

Décomposition de l'influence de l'AMOC sur l'atmosphère dans des simulations avec LMDZ

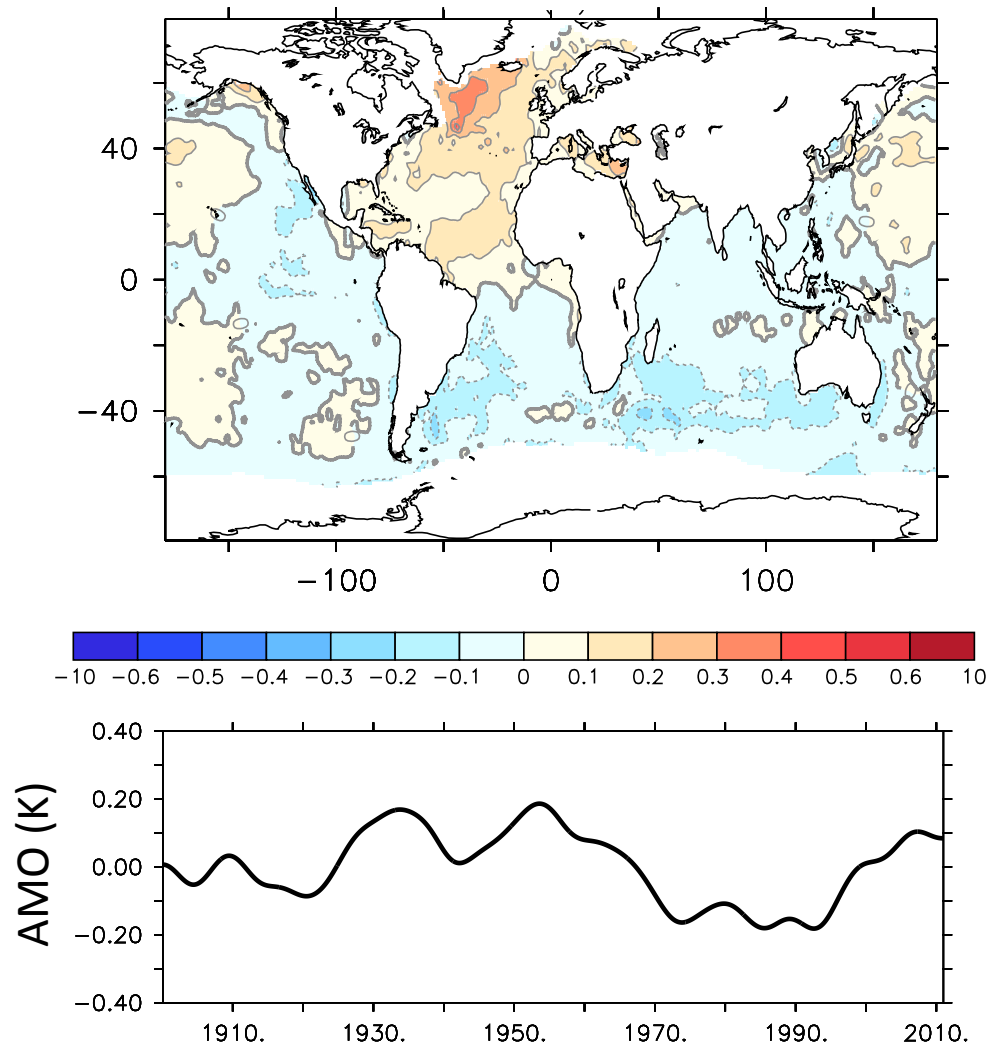
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Atlantic decadal climate variability

Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) in K



The climate show some decadal variability over the Atlantic Ocean.

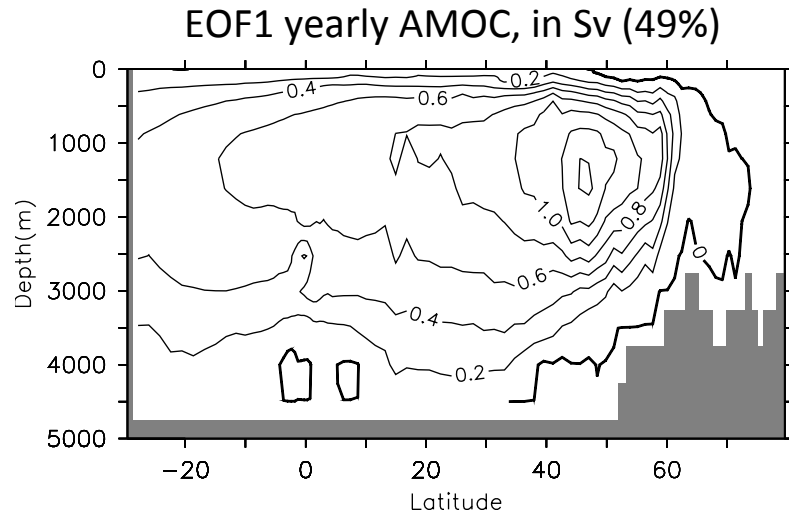
Has been involved for:

- > various climate phenomenon such as tropical cyclone, NAO, rainfall, ect...
- > potential predictability at decadal scales

Observations limited : coupled models are studied.

