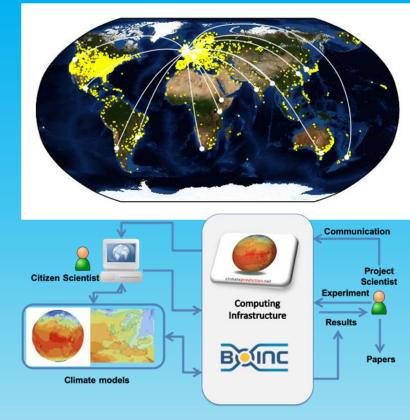
Understanding extreme events with multi-thousand member, high-resolution, global atmospheric simulations

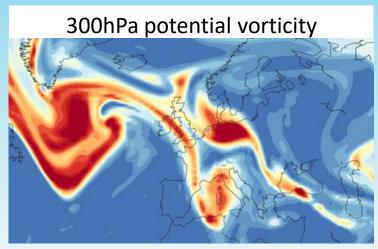
Peter Watson, Bristol University, UK

Sarah Sparrow, William Ingram, Simon Wilson, Giuseppe Zappa, Emanuele Bevacqua, Nick Leach, David Sexton, Richard Jones, Marie Drouard, Daniel Mitchell, David Wallom, Tim Woollings, Myles Allen

Large ensembles with distributed computing

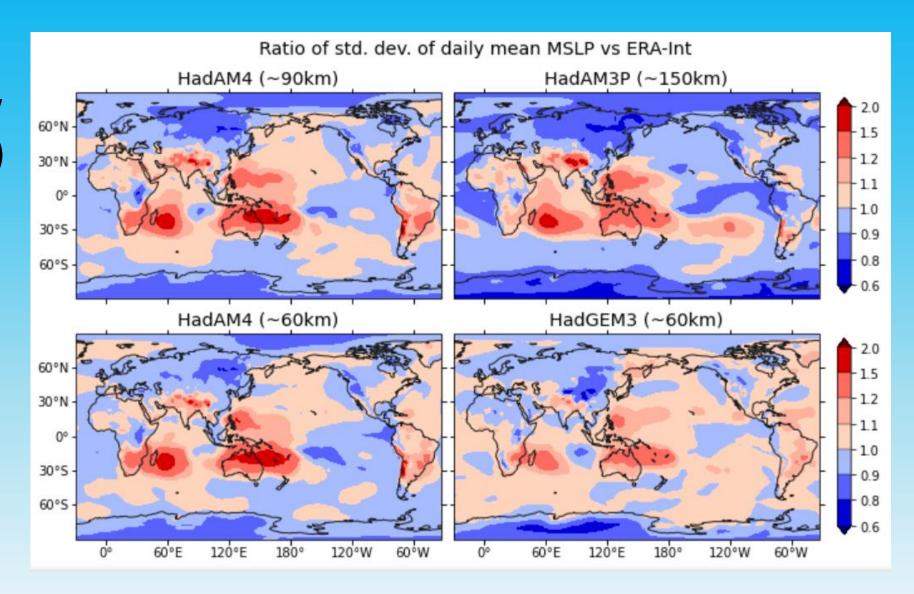
- Implemented versions of a global atmospheric model (Met Office's HadAM4) with ~60km and ~90km grid spacing in the climate prediction.net distributed computing platform.
- Can produce multi-thousand member simulation datasets (of ~1 season to a few years in length).
- Allows study of extremes, parameter sensitivity, sensitivity to forcings etc.





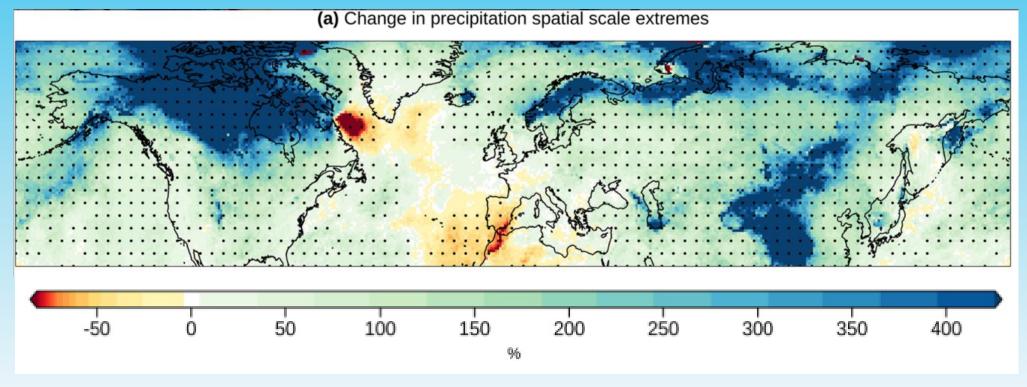
DJF dynamical variability improved

- DJF MSLP variance much better in new configurations (left) than in prior 150km model (top right).
- 60km configuration performs similarly to state-of-art HadGEM3 (bottom right).



Increasing spatial footprint of winter precipitation (Bevacqua et al., 2021)

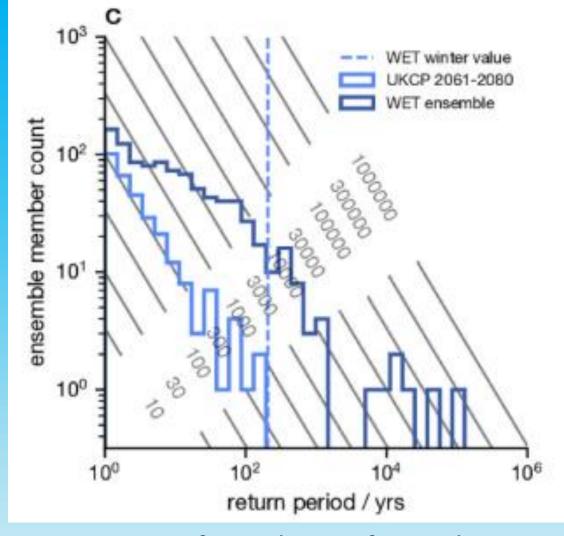
- ~1400 member 60km ensembles produced for historical and 1.5K and 2K warmer worlds.
- Spatial scale of extreme rainfall events found to increase in NH.



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"ExSamples" project (Leach et al., 2022)

- ~1000 member 60km ensembles produced for each of a selection of winters in Met Office future projections.
- Winters selected to give better chance of getting many extremes.
- Allows study of impacts across wide sample of extreme events.
- Potential future extension of projects like the UK Climate Projections.



Histograms of numbers of members with UK-mean DJF rainfall at given estimated return level

Summary

- Capability developed to do multi-thousand member ensemble global atmospheric simulations at up to 60km resolution.
- Achieves state-of-the-art representation of winter extratropical variability.
- Results have included:
 - Showing that spatial scale of NH winter precipitation extremes is increasing (Bevacqua et al., 2021).
 - Large ensembles generated based on Met Office climate projections (Leach et al., 2022).
- Ongoing work on extreme events related to impact of Arctic ice loss, atmospheric rivers, heating and power demand, and methods development.
- Contact us if you have more ideas for how to use the data!