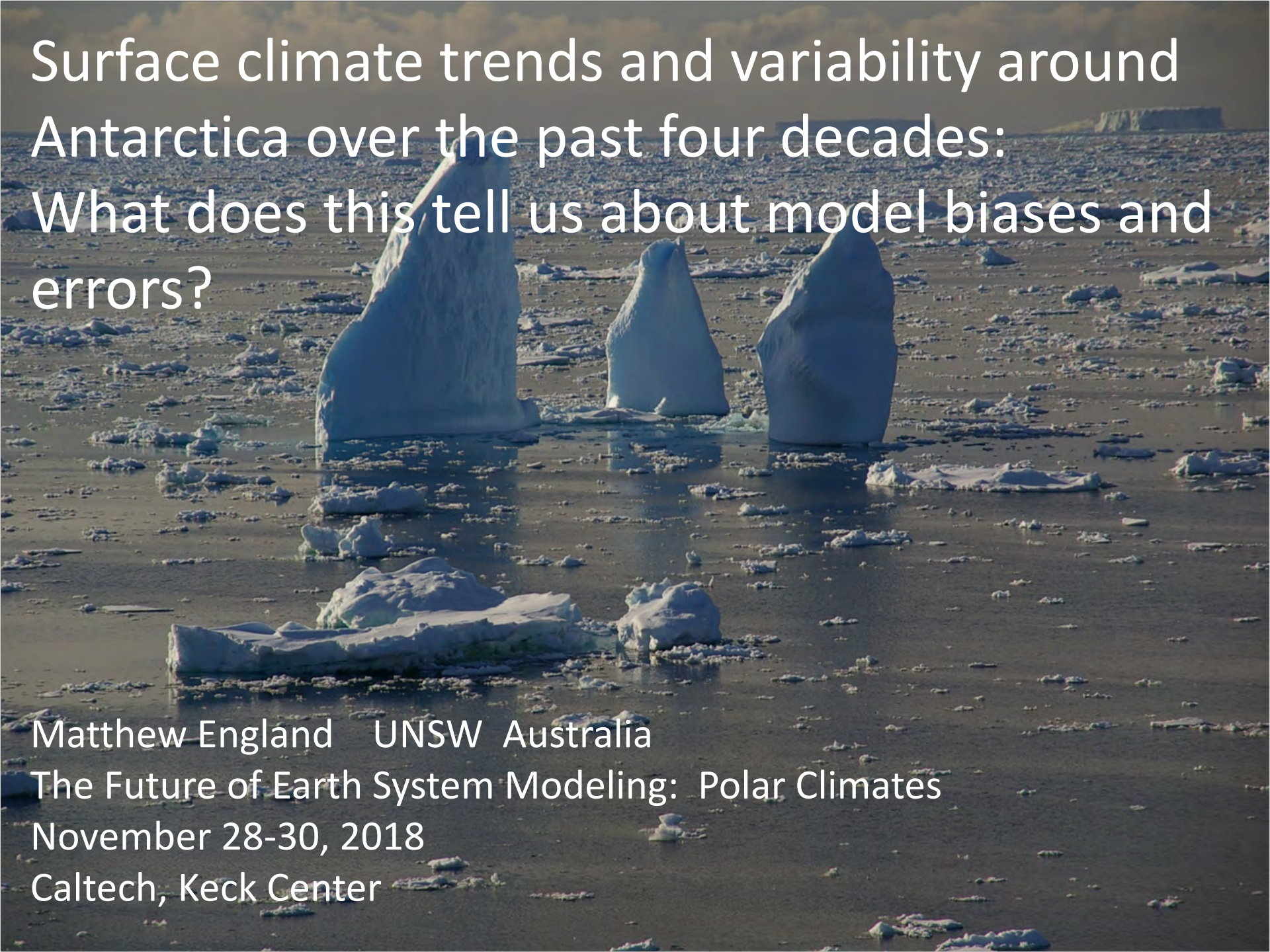


A photograph of several large, white icebergs floating in a dark, calm ocean. The icebergs are of various shapes, some tall and pointed, others flatter. The water is dark, and the sky is a pale, hazy blue. The overall scene is serene and cold.

Surface climate trends and variability around Antarctica over the past four decades: What does this tell us about model biases and errors?

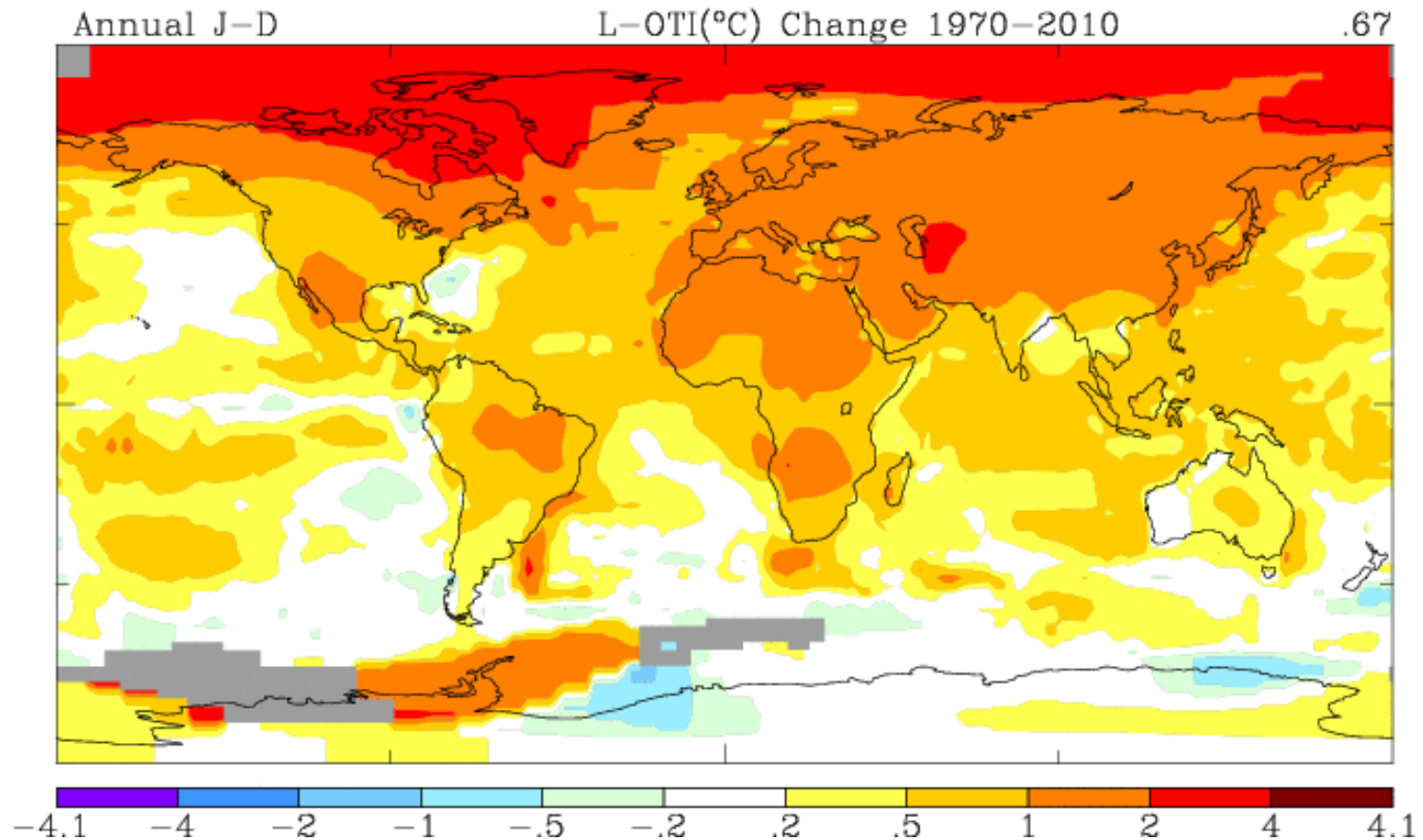
Matthew England UNSW Australia

The Future of Earth System Modeling: Polar Climates

November 28-30, 2018

Caltech, Keck Center

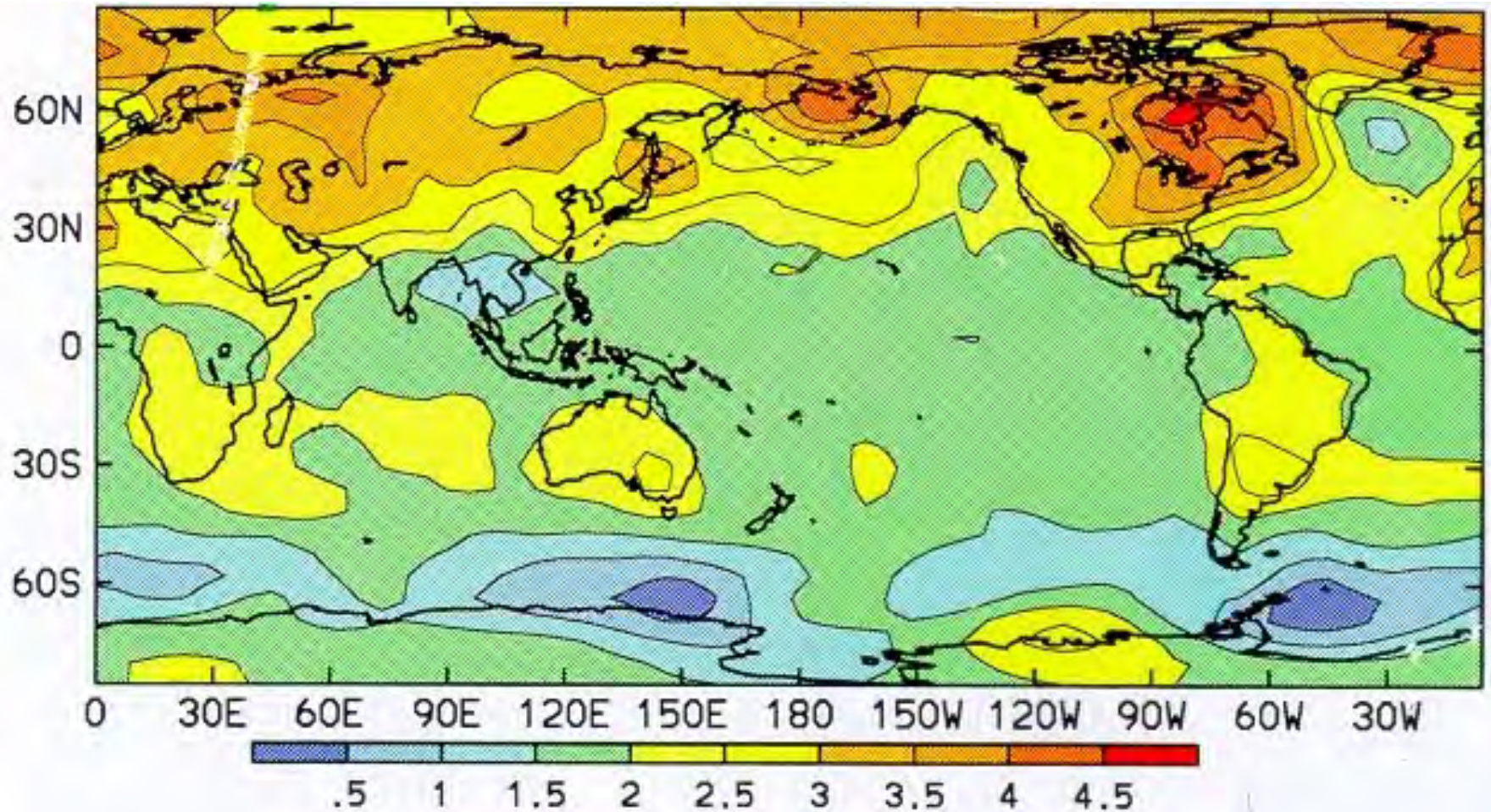
Observed surface T trends....



1970 – 2010 trends in annual mean SST

<http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/maps/>

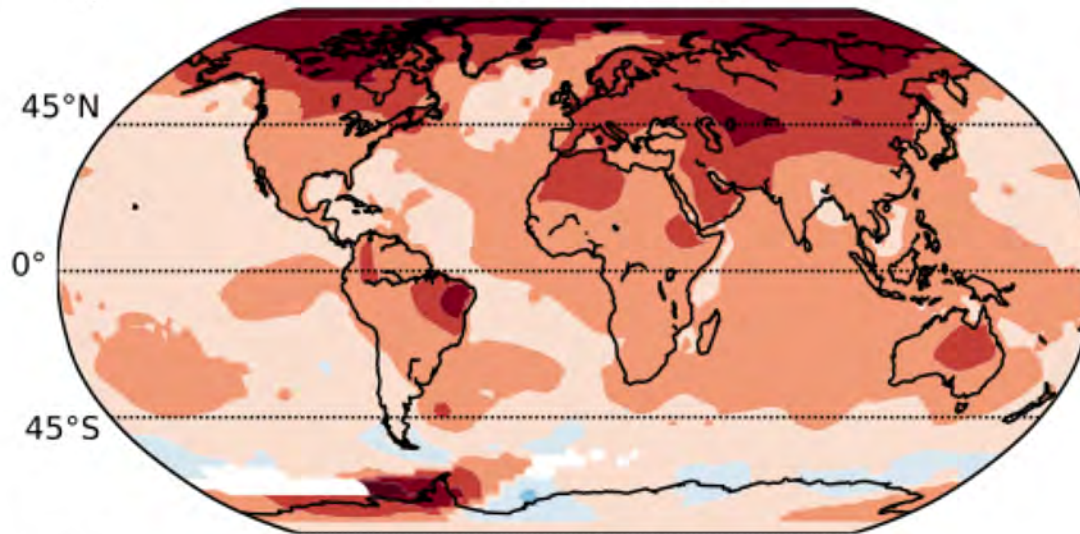
Global surface climate trends progressing largely as expected



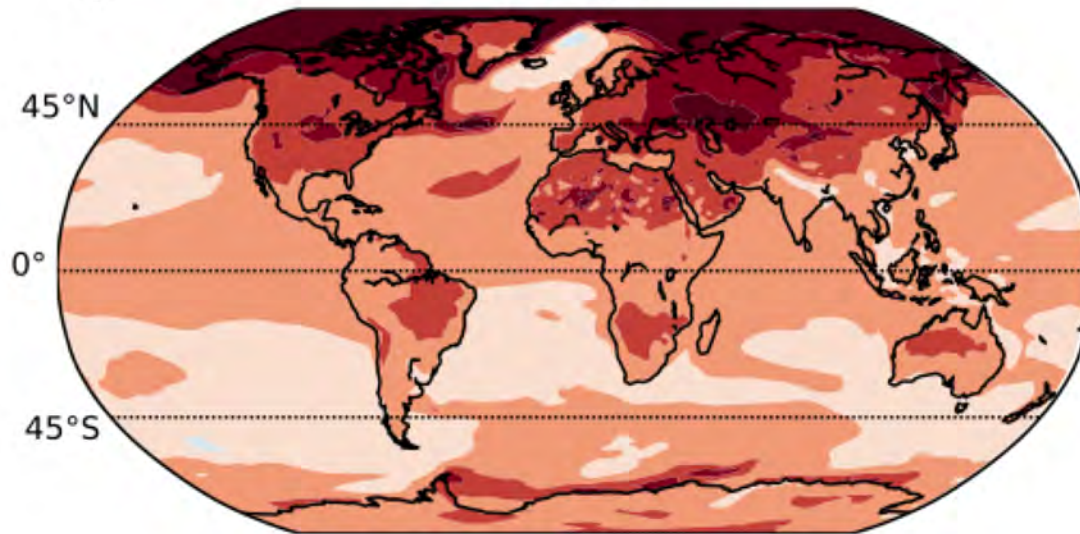
Annual-mean temperature change predicted for ~2030 in the GFDL coupled climate model experiment.

