



# DACCIWA

Dynamics-aerosol-chemistry-cloud interactions in West Africa

## Deficiencies in seasonal rainfall simulated by CMIP5 climate models

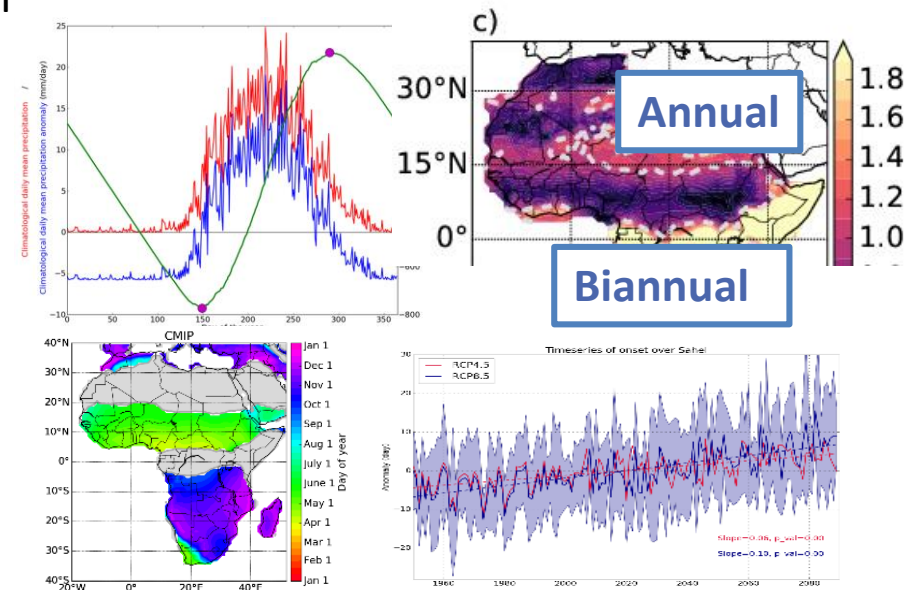
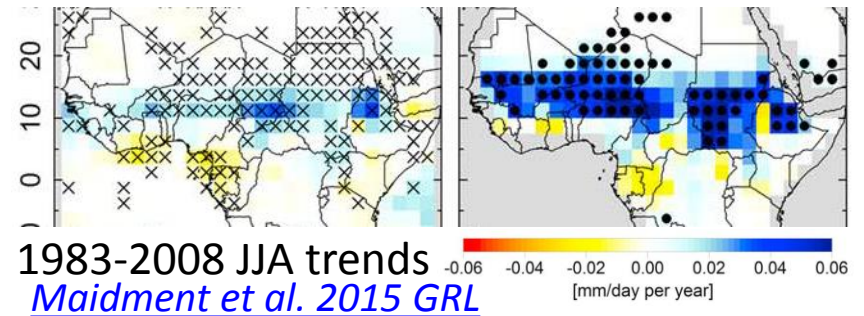
Richard Allan | University of Reading | Karlsruhe Oct 17

PhD work by Caroline Dunning with co-supervisor Emily Black (University of Reading)

