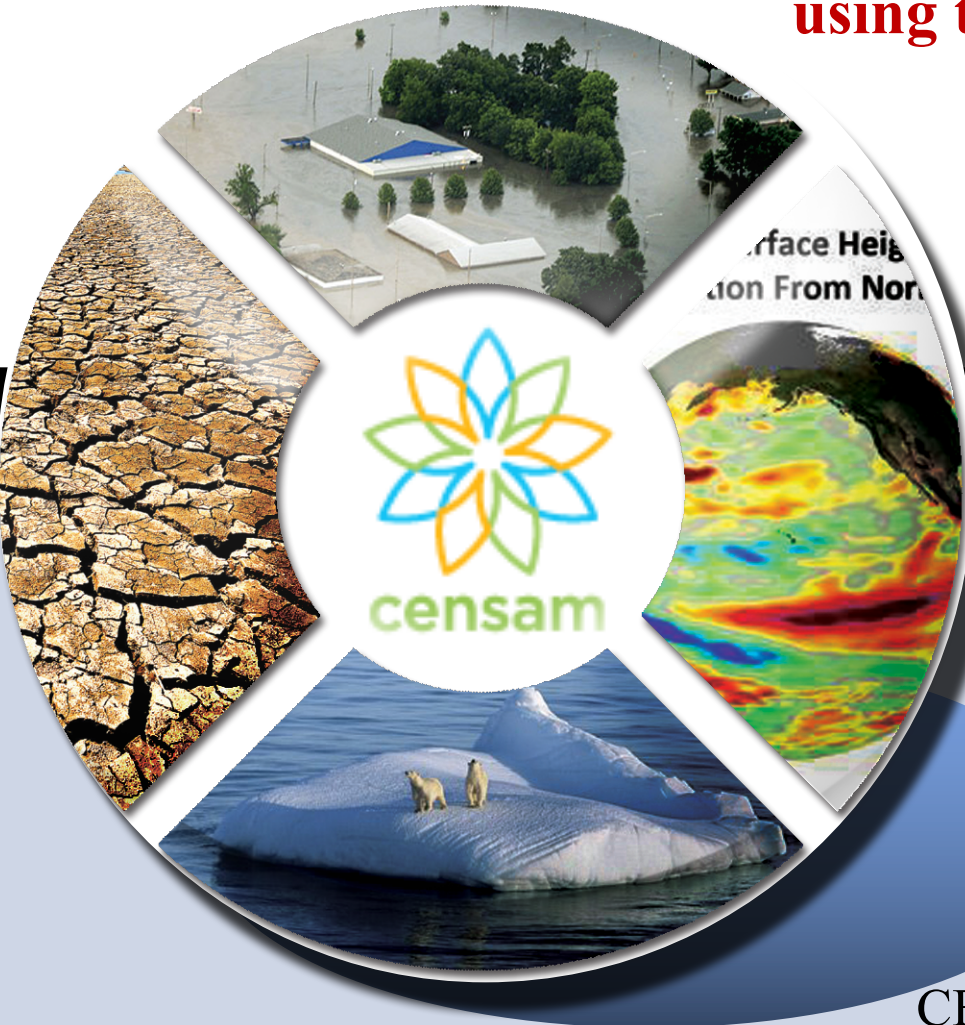
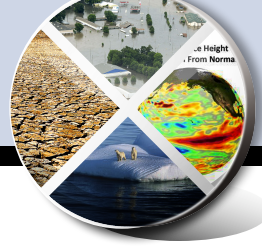


Regional Climate Change over the Maritime Continent using the MIT Regional Climate Model

Eun-Soon Im & SuChul Kang (SMART)
Jeremy Pal (Loyola Marimount U.)
Elfatih A.B. Eltahir (MIT)





High Resolution MRCM Development

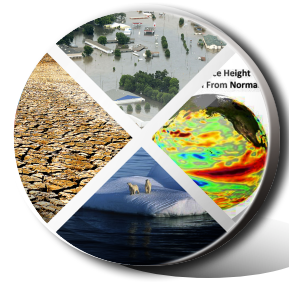
- **Development and Improvement of the MIT Regional Climate Model (MRCM)**

- : To maximize MRCM performance over the Maritime Continent, we have performed the optimization of resolution and physics schemes.
- : To investigate the **resolution effect**, both simulations with 27km and 12km horizontal resolutions are performed and compared with an emphasis on the diurnal variation of rainfall

Ensemble Regional Climate Projection

- **Projection of Anthropogenic Impacts on Regional Climate System**

- : To obtain fine-scale reliable climate projections, dynamical downscaling is performed based on **multi-GCMs** (e.g. CCSM & MPI & ACCESS) and **multi-scenarios** of future greenhouse gases emissions (RCP4.5 & RCP8.5).
- : To assess the **human adaptability limit to climate change due to heat stress**, wet-bulb temperature, which integrates metrics of temperature and humidity, is analyzed.

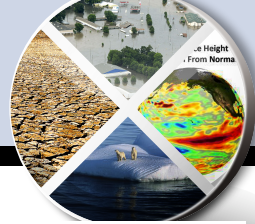


Validation of Present Climate Simulation

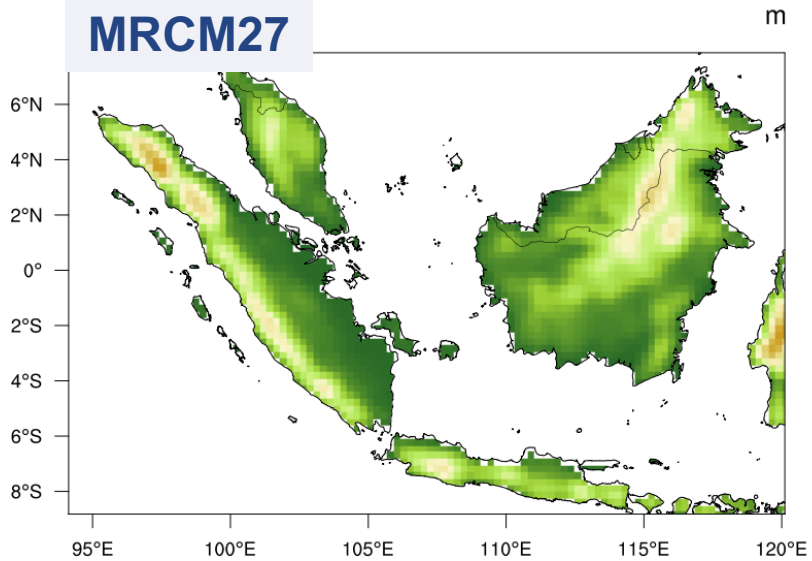
Experimental Design

- Resolution: 27 km [MRCM27] vs. 12 km [MRCM12]
- Initial & Boundary Condition: ERAInterim Reanalysis (1.5deg)
- Integration Period: 1989-2008 (20yr)

