

# Regional climate simulations for West Africa

On the importance of bias correction of driving global model data


INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE RESEARCH, ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (IMK-IFU)  
Regional Climate Systems/Regional Climate and Hydrology

**EGU 2014, 24th April 2014**

**Dominikus Heinzeller, Cornelia Klein & Harald Kunstmann**



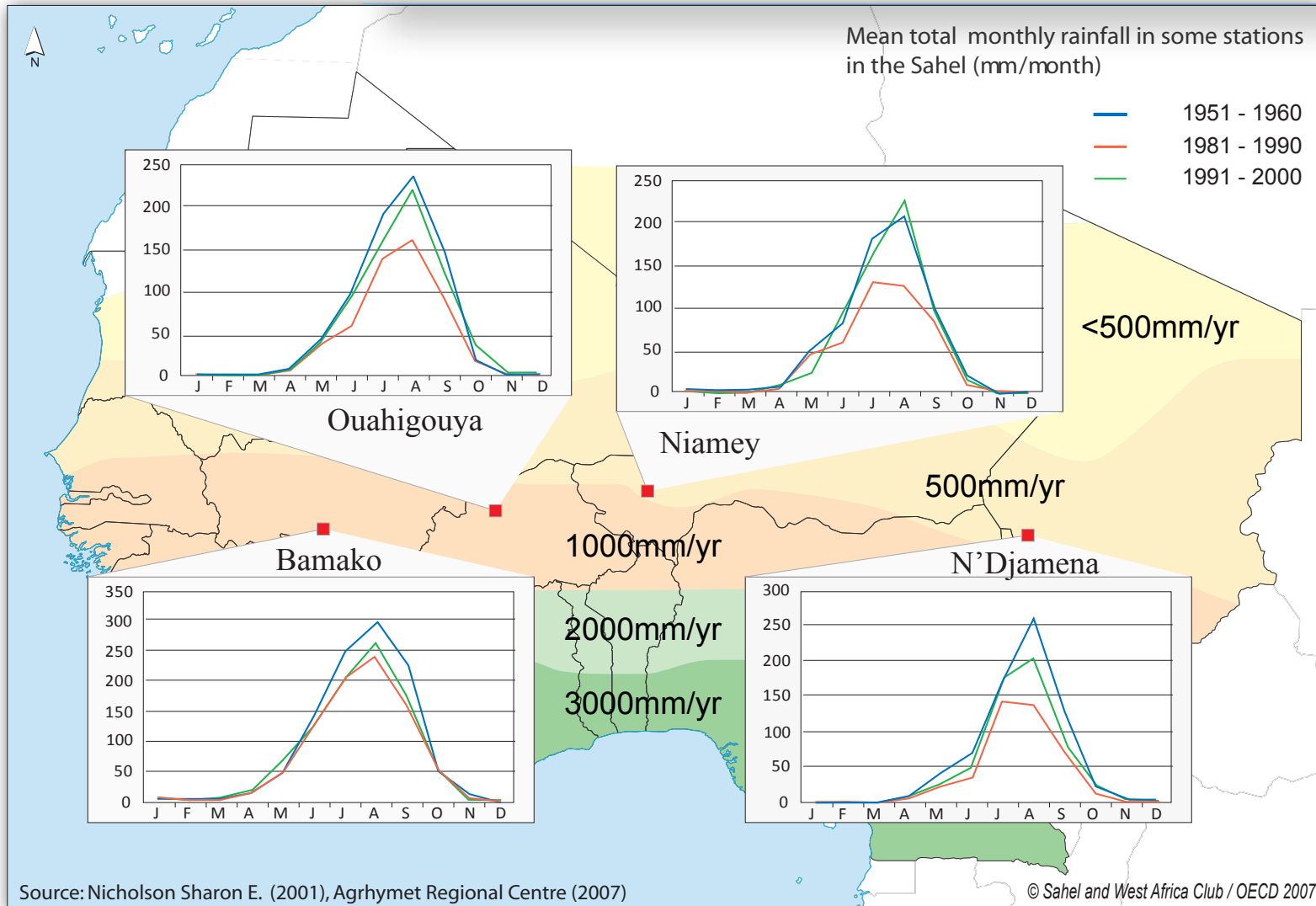
