

Potential and limitations of the convection-permitting CNRM-AROME climate model in the French Alps

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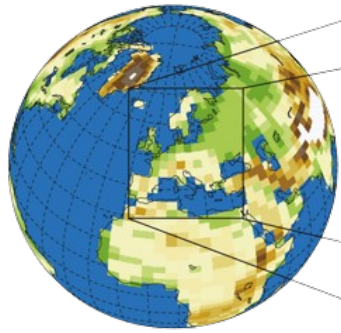
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Climate change modelling in mountainous regions

- French Alps / European Alps -

GCM (~100 km)



Source : www.nccs.admin.ch

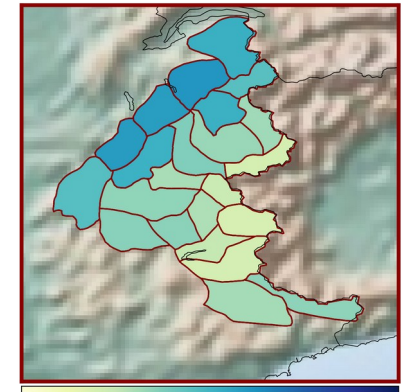
RCM EUROCORDEX (~12 km)



Statistical adjustment
ADAMONT

- S2M reanalysis used
as reference dataset -

(Verfaillie et al., 2017, Vernay et al., 2022)



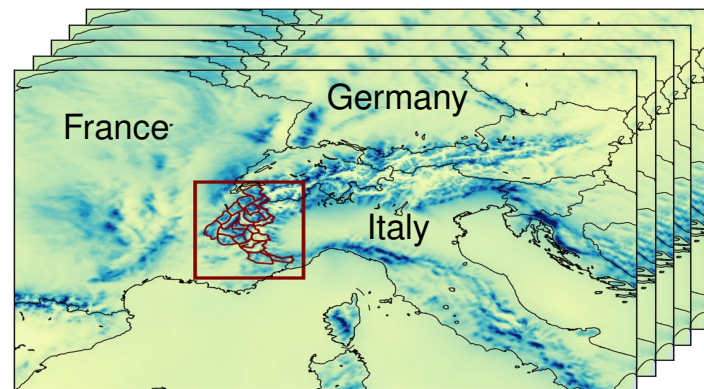
0.0 2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0
S2M – NDJFMA mean precipitation
(mm/day) - [1982-2012]

Dynamical downscaling

FPS Convection – CORDEX

- convection-permitting RCM (~3km) -

(Coppola et al., 2020, Pichelli et al., 2021)



0 2 4 6 8 10
AROME – NDJFMA mean precipitation
(mm/day) - [1982-2012]

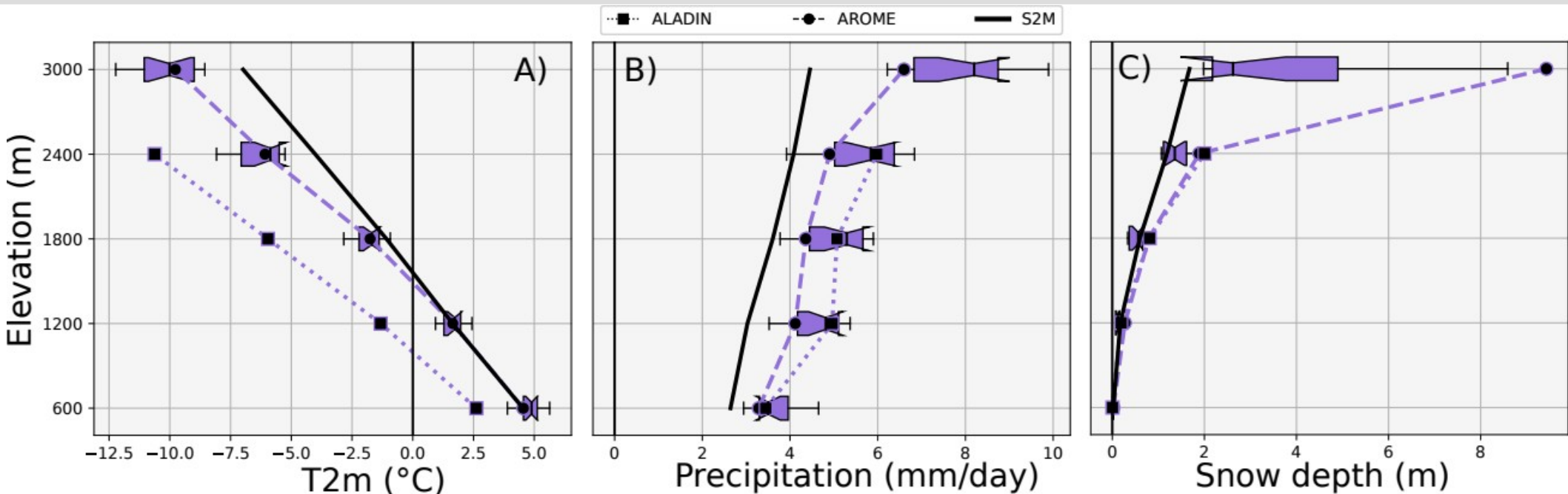
What are the potentials and limitations to the use of CP-RCMs including CNRM-AROME in the French Alps ?

