

Effects of macro vs. micro initialization and ocean initial-condition memory on the evolution of ensemble spread in the CESM2 Large Ensemble

Clara Deser & Who Kim

Robb Wills, Isla Simpson, Steve Yeager and Gokhan Danabasoglu

CVCWG session, Annual CESM Workshop June 2024

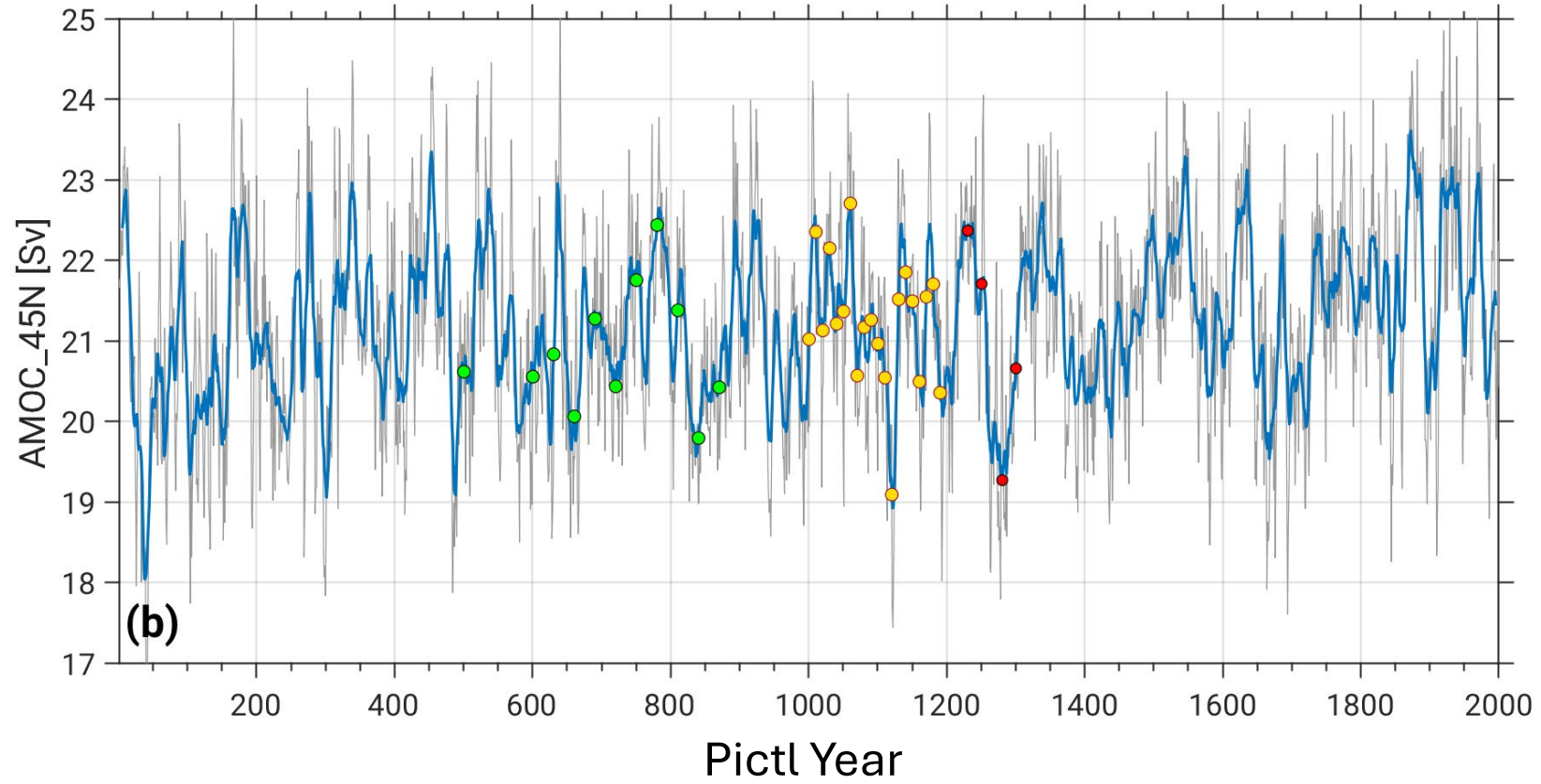
Effects of macro vs. micro initialization and ocean initial-condition memory on the evolution of ensemble spread in the CESM2 Large Ensemble

Clara Deser & Who Kim

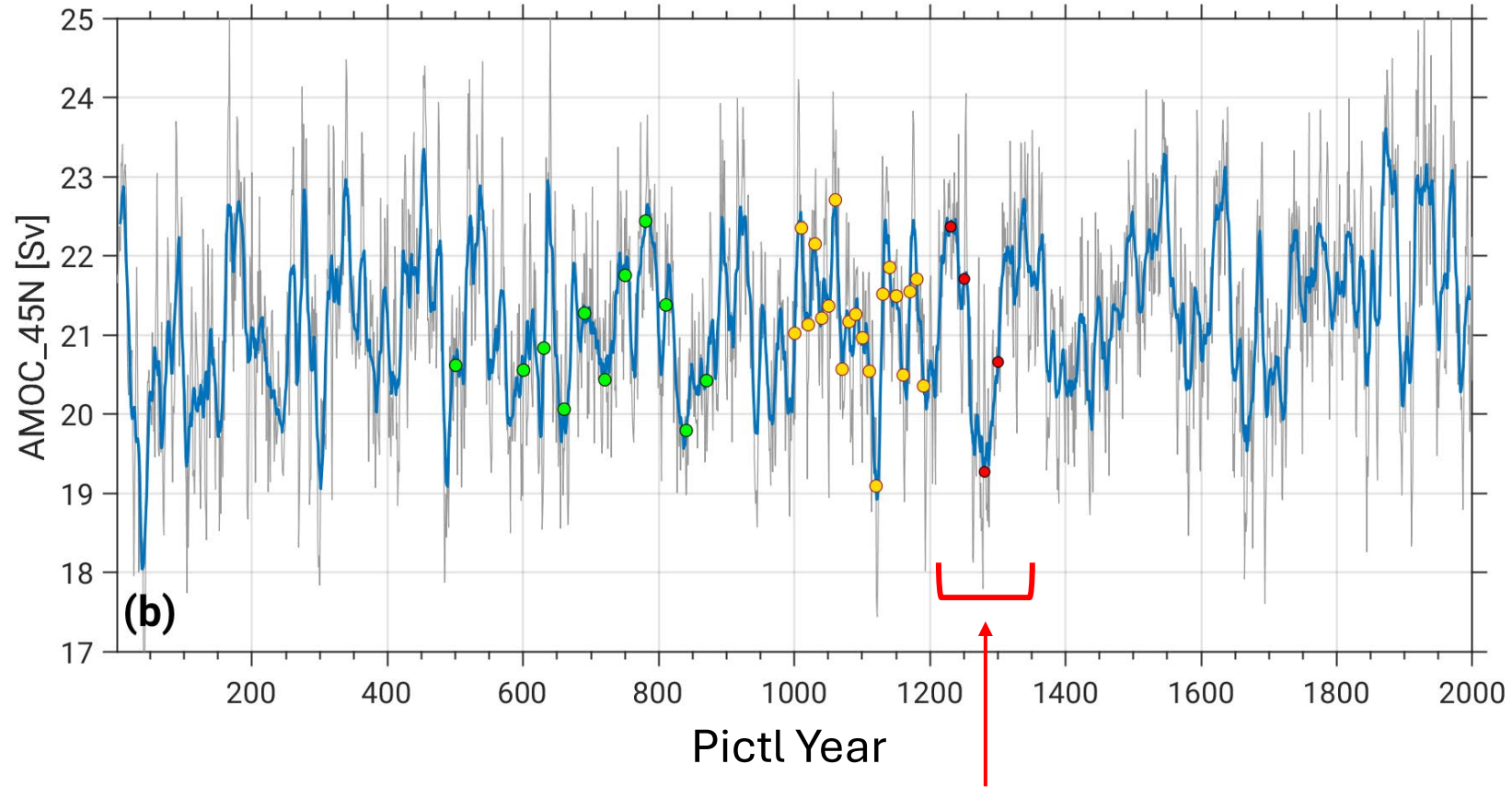
Robb Wills, Isla Simpson, Steve Yeager and Gokhan Danabasoglu

- 1) Does the evolution of ensemble spread depend on the method of initialization (micro or macro perturbation)?
- 2) How long does ocean initial-condition memory last in the atmosphere and upper ocean?