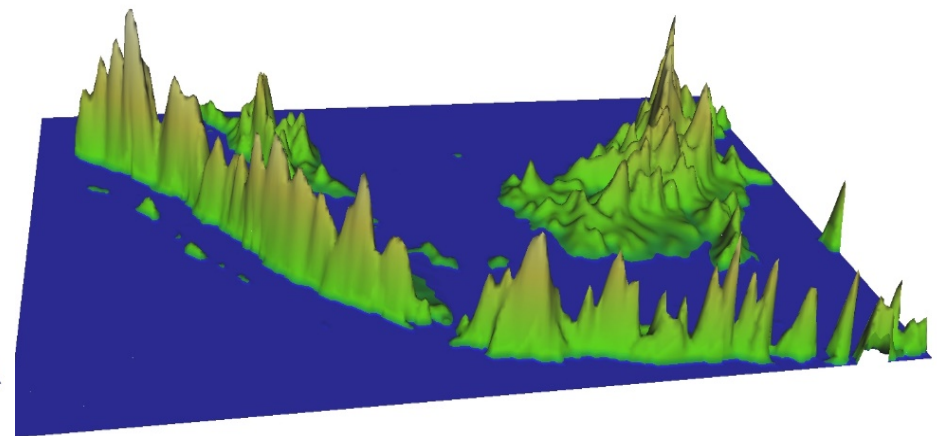
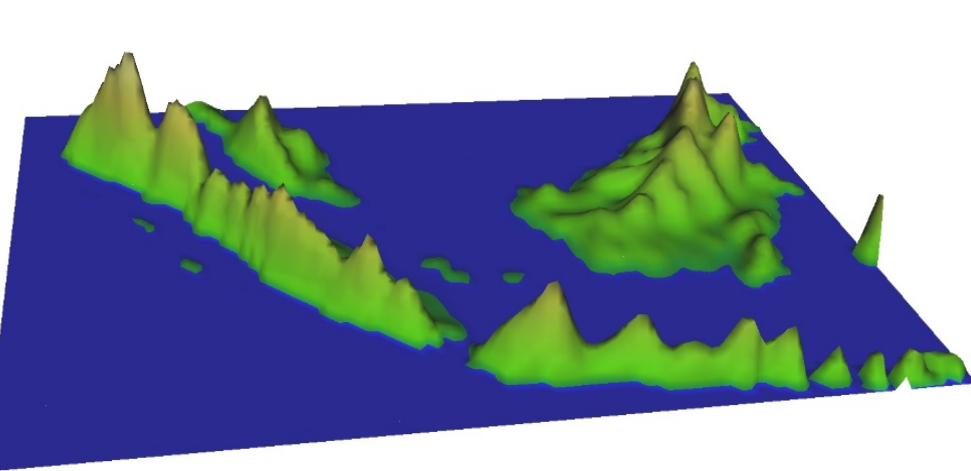
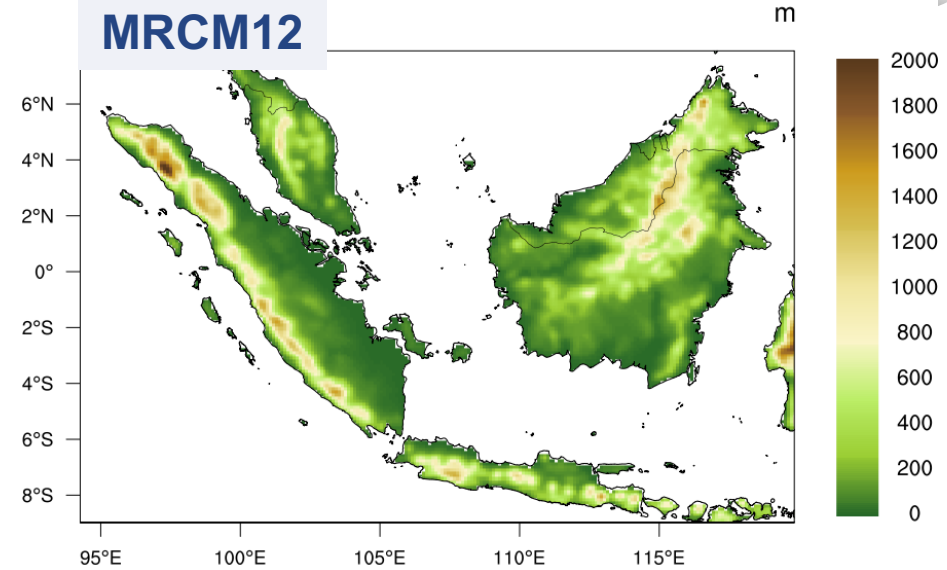
Domain & Topography



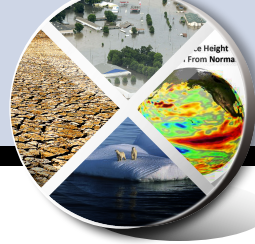
MRCM27



MRCM12

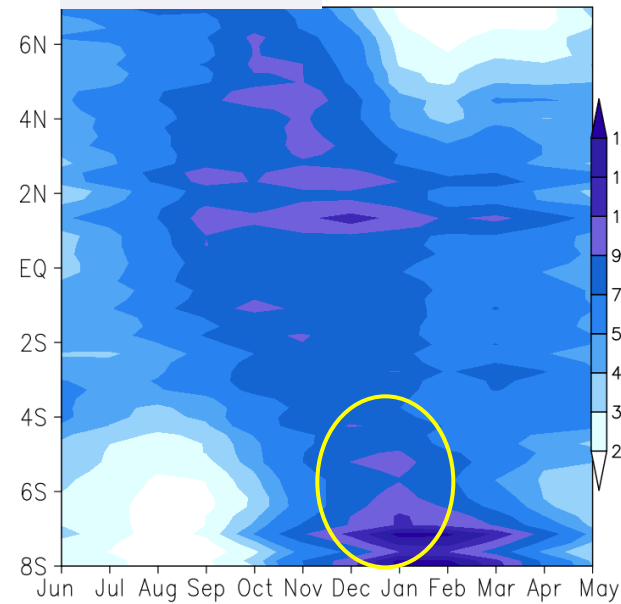


Seasonal Evolution of Rainfall

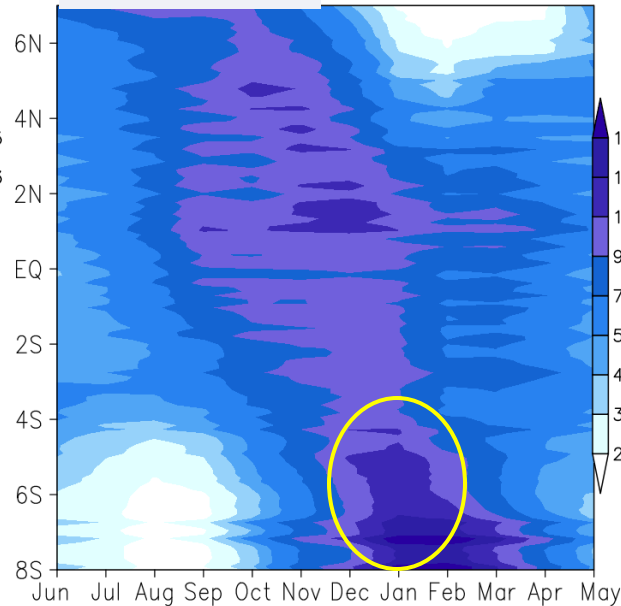


❖ Latitude-Time Cross-Section of Monthly Mean Rainfall Averaged from 95E to 119E

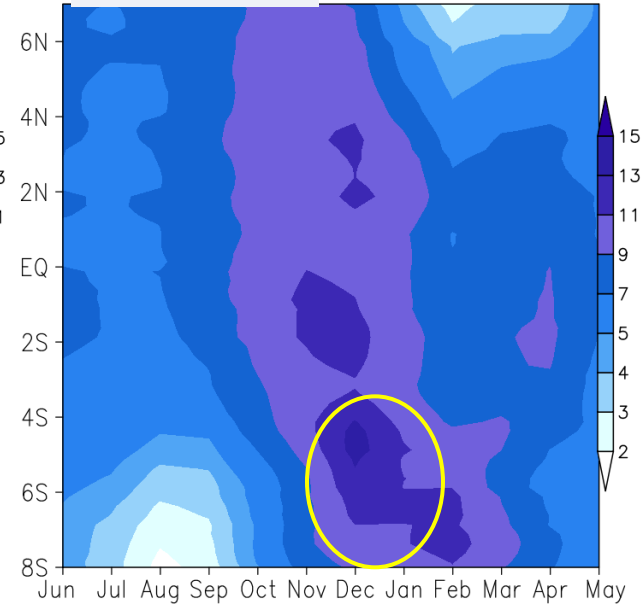
MRCM27



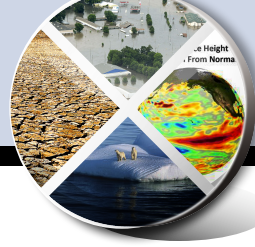
MRCM12



TRMM

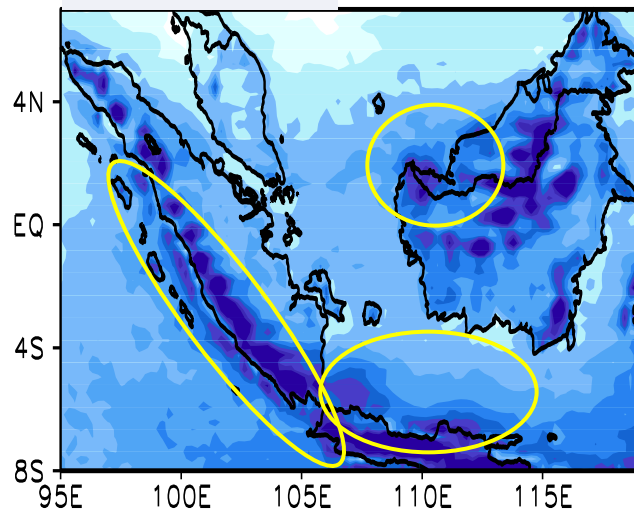


Spatial Distribution of Rainfall

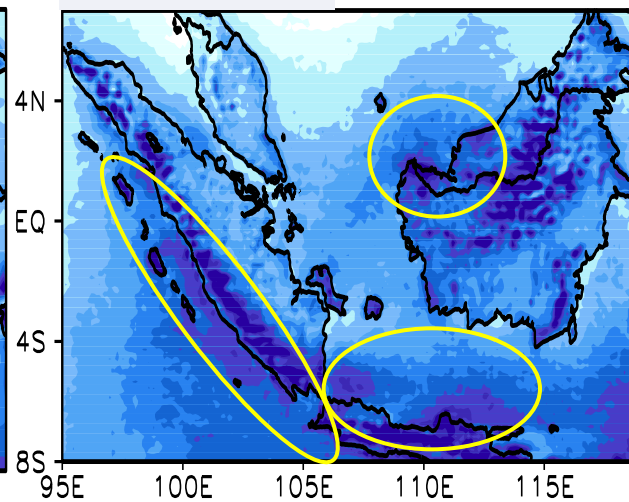


❖ Spatial Distribution of Rainfall Climatology During Wet Season (DJF)

