Defining Internal Atlantic Multidecadal Variability in a Changing Climate: Insights from Large Ensembles

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> CESM Tutorial August 9, 2022

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Deser and Phillips (Geophys. Res. Lett. 2021 & 2022 submitted)

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NCAR UCAR UCAR Climate Variability Diagnostics Package for Large Ensembles

Automated tool for analyzing leading modes of variability in models and observations.

https://www.cesm.ucar.edu/working_groups/CVC/cvdp-le/

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e.g., ENSO, Pacific Decadal Variability, Atlantic Multidecadal Variability.







Need to remove the global warming signal to isolate the internal component of AMV.





Subtract the component that is linearly related to global mean SST.



Internal Component



Does this procedure really isolate the internal component of AMV?



Regression on AMV Index



-4 -3.2 -2.4 -1.6 -0.8 0 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2 4

After removing component that is linearly related to global mean SST.

Does this procedure really isolate the internal component of AMV?



Regression on AMV Index



-4 -3.2 -2.4 -1.6 -0.8 0 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2 4

After removing component that is linearly related to global mean SST.

"Initial-condition" Large Ensemble Simulations with Global Earth System Models



"Initial-condition" Large Ensemble Simulations with Global Earth System Models

Many (30-100) simulations with the same model under the same radiative forcing scenario, but different initial conditions.

Each simulation has its own random sequence of internal variability, superimposed upon a common forced response (estimated by the ensemble-mean).

Isolate the internal variability in each simulation by subtracting the ensemble-mean at each time step. 7 Model Large Ensembles (30-100 simulations each; 420 total)

Analysis Period: 1950-2020 (similar results for 2030-2100)



SST shaded, SLP contoured

7 model Large Ensembles (420 simulations)





SST shaded, SLP contoured

7 model Large Ensembles (420 simulations)



SST shaded, SLP contoured

Regression on AMV Index: True internal variability.





SST shaded, SLP contoured

7 model Large Ensembles (420 simulations)



Regression on AMV Index: True internal variability.

SST shaded, SLP contoured

G(t) = forced G(t) + internal G(t)





SST shaded, SLP contoured

7 model Large Ensembles (420 simulations)



Regression on AMV Index: True internal variability.

SST shaded, SLP contoured







7 model Large Ensembles (420 simulations)

Regression on

AMV Index:

True internal

variability.



SST shaded, SLP contoured



As in a), but after removing component that is linearly related to the forced component of global mean SST.





Regression on AMV Index: **True internal** variability.

SST shaded, SLP contoured



As in a), but after removing component that is linearly related to the **forced component** of global mean SST.

Difference (spurious influence from internal G)



0.6

0

1.2

1.8

2.4

3

-2.4 -1.8 -1.2 -0.6

-3

Regression on AMV Index: True internal variability.



Precipitation

7 model Large Ensembles (420 simulations)



Regression on AMV Index: True internal variability.

Precipitation



As in a), but after removing component that is linearly related to the **forced component** of global mean SST. a) iAMVgres^{em} c) iAMVfgres^{em}

7 model Large Ensembles (420 simulations)



Precipitation

Regression on

AMV Index:

True internal

variability.



As in a), but after removing component that is linearly related to the forced component of global mean SST.

Difference (spurious influence from internal G)



iAMVgres^{em}

Regression on AMV Index: **True internal** variability.

Observations









Observed SST (ERSSTv5) 1900-2022



As in a), but after removing component that is linearly related to the **forced component** of global mean SST.



Observed SST (ERSSTv5) 1900-2022



As in a), but after removing component that is linearly related to the **forced component** of global mean SST.

Difference (spurious influence from internal G)



Observed SST (ERSSTv5) 1900-2022

Conclusions

Does this procedure really isolate the internal component of AMV?



Test with model Large Ensembles, where the true internal variability is known *a priori*.

Regression on AMV Index



-4 -3.2 -2.4 -1.6 -0.8 0 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2 4

After removing component that is linearly related to global mean SST. Does this procedure really isolate the internal component of AMV?

No, it introduces a spurious negative PDV by virtue of removing variability associated with the internal component of global-mean SST.

Deser and Phillips, 2022 (submitted to *Geophys. Res. Lett*.)

Test with model Large Ensembles, where the true internal variability is known *a priori*. **Regression on AMV Index**



-4 -3.2 -2.4 -1.6 -0.8 0 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2 4

After removing component that is linearly related to global mean SST.

Extra Slides





Distribution of pattern correlations between each member and the ensemble-mean.

 MPI (100)
 CanESM2 (50)
 CanESM5 (50)
 CESM2 (100)

 CESM1 (40)
 MIROC6 (50)
 GFDL-SPEAR_MED (30)
 • ERSSTv5

Observed SST and Precipitation 1900-2022

Regression on AMV Index after removing component that is linearly related to global mean SST.

As in a), but after removing component that is linearly related to the **forced component** of global mean SST.

Difference (spurious influence from internal G)





PR mm day⁻¹ x10



