

# A new analysis framework to detect changes in internal variability under global warming

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Max-Planck-Institut  
für Meteorologie

# Does internal variability change under global warming?

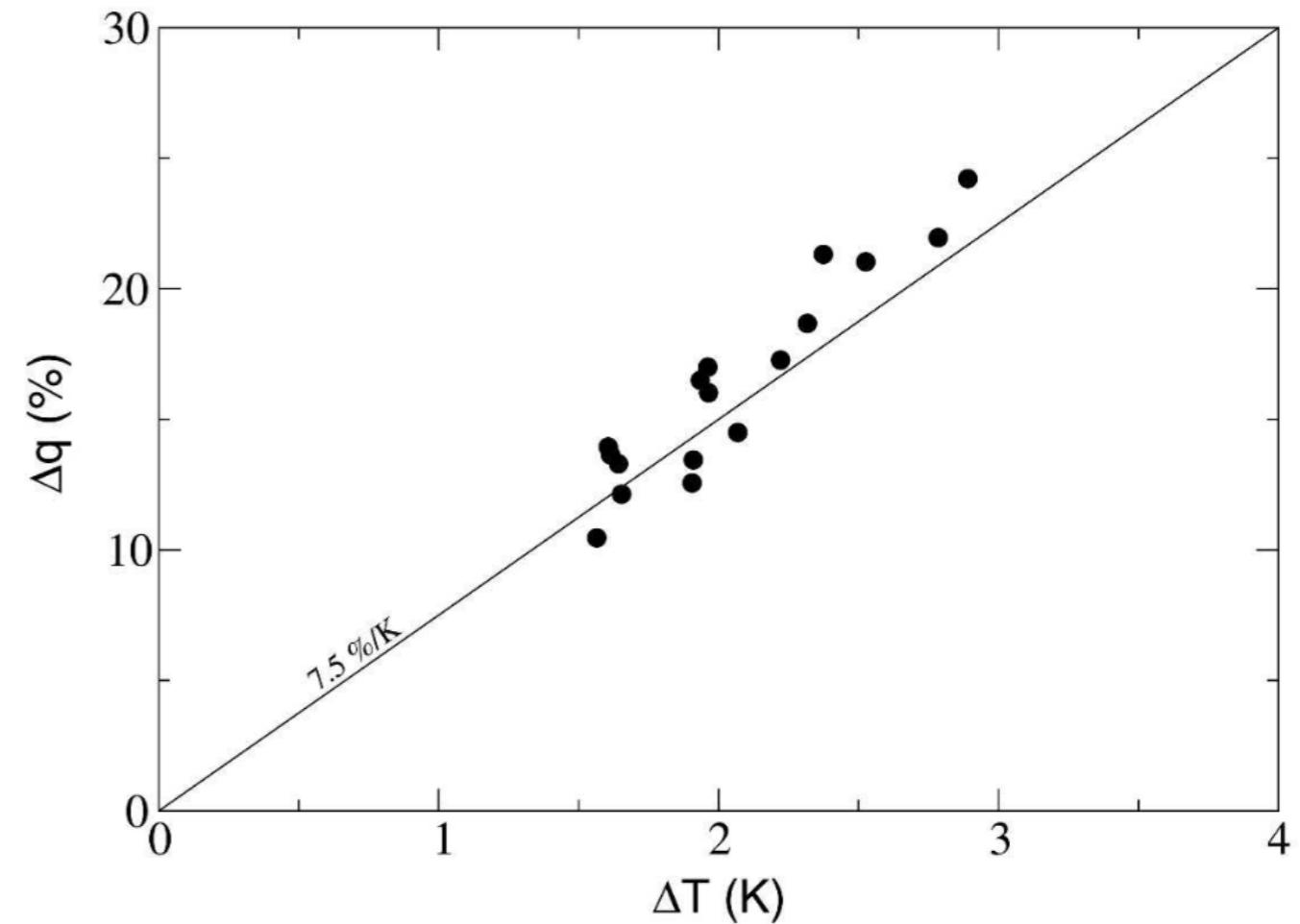
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Quantity with change in variability  
under global warming:

- precipitable water
- global mean, annual mean

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- precipitable water
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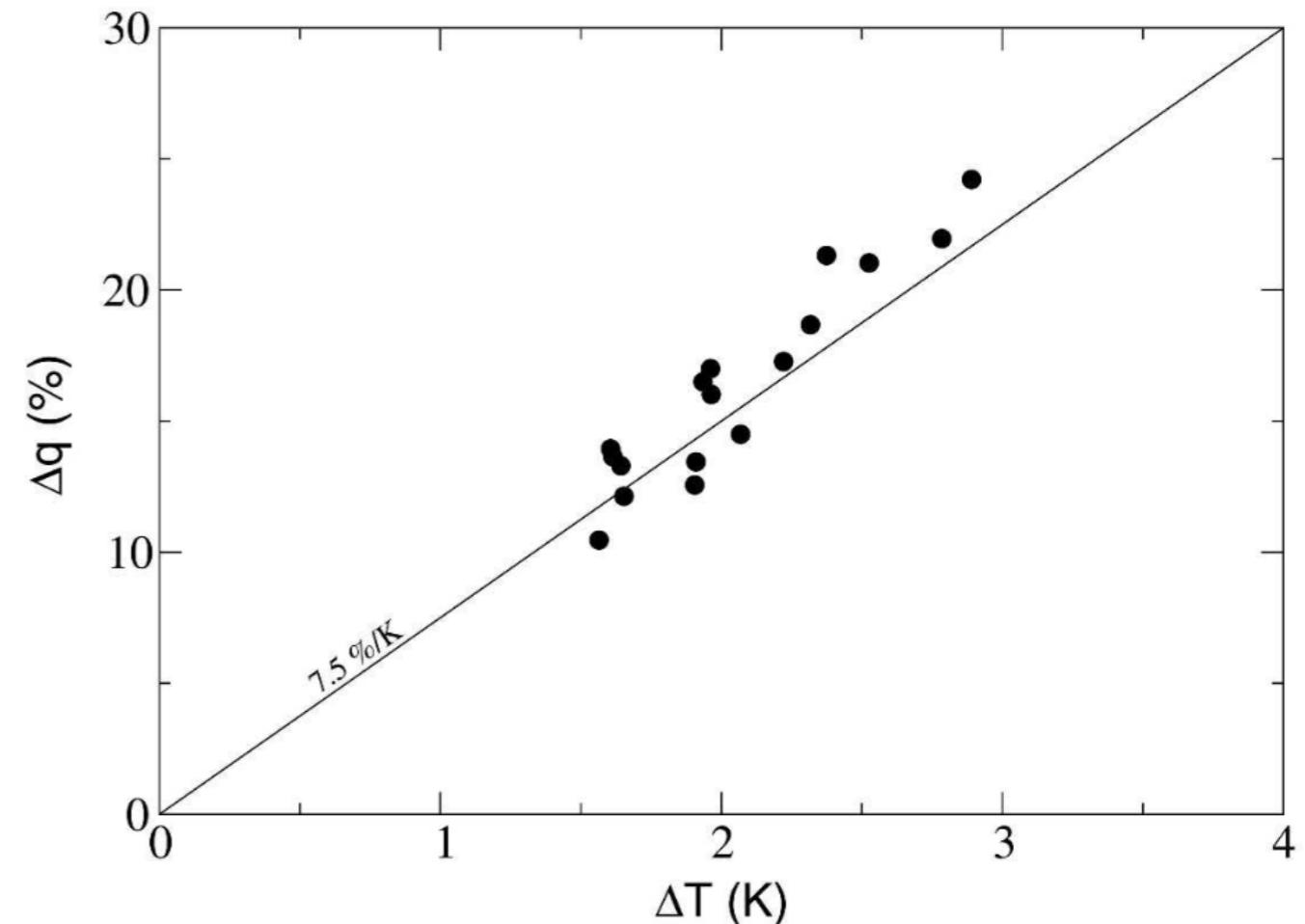
*Held and Soden, 2006*

Quantity with change in variability under global warming:

- precipitable water
- global mean, annual mean

Scenario:

- strong warming



*Held and Soden, 2006*

## Model:

- MPI-ESM-LR ( T63 / GR15 )

[www.mpimet.mpg.de/en/grand-ensemble](http://www.mpimet.mpg.de/en/grand-ensemble)

## Model:

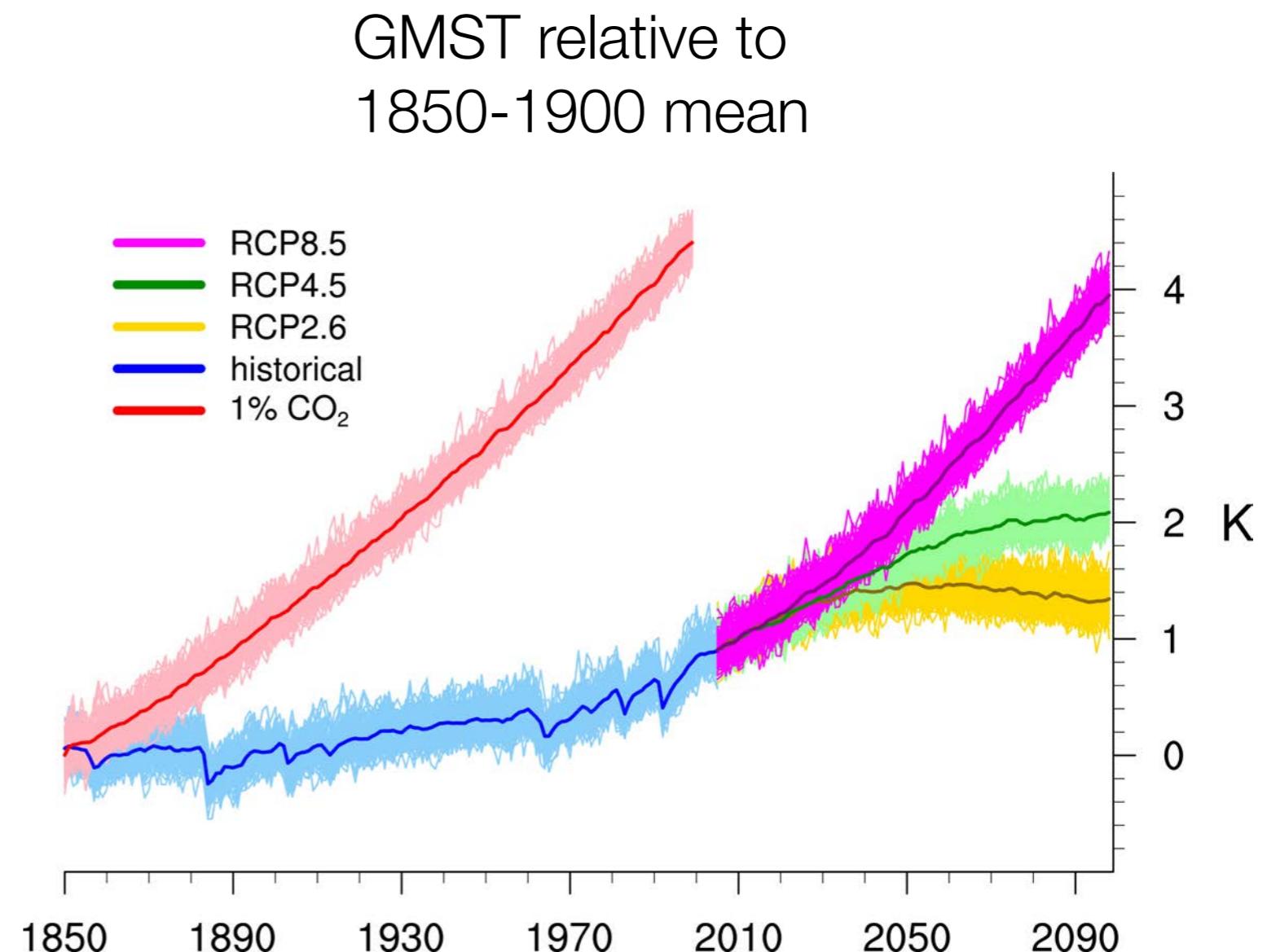
- MPI-ESM-LR ( T63 / GR15 )

## Experiment:

- 1% CO<sub>2</sub>

## Ensemble simulations:

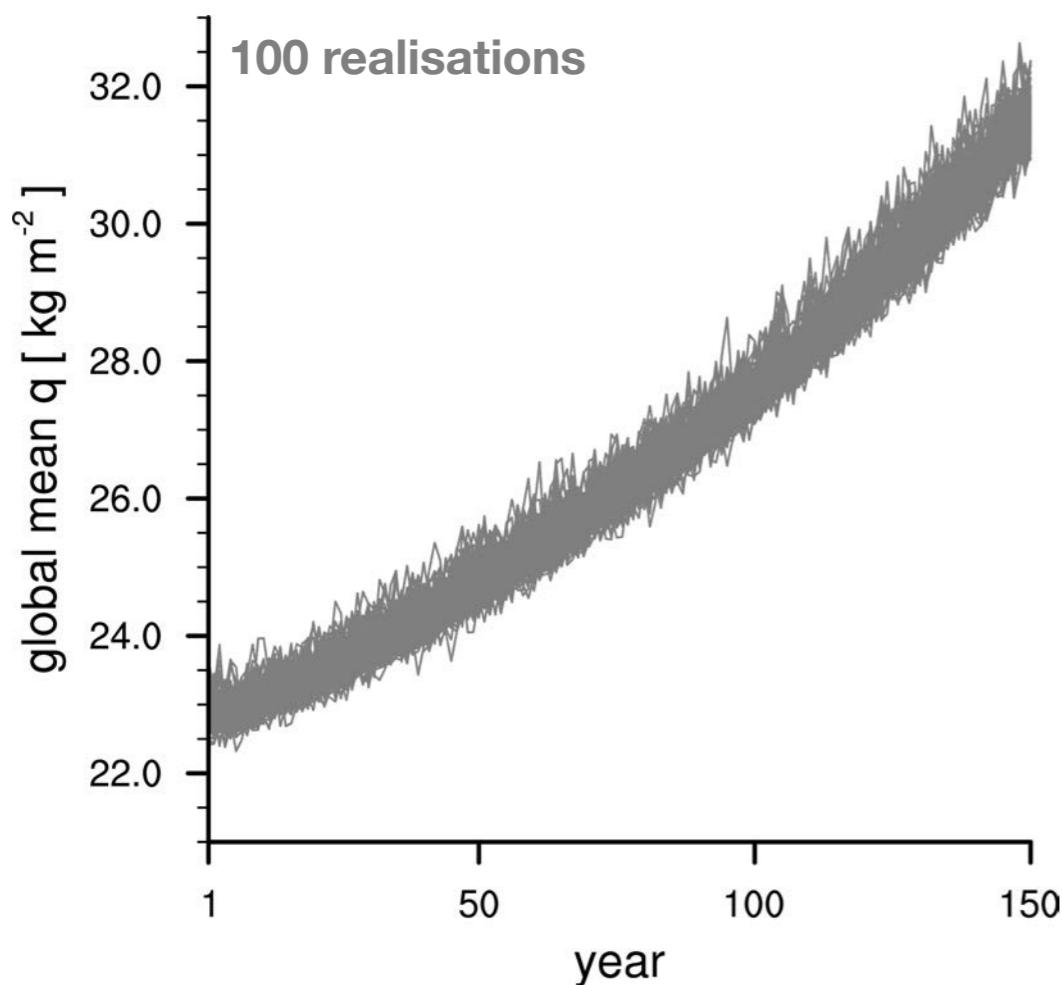
- 100 realisations / experiment
- different initial conditions  
(macro)



[www.mpimet.mpg.de/en/grand-ensemble](http://www.mpimet.mpg.de/en/grand-ensemble)

