



A useful framework for understanding regional mean precipitation change under warming: the role of water cycling rate

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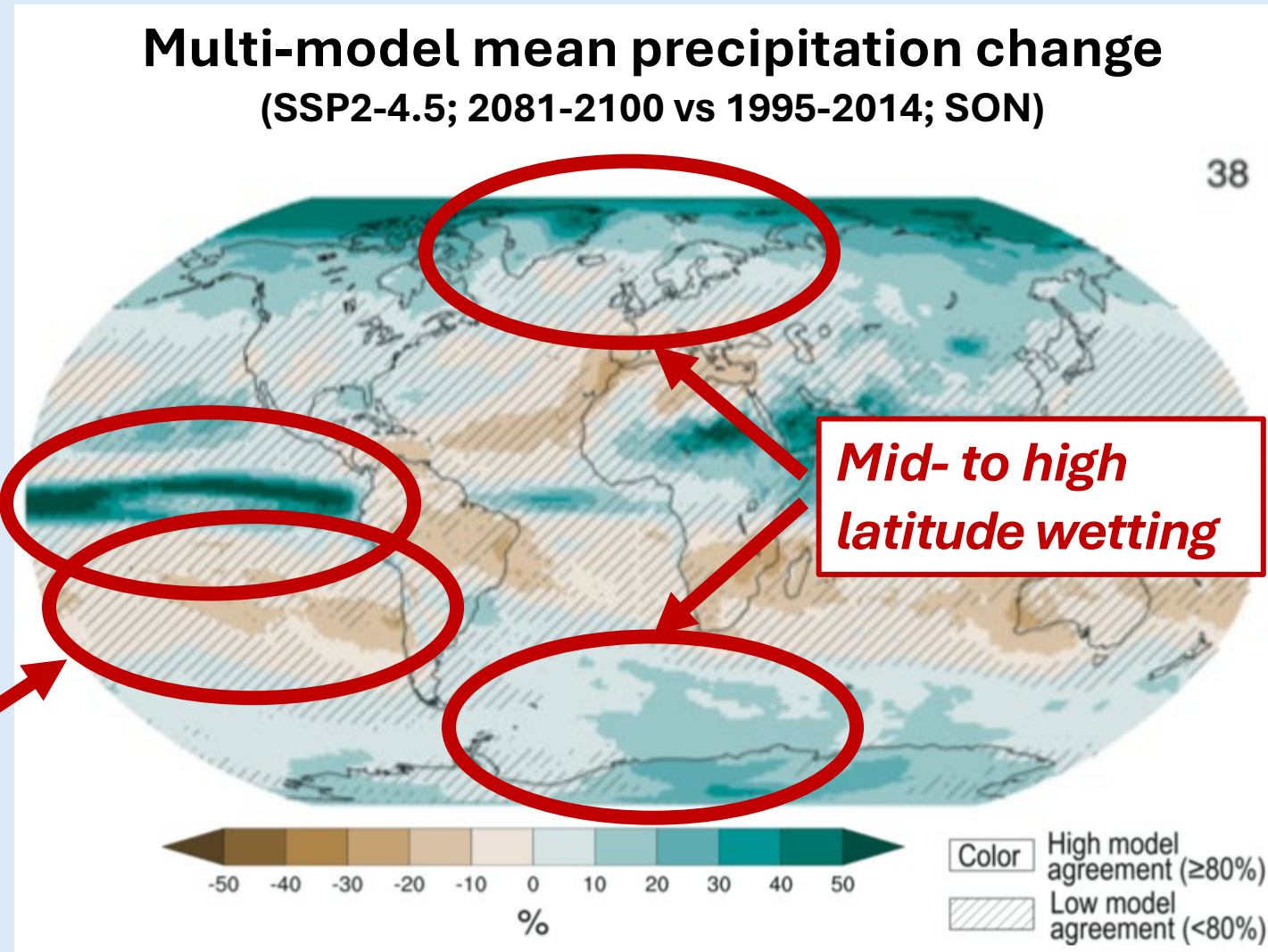
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ESMs tend to agree on the general spatial pattern of annual mean precipitation change

- *Generally, expect similar change as moisture divergence: 'wet-get-wetter, dry-get-dryer'*

