

Climate downscaling and scale interaction

Laurent Li (李肇新)

Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique (**LMD**)

Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace (**IPSL**)

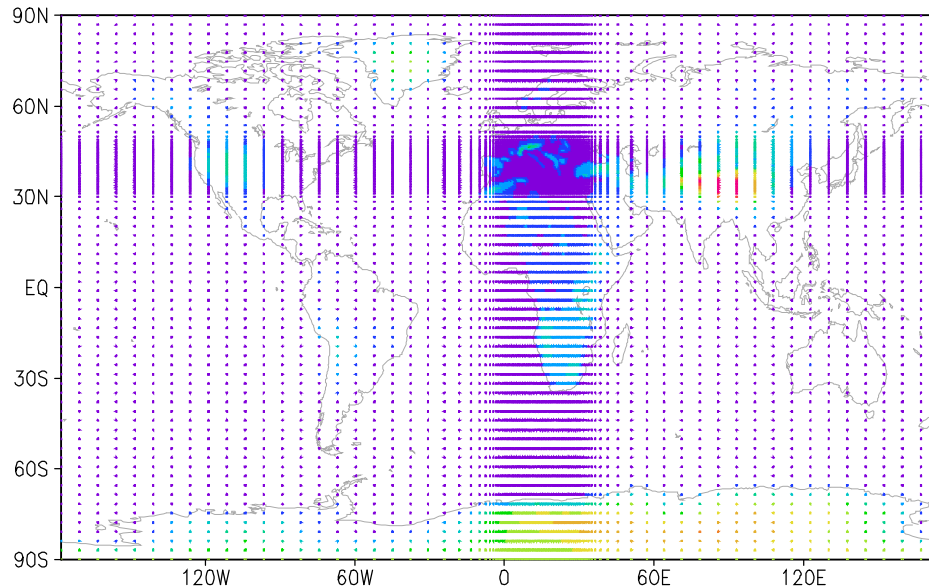
CNRS, UPMC, ENS, Ecole Polytechnique

Paris, France

- Downscaling of **climate change scenarios** in China
- Climatic effects of land-use changes (**urbanization**): Global versus regional
- A promising methodology for scale interaction: **two-way nesting**

Two French zoomed climate models

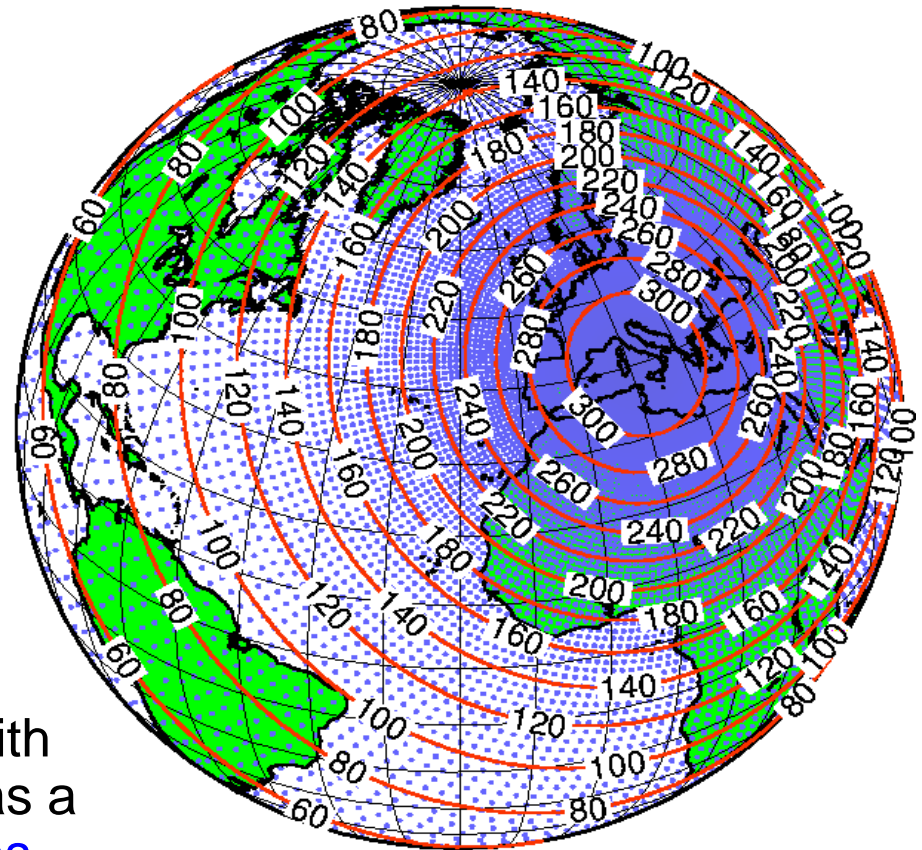
LMDZ-Med 120x90



LMDZ-Mediterranean (IPSL, Paris)

LMDZ is a global atmospheric GCM with **variable grid** and zoom. It can be run as a regional model, with **nudging conditions** outside the zoom. The model is free to have its own behaviors inside the zoom.

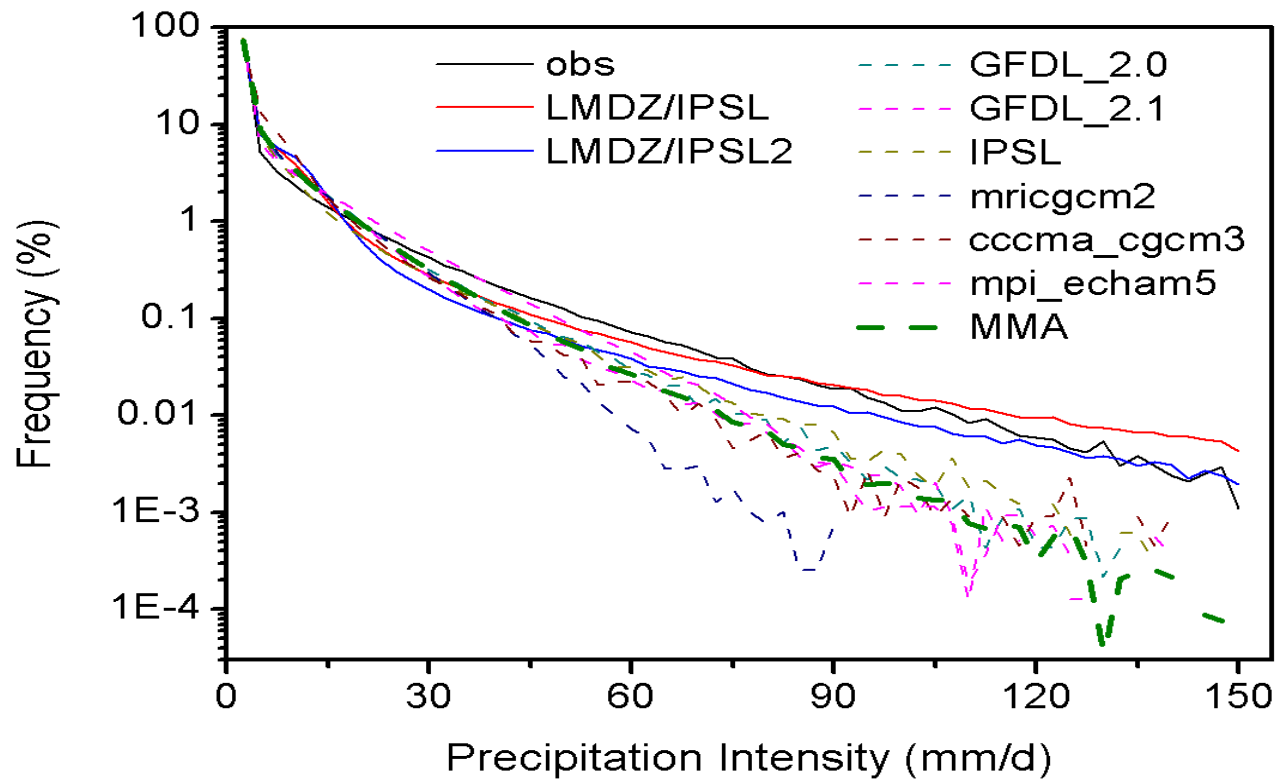
$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = M(X) + \frac{X^a - X}{\tau}$$



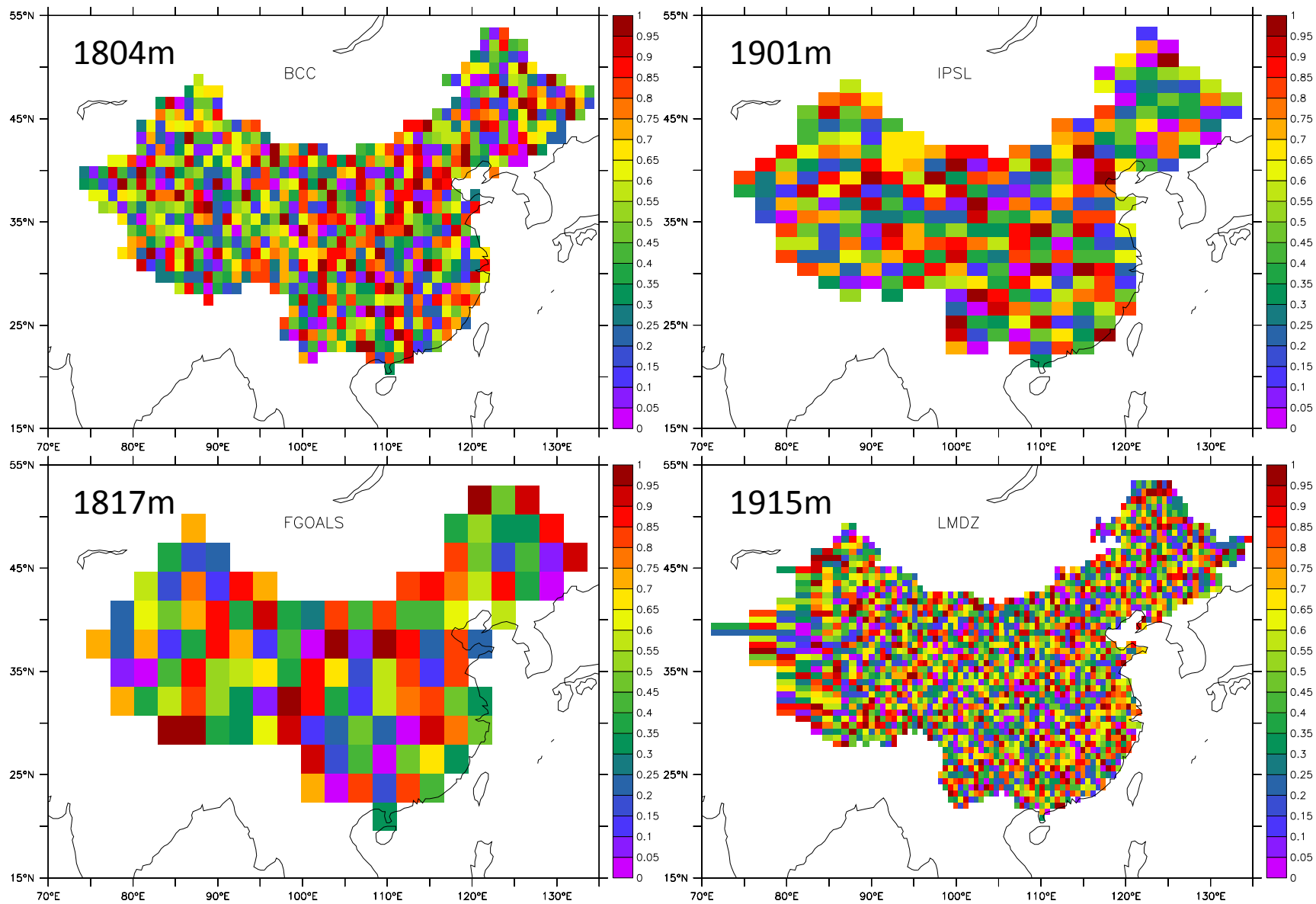
Arpege-Mediterranean
(Météo-France, Toulouse)

Added values of
LMDZ-regional:
extremes

Spectral distribution of rainfall in southeast China, comparison between the observation, LMDZ/CTRL, LMDZ/CTRL2, and a few other coarse-resolution global models. Added values of high-resolution models can be clearly identified.