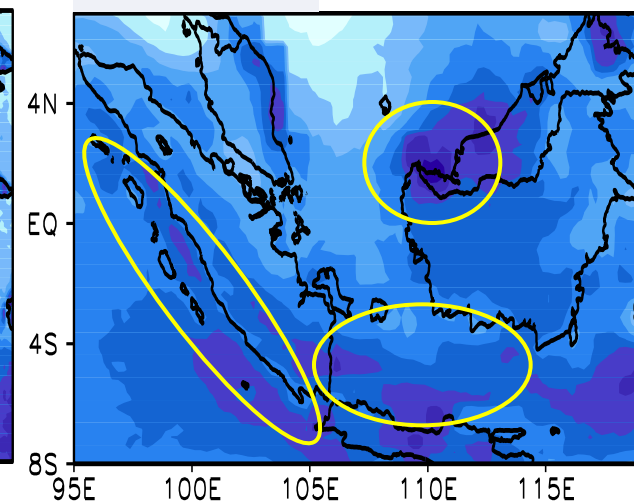
MRCM27



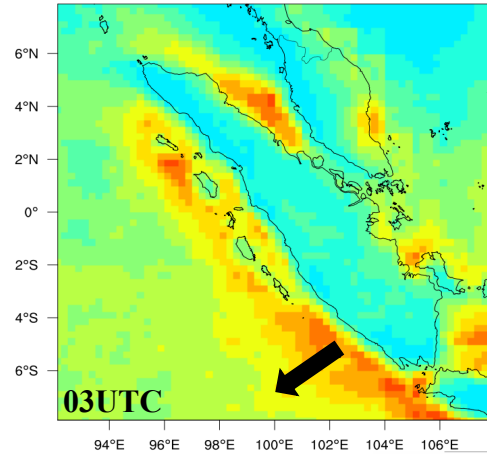
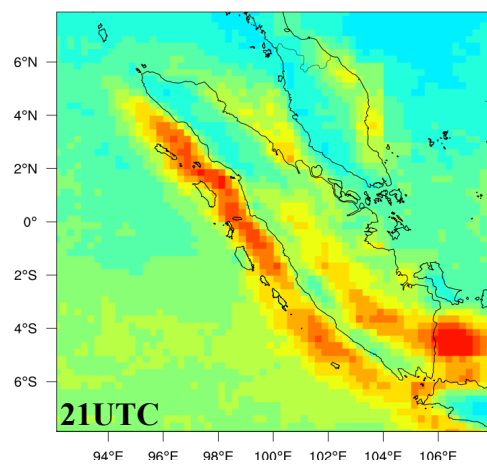
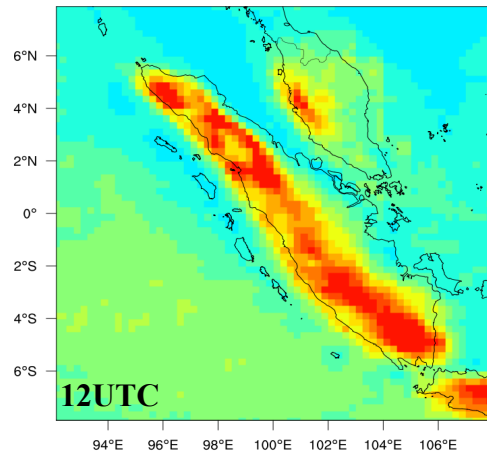
MRCM12



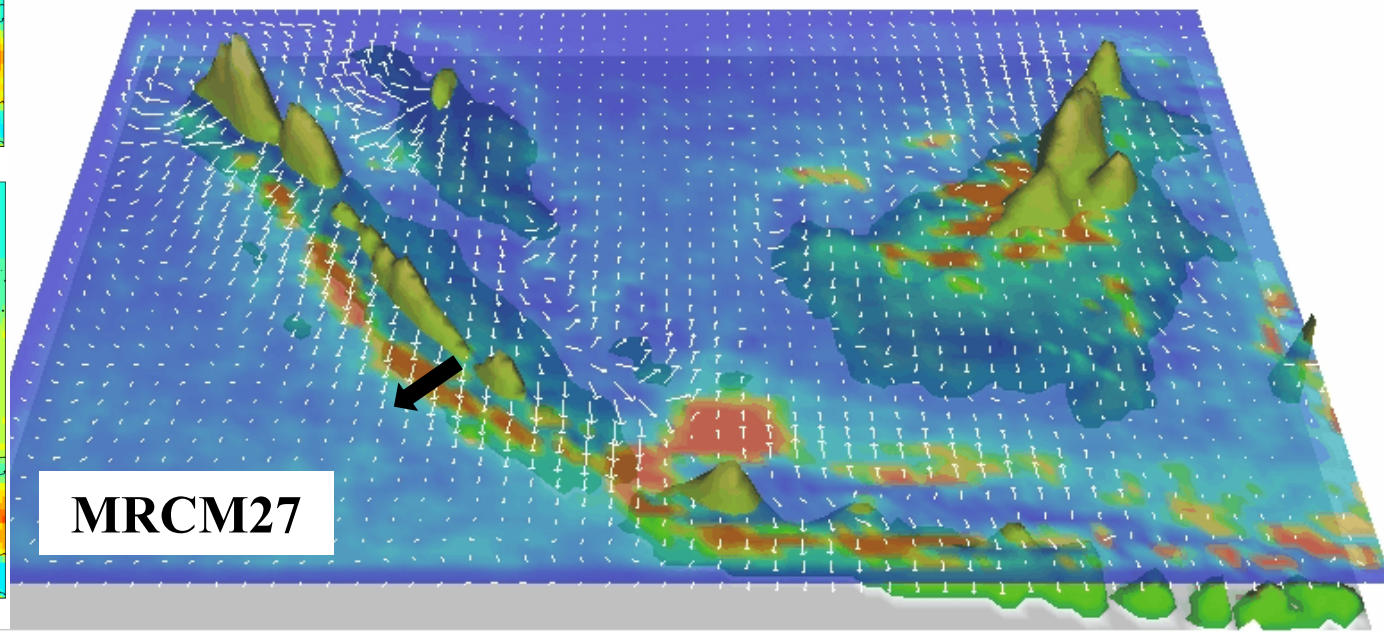
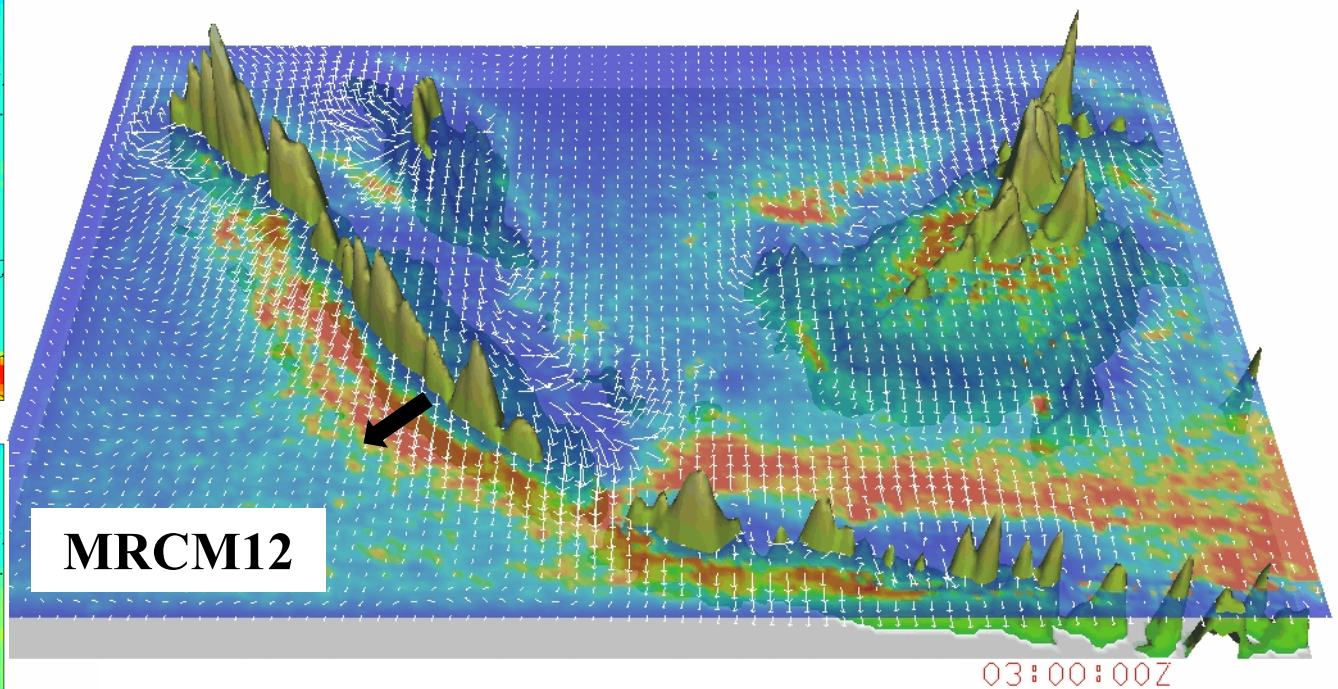
TRMM

