

On the climate variability and the recent abrupt cooling over Subpolar North Atlantic

Shuting Yang¹, Bo Christiansen¹, Sybren Drijfhout^{2,3} and Jenny V. Mecking³

¹ Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), Denmark

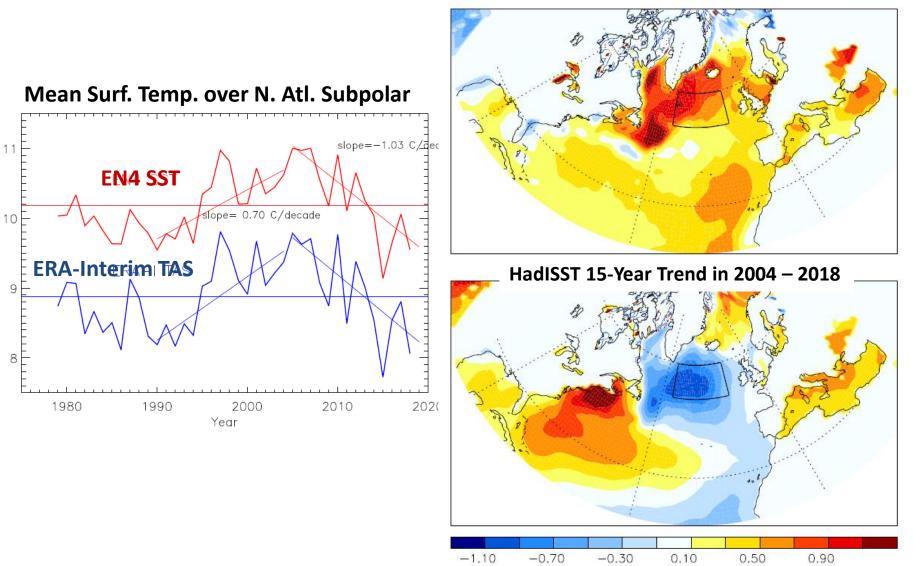
² Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), Netherlands

³ University of Southampton, UK

Acknowledgements: Alex Megann (NOC, Southampton), Dan Copsey (UK MetOffice), Martin Andrews (UK Met Office) for making the data of ocean analysis and model simulations available for this study.



Danish Meteorological Institute Meteorological



Temperature (C)

HadISST 15-Year Trend in 1990 - 2004

C/decade



Objectives

- What are the observed characteristics of the temperature variations over the North Atlantic subpolar gyre region (SPG)?
- What drives the abrupt changes in SPG? What is the role of natural variability in relative to the anthropogenic forcing?



Observation and Model Data Analyzed

- Ocean observation & analysis:
 HadISST, EN4, FOSI/NEMO&JRA55, ERA-Interim SST
- Atmospheric reanalysis:
 - ERA-Interim, NCEP, NC20thC, ERA-20C
- Model simulations
 - Long CMIP control:
 - 6 CMIP6 pre-industrial control, 500 1200 years
 - 1 present-day control, 298 years
 - CMIP5 historical + RCP scenarios
 - 32 models: 1850 2100 (250 year)
 - 8 models extended to 2300 (450 year)
 - 1 model extended to 3200 (1350 year)

Danish Meteorological Institute

The observed variability in SPG

10⁰

 10^{-2}

10-4

 10^{-6} 10-8

10⁰

 10^{-2}

10-4

10-6

 10^{-8}

10⁰

 10^{-2}

10-4

10-6

10-8

10

 10^{-2}

10-4

 10^{-6}

10-8

0

SST SPG

0

SST SPG

0

TAS SPG

0

2

2

2

2

4

4

4

Power spectrum

10

10

10

10

Period (Year)

SST SPG

Period (Year)

SST SPG

Period (Year)

TAS SPG

Period (Year)

