



The Abdus Salam  
International Centre  
for Theoretical Physics

# Assessment of the Regional Climate Earth System Model (RegESM) in reproducing observed climatic features of the atmosphere over the CORDEX Central America domain

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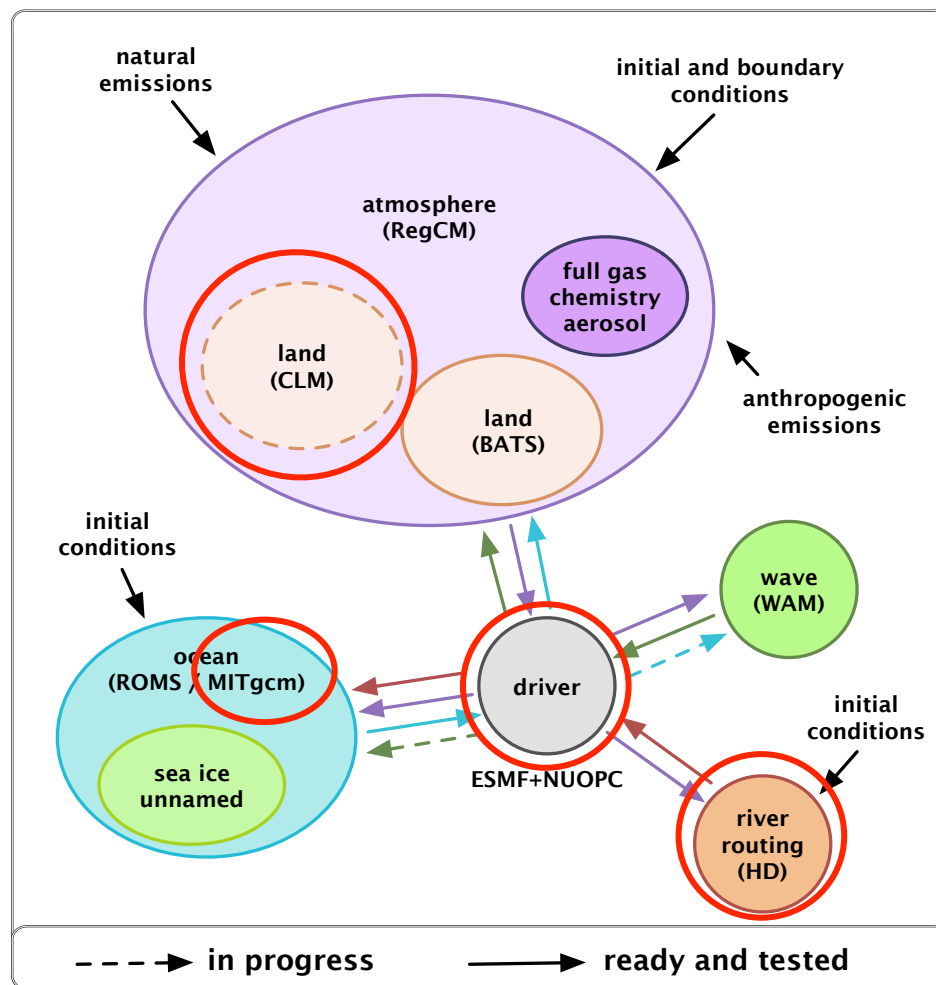
May 2016  
Trieste, Italy

# Outline

- Description of the RegESM system
- Methodology
  - Detection and tracking of tropical cyclones
- Processes and variables analyzed
  - Seasonal precipitation, SST and atmospheric circulation differences between the atmosphere-only and coupled simulations.
  - Tropical cyclones and some of their statistics

**Regional Earth System Model** is coupled modeling system that allows using variety of different earth system models (**RegESM**)

- Components:



ATM:

ICTP's RegCM (4.4.5.8)

OCN:

MIT, MITgcm (c63s)

RTM:

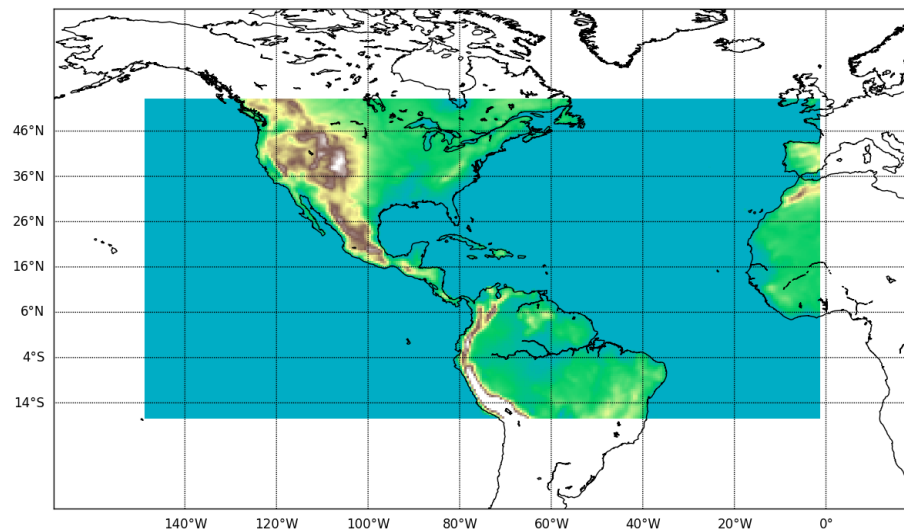
Max Planck's HD (mod. 1.0.2)

DRV:

RegESM (7.0.0b38)

# RegCM4 configuration

## Central America CORDEX domain

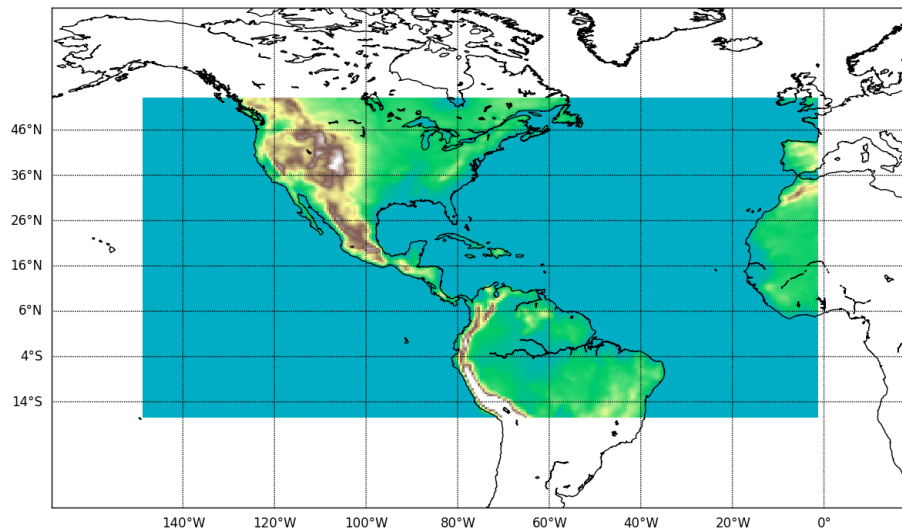


- Period 1988-1994
- ERA Interim 0.75 degrees ICBC
- Radiation: Kiehl et al. [1996],
- Planetary boundary layer: Holtslag et al. [1990],
- Resolvable scale precipitation: Pal et al. [2000],
- Community Land Model 4.5
- Grell convection scheme over the land points of the domain, Emanuel over Ocean
- Ocean flux parameterization from Zeng et al. (1998)
- 50 km resolution



