

# **NARCCAP Regional Climate Model Simulations of the North American Monsoon**

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NCAR/IMAGe

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# Introduction

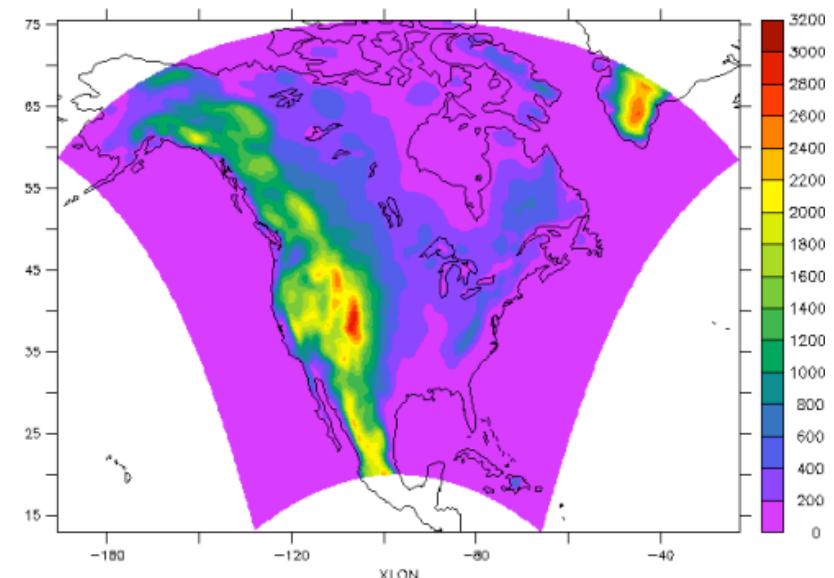


- Examine credibility of an ensemble of RCM simulations and their projections for the North American Monsoon System.
- Establish the differential credibility of the RCM/GCM combinations.
- Extend analysis beyond temperature and precipitation and the use of basic metrics.
  - Establish whether or not the *processes* that make up the monsoon system are credibly simulated.
- Identify bias in monsoon processes and establish the potential impact of that bias on projections.



## North American Regional Climate Change Assessment Program

- 6 RCMs downscaling 4 GCMs (with 12 combinations planned)
  - Current: 1971-2000 (1999)
  - Future: 2041-2070 (2069)
- RCMs are also being used to dynamically downscale the NCEP/DOE Reanalysis 2
  - 1980-2004
- 50-km horizontal resolution over most of North America
- Plus, 2 global 50-km timeslices (GFDL and CAM).



Emissions Scenario

Phase 2

GCM

GFDL

HCM3

CGCM

CCSM

RCM

ECP2(RS  
M)

HRM3

RCM3

MM5I

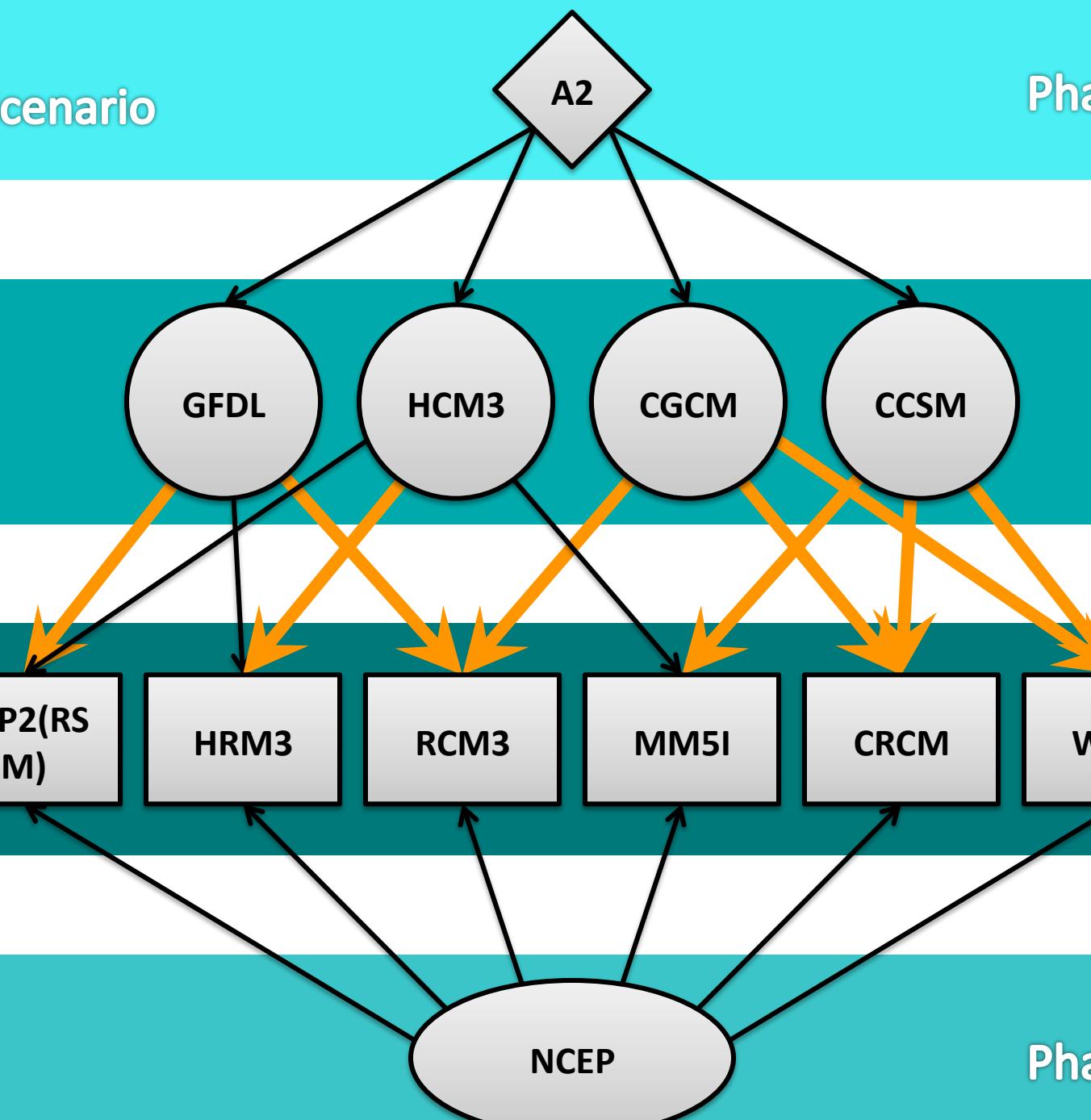
CRCM

WRFG

Reanalysis

Phase 1

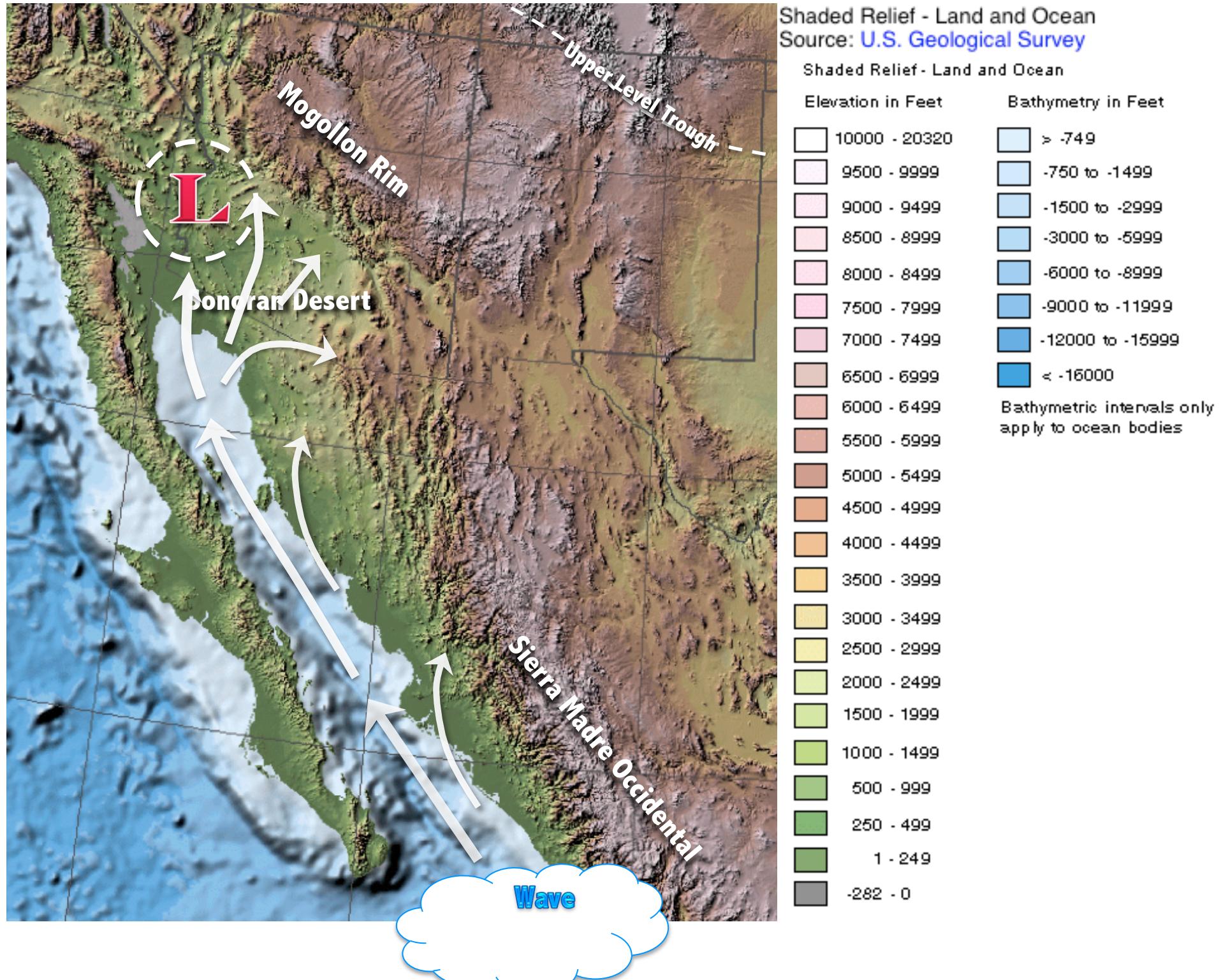
NCEP



# Other Datasets

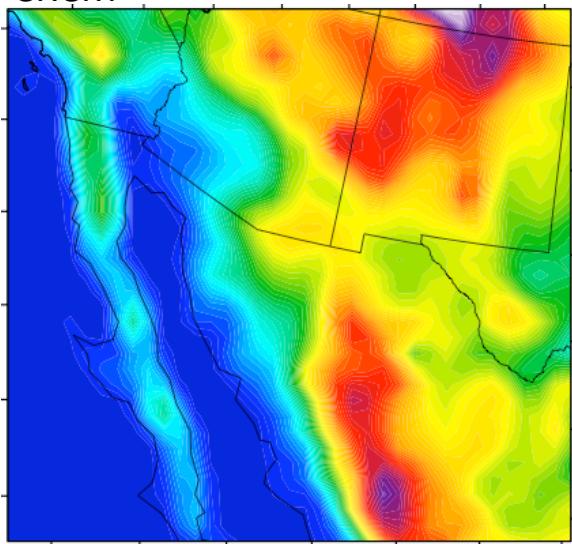


- For comparison:
  - **NARR** (North American Regional Reanalysis), **32-km** horizontal resolution.
  - **UDEL** (University of Delaware),  **$\frac{1}{2}$  degree** resolution, gridded observations, for land only.
  - **NAME** (North American Monsoon Experiment), **1 degree** resolution, gridded observations from a special observing period during July 2004
  - **TRMM** (Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission) satellite derived precipitation.  **$\frac{1}{4}$  degree** resolution, available Dec. 1997 – present.

