

# Part II: AMOC predictability in CMIP6 models

---

Dylan Oldenburg

*Postdoctoral Fellow*

*NSF National Center for Atmospheric Research*

Supervisors:

Stephen Yeager

Gokhan Danabasoglu

Isla Simpson

Who Kim

# Motivation

---

- AMOC predictive skill in CESM-DPLE has been linked to Labrador Sea water thickness (Yeager, 2020), propagating at depth towards the mid-Atlantic ridge, where these anomalies accumulate and drive predictable decadal changes in the gyre circulation, SSH gradient and near-surface surface circulation, accounting for skilful prediction of SPNA upper ocean heat content

# Motivation

---

- AMOC predictive skill in CESM-DPLE has been linked to Labrador Sea water thickness (Yeager, 2020), propagating at depth towards the mid-Atlantic ridge, where these anomalies accumulate and drive predictable decadal changes in the gyre circulation, SSH gradient and near-surface surface circulation, accounting for skilful prediction of SPNA upper ocean heat content
- Does this mechanism hold in other CMIP6 decadal prediction systems?

# Motivation

---

- AMOC predictive skill in CESM-DPLE has been linked to Labrador Sea water thickness (Yeager, 2020), propagating at depth towards the mid-Atlantic ridge, where these anomalies accumulate and drive predictable decadal changes in the gyre circulation, SSH gradient and near-surface surface circulation, accounting for skilful prediction of SPNA upper ocean heat content
- Does this mechanism hold in other CMIP6 decadal prediction systems?
- Do models with high AMOC predictability show high SPNA upper ocean heat content prediction skill?

# Goals

---

- Determine subpolar North Atlantic upper ocean heat content (SPNA UOHC) predictive skill in CMIP6 decadal prediction systems

# Goals

---

- Determine subpolar North Atlantic upper ocean heat content (SPNA UOHC) predictive skill in CMIP6 decadal prediction systems
- Determine whether high SPNA UOHC skill can be linked to predictable AMOC variations

# Goals

---

- Determine subpolar North Atlantic upper ocean heat content (SPNA UOHC) predictive skill in CMIP6 decadal prediction systems
- Determine whether high SPNA UOHC skill can be linked to predictable AMOC variations
- To do this:
  - Compute AMOC at 45°N

# Goals

---

- Determine subpolar North Atlantic upper ocean heat content (SPNA UOHC) predictive skill in CMIP6 decadal prediction systems
- Determine whether high SPNA UOHC skill can be linked to predictable AMOC variations
- To do this:
  - Compute AMOC at 45°N
  - Compute SPNA UOHC skill in CMIP6 DCPD simulations

# Goals

---

- Determine subpolar North Atlantic upper ocean heat content (SPNA UOHC) predictive skill in CMIP6 decadal prediction systems
- Determine whether high SPNA UOHC skill can be linked to predictable AMOC variations
- To do this:
  - Compute AMOC at 45°N
  - Compute SPNA UOHC skill in CMIP6 DCPD simulations
  - EOF decomposition of AMOC – is UOHC skill linked to modes of AMOC variability?

# Goals

---

- Determine subpolar North Atlantic upper ocean heat content (SPNA UOHC) predictive skill in CMIP6 decadal prediction systems
- Determine whether high SPNA UOHC skill can be linked to predictable AMOC variations
- To do this:
  - Compute AMOC at 45°N
  - Compute SPNA UOHC skill in CMIP6 DCPD simulations
  - EOF decomposition of AMOC – is UOHC skill linked to modes of AMOC variability?
  - Do models with stronger biases in North Atlantic have lower UOHC skill?

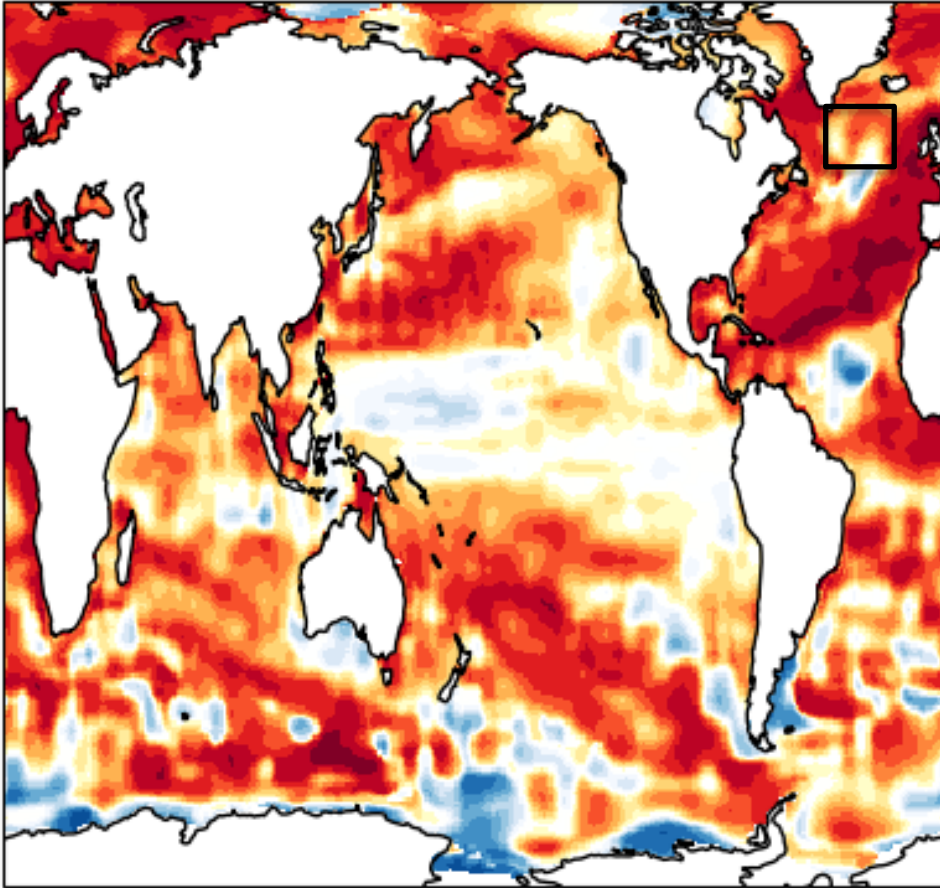
# Goals

- Determine subpolar North Atlantic upper ocean heat content (SPNA UOHC) predictive skill in CMIP6 decadal prediction systems
- Determine whether high SPNA UOHC skill can be linked to predictable AMOC variations
- To do this:
  - Compute AMOC at 45°N
  - Compute SPNA UOHC skill in CMIP6 DCPD simulations
  - EOF decomposition of AMOC – is UOHC skill linked to modes of AMOC variability?
  - Do models with stronger biases in North Atlantic have lower UOHC skill?
- Use all models with available data

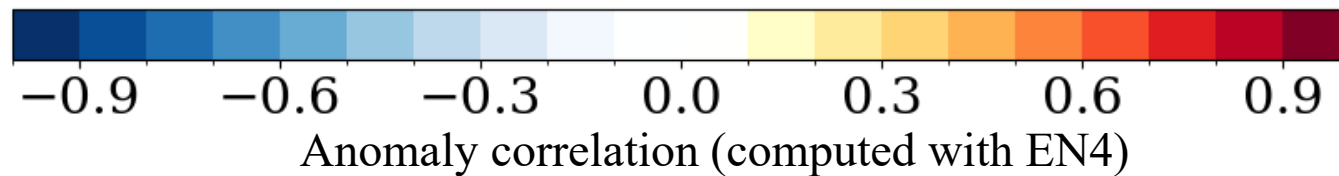
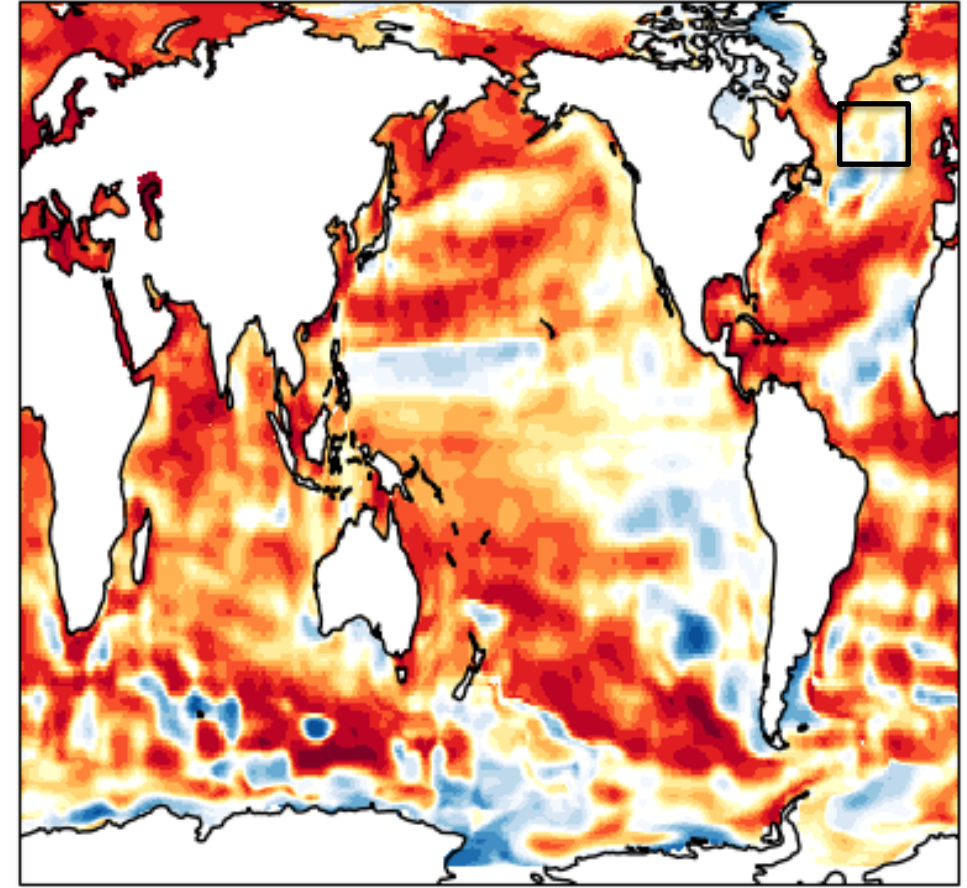
CanESM5	HadGEM3-GC31-MM	MIROC6	MRI-ESM2-0	NorCPM1	CMCC-CM2-SR5	EC-Earth3
EC-Earth3-CC	IPSL-CM6A-LR	CESM1-LR DP	CESM2-LR DP	BCC-CSM2-MR	FGOALS-f3-L	

# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models

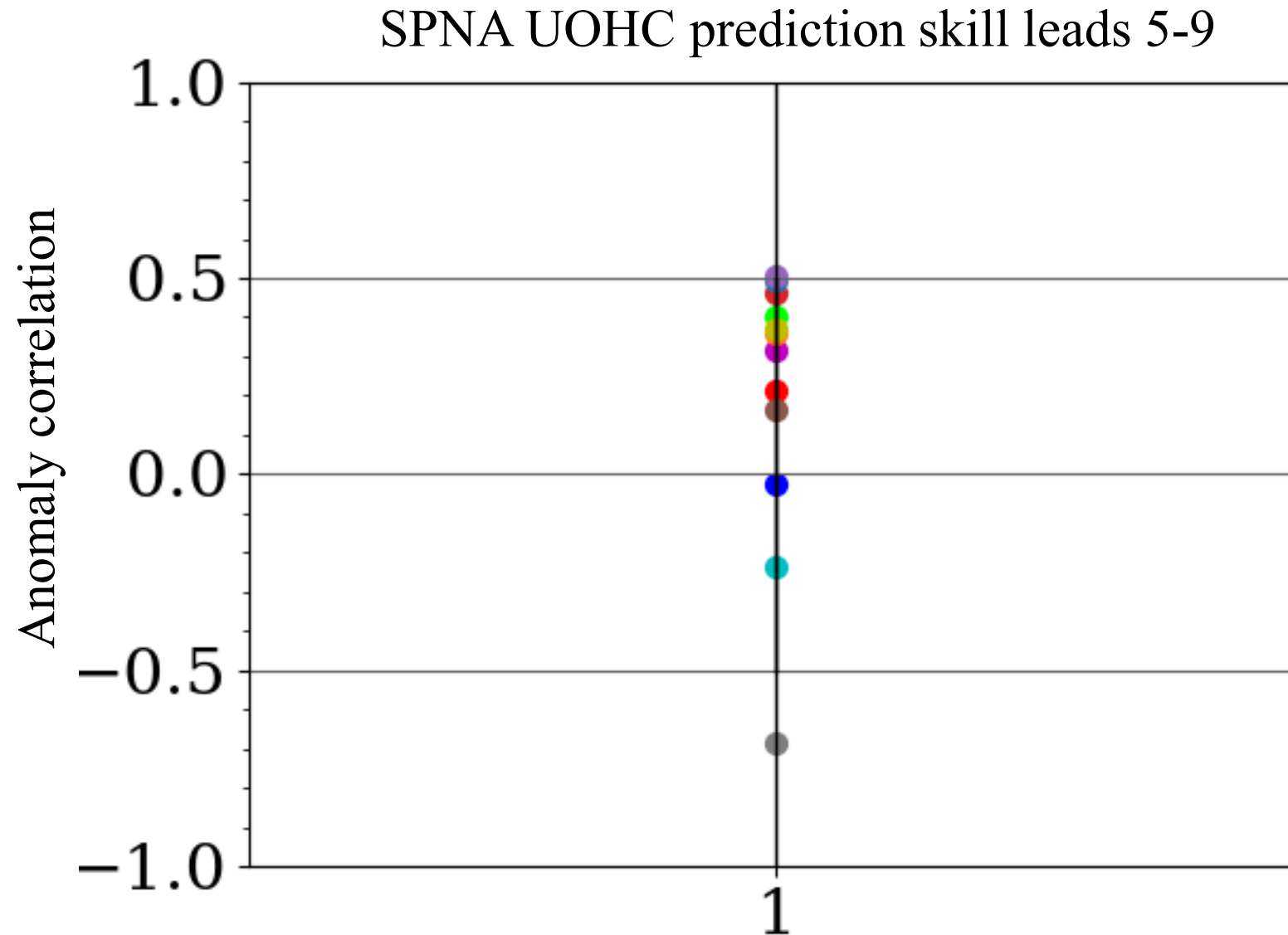
CESM2-DP leads 5-9 years



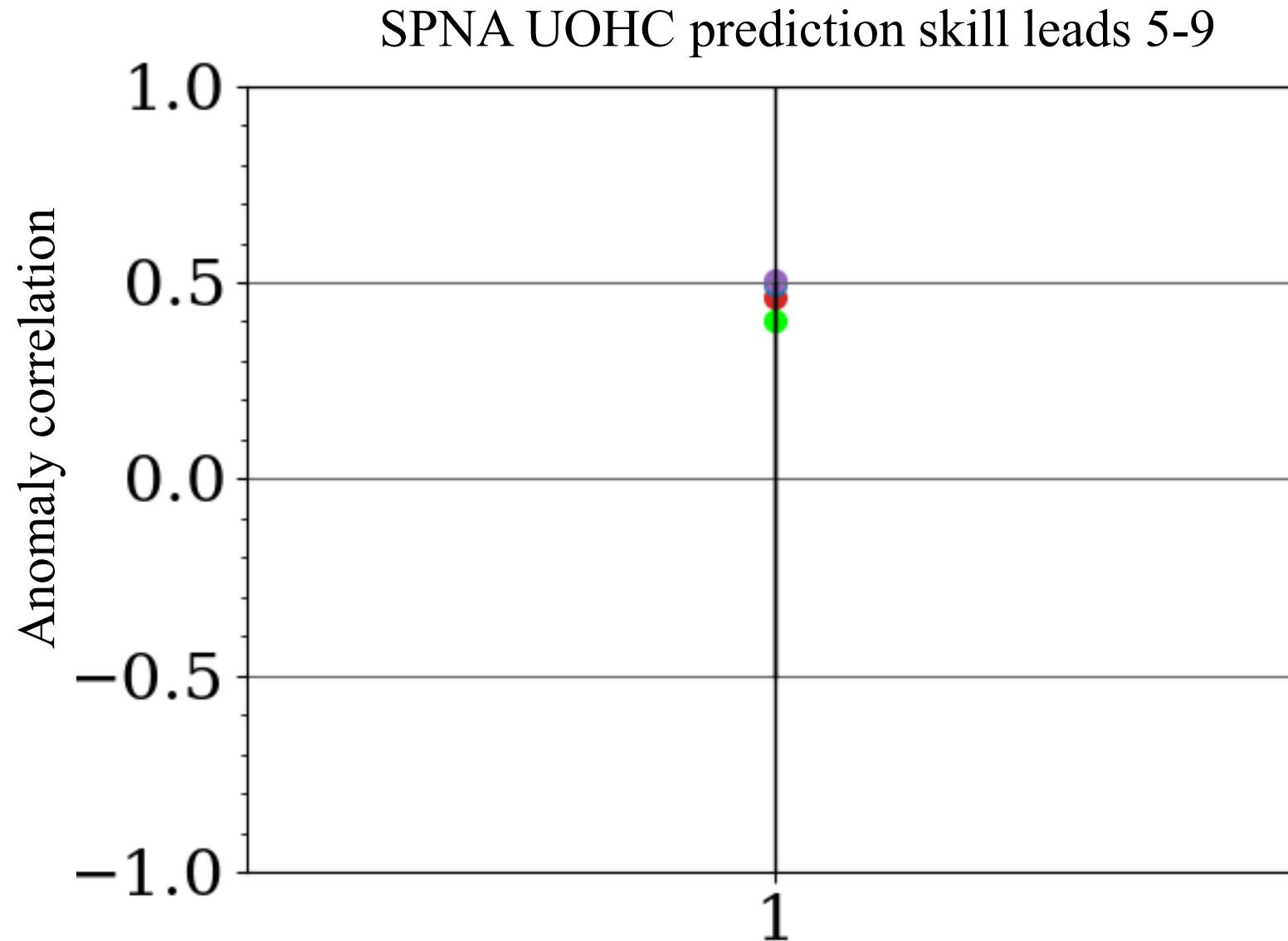
CanESM5 leads 5-9 years



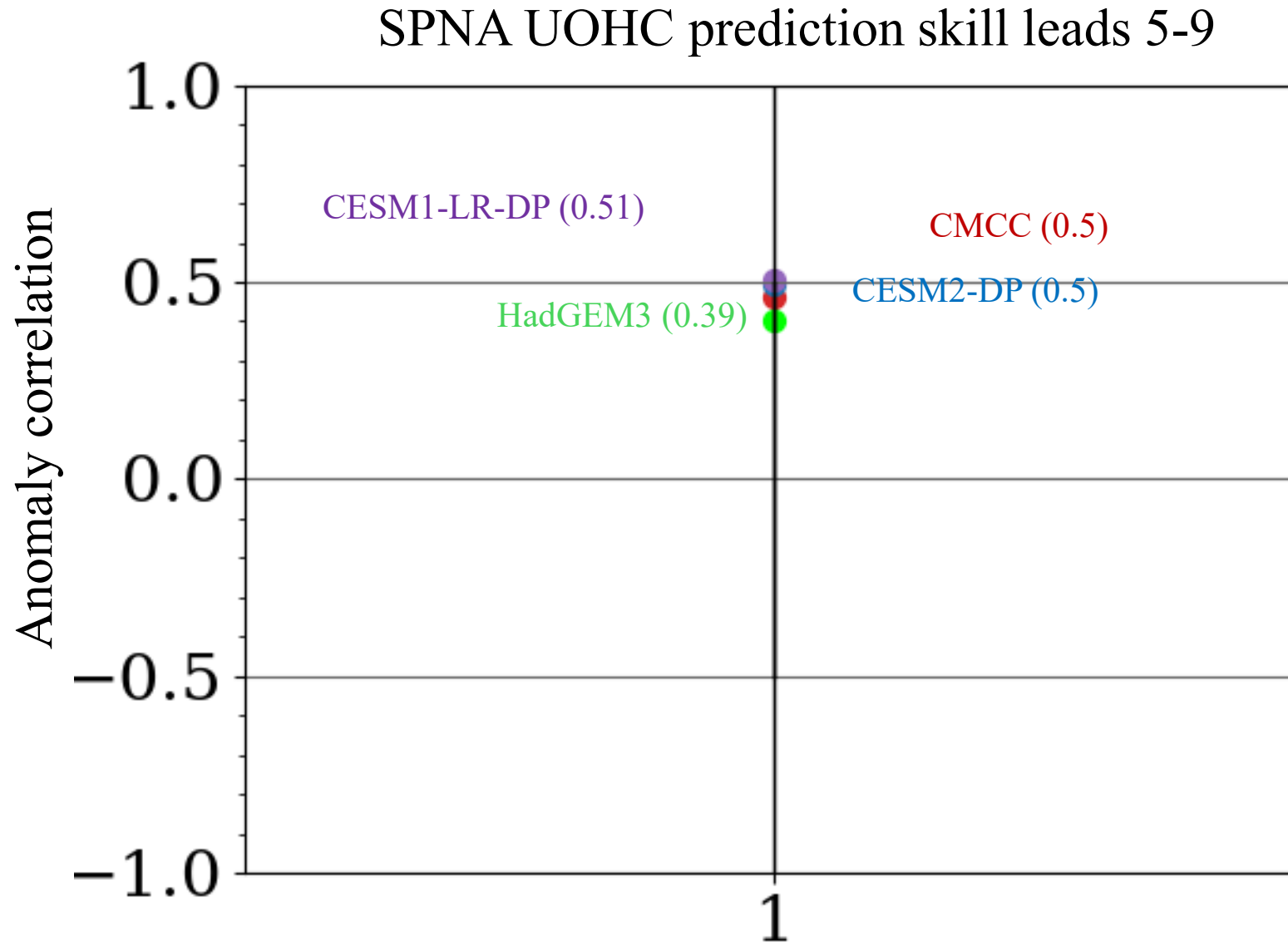
# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models



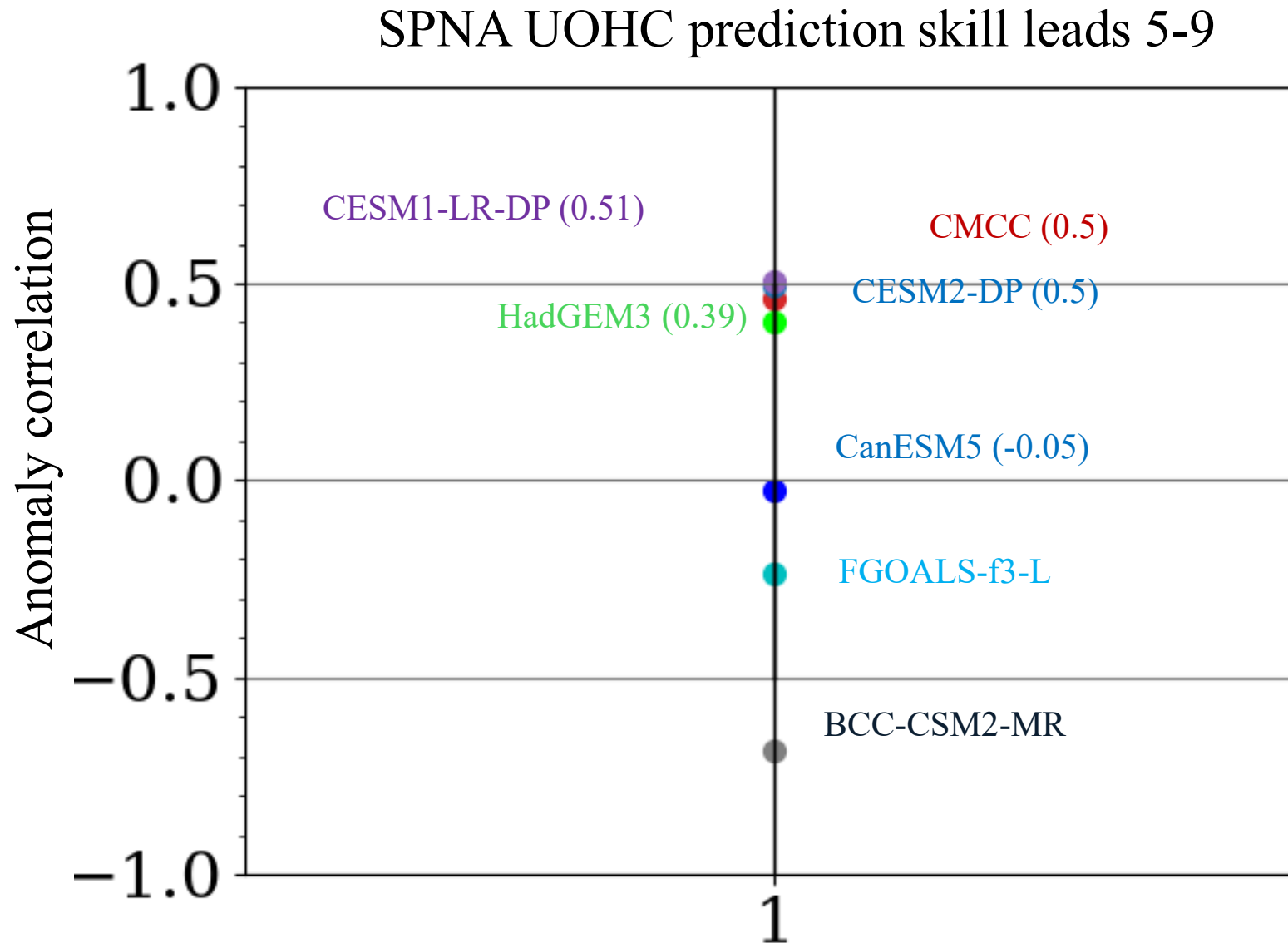
# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models



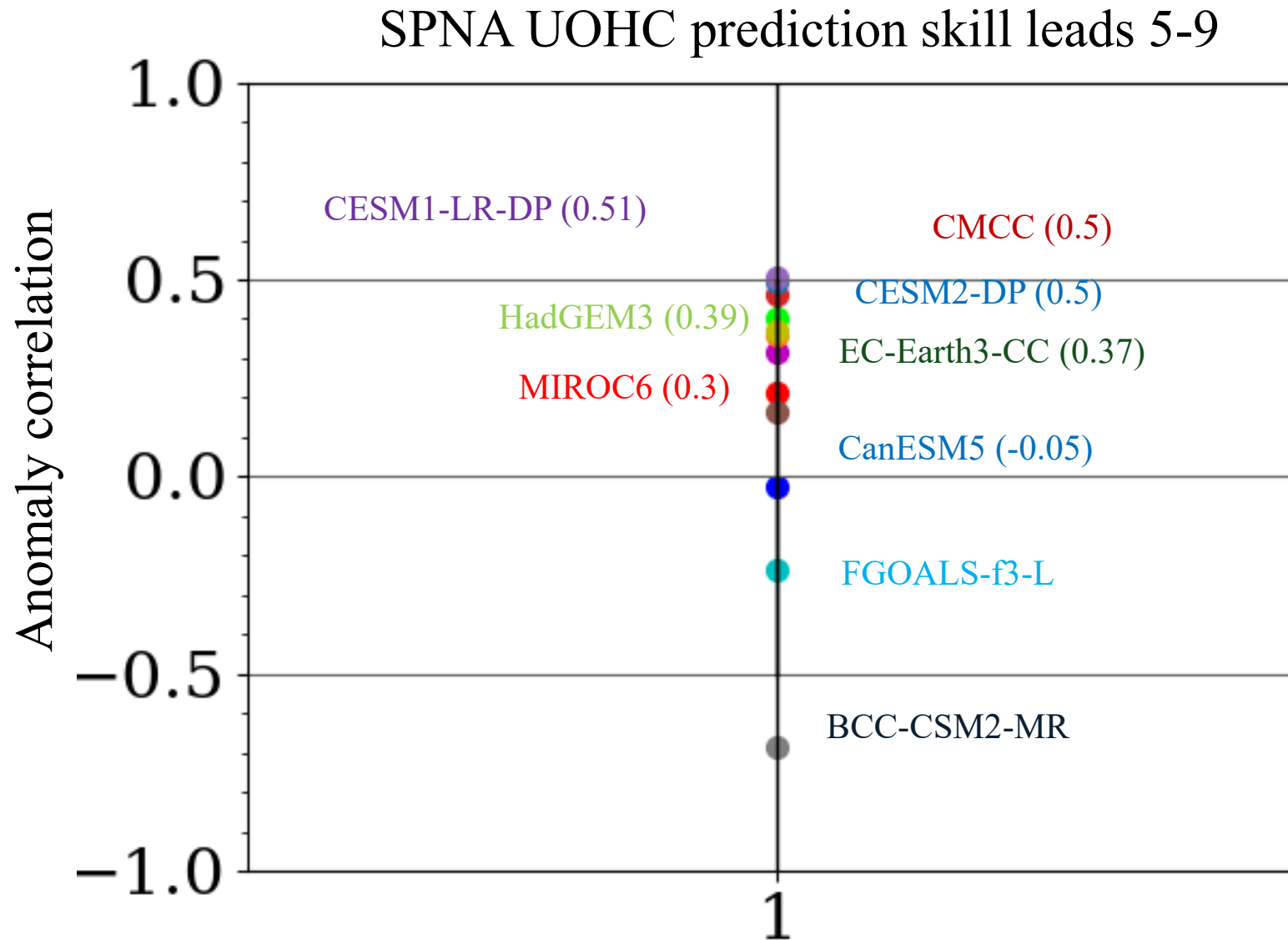
# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models



