A Model Facility for Attribution Science

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Just the FACTS, Ma'am

<u>FA</u>cility for <u>C</u>limate Assessmen<u>TS</u> (FACTS)

- <u>http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/</u> psd/repository/alias/facts
- A new NOAA facility for assessment of recent weather and climate events
- Provides access to and analysis of climate model output
- Based on RAMADDA
 - Designed to be portable







Why do we need FACTS?

- Climate Model Intercomparison Projects (CMIP3 and CMIP5) provide a useful basis for studying how extremes change due to increasing greenhouse gases
- However, they are only of very limited usefulness to study the effects of realtime evolving modes of natural variability (e.g. ENSO, PDO, AMO) on observed weather/climate extremes.
- Scientists need to easily share and compare datasets.





Current FACTS Datasets

- AMIP experiments using CAM4 (.94 x 1.25 degree/L26) and ECHAM5 (T159/L31)
- 10-20 ensemble members for each experiment
- Experiments vary one or more of:
 - Greenhouse gases (GHG)
 - Sea Surface Temperature (SST)
 - Sea Ice (SIC)
 - Ozone (O3)
- All runs cover 1979-"present"



Input Forcing Sources

- Greenhouse Gases (GHG)
 - CMIP5 recommended values (Meinshausen, et al)
- SST and Sea Ice
 - Derived from CAM dataset (Hurrell, et al)
- Ozone
 - ECHAM5: Based on data from the AC&C/SPARC ozone database
 - CAM4: CAM-Chem (Lamarque, et al)
- Aerosols
 - Model dependent



Available Datasets

- PSD AMIP Experiments (monthly)
 - Observed Radiative Forcing (RF)
 - 1880s RF
 - Climatological Sea Ice & Polar SST
 - Climatological RF
 - Climatological Ozone
 - SST EOF 1
 - SST EOF 1&2



PSD Climate Data Repository | Search

Climate Experiments

The table below shows the Climate Experiments that are being made available through the FACTS website. All runs cover the period 1979-2012 and will be extended as necessary (see footnotes).

Experiment Identifiers		Number of Ensemble Members					
Experiment Name ² File Name ID ³		Sea Surface Temperature (SST)	Sea Ice	Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Ozone	ECHAM5 ⁵	CAM4 ⁵
AMIP with Observed Radiative Forcing	amip_obs_rf	Obs	Obs	Obs	Obs	20	20 ⁶
AMIP with 1880s Radiative Forcing	amip_1880s_rf	Obs Detrended to 1880	Present Climatology	Past Climatology	Past Climatology	10	20
AMIP with Climatological Radiative Forcing	amip_clim_rf	Obs	Obs	Present Climatology	Present Climatology	10	
AMIP with Observed Radiative Forcing, Climatological Sea loe and Polar SST	amip_clim_polar	Obs/Present Climatology	Present Climatology	Obs	Obs	10	20
AMIP with Observed Radiative Forcing, Climatological Ozone	amip_clim_o3	Obs	Obs Obs		Present Climatology	10	
Leading Pattern of Global SST Variability ⁴ with Observed Radiative Forcing	eof1_sst	1st EOF ⁴	Obs	Obs	Obs	10	
First 2 Leading Patterns of Global SST Variability ⁴ with Observed Radiative Forcing	eof1+eof2_sst	1st & 2nd EOF ⁴	Obs	Obs	Obs	10	

¹ Obs - Observed conditions, Present Climatology (varies by forcing, but generally some average conditions between 1981-2010), Past Climatology (1881-1910 climatology, or a specific pre-industrial date). See experiment desciptions for complete details.

