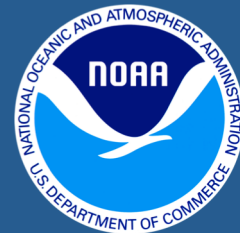


# AMOC-related climate prediction using CESM

Steve Yeager  
Climate and Global Dynamics (CGD)  
NCAR

CGD Decadal Prediction Team: Gokhan Danabasoglu, Alicia Karspeck, Nan Rosenbloom,  
Gary Strand, Keith Lindsay, Susan Bates, Jerry Meehl, Haiyan Teng



# AMOC-related climate prediction using CESM

- I. CESM Decadal Prediction Experiments
- II. Understanding Subpolar North Atlantic (SPNA) mechanisms:  
how important is AMOC for predictions?
- III. Remote impacts associated with SPNA SST

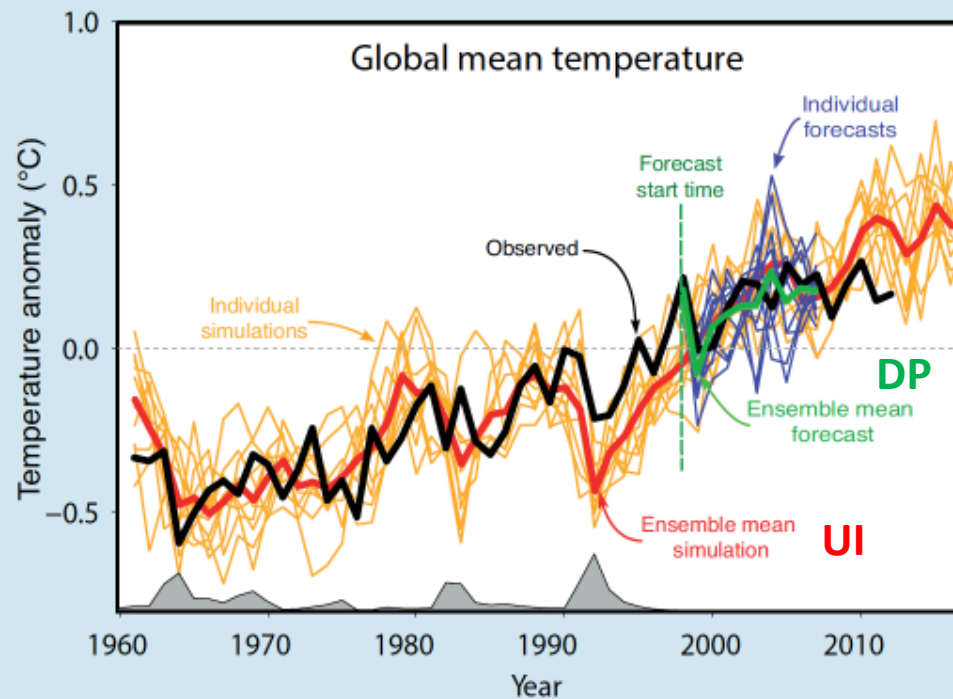
# IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report

11

## Near-term Climate Change: Projections and Predictability

**Coordinating Lead Authors:**  
Ben Kirtman (USA), Scott B. Power (Australia)

**Lead Authors:**  
Akintayo John Adedoyin (Botswana), George J. Boer (Canada), Roxana Bojariu (Romania), Ines Camilloni (Argentina), Francisco Doblas-Reyes (Spain), Arlene M. Fiore (USA), Masahide Kimoto (Japan), Gerald Meehl (USA), Michael Prather (USA), Abdoulaye Sarr (Senegal), Christoph Schär (Switzerland), Rowan Sutton (UK), Geert Jan van Oldenborgh (Netherlands), Gabriel Vecchi (USA), Hui-Jun Wang (China)



**DP:** initialized decadal prediction simulations  
**UI:** "uninitialized" 20<sup>th</sup> century simulations

# CESM Decadal Prediction (DP) Simulations

	OLD (completed early 2011)	NEW (completed late 2015)
Coupled Model -atm -ocn -ice -Ind	CCSM4 1 <sup>o</sup> CAM4 (FV, 26 lvl) 1 <sup>o</sup> POP2 (60 lvl) CICE4 CLM4	CESM1.1 (LENS tag) 1 <sup>o</sup> CAM5 (FV, 30 lvl) ★ 1 <sup>o</sup> POP2 (60 lvl) w/ BGC ★ CICE4 CLM4
Start Dates	Jan. 1, 1955-2014 (N=60)	Nov. 1, 1954-2015 ★ (N=62)
Ensemble Size (per start date)	10	10
Sim. Length (per ensemble mem)	120 months	122 months
Ensemble Generation	variable Jan. start days + Round-off perturbation of atm ic	Round-off perturbation of atm ic
Initial Conditions	ocn/ice: CORE-forced POP-CICE atm/Ind: CESM1 20C ensemble	ocn/ice: CORE*-forced POP-CICE ★ atm/Ind: CESM1 Large Ensemble
Initialization Procedure	Full field	Full field
External Forcings	Full CMIP5 20C + RCP4.5	Full CMIP5 20C + RCP8.5
Uninitialized Complement	6-member CCSM4 20C/RCP4.5	40+-member CESM1-LE 20C/RCP8.5
Total # simulation-years	6,000	6,300



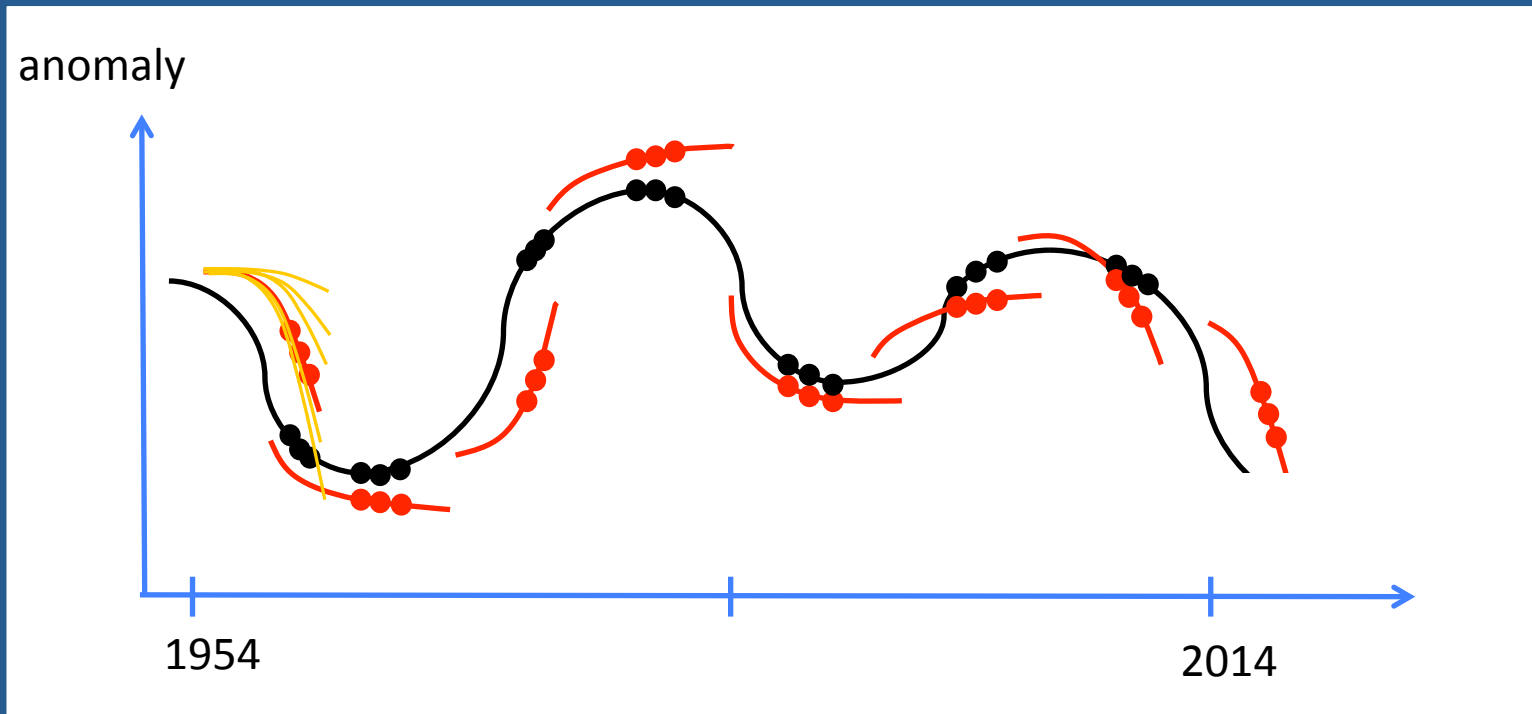
# CESM Decadal Prediction (DP) Simulations

	OLD (completed early 2011)	NEW (completed <b>last week</b> )
Coupled Model -atm -ocn -ice -Ind	CCSM4 1 <sup>o</sup> CAM4 (FV, 26 lvl) 1 <sup>o</sup> POP2 (60 lvl) CICE4 CLM4	CESM1.1 (LENS tag) 1 <sup>o</sup> CAM5 (FV, 30 lvl) ★ 1 <sup>o</sup> POP2 (60 lvl) w/ BGC ★ CICE4 CLM4
Start Dates	Jan. 1, 1955-2014 (N=60)	Nov. 1, 1954-2015 ★ (N=62)
Ensemble Size (per start date)	10	<b>40</b>
Sim. Length (per ensemble mem)	120 months	122 months
Ensemble Generation	variable Jan. start days + Round-off perturbation of atm ic	Round-off perturbation of atm ic
Initial Conditions	ocn/ice: CORE-forced POP-CICE atm/Ind: CESM1 20C ensemble	ocn/ice: CORE*-forced POP-CICE ★ atm/Ind: CESM1 Large Ensemble
Initialization Procedure	Full field	Full field
External Forcings	Full CMIP5 20C + RCP4.5	Full CMIP5 20C + RCP8.5
Uninitialized Complement	6-member CCSM4 20C/RCP4.5	40+-member CESM1-LE 20C/RCP8.5
Total # simulation-years	6,000	<b>25,213</b>

# Skill Assessment

— DP hindcast ensemble mean (H)  
— “observations” (O)

