

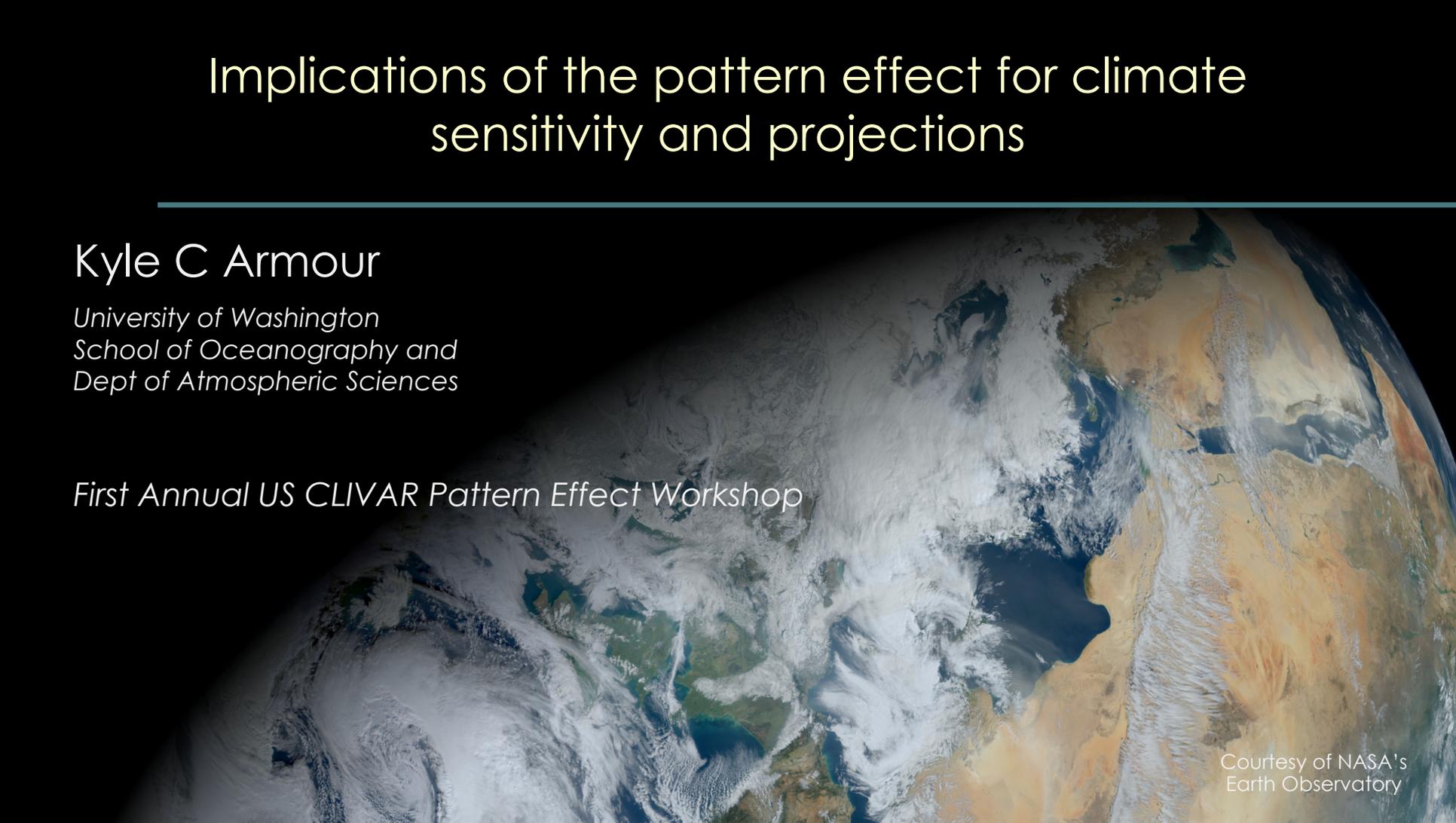
Implications of the pattern effect for climate sensitivity and projections

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School of Oceanography and
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First Annual US CLIVAR Pattern Effect Workshop

Courtesy of NASA's
Earth Observatory



The pattern effect and ECS

The Before Times

correspondence

Energy budget constraints on climate response

Alexander Otto^{1*}, Friederike E. L. Otto¹,
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Piers M. Forster⁵, Nathan P. Gillett⁶,
Jonathan Gregory⁷, Gregory C. Johnson⁸,
Reto Knutti⁹, Nicholas Lewis¹⁰, Ulrike Lohmann⁹,
Jochem Marotzke¹¹, Gunnar Myhre¹²,
Drew Shindell¹³, Bjorn Stevens¹¹
and Myles R. Allen^{1,14}

$$\Delta T = 0.75 \pm 0.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta N = 0.65 \pm 0.27 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$$

$$\Delta R = 2.3 \pm 1 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$$

(years 2000-2009 relative to 1860-1879)

Global-mean energy budget:

$$\Delta N = \lambda \Delta T + \Delta R$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{\Delta R - \Delta N}{\Delta T}$$

$$\text{ECS} = -\frac{\Delta R_{2\times}}{\lambda}$$

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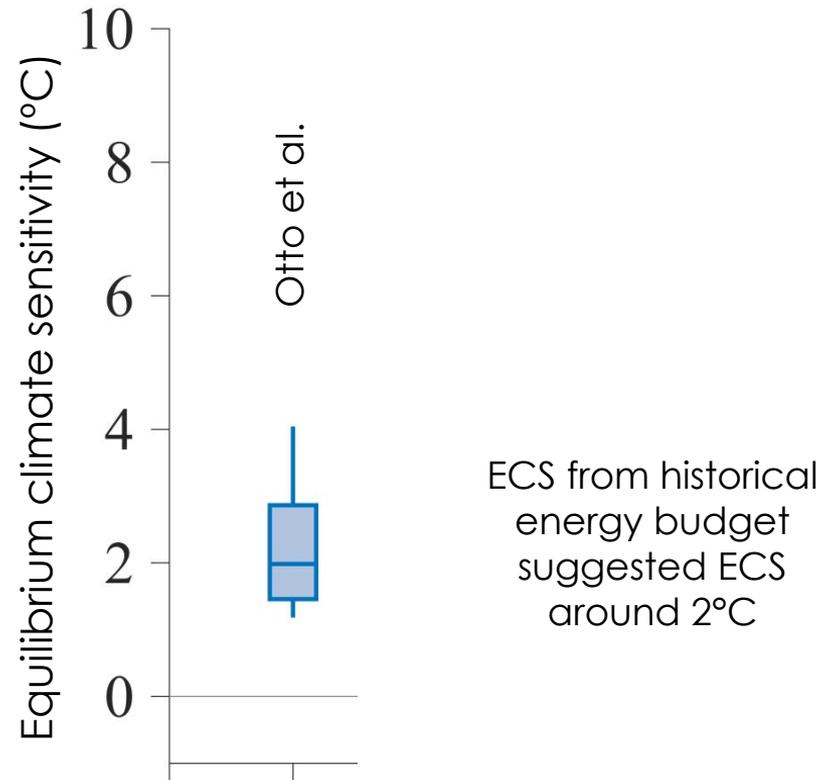
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IPCC AR5 in 2013:

“Equilibrium climate sensitivity is likely in the range 1.5°C to 4.5°C (*high confidence*)... No best estimate for equilibrium climate sensitivity can now be given because of a lack of agreement on values across assessed lines of evidence and studies.”

(Because other lines of evidence suggested ECS around 3°C)

