

LMDz-Reprobus Interaction Chimie-Climat

Marion Marchand, S. Bekki, D. Cugnet, F. Lefèvre,
F. Lott, F. Hourdin, J.L. Dufresne, V. Poulain, S.
Lefebvre, P. Lemmenais

LATMOS/IPSL, CNRS

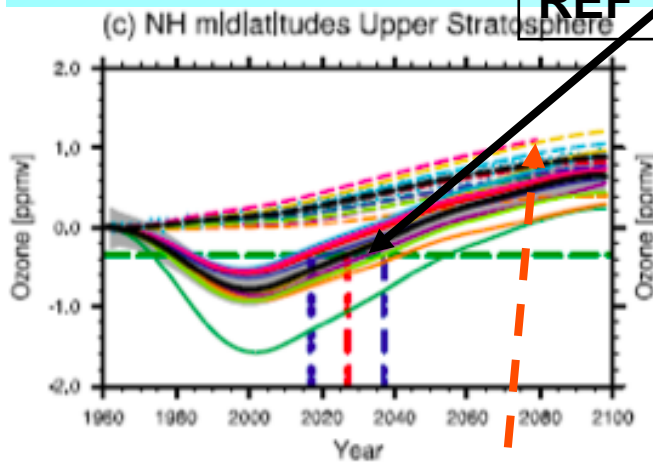
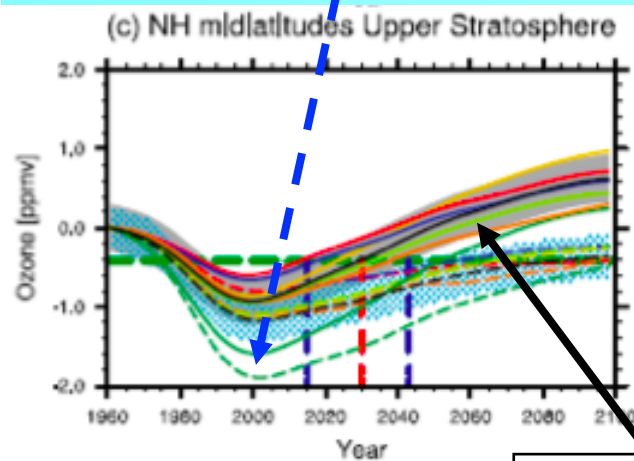
LMD/IPSL, CNRS

