

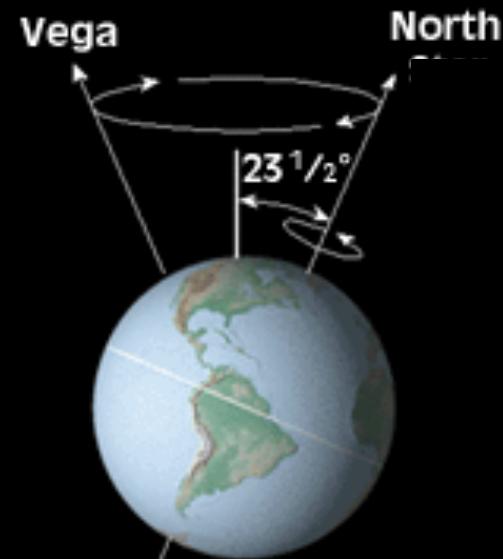
Astronomical theory

Krakow 2014

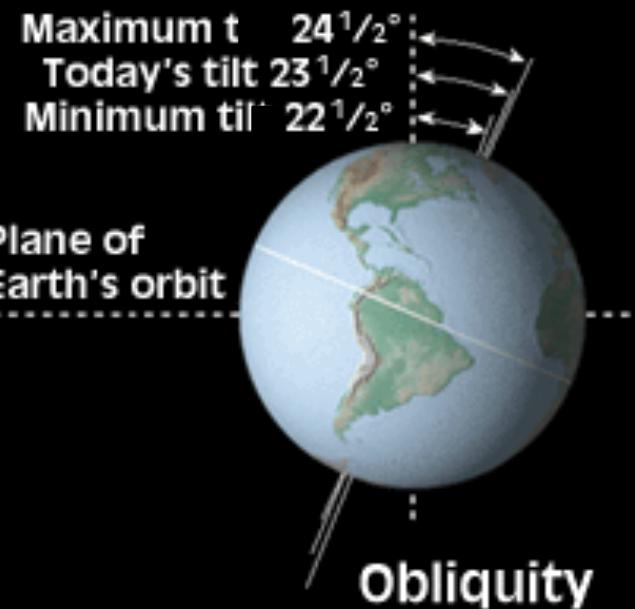
Gerrit Lohmann



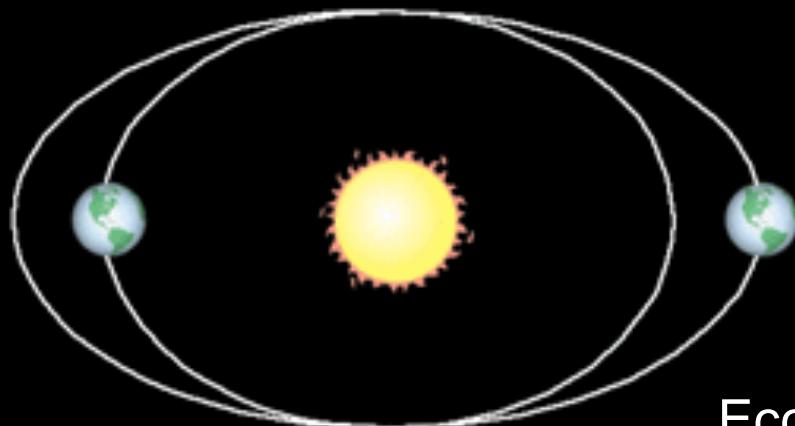
Alfred Wegener Institute
Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research



Precession

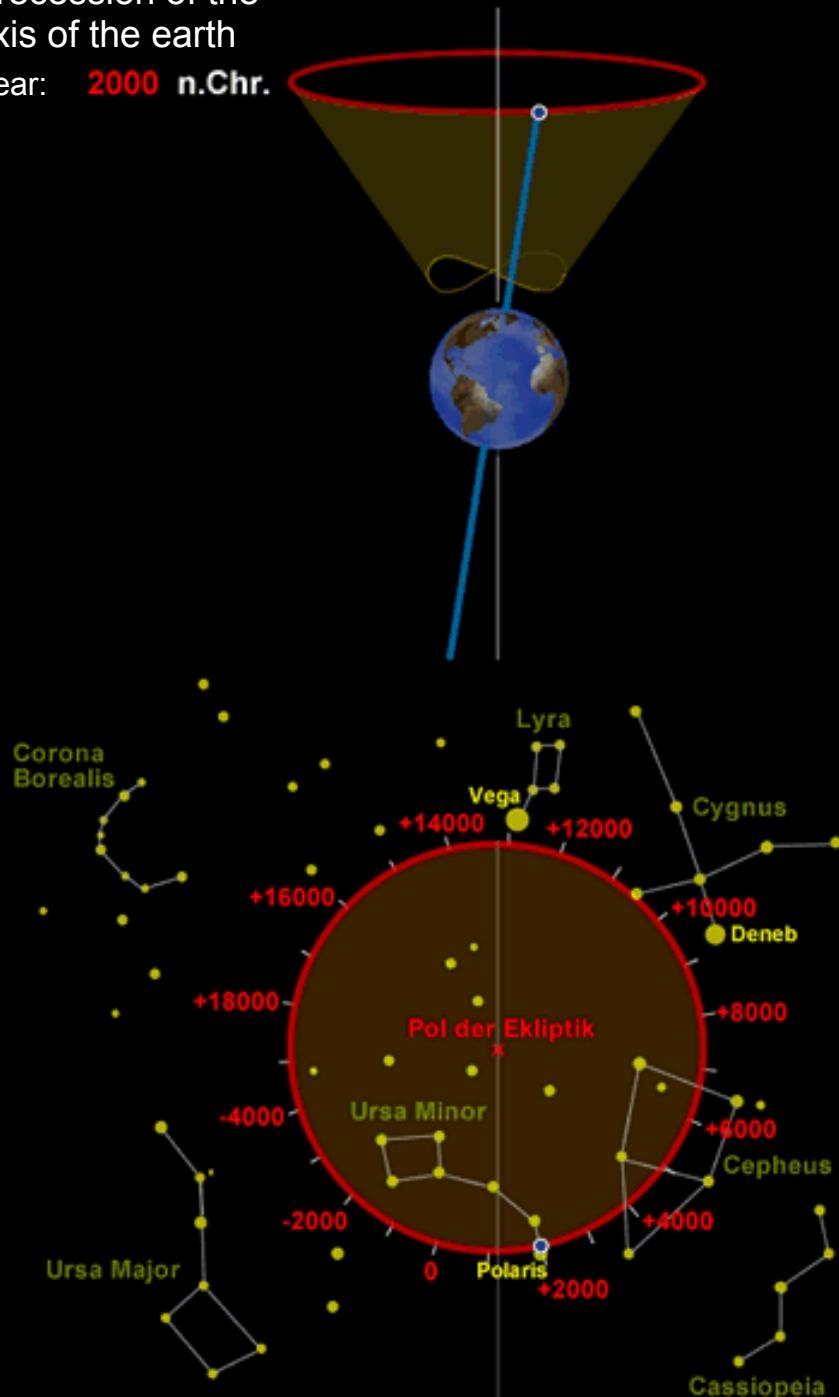


Eccentricity

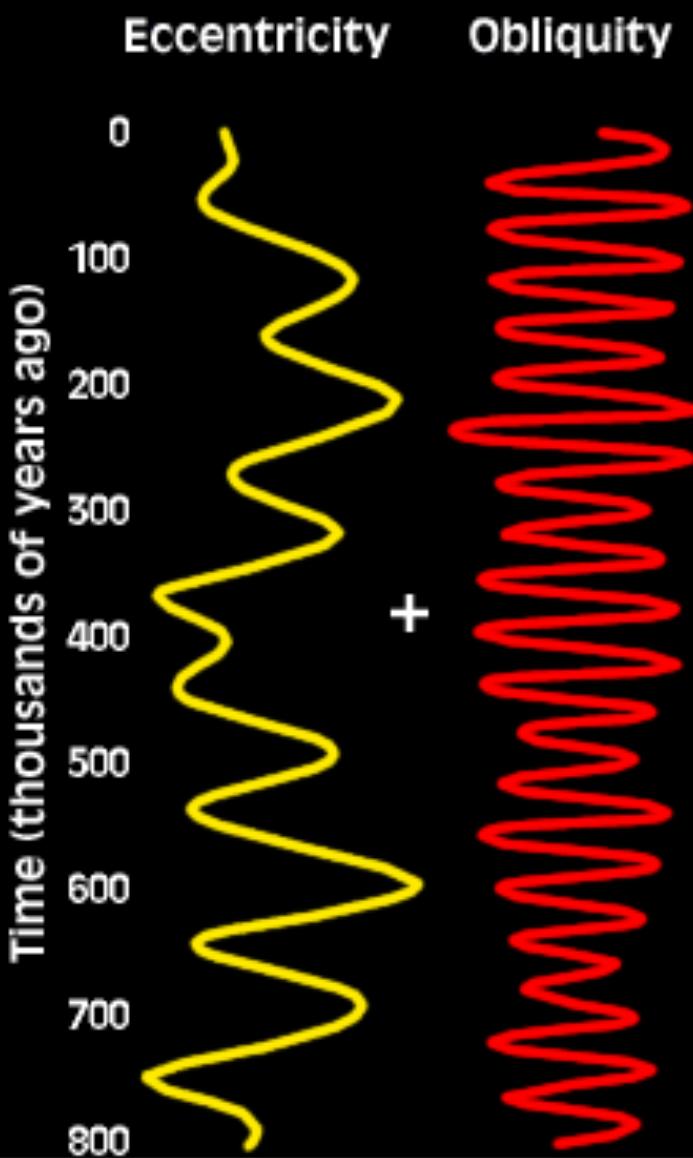


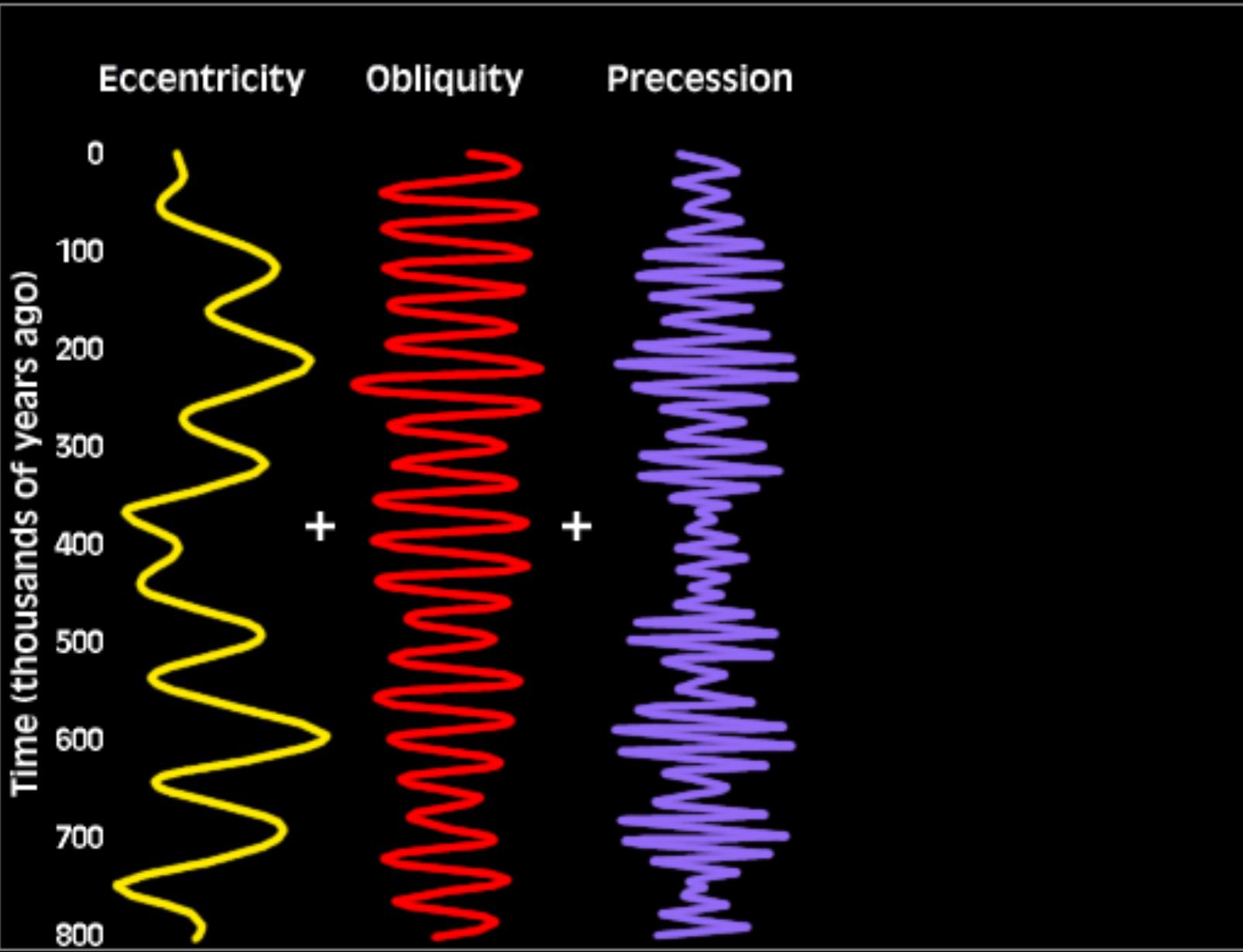
Precession of the axis of the earth

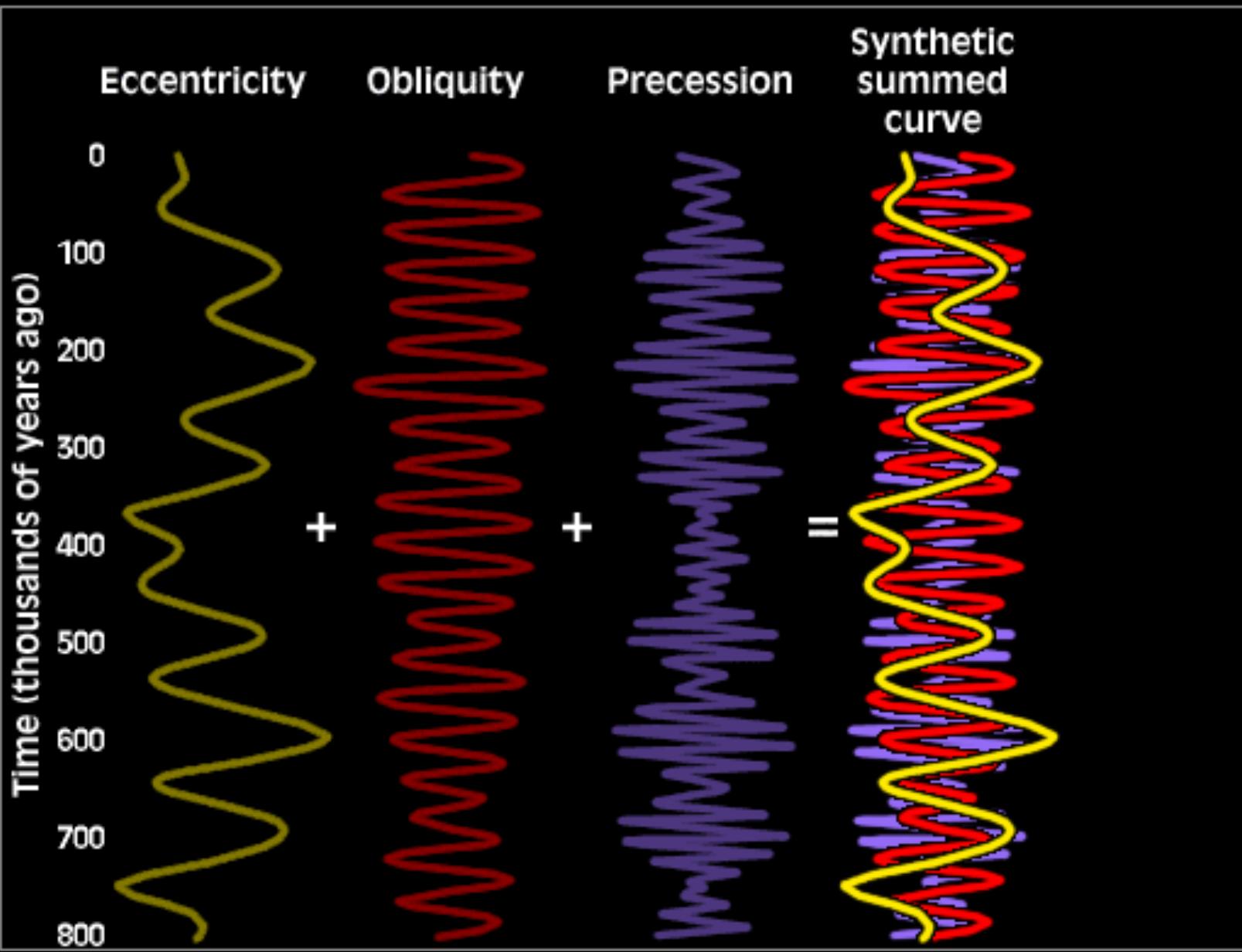
Year: **2000** n.Chr.





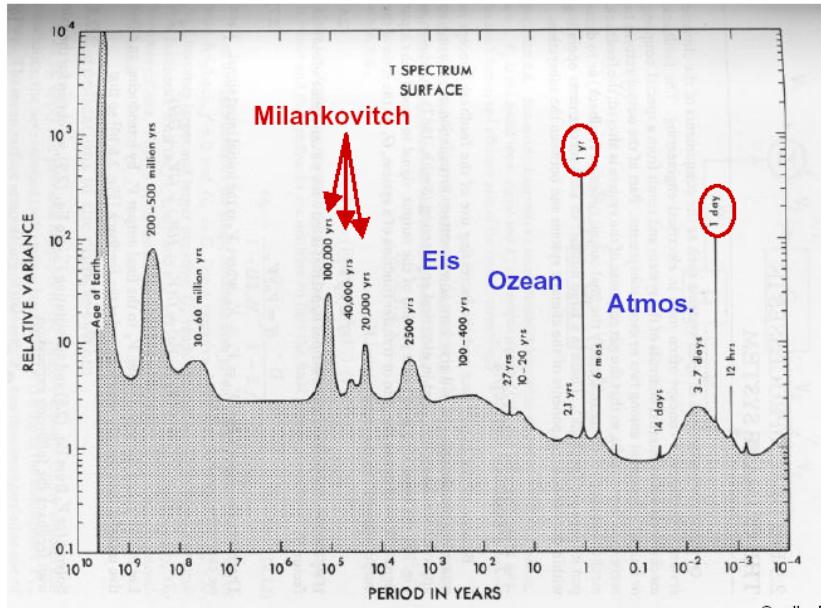






Orbital focusing

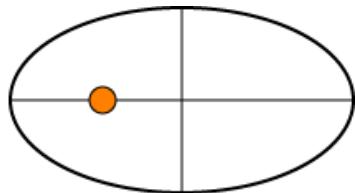
- 20000, 40000, 100000 years
- 0.5, 1 year
- Geometry of the Sun-Earth configuration



