



CESM for Paleoclimate: A Deep-Time Example

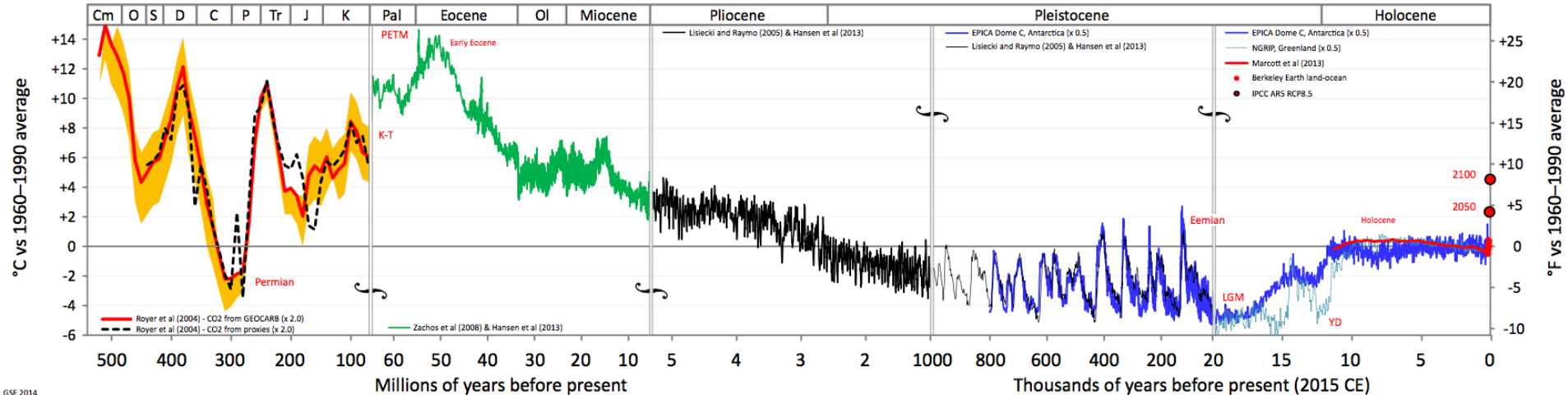
Clay Tabor

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Brian Toon, Chris Poulsen, Cheryl Harrison,
Nan Rosenbloom, Esther Brady

General Paleoclimate

- There are billions of years of climate!
- Why limit yourself to present-day?

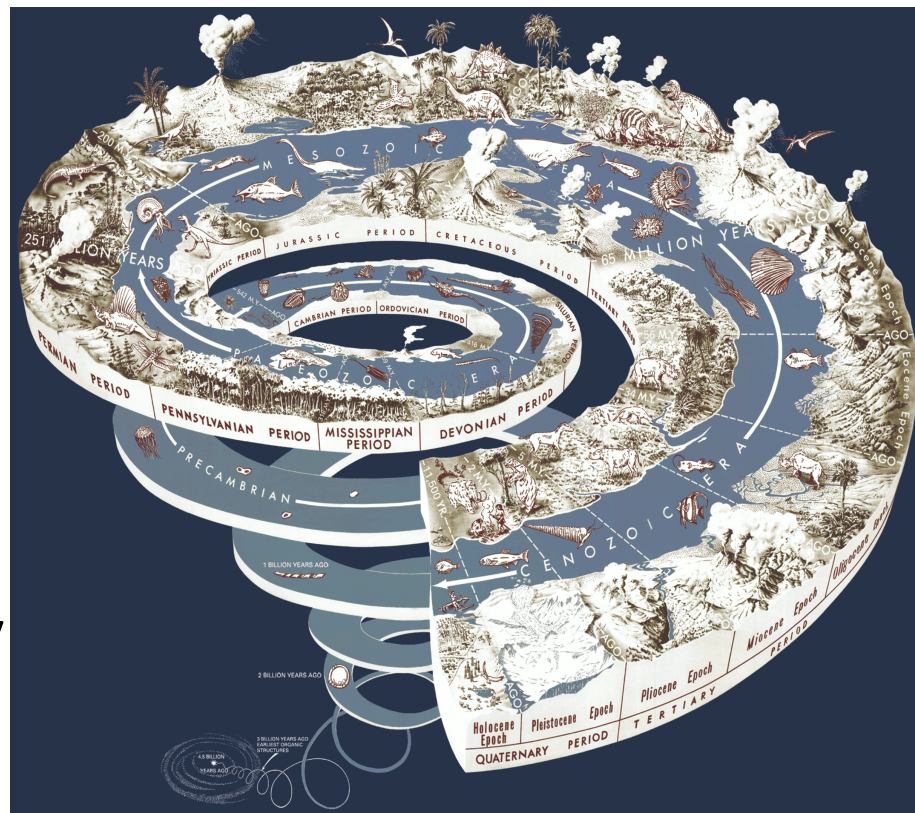
Temperature of Planet Earth



GSF 2014

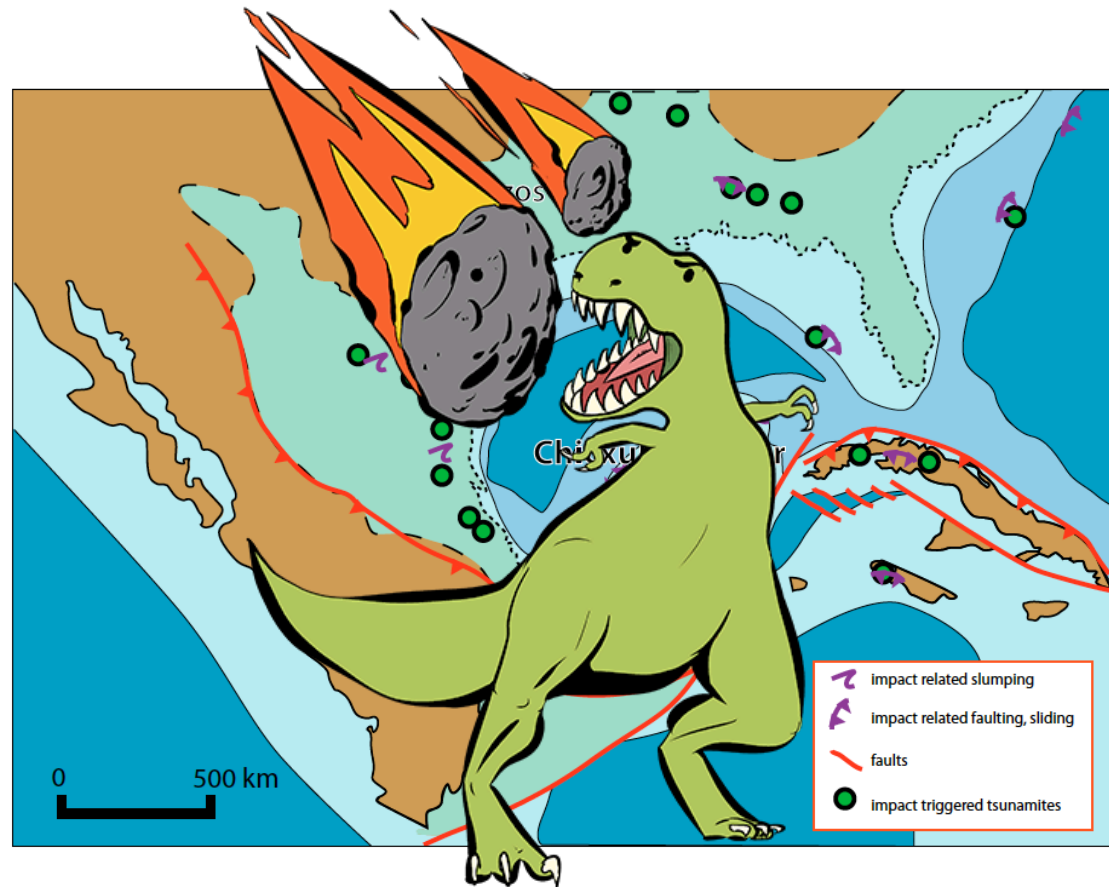
Why Model Paleoclimate?

