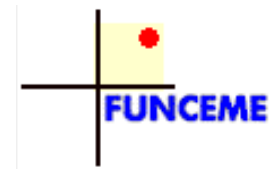


# Regional Climate Simulations of the onset and demise of the pre-wet season and wet season of Northern Northeast Brazil

Francisco das Chagas Vasconcelos Júnior, Adilson Wagner Gandu, Alexandre Araújo Costa, Domingo Cassain Sales, Luiz Martins Araújo Júnior



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# INTRODUCTION

Determination of the onset of rainy season is important for power generation, agriculture, start planting (Liebmann and Marengo, 2001);

Numerical Modeling has a potential importance to assess the change of onset and demise of the rainy period in Northern Northeast Brazil (NNB);

Precipitation and precipitable water behavior have been used for determining the monsoon onset/demise (Lu *et al.*, 2009);

## OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the ability of RAMS (regional climate simulations) in representing the onset and demise pre-wet season (PWS) and wet season (WES) of NNB;

# METHODOLOGY

## Model setup

Regional Atmospheric Modeling System (RAMS) 6.0 (Cotton *et al.*, 2003) forced by ERA-Interim reanalysis from 1989 to 2007 (Simmons *et al.*, 2006);

Horizontal grid comprises 252 by 136 points (50 km), centered at 10S, 73W. Vertical grid has 29 levels; Lateral nudging 3 points; Central nudging – 12 hs;

Four simulations have been tested:

Experiment	Convection scheme	Nudging in center
KFCN	Kain-Fritsch	Yes
KFSN	Kain-Fritsch	No
KUCN	Kuo	Yes
KUSN	Kuo	No

# METHODOLOGY

CORDEX “Central America” domain;  
Area analyzed is depicted by red rectangle;



## METHODOLOGY

- Observational Data

Daily mean precipitable water – ERA Interim (Simmons *et al.*, 2006);

Daily precipitation from Liebmann and Allured (2009) interpolated on 1°x1° grid;

## METHODOLOGY

Method from Liebman and Marengo (2001) adapted by Bombardi and Carvalho (2009) was used;

$$S = \sum_{i=pent0}^{73} (P(i) - \bar{P})$$

$P(i)$  is the mean rainfall for pentad;  $\bar{P}$  is the climatological annual mean pentad rainfall;

