

Paleoclimate Applications with CESM: Past climates inform our future

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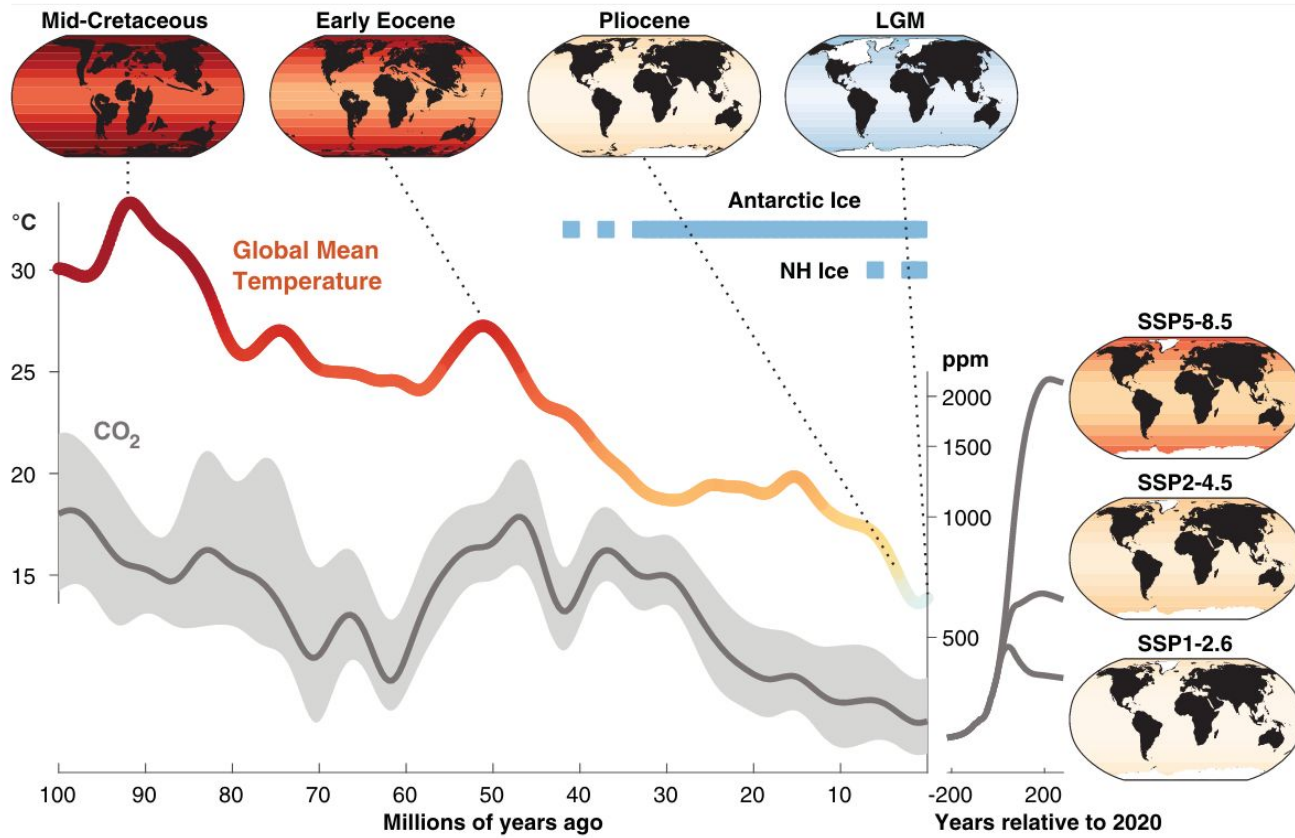
JULY 13, 2023



Outline

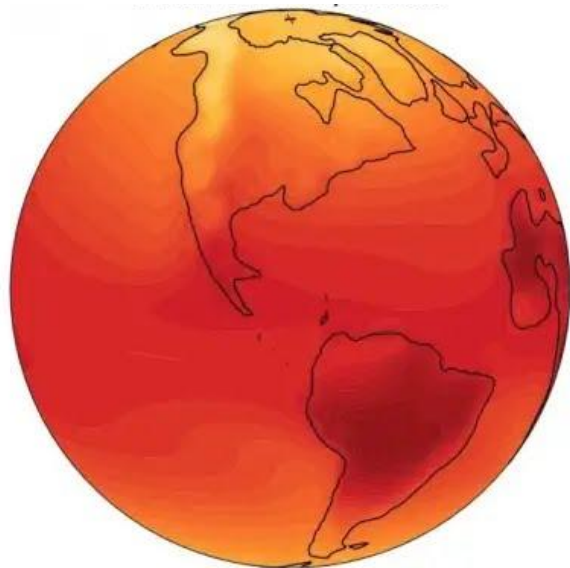
- Why do we study paleoclimates with CESM?
- What is proxy data?
- Example applications and capabilities of paleoclimate simulations
 - Water isotope tracers
 - Low-resolution climate ensembles
 - High-resolution extreme weather phenomena
- How do you modify CESM for paleoclimate simulations?
- Resources for paleoclimate applications of CESM & Paleoclimate Working Group