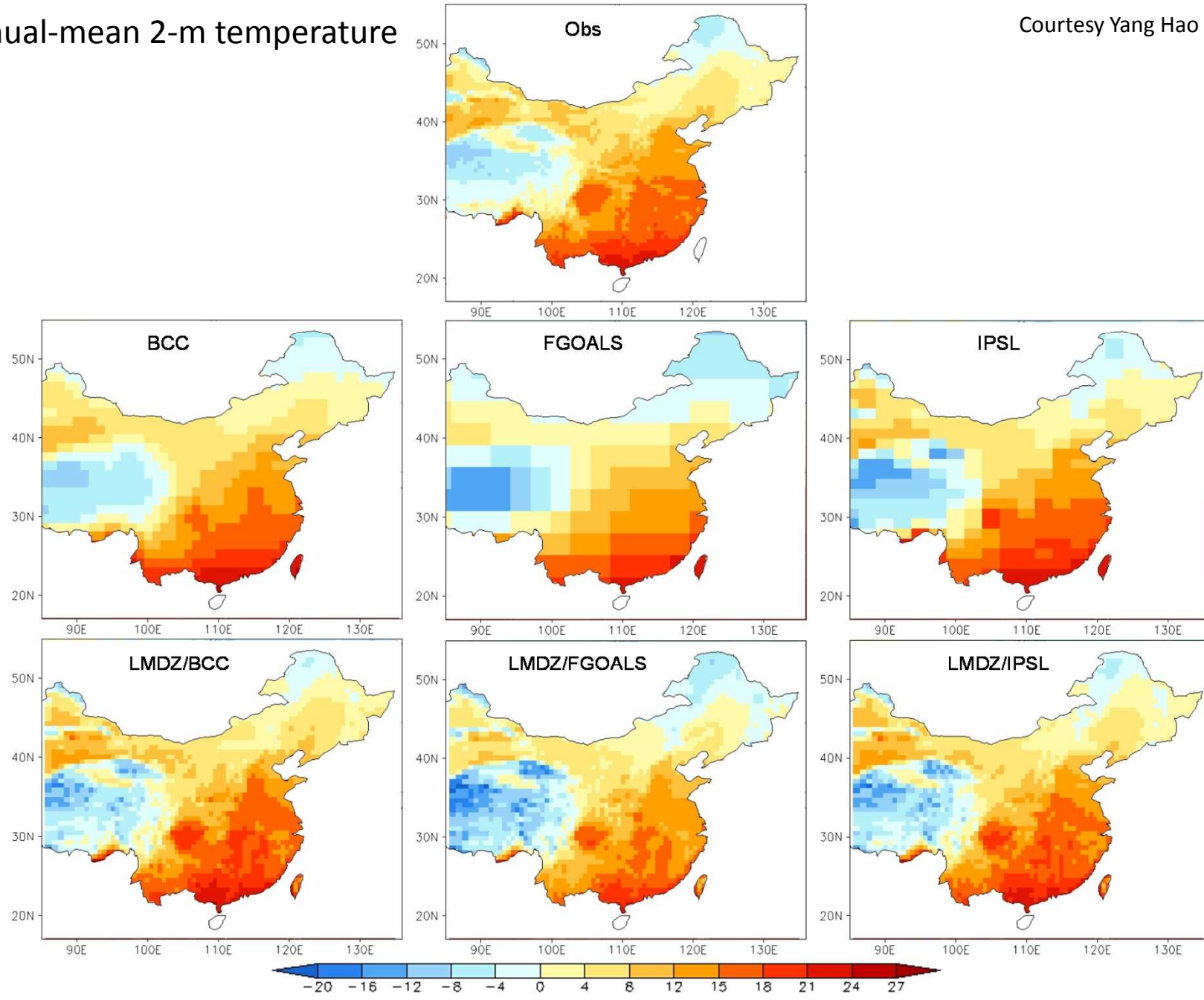
Schematic of models grid in China



IPCC/CMIP5 runs: **historical** (1951-2005); **rcp4.5** (2006-2100); **rcp8.5** (2006-2100)

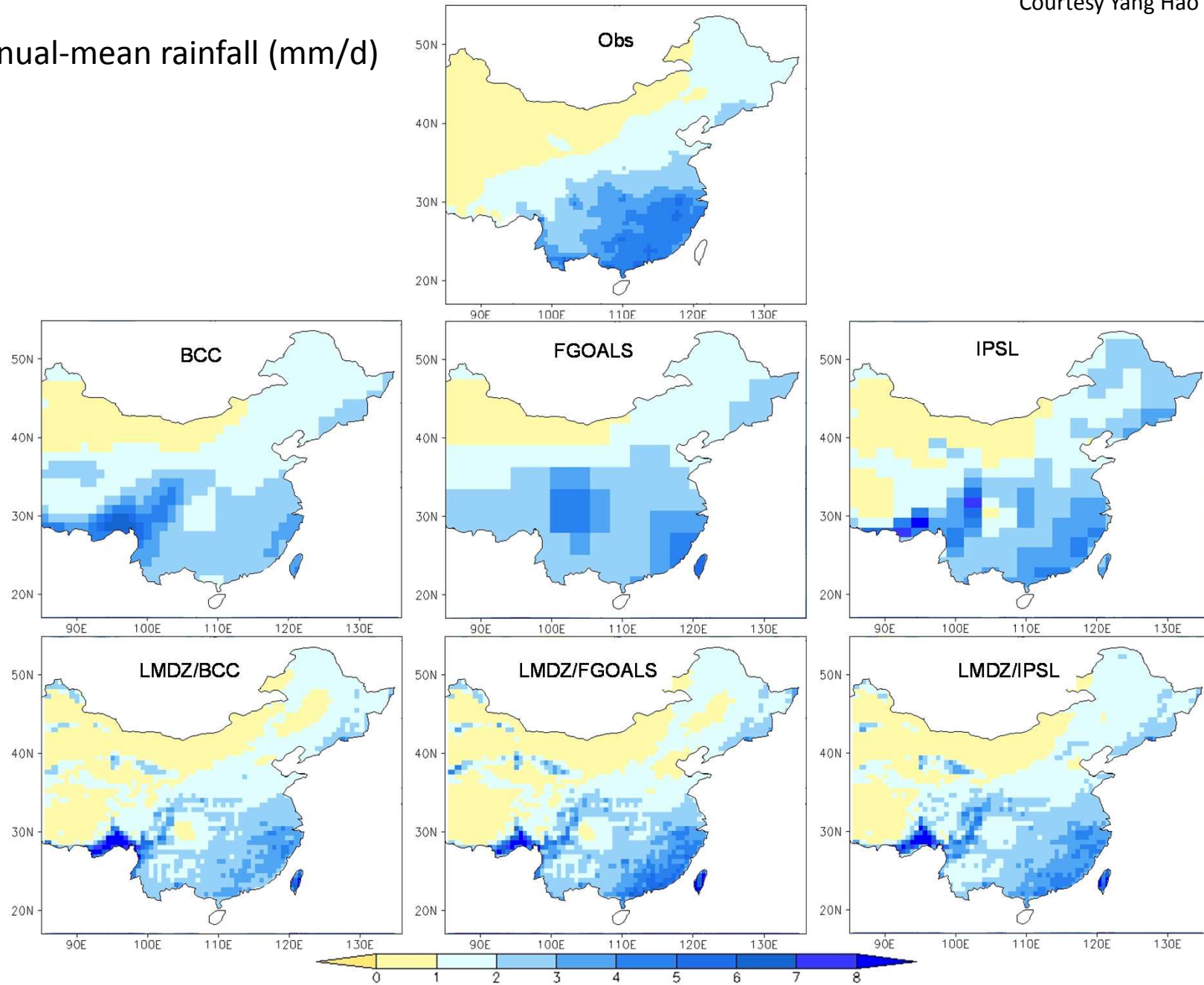
Annual-mean 2-m temperature

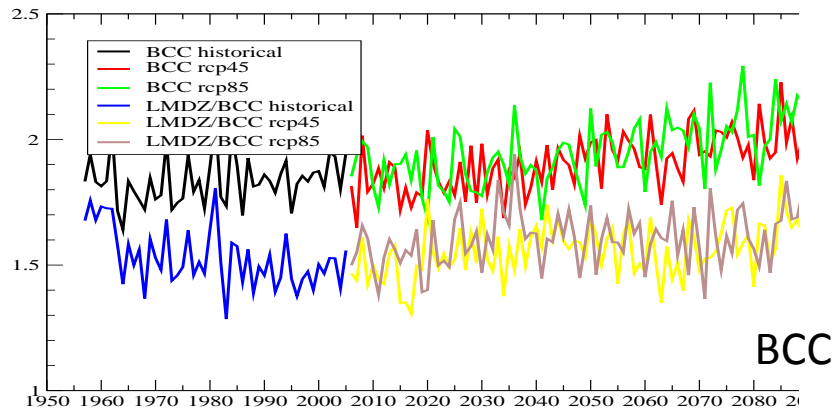
Courtesy Yang Hao



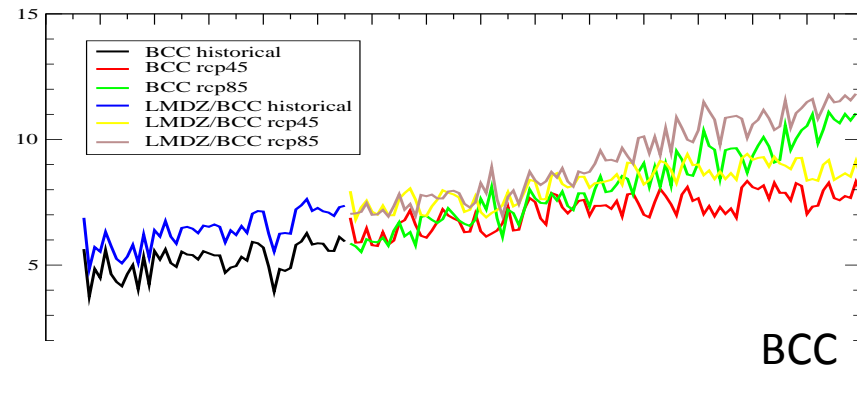
Courtesy Yang Hao

Annual-mean rainfall (mm/d)