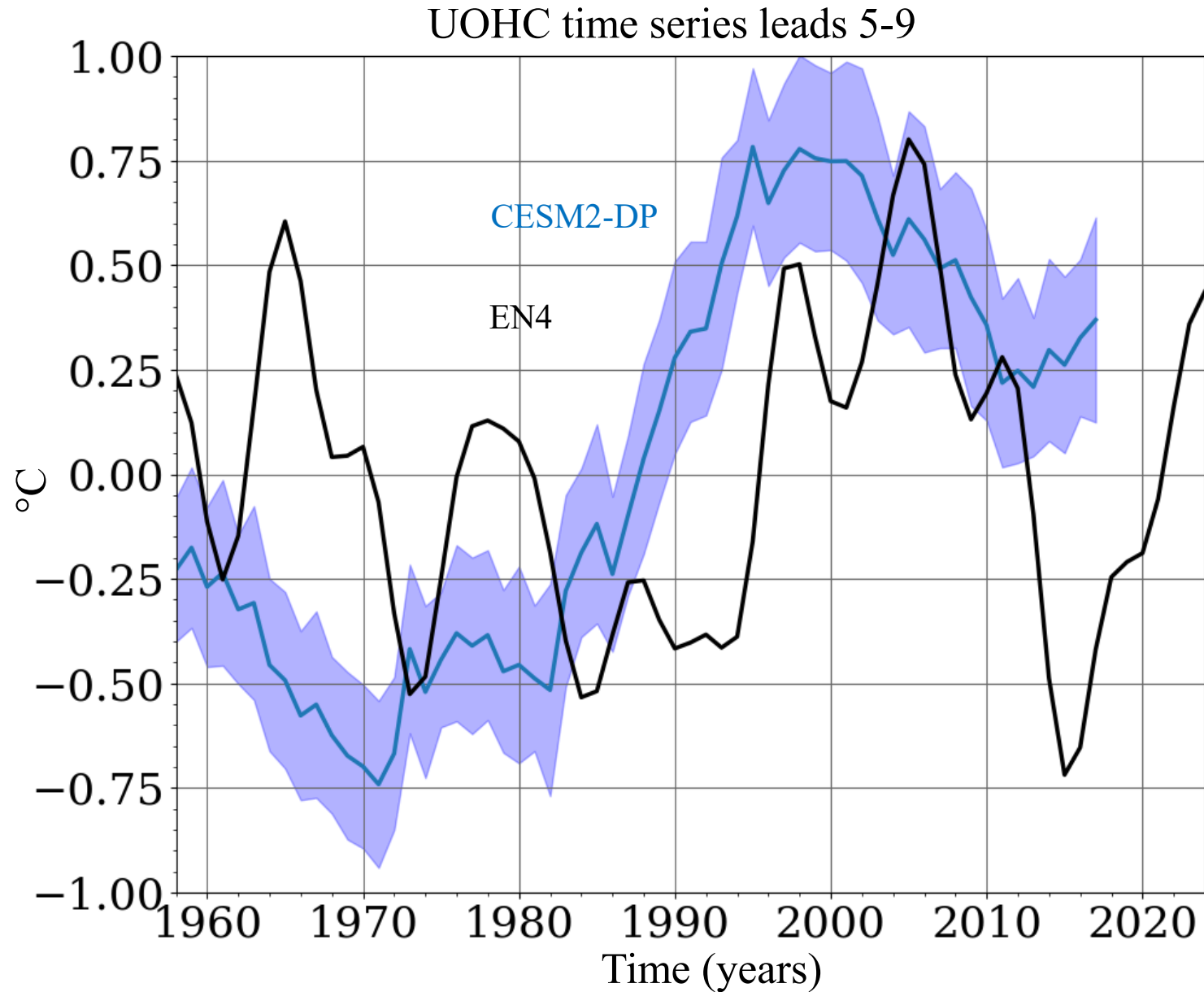
# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models



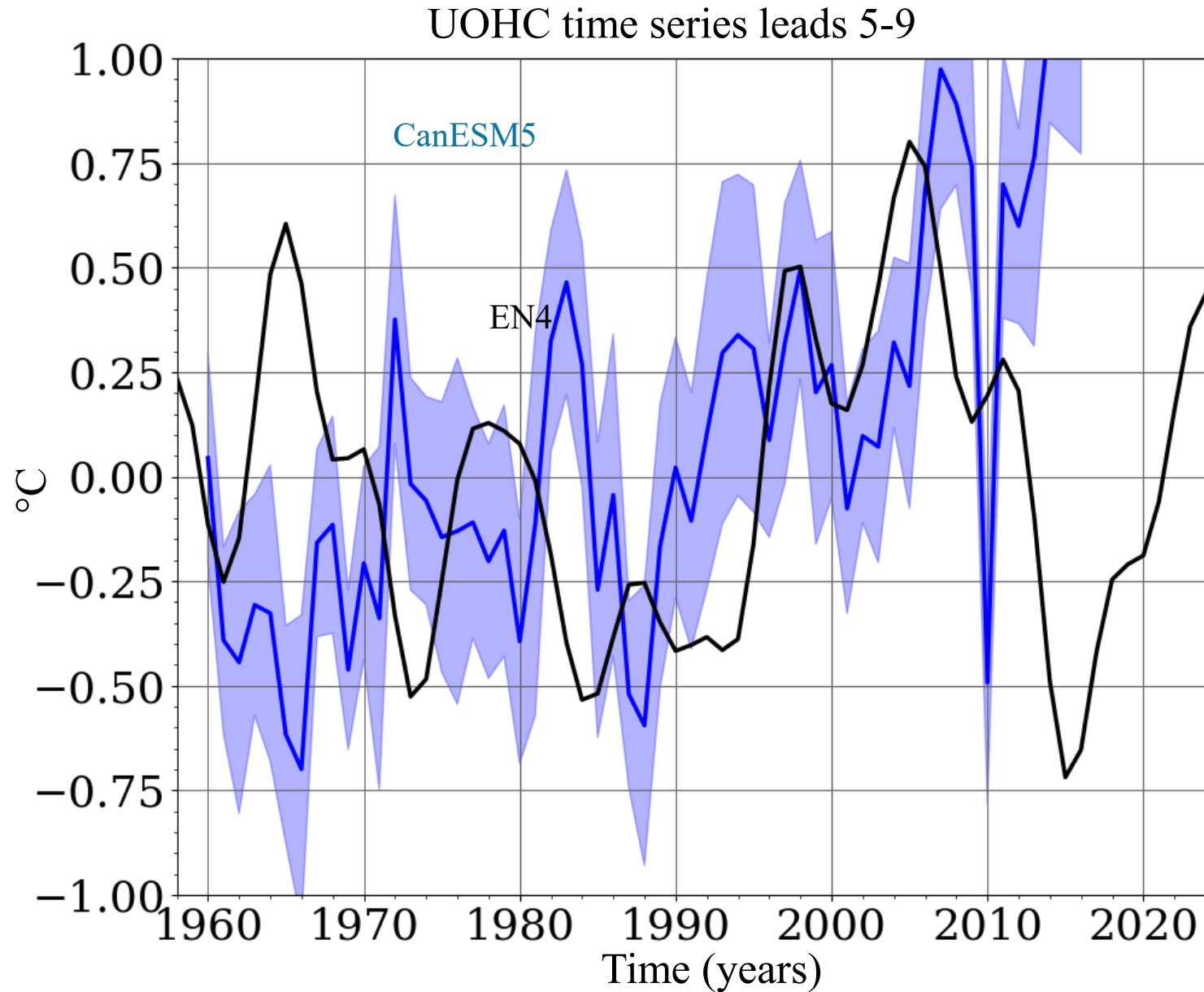
# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models



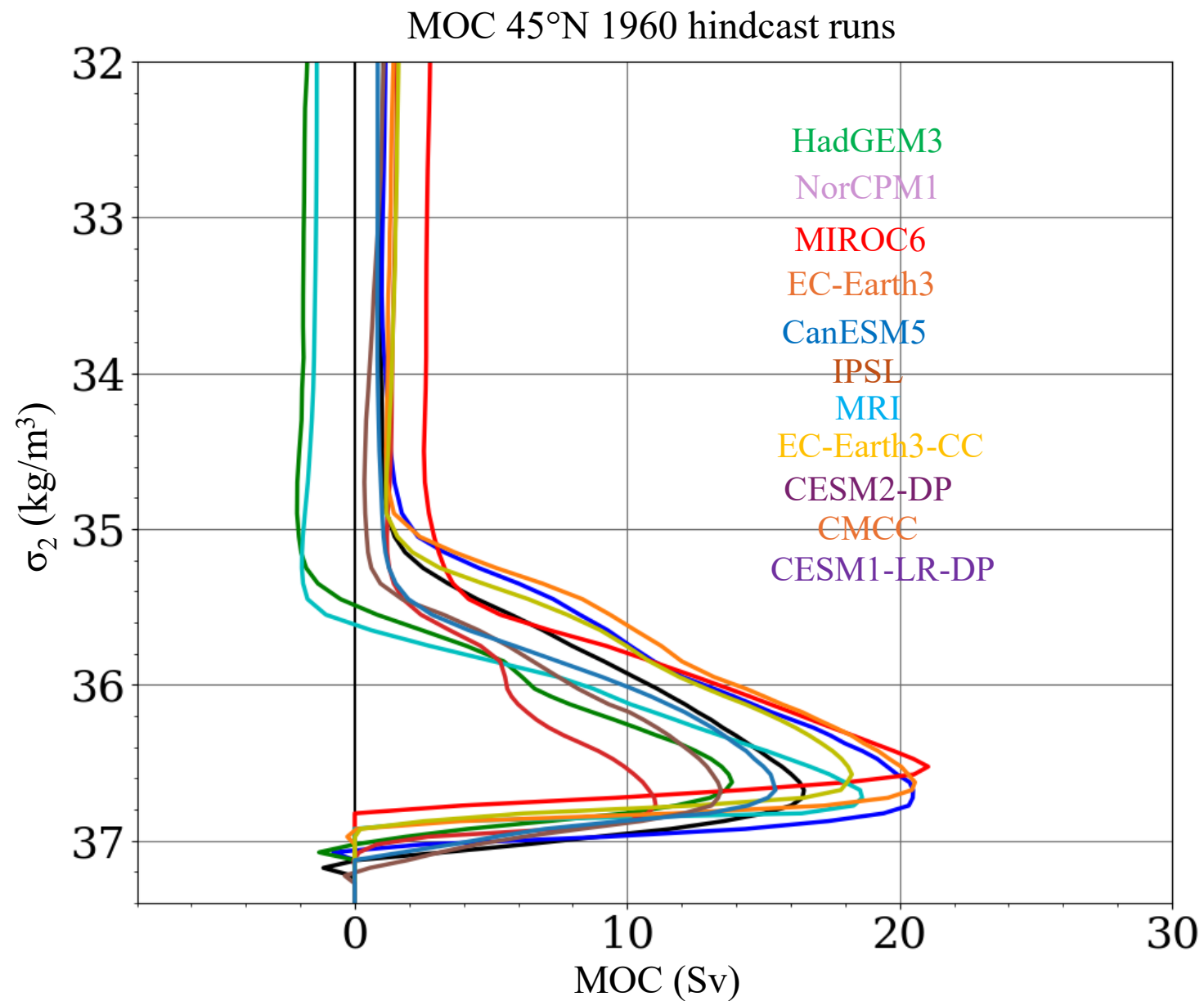
# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models



