

Hypothesis

Rate of climate warming is dependent on pattern of the warming, due to radiative feedbacks (e.g. Armour et al., 2013)

Methods	Mechanically Decoupled Model (MDM)	Fully Coupled Model (FCM)
Historical	CAM6	CAM6
forcing in CESM2	$\left[ \bar{\bar{Q}}_{buoy} + Q'_{buoy} \right] \bar{\tau}$	$\oint \bar{Q}_{buoy} + Q'_{buoy} \qquad \downarrow \bar{\tau} + \tau'$

- The ocean redistributes heat
- The ocean is forced by winds
- Changes to the wind patterns could drive ocean heat redistribution, and feed back onto the atmosphere

POP2 POP2 x 20 x 50

Difference between the two ensemble means isolates forced response to wind driven ocean redistribution of heat

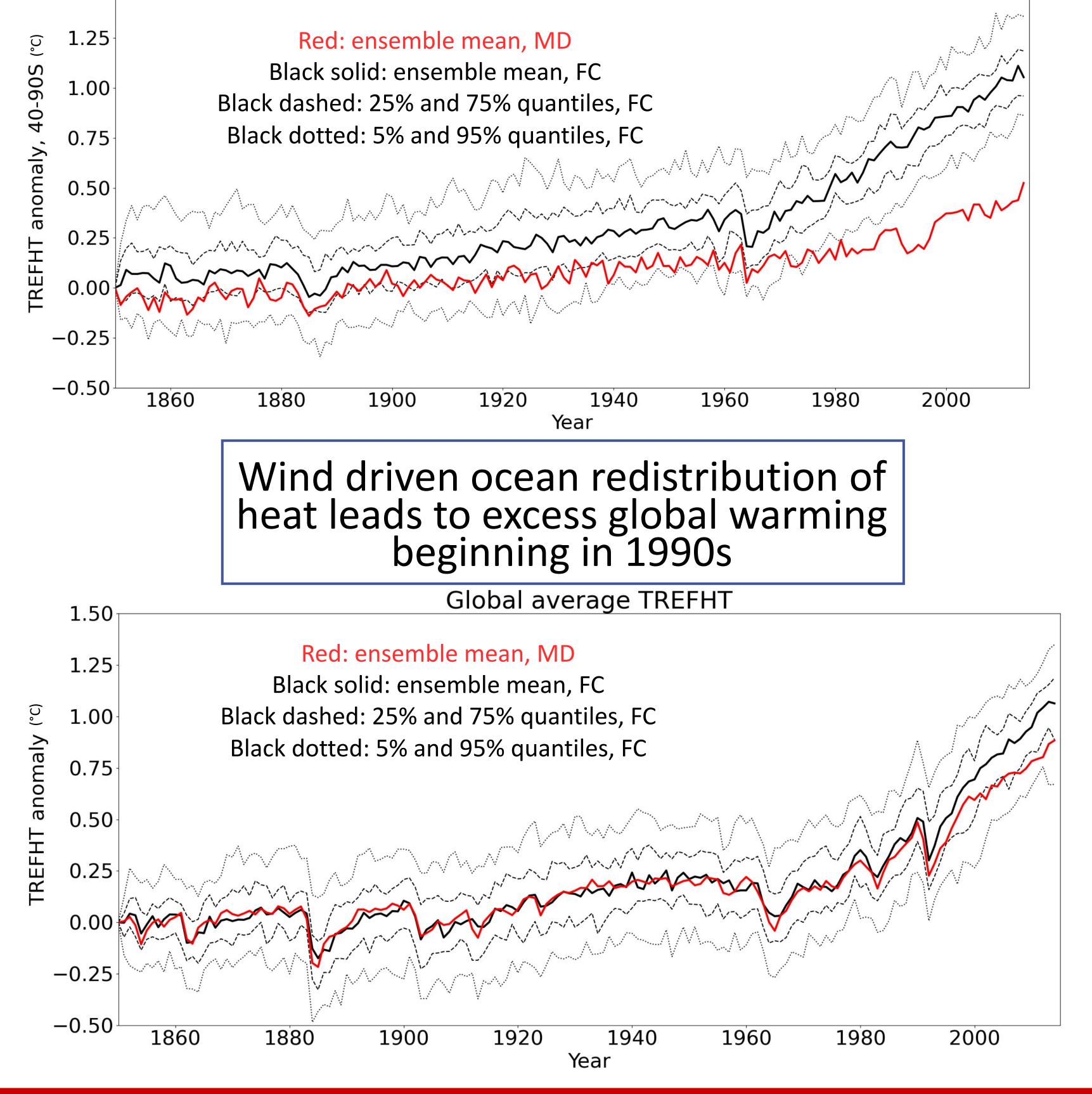
## Results

Wind driven ocean redistribution of heat leads to excess Southern Ocean warming beginning in 1960s

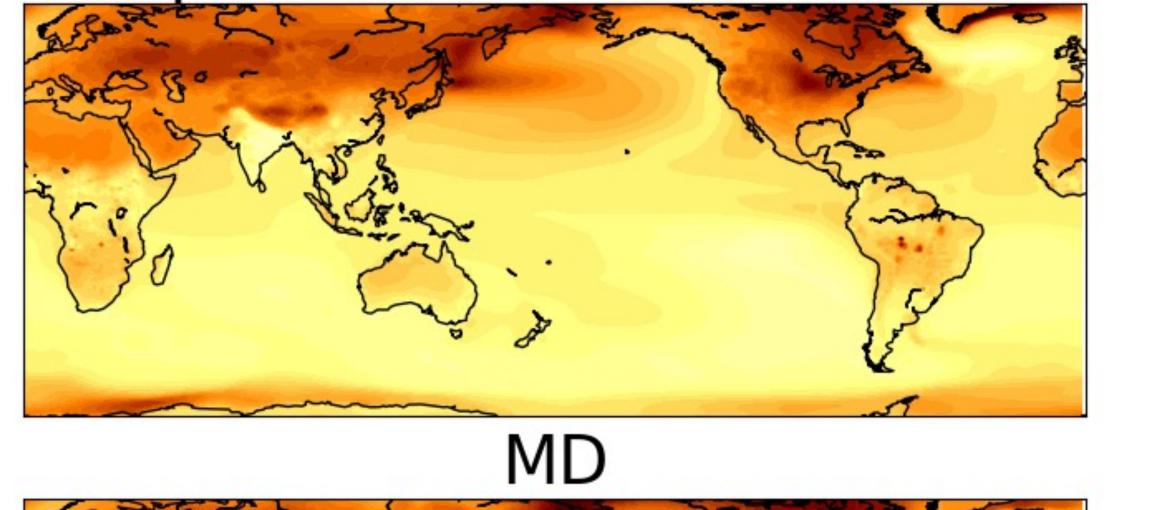
Southern Ocean TREFHT

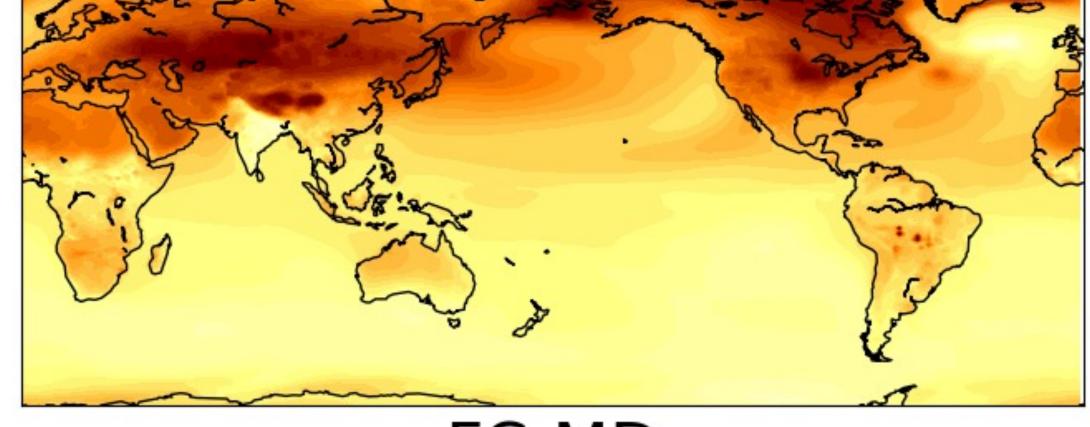
Over satellite record, wind driven ocean redistribution of heat leads to more warming over N and S America, tropical Indian Ocean