Past climates provide only real data for future high CO₂ scenarios

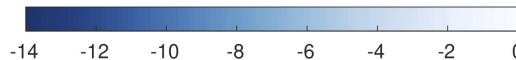
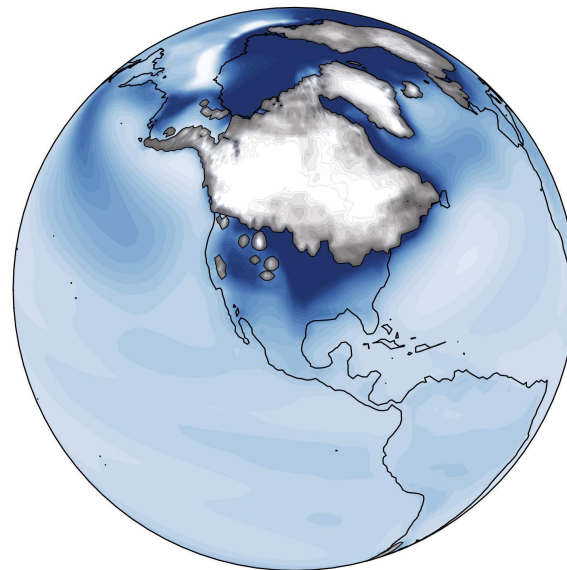


Past extreme climate states

High CO₂ (>1000 ppm)
Early Eocene Climatic Optimum (~50 Ma)



Low CO₂ (~180 ppm)
Last Glacial Maximum (~21 kya)



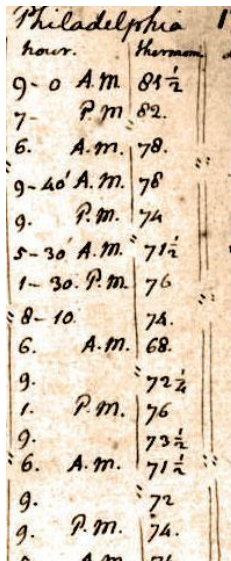
Proxies: real-world climate data beyond the record of direct measurements

Proxies can be physical, chemical, or biological measurements related to...

Air temperature
Precipitation
Atmospheric CO₂

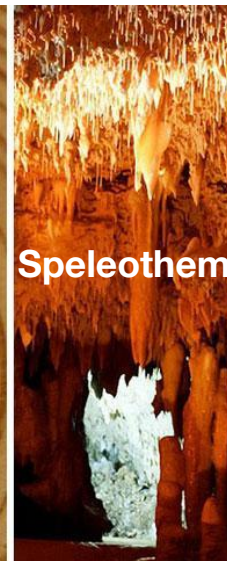
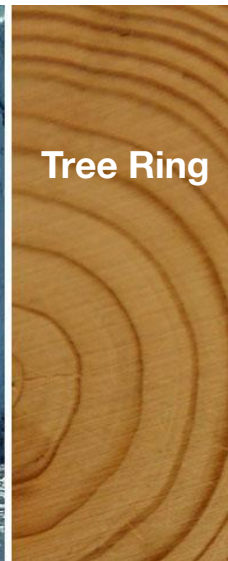
Ocean-atmosphere circulation
Ice sheets

Ocean temperature
Salinity
Sea level



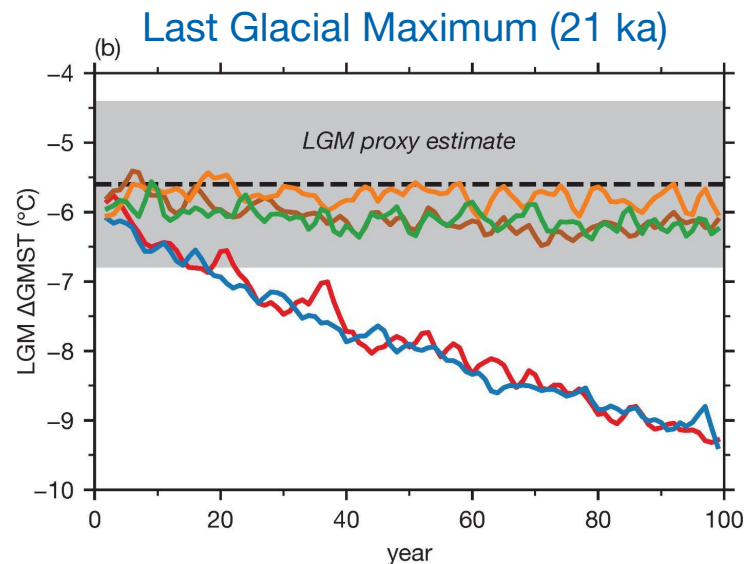
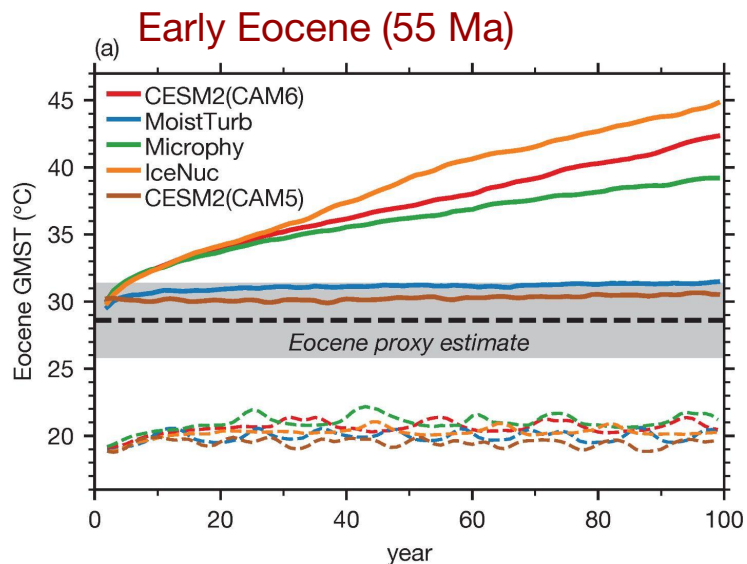
Philadelphia

