Atmospheric River Modeling: Forecasts, Climate Simulations and Climate Projections

Based on a Draft Book Chapter

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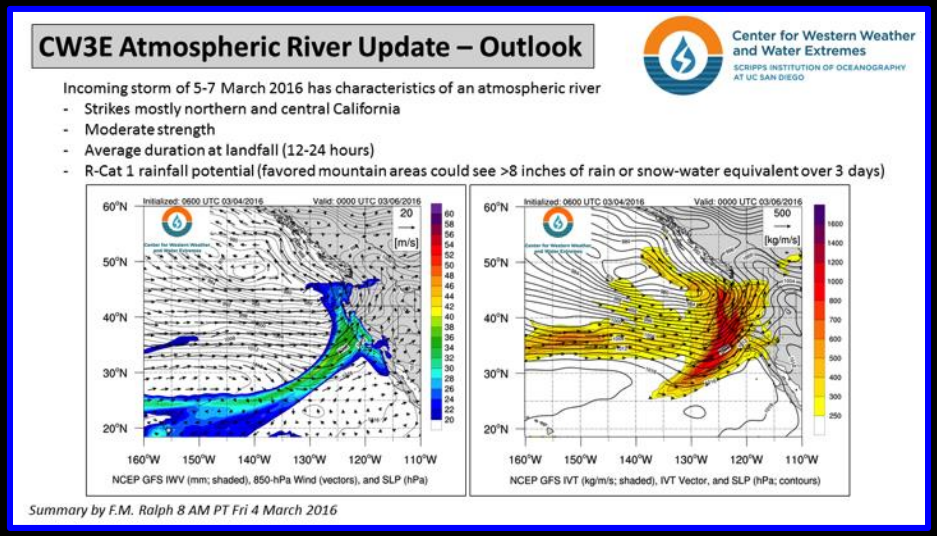
Outline

- Weather Forecasting – hours to days, needed for operational decision support for resource management and hazard preparation/response.
- Climate Simulations – representation of key climate processes influencing global water/energy cycles and distribution of extreme events.
- Climate Change Projections – impacts assessment for water availability, resource management, weather and water extremes, hazards, etc.

This chapter/presentation targets literature on modeling phenomena specifically identified as “atmospheric rivers”.

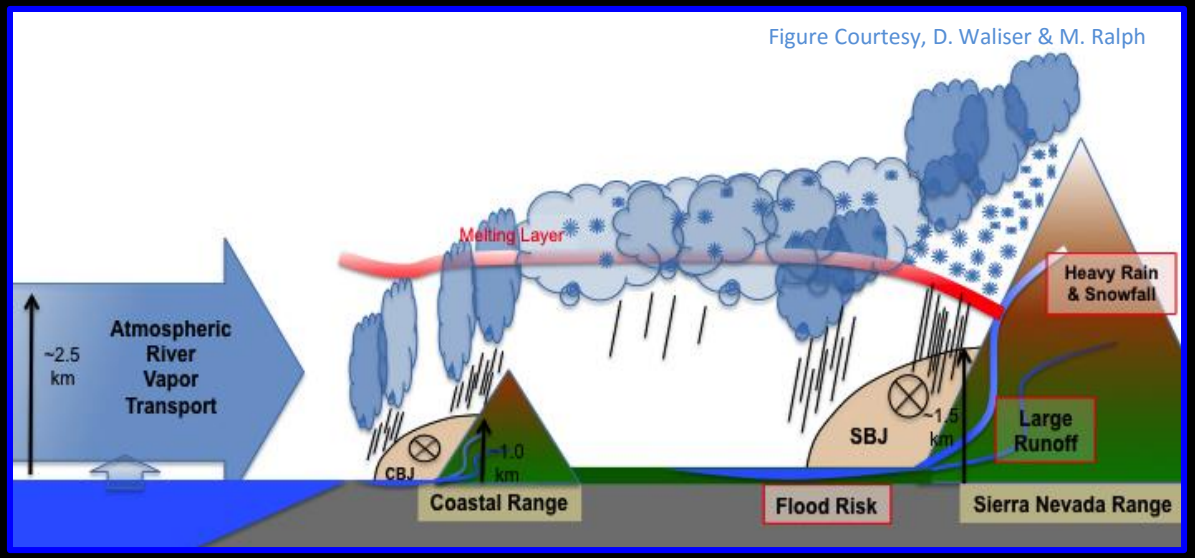
Forecasting ARs: "Ingredients Based Approach"