Stouffer et al., 1989

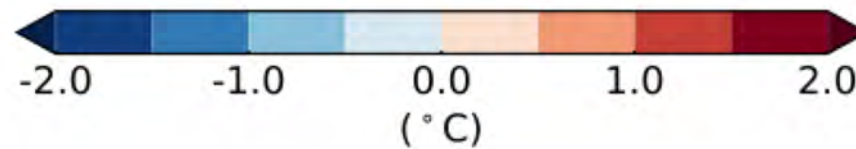
a) Observations



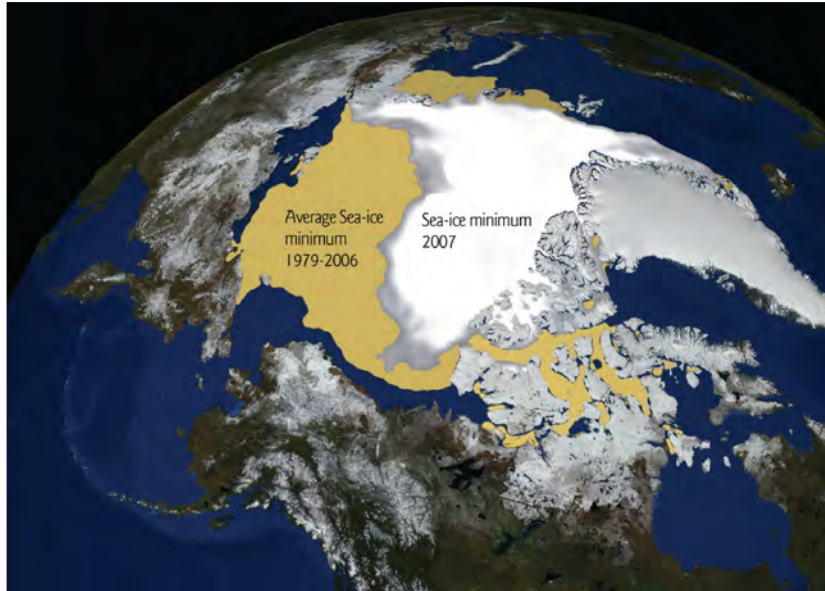
b) Model



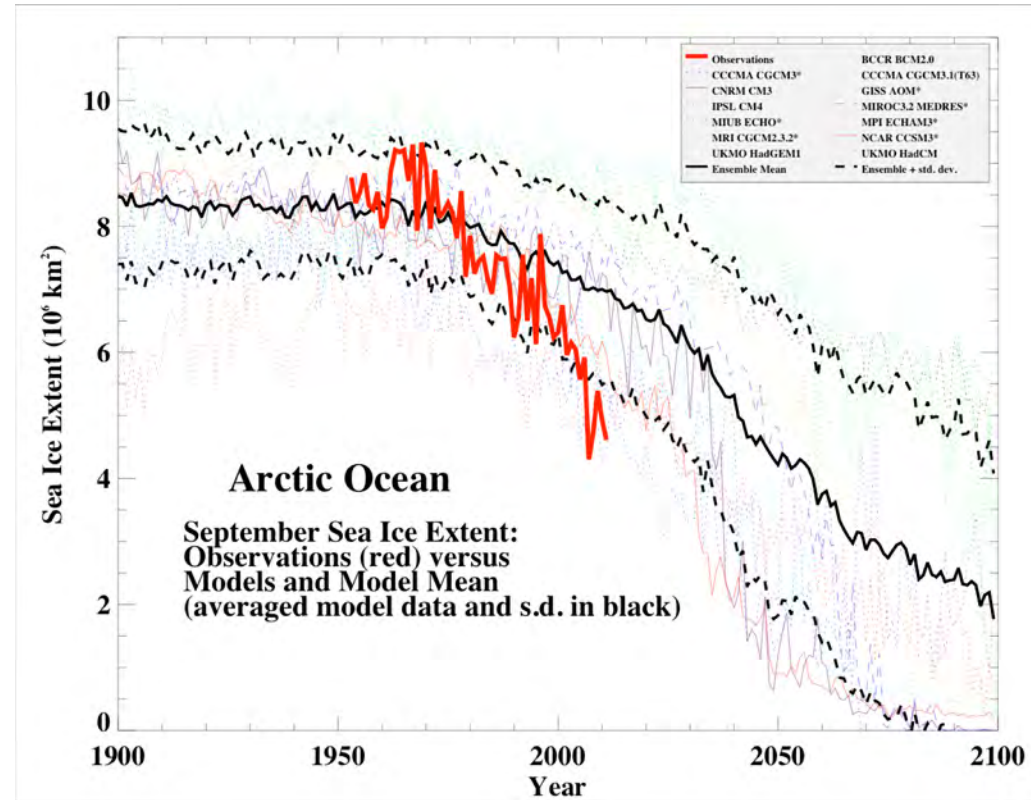
2008-2017
minus
1979-1988



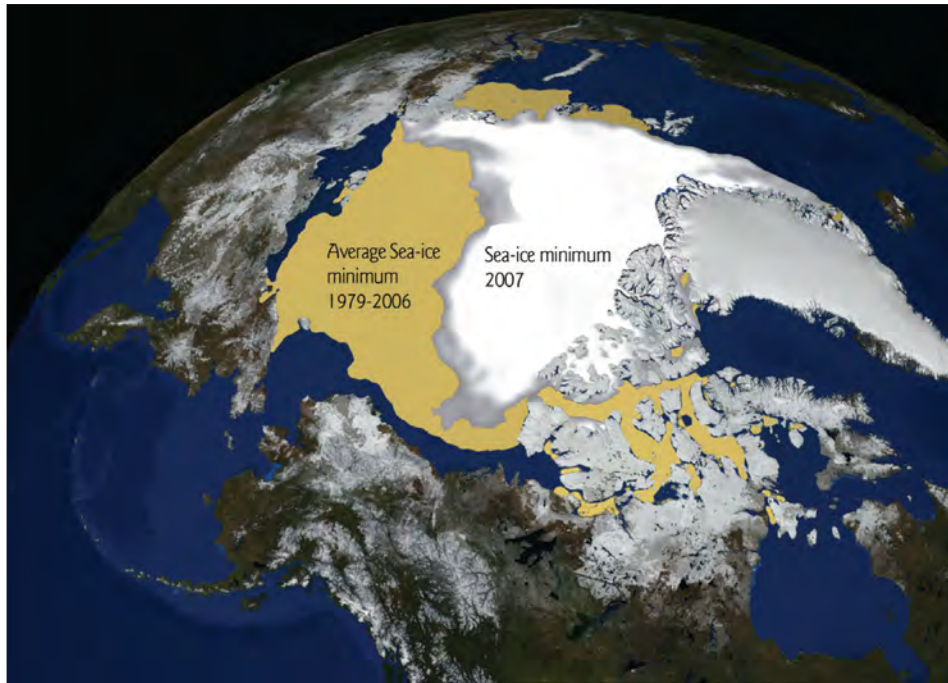
Arctic sea-ice trends has outpaced expectations.....



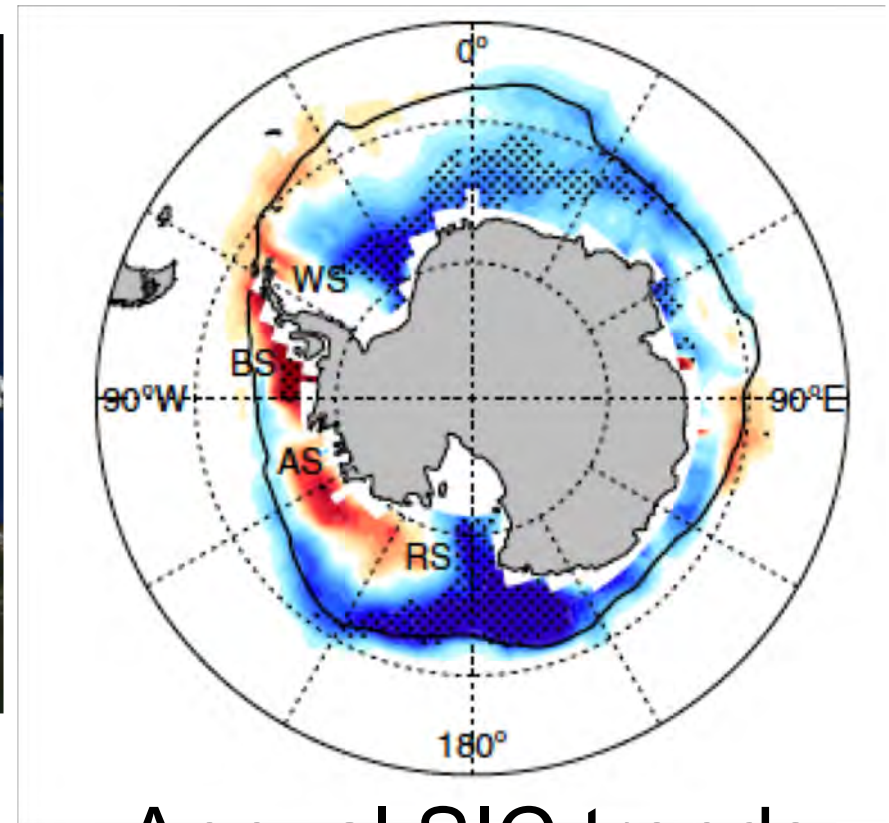
Average sea-ice
1979–2006 and
then in 2007



Marked trend contrast across the hemispheres



Average sea-ice
1979–2006 and
then in 2007

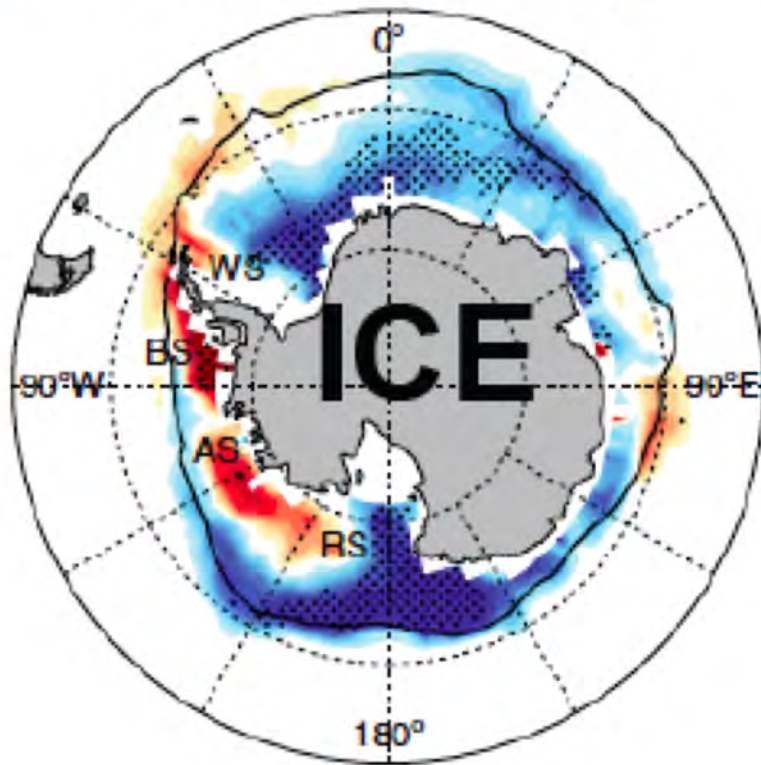


Annual SIC trends
1979–2013

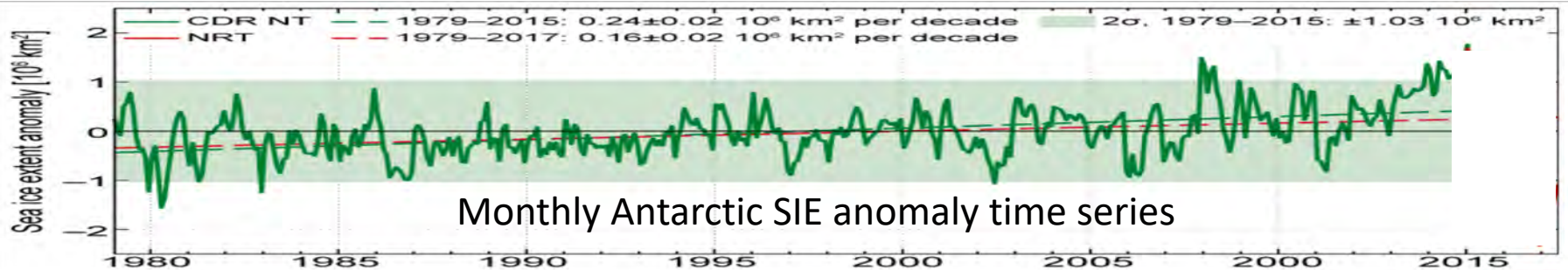
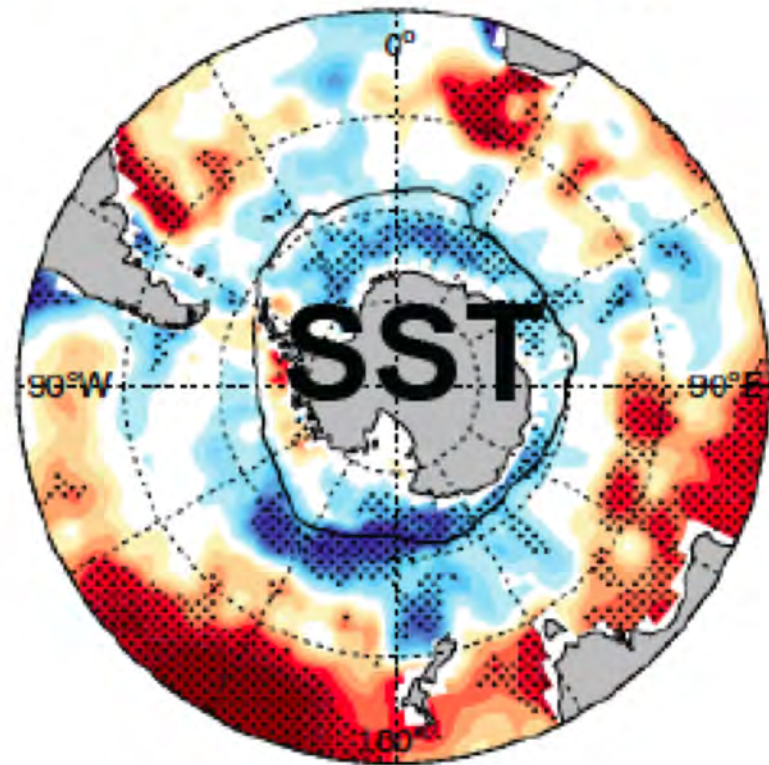
Purich et al. 2016

Annual trends: 1979–2013

a Observed SIC trend ($\% \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \text{ GW}$)



c Observed SST trend ($^\circ\text{C } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \text{ GW}$)

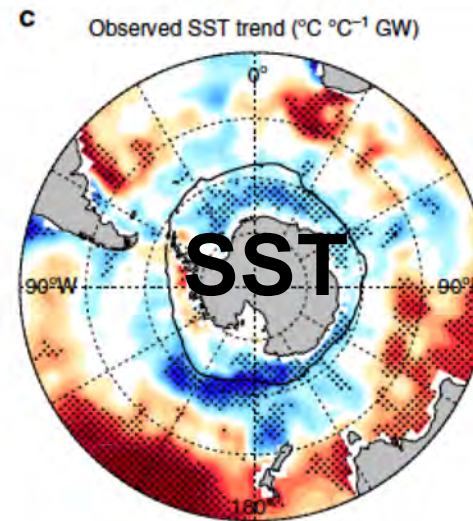
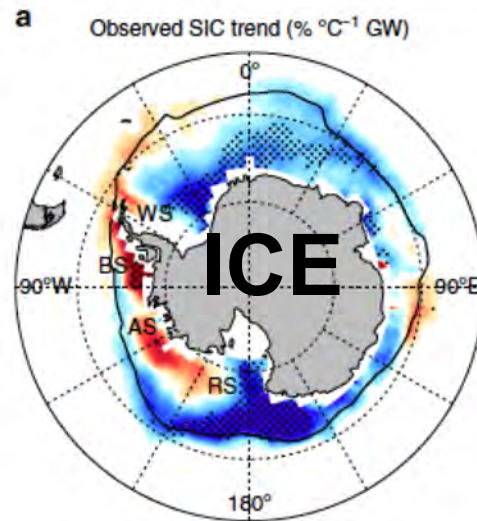


Monthly Antarctic SIE anomaly time series

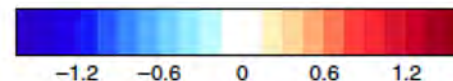
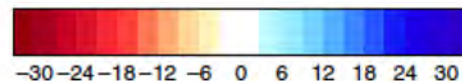
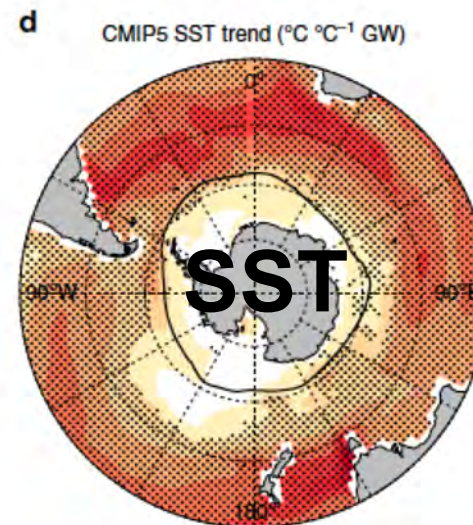
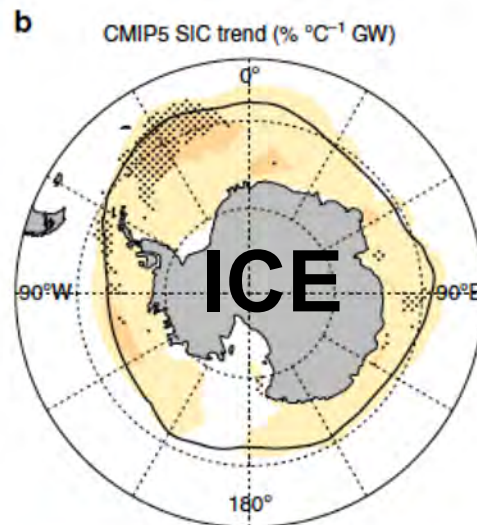
Schlosser et al. (2018)

Antarctic surface climate trends go against “expectations”

OBS



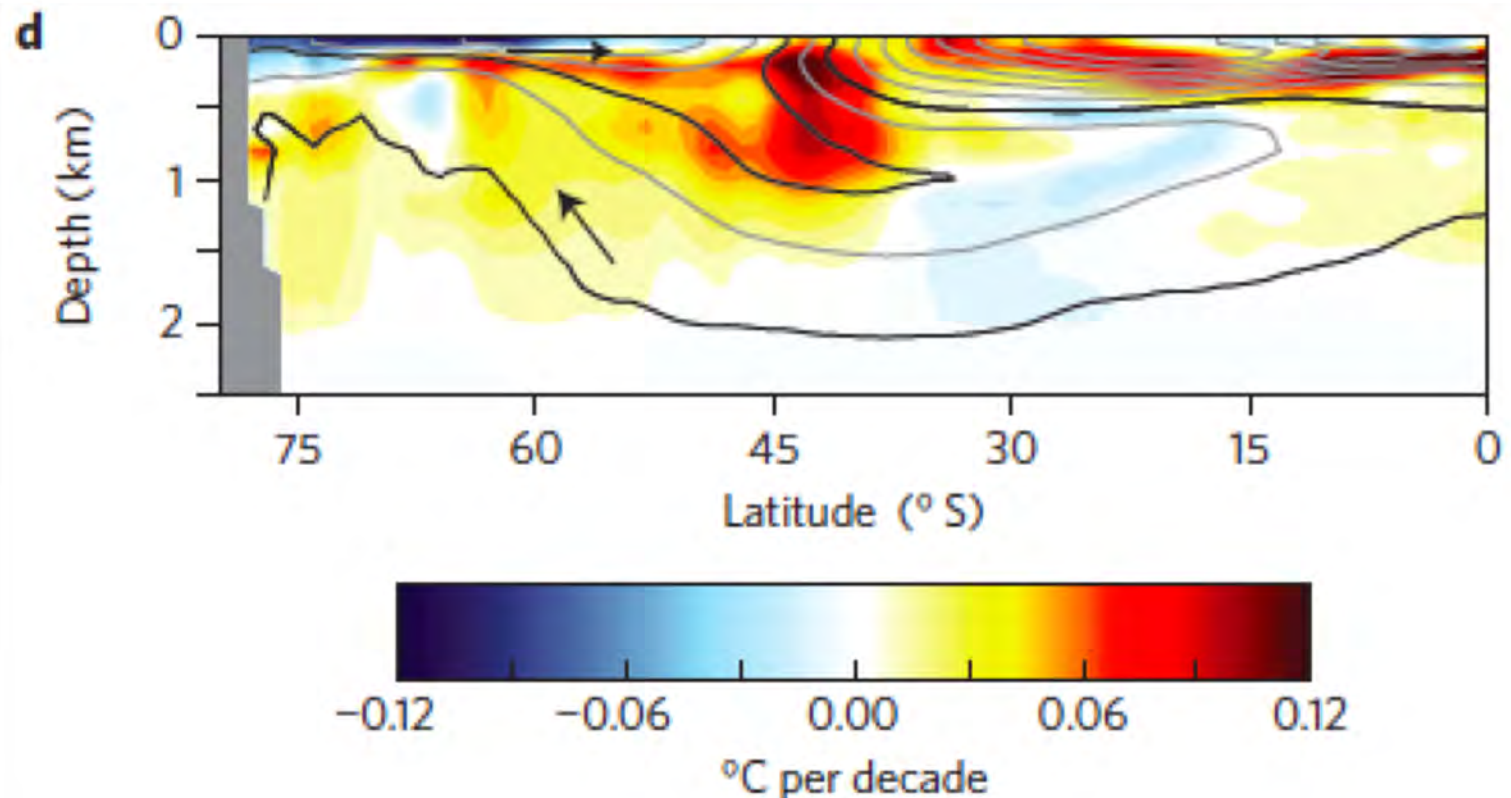
**MULTI
MODEL
MEAN**



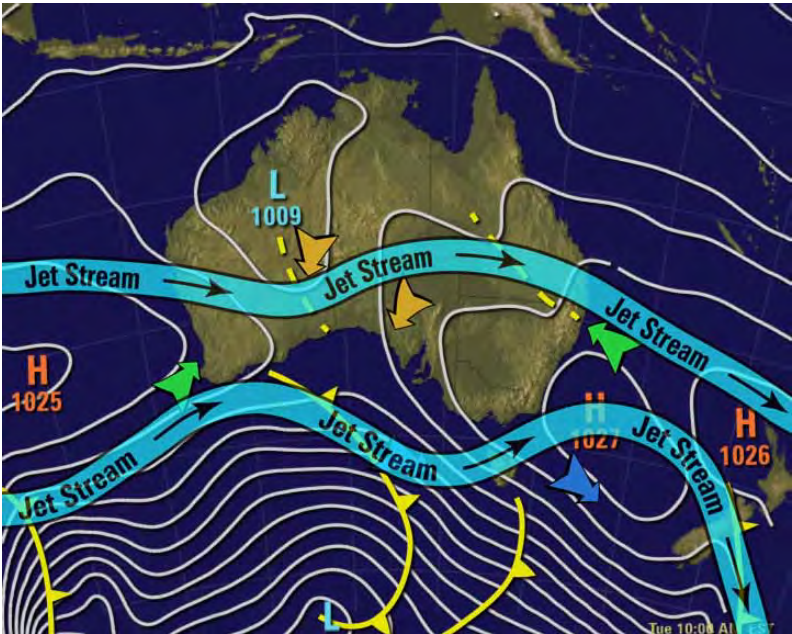
Purich, England,
et al. (2016)
Nature Comms