Quelle: Peixoto & Oort

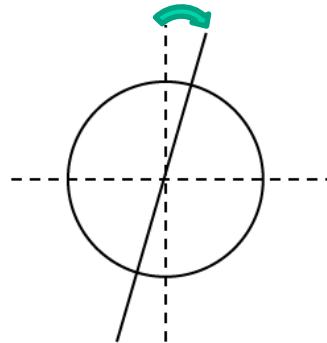
Orbital parameters

Excentricity



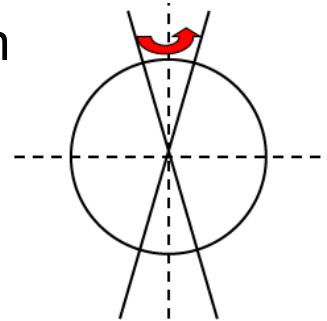
Periods:
100, 400 ky

Oblliquity



Periods:
39, 41, 54 ky

Precession

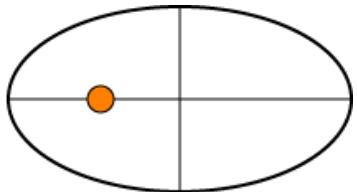


Periods:
19, 23 ky
Modulation Excentricity

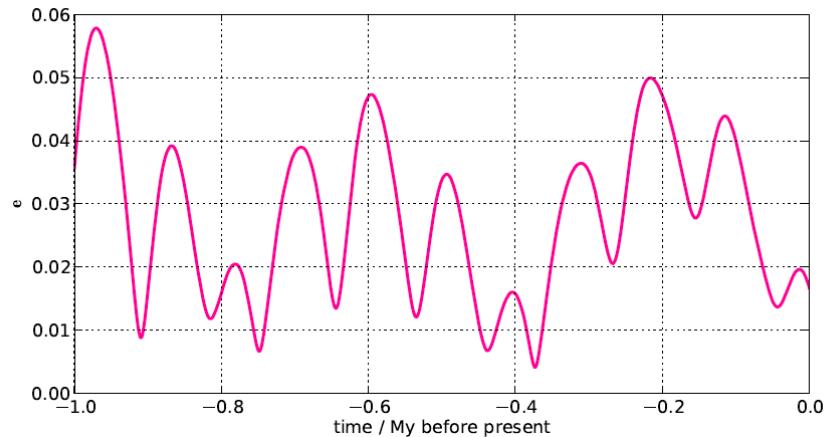
Orbital parameters

time

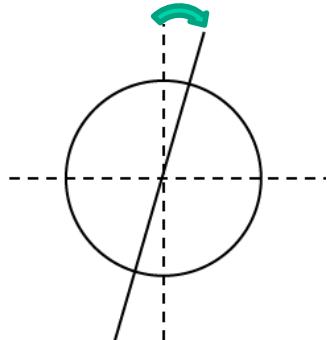
Excentricity



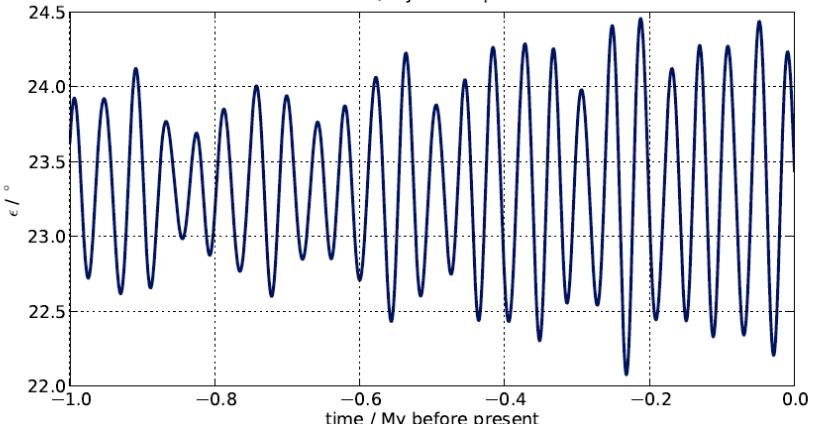
Periods:
100, 400 ky



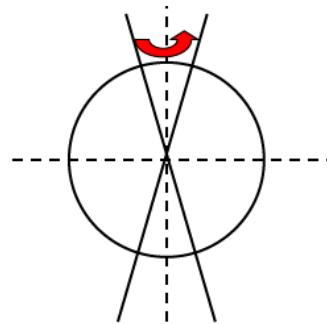
Obliquity



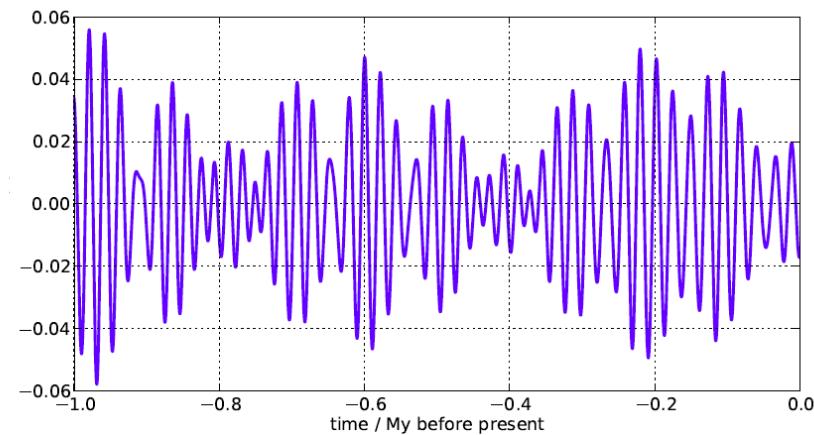
Periods:
39, 41, 54 ky
Modul. 1.2 My



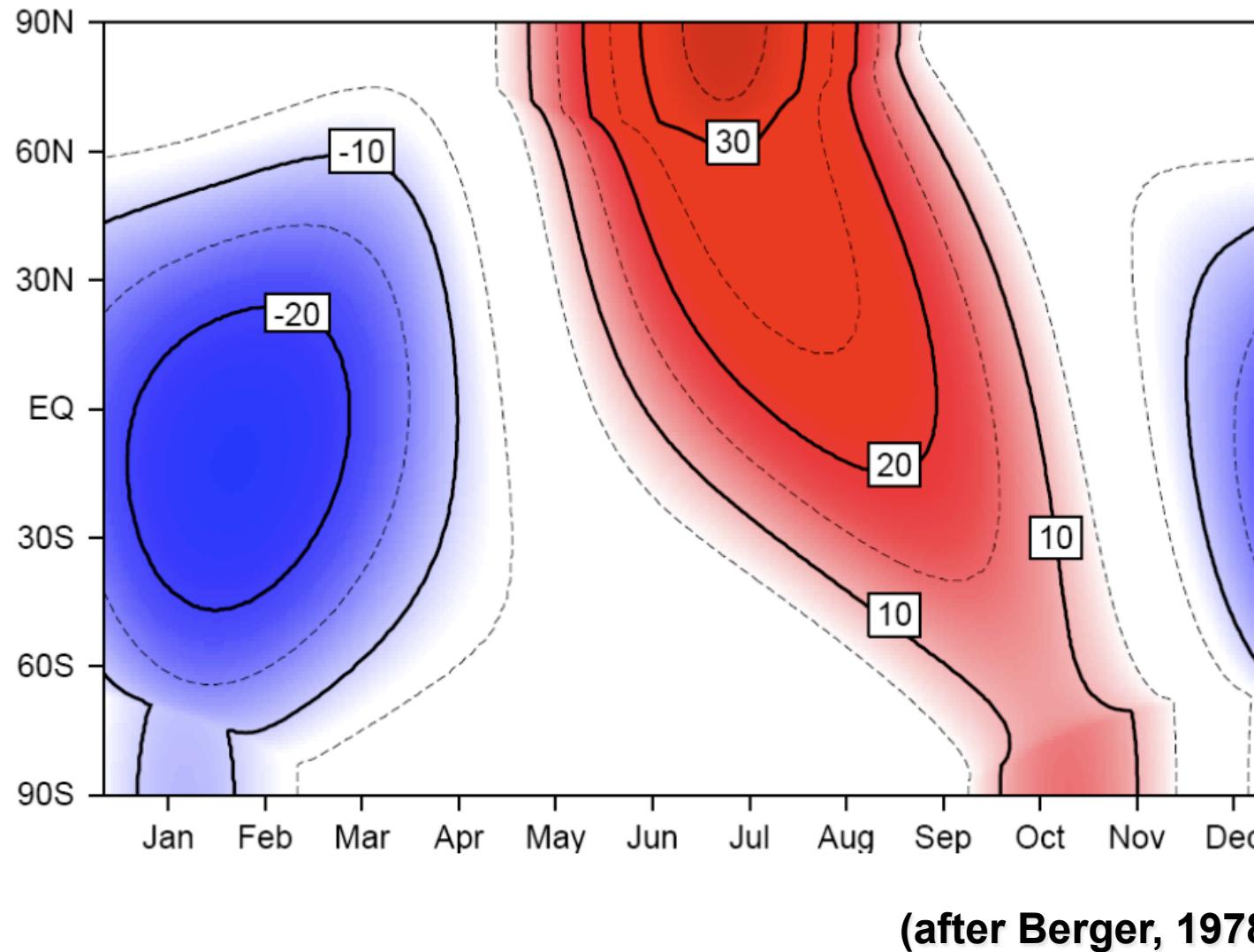
Precession



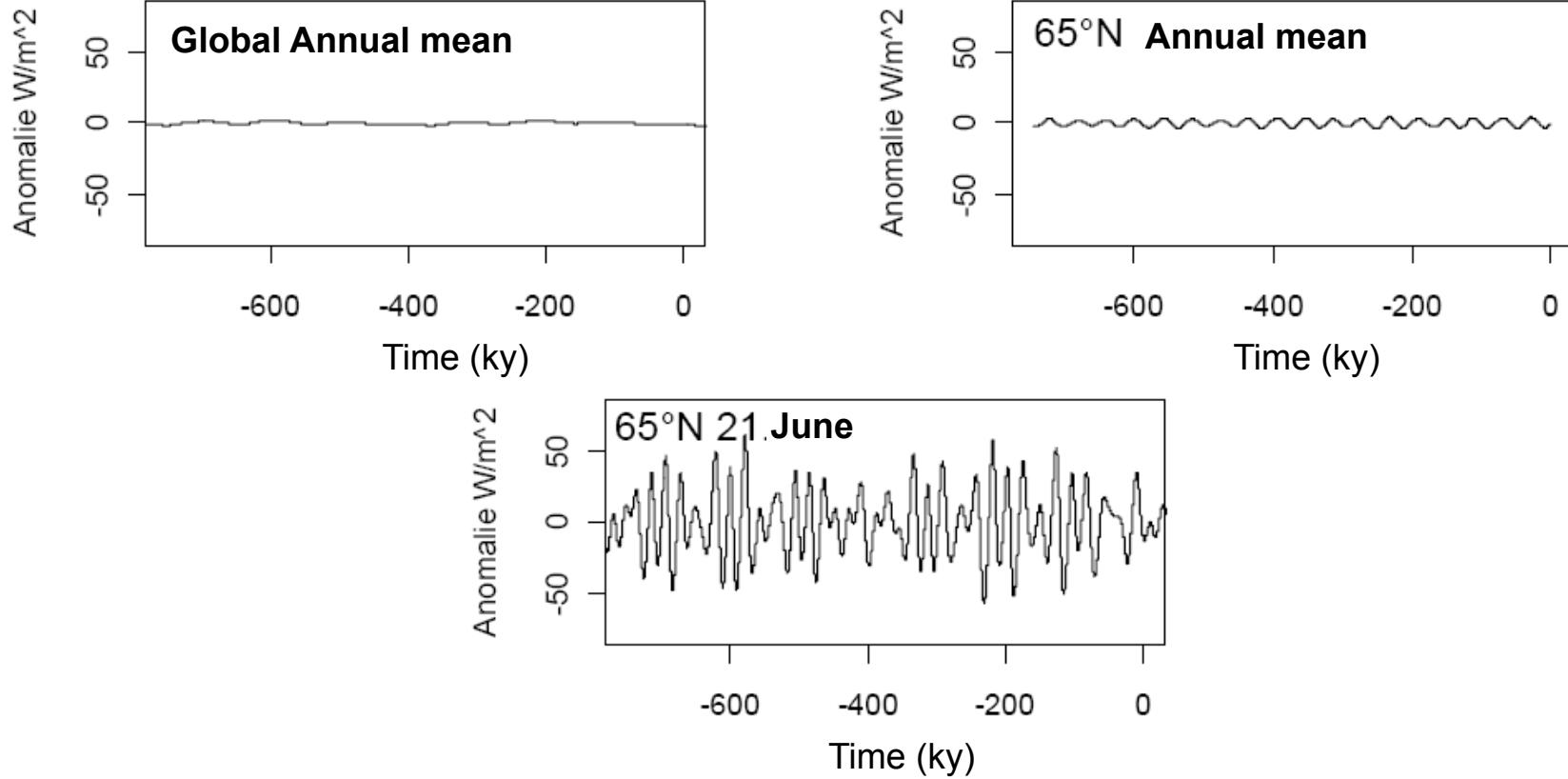
Periods:
19, 23 ky
Modul. Excentr



Insolation (6k minus present)



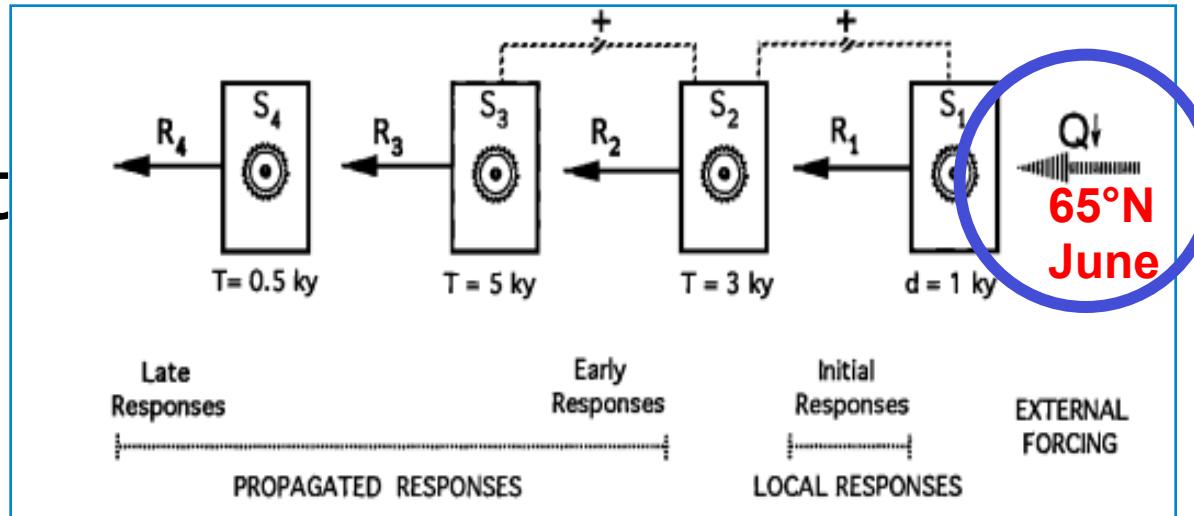
Resulting Effect



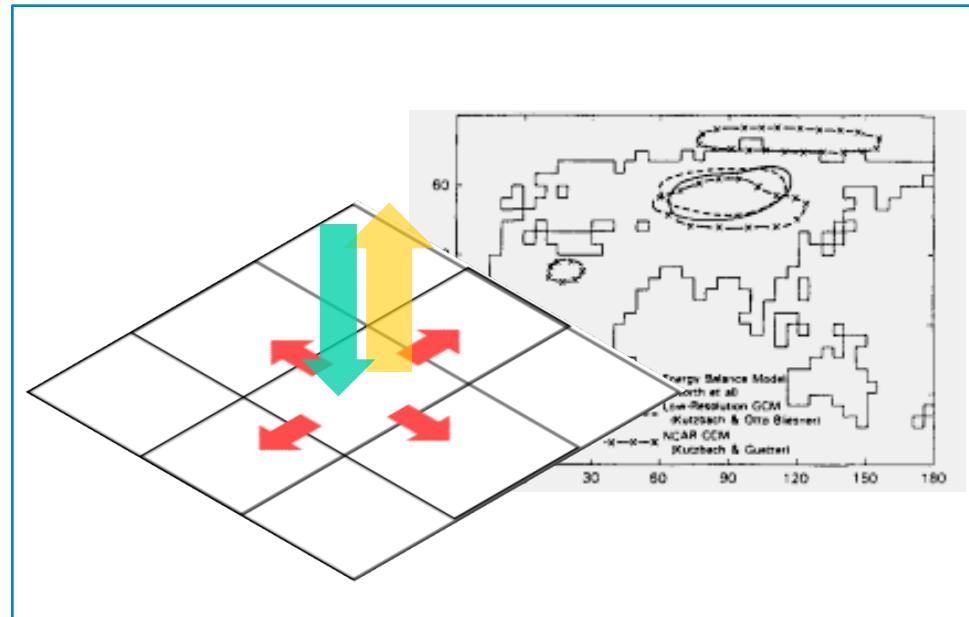
Non-linearities (selecting season and latitude) are important

Approaches to climate variations

- Global Concept
(Imbrie 92)



- Local Model
(Short et al., 91)
2D linear EBM



- Complex Models
Computer

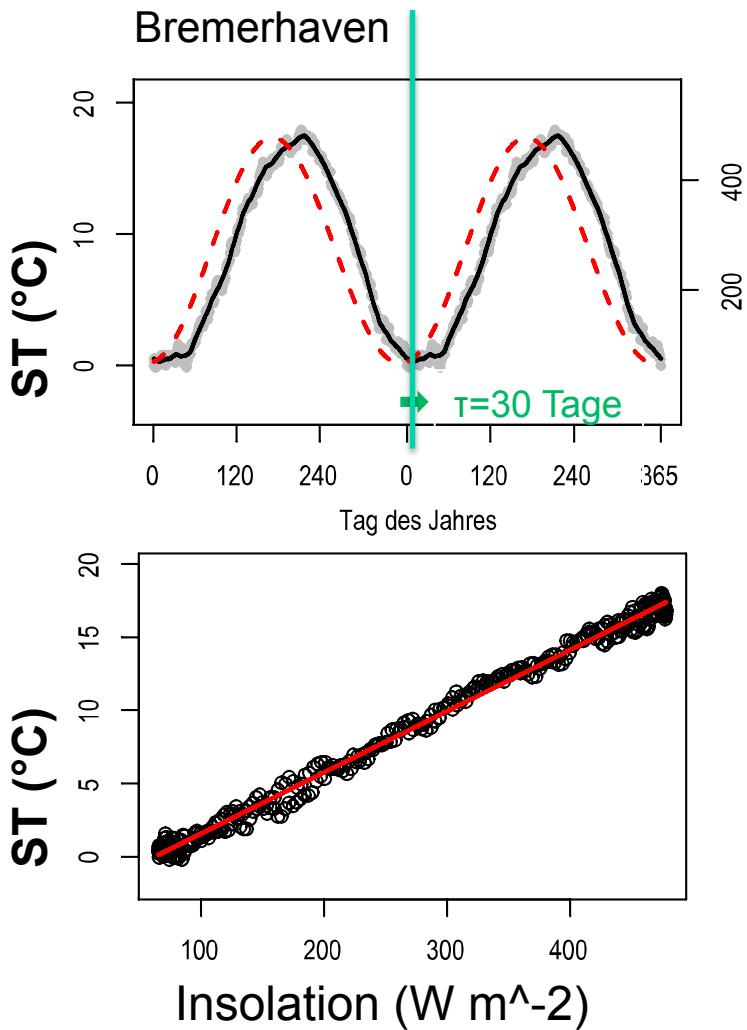
Template model

$$\text{Temperature}(x,t) = f[\text{insolation}(x,t)]$$

Assumption: $f()$ is time independent

- Model: $f()$ is based on present annual cycle.
- Idea: Apply this to the past

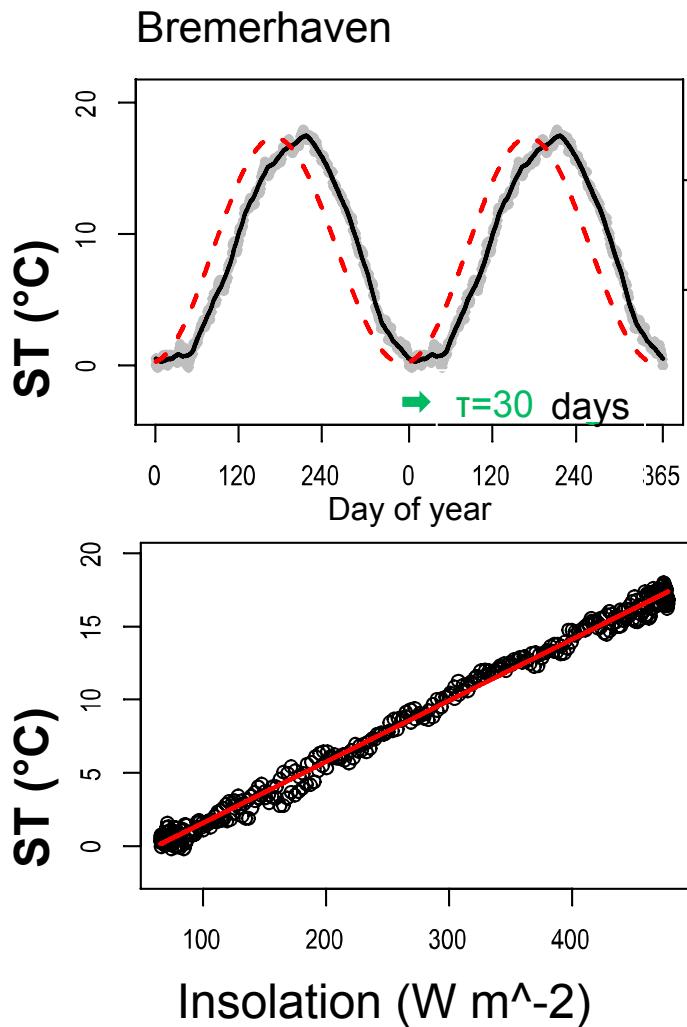
Annual cycle (NCEP, observations)



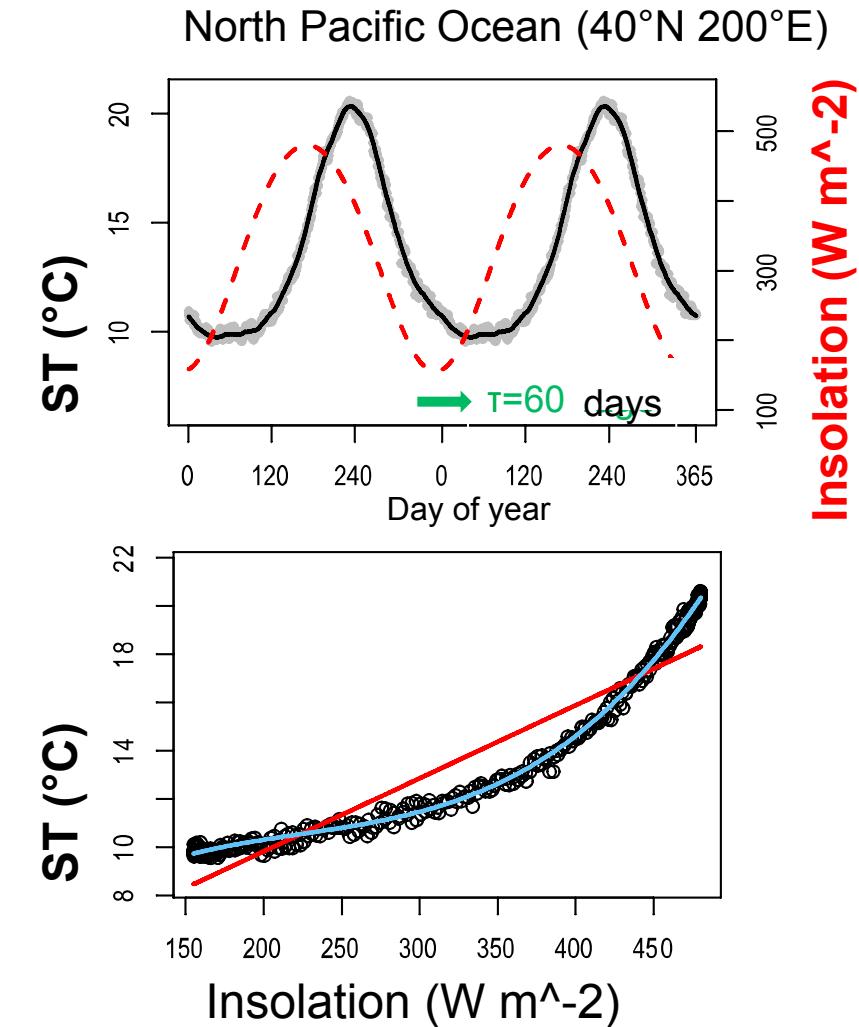
Insolation (W m^{-2})

$$T_{\text{surf}}(t) = a_{\text{lin}} + b_{\text{lin}} I(t - \tau)$$

Annual cycle (NCEP, observations)



