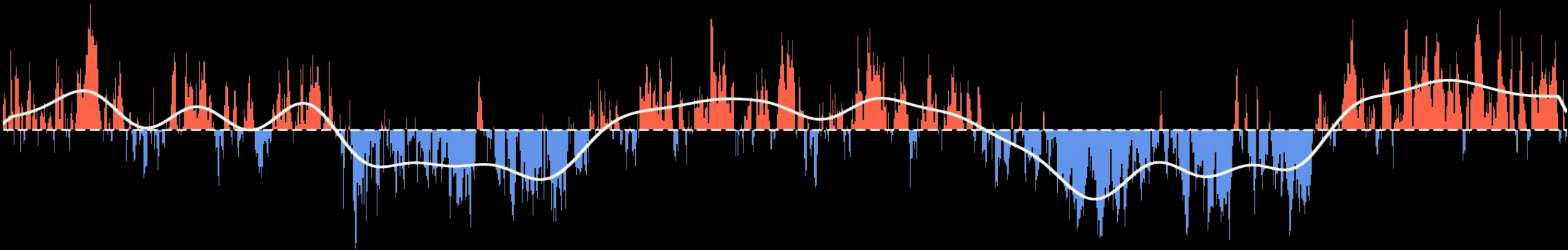


Understanding the Drivers of Atlantic Multidecadal Variability using a Stochastic Model Hierarchy



Glenn Liu¹, Young-Oh Kwon², Claude Frankignoul², Jian Lu³

2023 CESM Climate Variability and Change Working Group Meeting

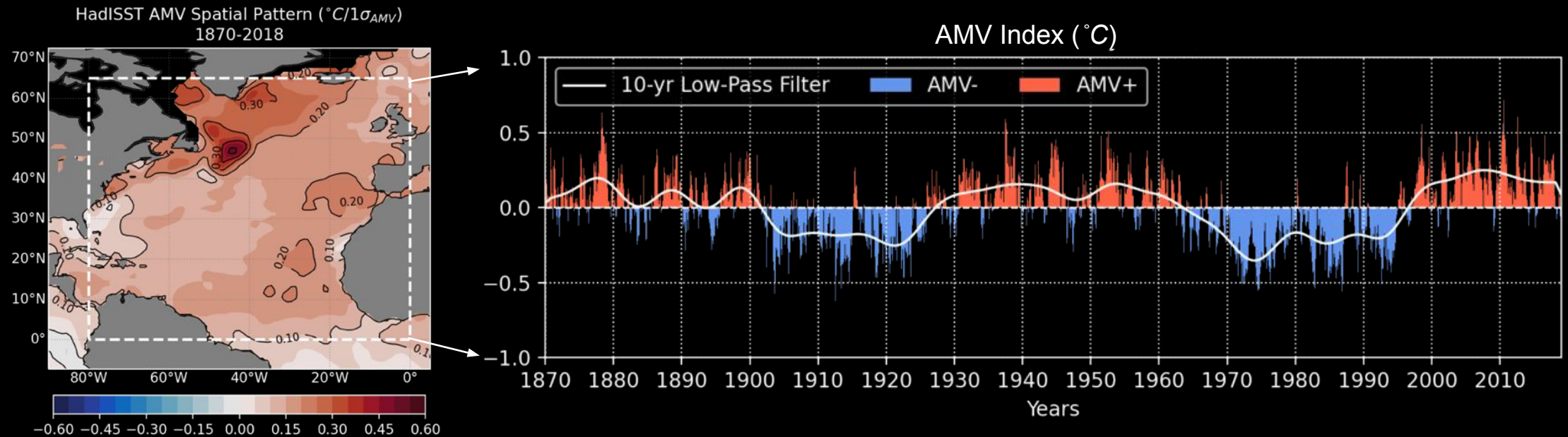
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<https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-22-0309.1>

¹MIT-WHOI Joint Program, ²Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, ³Pacific Northwest National Laboratory



Atlantic Multidecadal Variability (AMV)



What is the relative importance of **oceanic** and **atmospheric** dynamics for AMV?

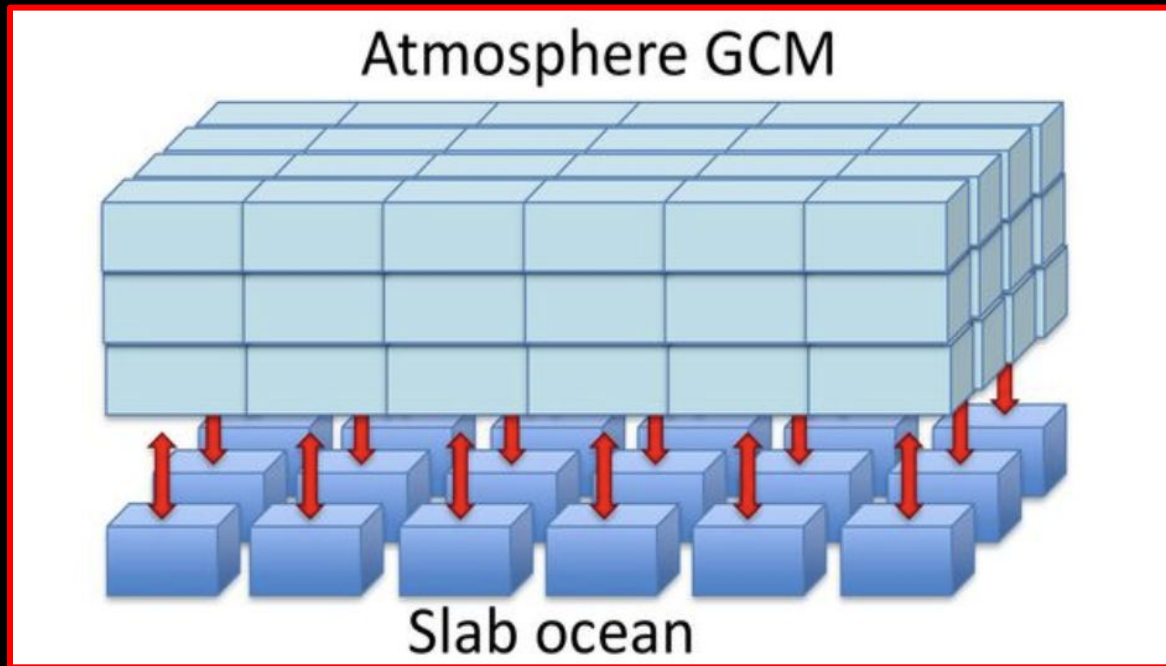
Ocean

(Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation, AMOC)

Atmosphere

(North Atlantic Oscillation, NAO)

Hierarchies with Slab Ocean Models



Source: [Dommengat et al. 2012](#)

Slab Ocean Temperature Equation

$$\rho C_p h \frac{dT}{dt} = Q_{net} + Q_{flux}$$

- *No interactive ocean dynamics*
 - Climatological Flux Correction (Q_{flux})
- Fixed thickness h (in time)

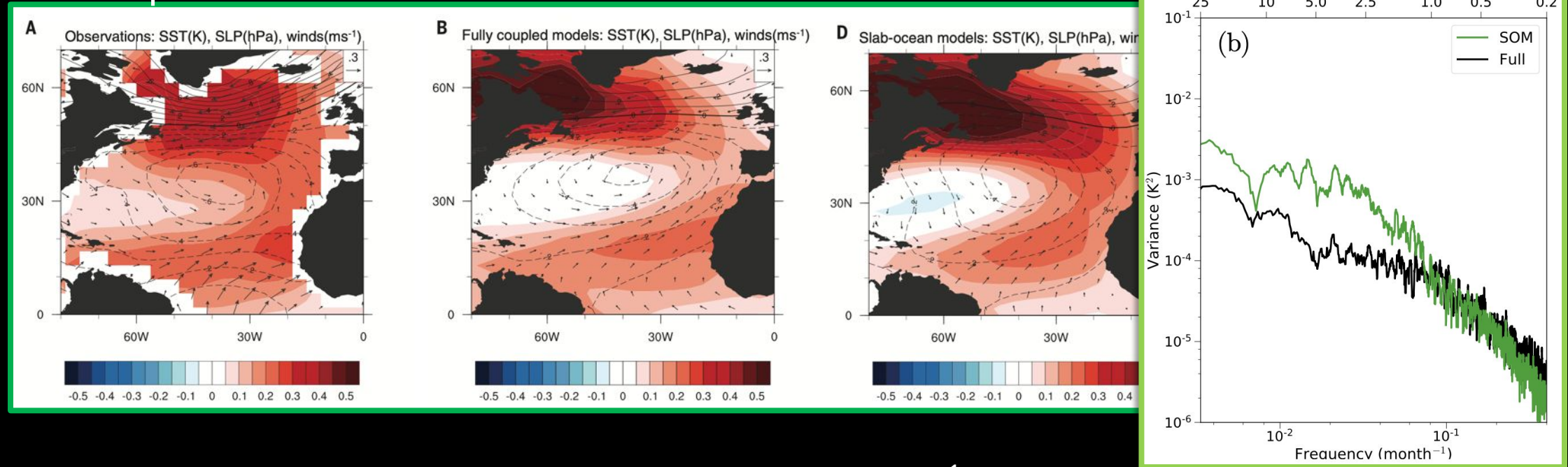
Ocean
(Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation, AMOC)

Simplif

Atmosphere
(North Atlantic Oscillation, NAO)

Slab vs. Fully-Coupled Models

AMV Spatial Pattern¹



- Is ocean circulation necessary to generate AMV?¹
- Slab has higher SST variance compared to fully-coupled models^{2,3}
 - Ocean dynamics damp SST variability, particularly at low frequencies³

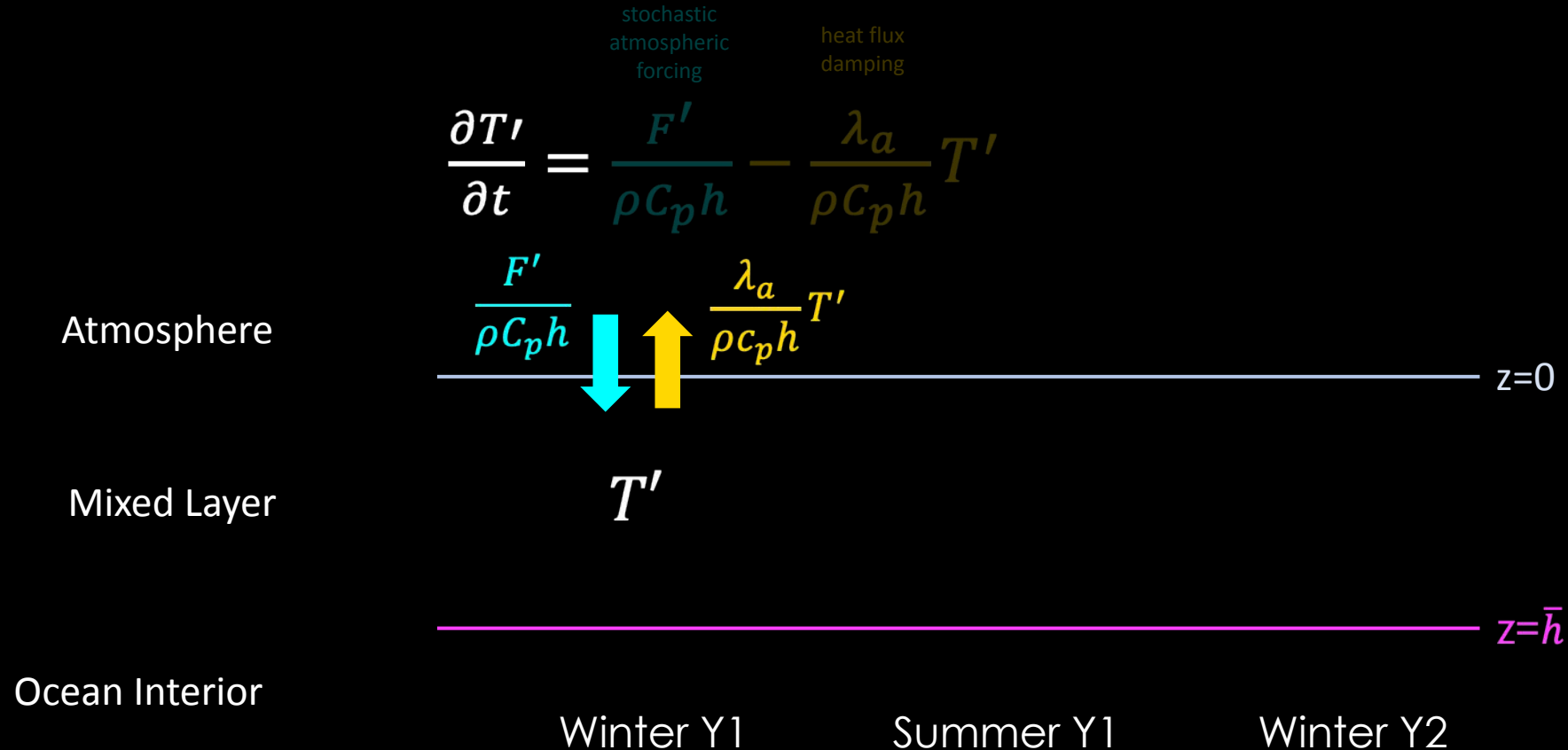
Need for transparent, process-based understanding of ocean contributions to AMV

¹Clement et al. 2015, ²Murphy et al. 2021, ³Patrizio et al. 2021

The Stochastic Climate Model

Two-time scale paradigm (Hasselmann 1976)

