

Remote Teleconnection Influences on Atmospheric Blocking in the Community Earth System Model (CESM)

Rich Neale

AMP/CGD

National Center for Atmospheric Research
Boulder, Colorado



 NESL's Climate & Global Dynamics



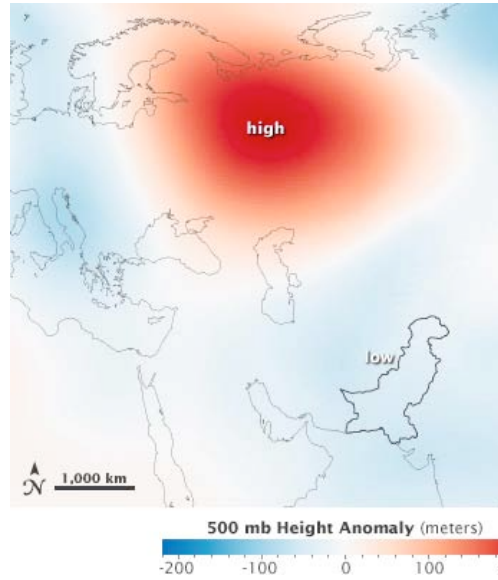
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



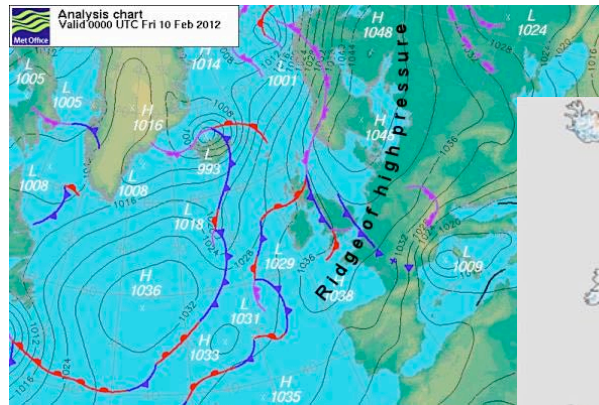
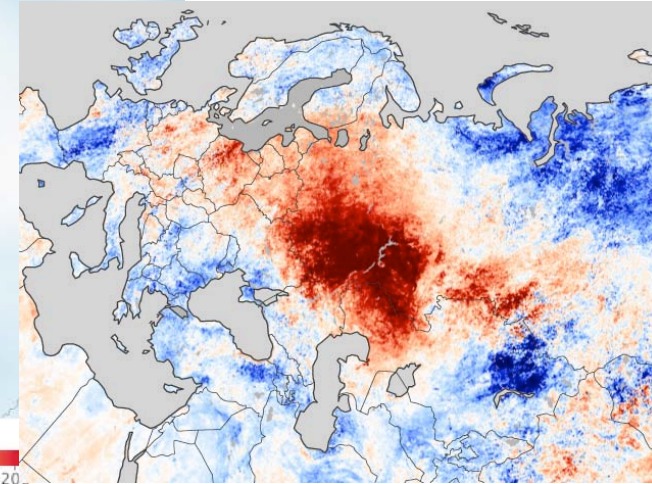
Atmospheric Blocking

What, why, when

- ✓ Surface high pressure systems in all seasons, generally infrequent
- ✓ Can persist for many days (blocks other systems).
- ✓ Has poorly understood initiation/maintenance/decay mechanisms (contrast with baroclinic theory)
- ✓ Significant impacts on extreme events (heat/cold snaps, atypical weather)
- ✓ In climate models it may be a proxy for extreme events when resolution is insufficient



June 2010



Feb 2012



Atmospheric Blocking in CESM

- 1. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES IN BLOCKING IN RECENT CESM VERSIONS?**
- 2. IS THERE AN OBSERVED TROPICAL INFLUENCE ON BLOCKING?**
- 3. DOES CESM CAPTURE THESE RELATIONSHIPS?**

ANALYSIS

NCAR-DOE Community Earth System Model (CESM) fully coupled simulations

Daily means of many quantities (Z500,T2m,precip,(u,v)200mb)

Reanalyses (1979-2010)

MERRA (NASA)

ERA-interim (ECMWF)

Model simulations (1 degree/fully coupled 20th century simulations)

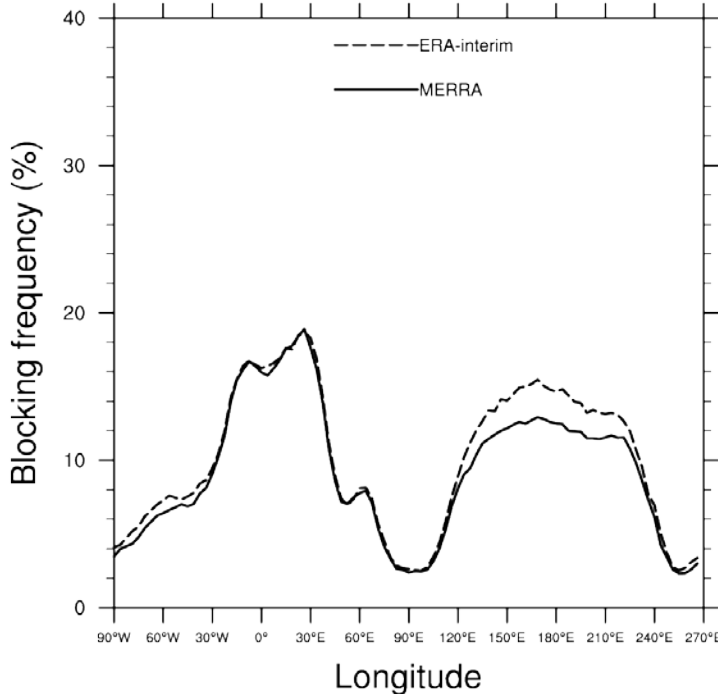
CCSM3 (AR4,5EM) – Poor blocking activity

CCSM4 (AR5,1EM) – Tropical convection changes (better)

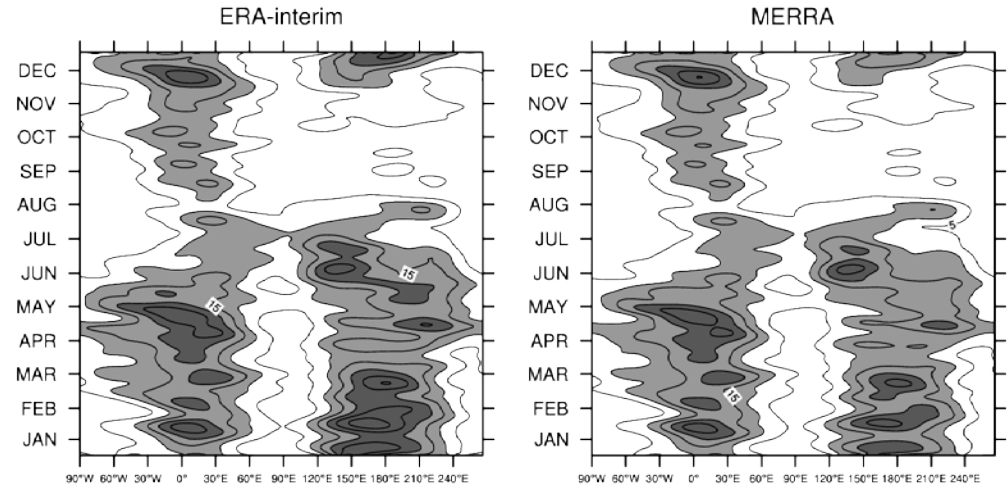
CESM1 (AR5,6EM) – Cloud, shallow convection, microphysics and radiation changes (best)

