

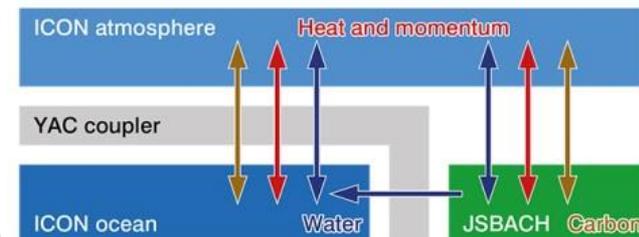
CMIP6-DICAD Teilprojekt 3: „ICON-Klimaprojektionen der Atmosphäre mit einer feineren Gitterweite über Europa“

Vera Maurer, Christian Steger, Barbara Früh (DWD)

mit Beiträgen von M. Giorgetta, M. Esch, R. Schnur (MPI)



ICON - ESM

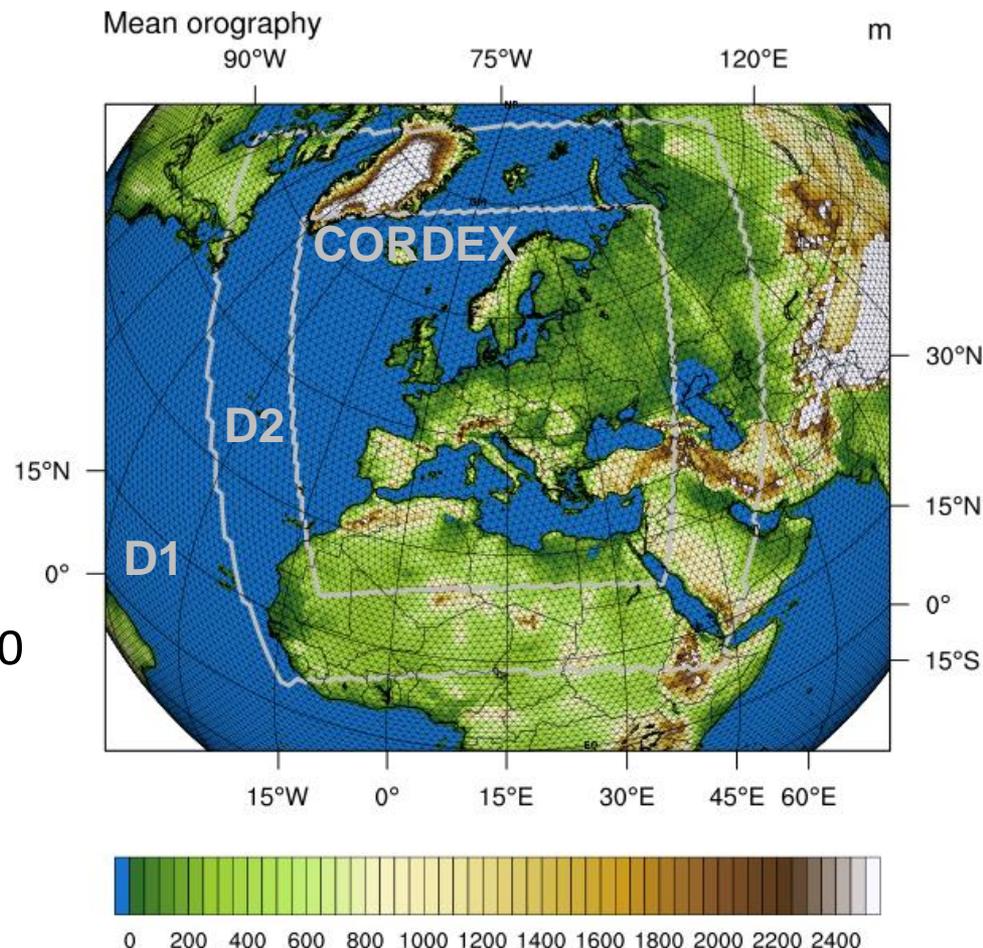


- Implementierung / Anpassung der nesting-Option in ICON-A
- Zurückführung der Änderungen in allgemeines Repository (M. Giorgetta, M. Esch), allgemeine Verfügbarkeit
- Aufsetzen eines Testexperiments für Testroutine (buildbot)
- Erstellung eines pre-processing Pakets für Ausschnittsgitter für ICON-A
- Optimierung der Modellkonfiguration ICON-A global + Teilgebiet über Europa
- Vergleichsexperimente mit ICON-NWP (AMIP-style mit nesting)
- Auswertungen für AMIP-Simulation (1981-2010) global 80 km (R2B5) mit einem Teilgebiet 40 km (R2B6), Vergleich von 1- und 2-Wege-nesting
- Vergleichsexperimente in global höherer Auflösung

- Übersicht Teilprojekt 3
- Auswertungen AMIP-Simulationen mit 1- und 2-Wege-nesting
 1. Modellsetup
 2. Auswertungen Globalgebiet
 3. Vergleich Global- und Teilgebiet
 4. Auswertungen Teilgebiet, Vergleich mit CORDEX-Simulationen
- Zusammenfassung

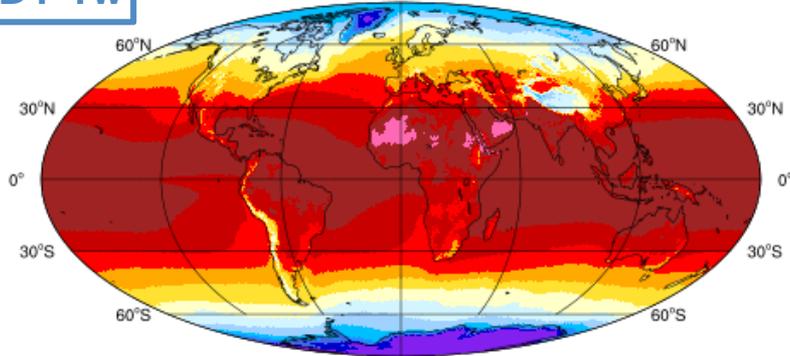
1. Modellsetup

- 2 AMIP-Simulationen:
 - 1-Wege-nesting (Simulation 1)
 - 2-Wege-nesting (Simulation 2)
- Simulationszeitraum 1979-2014, Auswertezeitraum 1981-2010
- D1-1w = Globalgebiet Simulation 1
D2-1w = Teilgebiet Simulation 1
D1-2w = Globalgebiet Simulation 2
D2-2w = Teilgebiet Simulation 2
- techn. Unterschiede zu icon-aes-1.3.0 (Giorgetta et al., 2018):
 - horizontal 80 km statt 160 km, vertikal 90 statt 47 Schichten
 - leicht verändertes tuning
- D1-hires = global 40 km (nur 1979)