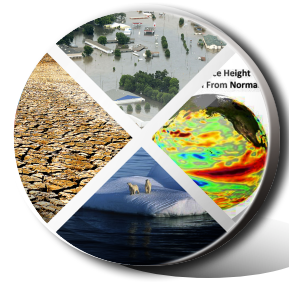


TRMM



Diurnal Variation of Wind & Rainfall [3-hour]

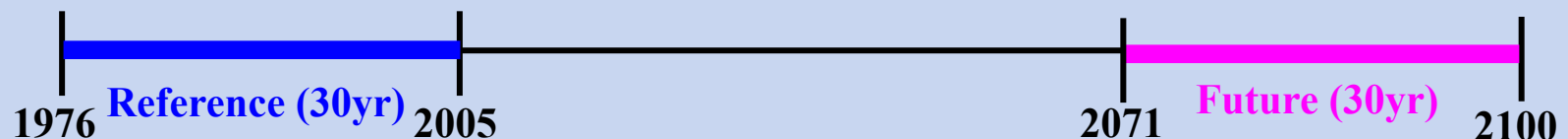




Projection of Future Climate Change

Experimental Design

- Resolution: 12 km
- Initial & Boundary Condition: **CCSM**/**MPI**/**ACCESS** RCP4.5 & RCP8.5 Projections
- Integration Period: Reference Climate (1976-2005:30yr)
: Future Climate (2071-2100:30yr)



Research Strategy

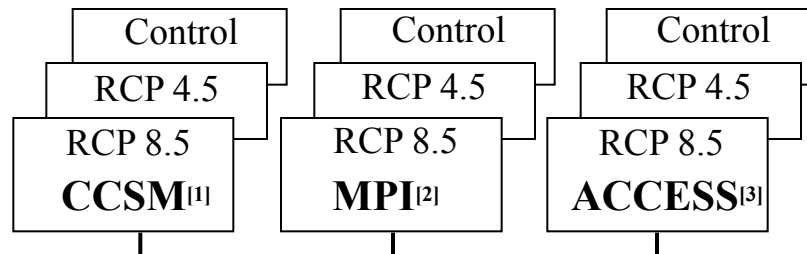


❖ Development of Reliable Climate Change Projection over the Maritime Continent

GCM Selection

**Regional Climate
Projection**

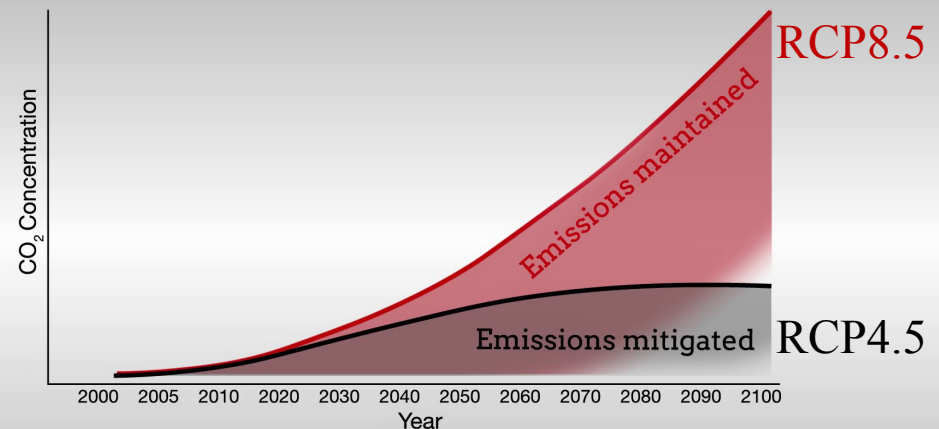
Impact Assessment



[1] **CCSM** : Community Climate System Model (NCAR)

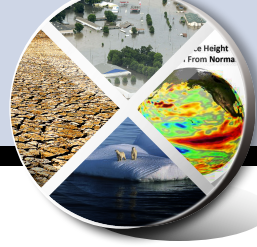
[2] **MPI** : Coupled models at the Max-Planck-Institute for Meteorology

[3] **ACCESS** : The Australian Community Climate and Earth System Simulation model



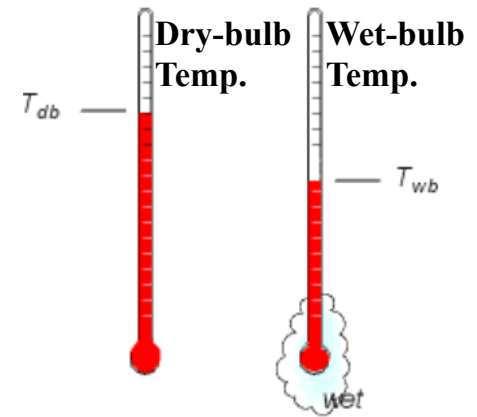
threshold for human adaptability. Future Climate Change.

Human Adaptability to Heat Stress

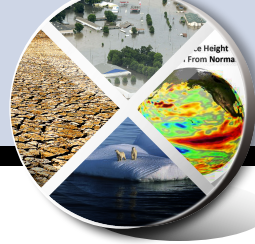


Combined Measure of Temperature & Humidity

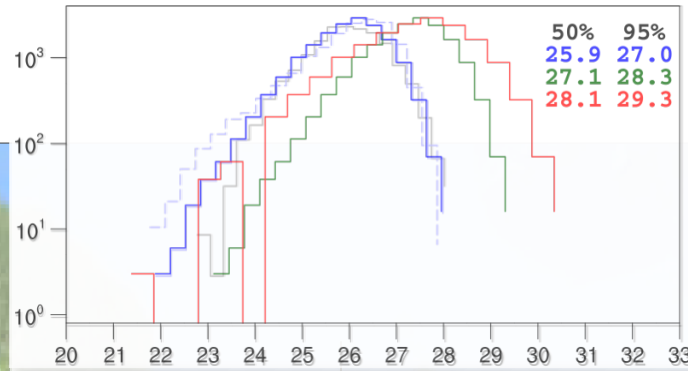
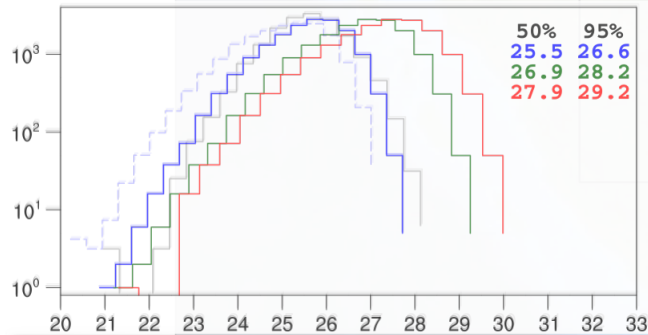
- The wet-bulb temperature (TW) is the lowest temperature that air can be cooled to by evaporating water. Therefore, TW can be a good index to measure human adaptability to heat stress, rather than dry-bulb temperature referred to as simple temperature (T)
- 35°C is the threshold value of TW beyond which any exposure for more than 6-hour would likely be intolerable even for the fittest of humans resulting in hyperthermia.
- In current climate, TW rarely exceeds 31°C, TW provides a physically based relationship to the human body's core temperature.



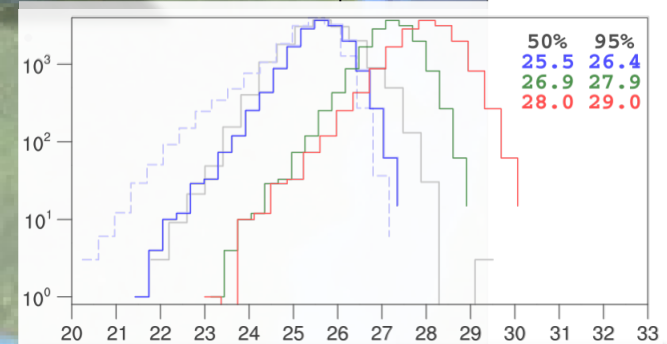
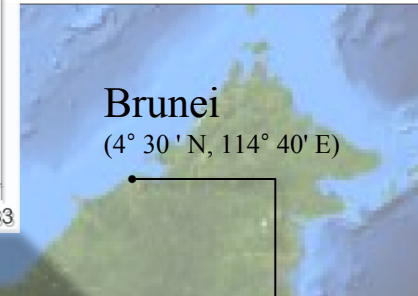
Regional Projection : Daily Max. Tw



