Post-MAHASRI RHP planning in monsoon Asia

Toru Terao (Kagawa Unviersity), Shinjiro Kanae, and Jun Matsumoto

- **Overview of MAHASRI**
- <u>Monsoon Asian Hydro-Atmosphere</u> <u>Scientific Research and Prediction</u> <u>Initiative(2006-2015)</u>



- http://mahasri.cr.chibau.ac.jp/
- "To establish hydro-meteorological prediction system, particularly up to seasonal time-scale, through better scientific understanding of Asian monsoon variability".

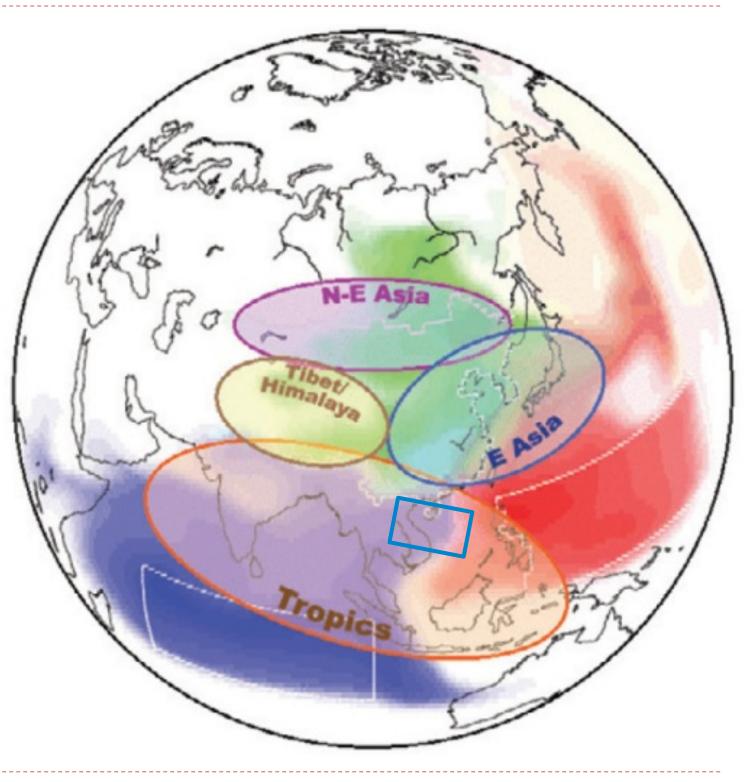
Jun Matsumoto

Department of Geography, Tokyo Metropolitan University, JAMSTEC/ DCOP International Science Conference on MAHASRI, March 2, 2016 at Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan

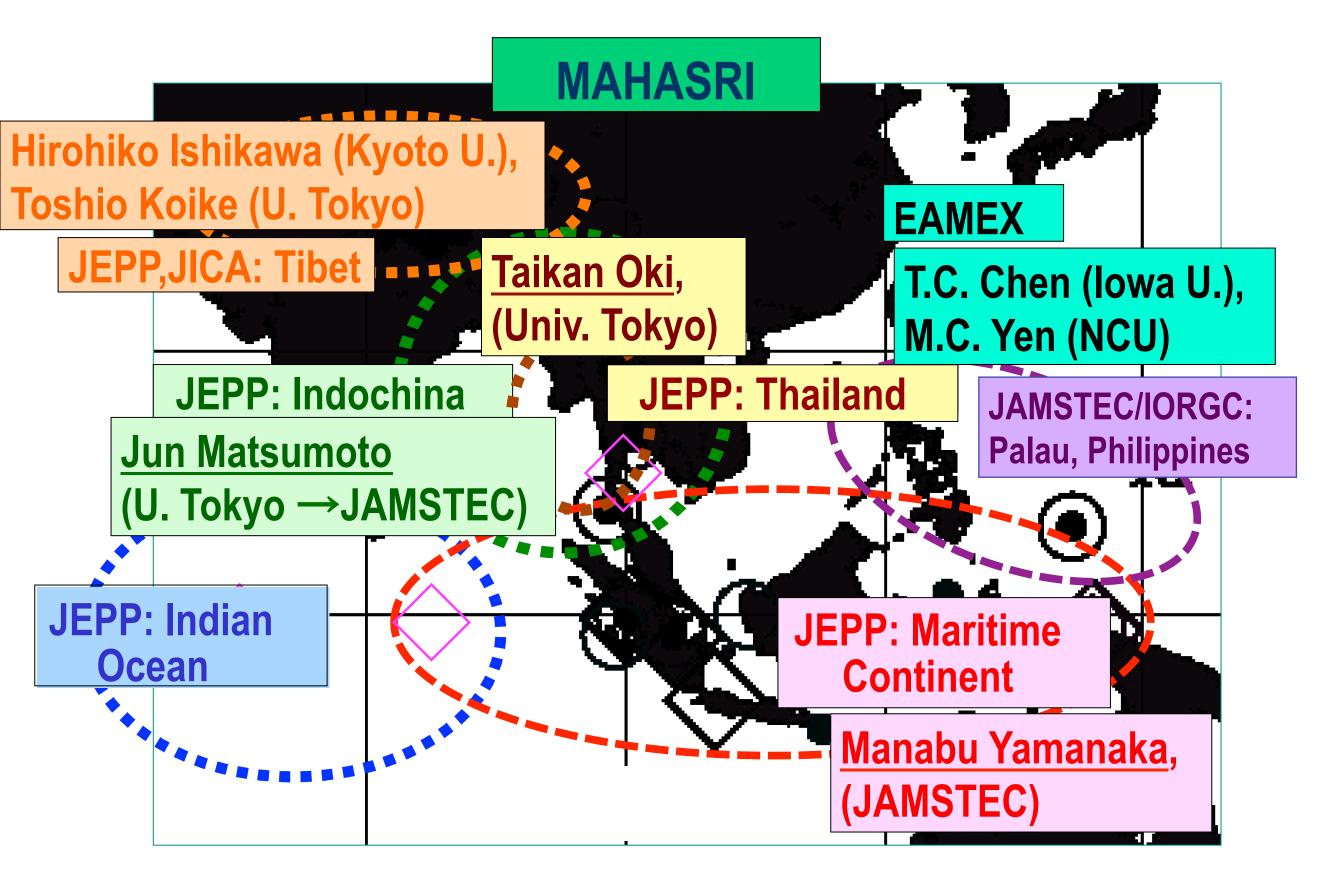
Objectives:

- Determining the predictability and key components of Asian monsoon variability with a time scale up to a season for the development of a hydrometeorological prediction system.
- Developing a real-time monitoring capability for hydro-meteorological observations.
- Developing an integrated hydro-meteorological database including data rescue.
- Examining and improving the hydro-meteorological models in some specific river basins.

