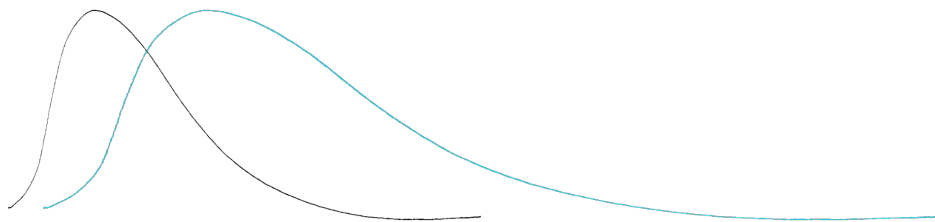


The role of variability changes for future extreme precipitation

Can high resolution models reduce the uncertainty?



Iris de Vries,
Raffaele Ferrari, Paul O’Gorman

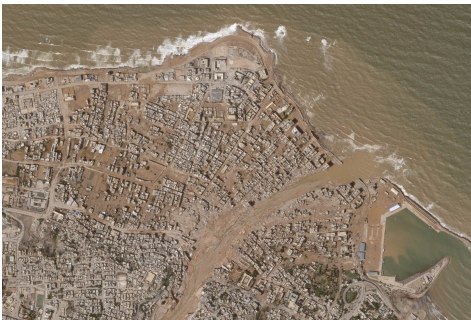
“Surprise events”



Germany, July 2021,
WMO



Pakistan, September 2022,
Al-Jazeera

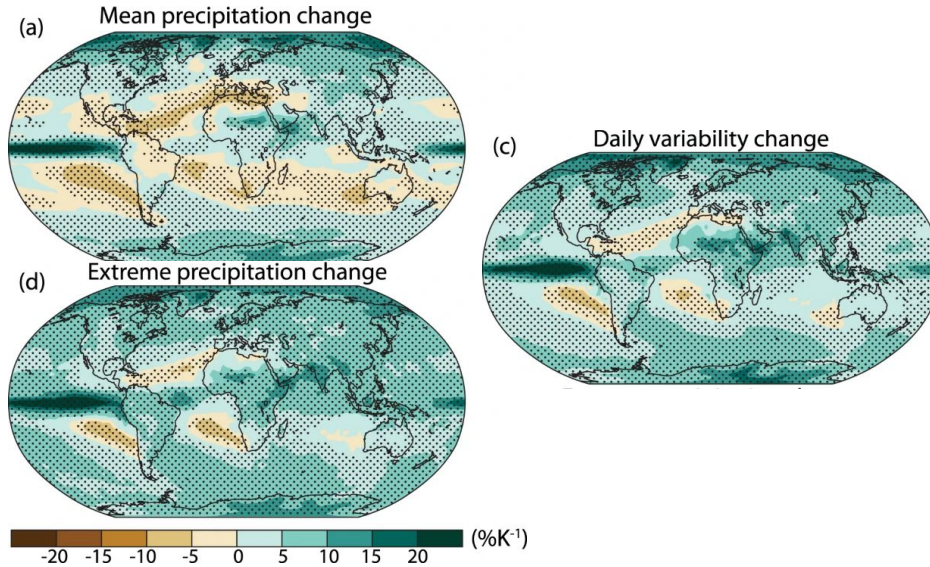


Libya, September 2023,
BBC



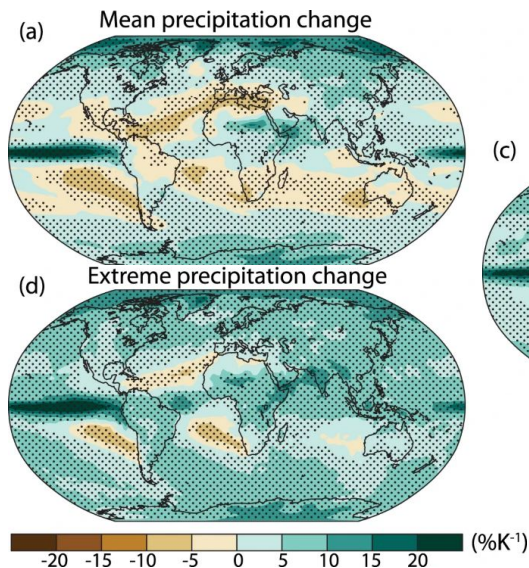
Valencia, October 2024,
The Guardian

Extreme precipitation is especially “surprising”

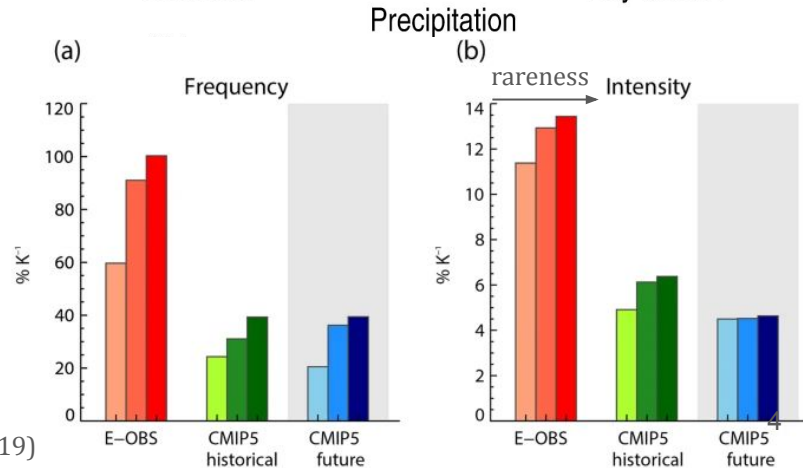
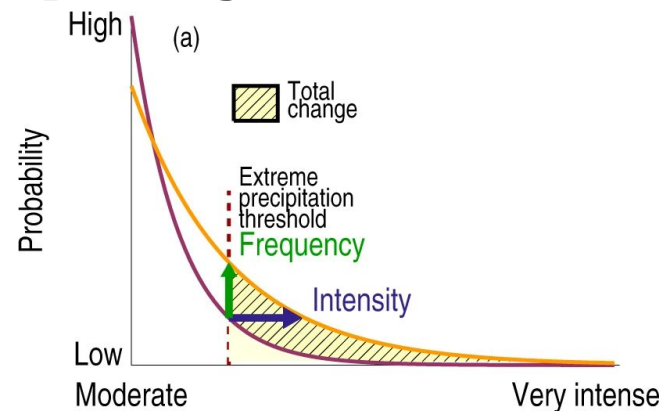
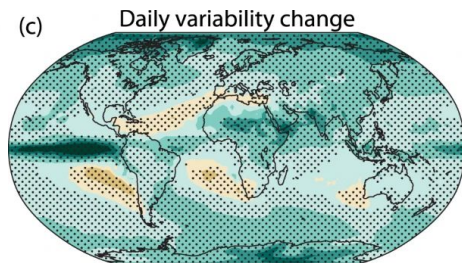