AG Pôle de Modélisation- 29/06/2010

Evolution de l'ozone stratosphérique et le climat

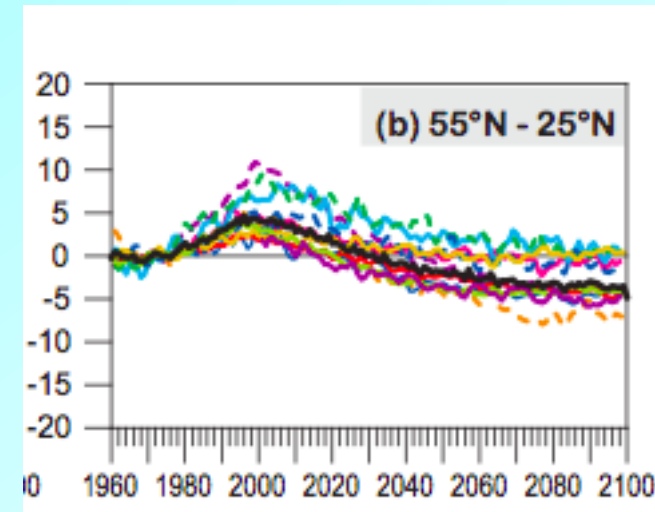
Projection d'ozone ajustée % à 1960

GHG fixé à 1960 - - - -

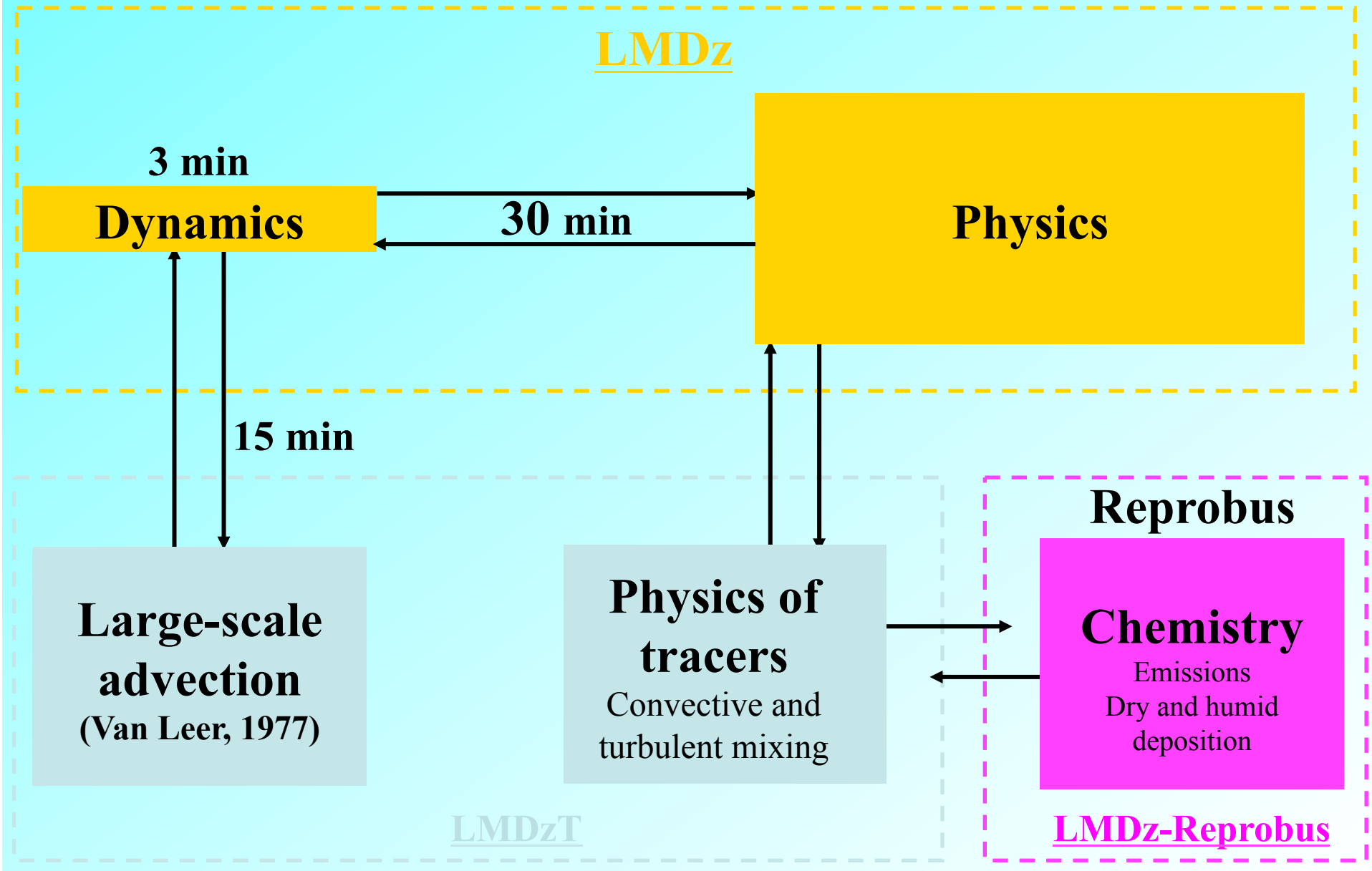


ODS fixé à 1960 - - - -

Anomalies (moy. Annuelle) du rayonnement UV à la surface (% moy. 1965-1979)