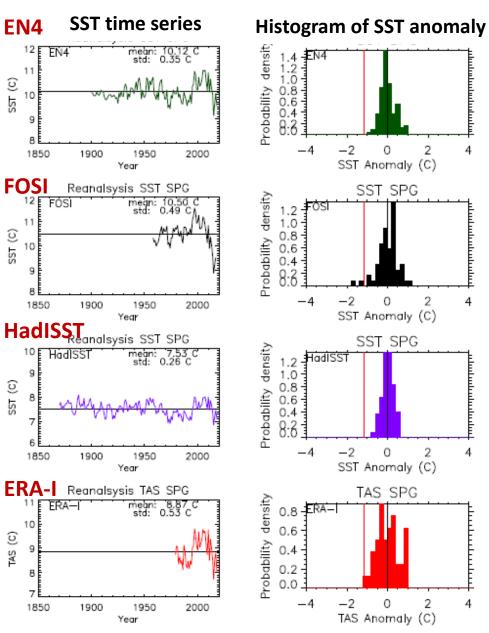
100

100

100

100

Area mean temperature for SPG region (40-15°W,50-60°N)



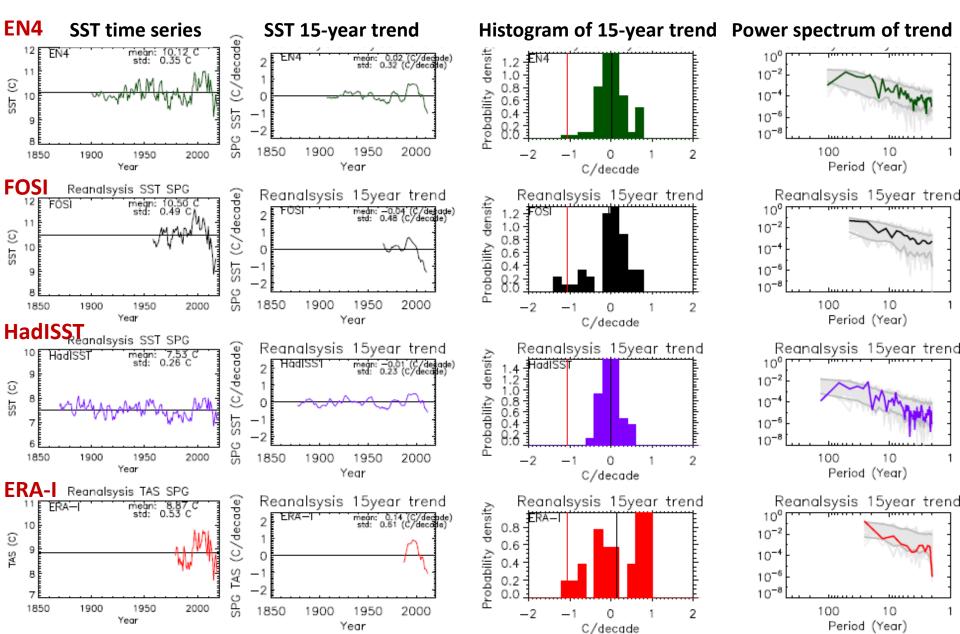
The observed decadal trend in SPG

Area mean temperature and 15-year trends for SPG region

Danish

Institute

Meteorological

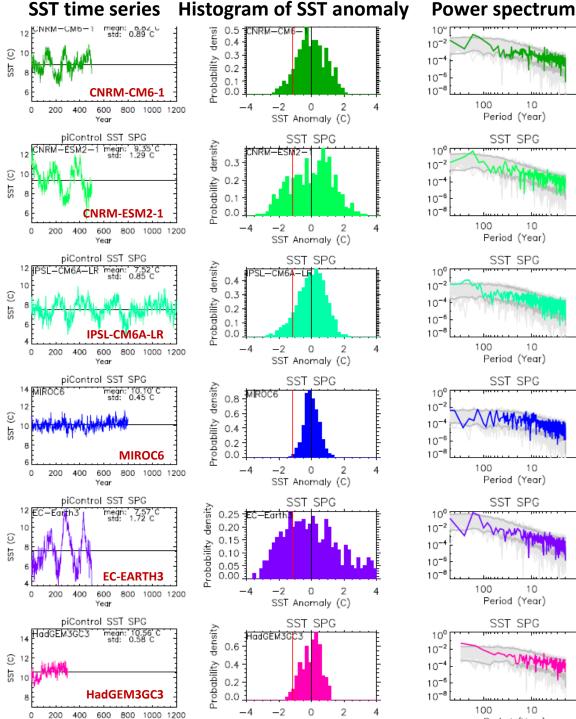




The unforced signals

Time series of SPG SST

- Pre-industrial control from six CMIP6 models
- One present-day control
- Anomaly respect to all-time mean
- **Distribution rather normal**
- No obvious standing out frequency of variability
- Signal of variability at very low frequency (> 100 years)



