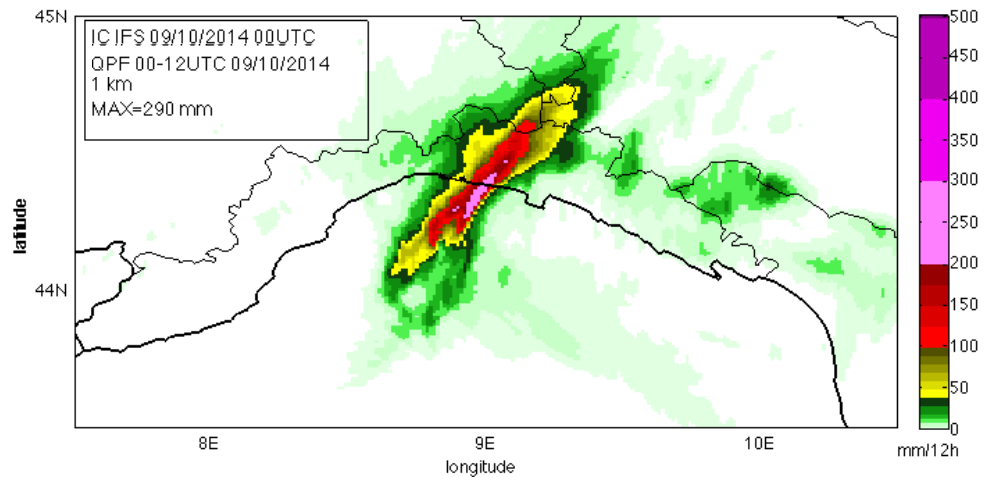
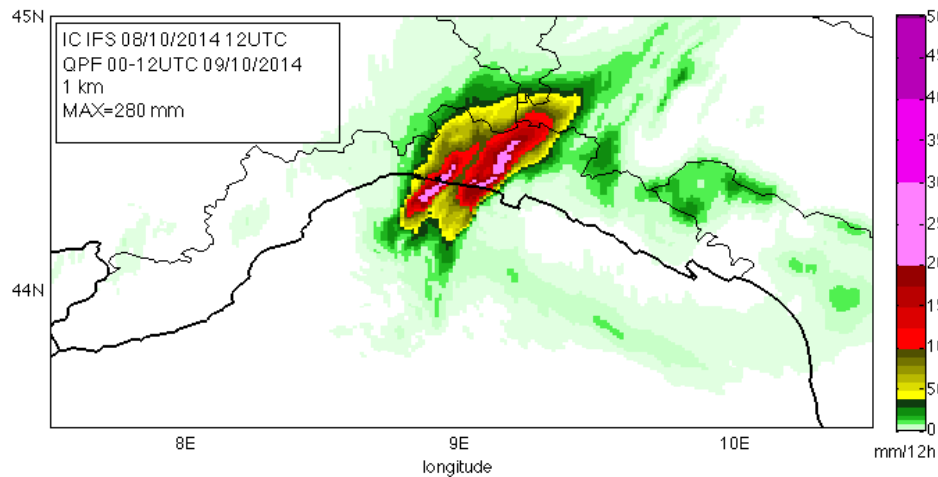
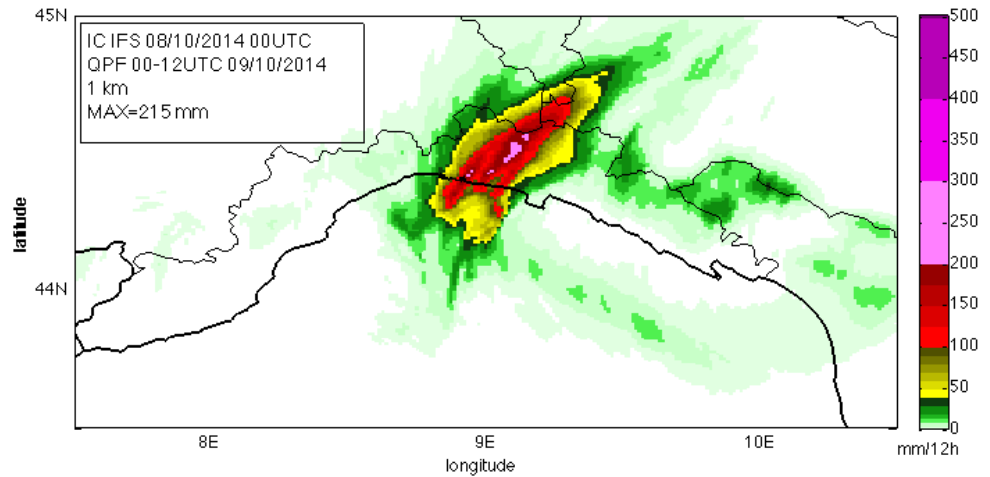
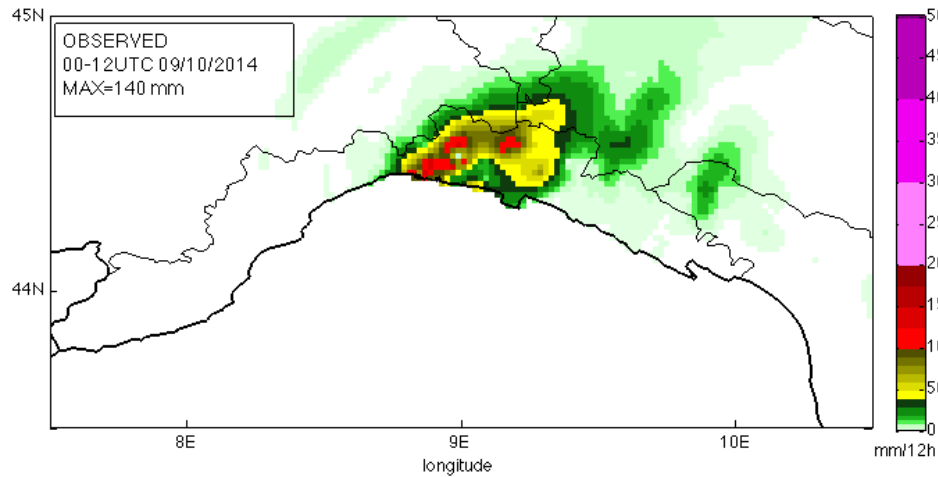
24 hours of prediction in 3 hours

Simulation 2: domains 5, 1 km e 200 m, 75 millions of points, **640 processors:**