$$\frac{dS}{dt} > 0 \rightarrow onset$$

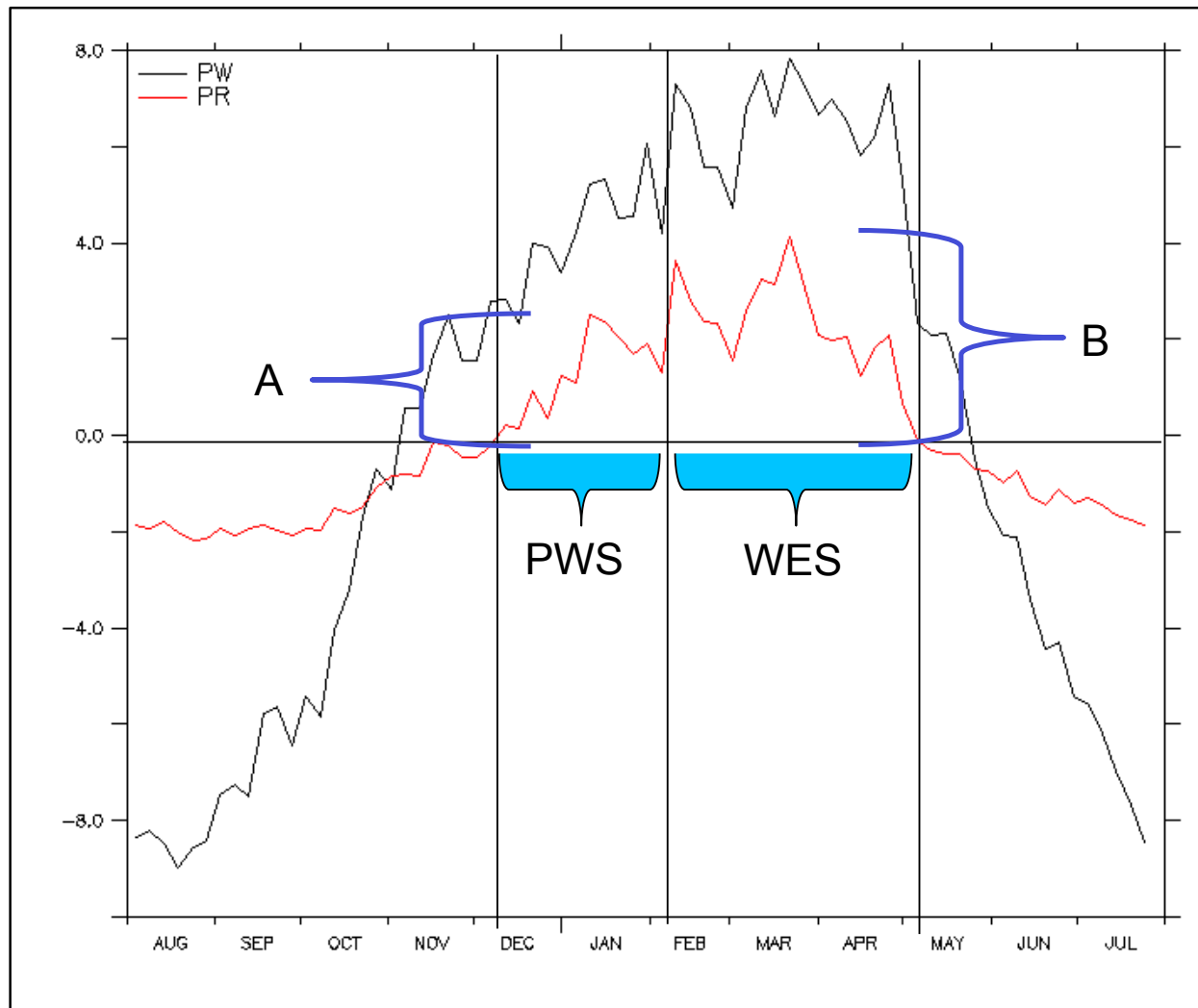
$$\frac{dS}{dt} < 0 \rightarrow demise$$

In order to compare, the same procedure was carried out for precipitable water;

# RESULTS

Observation -  $dS/dt$ ;

PR – precipitation (mm/day/pentad) and PW – precipitable water (mm/pentad).



