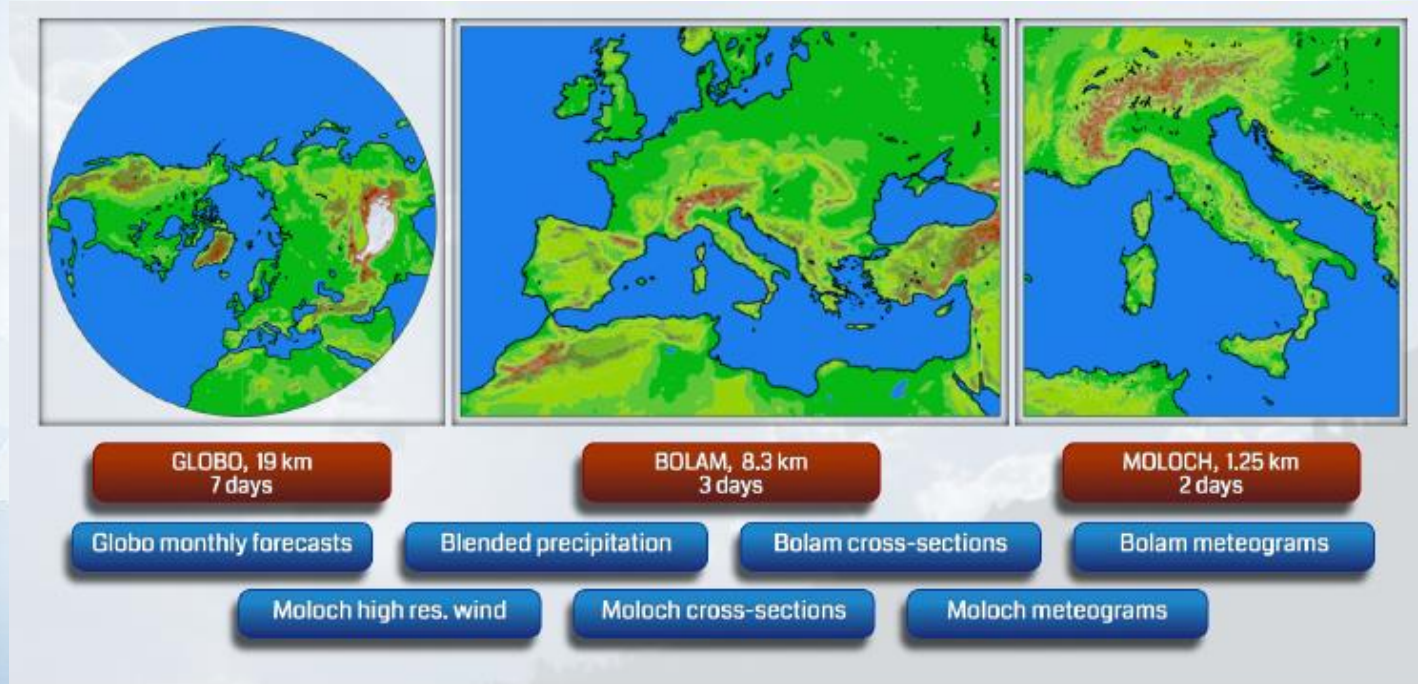




Italian potential contribution to Antarctic RCC network

Vito Vitale (ISAC-CNR) on behalf of PNRA community

Southern Hemisphere Routine Forecast at CNR-ISAC



GLOBO is a grid-point hydrostatic general circulation model on a uniform mesh in geographic coordinates on the sphere. It shares with BOLAM the equations for the dynamical component and the physical parameterizations. At present GLOBO is run with 1538 x 1026 grid points, implying a grid distance of 19 km in mid-latitudes, and with 60 atmospheric levels and 7 soil levels. An ensemble of lower-resolution GLOBO forecasts is also employed to obtain an experimental **probabilistic (ensemble) monthly prediction** issued once per week (only N.H. now).

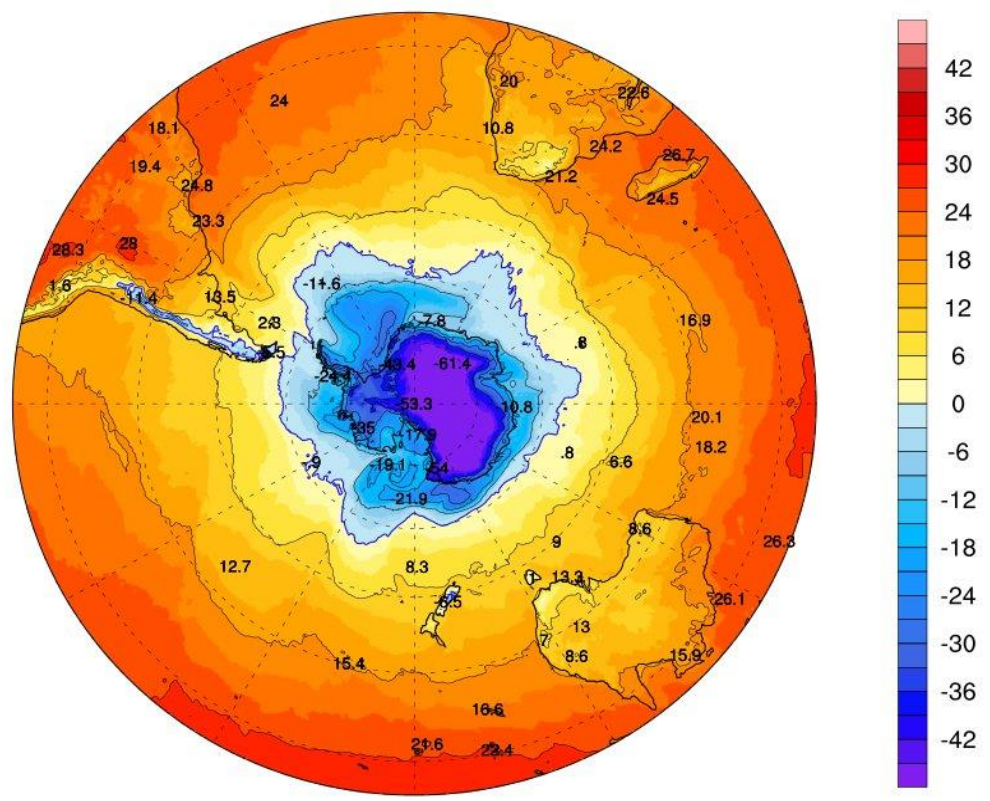
more on <http://www.isac.cnr.it/dinamica/projects/forecasts/>

