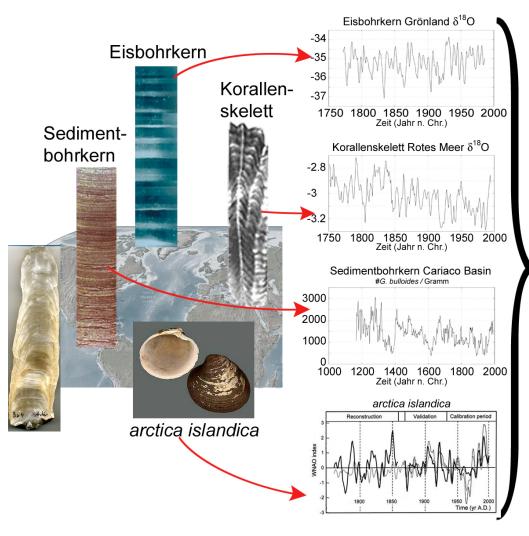
Climate System II course 2020/21 (10th lecture)

G. Lohmann & M. Werner

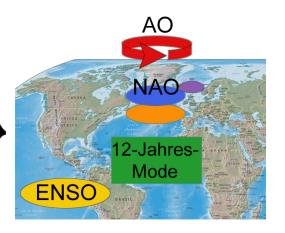
Teleconnections, Climate modes

Gerrit Lohmann

Upscaling concept



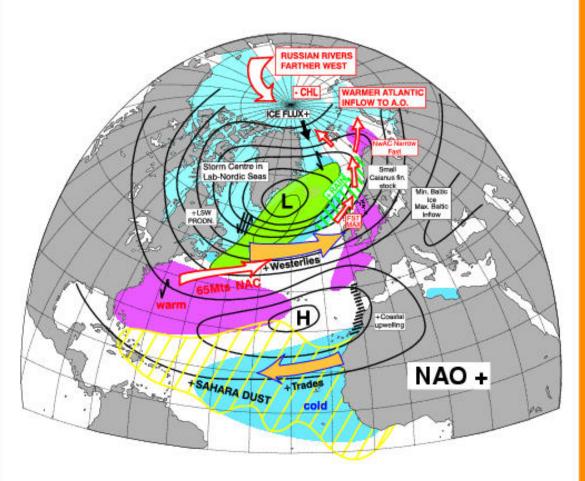
Examples: corals, ice cores



Climate archives

Climate variabiliy

The Phases of the North Atlantic Oscillation



During the high phase of the NAO westerlies in the North Atlantic are enhanced, resulting in mild and wet winter conditions over Northern Europe. (Courtesy of CEFAS, UK)

AV/D1/99-1

Statistics

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

$$\gamma(\Delta) = E\left((x(t) - \overline{x})(y(t + \Delta) - \overline{y})\right)$$
e.g. coral e.g. meteorol, data

$$\mathrm{cov}(X,Y) = rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - E(X))(y_i - E(Y)).$$

Correlation (cross, auto)

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

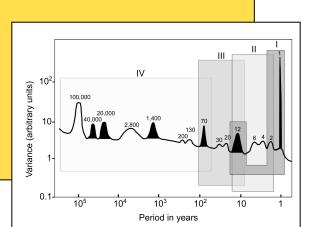
measures the tendency of x (t) and y (t) to covary, between -1 and 1

Spectrum (cross, auto)

