CORDEX Flagship Pilot Study (FPS) on convective phenomena over Europe and the Mediteranean

Stefan Sobolowski (<u>stefan.sobolowski@uni.no</u>) GEWEX convection-permitting climate modeling workshop, Boulder, CO September 8, 2016

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OUTLINE

- FPS and CORDEX
- Motivation for a coordinated effort
- Scientific Aims
- Motivating research
- Challenges and practical concerns
- Discussion on the way forward



Flooding of the Seine June 2016 Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?cu rid=49228392





What is CORDEX?

- WCRP-sponsored core project: Coordinated Regional Downscaling EXperiments (<u>www.cordex.org</u>)
- "The CORDEX vision is to advance and coordinate the science and application of regional climate downscaling through global partnerships"
- All land masses, all RCPs, most CMIP5 models, @ 12-50km resolution









Pilot studies as a way to address challenges facing CORDEX

- More rigorous and quantitative assessment of the added value of regional downscaling;
- Better understanding of processes and phenomena relevant for regional climate change;
- A broader and more process-based assessment of downscaling techniques and models;
- Moving towards very high resolution, convection permitting models;
- Better integration of CORDEX with other WCRP programs (e.g. GEWEX)





A partial collection of Euro-CORDEX Convection Perimitting activites

Institute Id	RGM name	RGM_version	conv perm model doma	ain_size	resolution	driving_mode	driving_experi	nsemble	nesting steps	period	al output_interv	atatus	availability	• contact	•] commenta
MILUB	WITE	3.6.1	COSMO-DE extd w/ Alps, Elbine, Elbis catchments	450+455+50	0.0275deg ~3.1km	maint	monhuntion	N/A	analysis in EUR-11 sin Sheep	1992/11-1995/12, 2001/11-2003/12, 2009/11-2013/12	10	finished	by request	k operangeligt, junich de skrist@uni-bono de	simulation periods preceded by spinup
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MIUB	WRF	3.5.1	Europe 2km over Crete and	1600×1552×50	0.0275deg ~3.1km	eraint	evaluation	N/A	eraint -= EUR-11 -= 3km	Jan, Jul 2010 13-14/1/1994, 16-18/10/2008, 21-	10	finished	by request	k.goergen@fz-juelich.de	
UNI NO	WRIT	3.6.1	surrounding ocean areas		~2km	ensint	evaluation	N/A	ermint -⊨ 2km	23/11/2008	15min, 1h, 3h	finished	by request	stefan.sobolowski@uni.no marie.piazza@uni-graz.at / heimo.truhetz@uni-graz.at	1
WEGC (CLMcom)	COLM	4-0-17	greater Alpine region	424x240x40	0.0275deg ~3.1km	eraint	evaluation	N/A	eraint -= 12 km (CCLM4-8-17; Klaus Keuler, BTU) -= 3 km	1989/01-2010/12	10	finished	by request	prein@ucar.edu	
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WEGC (CLMcom)	OOLM	5-0-6	greater Alpine region	424x240x40	0.0275deg ~3.1km	MPI-ESM-LR	rcp85	r2i1p1	MPI-ESM-LR -> EUR-11 -> 3km	2071-2100	10	planned	by request	marie.piazza@uni-graz.at / heimo.truhetz@uni-graz.at	best config
WEGC (CLMcom)	OOLM	4-8-17	greater Alpine region	424×240×40	0.0275deg ~3.1km	IF S	evaluation	N/A	IFS (~20 km) -= 3 km	2005/12-2010/12	10	finished	by request	andras.csaki@uni-graz.at / heimo.truhetz@uni-graz.at marie.piazza@uni-graz.at	/ sens. exp.
WEGC (CLMcom)	COLM	5-0-0	greater Alpine region	424×240×40	0.0275deg ~3.1km	IFS	evaluation	N/A	IF9 (~29 km) -> 3 km	2005/12-2010/12	10	running	by request	andras.csaki@uni-graz.at / heimo.truhetz@uni-graz.at marie.piazza@uni-graz.at	/ multiple sens. exp.
