

# Predicting Climate Extremes: the need for a Brazilian Earth System Model.

Paulo Nobre  
National Institute for Space Research – INPE

FIOCRUZ Symposium on Climate and Health:  
Seminário Eventos climáticos extremos, desastres e impactos sobre a  
saúde. O que dizem os sistemas de informação?

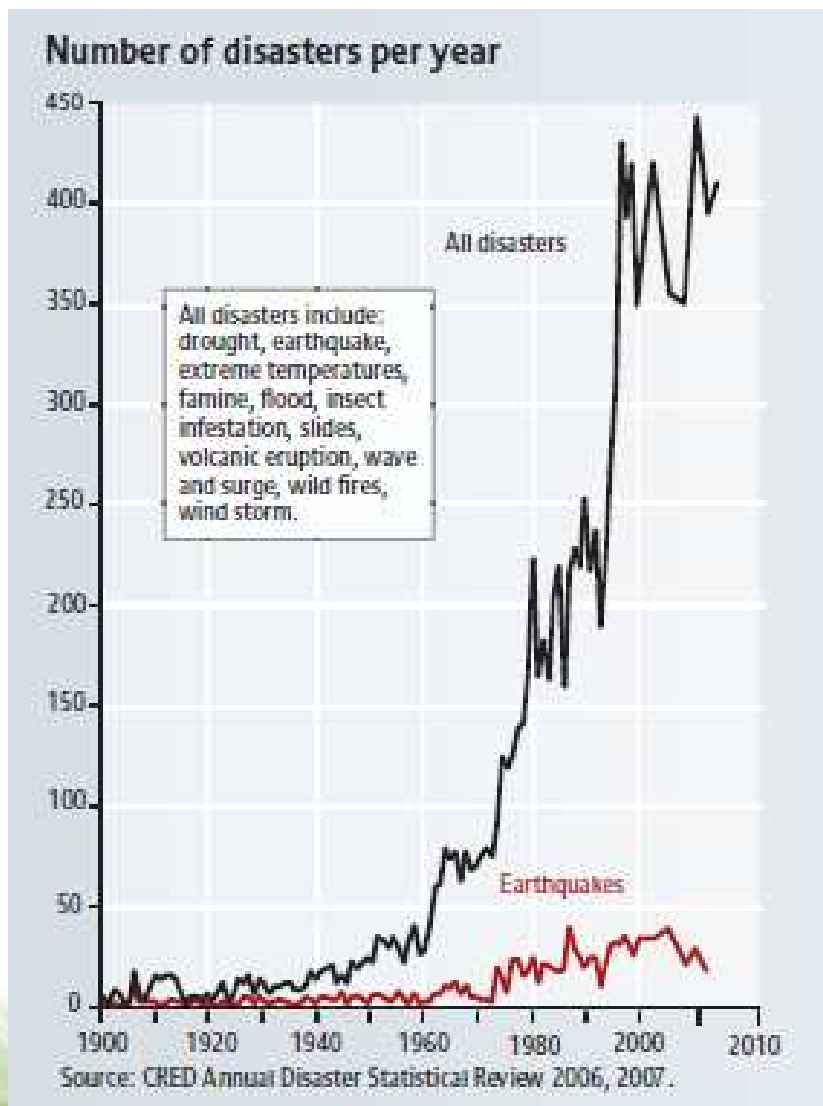
Rio de Janeiro, 07 May 2014



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# Global Climate Change Extreme Events Fast Growth



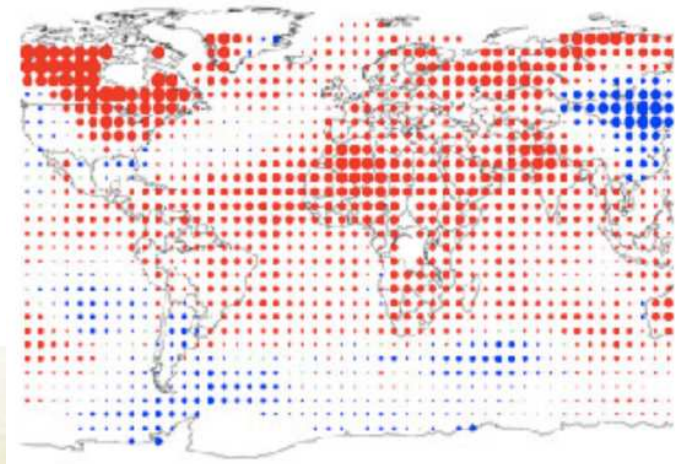
The Blue Carbon Report - UNEP

Hurricane Catarina (2004)



Hadley Centre, UK

JFMA 2010: Hottest Period on Record



Source: NOAA (2010)

# Climate-related Health Issues

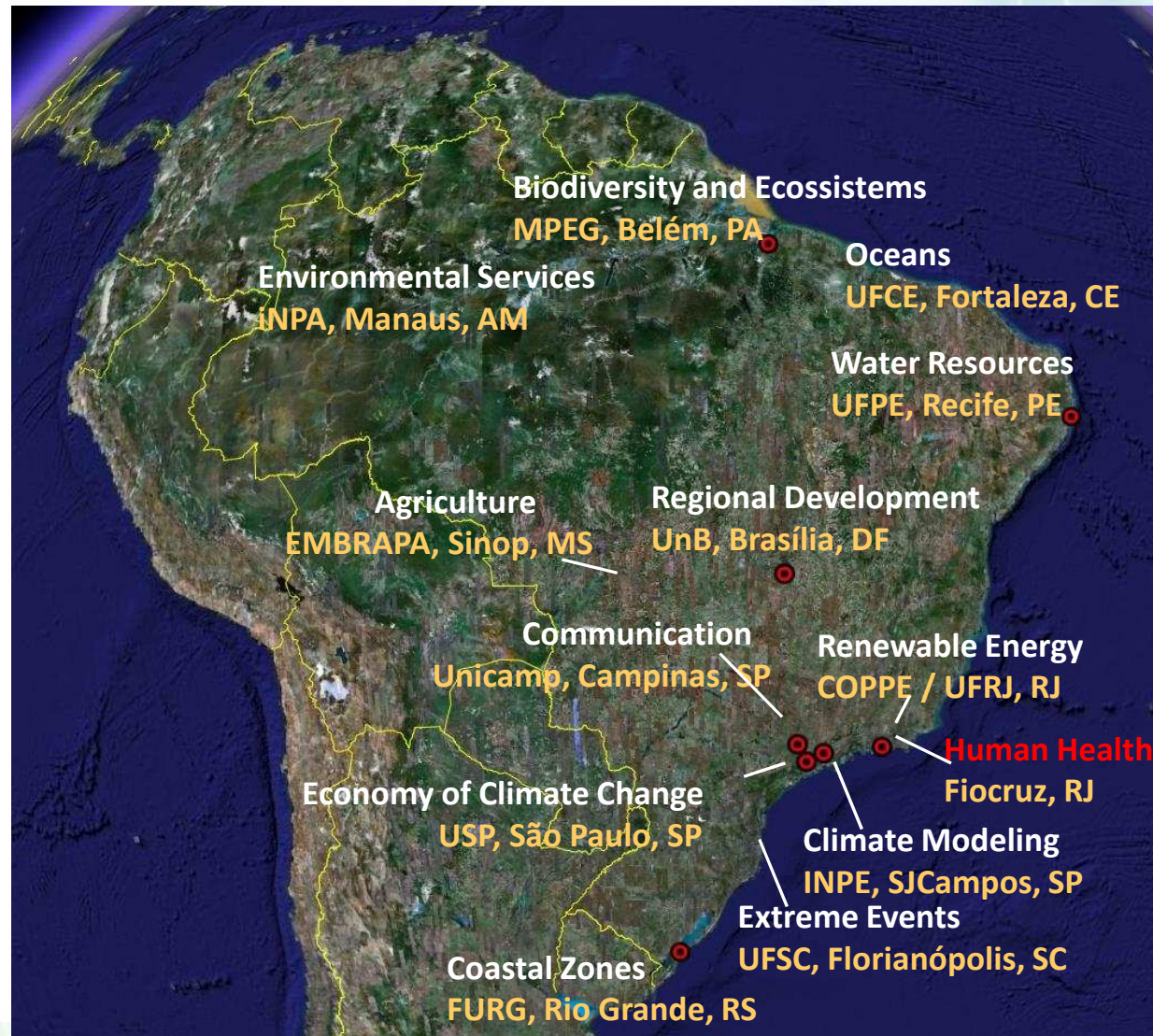
- Heat waves
  - 2003 Europe ~ 70,000 deaths: excess heat
  - 2010 Russia ~ 40,000 deaths: temperature+pollution from fires
- Flooding
  - Rio Madeira 2014: drinkable water contamination
- Drought
  - Caruaru, 1996: cyanobacteria and dialysis
  - São Paulo 2014: the use of “death volume” Cantareira
- ...

