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Climate projections in the Euro-Mediterranean region: atmospheric circulation patterns, temperature and rainfall changes

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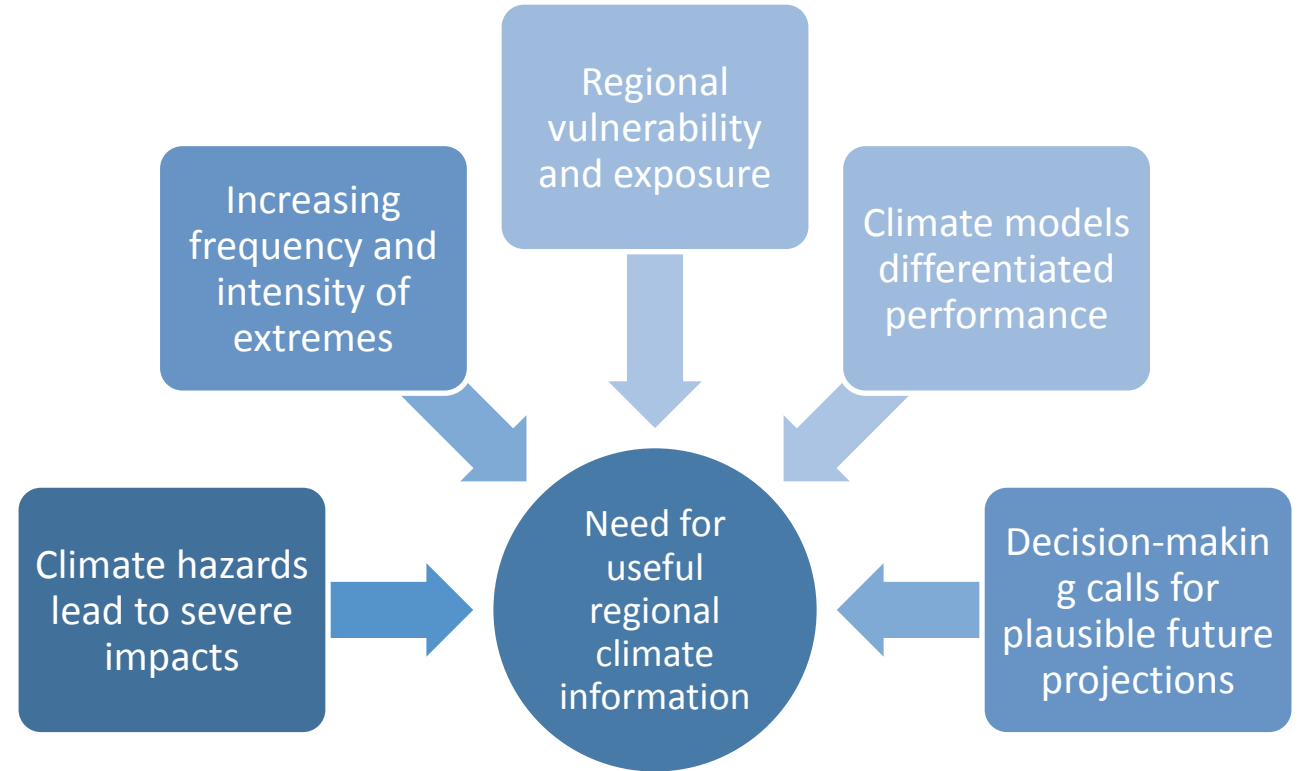
ICTP 6th Summer School on Theory, Mechanisms and Hierarchical Modelling of Climate Dynamics

Motivation

Key risks in the Mediterranean and their location for SSP5-RCP8.5 by 2100



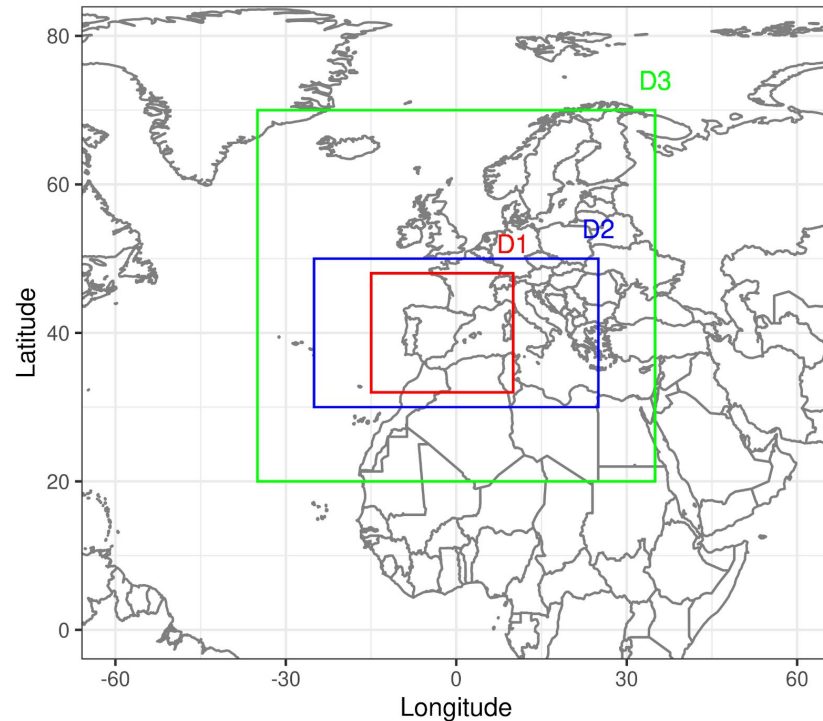
IPCC AR6 WGII, CCP4 Mediterranean Region.



Objective

Design a process-based evaluation framework for CMIP6 GCMs based on **atmospheric circulation patterns** for climate diagnosis and performance ranking to get improved understanding of future projections.

Data



Blue box: circulation domain

ERA5 reanalysis reference (1950-2022)
26 CMIP6 GCMs (1950-2100)

Atmospheric circulation domains (historical)

Mean sea level pressure (SLP)
Geopotential Height (Z) at 500 hPa
Zonal and meridional winds at 850 hPa

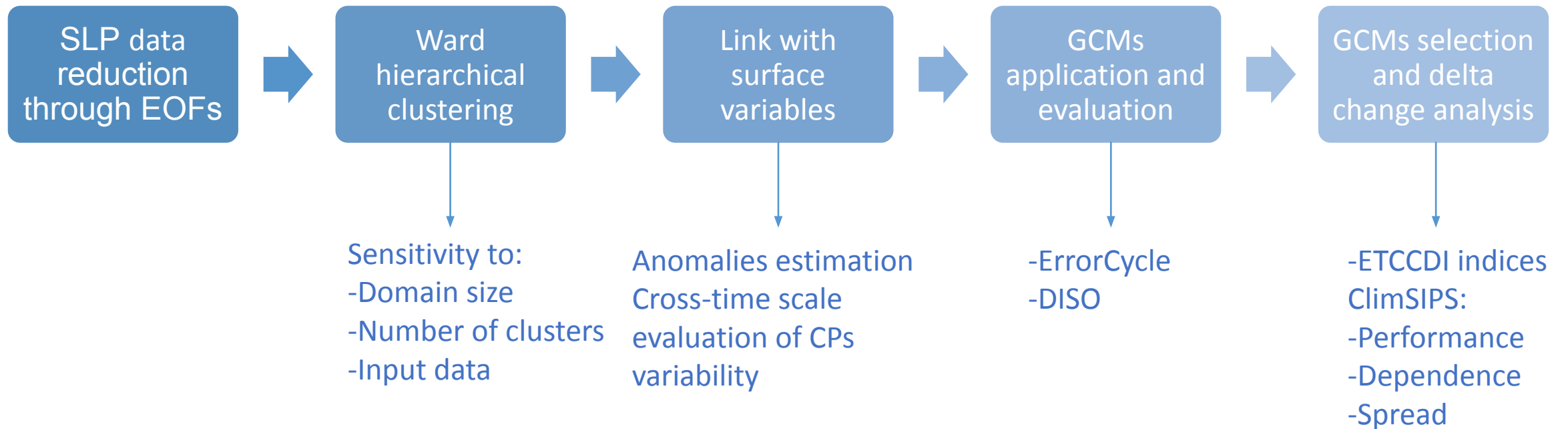
Surface variables (historical)