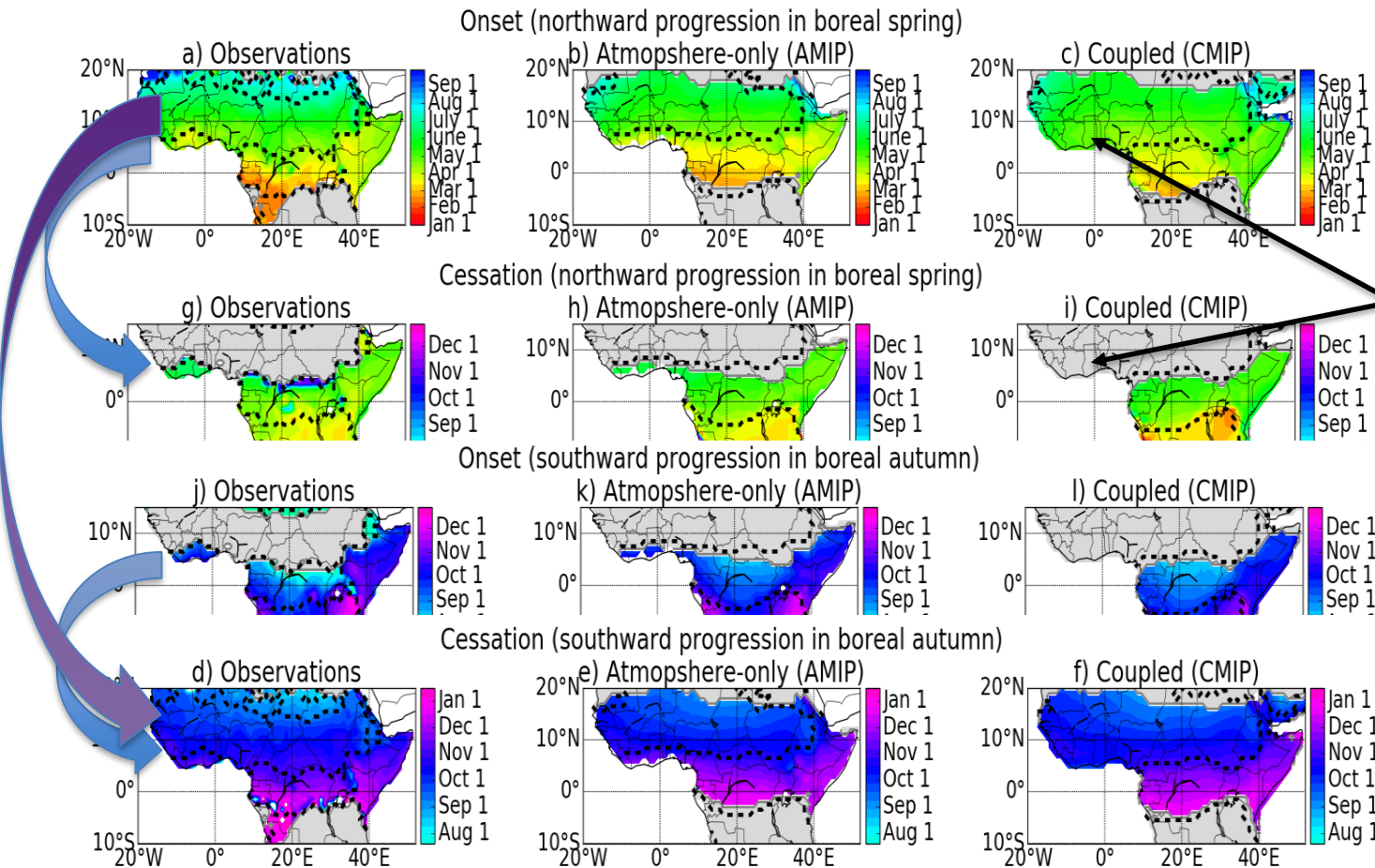
# Introduction

- Contrasting Africa rainfall trends →
- Is timing of seasonal rains captured by models and what are the projections?
- Impact relevance e.g. [Adejuwon and Odekunle \(2006\) J. Clim](#); [Caminade et al. \(2014\) PNAS](#)
- Method to diagnose onset & cessation using harmonic analysis + cumulative rainfall ([Liebmann et al. 2012 J. Clim.](#); [Dunning et al. 2016 JGR](#))
- Evaluation of CMIP5 simulations ([Dunning et al. 2017 ERL](#)) and evaluation of future projections in seasonality of rainfall