# The enhanced risk of disease proliferation due to over exposition.



# Focal Points Rede CLIMA

## Brazilian Network for Global Climate Change Research



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# Why do we need our own ESM?

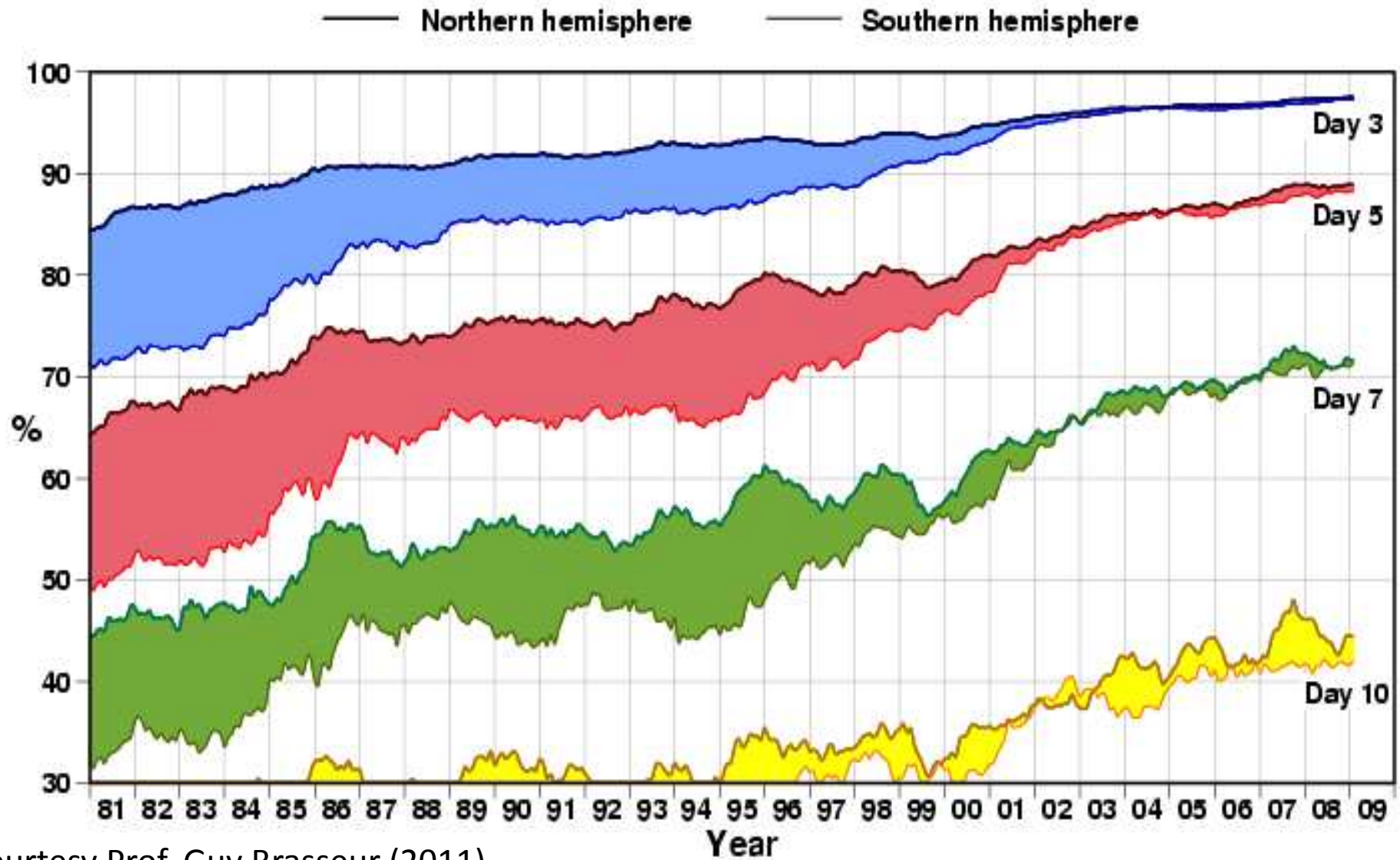
- Develop in-country capacity to generate future environmental change scenarios
- Represent processes that are important to us and may be considered secondary in other models
- Benefit from and integrate with multiple large research programs in Brazil, like LBA, PRODES, GEOMA, BIOTA, etc.
- Form a new generation of land surface, ocean, atmosphere, chemistry... climate modelers
- Advance climate science
- Collaborate with countries with similar interests

# Three Great Challenges of Global Climate Change Research

- The **First** Great Challenge: Numerical Weather Prediction
  - The deterministic laws of fluid mechanics should apply to the atmosphere: **weather can be predicted** (Bjerknes, Charney, Smagorinsky...)
- The **Second** Great Challenge: Climate Change Prediction
  - The effects of **green house gases** (Arhenius, Manabe)
- The **Third** Great Challenge: *The Earth as a Complex Nonlinear Interactive System*
  - Chaos, Carbon Cycle, Gaya (Lorenz, Bolin, Lovelock)

# Advances in Weather Forecasts

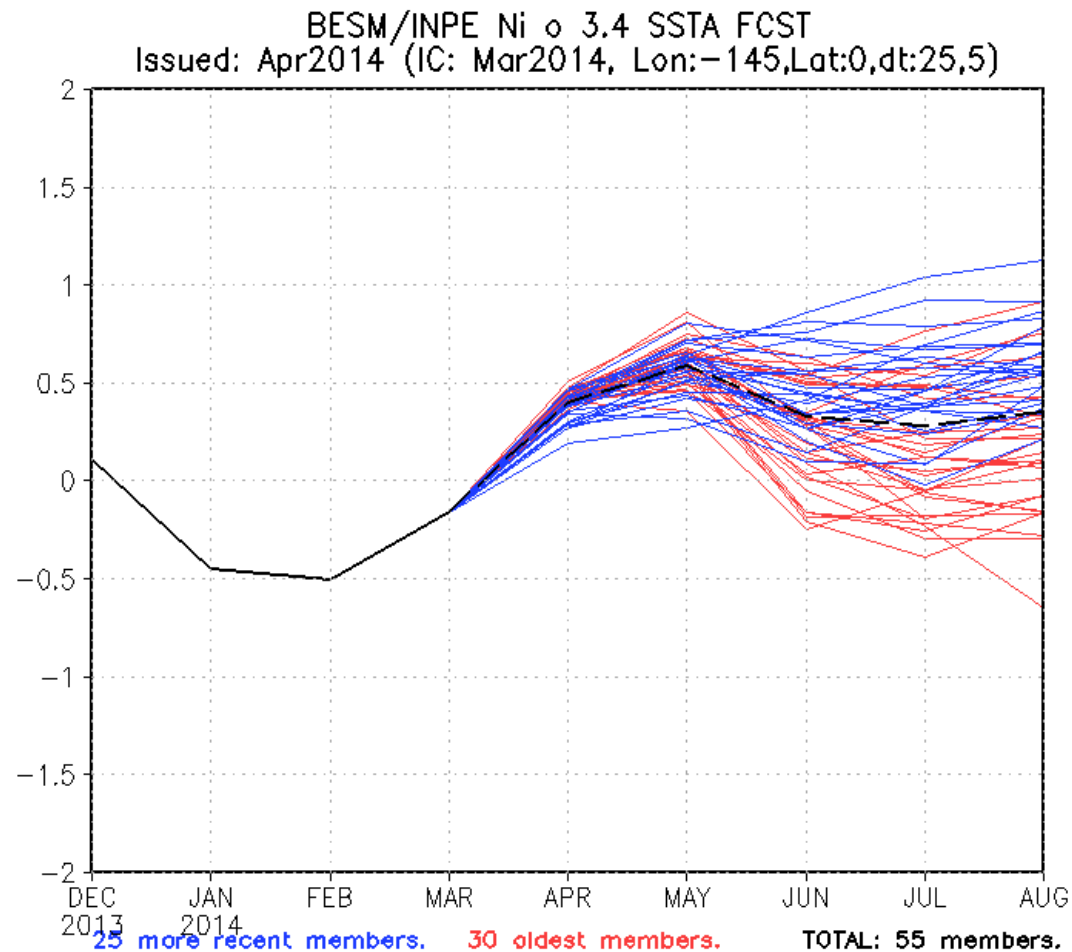
## Anomaly correlation of 500hPa height forecasts



