



IGAC/SPARC Chemistry-Climate Model Initiative (CCMI)

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Victoria, Canada

1-3 October 2013



CCMI Background and Goal



Background:

- (i) Increasingly, the **chemistry and dynamics of the stratosphere and troposphere are being modeled as a single entity in global models** (and increasingly a coupled ocean).
- (ii) Tropospheric and stratospheric global chemistry-climate models are continuously being challenged by new observations and model intercomparisons.
- (iii) There is a need to better coordinate the previously separate activities addressing these two domains and to **assess scientific questions in the context of comprehensive stratosphere-troposphere** resolving models with chemistry.

CCMI Goals

1. Better understand the role of chemistry-climate interactions
2. Contribute to the understanding and improved representation of chemistry-climate processes in global models
3. Facilitate and improve comparability for model-observation comparison
4. Provide simulations & analysis for process studies and in support of upcoming assessments (WMO, IPCC)

CCMI Organization



Co-Chairs CCMI:

Veronika Eyring (DLR), Michaela Hegglin (Univ. of Reading), Jean-François Lamarque (NCAR)

- Michaela Hegglin (Univ. of Reading) was elected as CCMI co-chair by the CCMI SSC in June 2013
- Veronika Eyring will step down as co-chair of CCMI and move to the CCMI SSC at the end of 2013.

CCMI Scientific Steering Committee (SSC):

- Stephan Bojinski (WMO Space Programme and GCOS; Switzerland)
- Irene Cionni (CCMI diagnostic tool, regional modeling; Italy)
- Bryan Duncan (tropospheric satellite products; US)
- Arlene Fiore (tropospheric chemistry and climate; US)
- Andrew Gettelman (clouds, UTLS; US)
- Peter Hess (CCMI hindcast, transport, tropospheric chemistry; US)
- Hong Liao (vegetation-chemistry-aerosol-climate interactions, air quality; China)
- Gunnar Myhre (aerosols, radiative forcing, Norway)
- Tatsuya Nagashima (chemistry-climate interactions; Japan)
- Keywan Riahi (Integrated Assessment Modeling, human health impacts; Austria)
- Tom Ryerson (insitu observations for model evaluation; US)
- Ted Shepherd (large-scale dynamics in the stratosphere and troposphere, UK)
- Drew Shindell (radiative forcing, chemistry-climate interactions; US)
- Darryn Waugh (stratospheric impacts on climate, performance metrics; US)
- Paul Young (CCMI hindcast, tropospheric chemistry, stratospheric water vapor, UK)

