

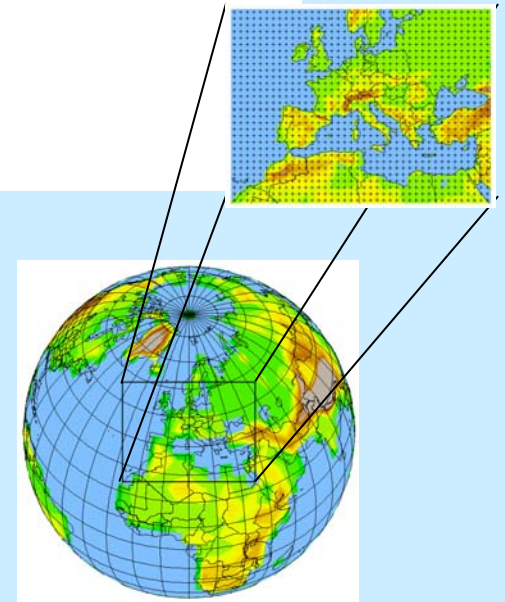
Application of RegCM3 for regional climate studies

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The Israeli Association for Aerosol Research 23rd Annual Meeting

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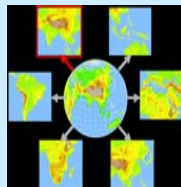
RegCM3

International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste

Filippo Giorgi, Xunqiang Bi, Jeremy Pal, Erica Coppola, Nellie Elguindi, Elfatih Eltahir, Raquel Francisco, Sara Rauscher, Sonia Seneviratne, Eric Small, Ashraf Zakey, Fabien Solmon, and many more

Summary of RegCM3

- Dynamics:
 - MM5 Hydrostatic (Grell et al 1994)
 - Non-hydrostatic (Bi; in progress)
- Radiation:
 - CCM3 (Kiehl 1996)
- Large-Scale Clouds & Precipitation:
 - SUBEX (Pal et al 2000)
- Cumulus convection:
 - Grell (1993) + FC80 Closure
 - Anthes-Kuo (1977)
 - Emanuel (1991)
 - Betts-Miller (1993)
- Boundary Layer:
 - Holtslag (1990)
- Tracers/Aerosols/Mineral Dust:
 - Qian et al (2001); Solomon et al. 2006
 - Zakey et al (2006)
- Land Surface:
 - BATS (Dickinson et al 1991)
 - SUB-BATS (Giorgi et al 2003)
 - CLM (Dai et al 2003, In progress)
 - IBIS (Foley; In progress)
- Ocean Fluxes
 - Zeng et al (1998)
 - BATS (Dickinson et al 1991)
- Computations
 - Parallel Code (Yeh, Gao)
 - Multiple Platforms
 - More User-Friendlier Code



Applications

High resolution climate change simulation for the Jordan River Project with RegCM3

by

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Resolution: 25 km/18L

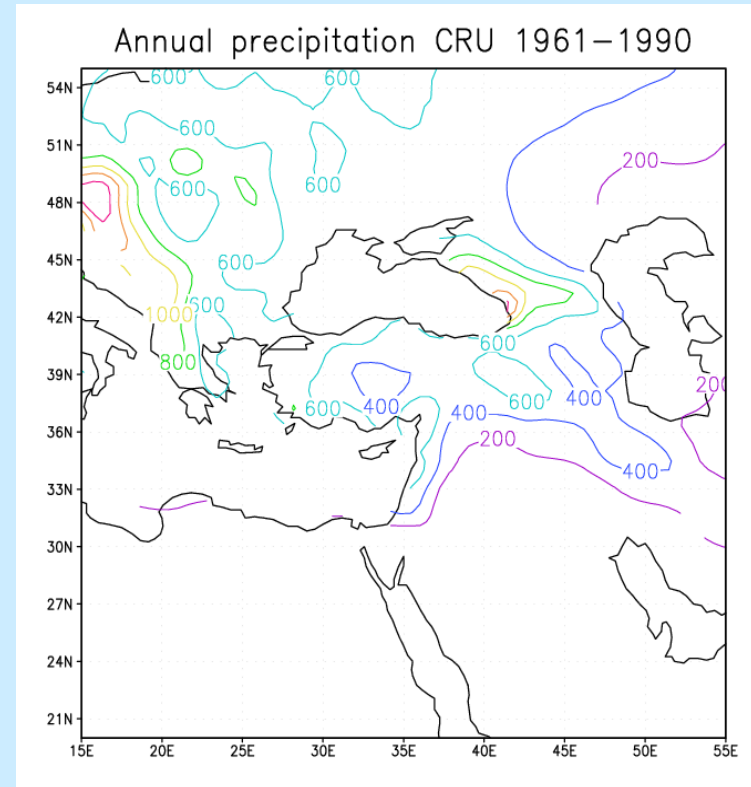
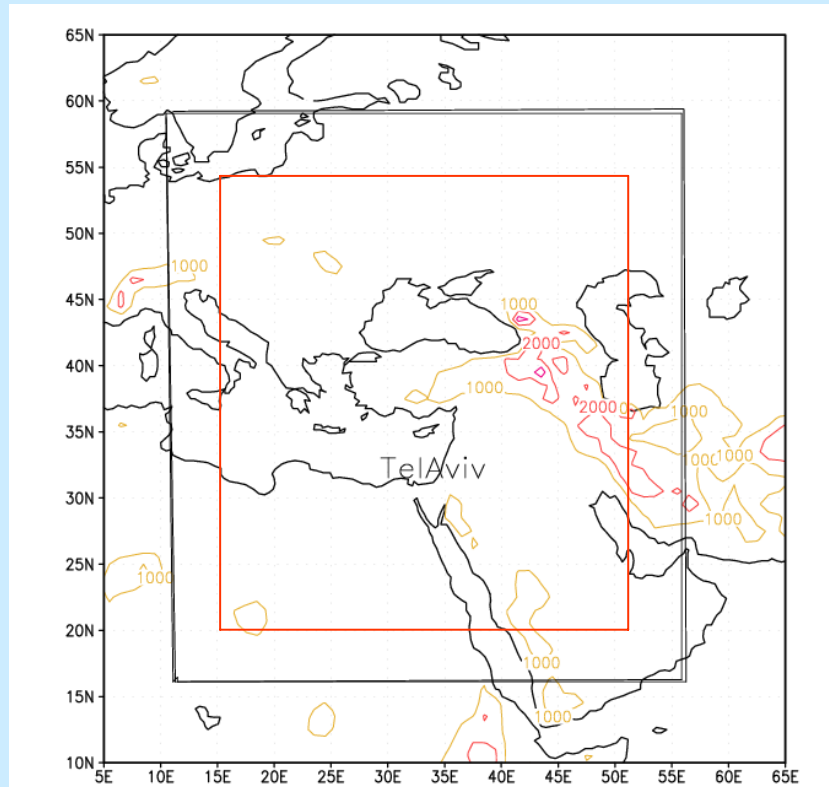
Period of simulation: 1960-2060