Courtesy Prof. Guy Brasseur (2011)



# BESM Niño 3.4 SSTA FCST



M. Malagutti (pers. Comm.)



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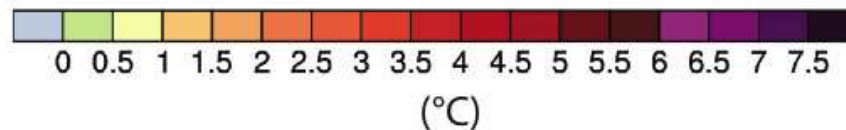
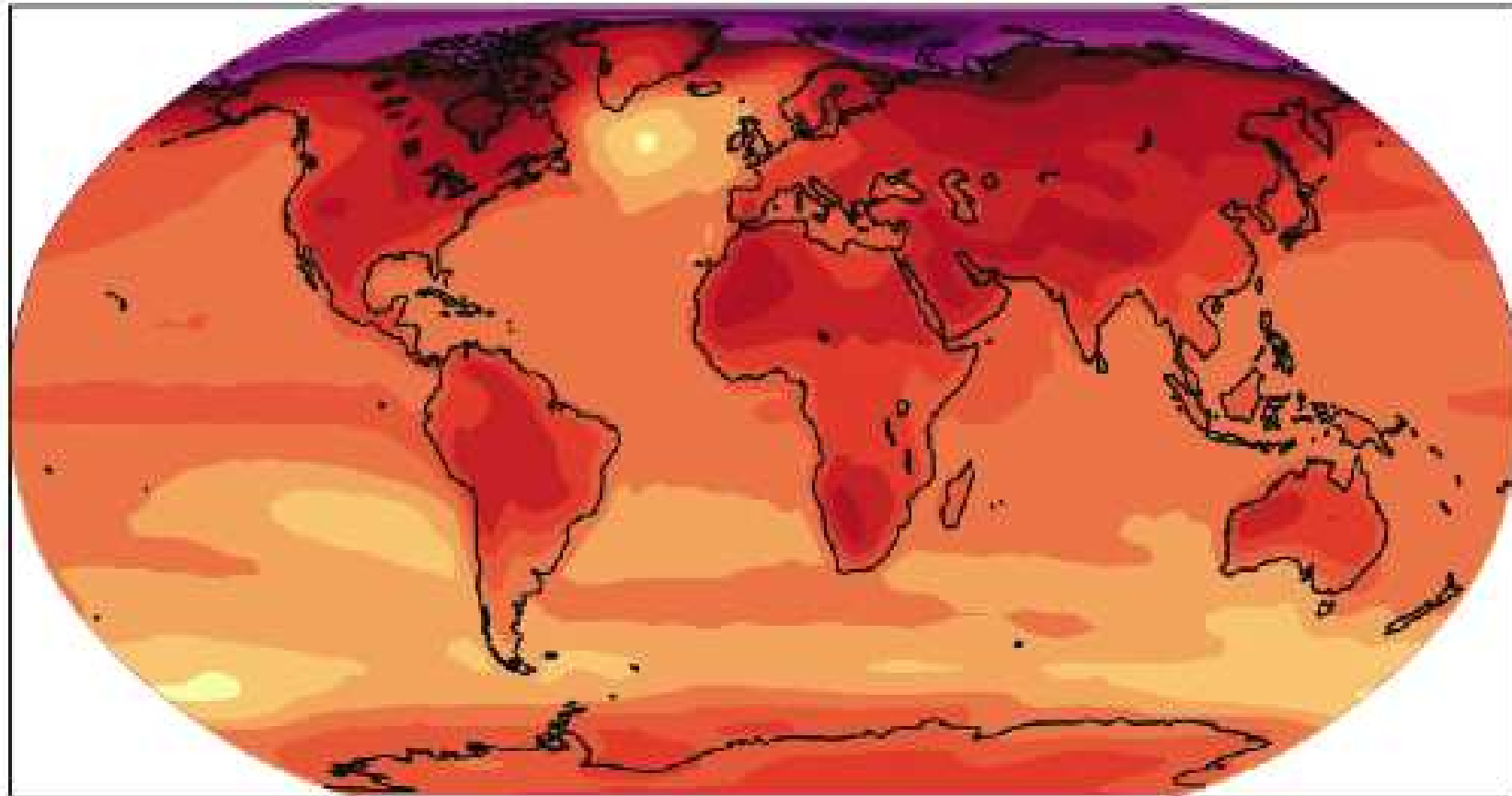


A1B is a typical “business as usual” (2090-2099) scenario:

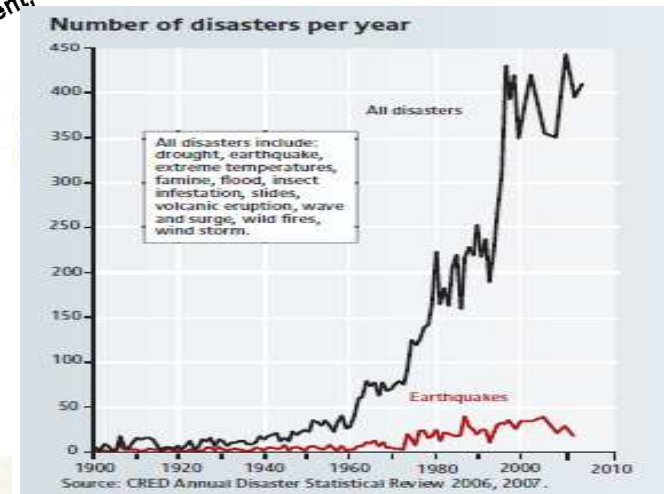
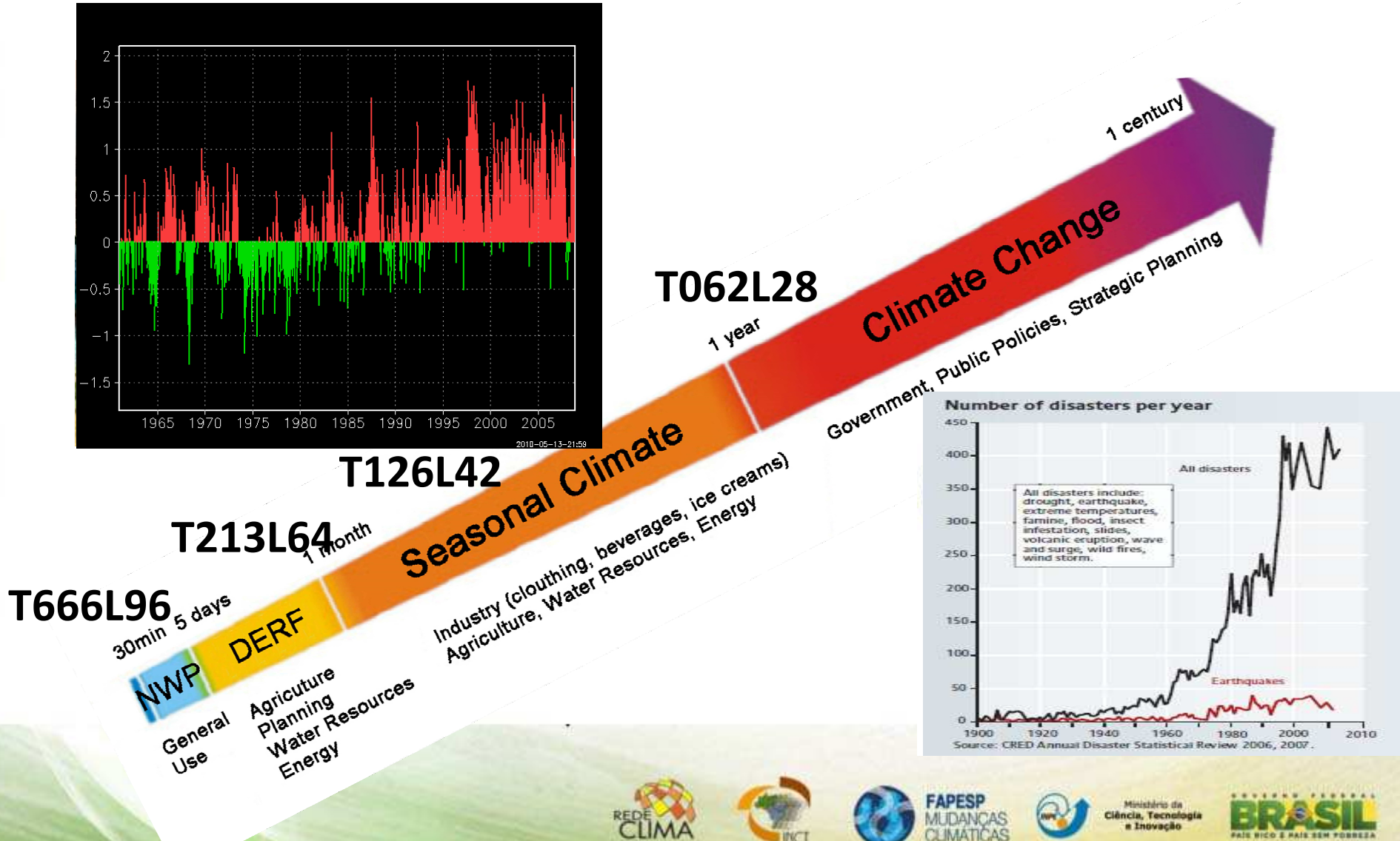
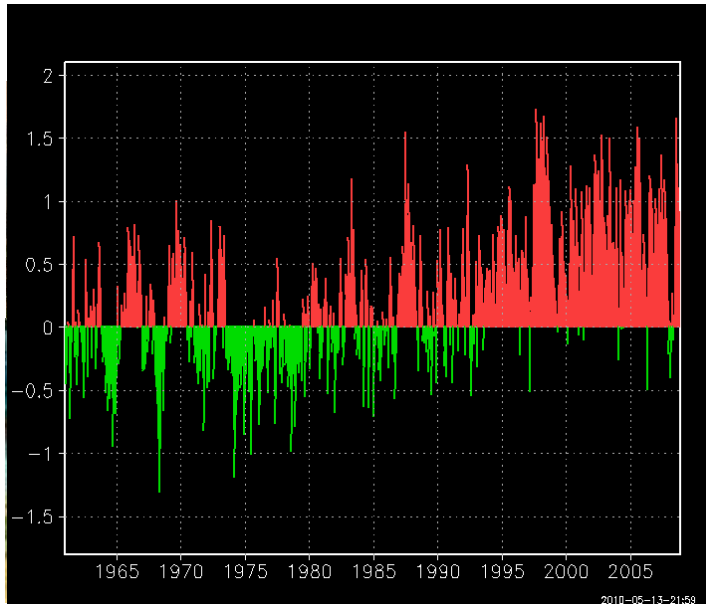
Global mean warming 2.8°C;

Much of land area warms by ~3.5°C

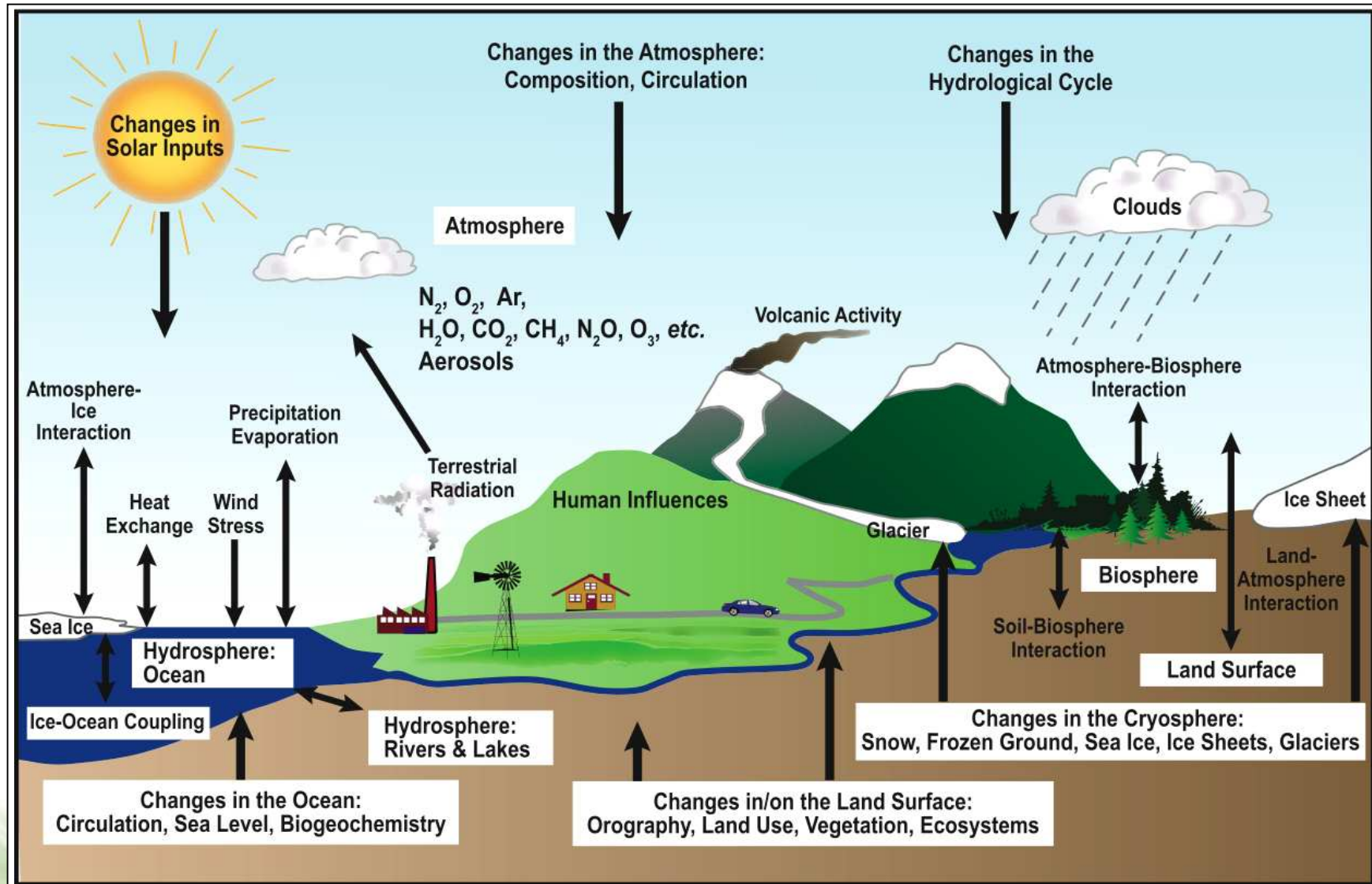
Arctic warms by ~7°C; would be less for less emission



