

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

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*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



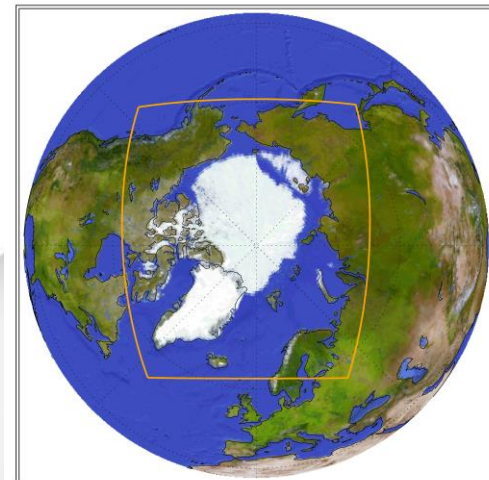
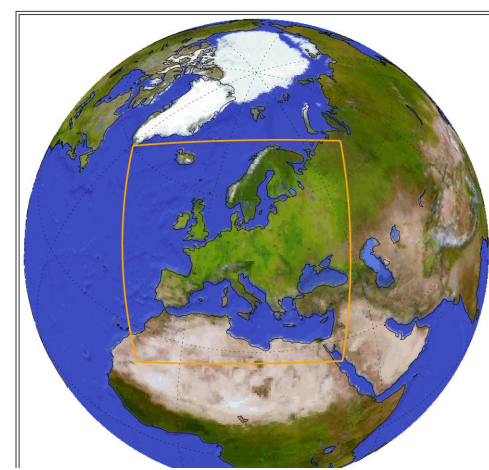
Flooding of the Seine June 2016

Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=49228392>

What is CORDEX?

- WCRP-sponsored core project: Coordinated Regional Downscaling EXperiments (www.cordex.org)
- “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

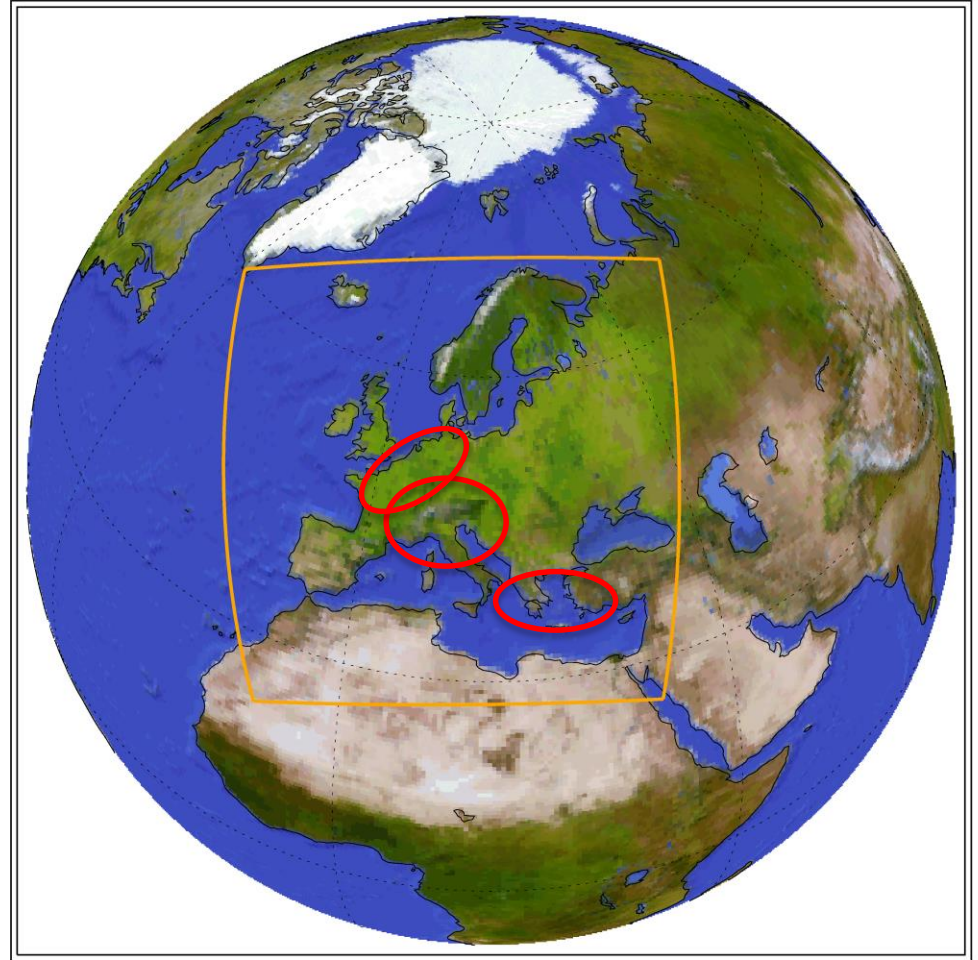
- More rigorous and quantitative assessment of the added value of regional downscaling;
- Better understanding of processes and phenomena relevant for regional climate change;
- A broader and more process-based assessment of downscaling techniques and models;
- Moving towards very high resolution, convection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