Pendergrass et al. (2017)

Extreme precipitation is especially “surprising”

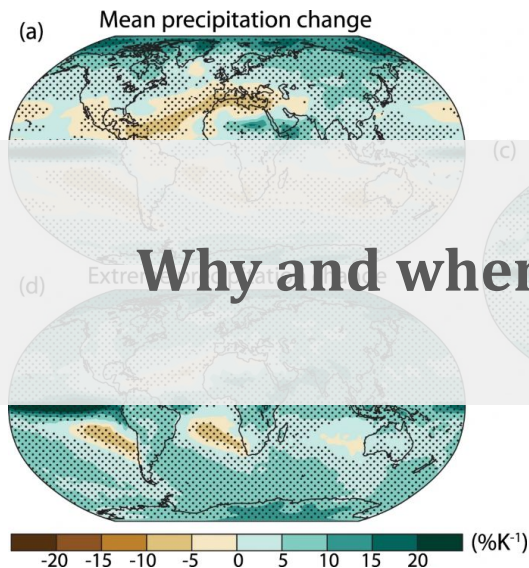


Pendergrass et al. (2017)

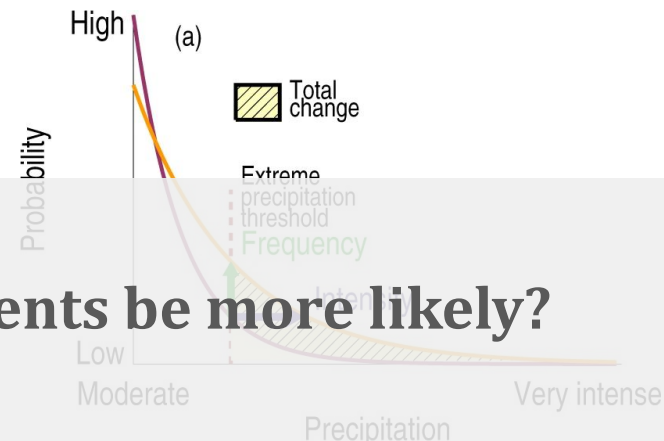


Myrhe et al. (2019)

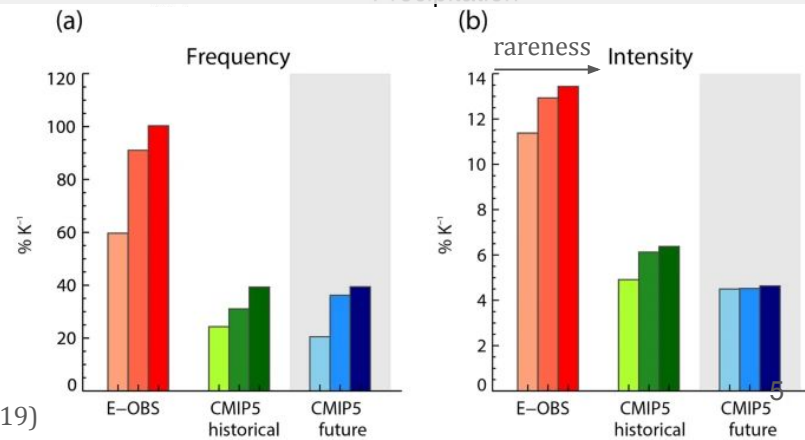
Extreme precipitation is especially “surprising”



Pendergrass et al. (2017)



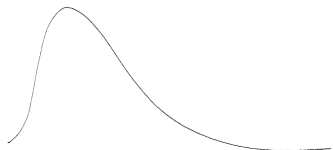
Why and where might surprise events be more likely?



Myrhe et al. (2019)

Extreme precipitation framework

Generalised extreme value distributions (GEV) : block maxima



$GEV(\mu, \sigma, \xi)$

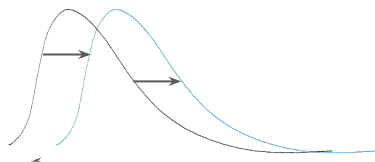
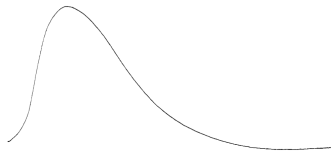
μ = location parameter ~ mean