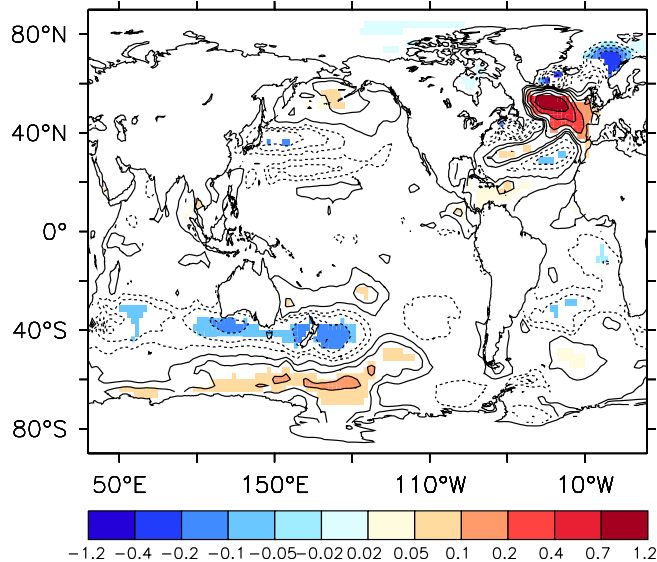
-> IPSL-CM5A

The AMOC in IPSL-CM5A

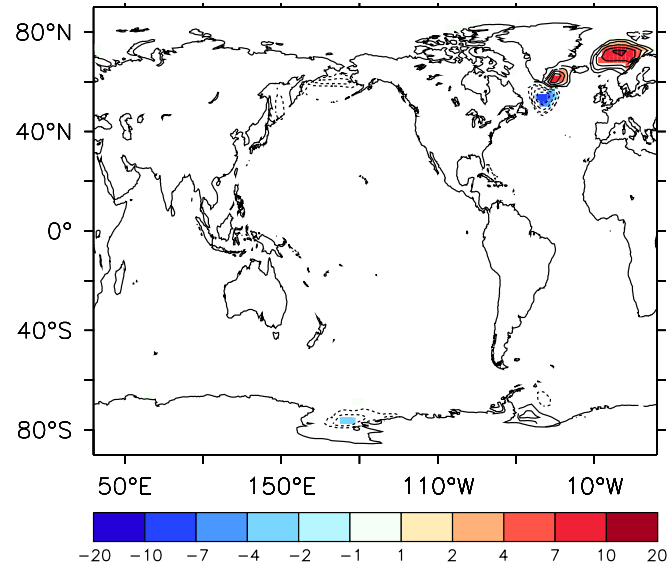


- IPSL-CM5A-LR (low resolution), 500 yr preindustrial control simulation.
- AMOC has a 20yr multidecadal variability in IPSL-CM5A-LR,
- Decadal variability of AMOC linked to subpolar gyre currents (Escudier et al., 2013).

SST (in K) regression onto AMOC-PC1
AMOC leads by 9 yrs

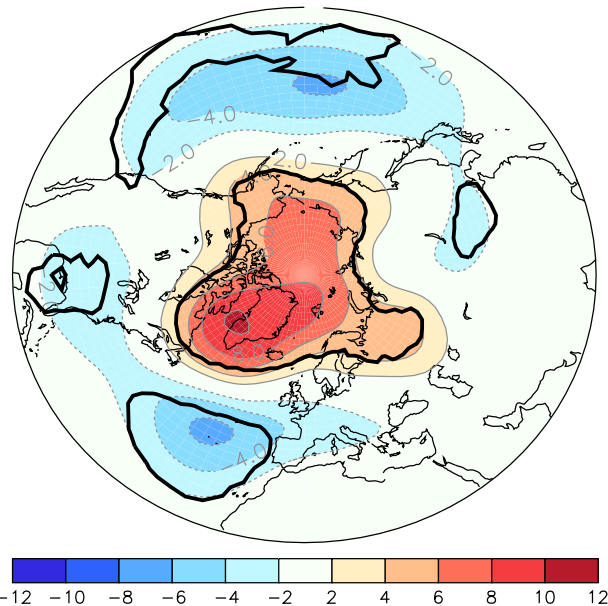


SIC (in %) regression onto AMOC-PC1
AMOC leads by 9 yrs



Atmospheric response to AMOC in IPSL-CM5A

Z500 JFM (in m) regressed onto AMOC-PC1, AMOC-PC1 leads by 9 yr



- Role of the meridional SST gradient over the western Atlantic region.

Warm AMO phase



Smaller SST gradient



weaker lower tropospheric baroclinicity



weak storm track and NAO-

Gastineau and Frankignoul, *Clim. Dyn.*, 2012

Questions:

What is the cause of the atmospheric response?

Do sea-ice anomalies play a role?

Does some remote influence from tropics also play a role?

Experimental set-up

-> Ensemble simulation using LMDZ (atmospheric component of IPSL-CM5A-LR) forced by SST, sea-ice and surface sea-ice temperature from the coupled model.