hour.	Thermom.
9-0 A.M.	81½
7- P.M.	82.
6. A.M.	78.
9-40 A.M.	78
9. P.M.	74
5-30 A.M.	71½
1-30 P.M.	76
8-10.	74.
6. A.M.	68.
9.	72½
1. P.M.	76
9.	73½
6. A.M.	71½
9.	72
9. P.M.	74.
5. A.M.	71.



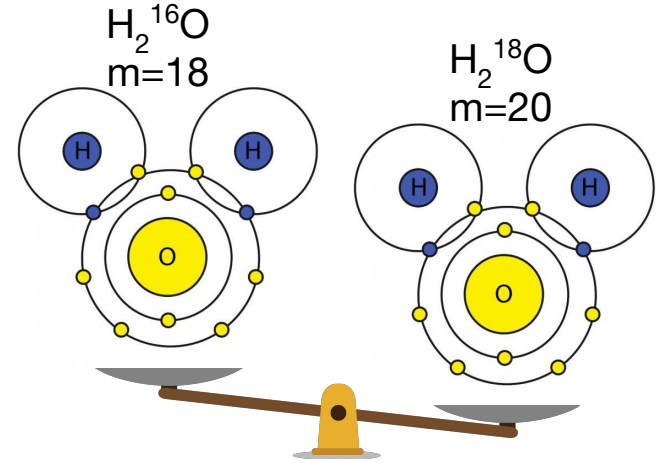
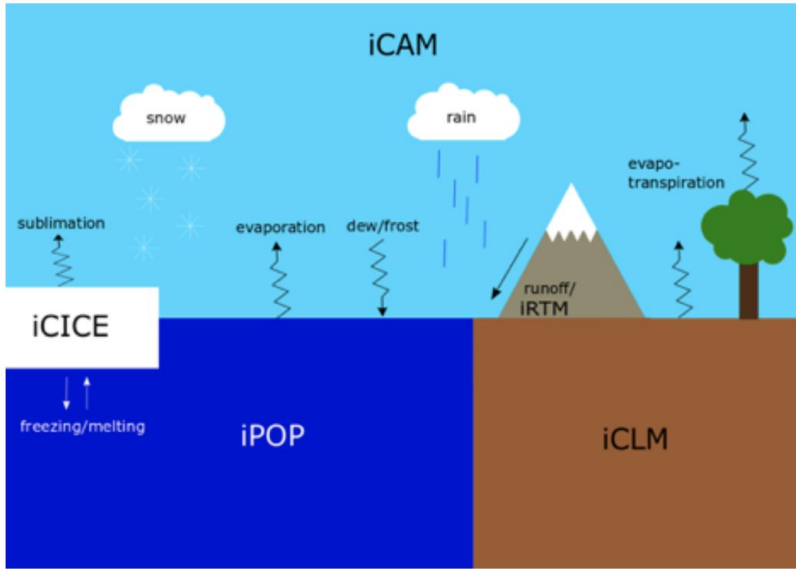
Past climates provide out-of-sample testing of modeled processes

CESM2 overestimates past extreme warming & cooling, adjustments to the cloud schemes bring temps within proxy range but dependent on climate state



Water isotope tracers throughout the hydrologic cycle of CESM (iCESM)

Water isotope tracers help erode the “language barrier” that exists between climate models and proxy data



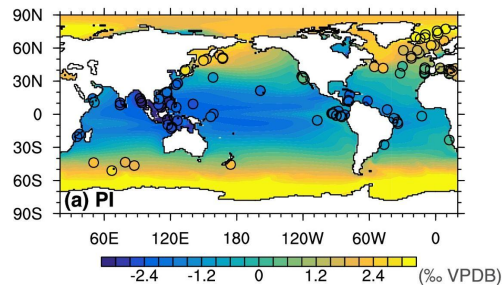
Speleothems, ice cores, foraminifera

Water isotope tracers vastly improve proxy-model comparisons

Late Holocene
(4 kya–present)

From **iCESM** to **proxy** space:

$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{seawater}}$ & **SST** → planktic foram model → $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{calcite}}$