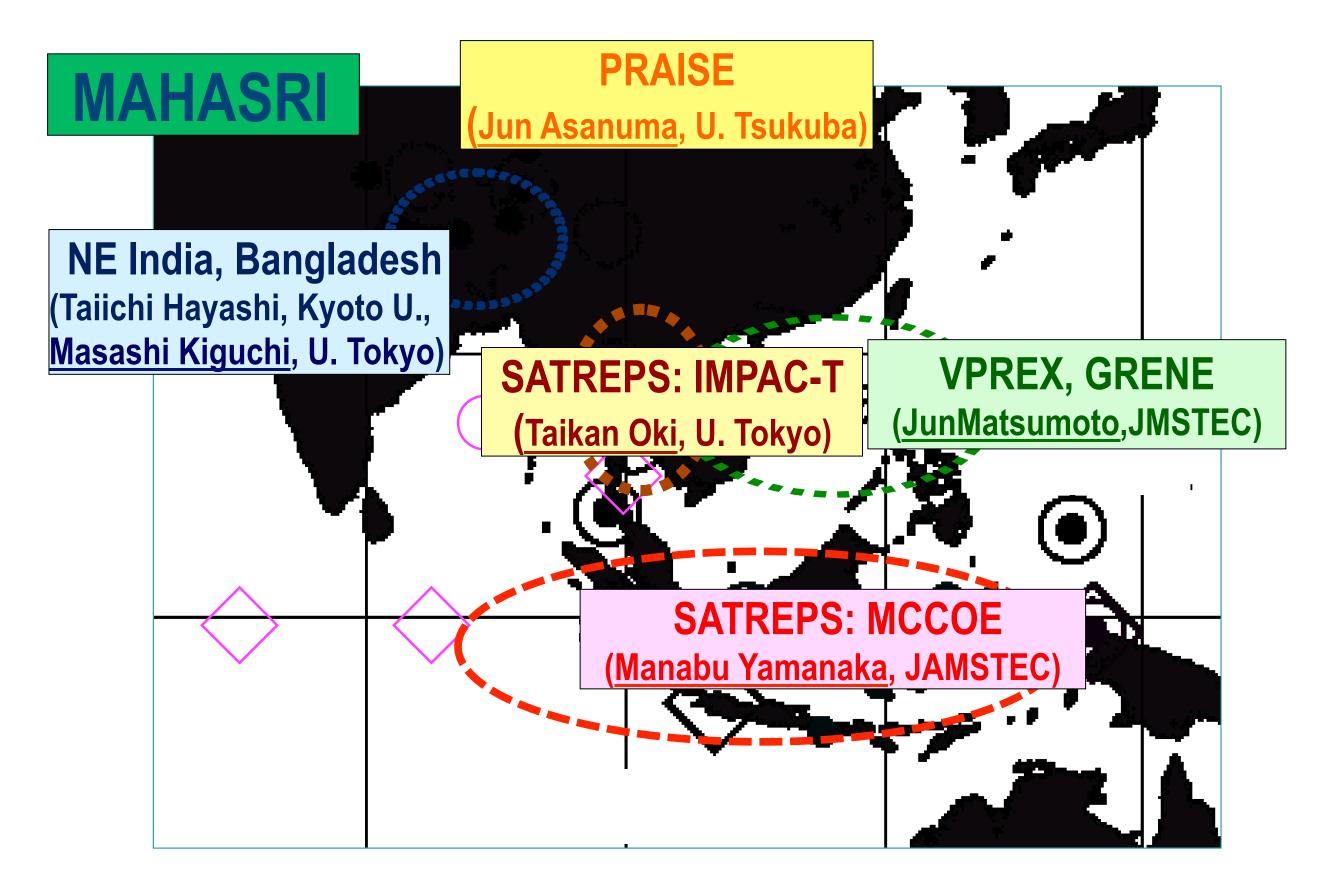
Study area of MAHASRI



MAHASRI related Projects (JEPP, EAMEX, JAMSTEC) 2006-2010



MAHASRI related Projects for the JPFY2009-2013



Outcomes / impacts of MAHASRI (1)

- Continuous research collaborations with monsoon Asian operational agencies and research communities since the GAME period strongly stimulate research activities in monsoon Asia.
 - Thailand (TMD, RID, RFD, KU..., IMPAC-T/Univ. Tokyo, TIT, Kyoto U....)
 - Indonesia (BPPT, BMKG, HARIMAU/JAMSTEC)
 - Vietnam (NHMS, HUS, JEPP/JAMSTEC, TMU)
 - Philippines (PAGASA, Ateneo U., JAMSTEC, TMU)
 - Bangladesh, NE India (BMD, IMD, IIT, NEHU..., Kyoto U., Kagawa U, Kochi U....)
 - Mongolia (IMH, Tsukuba Univ., Hokkaido Univ.
 JAMSTEC....)

Outcomes / impacts of MAHASRI (2)