● drift-adjusted predicted anomalies (LY 5-7)  
● corresponding O anomalies



$$ACC = \frac{Cov(OH)}{\sqrt{Var(O)Var(H)}}$$

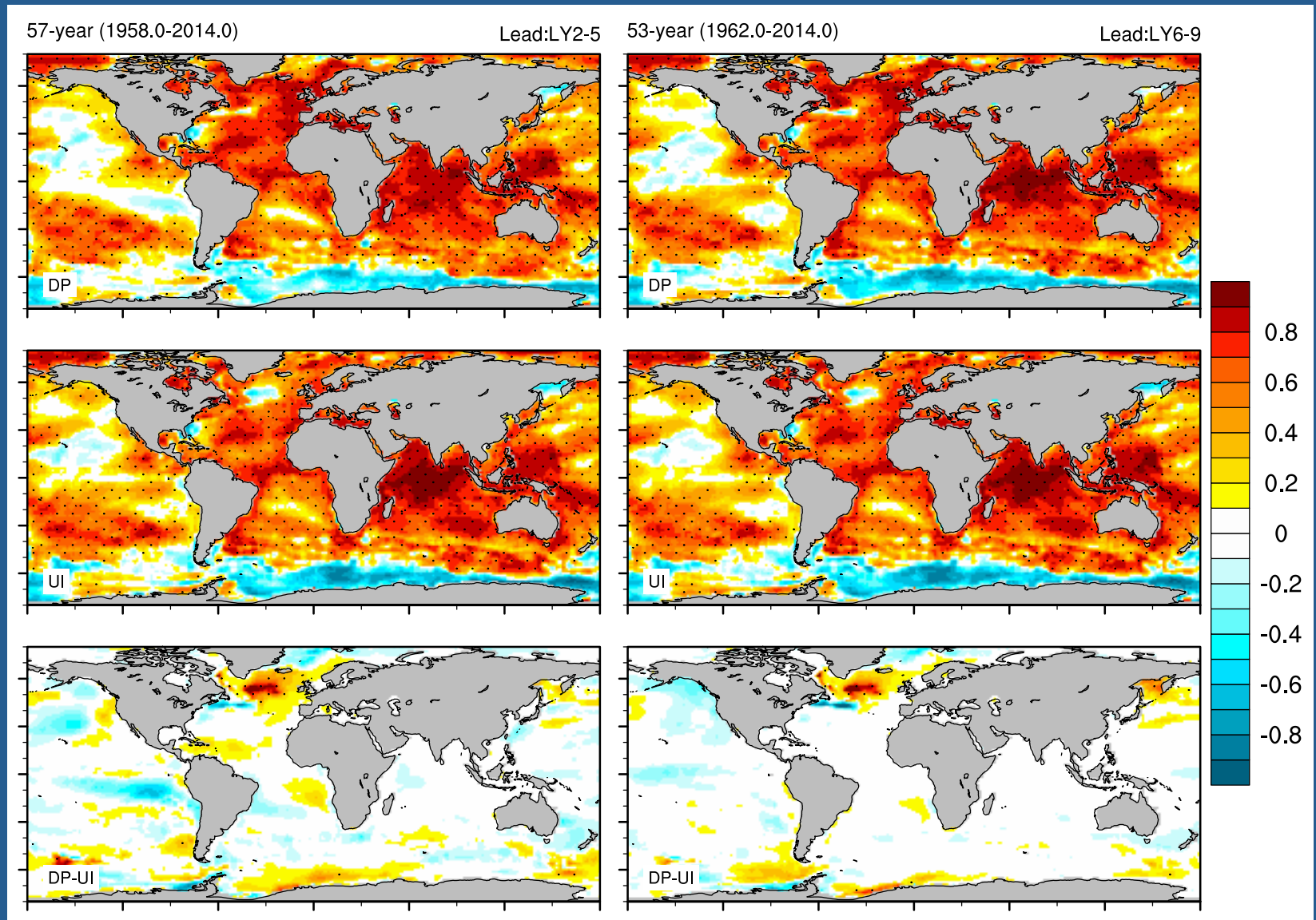
$$MSSS = 1 - \frac{MSE}{MSE_{ref}}$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (H_j - O_j)^2$$

Goddard et al., 2013, *Clim Dyn*, doi: 10.1007/s00382-012-1481-2

Boer et al., 2013, *Clim Dyn*, doi: 10.1007/s00382-013-1705-0

# Annual SST



Similar result as seen in CCSM4 DP: Karspeck et al., 2014, *Clim Dyn*, doi: 10.1007/s00382-014-2212-7

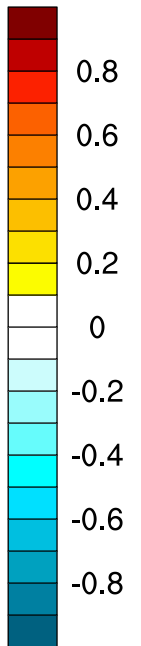
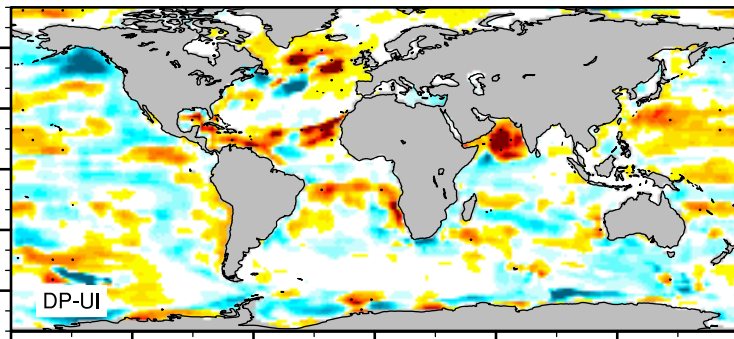
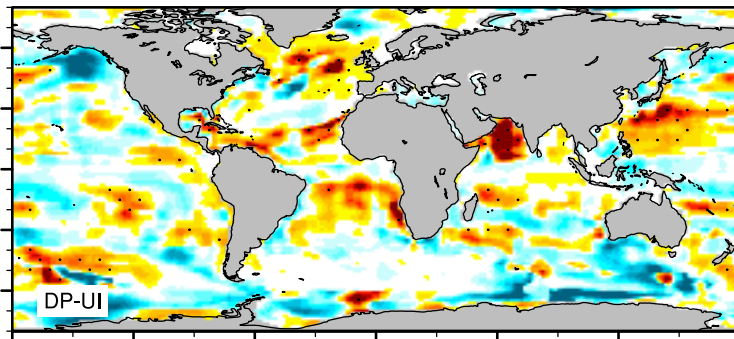
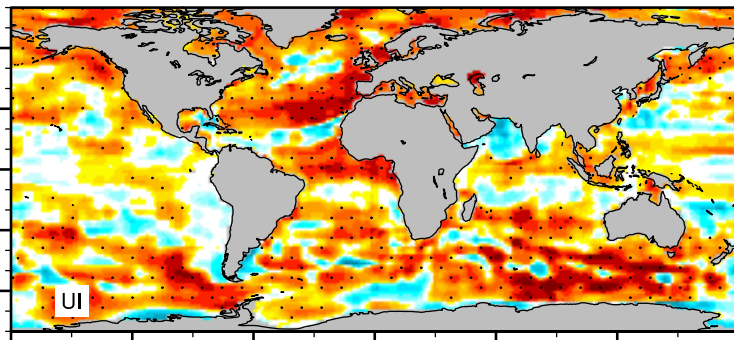
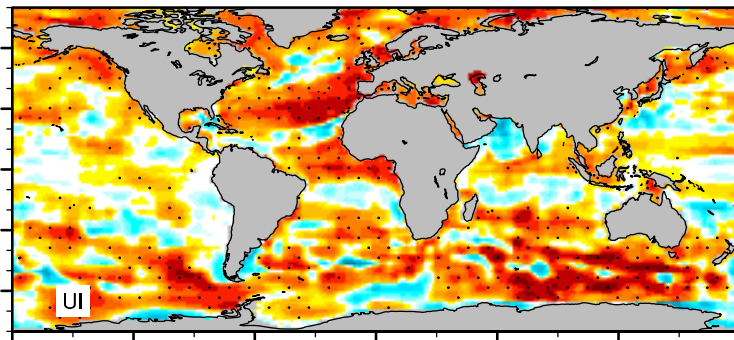
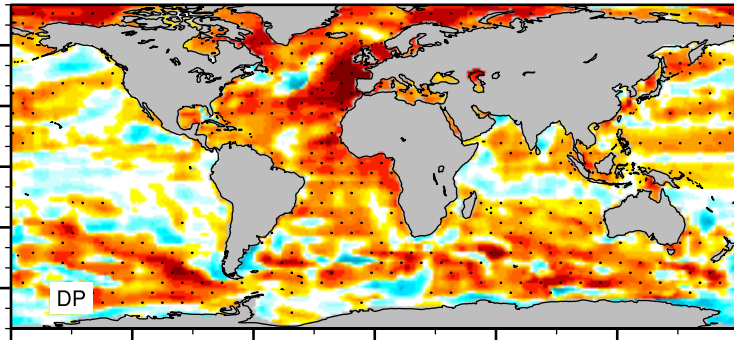
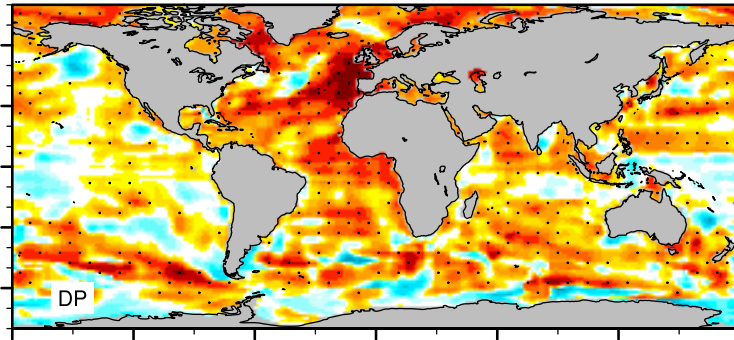
# Annual T700

57-year (1958.0-2014.0)

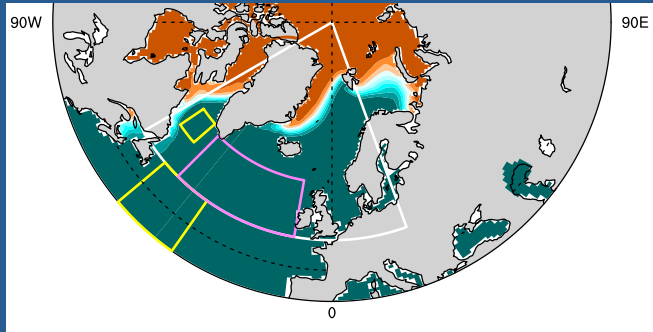
Lead:LY2-5

53-year (1962.0-2014.0)