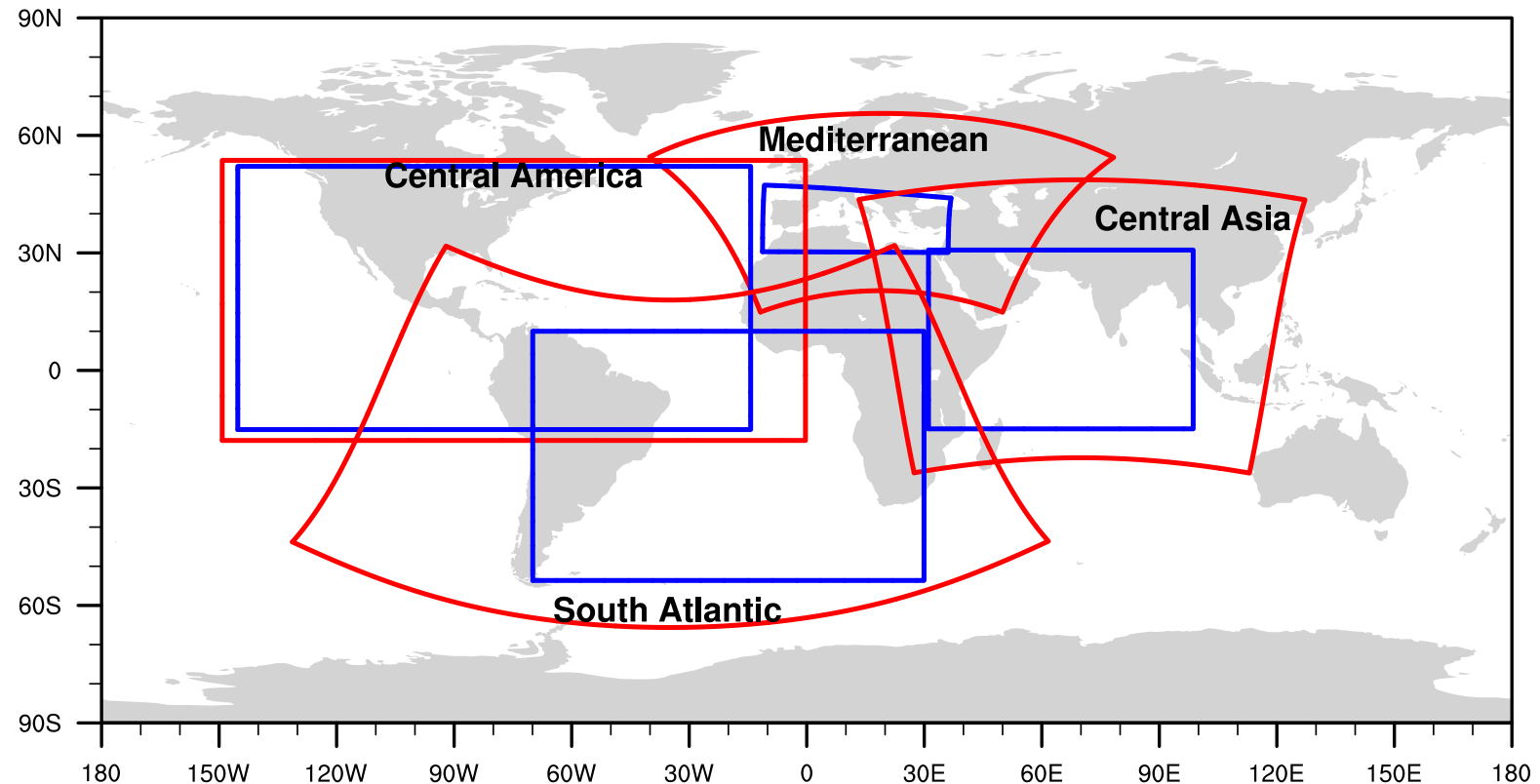
# MITgcm configuration

## Central America CORDEX domain



- Period 1988-1994
- Resolution 25km
- K-profile parameterization of Large et al (1994) for vertical mixing,
- Viscosity scheme of Smagorinsky, with a biharmonic coefficient of 3 following Griffies and Hallberg [2000].
- Background viscosity  $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{seg}$
- Initial and boundary conditions from GFDL-MOM025 CORE-II
- Background tracer diffusion:
  - CPL1:  $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{seg}$ .
  - CPL2:  $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{seg}$ .

# Tests in different CORDEX domains



South Atlantic. Lina Sitz, Ramón Fuentes Franco, Marcelo Barreiro

Mediterranean: Ufuk Turuncoglu, Laura Mariotti

Central Asia: Fabio Di Sante

# Precipitation bias (Model - GPCP)

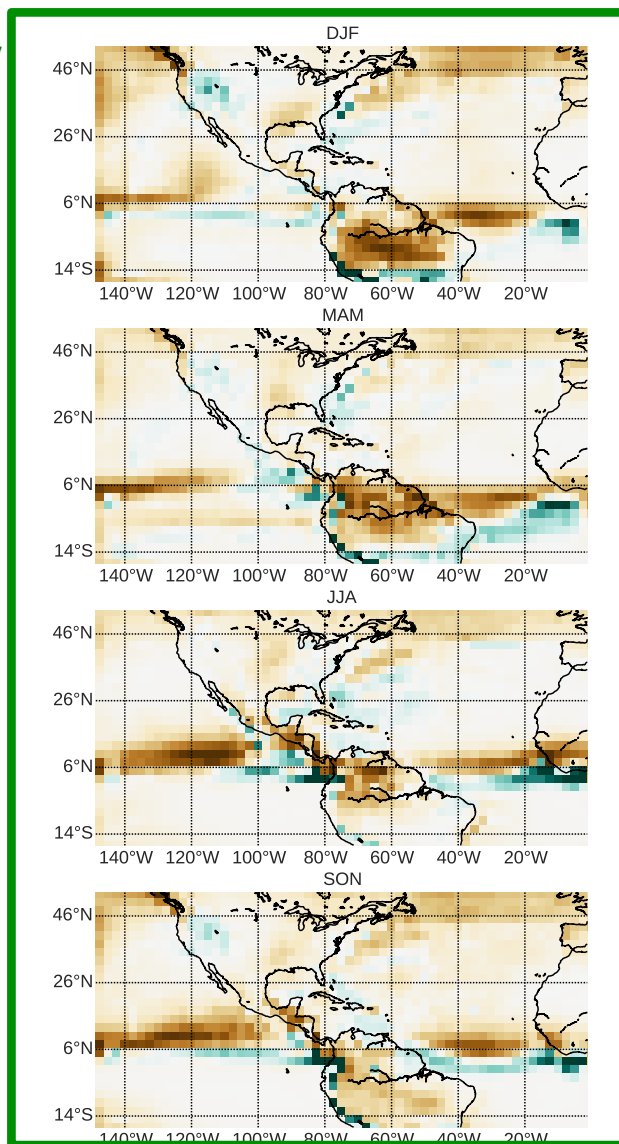
atm-only

DJF

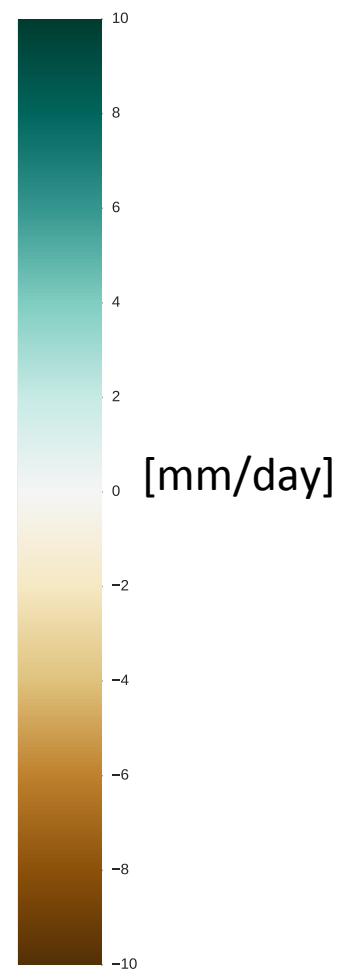
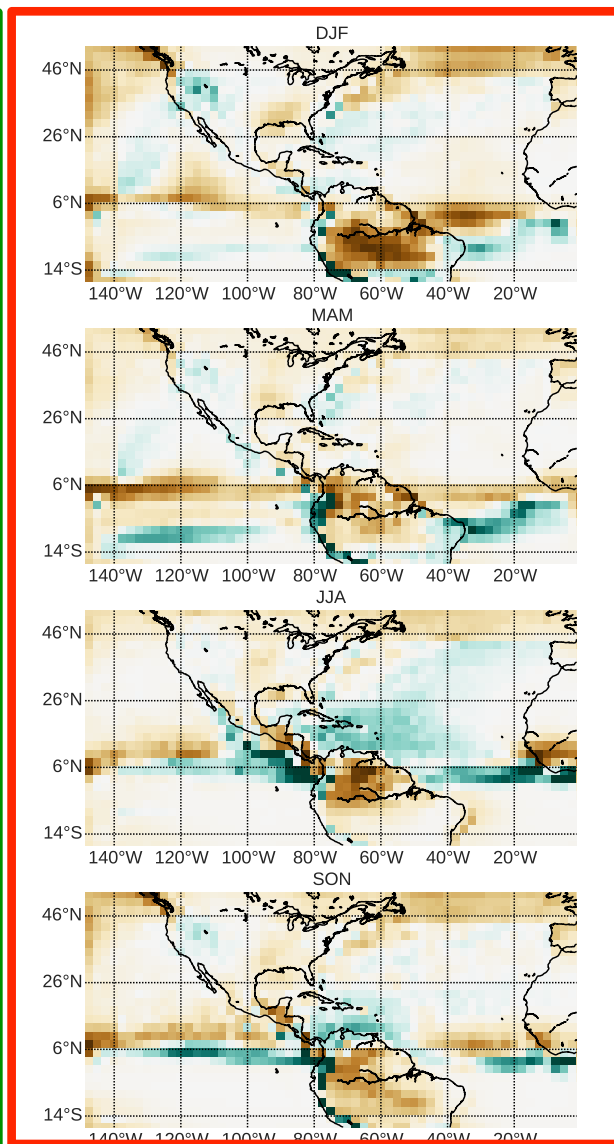
MAM