Each member : October 1st - - - - > April 30th

Experiment Name	Ensemble size	SST conditions	Sea-ice
CTRL	75	Climatology	Climatology
ALL	75	Anomalies AMOC+ <i>everywhere</i>	Anomalies AMOC+ <i>everywhere</i>
N-ATL	75	Anomalies AMOC+ <i>in Atlantic North of 20°N</i>	Climatology
N-ATL+SIC	75	Anomalies AMOC+ <i>in Atlantic North of 20°N</i>	Anomalies AMOC+ x3 <i>in Atlantic and Arctic</i>
N-ATL _N	75	Anomalies AMOC+ in Atlantic North of 45°N	Climatology
N-ATL _S	75	Anomalies AMOC+ between 20°N and 45°N	Climatology

Experimental set-up

Model version :

- LMDZOR 96x96 AR4 physics (atmospheric component of IPSL-CM5A-LR)
 - > Simulations performed in local (LOCEAN) and ada (IDRIS)

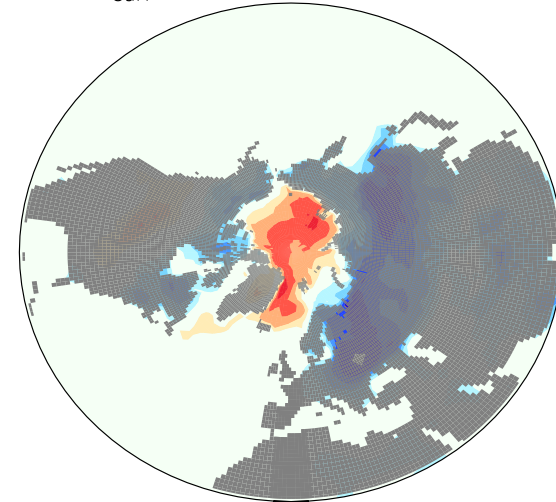
Main issue :

- Difficult to find the same LMDZ as IPSL-CM5A-LR
- Warm bias over sea-ice regions

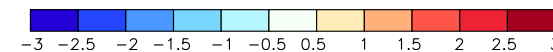
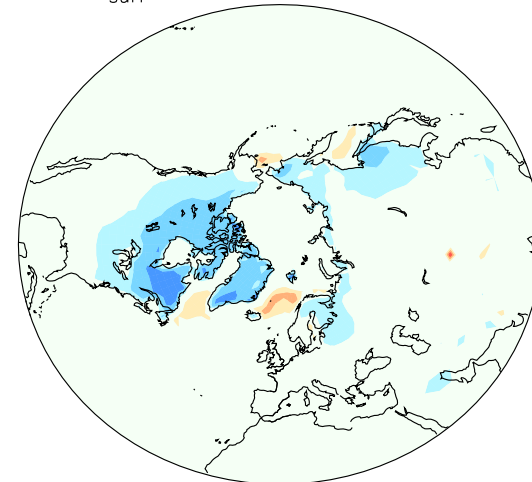
Modification:

