

Réponse du cycle hydrologique à l'échelle globale et régionale: Quoi de neuf dans CMIP5?

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CNRM-GAME/GMGEC/VDR

Remerciements: , B. Decharme, C. Delire, E. Joetzjer,
A. Ribes, S. Tyteca, J. Sheffield

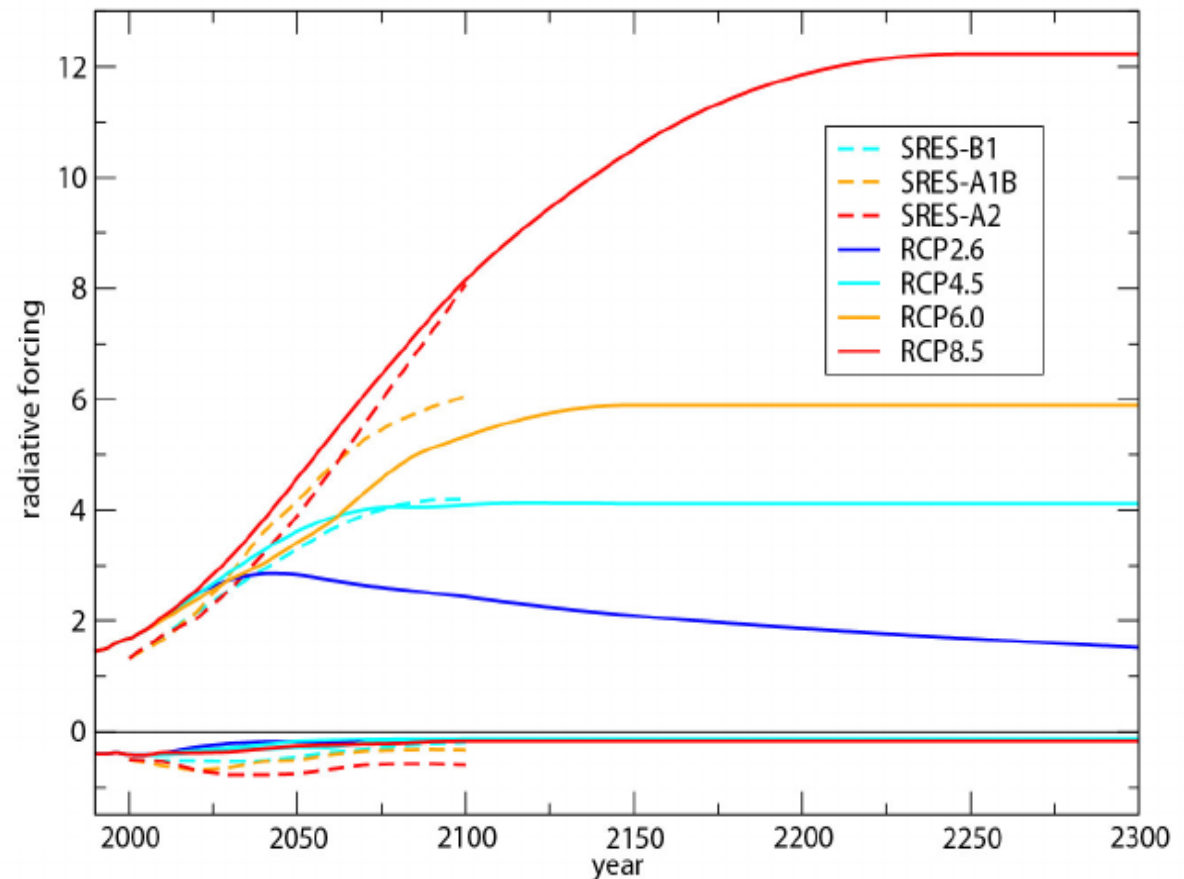
Plan de l'exposé

- Introduction
- Réponse des précipitations continentales
cf. [Douville et al., Clim. Dyn. 2006](#) et [AMA 2012](#)
- Réponse des précipitations et des indicateurs de sécheresse sur l'Amazonie
cf. [Joetzjer et al., Clim. Dyn. 2012](#) & [HESS 2012](#)
- D&A des changements d'évapotranspiration
cf. [Douville et al., NCC 2012](#)
- Perspectives

Scénarios RCP (CMIP5) vs SRES (CMIP3)

Forçage radiatif total (et contribution des aérosols)
relativement à ~1765 entre 2000 et 2300 [AR5 SOD]

NB: Importance
des simulations
+1%CO₂ pour
isoler « l'effet
modèle » dans la
comparaison des
scénarios CMIP3
et CMIP5



Influence des forçages vs des modèles

« Patterns »
robustes
malgré
quelques
différences
entre CMIP3
(23 modèles
& 3 SRES)
et CMIP5 (27
modèles & 4
RCP)
[AR5 SOD]