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 (<http://www.hymex.org/>) and **high resolution/dense observation networks**: WegnerNet (<https://wegcenter.uni-graz.at/en/wegenernet/wegenernet-home/>), 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).

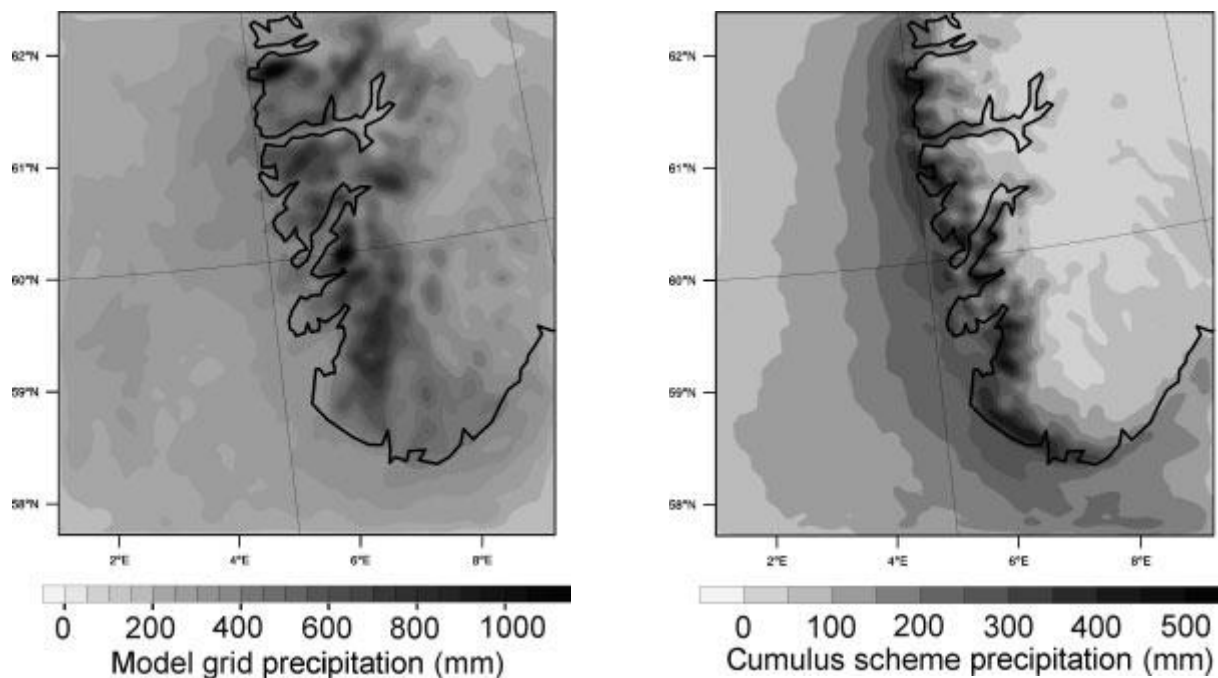
OBJECTIVES

- **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, flash-floods) 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