- Prescribed temperature over sea-ice through limit.nc

T_{surf} LMDZ-IPSLCM5A March

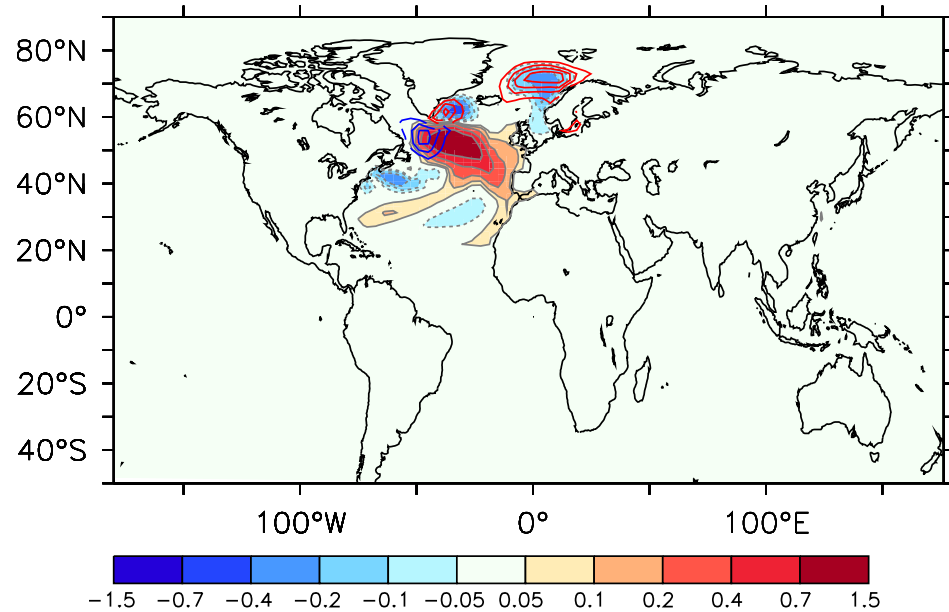


T_{surf} LMDZ-IPSLCM5A March



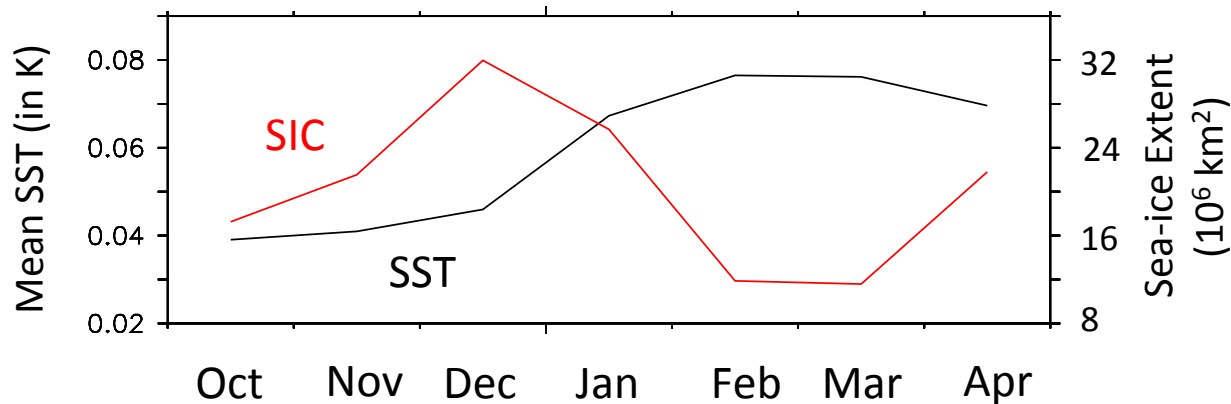
SST boundary condition

SST and Sea ice anomaly FM



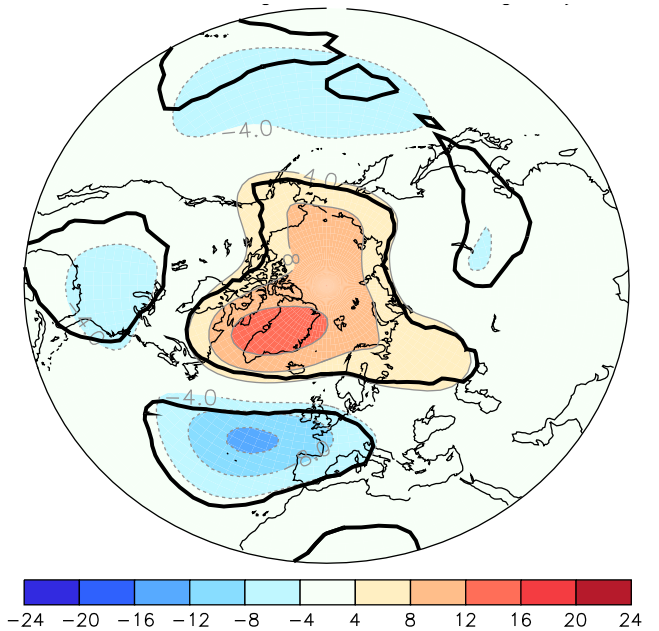
SST and sea ice (SIC) anomaly =
time evolving anomaly given by
the regression onto AMOC-PC1
(lag 9 yr)

Focus on the season February-March
(FM) when the atmospheric response is
maximum.