$$A \approx B/2$$

onset PWS – 07/12

onset WES – 05/02

demise WES – 06/05



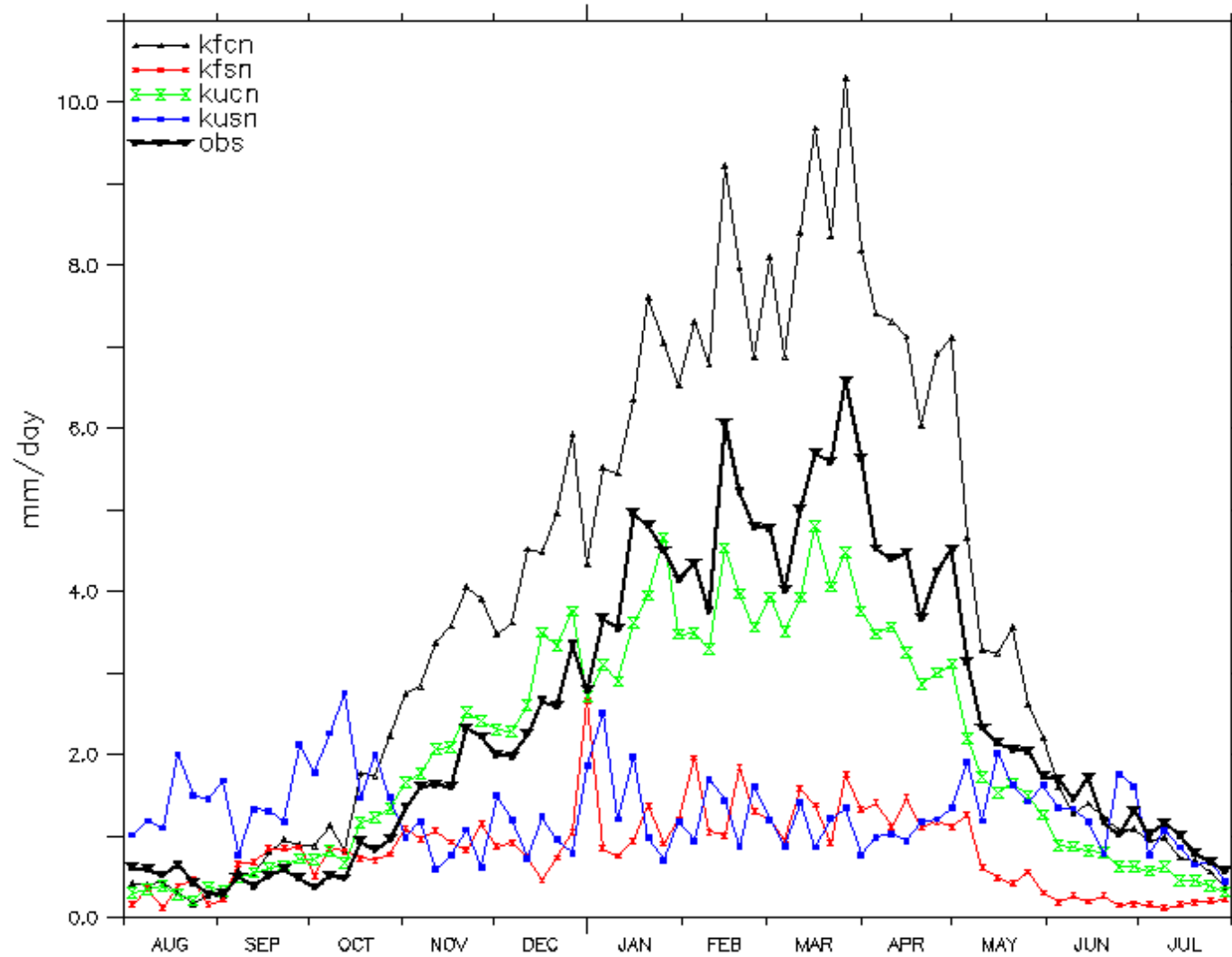
# RESULTS

Observation - Precipitation and precipitable water normalized



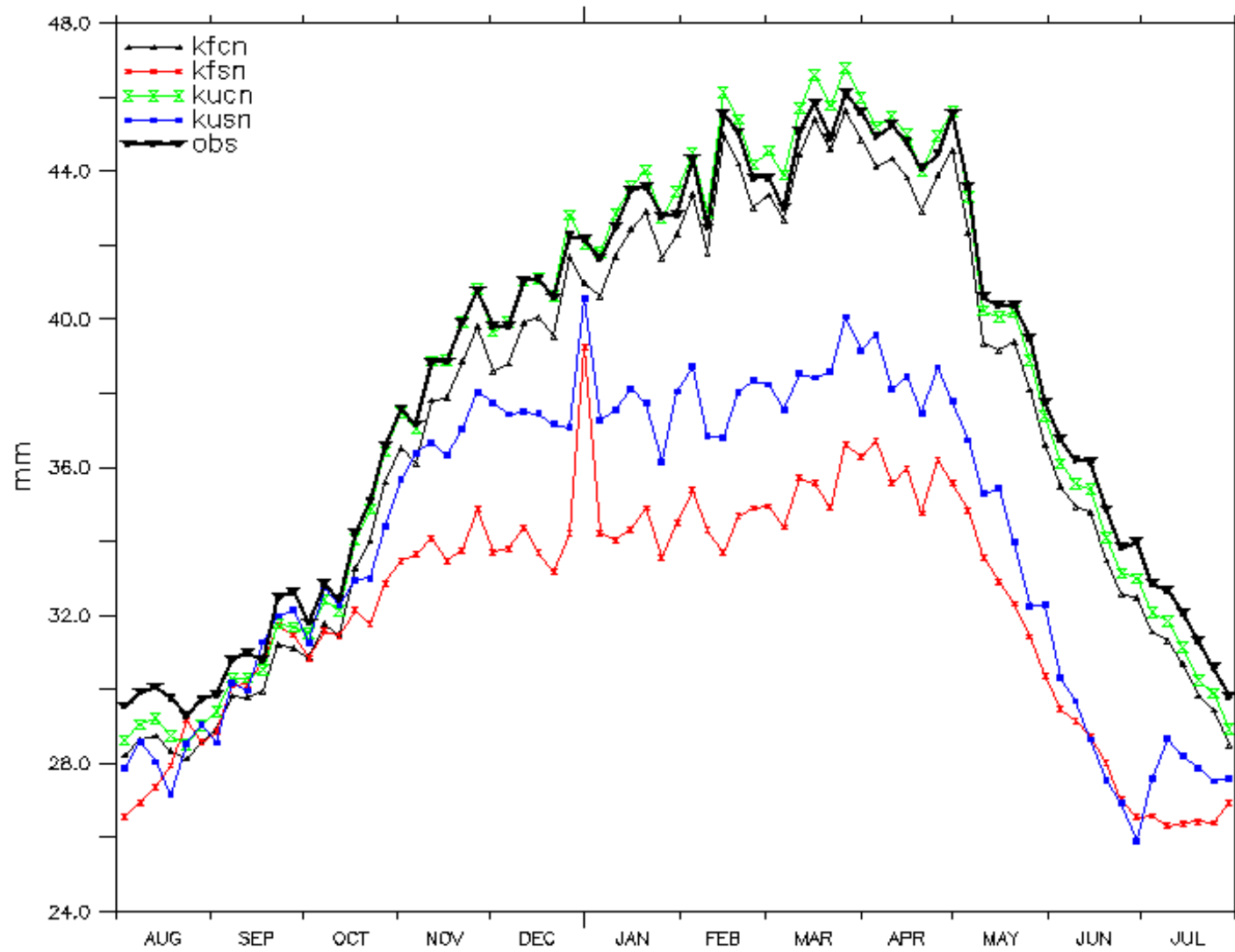
# RESULTS

Climatology - Precipitation in pentads – model x observation