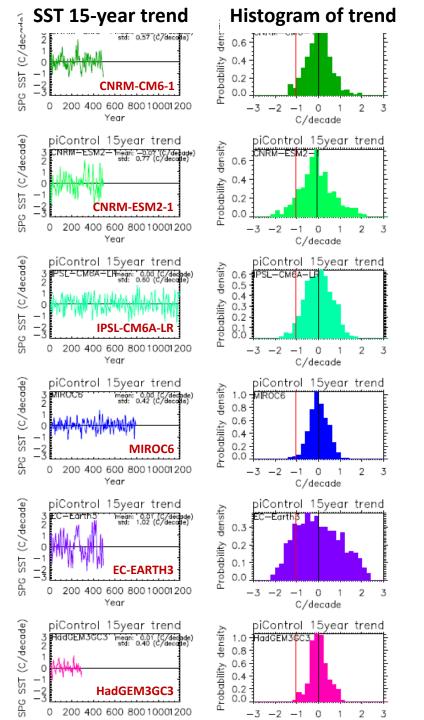
Histogram of SST anomaly



The unforced signals

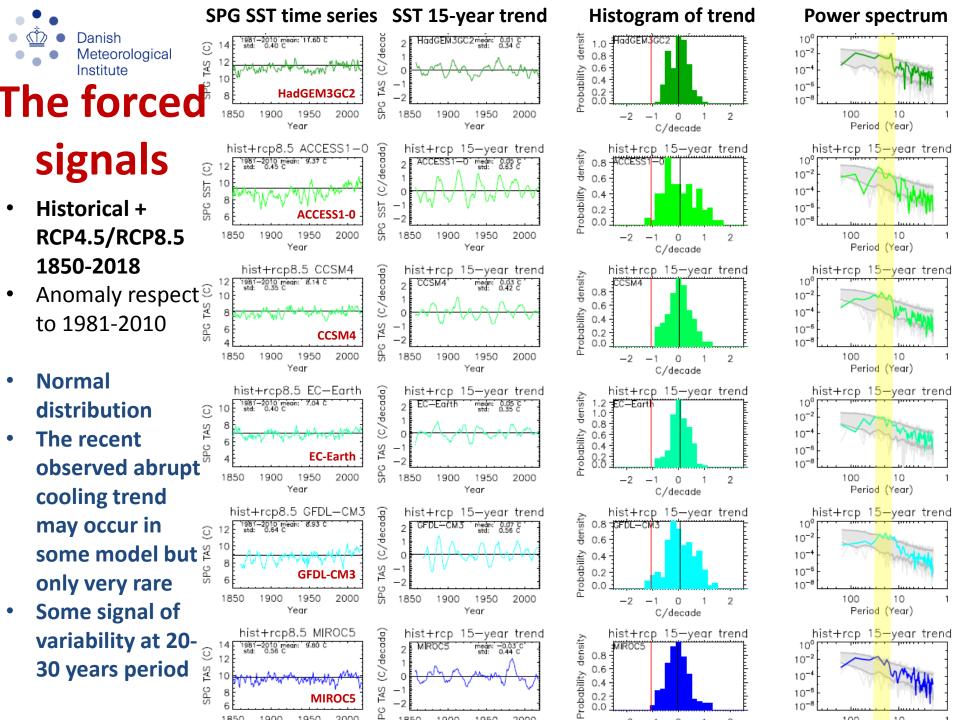
Time series of *15-year linear trend* of SPG SST

