

# Abrupt climate change: a role for the tropics?

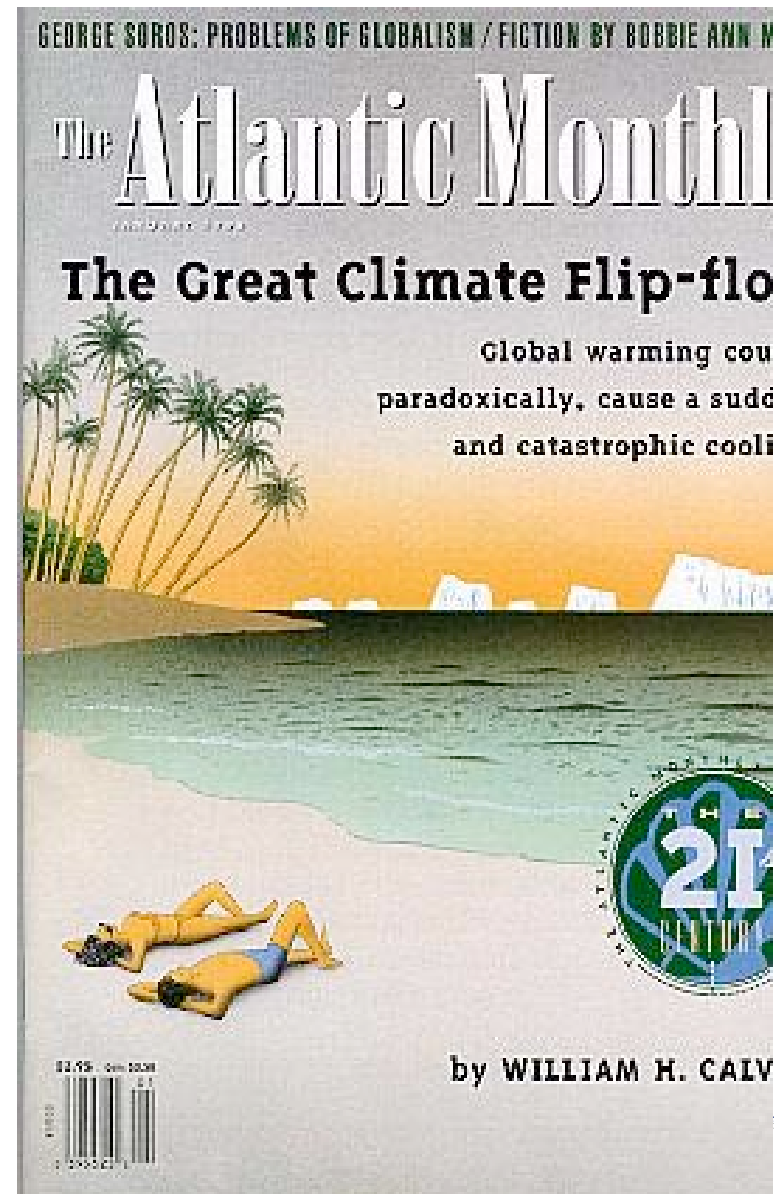
Axel Timmermann,

Uta Krebs

Fei-Fei Jin

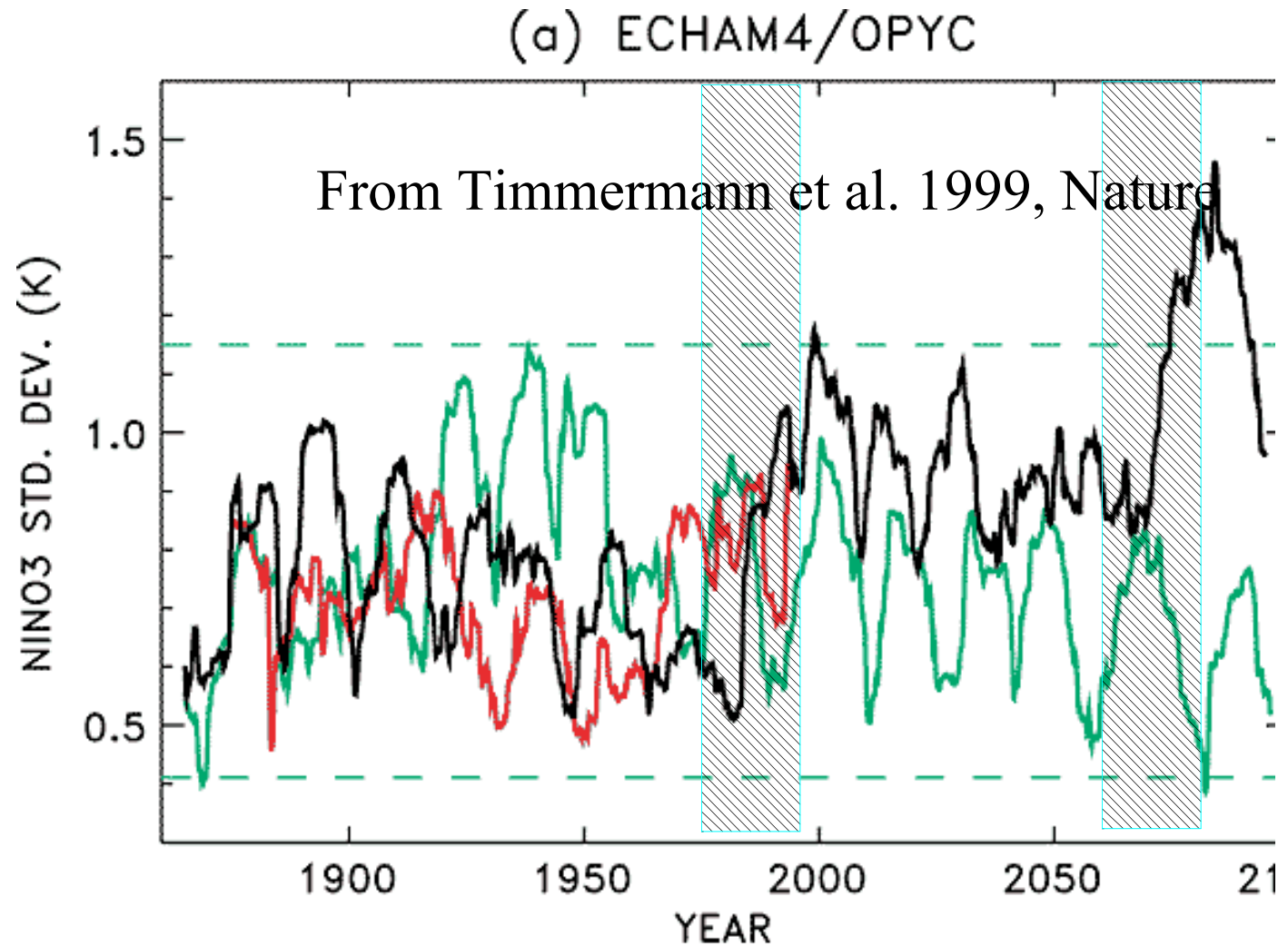
Stephan Lorenz

July 9<sup>th</sup> 2005

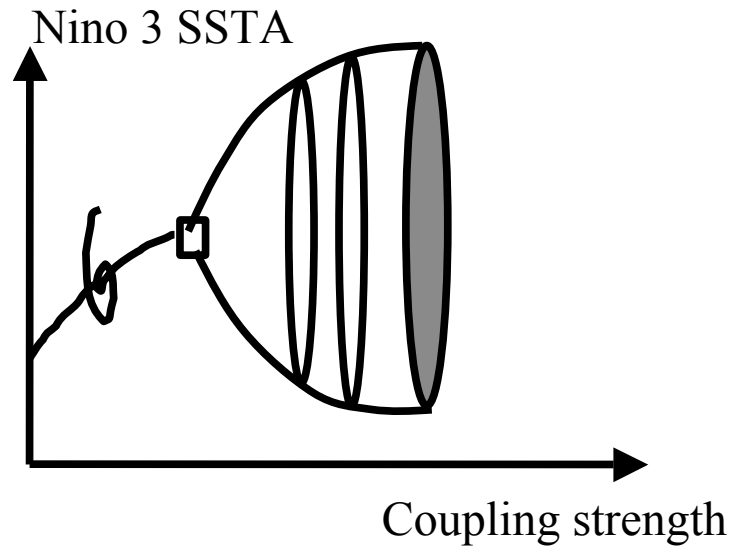


# Examples of “abrupt” climate change

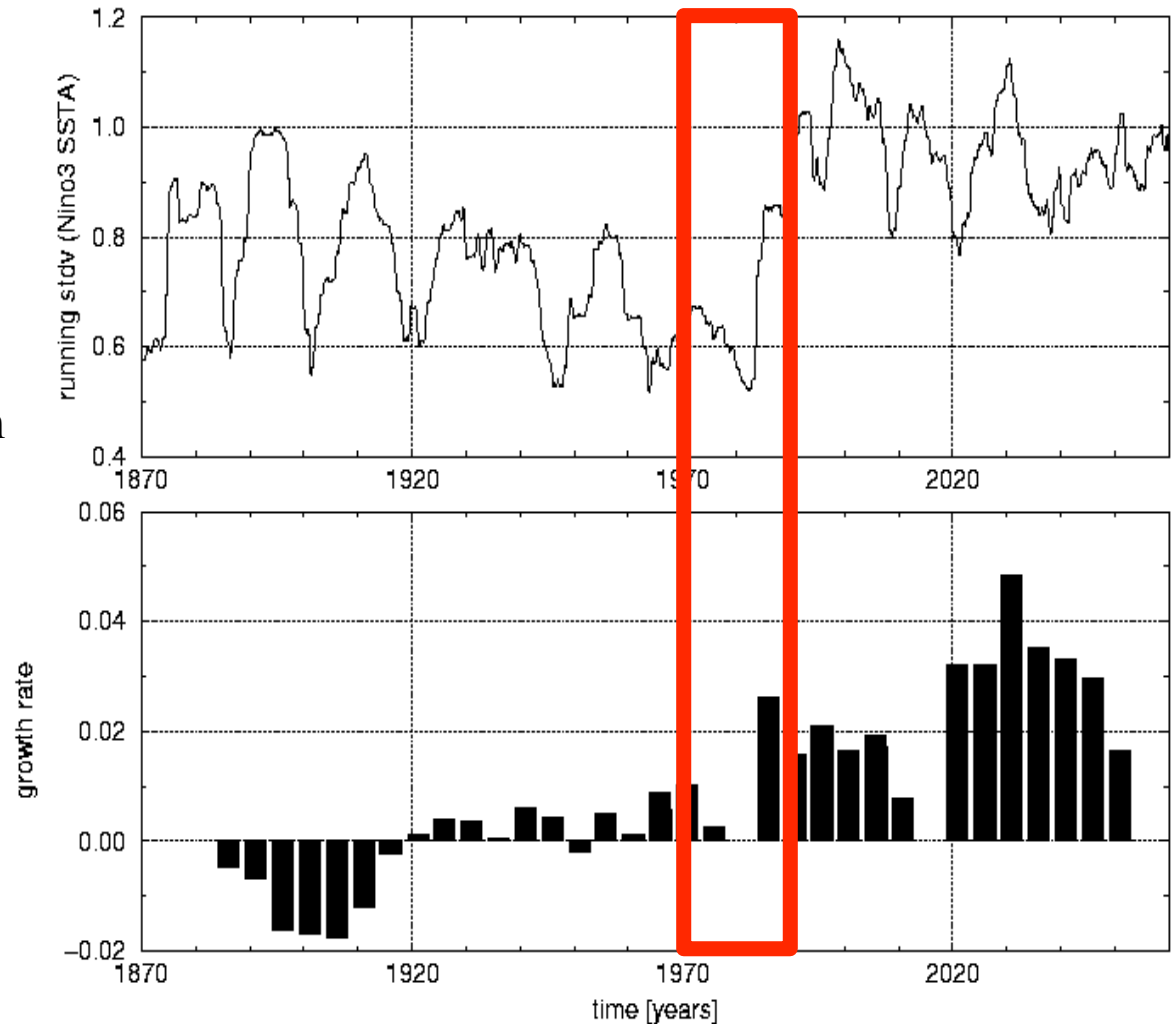
Decadal amplitude modulations and abrupt variance jumps for ENSO



# Examples of “abrupt” climate change

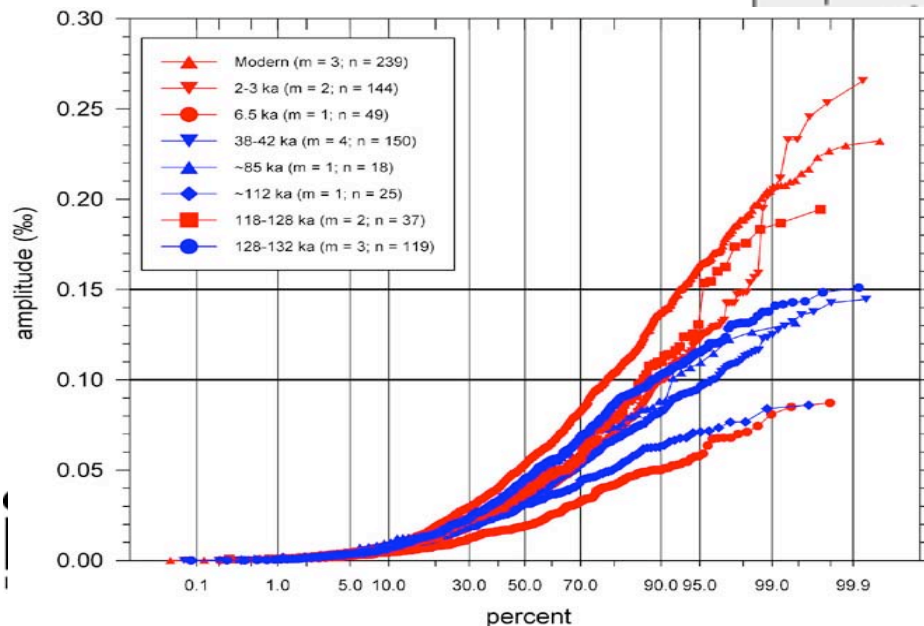


Variance jumps  
are associated with  
“empirical”  
Hopf bifurcations



# ENSO during the last 130,000 years

Geochemical  
( $d^{18}O$  of coral as a  
paleoproxy  
for precipitation) analysis of  
drill cores of fossil *Porites*  
corals from Papua New  
Guinea terraces