Precipitation (PR)
Maximum temperature (TX)
Minimum temperature (TN)

Extreme indices (SSP585 vs. historical)

ETCCDI indices, such as: TN_n, TX_x, TN90p, TX90p and RX1day

Methods and Workflow



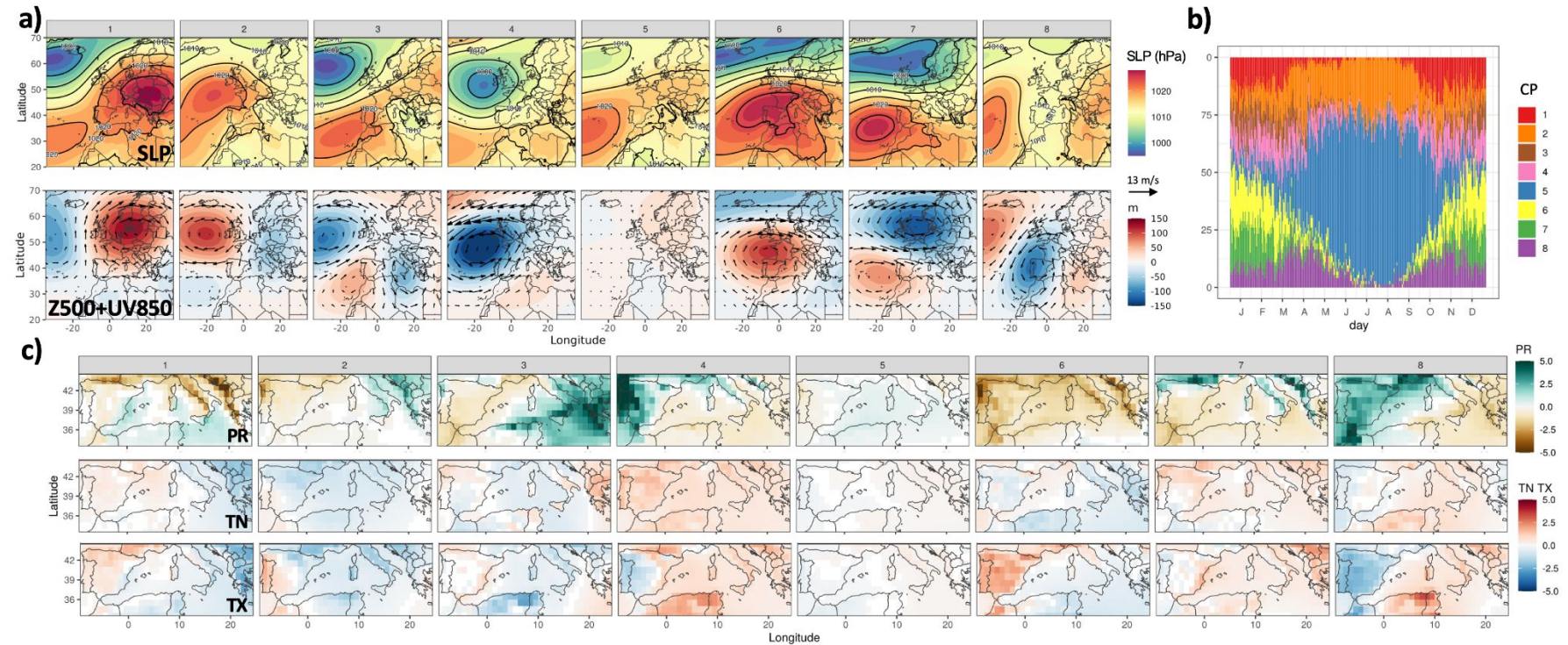
Reference CP classification

SLP structures present different mid-level geopotential and low-level wind anomalies

One dominant CP during summer (CP5, blue). Dry and warm conditions.

More patterns needed for winter and transition seasons.

Annual cycle of CPs frequency



Discriminated surface patterns (anomalies)

Evaluation metrics

- *ErrorCycle*

Percentage of difference in the daily frequency of each CP.

$$Error_{CP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^D |fERAS_{CP}^i - fGCM_{CP}^i|}{D \cdot fERAS_{CP}^i}$$

Olmo et al. 2022
Agudelo et al. 2023

- *Distance between Indices of Simulation and Observation (DISO)*

Summary of a Taylor Diagram.

$$r = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n (a_i - \bar{a})(b_i - \bar{b})}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n (a_i - \bar{a})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n (b_i - \bar{b})^2}},$$

$$AE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n (b_i - a_i),$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n (b_i - a_i)^2},$$

