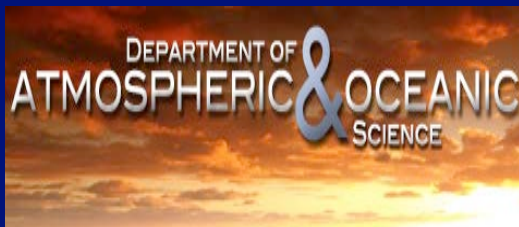


**Regional Climate-Weather
Research and Forecasting (CWRF)
Model Development & Application**

SI Climate Prediction

Xin-Zhong Liang

2011 / 09 / 29



**Department of Atmosphere & Ocean Science
Earth System Science Interdisciplinary Center
University of Maryland, College Park**

**EPA STAR
2003-2011**

FOCUS

Consolidate

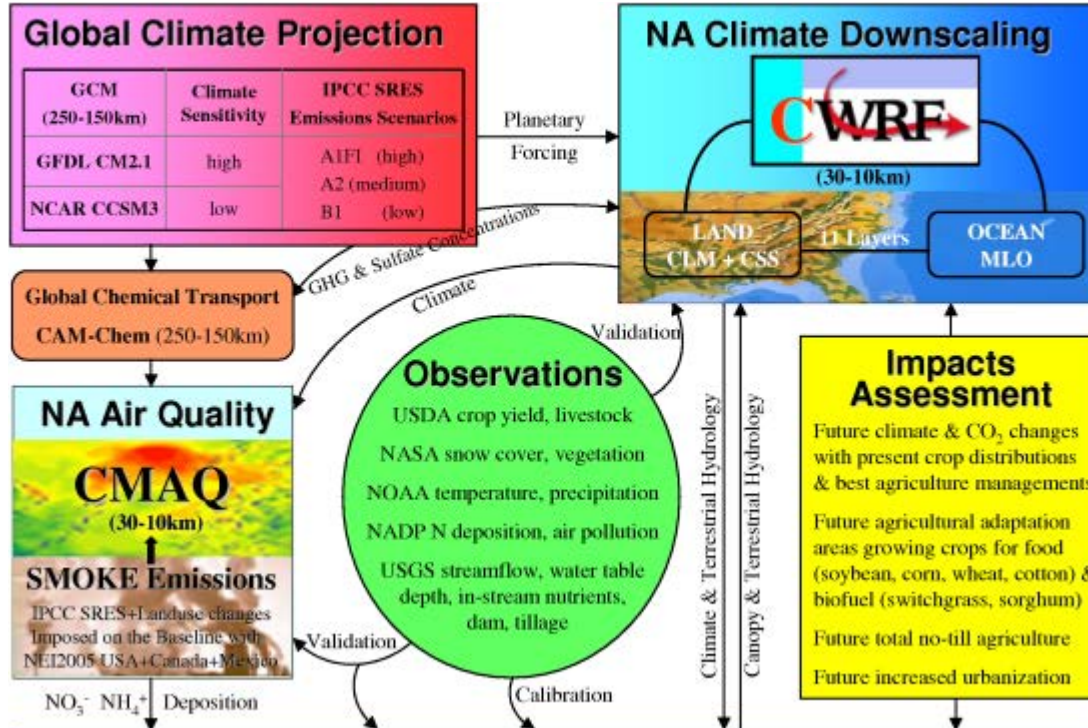
O₃

Elaborate

PM

Explore

Hg



**EPA STAR
2009-2012**

FOCUS

Nutrients

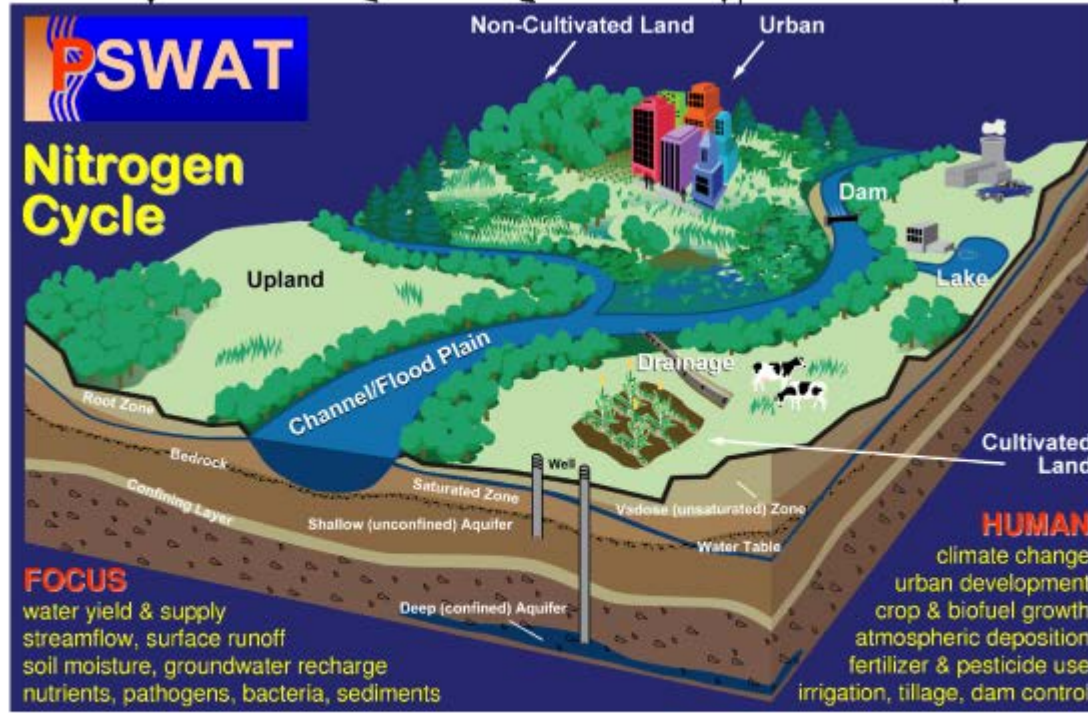
Pathogens

Bacteria

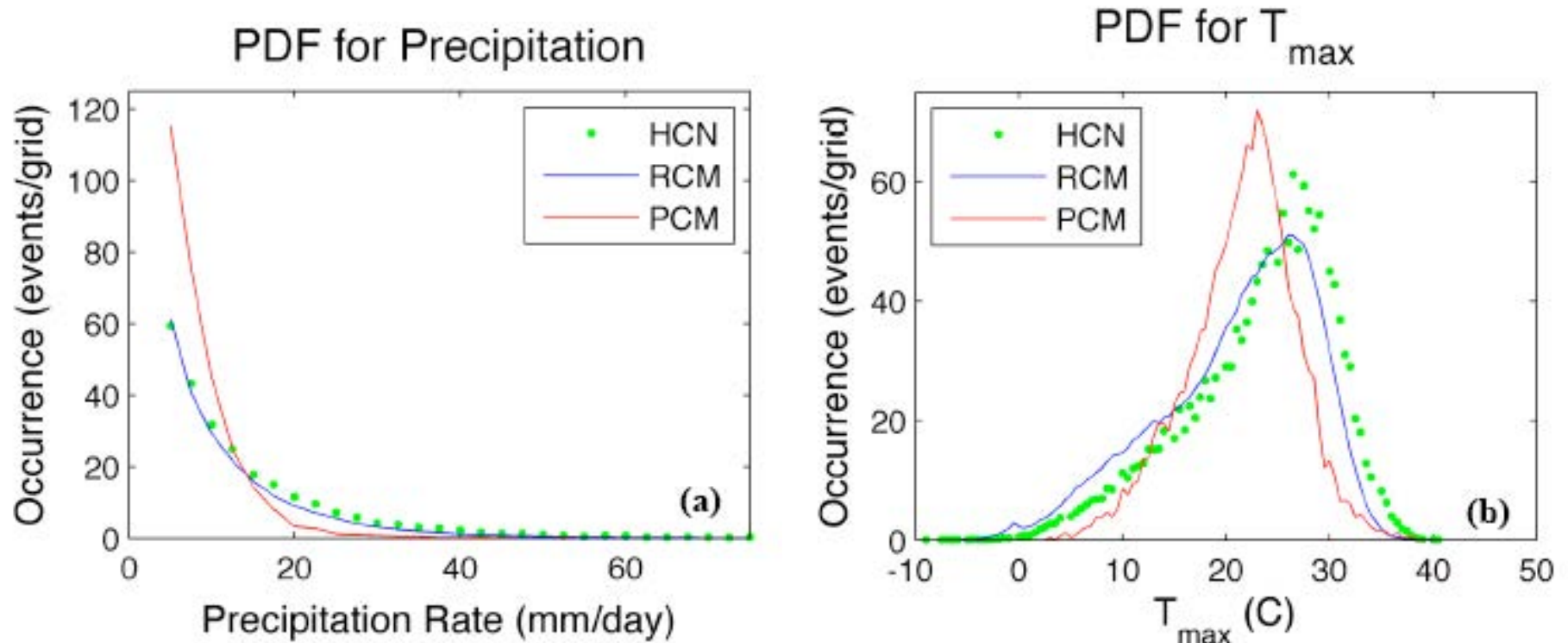
Sediments

Agriculture

Urban



RCM Better Resolves Extremes

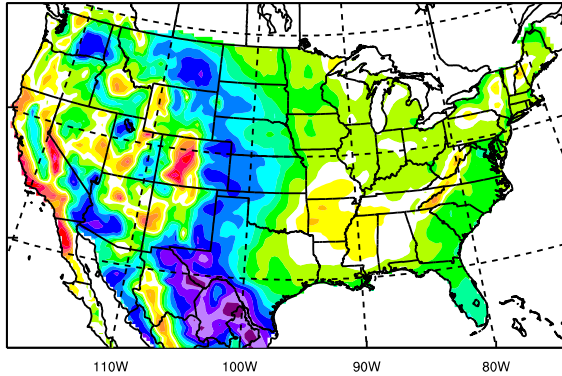


Northeast U.S. Assessment

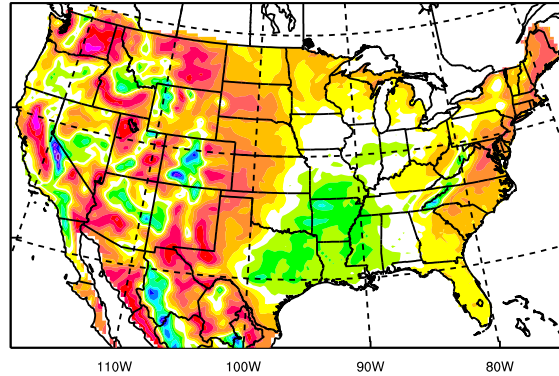
Anderson, B.T., K. Hayhoe, and X.-Z. Liang, 2009: Anthropogenic-induced changes in the 21st Century summertime hydroclimatology of the Northeastern US., *Climate Change*, doi.10.1007/s10584-009-9673-3.