**WASCAL**



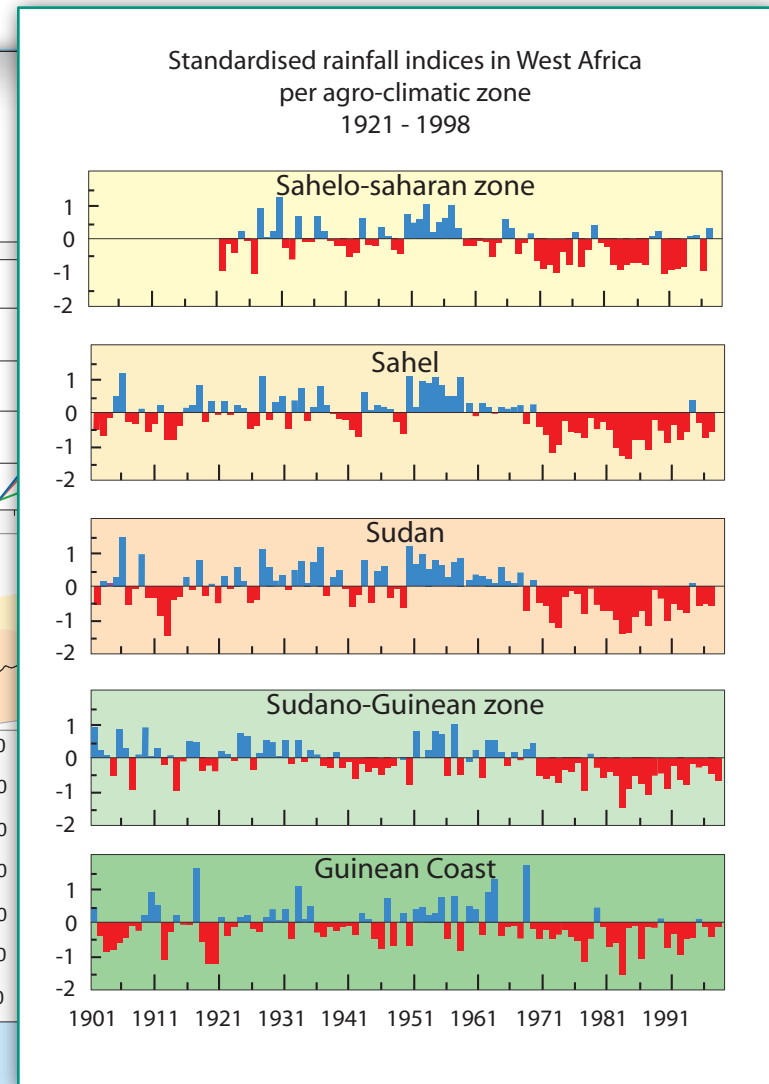
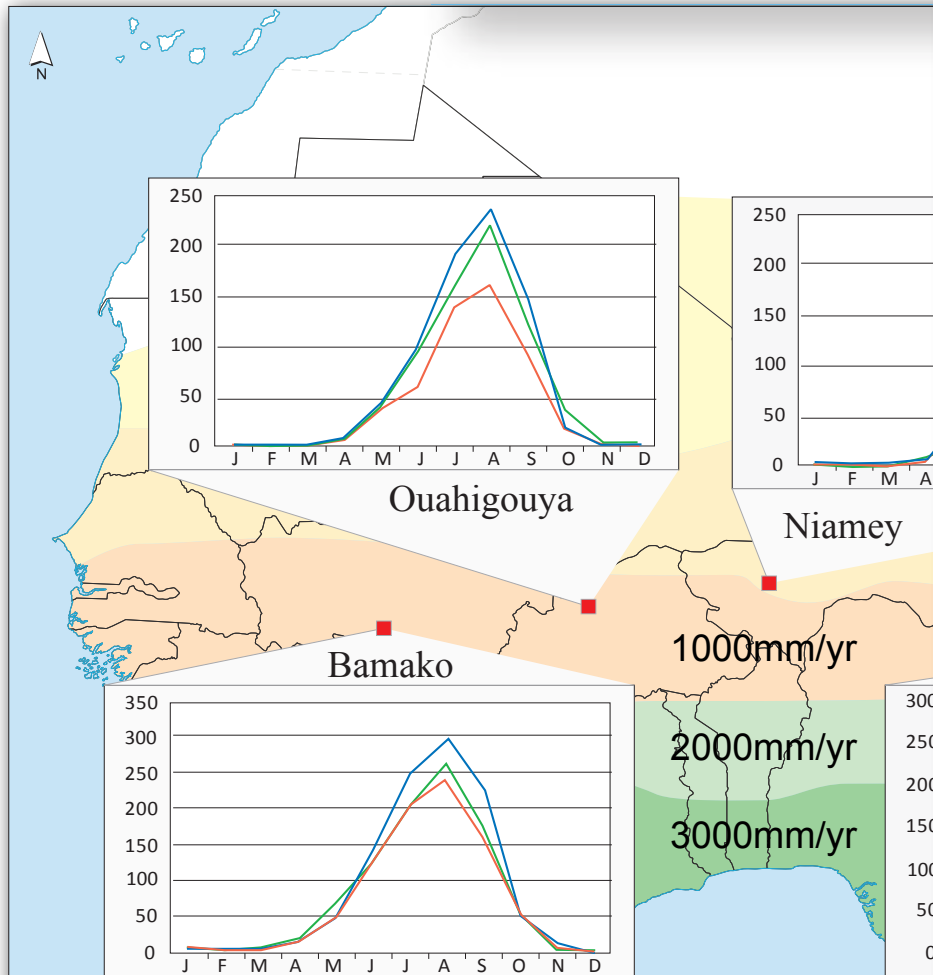
West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use

A photograph showing a group of people standing in a lush green field with scattered trees in the background. The scene is bright and sunny.

# Global climate trends on regional scales



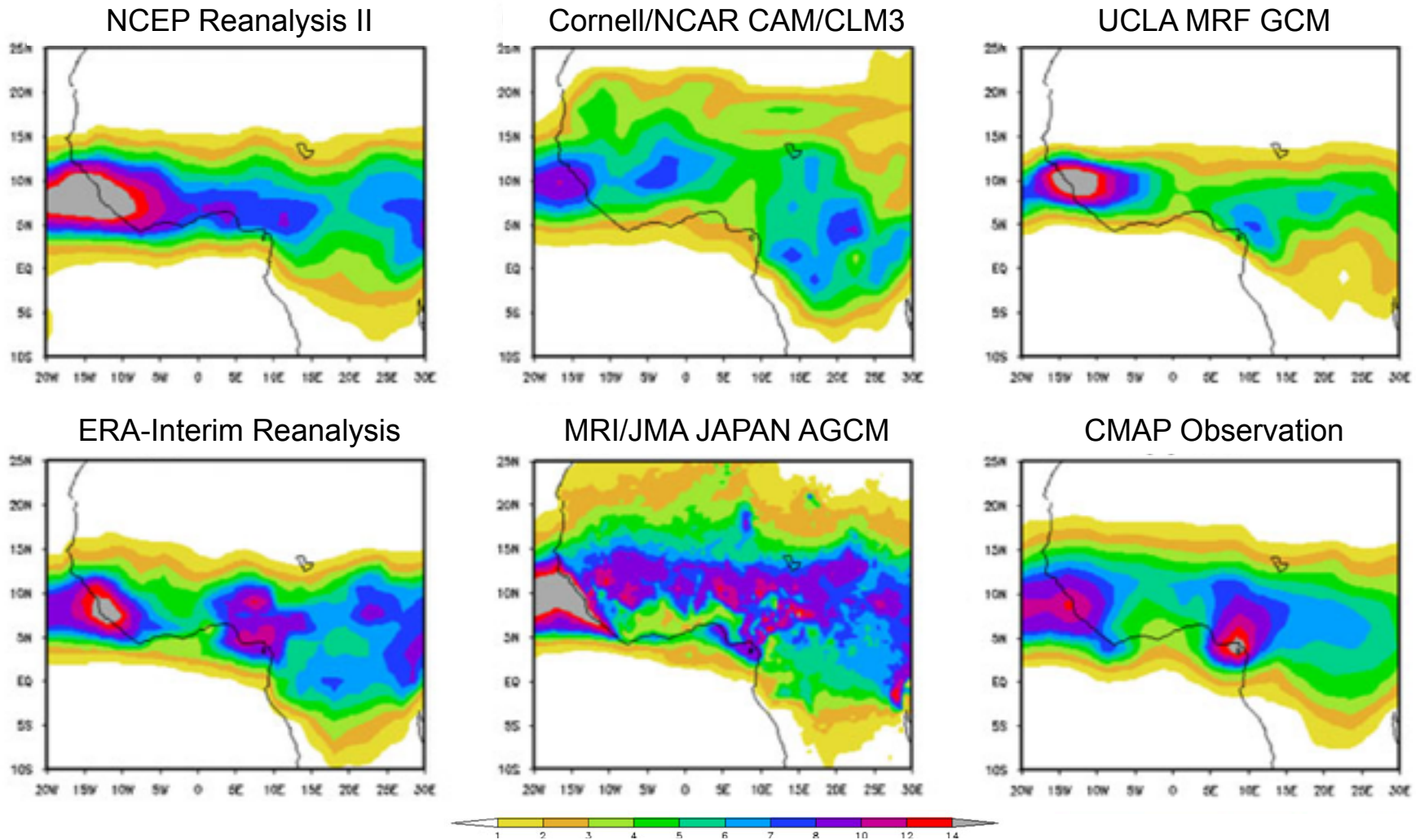
# Global climate trends on regional scales