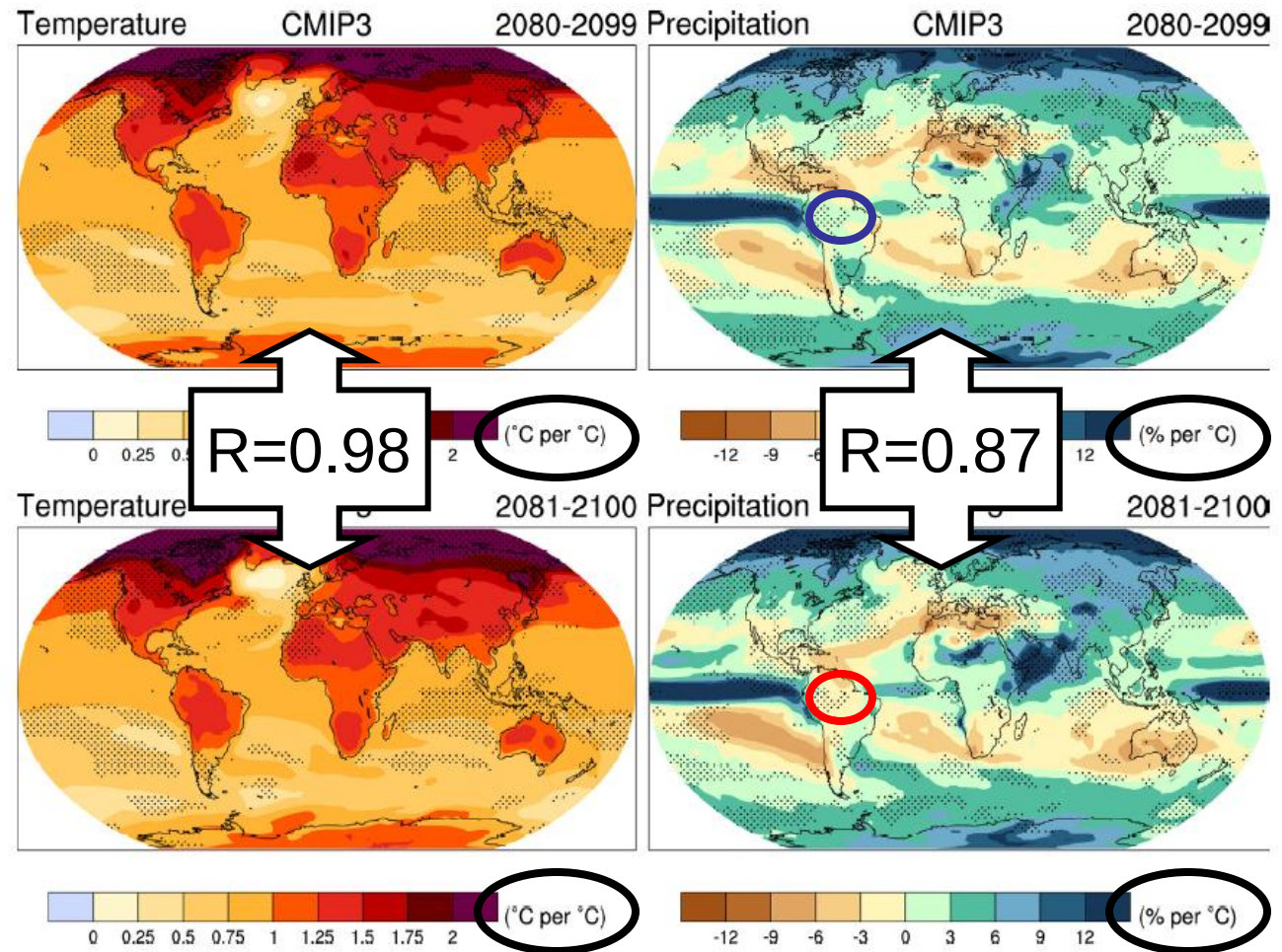
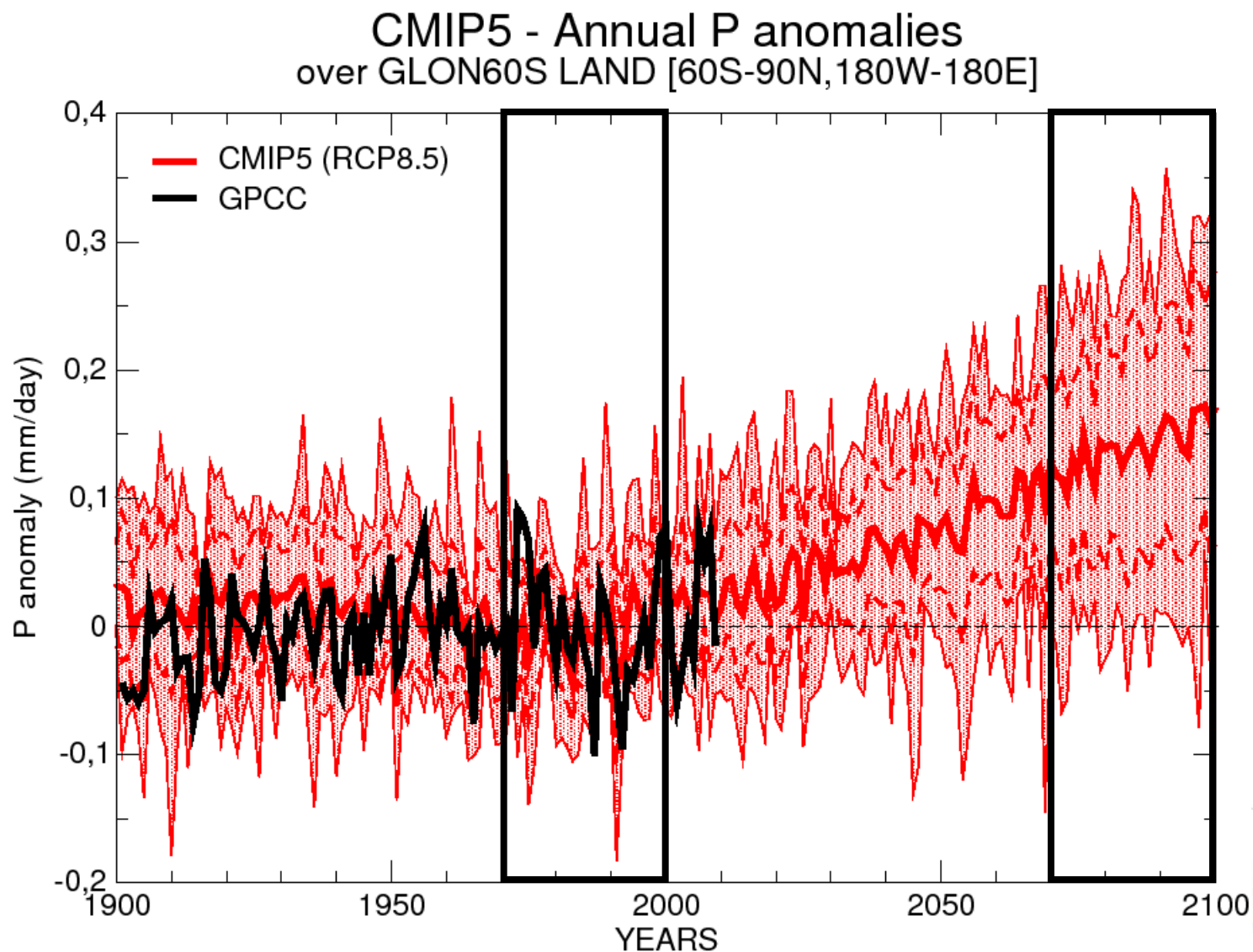
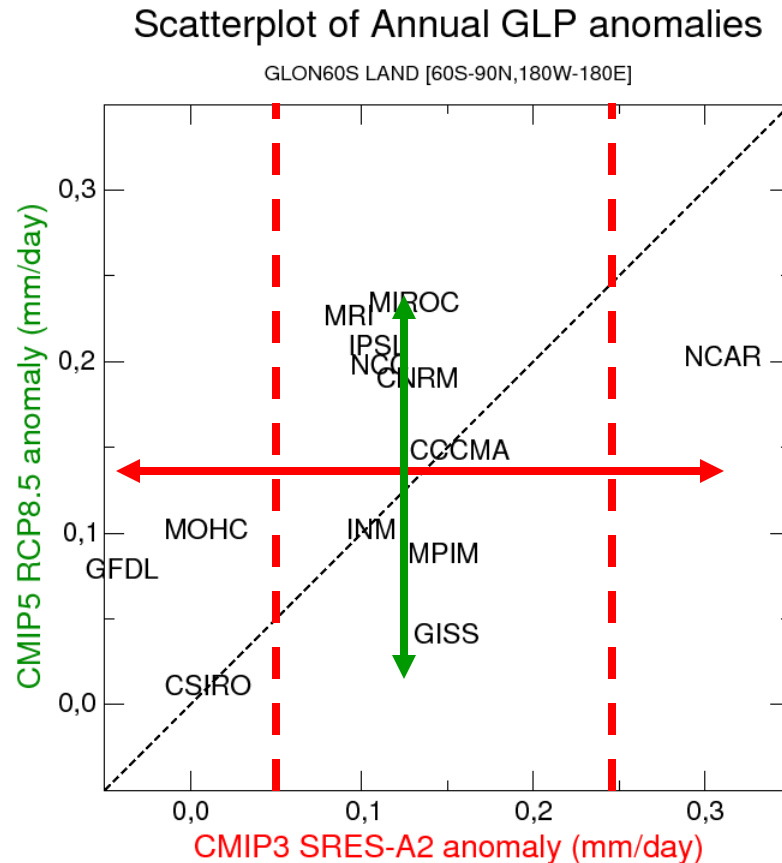


Figure 12.41: Patterns of temperature (left column) and percent precipitation change (right column) by the end of the 21st century (2081–2100 vs 1986–2005), for the CMIP3 models average (first row) and CMIP5 models average (second row), scaled by the corresponding global average temperature changes.

Anomalies annuelles de GLP



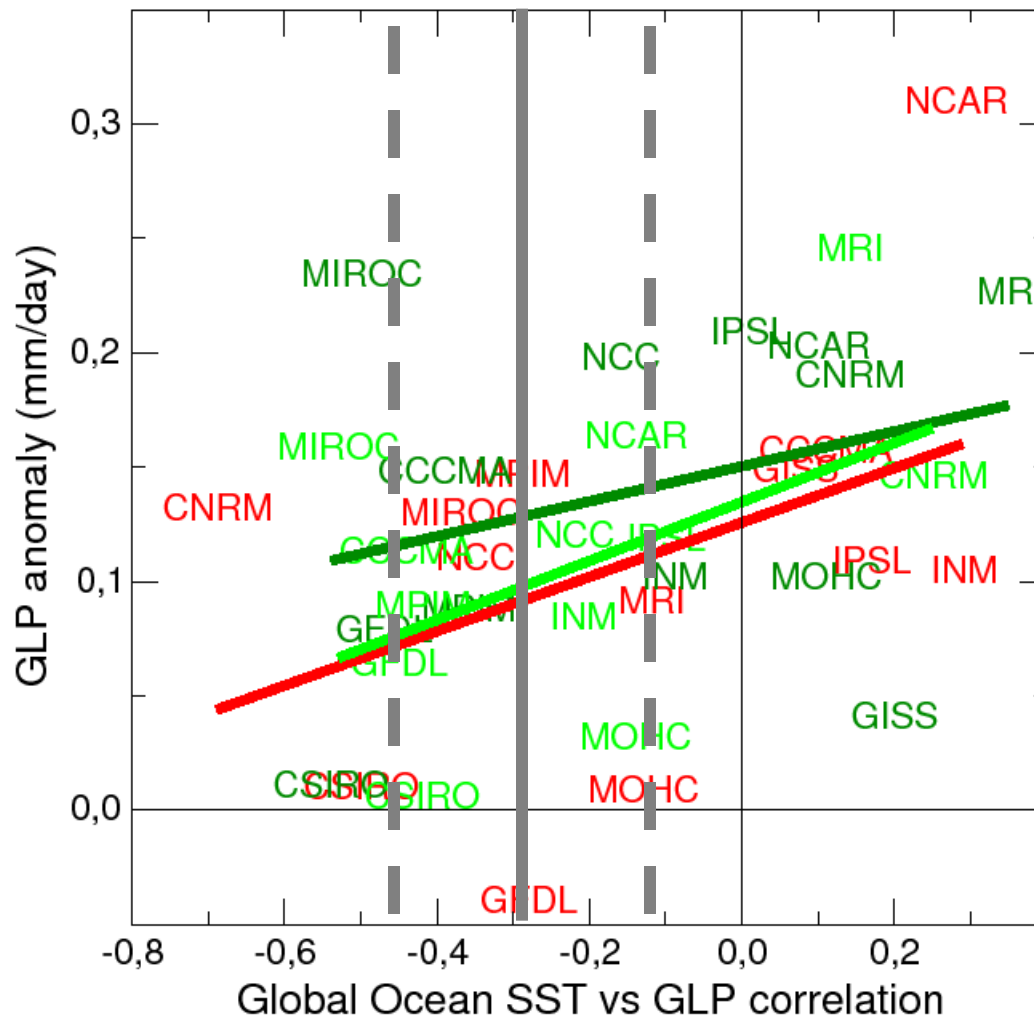
CMIP5 vs CMIP3: Global Land Precipitation



- Y'a t'il réduction du « spread » et (si oui) pourquoi ?
- Traitement plus homogène des aérosols (e.g. Pendergrass & Hartmann 2012)?
- Autres raisons (e.g. Douville et al. 2006)?