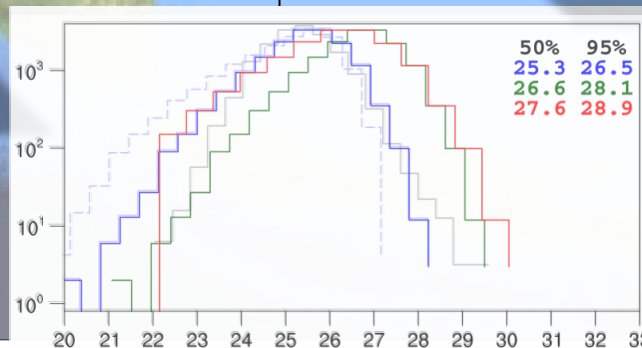
— **RCS**
— **REP4.5**
— **REP8.5 [Bias correction]**



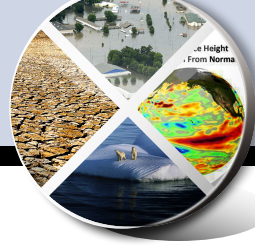
Singapore
(1° 21' N, 103° 49' E)



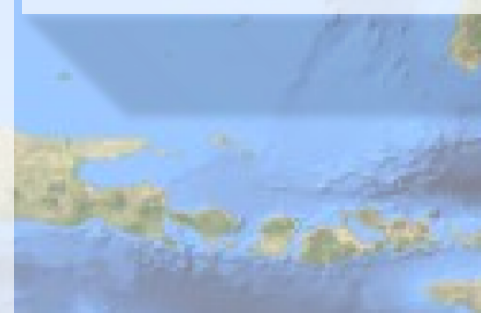
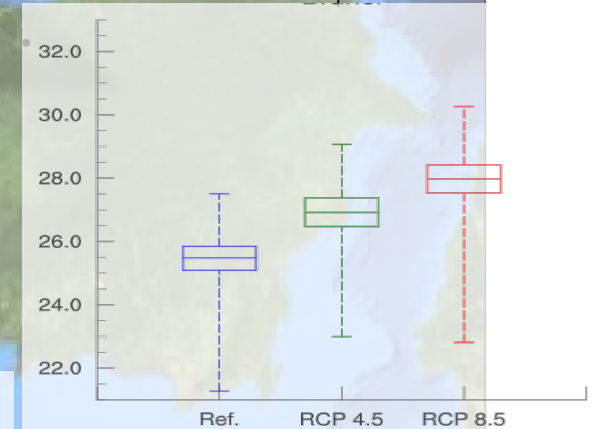
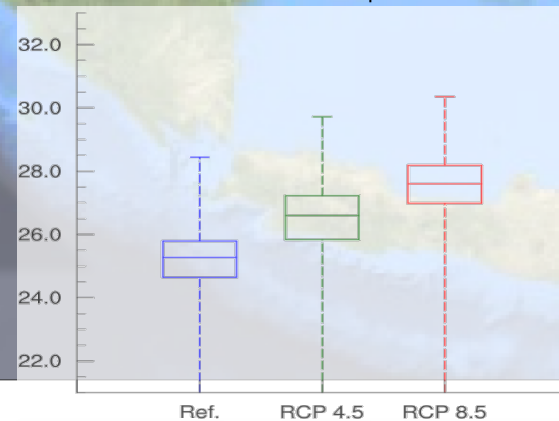
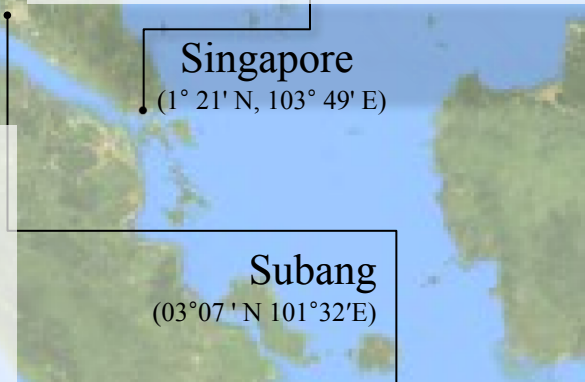
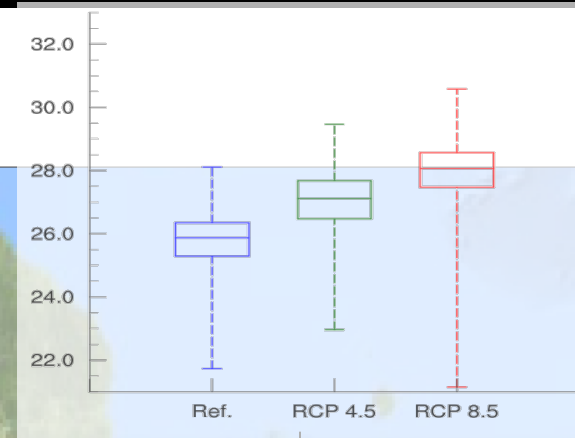
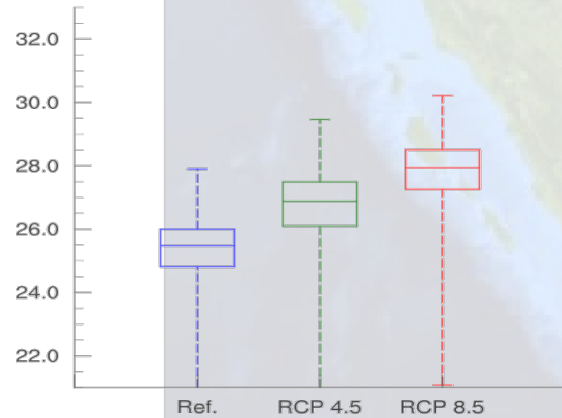
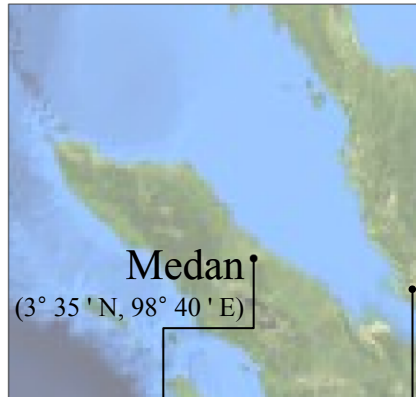
Subang
(03°07' N 101°32'E)