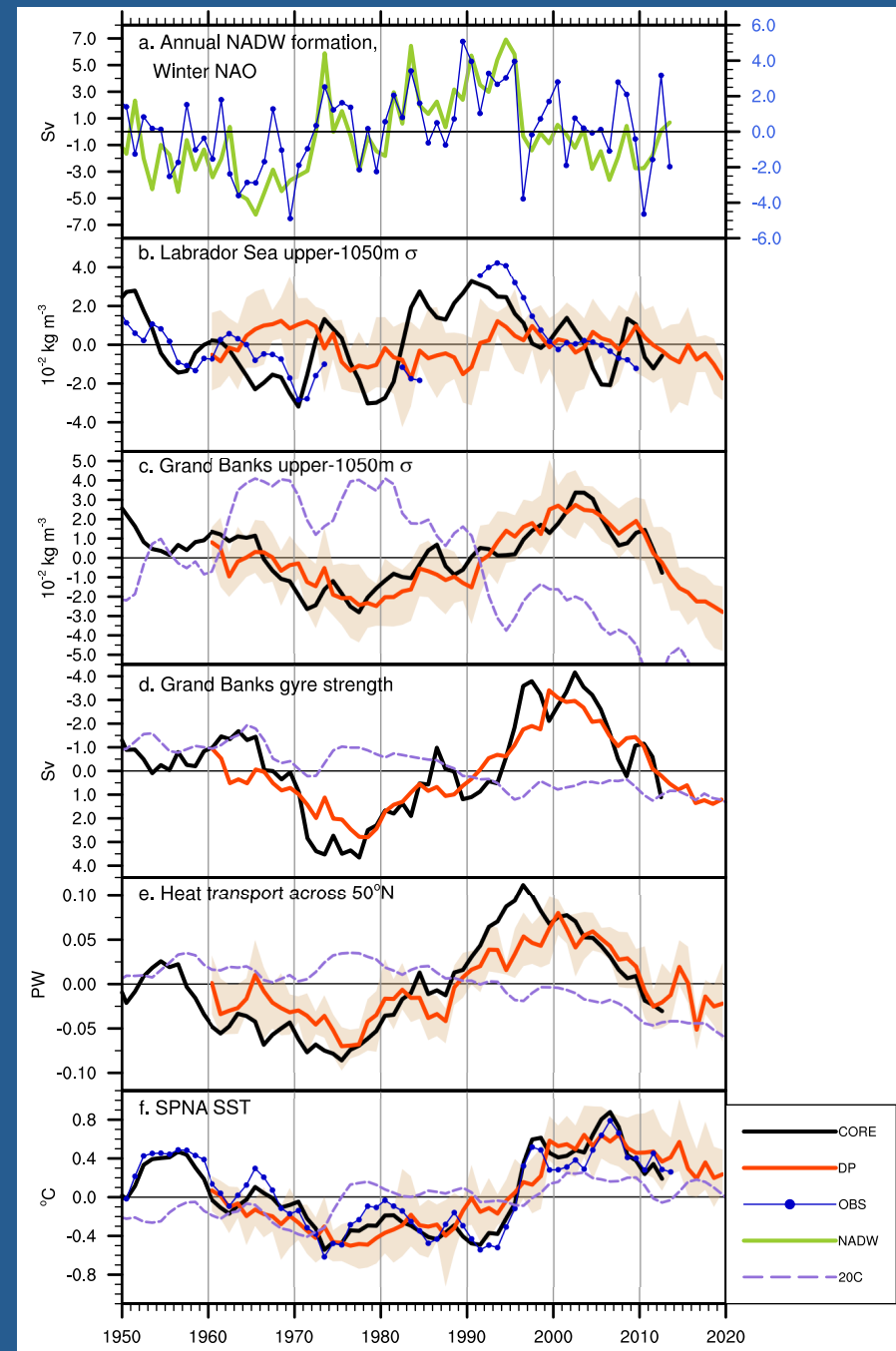
Lead:LY6-9



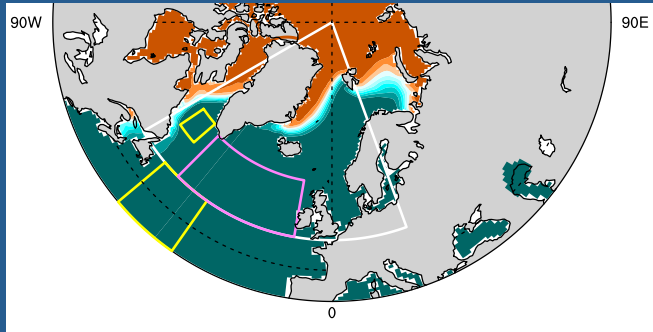
# Subpolar N Atlantic



- Predictable propagation of pre-formed (i.e., initialized) NADW anomalies gives some THC skill at long lead times. This contributes to skillful prediction of ocean heat transport, upper ocean heat content, SST, & winter sea ice extent in SPNA.
- Yeager, Karspeck, & Danabasoglu, 2015: Predicted slowdown in the rate of Atlantic sea ice loss, *Geophys Res Lett*, doi: 10.1002/2015GL065364.
- Yeager & Robson, 2017: Recent Progress in Understanding and Predicting Atlantic Decadal Climate Variability, *Curr Clim Change Rep*, in press, doi: 10.1007/s40641-017-0064-z.

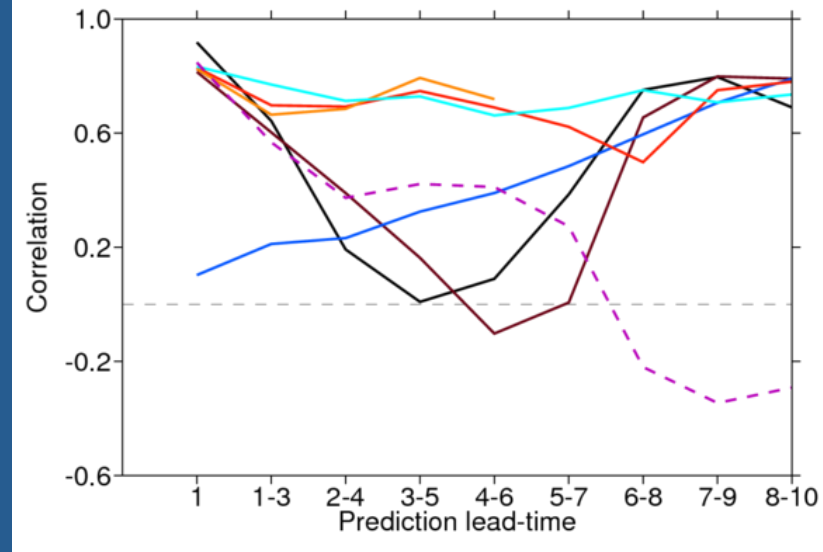


# Subpolar N Atlantic



- Upper 500m heat content in the SPNA (50°-65°N, 60°W-10°W)
- CESM1-DP skill compares well with other decadal prediction systems. Significant skill improvement over persistence and uninitialized.

CESM1-DP    EC-Earth (full field, low-res)  
HadCM3    EC-Earth (anomaly, low-res)  
HiGEM    EC-Earth (high-res)  
MPI    IPSL  
Persistence

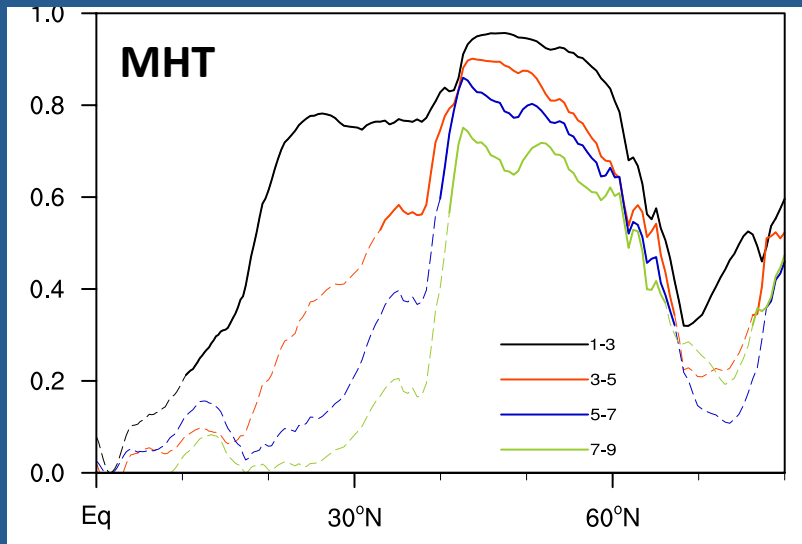


(Figure courtesy Jon Robson)

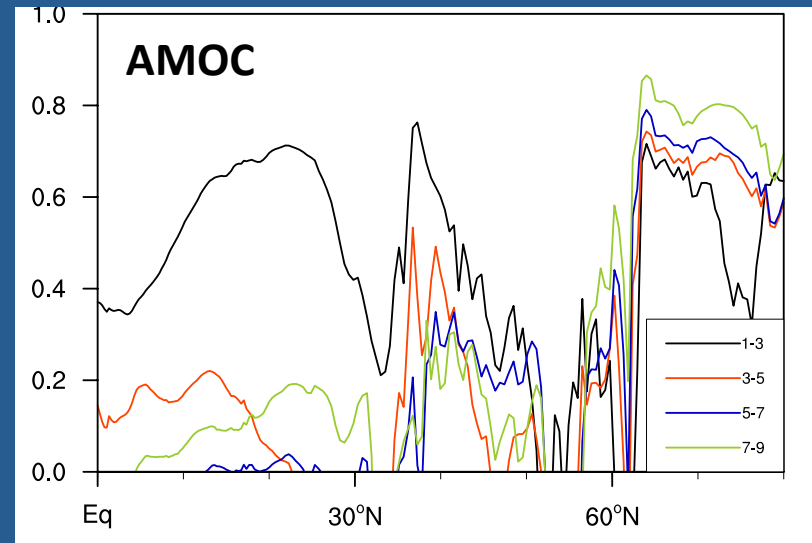
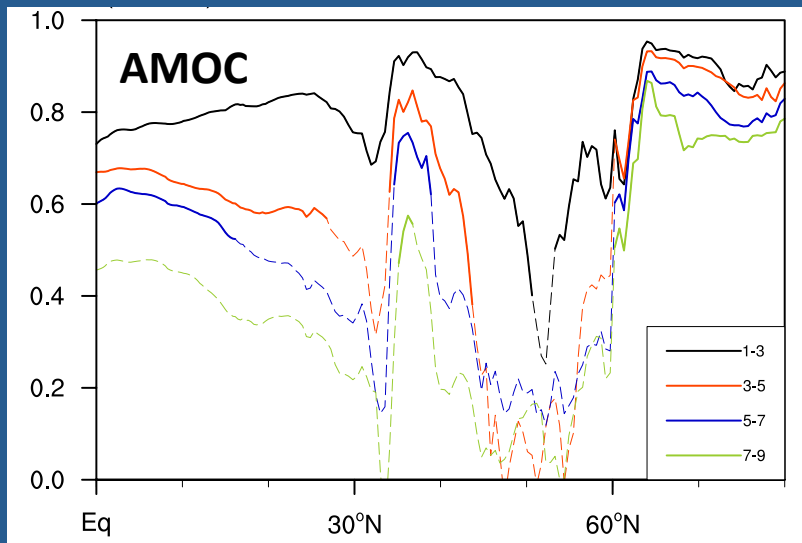
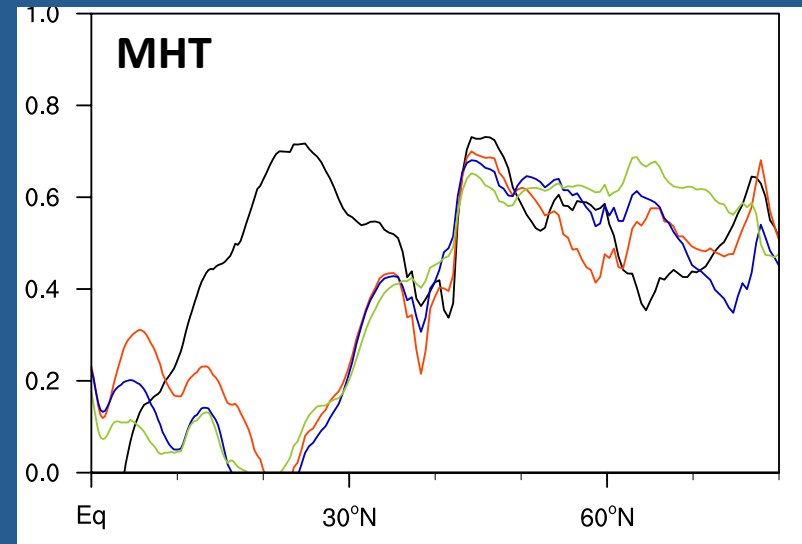


