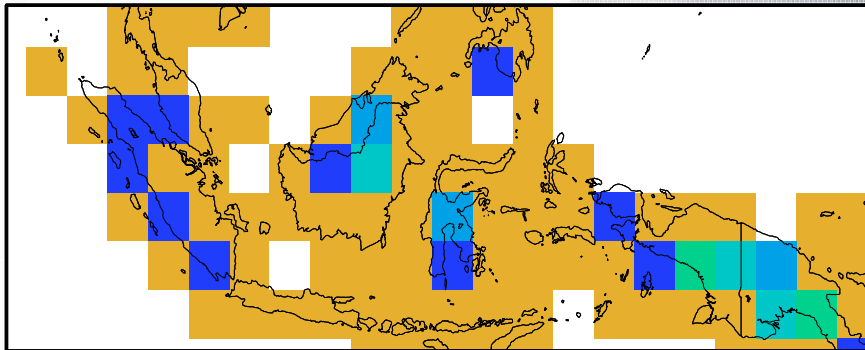
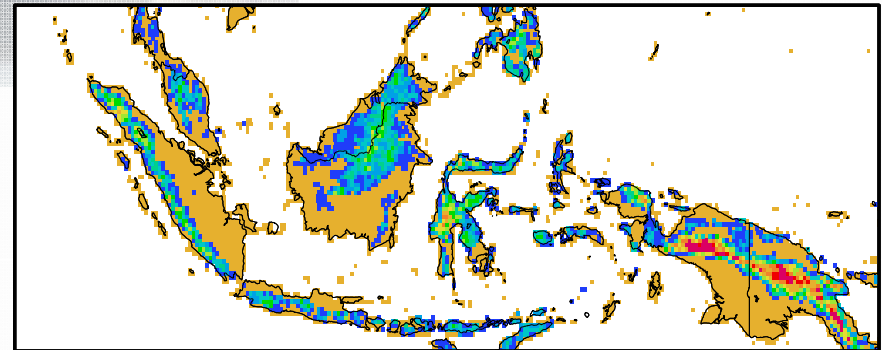


HIGH RESOLUTION GLOBAL CLIMATE MODELING

300 KM RESOLUTION



20 KM RESOLUTION



In-Sik Kang

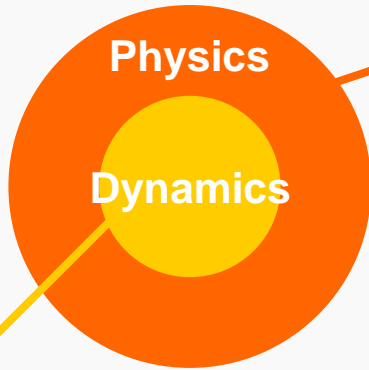
Climate Environmental System Research Center / SNU

Coauthors: Sung-Bin Park, Young-Min Yang, Daehyun Kim, and Jong-Seong Kug

Model descriptions

Finite volume dynamic core

CES/SNU AGCM

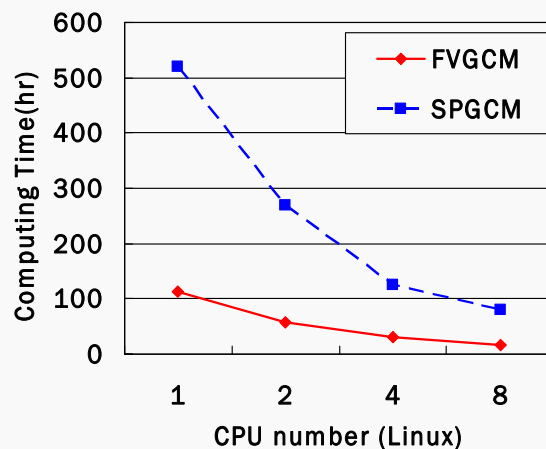


- Three-dimension hydrostatic primitive equations on sphere with normalized pressure coordinate

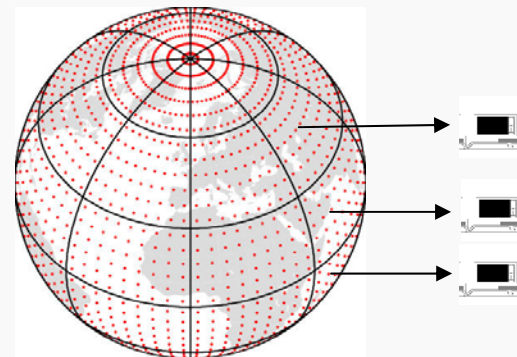
- Simplified Arakawa-Schubert cumulus convection scheme based on Relaxed Arakawa-Schubert scheme (Moorthi and Suarez, 1992)
- Large-scale condensation scheme (Letreut and Li, 1991)
- Diffusion-type Shallow Convection
- Orographic gravity-wave drag (McFarlane, 1987)
- 2-stream k-distribution radiation scheme (Nakajima and Tanaka, 1986)
- Dry adiabatic adjustment
- Bonan's Land Surface Model (Bonan 1996)
- Non-local PBL/Vertical diffusion (Holtslag and Boville 1993)
- Modified CCM3 slab ocean/sea-ice model