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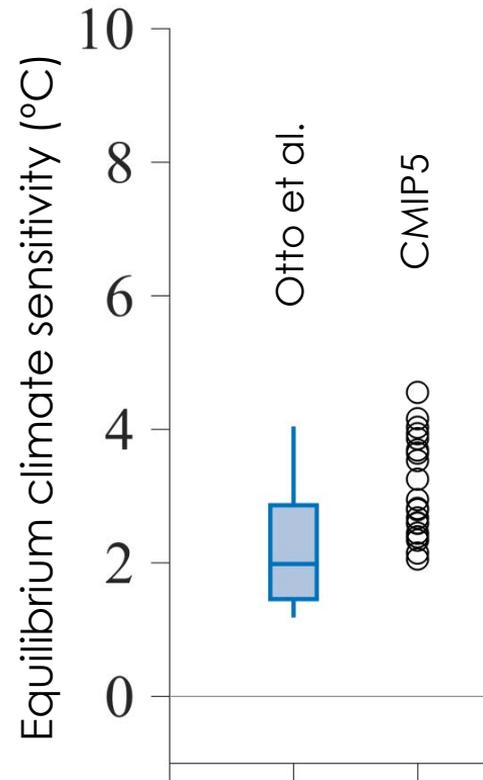
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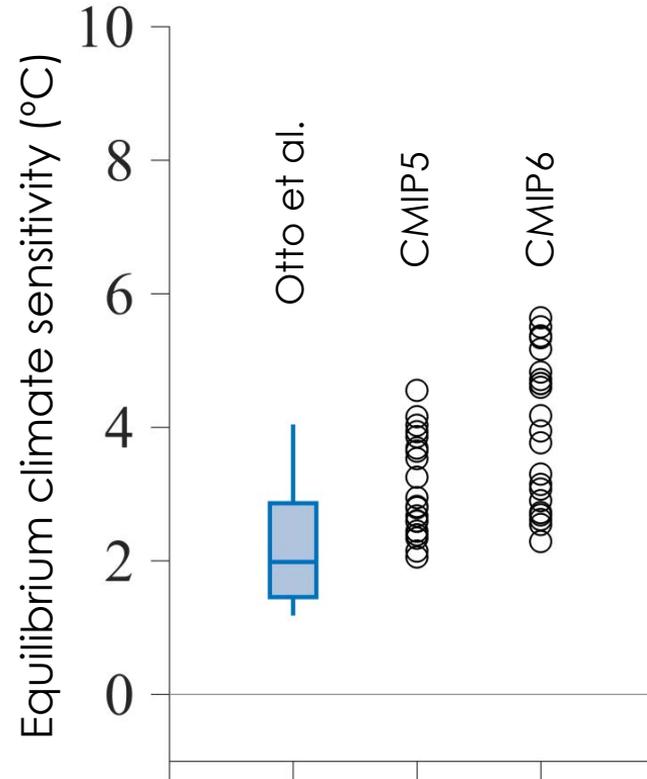
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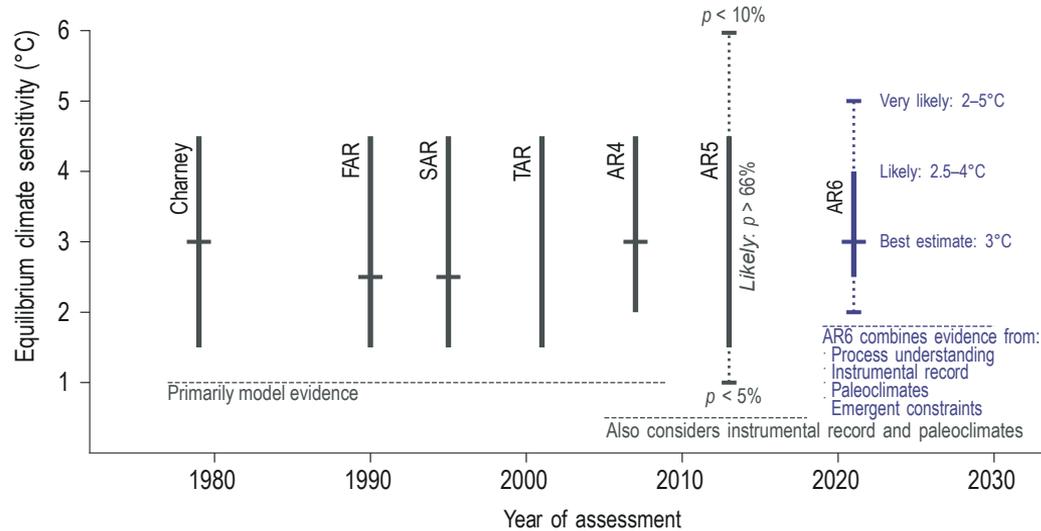
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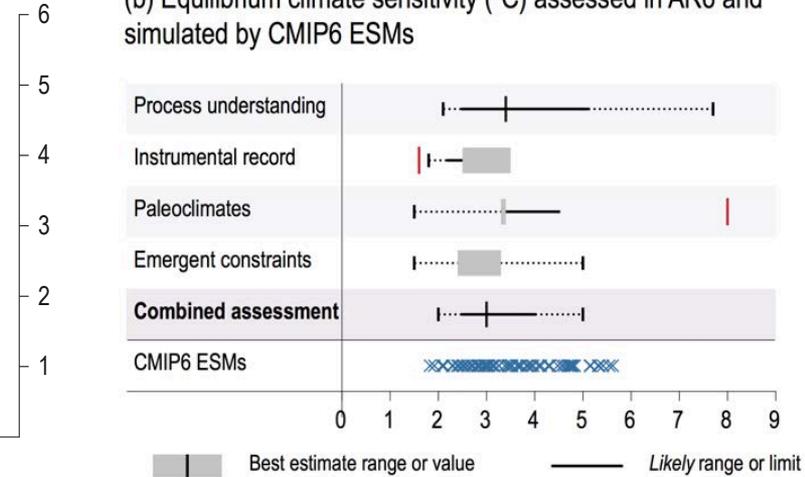


The view from 2021 (IPCC AR6)

(a) Evolution of equilibrium climate sensitivity assessments from Charney to AR6

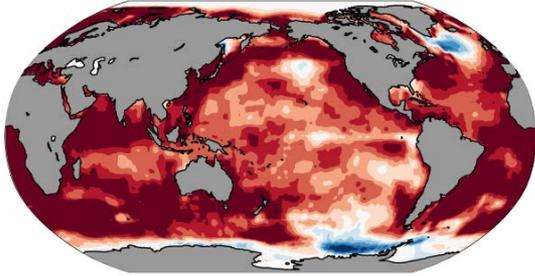


(b) Equilibrium climate sensitivity (°C) assessed in AR6 and simulated by CMIP6 ESMs



Pattern effect in the instrumental record

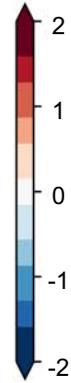
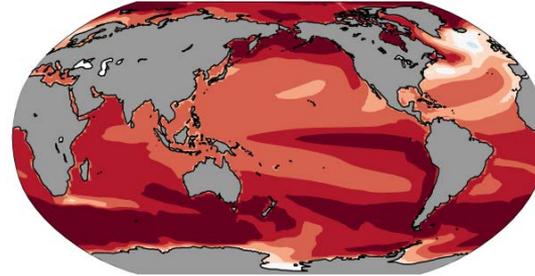
Observed sea-surface temperature trend over 1870-2019



λ'



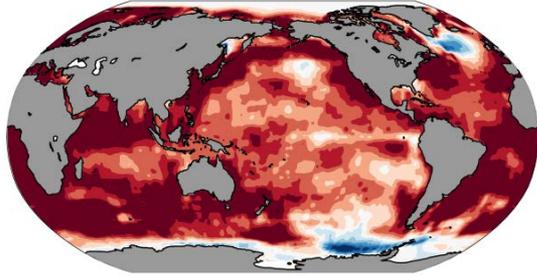
CMIP6 sea-surface temperature trend over years 1-150 after CO₂ quadrupling



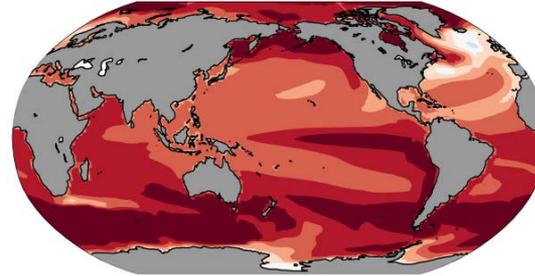
SST trend
(°C per century)

Pattern effect in the instrumental record

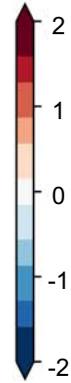
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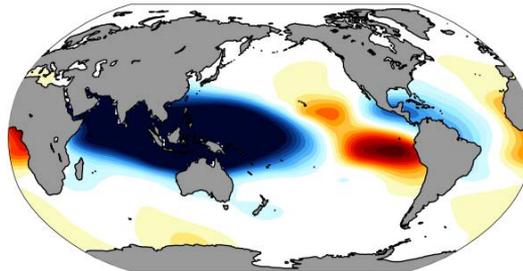


λ'



SST trend
(°C per century)

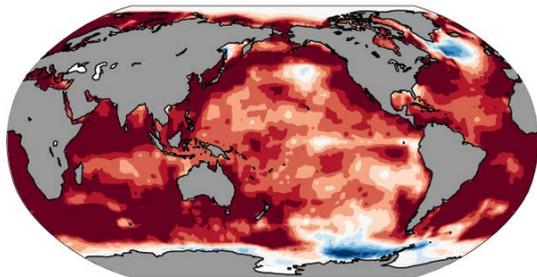
Global radiative feedback in response to local warming patch in CAM4 (Dong et al. 2019)



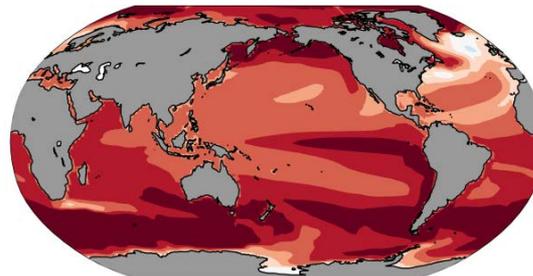
Radiative feedback (Wm⁻²K⁻¹)

Pattern effect in the instrumental record

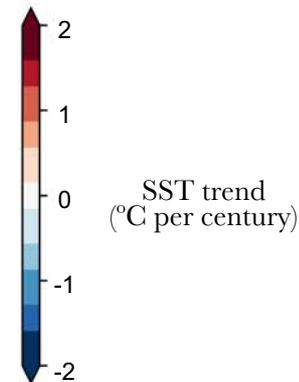
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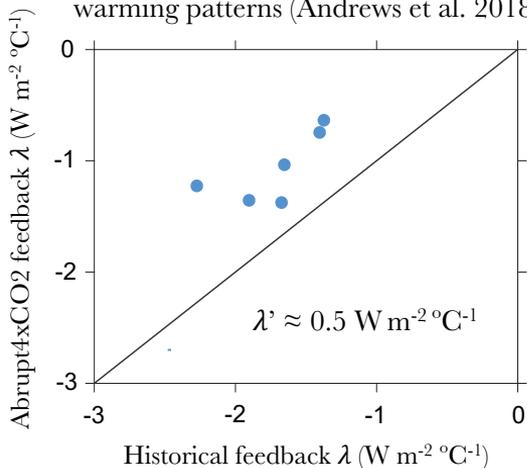
CMIP6 sea-surface temperature trend over years 1-150 after CO₂ quadrupling



λ'



Atmosphere-only GCMs using observed historical warming patterns (Andrews et al. 2018)



The radiative feedback over the historical record is different (more negative) than that for the equilibrium response to CO₂ owing to the pattern effect

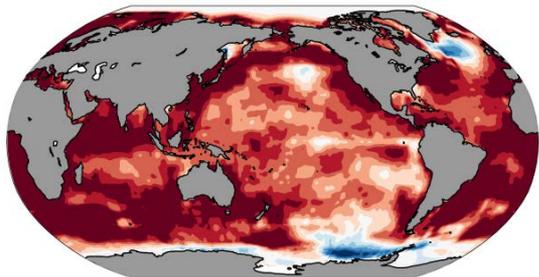
Thus, historical warming provides only an estimate of the effective climate sensitivity (EffCS) which may differ from ECS

$$\text{EffCS} = -\frac{\Delta R_{2\times}}{\lambda}$$

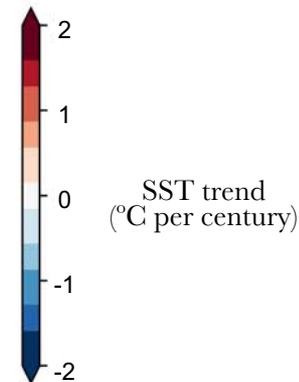
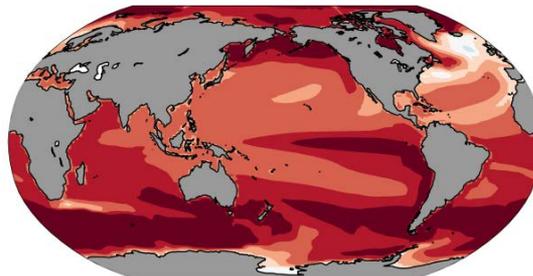
$$\text{ECS} = -\frac{\Delta R_{2\times}}{\lambda + \lambda'}$$