Contraindre avec la variabilité interannuelle ?

Scatterplot of GLP response vs R



CMIP3 SRES-A2

CMIP5 RCP8.5

CMIP5 +1%CO₂

HadSST vs GPCC

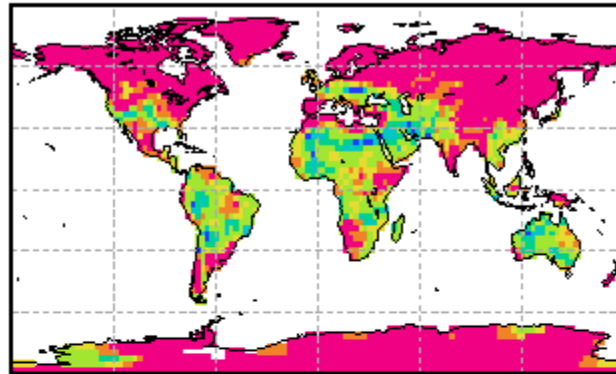
R est une métrique
peu discriminante

Mais a t'on trouvé
mieux ?

Carte des anomalies annuelles (continentales)

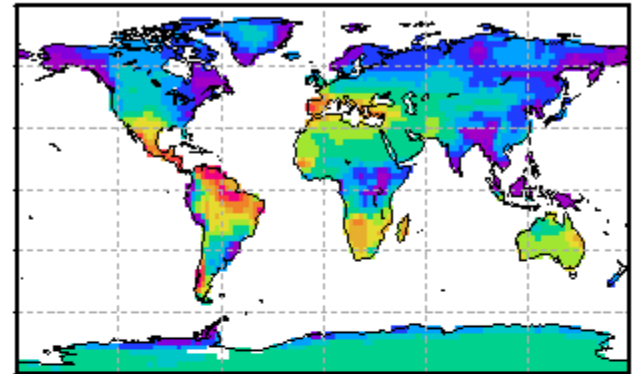
Consensus (%)

CMIP5 [RCP8.5] 81.8%

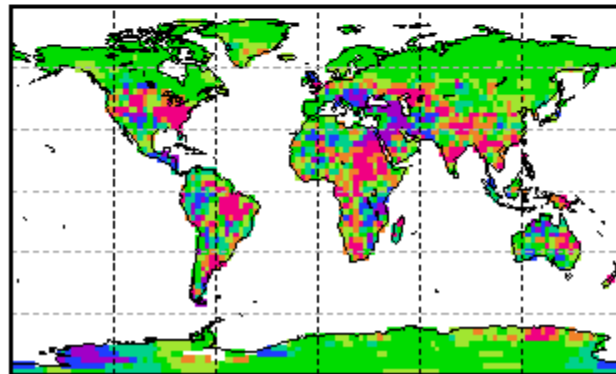


Anomalies (mm/j)

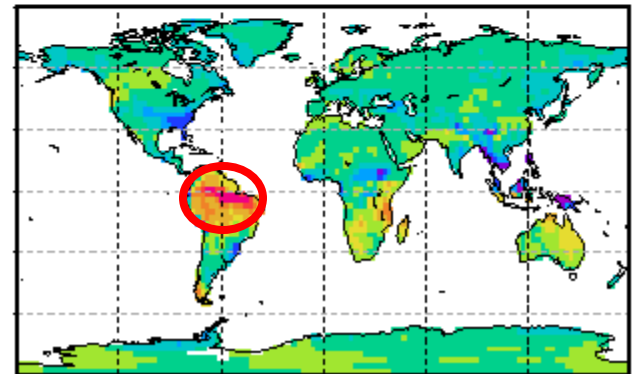
CMIP5 [RCP8.5] 0.13mm/d



CMIP5-CMIP3 3.68%



CMIP5-CMIP3 0.02mm/d



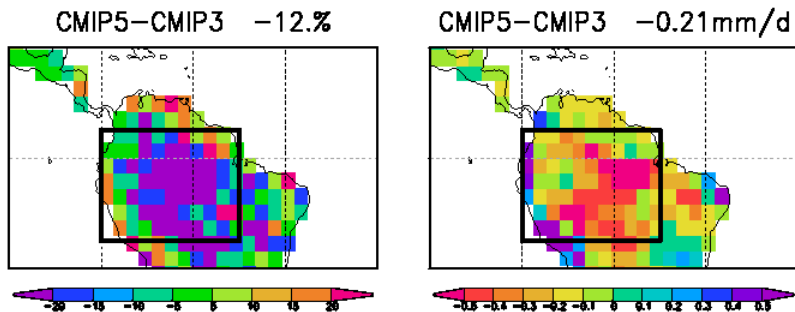
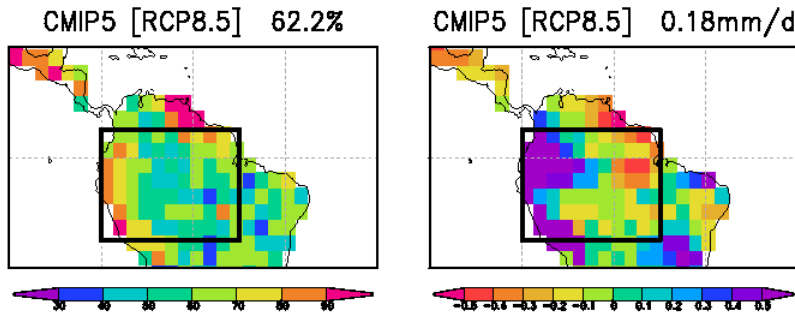
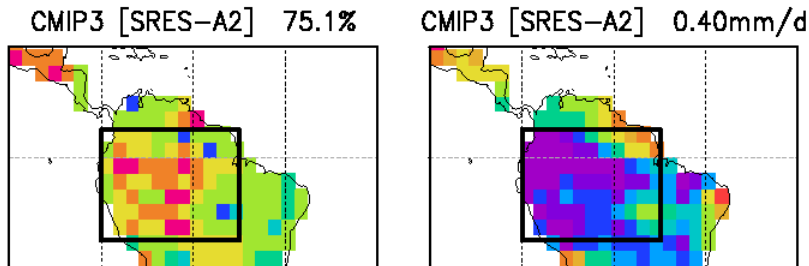
CMIP5
[RCP8.5]

CMIP5
[RCP8.5]
minus
CMIP3
[SRES-A2]

Anomalies DJFM et JJAS (Amazonie)

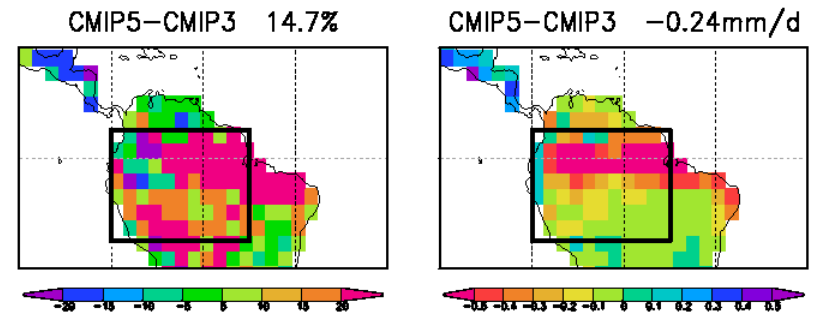
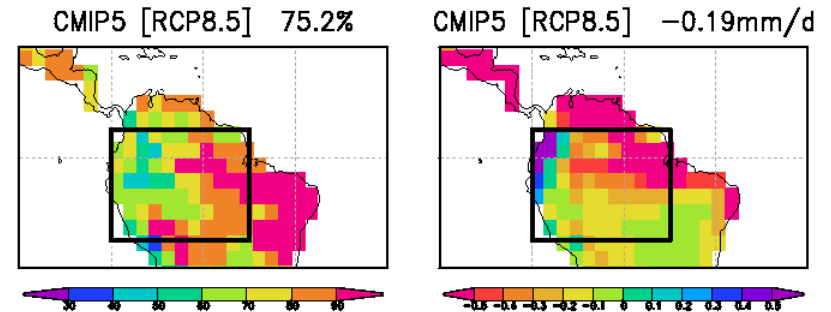
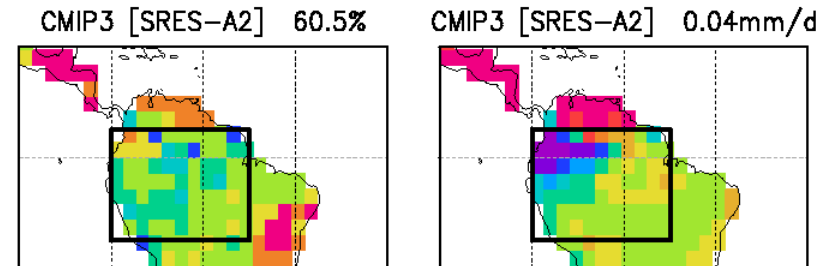
DJFM