$$DISO = \sqrt{(r - 1)^2 + NAE^2 + NRMSE^2}$$

DISO mean = weighted mean of PR, TN and TX DISOs

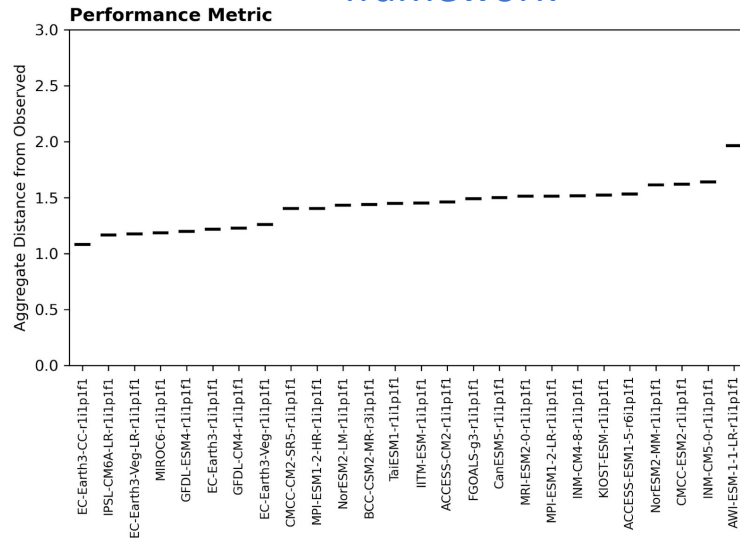
Hu et al. 2018
Liu et al. 2018

Model filtering

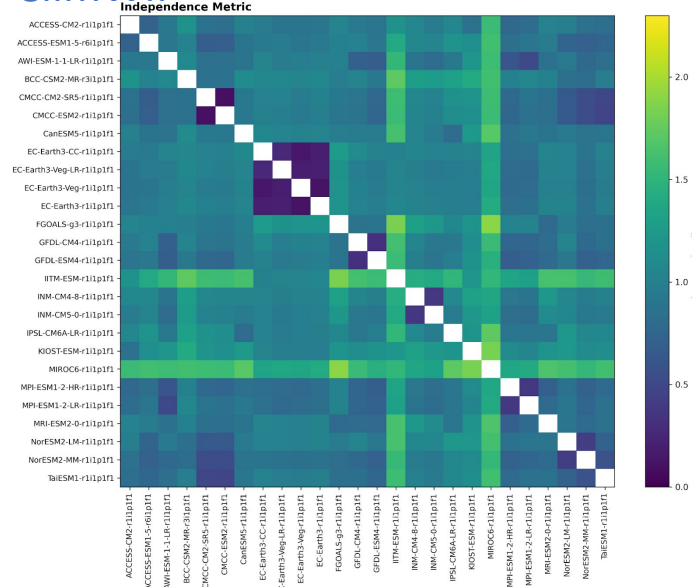
- *CPs framework (Olmo et al. 2022) + ClimSIPS (Merrifield et al. 2024)*

Suggests multi-model ensembles based on the degree to which the user prioritizes model performance (CPs evaluation), spread and independence (ClimSIPS).

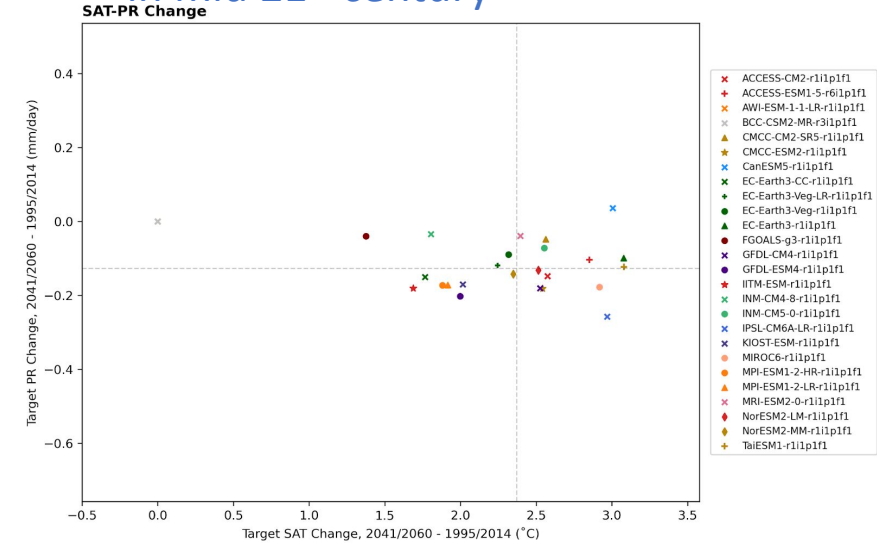
Circulation patterns framework



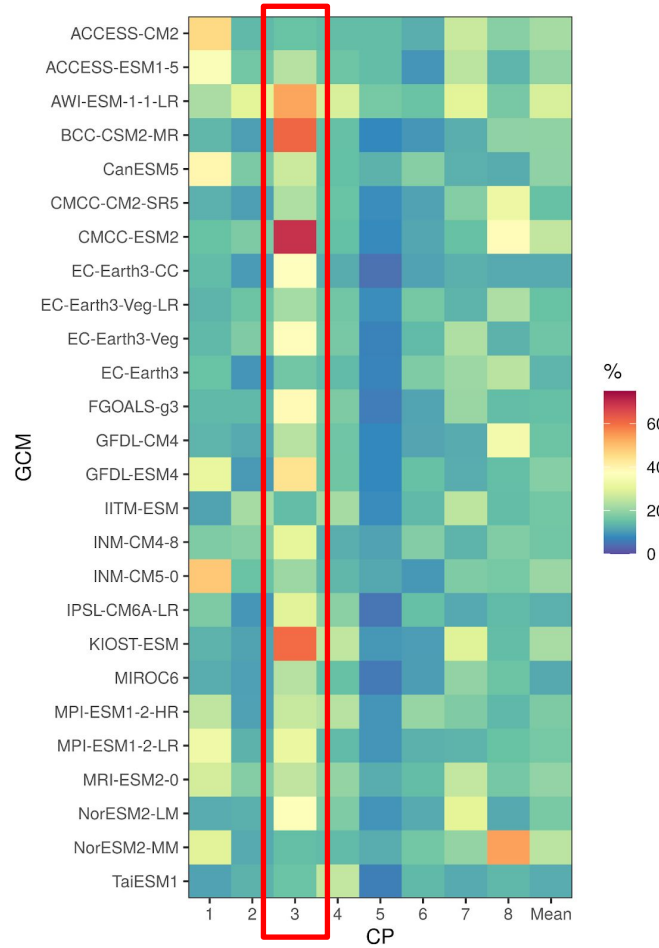
Similarities in global climatologies ClimWIP



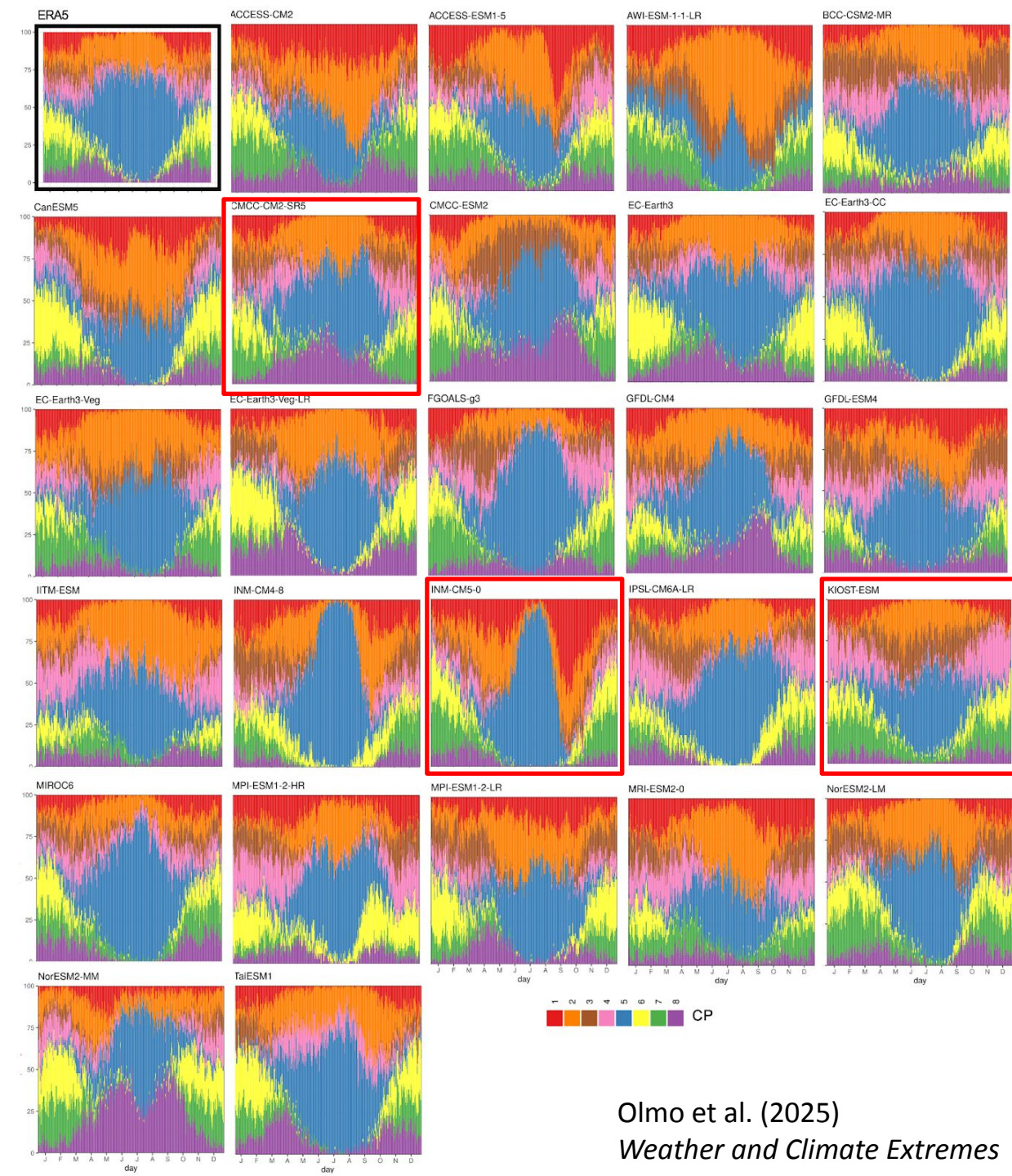
Summer and winter T and PR changes in mid 21st century