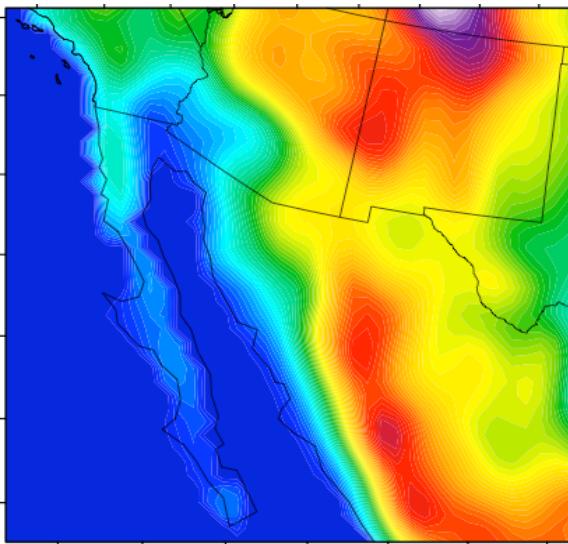


# RCM Terrain

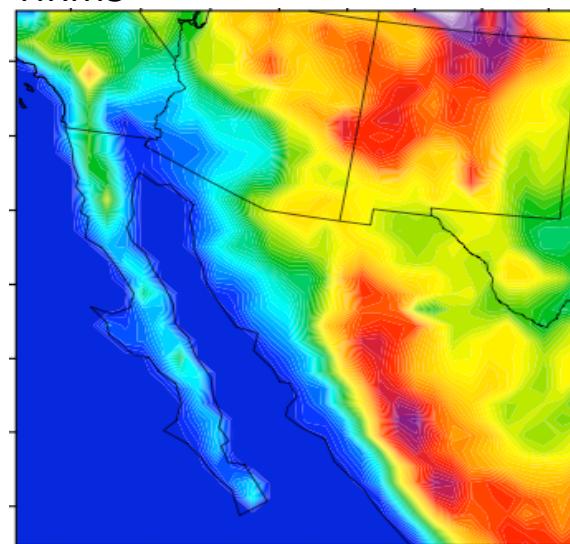
CRCM



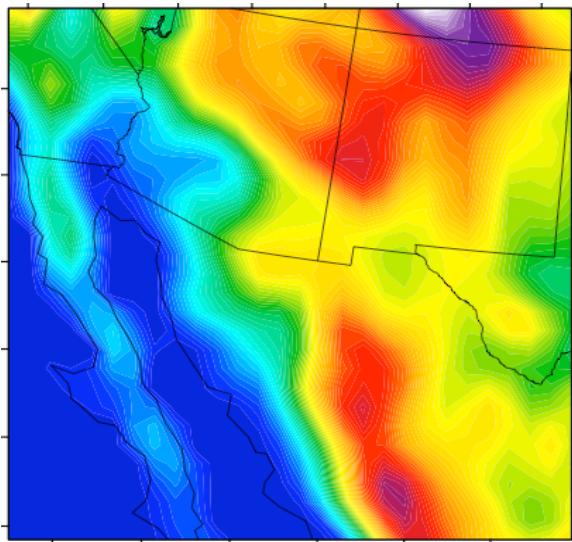
ECP2



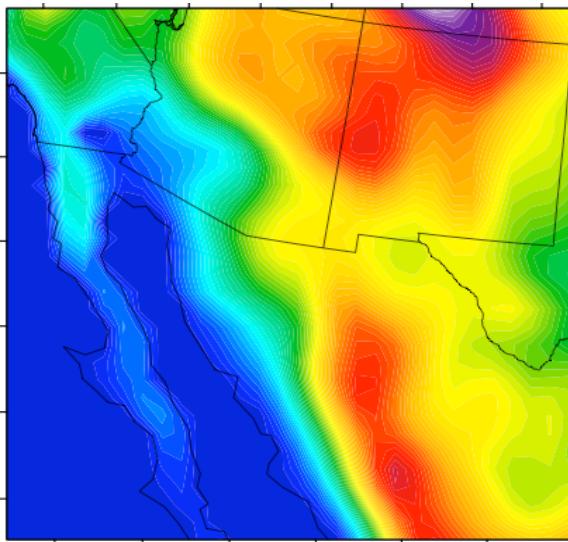
HRM3



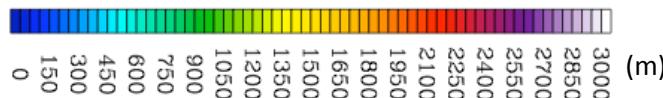
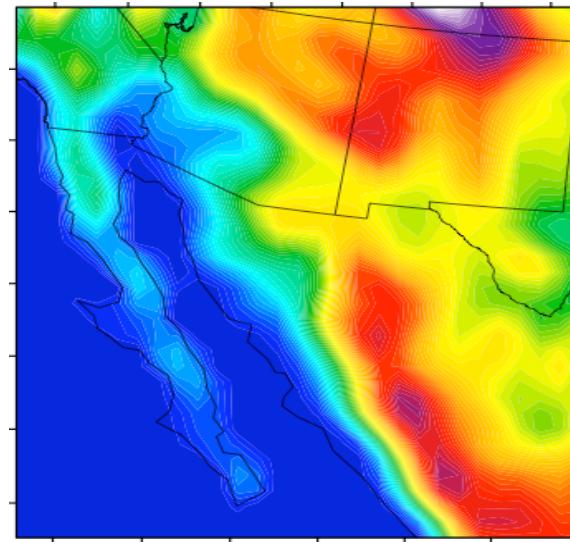
MM5I



RCM3



WRFG

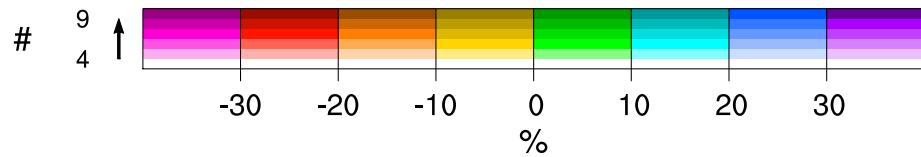
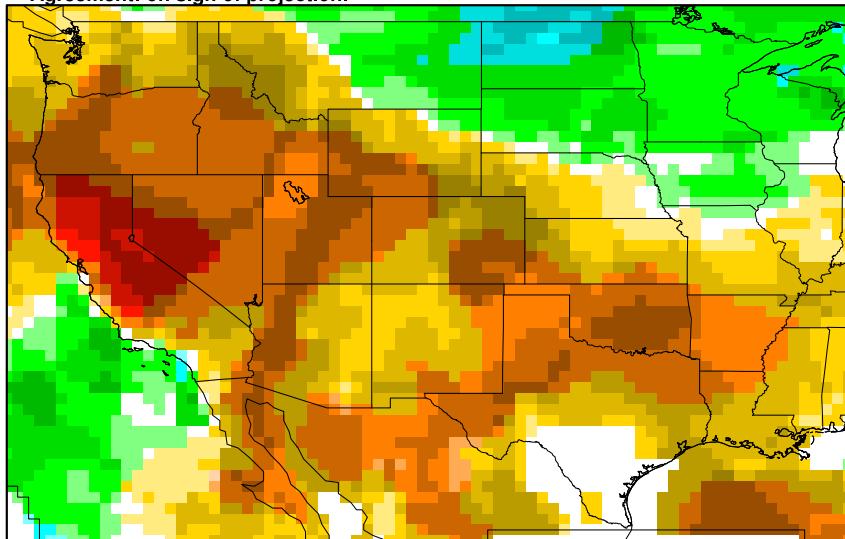


# 9 RCM JJAS Mean Change + Agreement

## ENSEMBLE MEAN CHANGE: Precipitation

1971-1999 vs. 2041-2069 Months: 06,07,08,09

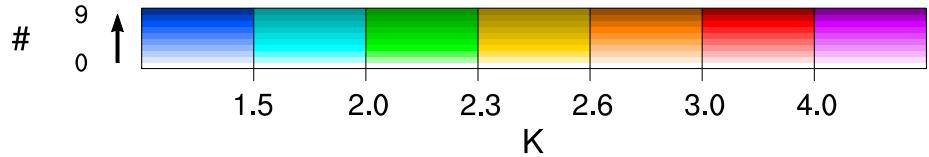
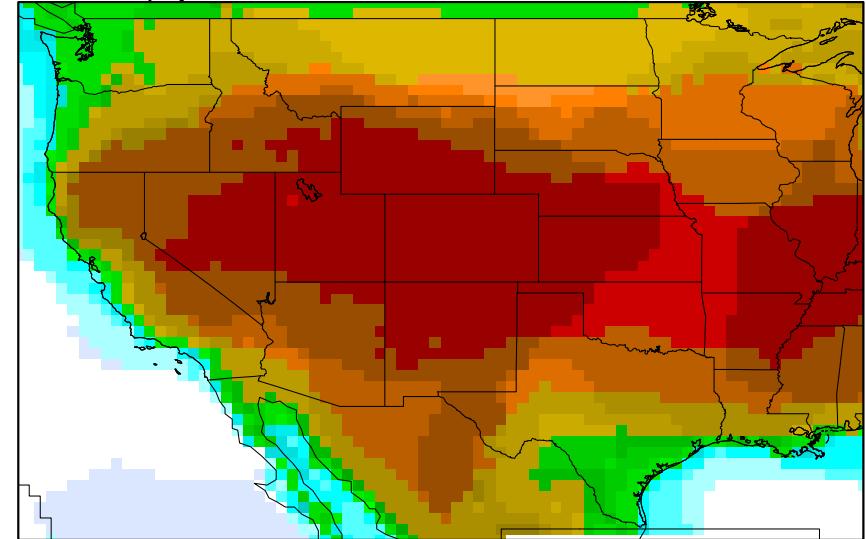
Agreement: on sign of projection.

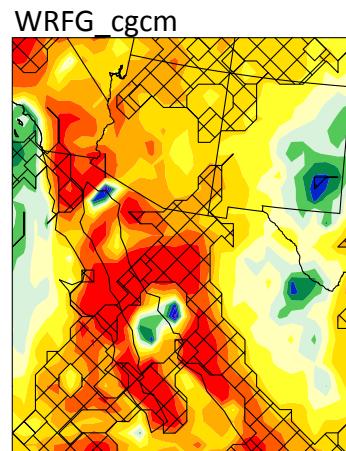
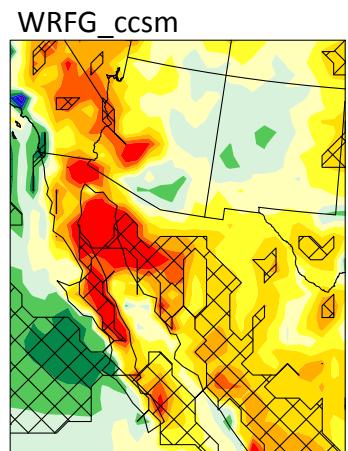
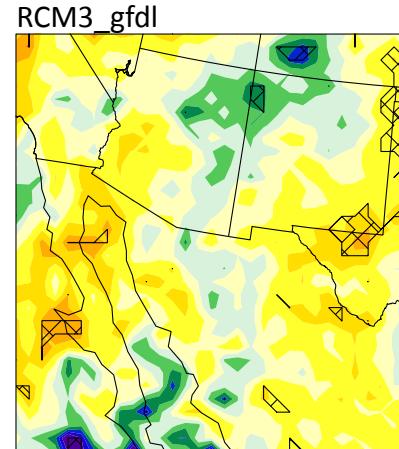
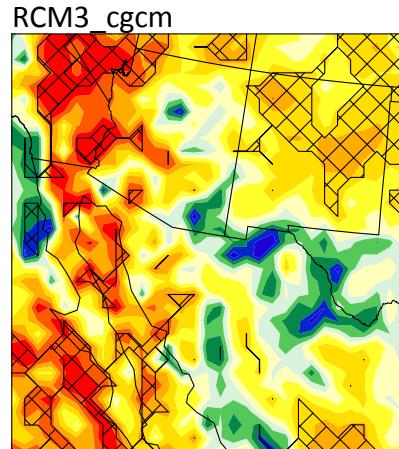
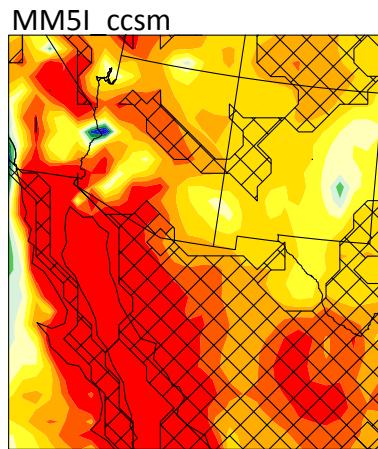
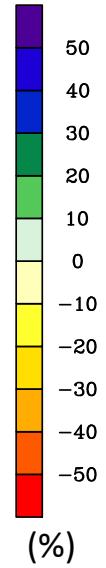
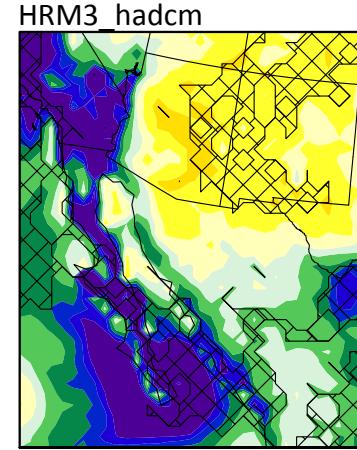
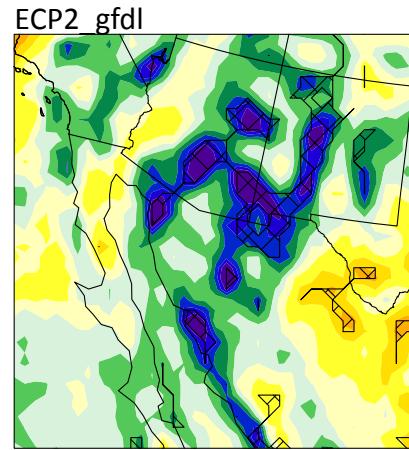
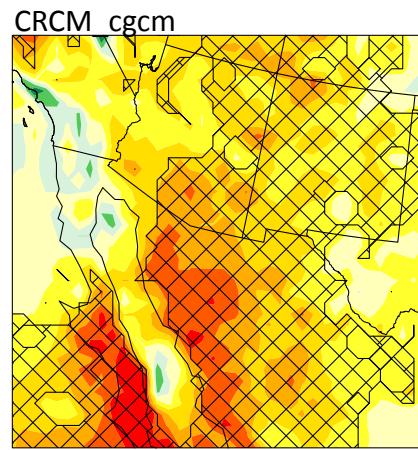
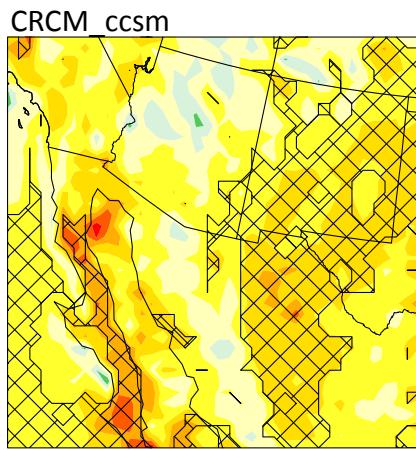


