

Volcanoes and decadal forecasts with EC-Earth

Martin Ménégoz, Francisco Doblas-Reyes, Virginie Guemas, Asif Muhammad

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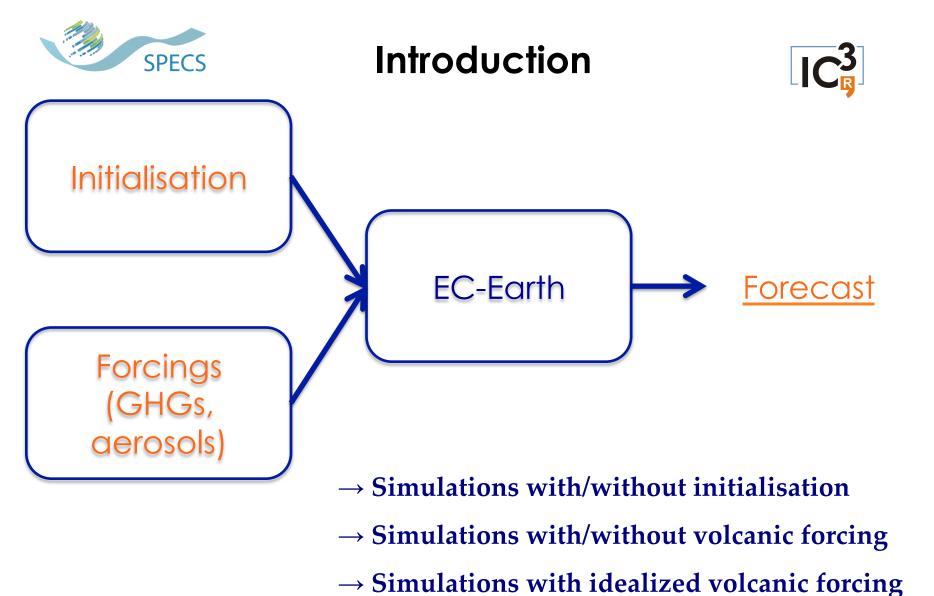
Introduction



- → Major eruptions bring large amounts (Tg) of particles in the stratosphere.
- → Recent eruptions: Agung (1963), El Chichon (1982) and Pinatubo (1991).
- → Global temperature decrease by 0.1-0.3°C, atmospheric impacts noticeable during 5 years, and potential effects on ocean circulation during 10-20 years.



Sarychev volcano, 2009, NASA







- → Climate response to volcanoes
- → Initialisation and volcanic forcing in forecasts
- → Correlations and RMSE





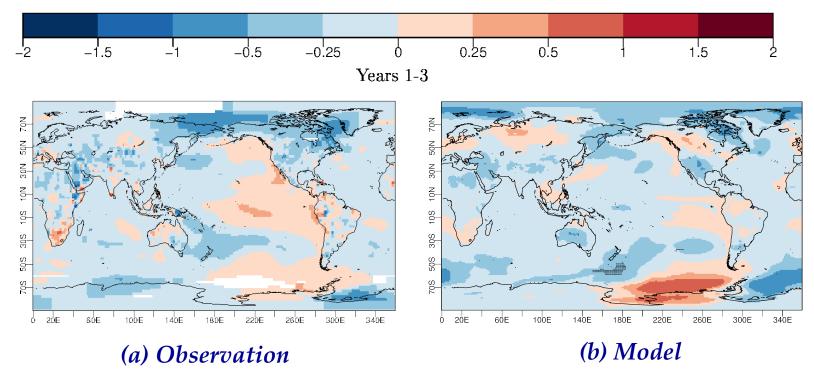
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SPECS Climate response to volcanoes [[3]