Propagation of GCM Present Climate Biases into Future Change Projections: Temperature

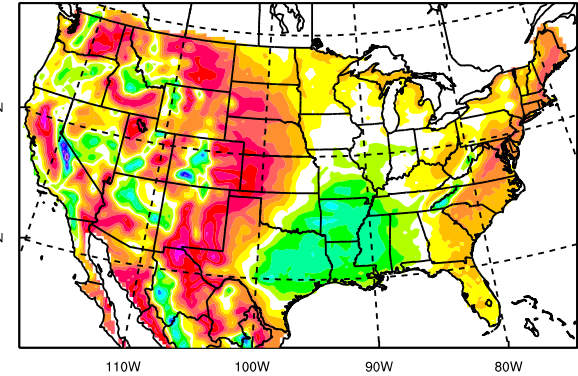
PCM-OBS TA 1990s



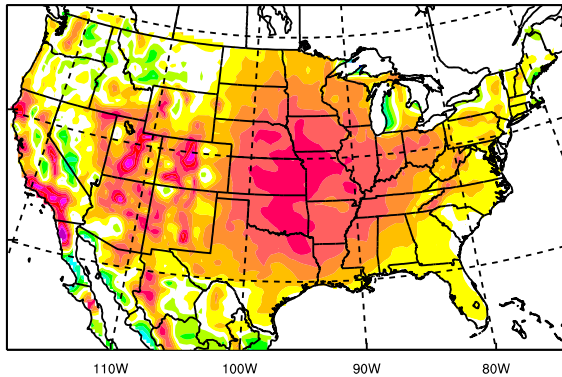
PGR-PCM TA 1990s



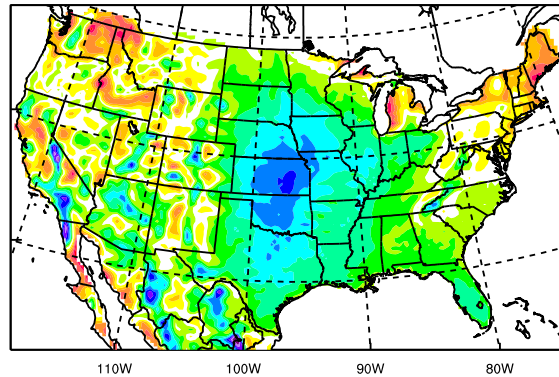
PGR-PCM TA 2090s A1Fi



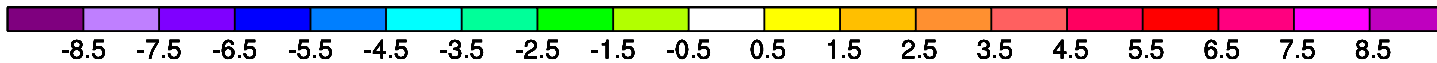
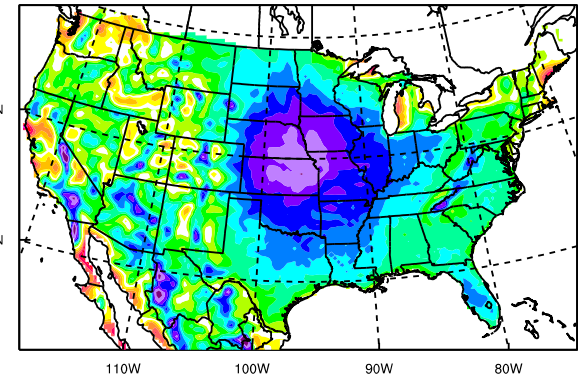
HAD-OBS TA 1990s



HGR-HAD TA 1990s



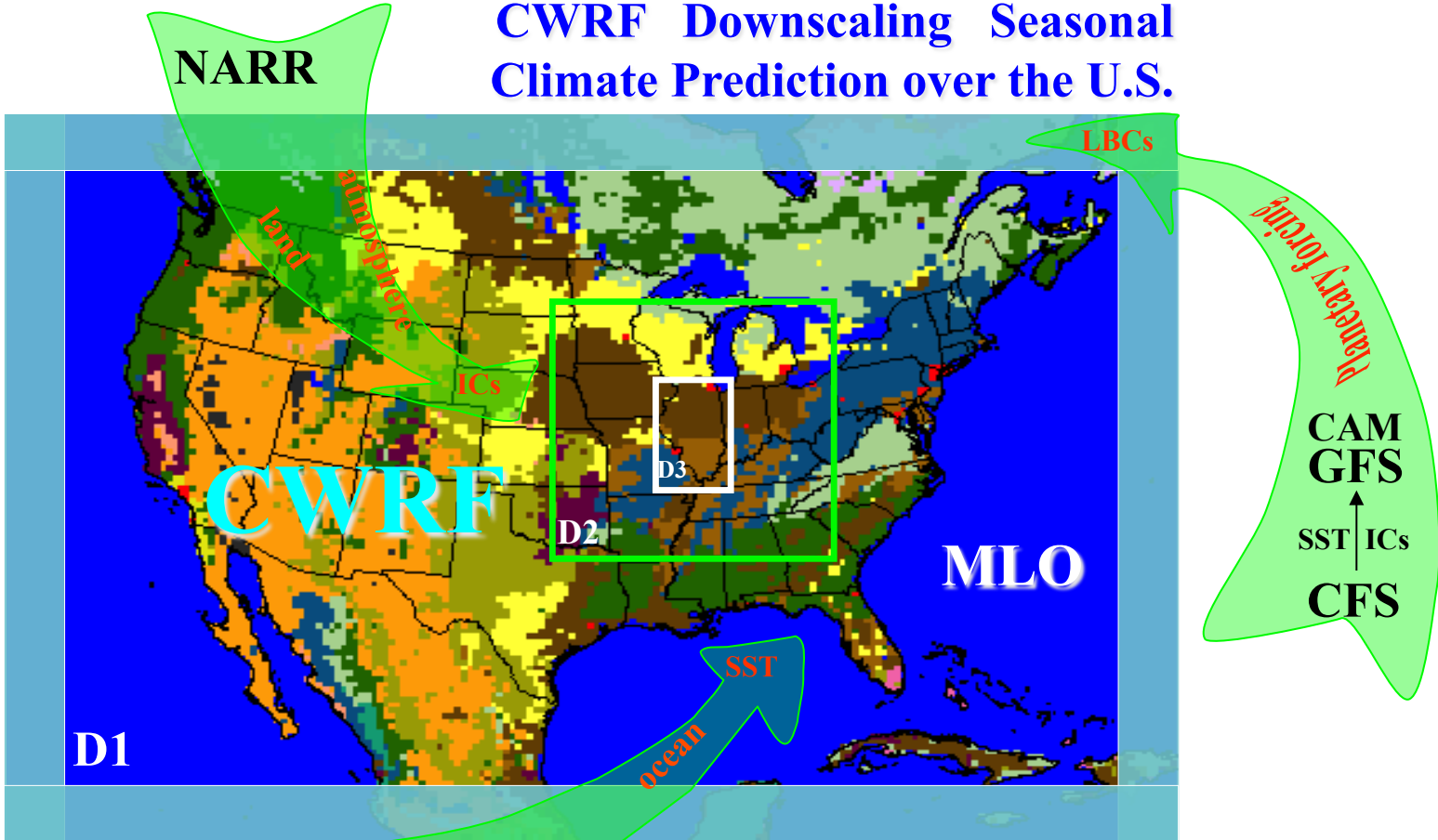
HGR-HAD TA 2090s A2



Outline

- What is RCM – the EaSM core?
- What are values added by RCM downscaling?
- What are CWRF advances over other RCMs?
- What are needed to make a credible RCM run?
- What challenges face RCM development?
 - Scale dependence
 - Physics configuration selection
 - Optimized physics ensemble
 - System uncertainty

CWRF Downscaling Seasonal Climate Prediction over the U.S.



NOAA
2008-2011

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Urban and Built-up |  Deciduous Broadleaf Forest |
|  Dryland Crpland and Pasture |  Evergreen Broadleaf Forest |
|  Irrigated Cropland and Pasture |  Evergreen Needleleaf Forest |
|  Cropland/Grassland Mosaic |  Mixed Forest |
|  Cropland/Woodland Mosaic |  Water Bodies |
|  Grassland |  Wooded Wetland |
|  Shrubland |  Barren or Sparsely Vegetated |
|  Mixed Shrubland/Grassland |  Wooded Tundra |
|  Savanna |  Mixed Tundra |
|  |  |

RCM Downscaling is **Science + Art**

- Do **NOT** take an RCM off the shelf (localization)
- Domain Design (integrating planetary forcing)
- Physics Configuration (regime & scale dependence)
- Verification or Evaluation (obs. data & added values)
- Ensemble Approach (prediction skill & uncertainty)

Doing details is the key to success!

Ensemble Global Forecast System

⇒ ICs, SSTs, LBCs

NCEP
ECMWF

.....

OP DASs

⇒ ICs

NOAA CFS
NASA GEOS

.....

