



An improvement of Pacific Decadal Oscillation pattern simulation in Climate models (CMIP5)

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Background of study

Motivation and Objectives

Data and Method

Result ✓PDO pattern simulation ✓ENSO-PDO teleconnection pattern simulation

Discussion

Conclusion and Summary

Background study



Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)

: A dominant SST variability on a decadal timescales in the North Pacific *Mantua and Hare 2002*

Impacts of PDO on North Pacific

- 1) Marine ecosystems
- 2) Oceanic/Atmospheric variability



Global food prices respond the the changing PDO



60N

20N

DO index



<u>Reproducibility of Natural variability in climate models is</u> <u>important to evaluate and improve model performance.</u>

Warm Phase PDC

Motivation





To investigate factors affecting the PDO simulation in CGCM, following questions should be answered.



Objectives

1)To evaluate PDO pattern simulations in CMIP3 and CMIP5 CGCMs : Is it improved in CMIP5?

2) To study the relationship of pattern simulation performance between PDO and ENSO-PDO teleconnection in CGCM

Data and Method



NorESM1-M

NorESM1-ME

Norway

Norway

					Archive	CMIP ID	Contury
• <u>Data</u>					CMIP3	BCCR-BCM2.0 CCSM3	Norway USA
						CGCM3.1(T47)	Canada
- CMTP3 20C3M exp						CGCM3.1(T63)	Canada
= CIV(II) = COCOIV(EXP)						CNRM-CM3	France
(21 models) - CMIP5 Historical exp. (20 models)						CSIRO-MK3.5	Australia
						ECHAM5/MPI-OM	Germany
						FGOALS-g1.0	China
						GFDL-CM2.0	USA
						GFDL-CM2.1	USA
						GISS-AOM	USA
						GISS-EH	USA
 <u>Assessment Method</u> Taylor diagram and Regression analysis with data as aridded as 2.5% v 2.5% 					1.	GISS-ER	USA
						INGV-SXG	Italy
						INM-CM3.0	Russia
						IPSL-CM4	France
						MIROC3.2(hires)	Japan
						MIROC3.2(medres)	Japan
					1 A 1 1 1	MRI-CGCM2.3.2	Japan
	with data re-gridaed on 2.3 x 2.3					PCM	USA
	5					UKMO-HadCM3	UK
1					CMTDS	CanESM2	Canada
	Simulation	Variable	Period	Observational	CIVITED	CCSM4	USA
	Cintulation	Vuriubie	I EI IUG	dete		CESM1(CAM5)	USA
				αατα		CNRM-CM5	France
		CCT	1000 1000 (N TE)	FDCCT		CSIRO-Mk3.6.0	Australia
	PDO and ENSO	551	1900~1999 (DJF)	ERSSI		GFDL-ESM2M	USA
						GISS-E2-H	USA
	Precipitation sensitivity	Precipitation	1979~1999 (DJF)	GPCP		GISS-E2-R	USA
						HadCM3	UK
	to SST (NINU3.4)	551				HadGEM2-AO	Korea
	T 11 (1040 4000 (N TE)			HadGEM2-CC	UK
	Φ_{500} composite for ENSO	Geopotential height	1948~1999 (DJF)	NCEP & NCAR		HadGEM2-ES	UK
						INM-CM4	Russia
		5				IPSL-CM5A-LR	France
	U ₈₅₀ composite for ENSO	Zonal wind	1949~1999 (DJF)	NCEP & NCAR		IPSL-CM5A-MR	France
						MIROC5	Japan
	LINGO					MPI-ESM-LR	Germany
-						MRI-CGCM3	Japan

Result

Part 1. PDO pattern Part 2. ENSO-PDO teleconnection



PDO patterns in CMIP3 and CMIP5

Deviation

Standard

Precipitation sensitivity to tropical SST

ENSO pattern simulation in CMIP3 and CMIP5

Composite ENSO-PDO teleconnections pattern simulation in CMIP3 and CMIP5

-45 -40 -35 -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 -2.5 0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 -19 -17 -15 -13 -11 -0.9 -0.7 -0.5 -0.3 -0.1 0 0.1 0.3 0.5 0.7 0.9 11 13 15 17 1.9

Discussion

Discussion

Summary and Conclusion

e appropriate locations and formation of planetary waves and onger westerly wind related to cooling SST (positive PDO) by in North Pacific in CMIP5

better PDÖ An improvement of PDO pattern simulations has been found from CMIP3 to CMIP5.

It is considered that this improvement of PDO pattern simulations in CMIP5 is deeply related to the enhanced pattern simulation of ENSO-PDO teleconnections.

more realistic linear relationship between SST and precipitation in CMIP5 (improved processes of convection/precipitation)

Yes.

Thank you : D