Aspects where model fidelity is needed

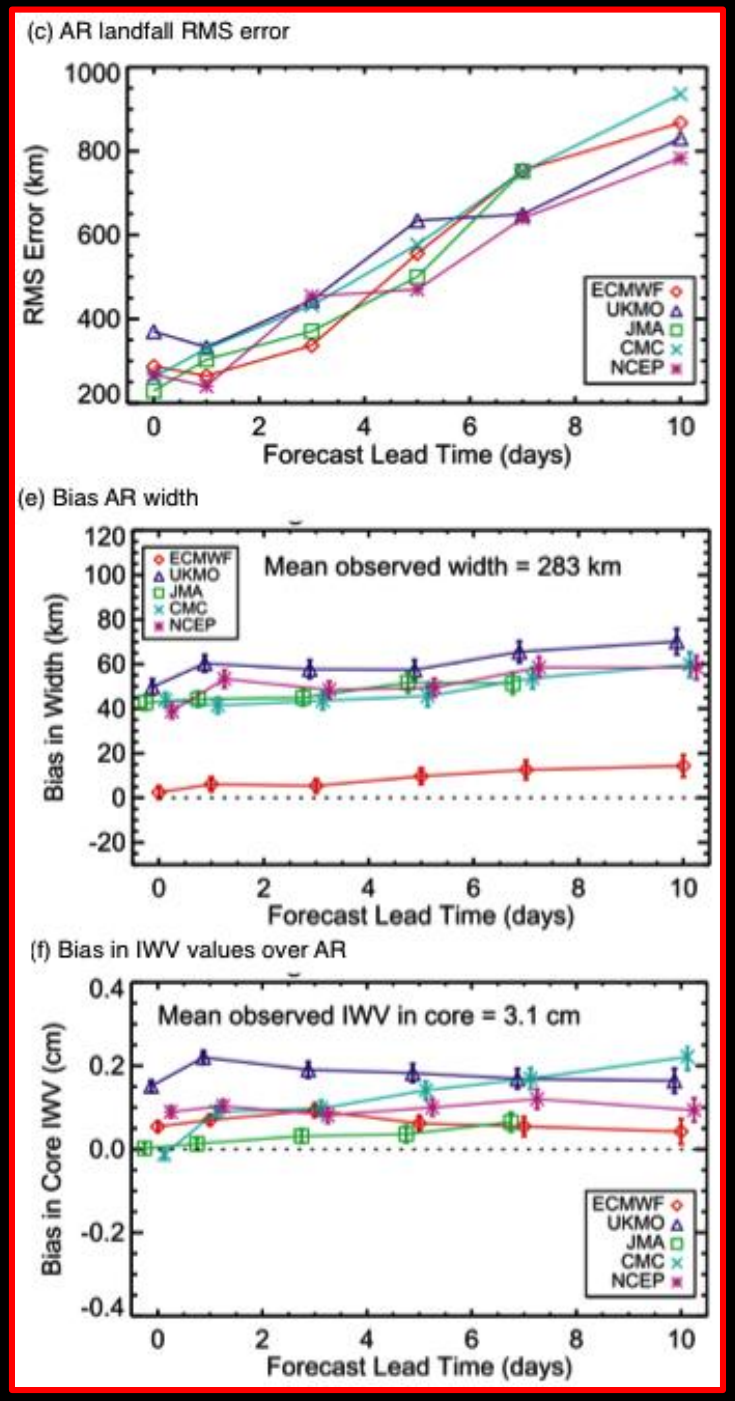


Need to Account For:

- Location, intensity, orientation and distributions of IWV & IVT
- Duration of AR conditions



- Lifting mechanisms – topography, barrier jets
- Freezing Level
- Aerosol-Cloud Processes



AR Prediction Skill

Western N. America

Wick et al. 2013

Quantified AR forecast skill in five operational models (NCEP, CMC, JMA, UKMO, ECMWF)

- Landfall errors ~500 km at 5 days (decrease ~ 75km / day)
- 4 of 5 models biased in AR width (~50km) as defined by IWV
- Models tend to be biased high in IWV by about < ~5%

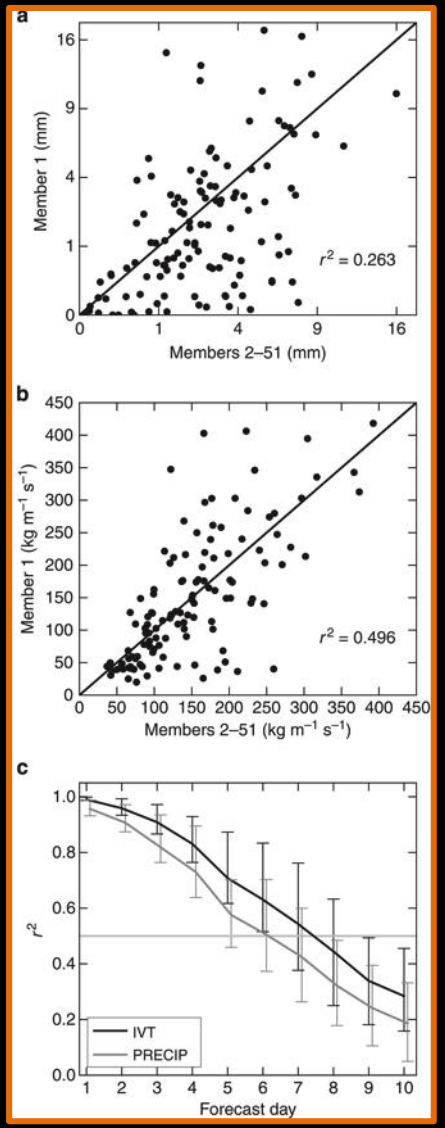
See Nayak et al. 2014 – Study over Central US

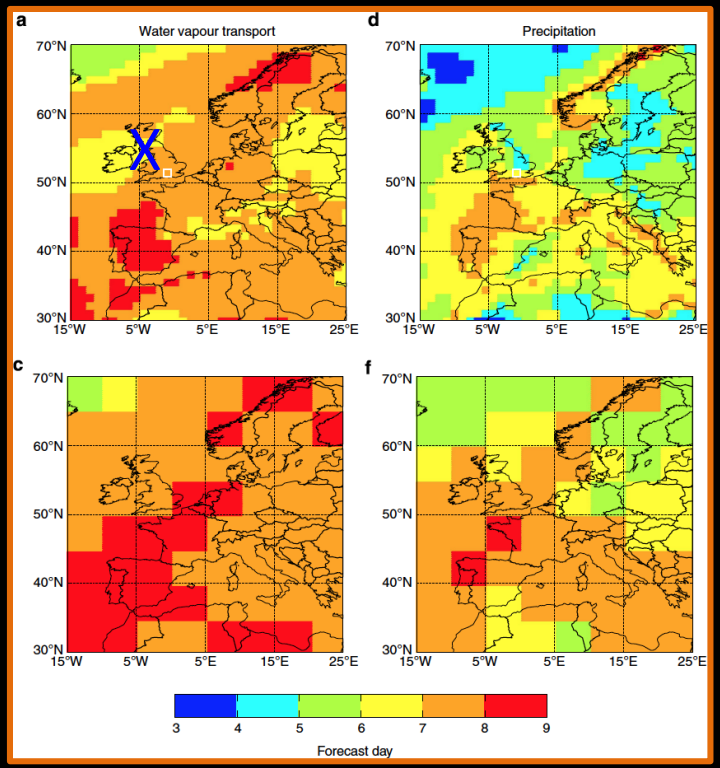
What are our expectations?