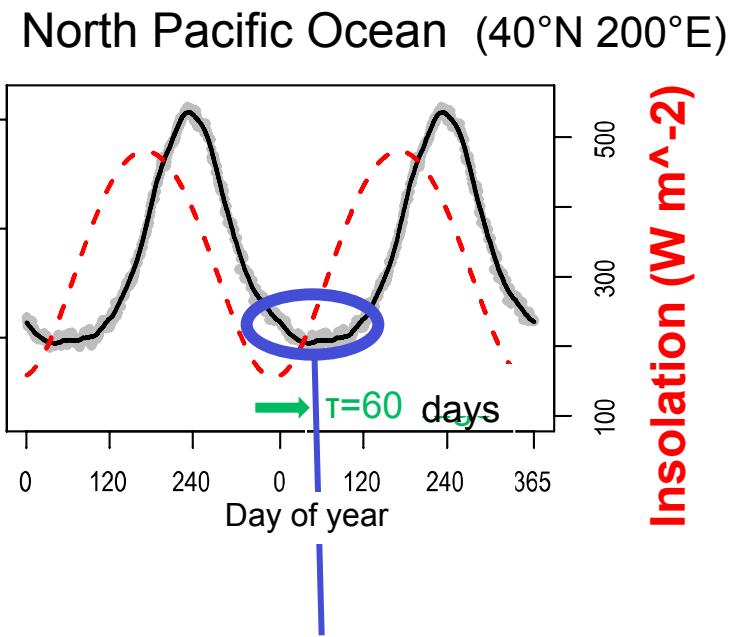
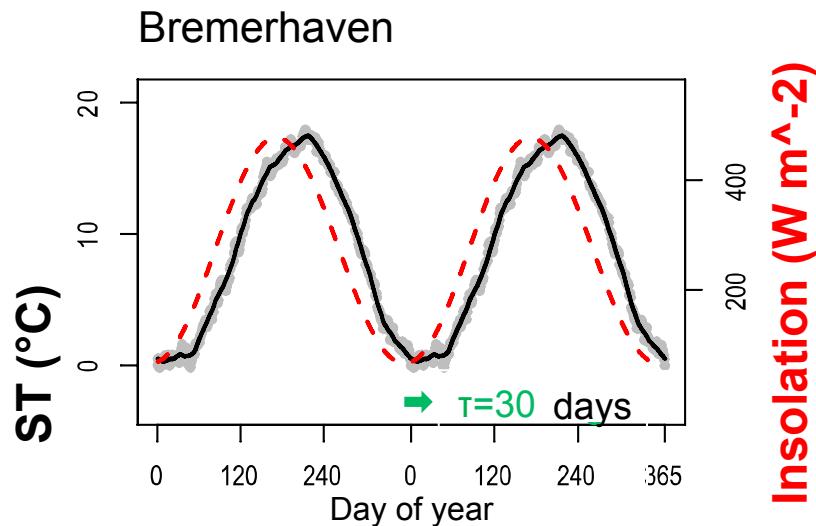
$$T_{surf}(t) = a_{lin} + b_{lin}I(t - \tau)$$



$$T_{surf}(t) = F(I(t - \tau))$$

$$F(I) = a + bI + cI^2 + dI^3$$

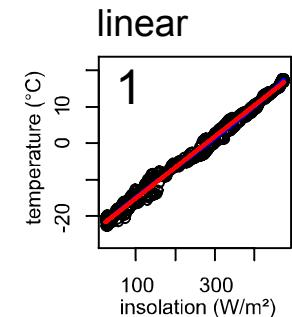
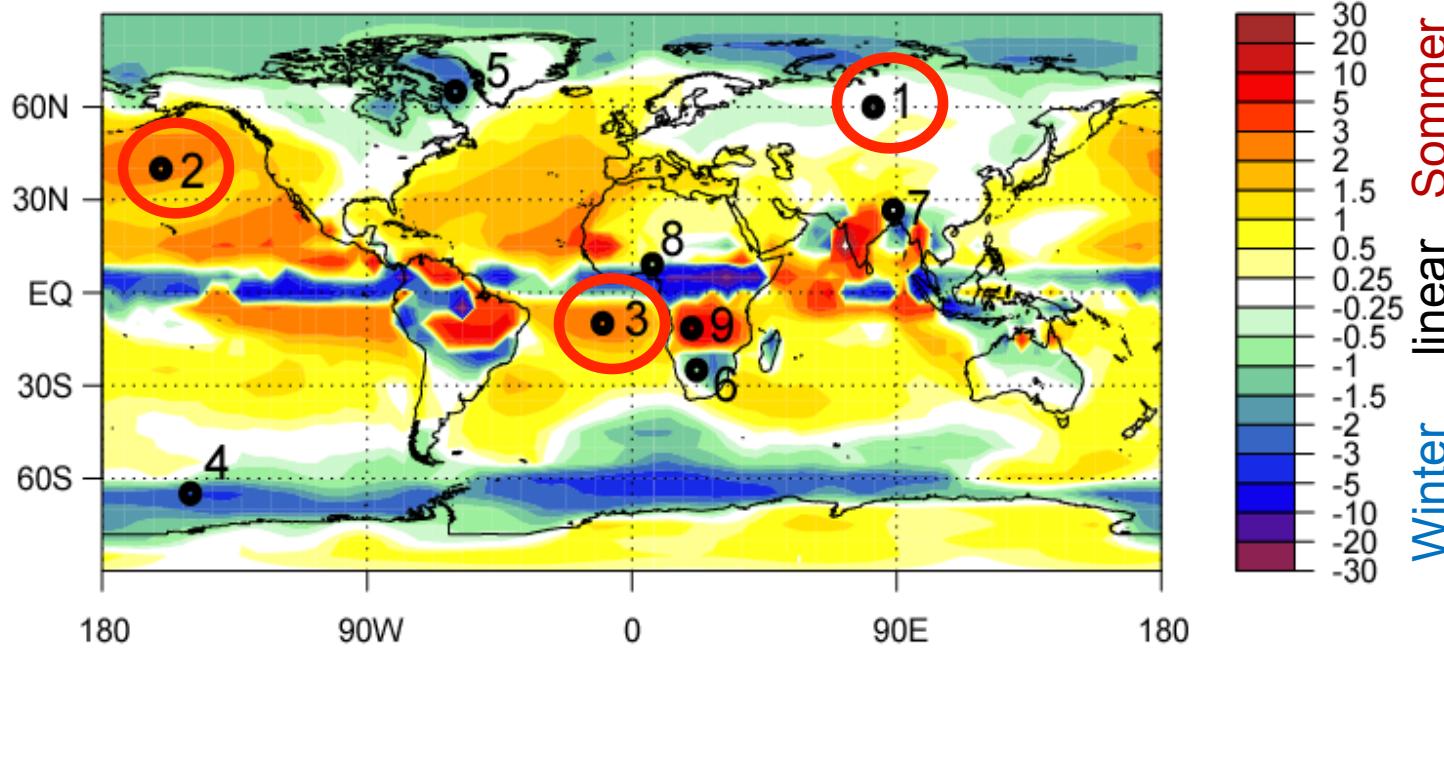
Annual cycle (NCEP)



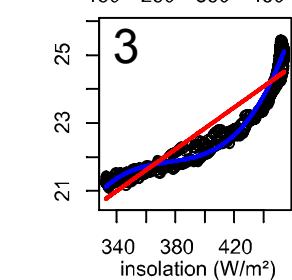
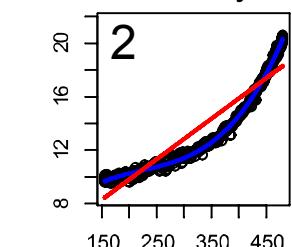
Linear Regime:
Extratropical continents

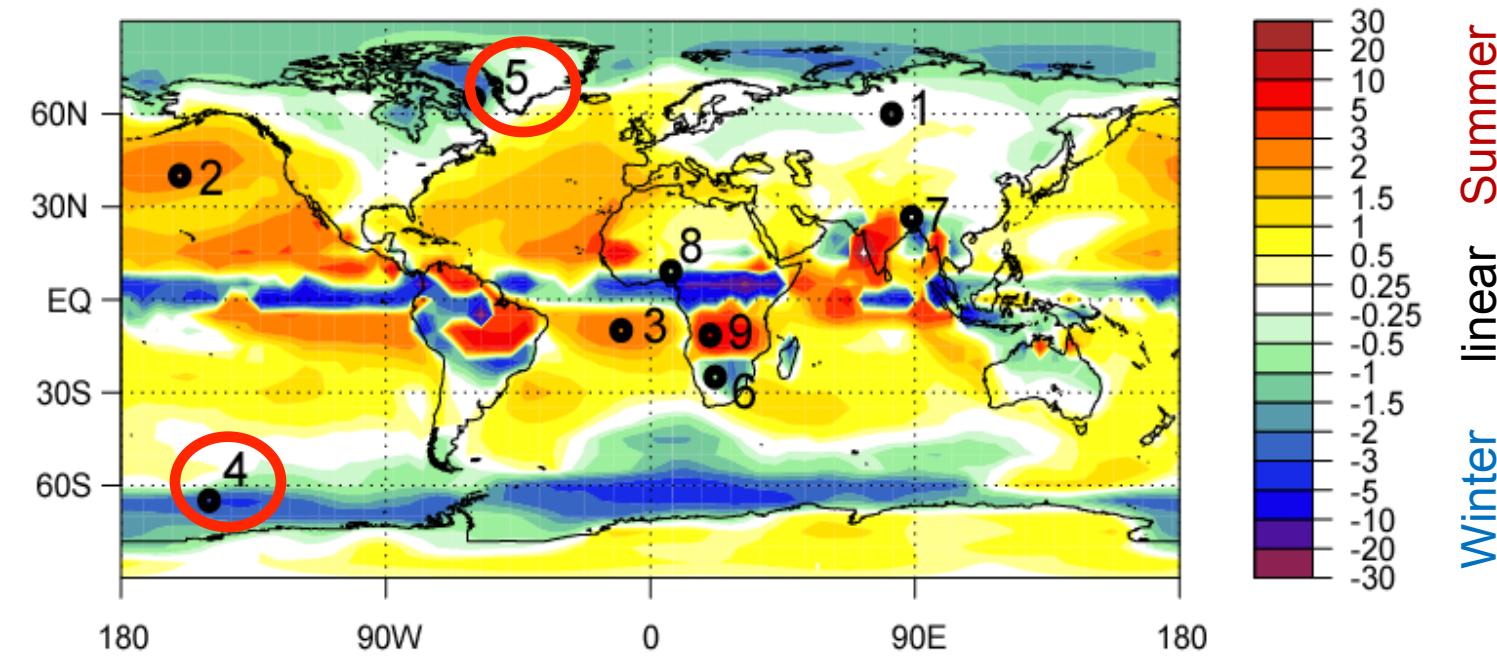
Non-linear Regime:
mixing during winter: Damping
Summer sensitive

Seasonal Sensitivity

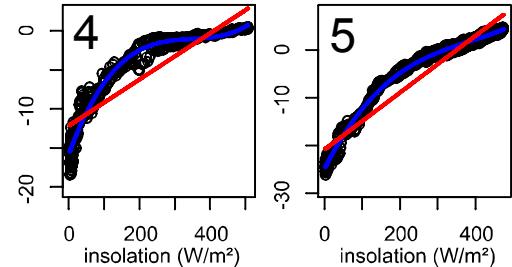


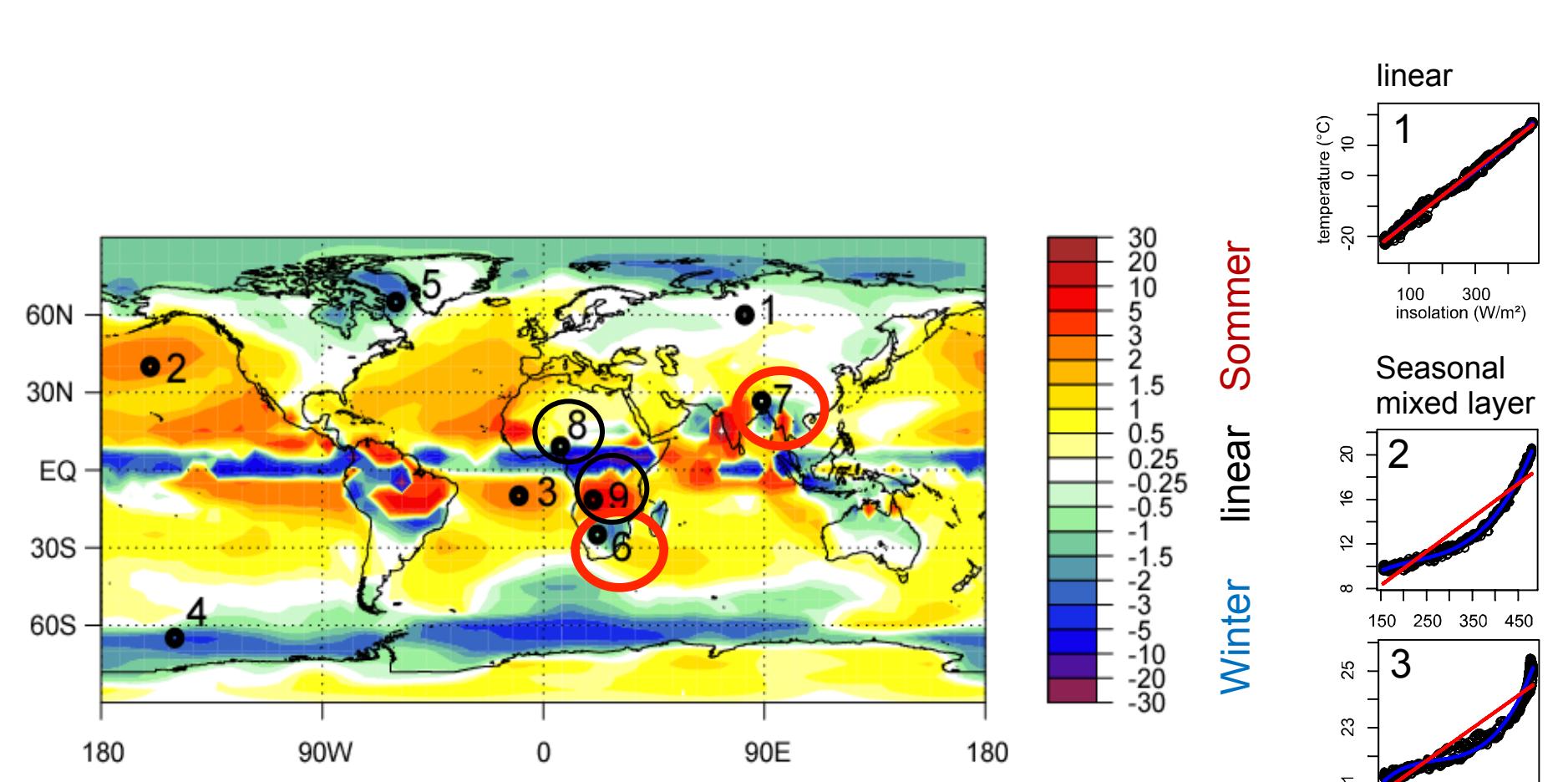
Seasonal mixed layer



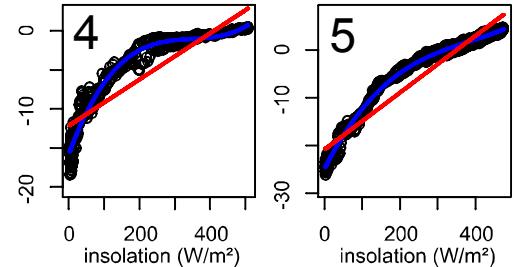


Seasonal Sea ice
(Winter sensitive)

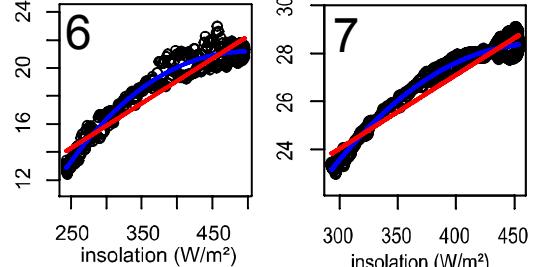




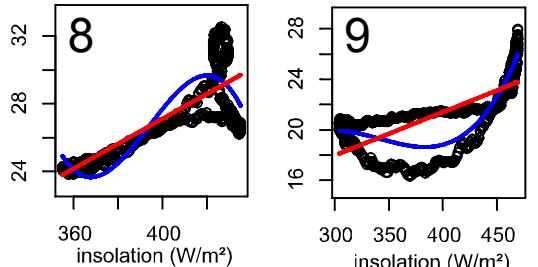
Seasonal Sea ice
(Winter sensitive)



Precip and evap: summer
cooling \rightarrow winter sensitive

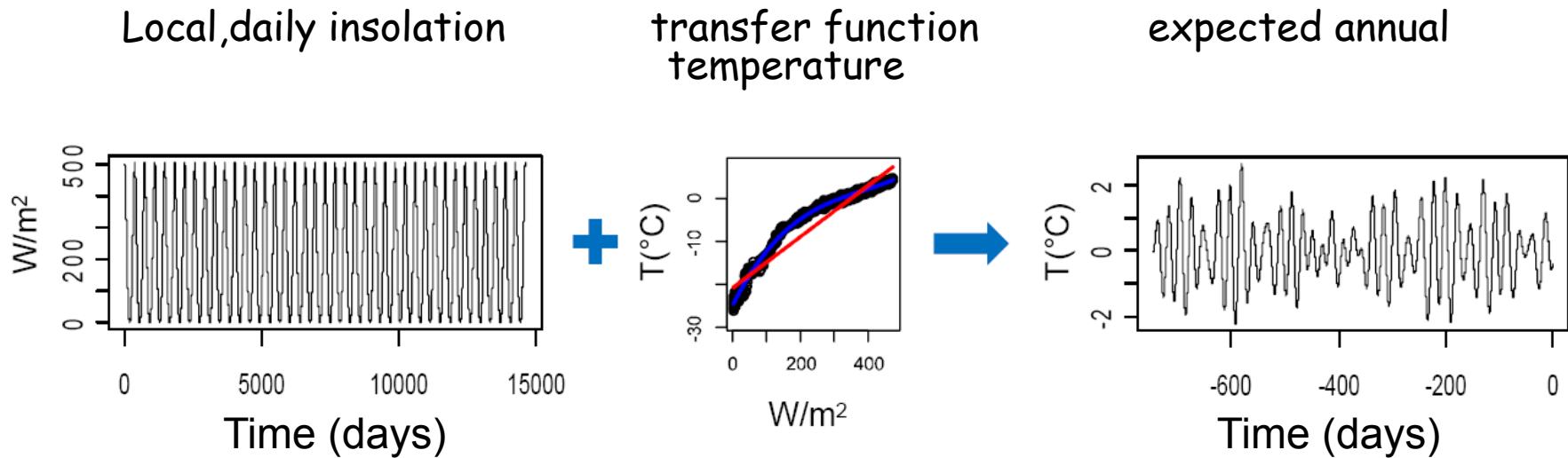


Non-local



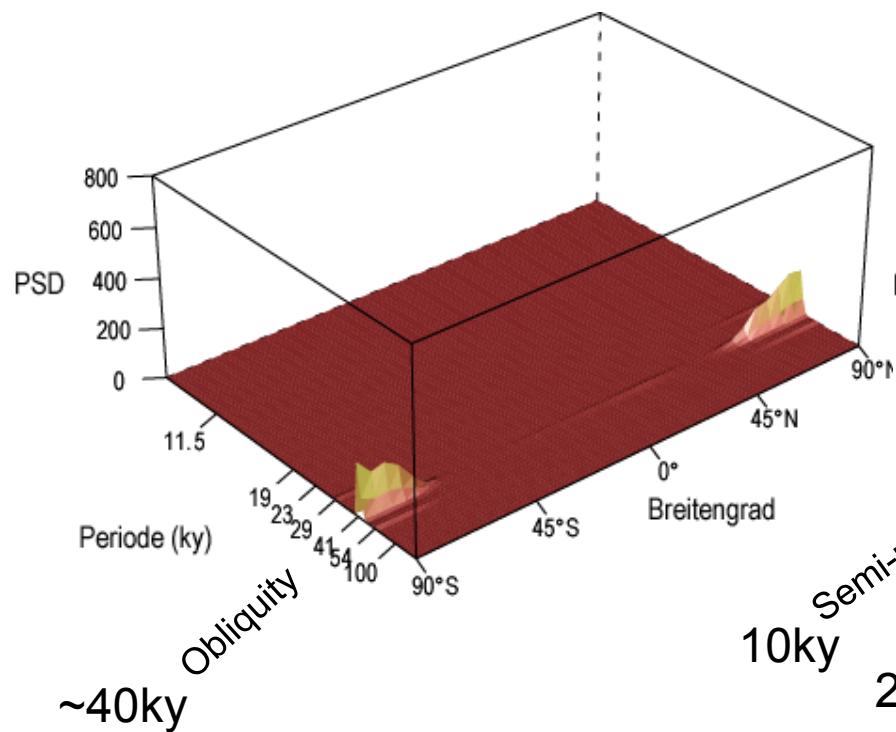
Template model: seasonal cycle \rightarrow Astronomical