AMOC_45°N CESM2 Pre-industrial Control Simulation



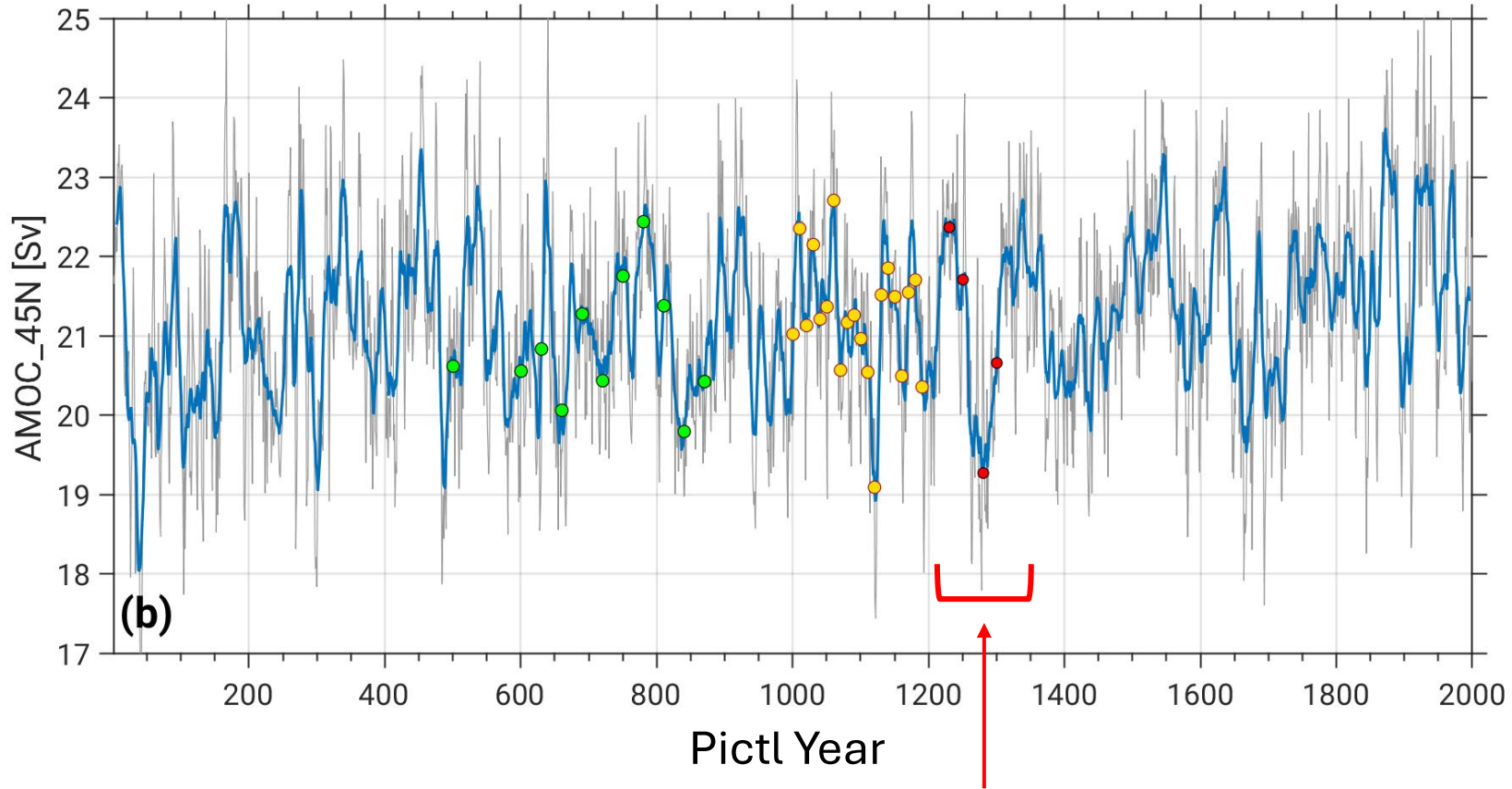
AMOC_45°N CESM2 Pre-industrial Control Simulation



(b)

4 AMOC initial states,
20 micro-perturbation (10^{-14} K) members each.

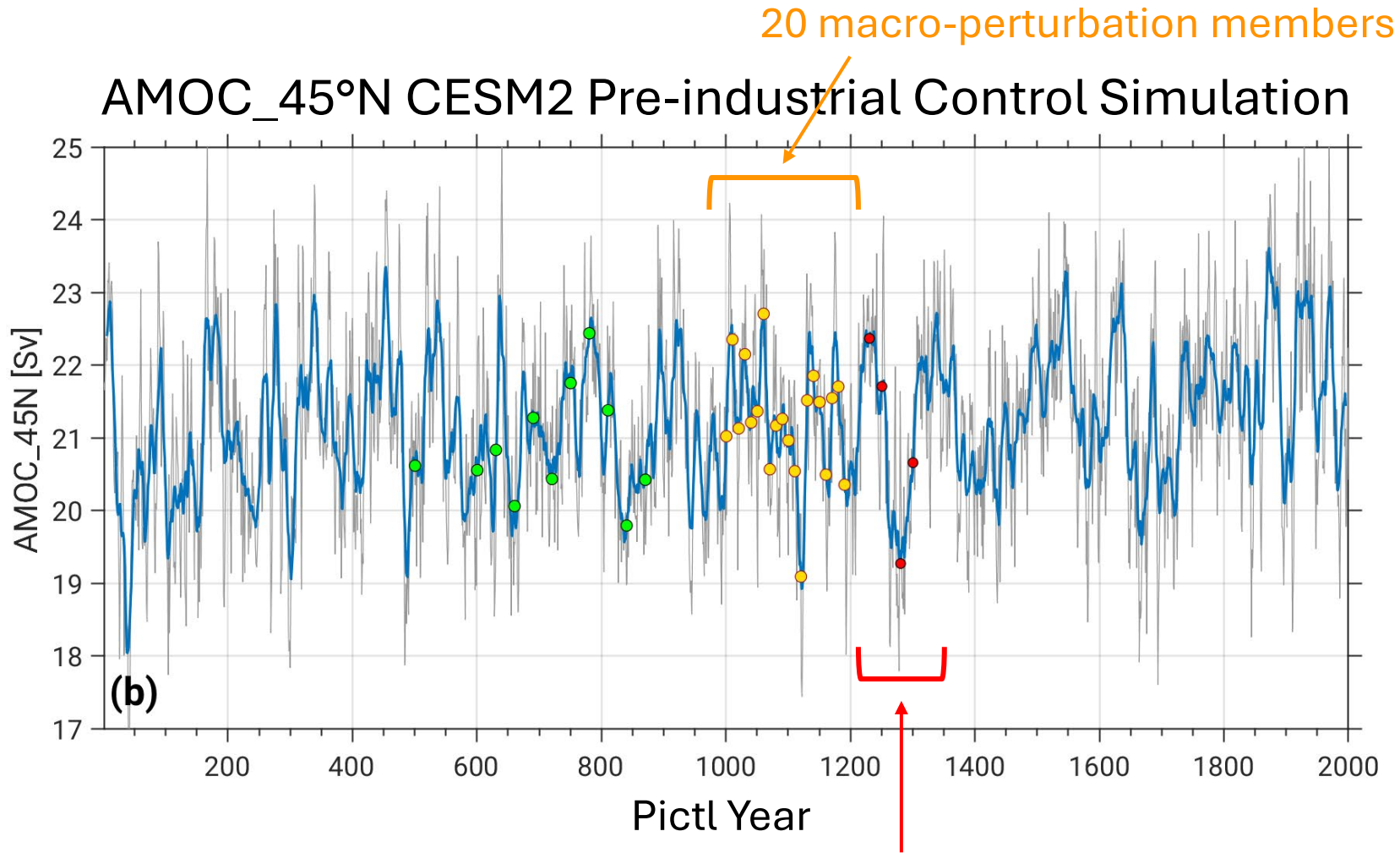
AMOC_45°N CESM2 Pre-industrial Control Simulation



4 AMOC initial states,
20 micro-perturbation (10^{-14} K) members each.

$$\sigma \text{ Micro } (t) = \sqrt{\sum (x_i - x_{\text{mean}})^2}$$

Compute for each AMOC initial state, then average the 4 estimates.