Reanalyses

ANN Blocking frequency (1989-2005)



Daily data 500-mb
geopotential height
D'Andrea (1998)



$$GHGS = \frac{Z(\phi_0) - Z(\phi_S)}{\phi_0 - \phi_S}$$

$$GHGS = \frac{Z(\phi_n) - Z(\phi_0)}{\phi_n - \phi_0}$$

where

$$\phi_n = 78.75^\circ N + \Delta$$

$$\phi_0 = 60^\circ N + \Delta$$

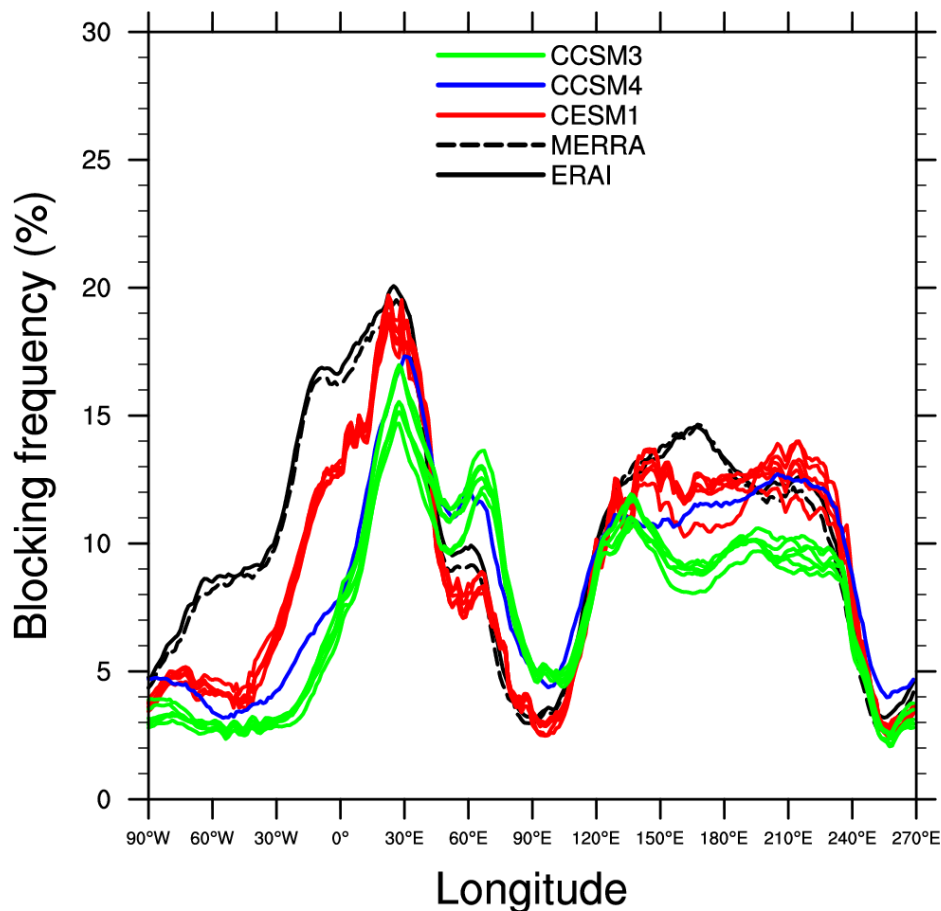
$$\phi_S = 41.25^\circ N + \Delta$$

with

$$\Delta = -3.75^\circ, 0^\circ, 3.75^\circ.$$

Model (CESM) Blocking Statistics

ANN Blocking frequency



Ensemble spread show well separated characteristics

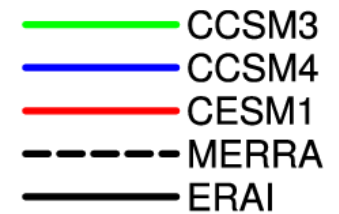
Systematic improvement in blocking Activity from CCSM3->CCSM4->CESM1

Particularly in main error region (Eastern Atlantic)

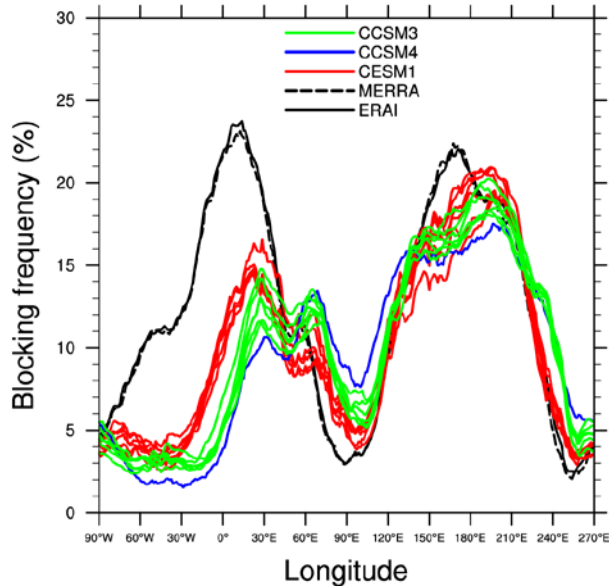
Significantly different atmospheres CAM3->CAM4->CAM5

Seasonal dependence?