σ = scale parameter ~ variability

ξ = shape parameter ~ skewness

Extreme precipitation framework

Generalised extreme value distributions (GEV) : block maxima



↑ Location parameter $\mu \rightarrow$ shift

$GEV(\mu, \sigma, \xi)$

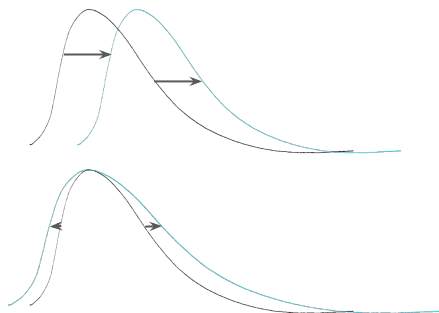
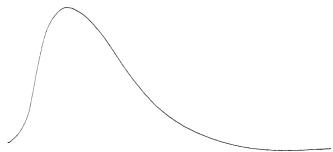
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Extreme precipitation framework

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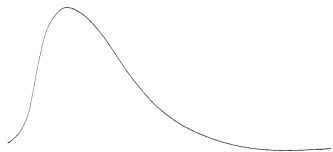
ξ = shape parameter $\sim$ skewness

↑ Location parameter $\mu \rightarrow$ shift

↑ Scale parameter $\sigma \rightarrow$ widening

Extreme precipitation framework

Generalised extreme value distributions (GEV) : block maxima

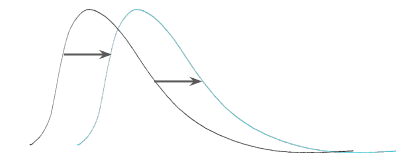


$GEV(\mu, \sigma, \xi)$

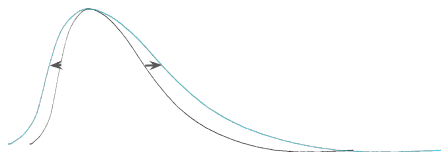
μ = location parameter ~ mean

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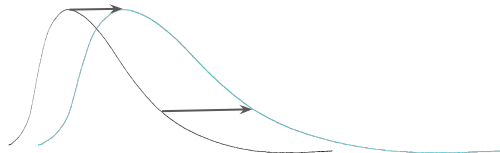
ξ = shape parameter ~ skewness



↑ Location parameter $\mu \rightarrow$ shift

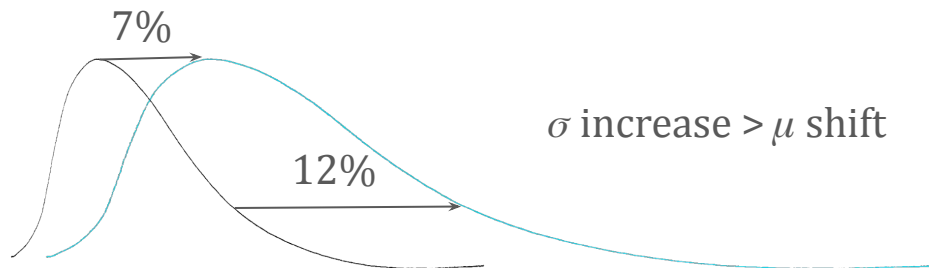


↑ Scale parameter $\sigma \rightarrow$ widening

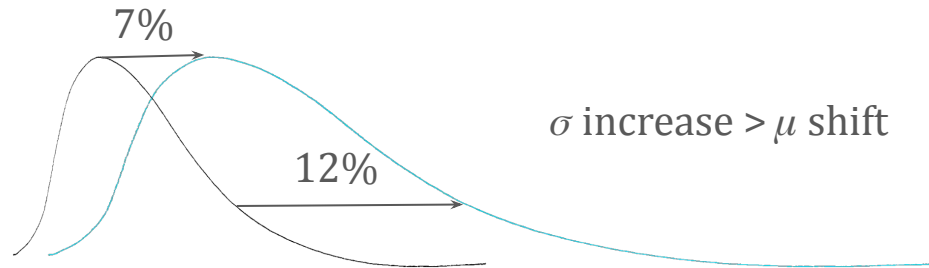


↑ μ and $\sigma \rightarrow$ it's complicated

The key role of variability: RAINE



The key role of variability: RAINE



Rareness Amplified INTensification of Extremes (RAINE)

The RAINE effect

$$F(x) = e^{-t(x)}, \text{ with } t(x) = \left[1 + \xi \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{\xi}}$$

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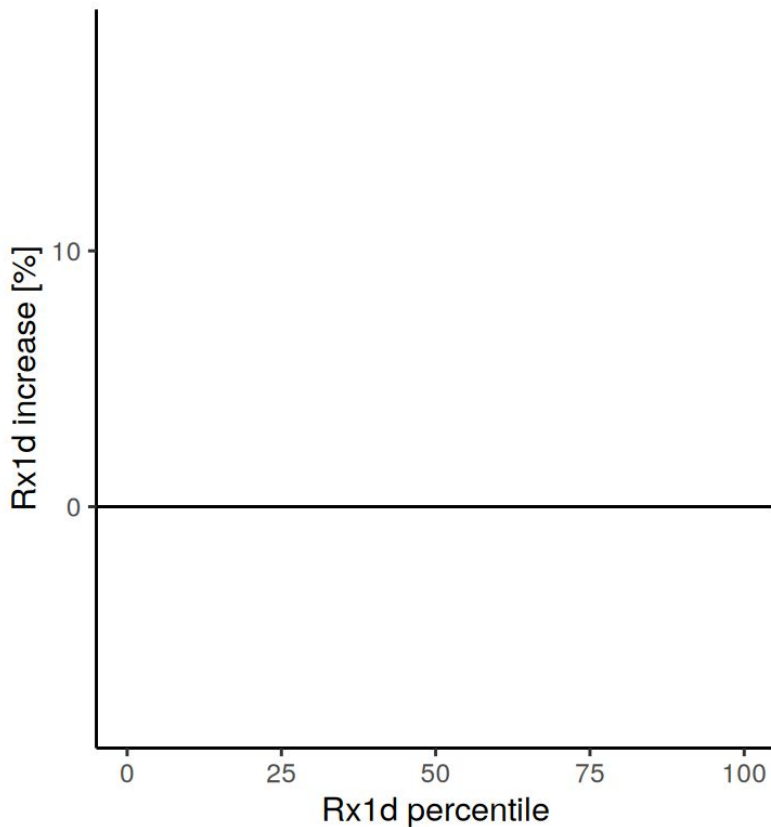
$$\frac{dR_{x1d}}{R_{x1d_0}} = \frac{d\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\frac{\sigma_0}{\mu_0} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{\sigma_0} - \frac{d\mu}{\mu_0} \right) \frac{[-\ln F]^{-\xi} - 1}{\xi}}{1 + \frac{\sigma_0}{\mu_0} \frac{[-\ln F]^{-\xi} - 1}{\xi}}$$