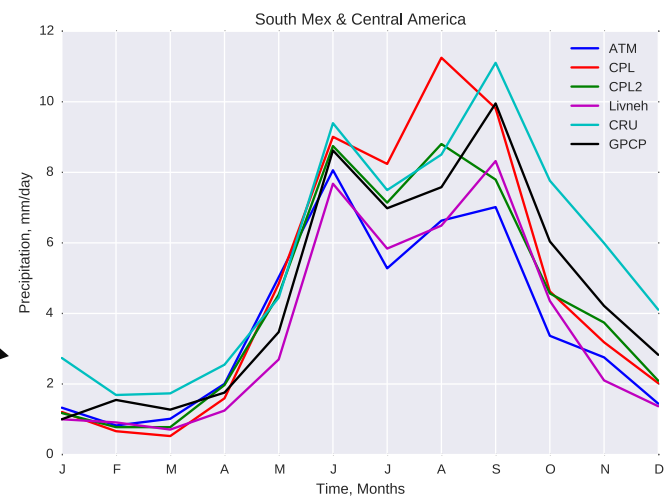
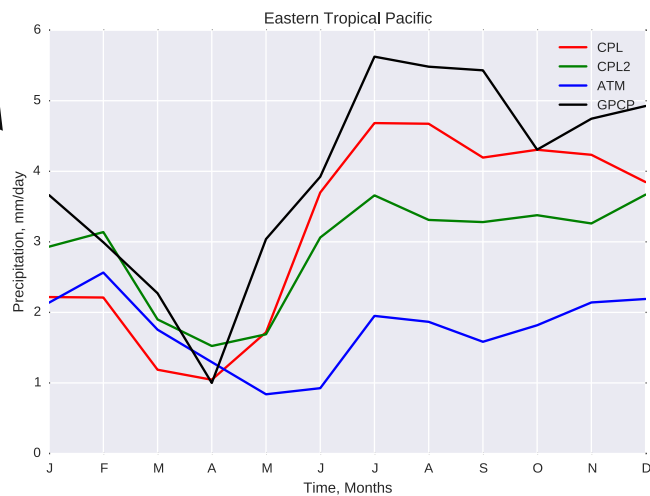
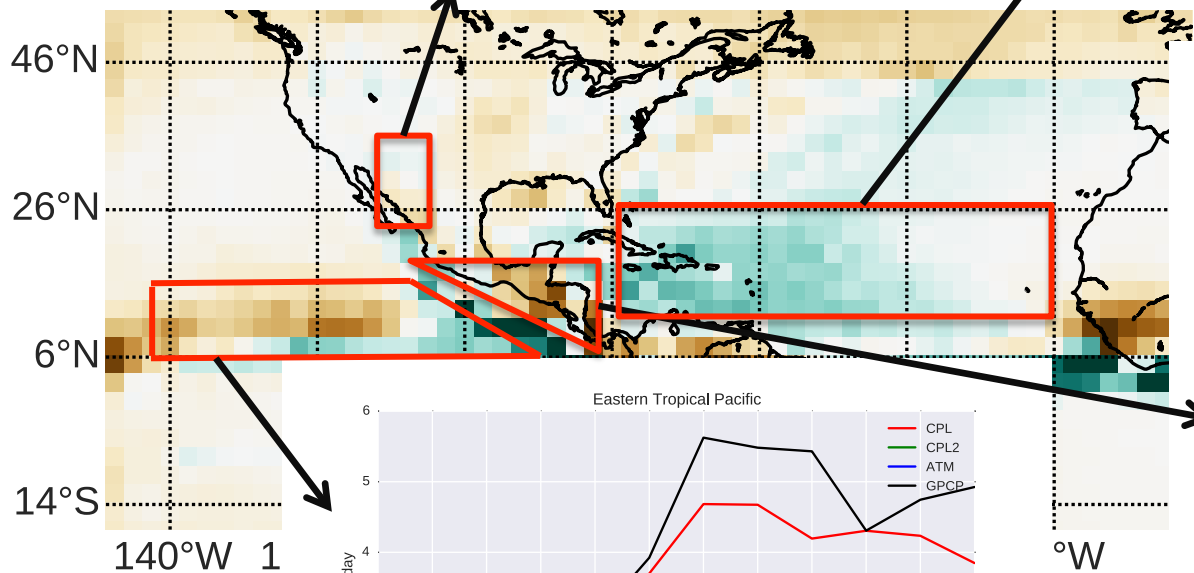
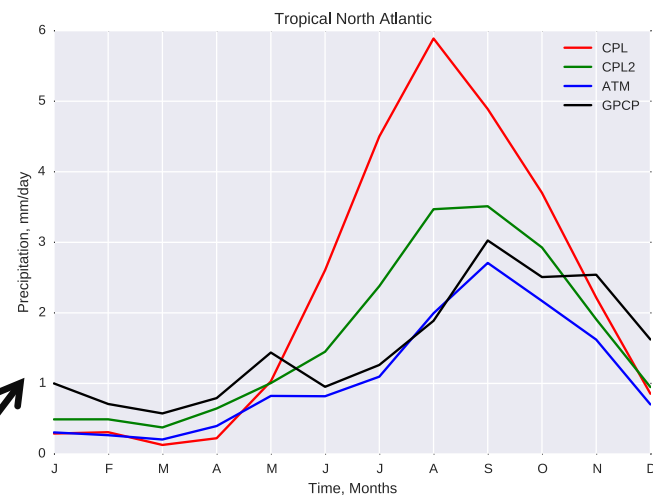
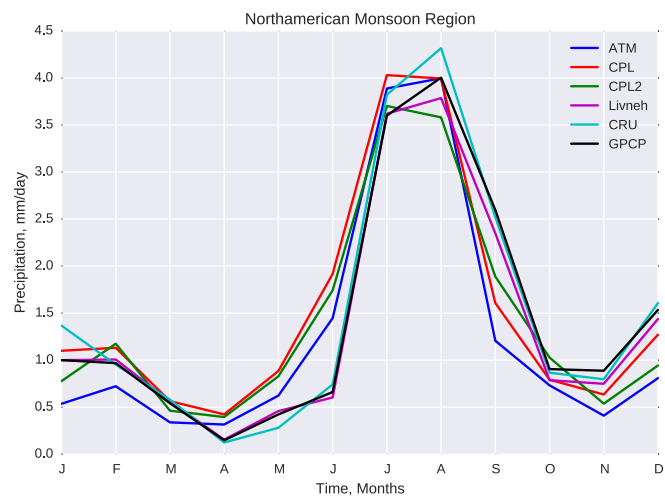
JJA