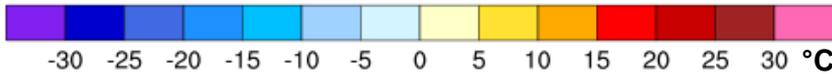


2. Auswertungen Globalgebiet – 2 m-Temperatur

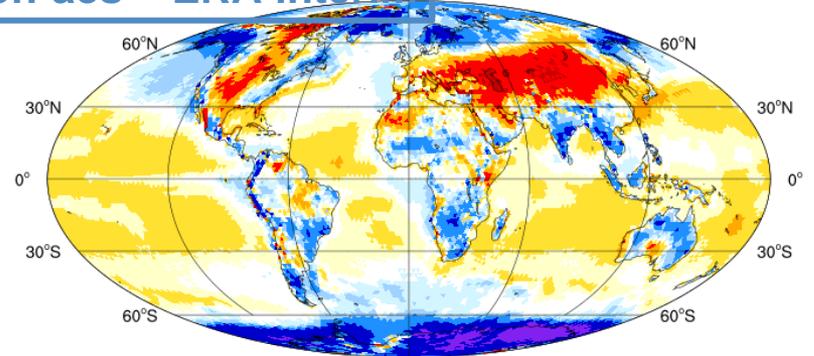
D1-1w



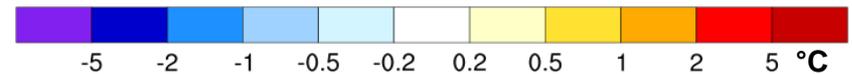
min= -55.620 mean= 14.771 max= 33.105



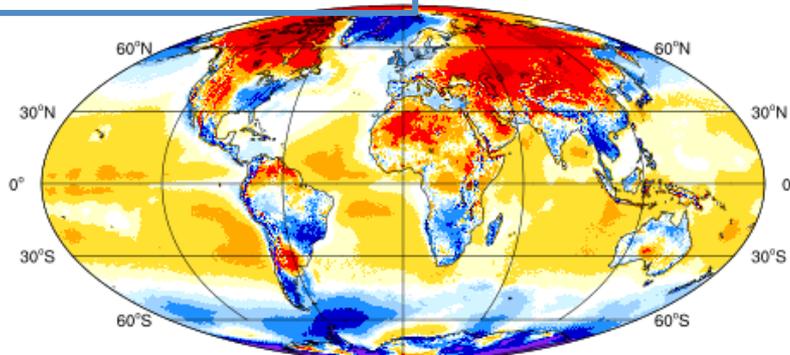
icon-aes – ERA-interim



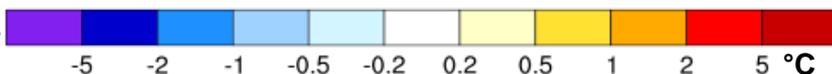
min= -8.589 mean= 0.060 std= 1.352 max= 7.634



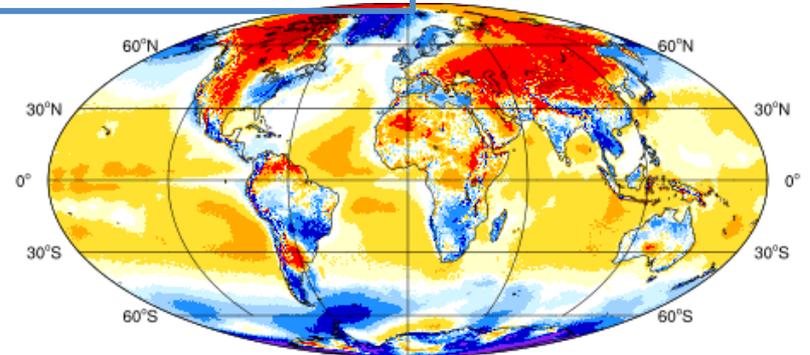
D1-1w - ERA-interim



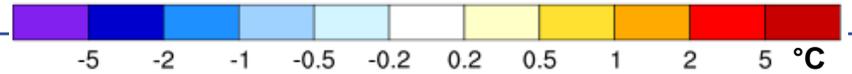
min= -18.940 mean= 0.405 std= 1.626 max= 11.077



D1-2w - ERA-interim



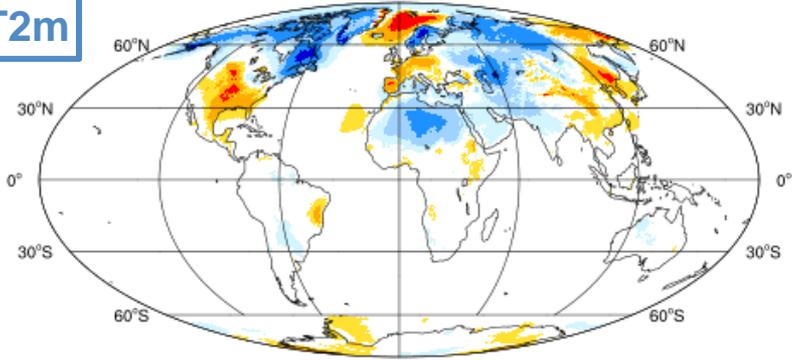
min= -18.255 mean= 0.354 std= 1.507 max= 10.968



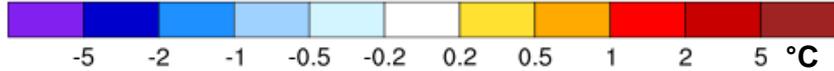
2. Auswertungen Globalgebiet (D1-2w - D1-1w)



