

## Predictability of the North Atlantic warming in the mid 1990s and its climate impacts

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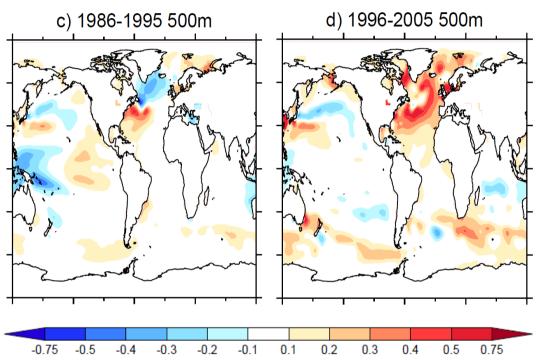








## Mid 1990s North Atlantic warming



 Warming was largely due to ocean heat transport changes associated with increased overturning

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Consistent with a **lagged response of the buoyancy forced circulation** to the positive NAO that peaked in the late 1980s and early 1990

See Robson et al, 2012, JCLIM

• The mid 1990s Atlantic warming is an excellent case study for assessing decadal predictions

All anomalies relative to 1961-1990 climatology









- Was the warming of the North Atlantic subpolar gyre predictable? (and what were the mechanisms?)
  Robson et al, 2012, GRL (also see Yeager *et al*, 2012, J. Clim)
- 2. Are predictions able to capture the wider climate impact?

- Robson et al, *In Press*, J. Clim





## **Experiments and data**



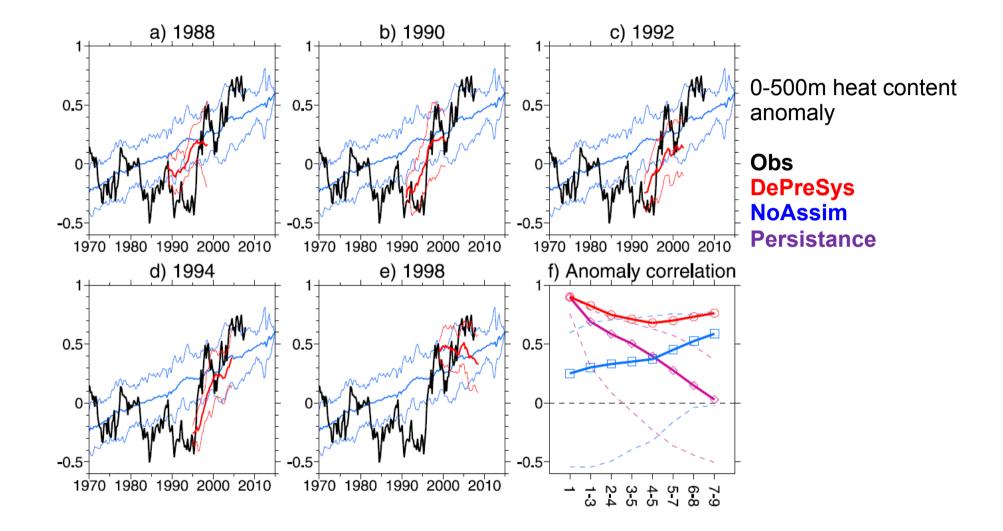
- Predictions made with DePreSys PPE (Smith et al, 2010)
  - 9 member perturbed physics ensemble
  - Uses **anomaly assimilation** for 3D ocean T, and S, and atmospheric U,V,T and MSLP
  - Hindcasts initialised every November between 1960-2005
- Comparison ensemble that does not assimilate observed information (NoAssim PPE)
- Compare the predictions with observations
  - HadISST
  - CRU TS 3.0
  - HadSLP
  - NCEP reanalysis





### Subpolar Gyre heat content anomalies









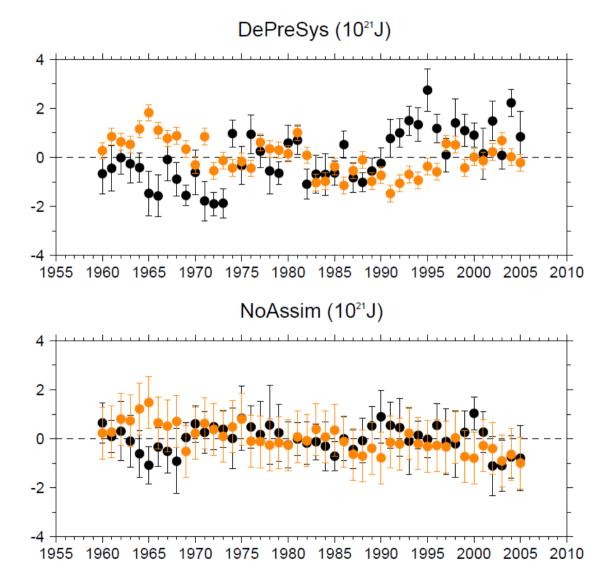
# Subpolar heat budget Integrated over years I-3



