

Considering Climate Change in the CMAQ Simulation System

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**Chesapeake Bay
Modeling Quarterly Review Meeting
Annapolis, Maryland
July 24, 2013**

Developments for Climate Change

Preparing the capability to examine the response of deposition and water quantity to climate change

Want the system to be fully coupled

Meteorology driving CMAQ also coupled to hydrology (connect the Hydrosphere)

Use dynamical downscaled region climate model based on WRF model (our standard met driver)
(not statistical downscaling)

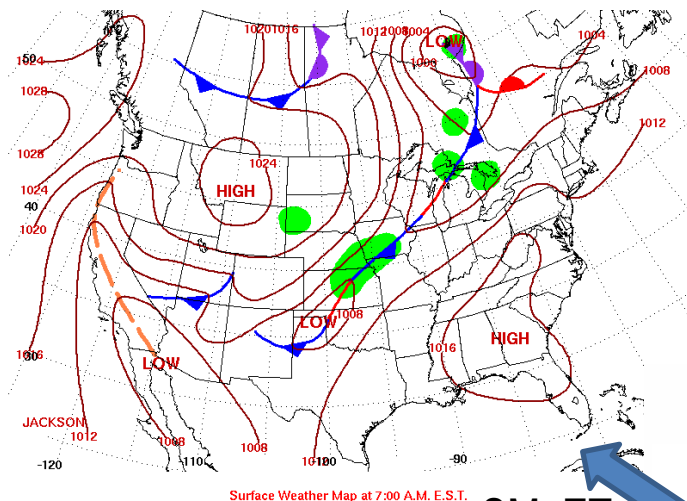
Developing for GOM hypoxia study
Capability in FY15/FY16

Coupled WRF-VIC System

Connect the Hydrosphere

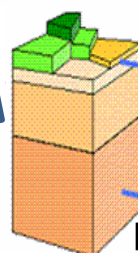
(at 12 km)