- < Back to all forecasts
- < Northern Hemisphere
- Archives: 2019-06-25
- Sea surface temperature (C)
- M.S.L. pressure (hPa)
- Temperature at 2 m (C)
- Precip. acc. in 12 h (mm)
- Snowfall acc. in 12 h (mm)
- Snow cover and sea ice frac.
- Cloud cover (%)
- Temperature at 850 hPa (C)
- Wind at 850 hPa (C)
- GPH at 500 hPa (dam)
- Temperature at 500 hPa (C)
- Wind at 250 hPa (m/s)
- GPH at 50 hPa (dam)

+0 +12 +24 +36 +48 +60 +72 +84 +96 +108 +120 +132 +144 +156 +168



Temperature (C) at 2 m
 Initial time Tue, 25/06/2019 00:00 UTC
 Forecast time + 0 h Valid Tue, 25/06/2019 00:02 UTC



GLOBO model, CNR-ISAC, Bologna, Italy

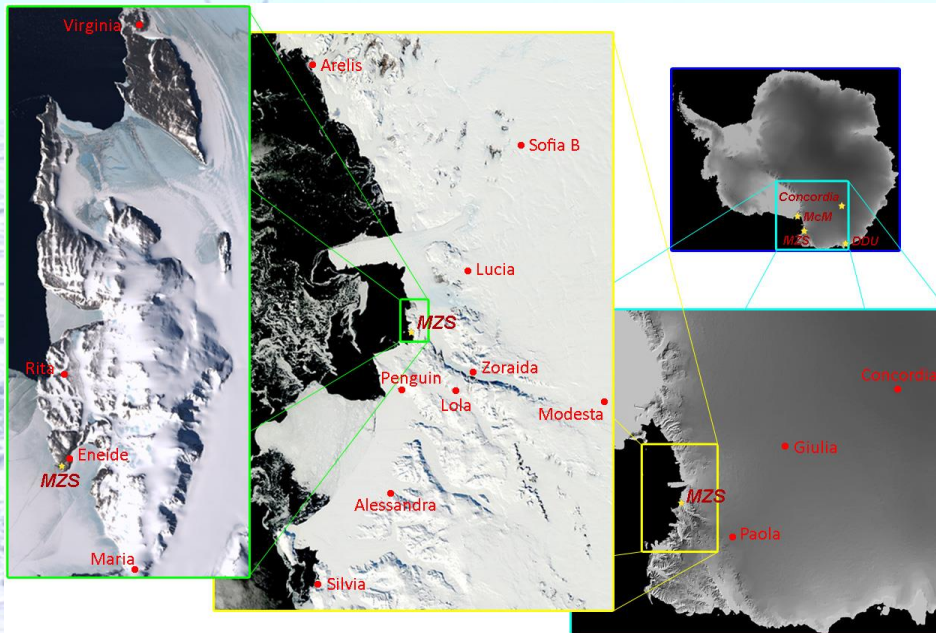
Specific activities of interest for polar regions: a new robust numerical parameterization scheme to represent snow coverage in terms of a dynamic multi-layer element (simulation of snow albedo as well as of snow temperature and density at different depth (**POCHVA**))

ITALIAN ANTARCTIC METEO-CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATORY (IAMCO)

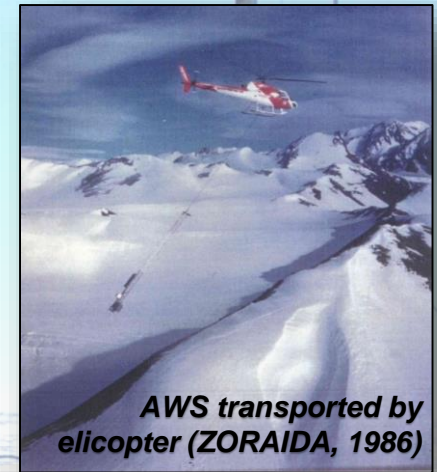
paolo.grigioni@enea.it



- **15 Automatic Weather Stations (6 WMO, 12 ARGOS, 2 IRIDIUM)**
- **1 Snow drift station (*Driftometer*) and 4 snow depth sensors**
- **2 Radiosounding stations**
- **12 airstrip weather stations**



Observatory AWS distribution map



ITALIAN ANTARCTIC METEO-CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATORY

IAMCO contribution to YOPP :

- **IN COLLABORATION WITH UTA FROM 2 TO 3 RADIOSOUNDINGS PER DAY AT MZS AND FROM 1 TO 2 AT CONCORDIA, DURING S.O.P. CAMPAIGN.**
- **INSTALLATION OF 2 NEW VAISALA CL51 CELIOMETERS AT MZS AND CONCORDIA.**

IAMCO DATA AVAILABILITY:



PANGAEA.

