

# Assessing the El Niño Southern Oscillation in development versions of the Community Earth System Model (CESM)

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**Atmospheric Model Working Group**

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# El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

- Dominant source of interannual variability in the climate system (*McPhaden et al. 2006; Yeh et al. 2018*)
- Warm (El Niño) and cool (La Niña) sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies drive important teleconnections (e.g., *Ropelewski & Halpert 1986; Hoerling & Kumar. 2002*)
- Variability may not be stationary in time (*Diaz et al. 2001; Meehl et al. 2006; Li et al. 2013; Yeh et al. 2018*)

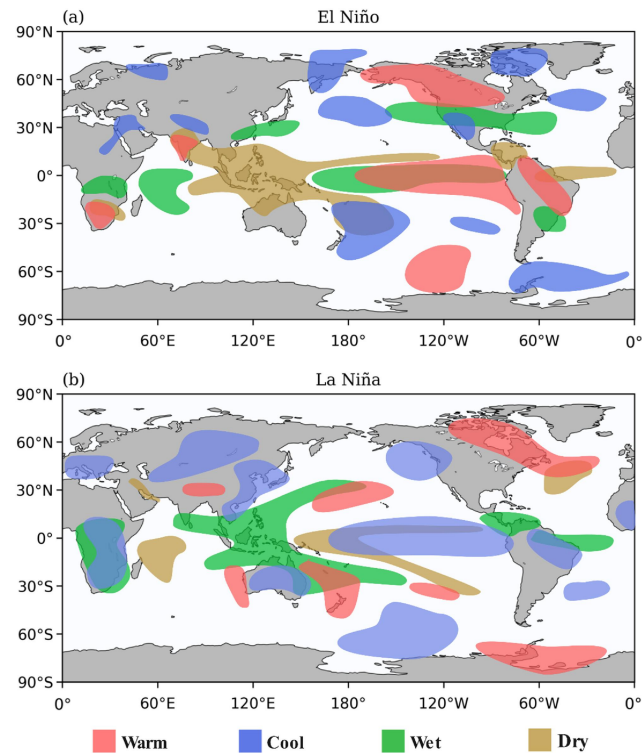


Fig. 8 of  
Alizadeh 2023

# Earth System Models continue to show some persistent biases in their representation of ENSO

- ENSO amplitude continues to be either too strong or too weak in most models (Capotondi et al. 2015)
- ENSO diversity is limited; SST anomalies extend too far west (Capotondi et al. 2015)
- Complicated by relatively short observational record (Trenberth 1997; Wittenberg 2009; Capotondi et al. 2015)

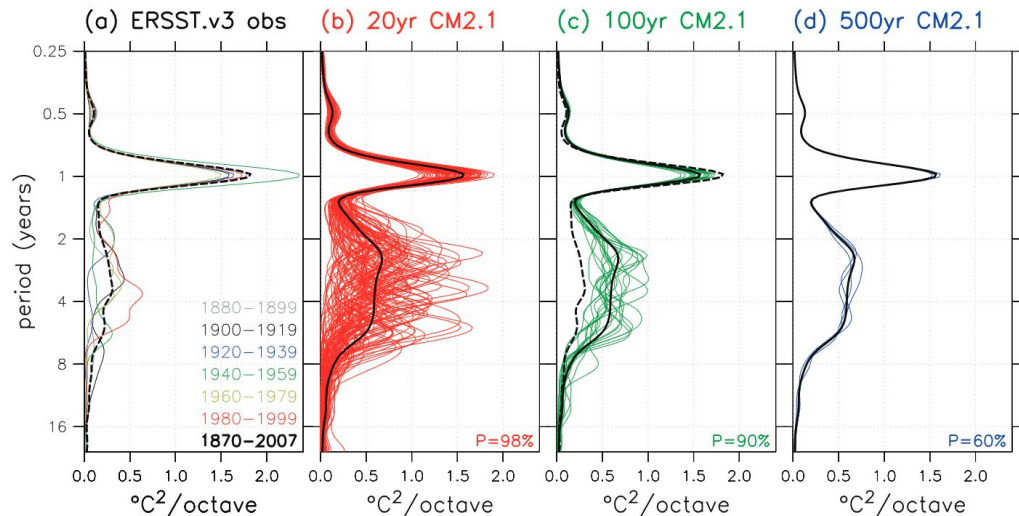


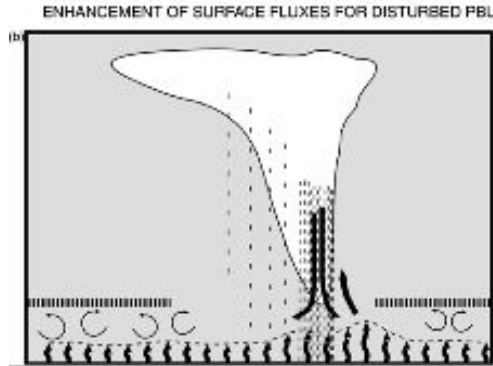
Fig 2. of Wittenberg 2009: Nino 3 power spectra computed over various periods in observations and a long-running simulation of CM2.1.

**CESM2 had a number of ENSO biases as well;  
A new parameterization was added to mitigate some**



# A convective gustiness parameterization aims to reduce ENSO biases

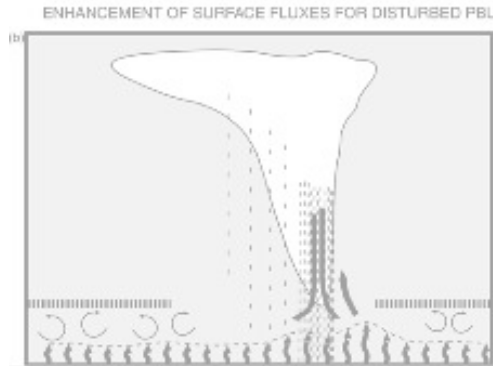
Gust fronts from deep convection enhance turbulence & surface fluxes



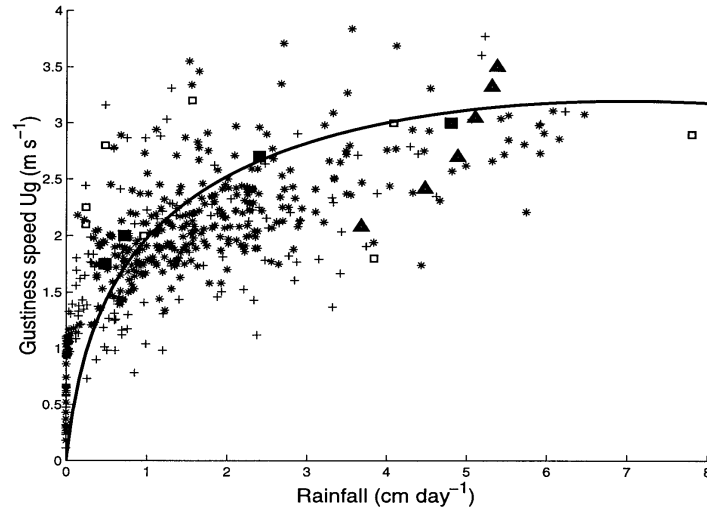
*Fig. 1 of Redelsperger et al. (2000)*

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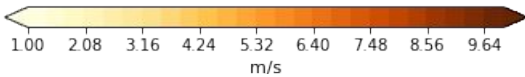
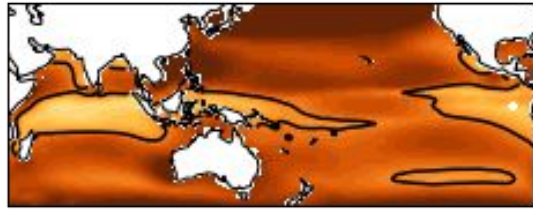
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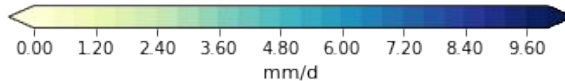
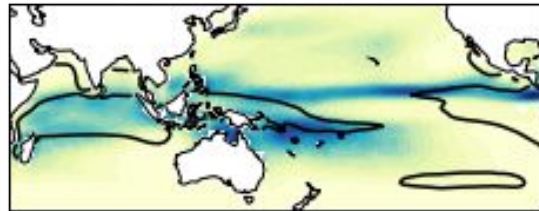
*Figure 10 of Redelsperger et al. (2000): Observations (open square), and a series of CRM simulations from current study (\*, +, ^), and Jabouille et al. (solid squares).*