SON



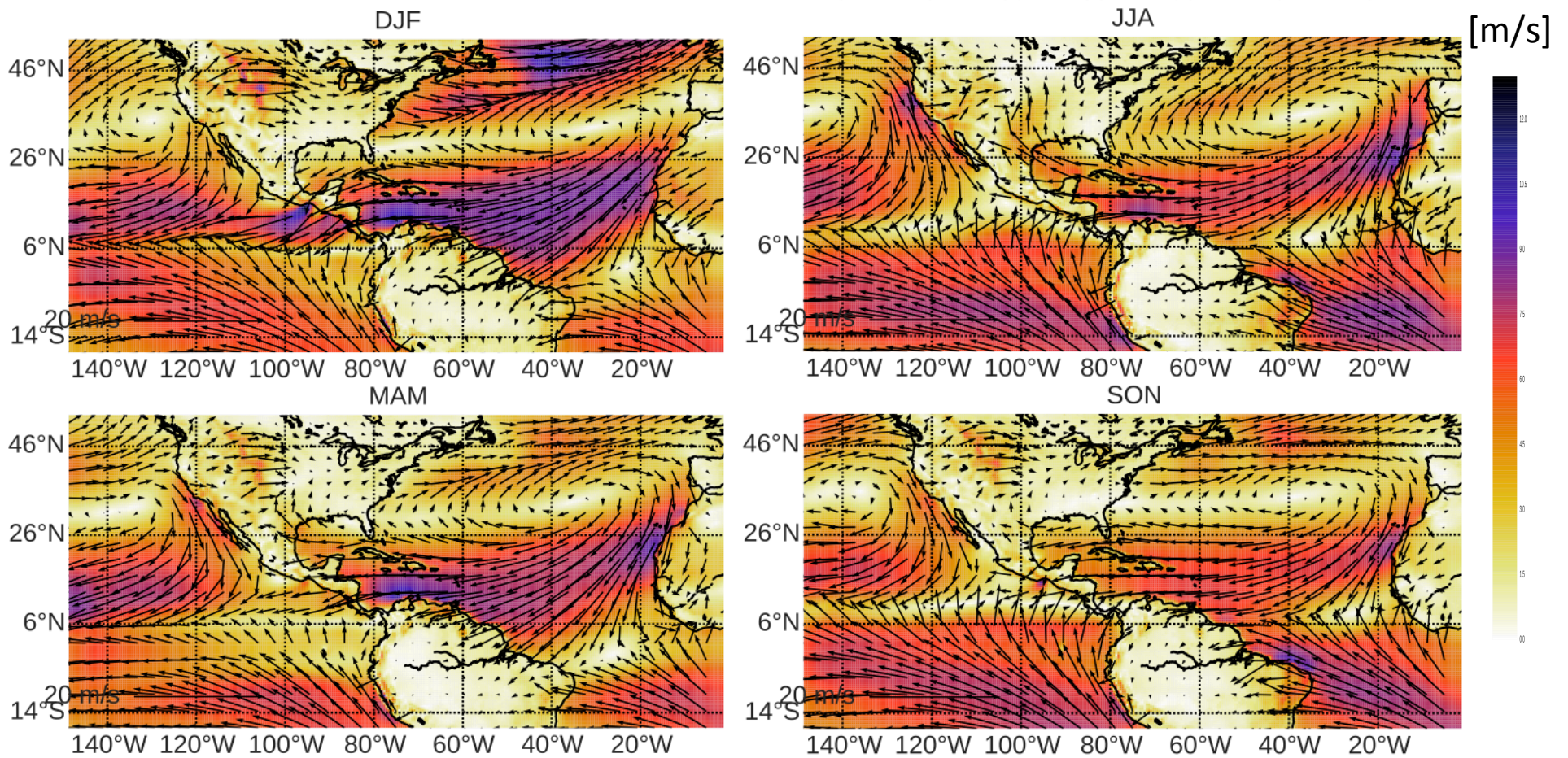
coupled







# Atmospheric circulation





## Surface wind bias (Model - EIN)

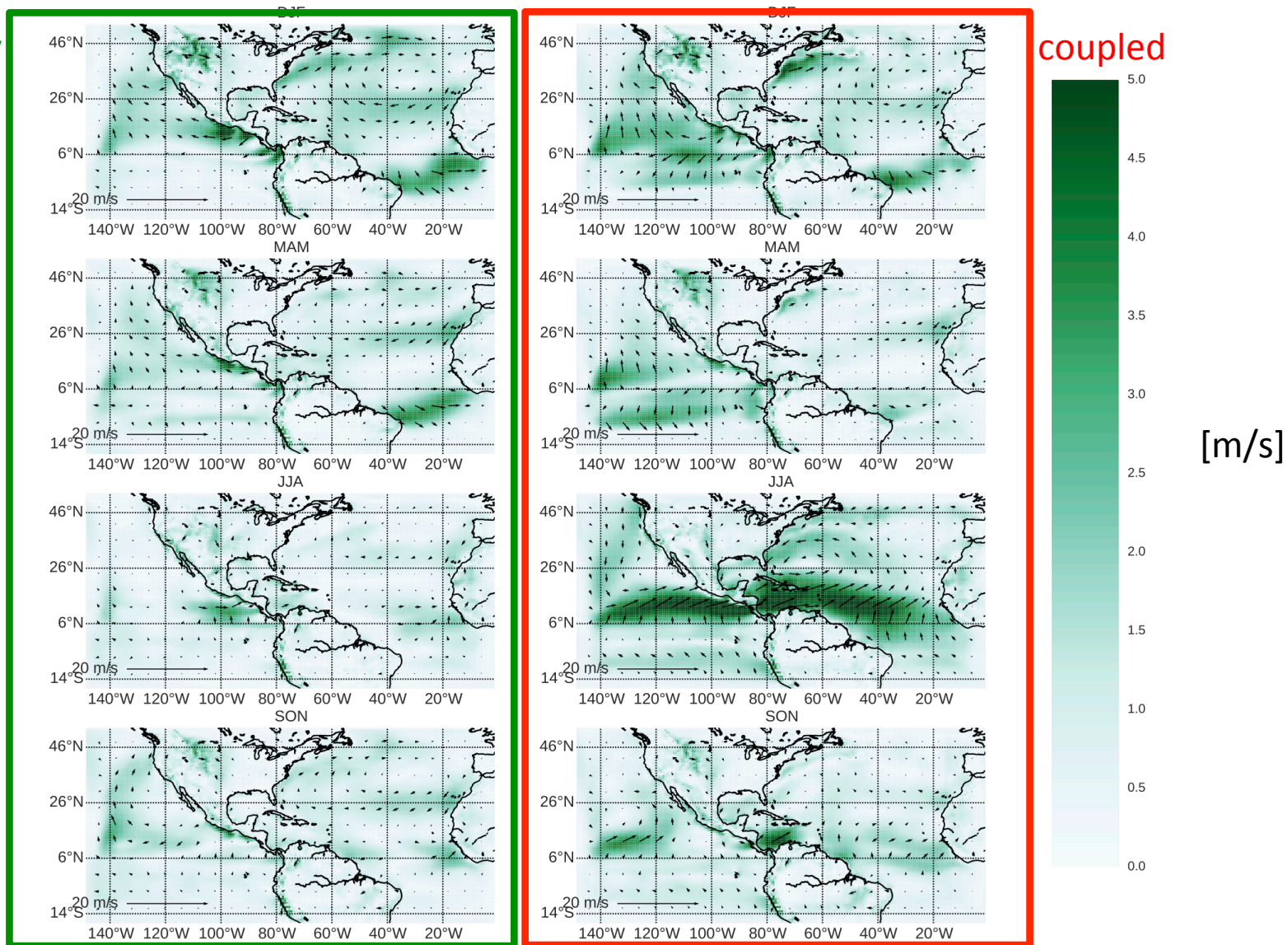
atm-only

DJF

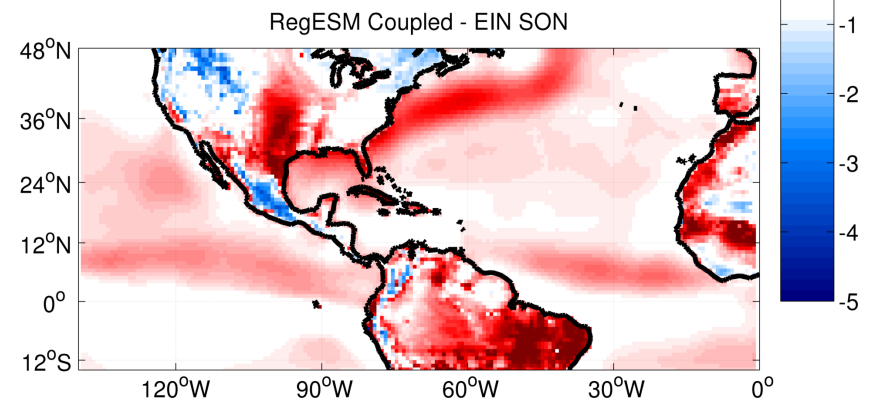
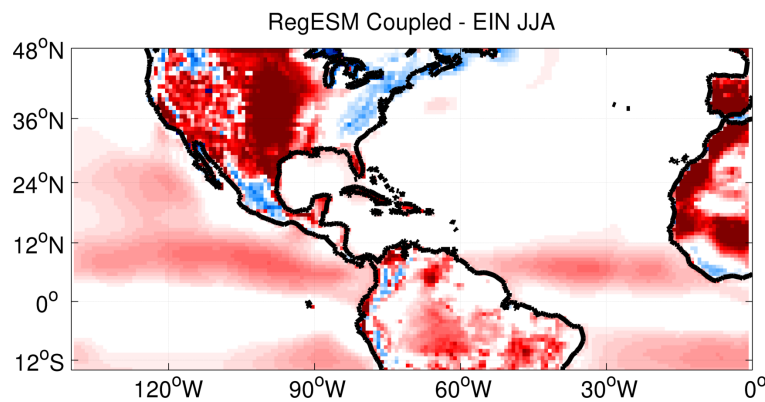
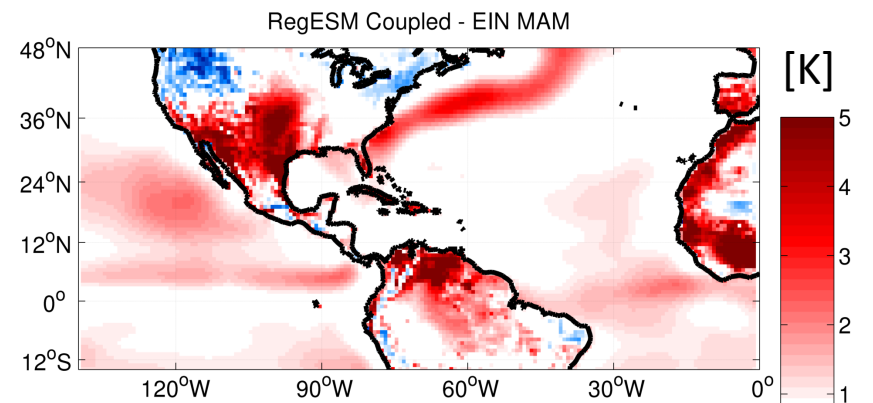
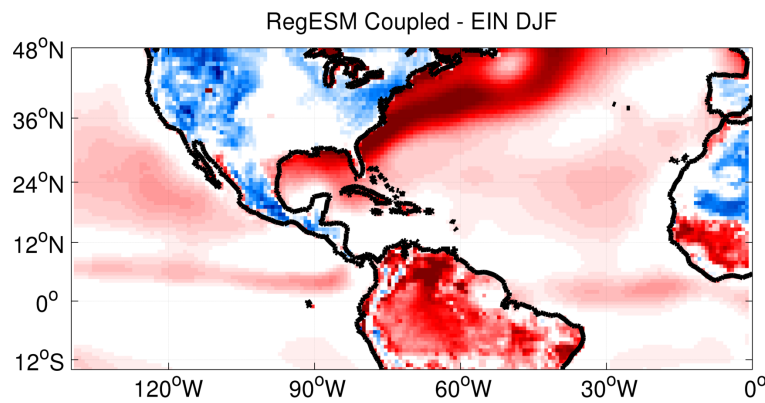
MAM

