





WGCM Day 3 – global to regional modelling

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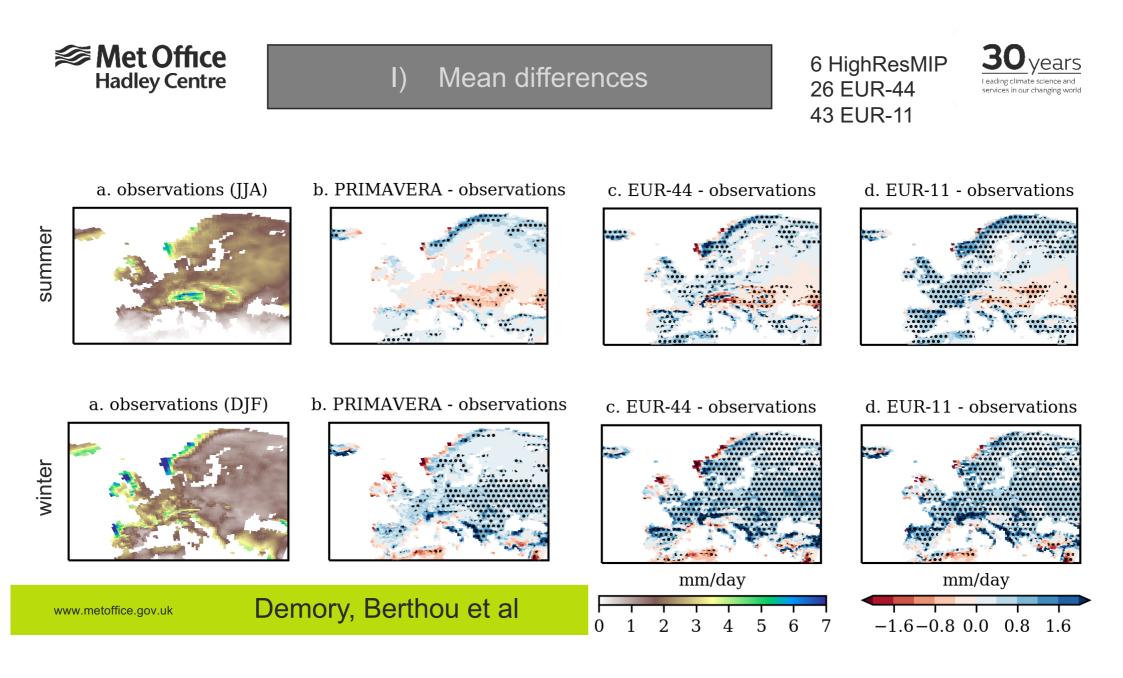
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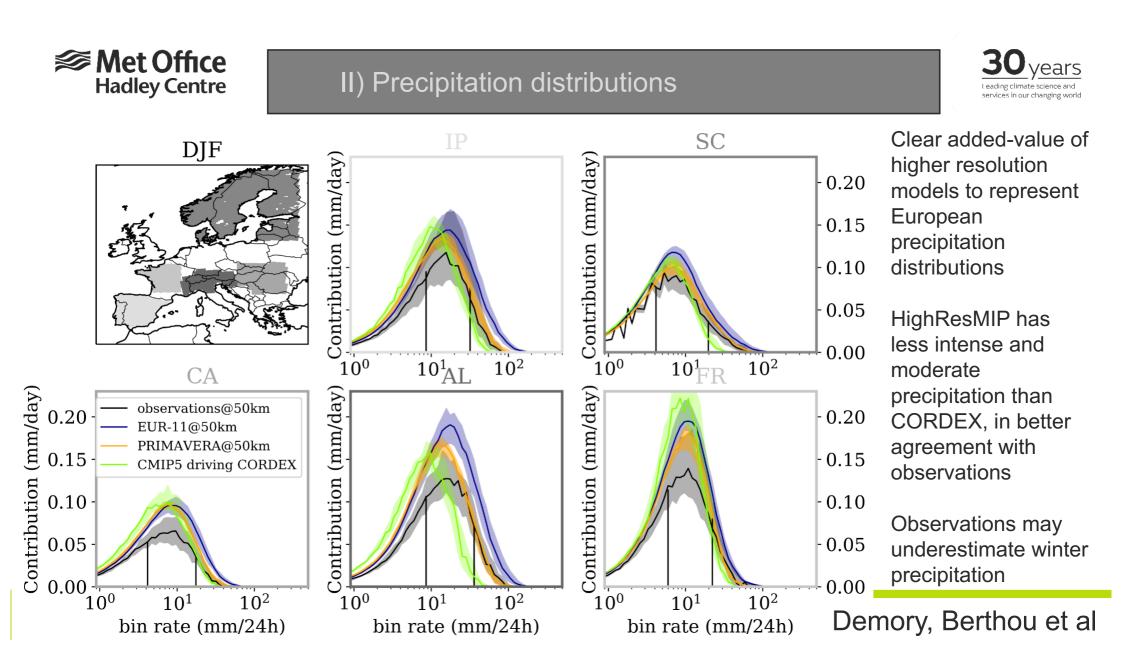