AR Predictability: IVT vs Precipitation

Europe

Lavers et al. 2014





Estimate AR predictability

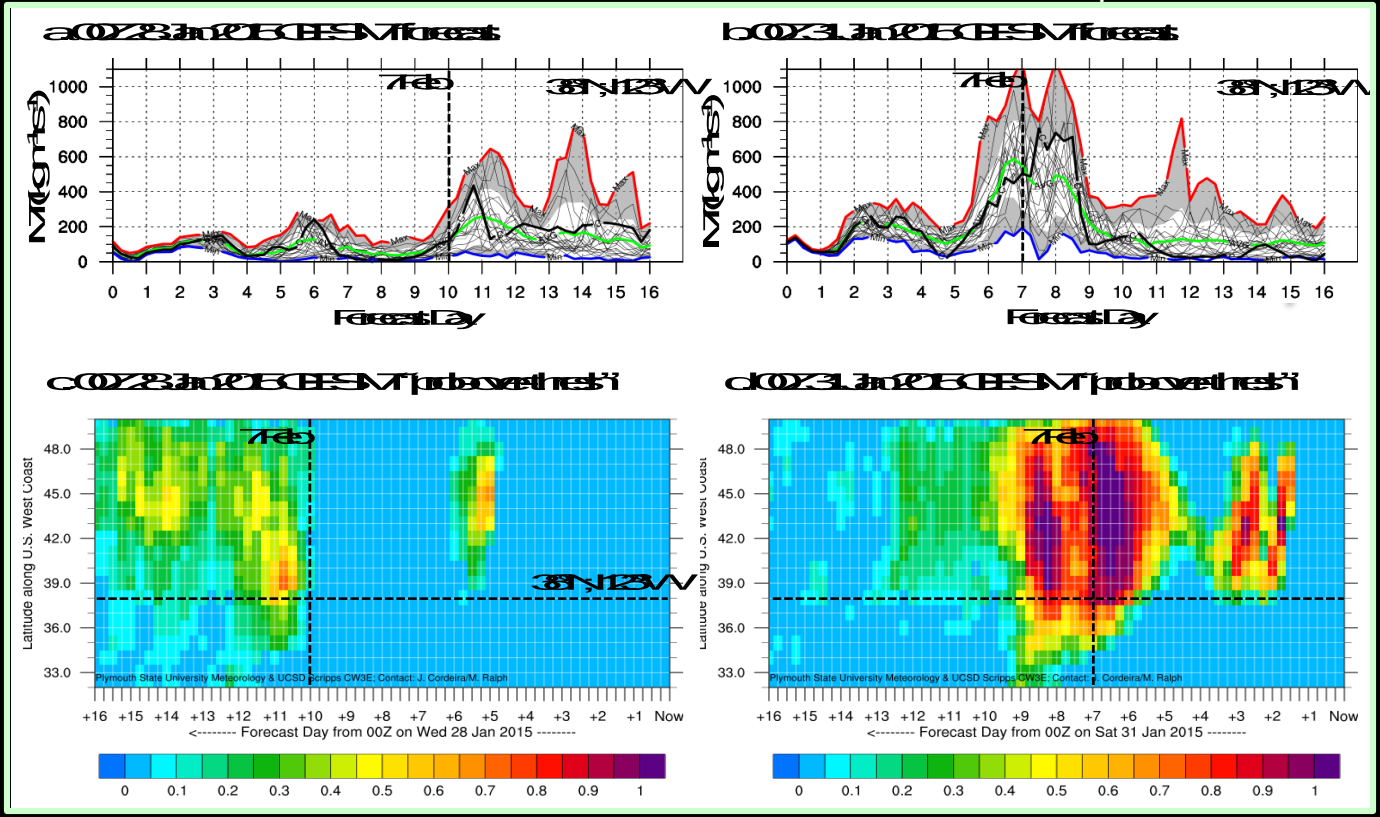
IVT exhibits greater predictability than precipitation by ~2 days

Predictability increases with larger spatial scales

Forecasting Tools

AR Portal

arportal.ucsd.edu



Source information includes NCEP Global Forecast System (GFS) and Global Ensemble

Contains archived and real-time observations, gridded analyses, and gridded forecasts of AR-related information over the N. E. Pacific & western U.S.