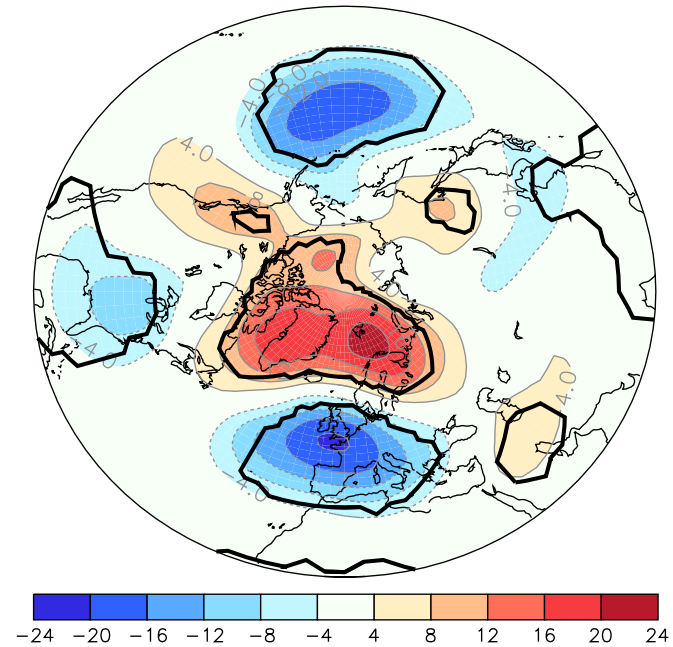


LMDZOR simulations to reproduce IPSL-CM5A

Z500 Regression in FM
for IPSL-CM5A

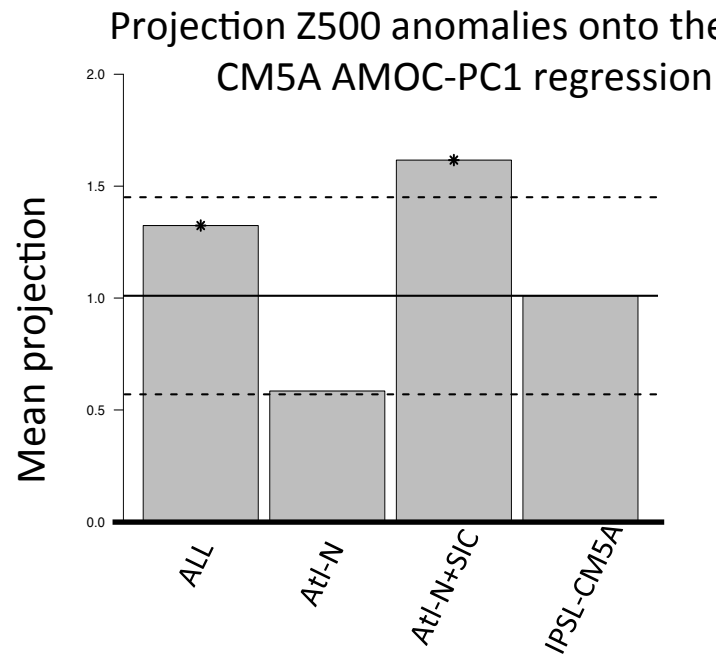
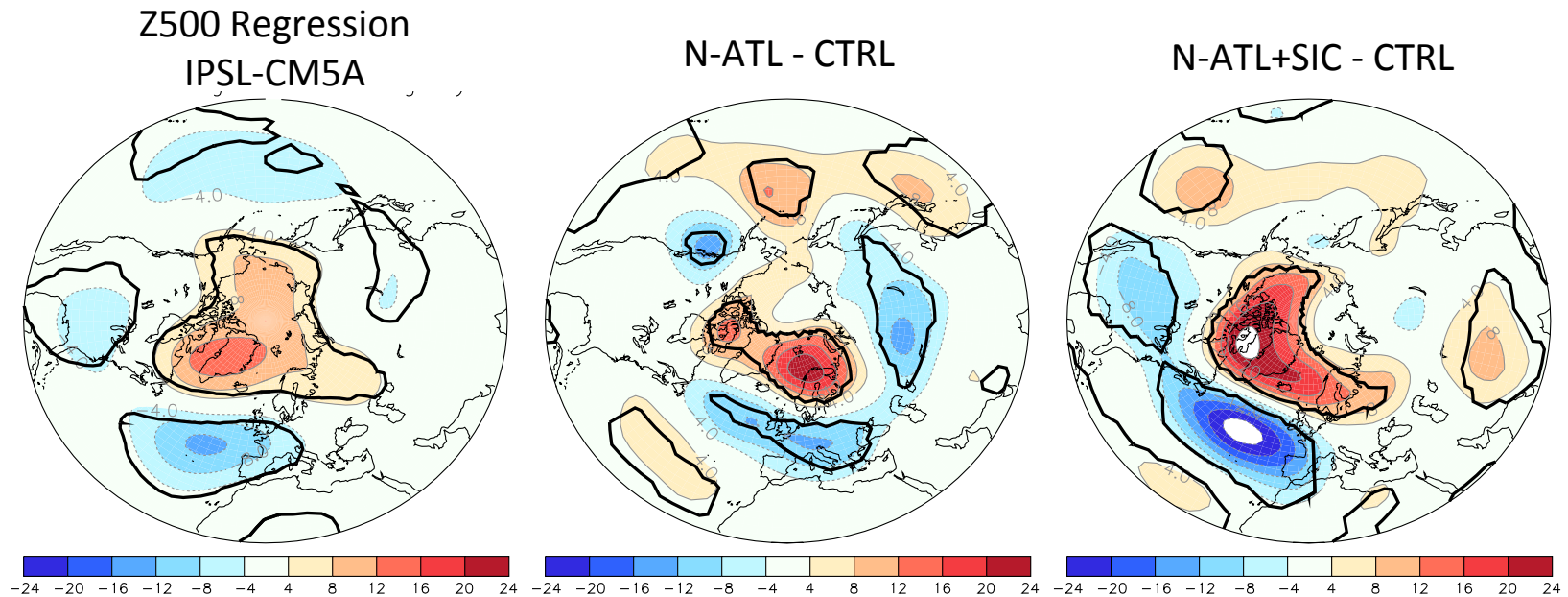


ALL - CTRL



- Similar NAO-like response but slightly overestimated in forced simulation
 - > SST and SIC forcing are too large in the forced simulation
 - > 75 members not enough to capture the amplitude of the response
 - > difference in the mean climate may change the response

Influence of Atlantic SST and Sea ice



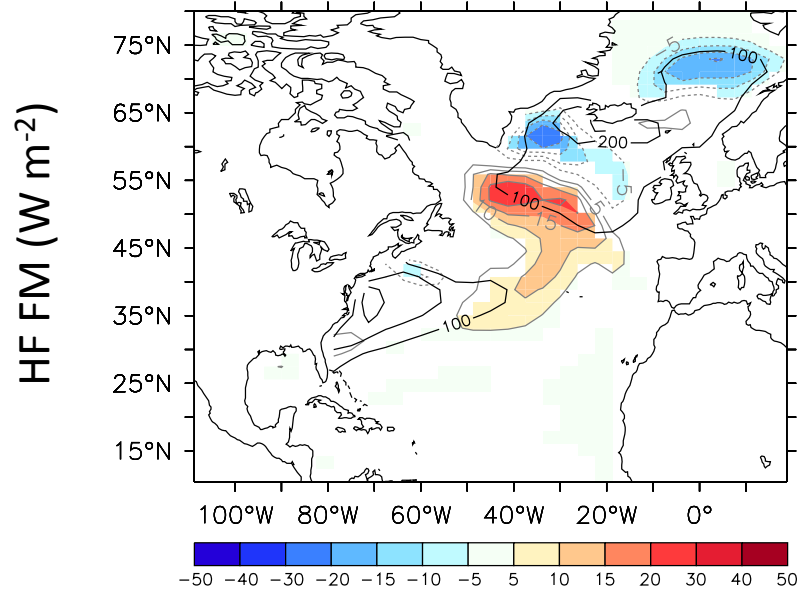
Summary:

Late winter NAO-like signal seems to be due to :

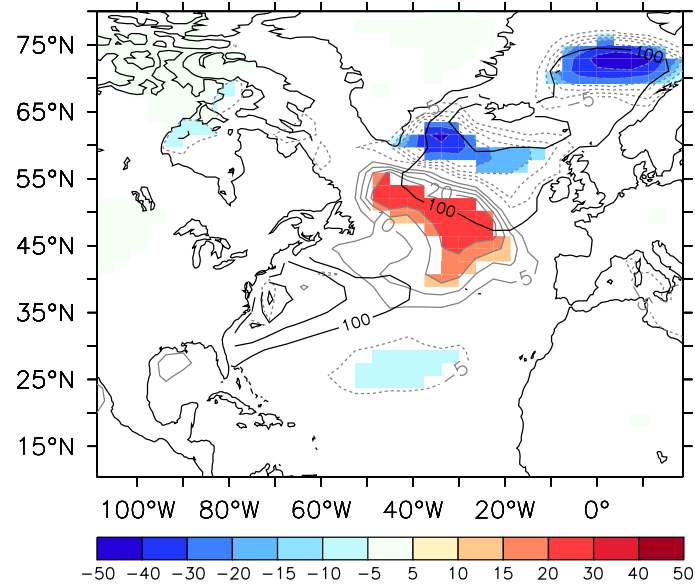
- midlatitude SST anomalies
- Arctic SIC anomalies

Effect of North Atlantic SST

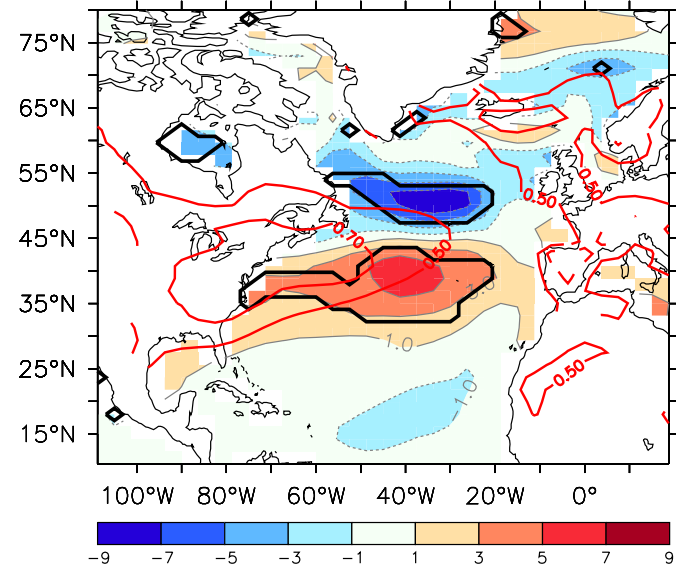
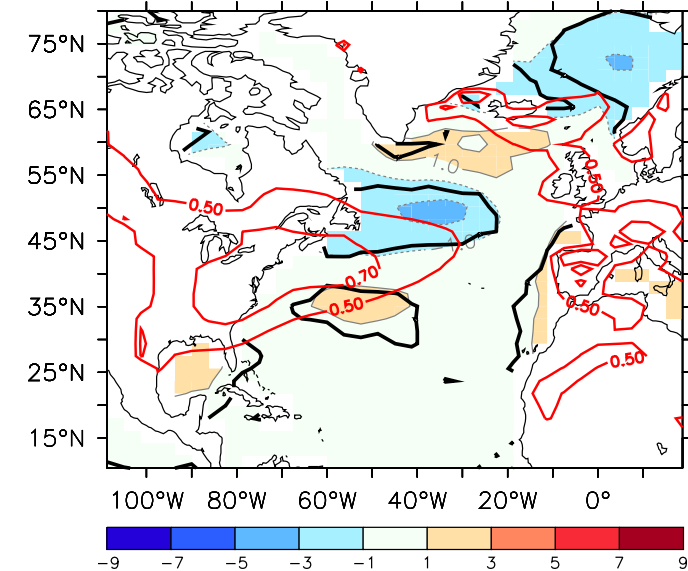
IPSL-CM5A-LR regression