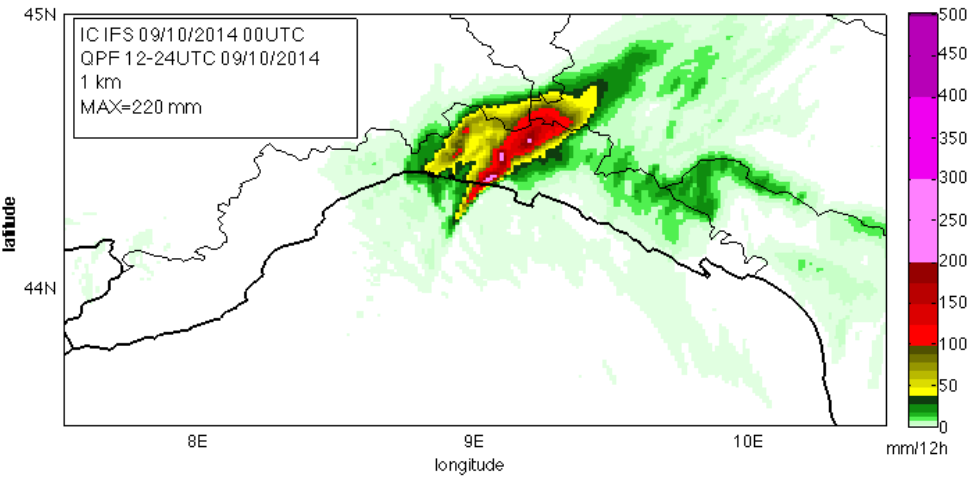
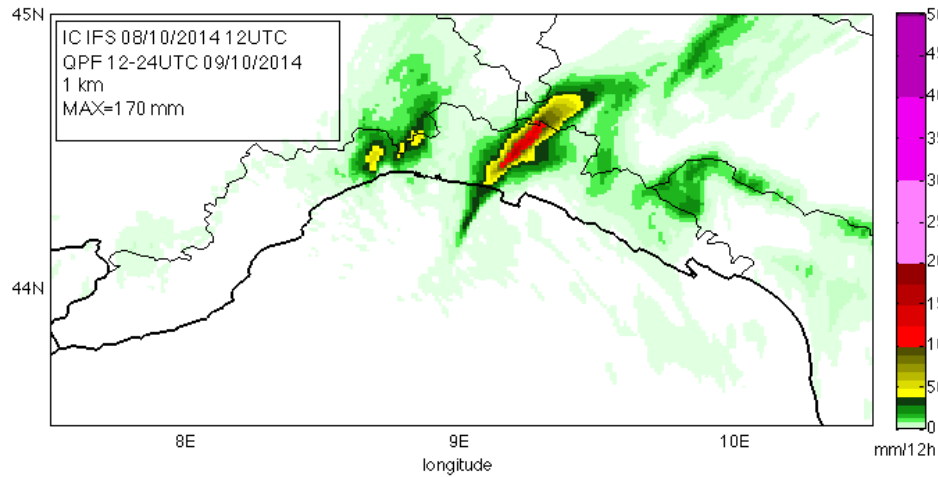
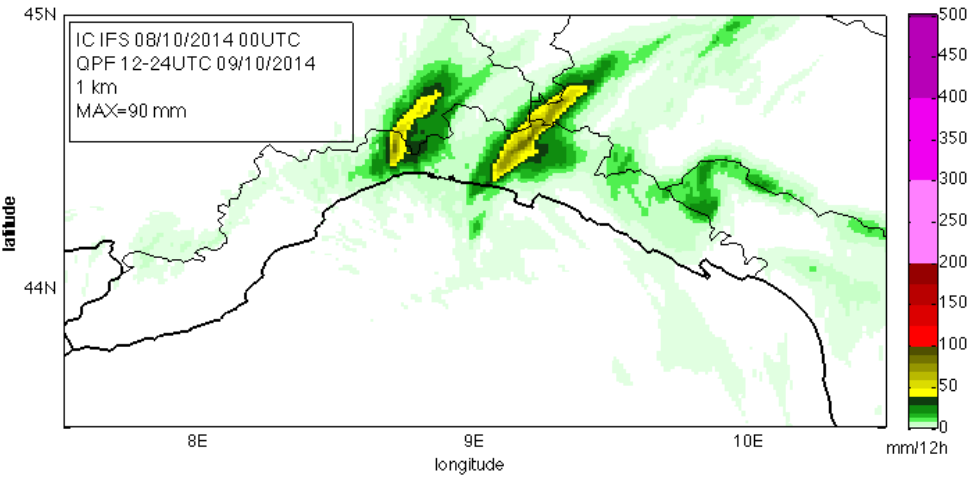
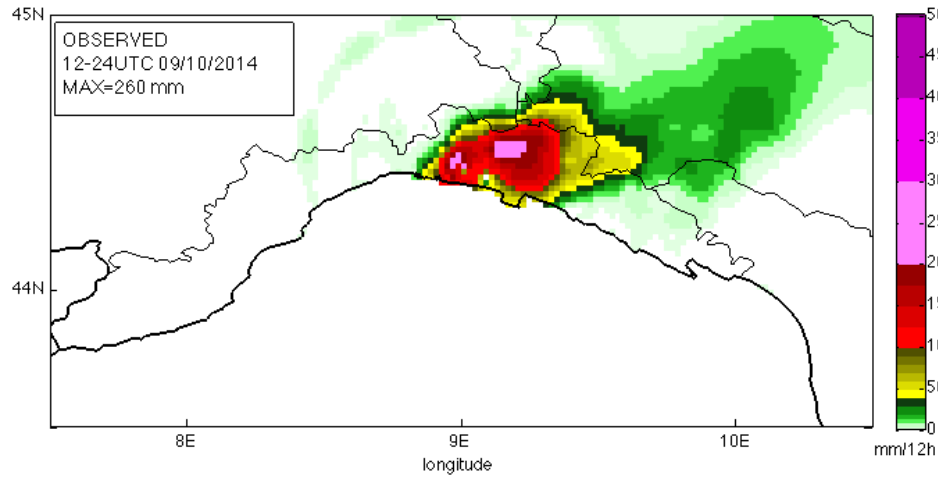
24 hours of prediction in 20 hours

Different initializations @ cloud permitting resolution (1 km)

WRF-ARW run 1000 m driven by IFS-ECMWF – run 00UTC 8 october 2014, 12UTC 8 october 2014, 00UTC 9 october 2014 – QPF 00-12UTC vs QPE 00-12UTC

