

# Analysis of convection-permitting COSMO-CLM simulations for Germany

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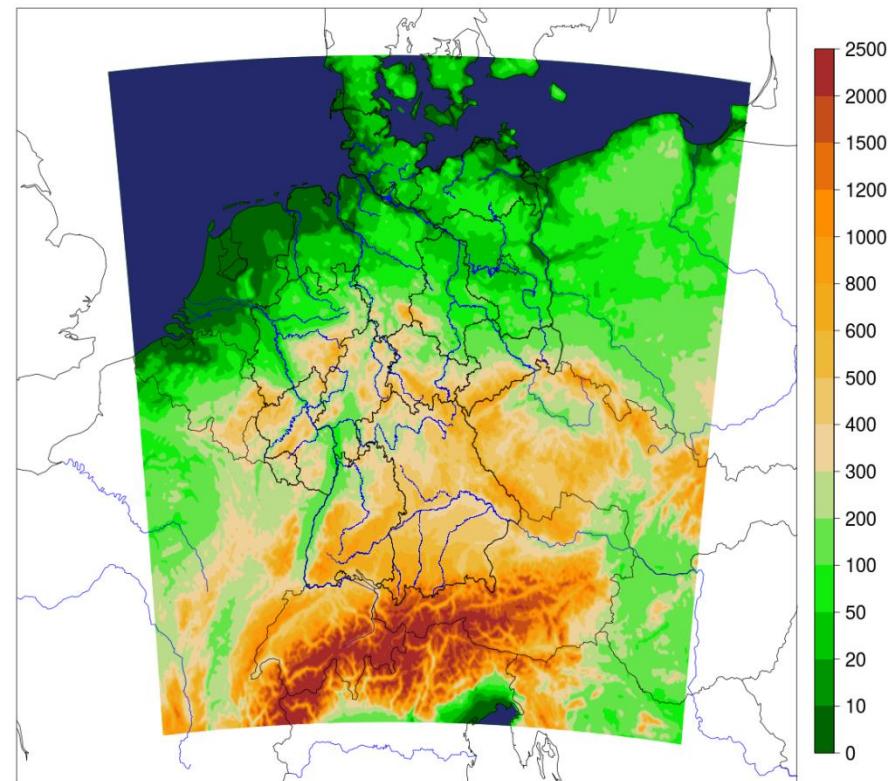
## Background

- National Project „Network of Experts – **Adapting transport and infrastructure to climate change and extreme weather events**“
  - focus Germany, transport sector
- Key **parameters**: temperature, precipitation, wind
- plus **extremes on small scales**:  
heavy precipitation, wind gusts
  - high-resolution climate information needed
- Large climate model ensemble available on  $0.11^\circ$  (CORDEX)
- Study exemplarily downscaling of one realization for the **added value on convection-permitting scales**



# COSMO-CLM simulation characteristics

- **Version:** COSMO4.8\_clm18, INT2LM1.19
- **Grid:** 0.025° (~2.8km; 461x481 points)  
50 levels
- **Domain:** Germany with parts of surrounding river catchments
- **Time step:** 15s
- **Physics:** only shallow convection,  
no SSO, tur\_len=150, q\_crit=1.6,  
hinc\_rad=0.25
- **Nested** in 0.11° COSMO-CLM
- **Time period:** 1971-2100
- **Scenario:** RCP8.5



## List of simulations

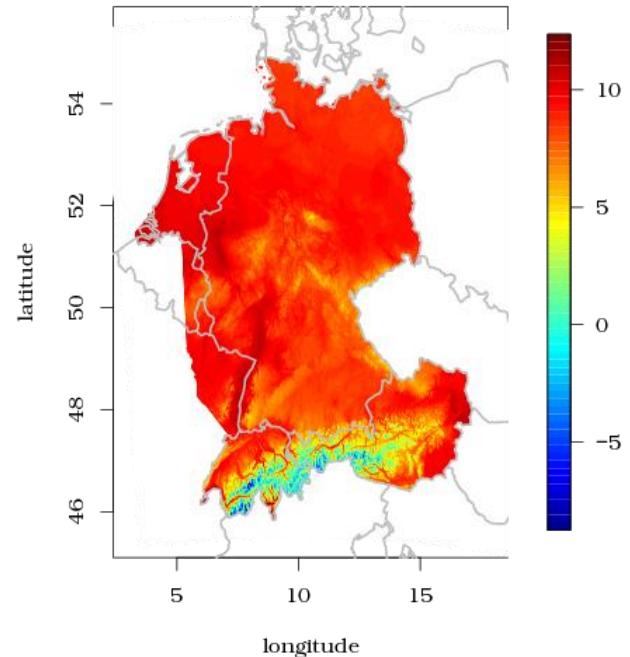
- **Nesting data:** COSMO-CLM simulations at  $0.11^\circ$  from CORDEX / ReKliEs-De
- **Hourly output** of temperature, humidity, wind, precipitation

