

EVALUATION OF DECADEAL VARIABILITY

APPLICATIONS OF SATELLITE CLIMATE DATA RECORDS IN
NUMERICAL MODELING , CMSAF/EUMETSAT workshop, ECMWF



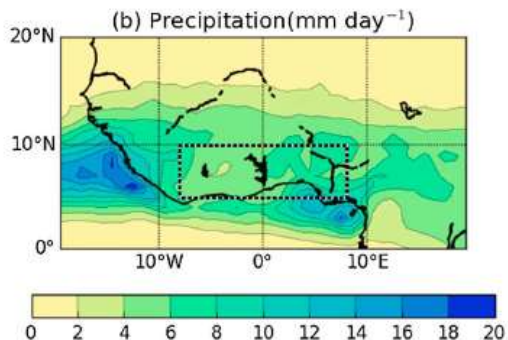
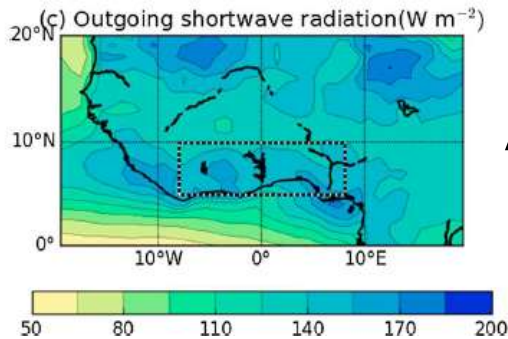
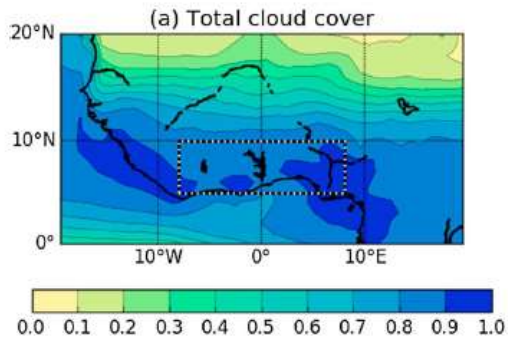
Richard Allan

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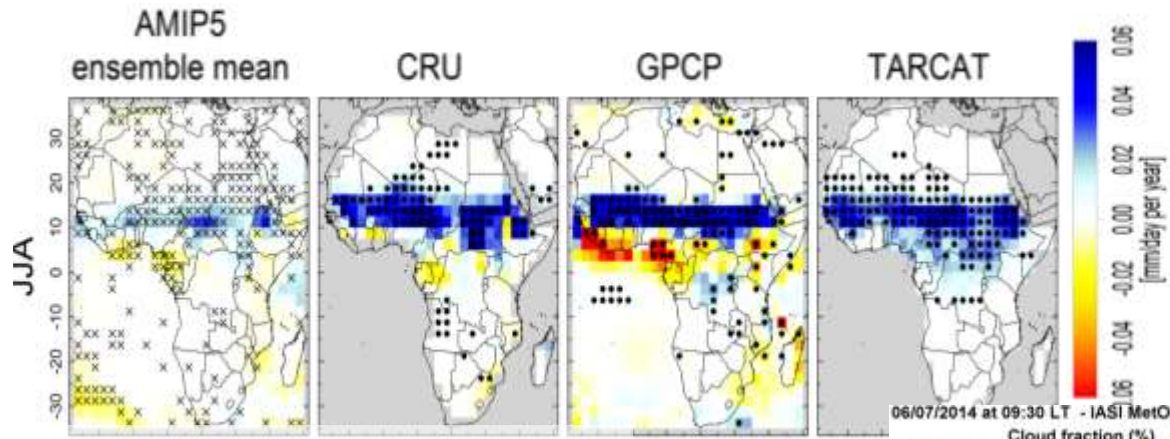
@rpallanuk



MULTIPLE ROLES OF SATELLITE DATA



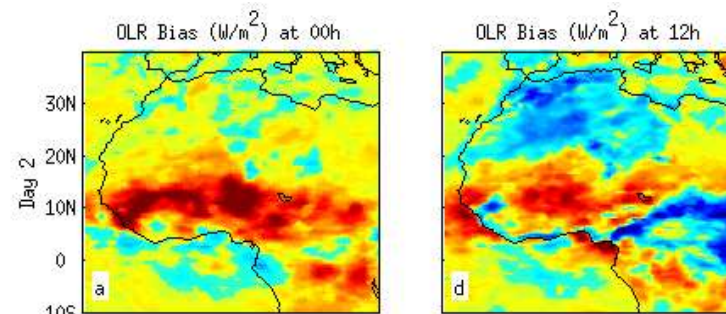
e.g. [Hill et al. 2016 JGR](#)



