

Climate Predictions and Projections Over the Coming Decades

Uncertainty due to Natural Variability

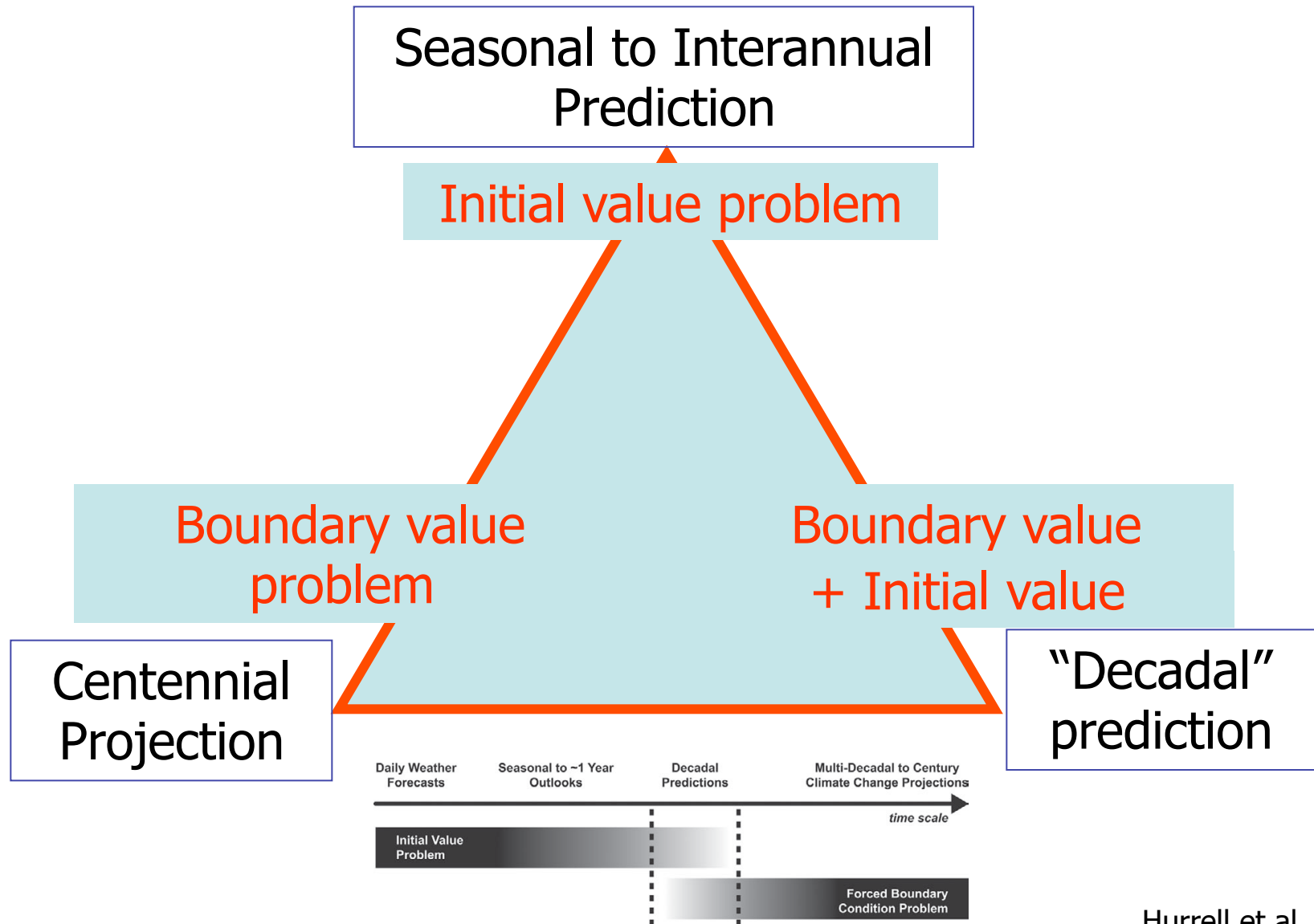
Jim Hurrell

Clara Deser, Adam Phillips

National Center for Atmospheric Research



Climate Prediction



Hurrell et al. (2009)

Climate Prediction: Sources of Uncertainty

Forcing (or Scenario Uncertainty)

- GHG emission scenarios (e.g., B1, A1B, A2, RCPs)
ozone, sulfate aerosols, land use, black carbon ...

Climate Prediction: Sources of Uncertainty

Forcing (or Scenario Uncertainty)

- GHG emission scenarios (e.g., B1, A1B, A2, RCPs)
ozone, sulfate aerosols, land use, black carbon ...

Response (or Model Uncertainty)

- Model sensitivity
(different physics, parameterizations, resolution ...)
- 20+ different climate models in both IPCC AR4 and AR5

Climate Prediction: Sources of Uncertainty

Forcing (or Scenario Uncertainty)

- GHG emission scenarios (e.g., B1, A1B, A2, RCPs)
ozone, sulfate aerosols, land use, black carbon ...

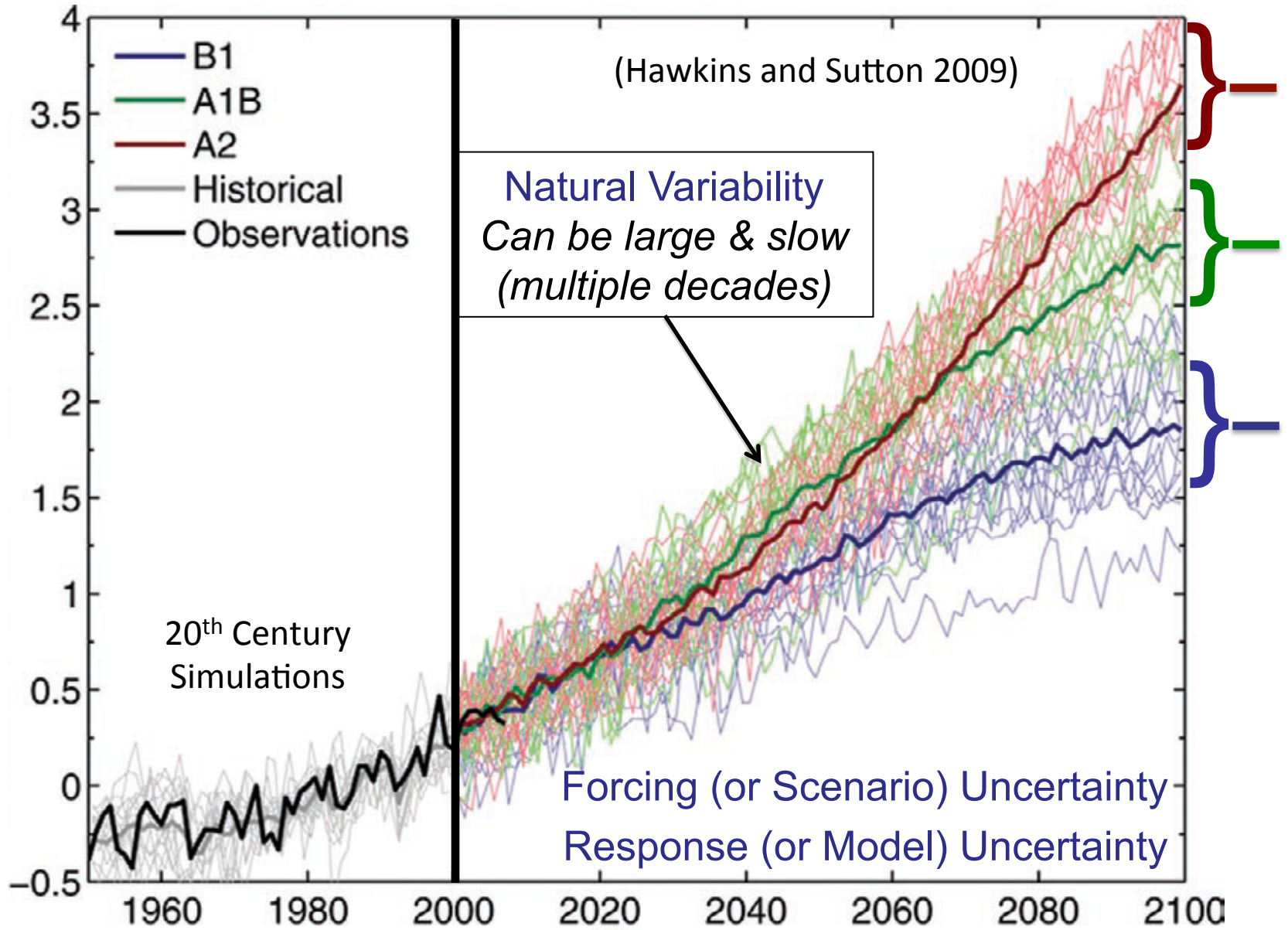
Response (or Model Uncertainty)

- Model sensitivity
(different physics, parameterizations, resolution ...)
- 20+ different climate models in both IPCC AR4 and AR5