WRF



SM, ET
CESM P, T
Coupler

VIC

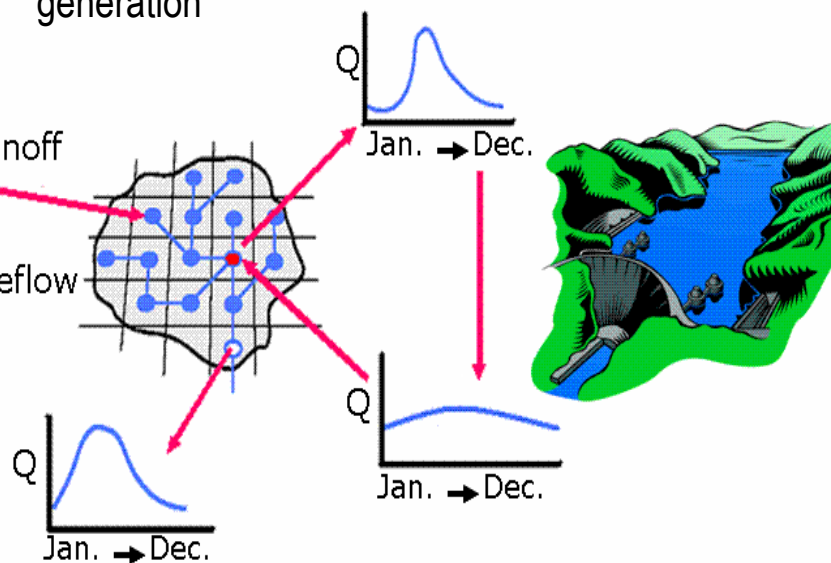


Runoff

Baseflow

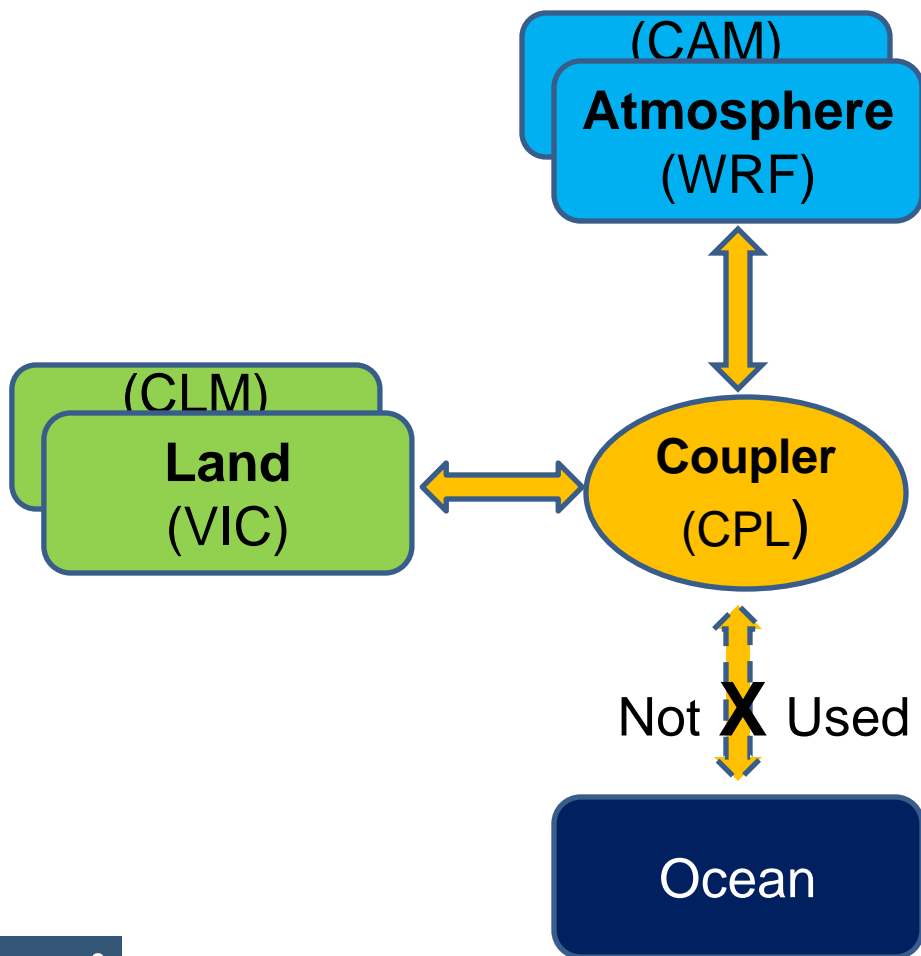
VIC Model Features:

- Multiple vegetation classes in each cell; fraction of the cell
- Sub-grid elevation band
- Sub-grid runoff variability
- Typically 3 soil layers used
- Non-linear soil moisture dependence of baseflow generation



**VIC: Variable Infiltration Capacity
Hydrologic Model**

Community Earth System Model (CESM) Coupling



Atmosphere --> Coupler

- Bottom level temperature, pressure, wind ..
- Downward shortwave (vis, nir)
- Precipitation