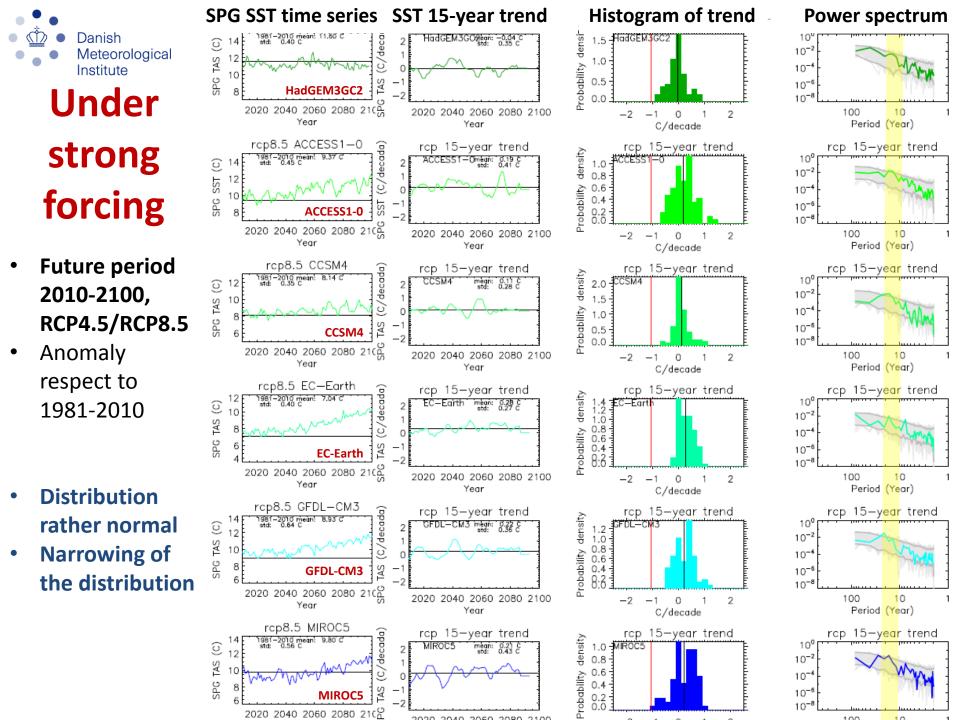
- Pre-industrial control from six CMIP6 models
- One present-day control
- Distribution rather normal
- The recent observed abrupt cooling trend may occur as extreme events
- Some signal of variability at 20-30 years period



Power spectrum 10^{-2} 10 10-6 10^{-8} 100 10 Period (Year) piControl 1<mark>5ye</mark>ar trend 10⁰ 10-4 10-10-6 10^{-8} 100 10 Period (Year) piControl 1<mark>5y</mark>ear trend 100 10^{-2} 10 10-6 10 100 10 Period (Year) piControl 15year trend 10 10-2 10 10 10-8 100 10 Period (Year) piControl <mark>15v</mark>ear trend 10⁰ 10-4 10 10-6 10^{-8} 100 10 Period (Year) piControl <mark>15y</mark>ear trend 100 10^{-2} 10-4 10-6 10-8

100 10





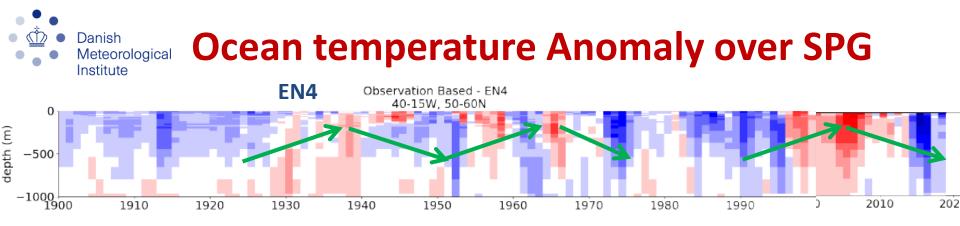
Danish Meteorological Institute SPG temperature vs. global mean TAS