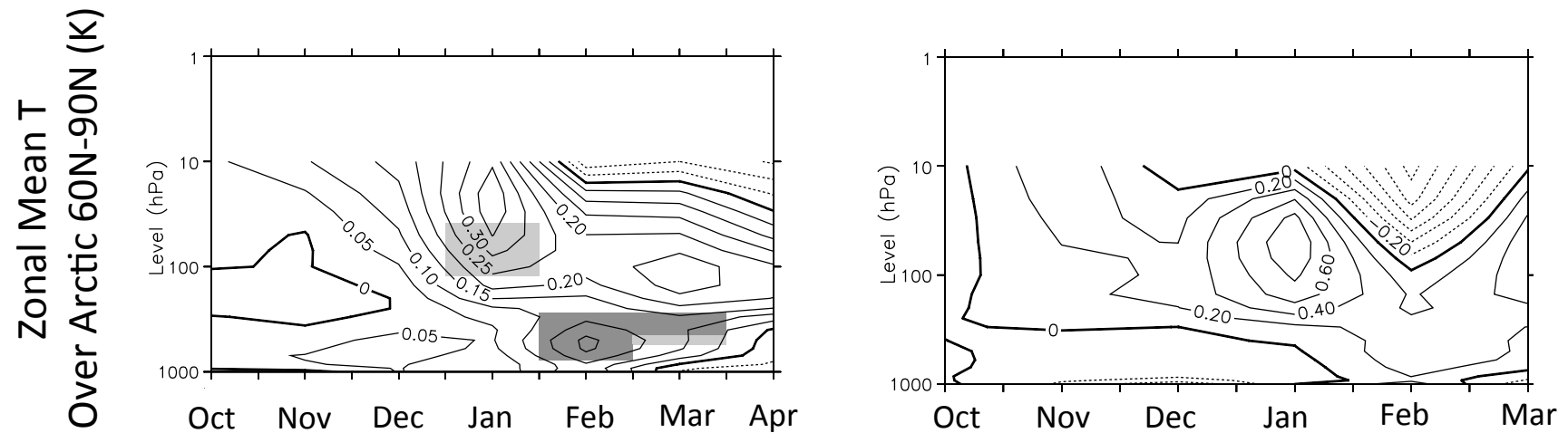
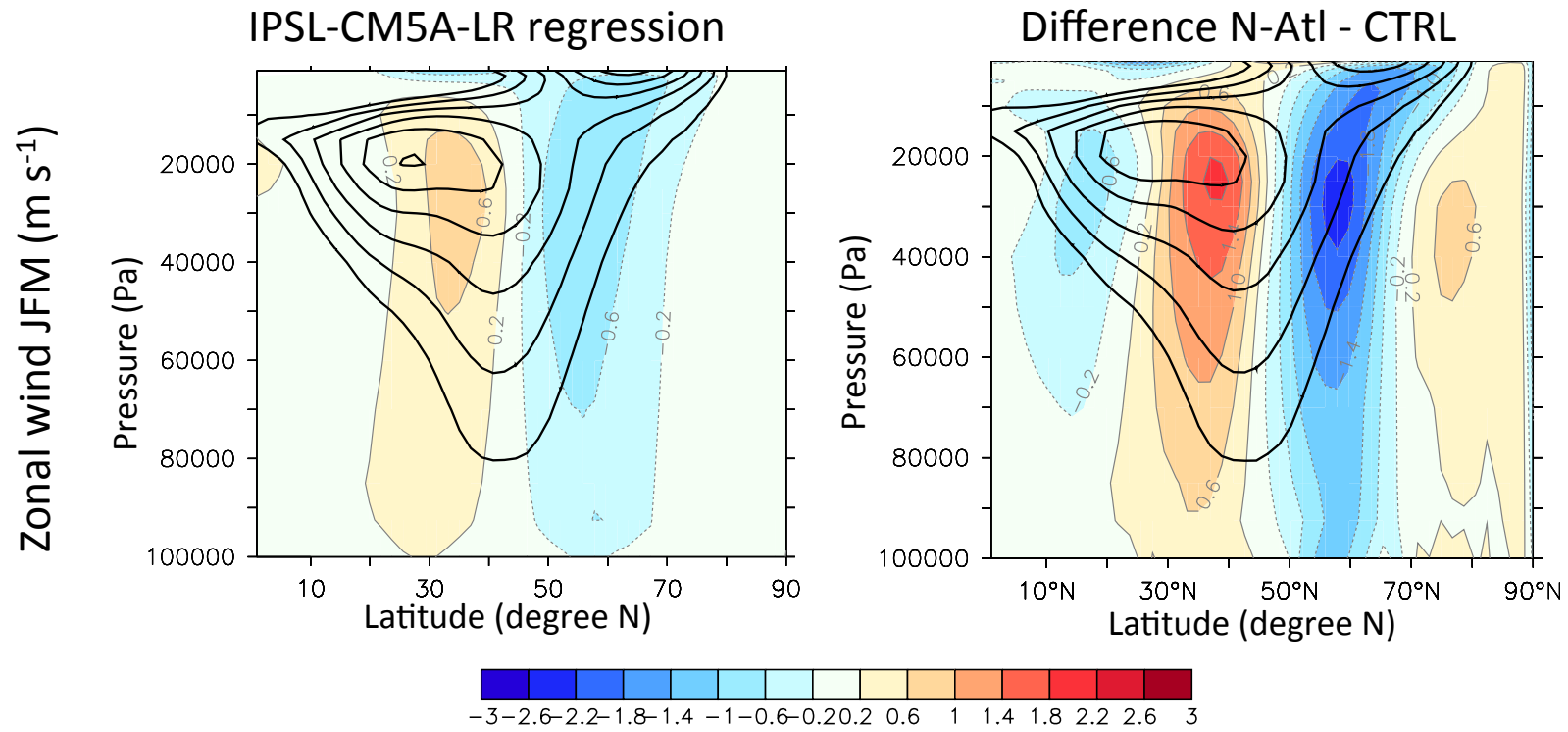
Difference N-ATL+SIC - CTRL



σ_{BI} at 850-hPa
(10² day⁻¹)