CP frequency and ErrorCycle



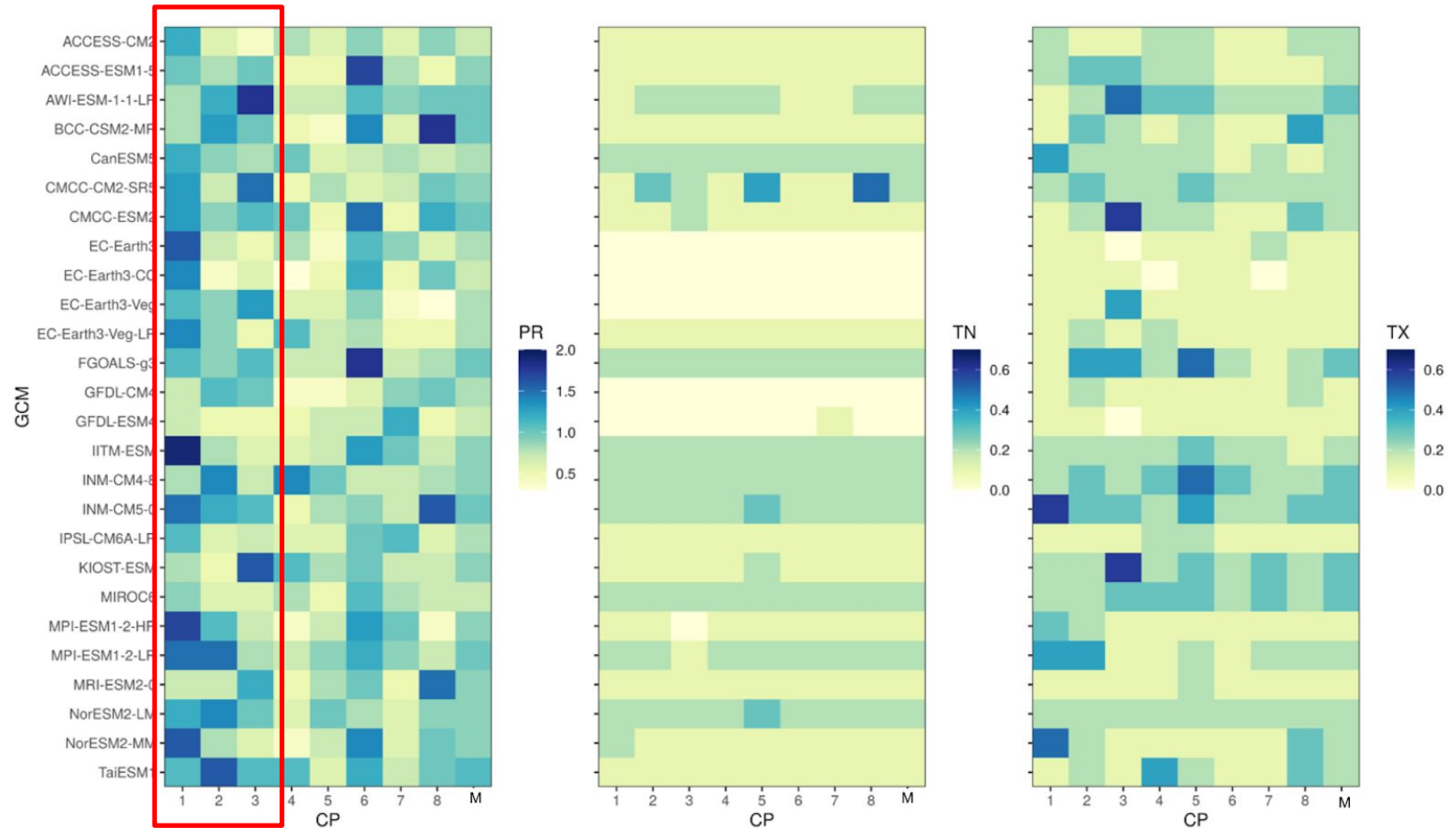
More difficulties in winter and transitional CPs (CP1, CP3, CP8).