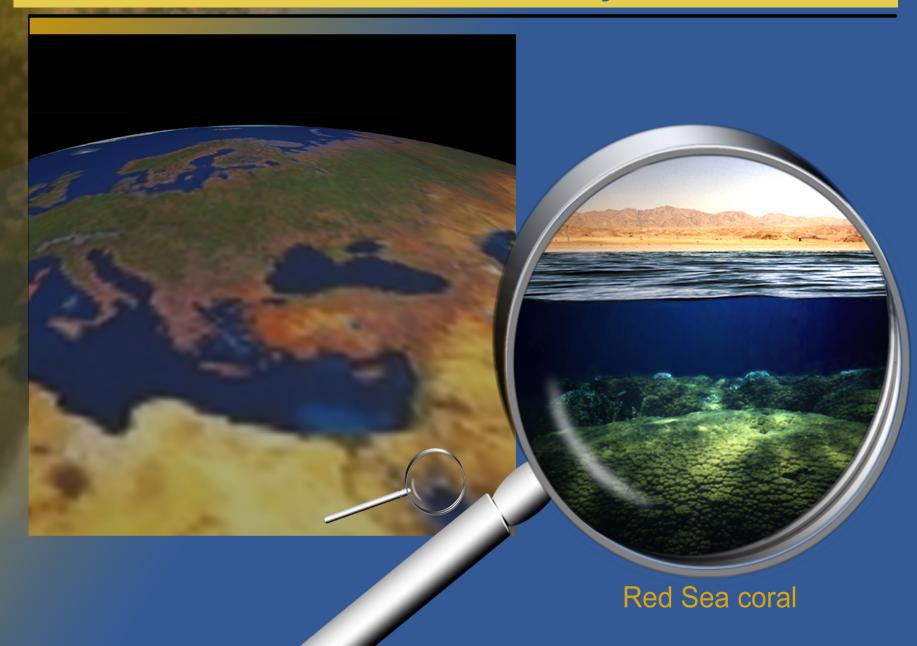
(spectral density)

$$\Gamma(\omega) = \sum_{\Delta=\infty}^{\infty} \gamma(\Delta) e^{-2\pi i \Delta}$$