Driving data: ECHAM5/OM

GHG emission scenario: A1B

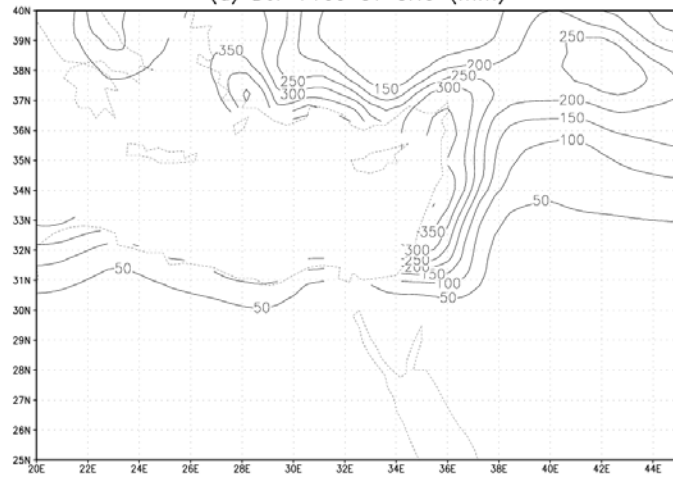
Optimal domain configuration

accounting for climate effects of topography of the region

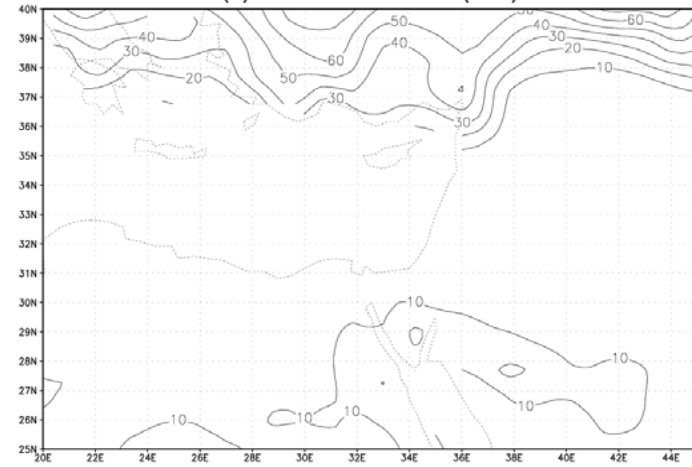


Precipitation

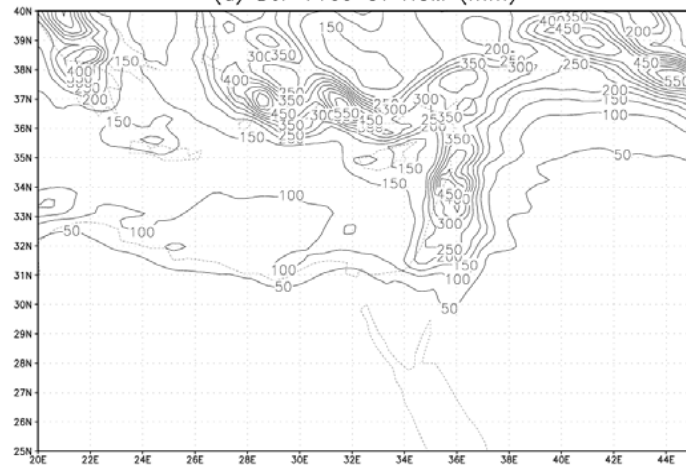
(a) DJF Prec CT CRU (mm)