Pattern effect in the instrumental record

Observed sea-surface temperature trend over 1870-2019

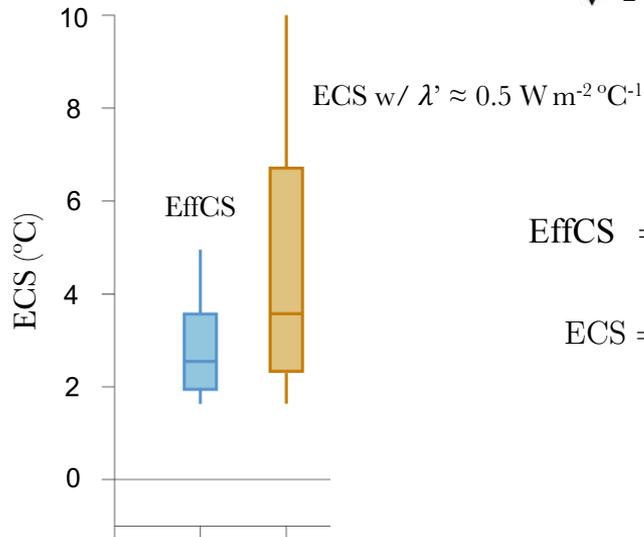
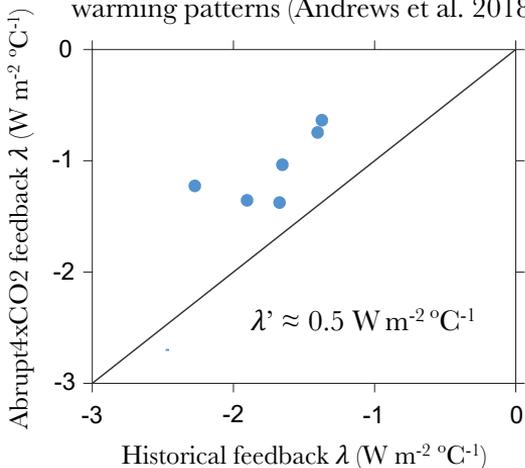


CMIP6 sea-surface temperature trend over years 1-150 after CO₂ quadrupling



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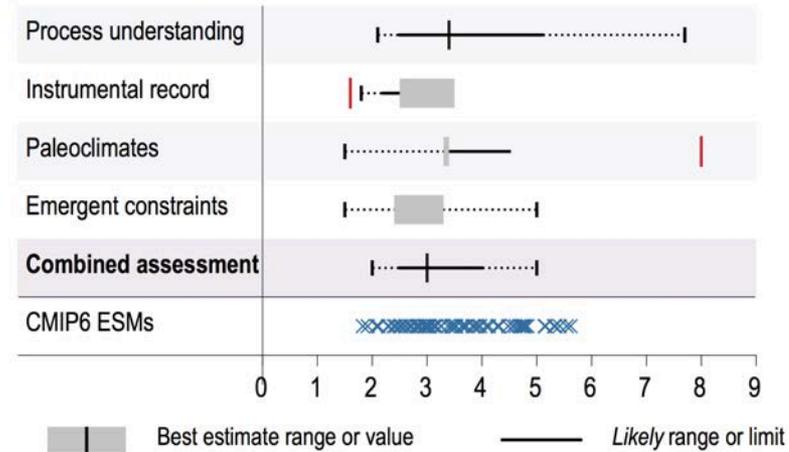


$$\text{EffCS} = -\frac{\Delta R_{2\times}}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{ECS} = -\frac{\Delta R_{2\times}}{\lambda + \lambda'}$$

The view from 2021 (IPCC AR6)

(b) Equilibrium climate sensitivity ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) assessed in AR6 and simulated by CMIP6 ESMs



Outstanding questions on the pattern effect and ECS

- Can we produce better reconstructions of historical SSTs and sea ice (with uncertainty quantification), particularly for the 1800s reference period?
 - Why do climate models generally fail to replicate observed patterns of warming (particularly since ~1980)?
 - How confident are we in the models' radiative response to SST changes?
 - Can we place observational constraints on the historical pattern effect?
-
- Fundamental issue: delayed warming (or cooling) has occurred preferentially in regions of most positive feedbacks, hiding potentially-high ECS from us; can we estimate what the radiative response (and thus ECS) will be to warming in these regions?

Outstanding questions on the pattern effect and ECS

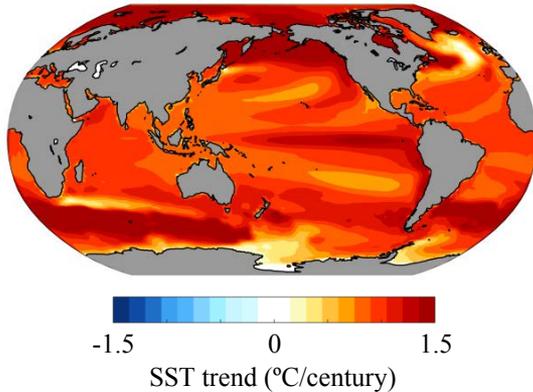
- How does the pattern effect impact constraints on ECS based on the paleoclimate record?
- How confident are we in the equilibrium SST pattern of warming under CO₂ forcing? To what extent is the Pliocene a good analogue for the future warming pattern?

Outstanding questions on the pattern effect and ECS

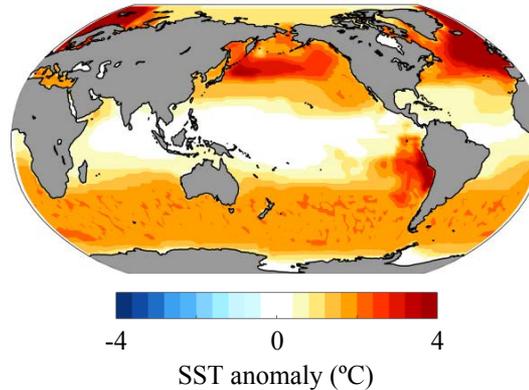
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Pliocene SST reconstructions

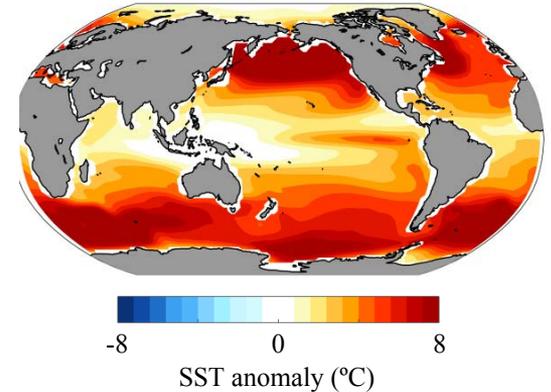
CMIP5 sea-surface temperature trend after CO₂ quadrupling (years 1-150)



Pliocene sea-surface temperature anomaly (PRISM)



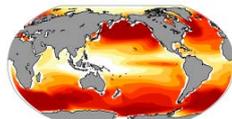
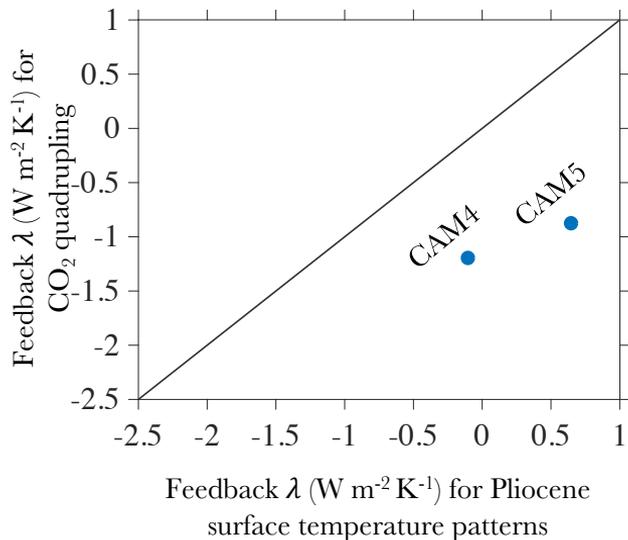
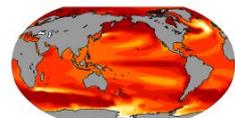
Pliocene sea-surface temperature anomaly (Burls and Fedorov 2017)



Outstanding questions on the pattern effect and ECS

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Pliocene SST patterns imply λ values near zero (near infinite EffCS), so a few possible interpretations:

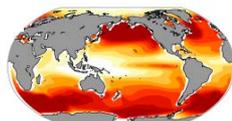
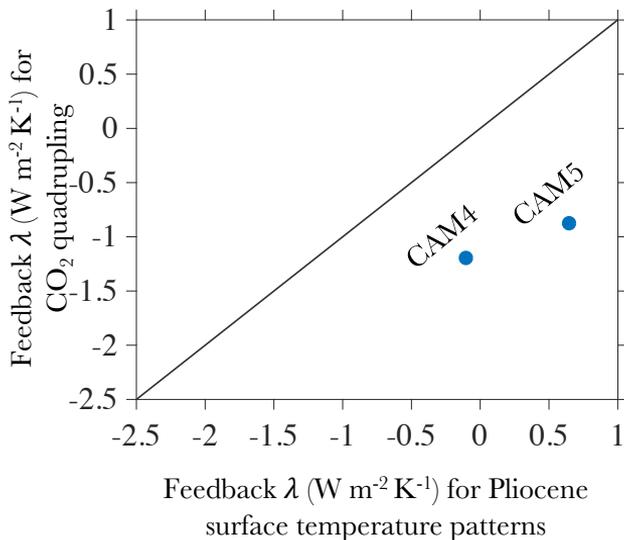
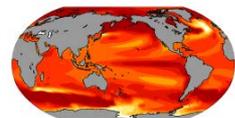