Source: Nicholson Sharon E. (2001), Agrhyment Regional Centre (2007)

© Sahel and West Africa Club / OECD 2007

# The failure of global climate projections



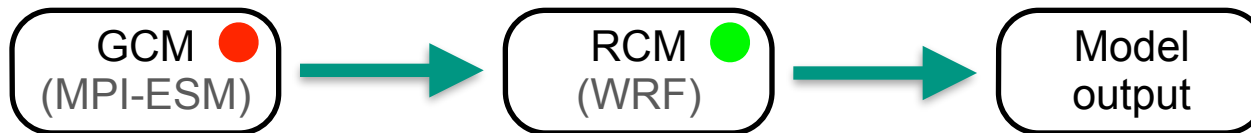
June-August 2003-2006 mean precipitation [mm/day]

Xue et al. (2010)

# “Garbage in, garbage out”

On two occasions I have been asked, "Pray, Mr. Babbage, if you put into the machine wrong figures, will the right answers come out?" ... I am not able rightly to apprehend the kind of confusion of ideas that could provoke such a question.

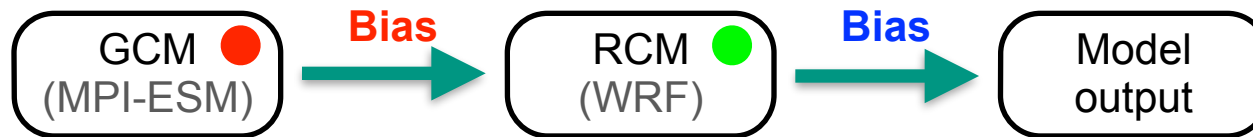
Charles Babbage, *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*



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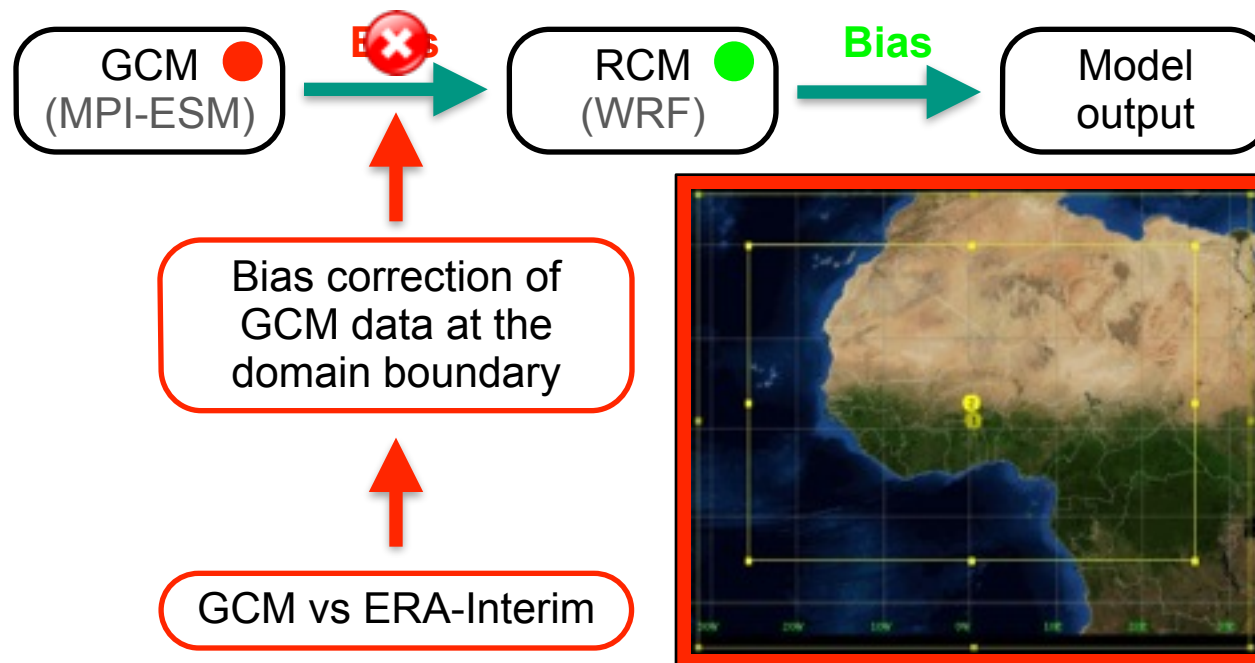
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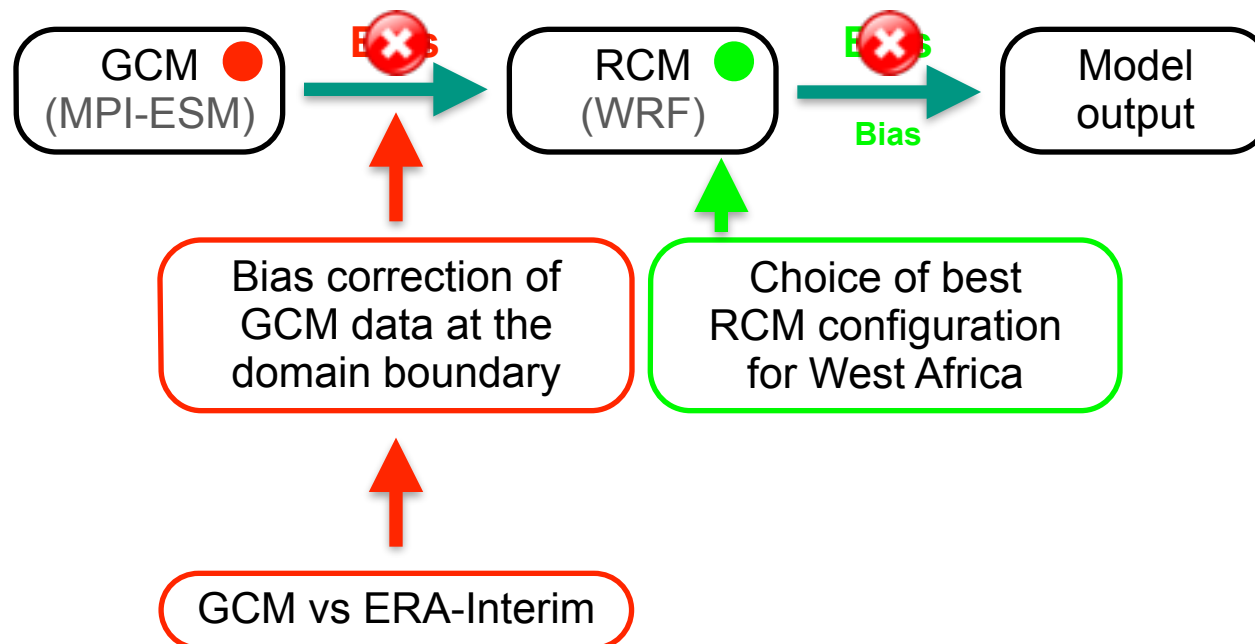
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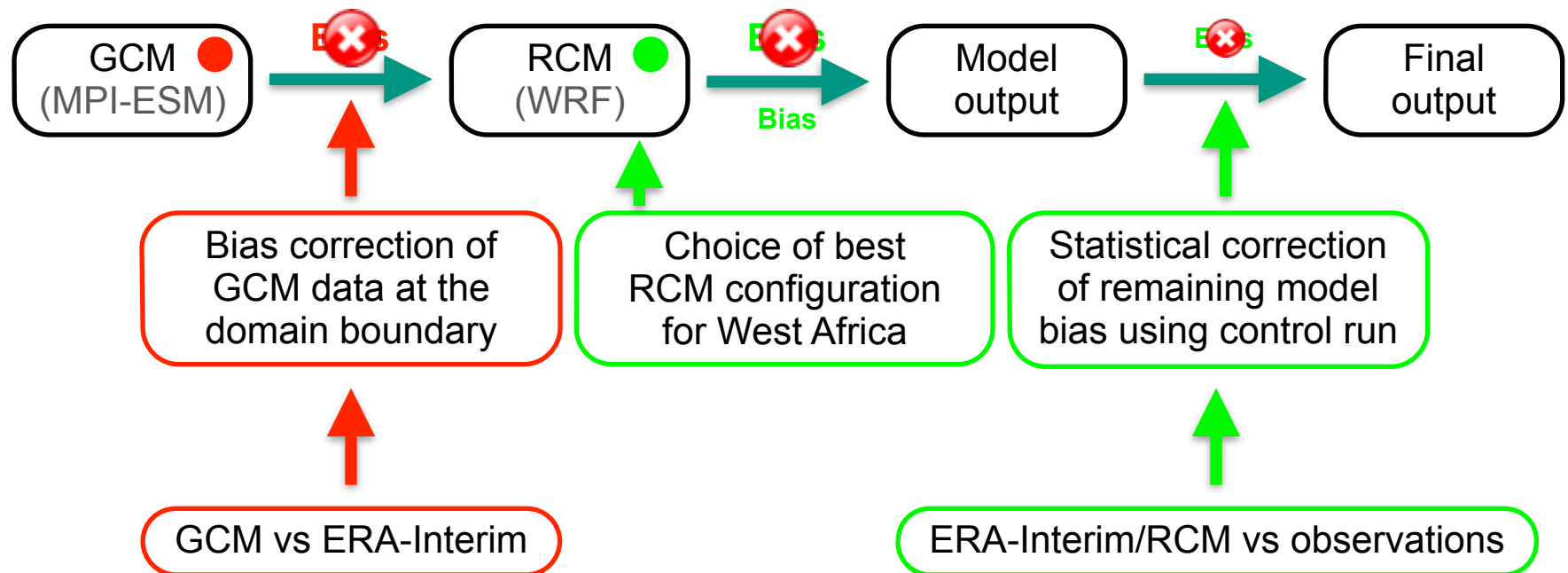