Deep tropic wetting

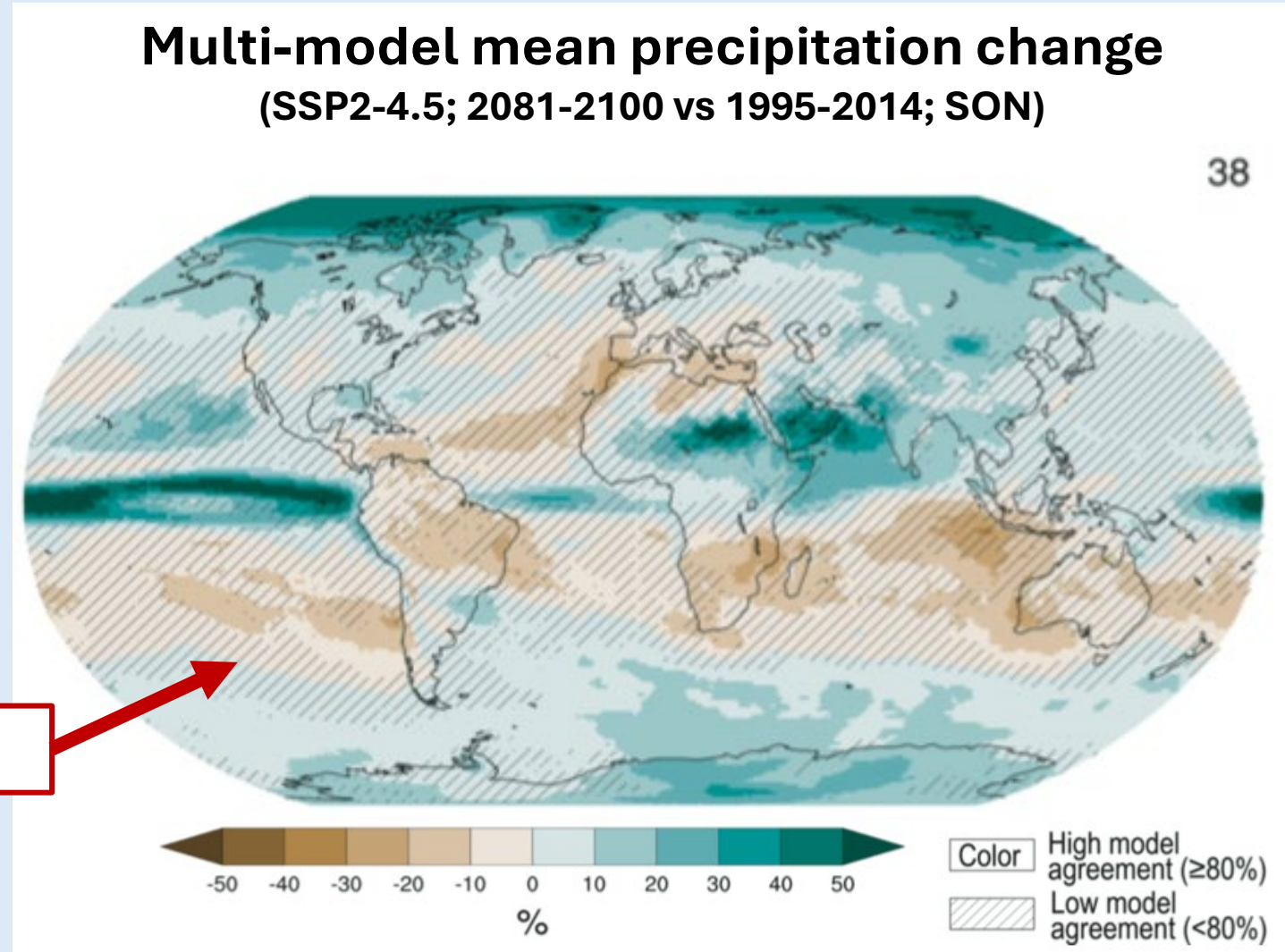
Subtropical drying



However, little agreement between ESMs on specifics

- *Little agreement on even direction of change*

Stippling = low model agreement



(IPCC AR6 WG1, Ch. 8)

- Can we develop a ***comprehensive*** and ***mechanistic*** framework for why the spatial pattern of mean precipitation changes under warming?
- Can we understand these changes as a set of **intuitive physical drivers**?
- Which of these drivers are **well-constrained amongst ESMs and scenarios**?

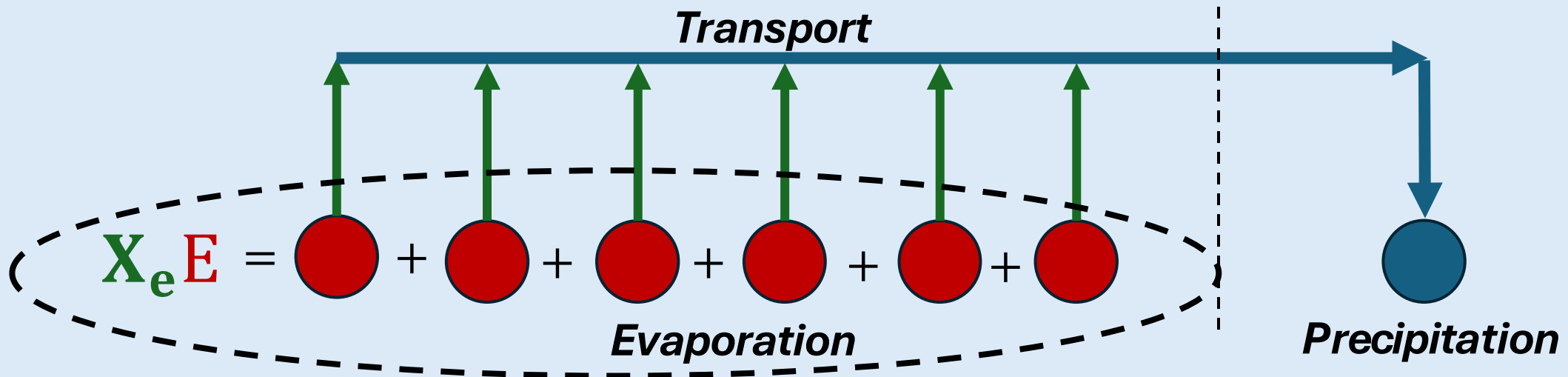
Precipitation as the aggregate of moisture transported from all evaporation sources

Following Singh et al. (2016):

Fraction of moisture evaporated from each source precipitated at each location

$$\overbrace{X_e} \underbrace{E} = P$$

Evaporation amount from each source



Precipitation as the aggregate of moisture transported from all evaporation sources

Following Singh et al. (2016):

$$P = X_e E$$

**Changes in mean
precipitation the
result of:**

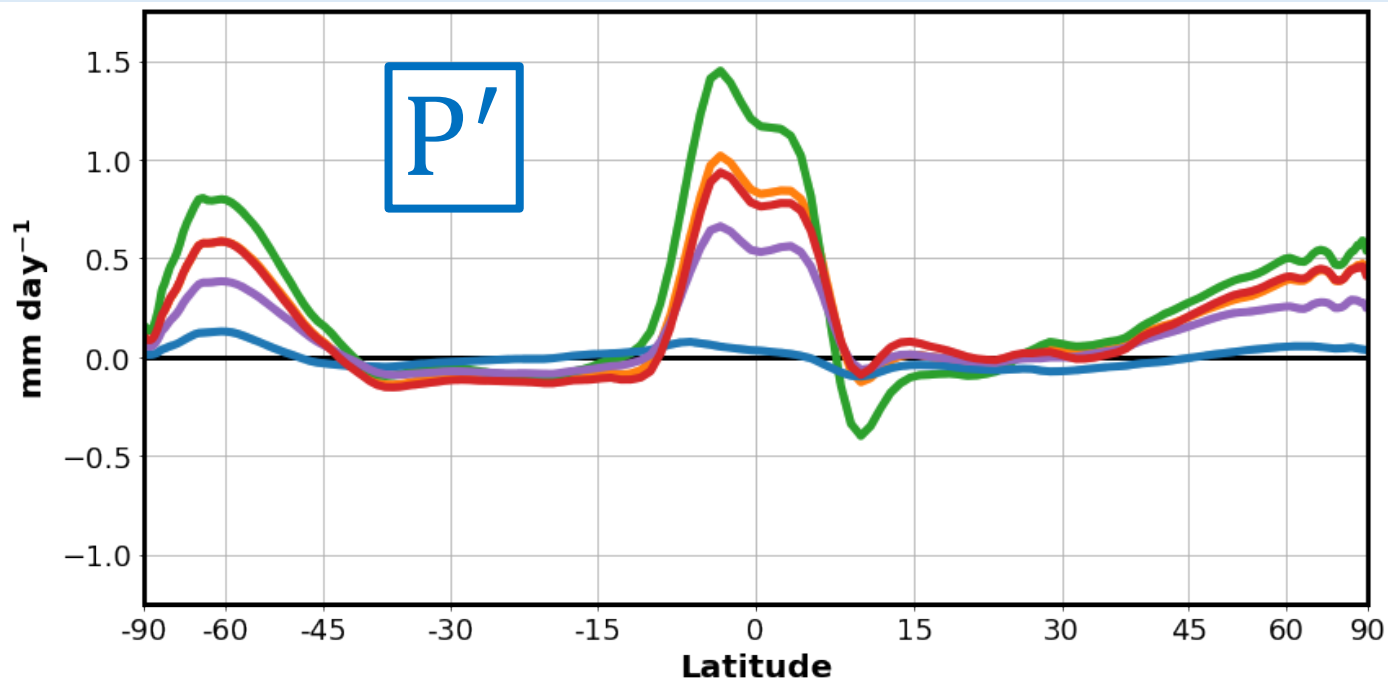
$$P' = \underbrace{X_e E'} + \underbrace{X'_e E}$$