# From Weather Forecasting to Global Climate Change Scenarios



# The Earth as a Complex Nonlinear Interactive System



## Our Challenge:

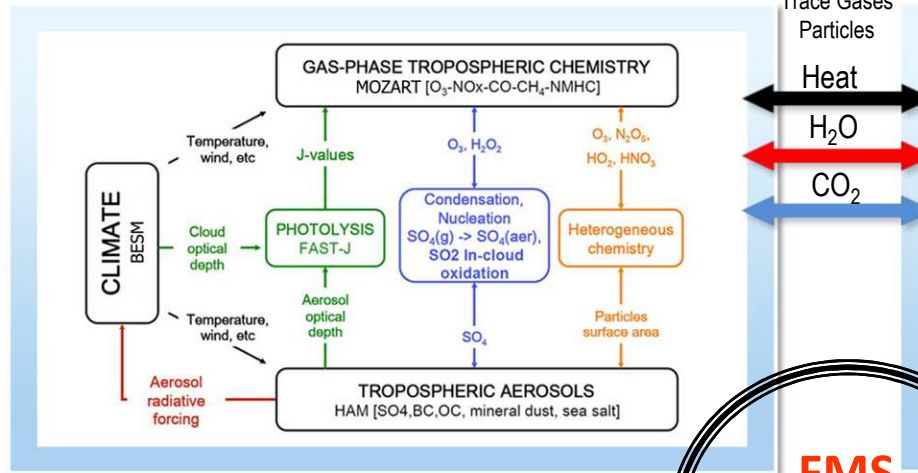
- ***To build an Earth System Model in Brazil, from state of the art component models in the nation and abroad:***
  1. To incorporate expert knowledge (e.g. the LBA program) about ocean-ice-atmosphere-biosphere interactions of relevance to Brazil;
  2. To provide the scientific foundations of global climate change scenarios for mitigation and adaptation policies to climate change in Brazil;
  3. **To contribute to form a new generation of modeling-capable earth system scientists in the nation.**

# BESM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

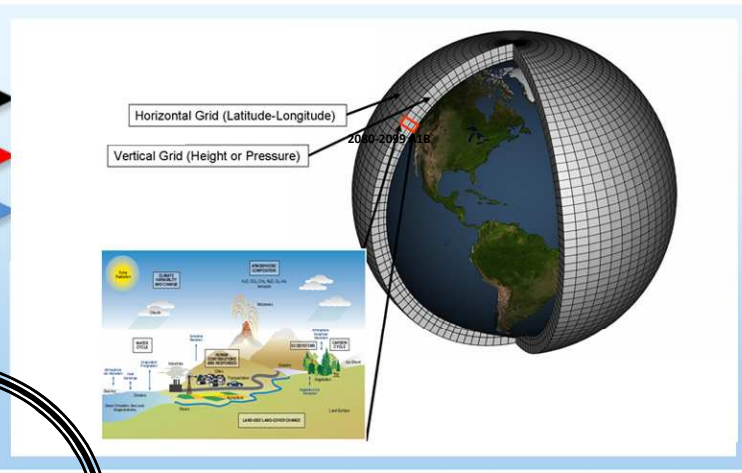
- (i) full use of CPTEC's experience and sub-models
- (ii) collaboration with advanced climate change centers abroad
  - Take CPTEC Global Coupled Ocean-Atmosphere Model as the structuring building-block
  - Use GFDL/FMS coupler to add components:
    - Dynamic vegetation with carbon cycle (INLAND);
    - Continental hydrology-ocean coupling (THMB);
    - Ocean carbon cycle (TOPAZ);
    - Enhanced sea ice and pack ice (SIS);
    - Atmospheric chemistry and aerosols (HAM/MOZART).

# BESM Component Models

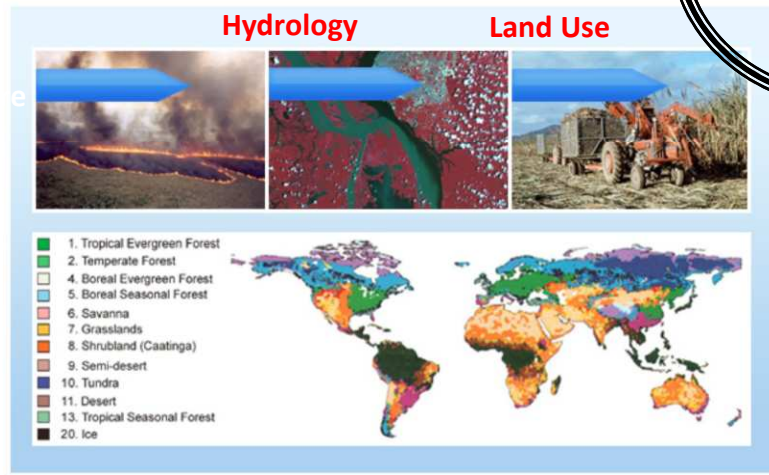
## ATMOS CHEMISTRY (HAMMOZ - MPI)



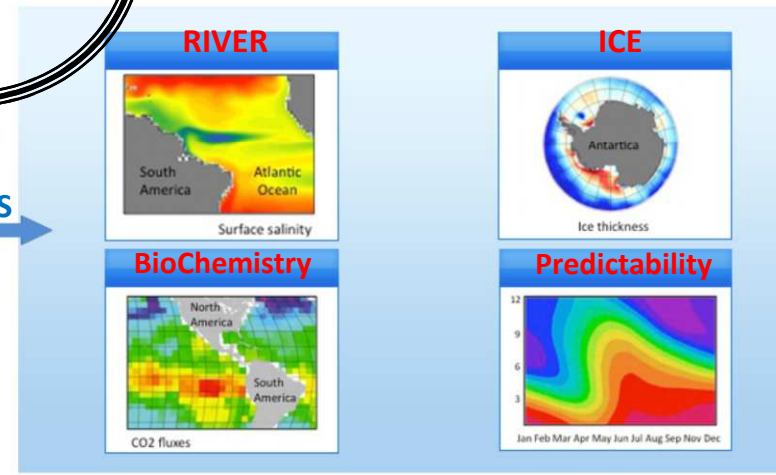
## ATMOSPHERE (INPE/CPTEC)