# A convective gustiness parameterization aims to reduce ENSO biases

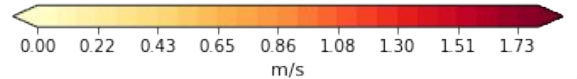
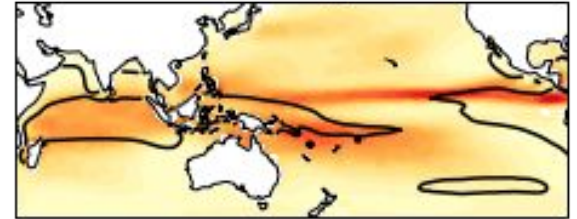
DJF 10m Wind (CTRL)



DJF Convective Rain Rate (CTRL)



DJF Gust Speed (GUST)



Initial tests of convective gustiness parameterization in development  
CESM; 1996-2014 AMIP simulations

**But more broadly...**  
**How has the representation of ENSO evolved?**





# Leveraging a variety of development simulations

- Fully coupled model simulations (atm+land+ocean) with pre-industrial climate
  - Minimum of 40 years used for analysis
- Validated against HadiSST and ERA5
  - Context added from CESM1 and CESM2 pre-industrial ensembles (40 year periods)
- Some key new developments:
  - New hybrid vertical ocean coordinates
  - New radiation scheme
  - New “convective gustiness” parameterization (based on *Redelsperger et al. 2000* and *Jabouille et al. 1996*)



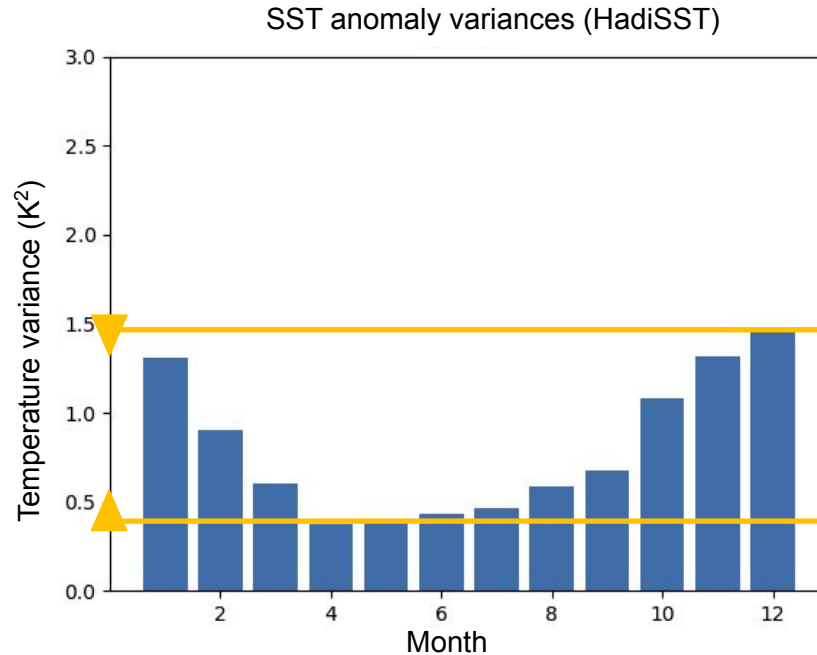
# How has the representation of ENSO evolved during development of CESM3?

Are there characteristics of ENSO that have improved?



# Strength of ENSO events

## Monthly SST anomaly variances

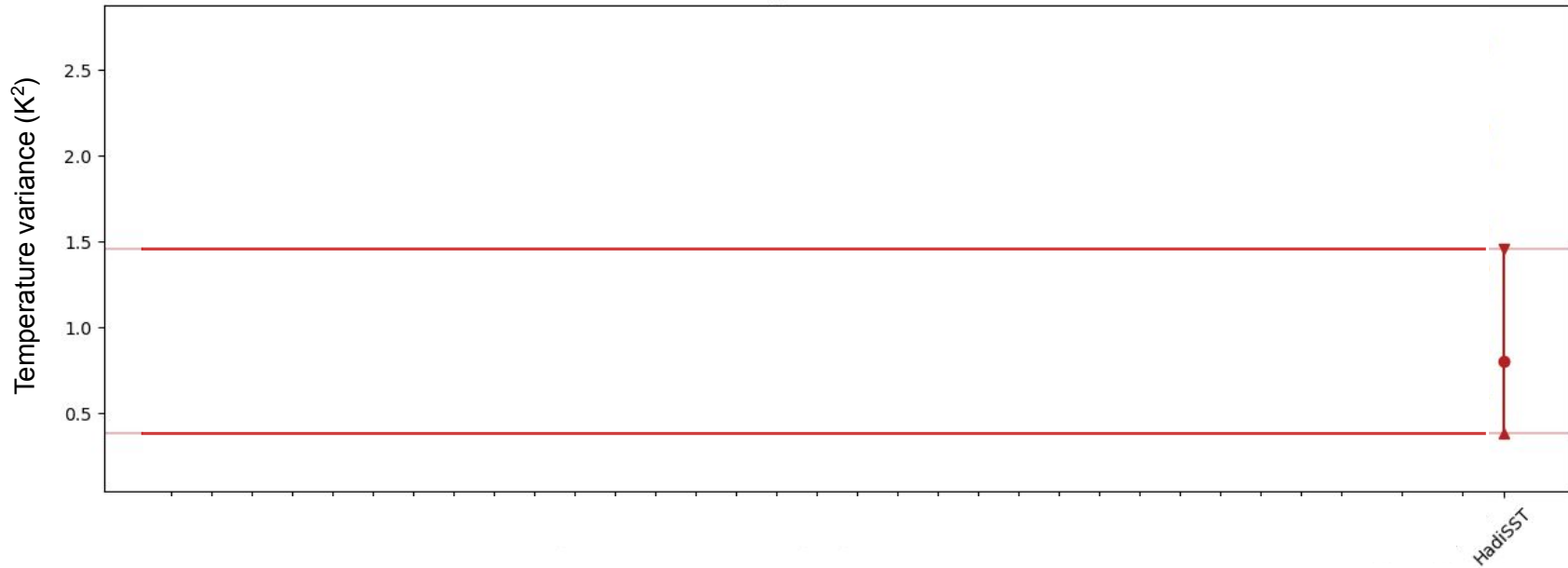


*Observed SST anomalies in each month within the Nino3.4 region*

# Strength of ENSO events

## Monthly SST anomaly variances

SST anomaly variances (Niño 3.4)

