











The Data Management System of the CPTEC:

Center for Weather Forecast and Climatic Analysis National Institute for Space Research

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The CPTEC:

Center for Weather Forecast and Climatic Analysis

- A Brazilian operational and research institution under:
 - the National Institute for Space Research (INPE)
 - the Science and Technology Ministry.
- Runs the fastest supercomputer in the South America
- Is a pioneer in global and regional numerical weather forecasting in South America.
- Distributes freely outputs from several models:
 - a global model (the COLA/CPTEC).
 - ETA regional model for all South America.
 - Brazilian RAMs model for southeast of Brazil.



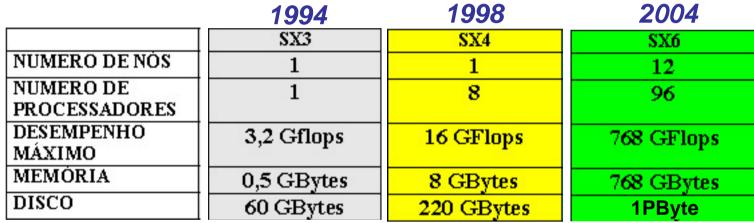


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The Supercomputers of CPTEC

- •470 Workstations (UNIX. LINUX e Windows)
- •36 Servers Unix/Linux
- •2 tape robot libraries 240Tb





CENAPAD Ambiental



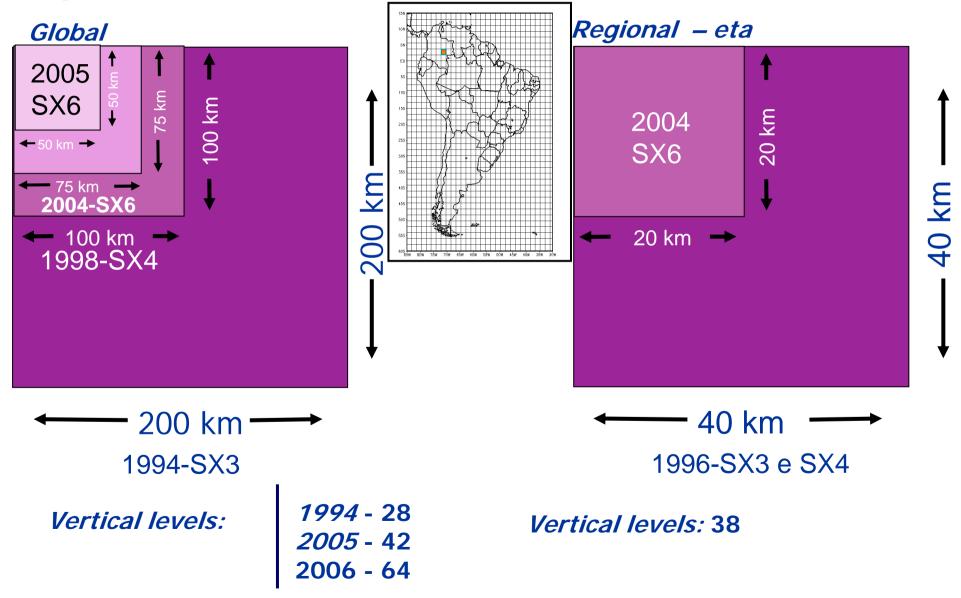
Some Models run at CPTEC:

- •Global model COLA/CPTEC:
 - T126 L28 (15 members)
 - T213 L42
- Regional model ETA for South America:
 - 40 Km resolution (Operational since 1996)
 - 20 Km resolution (Operational in 2006)
- Regional Environmental Model for South America
 - CATT-BRAMs
- Several other models:
 - Coupled model
 - Sea waves model
 - Hydrologic Model for Brazil



B:ASI

Improvements on CPTEC's model resolution:





The CPTEC also:

- Does Weather and Climate forecasting
- Does climatic monitoring
- Has a graduate program
- Develops several researches on weather and climate prediction
- Has a data archiving system, and provides some data services by request and by the internet
- Does evaluations and comparisons between several global and regional models for South America area.
- Develops meteorological applications
- Has a system to acquisition and dissemination of satellite imagery
- Generates several satellite-derived products, like:
 - solar irradiance, temperature profiles sounding, cloud classification, ...
- Has a network of automated meteorological stations, and collects the data of several others Brazilian networks, to almost 400 stations.
- Provides meteorological information to Brazilian television.
- And so on...

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CPTEC - Centro Previsão Tempo e Estudos Climáticos

AVISO DE TEMPO SEVERO (23/05/2005)

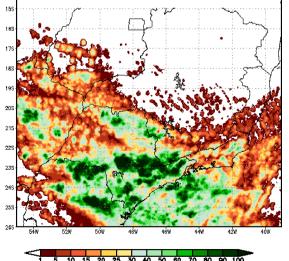
Sudeste Nos dias 24/05 (terca-feira) e 25/05 (guarta-feira) áreas de instabilidade em altos e médios níveis da atmosfera em combinação com a chegada de uma frente fria... provocarão chuvas fortes com possibilidade de queda de granizo e acumulados significativos em algumas localidades dos estados de PR e SP.