*Change in source
evaporation
amount*

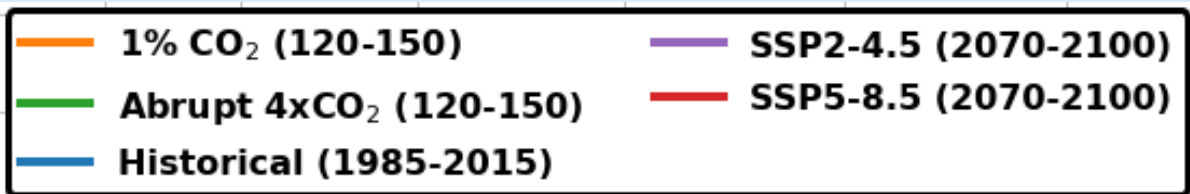
*Redistribution of where
moisture from each source
region precipitates*

Spatial pattern of precipitation change dominated by precipitation redistribution ($X'_e E$)

$$P' \approx X_e E' + X'_e E$$

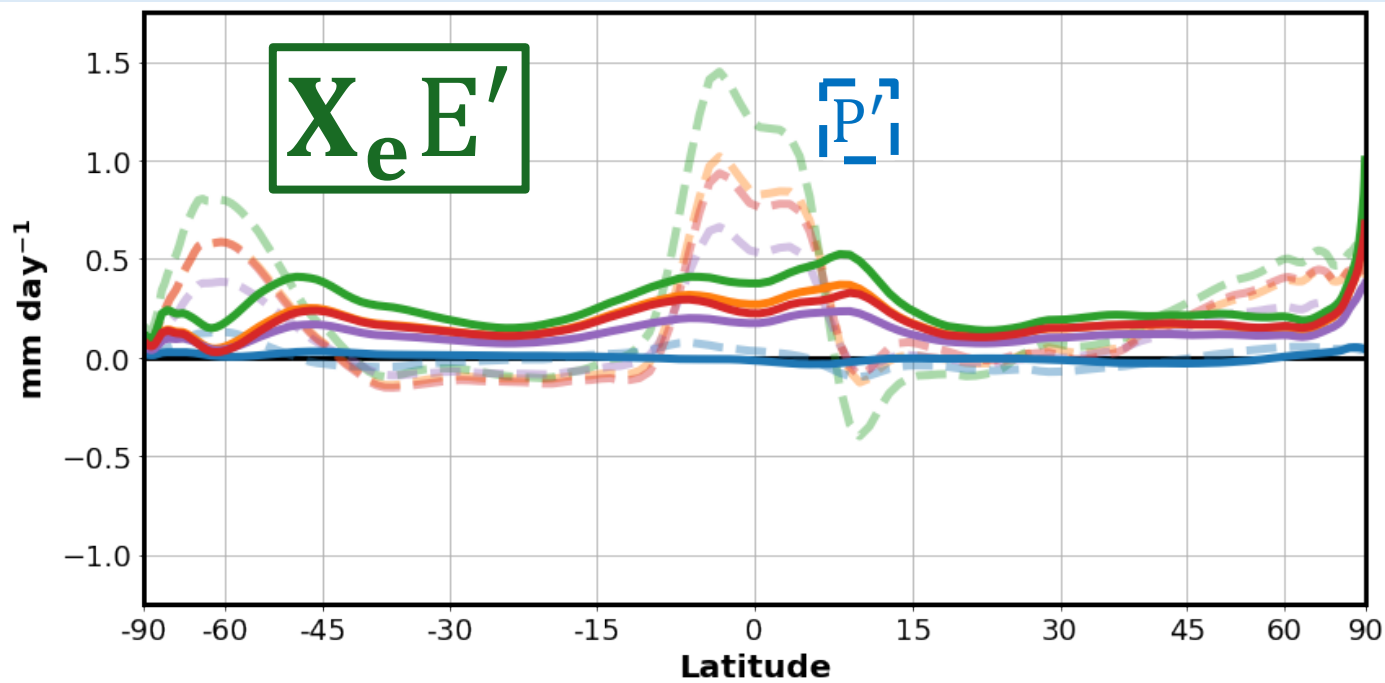


Multi-model mean precipitation response

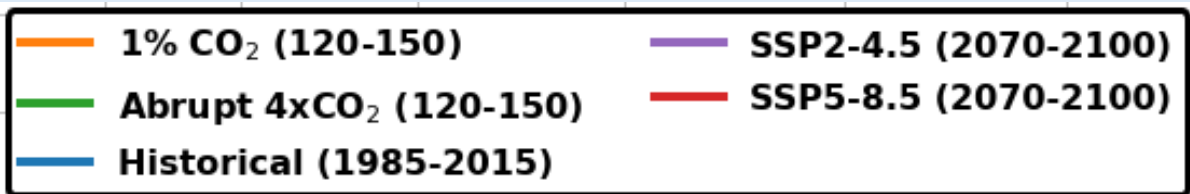


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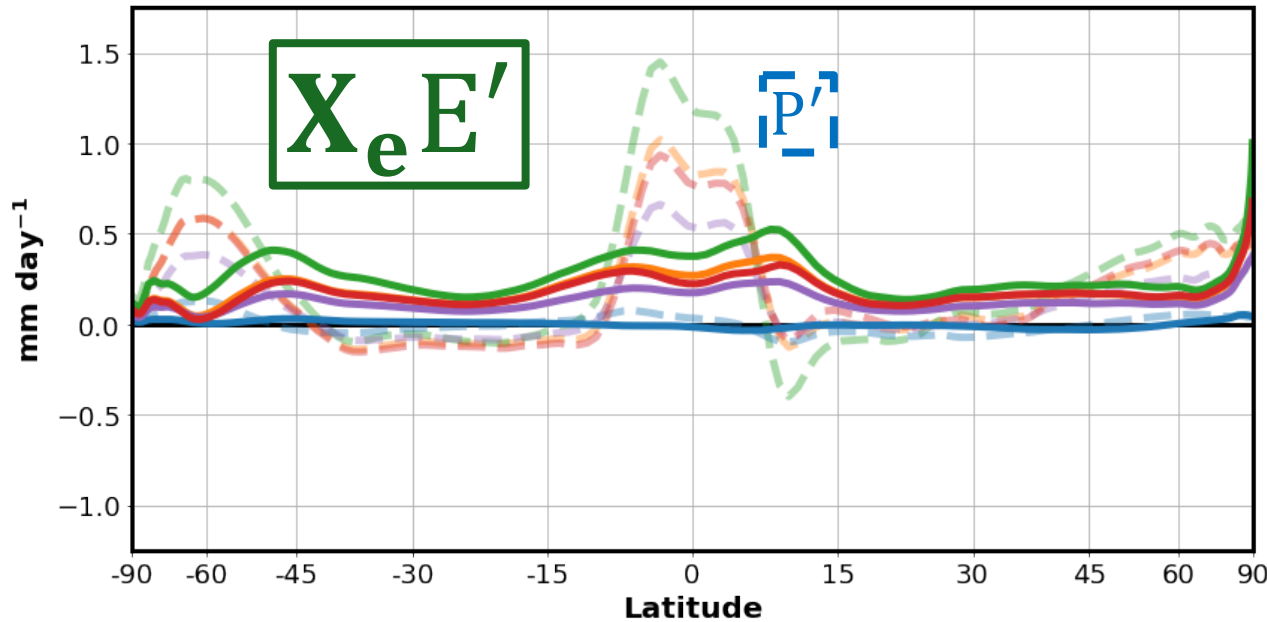