Acronym	Time Period	Type	Grid spacing	Forcing Data
EVAL	1971 – 2000	Evaluation	$0.025^\circ$	ERA40 / ERA-Interim
EVAL12	1971 – 2000	Evaluation	$0.11^\circ$	ERA40 / ERA-Interim
HIST	1971 – 2000	Historical	$0.025^\circ$	MIROC5
SCECNf	2031 – 2060	RCP 8.5	$0.025^\circ$	MIROC5
SCECNff	2071 – 2100	RCP 8.5	$0.025^\circ$	MIROC5

# Observational data

## HYRAS:

- Interpolated station observations
- Time period: 1951 – 2015, daily
- Domain: Germany (+), 1x1 (5x5) km grid
- Variables: tas (v3.0), pr (v2.1)

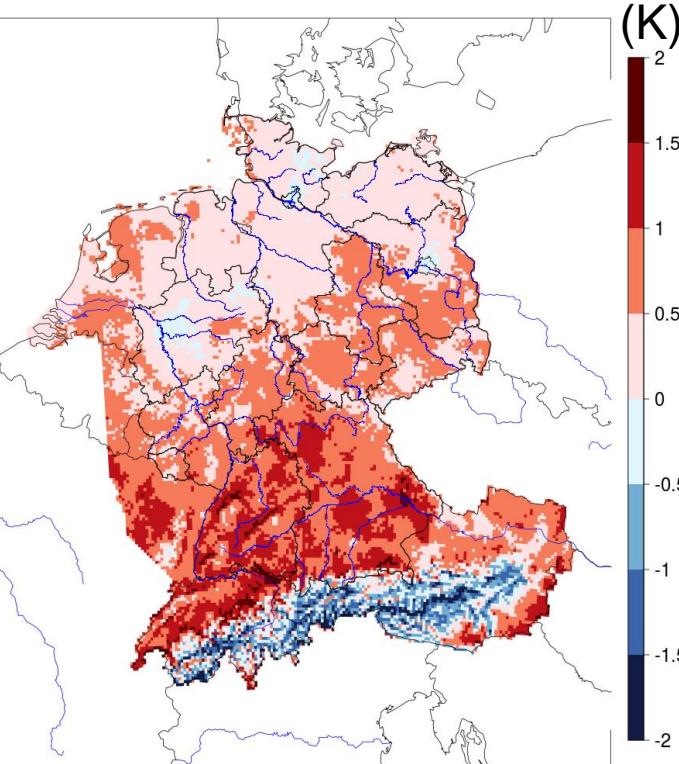


## RADKLIM:

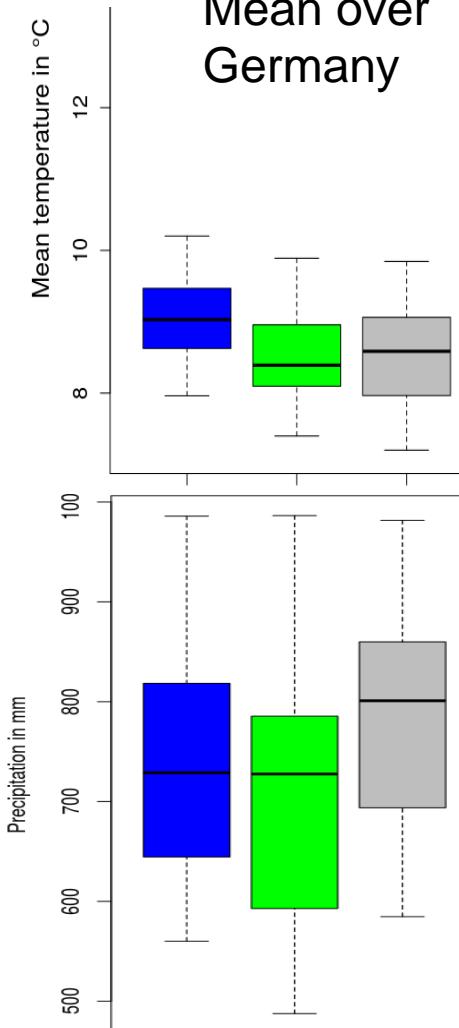
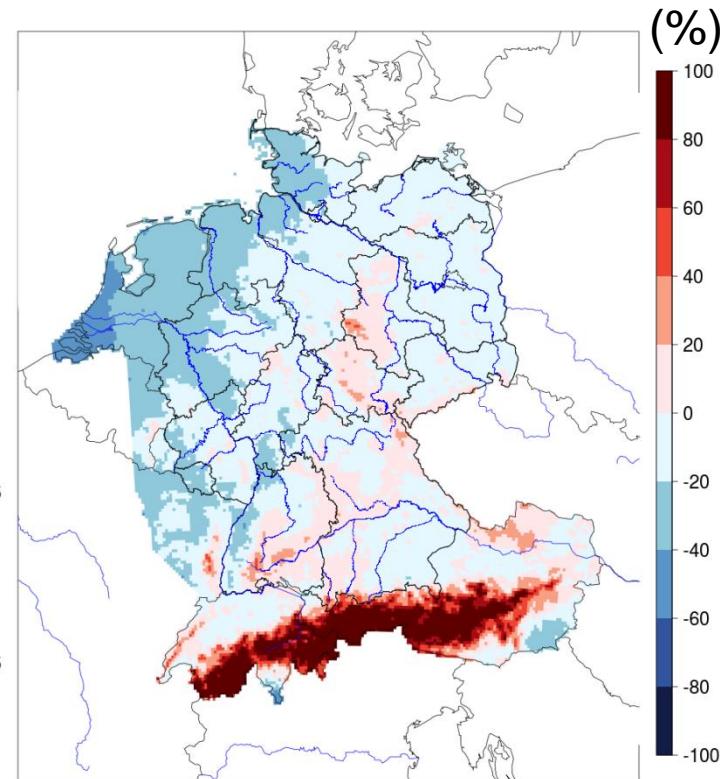
- Radar observations corrected with station observations
- Time period: 2001 – 2017, 1 hour / 5 min
- Domain: Germany, 1x1 km
- Variables: precipitation (v2017.002)