Grigioni, et al., 2019, Radiosonde and AWS data from Italian Antarctic Meteo-Climatological Observatory during Southern Hemisphere YOPP Special Observing Period, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.899643>

IAMCO WEB SITE

<http://www.climantartide.it/dataaccess/yopp/index.php?lang=en>



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5
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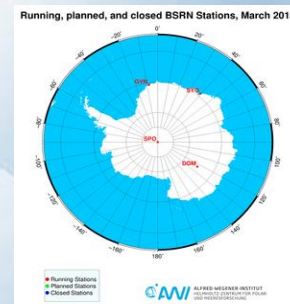
Accurate Surface Fluxes Measurements of Solar and Thermal Radiation (BSRN) at Dome Concordia



BSRN: Baseline Surface Radiation network www.awi.bsrn.de

Is a global observatory network providing observations of the best possible quality for short and long-wave surface radiation fluxes in 1 min resolution

The WRMC is the central archive for all data from the BSRN, since 2008 operated at the Alfred-Wegener Institut in Germany



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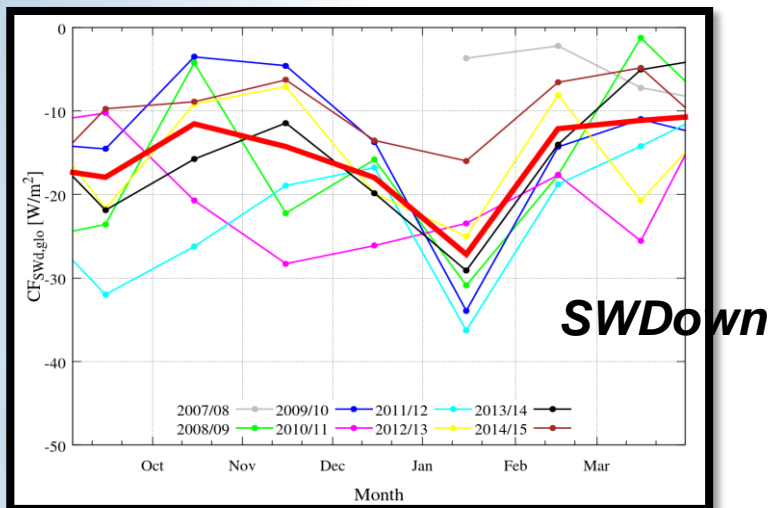
**NSF tower LR0330
at 30 meter**

**Astroconcordia LR0100
and SPN1 backup solution**

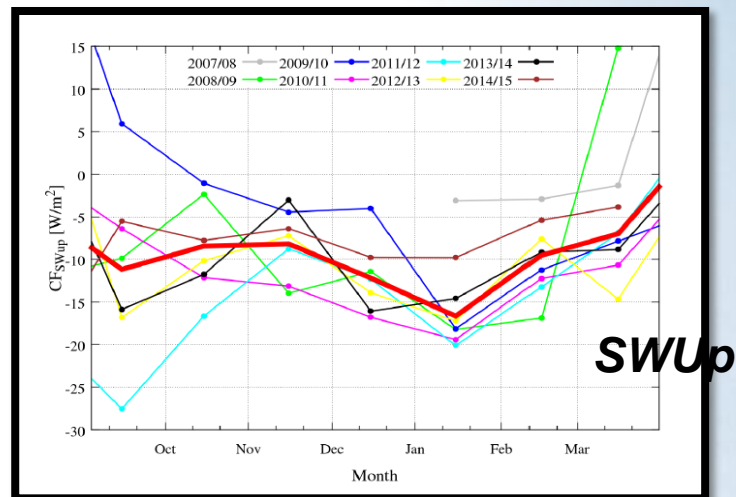
Albedo Rack LR0300



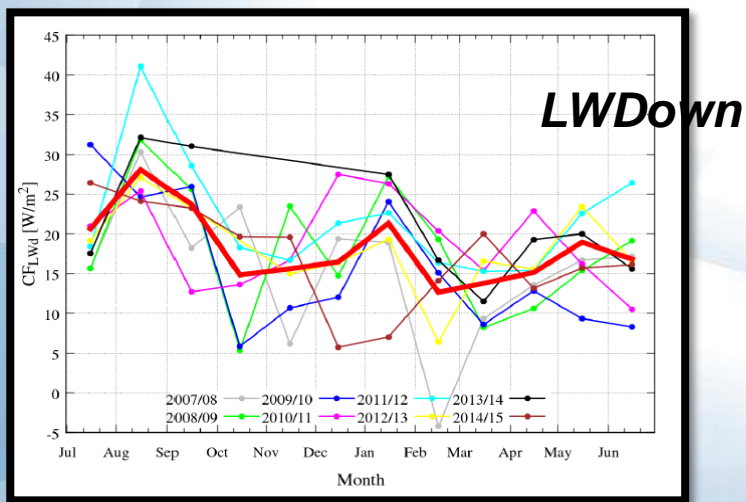
Clouds effects over the Plateau



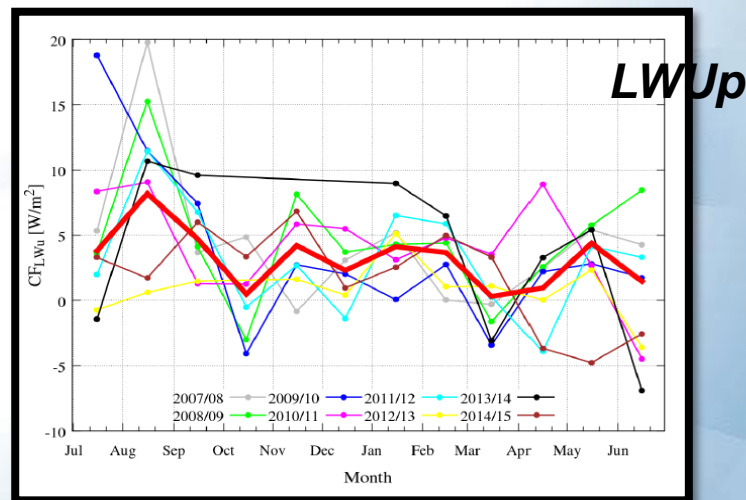
Cloudiness produces a negative effect ranging between -5 and -30 Wm-2



Cloudiness produces a negative effect ranging between -5 and -15Wm-2



The effects appears on average ranging between +10 and +30 Wm-2



The effects appears on average ranging between 0 and +7 Wm-2

Surface-Atmosphere Mass and Energy Exchanges at a Coastal Antarctic site (SAMEECA)



Improve understanding of the surface-atmosphere mass and energy exchanges at an Antarctic coastal site in the Ross Sea through continuous accurate measurements and development/verification of multiscale modelling.