# Meridional Heat Transport & AMOC (at 1000m)

$r(\text{DP}, \text{CORE})$



MSSS(DP,CORE) relative to persistence

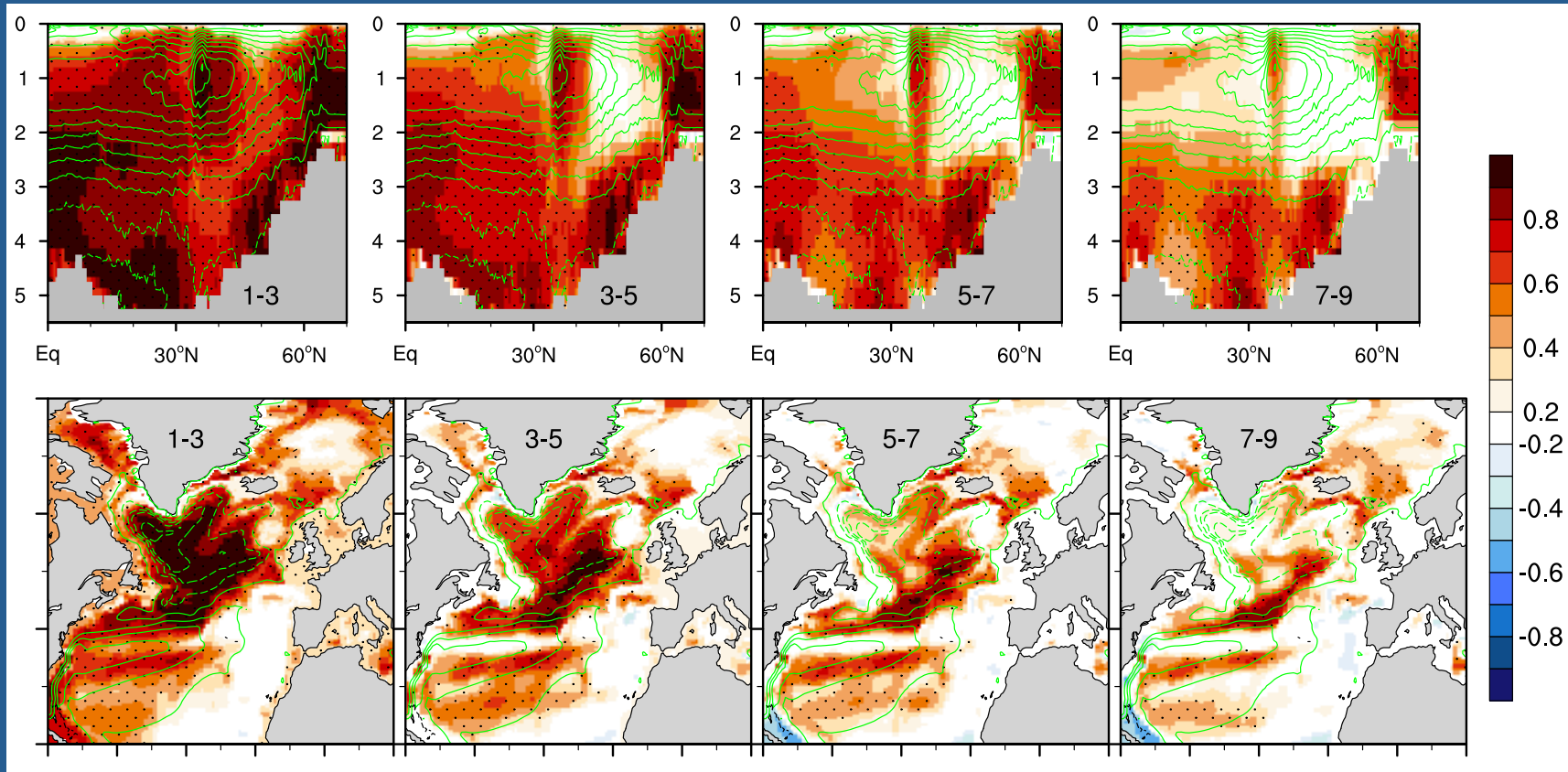


(detrended 3-year means)

# Large-scale Circulation

$r(\text{DP}, \text{CORE})$

MOC:



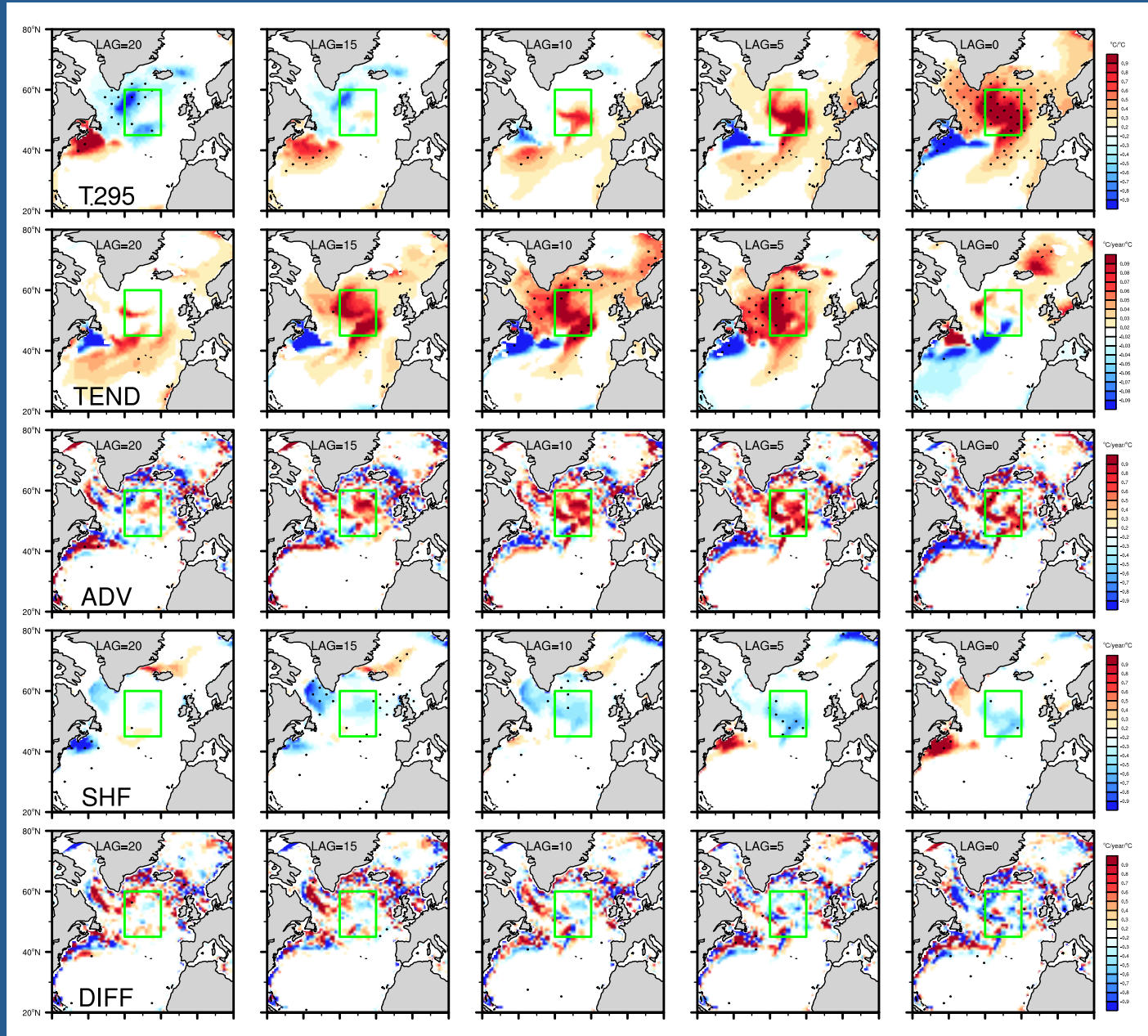
(detrended 3-year means)

- Rapid loss of  $\text{AMOC}_{\text{max}}$  skill
- Good skill at predicting deep AMOC
- Good skill at predicting gyre variations on the western flank of the MAR, where buoyancy forcing dominates in this model (Yeager, 2015, *JPO*, doi: 10.1175/JPO-D-14-0100.1)



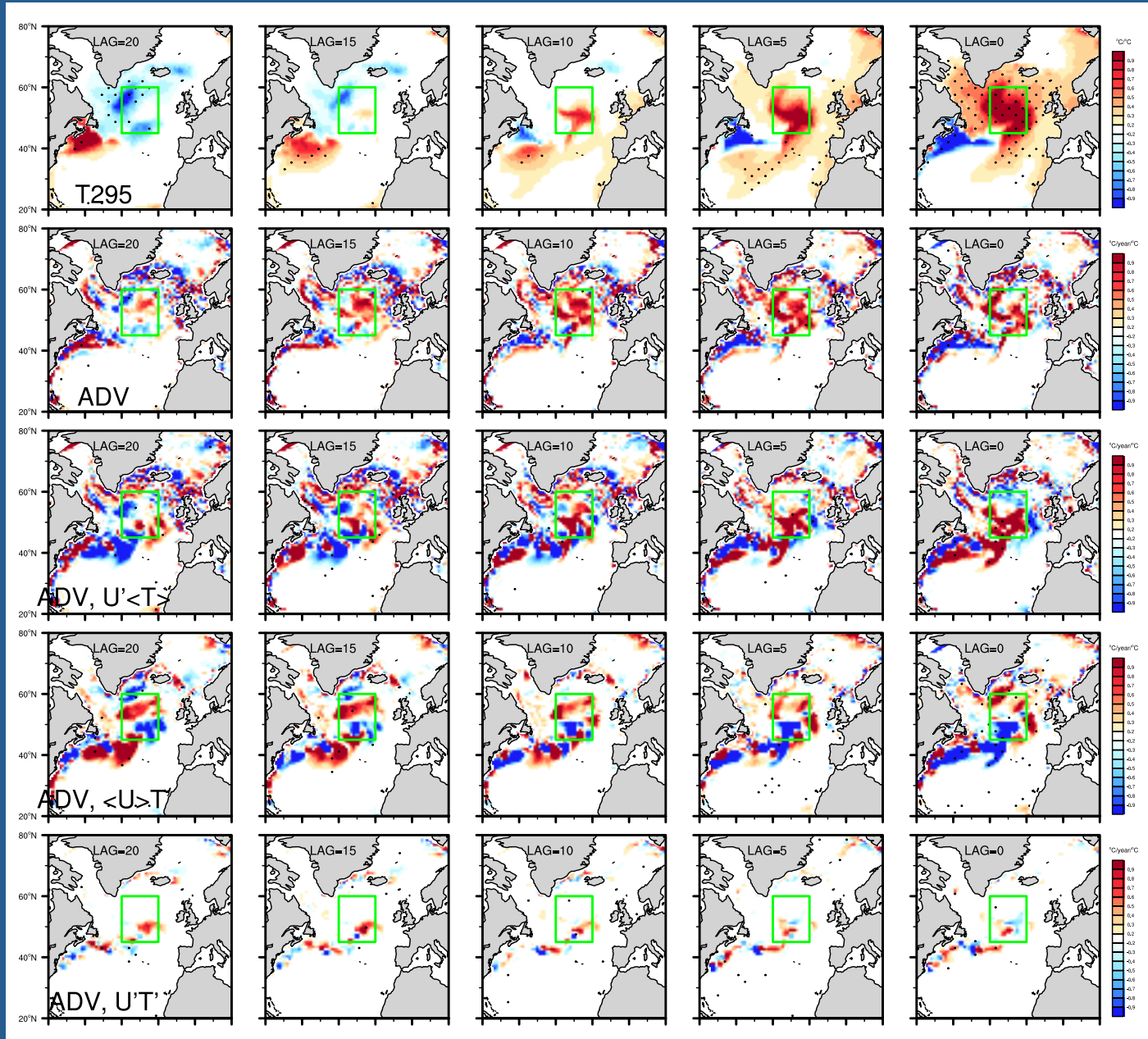
# Regressions on SPG T295: CORE-forced ocean-ice (HD)