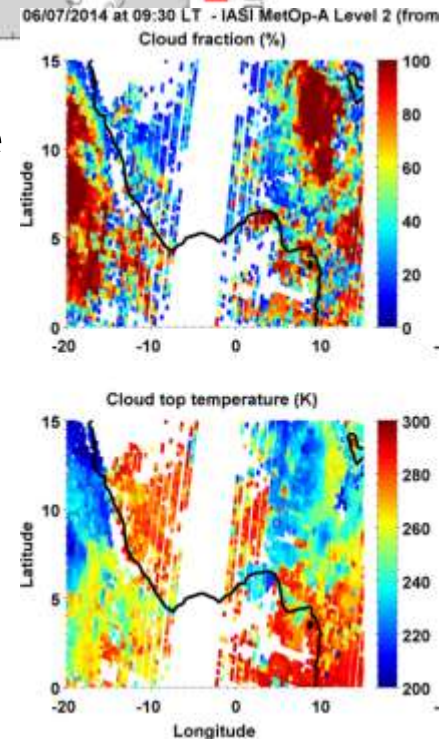
[Maidment et al. \(2015\) GRL](#)

Above: Interpreting climate change
Field Campaign context →
← Climatological context

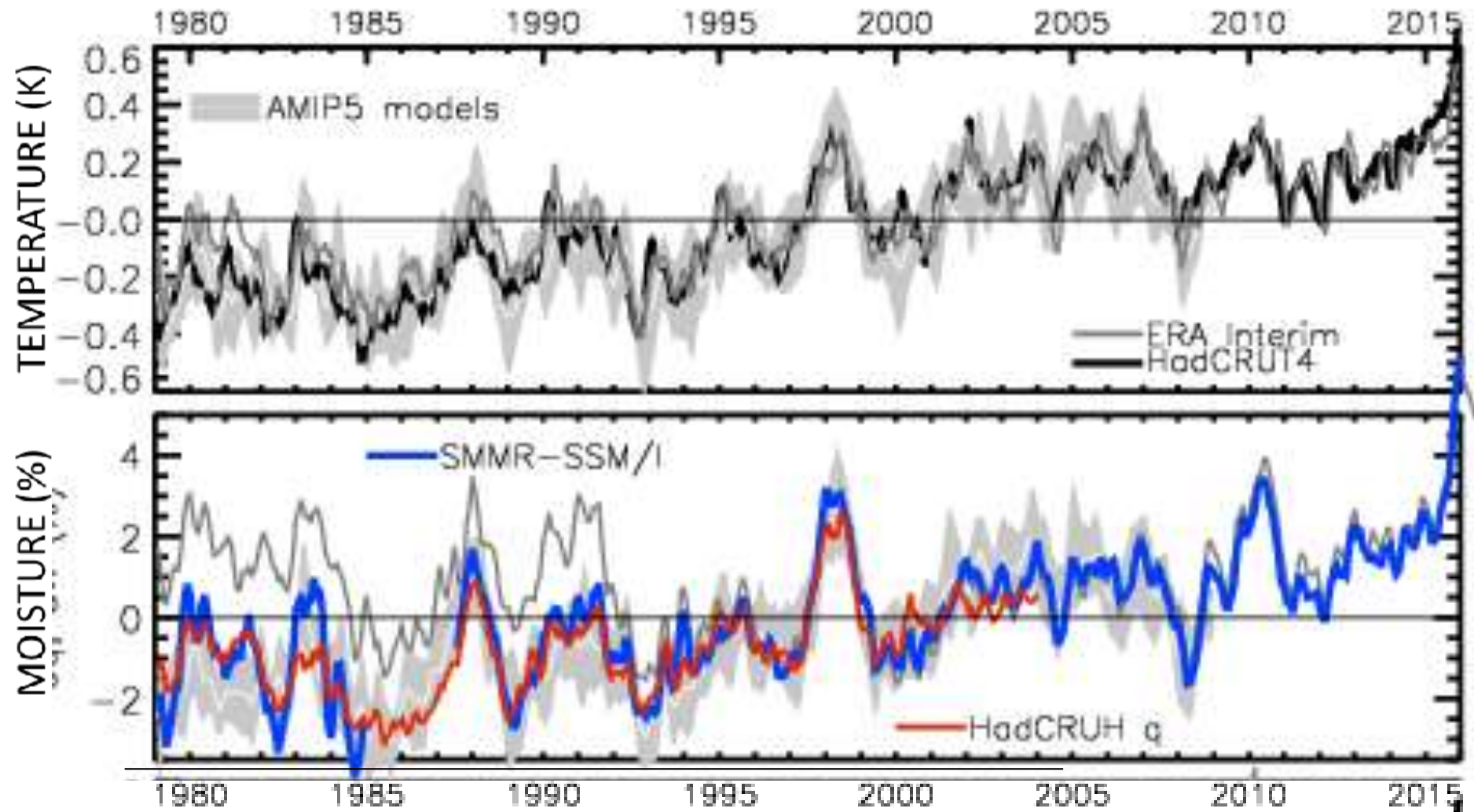