## LAND (IBIS - INPE/CCST)

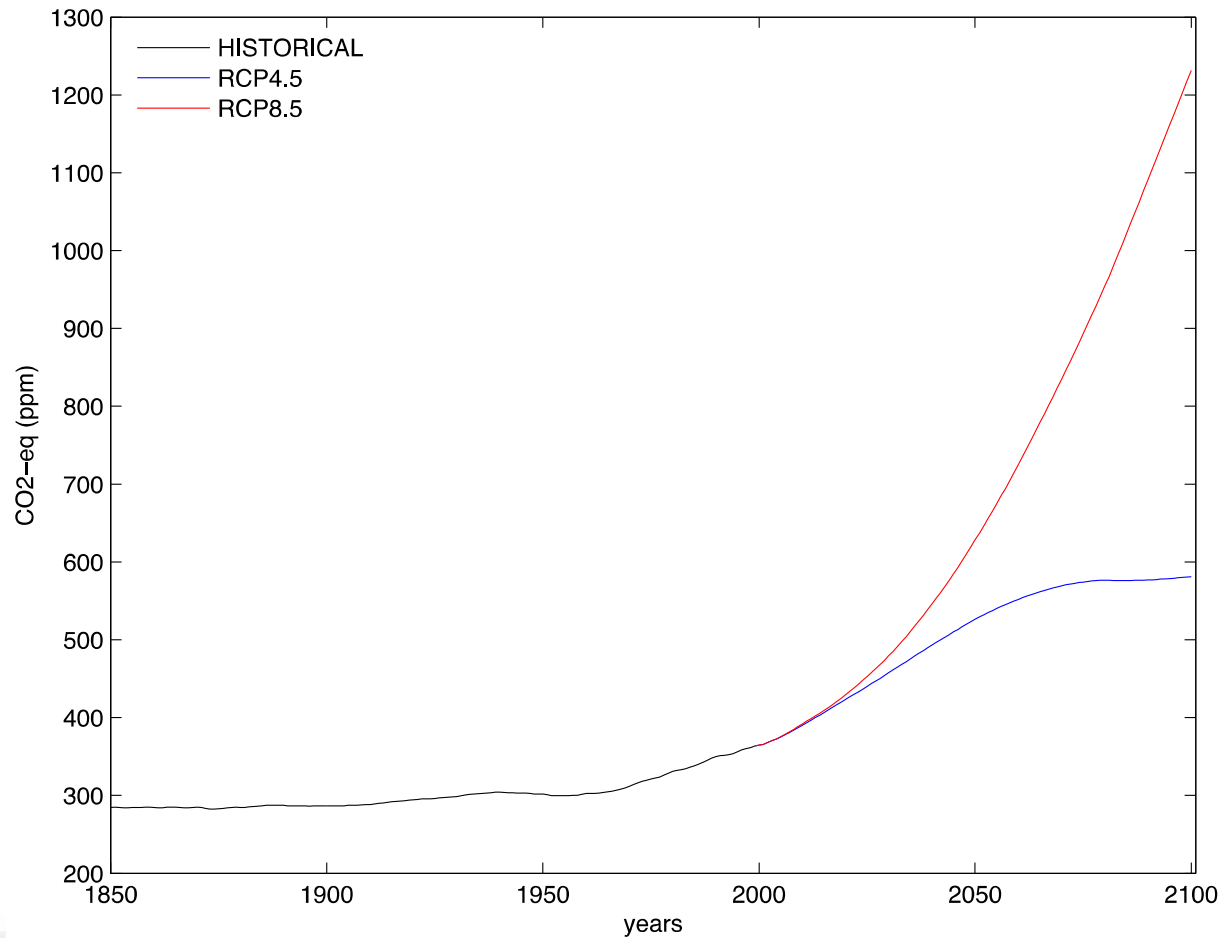


## OCEAN (MOM4 - NOAA/GFDL)



Courtesy: Paulo Nobre

# IPCC AR5 RCPs 4.5 & 8.5 CO2 Concentration



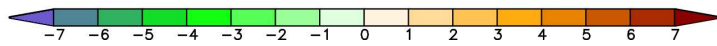
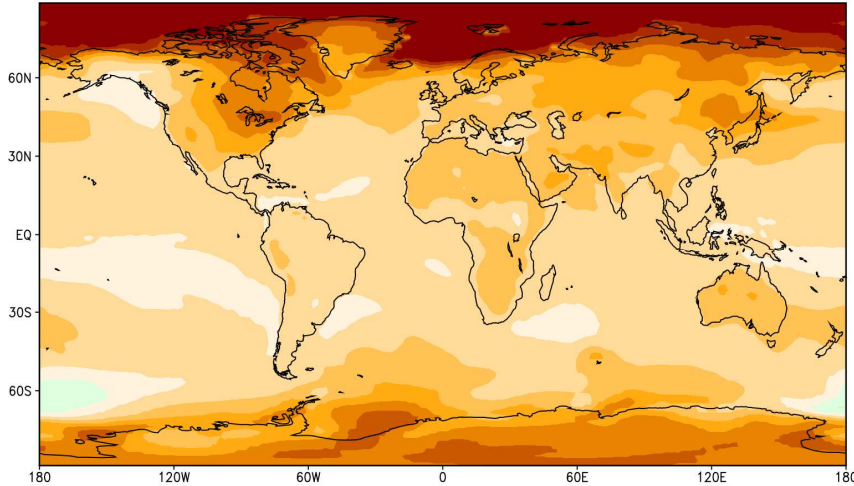


# 2100 Temperature Change RCP 8.5

(a) BESM

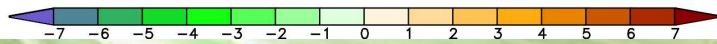
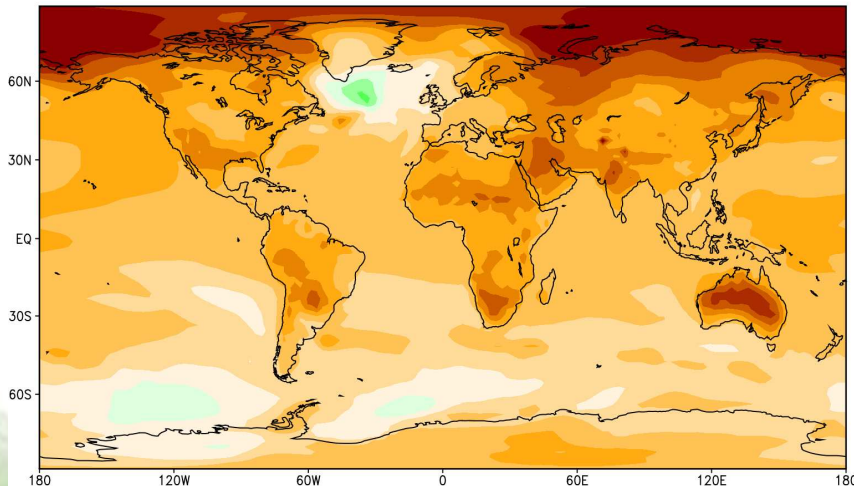
(b) CCSM4

Annual near-surface air temperature (BESM2.3.1 RCP85 CMIP5)  
CI=2300 (2096-2100)-(2006-2010)

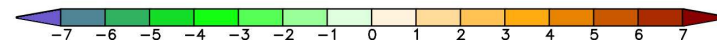
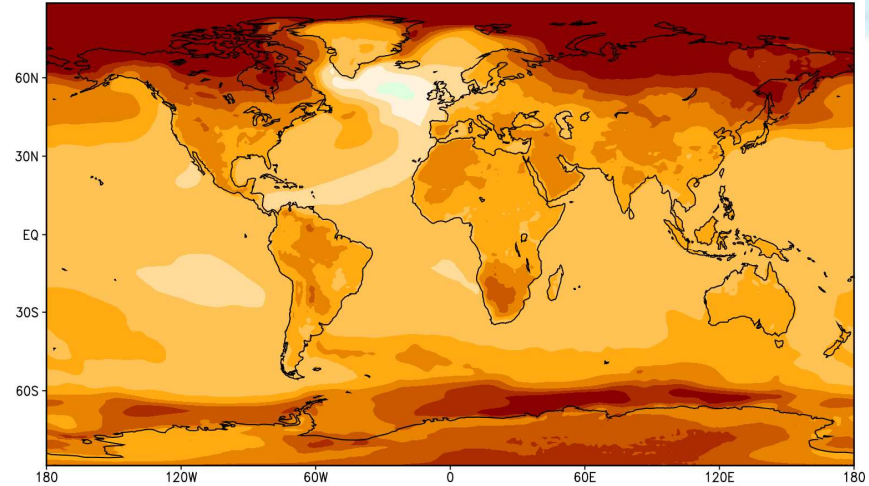


(c) CM2.1

Annual near-surface air temperature (GFDL-ESM2M RCP85)  
(2096-2100)-(2006-2010)