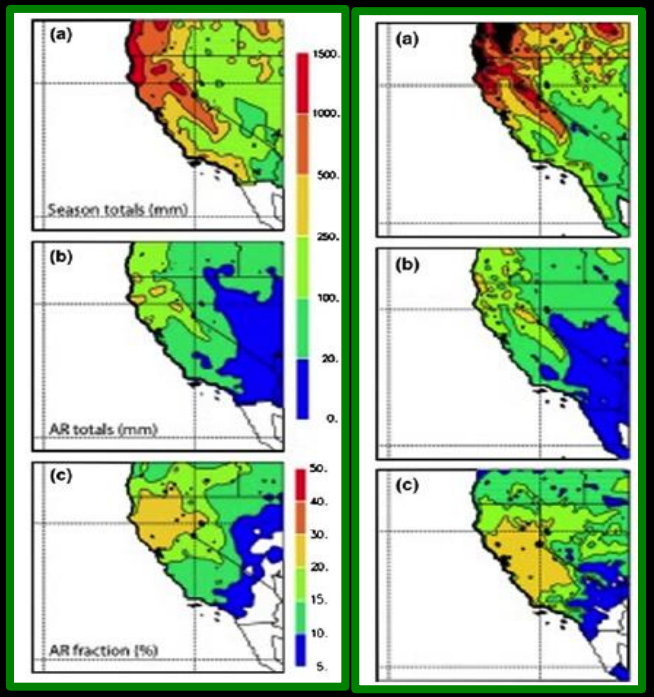
Cordeira et al. (2016)

Other Key Resources for AR forecasting and validation studies

Observations: Local networks (e.g. HMT-West), satellite observations (e.g. IWV), analyses fields (e.g. IVT).

AR Detection Algorithms: Regional/IWV/IVT (Wick et al. 2013,2014), Global/IVT (Guan and Waliser, 2015)

Regional Climate Simulations



Kim et al. (2013)

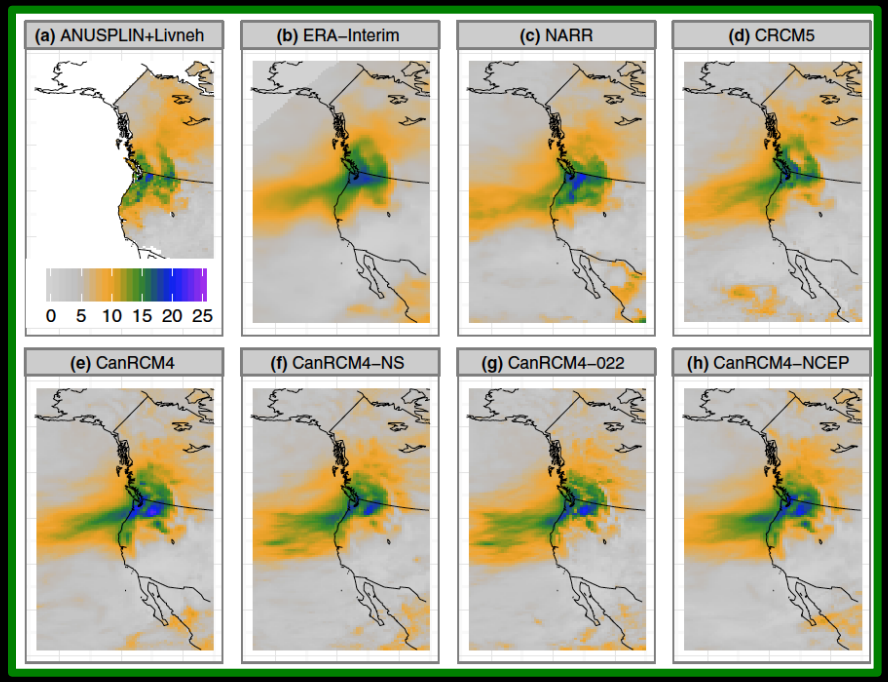
WRF – 0.36°, nested domain 0.09°; 10 Yrs

- Sys Biases in (AR) precip representation
- Interannual variations relatively good
- Freezing level anomalies with ARs good

Whan and Zwiers (2016)