- Those who do not learn history are doomed to ~~repeat it~~ **incorrectly forecast the future!**
 - Model validation
 - Earth system sensitivity
 - Rapid climate change



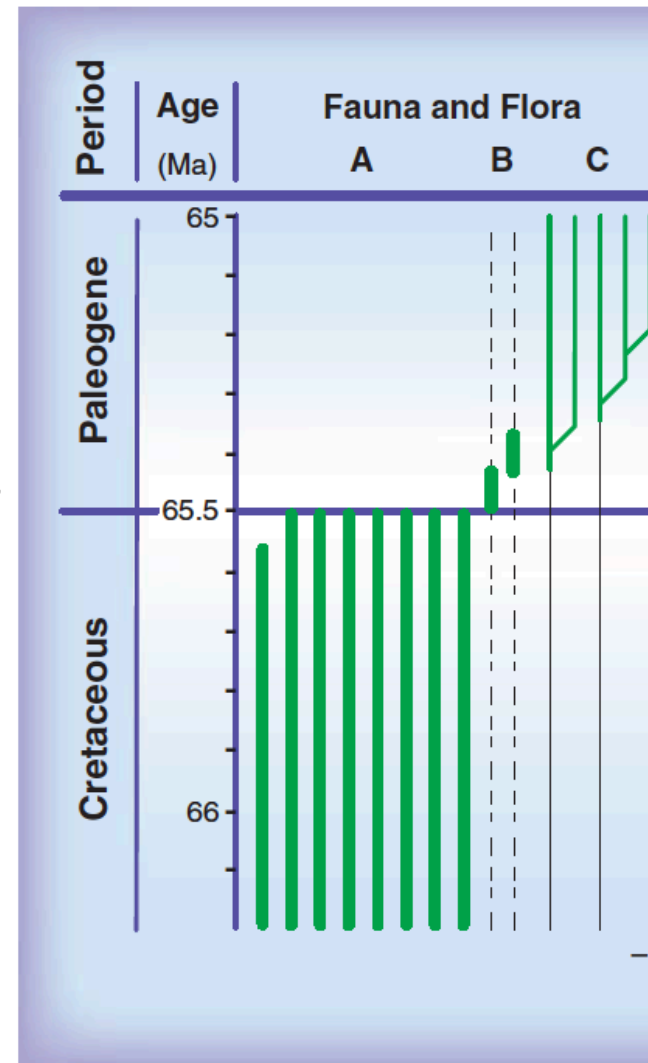
Example: Chicxulub Impact

- **Time:** 66 Ma
- **Size:** 10 km
- **Crater:** 180 km
- **Where:** Yucatan Peninsula

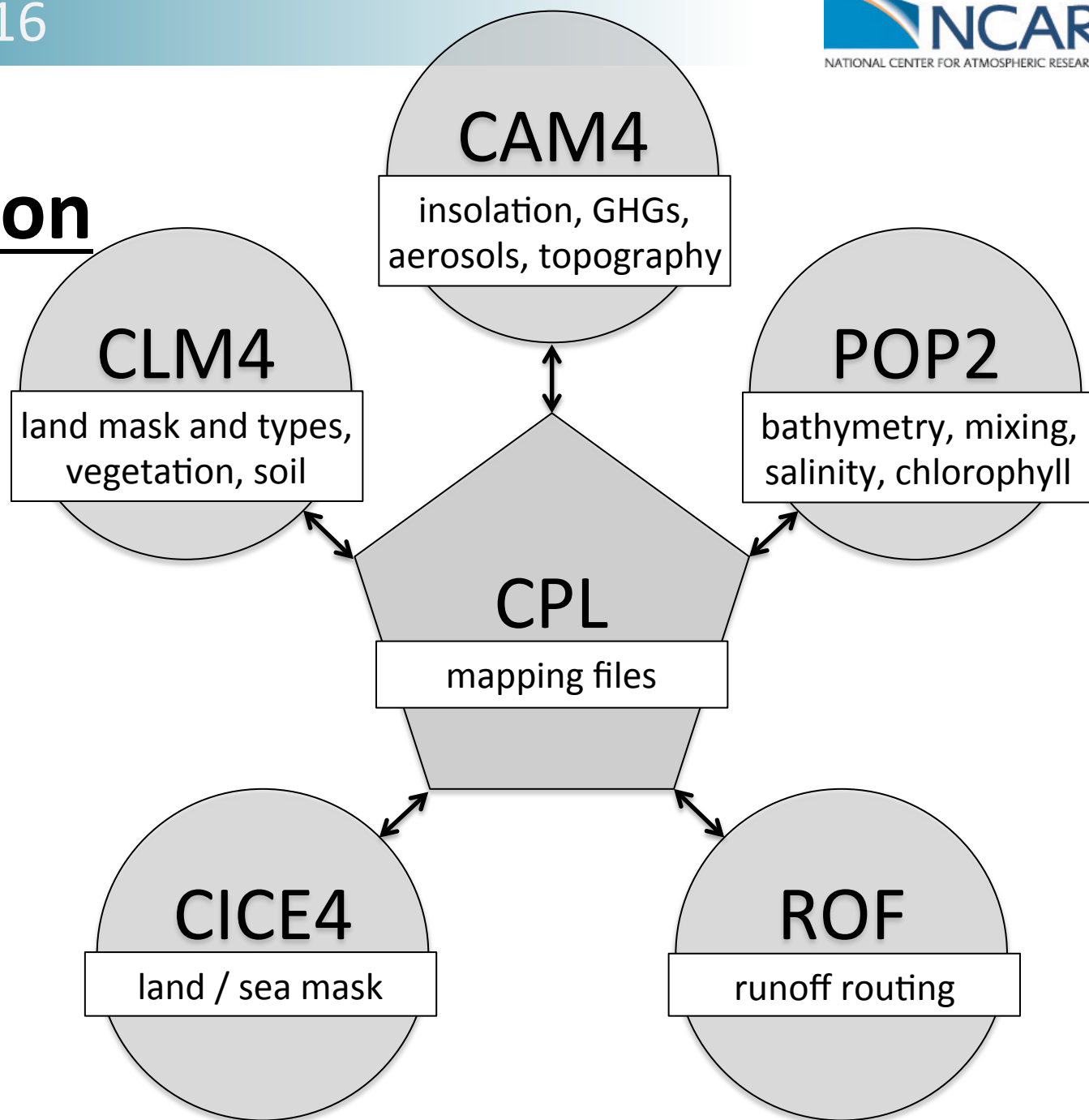


Background: Effects

- Huge blast
- Heat and fire due to ejecta
- Tsunamis and earthquakes
- Emissions of soot, dust, GHGs, etc..
 - Potential for rapid cooling
 - Possible CO₂ increase
- Mass extinction

