

The CORDEX initiative Emerging issues and future plans

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COordinated Regional Downscaling EXperiment (CORDEX) – Some history

- Initial discussions across the downscaling community (mostly RCM)
 - Toulouse 2009
- Establishment by the WCRP of the Task Force on Regional Climate Downscaling, TFRCD (2010)
- Design of Phase I CORDEX framework (Giorgi et al. 2009; Jones et al. 2011) and first CORDEX Conference (Trieste 2011)
- Establishment by the WCRP of the Science Advisory Team, SAT (2012)
- Second PAN-CORDEX conference ICRC-CORDEX 2013, Brussels, 2013.
 - More than 400 abstracts presented, > 500 participants.
- Establishment by WCRP of the Working Group on Regional Climate, WGRC (2013).

CORDEX Vision and Goals

The CORDEX vision is to advance and coordinate the science and application of regional climate downscaling through global partnerships

- To better understand relevant regional/local climate phenomena, their variability and changes through downscaling
- To evaluate and improve regional climate downscaling models and techniques (RCM, ESD, VAR-AGCM, HIR-AGCM)
- To produce large coordinated sets of regional downscaled projections worldwide
- To foster communication and knowledge exchange with users of regional climate information

CORDEX Management

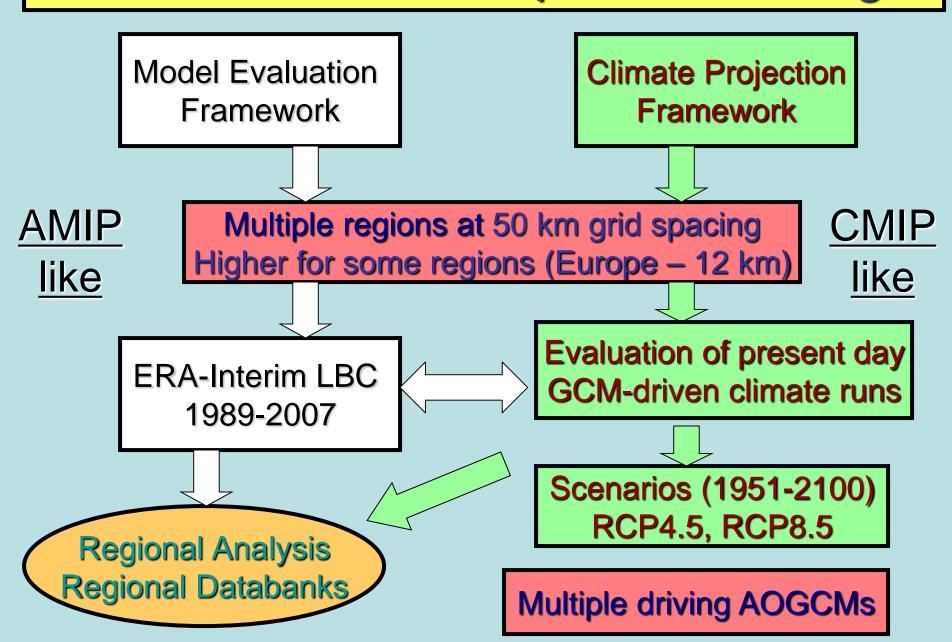
CORDEX Science advisory team (SAT), 12 members

