

Climate Change and the Future of Medicanes: Statistical-Deterministic Projections based on CMIP5 Models

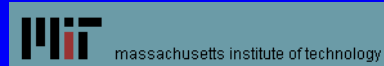


R. Romero



Universitat de les Illes Balears

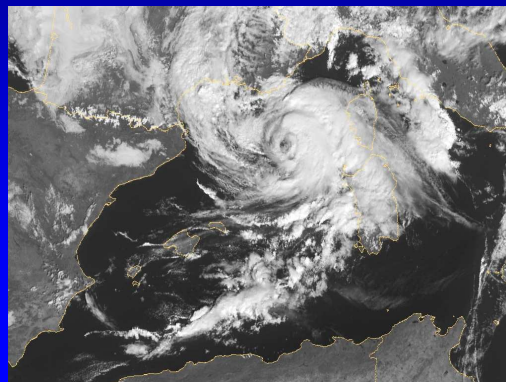
K. Emanuel



MOTIVATION

Medicanes are physically analogous to tropical cyclones (warm-core, surface flux-driven). These **extreme windstorms** pose serious **threat to** the affected islands and coastal regions and can adversely affect open sea activities such as fishing, cruises and recreational boating:

- **Future changes** in frequency, intensity or regional variability ?
- No systematic effort to answer this question **in the context of CMIP5**



THIS WORK: Statistical-deterministic approach

Developed by Emanuel and his team in the context of the long-term wind risk associated with tropical cyclones:

- Low-cost generation of **thousands of synthetic storms**
- **Statistically robust** assessment of risk (e.g. return periods for winds)
- **Genesis**: Random draws from observed PDF or Random seeding
- **Track**: Randomly varying synthetic winds (respecting climatology)
- **Environment**: Previous winds + monthly-mean thermodynamic fields
- **Intensity and radial distribution of winds**: CHIPS model



ADAPTATION OF THE METHOD

The separation of timescales made in the tropics between the synthetic wind field (**fast scale**) and the thermodynamic environment (**slow scale**) is **not appropriate** to represent the movement, growth and decay of **mid-latitude** weather systems. In addition, existing data of medicane genesis is too sparse to form a reasonable **PDF of genesis**, and **random seeding** would be very **inefficient**:

- For each month, decomposition through **PCA** of 10-day synoptic evolutions of **z250, z850, T600, R600 and PINT** into the new space of independent PCs
- Random **selection + random perturbation** of the set of PCs
- This perturbed set of PCs is **converted back into physical space**
- This is tantamount to generating 10-day sequences of spatiotemporal **coherent z250, z850, T600, R600 and PINT synthetic fields** which also respect their mutual covariances
- **Potential Genesis**: Based on the **GENIX** parameter

• Application of an **empirical index of genesis**:

$$I = 10^5 \eta^{3/2} \left(\frac{H}{50} \right)^3 \left(\frac{V_{pot}}{70} \right)^3 \left(1 + 0.1 V_{shear} \right)^{-2},$$

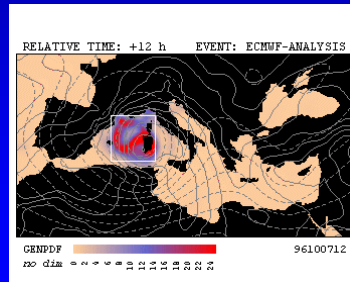
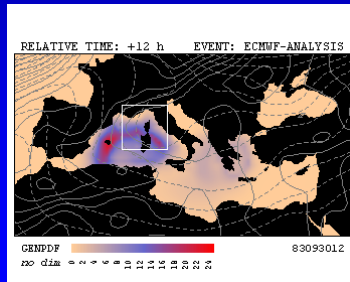
GENIX parameter
(Emanuel and Nolan, 2004)

$\eta \equiv 850 \text{ hPa absolute vorticity (s}^{-1}\text{)},$

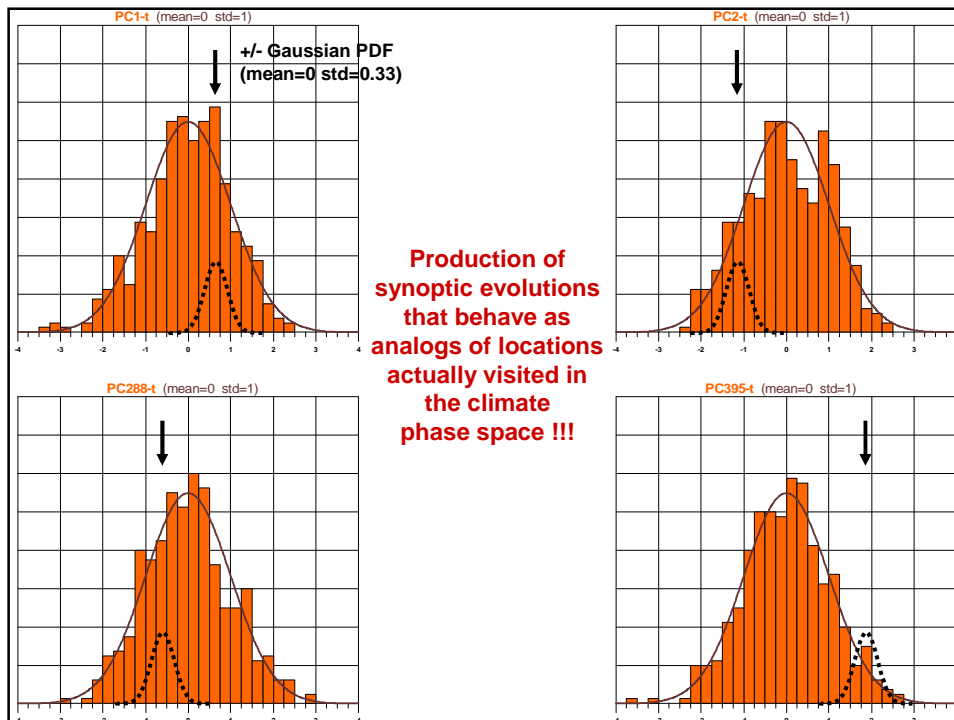
$H \equiv 600 \text{ mb relative humidity (\%)},$