JJAS



%

mm/day



%

mm/day

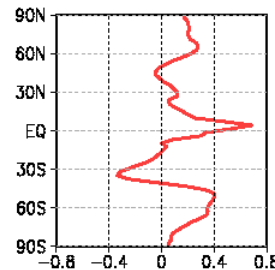
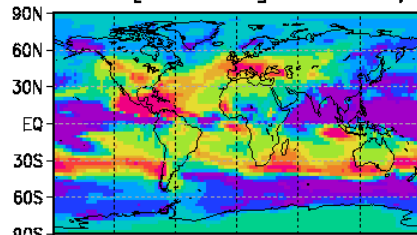
Anomalies JJAS

Precipitation (mm/day)

SST (°C)

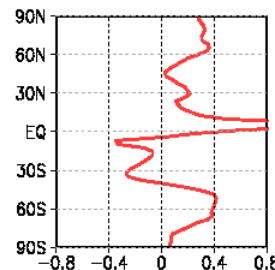
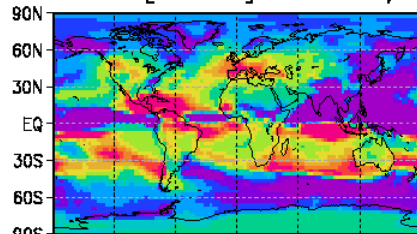
CMIP3

CMIP3 [SRES-A2] 0.12mm/d



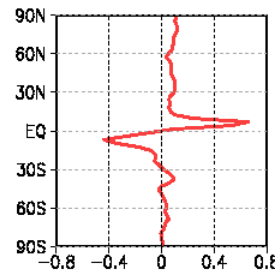
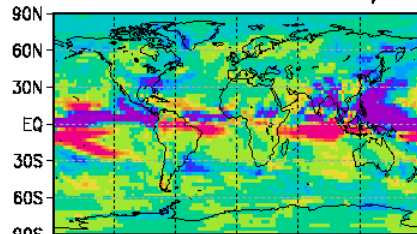
CMIP5

CMIP5 [RCP8.5] 0.16mm/d

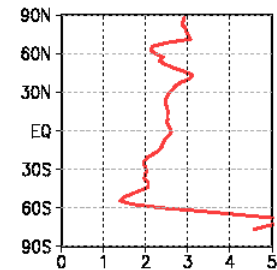
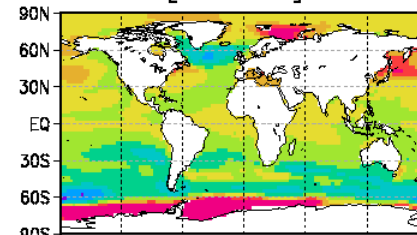


DIFF

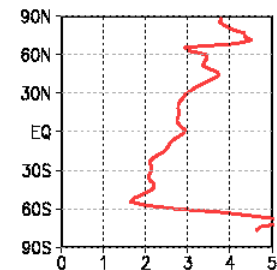
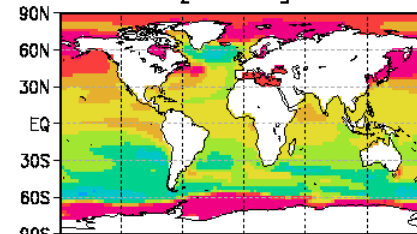
CMIP5-CMIP3 0.04mm/d



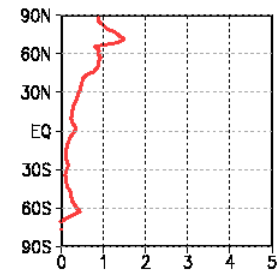
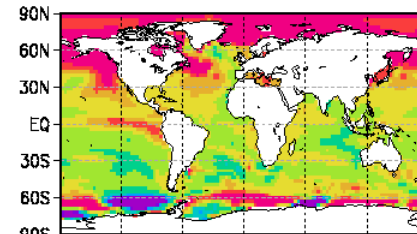
CMIP3 [SRES-A2] 2.40°C



CMIP5 [RCP8.5] 2.72°C



CMIP5-CMIP3 0.29°C

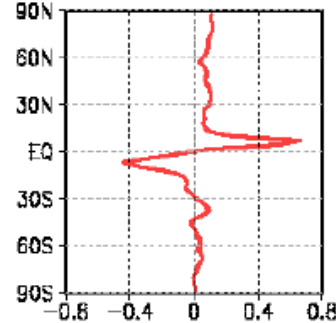
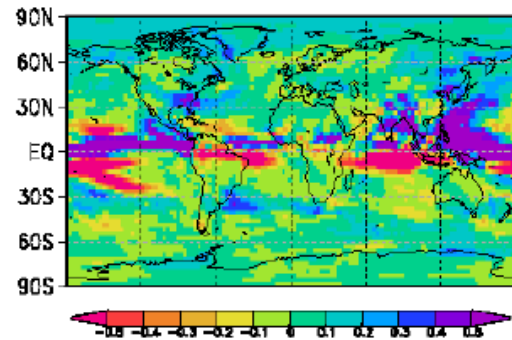


Changes in CMIP scenarios vs models

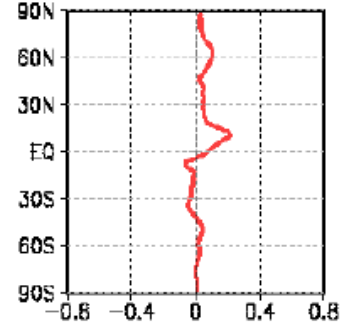
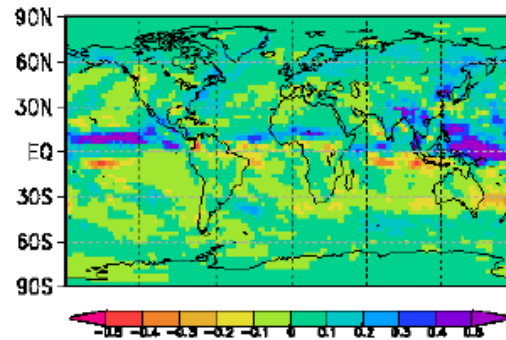
$$\Delta^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta^3_{SRES-A2} = (\Delta^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta^5_{1\%CO2}) + (\Delta^5_{1\%CO2} - \Delta^3_{1\%CO2}) + (\Delta^3_{1\%CO2} - \Delta^3_{SRES-A2})$$

JJAS Precipitation (mm/day)

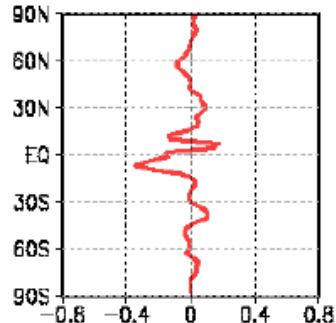
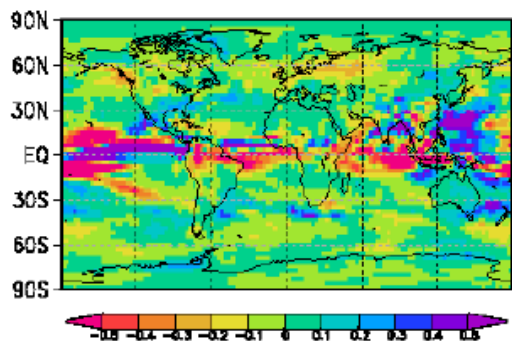
a) $\Delta P^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta P^3_{SRES-A2}$