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# Two concurring bias correction algorithms

past: 1990-2000; "future": 2000-2010

**Pseudo-global warming**  
Rasmussen et al. (2011)

Monthly mean of  
past GCM

Monthly mean of  
"future" GCM

Warming signal  
future - past

+

ERA Interim Reanalysis  
for past period

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Monthly mean of  
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Allows one to see how current weather would look like in the future. Assumes that key climate features do not change.

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**Perturbed average climate**  
Done et al. (2012)

Average annual cycle  
of GCM for past

Substract from  
future gives GCM'

Average annual cycle  
of REA for past

Use average annual  
cycle of past REA

Revised climate data  
GCM = REA + GCM'

# Two concurring bias correction algorithms

past: 1990-2000; “future”: 2000-2010

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**Perturbed average climate**  
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Average annual cycle  
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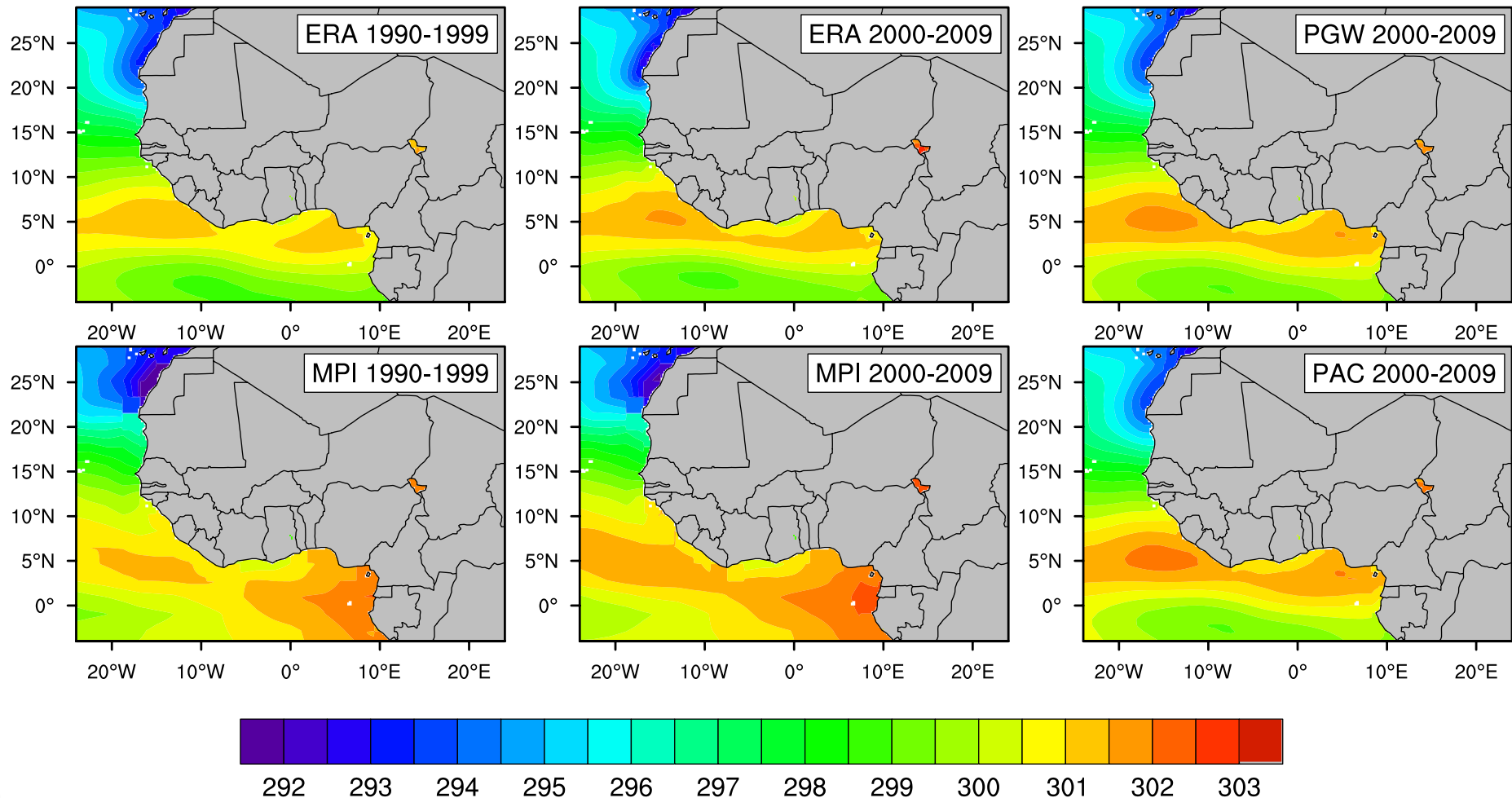
Allows one to look at changes in weather and climate. Assumes that model biases are stationary in the future.