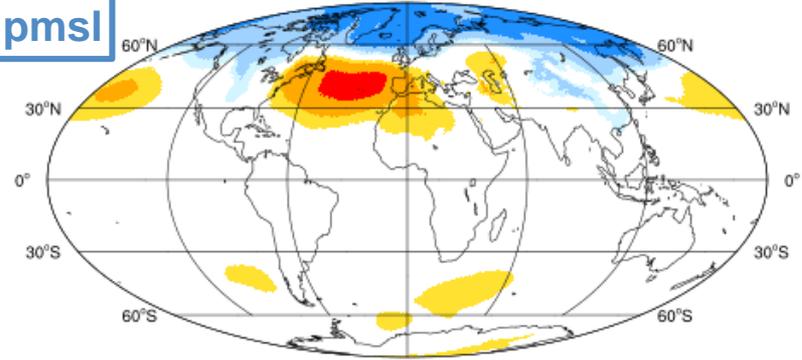
T2m



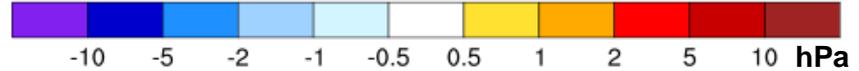
min= -2.752 mean= -0.051 std= 0.333 max= 1.633



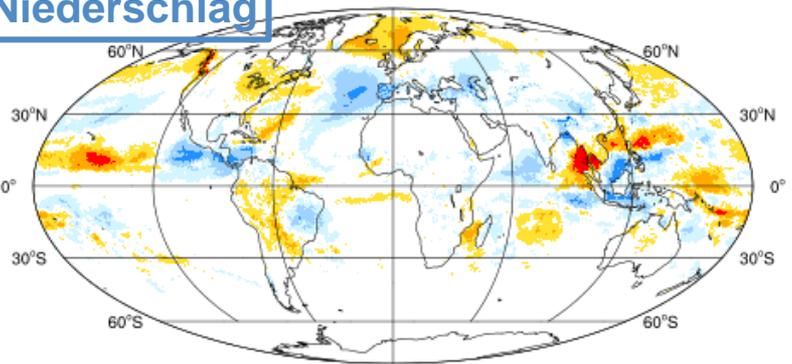
pmsl



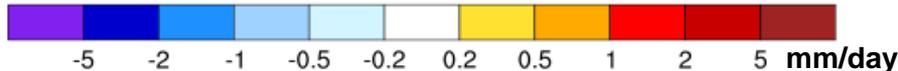
min= -3.790 mean= -0.001 std= 0.771 max= 2.579



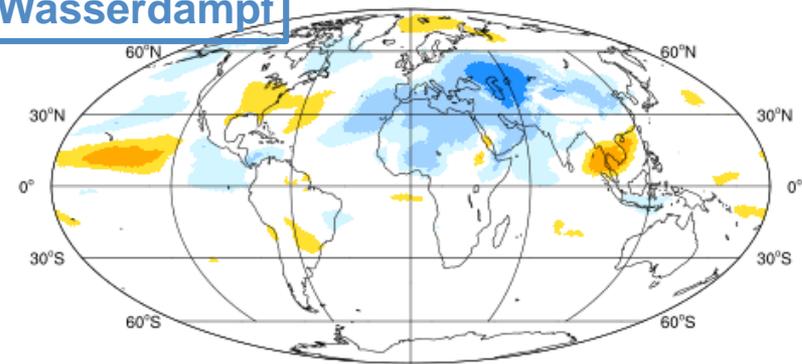
Niederschlag



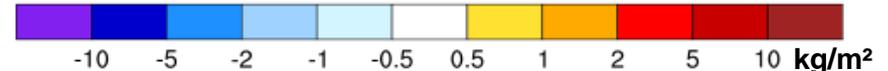
min= -3.063 mean= -0.010 std= 0.265 max= 2.679



