

NA-CORDEX Draft Science Plan and Simulation Plan

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Program Goal



Address key science and climate applications questions that transcend the boundaries of numerous climate change communities

(computer sci., physical sci., statistics, impacts, stakeholders).



Science Questions



- What is the added value of the CORDEX higher resolution simulations? How do we establish this? What are appropriate metrics?
- How will NA CORDEX build on prior experience, e.g., NARCCAP? What more will we learn?
- What key physical processes are resolved as resolution increases? (e.g., mesoscale convective systems, sea/lake breezes, lake effects).

Added Value of Spatial Scale? Bukovsky, Liu, Mearns, Rasmussen





30°N

125°W

120°W

115°W

110°W

105°W

100°W

95°W



S ...



Percent Difference: WRFG ncep-udel



125°W

120°W

115°W

110°W

105°W

100°W

95°W

30°N

Science Questions (2)



- How do we balance the runs performed to efficiently sample the full uncertainty space (RCPs, GCMs, RCMs, internal variability)?
 - What uncertainties are most important to various user communities – among those listed above plus resolution?
- Handling of bias correction and comparison with statistical downscaling methods such as BCSD, BCCA, SDSM.

NARCCAP Experimental Design A2 Emissions Scenario NCAR

AOGCMs GFDL CGCM3 HADCM3 CCSM3 X1** **MM5** X** RegCM X1** X** CRCM X1** X** HadRM X** X1** **RSM** X1** Х **WRF** X1** X**

1 = chosen first GCM

RCMs

Red = run completed ** = data loaded

Suggested NA-CORDEX Designer (Core)

- ERA-Interim driven: 30 years
- GCM driven time period: 1950-2100
- 2 RCMs, 2 GCMs, 2 RCPs (but what of sampling internal variability (from GCMs?))
- Resolutions: basic is 50 km, and then 25?
 10?
- Potential expansion to more RCMs, GCMs

Choosing Models



- Criteria? For RCMs, commonly used and well tested (e.g., WRF, RegCM4, RSM + CRCM and Hadley RCM)
- GCMs? CMIP5 Range of climate sensitivity, quality of boundary conditions, national favorites?
- Consideration of simulations in progress or completed by other groups (e.g., UQAM CRCM5 driven by CanESM2 and MPI GCMs, RCP 4.5, 0.44 deg. res.)
- WRF (nudged) runs at Arizona HadGEM and MPI

Euro-CORDEX





6 RCMs (including WRF) at 0.11 deg. and 5 GCMs are involved, but currently only 4 RCMs and 3 GCMs completed CRP 8.5 to 2100 (a total of 4 runs)

Sample UQAM Results



 CRCM(CanESM2 / MPI-ESM-LR) 2041-2070 to 1981-2010 mean DJF 2m temperature:







50-km WRFG-ccsm



CCSM



DJF precipitation change

Current and Future Work

- Current climate simulation: 2000~2010; 1980~1989; 1990~1999.
 - NCEP R2, CFSR SST, re-initialize each year, spectral nudging (Exper. 7)
 - Outputs: 600*519, 3-h, 12km, 38 levels->3D.
- Future climate simulation: 2045~2055; 2085~2095.
 - Correct model biases according to current simulations.

• Evaluation:

- Climate Research Unit (CRU) monthly temp. and precip. (0.1*0.1).
- University of Delaware (UDEL) monthly temp. and precip. (0.1*0.1).
- TRMM/PR 3B42 daily precipitation (0.25*0.25).
- > NARR (32km) monthly mean data.

Jiali Wang, Rao Kotamarthi Argonne Nat. Lab

NCAR

Evaluations of 10-year (2000~2009) simulation --Surface Air Temperature (degC).





Evaluations of 10-year (2000~2009) simulation --Precip. Rate (mm/day)





Another Science Issue



Higher resolution cases for selected decades:

 Further nesting to 'cloud permitting' res. – 4 km
 Further nesting to 'cloud resolving' res. – 1 km

WRF downscaled to 2 km using the CCSM4 (triple nested) over LA County – temperature change, future – current, RCP 4.5



Hall et al. 2012