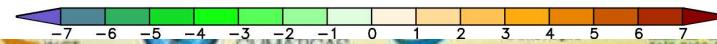
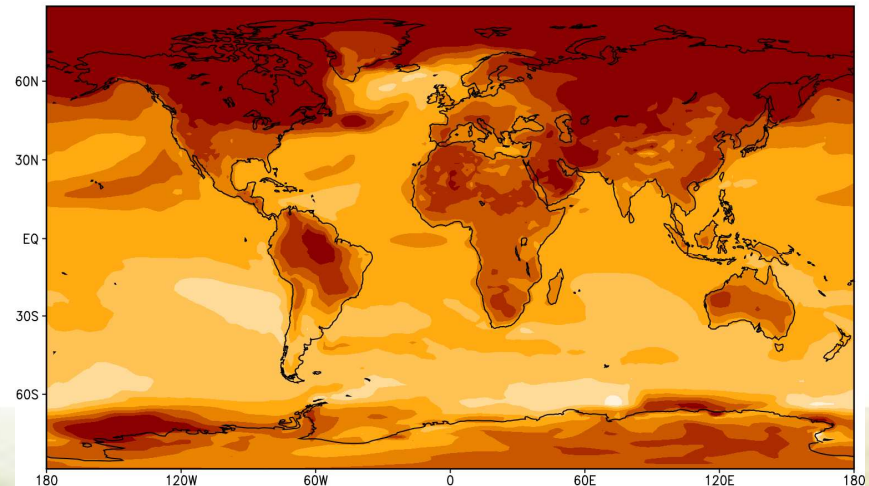


Annual near-surface air temperature (CCSM4 RCP85)  
(2096-2100)-(2006-2010)



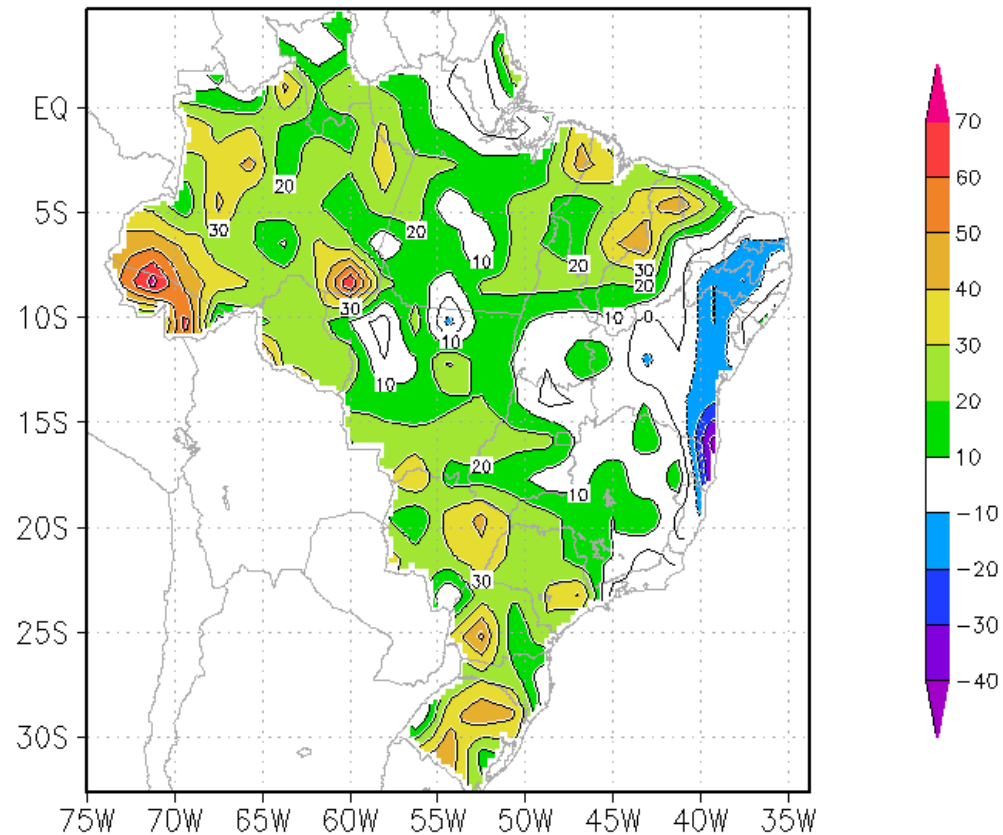
(d) HadGEM2

Annual near-surface air temperature (HadGEM2-ES RCP85)  
(2096-2100)-(2006-2010)



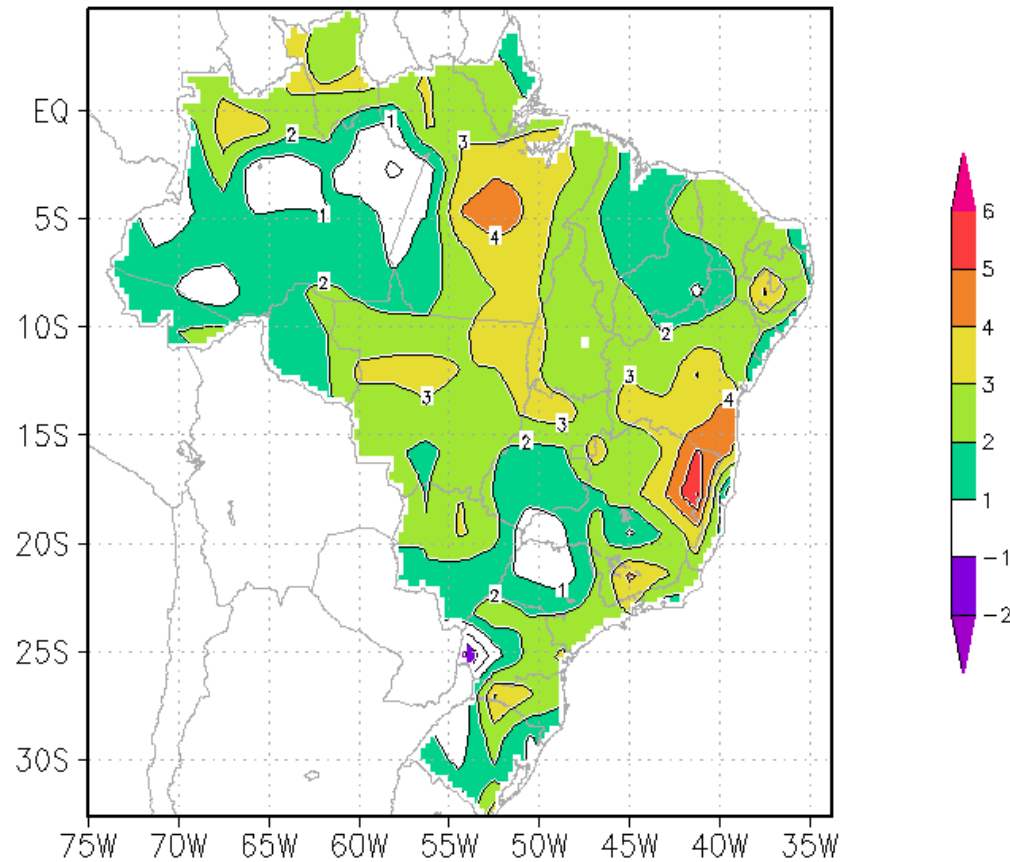
# Tendência Extremos Pluviométricos BESM RCP 8.5, em 2050

BESM2.3.1 2050 pmax CHANGE exp: cmp045



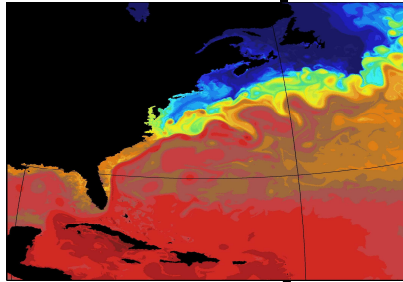
# Tendência Extremos Temperatura BESM RCP 8.5, em 2050