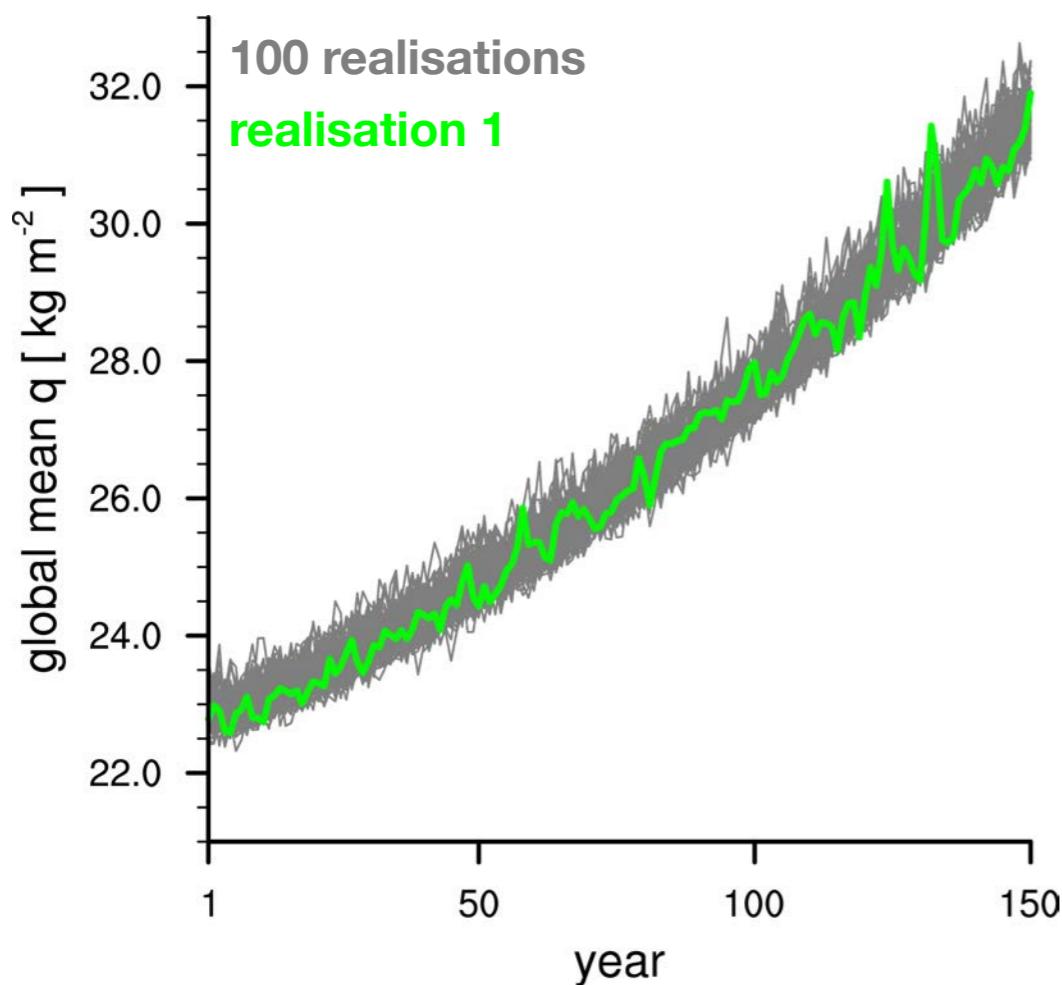
# Precipitable water increases under strong warming

global mean precipitable water



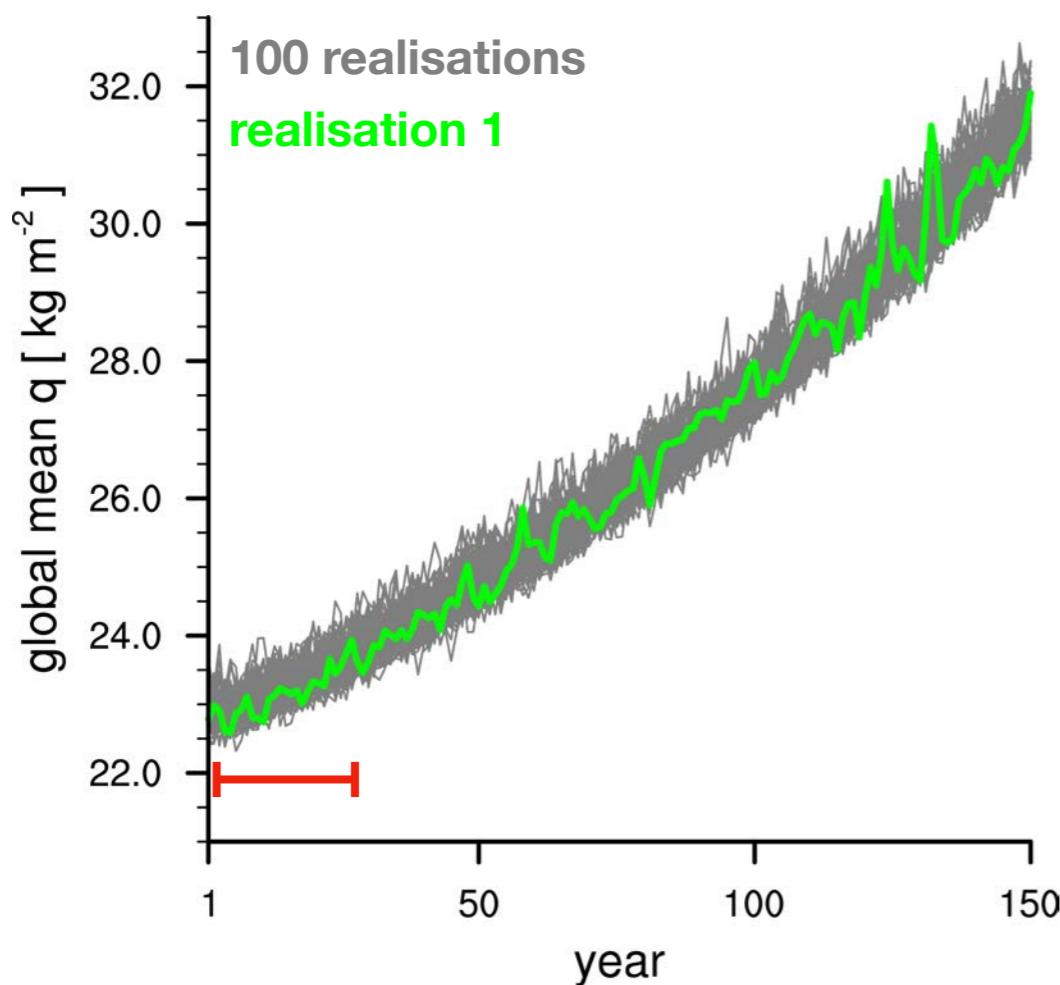
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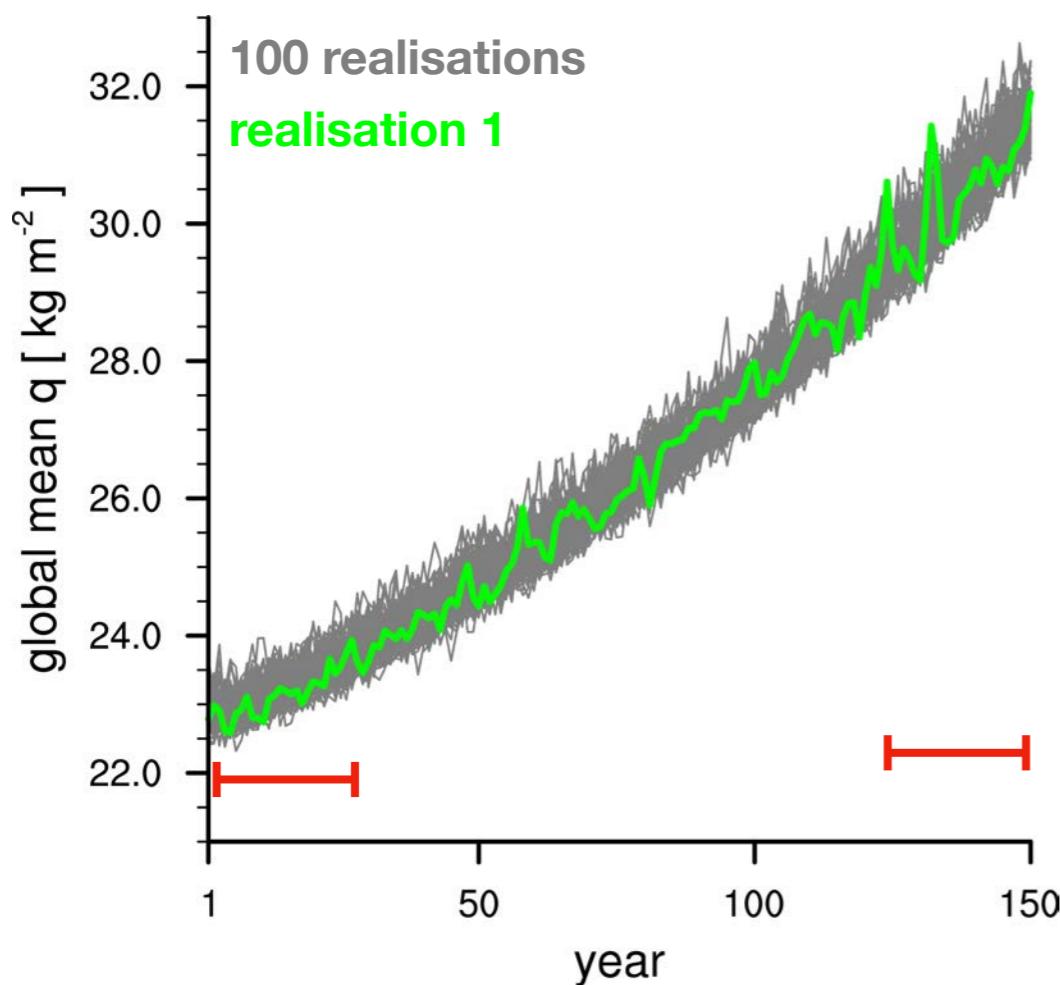
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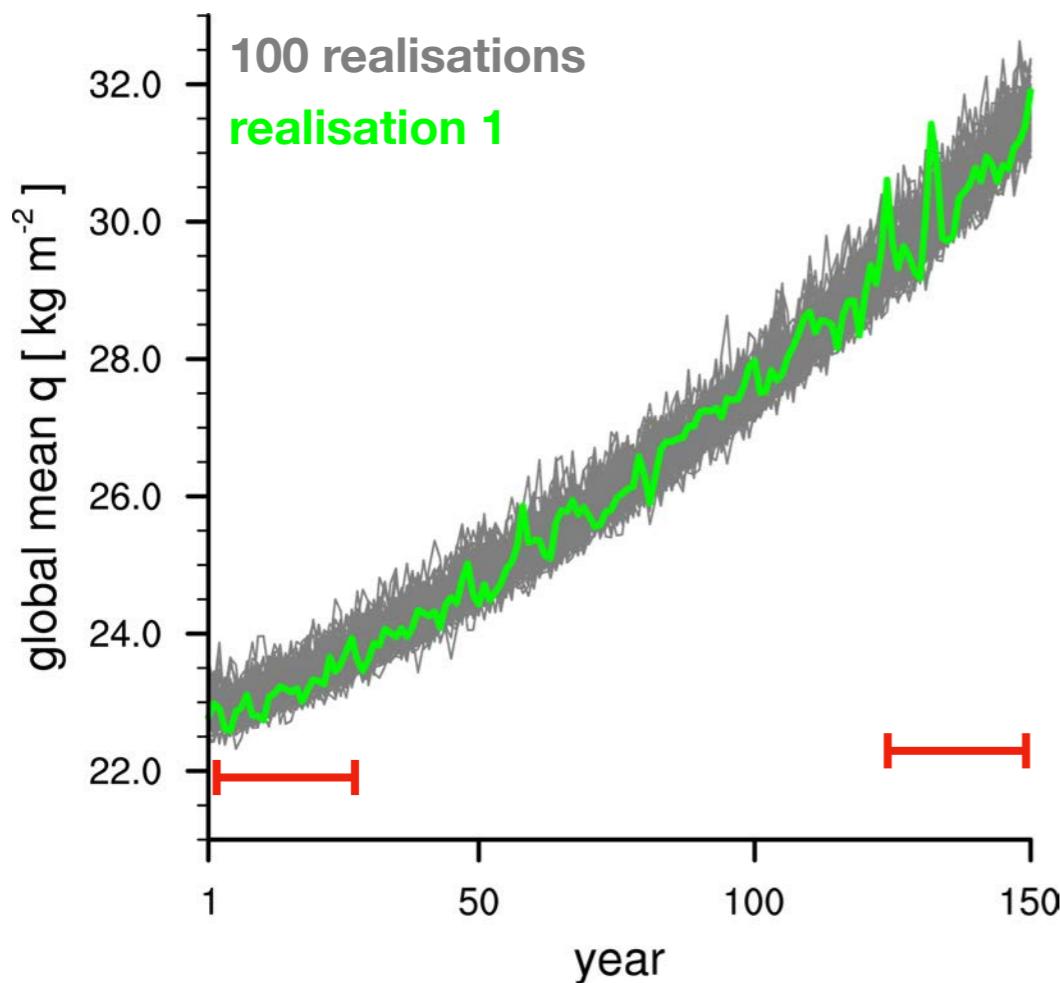
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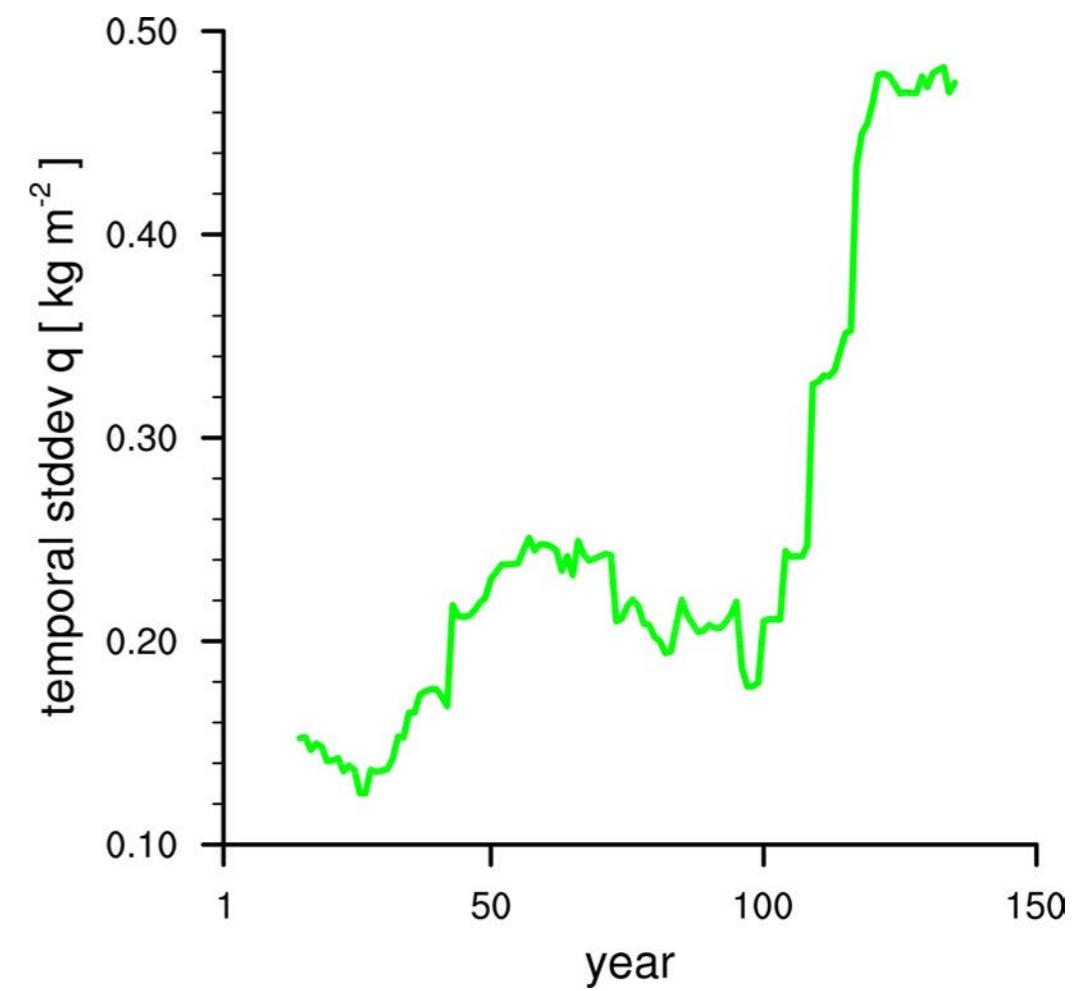