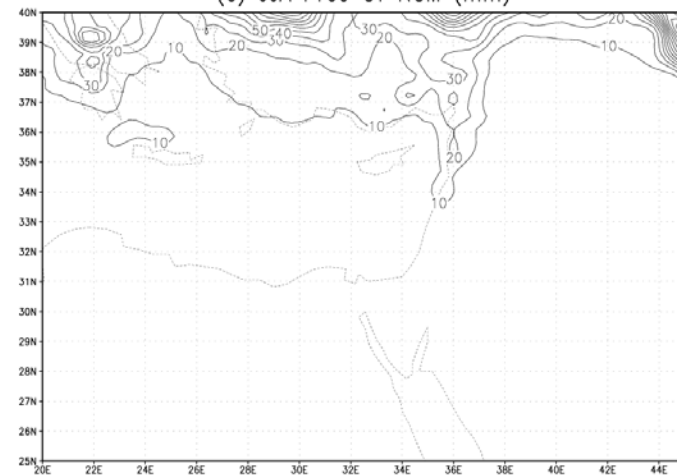
(c) JJA Prec CT CRU (mm)



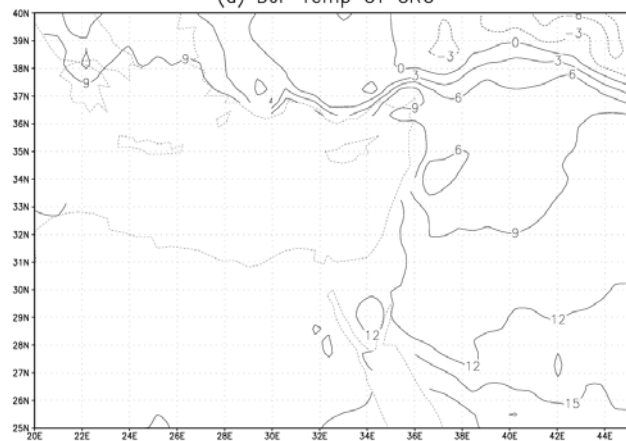
(a) DJF Prec CT RCM (mm)



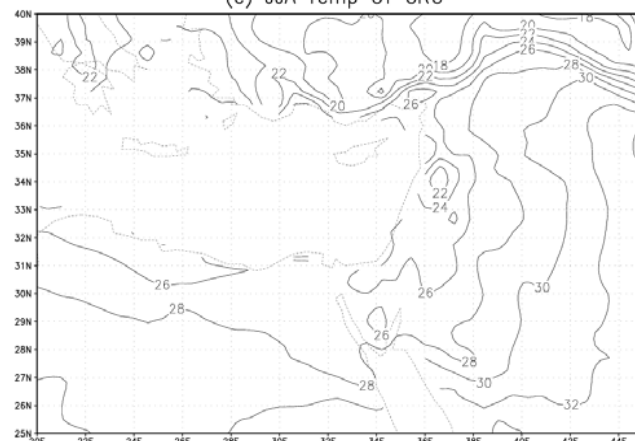
(c) JJA Prec CT RCM (mm)