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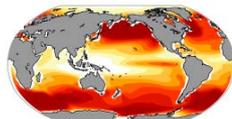
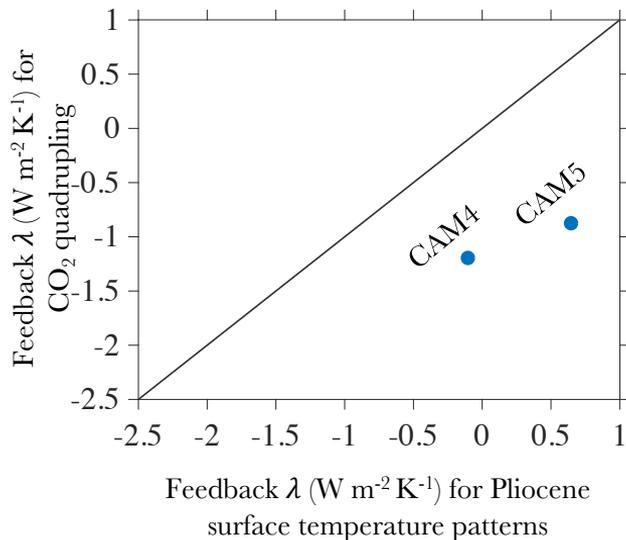
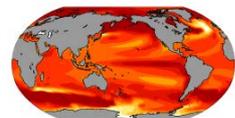
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1. If Pliocene SST pattern is a good analogue for future warming pattern, then modern-day ECS could be much higher than expected



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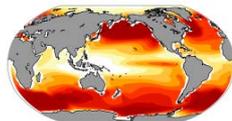
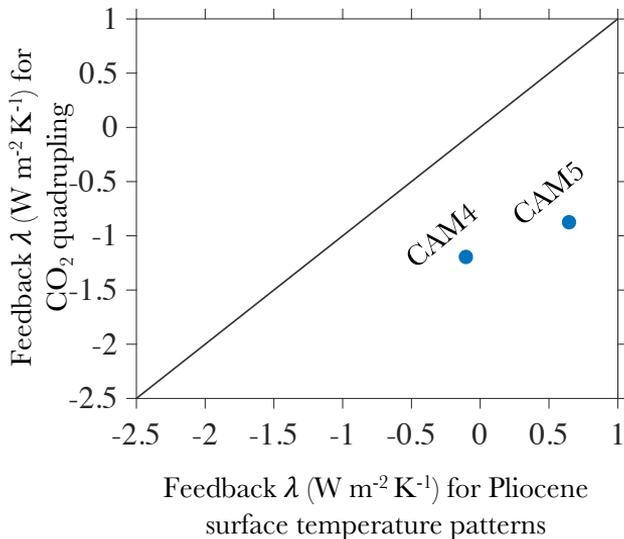
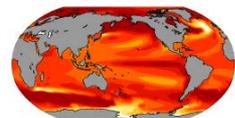


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1. If Pliocene SST pattern is a good analogue for future warming pattern, then modern-day ECS *could be much higher than expected*
2. If modeled future SST patterns are accurate, then there is a huge pattern effect to take into account in Pliocene constraints on modern-day ECS (*Pliocene implies very low ECS*)

Outstanding questions on the pattern effect and ECS

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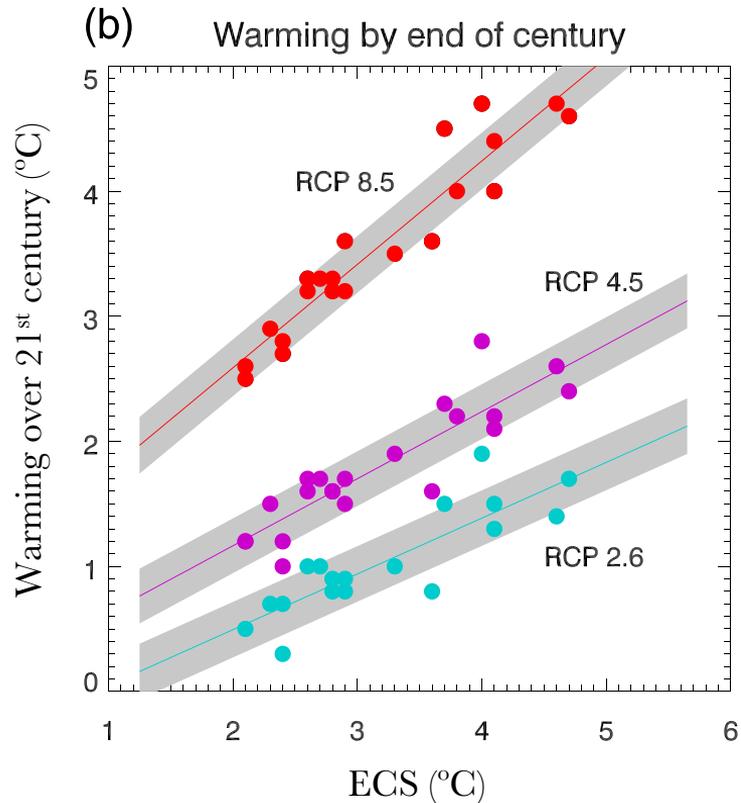


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3. Pliocene pattern isn't accurate; we need better methods to reconstruct SSTs and quantify their uncertainty (e.g., Jess Tierney's data assimilation work)

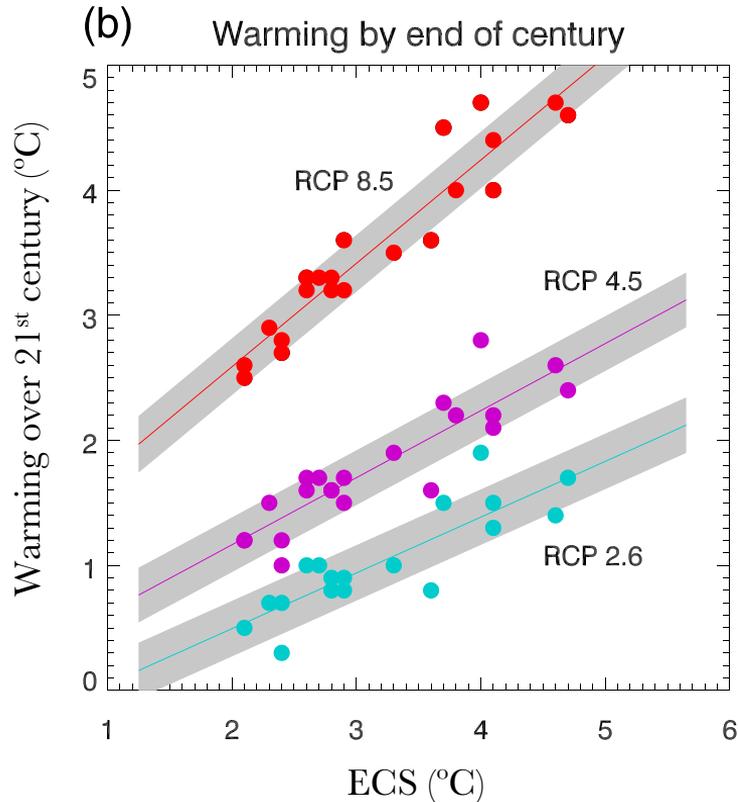
Does the pattern effect matter for transient warming?

Transient warming is highly correlated with ECS



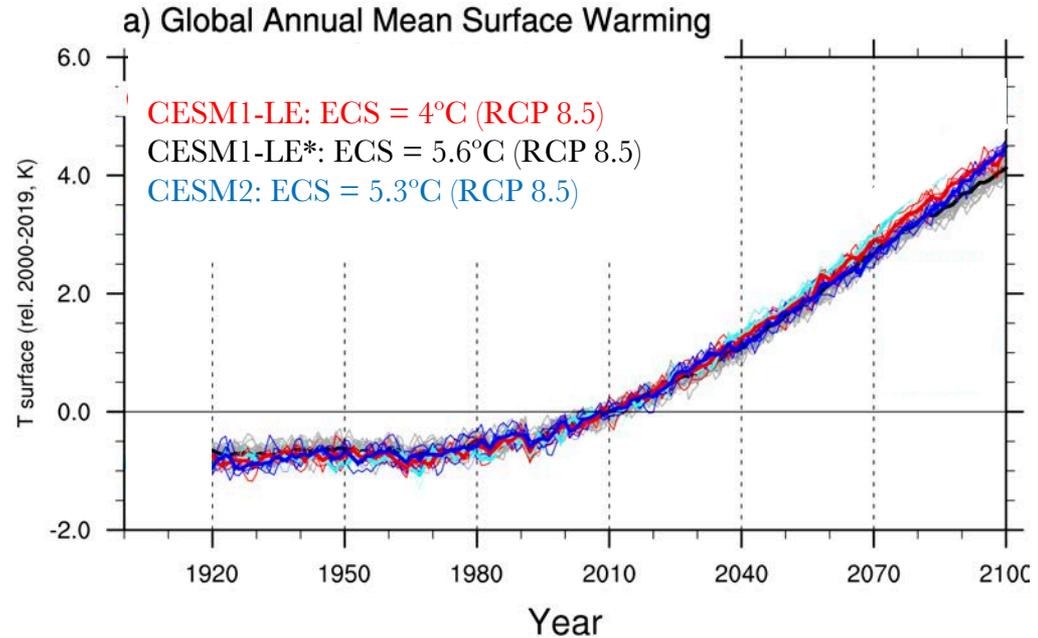
(Sherwood et al. 2020)

Transient warming is highly correlated with ECS



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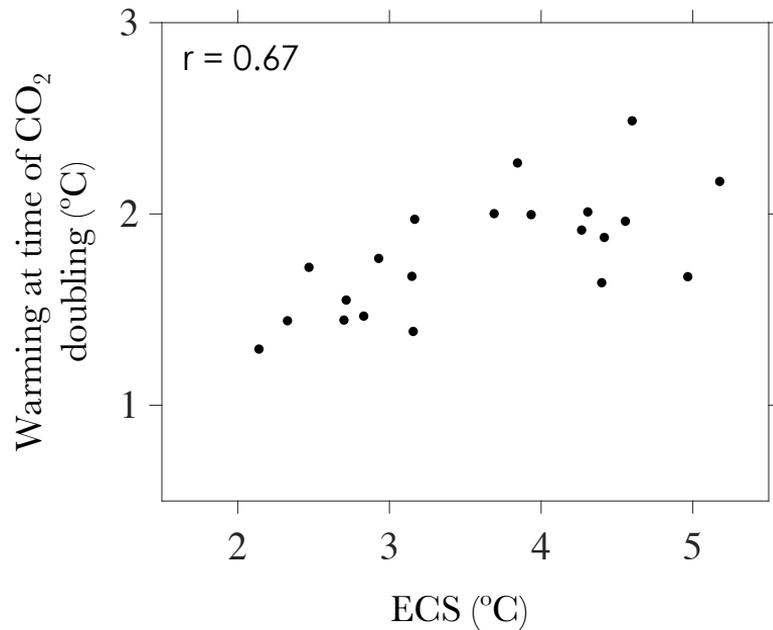
... or is it?