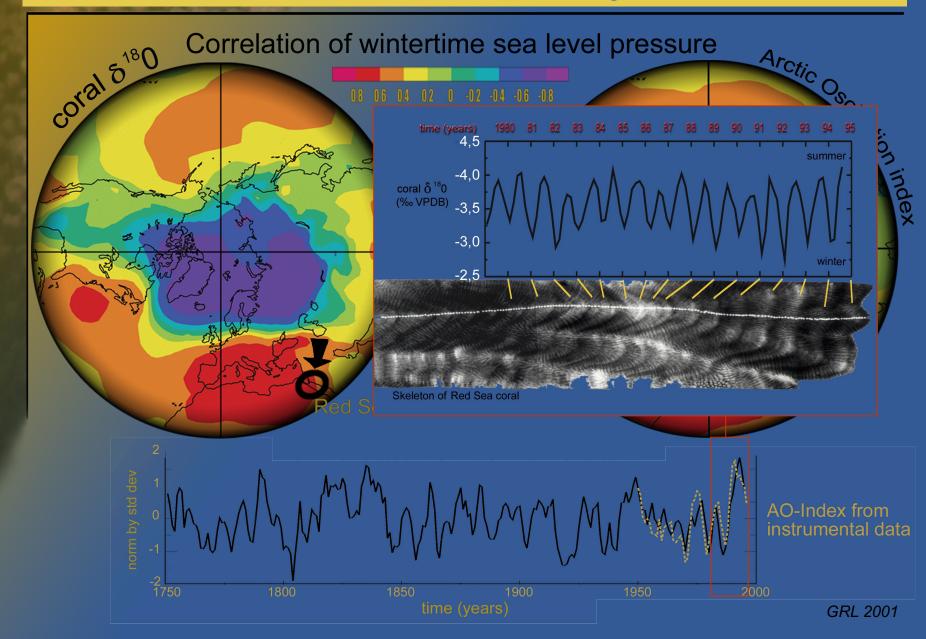
measures variance



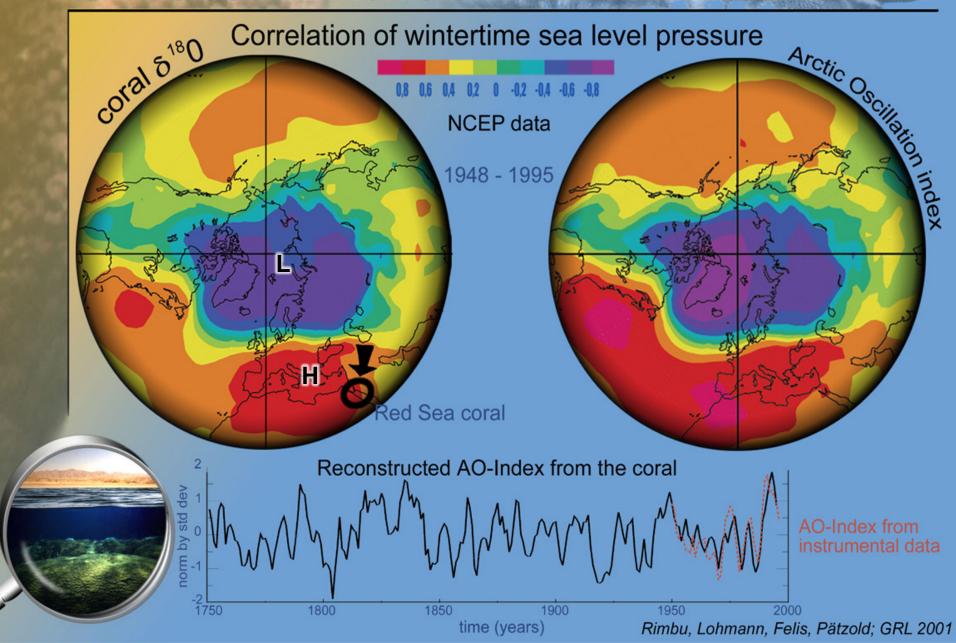
Climate Modes from Proxy Data



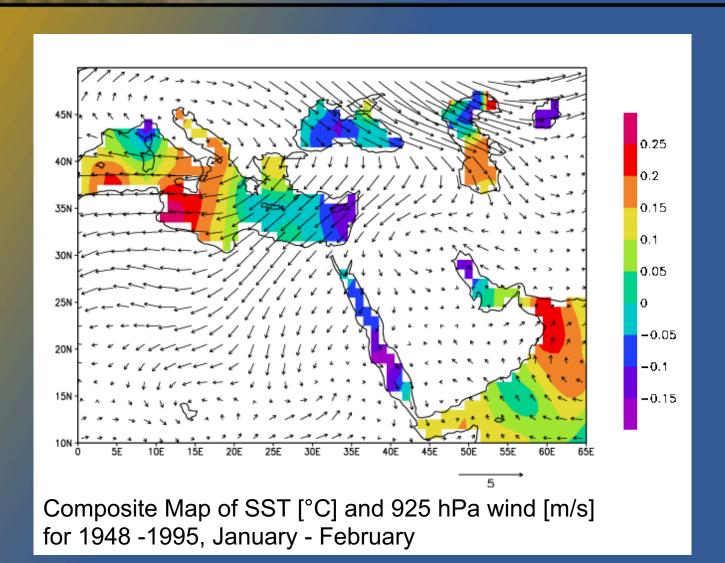
Climate Modes from Proxy Data



ARCTIC OSCILLATION SIGNATURE IN A RED SEA CORAL

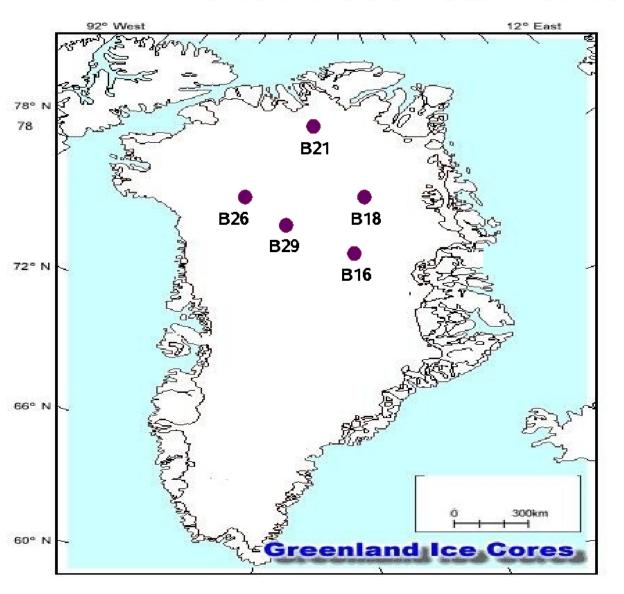


ARCTIC OSCILLATION SIGNATURE IN A RED SEA CORAL



mechanistic understanding

SNOW ACCUMULATION ICE CORE



Greenland Traverse AWI (1993-1995)

