Paleoclimate dynamicsidentifying driving mechanisms of climate change

POLMAR course 2017

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Paleoclimate dynamicsidentifying driving mechanisms of climate change

- to identify driving mechanisms for climate change
- external forcing and internal variability of the climate system
- to test models of the Earth system

Paleoclimate dynamicsidentifying driving mechanisms of climate change

- to identify driving mechanisms for climate change
- external forcing and internal variability of the climate system
- to test models of the Earth system
- statistical analysis of instrumental and proxy data.
- Practicals complement the lecture.

Climate Trends at different Timescales

Temperature of the last **150 years** (instrumental data)









Proxy Data

- Indirect data, often qualitative
- Long time series from archives
- Information beyond the instrumental record



Earth System: a polar perspective



Ice drilling camp, 2009



Polarstern, marine sediments



Lake/permafrost sediments



Climate Trends at different Timescales

Deglaciation – Greenland ice core







Deglaciation

Atmospheric Gas Concentrations from Ice Cores



EPICA 2008



Orbital focing

- ~20.000, ~40.000, ~100.000 years
- 0.5, 1 year
- Geometry of the Sun-Earth configuration





Human Population: 7 billions











The Challenge: Sustainable Management and Energy

Human Population: 7 billions



Spatio-Temporal Scales

Dissipative Systems (as atmosphere & ocean) cannot maintain large gradients on long time scales



Insolation (6k minus present)



Alkenone Records + Trends



Model SST at core locations



Model-Data Comparison (ECHO-G Model)

Annual mean global SST trends (model) and local alkenone-based temperature trends



O Alkenone

Correlation between model and proxy data: 0.49

Model-Data Comparison SST Trends



Alkenone-Based vs. Model

seasonal range

(Lohmann et al., 2013 CP)

last 7000 years: Models & Data



Holocene temperature trend



When do we reach the temperature level of 6000 years before present (climate optimum)?

Year of summer warmer than in the Holocene





5300 year old man Ötztaler Alpen 3210m H

Upscaling concept



Examples: corals, ice cores



Climate variabiliy

Lohmann, 2007



Statistics

covariance is a measure of how much two random variables change together





$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\gamma(\Delta)}{\text{normalized}}$$

measures the tendency of x (t) and y (t) to covary, between -1 and 1

 $\frac{\text{Spectrum (cross, auto)}}{(\text{spectral density})}$ $\Gamma(\omega) = \sum_{\Delta = \infty}^{\infty} \gamma (\Delta) e^{-2\pi i \Delta}$ measures variance



Climate Modes from Proxy Data



Red Sea coral

Climate Modes from Proxy Data



ARCTIC OSCILLATION SIGNATURE IN A RED SEA CORAL





ARCTIC OSCILLATION SIGNATURE IN A RED SEA CORAL



mechanistic understanding

SNOW ACCUMULATION ICE CORE



Greenland Traverse AWI (1993-1995)

- Shallow ice core (depths up to 150 m)
- Mean accumulation rates vary between:

 $104 \pm 32 \, mm_{\scriptscriptstyle W.e.} \, a^{-1}$ and:

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179 \pm 49 \, mm_{w.e.} \, a^{-1}
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Description: Schwager, AWI report, 2000

Accumulation variability



EOF1- MONOPOLAR STRUCTURE POSSIBLE RELATED TO LARGE-SCALE ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

PC1 – INTERANNUAL AND DECADAL VARIATIONS

Atmospheric Blocking



WATER VAPOR TRANSPORT



ENHANCED MOISTURE TRANSPORT TOWARD GREENLAND DURING HIGH BLOCKING ACTIVITY IN 20°W - 20°E SECTOR

http://climexp.knmi.nl

1) Monthly climate indices (temp, precip, ...)