(modified from poster by David Schneider, Jen Kay, Cecile Hannay; see also Frey and Kay 2017)

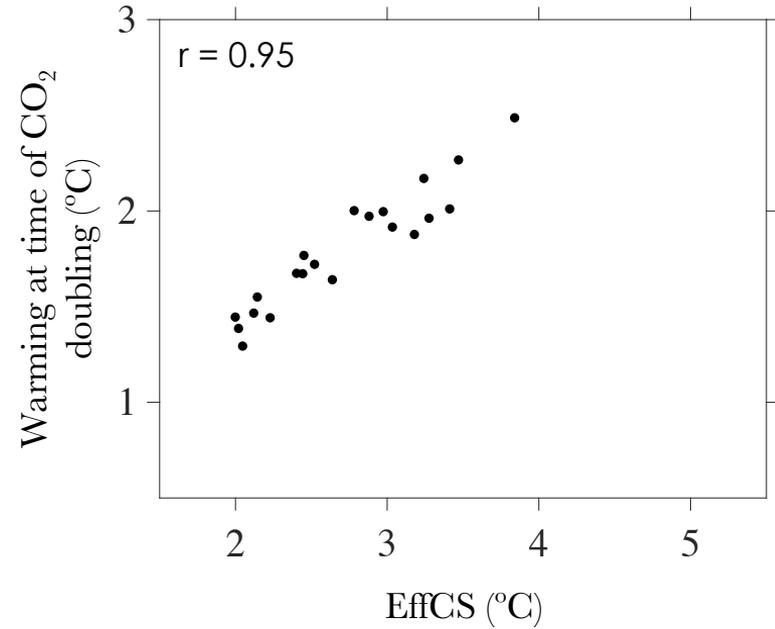
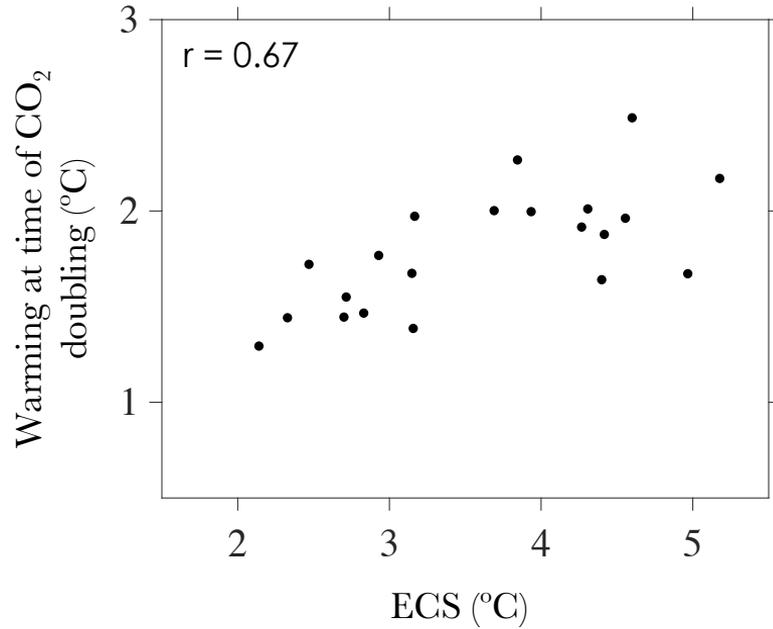
Transient warming is highly correlated with ECS

CMIP5 1%/yr CO₂ ramping simulations



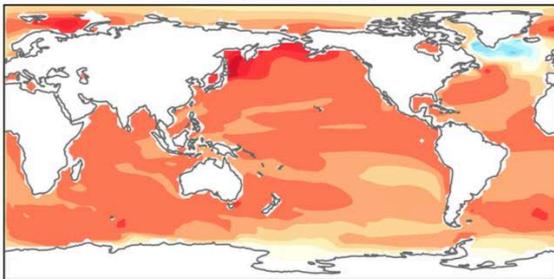
Transient warming is more highly correlated with EffCS

CMIP5 1%/yr CO₂ ramping simulations

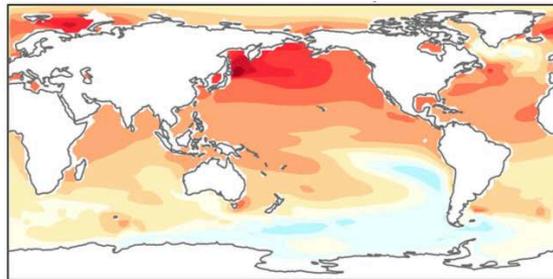


Transient warming and EffCS with freshwater forcing

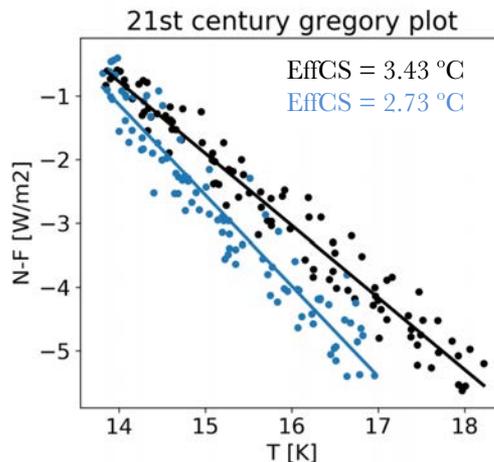
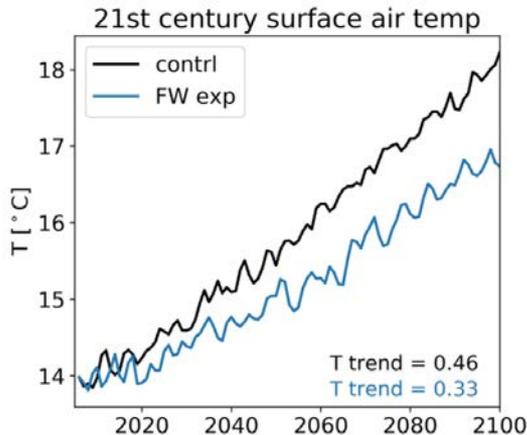
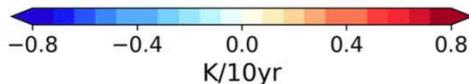
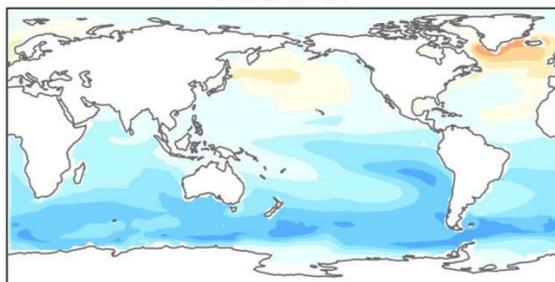
CESM1 21st century warming under RCP8.5



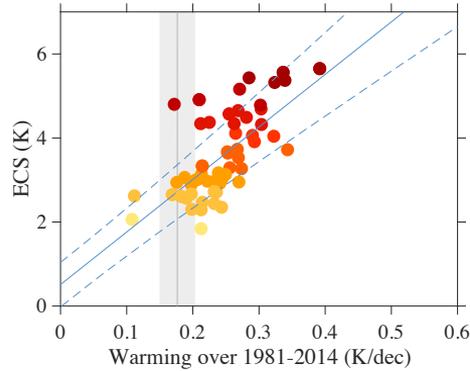
CESM1 21st century warming under RCP8.5 with Antarctic freshwater input



difference



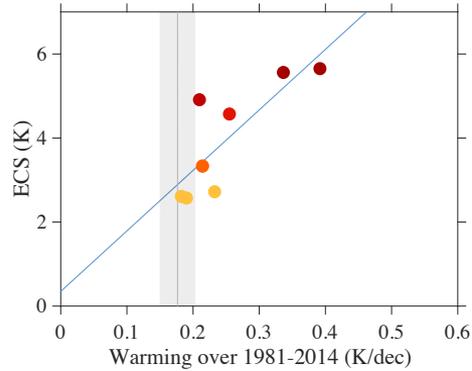
Transient warming and EffCS over recent decades



Correlation between ECS and transient warming over recent decades has been proposed as a strong emergent constraint on ECS (e.g., Jiménez-de-la Cuesta and Mauritsen 2019; Nijse et al. 2020; Tokarska et al. 2020; Winton et al. 2020)

But shouldn't it be EffCS (rather than ECS) that controls transient warming??

