Attribution, Prediction and Projection of Hurricane Activity Changes

T. Delworth[1], S. Garner[1], I. Held[1], T. Knutson[1], S-J Lin[1], I. Lloyd[2], J. Sirutis[1], J. Smith[5], B. Soden[3], K. Swanson[4], B. Tuleya[6], G. Vecchi[1], G. Villarini[5] M. Zhao[1]

1-GFDL; 2-Princeton/AOS; 3-U. Miami; 4-U. Wisc.-Milw.; 5-Princeton U.; 6 - Old Dominion U.

- What has driven recent changes in hurricane activity?
- Tools to predict/project and understand hurricane activity changes

Outline

- Tools:
  - Global climate models (with aside into lapse-rates)
  - High-resolution dynamical models
  - Observational records
  - Statistical models

- Attribution of recent increase in Atlantic activity
- Predictions of seasonal activity
- Century-scale projections

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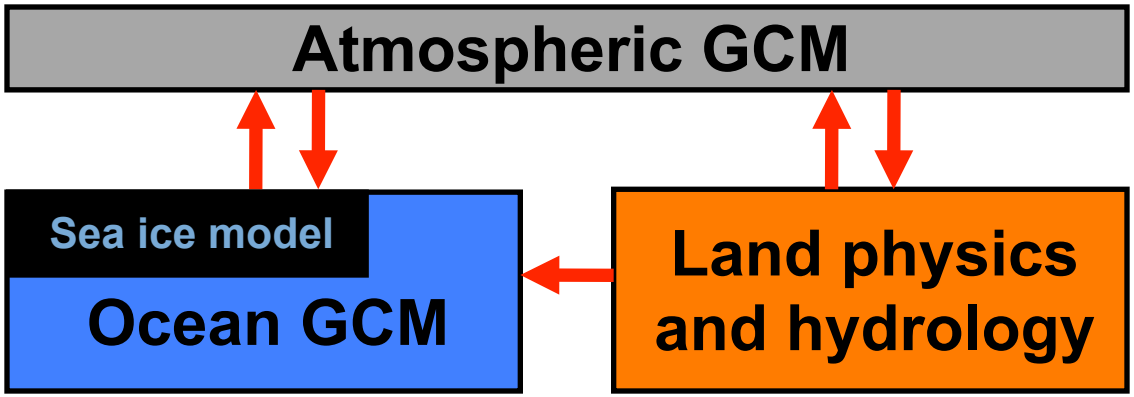
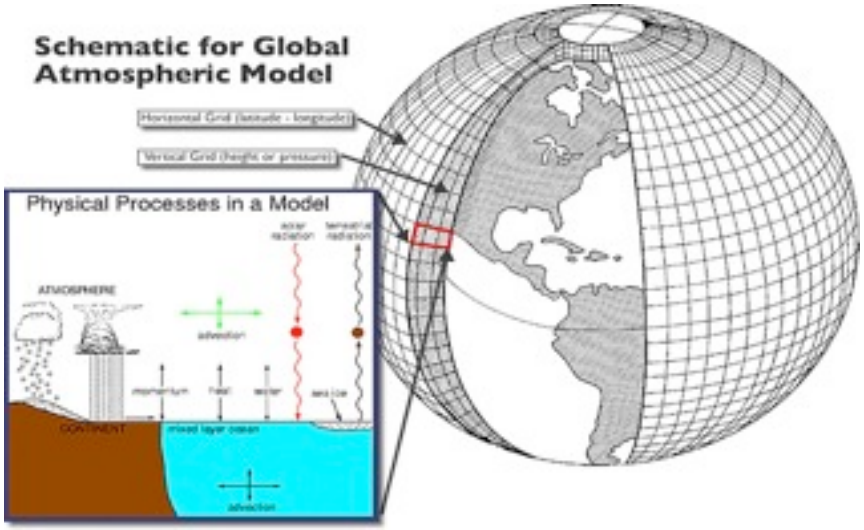
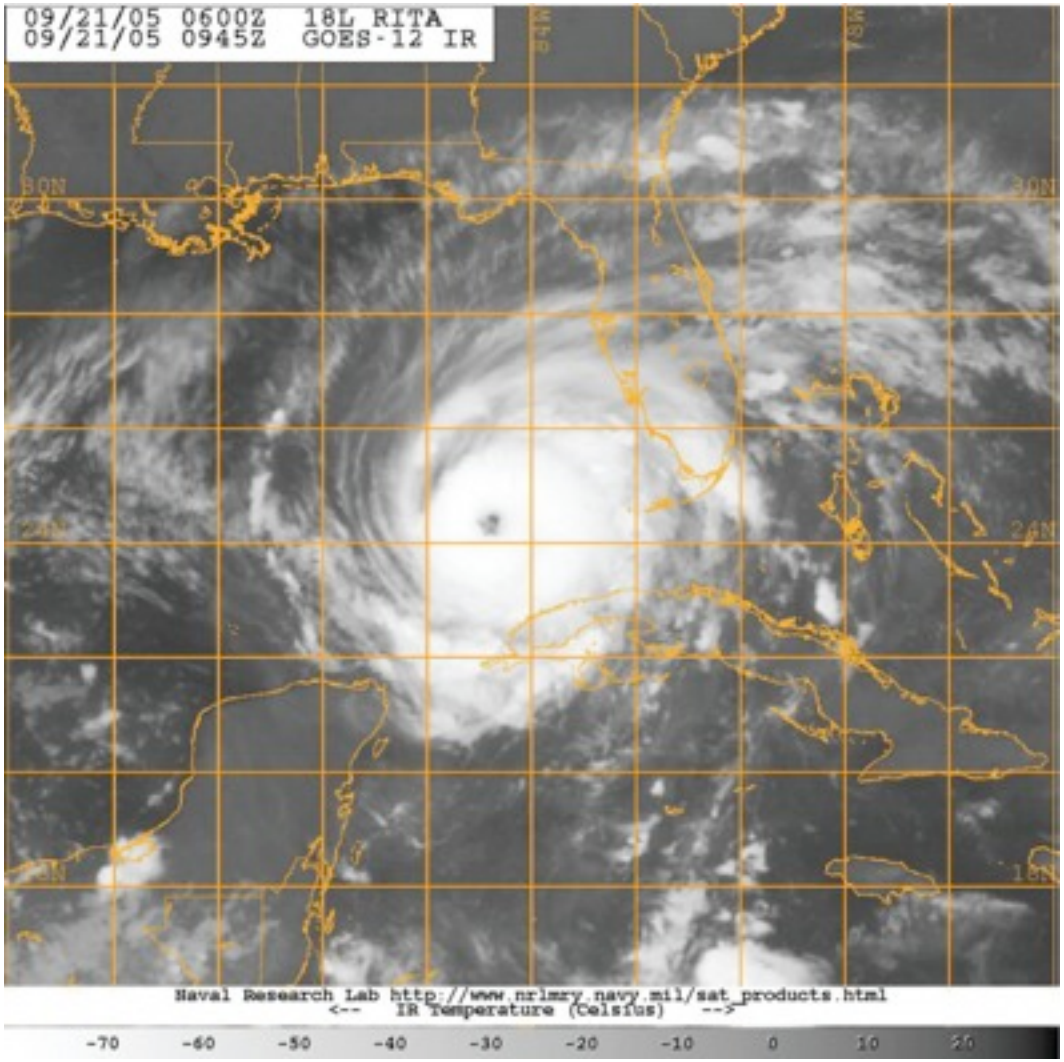


Can global climate models give guidance about changes in Atlantic storm activity?



Not directly: Current computing power limits ability of global climate models to represent hurricanes...

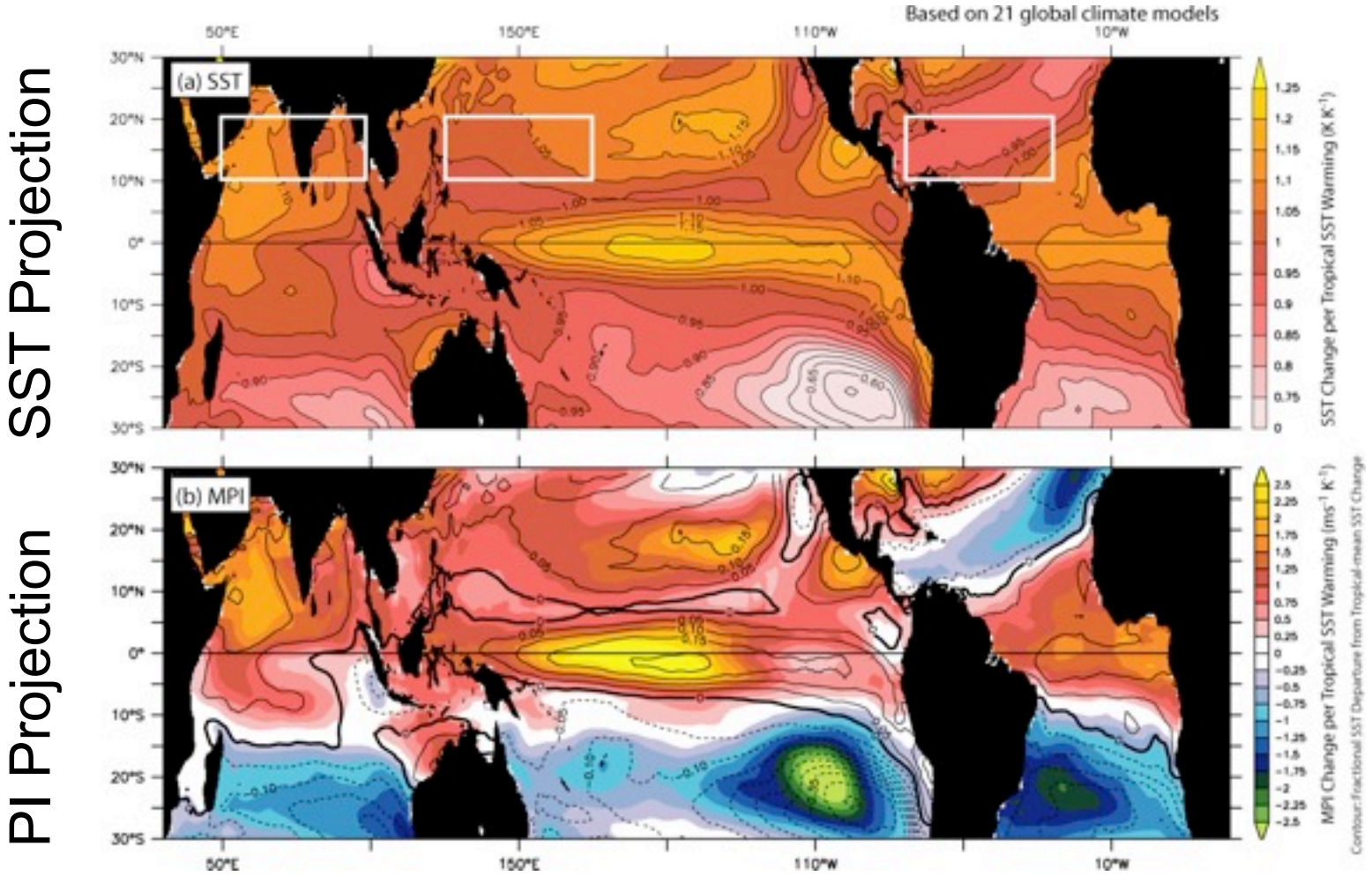


But GCMs can give large-scale conditions that influence hurricane activity (e.g., shear, potential intensity (PI), SST, etc)

Hurricane Rita (2005): orange grid is representative of IPCC-AR4 ***global*** climate model resolution.