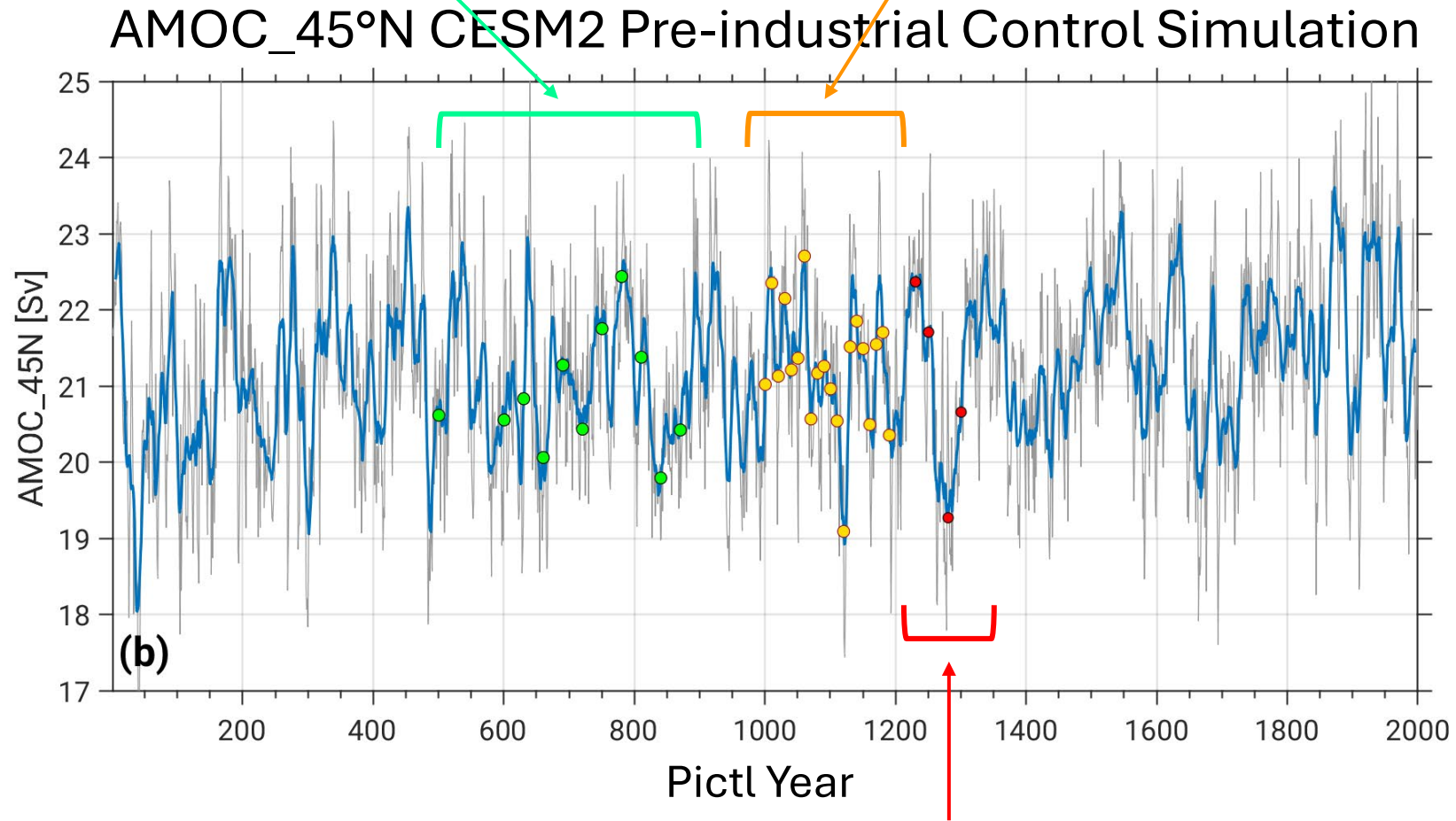


$$\sigma \text{ Micro } (t) = \sqrt{\sum (xi - xmean)^2}$$

Compute for each AMOC initial state, then average the 4 estimates.

11 macro-perturbation members

20 macro-perturbation members



4 AMOC initial states,
20 micro-perturbation (10^{-14} K) members each.

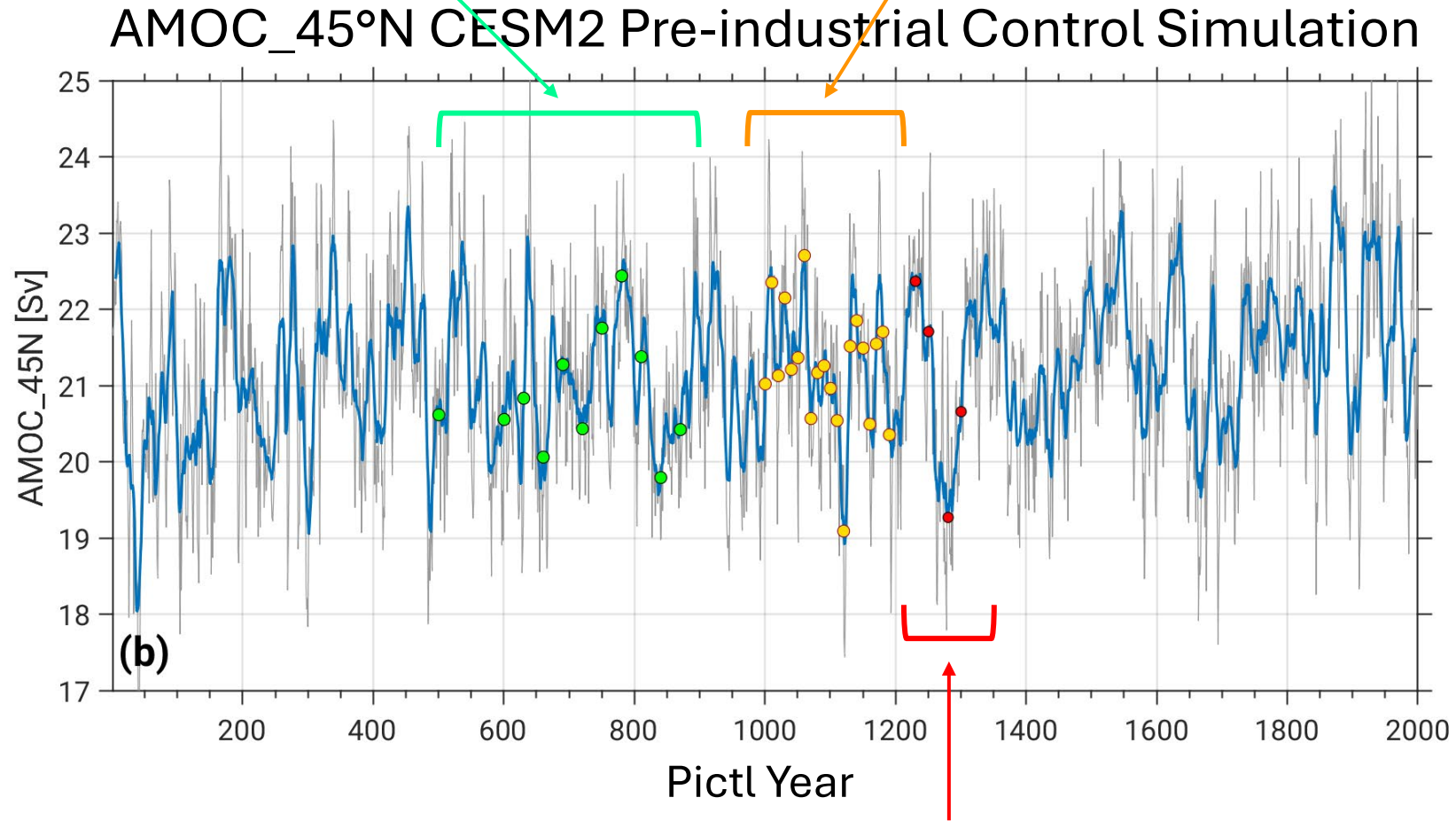
$$\sigma \text{ Micro } (t) = \sqrt{\sum (xi - xmean)^2}$$

Compute for each AMOC initial state, then average the 4 estimates.

$$\sigma \text{ Macro (t)} = \sqrt{\sum (xi - xmean)^2}$$

11 macro-perturbation members

20 macro-perturbation members



(b)