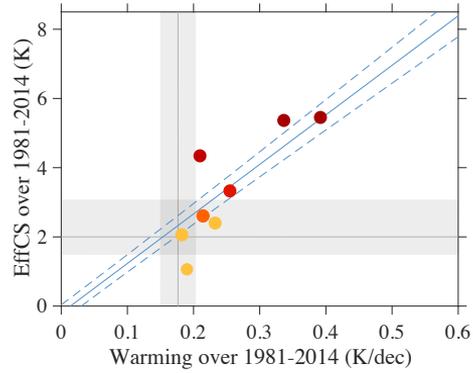
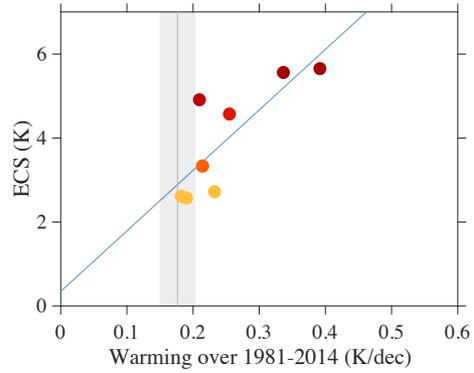
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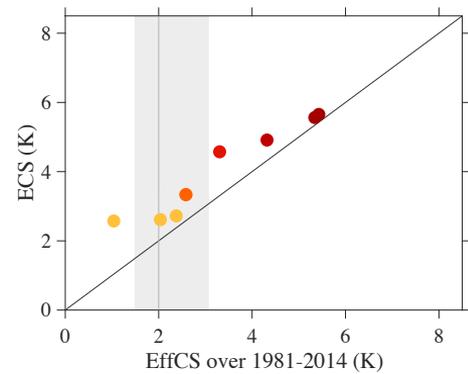
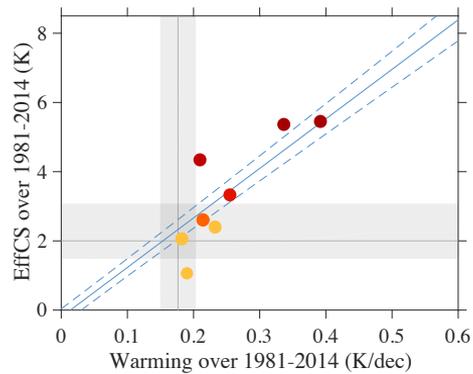
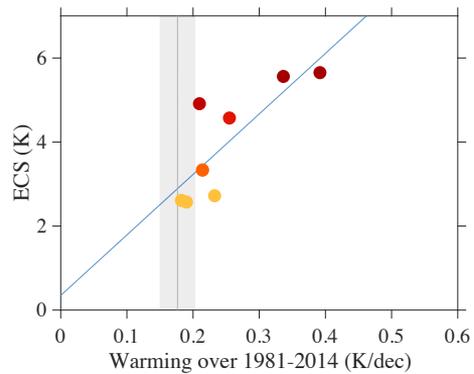
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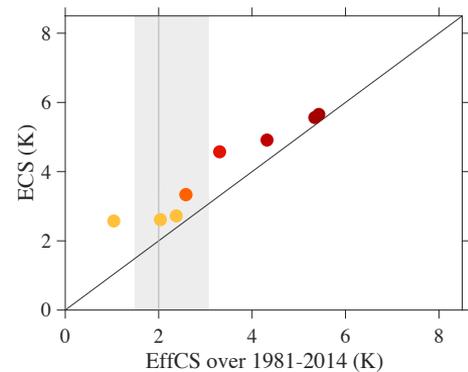
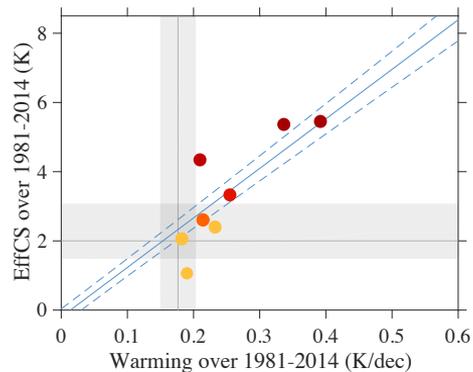
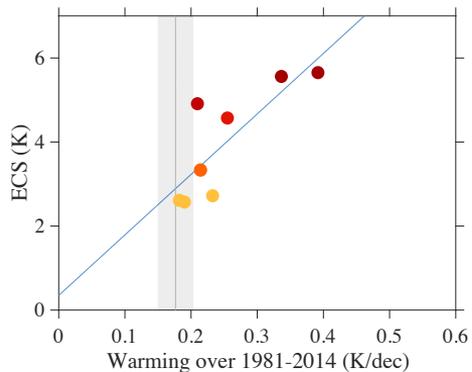
Transient warming and EffCS over recent decades



Transient warming and EffCS over recent decades



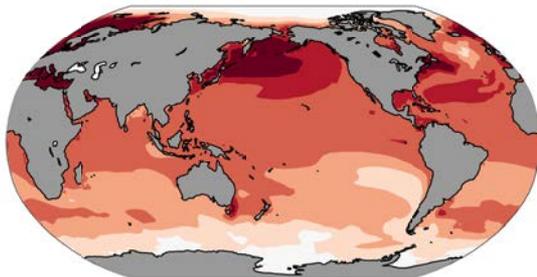
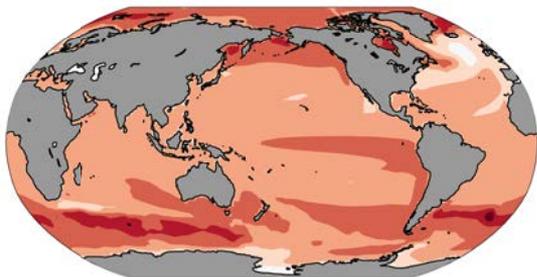
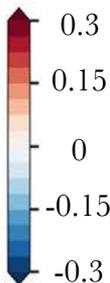
Transient warming and EffCS over recent decades



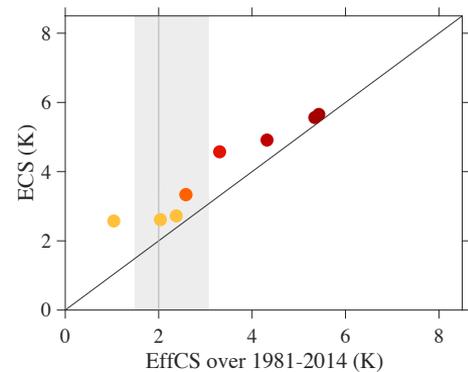
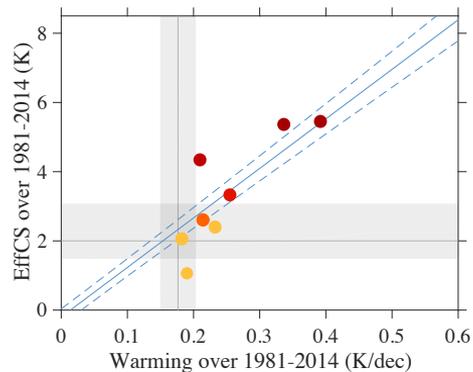
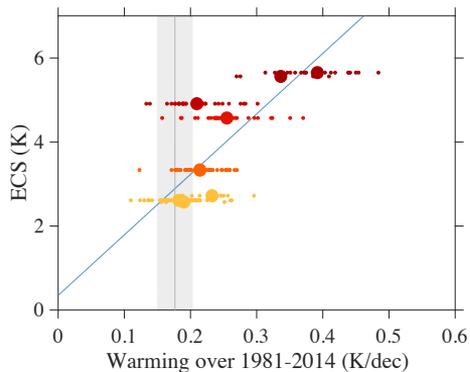
CMIP5/6 abrupt CO₂ quadrupling
SST trend pattern

CMIP5/6 1981-2014 SST trend
pattern

K/dec



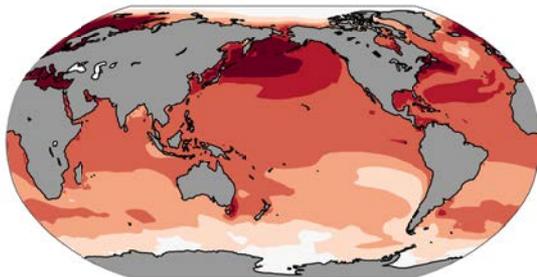
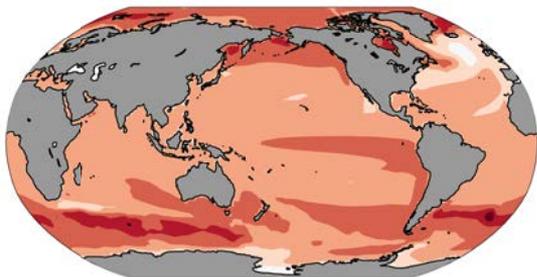
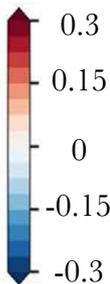
Transient warming and EffCS over recent decades



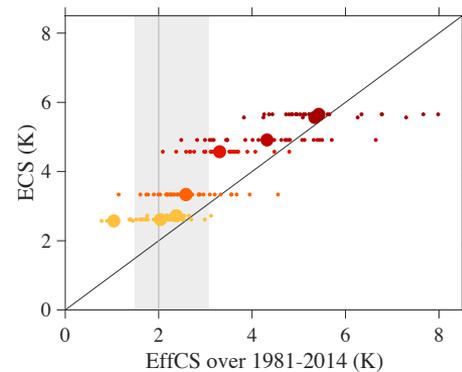
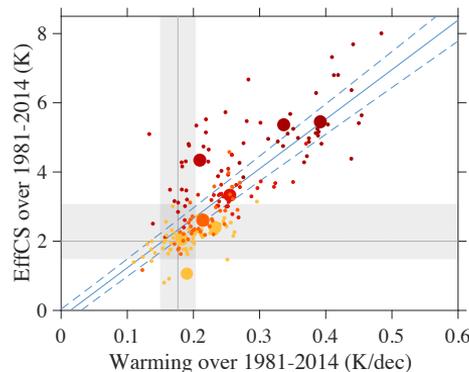
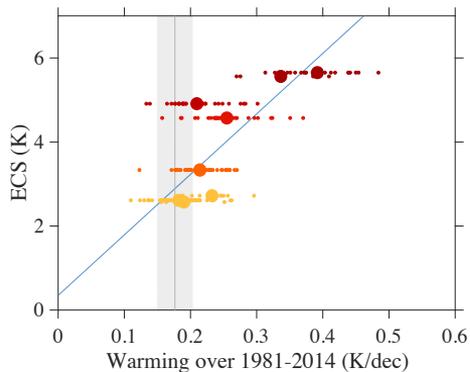
CMIP5/6 abrupt CO₂ quadrupling
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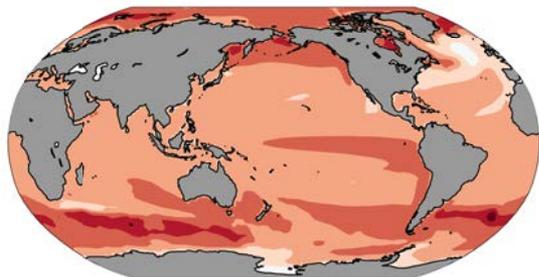
K/dec



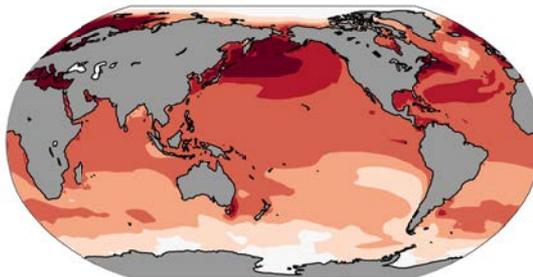
Transient warming and EffCS over recent decades



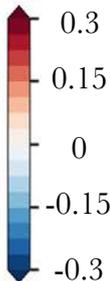
CMIP5/6 abrupt CO₂ quadrupling
SST trend pattern