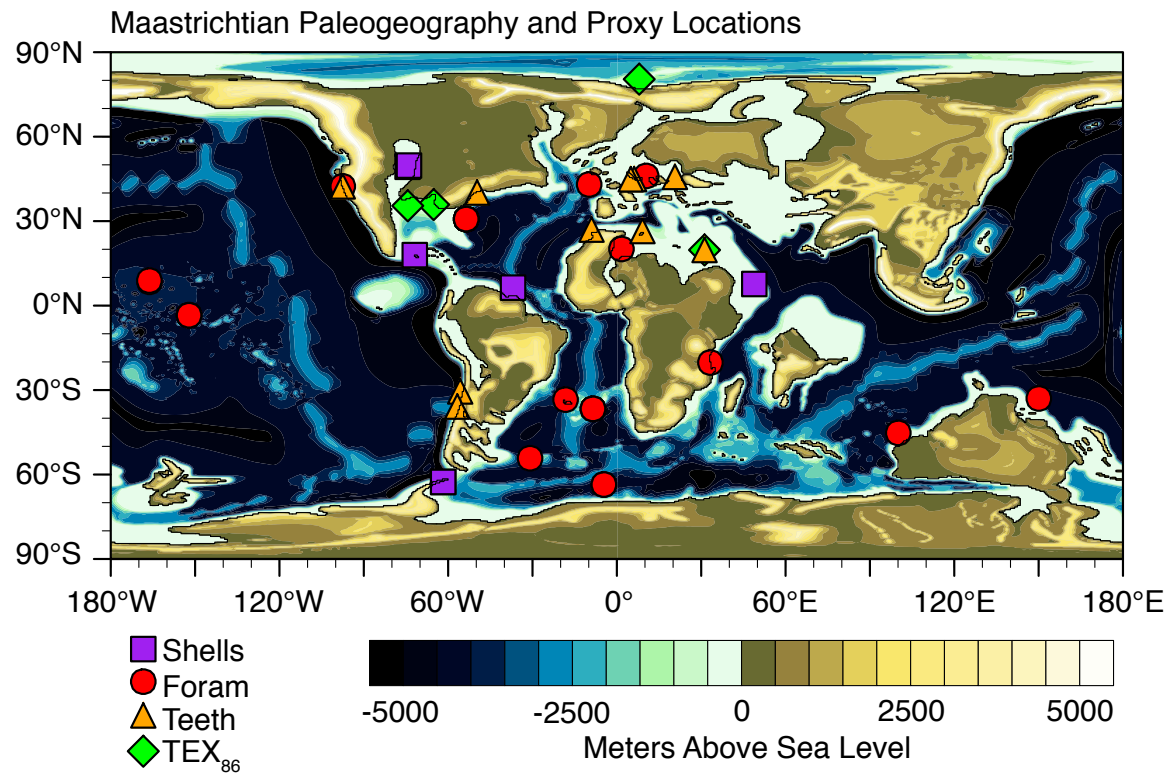


Deep-Time Configuration



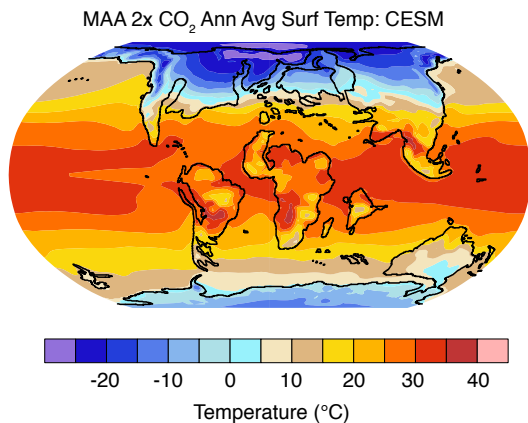
Setup: Model Spin-up

- **Models:**
 - CCSM4–CAM4,
POP2, CLM4,
CICE4
 - $1.9^\circ \times 2.5^\circ / \sim 1^\circ$
- **Configuration:**
 - Maastichtian (72-66 Ma) paleogeography
 - 560 ppm CO₂
 - Adjusted solar constants
 - 2200 years run