#### Ocean heat transport convergence and atmospheric heat loss

integrated over the subpolar gyre (60W-10W, 50N-65N)

Ocean heat transport convergence plays a key role in the successful prediction of the SPG warming







## Subpolar heat budget Integrated over years I-3



INSTITUTE

#### Ocean heat transport convergence and

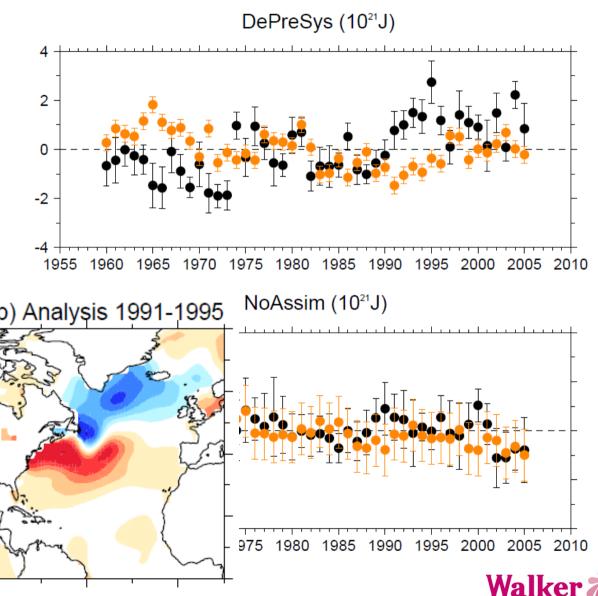
#### atmospheric heat loss

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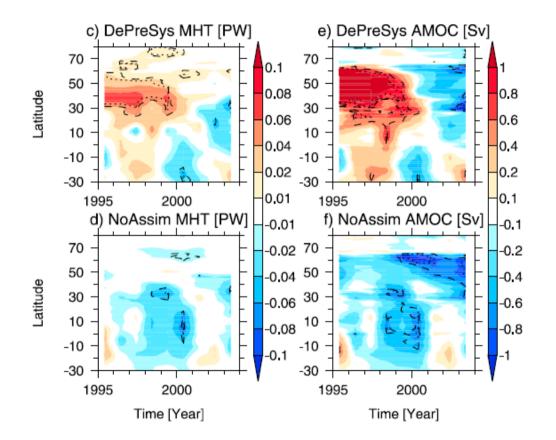
#### What is the mechanism?





### Role of ocean heat transport changes





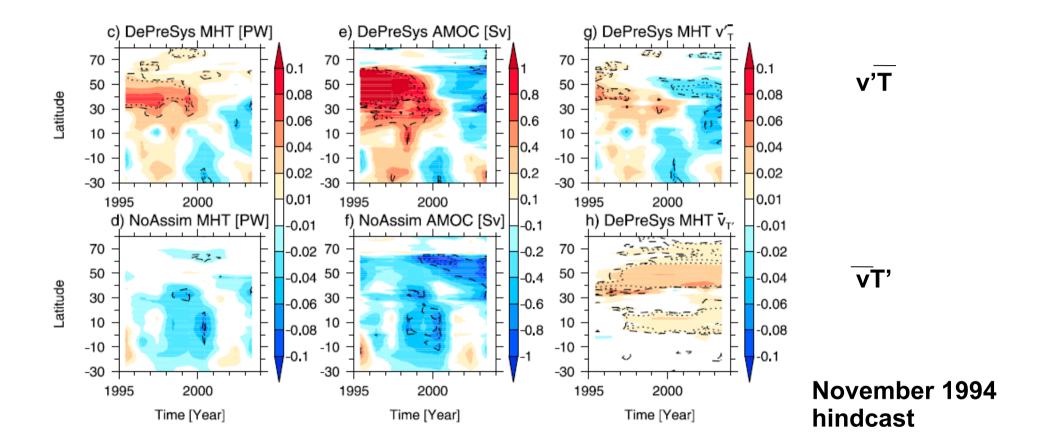


#### Initialisation of strong AMOC key to predict the warming





#### Role of ocean heat transport changes



Initialisation of strong AMOC key to predict the warming



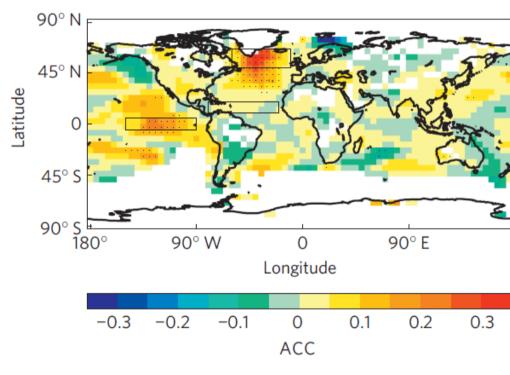


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JJASON Temp Yrs 1-5 (DePreSys – NoAssim)





 So far, there is much less evidence for initialisation improving predictions over land – A surprise?