Water isotope tracers vastly improve proxy-model comparisons

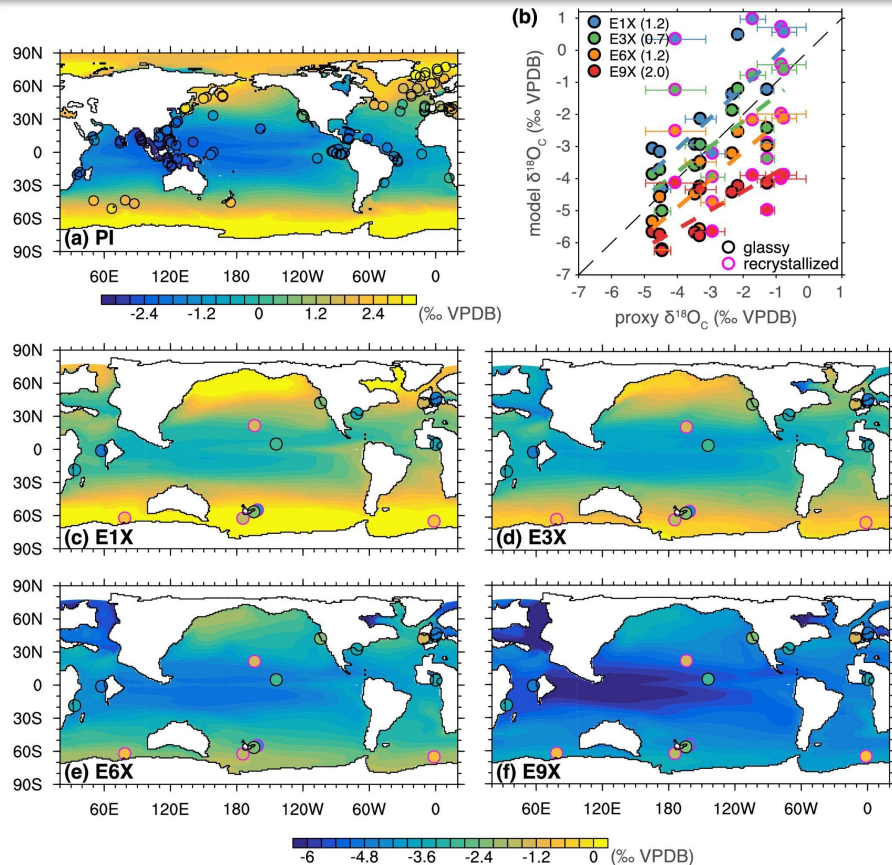
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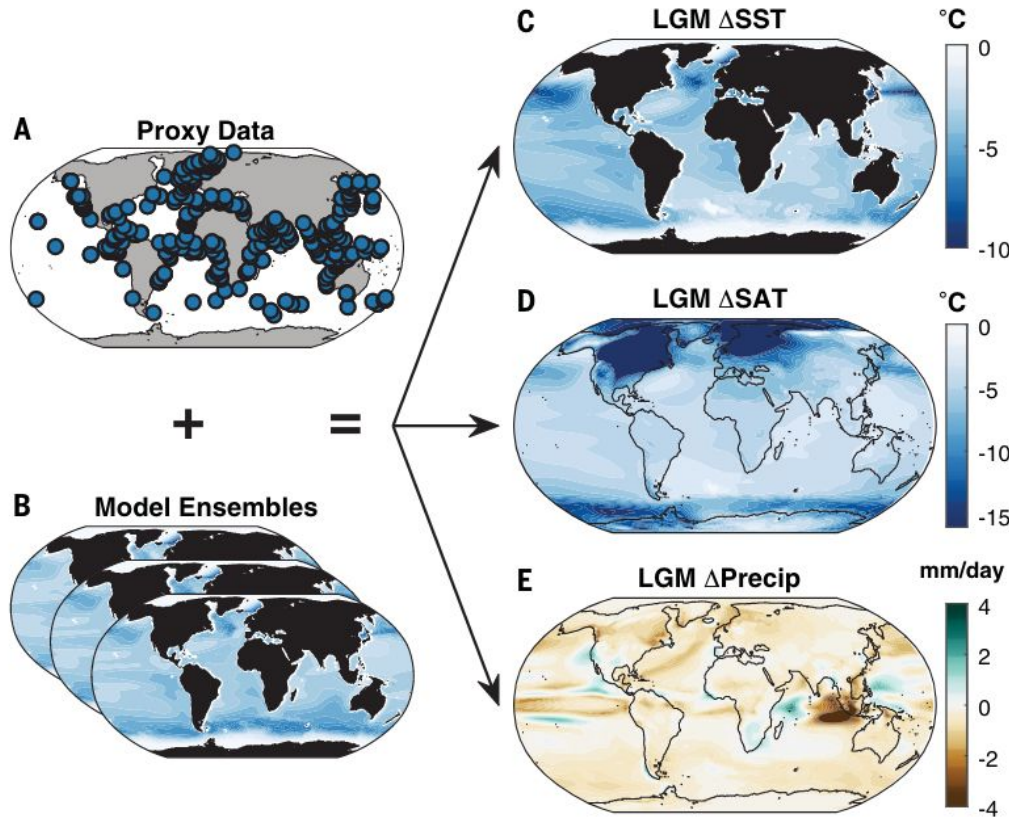
Early Eocene (55 Ma)
with different CO_2 levels

Low-resolution (≥ 100 km)
simulations can build ensembles of
past climate states that help reduce
uncertainty in boundary conditions
and forcings (like CO_2)