IGAC/SPARC CCM1 2013 Science Workshop

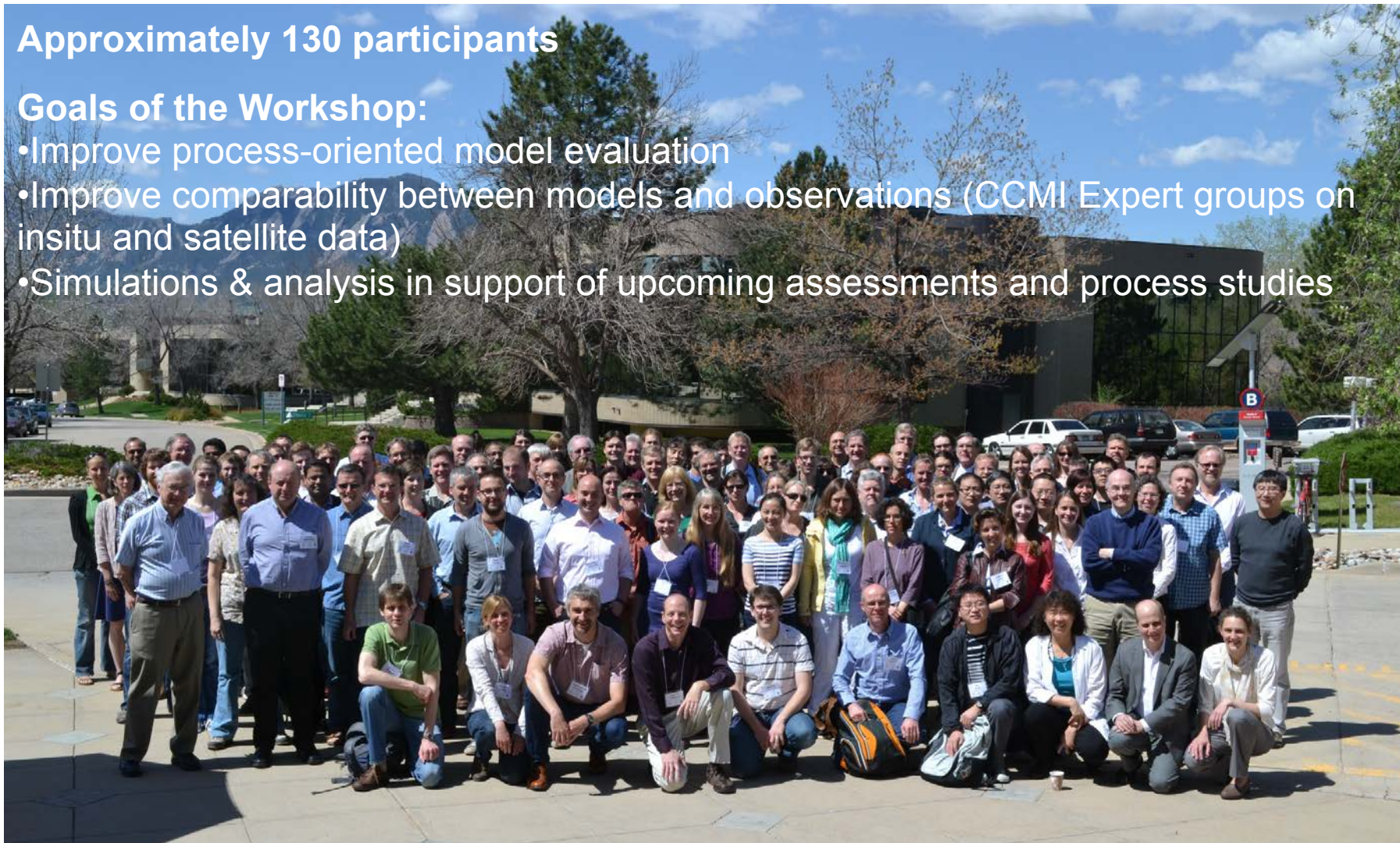
NCAR, Boulder, CO, 14-16 May 2013

Co-Chairs: Veronika Eyring & Jean-Francois Lamarque

Approximately 130 participants

Goals of the Workshop:

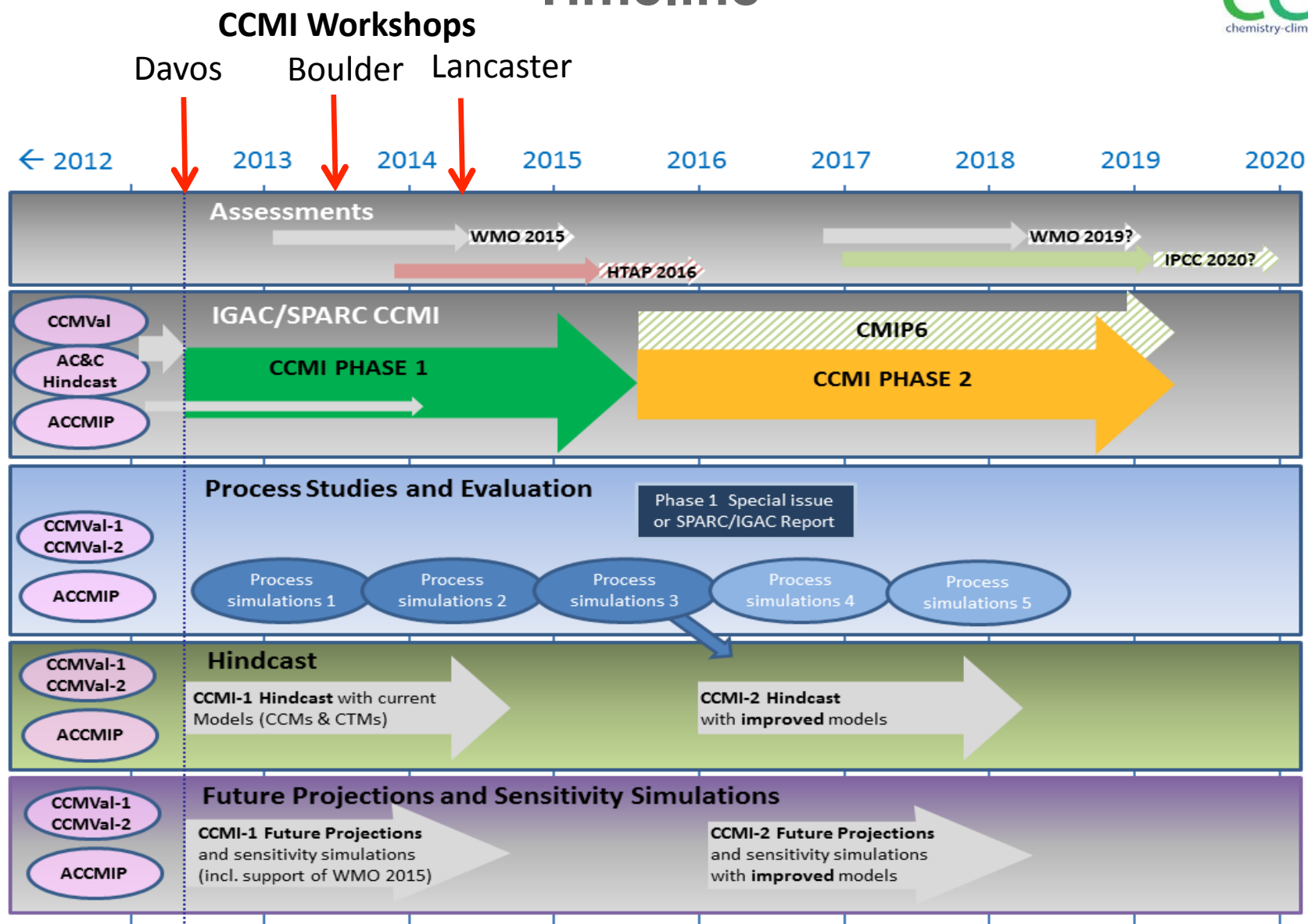
- Improve process-oriented model evaluation
- Improve comparability between models and observations (CCMI Expert groups on insitu and satellite data)
- Simulations & analysis in support of upcoming assessments and process studies



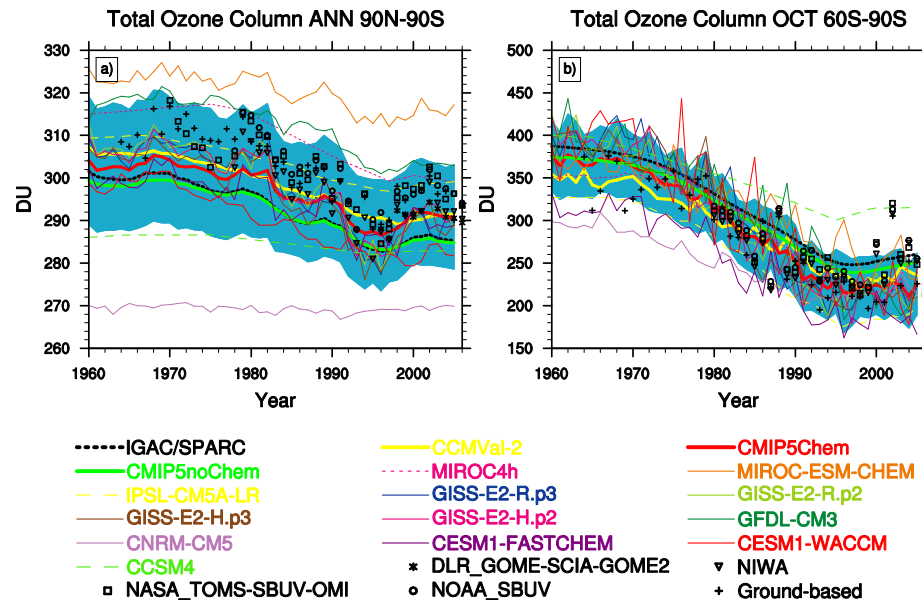
Future direction of the activity (scientific questions to be addressed, timelines, etc.)