LMDz-Reprobus Chemistry-Climate Model



- Extended version of the LMDz-4 general circulation model (Lott et al., 1999; 2005)
 - Grid point model (2.5° lat - 3.75° lon)
 - hybrid sigma-pressure vertical coordinate
 - 50 levels from surface to 0.07 hPa (65 km)
- LMDz-4: atmospheric component of the IPSL Earth System model (Dufresne et al., 2002; IPCC, 2007)
 - used by a wide community in France
 - Also includes carbon cycle, tropospheric chemistry, etc..
 - Involved in IPCC simulations
- Physical parameterisations
 - Radiation scheme: ECMWF scheme (Morcrette, 1989)
 - Convection scheme: Emanuel scheme (Emanuel, 1993)
 - Subgrid scale orography: Lott and Miller (1997), Lott (1999).
 - Doppler-spread non orographic gravity waves scheme: Hines (1997) and adapted from Manzini (1997)
 - Rayleigh drag sponge layer between 55 km to 65 km (Shepherd et al., 1996)
 - Transport of tracers: Van Leer I scheme (Van Leer, 1977)

- **Reprobus:**

- initially designed as a chemical-transport model (Lefèvre et al., 1998; Ricaud et al., 2005; Tripathi et al., 2007)
- Coupled interactively to LMDz since 2004

- **Gas-phase chemistry:**

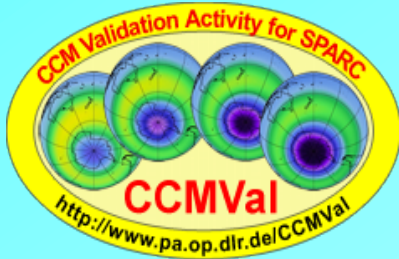
- detailed description of Ox, NOx, HOx, ClOx, BrOx et CHOx chemistries.
- 55 species, 160 gas-phase reactions
- Includes CH₂Br₂* as a proxy for bromine VSLS (CH₂Br₂* = CH₂Br₂ + CHBr₃ + CH₂BrCl + C₂H₄Br₂ + ... = ~ 5 pptv)

- **Heterogeneous chemistry:**

- flexible microphysical scheme: can handle liquid binary (H₂O/H₂SO₄), liquid ternary (H₂O/H₂SO₄/HNO₃) aerosols, solid NAT, solid ice particles. Different microphysical scenarios can be assumed: mixture of solid/liquid particles, varying radius, bimodal distribution, varying particle number density, etc...
- Liquid aerosol composition: Carslaw et al., (1995)
- 6 heterogeneous reactions (Shi et al. for reactions on liquid aerosols)

- **Photolysis rates:**

- J values calculated at high spectral resolution from the TUV model (Madronich and Flocke, 1998) .Stored in a 4-dimensional lookup table



Chemistry-Climate Model Validation Activity for SPARC (CCMVal)

simulations

REF-B1 (1960-2006) = transient run from 1960 to the present.

Goal: reproduce the well-observed period of the last 35 years during which ozone depletion is well recorded

REF-B2 (1960-2100) = internally consistent simulation from the past into the future.

Goal: produce best estimates of the future ozone-climate change up to 2100 under specific assumptions about GHG increases (Scenario SRES A1B) and decreases in halogen emissions (adjusted Scenario A1) in this period.