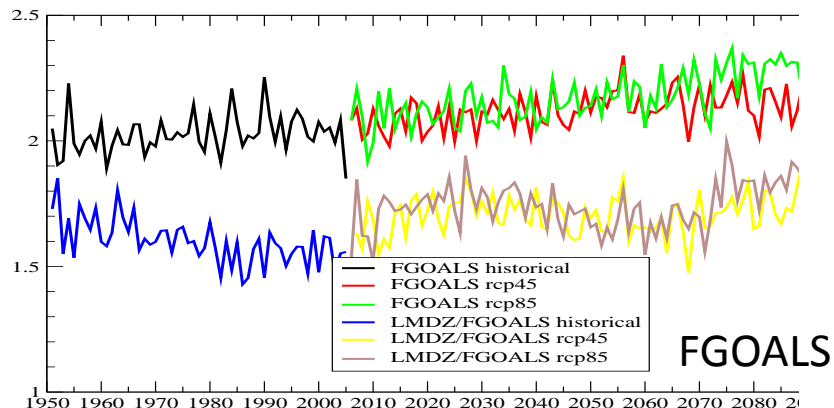




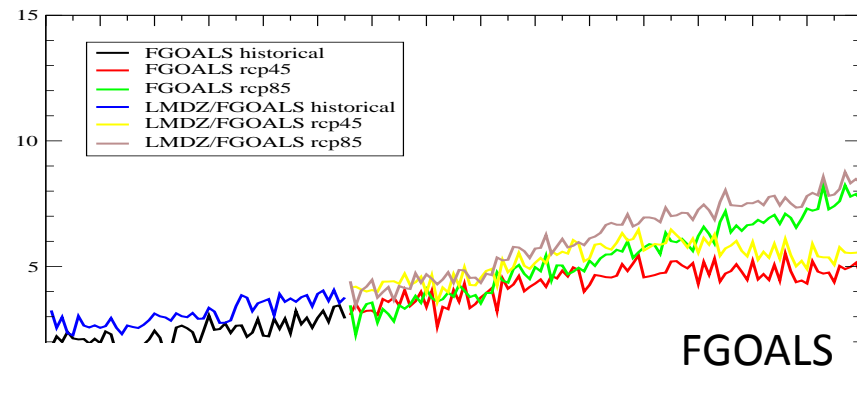
BCC



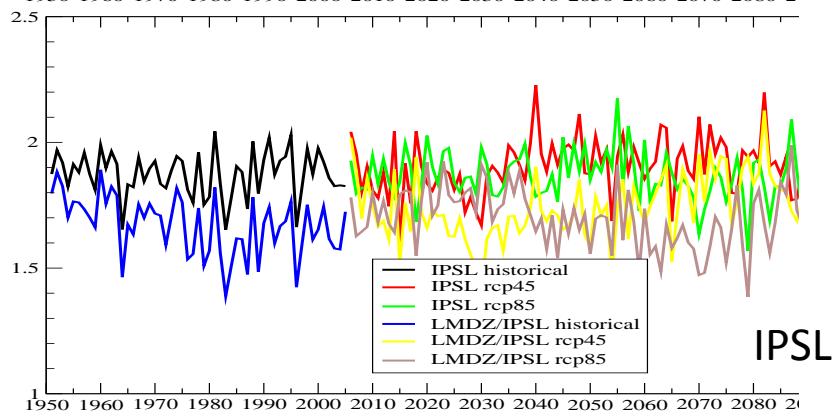
BCC



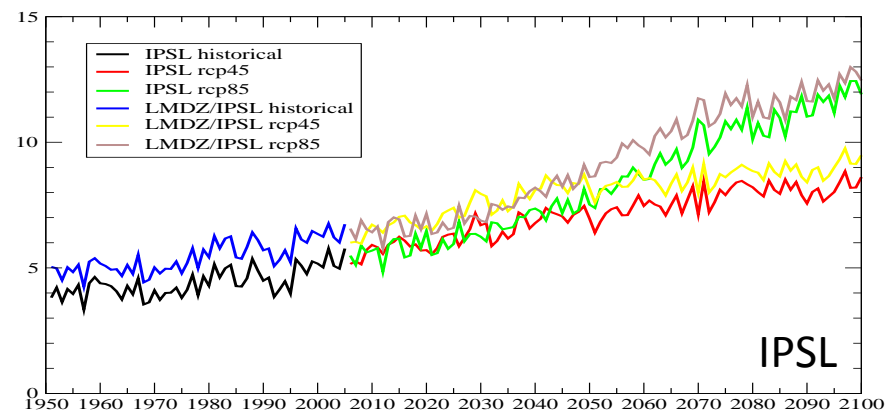
FGOALS



FGOALS



IPSL

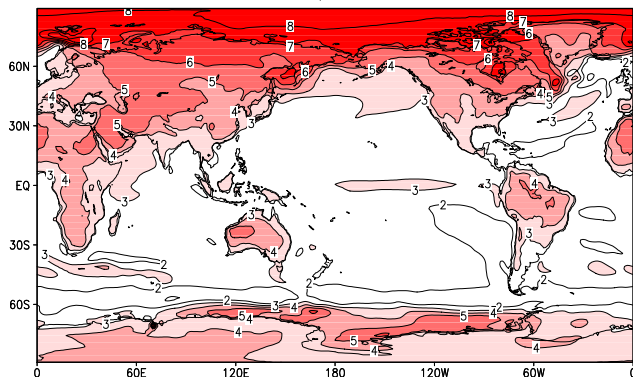


IPSL

China-mean **rainfall** (mm/day, left) and surface air **temperature** (°C, right) in global models and in LMDZ: historical, rcp4.5 and rcp8.5

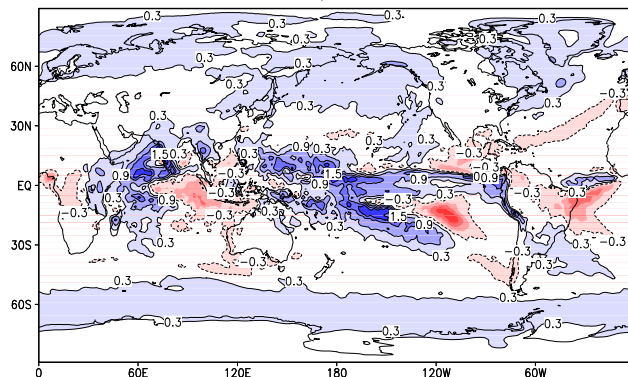
Surface air temperature (°C)

BCC rcp85 2100



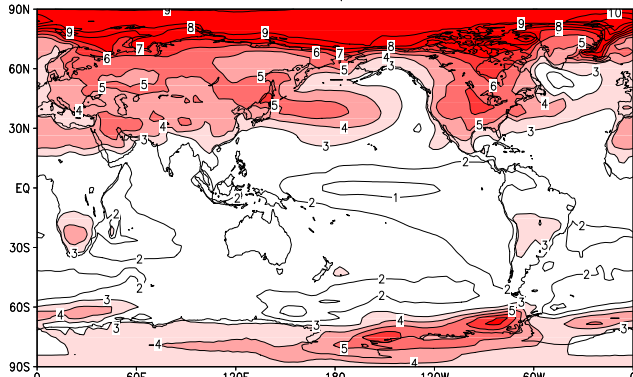
Precipitation (mm/day)

BCC rcp85 2100

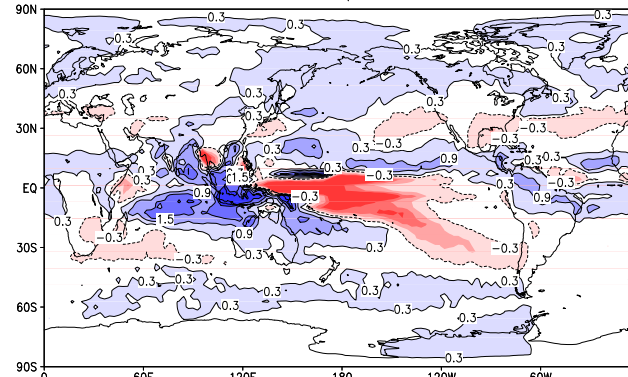


Global models, RCP8.5
(2071/2100 – 1971/2000)

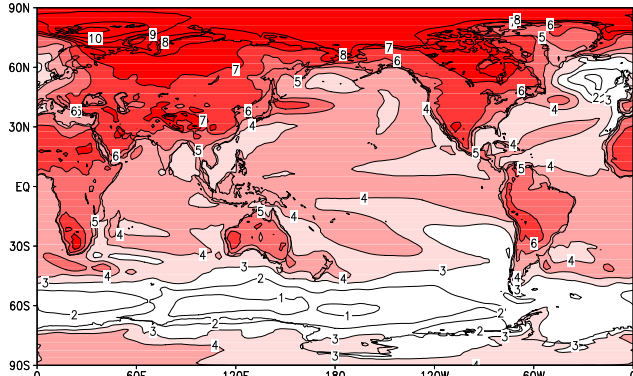
FGOALS rcp85 2100



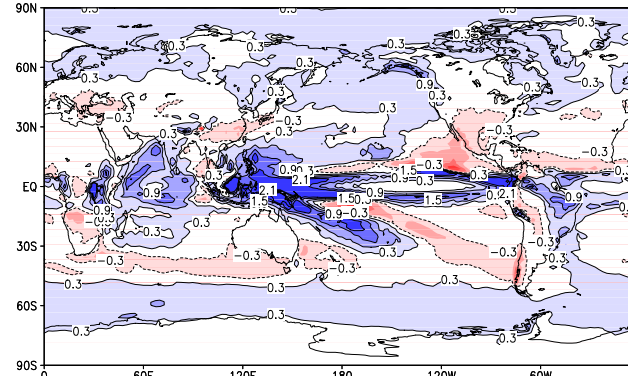
FGOALS rcp85 2100



IPSL rcp85 2100

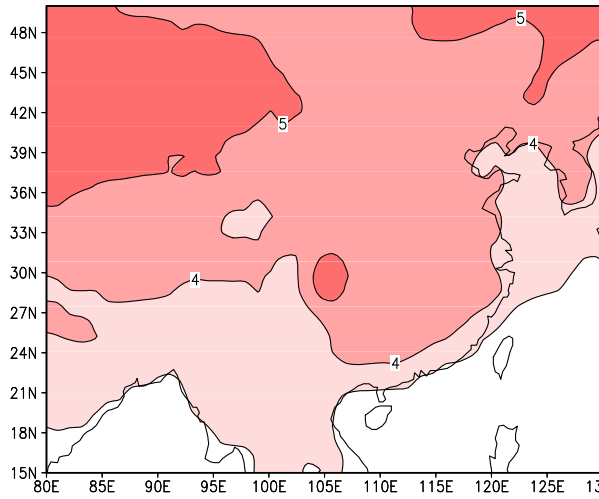


IPSL rcp85 2100

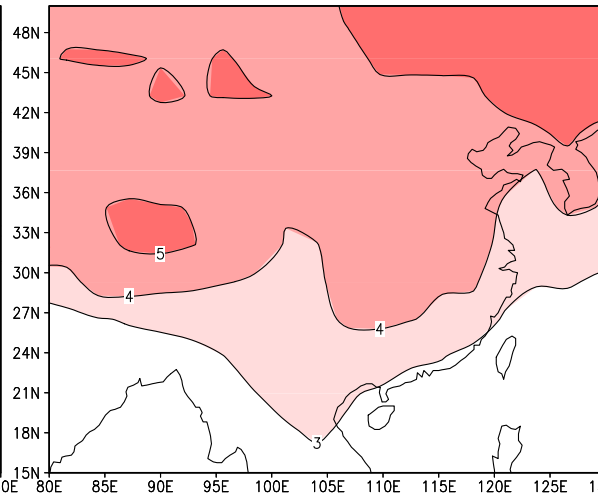


Changes (2071/2100 – 1971/2000, RCP8.5) in surface air temperature (°C)
in global models (upper panels) and regional models (lower panels)