Bias corrections

OP CGCMs

⇒ SSTs

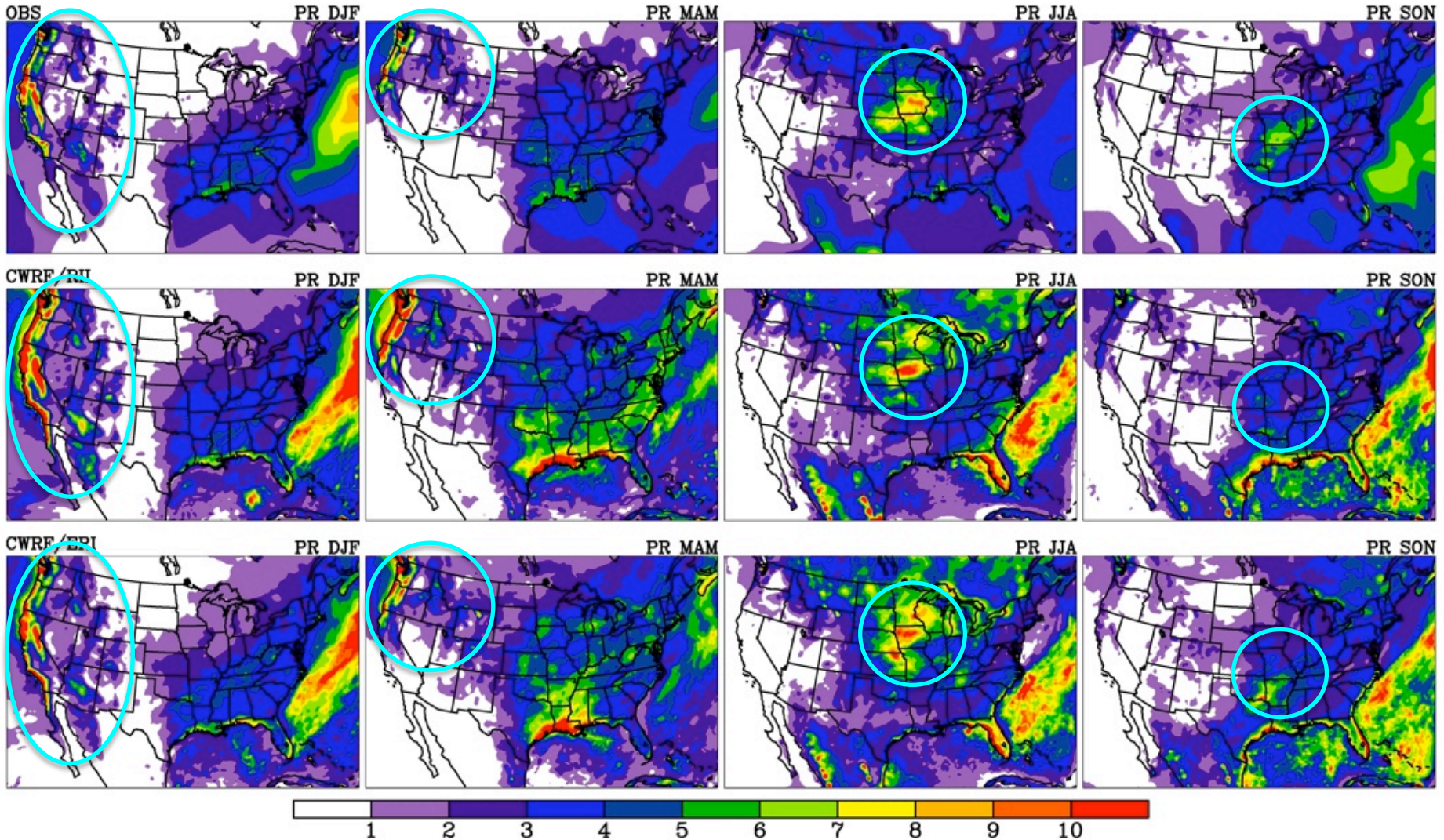
NOAA GFS
NCAR CAM
IRI ECHAM

.....

AGCMs

⇒ LBCs

NCEP/AMIP II vs ECMWF-Interim Reanalysis



Recent Advances

Comparing with Other RCMs

Ability to reproduce observations

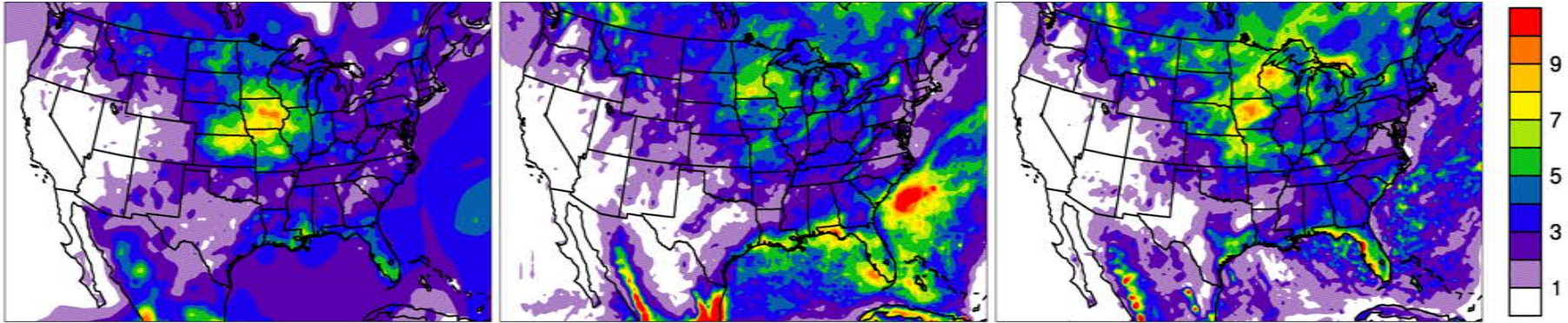
- All driven by the same reanalysis
- Result comparison on
 - Seasonal variations
 - Interannual anomalies
 - Extreme events

Summer 1993 U.S. Midwest Record Flood

OBS

WRF

CWRF

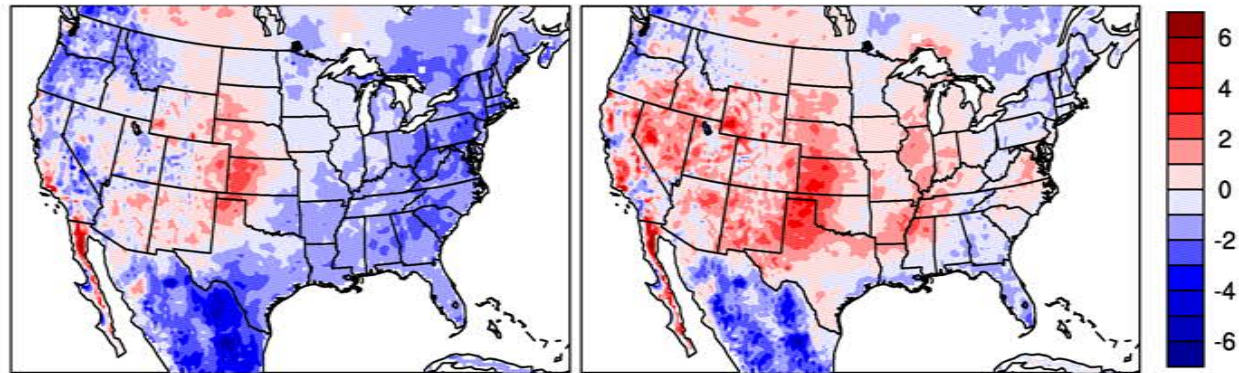


Rainfall (mm d⁻¹)