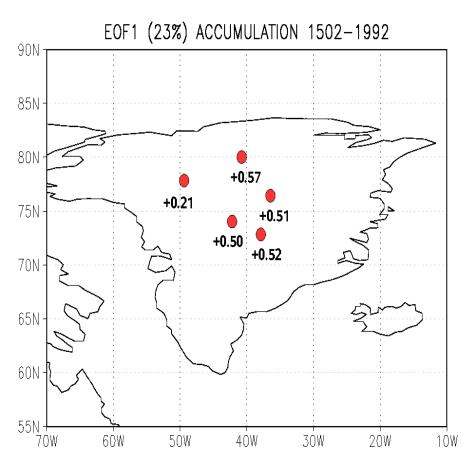
- Shallow ice core (depths up to 150 m)
- Mean accumulation rates vary between:

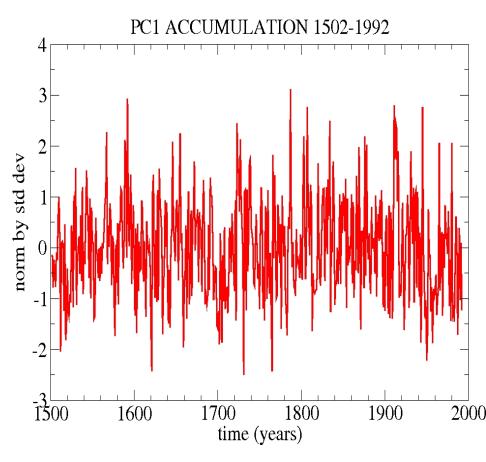
$$104 \pm 32 \, mm_{w.e.} \, a^{-1}$$
 and:

$$179 \pm 49 \, mm_{w.e.} \, a^{-1}$$

Description: Schwager, AWI report, 2000

Accumulation variability

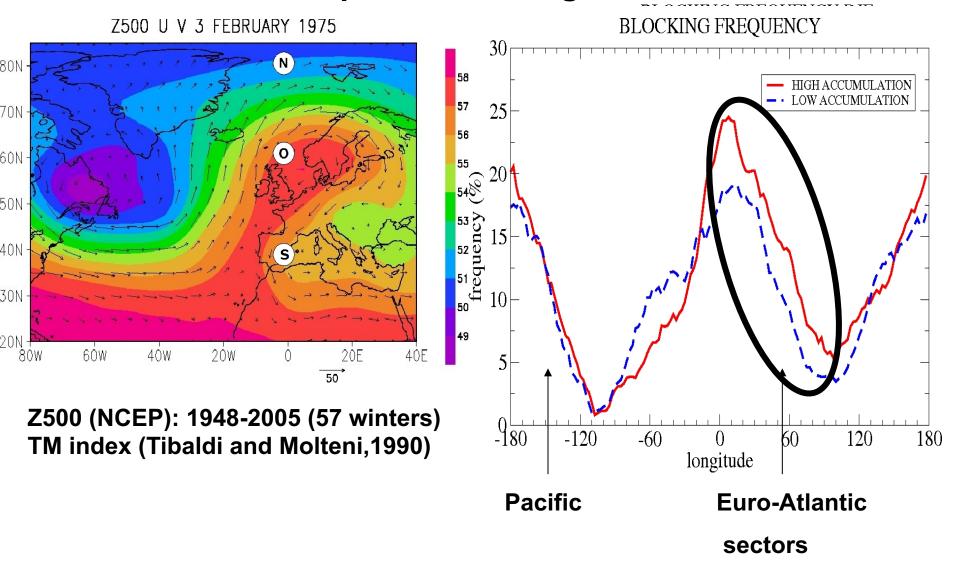




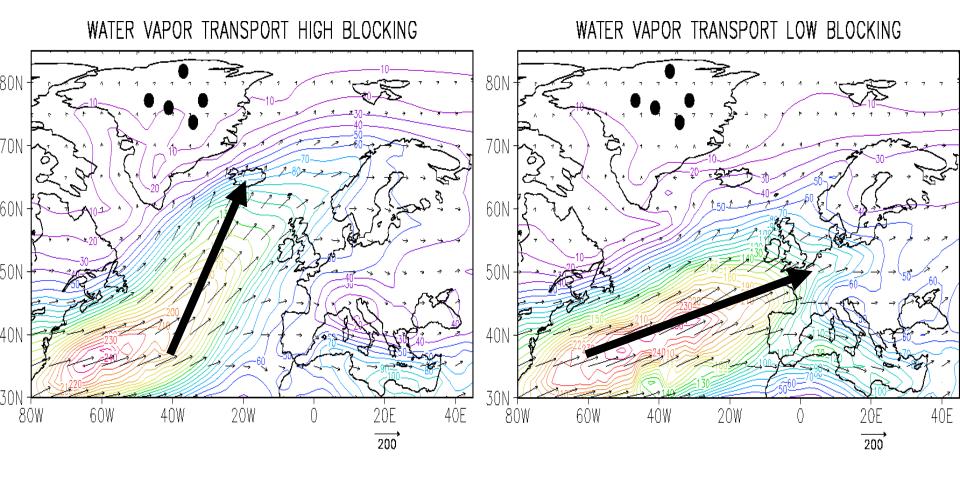
EOF1- MONOPOLAR STRUCTURE POSSIBLE RELATED TO LARGE-SCALE ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