- **In past climate** (*reanalysis driven*) against the RCM CNRM-ALADIN taking the local reanalysis S2M as reference
- **In climate projections** (*GCM driven*), comparing the RCM CNRM-ALADIN and the statistical adjustment ADAMONT

→ **Monteiro et al. 2022**

FPS Convection CP-RCMs ensemble evaluation

- ERAi driven – [2000-2009] – NDJFMA -
French Alps



Boxplot = statistics of the ensemble of mean NDJFMA values [2000-2009]

Compared to S2M reanalysis

- **A - Cold bias** for ALADIN and for all CP-RCMs
- **B - Higher amount of precipitation** for all models
- **C - Higher snow depth** simulated by all models
(even higher for AROME, with spurious snow accumulation)

Ensemble of 14 CP-RCMs simulations

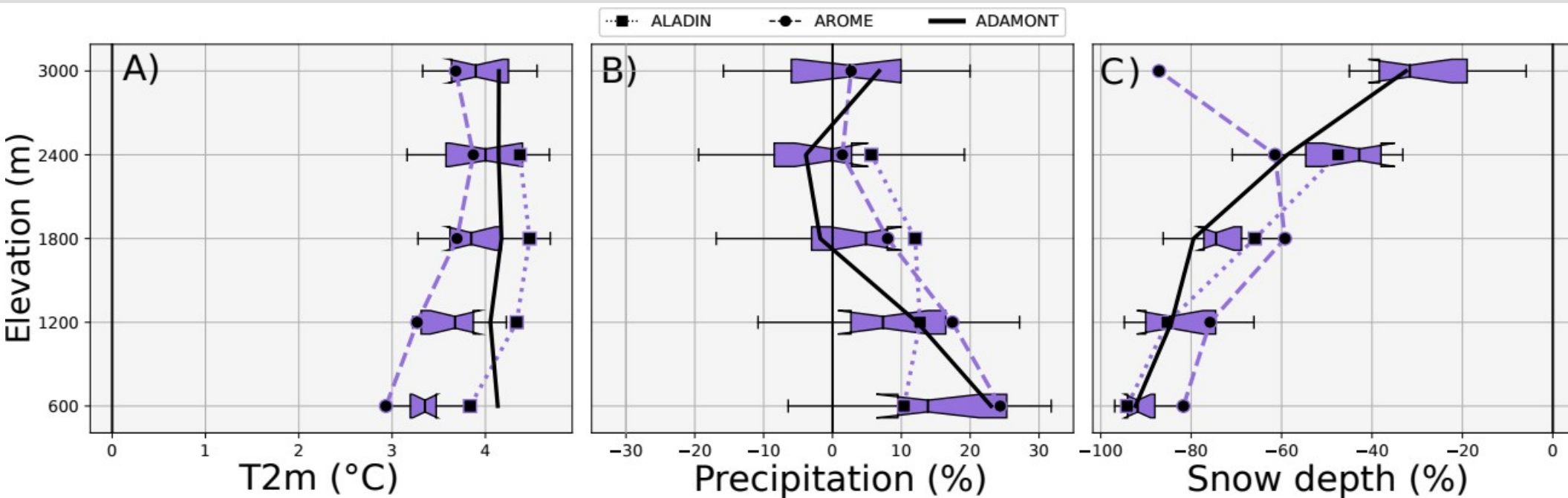
HCLIM38-AROME, KNMI-HCLIM38h1, CNRM-AROME41t1, CLMcom-BTU-CCLM5-0-14, CLMcom-JLU-CCLM5-0-15, CLMcom-CMCC-CCLM5-0-9, CLMcom-KIT-CCLM5-0-14, CICERO-WRF381BJ, IPSL-WRF381BE, UHOH-WRF381BD, IDL-WRF381BH, AUTH-MC-WRF381BG, BCCR-WRF381DA, WEGC-WRF381BL