Southern Ocean warming delayed by circumpolar upwelling and equatorward transport

Kyle C. Armour^{1*}, John Marshall², Jeffery R. Scott^{2,3}, Aaron Donohoe⁴ and Emily R. Newsom⁵

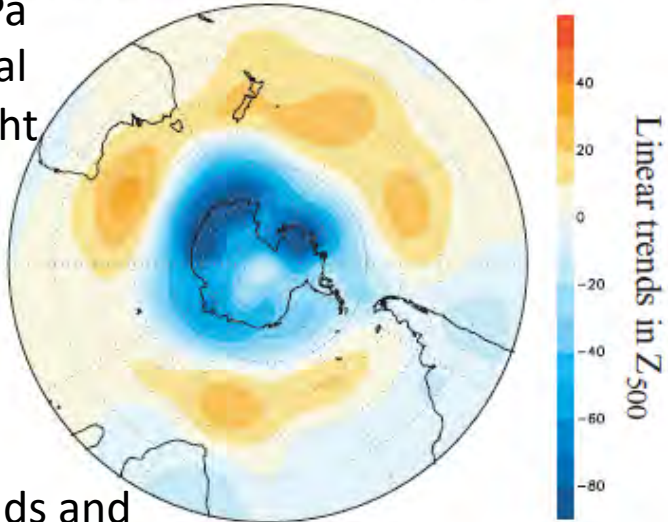


Recent surface forcing trends over the Southern Ocean

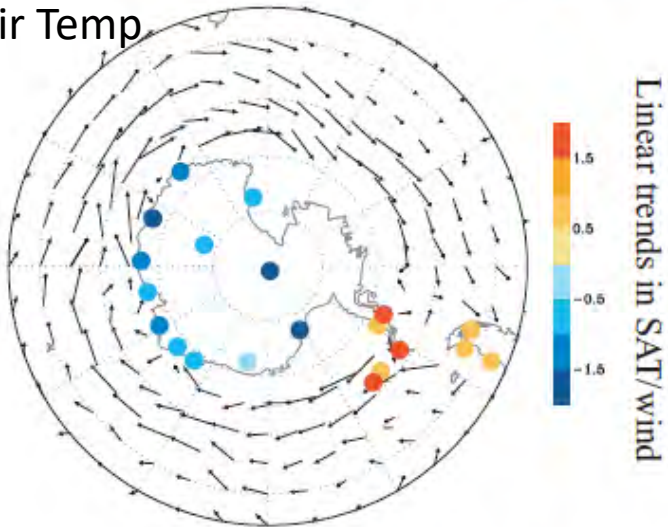


Thompson and Solomon
(2002, *Science*)

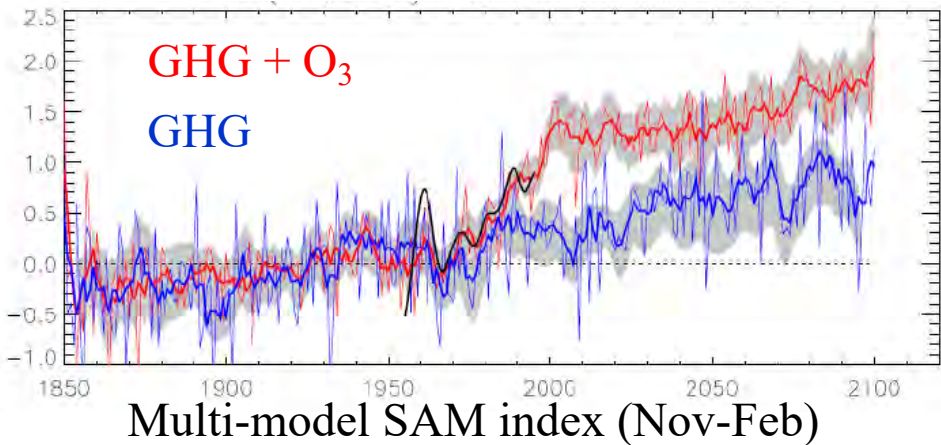
500 hPa
geopotential
height



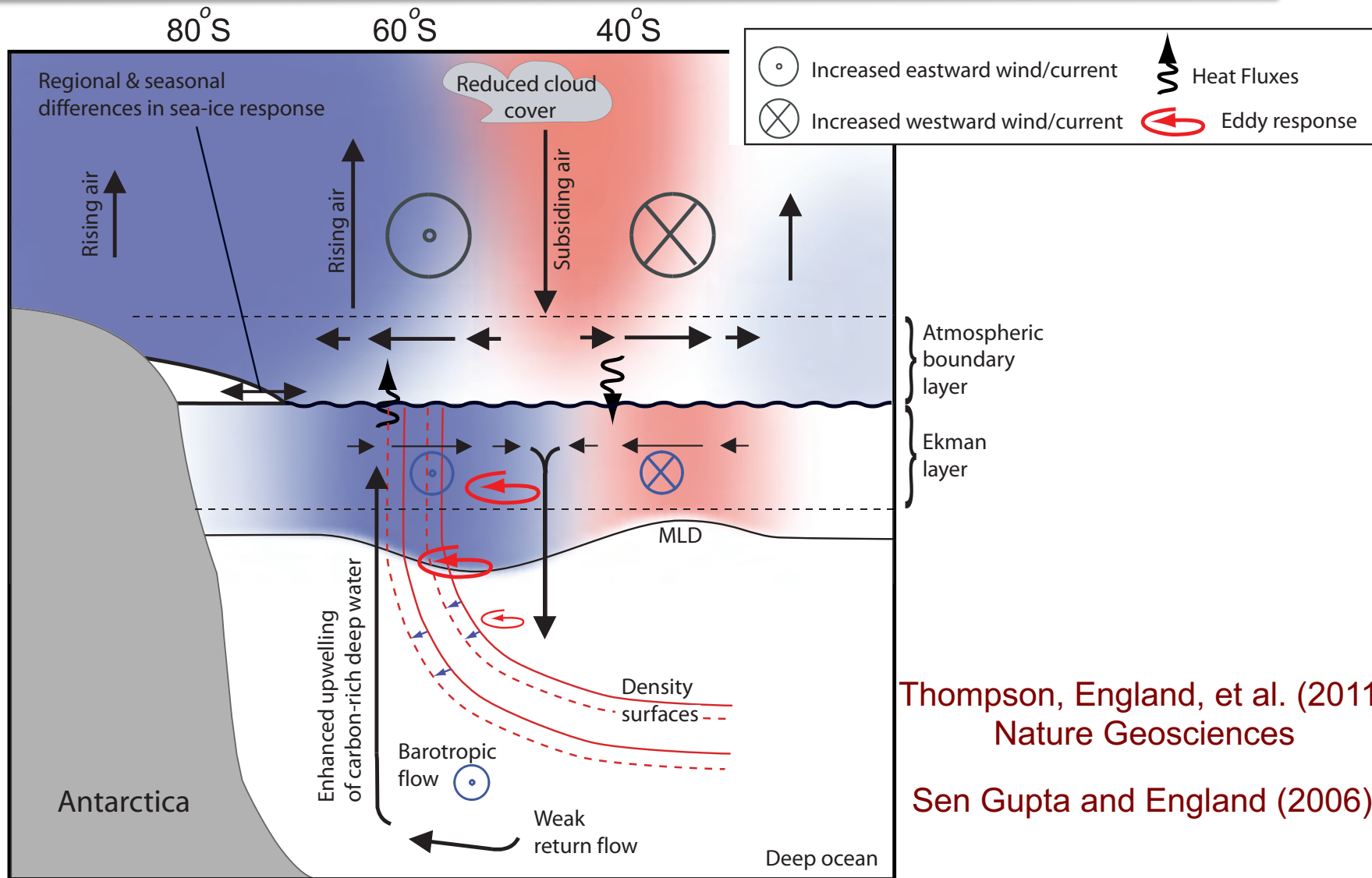
Winds and
Air Temp



IPCC 2007



Ocean-atmosphere imprint of the Southern Annular Mode

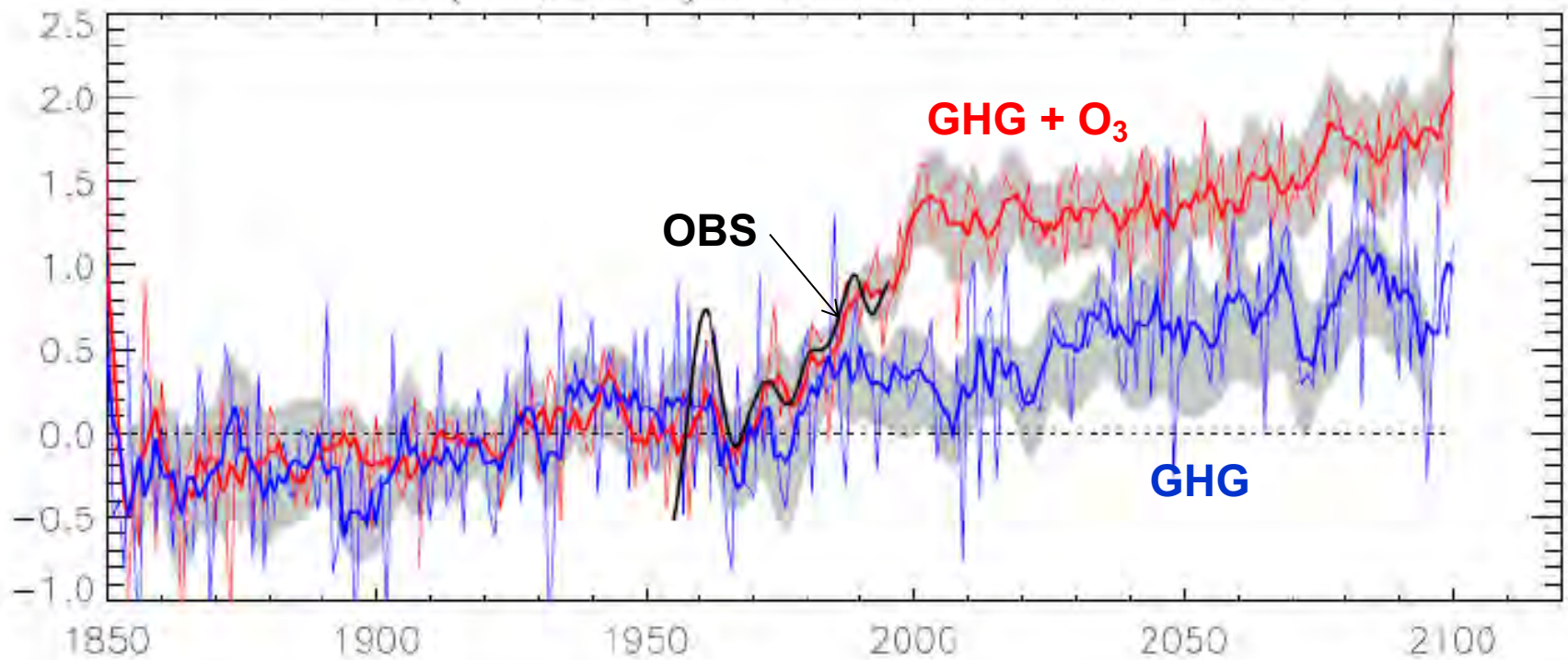


Thompson, England, et al. (2011)
Nature Geosciences

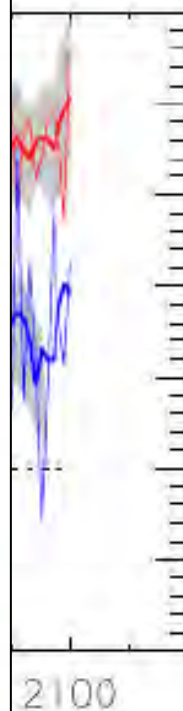
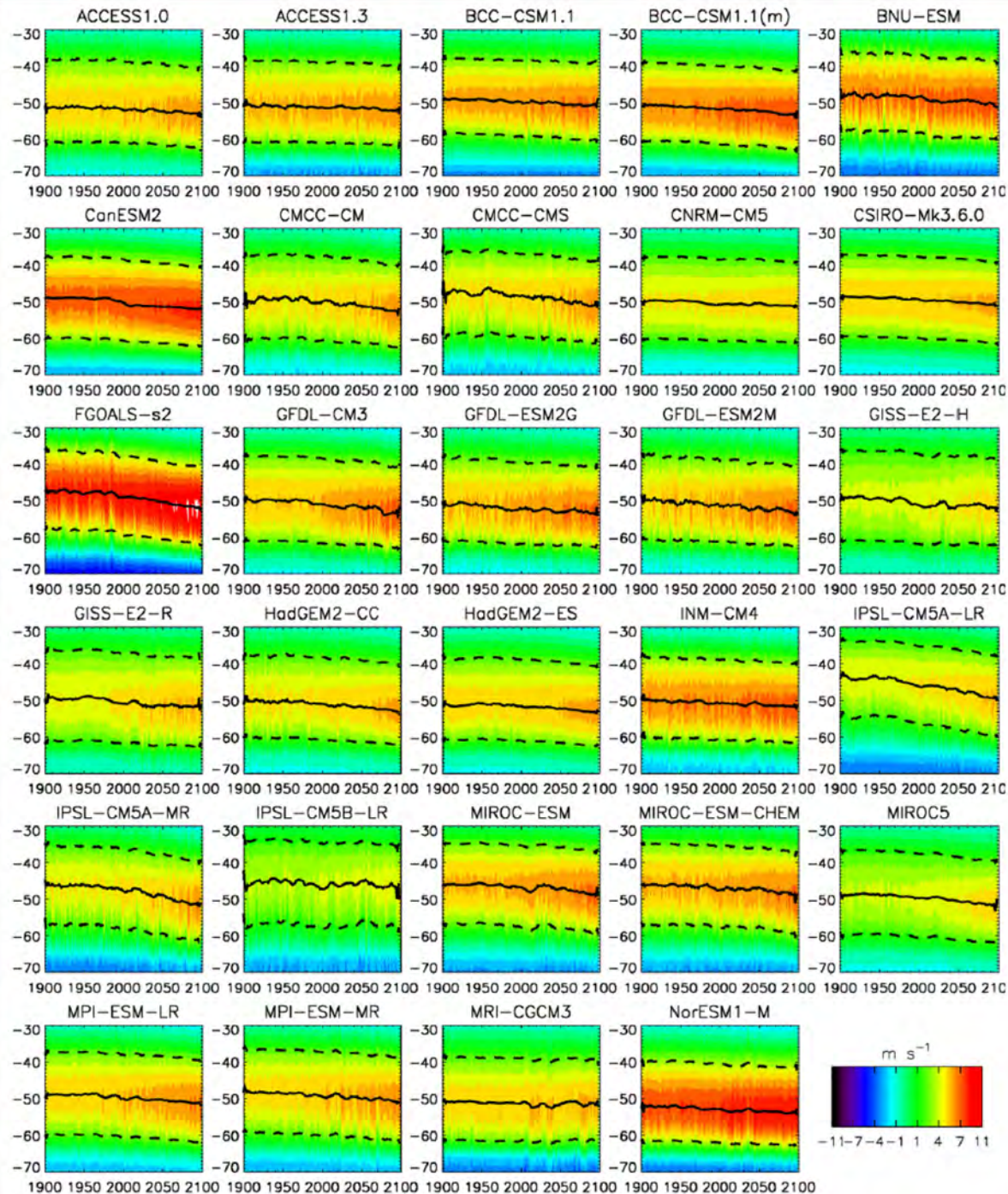
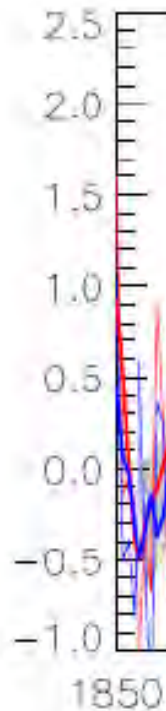
Sen Gupta and England (2006)

Surface fluxes, Ekman transport and MLD changes act in concert to produce SST response. Eddy heat fluxes act in the opposite sense

Multi-model SAM index (Nov-Feb)

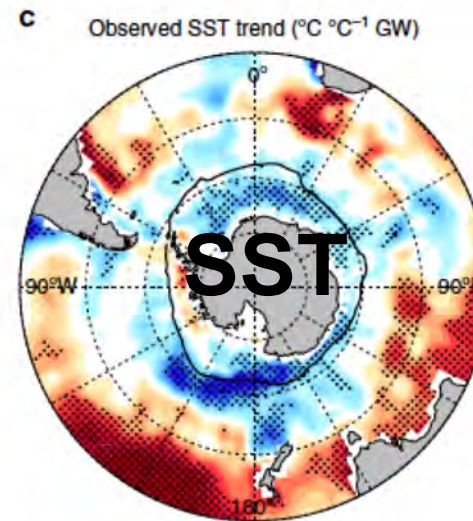
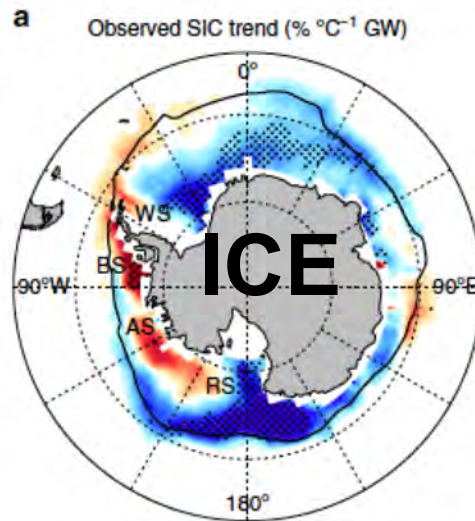


CMIP5 MODELS WESTERLY WINDS

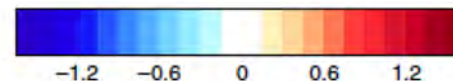
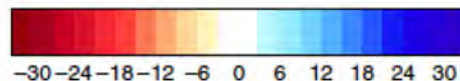
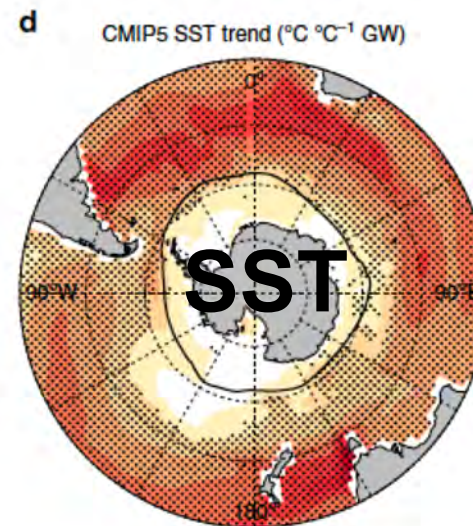
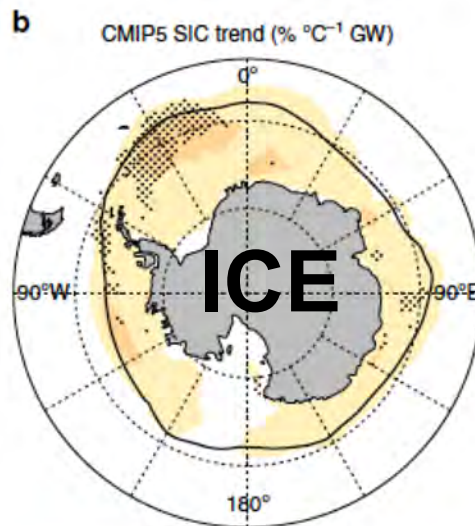