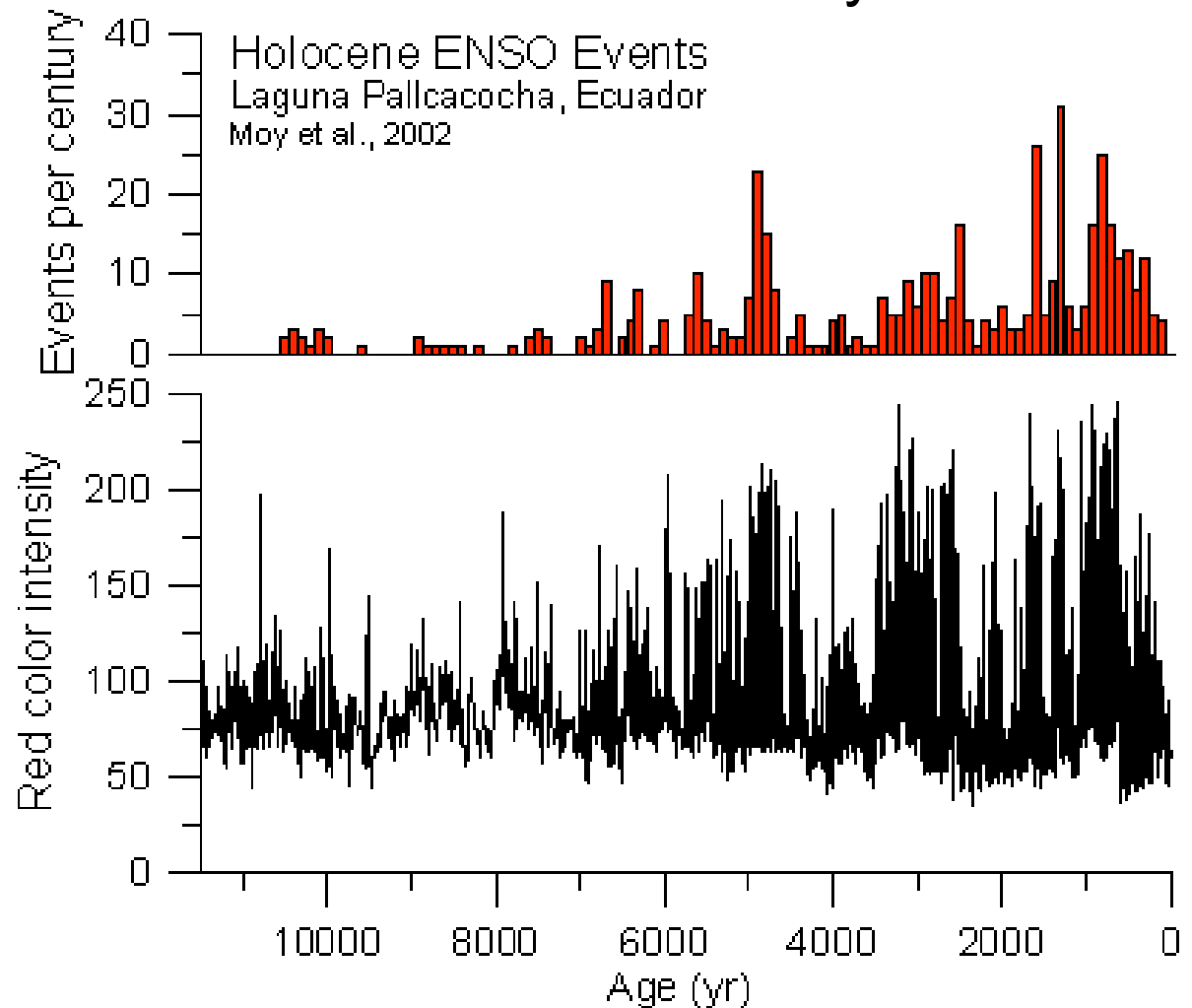


Tudhope et al. 2001

# ENSO during the last 10,000 years

2000 year cycle  
of ENSO  
activity ?  
Increase of ENSO  
variance?

Moy et al. '03

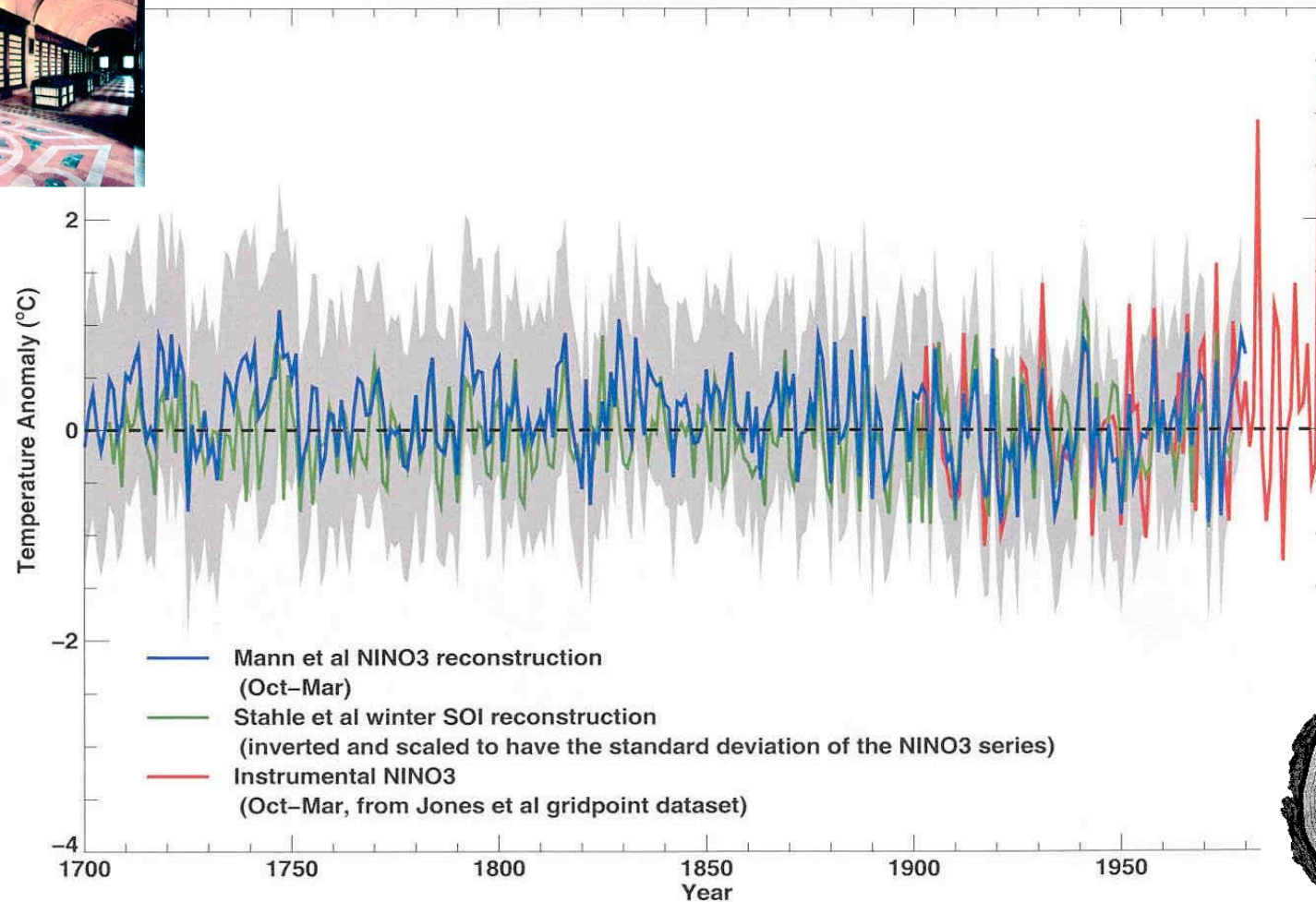




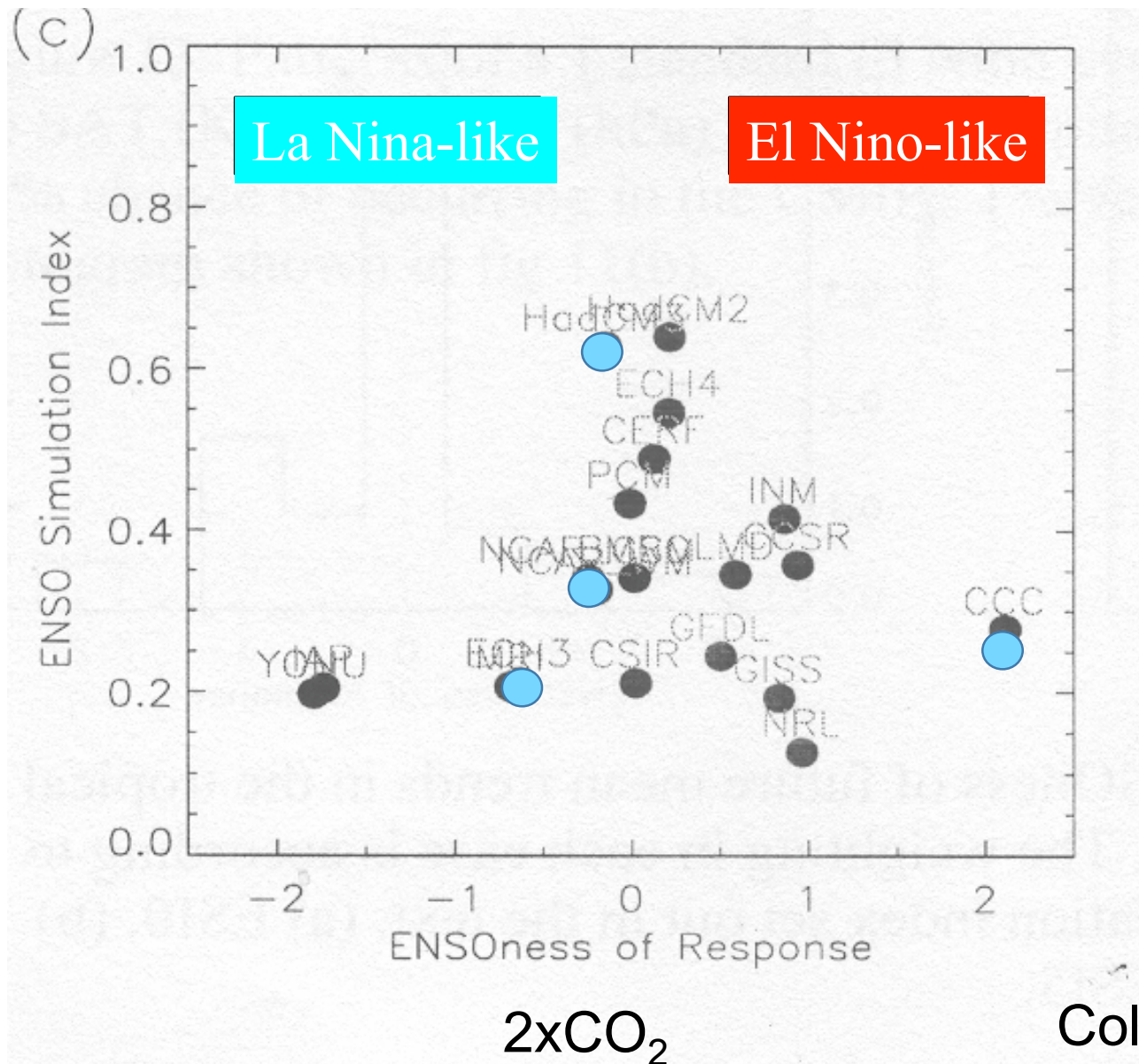
# ENSO during the last 400 years



Long-term Behavior of El Nino  
(relative to 1961–1990 base period)



# ENSO in the next 100 years?



# Simulating ENSO during the last glacial maximum (21 ka B.P)

## CSM 1.4 climate model (Shin et al. 2003)

- \_ Atmosphere model: spectral model, T31, L18
- \_ Ocean model: primitive equations
- \_ Resolution :  $\sim 0.9^\circ \times 3.6^\circ$  Tropics otherwise  $1.8 \times 3.6^\circ$ , L25
- \_ Sea-ice model: thermodynamic-dynamic
- \_ Land model: Dynamic vegetation, Hydrology

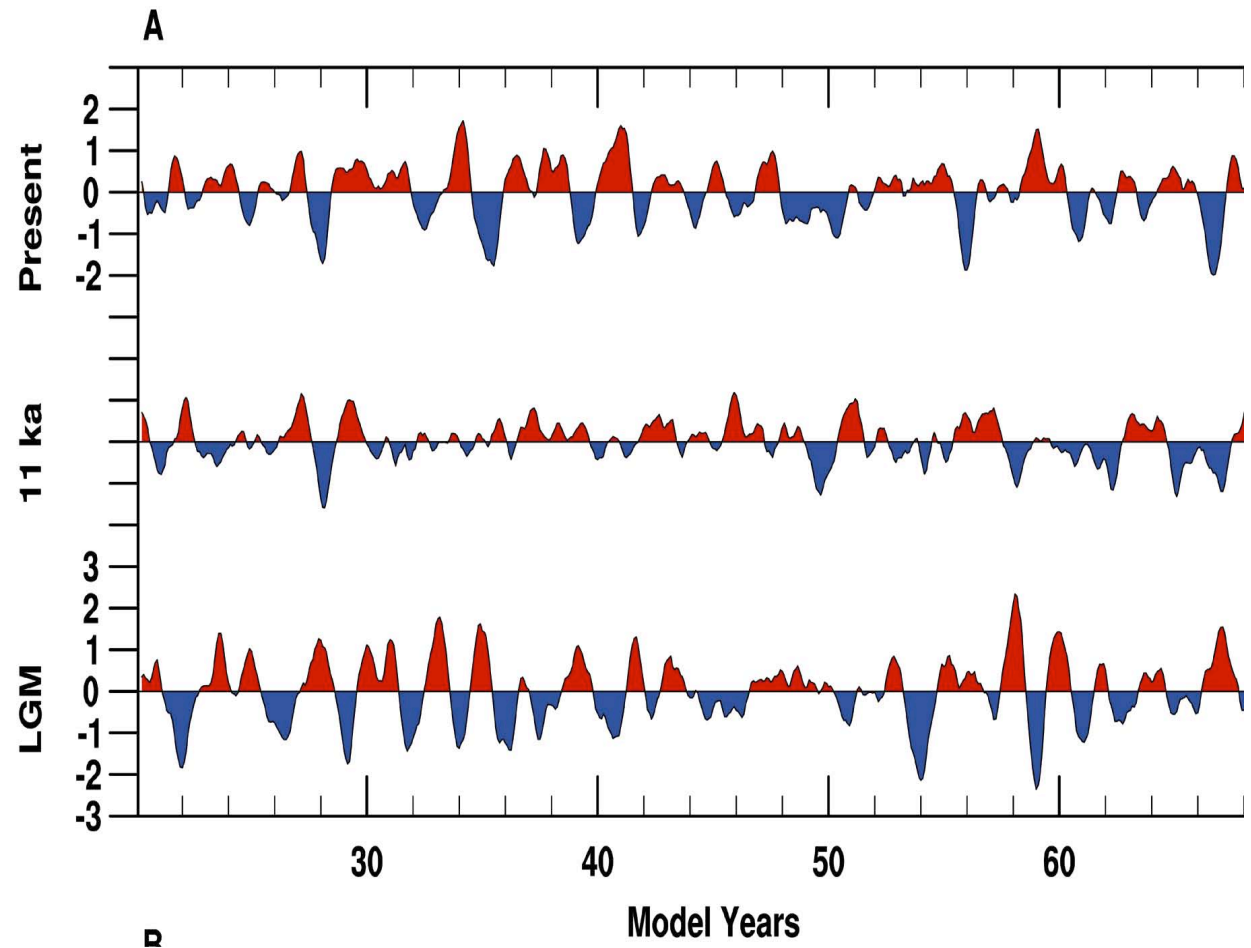
## Glacial boundary conditions

- \_ Glacial greenhouse gas concentration
- \_ Glacial land albedo
- \_ Glacial topography
- \_ Glacial land-sea distribution



# Simulating ENSO during the last glacial maximum (21 ka B.P)

CGCM: Enhanced LGM ENSO variability, weaker east-west teleconnections



Otto-Bliesner 2003

# Understanding ENSO during the last glacial maximum (21 ka B.P)

## Zebiak-Cane ENSO Anomaly Model

- \_ Atmosphere model: Gill-1982
- \_ Ocean model: 1 \_ layer reduced gravity  $\beta$ -Model
- \_ Uses fixed climatology
- \_ No extratropical processes