Many thanks to all contributors from the
FPS Convection - CORDEX

FPS Convection CP-RCMs ensemble projections

- Changes over the 21st century – NDJFMA (SSP5 – RCP8.5)

French Alps



- A - Smaller warming signal** ($\sim 1^{\circ}\text{C}$) of the CP-RCMs ensemble compared to ALADIN and ADAMONT
- B - Small and heterogeneous changes** for winter precipitation with a slight increase at low elevation
- C - Strong decrease of snow depth at low elevations**, different among models but consistent with warming

Ensemble of 11 CP-RCMs simulations

ICHEC-EC-EARTH_HCLIM38-AROME, KNMI-EC-EARTH_HCLIM38h1-AROME, CNRM-CM5_CNRM-AROME-41t1, CNRM-CM5_CLMcom-BTU-CCML5, MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR_CLMcom-JLU, ICHEC-EC-EARTH_CLMcom-CMCC-CCLM5-0-9, MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR_CLMcom-KIT, MOHC-HadGEM2-ES_CLMcom-DWD, NorESM1-ME_BCCR-AUTH-MC-WRF381DA, IPSL-CM5A-MR_WRF381DA, SMHI-EC-Earth_FZJ-IDL_WRF381DA

Many thanks to all contributors from the FPS Convection - CORDEX

Potentials of CP-RCM simulations in the French Alps

- Lower temperature biases of CP-RCMs than ALADIN simulations
- More realistic precipitation (mean values and spatial patterns) of CP-RCMs than ALADIN simulations

Limitations of CP-RCM simulations in the French Alps

- Cold bias at intermediate and high elevation in winter (*for the whole ensemble*)
→ Related to the representation of the surface atmosphere exchanges and microphysics parameterizations
- Overall overestimation of the snow cover (*too extended, persistent, high*)
→ Combined effect of the precipitation and temperature biases and deficiencies of some snow schemes

→ **Monteiro, D., Caillaud, C., Samacoïts, R., Lafaysse, M., & Morin, S. Potential and limitations of convection-permitting CNRM-AROME climate modelling in the French Alps. *International Journal of Climatology*, 1– 24. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.7637> , 2022**