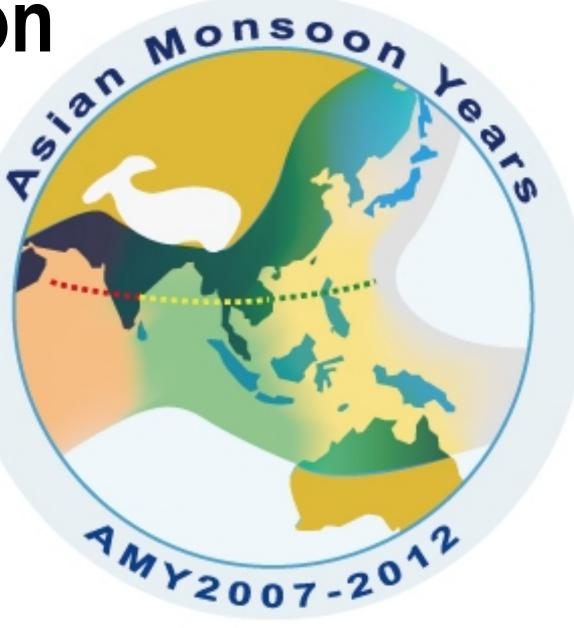
- After the huge flood damages in 2011, real-time monitoring system and flood prediction system have been developed in the Chao Phraya River Basin in Thailand.
- Dynamics of autumn/winter extreme rainfalls in Indochina have been extensively investigated, but application to operational weather forecast has to be developed in future.

Outcomes / impacts of MAHASRI (3)

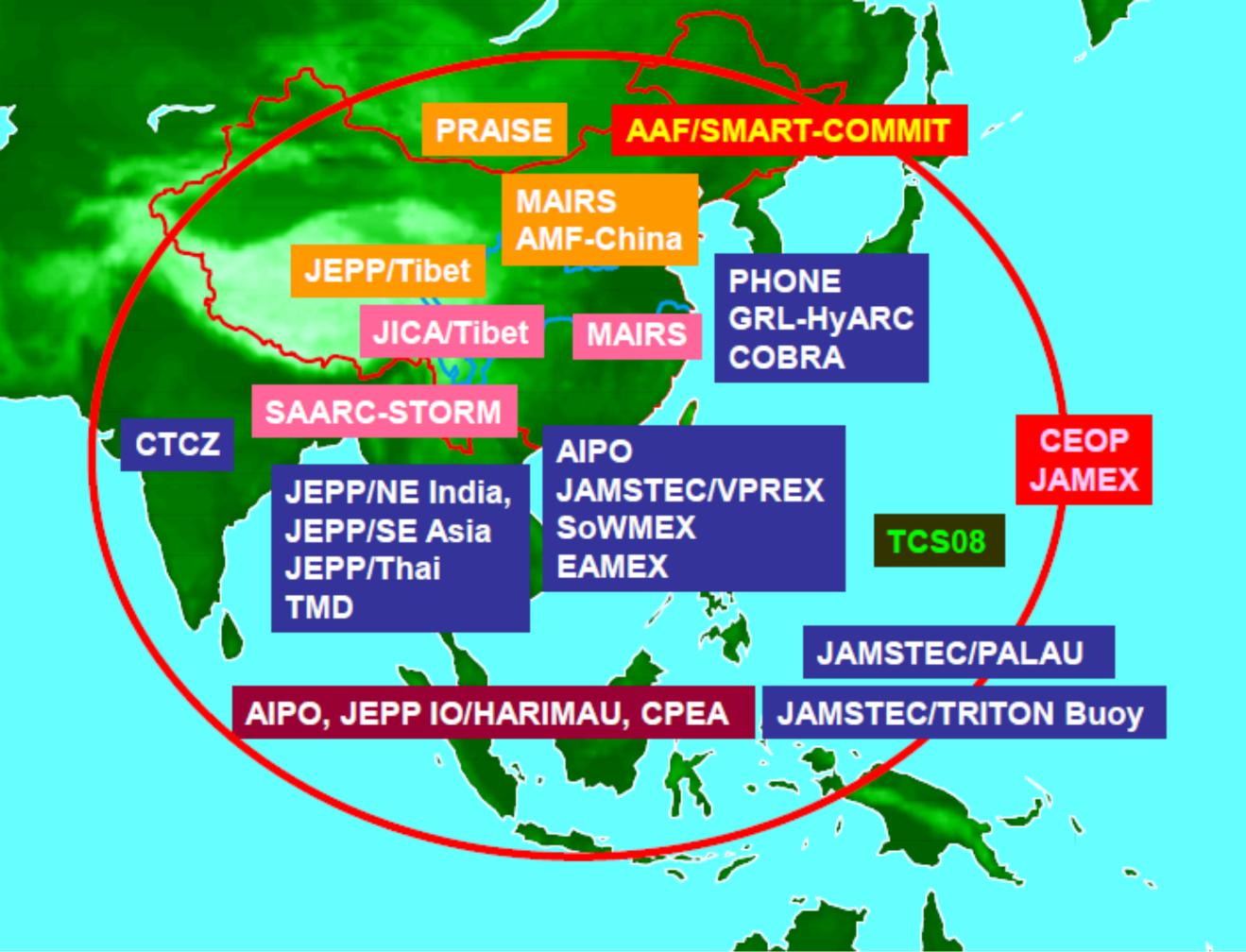
- Collaboration with AMY community:
 - In-situ observation datasets in DIAS (Data Integration and Analysis System) in the Univ. Tokyo
 - AMY Re-analysis by MRI (Meteorological Research Institute)