AVISO DE TEMPO SEVERO (25/05/2005)

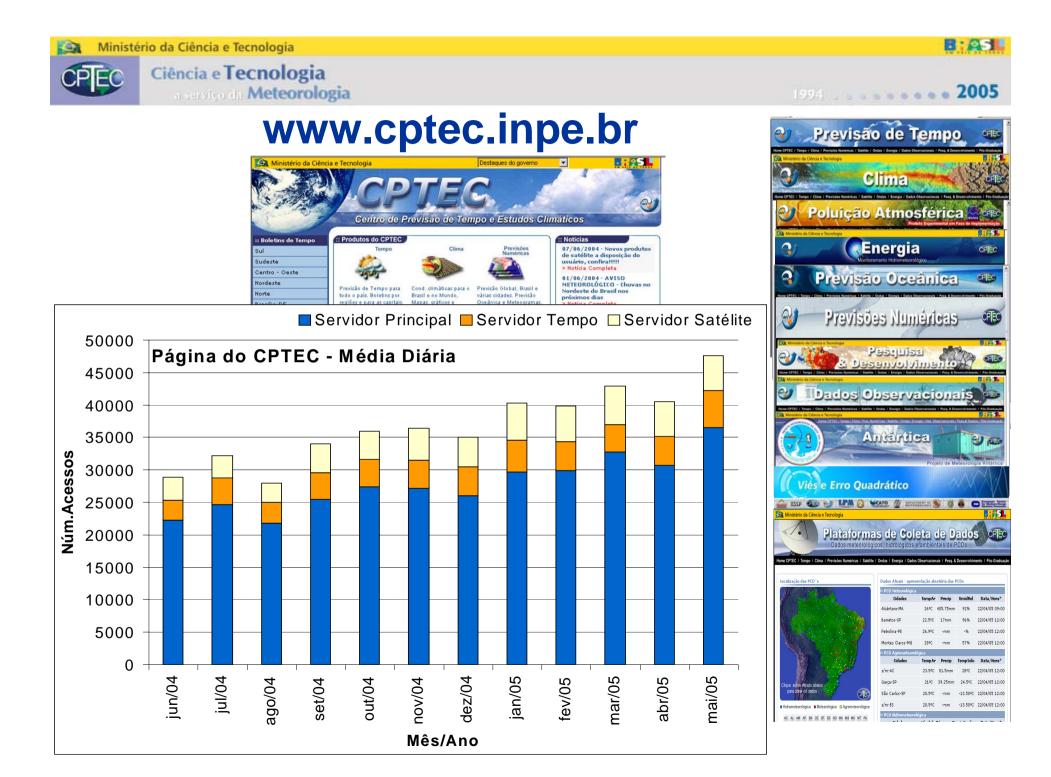
No decorrer do dia de hoje 25/05 (quarta-feira), áreas de instabilidade provocadas pela passagem de uma frente fria provocarão chuvas fortes com trovoadas, possibilidade de queda de granizo e acumulados significativos em algumas localidades do nordeste e norte do Estado de SP, no RJ (incluindo a capital)...