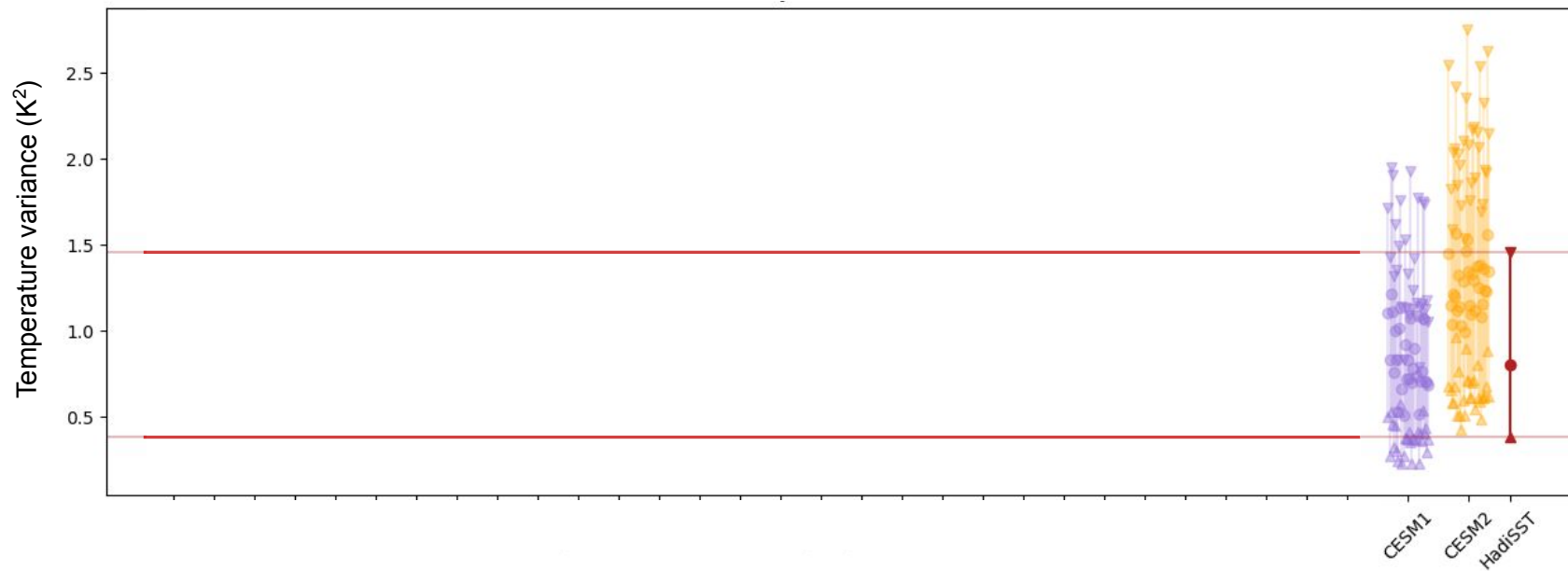


*Maximum (^), Minimum (v), and mean (o) of monthly SSTa variances*

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SST anomaly variances (Niño 3.4)

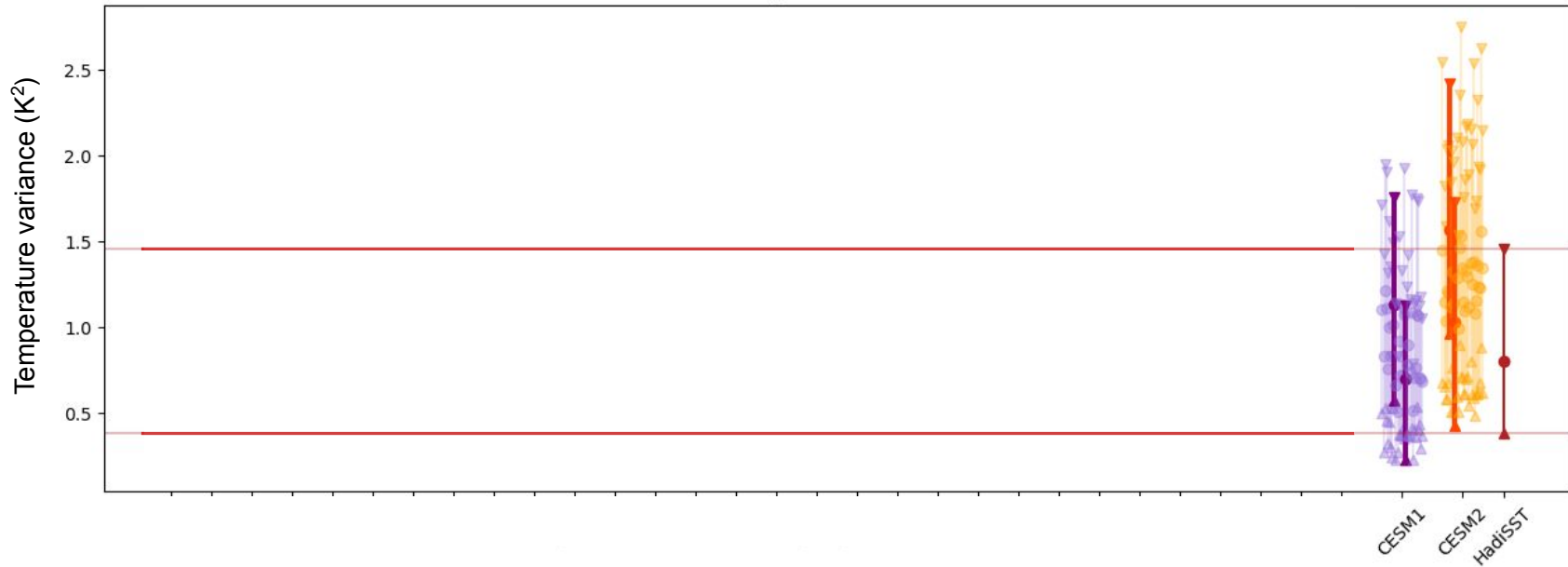


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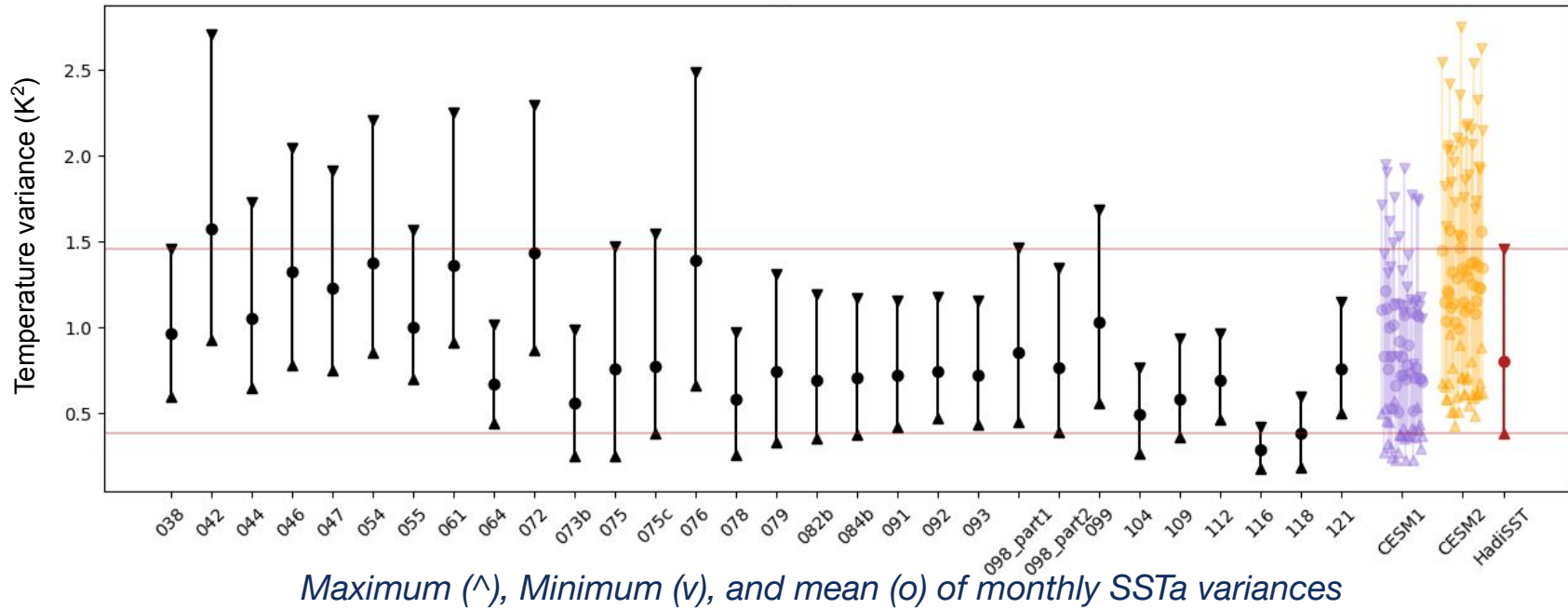
SST anomaly variances (Niño 3.4)