4 AMOC initial states,
20 micro-perturbation (10^{-14} K) members each.

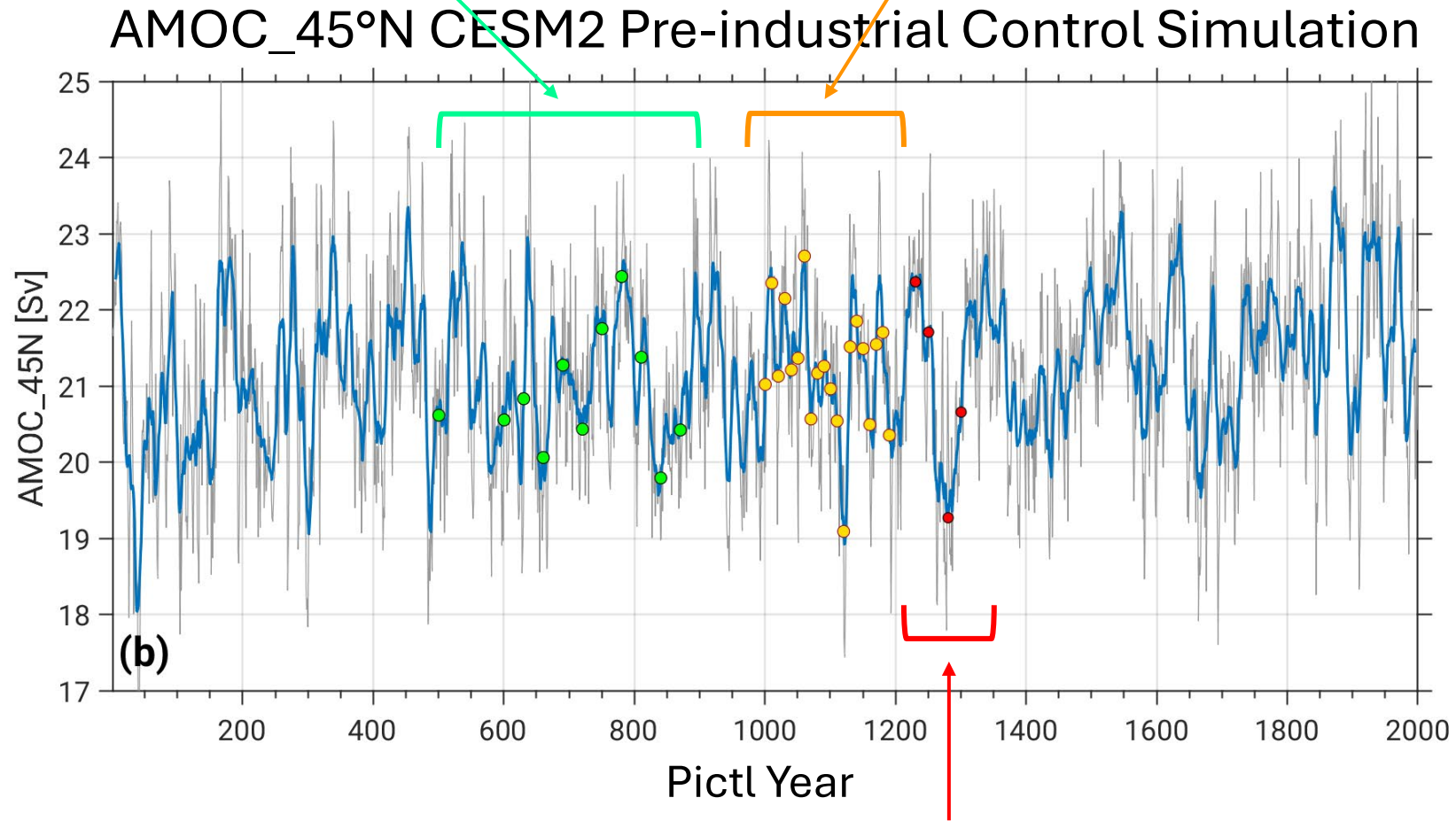
$$\sigma \text{ Micro (t)} = \sqrt{\sum (xi - xmean)^2}$$

Compute for each AMOC initial state, then average the 4 estimates.

$$\sigma \text{ Macro (t)} = \sqrt{\sum (xi - xmean)^2}$$

11 macro-perturbation members

20 macro-perturbation members



Subtract the control run drift from each member before computing $\sigma \text{ Micro (t)}$ and $\sigma \text{ Macro (t)}$.

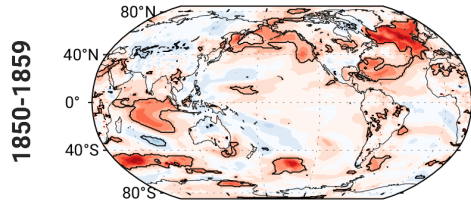
4 AMOC initial states,
20 micro-perturbation (10^{-14} K) members each.

$$\sigma \text{ Micro (t)} = \sqrt{\sum (xi - xmean)^2}$$

Compute for each AMOC initial state, then average the 4 estimates.

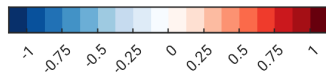
Surface Temperature (TS)

$$(\sigma_{\text{Macro}} - \sigma_{\text{Micro}}) / \sigma_{\text{Micro}}$$



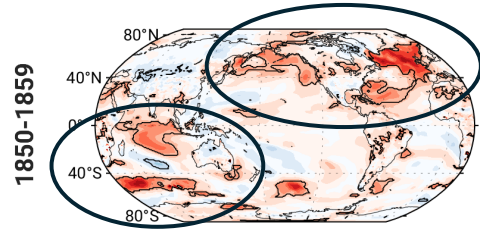
Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)



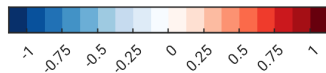
Surface Temperature (TS)

$$(\sigma_{\text{Macro}} - \sigma_{\text{Micro}}) / \sigma_{\text{Micro}}$$



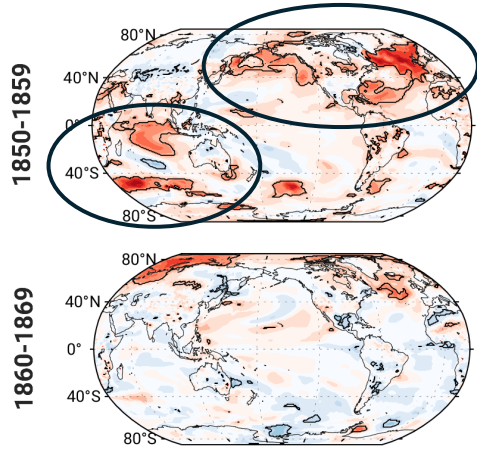
Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)



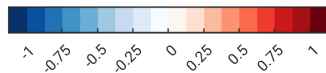
Surface Temperature (TS)

$$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$$



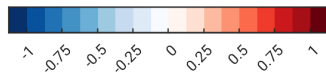
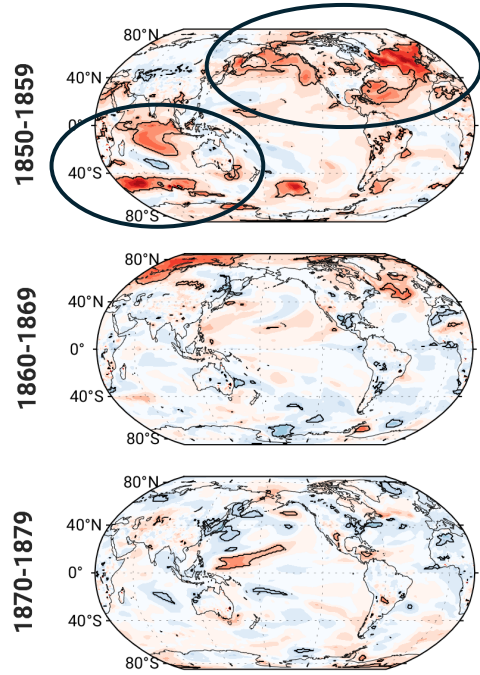
Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)



Surface Temperature (TS)

$$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$$

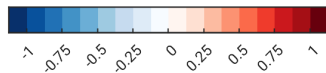
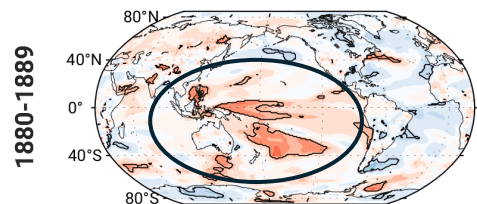
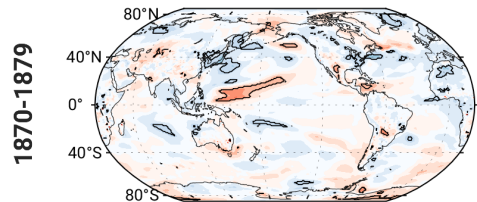
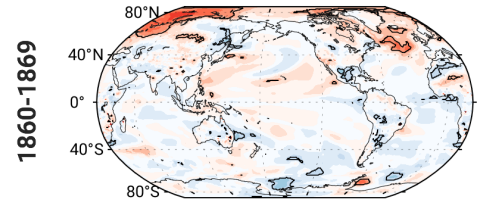
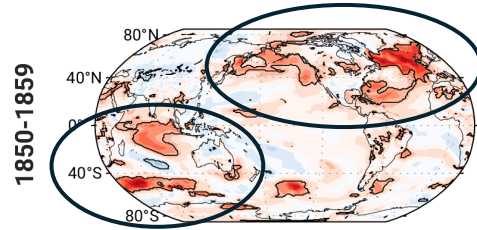


Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)