Measurement and analysis of radiation components, atmospheric constituents and energy fluxes, meteorological and micrometeorological parameters, will be implemented jointly by KOPRI, CNR and UNIFI, in a way similar to the collaboration already active in the Arctic.

The project will move along three research lines:

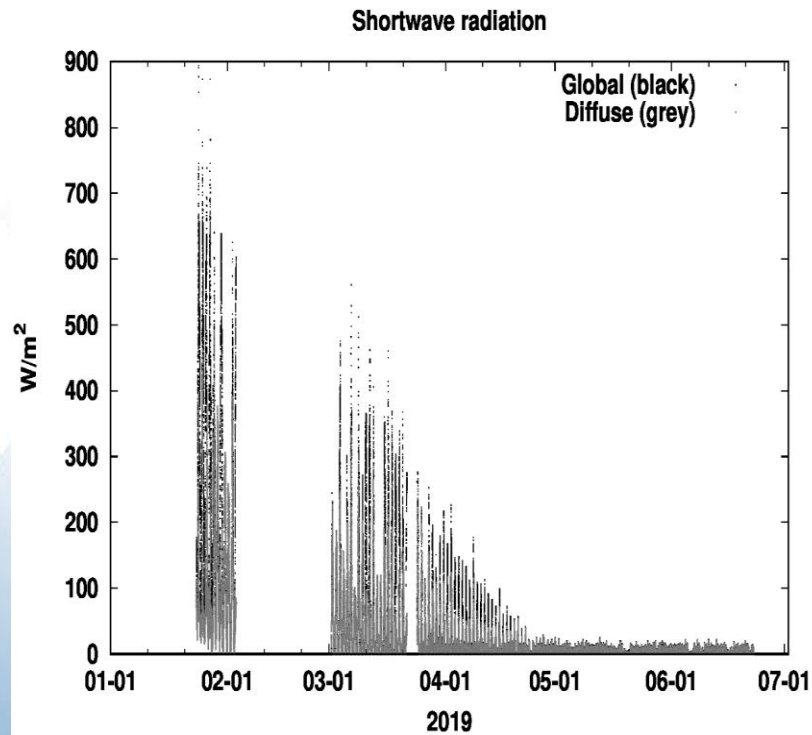
- (1) atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) dynamics and surface-atmosphere interaction:*
- (2) radiative regimes;*
- (3) processes determining atmospheric composition (aerosol and trace gases).*



During January 2019 the following instrumentation was installed in Jang Bogo Station:

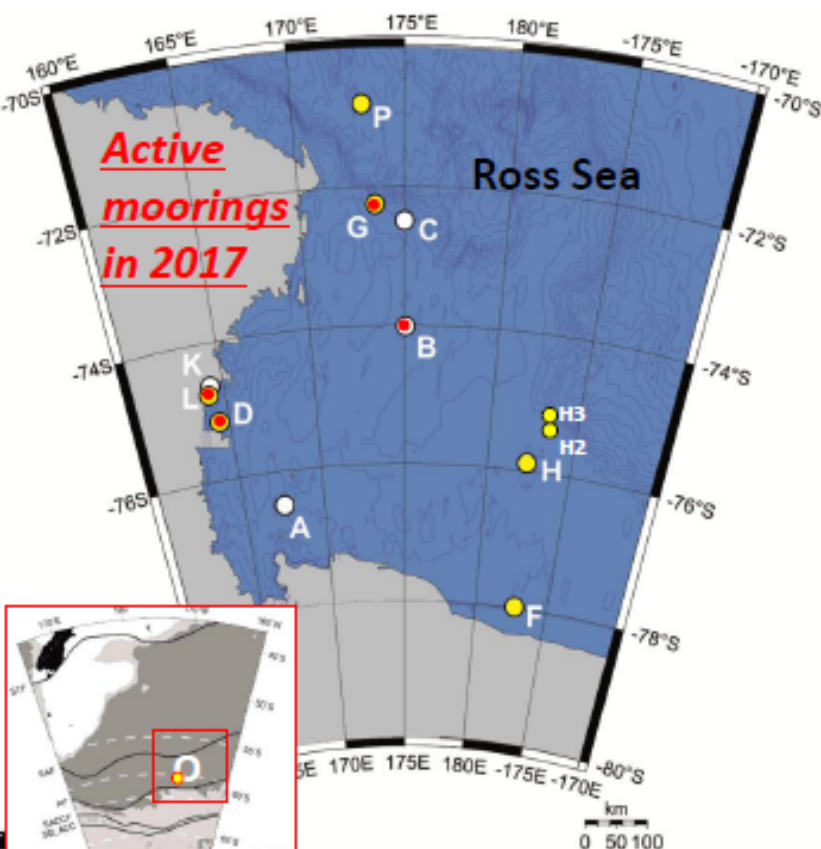
- CIMEL CE318 sun-photometer (columnar AOD)
- SPN1 radiometer (total and diffuse SW radiation)
- PM2.5 aerosol sampler (chemical composition)

The sun-photometer had communication problems with the computer and we got no data during SOP. The other measurements were (and are) running continuously.



Italian moorings in the Ross Sea

Long time-series of oceanographic parameters (T, S, V, Turbidity, Sediment Traps,) collected by several projects from 1994 (mainly: CLIMA I-V, Bioseso e Abioclear) and in MORSea after 2009.