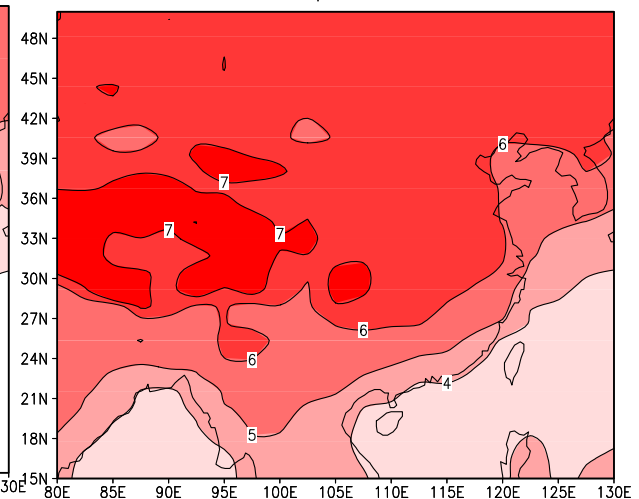
BCC rcp85 2100



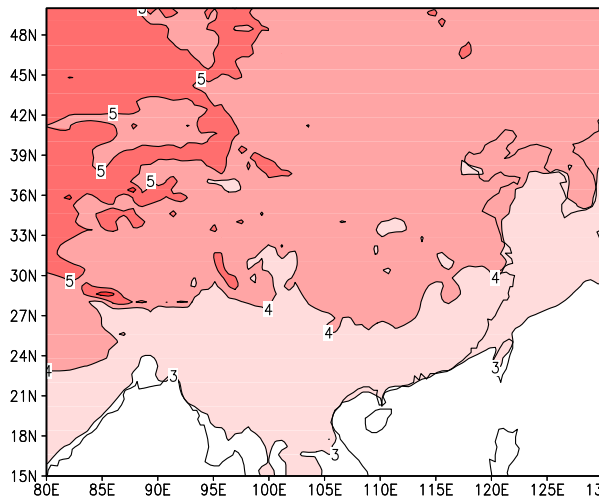
FGOALS rcp85 2100



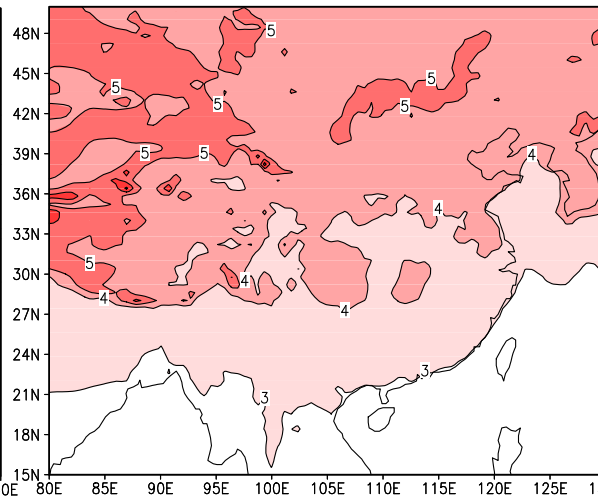
IPSL rcp85 2100



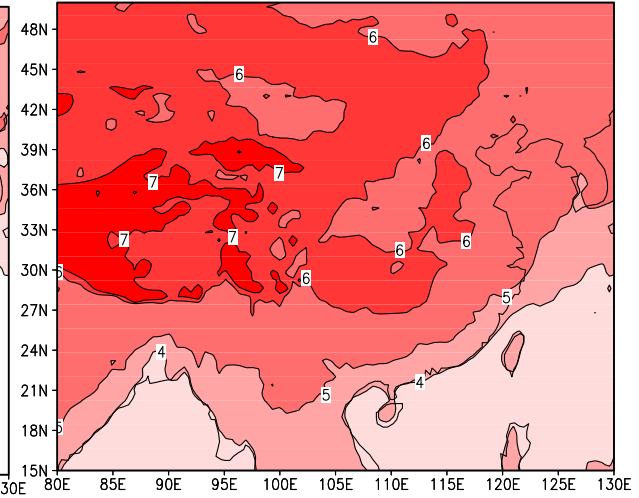
LMDZ/BCC rcp85 2100



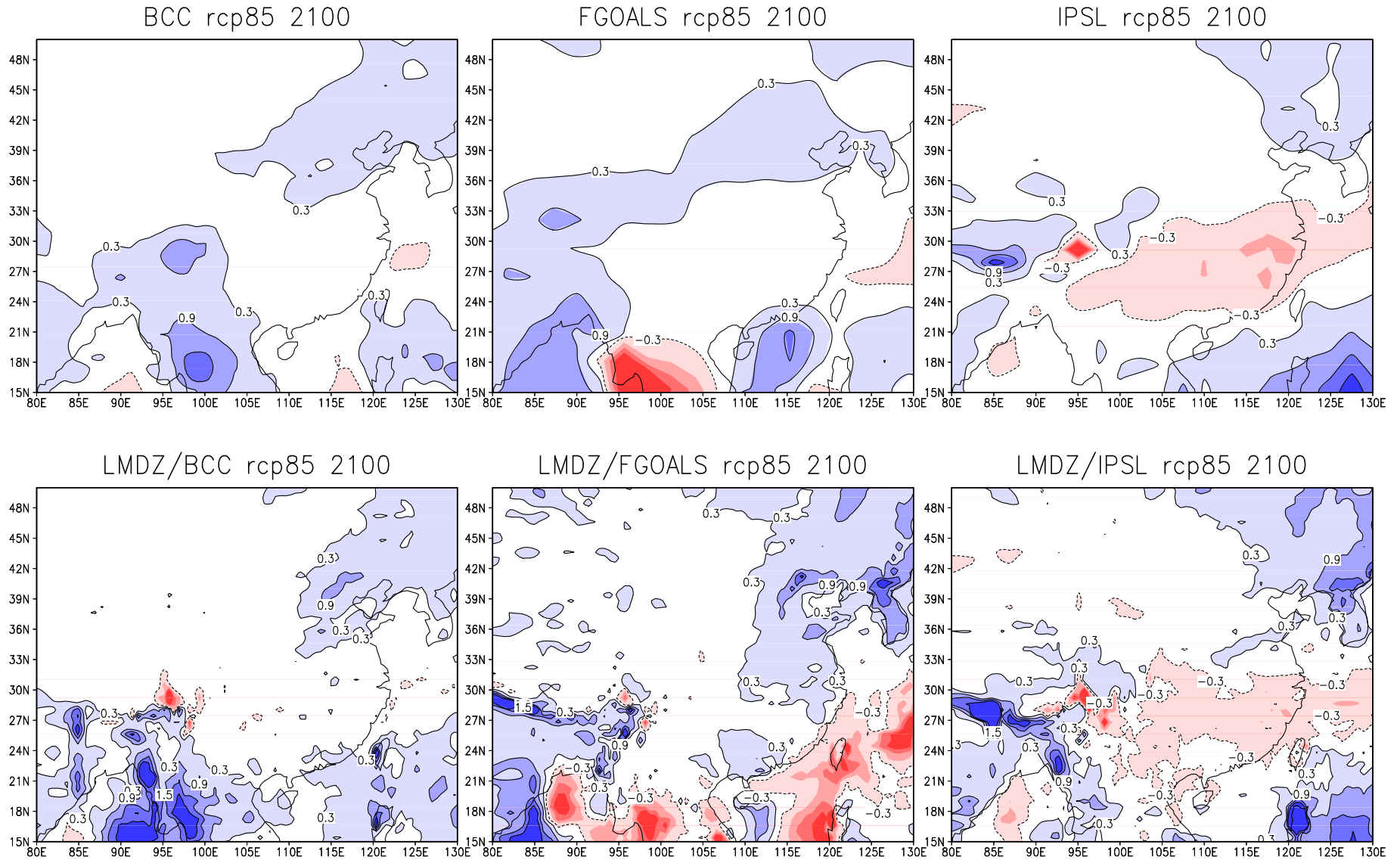
LMDZ/FGOALS rcp85 2100



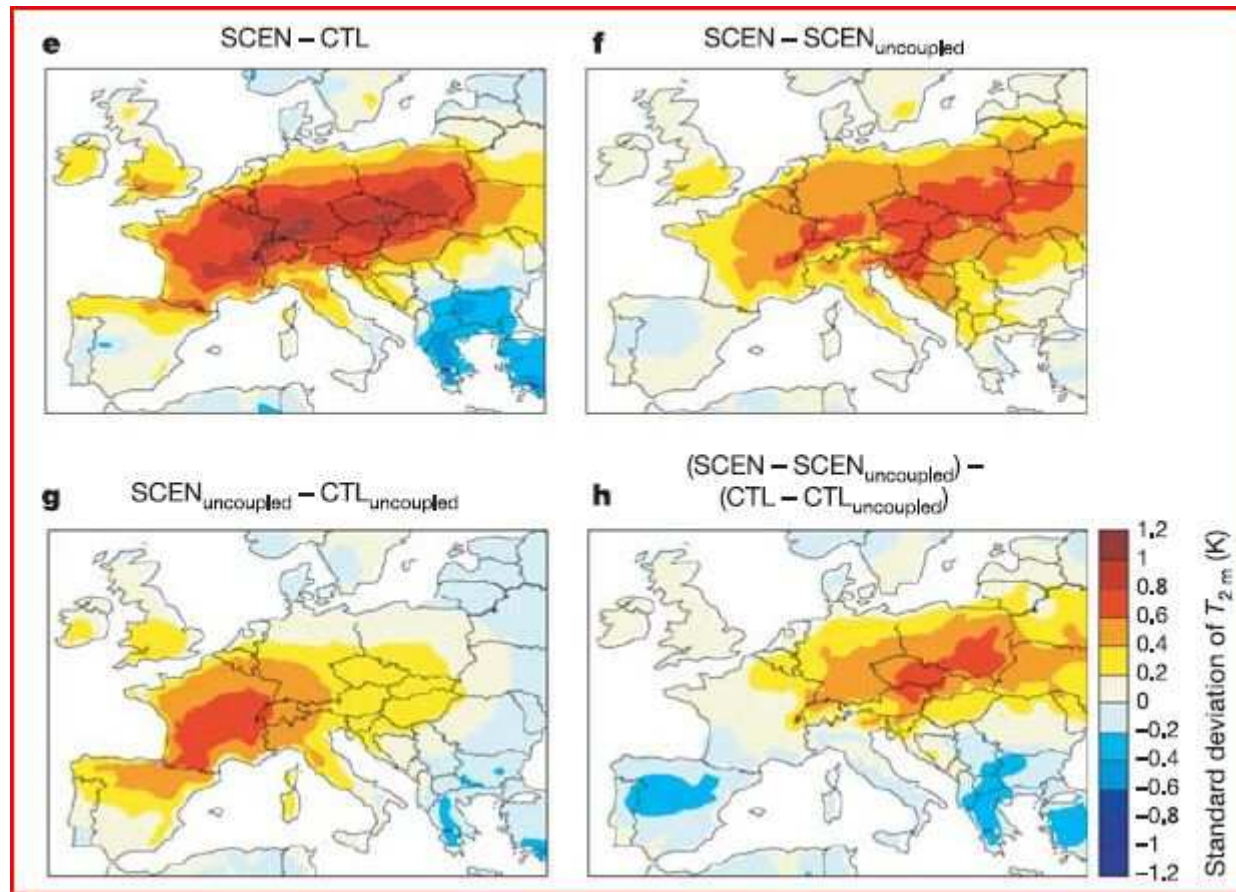
LMDZ/IPSL rcp85 2100



Changes (2071/2100 – 1971/2000, RCP8.5) in rainfall rate(mm/day)
in global models (upper panels) and regional models (lower panels)

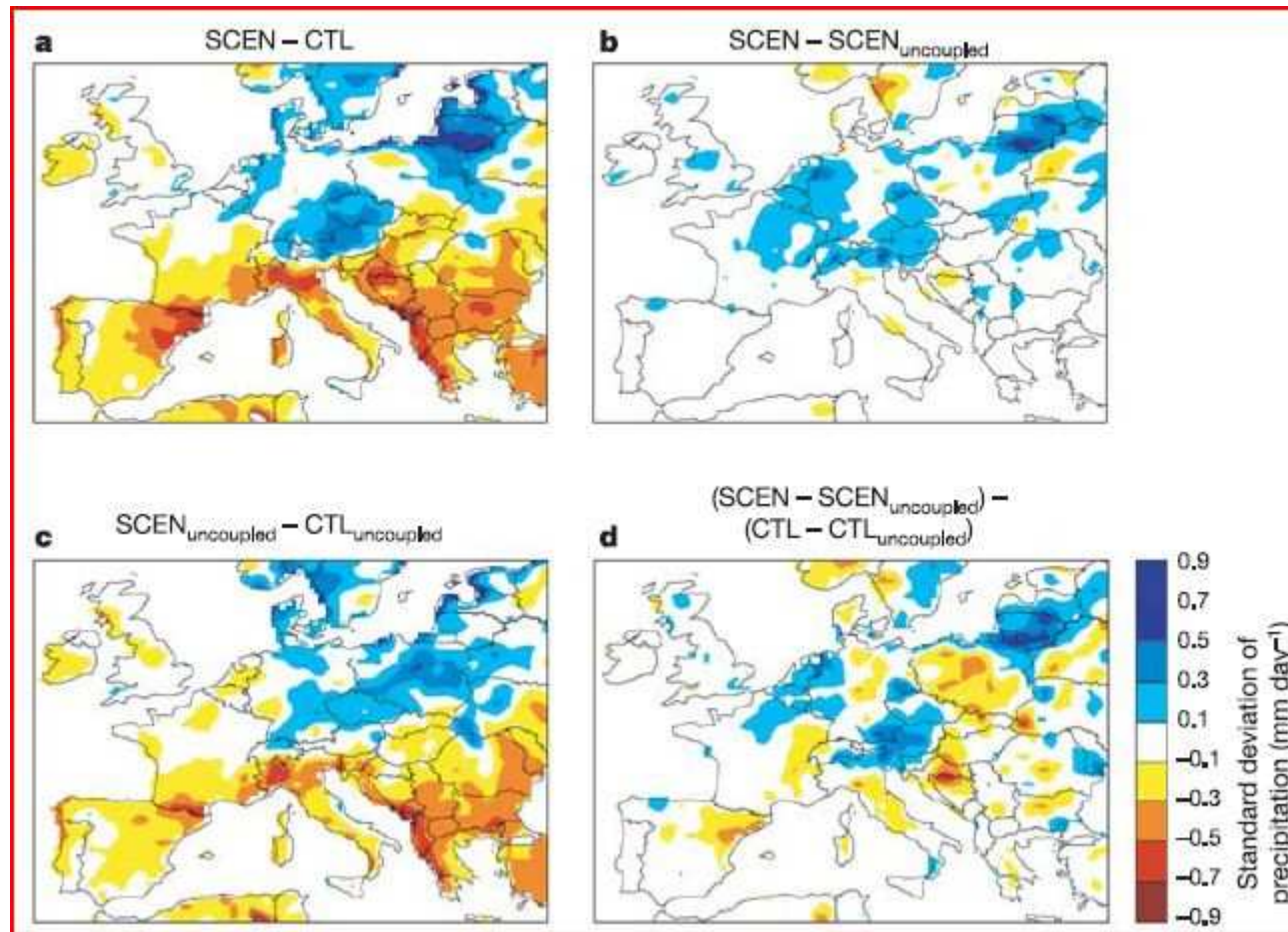


Effects of land–atmosphere coupling on greenhouse-gas induced changes in interannual variability of summer two-metre temperature.