What we have from the HighResMIP side

- HighResMIP global simulations (atmosphere-only + coupled), 1950-2050, at low and high (50-25km) resolutions
 - Data on ESGF, lots of analysis ongoing, hires is similar resolution to older CORDEX simulations
- Begun to compare global and CORDEX models, also feeding into IPCC Ch10
 - Demory et al., GMD 2020, "European daily precipitation according to EURO-CORDEX regional climate models (RCMs) and high-resolution global climate models (GCMs) from the High-Resolution Model Intercomparison Project (HighResMIP)"
 - global models give complementary information over Europe
 - Strandberg and Lind, 2020, in discussion: 50km atmosphere necessary for European precipitation, then select ensemble of best performing models
- Several groups beginning to use ~25km models to drive regional CPMs
 - e.g. H2020 EUCP, Met Office (inc. with 1/12° ocean)
 - but data volumes are extremely challenging









Some current issues

- Temperature trends:
 - global models have trouble matching spatial patterns
 - Because EURO-CORDEX use constant aerosol forcing (Boé et al., 2020)
 - · present-day trends in surface temperatures are not good
 - future warming is lower than CMIP5 (which have decreasing aerosols).
 - evaporation over the Mediterranean Sea increases much more in EURO-CORDEX compared to CMIP5, potentially because of the lack of coupling with the Mediterranean sea. This also dampens the increase in temperature in EURO-CORDEX.
- So aerosol forcing and coupling are important, as are mismatches in forcing of CMIP and CORDEX:
 - potential to do something with HighResMIP, which uses specified aerosol forcing EasyAerosol (MacV2-SP)
 - perhaps make links with MED-CORDEX using regional coupled models vs HighResMIP





What could we do?

- Further comparisons of global and regional models
 - more systematic comparisons of CORDEX and HighResMIP are needed, use the complementary information from both, common analyses and metrics of performance
 - we could extract regions from global models and (somehow/where) make them available for coordinated analysis (may not want to add to CORDEX database to save confusion)
 - better understand key processes/uncertainties in driving models
- Drive CORDEX models with HighResMIP output (after further comparison)
 - perhaps as part of HighResMIP2/CMIP7, need to save LBCs
 - better understand the role of driving model vs downscaling processes
 - what new information do we need, how best to use this combination?
- Are there ways to reduce the data volumes required for LBCs
 - e.g. 10 years of 3 hourly global LBCs are 155TB in size for 25km model (out of 187TB of total diagnostics for 23 year simulation). Ongoing studies suggest 1 hourly forcing may be important for predictability
- How to make the data we already have as useful to users as possible
 - combining CORDEX and HighResMIP, for example by resolution or by some other metric that relates to user needs

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Papers

- Strandberg and Lind: The importance of model resolution on simulated precipitation in Europe – from global to regional model <u>https://wcd.copernicus.org/preprints/wcd-2020-31/#discussion</u>
- Boé, J., Somot, S., Corre, L., & Nabat, P. (2020). Large discrepancies in summer climate change over Europe as projected by global and regional climate models: causes and consequences. *Climate Dynamics*, *54*(5), 2981– 3002. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-020-05153-1</u>
- Demory, M.-E., Berthou, S., Fernández, J., Sørland, S. L., Brogli, R., Roberts, M. J., et al. (2020). European daily precipitation according to EURO-CORDEX regional climate models (RCMs) and high-resolution global climate models (GCMs) from the High-Resolution Model Intercomparison Project (HighResMIP). *Geoscientific Model Development*, *13*(11), 5485–5506. https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-13-5485-2020