Surface Temperature (TS)

$$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$$

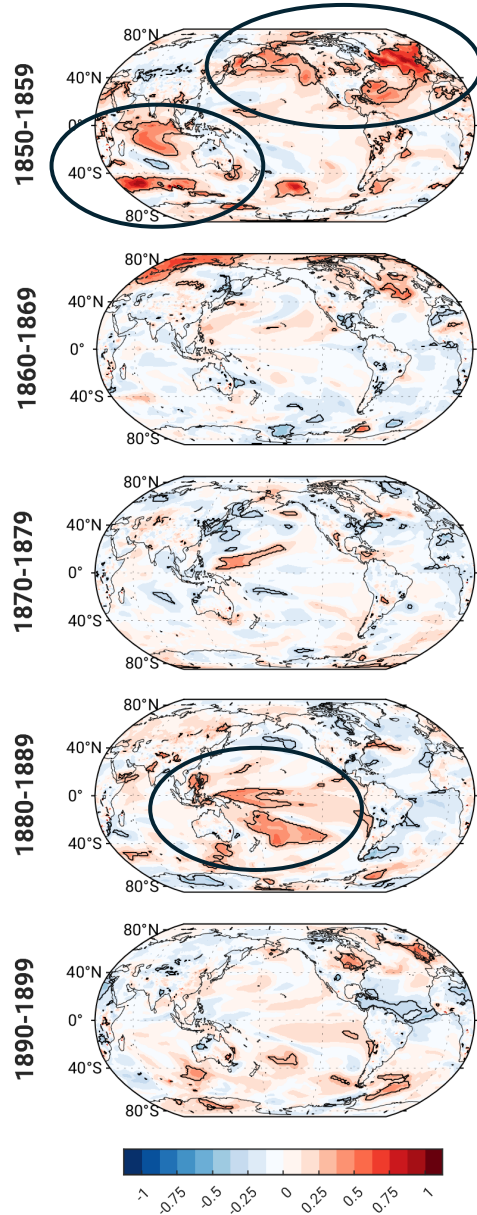


Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)

Surface Temperature (TS)

$$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$$



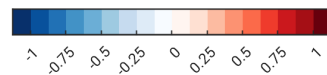
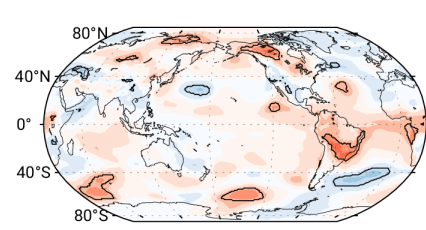
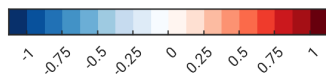
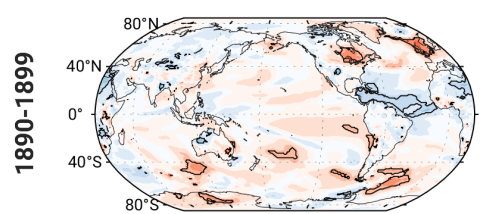
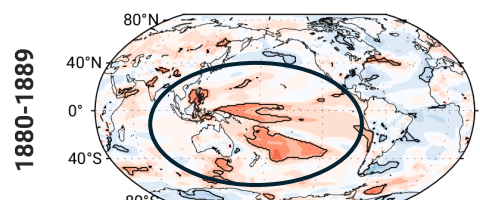
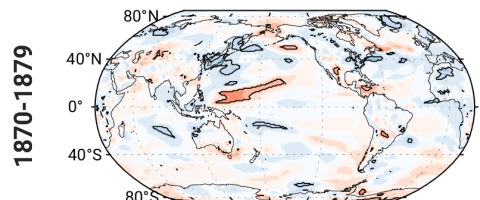
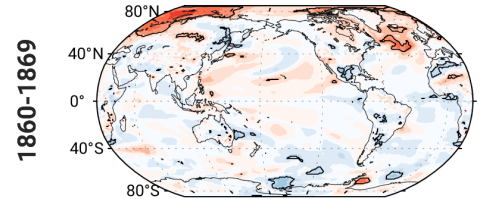
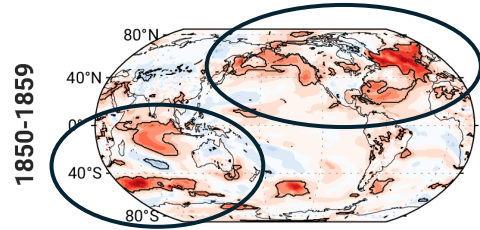
Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)

Surface Temperature (TS)

$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$

Sea Level Pressure



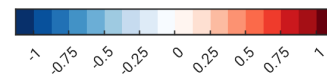
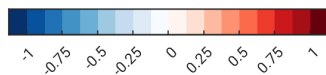
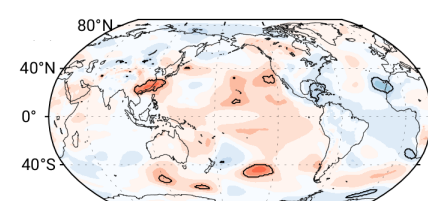
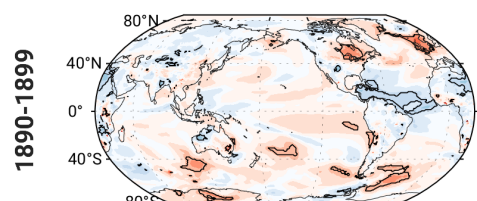
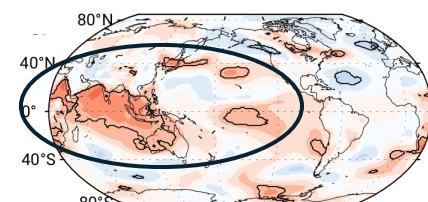
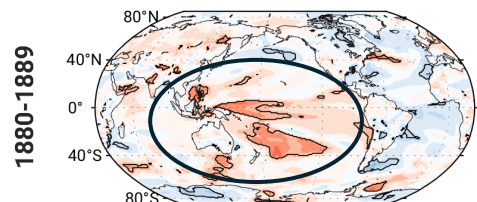
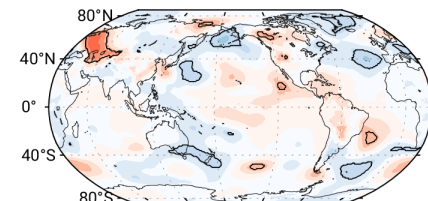
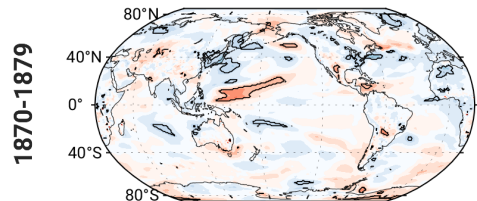
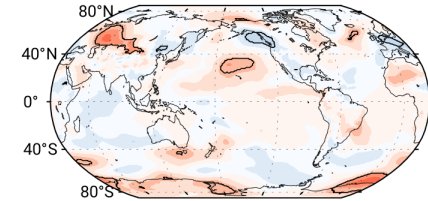
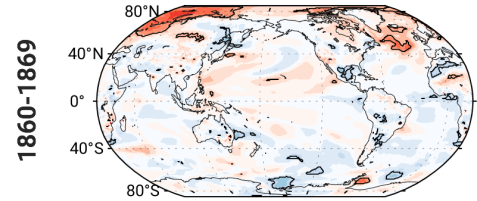
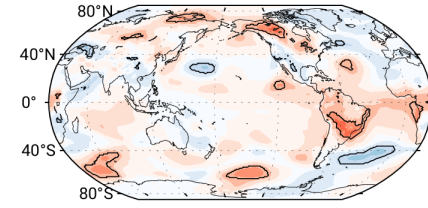
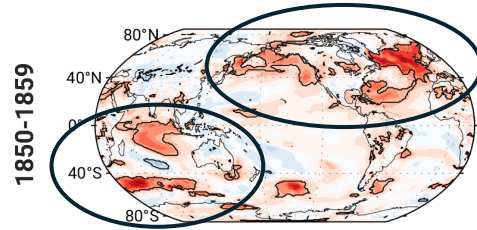
Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)

Surface Temperature (TS)