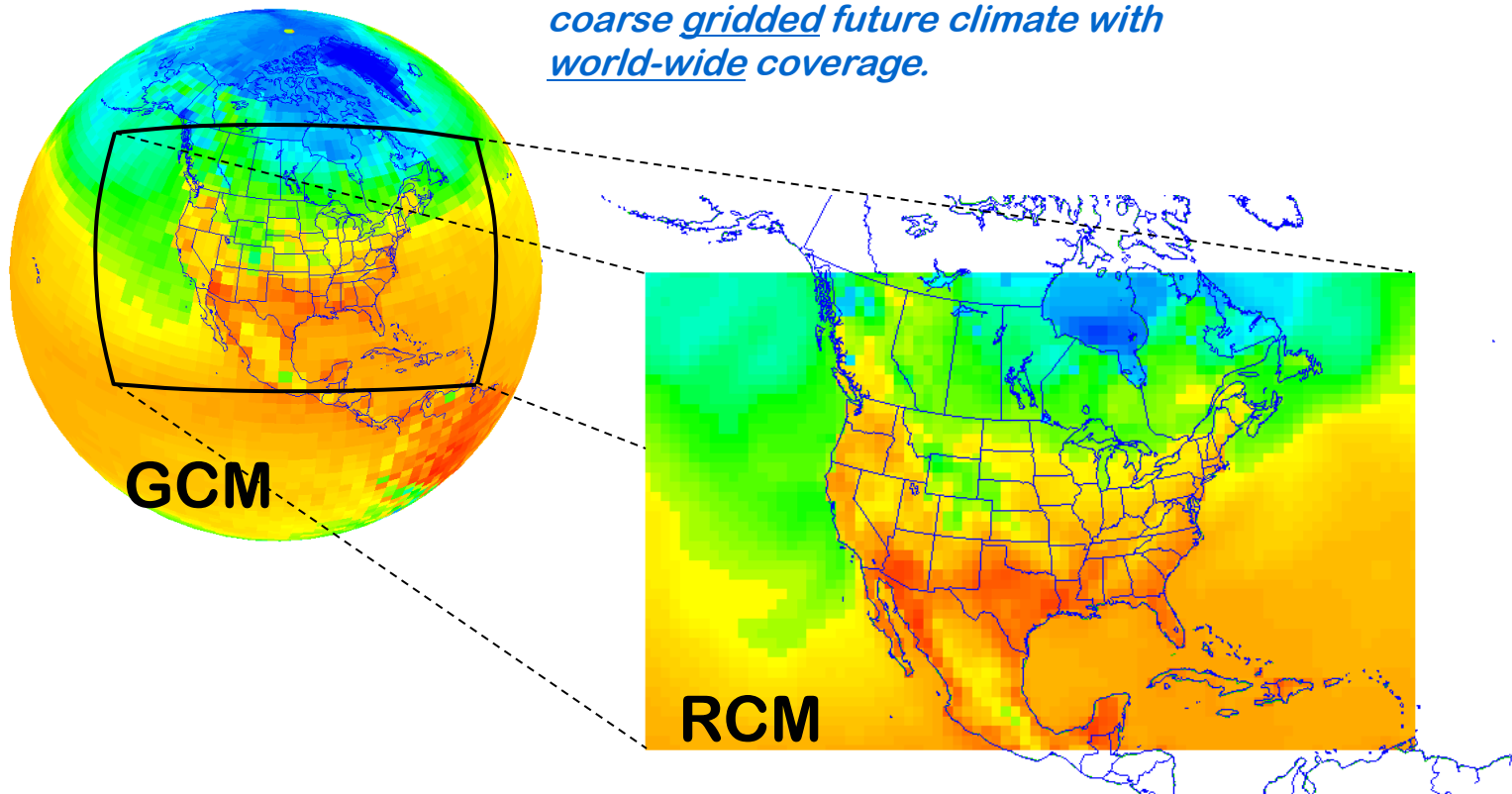
Coupler --> Atmosphere

(merged from land, ice, ocean)

- Latent, sensible heat fluxes
- Surface stresses
- Upward long wave
- Evaporative water flux
- Surface albedo

Dynamical Downscaling with WRF

Global climate model (GCM) creates coarse gridded future climate with world-wide coverage.



Regional climate model (RCM) generates gridded higher-resolution climate predictions over focal area.