SAT-2 meeting SMHI (Sweden) 25-27 Feb., 2015

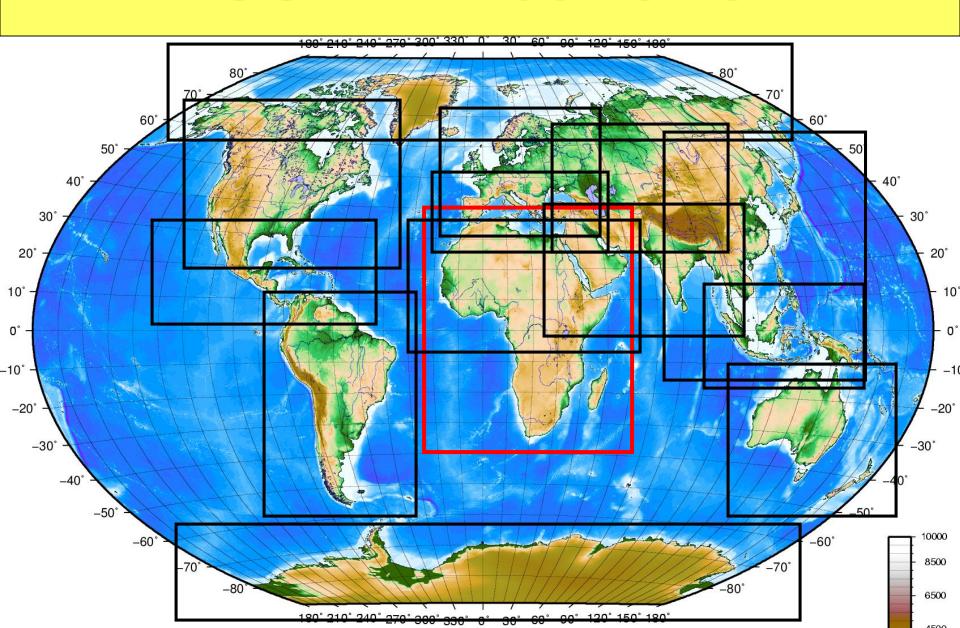


- International Project Office for CORDEX (IPOC) hosted at SMHI since January 2015 (E. O'Rourke Head).
- CORDEX archiving coordinated by IS-ENES
- Regional points of contact (POCs), 2-3 per region

CORDEX Phase I experiment design



CORDEX domains



Ensembles of projections are available for most domains

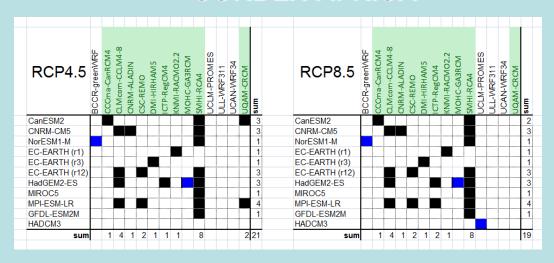
CORDEX-S. ASIA

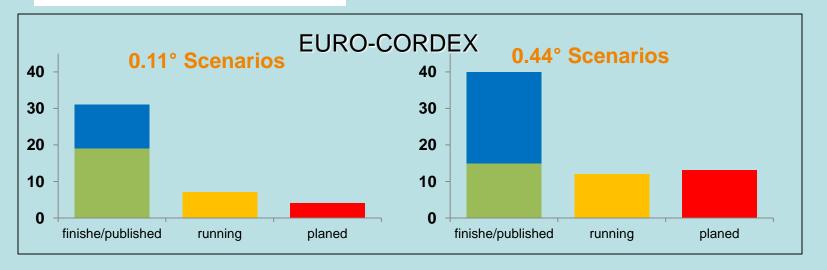
CORDEX-South Asia Multi Models Output Historical (1950 - 2005) | Evaluation Run (1989 - 2008) | RCP 4.5 Variable name TTTM-RegCM4 SMHT-RCA4 RegCM4-COSMO-CLM IITM-LMD2 (Monthly and Daily) LMDZ CCCR-IITM, Rossby CCCR-IITM Providers Centre, SMHI Pune Pune Frankfurt Pune Rainfall (pr) Surface Air Temperature \checkmark Surface Air Temm Maximum (tasmax) Minimum (tasmin) Sea-level Pressure 1 1 1 Humidity (huss) Surface Zonal Wind 1 1 Downward Shortwave Radiation (rsds) To download the data please click here