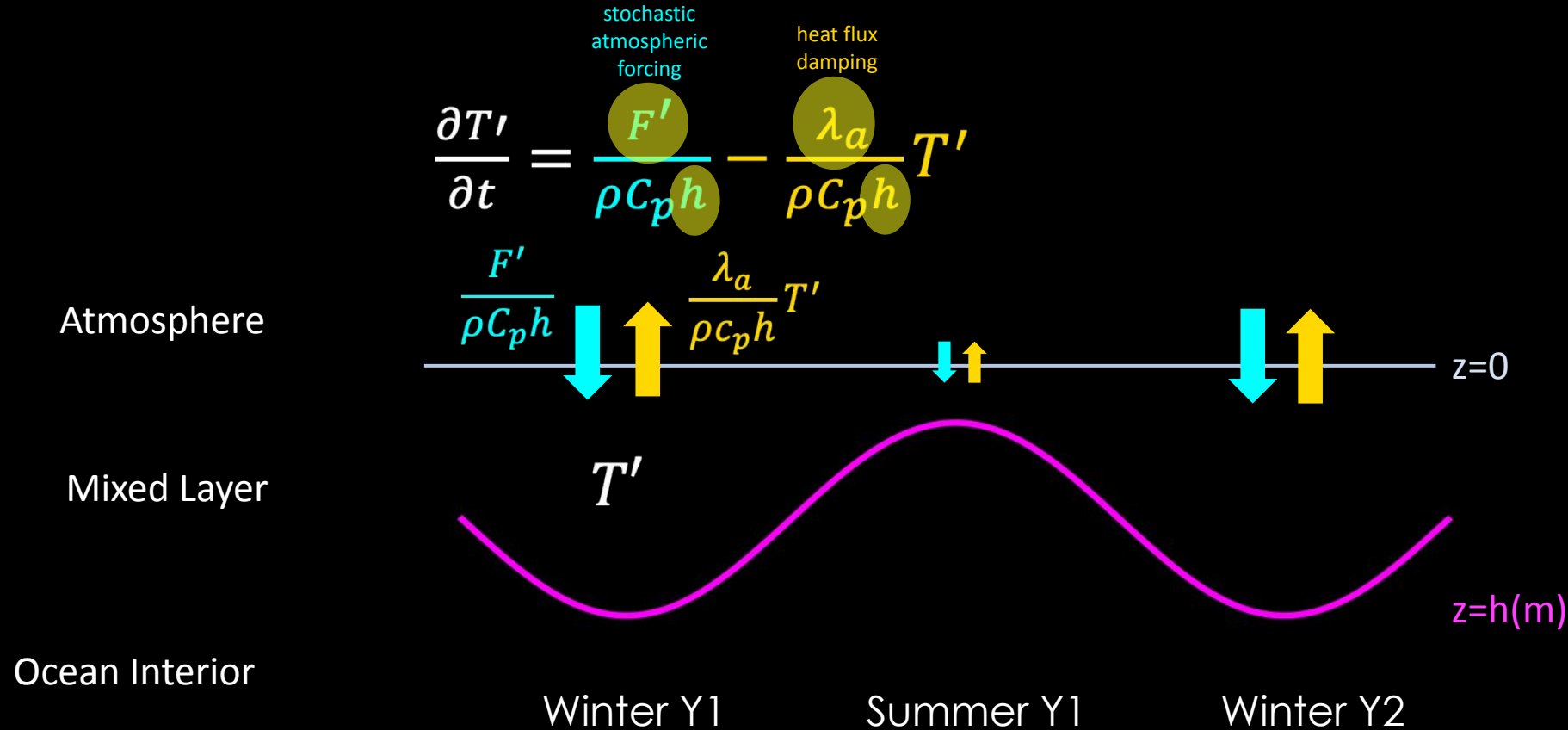
- Atmospheric heat flux forcing (fast)
- Ocean/Mixed Layer Temps (slow)



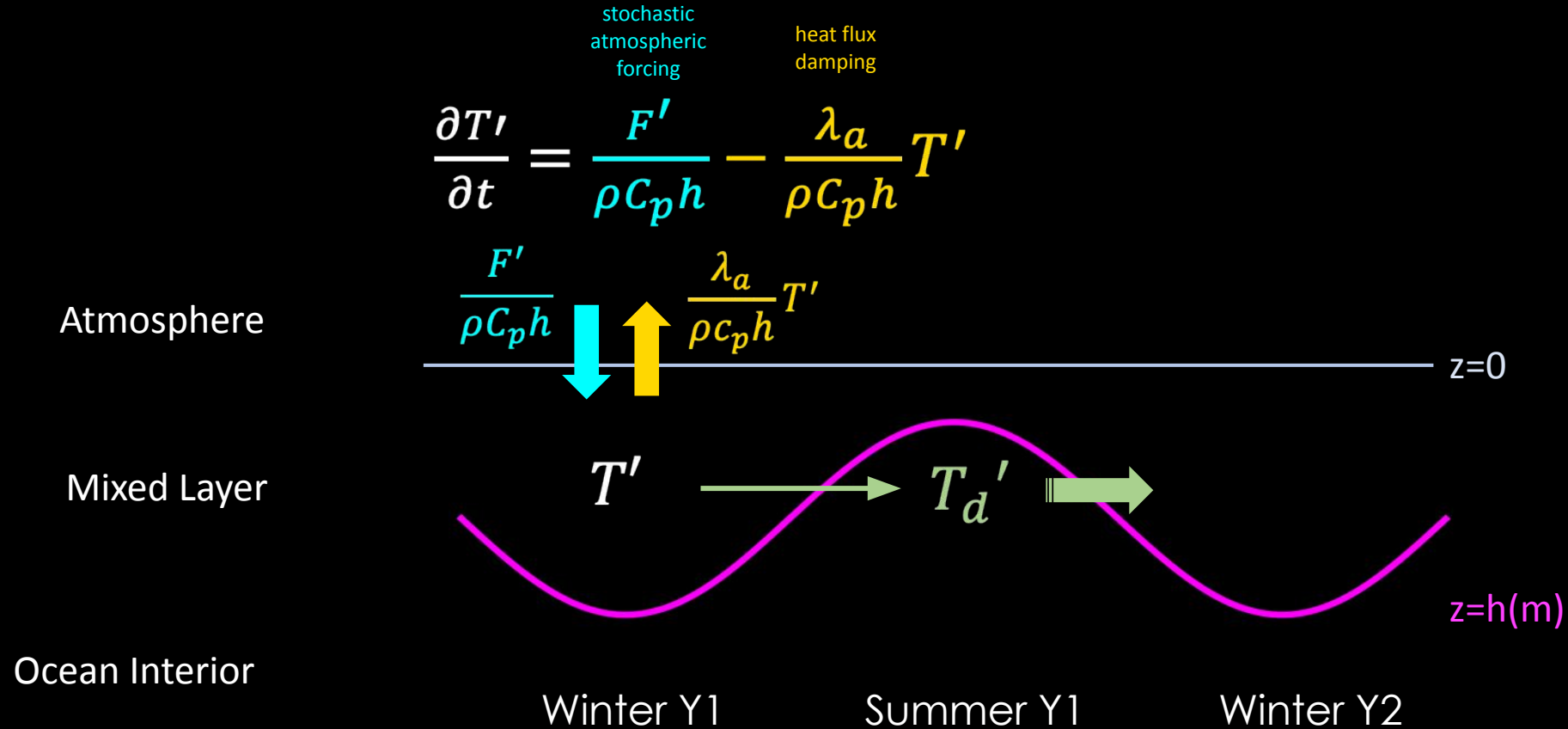
The Stochastic Climate Model

Q1

How does seasonal variation in damping, forcing, and mixed-layer depth impact SST variability?

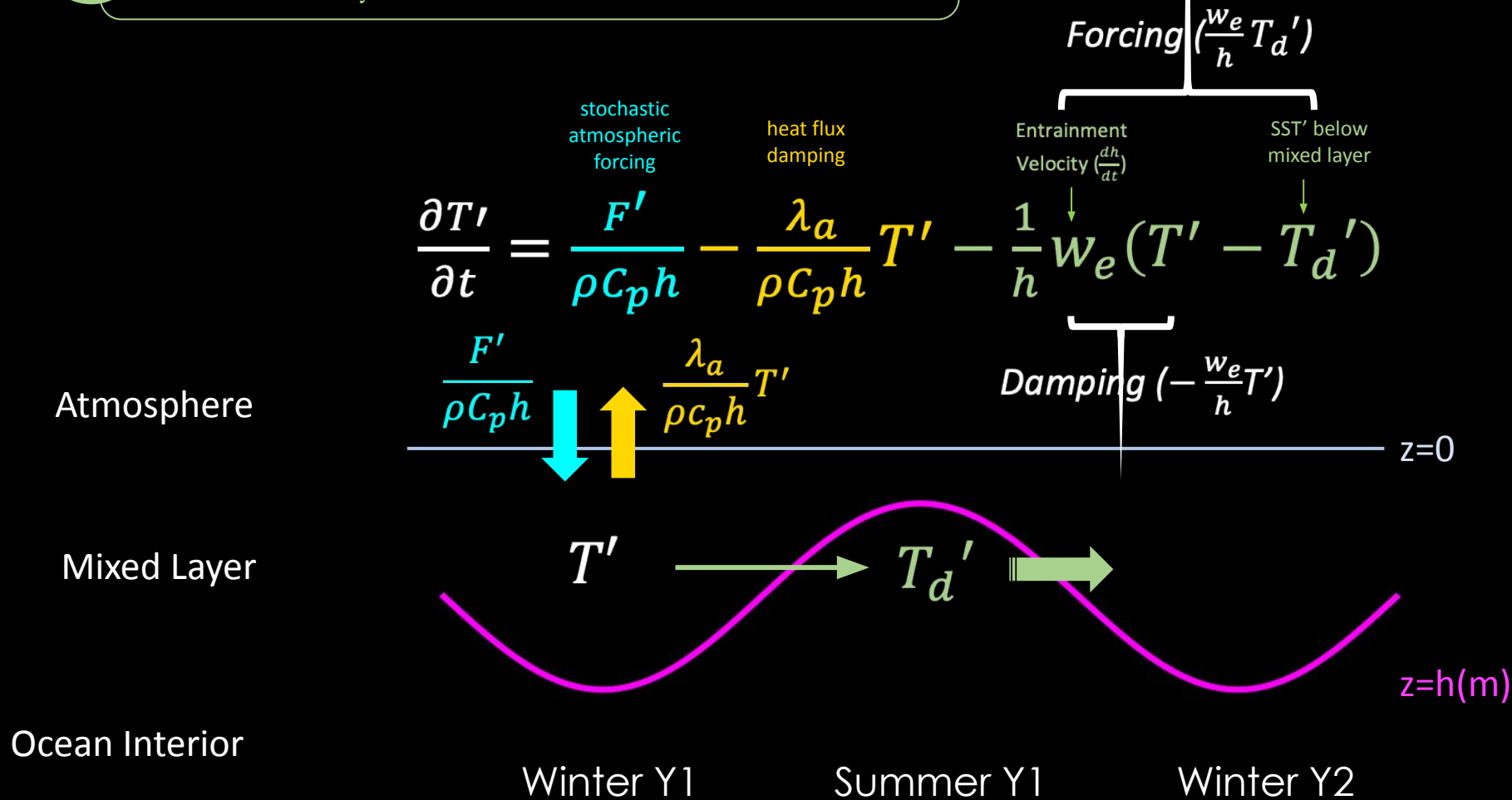


The Entrainment Mechanism



The Stochastic Climate Model

Q2 What is the role of entrainment/re-emergence for SST variability?



Estimating Stochastic Model Parameters from CESM1

$$\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} = \overset{\text{stochastic atmospheric forcing}}{\frac{F'}{\rho C_p h}} - \overset{\text{heat flux damping}}{\frac{\lambda_a}{\rho C_p h} T'} - \frac{1}{h} \overset{\text{Entrainment Velocity } (\frac{dh}{dt})}{w_e} (T' - \overset{\text{SST' below mixed layer}}{T_d'}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3 \text{ Input Parameters}$$

Forcing (F')

EOF Analysis on F' ($= Q'_{net} + \lambda_a T'$)
in CESM for each month

$$F'(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^k \alpha(x, y, m, n) N_{(0,1)}(n, t)$$

- Temporally Random
- Maintain Spatial Coherence
- Monthly varying amplitude

Heat Flux Feedback (λ_a)

Statistical Approach
(d'Coëtlogon and Frankignoul 2002)

$$\lambda_a = \frac{\text{cov}[Q'(t), T'(t-1)]}{\text{cov}[T'(t), T'(t-1)]}$$

Mixed Layer-Depth (h)

Seasonal Climatological
Cycle from CESM1-FULL

Estimating Stochastic Model Parameters from CESM1

$$\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} = \frac{\overset{\text{stochastic atmospheric forcing}}{F'}}{\rho C_p h} - \frac{\overset{\text{heat flux damping}}{\lambda_a}}{\rho C_p h} T' - \frac{1}{h} \overset{\substack{\text{Entrainment} \\ \text{Velocity } (\frac{dh}{dt})}}{w_e} (T' - \overset{\substack{\text{SST' below} \\ \text{mixed layer}}}{T_d'})$$