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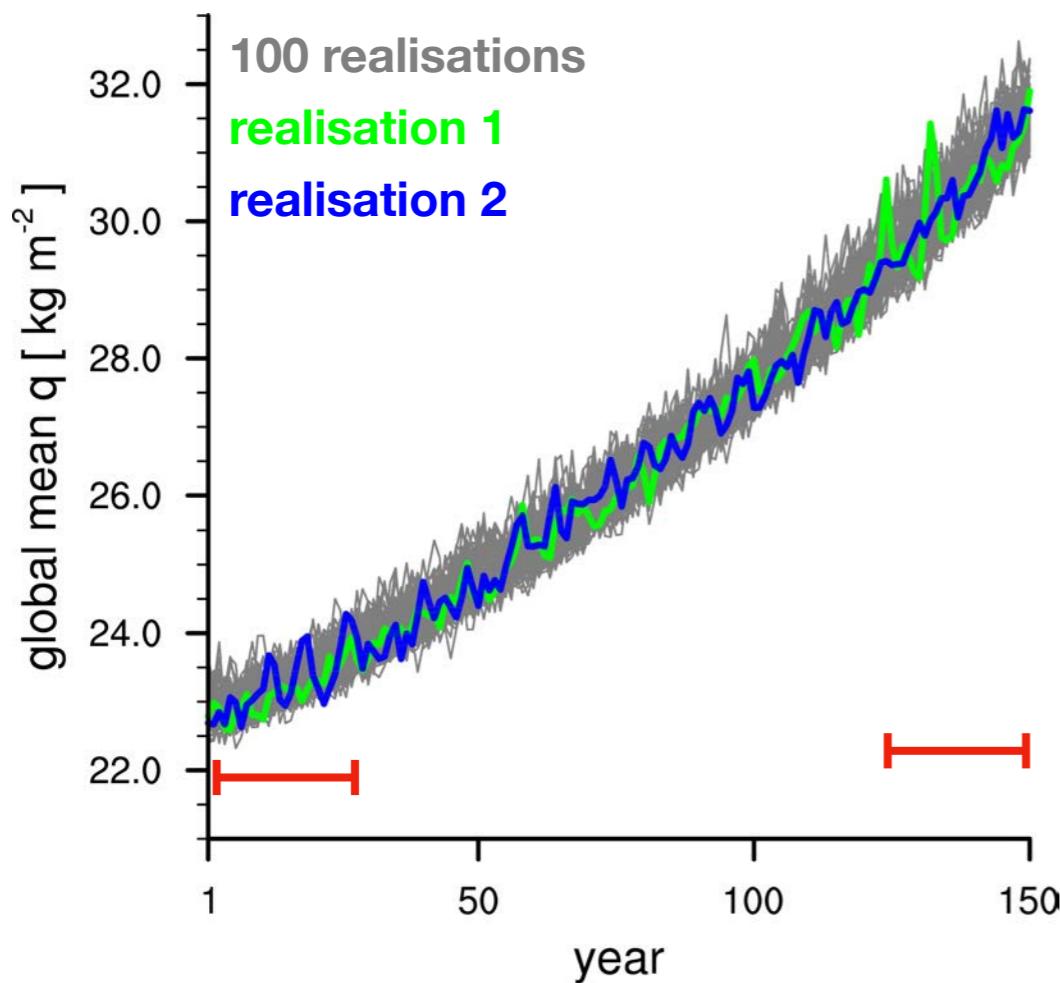


temporal variability

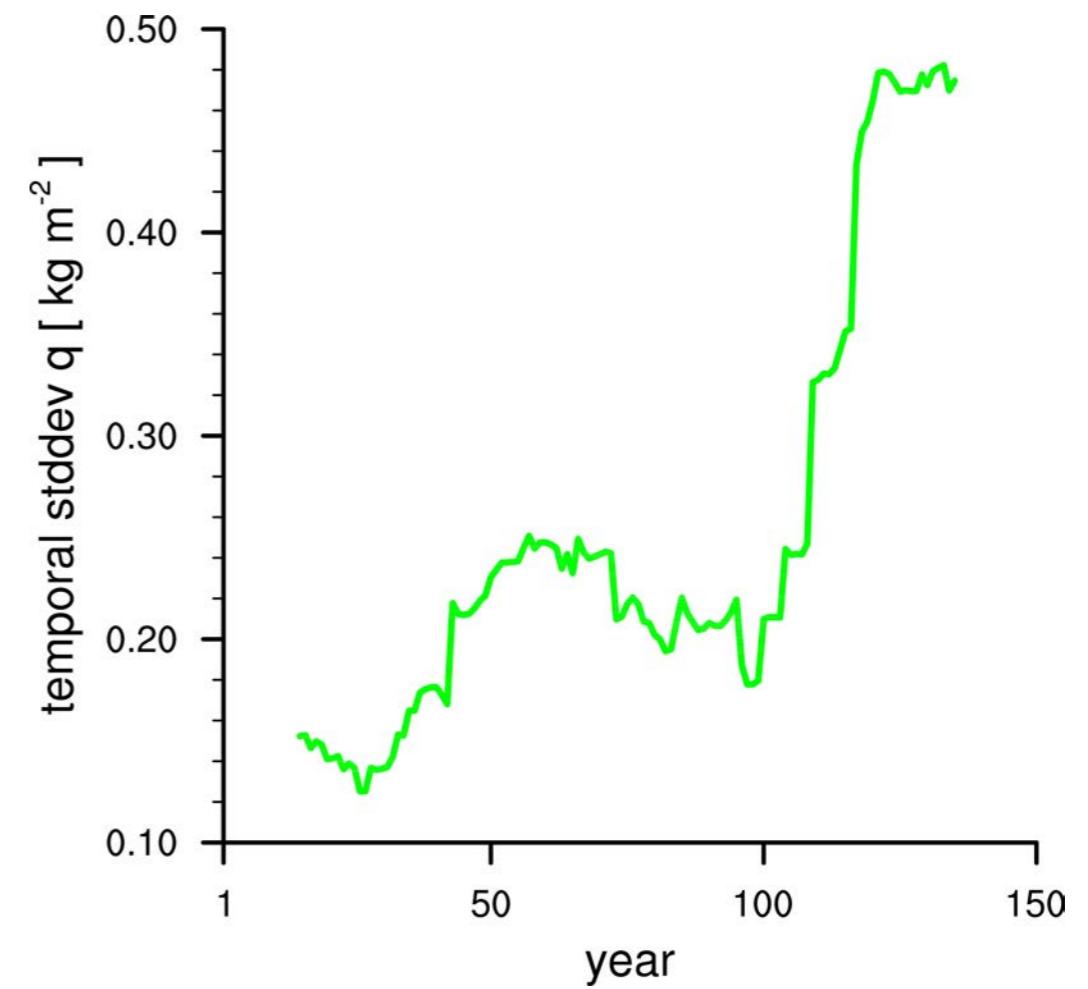


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global mean precipitable water

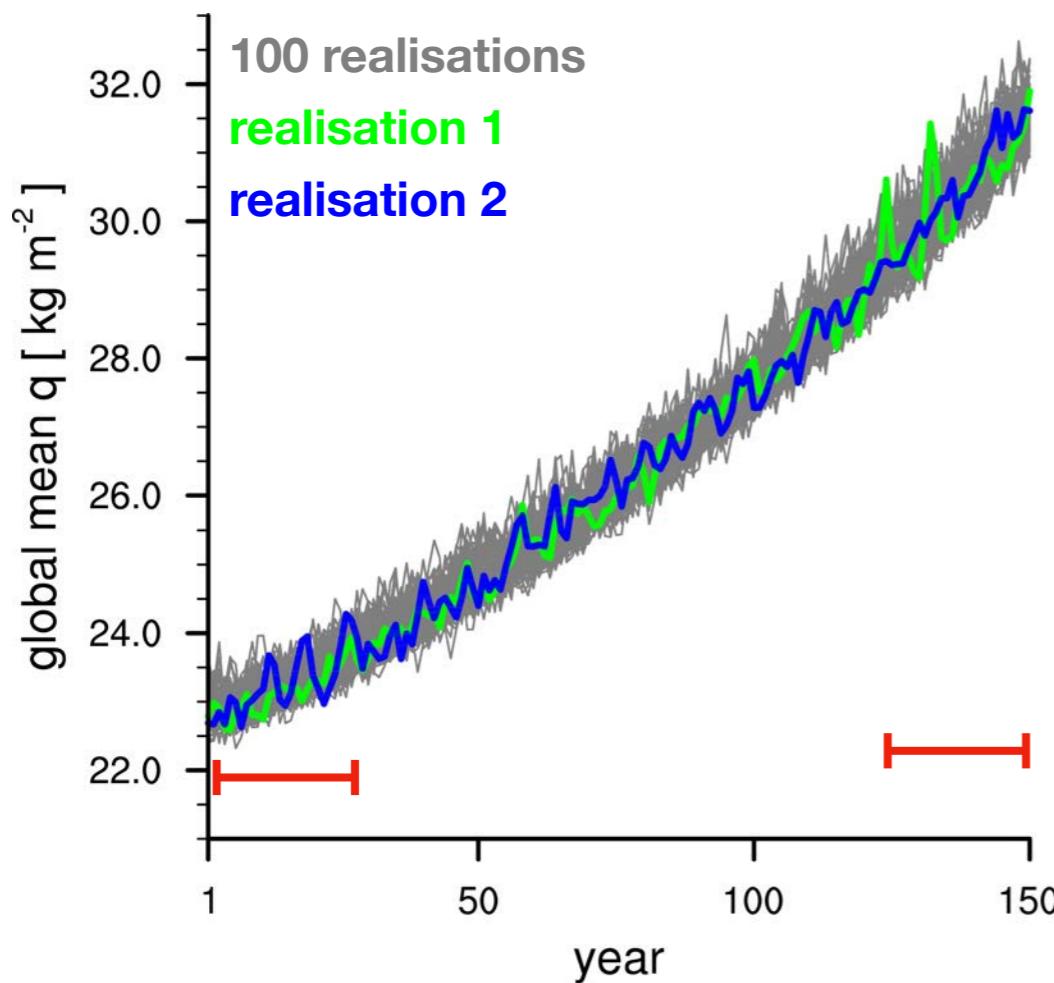


temporal variability

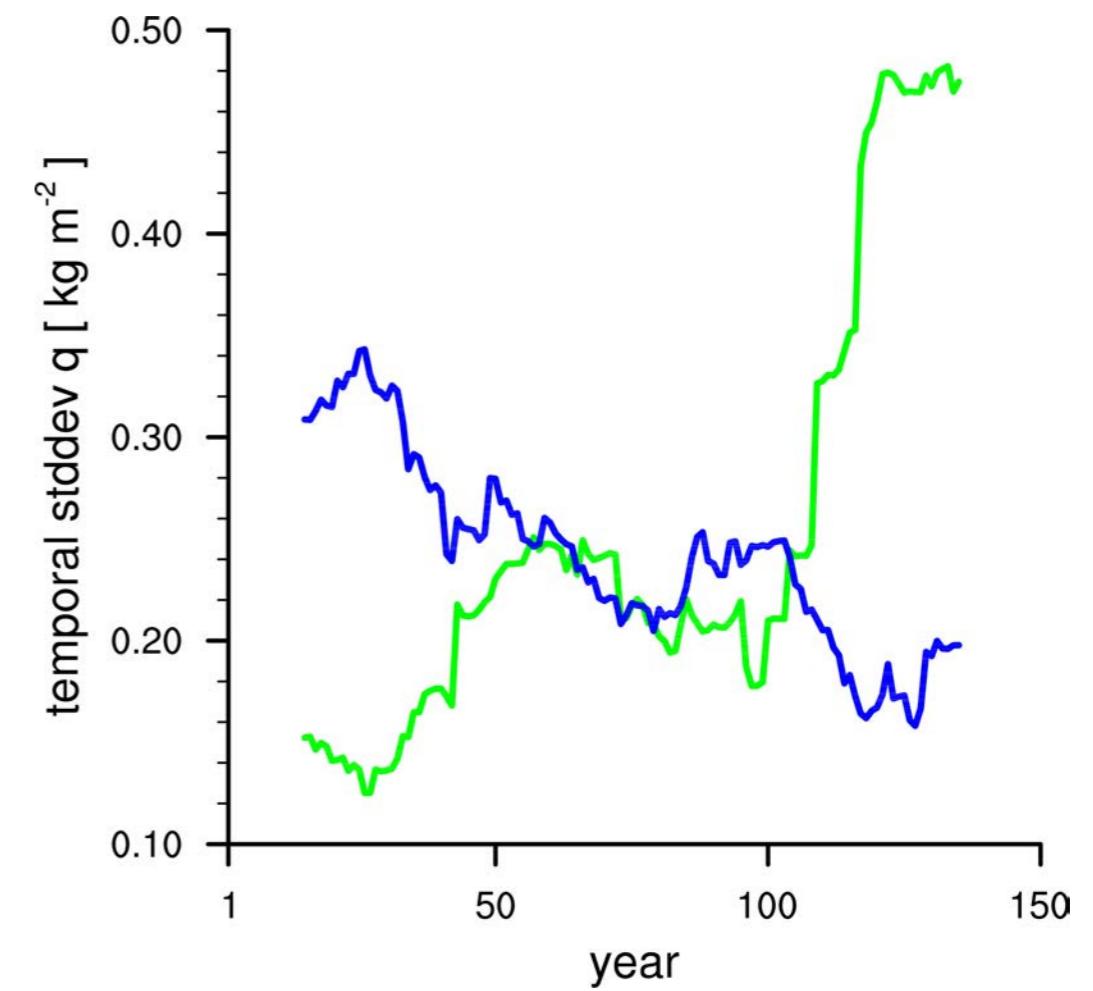


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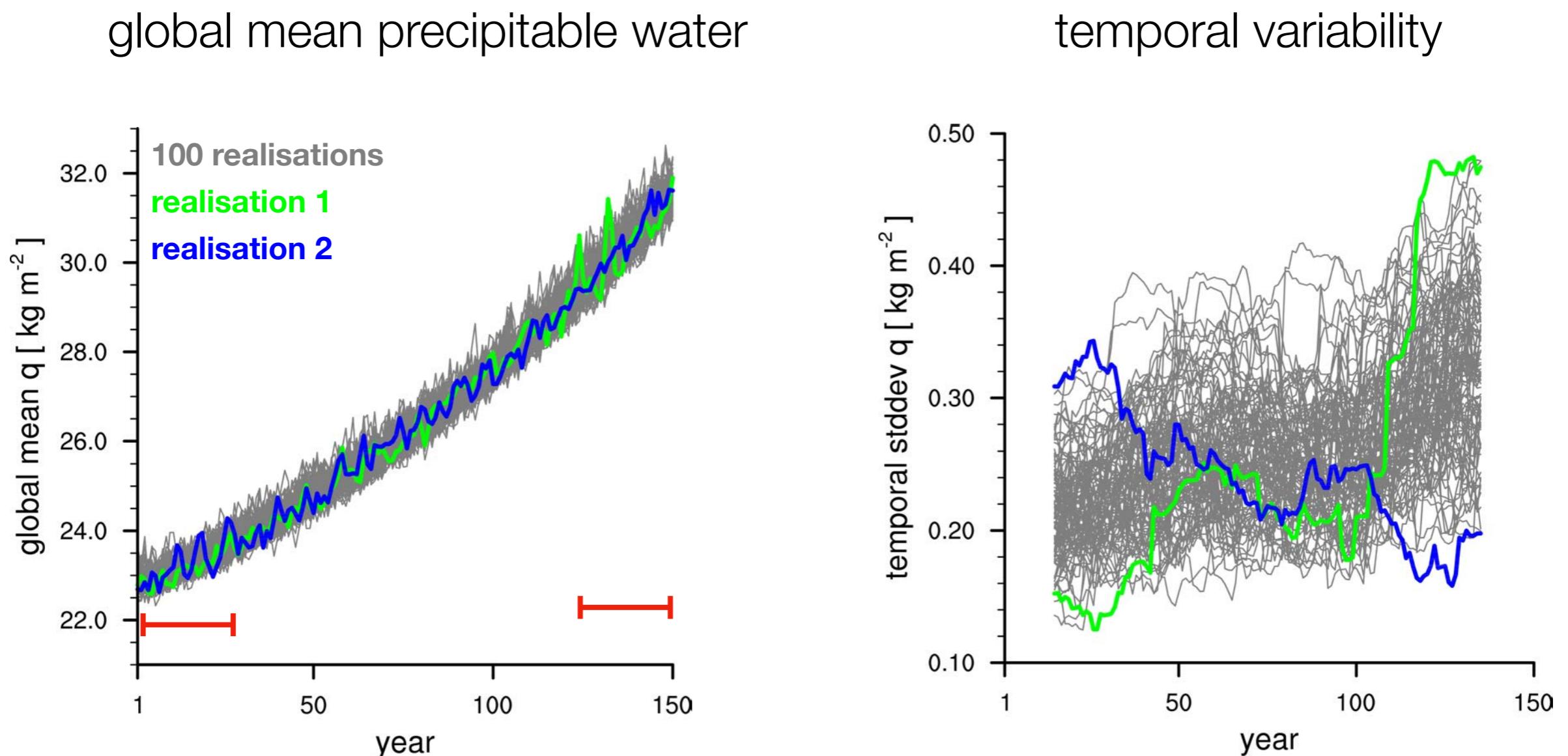
global mean precipitable water