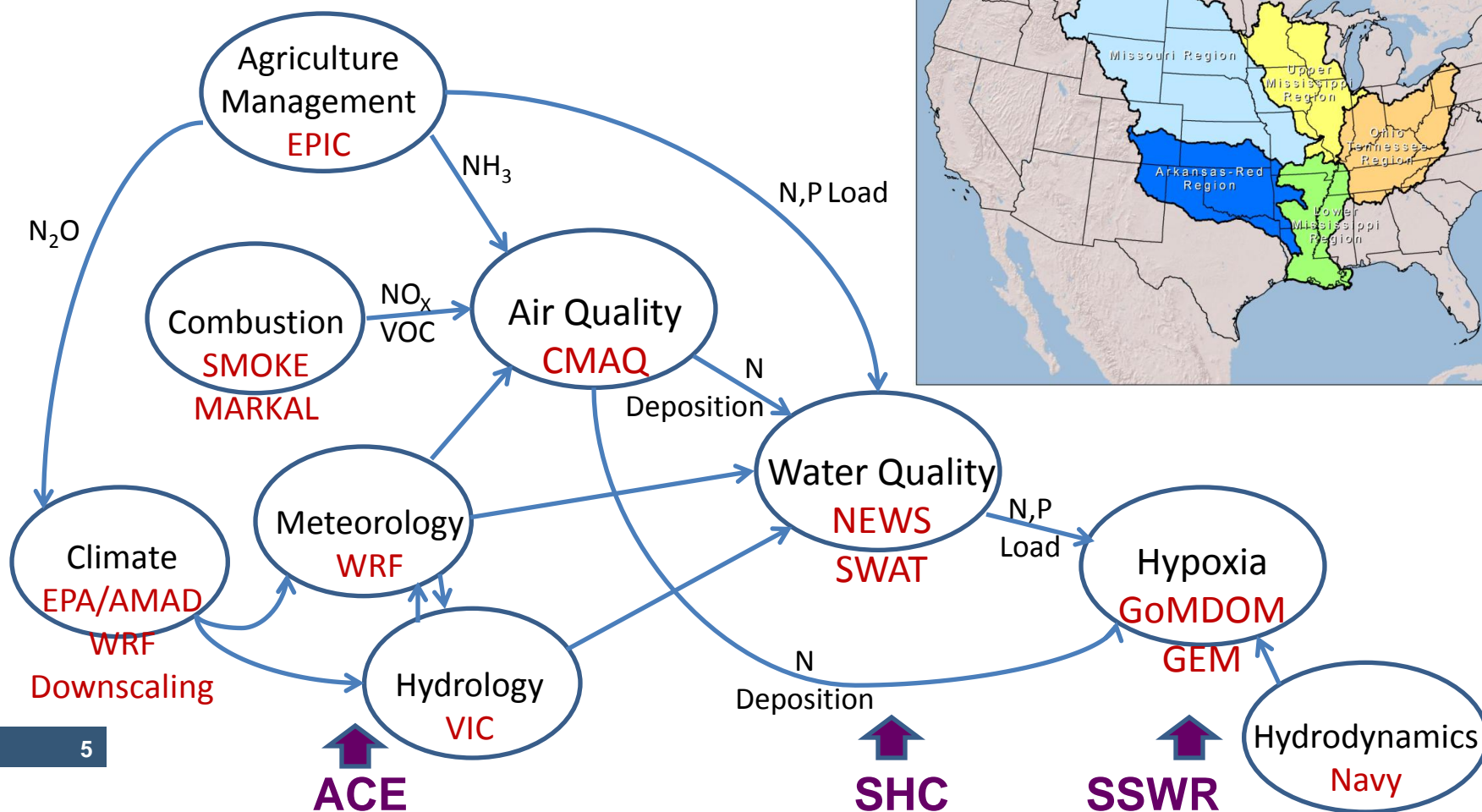
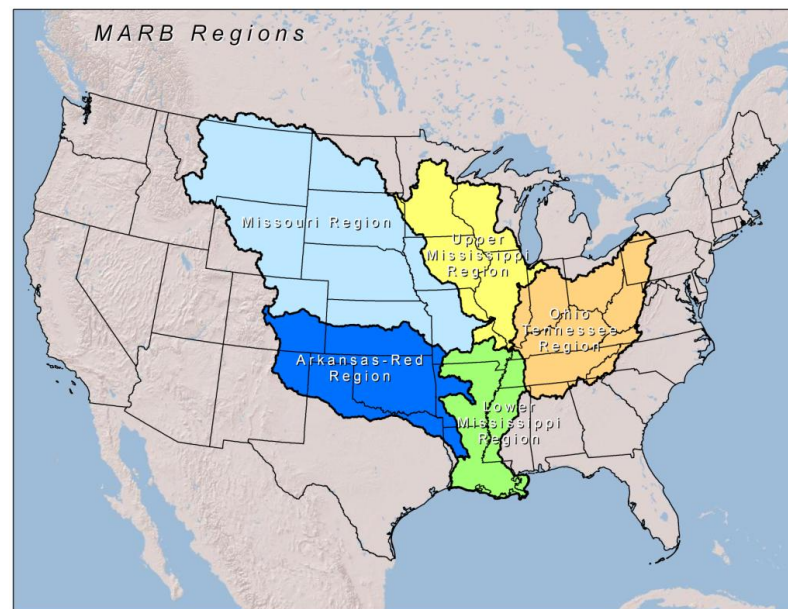


More detail in local effects from:

- scale-appropriate physics
- topography & land/water interfaces
- urban areas (population centers)
- precipitation patterns

Link to Ecosystem Models

GOM Hypoxia



Thanks

Questions?