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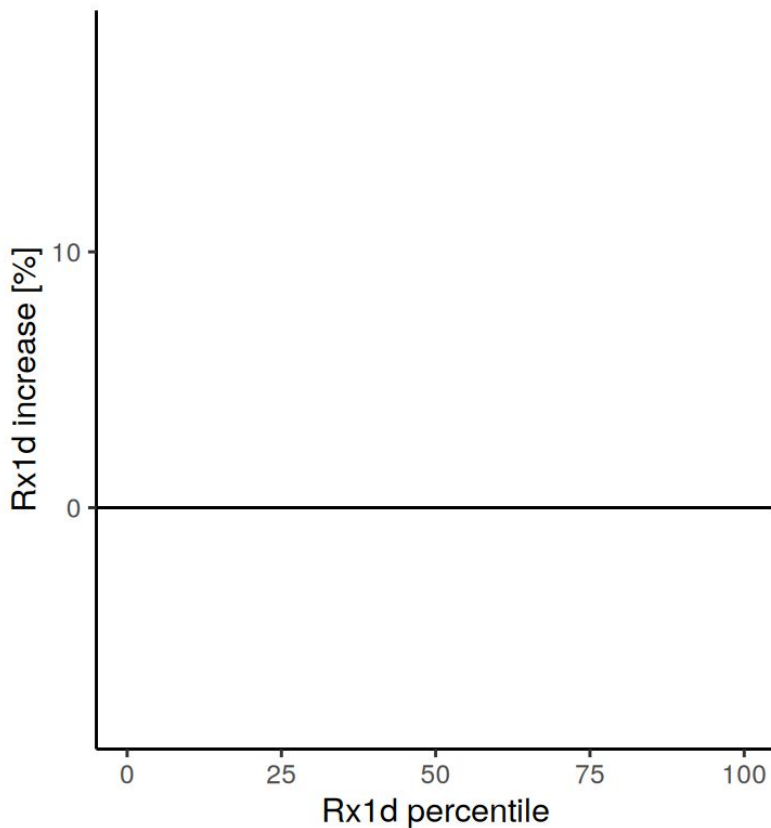


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- 10% mu AND sigma increase
- 10% mu increase
- 10% sigma increase

The RAINE effect



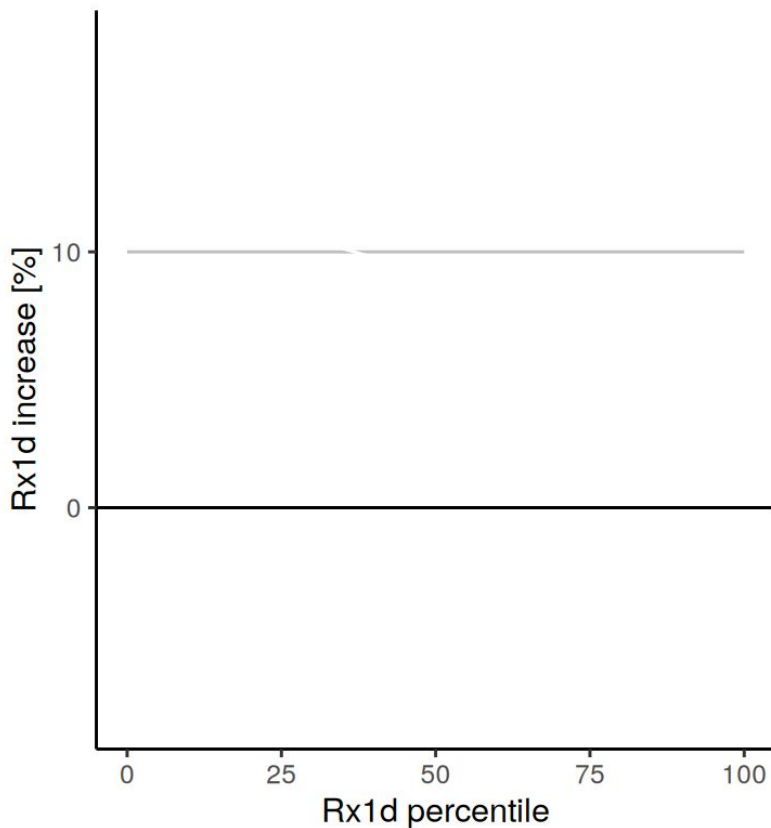
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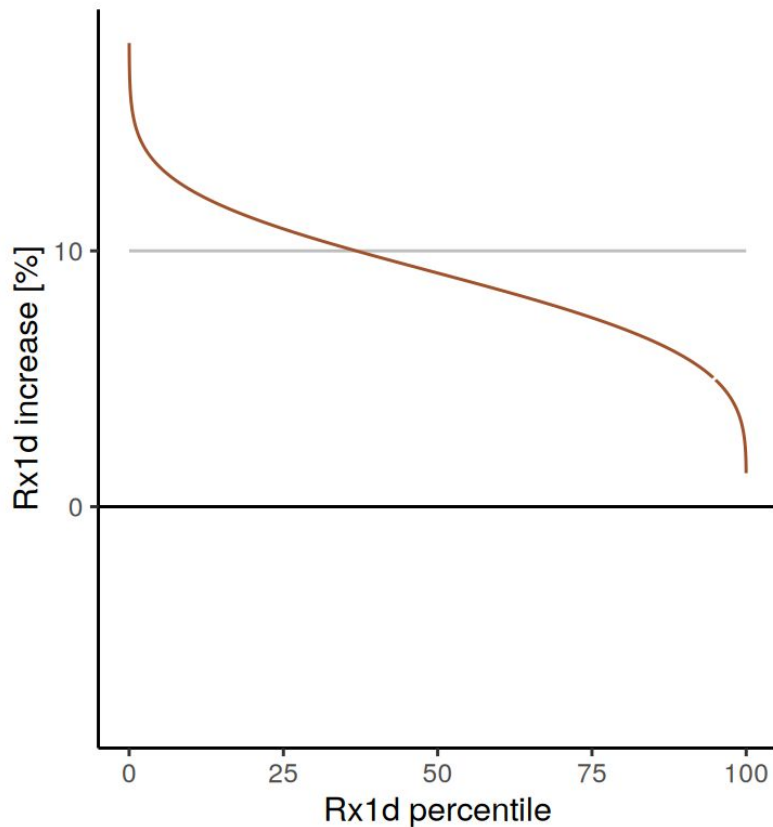