Chuva estimada por satélite

25/05/2005



São Paulo –113mm São José dos Campos –76mm



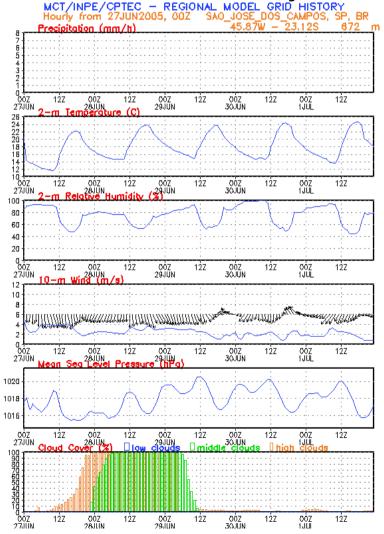


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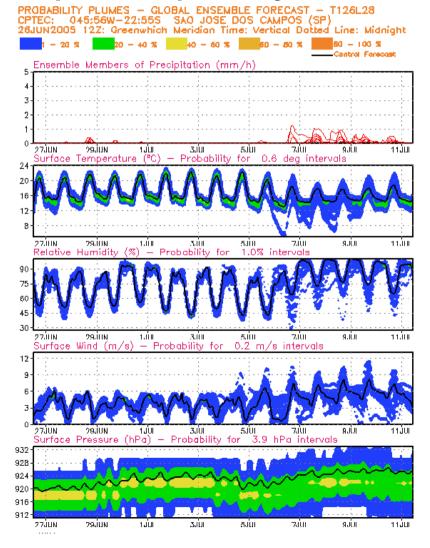
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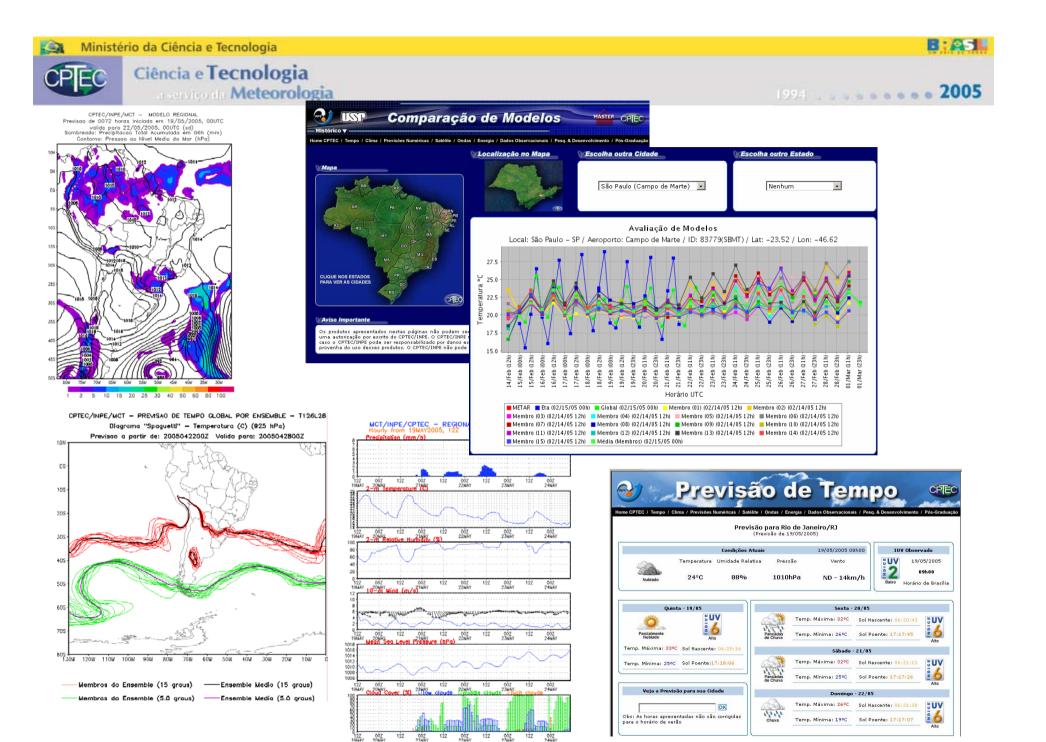
Previsão para São Jose dos Campos

Modelo Regional ETA com 40km de resolução



Modelo Global com previsão por conjunto







me

Cidade

Cruzeiro

Cunha

Itaiubá

Paraibuna

Silveiras

São José do Barreiro

- Normal Até 49mm

- Atenção Entre 50 e 79mm

• - Alerta Acima de 80mm

Cachoeira Paulista

Caraguatatuba

Guaratinguetá

CP

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MONITORAMENTO DE PRECIPITAÇÃO Vale do Paraíba - Litoral Norte e Serra da Mantiqueira Ultima Atualização: 22/04/2005 - 16h03

* Horário de Brasília

22/04/05

22/04/05

22/04/05

22/04/05

22/04/05

22/04/05

22/04/05

21/04/05

22/04/05

Critério para Alteração dos Níveis

-- Ausência de Dados

Hora do Dado*

09600

12h00

12h00

09h00

12500

09h00

09h00

18h00

09h00

Temperatura Hora da Temp* Condição

09h00

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Litoral Norte - Caraguatatuba

- Atenção Entre 80 e 119mm

- Alerta Acima de 120mm

- Normal Até 79mm

Prec. Acum. das Últ. 72hs Último Dado

15(mm)

31(mm)

16(mm)

7(mm)

--(mm)

12(mm)

6(mm)

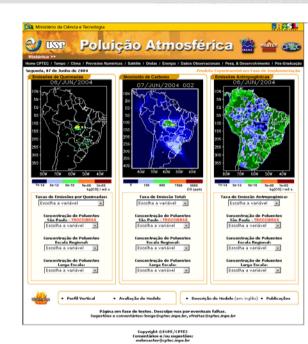
28(mm)

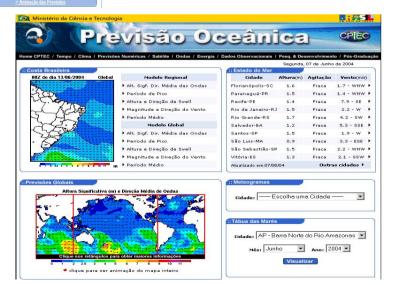
17(mm)

Vale do Paraíba e Serra da Mantiqueira



To.