Below: Process level evaluation



[Liu et al. \(2014\) JAMC](#)

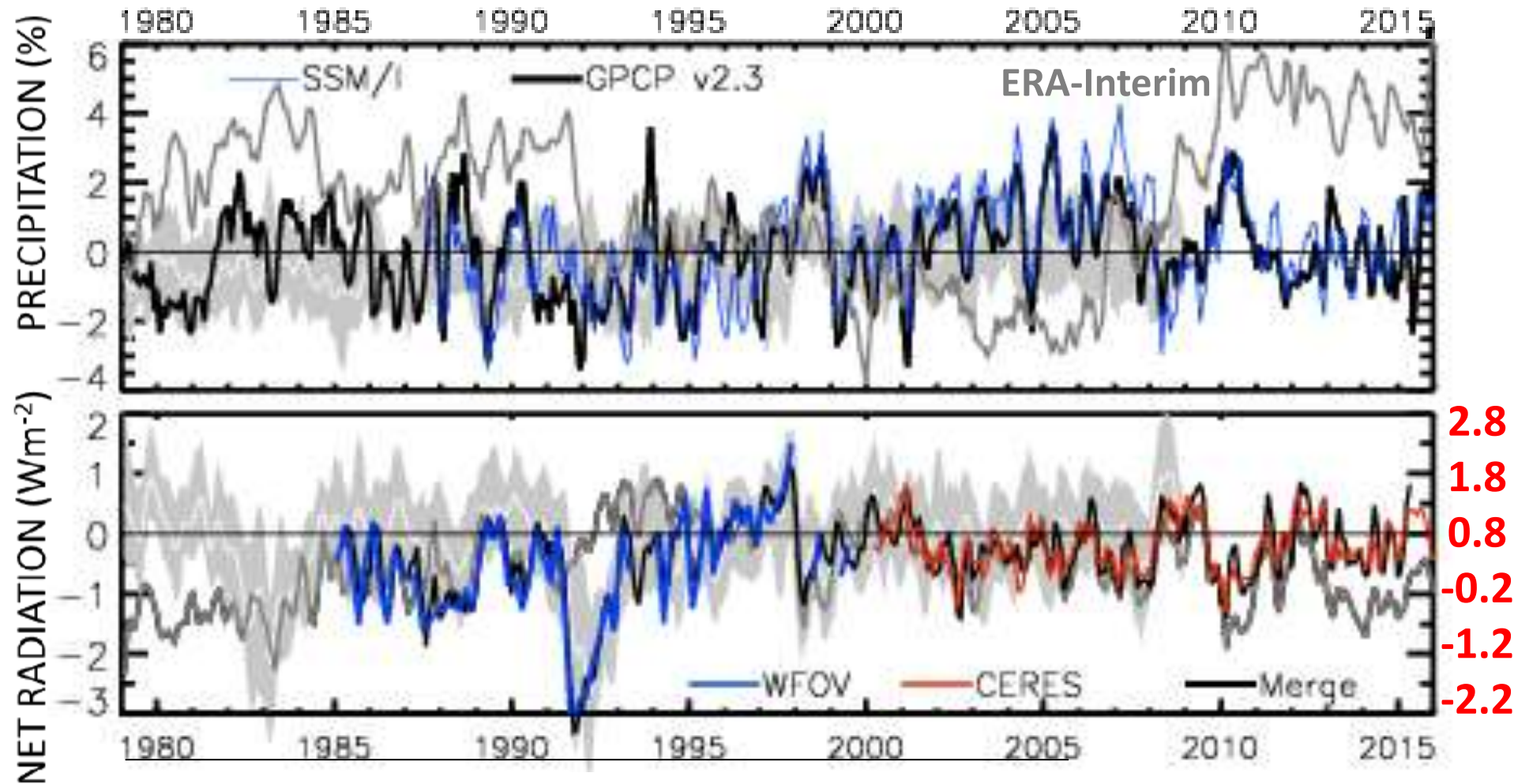


MONITORING CURRENT CLIMATE CHANGE



Update from: [Allan et al. \(2014\) Surv. Geophys](#)