JJA

SON

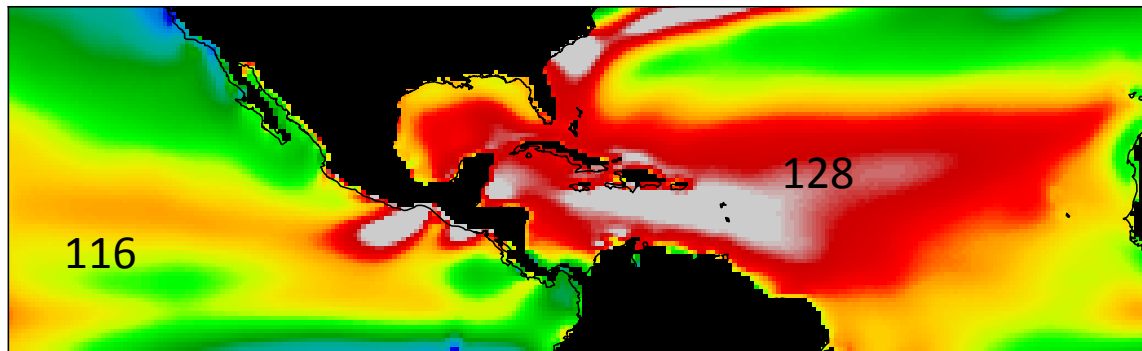


# Sea surface temperature bias (Coupled - EIN)

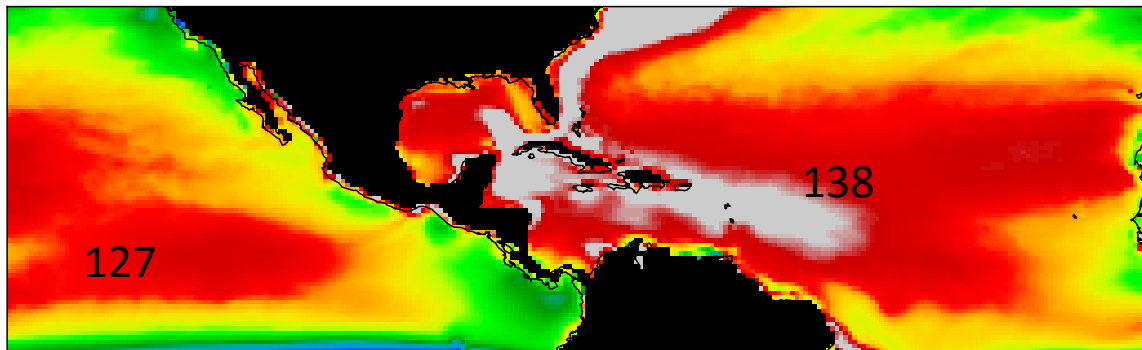


# Surface Latent Heat flux

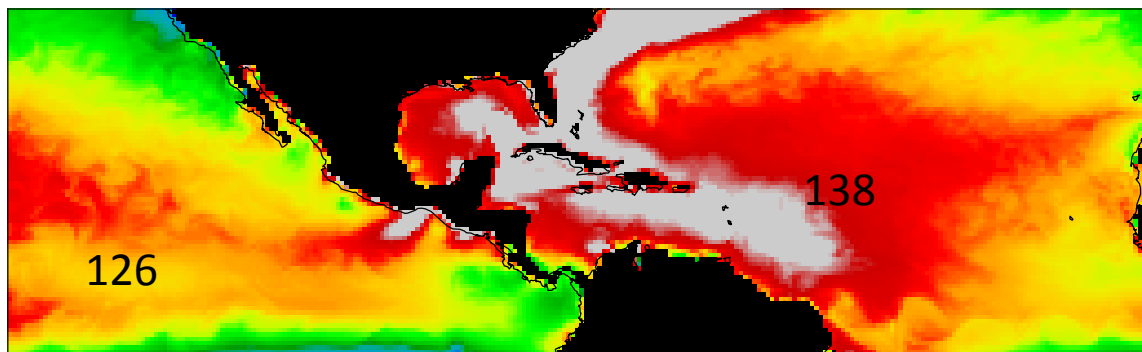
atm-only



cpl1