AMIP simulations CRU Observations



# CMIP5 simulated rainfall

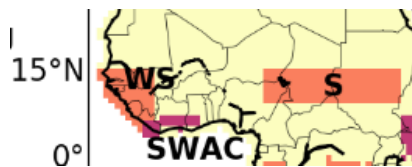
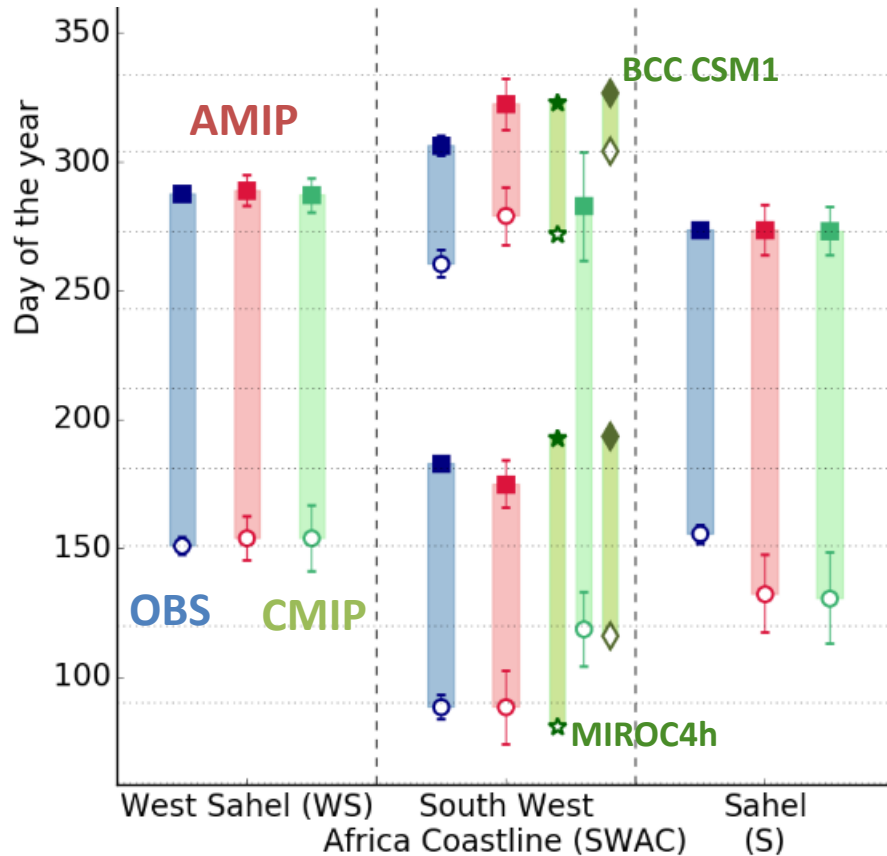


Coherent seasonal progression of wet season

Coupled models don't capture biannual regime (Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire)

[Dunning et al. 2017 ERL](#)

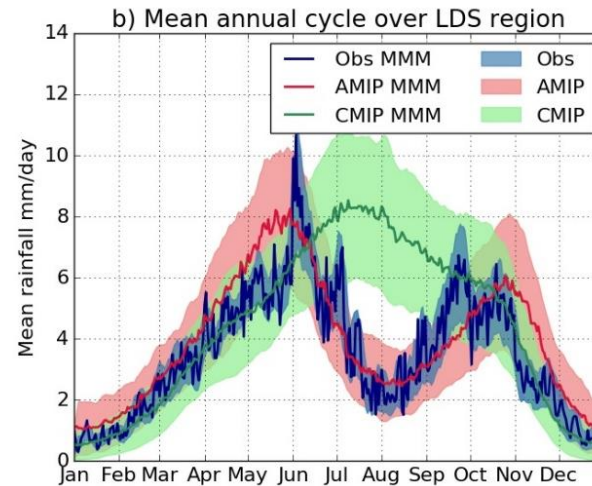
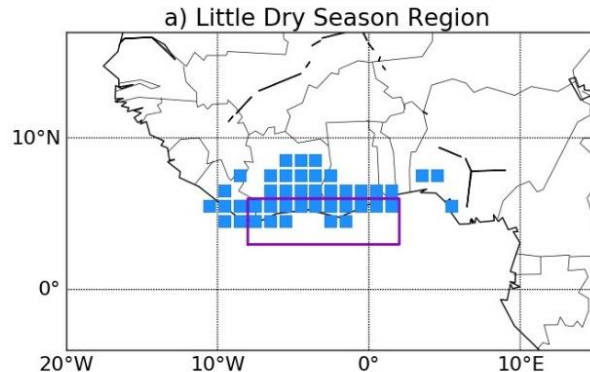
# CMIP5 simulated timings



[Dunning et al. \(2017\) ERL](#)