SPG T295 lags

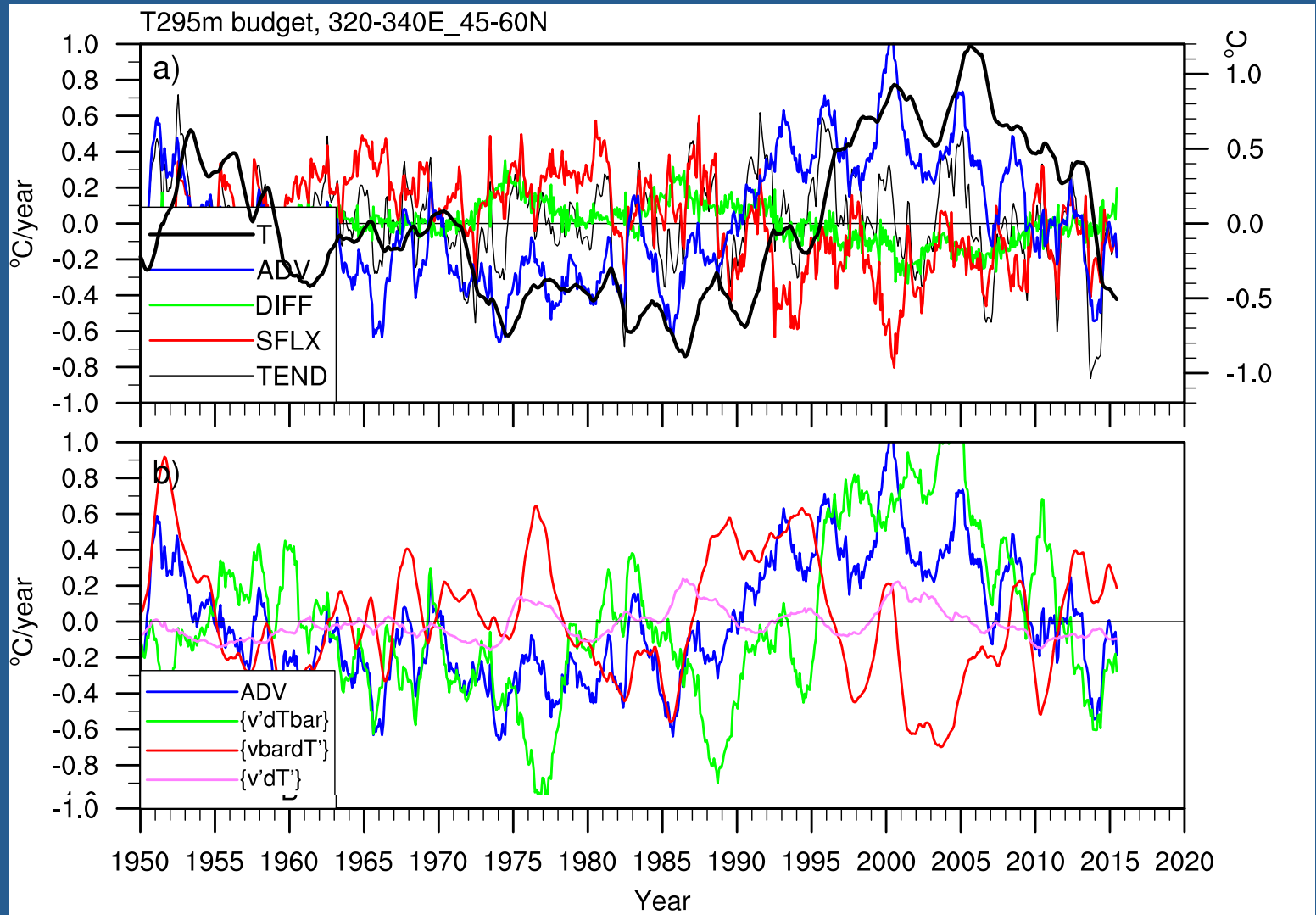


# Regressions on SPG T295: CORE-forced ocean-ice (HD)

SPG T295 lags



# SPG T295 Heat Budget: CORE-forced ocean-ice (HD)

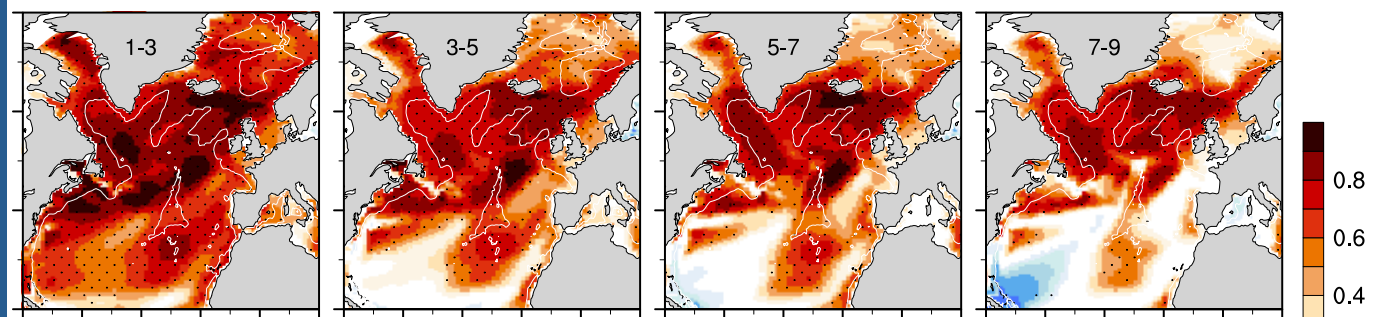




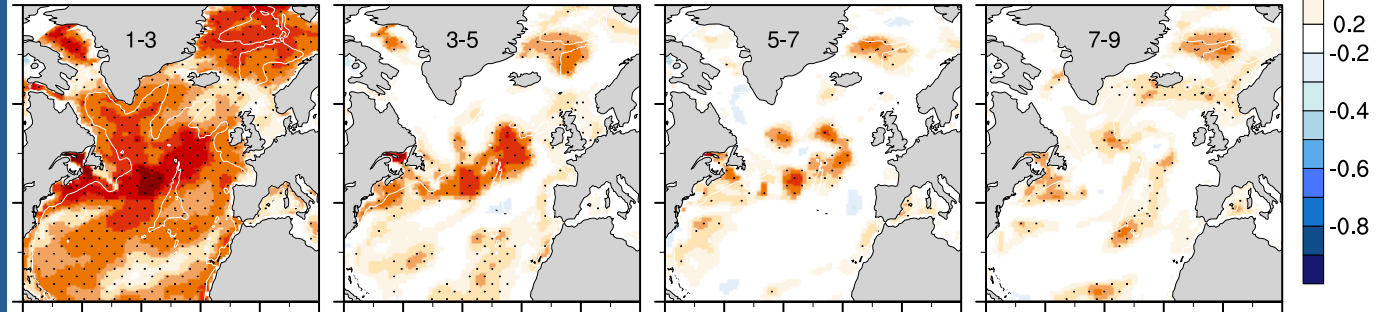
# Predicting the T295 Heat Budget

correlation(DP,HD)