² Text for *experiment* global attribute in files

³ Experiment identifier in file and directory names

Leading Patterns are the first and second Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF) of Global monthly SST variability 1979-2011 (EOF1, EOF2)

⁵Model Resolution: ECHAM5 - 480x240 (.75°), CAM4 - 288x192 (~1°) ⁶Updated through 2013



EOF Experiment Forcing





Available Datasets

Reanalyses (monthly)

- 20th Century V2
- ERA-Interim
- MERRA
- NCAR/NCEP R1

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FACTS Facility for <u>C</u> limate Assessments

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AMIP with 1880s Radiative Forcing	amip_1880s_rf	Obs Detrended to 1880	Present Climatology	Past Climatology	Past Climatology	10	20
AMIP with Climatological Radiative Forcing	amip_clim_rf	Obs	Obs	Present Climatology	Present Climatology	10	
AMIP with Observed Radiative Forcing, Climatological Sea Ice and Polar SST	amip_clim_polar	Obs/Present Climatology	Present Climatology	Obs	Obs	10	20
AMIP with Observed Radiative Forcing, Climatological Ozone	amip_clim_o3	Obs	Obs	Obs	Present Climatology	10	
Leading Pattern of Global SST Variabilty ⁴ with Observed Radiative Forcing	eof1_sst	1st EOF ⁴	Obs	Obs	Obs	10	
First 2 Leading Patterns of Global SST Variabilty ⁴ with Observed Radiative Forcing	eof1+eof2_sst	1st & 2nd EOF ⁴	Obs	Obs	Obs	10	

¹Obs - Observed conditions, Present Climatology (varies by forcing, but generally some average conditions between 1981-2010), Past Climatology (1881-1910 climatology, or a specific pre-industrial date). See experiment desciptions for complete details.

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⁶Updated through 2013



Variables

- Surface:
 - Temperature (surface, 2m)
 - Precipitation (total, convective, large scale)
 - Pressure (surface, sea level)
 - Surface upward latent heat flux
- Pressure (17 levels)
 - Temperature
 - U&V Wind Components
 - Geopotential Height



Climate Experiment Variables

The table below shows a list of variables being made available through the FACTS website. Each experiment may have only some of the variable available. The netCDF files use the CMIP5 variable names and units where possible and include variable attributes to show the original model variable name and units.

		CMIP5 Variables and Units				
Variable Description (long_name attribute)	Variable Name	Units	CF Standard name	ECHAM5	CAM4 ²	
Total Cloud Fraction	cit	%	cloud_area_fraction	aclcov		
Surface Upward Latent Heat Flux	hfls	W m-2	surface_upward_latent_heat_flux	ahfl	LHFLX	
Surface Upward Sensible Heat Flux	hfss	W m-2	surface_upward_sensible_heat_flux	ahfs		
Convective Precipitation	prc	kg m-2 s-1	convective_precipitation_flux	aprc	PRECC	
Large Scale Precipitation	prl ¹	kg m-2 s-1	large_scale_precipitation_flux	aprl	PRECL	
Snowfall Flux	prsn	kg m-2 s-1	snowfall_flux	aprs		
Surface Air Pressure	ps	Pa	surface_air_pressue	aps	PS	
Evaporation	evspsbl	kg m-2 s-1	water_evaporation_flux	evap		
Geopotential Height	zg	m	geopotential_height	geopoth	Z3	
Omega	wap	Pa s-1	lagrangian_tendency_of_air_pressure	omega		
Precipitation	pr	kg m-2 s-1	precipitation_flux	precip	precip	
Specific Humidity	hus	kg kg-1	specific_humidity	q		
Vertically Integrated Water Vapor	prw	kg m-2	atmospheric_water_vapor_content	qvi		
Relative Humidity	hur	%	relative_humidity	relhum		
Surface Runoff	mrro	kg m-2 s-1	runoff_flux	runoff		
Sea Level Pressure	psl	Pa	air_pressure_at_sea_level	sip	PSL	
Snow Depth	snd	m	surface_snow_thickness	sn		
Air Temperature	ta	к	air_temperature	st	т	
Daily Maximum Near-Surface Air Temperature	tasmax	к	air_temperature	t2max		
Daily Minimum Near-Surface Air Temperature	tasmin	к	air_temperature	t2min		
Near-Surface Air Temperature	tas	к	air_temperature	temp2	TREFHT	
Surface Temperature	ts	к	surface_temperature	tsurf	TS	
Eastward Wind	ua	m s-1	eastward_wind	u	U	
Eastward Near-Surface Wind	uas	m s-1	eastward_wind	u10		
Northward Wind	va	m s-1	northward_wind	v	v	
Northward Near-Surface Wind	vas	m s-1	northward_wind	v10		
Surface Albedo	alb ¹	1	surface_albedo	albedo		
Near-Surface Dew Point Temperature	dtas ¹	к	dew_point_temperature	dew/2		
Velocity Potential	velpot ¹	m2 s-1	atmosphere_horizontal_velocity_potential	velopot		
Streamfunction	stream ¹	m2 s-1	atmosphere_horizontal_streamfunction	stream		
WMO-defined Tropopause Pressure	trop ¹	Pa	N/A	tropo		