## ENSEMBLE MEAN CHANGE: 2 m Air Temperature

1971-1999 vs. 2041-2069 Months: 06,07,08,09

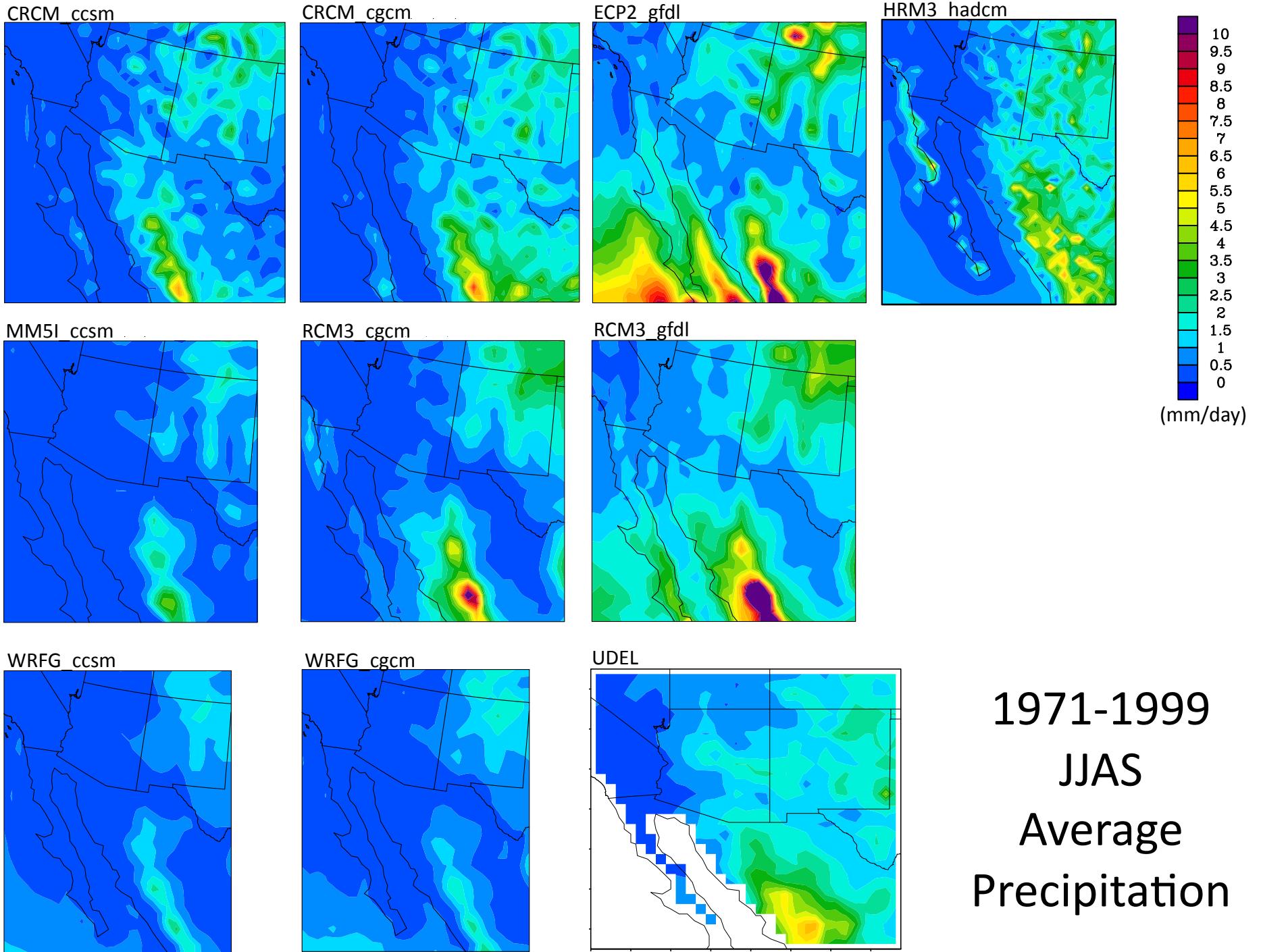
Agreement: where projection is over 2C.





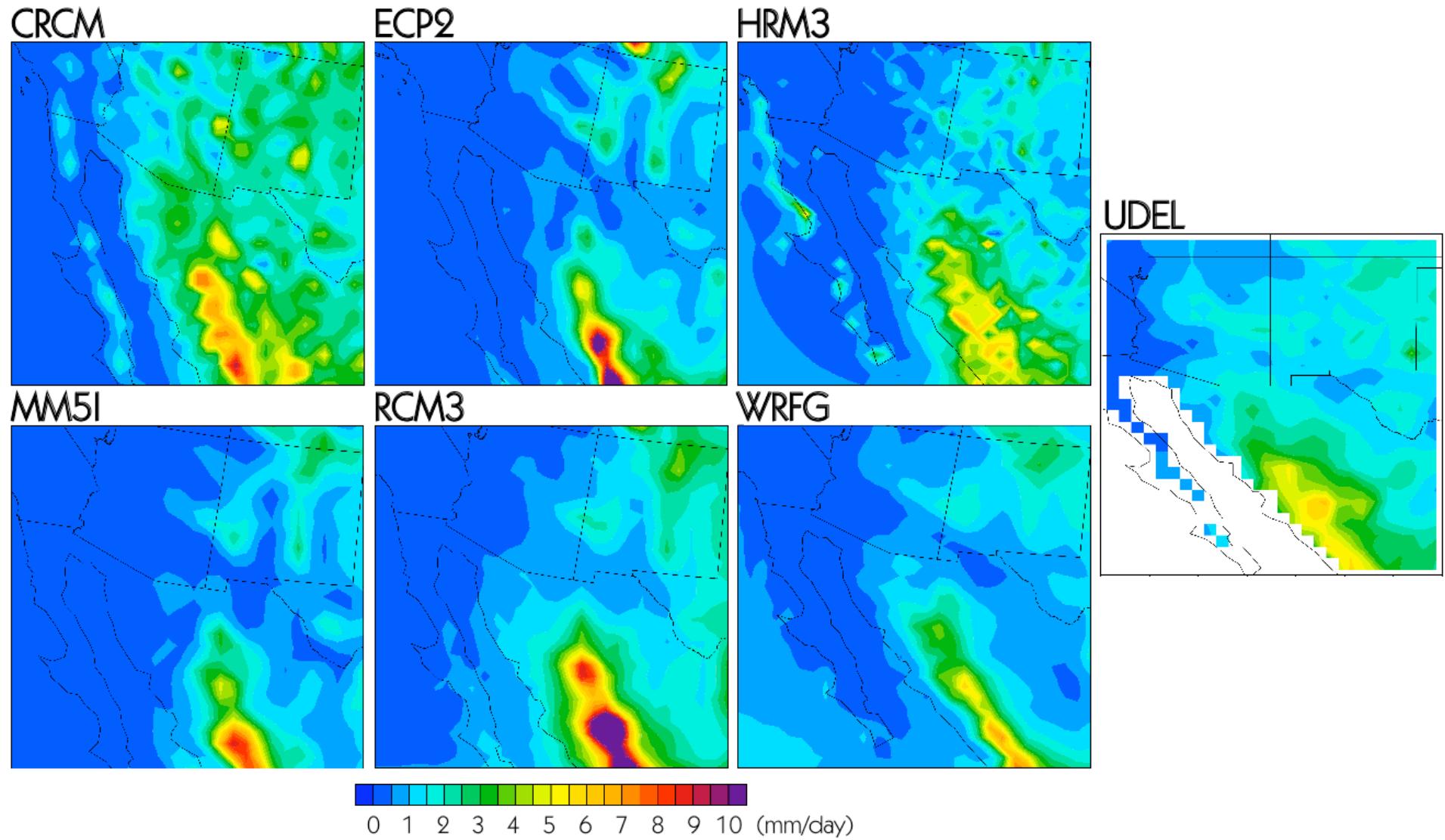
2041-2069 : 1971-1999  
JJAS  
Average Precipitation  
Percent Difference

Hatching indicates statistically significant changes at the 0.1 level. Method = bootstrapping.

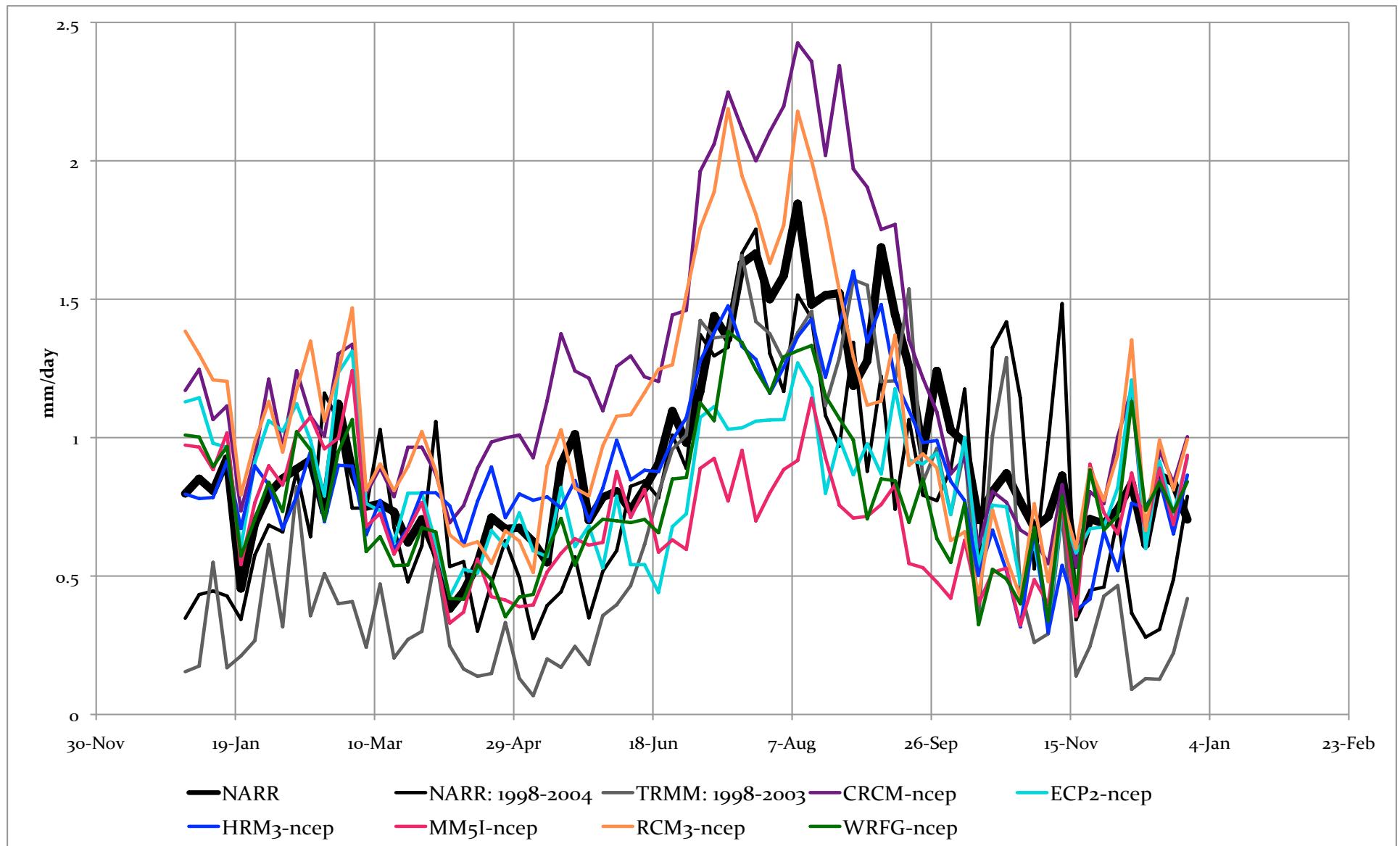


1971-1999  
JJAS  
Average  
Precipitation

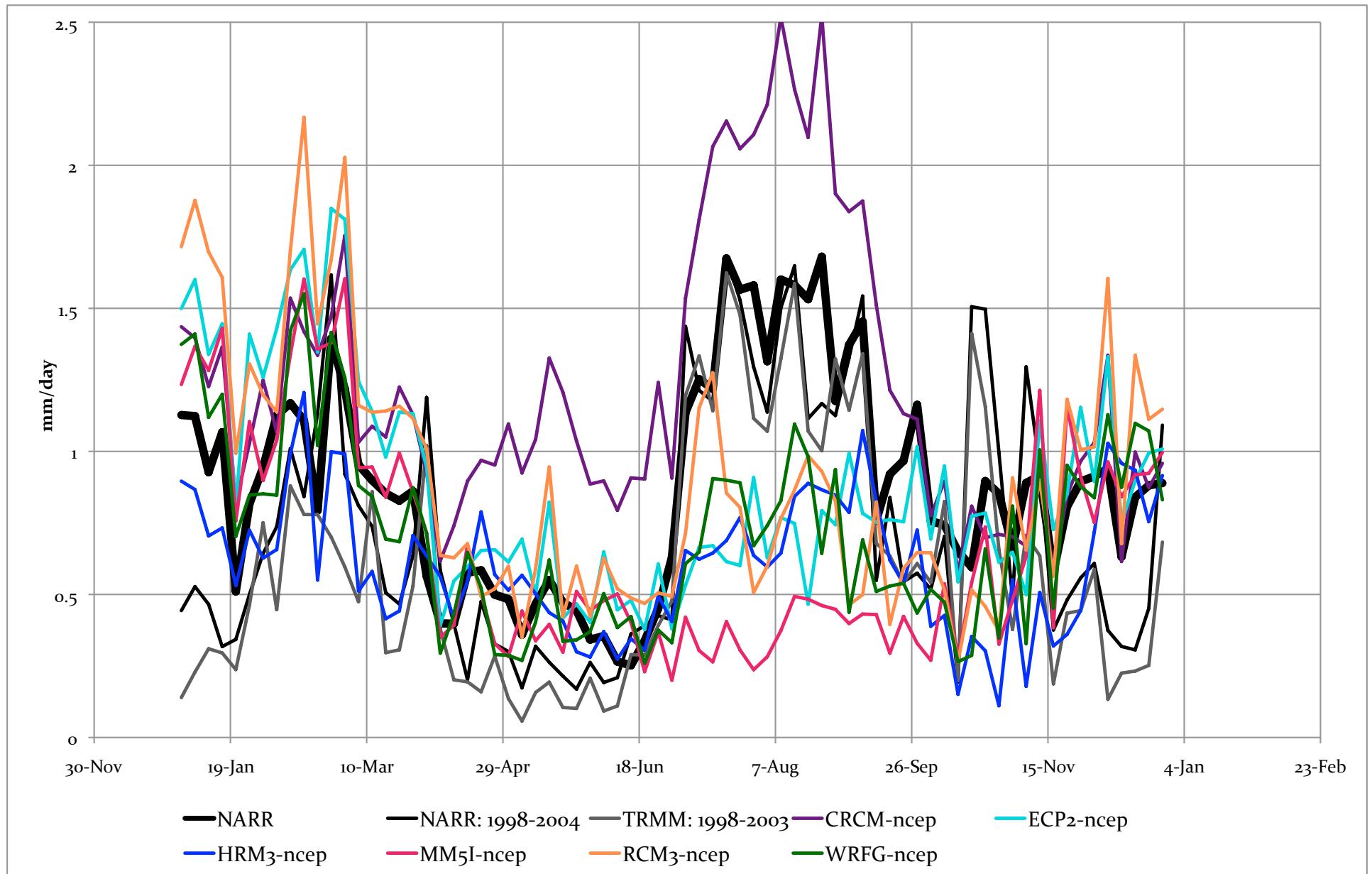
# 1980-2004 JJAS Average Precipitation Rate: NCEP-driven