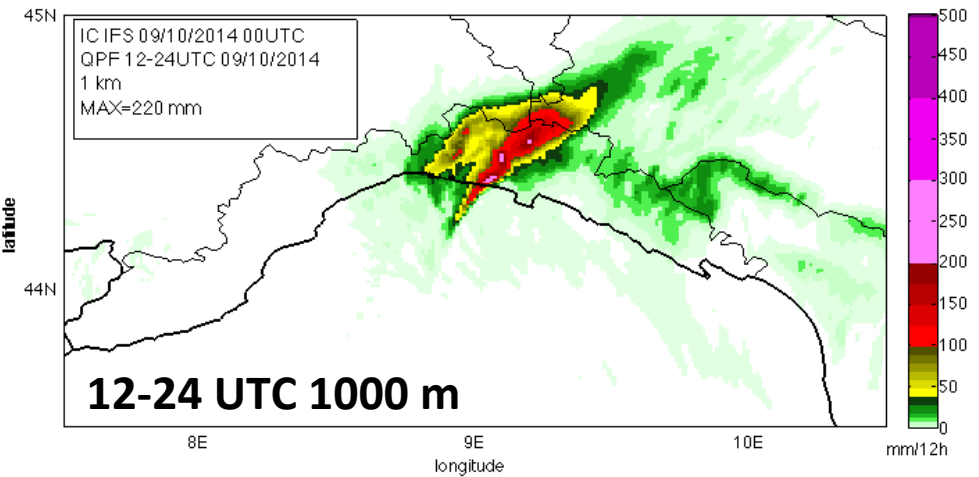
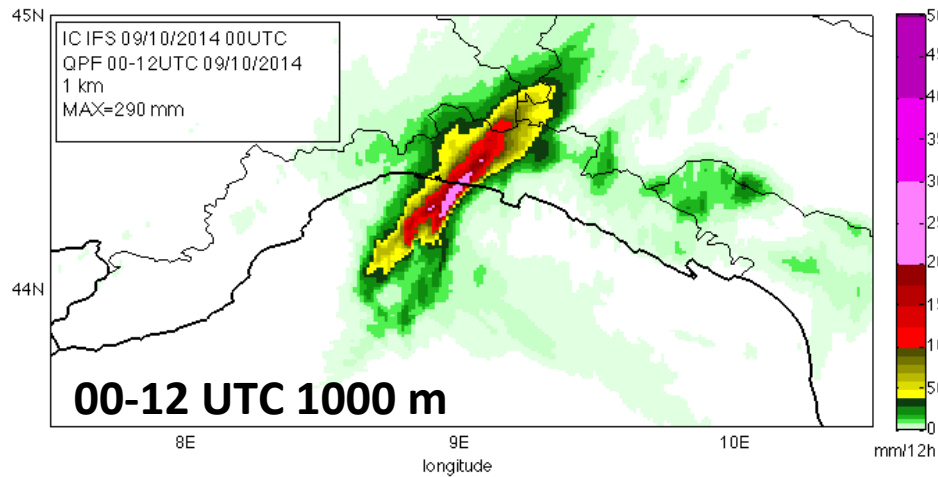
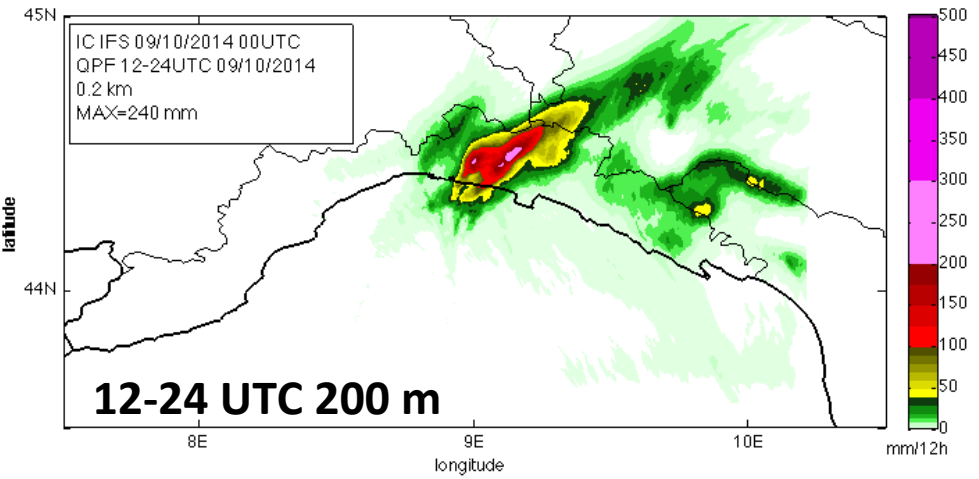
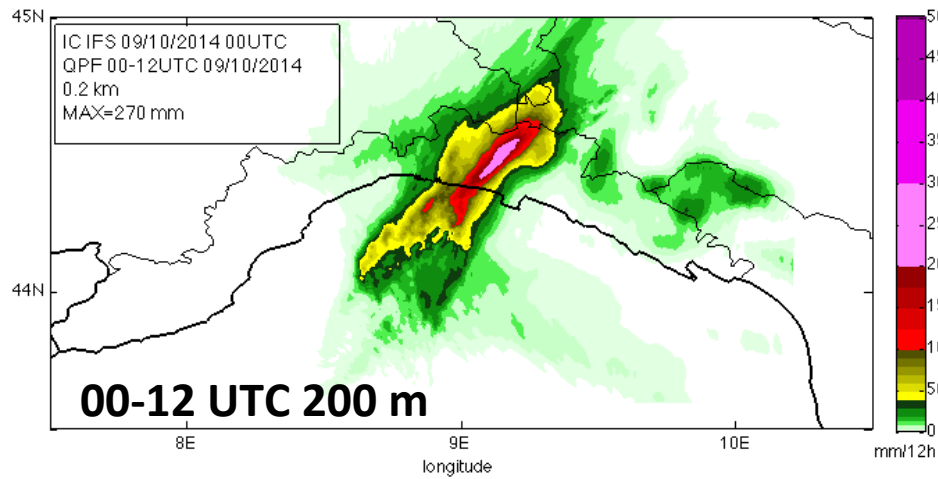


WRF-ARW run 1000 m driven by IFS-ECMWF – run 00UTC 8 october 2014, 12UTC 8 october 2014, 00UTC 9 october 2014 – QPF 00-12UTC vs QPE 12-24UTC