## Evaluation: EVAL – HYRAS, annual mean

Mean annual temperature

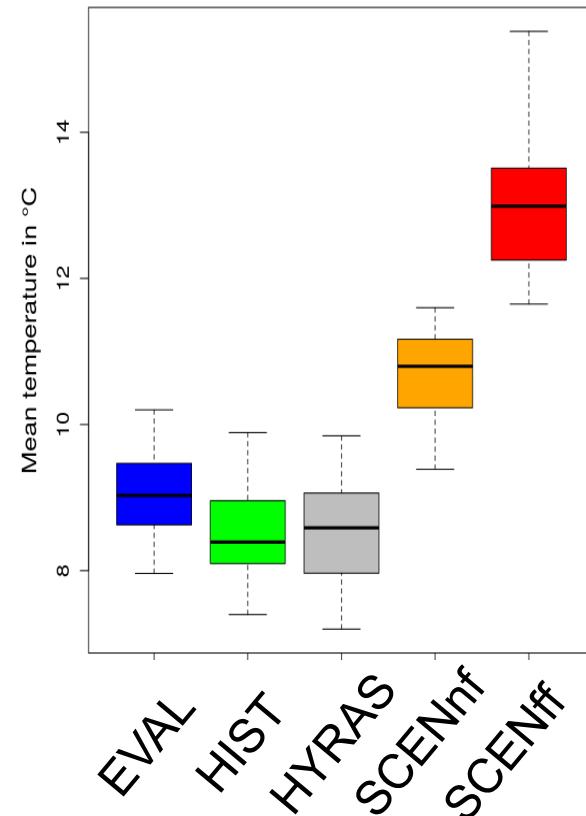


Mean annual precipitation

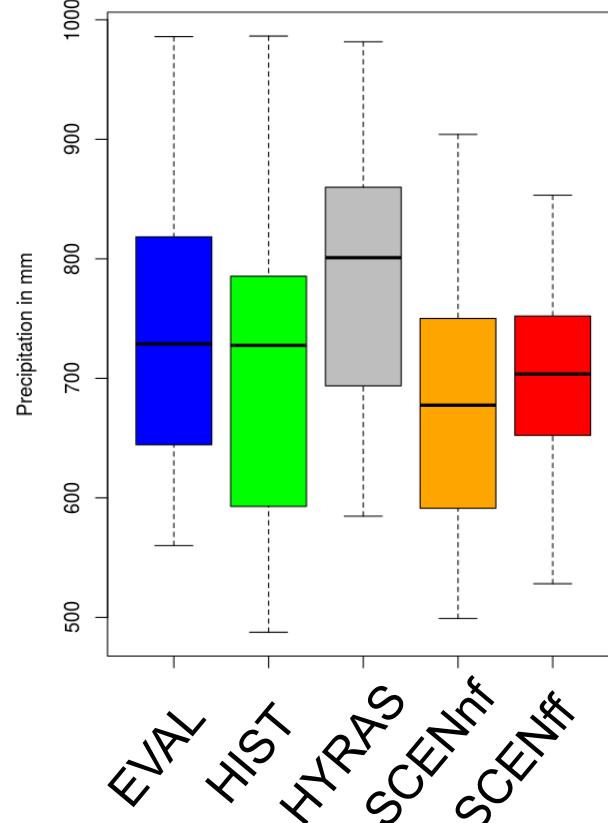