⇒ 3 Input Parameters

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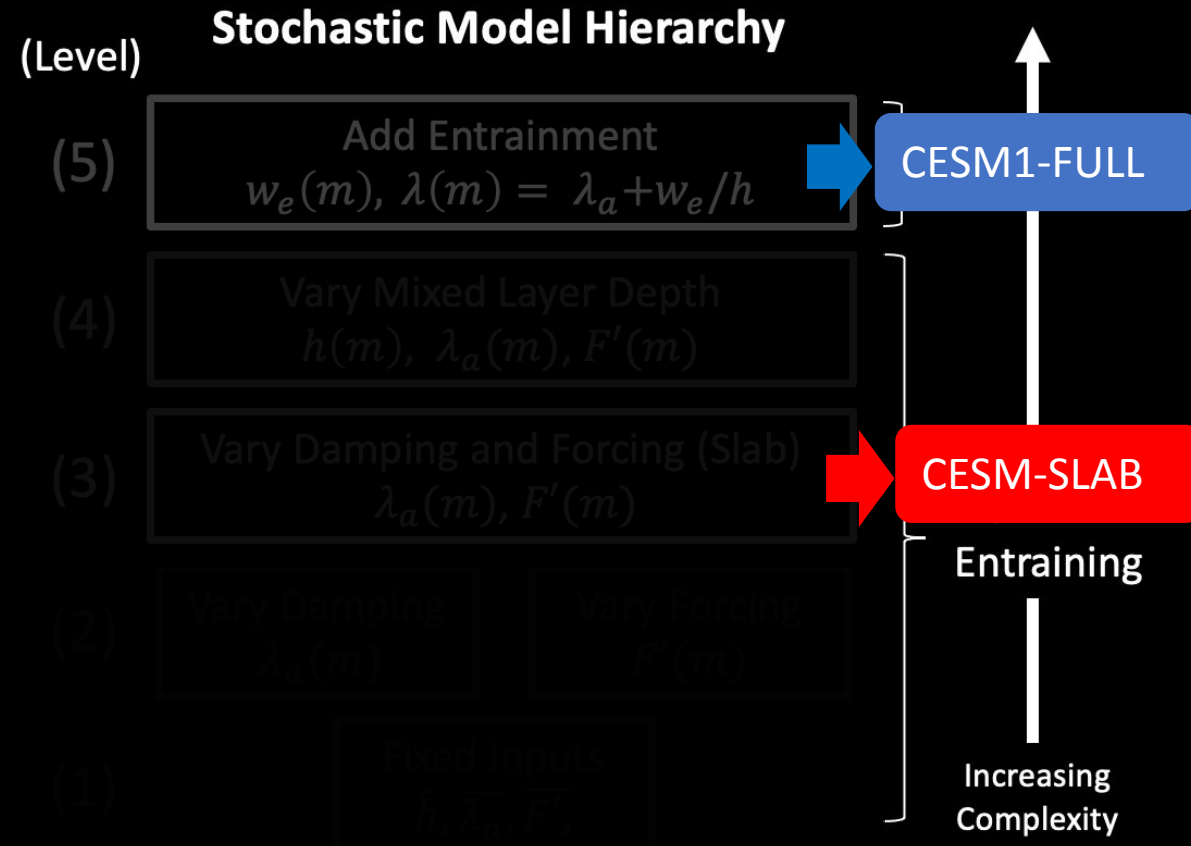
Mixed Layer-Depth (h)

Seasonal Climatological
Cycle from CESM1-FULL

Configuration/Dataset Name	Abbreviation	Years Used	Total Months of Data
Pre-industrial Control	CESM1-FULL	400 - 2200	21,612
Pre-industrial Control (Slab Ocean)	CESM1-SLAB	200 - 1100	10,812

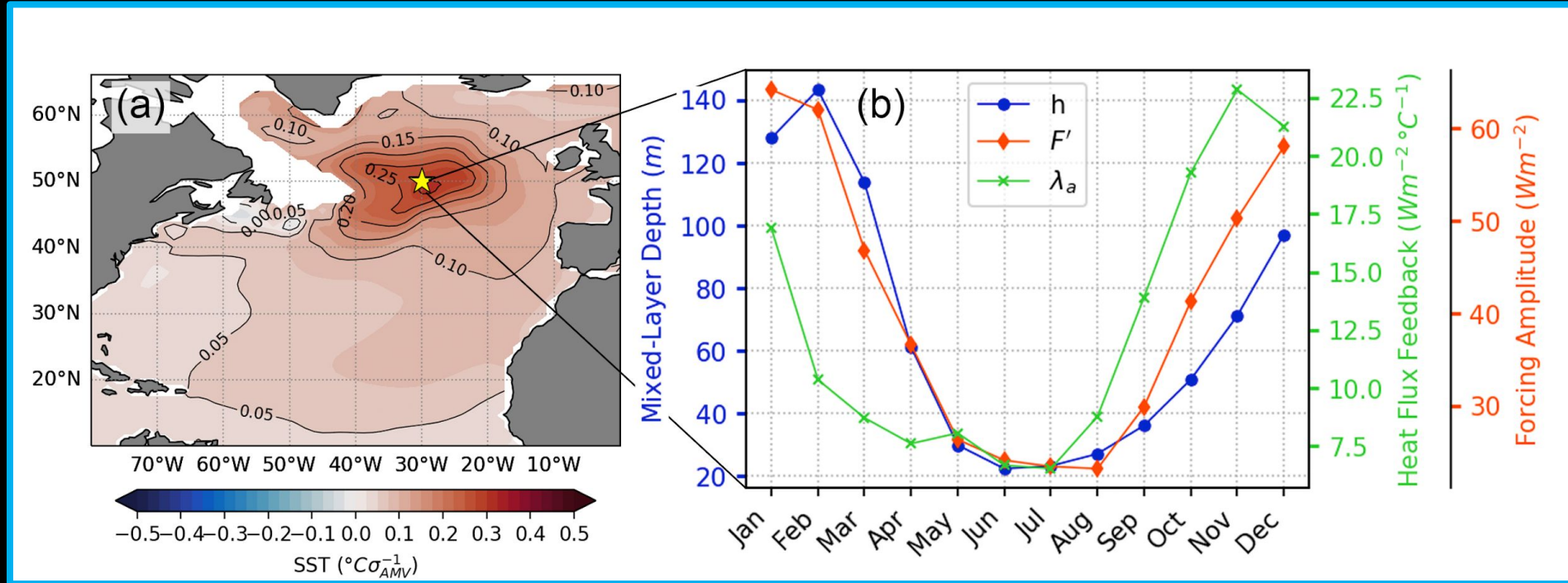
Key Questions

- 1 How does **seasonal variation** in the model parameters impact SST variability?
- 2 What is the role of **entrainment** in SST variability?
- 3 Can spatially-coherent, temporally random atmospheric forcing reproduce the **AMV Pattern** in CESM1?



$$\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} = \frac{\overset{\text{stochastic atmospheric forcing}}{F'}}{\rho C_p h} - \frac{\overset{\text{heat flux damping}}{\lambda_a}}{\rho C_p h} T' - \frac{1}{h} \overset{\text{entrainment}}{w_e} (T' - T_d')$$

Case Study in the Subpolar Gyre (50°N, 30°W)

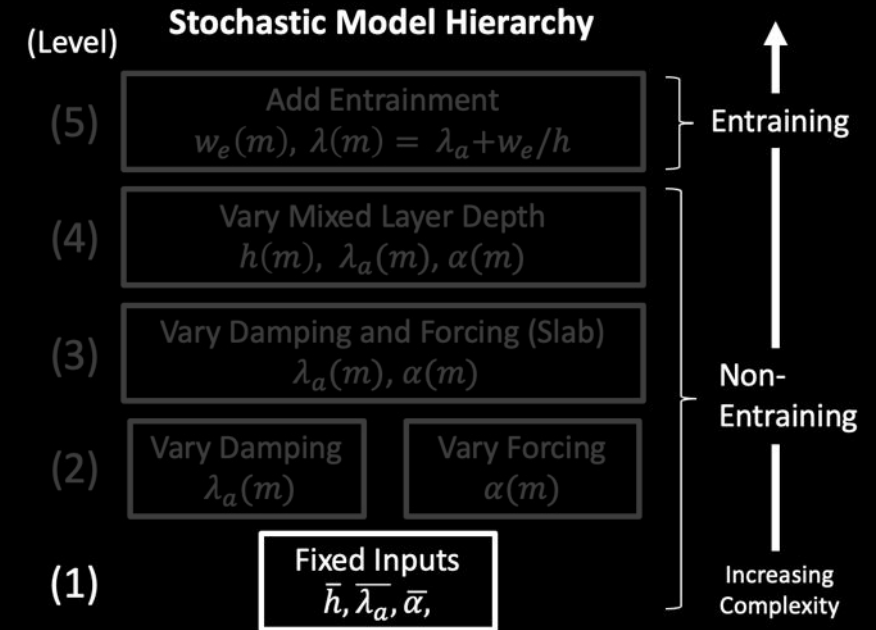
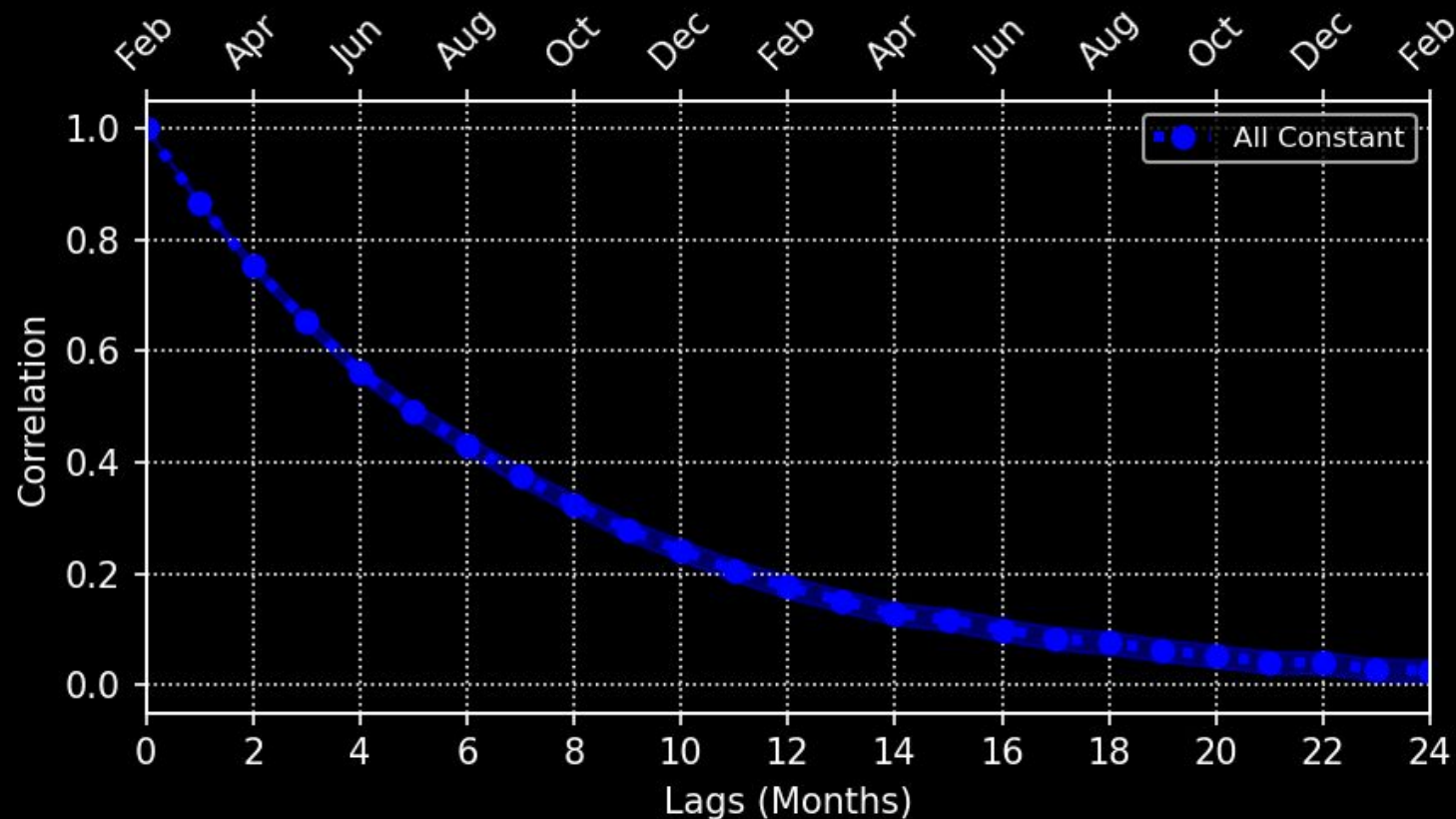


- 1) Location of maximum AMV loading
- 2) Away from regions of advection
- 3) Typical seasonal variation in parameters

Each stochastic model configuration is integrated for 10,000 years at 50°N, 30°W...