Internal (Natural) Variability

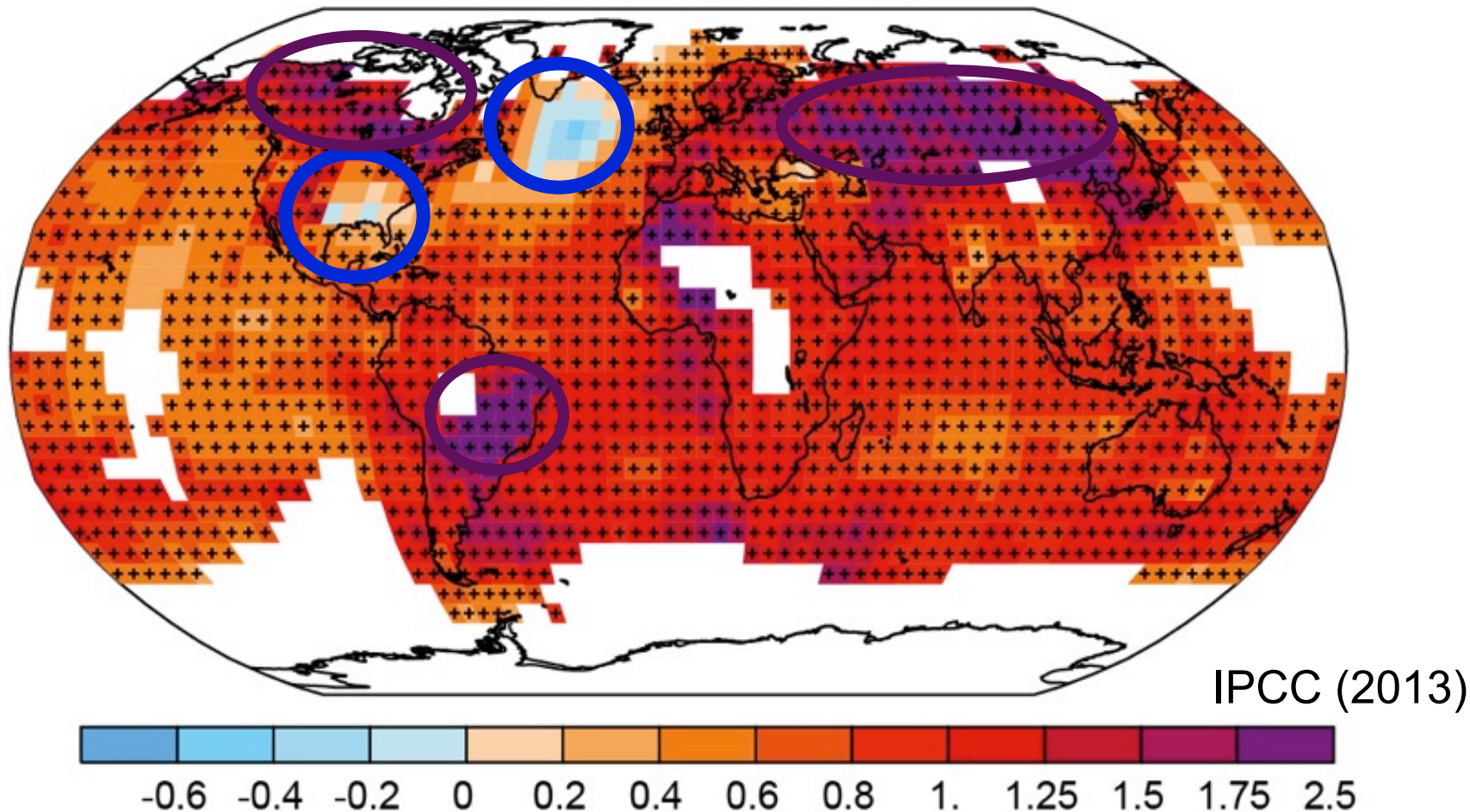
- Atmosphere and Ocean
- Coupled atmosphere-ocean interactions
- Ensembles (multiple simulations)

Projected Global SAT (IPCC AR4)



Linear Trend of Surface Temperature

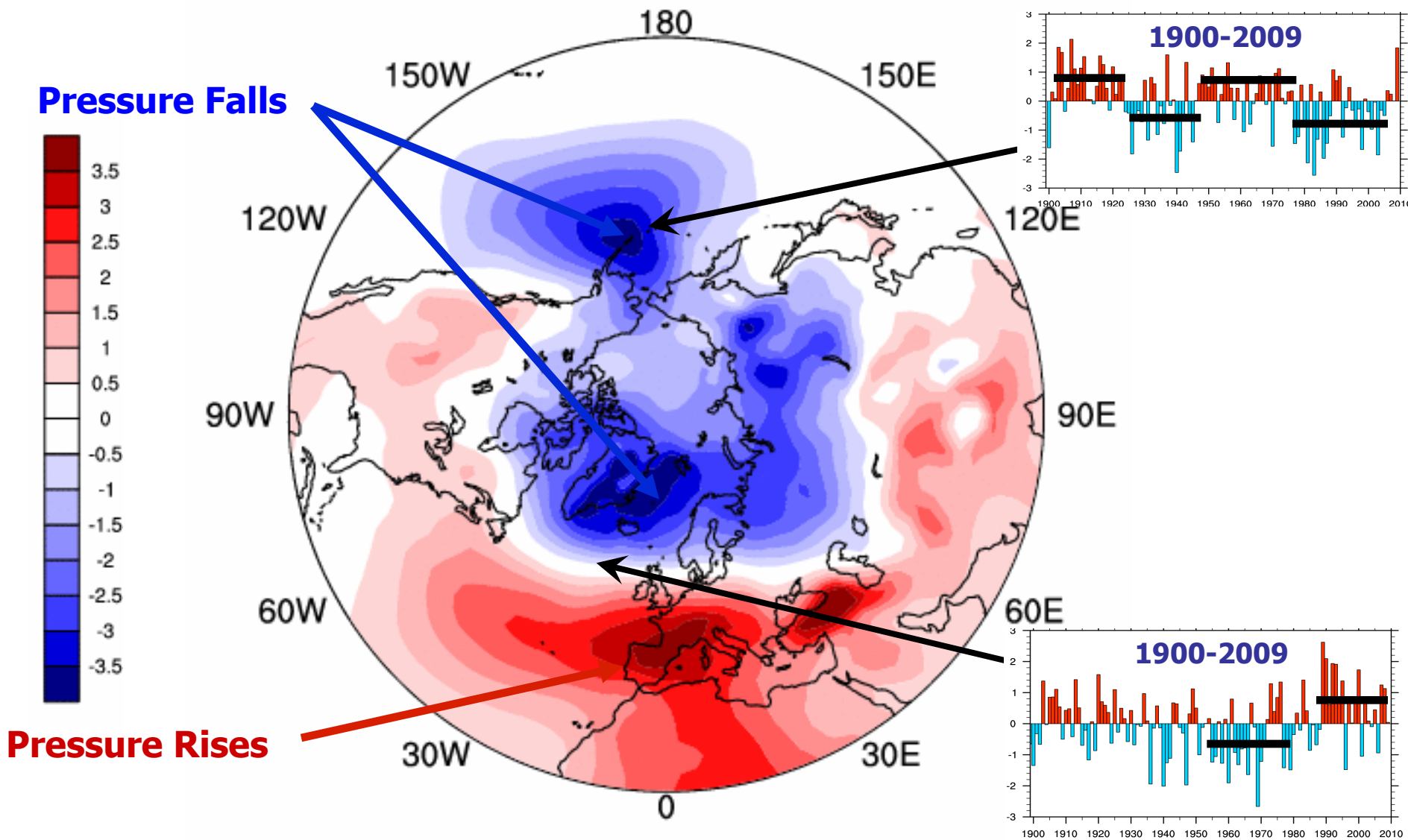
1901 – 2012 (°C over period)



Mixture of internal variability and forced climate change

Decadal Climate Variability

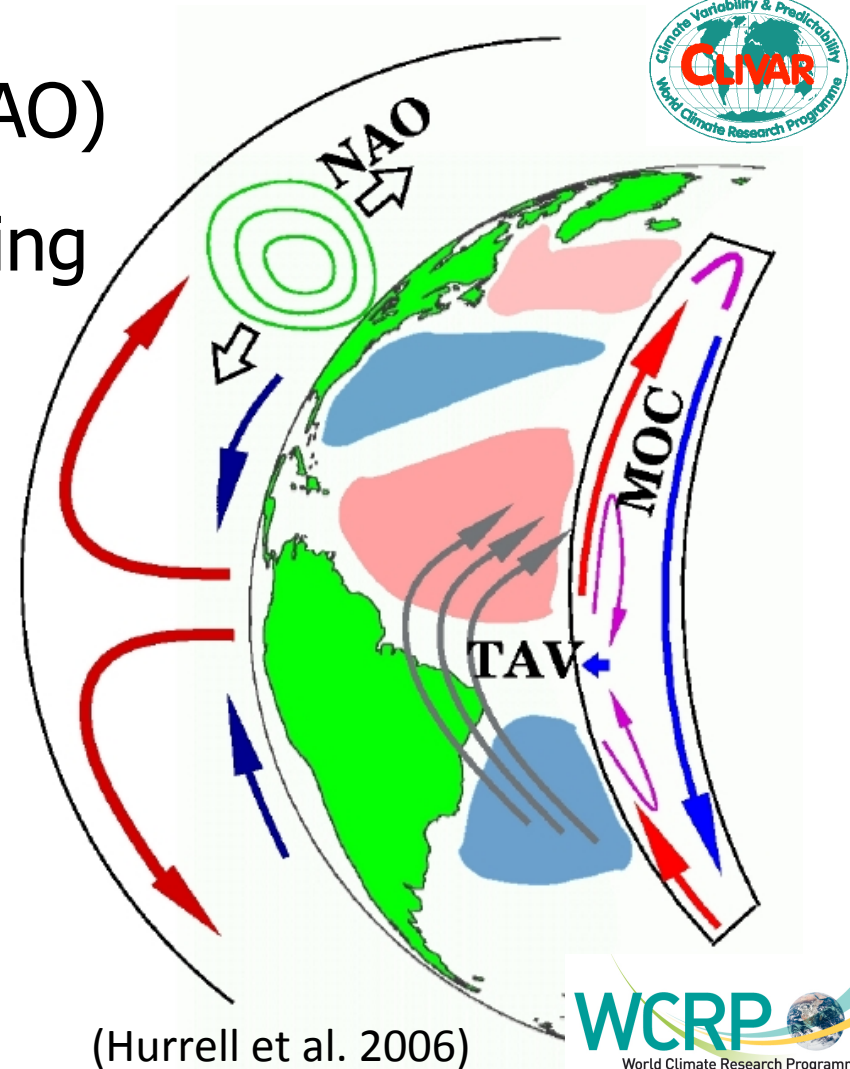
Change in Winter Sea Level Pressure (1980-2009)