AMY (Asian Monsoon Years 2007-2012)

Overarching Goal: "To improve Asian Monsoon prediction for societal benefits through improving understanding of the variability and predictability of the Asian-Australian monsoon system"



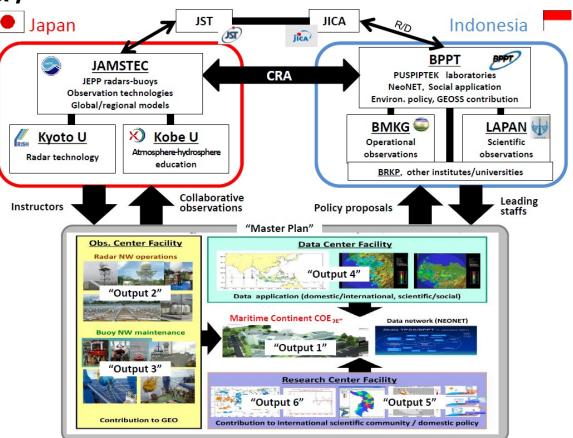
http://www.wcrp-amy.org/



Outcomes / impacts of MAHASRI (4)

Local research developing efforts:
 MCCOE, NEO-NET (Indonesia)





- Education / capacity building:
 - Co-authored papers with Asian scientists (Prof. Jun Matsumoto)
 - 1996-2005 (GAME): 5 / 22 (23%)
 - 2006-2015 (MAHASRI): 26 / 60 (43%) 4 PhD students in TMU

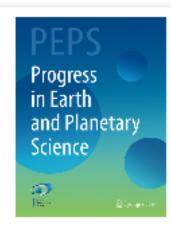
SPEPS of JpGU are now in edition. More than 30 papers will be submitted.

What is Progress in Earth and Planetary Science (PEPS)?

- Full open access peer-review e-journal
- Covering all fields of Earth and Planetary Science

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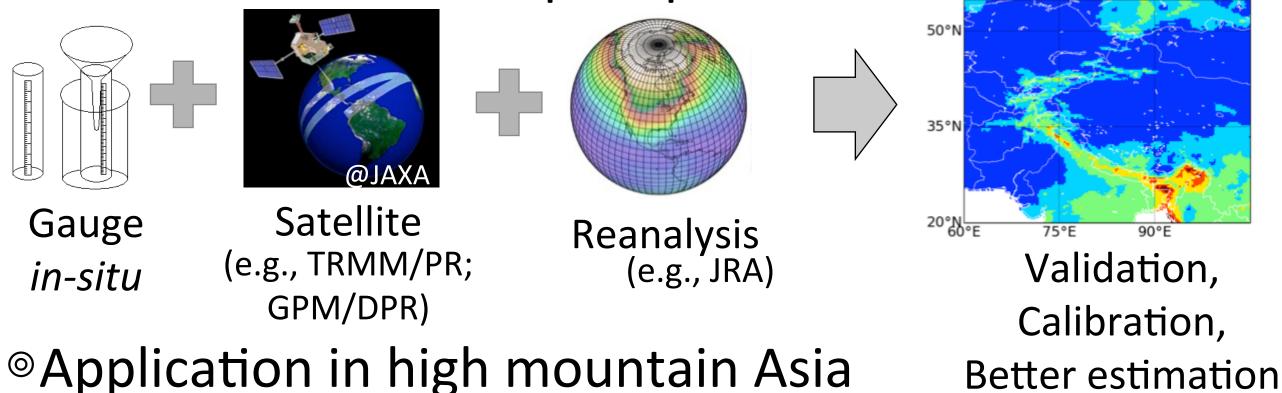