Simulation ensembles assess uncertainty & improve paleoclimate reconstructions

Data assimilation can be used to produce climate field reconstructions that leverage the strengths of climate model ensembles and proxy data



High-resolution enables past-to-future assessment of rainfall extremes

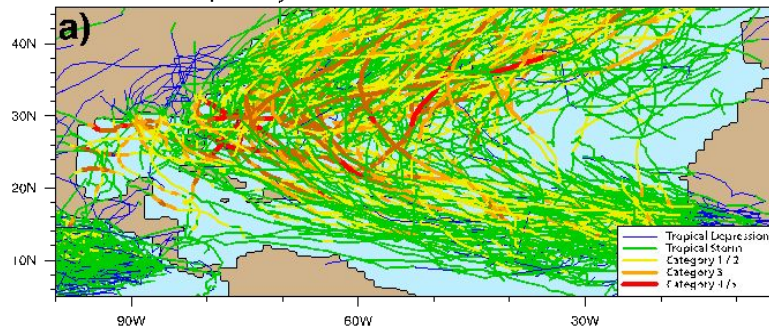
Precipitation & $\delta^{18}\text{O}_p$



Credit: Jiang Zhu (NCAR)

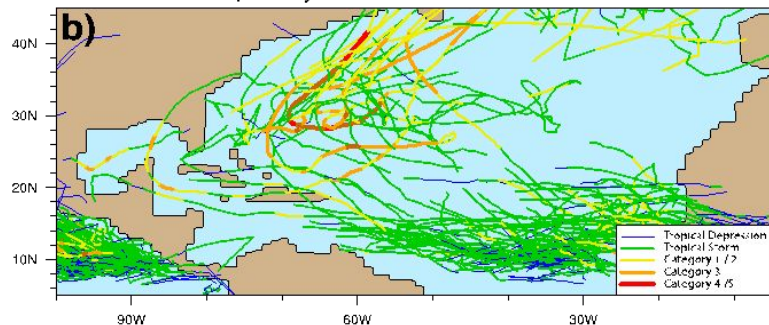
PI 25-Years Tropical Cyclone Tracks

Pre-Industrial



LGM 25-Years Tropical Cyclone Tracks

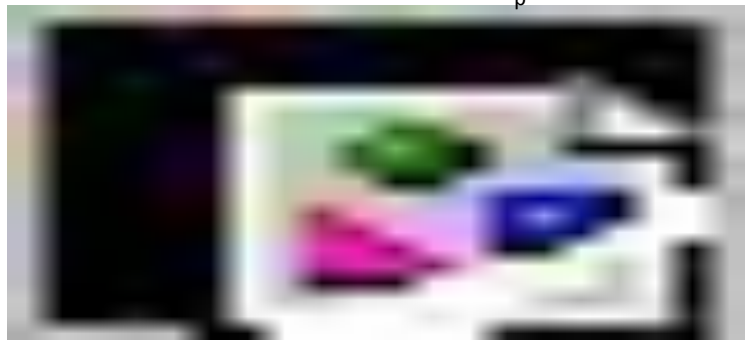
Last Glacial Maximum



Credit: Clay Tabor, UConn

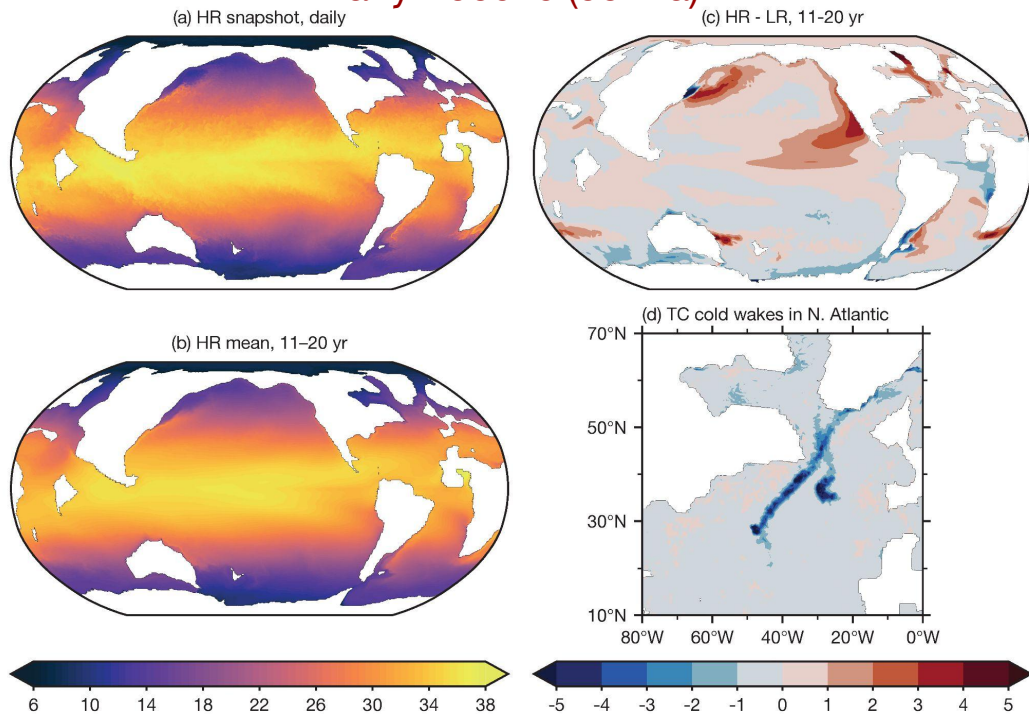
High-resolution enables past-to-future assessment of rainfall extremes