Outlooks

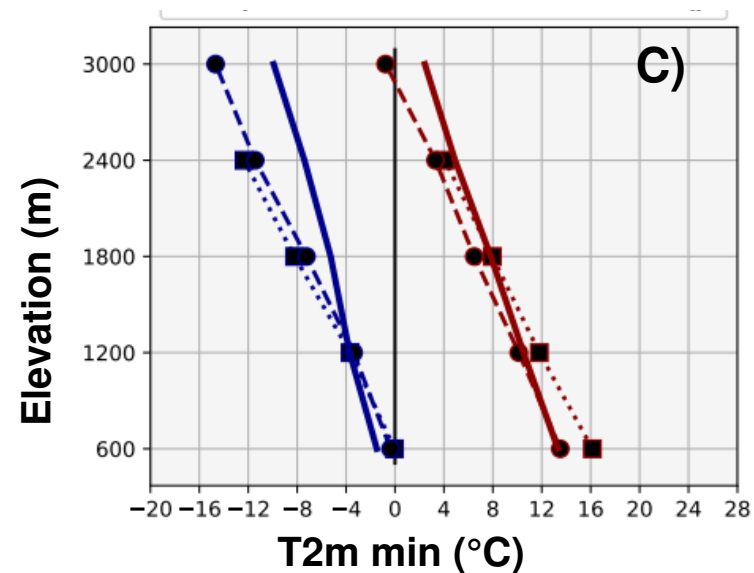
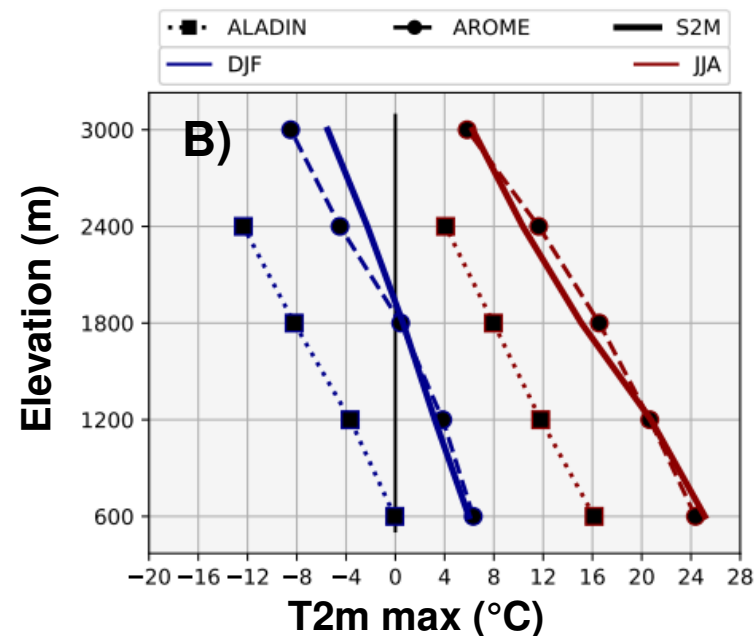
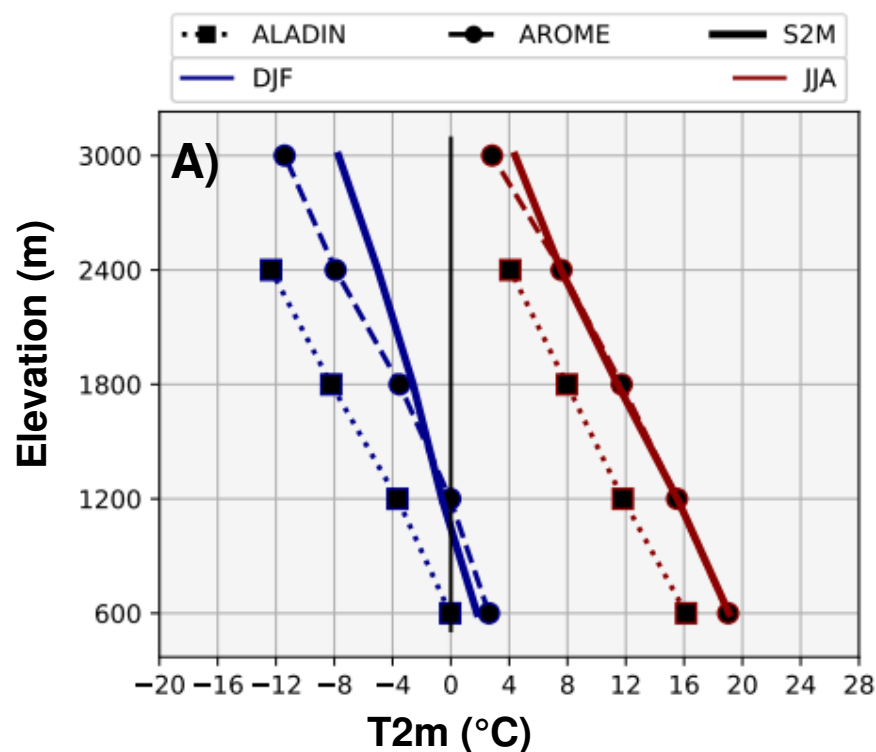
- On-going exploration of FPS Convection CP-RCMs ensemble wrt temperature, precipitation and snow cover indicators, expanding at the scale of the European Alps
- On-going work on assessing a snow related European Alps reference dataset

Supplementary materials

Results - Air temperature at 2m

- ERAi driven simulations – [1982-2012] -
French Alps

NB : Each points of the altitudinal profiles are calculated as the mean of all grid points included within a $z \pm 150\text{m}$ elevation band