Driven by increased evaporation amount

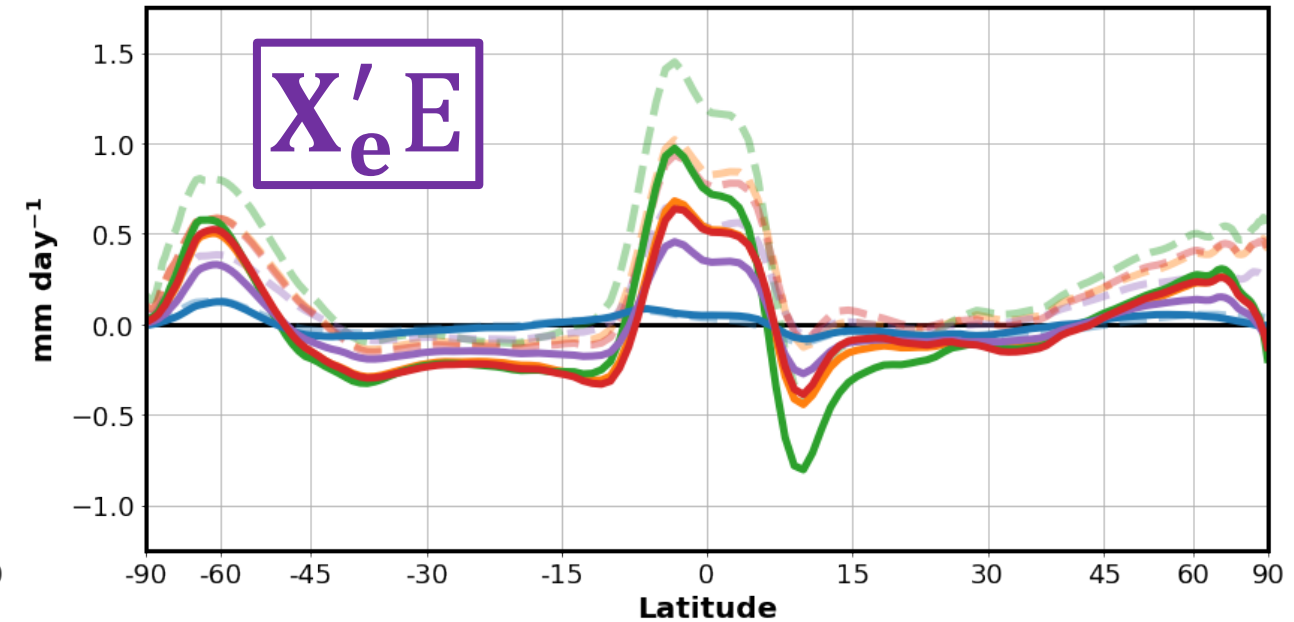


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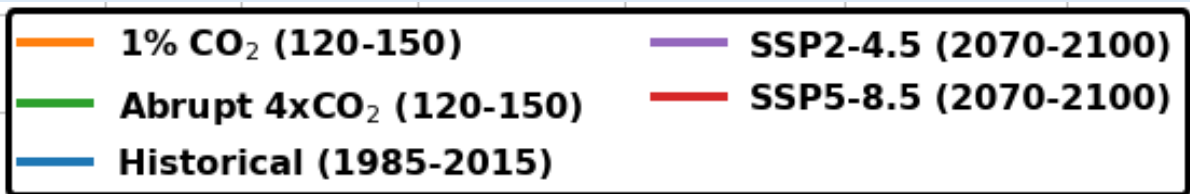
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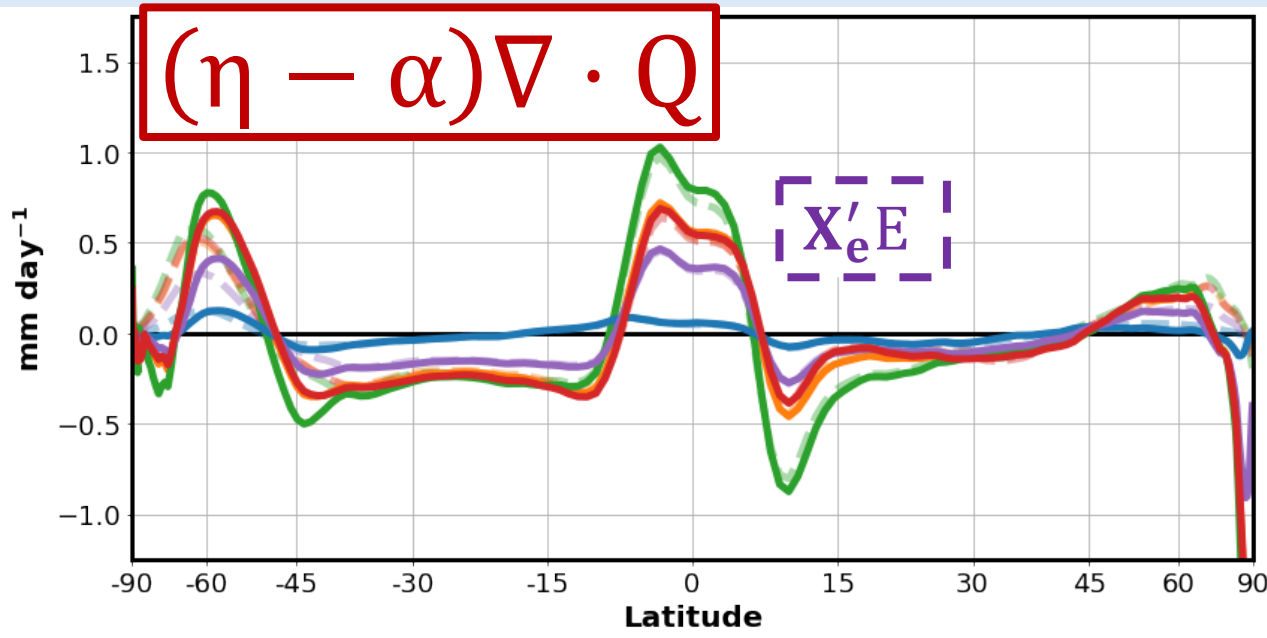