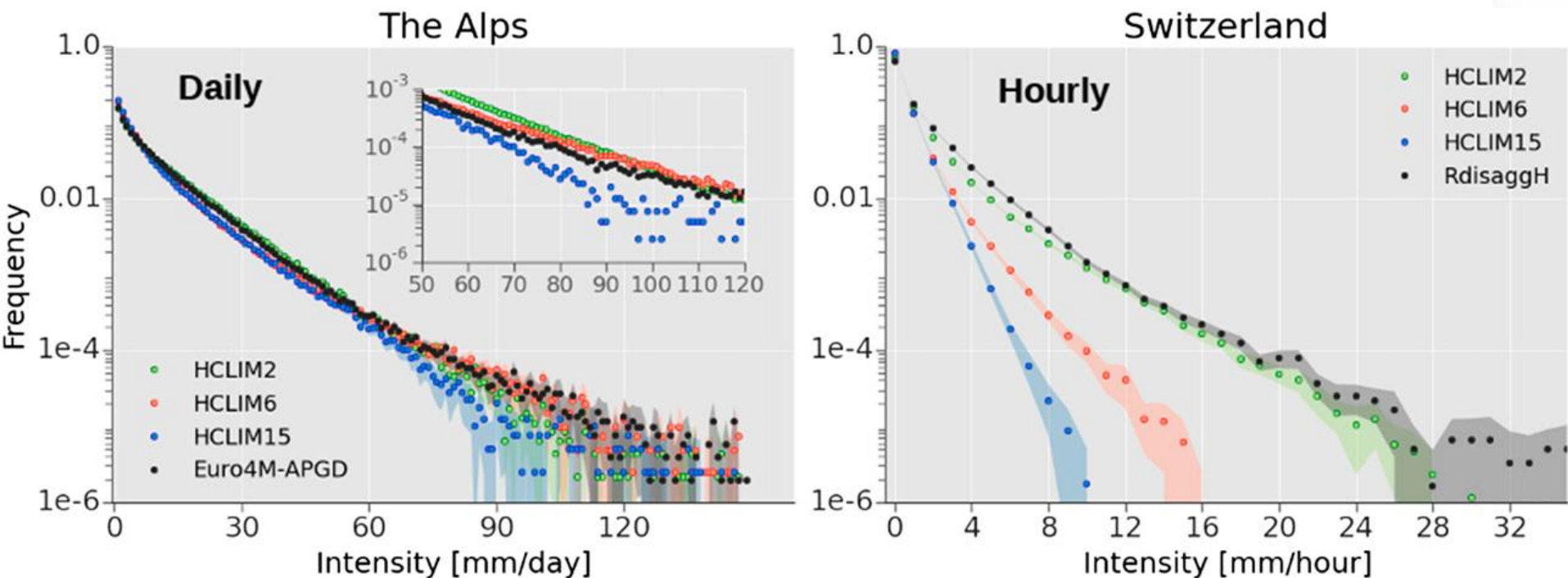
- Combined field campaign and high resolution modeling 9-3-1km nest
- Shallow convection off coast
- Deeper convection associated with orographically induced updrafts