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

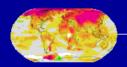
http://climexp.knmi.nl

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

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

- 2) Correlation with temperature, precipiation, SLP
- 3) Explain the teleconnections for different seasons

4) Modes of climate variability (global temperature)



Effects of El Niño

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Help News About Contact

Select a monthly time series

Climate indices

Select a time se	ries by clicking on the name	
ENSO	absolute NINO12, NINO3, NINO3.4, NINO4, relative NINO12, NINO3, NINO3.4, NINO4 (1880-now, ERSST v4, relative is relative to 20S-20N, i.e., without global warming, recommended)	i
	NINO12, NINO3, NINO3.4, NINO4 (1870-now, HadISST1)	i
	NINO12, NINO3, NINO3.4, NINO4 (1856-1981 Kaplan, 1982-now NCEP OISSTv2)	i
	SOI (1866-now, Jones)	i
	SOI (1882-now, NCEP)	i
	Precipitation Niño indices: GPCC land , CMORPH satellite	i
	MEI (1950-now, NOAA/ESRL/PSD)	i
	Warm Water Volume (5°S-5°N, 120°E-80°W, 1980-now, PMEL/TAO)	i
	WWV (5°S-5°N, 120°E-80°W, 1960-now, POAMA/PEODAS)	i
	temperature averaged to 300m (130°E-80°W, 1979-now, GODAS)	i
NAO	NAO Gibraltar-Stykkisholmur (1821-now, Jones)	i
	NAO Azores-Stykkisholmur (1865-2002, 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 SLP (1899-2002) and derived from SAT (1851-1997, Thompson, Colorado State)	i
	Arctic Oscillation (1950-now, NCEP/CPC)	i
АМО	Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation derived from HadSST (1850-now) and derived from ERSST (1880-now) SST 25°-60°N, 7°-75°W minus regression on Tglobal	i
	Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation derived from HadSST (1850-now) and derived from ERSST (1880-now) SST EQ-60°N, 0°-80°W minus SST 60°S-60°N	i
AMOC	Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation: ECMWF S3 (1961-2005)	
Teleconnection patterns	East Atlantic, East Atlantic/Western Russia, Scandinavia and Polar/Eurasia patterns (1950-now, CPC)	i

Select a time series

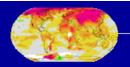
- Daily station data
- > Daily climate indices
- > Monthly station data
- > Monthly climate indices
- > Annual climate indices
- > View, upload your time series

Select a field

> Daily fields

Seasonal forecasts

- > Monthly observations
- > 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
- > Attribution runs
- > External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf, ...)
- > View, upload your field



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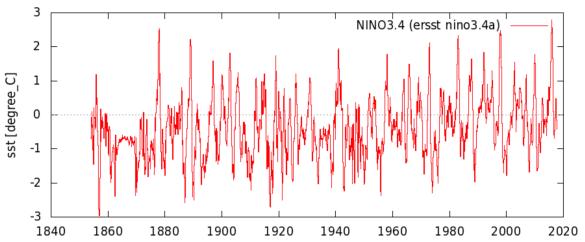
Climate Change Atlas

Time series

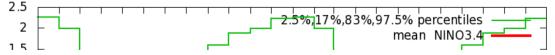
monthly NINO3.4

cutting out region defined by mask ersstv5 nino3.4 mask.nc, sst [degree C] from NOAA ERSSTAv5 (in situ only), SSTA normalized to 1981-2010, plotdat anomal 1981 2010 ersst nino3.4.dat, cutting out region defined by mask ersstv5 nino3.4 mask.nc, sst [degree C] from NOAA ERSSTv5 (in situ only), (eps, pdf, raw data, netcdf)