Wasserdampf

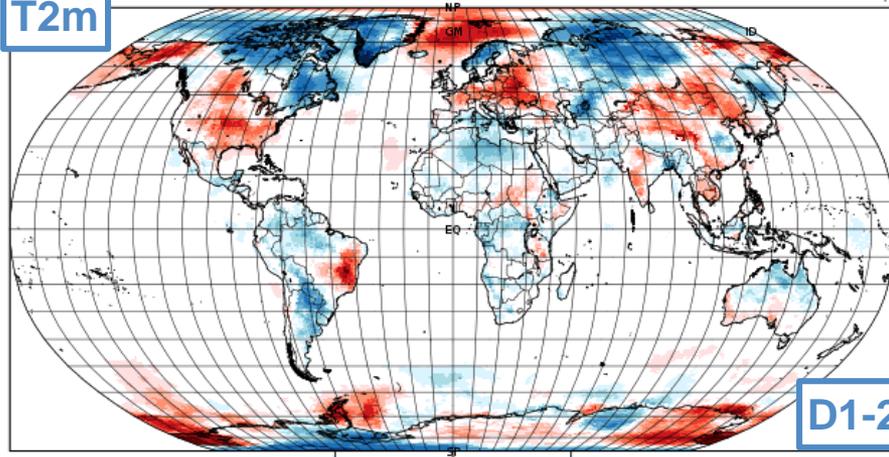


min= -4.274 mean= -0.126 std= 0.537 max= 1.967

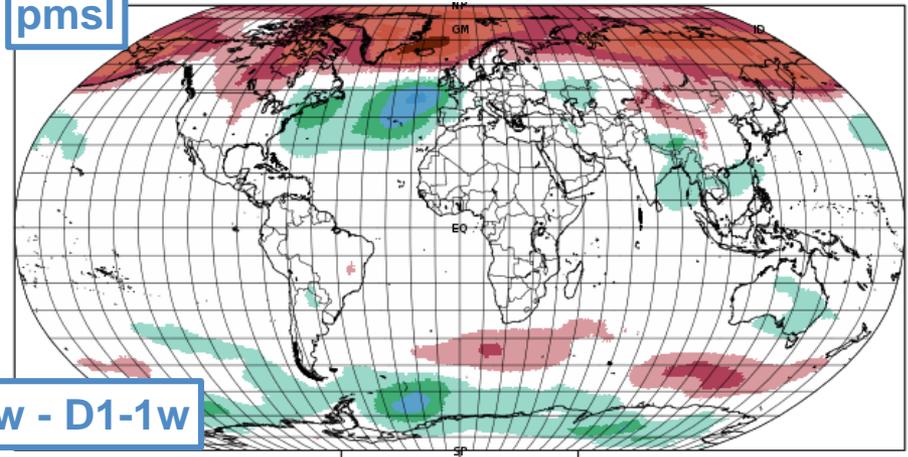


2. Auswertungen Globalgebiet (nur 1979)

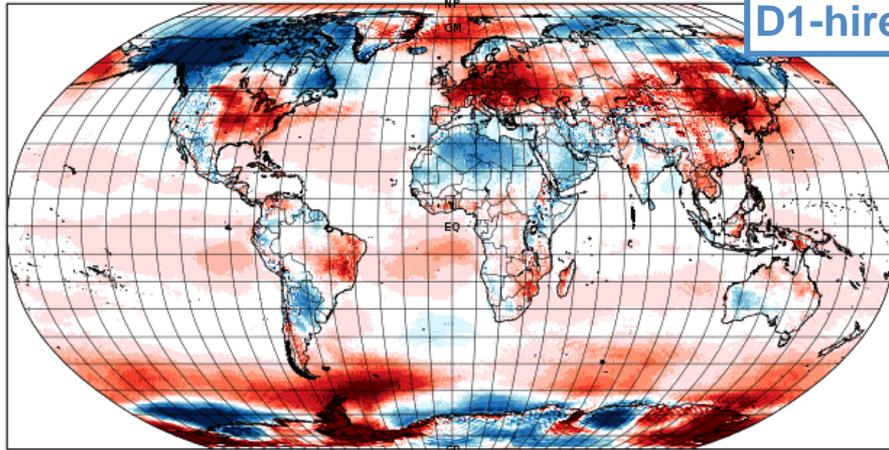
T2m



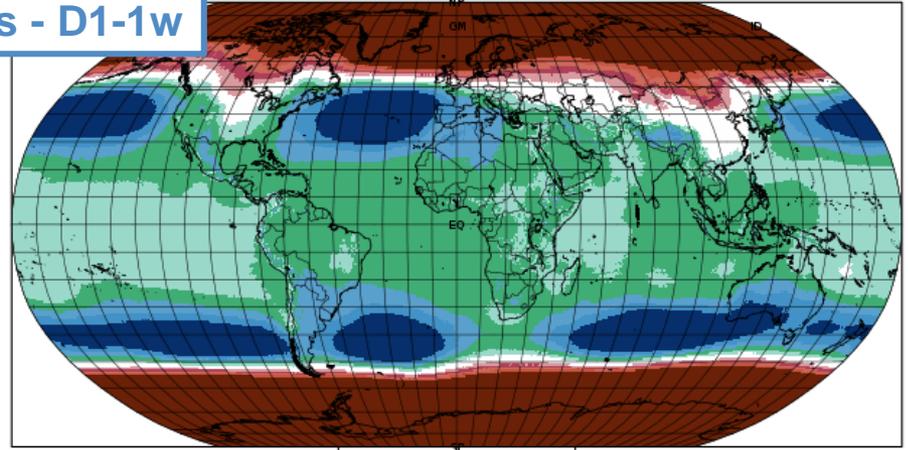
pmsl



D1-2w - D1-1w

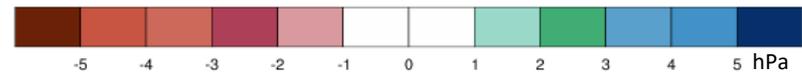
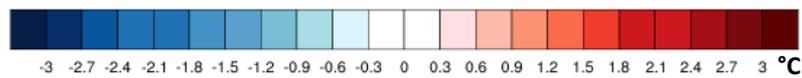


D1-hires - D1-1w



90°W 0° 90°E

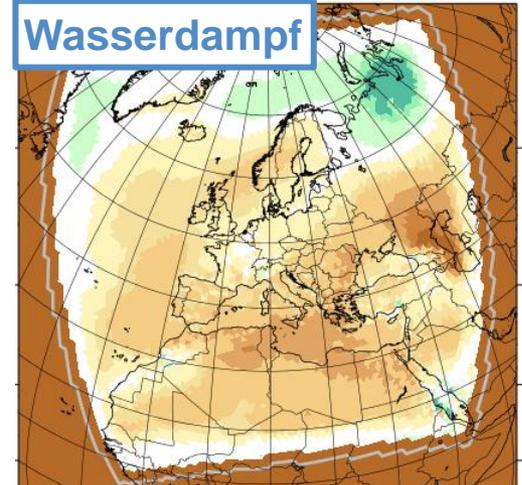
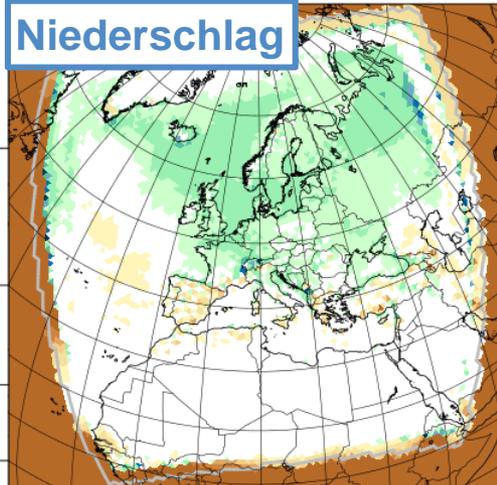
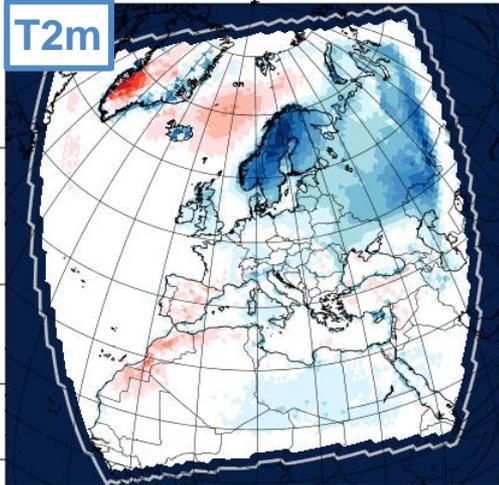
90°W 0° 90°E