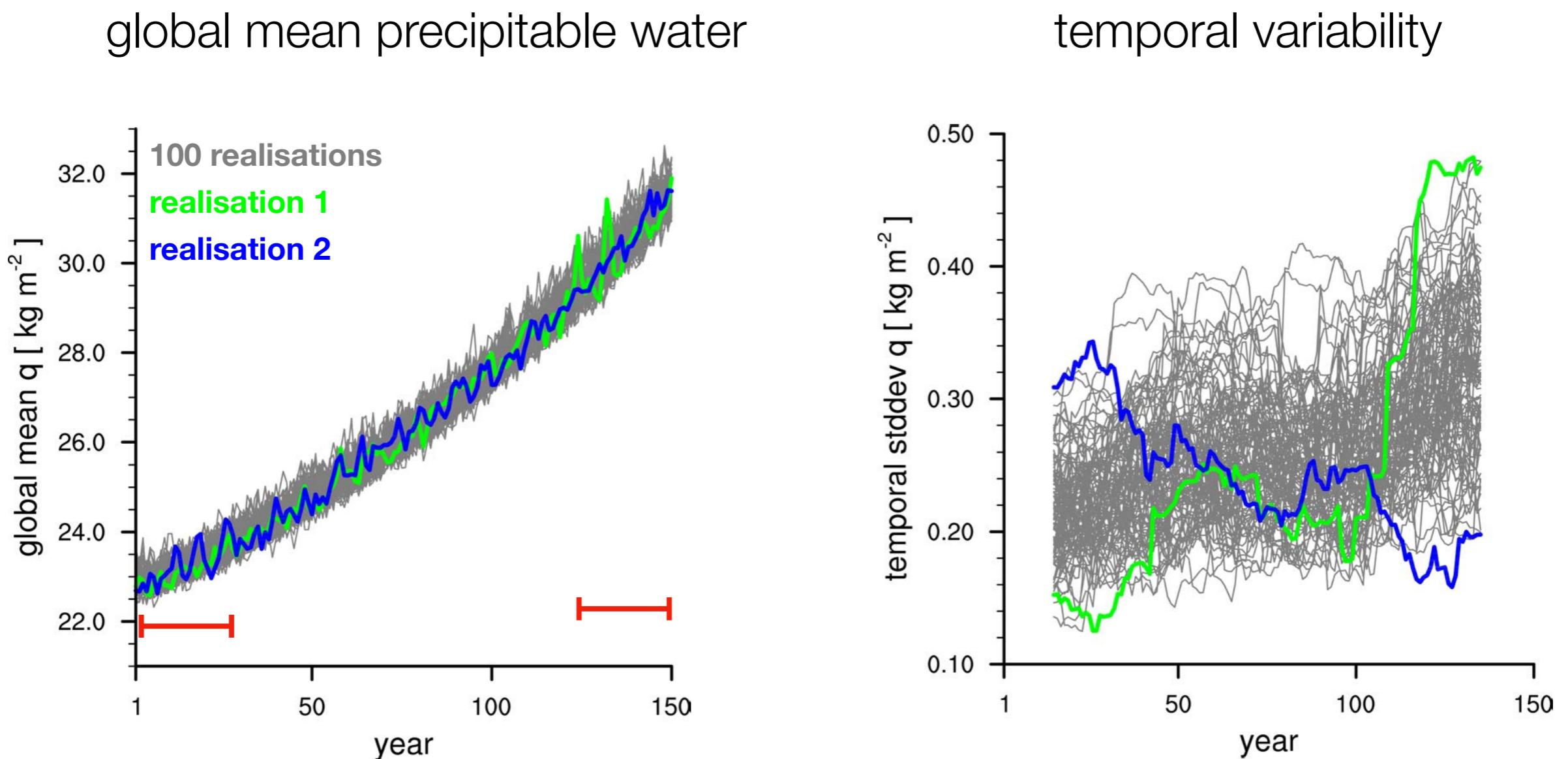
temporal variability



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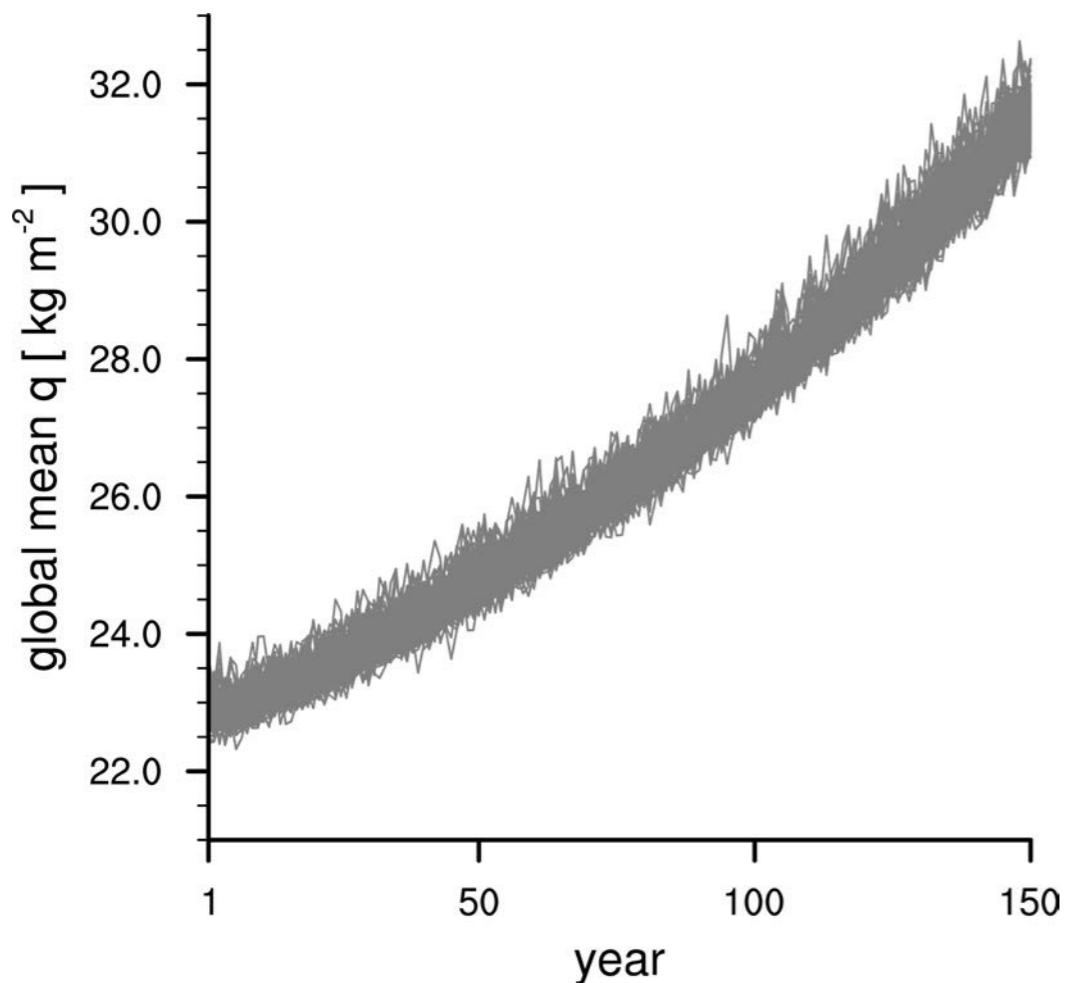


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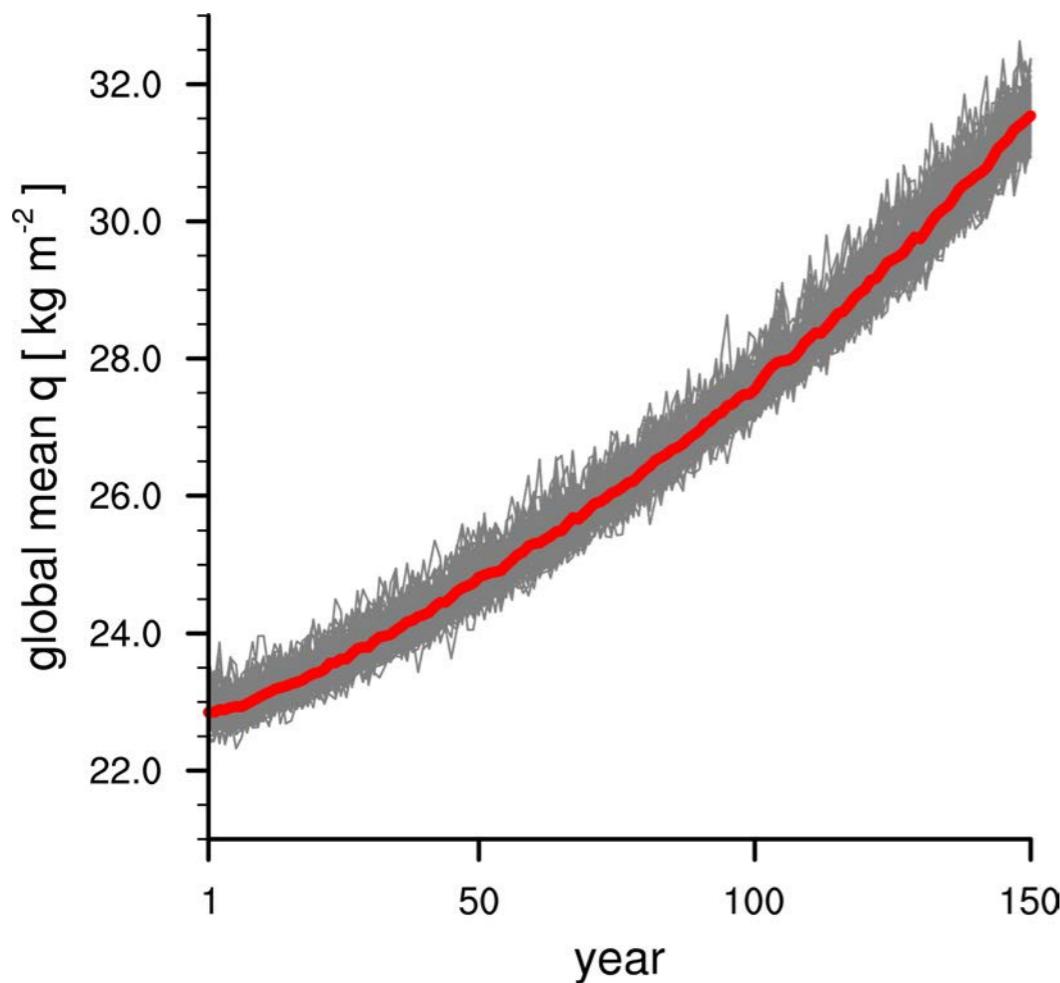


- Temporal variability does not provide a well-defined estimate of internal variability in a transient climate