But model mean does not match OBS transient cooling

OBS



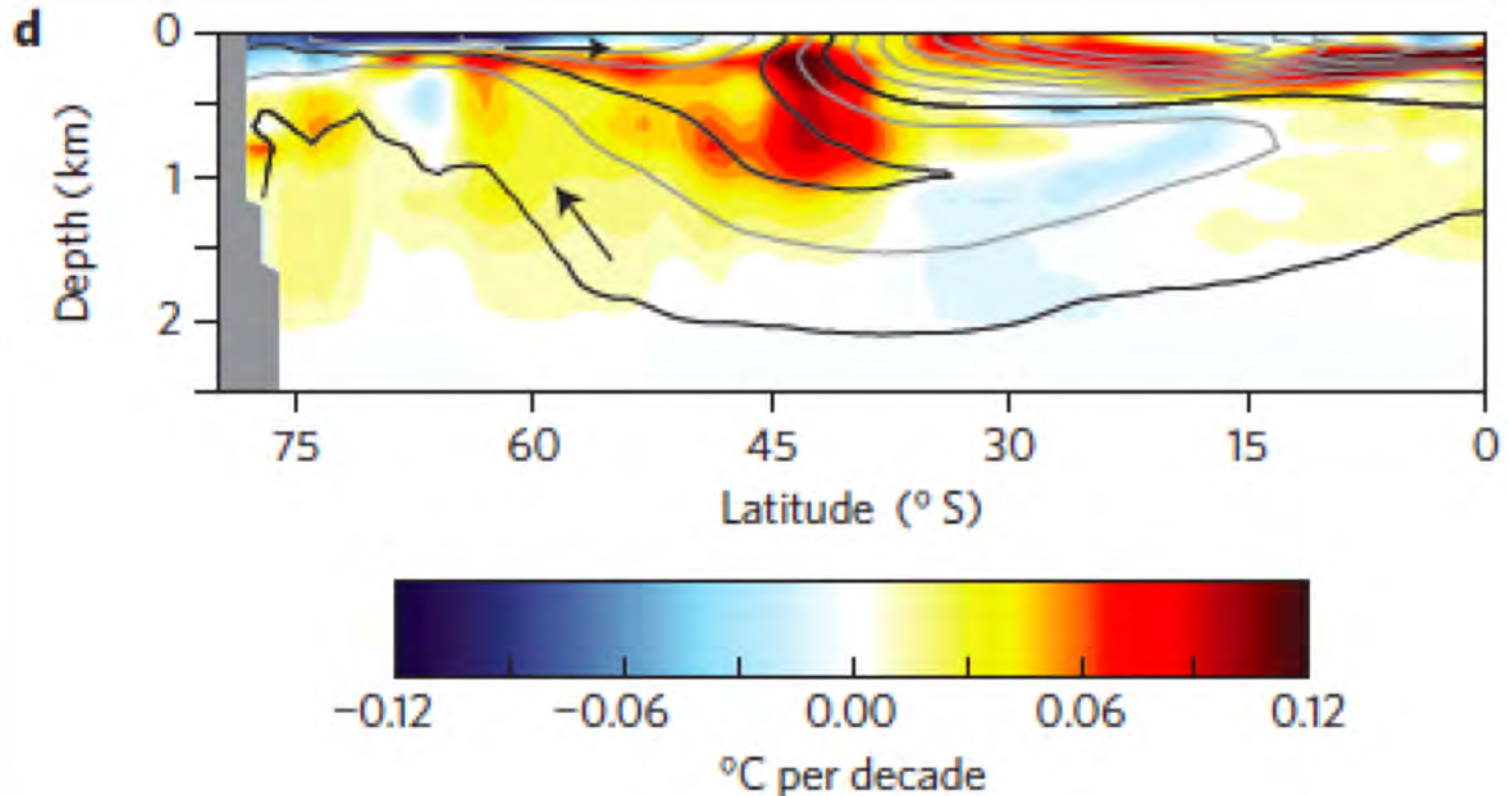
**MULTI
MODEL
MEAN**



Purich, England,
Cai, et al. (2016)
Nature Comms

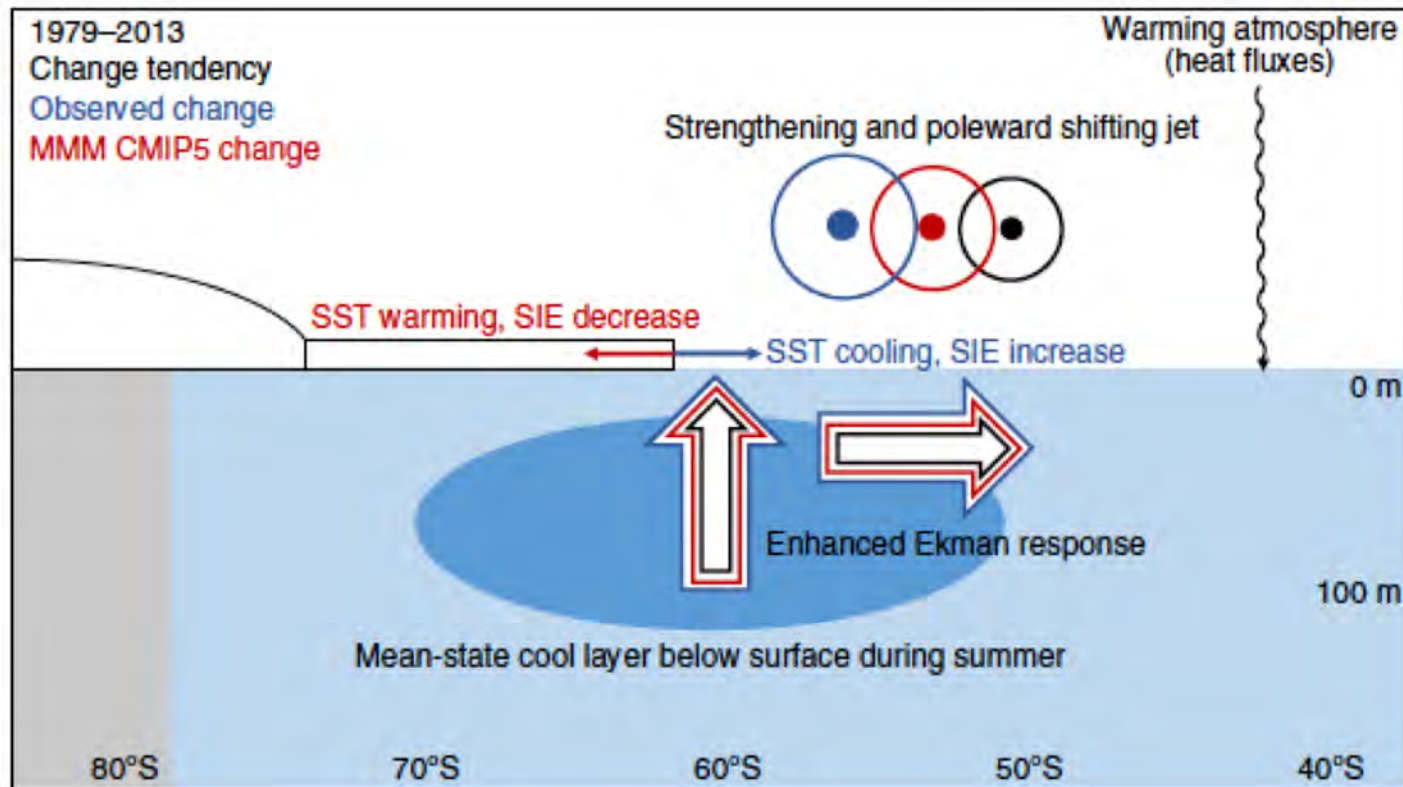
Southern Ocean
upwelling andKyle C. Armour^{1*}, John M.and Emily R. Newsom⁵

Models should resolve these
basic ocean physics.....



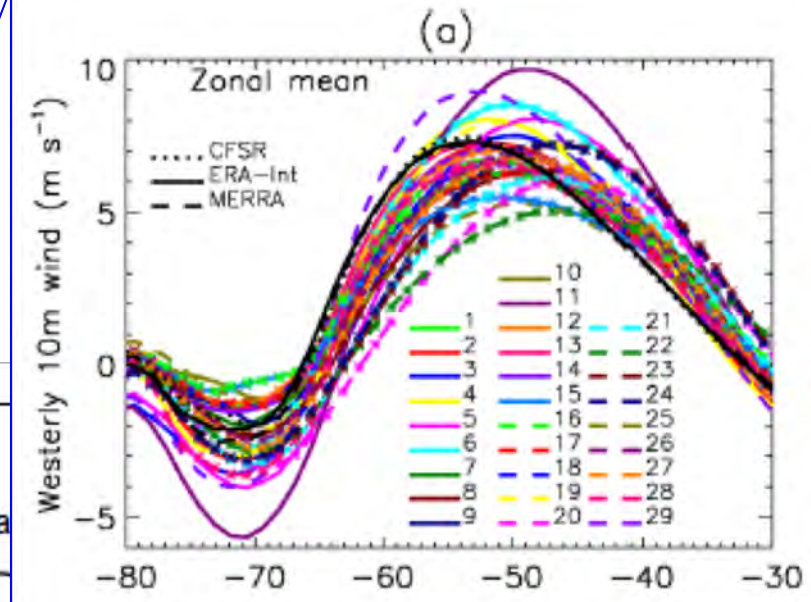
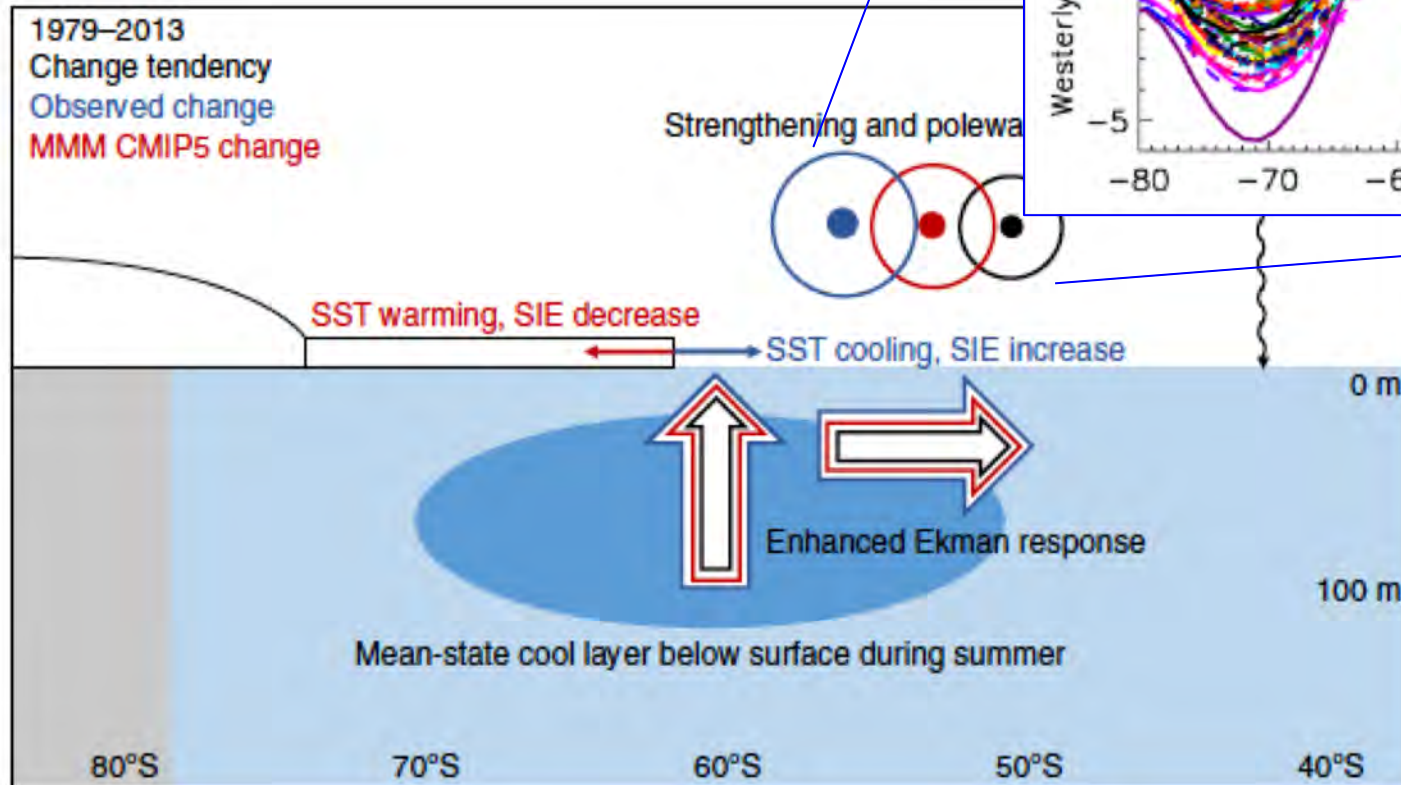
So why don't models capture this transient cooling?

Purich, England,
et al. (2016)
Nature Comms



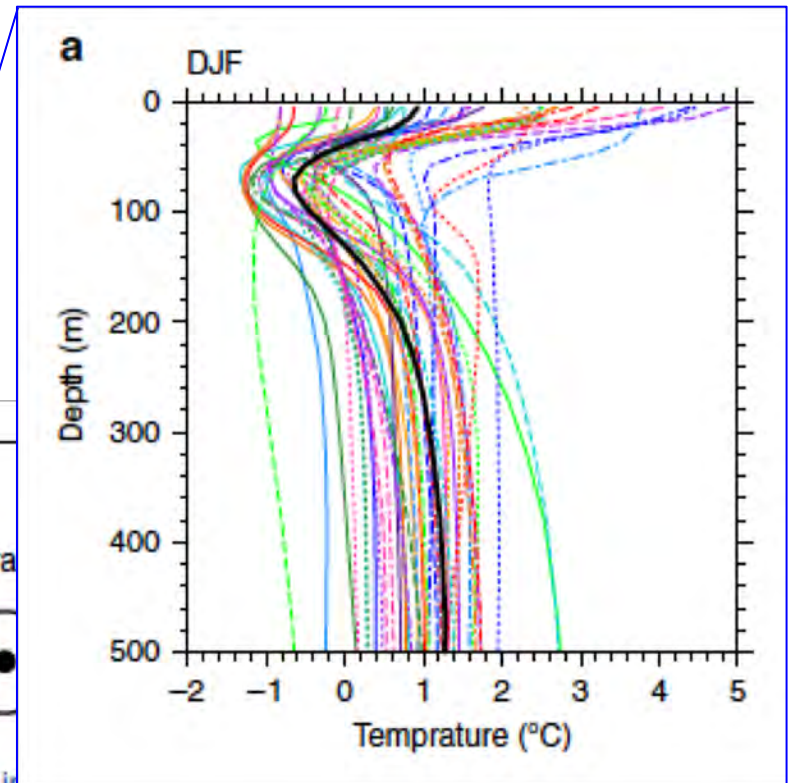
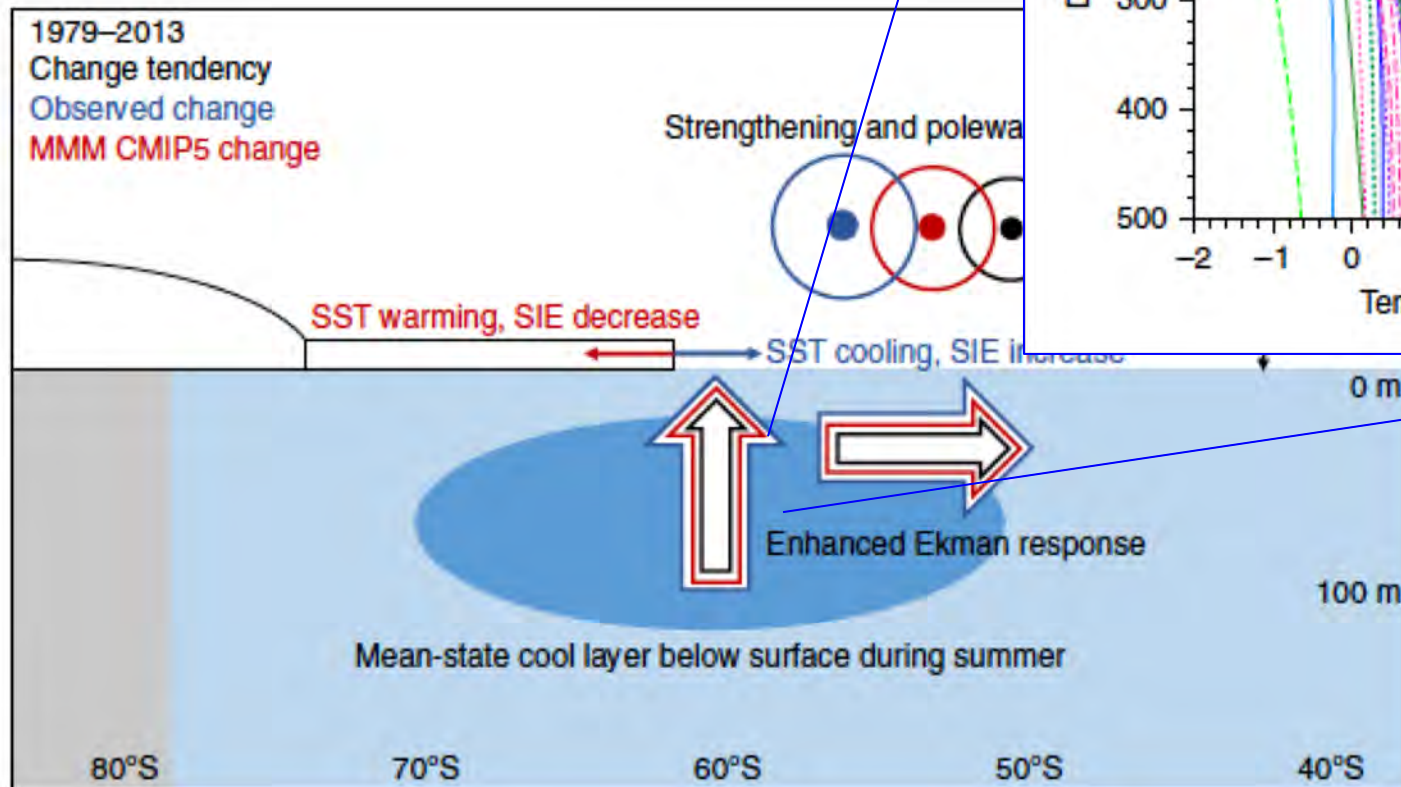
So why don't models capture this transient cooling?

Purich, England,
et al. (2016)
Nature Comms



So why don't models capture this transient cooling?

Purich, England,
et al. (2016)
Nature Comms



We can only observe one planet but we can simulate 100's.....