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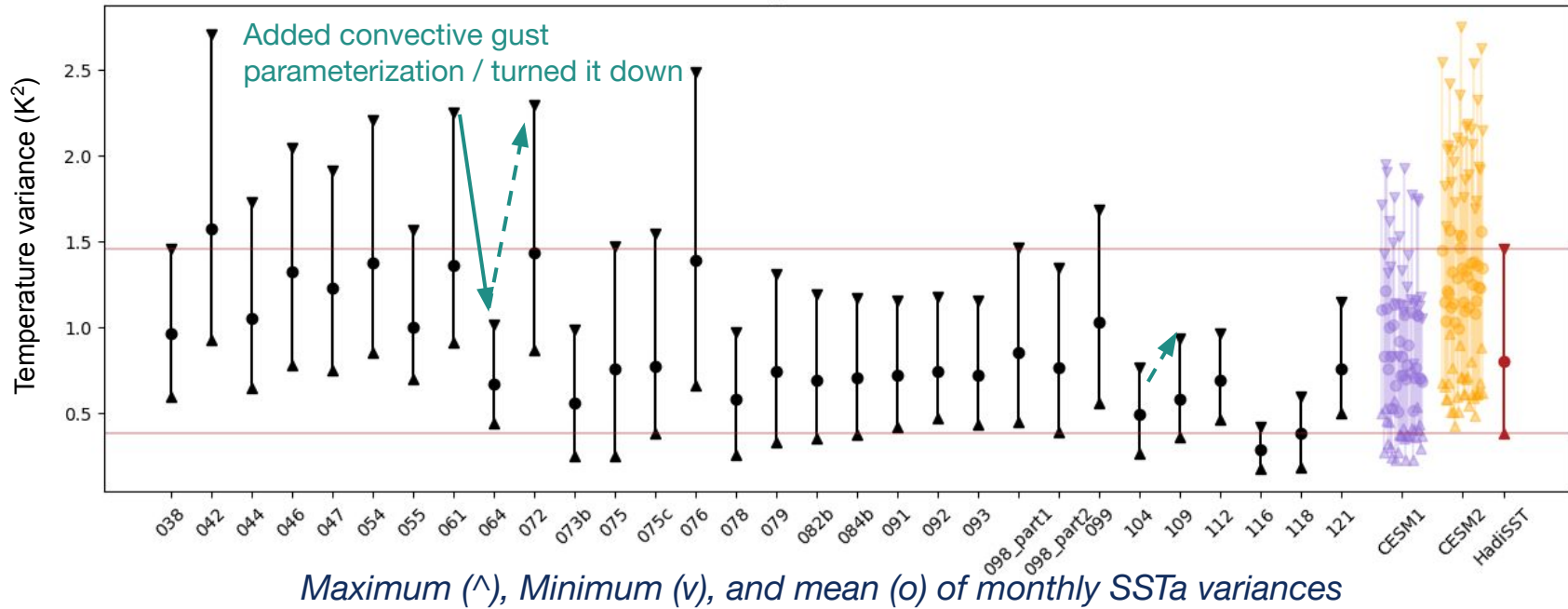
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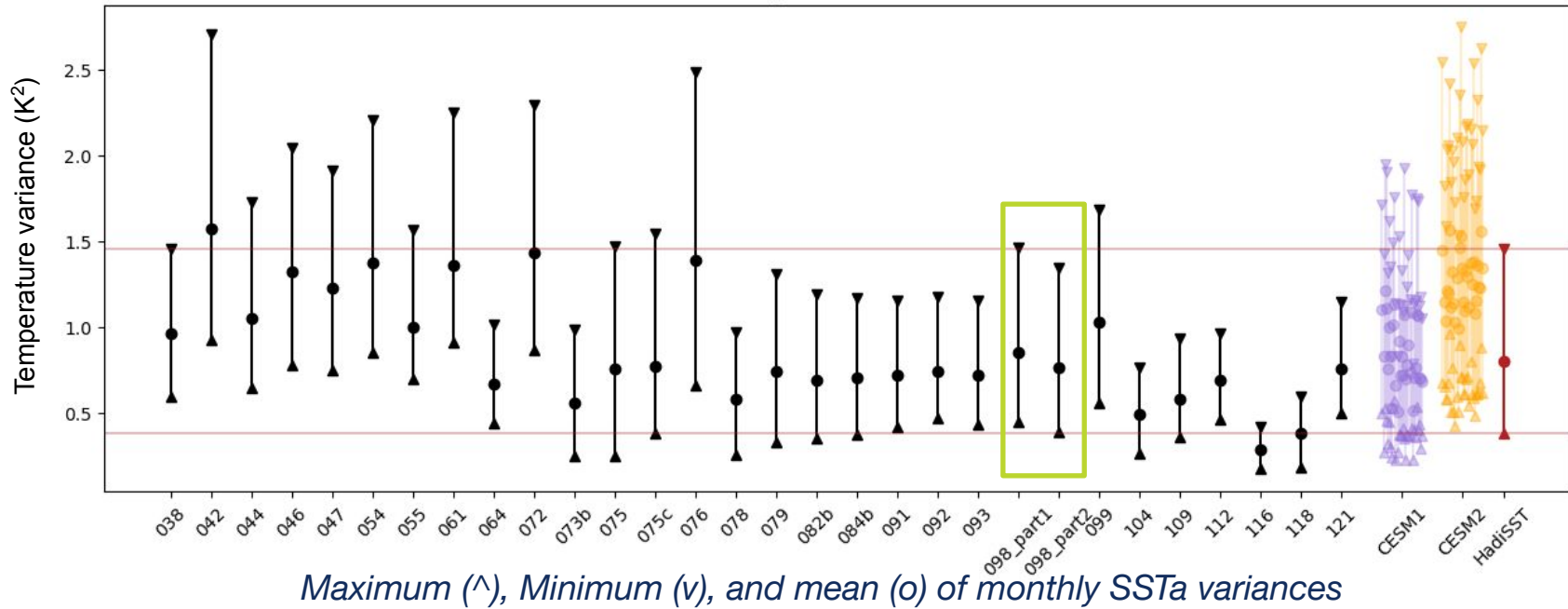




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SST anomaly variances (Niño 3.4)



# How has the representation of ENSO evolved during development of CESM3?

Are there characteristics of ENSO that have improved?

- Strength: SST anomaly variances in the Niño 3.4 region are *generally* improved, though perhaps too small at times
  - Variability across model changes is comparable to internal variability in CESM1/2 pre-industrial ensembles

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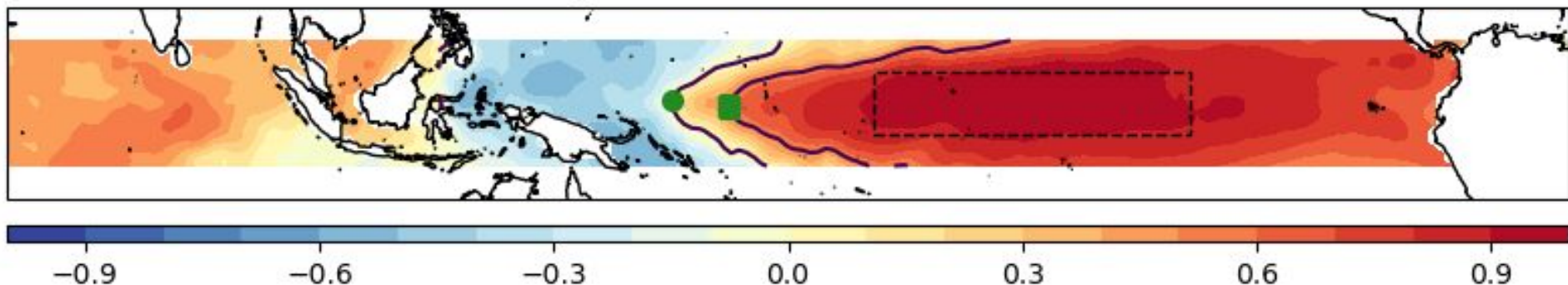
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Are there characteristics that have not improved?