To download the data please click here

Regridding script example, click here to download | script

CORDEX-AFRICA

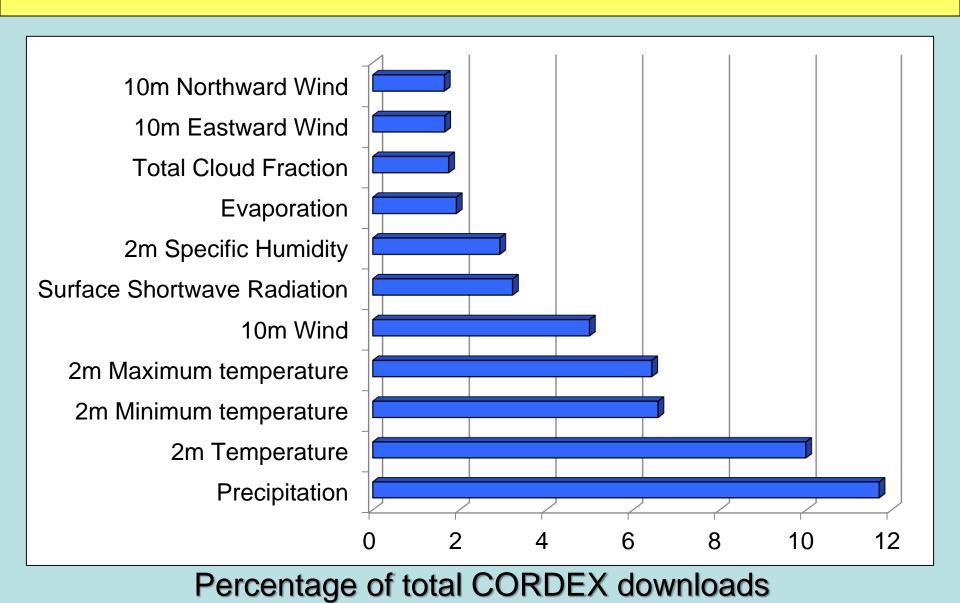




CORDEX Archiving

- A common CORDEX standard for archiving RCM output has been established
- Main focus on Earth System Grid Federation (ESGF), 3
 Regional Data Portal still exist but moving to ESGF
- CORDEX-ESGF is in operation since mid-Sep 2013 (1436 users as of 12Apr 2015)
- Complexity of post-processing of RCM output to the CORDEX format was strongly underestimated, still a bottleneck for many CORDEX RCM groups
- A common tool for post-processing, such as Climate Output Model Rewriter (CMOR) in CMIP5, is not available but work on it is ongoing

Most downloaded variables



Emerging scientific challenges

♦ Added value

Internal variability & added value as functions of scale; Very high resolution modeling; Bias correction uncertainties and consistency

♦ Human element

Coupling of regional climate and urban development (e.g. coastal megacities); Land use change; Aerosol effects.

Coordination of regional coupled modelling

Ocean-ice-atmosphere; Lakes; Dynamic land surface; Natural fires; Atmospheric chemistry; Carbon cycle; Aerosols; Marine biogeochemistry