- Coastal southern west Africa: late 2<sup>nd</sup> rains in models simulations
- Most coupled simulations fail to capture biannual regime
  - Except MIROC4h, BCC CSM1
  - Links to ITCZ bias e.g. [Monerie et al., 2017 Clim. Dyn.](#); [Roehrig et al. \(2013\) J Clim](#); [Nnamchi et al. \(2015\) Nature Comms](#)
- Early onset in Sahel (also issues with ERA Interim depiction e.g. [Hill et al. 2016 JGR](#))

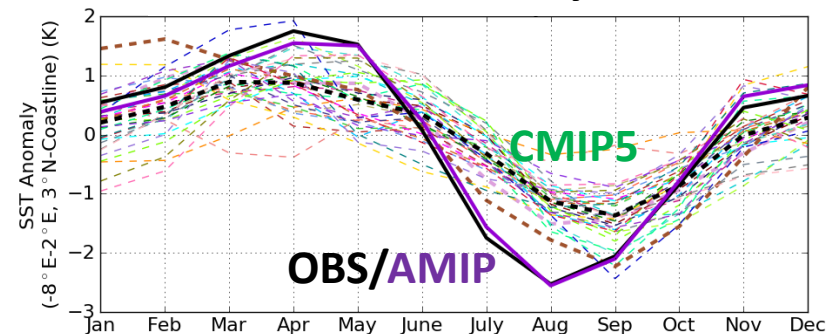
# Deficient CMIP5 bi-annual regime



A small region on the southern west African Coastline exhibits a biannual rainfall regime; two wet seasons are separated by the Little Dry Season/August break e.g. [Chineke et al. \(2010\)](#) Clim. Ch.

Atmosphere-only simulations capture seasonal cycle, coupled simulations don't  
May relate to errors in the Gulf of Guinea sea surface temperature (SST) & deficient representation of SST/rainfall relationship:  
See also [Okumura & Xie \(2004\) J. Clim.](#), [Cabos et al. \(2017\) Clim. Dyn.](#)