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WEGC	WRF	3.7.1	greater Alpine region	449x265x50	0.0275deg -3.1km	MPI-ESM-LR	historical	r2i1p1	MPI-ESM-LR -> EUR-11 -> 3km	1971 - 2000	10	planned	by request	heimo.truhetz@uni-graz.at	best config
WEGG	WRF	3.7.1	greater Alpine region	449×265×50	0.0275deg -3.1km	MPI-ESM-LR	rop85	r811p1	MPI-EBM-LR -> EUR-11 -> 3km	2071 - 2100	10	planned	by request	heimo.truhetz@uni-graz.at	best config
CNRM	AROME	Cycle 38t1	South East France	240x240x60	2.5Km	eraint	evaluation	N/A	eraint -> 12 km ALADIN	1989-2008	10	finished	by request	antoinette.atias@meteo.fr	
GNRM	AROME	Gyole 3811	Bouth East France	240x240x60	2.5Km	GNRM-GM5	historical		CNRM-GM5 -> 12 km ALADIN	1989-2000	10	finished	by request	antoinette.atias@meteo.fr	
CNRM	AROME	Cycle 38t1	South East France	240x240x60	2.5Km	CNRM-CM5	rop85		CNRM-CM5 -> 12 km ALADIN	2089-2100	10	finished	by request	antoinette.alias@meteo.fr	
RMIB-UGent	ALARO-0	~1	Belgium	181×181×46	0.044deg -5km	eraint	evaluation	N/A	eraint -> 50/12km -> 5km	1981-2010	10	planned	by request	piet.termoniaggmeteo.be / cordex@meteo.be	
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CLMcom	COSMO_CLM	V5.0_clm6	Belgium	192×175×40	0.025deg -2.8km	eraint	evaluation	N/A	eraint -> 12km -> 2.8km	1981-2010	16	running	by request	nicole.vantipzig@ees.kuteuven.be	
GLMoom	COSMO_CLM	V5.0_cim6	Belgium	192×175×40	0.025deg ~2.8km	EC-EARTH	historical		EG-EARTH -> 12km -> 2.8km	1976-2005	10	running	by request	nicole.vanlipzig@ees.kuleuven.be	
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CLMcom	COSMO_CLM	V5.0_clm6	Belgium	192×175×40	0.025deg ~2.8km	EC-EARTH	rep85		EC-EARTH -> 12km -> 2.8km	2010-2100	10	running	by request	nicole vanlipzig@ses.huleuven.be	
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	COLM UCL	COSMO4.8-CLM11	Delatura	192=175×40	0.025deg ~2.8km	MPLESMAR	historical		MPLESMLR -= 50/12km -= 2.8km	1976-2005	10	planned	by remund	cecille.villanueva@uclouvain.be, phillions.marhaix@uclouvain.bs	
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ULg-MAR36	MAR	V3.6	Belgium	110×100×25	0.044deg ~5km	enaint	evaluation	N/A	eraint -= 5km	1961-2010	10	planned	by request	xevier.fettweis@ulg.sc.be	
ULg-MAR36	MAR	V3.6	Belgium	110x100x25	0.044deg ~5km		historical			1976-2005	10	planned	by request	xavier.fettweis@ulg.ac.be	
ULg-MAR36	MAR	V3.6	Belgium	110×100×25	0.044deg ~5km		rcp.26			2010-2100	10	planned	by request	xavier.fettweis@ulg.ac.be	
ULg-MAR36	MAR	V3.6	Belgium	110x100x25	0.044deg ~5km		rcp45			2010-2100	1h	planned	by request	xavier.fettweis@ulg.ac.be	
ULg-MAR36	MAR	V3.6	Belgium	110×100×25	0.044deg ~5km		rop85			2010-2100	10	planned	by request	xavier.fettweis@ulg.ac.be	signifiations published in Rap et al. 2014 (1981)
ETH Zurich	GGLM	v4.14	greater Alpine region	500×500×60	0.02deg ~2.2km	ERA-Interim	evaluation		ERA-Interim-=12km-=2.2km	1998-2007	1h, 3h, 1d	finished	by request	nikolina.ban@env.ethz.ch	and 2015 (GRL) simulations published in Ban et al., 2014 (JGR)
ETH Zurich	COLM	v4.14	greater Alpine region	500×500×60	0.02deg -2.2km	MPI-ESM-LR	historical		MPI-EBM-LPI->12km->2.2km	1991-2000	1h, 3h, 1d	finished	by request	nikolina.ban@env.ethz.ch	and 2015 (GPL) simulations published in Ban et al., 2014 (JGR)
ETH Zunch	COLM	V4.19 GPU-Prototype	Success Appine region	1535+1535+50	0.02deg -2.2km	EBA-loterm	evaluation		FRA-Jolerim -> 12km -> 2.2km	1999-2008	10, 30, 10	Boished	by request	david leubwier@env.ethz.ch	same domain as E. Kendon Europe nun
IMK-TRO	COSMO_CLM	COSMO4.8-CLM7	southwestern Germany	140×116	0.025deg ~2.8km	ERA40	evaluation		EPA40 -= 50km -= 7km -= 2.8km	1965-2000	10	finished	by request	Dana-Joannen Panitedkil ada	