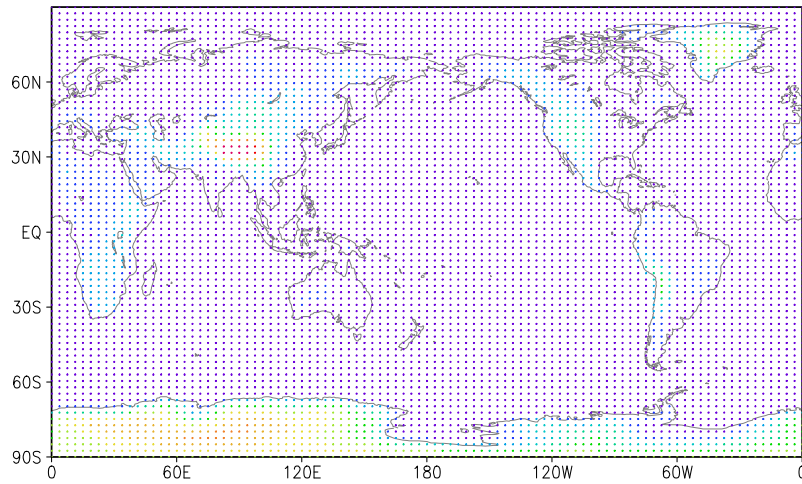
Seneviratne et al. 2006, Nature

Effects of land–atmosphere coupling on greenhouse-gas-induced changes in interannual variability of summer precipitation.



Seneviratne et al. 2006, Nature

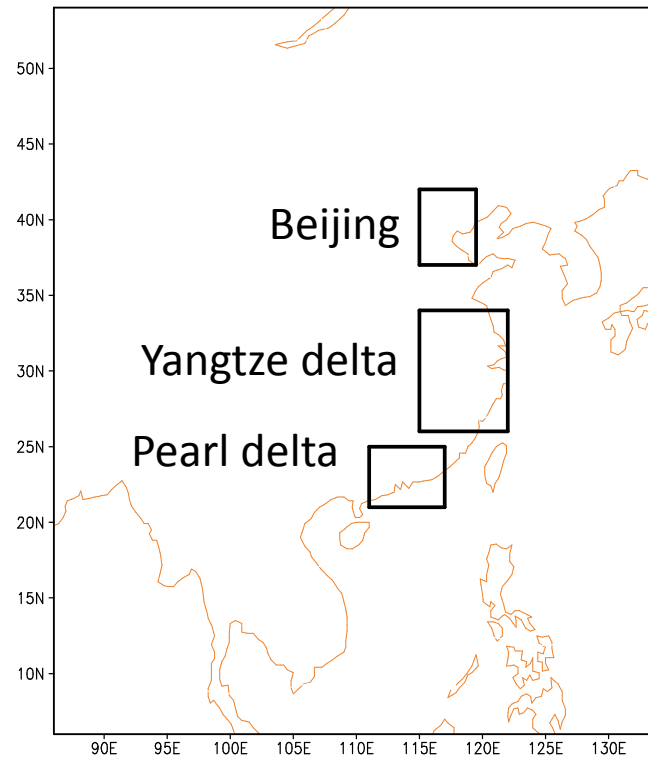
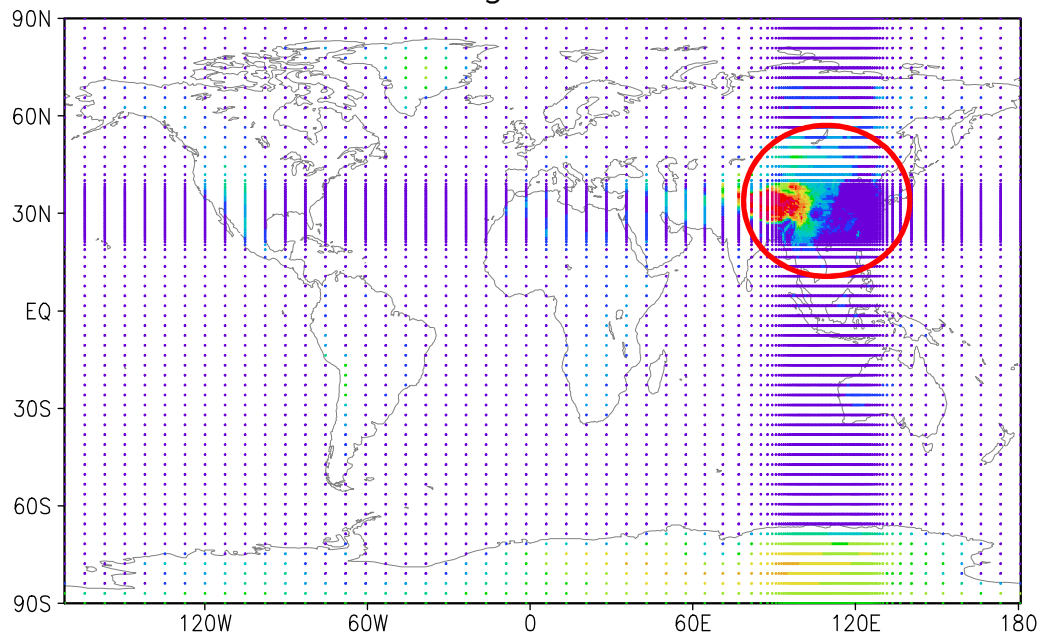
LMDZ-global 96x72



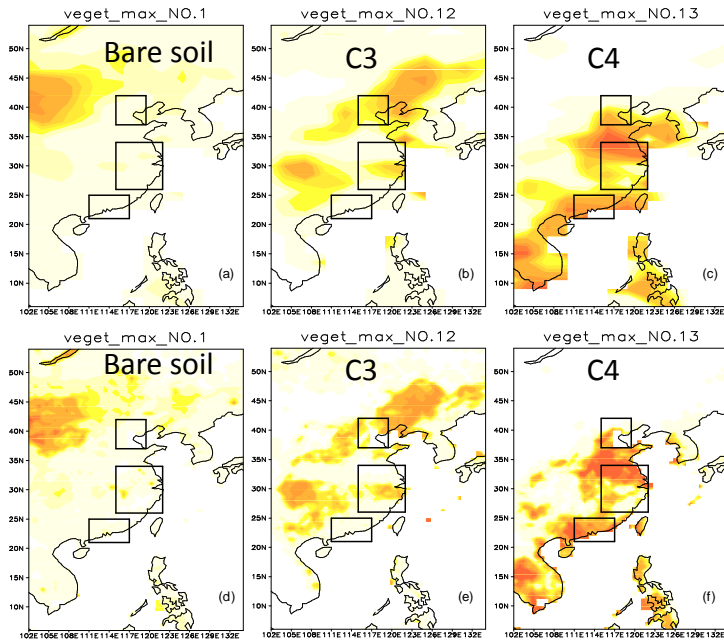
LMDZ-global: about 200 km
LMDZ-regional: about 60 km

Arable land converted to bare soil to mimic urbanisation. Two versions of LMDZ, global and regional, are used.

LMDZ-regional 120x90



veget_max



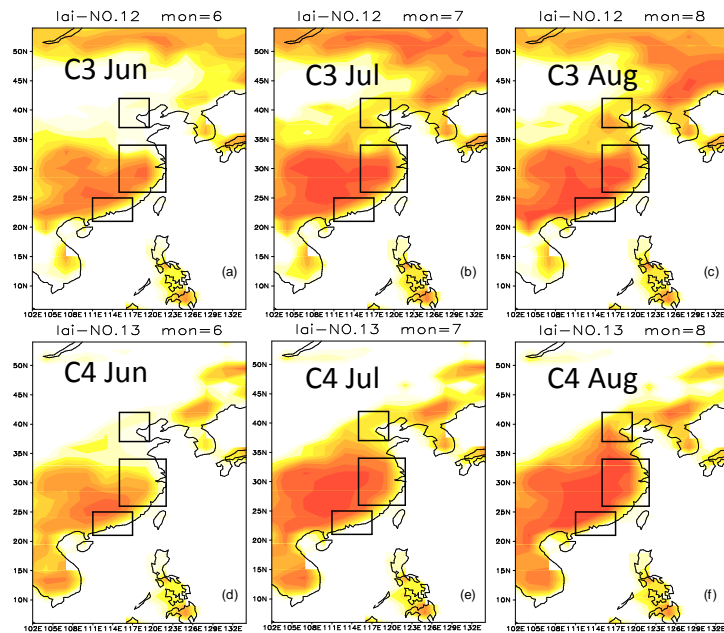
global

Arable land converted to bare soil to mimic urbanisation. Global: 200km; Regional: 60km

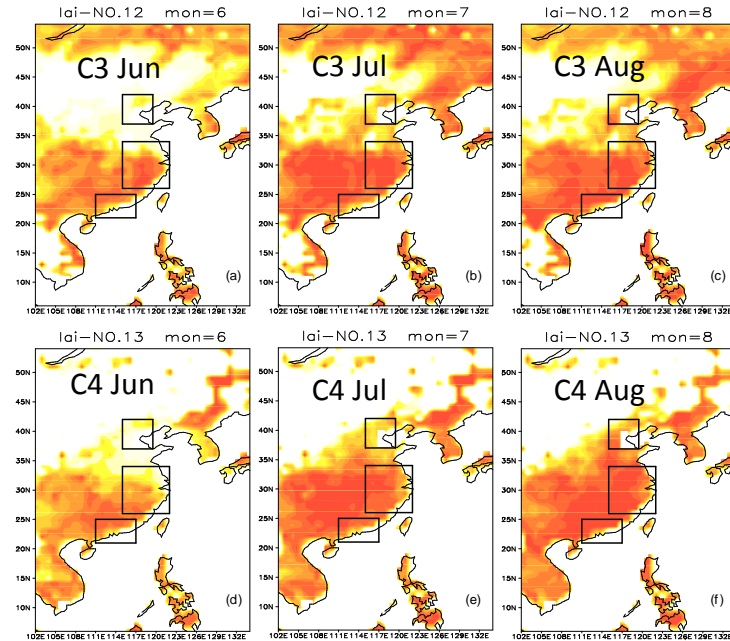
regional



	Pearl		Yangtze		Beijing	
	global	regional	global	regional	global	regional
Bare soil (%)	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.6
C3-agriculture (%)	2.3	3.3	10.6	12.3	23.1	26.1
C4-agriculture (%)	43.7	56.0	33.7	45.8	15.3	23.1
Land area(10 ⁵ km ²)	1.62	2.48	5.49	5.77	2.44	1.89
C3+C4 agri. area (10 ⁵ km ²)	1.41	2.32	4.24	4.33	1.32	1.37
Mean LAI	3.31	3.71	4.13	4.24	2.61	2.69