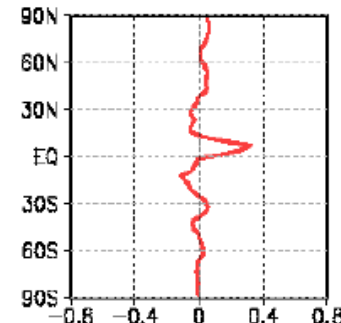
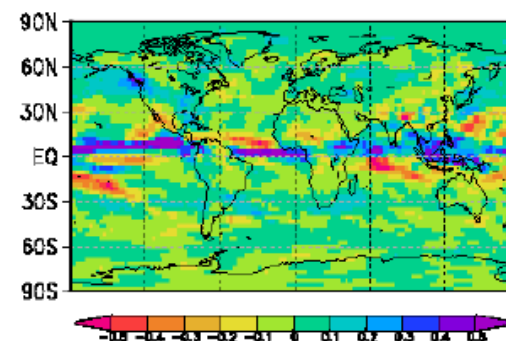
b) $\Delta P^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta P^5_{1\%CO2}$



c) $\Delta P^5_{1\%CO2} - \Delta P^3_{1\%CO2}$



d) $\Delta P^3_{1\%CO2} - \Delta P^3_{SRES-A2}$

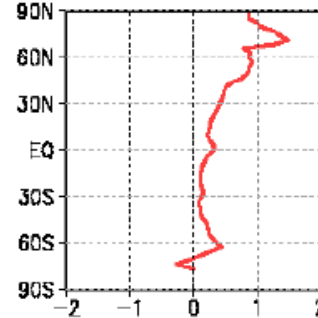
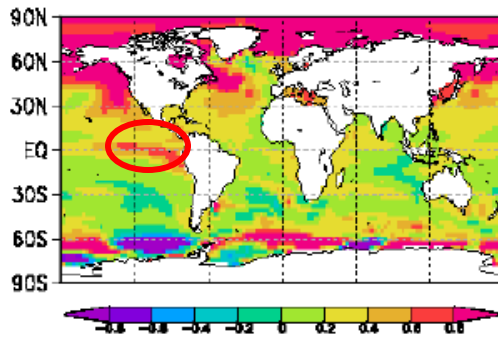


Changes in CMIP scenarios vs models

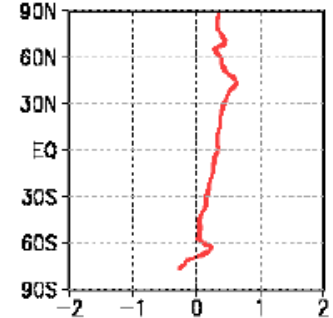
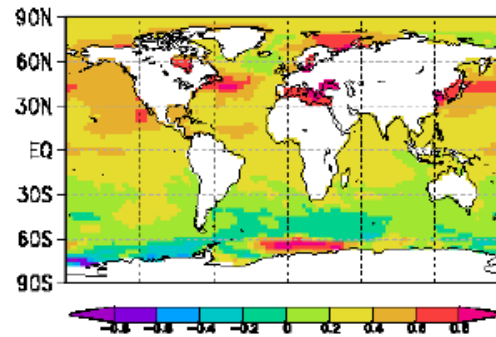
$$\Delta^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta^3_{SRES-A2} = (\Delta^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta^5_{1\%CO2}) + (\Delta^5_{1\%CO2} - \Delta^3_{1\%CO2}) + (\Delta^3_{1\%CO2} - \Delta^3_{SRES-A2})$$

JJAS SST (°C)

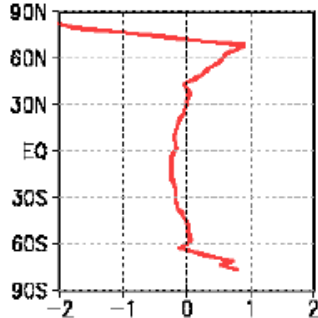
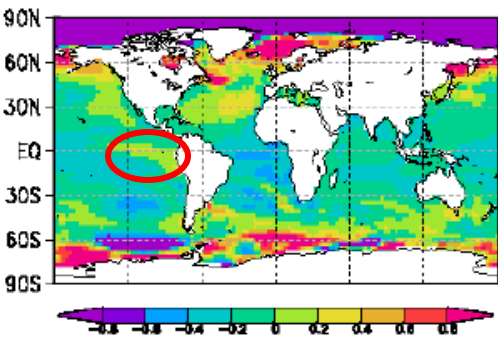
a) $\Delta SST^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta SST^3_{SRES-A2}$



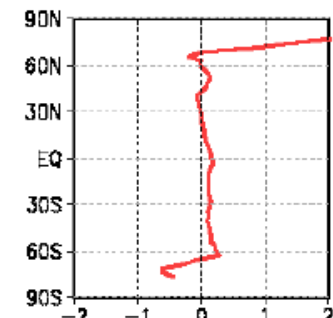
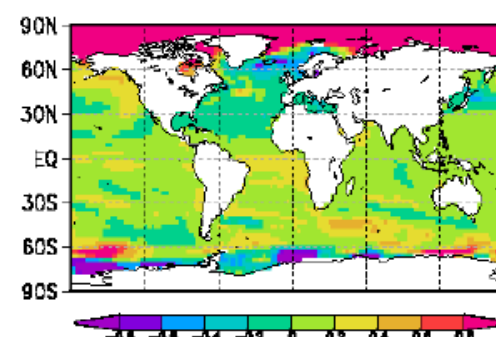
b) $\Delta SST^5_{RCP8.5} - \Delta SST^5_{1\%CO2}$



c) $\Delta SST^5_{1\%CO2} - \Delta SST^3_{1\%CO2}$



d) $\Delta SST^3_{1\%CO2} - \Delta SST^3_{SRES-A2}$

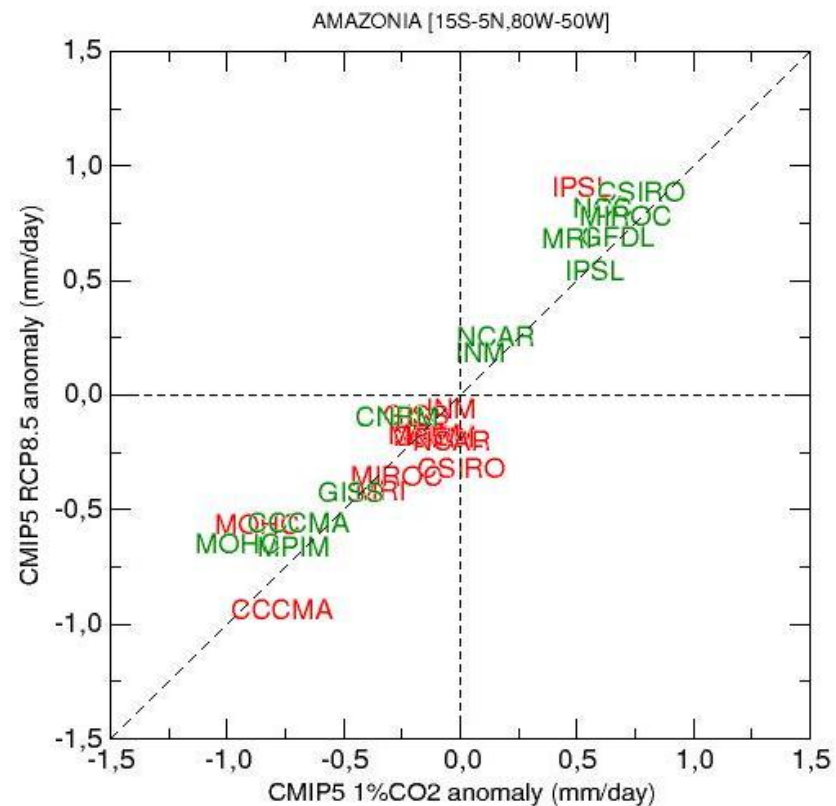


GES vs autres forçages

La réponse aux GES domine les incertitudes régionales dans les scénarios RCP8.5

- Scénarios plus modérés?
- Land use?
- Feux de forêt et aérosols?

$\Delta P^5_{RCP8.5}$ vs $\Delta P^5_{1\%CO_2}$



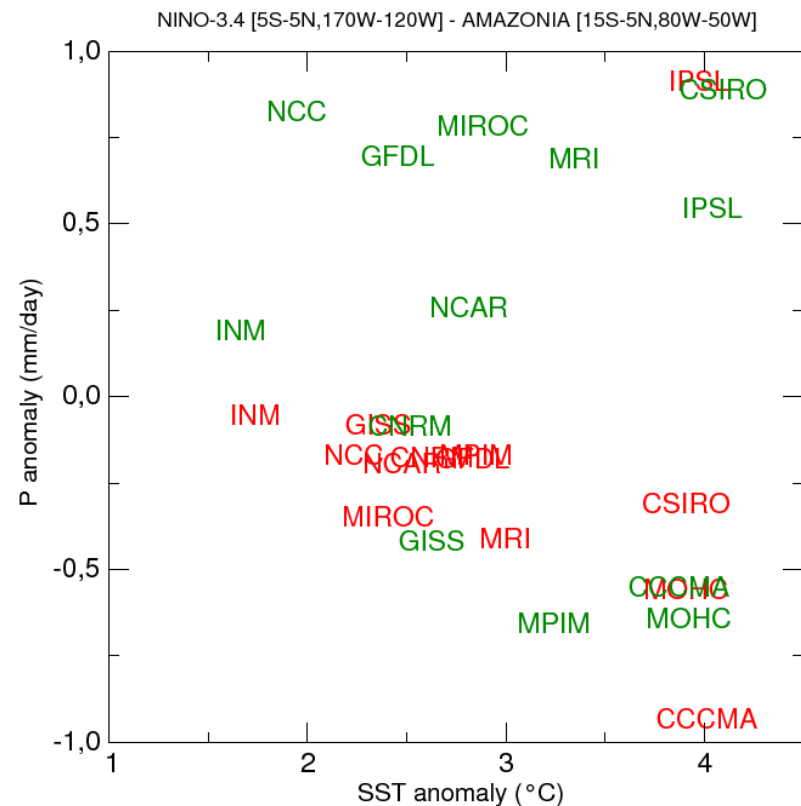
JJAS & DJFM

Patterns de ΔSST vs ΔSST global?