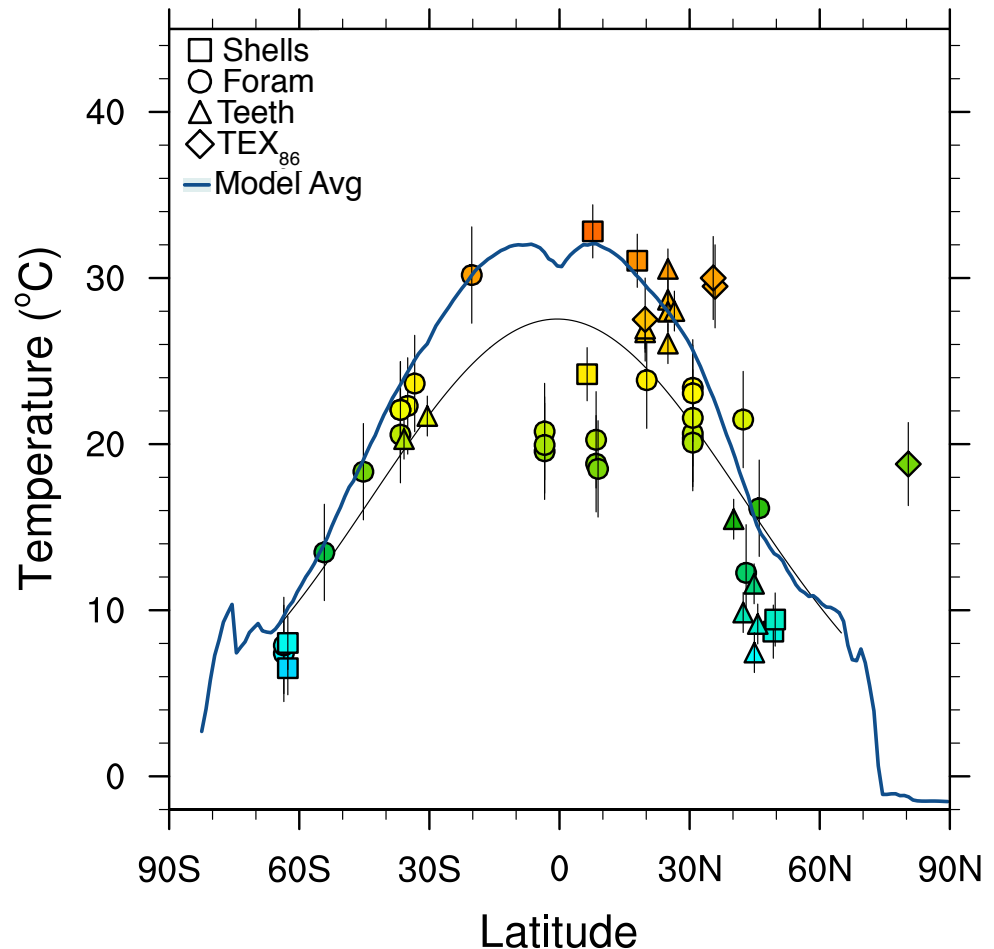


Setup: Equilibrium Cretaceous

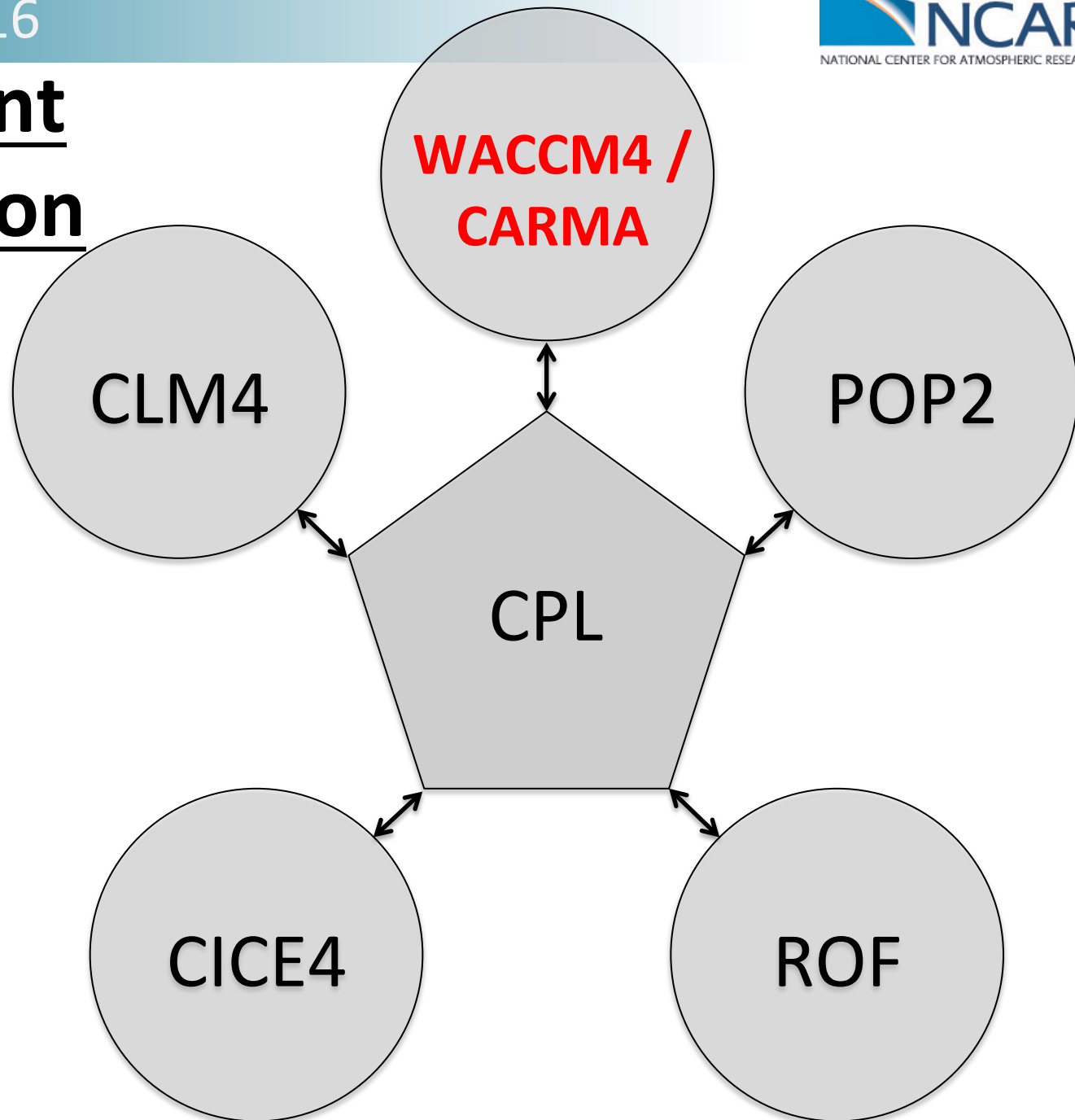
- Global surface temp: 22.3°C
- General agreement between model and SST proxies



Maastrichtian Zonal Avg 35 m Temperature



Impact Event Configuration

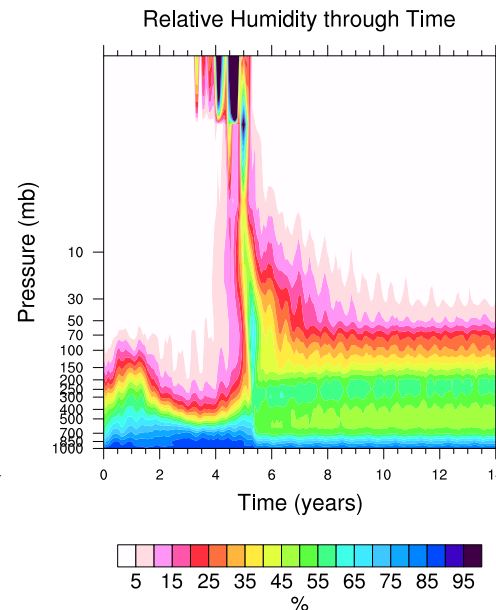
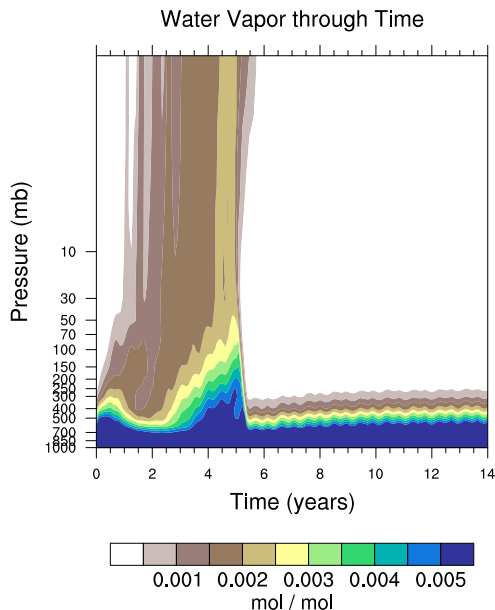
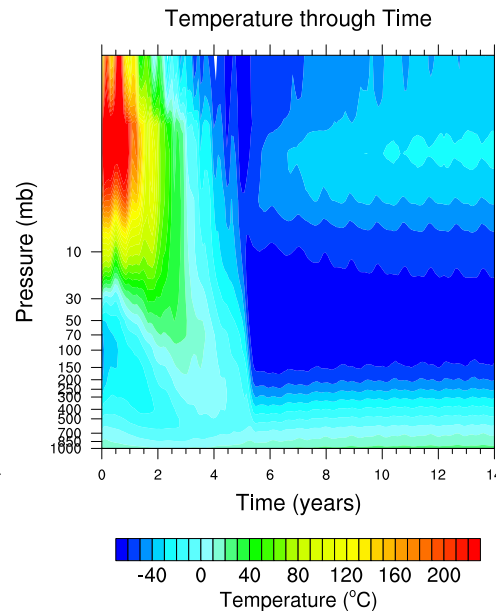
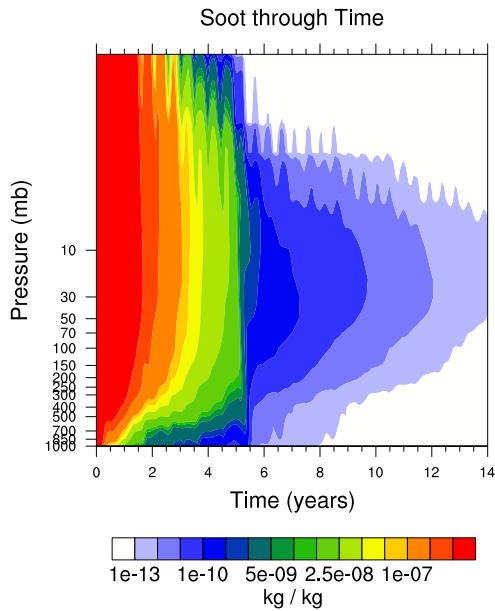