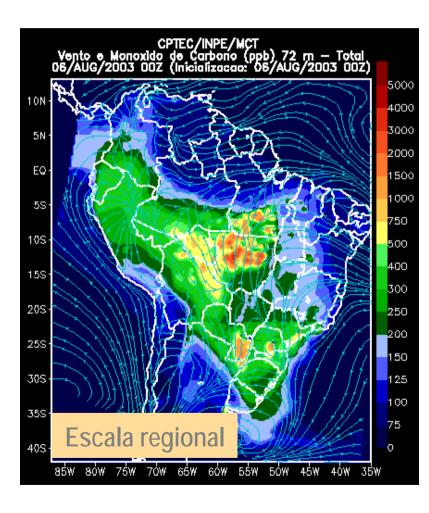
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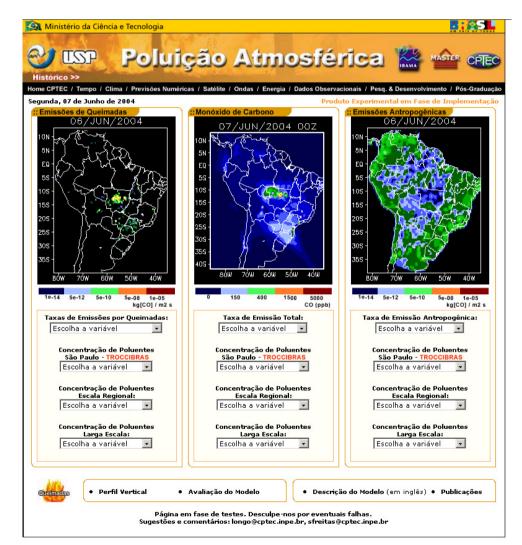
CPIEC



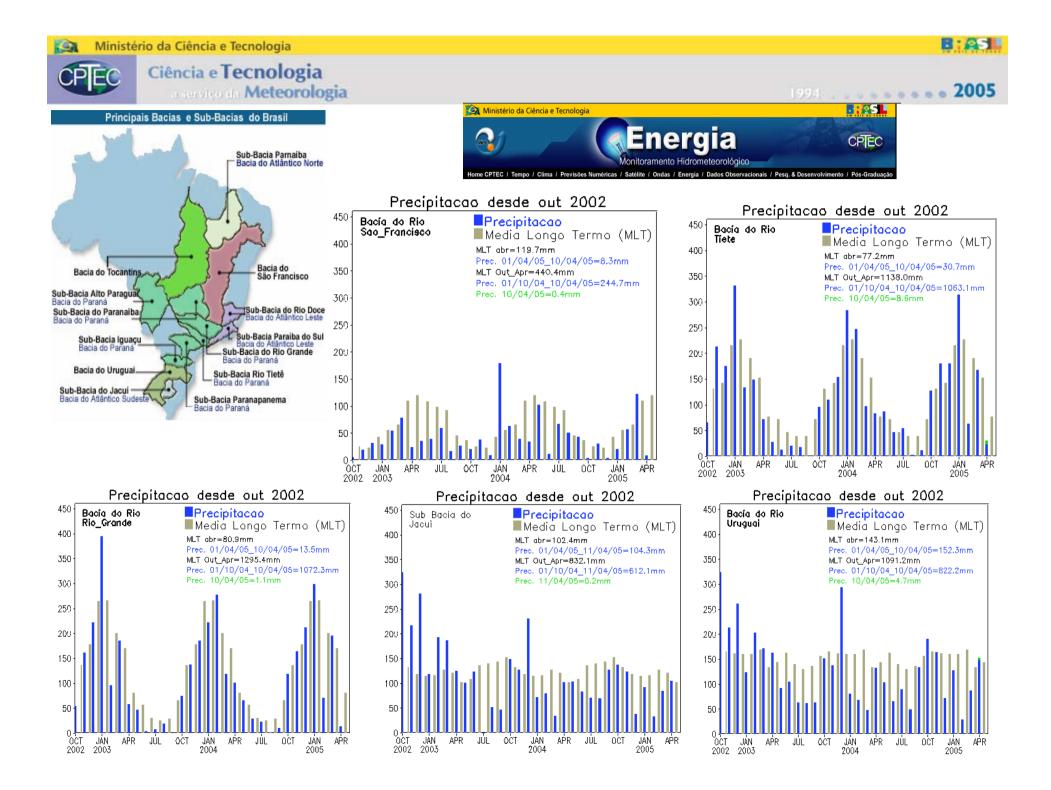
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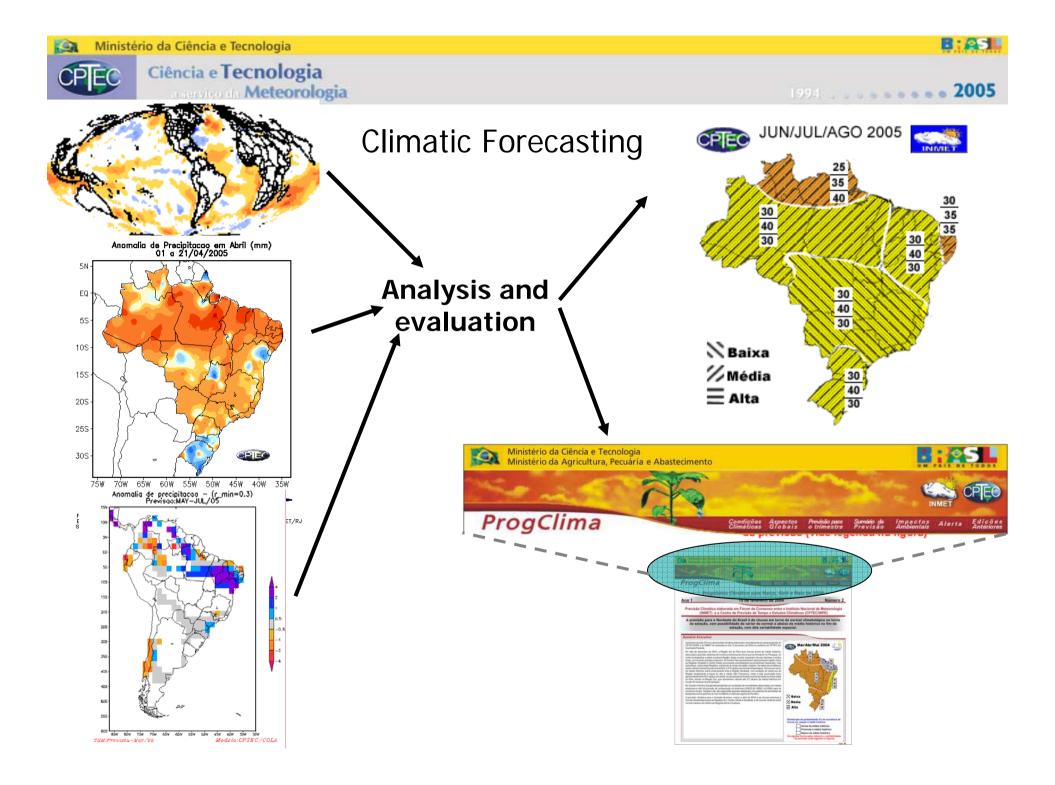
Monitoring of atmospheric pollution produced by forest burnings