IMK-TRO	COSMO_CLM	COSMO4.8-CLM7	southwestern Germany	140×117	0.025deg ~2.8km	ECHAM5	historical		ERA40 -=50km -=7km -=2.8km	1968-2000	15	finished	by request	Mana-Juanaeo, Paroitzillat, edu	
IMK-TRO	COSMO_CLM	COSMO4.8-CLM7	southwestern Germany	140×110	0.025deg ~2.8km	ECHAMS	A1b		ERA40 -==50km -==7km -==2.8km	2018-2050	10	finished	by request	Mana-Juanan Panisati Alluda	
IMK-TRO	COSMO_CLM	COSMO_5.00_cim6	Catchments Southern Germany River	322×328	0.025deg ~2.8km	ERA40 MPI-ESM-LR.	evaluation		ERA40 ->50km ->7km ->2.8km	1968-2000	10	finished	analysed	hans benens cards datt, estu	
IMK-TRO	COSMO_CLM	COSMO_5.00_clm6	Catchments Southern Germany River	322×328	0.025deg -2.8km	MPI-ESM-LR.	historical		GCM ->50km ->7km ->2.8km	1968-2005	10	finished	analysed	homory dummany, avoid to 20141, millio	
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Met Office Hadley Centre	Met Office Unified Model	UKV-UM7.9	Southern UK	466×366×70	1.5km	60km- HadGEM3	historical		4km variable rim, 12km intermediate nest	1995-2009	10	finished	collab	elizabeth.kendon@metoffice.gov.uk	
Met Office Hadley Centre	Met Office Unified Model	UKV-UM7.9	Southern UK	466×366×70	1.5km	BORN- HadGEM3	ropes		4km variable rim, 12km intermediate nest	13yrs,~2100	10	finished	collab	elizabeth.kendon@metoffice.gov.uk	
Met Office Hadley Centre	Met Office Unified Model	UKV-UM7.9	Northern UK	260×500×70	1.5km	EOkm- HadGEM3	historical		4km variable rim, 12km intermediate nest	1996-2009	10	finished	collab	elizabeth.kendon@metoffice.gov.uk	
Centre Mat Office Hadley	Model Model	UKV-UM7.9	Northern UK	260×500×70	1.5Km	HadGEM3	rvp85		4km variable rim, 12km intermediate nest	13yrs2100	10	finished	research	elizabeth.kendon@metoffice.gov.uk	
Centre Met Office Hadley	Model Met Office Unified	UKV-UM10.1	Europe	1536×1536×70	2.2km	eraint	evaluation		no intermediate nest	1998-2008	10	running	research	elizabeth.kendon@metoffice.gov.uk	
Centre Met Office Hadley	Model Met Office Unified	UKV-UM10.1	Europe	1536×1536×70	2.2km	25km-UM-GA7	historical		no intermediate nest	1997-2008	15	planned	conab	elizabeth.kendon@metoffice.gov.uk	
Met Office Hadley	Model Met Office Unified	UKV-UM10.1	Europe	1536×1536×70 744×928×2	2.2km	25km-UM-GA7	repos		no intermediate next	10yrs,=2100 1996-2008	10	planned	research	elizabeth.kendon@metoffice.gov.uk	testing oppoing
Met Office Hadley	Met Office Unified	LINGLIMID.1	Lik and ireland	532965492	2.9km	eraint	evaluation		EPA-Interim-shiph resolution, variable resolution at boundary	1996-2008	10	nunning		giorgia fosser@metoffice.gov.uk	testing ongoing
Met Office Hadley Centre	Met Office Unified Model?	UKV-UM10.1	UK and Ireland	434×642×7	2.2Km	eraint	evaluation		ERA-Interim->high resolution, no variable resolution at boundary	ry 1996-2008	10	nunning		giorgia.fosser@metoffice.gov.uk	testing engoing
Met Office Hadley Centre	Met Office Unified Model?	UKV-UM10.1	UK and Ireland	266×354×7	4km	eraint	evaluation		ERA-Interim->high resolution, no variable resolution at boundar	ry 1996-2008	10	running		glorgia.fosser@metoffice.gov.uk	testing ongoing
SMH	HARMONIE	Cycle 37h1.2	greater Alpine region	480×360×65	zium	eraint	evaluation	N/A	eraint -> 15km -> 2km	Sampling 7 summers in period 1998- 2010	1h. 3h. 6h	finished	by request	petter.lind@smhi.se, david.lindstedt@smhi.se	
SMHI	HARMONIE	Cycle 37h1.2	areas		~2km	enaint	evaluation	N/A	Eraint -= REMO 12km -> HARMONIE 2km	23/11/2008	15min, 1h, 3h	finished	by request	petter lind@smhi.se, david lindstedt@smhi.se	