→ Large inter-annual variability partly overwhelms the volcanic signal



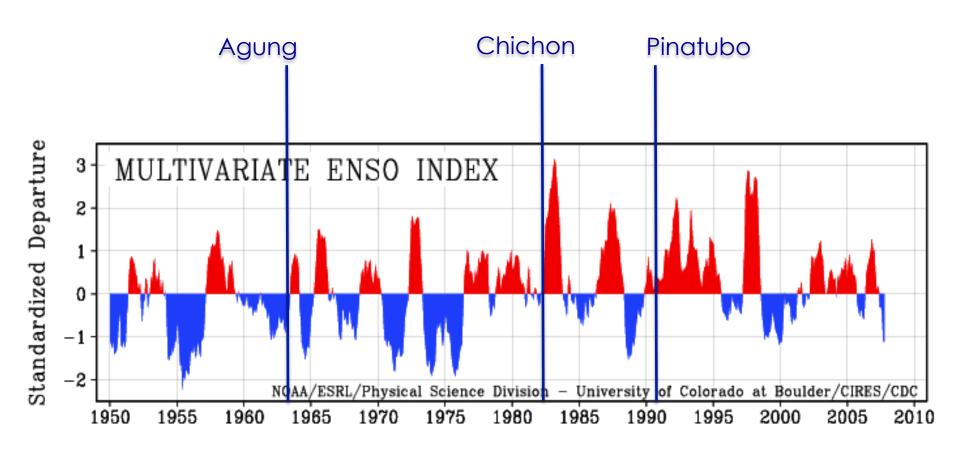
Surface temperature anomalies over forecast years 1-3 after the last 3 major eruptions: (a) Observation; (b) EC-Earth hindcasts. Anomalies are averaged over 3 start dates (and 5 members for the simulations). Shaded areas show regions with significant differences with a 5% level, areas without observations appear in white.



SPECS Climate response to volcanoes [[3]



→ Mixing between ENSO and volcanoes!

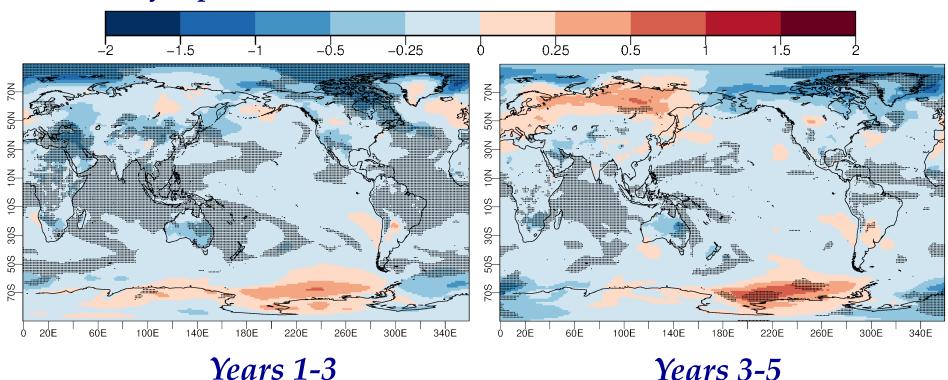




SPECS Climate response to volcanoes [6]



Sensitivity experiment with - without volcanoes



Surface temperature difference (°C). 3-year average after the 3 last major eruptions (Agung, 1963, Chichon, 1982 and Pinatubo, 1991). Difference has been computed between two 5-members hindcasts, one including and another excluding volcanic forcing of large eruptions, and appear shaded when significant with a 5% level.



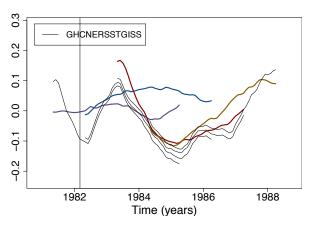


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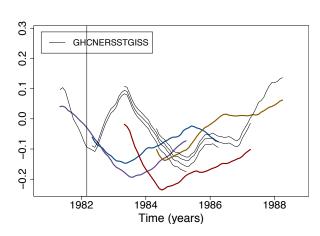




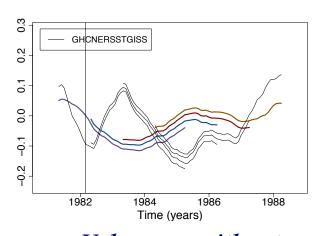
El Chichón



Initialisation without volcanoes



Initialisation with volcanoes



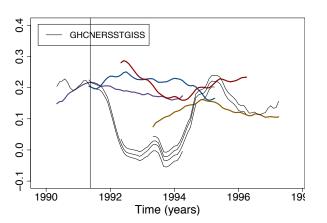
Volcanoes without initialisation

Surface temperature anomalies forecast for 4 different startdates around the El Chichón eruption (blue and purple start before the eruption; red and yellow start after the eruption). Hindcasts start in November. Observations anomalies (black) are computed with climatologies varying along the forecast time, data from ERSST and GHCN (GISS). Anomalies are smoothed with a 12-month running mean.