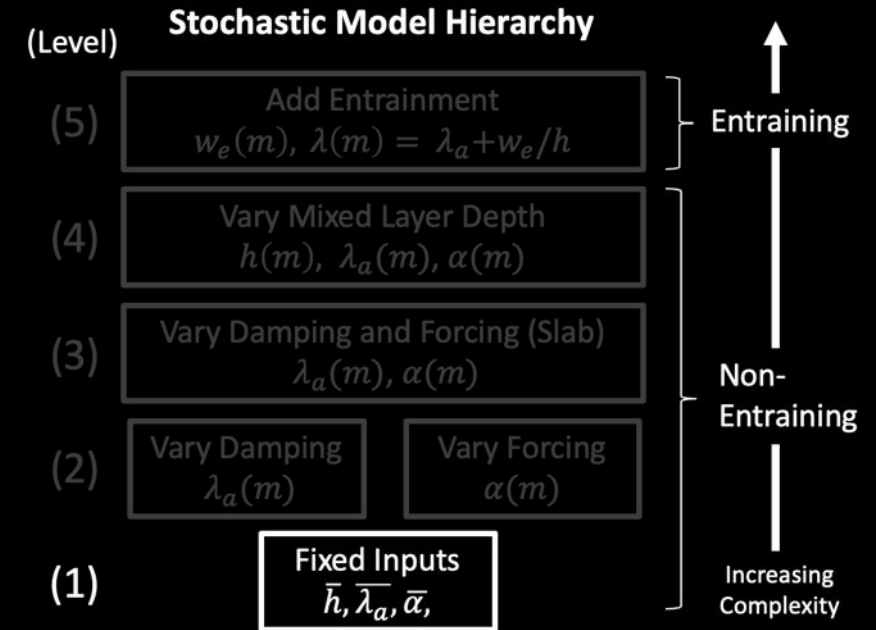
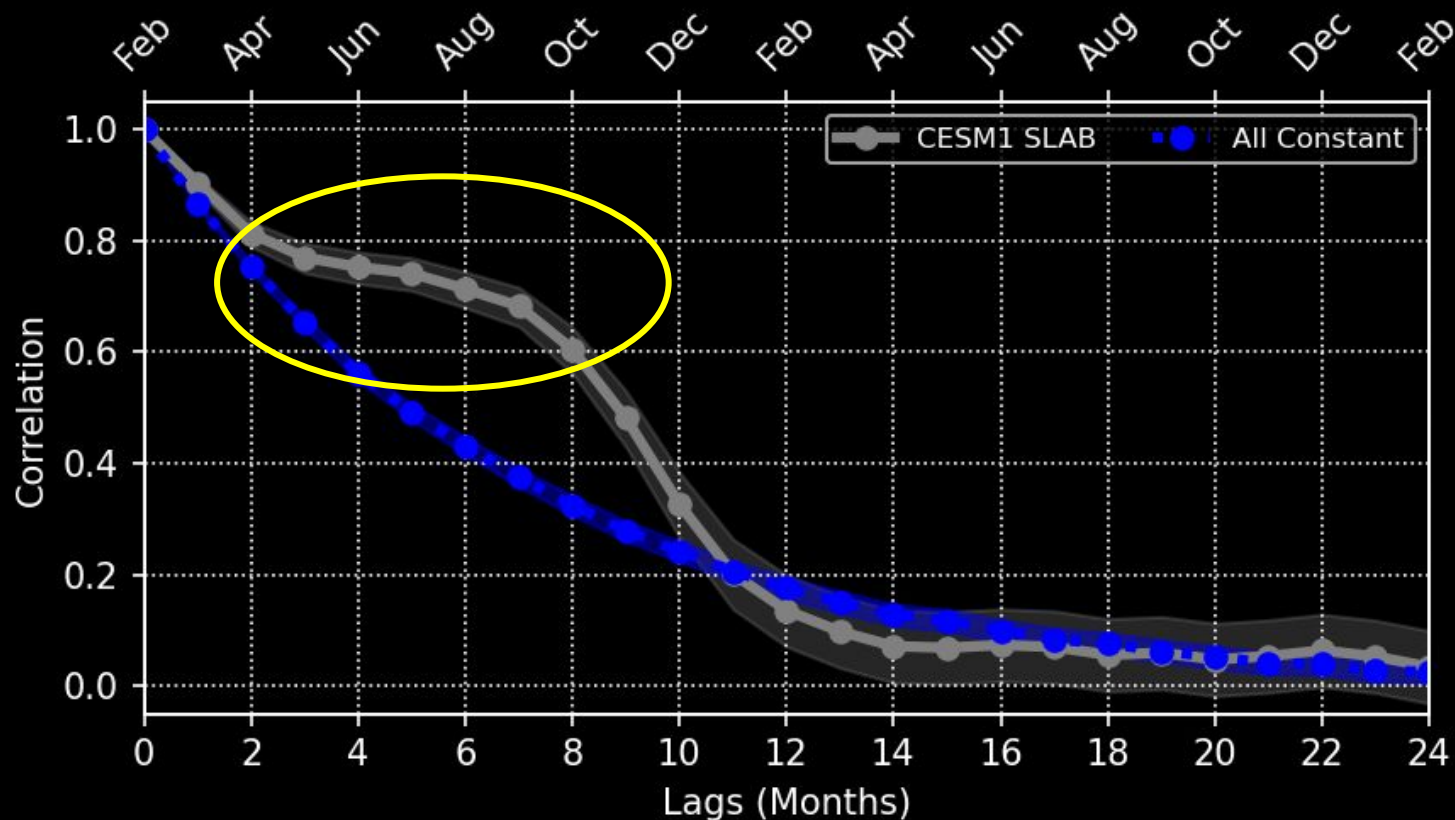
SST Persistence

February SST Lagged Autocorrelation



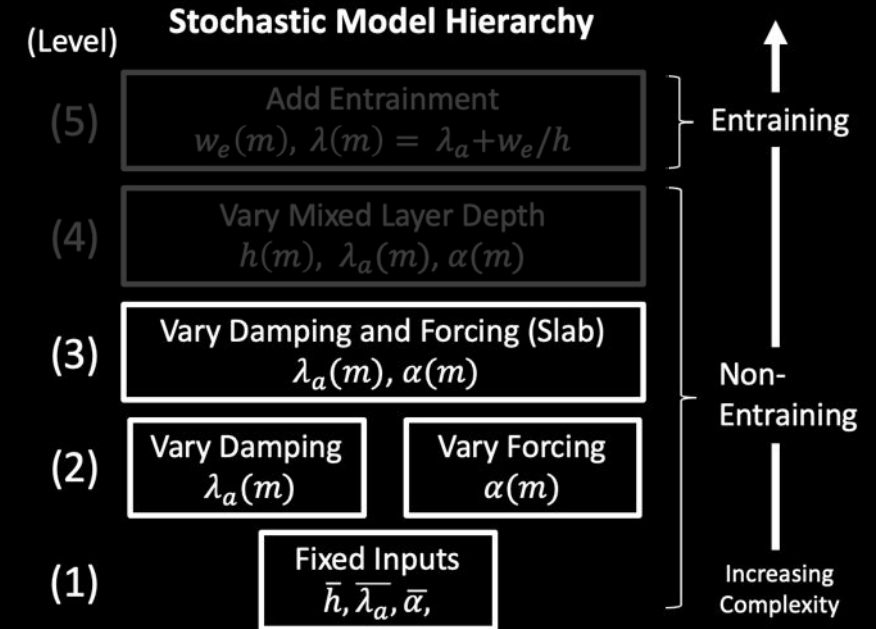
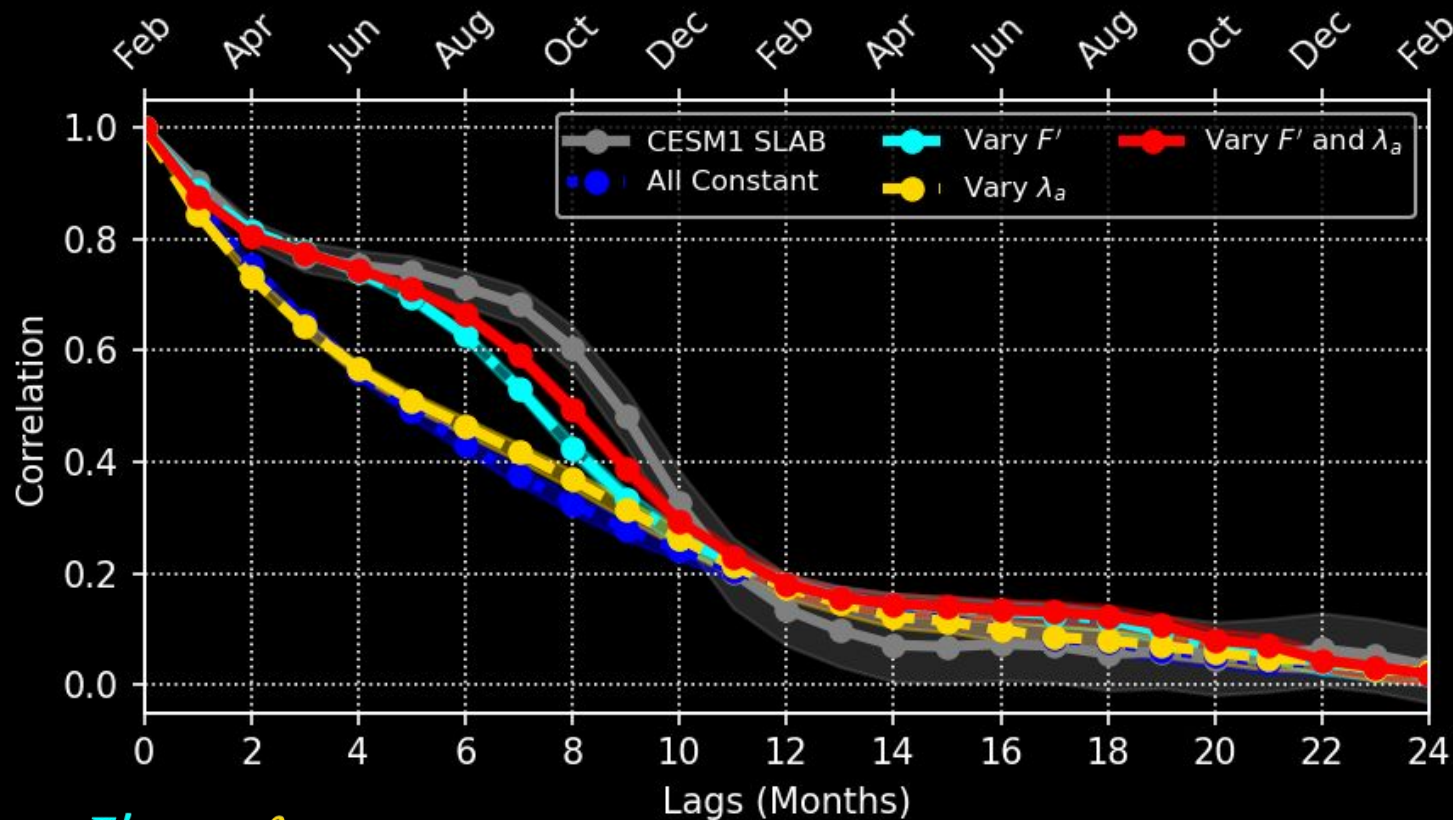
SST Persistence

February SST Lagged Autocorrelation



Vary Damping and Forcing

February SST Lagged Autocorrelation



Summer Conditions

- Weak damping/forcing
- Constant MLD

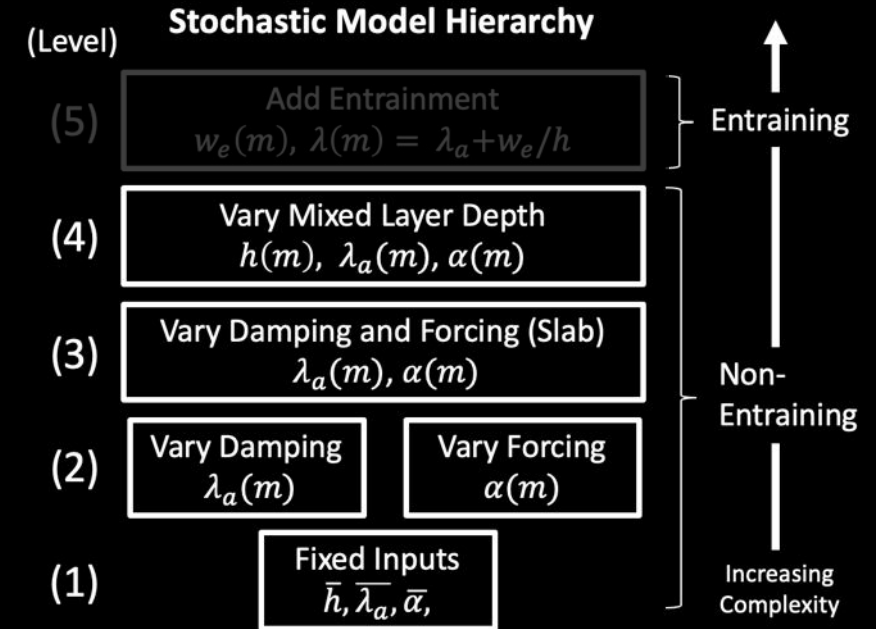
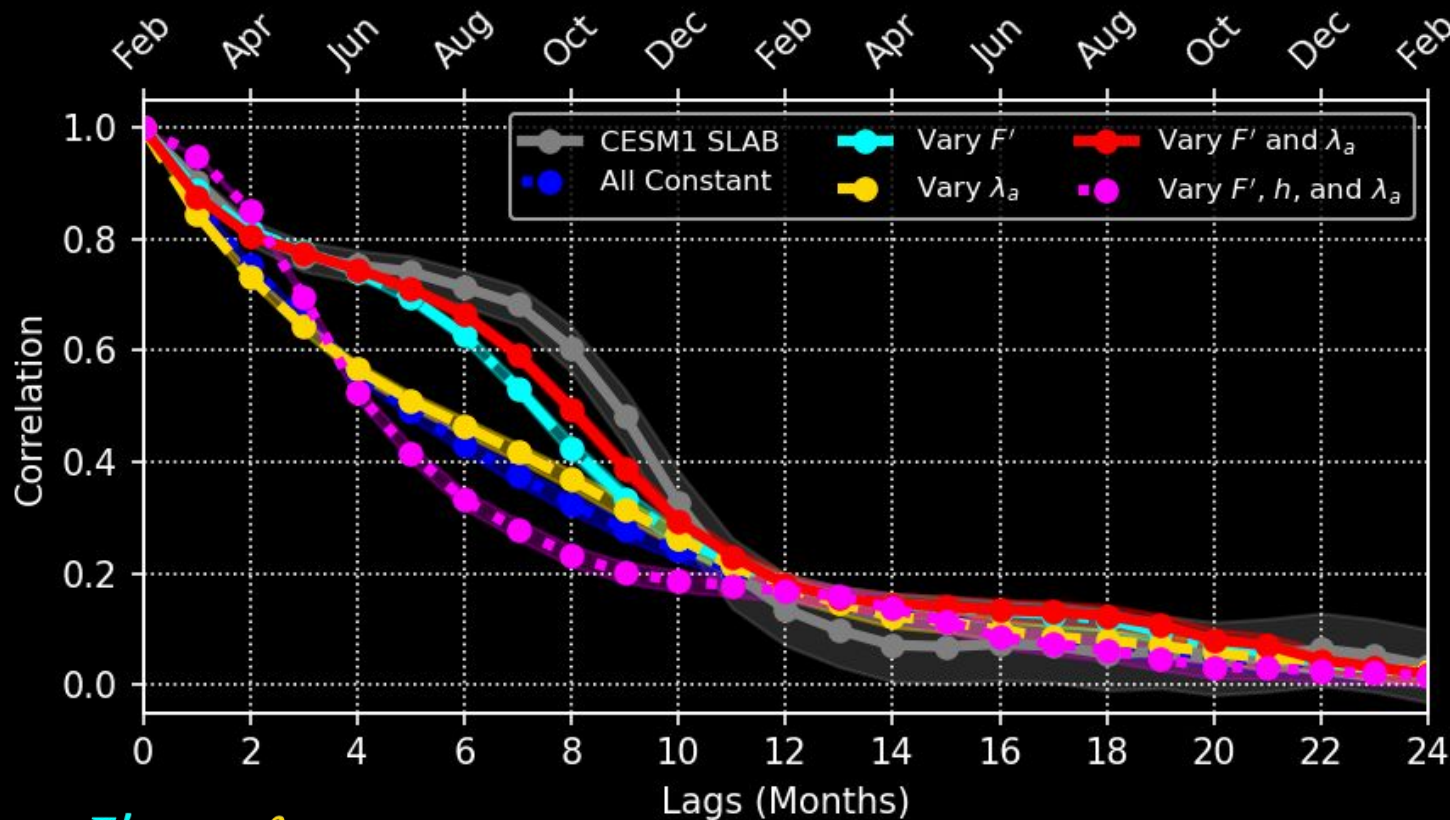
↓