Seasonal Sensitivity

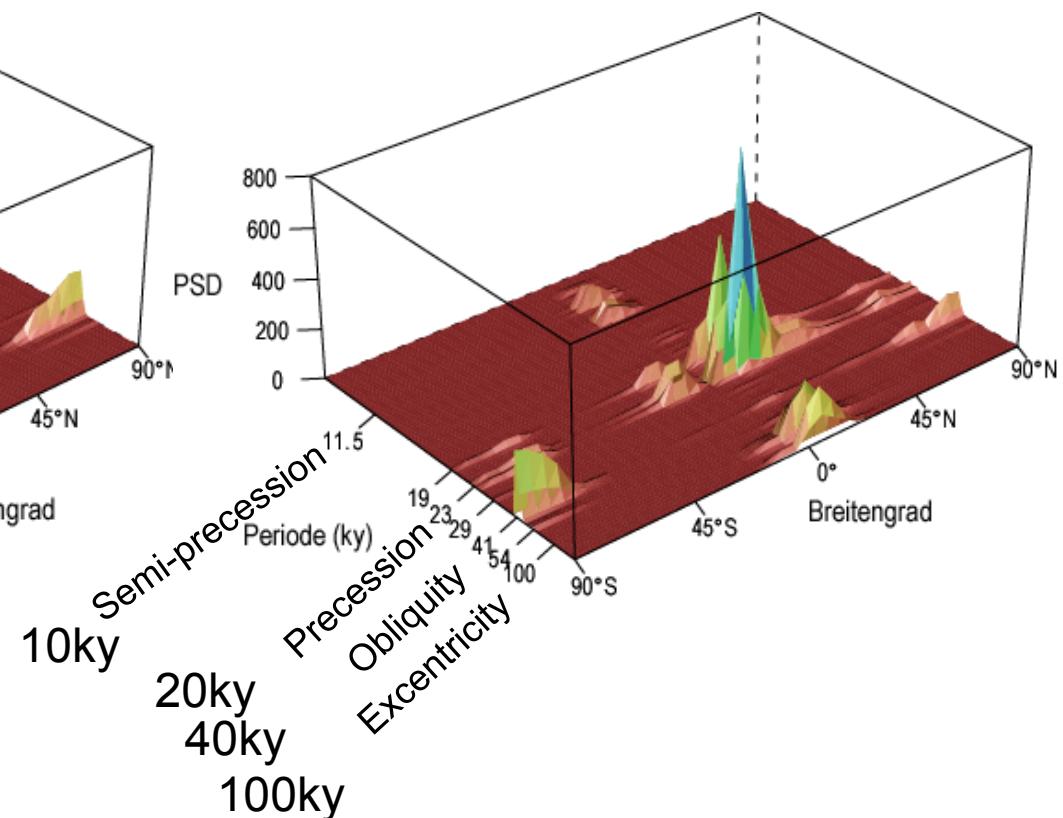


Temperature spectra 750ka

- Linear Model



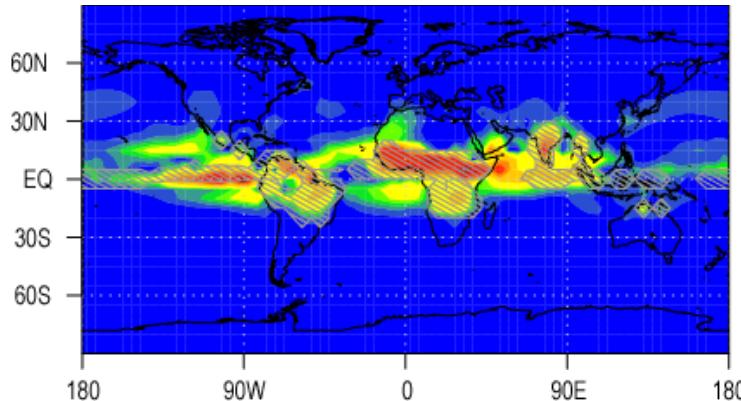
- Non-linear Model



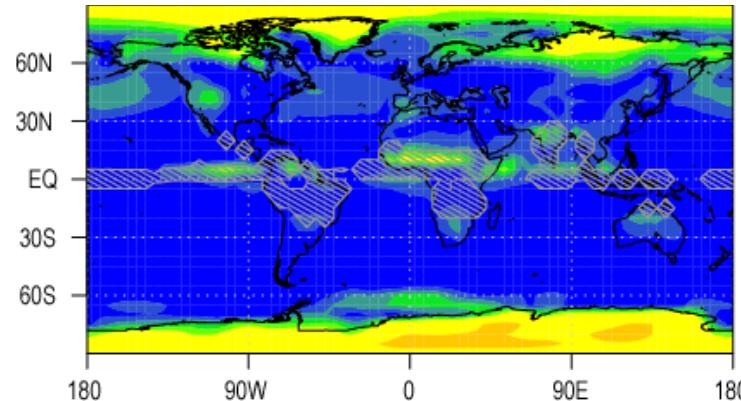
Already template model (fast feedbacks only) -> complex variability

Regional Temperature spectra

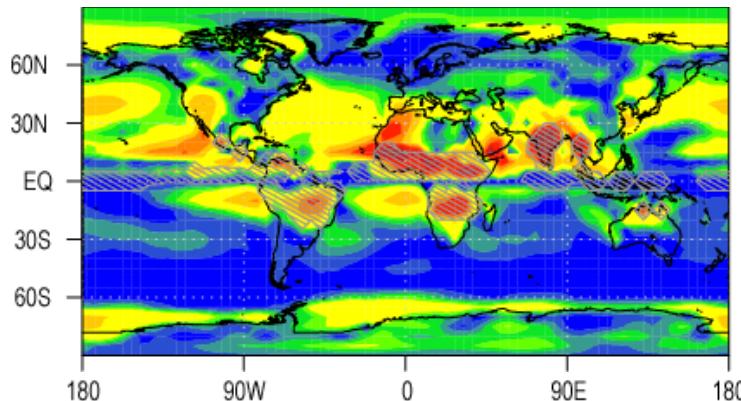
95-410ky Band (Excentricity)



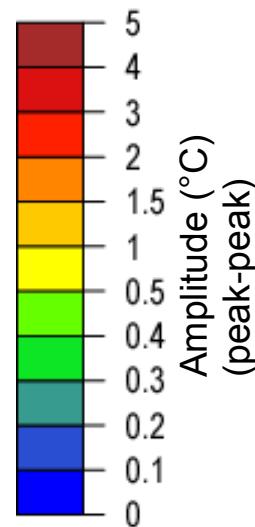
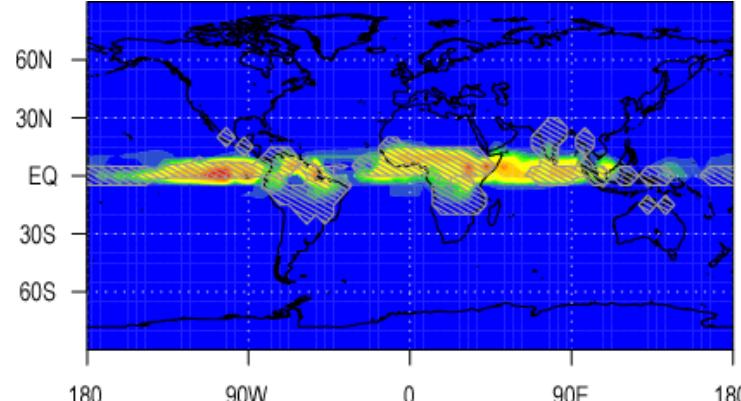
39-54ky Band (Obliquity)



19-23ky Band (Precession)



9.5-11.5 ky Band (Semi Pre.)



- Spatial temendence !
- In (Sub)tropics: lokal 100ky cycle, Semi-precession

GCM-Setup

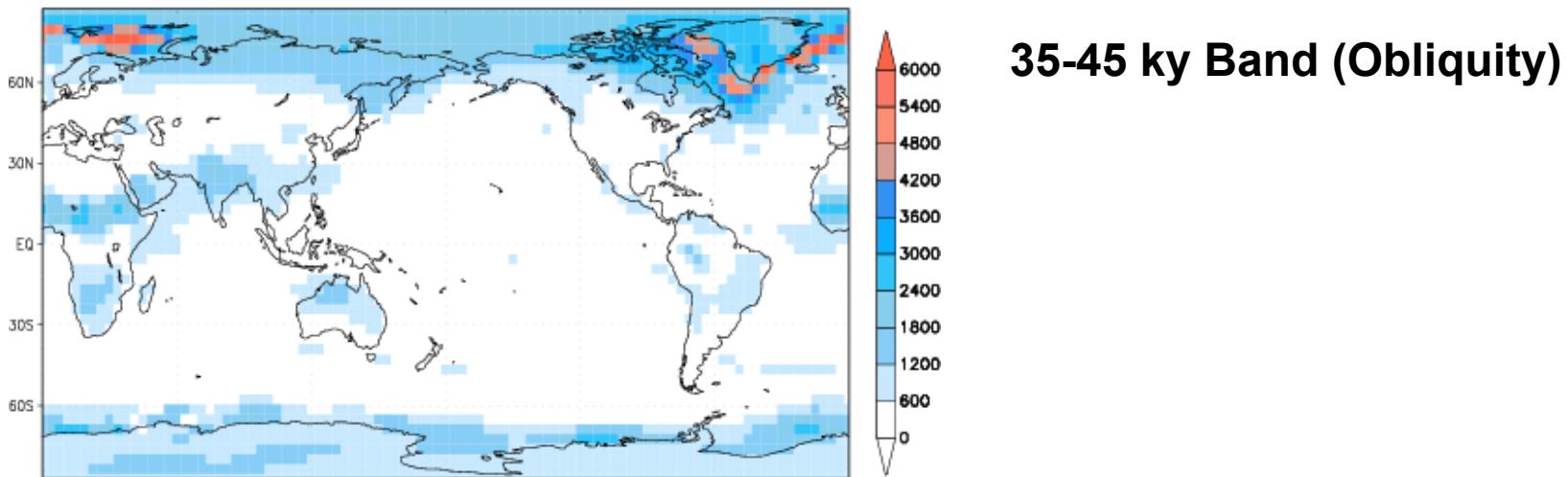
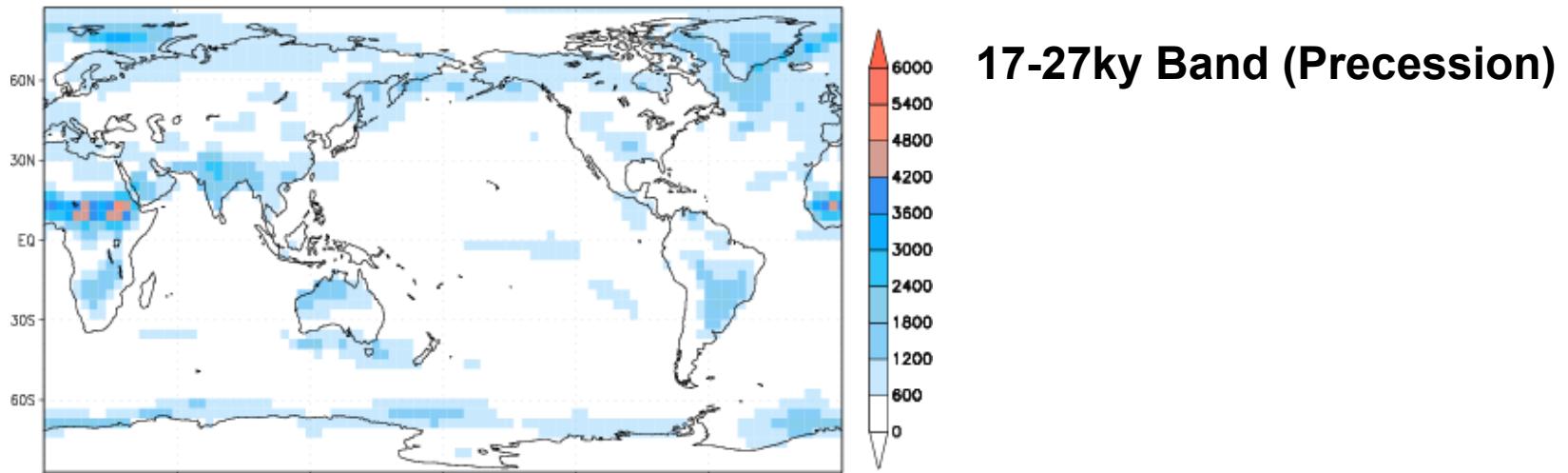
- **Include now: Feedbacks, advection etc**
- **Earth System model COSMOS (MPI)** under interglacial background conditions, but varying orbital parameters
- 10,000 year long run represents the **last million years** accelerated by a factor of 100 (Lorenz & Lohmann, 2004)

GCM-Setup

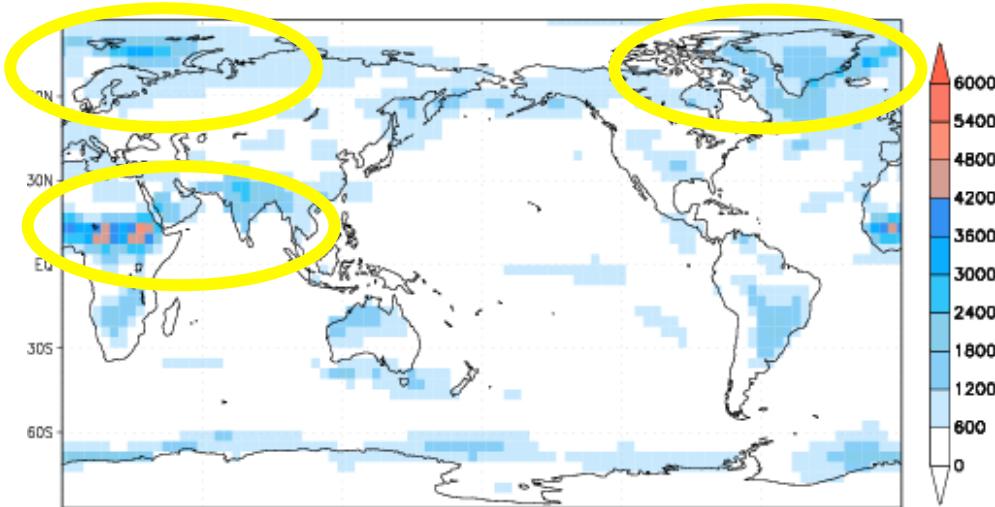
- **Include now: Feedbacks, advection etc**
- **Earth System model COSMOS** under interglacial background conditions, but varying orbital parameters
- 10,000 year long run represents the **last million years** accelerated by a factor of 100 (Lorenz & Lohmann, 2004)

**Now: 0.7 years of computer time (SX-8)
instead of 3 seconds**

Regional Temperature spectra

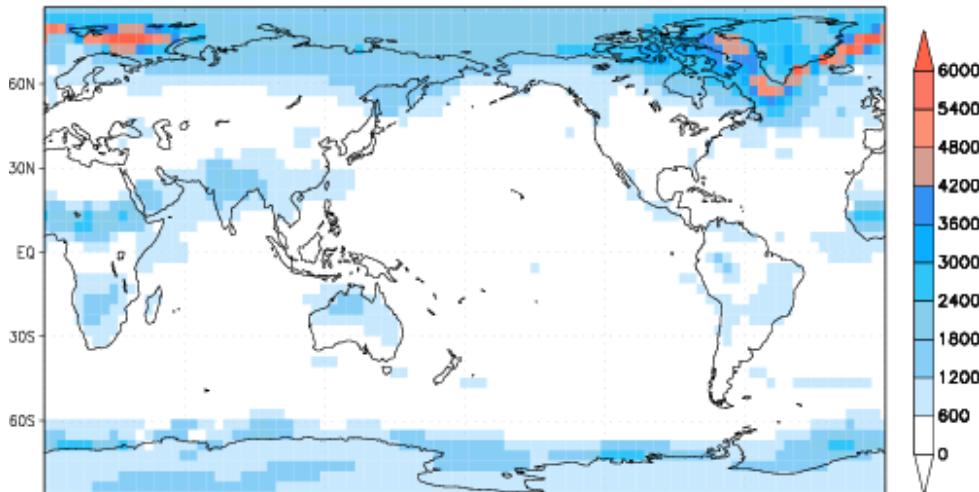


Regional Temperature spectra



17-27ky Band (Precession)

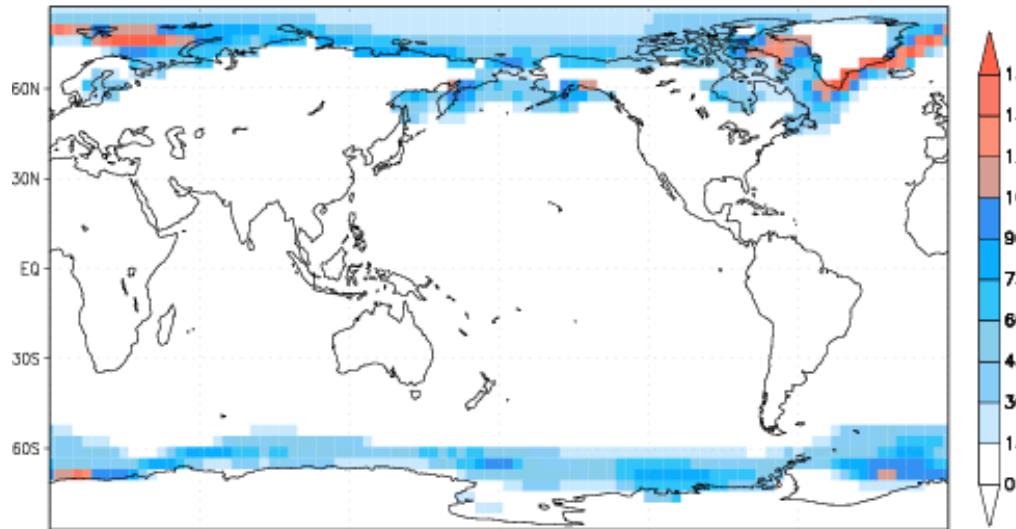
related to
nonlinearities or
seasonal biases



35-45 ky Band (Obliquity)

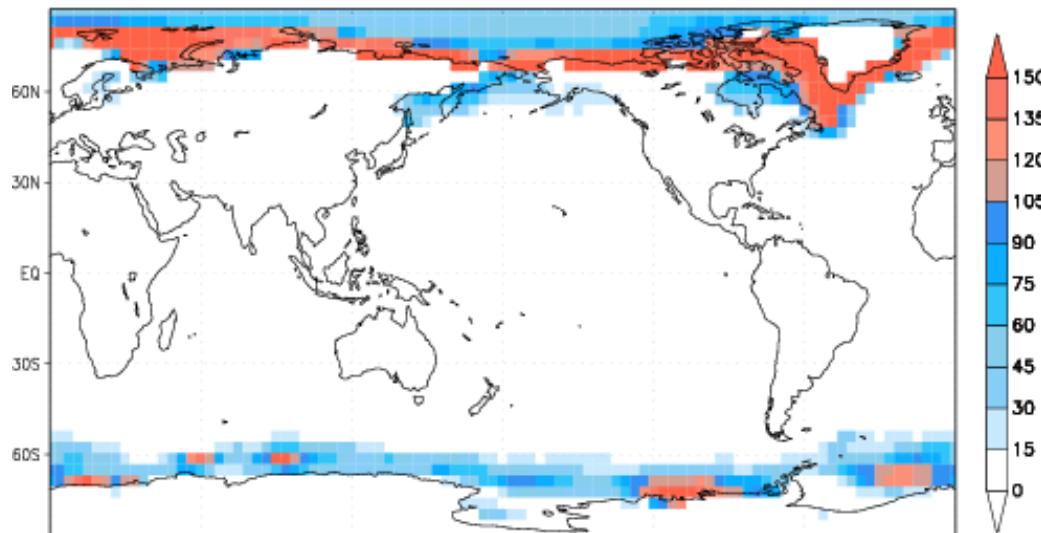
Similarities to the template
model, but long-term
feedbacks!

Sea ice cover



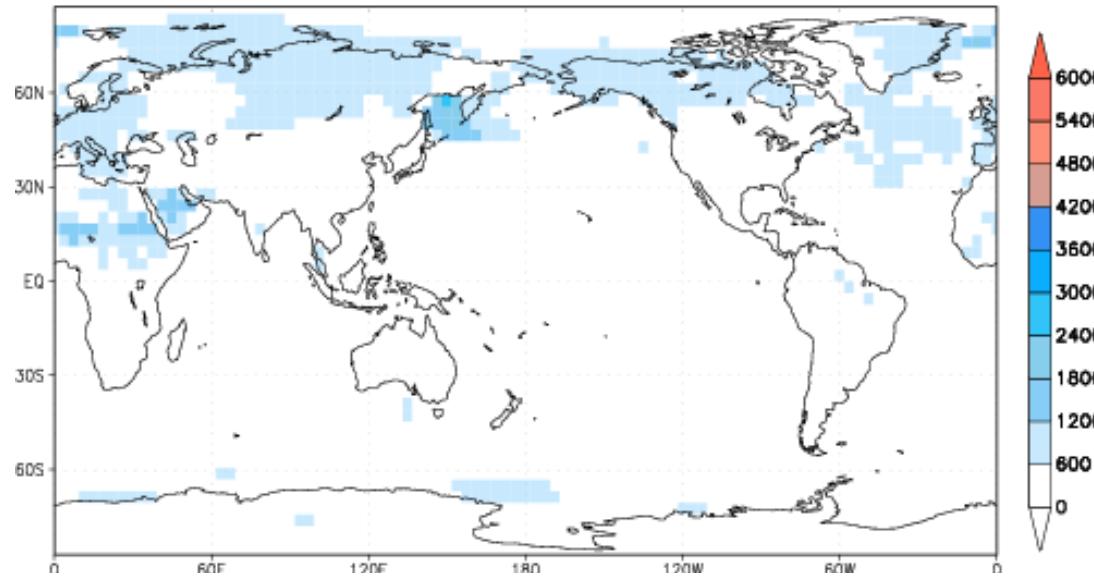
17-27 ky Band (Precession)

**Nonlinearity
Affects large-scale
ocean**



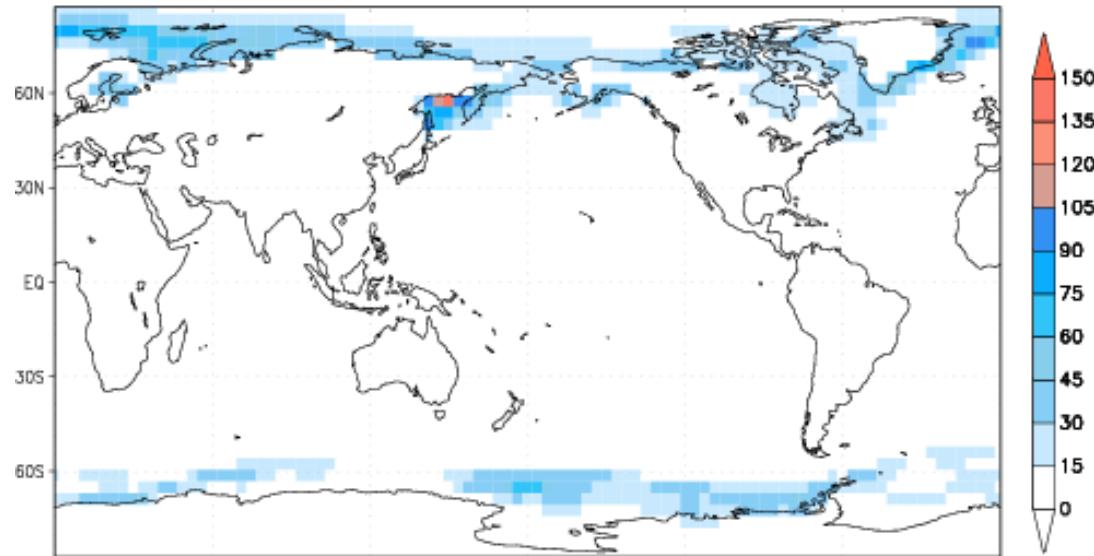
35-45 ky Band (Obliquity)