- How well does the current generation of global chemistry models capture the **observed interannual variability in tropospheric and stratospheric constituents**? To what extent do the satellite retrievals of tropospheric and stratospheric constituents constrain constituent variability over the last 10-15 years?
- How have **changes in atmospheric forcings impacted chemical composition and chemistry over the last 30 through 50 years**? These forcings include: a) changes in climate forcing with resulting impacts on temperature, water vapor and meteorology, possibly extending to stratosphere-troposphere exchange, b) changes in ozone and aerosol precursor emissions, c) changes in land cover, and d) changes in ODSs.
- How have **changes in aerosol loading impacted oxidative capacity** of the troposphere over the last 30 to 50 years?
- How well do we understand the **budget of tropospheric OH**? Can we capture the estimated interannual variability and trends?
- What is the **role of very short-lived halogen species** (VSLS) on tropospheric and stratospheric chemistry?

Timeline



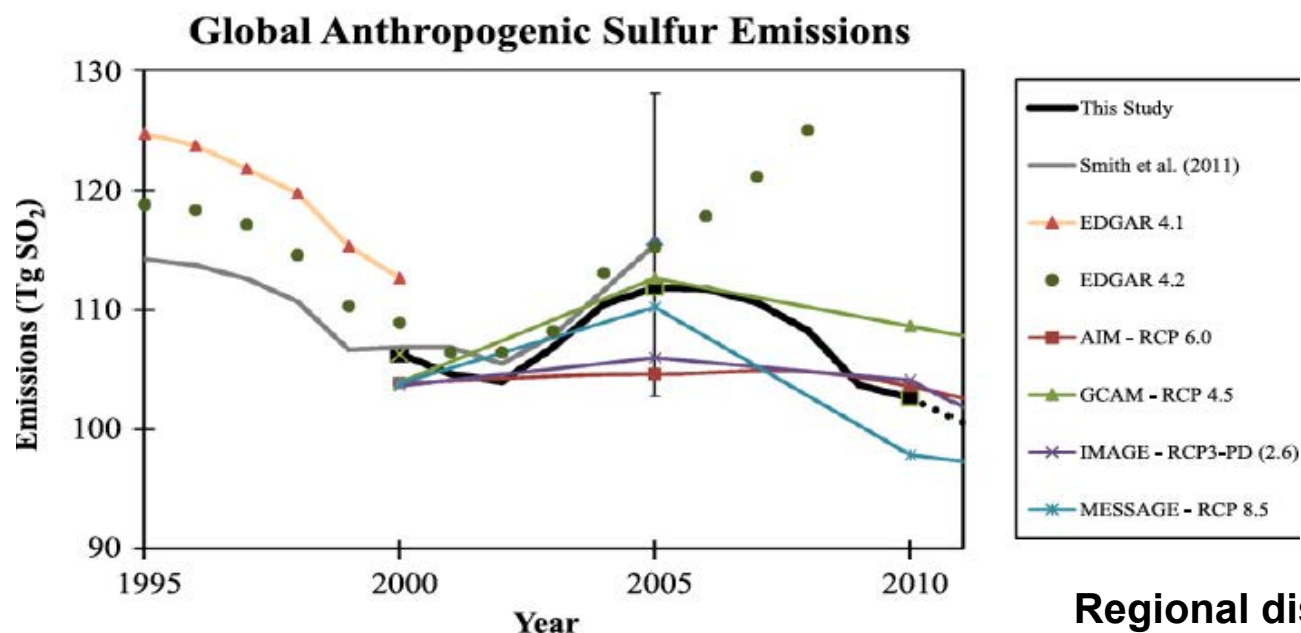
Ozone in CMIP5 simulations



Eyring et al.,
JGR, 2013

- Time-varying ozone is now included in the latest suite of models, either prescribed or calculated interactively. Although in some models there is only *medium agreement* with observed changes in total column ozone, **the inclusion of time-varying stratospheric ozone constitutes a substantial improvement since the AR4 where half of the models prescribed a constant climatology**. As a result, there is *robust evidence* that **the representation of climate forcing by stratospheric ozone has improved** since the AR4 (*ES Ch09 IPCC AR5*).