**CWRF
has made
significant
improvements.**

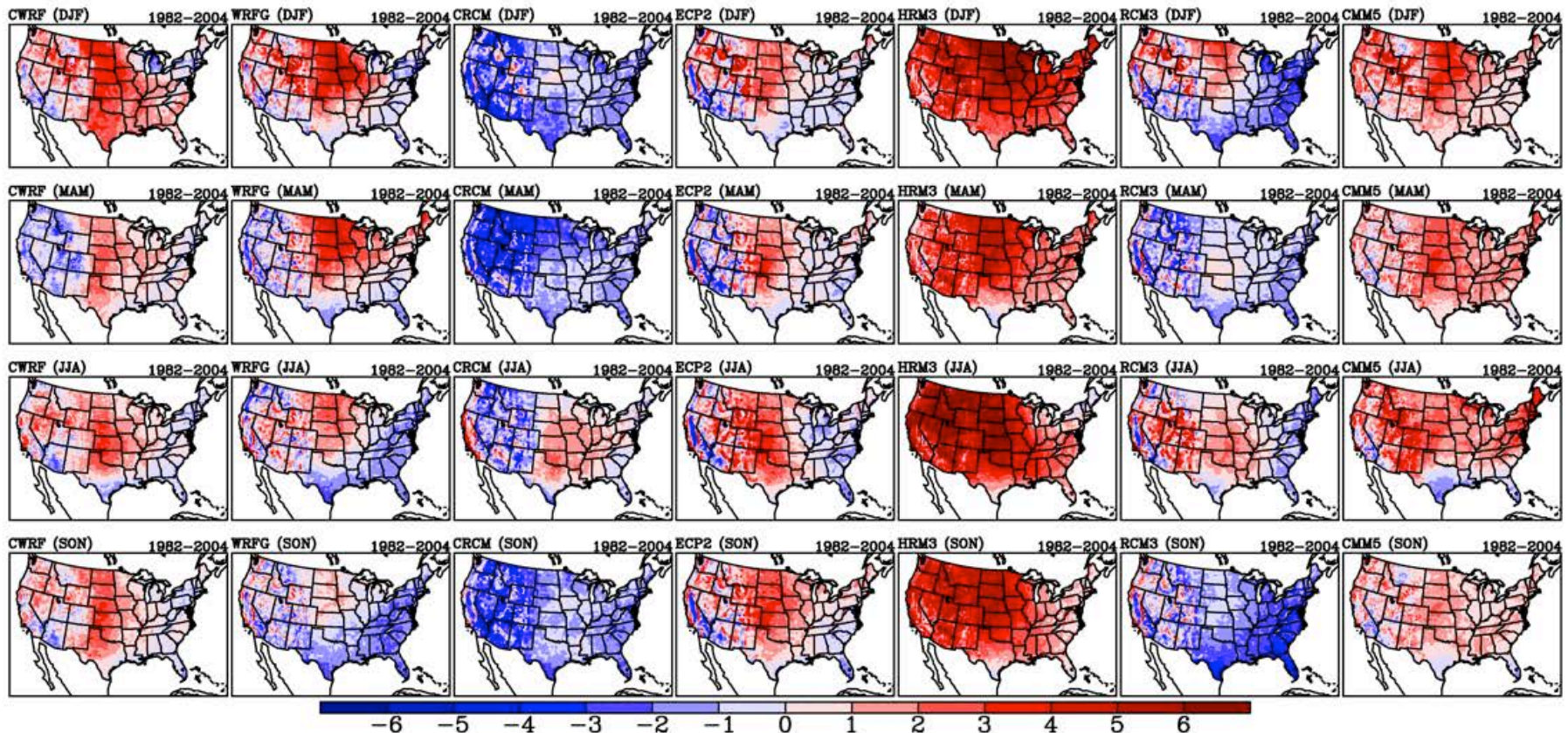
WRF

CWRF



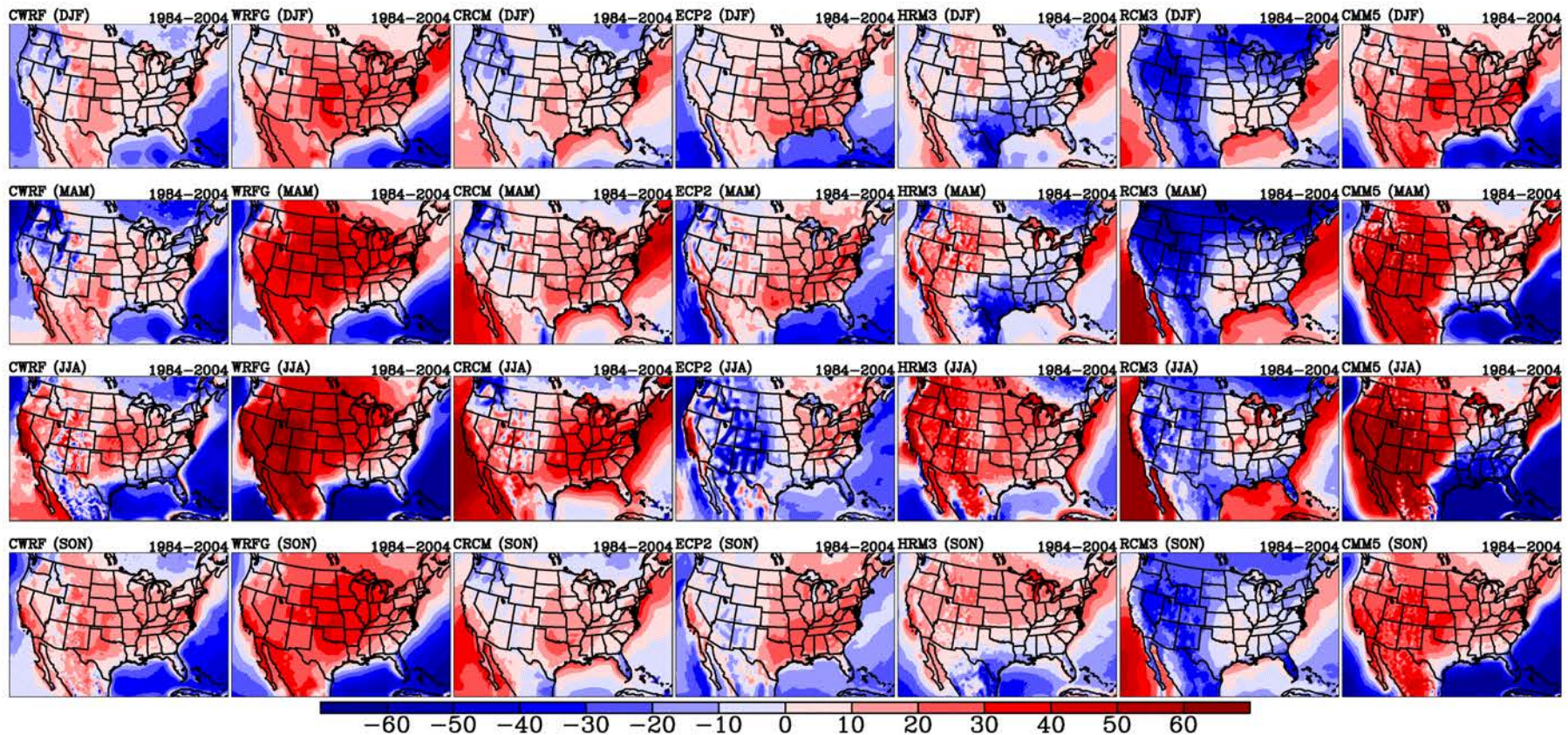
T2m Bias (°C)

Surface Temperature Biases



All driven by NCEP/DOE AMIP II Reanalysis

Surface SW_d Biases

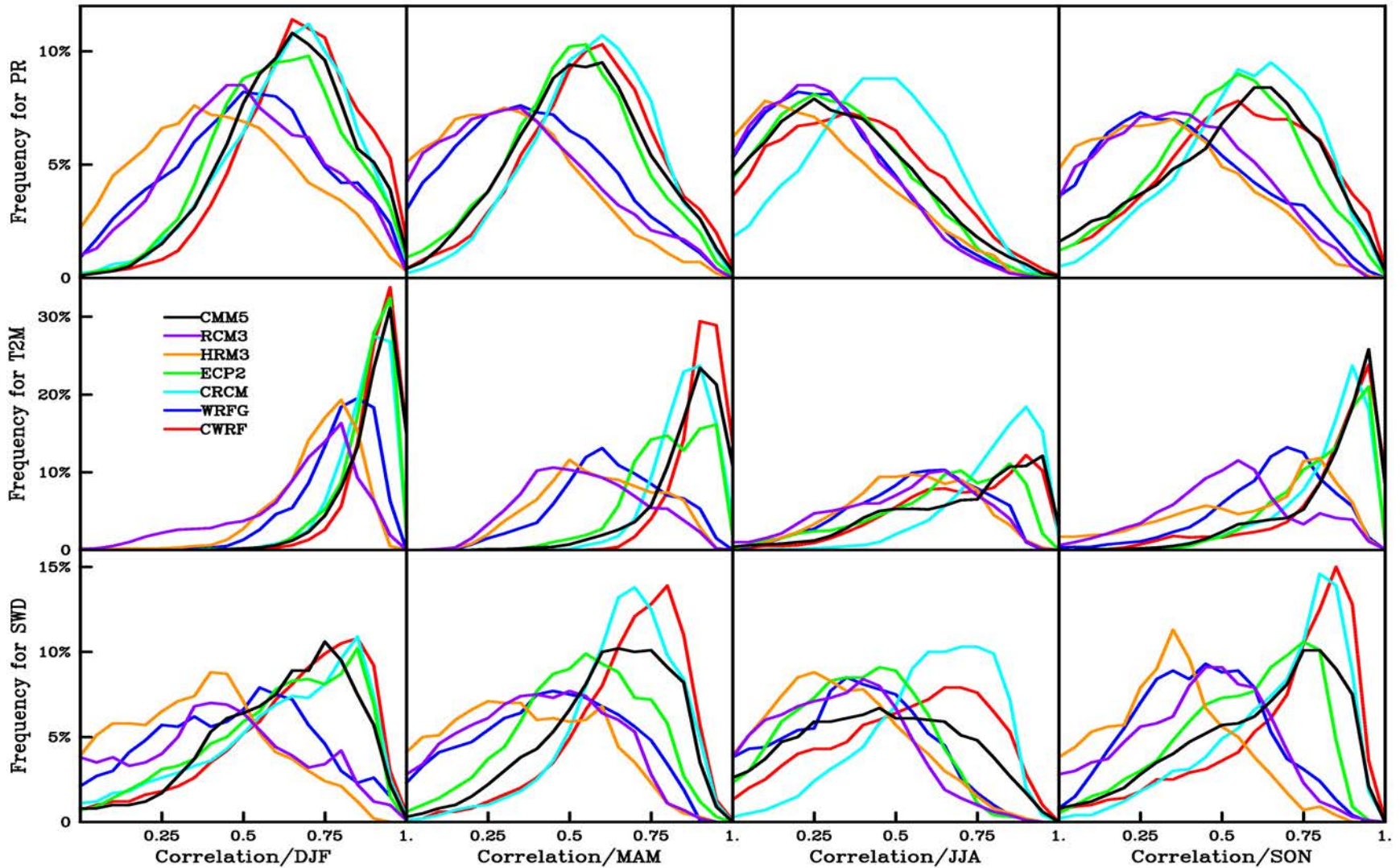


All driven by NCEP/DOE AMIP II Reanalysis

Understanding Biases

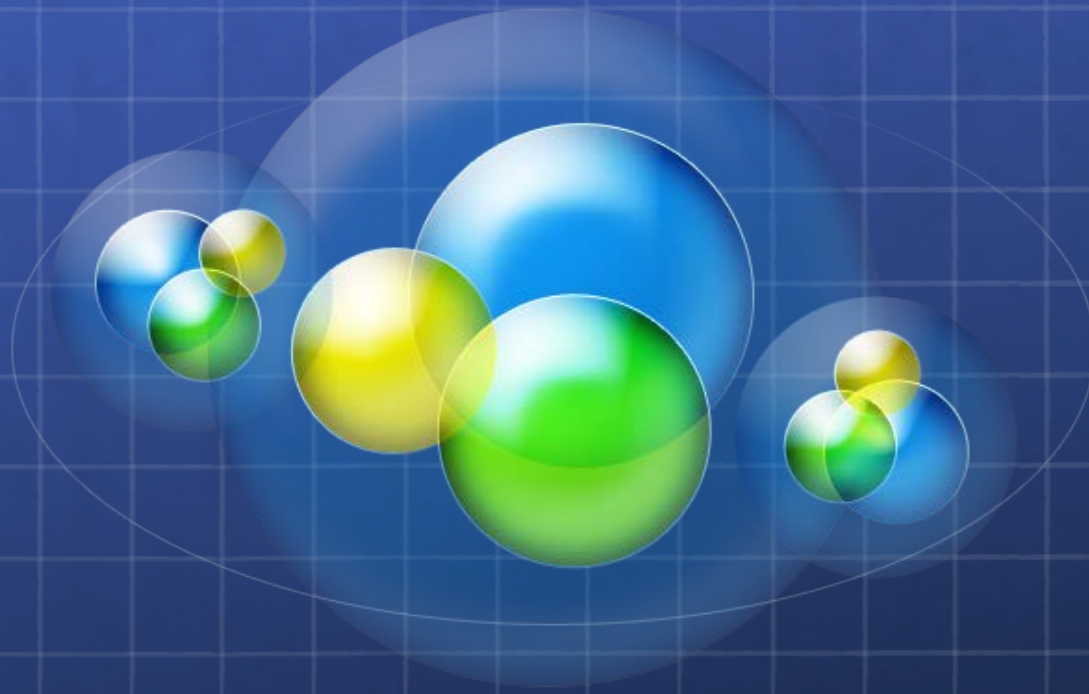
- **WRFG & CMM5:** SWd are too large, while T2m biases are relatively small
- **HRM3:** SWd is quite realistic, while T2m is substantially overestimated
- **CRCM:** SWd is fairly realistic, but T2m has notable cold biases
- **RCM3:** SWd is substantially underestimated, yet T2m is reasonable
- **CWRF:** SWd and T2m both are quite realistic
- **Conclusion:** SWd seems not the dominant factor that cause T2m biases; the latter may largely result from deficiencies in the water cycle.

Interannual CORR over USA



Why Do RCM Results Differ?