global mean precipitable water

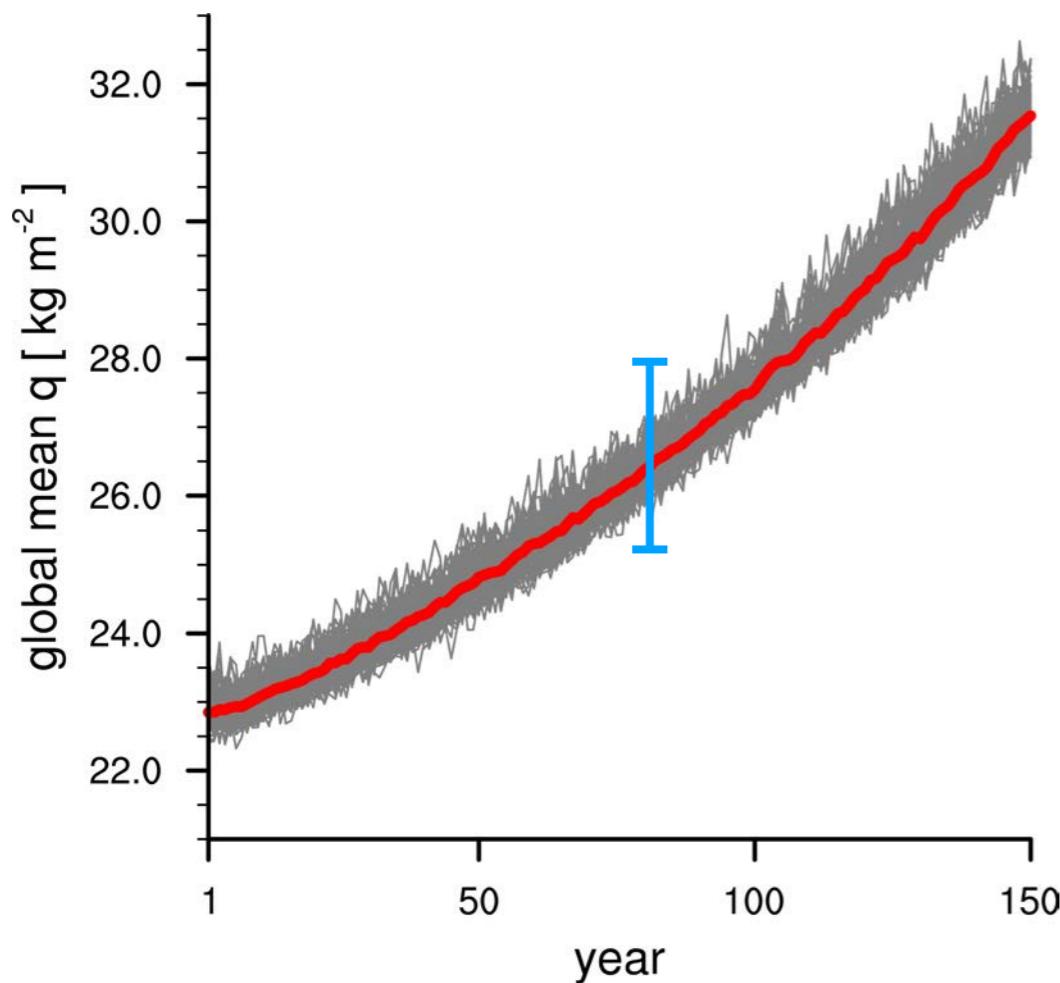


global mean precipitable water



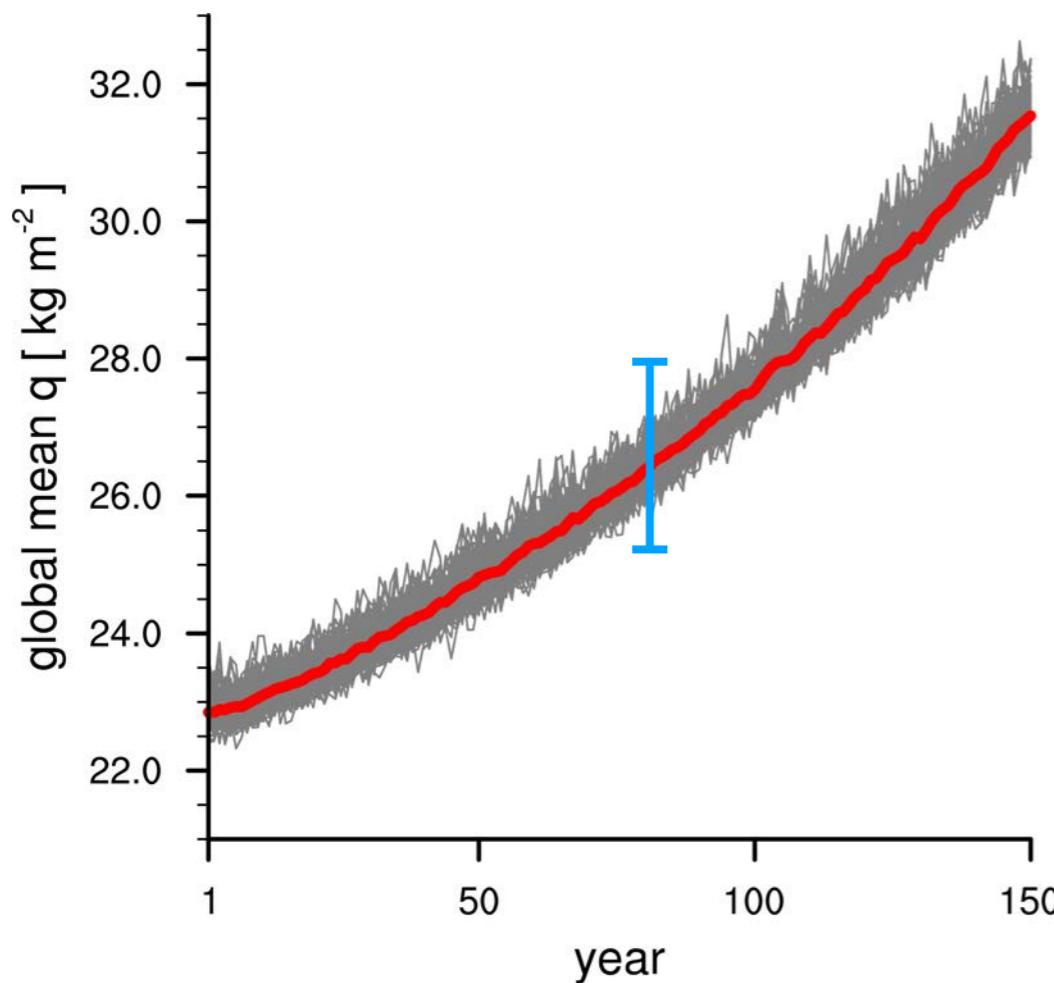
- ensemble mean = forced response

global mean precipitable water

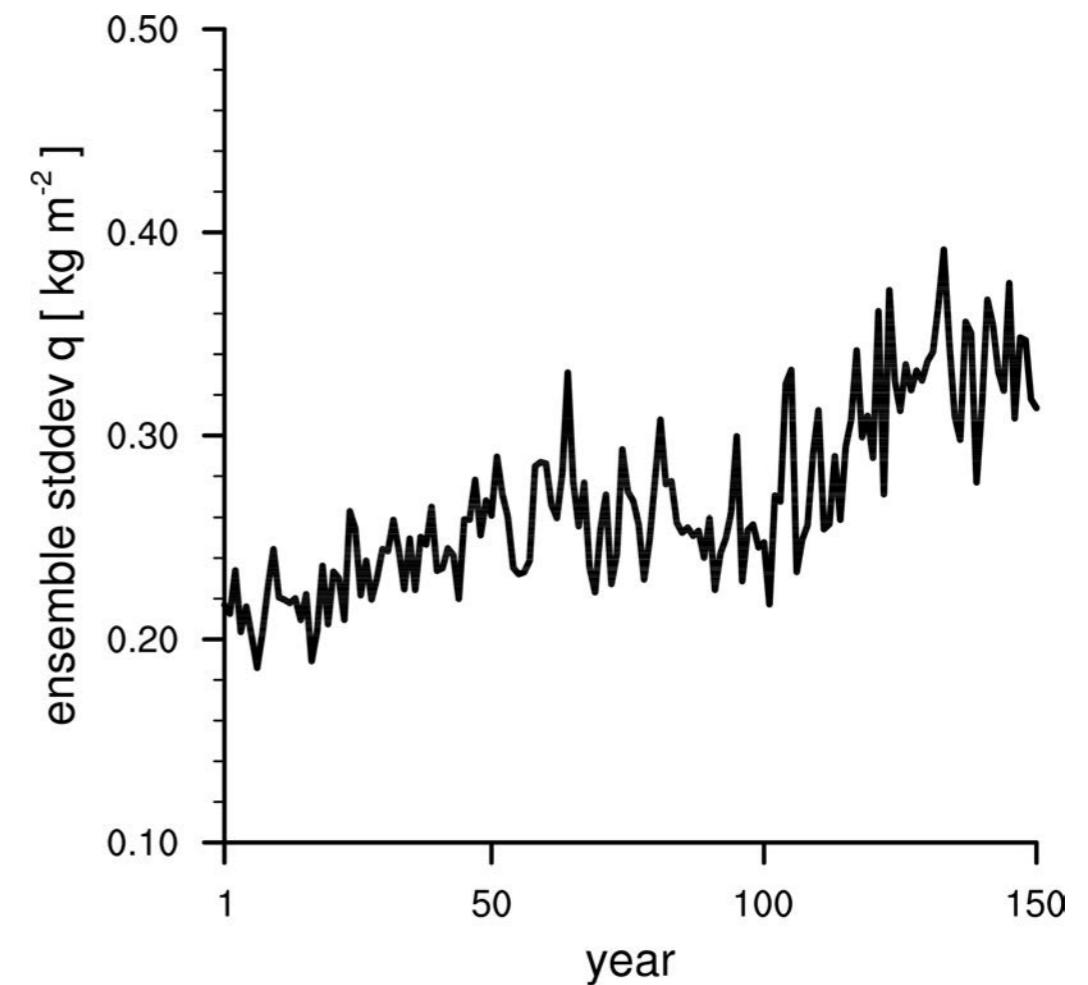


- ensemble mean = forced response
- ensemble spread = internal variability

global mean precipitable water

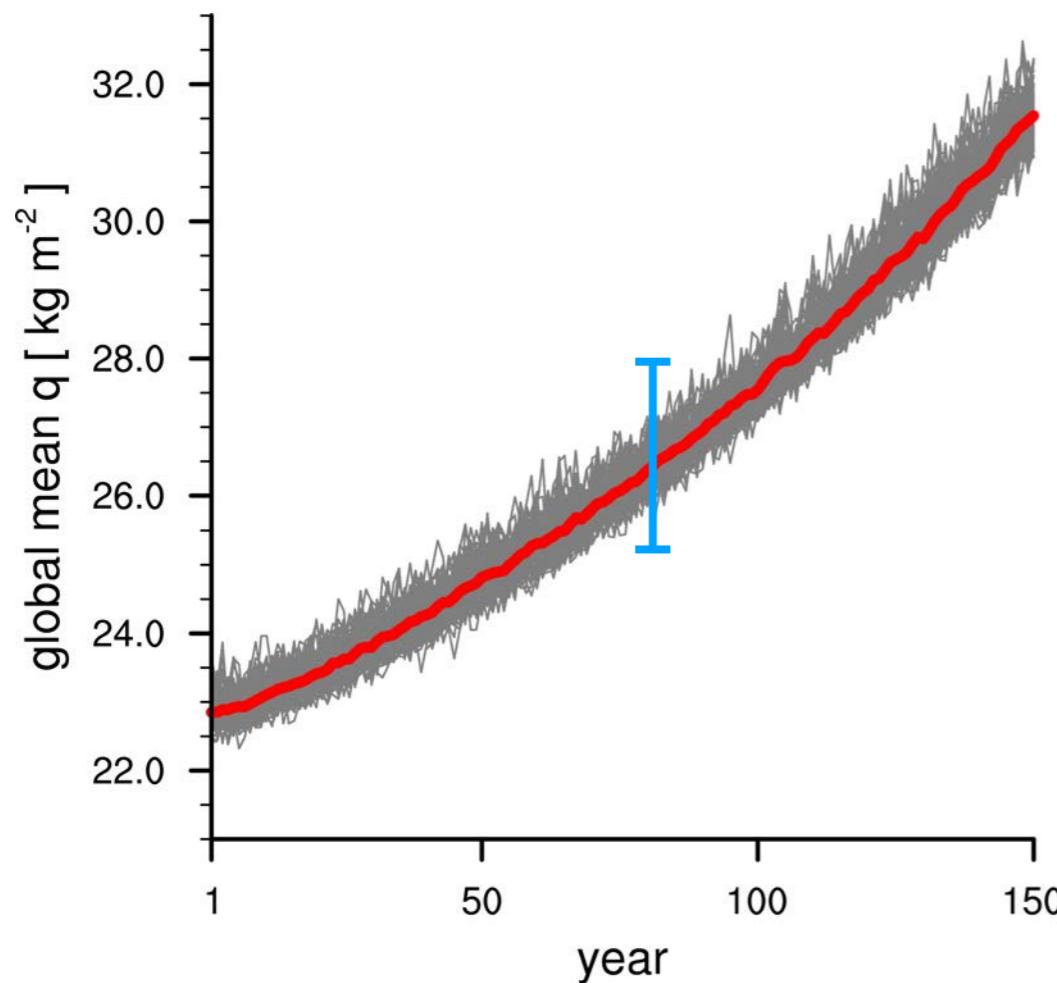


ensemble standard deviation

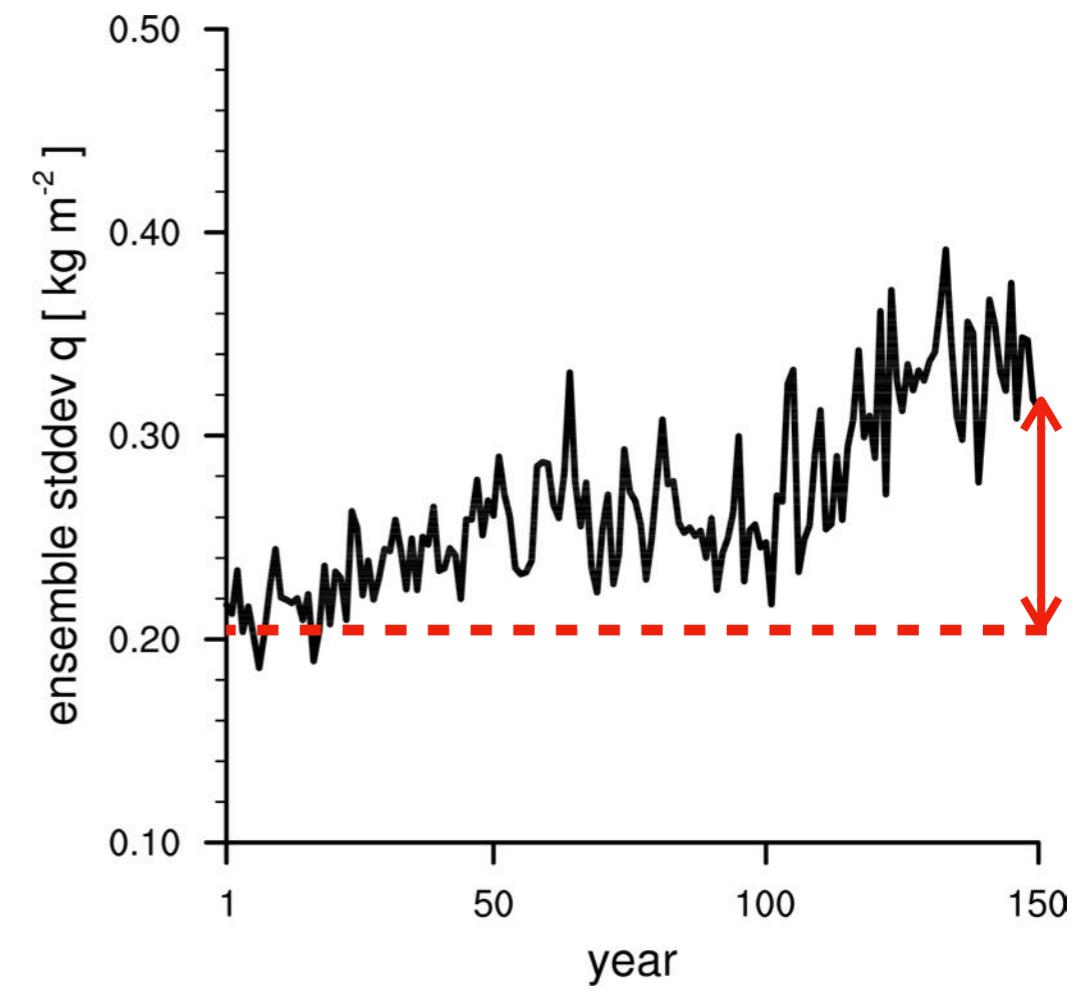


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global mean precipitable water



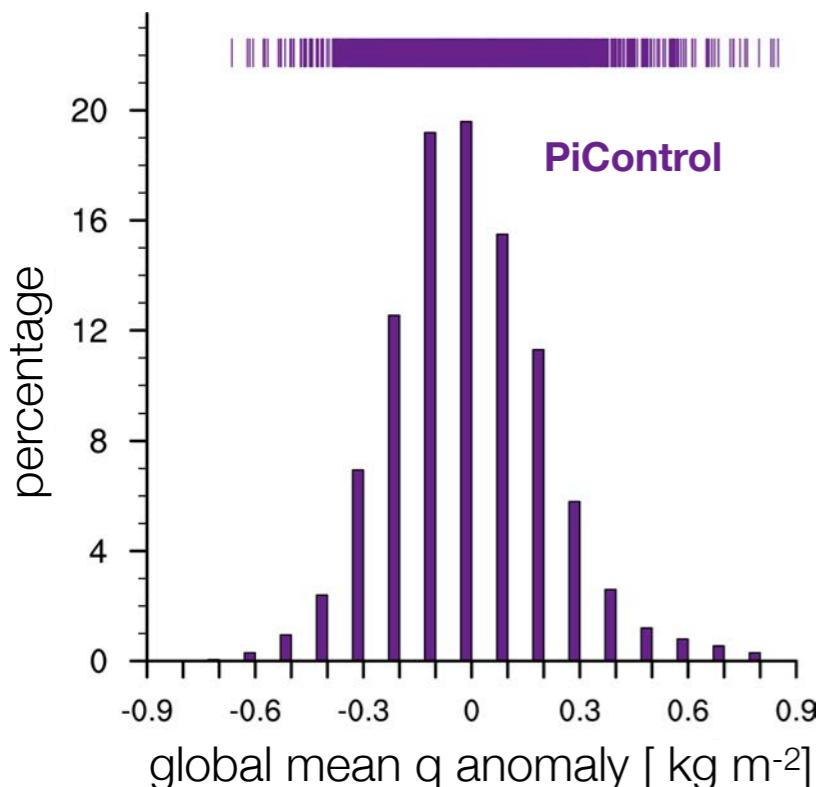
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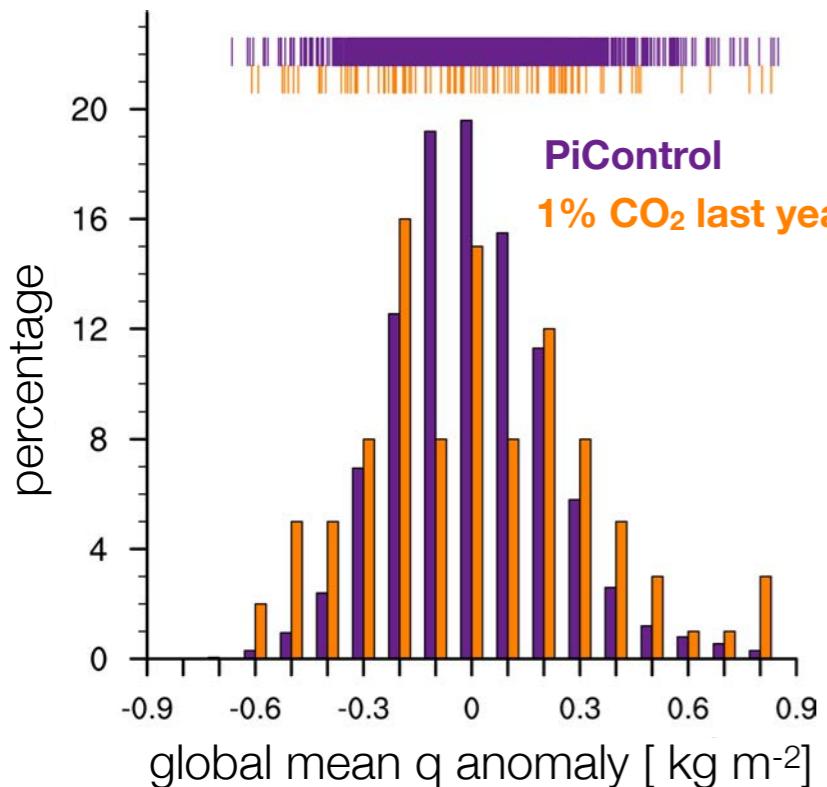
# Quantifying changes of internal variability