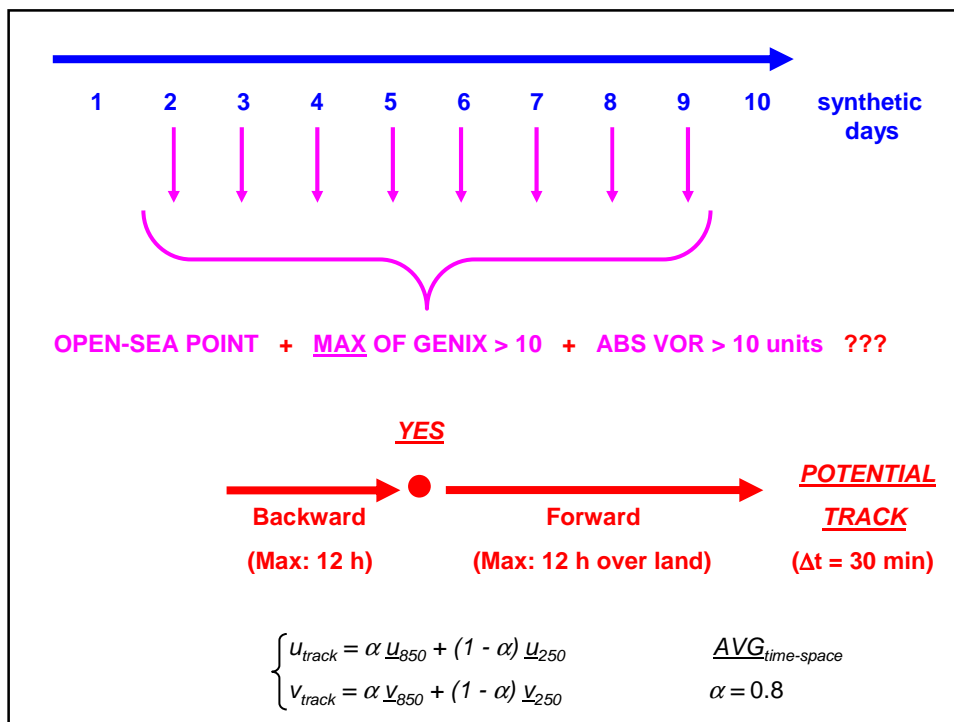
$V_{pot} \equiv \text{Potential wind speed (ms}^{-1}\text{)},$

$V_{shear} \equiv \left| \mathbf{V}_{850} - \mathbf{V}_{250} \right| \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}.$



• **Necessary but no sufficient ingredient ...**

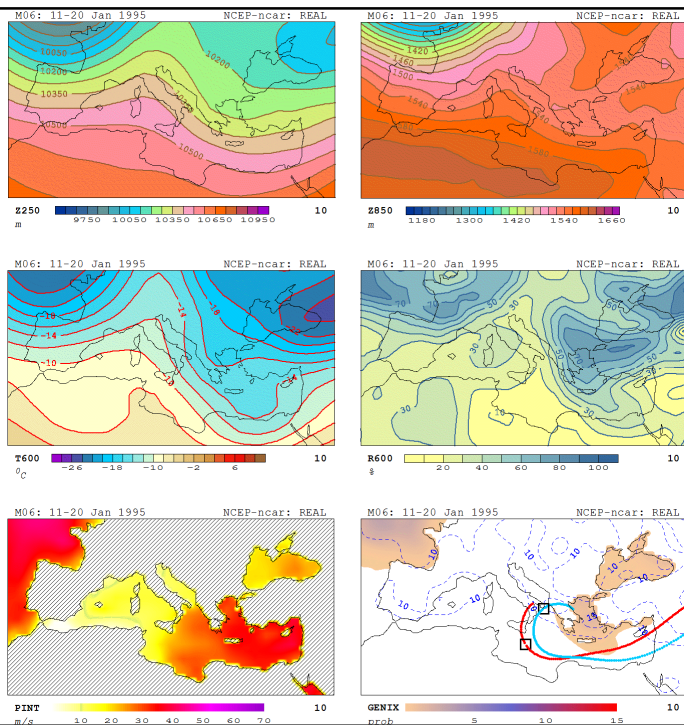




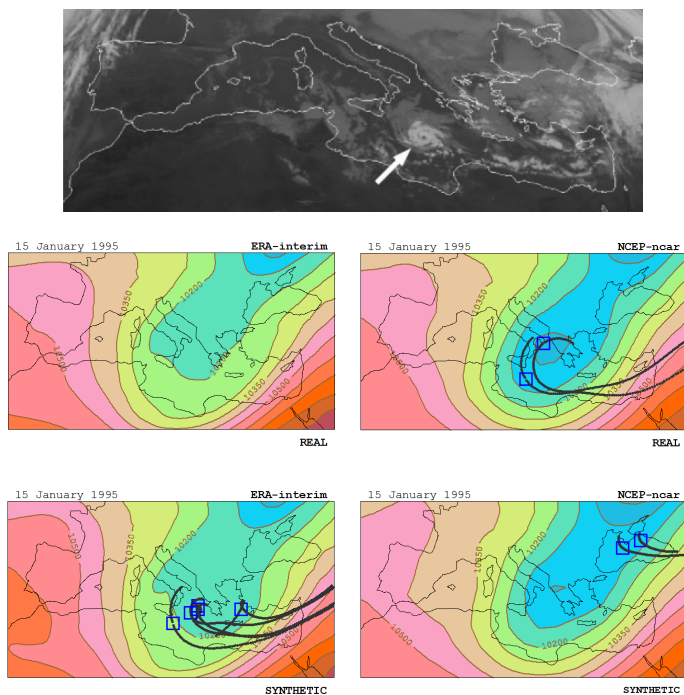
ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