**Revised climate data**  
 $\text{GCM} = \text{REA} + \text{GCM}'$

Average annual cycle  
of REA for past

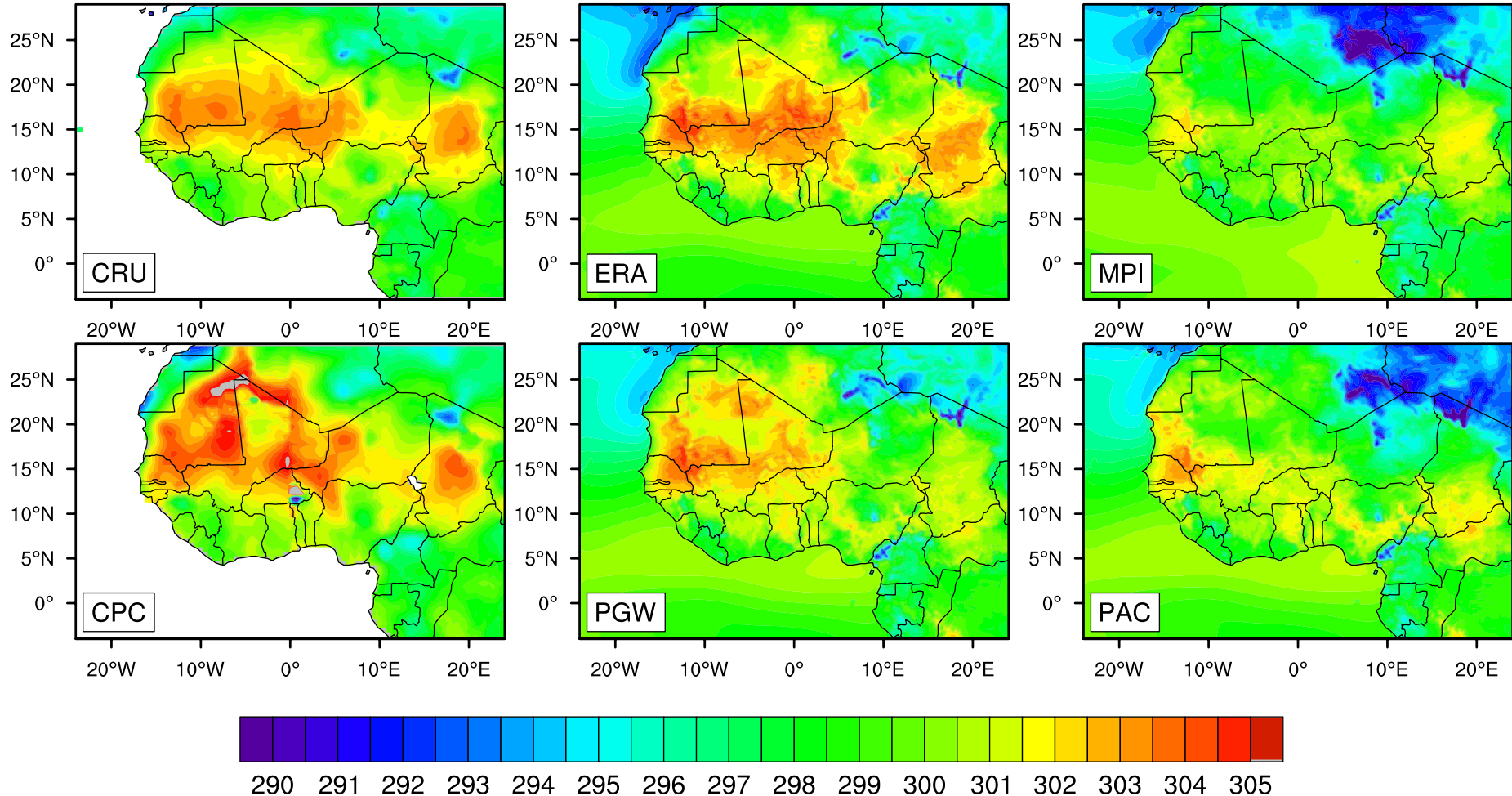
# Bias correction of sea surface temperature