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

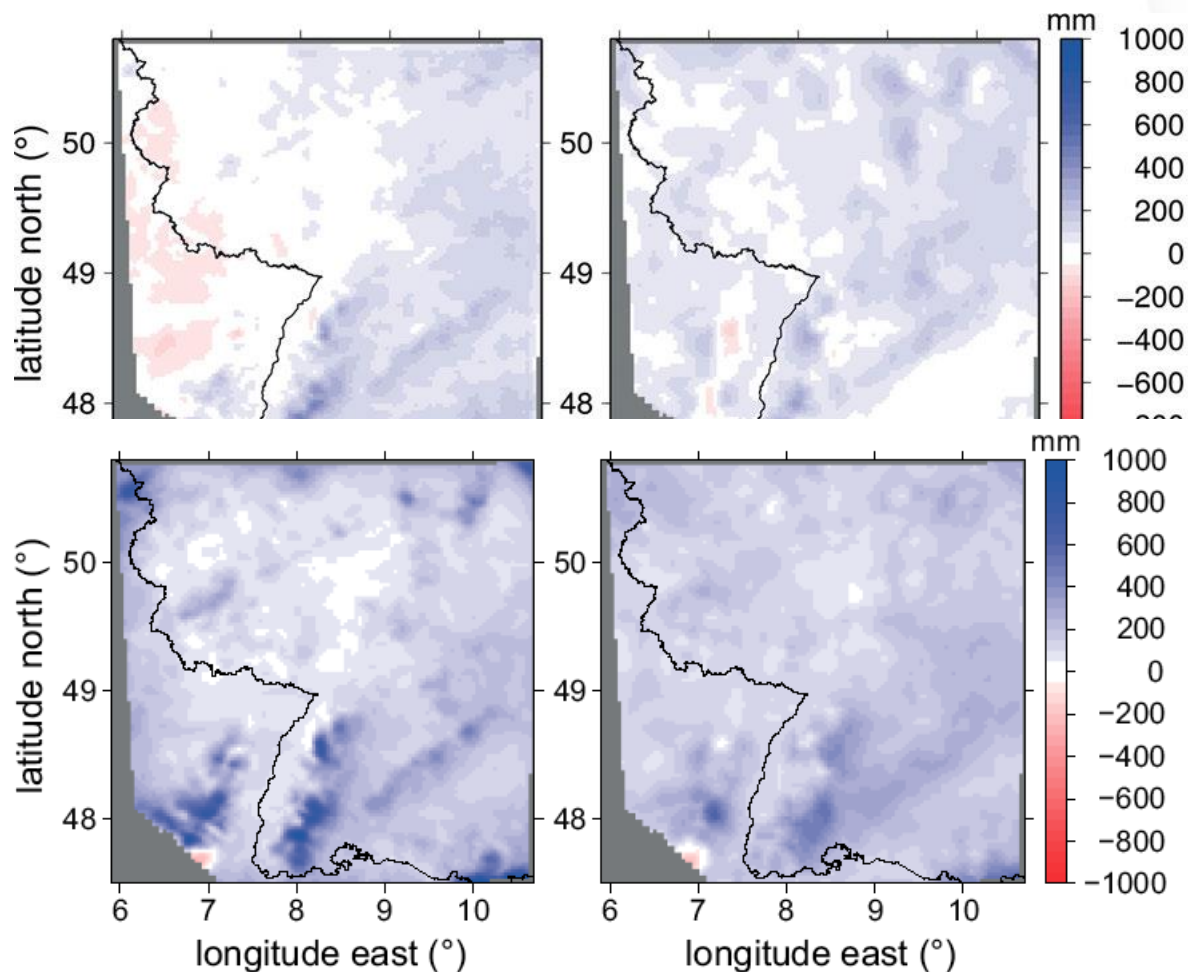
SCIENTIFIC AIMS: added value



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

SCIENTIFIC AIMS: added value

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

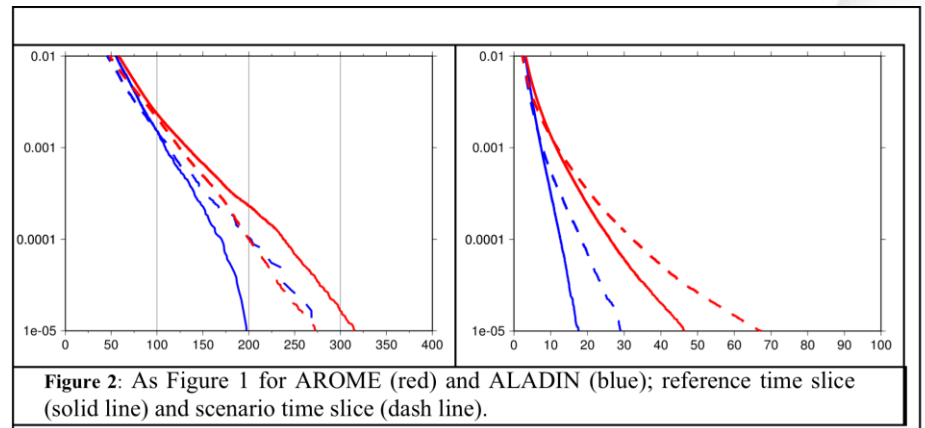