## Linearised Zebiak-Cane ENSO Model

\_  $\frac{dX}{dt} = f(X)$

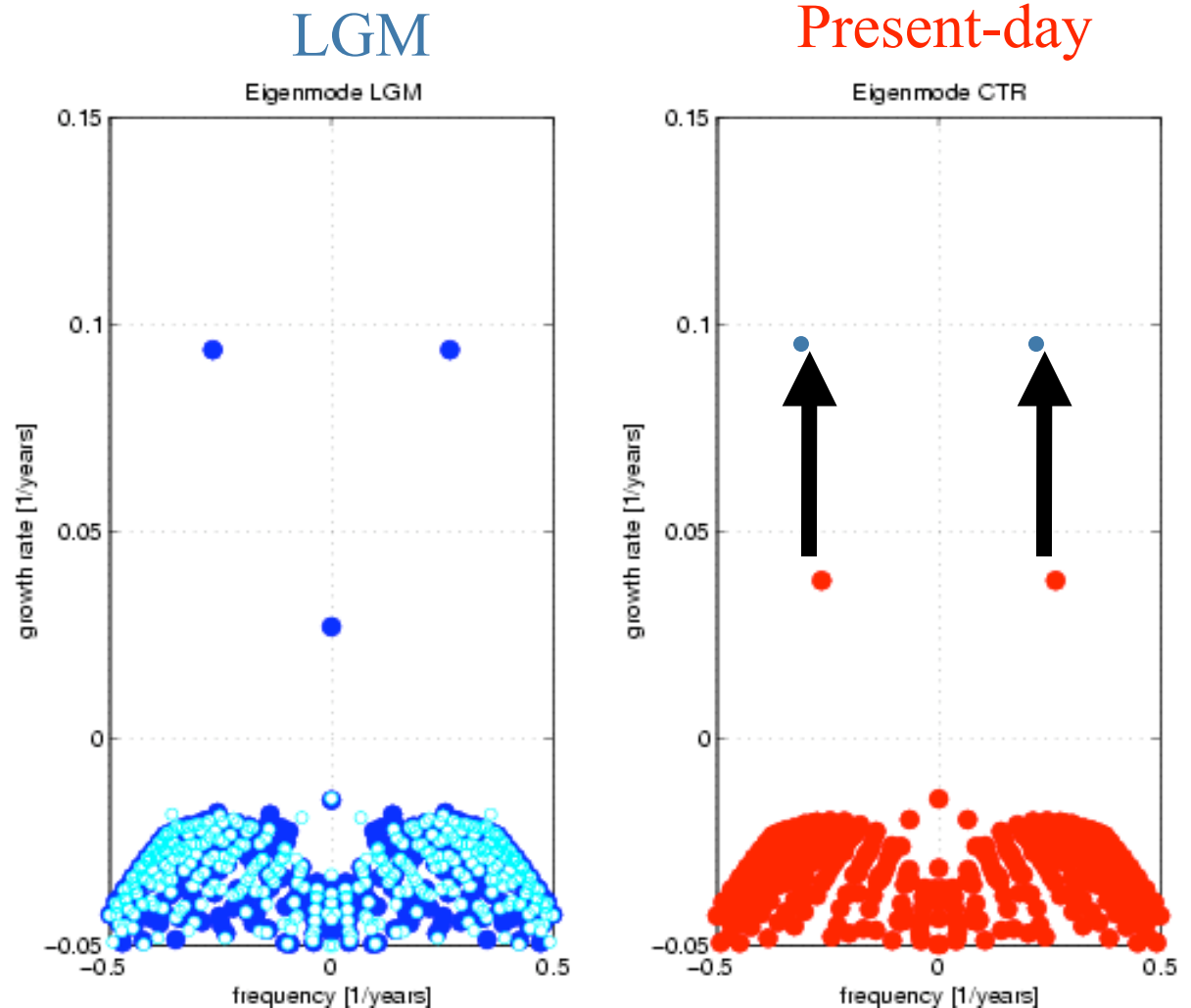
\_  $X = X_b + x$

\_  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + \text{Residuum}$

A is determined empirically  
for given climatology

# Understanding ENSO during the last glacial maximum (21 ka B.P)

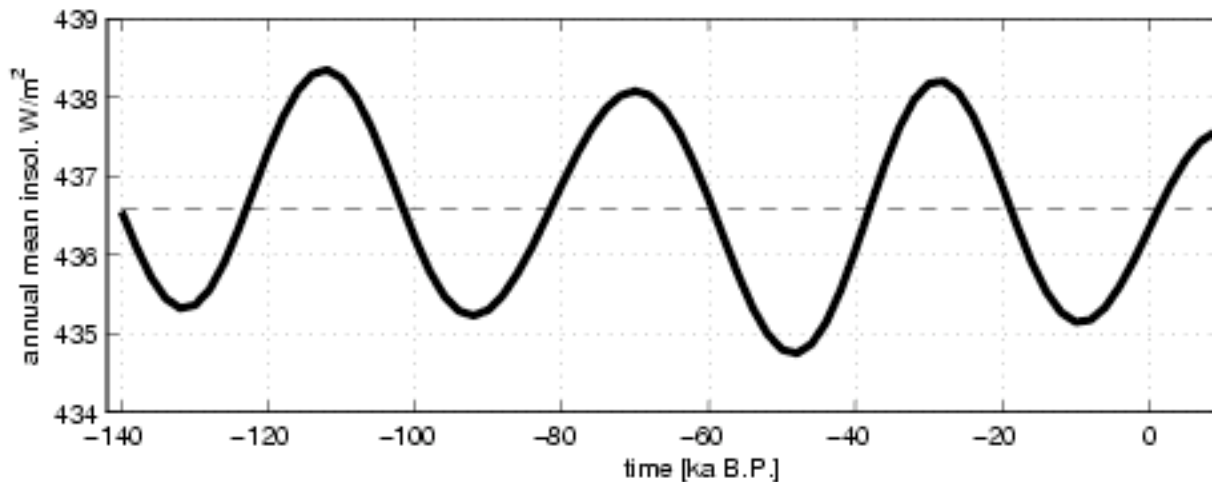
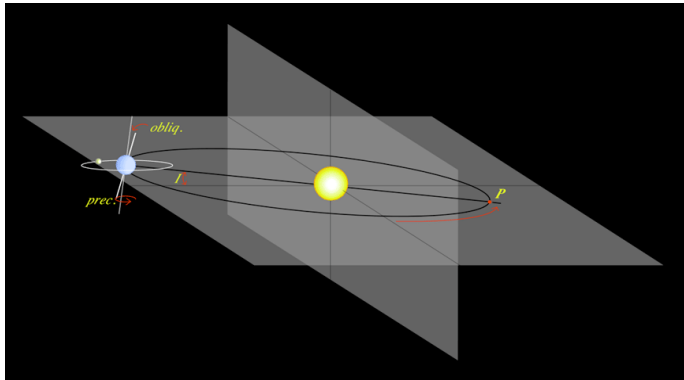
ENSO enhancement due to thermocline shoaling and anomalous meridional SST gradients