Natural Variability over the Atlantic

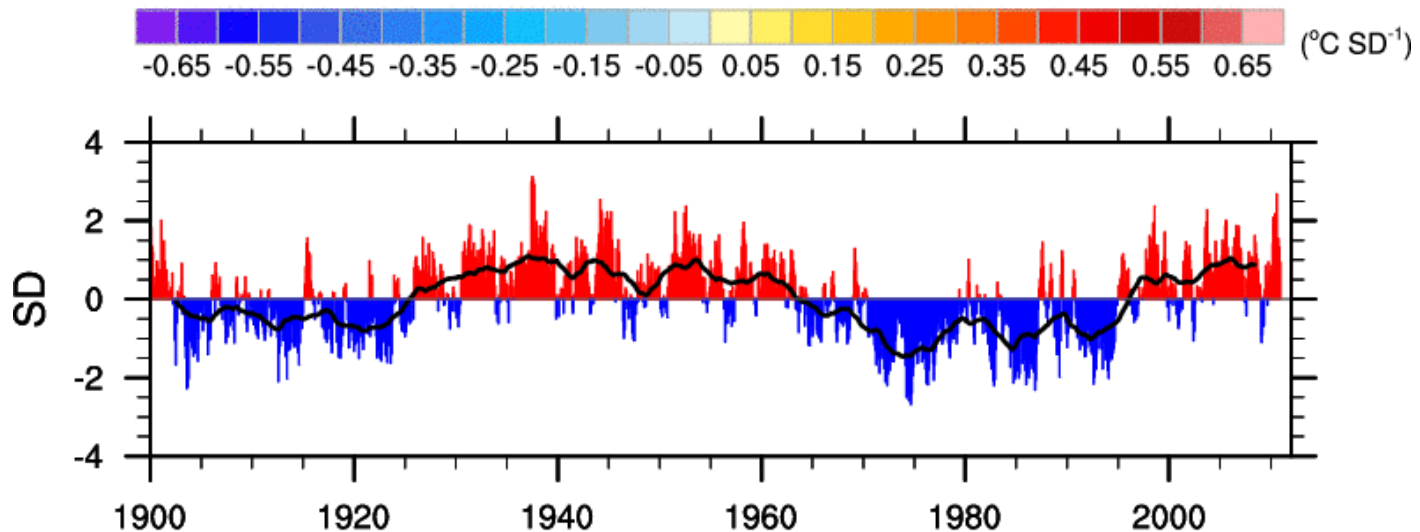
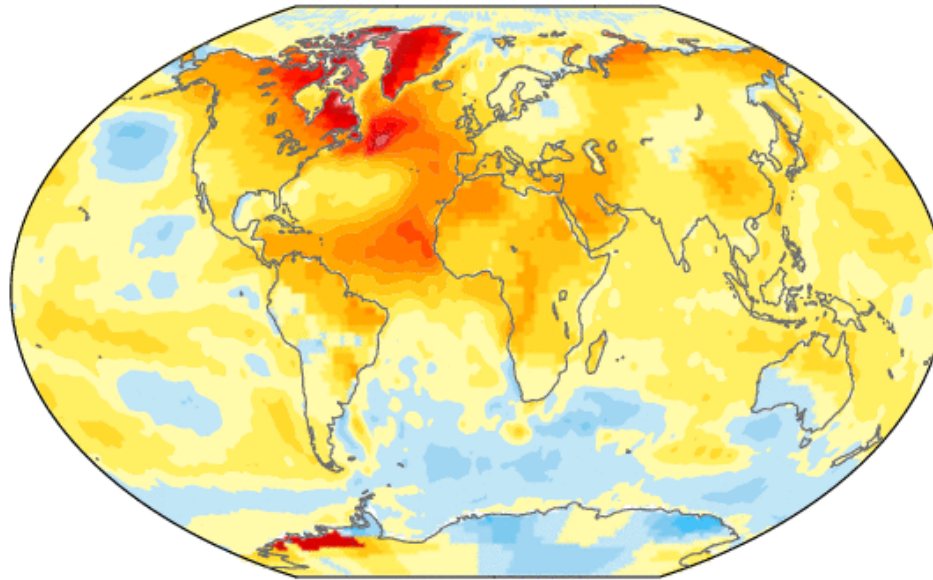
Major Phenomena

- North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO)
- Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)
- Tropical Atlantic Variability
 - All significant modes of natural variability
 - Variations and significant impacts from seasonal to multi-decadal time scales

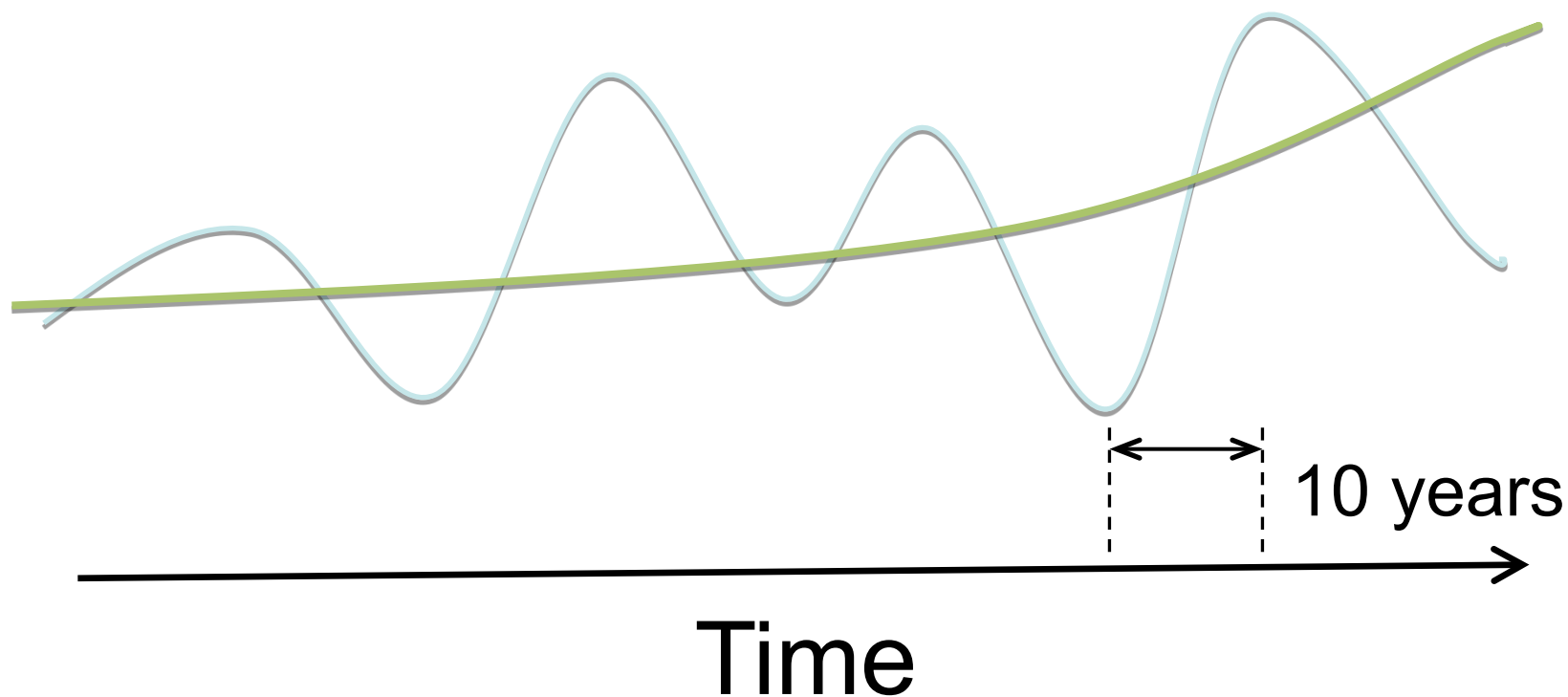


Unforced Multi-Decadal Variability

North
Atlantic
SST



The Challenge: Assessing Climate Change in the Presence of Unforced Multi-decadal Variability

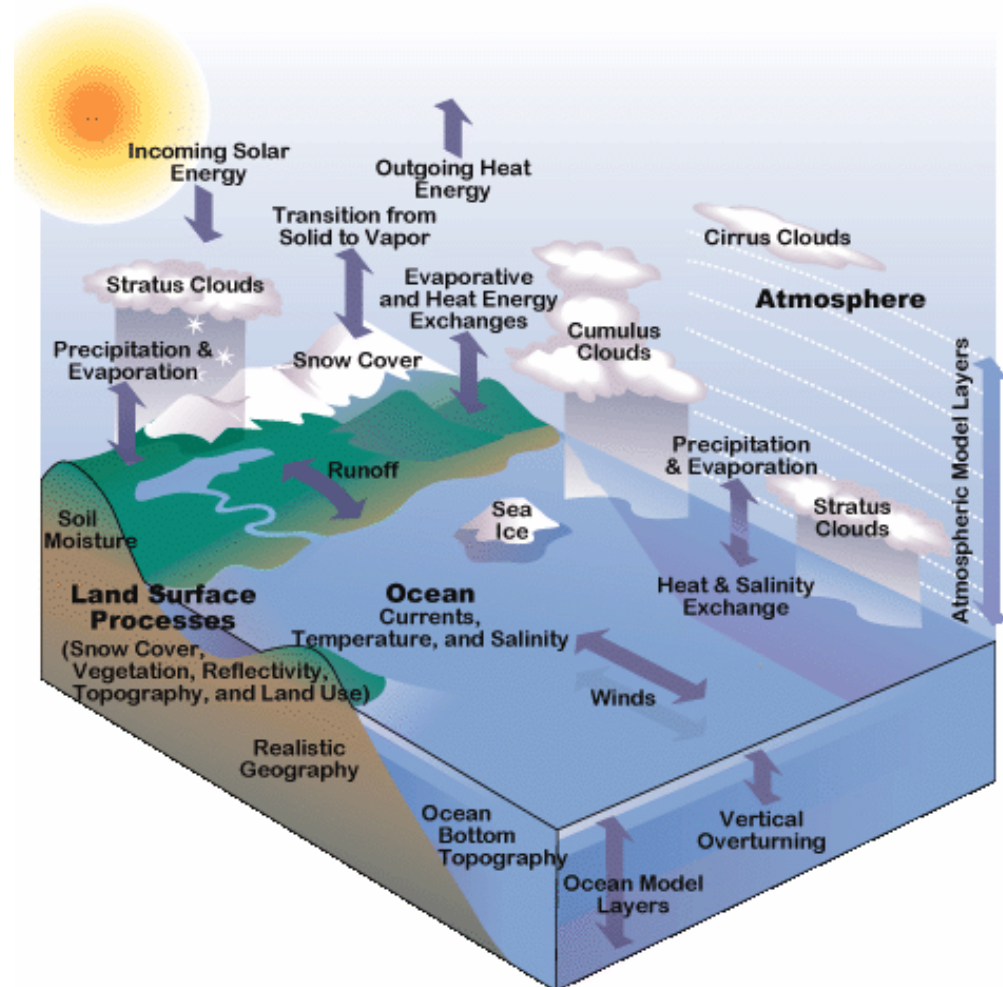


The Community Earth System Model

www.cesm.ucar.edu

- **CESM: a set of different geophysical component models that exchange boundary data via a coupler**
- **Code base developed over 20+ yrs: runs on multiple platforms, resolutions and model configurations**
- **CESM is used to:**
 - **Explore Earth's climate history and processes responsible for variability and change**
 - **Estimate future of environment for policy formulation**
- **Developed by NCAR NSF, DOE, Universities, National Laboratories**
- **Fully documented, frequently and freely distributed, fully supported releases**
- **Capacity Building (e.g., tutorials and workshops)**

Modeling the Earth System

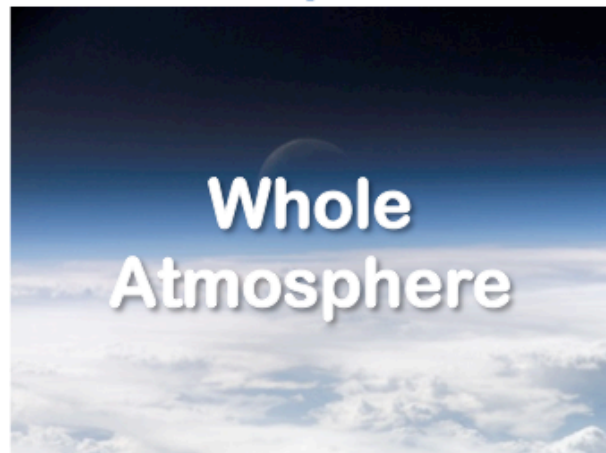


The Community Earth System Model

www.cesm.ucar.edu



Community Earth System Model



(Hurrell et al. 2013)

Many New Results and Capabilities

Special Collection J. Climate Papers:

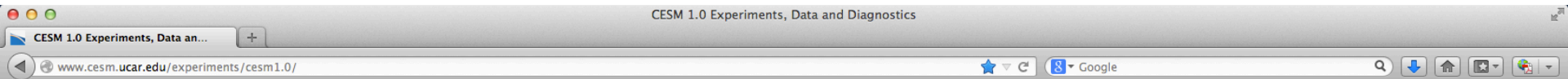
<http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/publications/pub.info.html>

or at AMS:

<http://journals.ametsoc.org/page/CCSM4/CESM1>



CESM Experiments and Diagnostics



earth • modeling • climate

Google Custom Search Search

CESM Models

Home » CESM Models » CESM Experiments » CESM 1.0 Experiments, Data and Diagnostics

CESM 1.0 EXPERIMENTS, DATA AND DIAGNOSTICS

Stand-Alone Diagnostics

CAM4.0
CAM5.0
CLM4.0
CICE4.0
POP2

Note that although CESM1.0 supersedes CCSM4.0, users can run equivalent CCSM4.0 experiments from the CESM1.0 code base. Also note that the CCSM4.0 experiments below are equivalent to running CESM1.0 (CAM4). All current CESM release codebases (e.g. cesm1_0, cesm1_0_1, etc.) can also reproduce the climates shown below.