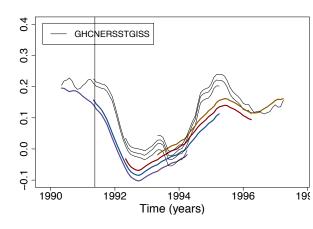
Pinatubo



GHCNERSSTGISS

80

1990
1992
1994
1996
198
Time (years)



Initialisation without volcanoes

Initialisation with volcanoes

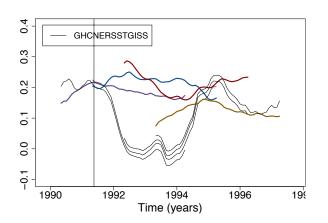
Volcanoes without initialisation

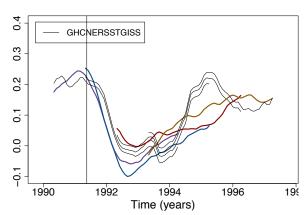
Surface temperature anomalies forecast for 4 different startdates around the Pinatubo eruption (blue and purple start before the eruption; red and yellow start after the eruption). Hindcasts start in November. Anomalies observations (black) are computed with climatologies varying along the forecast time, data from ERSST and GHCN (GISS). Anomalies are smoothed with a 12-month running mean.

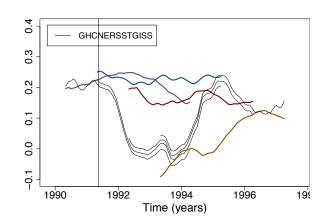




Pinatubo







Initialisation without volcanoes

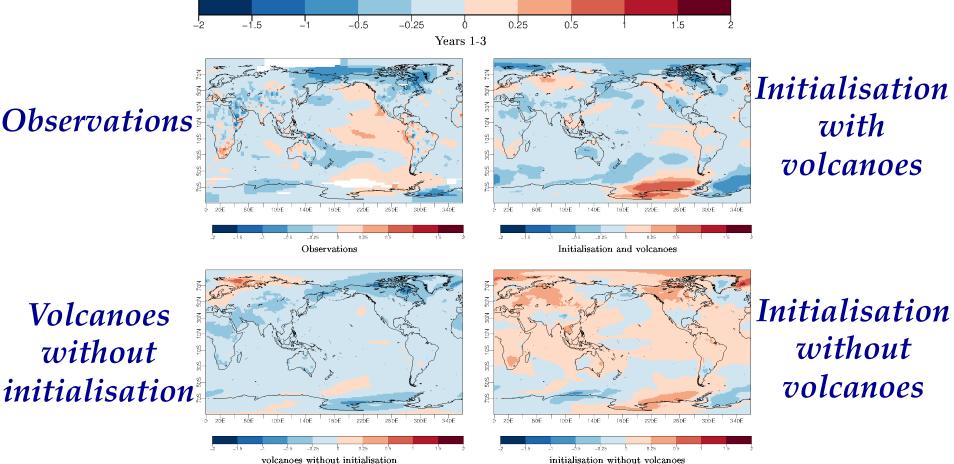
Initialisation with volcanoes

Initialisation with idealized volcanoes

Surface temperature anomalies forecast for 4 different startdates around the Pinatubo eruption (blue and purple start before the eruption; red and yellow start after the eruption). Hindcasts start in November. Anomalies observations (black) are computed with climatologies varying along the forecast time, data from ERSST and GHCN (GISS). Anomalies are smoothed with a 12-month running mean. Idealized forcing is computed as the current stratospheric aerosol load at the startdate decreasing toward "background level" after a one year exponential decay.







Surface temperature anomalies over forecast years 1-3 after the last 3 major eruptions. Anomalies are averaged over 3 start dates (and 5 members for the simulations).





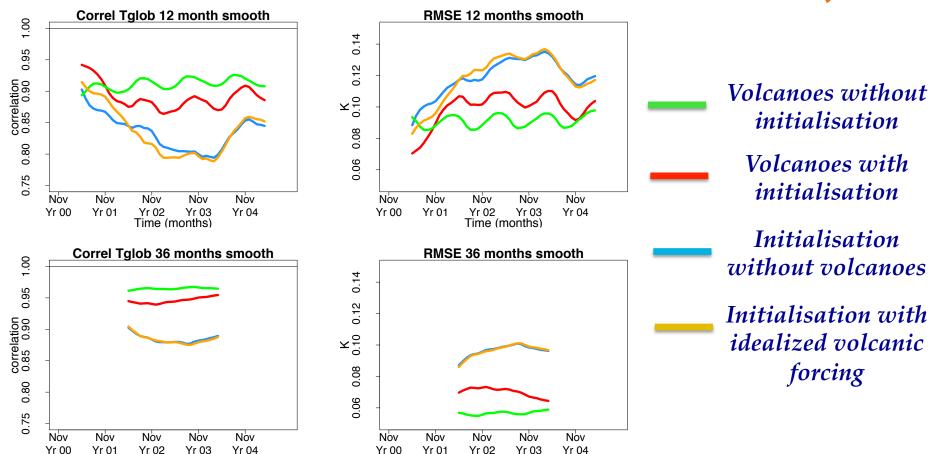
→ Climate response to volcanoes → Initialisation and volcanic forcing in forecasts → Correlations and RMSE