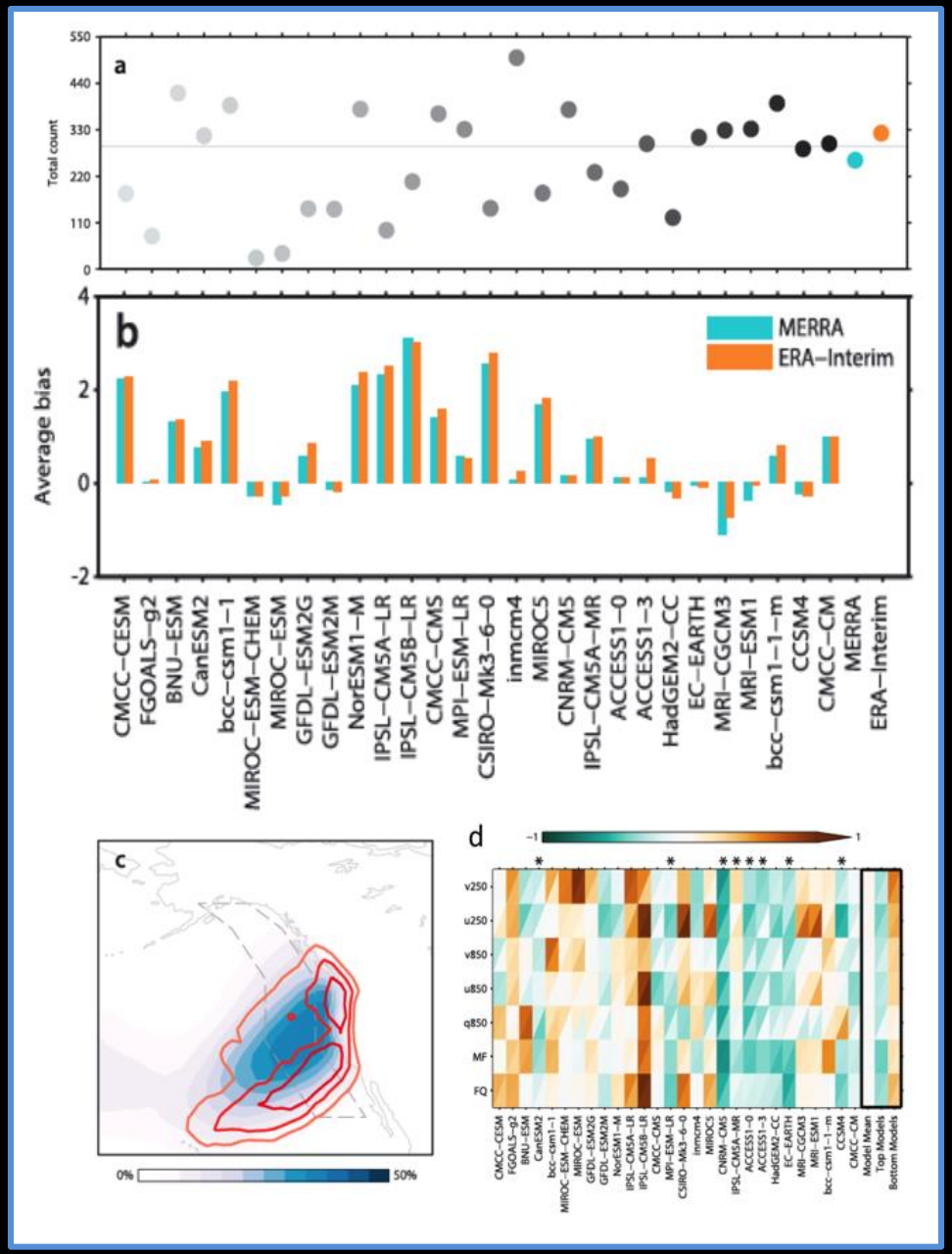
CanRCM4 & CRCM5; 0.22° vs 0.44°; 20 Yrs

- AR Fraction Represented Well
- Inter-Mountain Gap Difficult
- Nudging – improved landfall hit rate w/o impact on extremes



3rd Study: Fan et al. (2014) ARs & Cloud-Aerosol Interactions Process Modeling Study

(Global) Climate Simulations



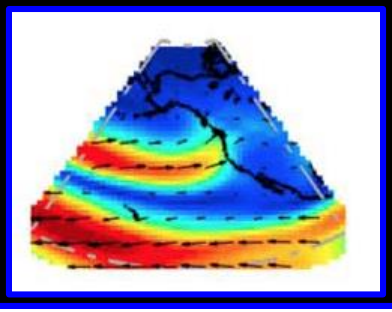
Simulation/Analysis Period 1980-2005

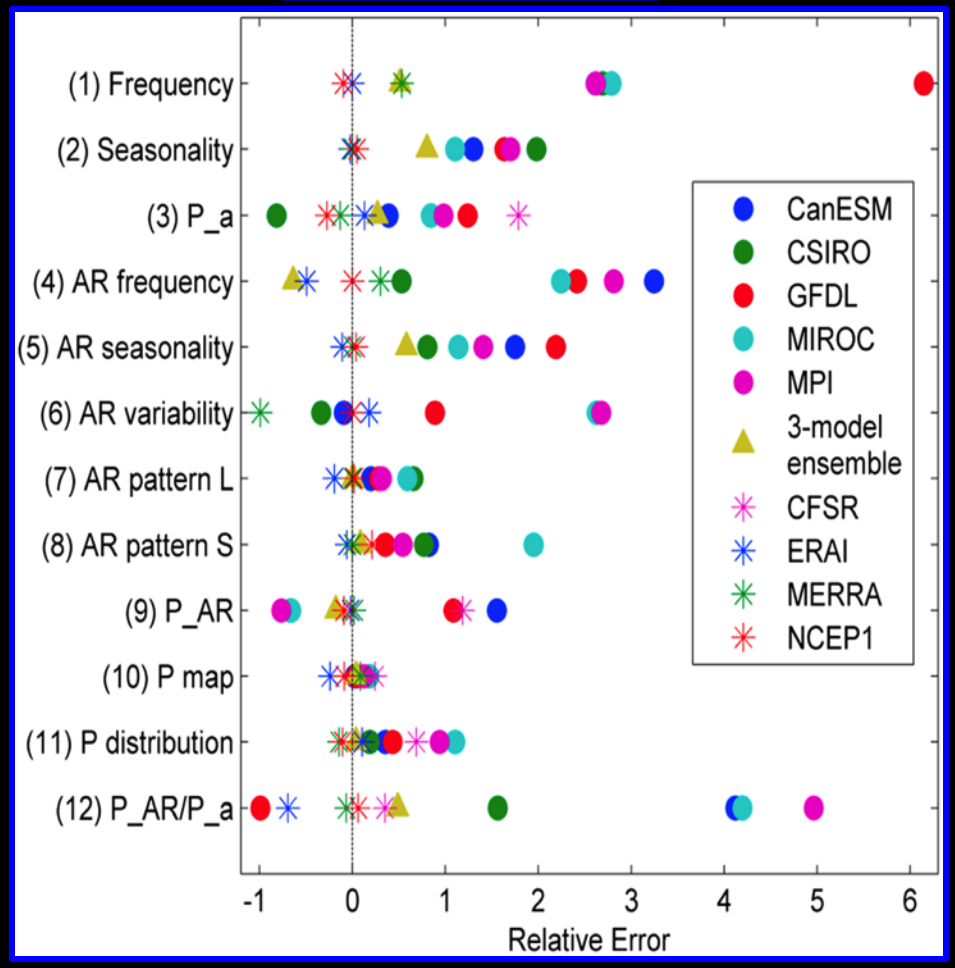
Payne and Magnusdottir (2015)

CMIP5 Model Evaluation for US West Coast Landfalling ARs

Multi-Model Evaluation Results

- High variation in # AR landfalls
- Model Resolution Sensitivity
- Coarse model frequency biased high
- Model disagreement at southern flank of mean landfall location
- Multi-variate approach provided means of identifying models for climate change analysis