# Spatial Extent of ENSO events

Correlation of SST anomalies with Niñ3.4 index

HadiSST  
Lag 0 SST-Nino3.4 Correlation

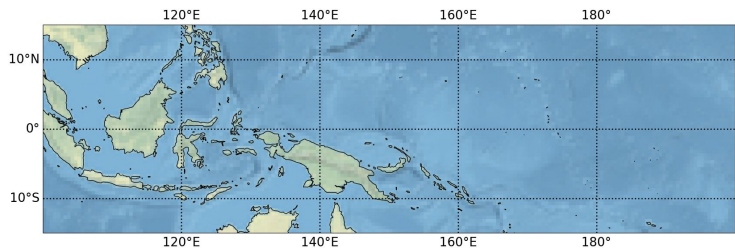


*Observed correlation of SST anomalies with the Nino3.4 index*

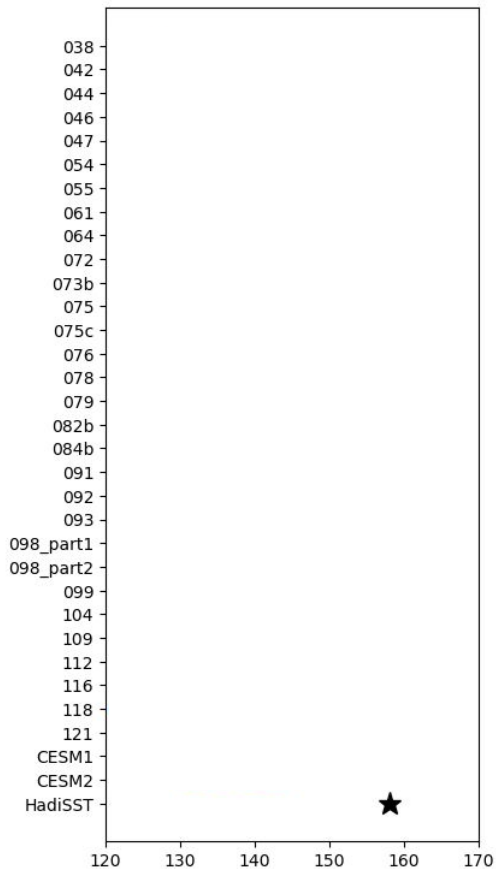
- Extent of 0 correlation contour
- Extent of 0.5 correlation contour

# Spatial Extent of ENSO events

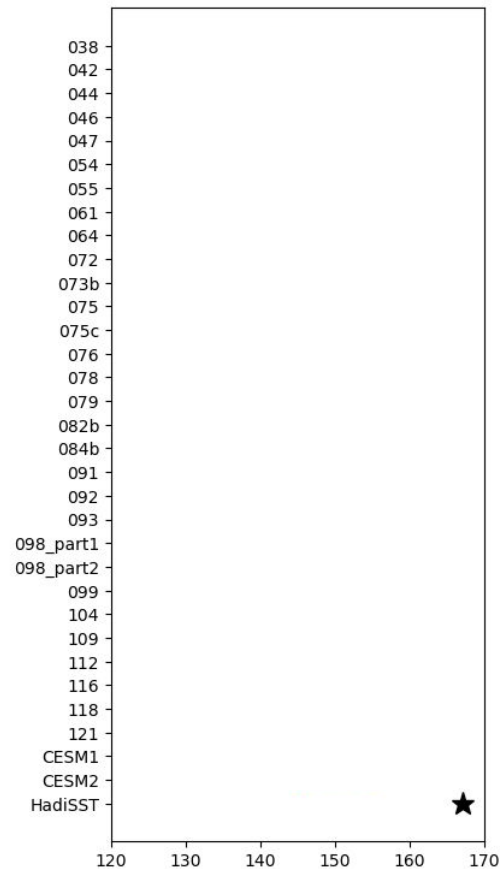
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Westernmost longitude of 0 contour related to Niño 3.4 max

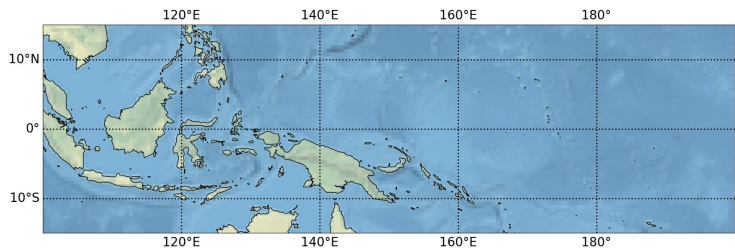


Westernmost longitude of 0.5 contour related to Niño 3.4 max

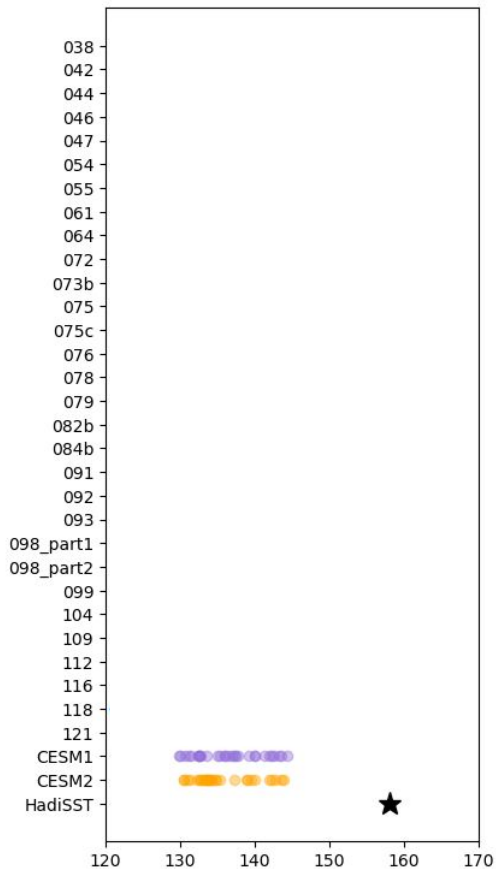


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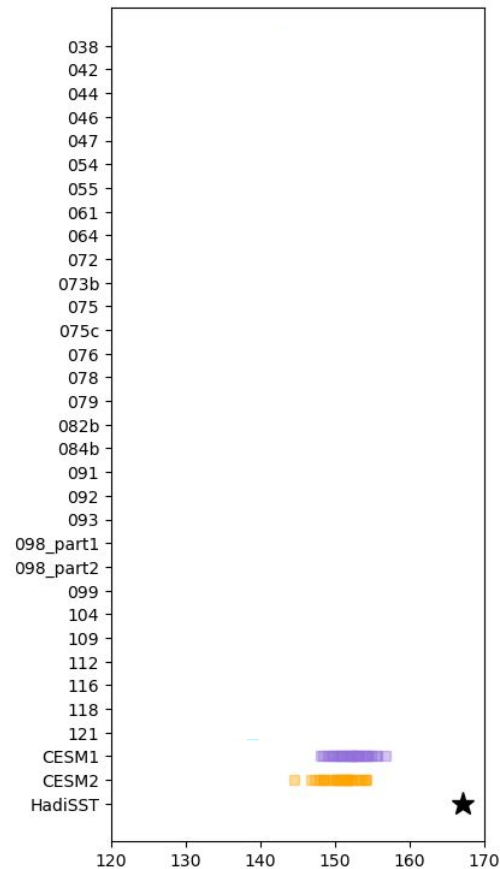
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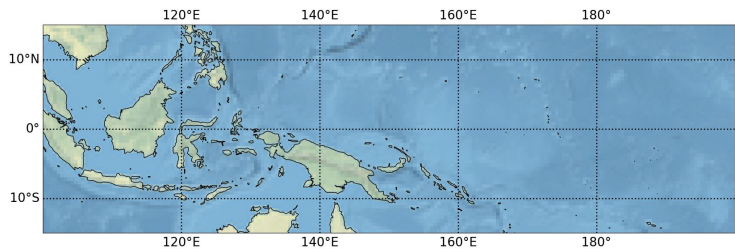