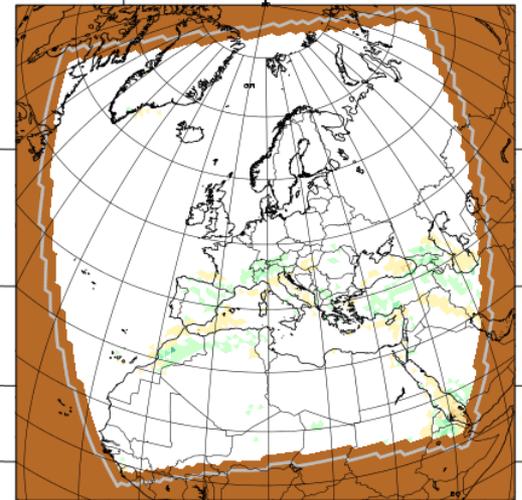
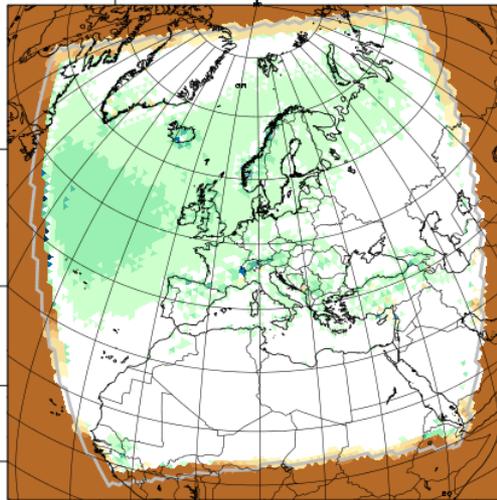
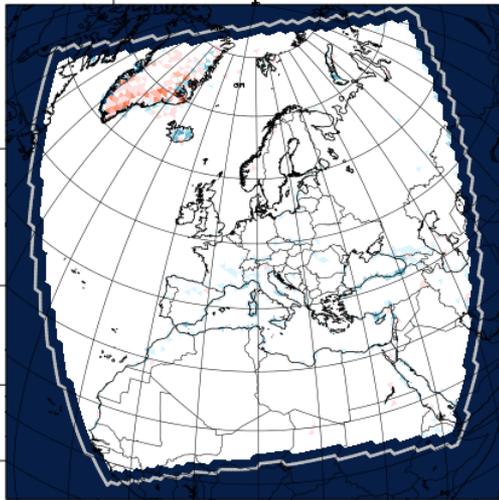
3. Vergleich Global- und Teilgebiet



D2-1w
-
D1-1w



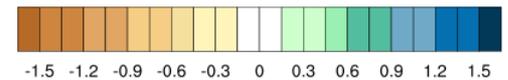
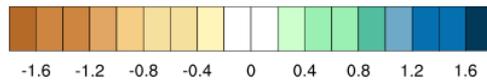
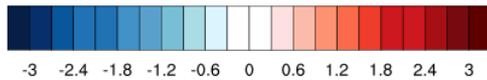
D2-2w
-
D1-2w



30°W 15°W 0° 15°E 30°E 45°E

30°W 15°W 0° 15°E 30°E 45°E

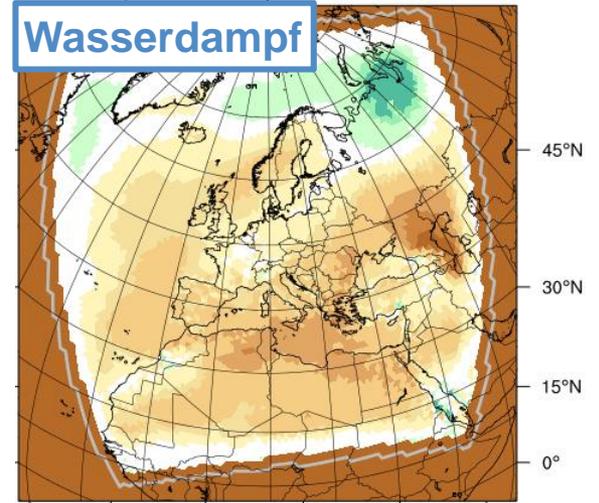
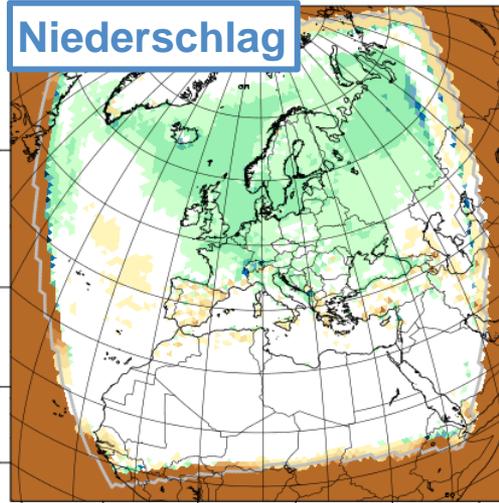
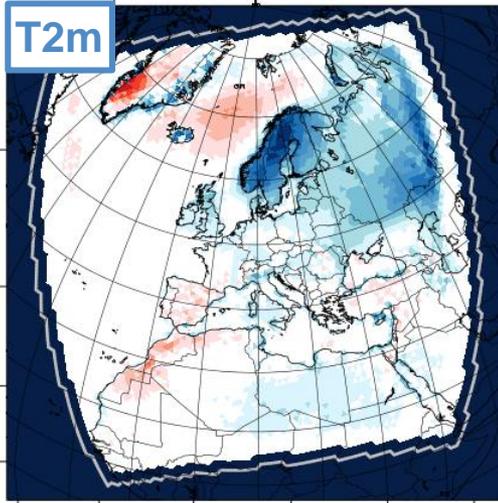
30°W 15°W 0° 15°E 30°E 45°E



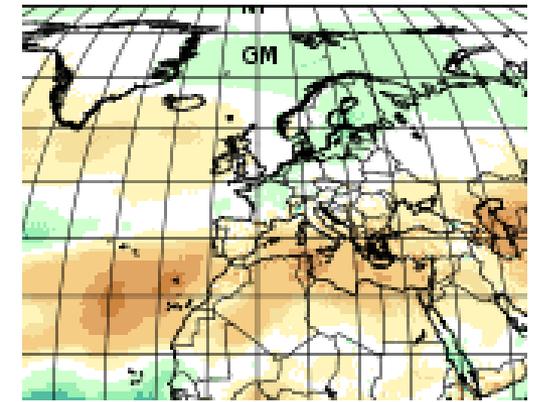
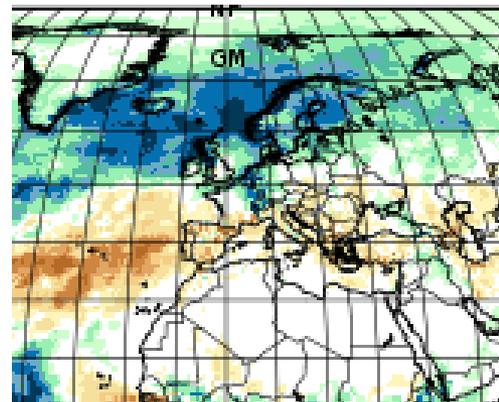
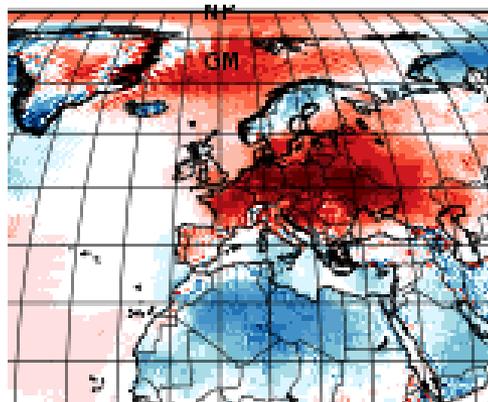
3. Vergleich Global- und Teilgebiet