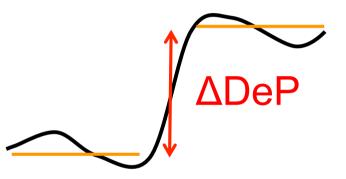
(from Smith et al, 2010)







- There are problems for examining the skill of surface variables
  - Limited # hindcasts & ensemble members etc; initial shock; signal to noise
- Is there an impact of initialisation in DePreSys?



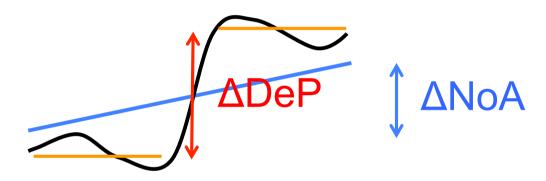
- Compare anomalies from many predictions made before and after the warming event
  - No need to define a climatological period, or remove mean bias







- There are problems for examining the skill of surface variables
  - Limited # hindcasts & ensemble members etc; initial shock; signal to noise
- Is there an impact of initialisation in DePreSys?



Examining difference relative to NoAssim removes forced trend

Impact of initialisation =  $\Delta DeP - \Delta NoA$ 

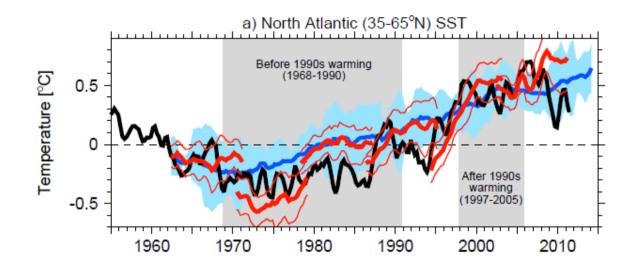
Focus on years 2-6, comparing with detrended observations