Future targets of MAHASRI

- Diurnal-cycle / Synoptic / ISO / Seasonal changes
- Local / Regional / Global
 - Multi-scale interactions
- Land ocean atmosphere interactions
- Changes and attribution of extreme
- Decadal variations of Asian monsoon
- Human effect on hydrological cycle
- Adaptation strategy for climate changes

Better estimation of precipitation in *less*gauged areas of Asia and its application

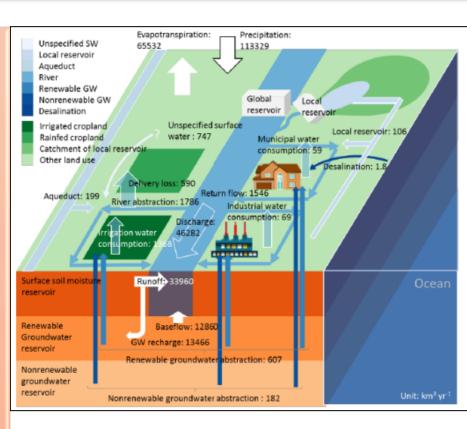
Better estimation of precipitation



(e.g., glacier melting simulation)

Validation and improvement of hydrological model which incorporates human water withdrawal.

- Groundwater 1. recharge
- 2. Groundwater abstraction
- Aqueduct water 3. transfer
- Local reservoirs 4.
- 5. Seawater desalination
- Return flow and 6 delivery loss
- Surface water 7. balance

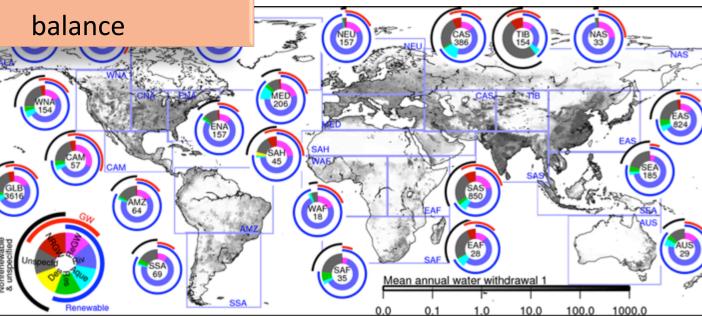


(Hanasaki et al. 2017, HESSD)

There is still 21% 'Unspecified sources' in global water use.

Major part of unspecified is in Asia, probably from irrigation.

Validation and improvement by using various sources of information in Asia (e.g., satellite data, local data, assimilation?).



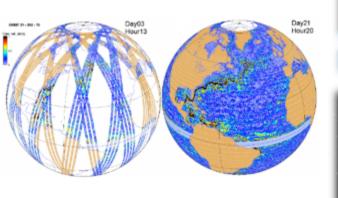
Water sources by region (Hanasaki et al., 2017)

Integration of satellite observations and model simulations for exploring surface water dynamics

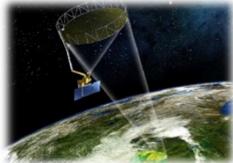
Very high resolution modeling of surface water dynamics CaMa-Flood model (Yamazaki et al. 2011)

<u>Altimeter, Microwave</u>

SWOT, SMAP, GCOM etc.

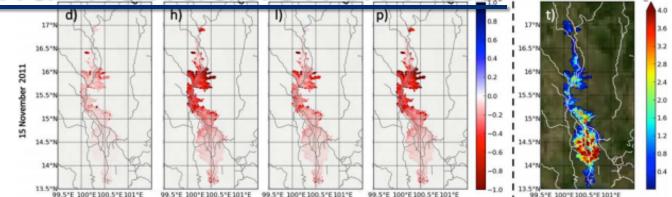






Assimilation and Prediction

of flooding and inundation in Asia



Summer monsoon system in Asia