La diminution des précipitations JJAS est d'autant plus marquée que la région Niño3.4 se réchauffe

- Quid du modèle IPSL-CM5a_LR?
- Effet SST régional vs global?
- Saison DJFM?

$\Delta P^5_{RCP8.5}$ vs $\Delta Ni\tilde{no}3.4^5_{RCP8.5}$



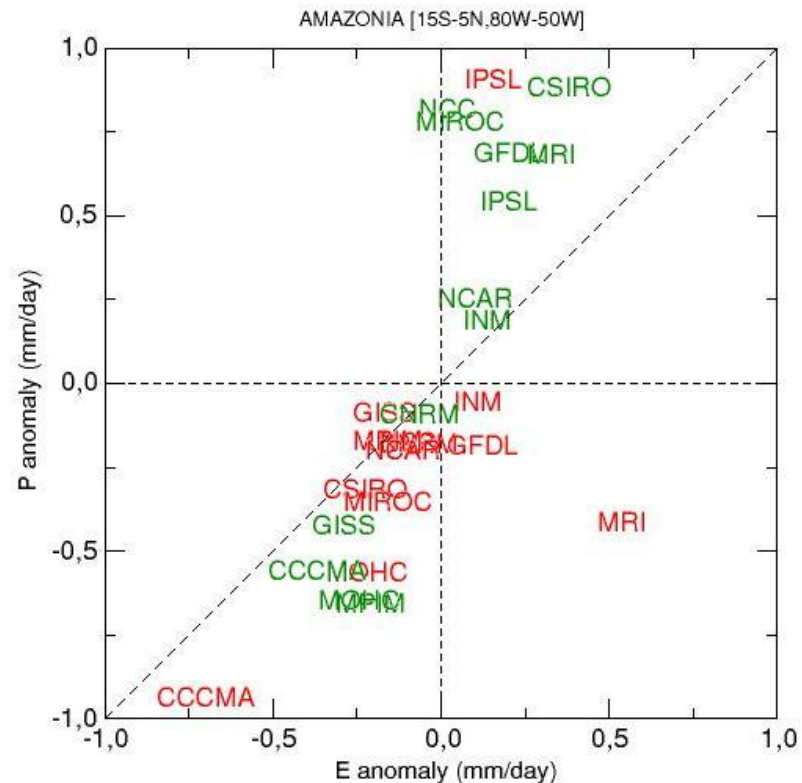
JJAS & DJFM

Evaporation vs P-E?

ΔE contribue plus ou moins à ΔP selon le modèle et la saison, et à la dispersion sur ΔP

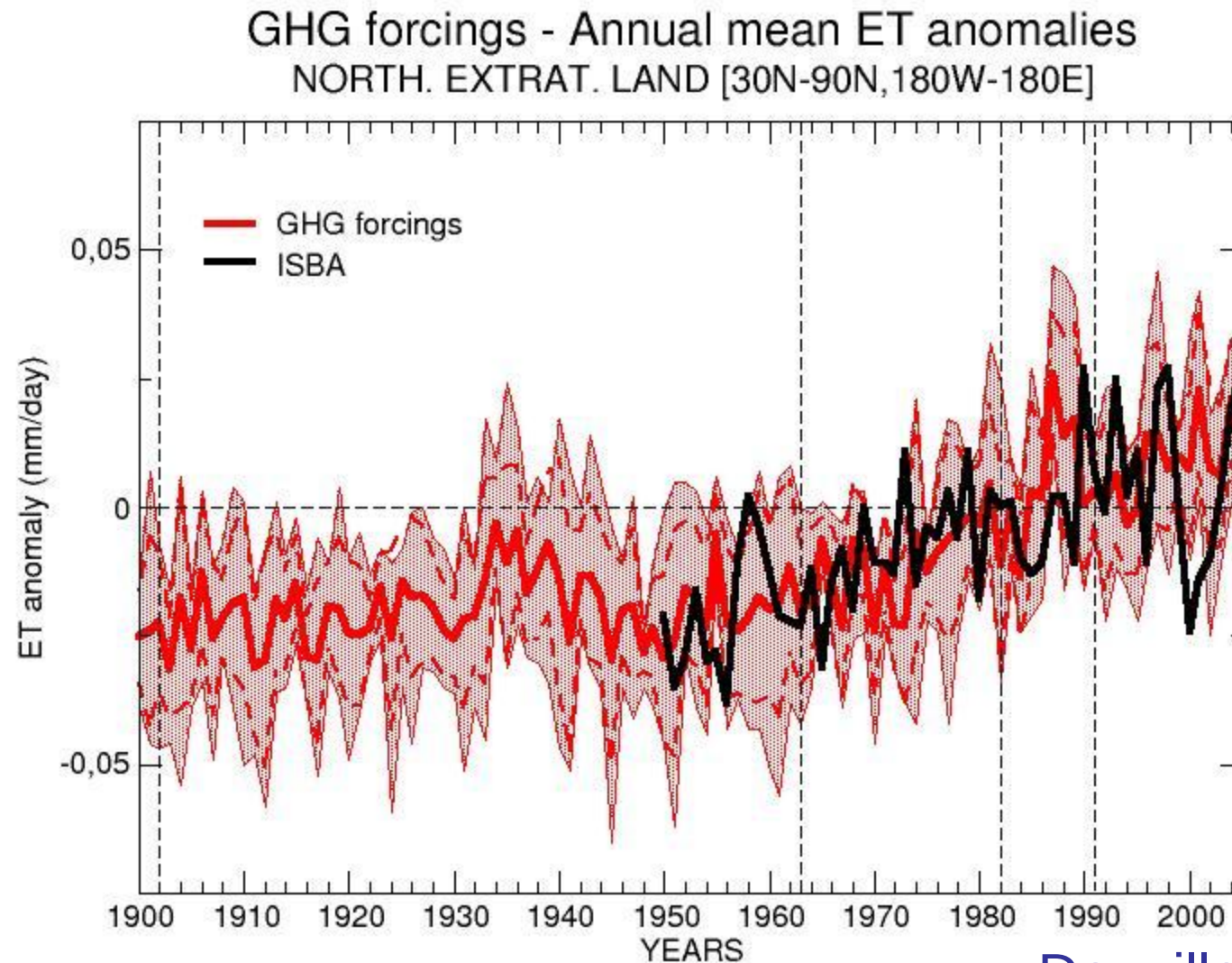
- IPSL, CCCMA & MRI en **JJAS** ?
- Effet radiatif vs humidité du sol?
- Effet direct du CO_2 sur la transpiration?