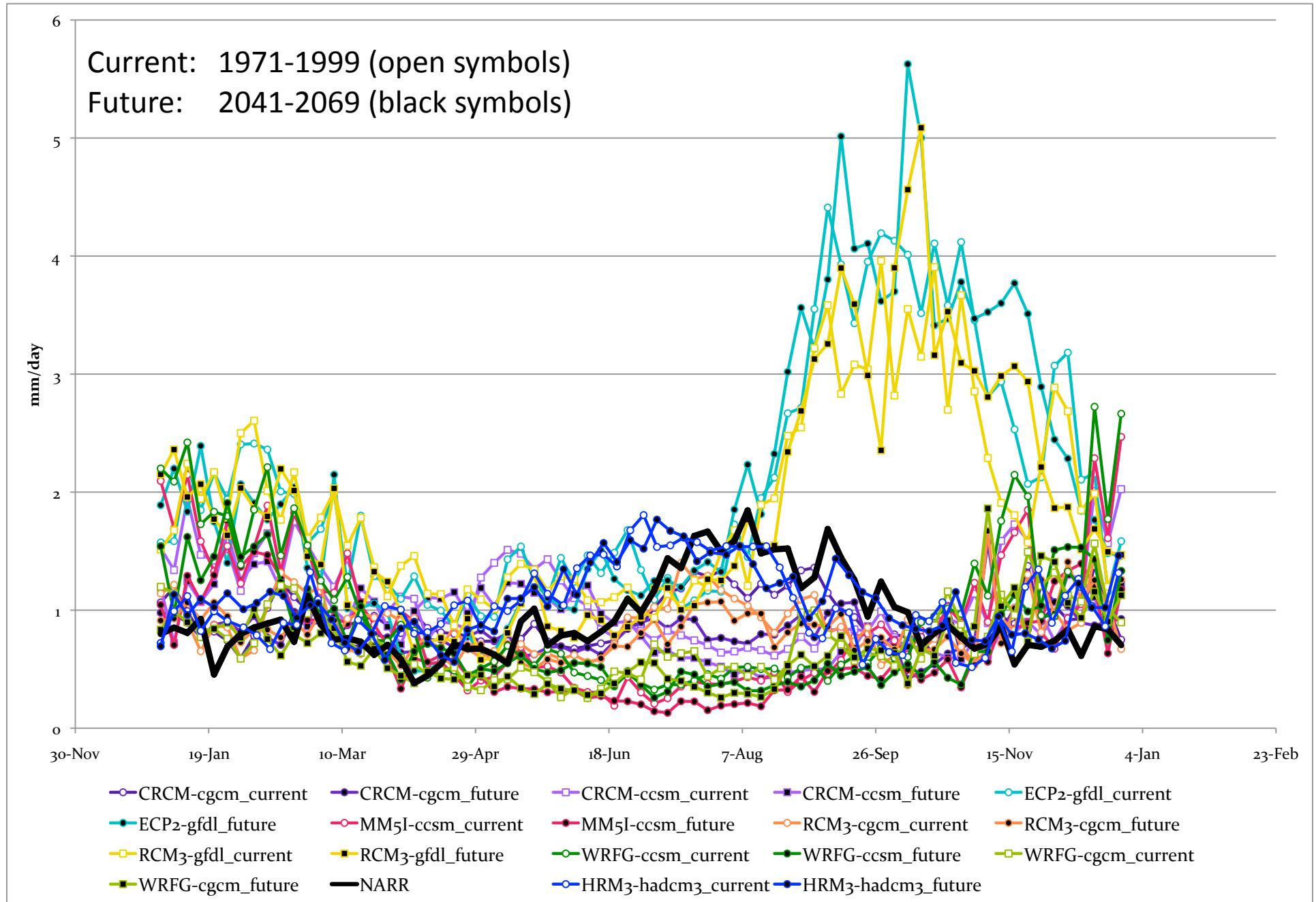
# 1980-2004 5-day Average Precipitation Climatology NCEP-Driven Simulations

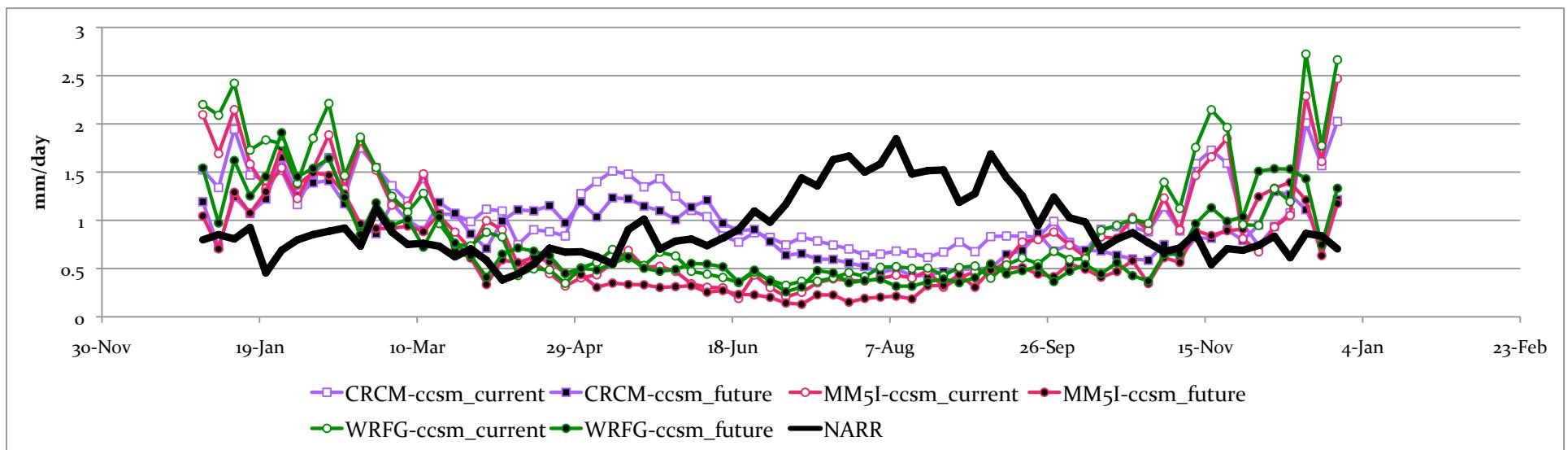
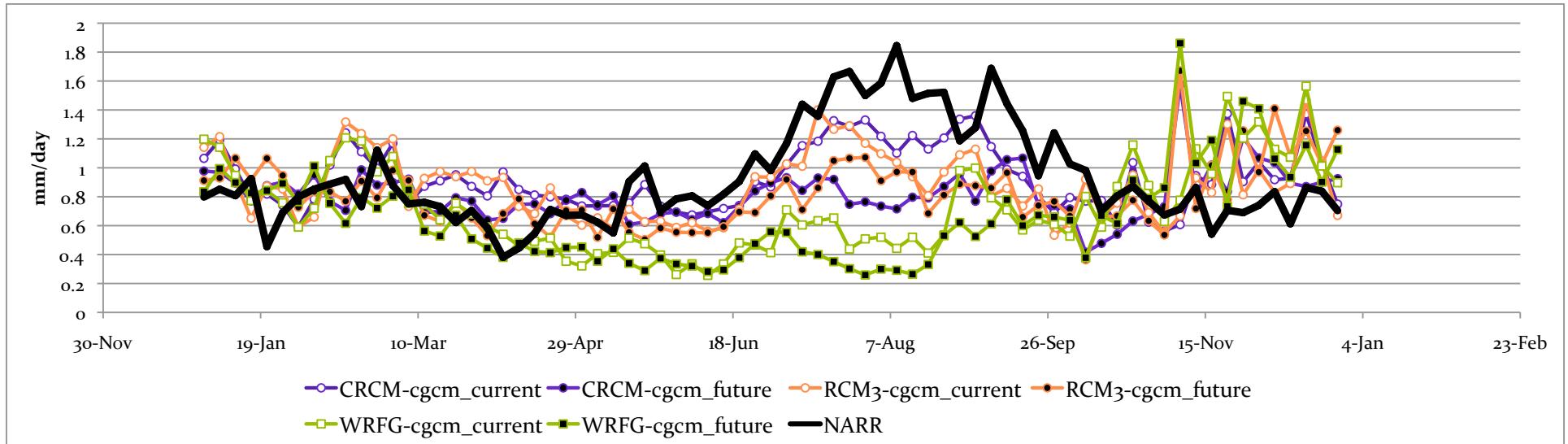


# 1980-2004 5-day Average Precipitation Climatologies: AZ Only

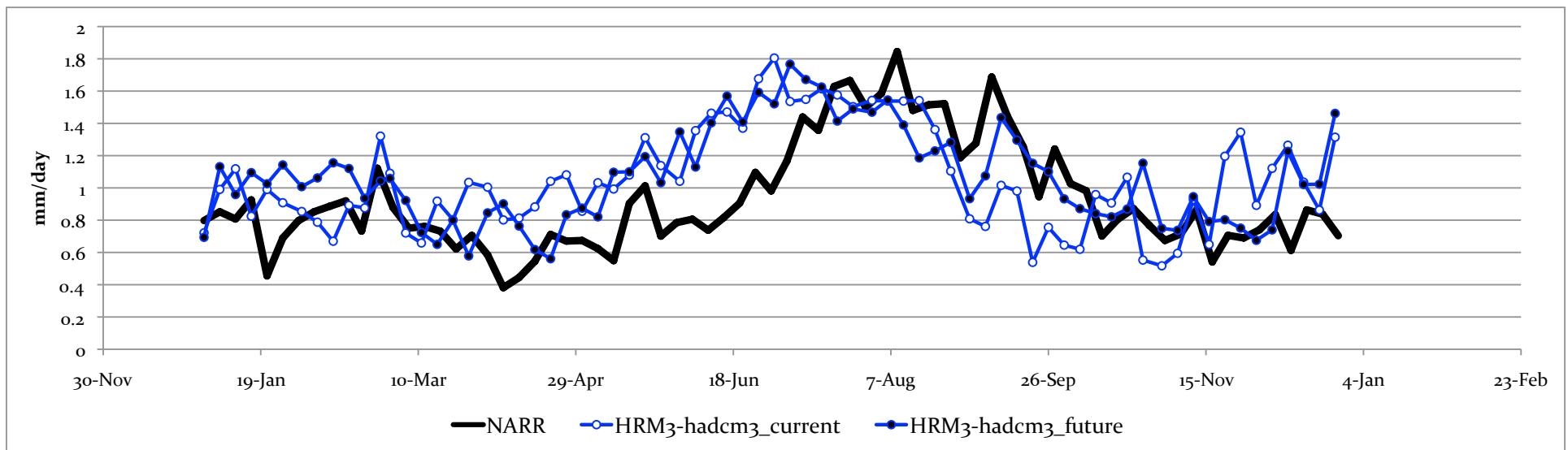
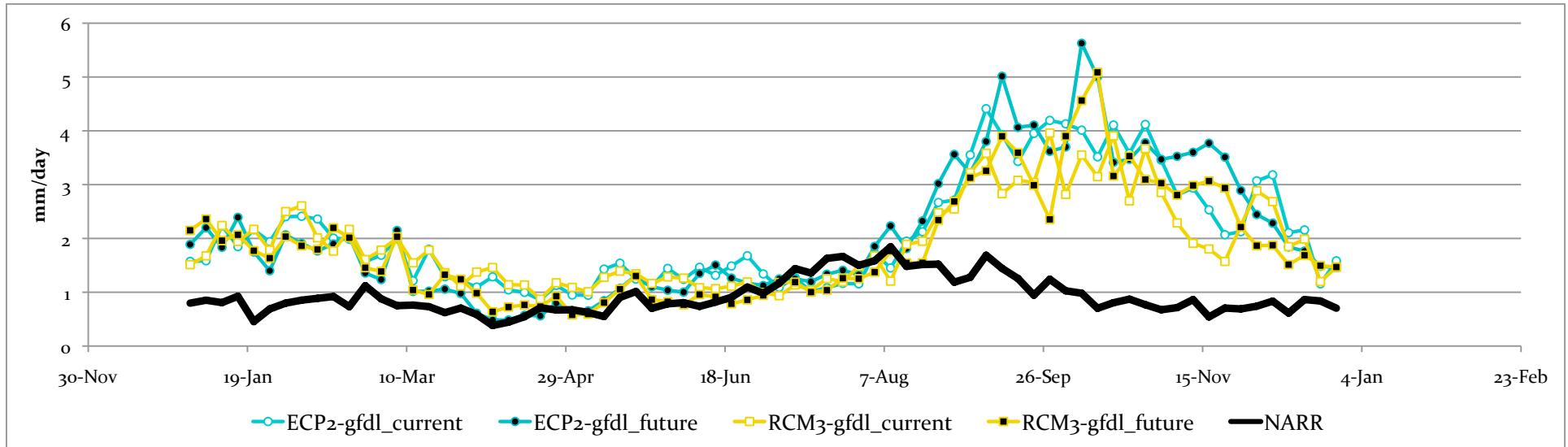