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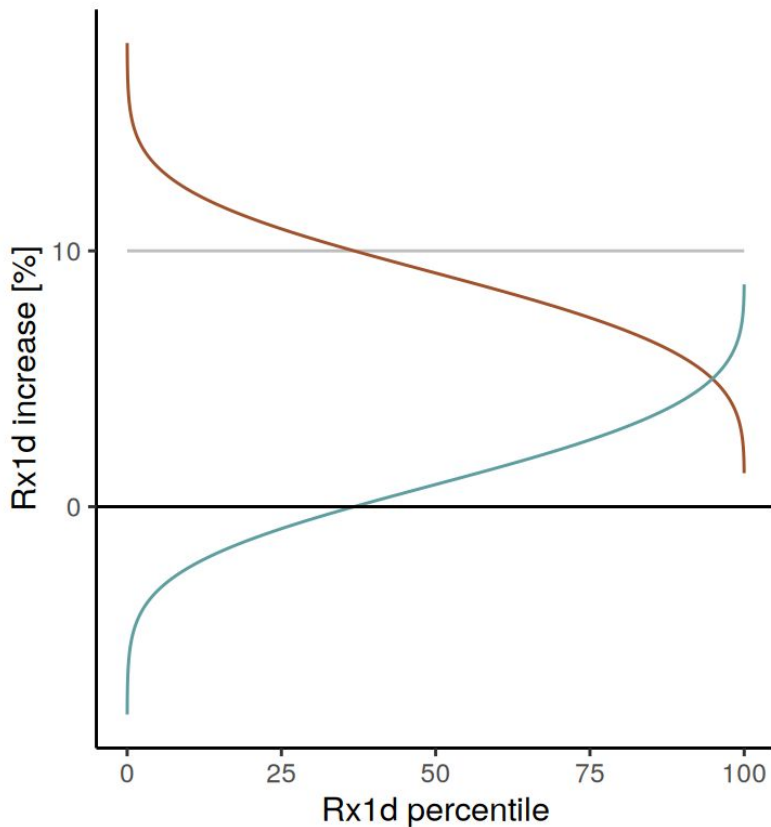
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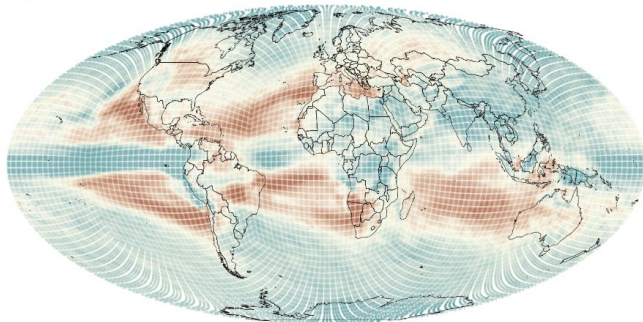
- 10% mu AND sigma increase
- 10% mu increase
- 10% sigma increase

RAINEness in MESACLIP

- Seasonal Rx1d (MJJAS)
- Non-stationary GEVs (linear μ and σ covariates)
- 2006-2100 RCP8.5

