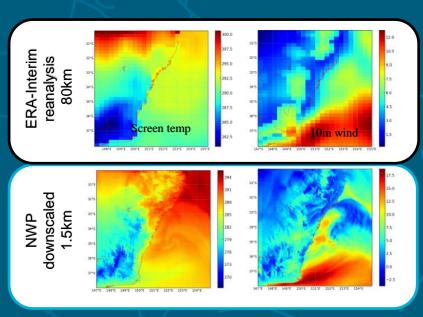


What is an atmospheric reanalysis?

- Best historical, 4-dimensional (lat, lon, height, time) description of the atmosphere, produced by optimally combining many observations and best model physics in retrospective (i.e. an "analysis")
- Use of standardised methods (analysis scheme and physical models) to perform this "analysis" with all available observations
- Temporal consistency of methods will lead to consistency in the data so that the data is suited for defining climatology, anomalies, trends, and event likelihood





Global reanalyses are very coarse (80 km+)
NWP analyses are not suited to climate studies

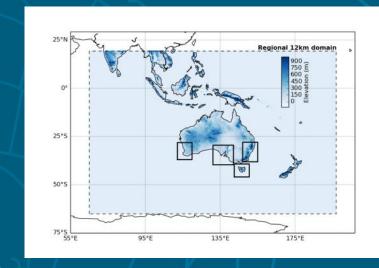
Domain, resolution and technical details

BARRA12

- 12 km reanalysis system, with deterministic 36km 4dVAR,
 L70 (80km top), Reanalysis period 1990-2016 (27 years).
 Pre-1990 reanalysis by NIWA (Stuart Moore).
- Start production from March 2017, expected to complete by May 2019.
- Current throughput is 6 years of reanalysis per 6 months clocktime.

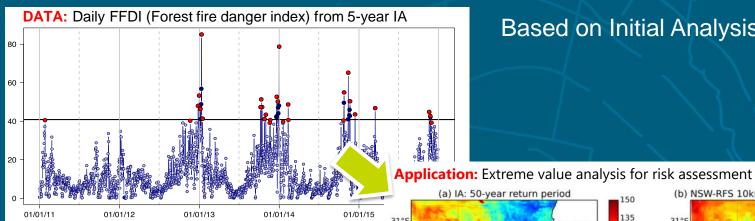
BARRA-SY (eastern NSW), BARRA-TA (Tasmania), BARRA-AD (South Australia), BARRA-PH (part of Western Australia)

four 1.5km downscaling systems, nested within BARRA12

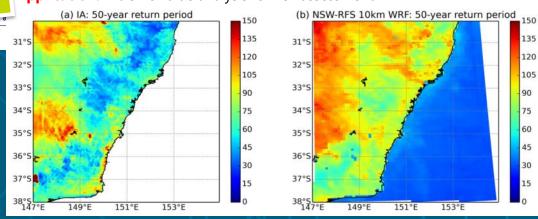




Application for NSW: Return periods of forest fire danger



Based on Initial Analysis (2011 to 2015)

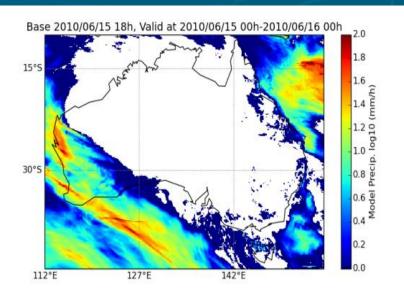


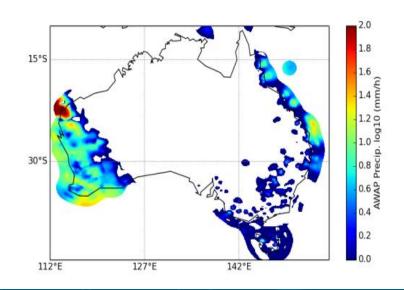


Based on 2011-2015 1.5 km IA

Based on 1985-2008 10 km WRF data

Application of reanalysis: gridded rainfall





Comparisons of modelled daily rainfall from BARRA12, against daily rainfall (AWAP).



Application of reanalysis: fire simulation

Comparison of simulated and observed fire behaviour for Cobbler Road fire (NSW, 8 Jan 2013). Yellow indicates the simulated fire scar while orange shows the observed.

Top: Simulations based on Operational Forecast

Bottom: Simulations based on hourly reanalysis data at 1.5 km resolution