## Model *input* 10-year mean sea surface temperature [K]



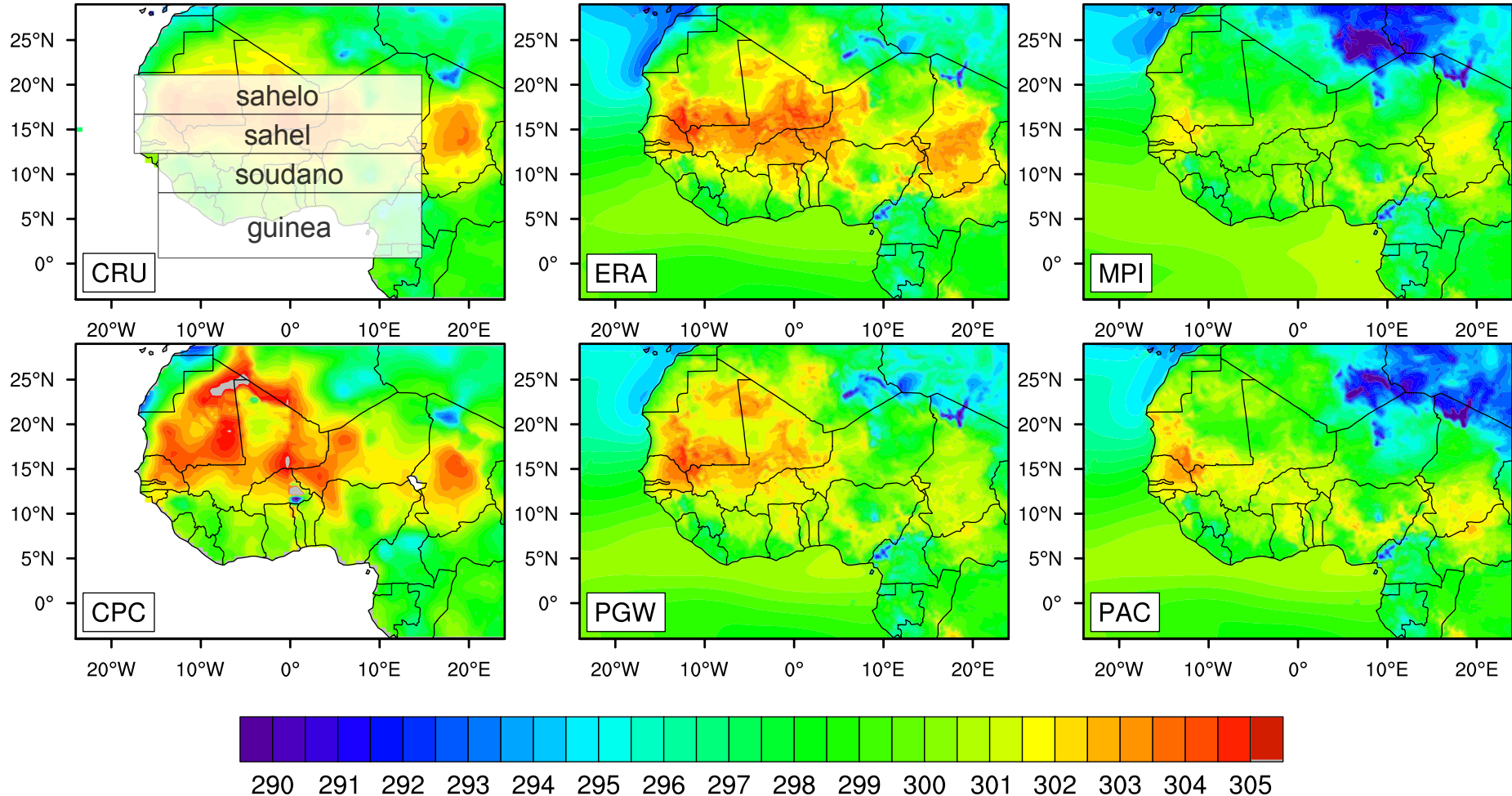
# Pseudo-global warming is closer to the truth ...