$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$

Sea Level Pressure



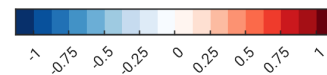
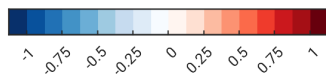
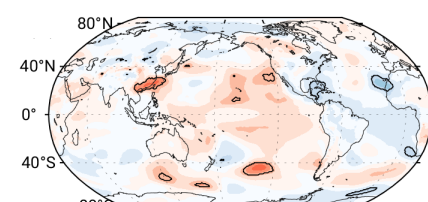
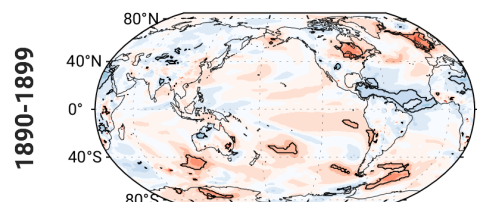
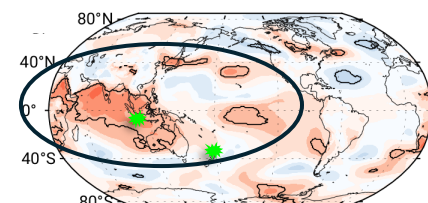
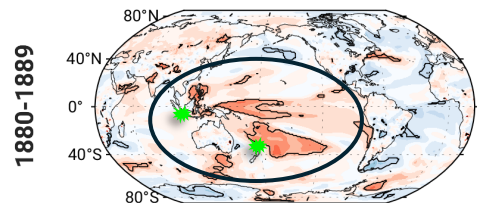
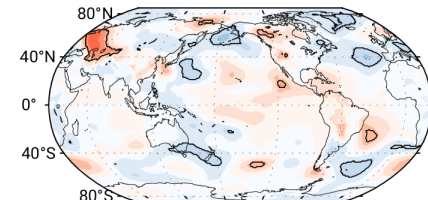
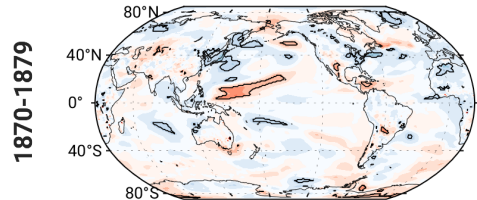
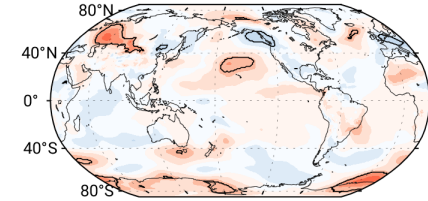
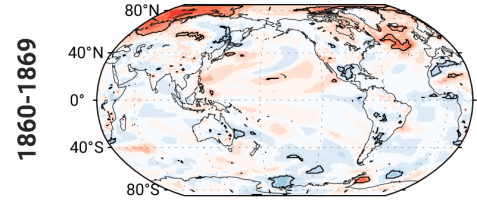
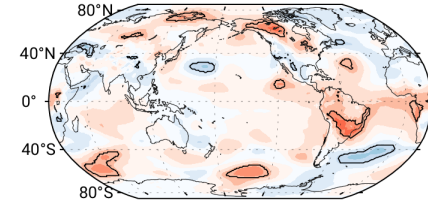
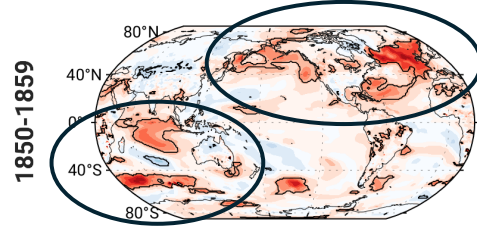
Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)

Surface Temperature (TS)

$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$

Sea Level Pressure



Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

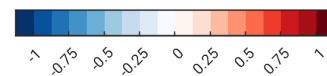
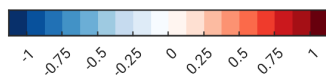
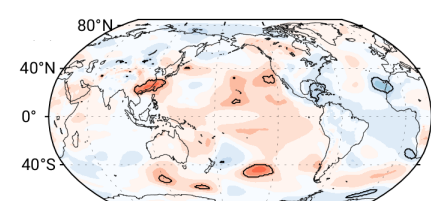
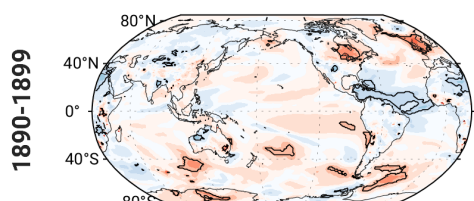
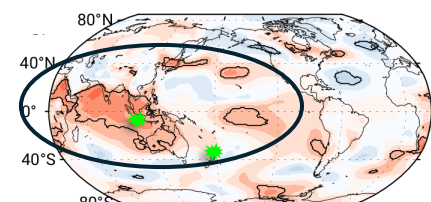
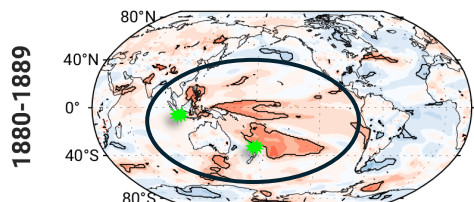
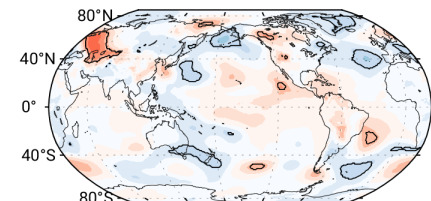
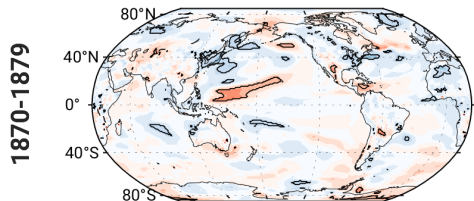
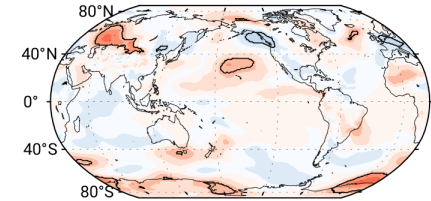
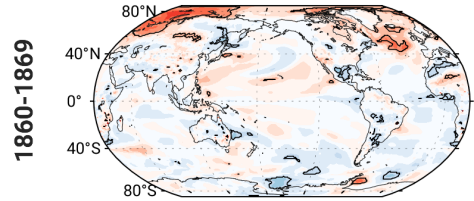
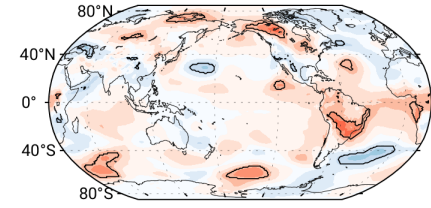
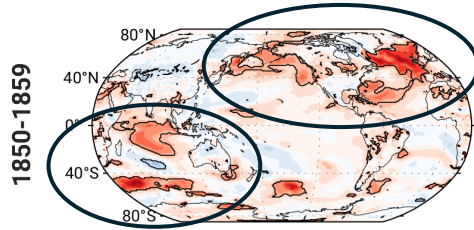
(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)

- ★ Krakatoa (1883)
- ★ Tarawera (1886)

Surface Temperature (TS)

$(\sigma \text{ Macro} - \sigma \text{ Micro}) / \sigma \text{ Micro}$

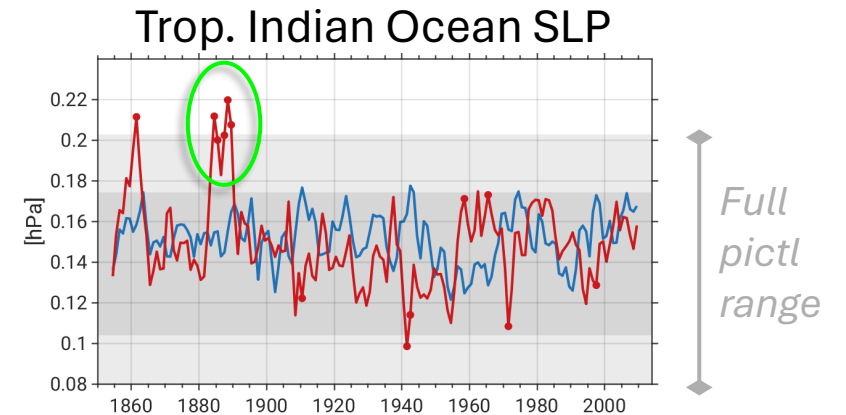
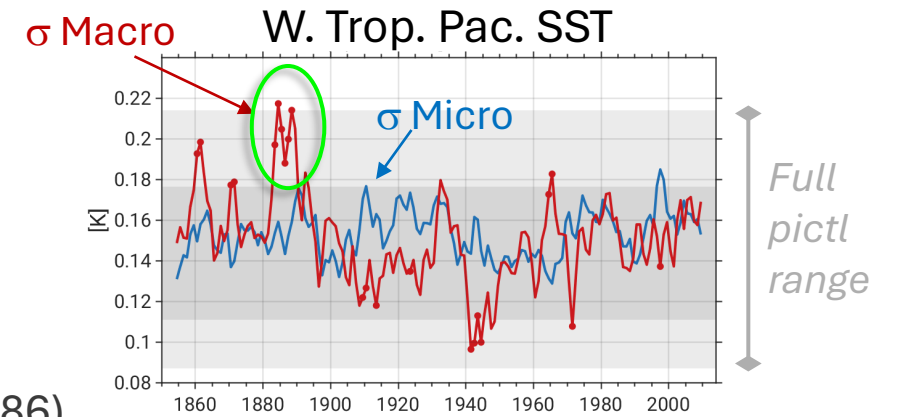
Sea Level Pressure



- ★ Krakatoa (1883)
- ★ Tarawera (1886)

Contours indicate differences are significant compared to random chance.