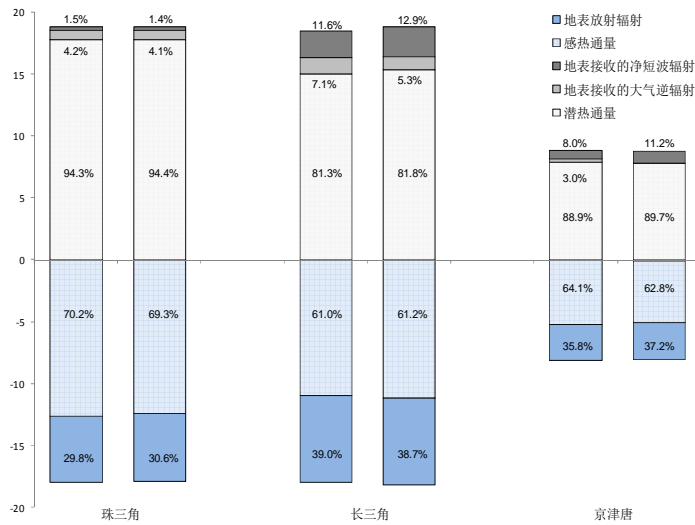
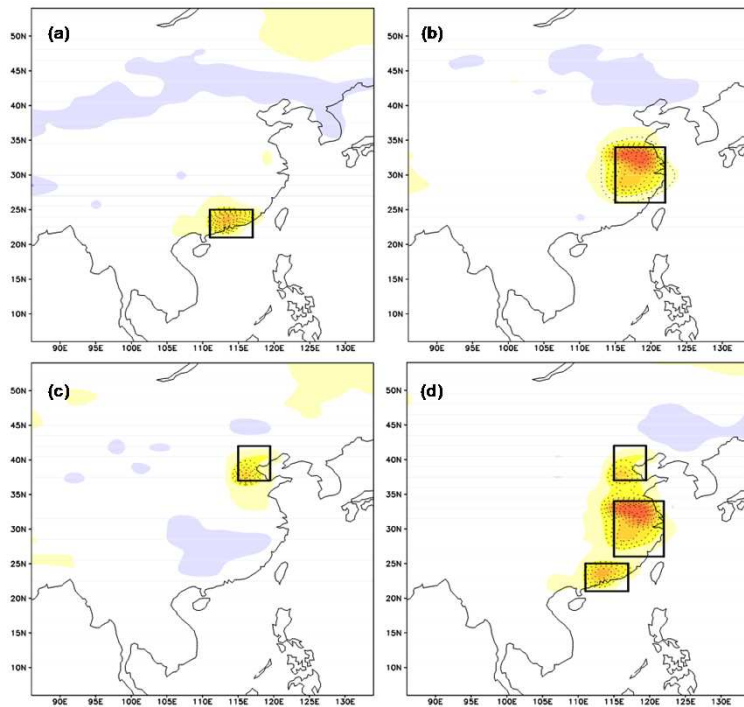
LAI global



LAI regional

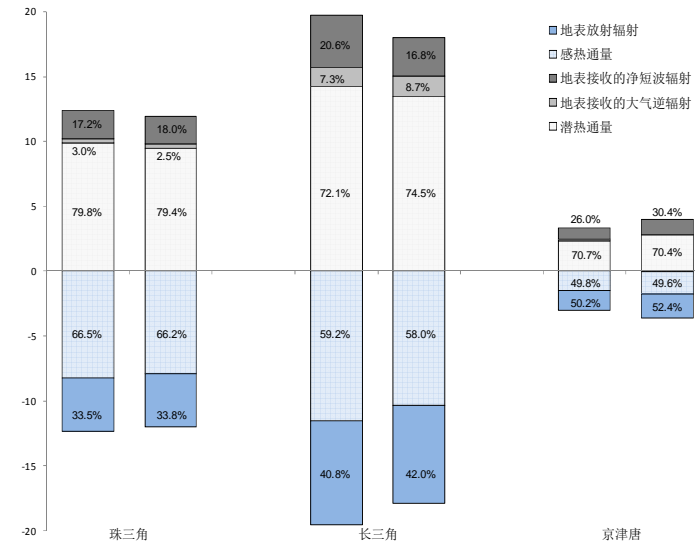
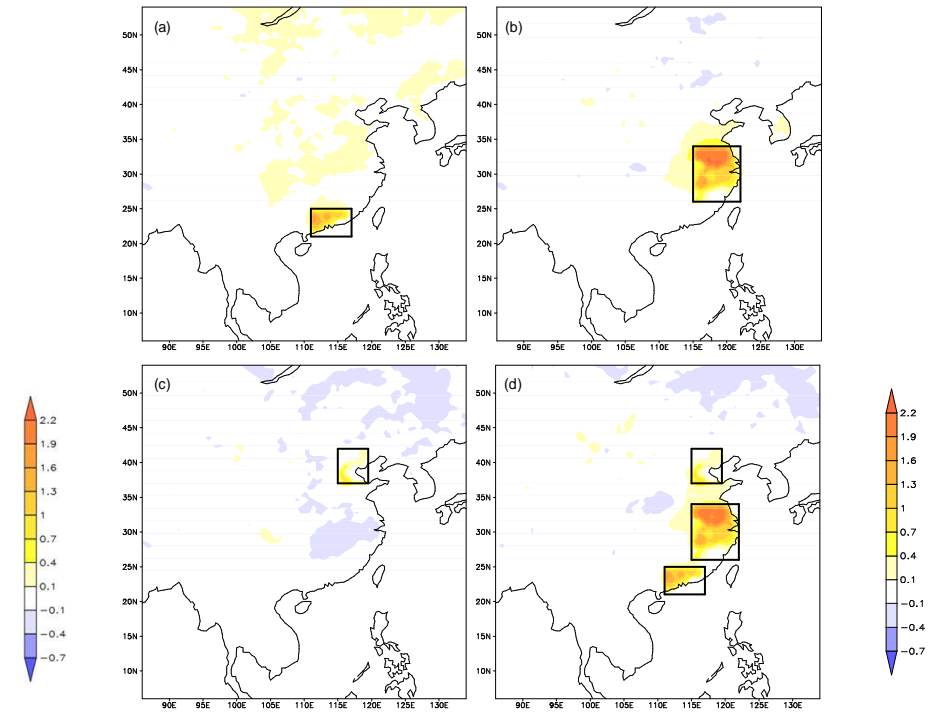


Global: changes in T2m



Global: changes in surface energy balance

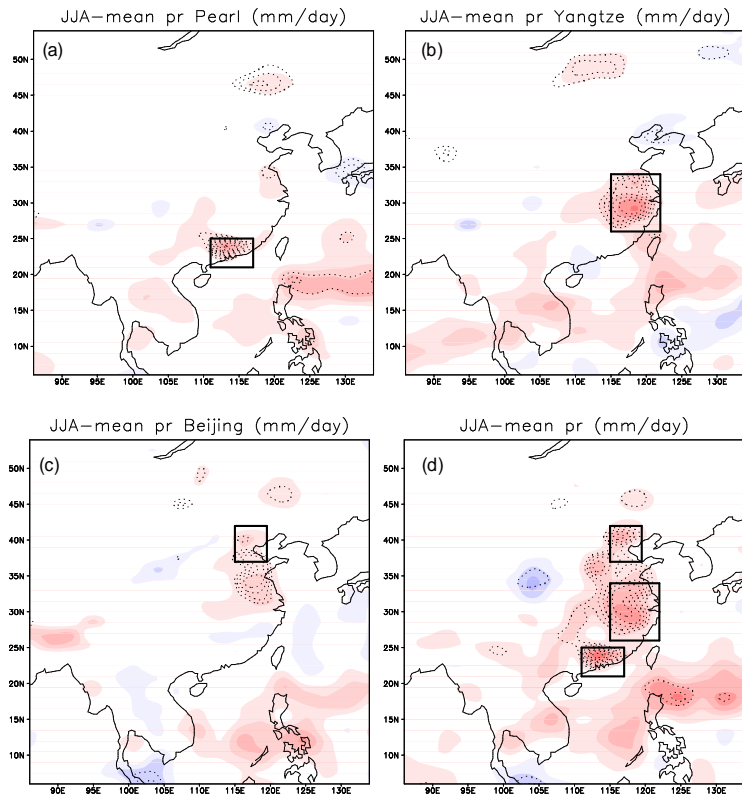
Regional: changes in T2m



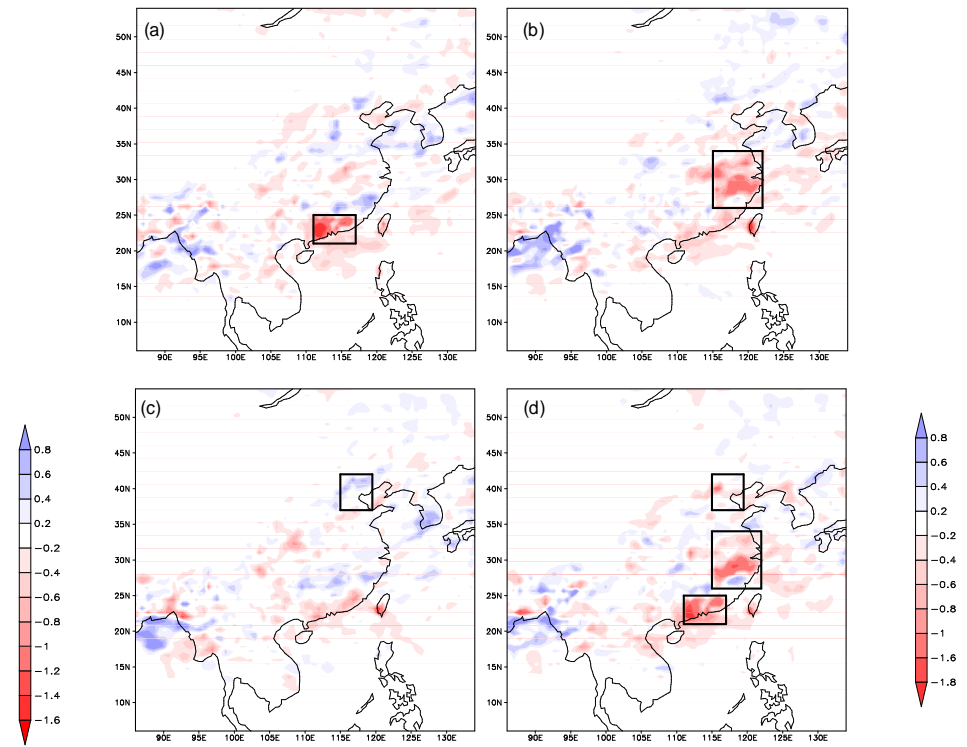
Regional: changes in surface energy balance

Changes in precip (mm/d)