- **Domain:** U.S. + Adjacent for CWRF & CMM5, Extended North America for NARCCAP
- **Resolution:** 30 km for CWRF & CMM5, 50 km for all other NARCCAP RCMs
- **Forcing:** **linear-exp** relaxation in buffer zones of 14 (CWRF, CMM5), 10 (WRFG) grids
linear relaxation in 4 grids (MM5I, HRM3)
domain **spectral nudging** (ECP2, CRCM)
NARCCAP IA correlations differ largely due to the strength of forcing integrated
- **Physics:** CWRF is much better than CMM5, being identical in all other settings
Different dynamics may also contribute



Physics Representation

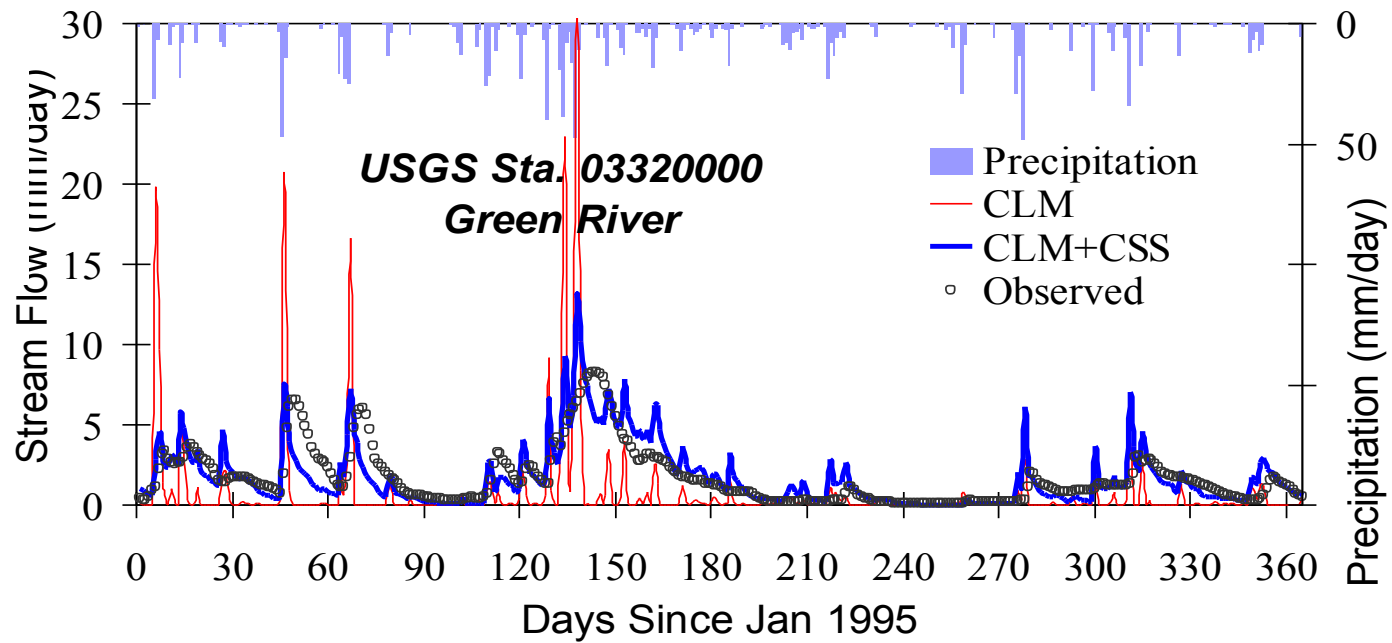
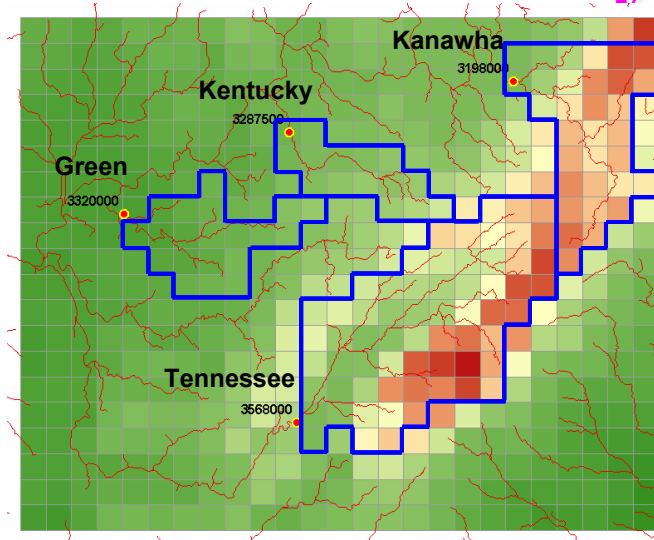
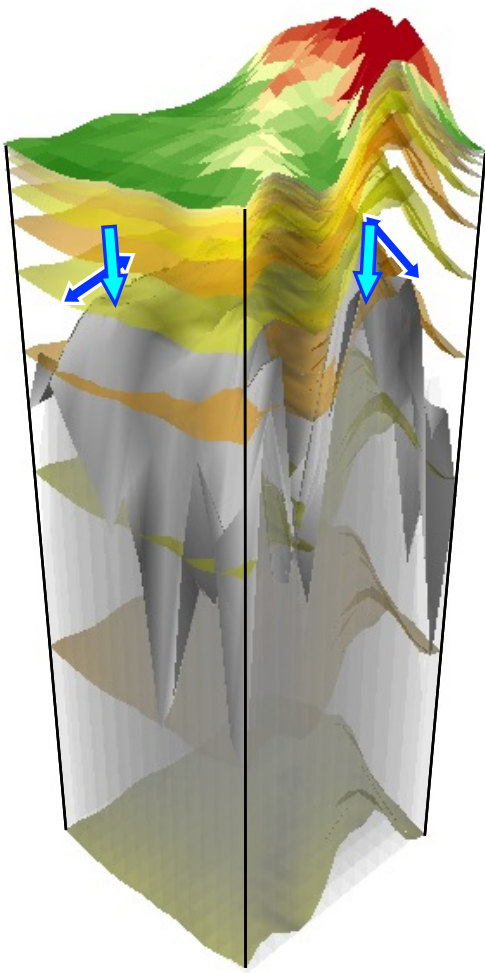
Evaluating Skill under Correct Forcing Conditions

Scale Dependence

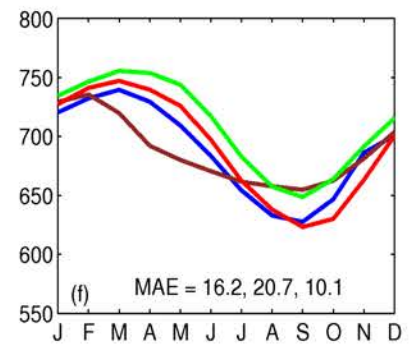
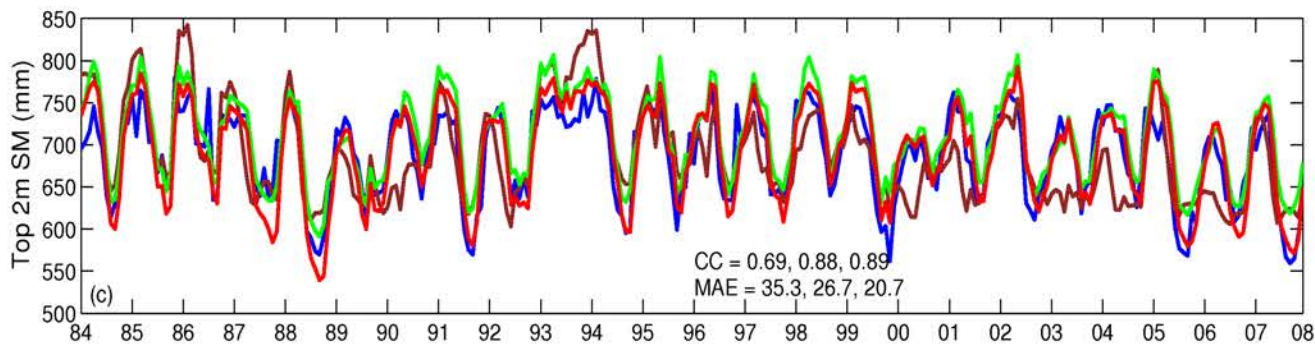
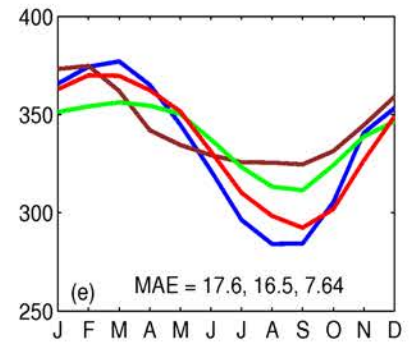
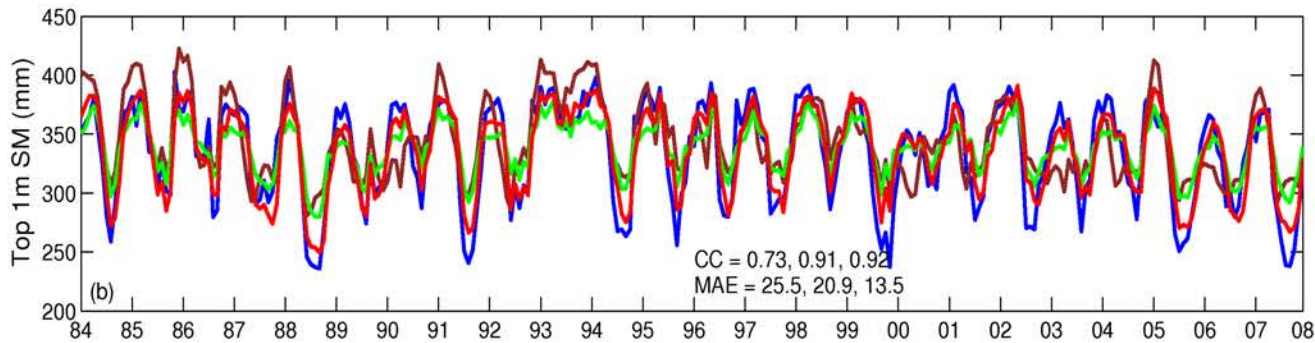
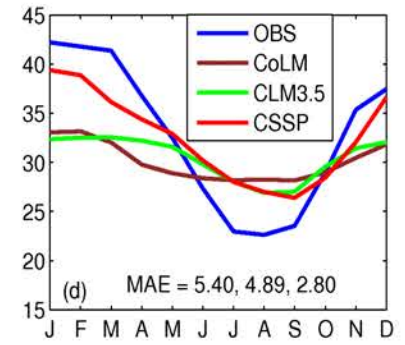
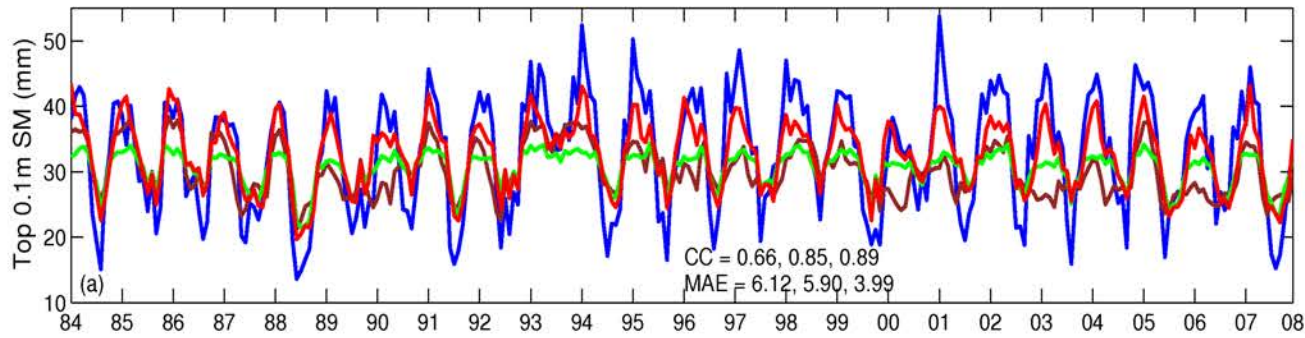
Model physics representation and predictive skill depend on spatial scale