# GCM-driven 5-day Average Precipitation Climatology



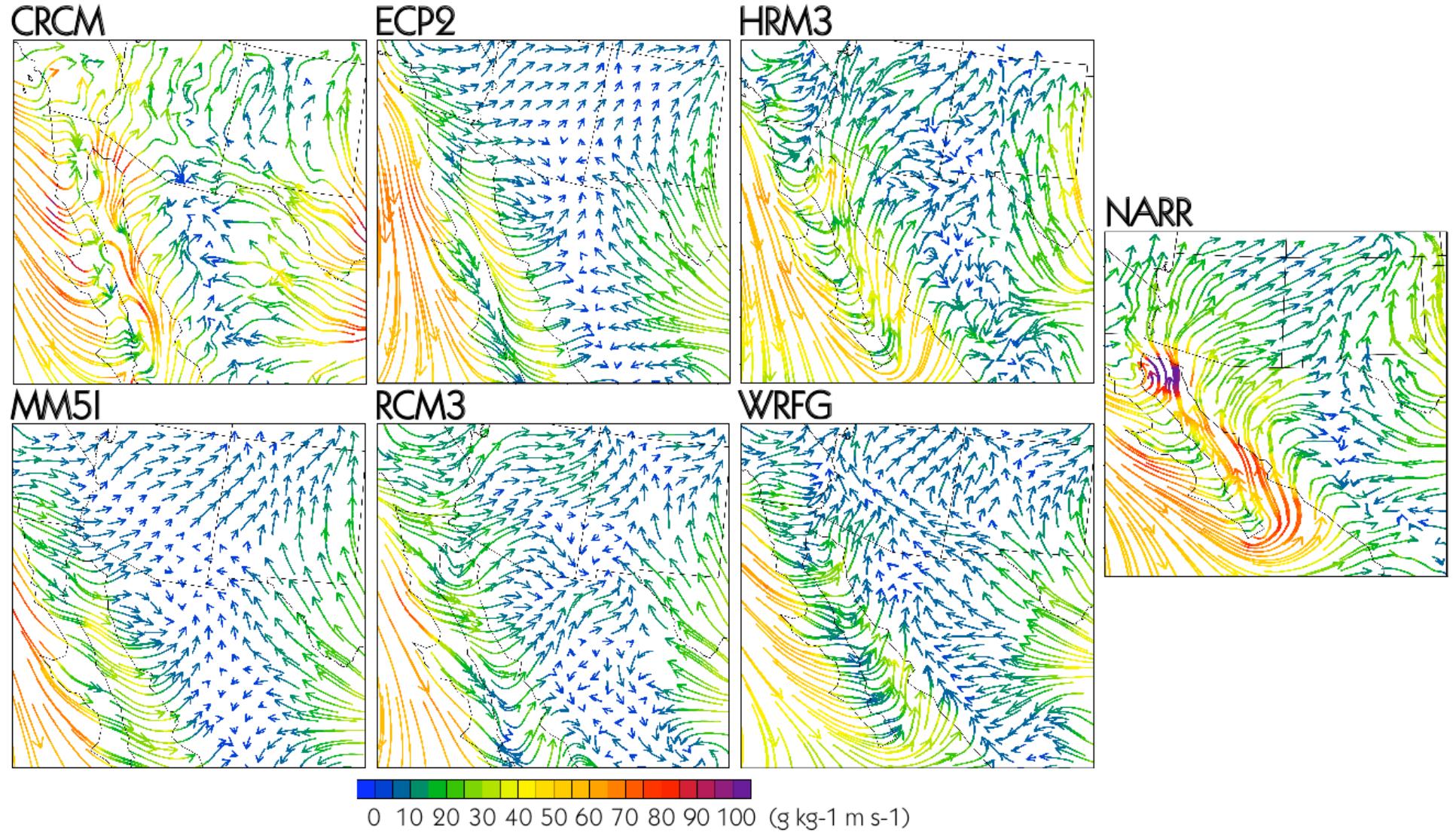


# 5-day Average Precipitation Climatology

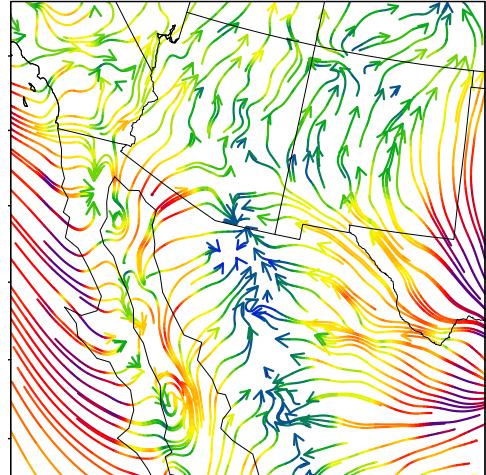


# 5-day Average Precipitation Climatology

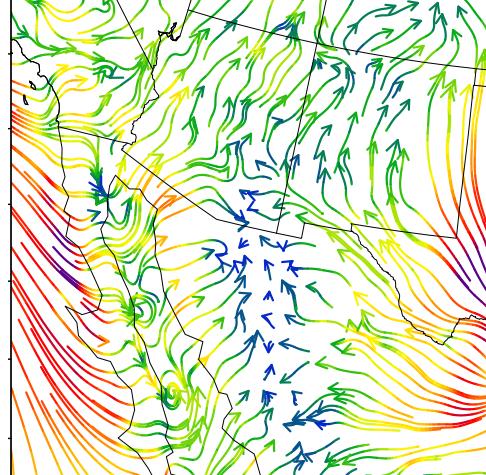
# 1980-2004 JJAS Average Near-Surface Moisture Flux: NCEP-driven Simulations



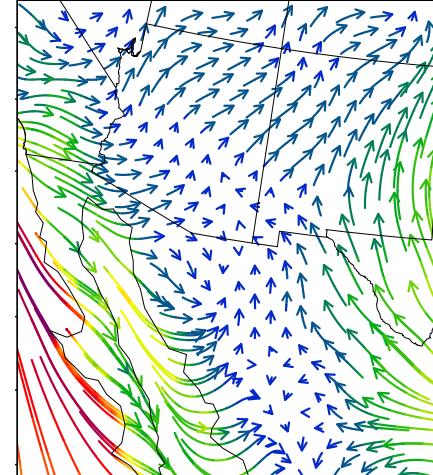
CRCM\_ccsm



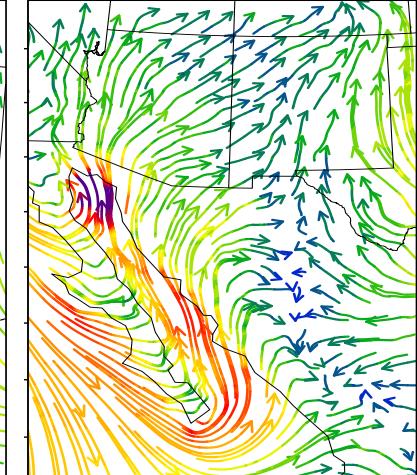
CRCM\_cgcm



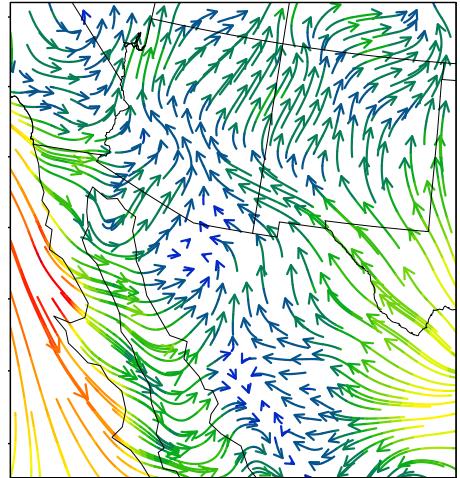
MM5I\_ccsm



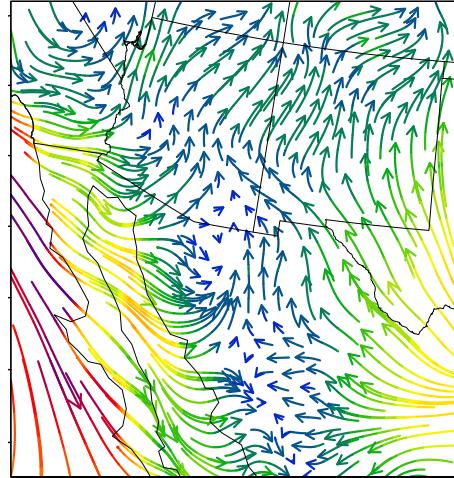
NARR



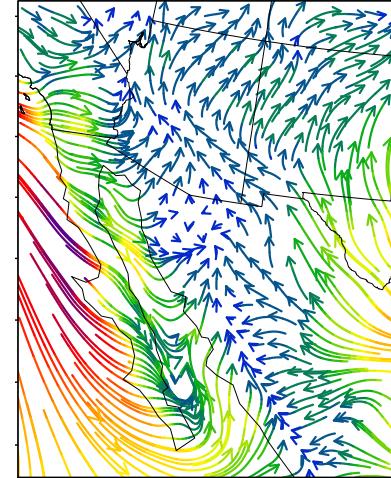
RCM3\_gfdl



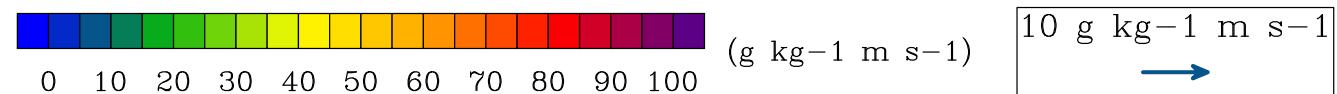
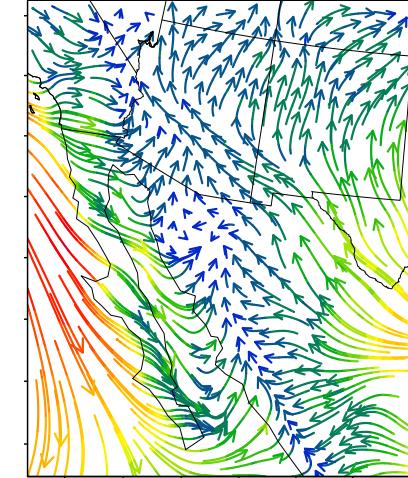
RCM3\_cgcm



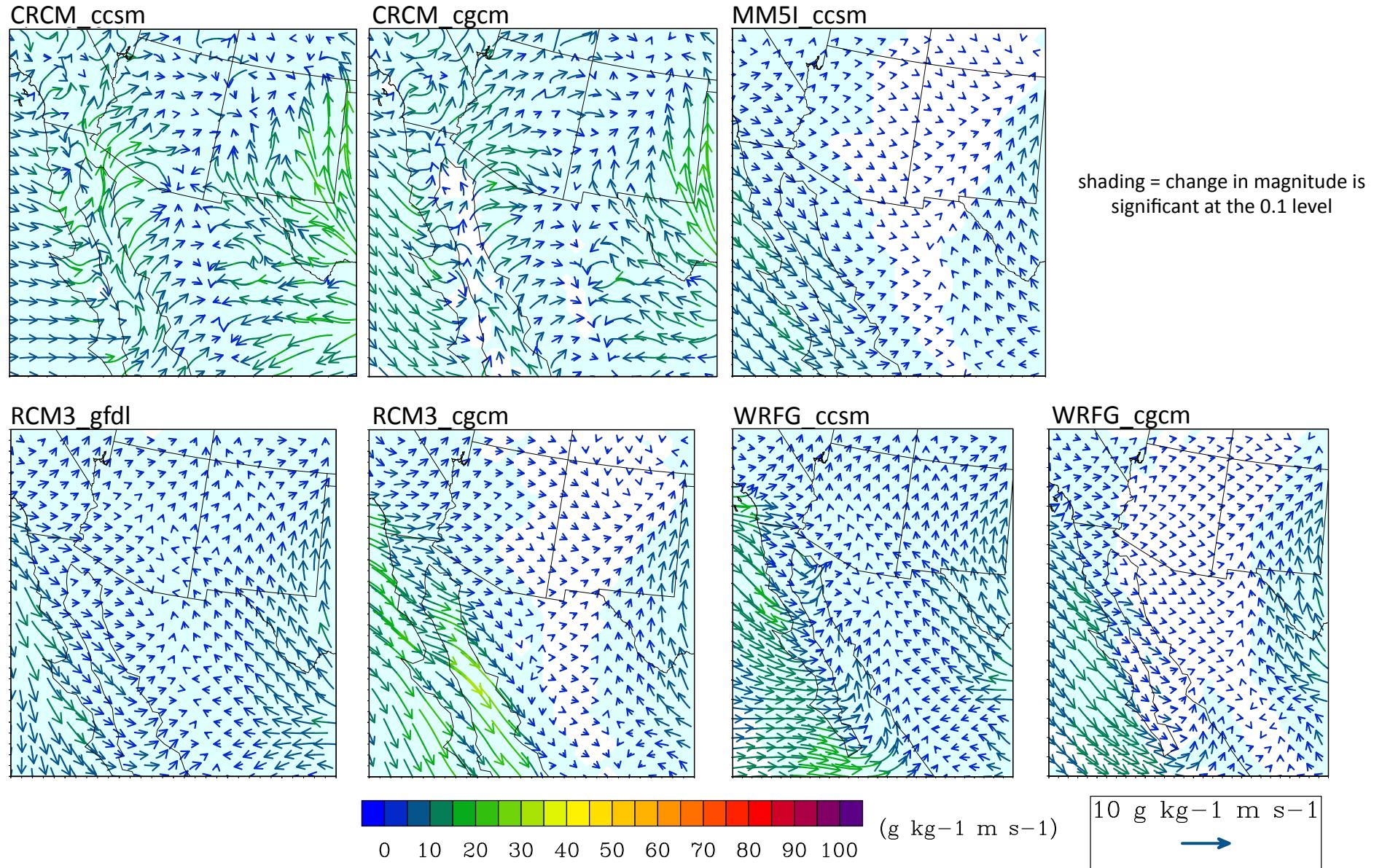
WRFG\_ccsm



WRFG\_cgcm



1971-1999 JJAS Near-Surface Moisture Flux: GCM-driven  
(NARR 1980-2004)