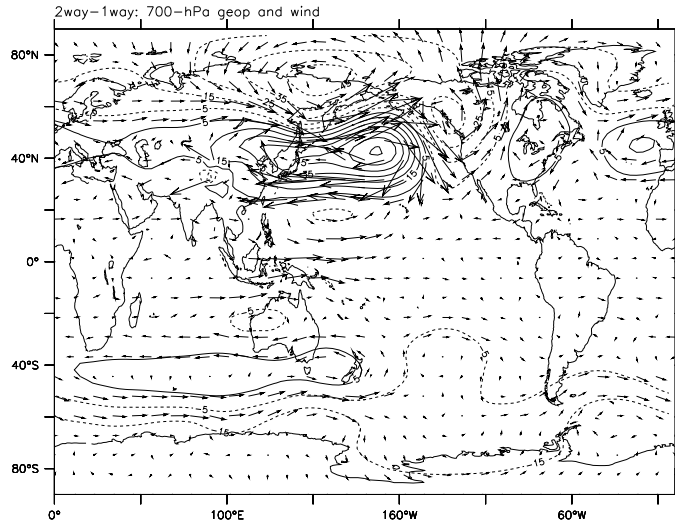
Global



Regional

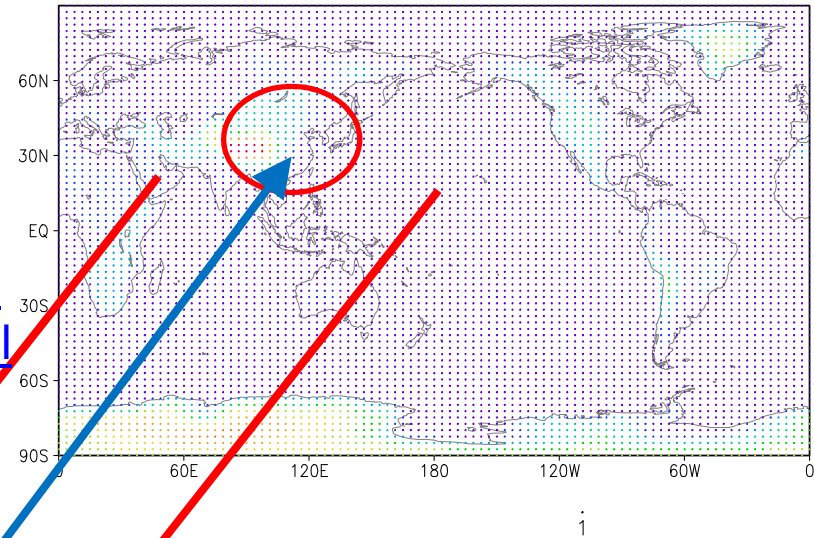


2way – 1way in LMDZ-global: 700-hPa height and wind

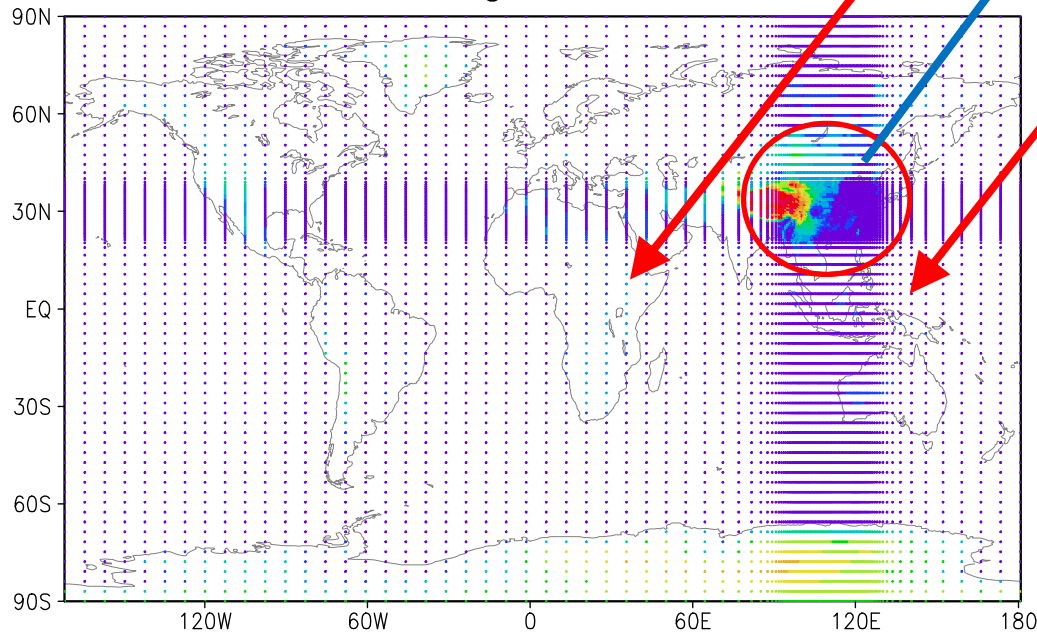


Two-way nesting between LMDZ-regional and LMDZ-global

LMDZ-global 96x72



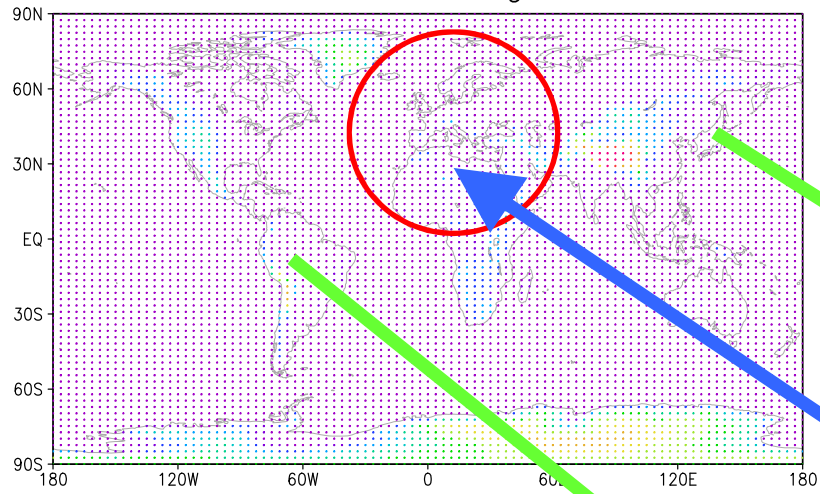
LMDZ-regional 120x90



LMDZ is a global atmospheric GCM with **variable grid** and zoom. It can be run as a regional model, with **nudging conditions** outside the zoom. The model is free to have its own behaviors inside the zoom.

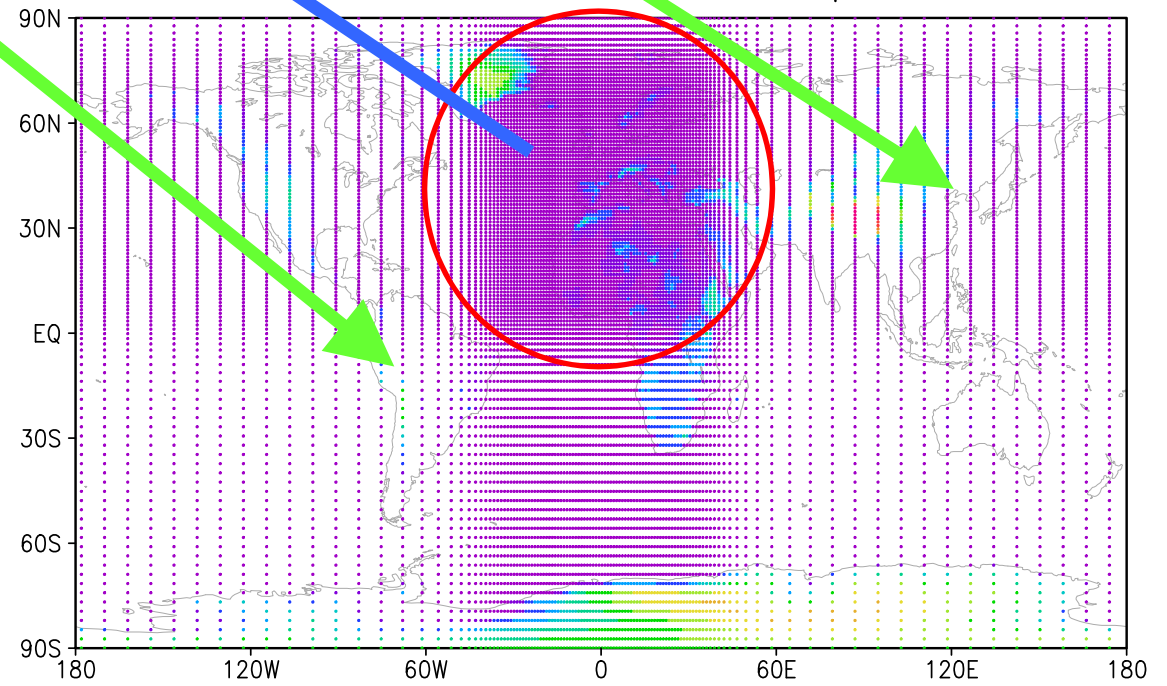
$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = M(X) + \frac{X^a - X}{\tau}$$

LMDZ 96x72 globe



Two-way nesting between LMDZ-regional and LMDZ-global

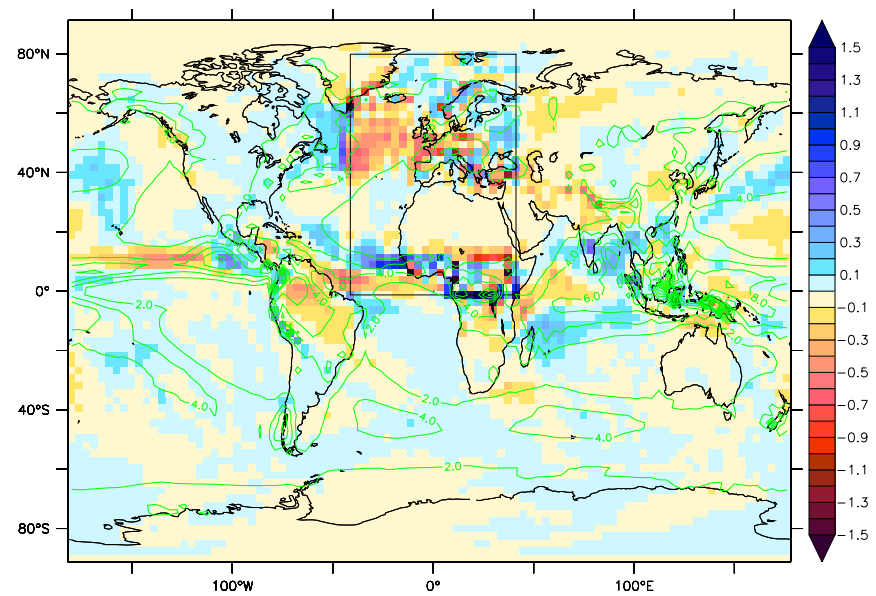
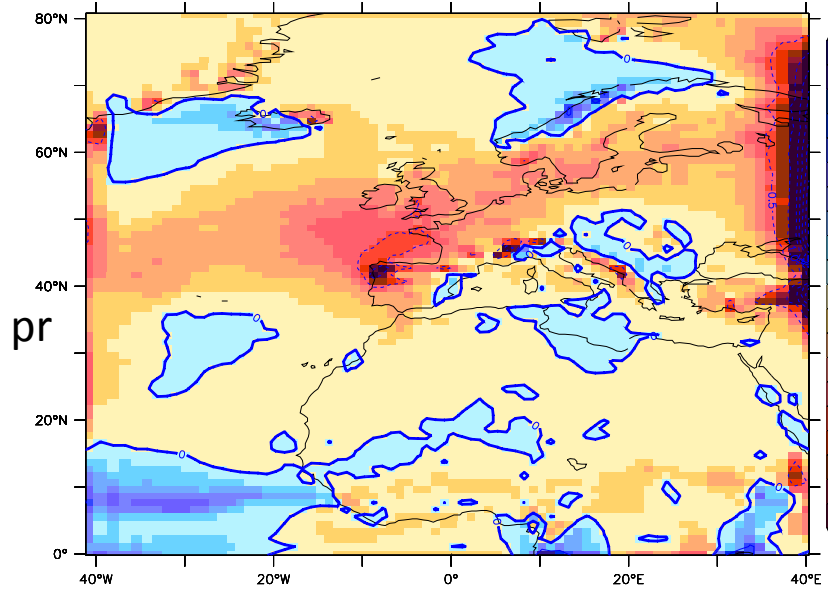
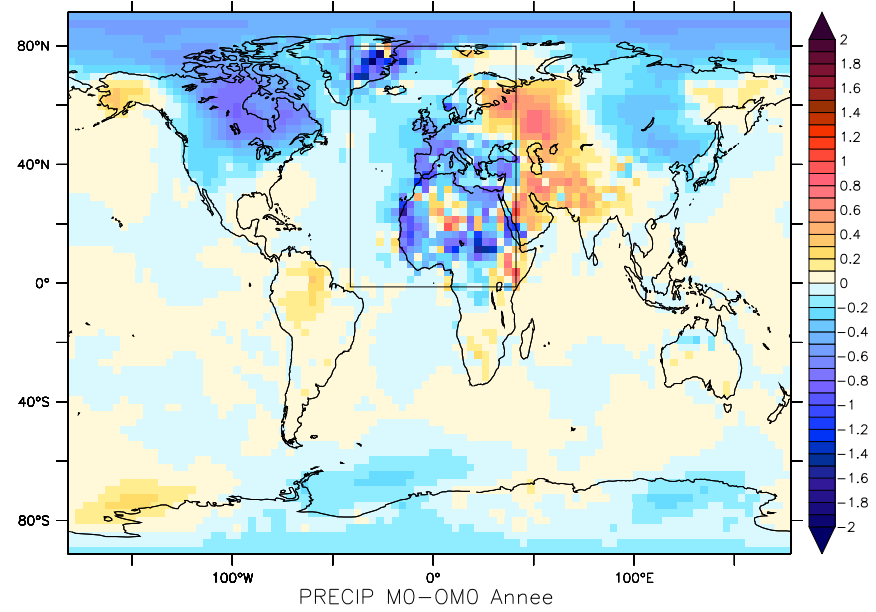
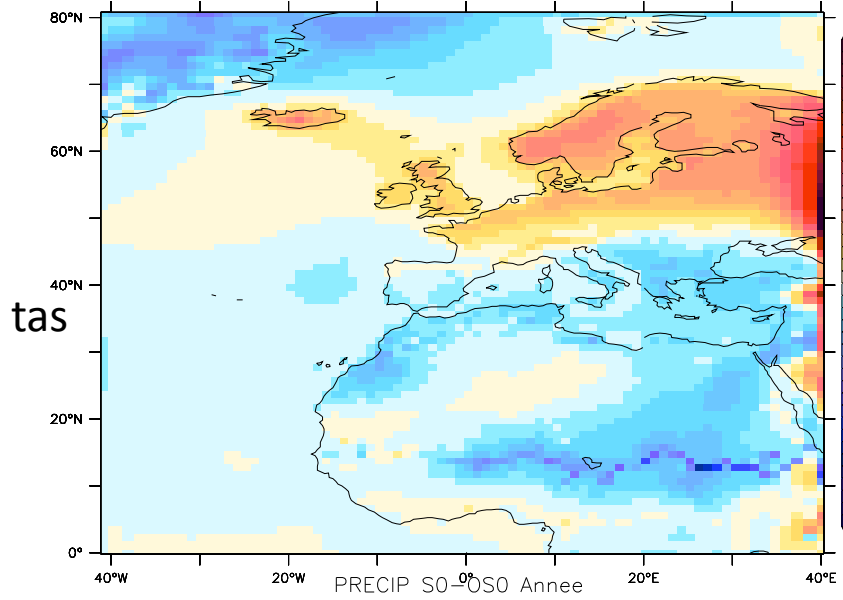
LMDZ 120x120 europe