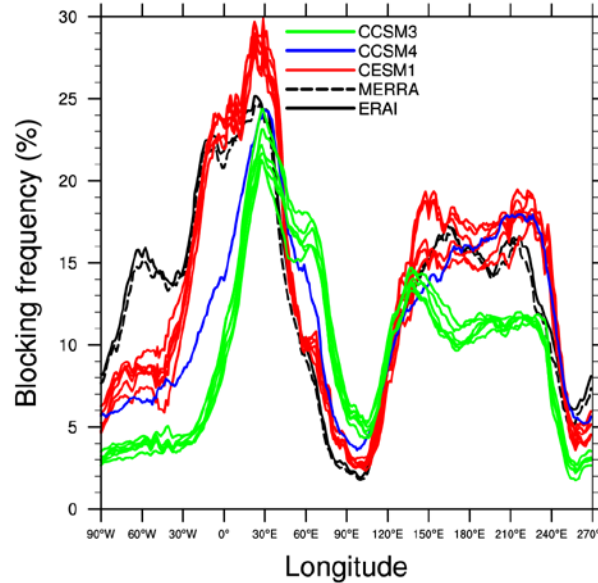
A Tale of 3 Seasons



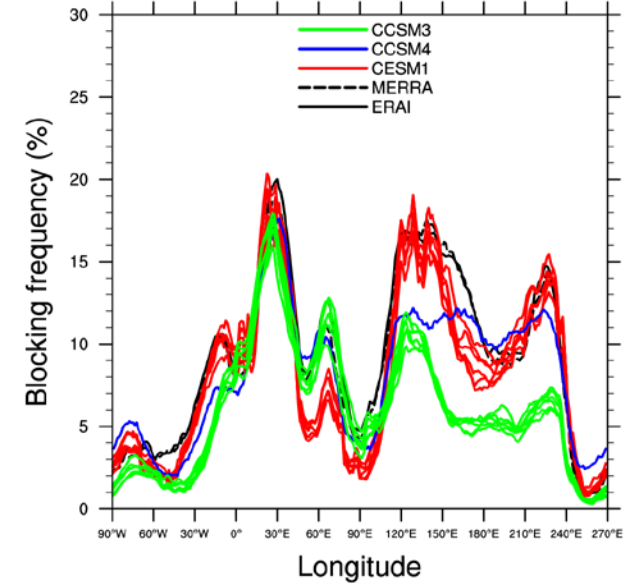
DJF Blocking frequency



MAM Blocking frequency



JJA Blocking frequency

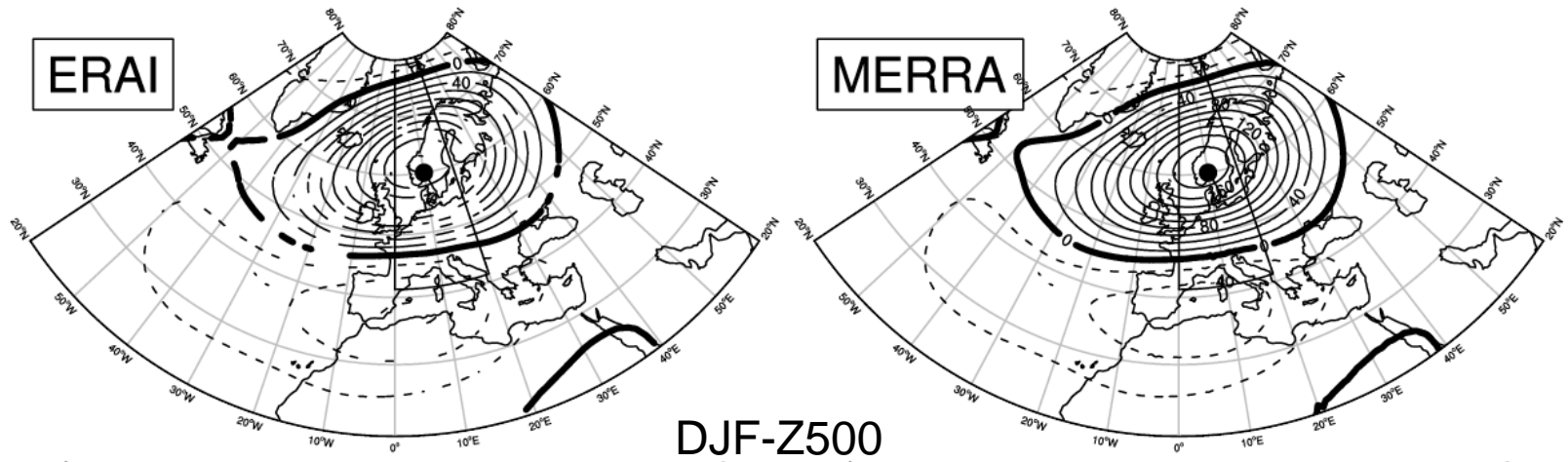


- DJF has largest seasonal bias in Atlantic region: No model improvements
- MAM smaller Atlantic biases: Significant model improvements through CESM1
- JJA has largest Pacific biases: Significant improvements though CCSM4/CESM1

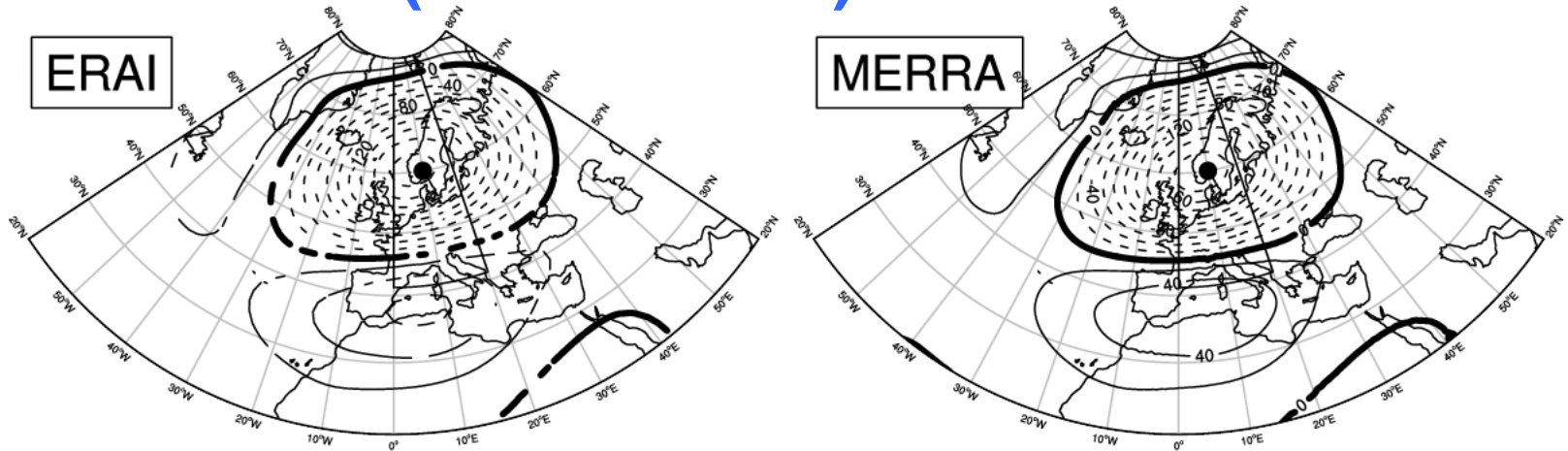
Is there a remote tropical influence?