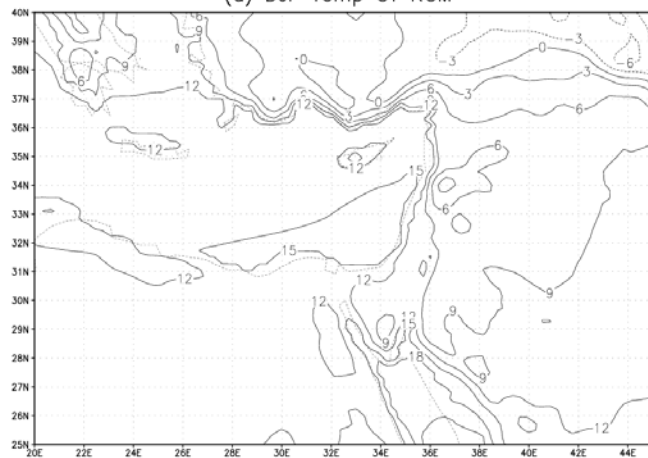
(a) DJF Temp CT CRU



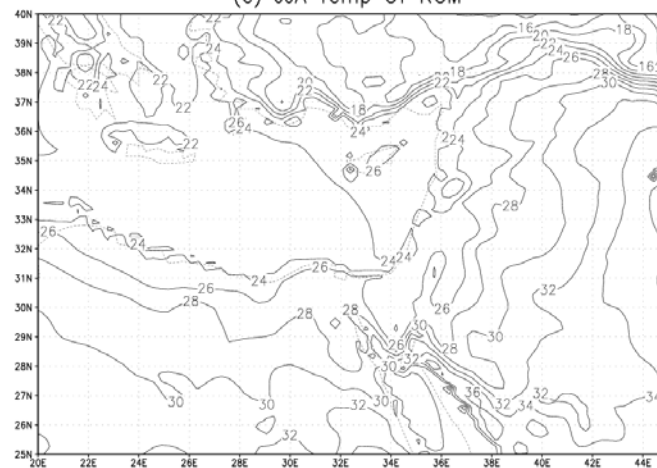
(c) JJA Temp CT CRU



(a) DJF Temp CT RCM

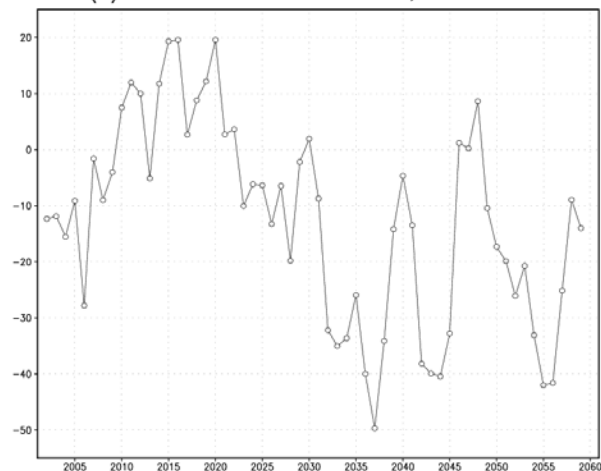


(c) JJA Temp CT RCM

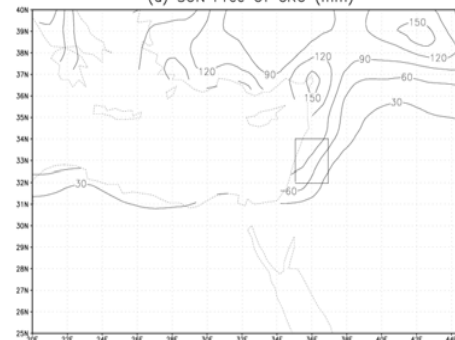


Anthropogenically induced climate change trends till 2060 vs multiyear mean for 1961-1990

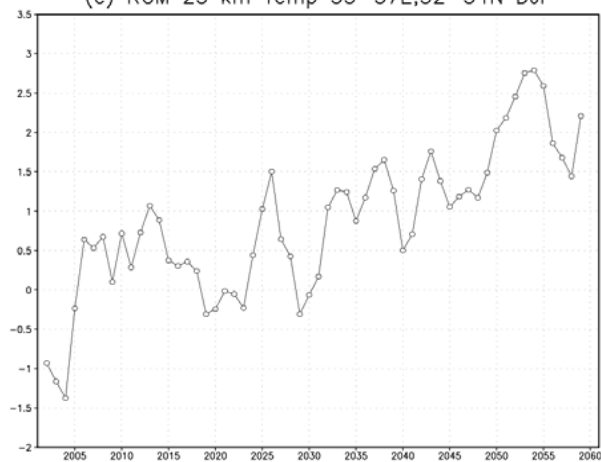
(a) RCM 25 km Prec 35–37E;32–34N DJF



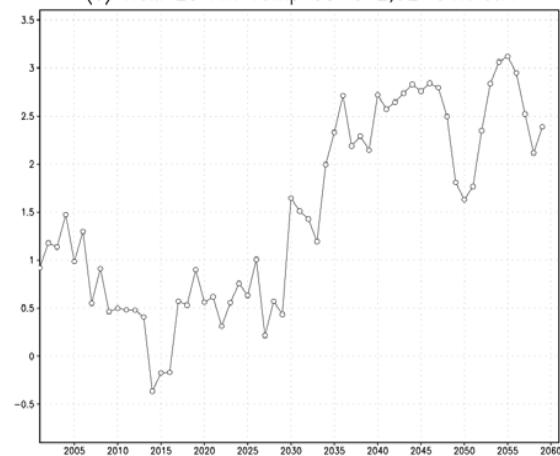
(d) SON Prec CT CRU (mm)