World weather



Two annual cycles, computed with all data available (eps, pdf, raw data)



Select a time series

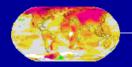
- Daily station data
- Daily climate indices
- Monthly station data
- Monthly climate indices
- Annual climate indices
- > View, upload your time series

Select a field

- Daily fields
- Monthly observations
- 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
- Attribution runs
- External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf, ...)
- > View, upload your field

Investigate this time series

- View per month, season, half year or full year (Jan-Dec or Jul-Jun)
- View last 1, 5, 10, N years
- Correlate with other time series
- > Correlate with a field (correlation, regression, composite)
 - > only observations
 - > only reanalyses
 - > only seasonal forecasts
 - only scenario runs
 - only user-defined fields
- Verify against another time series
- Spectrum, autocorrelation function
- Wavelet
- Running mean/s.d./skew/curtosis
- Trends in return times of extremes



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Select a time series

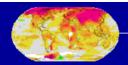
Climate Change Atlas

Q,

Correlate time series with an observation field

World weather

Daily station data **NINO3.4** Daily climate indices > Monthly station data Observations > Monthly climate indices > Annual climate indices Temperature 1850-now anomalies: HadCRUT4 median, > View, upload your time series i 1880-now anomalies: GISS 250km, 1200km Select a field 1880-now anomalies: NCDC v3.2.1 > Daily fields > Monthly observations 1850-now anomalies: HadCRUT4 filled-in by Cowtan and Way > Monthly reanalysis fields > Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions Land 1850-2010 anomalies: CRUTEM4 > Monthly seasonal hindcasts > Monthly decadal hindcasts 1880-now anomalies: GISS 250km, 1200km > Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs > Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs 1880-now anomalies: NCDC v3.2.1 > Annual CMIP5 extremes > Monthly CORDEX scenario runs 1948-now: CPC GHCN/CAMS t2m analysis (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5° > Attribution runs > External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf, ...) 1901-2016: CRU TS 4.01 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5°, #/value > View, upload your field i 1901-2016: CRU TS3.25 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5°, #/cell, #/value Investigate this time series 1750-now: Berkeley 1º > View per month, season, half year or full year (Jan-Dec or Jul-Jun) 0.25° 1950-now: E-OBS v15.0 Tq, 0.5° 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe) > View last 1, 5, 10, N years > Correlate with other time series 1895-now: PRISM 4km, PRISM 0.25°, (Contiguous US only) > Correlate with a field (correlation, regression, composite) > only observations Tmax 1901-2016: CRU TS 4.01 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5°, #/value > only reanalyses > only seasonal forecasts Tmax 1901-2016: CRU TS3.25 (land) 0.5°, 1.0°, 2.5°, #/cell, #/value > only scenario runs > only user-defined fields 1833-now: Berkeley 1° > Verify against another time series > Spectrum, autocorrelation function 0.25° 1950-now; E-OBS v15.0 Tx, 0.5° 1901-now with CRU TS (Europe) > Wavelet 1895-now: PRISM 4km, PRISM 0.25°, (Contiguous US only) > Running mean/s.d./skew/curtosis > Trends in return times of extremes HadEX2 1901-2010 2.5° monthly: TXx, TXn, TX10p, TX90p, annual: TXx, TXn, TX10p, TX90p > Plot and fit distribution



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Field correlations

Help

NINO3.4 with HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom

About

Computing correlations... (this may take a minute or so)

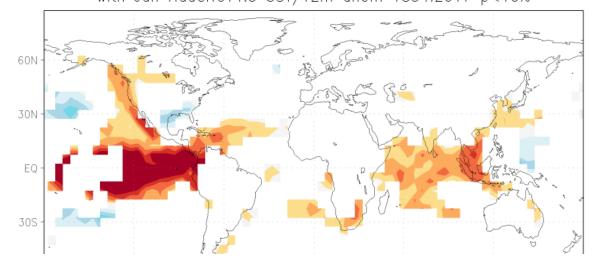
If it takes too long you can abort the job here (using the [back] button of the browser does not kill the correlation job)

World weather

Requiring at least 50% valid points

Plotting with GrADS 2.0...