Unrealistic SST Persistence in Slab-like configurations

$$\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} = \frac{F'}{\rho C_p \bar{h}} - \frac{\lambda_a}{\rho C_p \bar{h}} T'$$

Vary MLD

February SST Lagged Autocorrelation



Summer Conditions

- Weak damping/forcing
- Constant MLD

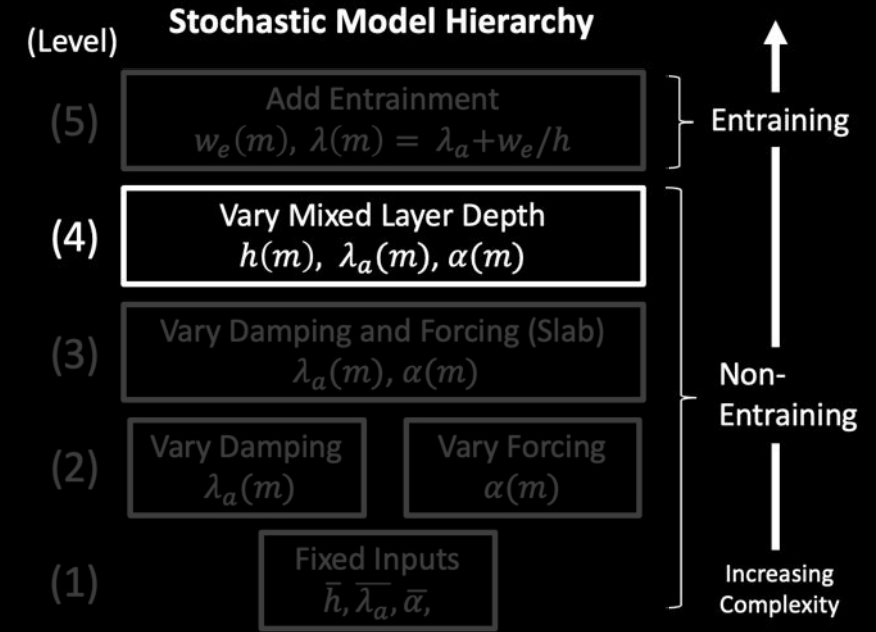
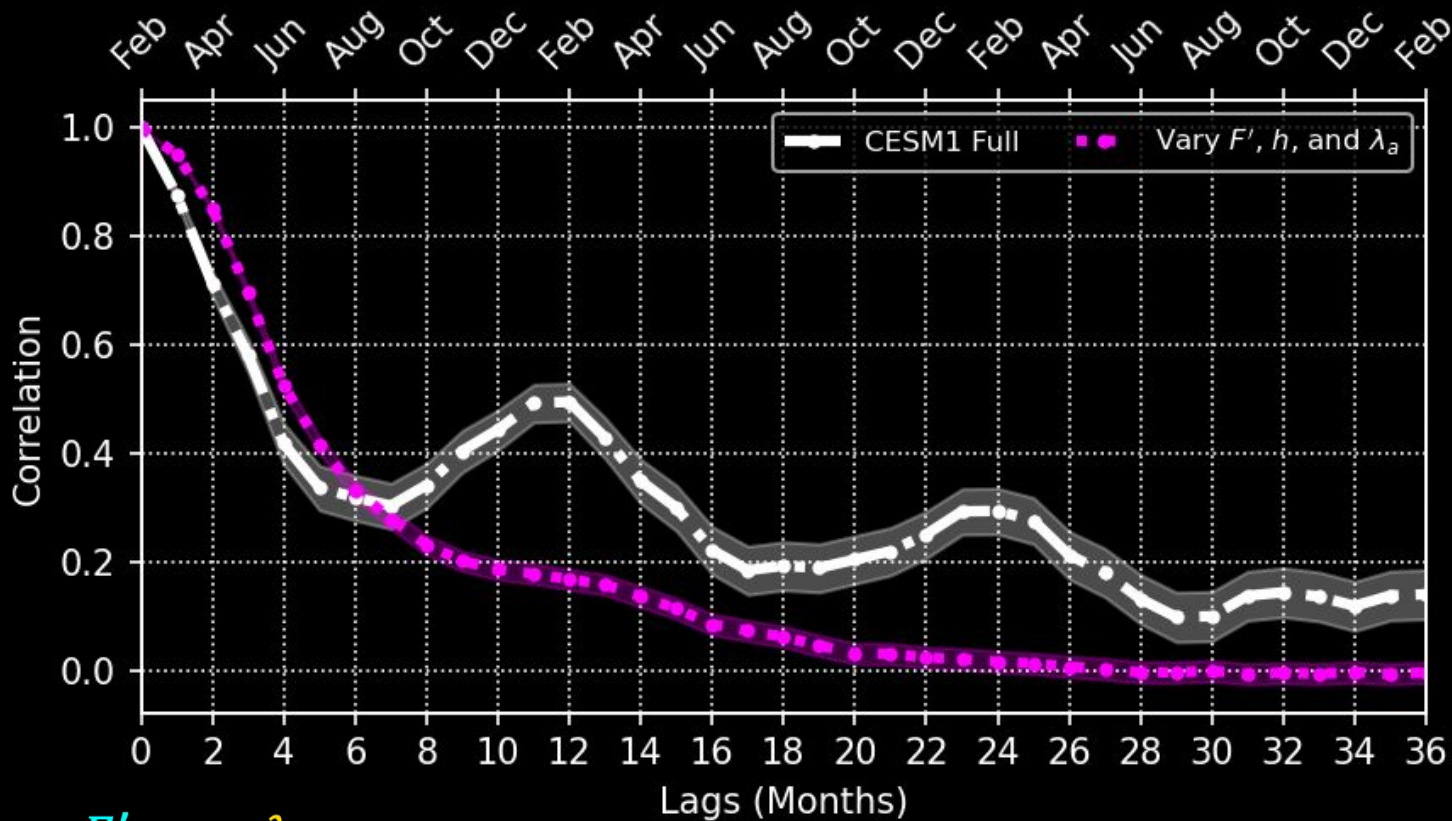
↓

Unrealistic SST Persistence in Slab-like configurations

$$\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} = \frac{F'}{\rho C_p h} - \frac{\lambda_a}{\rho C_p h} T'$$

Adding Entrainment

February SST Lagged Autocorrelation

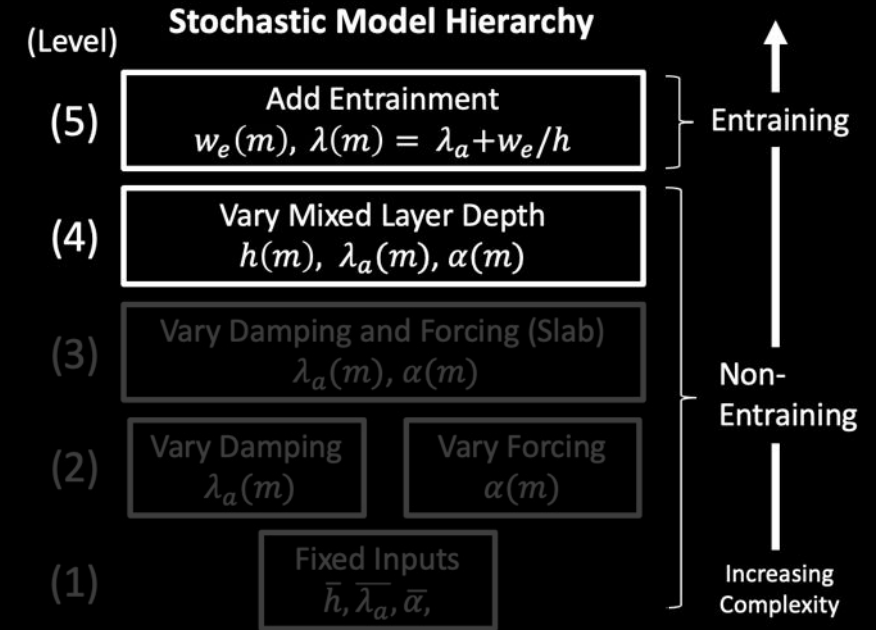
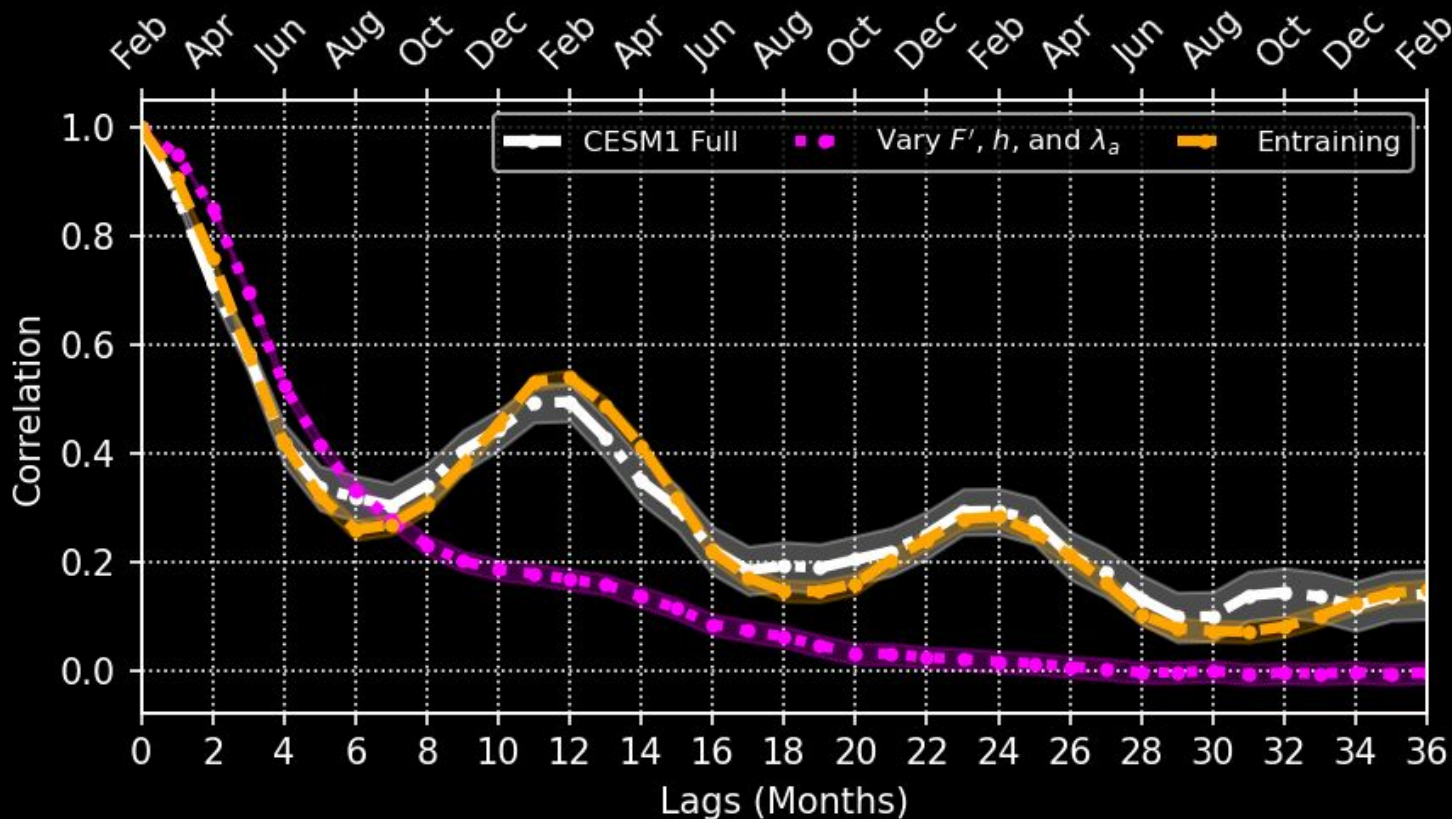


Seasonal MLD variations alone cannot capture SST persistence in CESM-FULL

$$\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} = \frac{F'}{\rho C_p h} - \frac{\lambda_a}{\rho C_p h} T'$$