Calculate different regions on the world (home town, Bremerhaven 53° N, 8° E)

2) Correlation with temperature, precipiation, SLP

3) Explain the teleconnections for different seasons

4) Modes of climate variability (global temperature)

A 2 50						
643	<u>9</u>		KNMI Climate Explorer			
Climate Explorer	European Climate	Assessment & Data	KNMI			search in the Climate Explorer
Help News	About Contact	World weather	Effects of El Niño	Seasonal for	ecas	sts Climate Change Atlas
Select a mon Climate indices	thly time series					Select a time series > Daily station data > Daily climate indices
Select a time ser	ies by clicking on the name					 Monthly station data Monthly climate indices
ENSO	absolute NINO12, NINO3, NINO3 to 20S-20N, i.e., without global v	.4, NINO4, relative NINO12, NIN varming, recommended)	103, NINO3.4, NINO4 (1880-now, ERSST v4	, relative is relative	i	> Annual climate indices > View, upload your time series
	NINO12, NINO3, NINO3.4, NINO	4 (1870-now, HadISST1)			i	Select a field
	NINO12, NINO3, NINO3.4, NINO4	4 (1856-1981 Kaplan, 1982-now	NCEP OISSTv2)		i	> Daily fields
	SOI (1866-now, Jones)				i	 Monthly observations Monthly reanalysis fields
	SOI (1882-now, NCEP)				i	> Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions
	Precipitation Niño indices: GPCC	land, CMORPH satellite			i	 Monthly seasonal hindcasts Monthly decadal hindcasts
	MEI (1950-now, NOAA/ESRL/PSD))			i	> Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs
	Warm Water Volume (5°S-5°N, 1	20°E-80°W, 1980-now, PMEL/T/	AO)		i	 Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs Annual CMIP5 extremes
	WWV (5°S-5°N, 120°E-80°W, 19	60-now, POAMA/PEODAS)			i	> Monthly CORDEX scenario runs
	temperature averaged to 300m (130°E-80°W, 1979-now, GODAS	5)		i	 Attribution runs External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf,)
NAO	NAO Gibraltar-Stykkisholmur (18	21-now, Jones)			i	> View, upload your field
	NAO Azores-Stykkisholmur (1865	5-2002, data from Jones)			i	
	NAO (pattern-based, 1950-now,	CPC)			i	
	NAO reconstruction (1658-2001,	Luterbacher)			i	
SNAO	Summer NAO from NCEP/NCAR (1948-now), UCAR (1899-now),	20C (1871-2008) SLP		i	
AO	Arctic Oscillation derived from SL	P (1899-2002) and derived from	SAT (1851-1997, Thompson, Colorado Stat	e)	i	
	Arctic Oscillation (1950-now, NCE	EP/CPC)			i	
AMO	Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation c minus regression on Tglobal	lerived from HadSST (1850-now) and derived from ERSST (1880-now) SST :	25°-60°N, 7°-75°W	i	
	Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation c minus SST 60°S-60°N	lerived from HadSST (1850-now) and derived from ERSST (1880-now) SST I	EQ-60°N, 0°-80°W	i	
AMOC	Atlantic Meridional Overturning C	irculation: ECMWF S3 (1961-200	95)			
Teleconnection patterns	East Atlantic, East Atlantic/Weste	ern Russia, Scandinavia and Pola	r/Eurasia patterns (1950-now, CPC)		i	



Climate Explorer	European Climate Assessment & Data	KNMI Climate Explorer кммі	_	search in the Climate Explorer
Help News	About Contact World weather	Effects of El Niño	Seasonal forecast	s Climate Change Atlas
Correlate time NINO3.4	e series with an observation field			Select a time series > Daily station data > Daily climate indices > Monthly station data
Observations				> Monthly climate indices
Temperature	1850-now anomalies: HadCRUT4 median,		1	 View, upload your time series
	1880-now anomalies: GISS 🔵 250km, 🔵 1200km		i	Select a field
	1880-now anomalies: ONCDC v3.2.1		i	> Daily fields
	1850-now anomalies: HadCRUT4 filled-in by Cowta	an and Way	i	> Monthly observations > Monthly reapplysis fields
Land				Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions
Land	1850-2010 anomalies: CRUTEM4			 Monthly seasonal hindcasts Monthly decadal hindcasts
	1880-now anomalies: GISS 250km, 1200km		i	> Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs
	1880-now anomalies: ONCDC v3.2.1		i	Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs Annual CMIP5 extremes
	1948-now: CPC GHCN/CAMS t2m analysis (land) 0).5°, 1.0°, 2.5°	i	> Monthly CORDEX scenario runs
	1001-2016; CBU TE 4.01 (land) 0.5% 1.0%		ĩ	 Attribution runs External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf,)
				> View, upload your field
	1901-2016: CRU TS3.25 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°,	2.5°, #/cell, #/value	1	Investigate this time series
	1750-now: Berkeley 1°		i	> View per month, season, half year or full year (Jan-Dec or Jul-
	○0.25° 1950-now: E-OBS v15.0 Tg, ○0.5° 1901-n	now with CRU TS (Europe)	i	> View last 1, 5, 10, N years
	1895-now: OPRISM 4km, PRISM 0.25°, (Contigu	ious US only)	i	 Correlate with other time series Correlate with a field (correlation, regression, composite)
Tmax	4 1901-2016: CRU TS 4.01 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°,	2.5°,	i	 > only observations > only reanalyses
Tmax	(1901-2016: CRU TS3.25 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, .	2.5°, 🔵 #/cell, 🔵 #/value	i	> only seasonal forecasts > only scenario runs
	1833-now: Berkeley 1°		ì	 > only user-defined fields > Verify against another time series
	0.25° 1950-now: E-OBS v15.0 Tx, 0.5° 1901-n	now with CRU TS (Europe)	i	> Spectrum, autocorrelation function
	1895-now: OPRISM 4km, OPRISM 0.25°, (Contigu	ous US only)	i	Knowskie Karley Ka
	HadEX2 1901-2010 2.5° monthly: OTXx, OTXn,	TX10p, TX90p, annual: TXx, TXn, TX10	р, ТХ90р і	 Plot and fit distribution