PDF



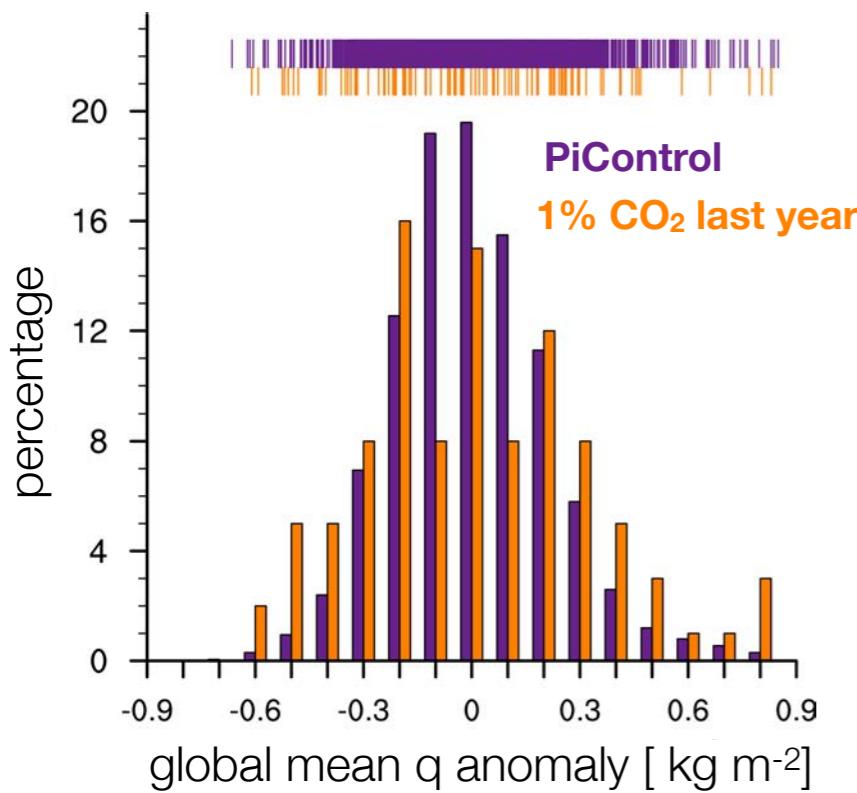
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PDF

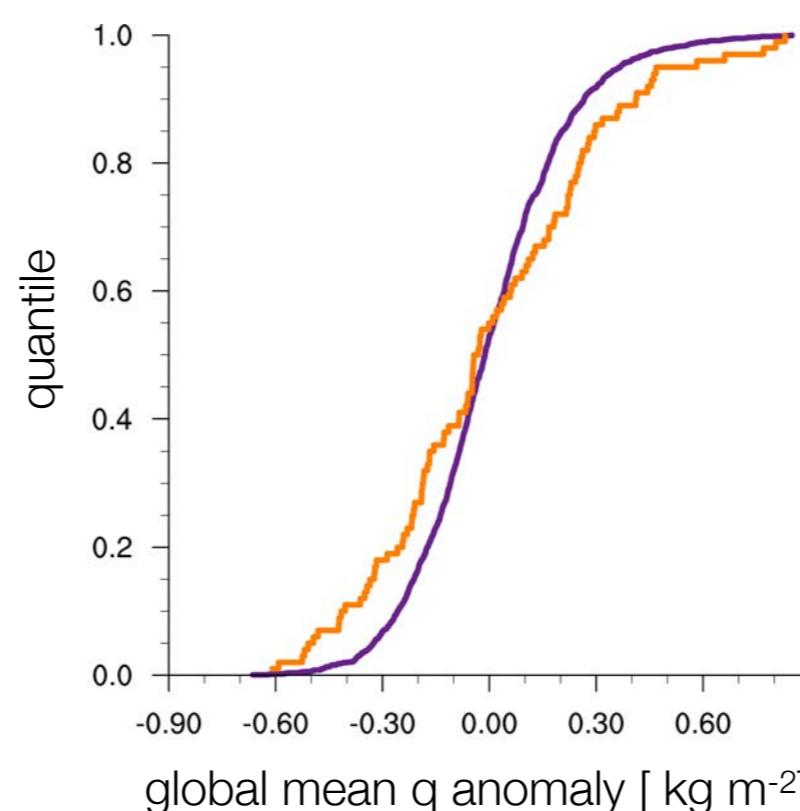


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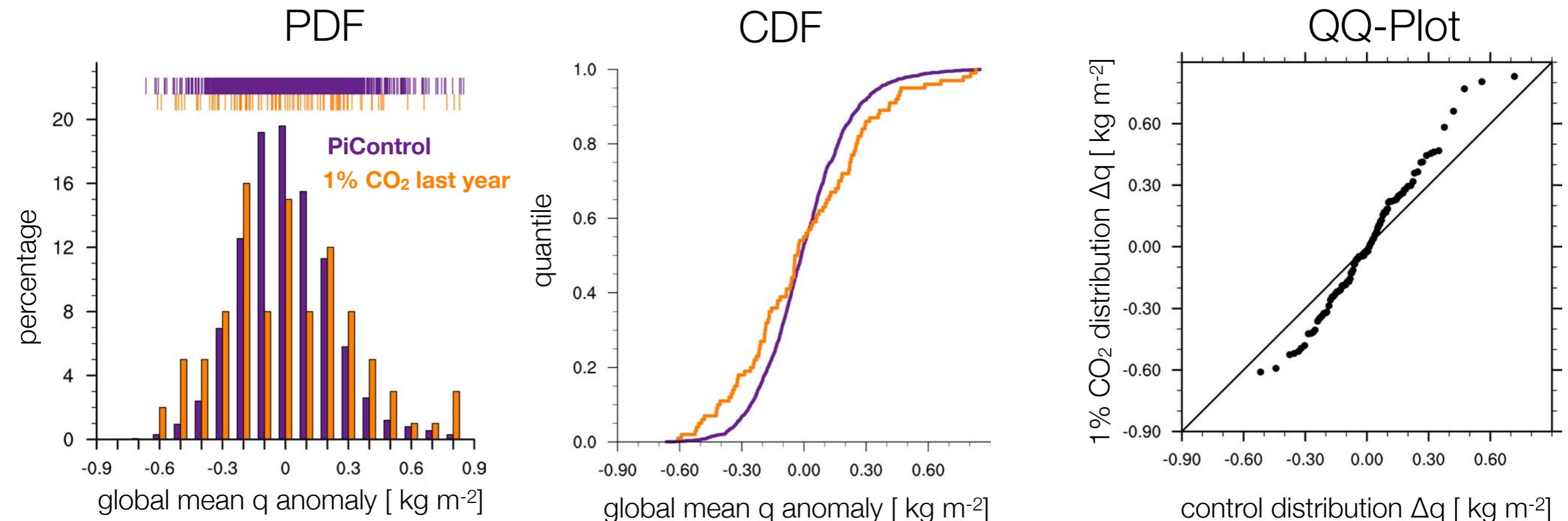
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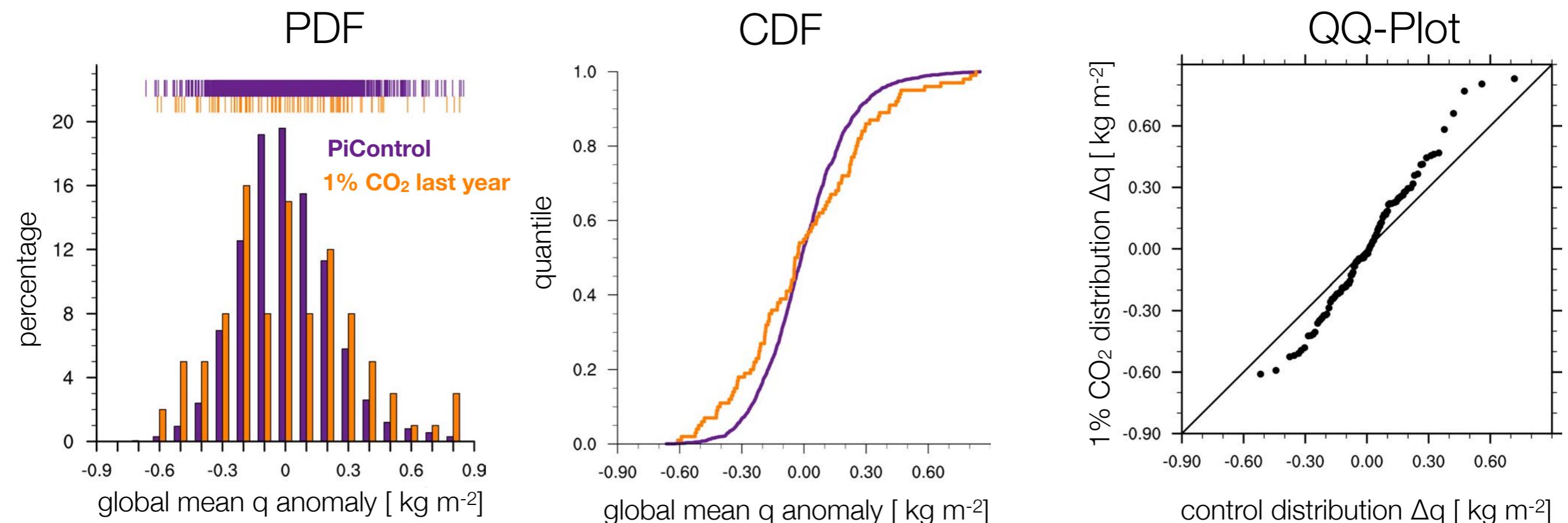
CDF



# Quantifying changes of internal variability



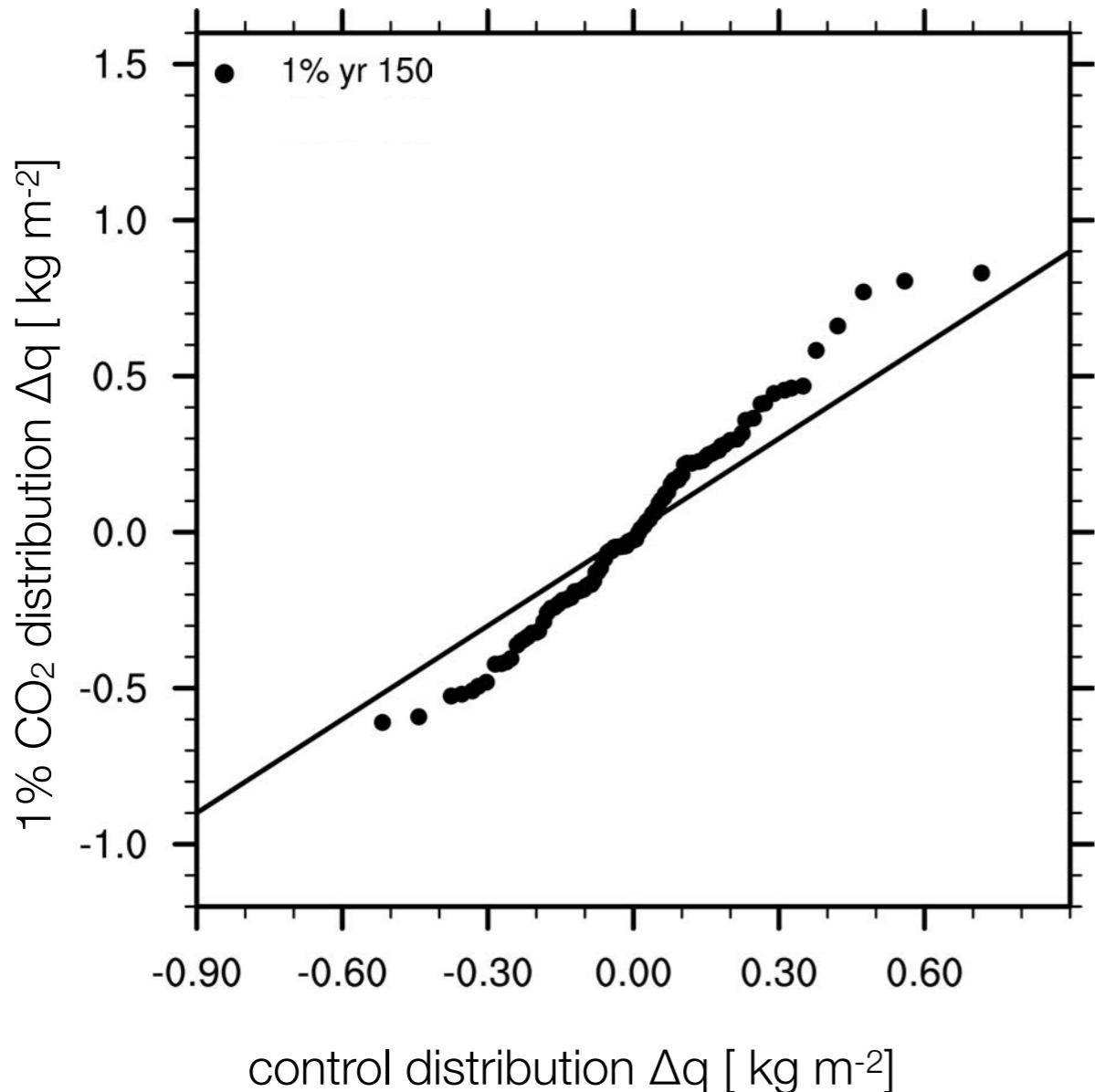
# Quantifying changes of internal variability



- QQ-plot indicates a widening of the distribution  
-> increasing internal variability under strong warming