Regional Temperature spectra



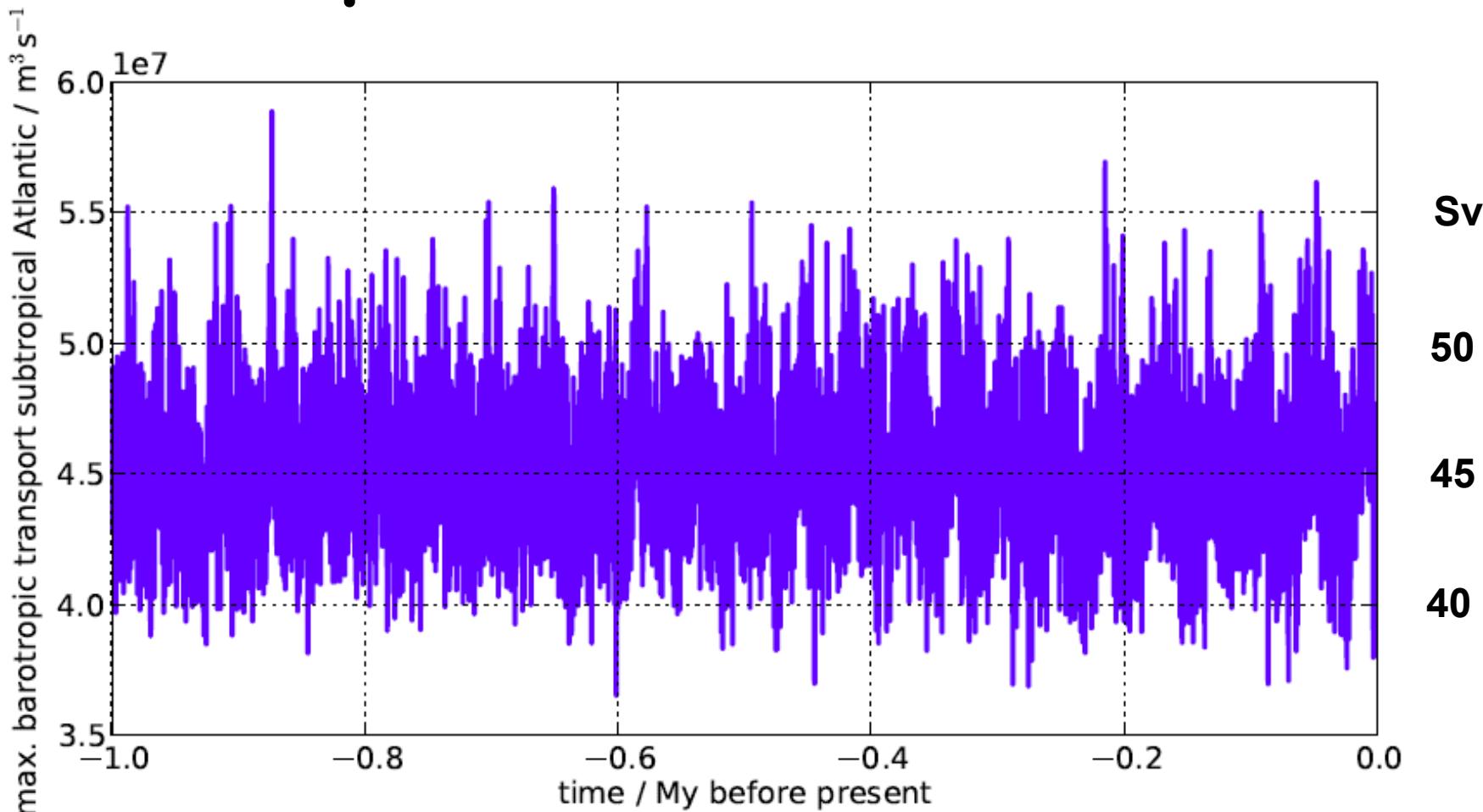
96-106 ky

Temp

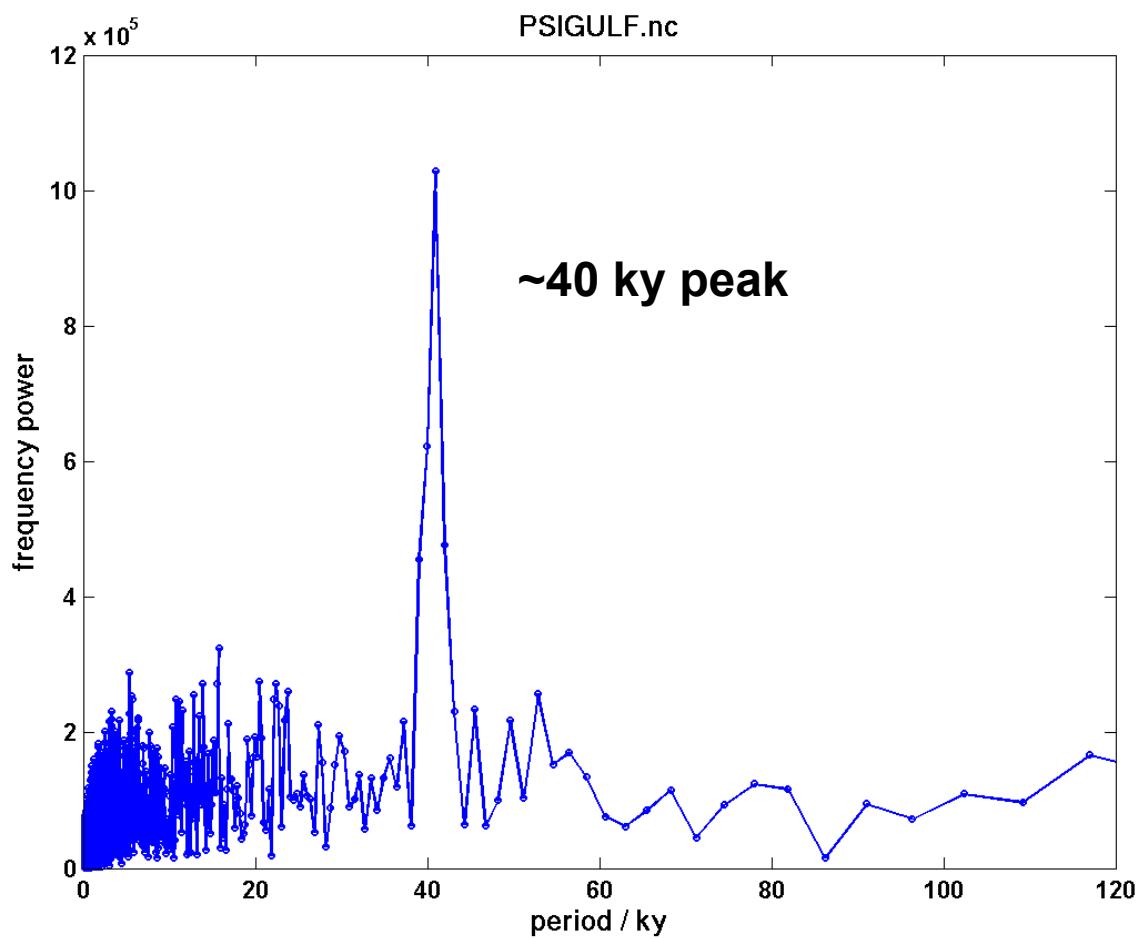
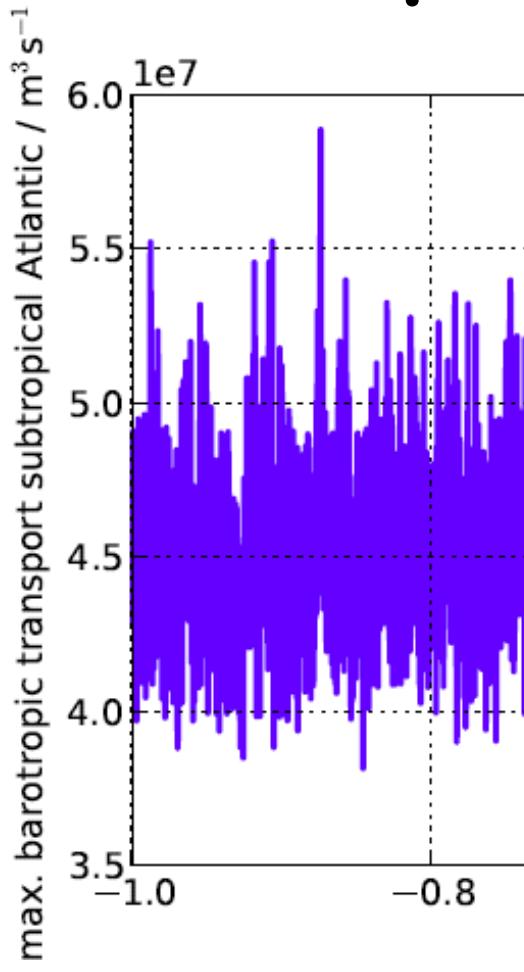


Sea ice

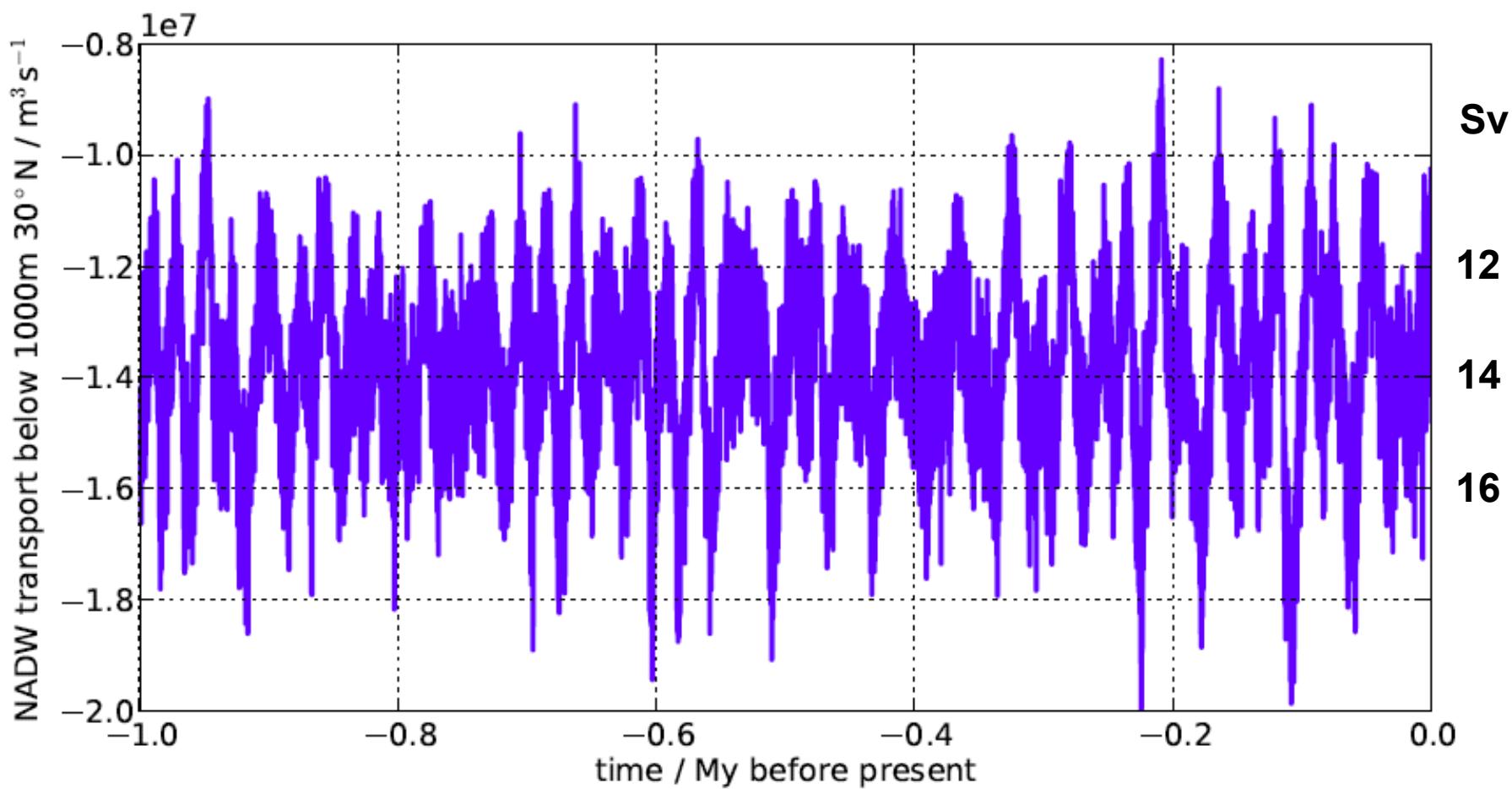
Orbital Variations: Mass transport of the Gulf Stream



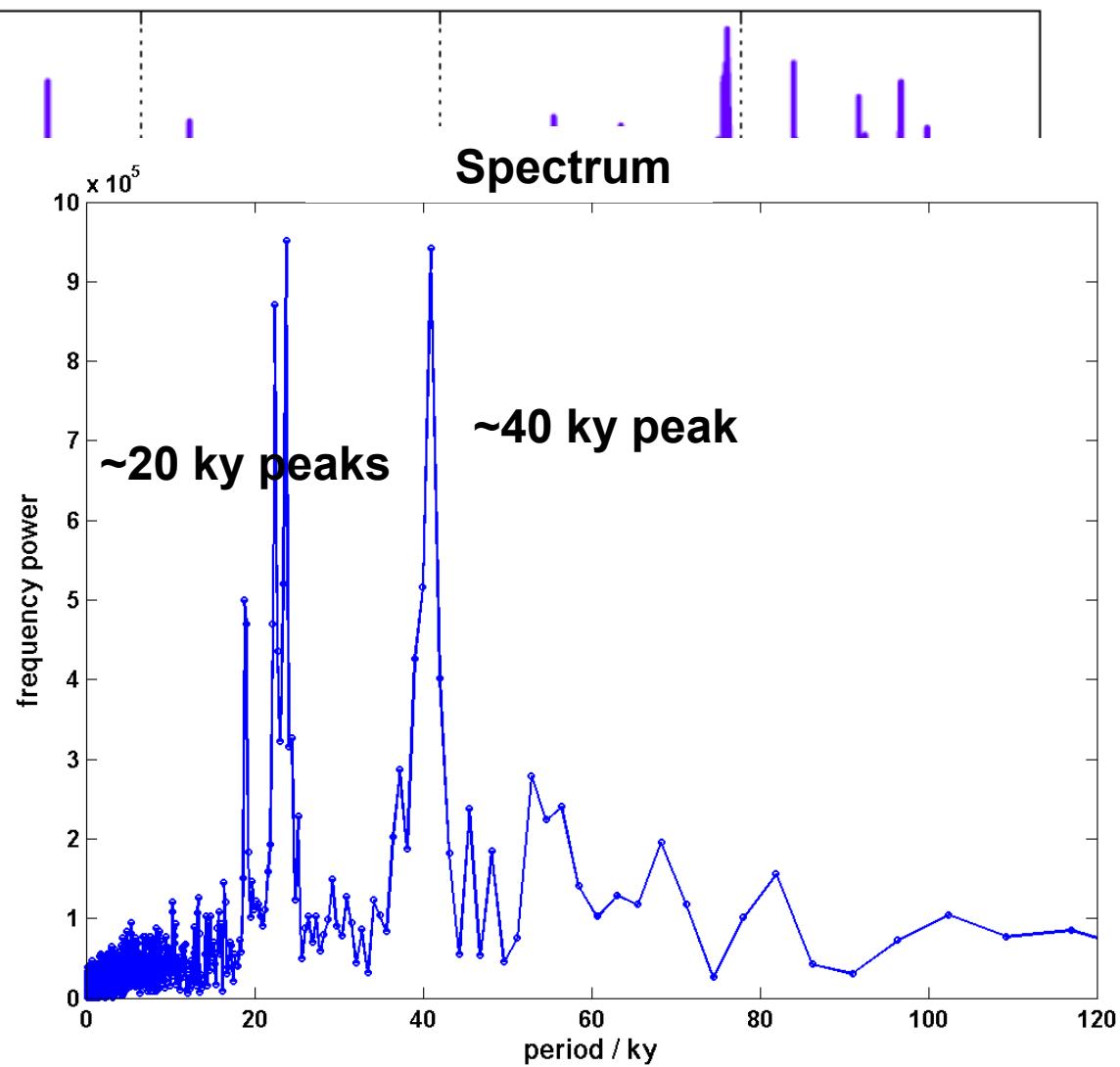
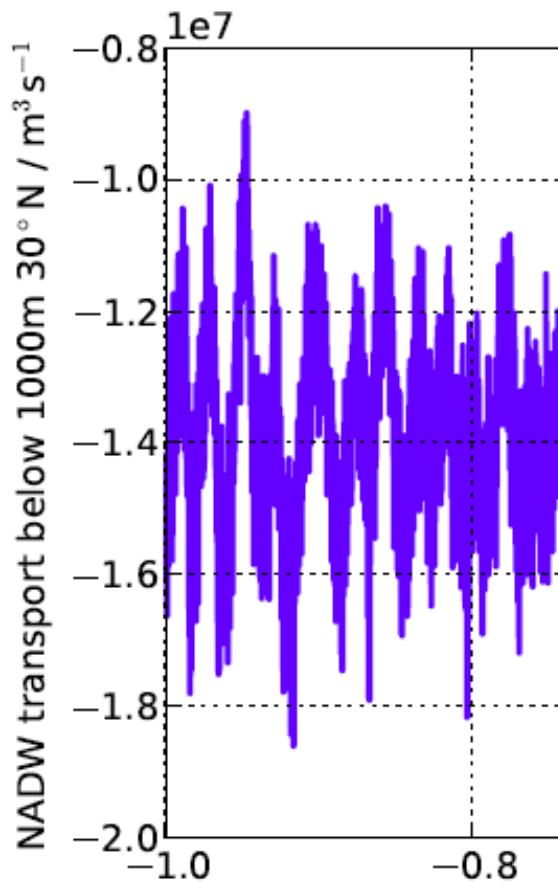
Orbital Variations: Mass transport of the Gulf Stream

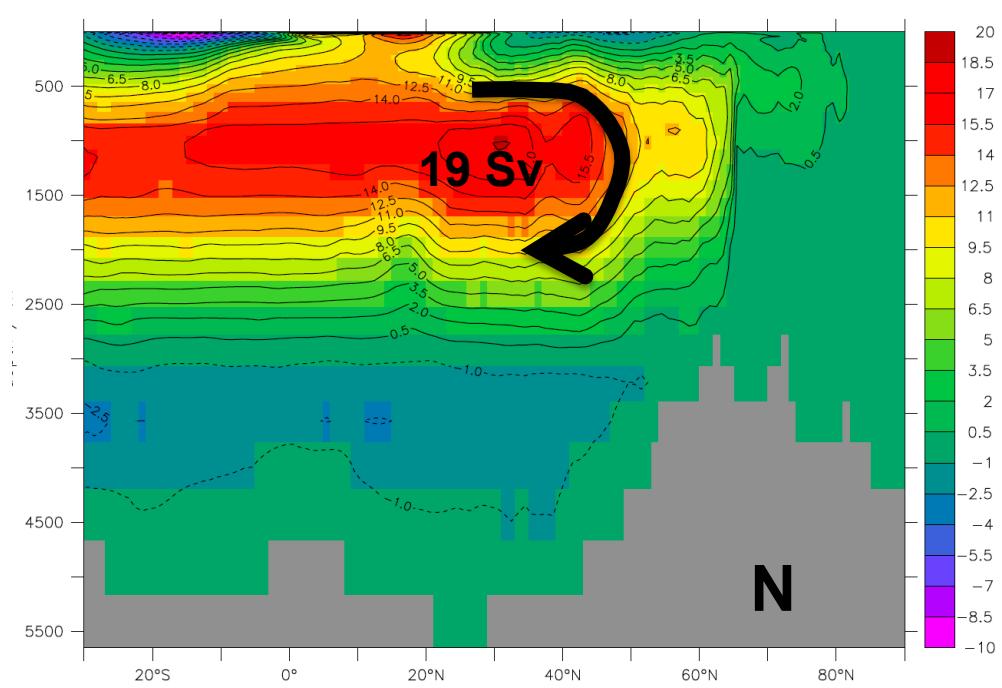


NADW



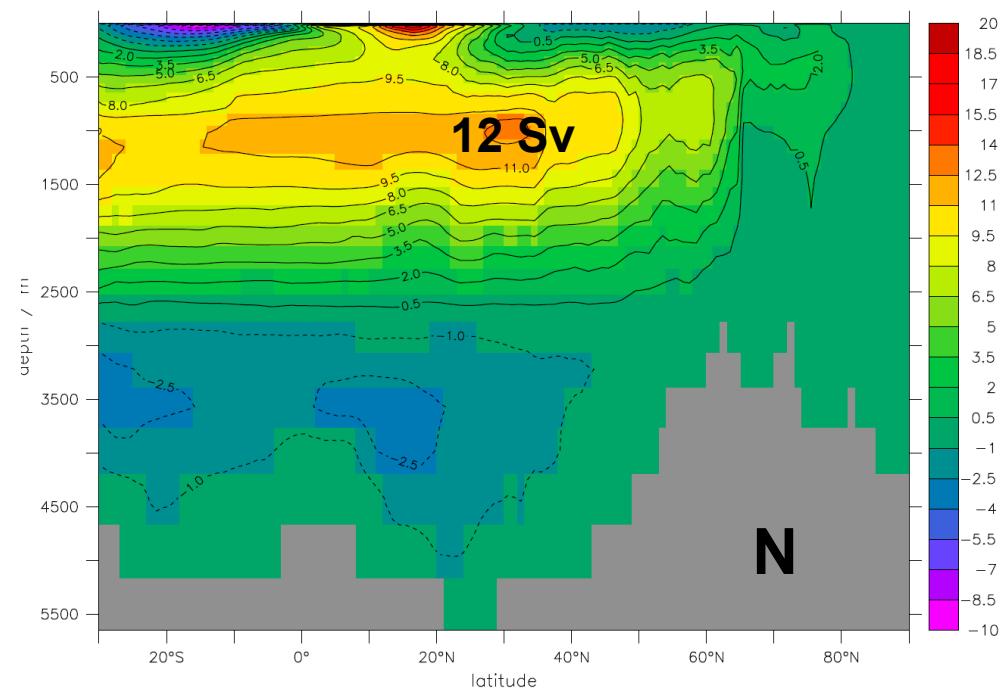
NADW





Strong/deep

&



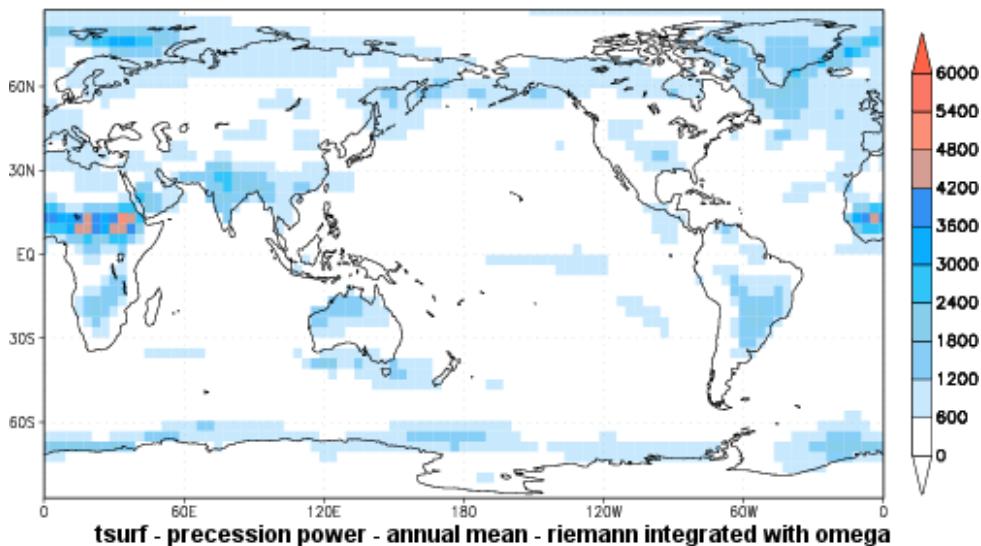
Weak/
shallow

NADW

Conclusions

- Precessional response is related to nonlinearities/seasonal biases in the climate system (atmosphere & ocean)

What can we learn from the recent climate (seasonality, non-linearities) and the climate on orbital time scales?