MONITORING CURRENT CLIMATE CHANGE

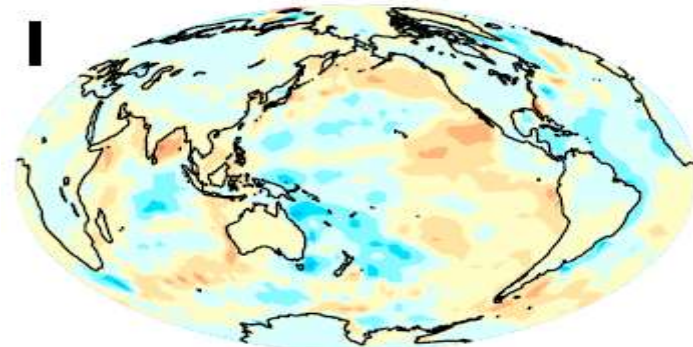
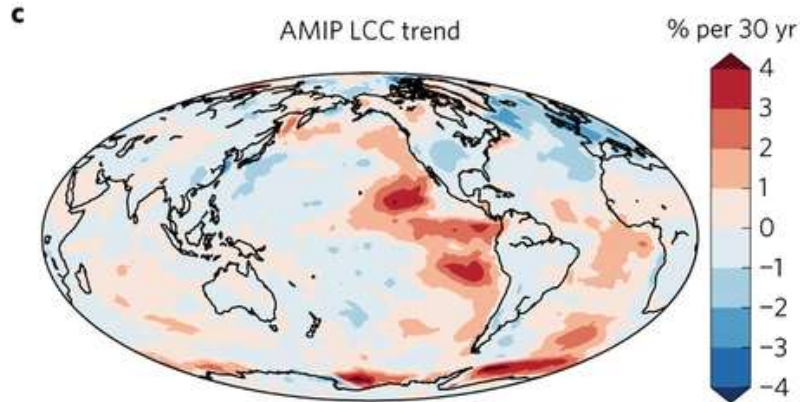


Update from: [Allan et al. \(2014\) Surv. Geophys](#) & [Allan et al. \(2014\) GRL](#)

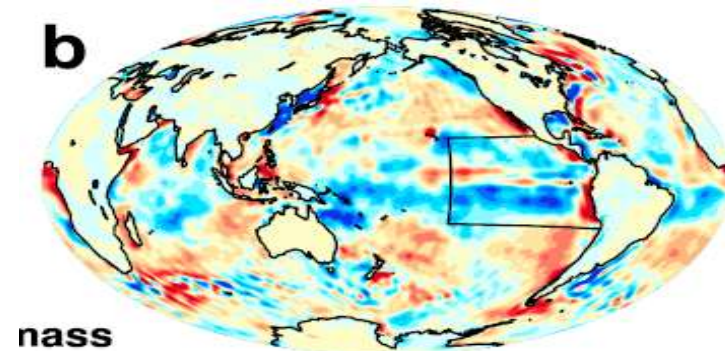
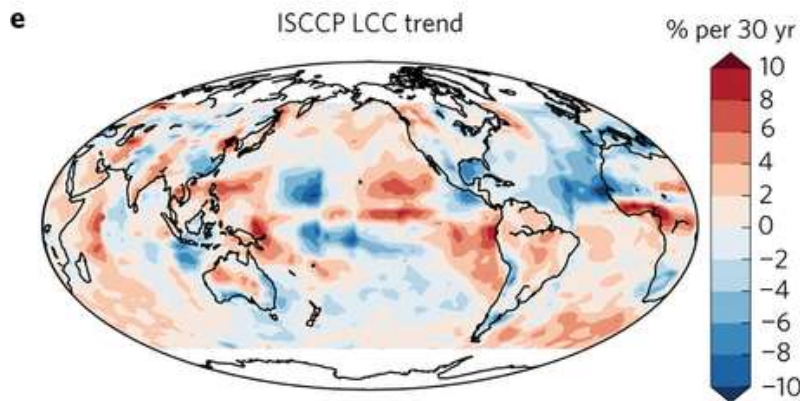
ASSESSING FEEDBACKS ON INTERNAL CLIMATE VARIABILITY