# Increase in internal variability is robust

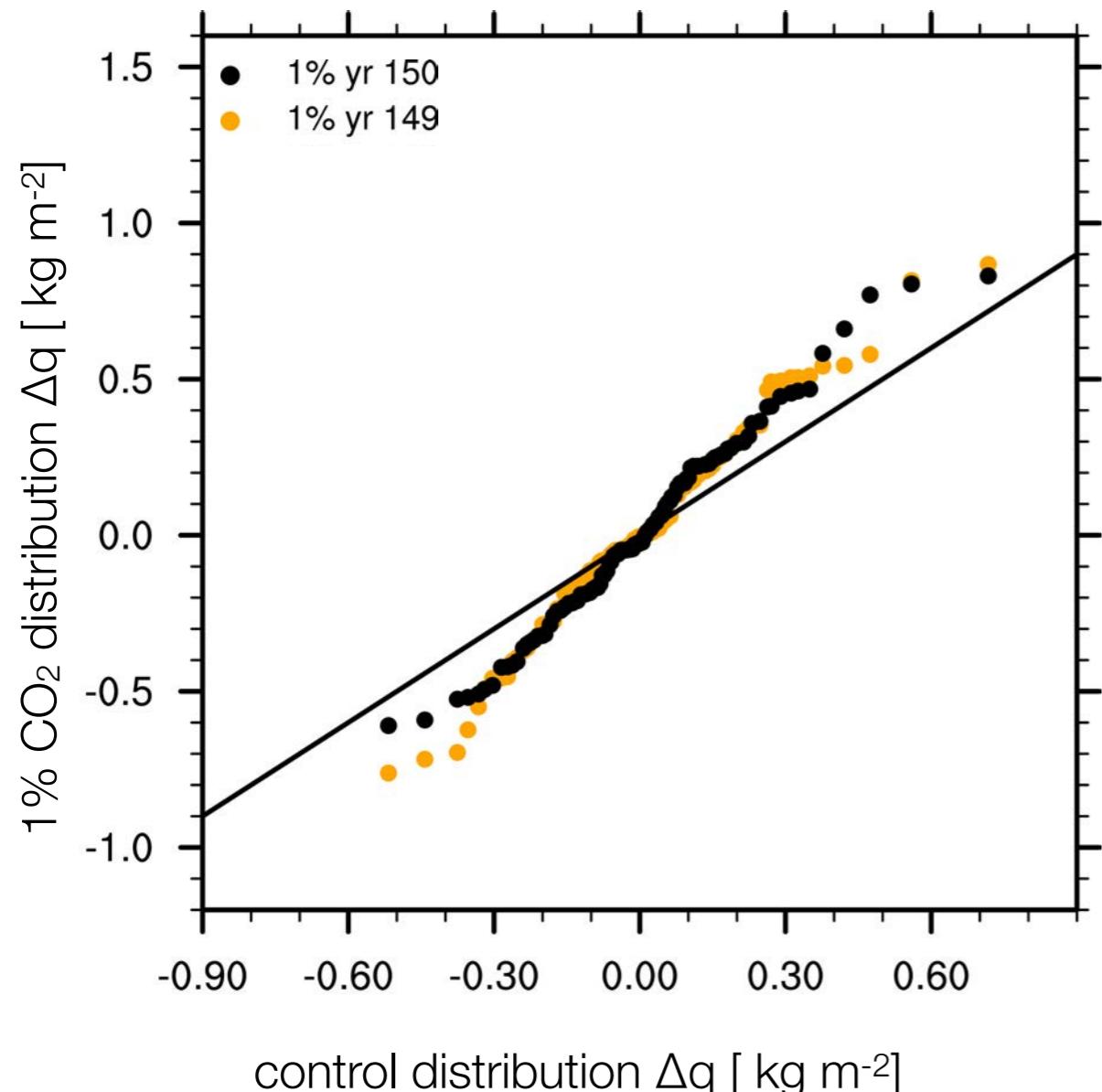
6



# Are these changes robust?

- compare last five years

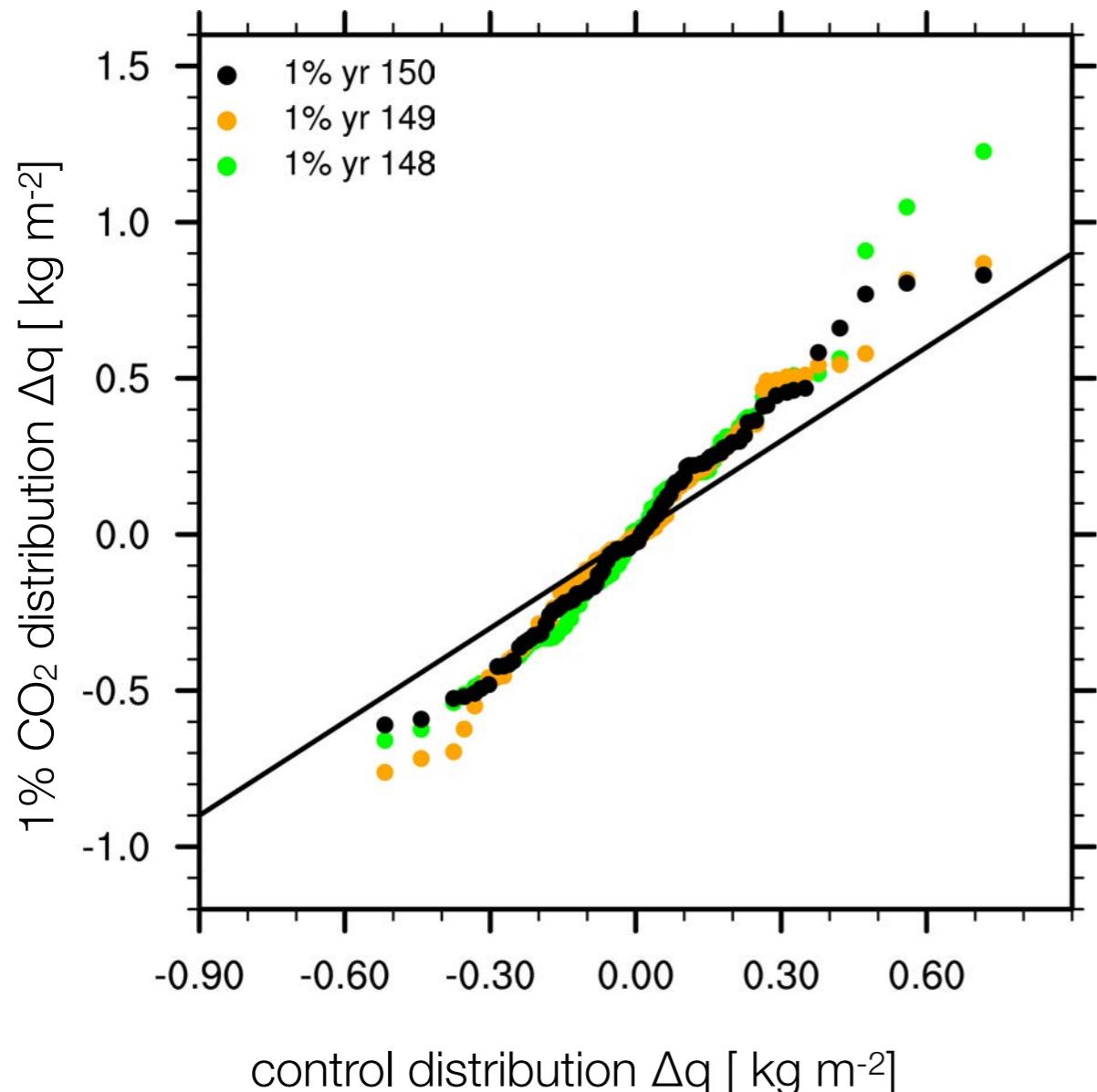
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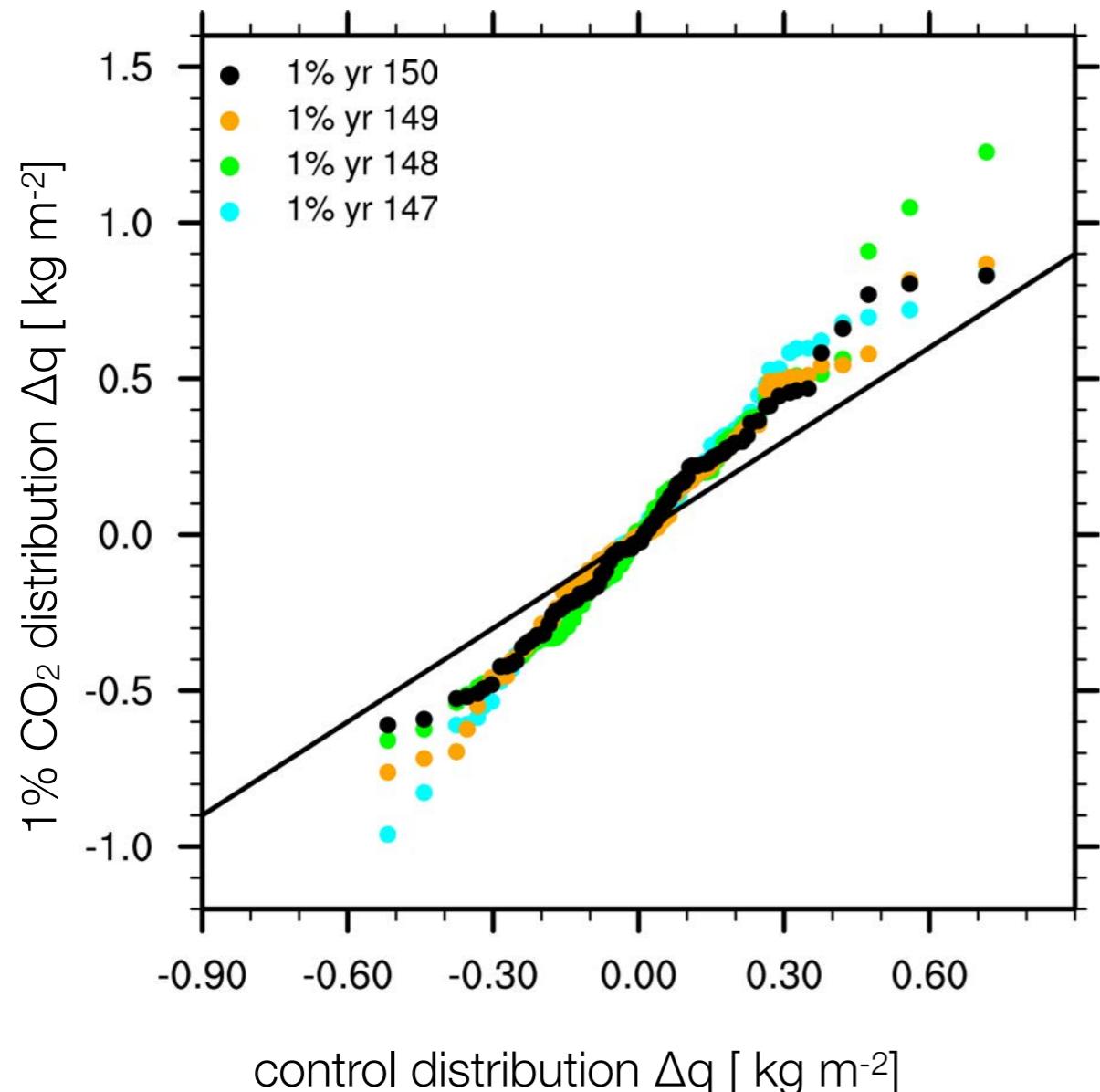
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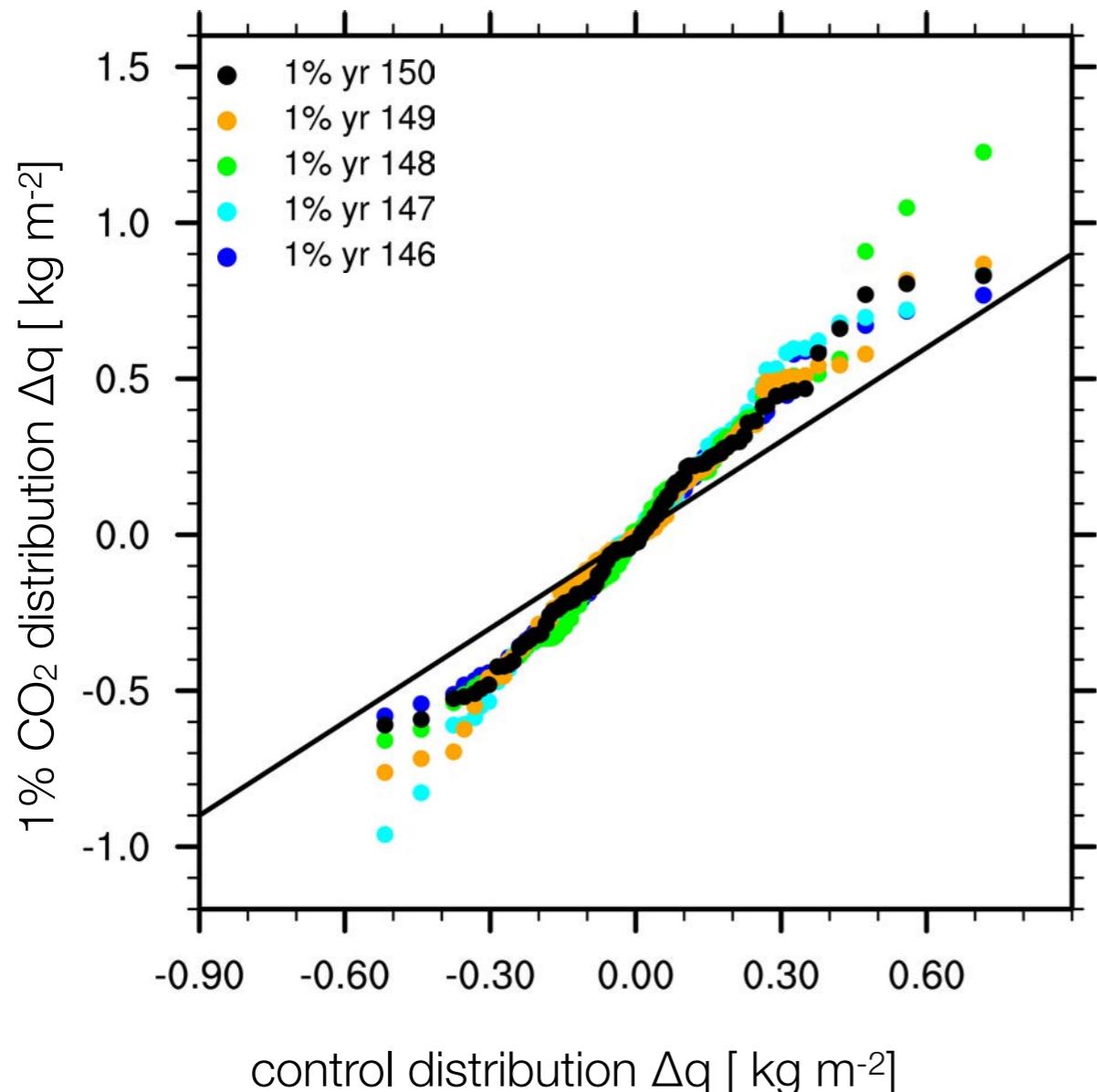
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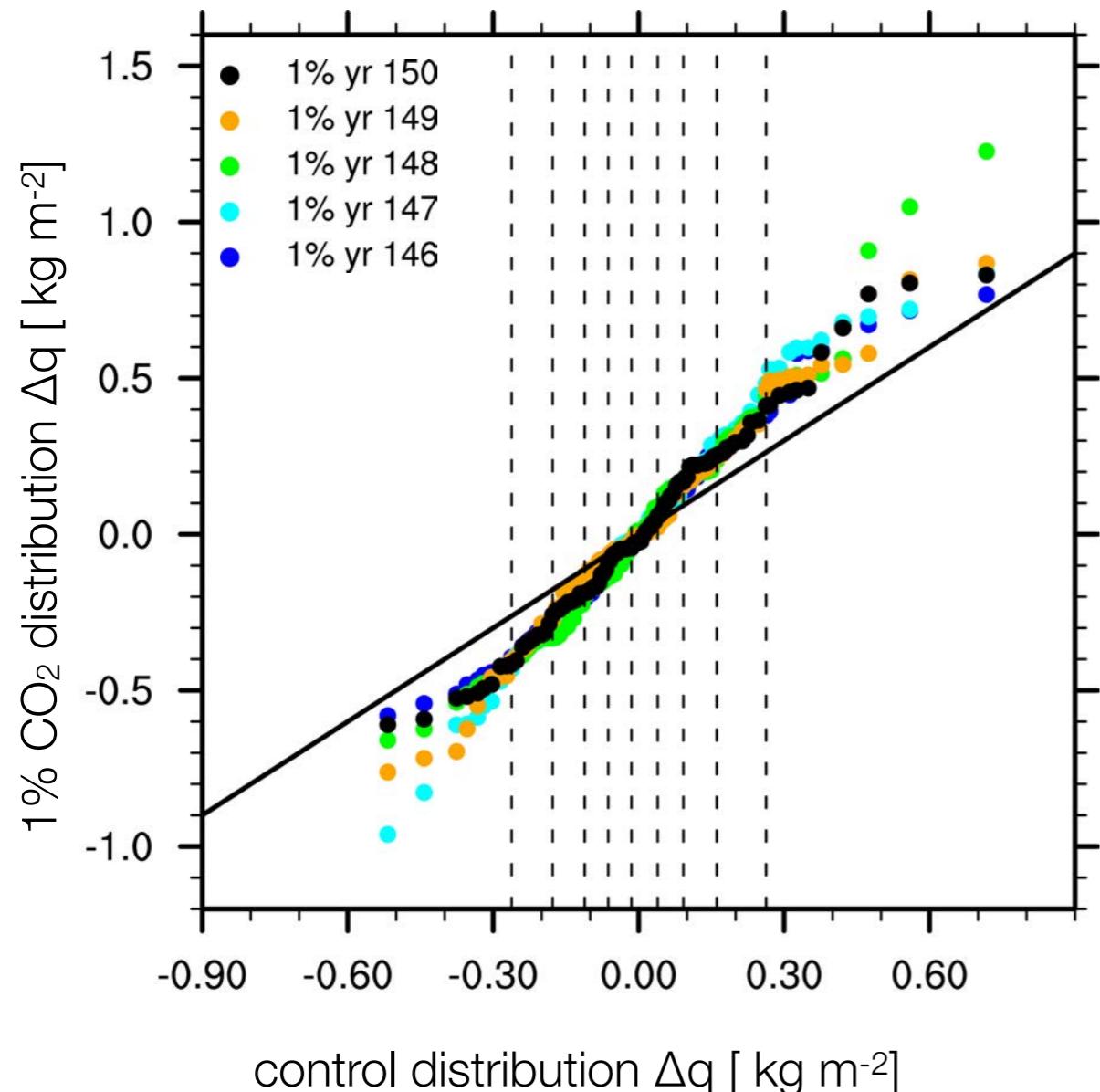
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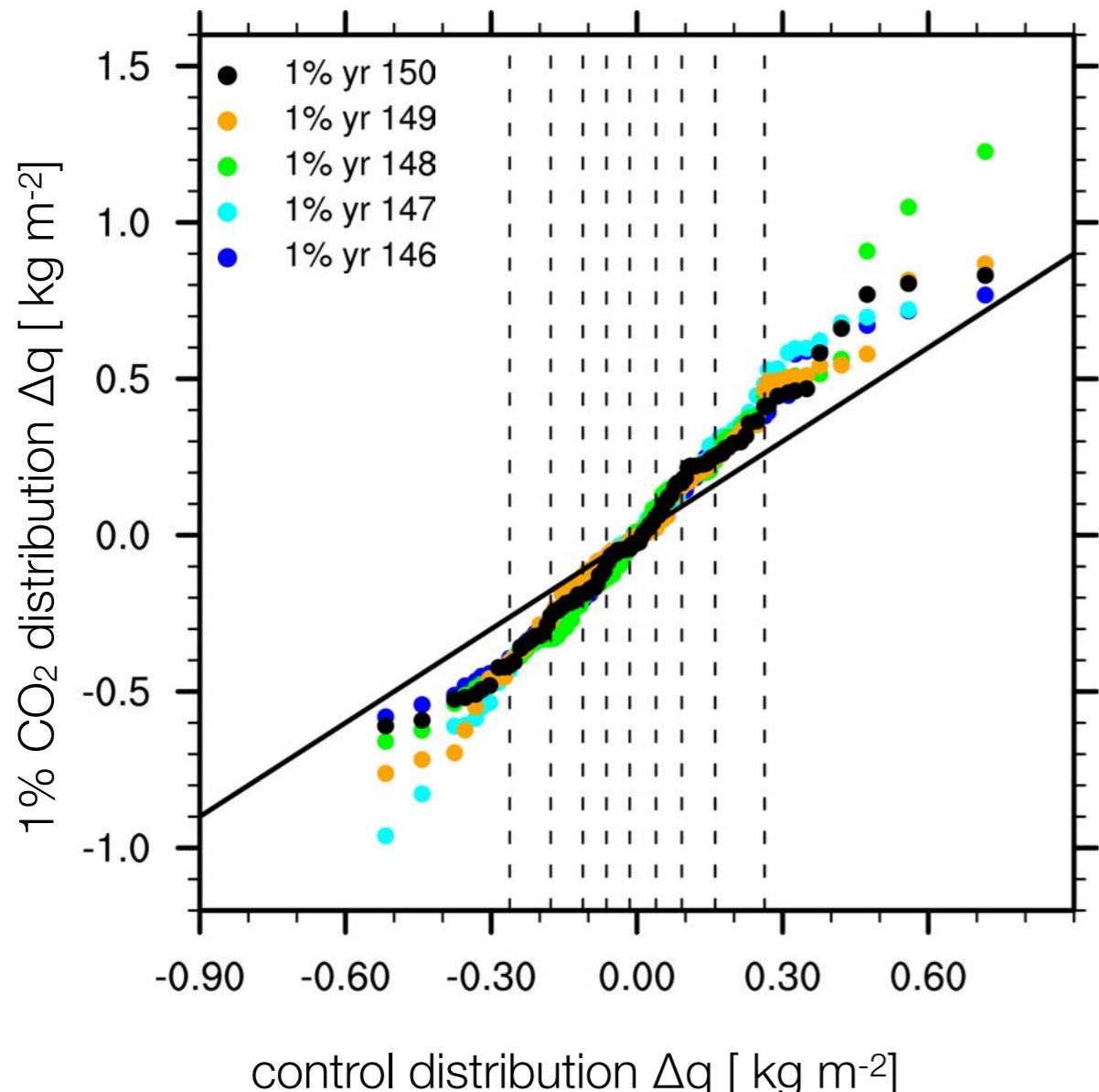
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Are these changes robust?