Adding Entrainment

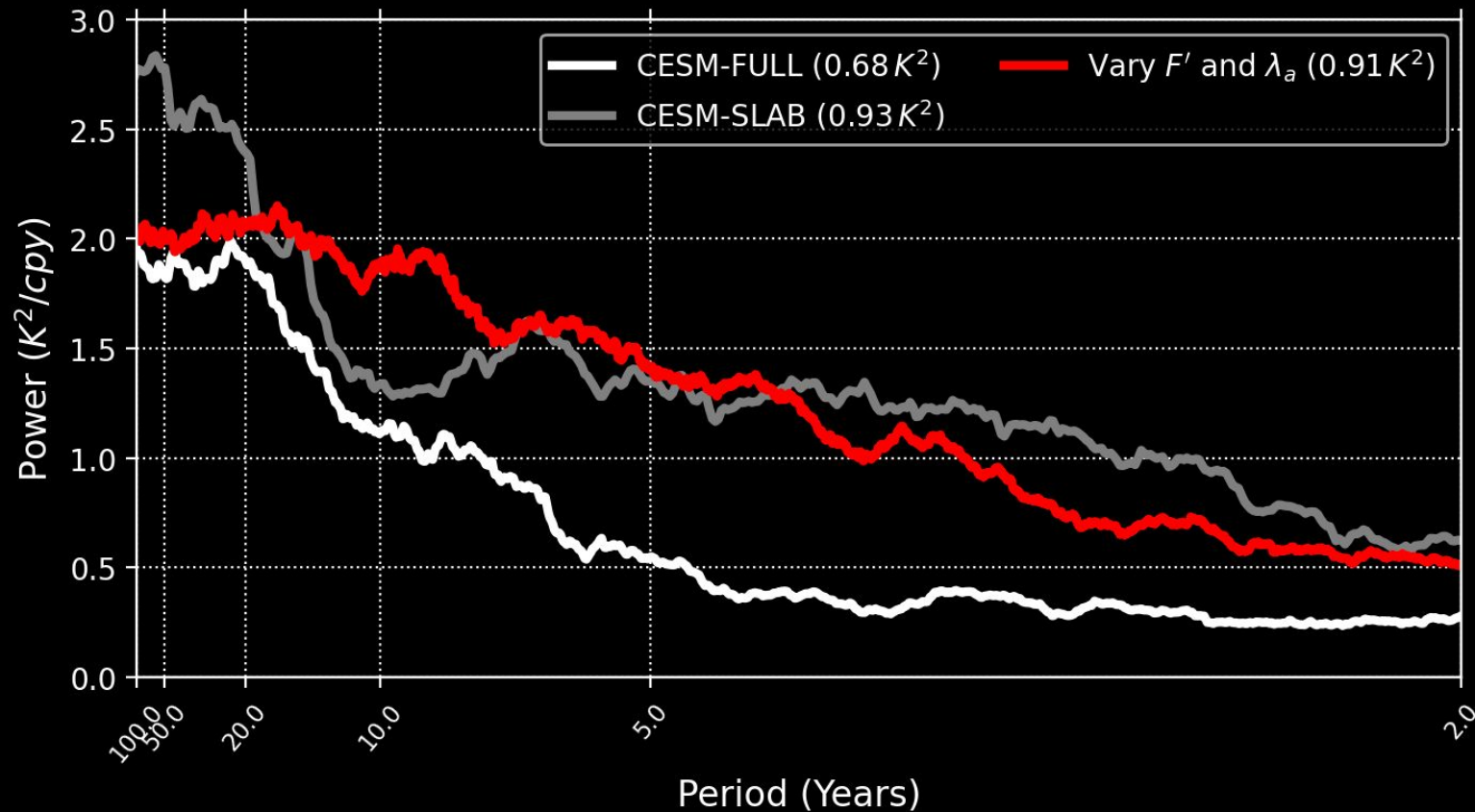
February SST Lagged Autocorrelation



Adding entrainment captures the timing and amplitude of re-emergence in the SPG test point

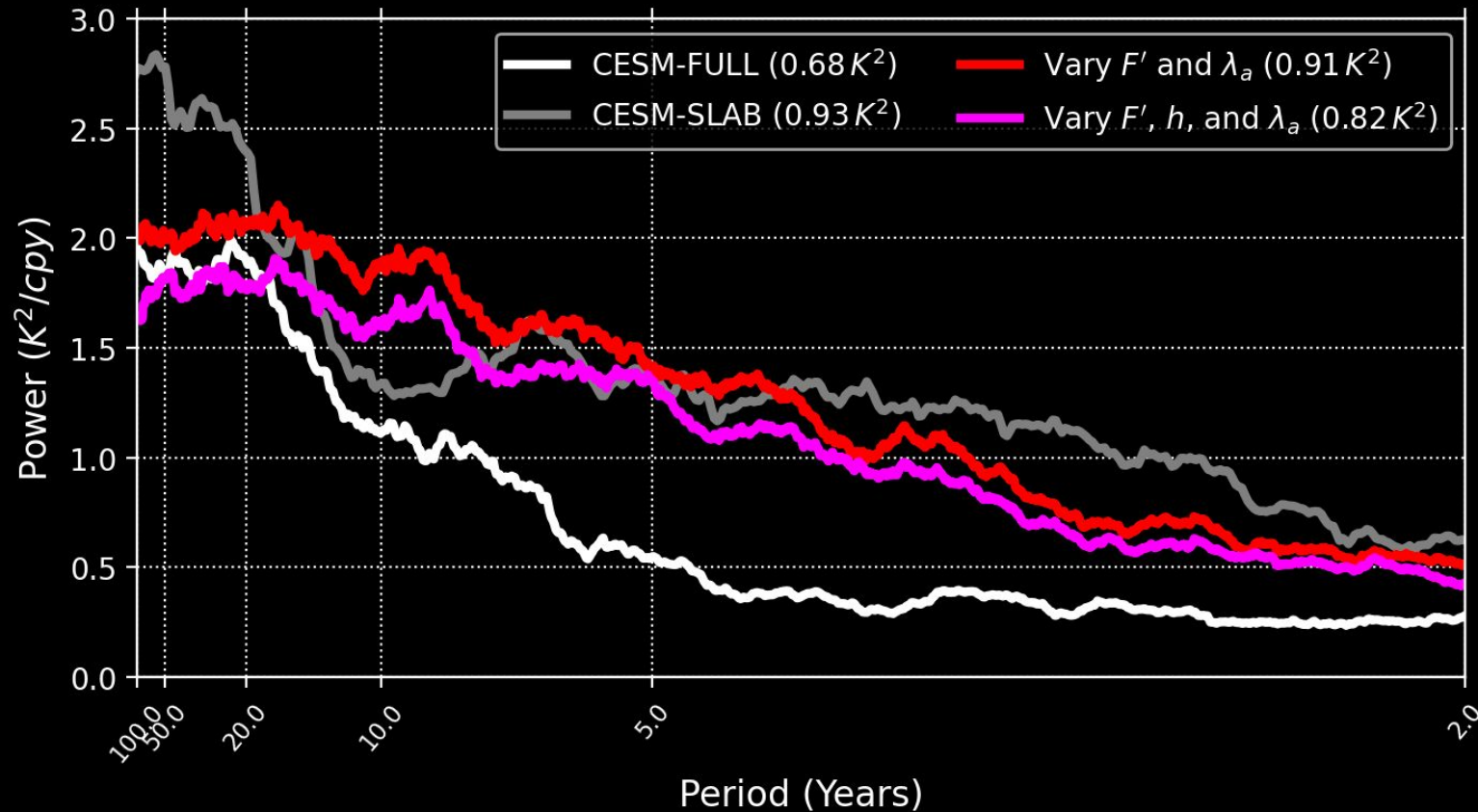
$$\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} = \frac{F'}{\rho C_p h} - \frac{\lambda_a}{\rho C_p h} T' - \frac{1}{h} w_e (T' - T_d')$$

Interannual-to-Multidecadal Variability



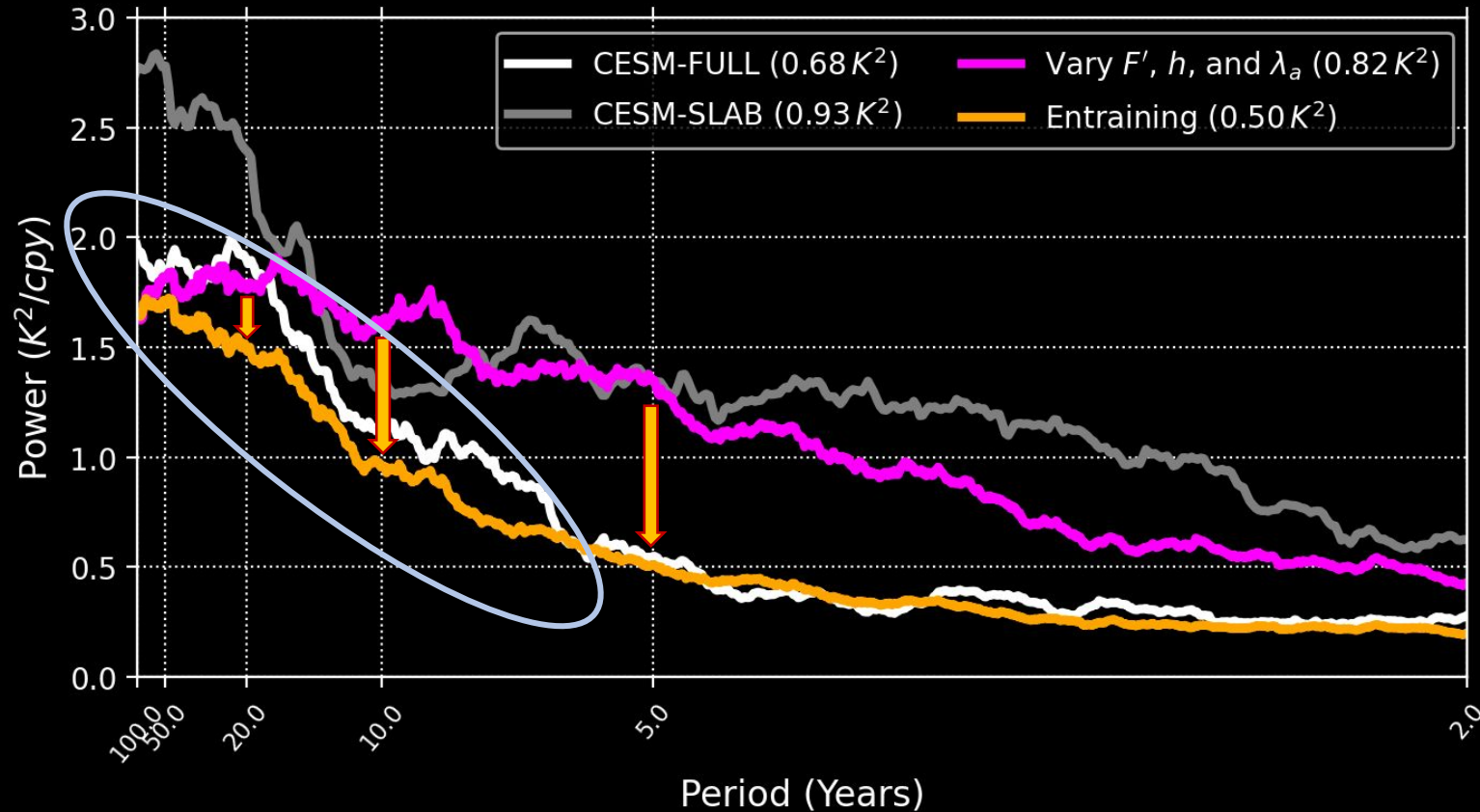
The **non-entraining stochastic model** and CESM-SLAB have *greater* SST variance than CESM-FULL

Adding MLD Variation



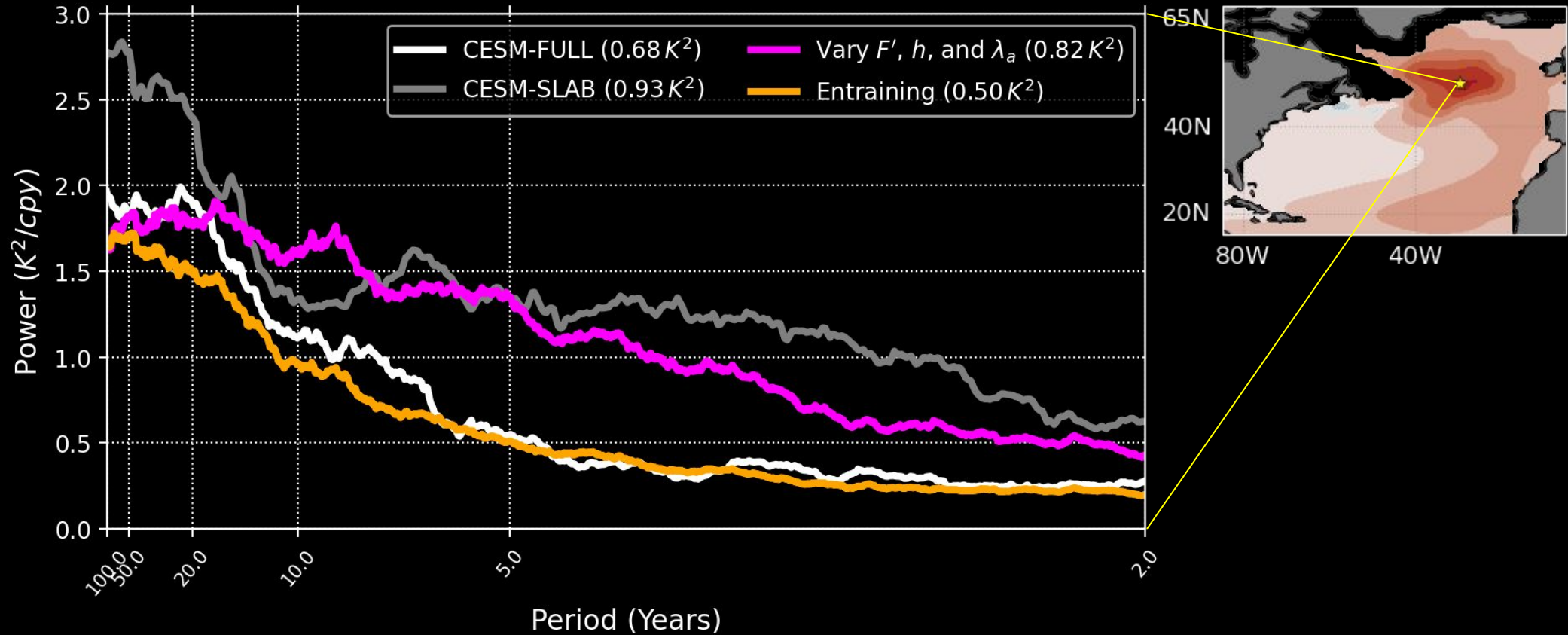
*Adding variable MLD damps SST variance, but **doesn't alter the spectrum's shape***

