

Early Career Researchers' Hub for Earth Sciences



ज्ञानाय संगच्छध्वम्
Learn. Contribute.. Grow

Launch Alert!

Introducing the **ECR Hub**—your go-to platform for early-career climate researchers. Built on the idea, **"Learn, contribute, and grow—together."**. Seeded at IITM, expanded across MoES and beyond, this Hub is a space to connect, collaborate, and grow together..

Goal:

To create an "Open Science Hub" within the ECR community with the following objectives:



- Facilitate a structured platform for skill exchange within ECR
- Seminars by ECRs, for ECRs.
- Meetups over "chai-and-coffee" to discuss emerging topics in Earth System Science.

Let us all embark on this shared journey—from learners to mentors

Get Involved

Interested in joining the ECR Hub? We'd love to hear from you — tell us what you bring to the table!

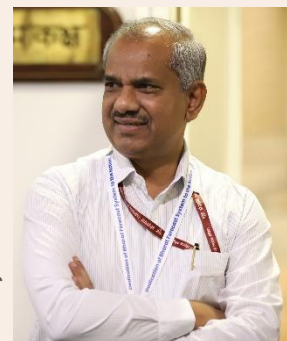
To become a part of the ECR Hub, simply scan.

Once registered, you'll receive a confirmation email with details on how to sign up for Hub membership and get involved in ongoing activities.



From the Secretary's Desk

It is my pleasure to launch the Early Career Researchers' Hub for Earth Sciences — a dedicated platform to empower the next generation of scientists



tackling the planet's most pressing challenges. This initiative reflects our firm belief that the future of our nation and our planet lies in the hands of a strong, inspired, and well-supported scientific community.

This hub will be a source of connection, growth, and discovery as the young researchers chart their scientific journey.

Best wishes for the way forward.

Dr. M. Ravichandran

Learn, Contribute & Grow

a. Quarterly Seminar Series

- Knowledge sessions through webinars and in-person interactions.
- Thematic sessions (e.g., Monsoon Variability, Prediction, Projections, AI, Forecast applications, etc.).
- Joint sessions with national and international ECR networks.

b. Newsletter (Quarterly)

- Featuring recent publications, modelling tips, datasets, and tools.
- ECR interviews, lab highlights, job/funding opportunities.
- Special "Do You Know?" column on recent breakthroughs.

c. Meteorology Club/Climate Café

- Informal, interactive sessions to discuss real-time weather/climate events.
- Discussion on observational networks, forecast challenges, verification methods, and model behavior.
- Discuss challenges faced on an individual level.

d. Hands-on Training Workshops

- Special focus on open-source tools and reproducible pipelines (GitHub, SVN, spack, Anaconda, Python etc.).
- Tutorials on emerging data formats (e.g., Zarr, Cloud-optimized NetCDF).
- Git-based repositories for community-built code.

Team

- Volunteers
- Working Groups:
 - Training & Workshops
 - Newsletter & Communication
 - Data & Tools
 - Outreach & Collaboration

Director's Message

It is a proud moment for IITM to host the Early Career Researchers' Hub — a platform dedicated to nurturing young talent in Earth sciences.



Early career researchers bring fresh ideas and energy essential to advancing our understanding of the Earth system.

This Hub is designed to foster collaboration across disciplines, institutions, and domains, creating a vibrant space for knowledge exchange, innovation, and growth. We are committed to making it a supportive ecosystem where dialogue and discovery thrive.

Wishing all early-career researchers a rewarding and collaborative journey ahead.

Dr. Suryachandra A. Rao

Our upcoming activities

- Upcoming Seminar:

- Upcoming Events:

Ice-breaker event on 22 Aug 2025

- Upcoming Newsletter:

July-September 2025 Edition

- Upcoming Technical workshop:

Building Portfolio Website 29 Aug 2025



*ECRs shaping the Future of
Earth Sciences*



Research Highlights

Assessing the simulation of observed cloud-extreme rainfall relationship in GFST1534.

The key findings of this study are:

- Systematic Underestimation of Extreme Rainfall Thresholds.
- Degradation of the simulation of Cloud optical property with Lead Time.
- Over-reliance on Cloud Liquid Water to create extreme rainfall.
- Poor Simulation of Atmospheric Heating Profiles.

Overproduction of Deep Convective Clouds Without Corresponding Rainfall.