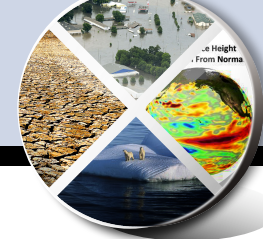
Regional Projection : Daily Max. Tw



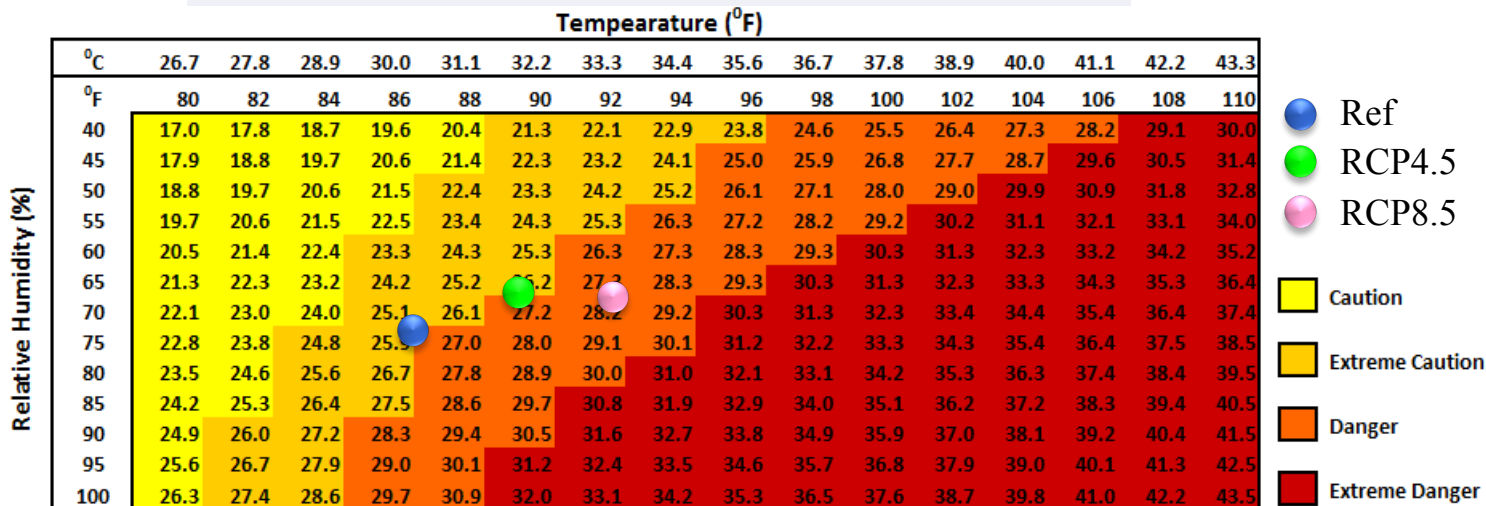
— Ref
— RCP4.5
— RCP8.5



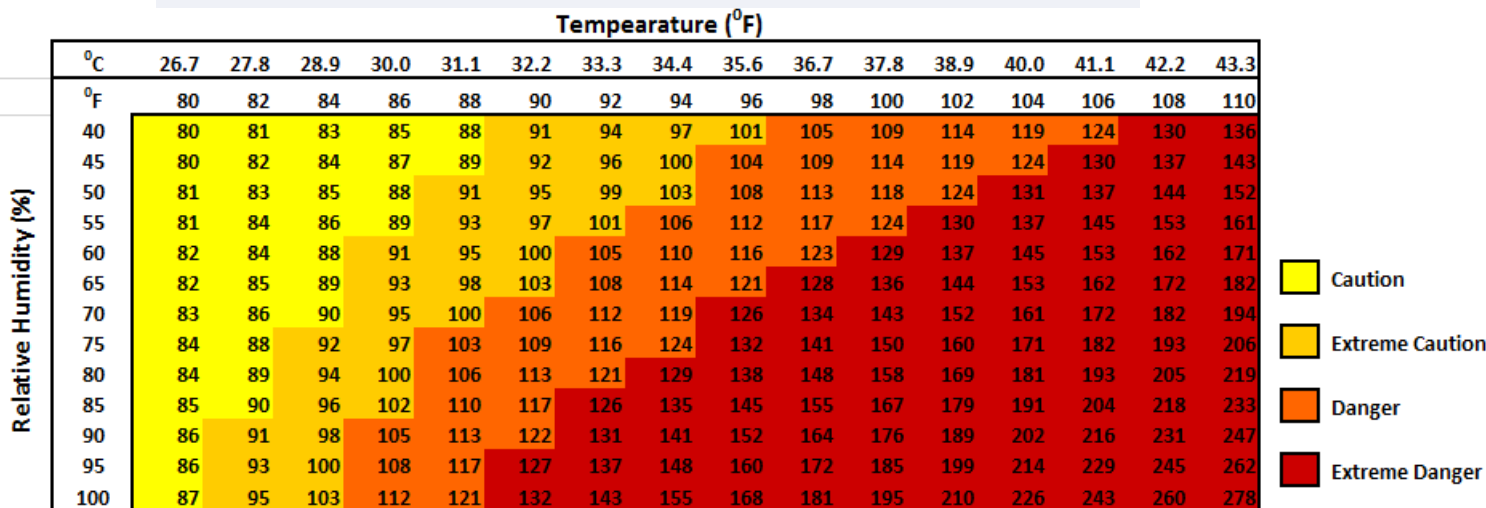
Likelihood Heat Disorders: Max.Tw 50%



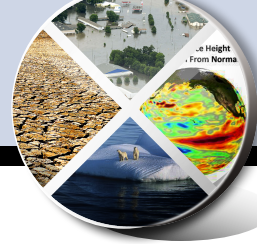
Wet-bulb Temperature



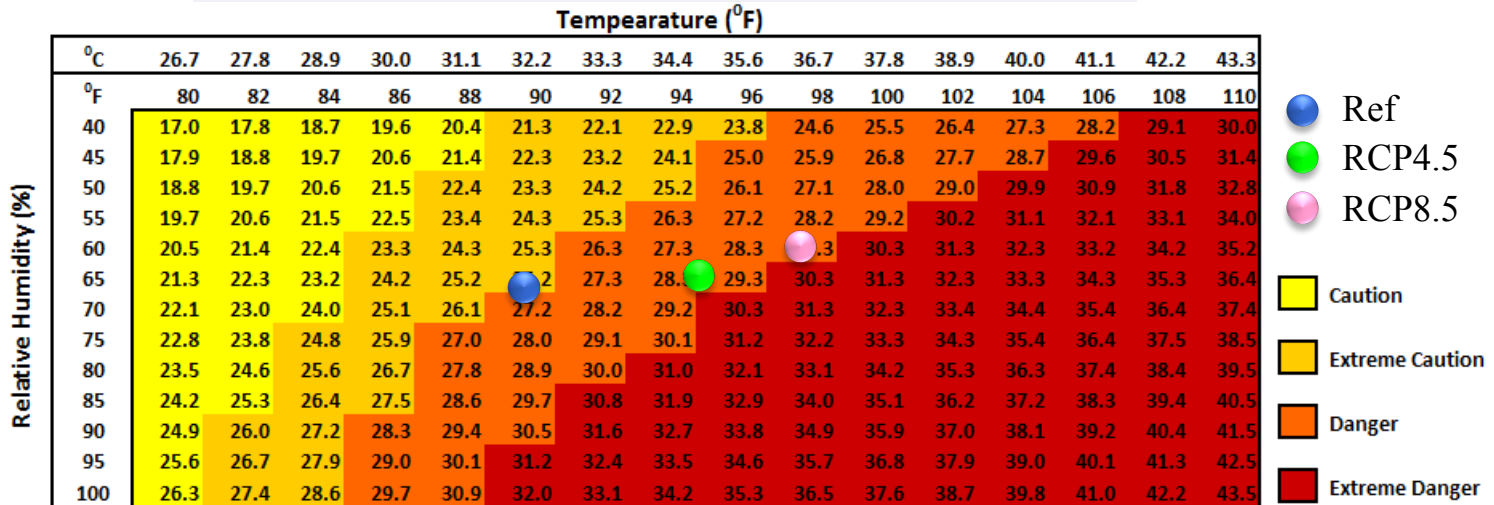
Heat Index [NOAA Weather Service]



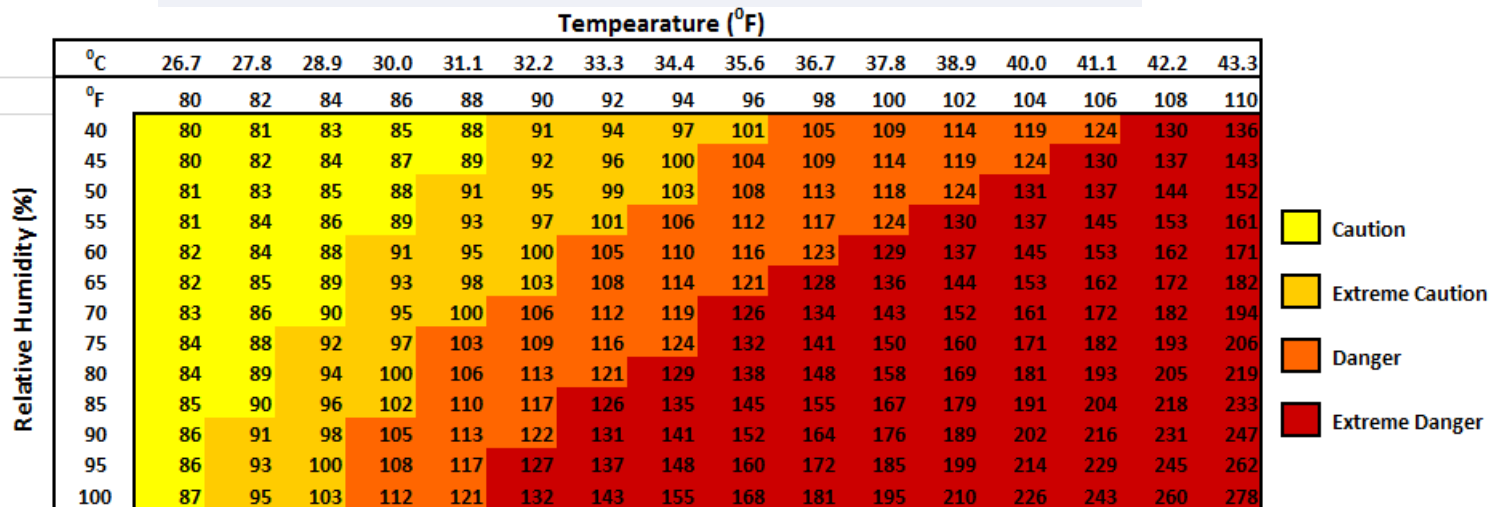
Likelihood Heat Disorders: Max.Tw 95%



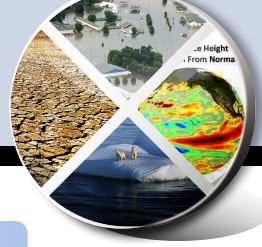
Wet-bulb Temperature



Heat Index [NOAA Weather Service]



Take Home Message

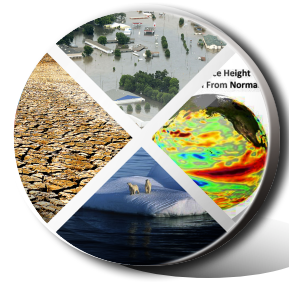


MRCM is a useful scientific tool for climate change study

- MRCM is capable of reproducing the key climate features over the Maritime Continent.
- Higher resolution improves the diurnal variation of rainfall through better resolving the complex topography and land-sea contrast.