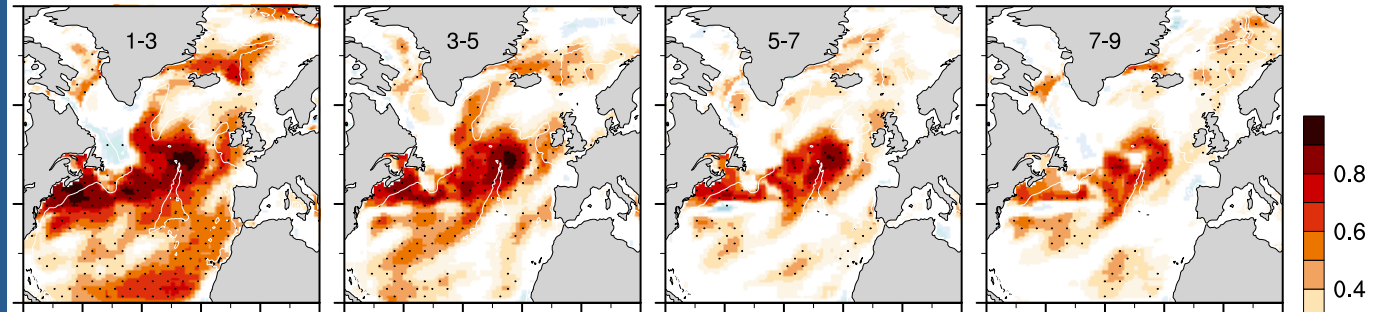
T295



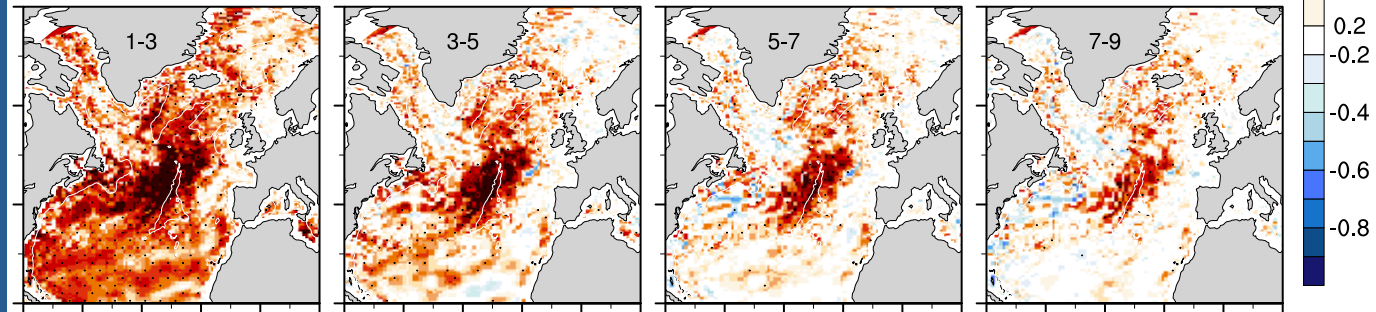
TEND



SHF



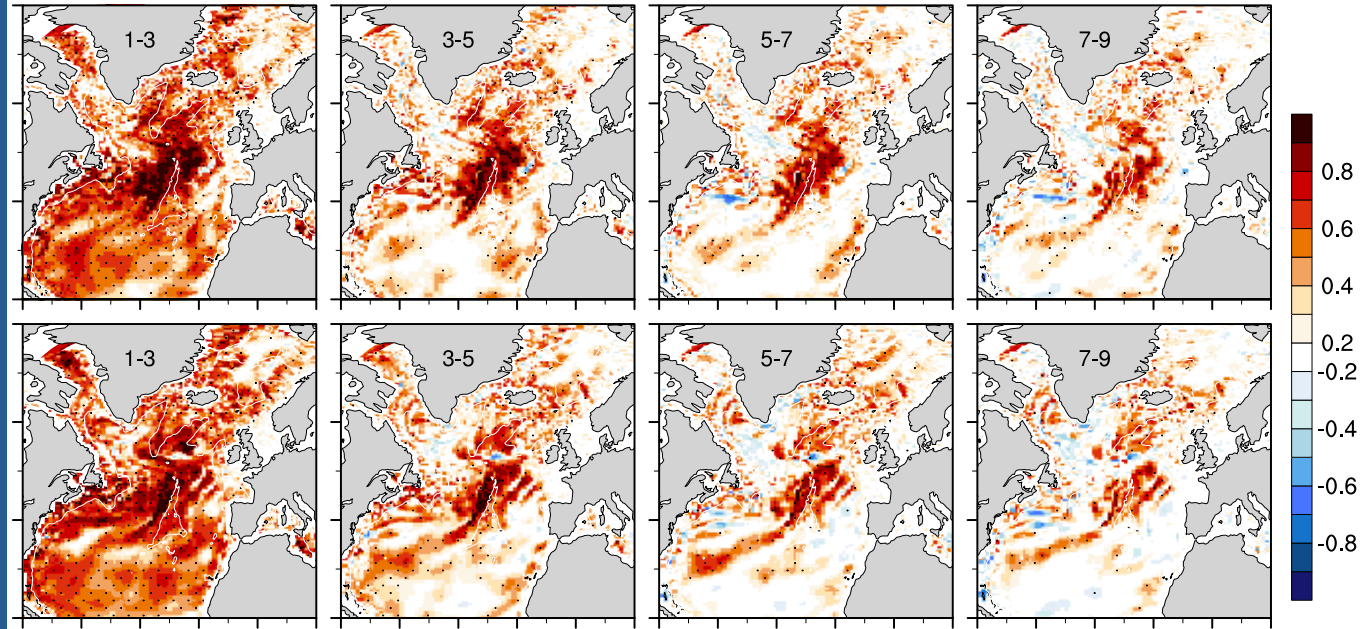
DIFF



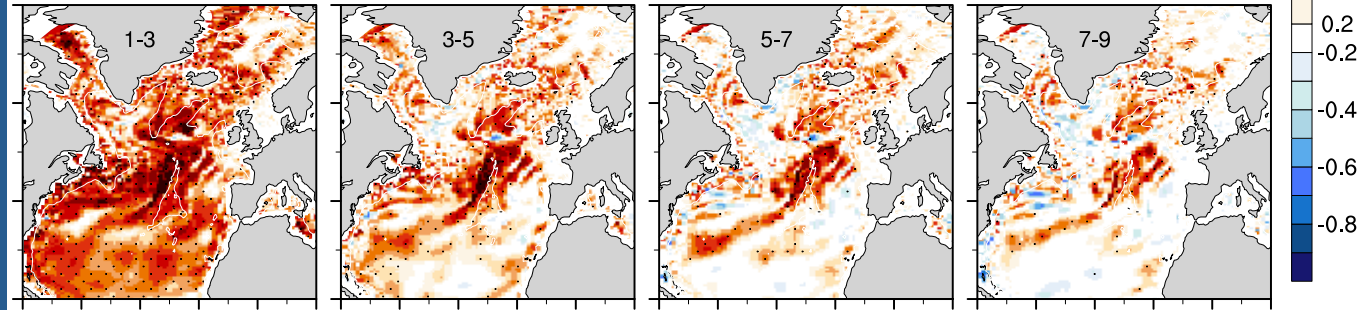
# Predicting the T295 Heat Budget

correlation(DP,HD)

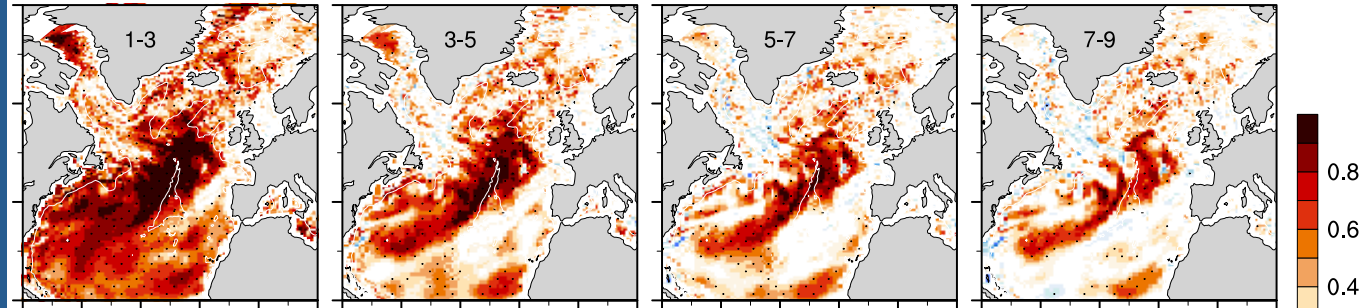
ADV



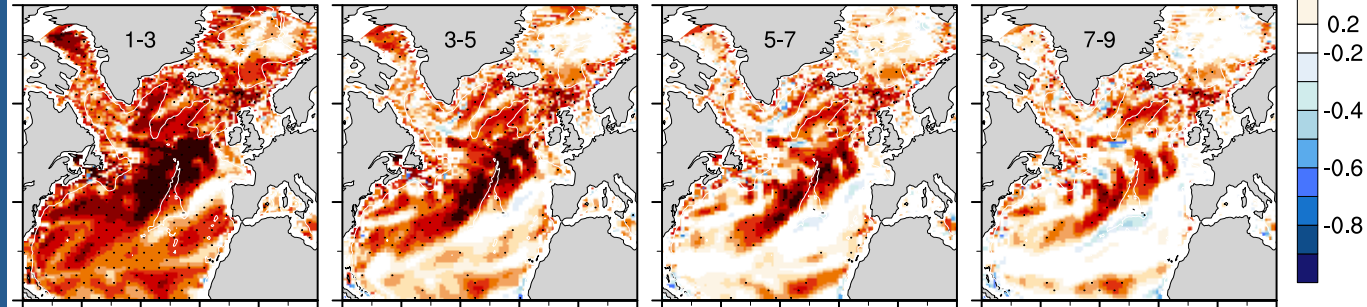
ADV<sub>h</sub>



ADV ( $U' < T >$ )



ADV ( $\langle U \rangle T'$ )



- Initialization yields greatly enhanced skill at predicting SPNA heat content & SST at long lead times (above and beyond that due to persistence and/or knowledge of external forcing)
- Southward propagation of NADW anomalies through interior pathways appears to be an important mechanism for SPNA decadal prediction of:
  - $\text{THC} (V')$
  - Heat transport at subpolar latitudes

#### HOWEVER:

- THC skill is highest and most long-lasting for barotropic gyre flow, not AMOC
- Advective heat convergence is important and skillfully predicted, but  $\bar{V}T'$  may be as important for prediction as  $V'\bar{T}$ .
- Role of AMOC is dubious in current CESM-DP → room for improvement?

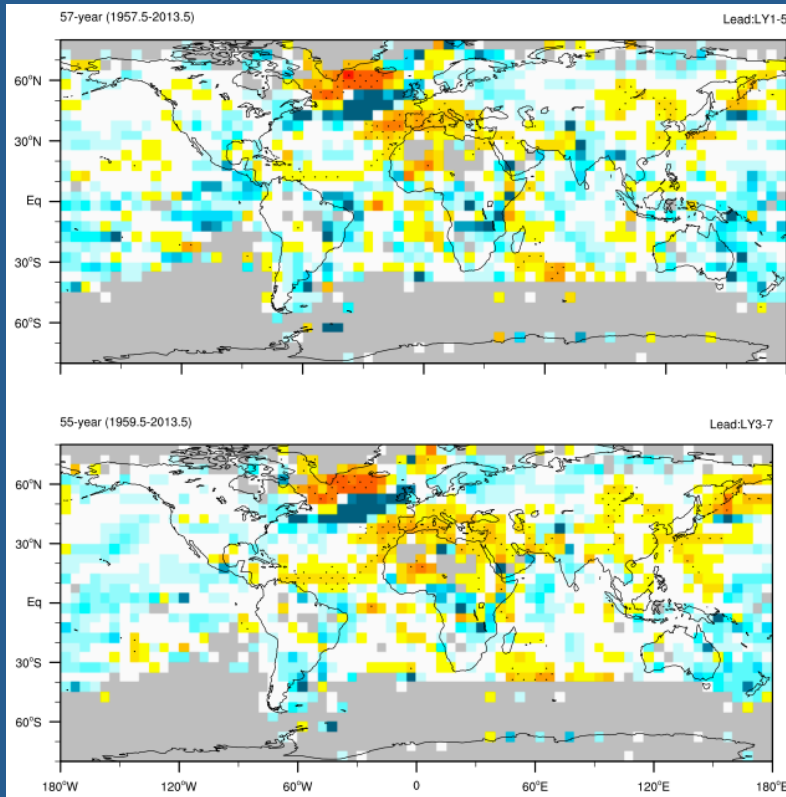
# CESM1-DP : Seasonal SAT, MSSS (ref=UI), obs=HadCRUT4

(40-member)