## Climate change: indices for Germany

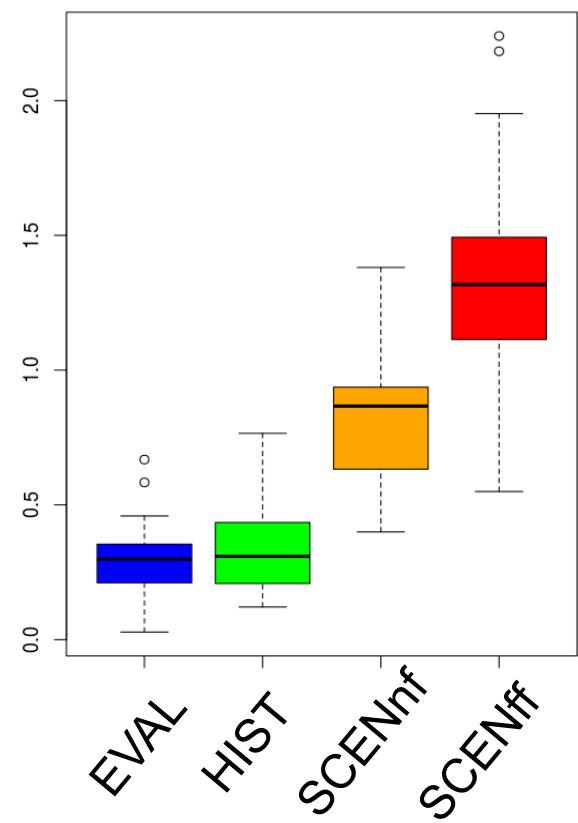
Mean annual temperature



Mean annual precipitation

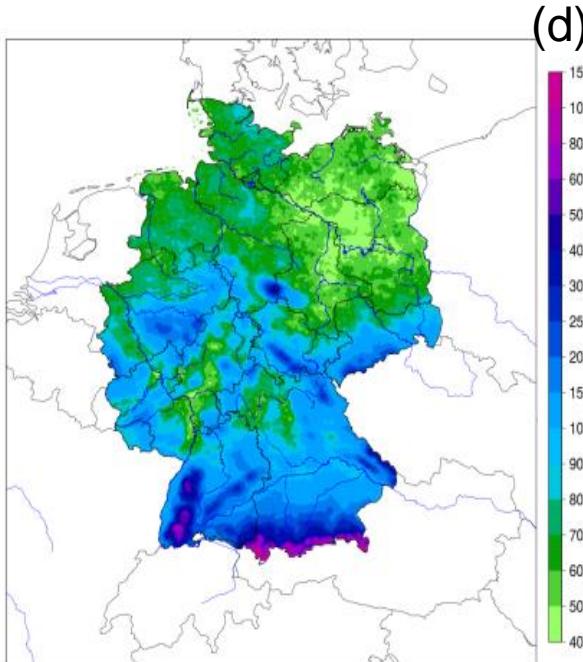


Number of heat days

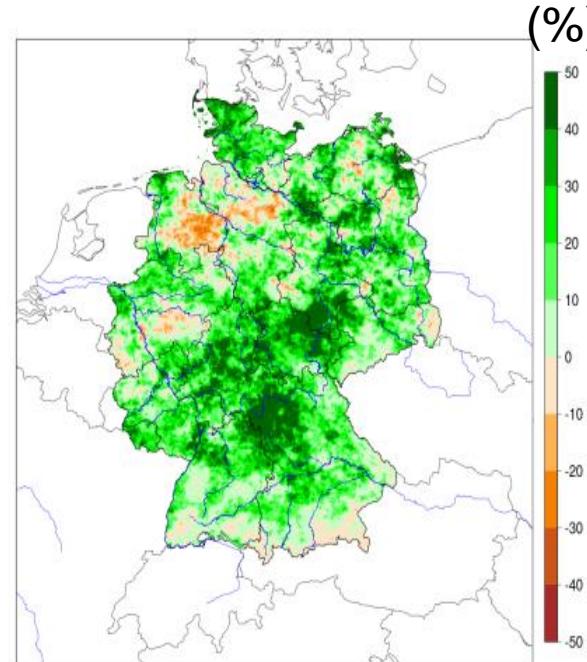