Adding Entrainment



Entrainment *damps SST variability*, particularly at *interannual-to-decadal timescales*

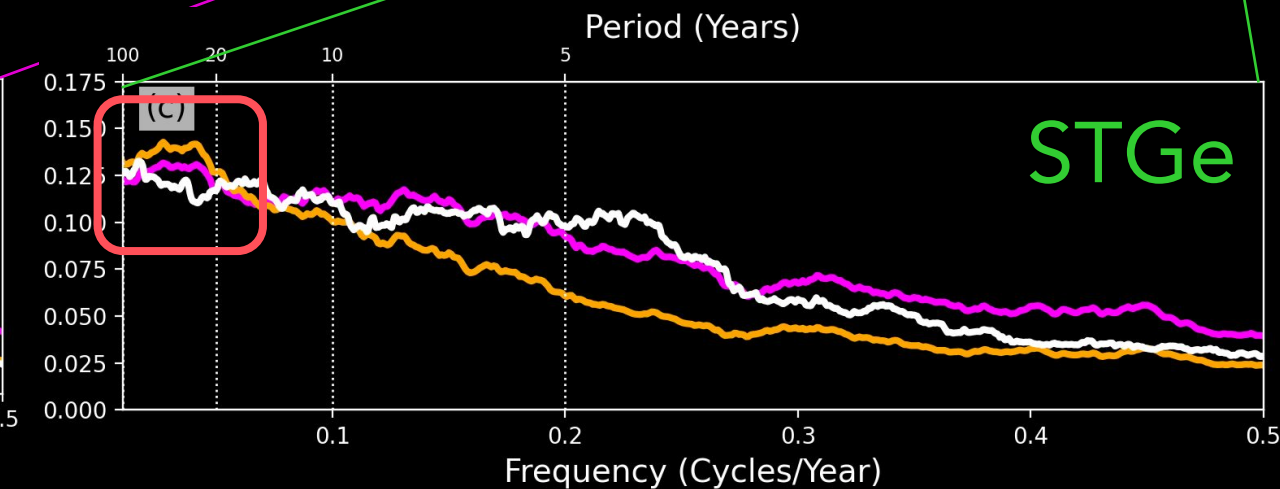
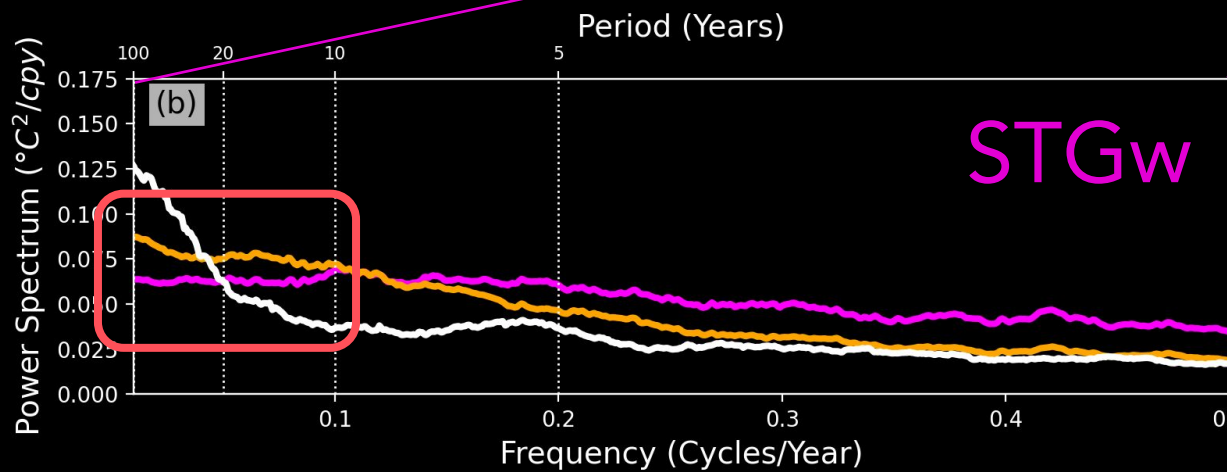
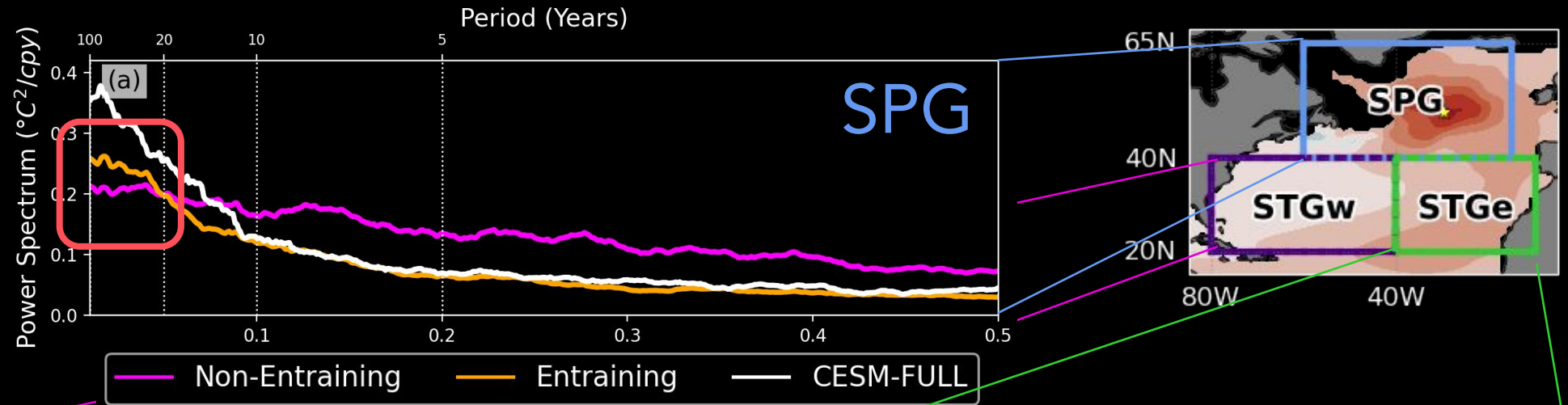
The Role of Entrainment in Other Regions



The Role of Entrainment in Other Regions

SPG: Subpolar Gyre; STG_{w,e}: Subtropical Gyre West, East

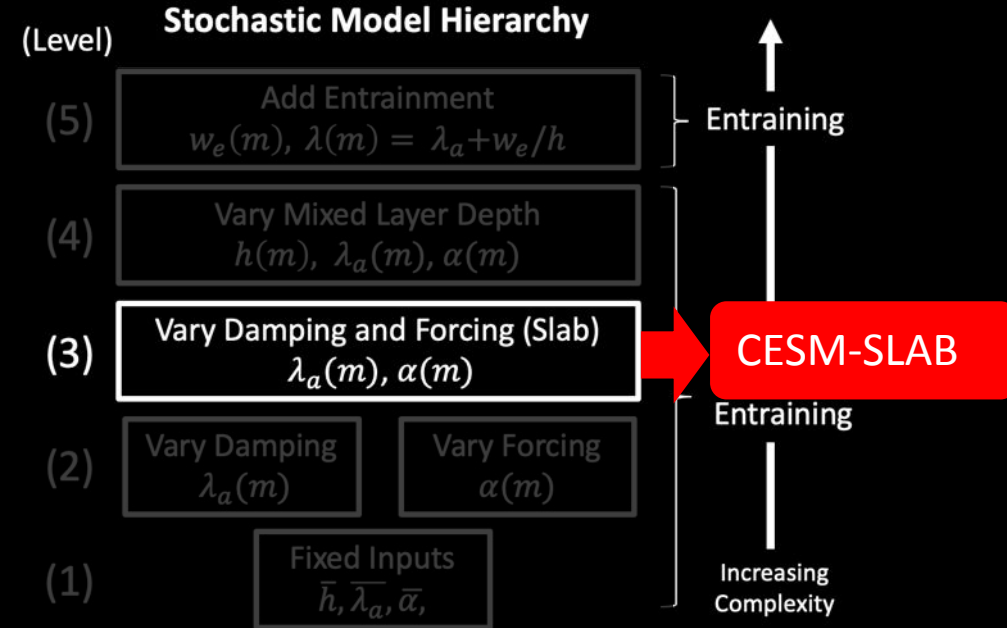
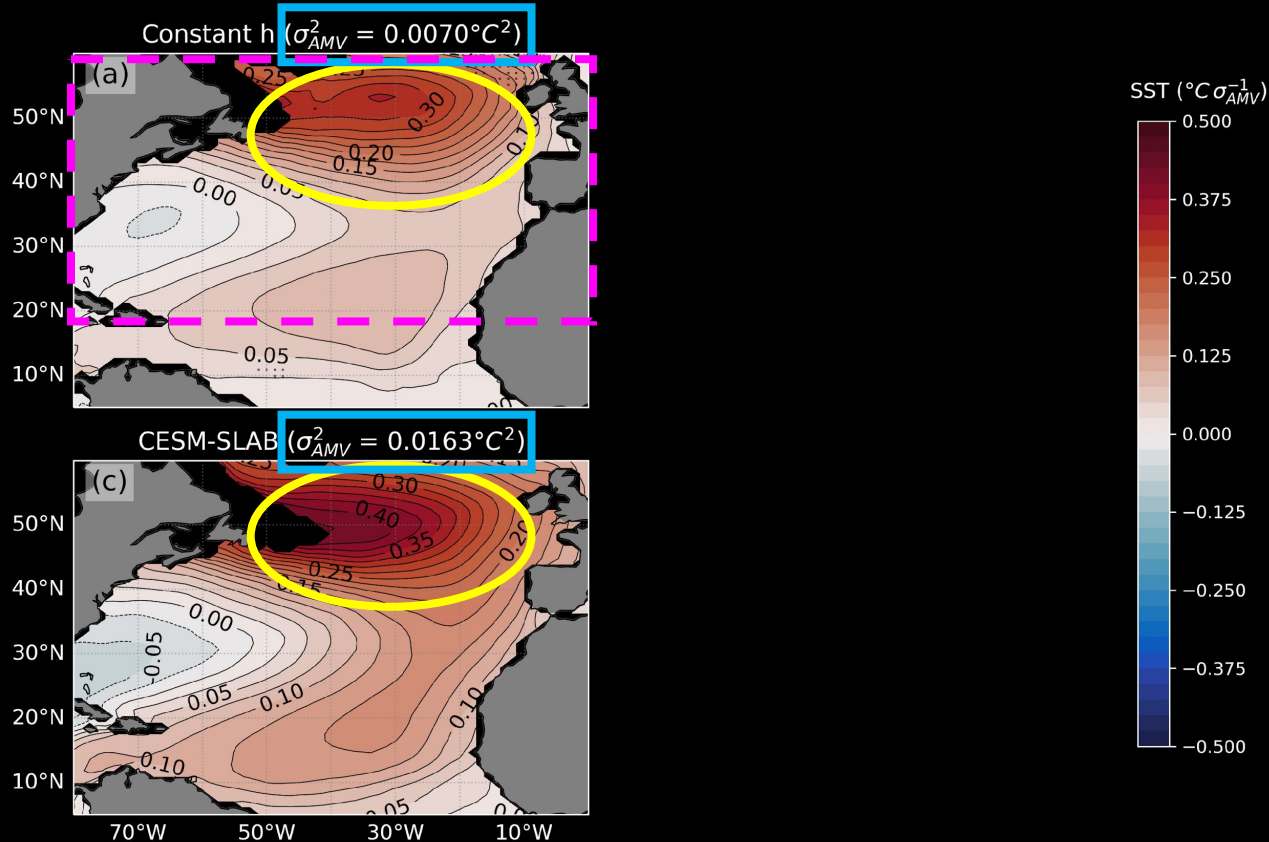
Entrainment
enhances SST
variance at
multidecadal
frequencies



Next Steps: Investigating dynamics behind these regional differences

The AMV Spatial Pattern

Run stochastic model at each point for 10,000 years, then compute the **extratropical** AMV Pattern ($^{\circ}\text{C } \sigma_{\text{AMV}}^{-1}$)