Composite Patterns

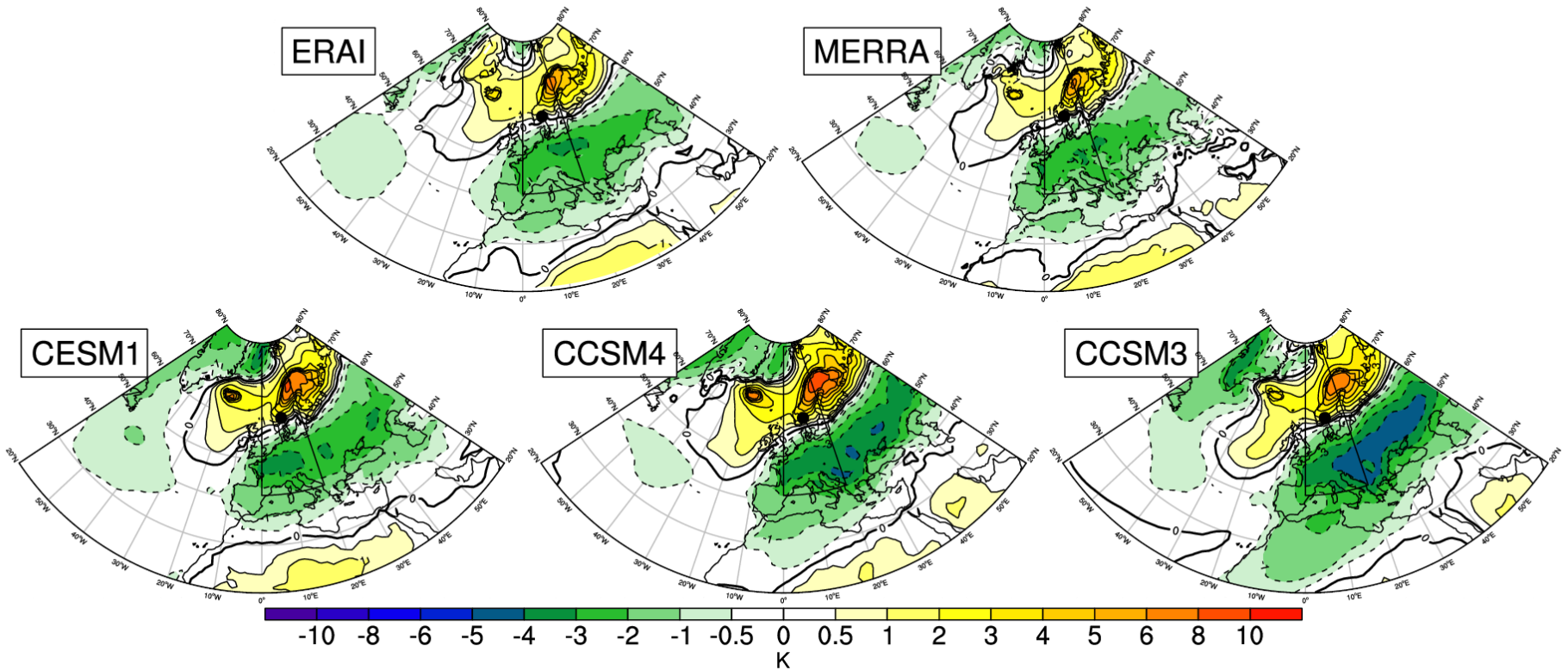
Blocked (top 20%)



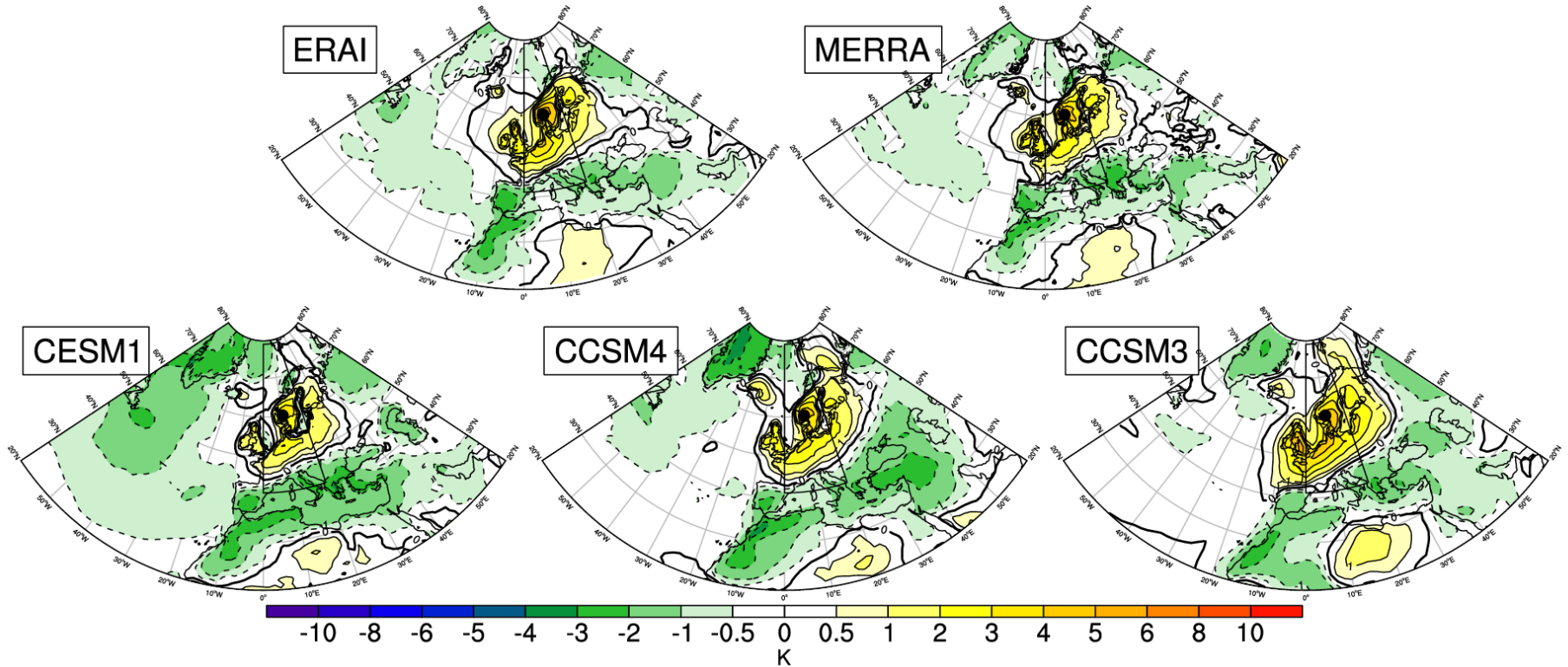
Baroclinic (bottom 20%)



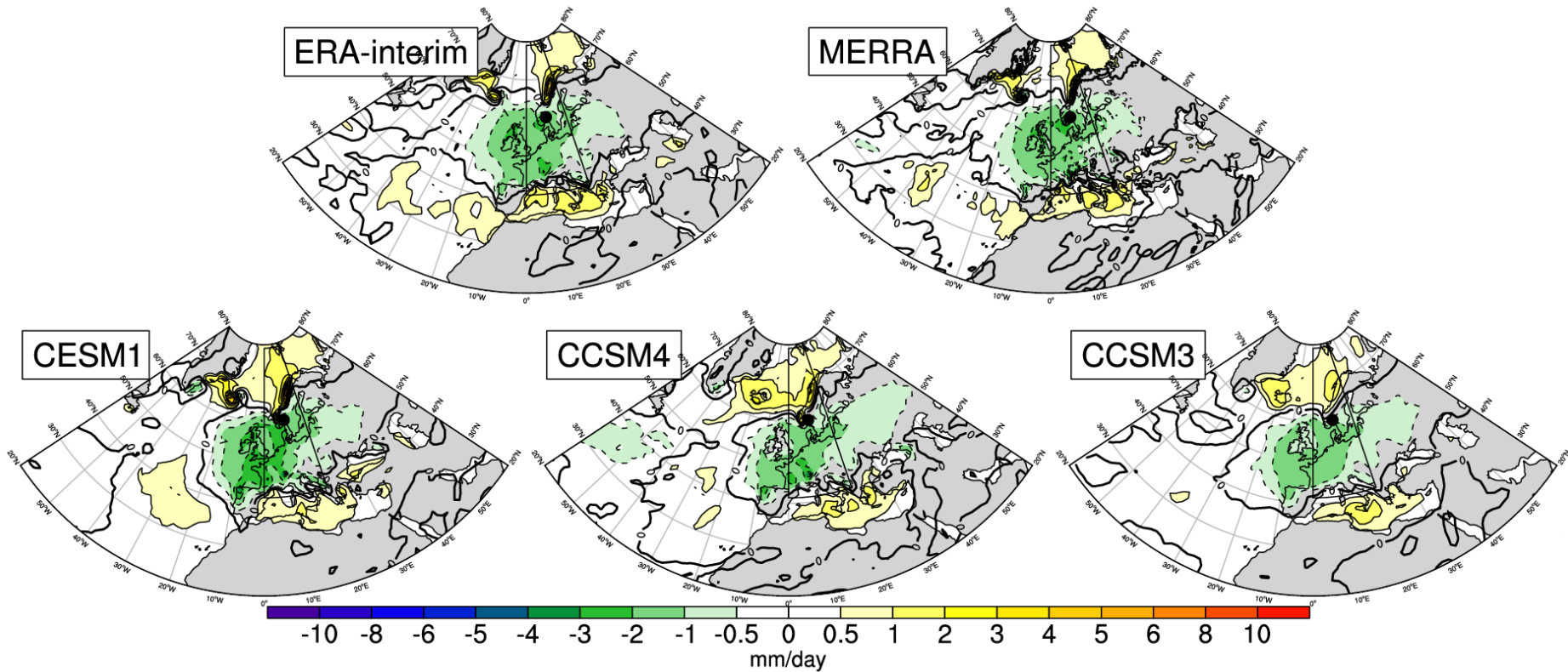
Surface air temperature (K) - High Z500 composite - DJF