Setup: Perturbation Experiment

- **Models:**
 - WACCM4
 - Coupled chemistry
 - CARMA for impact soot aerosols (Bardeen et al., 2016, *in prep*)
- **Configuration:**
 - Pre-impact: 15-year run
 - Post-impact: 15-year run
 - 70,000 Tg global soot release in 1 day (Toon et al., 2016, ACP-D)
 - CO₂ increase to 2000 ppm

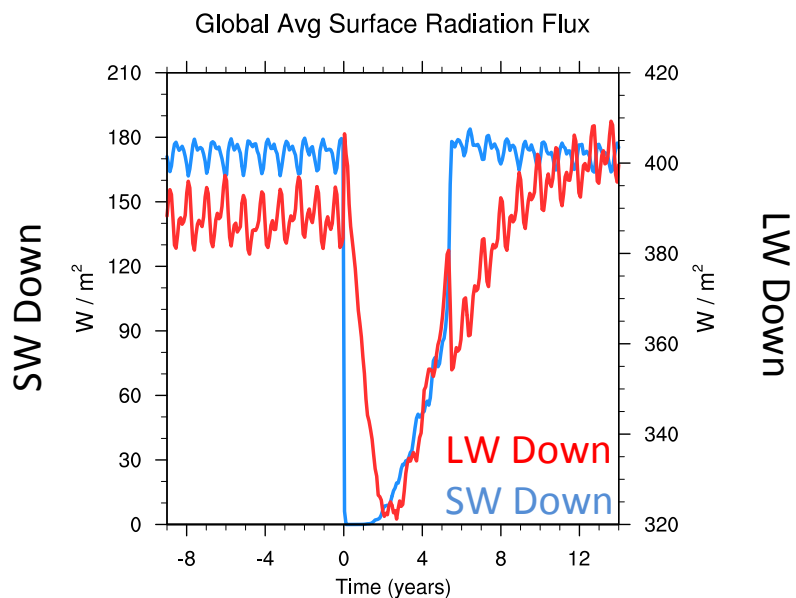
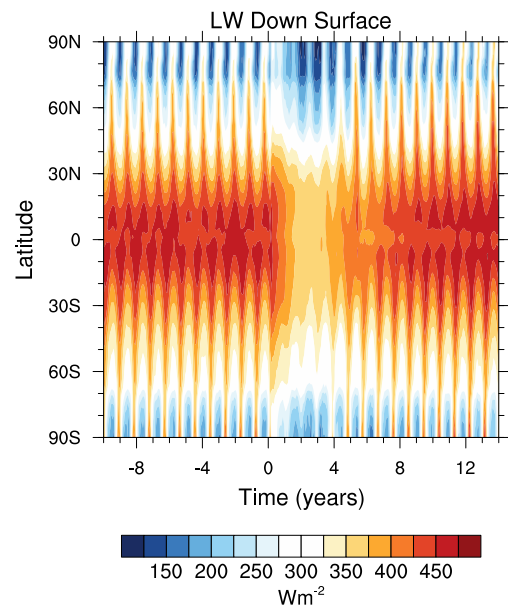
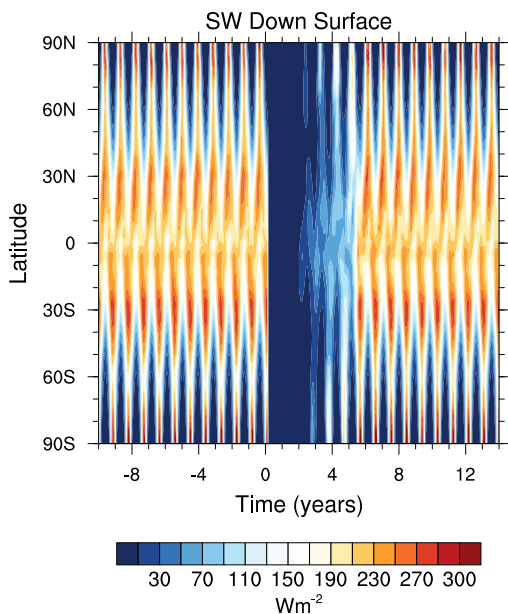
Soot Response

- Soot fills the atmosphere
- Upper atmosphere warms and inversions break down
- Large increase in upper atmosphere water vapor
- Cooling causes condensation and wet removal



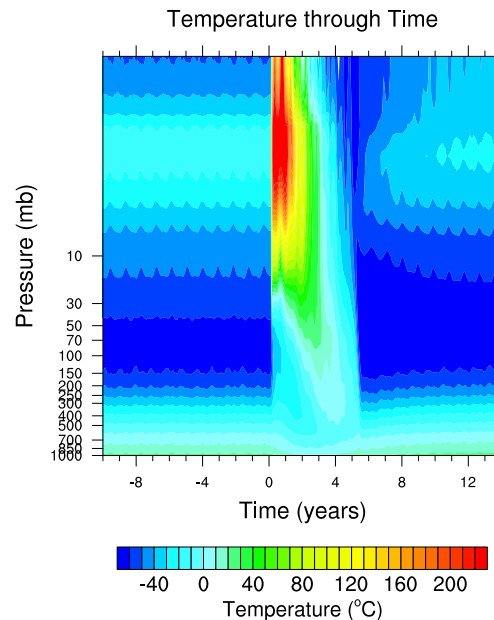
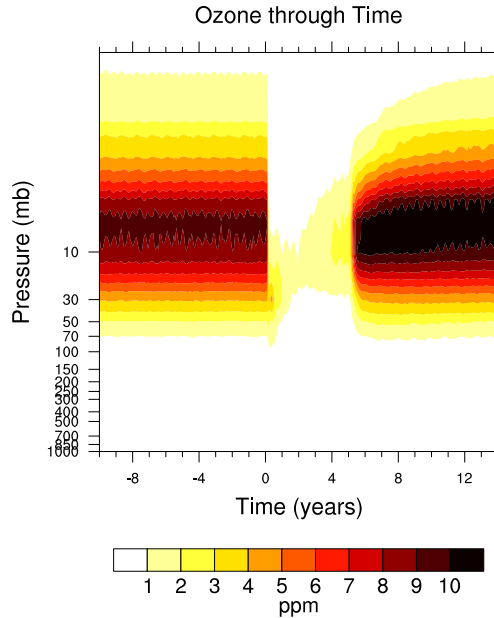
Radiation Response