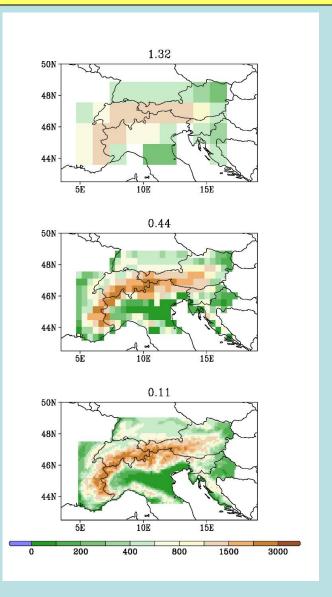
♦ Precipitation

Extremes; Convective systems; Coastal storm systems; MJO/Monsoon

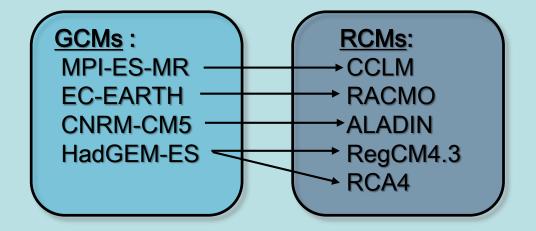
♦ Local wind systems

Wind storms; Strong regional winds; Wind energy

A study of added value using Euro-CORDEX and Med-CORDEX data



Horizontal resolutions: 1.32°, 0.44° and 0.11°



Reference period: 1975-2004

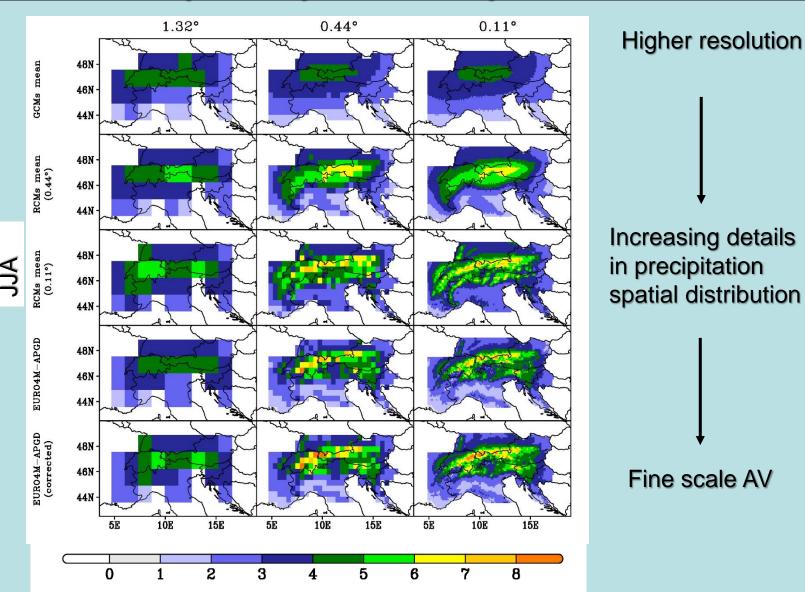
Future period: 2070-2099

Observational data: EURO4M-APGD

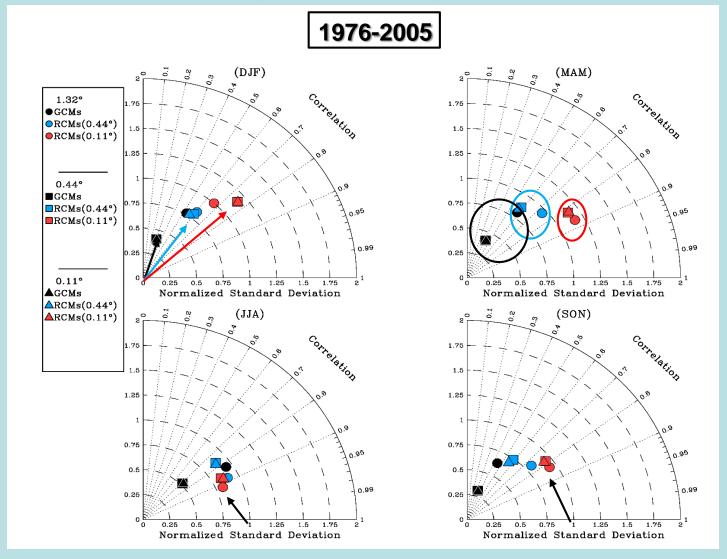
(Isotta et al., 2014)

Torma et al. (2015) JGR

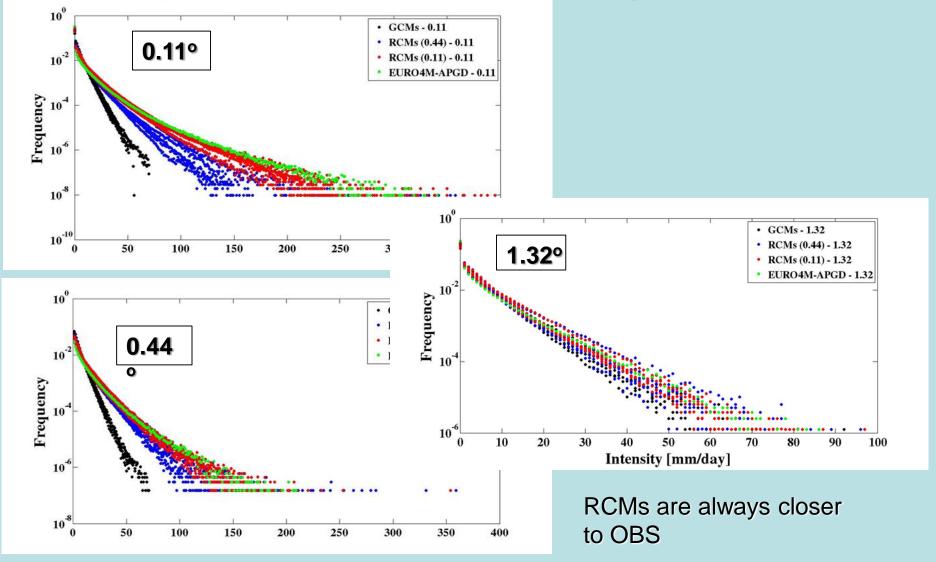
Added value: Simulation of spatial precipitation patterns