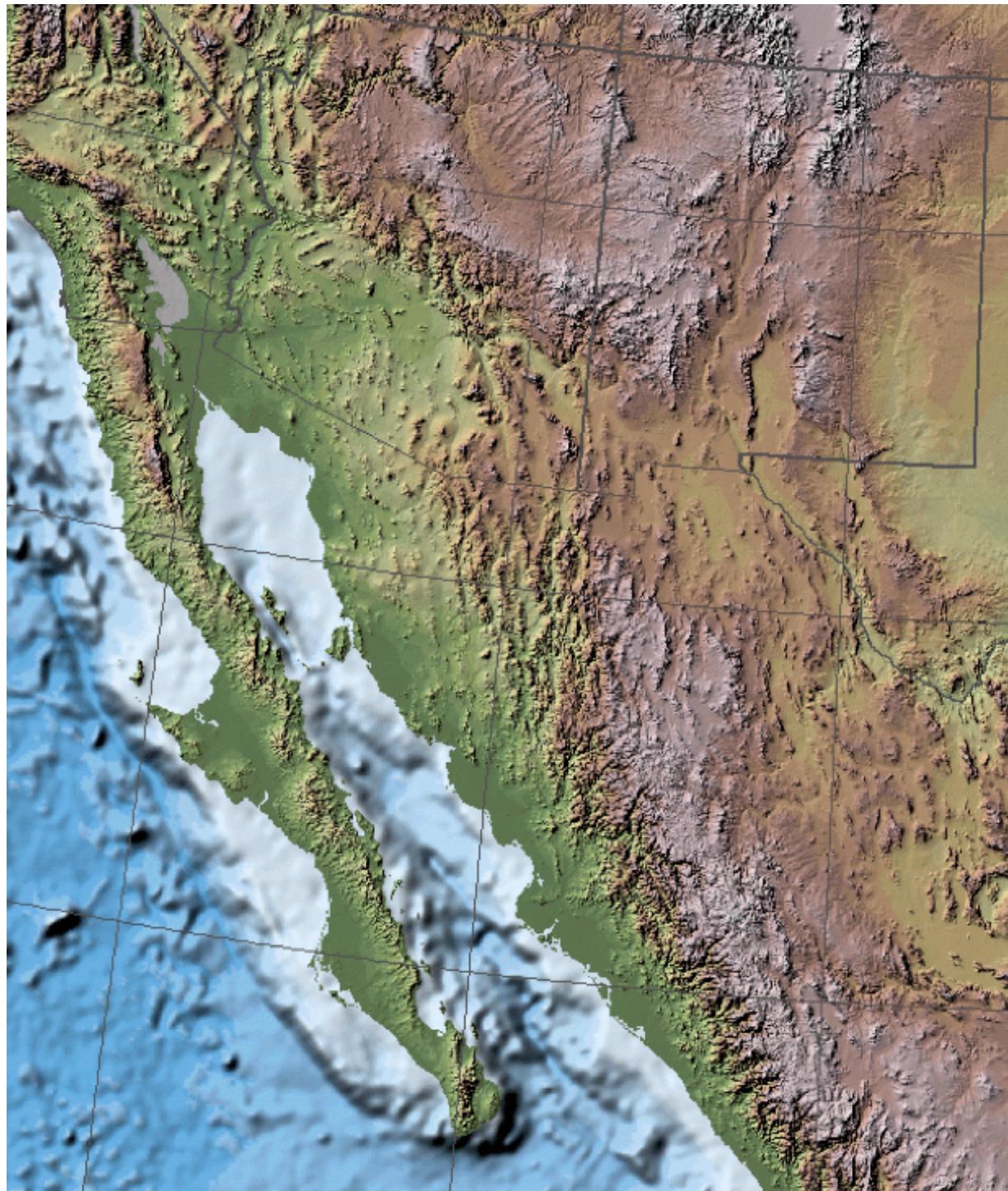


2041-2069 : 1971-1999 JJAS  
Near-Surface Moisture Flux Difference

# Final Comments

- The ability of the models to capture monsoon system rainfall is heavily determined by driving GCM.
- Bias in near surface moisture flux/wind fields is heavily determined by the RCM.
- Future work will include examining the driving GCMs to determine, more specifically, how they are influencing the RCMs in terms of their ability to simulate a monsoon system and in terms of their influence on the RCM projections. RCM analysis will follow suit.
- Clearly, for this region, this will be an interesting ensemble of models to work with for this process-based credibility analysis. The projections may be similar, but the differences in the RCMs and GCMs are striking.





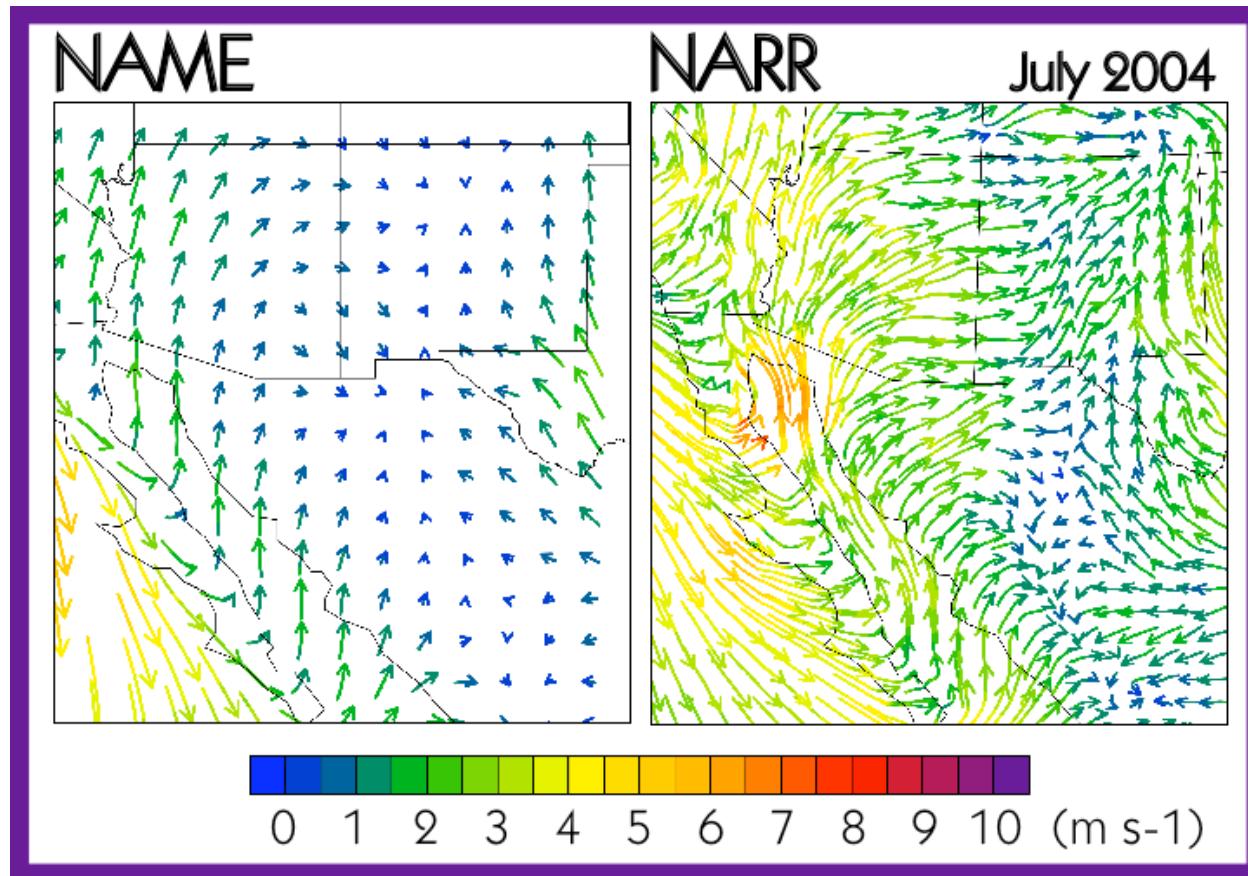
Shaded Relief - Land and Ocean  
Source: [U.S. Geological Survey](#)

Shaded Relief - Land and Ocean

Elevation in Feet

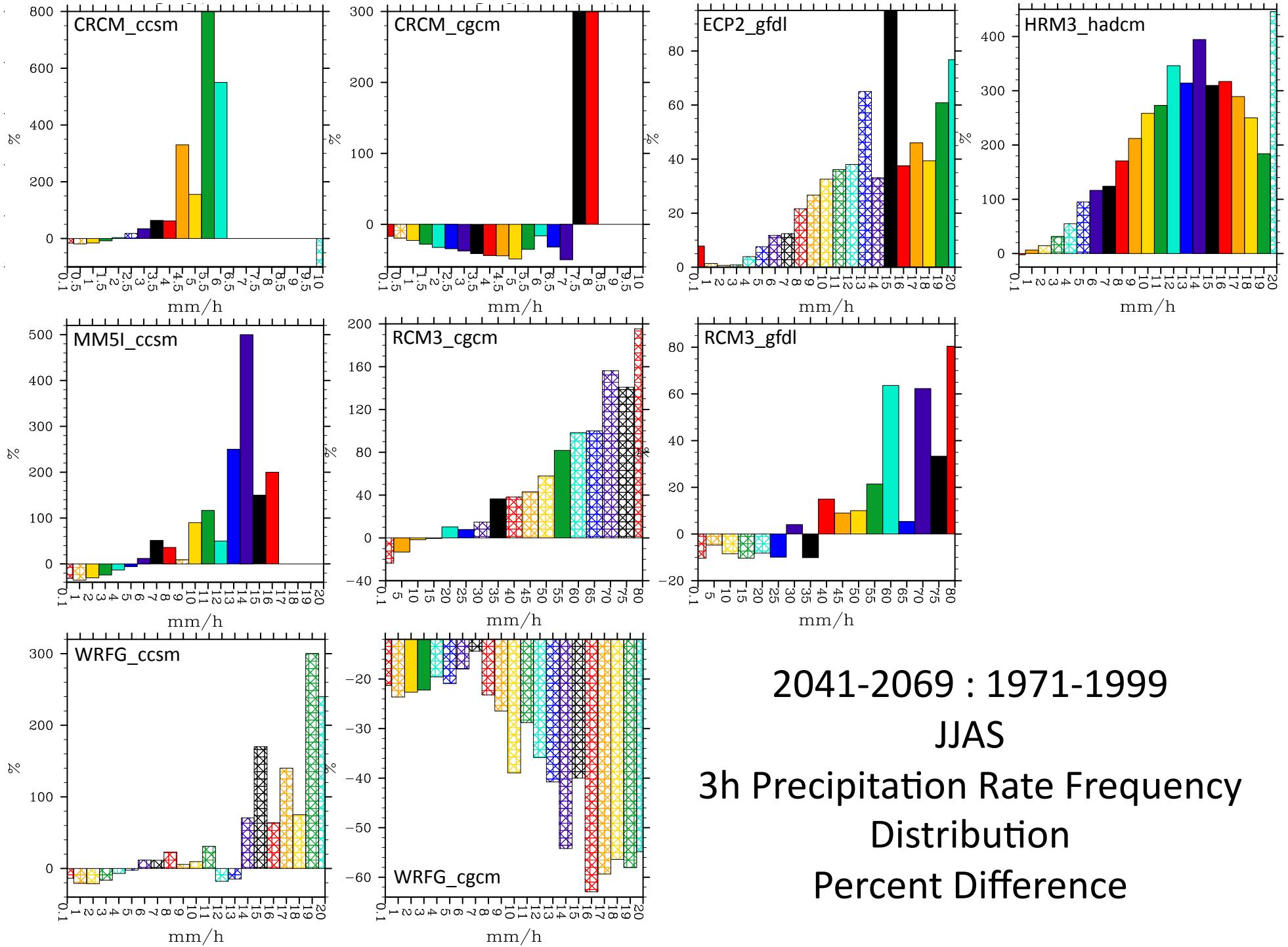
10000 - 20320
9500 - 9999
9000 - 9499    2743.2-2895.3 m
8500 - 8999
8000 - 8499
7500 - 7999
7000 - 7499    2133.6-2285.7 m
6500 - 6999
6000 - 6499
5500 - 5999
5000 - 5499    1524-1676.1 m
4500 - 4999
4000 - 4499
3500 - 3999
3000 - 3499    914.4-1066.9 m
2500 - 2999
2000 - 2499
1500 - 1999
1000 - 1499    304.8-456.9 m
500 - 999
250 - 499
1 - 249
-282 - 0