Stratospheric pathway

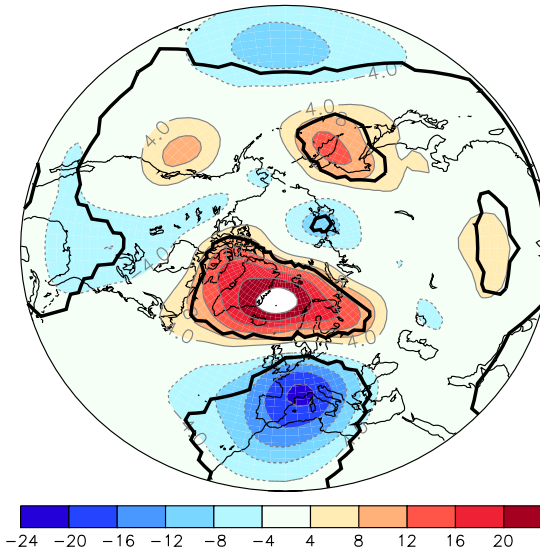
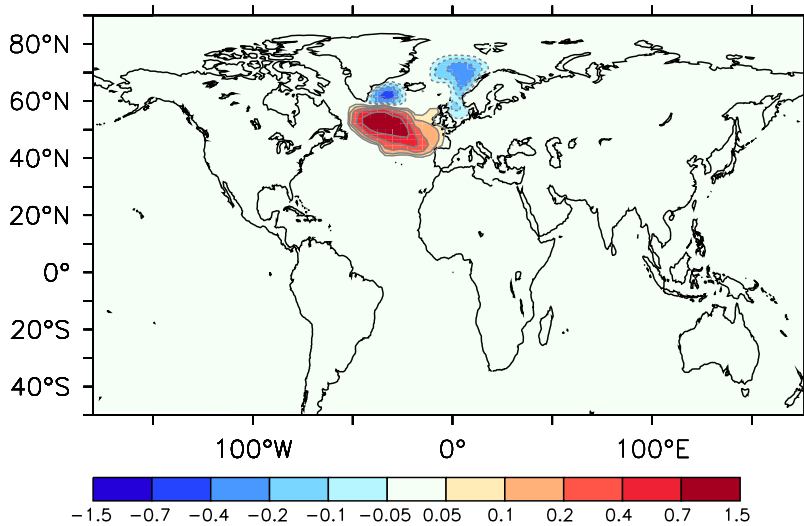


Which region is the most important?

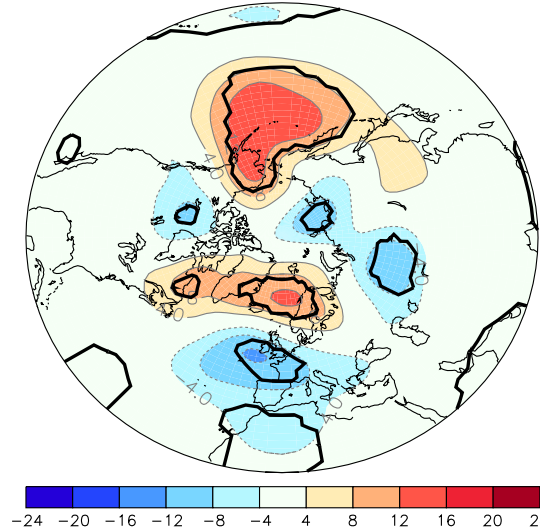
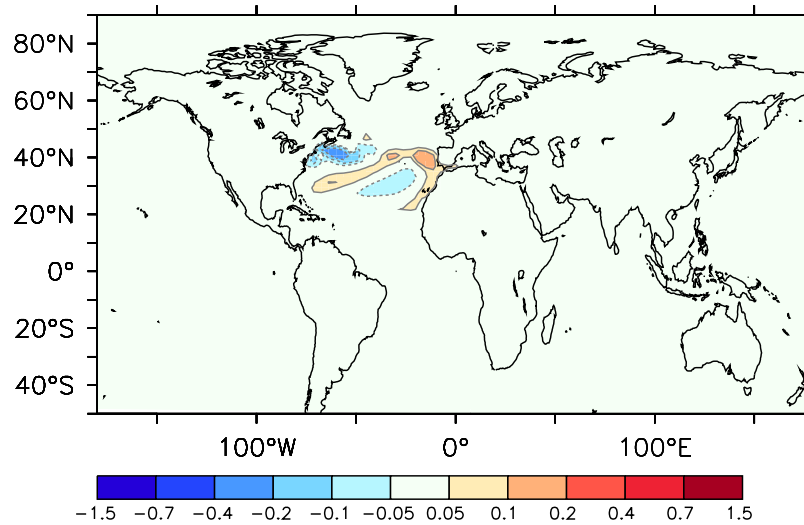
SSTA (in K)

Z500 FM (in m)

N-ATL_N - CTRL



N-ATL_S - CTRL



Conclusion and discussion

- The SST and sea ice anomalies north of 20°N are the cause of the NAO-like response to AMOC in late winter.
- The atmospheric response to the AMOC is weak and difficult to simulate
- The response to SST anomalies is due to :
 1. The role of the SST onto baroclinicity and the associated jet stream shift
 2. The coupling with the stratosphere that remains to be clarified
- The sea ice and SST both have a comparable effect