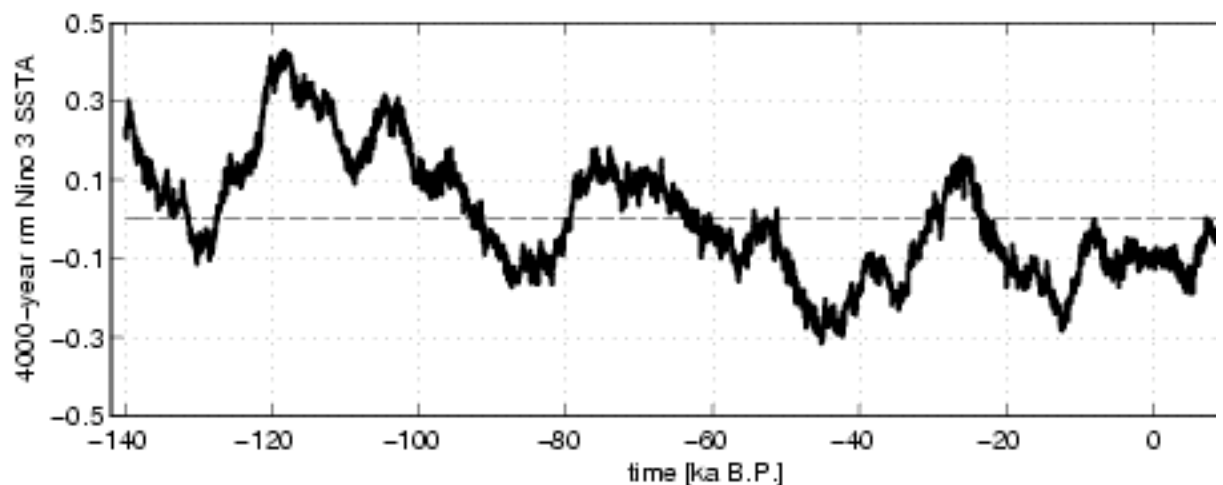
An and Timmermann et al. 2004

# Orbital Pacemaking of ENSO: mean state changes

ECHO-G simulation 165,000 years, orbital acceleration x100

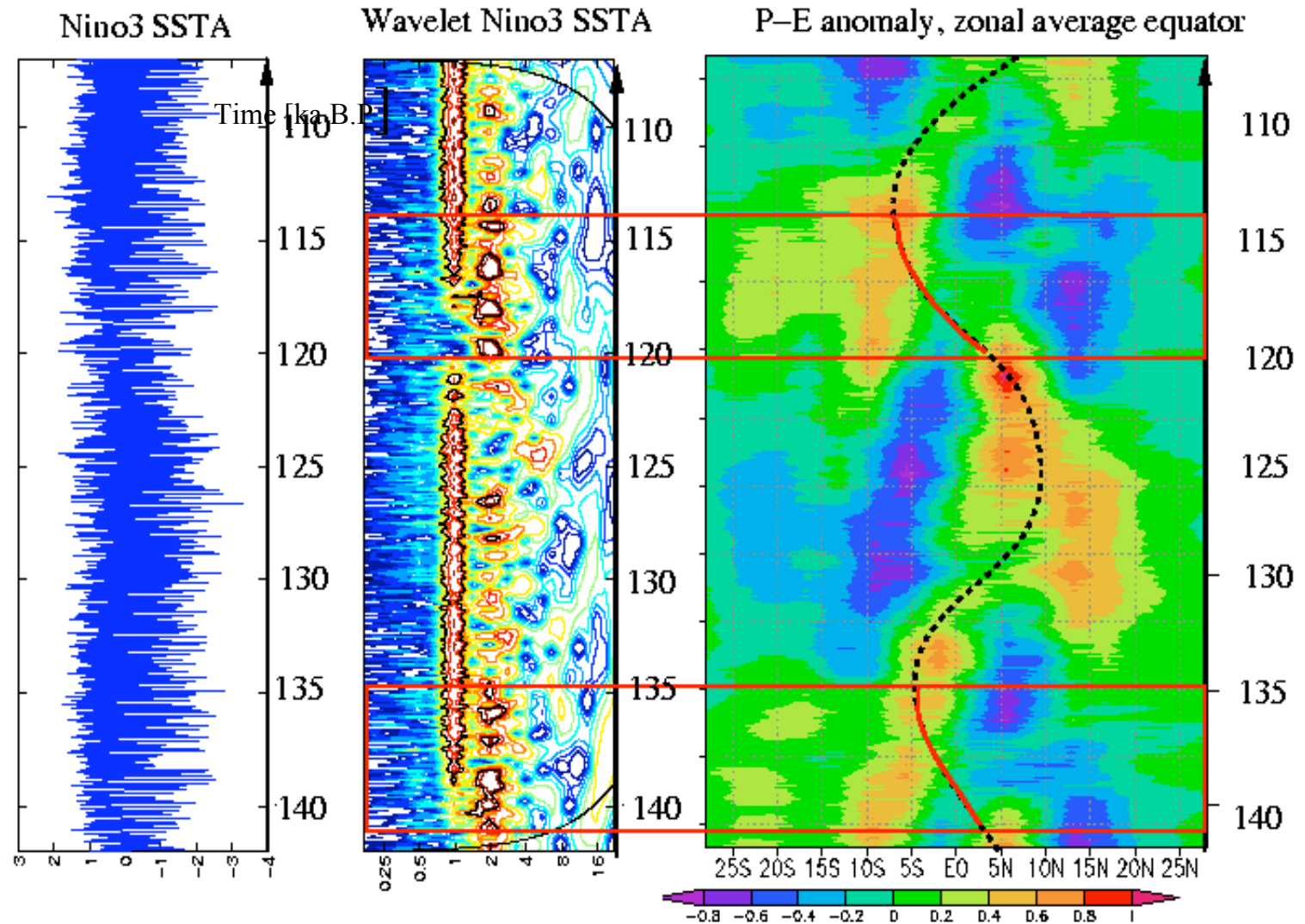


Equatorial annual  
mean temperature  
variations driven by  
obliquity



# Orbital Pacemaking of ENSO: ENSO modulation

ENSO strong  
 $\Rightarrow$   
annual cycle weak  
abrupt changes

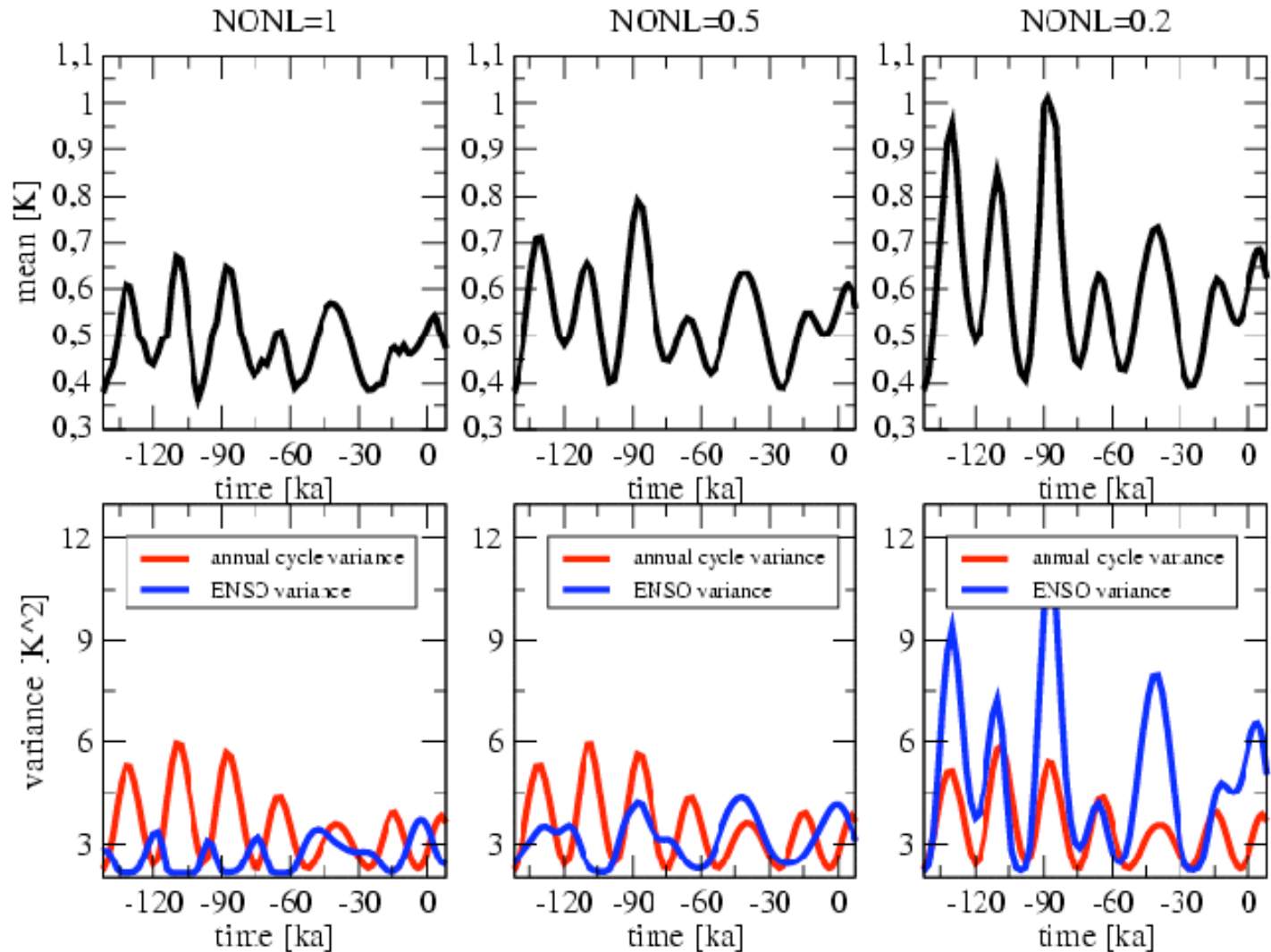




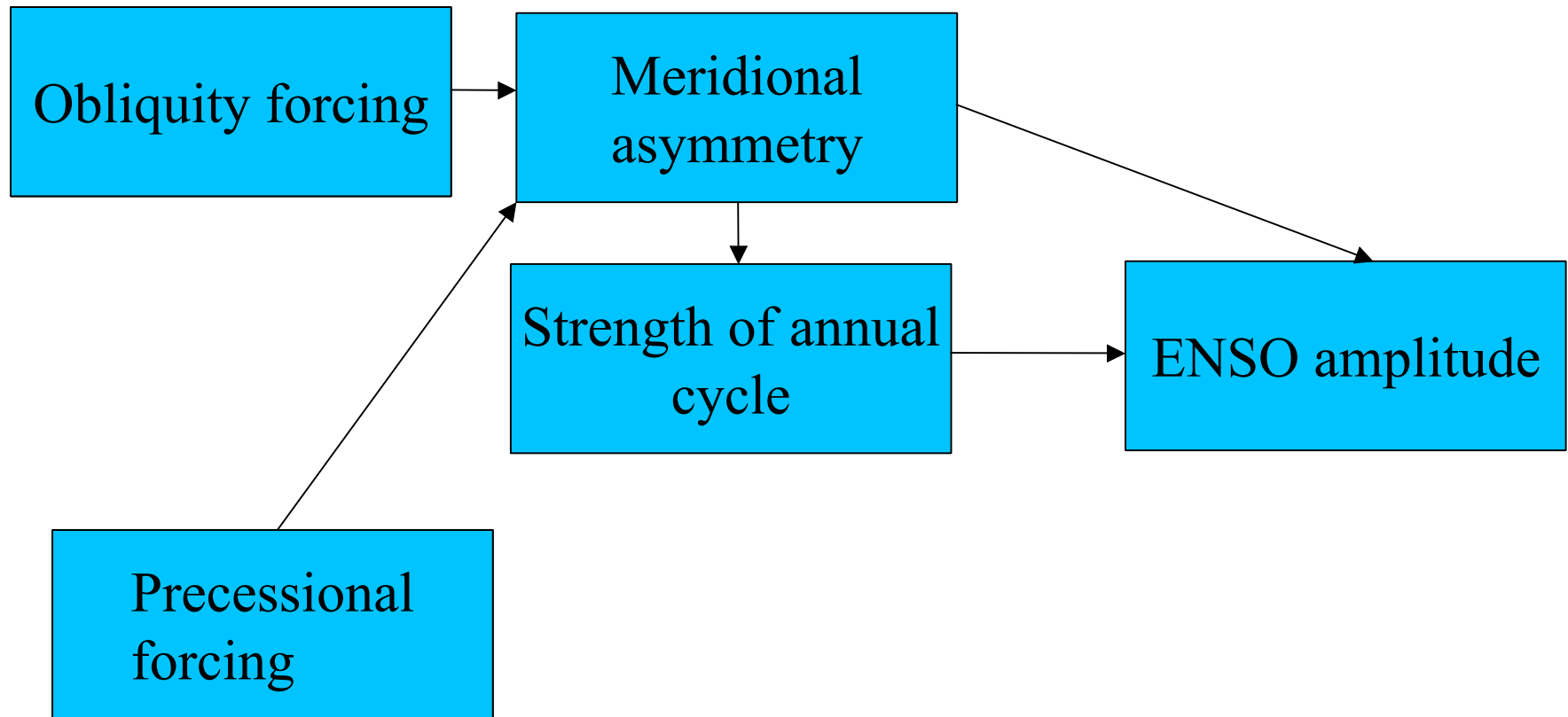
# Orbital pacemaking of ENSO: Nonlinearities

Simplified tropical model 165,000 years

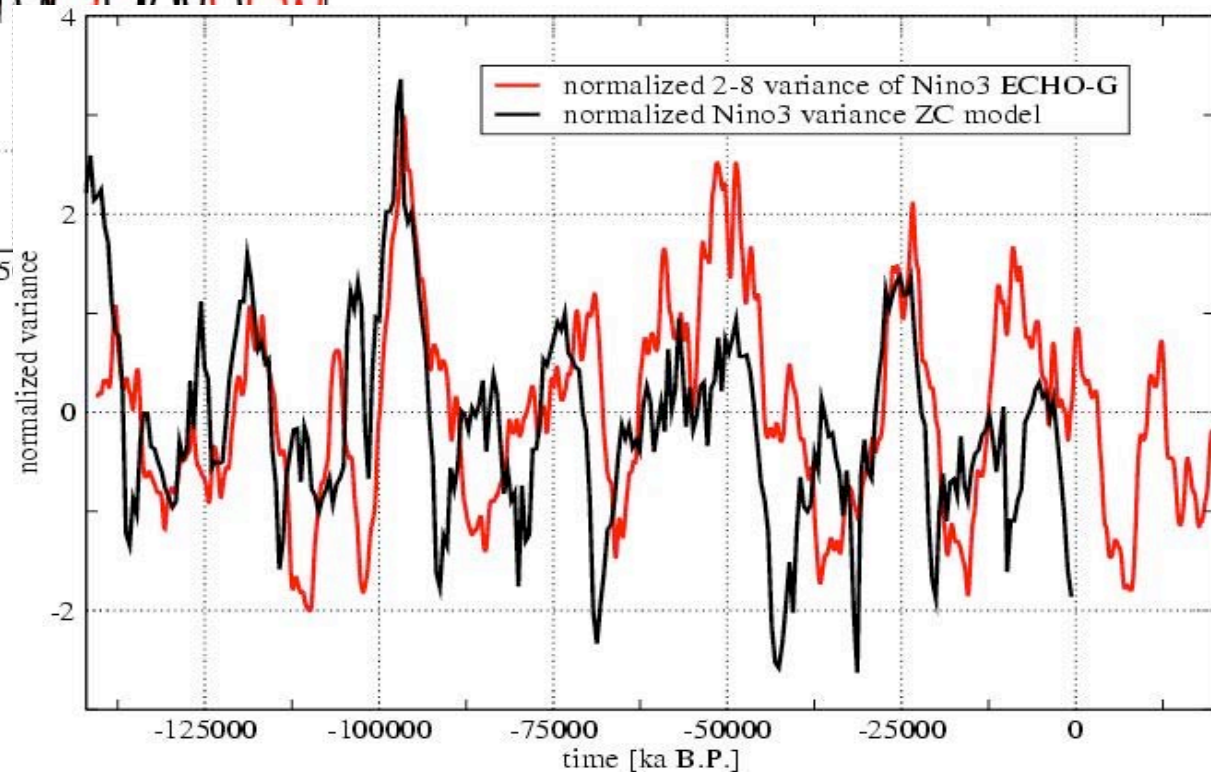
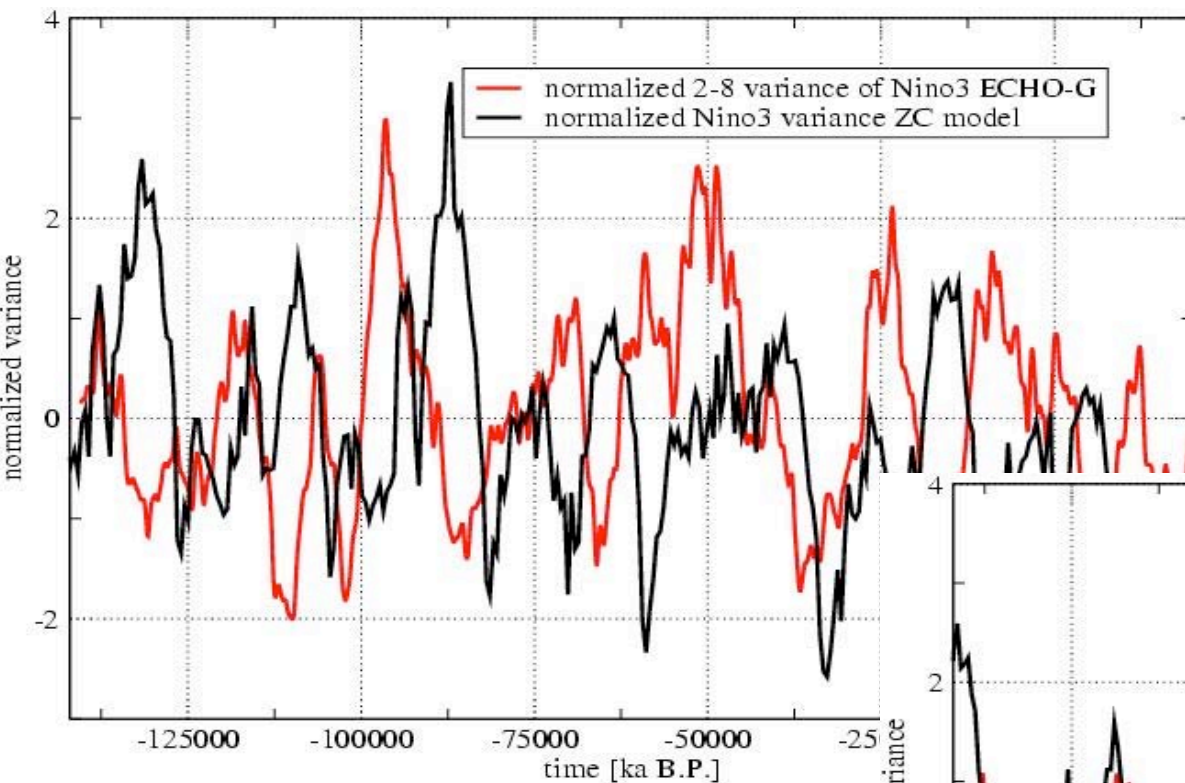
Orbital pacemaking  
depends on oceanic  
stratification



# Orbital pacemaking of ENSO: strawman



# Orbital pacemaking of ENSO: robustness



Comparison with  
Amy Clement's results

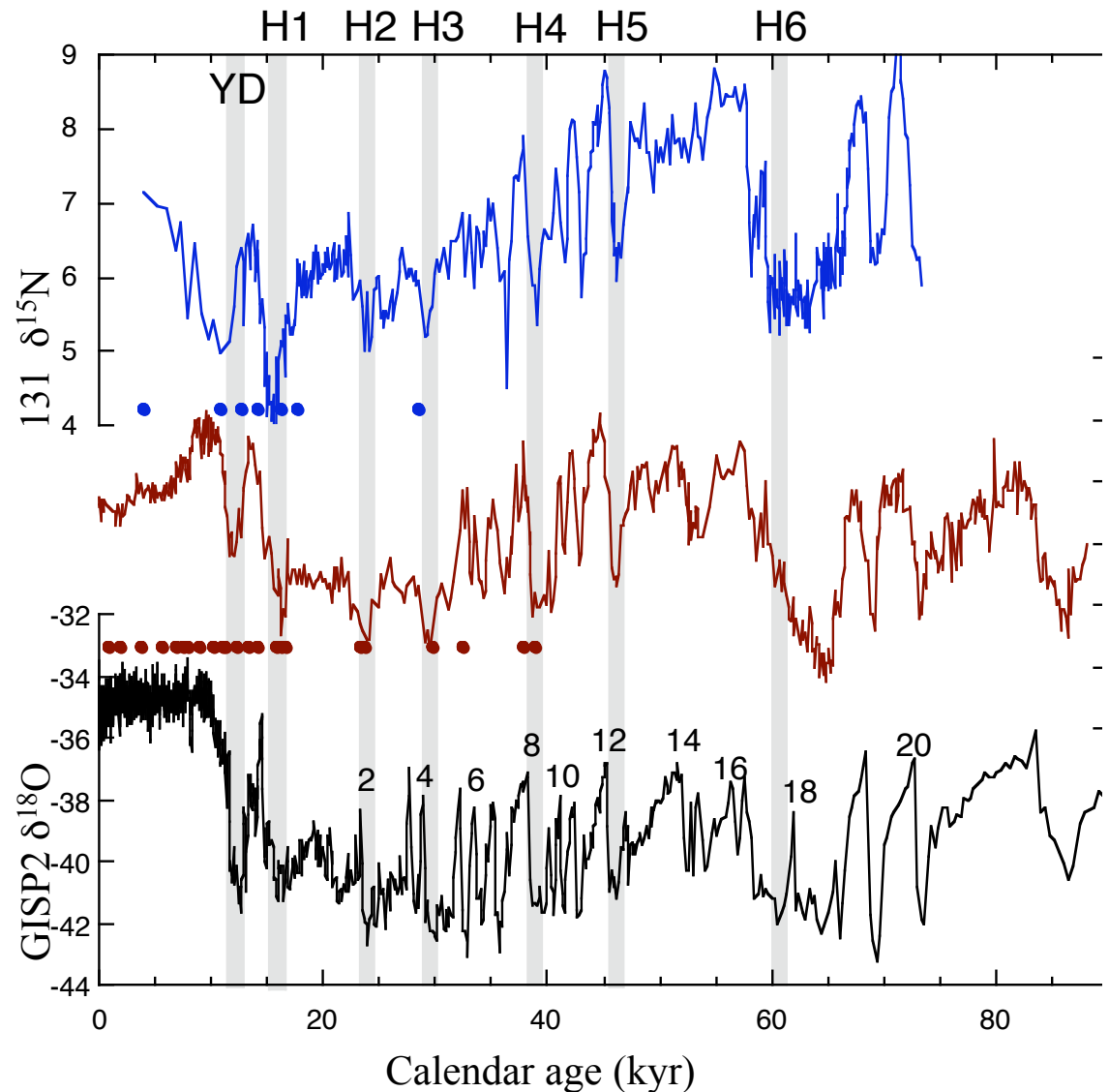
# “Abrupt” millennial-scale changes in the tropics: Indian ocean