# NARR Wind Bias

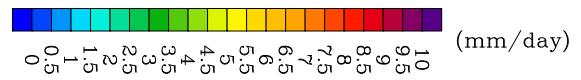
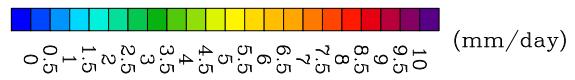
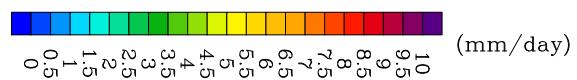
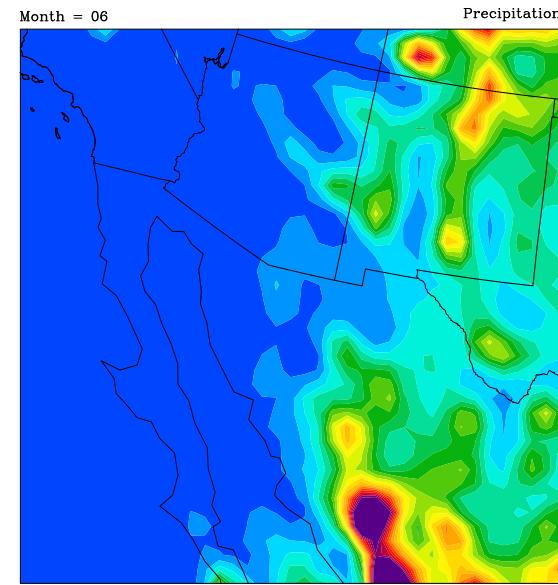
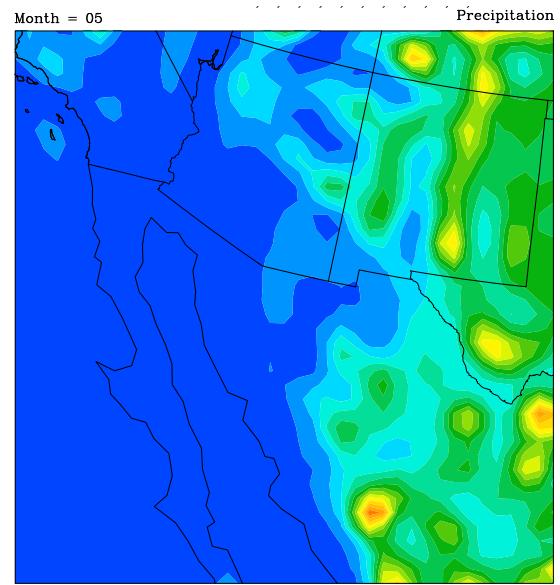
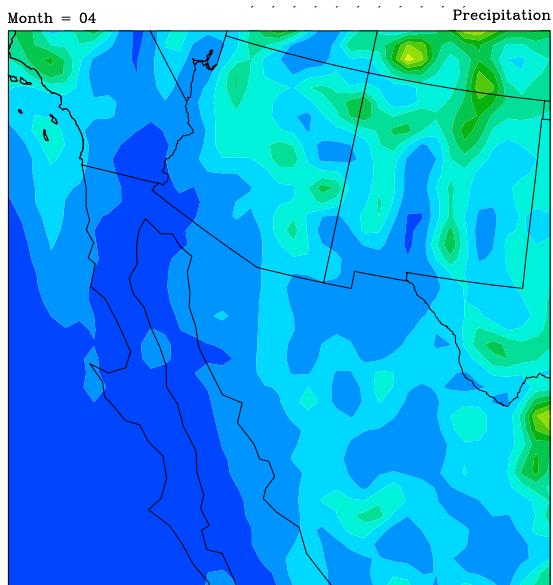
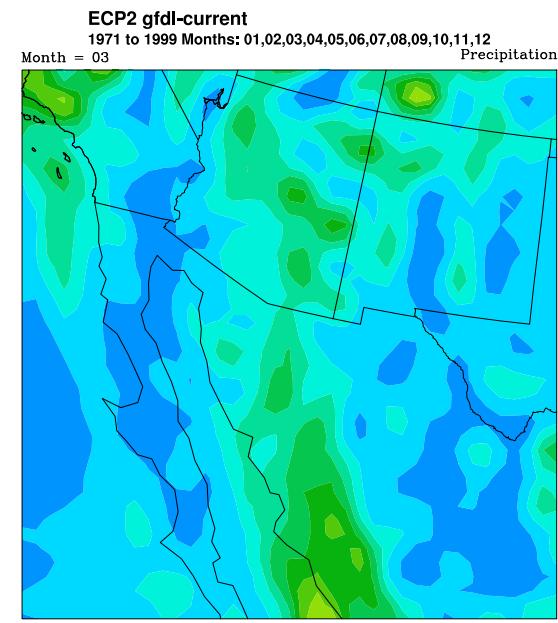
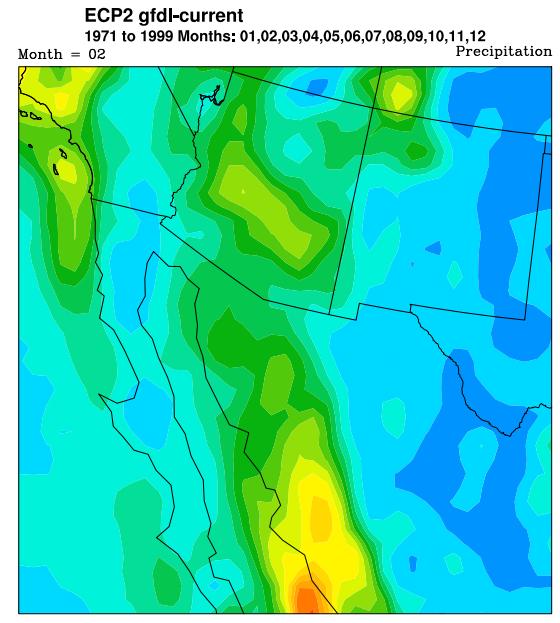
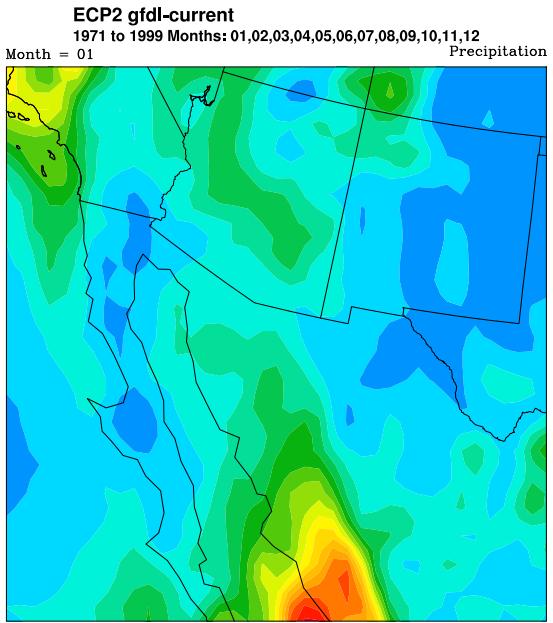


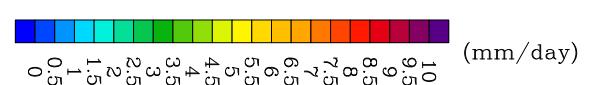
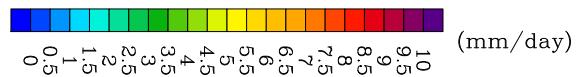
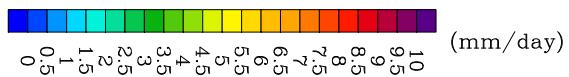
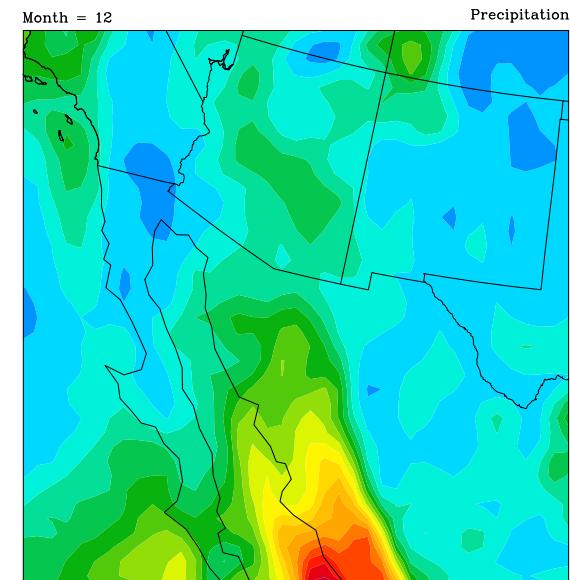
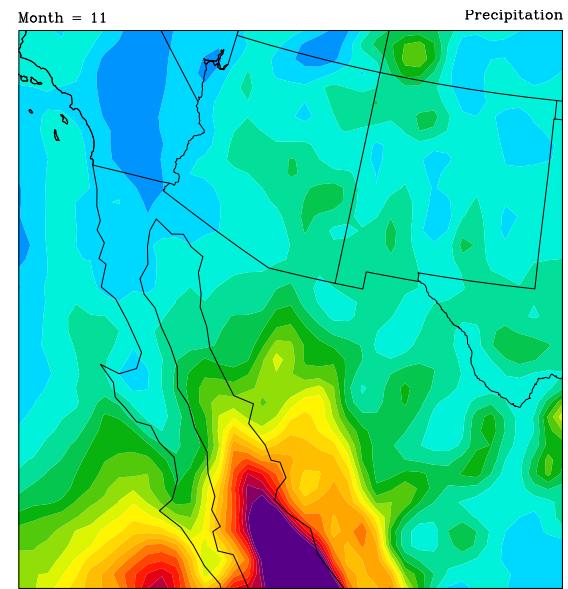
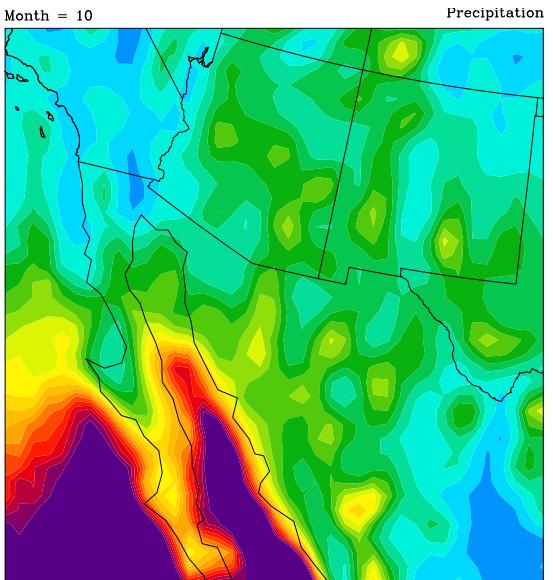
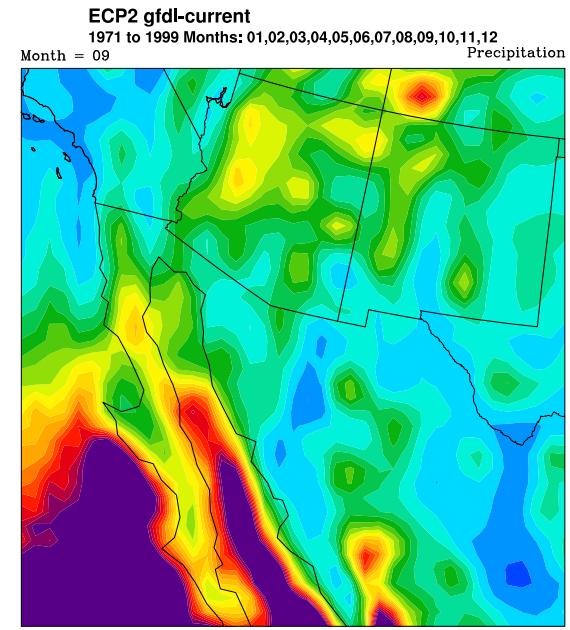
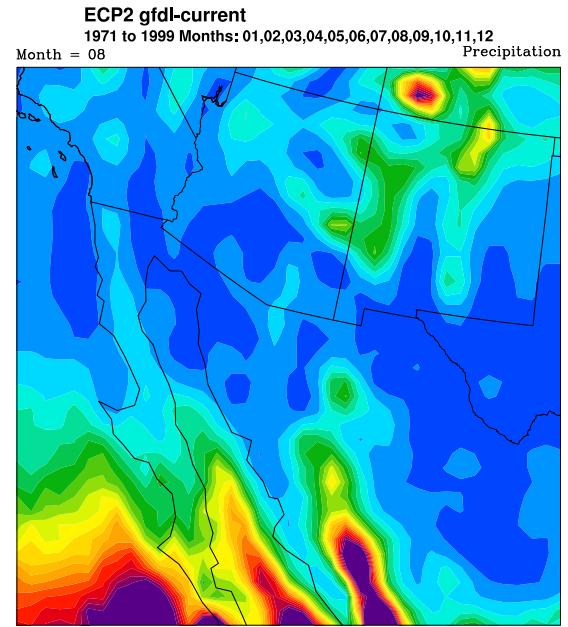
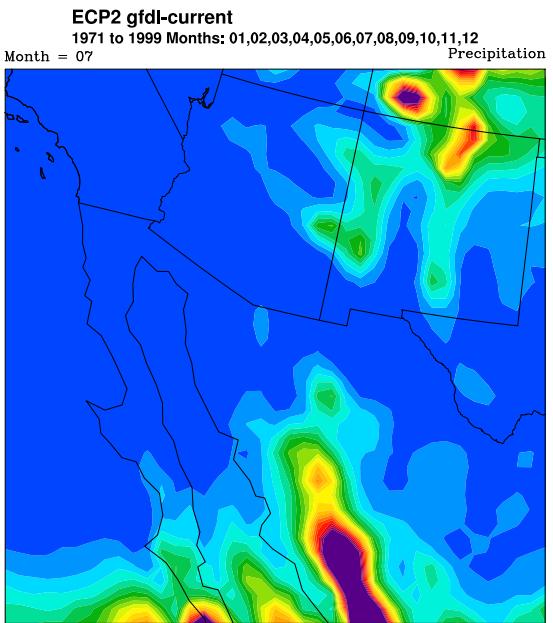
The NARR has a strong wind bias over the Gulf of California into AZ relative to the 2004 July average gridded NAME observations (shown right and in above chart), particularly in the northern Gulf.