Moreover, this study demonstrates existing limitations in a high-resolution global model (GFS T1534) for short and medium-range prediction at IITM. It also highlights the urgent need to improve convective parameterization to enhance the reliability of short and medium-range forecasts of extreme rainfall. Read More: <https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF-D-24-0010.1>



Mr. Tanmoy Goswami

Bridging climate science, policy, and communities: Collaborative pathways for climate resilience in the Indo-Pacific

This publication builds on an international webinar hosted by the IITM Hub in 2023 and reflects a series of regional conversations since. The Indo-Pacific region faces a complex mix of climate risks—from sea-level rise and heatwaves to melting glaciers and dwindling freshwater availability—that disproportionately affect vulnerable communities. At the same time, efforts to respond are often fragmented, top-down, or disconnected from local needs. This paper addresses this gap and highlights that climate information, to be actionable, must be embedded within local contexts through co-production and inclusive dialogue.

Read More: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fclim.2025.1538123>



Dr. Aditi Modi



Research Highlights

Modeling ocean diurnal cycle and its scale interaction to climatic Variabilities

Climate models have evolved a lot; However, they still have few problems, which include:

- They don't fully capture how the ocean and atmosphere change during the day.
- They struggle to represent changes that happen over weeks to months (like monsoon intra-seasonal patterns).
- They often get seasonal rainfall and ocean-atmosphere interactions wrong.

The key idea is to better include the daily (diurnal) changes in the top layer of the ocean — known as ocean skin temperature. By adding a method to represent this temperature change more accurately and using a better way to estimate air-sea energy exchanges, the model becomes more realistic. The results show that when these daily changes are modeled well, it also helps improve predictions over longer periods — like weeks, months, or seasons. This is especially useful for improving forecasts during the Indian summer monsoon. Read More: <https://or.niscpr.res.in/index.php/IJMS/issue/view/383>



Dr. Maheswar Pradhan

Bridging the Gap between Weather and Climate: From Local Phenomena to Global Change

I participated in the CLIVAR Climate Dynamics Panel 5th Annual Workshop at Melbourne, Australia, from 24-27 Feb 2025. The deliberations of the Workshop were published in the CMIP blogs, which can be summarized as follows: The coarse resolution of current GCMs limits their ability to bridge the gap between weather and climate, especially at regional scales. However, this challenge can be addressed by identifying causal pathways between small-scale weather processes and large-scale climate through km-scale simulations, improved parameterizations, and analysis of scale interactions. The modeling community is encouraged to:

Develop parameterizations informed by high-resolution models, exercise caution in interpreting regional projections, and rigorously assess scale interactions to reduce uncertainty. Read More: <https://wcrp-cmip.org/bridging-the-gap-between-weather-and-climate-from-local-phenomena-to-global-change/>



Dr. Ankur Srivastava



Research Highlights

Melting Arctic sea ice enhances intense summer monsoon rainfall events in South Asia in a warming climate.

Arctic sea-ice decline has been accelerating in response to greenhouse warming. In this study, we use observational data and simulations from the IITM Earth System Model (IITM-ESM) to examine the influence of Arctic sea-ice loss on tropical precipitation, with a particular focus on intense summer monsoon events over South Asia. The enhanced Arctic sea-ice melt increases the mid-latitude waviness and intensifies the circumglobal teleconnection-like pattern and strengthens the subtropical high over East Asia. This, together with a La-Nina like response in the Pacific enhances mean summer monsoon precipitation over South Asia. Additionally, the enhanced energy in the tropics and the anomalous mid-latitude intrusions due to the Arctic sea-ice melt provide a conducive environment for moisture convergence and intense summer monsoon precipitation events over South Asia. Read More: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/add0ca>



Dr. Sandeep Narayanasetti

Subseasonal Prediction of the 2022 Indian Monsoon in Real Time: Focus on East-West Rainfall Disparity

This study assesses the real-time performance of a multi-physics multi-ensemble (MPME) subseasonal prediction system during the 2022 Indian summer monsoon. Despite overall above-normal rainfall, eastern India, particularly the Indo-Gangetic plains, experienced deficits. The MPME system effectively captured key features such as weak June rainfall and a strong east-west rainfall asymmetry in July–August. Extra-tropical influences, including West and East Asian blocking ridges, were linked to this asymmetry. The model demonstrated skill in forecasting active and break spells 2–3 weeks ahead, with improved monsoon ISO prediction in 2022. However, skill declined beyond two weeks over smaller spatial domains. Read More: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-025-07700-0>



Dr. Avijit Dey



Do you know?