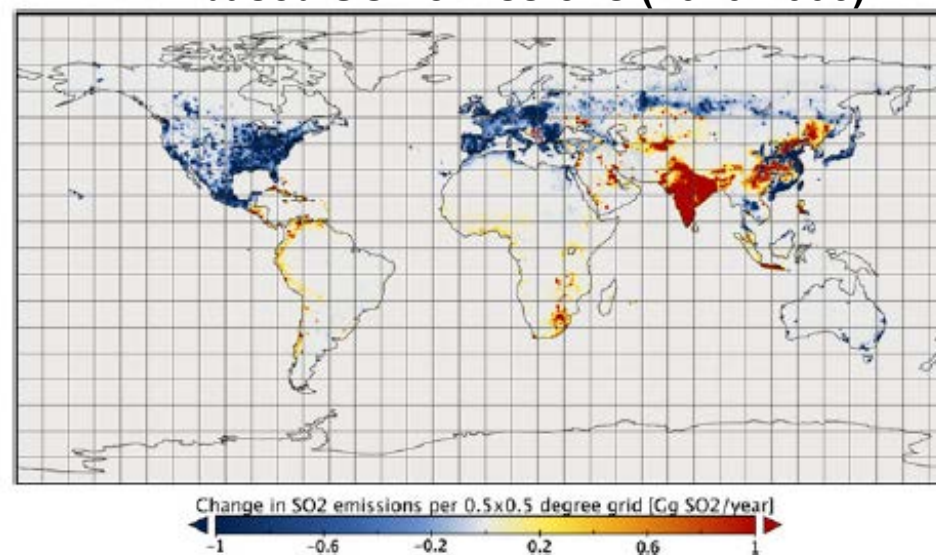
Focus on SO₂ and recent hiatus



Klimont et al., 2013

- While there is a **net increase over 2000–2010 period from the EECCA** (Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia), China, India, and international shipping, these increases were smaller than **emission reductions in North America** (US and Canada) and Europe, **leading to a net decrease in global emissions**.
- 2010 estimated to be lower than in 2000 by about 3%.**

Regional distribution of anthropogenic land based SO₂ emissions (2010-2005)



CCMI contributions to CMIP6



CMIP5 Synthesis Paper: No contribution from CCMI (see ACCMIP and “CCMVal” papers)

Proposed Structure for CMIP of a more distributed organization: Well received by CCMI

CMIP6 Data Request

- CCMI follows CMIP standards in terms of data format and documentation
- We plan to provide a data request for models with and without interactive chemistry (will be a reduced version compared to CCMI-1 data request)

Emissions and Concentrations

- Update the IGAC/SPARC ozone database (Cionni et al., 2011) for CMIP6 models with prescribed ozone
- Contribute to the update of the historical emissions and harmonization with scenarios (Workshop in Nov organized by Claire Granier)
- Possibly provide aerosol concentrations in collaboration with AeroCom (under discussion whether really needed)

Model Evaluation

- Evaluate chemistry-climate interactions in the CMIP6-DEC simulations
- Diagnostics & metrics will be implemented in the ESMValTool for routine use

CCMI contributions to CMIP6



CMIP6 Science Questions, contributions to

- **Systematic biases**
- **Response to forcings**
- **Variability, predictability** (e.g., role of the stratosphere and uncertainty in emissions in decadal predictions) and **future scenarios** (e.g. understanding the role of aerosols and other SLCF)

Additional Simulations beyond the CMIP-DECK simulations (preliminary, to be discussed at CCMI workshop in Lancaster in May 2014)

•Simulation 1: Understanding the role of specific air quality/SLCF measures?

- **Quantify the climate and air quality impacts of specific measures or policies** (such as emphasis on natural gas and associated methane release)
- Focus on short-lived species and air quality
- Will require coordination with IAMs and Scenario-MIP

•Simulation 2: Understanding the climate impact of regional emissions of short-lived climate forcers or their precursors

- **Defines the fingerprint of specific forcers** (e.g. US emissions of SO₂)
- EasyAerosols and other idealized experiments (possible synergies with other CMIP6 satellites, e.g. D&A, CFMIP)

Questions/Issues for CMIP6

- New harmonization period: 2010(ish) for emissions and 2015(ish) for LLGHG concentrations? GEIA-led workshop in Hamburg, November 2013
- What to do for near-term projections beyond harmonization time?
- Propagation of emission uncertainty?
- Who will redo the historical emissions?
- Do we need higher resolution (possible target: 0.1o)?
- Multi-ESM generation of concentrations (ozone, aerosols, CH₄?) & nitrogen deposition data. To 2200-2300? Is it still needed?
- Gridding with consideration of projected population changes? Specific regulations (HTAP)?
- Consistency with LU change & CO₂ for biomass burning?
- Allow time for early testing and iterations!