Finite volume dynamic core

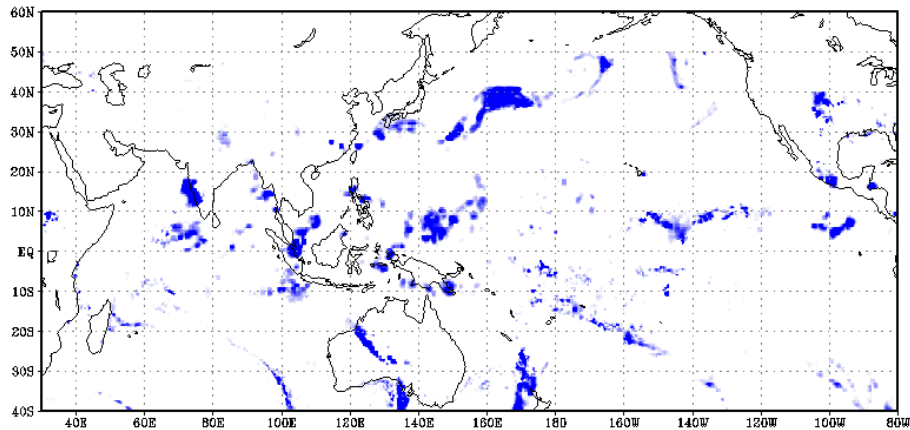
Efficiency



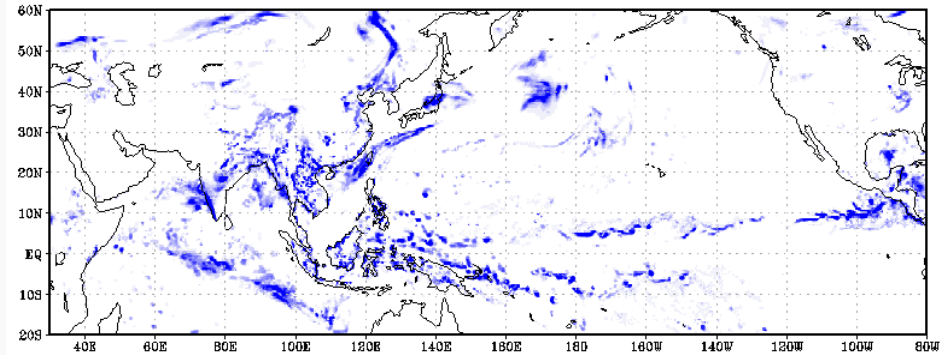
Easy for parallelizing



TRMM Satellite observation
Time: 06Z JUN 12 1999

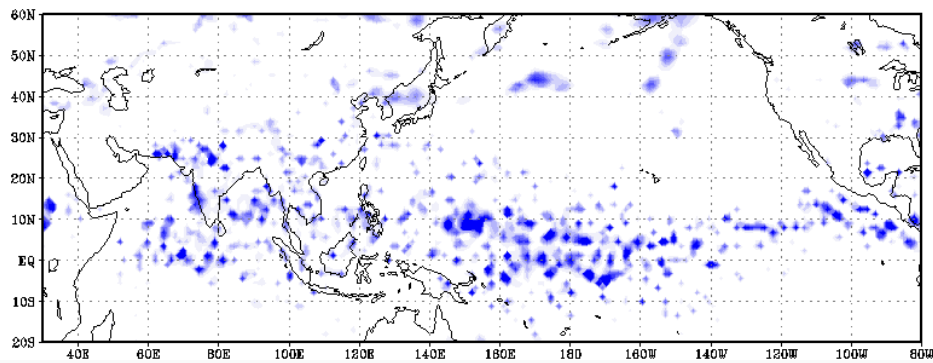


Time: 06Z JUN 12 1999
20km resolution



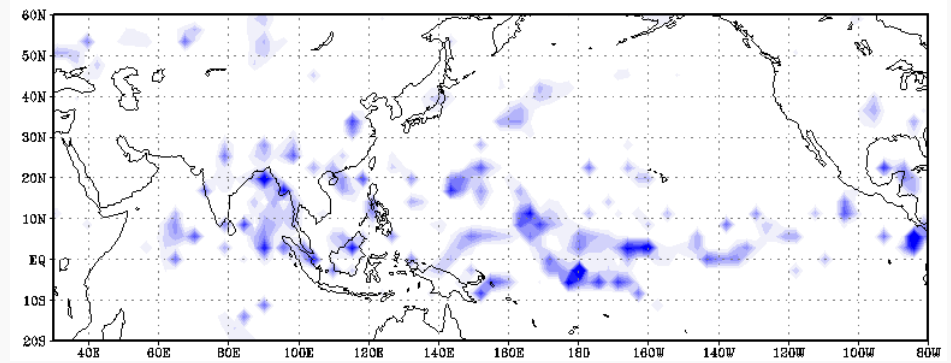
prep 1096hour T106

100km resolution



prep 1096hour T42

300km resolution



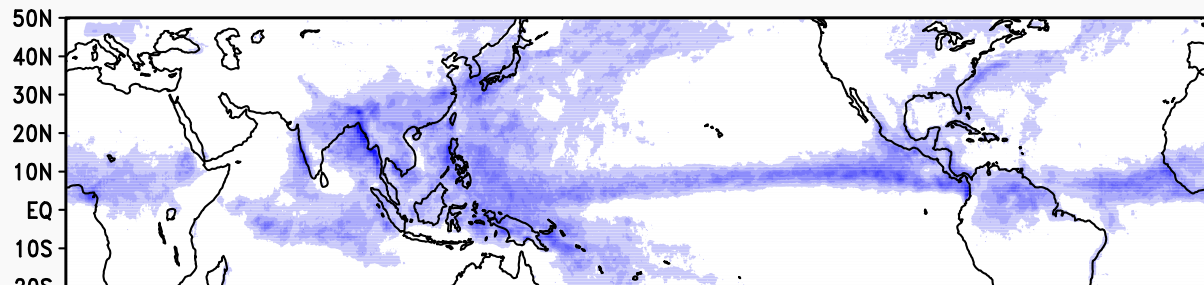
Archive of high resolution model integration

- **High resolution model experiments**

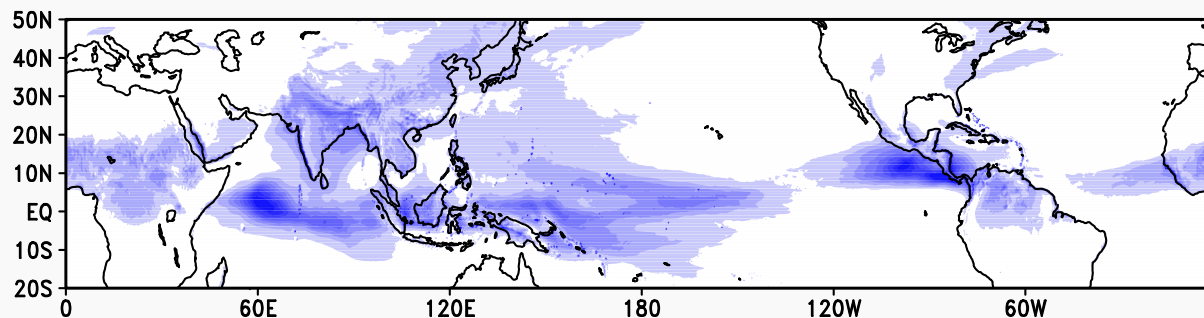
Model	Vertical levels	Grid Size	Description	Period
FV20	L20	20 km	Ensemble Case Study 6-Member Ensemble	97/04/15~97/10/31 99/04/15~99/10/31
FV100	L20	100 km	Ensemble Case Study 6-Member Ensemble	97/04/15~97/10/31 99/04/15~99/10/31
FV300	L20	300 km	Ensemble Case Study 6-Member Ensemble	97/04/15~97/10/31 99/04/15~99/10/31
FV30-AMIP	L20	30 km	Long-term(10yr) Simulation	96/01/01~05/12/31
FV30-CGCM	L20	30km	Coupled model Simulation	99/06/01~05/10/31

Climatology/Precipitation

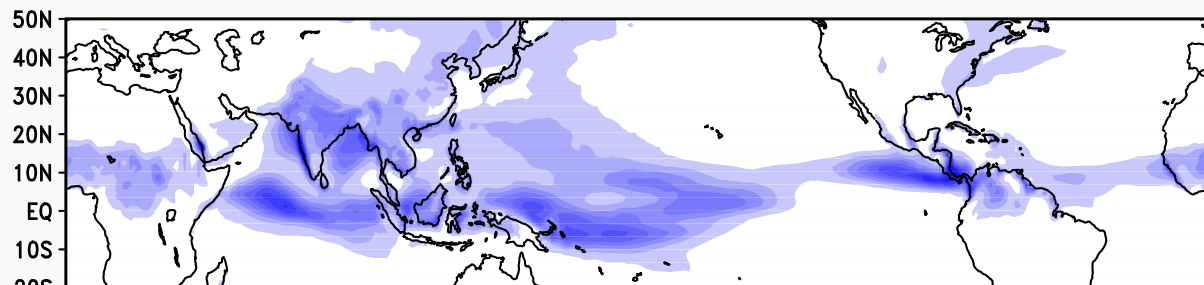
CMAP



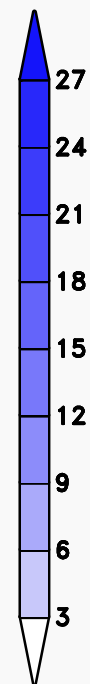
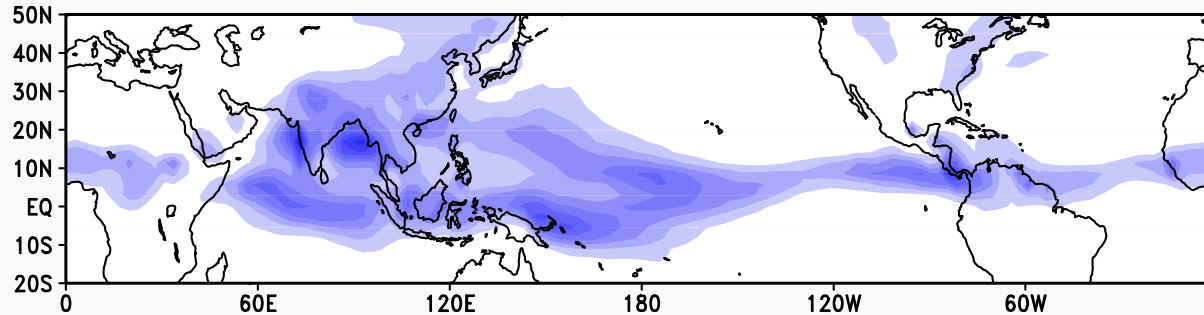
FV20