Potential intensity tracks SST relative to tropical-mean, not local SST*

*global-mean PI changes still need to be explained, more soon.



Vecchi and Soden (2007, Nature)

Bister and Emanuel (1998) Potential Intensity

$$PI^2 = V_{red}^2 \frac{c_k}{c_d} \frac{T_s - T_o}{T_o} \left(k_s^* - k_a \right) \Big|_{r_{\max}}$$

- All other things equal: SST increase-> PI increase

  Both through direct impact on T_s and k*, as well as indirectly impacting T_o and k_a

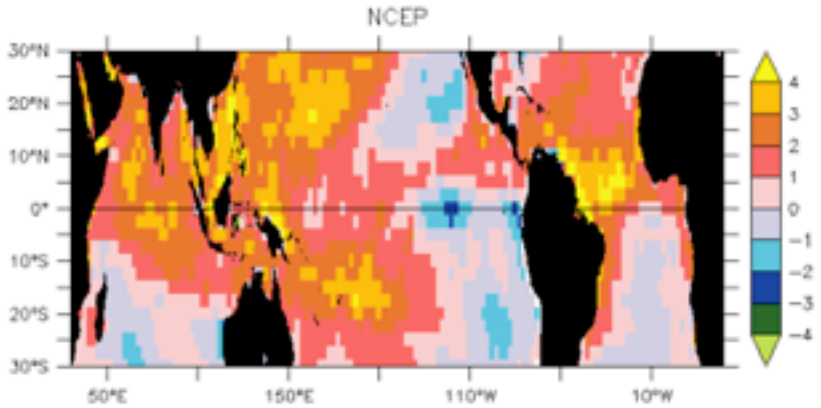
- Defined locally from a sounding and SST.

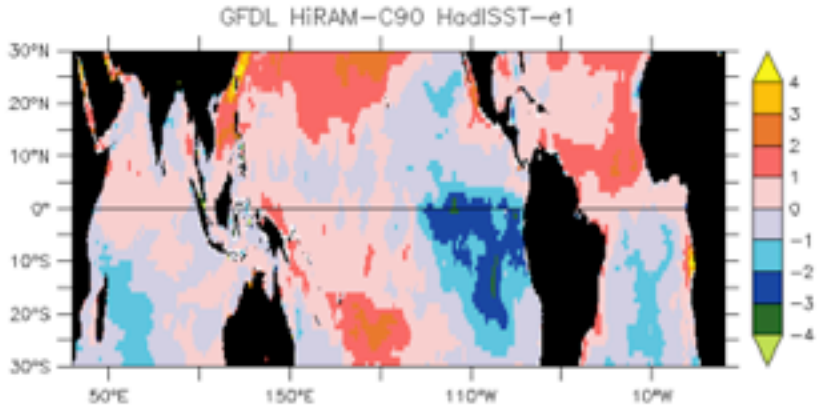
- However, **remote SST changes impact upper tropospheric temperature** (e.g., Sobel et al 2002) changing T_o directly and indirectly, and enthalpy diff. indirectly: remote warming acts to reduce PI.

  See also Shen *et al* (2000), Tang and Neelin (2004) and Ramsay and Sobel (2010, submitted)

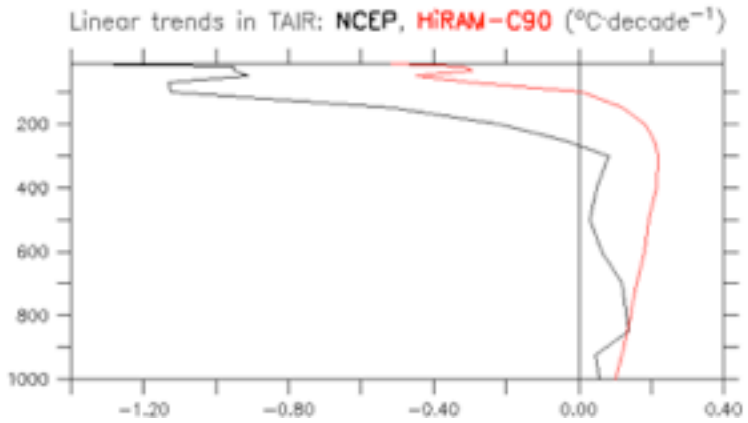
From GCMs, PI'-<PI'> ~ 8·(SST'-<SST'>)
In GCMs, |<PI'>| smaller than |PI'|, so PI' ~ 8·(SST'-<SST'>)

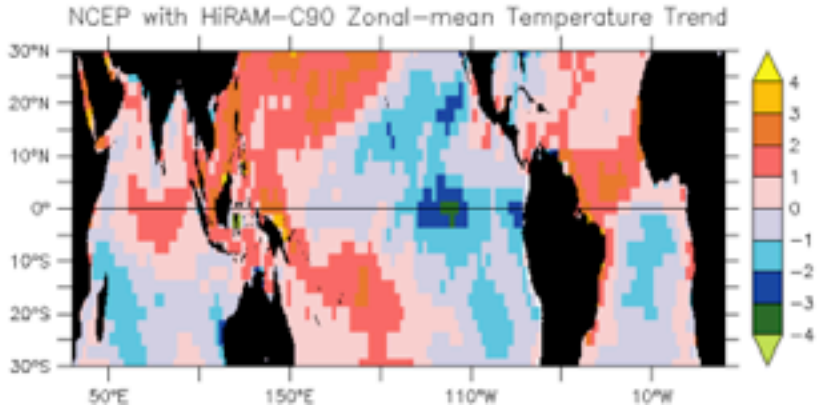
NCEP and GCMs exhibit different lapse rate and PI trends





Linear trends in annual PI 1980–2005 ($m \cdot s^{-1} \cdot decade^{-1}$)





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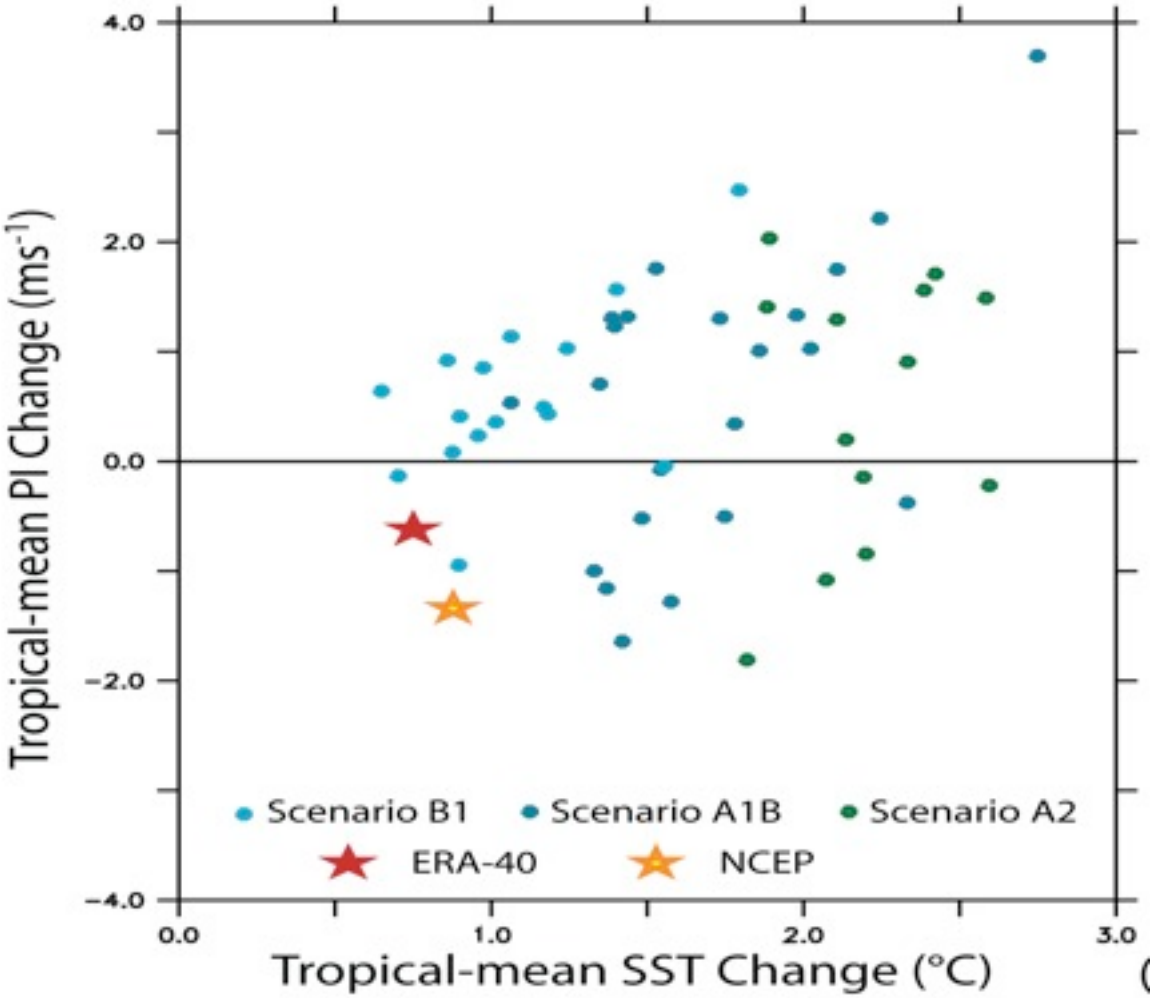
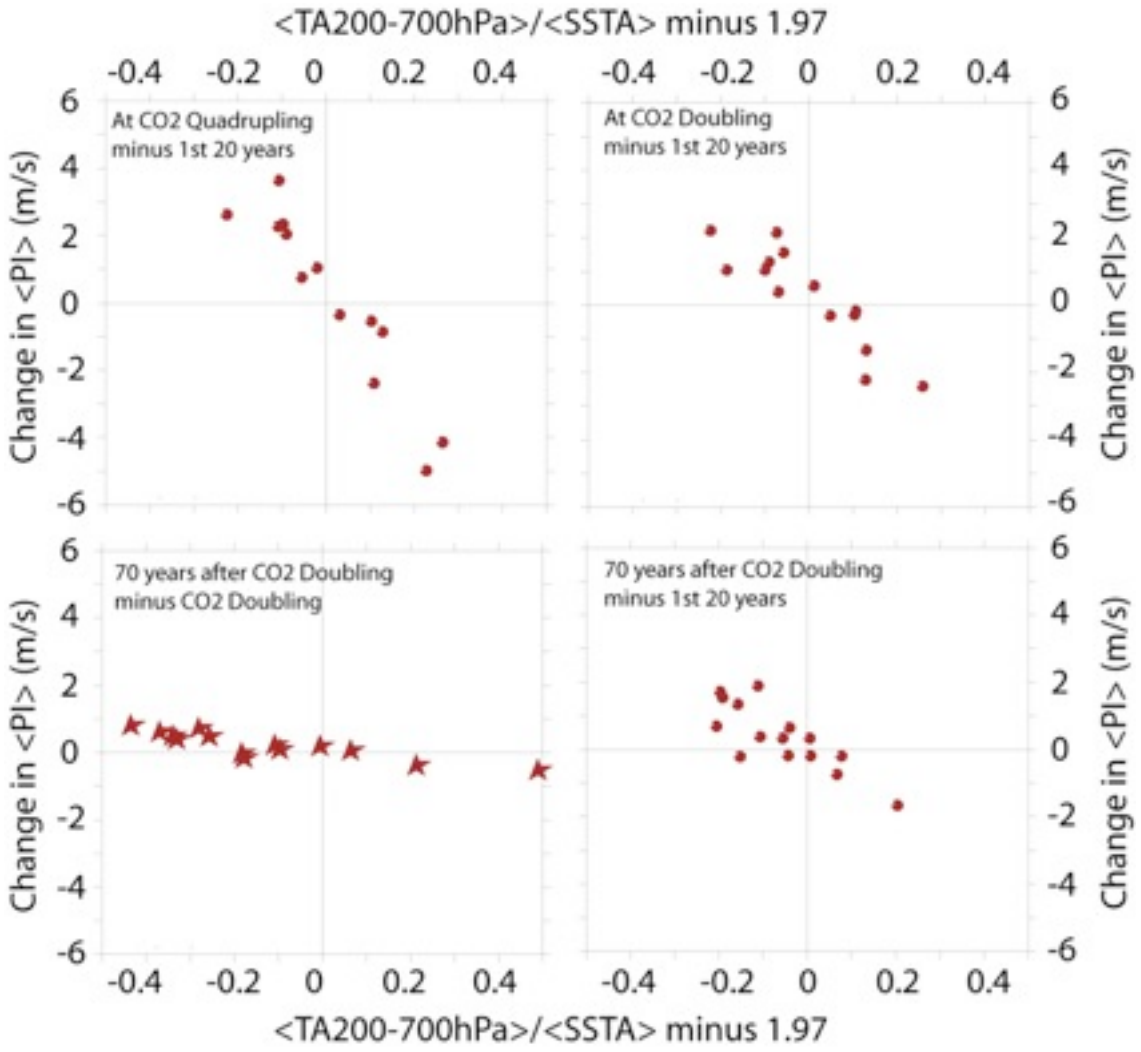
What about tropical-mean PI change?