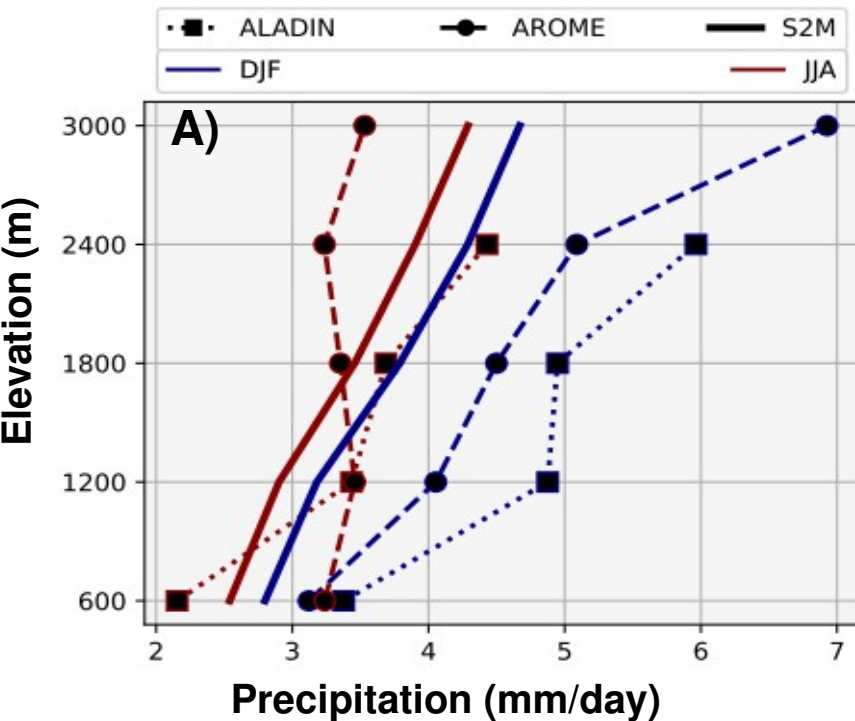


- **A - Cold bias for both models**, stronger in winter at high elevations, from 3°C in AROME up to 7°C in ALADIN in winter at high elevations
- **A - Almost no bias in AROME in summer**, cold bias of 3.5°C in ALADIN
- **B - Strong underestimation of T2m max** for both seasons in ALADIN
- **C - Strong underestimation of T2m min** in winter at high elevation for both models

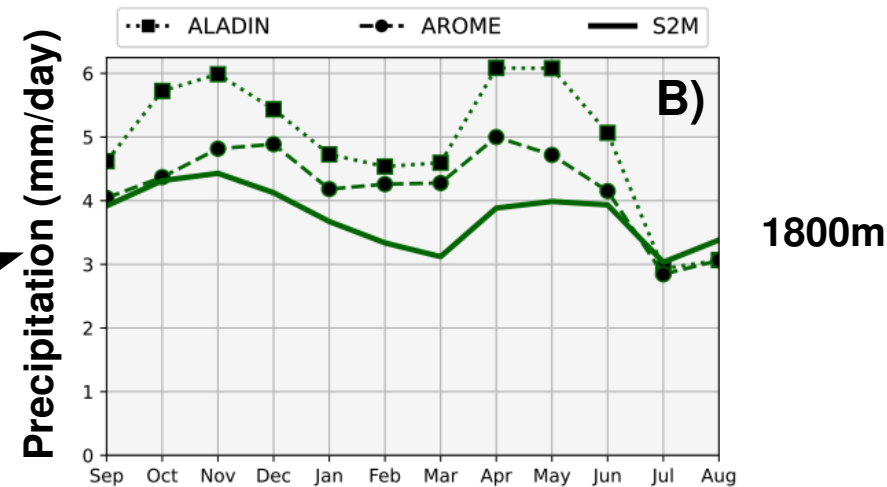
Results - Cumulated precipitations

- ERAi driven simulations – [1982-2012] -

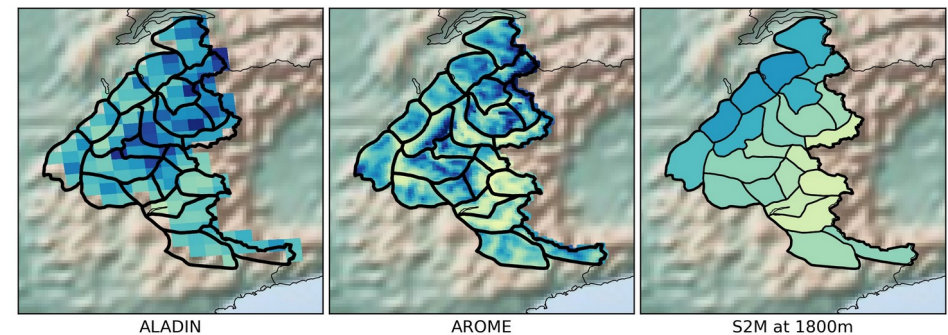
French Alps



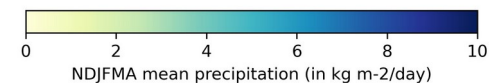
- **A** - Higher amount of precipitation for ALADIN and AROME in winter (the more in ALADIN)
- **A** - AROME produces less precipitation than S2M at high elevation in summer



- **B** - Overall more pronounced accumulation over the winter period for both models (may be closer to the “reality” due to undercatchment of rain gauges)