FV100



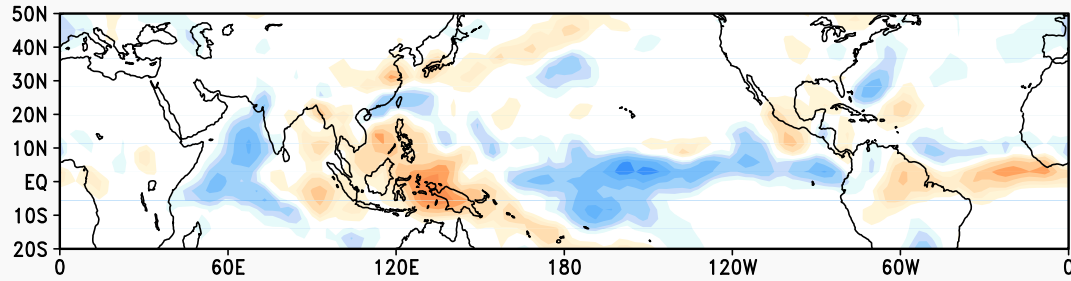
FV300



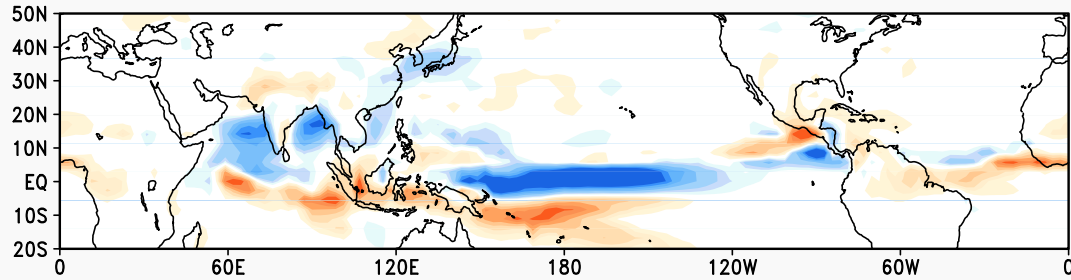
ENSO anomaly

Precipitation difference between 1997 and 1999

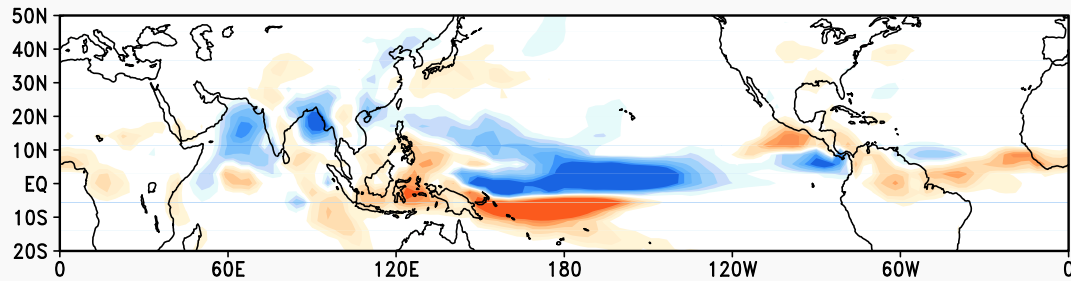
CMAP



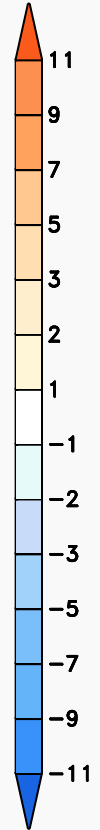
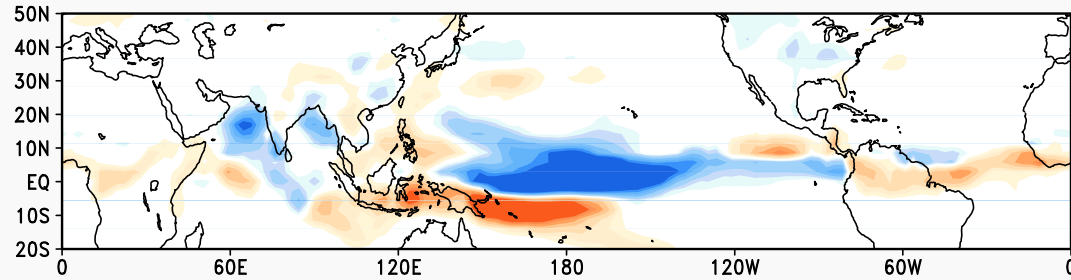
FV20



FV100



FV300





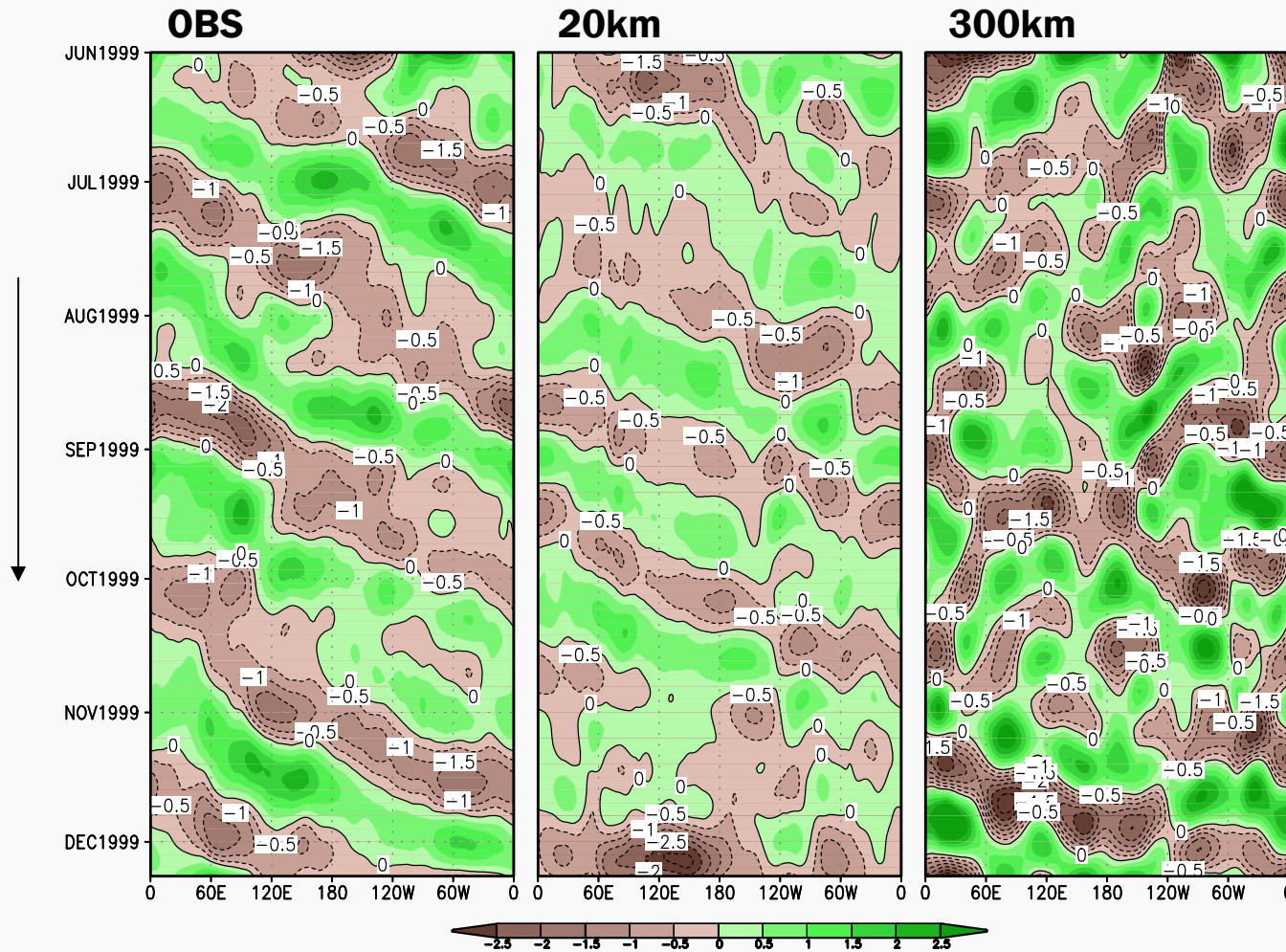
MJO Simulation



MJO Propagation

- 200hPa velocity potential (1999)

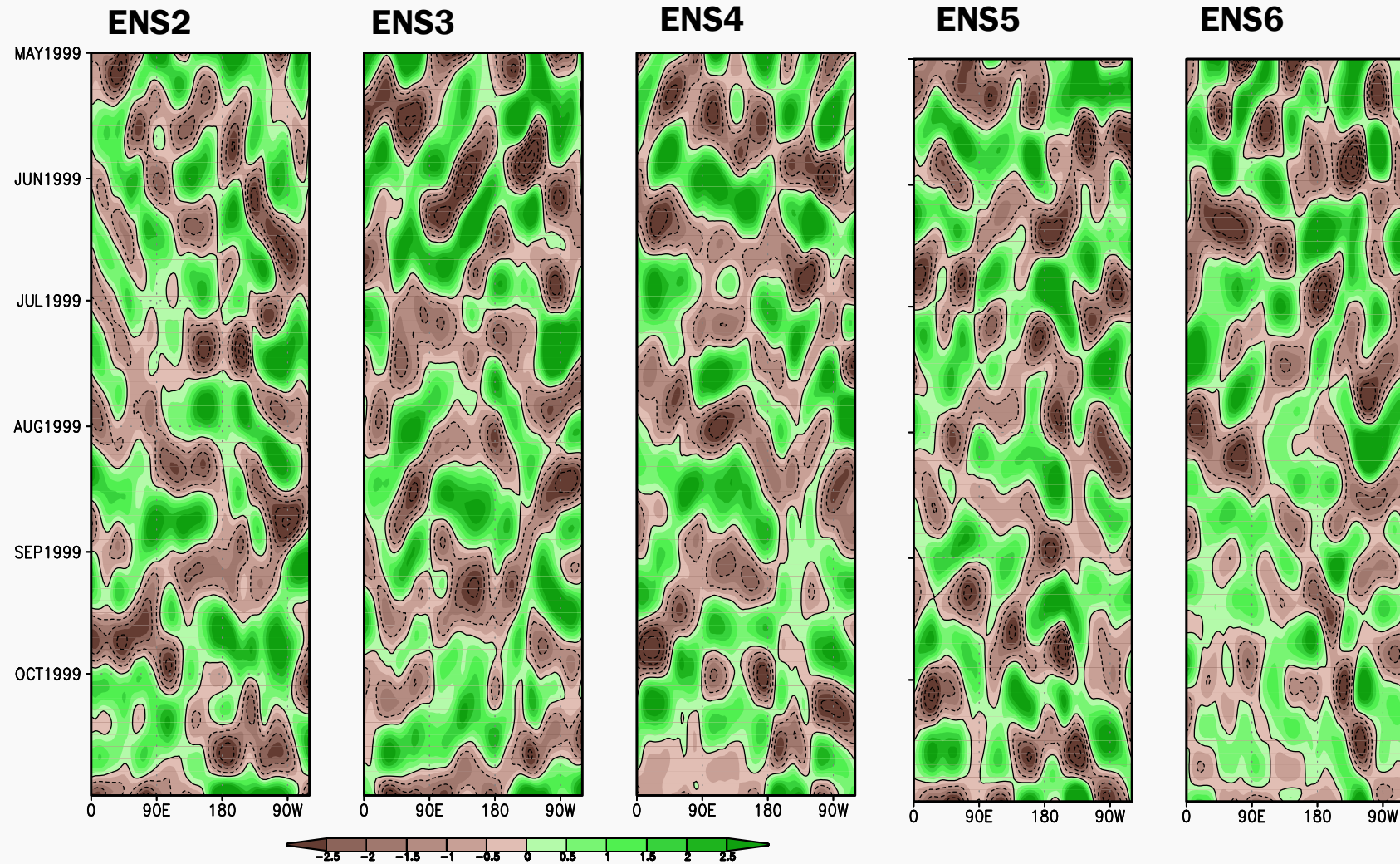
The **FIRST** Ensemble case



MJO Propagation

- 200hPa velocity potential (1999)