Not well constrained by SST changes

Vecchi and Soden (2007, Nature)

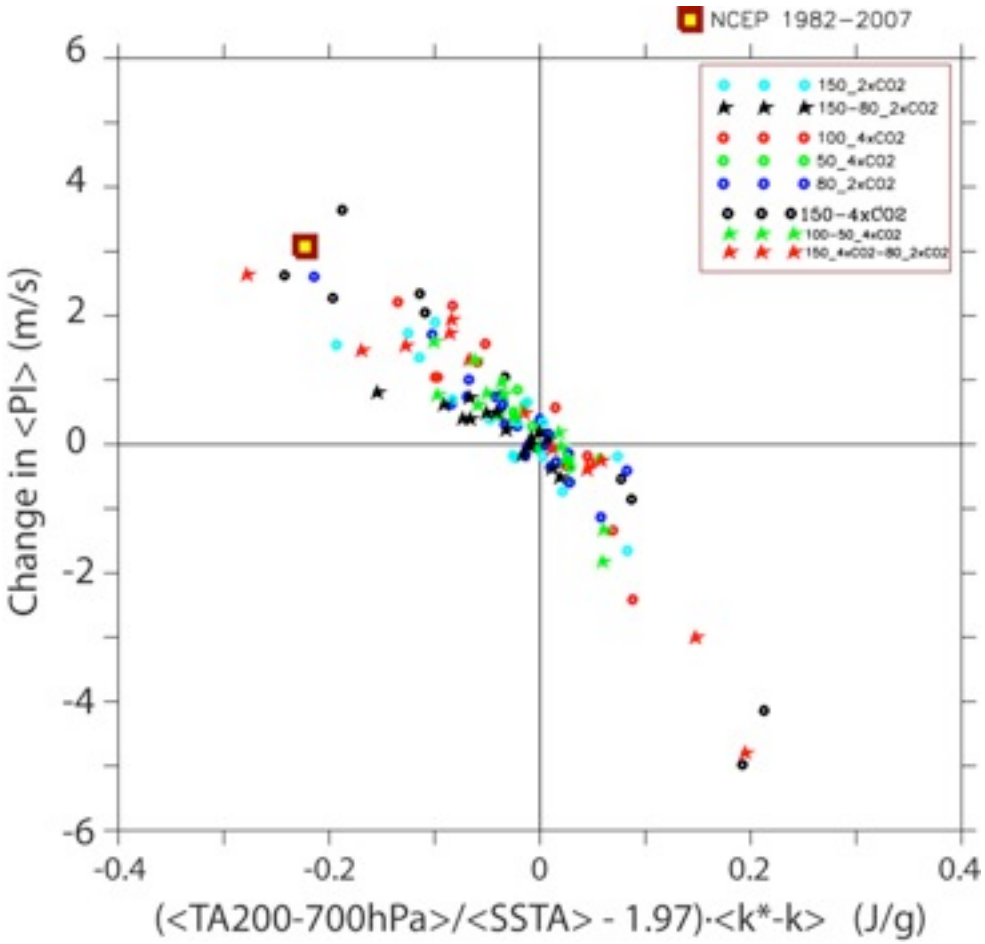
In GCMs, sign of sensitivity of tropical-mean PI scales with ratio of Tropospheric TA to SSTA



PI = K·(<TA>/<SST>-1.97)

Where does magnitude (K) come from? Not a constant.

Tropical-mean surface enthalpy disequilibrium seems to set scale



PI =<k*-k>·(<TA>/<SST>-1.97)

Relationship explains:

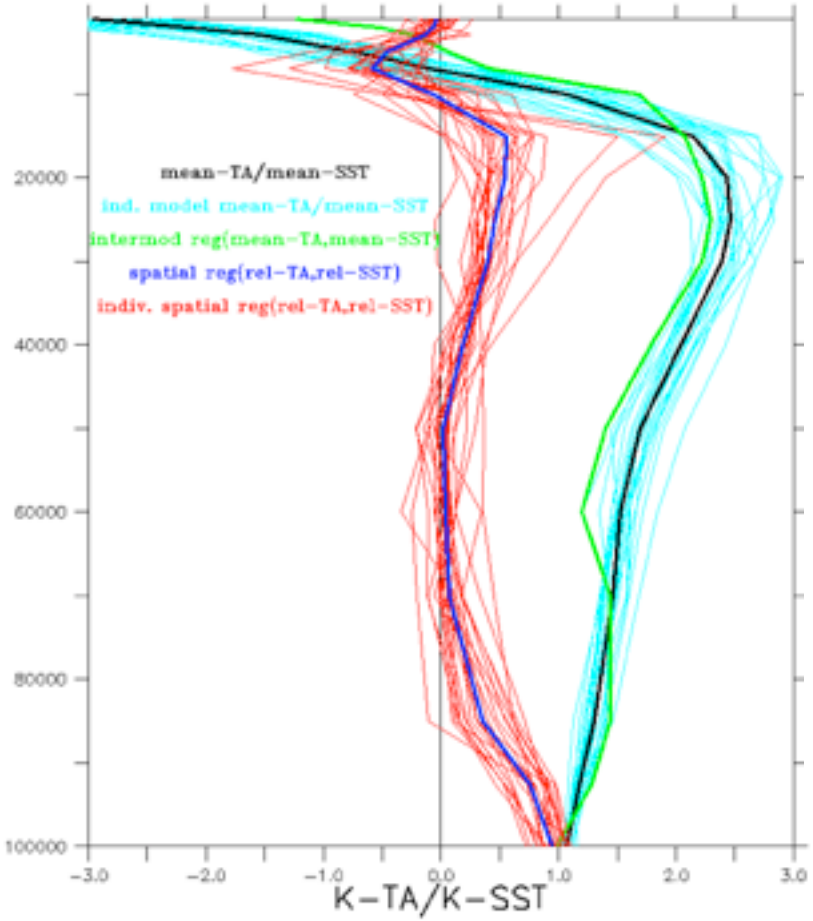
- IPCC-AR4 model decadal noise and response to 2xCO2, 4xCO2.

- NCEP Reanalysis trend.

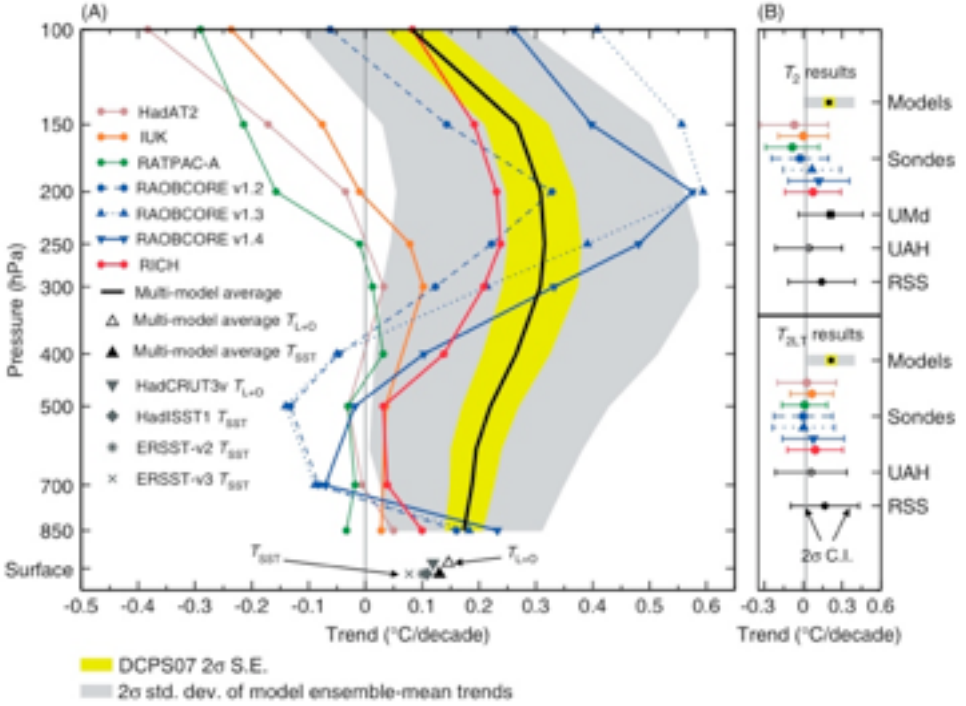
Do we know vertical structure of warming well enough?
Relatively small inter-model TA trend spread still gives large <PI'> spread (±2m/s)

For now: assume GCM lapse rate response "reasonable" estimate.