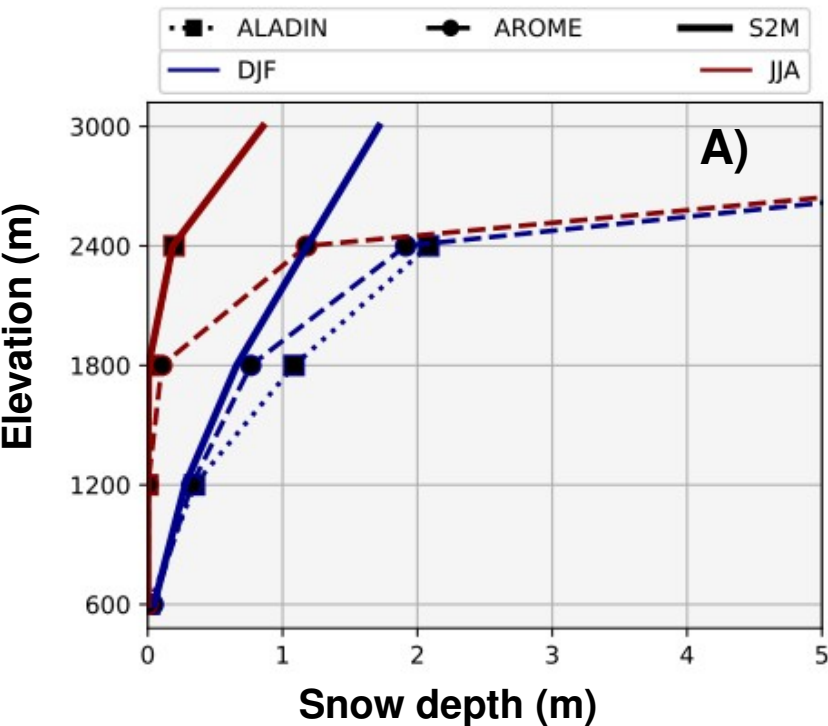
C)



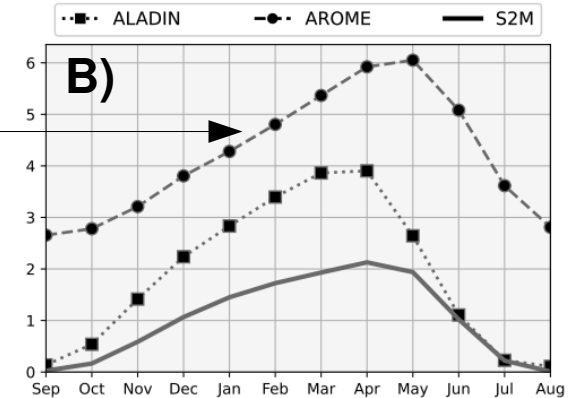
- **C** - AROME reproduces better than ALADIN the North-South & West-East gradient

Results - Snow depth

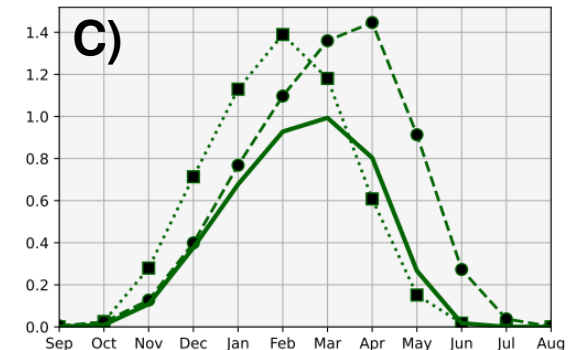
- ERAi driven simulations – [1982-2012] -
French Alps