(Based on random draws of 31 members and 80 members, respectively, from the pictl simulation, repeated 2000 times with replacement obtain the 2.5th-97.5th % range.)



2) How long does ocean initial-condition memory last in the atmosphere and upper ocean?

2) How long does ocean initial-condition memory last in the atmosphere and upper ocean?

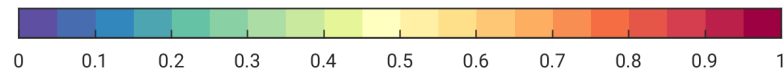
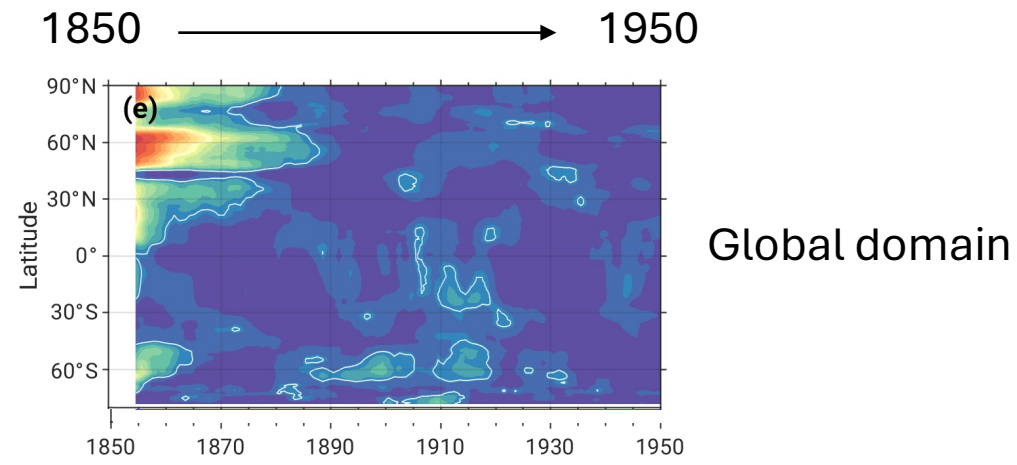
- Use the 4 AMOC ensembles (20 micro-perturbation members each).
- Form ensemble means of each AMOC ensemble, then compute $\sigma(t)$ across the 4 ensemble means (= σ ocean).
- Compare with $\sigma(t)$ across all 80 members (= σ total).
- Test whether σ ocean / σ total is significant based on random draws from the pictl simulation.

Hovmuller Diagram

$\sigma_{\text{ocean}} / \sigma_{\text{total}}$

Zonally averaged SST

(significant values contoured)

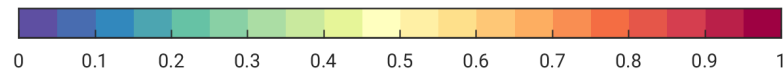
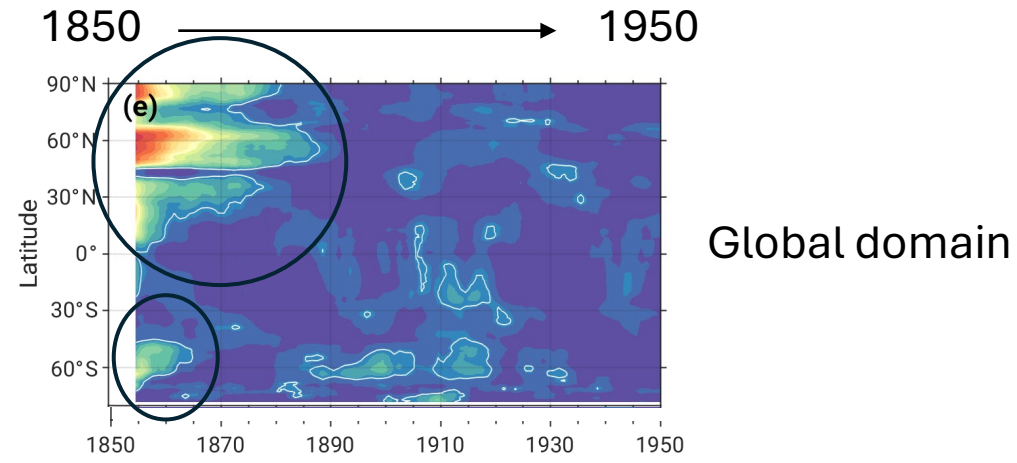


Hovmuller Diagram

σ ocean / σ total

Zonally averaged SST

(significant values contoured)

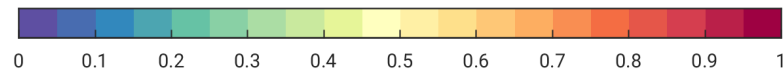
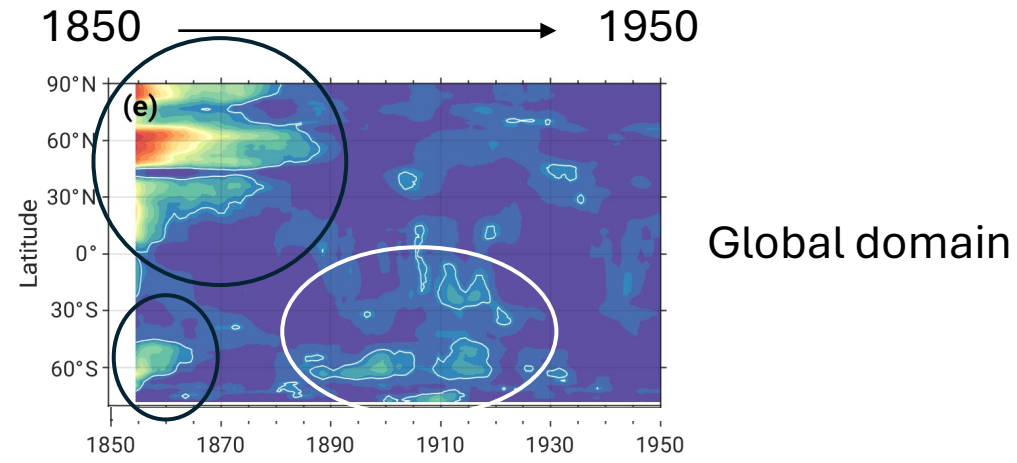


Hovmuller Diagram

$\sigma_{\text{ocean}} / \sigma_{\text{total}}$

Zonally averaged SST

(significant values contoured)

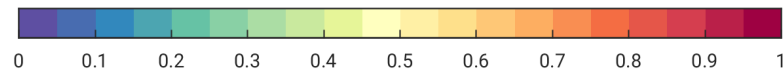
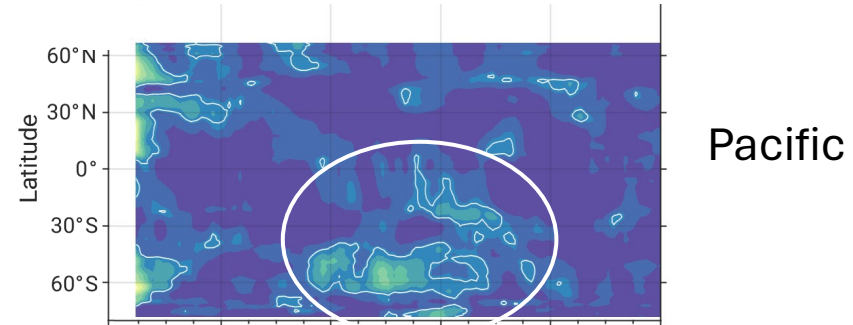
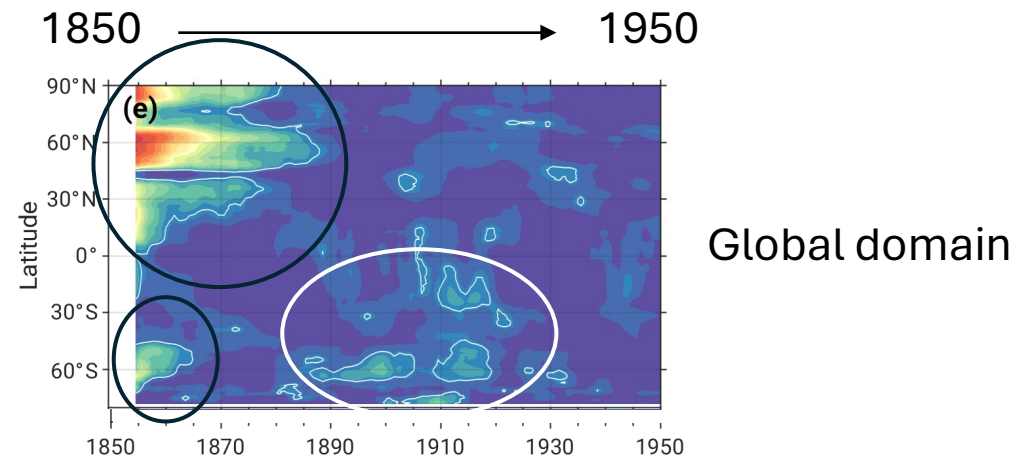