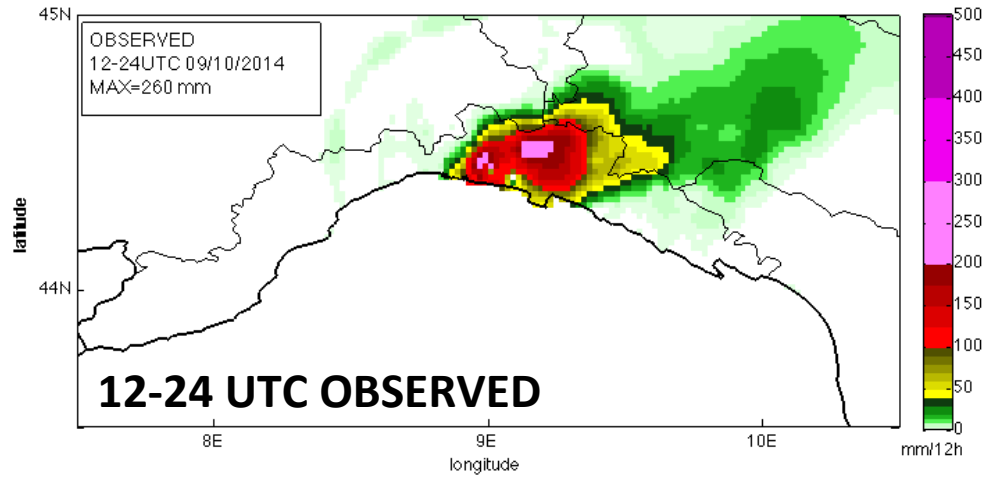
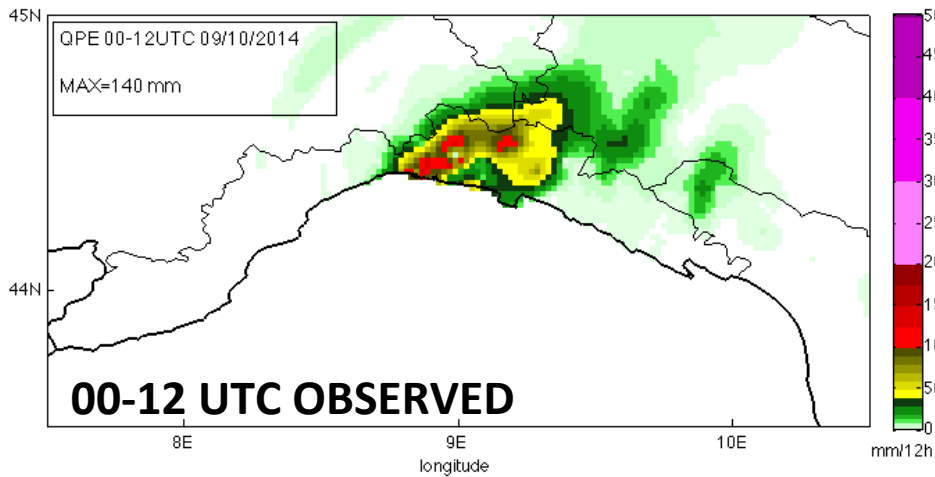
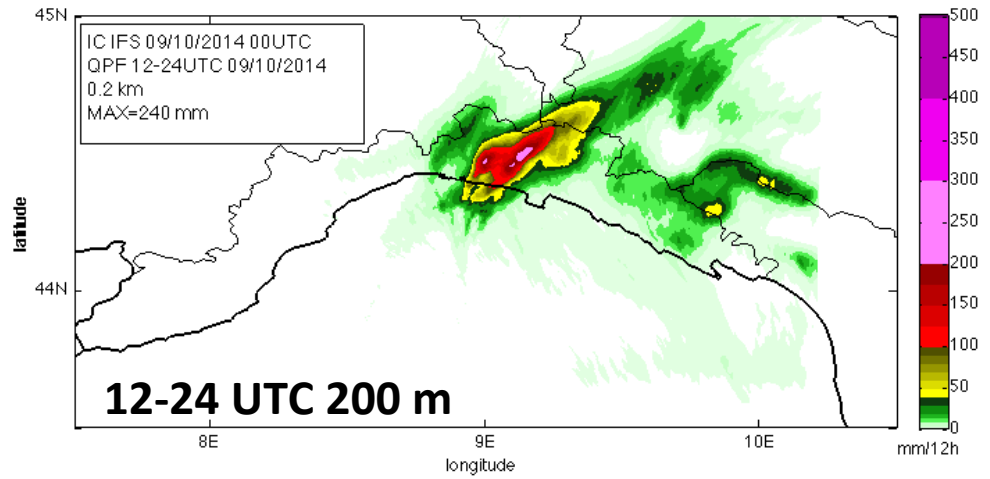
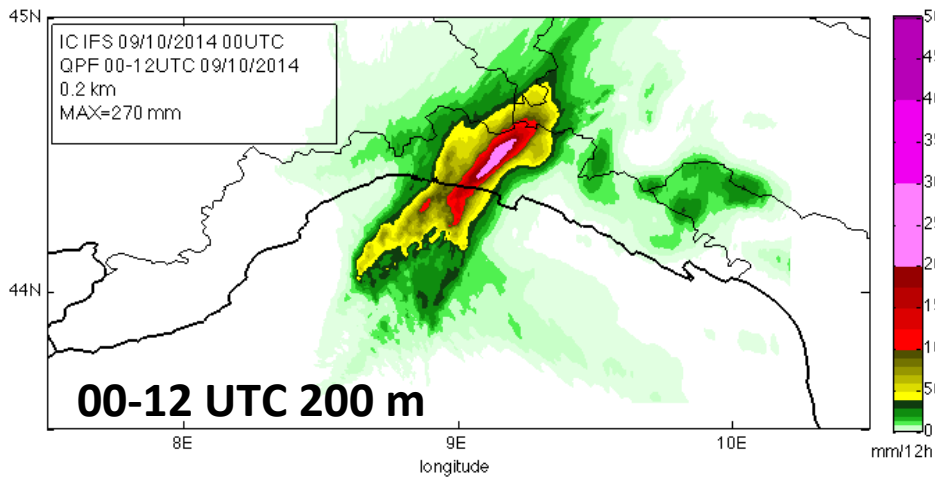


Cloud permitting resolution (1 km) VS cloud resolving resolution (200 m)

WRF-ARW driven by IFS-ECMWF – run 00UTC 9 october 2014
QPF 00-12UTC 1000 and 200 m