Special Thanks to Klaus Goergen for motivating this!



MOTIVATION

"An organized inter-comparison is required to both formulate scientific questions clearly, and to put scientific results into a context that will allow assessment of robust findings. A critical part of the context for the push to kilometer scale models is the widening appreciation that "stationarity is dead", but that *robust* advice about how precipitation extremes, particularly for short durations, will scale with temperature change is not yet available." – Francis Zwiers (one of the project's reviewers)





Euro-MED FPS on Convective Phenomena

- Multi-model ensemble of convection permitting simulations (<3km)
- Mandatory domain centered on the Alpine chain (see Ban et al., 2014,2015)
- ERA-interim + future time slice(s)
- Testing of configurations begins 2017







MOTIVATION

- Large field campaigns dedicated to the study of heavy precipitation events such as HyMeX (<u>http://www.hymex.org/</u>) and high resolution/dense observation networks: WegnerNet (<u>https://wegcenter.uni-graz.at/en/wegenernet/wegenernet-home/</u>), RdisaggH (CH),COMEPHORE (Fr), SAFRAN (Fr), EURO4M-APGD (CH)
- **Computing capacity** and model development now allow limited-area convection-permitting climate simulations at longer time-scales;
- Homogeneous observation data sets collected over the years now unveil emerging trend signals in most extreme precipitations, particularly at sub-daily time scales (Westra et al., 2014) and in Mediterranean and Alpine mountain ranges (Vautard et al., 2015; Scherrer et al. 2016)
- Several issues linked to detection, attribution, and downscaling of the **very localized consequences of extreme convective events** can now benefit from recent progress in advanced statistical methods combined with advances in dynamical modeling (Beaulant et al., 2011).





OBJECTIVES

- Investigate convective-scale events, related processes and their changes in a few key regions of Europe and the Mediterranean using convection-permitting RCMs, statistical models and available observations
- Provide a collective assessment and intercomparison
 our modeling capacity at convection-permitting scale
- Shape a coherent and robust assessment of the consequences of climate change on convective phenomena impacts at local to regional scales





SCIENTIFIC AIMS: added value and processes

- How do Convective events, associated damaging phenomena (heavy precipitation, wind storms, flashfloods) and related processes (e.g. initiation, interactions with topography, land surface, land-ocean contrasts) respond to changing climate conditions in different climatic regions of Europe?
 - Identifying trends in intensity, scale and duration in past observations, in underlying processes, and understanding how these are simulated by RCMs
 - Explaining major events in the context of climate change, using both dynamical and statistical simulations, and provide storylines of future events
 - Identifying the added-value of convection-permitting models in simulating such trends with respect to standard resolution climate models, including relevant processes





SCIENTIFIC AIMS: added value



- Combined field campaign and high resoution modeling 9-3-1km nest
- Shallow convection off coast
- Deeper convection associated with orographically induced updrafts Source: Barstad and Caroletti (2013)
 WCRP

Uni Research Klima/Klimaservice <u>ht</u>

Source: Barstad and Caroletti (2013) http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/gj.2067/full

Significant improvement but also some familiar Problems @ 1km!