### **Predictions of SST**



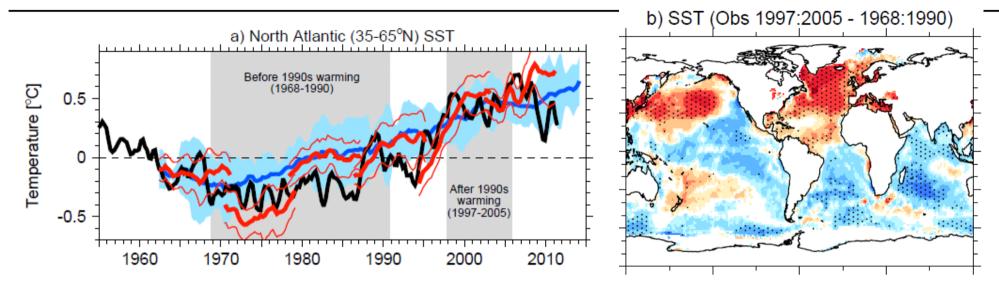


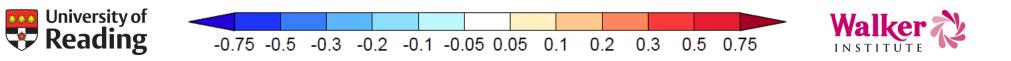




### **Predictions of SST**

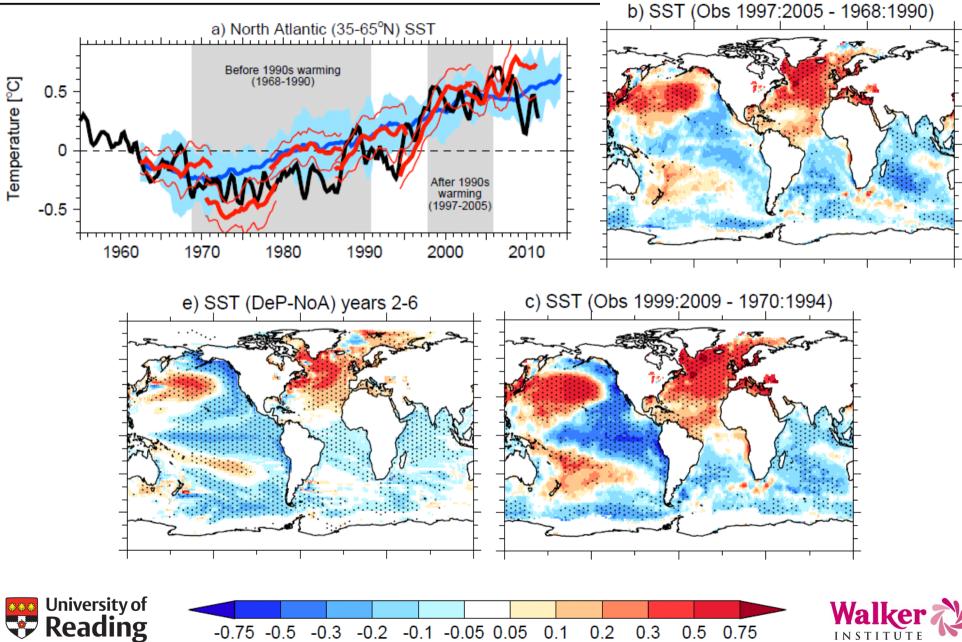






### **Predictions of SST**

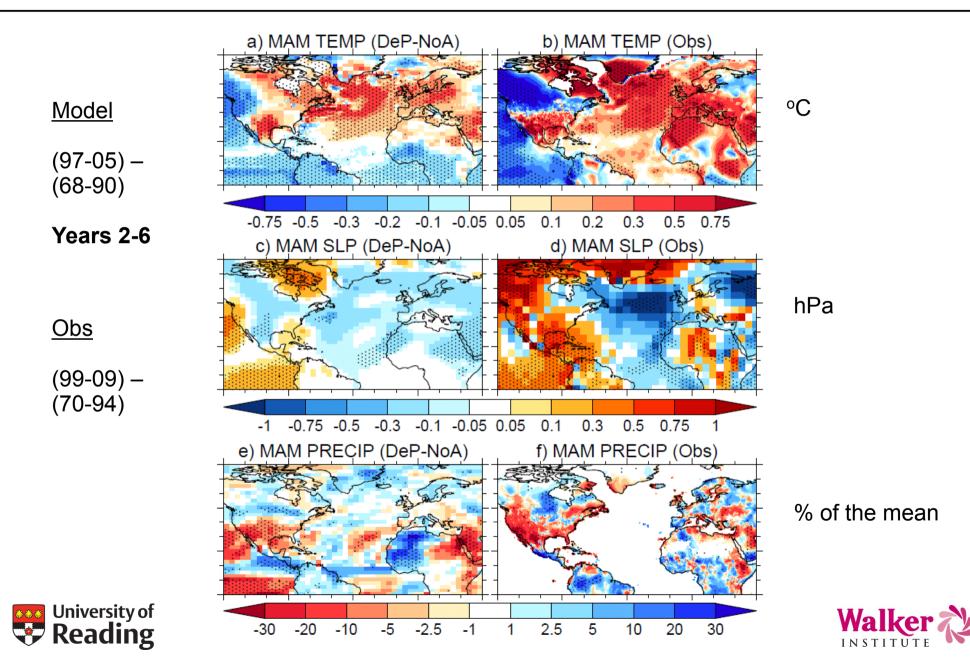






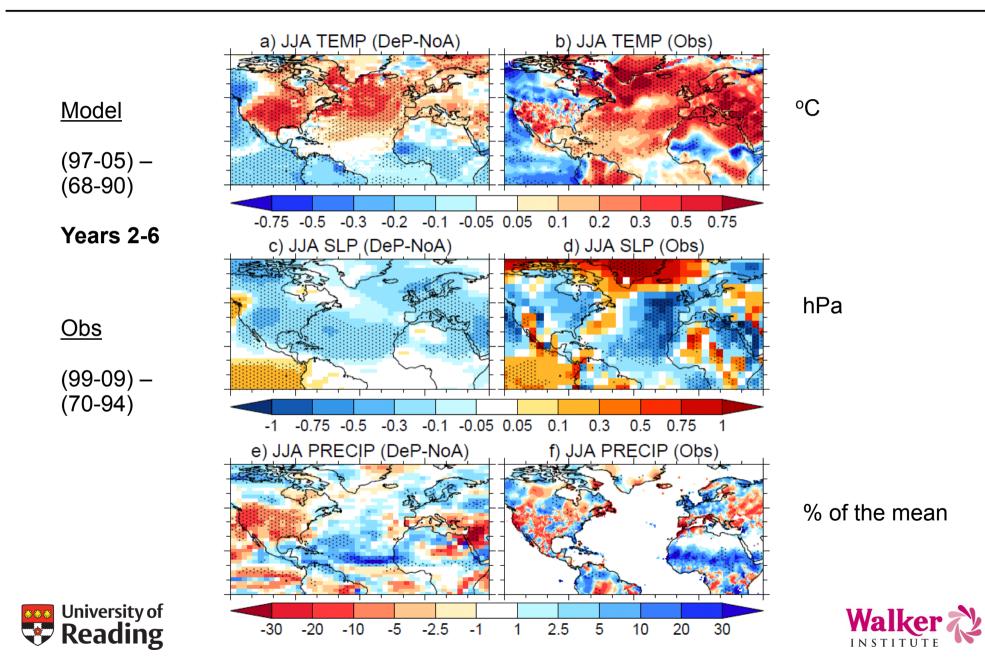
#### Surface climate - MAM

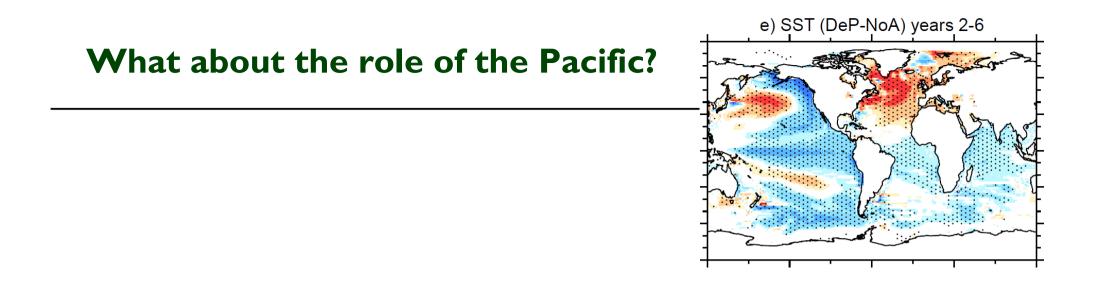




#### Surface climate - JJA

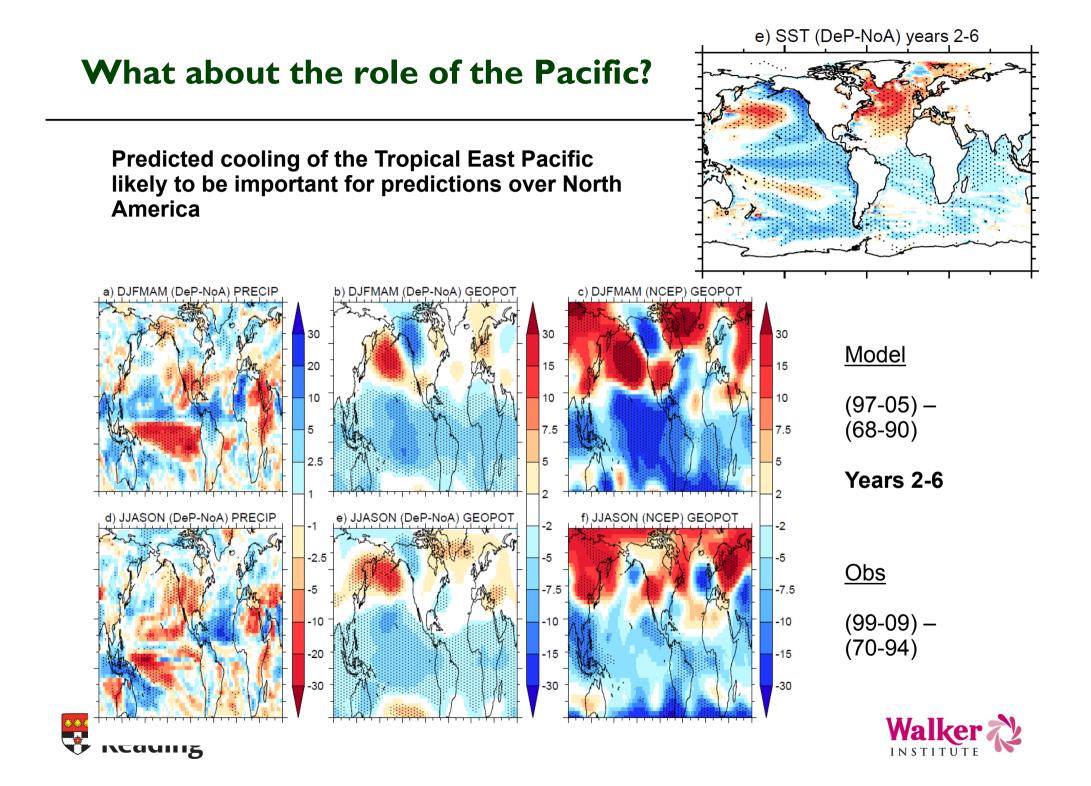












### Conclusions



- DePreSys PPE is able to predict the warming of the North Atlantic subpolar gyre in the mid 1990s.
- Anomalously strong ocean heat transport, which itself is due to the initialisation of the dynamics, i.e. a strong AMOC, is key consistent with earlier work (e.g. Robson *et al*; 2012, Yeager *et al*; 2012)
- Initialisation does have an impact on the prediction of surface climate variables over land – "skill" over North America and Europe.
- The impact of initialisation lasts beyond the first year.
- DePreSys also predicts a cooling of the tropical east Pacific in the 2000s – The cooling appears important for predicting the climate impacts over North America