- Soot blocks SW from reaching the surface for 2 years
- Soot blocks escape of LW
 - Reduces amount of cooling



Ozone Response

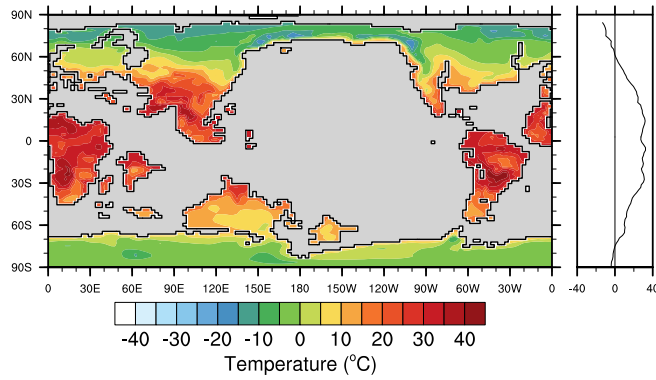
- Soot and water vapor in upper atmosphere destroy O₃ layer
- Soot also blocks most UV radiation
- Rapid recovery of O₃ after soot removal
- Additional CO₂ cools the upper atmosphere, leading to more O₃ formation



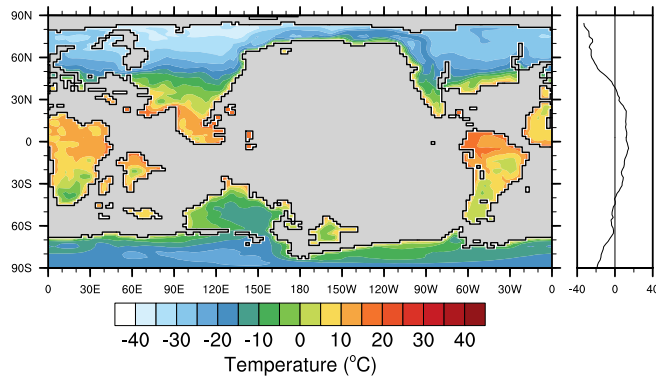
Temperature Response

- Land surface responds rapidly
 - Minimum in year 3
 - $\sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ of total cooling
 - Pre-impact levels by year 8

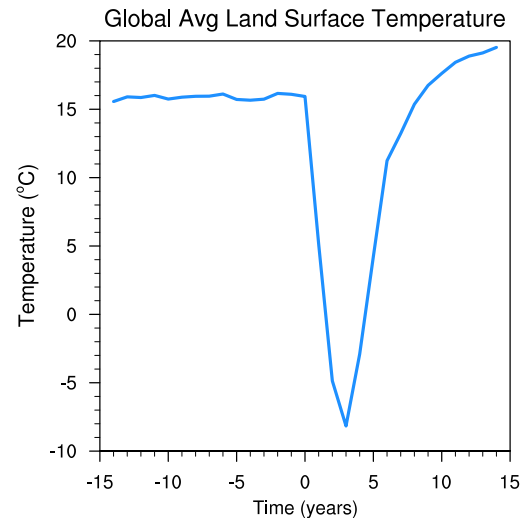
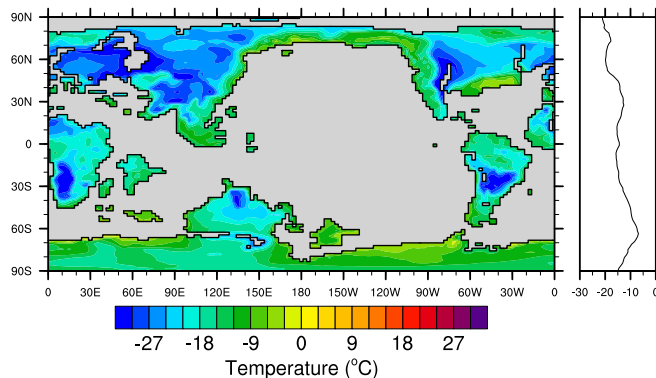
Pre-Impact: Ann Avg LST



Post-Impact: Year 3 Min Ann LST



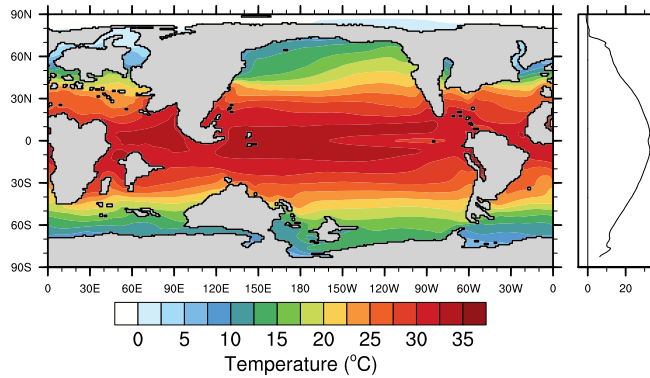
Max Cooling - Climatology



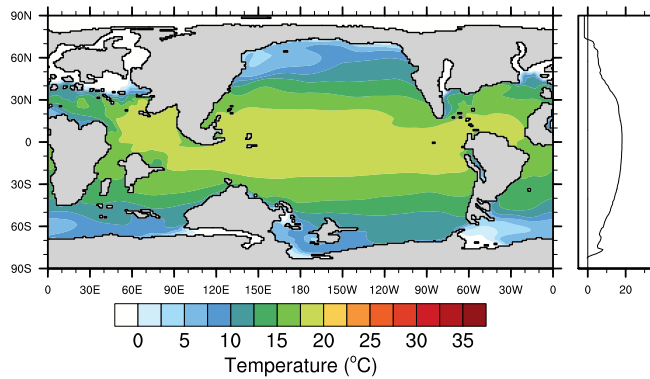
Temperature Response

- Ocean surface responds less
 - Minimum in year 4
 - $\sim 11^\circ\text{C}$ of total cooling
 - Pre-impact levels by year 11