A -> 1990-2008

B -> 1995-present

C -> 1995

D -> 1995-present

F -> 1994-98

G -> 2003-present

H1 -> 1995-2008

H2 -> 2002-05

H3 -> 2005-10

K -> 1996-97

L -> 1998-present

O -> 1999

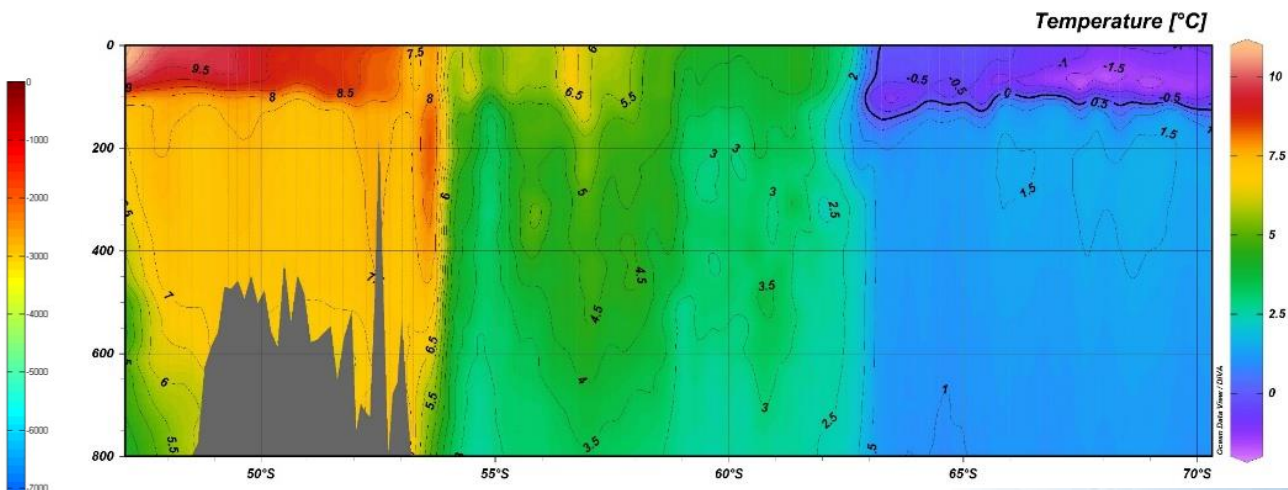
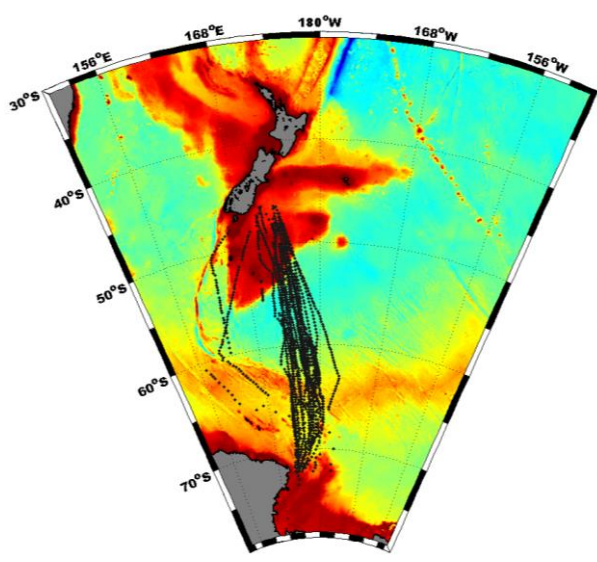
P -> 2006-07

MORSea
Marine Observatory in the Ross Sea

<http://morsea.uniparthenope.it/>

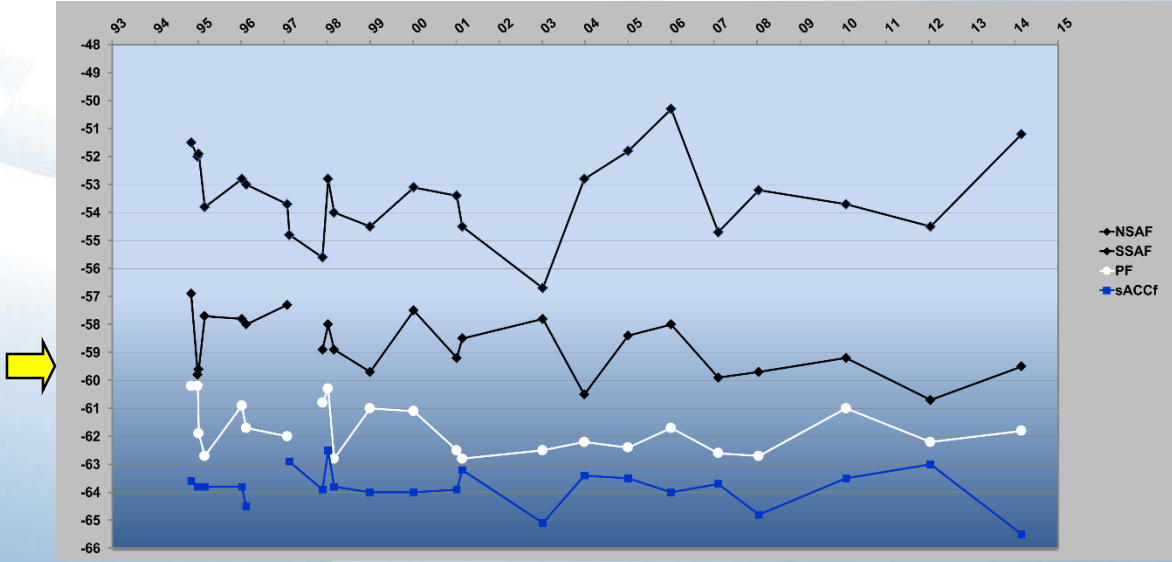


XBT observations in the ACC



Location of the 28 XBT cruises from 1994 to 2016. Color scale indicates the bathymetry.

Positions of main ACC fronts south of New Zealand from XBT data from 1994 to 2015. Black lines indicate the position of the NSAF and the SSAF. White and blue lines show the position of the PF and of the sACCf respectively.