Driven by redistribution of precipitation location



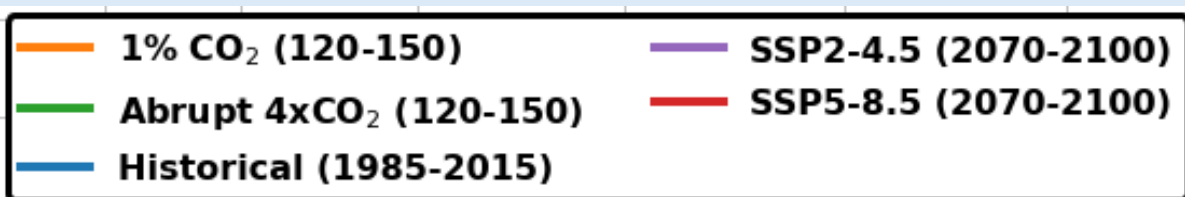
Precipitation redistribution ($X'_e E$) dominated by locally disparate response in evaporation (η) and moisture divergence (α)

$$X'_e E \approx (\eta - \alpha) \nabla \cdot Q$$



$$\eta \equiv \frac{E'}{E}$$

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{\nabla \cdot Q'}{\nabla \cdot Q}$$



*Check out our upcoming manuscript for full derivation!

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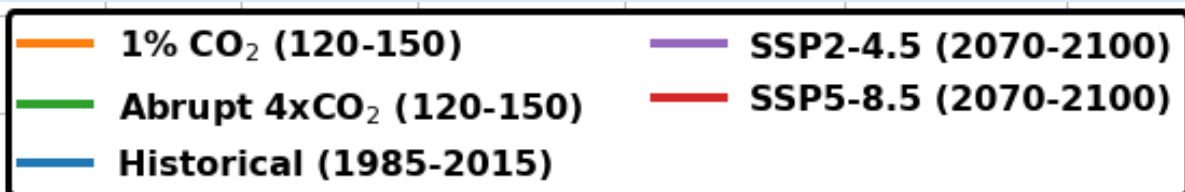
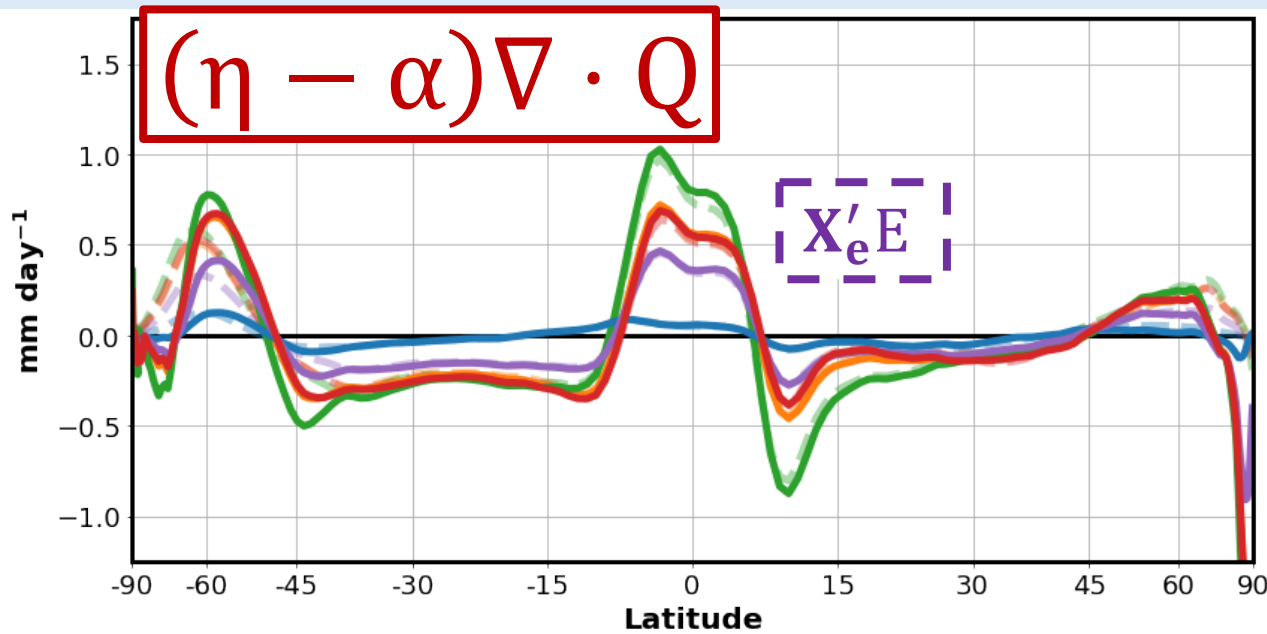
$$\eta \equiv \frac{E'}{E} \quad \alpha \equiv \frac{\nabla \cdot Q'}{\nabla \cdot Q}$$

Recognizing:

- α can be approximated using humidity change
- α and η are roughly constant globally

$$(\eta - \alpha) \nabla \cdot Q \approx \underbrace{\bar{\gamma}' / \bar{\gamma}} \nabla \cdot Q$$

**GLOBAL WATER
CYCLING RATE**



*Check out our upcoming manuscript for full derivation!

Global water cycling rate adjustment ($\bar{\gamma}'$) explains important aspects of precipitation redistribution ($X'_e E$)