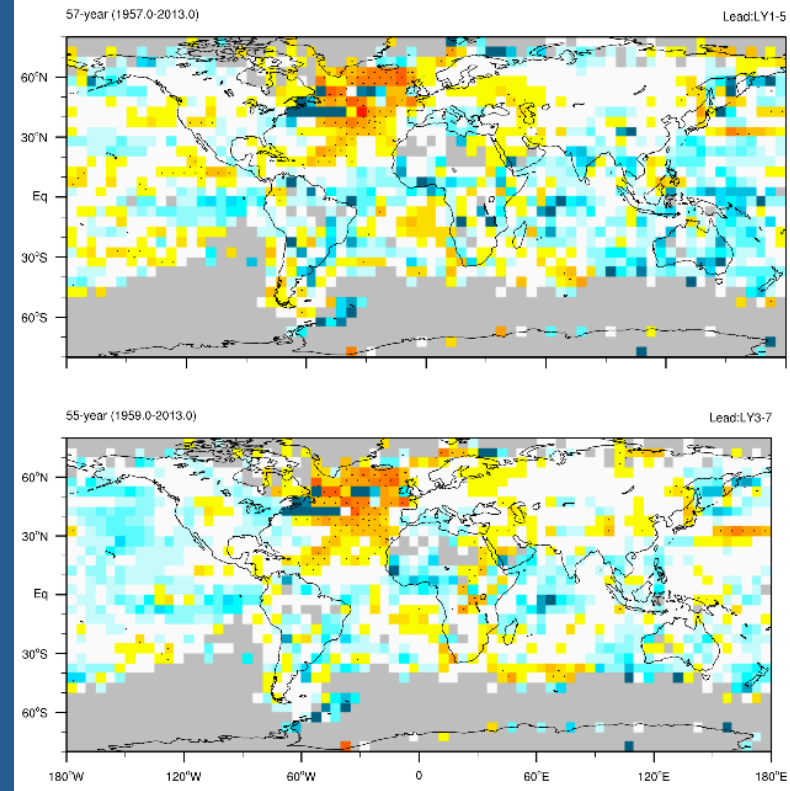
JJA

DJF

LY1-5



LY3-7



- SPNA-related skill improvement in summer SAT over tropical Atlantic, Africa, and Mediterranean?

- SPNA-related skill improvement in winter SAT over Eurasia, western US?



# CESM1-DP vs. CCSM4-DP: Annual Surface Air Temperature (obs=HadCRUT4)

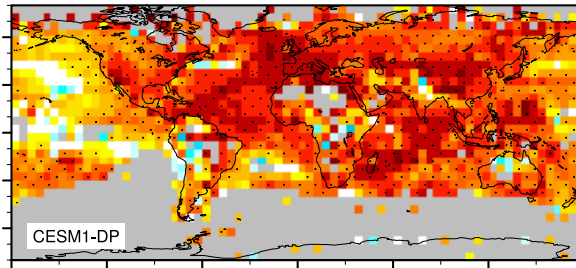
LY2-5

LY6-9

$ACC_{CESM1-DP}$

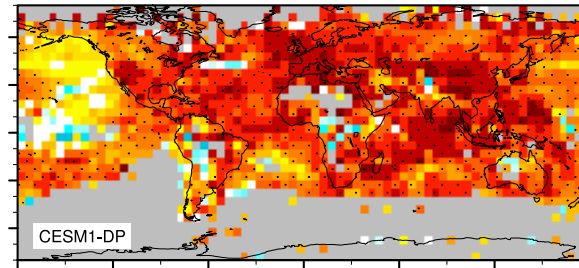
57-year (1958.0-2014.0)

Lead:LY2-5

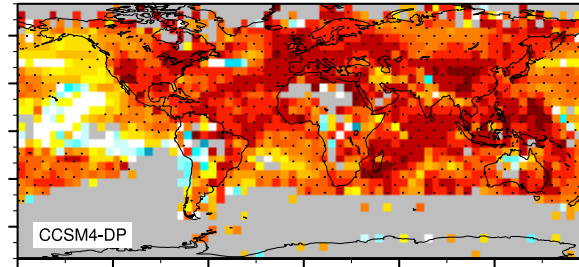
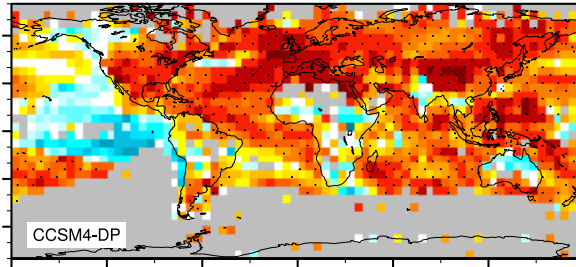


53-year (1962.0-2014.0)

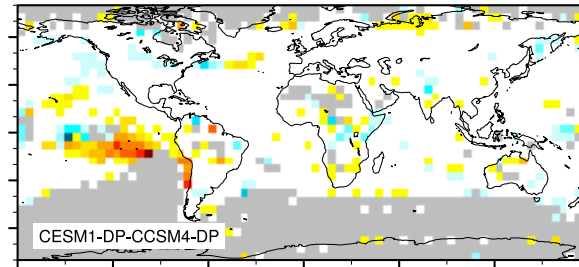
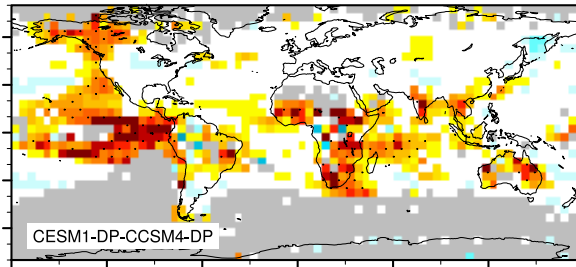
Lead:LY6-9



$ACC_{CCSM4-DP}$



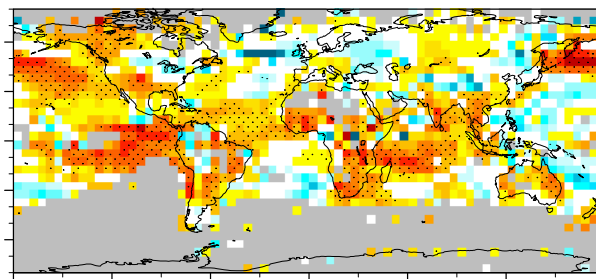
$\Delta ACC$



**MSSS**  
(CESM1 relative to  
CCSM4)

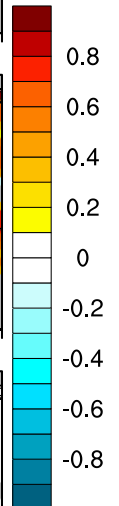
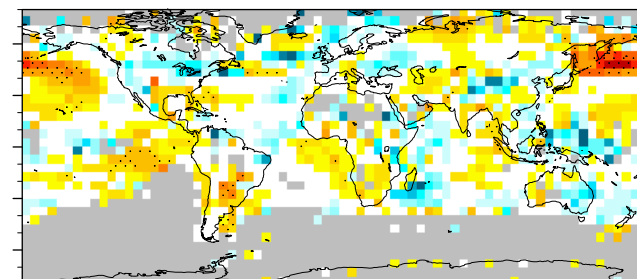
57-year (1958.0-2014.0)

Lead:LY2-5



53-year (1962.0-2014.0)

Lead:LY6-9



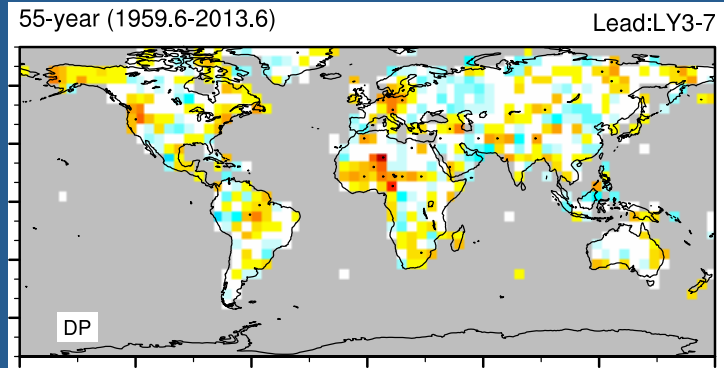
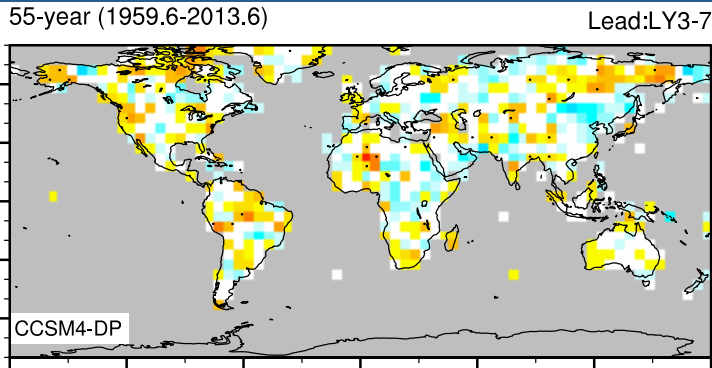


# CESM1-DP vs. CCSM4-DP: JAS Precipitation (obs=CRU), LY3-7

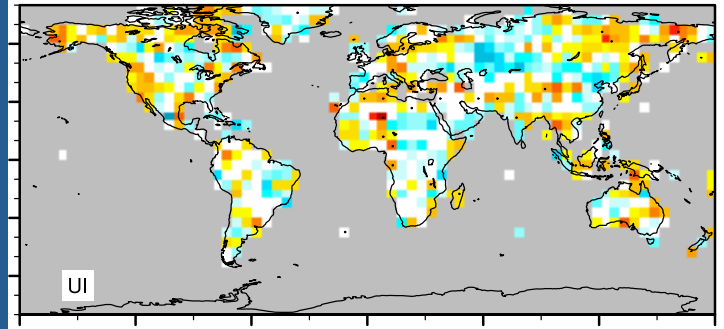
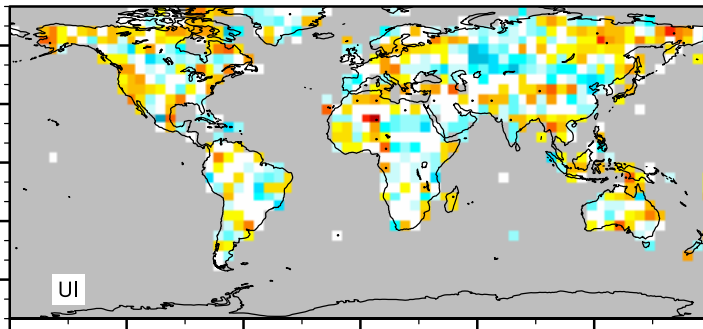
10-member CCSM4-DP