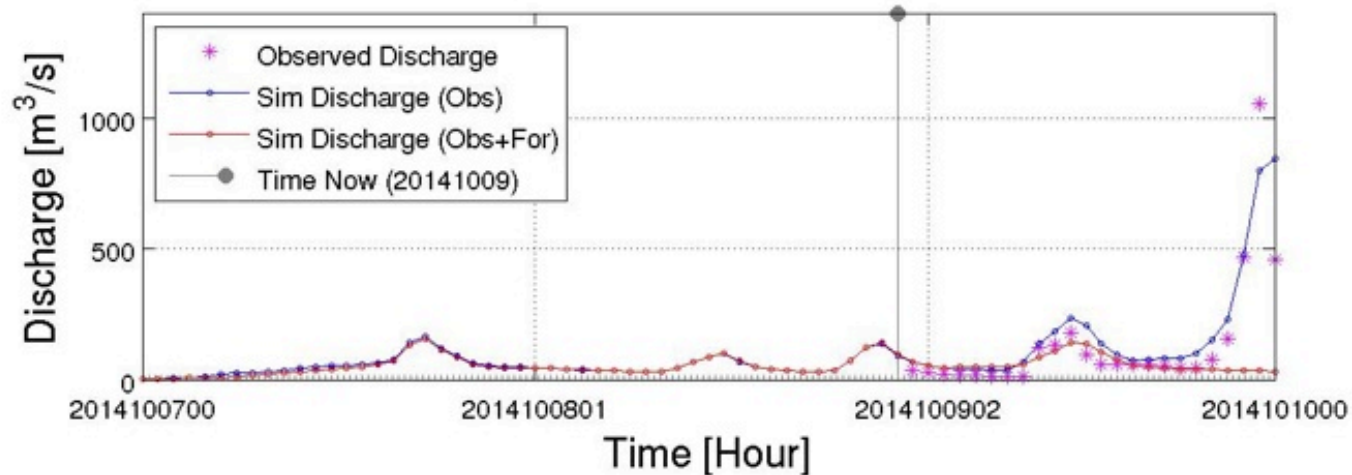
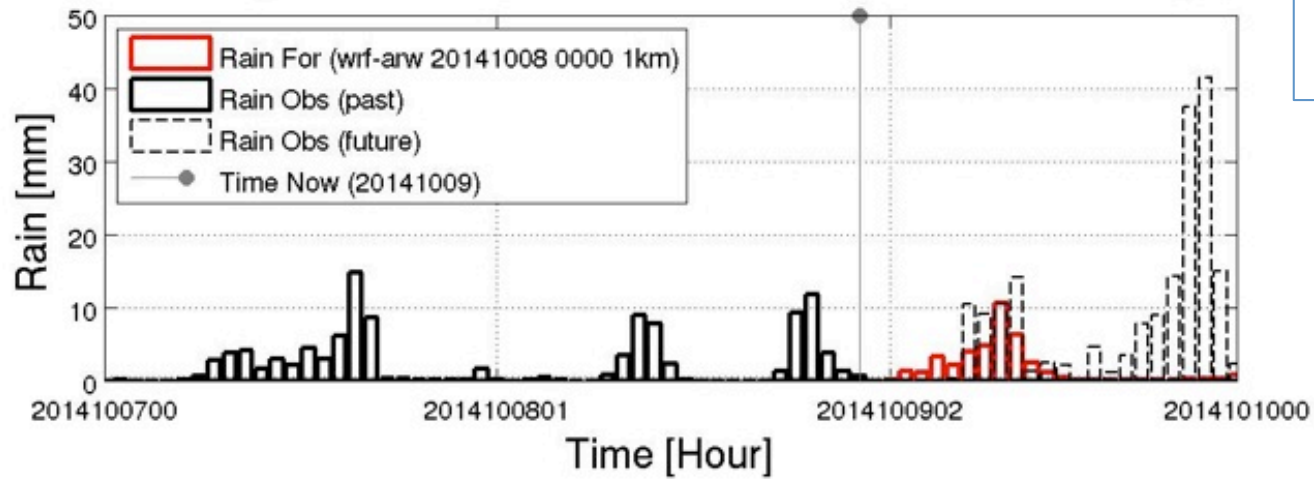
WRF-ARW driven by IFS-ECMWF – run 00UTC 9 october 2014–
QPF 00-12UTC, 12-24UTC vs QPE 00-12UTC, 12-24UTC
12-24 UTC OBSERVED



Hydrological results

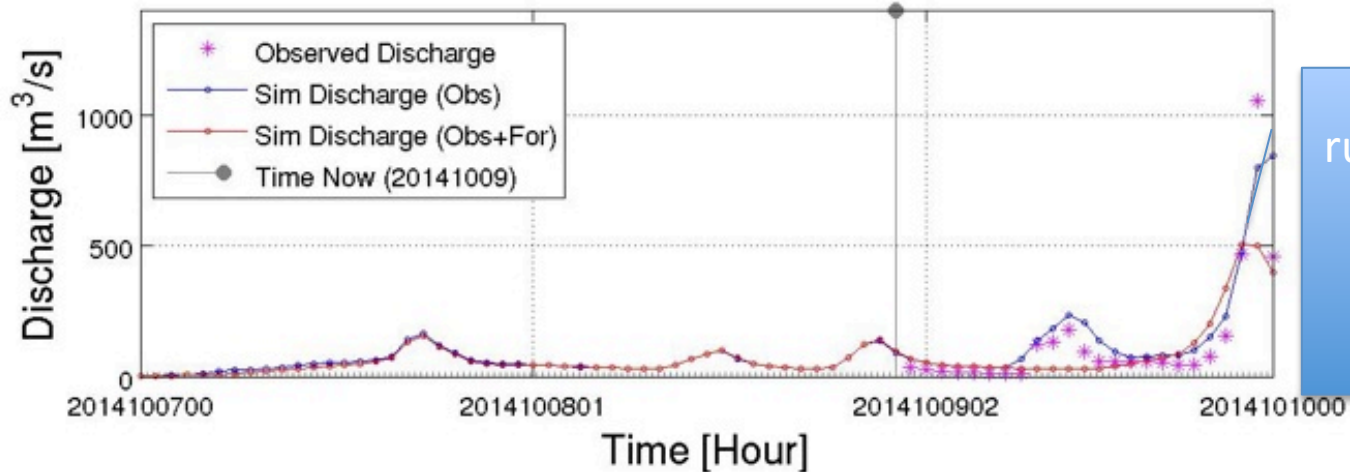
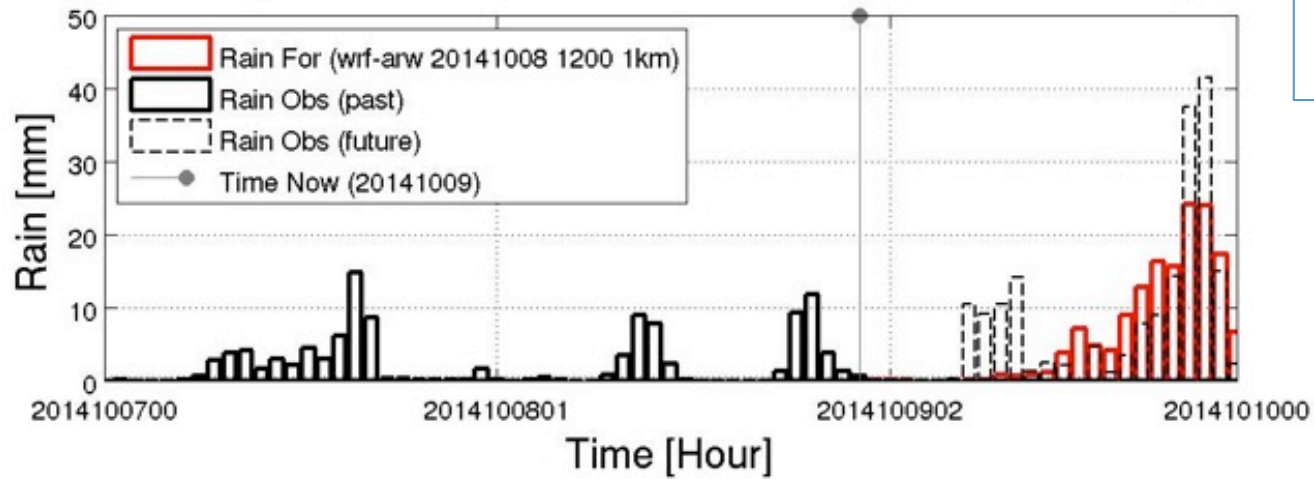
DRiFt model forced by
WRF-ARW at a 1 km– run 00UTC 08 october 2014