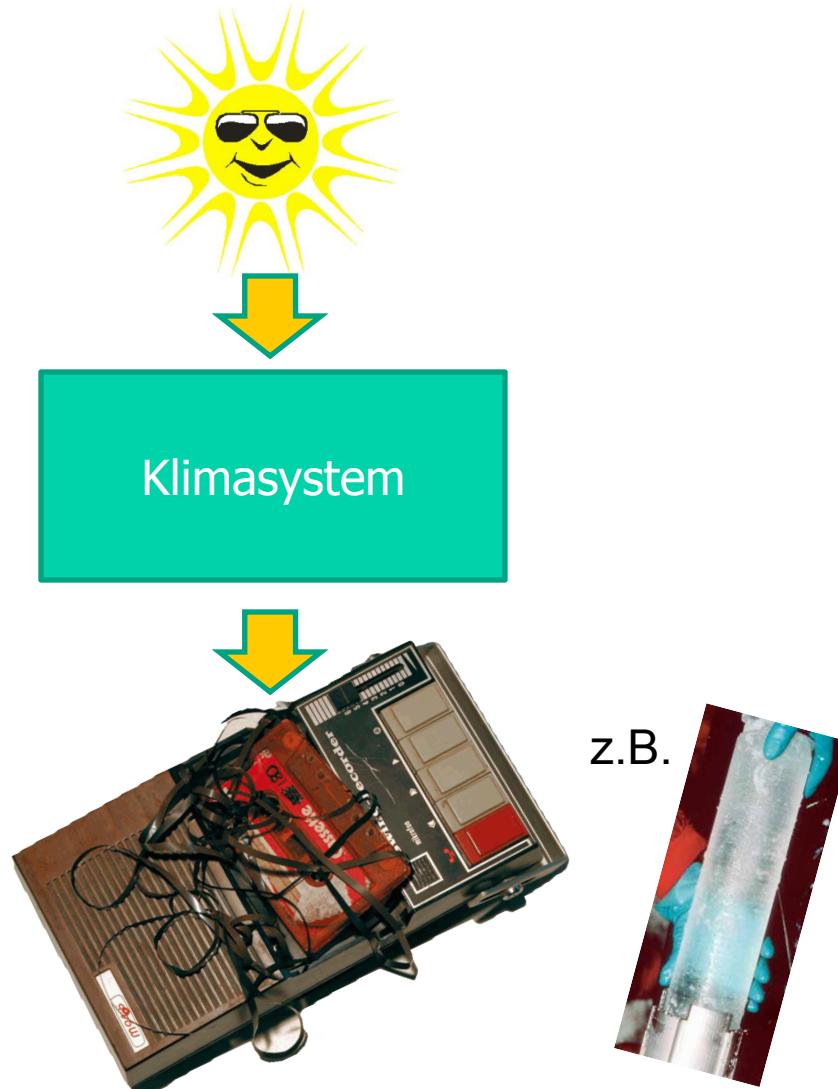


‘Ocean: significant energy in the 20 kyr precession band, but the atmosphere does not.’

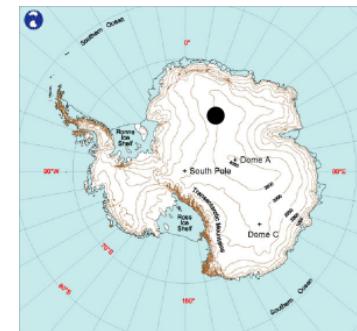
Conclusions

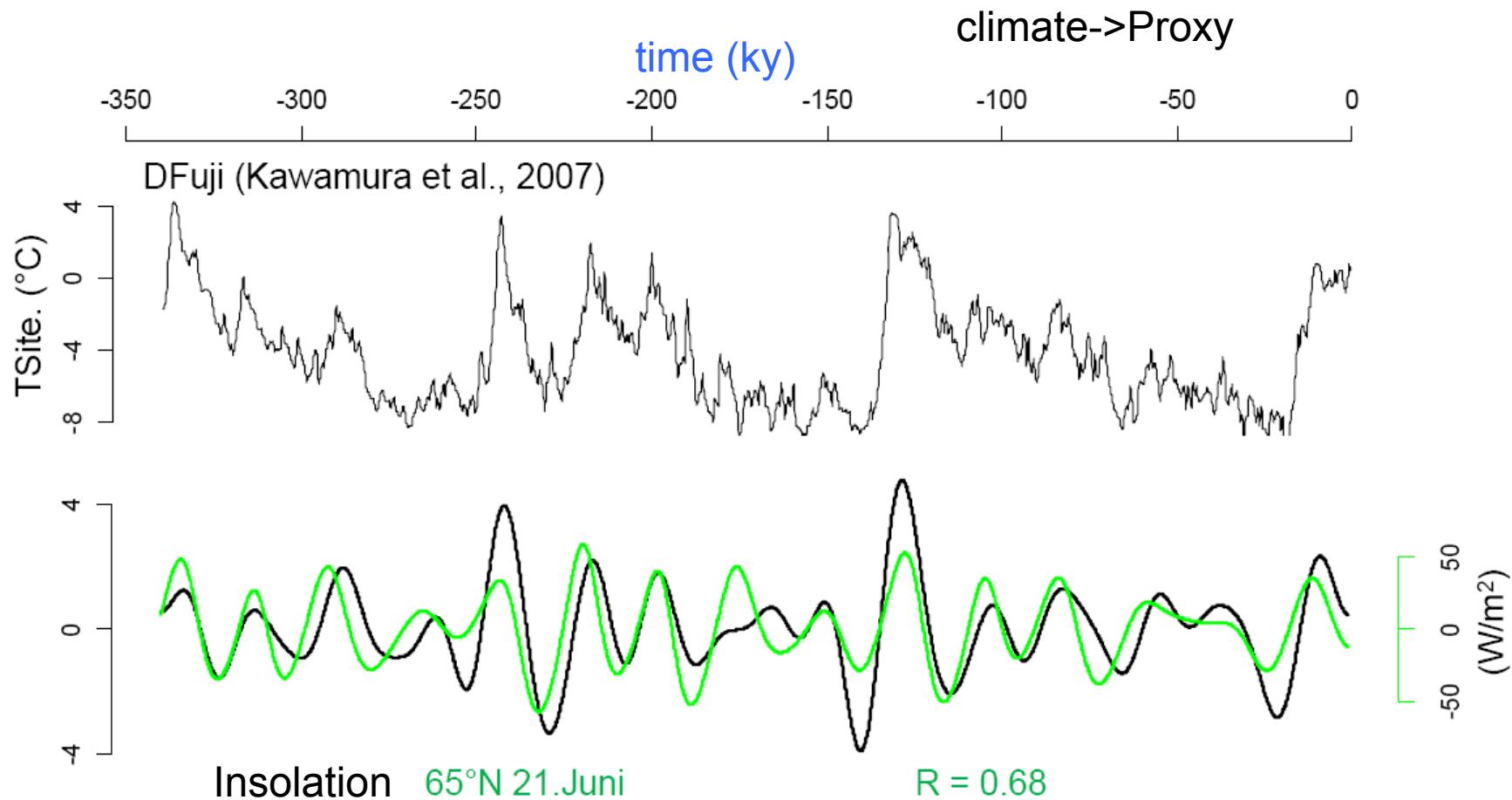
- Precessional/eccentricity response is related to nonlinearities/seasonal biases in the climate system (atmosphere & ocean & ice)
- Temperature variability is dominated by precession, at high latitudes by obliquity.
- Ocean circulation
Wind-driven: obliquity (more a linear response),
Deepwater form./AMOC: precessional & obliquity peaks
nonlinearities & seasonal biases linked to sea ice

Recorder Problem: Antarctic



Antarctic ice cores



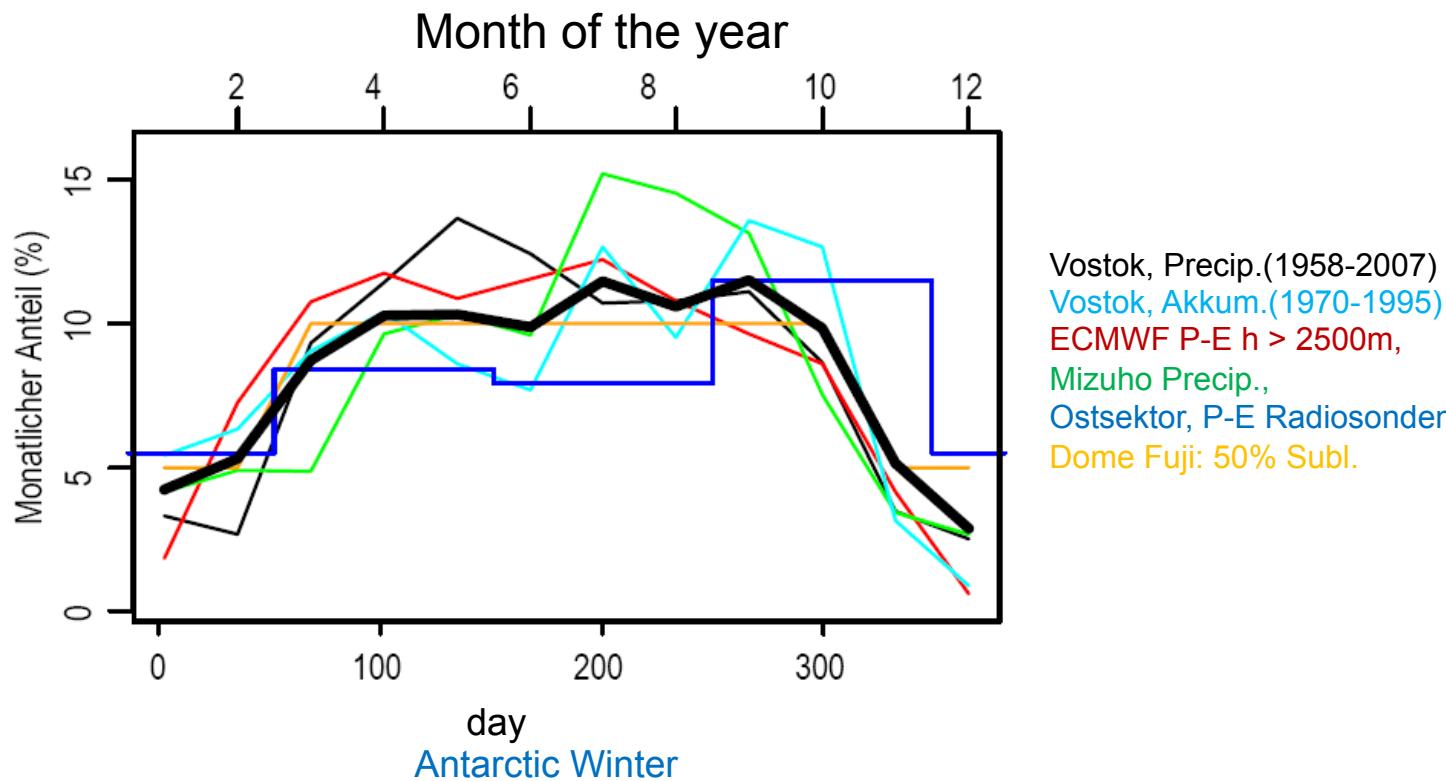


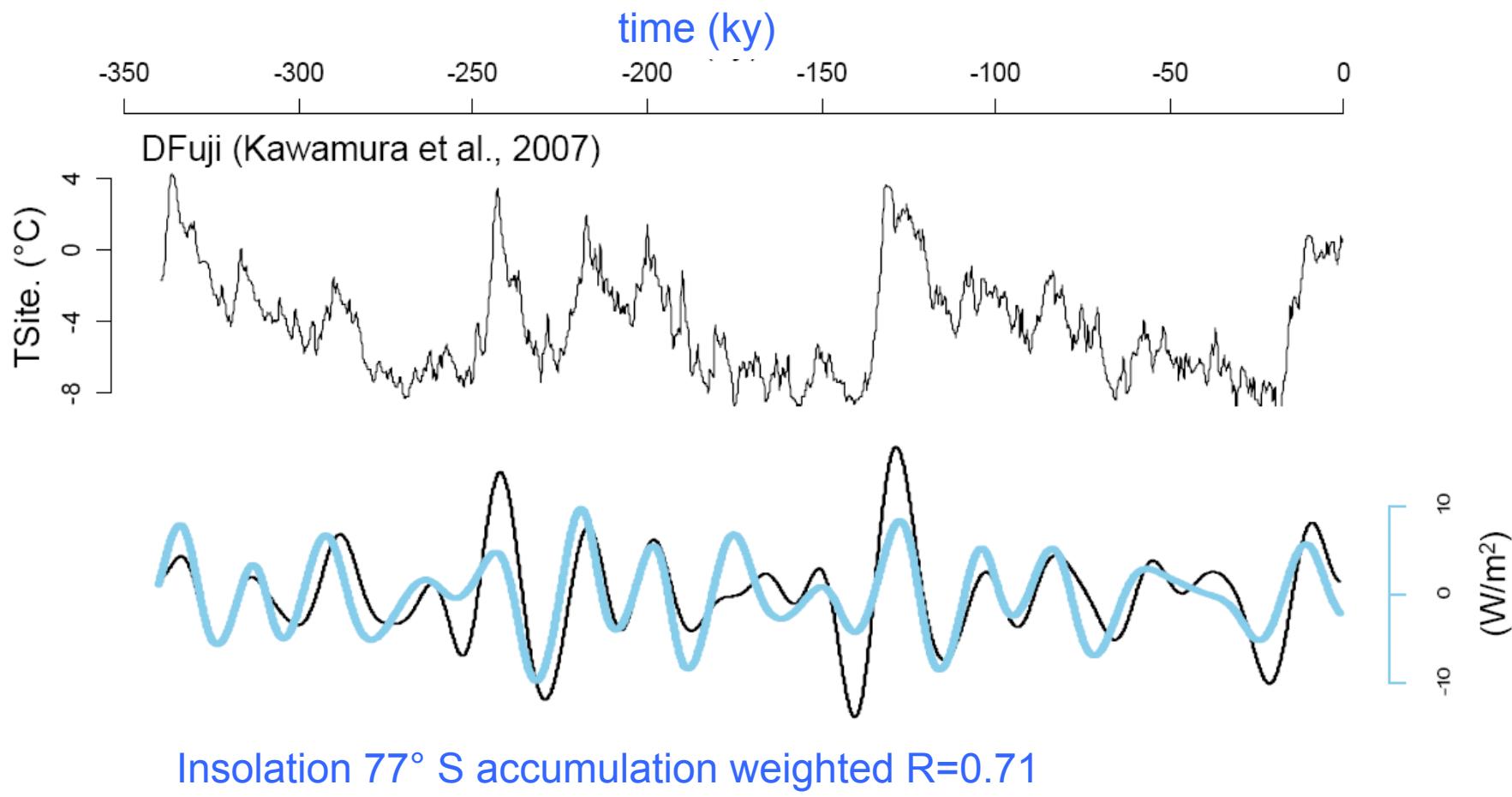
Ice core peoples' conclusion: Imbrie is right.
South triggered by the North, but how??



Isotope signal weighted with accumulation

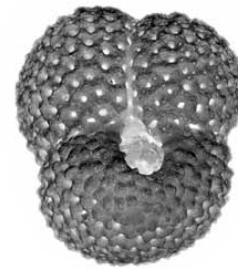
$$T_{isotopic}(t) = \frac{\int T(t) * Accum(t) dt}{\int Accum(t) dt}$$



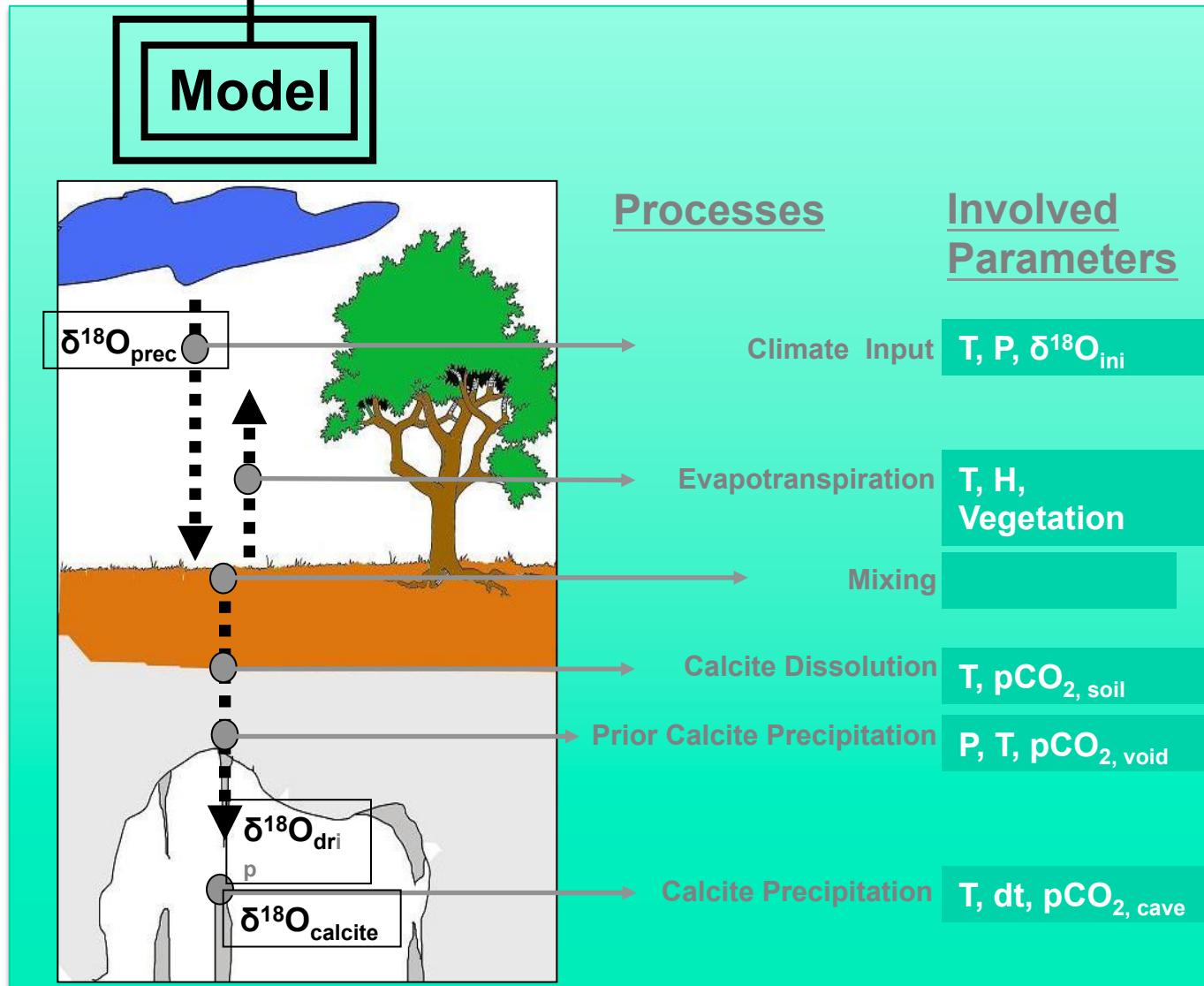
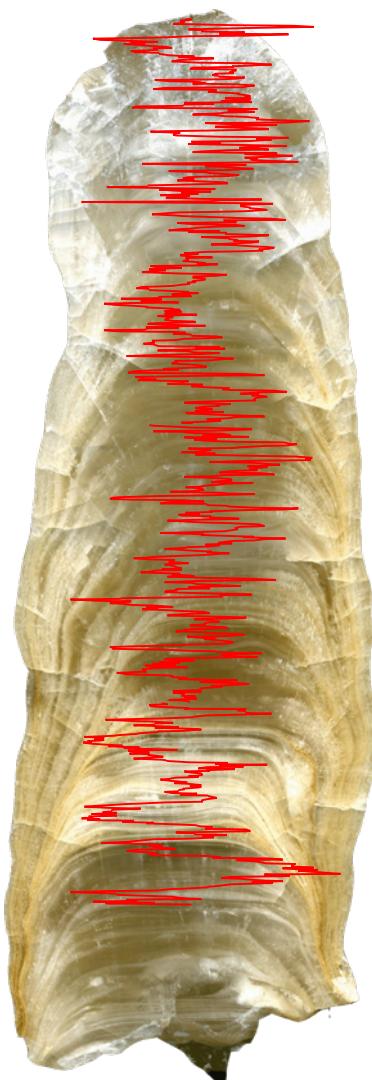


Conclusions (II)