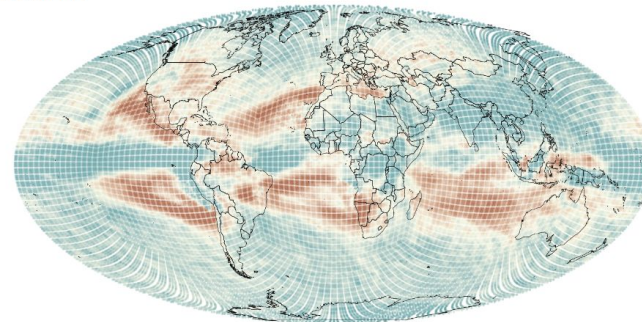
RAINEss in MESACLIP

CESM-LR



Rel intensif. p50 Rx1d ANA
-0.50 -0.25 0.00 0.25 0.50

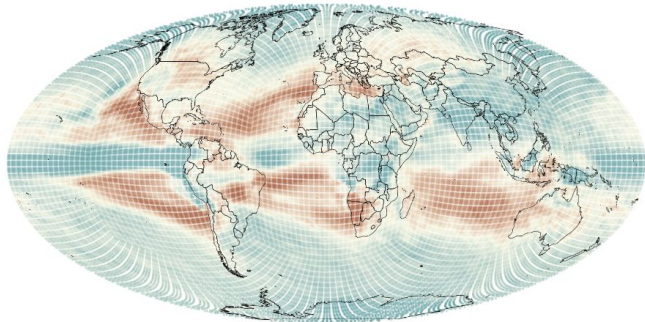
CESM-LR



Rel intensif. p99 Rx1d ANA
-0.50 -0.25 0.00 0.25 0.50

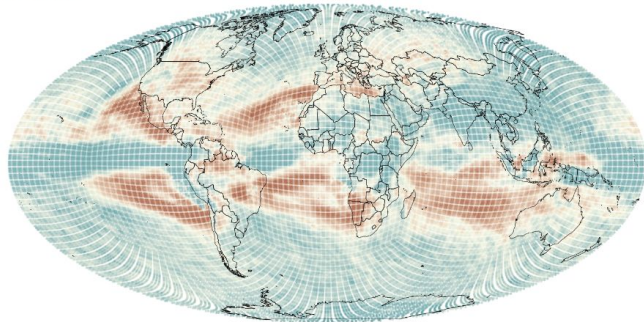
RAINEness in MESACLIP LR

CESM-LR

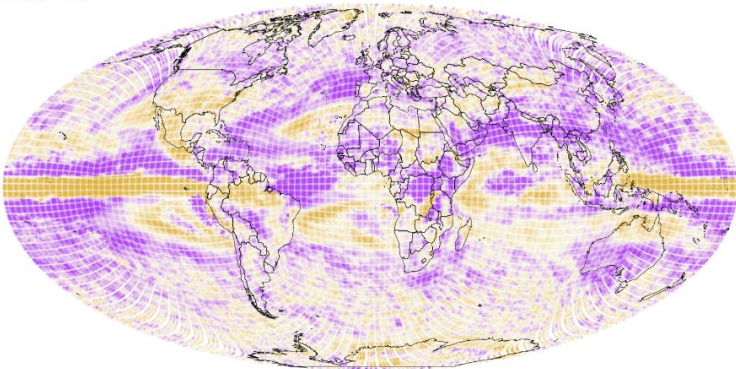


Rel intensif. p50 Rx1d ANA
 -0.50 -0.25 0.00 0.25 0.50

CESM-LR



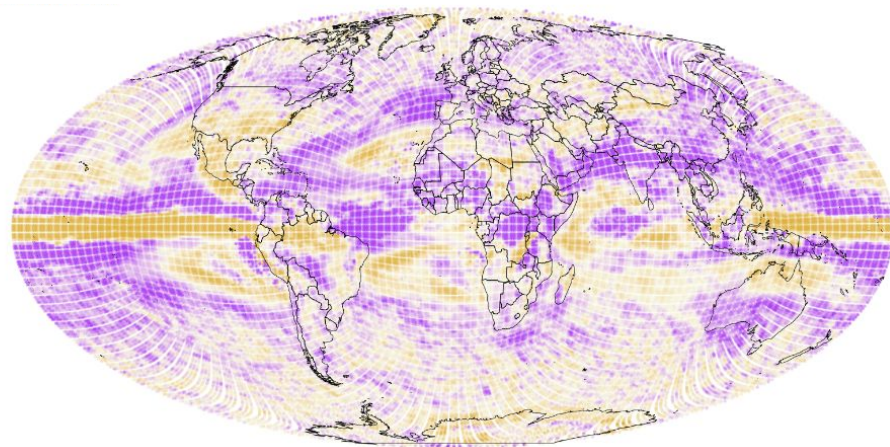
Rel intensif. p99 Rx1d ANA
 -0.50 -0.25 0.00 0.25 0.50



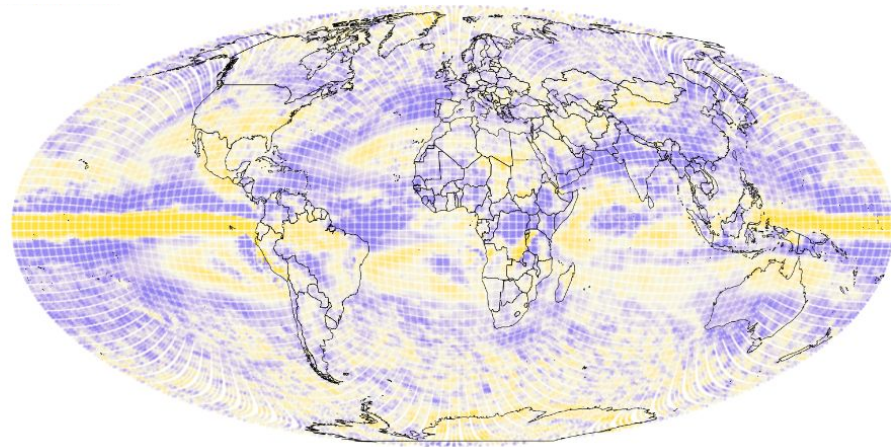
Rel intensif. p99-p50 Rx1d ANA
 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2

RAINEness in MESACLIP

$$\frac{dR_{x1d}}{R_{x1d_0}} = \frac{d\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\frac{\sigma_0}{\mu_0} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{\sigma_0} - \frac{d\mu}{\mu_0} \right) \frac{[-\ln F]^{-\xi} - 1}{\xi}}{1 + \frac{\sigma_0}{\mu_0} \frac{[-\ln F]^{-\xi} - 1}{\xi}}$$



Rel intensif. p99-p50 Rx1d ANA
 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2