If you still have questions after reviewing the details of the model runs below, it is recommended that you contact the relevant [CESM Working Group Liaison](#).

J. Climate Special Issue Collection

CCSM4
CESM1 (restricted)

Note about CCR diagnostics: Sudden large spikes in CCR diagnostic fields most likely indicate a CCR software diagnostics failure, and have absolutely nothing to do with the fidelity of the simulation. Use CCR diagnostics with caution.

Jump To:	Control Simulations	20th Century Single-Forcings Simulations	20th Century All-Forcings Simulations	RCP Simulations	AMIP Simulations	CO ₂ Simulations	Paleoclimate Simulations
----------	---------------------	------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------

CONTROL SIMULATIONS

Brief Description	Case Details	Diagnostics	Length of Run	Diagnostics
CCSM4 1 st Pre-Industrial Control Case Name: b40.1850.track1.1deg.006 Data Availability: CESM CMIP5	Details	<p>Case Name: b40.1850.track1.1deg.006 Machine: NCAR:bluefire CMIP5 ID: 3.1-X Compset: B_1850_TRACK1_CN Resolution: 0.9x1.25_gx1v6 Years: 1-1300 Time Frequencies Saved: Monthly Initialization: year 863 HPSS Location: /CCSM/csm/b40.1850.track1.1deg.006 Start/End Dates: 9/3/09, 1/3/10 Data Release Date (Full): 5/1/11</p>	CCR	Ocean Timeseries
CCSM4 1 st Pre-Industrial Control (MOAR) Case Name: b40.1850.track1.1deg.006a Data Availability: CESM CESM (6hr) CMIP5	Details		---	Ocean Timeseries
CCSM4 2 nd Pre-Industrial Control				

www.cesm.ucar.edu/experiments/cesm1.0/



[Methodology](#) | [Metrics Table](#)

Climatological Period Used: Full

Input Namelists: [OBS](#) | [Models](#)

Derived Namelists: [PR](#) | [PSL](#) | [SND](#) | [TAS](#) | [TS](#)

Created: Tue Feb 25 16:33:08 MST 2014

CVDP Version 3.0.7

CESM Comparison

Means and Standard Deviation Maps

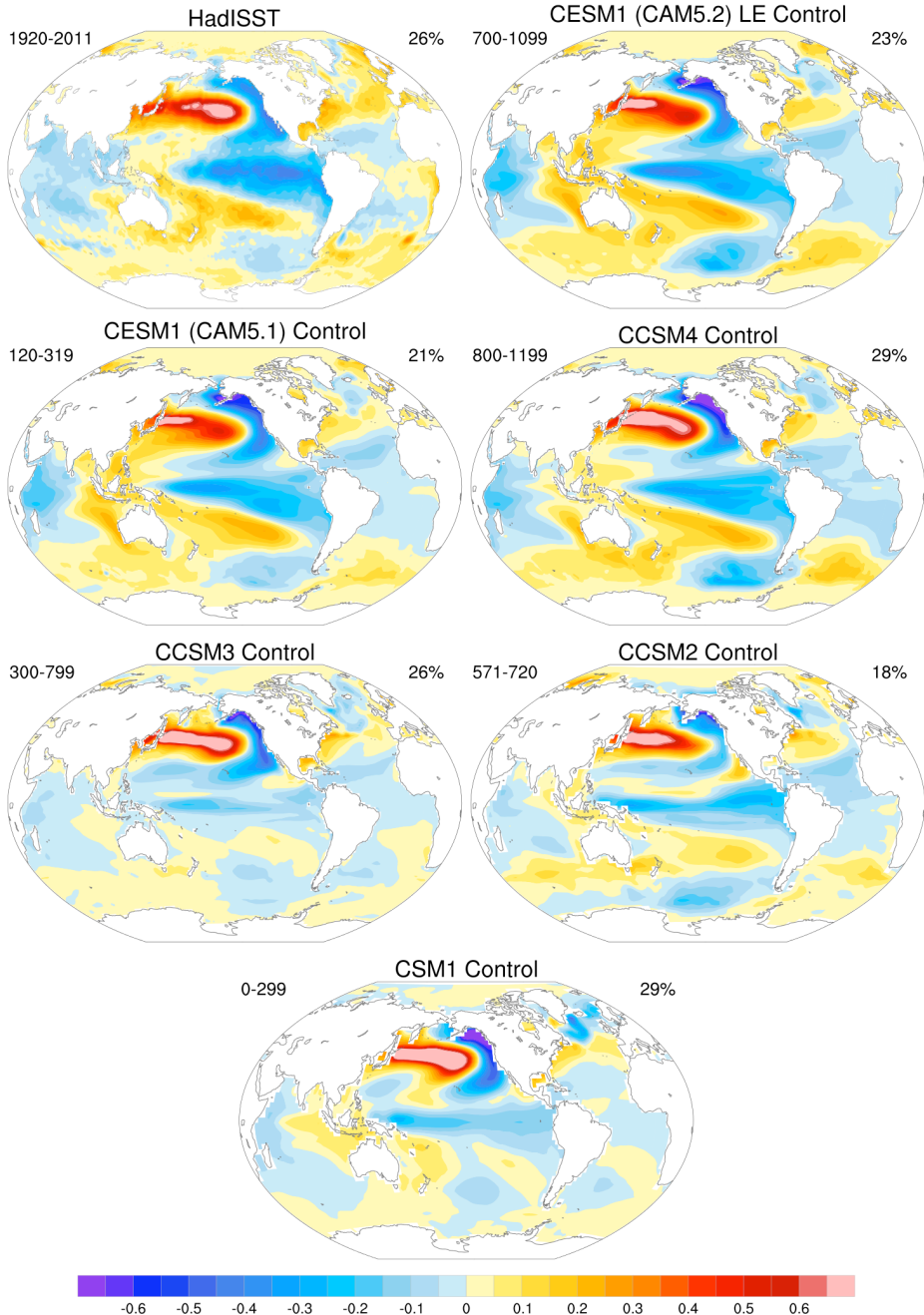
SST	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual
TAS	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual
PSL	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual
PR	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual

Coupled Modes of Variability

AMO	Pattern	Timeseries	Power Spectra
PDO	Pattern	Timeseries	Power Spectra
ENSO	Spatial Composites	JJA⁰	SON⁰
		DJF⁺¹	MAM⁺¹
		El Niño Hovmöller	La Niña Hovmöller
	Niño3.4	Timeseries	Power Spectra
		Monthly Std. Dev.	Running Std. Dev.

Climate Variability and Diagnostics Package

Pacific Decadal Oscillation 1st EOF of North Pacific SST (20°:90°N, 110:160°E)

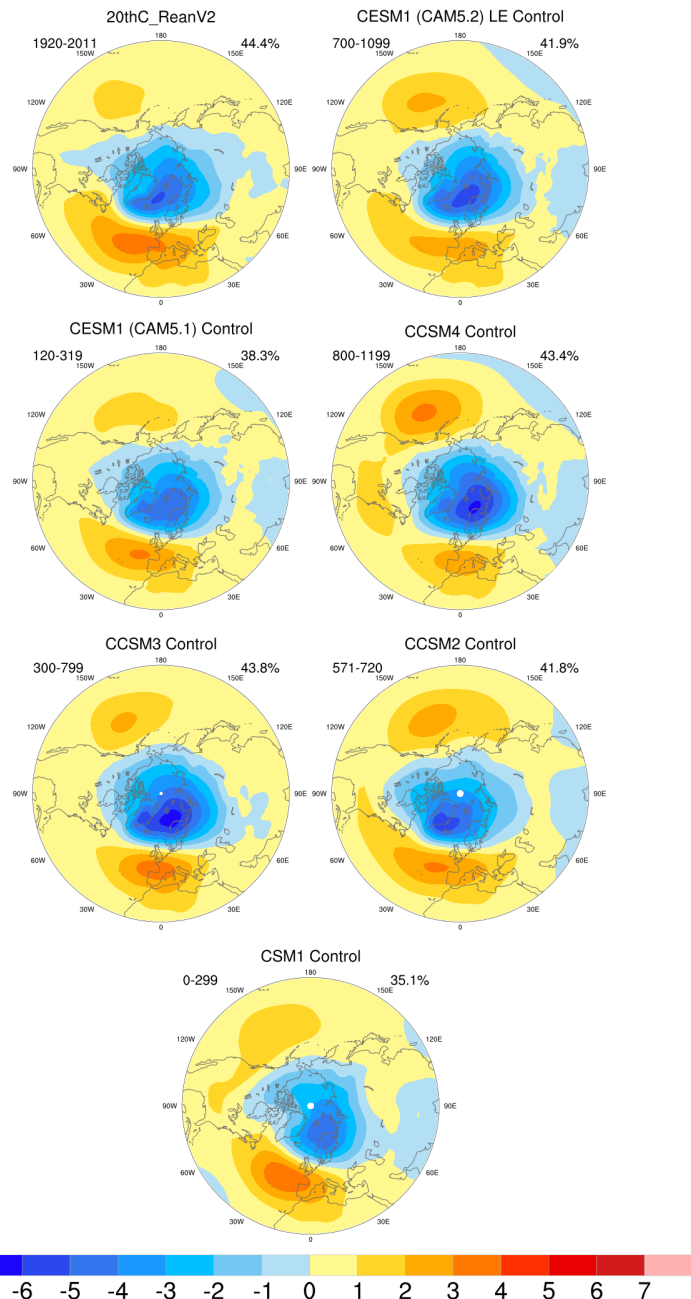


Atmospheric Modes of Variability

NAM	Patterns	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	Timeseries	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	SST Regressions	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
SAM	Patterns	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	Timeseries	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	SST Regressions	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
NAO	Patterns	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	Timeseries	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	SST Regressions	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
PNA	Patterns	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	Timeseries	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	SST Regressions	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
NPO	Patterns	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	Timeseries	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	SST Regressions	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
PSA1	Patterns	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	Timeseries	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	SST Regressions	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
PSA2	Patterns	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	Timeseries	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
	SST Regressions	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly

Climate Variability and Diagnostics Package

North Atlantic Oscillation 1st EOF of North Atlantic SLP (20°:80°N, 90°W:40°E)



Global Trend Maps

SST	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
TAS	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
PSL	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
PR	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
SND	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly

Global Timeseries

SST	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
TAS	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly
PR	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual	Monthly

Global Timeseries Running Trends (Monthly)

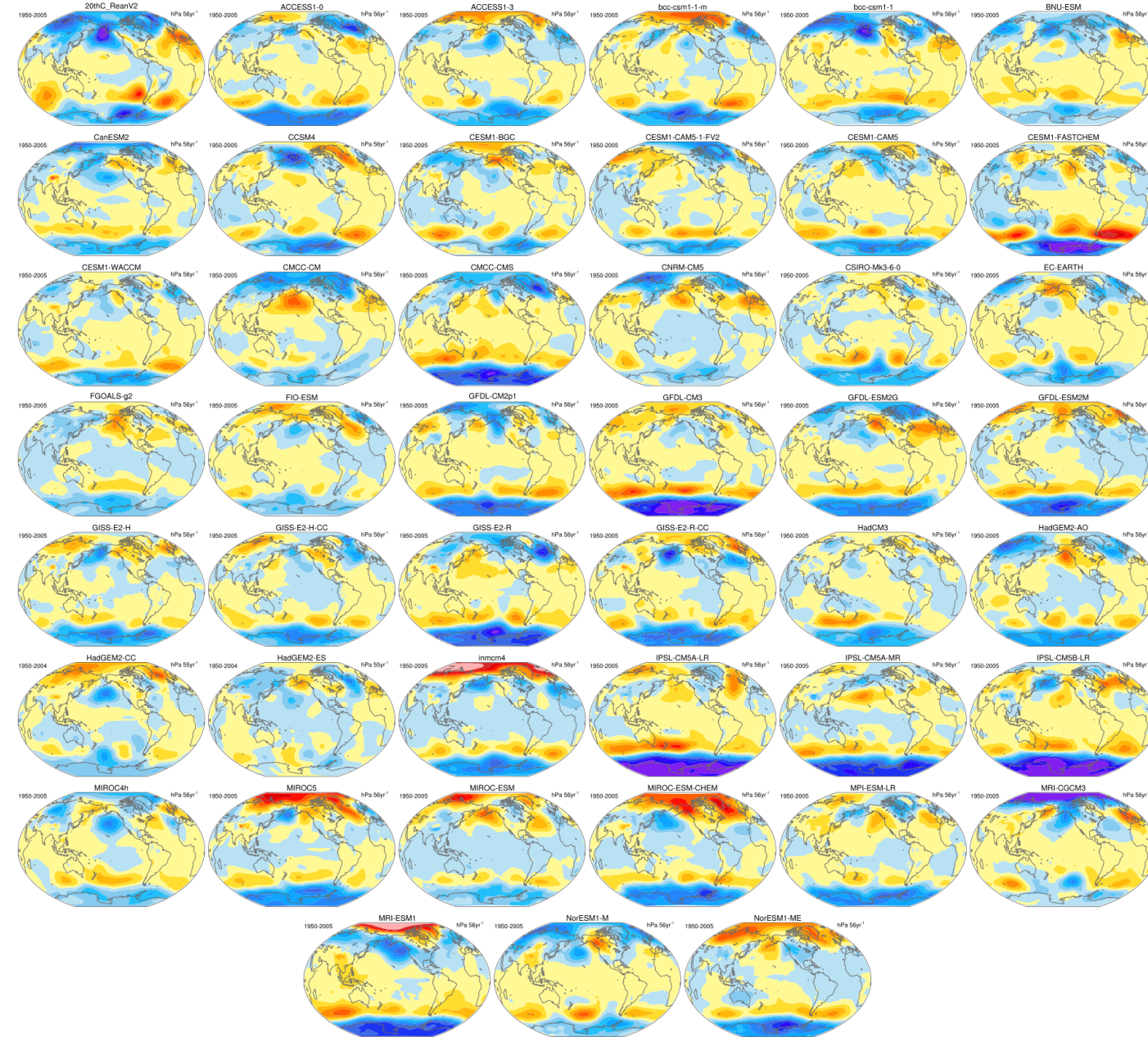
SST	8yr	10yr	12yr	14yr	16yr
TAS	8yr	10yr	12yr	14yr	16yr

Zonal Averages

PR	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Annual
----	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	------------------------

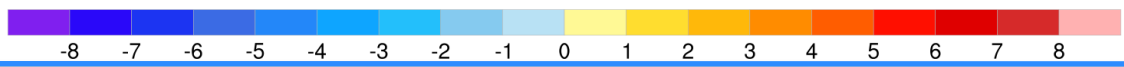
Additional Indices

North Pacific Index	Tropical North Atlantic SST	Tropical South Atlantic SST	Tropical Indian Ocean SST
niño1+2 Timeseries	niño3 Timeseries	niño4 Timeseries	Indian Ocean Dipole



CMIP5 Historical 1950-2005

PSL Trends 1950-2005 (DJF)



The NCAR Large Ensemble Project:

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/working_groups/Climate/

Uncertainty Arising from Natural Variability

40 member ensemble from 2000-2061

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/working_groups/Climate/experiments/ccsm3.0/

Deser, Phillips, Bourdette, Teng (2012): *Climate Dynamics*

(also articles by Branstator, Teng, Meehl and others)

30(+) member ensemble from 1920-2100

<http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/experiments/cesm1.1/LE/>

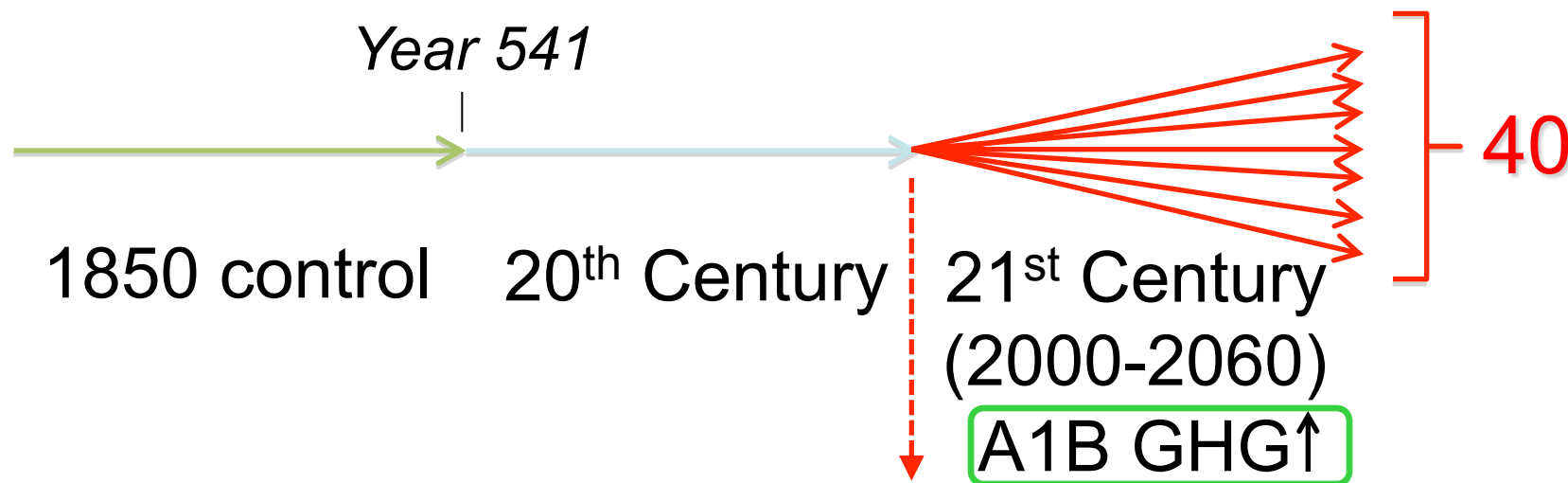
Kay et al. (2014): *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*

The NCAR Large Ensemble Project:

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/working_groups/Climate/

Uncertainty Arising from Natural Variability

40 CESM Integrations



different atmospheric initial states
same ocean, sea ice, land initial states

i.e., spread is not predictable

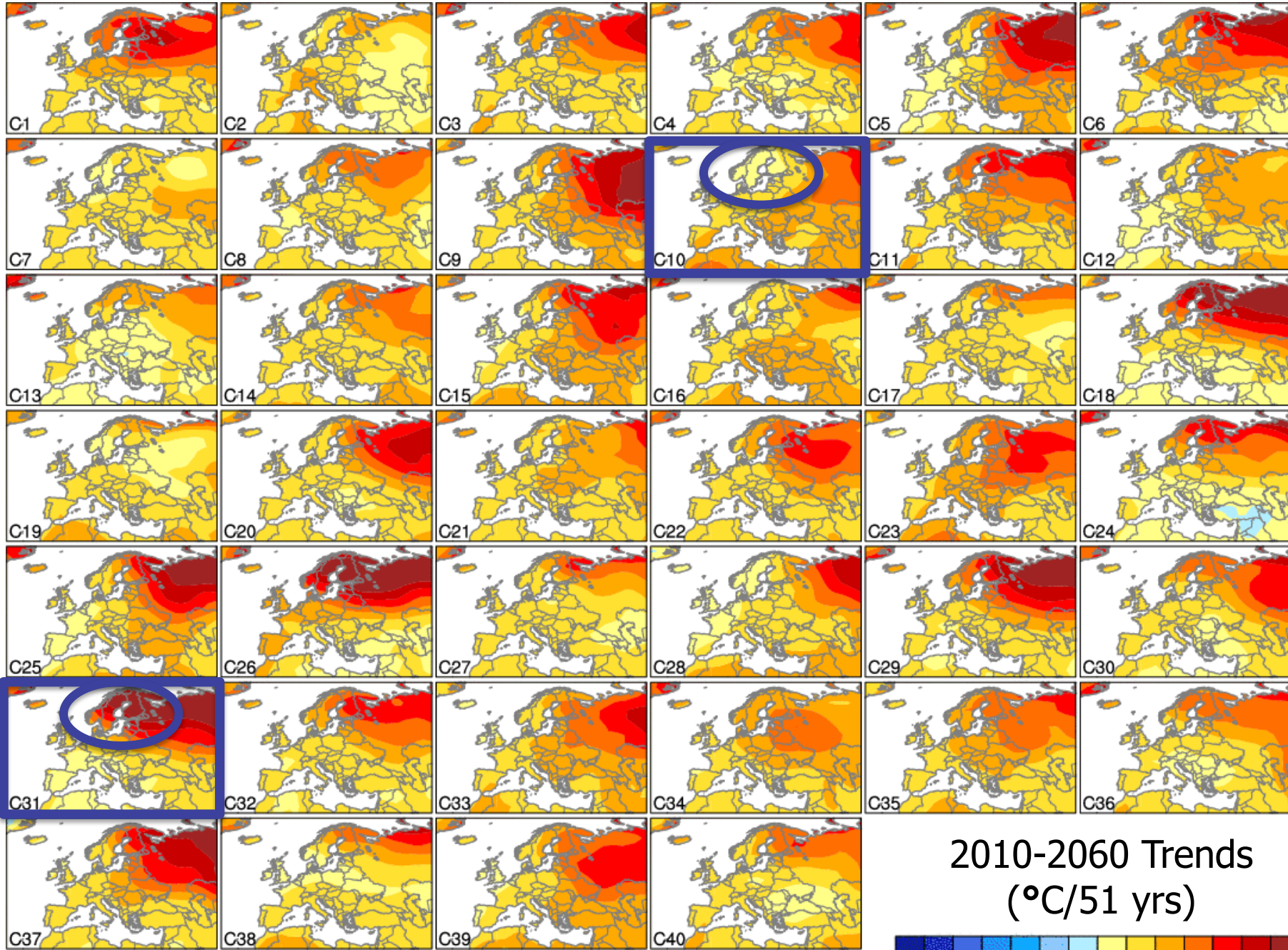
Uncertainty due to Natural Variability

Projected European Climate

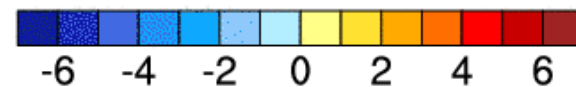
Winter Surface Air Temperature Trends 2010-2060

Hurrell, Deser and Phillips (2014), *Geophysical Research Letters*





2010-2060 Trends
(°C/51 yrs)

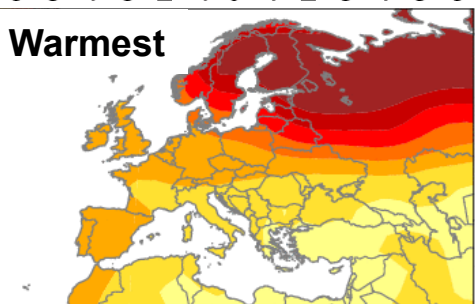


Uncertainty due to Natural Variability

Projected European SAT

DJF

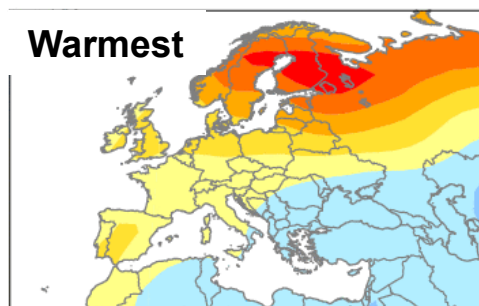
2010-2060



Run 26

Run 13

Natural
(Total – Forced)

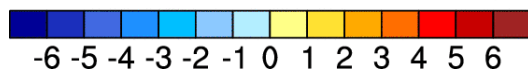
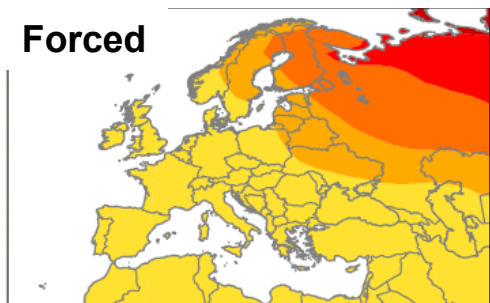


- Forced and unforced amplitudes similar over Europe
- Unforced component has large spatial scales

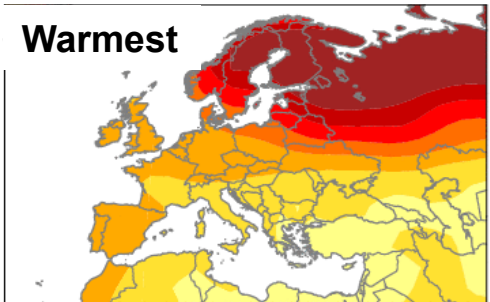
Uncertainty due to Natural Variability

Projected European SAT

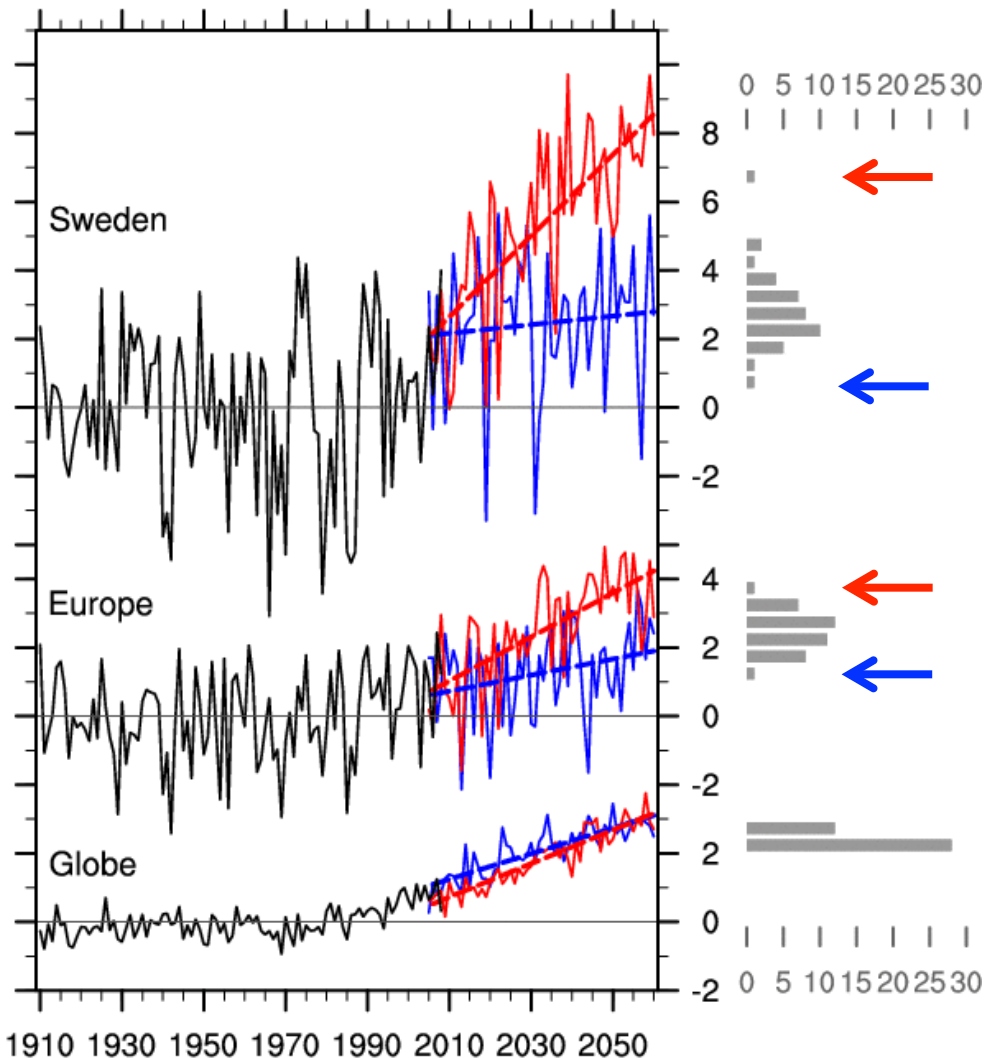
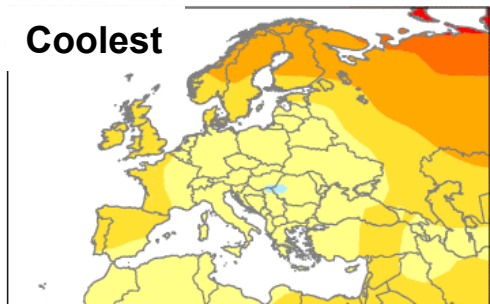
DJF
2010-2060



Run 26



Run 13

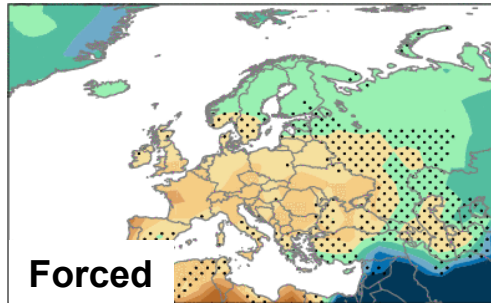


Uncertainty due to Natural Variability

Projected European Precipitation

DJF

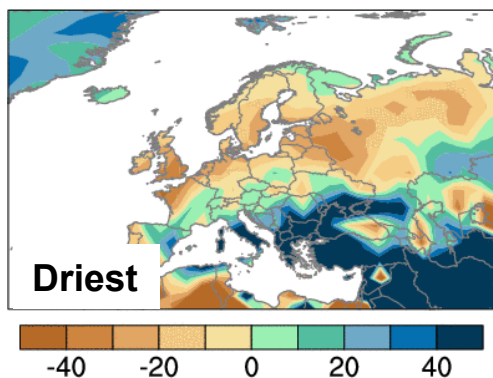
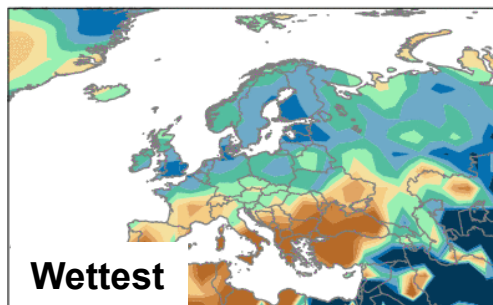
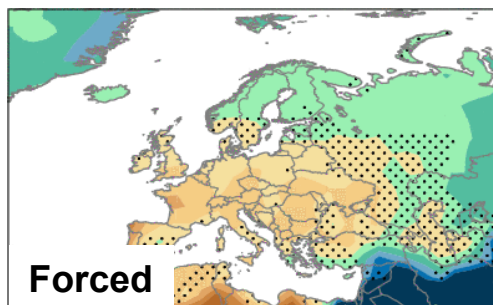
2010-2060