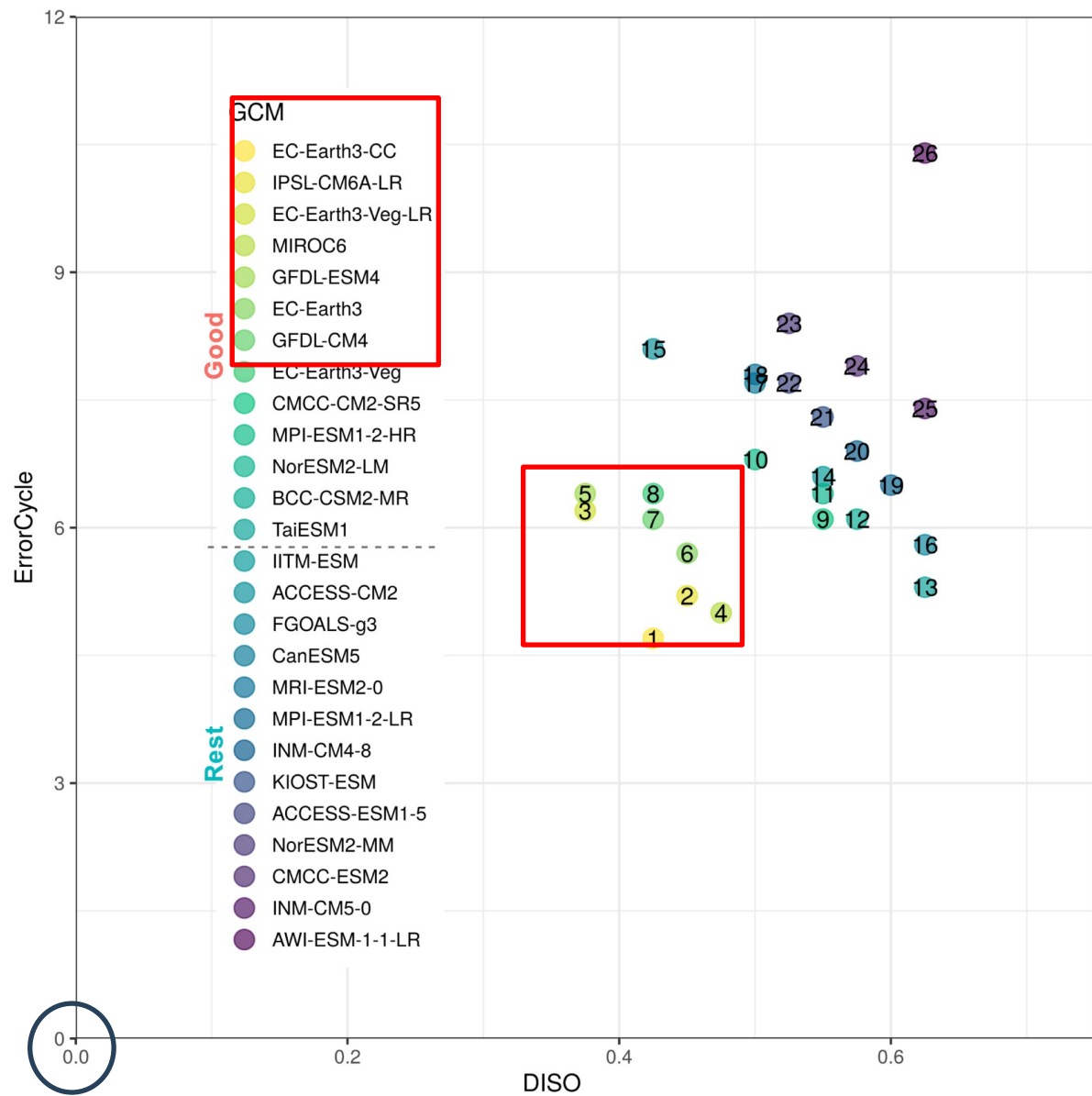


Surface patterns: DISO metric

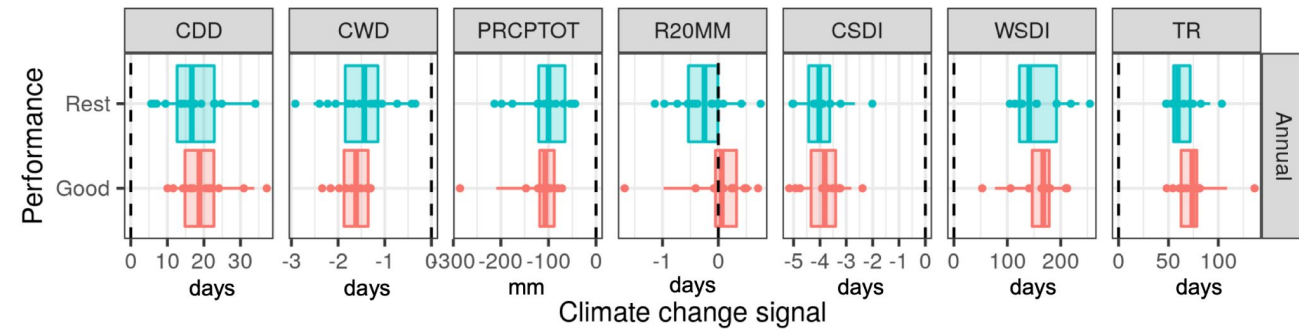
Better representation of
TX, TN than PR

CP1, CP2, CP3 and CP6
more challenging to
capture





Model ranking