BESM2.3.1 2050 tmax CHANGE exp: cmp045

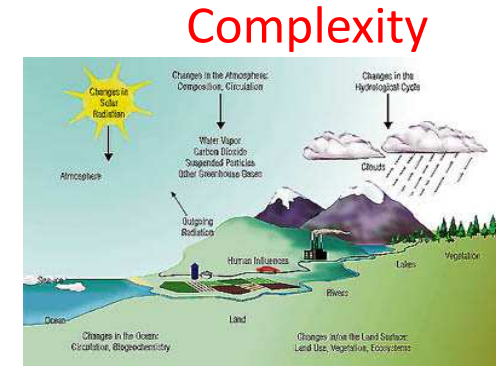


GrADS: COLA/IGES

# Competing demands of resolution, complexity, uncertainty, and long integrations in Climate System Modelling:



Resolution



Resolution

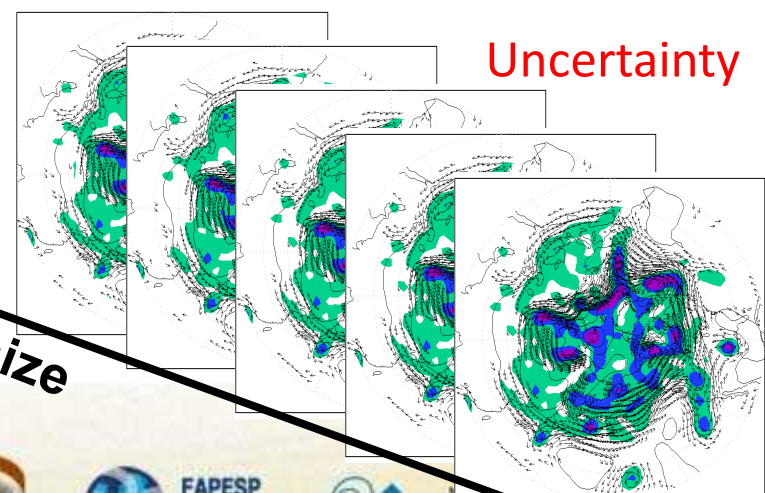
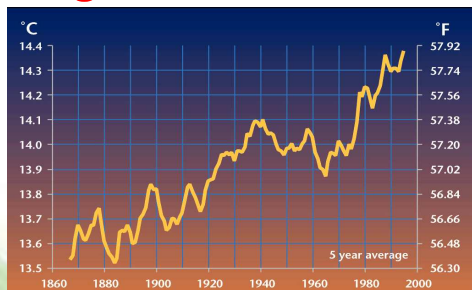
Computing Resources

Complexity

Duration and/or Ensemble size

Uncertainty

Long simulations

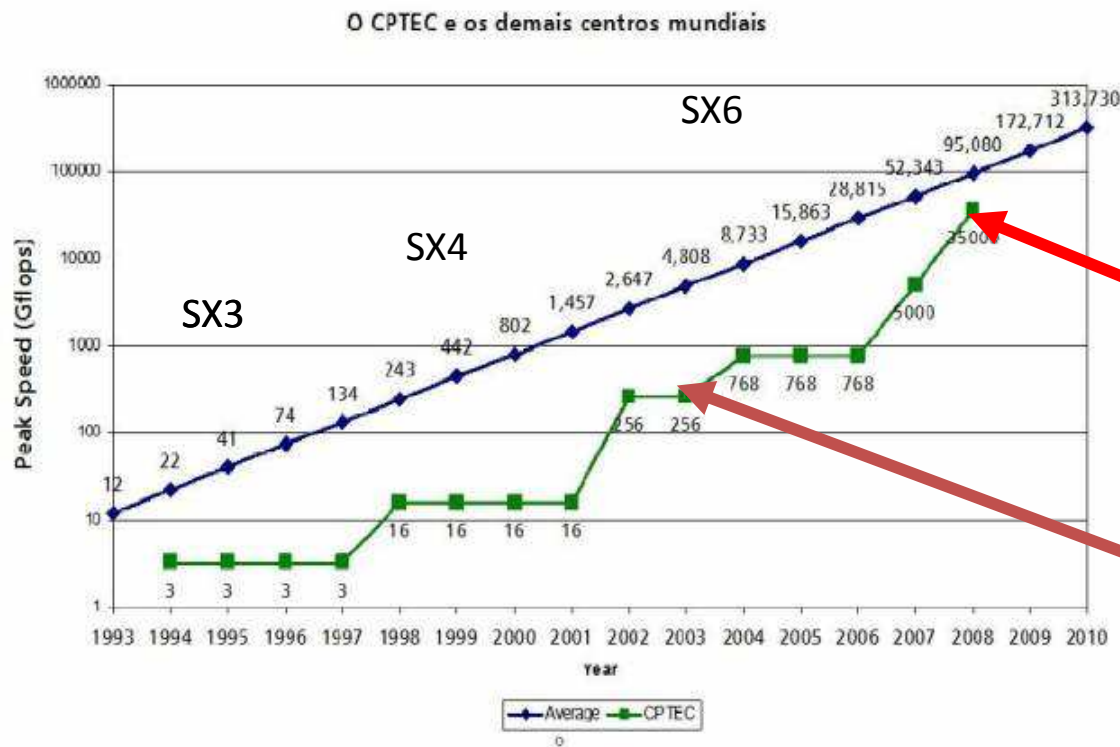


FAPESP  
PROGRAMA DE APOIO ÀS  
ATIVIDADES DE PESQUISA EM  
CIÊNCIAS CLIMÁTICAS

Courtesy: J. Shukla, IGES/COLA

PAÍS RICO E PAÍS SEM FOME

# MCT/INPE-REDE CLIMA-FAPESP Supercomputer for Climate Change Research



**15 TFlops sustained**  
100 Pbytes disk/tape storage



**NEC SX-6**

# Earth System Grid Federation ESGF



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# BESM/FAPESP TRAINNING WORKSHOPS

- **Feb2014: Atmospheric Planetary Boundary Layer**
  - Dr. Sungsu Park (NCAR, USA)
- **Mar2014: Cloud Microphysics**
  - Dr. Hugh Morrison (NCAR, USA)
- **JuL2014: Atmospheric Chemistry and Aerosols**
  - TBA (NCAR, USA)
- **Nov2014: Ocean Turbulent Mixing**
  - Dr. Vittorio Canuto (NASA/GISS, USA)
- **Dec2014: Coupled Ocean-Atmosphere Data Assimilation**
  - Dr. S. Lakshmivarahan (U. Oklahoma, USA)
- **Mar2015: Global Surface Processes**
  - TBA

# Challenges Ahead

- Building a truly interactive science-policy making-private sectors network that is capable to understand and use the scenarios and forecasts of **BESM** for decision making;
- Bringing the whole of the scientific community, professors & students, in Brazil and other countries to cooperate for that end.



# BESM Science Team

## ATMOSPHERE

### **Silvio N. Figueroa**

José P. Bonatti

Paulo Kubota

Enver Ramirez

José Pesquero

Graziela Luzia

Diego Enoré

Tatiana Tarasova

## OCEAN

### **Paulo Nobre**

Marta Malagutti

Emanuel Giarolla

Leo Siqueira

Manuel Baptista

Gabriel Geraldo

## SURFACE

### **Gilvan Sampaio**

Manoel Cardoso

Celso Randow

Jorge Bustamante

Marcos Sanches

Adriana Luz

Antono. D. Nobre

Carlos Guimarães Jr.

Raphael Pousa

Etienne Tourigny

**Marcos Costa (UFV)**

Débora Roberti (UFSM)

Andrea Castanho (UECE)

## AEROSOLS & CHEMISTRY

### **Sérgio M. Correa**

Débora Alvim

Vinícius B. Capistrano

(Jayant Pendharkar)

## Project Management

### **Carlos A. Nobre (PI)**

Paulo Nobre (Coordinator)

Wander Mendes (Program Manager)



FAPESP  
MUDANÇAS  
CLIMÁTICAS



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# BESM Contributing Institutions

- **Coordination:** INPE
- **Atmosphere:**
  - INPE/CPTEC, USP, UFSM, UFCG
- **Ocean:**
  - INPE/CPTEC, USP, UFPE, IISc, NASA/GISS, NOAA/GFDL
- **Surface:**
  - INPE/CCST, USP, UFV, UFSM, WHRC, EMBRAPA
- **Chemistry:**
  - UERJ, INPE, NCAR, MPI, IITM, CSRI

Foto: cortesia de Antonio Nobre

Thank you!