Simulation/Analysis Period 1980-2005

(Global) Climate Simulations

Radić et al. (2015)

CMIP5 Model Evaluation for Landfalling ARs in Coastal British Columbia

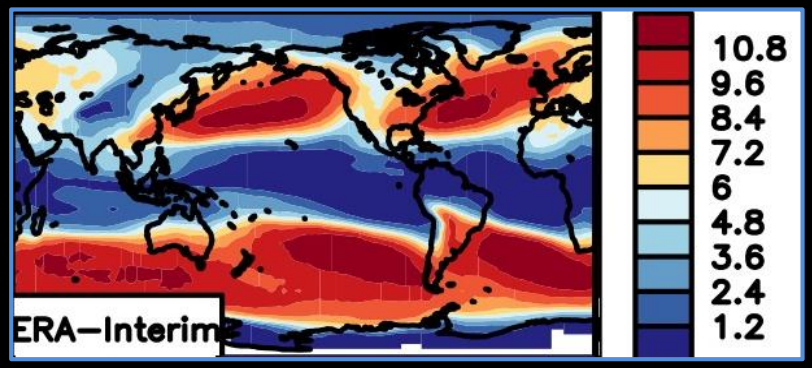
Defined

- Typical Reanalysis Err (TRE) = median error from 4 Products
- Relative Err = (Model Err – TRE)/TRE

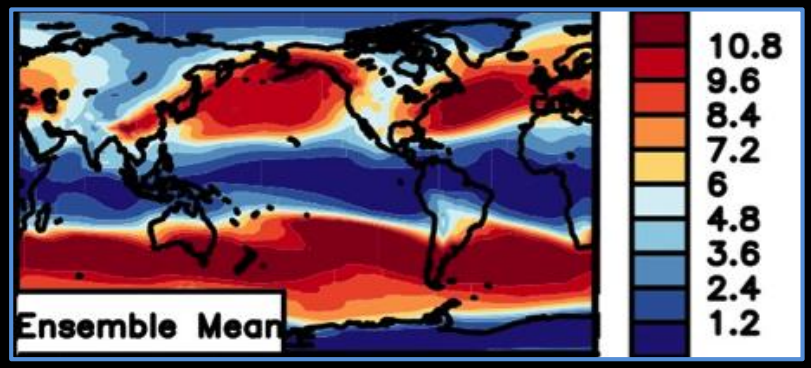
- Analyses errors relatively small
- Model errors = 2 -3 x TRE
- Mean Patterns in Prec & IVT Good
- Difficulties with AR frequency, seasonality, AR/total ratio.
- 3-member multi-model ensemble outperforms other models.