DRiFt(wrf-arw 20141008 0000 1km: 20141007-20141010)



DRiFt model forced by
WRF-ARW at a 1 km– run 12UTC 08 october 2014

DRiFt(wrf-arw 20141008 1200 1km: 20141007-20141010)

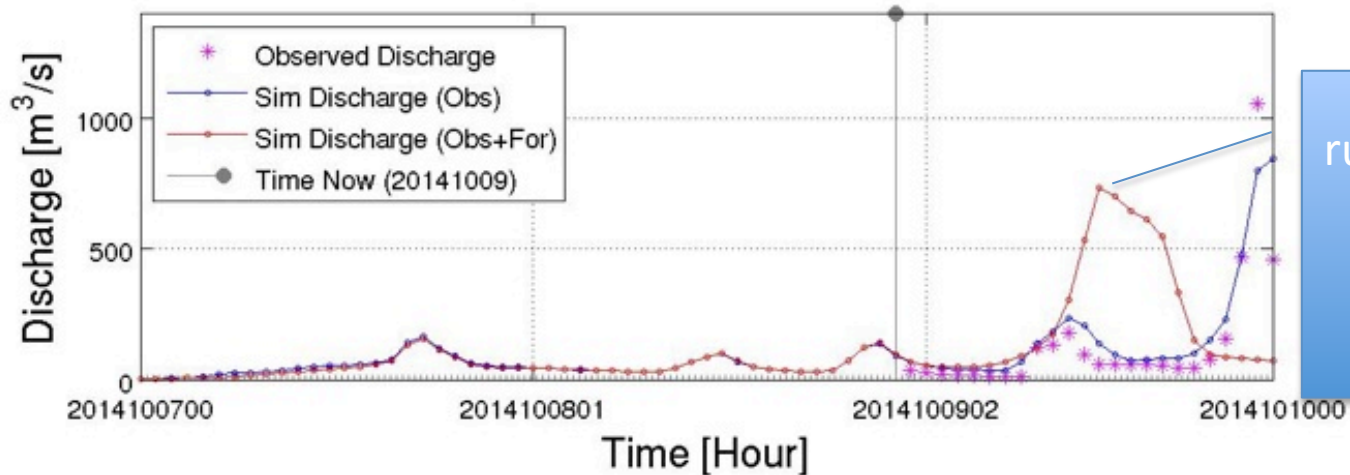
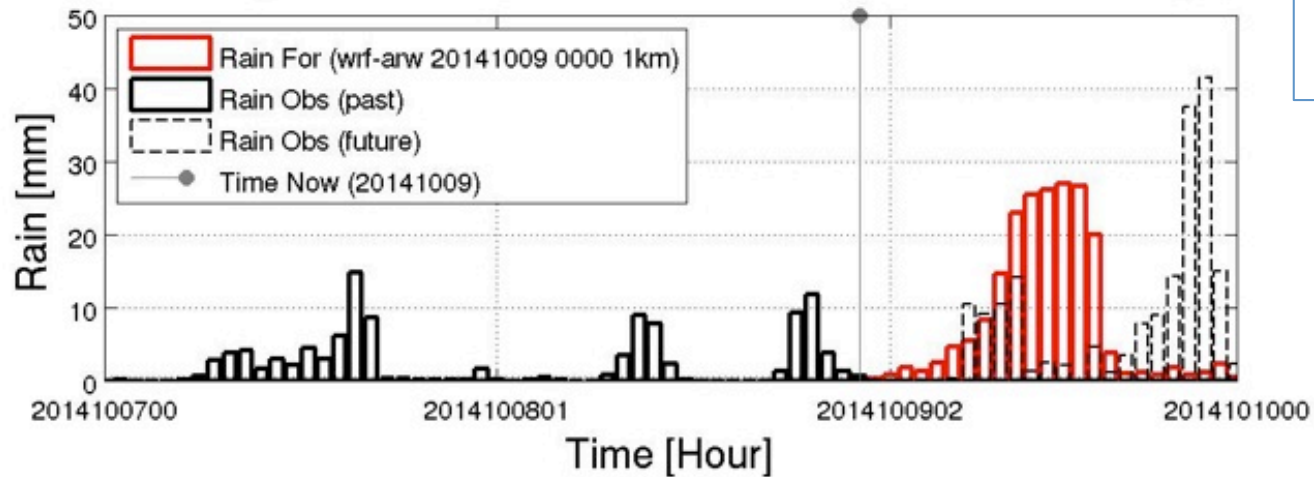