IPCC-AR4 21st Cy model response



Observational estimates and
IPCC-AR4 historical runs



Santer et al (2008)

Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA/GFDL, Princeton, NJ

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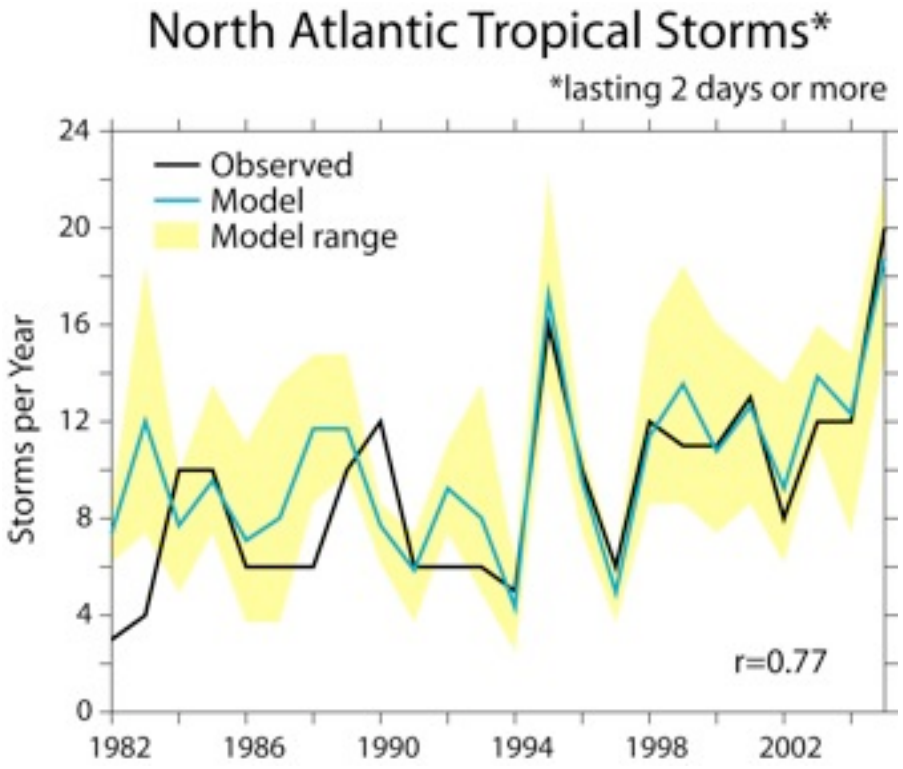
GFDL C-X HiRAM GCMs

Family of global atmospheric models designed for better-representing tropical cyclone frequency. **C90 - 1°, C180=1/2°**, C360=1/4°, C720=1/8°
Ref. Zhao et al (2009, J. Climate)



Adapted from AM2 with:

- Deep convection scheme adapted from Bretherton, McCaa and Grenier (MWR, 2004)
- Cubed sphere dynamical core
- Changes to parameterizations of cloud microphysics
- C90 Atm. resolution of 1°x1°

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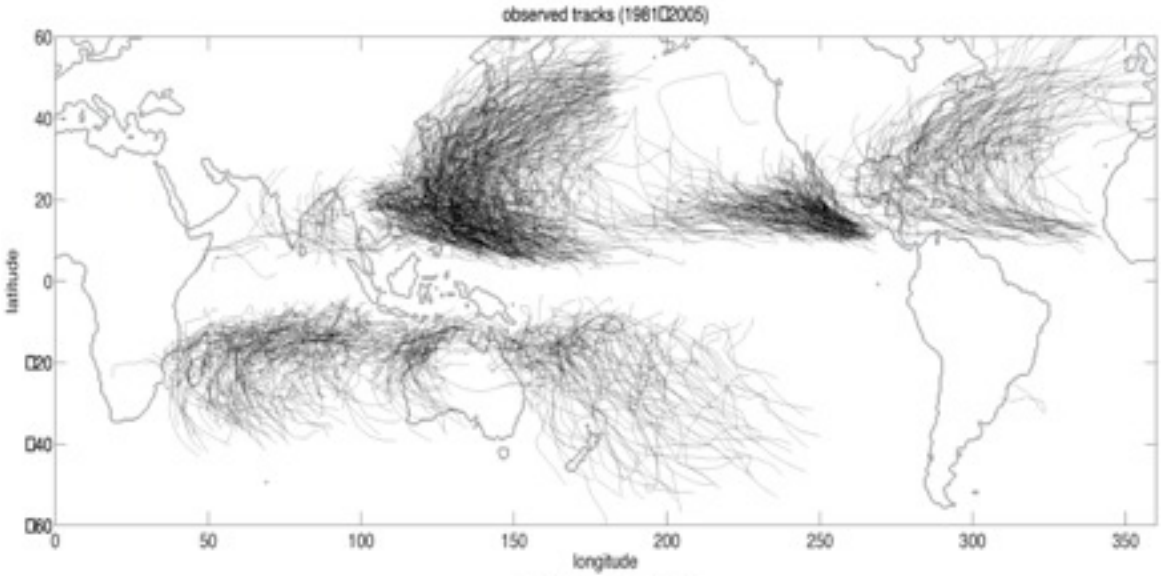
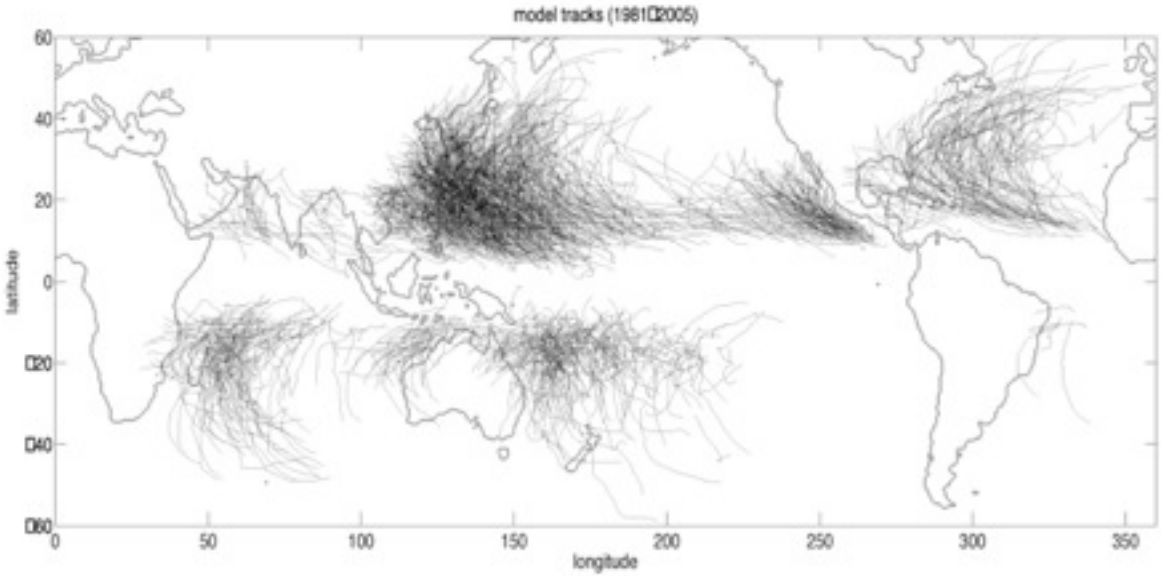
Model recovers many aspects of observed hurricane tracks

Observed

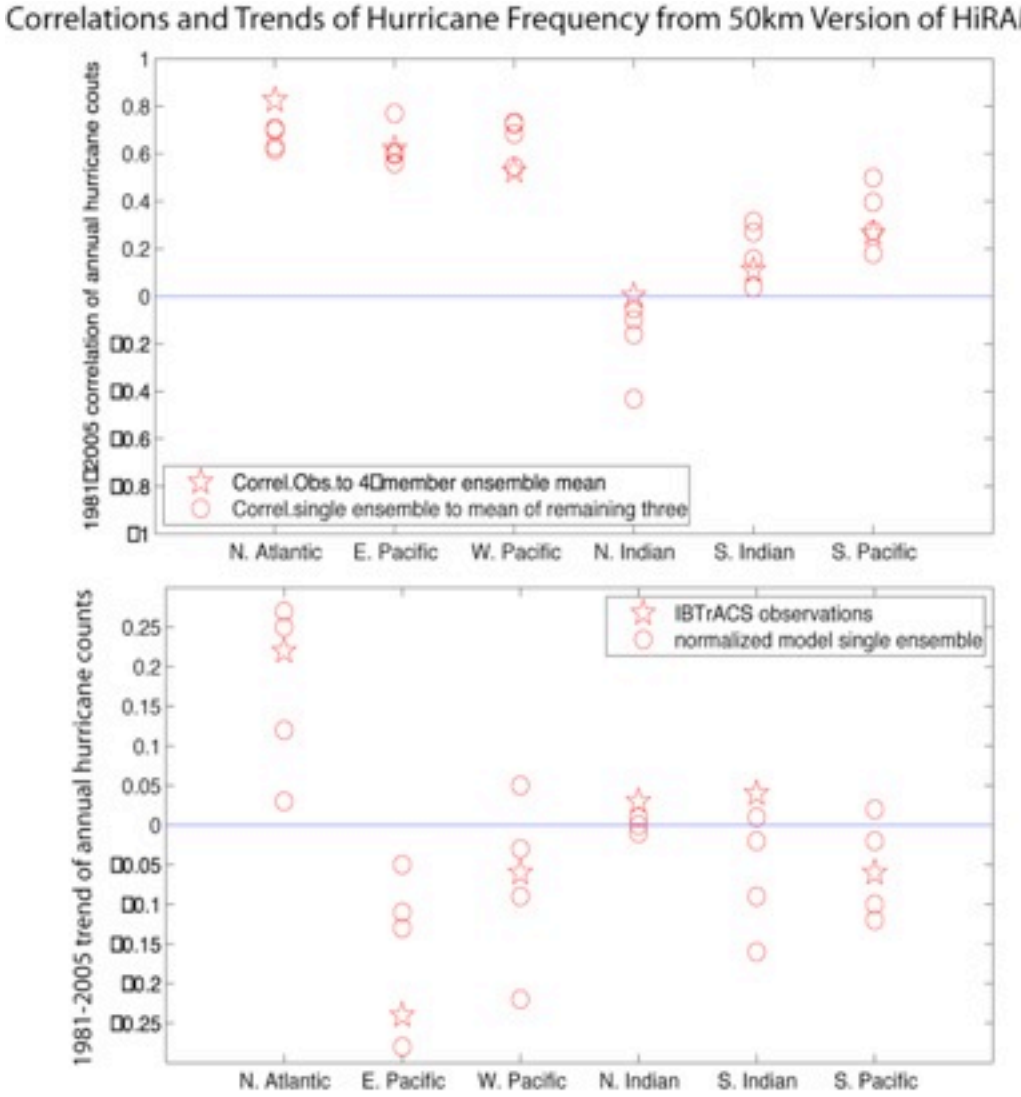


C180 Model



Zhao et al (2009, J. Climate)

HiRAM models can recover trends and variations in hurricane and TS frequency when forced with SST.



Correlation to obs. similar to that of model to itself.

For each basin:

$$N'(t) = N_m(t) \cdot \langle N_o \rangle / \langle N_m \rangle$$

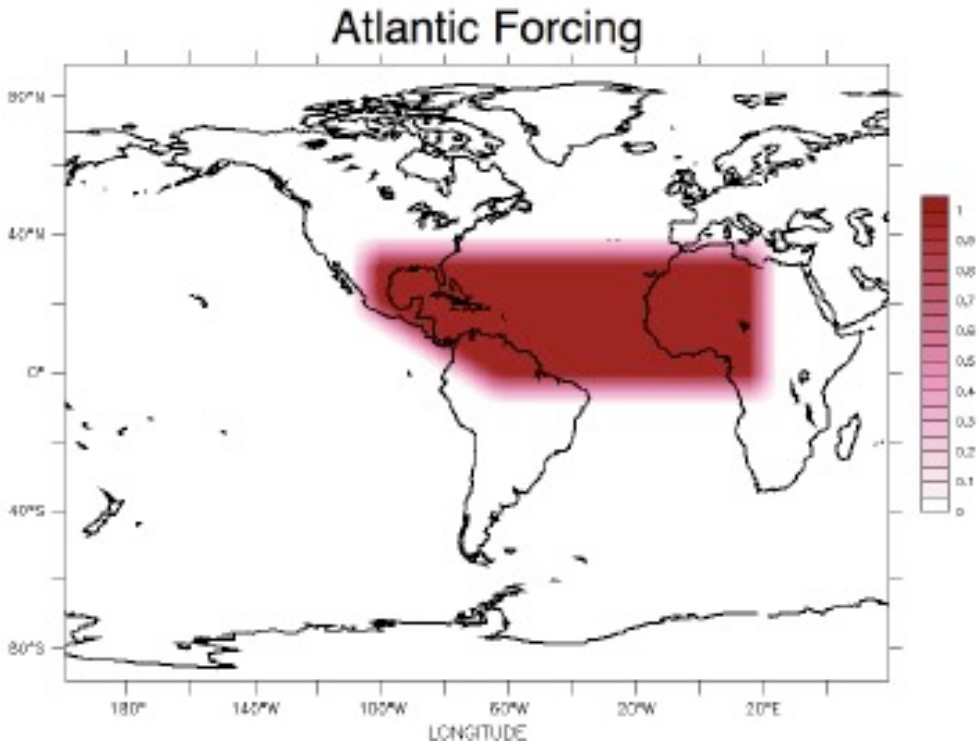
Trend of normalized model counts not distinguishable from obs.