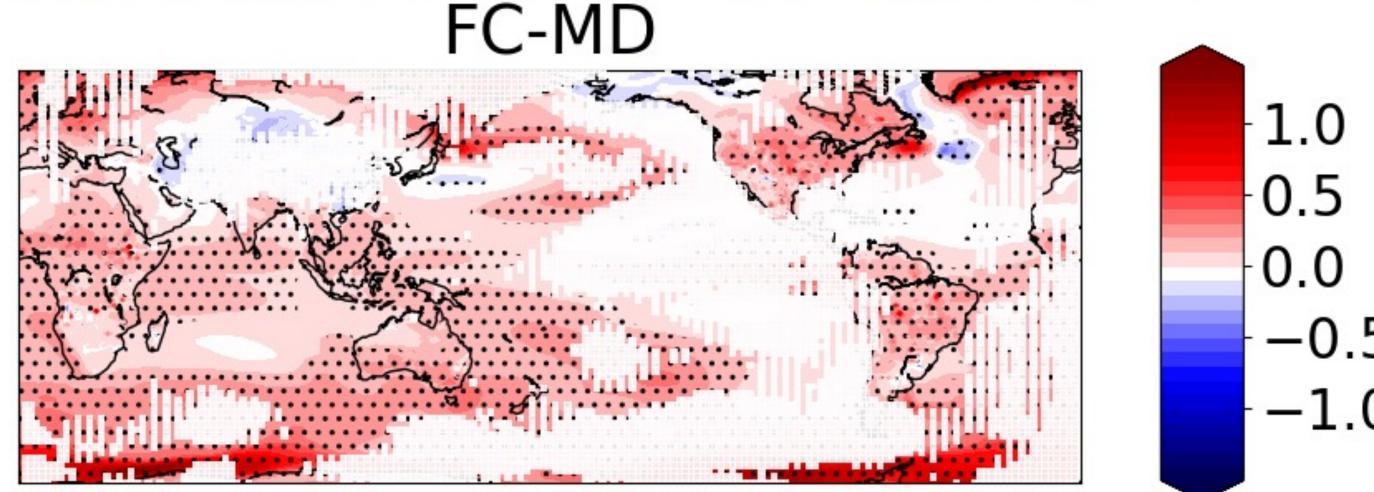
Wind driven ocean redistribution of heat shifts location of Kuroshio Extension warming maximum and N Atlantic warming minimum

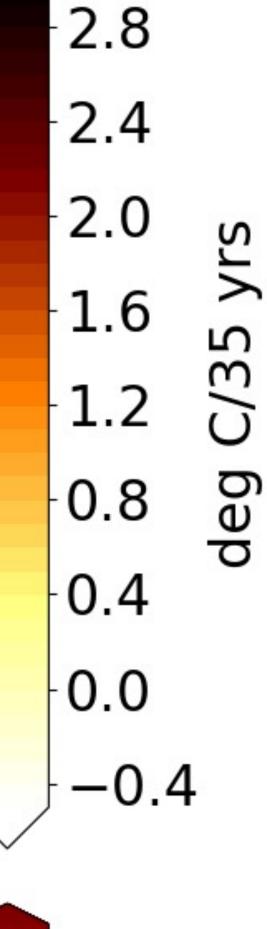


## Air temperature trend, FC, 1979-2014









Stippling: statistically significant Whited out areas: observations fall outside of the FC model ensemble range

**Discussion and** Future work:

Wind driven ocean heat redistribution is an essential component of climate sensitivity

- Slab ocean models will not resolve this, potentially biasing equilibrium climate sensitivity estimates
- Investigating mechanisms and wind trends driving changes
- Is everything driven by Southern Hemisphere westerlies change?
- What feedbacks are playing a role?