Challenging

CWRF Terrestrial Hydrology



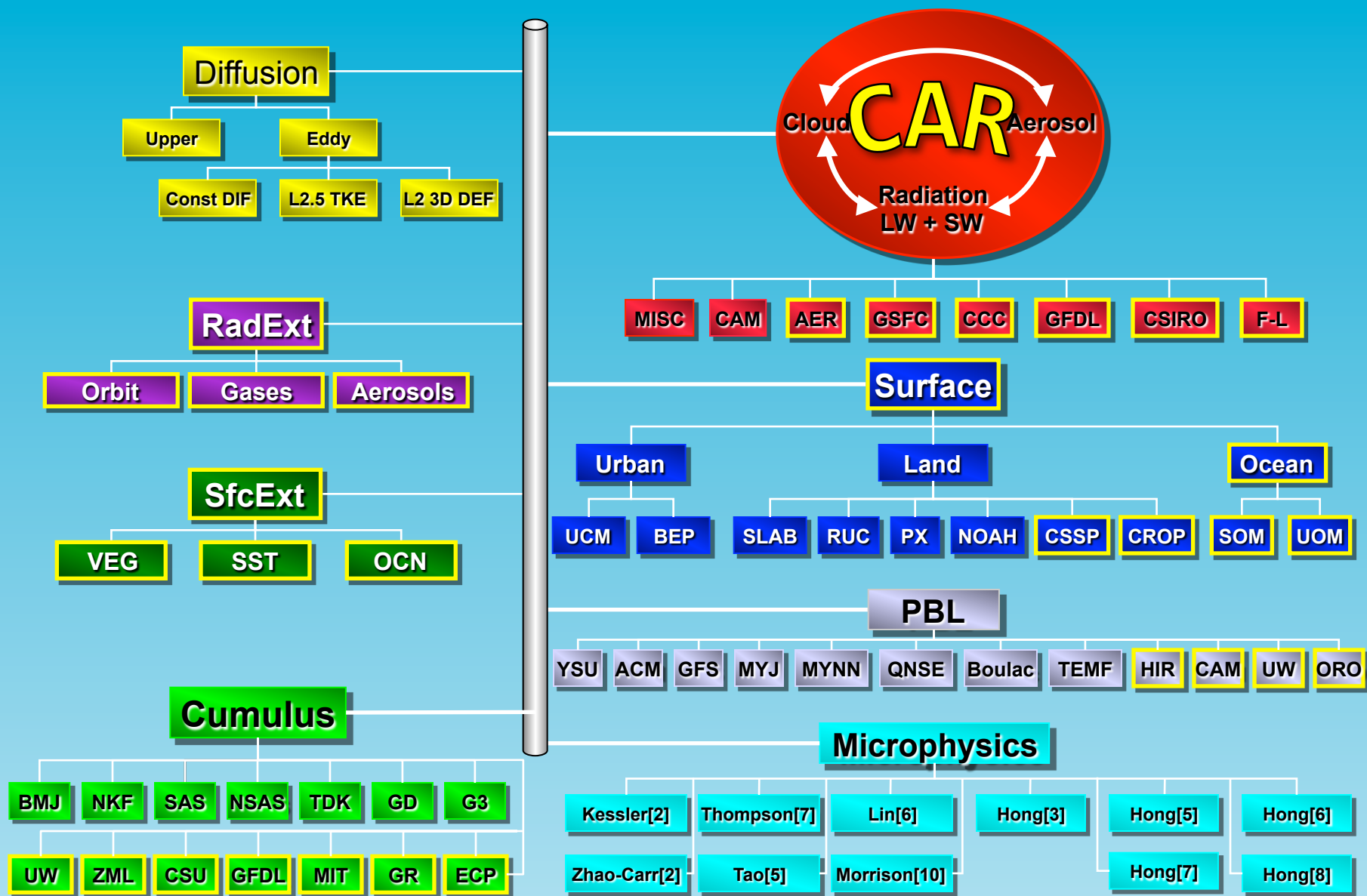
Illinois Soil Moisture Simulations Driven by NARR