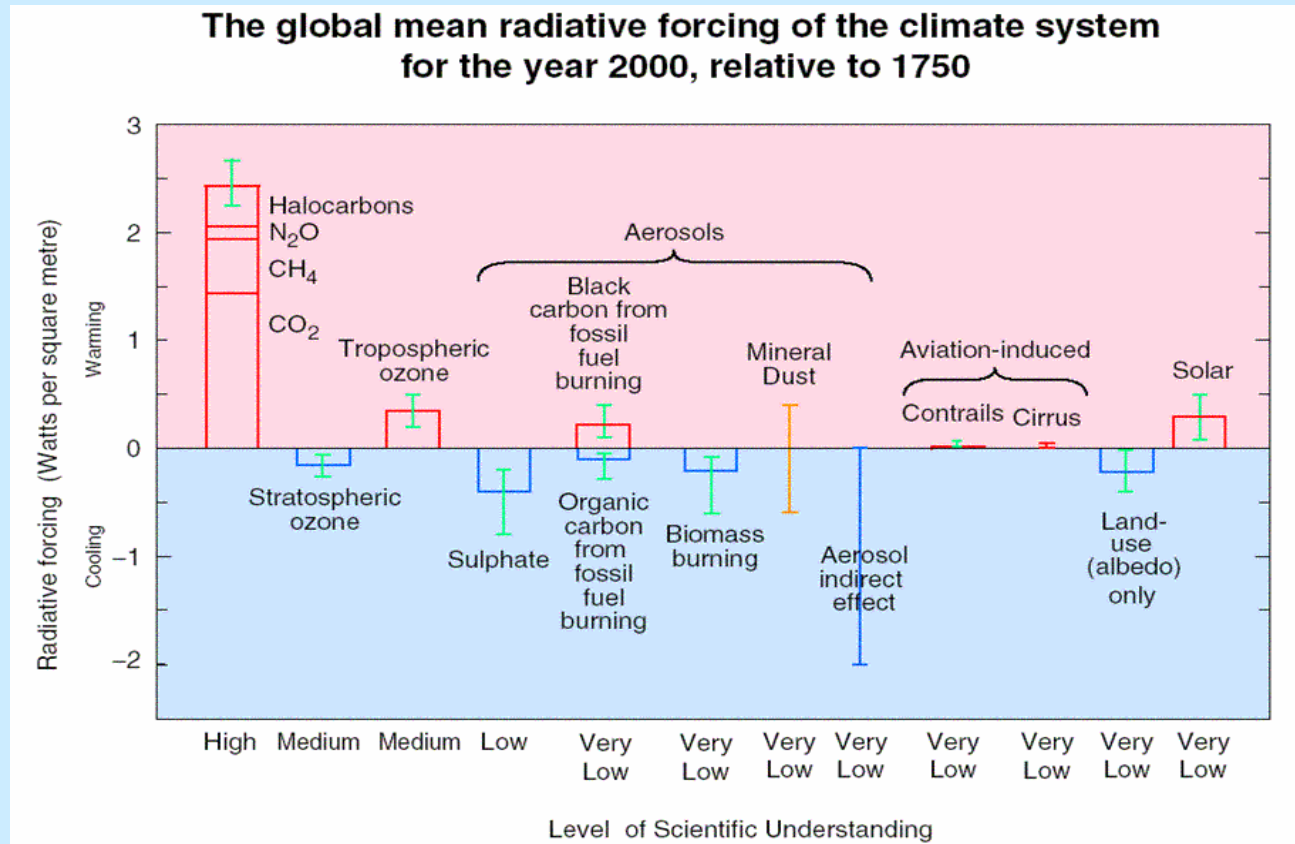
(c) RCM 25 km Temp 35–37E;32–34N DJF



(c) RCM 25 km Temp 35–37E;32–34N JJA



Aerosols in RegCM3



- Tropospheric aerosols : Importance of regional scale processes
- First step : simulation of sources, physico-chemical nature and atmospheric content of aerosol
- Second step : radiative forcing, climatic and ecological feedback

Aerosols in RegCM3

- **General approach** $\longleftrightarrow$ Tracer model / RegCM3 (from Giorgi et al., Qian et al.)

$$\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} = \underbrace{-\bar{V} \cdot \nabla \chi + F_H + F_V + T_{CUM}}_{\text{Transport}} + \underbrace{S_\chi}_{\text{Primary Emissions}} - \underbrace{R_{w,ls} - R_{w,cum}}_{\text{Removal terms}} - \underbrace{D_{dep}}_{\text{Physico-chemical transformations}} + \sum Q_p - Q_l$$

Strongly dependent on the nature of the tracer

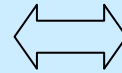
- **Particles and chemical species considered.**

SO_2 $\longleftrightarrow$ SO_4^{--}		BC (soot)		OC (total organic carbon)		DUST (4 bins)			
Aqueous and gaseous conversion (Qian et al., 2001)		Hydrophilic (20% at emission)	Hydrophobic (80% at emission)	Hydrophilic (50% at emission)	Hydrophobic (50% at emission)	0.01-1 μm	1-2.5 μm	2.5-5 μm	5-20 μm