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Satellite Facilities for Data acquisition

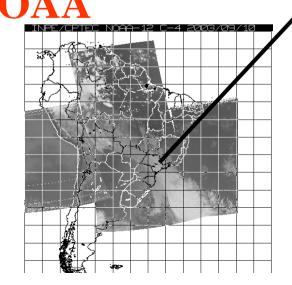
Cuiabá Satellite Facilities Center



CPTEC – Satellite Division



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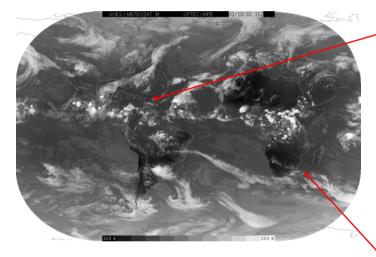


Satellites:

GOES-12 Meteosat-7 NOAA 14, 15, 16, 17 EOS-AM Terra EOS-PM Aqua



GOES and METEOSAT – Cachoeira Paulista

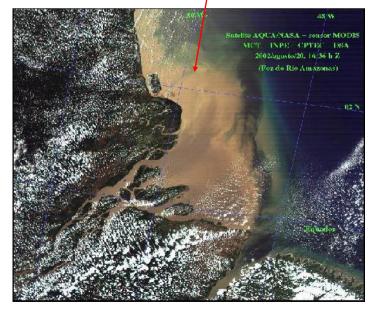






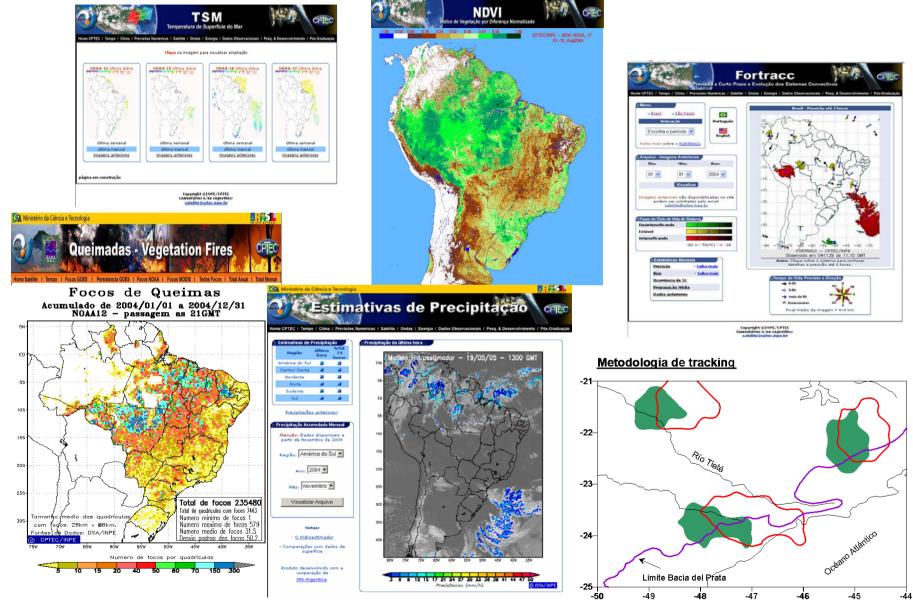
TERRA and AQUA – Cuiabá





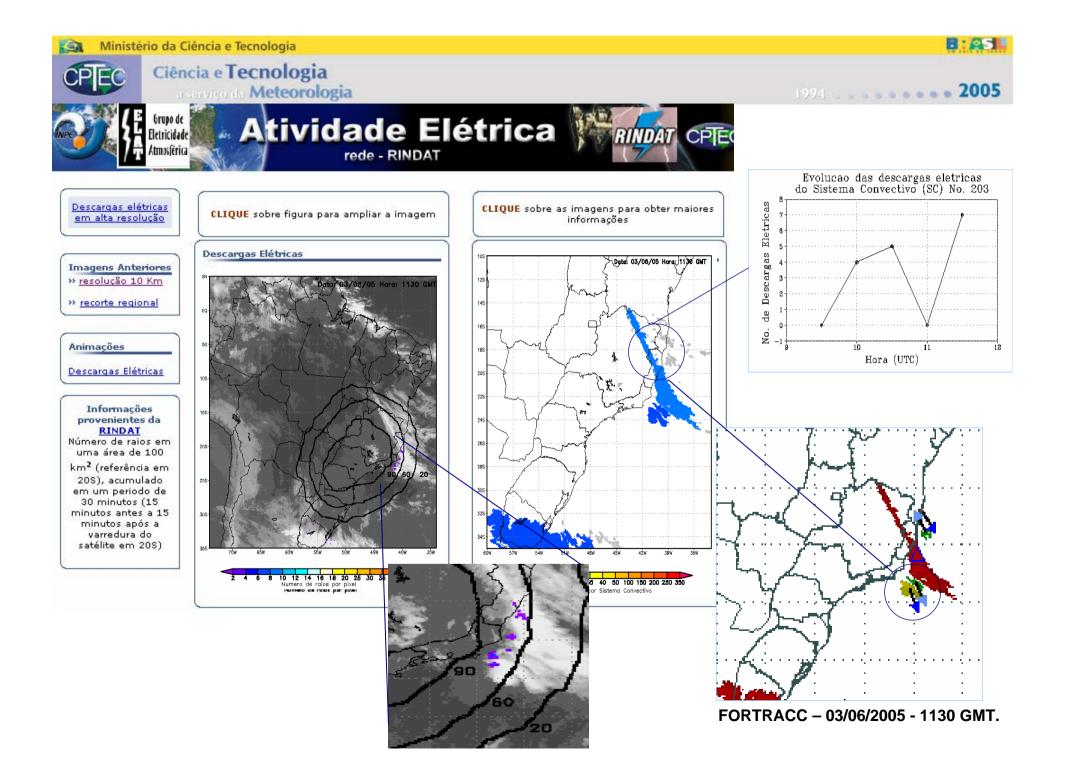
CUIABÁ (2 NOAA) CUIABÁ (1 AQUA/TERRA) CACHOEIRA PAULISTA (1 NOAA) CACHOEIRA PAULISTA (3 GOES) CACHOEIRA PAULISTA (1 Meteosat)