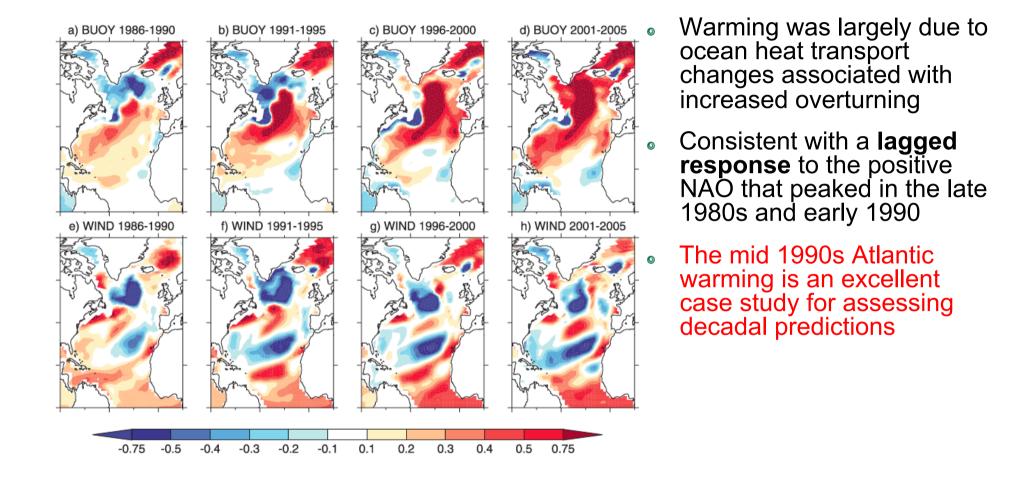






## Mid 1990s rapid warming





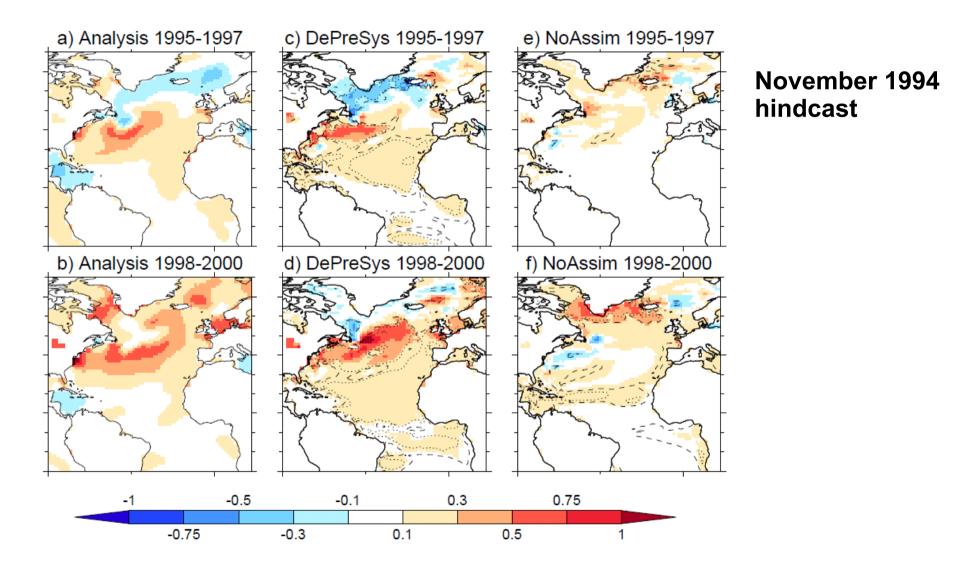
Robson et al, 2012; J Clim



All anomalies relative to 1961-1990 climatology

#### 0-500m heat content anomaly



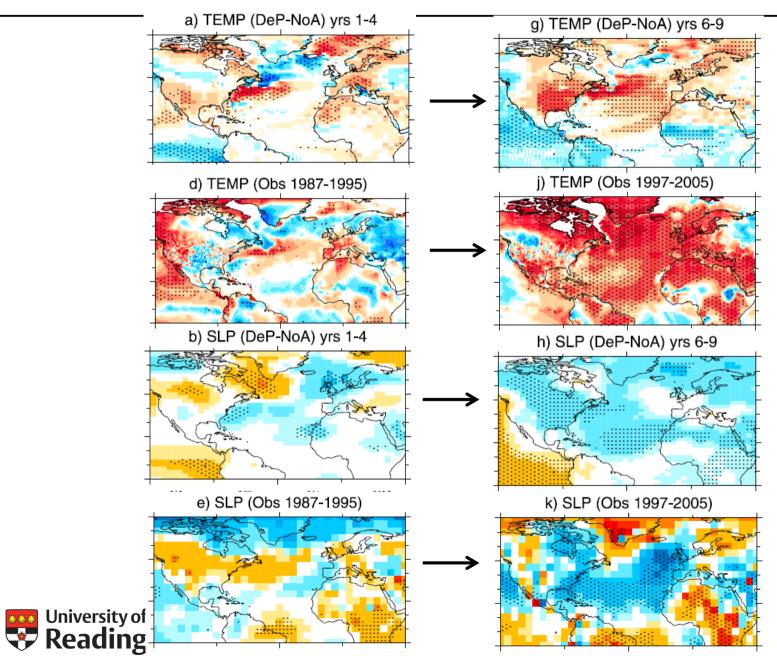




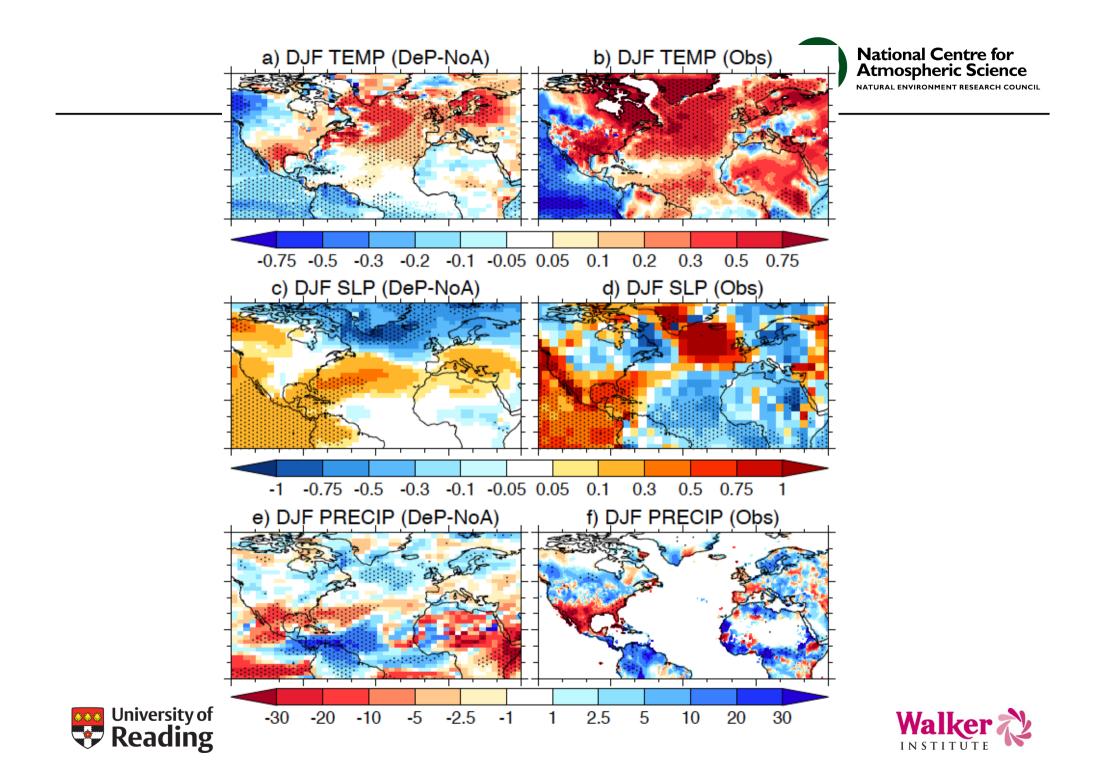


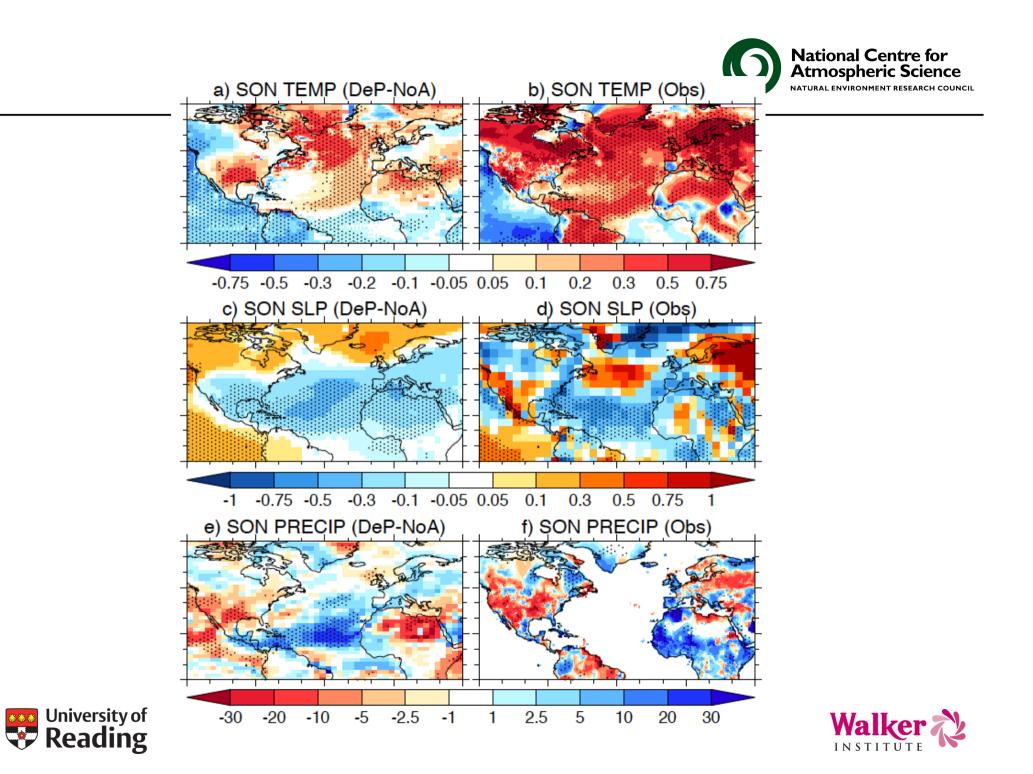
## **1991-1996** hindcast prediction





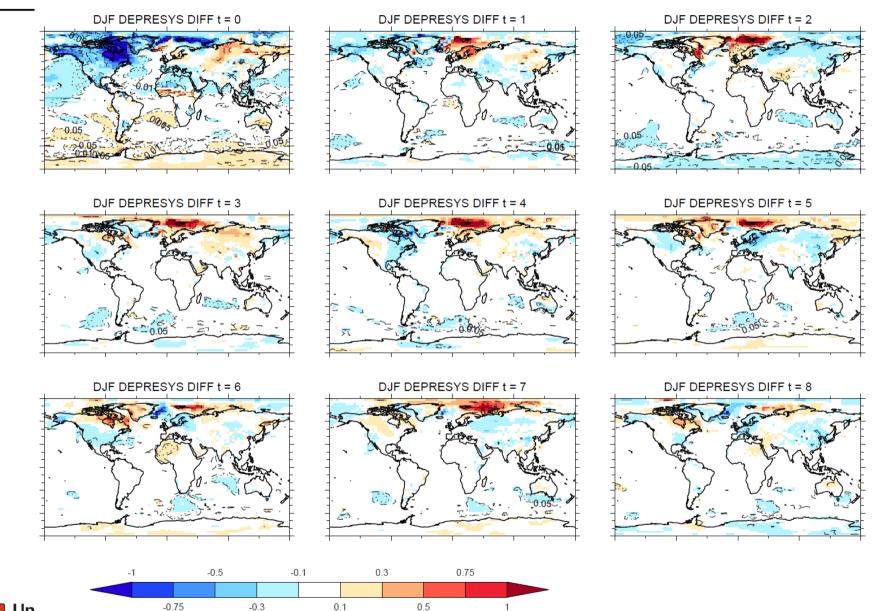






#### Mean DePreSys - NoAssim





1