D2-1w
-
D1-1w



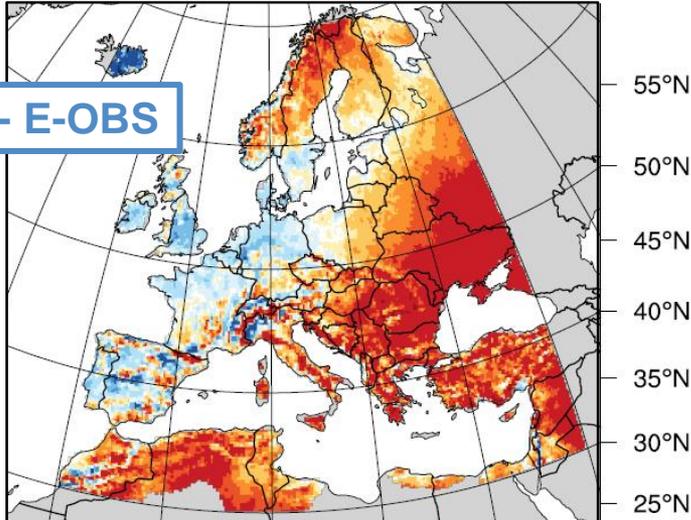
D1-hires
-
D1-1w



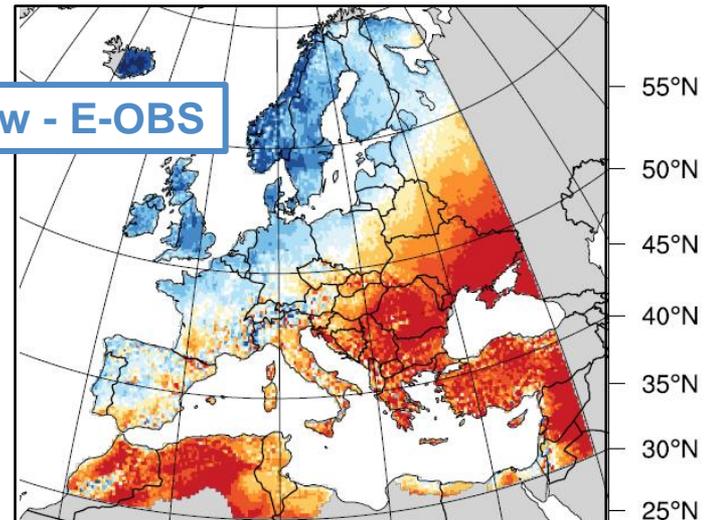
4. Auswertungen Teilgebiet – 2 m-Temperatur