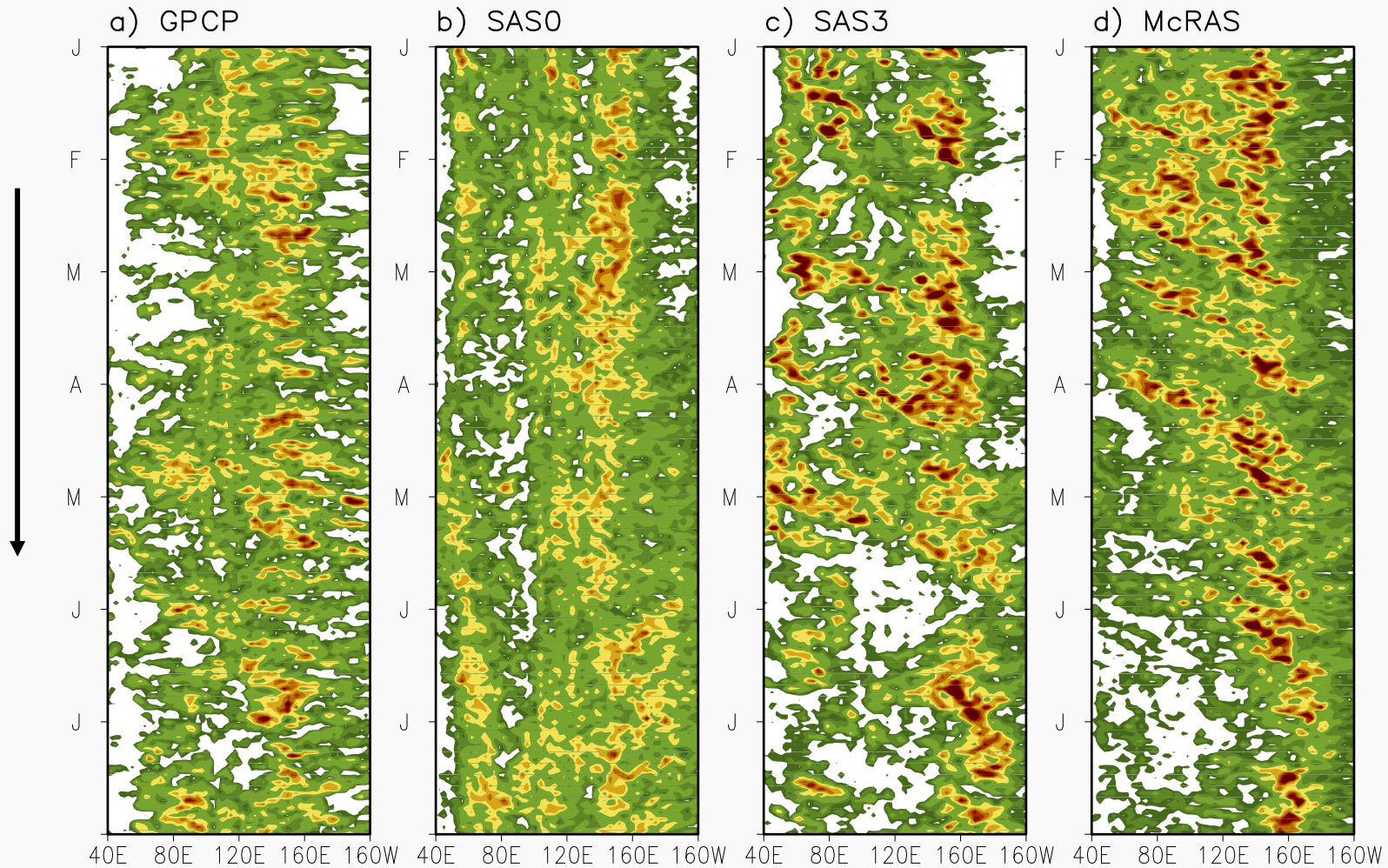
ENSEMBLES in 20km High resolution !



MJO Simulation with Different Convective Parameterization

Low Resolution (300km)

Longitude-time diagram of total precipitation (5S-5N)

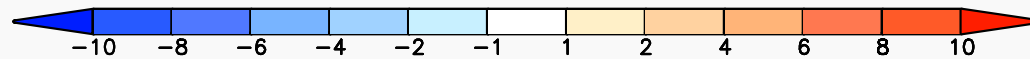
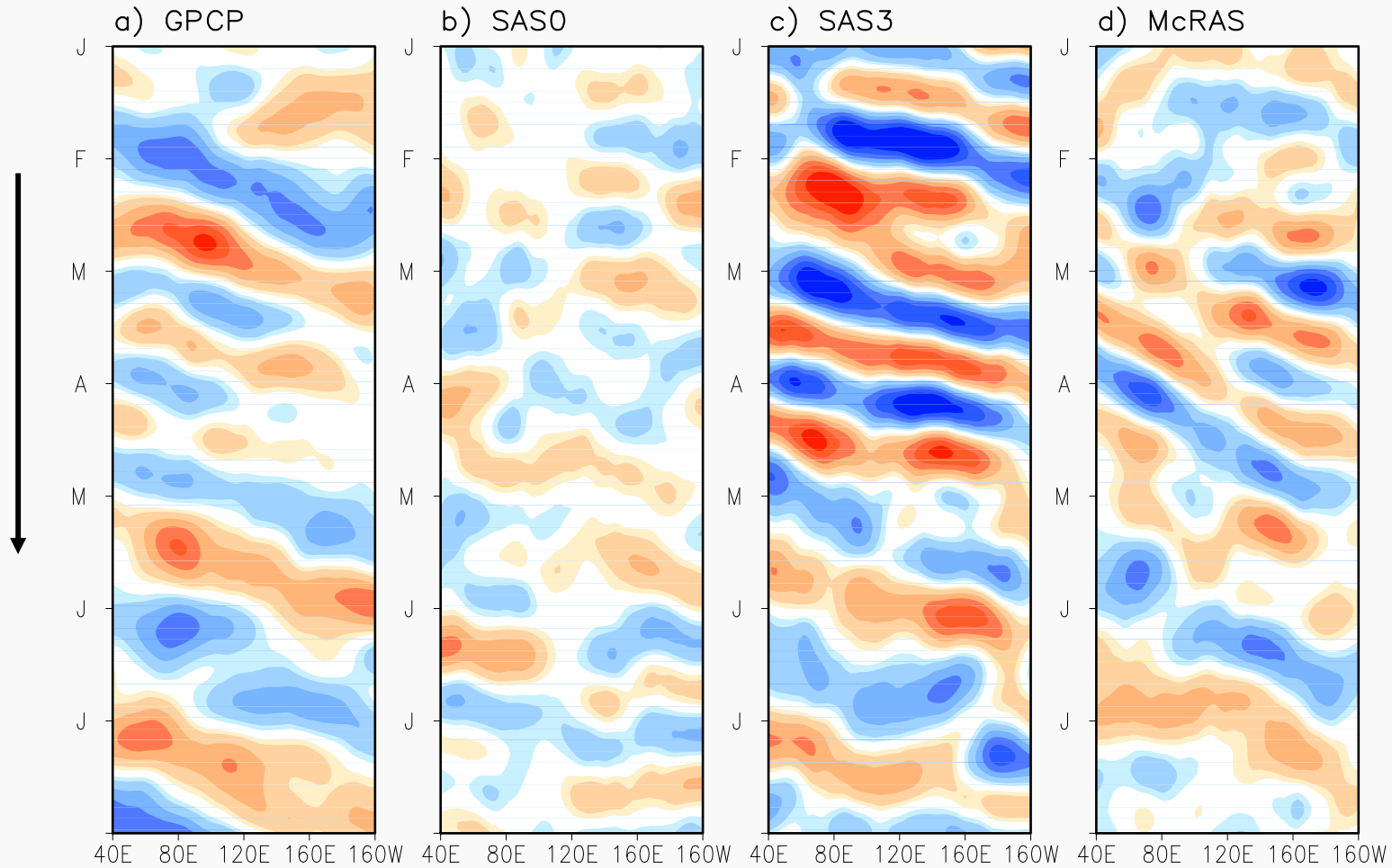


unit : [mm/day]

MJO Simulation with Different Convective Parameterization

Low Resolution (300km)

20-100 day filtered velocity potential (10S-10N)