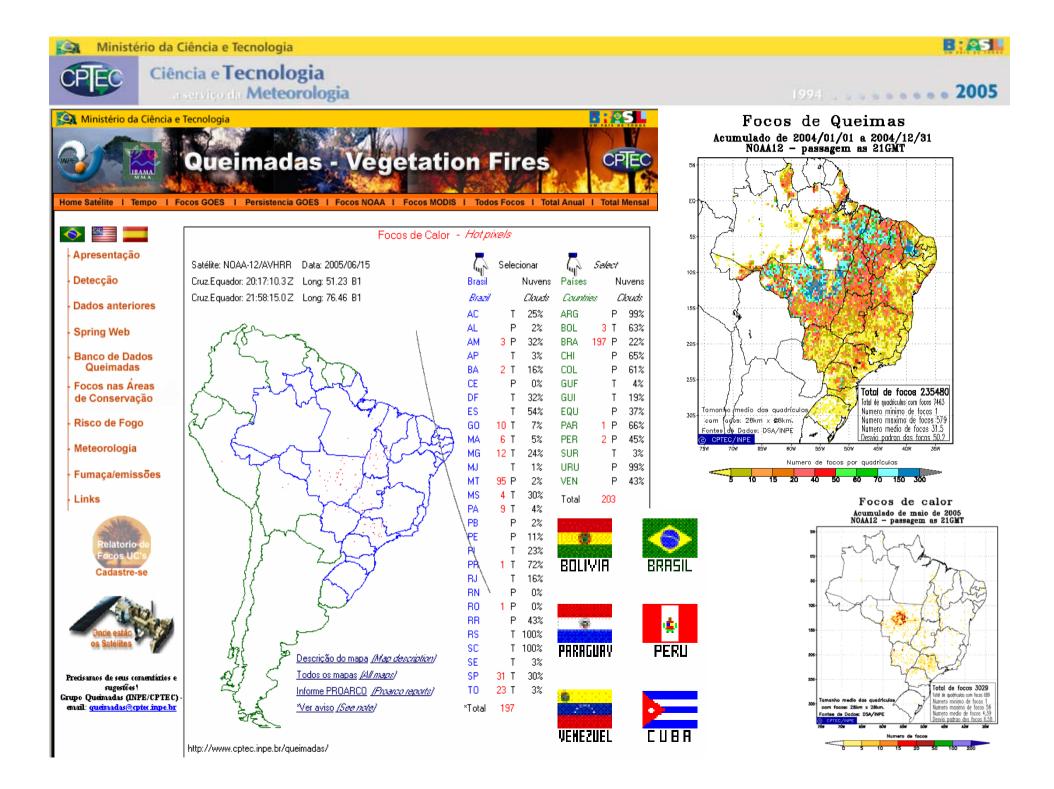
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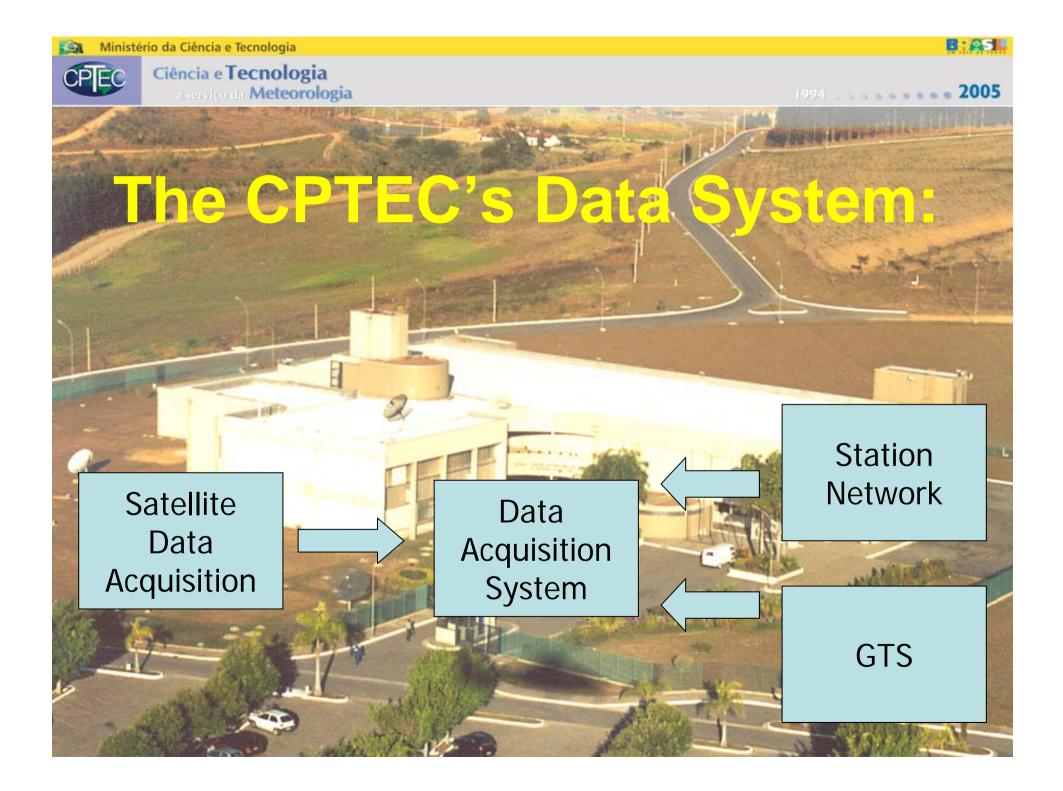


Instante Inicial

B:AS





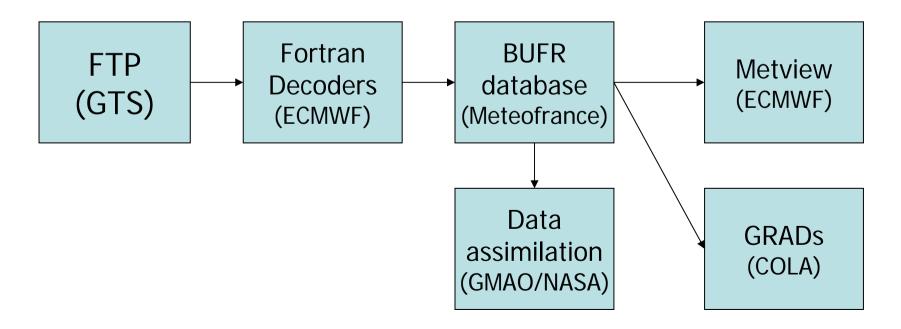


Users and Data Sources

- Data Sources:
 - Brazilian automate stations (not in GTS)
 - Satellite Data and derived products
 - GTS (Global Telecommunication System)
- Data Users:
 - Database for research purpose
 - Data Assimilation for numerical modeling
 - Weather Forecasting
 - Data products for Webpage.

The first operational data system

- Systems have been brought from international centers
- They need to be adapted and modified to local requirements
- System operational since 1996 for GTS data.



Maintenance Problems:

- The system has been installed with success
- After years in production, problems appears:
 - Data types, messages and volume have increased and evolved.
 - Machines became old, and slow for the new data-volumes.
 - The modified systems, and the interfaces, requires maintenance and dedicated trained teams.
 - Key people have moved out.
 - Sometimes replacements can be hard to obtain, and train.
 - Some of the modified systems became tied to the machines and operational systems (no portability).
 - An upgrade or change in a slot of the sequence can perturb the entire system
- Sometimes, resources for maintenance are harder to obtain than to build and install new systems.

Some Operational Issues:

- The communication system design depends on crontabs and scripts to drive the FTPs.
 - Sometimes these scripts requires human intervention.
 - There were no backup source for data.
 - Complicated local interfaces requires local experts.
- With a lot of scripts, crontabs and interfaces the system can be slow.
- Weather forecast people wants speed !