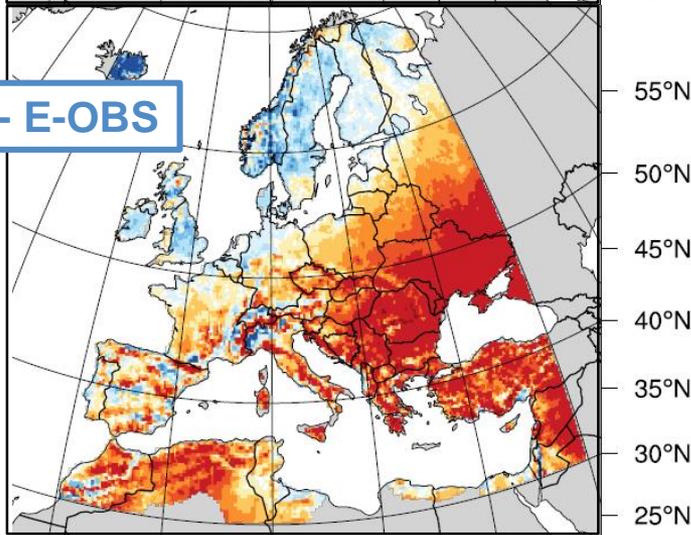
D1-1w - E-OBS



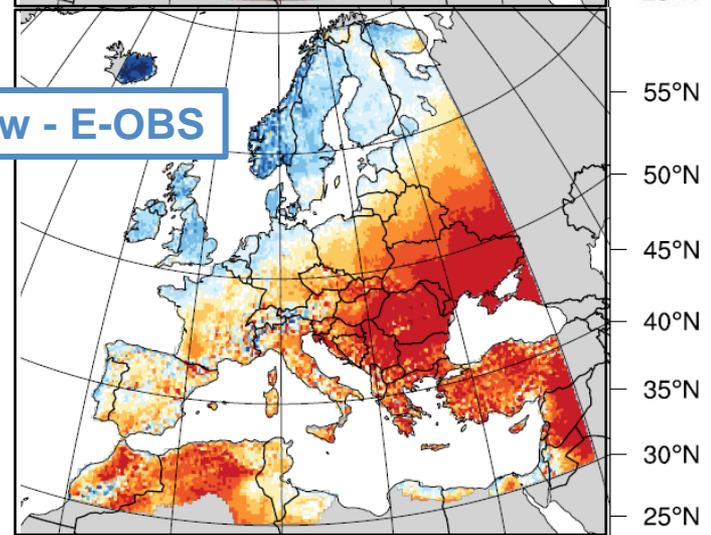
D2-1w - E-OBS



D1-2w - E-OBS

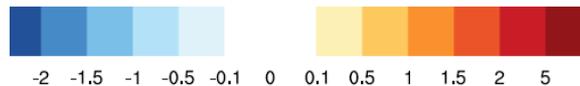


D2-2w - E-OBS



10°W 0° 10°E 20°E 30°E

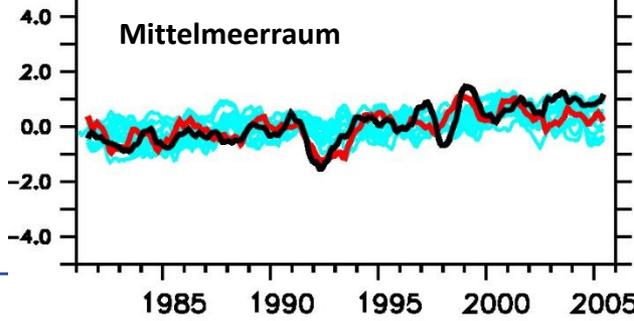
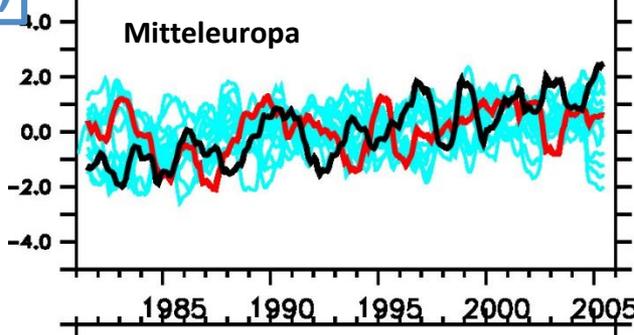
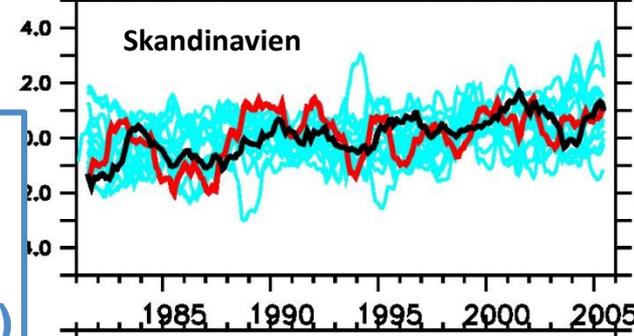
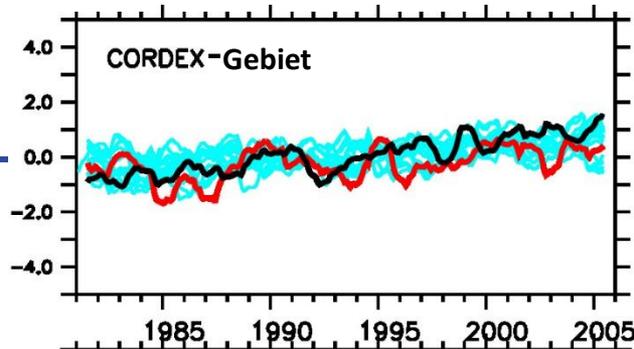
10°W 0° 10°E 20°E 30°E



2m-Temp

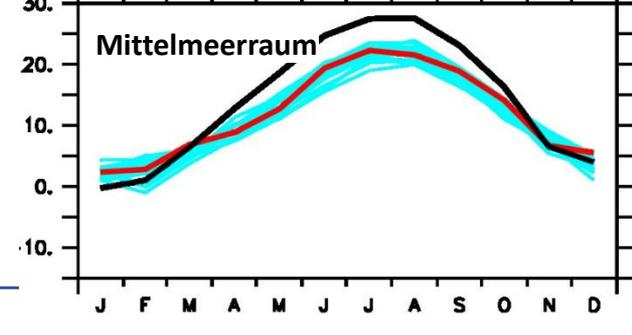
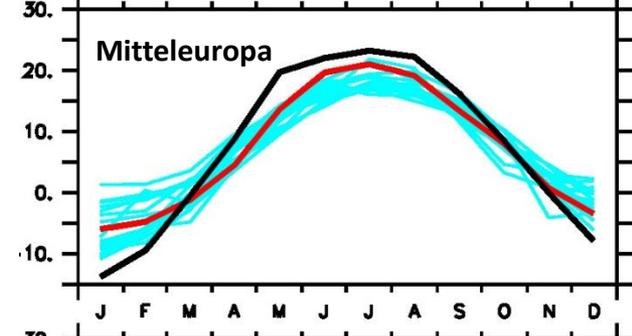
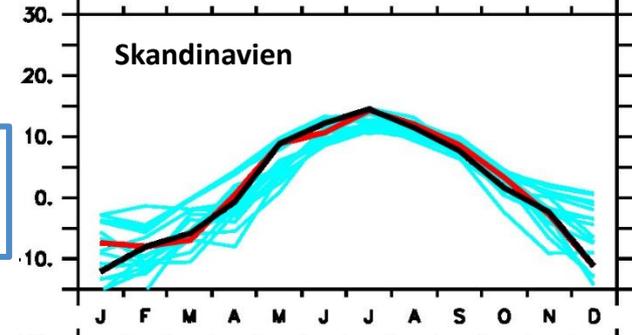
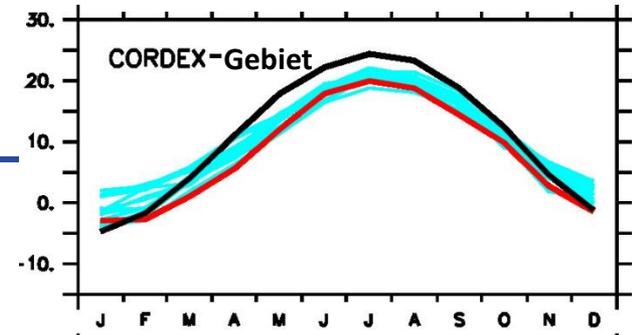
D2-2w

Jahres-
mittelwerte
(relativ zum
30-Jahresm.)