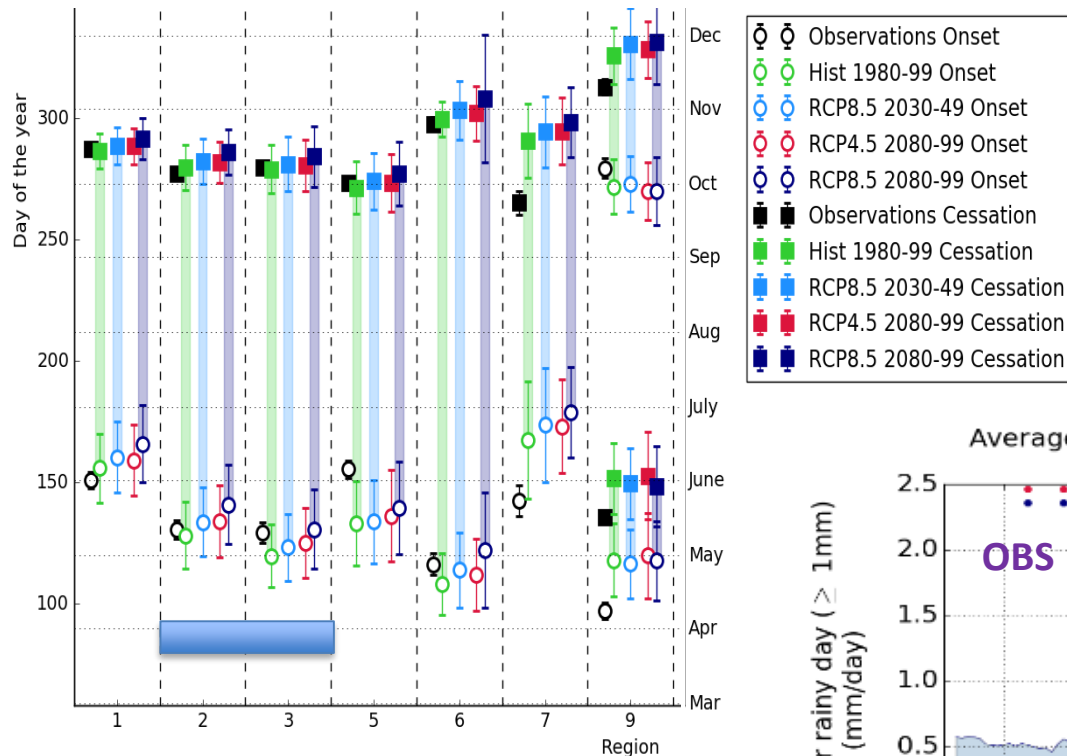
## SST seasonal cycle



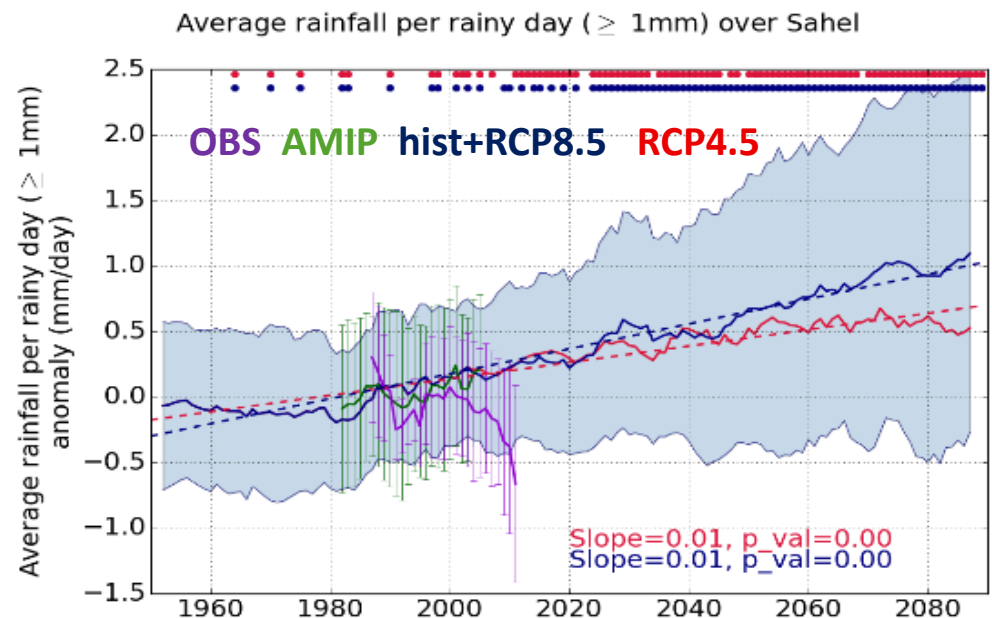
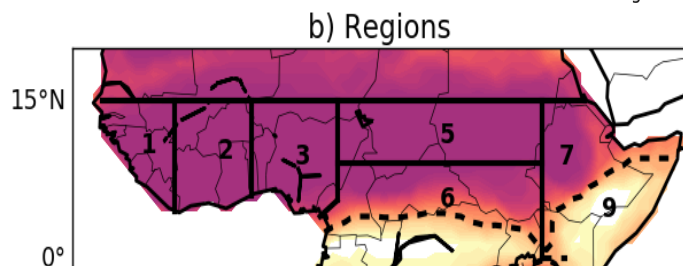
[Dunning et al. 2017 ERL](#)