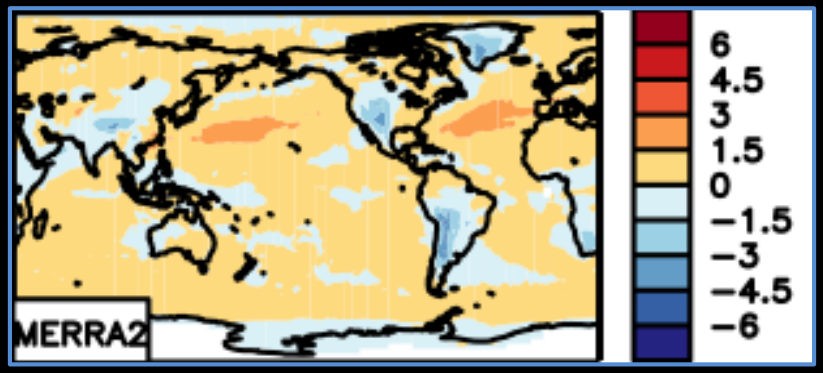
Global Climate Simulations

Observed Frequency; ERA-Interim

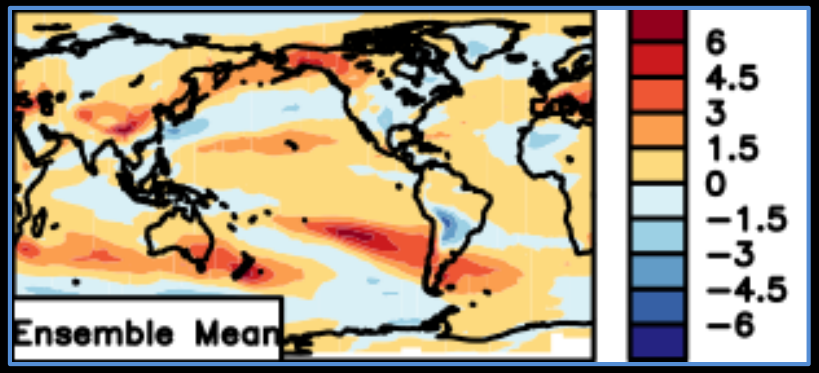


20-year simulations from 24 global climate/weather models





Difference with 2nd Observation Reference; MERRA-2

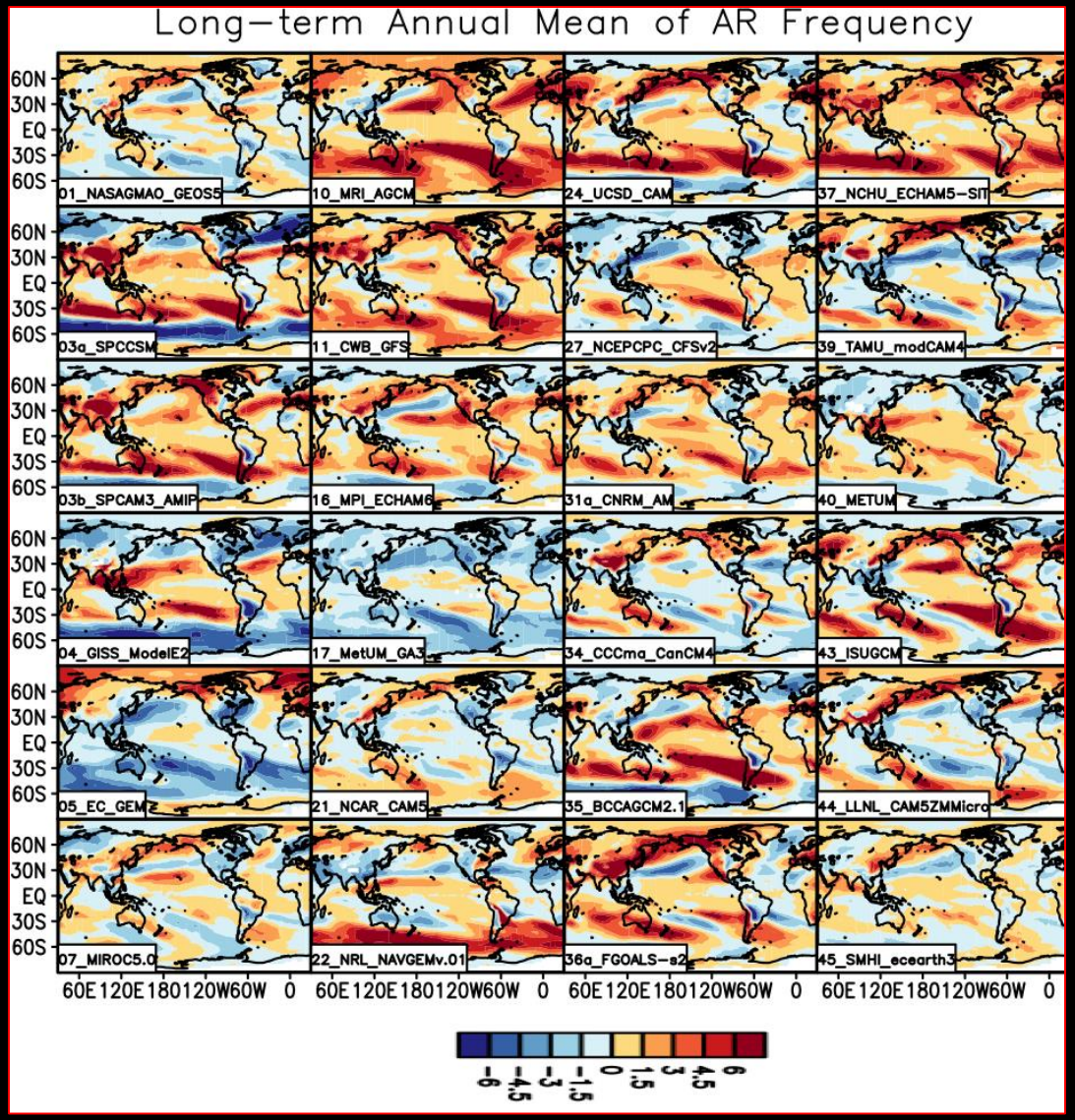


Modeled – Observed

Guan and Waliser (In Prep)

GEWEX / YOTC / MJO TF Multi-Model Experiment

Global Climate Simulations

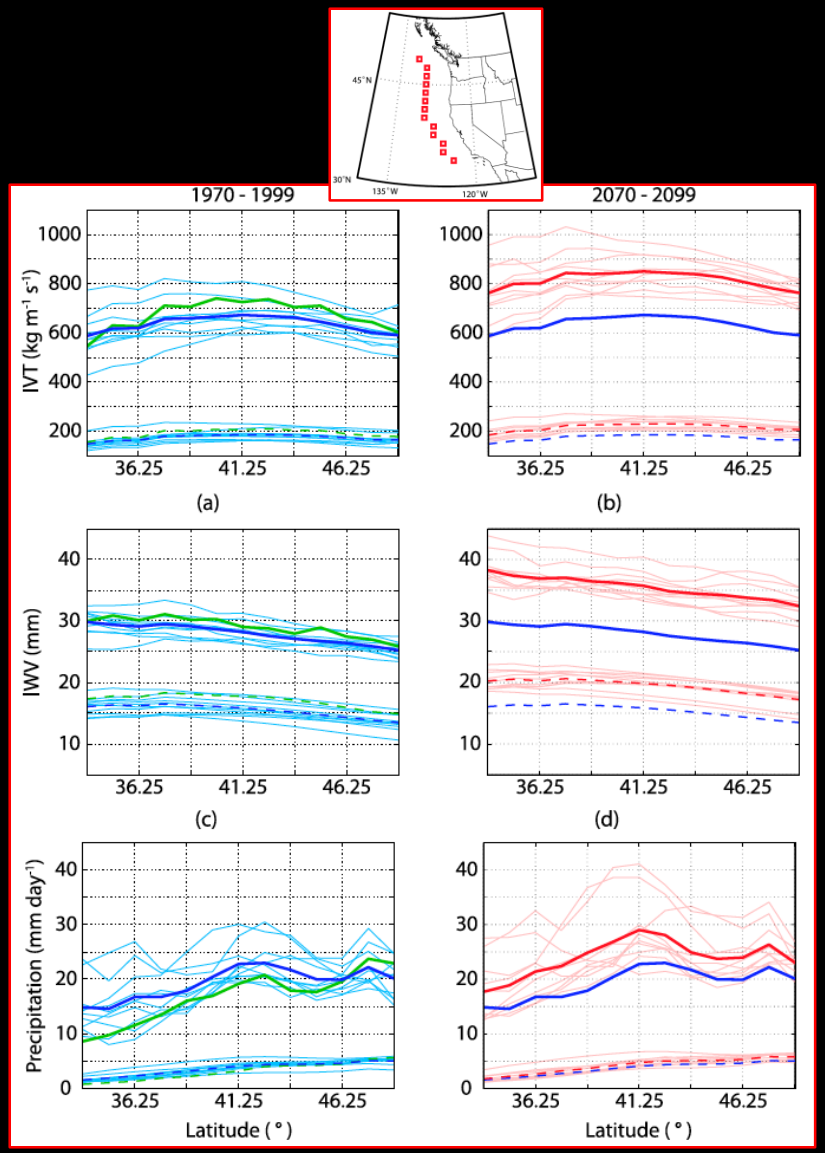


Guan and Waliser (In Prep)