$$X'_e E \approx \bar{\gamma}' / \bar{\gamma} \nabla \cdot Q$$

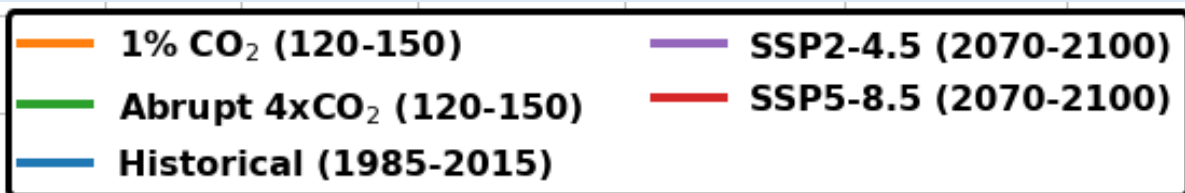
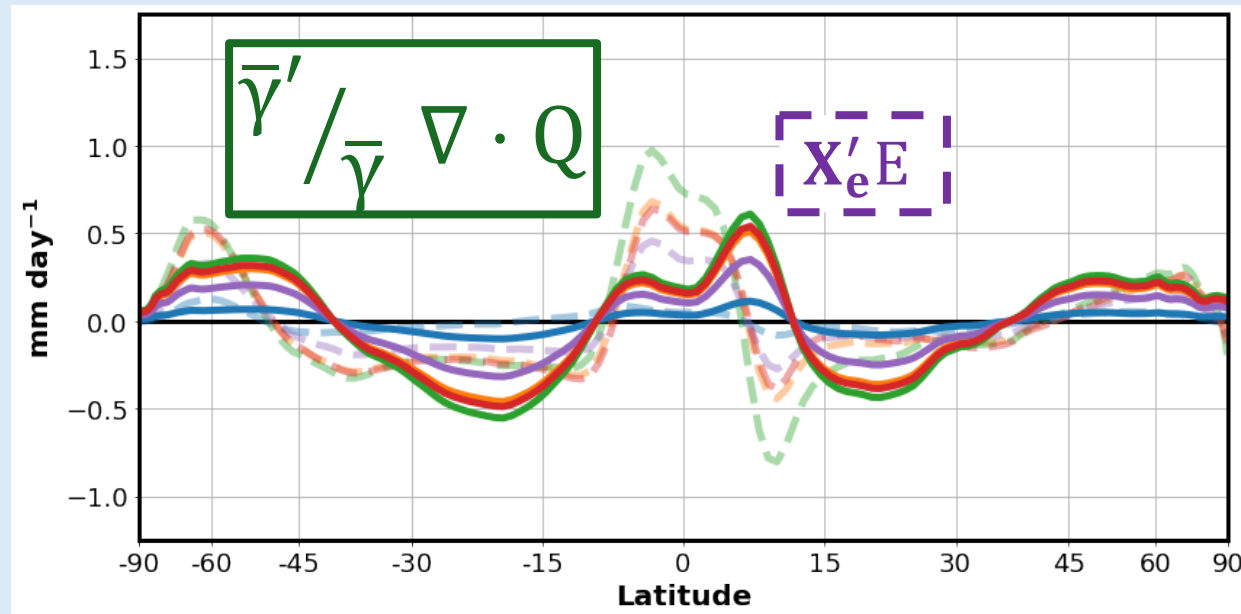
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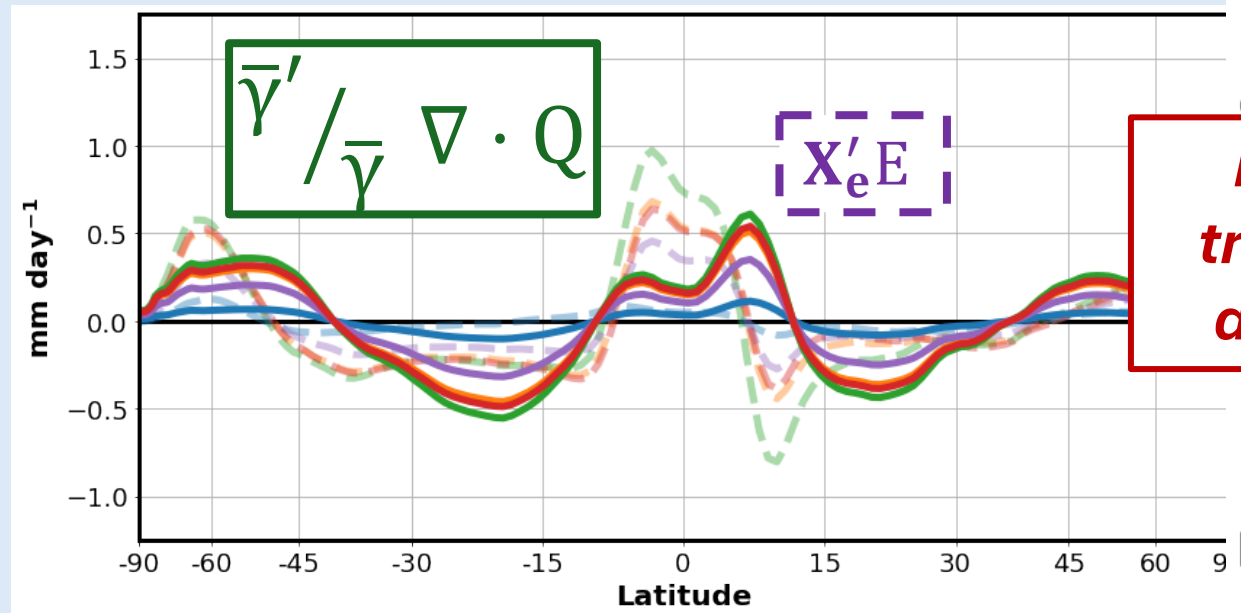
GLOBAL WATER CYCLING RATE



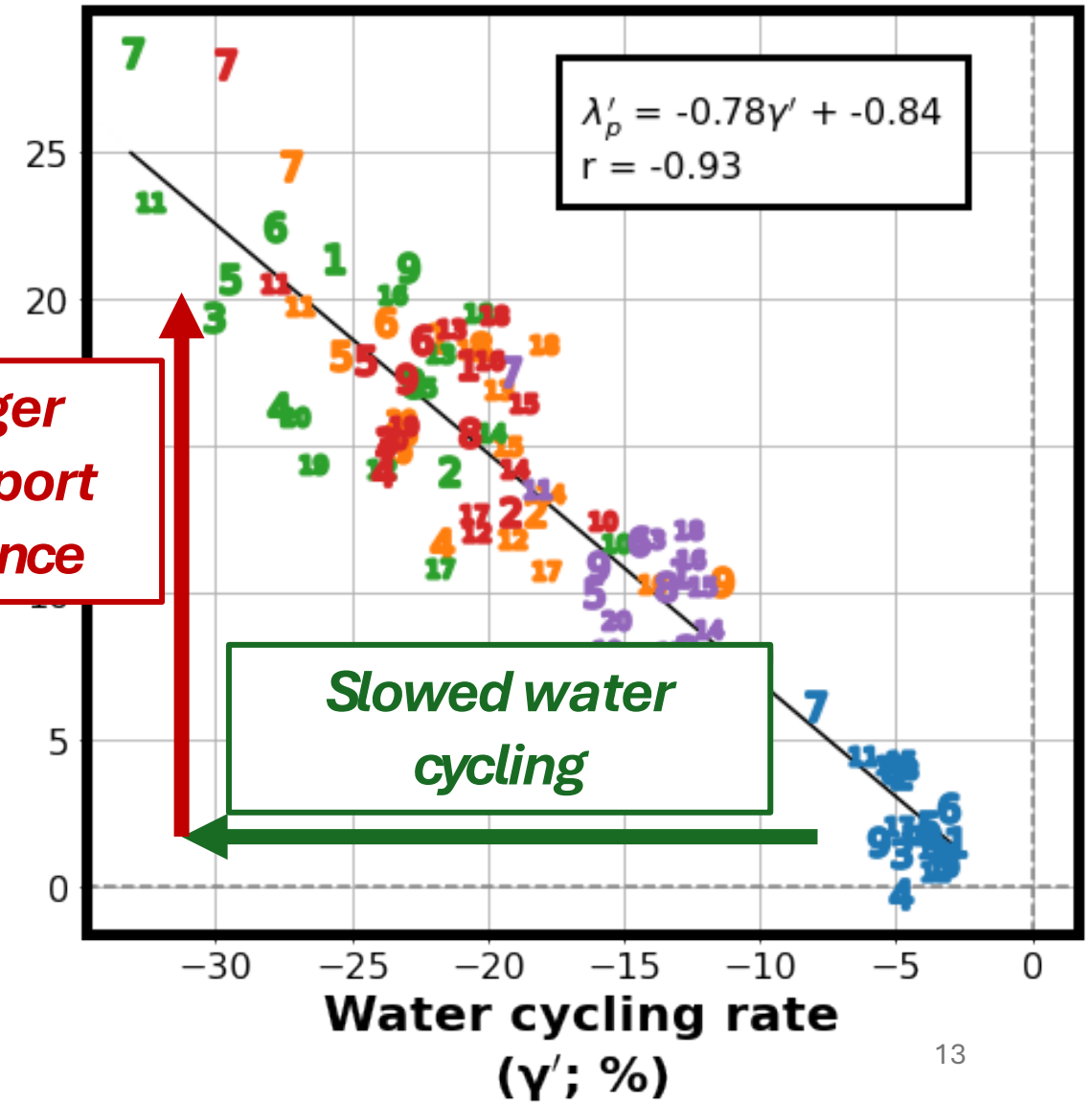
*Check out our upcoming manuscript for full derivation!