## Model *output* monthly mean 2m temperature 2001-2009 [K]



# Pseudo-global warming is closer to the truth ...

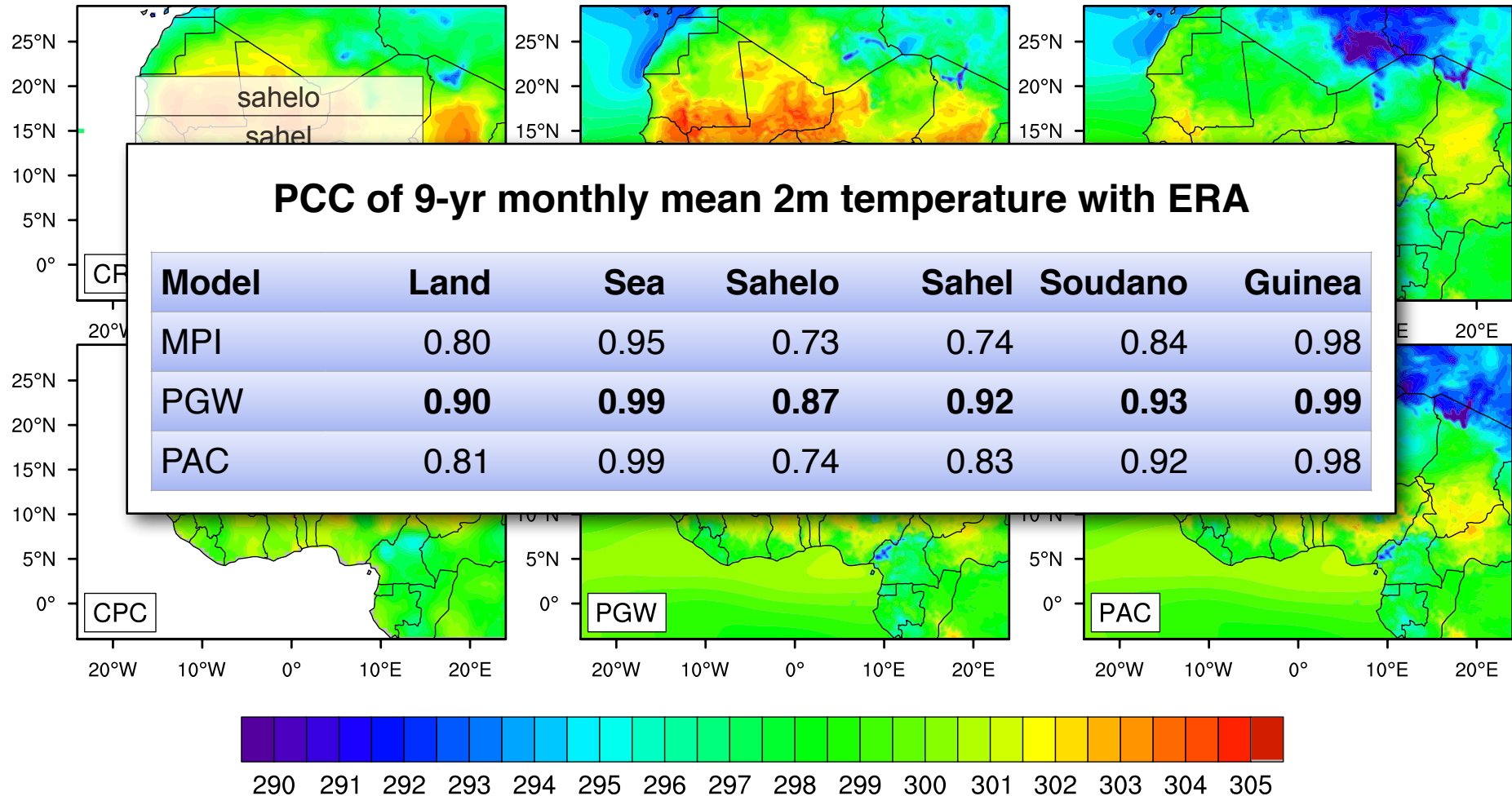
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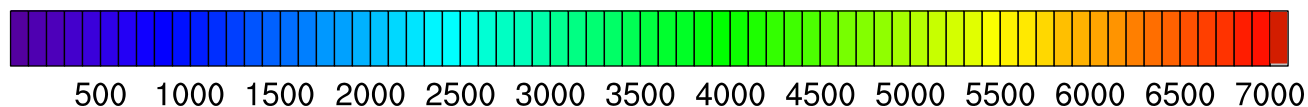
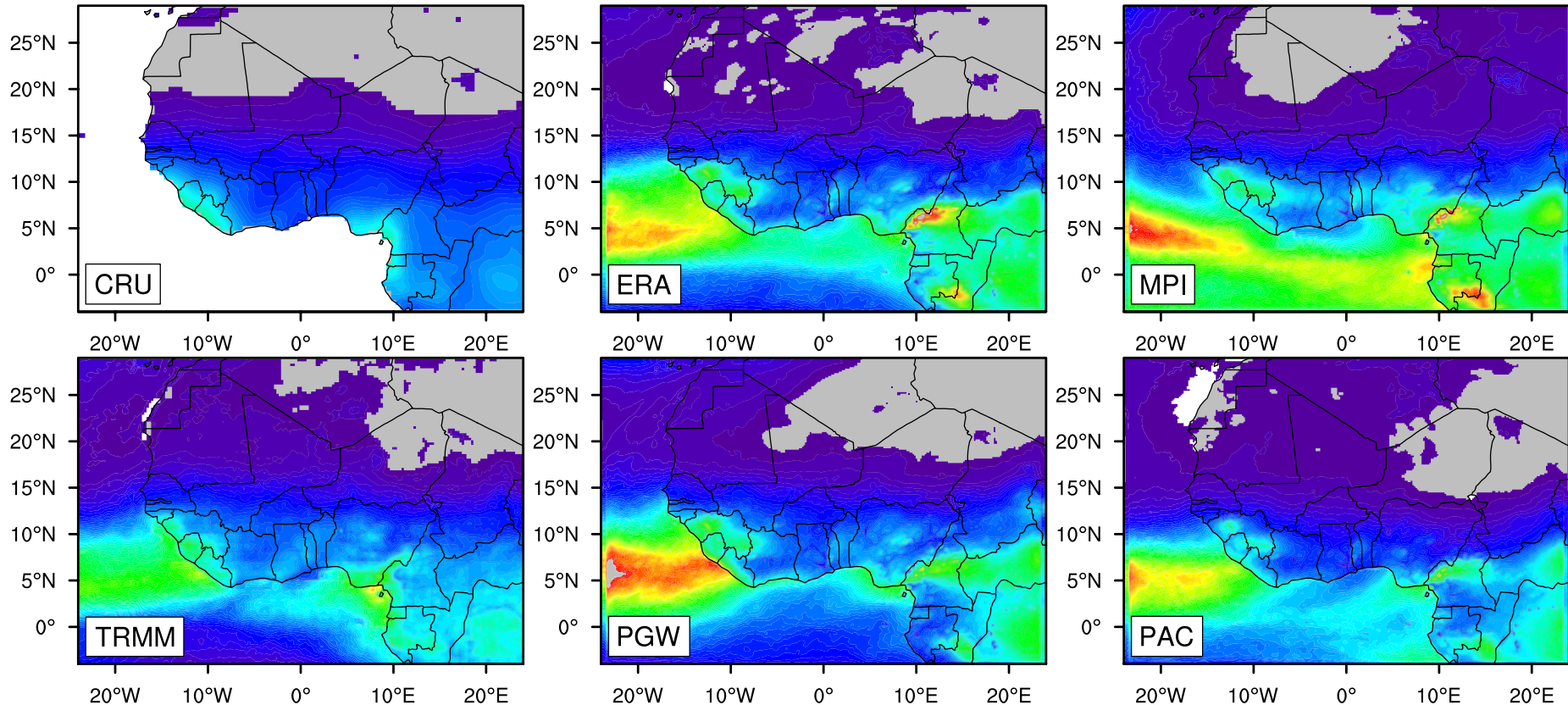
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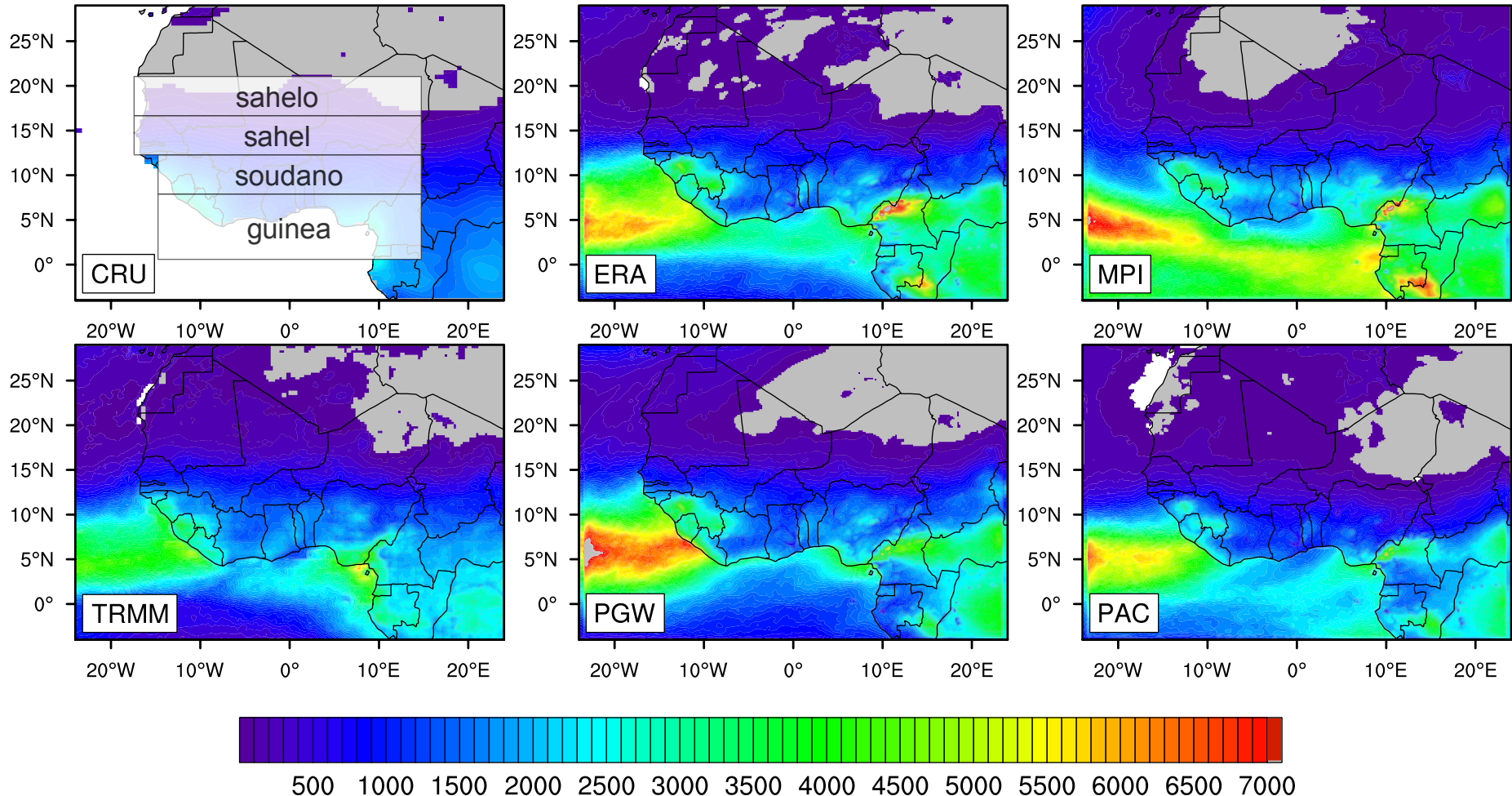
# ... and beats the raw global climate model