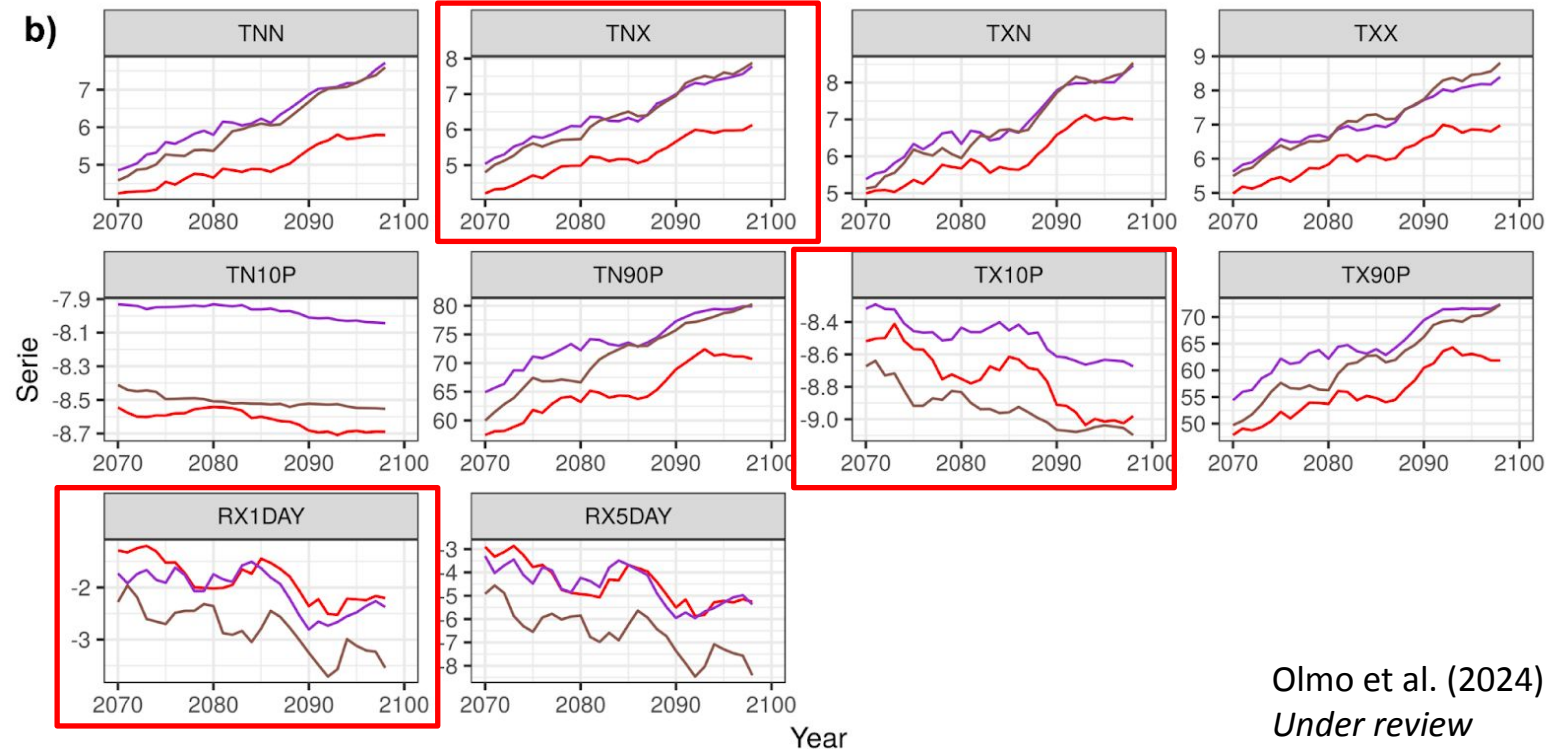
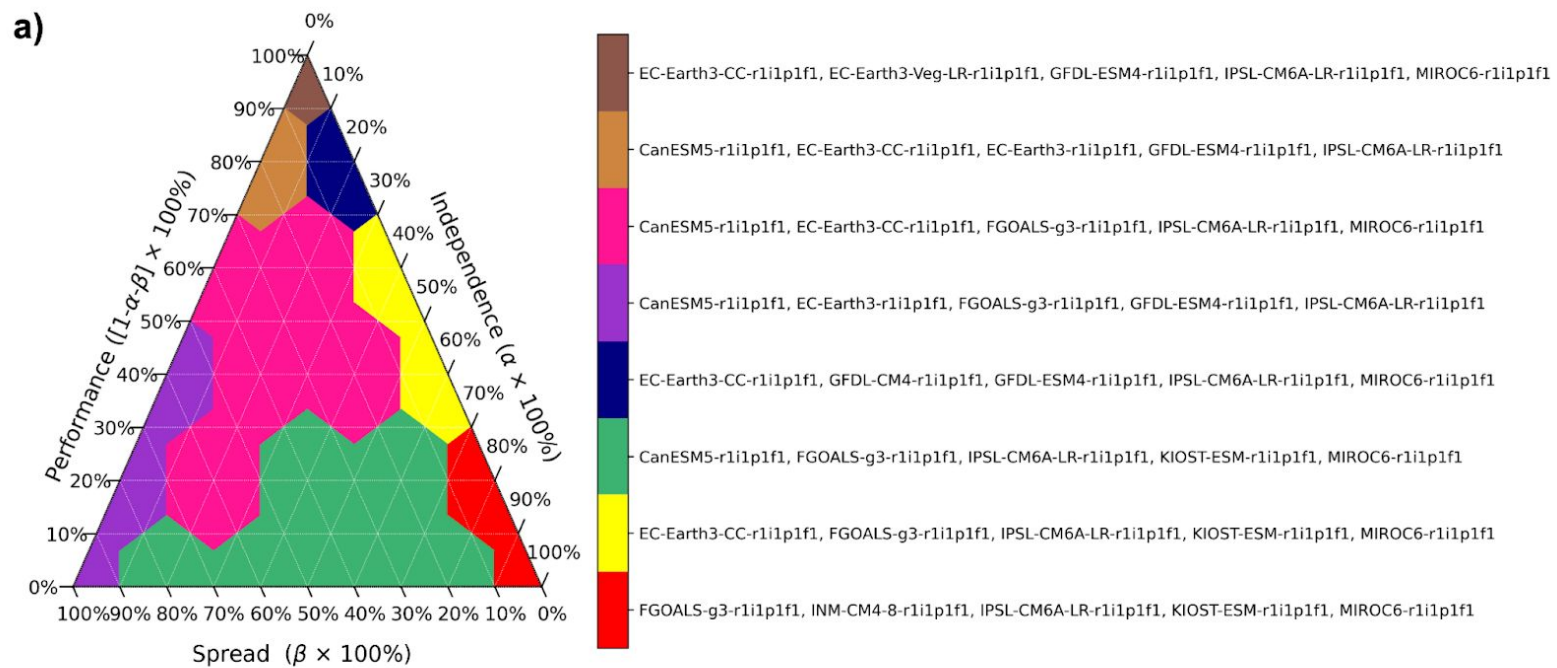
Enhanced warming
and drying signals in
better-performing
GCMs

Summer projections

Sub-ensembles
based on Ternary
triangles (ClimSIPS)