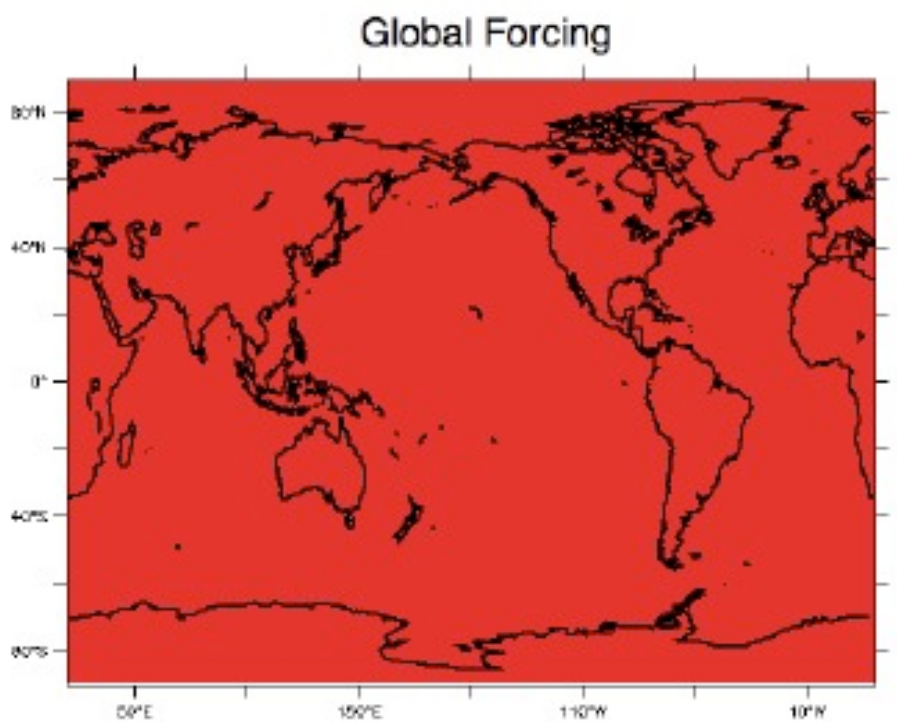
Zhao et al (2010, J. Climate)

Idealized Forcing Experiments

If local SST the dominant control, as opposed to relative SST:

- Similar Atlantic Response to Atlantic and Uniform F'cing
- Little Pacific Response to Atlantic compared to Uniform





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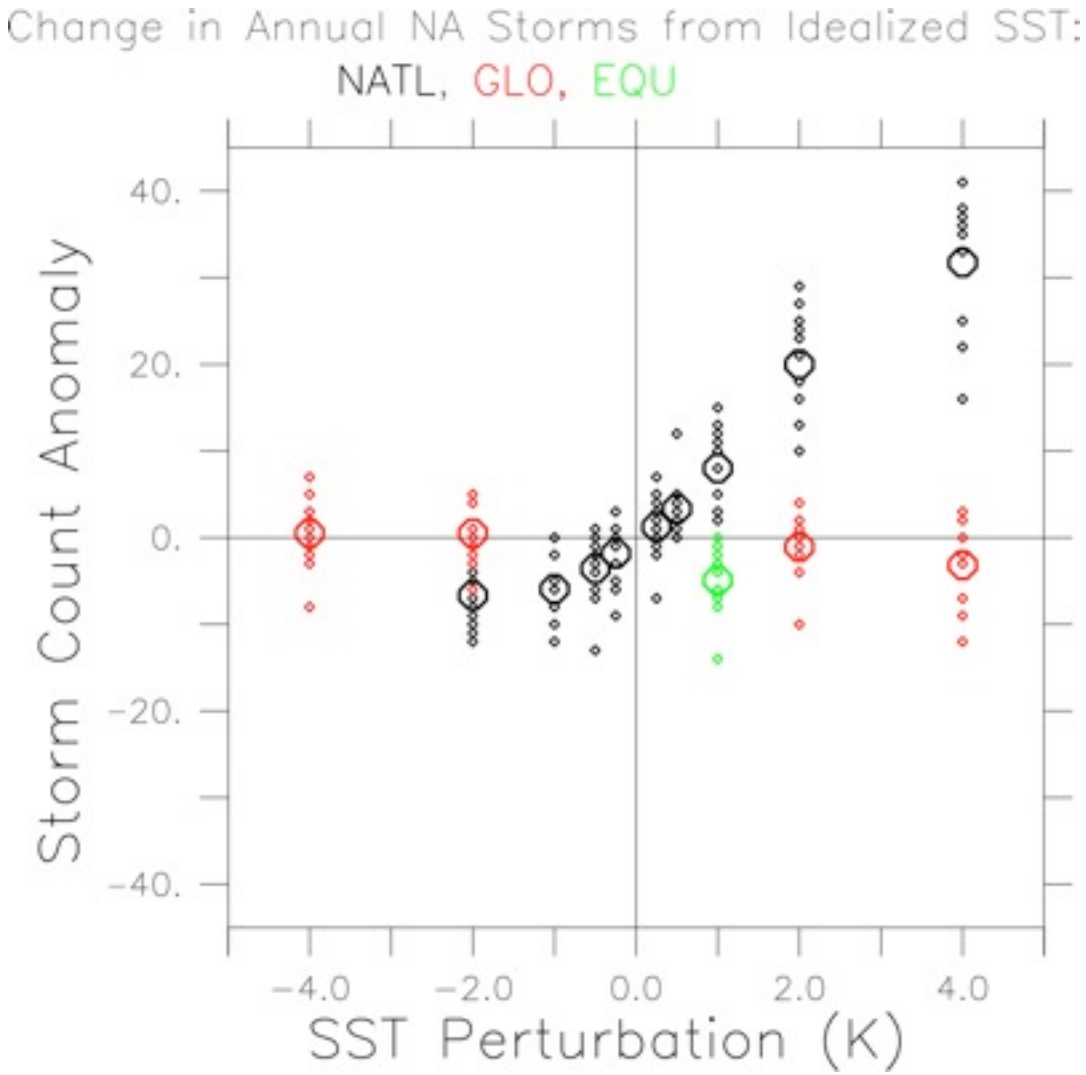
North Atlantic Response to Idealized SST



Atlantic Forcing

Uniform Forcing

Near-equatorial Forcing

Similar TS frequency response to:
0.25° local warming
4° global cooling

Vecchi et al (2010, in prep.)

Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA/GFDL, Princeton, NJ

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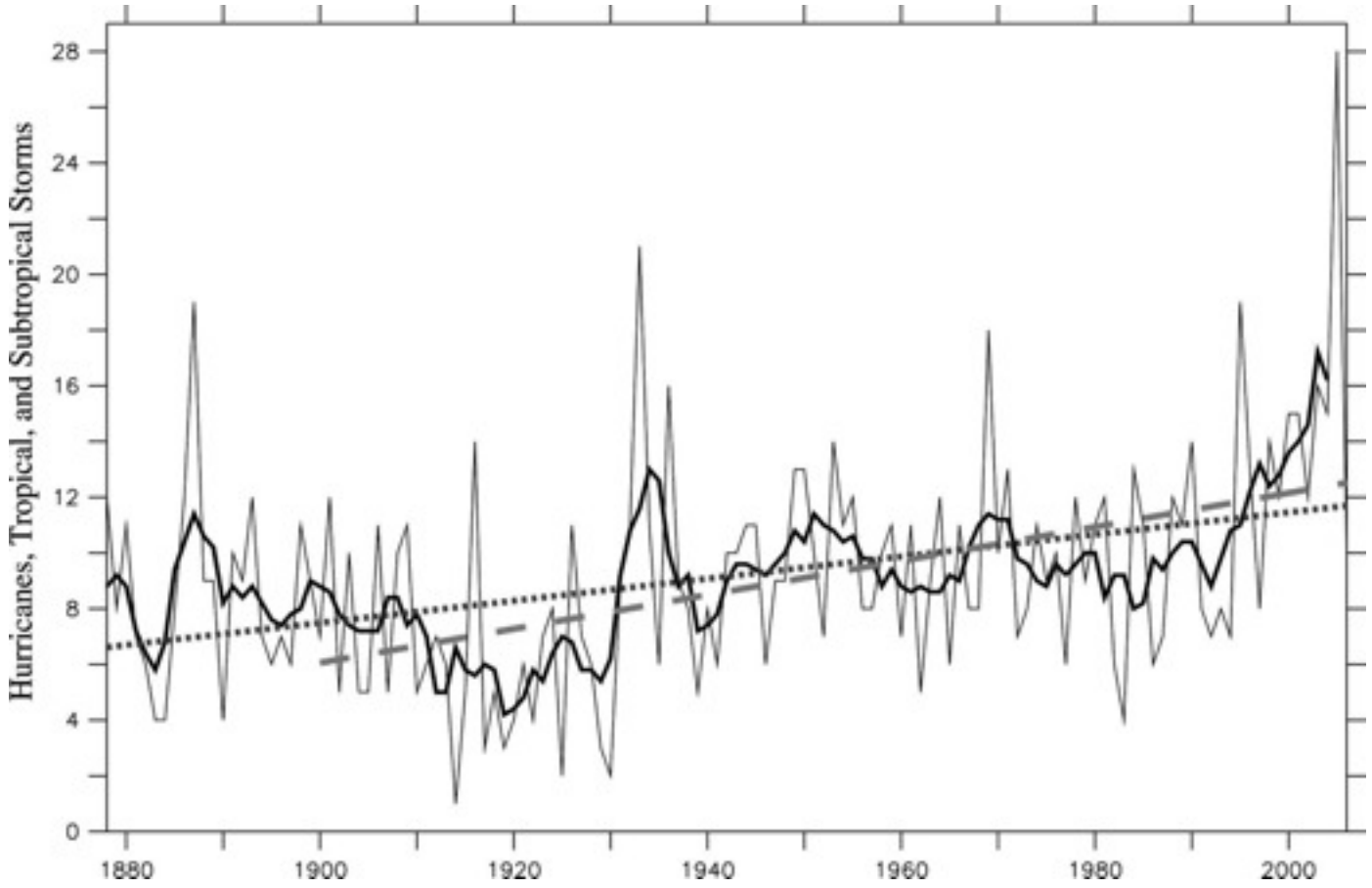
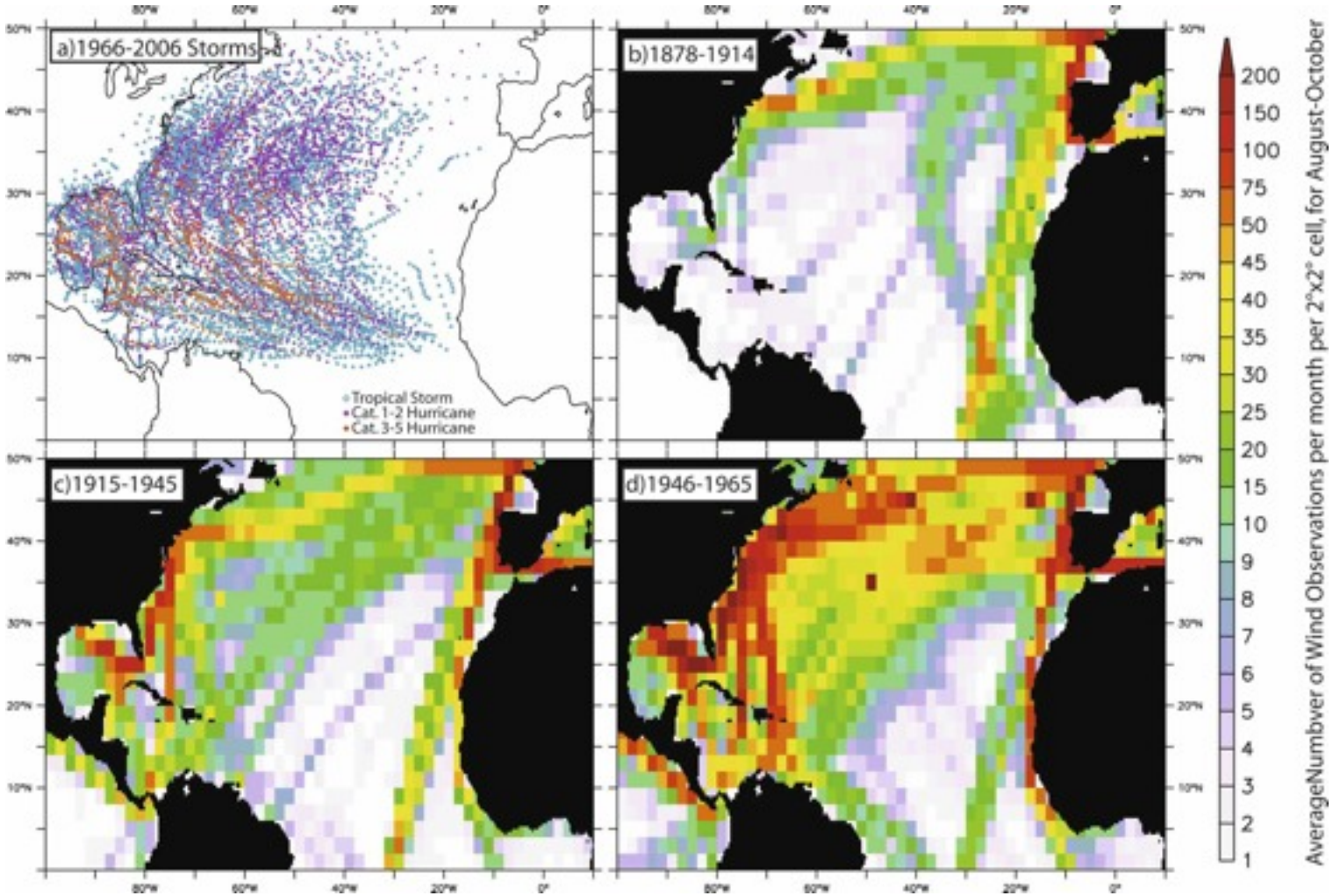
Clear increase in recorded number of Atlantic tropical storms since late-19th century