Low Cloud Cover trend 1980s-2005 Surface energy flux change ~1986-2008

AMIP MODELS



OBSERVATIONS

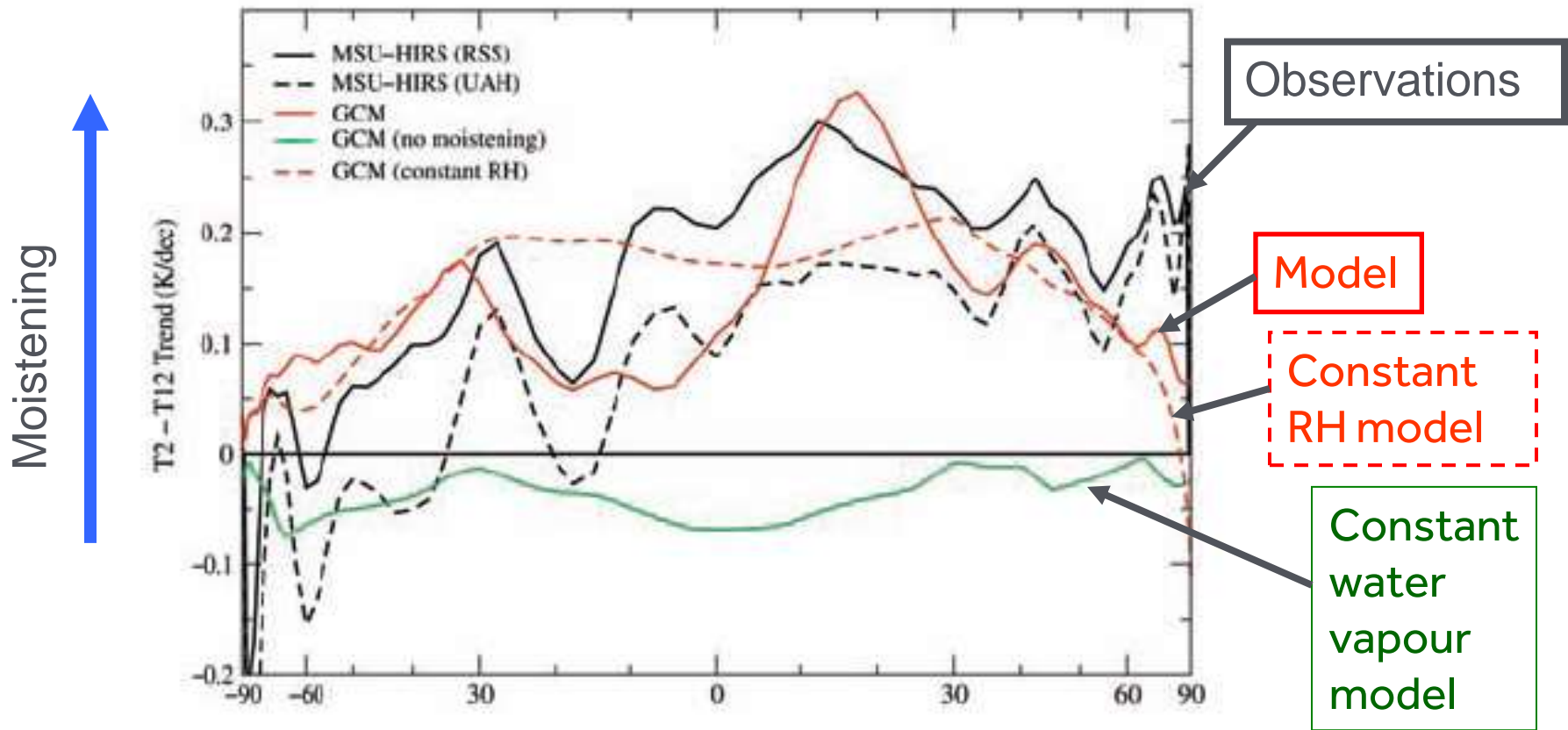


[Zhou et al. \(2016\) Nature Geosci](#)

[Liu et al. \(2015\) JGR](#)