Atmospheric t2m and precipitation (2way-1way), annual mean

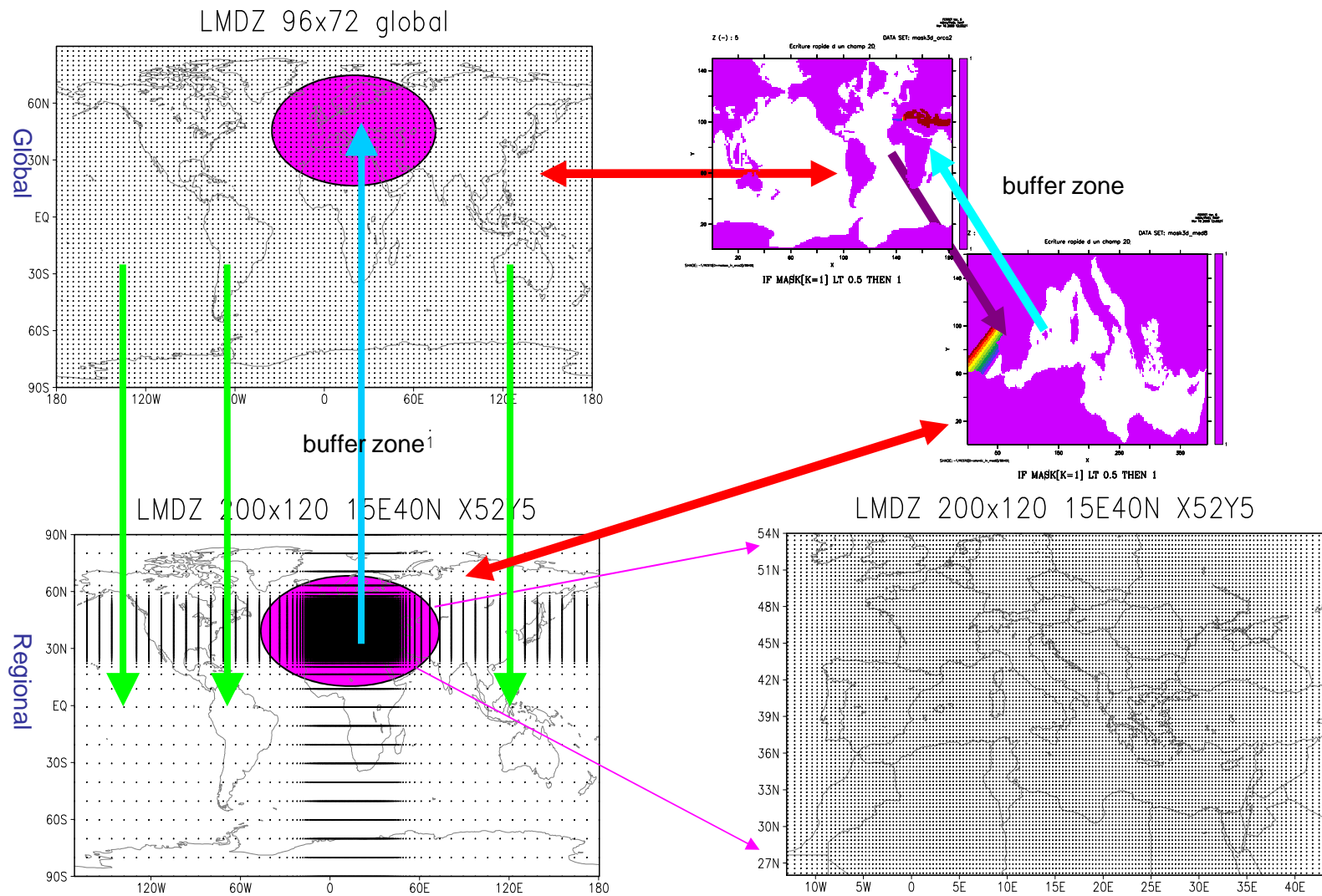
T2M Annee (S0-OS0)

T2M Annee (M0-OM0)



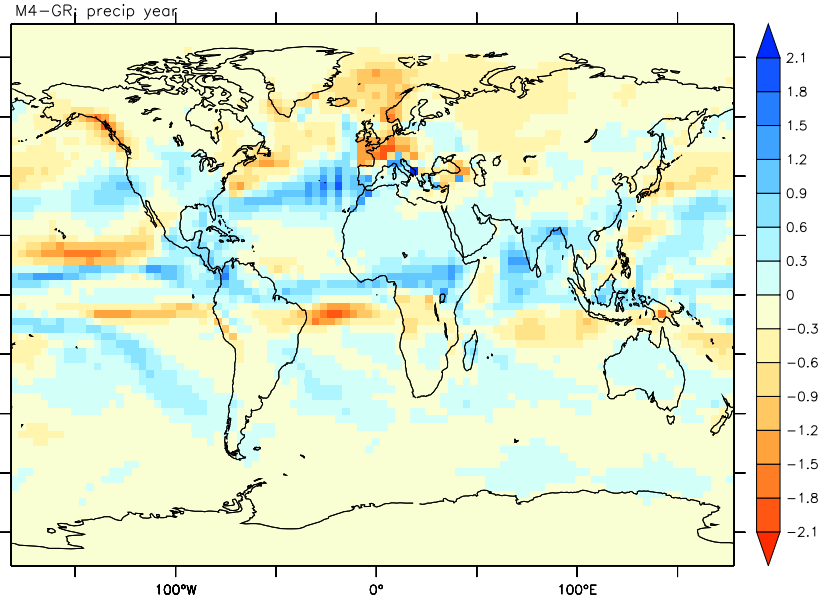
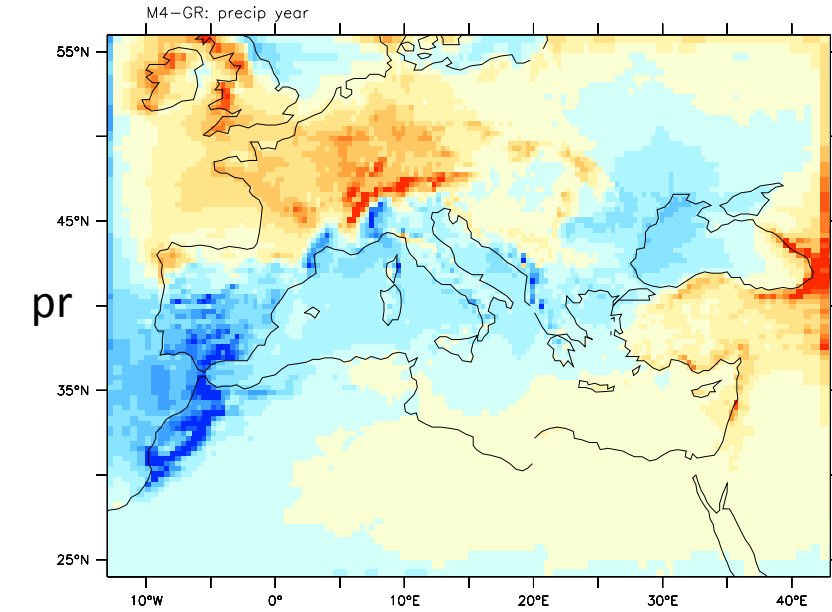
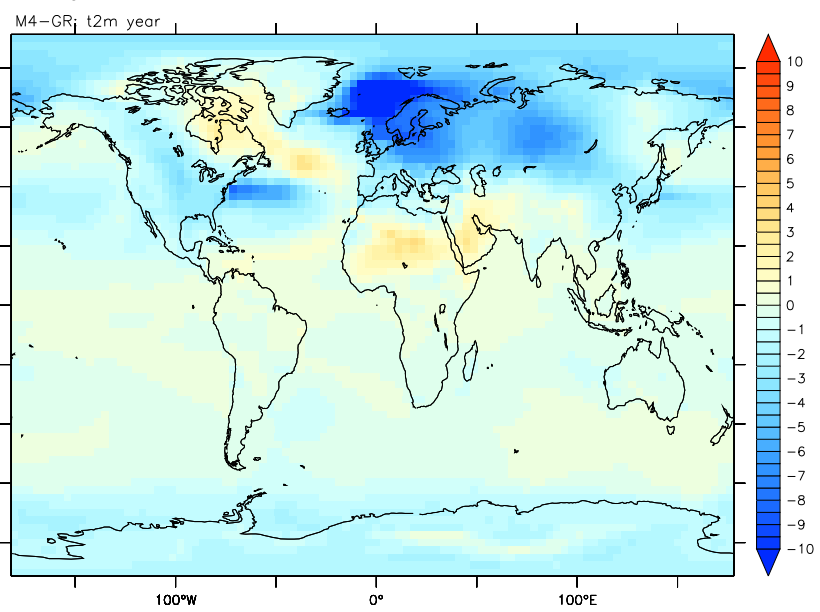
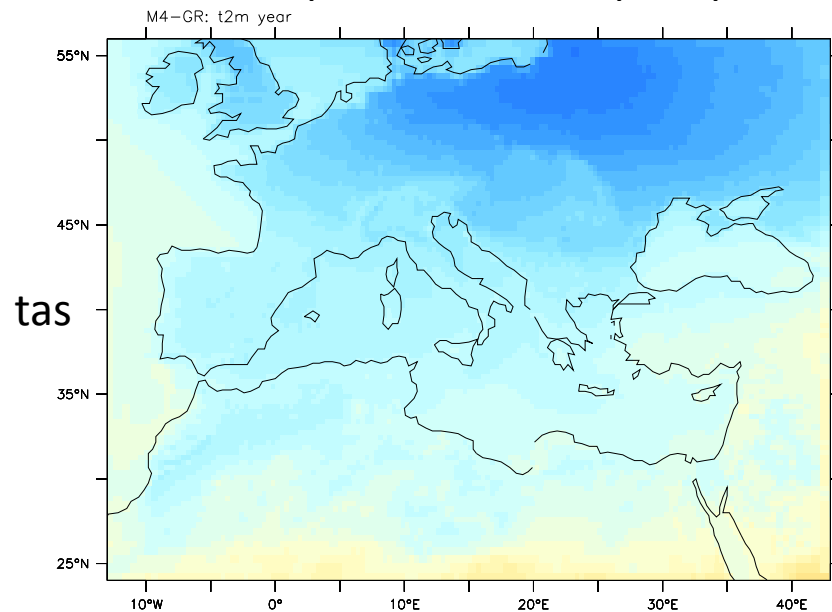
Regional atmosphere

Global atmosphere



Schematic of the quadruple coupling: M4

Atmospheric t2m and precipitation (M4-GR), annual mean over 1971/2000



Regional atmosphere

Global atmosphere

Conclusions

- LMDZ, a global climate model with possible configurations of **zoom** and **nudging**, is a useful tool for climate downscaling and scale interaction.
- We have performed a multi-model **ensemble of climate change projections** and downscaling, available for further analysis and diagnostics. Focus will be on **extreme events**. Multi-disciplinary climate change **impact** studies will be promoted.
- We observe a few limitations in using limited-area climate model for studies on climate effects of land-use changes
- With the **two-way nesting** system (two models or four models), we assessed the contributions to the global climate if the climate of a region is taken into account with higher resolution. We also assessed the potential biases in regional climate if feedbacks from global climate are neglected.