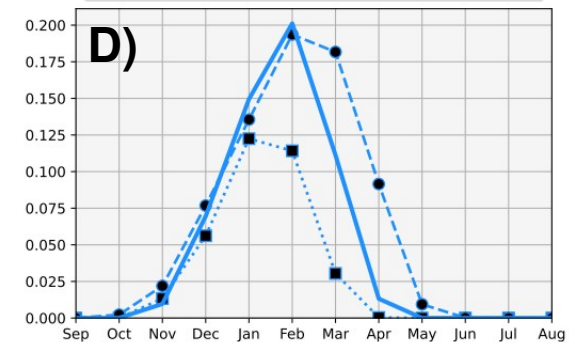
Snow accumulation
issues in AROME



2700m



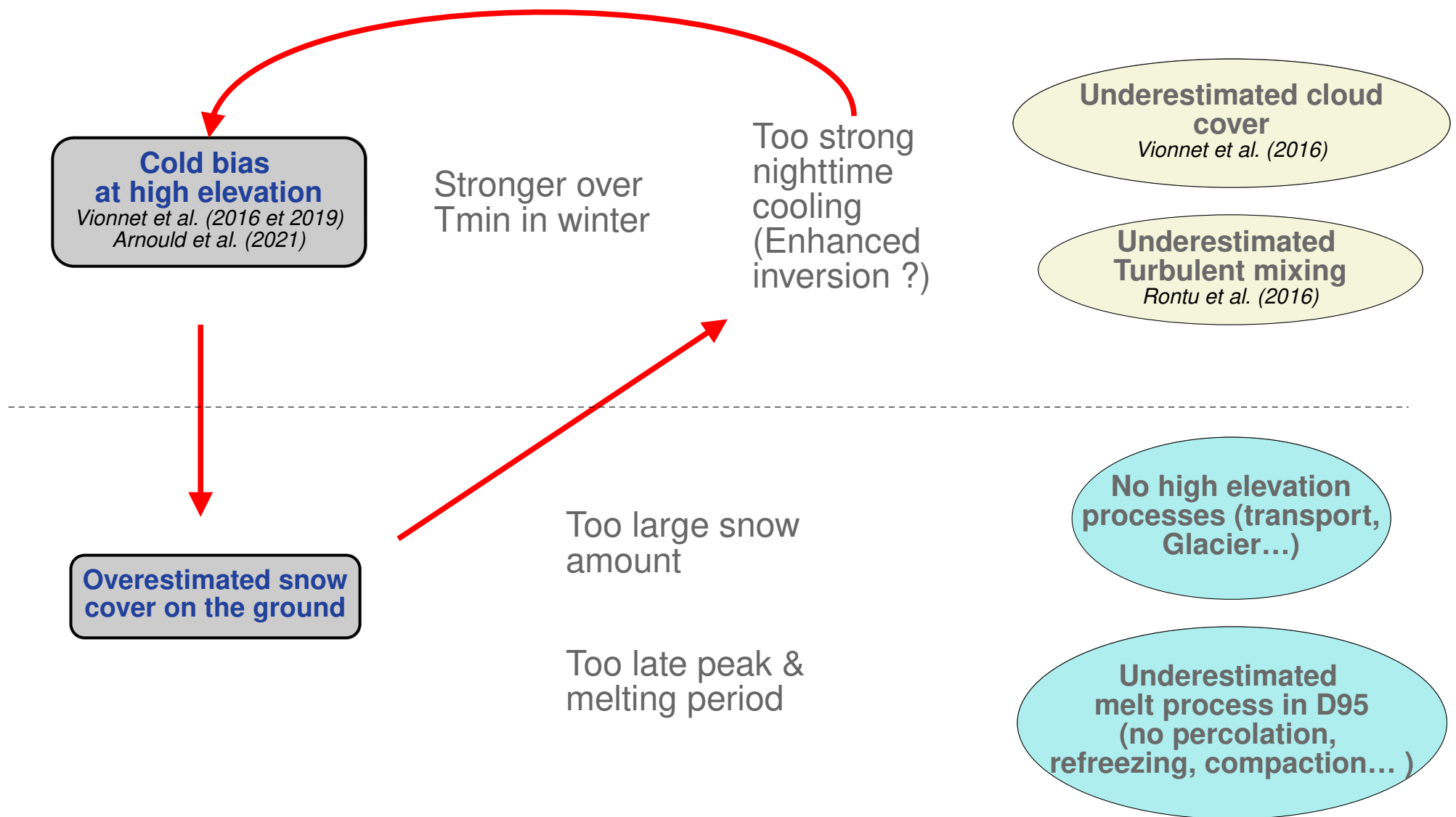
1800m



900m

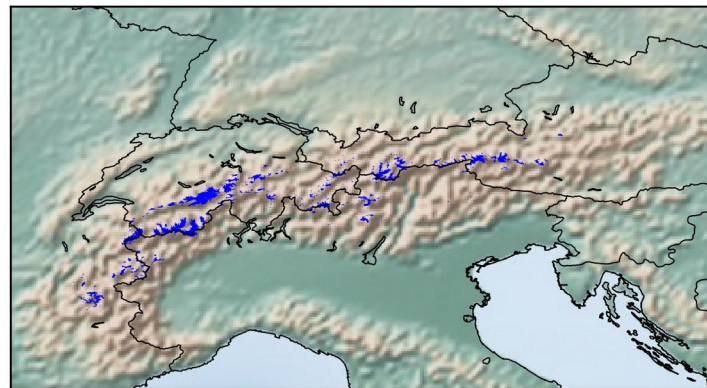
- **A** - Higher snow depth simulated by both models (the more in AROME), differences increasing with elevations
- **C/D** - Too early melt in ALADIN and too late melt in AROME
- **C/D** - Too early snow accumulation in ALADIN