## Extreme precipitation: pr > 20mm

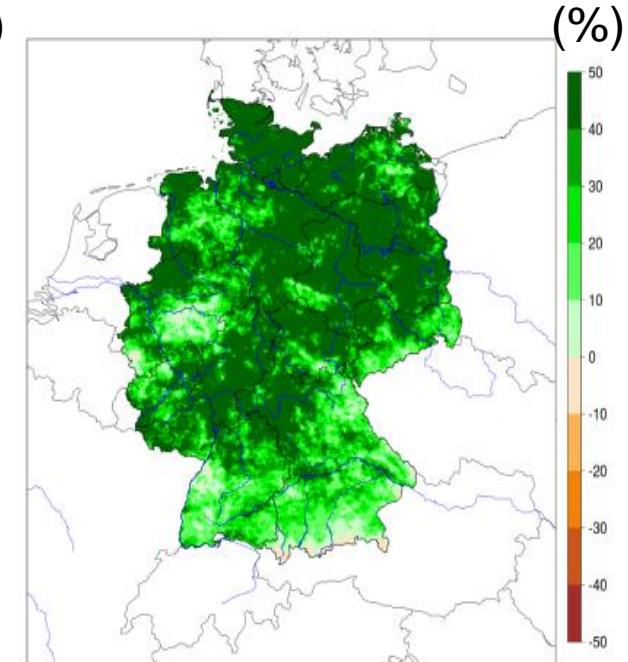
HIST



SCENnf - HIST

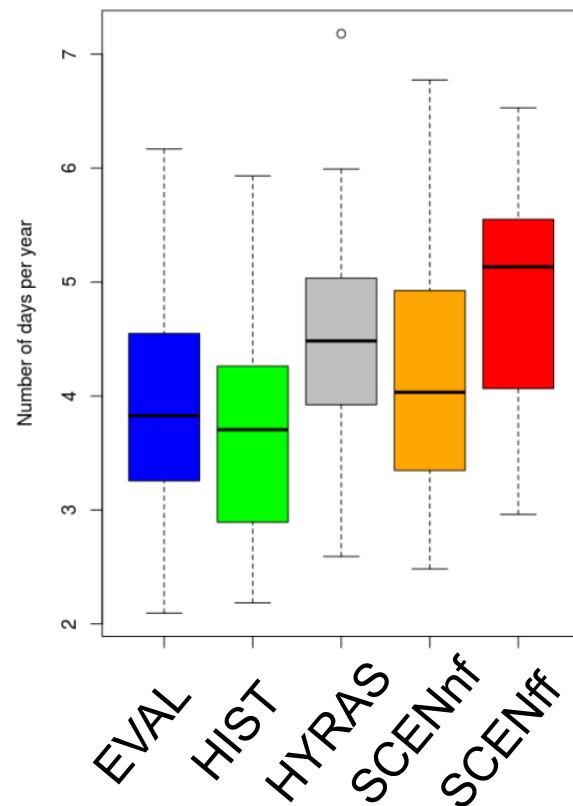


SCENff - HIST

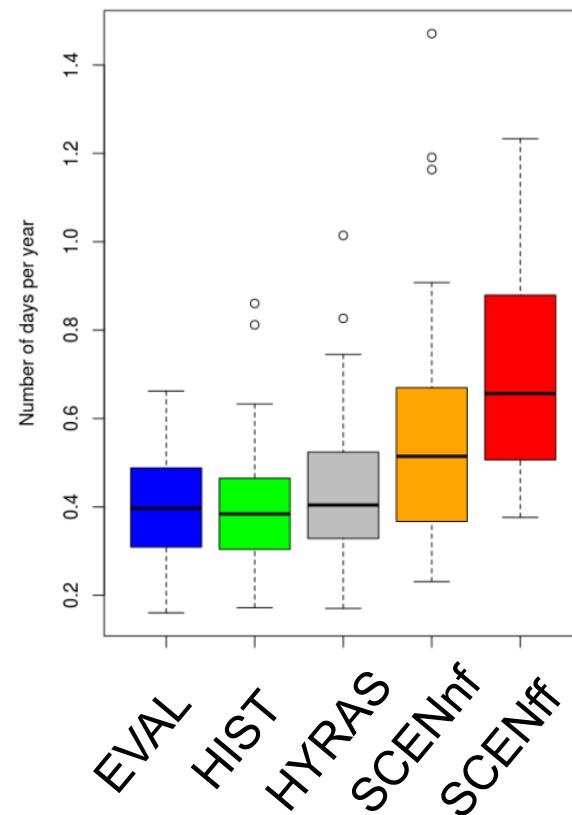