“LYBIAN” MEDICANE
Central Mediterranean, 15-16 January 1995

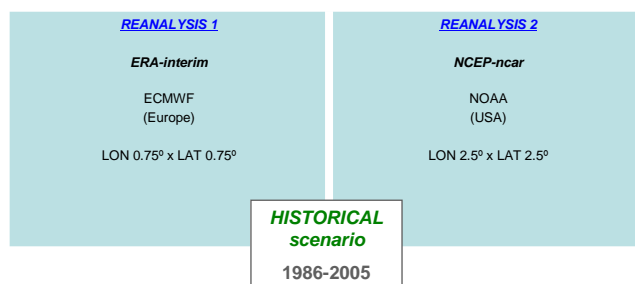
TRACKING method



SYNTHETIC analogues

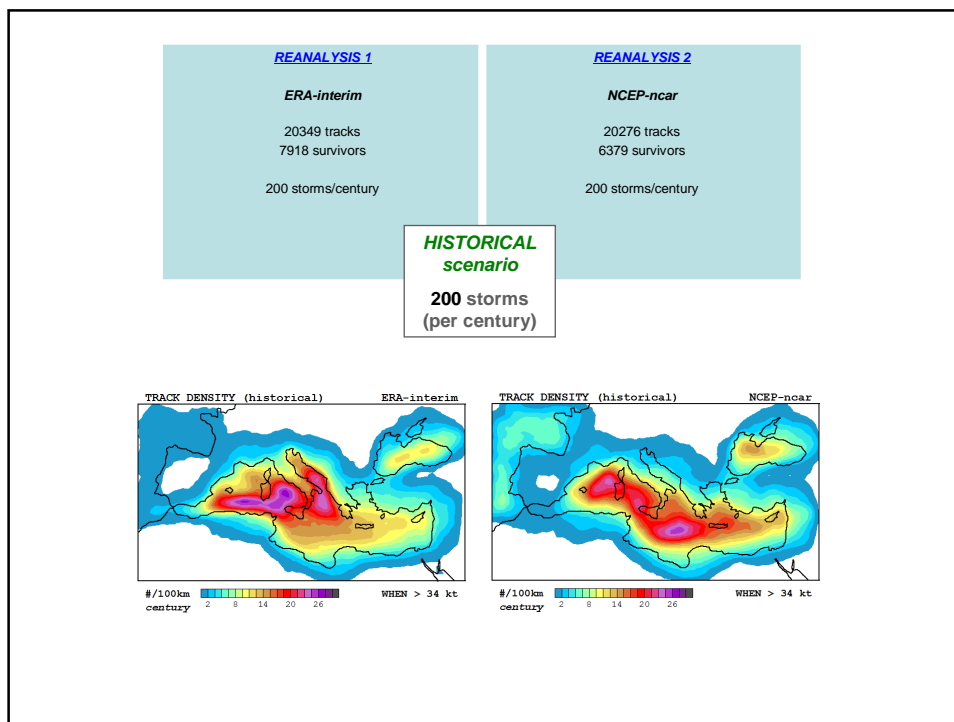


REANALYSES AND CMIP5 MODELS



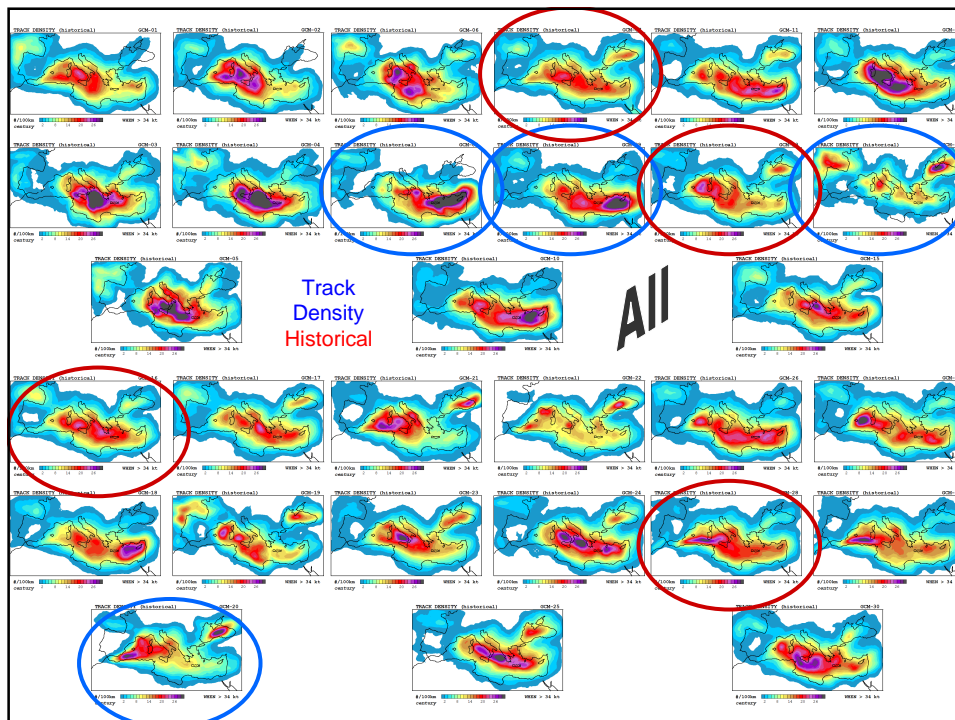
GCM-01 ACCESS1.0 CSIRO and BOM (Australia) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.25°	GCM-02 ACCESS1.3 CSIRO and BOM (Australia) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.25°	GCM-06 CanESM2 Cent. Clim. Mod. Anal. (Canada) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	GCM-07 CCSM4 NCAR (USA) LON 1.25° x LAT 0.94°	GCM-11 CNRM-CM5 CNRM and CERFACS (France) LON 1.41° x LAT 1.40°	GCM-12 CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 QCCCE and CSIRO (Australia) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86°
GCM-03 BCC-CSM1.1 Beijing Climate Center (China) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	GCM-04 BCC-CSM1.1(m) Beijing Climate Center (China) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°	GCM-08 CMCC-CESM Cent. EuroMed C.Clim. (Italy) LON 3.75° x LAT 3.71°	GCM-09 CMCC-CM Cent. EuroMed C.Clim. (Italy) LON 0.75° x LAT 0.75°	GCM-13 EC-EARTH EC-Earth Consortium (Europe) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°	GCM-14 FGOALS-g2 LASG-CESG (China) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.81°
GCM-05 BNU-ESM Beijing Normal University (China) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	HISTORICAL scenario 1986-2005		GCM-10 CMCC-CMS Cent. EuroMed C.Clim. (Italy) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86°	RCP85 scenario 2081-2100	GCM-15 GFDL-CM3 NOAA GFDL (USA) LON 2.50° x LAT 2.00°
GCM-16 GFDL-ESM2G NOAA GFDL (USA) LON 2.50° x LAT 2.00°	GCM-17 GFDL-ESM2M NOAA GFDL (USA) LON 2.50° x LAT 2.00°	GCM-21 IPSL-CM5A-MR IPSL (France) LON 2.50° x LAT 1.27°	GCM-22 IPSL-CM5B-LR IPSL (France) LON 3.75° x LAT 1.89°	GCM-26 MPI-ESM-LR Max Planck Int. Meteor. (Germany) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86°	GCM-27 MPI-ESM-MR Max Planck Int. Meteor. (Germany) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86°
GCM-18 HadGEM2-CC Met Office Hadley Cent (UK) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.25°	GCM-19 INM-CM4 Rus. Inst. Num. Math. (Russia) LON 2.00° x LAT 1.50°	GCM-23 MIROC5 U.Tok-NIES-JAMSTEC (Japan) LON 1.41° x LAT 1.40°	GCM-24 MIROC-ESM U.Tok-NIES-JAMSTEC (Japan) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	GCM-28 MRI-CGCM3 Meteor. Res. Inst. (Japan) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°	GCM-29 MRI-ESM1 Meteor. Res. Inst. (Japan) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°
GCM-20 IPSL-CM5A-LR IPSL (France) LON 3.75° x LAT 1.89°			GCM-25 MIROC-ESM-CHEM U.Tok-NIES-JAMSTEC (Japan) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	GCM-30 NorESM1-M Nor. Clim. Cent. (Norway) LON 2.50° x LAT 1.90°	