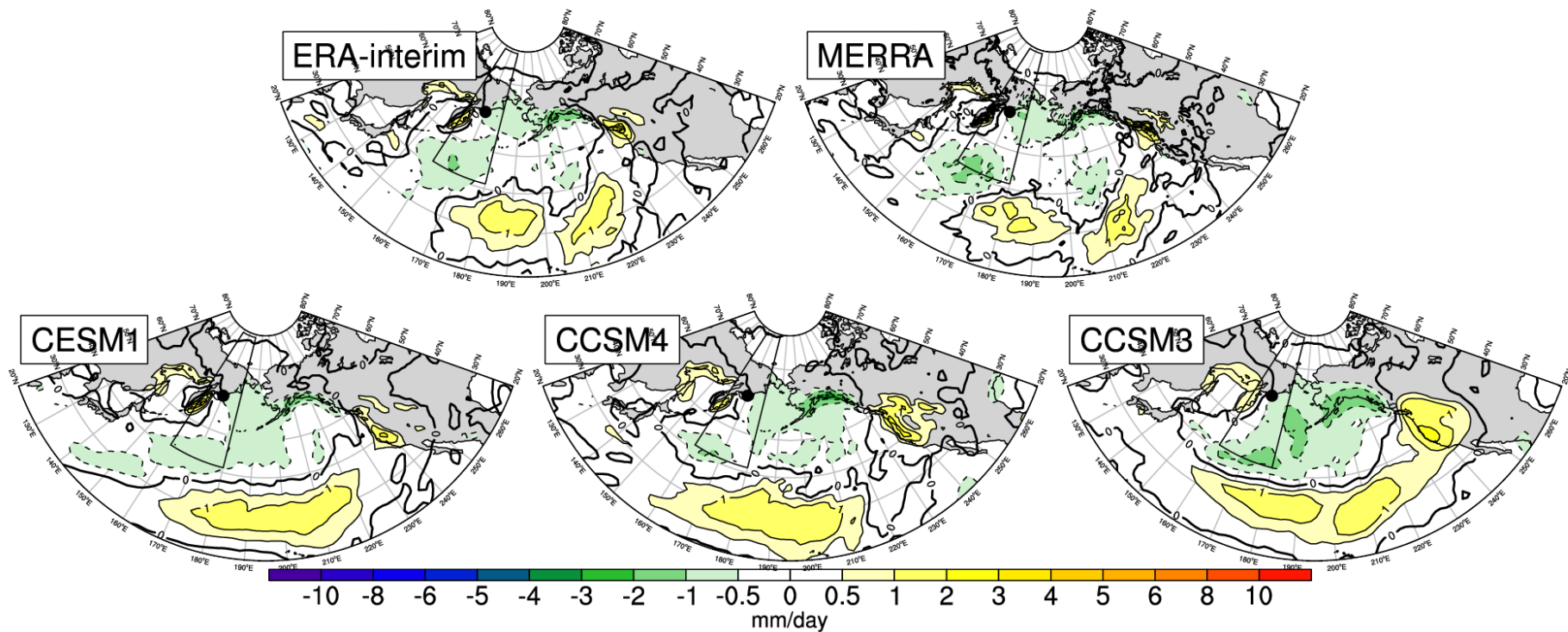
Surface air temperature (K) - High Z500 composite - JJA