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# Increase in internal variability is robust



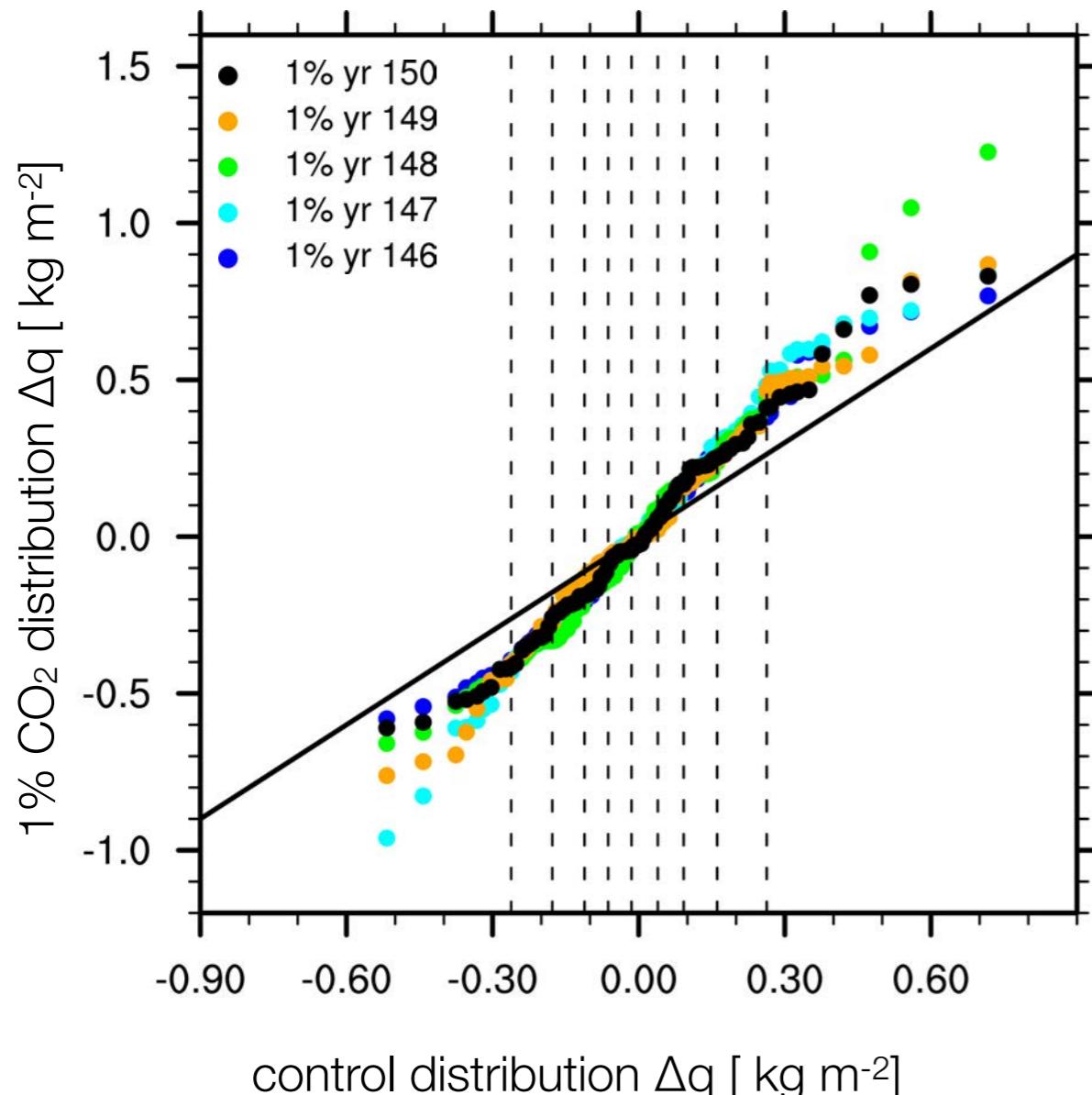
Are these changes robust?

- compare last five years

Large anomalies (upper/lower 10%)

- sign of change is robust

# Increase in internal variability is robust



Are these changes robust?

- compare last five years

Large anomalies (upper/lower 10%)

- sign of change is robust

Smaller anomalies (mid 80%)

- magnitude and sign of change is robust

# Summary



A new analysis framework to quantify changes of internal variability

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- well-defined estimate of internal variability in a transient climate

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A new analysis framework to quantify changes of internal variability

- well-defined estimate of internal variability in a transient climate
- detect changes in internal variability in response to a forcing change
- assess robustness of detected changes
- differentiate between anomalies of different amplitude



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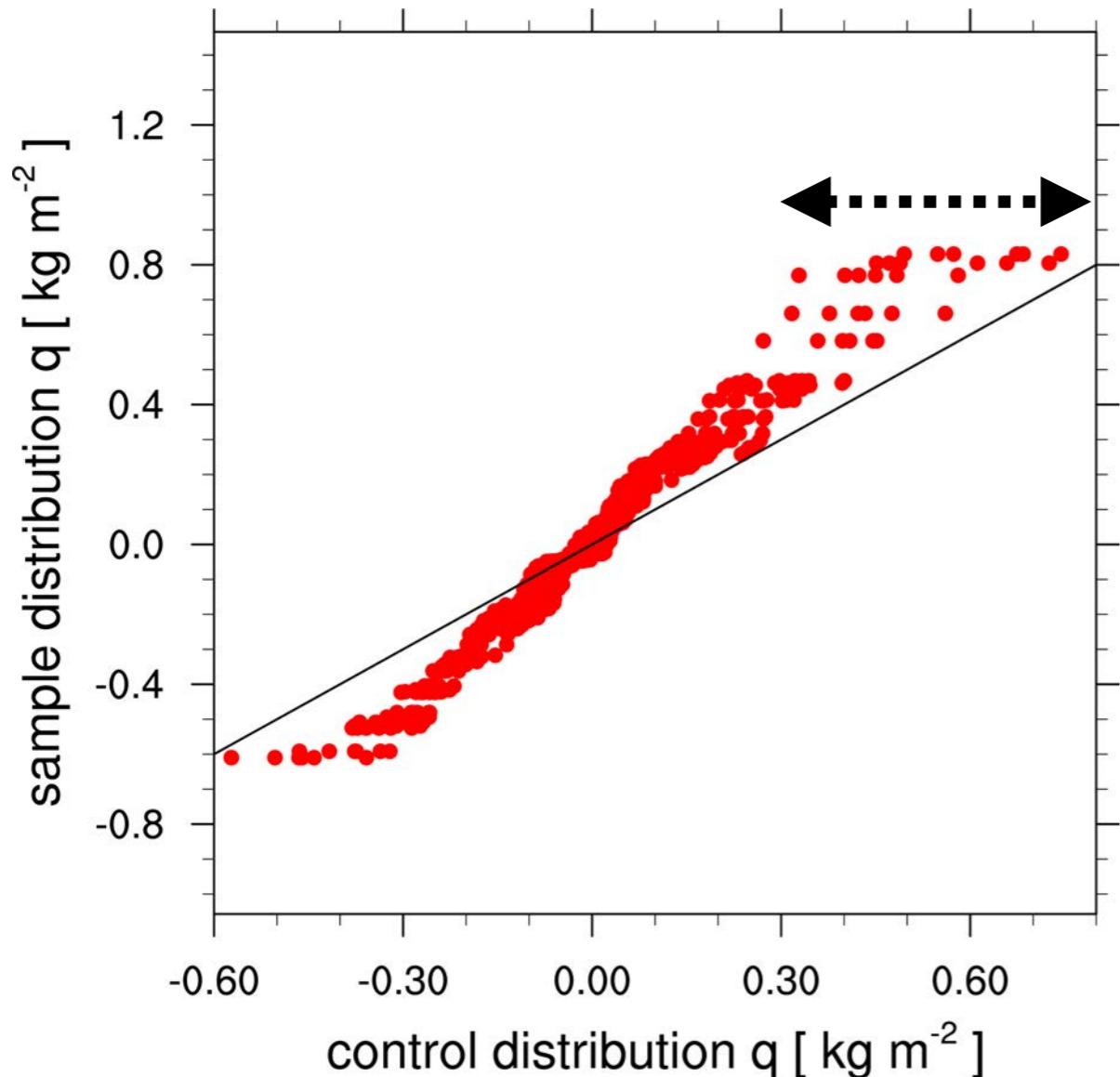
Special issue in *Earth System Dynamics* open for submissions until the end of September 2019:

Large Ensemble Climate Model Simulations: Exploring Natural Variability, Change Signals and Impacts.

Guest editors:

Nicola Maher, Ralf Ludwig, Sebastian Milinski, and Valerio Lucarini

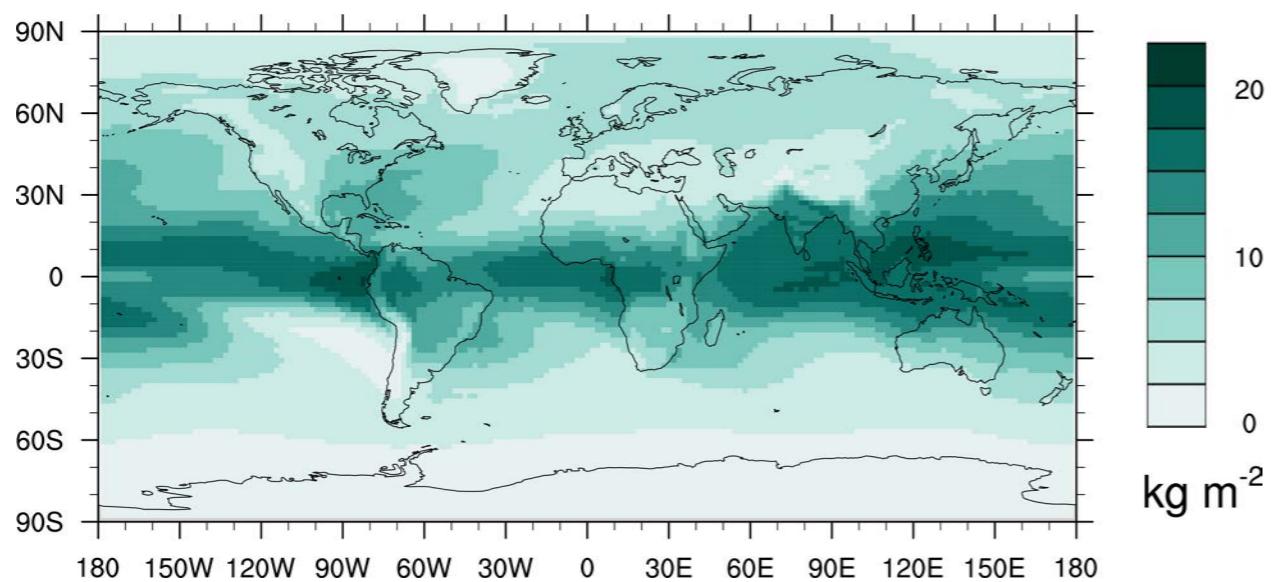
# Sampling uncertainty in the reference distribution



- Small sample size in the reference distribution introduces additional uncertainty

## Difference last year 1% CO<sub>2</sub> - PiControl

Change in mean precipitable water



Change in the internal variability