Ivanochko et al. 2005 EPSL

Arabian Sea

Somalia Basin

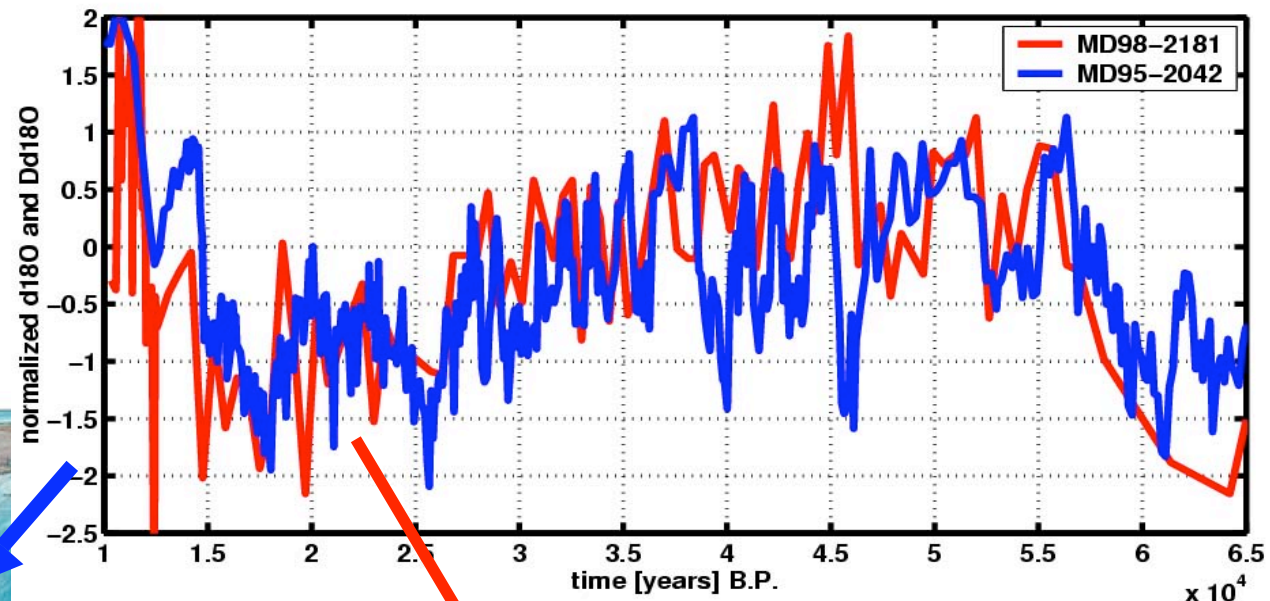
Greenland





# “Abrupt” millennial-scale changes in the tropics: Pacific ocean

Data from Stott et al. 2003



Temperature

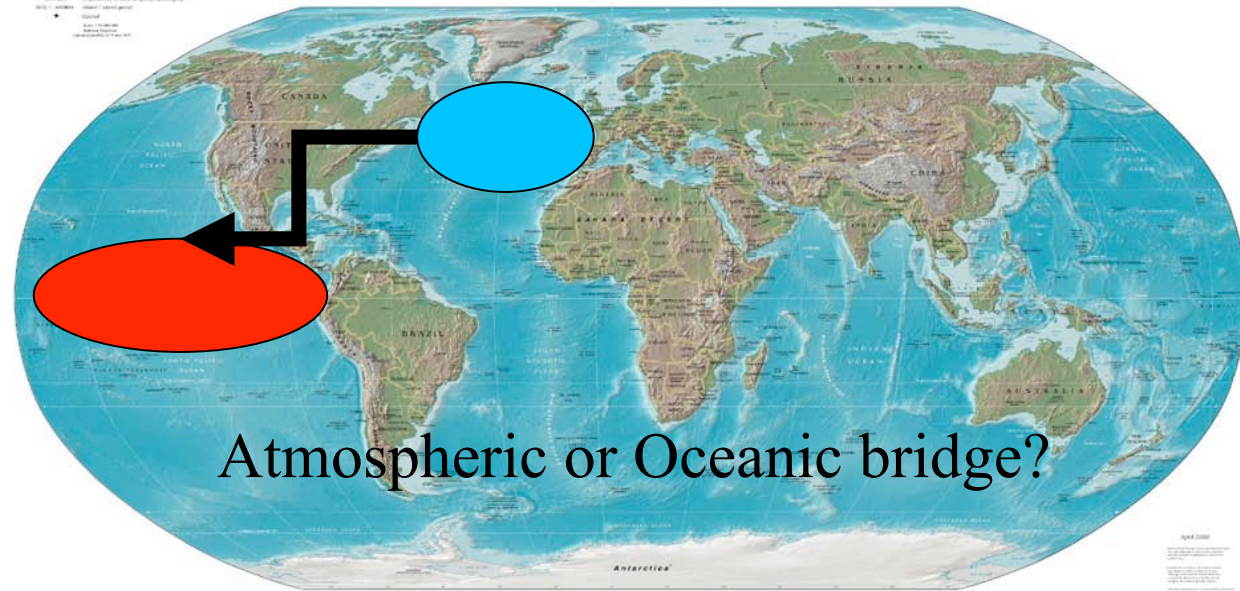
Salinity

Timmermann et al., Paleoceanography 2005

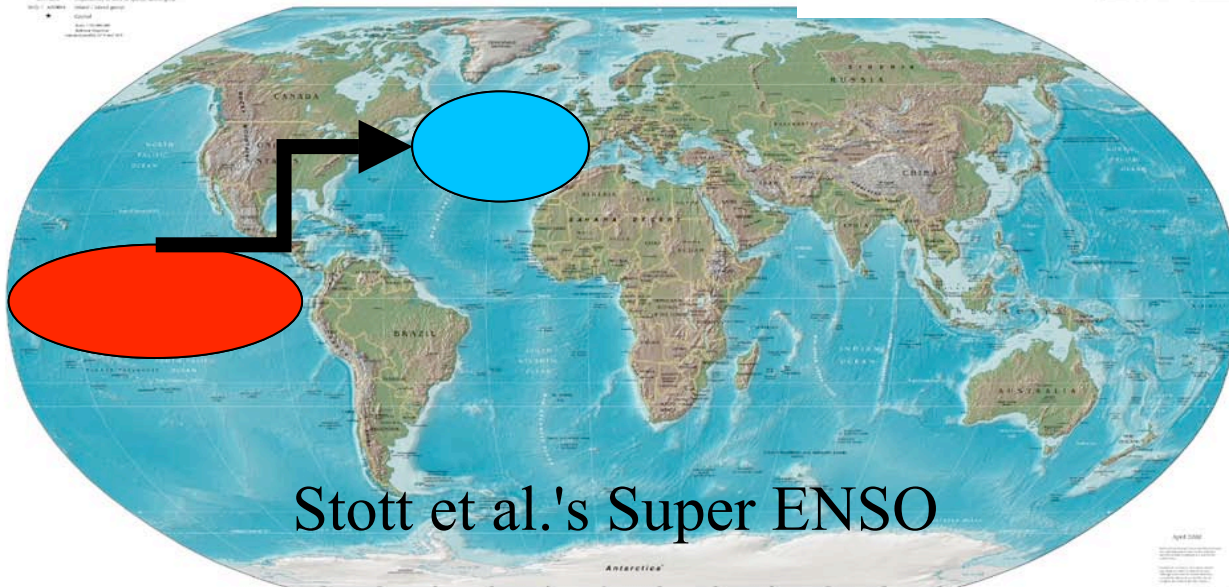


# Tropical variations: Cause or effect ?

Physical Map of the World, April 2000

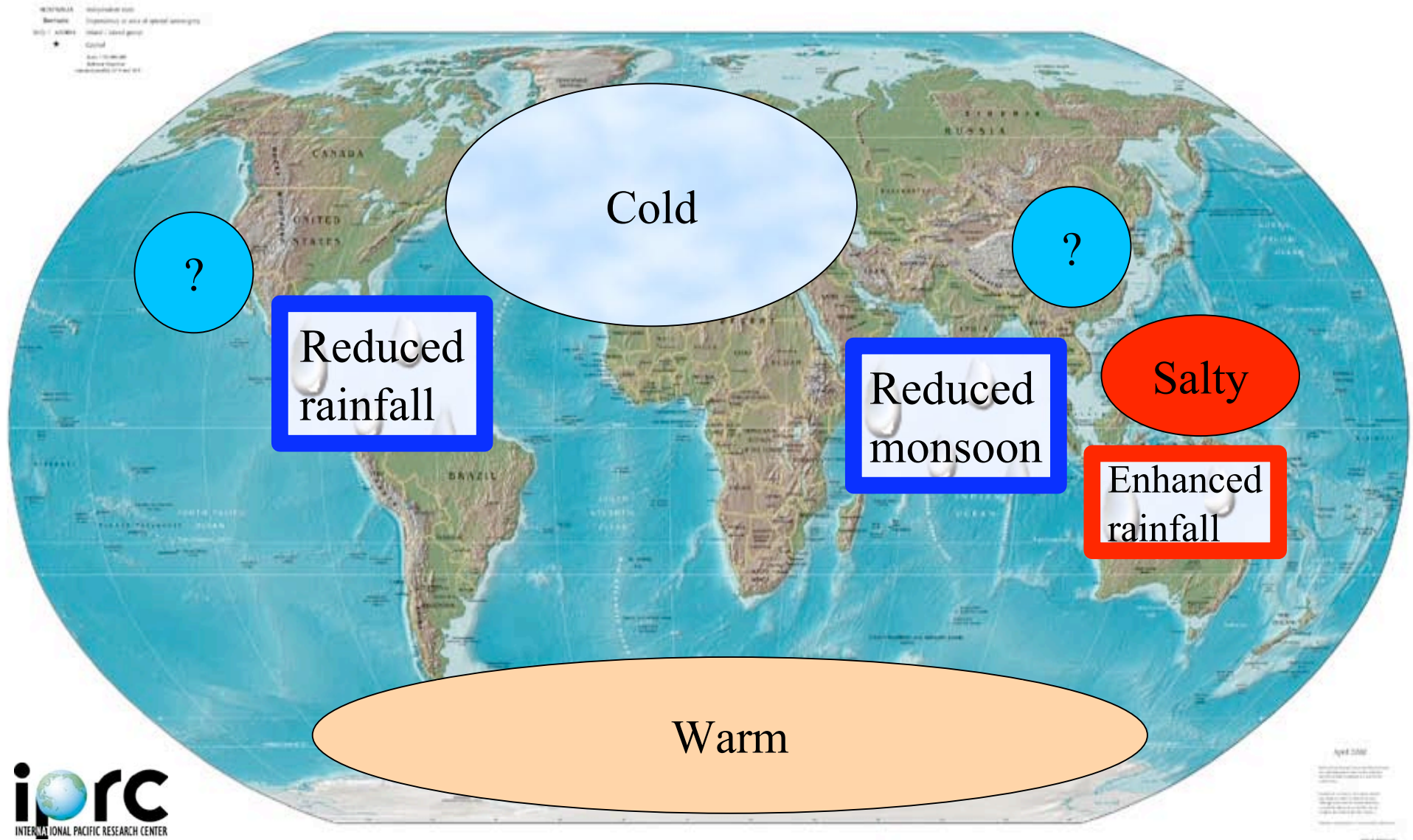


Physical Map of the World, April 2000



# Global impacts of Heinrich events

Physical Map of the World, April 2000

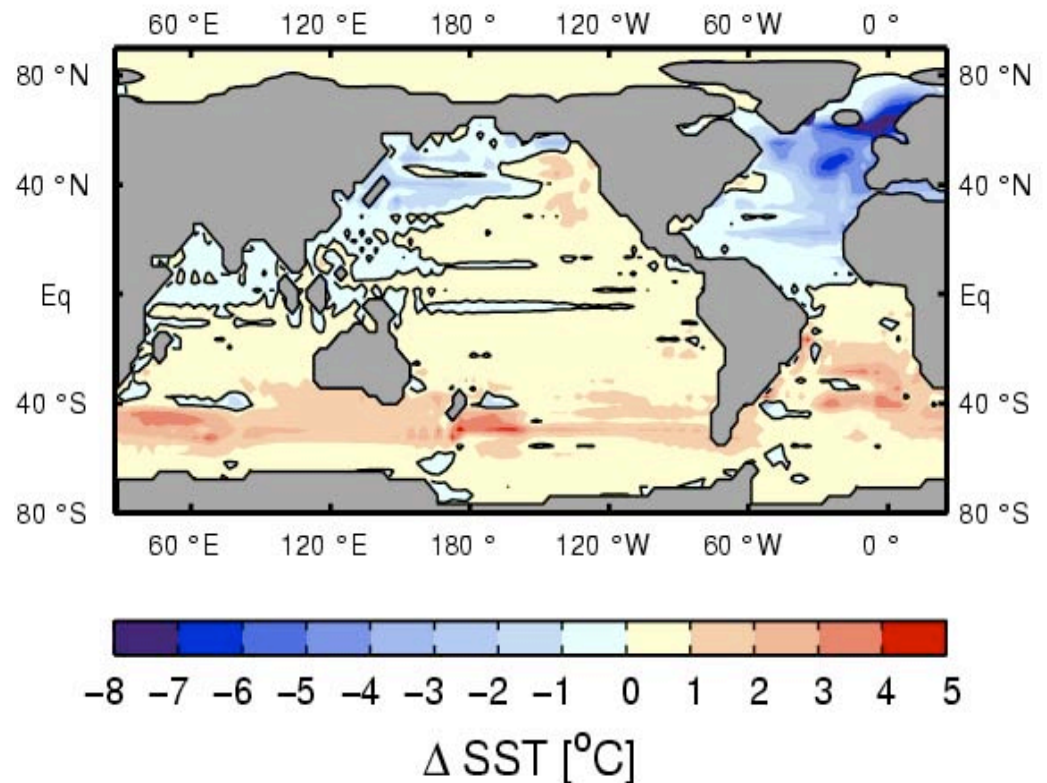
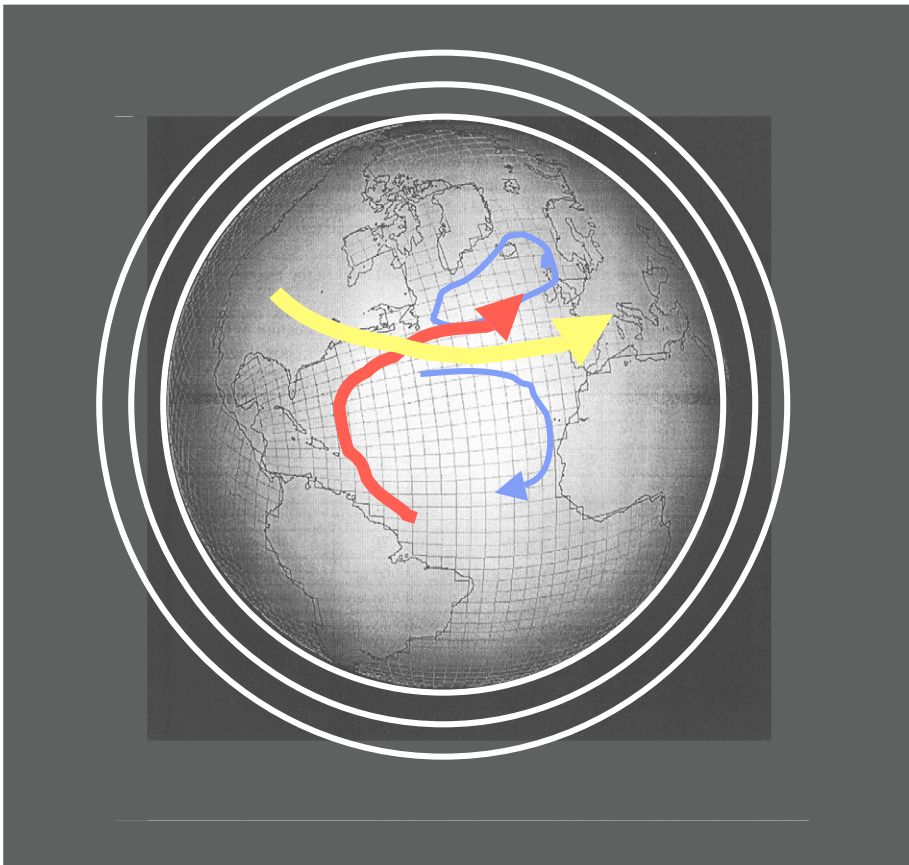