FACTS Website

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Search • Search for/Download Climate Model Output Compare • Monthly Climate Model Experiments @ • Monthly Reanalysis Datasets @ • Monthly Climate Model and Reanalysis Datasets @ Documenation • FACTS Climate Experiment Documentation	Climate-related extreme events require explanations that are both timely and of scientific merit. Objective assessment of the nature and causes of extreme events is scientifically challenging, and the complexity of physical processes inevitably requires the use of climate models to test and quantify cause-effect linkages. The talking points often used are that a certain forcing factor (e.g., human-induced greenhouse gas forcing) influenced an event, but that begs the basic question of the magnitude and sign of such influences. One key factor to an objective assessment of extreme weather/climate events is data availability, both observational data and model simulations that address the unique environment of a climate-related extreme event under consideration. This server is intended especially for the purpose of real-time assessments of extreme weather/climate events and enabling the broader scientific community and other users of climate information to assess evolving climate conditions and extremes.
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FACTS							
PSD Climate Data Repository Search							

PSD scientists run model simulations to compare the effects of various climate forcing signals on the atmosphere over time. This page allows you to download monthly output from some of those simulations. See the documentation pages for more information.

The boxes below allow you to refine a search for particular data available in this collection. Each box provides a list of all available selections for that option, so some combinations of selections will find no data. You can skip a particular box to search for all available data with that option. Refine your search using the boxes and use the **Search** button to search the database. If any data is found that matches your search, a list of available files will be displayed to the right of the boxes. Use the **Download Data** button to download any of the checked datasets in the list.

Send any questions or problems to Don Murray (don.murray@noaa.gov)

Select Data		✓ 7 files found	Collection	Model	Experiment Member		Variable	Size		
Model:	Model: ECHAM5 ÷					"				
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				Stas_ECHAM5_amip_clim_polar_mean.nc	undefined	ECHAM5	amip_clim_pola	r mean	tas	98.59 Mb
					Collection	Model	Experiment N	insemble lember	Variable	689.83 Mb

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Compare Models

- Interactive plotting Monthly Data
 - Plot single model/experiment/ensemble member
 - Compare same model over different time periods
 - Compare two different model experiments
 - Compare model experiments and reanalyses
- Uses CDO and NCL for analysis and plotting





Compare Models



ECHAM5 amip_obs_rf ensmean tas anomaly Dec-Feb 2000-2012 minus CAM4 amip_obs_rf ensmean tas anomaly Dec-Feb 2000-2012









2m Temperature anomalies et the 500, RP & heights - 1981-1990







Which is Which?