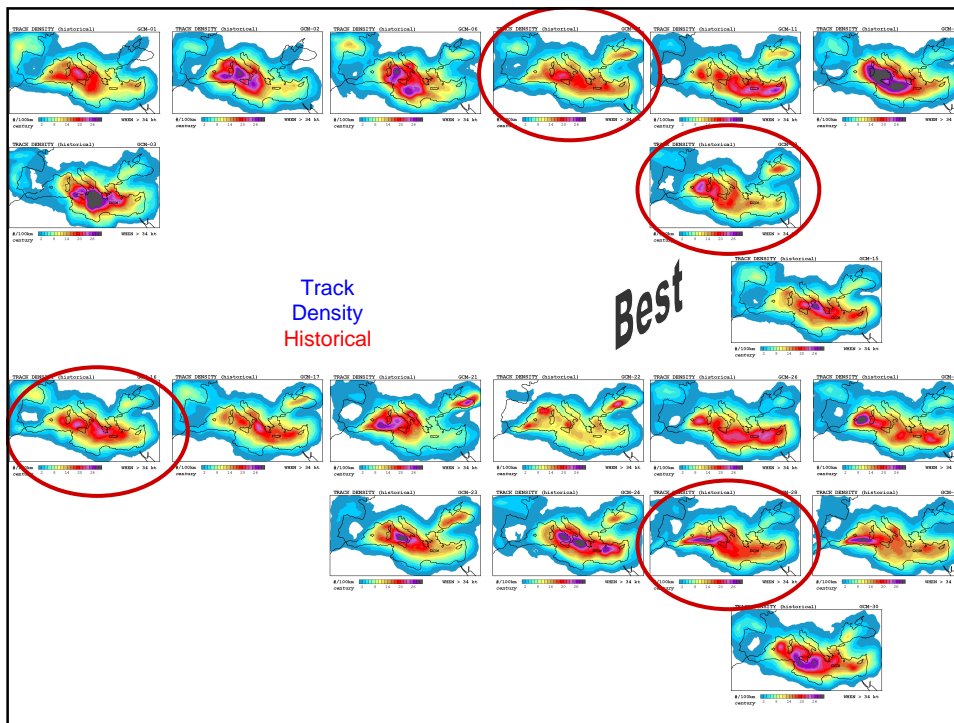
RESULTS



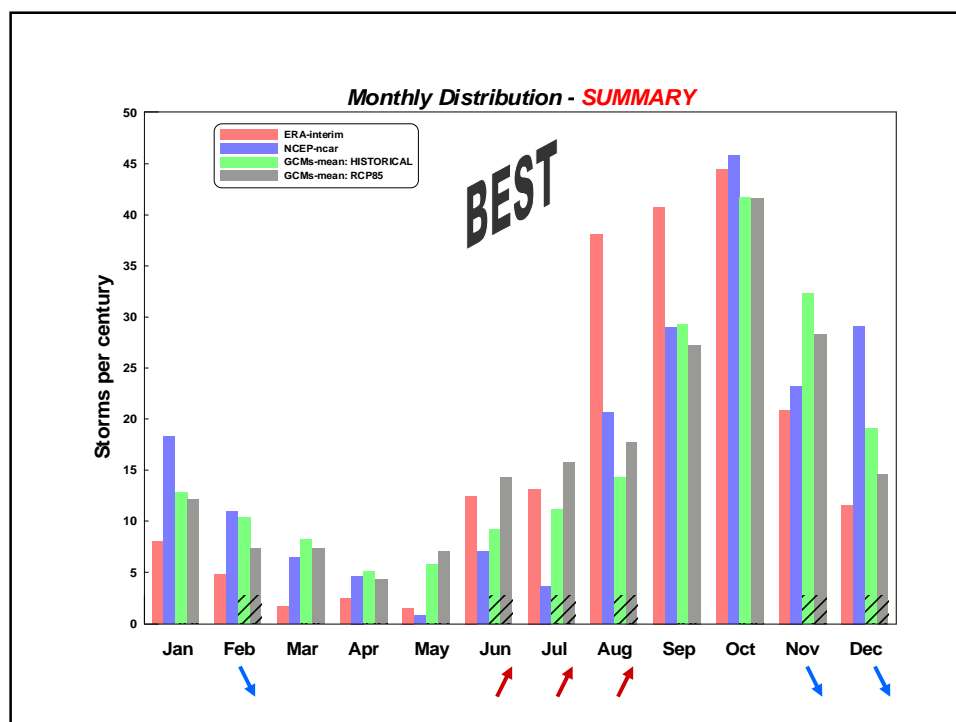
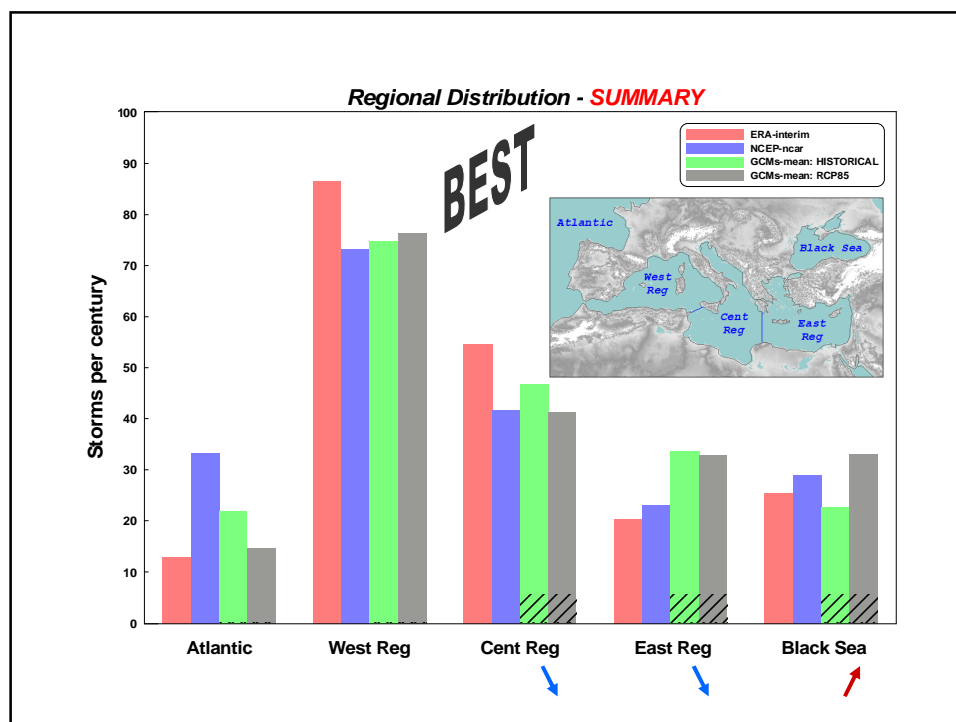
<u>GCM-01</u> ACCESS1.0 20325 tracks 7188 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-02</u> ACCESS1.3 20086 tracks 7281 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-06</u> CanESM2 20097 tracks 5268 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-07</u> CCSM4 20405 tracks 7012 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-11</u> CNRM-CM5 20329 tracks 6535 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-12</u> CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 20048 tracks 6034 survivors 200 storms/century
<u>GCM-03</u> BCC-CSM1.1 20083 tracks 3045 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-04</u> BCC-CSM1.1(m) 20142 tracks 5167 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-08</u> CMCC-CESM 20106 tracks 4733 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-09</u> CMCC-CM 20085 tracks 6368 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-13</u> EC-EARTH 20180 tracks 7793 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-14</u> FGOALS-g2 20481 tracks 1925 survivors 200 storms/century
<div><div><div><u>GCM-05</u> BNU-ESM 20071 tracks 2946 survivors 200 storms/century</div><div>HISTORICAL scenario 200 storms (per century)</div></div><div><div><u>GCM-10</u> CMCC-CMS 20119 tracks 5738 survivors 200 storms/century</div><div>ALL</div><div><div><u>GCM-15</u> GFDL-CM3 20475 tracks 5307 survivors 200 storms/century</div></div></div></div>					