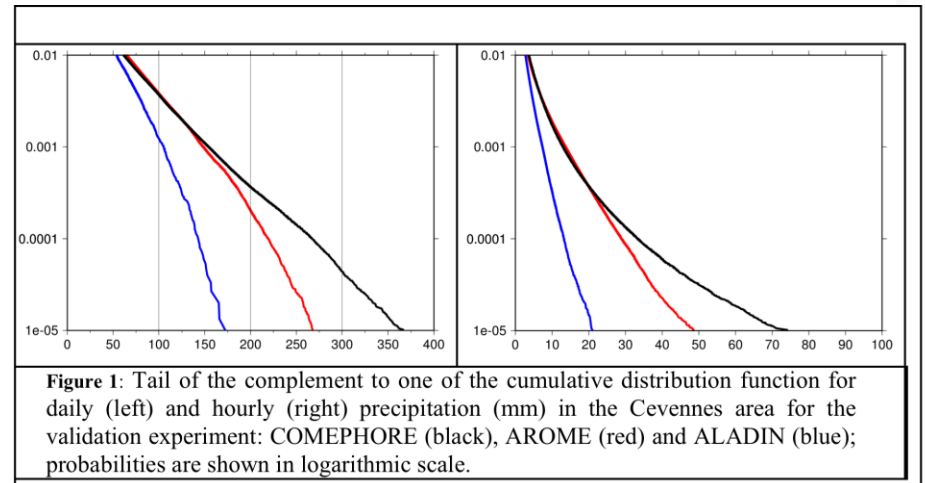


Source: Hackenbruch et al. (2016)

http://www.schweizerbart.de/papers/metz/detail/25/85528/Added_value_of_high_resolution_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)

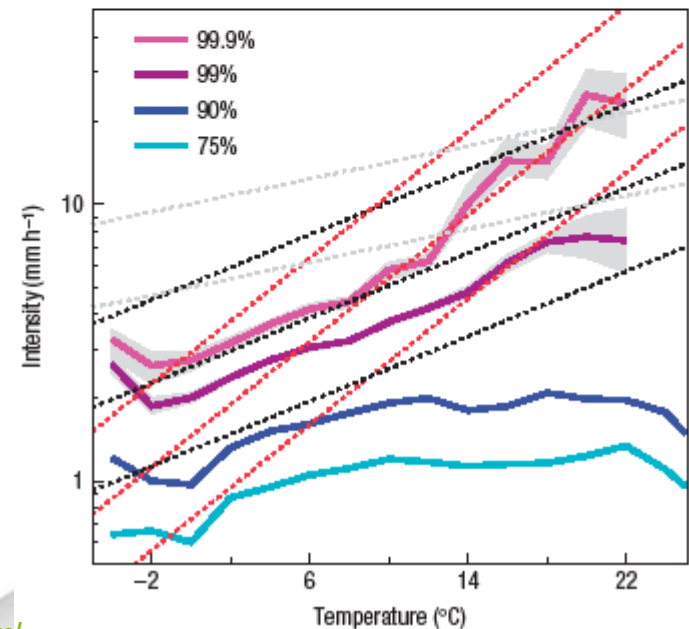
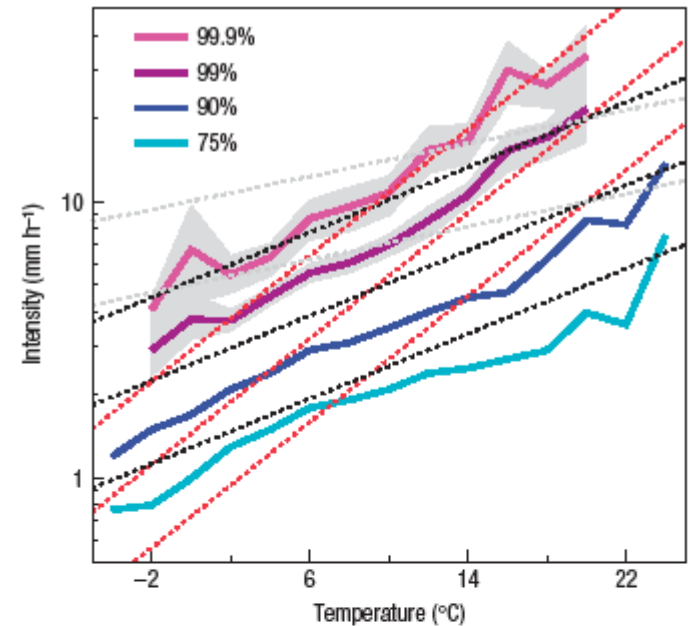