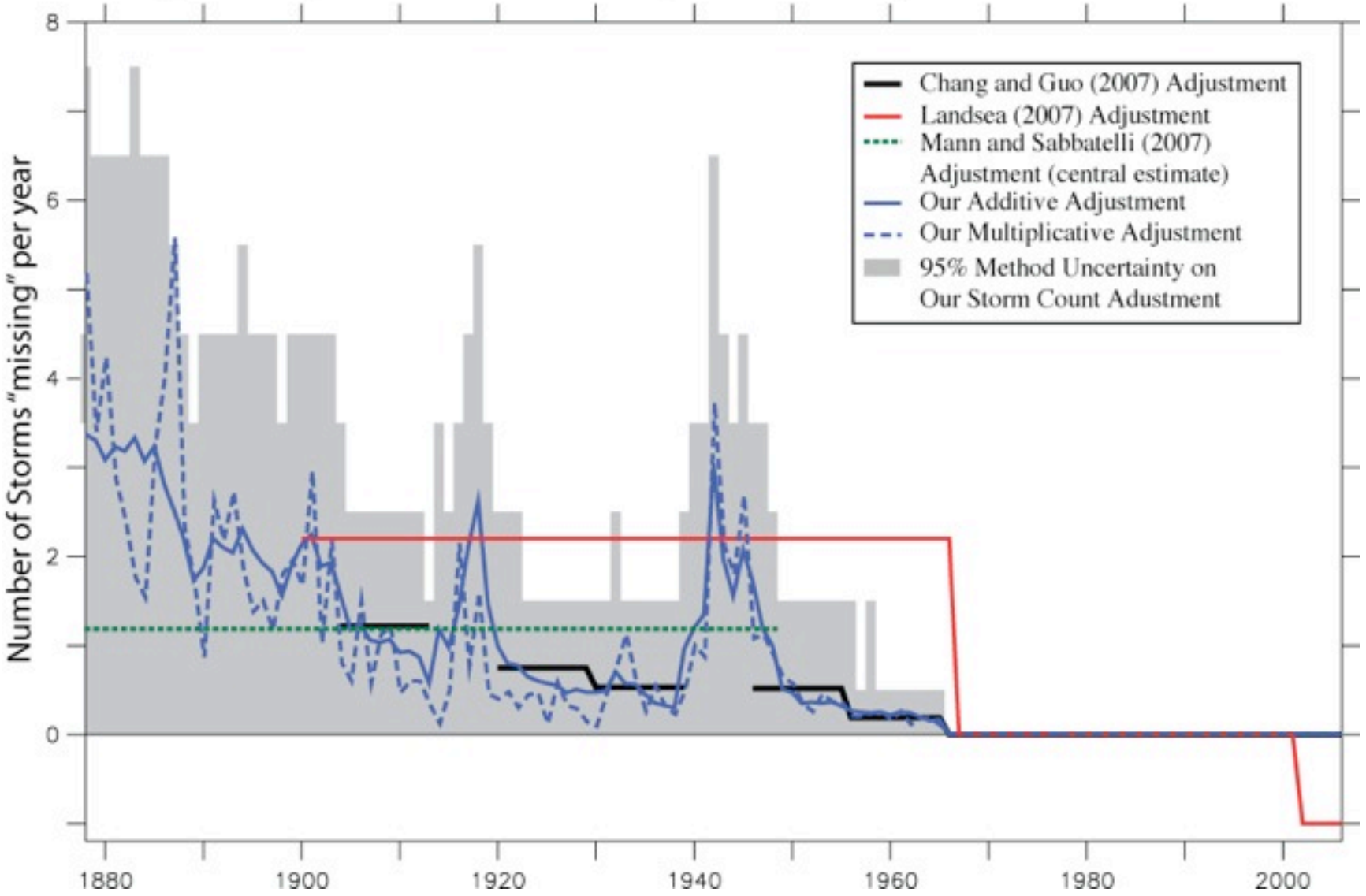
Vecchi and Knutson , J. Climate, 2008.

Ability to observe cyclones has also changed with time: e.g., ship track density



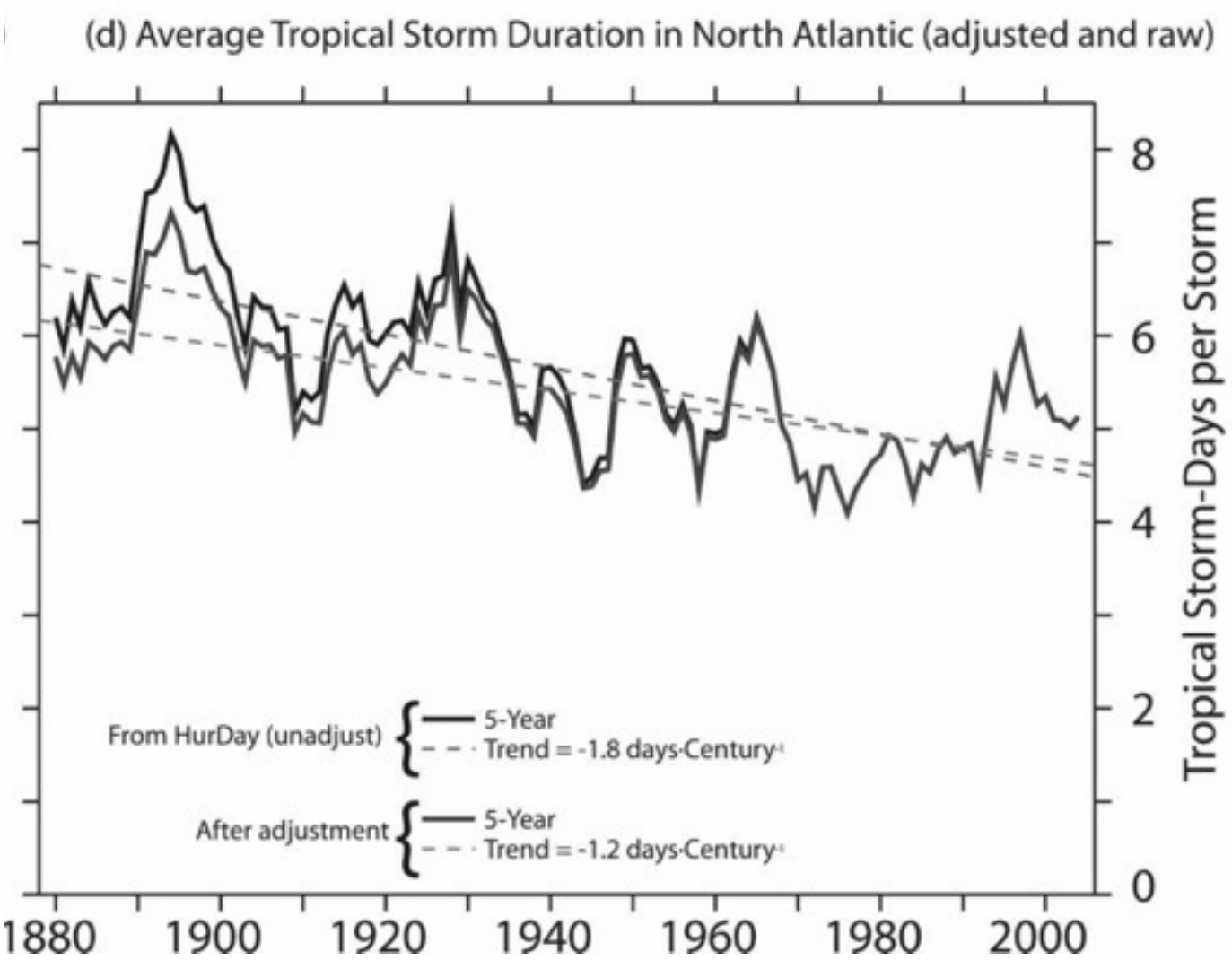
Vecchi and Knutson , J. Climate, 2008.