-0.75

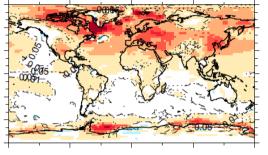
-0.3

0.1

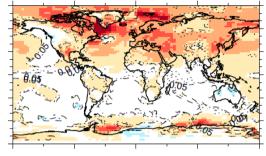


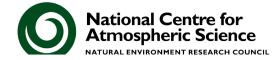


MAM DEPRESYS DIFF t = 0

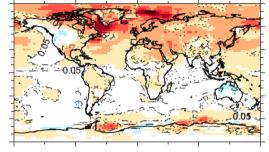


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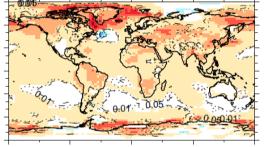


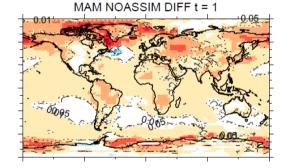


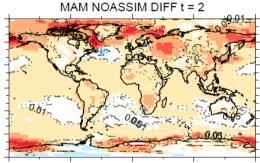
MAM DEPRESYS DIFF t = 2



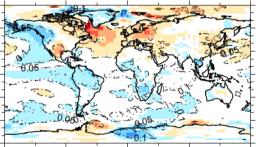