Delta-change for
2070-2100

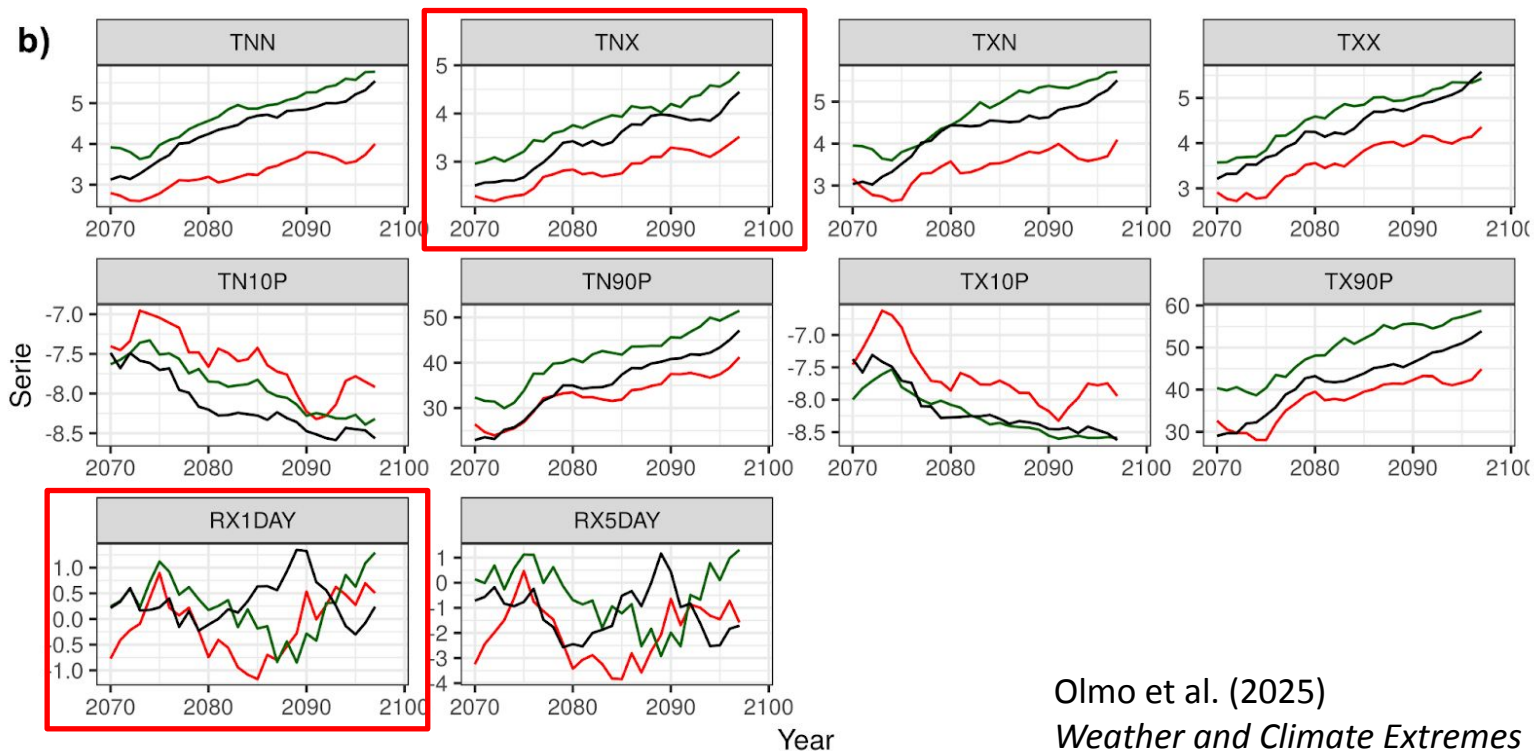
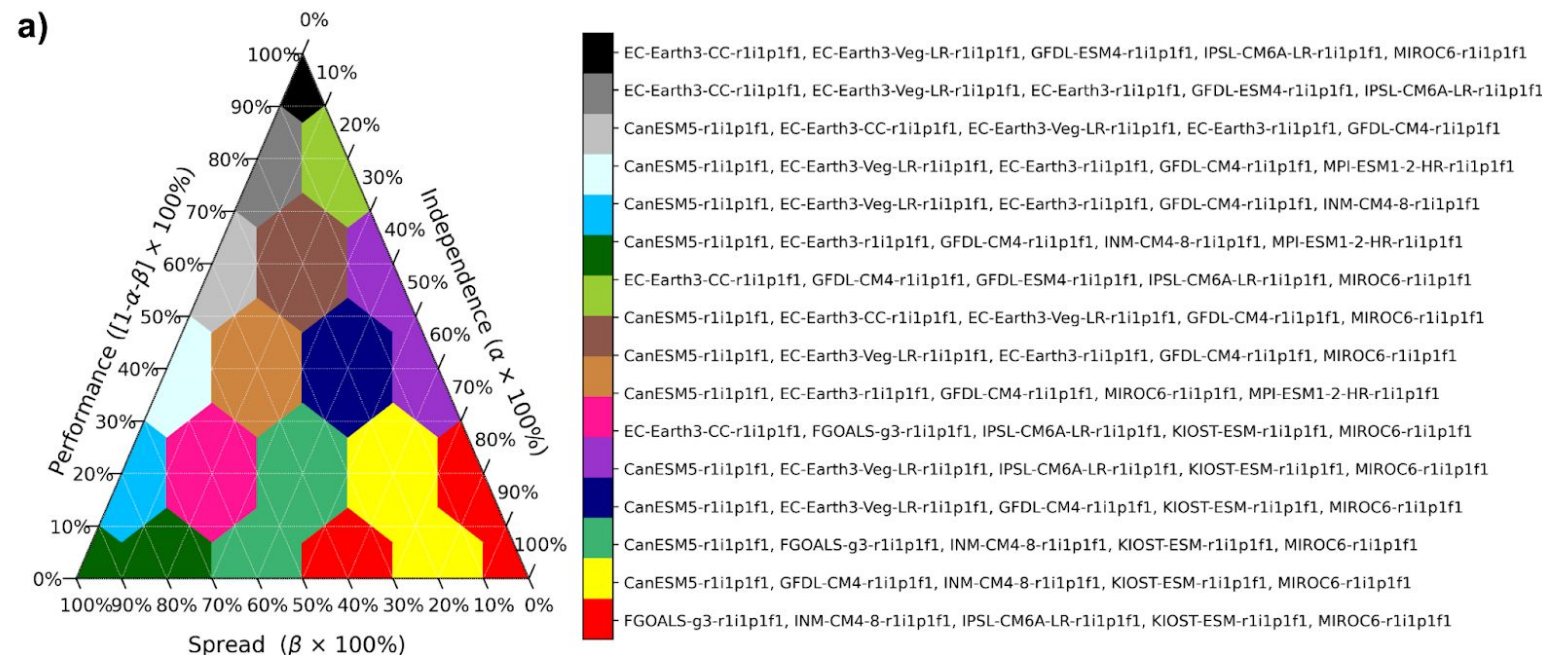
Enhanced warming
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Winter projections

Larger number of suggested sub-ensembles than in summer

Less clear differences based on these metrics, particularly for PR changes



Final remarks

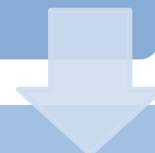
The CPs classification discriminates synoptic and surface structures with clear **seasonal behaviour**.



CMIP6 GCMs have **different performances** in terms of spatio-temporal variability.



This is a **flexible** framework for process-based model ranking and **filtering** of climate projections.



Larger delta changes are typically identified in the **best-performing** GCMs.



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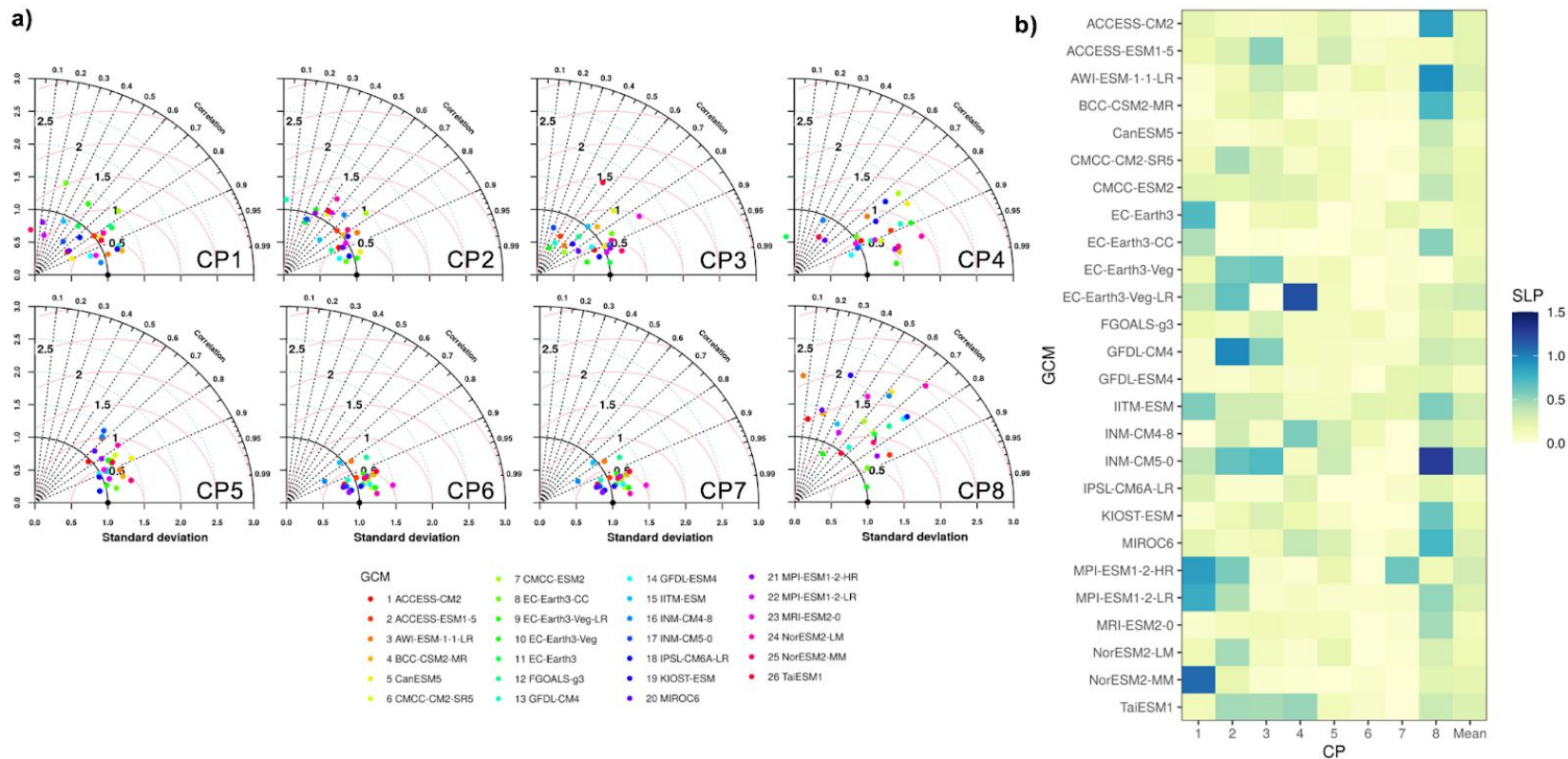
Thanks!

