Validation of CRCM5 Simulations over Africa

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CRCM5 - History

1997: **GEM** (**G**lobal **E**nvironmental **M**ultiscale) Model (MWR, 1998)
implemented for NWP at MSC (Meteorological Service of Canada)

- **Global** uniform and variable resolution
- **Two-time-level implicit semi-Lagrangian**
- Terrain-following hydrostatic-pressure **vertical coordinate**
- **Shared-memory** (OpenMP)

2002: Fully elastic **non-hydrostatic** option (MWR, 2002)

2003: **GEMDM** (**D**istributed-**M**emory)
=> Adapted for massively parallel computers (MPI and OpenMP)

2005: **Limited-area** nested option created in GEMDM (GEM-LAM)

2005: **CRCM5** (also called GEMCLIM)
NWP physics + CLASS 3.5
=> Used at **UQAM**
for many projects incl. CORDEX

2010: **CanRCM4**
CanGCM4 physics incl. CLASS 2.7
=> Used by **CCCma**
for CORDEX and AR5 projections

CRCM5

- **Rotated lat-lon grid** (regional, global uniform, global variable)
- no **vertical staggering**
- **hydrostatic**
- **Nesting** follows Davies over the sponge zone (10 resp. 20 grid points), plus halo region (10 grid points)
- Optional **spectral nudging** - **NOT** used

Physical parameterizations

- Radiation: **correlated-K radiation** (Li and Barker)
- Land-surface scheme: **CLASS 3.5** (Canadian LAnd Surface Scheme)
3 soil layers, standard configuration
- Deep convection: **Kain-Fritsch**

Simulation setups

- **0.44 deg**
 - Lateral boundary conditions: ERA-Interim
 - Lower boundary conditions: AMIP2 SST and sea ice fraction
 - 236 x 241 points (free 196 x 201)
 - 56 vertical levels
 - Top at 10 hPa
 - $\Delta t = 1200$ sec
 - 128 cores (8x8x2) => < 9 h/yr
- **0.22 deg**
 - 452x462 (free 392 x 402)
-
-
- $\Delta t = 600$ sec
 - 200 cores (10x10x2) => 1 ½ d/yr

Africa_0.44deg_03L_pfix

Africa_0.22deg_03L

Only every 5th
grid box displayed

2 m temperature

JJA 1993 - 2002

CRU

CRCM5 0.44°

CRCM5 - CRU

DJF 1992 - 2001

CRU

CRCM5 0.44°

CRCM5 - CRU

Precipitation

JJA 1994 - 2008

GPCP2

CRCM5 0.44°

CRCM5 - GPCP2

DJF 1993 - 2007

GPCP2

CRCM5 0.44°

CRCM5 - GPCP2

Annual precipitation (over land only) 1993 - 2002

Annual precipitation (over land only)

1993 - 2002

Mountain height

Ethiopian Highlands

East Africa Highlands

South Africa – west north

South Africa – west south

South Africa – east

Precipitation, 1997 - 2008

31 day running zonal mean (10W – 10E)

Mountain height

GPCP

CRCM5 0.44°

CRCM5 0.22°

2m temperature, 925 hPa winds, sea level pressure
JJA 1994 - 2008

ERA-Interim

CRCM5 0.44°

2m temperature (shading, °C),
925 hPa wind (vectors, m/s) and
sea level pressure contours of 1010 hPa and lower are superimposed (contour interval 2 hPa).

2m temperature, 925 hPa winds, sea level pressure
JJA 1994 - 2008

ERA-Interim

CRCM5 0.44°

2m temperature (shading, °C),
925 hPa wind (vectors, m/s) and
sea level pressure contours of 1010 hPa and lower are superimposed (contour interval 2 hPa).

2m temperature, 925 hPa winds

zonal mean (10W-10E), vertical (and N-S) wind

precipitation

precipitation

JJAS 1994 - 2008

ERA-Interim / GPCP2

Hadley Cell

CRCM5 0.44 $^{\circ}$

zonal wind

JJAS 1994 - 2008

Surface albedo

ERA-Interim

ECOCLIMAP

CRCM5 0.44° original JJA 1990 - 1995

NASA

April 2002

Meteosat

Surface albedo

ERA-Interim

ECOCLIMAP

CRCM5 0.44° original JJA 1990 - 1995

NASA April 2002

Source:
NASA Earth
Observatory

Meteosat

Source:
Eumetsat

CRCM5 0.44° - 5% over desert JJA 1990 - 1995

2m temperature JJA 1990 - 1995

CRU

CRCM5 0.44°
original albedo

CRCM5 0.44° - CRU
original albedo

CRCM5 0.44°
- 5% albedo over desert

CRCM5 0.44° - CRU
- 5% albedo over desert

zonal mean (10W-10E)
vertical (and N-S) wind, precipitation
JJAS 1990-1995

ERA-Interim

CRCM5 0.44°
original albedo

CRCM5 0.44°
5% lowered albedo over desert

Mountain height

zonal wind JJAS 1994 - 2008

ERA-Interim

CRCM5 0.44° original albedo

CRCM5 0.44° 5% lowered albedo over desert

Mountain height

Conclusions / Outlook

- **Cold bias in Sahara:** under investigation => surface albedo
- Succeeds in capturing the main characteristics of the **annual cycle of precipitation** and its large geographical differences
- **Summer dry bias** in Sahel and on the Coast of the Gulf of Guinea: under investigation => convection
- **Meridional cross-section over West Africa** for summer shows
 - a good representation of the deep upward motion associated with the **Hadley Cell**
 - a good representation of location and intensity of maximum **precipitation**
 - a southward displacement of the **low-level convergence and shallow upward motion** associated with the Saharan heat low that is too far south over the Sahel
 - an **African Easterly Jet** that is at the right height and almost right strength, but located too far to the South

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