corr Jan NINO3.4 with Jan HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom 1854:2017 p<10% (eps, pdf) corr Jan NINO3.4 with Jan HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom 1854:2017 p<10%



Select a time series

Daily station data

Seasonal forecasts

- Daily climate indices
- > Monthly station data > Monthly climate indices
- > Annual climate indices
- > View, upload your time series

Select a field

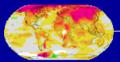
- Daily fields
- > Monthly observations
- Monthly reanalysis fields
- Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions
- Monthly seasonal hindcasts
- Monthly decadal hindcasts
- Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs
- Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs
- Annual CMIP5 extremes
- Monthly CORDEX scenario runs
- > Attribution runs
- External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf, ...)
- > View, upload your field

Investigate this time series

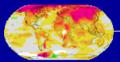
- > View per month, season, half year or full year (Jan-Dec or Jul-Jun)
- > View last 1, 5, 10, N years
- > Correlate with other time series
- > Correlate with a field (correlation, regression, composite)
 - > only observations
 - > only reanalyses
 - > only seasonal forecasts
 - only scenario runs
- only user-defined fields
- > Verify against another time series
- Spectrum, autocorrelation function
- Wavelet
- Running mean/s.d./skew/curtosis
- Trends in return times of extremes
- Plot and fit distribution

.... Or select a position

→ Exercise 6



Climate Explorer European Climate Assessment & Data **KNMI** search in the Climate Explorer Help News About Contact World weather Effects of El Niño Seasonal forecasts Climate Change Atlas Select a time series **Field** > Daily station data HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom > Daily climate indices > Monthly station data HadCRUT4 near-surface temperature ensemble data - ensemble median > Monthly climate indices X axis: whole world in 72 5.00° steps, first point at 177.50° W, last point at 177.50° E > Annual climate indices Y axis: regular grid with 36 5.00° steps, first point at 87.50° S, last point at 87.50° N > View, upload your time series Monthly data available from Jan1850 to Jul2017 (2011 months) Select a field Variable temperature_anomaly (near_surface_temperature_anomaly) in K > Daily fields The associated land/sea mask is available for some operations > Monthly observations > Monthly reanalysis fields Get grid points, average area or generate subset > Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions > Monthly seasonal hindcasts Mask: no mask \$\displays add a mask to the list > Monthly decadal hindcasts Latitude: °N - 54 °N > Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs Longitude: °E - 9 °E > Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs > Annual CMIP5 extremes Boundaries: halfway grid points \$ > Monthly CORDEX scenario runs Make: average max min set of grid points subset of the field > Attribution runs Demand at least: i 30 % valid points in this region > External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf, ...) i > View, upload your field Considering: everything land points sea points show/hide more Units: convert to Celsius Oleave in K i Investigate this field Make time series > Plot this field > Plot difference with a field > Compute mean, s.d. or extremes Apply monthly high/low-pass filter > Trends in extremes high-pass ♦ running-mean ♦ filter > Make EOFs > Correlate with a time series cut-off value 1 \$\pmonths > Pointwise correlations with a field requiring at least 75 % valid data > only observations Filter consecutive months > only reanalyses > only seasonal hindcasts > only decadal hindcasts Apply year-on-year high/low-pass filter > only CMIP5 scenario runs high-pass \$\(\perp\) running-mean \$\(\perp\) filter > only user-defined fields > Spatial correlations with a field cut-off value 1 \$\diamond\$ years