$\Delta P^5_{\text{RCP8.5}}$ vs $\Delta E^5_{\text{RCP8.5}}$

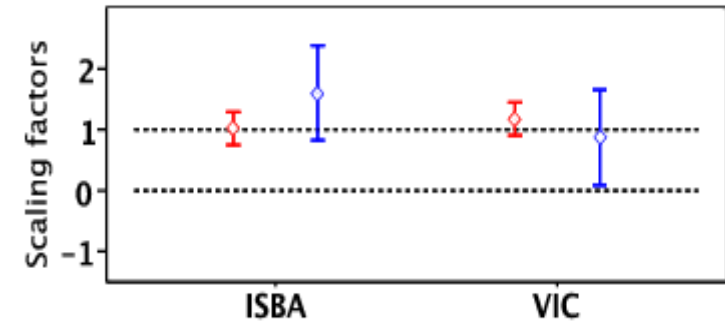
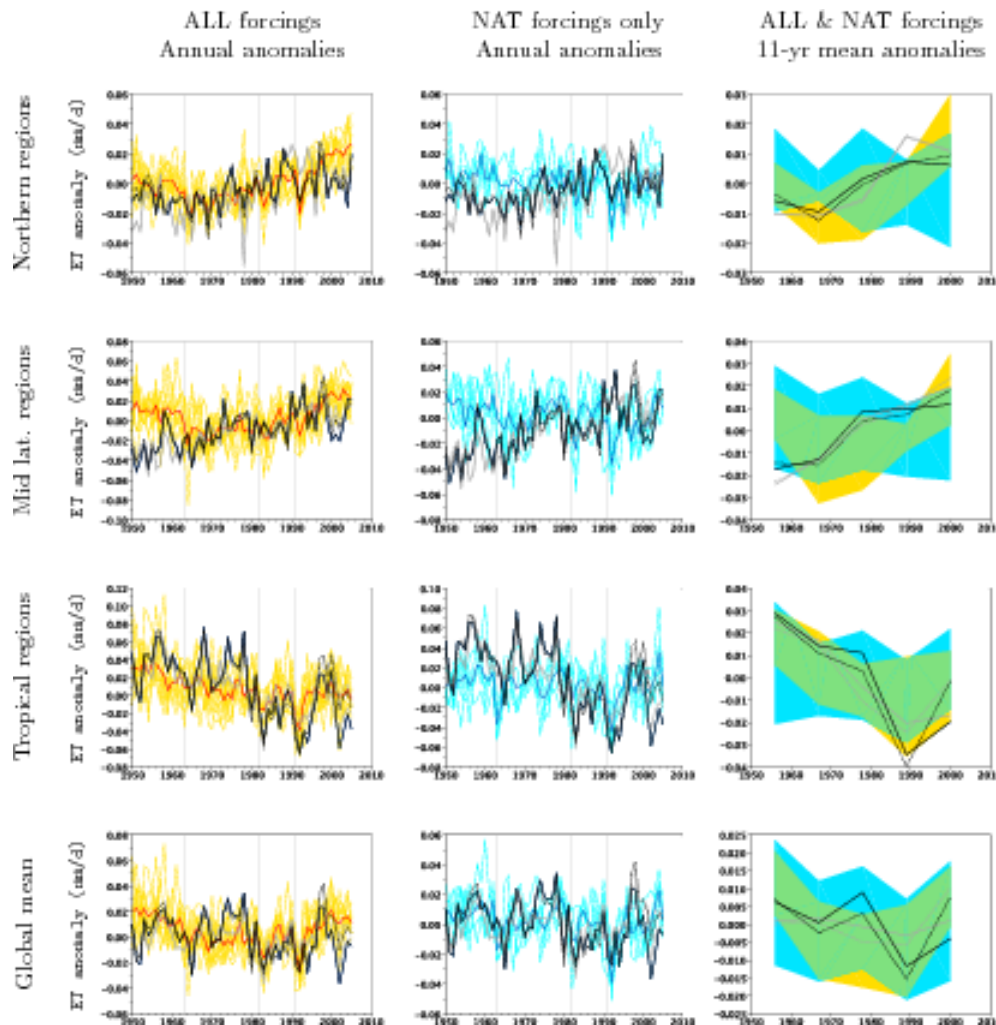


JJAS & **DJFM**

Cycle annuel des anomalies mensuelles



Cycle annuel des anomalies mensuelles



Les variations de l'évapotranspiration continentale reconstruite depuis 1950 présentent des singularités spatiales et temporelles qui ne peuvent s'expliquer sans faire intervenir les forçages anthropiques.

Conclusion

- **Précipitations CMIP5 vs CMIP3:**
 - En **moyenne d'ensemble**, les biais des simulations historiques sont inchangés ou légèrement réduits
 - L'ENSO et les téléconnexions associées sont mieux simulés
 - Les réponses dans les scénarios ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) sont inchangées ou légèrement modifiées (Amazonie)
 - **Dispersion** peu modifiée, parfois diminuée (en JJAS sur l'Amazonie)
 - La variabilité interannuelle reste un candidat parmi d'autres pour contraindre les incertitudes, mais on peut aussi repérer des « outliers »
- **Evaporation CNRM-CM5:**
 - Réponse très différente de CMIP3, ce qui explique en grande partie la réponse différente des précipitations aux moyennes latitudes
 - Evolution 1850-2100 assez représentative du multi-modèle CMIP5
 - La variabilité spatio-temporelle « observée » (ISBA off-line) depuis 1950 est incompatible avec la variabilité interne de CNRM-CM5 et peut être en partie attribuée aux forçages anthropiques

Incertitudes et prise de décision

« (...) Part of this model spread is irreducible owing to internal variability in the climate system, yet there is also uncertainty from model differences that can potentially be eliminated. We argue that defining progress in climate modelling in terms of narrowing uncertainties is too limited. Models improve, representing more processes in greater detail. This implies greater confidence in their projections, but convergence may remain slow. The uncertainties should not stop decisions being made. » (Knutti and Sedlacek 2012)

Précipitations vs évaporation & runoff

La réponse
du bilan
hydrique est
beaucoup
plus
incertaine que
celle des
précipitations
[AR4]

Annual mean
anomalies
SRES-A1B

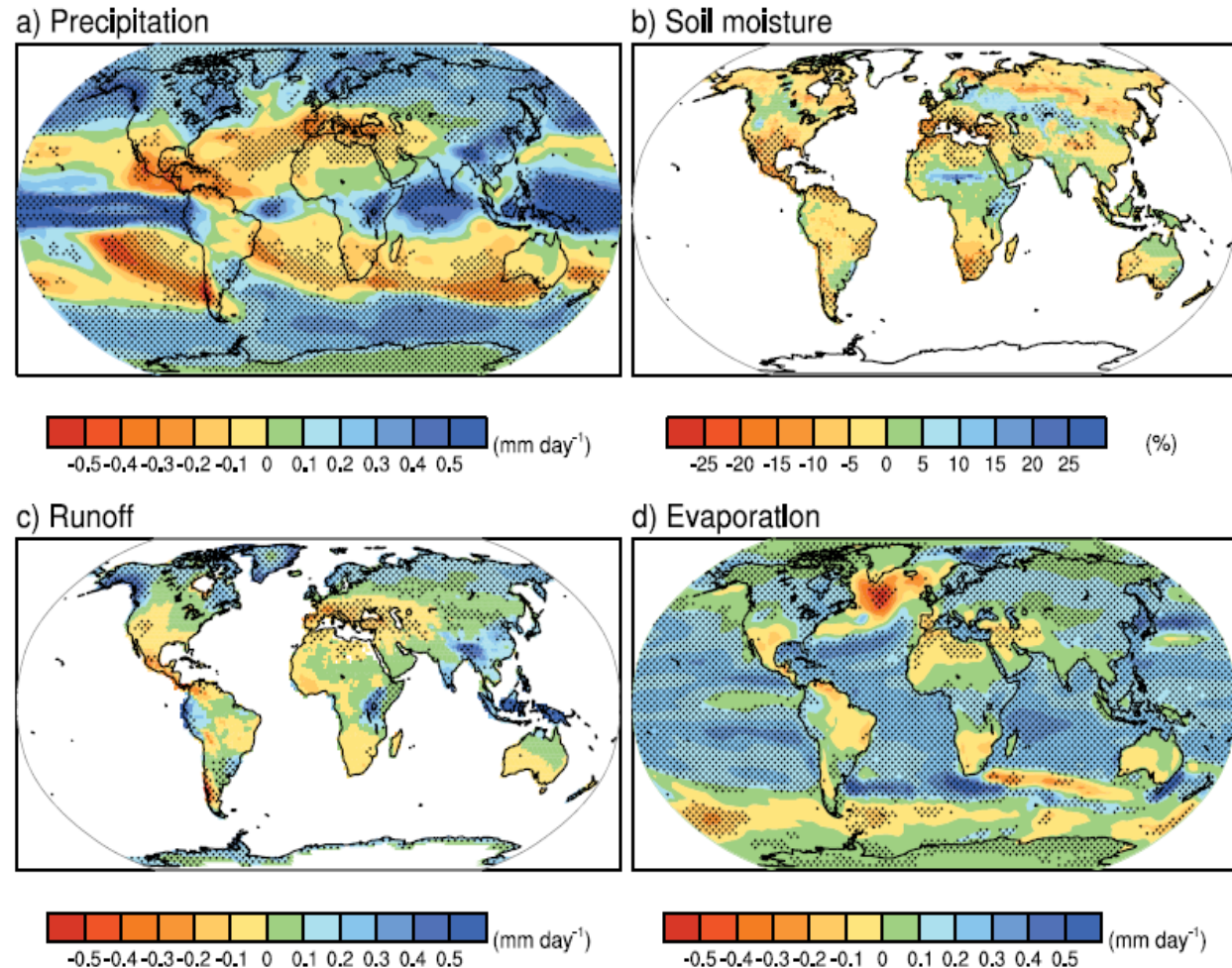
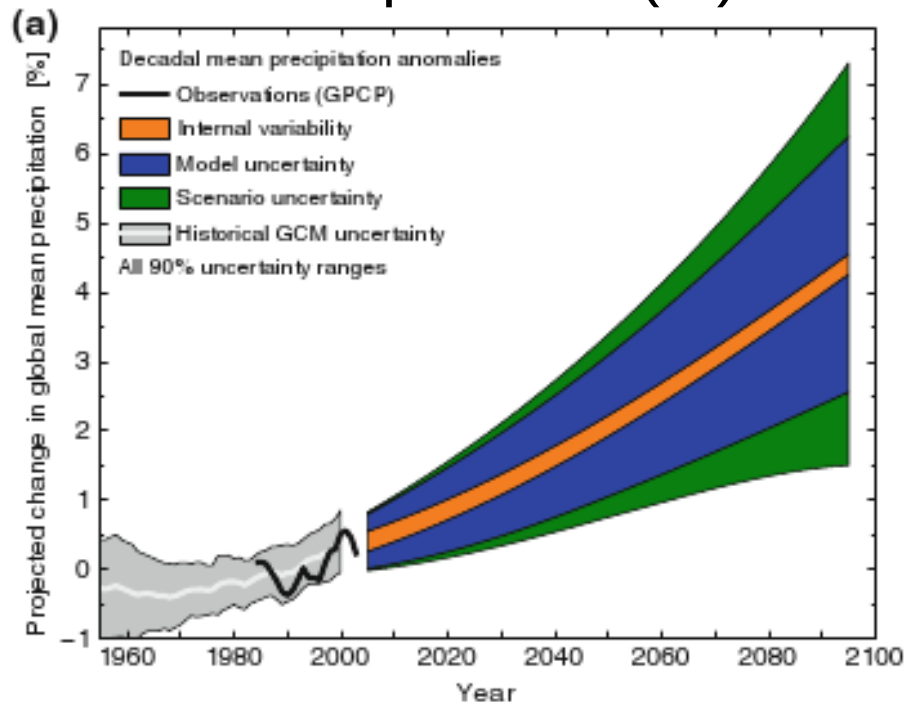