Metric of added value: Taylor diagram



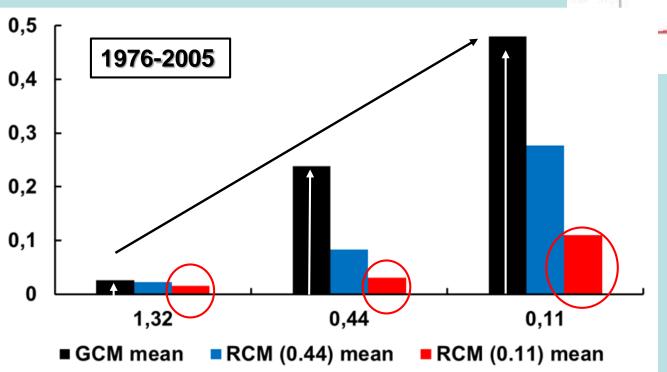
Added value: Simulation of daily precipitation intensity PDF

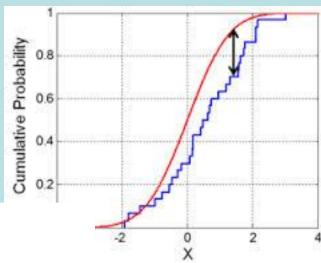


Metric of added value: Kolmogorv-Smirnov (KS) distance

Kolgomorov-Smirnov distance

$$d_{KS}(F,G) = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |F(t) - G(t)|$$