## Extreme precipitation change (Average Germany)

$Pr > 20\text{mm}$

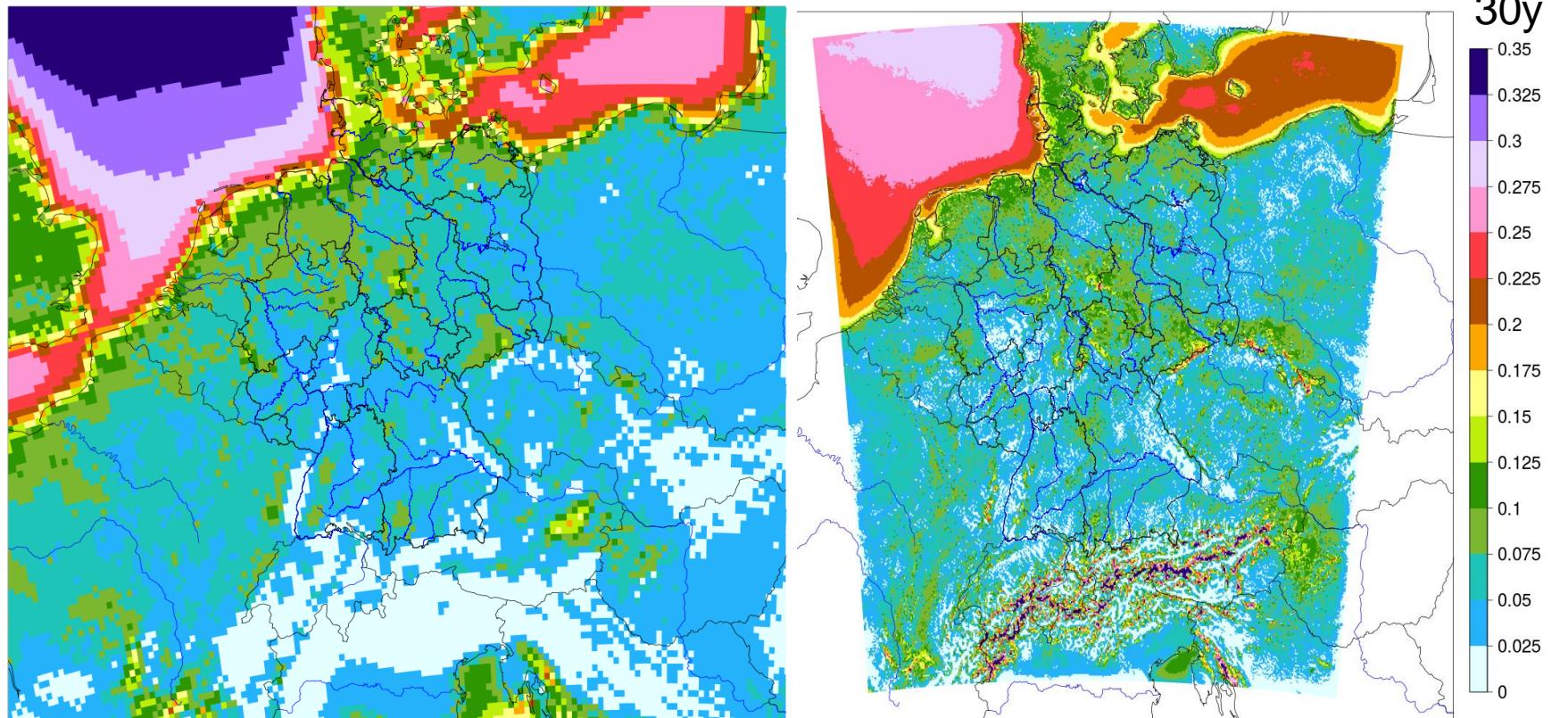


$Pr > 40\text{mm}$



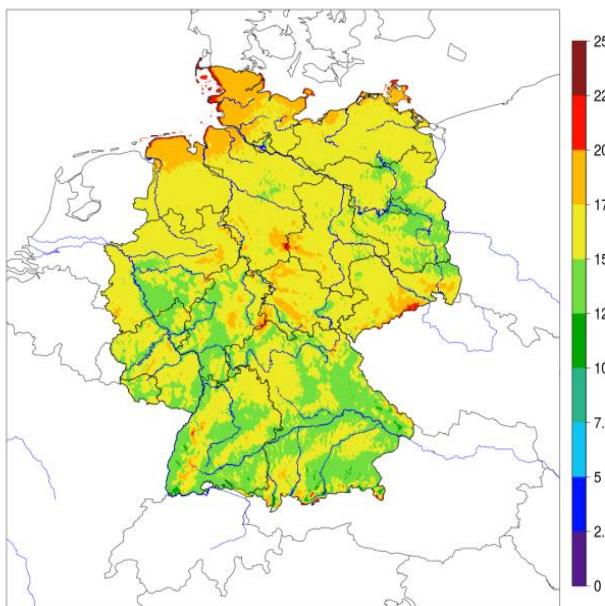
# Comparison 12 to 2.8 km (evaluation runs)

