Issues in Validating Model Simulated Land Temperature and Precipitation Trends

Earth System Research Labor

Prashant Sardeshmukh

CIRES / Climate Diagnostics Center and ESRL/PSD/NOAA Boulder, Colorado

Misrepresentation of Tropical SSTs in Climate Models

- 1. Climate models have difficulty in capturing regional climate trends around the globe because of their difficulty in capturing the *spatial variation* of tropical SST trends.
- 2. The spatial pattern of the recent observed 50-yr tropical SST trend is not consistent with the radiatively forced multi-model mean trend in the IPCC/AR4 simulations.
- 3. The discrepancy is not just due to natural variability or climate noise but is also, very substantially, due to tropical modeling errors.

<u>Two relevant papers</u> : Shin and Sardeshmukh Shin, Sardeshmukh, and Pegion

Climate Dynamics 2010 JGR-Atmospheres 2010 Published Online Published Online

Trends of annual-mean Surface Air Temperatures and Precipitation over 1951-1999



Observed Trends

Multi-model ensemble-mean trends in 76 **COUPLED** GCM simulations with prescribed radiative forcings

Multi-model ensemble-mean trends in 87 UNCOUPLED atmospheric GCM simulations with prescribed observed global or tropical SSTs, but no explicitly specified radiative forcings.



Trend of annual Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) over 1951-1999

Drought Index





Simulated in **COUPLED** models with prescribed observed radiative forcings

c) Uncoupled Simulations with Prescribed Observed SSTs



Simulated in UNCOUPLED atmospheric GCMs with prescribed GLOBAL SSTs, but no explicitly specified radiative forcings (GOGA runs)

Simulated in UNCOUPLED atmospheric GCMs with prescribed TROPICAL SSTs, but no explicitly specified radiative forcings (TOGA runs)

Trends of annual-mean Tropical SSTs over 1951-1999



Trends of annual-mean Tropical SSTs over 1951-1999





How well do coupled models represent the SST interactions between different tropical regions ?

We have estimated the LOCAL AND REMOTE FEEDBACKs on SSTs in 8 tropical regions, using detrended monthly SSTs in 3 observational and 76 <u>AR4 simulation</u> datasets of the 20th century

These feedbacks were identified with the elements of the 8x8 matrix L in the following approximate short-term evolution equation for the monthly SST anomaly vector $\mathbf{x}(t)$ (whose 8 components are the SSTs in the 8 regions) :

dx / dt = L x + stochastic noise

L was estimated via Linear Inverse Modeling (Penland and Sardeshmukh 1995) as where $C_{ii}(\tau) = \langle x_i(t+\tau) x_i(t) \rangle$ is the SST lag-covariance matrix for lag t

$$L = \frac{1}{\tau} \ln [C(\tau) C(0)^{-1}]$$



From

Shin, Sardeshmukh, and Pegion

2010



The 8 x 8 Tropical SST Feedback Matrix L





From Shin, Sardeshmukh, and Pegion 2010



 $\sigma_{\rm AL}$

From Shin, Sardeshmukh, and Pegion 2010



Effect <u>OF</u> ENSO-region SSTs

Monthly SST tendency in other regions due to a 1-sigma warming in Region 5 (ENSO region)

Effect <u>ON</u> ENSO-region SSTs

Monthly SST tendency in Region 5 (ENSO region) due to a 1-sigma warming in other regions.







BLUE CIRCLES highlight those model feedbacks that are *CLEARLY* inconsistent with the observed feedbacks



The 8 x 8 Tropical SST Feedback Matrix L

From Shin, Sardeshmukh, and Pegion 2010

IN GENERAL :

the *local damping feedbacks* are reasonably consistent among the observations and models

but the *non-local feedbacks* are generally not consistent

- 1. Climate models will continue to have difficulty in capturing regional climate trends around the globe unless they are able to capture the spatial variation of tropical SST trends.
- 2. The large discrepancy of the observed and simulated recent 50-yr trends is not just due to natural variability or climate noise, but is also very substantially due to modeling errors.
- 4. To help isolate these modeling errors, we estimated **the local and nonlocal feedbacks** on monthly SSTs in 8 tropical regions in observations and the IPCC models .
- 5. We found that the models reasonably capture the *local* feedbacks (except in the ENSO and western Pacific Warm Pool regions), but not the *non-local* feedbacks.
- 6. Because these non-local feedbacks occur on time scales as short as 1 month, their misrepresentation is likely associated with the misrepresentation of remote atmospheric teleconnections in the models.

(STAR)

Why did we not perform this study for trends over the entire 20th century ?

Observed Trend of Global SSTs in Four Data Sets (1901-2005) °C/50 yr

(a) HadISST1.1

(c) LDEO v2

(d) COBE

ENSO-unrelated Trend of Global SSTs in Four Data Sets (1901-2005) °C/50 yr

(a) HadISST1.1

(b) NOAA ERSST v3

Mainly because there is considerable disagreement concerning the century-long SST trends in the tropics

Although

It is interesting (and ironic) That there is much better agreement when the ENSOrelated part of the trend is removed from the full trend in these datasets

Compo and Sardeshmukh (J. Clim 2010)

Why did we not extend our study of the half-century trends to the full globe ?

(CANA)

Trends of annual-mean Surface Air Temperatures and Precipitation over 1959-1999

Page 15