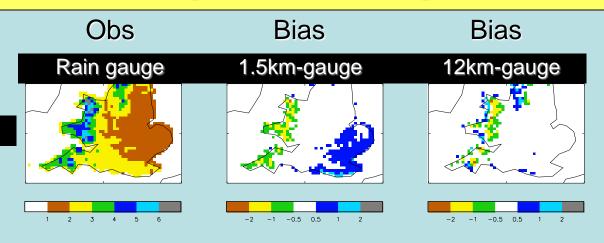




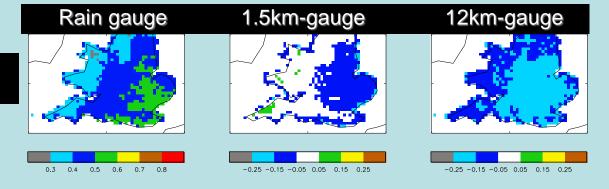
Cloud resolving modeling



Mean precip



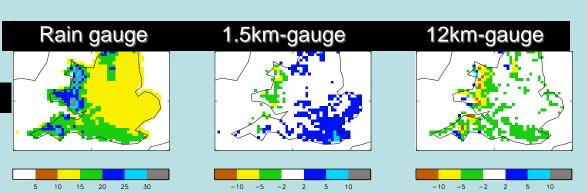
Dry day occurrence



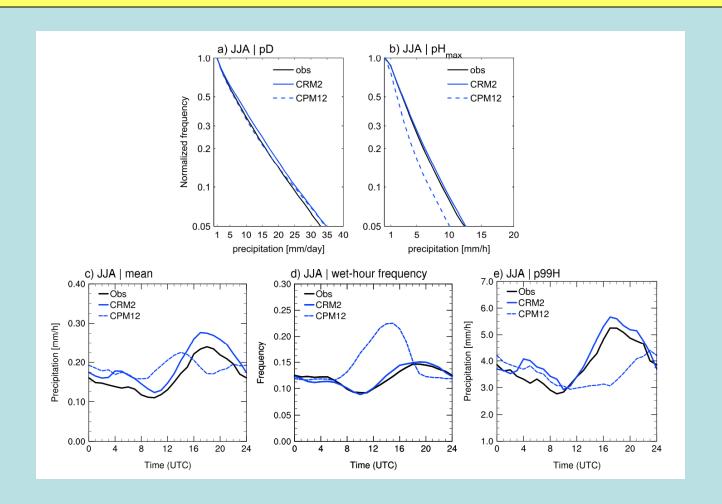
Courtesy of E. Kendon UKMO

Heavy precip

© Crown copyright Met Office



Cloud resolving modeling



Improvement of the diurnal cycle of precipitation From Ban et al. GRL (2015)

Development of coupled regional models (Med-CORDEX)

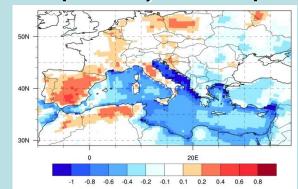
Climate change evolution (1950-2100) for the Mediterranean comparing ARCM and fully coupled RCSM

Scenario: CNRM-CM5, RCP8.5

Model: ALADIN52, CNRM-RCSM4, 50km

Period: 2071-2100 versus 1976-2005

$\Delta T2m(RCSM) - \Delta T2m(RCM)$



 $\Delta Prec(RCSM) - \Delta Prec(RCM)$

JJA

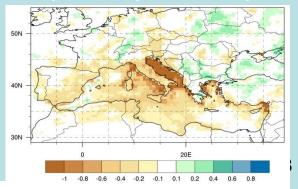
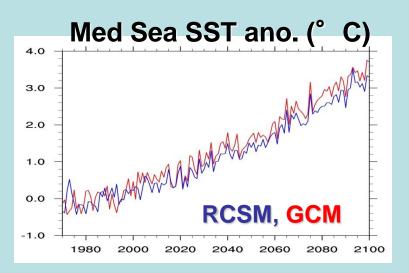
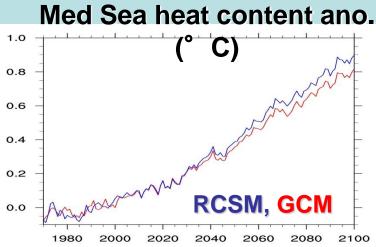
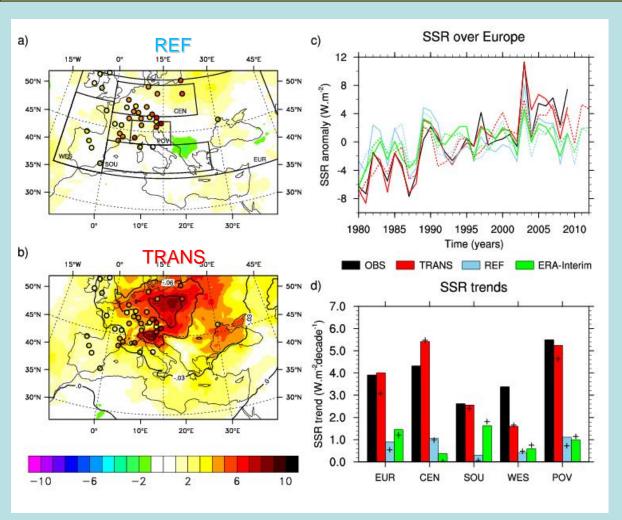


Fig: C. Dubois, CNRM, FP7-CLIM-RUN





Effects of aerosols on European brightening (Med-CORDEX)