A version of NARR run for July of 2004 enhanced with more of the NAME observations contains a nearly identical error (not shown here; Ciesielski and Johnson, J. Climate, 2008), implying that this is a systematic problem in the NARR.

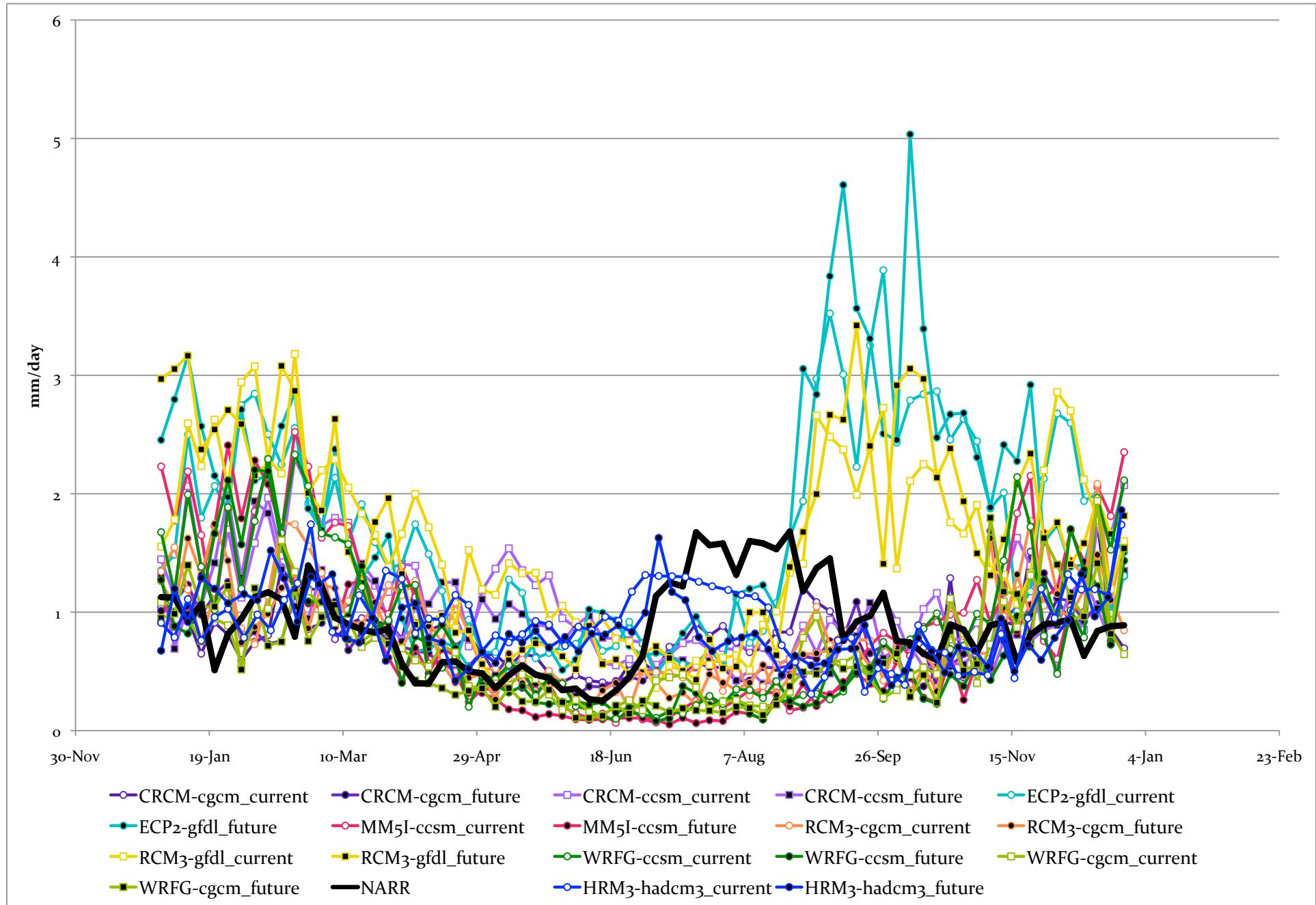


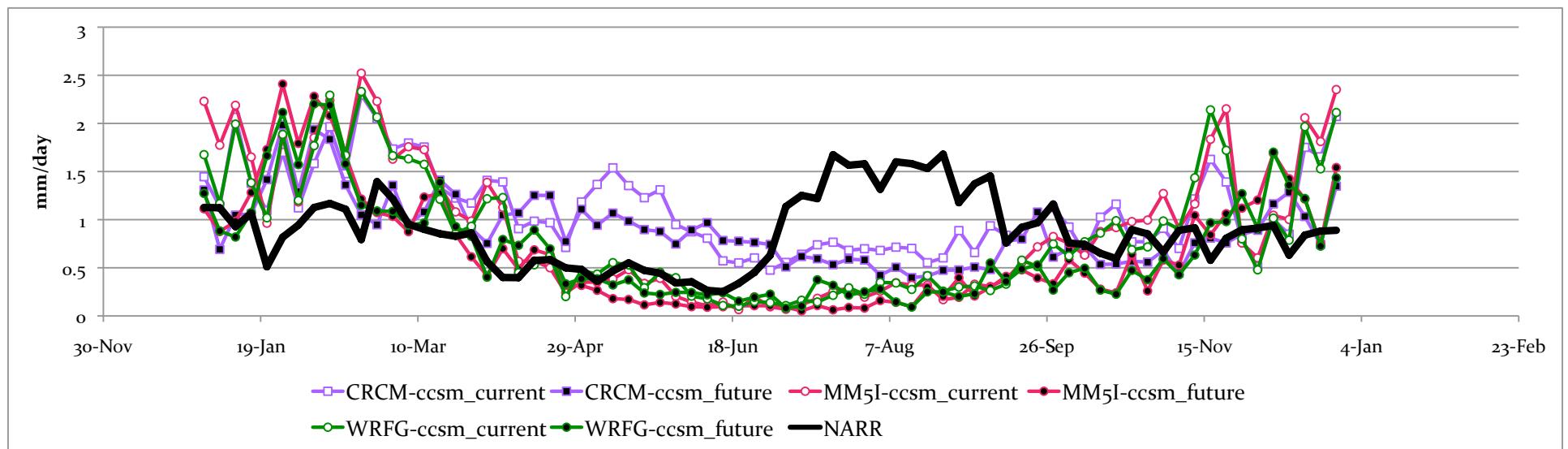
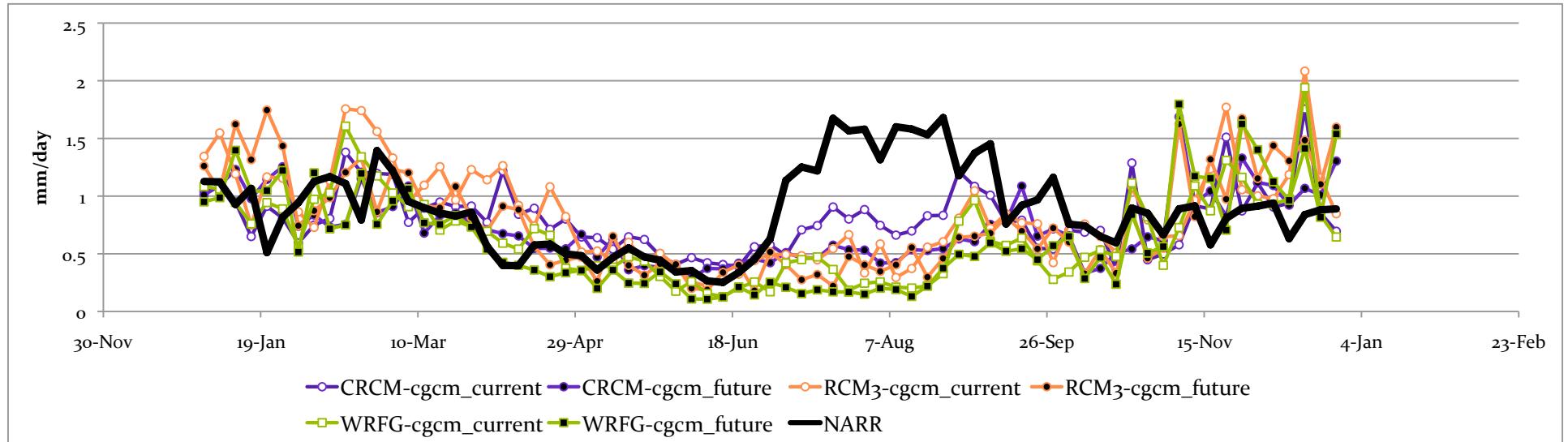
2041-2069 : 1971-1999  
JJAS  
3h Precipitation Rate Frequency  
Distribution  
Percent Difference



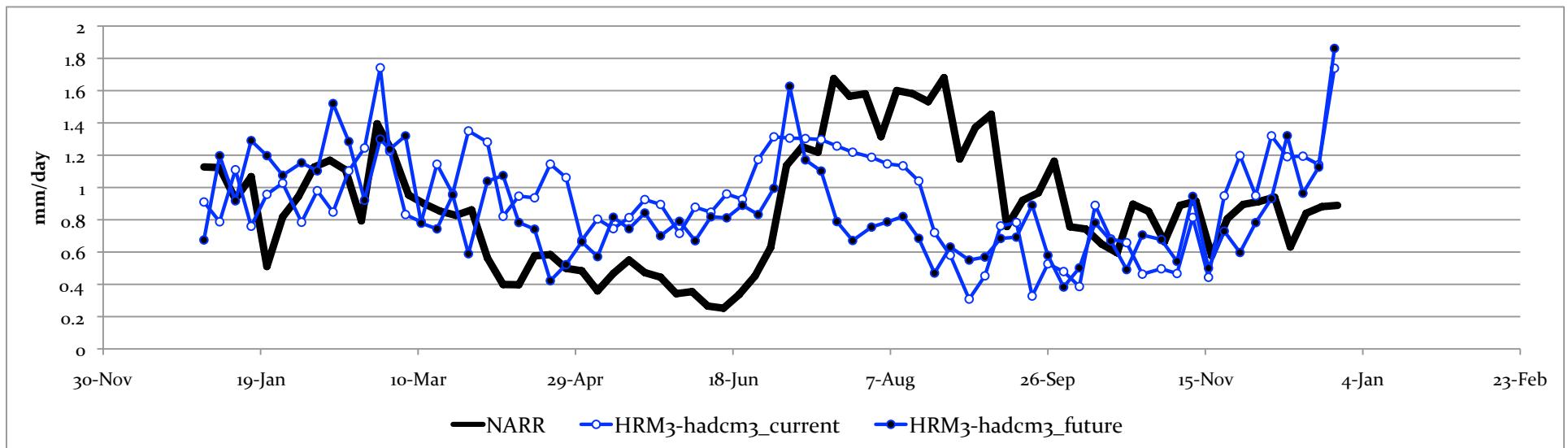
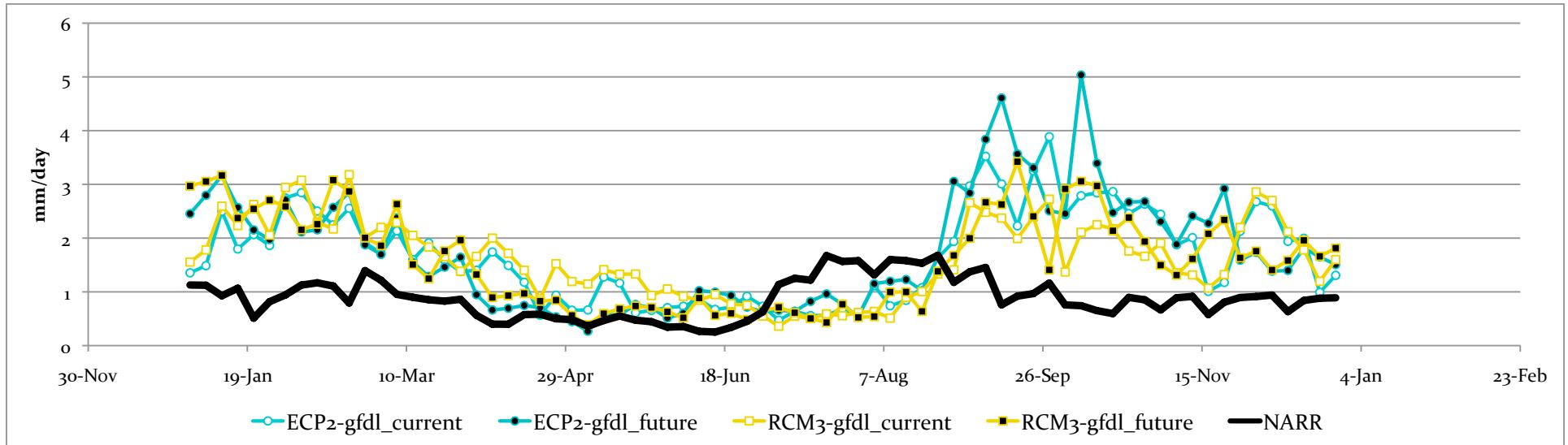


# GCM-driven 5-day Average Precipitation Climatology: AZ Only





# 5-day Average Precipitation Climatology: AZ Only



## 5-day Average Precipitation Climatology: AZ Only