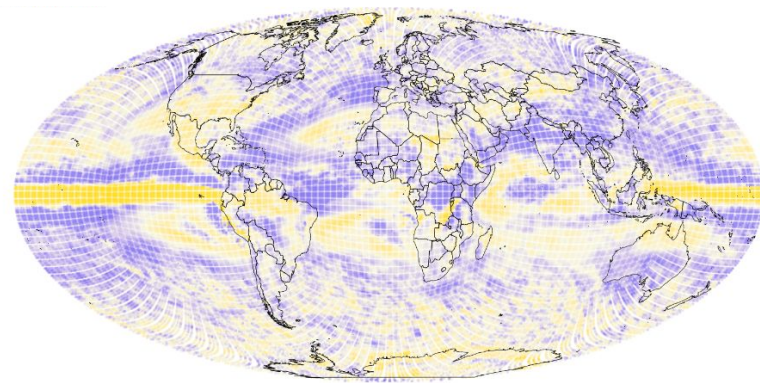
dSigma_r-dMu_r
 -0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4

What explains the pattern?

- Thermodynamics, Clausius-Clapeyron → not skewed
- Dynamics
 - CAPE?
 - MSE?
 - Updraft?
 - Moisture convergence?
 - Persistence?

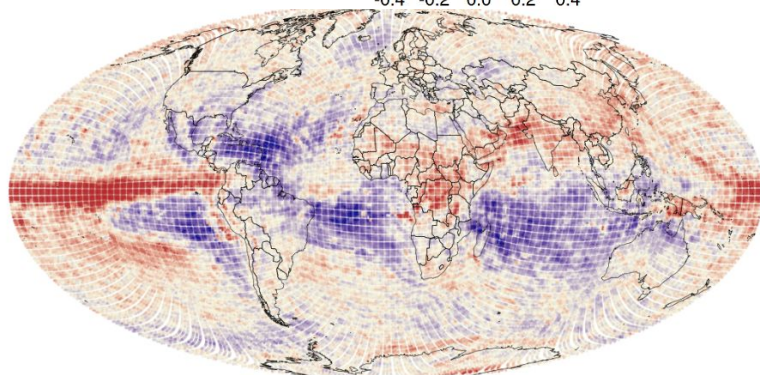
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$d\text{Sigma}_r - d\text{Mu}_r$

-0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4



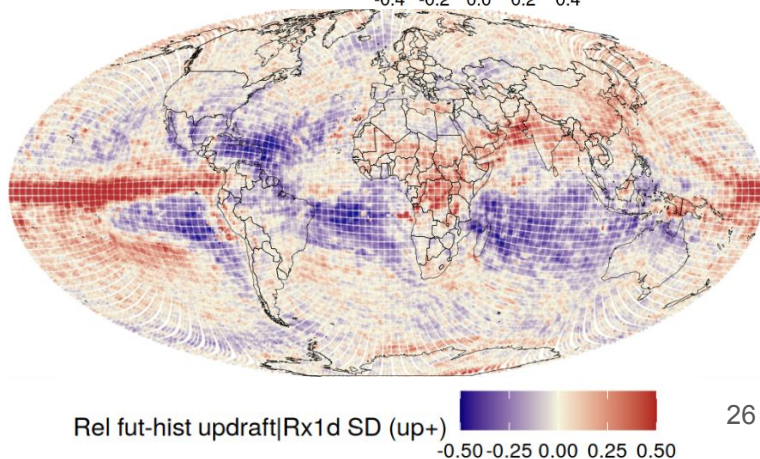
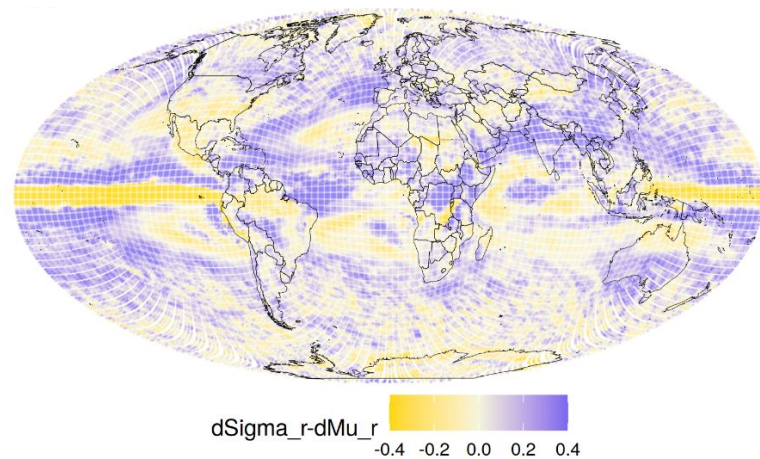
Rel fut-hist updraft|Rx1d SD (up+)

-0.50 -0.25 0.00 0.25 0.50

What explains the pattern?

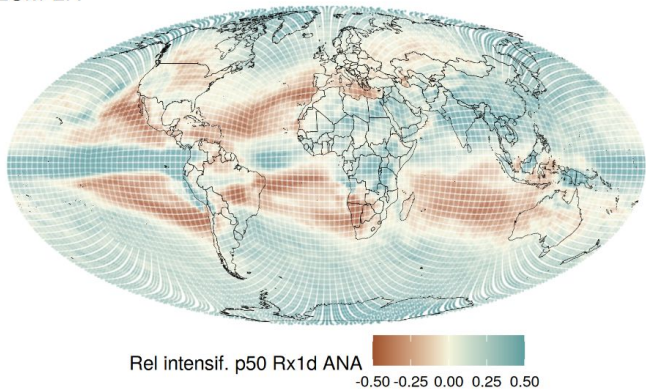
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$\rightarrow$ High resolution