EarthCARE Satellite – An Eye on Clouds, Aerosols & Radiation

EarthCARE (Earth Clouds, Aerosols and Radiation Explorer) is a flagship joint satellite mission between the European Space Agency (ESA) and Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), launched in May 2024. Its primary goal is to improve our understanding of the role clouds and aerosols play in Earth's radiation budget—a key uncertainty in climate predictions. The scientific objectives of the mission are: To observe vertical profiles of natural and anthropogenic aerosols on a global scale, their radiative properties and interaction with clouds, To observe vertical distributions of atmospheric liquid water and ice on a global scale, their transport by clouds and their radiative impact, To observe cloud distribution, cloud-precipitation interactions and the characteristics of vertical motions within clouds. For further information on instruments, data availability, and tools please visit the [EarthCARE - Earth Online](#).

Rapid Evaluation Framework (REF)

The CMIP7 Rapid Evaluation Framework (REF) is a modular, community-driven system designed to provide fast, transparent, and objective assessments of Earth System Models as part of the CMIP7 cycle. Its goal is to integrate automated diagnostics directly into the ESGF infrastructure, allowing model evaluation results to be published alongside the data. Built using containerized tools and APIs, REF enables reproducible, scalable workflows and supports early identification of model strengths and weaknesses. Developed through community consultation, it aims to support the IPCC AR7 timeline and encourages participation from modelling centres, ESGF nodes, and researchers across the WCRP community.

Toward Exascale Climate Modeling: Lessons from ICON

[A recent study](#) by German Climate Computing Centre explores which computer hardware (types of processors) works best for running ICON efficiently at a high-resolution (1.2 Km) global simulations that can capture small-scale processes more accurately, and what software changes are needed to make it compatible with such systems. Tests on different computer architectures show that splitting the model into smaller parts (parallelization by domain or domain decomposition) has reached its limits. Now, the speed and efficiency of individual nodes (computing units) are more important. The analysis also finds that faster memory access is more useful for ICON than just having high computational power.



Do you know?

This article reveals important lessons for the broader modeling community:

- Scalability Limits:** Traditional parallelization methods—especially domain decomposition—are approaching their limits. Future performance gains must increasingly come from optimizing single-node efficiency rather than simply increasing the number of cores.
- Hardware-Aware Optimization:** Models must be tuned not only for computational power but also for memory bandwidth and data movement, which often become the bottlenecks at high resolution. Architectures with high memory throughput are often more effective than those focused purely on peak FLOPs.
- Software Re-Engineering:** To adapt to heterogeneous and evolving hardware platforms, model codebases must transition from monolithic to modular, flexible designs. This enables easier adaptation to diverse architectures (CPUs, GPUs, AI accelerators) and supports emerging parallel programming models.
- Energy Efficiency Matters:** As computational demands grow, so does the importance of energy-aware computing. Efficient use of node-level resources contributes not only to performance but also to sustainability.

In short, unlocking the potential of exascale computing for Earth system modeling requires a co-design approach—aligning model architecture, hardware capabilities, and software design. These insights are broadly applicable across next-generation weather, ocean, and climate modeling systems aiming for both scientific accuracy and computational efficiency.

WP-MIP: Weather Prediction-Model Intercomparison Project

WP-MIP represents a major step from WCRP-ESMO towards an integrated development, integration and evaluation of AI, physics-based, and hybrid forecasting methods, analyzing not just accuracy but also physical validity, model stability, and extreme event handling. By encouraging interoperability and standardized diagnostics, it equips the weather modeling community with a robust platform to advance next-generation predictive systems. The project has the following objectives

- Compare forecasting paradigms:** Bring together AI-based (AIWP), physics-based (NWP), and hybrid weather models under a unified intercomparison framework.
- Build a public forecast archive:** Provide a centralized repository for global medium-range forecasts (hindcasts for 2024) to assess strengths, weaknesses, and biases of various models.

To know more and participate in WP-MIP, please visit <https://www.wcrp-esmo.org/activities/wp-mip>.