SCIENTIFIC AIMS: upscaled added value and scaling

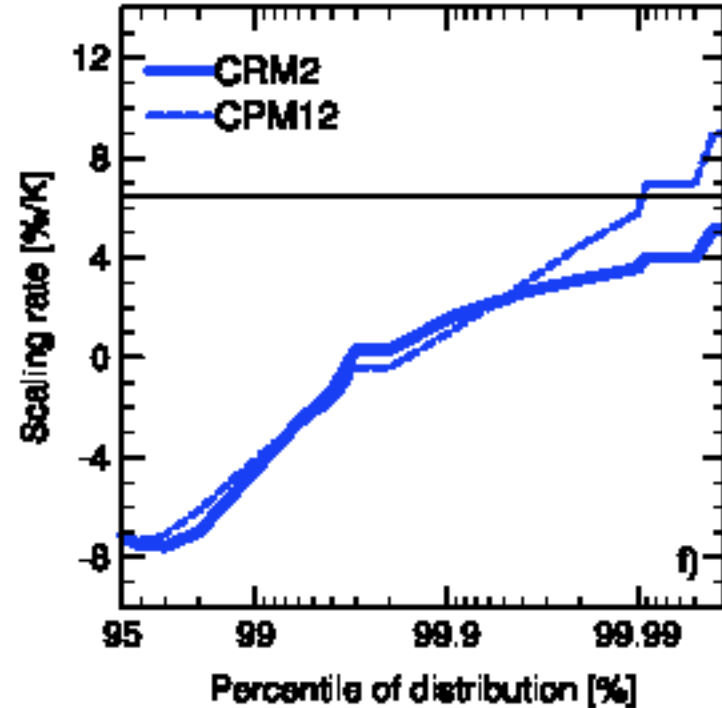
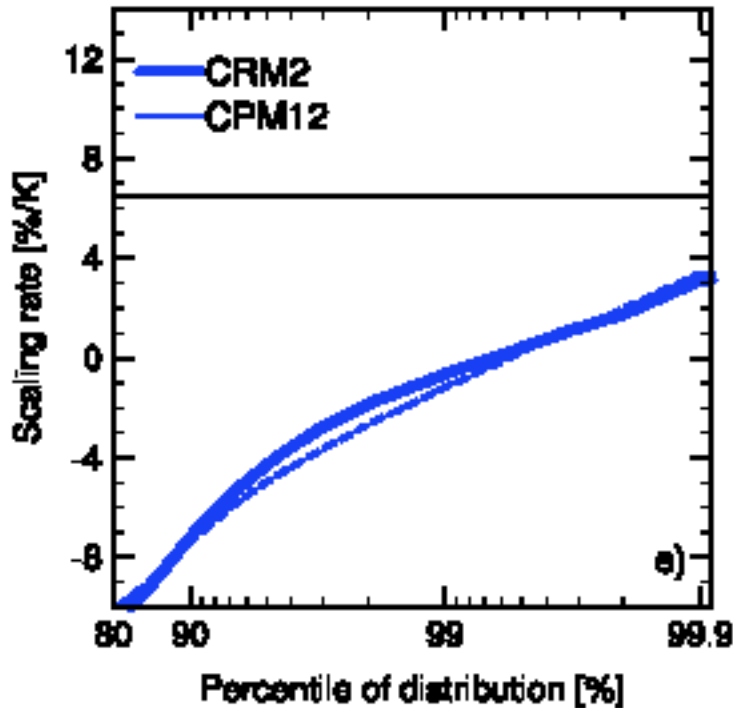
- **Does an improved representation of convective processes and precipitation at convection permitting scales lead to upscaled added value?**
 - How improved are aggregated precipitation statistics compared to lower-resolution models up to the resolution of GCMs?
 - Do convection-permitting and parameterized 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 ($\sim 14\% \text{ K}^{-1}$)
- Suggests that short duration high intensity events (sub-daily) scale differently than daily extremes
- Not convection permitting (25km)