<u>GCM-16</u> GFDL-ESM2G 20444 tracks 5309 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-17</u> GFDL-ESM2M 20374 tracks 5596 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-21</u> IPSL-CM5A-MR 20178 tracks 4919 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-22</u> IPSL-CM5B-LR 20592 tracks 5681 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-26</u> MPI-ESM-LR 20082 tracks 6015 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-27</u> MPI-ESM-MR 20745 tracks 5678 survivors 200 storms/century
<u>GCM-18</u> HadGEM2-CC 20392 tracks 7860 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-19</u> INM-CM4 20018 tracks 5047 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-23</u> MIROC5 20651 tracks 6651 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-24</u> MIROC-ESM 20268 tracks 5709 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-28</u> MRI-CGCM3 20541 tracks 5647 survivors 200 storms/century	<u>GCM-29</u> MRI-ESM1 21203 tracks 5898 survivors 200 storms/century
<div><div><div><u>GCM-20</u> IPSL-CM5A-LR 20176 tracks 5064 survivors 200 storms/century</div><div><u>GCM-25</u> MIROC-ESM-CHEM 20026 tracks 5517 survivors 200 storms/century</div></div><div><div><u>GCM-30</u> NorESM1-M 20022 tracks 6558 survivors 200 storms/century</div></div></div>					