Models

Single models

CMIP5, CMIP6...



OBS MMM Observed and CMIP5 SIC trends (% °C⁻¹ GW)



Purich, England et al. 2018

We can only observe one planet but we can simulate 100's.....

Models

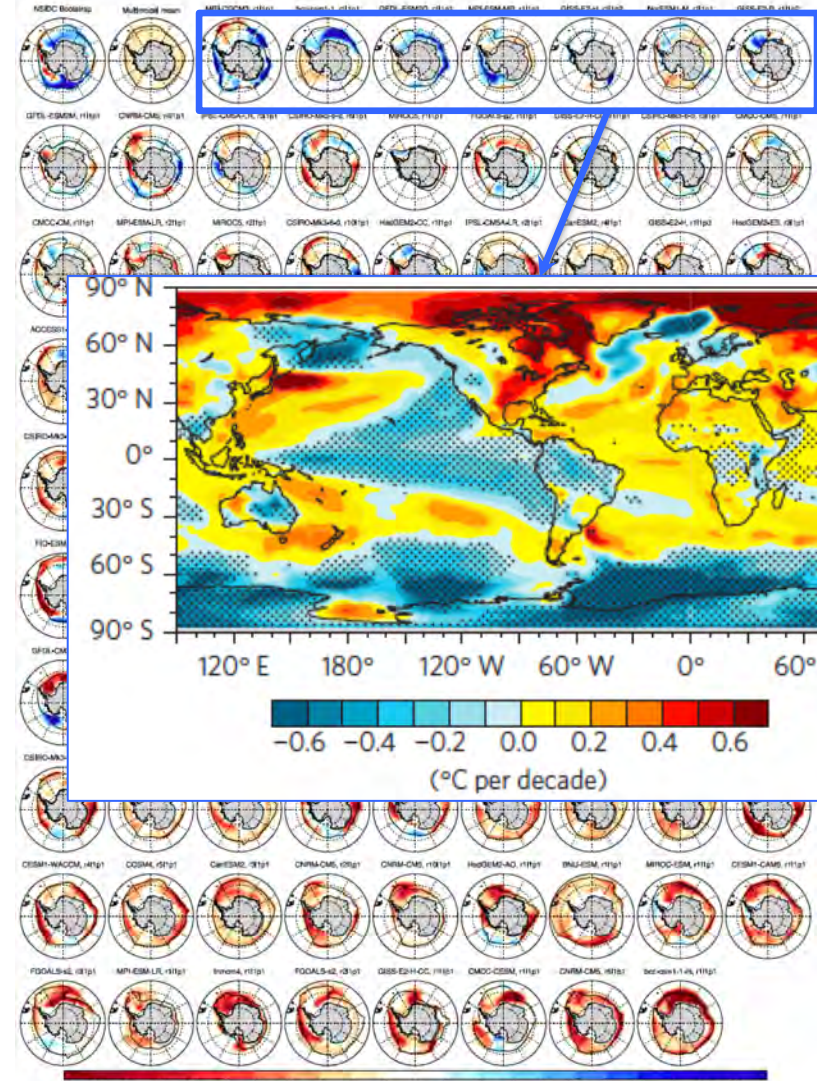
Single models

CMIP5, CMIP6...



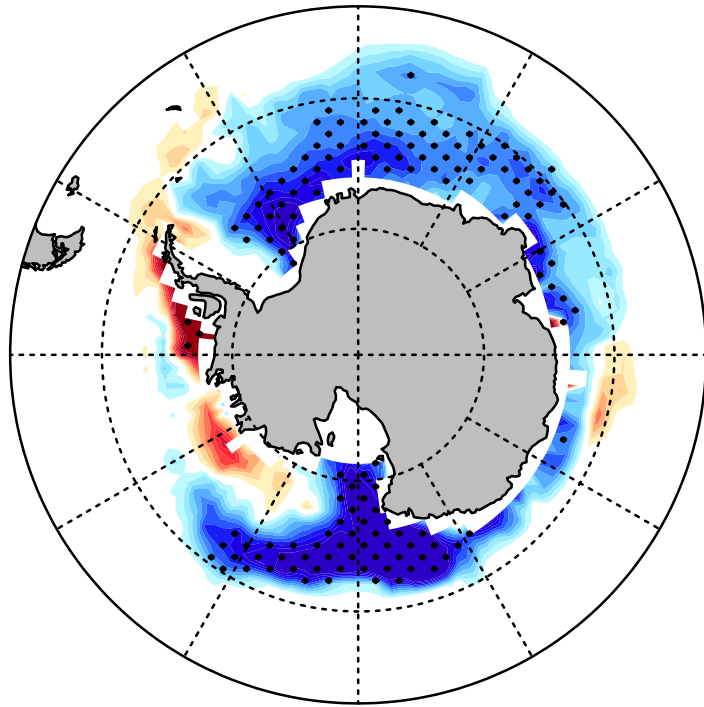
OBS MMM

Observed and CMIP5 SIC trends (% °C⁻¹ GW)

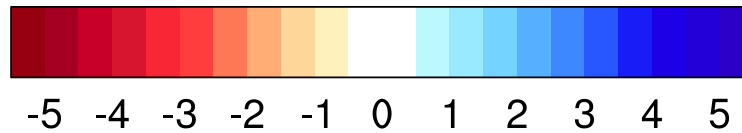
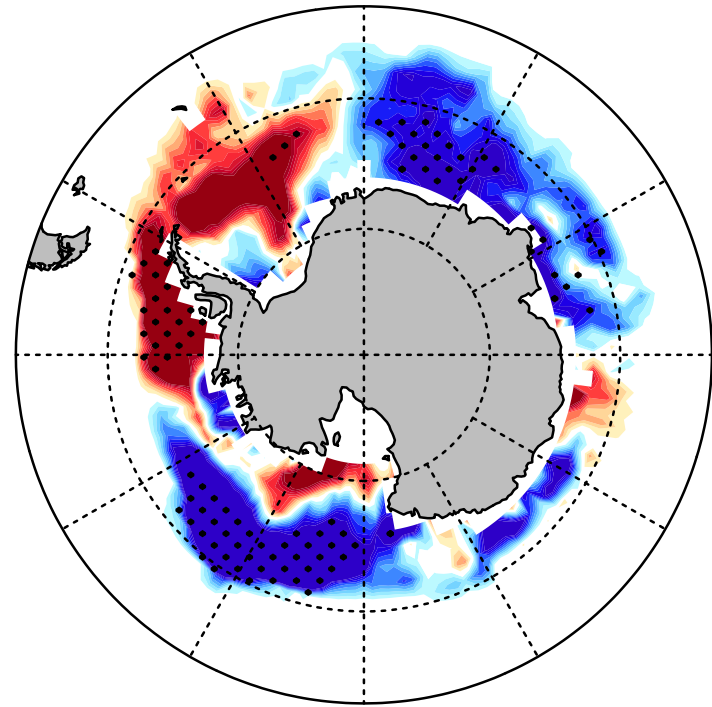


So, variability appears to be playing a role....

(a) Observed trend (% decade⁻¹)



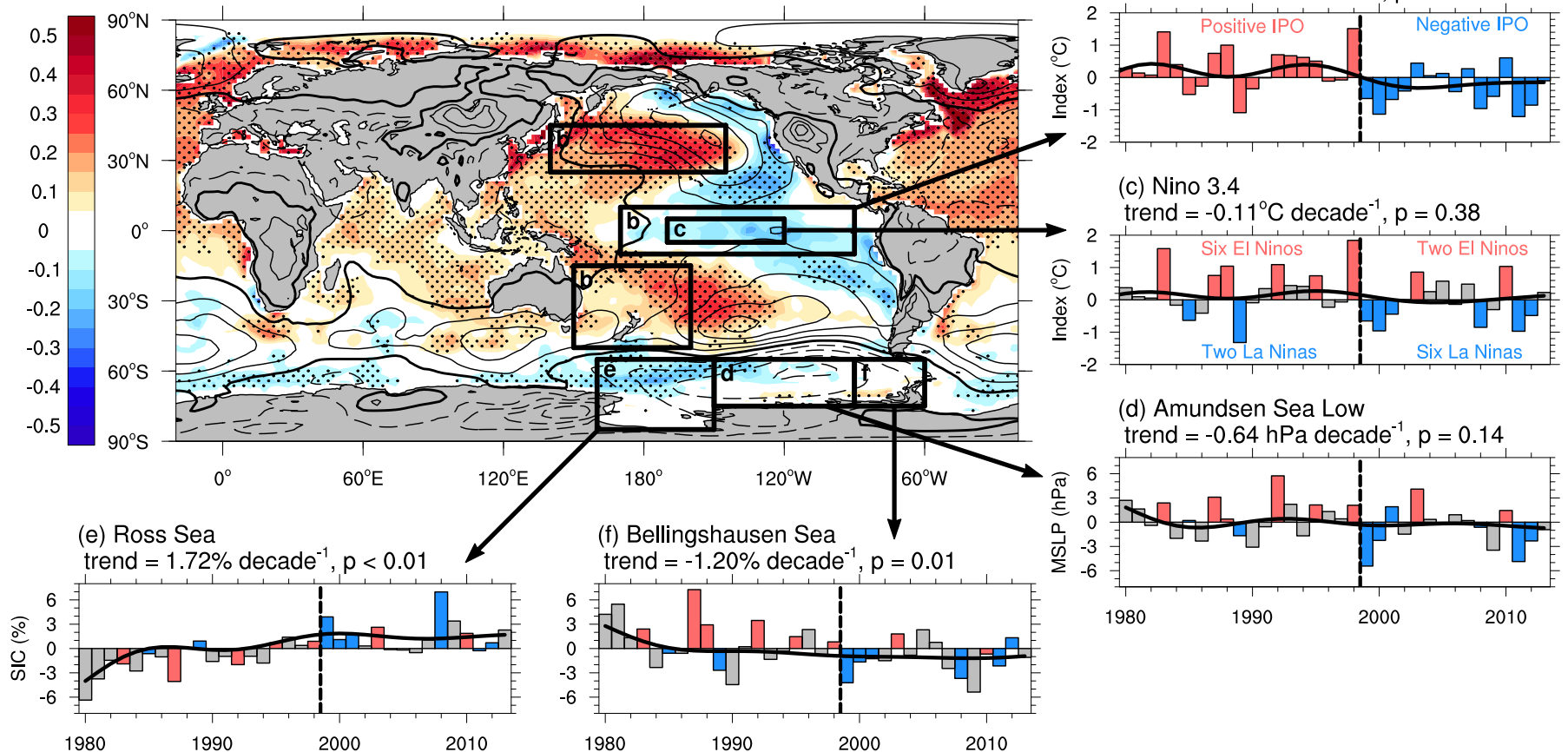
(b) Observed ENSO composite (%)



Purich, England,
Cai, et al. (2016)
Journal of Climate

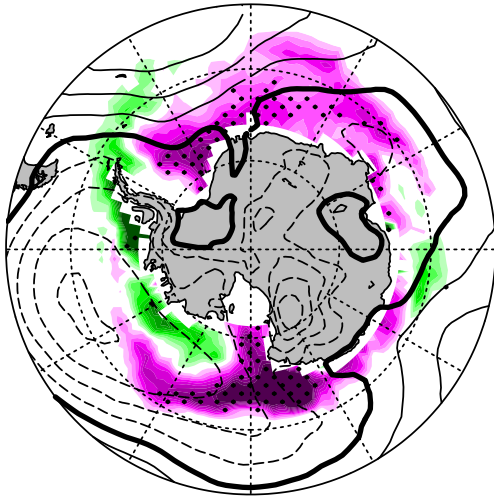
Pacemaker experiments help us understand how....

SST and MSLP trends over 1979–2013.



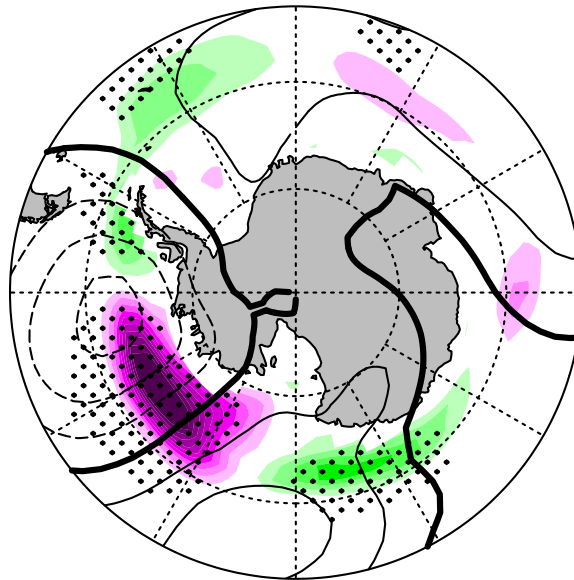
Purich, England,
Cai, et al. (2016)
Journal of Climate

(a) Observed

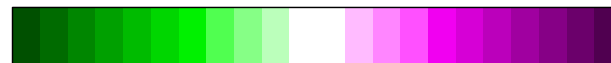
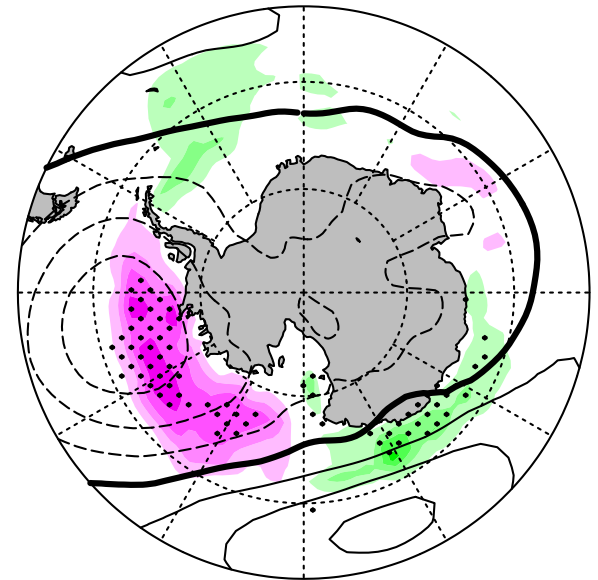


Pacemaker experiments

(d) CESM1-eqPAC minus HIST



(e) CanESM2-TROP minus CLIM

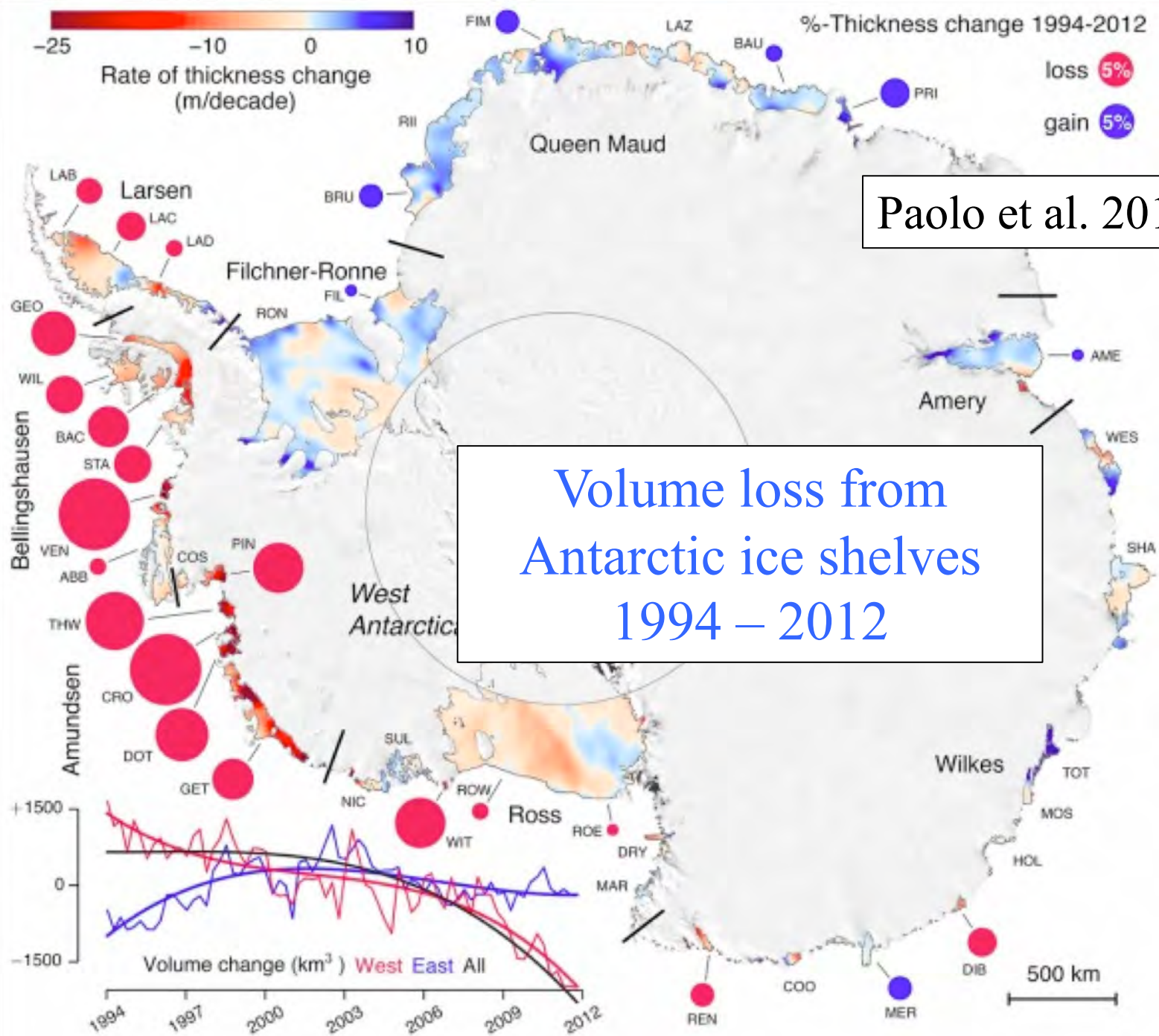


-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5

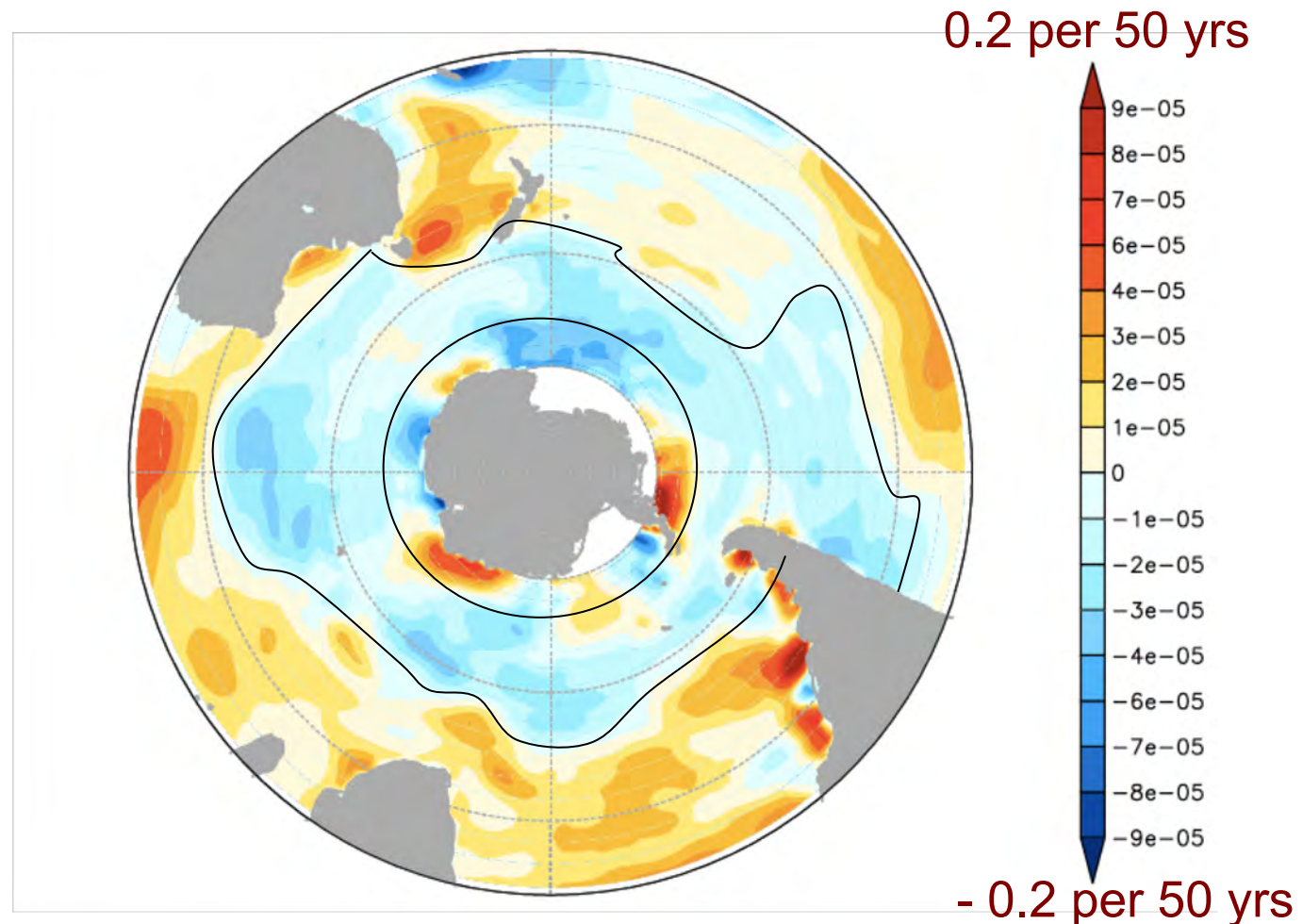
SIC trend (% decade⁻¹)