SCIENTIFIC AIMS: P scaling under warming conditions

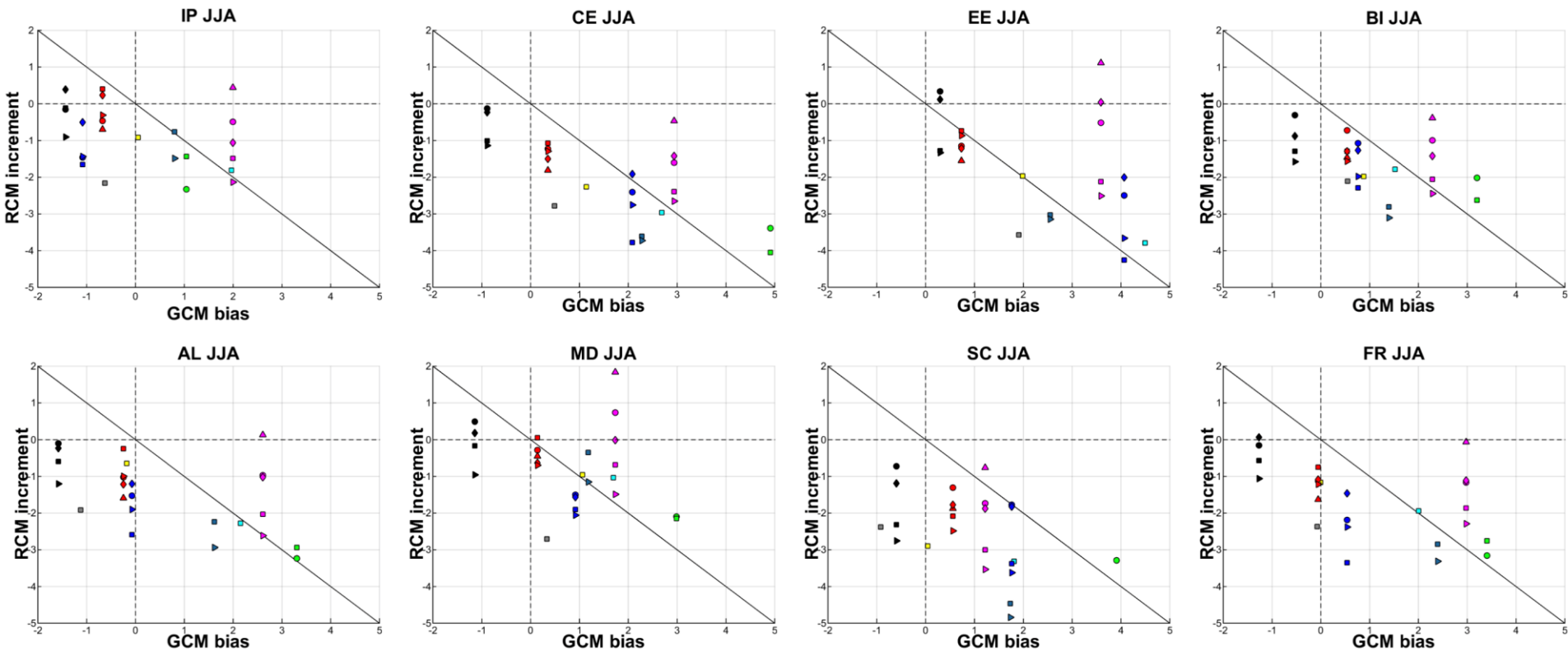


- Not so fast... over Alpine regions a different story is suggested
- CRM experiments seem to suggest that there is not super-cc scaling
- N.B. increases in frequency and intensity of heavy events and decrease in intermediate events

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.