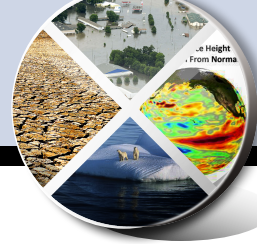
Tw projected to increase over the Maritime Continent

- Even under the business as usual emission scenario, Tw will not exceed 35C threshold that would threaten human survivability.
- However, uncommonly high Tw (e.g. above 95%) that occurs in the present climate will characterize the normal in the future.

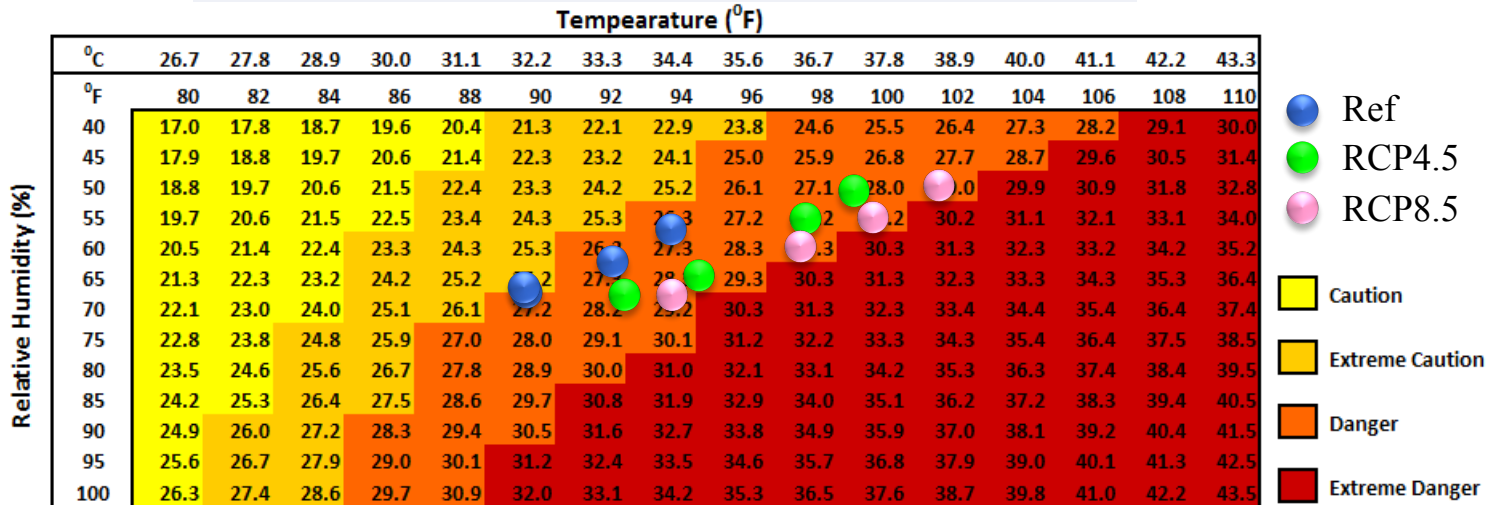


Thank you for your attention!

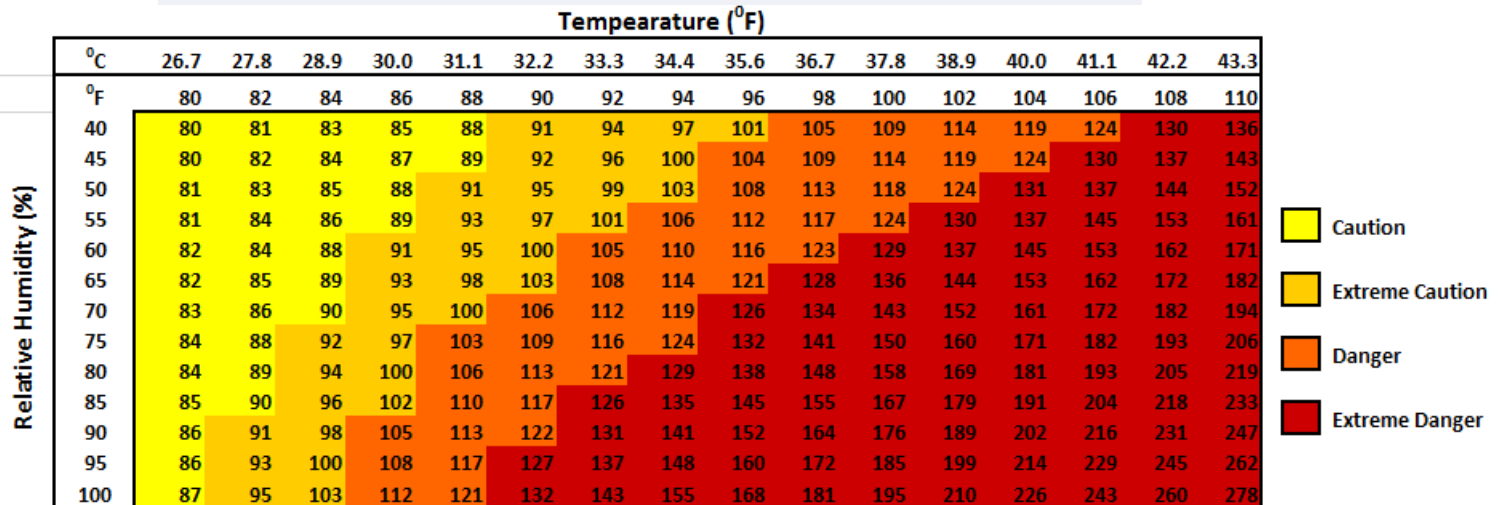
Likelihood Heat Disorders: Max.Tw 95%



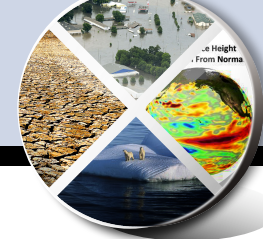
Wet-bulb Temperature



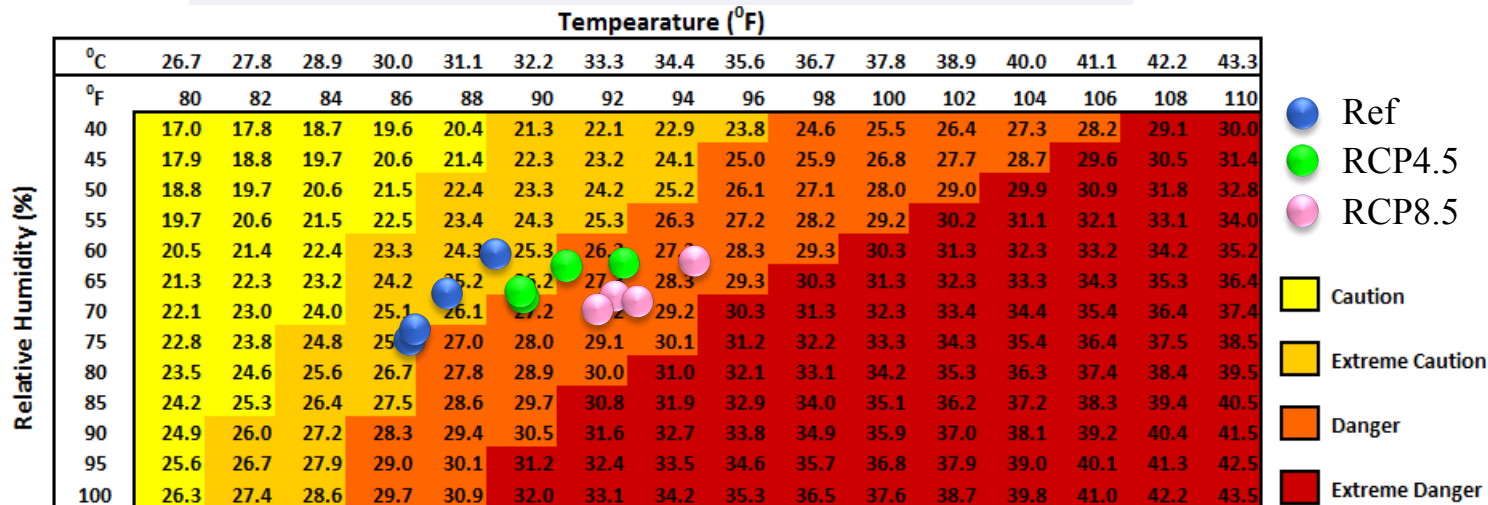
Heat Index [NOAA Weather Service]