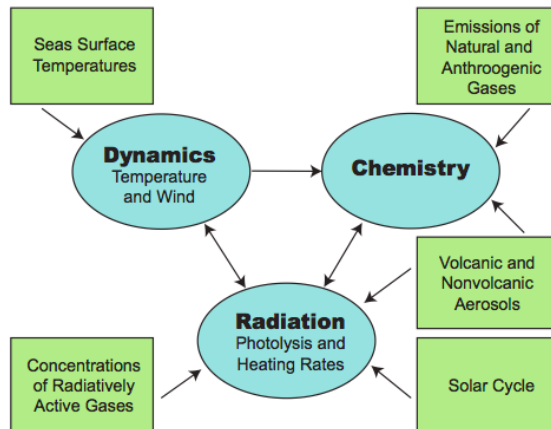
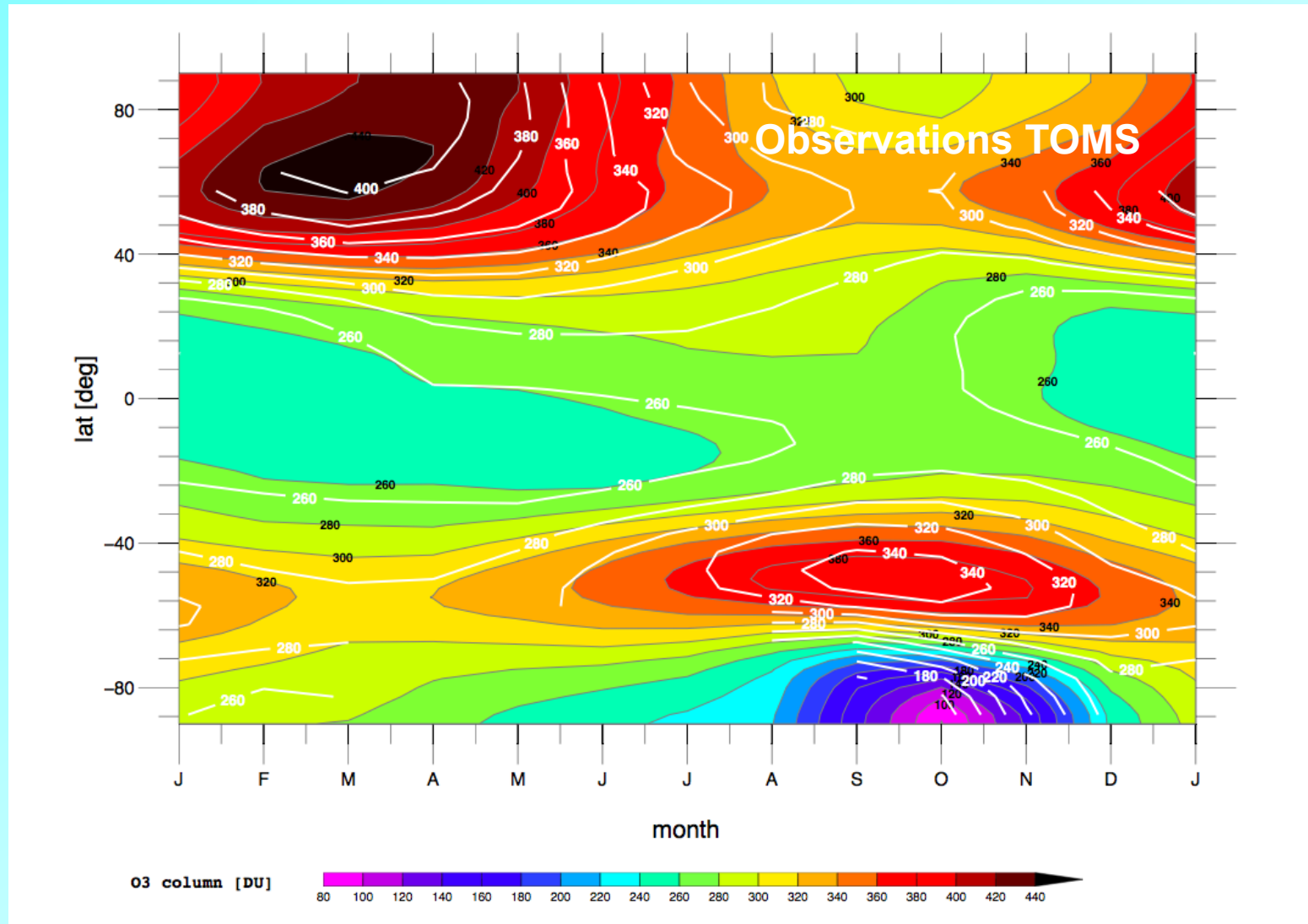
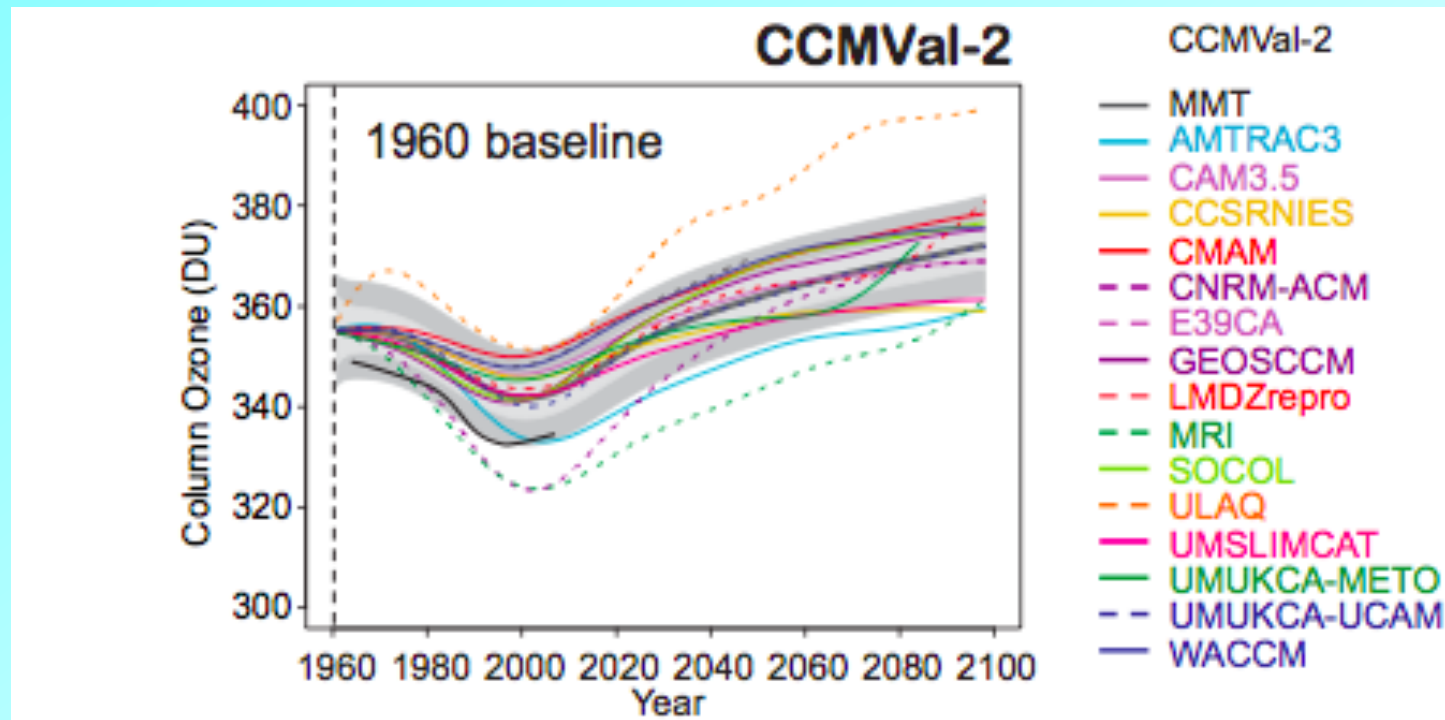


Figure 2.1: Basic structure of a CCM and external forcings (reproduced from WMO, 2007).

Seasonal variation of O₃ column (DU) zonal mean 1991-1999



Annual O3 Column 35N-60N



Prise en compte de l'évolution de l'O3 stratosphérique dans les simulations CMIP5

Climatologie d'ozone issue des simulations LMDz-Reprobus:

- * 1960-présent: Simulation REF1/CCMVal

- * présent-2100: Linéarisation par rapport au forçage radiatif à partir de 3 simulations futures LMDz-Reprobus:

- REF2/CCMVAL (RCP4.5)
- SENREF2/CCMVAL (RCP3-PD)
- NEW RUN (RCP8.5)

Intérêts et objectifs

Impact des CFCs et GHGs sur l'évolution de l'ozone

Impact de la variabilité solaire

Impact de l'évolution de l'ozone sur le climat

Couplage ocean/LMDz-Reprobus (version 39 niveaux)
Simulation du présent et du millénaire