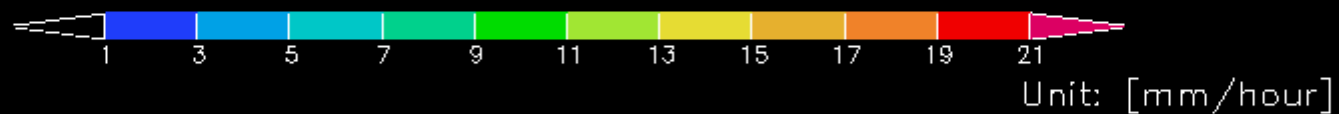
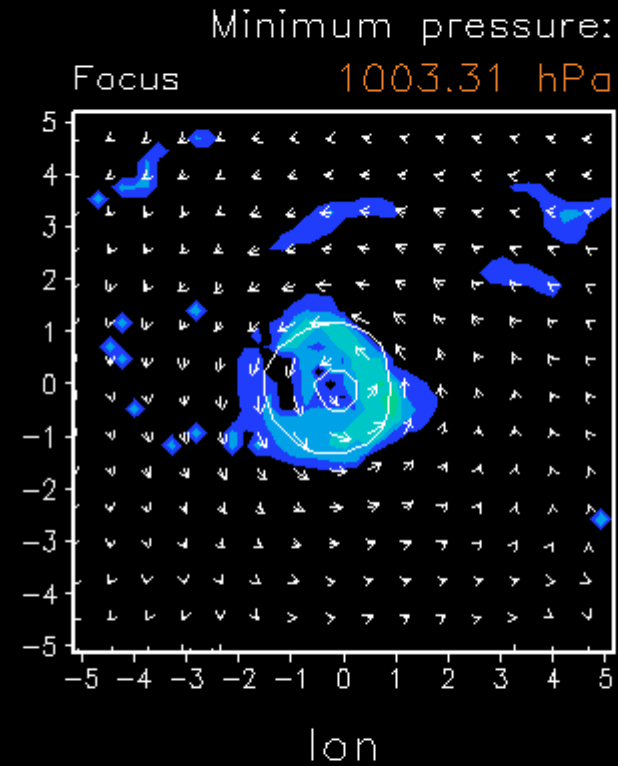
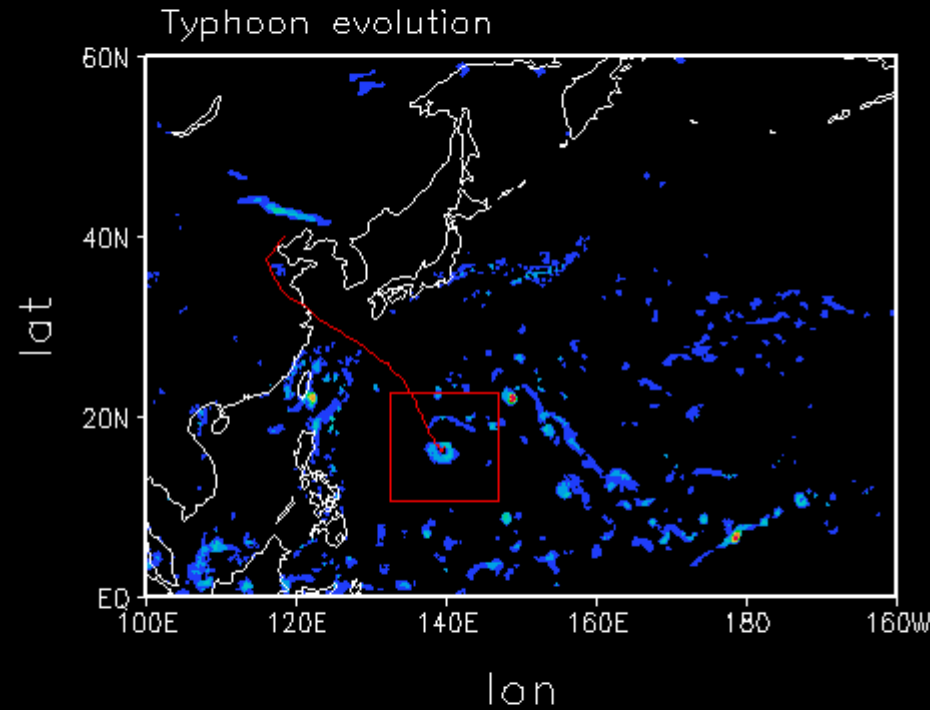


Typhoon



The strongest typhoon simulated by 20km GCM

Time: 18Z AUG 26 1999

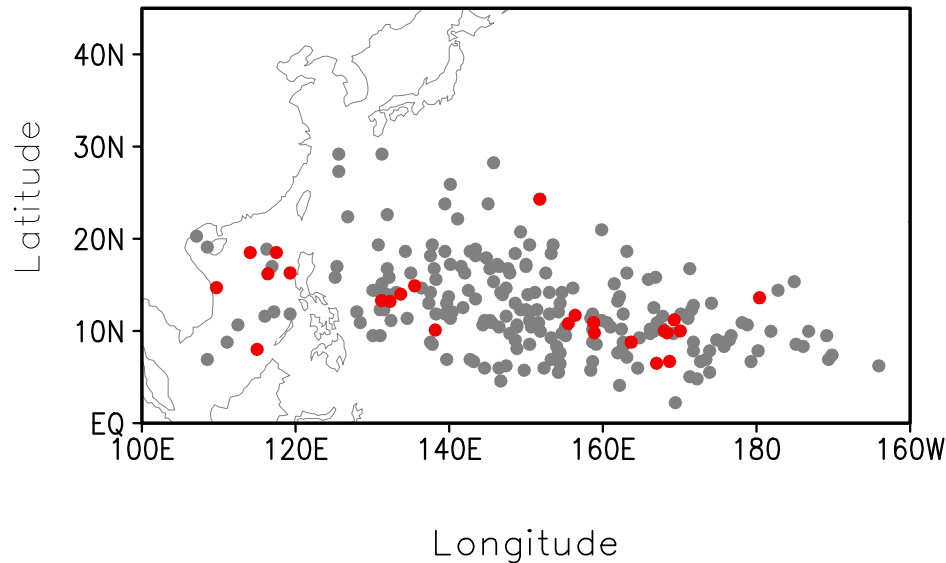


Minimum surface pressure : fall to 962hPa

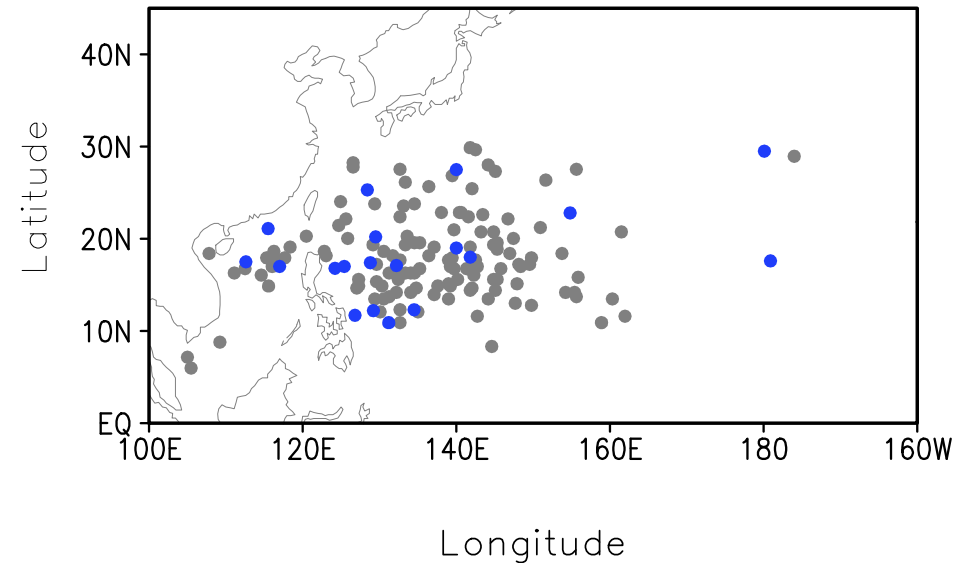
Typhoon Genesis/6-Member Ensemble

Typhoon genesis (20km resolution)

a) 1997



b) 1999

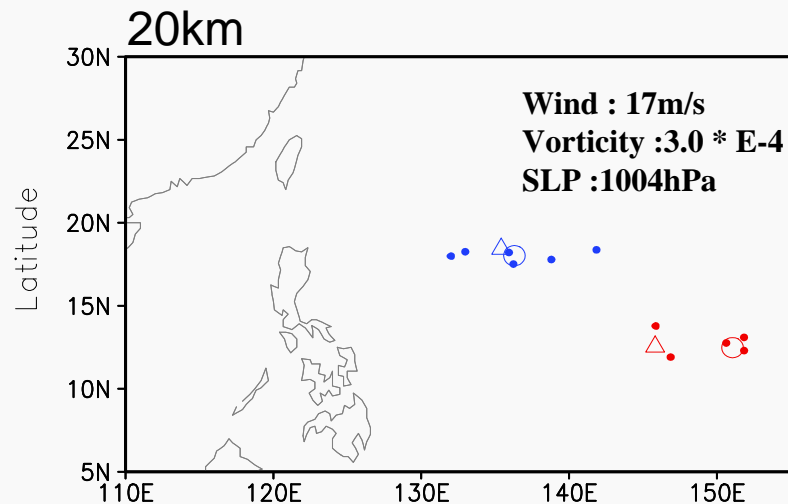


Wind – 17m/s
Vorticity – $3.0 * E-4$
SLP – 1004hPa

- All of typhoons simulated by 6 ensembles
- 1997 Observation (Tokyo-Typhoon center)
- 1999 Observation (Tokyo-Typhoon center)