“Missing storm” adjustments to HURDAT storms (1878-2007)



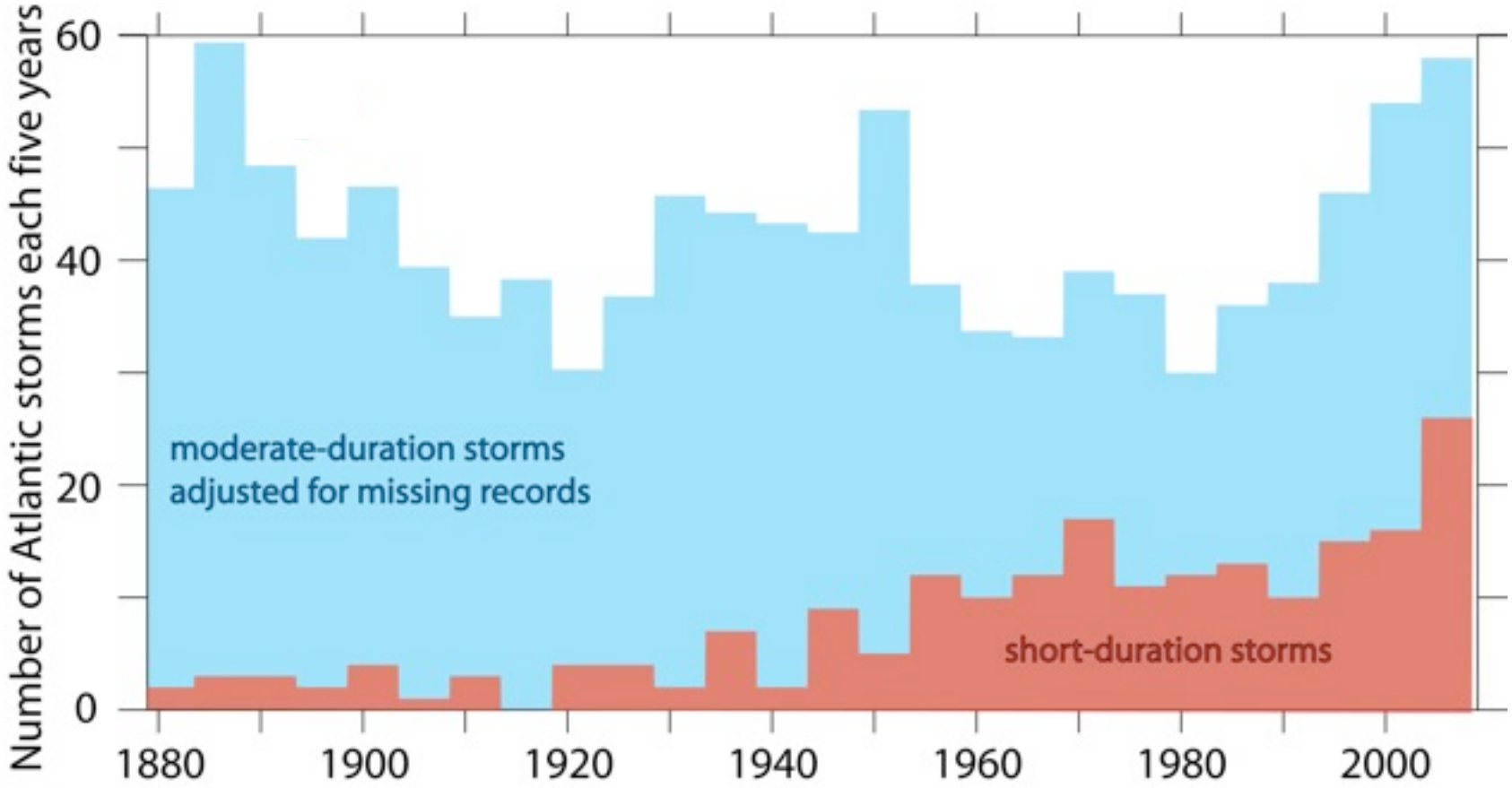
Source: Vecchi and Knutson, J. Climate, 2008.

Tropical storm duration exhibits a large decrease, even with adjustment: why?



Vecchi and Knutson, J. Climate, 2008.

Atlantic tropical storms (< 2 day duration) show a strong trend. Storms of >2 day duration - adjusted for “missing storms” - do not show a trend.



Adapted from Landsea et al (2010, J. Climate)

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Statistical models of TS frequency

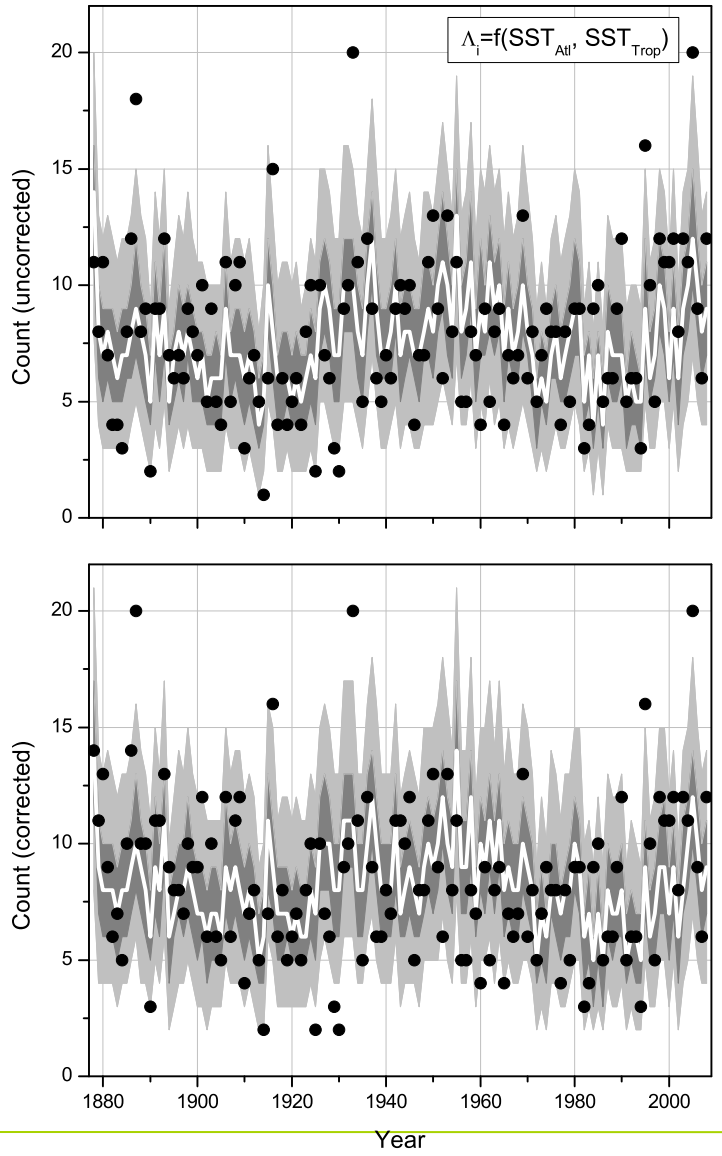
Villarini, Vecchi and Smith (2010, MWR, Submitted)

- Build statistical models of TS frequency:
  - >2 day duration basin-wide with and without adjustment
  - Landfalling
- Explore range of models, sensitivity to:
  - Possible covariates:
    (NAO, SOI, **Atlantic SST, Tropical SST**)
  - Model structure (Poisson vs. Negative Binomial).
  - Penalizing criterion for extra predictors (SBC vs. AIC).
  - SST dataset (Extended NOAA vs. HadISST)
- Apply to GCM projections and other runs.

Tropical SST as predictor of cyclone activity?

- Remote SST changes impact Atlantic wind shear:
  - During El Niño (e.g., Gray 1975)
  - Warming-induced weakening of Walker circulation increases shear (Vecchi and Soden 2007)
  - Warming of Indo-West Pacific increases shear (Latif et al 2007, GRL)
- Remote warming acts to increase thermodynamic stability:
  - WTG hypothesis (Sobel et al 2002)
  - During El Niño, remote thermodynamic stabilization acts to damp NA Activity (Tang and Neelin 2004)
  - Potential intensity strongly influenced by warming relative to tropical-mean (Vecchi and Soden 2007, Ramsay and Sobel 2010-submitted)
- High-resolution studies indicate warming relative to tropical-mean relevant quantity:
  - Knutson et al (2008), Zhao et al (2010), Vecchi et al (2010, in prep)

Build statistical model of basin-wide tropical storms using Atlantic and Tropical-mean SST as covariates



Atlantic SST increases frequency.

Tropical-mean SST reduces frequency.

Factors in fit (w/standard error)

	Uncorrected	Corrected
Intercept	2.03 (0.03) 2.03 (0.03)	2.11 (0.03) 2.10 (0.03)
SST_{Atl}	1.13 (0.20) 1.05 (0.15)	1.05 (0.15) 1.02 (0.14)
SST_{Trop}	-0.98 (0.23) -0.91 (0.20)	-1.22 (0.22) -1.05 (0.19)

Villarini, Vecchi and Smith (2010, MWR, Submitted)

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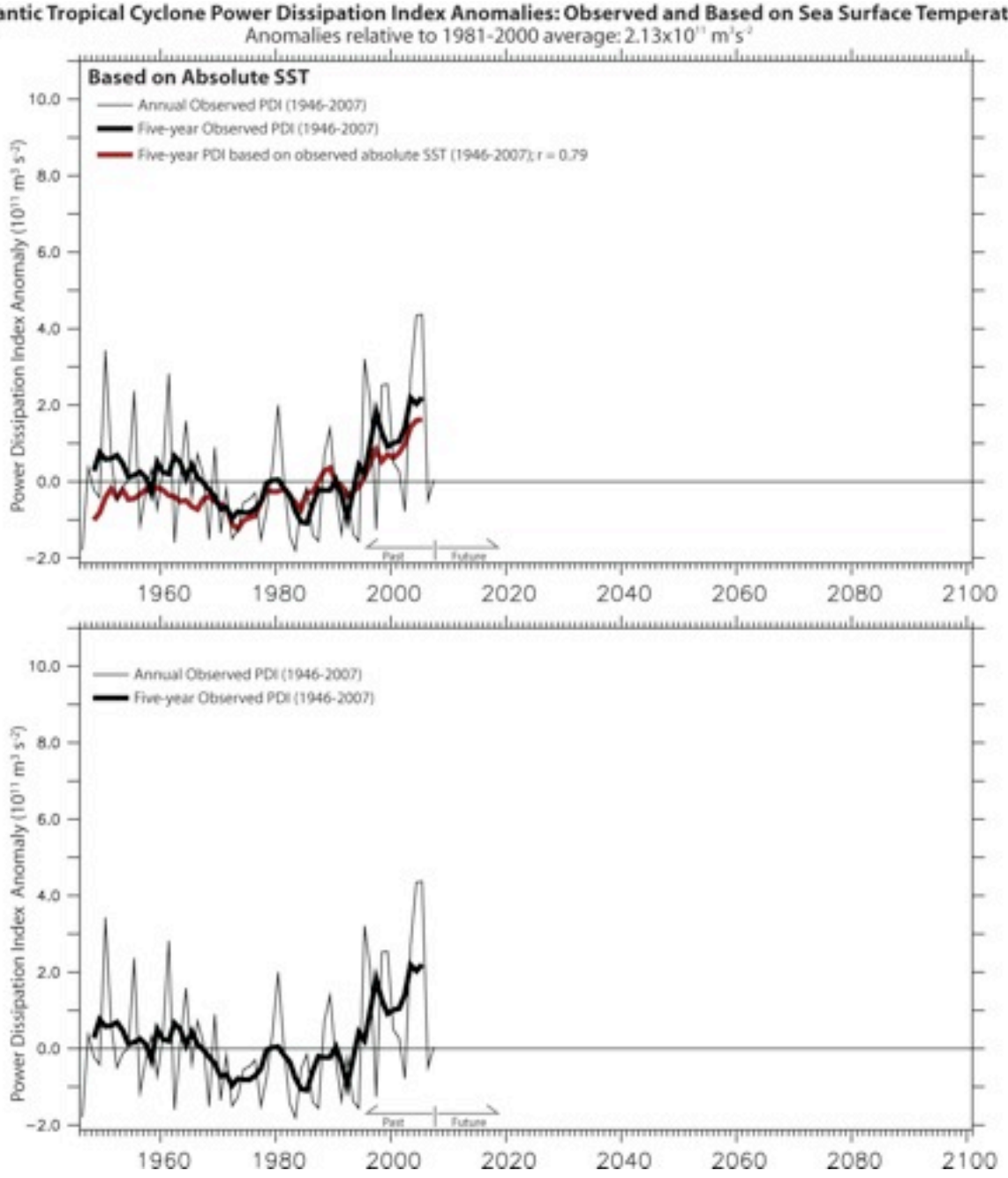


see also Emanuel (2005, 2007)