Precipitation & $\delta^{18}\text{O}_p$



Credit: Jiang Zhu (NCAR)

Early Eocene (55 Ma)



High-resolution proxy records enable the study of paleotempestology

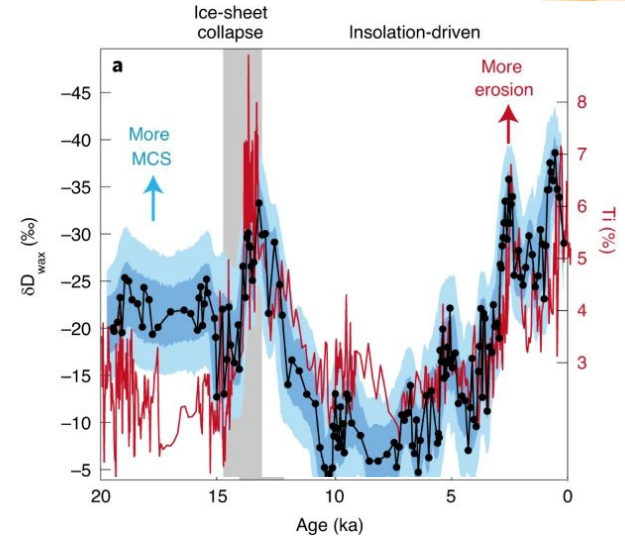
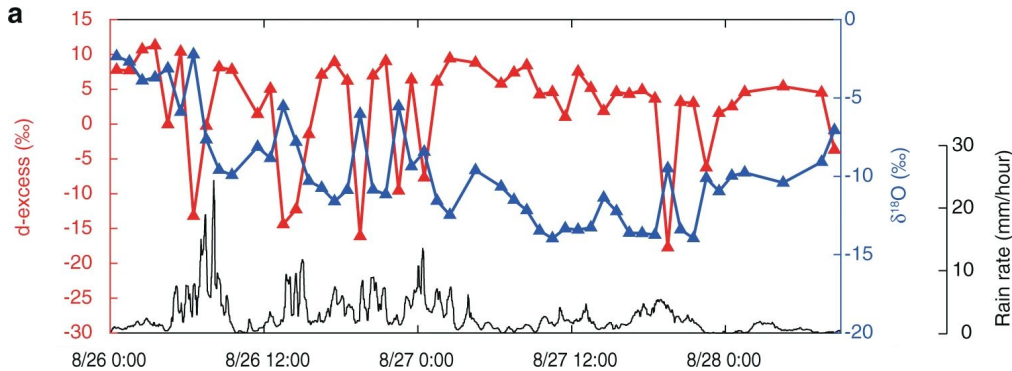
Multiproxy reconstructions can provide strong evidence for past changes in extreme precipitation events

(e.g., tropical cyclones or mesoscale convective systems)



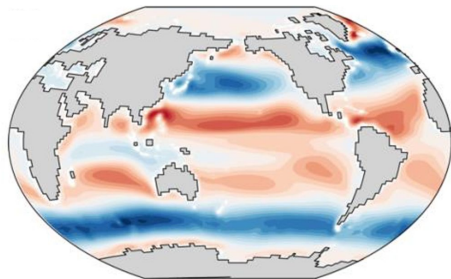
Hall's Cave, TX (20 kya–present)

Hurricane Harvey moving over Austin, TX (2017)

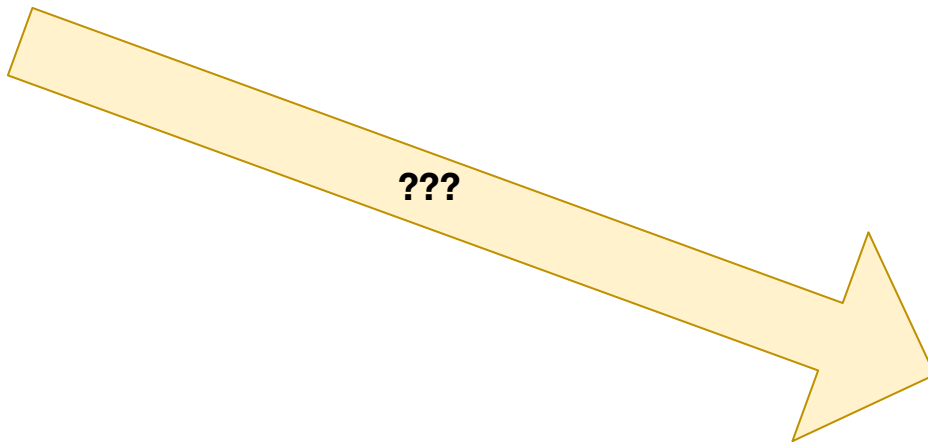


Developing paleoclimate simulations is highly interdisciplinary

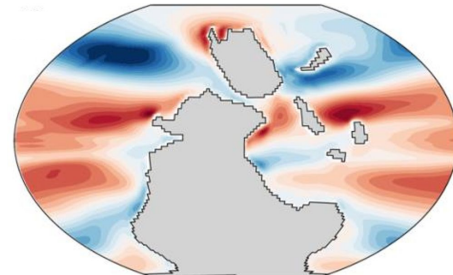
“Out-of-box” default
pre-industrial case



Now you know some cool things we can study with CESM...
but how do we get there?