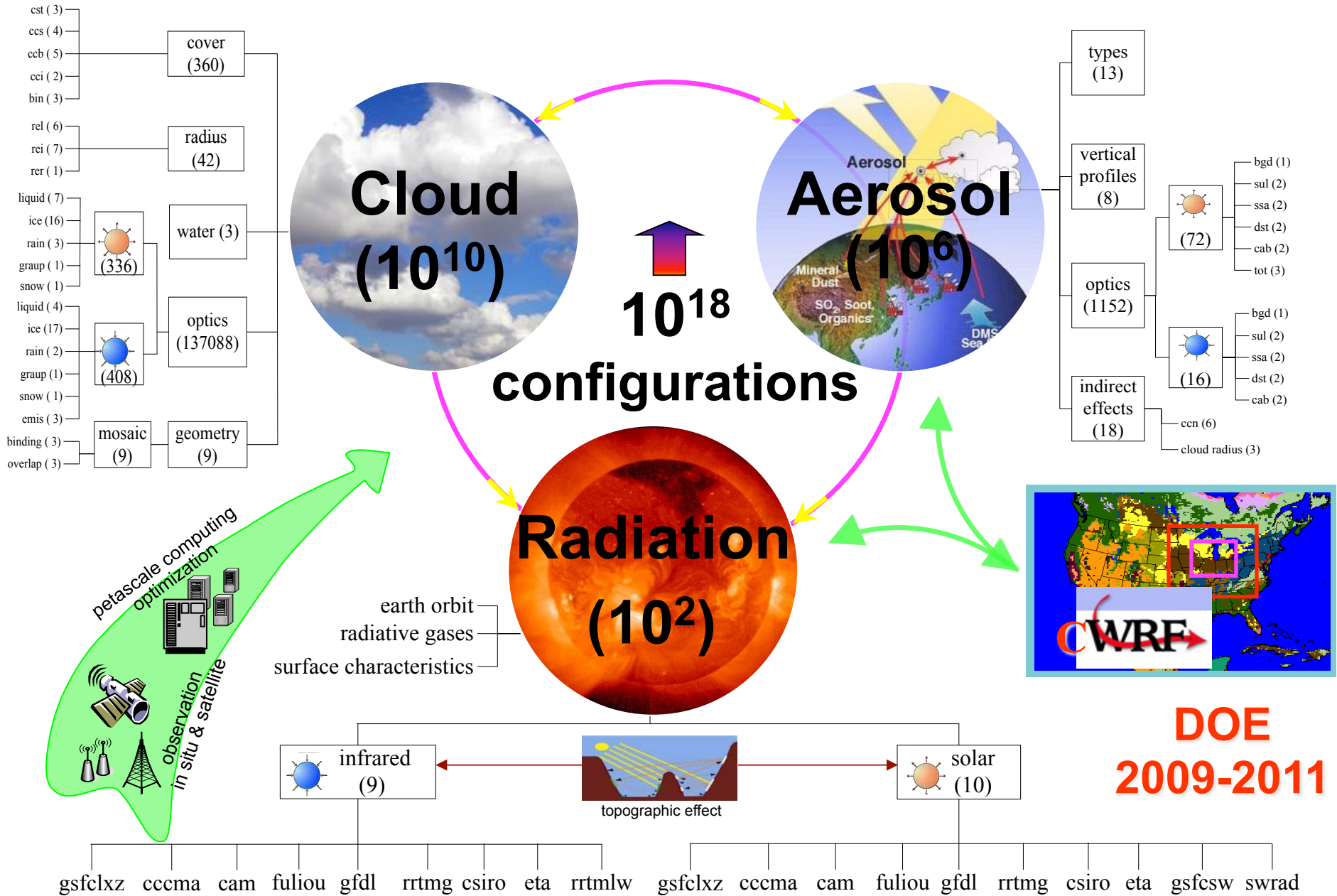
PHYSICS CONFIGURATION

SELECTING OPTIMAL PARAMETERIZATION SCHEMES

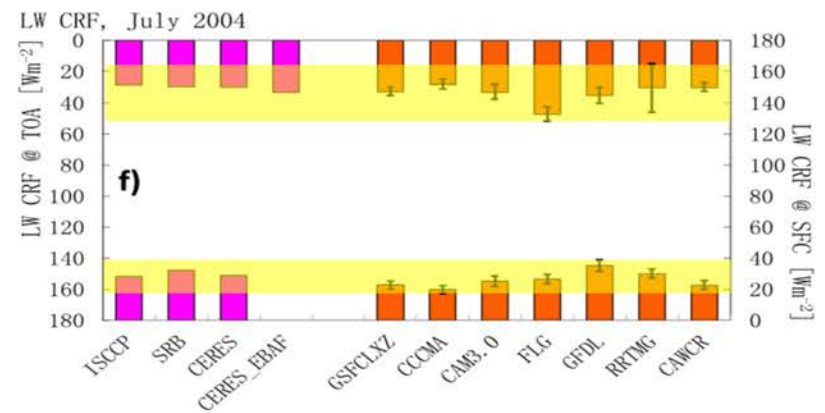
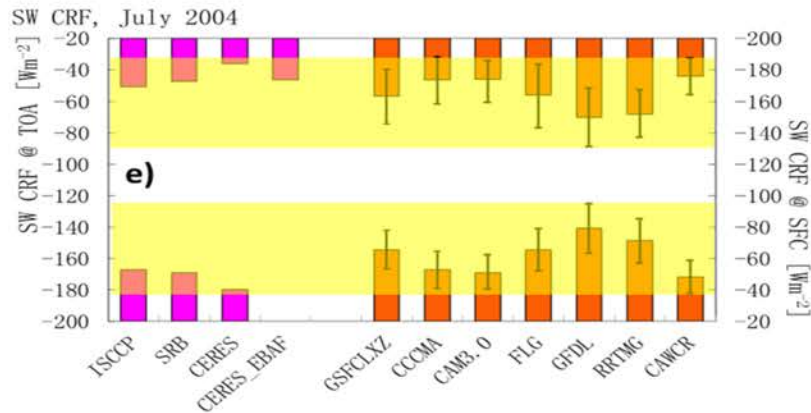
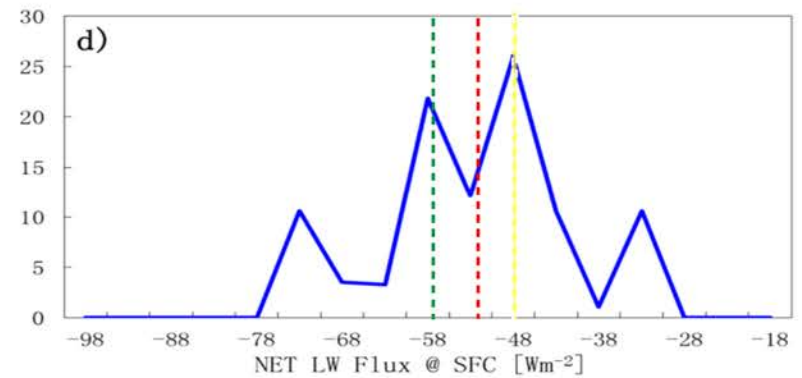
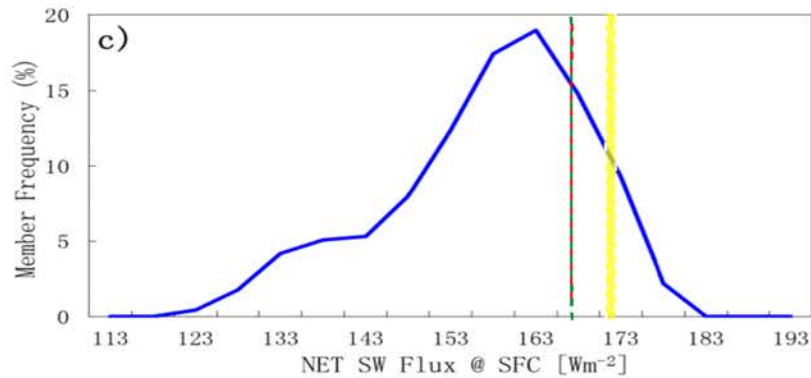
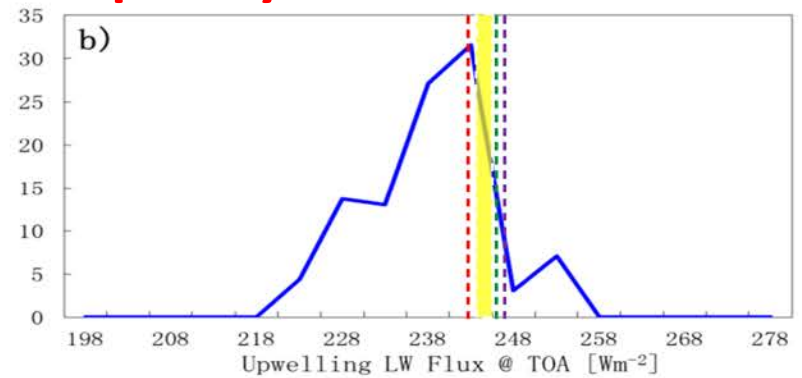
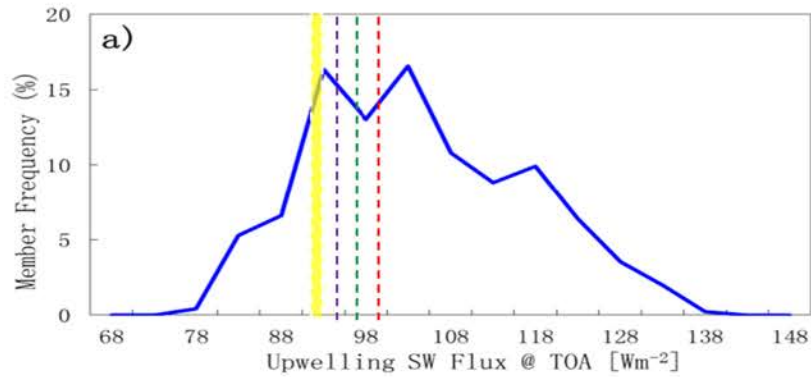
CWRF Physics Options



Cloud-Aerosol-Radiation Ensemble Model



CAR Ensemble Flux Frequency Distribution



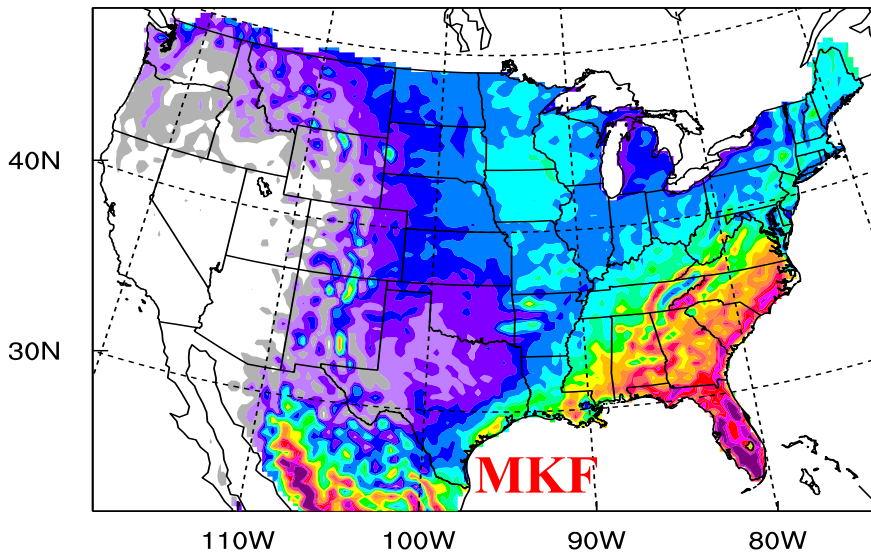
Optimized Physics Ensemble

Increasing predictive skill

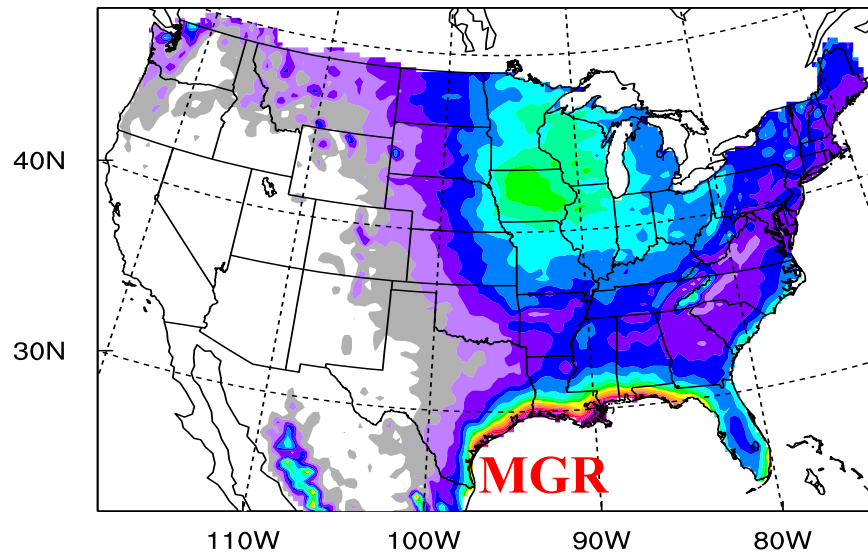
Quantifying uncertainty

Optimized Physics-Ensemble Prediction

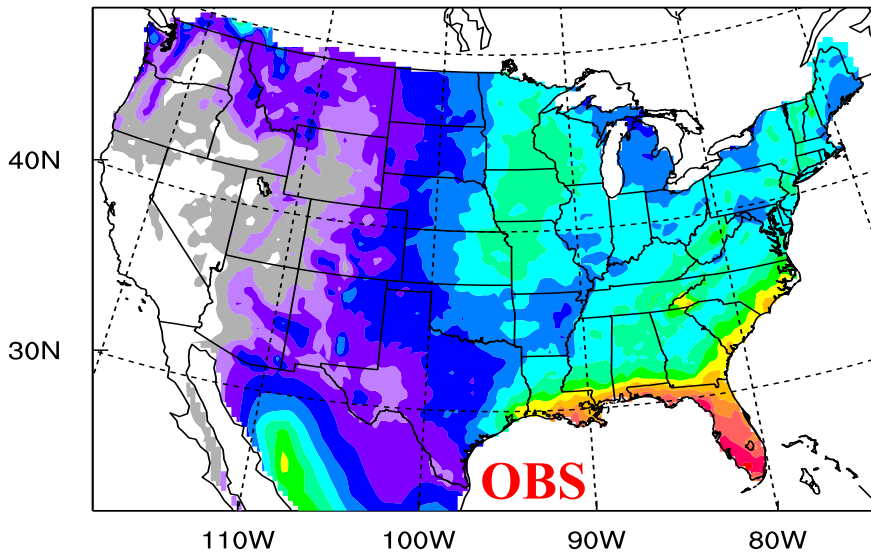
KF Climate Mean (mm/day)



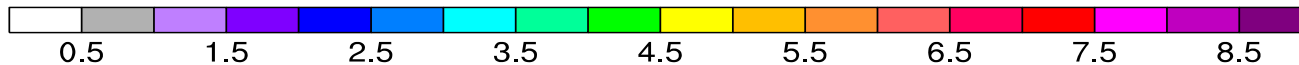
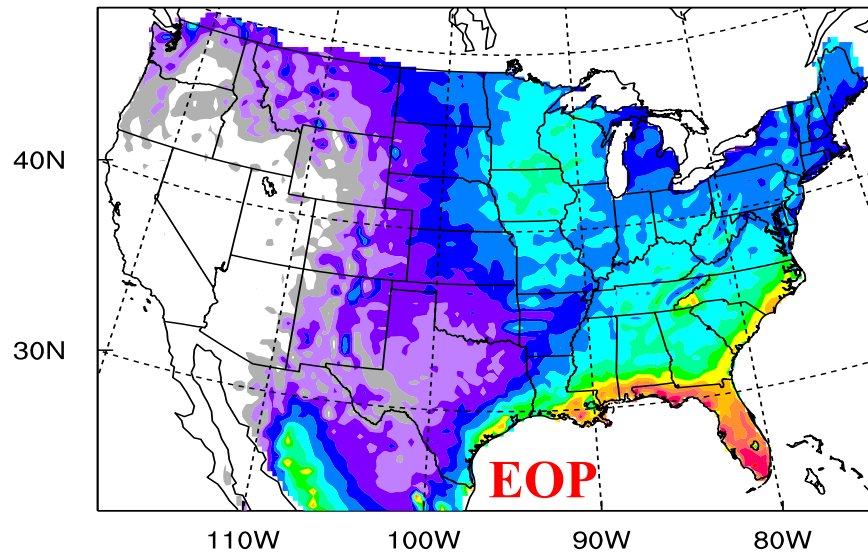
GR