STOPEX	Wet (%) 10min	Wet (%) 1hr	Wet (%) 3hr	Wet (%) 24hr	Tot.acc (mm)
P1 - Bremnes	348	193	153	111	483/543
P2 - Børtveit	276	162	140	116	675/938
P8 - Hovaasen	295	167	139	109	554/717
P9 - Kattnakkjen	231	142	130	101	768/1239
P10 - Korsvik	315	172	145	110	487/ 614
P18 - Y-Sorlivatnet	289	167	143	109	693/838

- Wet % is the ratio of model events/observed events
- Total amounts are: modeled/observed
- Take home message: Model rains too often with too little intensity





SCIENTIFIC AIMS: added value



 The now familiar greater improvement in the tails at hourly scales (green dots)



Source: Lind et al. (2016) http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/JCLI-D-15-0463.1



SCIENTIFIC AIMS: added value

- Improvement depends on variable, season, region and altitude
- In some cases there is even deterioration
- Raises issues of observation limitations





solution regional climate simulations for regional impact studies

SCIENTIFIC AIMS: added value in AROME-Climate over SE France 2.5km

- Show familiar improvement at daily and hourly scales
- Decrease in daily extremes (bottom left)
- Increase in hourly extremes (bottom right)







Source: Deque et al. (2016) http://www.wcrp-climate.org/WGNE/blue_book.html)

SCIENTIFIC AIMS: upscaled added value and scaling

- Does an improved representation of convective processes and precipitation at convection permitting scales lead to upscaled added value?
 - How improved are aggregated precipitation statistics compared to lowerresolution models up to the resolution of GCMs?
 - Do convection-permitting and parameterized models have the same temperature-precipitation intensity relation (as formulated in Lenderink & van Meijgaard, 2008)?
 - Can convection-permitting climate models serve as reference to improve convection parameterizations, from shallow to deep?
 - Are there differences in the representation of key feedback processes between parameterized and explicit convection (e.g. Hohenegger et al. 2009).



SCIENTIFIC AIMS: P scaling under warming conditions

- so-called super cc scaling (~14% K⁻¹)
- Suggests that short duration high intensity events (sub-daily) scale differently than daily extremes
- Not convection permitting (25km)

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SCIENTIFIC AIMS: P scaling under warming conditions



- Not so fast... over Alpine regions a different story is suggested
- CRM experiments seem to suggest that there is not super-cc scaling
- N.B. increases in frequency and intensity of heavy events and decrease in intermediate events

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Source: Ban et al. (2015) http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2014GL062588/full

SCIENTIFIC AIMS: Upscaled added value

- The RCMs tend to systematically reduce the GCM T2M bias.
- The newer (calibrated) model version has a lower bias than the older model version.
- The newer model version (50km) often has the same bias or lower bias than 12km simulation.



SCIENTIFIC AIMS: Statistical emulation

- Is it possible to augment costly convection-permitting experiments with physically defensible statistical downscaling approaches such as "convection emulators" that mimic CPMs and are fed by output of conventional-scale RCMs?
 - Can the variability of local-scale convective precipitation be sensibly predicted by 0.11° area-averages of variables that are typically provided by RCMs?
 - Can the corresponding response to climate change be sensibly predicted by corresponding 0.11° resolution RCM predictors?



SCIENTIFIC AIMS: emulators/weather generators



- Show some promise
- But can they capture the temporal scales of interest?
- Limited expertise in the consortium

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Source: Mezghani & Hingray (2009) DOI: 10.1016/j.jhydrol.2009.08.033

SUMMARY

- A first attempt at coordinated multi-model ensemble experiments at convection resolving scales
- Development of a common process-based diagnostics and evaluation toolbox
- Robust investigations of convective phenomena, related processes and potential impacts under changing climate conditions
- The FPS is, at its heart, an attempt to build a community around these types of modeling applications



CHALLENGES

- What scientific issues can be realistically addressed in such a coordinated approach?
- How to motivate participation? Need discussion on applications relevance (national interests, GEWEX, Future Earth, etc.)
- Obervation density is great but how to integrate into the evaluation framework in a consistent manner?
- Many, many issues related to model configuration



THE WAY FORWARD: Project kick-off November 3-4, ICTP, Trieste, Italy

- What should the experiment protocol look like (domain size, LSM, soil-moisture spin up, PBL)
- Data handling sharing (need for distributed solutions)
- Incorporating statistical approaches in a strategic manner (many paths to failure)
- Standarized output specifications for CPM simulations (based on CORDEX).
- Integrate observation networks in a consistent, coordinated manner
- Need for standard, minimum set of evaluation metrics