=> 6 ensemble members can cover out almost all observed genesis region

Mean Location of Typhoon Genesis

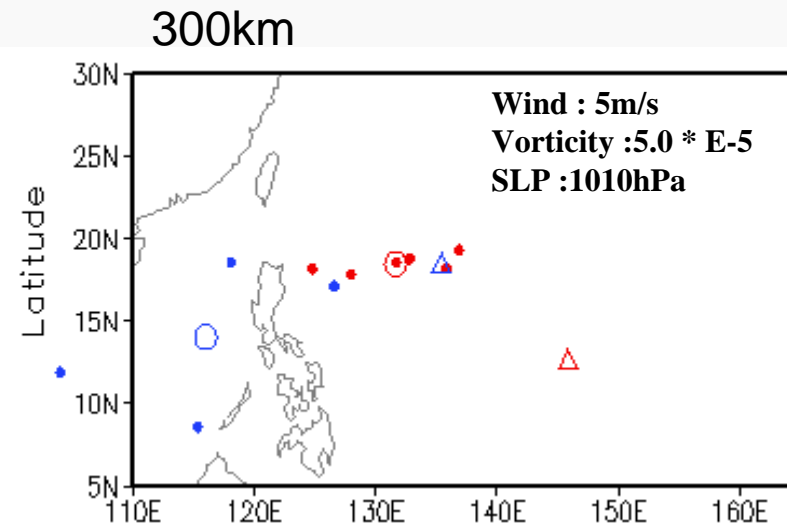
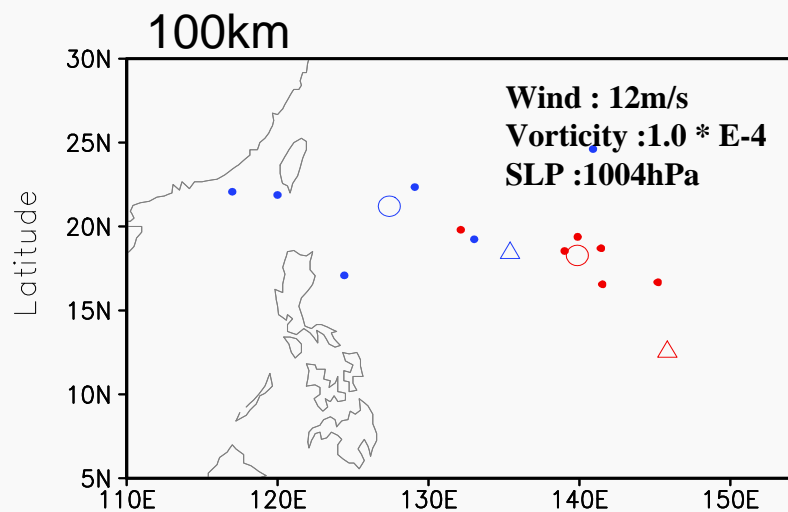


1997

- Each ensemble
- 6-Member Ensemble mean
- △ Observation (Tokyo-Typhoon center)

1999

- Each ensemble
- Ensemble mean
- △ Observation (Tokyo-Typhoon center)





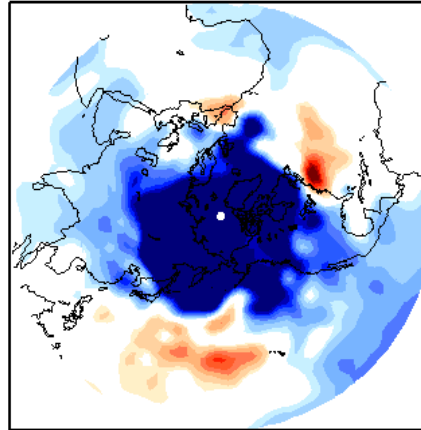
Transient Eddies



Transient eddy forcing

- 1997 **El Nino** case (JJA mean) – 200 hPa u-wind , v-wind

NCEP

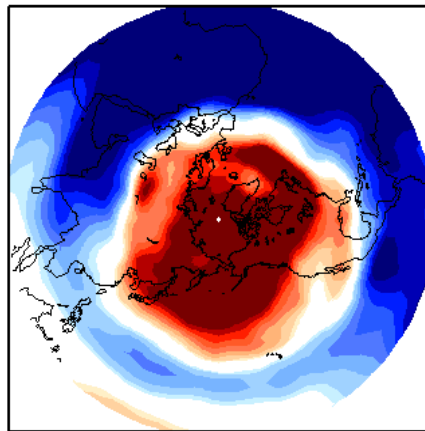


Using quasi-geostrophic approximation,

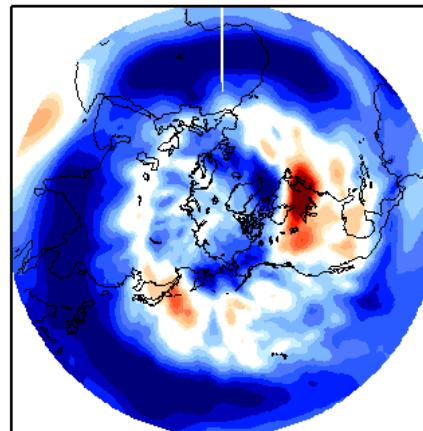
$$\frac{\partial \overline{\psi}}{\partial t} = -\nabla^{-2} [\nabla \cdot (\overline{V' \zeta'})]$$

6-member Mean

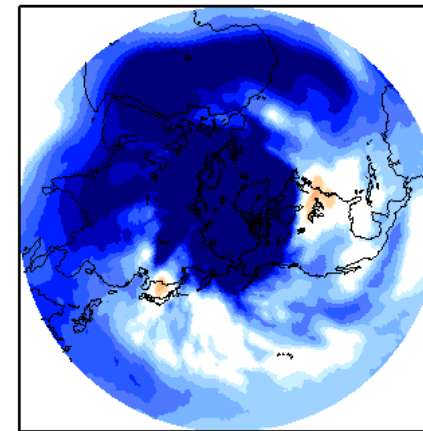
300km



100km



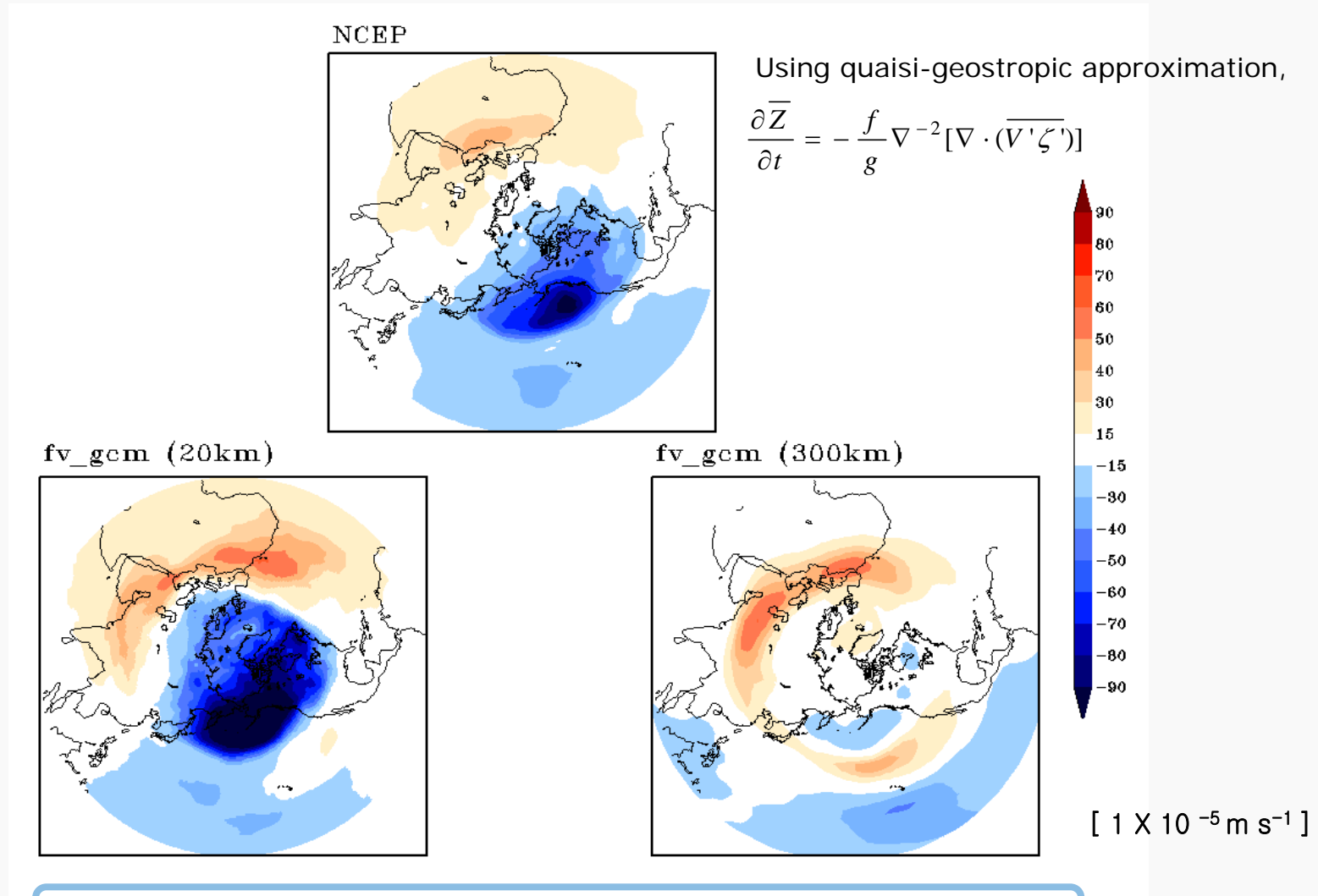
20km



Transient Eddy forcing

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial t} \propto -\nabla^{-2} [\nabla \cdot (\overline{V' \zeta'})]$$

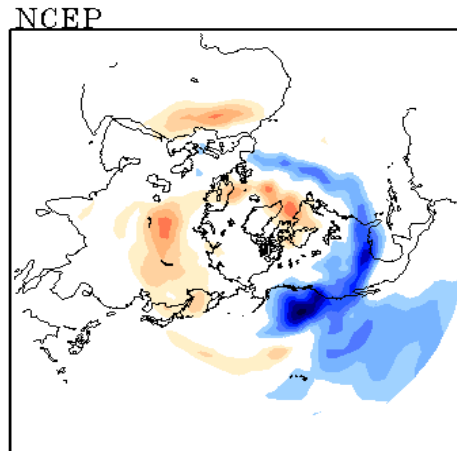
- 1997 El Nino case (DJF mean) – 200 hPa u-wind , v-wind