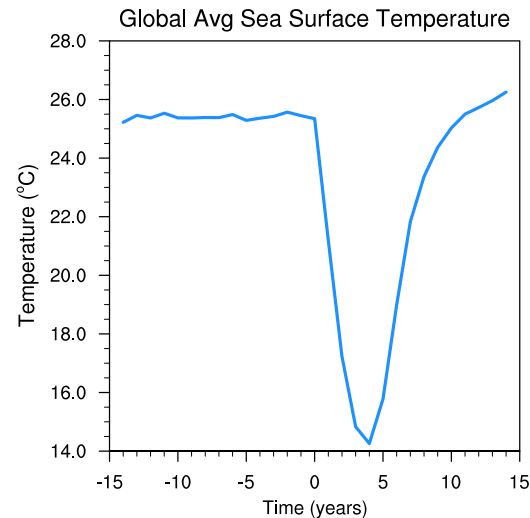
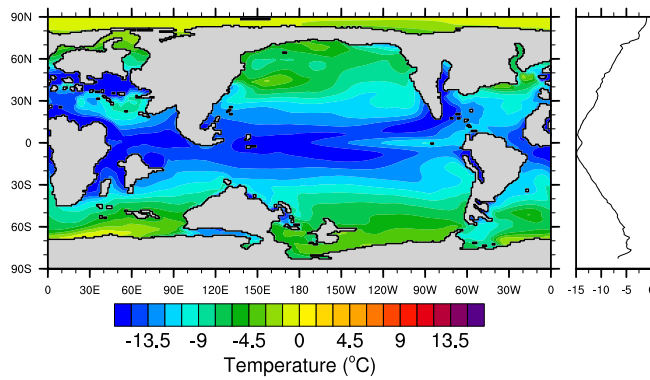
Pre-Impact: Ann Avg SST



Post-Impact: Year 4 Min Ann SST



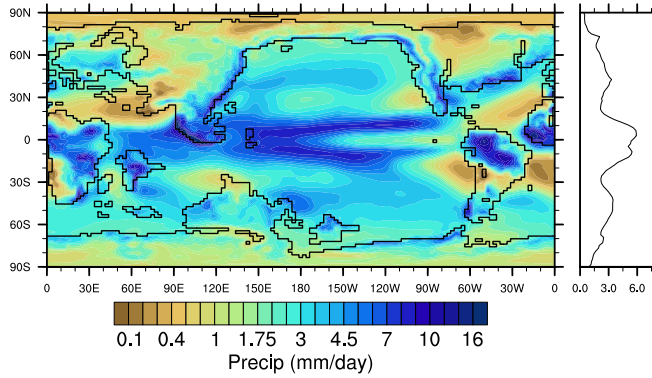
Max Cooling - Climatology



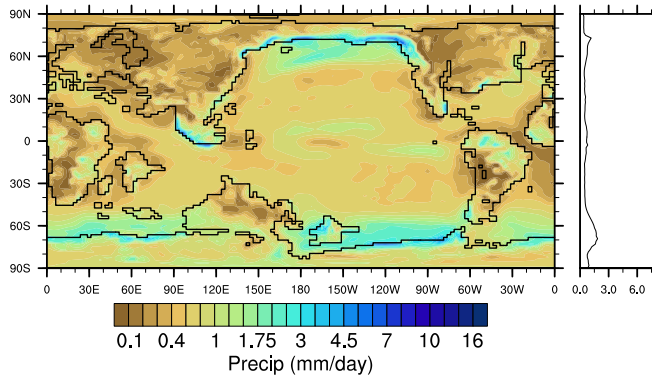
Precipitation Response

- Stability increases post-impact
- Convective precip slows down
- Slight precip increase where SST cooling muted

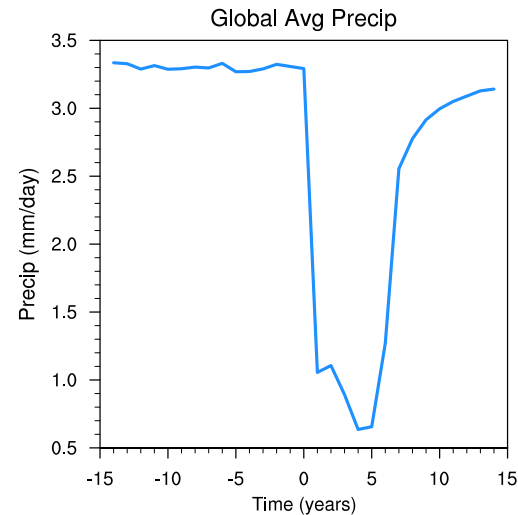
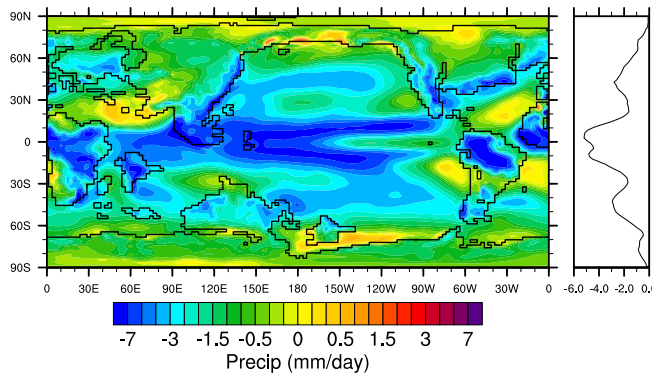
Pre-Impact: Ann Avg Precip



Post-Impact: Year 4 Min Ann Precip



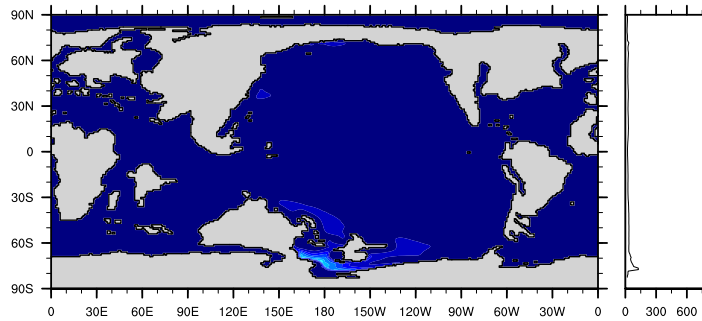
Min Precipitation - Climatology



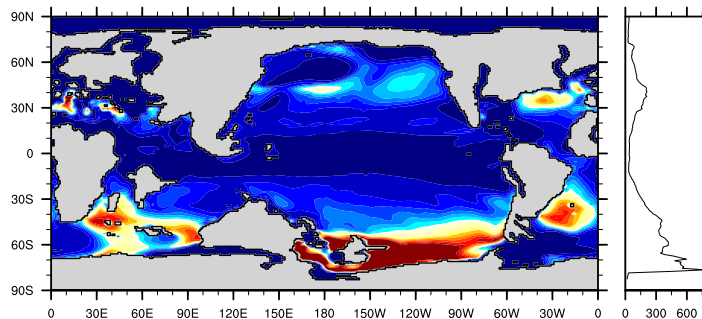
Ocean Overturning

- Extreme increase in deep-water formation
- Rapid cooling followed by rapid warming increases stratification