.... Or select a position

4800		KNMI Climate Explorer		
Climate Explorer	European Climate Assessment & Data	КИМІ		search in the Climate Explorer
Help News At	out Contact World weather	Effects of El Niño	Seasonal forecasts	Climate Change Atlas
Field HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m HadCRUT4 near-surface te X axis: whole world in 72 S Y axis: regular grid with 36 Monthly data available from Variable temperature anon	a anom mperature ensemble data - ensemble median 5.00° steps, first point at 177.50° W, last point at 17 5 5.00° steps, first point at 87.50° S, last point at 87 n Jan1850 to Jul2017 (2011 months) naly (near surface temperature anomaly) in K	7.50° E .50° N	I	Select a time series > Daily station data > Daily climate indices > Monthly station data > Monthly climate indices > Annual climate indices > View, upload your time series Select a field
The associated land/sea m	ask is available for some operations			> Daily fields > Monthly observations
Get grid points, average Mask: Latitude: Longitude: Boundaries: Make:	area or generate subset no mask add a mask to the list 53 °N - 54 °N 8 °E - 9 °E halfway grid points add a mask to the list • average max min set of grid points •	subset of the field	í	 Monthly reanalysis fields Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions Monthly seasonal hindcasts Monthly decadal hindcasts Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs Annual CMIP5 extremes Monthly CORDEX scenario runs
Demand at least:	30 % valid points in this region		i	 External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf,)
Considering: Units: Make time series	• everything land points show/hi convert to Celsius • leave in K	de more	í	 View, upload your field Investigate this field Plot this field
Apply monthly high (los	u nace filter			 > Plot difference with a field > Compute mean, s.d. or extremes
high-pass \$ running-mic cut-off value 1 \$ mor requiring at least 75 % v Filter consecutive month	y pass filter hths alid data s		Ľ	 > Trends in extremes > Make EOFs > Correlate with a time series > Pointwise correlations with a field > only observations > only reanalyses > only seasonal hindcasts
Apply year-on-year high high-pass \$ running-me cut-off value 1 \$ year	h /low-pass filter ean ∳ filter 's		1	 > only decadal hindcasts > only CMIP5 scenario runs > only user-defined fields > Spatial correlations with a field