MSLP contours from -2 (dashed) to 2 (solid) by 0.2 hPa decade⁻¹

Purich, England,
Cai, et al. (2016)
Journal of Climate

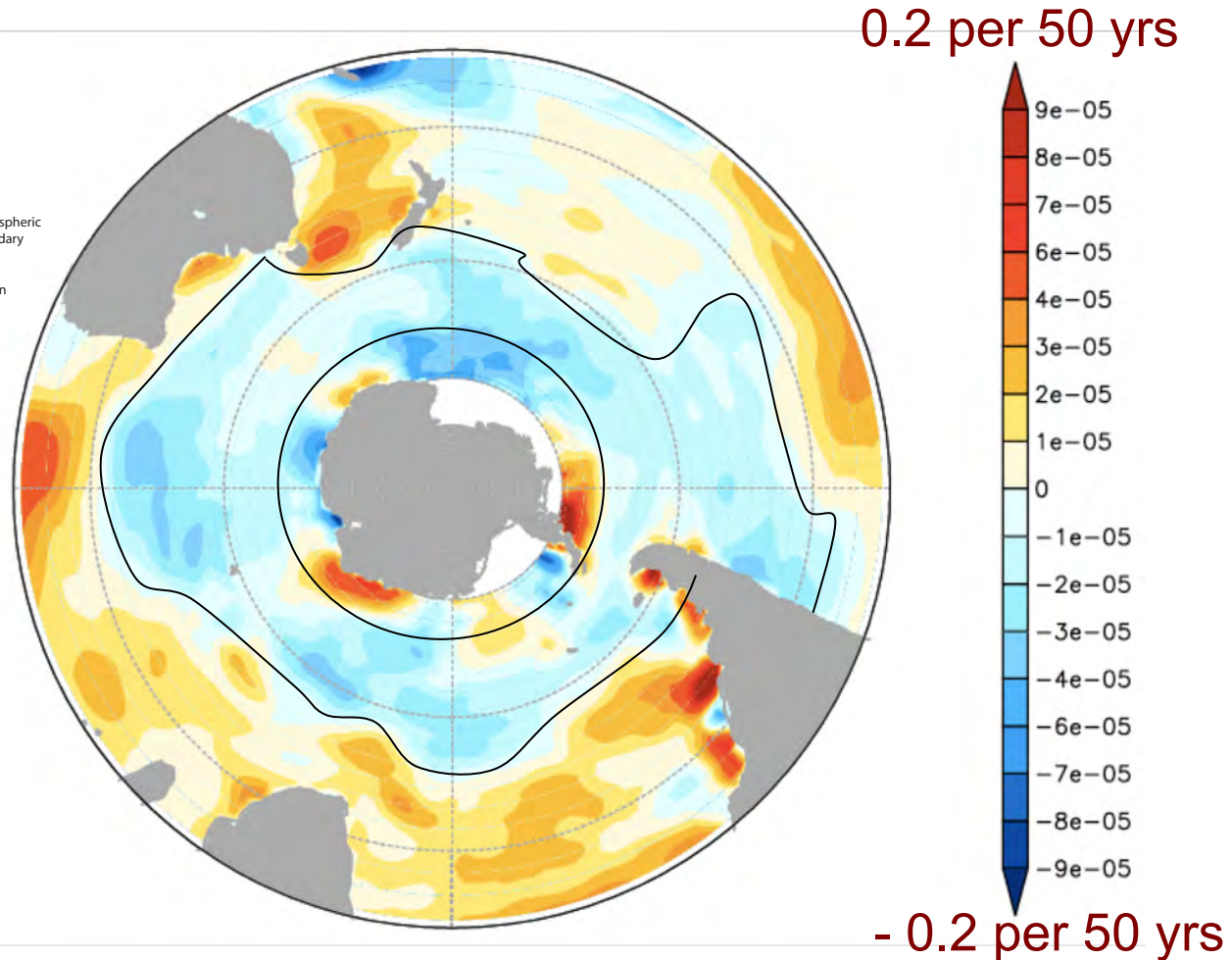
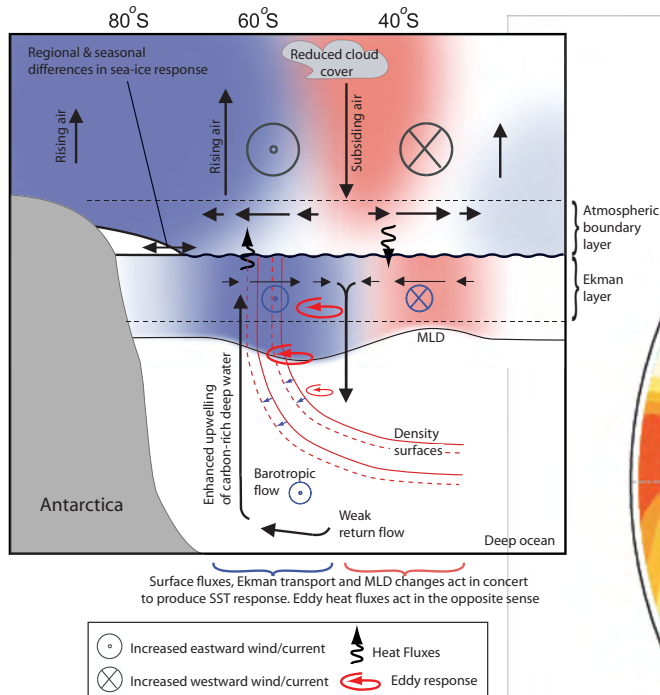


Salinity trends 1950-2000



Durack and Wijffels (2010)

Salinity trends 1950-2000

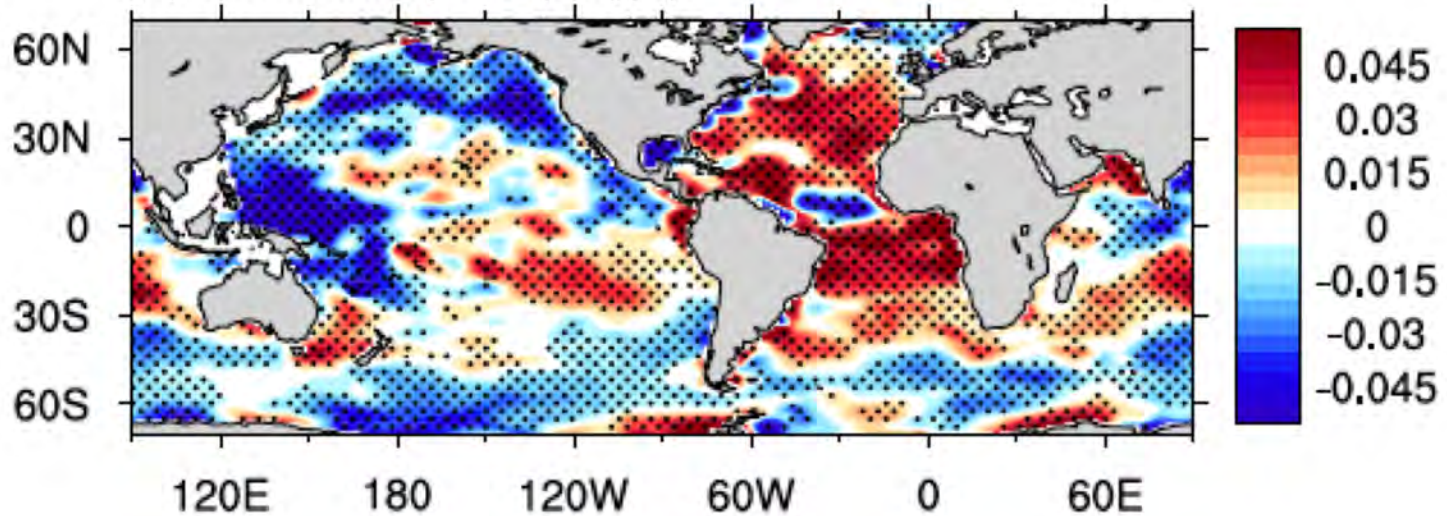


Durack and Wijffels (2010)

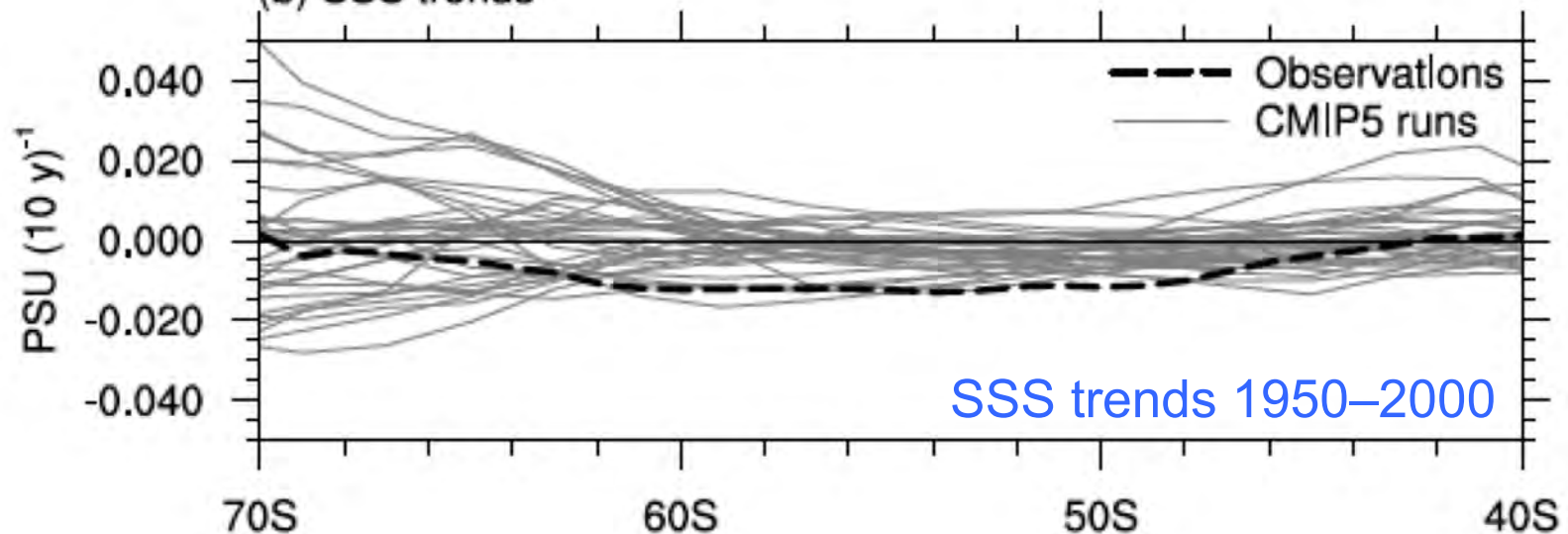
SSS trends over 1950–2000

(a) SSS trends ($\text{PSU } (10 \text{ y})^{-1}$)

(a) Durack and Wijffels (2010)



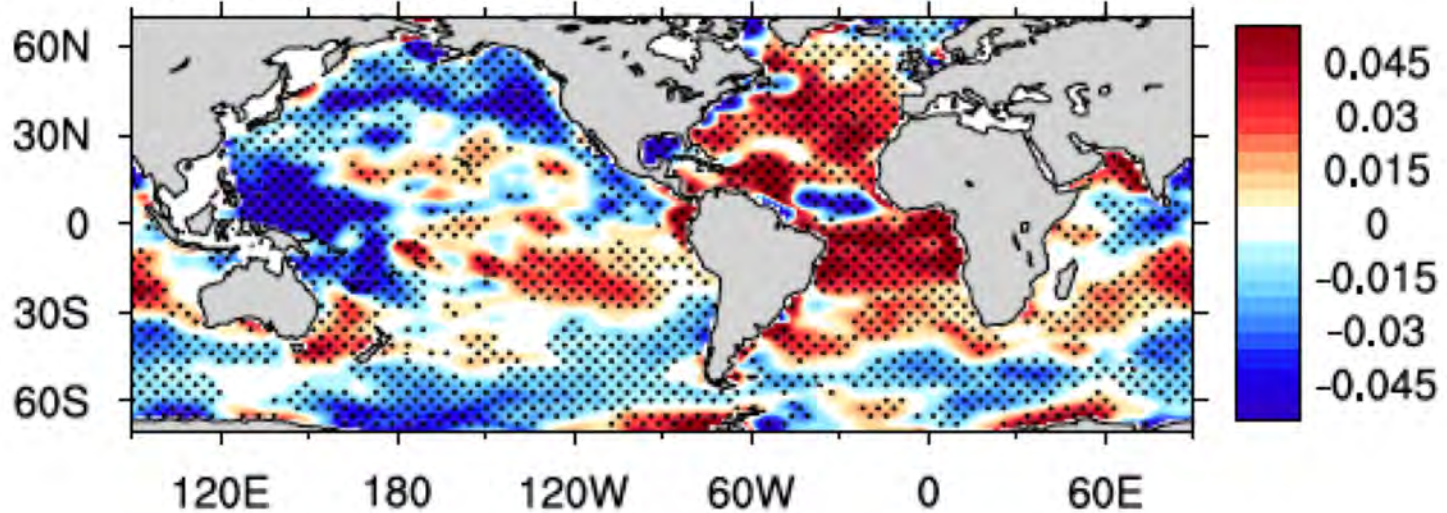
(b) SSS trends



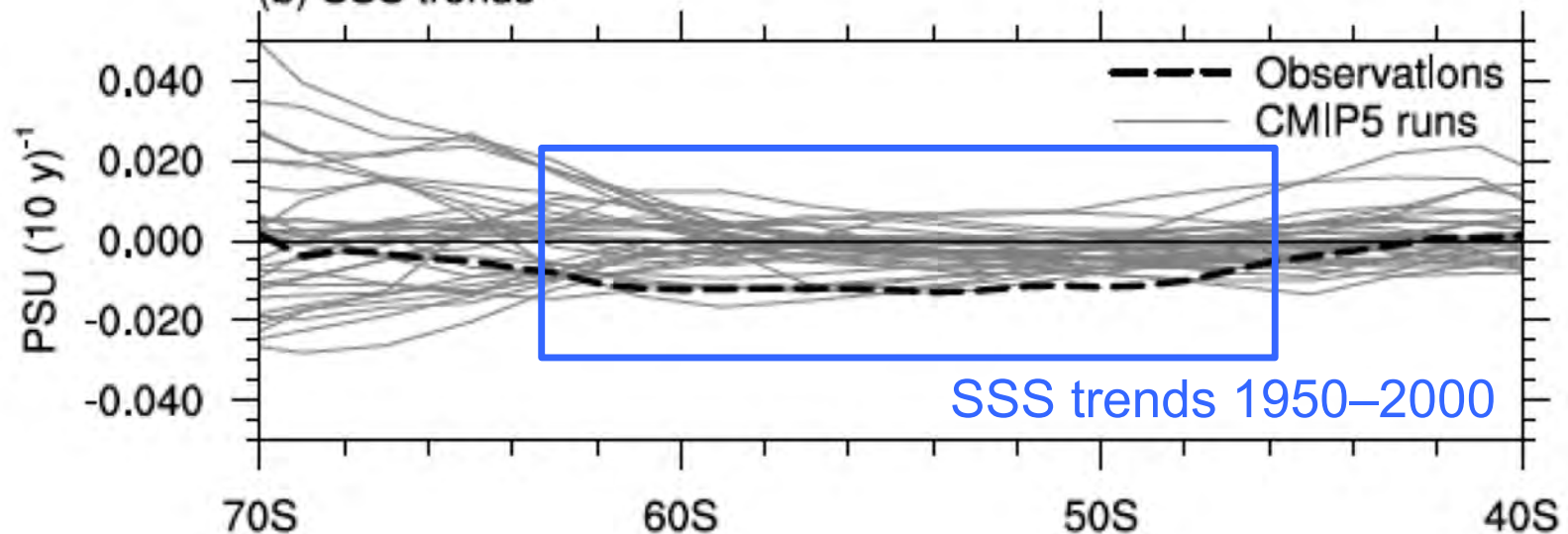
SSS trends over 1950–2000

(a) SSS trends ($\text{PSU } (10 \text{ y})^{-1}$)

(a) Durack and Wijffels (2010)