Climate Explorer European Climate Assessment & Data **KNMI** search in the Climate Explorer Help News About Contact World weather Effects of El Niño Seasonal forecasts Climate Change Atlas Select a time series **Field** > Daily station data HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom > Daily climate indices > Monthly station data HadCRUT4 near-surface temperature ensemble data - ensemble median > Monthly climate indices X axis: whole world in 72 5.00° steps, first point at 177.50° W, last point at 177.50° E > Annual climate indices Y axis: regular grid with 36 5.00° steps, first point at 87.50° S, last point at 87.50° N > View, upload your time series Monthly data available from Jan1850 to Jul2017 (2011 months) Select a field Variable temperature_anomaly (near_surface_temperature_anomaly) in K > Daily fields The associated land/sea mask is available for some operations > Monthly observations > Monthly reanalysis fields Get grid points, average area or generate subset > Monthly and seasonal historical reconstructions > Monthly seasonal hindcasts Mask: no mask \$\displays add a mask to the list > Monthly decadal hindcasts Latitude: °N - 54 °N > Monthly CMIP3+ scenario runs Longitude: °E - 9 °E > Monthly CMIP5 scenario runs > Annual CMIP5 extremes Boundaries: halfway grid points \$ > Monthly CORDEX scenario runs Make: average max min set of grid points subset of the field > Attribution runs Demand at least: i 30 % valid points in this region > External data (ensembles, ncep, enact, soda, ecmwf, ...) i > View, upload your field Considering: everything land points sea points show/hide more Units: convert to Celsius Oleave in K i Investigate this field Make time series > Plot this field > Plot difference with a field > Compute mean, s.d. or extremes Apply monthly high/low-pass filter > Trends in extremes high-pass ♦ running-mean ♦ filter > Make EOFs > Correlate with a time series cut-off value 1 \$\pmonths > Pointwise correlations with a field requiring at least 75 % valid data > only observations Filter consecutive months > only reanalyses > only seasonal hindcasts > only decadal hindcasts Apply year-on-year high/low-pass filter > only CMIP5 scenario runs high-pass \$\(\perp\) running-mean \$\(\perp\) filter > only user-defined fields > Spatial correlations with a field cut-off value 1 \$\diamond\$ years

	1850-2006: Hadley Centre HadSS13.1.1.0 5°	I
	☐ 1800-2007: 2° ICOADS v2.5 SST,	i
	1982-now: 1° NOAA ("Reynolds") OI v2 SST	i
	1982-now: 1/4° NOAA OI v2 SST	i
	1980-now: TAO buoys SST, Air Temperature	i
Air Temperature	1880-2010: HadNMAT2, anomalies, large-scale uncertainties, (1856-2002 HadMAT1)	i
	☐ 1800-2007: 2° ICOADS v2.5 Tair, ☐ number of obs	i
Lower Troposphere	1979-now: Spencer & Christy MSU anomalies v6.0 (v5.6)	i
	1978-now: RSS MSU 3.3 OTLT, Oanomalies (O3.2, Oanomalies)	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) \bigcirc 2.5°, \bigcirc 1.0°, \bigcirc 0.5°, only observations: \bigcirc 2.5°, \bigcirc 1.0°, \bigcirc 0.5°, number of gauges \bigcirc 0.5°, \bigcirc 1.0°, \bigcirc 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: PRISM 4km, PRISM 0.25°, (Contiguous US only)	i
	○ 0.1° 1900-2014: CenTrends v1 (Greater Horn of Africa), ○ 0.25° 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



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Climate Explorer

HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom 8-9E 53-54N mean with Trenberth SLP

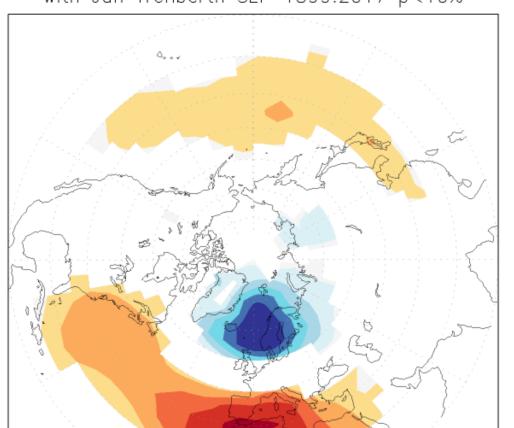
Computing correlations... (this may take a minute or so)

If it takes too long you can abort the job here (using the [back] button of the browser does not kill the correlation job)

Plotting with GrADS 2.0...

corr Jan HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom 8-9E 53-54N mean with Jan Trenberth SLP 1899:2017 p<10% (eps, pdf)

corr Jan HadCRUT4.5 SST/T2m anom 8-9E 53-94N mean with Jan Trenberth SLP 1899:2017 p<10% with Jan Trenberth SLP 1899:2017 p<10%





Select a time series Daily station data Daily climate indices

Exercise 6

- → select a position (home town or other place of interest)
- → Select temperature and precipitation data
- → Calculate a monthly time series
- → Correlate temperature and precipitation with fields:

temperature, SLP

Make an interpretation for 2 different seasons!