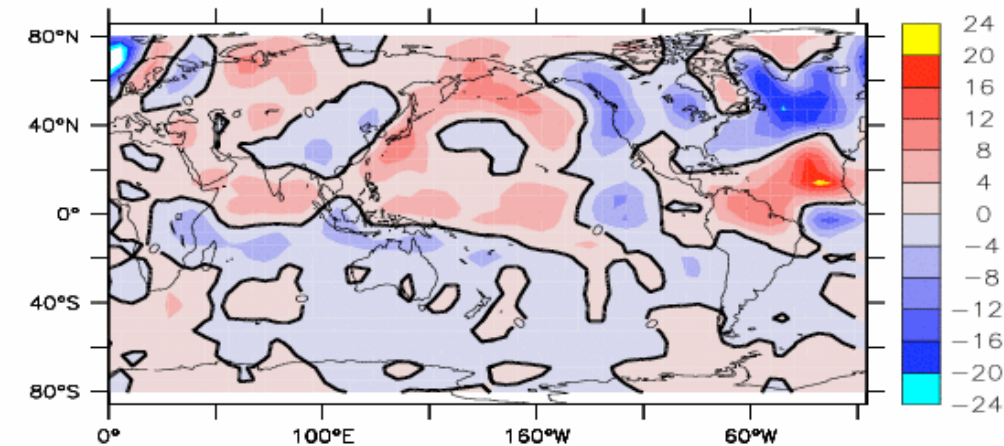
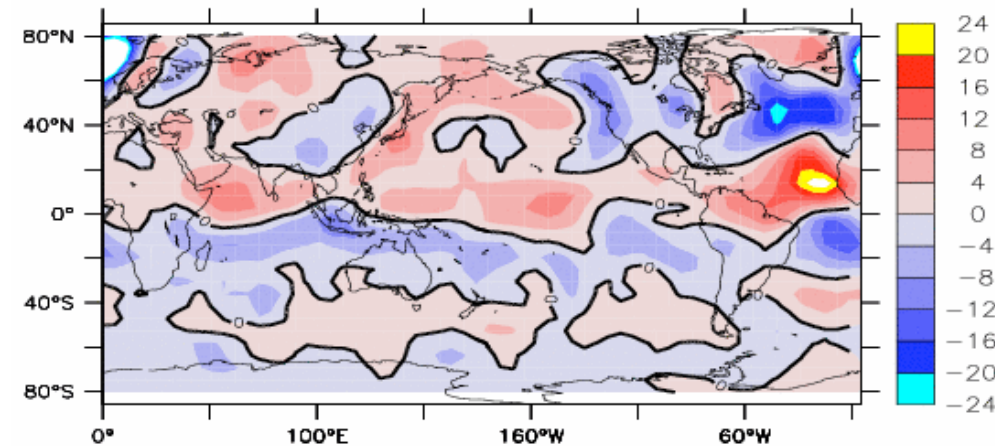
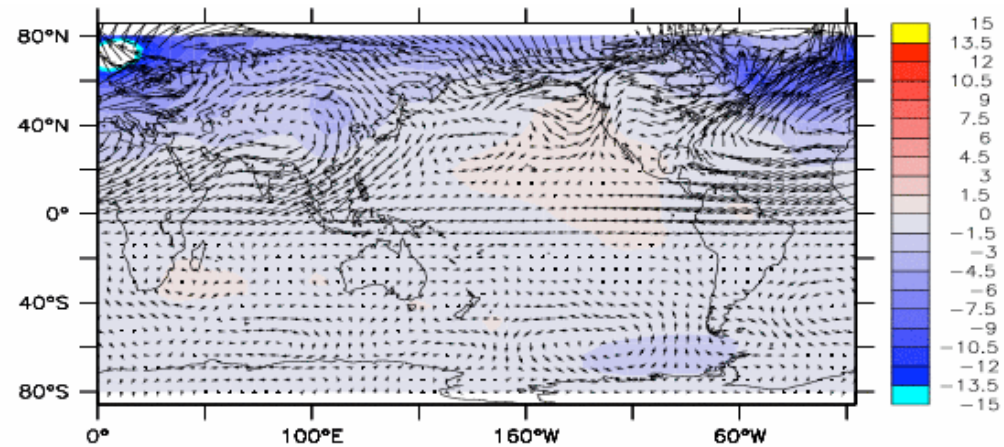
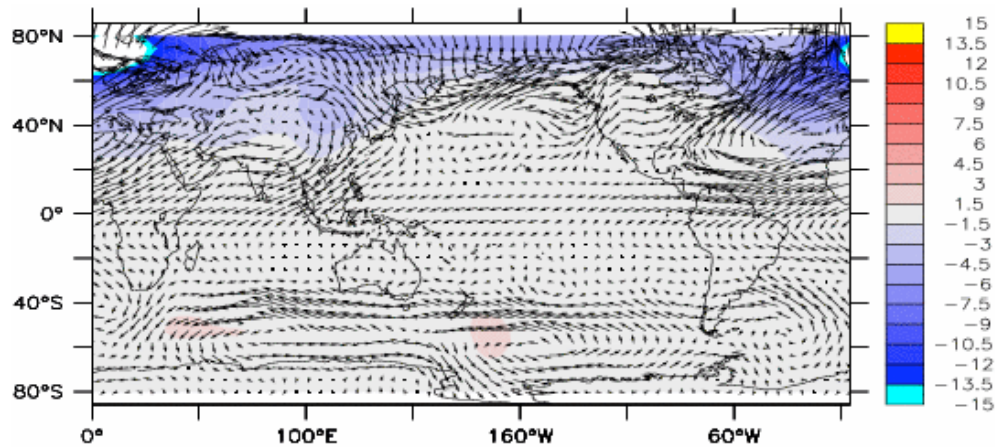
# Simulating Global impacts of Heinrich events using ECBilt-Clio

**ECBilt:** Quasigeostrophic 3 layer atmosphere,  
T21 + physical parameterizations

**CLIO:** Primitive equation ocean, 20 layer, 3x3 degree resolution  
viscous-elastic and thermodynamical seaice model



# Atmospheric connections



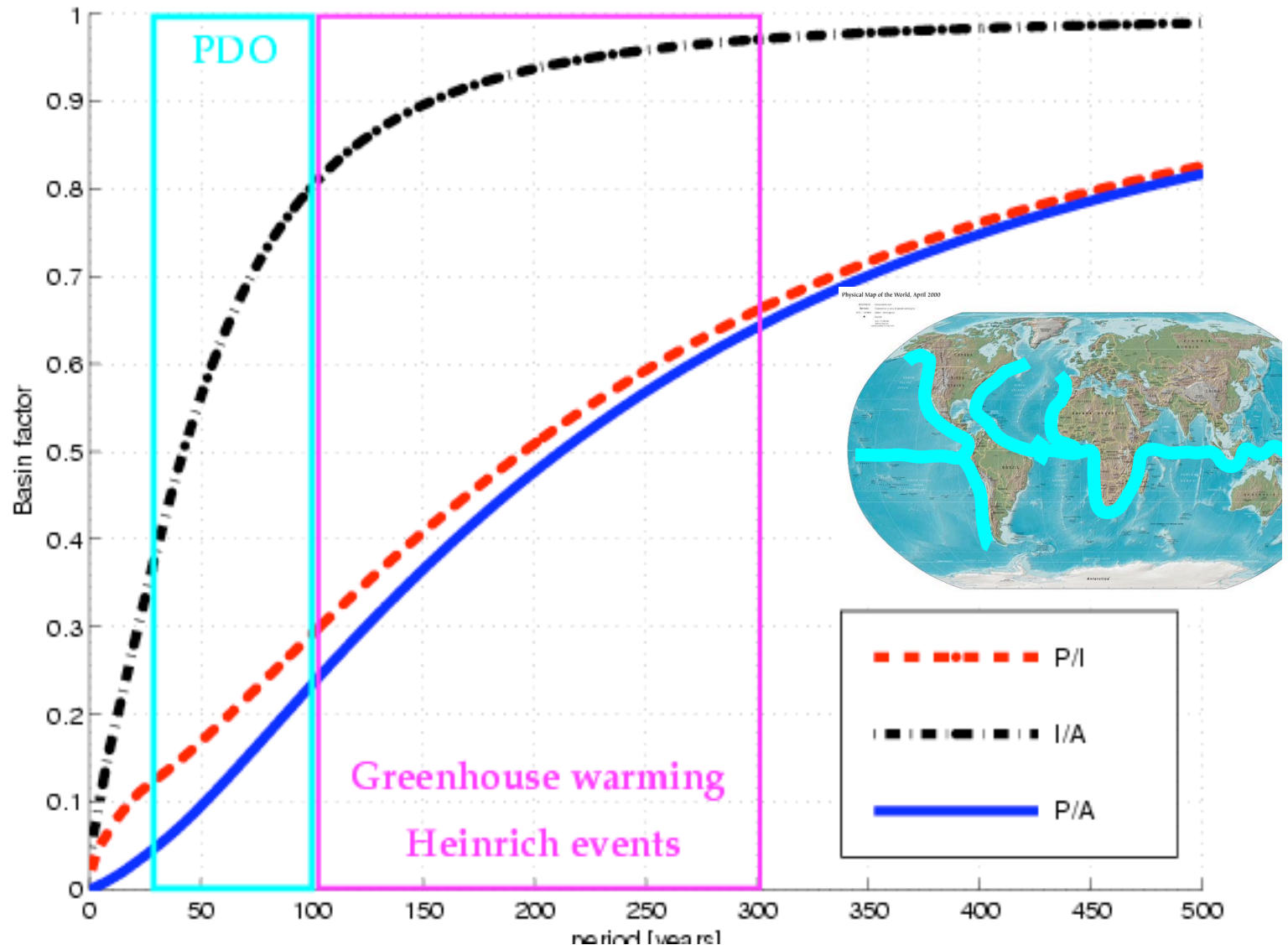
Response of wind and E-P  
on Heinrich event