Ground-based Water Vapor retrieval from GNSS stations over Polar regions

GNSS for analysis: a global network of about 200 stations

VLNDEF (<ftp://ftp.ira.inaf.it/pub/ogia/>)

POLENET (<ftp://data-out.unavco.org/pub/rinex/obs/>)

IGS (<ftp://igs.ensg.ign.fr/pub/igs/data/>)

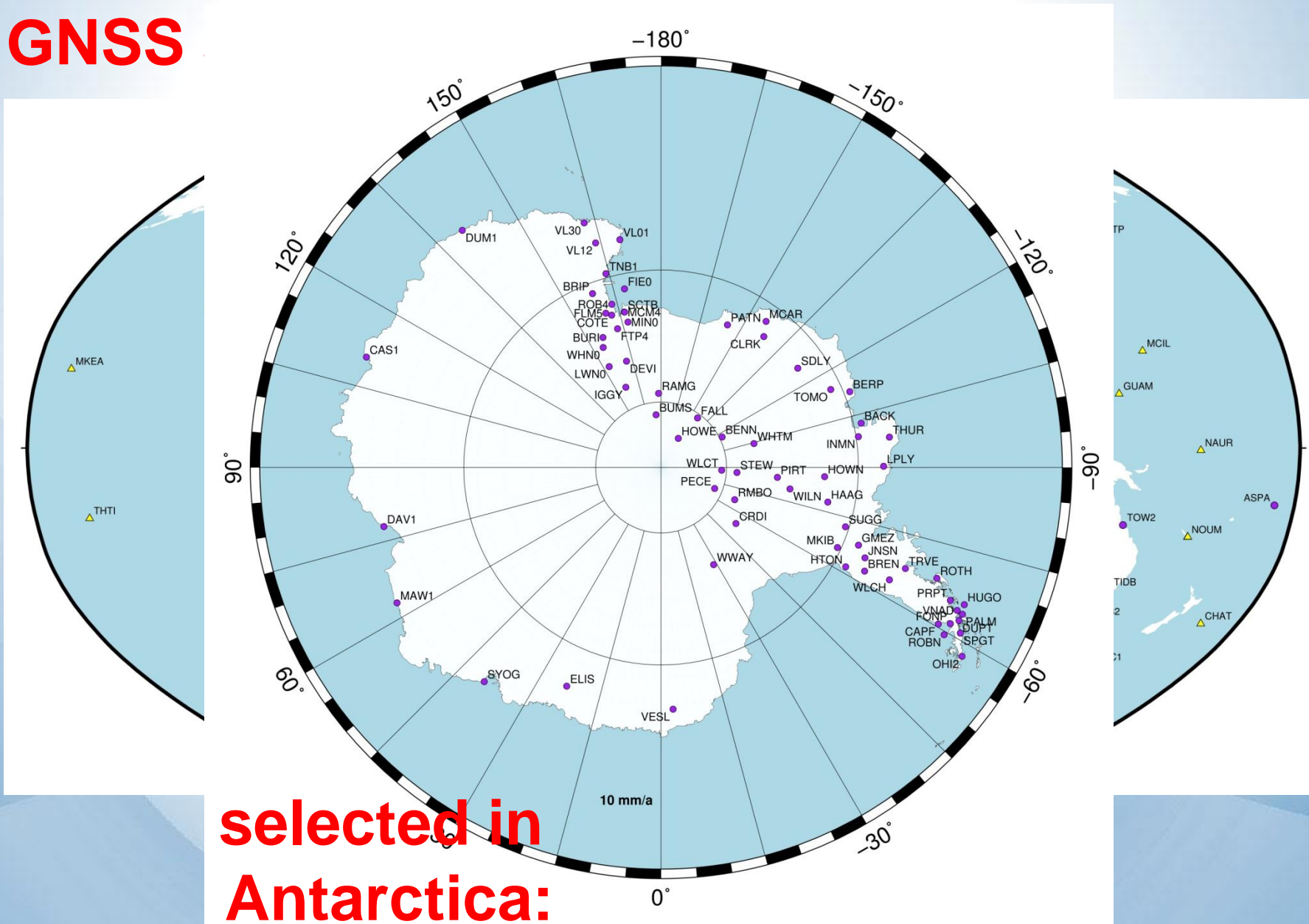
20 years of continuous data (1 epoch/30 s)