Deep-time
paleoclimate case

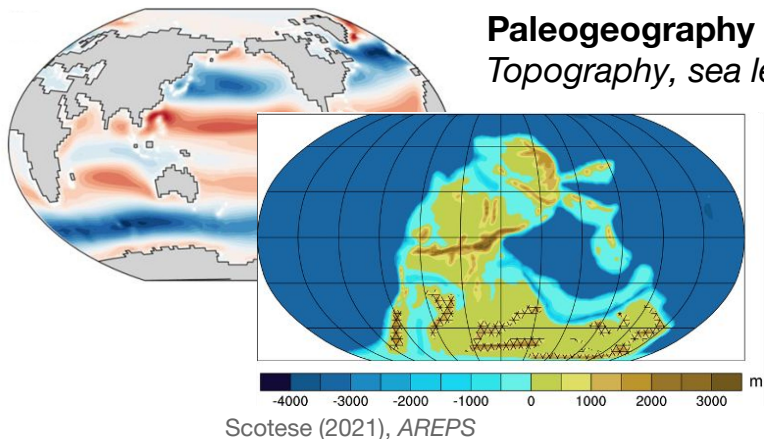


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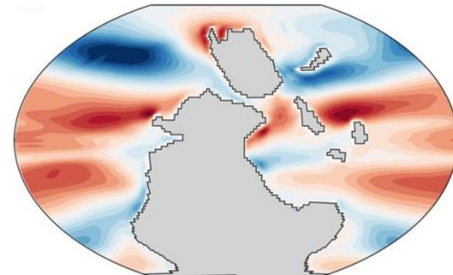
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Paleogeography

Topography, sea level, bathymetry



Deep-time
paleoclimate case



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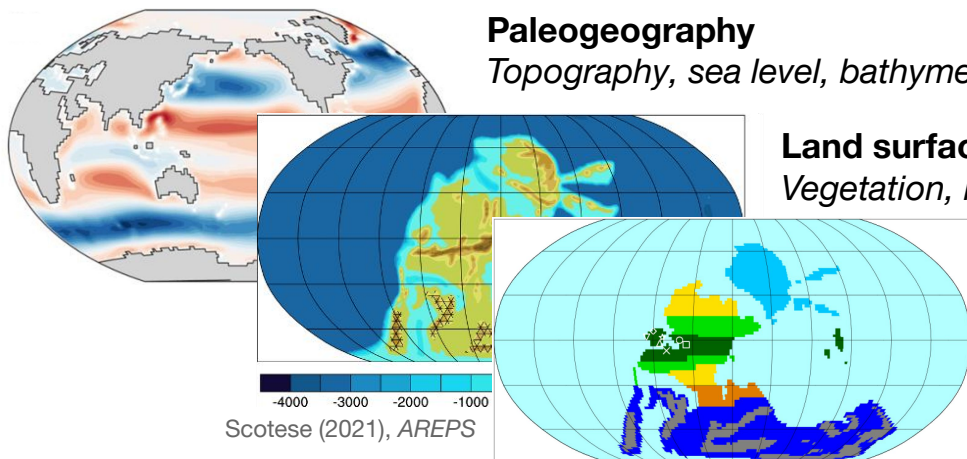
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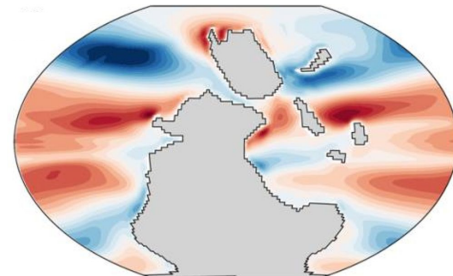
Land surface cover

Vegetation, land ice, rivers



Wilson et al. (2017), *New Phytologist*
Matthaeus et al. (2021), *PNAS*

Deep-time
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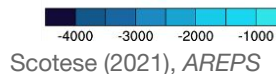
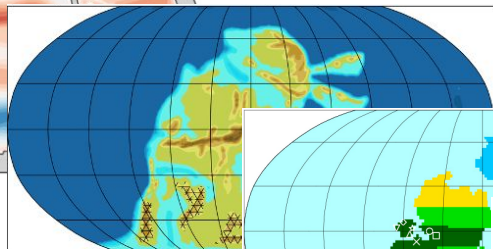
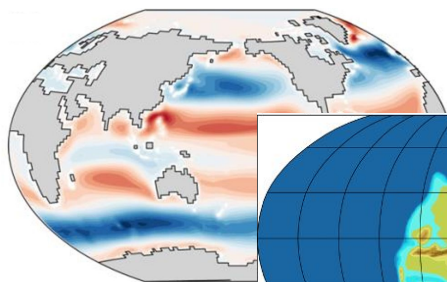
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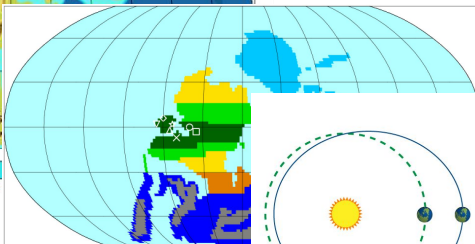
External forcing