Slowed water cycling rate results in a *lengthened moisture transport* through atmosphere under warming

$$X'_e E \approx \bar{\gamma}' / \bar{\gamma} \nabla \cdot Q$$

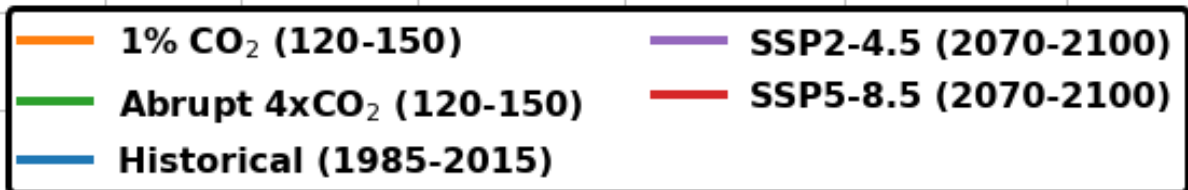
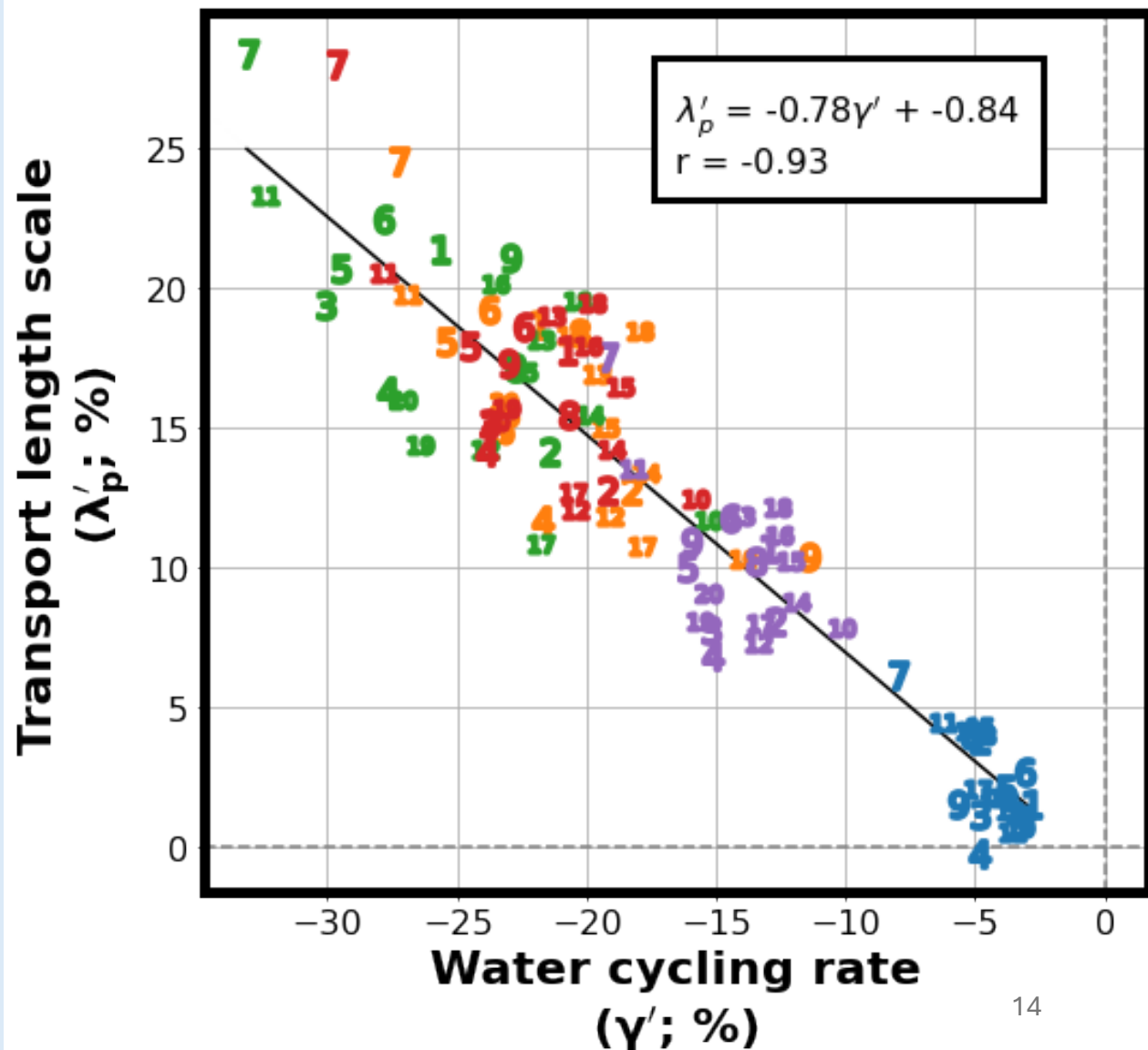