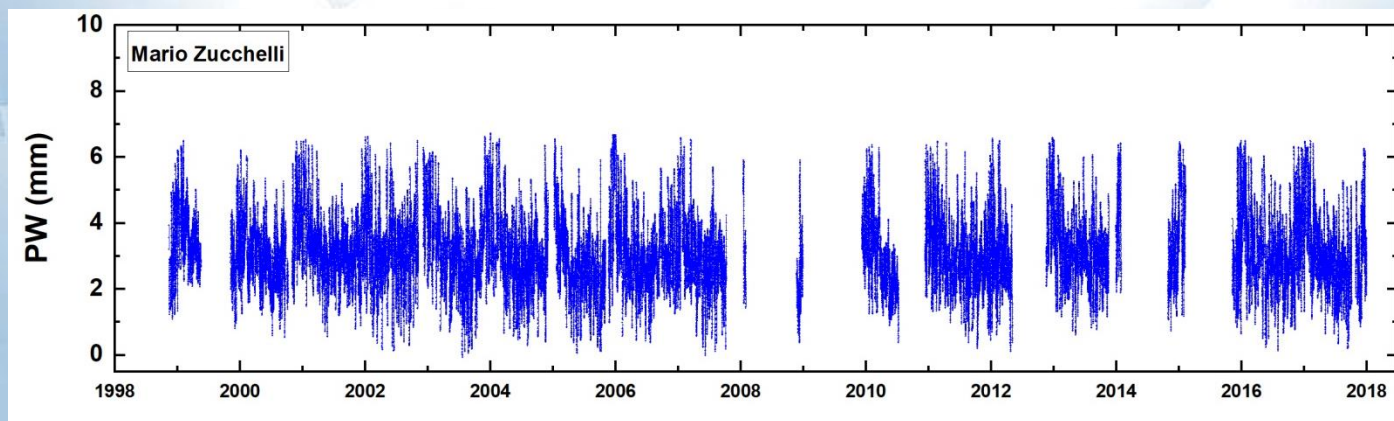
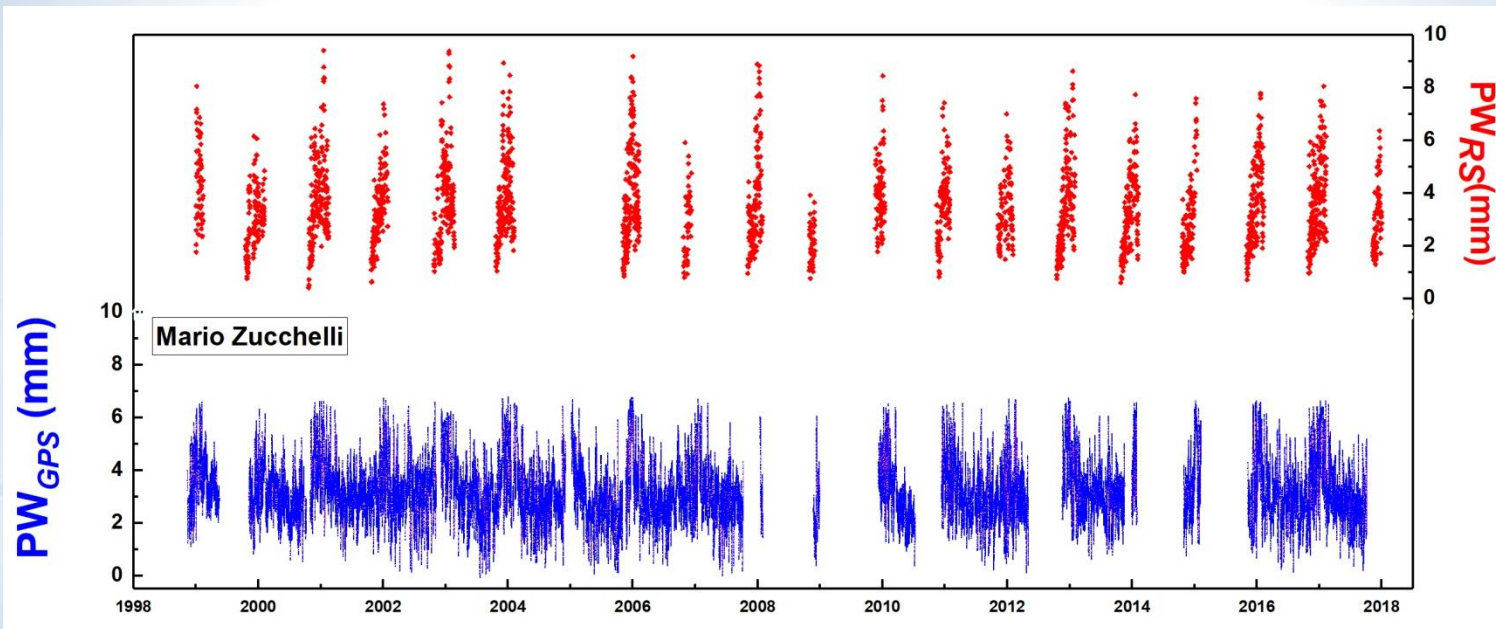
100+ global sites + ~ 75 Antarctic GPS

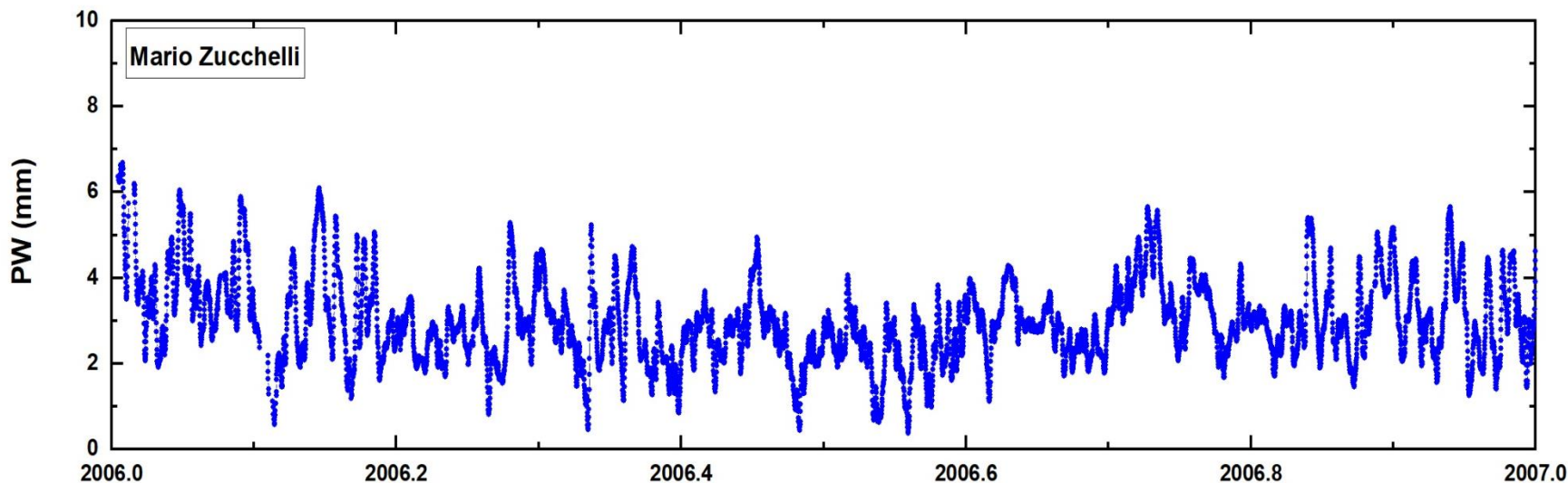
16 GNSS stations co-located with RS (5 in Antarctica)

in Antarctica 20 GNSS station with surface meteo information (RINEX file)