mittlerer
Jahresgang

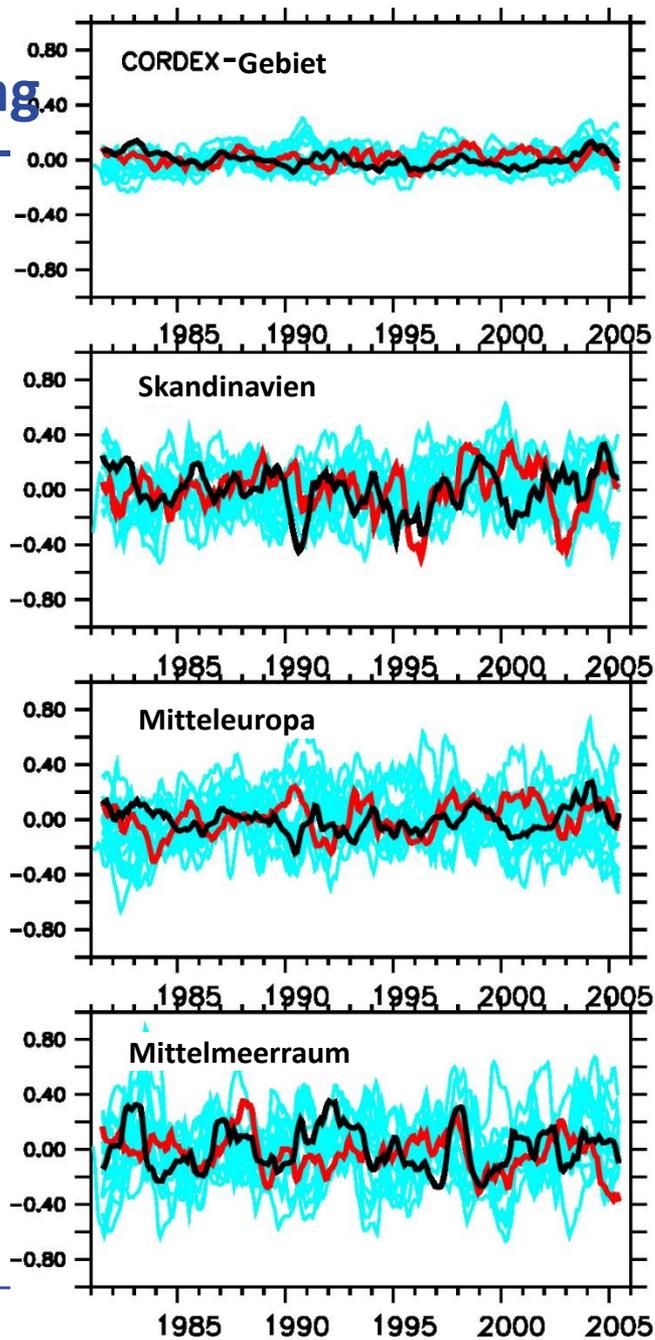
ICON
EOBS
CORDEX



Niederschlag

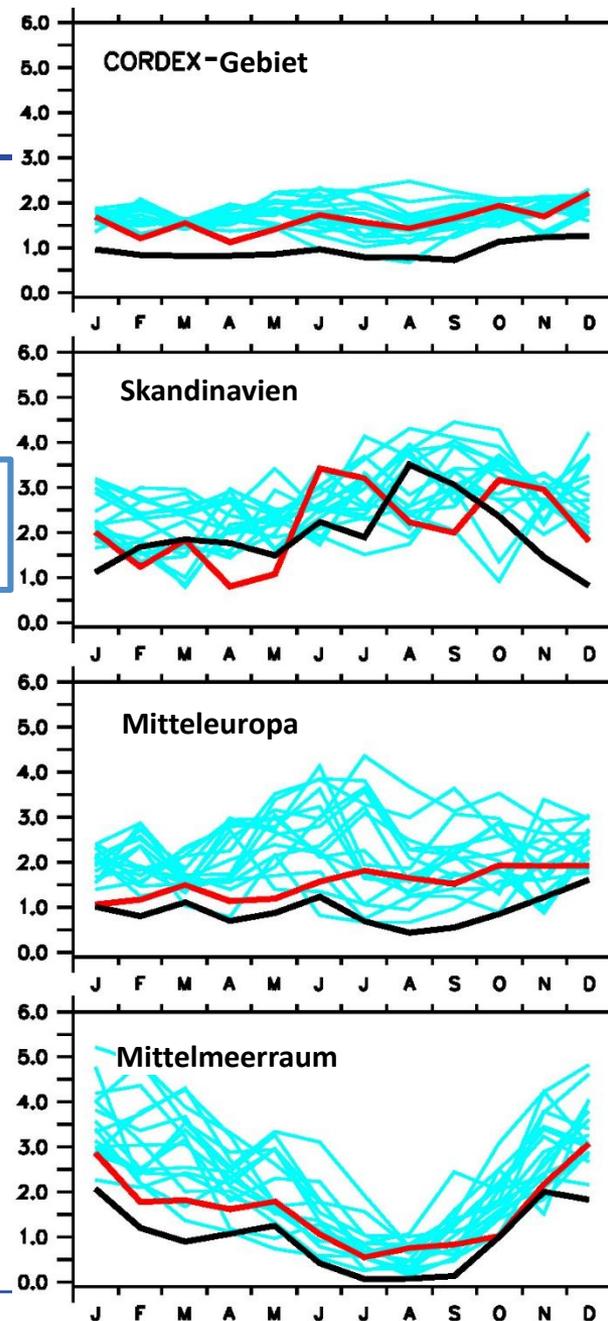
D2-2w

Jahres-
mittelwerte
(relativ zum
30-Jahresm.)



mittlerer
Jahresgang

ICON
EOBS
CORDEX



- ➔ Differenzen zwischen den 2 AMIP-Simulationen im Globalgebiet vergleichbar mit
 - (1) Differenzen zu global höher aufgelöster Simulation
 - ➔ 2-Wege-nesting ist physikalisch konsistent
 - (2) Differenzen zwischen Teilgebiet und Globalgebiet bei 1-Wege-nesting
 - ➔ 1-Wege nesting (Ansatz der regionalen Klimamodellierung) generiert ähnliche atmosphärische Felder wie global höhere Auflösung
- ➔ auflösungsbedingte Unterschiede im Atmosphärenmodell müssen besser verstanden werden (z.B. Unterschiede im red. Bodendruck)!
- ➔ Abweichungen zu Beobachtungen über Europa können noch verringert werden (tuning im Globalmodell)
- ➔ Gütemaße für Europa für Global- und Teilgebiet beider Simulationen vergleichbar
- ➔ 2 m-Temperatur und Niederschlag im Bereich der CORDEX-Simulationen, selbst ohne ausgiebiges tuning