## Mean exceedance frequency for wind speed > 8Bft

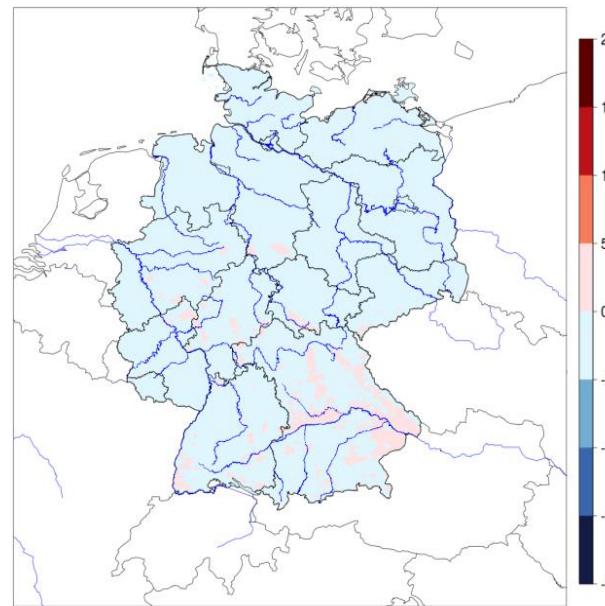


# Climate change: wind gusts (98th percentile)

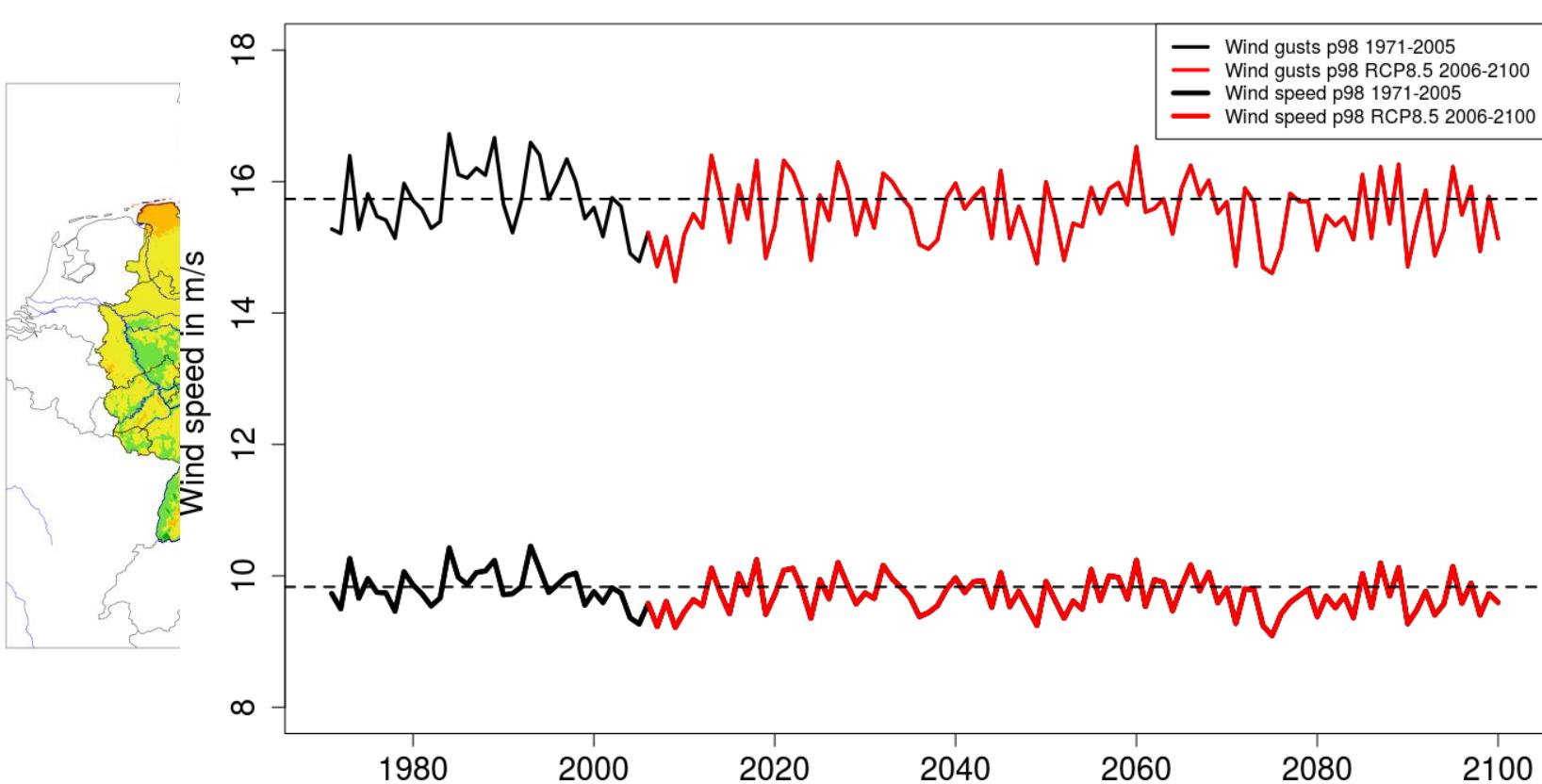
HIST



SCENnf - HIST

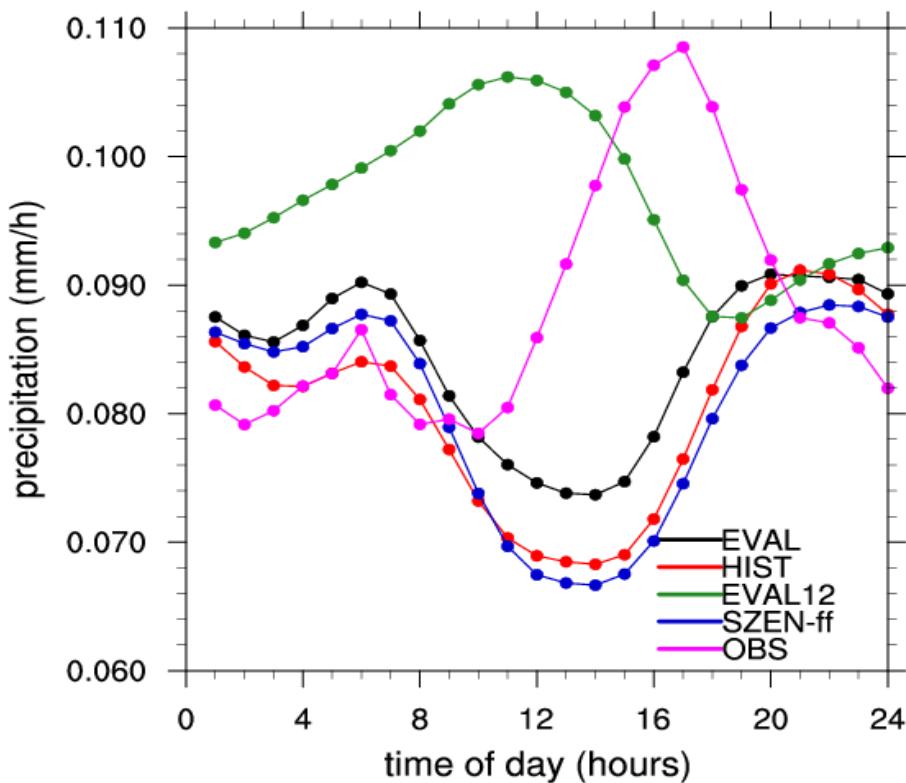


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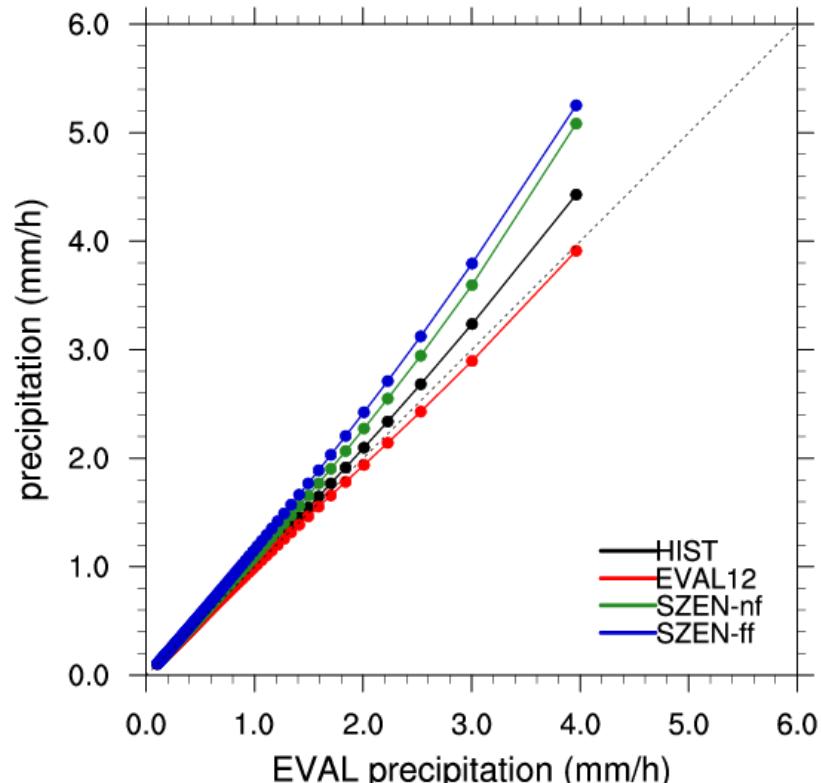


# First impression of hourly statistics

Diurnal cycle  
*OBS: RADKLIM 2001*



Quantile-quantile plot  
*Reference: EVAL (2.8km)*



## Outlook

- Look more into the hourly statistics of precipitation and wind
- New simulation for RADKLIM period with ERA-Interim forcing
- Investigate 5-minute precipitation statistics
- Use extreme value statistics
- Look more into wind gust parameterization and postprocessing of wind gusts