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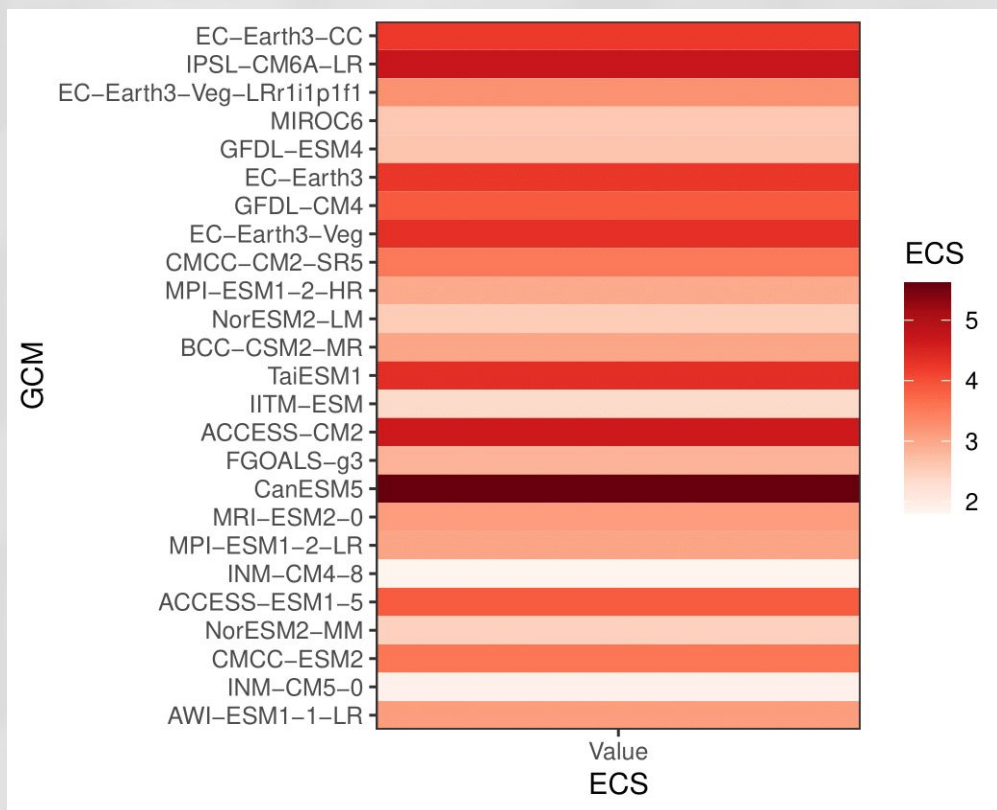
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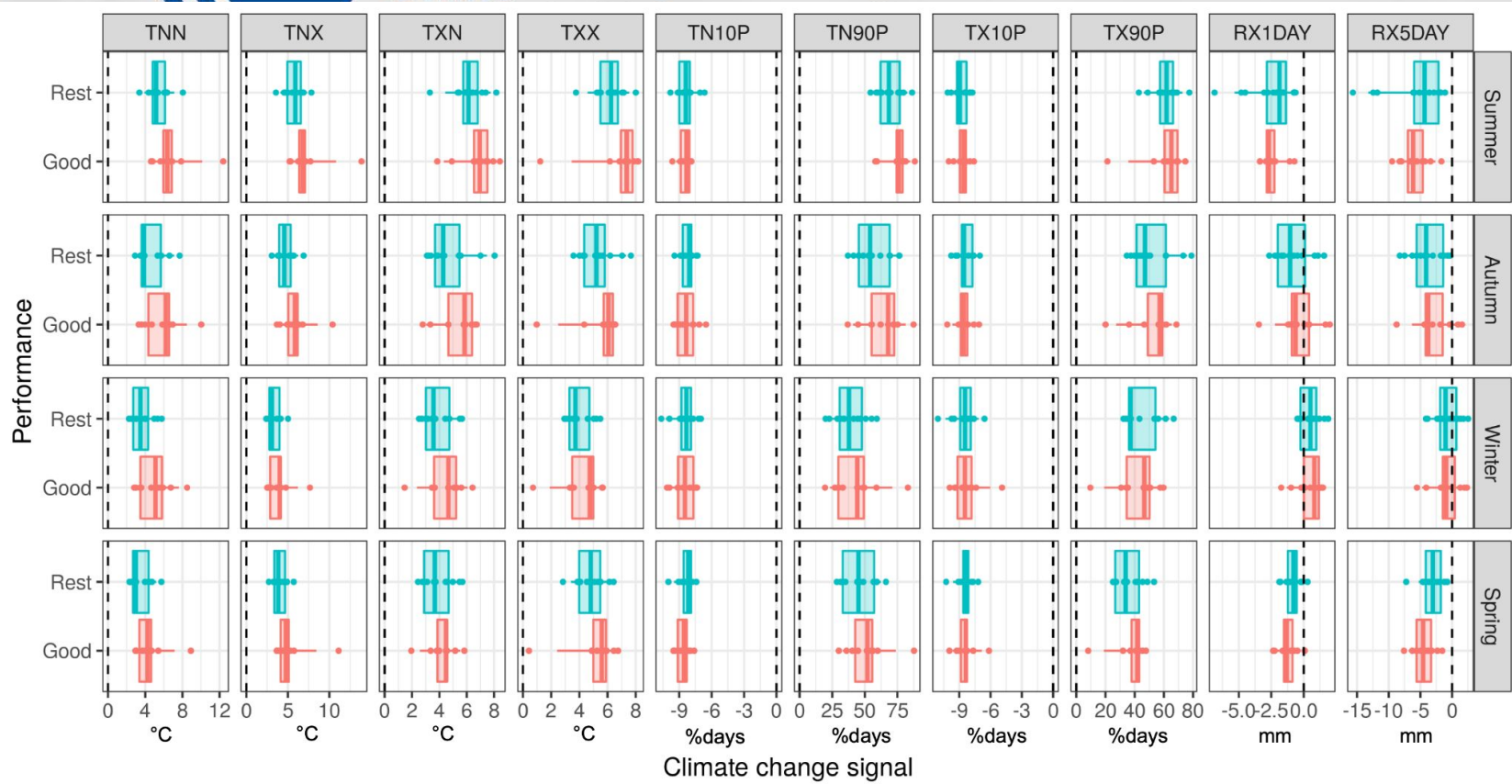
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Seasonal RX1DAY ssp585