Total precipitation (mm/day) - High Z500 composite - DJF

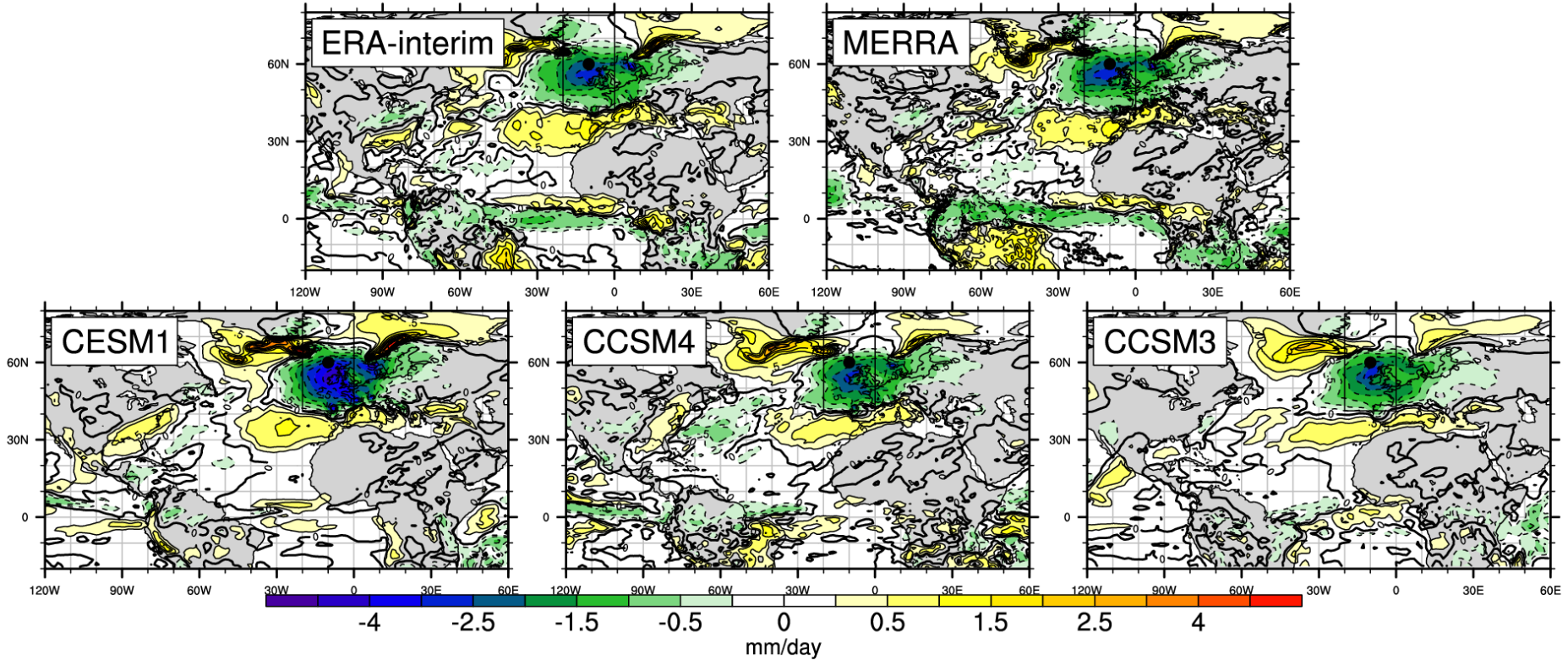


Total precipitation (mm/day) - High Z500 composite - DJF



Tropical Connections

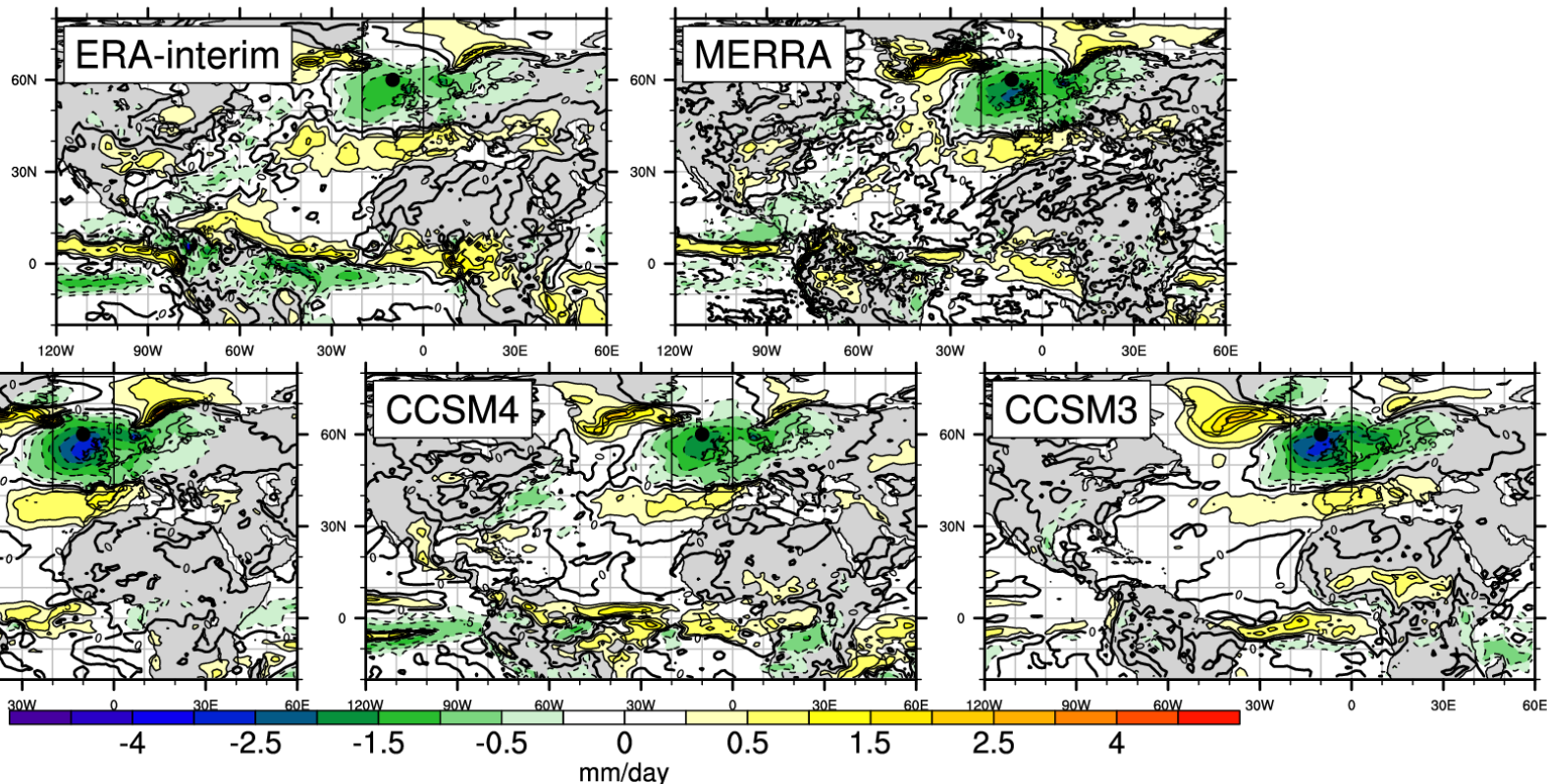
Total precipitation (mm/day) - High Z500 composite - DJF



Moving central analysis longitude to region of blocking model spread

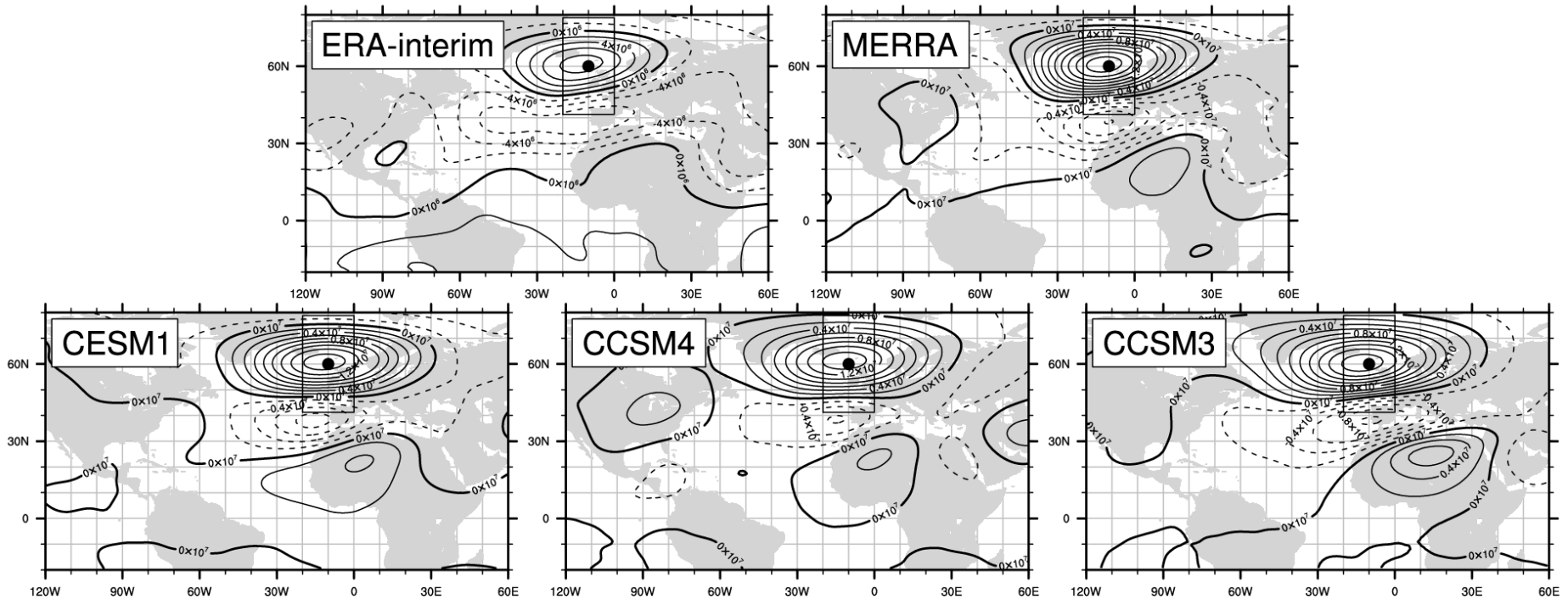
- Coherent non-local signal as large as local signal in reanalysis
- Little tropical signal in models