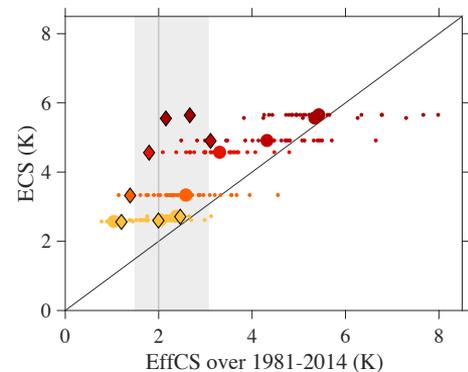
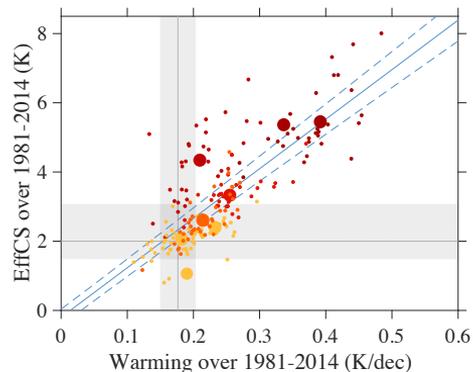
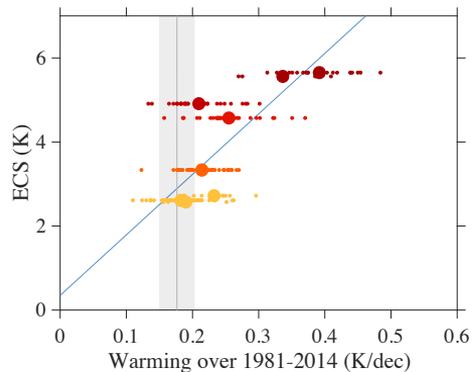
CMIP5/6 1981-2014 SST trend
pattern



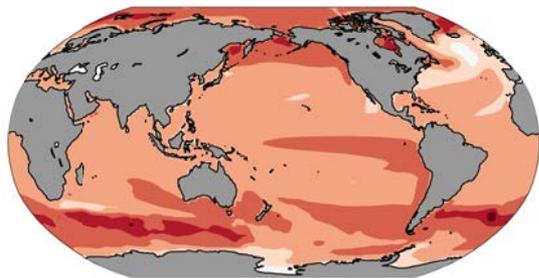
K/dec



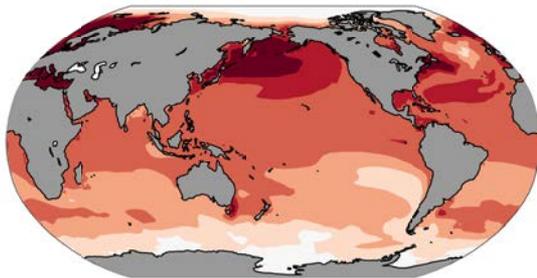
Transient warming and EffCS over recent decades



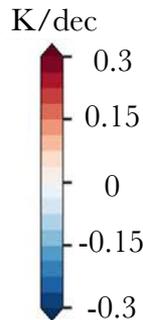
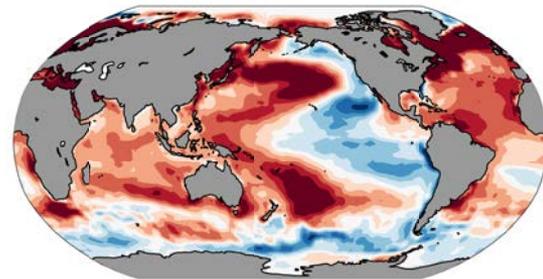
CMIP5/6 abrupt CO₂ quadrupling
SST trend pattern



CMIP5/6 1981-2014 SST trend
pattern

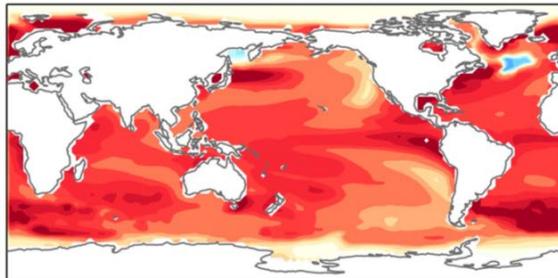


Observed 1981-2014 SST trend
pattern

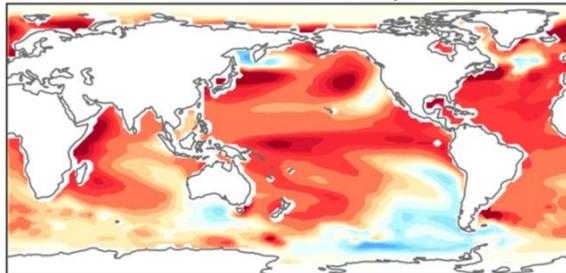


Transient warming and EffCS with freshwater forcing

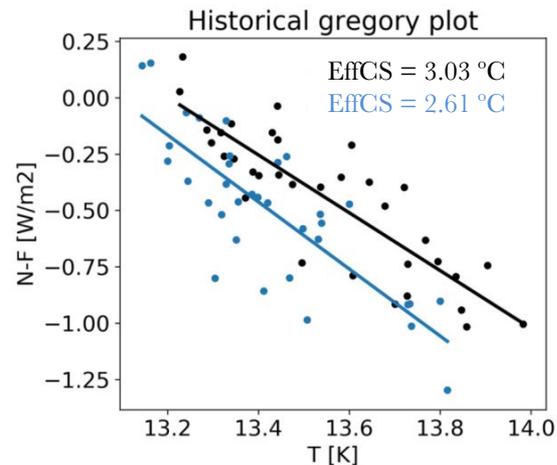
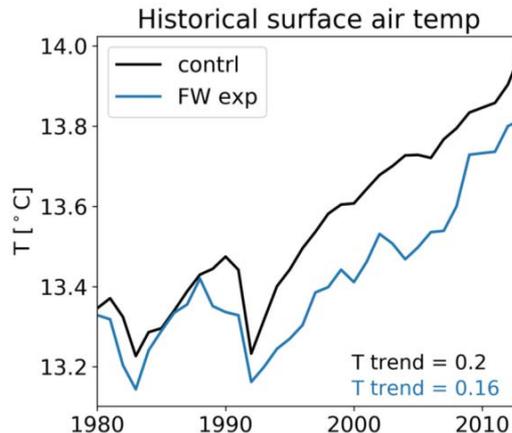
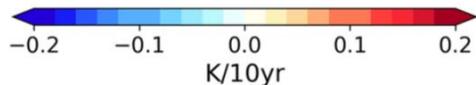
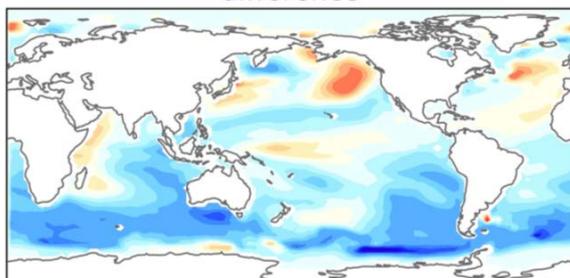
CESM1 historical warming over 1980-2013



CESM1 historical warming over 1980-2013 with Antarctic freshwater input



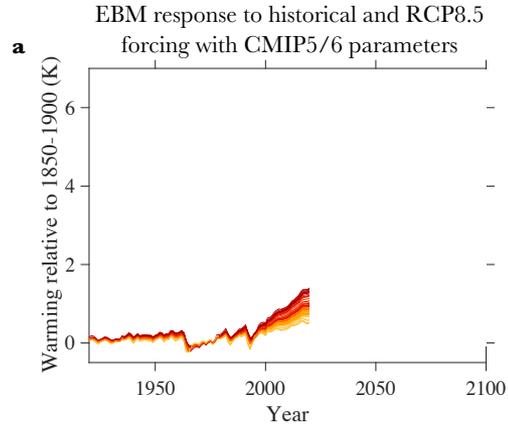
difference



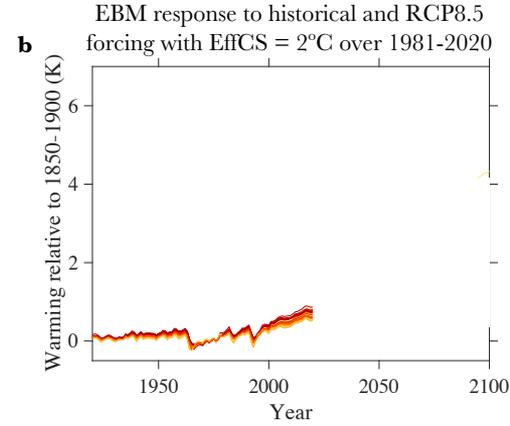
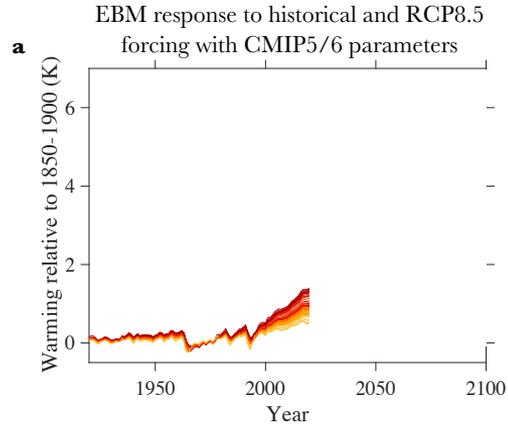
Outstanding questions

- How will the pattern of warming evolve in the future, and on what timescale? (depends on mechanisms driving observed patterns, which we don't currently know)
- Fundamental issue: multiple potential mechanisms project onto same pattern of SST response (ENSO/PDO dynamics), yet all have different future evolutions. As summarized by Tim Andrews, candidate mechanisms are:
 - internal variability (originating in tropical Pacific and/or Southern Ocean?)
 - non-CO₂ forcing (ozone depletion, Southern Ocean freshwater forcing, tropospheric or stratospheric aerosols?)
 - role of teleconnections (from Southern Ocean or from Atlantic Ocean)
 - response to CO₂ forcing (delayed E Pacific warming or nonlinear ENSO mechanisms)

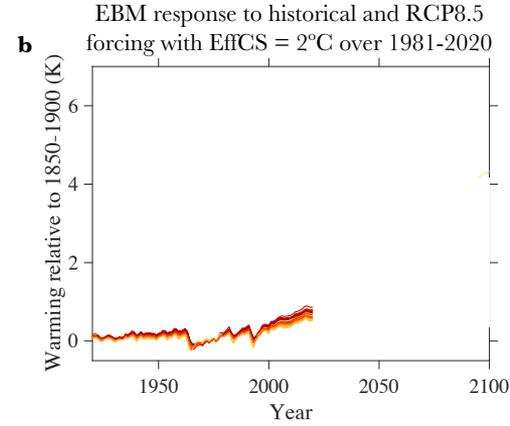
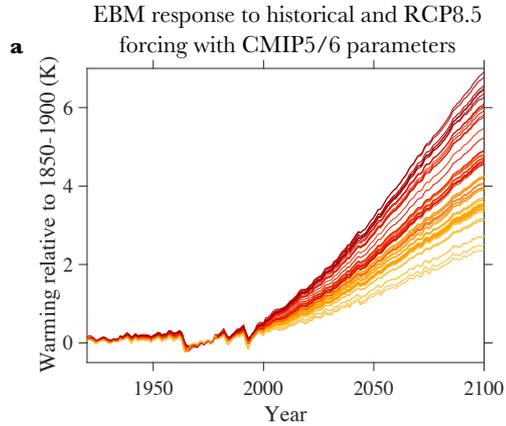
How does the pattern effect impact future warming?