Aerosols processes

Transport of tracers

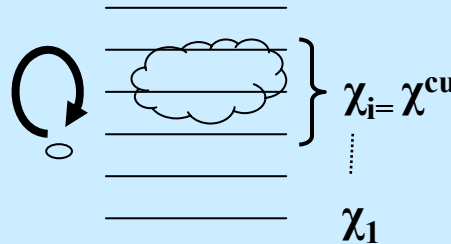
Advection / diffusion



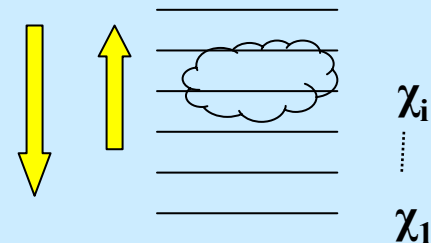
Cloud mmr (mm5 options)

Convective transport

Simple mixing hypothesis



Based on Grell scheme mass fluxes



Wet removal by large scale rainfall:

$$R_{w,ls} = \chi f_{sol}(\chi) \frac{1 - \exp(-\Delta t / \tau_{w,ls})}{\Delta t}$$

(Giorgi et al., 1989)

Wet removal by cumulus convective rainfall:

$$R_{w,cum} = \chi f_{cum} f_{sol}(\chi) \frac{1 - \exp(-\Delta t / \tau_{w,cum})}{\Delta t}$$

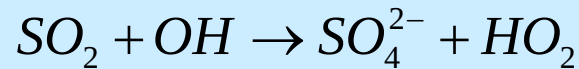
$\tau_{w,cum} \sim 20\text{min}$

**Dry deposition : 1 prescribed deposition velocities (nature tracer / surface)
2 on-line settling and dry deposition.**

Aerosols processes

- **Sulfur Aerosol Model** (Kasibhalta et al., 1997, Qian et al., 2001)

Gas phase:



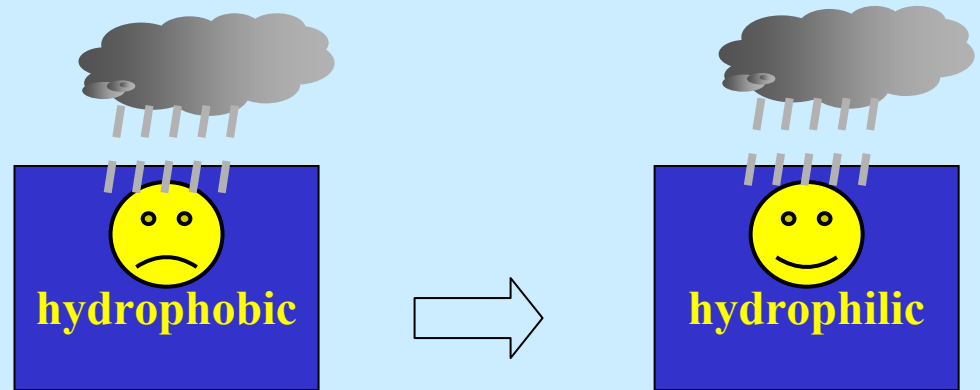
Aqueous phase:



[OH] : constant profile + diurnal evolution (max for $\cos\theta = 1$)

- **Aging of carbon aerosol**
(Cooke et al., 1999)

Simple approach :

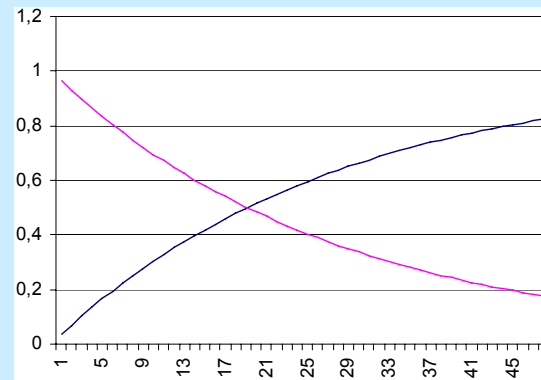


$$\tau_{\text{aging}} = 1,15 \text{ days}$$

Deposition
(dry, wet)

Optical
properties

CCN



Aerosol dust source and deposition parameterization in RegCM

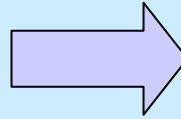
Input parameters

Soil texture (12 types, USDA)

Soil erodible dry aggregates distribution

Land surface properties (BATS)
(roughness, soil humidity, cover fractions)

Regcm atmospheric variables
(surface wind, air temperature, air density)



DUST emission scheme



Saltation (Marticorena et al. 1995)

Roughness and humidity correction



Sand-blasting (Alfaro et al., 1997, 2001)



Dust flux distribution

(3 log-normal emission modes)