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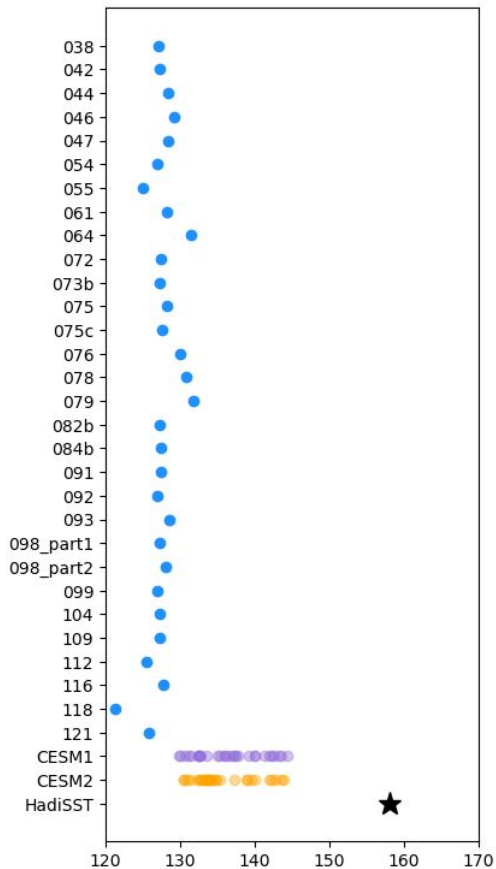


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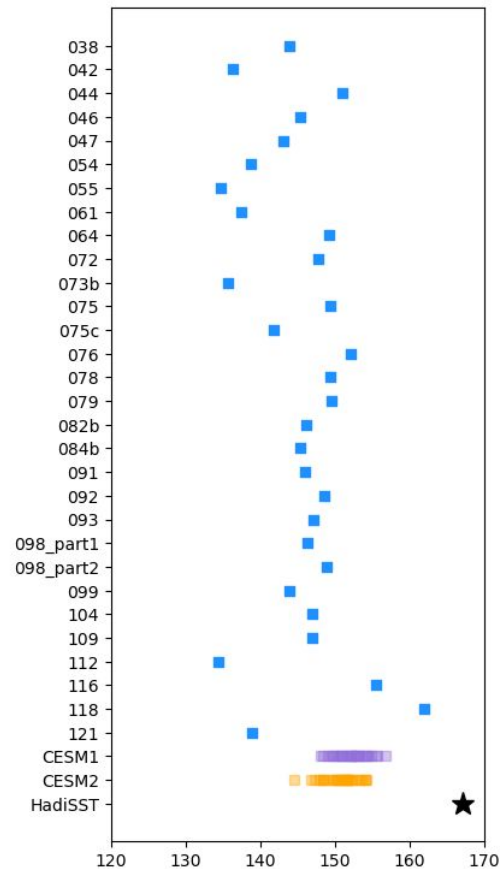
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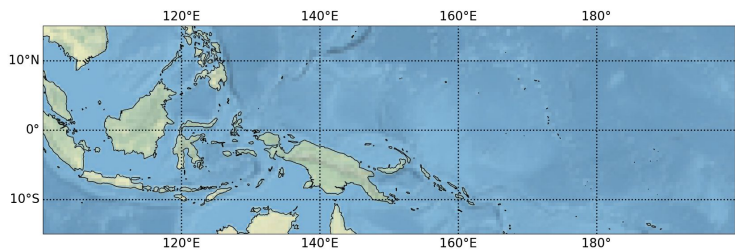


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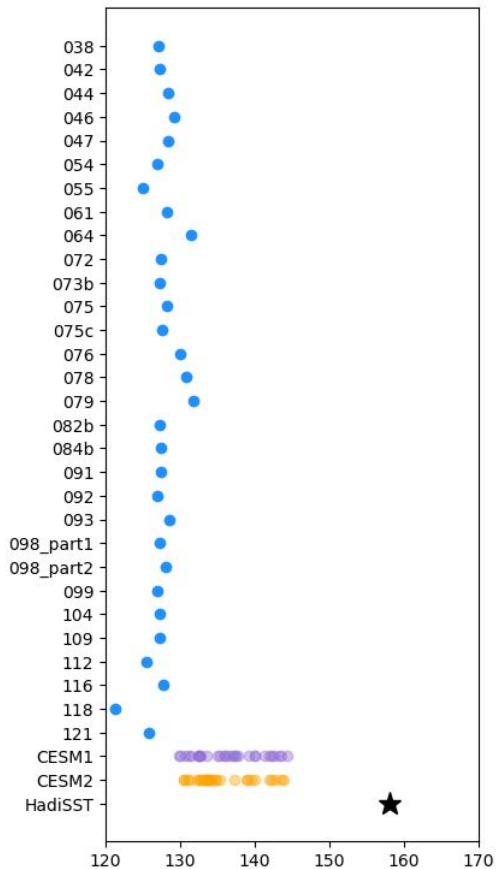