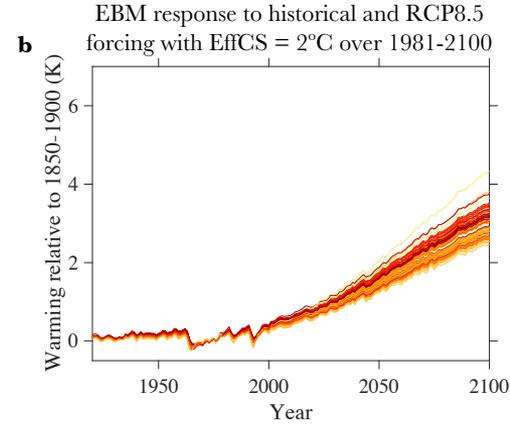
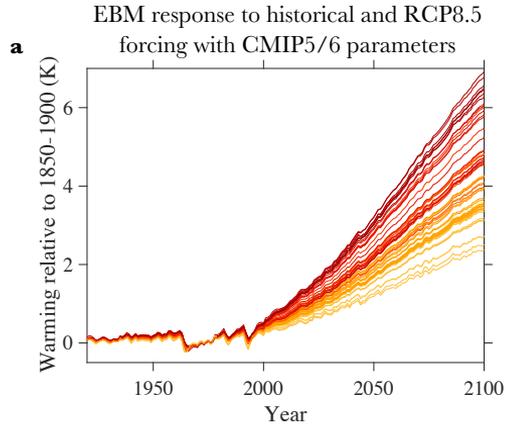
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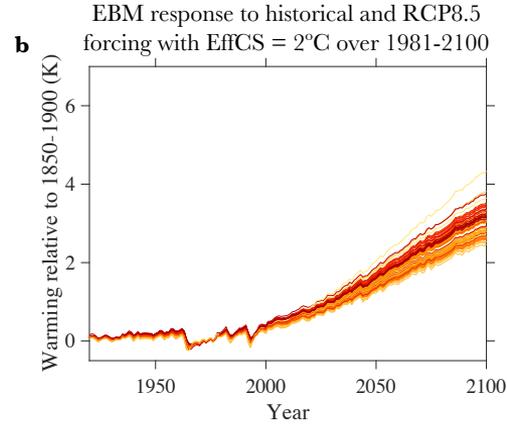
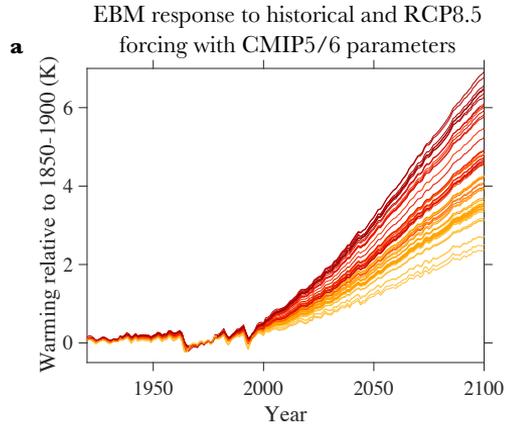


How does the pattern effect impact future warming?

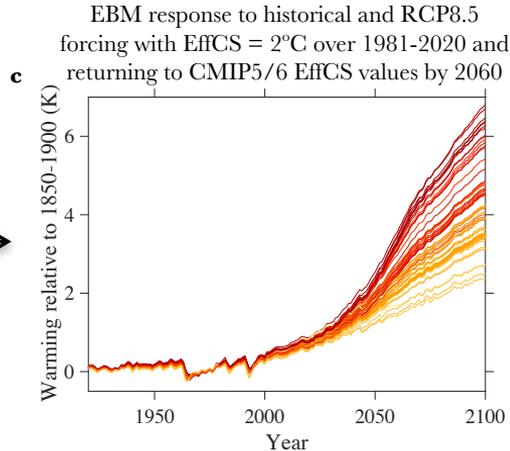


← SST trend pattern since ~1980 continues indefinitely

How does the pattern effect impact future warming?



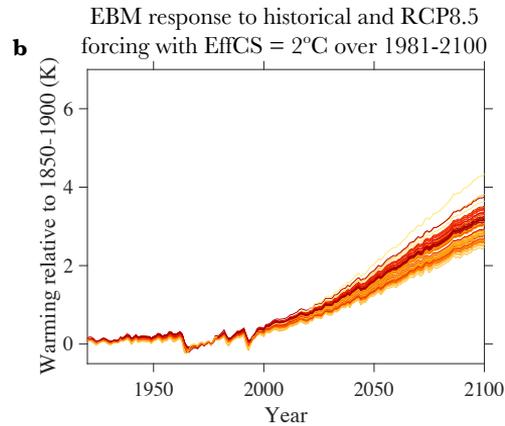
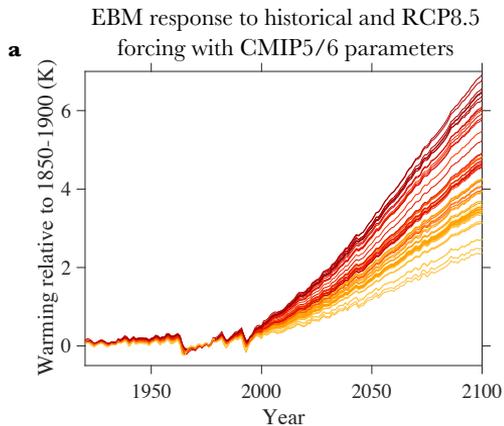
SST trend pattern since ~1980 continues indefinitely



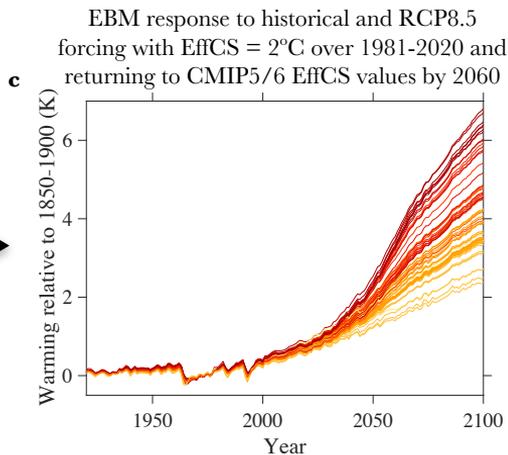
SST trend pattern relaxes to CMIP5/6 patterns by 2060



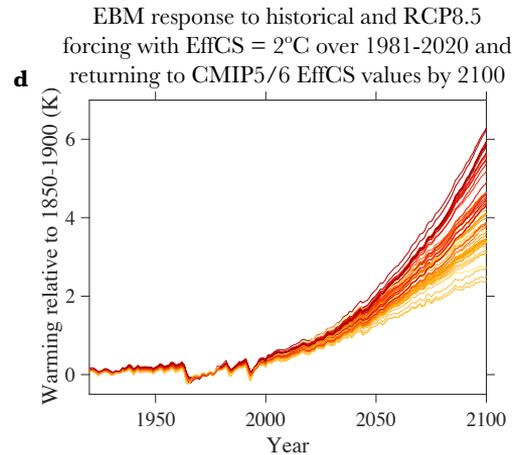
How does the pattern effect impact future warming?



SST trend pattern since ~1980 continues indefinitely



SST trend pattern relaxes to CMIP5/6 patterns by 2060



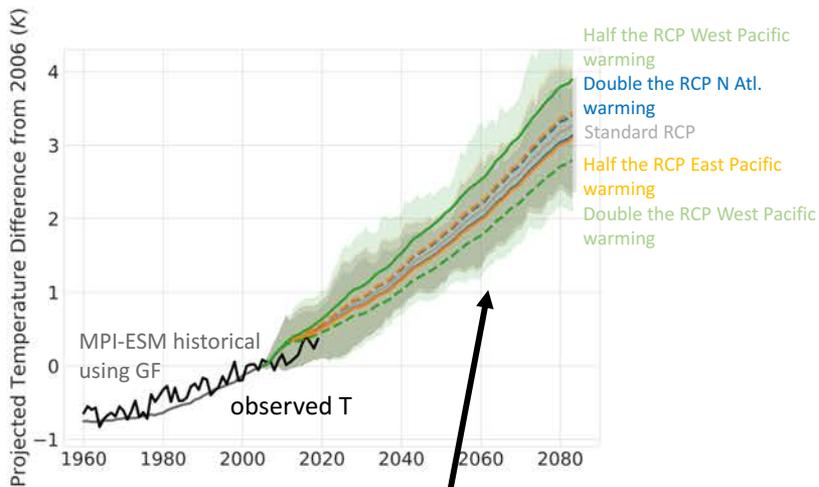
SST trend pattern relaxes to CMIP5/6 patterns by 2100



How does the pattern effect impact future warming?

Alternative SST pattern scenarios

Assume the coupled RCP/SSP scenarios are overall correct, except in the **West Pacific**, **East Pacific**, or **North Atlantic** – how much would alternative patterns* reflect in global mean SSTs through changing radiative feedbacks?



By 2060, the spread of internal variability in the coupled model is $\sim 1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$. This increases to $\sim 2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ when considering SST pattern uncertainty

Work by Marc Alessi and Maria Rugenstein (see Marc's poster!)

* We redistribute SST warming/cooling. Global mean stays the same

Thank you Maria and Cristi!