4 Transport bins



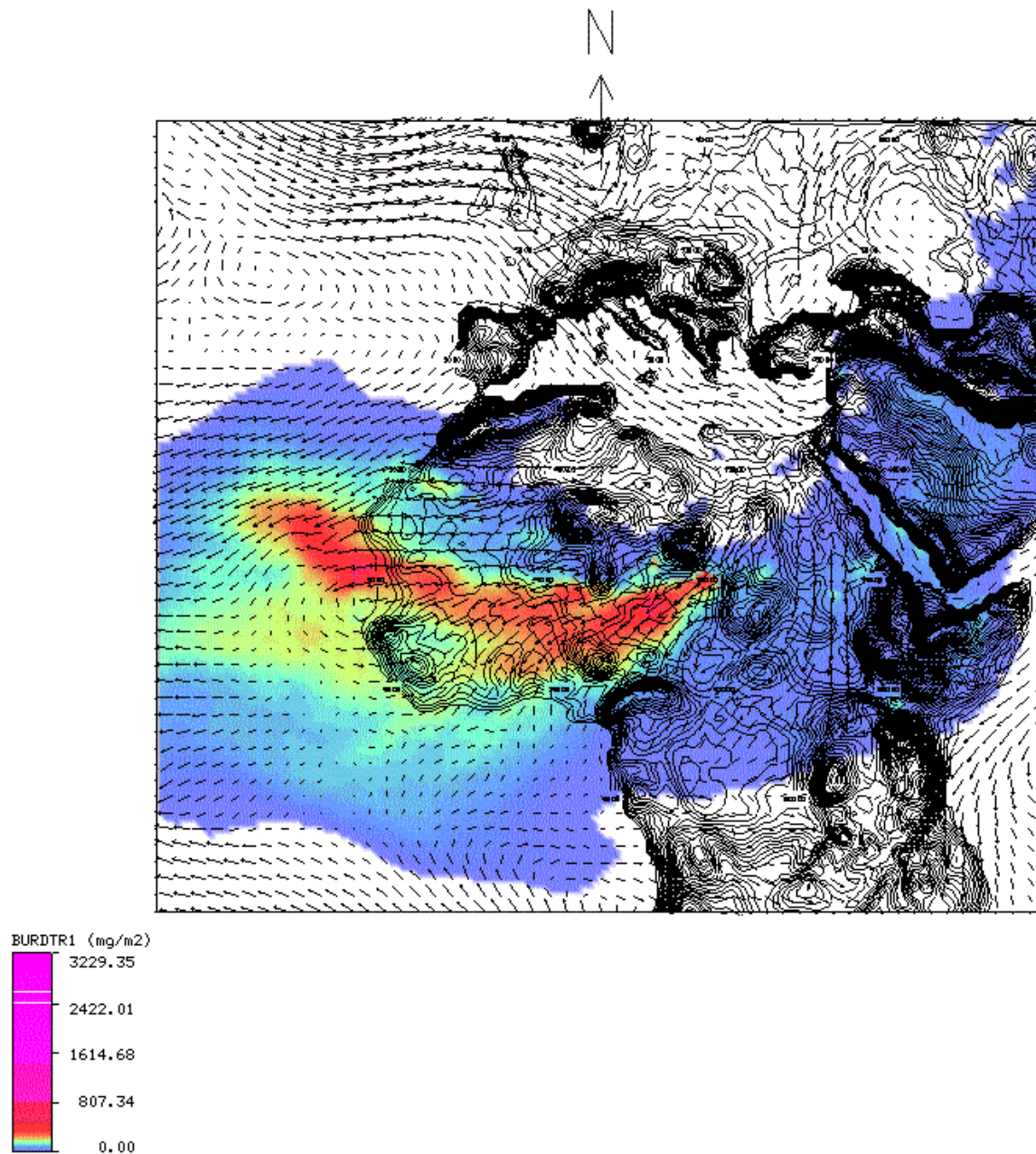
AOP / radiation

0.01 - 1 μm
1 - 2.5 μm
2.5 - 5 μm
5 - 20 μm

Size dependent settling and surface déposition

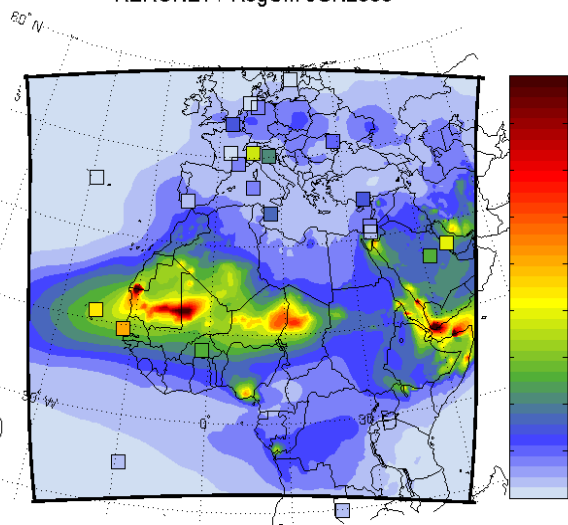


DUST emission and transport, Feb 2000

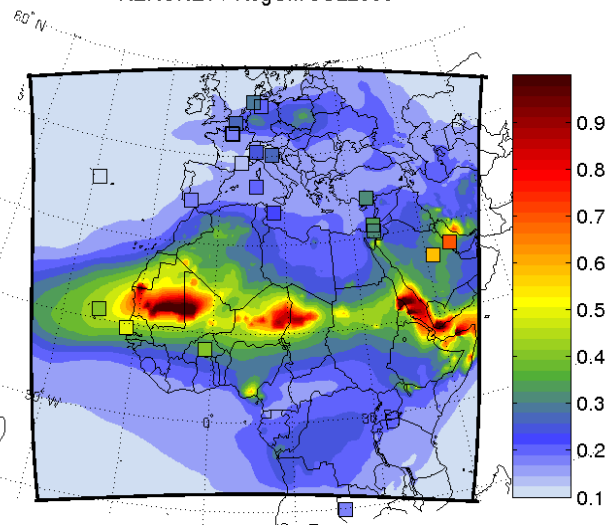


Vis5D