Main limitations of CNRM-AROME in mountainous regions

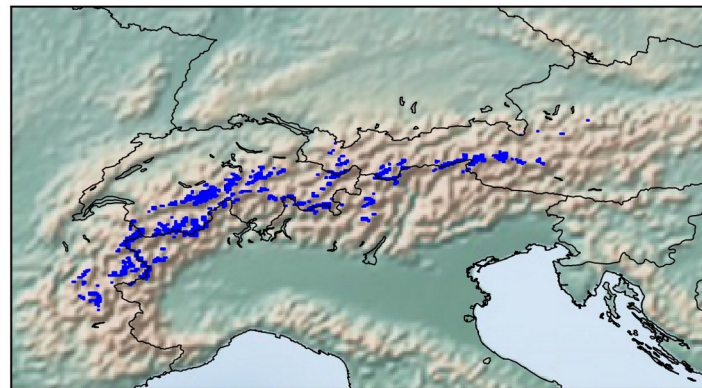


→ Need for sensitivity studies to apportion the contribution of each factor to these biases

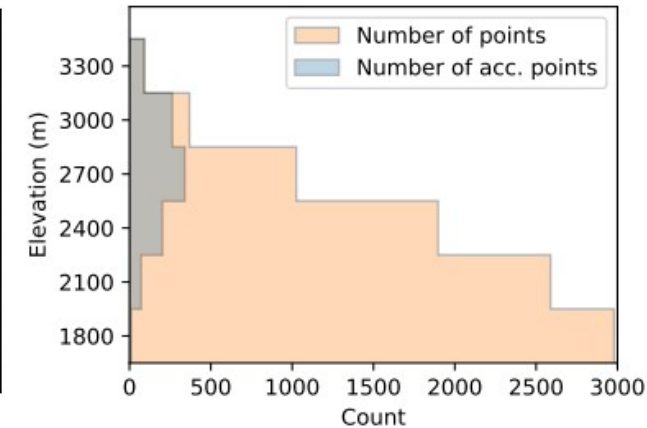
AROME snow accumulation areas



Glaciers locations (from WGI)

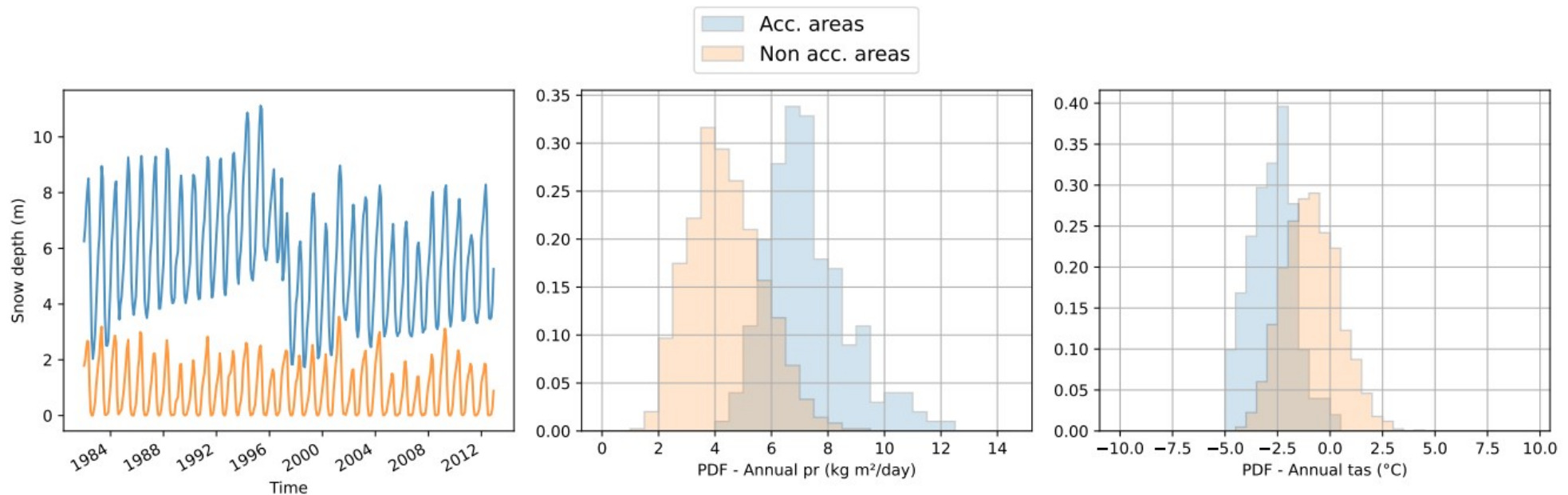


AROME accumulation areas



Note : WGI = World glacier inventory

Example at 2400m



- Snow accumulation areas located in and around actual glacier-covered areas (wider)
- Partially explained by different climatology of accumulation and ablation variables