# SPNA UOHC prediction skill varies greatly across models

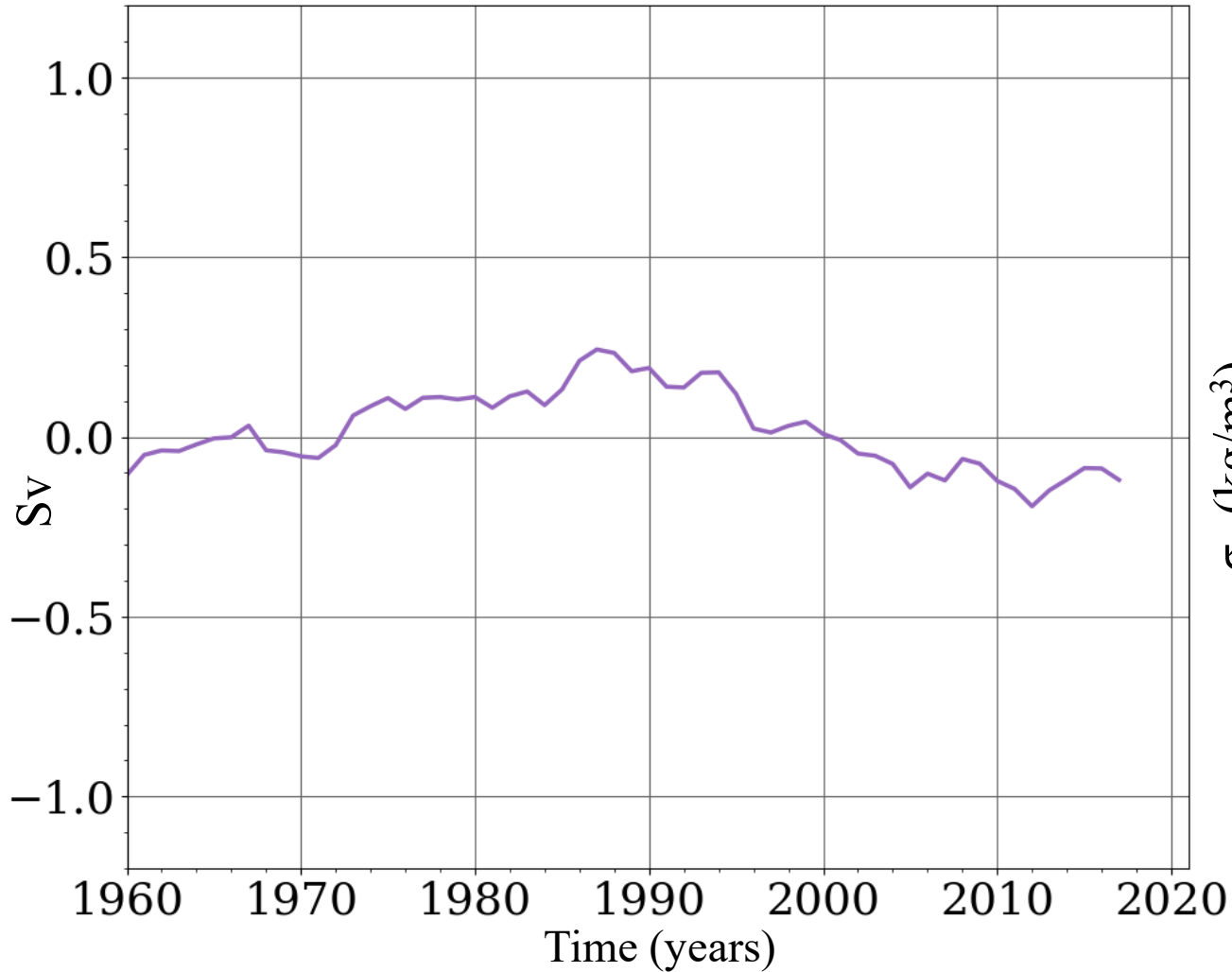


# Broad range of MOC structures

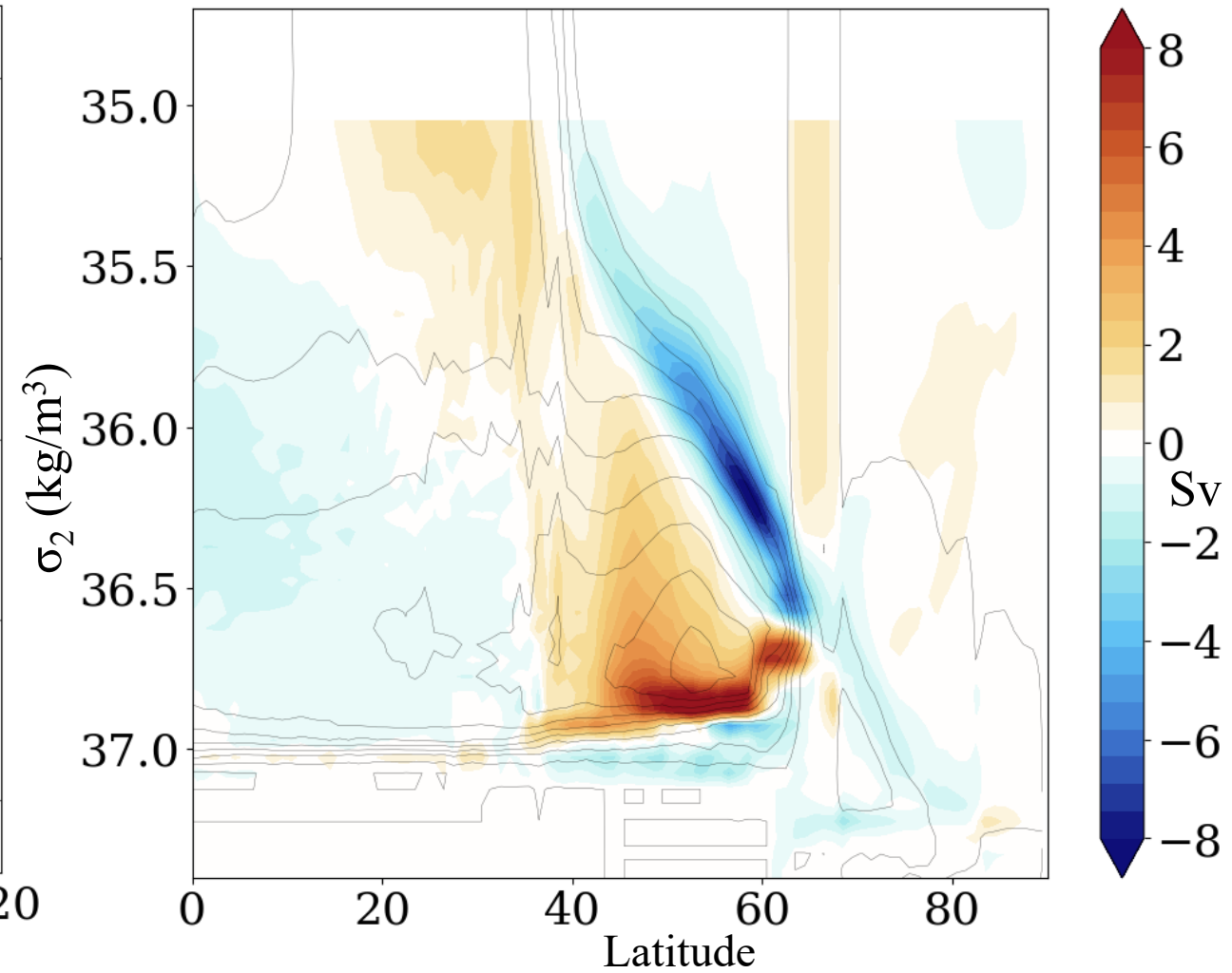


# AMOC EOF Decomposition

CESM1-DP PC2

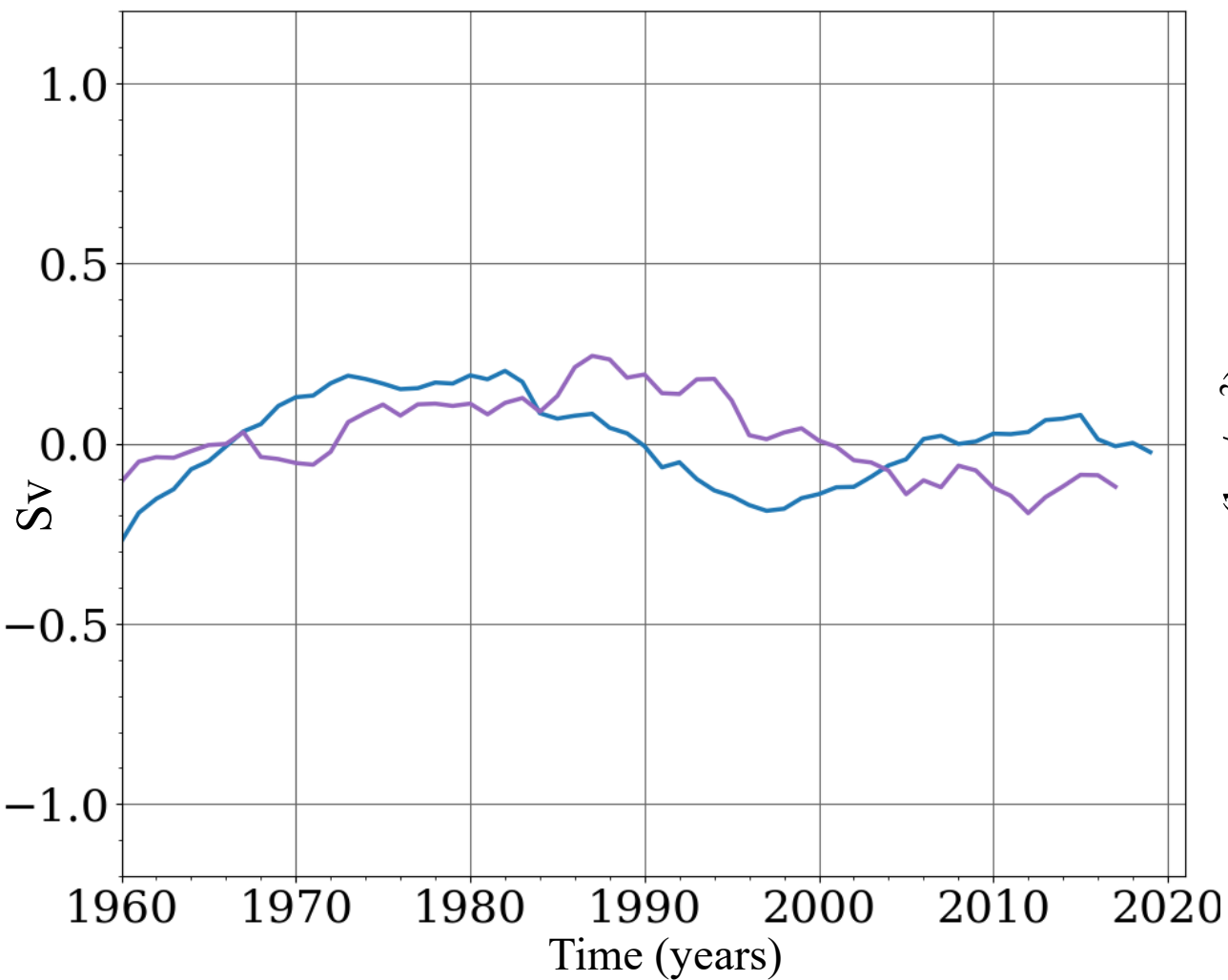