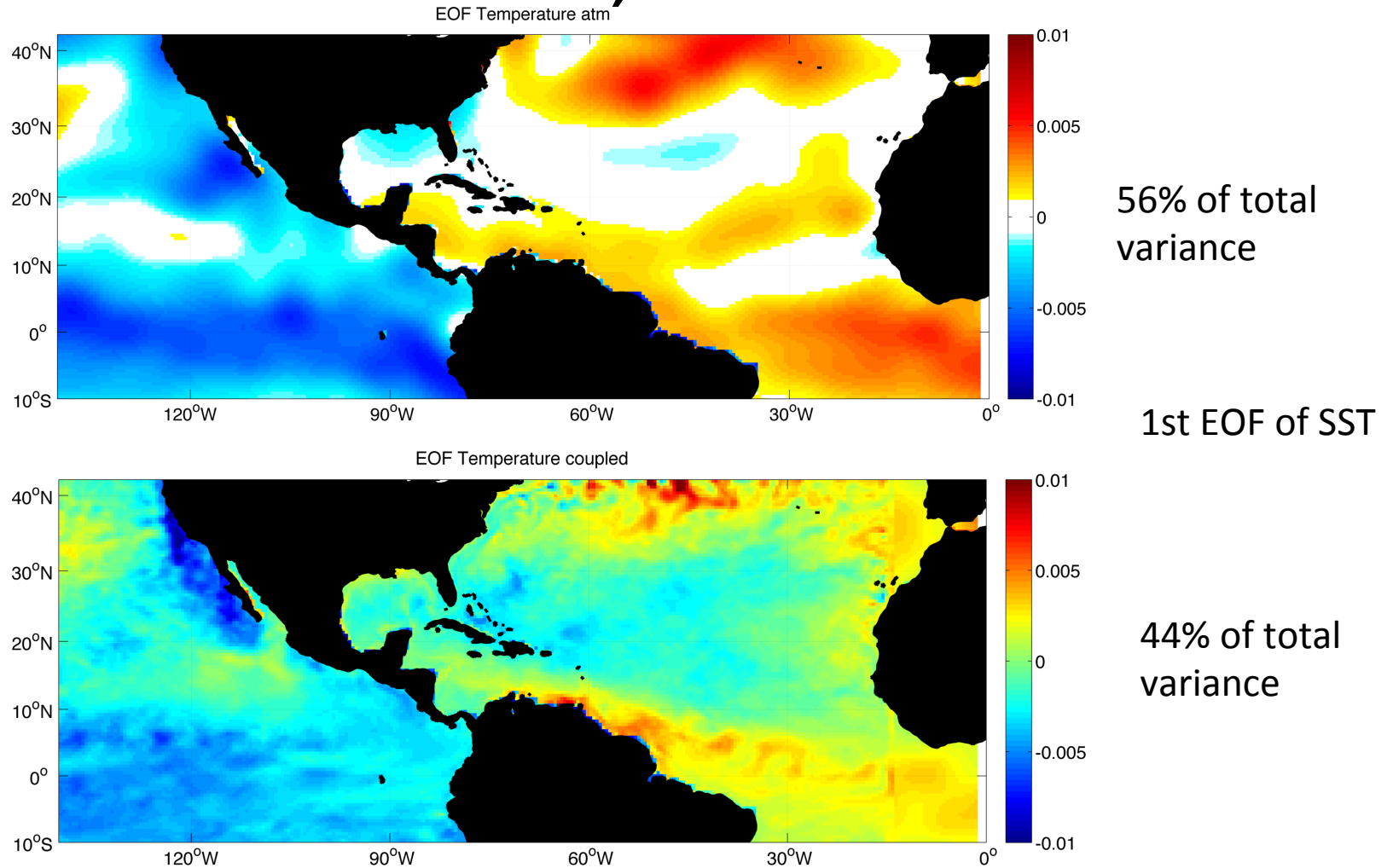


cpl2

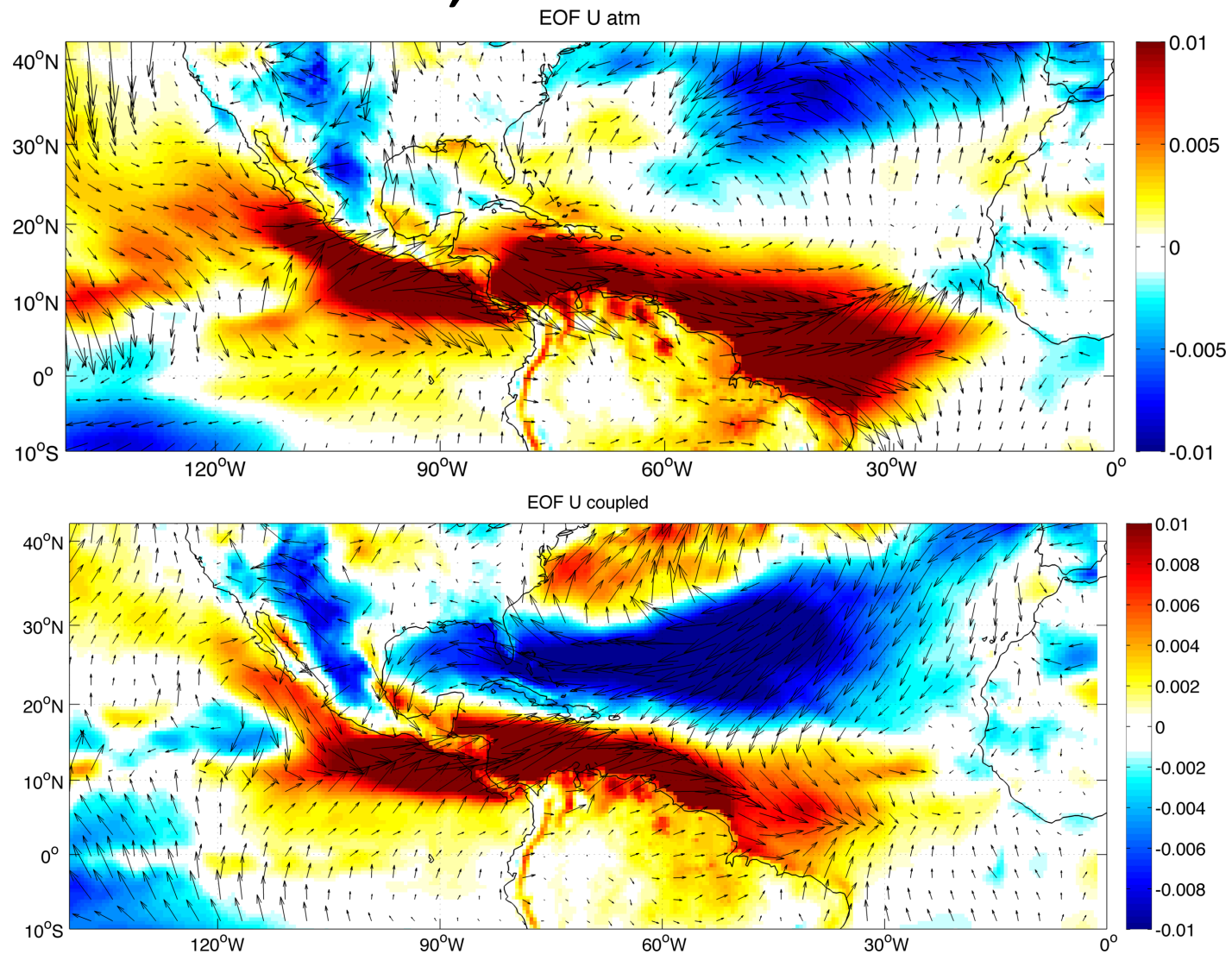




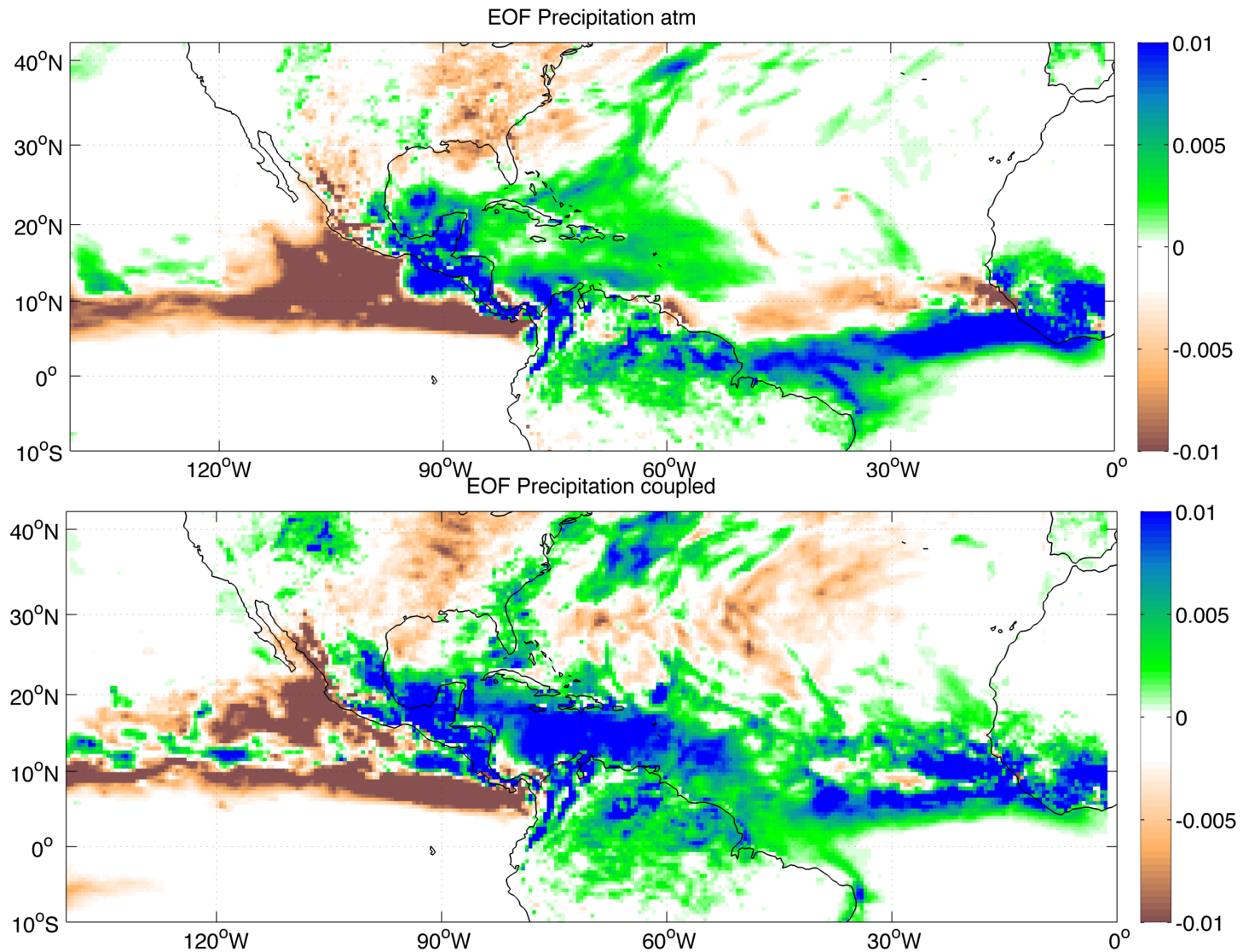
# Spatial pattern of the main variability mode, SST



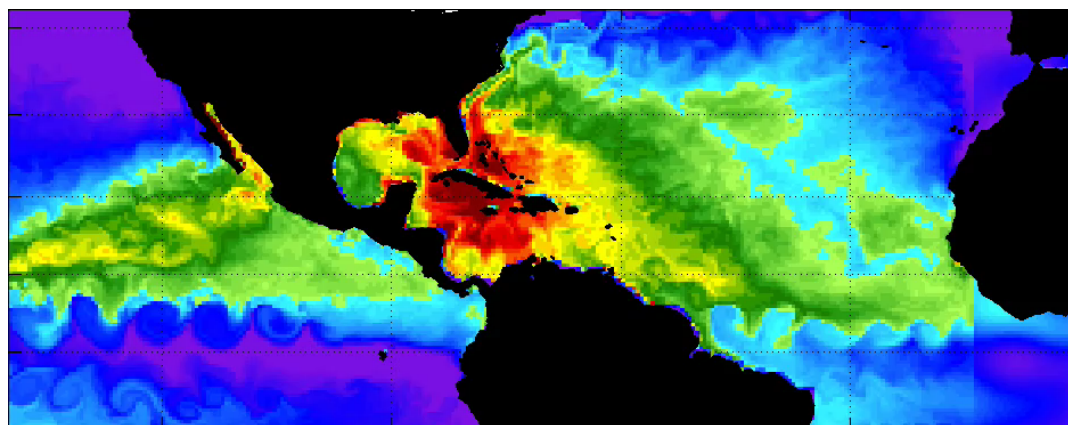
# Spatial pattern of the main variability