Uncertainty due to Natural Variability

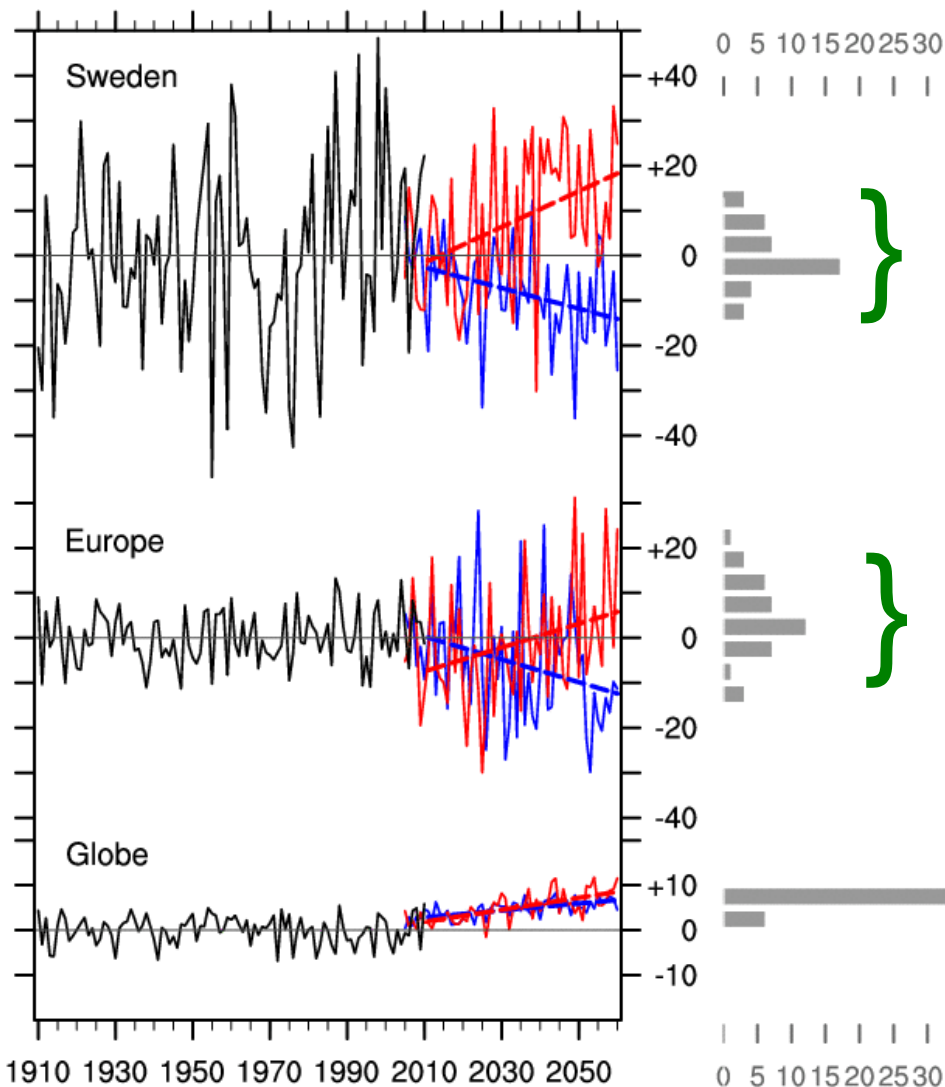
Projected European Precipitation

DJF
2010-2060



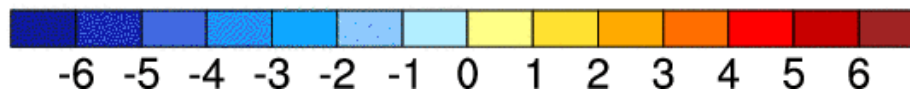
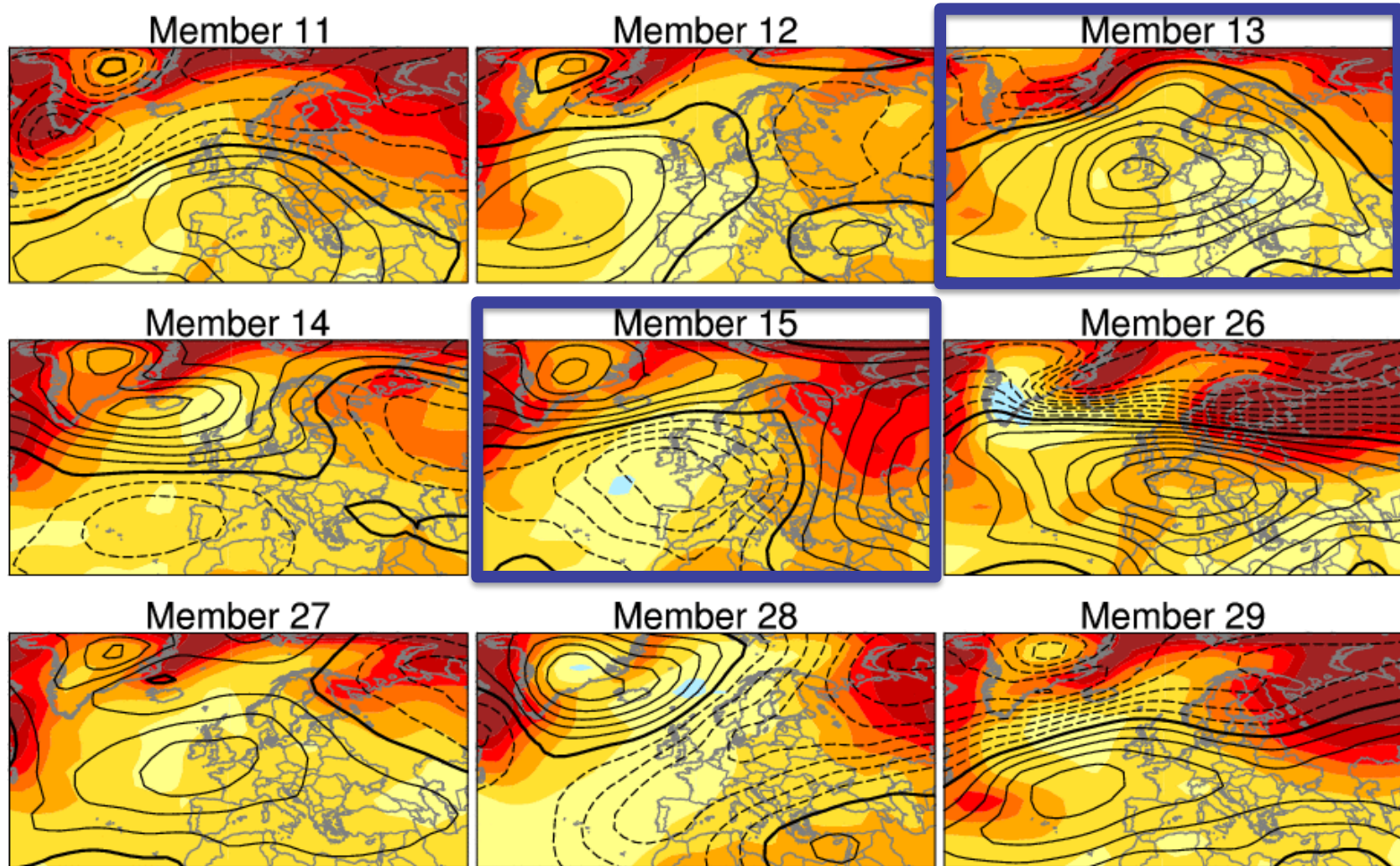
Run 3

Run 9



Dominant Source of Noise: Dynamics

SLP and Air Temperature Trends 2010-60



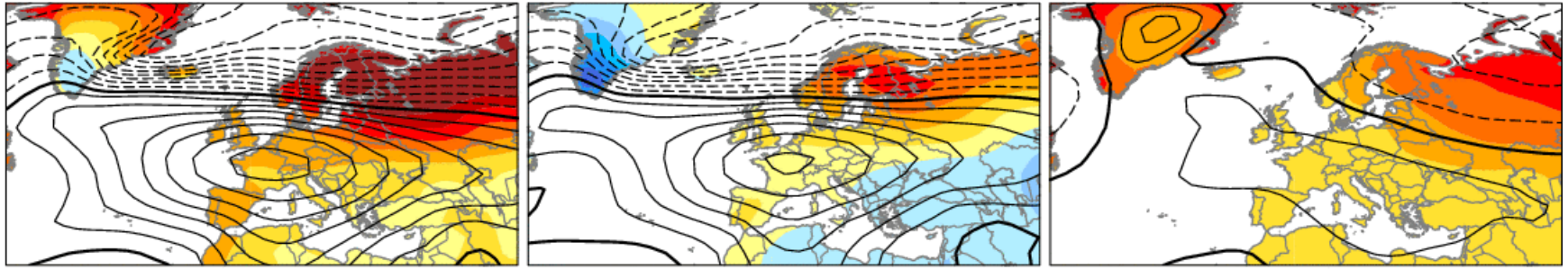
Dominant Source of Noise: Dynamics

Projected European SLP and SAT (DJF)

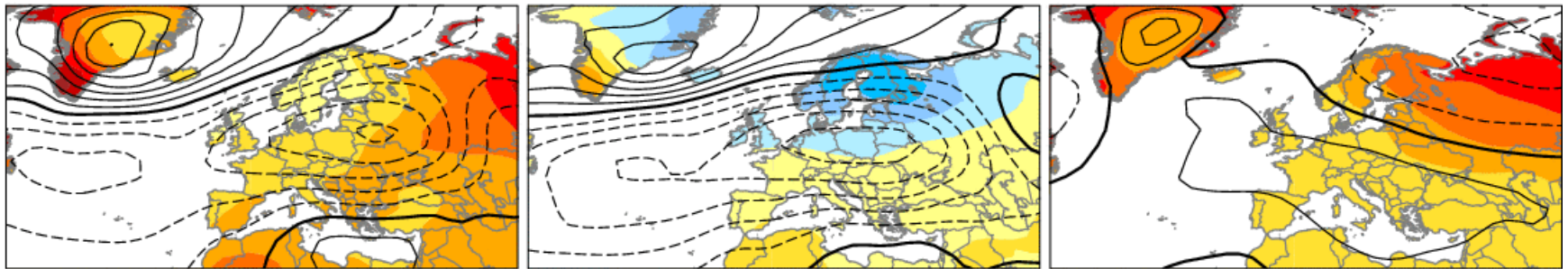
Two of 40 realizations

Total = Natural + Forced

Run 26



Run 10



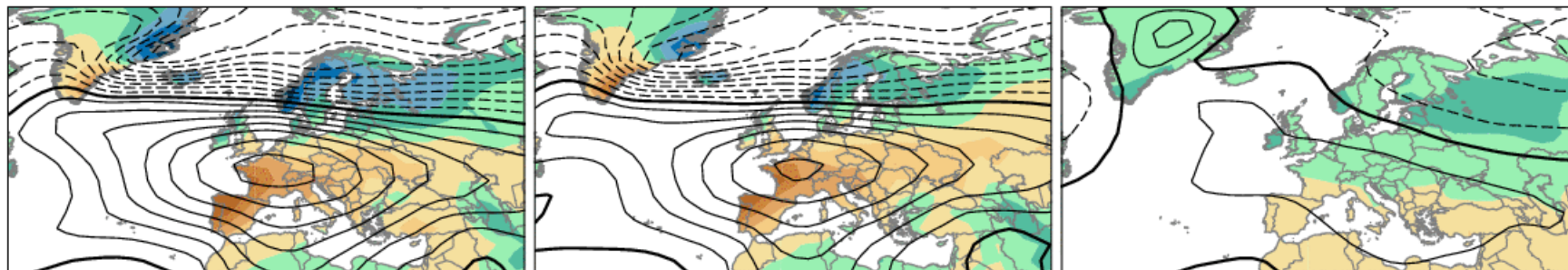
Uncertainty due to Natural Variability

Projected European SLP and Precipitation (DJF)