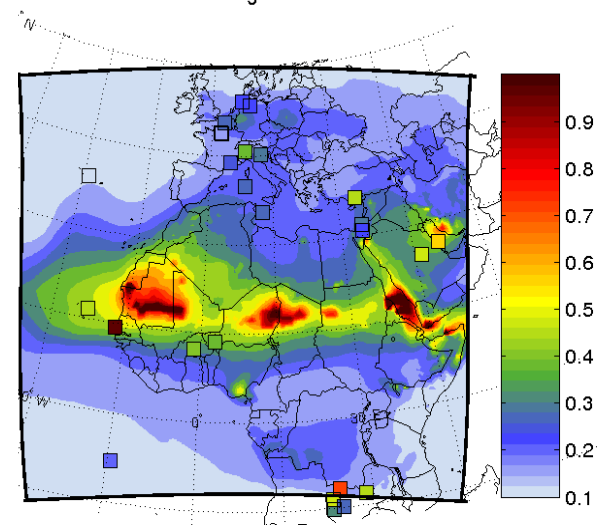
AERONET / RegCM JUN2000



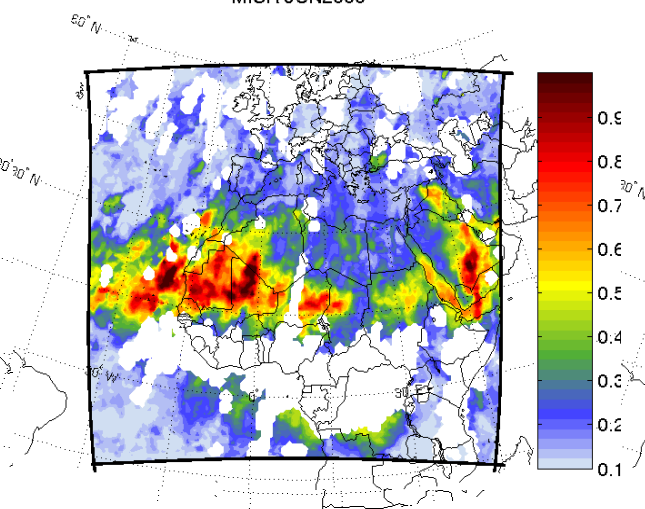
AERONET / RegCM JUL2000



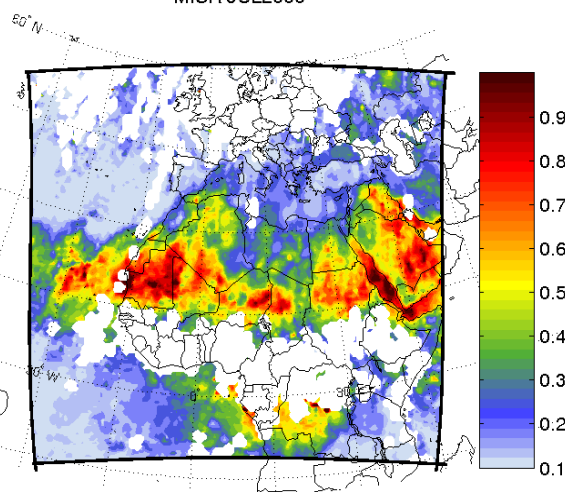
AERONET / RegCM AUG2000



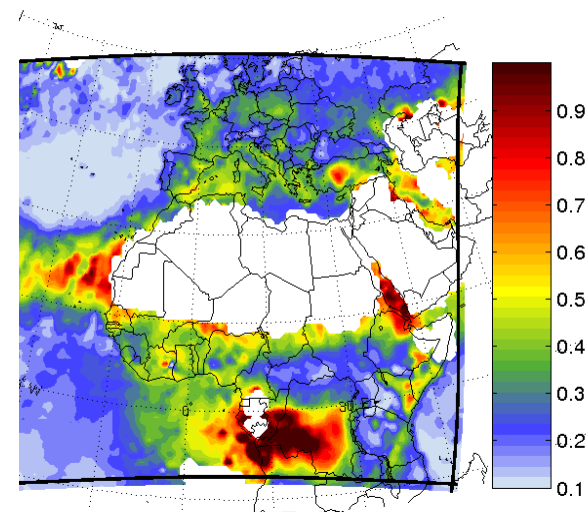
MISR JUN2000



MISR JUL2000



MODIS AUG2000



Thank you