Total precipitation (mm/day) - High Z500 composite - MAM



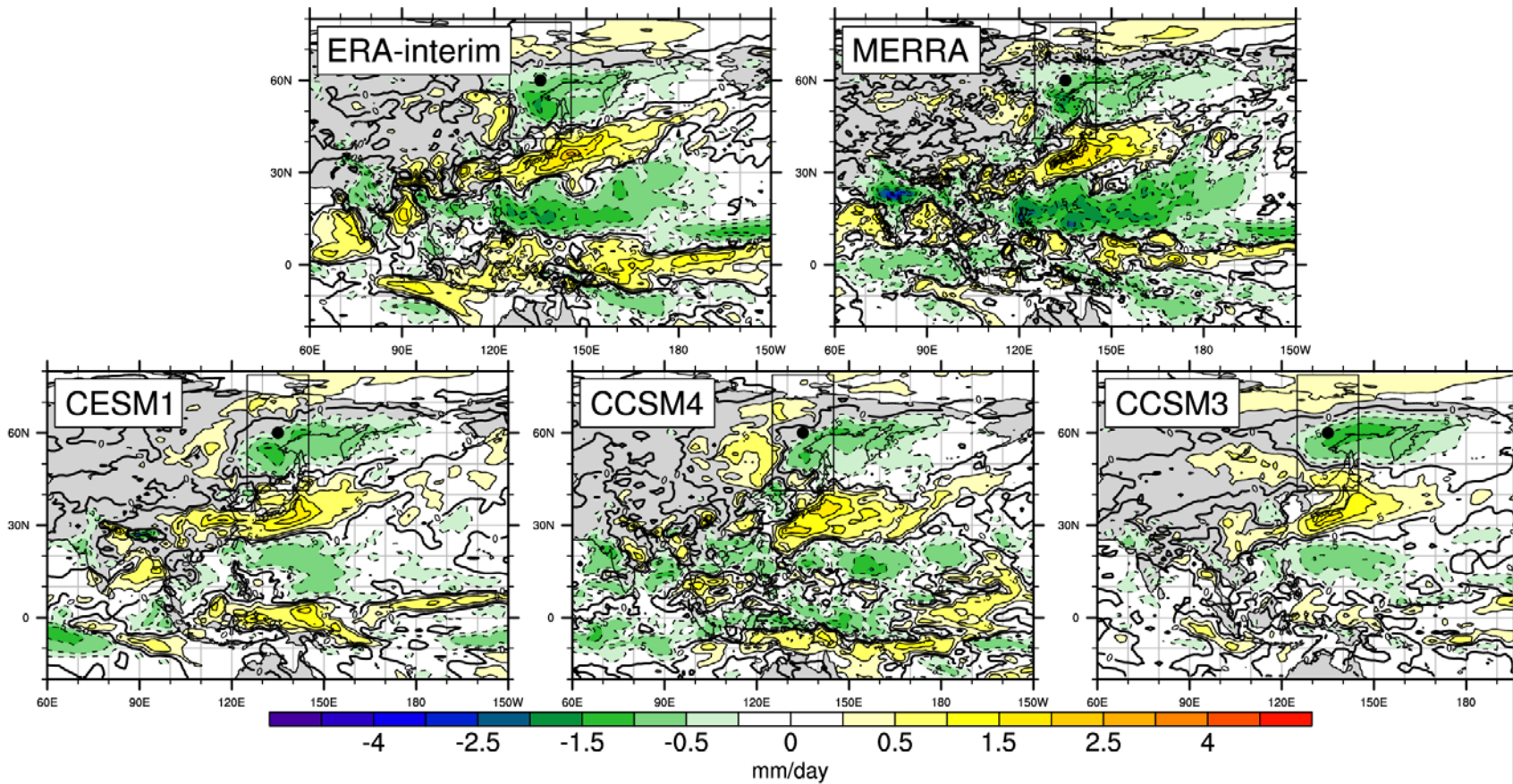
- Less coherent signal in reanalyses
- Signal shifts to South America in models CCSM/CESM1

200-mb Streamfunction (m^2s^{-2}) - High Z500 composite - MAM



- Less coherent signal in reanalyses
- Signal shifts to South America in models CCSM/CESM1

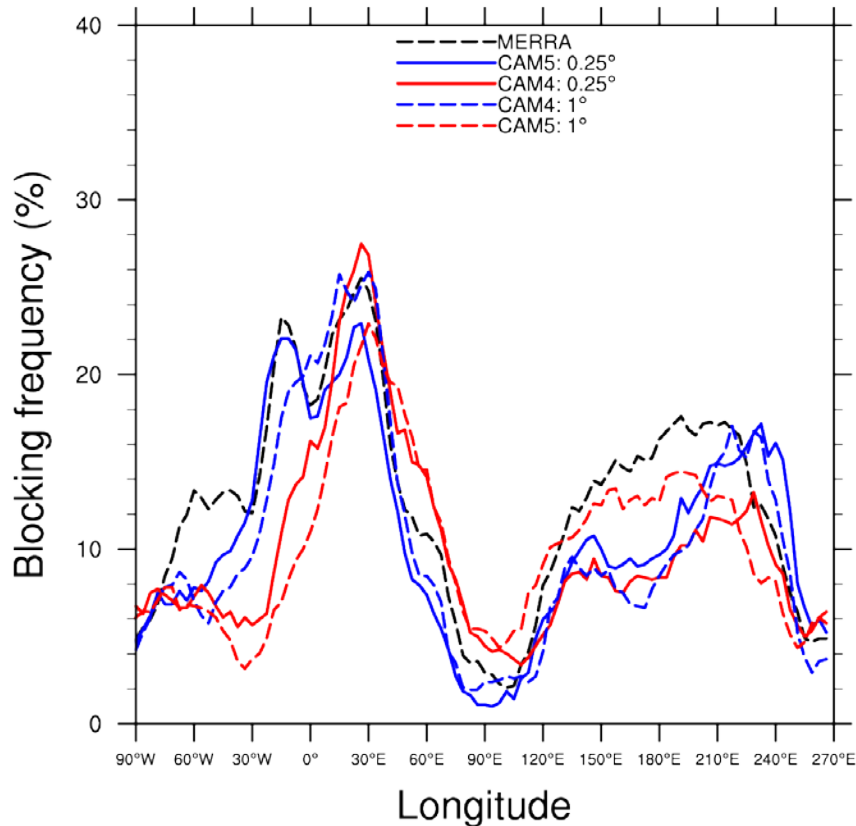
Total precipitation (mm/day) - High Z500 composite - JJA