CESM1-DP EOF2

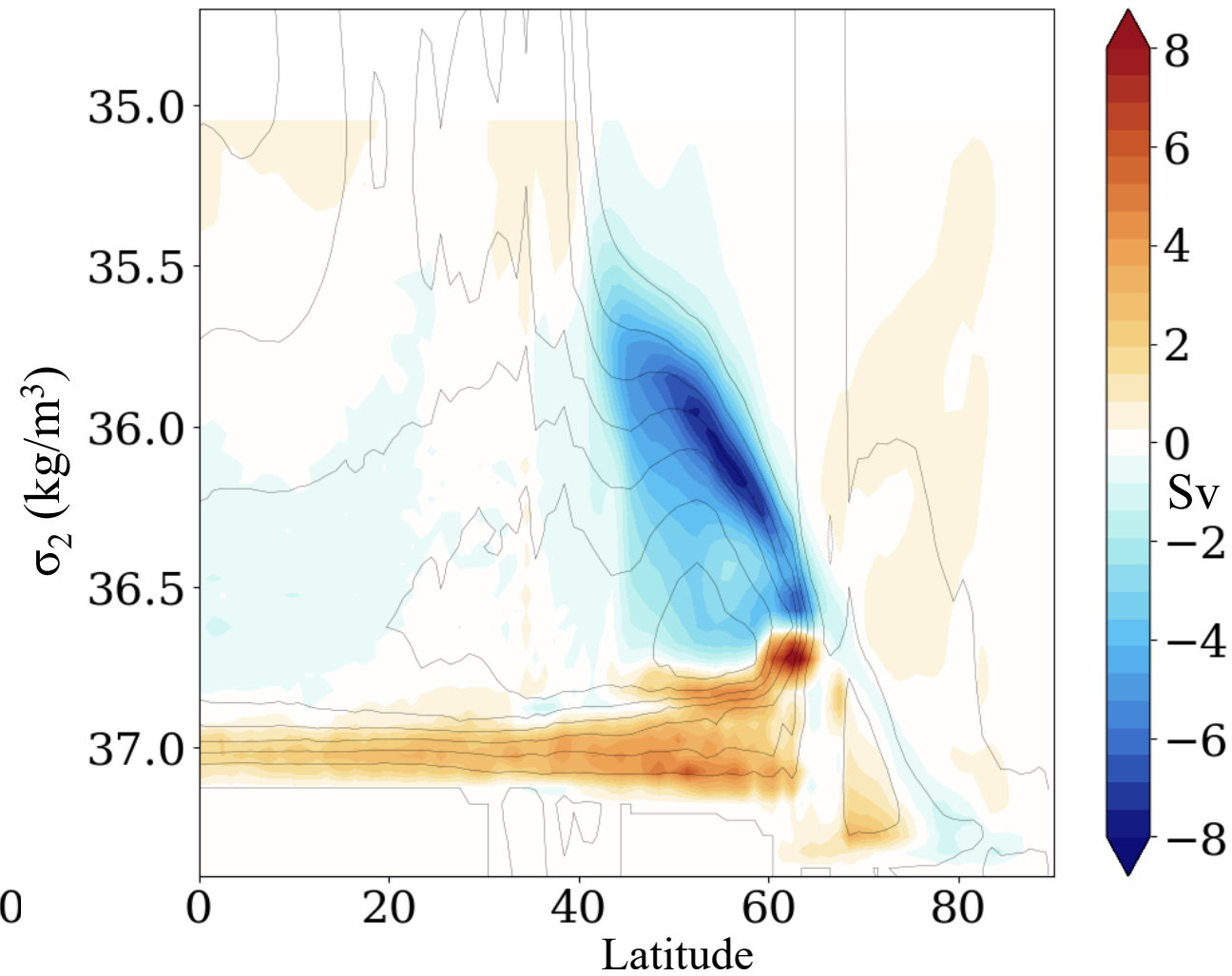


# AMOC EOF Decomposition

CESM2-DP PC2

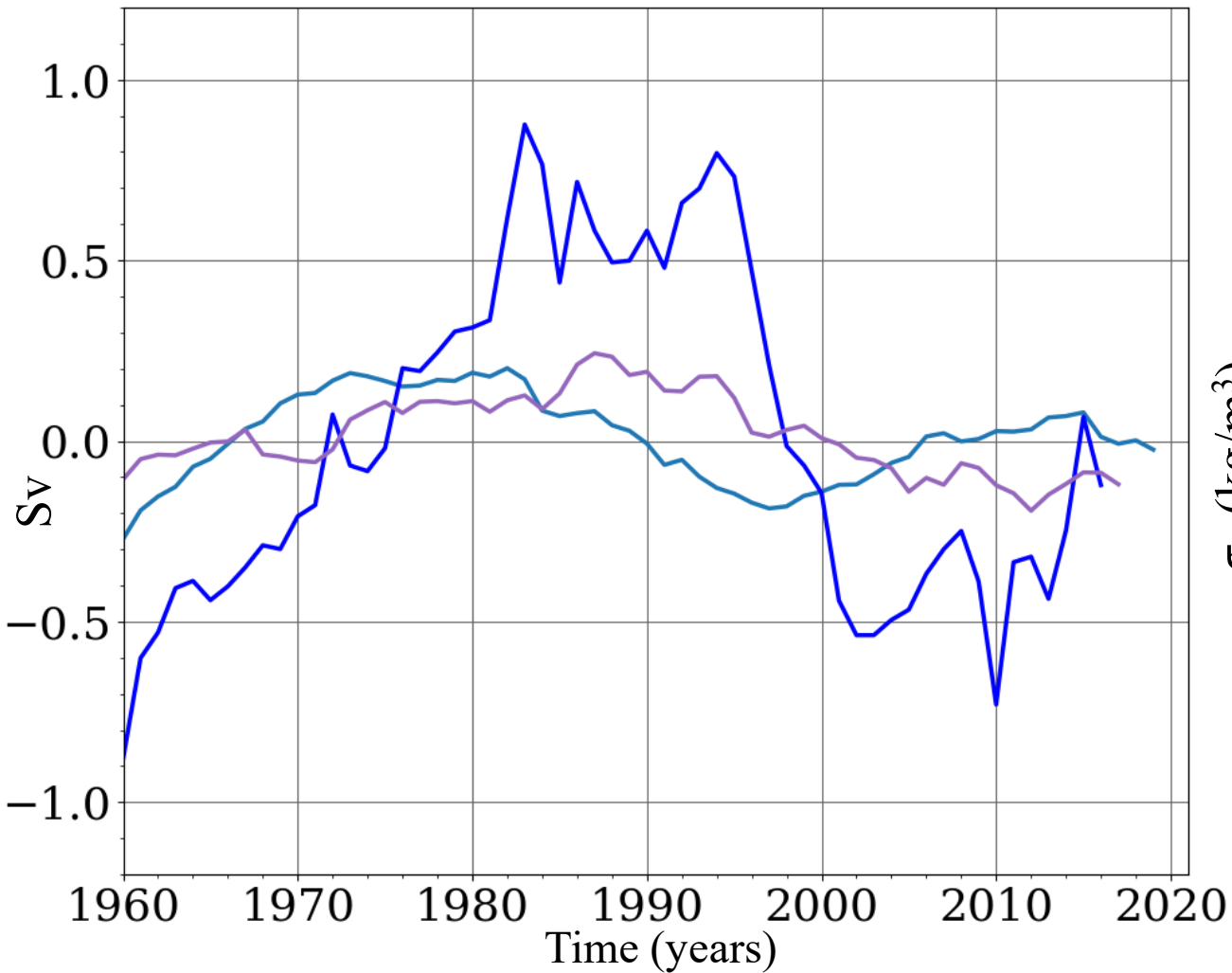


CESM2-DP EOF2

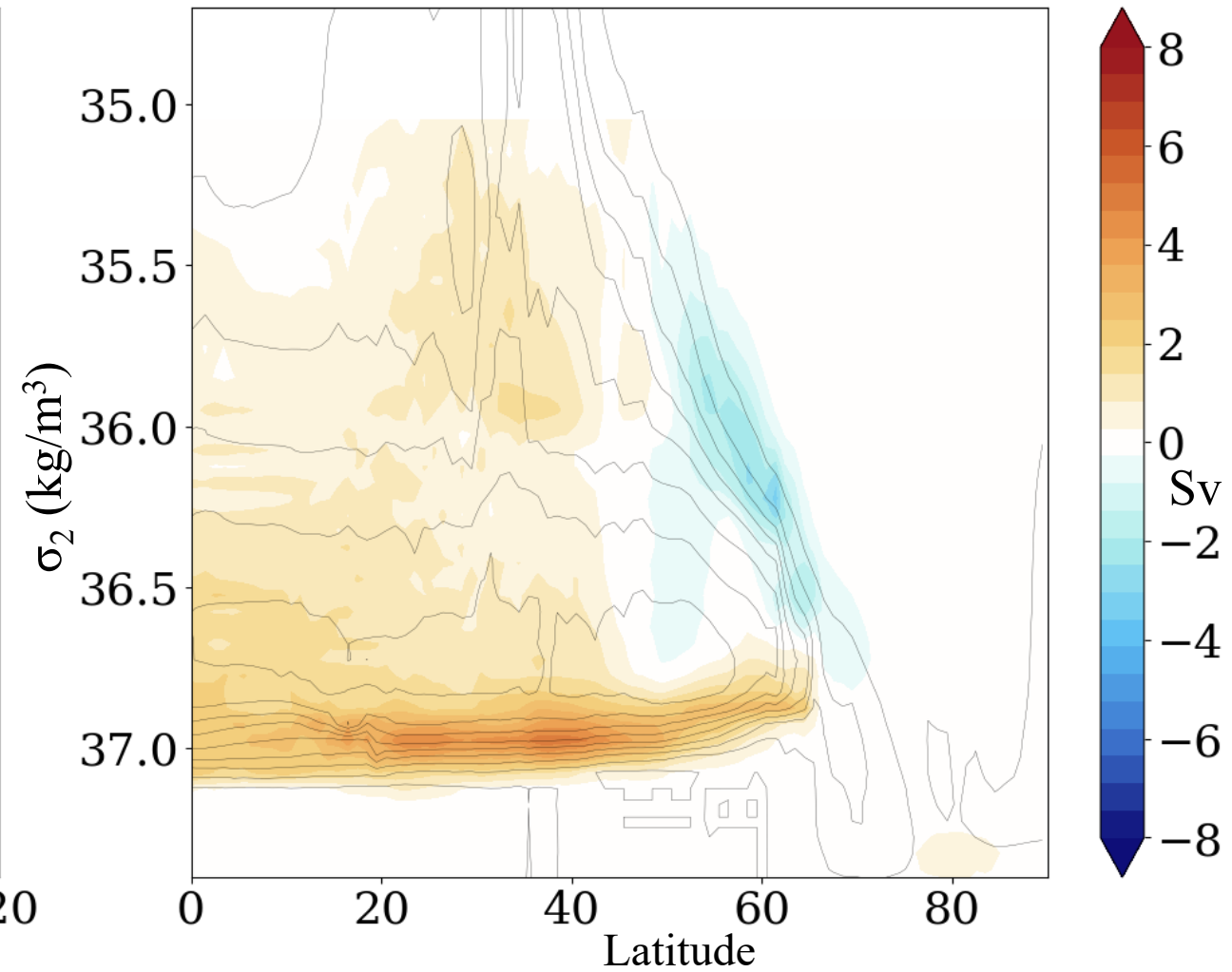


# AMOC EOF Decomposition

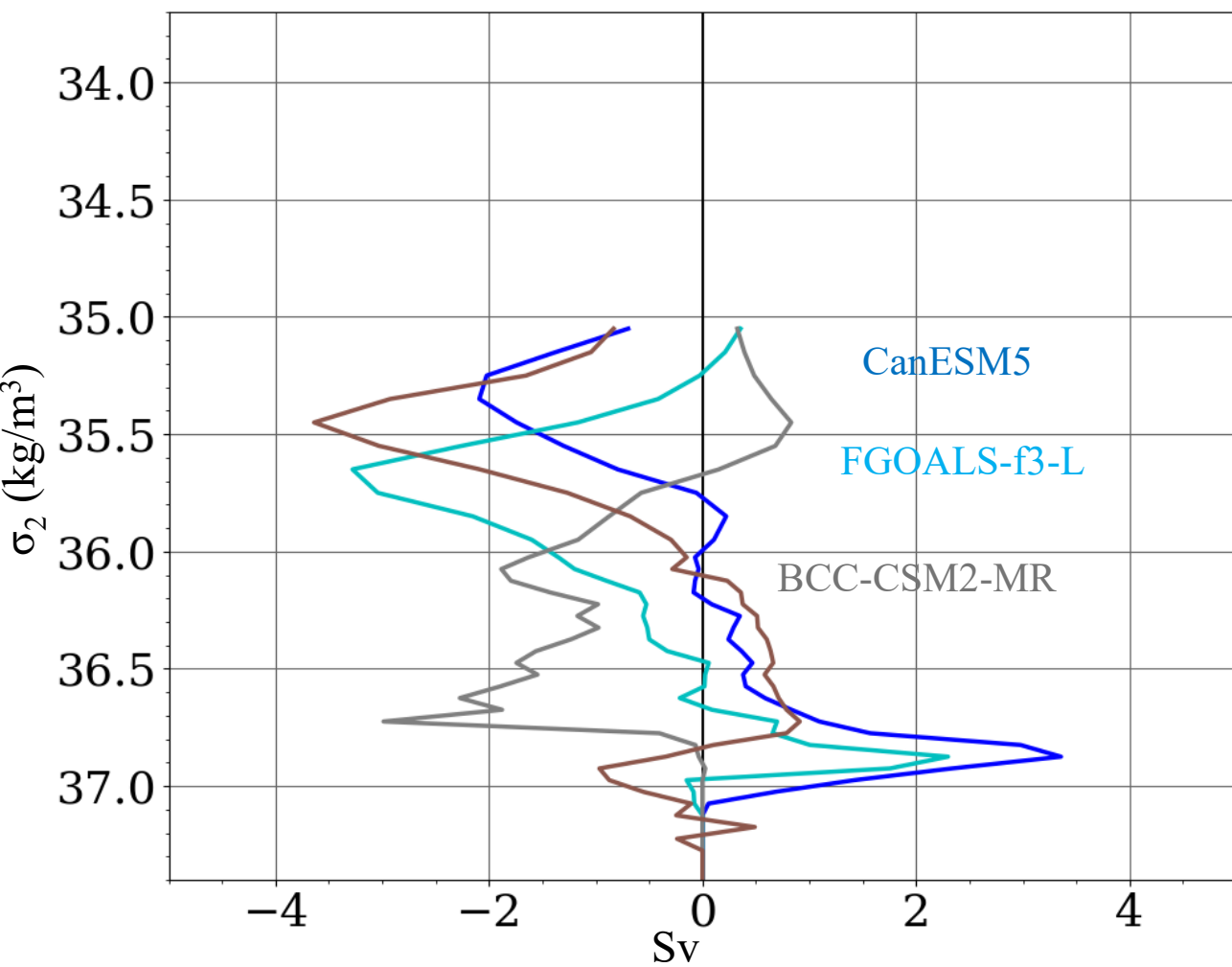