EVALUATING FEEDBACKS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

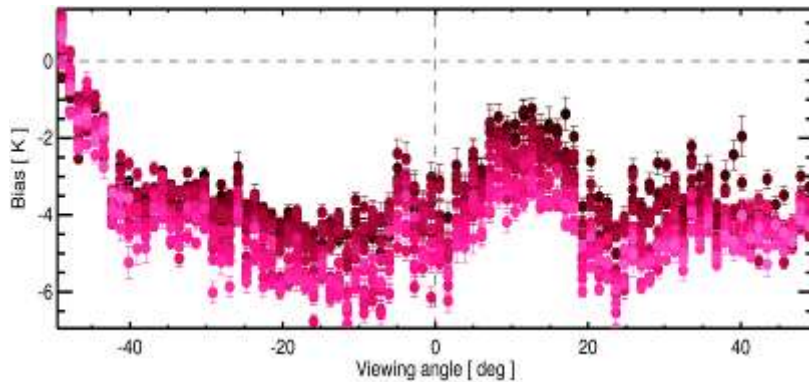
Trend in brightness temperature difference: 1983-2004



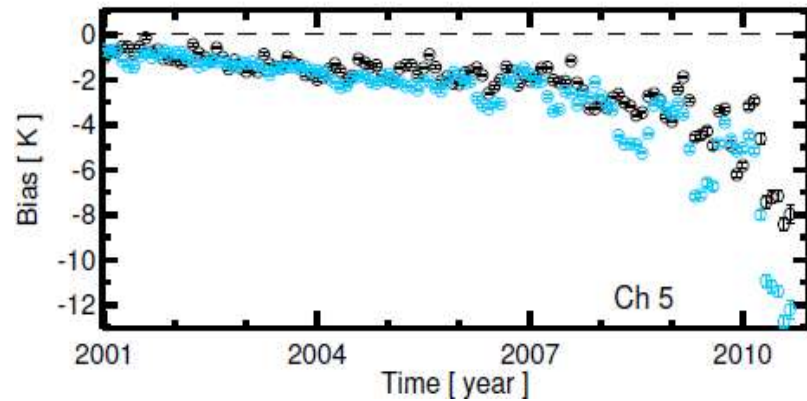
Soden et al. (2005) Science

CORRECTION OF DRIFT/BIAS

Correct for scan-dependent biases

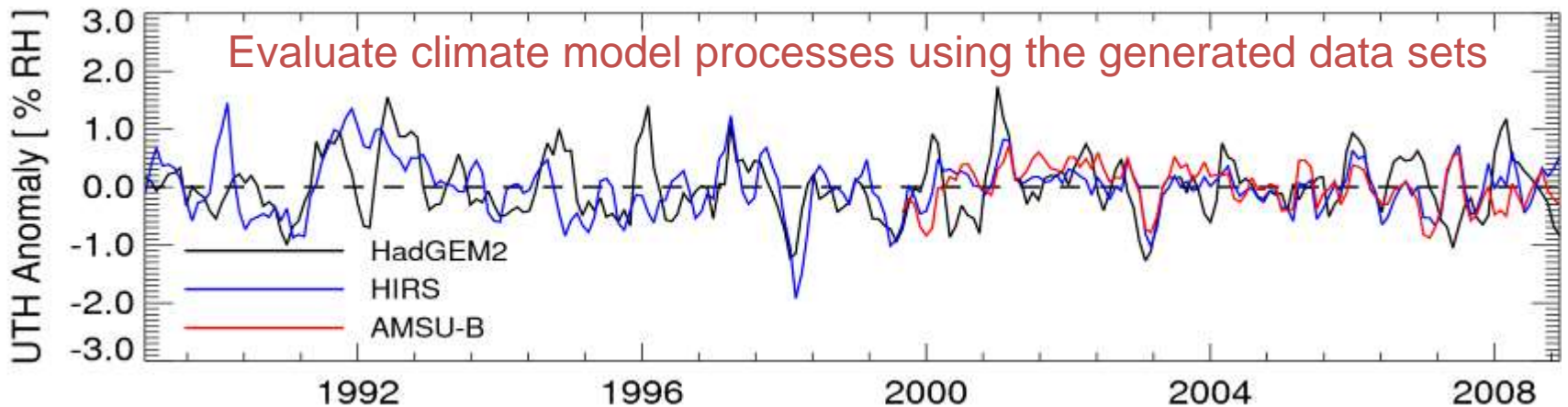


Correct for time-dependent biases

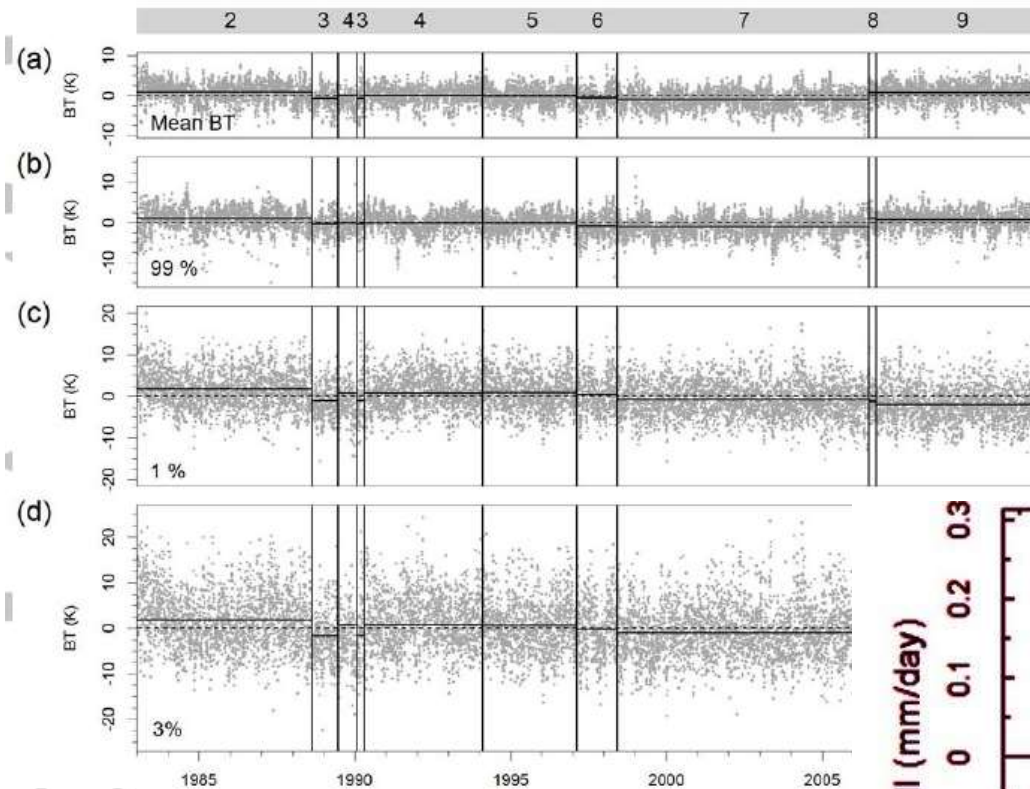


John et al. (2013) JGR

Evaluate climate model processes using the generated data sets

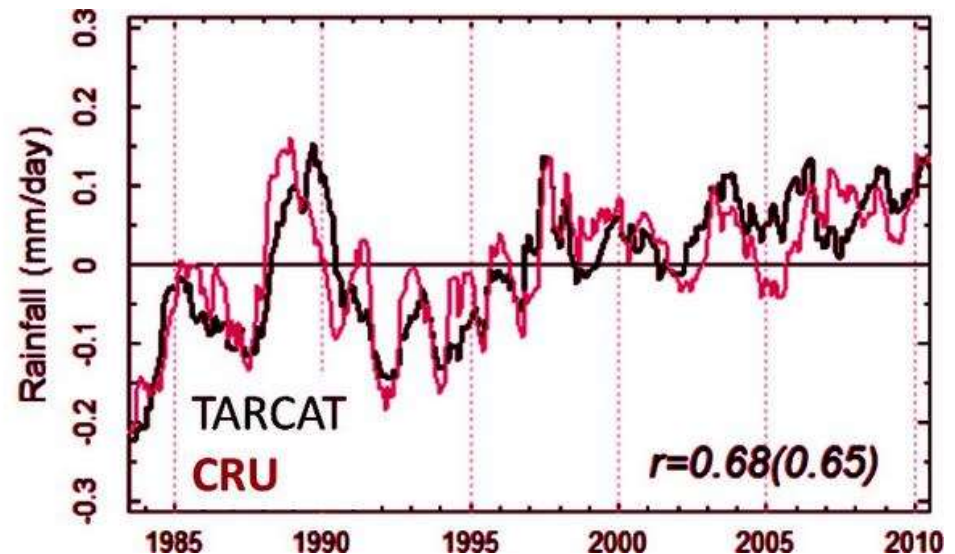


LONG TERM CHANGES IN AFRICAN RAINFALL



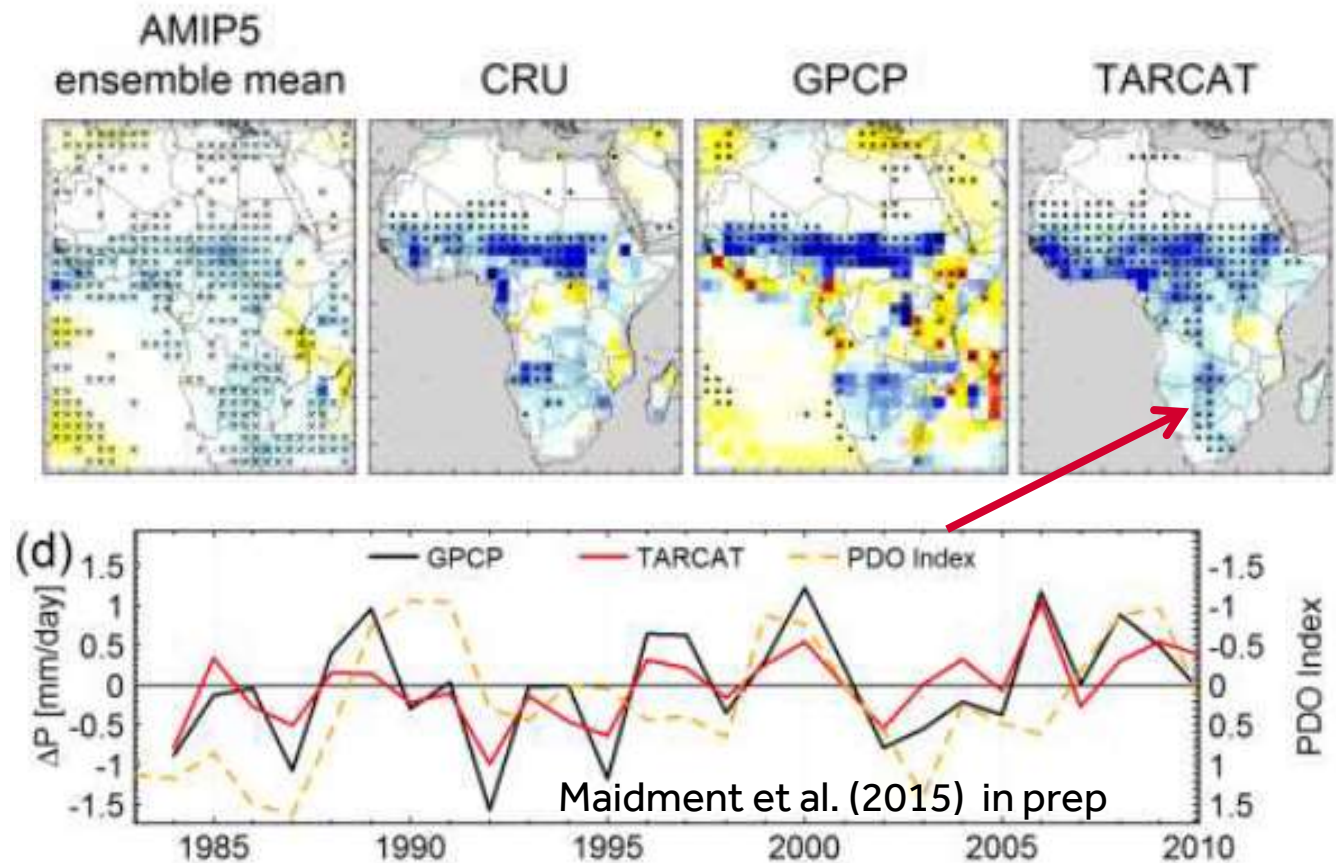
- 30 year Meteosat 10.8/11.5 μm window channel BT record
- Cold Cloud Duration rainfall proxy [Maidment et al. \(2014\)](#)
- Simple method but: variability independent of gauges & simple to simulate BTs in model

Rain-gauge (CRU) variability captured by TAMSAT \rightarrow



EVALUATING TRENDS IN AFRICA RAINFALL

- Evaluating and understanding recent changes in Africa rainfall
[Maidment et al. \(2015\) GRL](#)
- PhD project extending this work: impact-relevant metrics for Africa (Caroline Dunning)



THOUGHTS/CONCLUSIONS

- Why do we care about decadal variability?
 - Climate monitoring, additional test of model fidelity, understanding decadal processes/variability, more relevant to climate change?
 - Internal variability, short term feedbacks, unexpected changes
- Do we have any truly homogeneous decadal records?
- Combination of satellite data and models leads to better characterisation of deficiencies in both and advances in scientific understanding
 - AMIP experiments are the most homogeneous (basic) reanalyses
 - Could there be dedicated reanalyses for each key variable e.g. UTH?
- CMSAF/EUMETSAT climate records for numerical modelling
 - UTH, radiation budget, Cloud... all key to climate processes/feedbacks