## Model *output* mean annual rainfall 2001-2009 [mm]



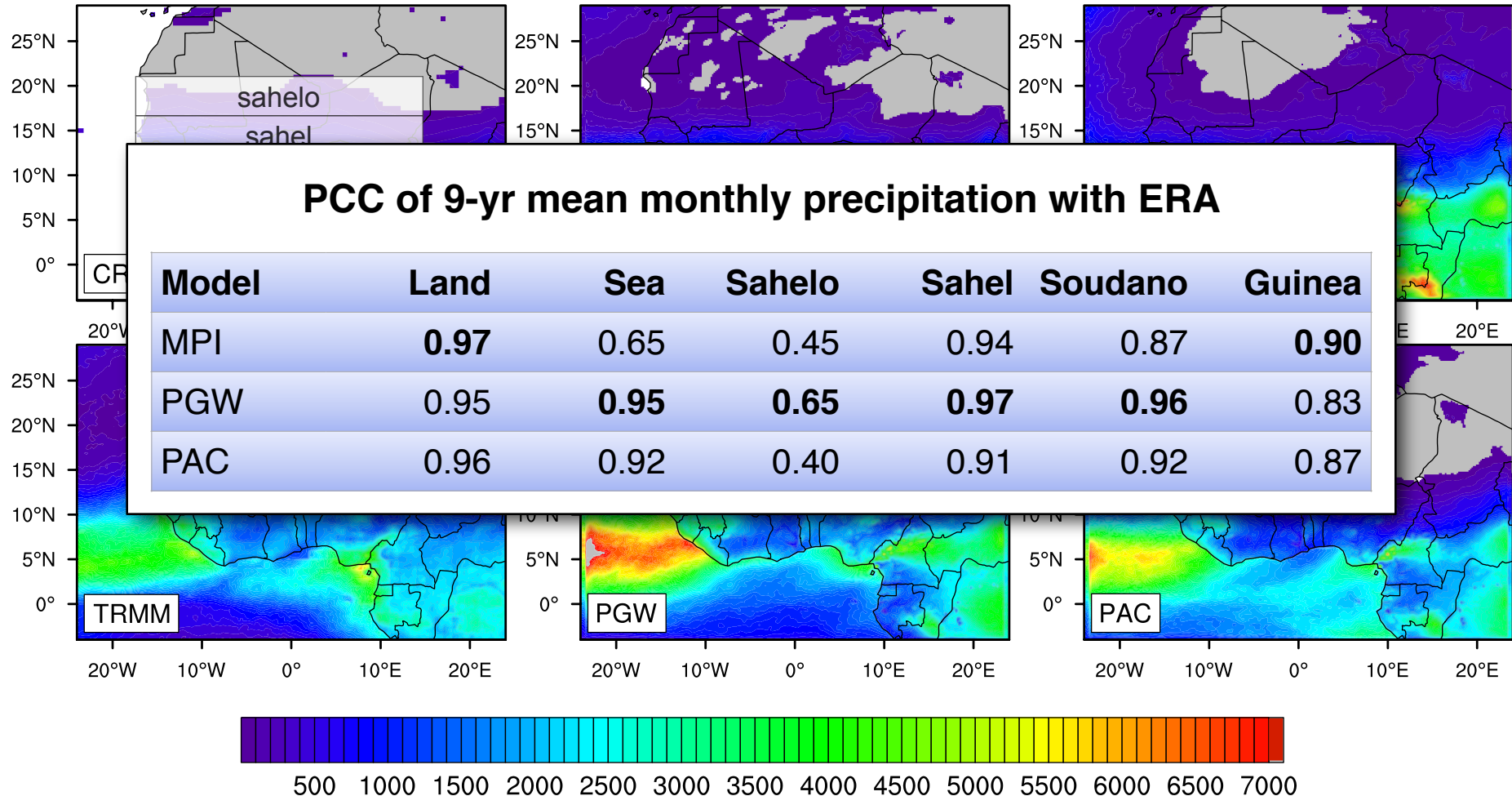
# ... and beats the raw global climate model

## Model *output* mean annual rainfall 2001-2009 [mm]



# ... and beats the raw global climate model

## Model *output* mean annual rainfall 2001-2009 [mm]



# Status quo and next steps

PGW method improves model results for rain and temp., PAC seriously underestimates rain



check monsoon/wind patterns in the models

10-year periods may not be enough to smooth out patterns of inter-annual variability (El Niño...)



use 20-year reference/application periods

Choice of best WRF model setup is a tricky one and depends on the problem one wants to solve



see Conni's talk Wednesday (CL6.6, 8.30am)

Choice of truth/reference data is crucial: ERA Interim control runs should use high-res. SST data



substitute ERA SST data with NCDC data

Current bias correction code requires machines with >300Gb memory, bottle-neck is I/O



parallel I/O, fit code on "normal" machines

**Supported by**

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**JÜLICH**

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**Sunset over the Sissili river, Northern Ghana (Nov. 2013)**