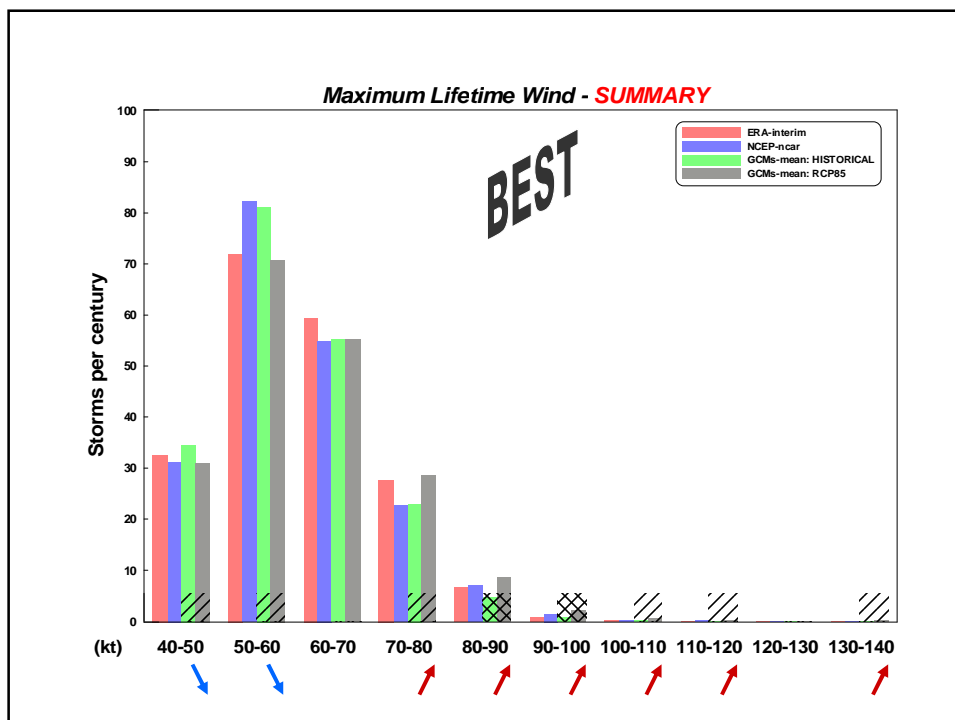
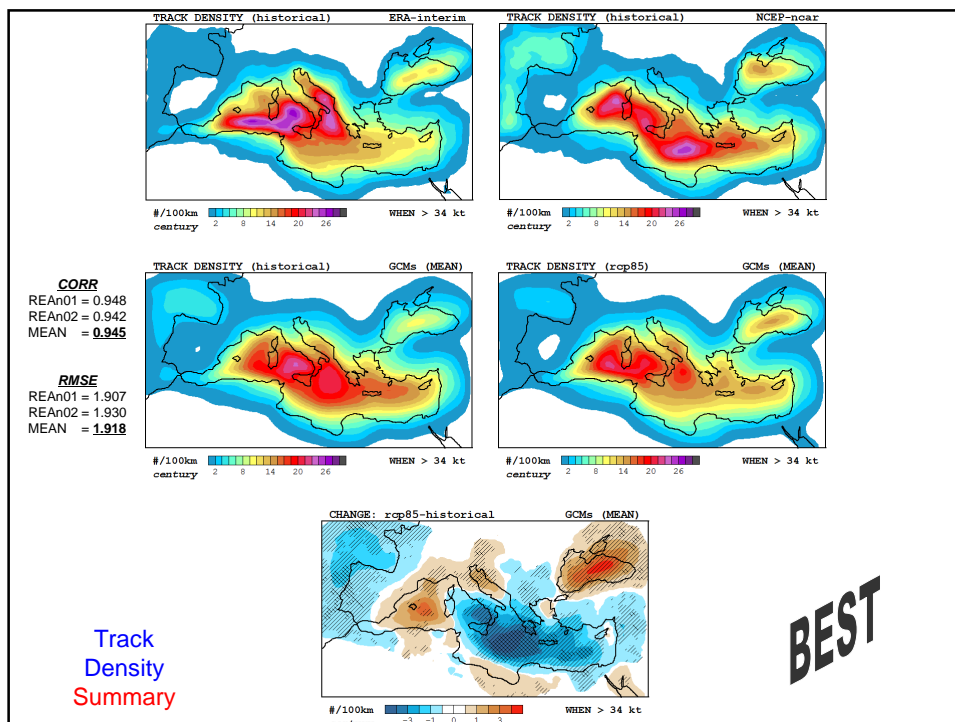
<u>GCM-01</u> ACCESS1.0 22539 tracks 7521 survivors 209.27 storms/century	<u>GCM-02</u> ACCESS1.3 28304 tracks 8335 survivors 228.95 storms/century	<u>GCM-06</u> CanESM2 14750 tracks 3843 survivors 145.90 storms/century	<u>GCM-07</u> CCSM4 20560 tracks 6236 survivors 177.87 storms/century	<u>GCM-11</u> CNRM-CM5 30505 tracks 8689 survivors 265.92 storms/century	<u>GCM-12</u> CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 12085 tracks 2382 survivors 78.95 storms/century
<u>GCM-03</u> BCC-CSM1.1 20439 tracks 2932 survivors 192.58 storms/century	<u>GCM-04</u> BCC-CSM1.1(m) 13761 tracks 3523 survivors 136.37 storms/century	<u>GCM-08</u> CMCC-CESM 17277 tracks 3772 survivors 159.39 storms/century	<u>GCM-09</u> CMCC-CM 22778 tracks 7300 survivors 229.27 storms/century	<u>GCM-13</u> EC-EARTH 32781 tracks 12359 survivors 317.18 storms/century	<u>GCM-14</u> FGOALS-g2 29286 tracks 2730 survivors 283.64 storms/century
<u>GCM-05</u> BNU-ESM 27750 tracks 3820 survivors 259.34 storms/century		<u>GCM-10</u> CMCC-CMS 20675 tracks 6194 survivors 215.89 storms/century		<u>GCM-15</u> GFDL-CM3 17779 tracks 4171 survivors 157.19 storms/century	
<div>ALL</div>					
<u>GCM-16</u> GFDL-ESM2G 20348 tracks 4686 survivors 176.53 storms/century	<u>GCM-17</u> GFDL-ESM2M 16884 tracks 3996 survivors 142.82 storms/century	<u>GCM-21</u> IPSL-CM5A-MR 14172 tracks 2382 survivors 96.85 storms/century	<u>GCM-22</u> IPSL-CM5B-LR 23922 tracks 6328 survivors 222.78 storms/century	<u>GCM-26</u> MPI-ESM-LR 19684 tracks 6708 survivors 223.04 storms/century	<u>GCM-27</u> MPI-ESM-MR 21590 tracks 6969 survivors 245.47 storms/century
<u>GCM-18</u> HadGEM2-CC 24510 tracks 7503 survivors 190.92 storms/century	<u>GCM-19</u> INM-CM4 12250 tracks 2844 survivors 112.70 storms/century	<u>GCM-23</u> MIROC5 29654 tracks 9216 survivors 277.13 storms/century	<u>GCM-24</u> MIROC-ESM 27239 tracks 5499 survivors 192.64 storms/century	<u>GCM-28</u> MRI-CGCM3 22758 tracks 5993 survivors 212.25 storms/century	<u>GCM-29</u> MRI-ESM1 23950 tracks 6432 survivors 218.11 storms/century
<u>GCM-20</u> IPSL-CM5A-LR 23722 tracks 5438 survivors 214.77 storms/century		<u>GCM-25</u> MIROC-ESM-CHEM 26010 tracks 5283 survivors 191.52 storms/century		<u>GCM-30</u> NorESM1-M 22427 tracks 5914 survivors 180.36 storms/century	
15 models ▼▼▼		15 models ▲▲▲			