Daily Precipitable Water for December



FACTS Documentation

- Experiments page lists the experiments, the forcings used and the number of ensembles
 - Each experiment has a detailed page listing the input datasets used.
- Variables page shows the original model variable names
 - Files use CMIP5 variable names
- File Format
 - All files use CF Conventions
 - CMIP5-like naming
 - netCDF4 w/ compression

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AMIP with Observed Radiative Forcin	g, Climatological Sea Ice and Polar SST								
Description: AMIP conditions in which se defined as described below.	a ice is set to a repeating seasonal cycle of 1979-1989 (pre-emergnce of the melt out). SST is								
Experiment ID: amip_clim_polar									
Years: 1979-2012									
Forcings									
Sea Surface Temperature (SST)	The SST in the polar regions are specified as follows: • For the grid points where the 1979-89 climatological sea-ice coverage of a month (e.g. January) is 100%, SST = 1.8 C • For the grid points where the 1979-89 climatological sea-ice coverage of a month is protect what no. It will see that 100%. SST is specified to the value of 1974.89 climatology.								
	greater than 0, but less than 100%, SST is specified to the value of 1979-89 climatology of the respective month. • For the grid points where the 1979-89 climatological sea-ice coverage of a month is 0, SST is specified as observed monthly value of that particular year-month (e.g. January of 2013).								
	ST values are from the dataset described here:								
	Hurrell, James W., James J. Hack, Dennis Shea, Julie M. Caron, James Rosinski, 2008: A New Ses Surface Temperature and Sea loe Boundary Dataset for the Community Atmosphere Model. J. Climate, 21, 5145–515. doi: 0.1175/2008JJCL2292.1 #								
Sea Ice (SIC)	A repeating seasonal cycle of roughly 1979-1989 (pre-emergnce of the melt out). Values are from the dataset described here:								
	Hurrell, James W., James J. Hack, Dennis Shea, Julie M. Caron, James Rosinski, 2008: A New Ses Surface Temperature and Sea los Boundary Dataset for the Community Atmosphere Model. J. Climate, 21, 5145–5153. doi: 0.1175/2008.LCL22202.10/								
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Values from:								
	Meinshausen, M., S. J. Smith, K. V. Calvin, J. S. Daniel, M. Kainuma, JF. Lamarque, K. Matsumoto, S. A. Montzka, S. C. B. Raper, K. Riahi, A. M. Thomson, G. J. M. Velders and D. van Vuuren (2011). The RCP Greenhouse Gas Concentrations and their Extension from 1765 to 2300. Climatic Change (Special Issue). doi: 10.1007/s10584-011-0156-zr/#								
	which are the CMIP5 Recommendations for annual average, global mean concentrations.								
Ozone (03)	ECHAM5: Values from the AC&C/SPARC ozone database:								
	Cionni, I., V. Eyring, J. F. Lamarque, W. J. Randel, D. S. Stevenson, F. Wu, G. E. Bodeker, T. G. Shepherd, D. T. Shindell, and D. W. Waugh, 2011: Ozone database in support of CMIP5 simulations: results and corresponding radiative forcing, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 11, 10875-10933, doi: 10.5194/acpd-11-10875-2011.#, 2011.								
	CAM4: values from:								
	Lamarque, JF., Emmons, L. K., Hess, P. G., Kinnison, D. E., Tlimes, S., Vitt, F., Heald, C. L., Holland, E. A., Lauritzen, P. H., Neu, J., Orlando, J. J., Rasch, P. J., and Tyndall, G. K., 2012: CAM- chem: description and evaluation of Interactive atmospheric chemistry in the Community Earth System Model, Geosci. Model Dev., 5, 369–411,doi: 10.5194/gmd- 5-369-2012, 2012.								



Examples of Usage

- Investigate the effects of sea ice on arctic amplification (Perlwitz et al. 2013)
 - Sea ice effect limited to lower portion of troposphere
 - Small part of overall arctic warming
- Inform stakeholders on causes of the 2012 Missouri River Basin flooding





More features coming soon

- Additional models and experiments
- Time series
- Animations
- Ensemble analysis
- Access to observational datasets
- Daily Data





What is RAMADDA?

- Basis for FACTS website
- <u>Repository for Archiving,</u> <u>Managing and Accessing</u> <u>Diverse Da</u>ta
- Freely available, open source publishing platform and content management system for earth science data
 - Java-based web system
 - Supports query, access and download of data
 - Provides facilities for publishing
 - Plug-in architecture allows others to add new functionality.