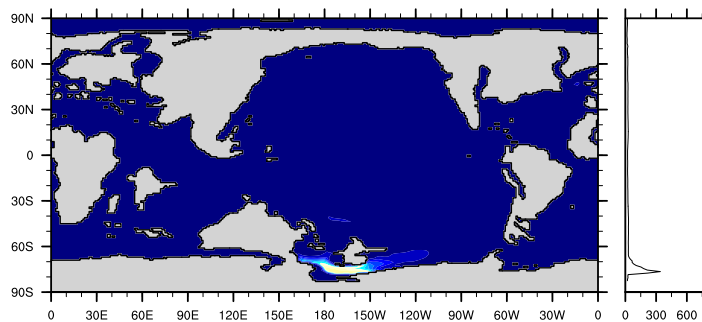
Pre-Impact: Boundary Layer Depth



Post-Impact: Year 4 Boundary Layer Depth

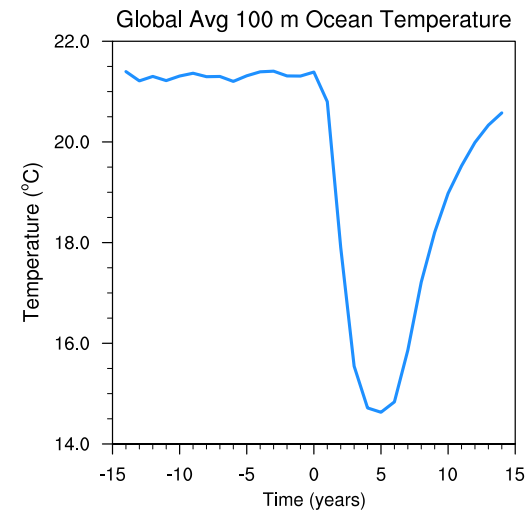


Post-Impact: Year 14 Boundary Layer Depth



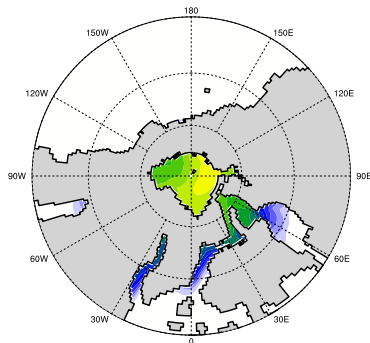
Depth (m)

50 150 250 350 450 550 650 750

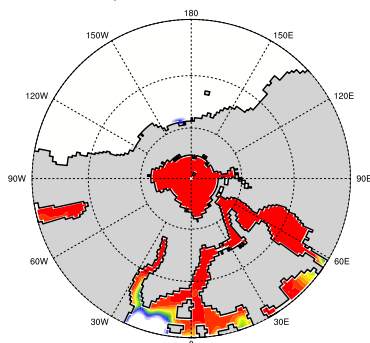


Sea Ice Response

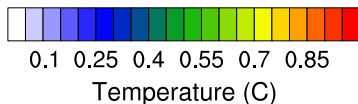
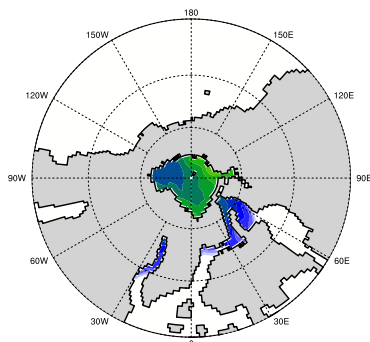
Pre-Impact: Ann Avg Sea Ice



Post-Impact: Min Ann Sea Ice



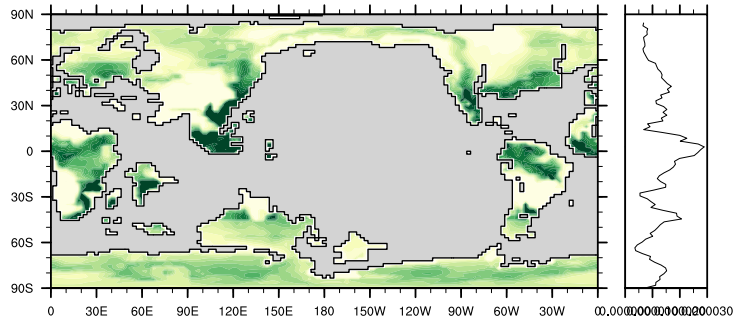
Post-Impact: 15 year Ann Sea Ice



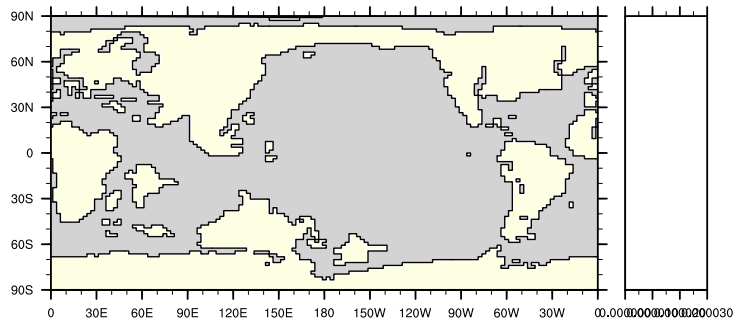
- Significant increase in perennial sea ice where circulation is poor and seas are shallow
 - Expansion to mid-latitudes!
- In open ocean, increased poleward heat transport prevents additional sea ice formation

Vegetation

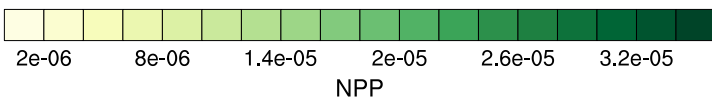
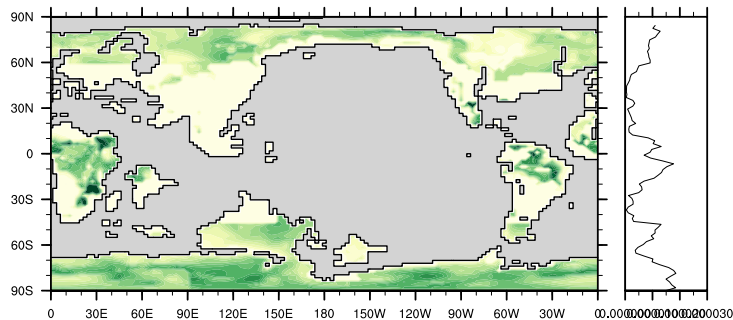
Pre-Impact: Ann Avg NPP



Post-Impact: Year 1 Min Ann NPP



Post-Impact: Year 14 Ann NPP



- Lack of sunlight stops net primary productivity for several years
- Low latitude vegetation does not recover after 15 years
- High latitude vegetation increases due to warm /wet temperatures after 15 years

CESM Paleoclimate Tools

- CAM5 now works for hot climates!
- CESM can track water and carbon isotopes
- User friendly P-CESM in progress
- Last Millennium, Last Glacial Maximum, and Pliocene data available
- For more information visit:
<http://www2.cesm.ucar.edu/working-groups/pwg>

Happy modeling! Questions?



"The picture's pretty bleak, gentlemen. ... The world's climates are changing, the mammals are taking over, and we all have a brain about the size of a walnut."