# Projections in onset/cessation



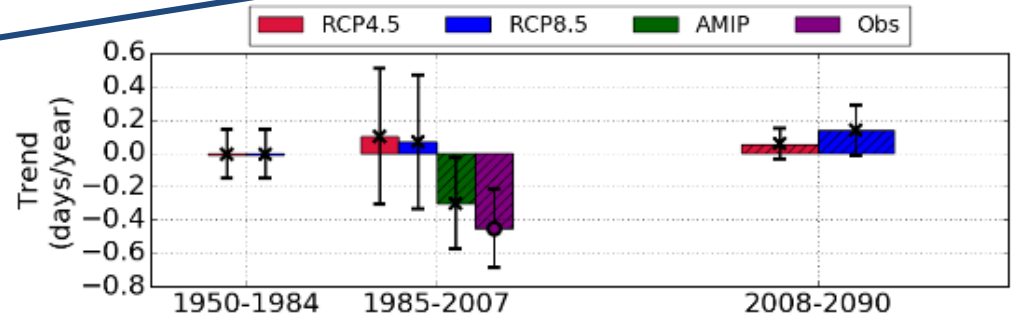
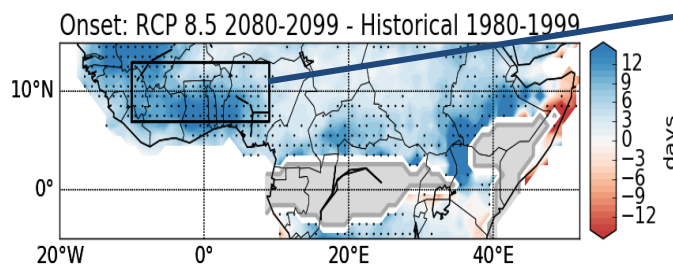
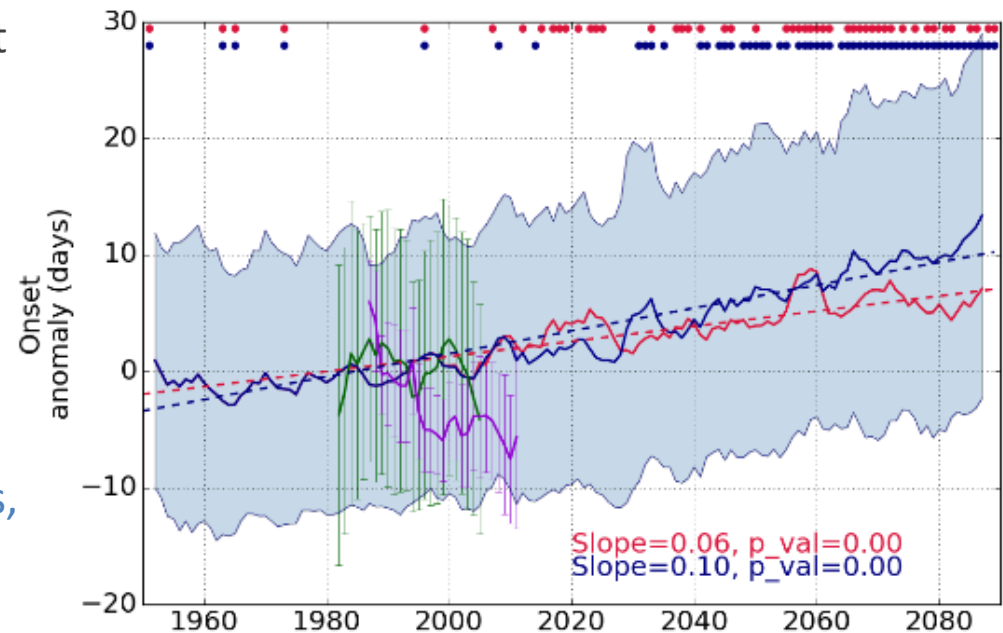
- Projected future increase in rain per wet day over west Africa (below)
- Projected onset/cessation dates over southern west Africa (left)



# Current & Projected Change in Onset



- Later onset projected over west Africa (RCP8.5 ~1 day/decade)
- Projected change in cessation date not significant
- Observed trends for earlier onset: internal variability/dataset inhomogeneity?
- Changes in total seasonal rain not significant: fewer rainy days, more rainfall/rainy day.



# Conclusions



- **Methodology:** identify onset/cessation of one/two wet seasons across Africa using harmonics and cumulative rainfall ([Dunning et al. 2016 JGR](#))
- **AMIP/CMIP representation of the seasonal cycle:**
  - Atmosphere-only and coupled simulations capture gross observed patterns of seasonal progression/timing
  - **Coupled simulations fail to capture the biannual regime** over coastal West Africa; seasonal SST bias implicated ([Dunning et al. 2017 ERL](#))
- **Future projections:**
  - Projected **later onset, shorter wet season** over **parts of west Africa**
  - Ongoing investigation: Sahara heat low, ITCZ width, Angola low, South Atlantic Anticyclone e.g. [Cabos et al. \(2017\) Clim. Dyn.](#)?
  - How is current & future monsoon progression modulated by cloud-radiation-circulation interactions? Are cloud-precipitation biases linked e.g. [Hannack et al. \(2017\) J. Clim](#)