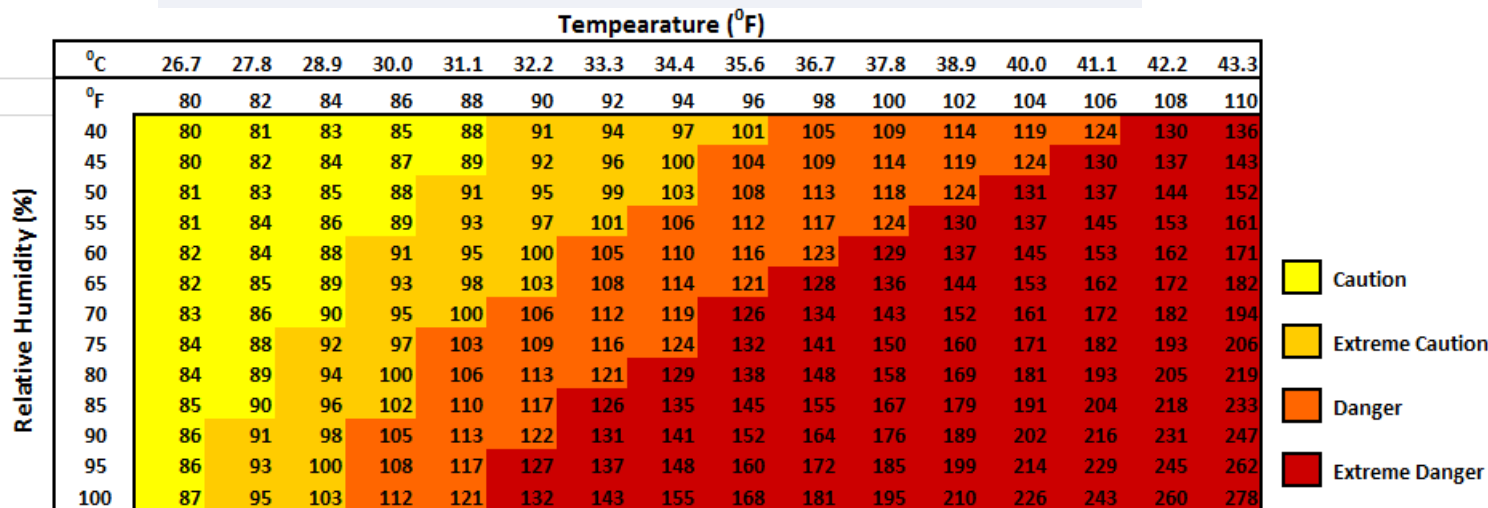
Likelihood Heat Disorders: Max.Tw 50%

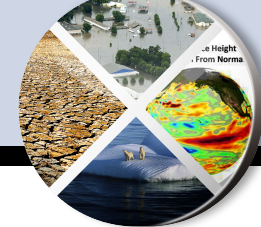


Wet-bulb Temperature



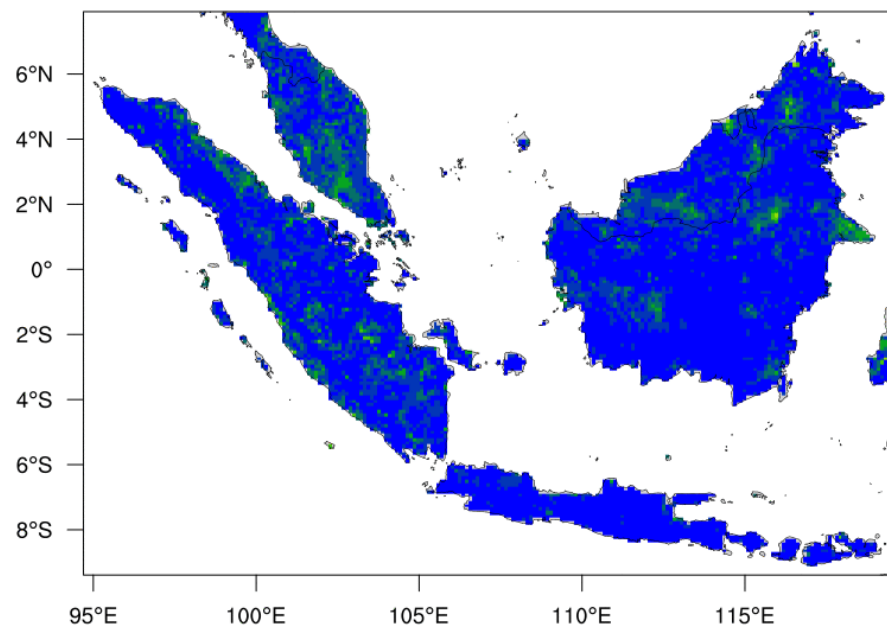
Heat Index [NOAA Weather Service]





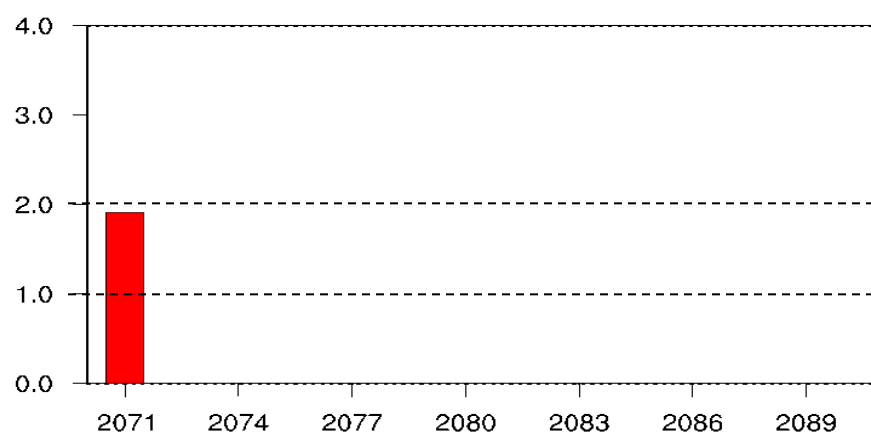
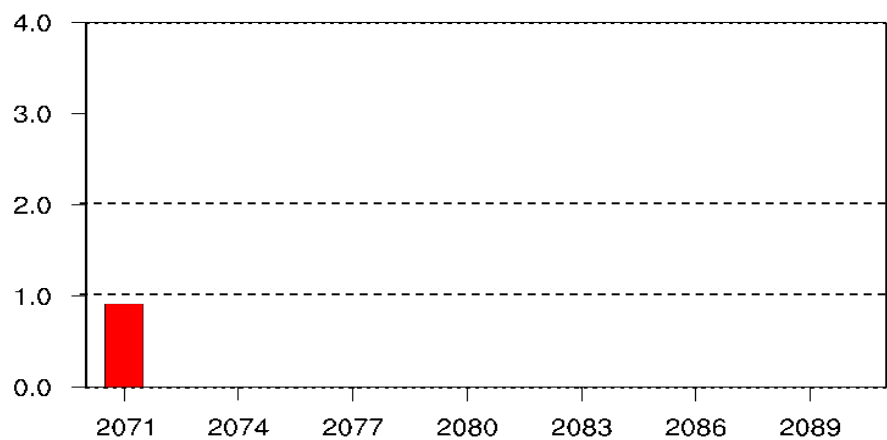
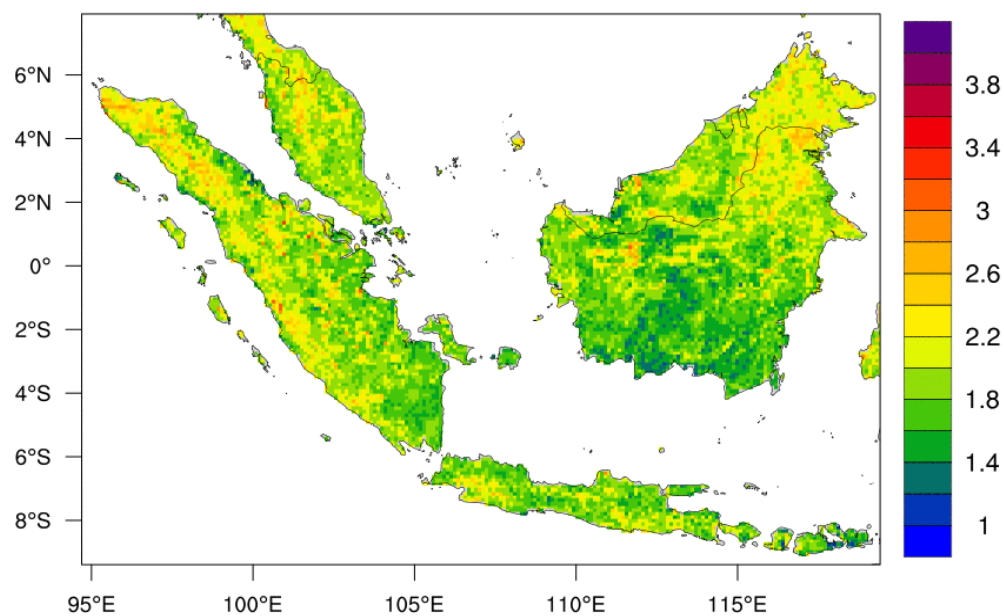
RCP4.5

YEAR : 2071

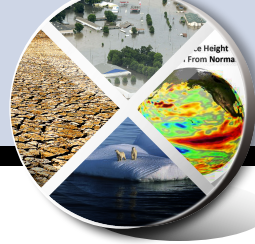


RCP8.5

YEAR : 2071



Regional Projection - TA



zdef 8 levels 02 05 08 11 14 17 20 23
*zdef 8 levels 18 21 24 03 06 09 12 15

