# Extreme Events: Observations and Modeling

- Started with JpGU-AGU 2020
- Expanded to AOGS, AGU, JgPU, CORDEX

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#### Typhoons Getting Stronger, Making Landfall More Often

New research shows a growing threat from Pacific storms amid climate change.

- Special thanks to Prof. Dairaku and Dr. Sajay Sir
- Submitted to EGU 2024
- Considered all types of Extreme events related to Atmosphere

### A Retrospective Analysis of Tropical Cyclones Approaching CORDEX East Asia over the Past 75 Years

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International Conference on Regional Climate (ICRC)-CORDEX conference, 25-29 of September 2023 in Trieste, Italy, and with a hub in Pune, India

# **Background & Motivation**

Recent studies (e.g., IPCC 2014, 2015; Takemi et al., 2016; Kanada et al., 2017; Nayak and Takemi, 2019a, 2019b) suggest that the typhoons will be *more intense in future climate* and become a *severer threat to lives and properties* 



Damage: At least \$300 million



Damage: \$500 million

1987

Damage: \$366 million

2018

Damage: \$3.4 billion



# **Background & Motivation**

Recent studies (e.g., IPCC 2014, 2015; Takemi et al., 2016; Kanada et al., 2017; Nayak and Takemi, 2019) suggest that the typhoons will be *more intense in future climate* and become a *severer threat to lives and properties* 



Whether the precipitation amounts or wind speed brought by *Typhoon Jebi can be predicted from Typhoon Nancy* under future warming climate?



### **Typhoon Track**



- WRF reproduce the track and intensity reasonably well
- Typhoon tracks in future warming climate remained same as of in present climate

### 12-hours Accumulated Precipitation (±6 hours of Landfall)



- Precipitation amounts associated with the typhoon Nancy is increased under PGW
- Precipitation amounts brought by Typhoon Jebi in present climate has a good agreement with that of by Typhoon Nancy in future climate

#### Zonal Average of Precipitation ( $\pm 6$ hours of Landfall)



### 12-hours Max Wind (±6 hours of Landfall)



• Typhoon Nancy in future climate is expected to bring high winds to landfall areas

#### 12-hours Mean Wind ( $\pm 6$ hours of Landfall)



#### 12-hours Max Wind (±6 hours of Landfall)



• Typhoon Nancy in future climate is expected to bring high winds to landfall areas



# Summary

- Analyzed two typhoons and the associated precipitation and wind during and after landfall by using WRF model
- The model reproduced the typhoon tracks reasonably well in present climate simulation
- The projected precipitation amounts and maximum wind from the past is found in present typhoon
- The Typhoon Jebi is found to be a possible projection of Typhoon Nancy

# What next?

• Incorporate the lower atmosphere observation to the model to further improve the accuracy



### Doppler Lidar <sup> ¬</sup>StreamLine」





# Weather observation drone **FMeteodrone**







**Hourly Time Series** 

T2 (C) (Osaka)





### **Results**

**Hourly Time Series** 

### Dew Point Temp (C) (Osaka)



JMC



**Hourly Time Series** 

Wind Speed at 10m (m s<sup>-1</sup>) (Osaka)





### Results

**Hourly Time Series** 

RH2 (%) (Osaka)



JMC

## **Results**

### Correlation



MC

### **Results with LFM at 300 m**





#### **Extremes**



MC

### Thank you for your attention.

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