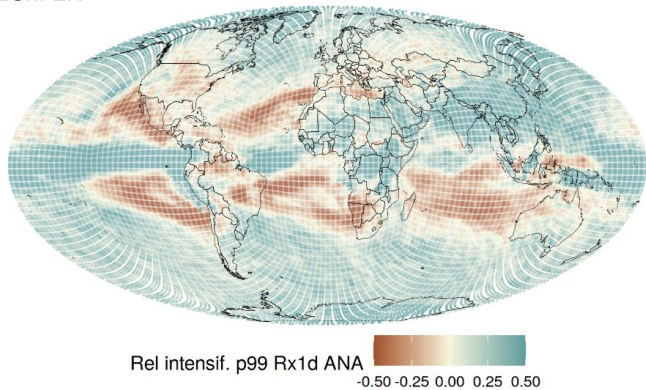


RAINEness in MESACLIP HR

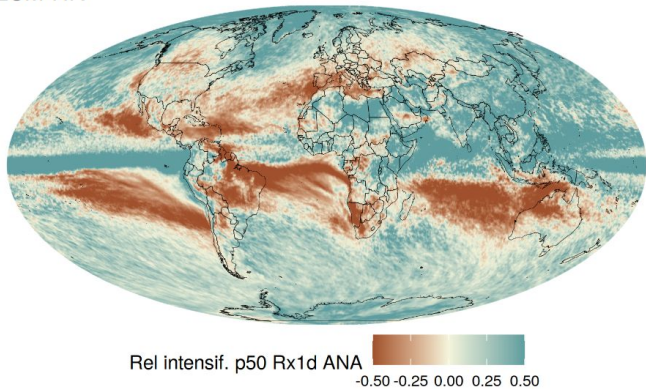
CESM-LR



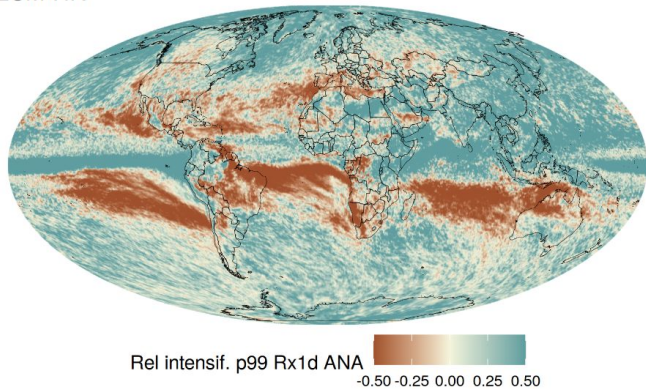
CESM-LR



CESM-HR

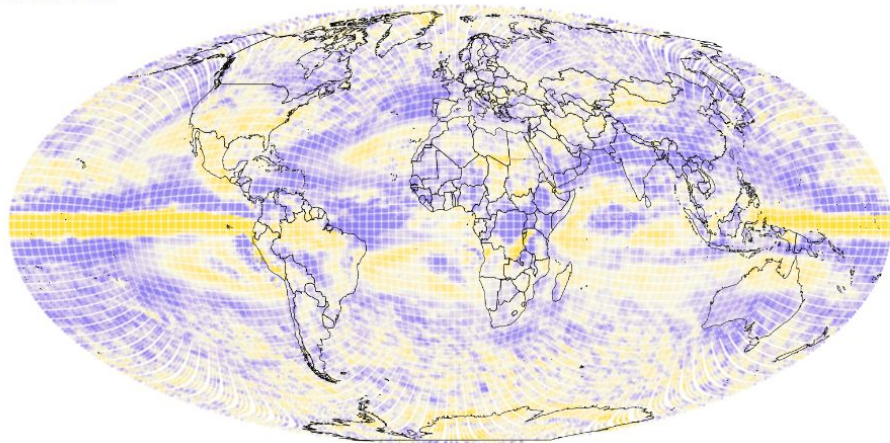


CESM-HR

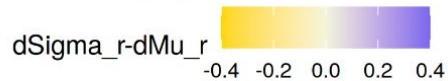
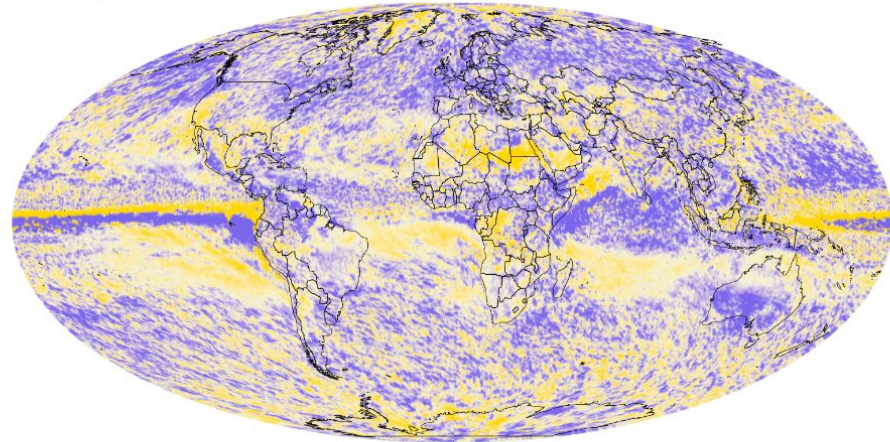


RAINEness in MESACLIP HR

- More localised features
- Stronger RAINE MJJAS NH
- Differences tropics
- Caveat: 3 members



CESM-HR



RAINE conclusions & outlook

- Simple statistical diagnostic for potential extreme precipitation hotspot regions
- Key driver: increasing variability of extremes
- Yet to find predictors
- Goal: constrain models & observations