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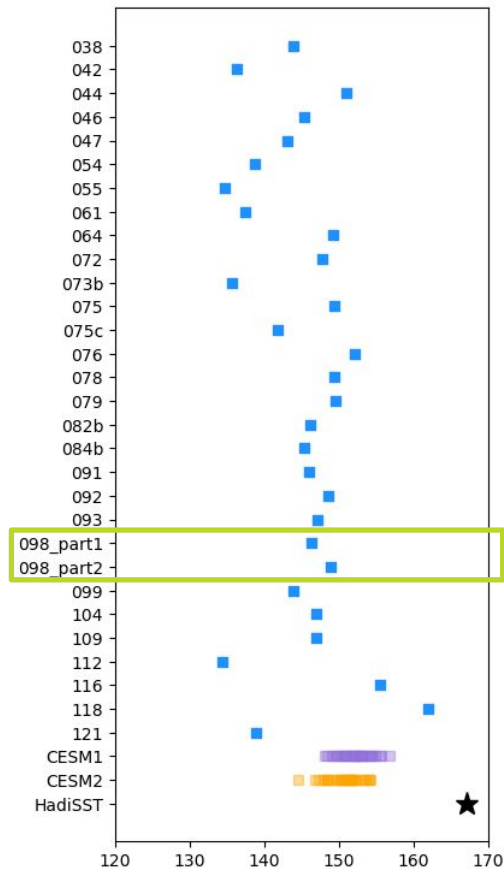
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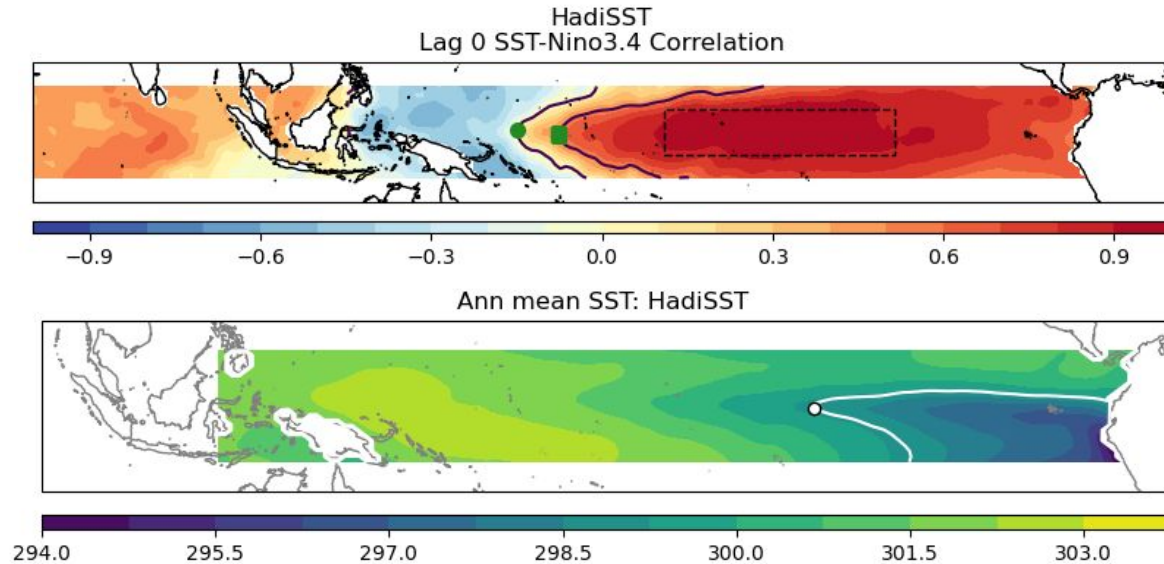
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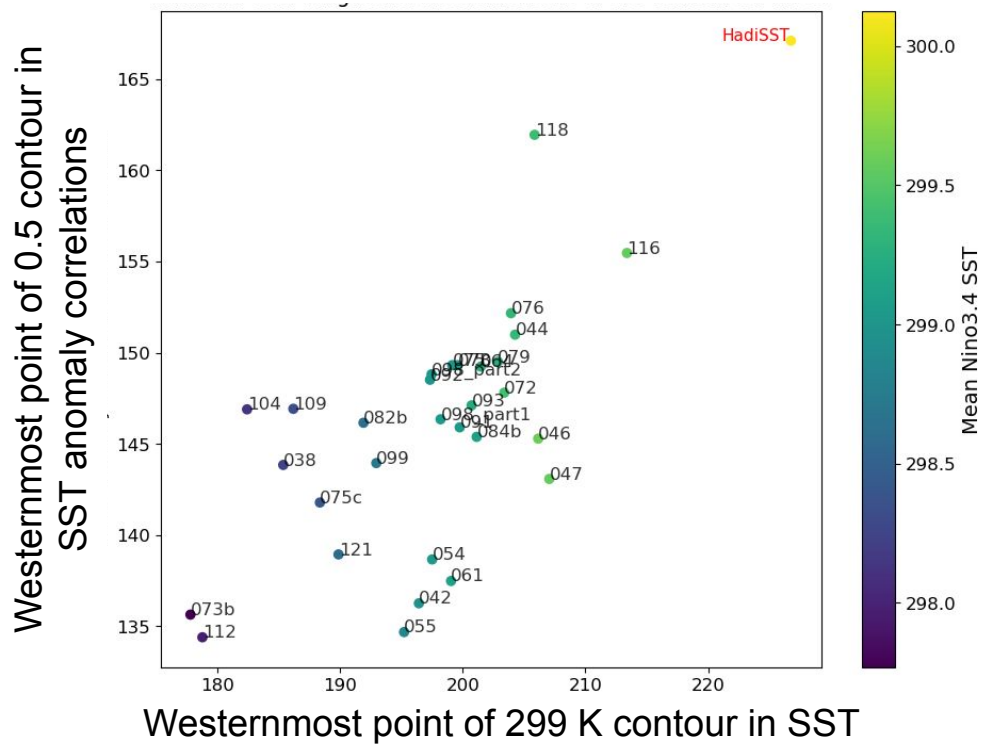
What are some factors driving these characteristics?



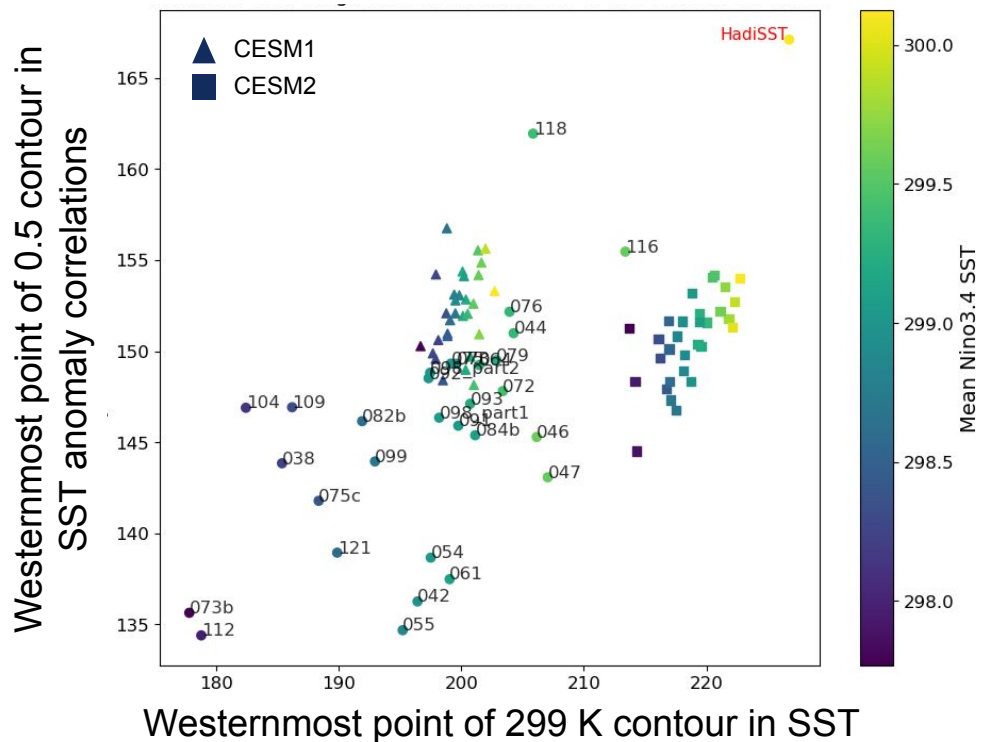
# Possible connections with East Pacific Cold Tongue



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Thank you!

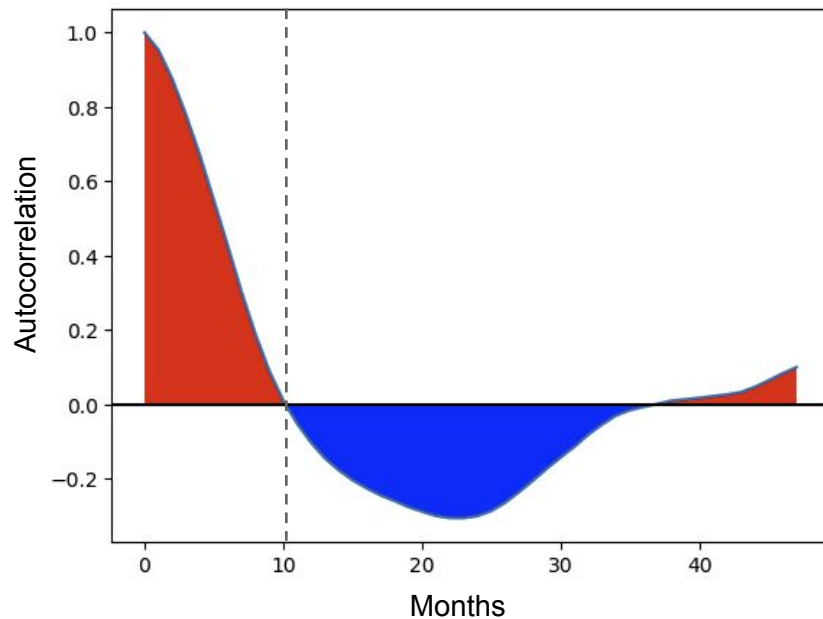
[mdfowler@ucar.edu](mailto:mdfowler@ucar.edu)