Significant Variation in Model Fidelity in Spatial Patterns of AR Frequency

Other metrics include IVT, width, length, climate variations, water vapor budgets, global model evaluation toolbox

Global Change & Regional AR Impacts



Dettinger (2010)

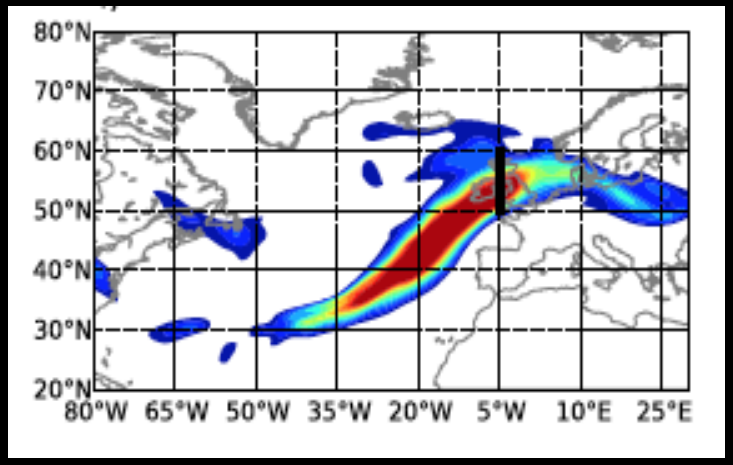
- Landfalling ARs in California
- 7 CMIP3 models
- IWV & 925 hpa wind at 1 pt

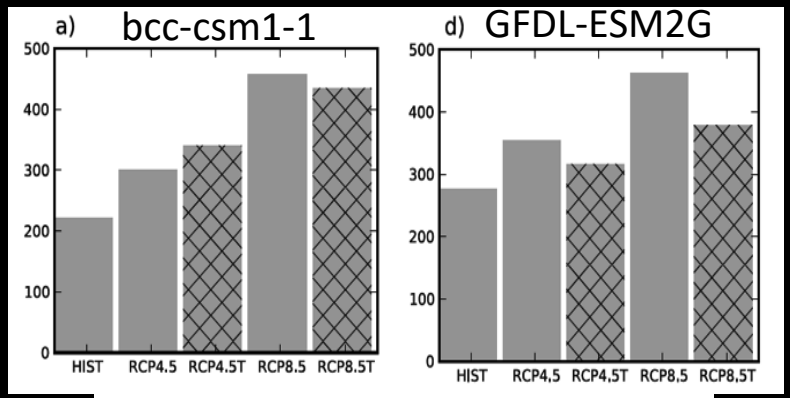
- Little change in AR frequency
- 5-10% increase in intensity
- ~ 2°C increase in AR temp

Warner et al. (2015)

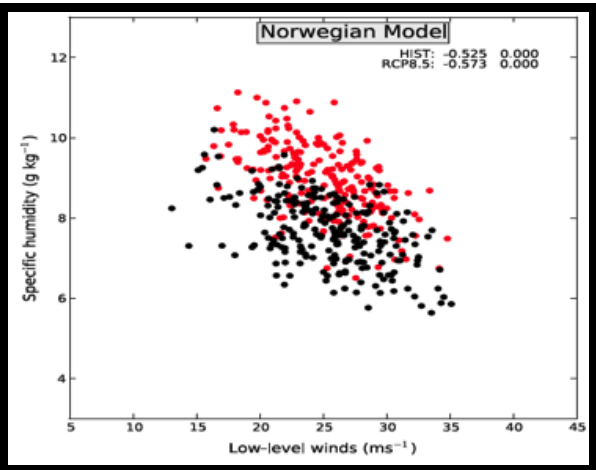
- US west coast; 10 CMIP5 models
- IVT approach to AR detection
- 20thC model representation good
- Significant changes in IVT, IWV, P
- Little change in wind

Global Change & Regional AR Impacts





Number of AR landfalls in 25 Yrs



Lavers et al. (2013)

- Landfalling ARs in UK
- 5 CMIP5 models
- IVT approach to AR detection

- Strong and more frequent
- Almost x2 frequency for RCP8.5
- Thermodynamic effects dominate

Gao et al. (2016)

- 24 CMIP5 models; Western Europe
- Biases: # AR days ~ Westerly Jet Position
- 130-280% increase by end of 21stC
- Illustrated modest impact from dynamics – change in Jet Position

Future Areas of Research

- Weather Forecasting – mesoscale and topography representation, improved observations for process evaluation & improvement, paired prediction skill + predictability studies, long-lead S2S, global perspective, ensemble / probabilistic approaches, QPF, R2O/applications (e.g., FIRO), etc.
- Climate Simulations – process diagnostics, evaluation & improvement (e.g. hydrology, aerosol-cloud, air-sea), finer resolutions for topography & mesoscale features, climate variability modulations, etc.
- Climate Change Projections – more comprehensive impacts assessments – and with finer scales, global perspective, continued work on model performance measures for characterizing uncertainties, etc.