mode, surface wind



# Spatial pattern of the main variability mode, precipitation

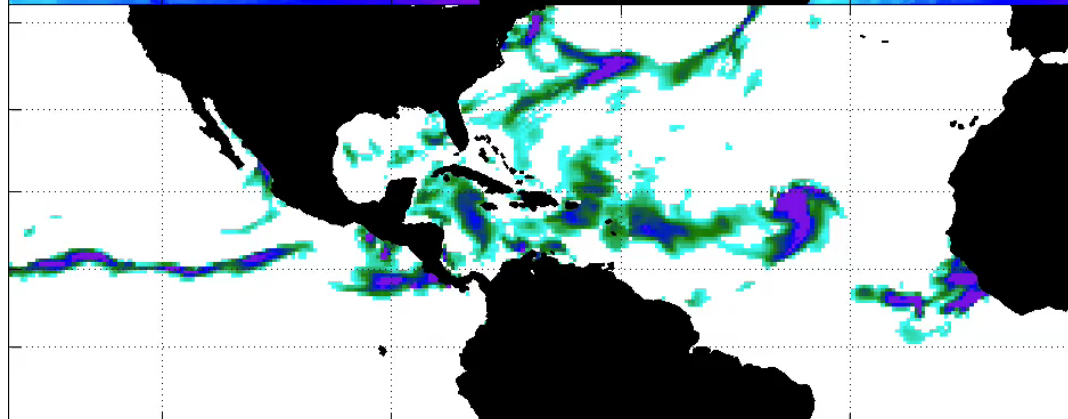


SST



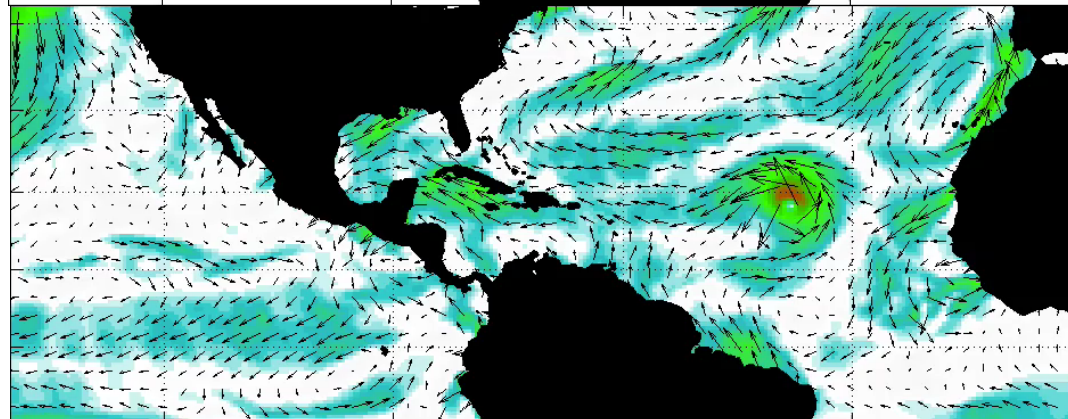
[K]

Precipitation



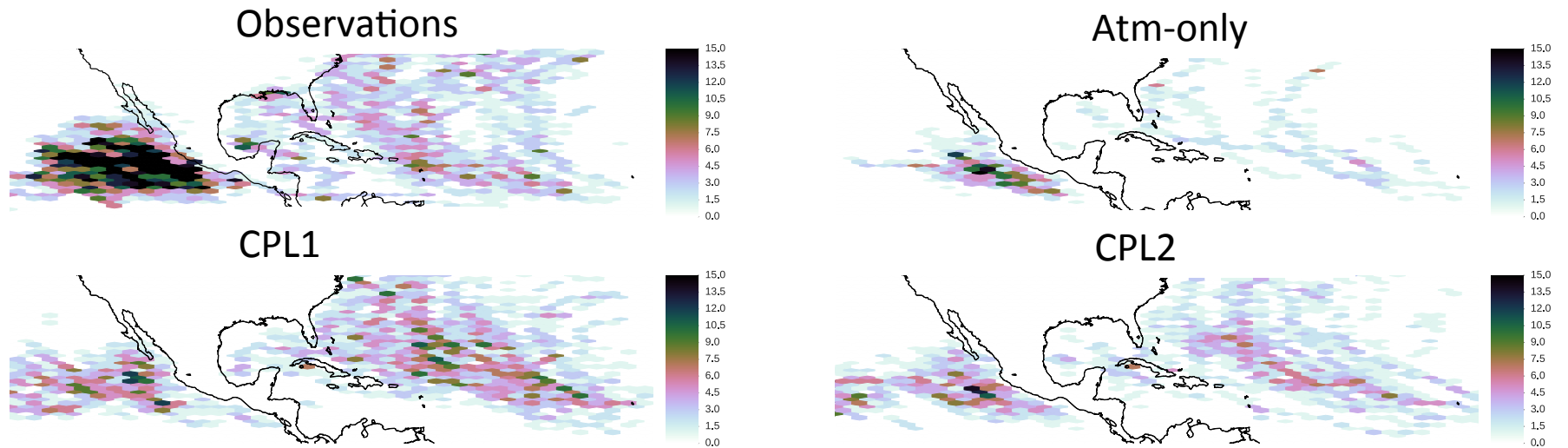
[mm/day]