run 8/10 12UTC
 1 km
 500 m³/s
 at 22 UTC



DRiFt model forced by
WRF-ARW at 1 km– run 00UTC 09 october 2014

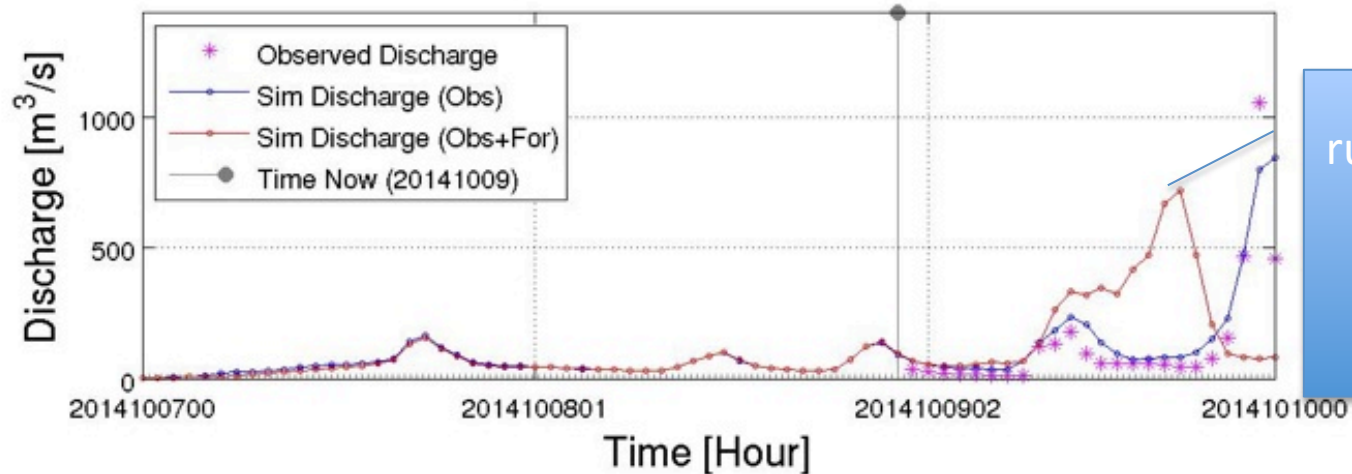
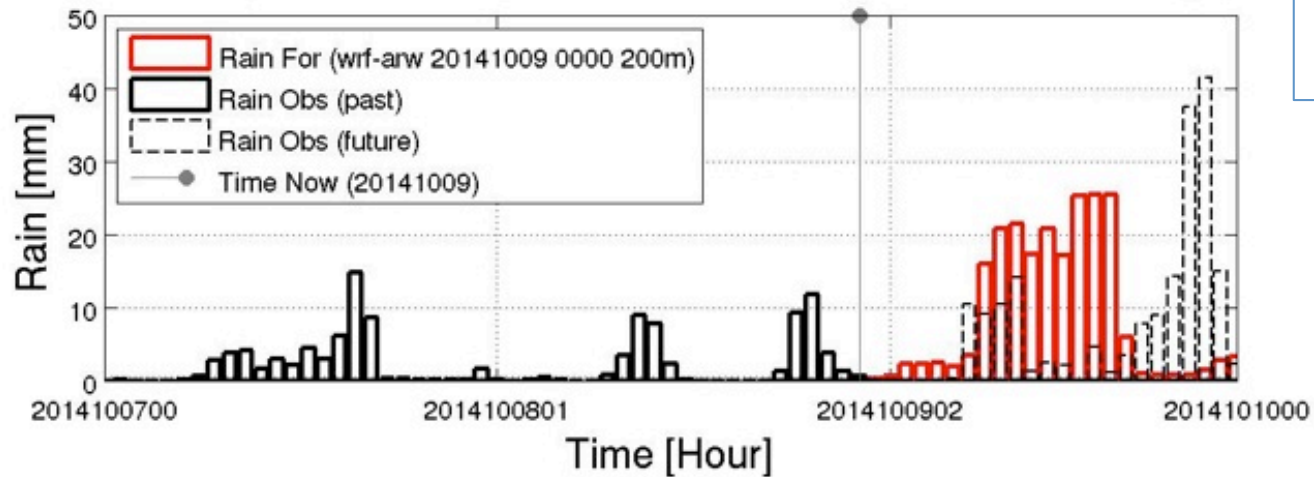
DRiFt(wrf-arw 20141009 0000 1km: 20141007-20141010)



run 9/10 00UTC
 1km
 650 m³/s
 at 13 UTC

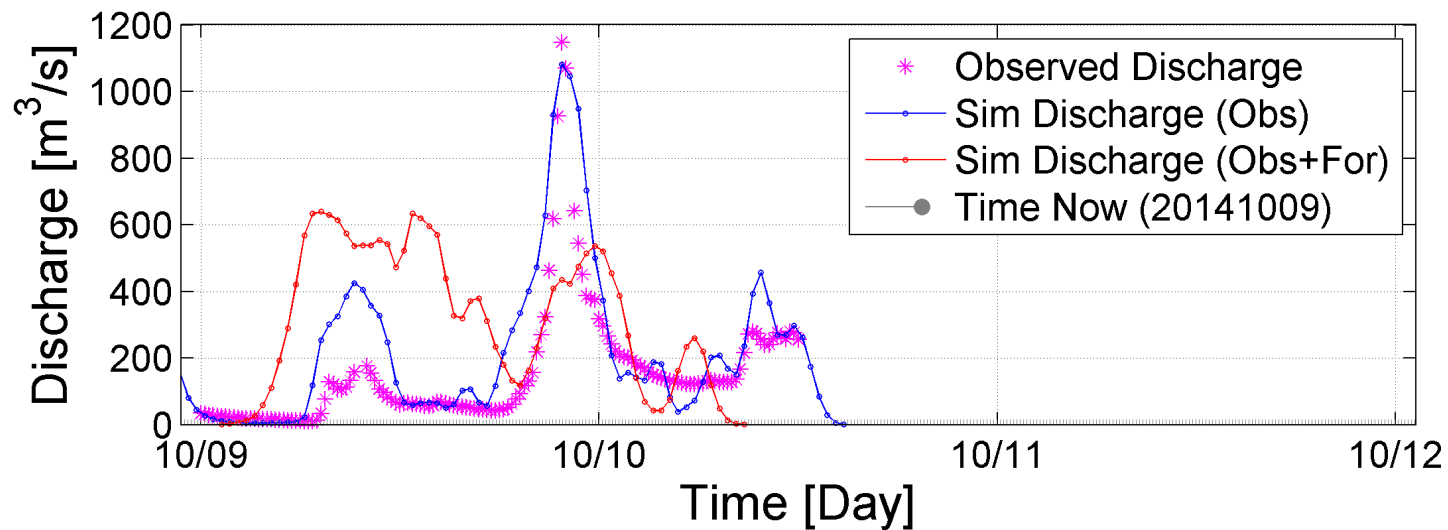
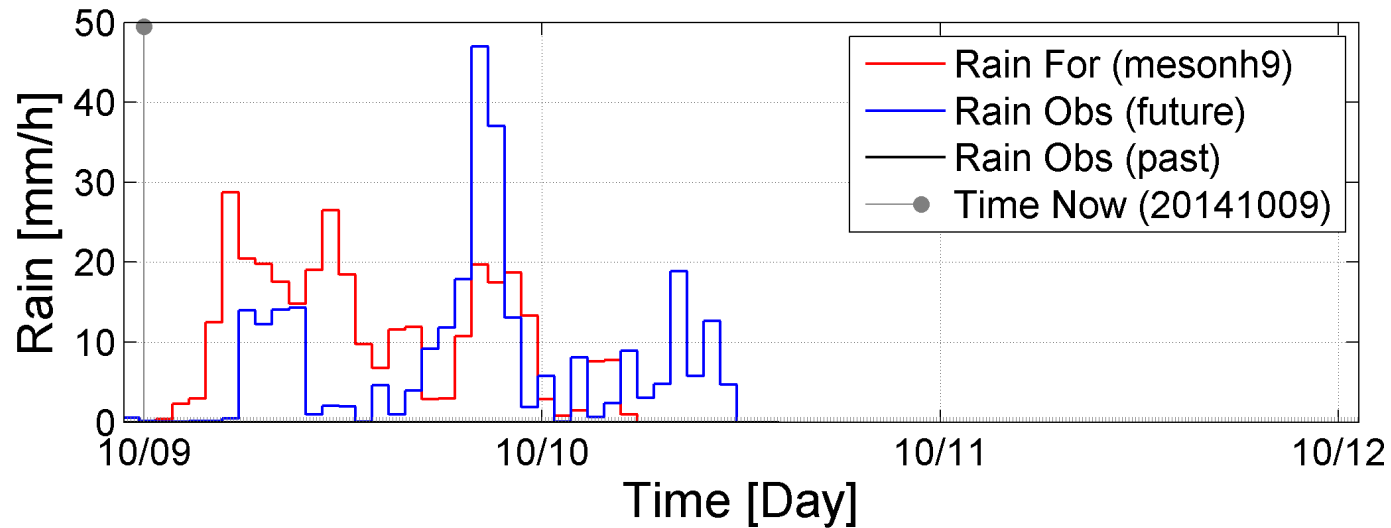
DRiFt model forced by
WRF-ARW at 200 m– run 00UTC 09 october 2014