Hovmuller Diagram

σ ocean / σ total

Zonally averaged SST

(significant values contoured)

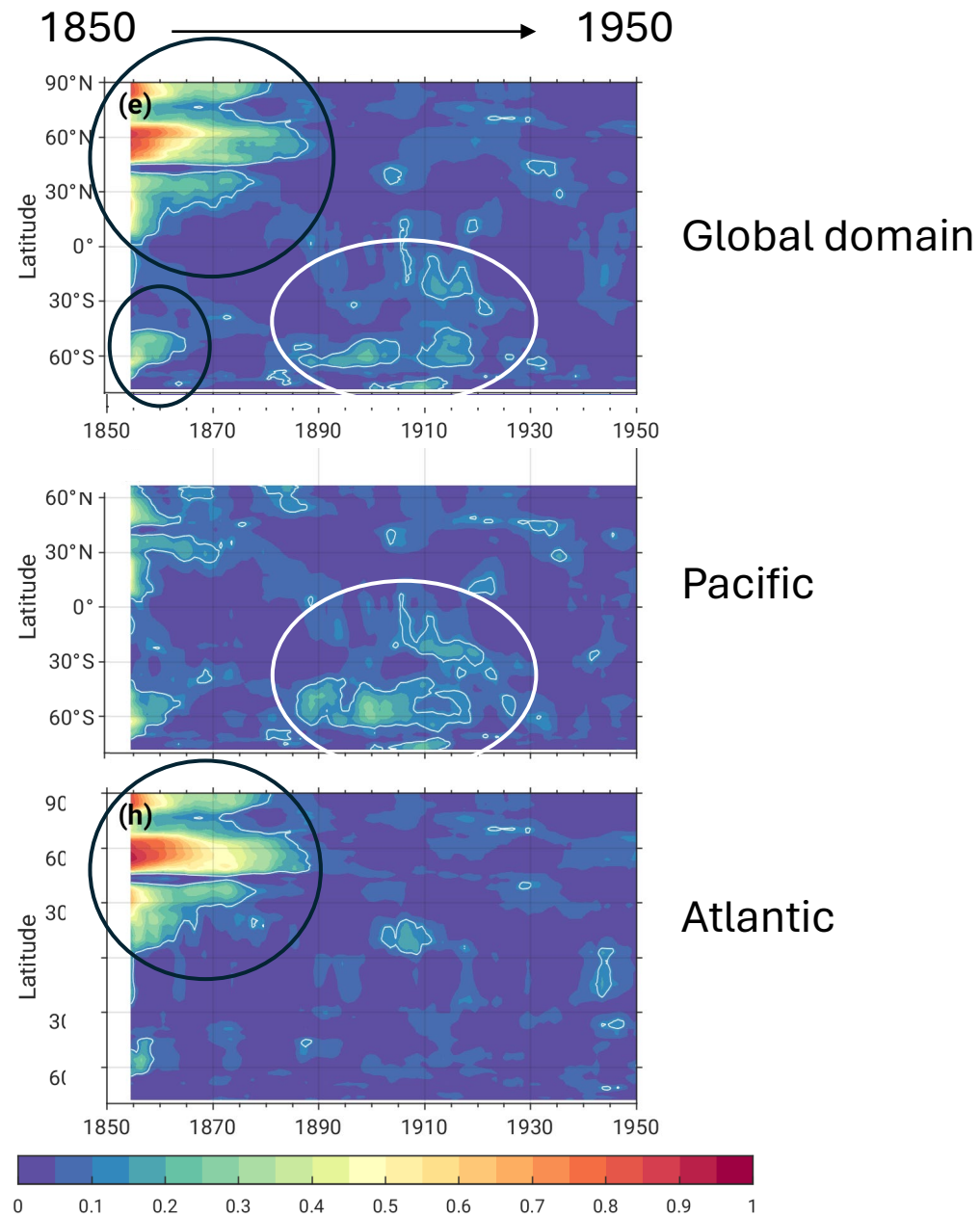


Hovmuller Diagram

$\sigma_{\text{ocean}} / \sigma_{\text{total}}$

Zonally averaged SST

(significant values contoured)

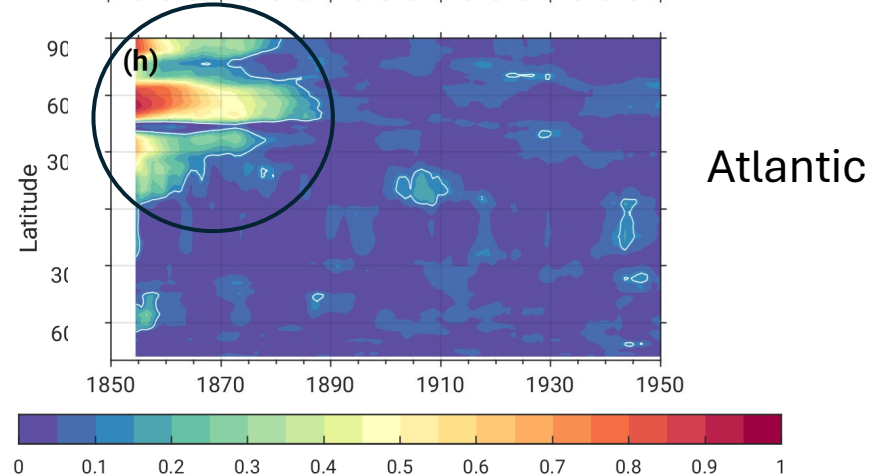
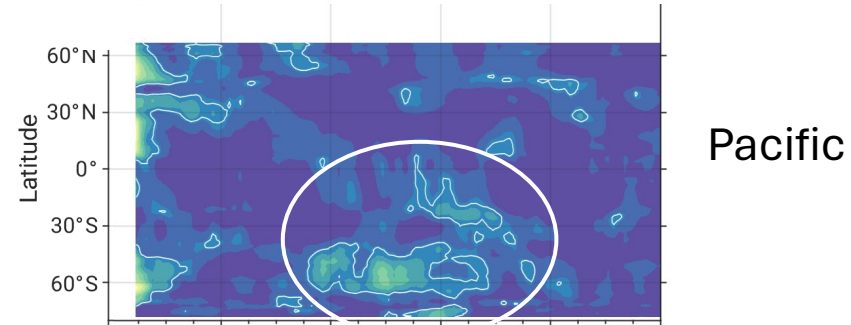
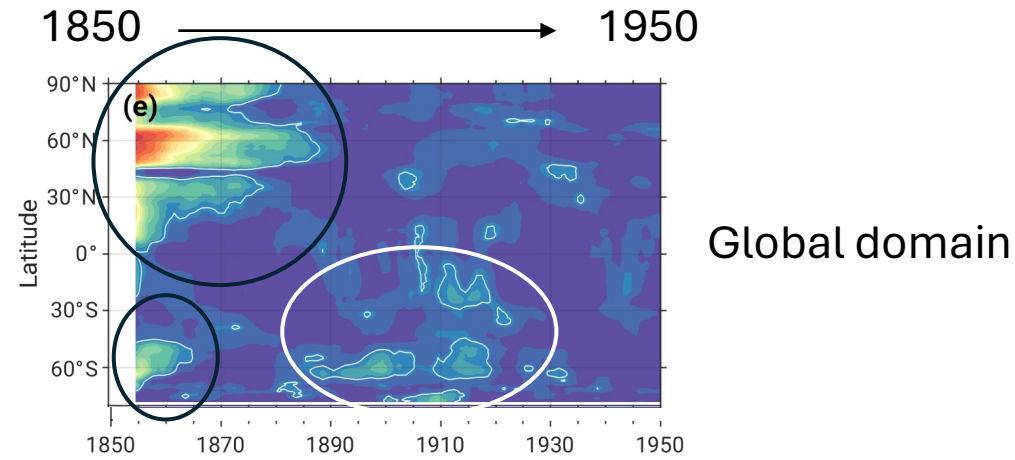


Hovmuller Diagram

$\sigma_{\text{ocean}} / \sigma_{\text{total}}$

Zonally averaged SST

(significant values contoured)



Resurgence of ocean initial-condition memory in the Pacific sector after 40-70 years.