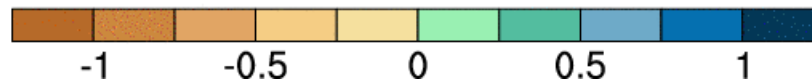
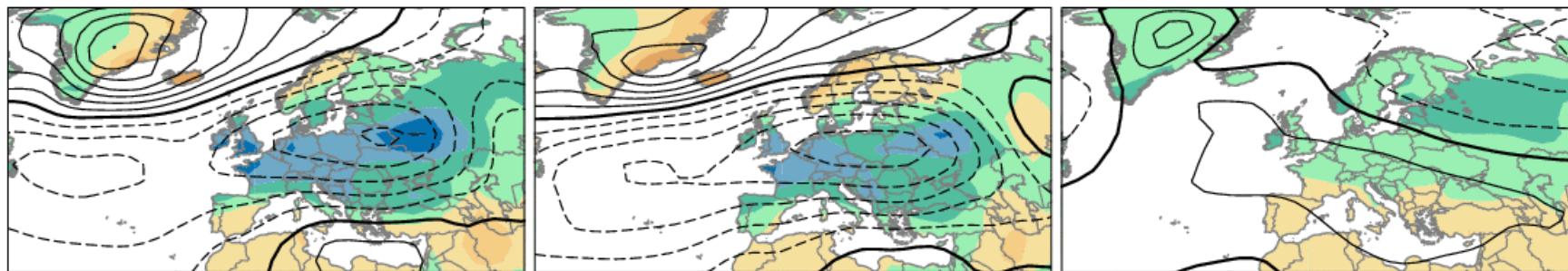
Two of 40 realizations

Total = Natural + Forced

Run 26



Run 10

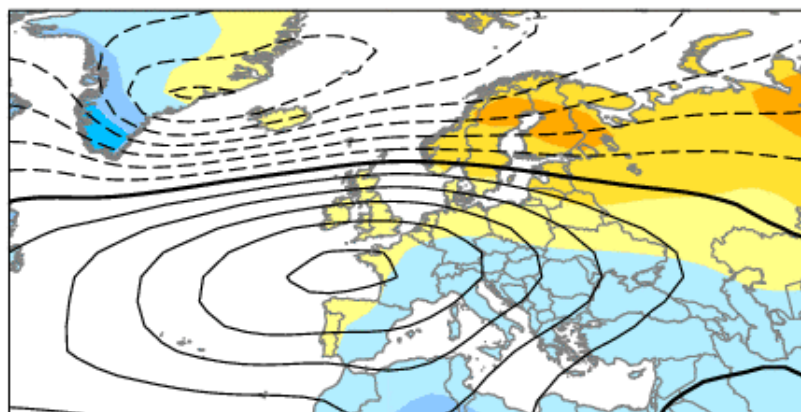


- Natural component can be larger than forced
- Natural component has large spatial scales

Leading EOF (67%) of 40 SLP Trend Maps

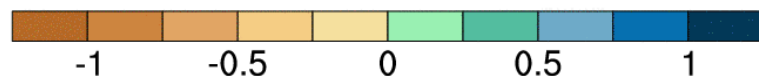
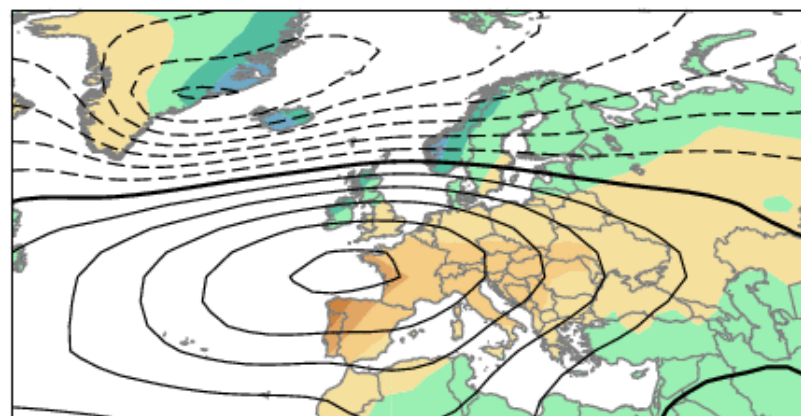
(Dominant pattern of SLP trend uncertainty)

Regressions on SLP PC1



SLP and Surface Air T (DJF)

→ North Atlantic Oscillation



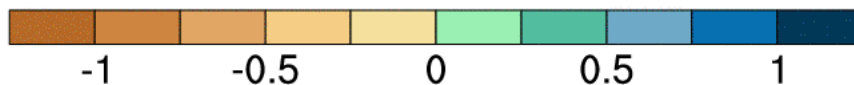
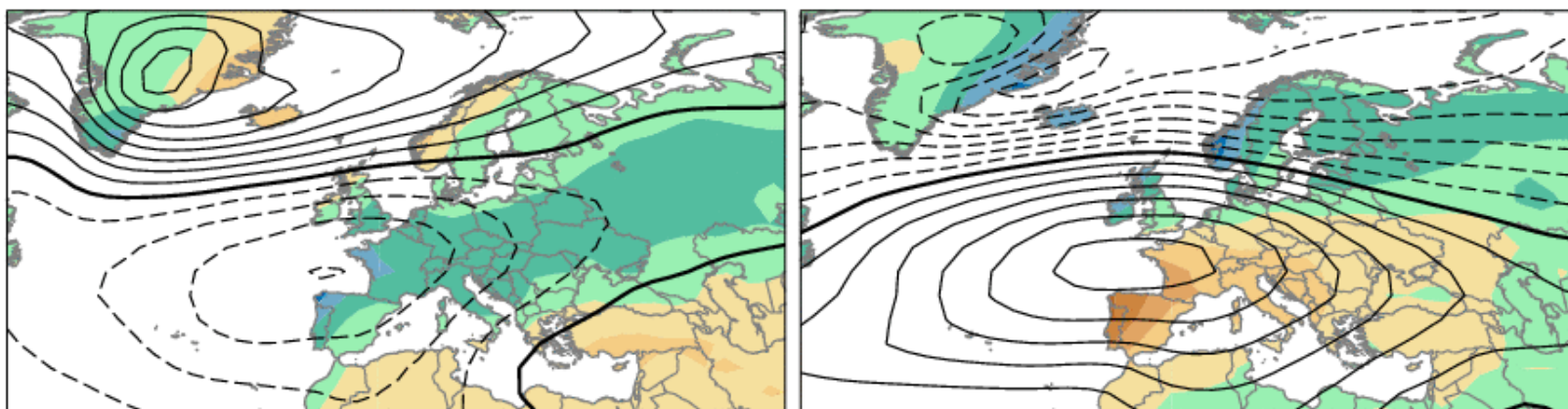
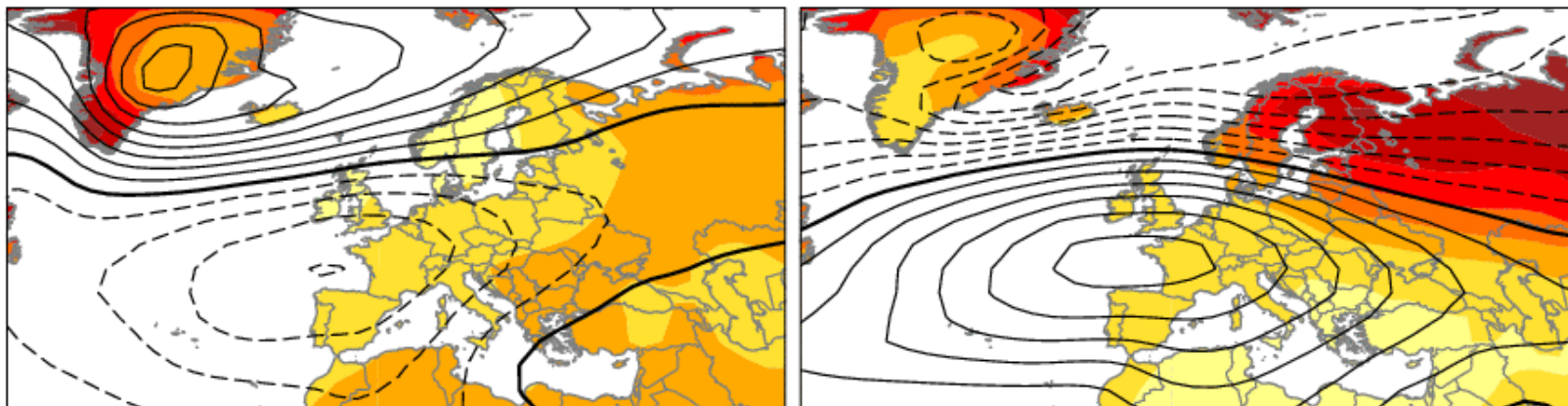
SLP and Precipitation (DJF)

Range of Outcomes

(Due to uncertainty introduced by NAO)

Forced – NAO

Forced + NAO



Summary and Outlook

Toward Reducing Uncertainty

- 1) Expect a range of climate change outcomes on regional scales due to natural variability of the atmospheric circulation, e.g. the NAO over Europe and the PNA over North American (see Deser talk)
- 2) Understanding of processes and mechanisms of natural variability, and encapsulating this knowledge in models, is thus of critical importance
- 3) Much larger ensembles of model projections are needed to properly compare climate change signals between models and the real world