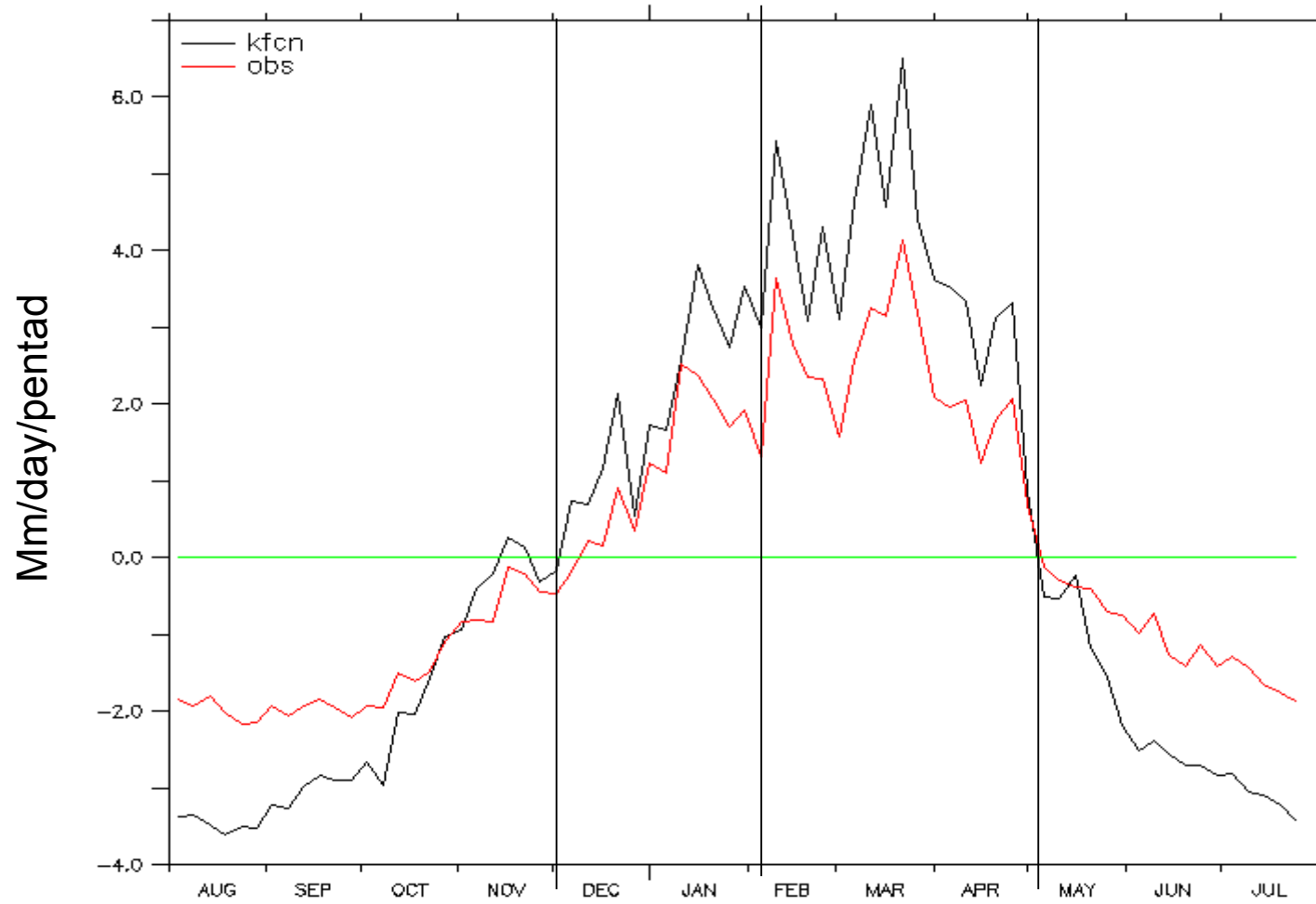
# RESULTS

Precipitable water in pentads – model x observation



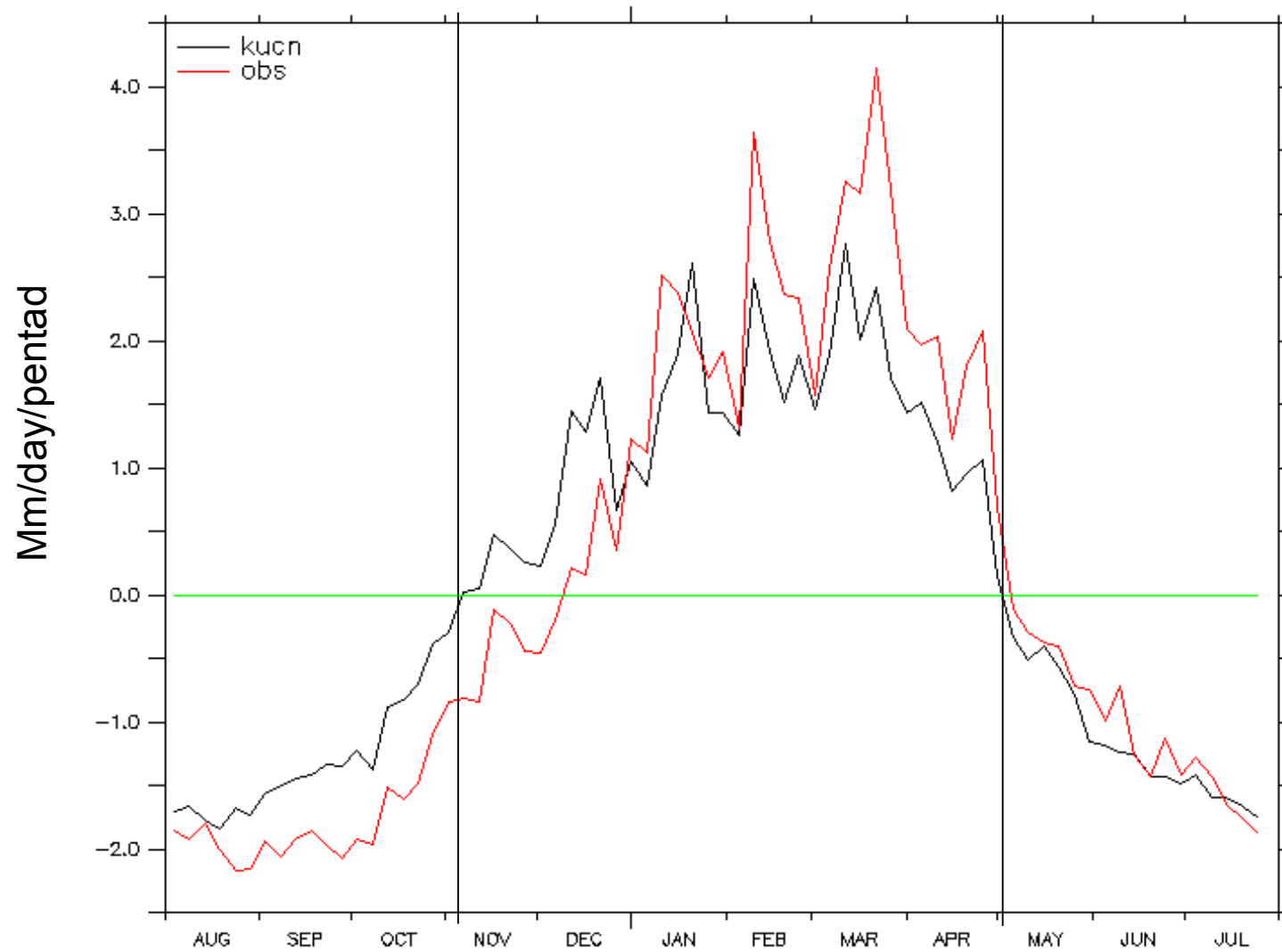
# RESULTS

dS/dt of precipitation – Experiment **KFCN** x Obs



# RESULTS

dS/dt of precipitation – Experiment **KUCN** x Obs



## Summary

Simulations with no nudging did not describe the annual cycle; Precipitable water in simulations with nudging is governed by the forcing data;

KFCN experiment showed that the onset of PWS occurs 2 pentads earlier than observed and WES is 3.5 mm/day more humid;

KUCN showed that “PES” starts roughly 6 pentads earlier due to its dry bias. This experiment did not show the transition between PES and WES;

KFCN experiment yielded three peaks of precipitation coincident with observation: in the onset of PWS, in the onset of WES and in the middle of WES;

KFCN did not introduce error when determining the onset and demise of the PWS/WES of Northeast Brazil.

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Thank you!!!