# Extra Slides

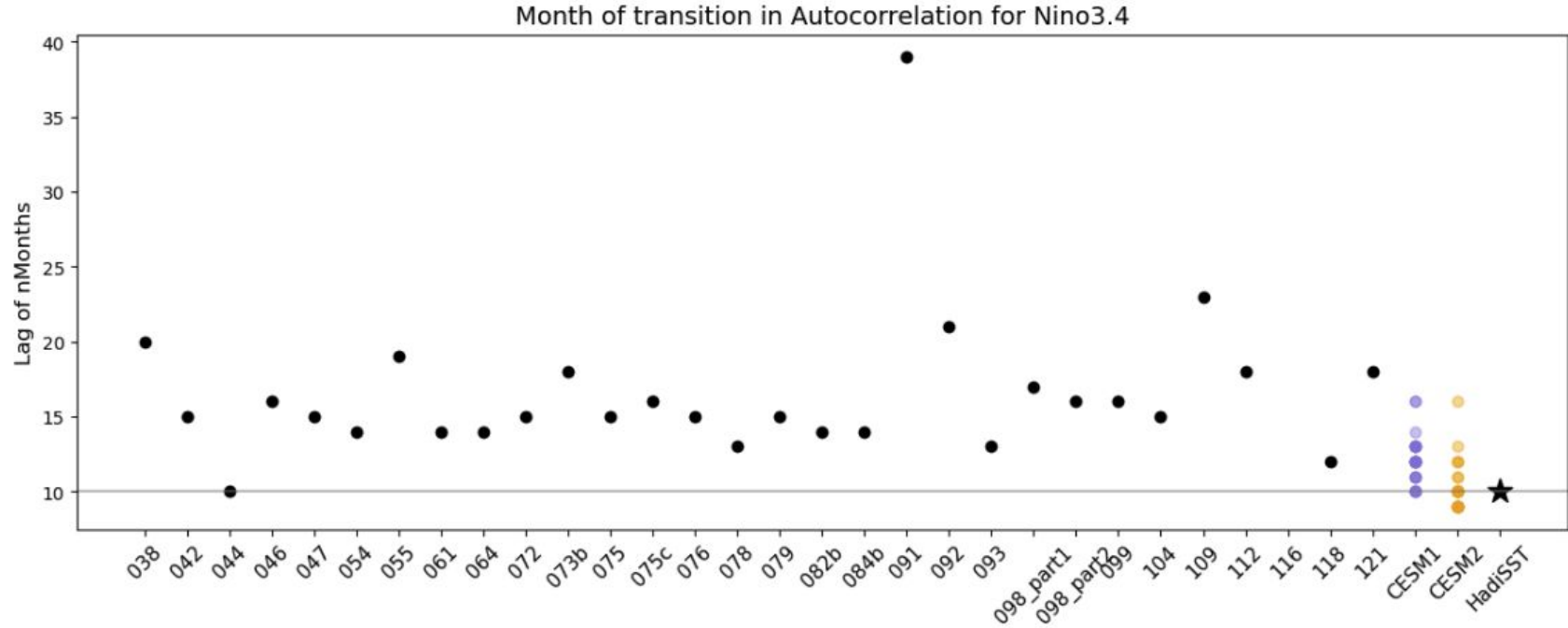


# How long do ENSO events persist?

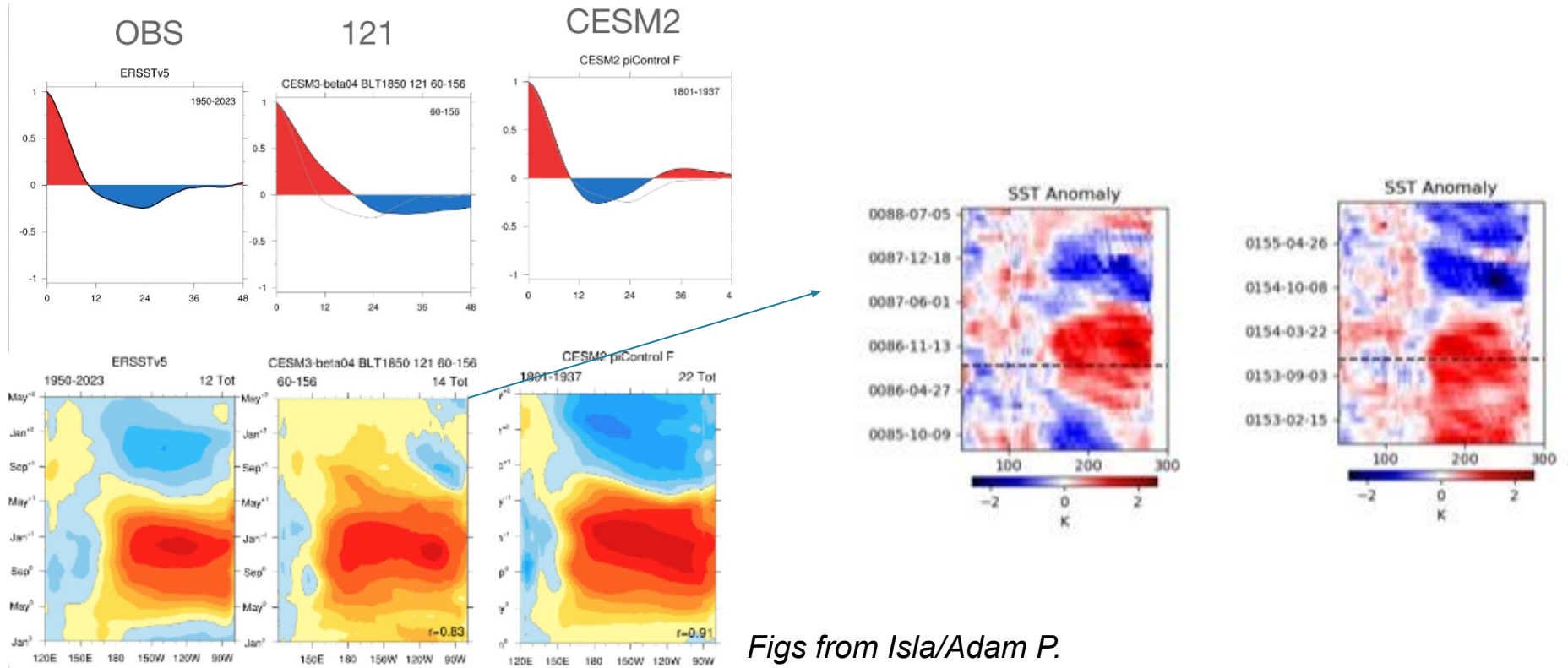
Lagged auto-correlation of Nino 3.4 index  
*HadiSST (1965-2002)*



# How long do ENSO events persist?



# Compositing masks some good events too



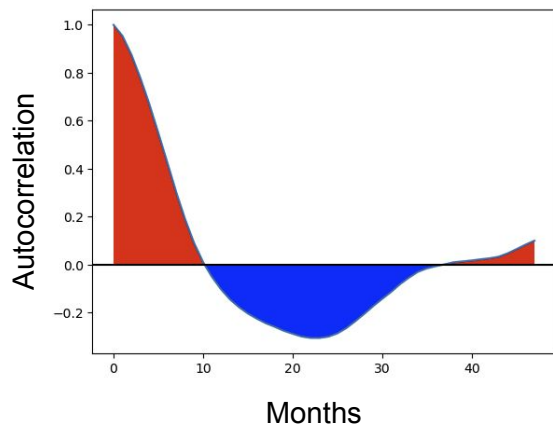
Figs from Isla/Adam P.

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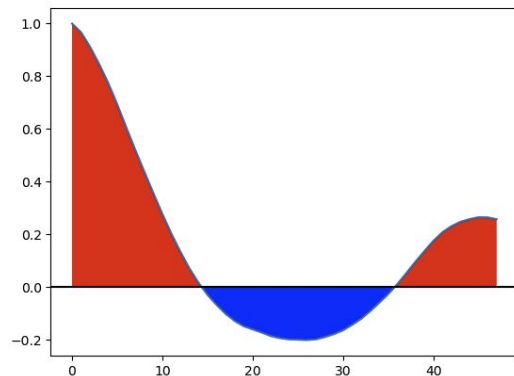
- Duration: ENSO events may last a bit too long, though not necessarily outside the CESM1/2 range \*\* Depending on the period selected...

One simulation (112), extended 50 vs. 90 years:

Lagged auto-correlation of Nino 3.4 index  
*HadiSST (1965-2002)*



Years 6-50



Years 6-90