4800		KNMI Climate Explorer		
Climate Explorer	European Climate Assessment & Data	КИМІ		search in the Climate Explorer
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Get grid points, average Mask: Latitude: Longitude: Boundaries: Make:	area or generate subset no mask add a mask to the list 53 °N - 54 °N 8 °E - 9 °E halfway grid points add a mask to the list • average max min set of grid points •	subset of the field	í	 Monthly reanalysis fields Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions Monthly seasonal hindcasts Monthly decadal hindcasts Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs Annual CMIP5 extremes Monthly CORDEX scenario runs
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	1850-2006: Hadley Centre HadSS13.1.1.0 5°	-
	1800-2007: 2º ICOADS v2.5 SST, number of obs	i
	1982-now: 1° NOAA ("Reynolds") OI v2 SST	i
	1982-now: 1/4° NOAA OI v2 SST	i
	1980-now: TAO buoys OSST, Air Temperature	i
Air Temperature	1880-2010: HadNMAT2, anomalies, large-scale uncertainties, (1856-2002 HadMAT1)	i
	1800-2007: 2º ICOADS v2.5 Tair, Onumber of obs	i
Lower Troposphere	1979-now: Spencer & Christy MSU anomalies v6.0 (v5.6)	i
	1978-now: RSS MSU 3.3 TLT, anomalies (3.2, anomalies)	i
Precipitation	1901-2016: CRU TS 4.01 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5°, #/value	i
	1901-2016: CRU TS3.25 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5°, #/cell, #/value	i
	0.25° 1950-now: E-OBS v15.0 precip, 0.5° 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe)	i
	1900-now anomalies: NCDC analysis (land)	i
	1901-2013: GPCC V7 analysis (land) 2.5°, 1.0°, 0.5°, only observations: 2.5°, 1.0°, 0.5°, number of gauges 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5°	i
	1986-now: 1° GPCC monitoring product + first guess (land); Only observations, Onumber of gauges	i
	1900-now: home-merged 1° GPCC V7 + monitoring product + first guess (land); 1°, 2.5°, only observations: 1°, 2.5°	i
	○ 1979-now: GPCP v2.3 analysis, ○ v2.2	i
	1979-now: CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation, with model	i
	1998-now: 0.5° 1° TRMM, 0.25° 1° TRMM+GPCC	i
	1998-now: CMORPH 0.25° precipitation	i
	1983-now: CAMSOPI, percentage	i
	1895-now: OPRISM 4km, OPRISM 0.25°, (Contiguous US only)	i
	O.1º 1900-2014: CenTrends v1 (Greater Horn of Africa), O.25º 1900-now: extended with CHIRPS	i
	HadEX2 1901-2010 2.5° monthly: Rx1day, Rx5day, annual: Rx1day, Rx5day, R95p, R99p	i
OLR	1979-now: UMD/NCEI OLR	i
	1974-2013: NOAA Interpolated OLR	i
Sea-level Pressure	◯ 1899-now: Trenberth's NH	i

Climate Endogr	KNMI Cli European Climate Assessori	mate Explorer	KMMT		search in the Olimate Evaluate
Help News	About Contact	World weather	Effects of El Niño	Seasonal forecasts	Climate Change Atlas
Field correlations HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom 8 Computing correlations (this mi If it takes too long you can abort Requiring at least 50% valid point	-9E 53-54N mean with Trenberth SLP wy take a minute or so) the job here (using the [back] button of the browser do s	es not kill the correlation job)			Select a time series > Daily station data > Daily climate indices > Monthy station data set > Annual climate indices > Annual climate indices > View, upload your time series
Plotting with GrADS 2.0					Select a field Daily fields Monthly observations
COTT Jan HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m ar	om 8-95 53-54N mean with Jan Trenberth 5LP 1899:2 HadCRUT4.5 with Jan Trenb	SST/T2m anon Serth SLP 1899	n 8-9E 53-54N 9:2017 p<10%	mean T	Monthly reanalysis fields Monthly reanalysis fields Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions Monthly seasonal hindicasts Monthly CMEPS scenario runs Monthly CMEPS scenario runs Annual CMEPS extremes Monthly CORDEX scenario runs Anthoution runs Attribution runs Attribution runs External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecrwwf,) View, upload your field
	۵			0.6	Investigate this time series > View per month, season, half year of full year (Jan-Dec or Jul-Jun) > View last 1, 5, 10, N years > Correlate with a field (correlation, regression, composite) > only reanalyses > only reanalyses > only seasonal forecasts > only seasonal forecasts > only secretined fields > Verify against another time series > Spectrum, autocorrelation function > Wavelet > Running mean/s.d./skew/curtosis
			- The Chine of the	0.5	Trends in return times of extremes Plot and fit distribution Investigate this field Plot this field Plot this field Plot difference with a field Compute mean, s.d. or extremes Trends in extremes
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				- 0.2	only user-defined fields SVD only observations only reanalyses only seasonal hindcasts only seasonal hindcasts
	as way - 3	Sol B S		-0	2 → only user-defined fields → Verify field against observations
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