MAM NOASSIM DIFF t = 0

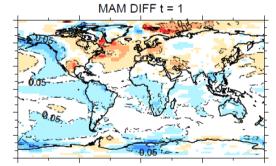


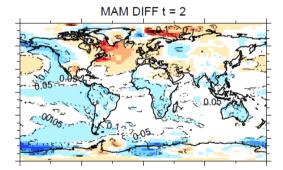




MAM DIFF t = 0







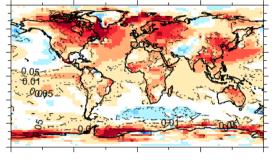




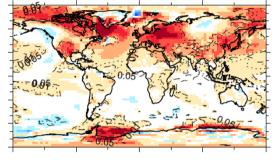


#### MAM SAT lyr

MAM DEPRESYS DIFF t = 0



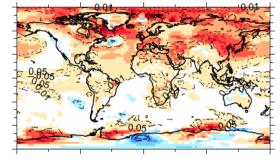
MAM DEPRESYS DIFF t = 1



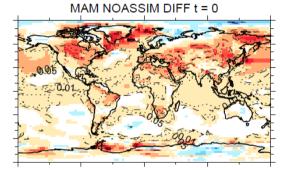
MAM NOASSIM DIFF t = 1



MAM DEPRESYS DIFF t = 2



MAM NOASSIM DIFF t = 2



MAM DIFF t = 0