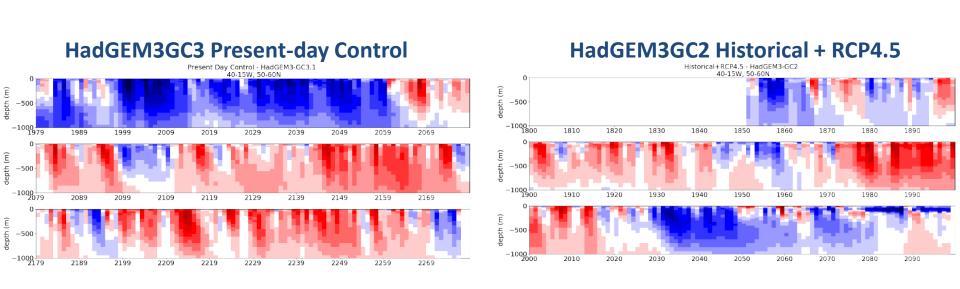
- 32 CMIP5 models
- Historical + (extended) RCP8.5

ACCESS1-0 ACCESS1-3 GFDL-ESM2M wbcc-csm1-1 NorESM1-N bcc-csm1-EHadGEM2-ES NorESM1-ME 8 BNU-FSM inmcm4 CMCC-CMS CanESM2 (IPSI – CM5A–I R HadGEM2-AC SPG TAS Anomaly (°C IPSL-CM5A-MR PSL-CM5B-LE _4 -2 0 2 6 8 10 4 Hist.+RCP8.5 SPG TAS 15-year trend ACCESS1-0 △ ERA-I TAS of 2010 ACCESS1-3 MRI-CGCM3 ≝bcc—csm1—1 KGFDL-ESM2M NorFSM1-M SPG TAS trend (°C/decade bcc-csm1-1 €HadGEM2-ES NorESM1-ME BNU-ESM CMCC-CMS inmcm4 CanFSM2 EIPSI – CM5A–LR HadGEM2-AC IPSL-CM5A-MR PSI-CM5B-LB **ERA-Interim at 2011** -2 2 4 8 10 0 6

Hist.+RCP8.5 TAS anomaly wrt. 1981-2010

Global Mean TAS Anomaly (°C)



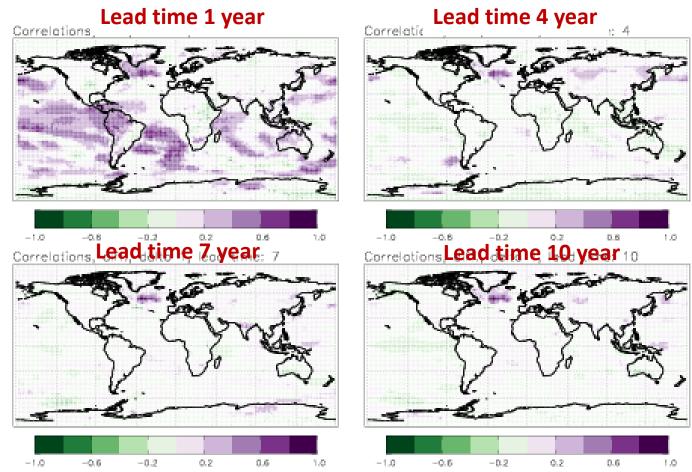




Danish Meteorological Implication for decadal predictability

LENS TAS Correlations with Obs., Initialized EXP. – Historical EXP.

- CESM LENS (initialized DP) and historical experiments
- 40 members
- 10-years initialized DP starting every Nov. 1 for 1970-2005



POSTER by Bo Christiansen: "The Skill Of Dynamical Decadal Forecasts With Focus On The North Atlantic" at session *Predictability limits*



Summary

- The SPG is a region with large decadal variability, where warming and cooling trends of decadal timescales occur frequently and alternatively, in both *unforced* and *climate change* experiments;
- Under the RCP8.5 scenario, models project that the SPG temperature will increase along with global warming, and its 15-year tends to be less variable
- More ocean and atmospheric analyses for understanding the mechanisms and impact for decadal predictability





Thank you!



The Blue-Action project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727852