Timmermann et al, Paleoceanography 2005

Response of wind and E-P  
on Heinrich event, coupling only  
North Atlantic

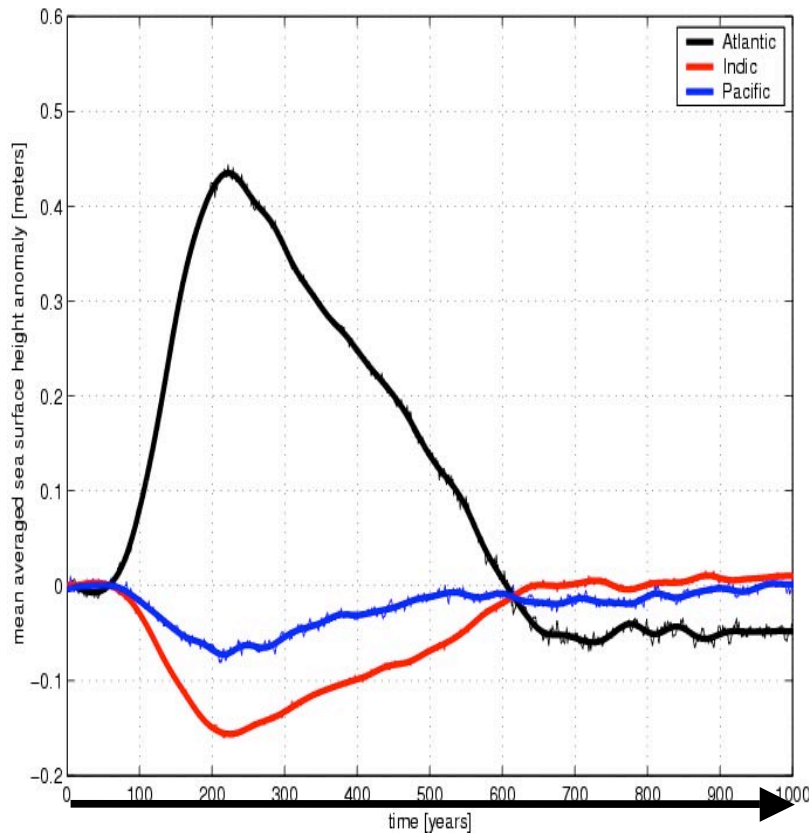
# Oceanic teleconnections

Timmermann et al, Paleoceanography 2005

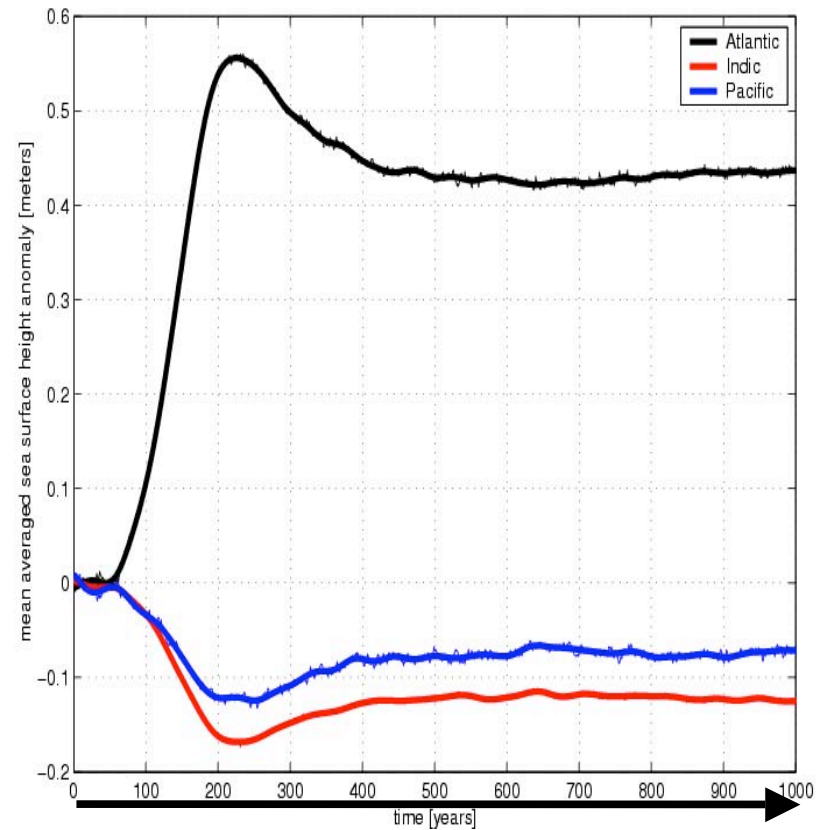




# Oceanic connections

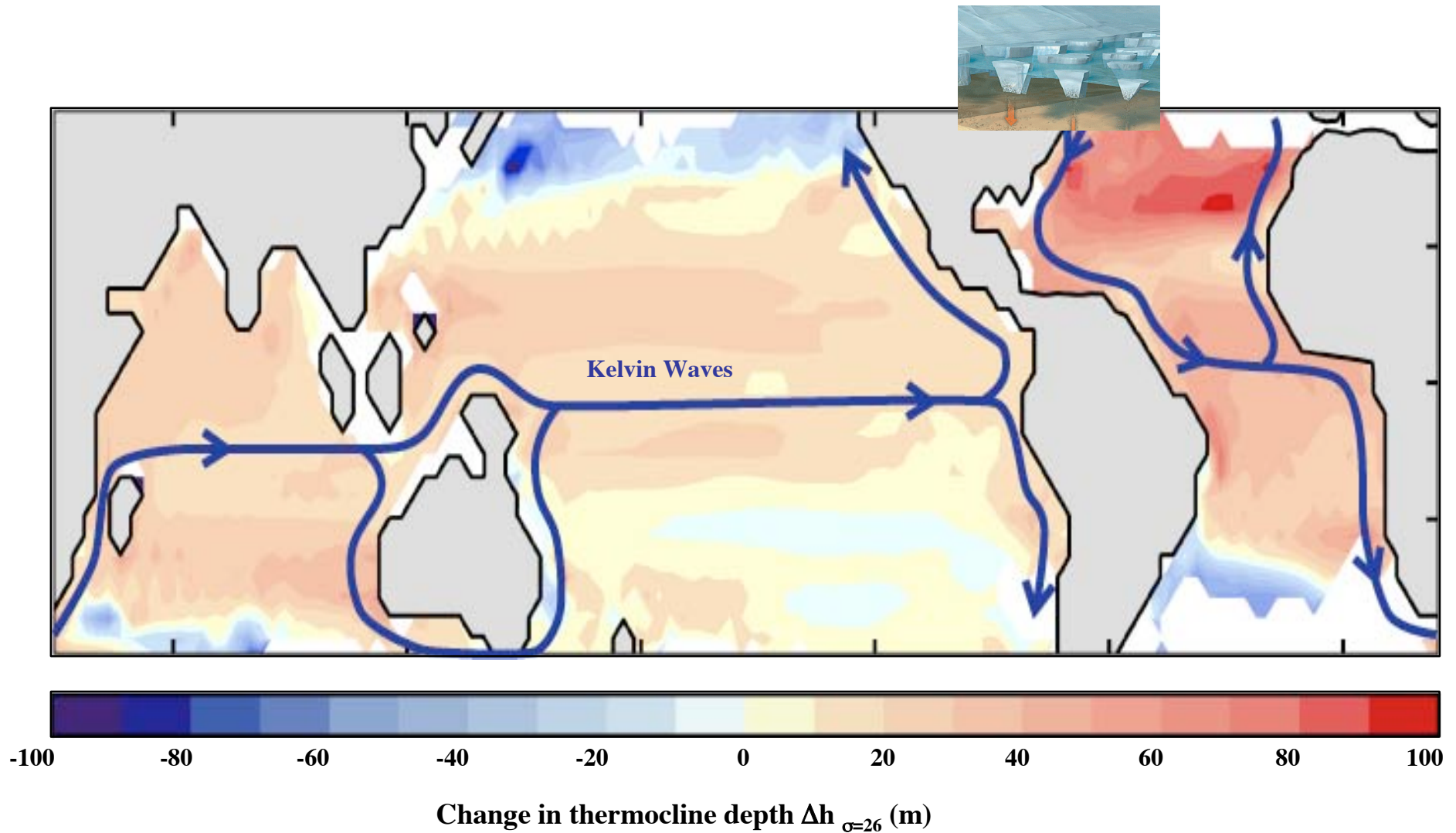


- Global forced seiches in coupled model:
- hardly any hysteresis
  - atmosphere provides important feedbacks
  - sea level gradients drive currents

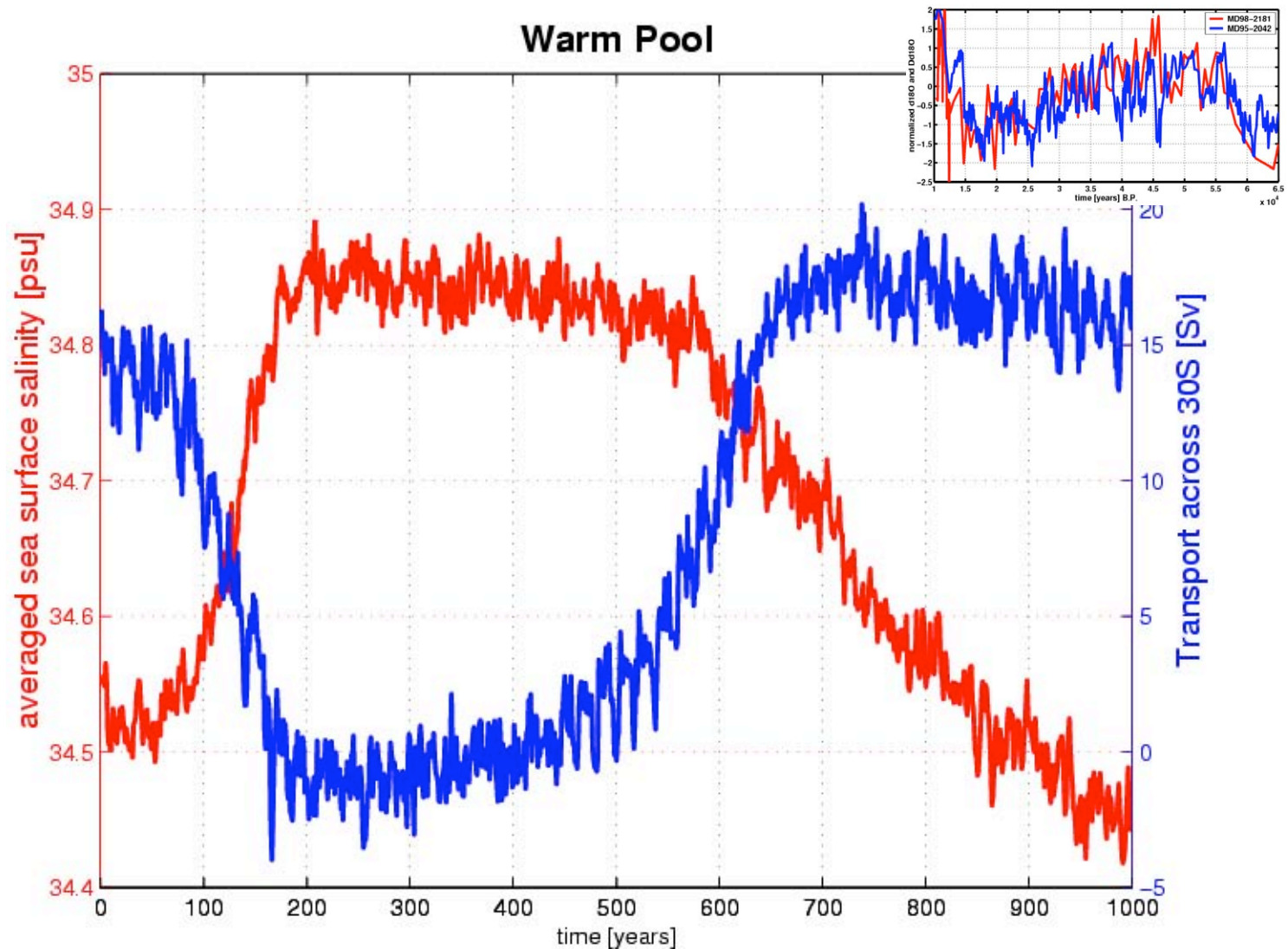


- Global forced seiches in uncoupled model:
- THC does not recover
  - new equilibrium state
  - important negative feedbacks missing

# Oceanic connections

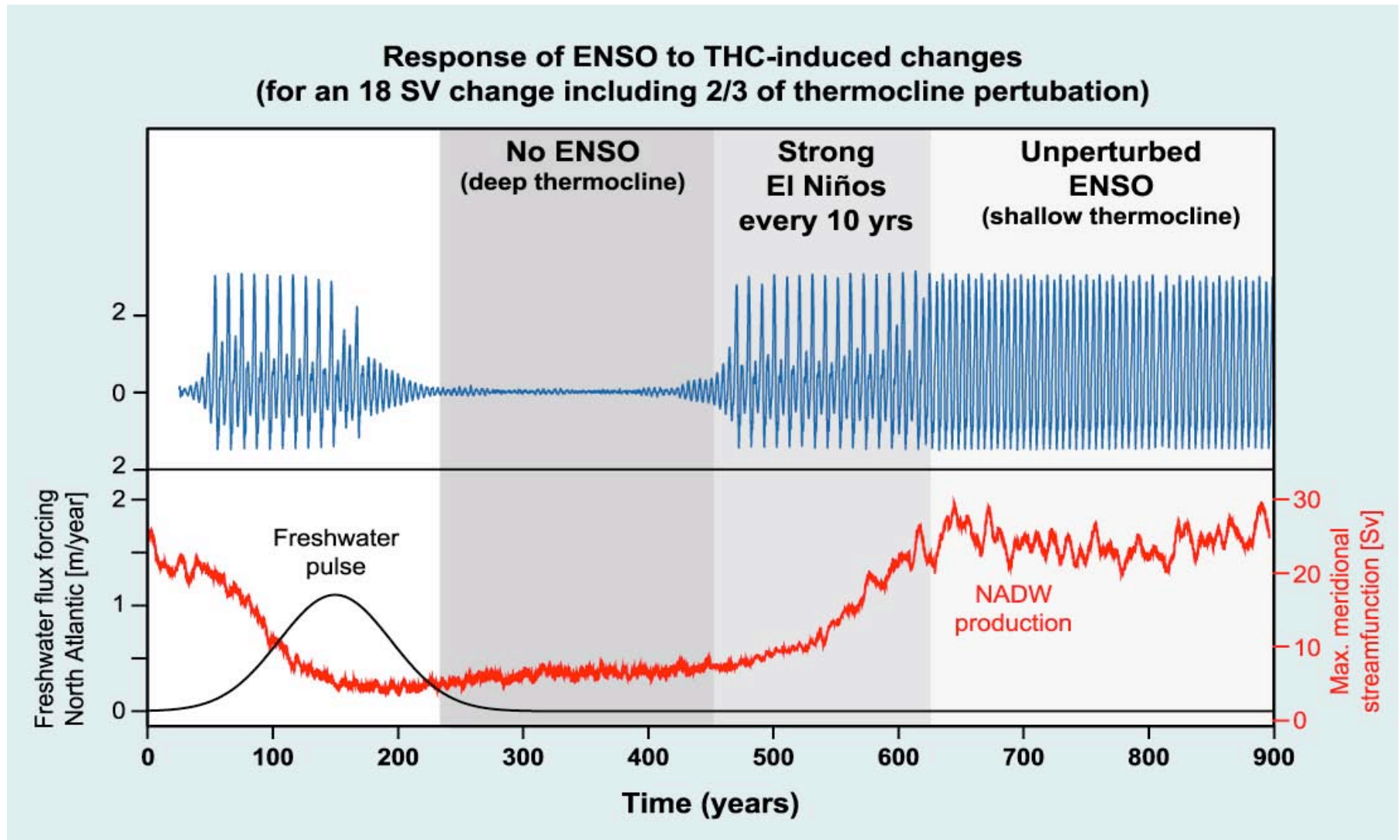


# Oceanic connections





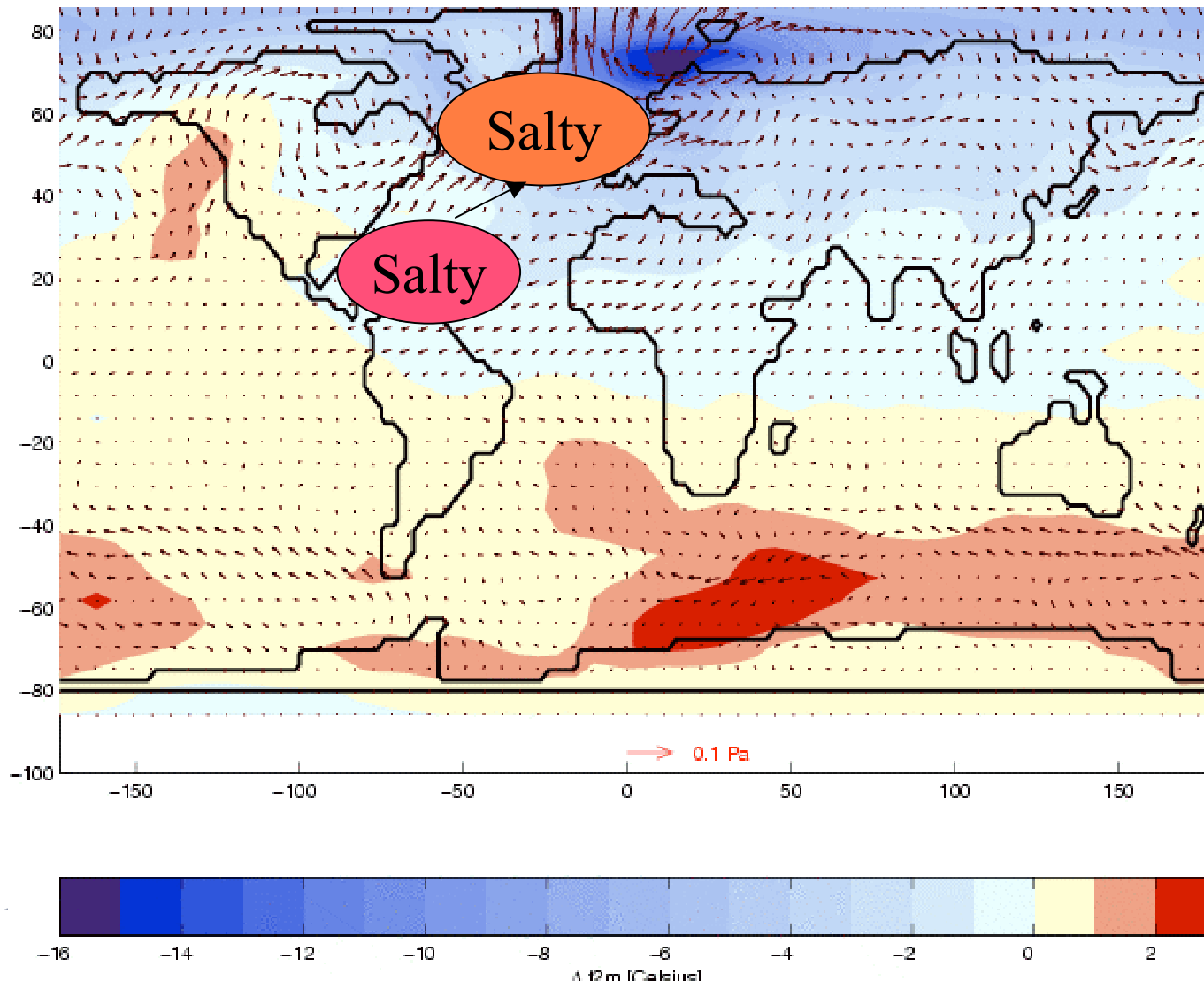
# Collapse of ENSO during Heinrich events



# Recovery of the THC: Role of the tropics

Windstress Anomaly (Heinrich – LGM)