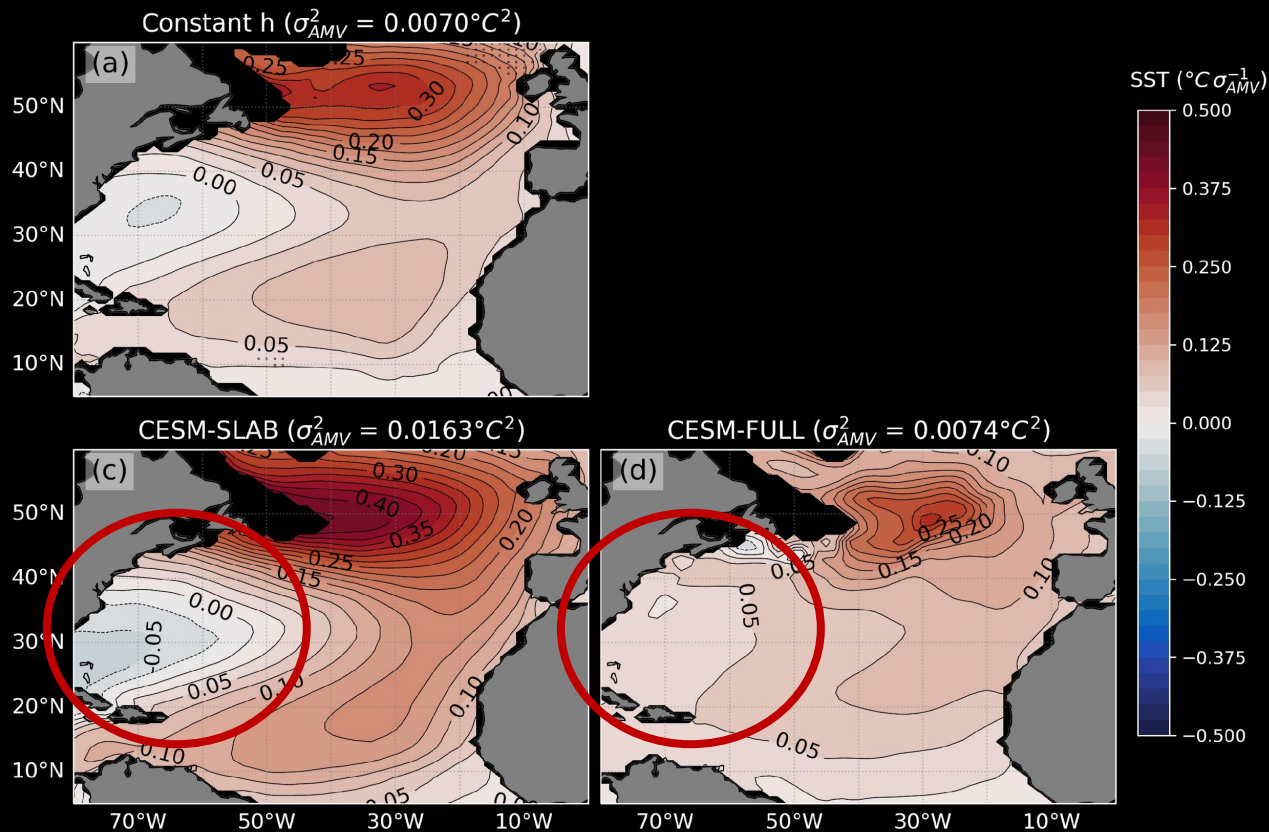


- Stochastic model captures major features of the canonical horseshoe pattern
- The stochastic model underestimates the AMV amplitude

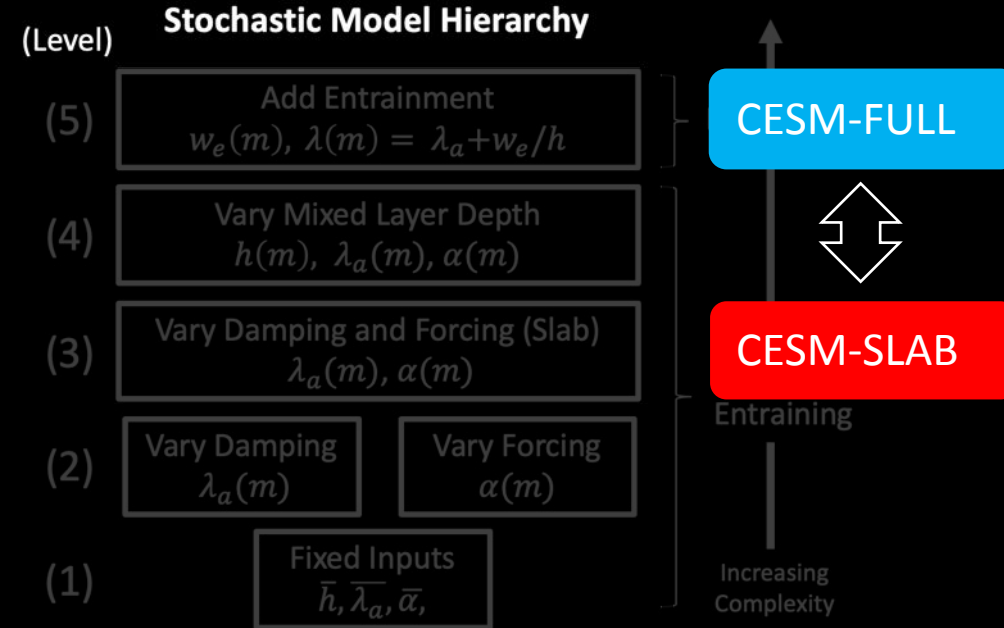
*stippled regions excluded due to insignificant heat flux feedback estimation

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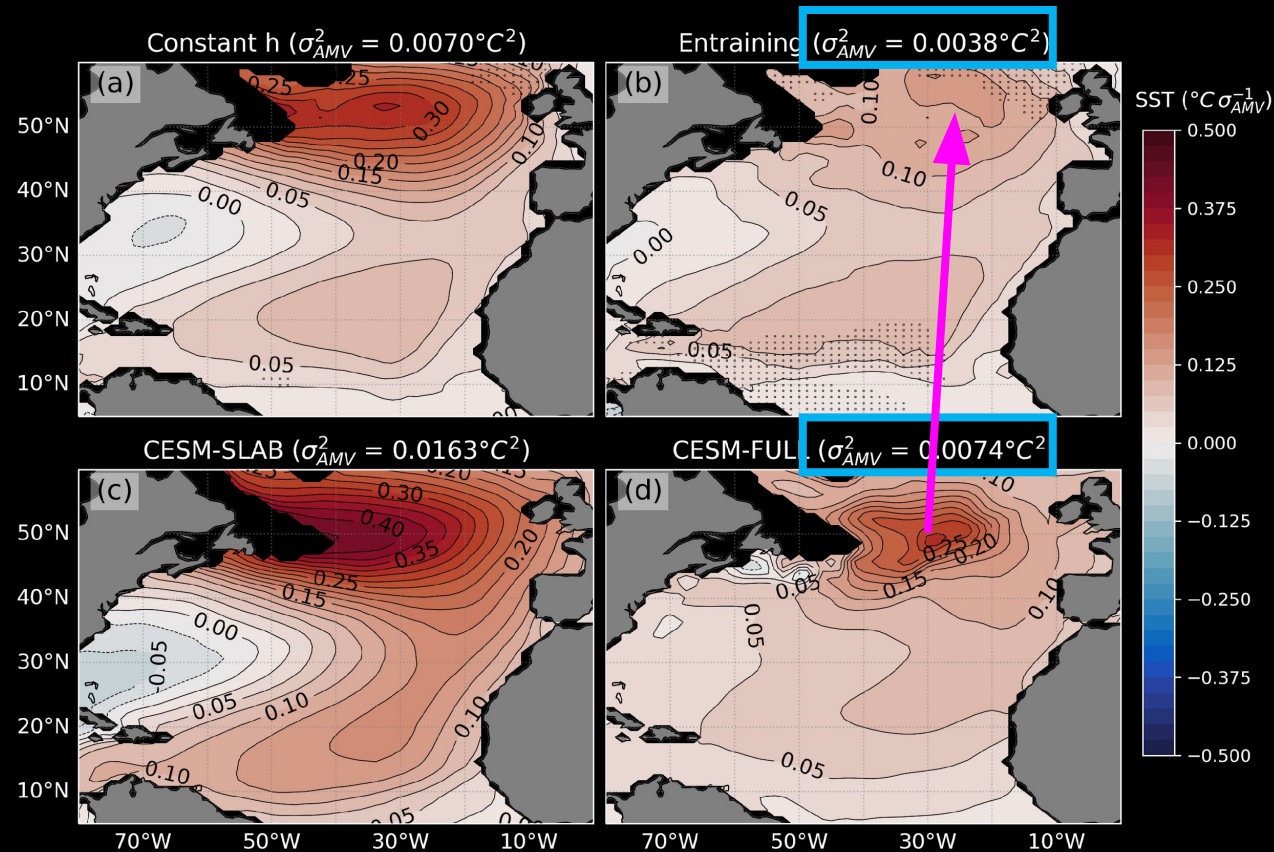
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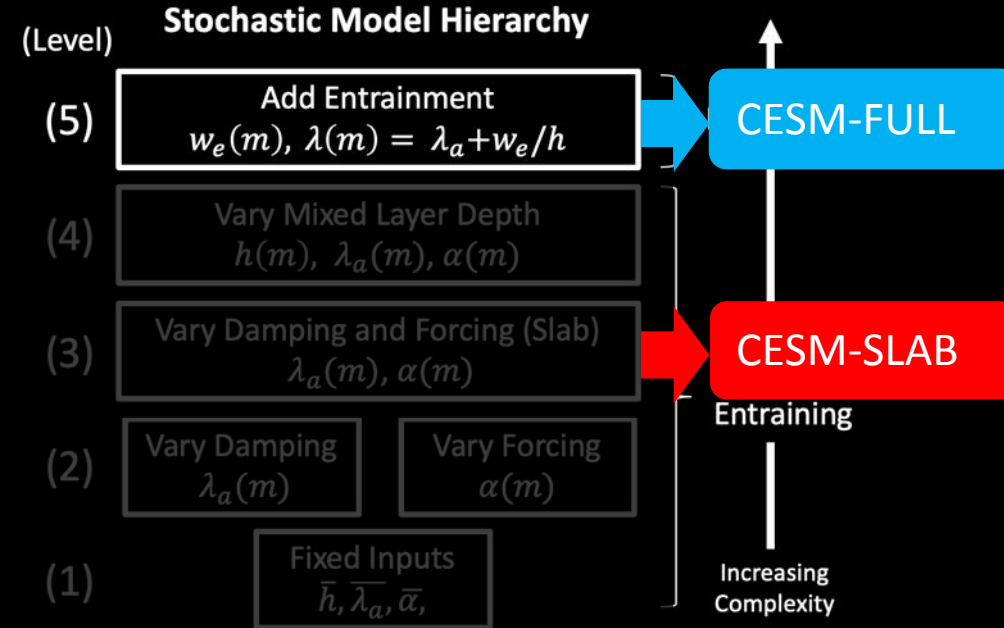
- The **SLAB AMV amplitude is larger**, and the detail of the pattern differs

The AMV Spatial Pattern

Run stochastic model at each point for 10,000 years, then compute the **extratropical** AMV Pattern ($^{\circ}\text{C } \sigma_{\text{AMV}}^{-1}$)

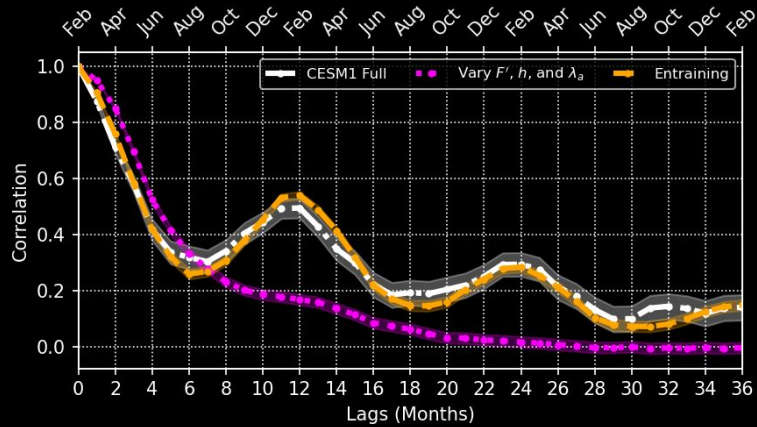


*stippled regions excluded due to insignificant heat flux feedback estimation



- Including entrainment and seasonal MLD variation *damps SST too much*.
- The SPG maxima is **shifted too far to the northeast**
- The **missing dynamics beyond entrainment** are likely needed to reconcile these differences.

Main Takeaways

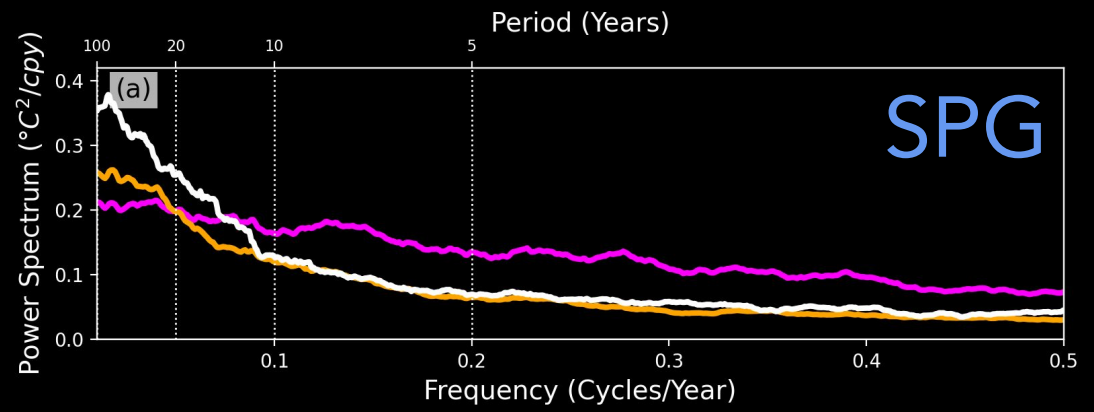


1

Seasonal variation in MLD is important for capturing SST variability and explains unrealistic SST persistence in slab models with fixed MLD

Frequency-dependent effect of entrainment on SST variability:
 Interannual (Damping) □ Multidecadal (Enhancement)

2



3

Spatially coherent, temporally stochastic forcing produces the AMV pattern, but the amplitude is underestimated, leaving a role for the missing dynamics