Orbital configuration, solar luminosity

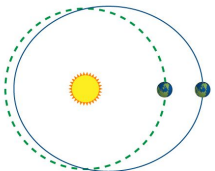
Deep-time
paleoclimate case



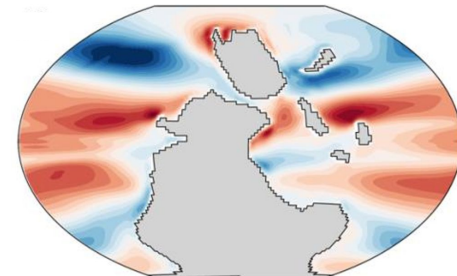
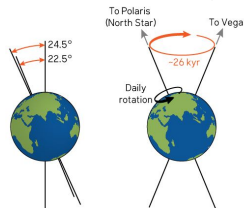
Scotese (2021), AREPS



Wilson et al. (2017), *New Phytologist*
Matthaeus et al. (2021), *PNAS*



Gough (1981), *Solar Physics*



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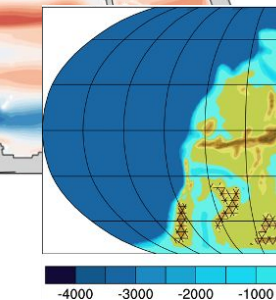
External forcing

Orbital configuration, solar luminosity

Atmospheric composition

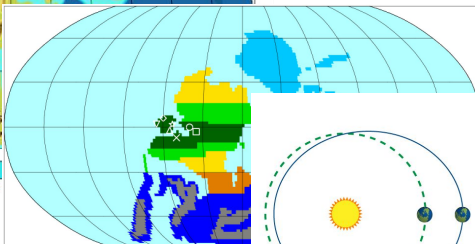
GHGs, aerosols

Deep-time
paleoclimate case

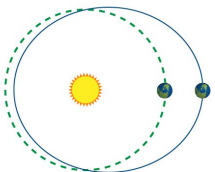


-4000 -3000 -2000 -1000

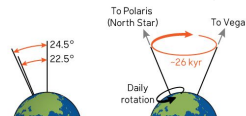
Scotese (2021), AREPS



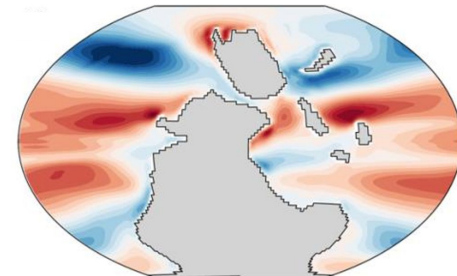
Wilson et al. (2017), *New Phytologist*
Matthaeus et al. (2021), *PNAS*



Gough (1981), *Solar Physics*



Heavens et al. (2012), *JAMES*
Richey et al. (2020), *Climate of the Past*



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“Out-of-box” default pre-industrial case

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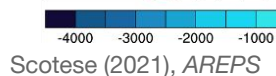
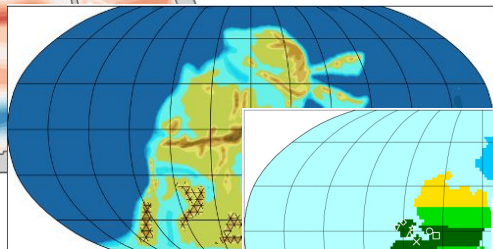
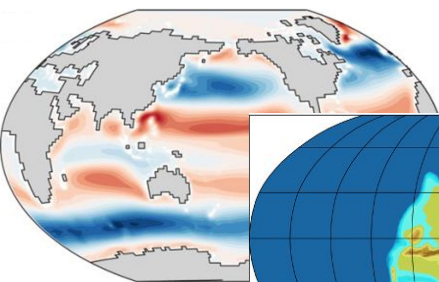
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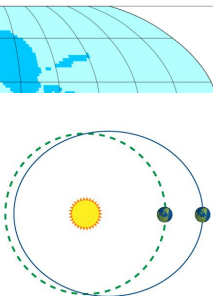
Deep-time paleoclimate case

Potential modifications to parameterizations

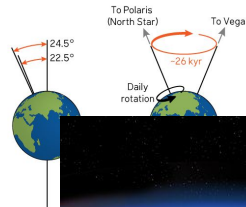


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Heavens et al. (2012), *JAMES*
Richey et al. (2020), *Climate of the Past*

Tseng et al. (2016), *Ocean Modelling*

Resources: Paleoclimate with CESM & Paleoclimate Working Group

- Start from available CESM simulations before creating a new one
- Subscribe to Paleoclimate mailing list: ccsm-paleoclimate@cgd.ucar.edu
- Post & engage with Paleoclimate section of DiscussCESM forum
- Attend Paleoclimate Working Group meetings in winter and summer