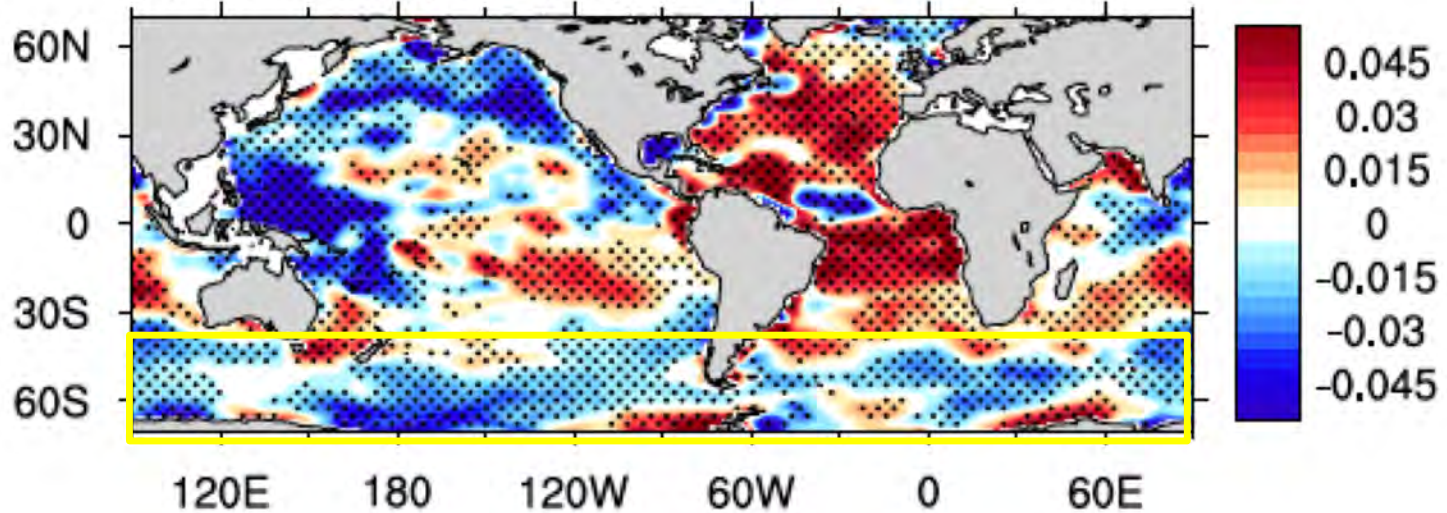
(b) SSS trends



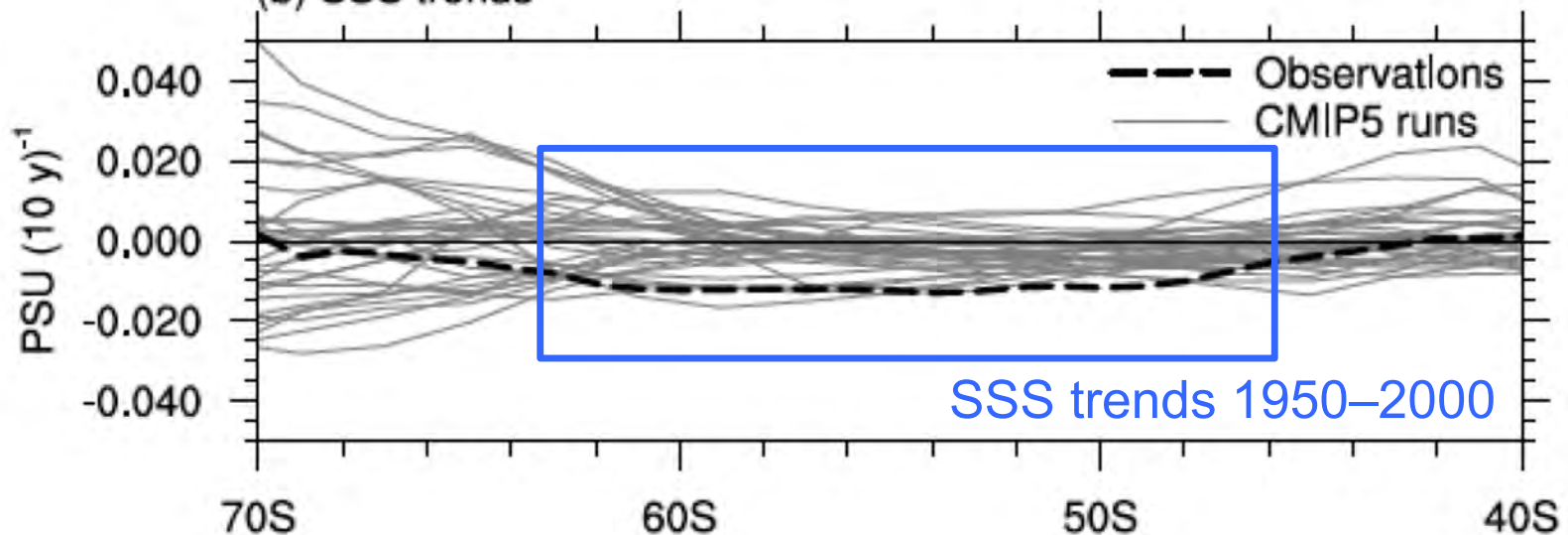
SSS trends over 1950–2000

(a) SSS trends ($\text{PSU } (10 \text{ y})^{-1}$)

(a) Durack and Wijffels (2010)

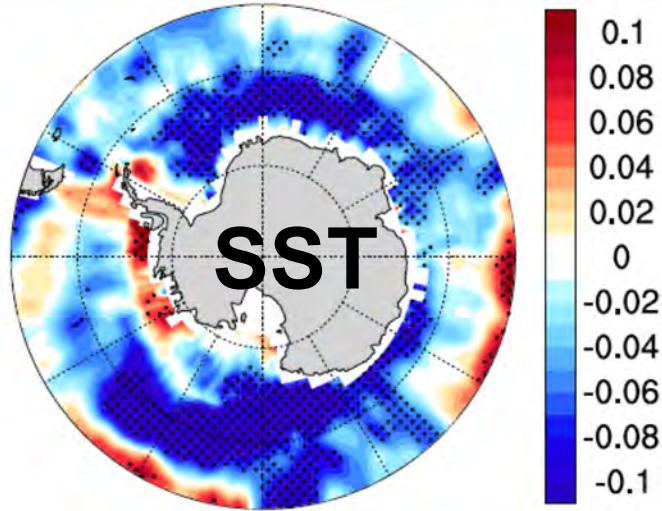


(b) SSS trends

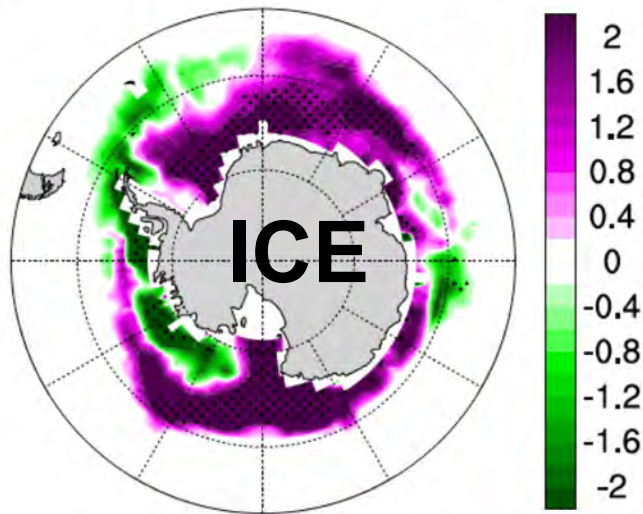


“Pacemaker” experiments with SO SSS restored to OBS

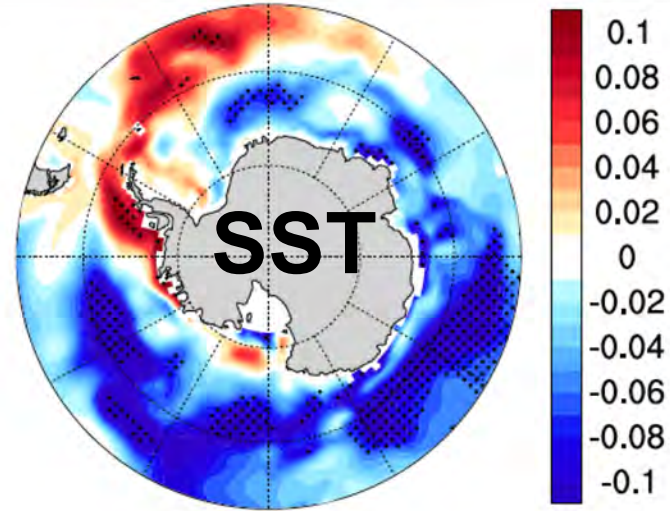
OBSERVED



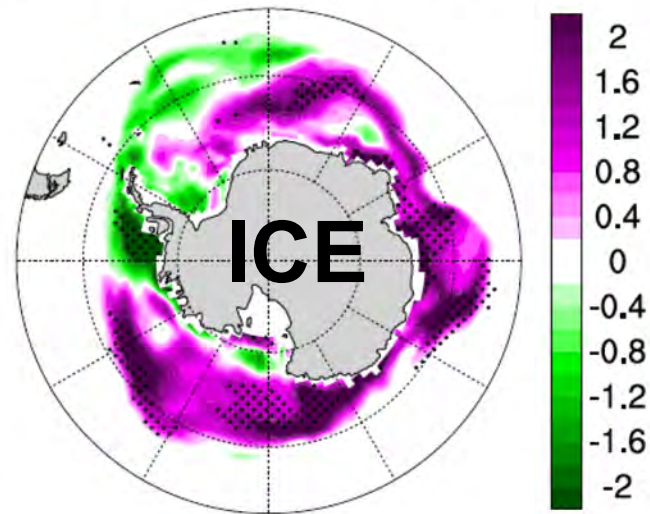
(e) NSIDC Bootstrap SIC trends ($\% (10 \text{ y})^{-1}$)



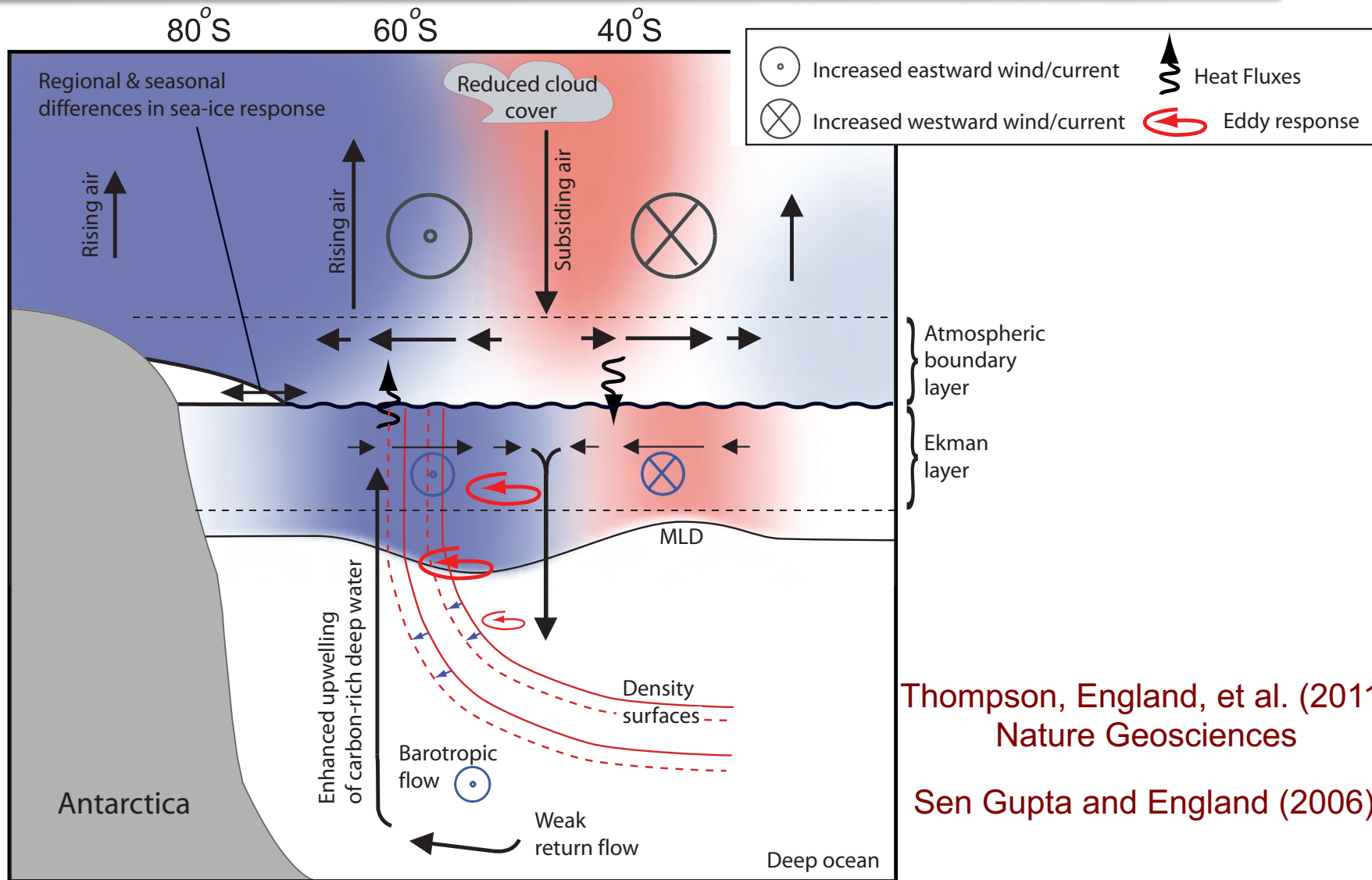
MODEL



(f) ACCESS1.0 SIC trends ($\% (10 \text{ y})^{-1}$)



Ocean-atmosphere imprint of the Southern Annular Mode



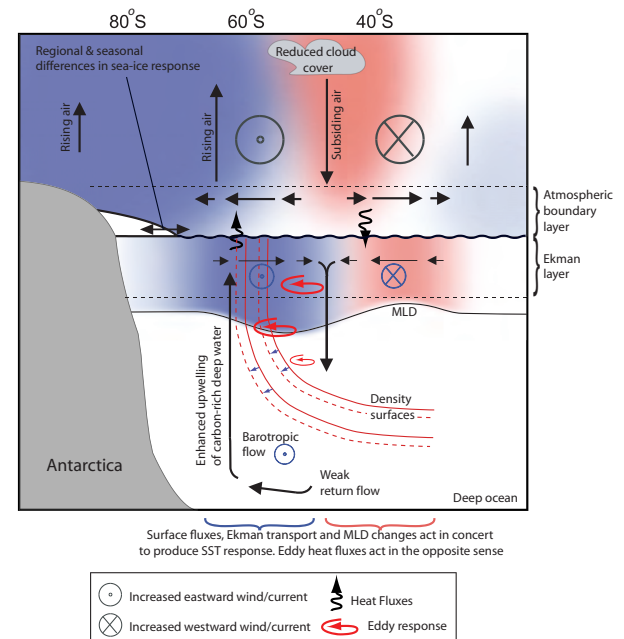
Thompson, England, et al. (2011)
Nature Geosciences

Sen Gupta and England (2006)

Surface fluxes, Ekman transport and MLD changes act in concert to produce SST response. Eddy heat fluxes act in the opposite sense

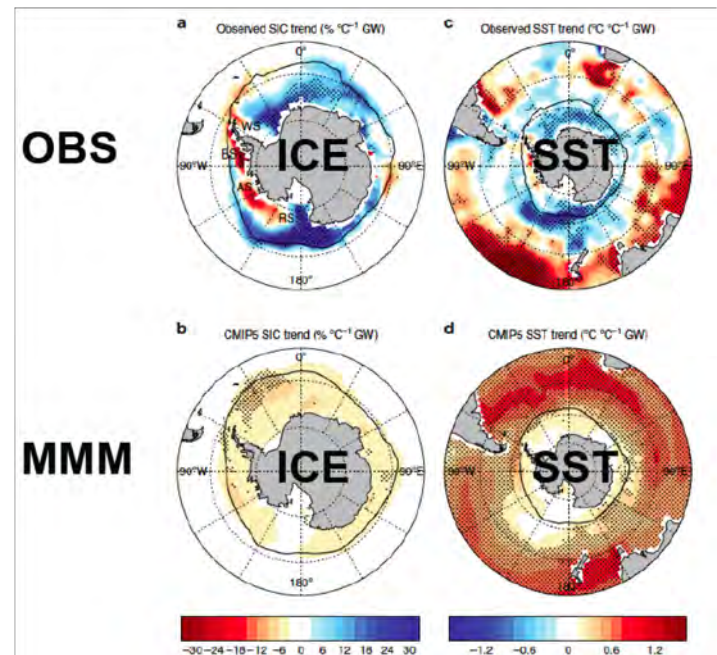
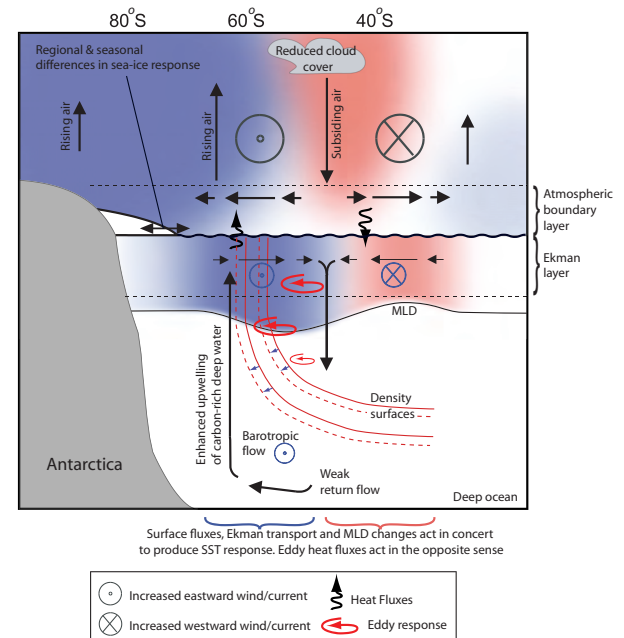
Summing up....

- The **Southern Annular Mode** has made a major contribution to recent high-latitude cooling



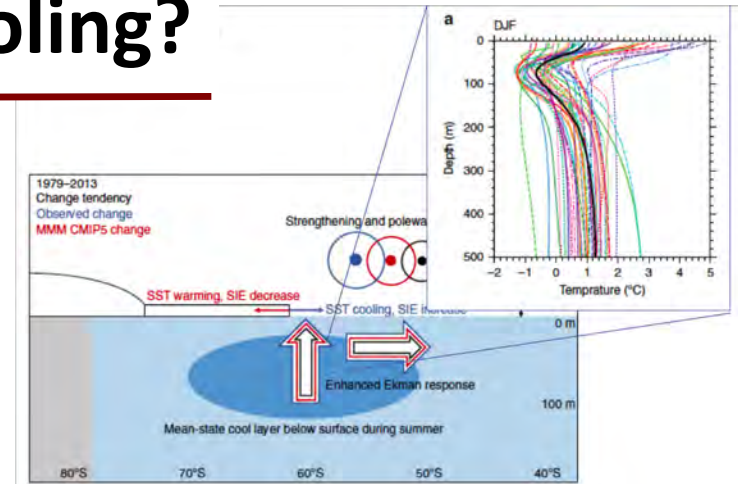
Summing up....