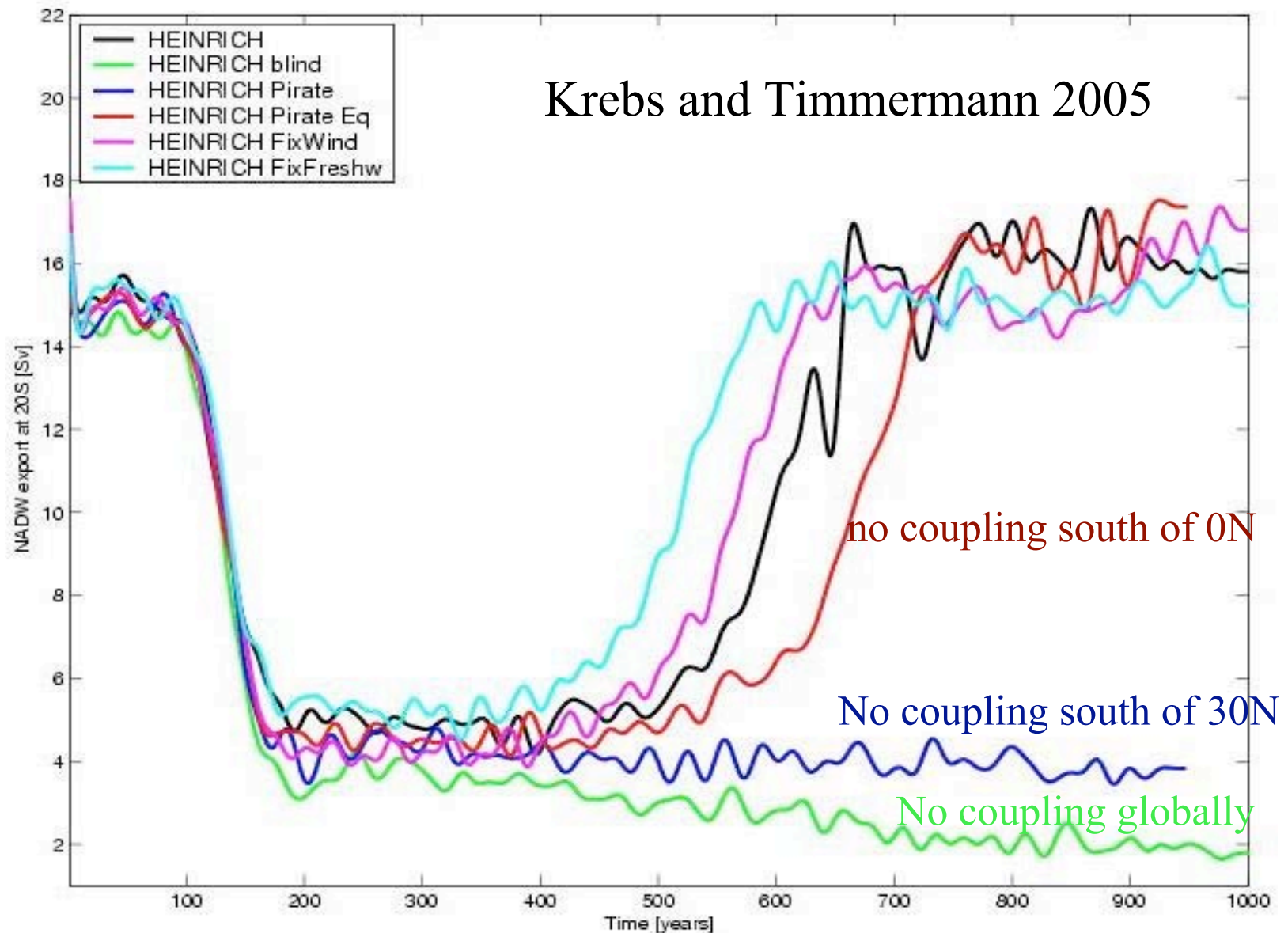
Krebs and Timmermann 2005



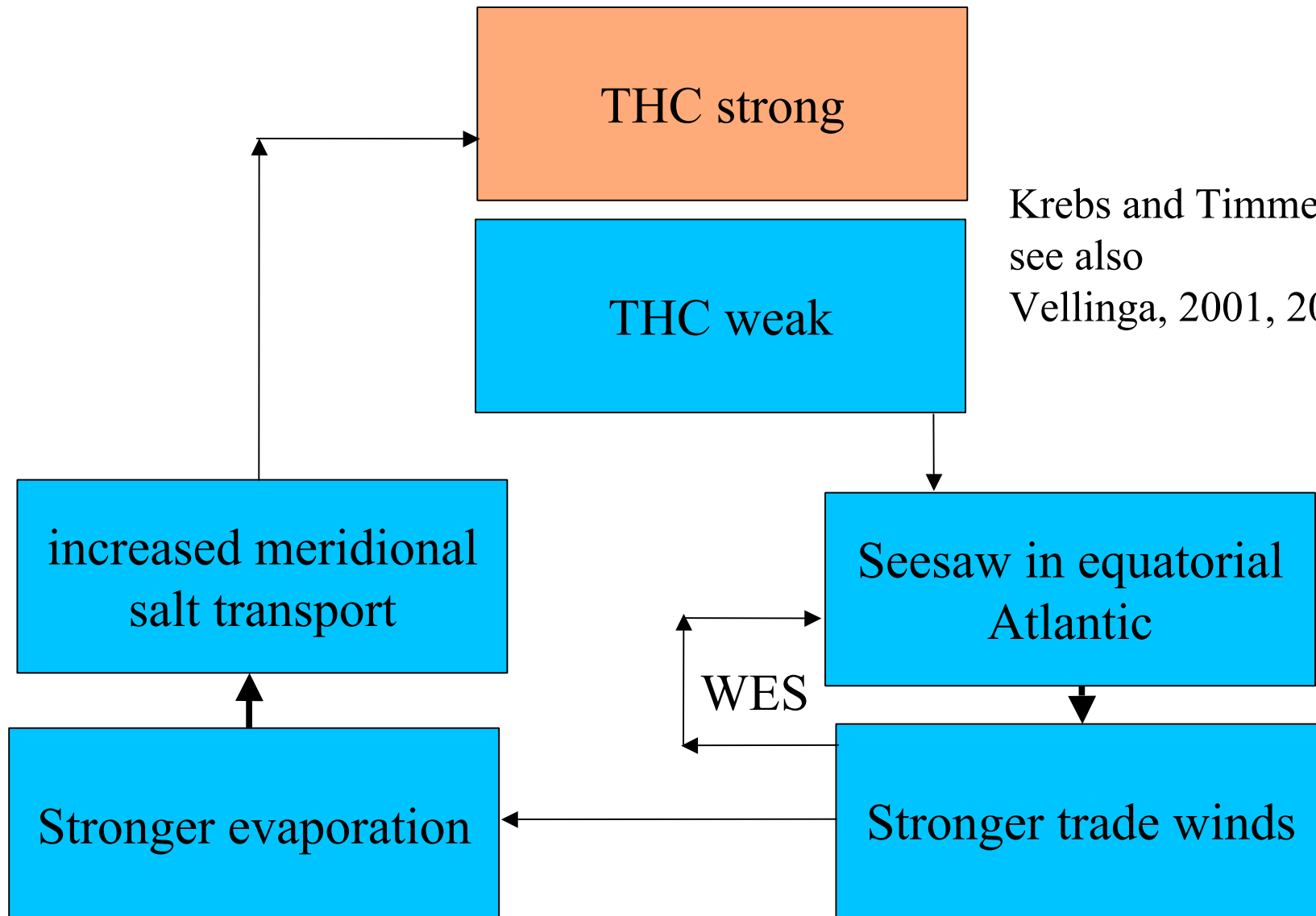
Wind-evaporation  
feedback  
is a 1<sup>st</sup> order tropical  
stabilizer for the THC



# Recovery of the THC: Role of the tropics

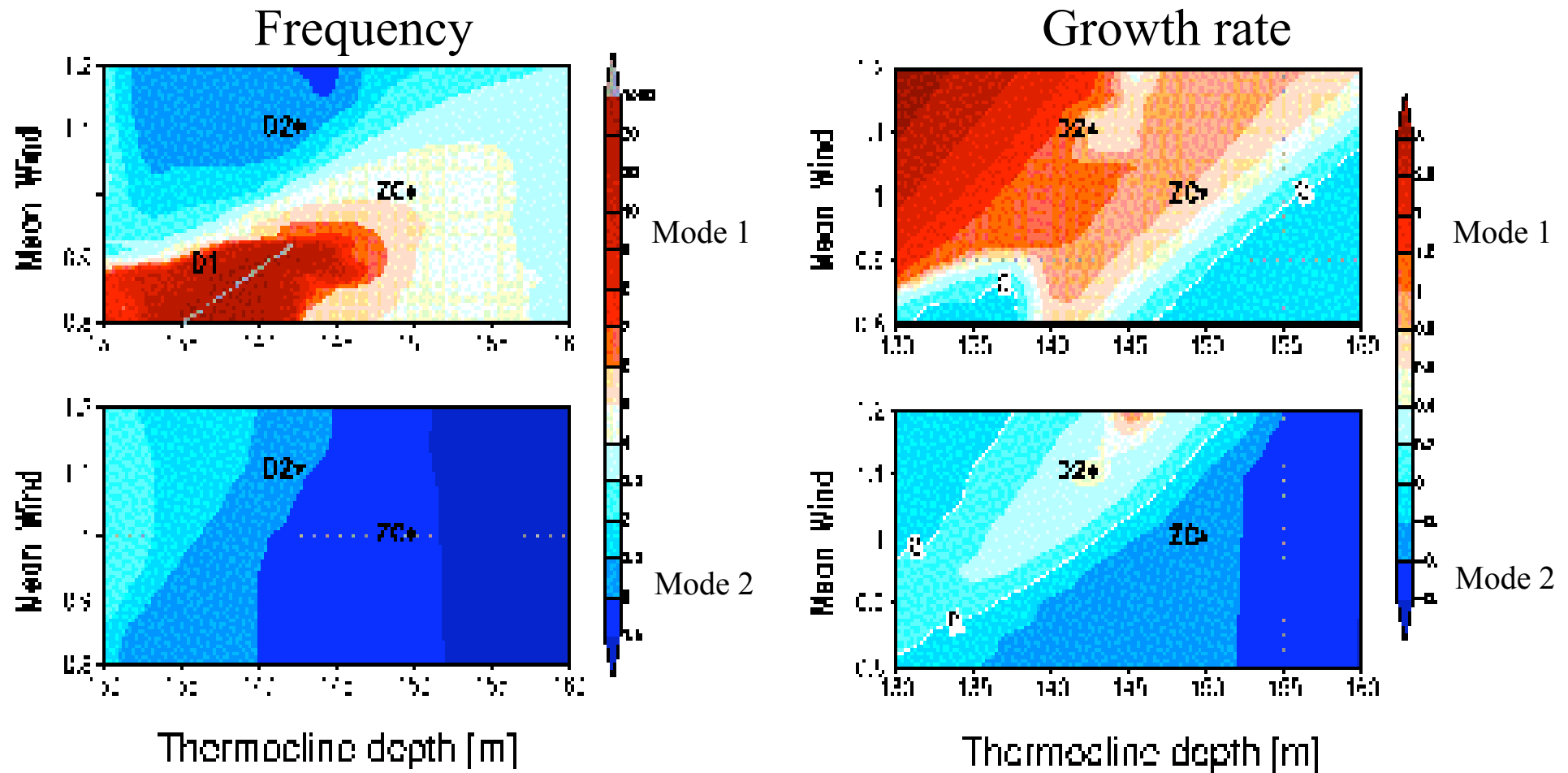


# Recovery of the THC: Role of the tropics



Krebs and Timmermann 2005  
see also  
Vellinga, 2001, 2004

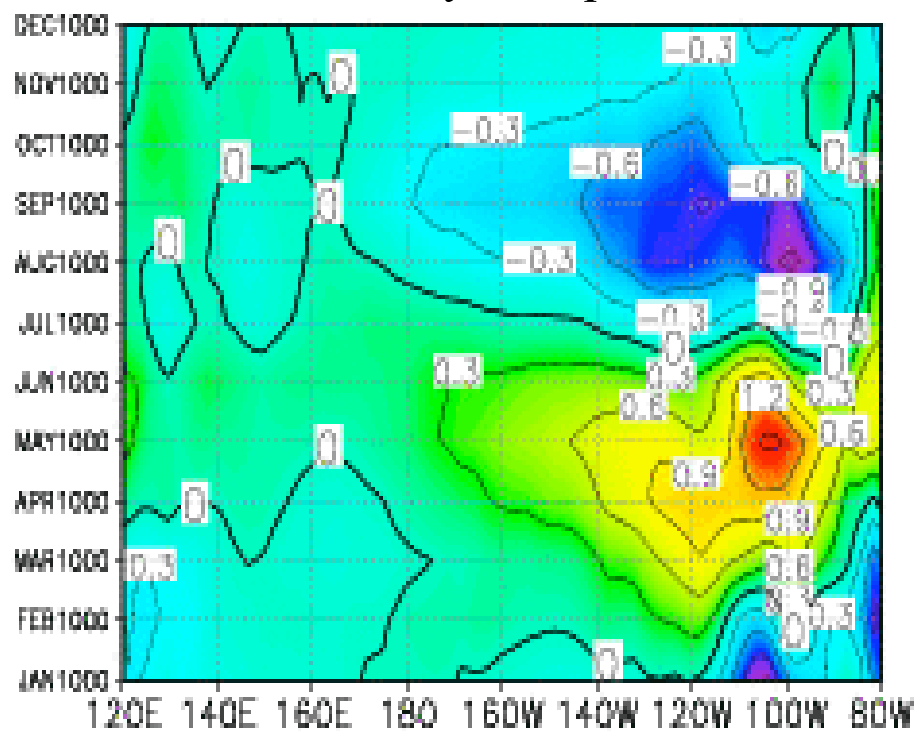
# Future climate change: a complex problem: ENSO regimes and mean state changes



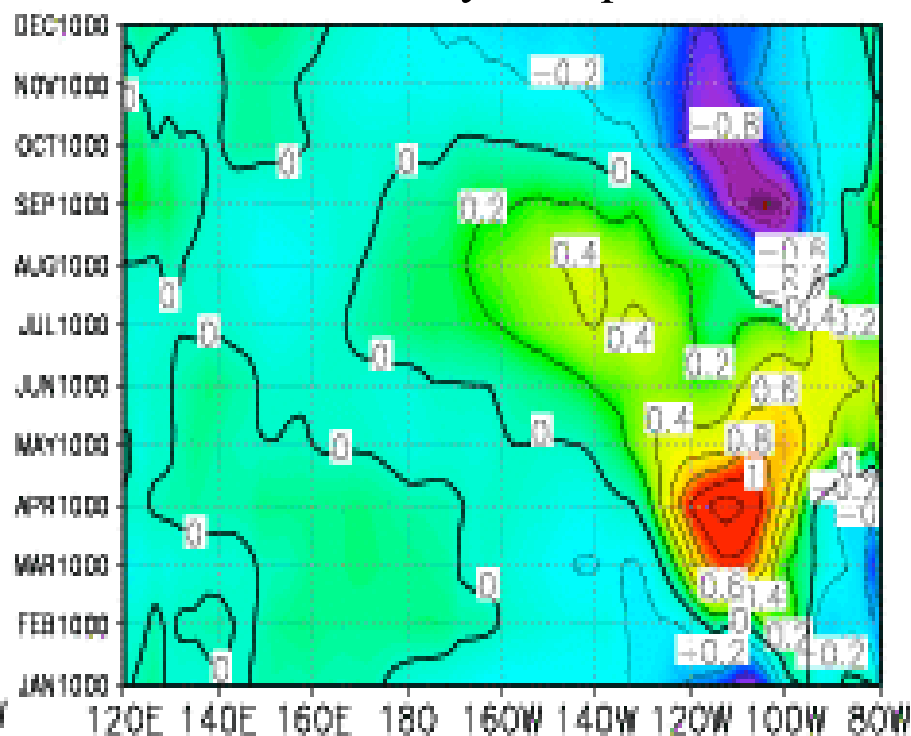
# Future climate change: a complex problem: ENSO regimes and annual cycle changes

Scenario A, ECHAM4/ OPYC3

annual cycle eq. CTR



anoma. annual cycle eq. 2xCO2-CTR



Timmermann and Jin GRL, (2004)

# Discussion and Conclusions

- Annual cycle strength and ENSO amplitude are tightly linked
- Sensitivity of ENSO to climate change depends on the prevailing ENSO regime
- LGM ENSO stronger due to shallower thermocline and meridional temperature gradient (model result)
- THC collapse can induce ENSO collapse (depends also on ENSO regime)
- Pan-oceanic connections due to global seiches and thermocline adjustment
- **We are far away from a realistic assessment of the ENSO response to future greenhouse warming**



A satellite photograph of Earth from space, showing the Americas, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Moon in the upper left corner. The text "Thank you for your attention" is overlaid in the center in a pink, serif font.

**Thank you for your attention**