Wind

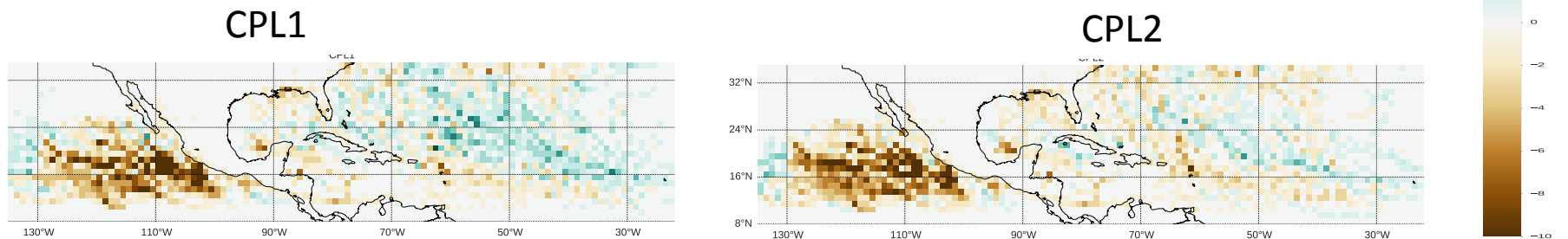


[m/s]

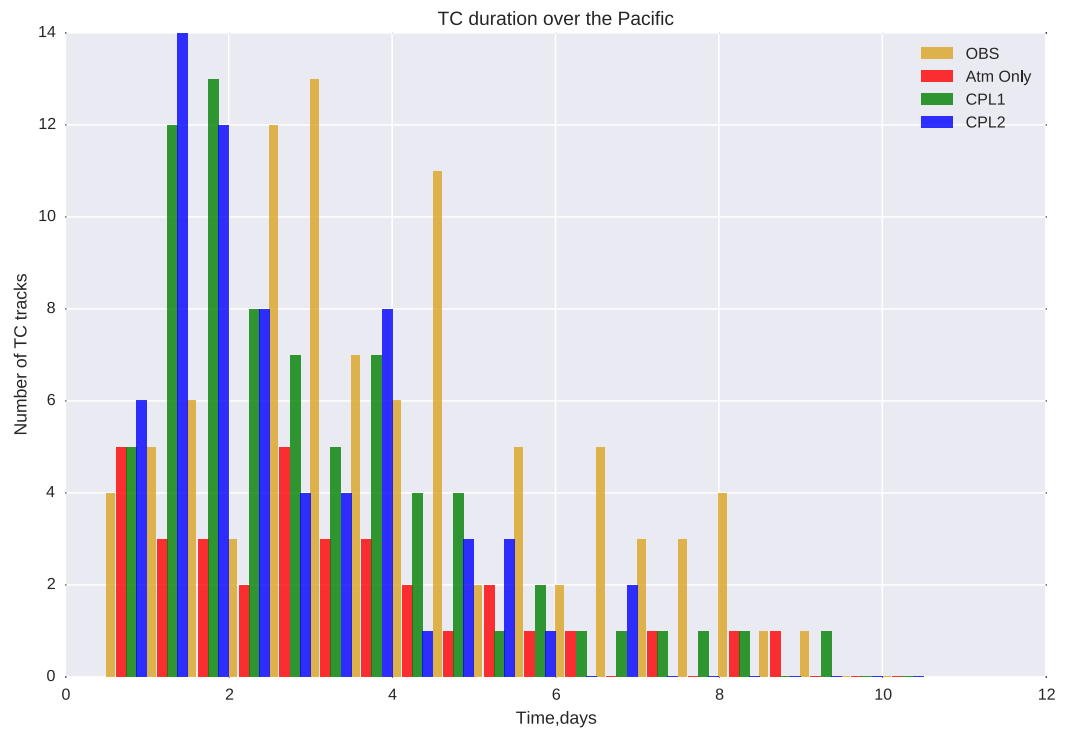
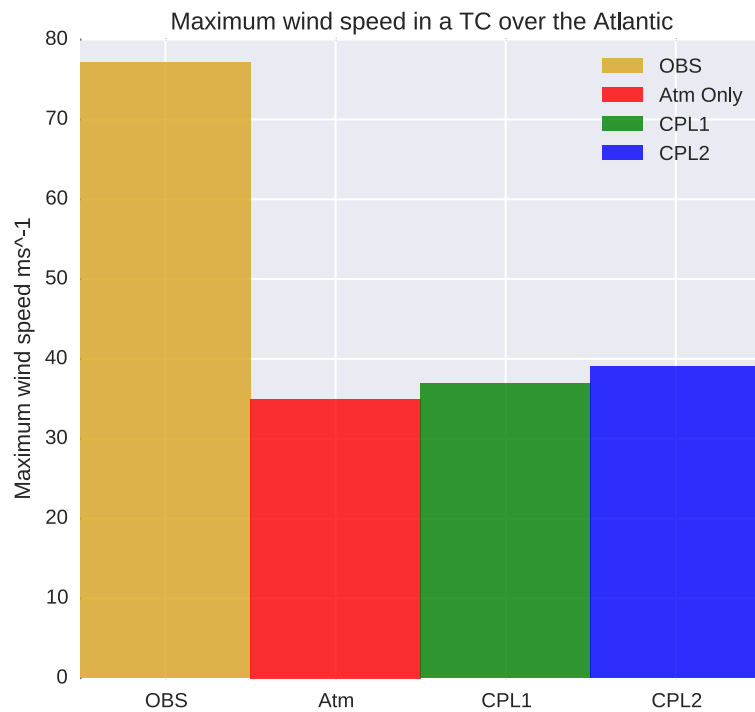
# Tropical cyclones density



## Biases



# Duration and intensity of tropical cyclones





# Preliminary conclusions

- Pros of our coupled simulation
  - Better representation of precipitation over the Pacific ocean.
  - The spatial density of tropical cyclones.
  - The position and intensity of the ITCZ.
  - Location of the equatorial cold tongue over the Pacific.
  - Good representation of the Mid-summer drought over Central America and Southern Mexico.
- Cons:
  - Overestimation of precipitation over the Atlantic ocean.
  - Weakening of the Caribbean Low Level Jet.
  - SST warm biases.

# Preliminary conclusions

- The warm biases found in the SST might be caused by atmospheric processes (since we did not find the warm bias in the ocean-only simulations).
- Possible candidates for this biases are:
  - Convection scheme
  - Representation of clouds
  - Boundary layer of the atmosphere



THANK YOU

- Exchange fields between model components

6 atm2ocn T

```
taux: eastward_10m_wind_stress: bilinear: cross: u: N/m2: m2/s2: cf3: 0.0: F
tauy: northward_10m_wind_stress: bilinear: cross: v: N/m2: m2/s2: cf3: 0.0: F
psfc: surface_air_pressure: bilinear: cross: cross: mb: mb: 1.0: 0.0: F
swrd: shortwave_radiation: bilinear: cross: cross: W/m^2: Cm/s: cf2: 0.0: T
sflx: water_flux_into_sea_water: bilinear: cross: cross: kg/m^2s: m/s: 0.001: 0.0: T
nflx: surface_heat_flux: bilinear: cross: cross: W/m^2: Cm/s: cf2: 0.0: T
```

1 ocn2atm T

```
sst: sea_surface_temperature: bilinear: cross: cross: C: K: 1.0: 293.16: F
```

2 atm2rtm F

```
rnof: surface_runoff: bilinear: cross: cross: mm/s: m/s: 0.001: 0.0: F
```

```
snof: subsurface_runoff: bilinear: cross: cross: mm/s: m/s: 0.001: 0.0: F
```

1 rtm2ocn F

- rdis: river\_discharge: nearstod: cross: cross: m^3/s: m^3/s: 1.0: 0.0: F

the exchange fields from  
the field pool