10-member CESM1-DP

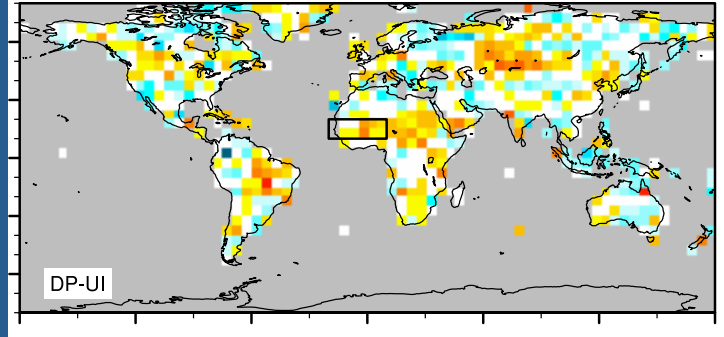
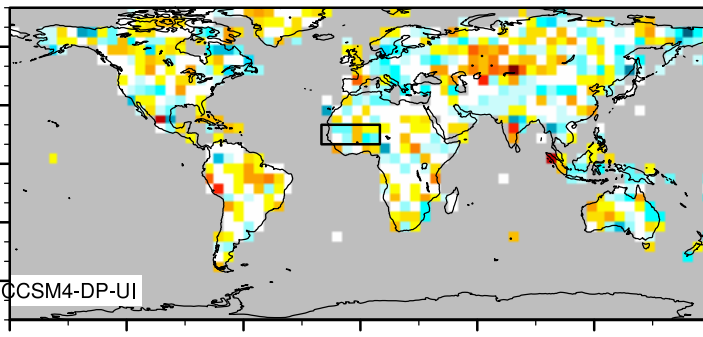
$ACC_{DP}$



$ACC_{UI}$



$\Delta ACC$



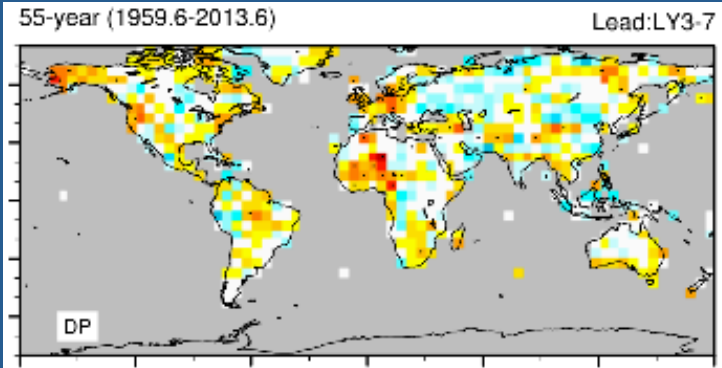
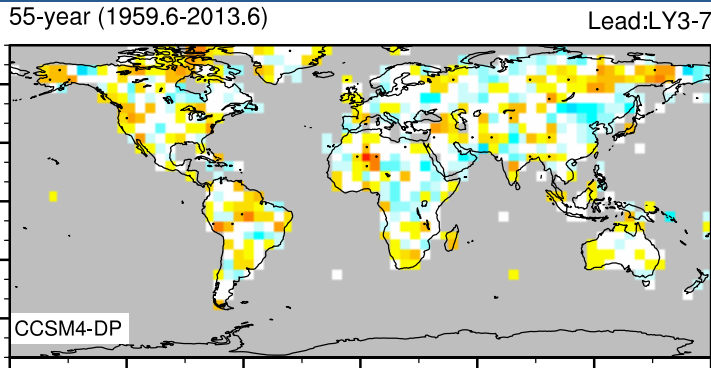
(UI = 30-member CESM1-LE)

# CESM1-DP vs. CCSM4-DP: JAS Precipitation (obs=CRU), LY3-7

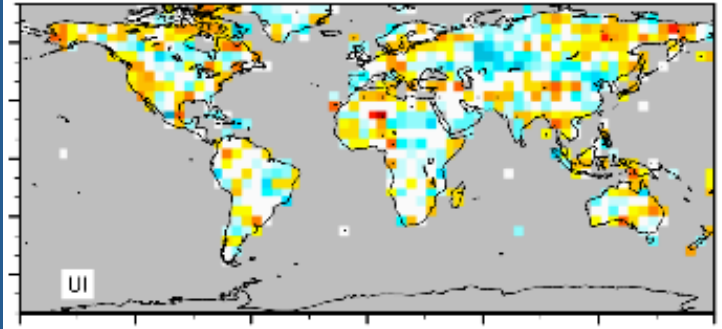
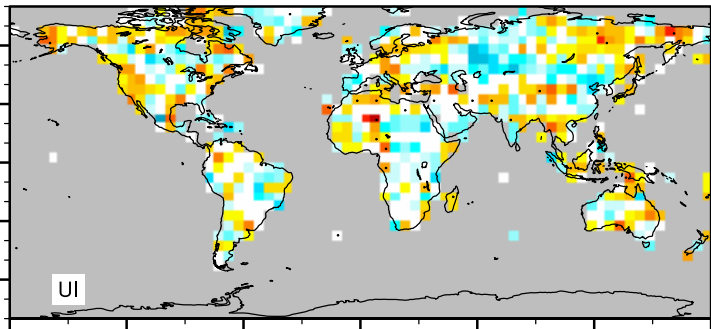
10-member CCSM4-DP

40-member CESM1-DP

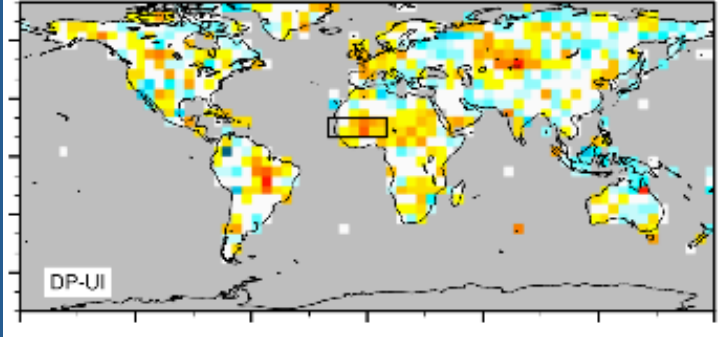
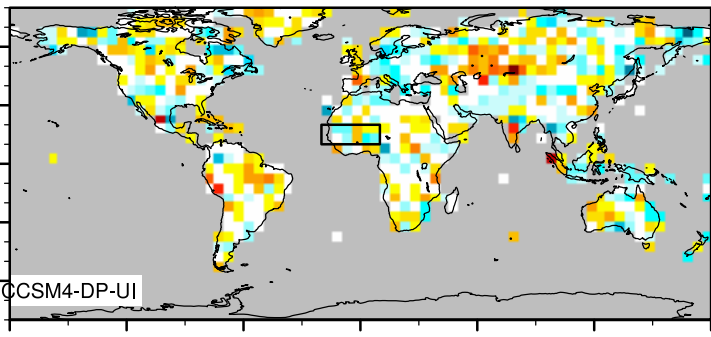
$ACC_{DP}$



$ACC_{UI}$



$\Delta ACC$

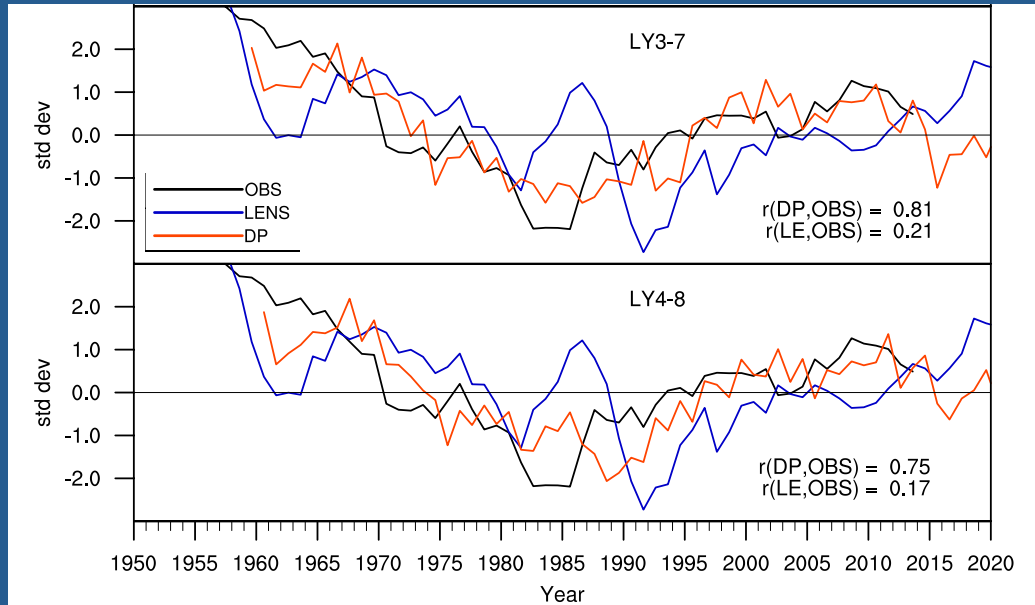


(UI = 30-member CESM1-LE)

See: Eade et al., 2014, GRL, doi: 10.1002/2014GL061146

# CESM1-DP: JAS Precipitation (obs=CRU), LY3-7

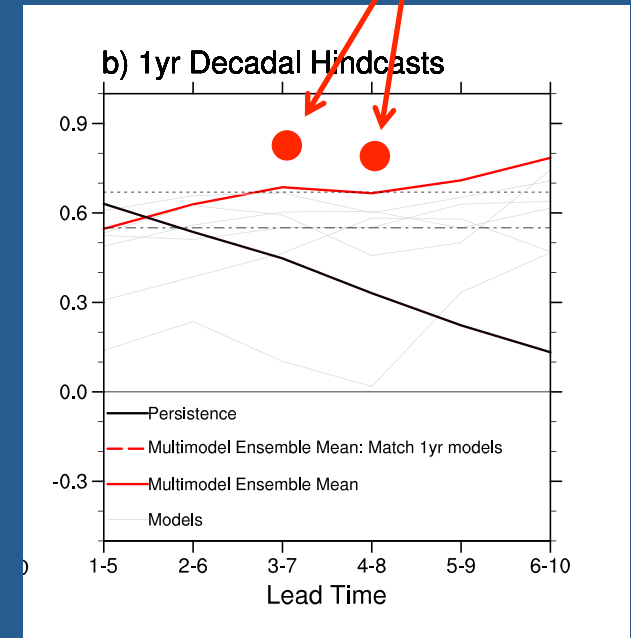
## JAS Precipitation, SAHEL



("LE" = "LENS" = 30-member average of CESM1 Large Ensemble)

- **Good skill at predicting Sahel precipitation at decadal lead times**

## 40-member CESM1-DP



Martin & Thorncroft, 2014: Sahel rainfall in multimodel CMIP5 decadal hindcasts, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, doi: 10.1002/2014GL059338.

# Summary

- Initialization yields greatly enhanced skill at predicting SPNA heat content & SST at long lead times (above and beyond that due to persistence and/or knowledge of external forcing)
- Southward propagation of NADW anomalies through interior pathways appears to be an important mechanism for SPNA decadal prediction of:
  - THC ( $V'$ )
  - Heat transport at subpolar latitudes

## HOWEVER:

- THC skill is highest and most long-lasting for barotropic gyre flow, not AMOC
  - Advective heat convergence is important and skillfully predicted, but  $\bar{V}T'$  may be as important for prediction as  $V'T_{\text{bar}}$ .
  - Role of AMOC is dubious in current CESM-DP → room for improvement?
- 
- THC-related SPNA SST skill would appear to reverberate as improved seasonal SAT over land, and...
  - Improved summer precipitation over Brazil & Sahel (given a decent tropical Pacific)