GNSS





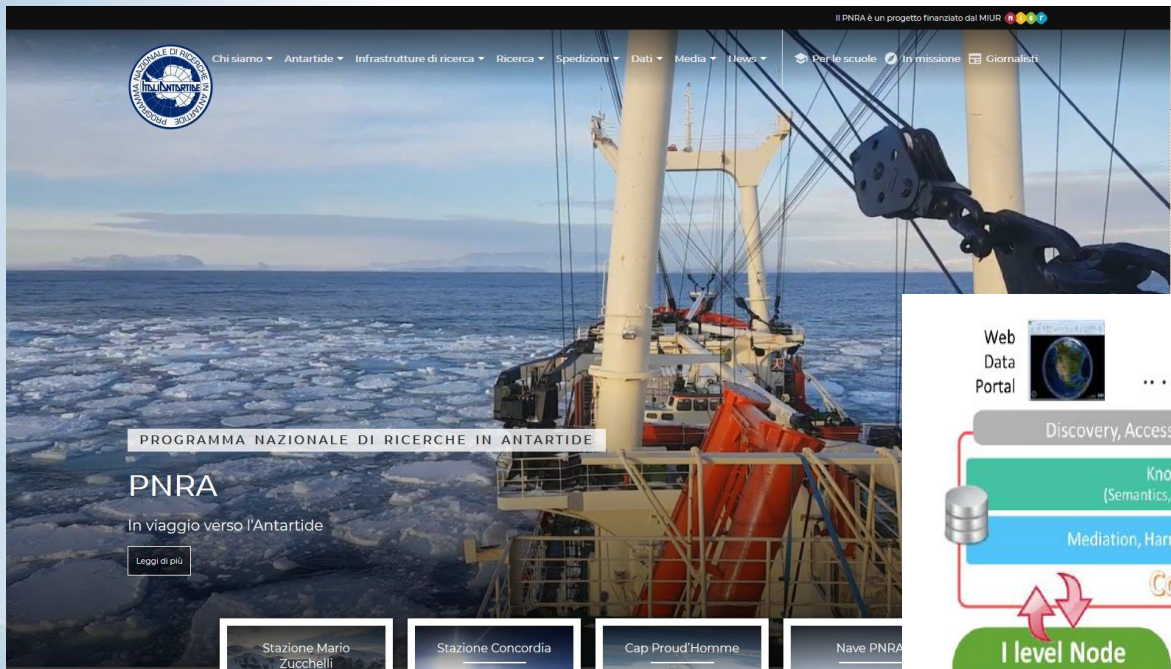


Contribution to YOPP-SH

Data Acquired during SOP by Antarctic and Arctic stations will be analysed to determine PW.

Meteo parameters on Antarctic stations providing them will be also collected.

Potential contribution for a winter SOP.



Metadati PNRA

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Cerca Metadati

| ID | Metadata Standard Name | Project Name | Project Acronym | Institution | User Login | |
|------|------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1001 | Viva | Test and | TES | TEST Institute | user | Visualizza Modifica Elimina |
| 1003 | Shea | Progetto di prova | PHAGGTF | Institution test | user | Visualizza Modifica Elimina |
| 1004 | STD name | Test project | TEMPORA | CRFFF | alberto.delladio@ingv.it | Visualizza Modifica Elimina |
| 1501 | Kristen Mayer | Renee Hays | Lorem non nihil eum ut totam ad numquam facere laboriosam doloribus aperiam incididunt dolor irure quibusdam quaerat qui | Quia incididunt delectus et neque culpa quis laboris consequuntur | user | Visualizza Modifica Elimina |
| 1801 | CEOS IDN DIF | Studio delle sorgenti e dei processi di | ABCDE | Departamento Alta Atmosfera, Direccion | user | Visualizza Modifica Elimina |

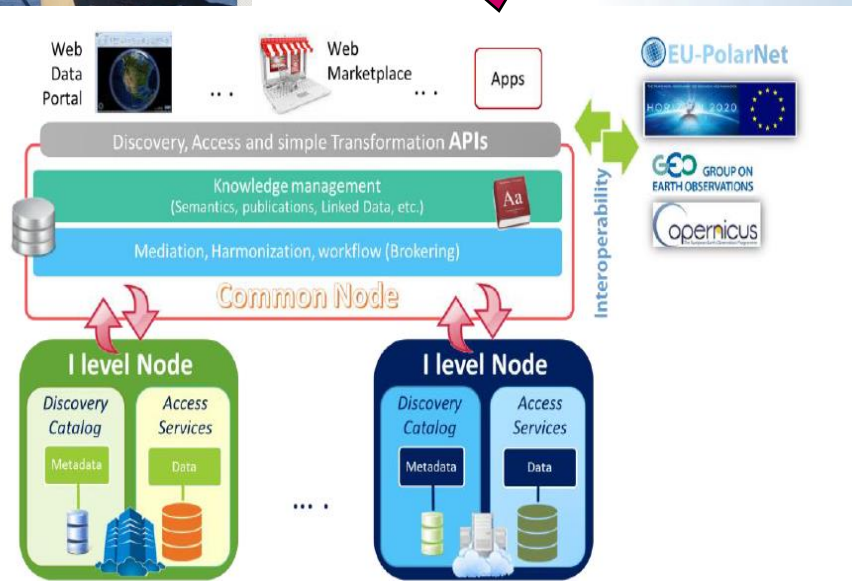
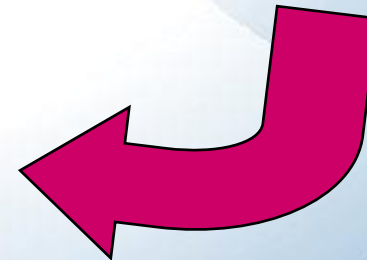


Figura 2. Interfacce d'interoperabilità tra il Common Node e i Nodi di I Livello



Thank you for your attention



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