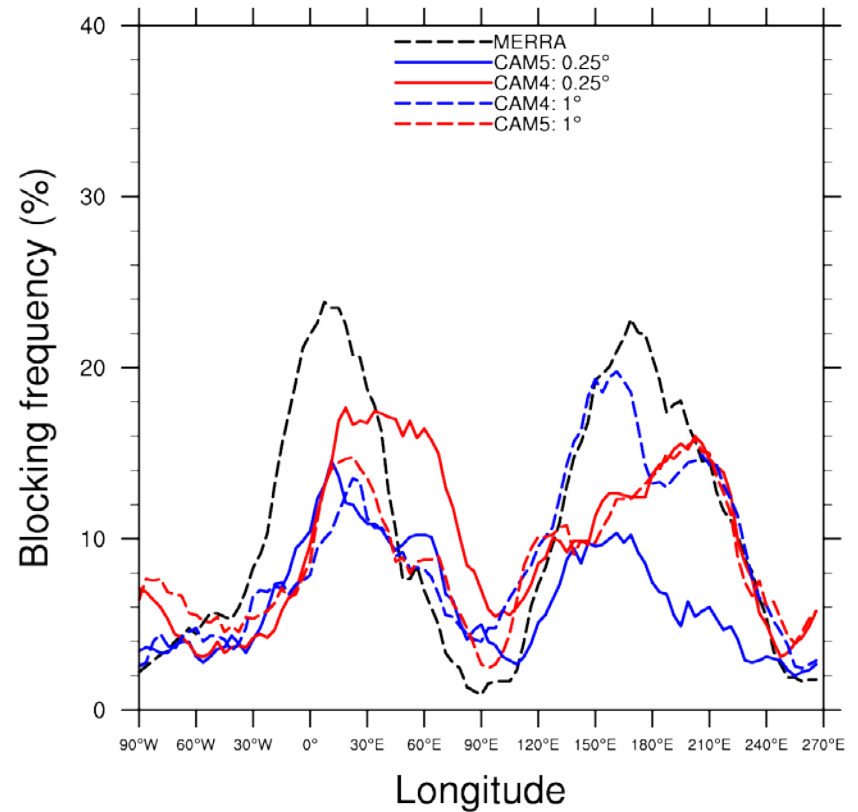
Resolution and Future Climate

Resolution Impacts

MAM Blocking frequency (1980-1999)

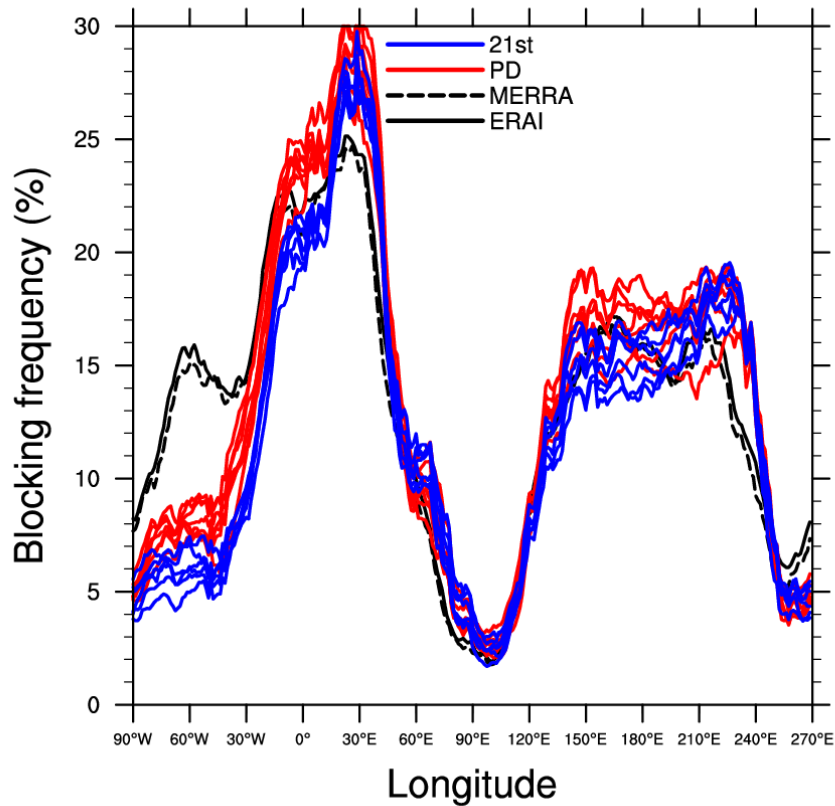


DJF Blocking frequency (1980-1999)

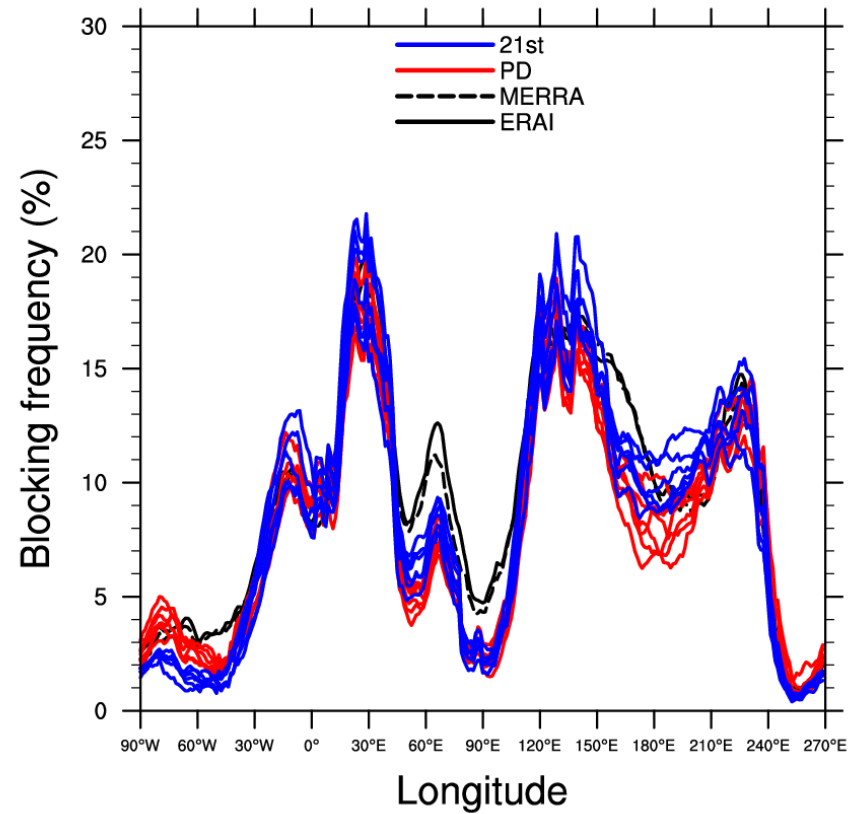


Climate Change Signal?

MAM Blocking frequency



JJA Blocking frequency



Summary

Systematic improvements with model version (CCSM3->CCSM4->CESM1)

DJF no systematic improvements

MAM/JJA improvements in Atlantic/Pacific

Local composite response in good agreement with reanalyses

Indications of tropical co-variability; weakest agreement in Atlantic (DJF)

Small resolution dependence; small blocking decrease in future

Next Steps

Can we attribute atmosphere model changes to blocking improvements?

TMS, micro, shCU, DeepCU, dy-core, radiation