PSD RAMADDA Server

- NOAA/ESRL/PSD
 Climate Data
 Repository
 - Access to climaterelated gridded data
 - Home of the FACTS website for climate attribution
 - Publishing platform for PSD climate assessments

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Welcome to the PSD Climate Data Reposito	ry
This is a RAMADDA server for storing and accessing information used content management system that can provide access to data, metada	I in NOAA/ESRL/PSD's Interpreting Climate Conditions research. RAMADDA is a ta, presentations, images and analysis of geoscience data.
Datasets	Visualizations
PSD Gridded Datasets NOAA OI SST NCEP Reanalysis (R1) Time Aggregations PSD Monthly Climate Model Runs	Images and Animations Climate Monitoring Bundles
Assessments	External Links
Interpreting Climate Conditions - Case Studies Climate Assessment Resources	NOAA's Interpreting Climate Conditions Homepage # PSD Map Room PSD Interactive Plotting and Analysis Pages #
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Publishing Platform

- The RAMADDA wiki facility can be used to publish climate assessments
 - Allows integration of images, maps, data access
 - Example –
 June 2012 Colorado
 Heat Wave

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June Heat in Colorado - Why Is It so Hot?

Disclaimer: This draft is an evolving research assessment and not a final report. The analyses presented have not yet been peer reviewed and do not represent official positions of ESRL, NOAA, or DOC. Comments are welcome. For more information, contact **Dr. Martin Hoerling** (martin.hoerling@noaa.gov)

A string of record breaking maximum temperatures and numerous fires and almost no precipitation in Colorado during the month of June 2012 had people wondering - What's up with the weather? For example Boulder, Colorado had the hottest average maximum temperature (91.2° F) for the month of June. The period from March to June was the driest in the city's weather records dating back to 1894. Is this natural variations is it climate change? Has this happened before? The pages below give some background information to help answer these questions.

Regional Trends	Colorado Story	Historical Analog	Colorado Fires	Is This Climate Cha	ange?	Additional Information	
How do the heat	and dryness fit into	historical trends for	the region?	Observed MAM	(2001	-2010 minus 1901-2	000)
A soon to be pub (Hoerling et al, 2 Here are some fi	blished report titled 012) can be used a indings:	the "Southwest Clima is a guide to answer	dm ^T				
• The decad	the warmest and the	cimum					
Southwest	of all decades from	n 1901 to 2010	0.000	Way	A CONTRACTOR	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
Average a Southwest experience	nnual temperature i during 1901–2010 ed little change.	ncreased +0.9°C +/- , while annual precip	itation		W LS	7	
Streamflow				li A	AAA		

- Streamflow totals in the four major drainage basins of the Southwest were 5% to 37% lower during 2001–2010 than their average flows in the twentieth century.
- Streamflow and snowmelt in many snowmelt-fed streams of the Southwest trended towards earlier arrivals from 1950-1999, and



RAMADDA Features

- Easy to install, runs on most machines, even your laptop
- Supports access to and services for climate data
 - FACTS code available as a plugin
- Publishing facilities allow rapid creation of rich content that includes both the analysis and access to the underlying data without knowing much about web page creation.



Example RAMADDA Servers

- China Meteorological Administration – Chengdu
 - Store weather information and maps of current weather
 - Maps generated by IDV accessed outside RAMADDA on public site
 - Uses language translation facility





Example RAMADDA Servers

<u>African Adaptation</u> <u>Program</u>

- Designed to assist 20 countries across Africa to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national development processes
- Used RAMADDA to facilitate access to climate data and share climate related materials.
- Program concluded in June, 2012, but servers are still running.





Summary

- NOAA's FACTS repository provides freely available climate model experiment output for use in climate assessments
- The underlying RAMADDA framework can be implemented at other sites to provide a similar interface to other model experiments (e.g. CMIP5, CFSR)





More Information

- FACTS website
 - <u>http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/repository/alias/</u>
 <u>facts</u>
- RAMADDA web site with examples: – <u>http://ramadda.org</u>