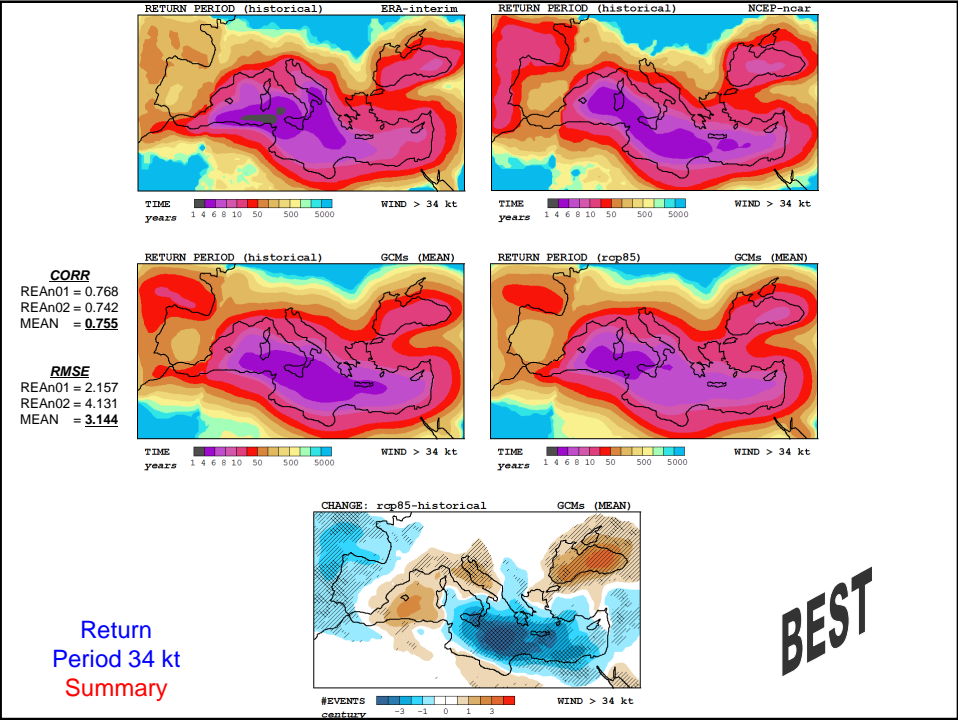
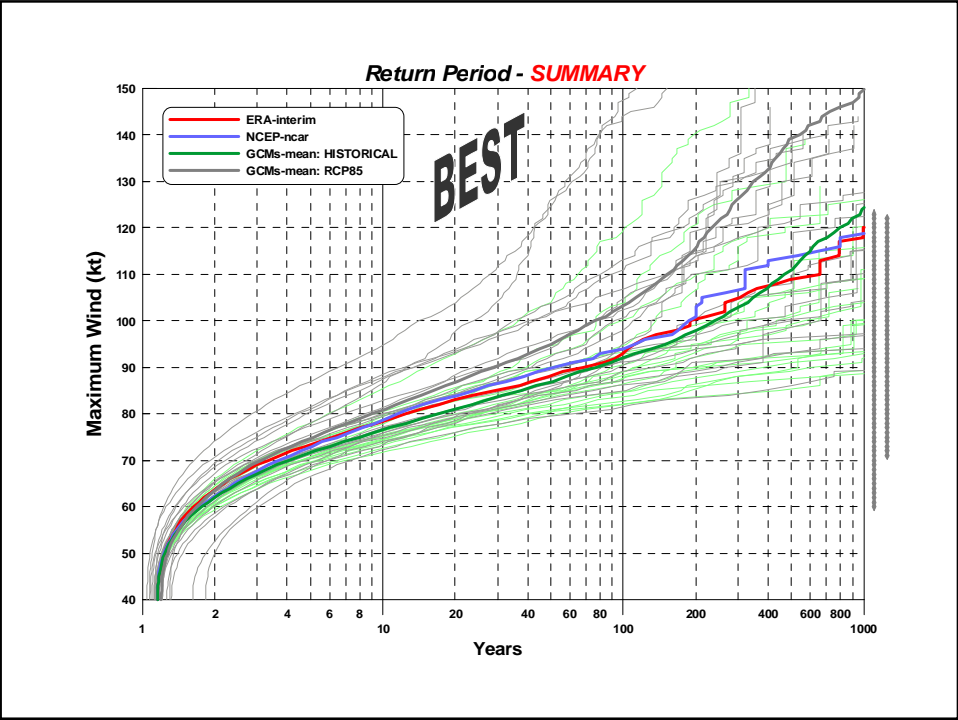