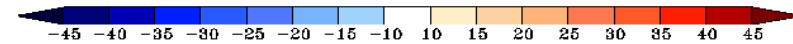
2~8 day filtered u-wind(u') / v-wind (v')

Transient Eddy forcing

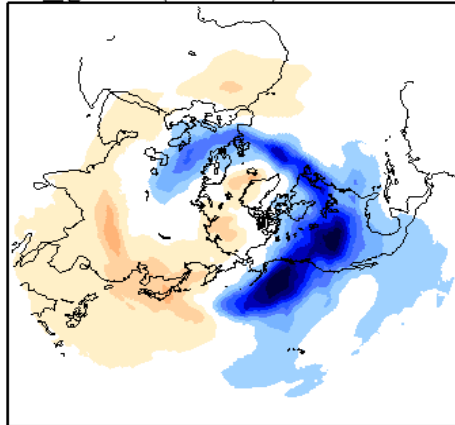
- 1997 El Nino case – 1999 La Nina case (winter mean)



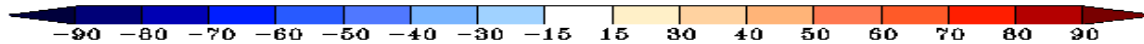
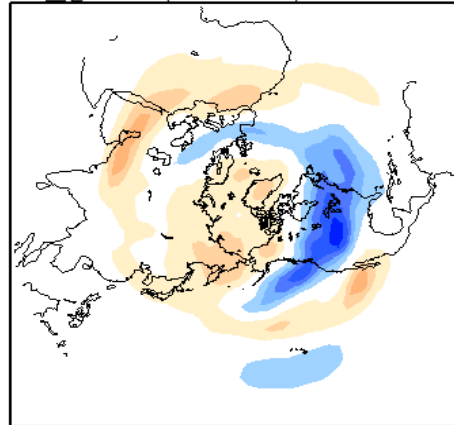
The source of baroclinicity in the eastern Pacific provides energy to the eddies, preventing the localization of any vorticity forcing by the high-frequency eddies.



fv gcm (20km)

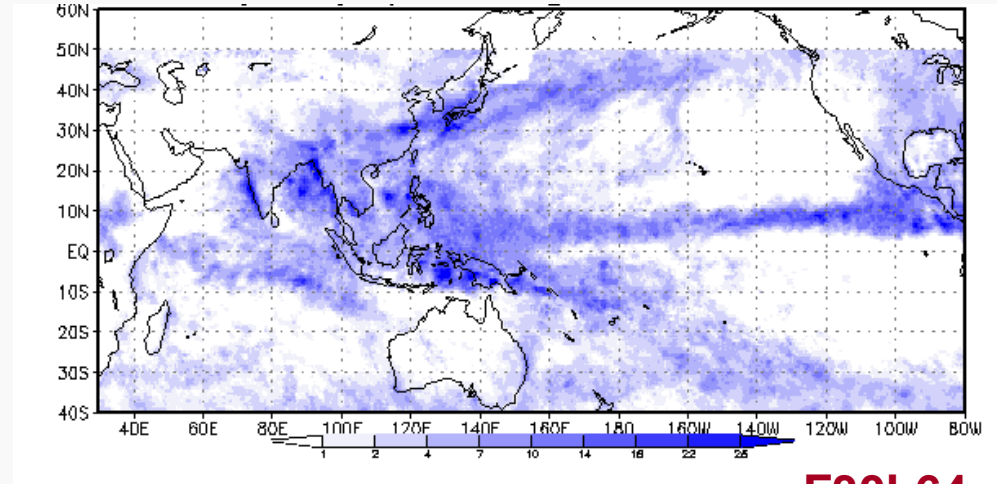


fv gcm (300km)

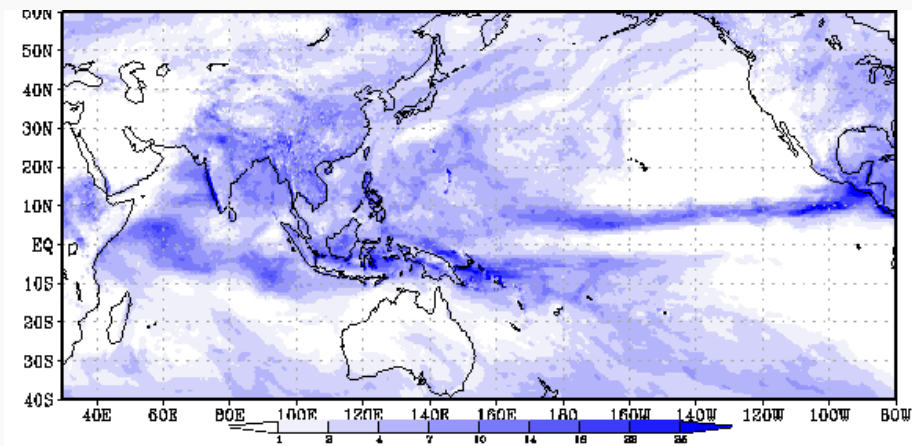


High Resolution GCM – vertical 64 levels

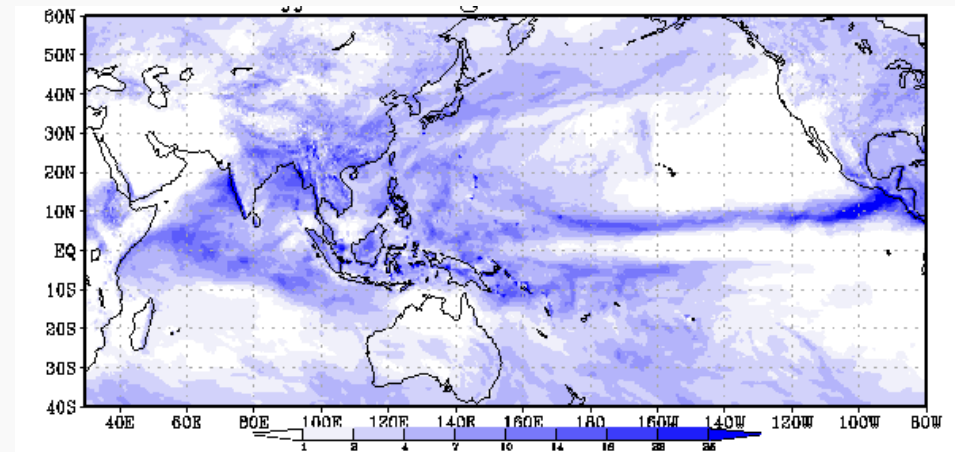
• TRMM(99.06)