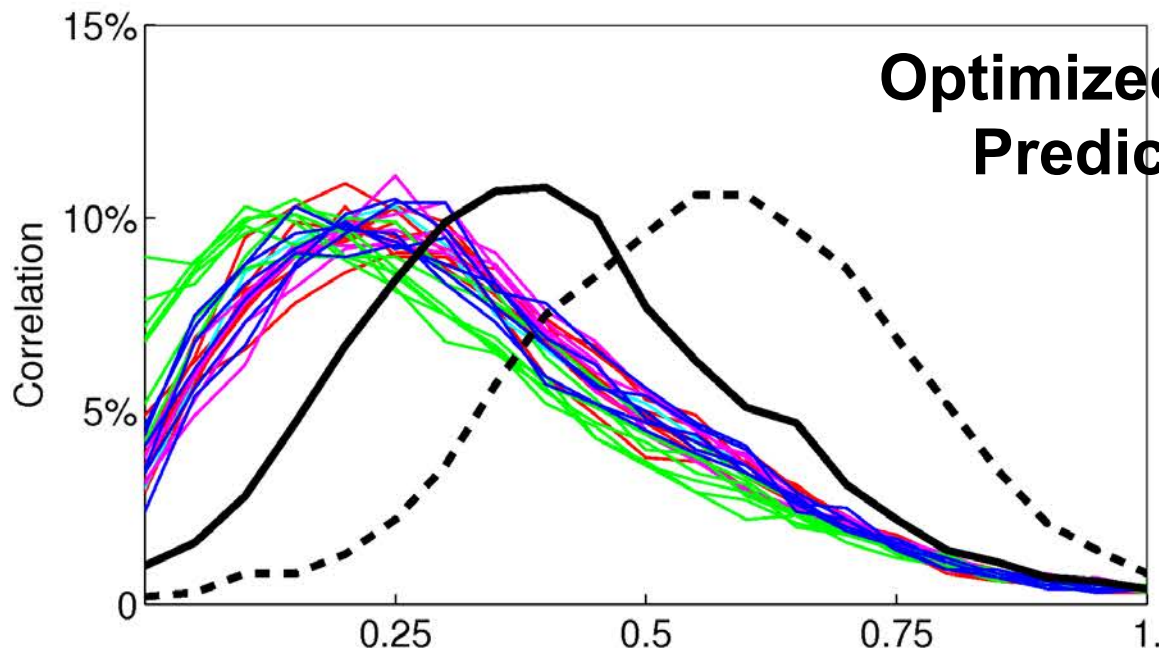
OBS



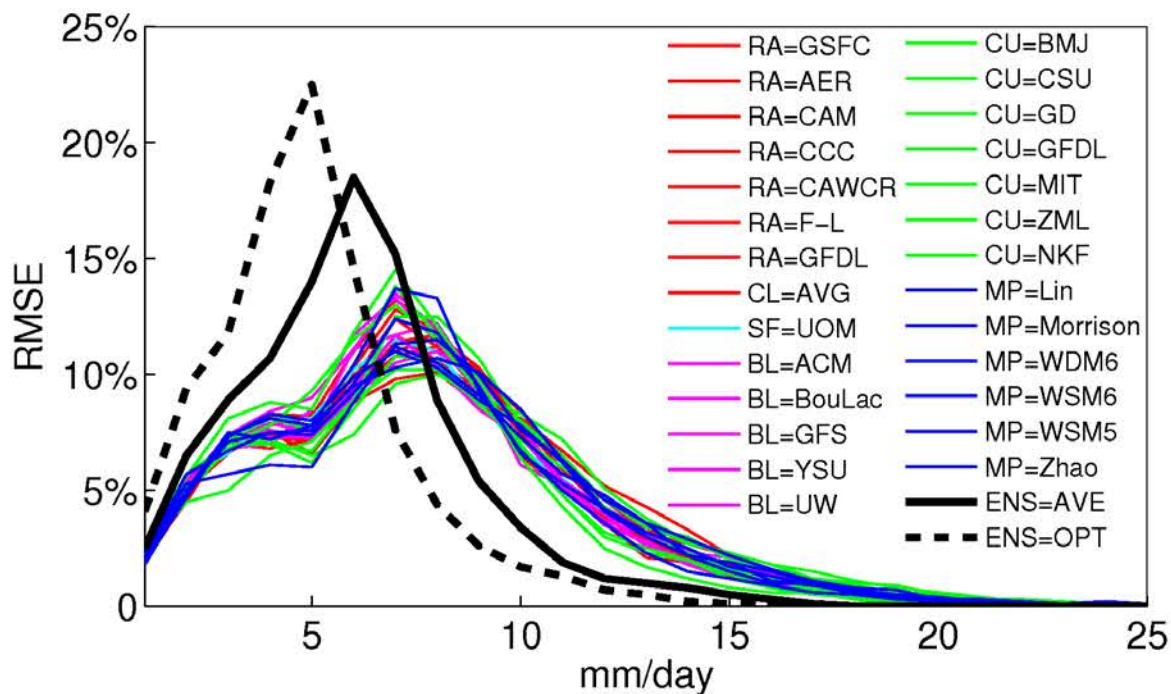
ECb



Optimized Physics Ensemble Prediction of Precipitation In summer 1993



The physics ensemble mean substantially increases the skill score over individual configurations, and there exists a large room to further enhance that skill through intelligent optimization.



Spatial frequency distributions of correlations (*top*) and rms errors (*bottom*) between CWRP and observed daily mean rainfall variations in summer 1993. Each line depicts a specific configuration in group of the five key physical processes (*color*). The ensemble result (ENS) is the average of all runs with equal (Ave) or optimal (OPT) weights, shown as *black solid* or *dashed* line.

CWRF

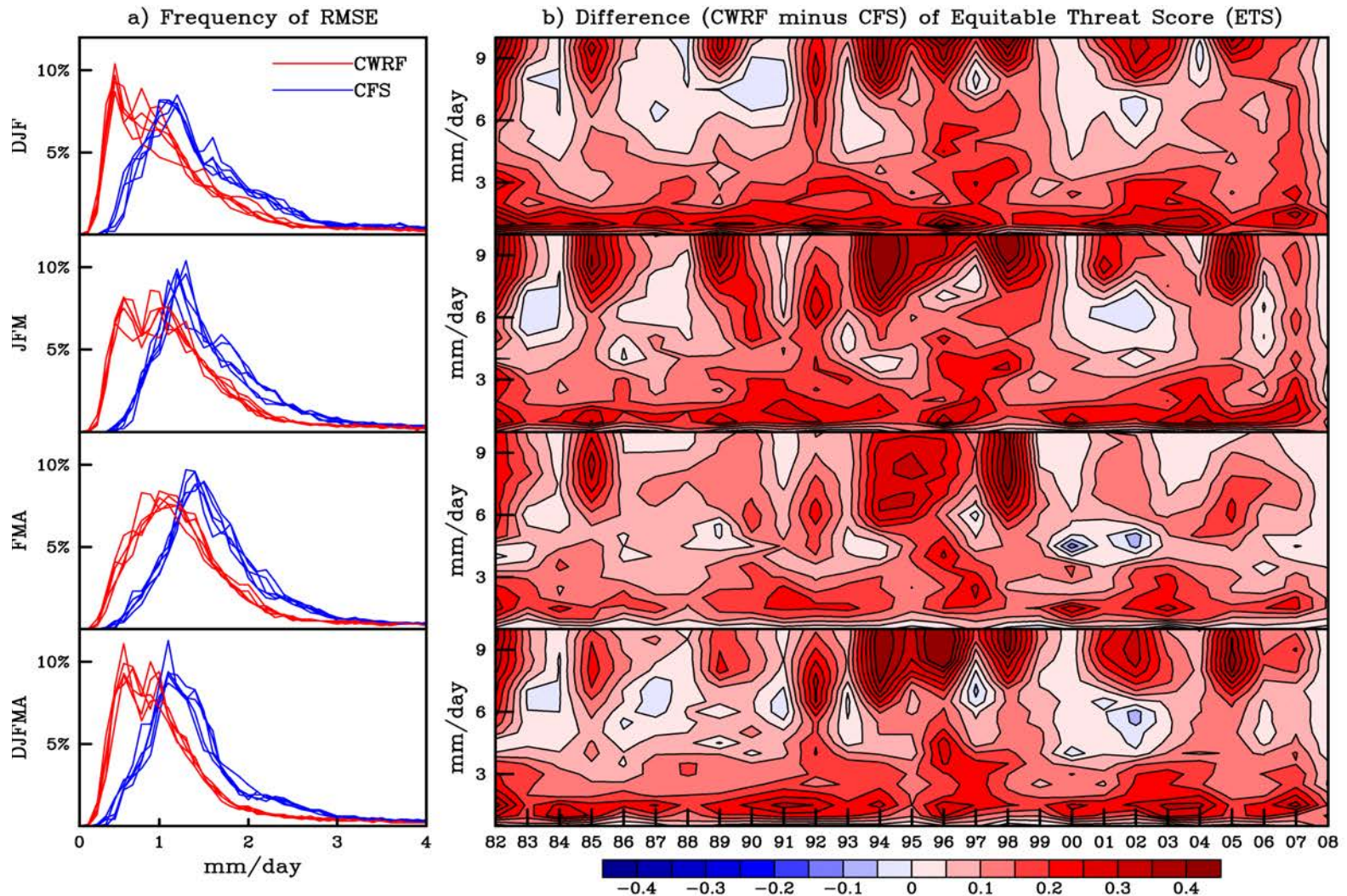
Seasonal-Interannual Climate Prediction

Nested with NOAA Operational

CFS

Yuan, X., and X.-Z. Liang, 2011: Improving cold season precipitation prediction by the nested CWRF-CFS system. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **38**, L02706, doi:10.1029/2010GL046104 .

CWRF Improves Seasonal Climate Prediction



a) Spatial frequency distributions of root mean square errors ($RMSE$, mm/day) predicted by the CFS and downscaled by the CWRF and **b)** CWRF minus CFS differences in the equitable threat score (ETS) for seasonal mean precipitation interannual variations. The statistics are based on all land grids over the entire inner domain for DJF, JFM, FMA, and DJFMA from the 5 realizations during 1982-2008. *From Yuan and Liang 2011 (GRL).*

CWRF improves predictions at regional-local scales

- CWRF includes advanced physics schemes crucial to climate
- CWRF couples essential components directly linking to impacts
- CWRF builds upon a super ensemble of alternative physics schemes for skill optimization and uncertainty quantification
- CWRF has greater capability & better skill than CMM5, WRF...
- CWRF downscaling improves CFS precipitation predictions

Faculty & Student

- **Research**

- ✧ Develop, test, evaluate physics parameterization
- ✧ Improve weather forecast, climate prediction
- ✧ Project climate change and impacts
- ✧ Understand process, mechanism

- **Thesis**

- ✧ Develop new schemes
- ✧ Compare schemes
- ✧ Diagnose processes

- **Fun**