Longer transport distance

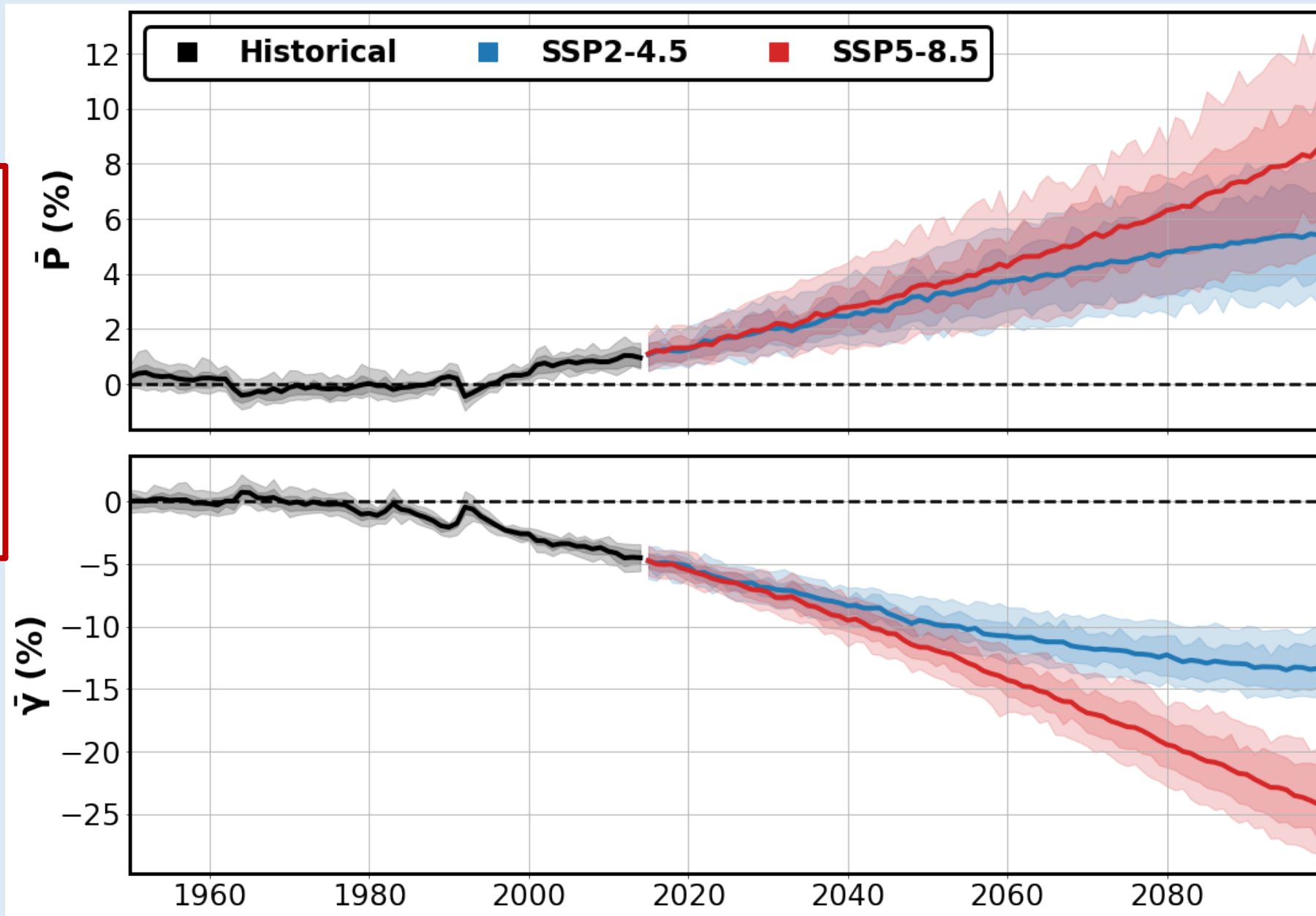


- 1% CO₂ (120-150)
- Abrupt 4xCO₂ (120-150)
- Historical (185-2015)
- SSP2-4.5 (2070-2100)
- SSP5-8.5 (2070-2100)

*Reduced water cycling rate and corresponding transport distance increase **robust across all models and scenarios***



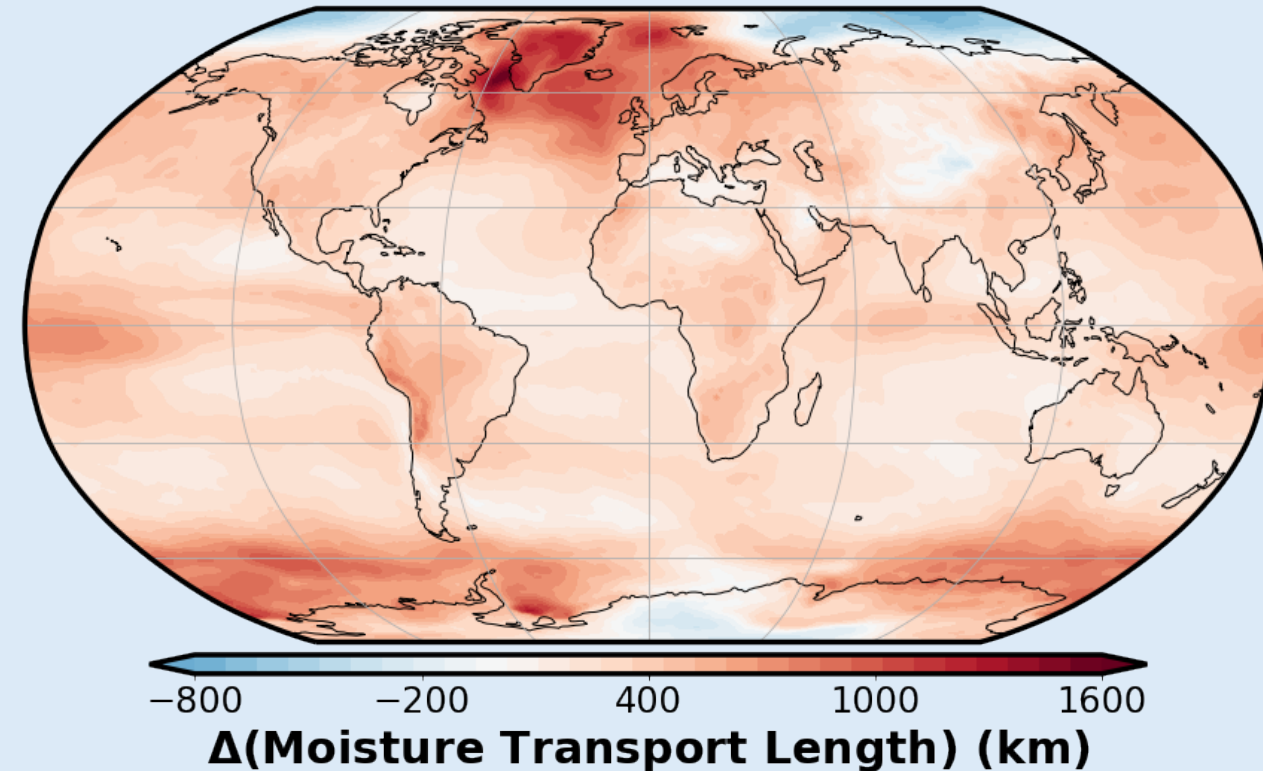
*Global water
cycling rate
has large
simulated S/N*



An opportunity:

- We can directly compute water cycling rates and transport distances in CESM
- iCESM1 (isotope-enabled version) allows for the simulation of source tracers – can investigate changes in moisture transport distance
- Recent developments have allowed for direct computation of residence times (or cycling rates) in CAM6 (*Fiorella et al., 2021*)

iCESM1.2:
2070-2100 vs. 1950-1980



If you would like to discuss further

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***Also watch for our upcoming
manuscript submissions***