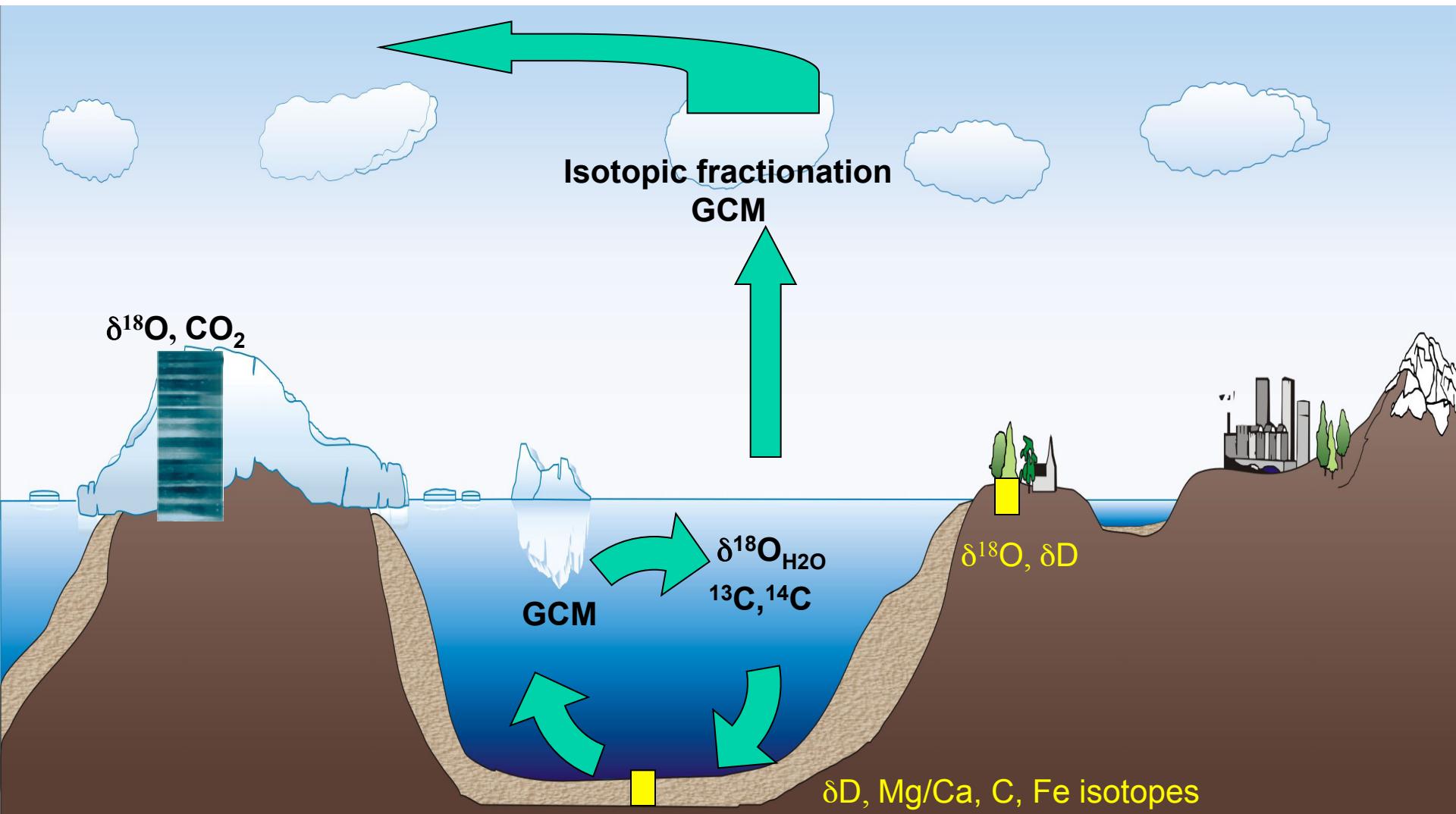
- Modellers: do not believe in data, recorder system!
- Data people: check the assumptions in the models, mechanisms!
- Common Model-Data-Interpretation



Proxy ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) \longleftrightarrow **Climate** (temperature, precipitation)

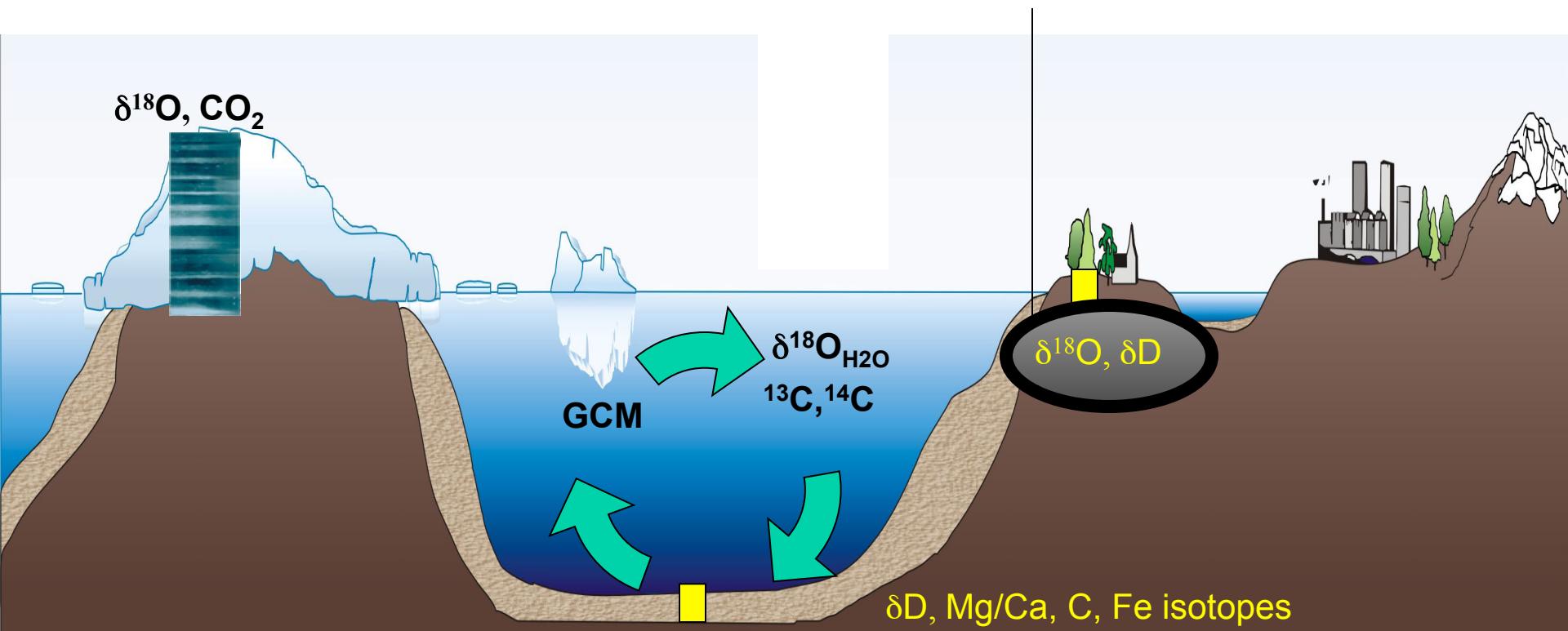


Climate Archives & Earth System Models

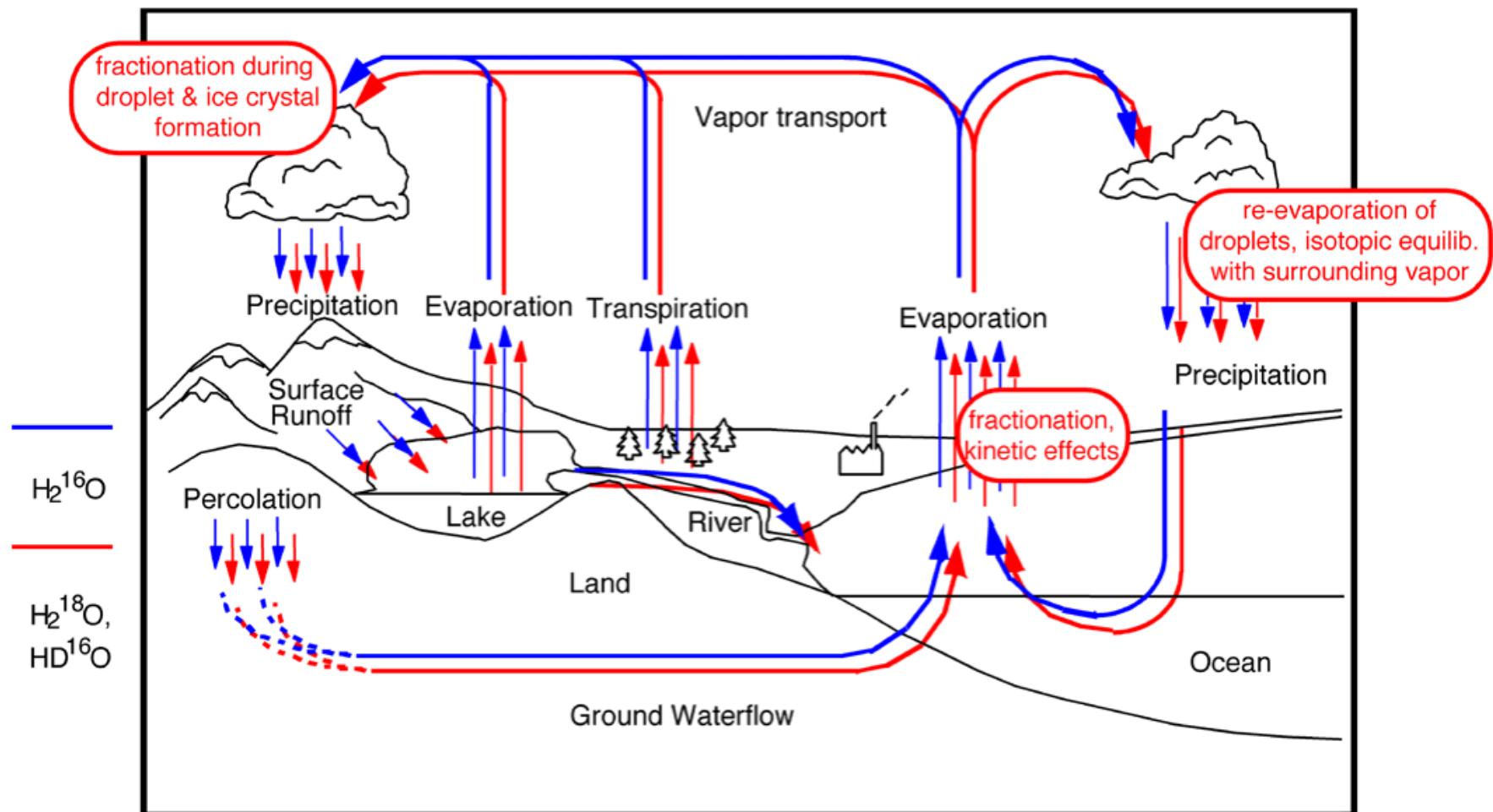


Climate Archives & Models

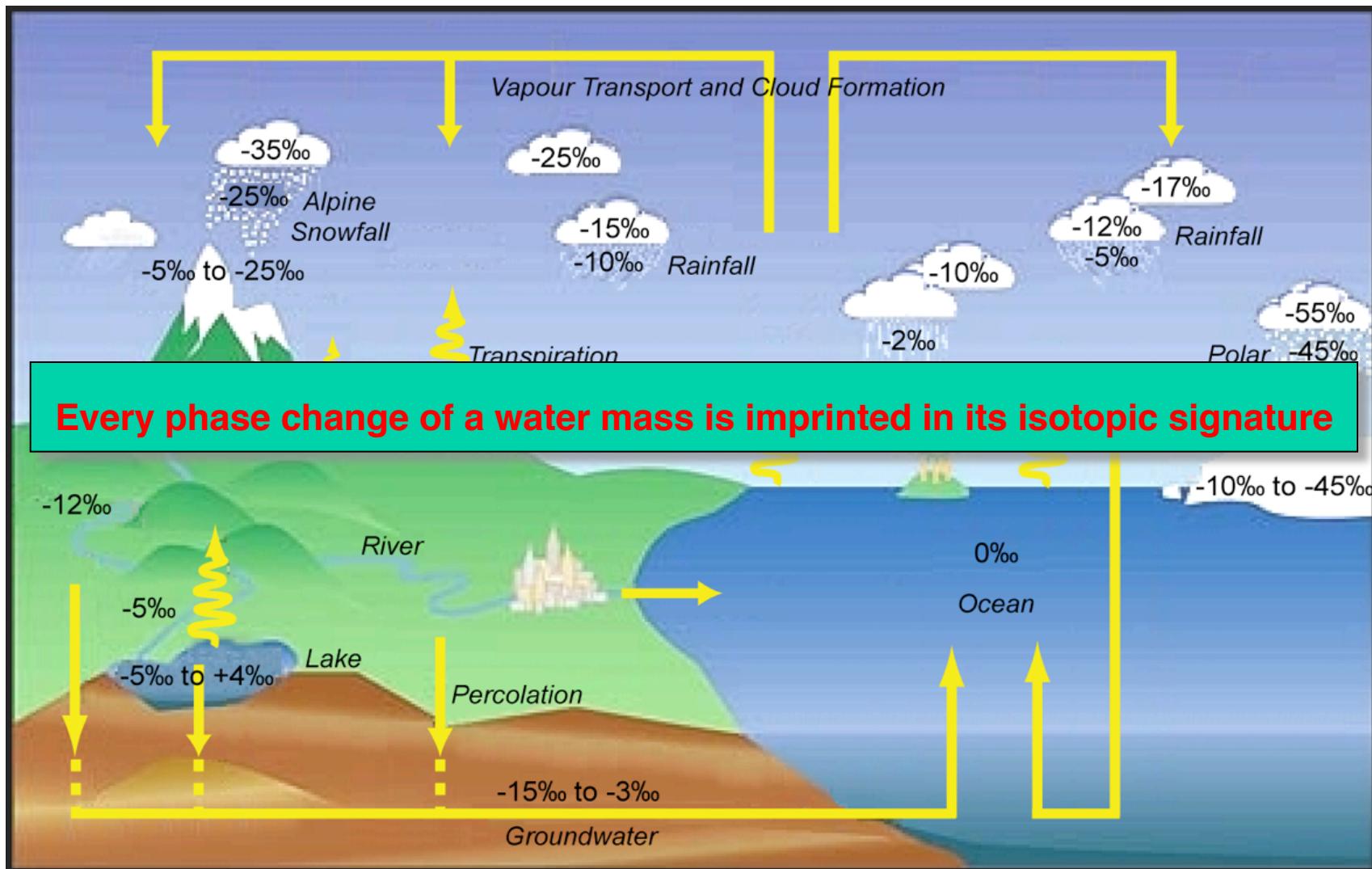
Terrestrial $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD :
Atmospheric Circulation



Isotopes: Realisation in General Circulation Models (GCMs)



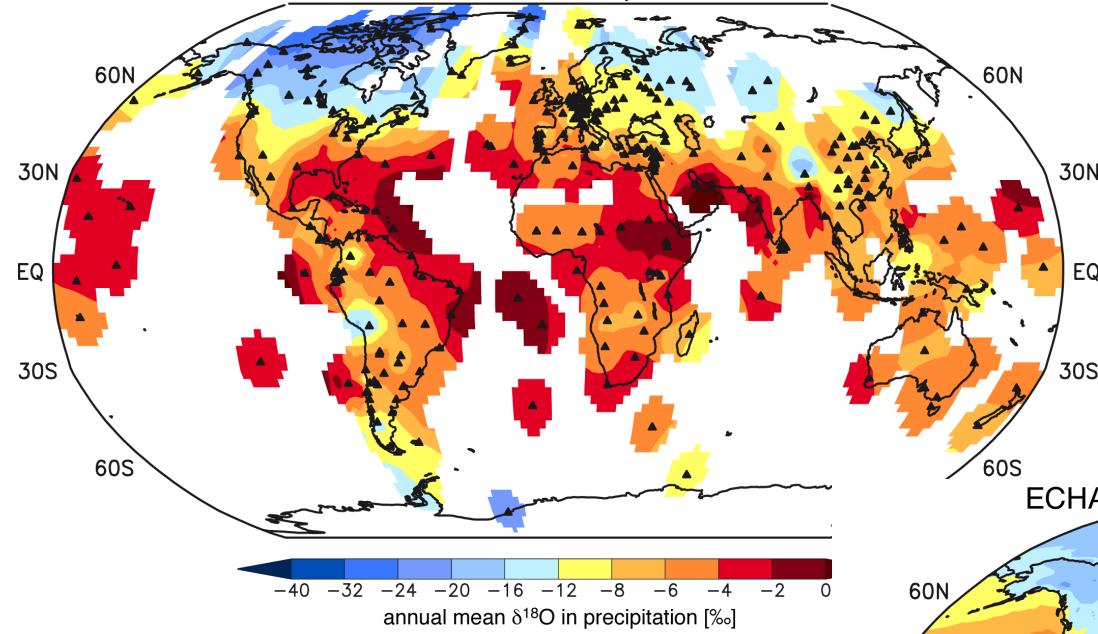
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Signal in the Hydrological Cycle



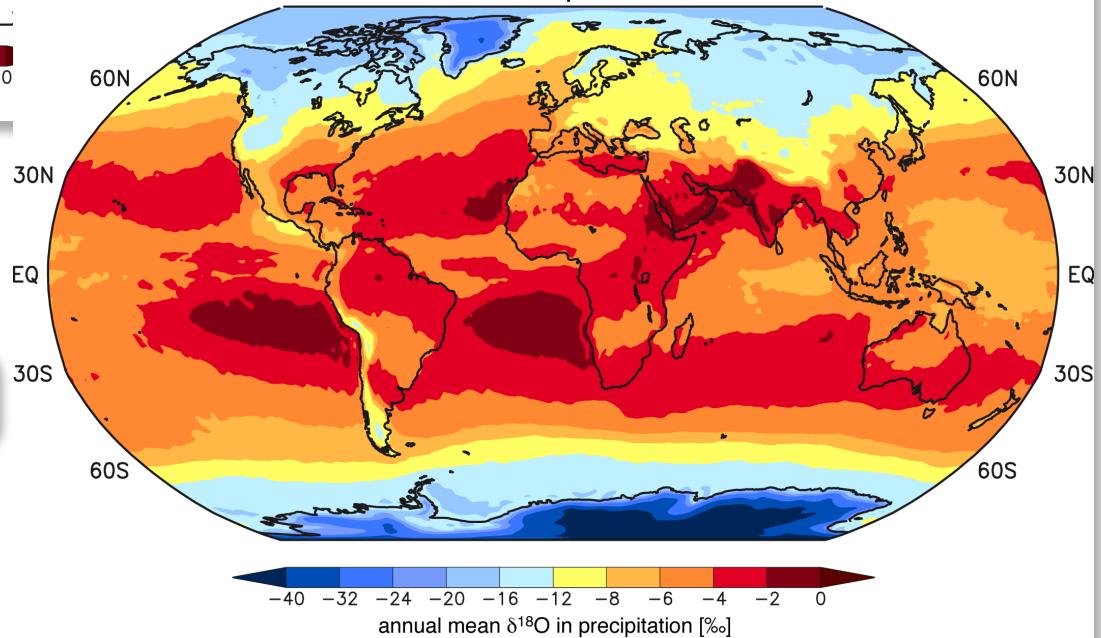
Scheme of typical isotope depletion in various parts of the hydrological cycle

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Signal in Precipitation Observations vs. Simulation

GNIP Database, observation period 1961-1999



ECHAM4-T106 simulation, prescribed SST 1979-98

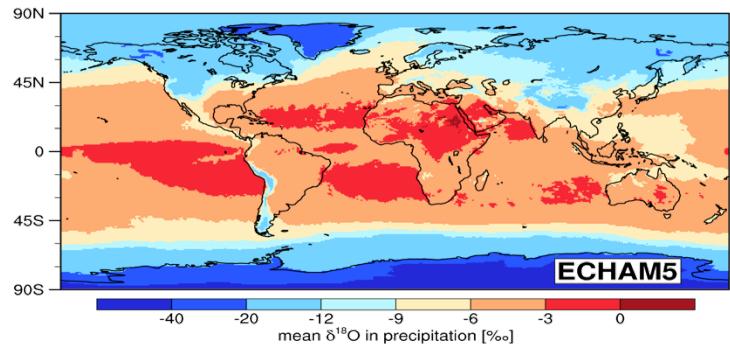


Werner et al., 2002

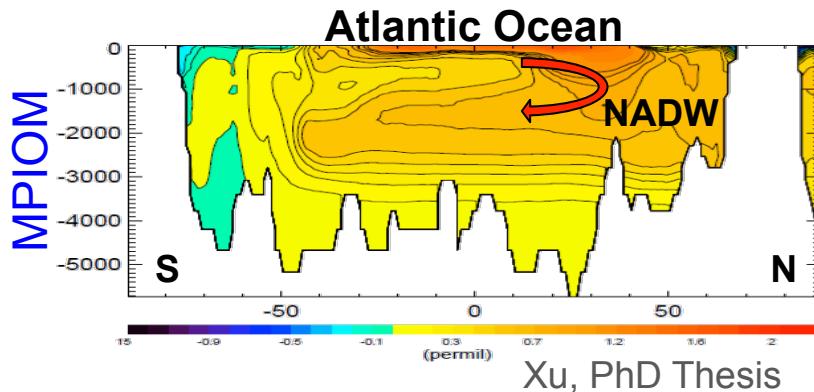
New development

Simulation of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ in Atmosphere, Ocean, and Ice Sheets

ECHAM5



Werner et al., 2011

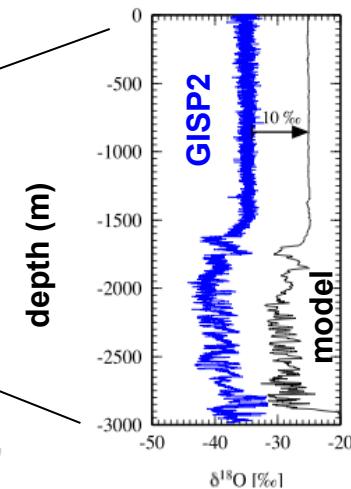
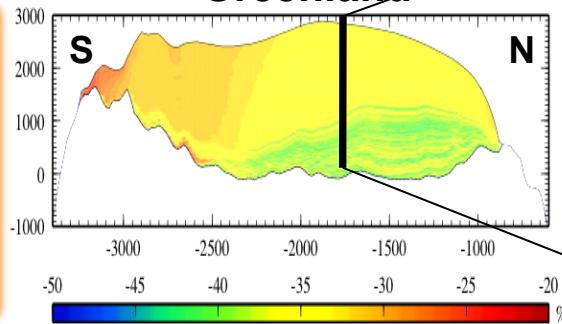