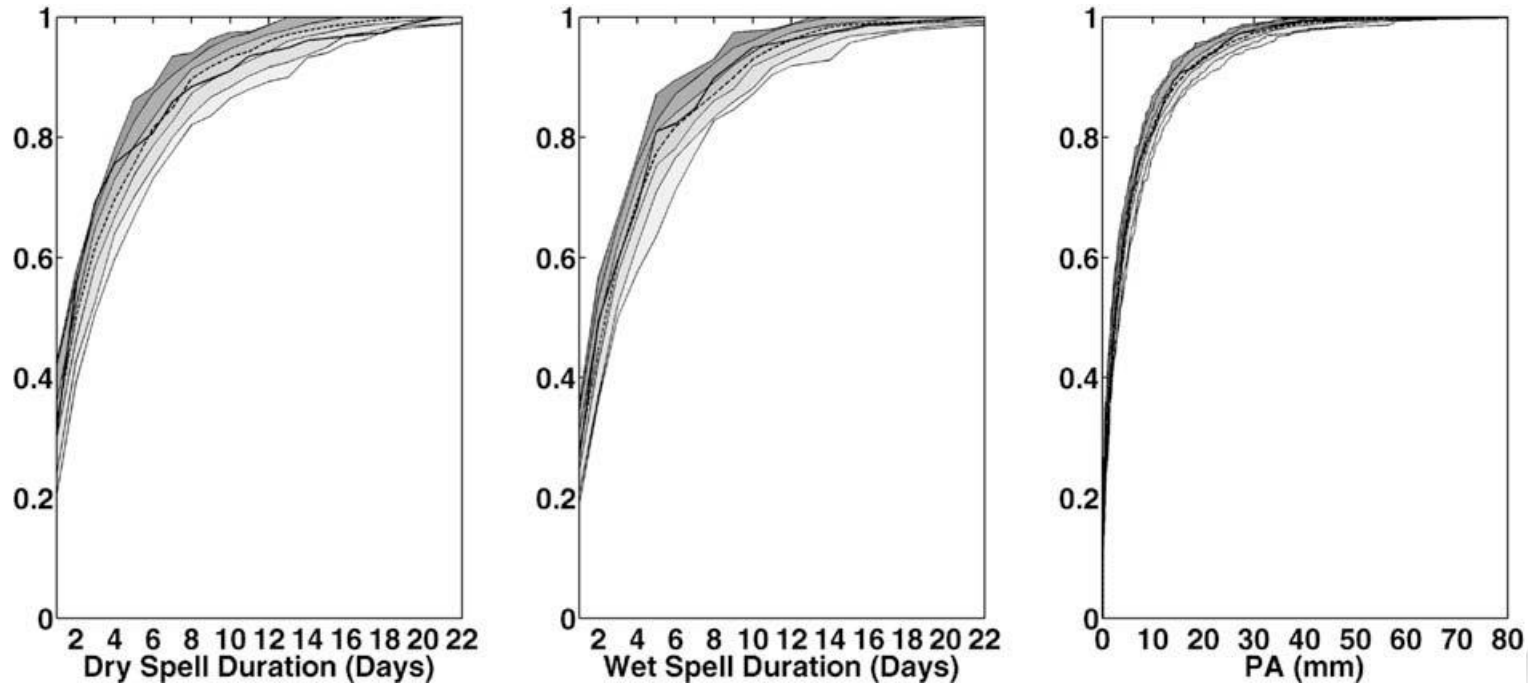
Source: Silje Sørland (ETH, Zurich)



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

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.)
- Observation 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)
- Standardized output specifications for CPM simulations (based on CORDEX).
- Integrate observation networks in a consistent, coordinated manner
- Need for standard, minimum set of evaluation metrics