• F30L20



• F30L64





High-Resolution Coupled GCM





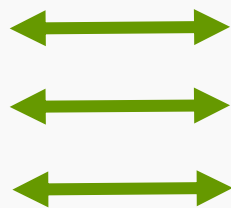
High resolution Coupled GCM

AGCM

- Finite Volume Dynamic Core
- SNUAGCM Physics

Resolution

30km grid size
vertical 20 level



OGCM

- MOM 2.2
- Noh Mixed layer model

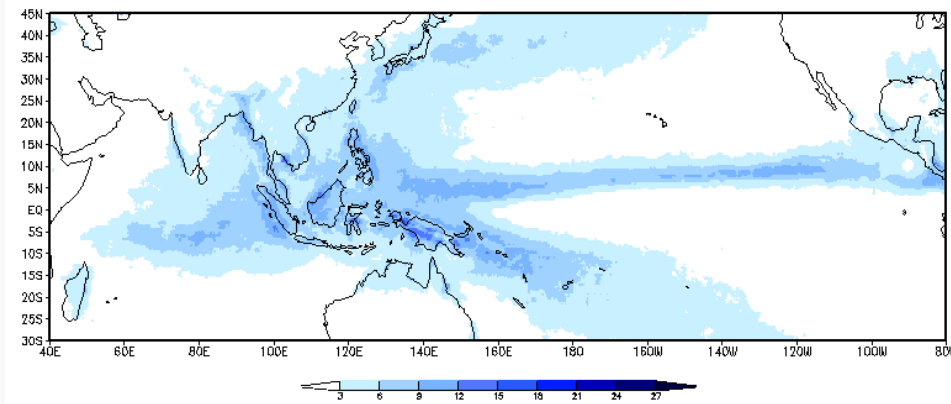
Resolution

1/3 lat. x 1 lon. over tropics
Vertical 32 levels

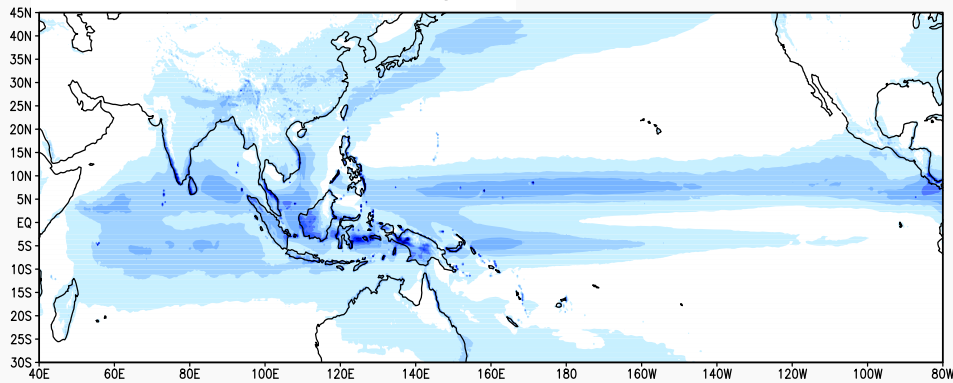
Annual Mean Precipitation/ CGCM

- Annual precipitation

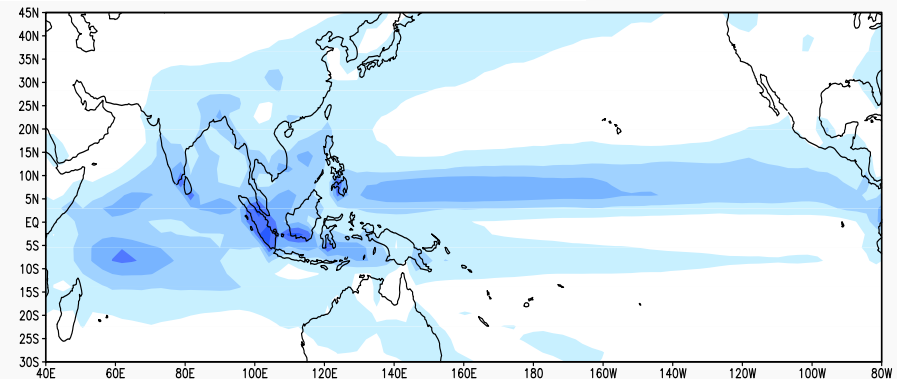
TRMM



30km FVCGCM (6.5yr)

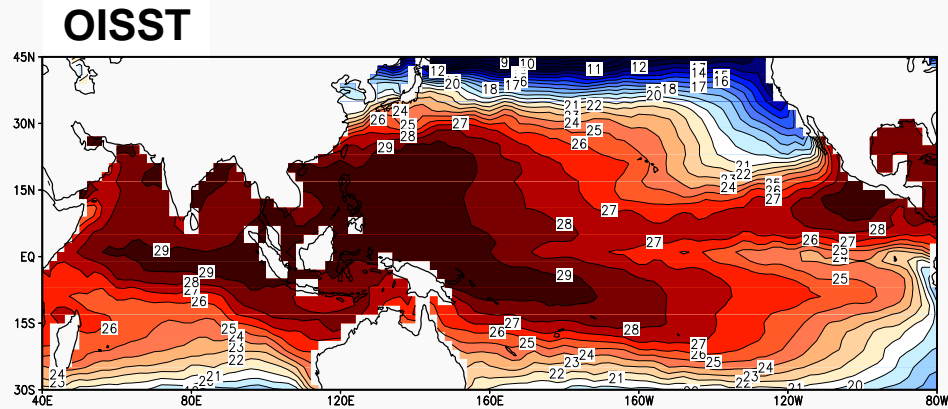


300km FVCGCM(5yr)

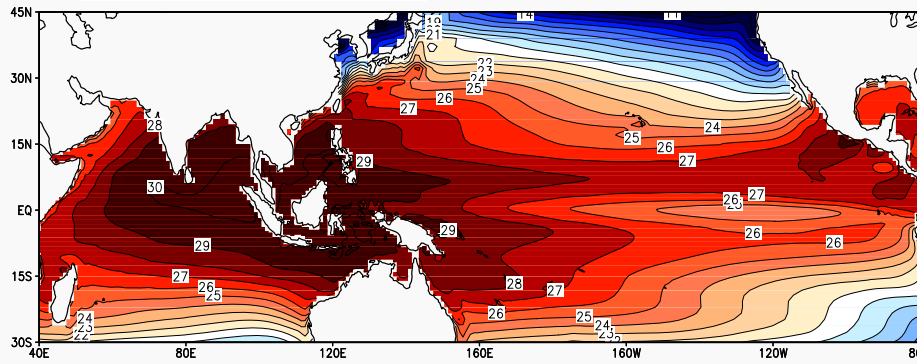


Annual Mean SST/ CGCM

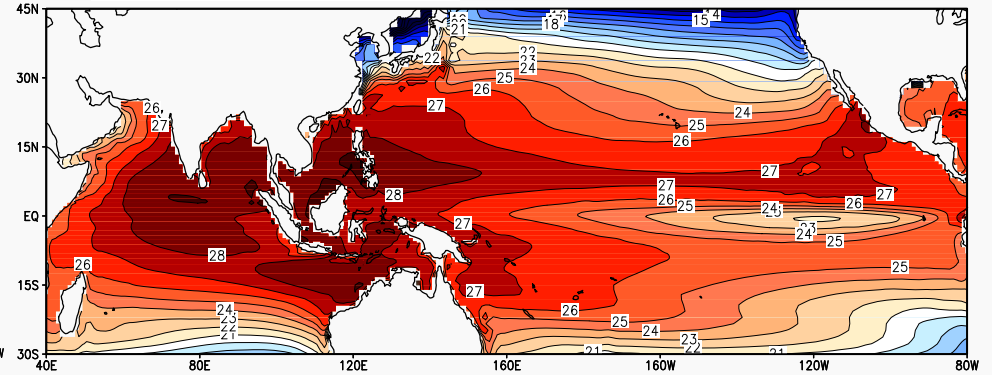
- Annual SST



30km FVCGCM

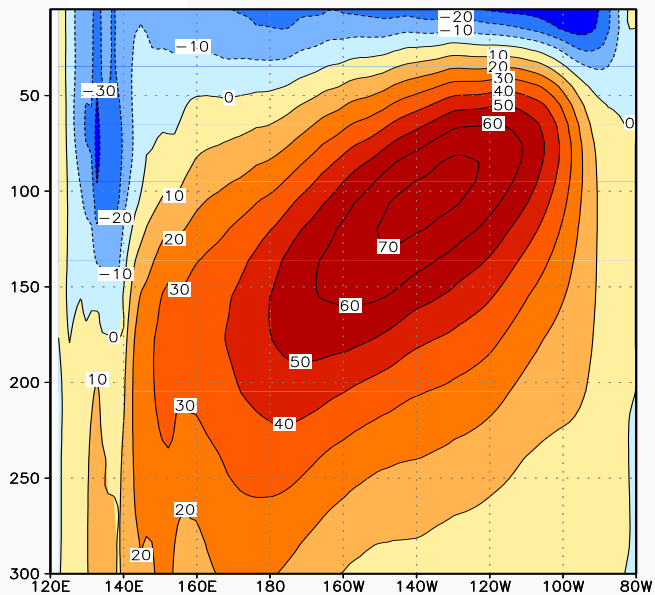


300km FVCGCM

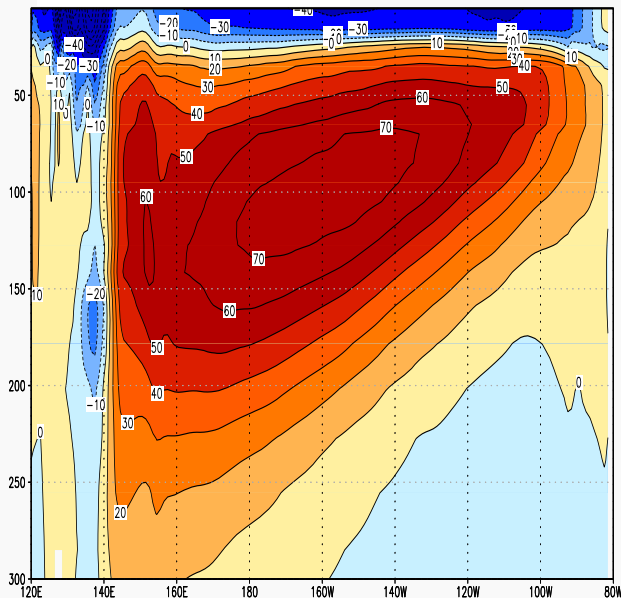


Equatorial Zonal Current 1S - 1N

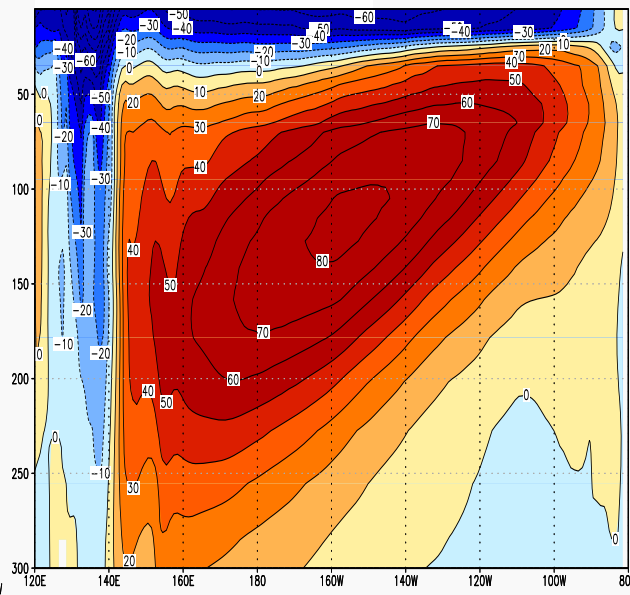
OBS



30km FVCGCM



300km FVCGCM





Thank You