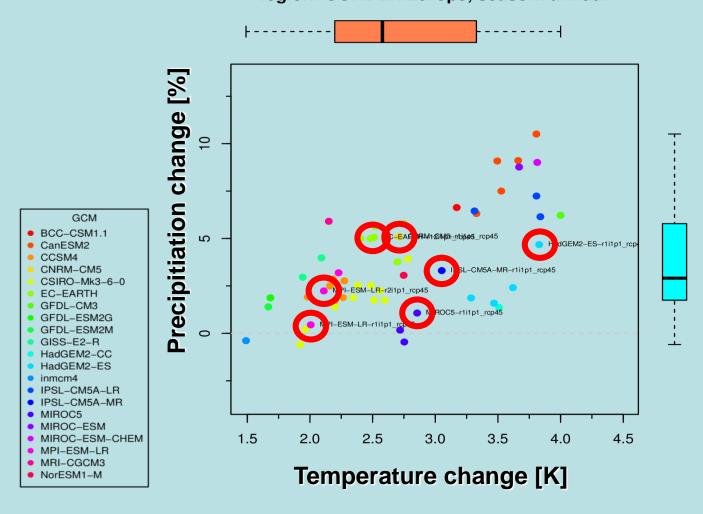
- => Stronger brightening in **TRANS** than in **REF**, both in clear-sky and all-sky conditions
- => Comparison with ground-based homogenized measurements : (GEBA, Sanchez-Lorenzo et al., 2013)
- Best agreement found with TRANS,
 REF underestimate the brightening
- Spatial correlation increased from 0.10 (REF) to 0.42 (TRANS)
- 81 % of the brightening due to aerosol
- **ERA-Interim** also underestimates the brightening

Downward surface solar radiation (SSR) trend (all-sky, W/m²/decade)

Courtesy of P. Nabat, MeteoFrance

There are still large uncertainties in regional projections (-> Copernicus)

EUR-11 RCP4.5 GCMs 2071-2100 against 1961-1990 region: CORDEX.Europe, season: annual



The "Distillation" Paradigm

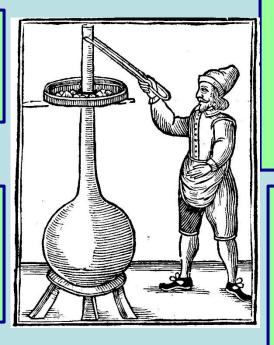
Regional climate information is available from multiple sources (GCMs, RCDs, "post-processing") and needs to be "distilled" to assess its value

Sparsely populated matrix

Choice of GCM-RCD-Scenario Matrix filling (Pattern Scaling)

VIA relevance

Higher order statistics
Fine spatial/temporal scales
Non-conventional variables



Credibility

Multiple lines of evidence
Process understanding
Seamless skill
Inter-model/method agreement
Observed trends

Systematic model errors

Suitable metrics
Effect on change signal
Bias correction
Model weighting/exclusion

Uncertainty characterization

Intermodel range/standard deviation PDFs

CORDEX Flagship Pilot Studies

Effects of regional forcings
Land-use change
Urbanization
Aerosols



Intercomparison of different downscaling techniques (e.g. RCM, ESD)

Modeling (Added Value) at multiple scales, down to cloud resolving.

Model development

Availability/production of high quality, high resolution, multiple variable observations

Interactions with other WCRP projects (e.g. GEWEX)

Development of coupled Regional Earth System Models (RESMs)

Relevance for VIA and adaptation/policy applications
Distillation of actionable

information

Production of large ensembles for uncertainty characterization

Study of phenomena relevant for regional climate and impacts through targeted experiments (e.g MCS, TC, extremes, monsoon)

Summary plans for CORDEX Phase II

- Flexible resolution for standard domains
 - $dx = 12.5 \text{ km}, \frac{25 \text{ km}}{50 \text{ km}}$, 50 km (higher for some regions?)
- CMIP6 (+ CMIP5?) driving GCMs
 - RCP8.5, RCP4.5, RCP2.6
- Flagship Pilot Studies
 - Proposals to be elicited from the regional communities
 - Procedure/criteria for endorsement of FPS to be designed
 - Consistent framework across FPSs
- Better integration of statistical downscaling
- ESGF framework for data storage and provision
- More emphasis on process-based model assessment and development
- Third CORDEX Conference, Stockholm, 17-20 May 2016