- The **Southern Annular Mode** has made a major contribution to recent high-latitude cooling
- Yet almost all **climate models fail to capture this cooling trend** and ice growth despite generally capturing a trend in the mid-latitude jet



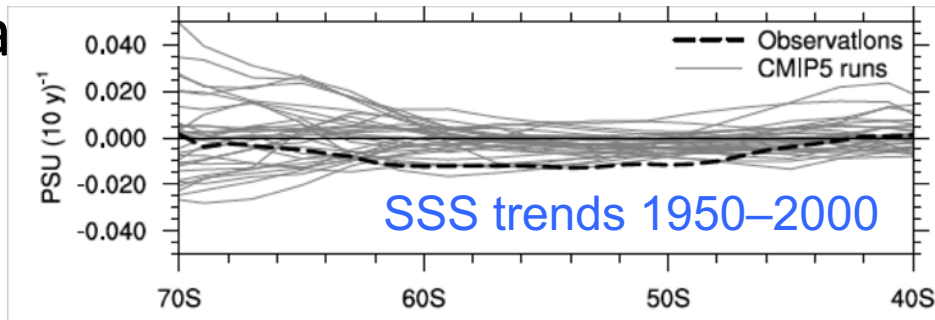
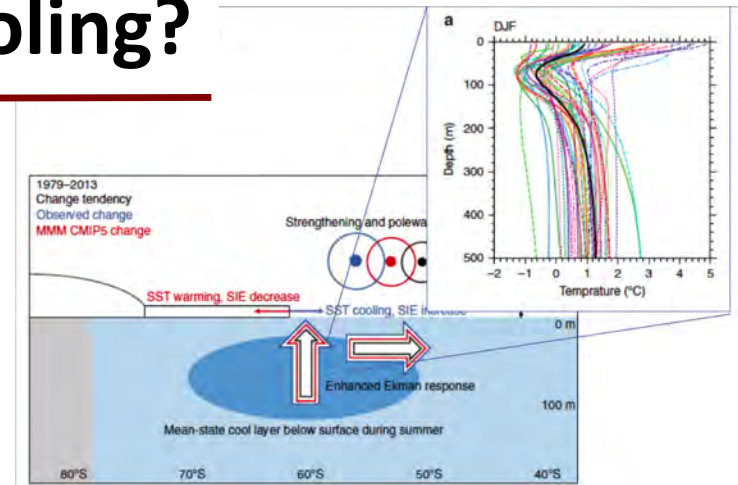
Why do models “miss” the cooling?

1. Model biases in the midlatitude jet and interior temperature structure



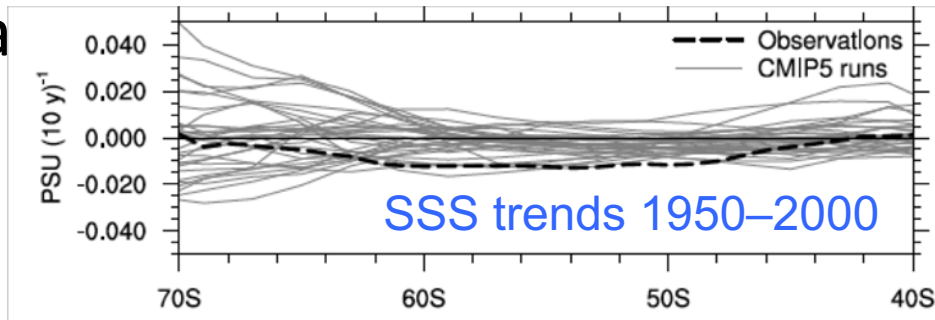
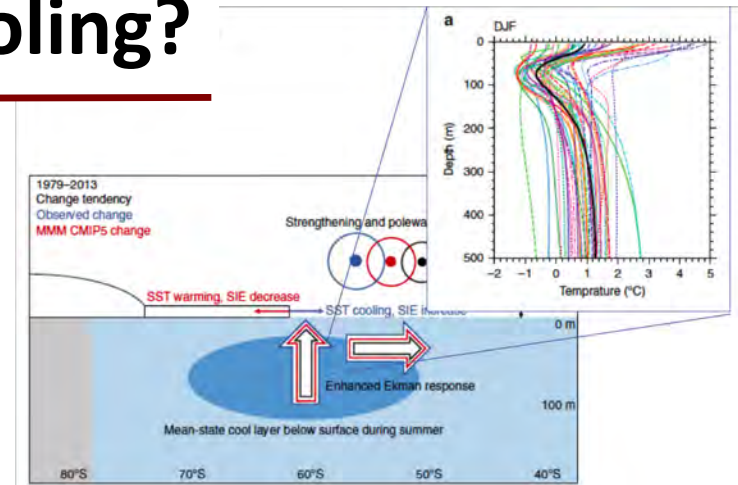
Why do models “miss” the cooling?

1. **Model biases** in the midlatitude jet and interior temperature structure
2. **Missing freshening** over the surface Southern Ocean – perhaps due to cloud / precipitation biases...?

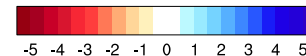
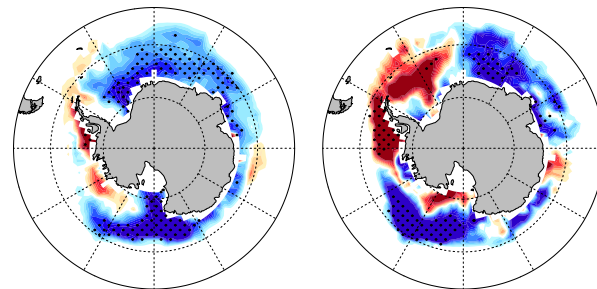


Why do models “miss” the cooling?

1. **Model biases** in the midlatitude jet and interior temperature structure
2. **Missing freshening** over the surface Southern Ocean – perhaps due to cloud / precipitation biases...?
3. **Interannual – decadal variability** is also a significant player, via the IPO / ENSO / Atlantic



(a) Observed trend (% decade⁻¹) (b) Observed ENSO composite (%)

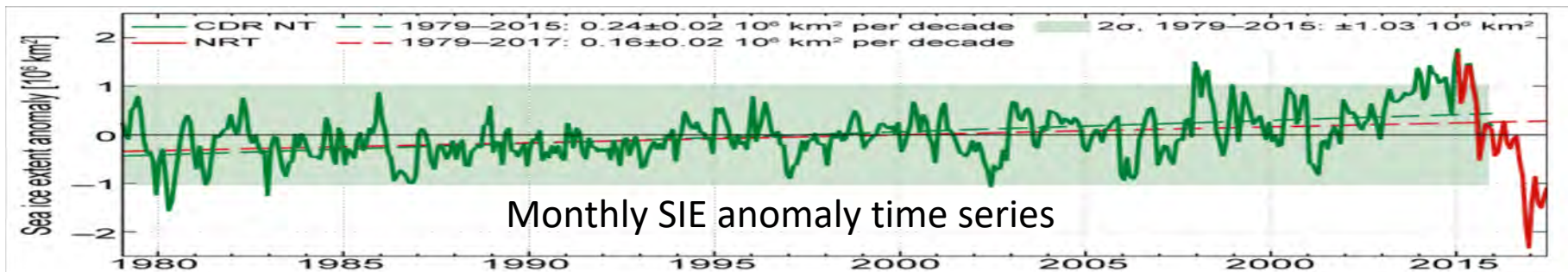


Workshop Questions:

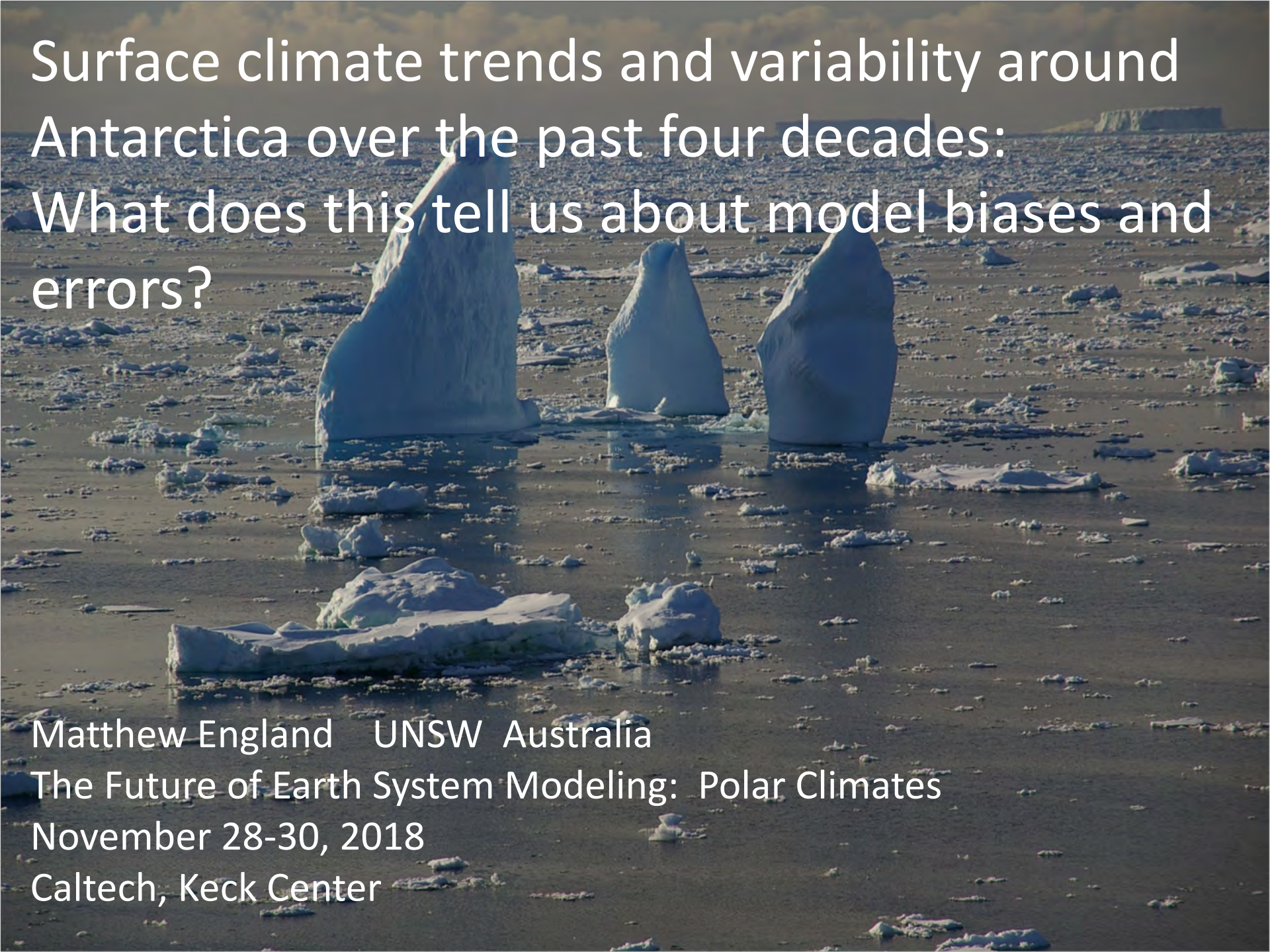
- How should we design a climate model to obtain better predictions of polar climates on timescales of decades?
 - Difficult bars keep getting set!
 - Mean state biases – OGCM, AGCM, sea-ice
 - Diversity remains critical
 - Tropical teleconnections also critical
 - SAM predictability so poor
 -apart from forced signal?

Workshop Questions:

- How can we integrate observations better with models?
 - For large-scale interannual – decadal processes and predictions, evaluate models against key metrics and ‘predictable’ events
- What additional observations would help improving models?



Schlosser et al. (2018)

A photograph of several large, white icebergs floating in a dark, calm ocean. The icebergs are of various shapes, some tall and pointed, others flatter. The water is dark blue-grey, and the sky is a pale, hazy blue. The overall scene is serene and cold.

Surface climate trends and variability around Antarctica over the past four decades: What does this tell us about model biases and errors?

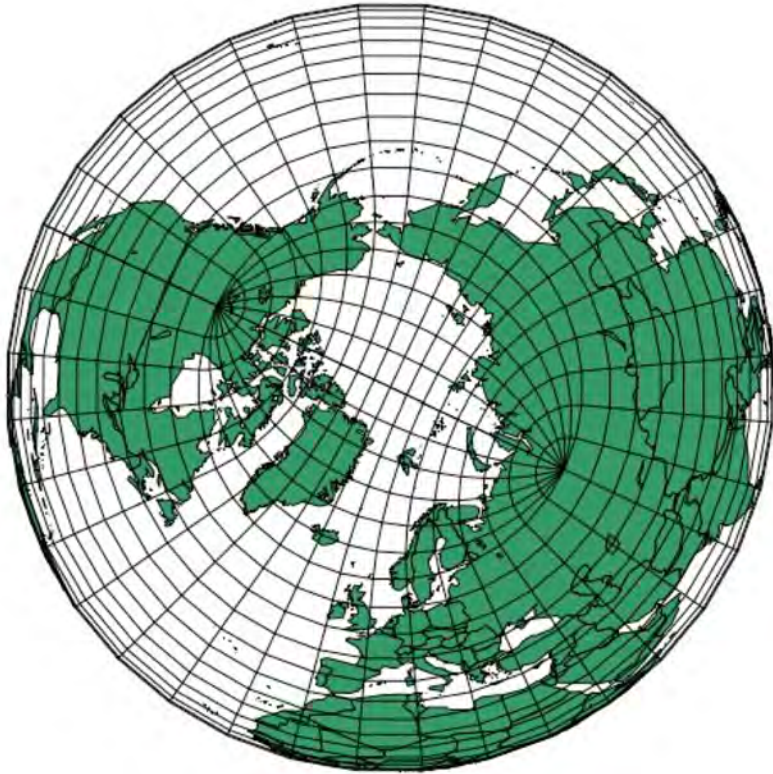
Matthew England UNSW Australia

The Future of Earth System Modeling: Polar Climates

November 28-30, 2018

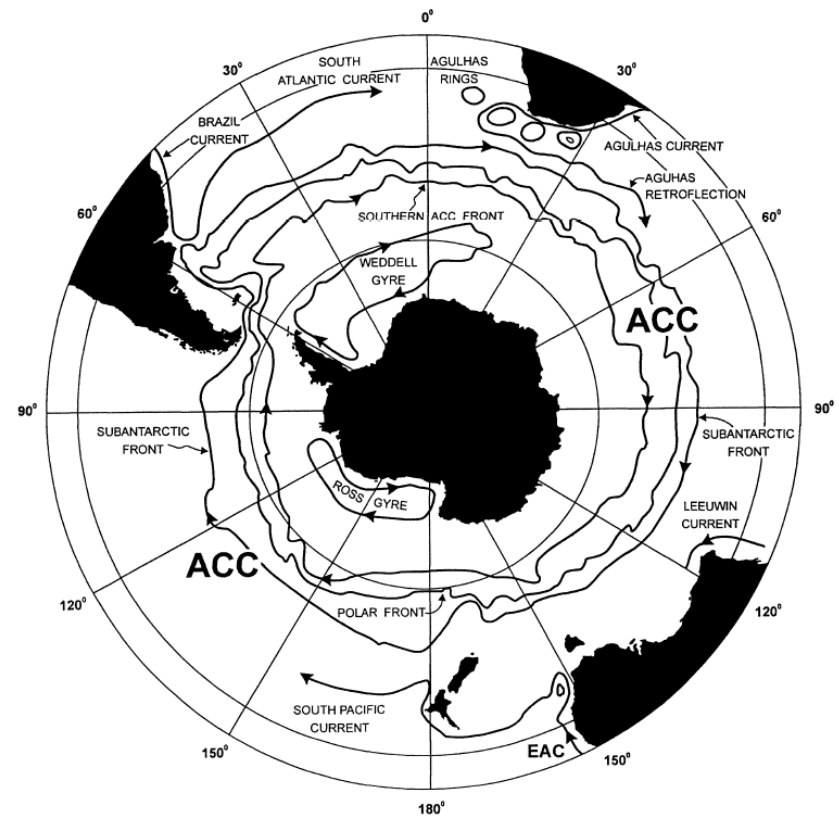
Caltech, Keck Center

Marked geometry contrast across the hemispheres



North Pole:

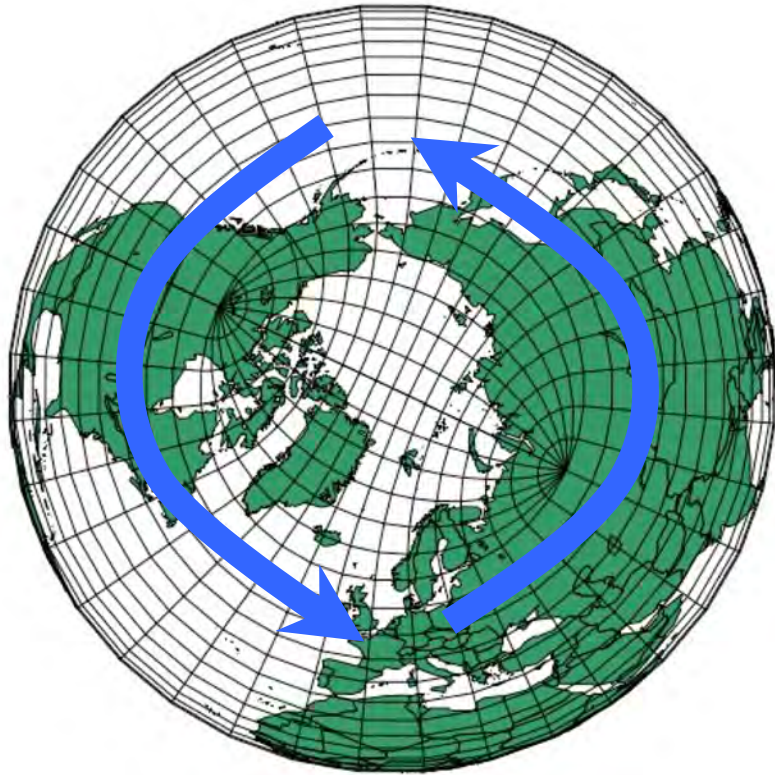
Ocean + sea-ice
Surrounded by **land**



South Pole:

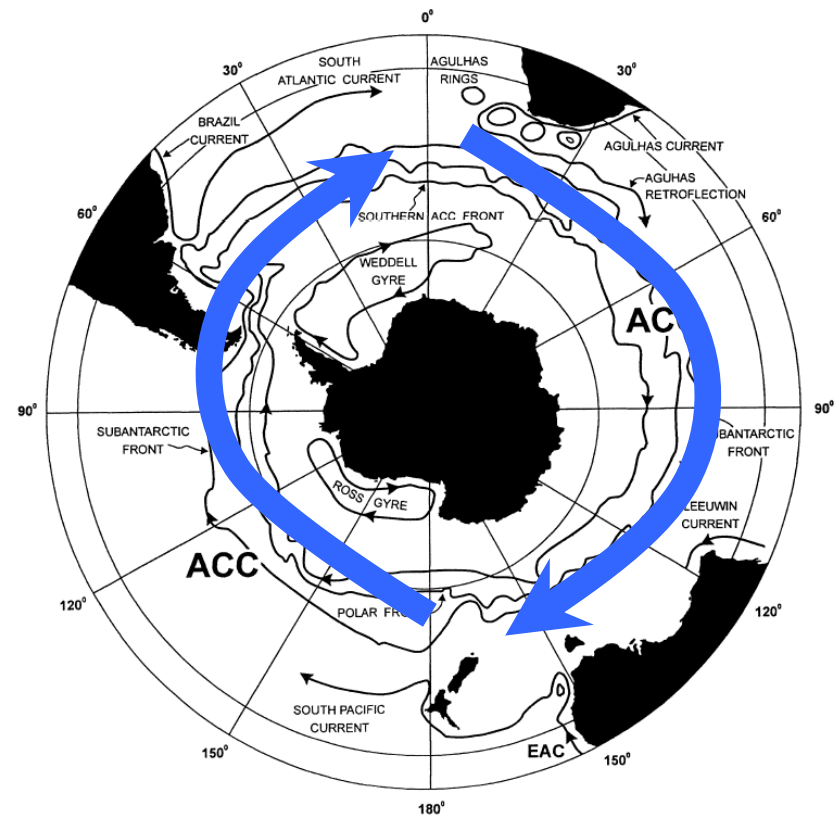
Land mass + Land ice
Surrounded by **oceans**

Marked geometry contrast across the hemispheres



North Pole:

Ocean + sea-ice
Surrounded by **land**



South Pole:

Land mass + Land ice
Surrounded by **oceans**