Time (months)

Correlation and RMSE





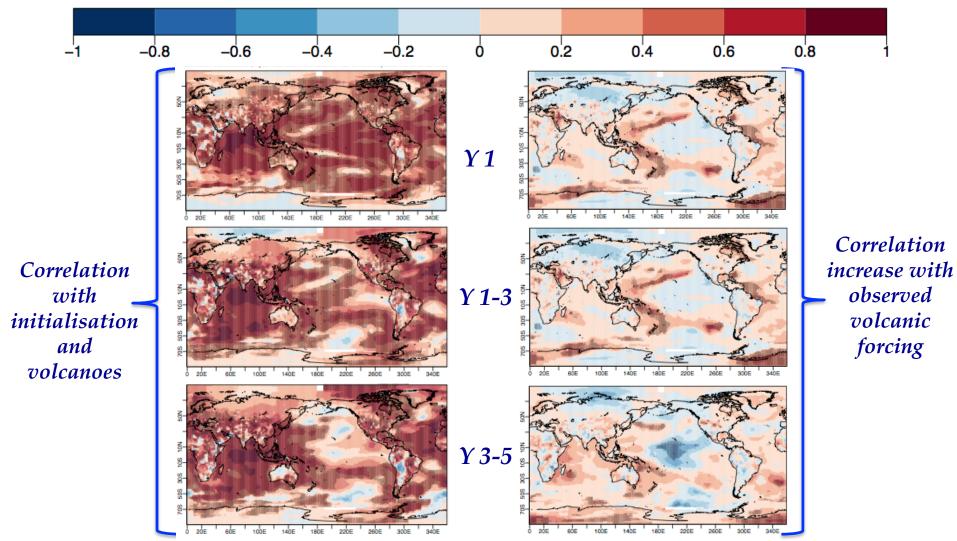
Time (months)

Correlation and RMSE for 12 and 36 month smoothed running mean anomalies. Differences between hindcasts are not statistically significant.



Correlation and RMSE







Conclusion



- \rightarrow Temperature anomalies after large eruptions are a mix between internal variability and volcanic signal.
- \rightarrow Evaluating the performances of climate forecast systems cannot be done without considering large eruptions that occurred during the last decades.
- \rightarrow EC-Earth historical simulation has higher skill than hindcasts.
- → Including volcanic forcing in forecast systems allows an increase of the skill for surface temperature mainly in Western Pacific, tropical Atlantic and Indian Ocean.
- \rightarrow It is challenging to design idealized volcanic forcing that could be used in operational forecasts.





Appendix



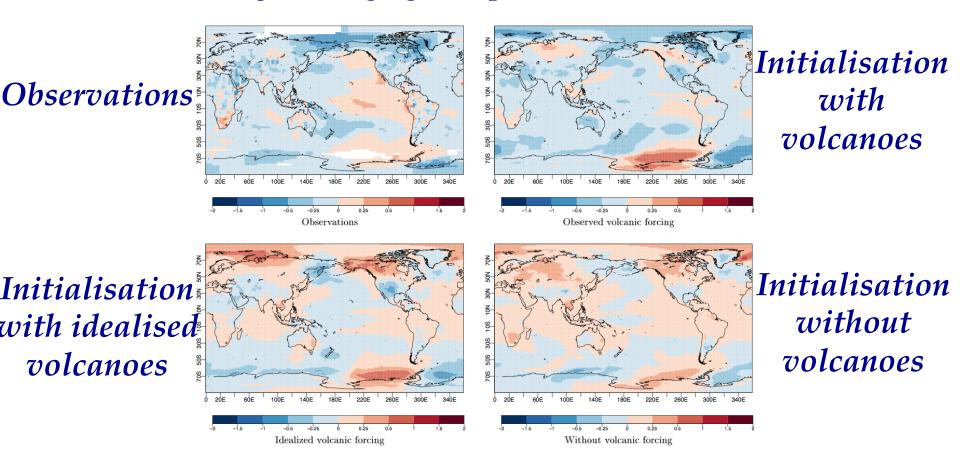
→ Skill diagnosed with idealized forcing



Idealized forcing



→ Idealized forcing challenging to implement:



Surface temperature anomalies over forecast years 1-3 after the last 3 major eruptions. Anomalies are averaged over 3 dates (and 5 members for the simulations).



Idealized forcing