The system for Weather forecasting

- Systems and data on Internet have evolved.
- Global data are available in many sites, in many countries.
- Internet is easy to use.
- If our system is slower by 5-15 minutes that is enough...
- We can have a system, but our meteorologists can prefer the Internet !!

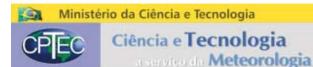
To improve our system:

- We search for:
 - A system faster and easier to install and maintain
 - That requires none (or simple) adaptations and local interfaces
 - A modular e scalable system and sub-systems
 - Use of open-source free tools whenever possible
- We also need:
 - Redundance for stability
 - Tools that can be replicated on other institutions (cooperation)
- Only one system for everyone ...or... one system for each user and activity ?

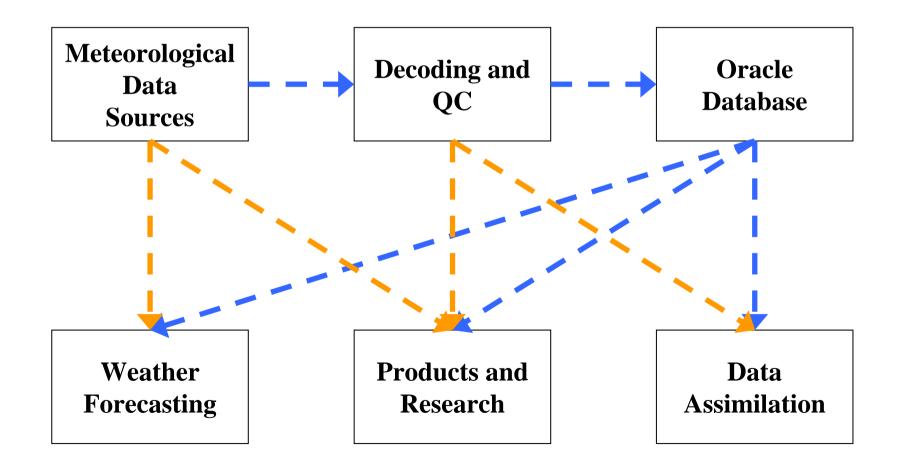
Our present work:

- Improving the modularity of our system
 - Reducing the home-made interfaces
 - Substituting scripts for ECMWF's SMS
 - Using PERL for the scripts
- Substituting our modified subsystems with the new versions from the original centers, when possible:
 - ECMWF's pre-processing and metview
- Porting some systems for new machines

- Installing new tools and systems for some users
 - Easy to install and maintain
 - Open-source and free software
- What is the best tool here ?
 - LDM for some data communication.
 - GEMPAK and others visualization tools.
 - New decoders for GTS data (perl-NetCDF)
 - Building simpler databases for specific uses (MySQL)
- Our system must be:
 - as fast as the Internet
 - more stable than the Internet.



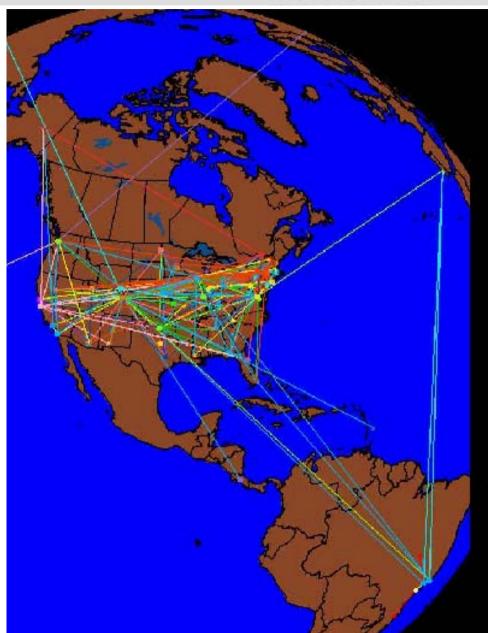
Our Present Data System



Our Present Data System

- We are upgrading our present display and analisys tools (Metview and GRADs), as well the decoding and archiving systems.
- We installed an additional system for weather forecasting monitoring using GEMPAK.
- The relational database is good to data assimilation and research, but the weather monitoring do not depends from your performance anymore.
- With several systems running in parallel, we have 1 system for data assimilation and numerical modelling, 3 for weather forecasting, 2 for product generation. and redundancy in the processing system.

- Data flow Is the major cause for systems fails
- We began to use a free and opensource software, the LDM:
 - Improvements on our operational stability !
 - Now we are connected to the IDD, a network for research and academic purpose.
 - IDD is our redundant data source.
 - We also are using this system to deliver our data to universities.
- We are installing our system in universities, and sending them all our data (under WMO resolution 40).



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Concluding Remarks

- A second system can be very useful sometimes.
- The use of plug-and-play systems is a fast and cheap way to assemble a second system for redundancy and testing
- With systems specific for some users:
 - we resolved the performance problems
 - It was a fast and cheap way.
 - Now we have time for a better work on more sophisticated systems
- Replication of our systems in universities and other institutions can return some benefits:
 - Improvements to our systems
 - Trained people
 - Easier cooperation
- With several systems we can extract the best of each one