DRiFt(wrf-arw 20141009 0000 200m: 20141007-20141010)



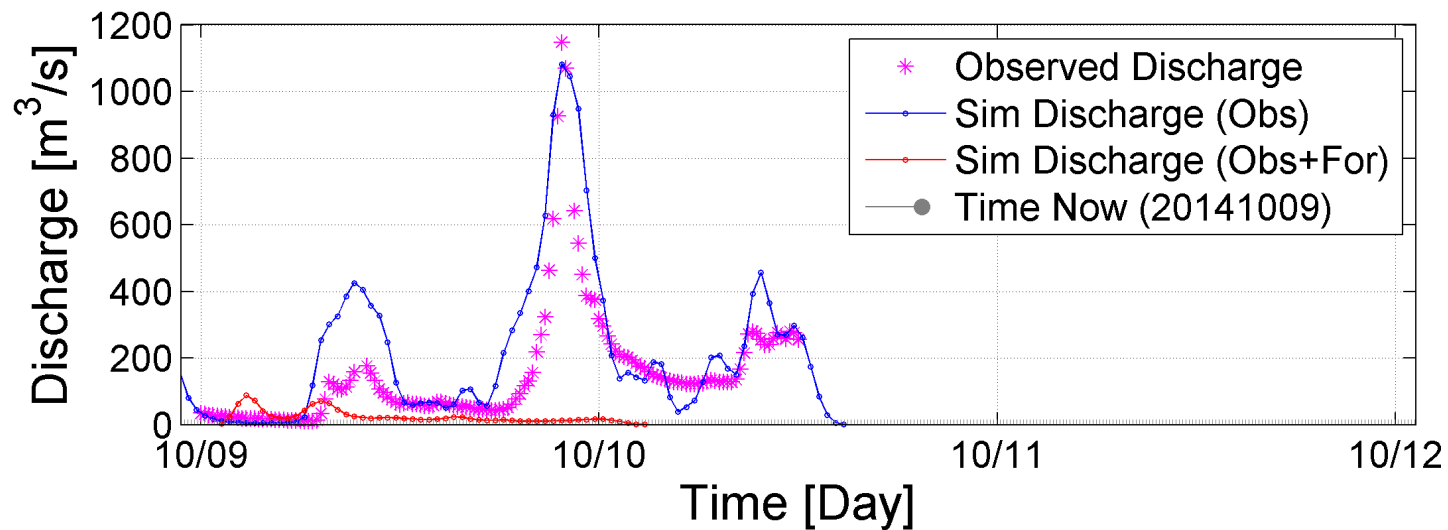
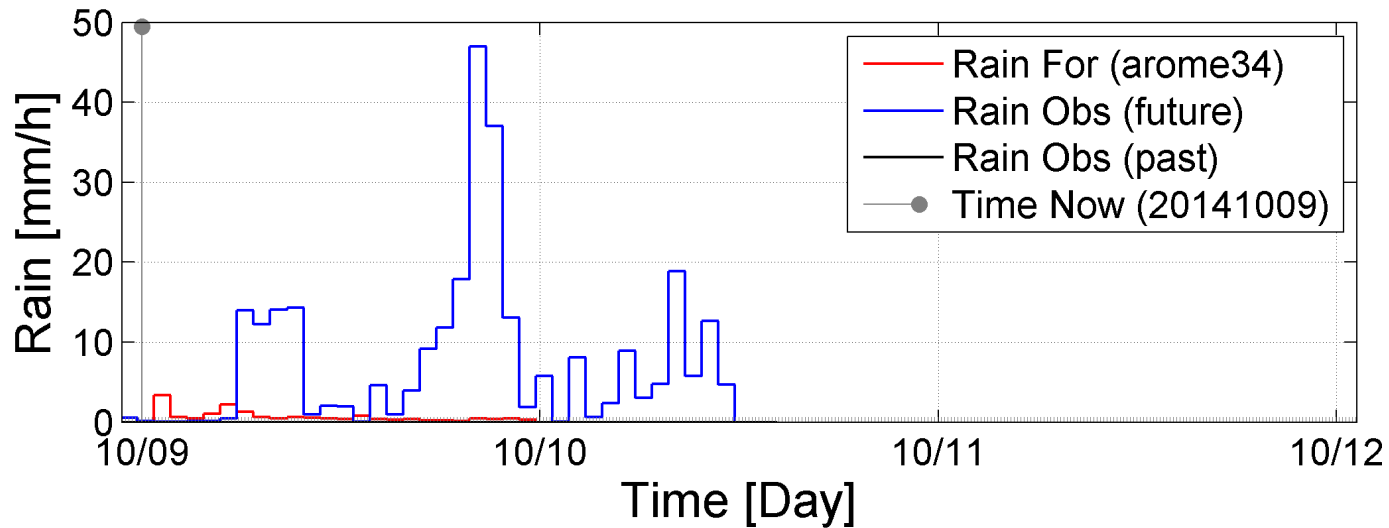
run 9/10 00UTC
 200 m
 650 m³/s
 At 18 UTC

RIBS(mesonh9): 20141009-20141011



AROME ensemble 2.5 km

RIBS(arome34): 20141009-20141011





FONDAZIONE CIMA
CIMA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE IN MONITORAGGIO AMBIENTALE
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

on behalf of
CIMA Research Foundation
and the DRIHM team
thank you for your attention