Xu, PhD Thesis

Explicit modelling of element cycles
and proxies:

Improved interpretation of various
paleoclimate records

Ice Sheet Model
Greenland

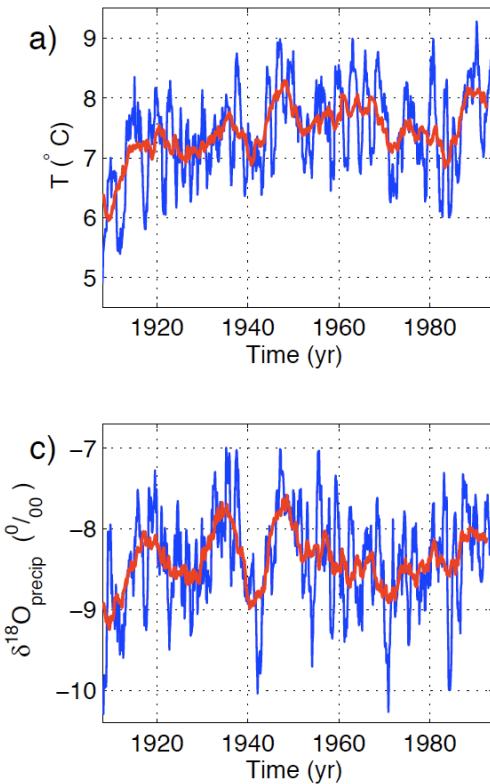


Goelles et al., 2014

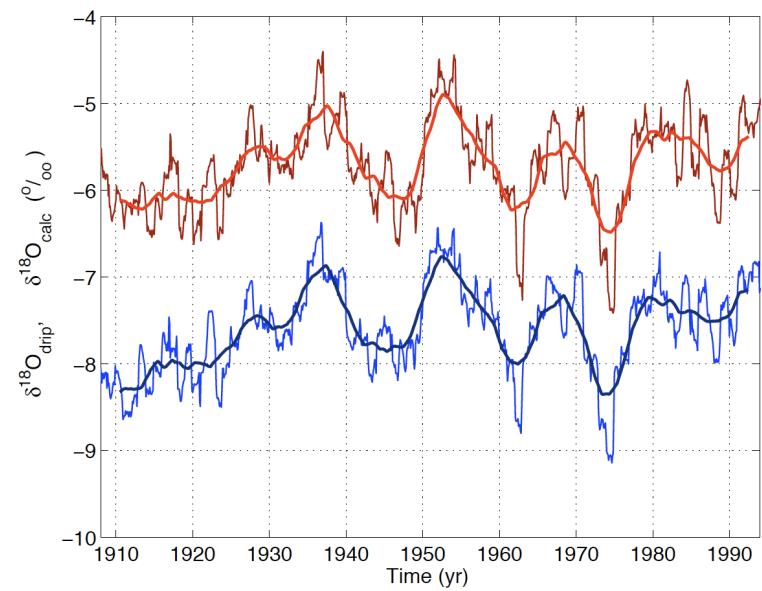
Noisy Proxies: Stalagmites

(Bunker cave, Western Germany)

Simulated Climate

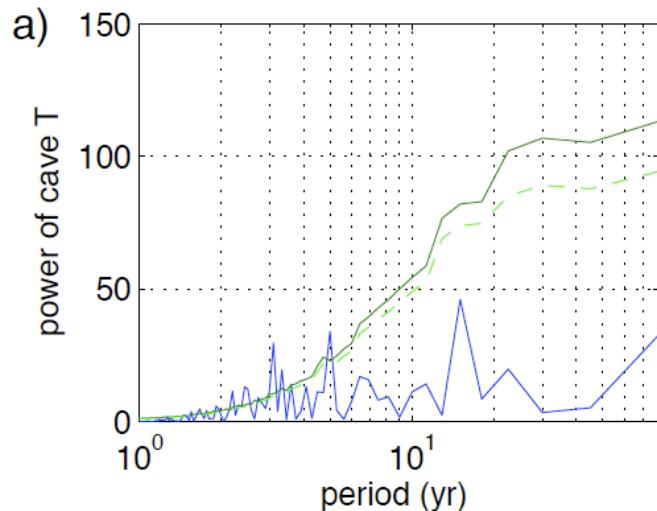


Simulated Recorder

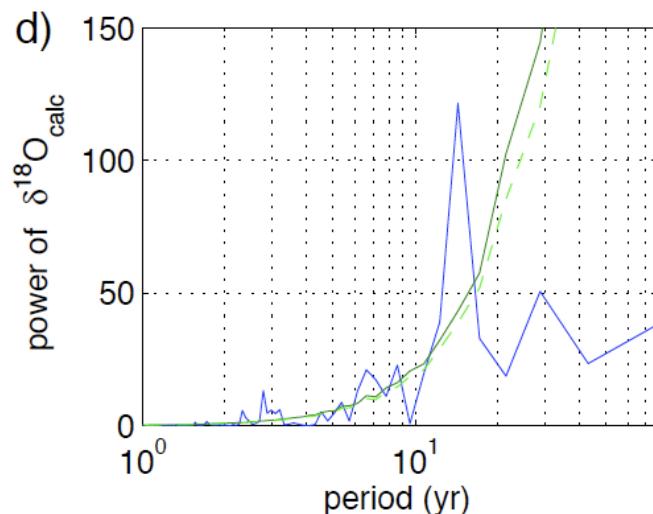
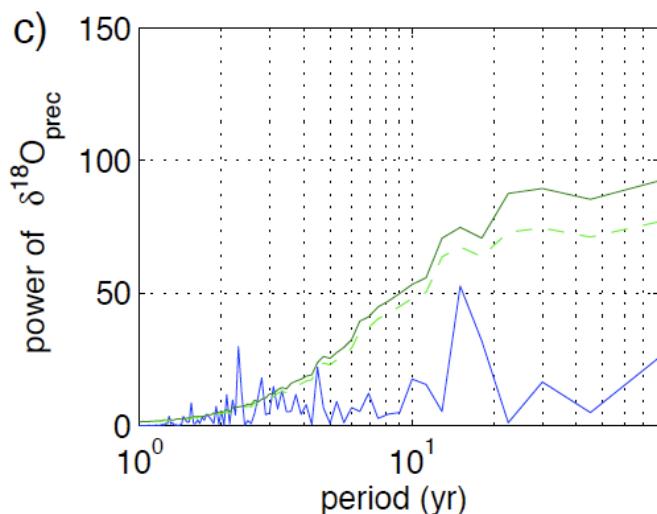
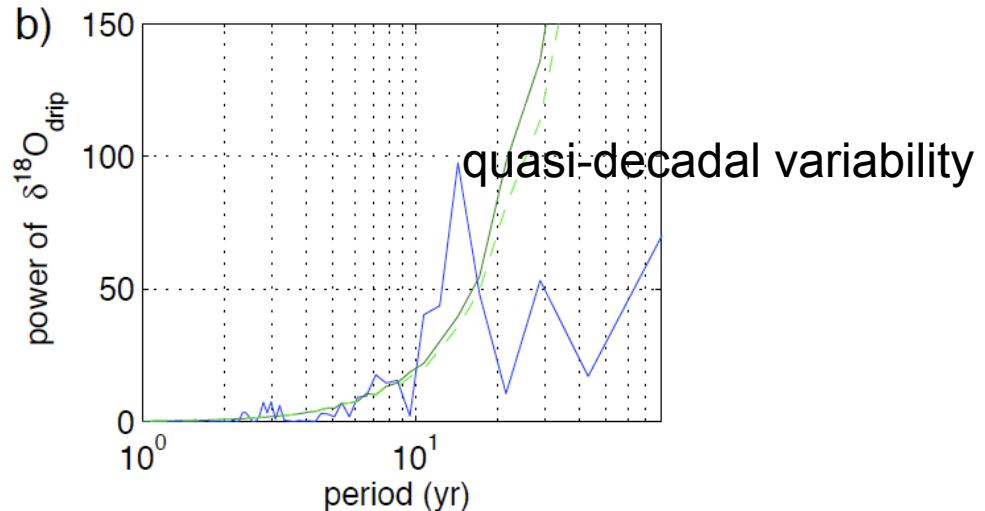


Spectra

Climate

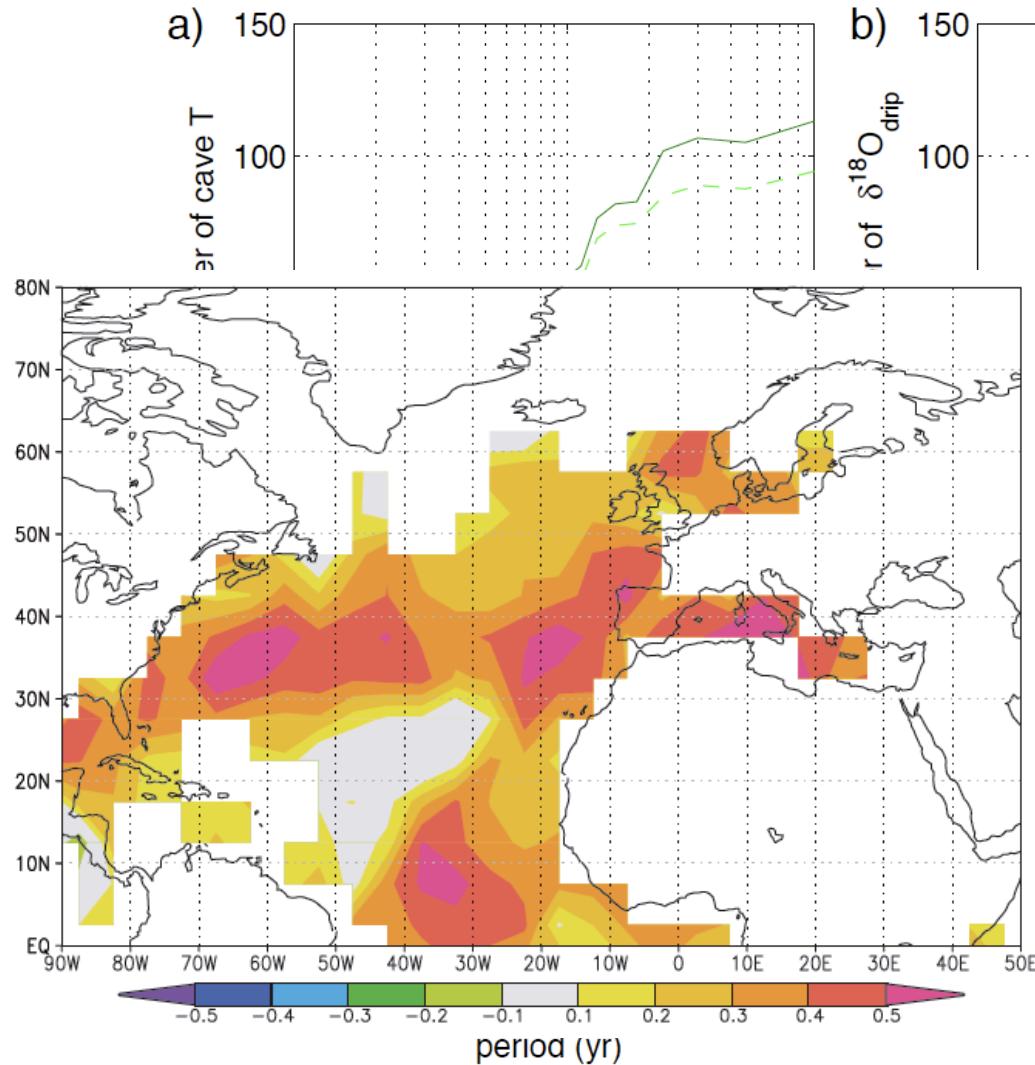


Recorder

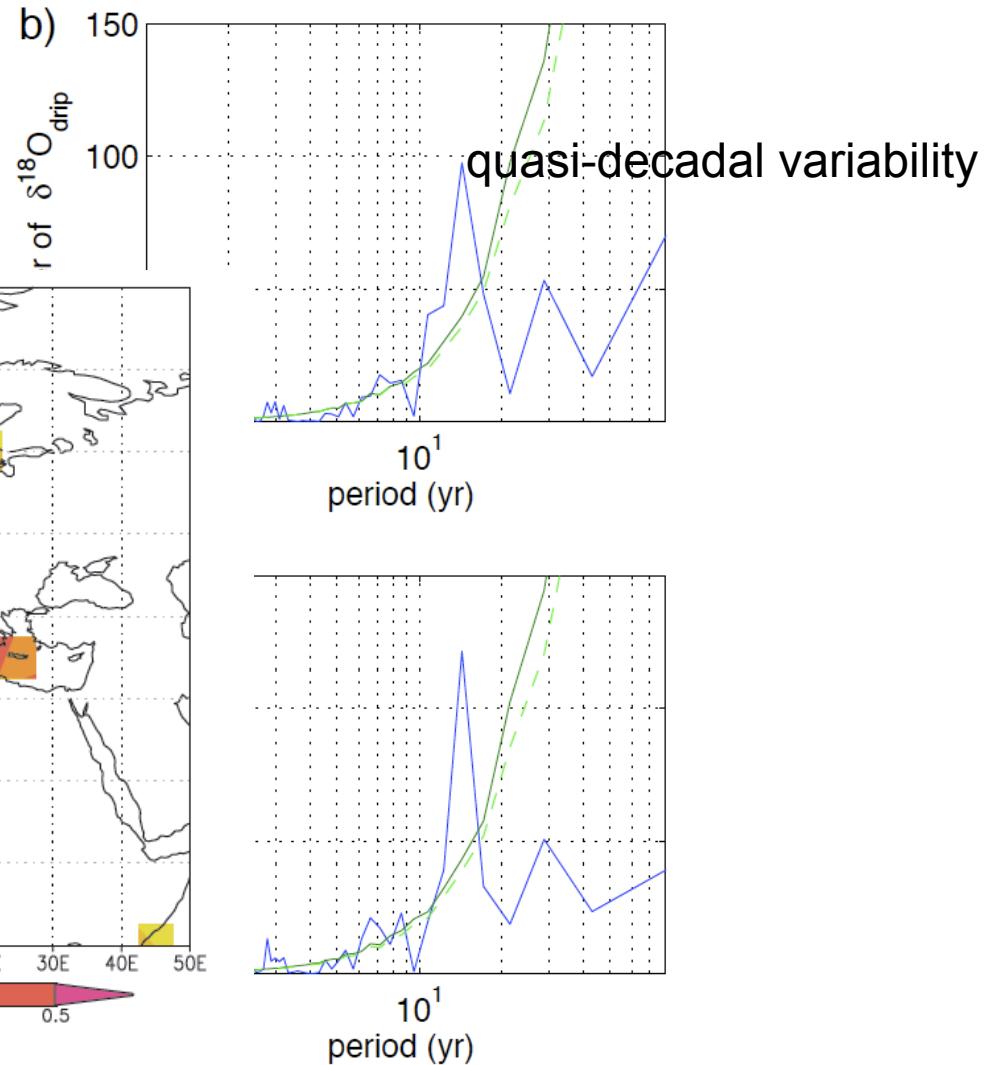


Spectra

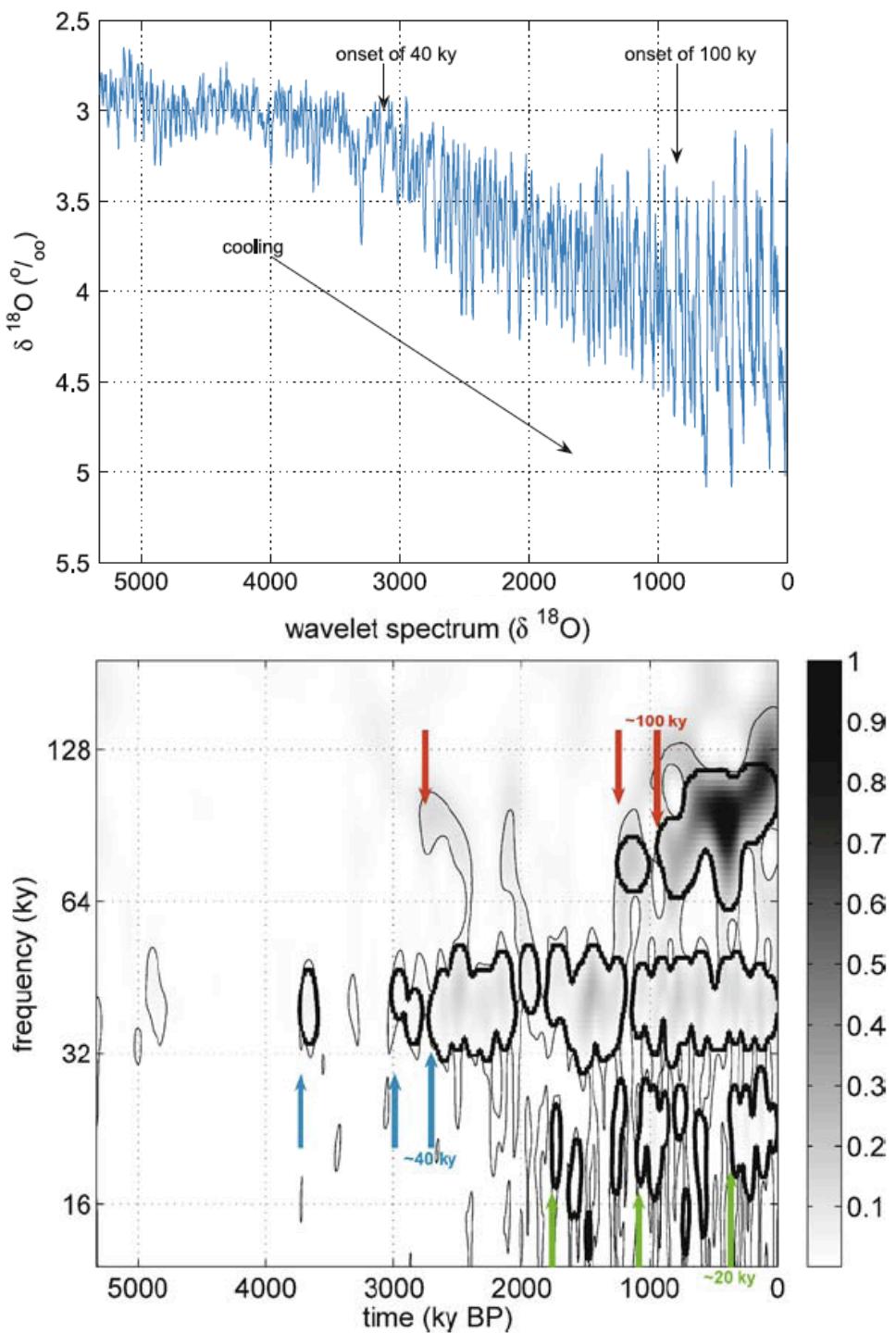
Climate



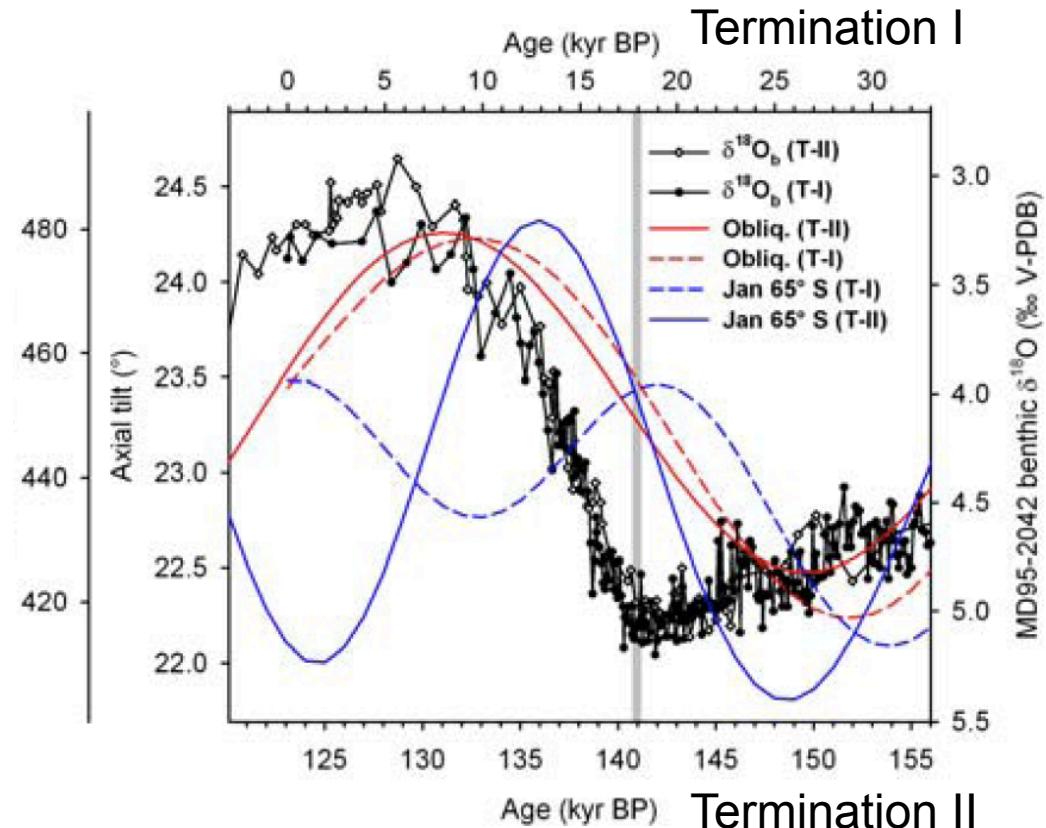
Recorder



Ice ages



A precise chronology of North Atlantic palaeoclimate: Terminations



Drysdale et al. 2009, Science

Terminations: Obliquity, not 65°N or 65°S
123 kyr age difference: 3 obliquity cycles

Conclusions (III)

- Main forcing 40,000 years
- Unsolved 100,000 year cycle
- Conceptual and full models needed

Exploring the Milankovich Cycles

<http://profhorn.meteor.wisc.edu/wxwise/climate/milankovich.html>

Calculating Insolation

<http://www.imcce.fr/langues/fr/presentation/equipes/ASD/insola/earth/online/>