CanESM5 PC1



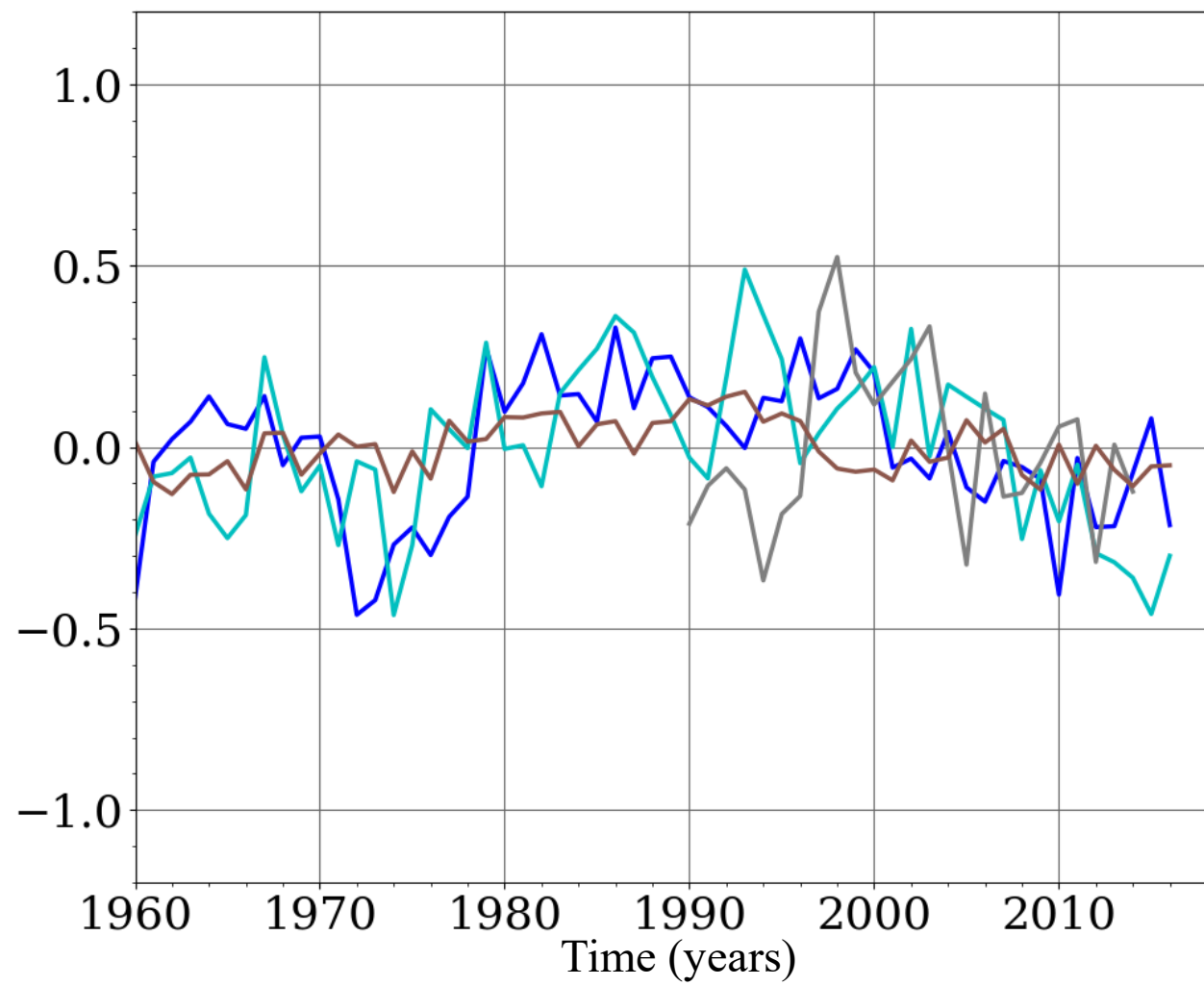
CanESM5 EOF1



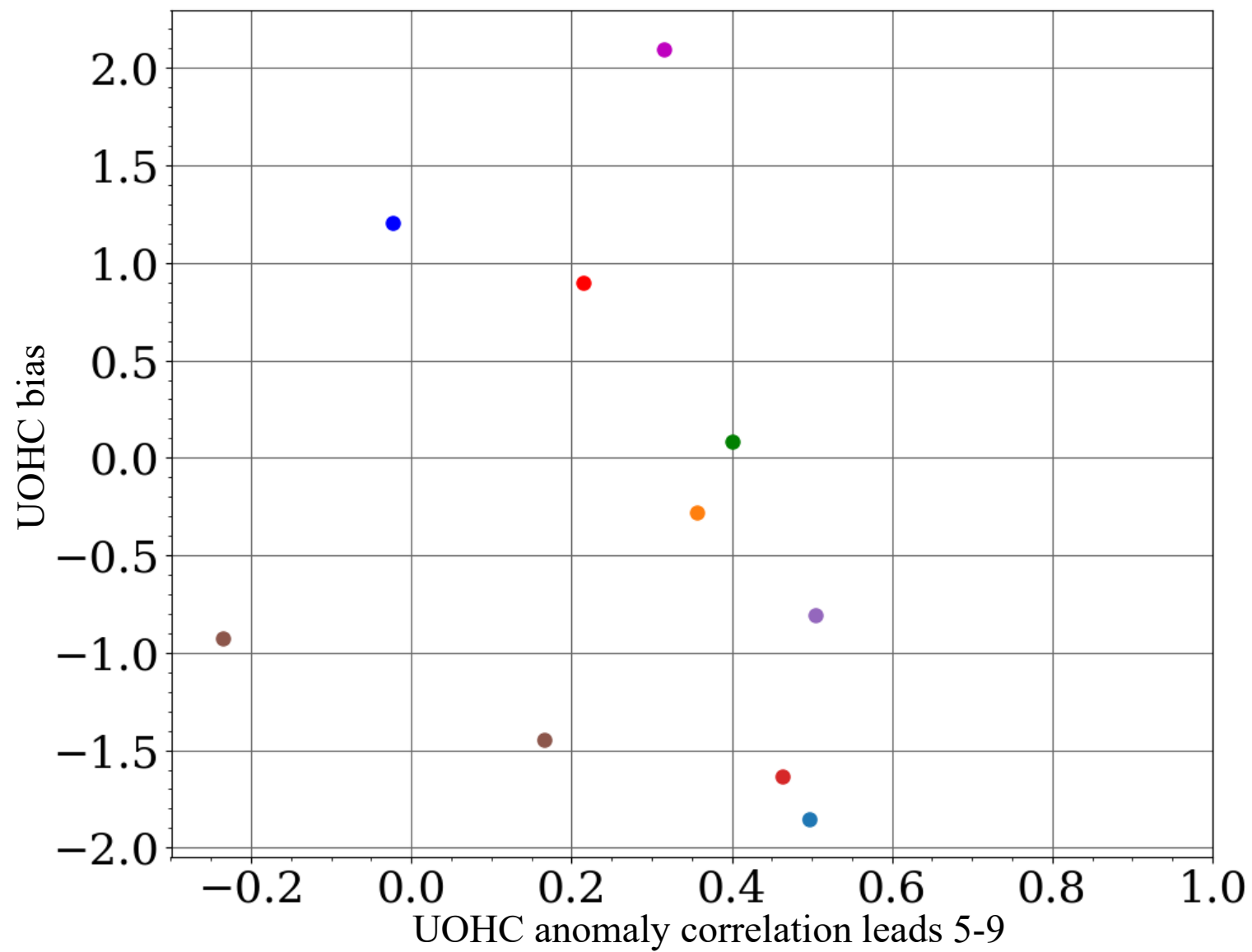
EOF2 for low-skill models



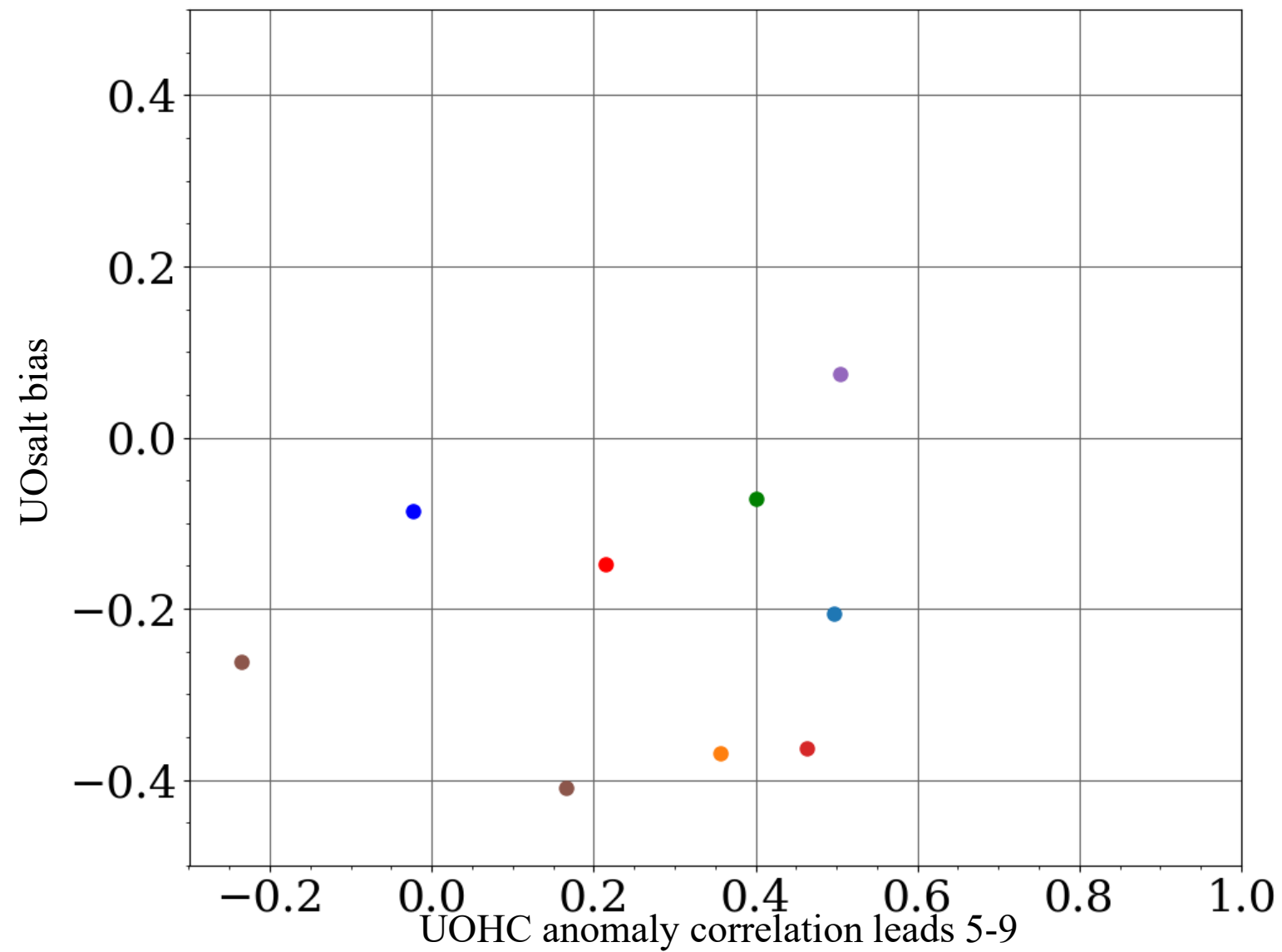
PC2 for low-skill models



SPNA UOHC prediction skill vs UOHC bias leads 5-9



SPNA UOHC prediction skill vs salt bias leads 5-9



# Next Steps

---

- Determine link between leading EOFs and SPNA UOHC
- Conclusively determine whether large biases in some models outside of SPNA control SPNA UOHC predictability