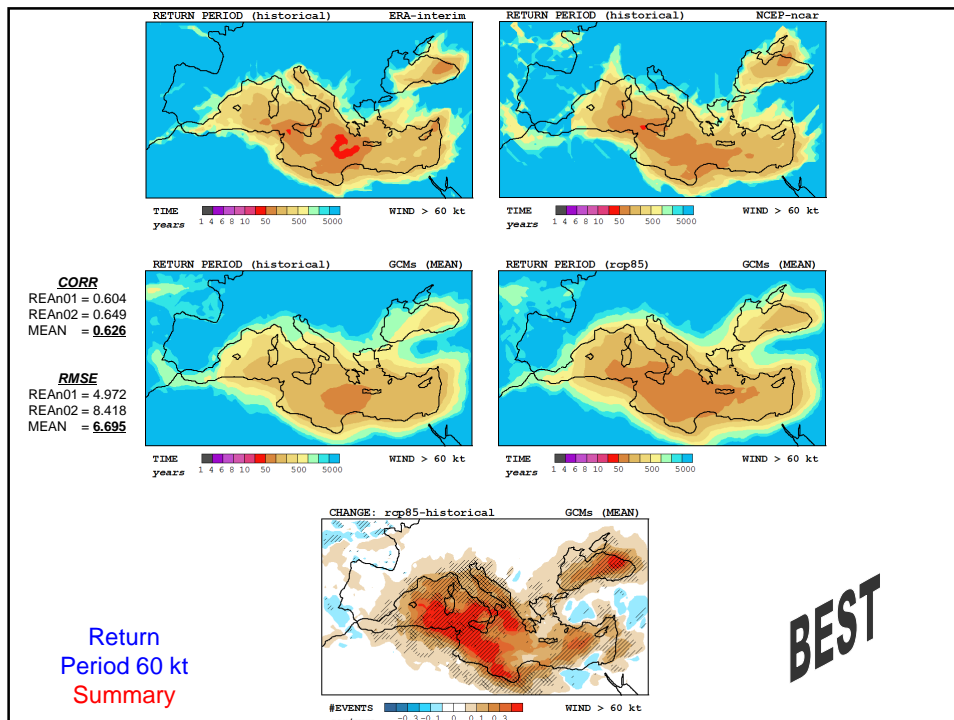


GCM-01 ACCESS1.0 22539 tracks 7521 survivors 209.27 storms/century	GCM-02 ACCESS1.3 28304 tracks 8335 survivors 228.95 storms/century	GCM-06 CanESM2 14750 tracks 3843 survivors 145.90 storms/century	GCM-07 CCSM4 20560 tracks 6236 survivors 177.87 storms/century	GCM-11 CNRM-CM5 30505 tracks 8689 survivors 265.92 storms/century	GCM-12 CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 12085 tracks 2382 survivors 78.95 storms/century
GCM-03 BCC-CSM1.1 20439 tracks 2932 survivors 192.58 storms/century					GCM-13 EC-EARTH 32781 tracks 12359 survivors 317.18 storms/century
<div><div>RCP85 scenario 198.09 storms (per century)</div><div>BEST</div></div>					
GCM-16 GFDL-ESM2G 20348 tracks 4686 survivors 176.53 storms/century	GCM-17 GFDL-ESM2M 16884 tracks 3996 survivors 142.82 storms/century	GCM-21 IPSL-CM5A-MR 14172 tracks 2382 survivors 96.85 storms/century	GCM-22 IPSL-CM5B-LR 23922 tracks 6328 survivors 222.78 storms/century	GCM-26 MPI-ESM-LR 19684 tracks 6708 survivors 223.04 storms/century	GCM-27 MPI-ESM-MR 21590 tracks 6969 survivors 245.47 storms/century
<div><div>10 models ▼▼▼</div><div>10 models ▲▲▲</div></div>					
		GCM-23 MIROC5 29654 tracks 9216 survivors 277.13 storms/century	GCM-24 MIROC-ESM 27239 tracks 5499 survivors 192.64 storms/century	GCM-28 MRI-CGCM3 22758 tracks 5993 survivors 212.25 storms/century	GCM-29 MRI-ESM1 23950 tracks 6432 survivors 218.11 storms/century
<div><div>10 models ▼▼▼</div><div>10 models ▲▲▲</div></div>					
GCM-30 NorESM1-M 22427 tracks 5914 survivors 180.36 storms/century					









CONCLUSIONS

- Our statistical-deterministic approach is a **good alternative to computationally expensive classical methods** (e.g. dynamical downscaling of medicanes), with the extra benefit of producing **statistically large populations** of events
- Future change in the number of medicanes is unclear (on average **the total frequency of storms does not vary**) but a profound redistribution is found. Our method projects an **increased occurrence of medicanes in the western Mediterranean and Black Sea**, balanced by a **reduction of storm tracks in contiguous areas, particularly in the central Mediterranean**
- The probability of medicanes may **increase during the summer** while it may **decrease during the late fall and winter**; the probability **maximum will still occur around October**
- We found a remarkable modification of the spectrum of lifetime maximum winds: the results project a **higher number of moderate and violent medicanes at the expense of weak storms**
- In particular, future extreme events (**winds > 60 kt**) become **more likely in all Mediterranean regions**, and the probability of violent medicanes (**winds > 90 kt**) for the basin as a whole **more than doubles the current risk**. As the destructive power of the storms is proportional to the wind speed cubed, these projected changes of storm intensity raise **concern about the future vulnerability of Mediterranean coastal regions**