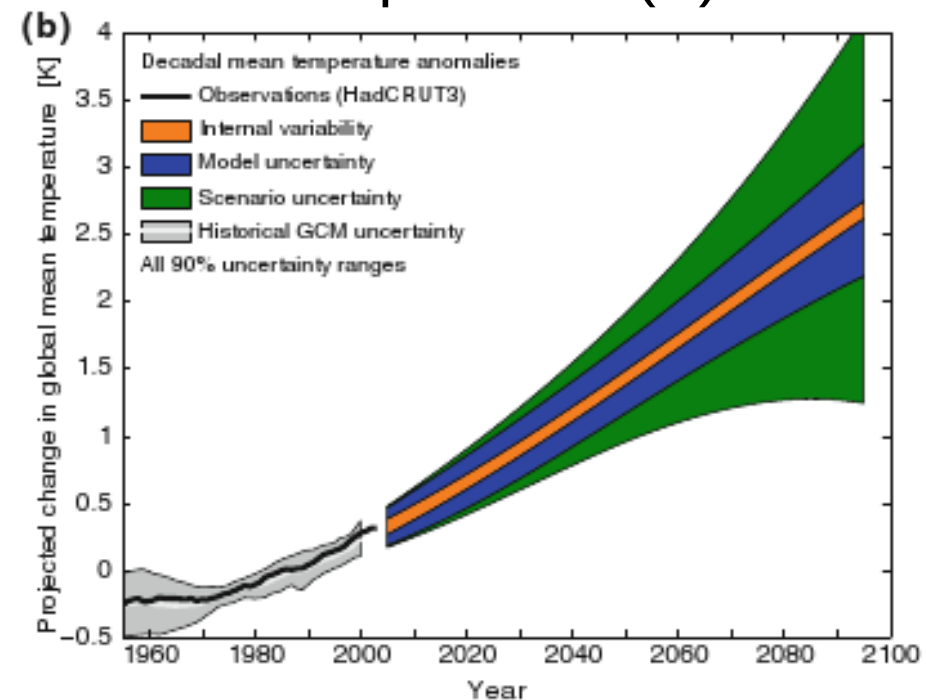
Figure 10.12. Multi-model mean changes in (a) precipitation (mm day^{-1}), (b) soil moisture content ($\%$), (c) runoff (mm day^{-1}) and (d) evaporation (mm day^{-1}). To indicate consistency in the sign of change, regions are stippled where at least 80% of models agree on the sign of the mean change. Changes are annual means for the SRES A1B scenario for the period 2080 to 2099 relative to 1980 to 1999. Soil moisture and runoff changes are shown at land points with valid data from at least 10 models. Details of the method and results for individual models can be found in the Supplementary Material for this chapter.

Incertitudes: précipitations vs température

Précipitations (%)

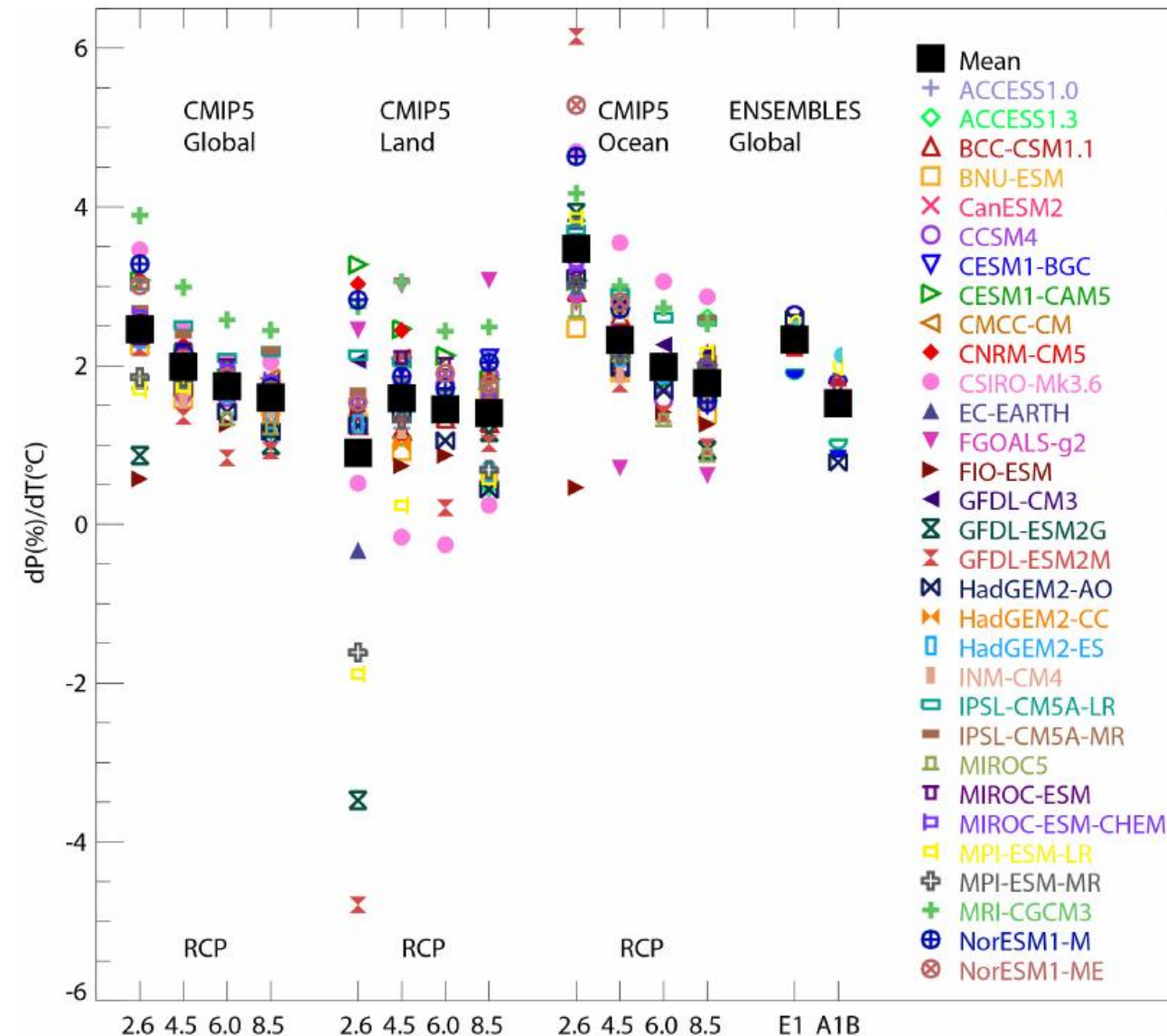


Température (K)



Incertitude totale sur la moyenne globale et décennale
(a) des précipitations et (b) de la température en surface
simulées par les modèles **CMIP3** de 1950 à 2100
(D'après Hawkins and Sutton, 2011)

Réponse sur continents vs océans



Percentage
change per $^{\circ}C$
over 2006-2100
vs 1986-2005
[AR5 SOD]

- $\Delta P / \Delta T$ dépend peu du scénario de concentration
- Effet notable de l'ajustement tropo
- Contraste océan-continent variable selon les modèles

Contraindre les scénarios via la D&A ?

CMIP5 - Annual E anomalies
over NORTH. EXTRAT. LAND [30N-90N,180W-180E]