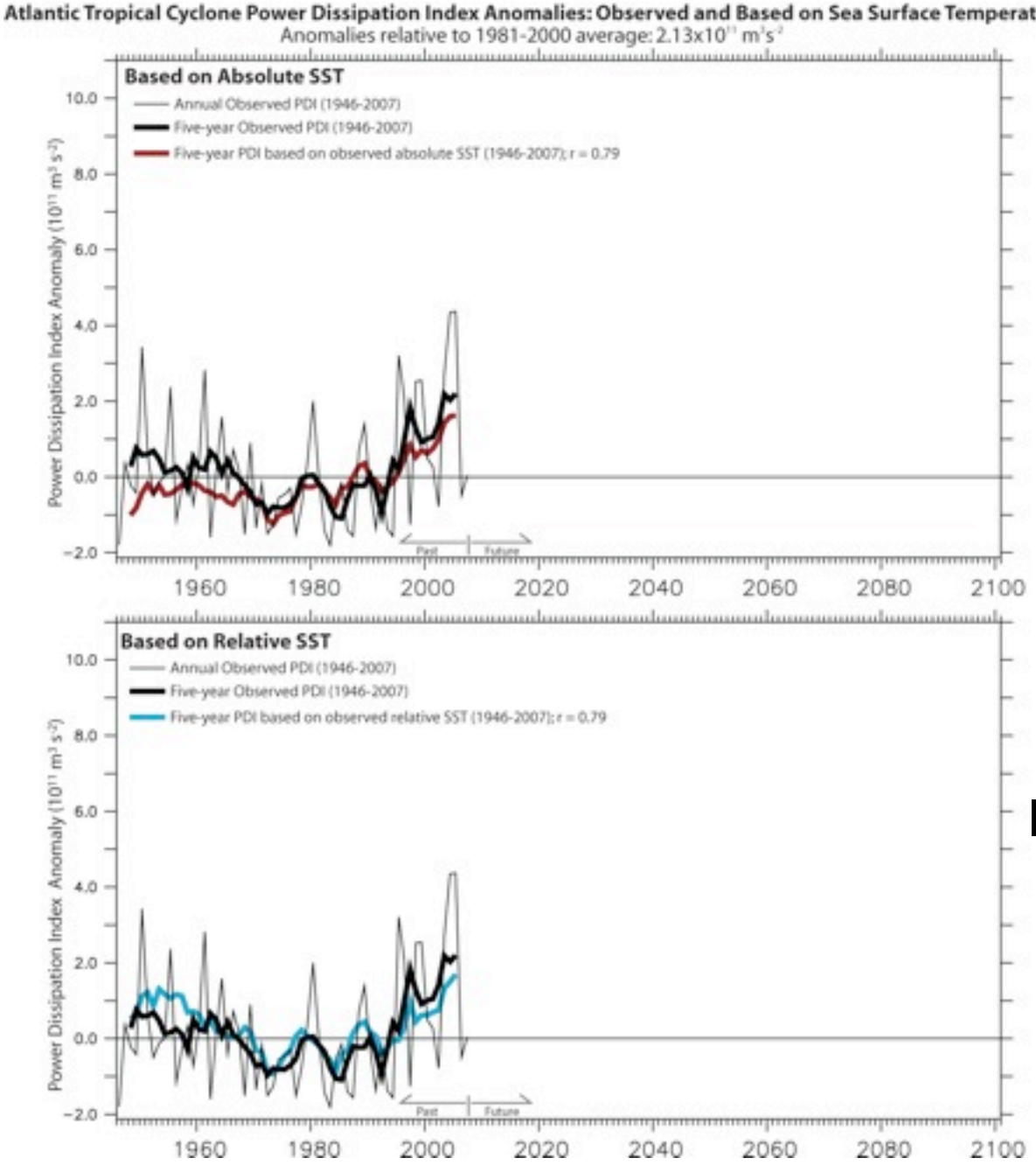
Observed Activity
Absolute MDR SST

If causal, can attribute to GHG.

e.g. CCSP-3.3

Storm count*duration has been a control of historical PDI changes (Maue and Hart (2007))

Vecchi, Swanson and Soden (2008, Science)



see also Emanuel (2005, 2007)

Observed Activity

Absolute MDR SST

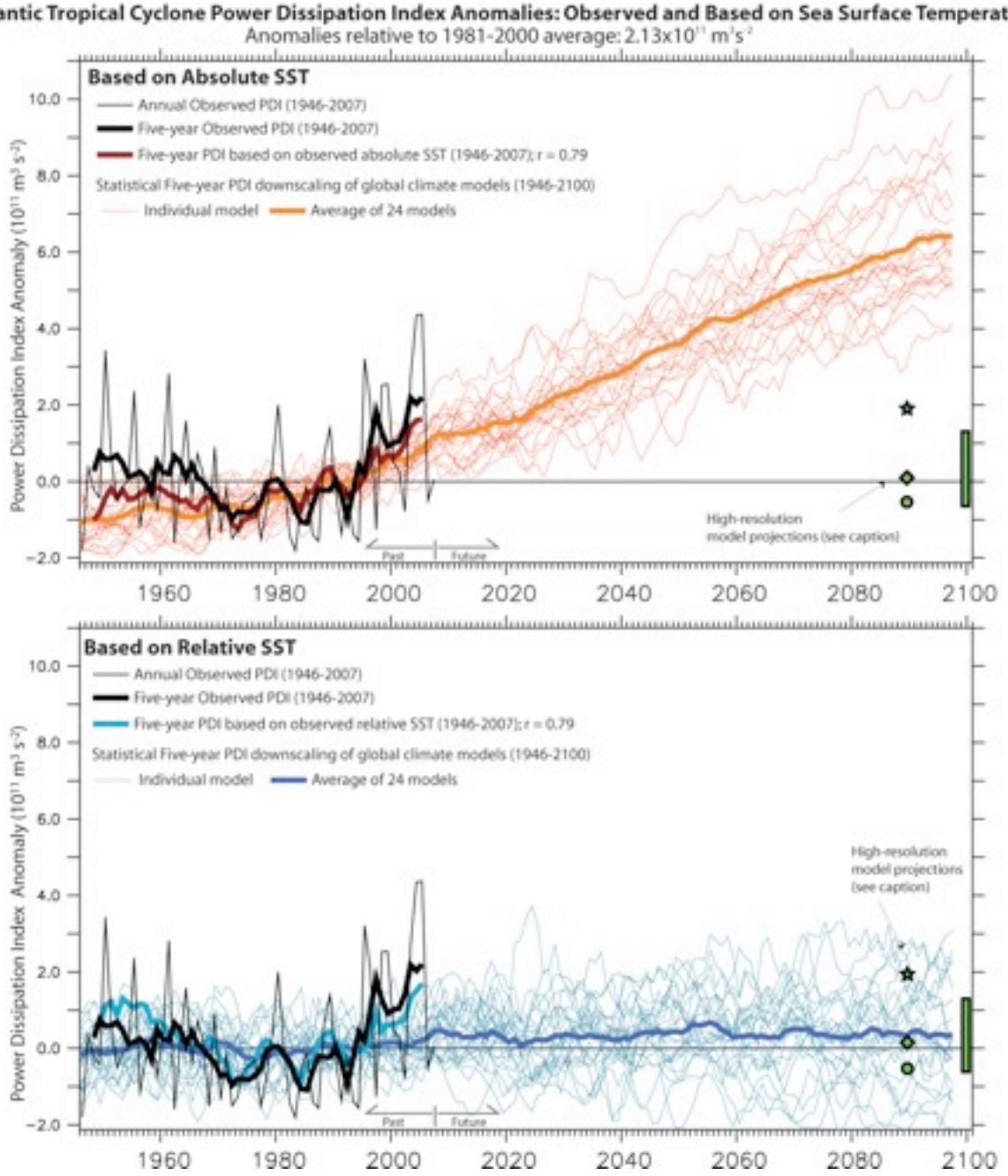
If causal, can attribute to GHG.

see also Swanson (2008)

Relative MDR SST

If causal, cannot attribute.

Vecchi, Swanson and Soden (2008, Science)



Observed Activity

Absolute SST

Model Abs. SST

High-resolution model activity change

Emanuel et al (08),Knutson et al (08)
Oouchi et al (06),Bengtsson et al (07)

Relative SST

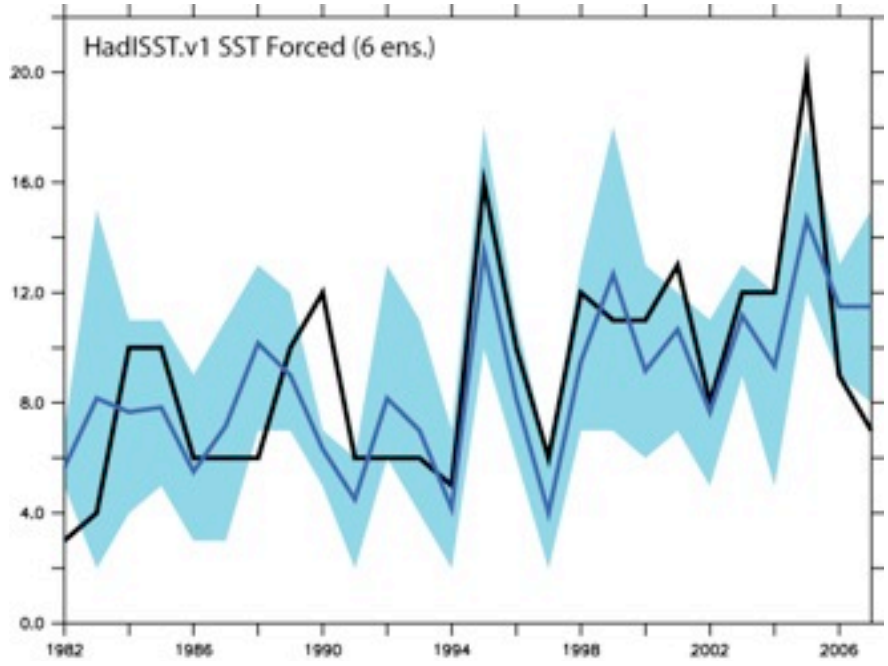
Model Rel. SST

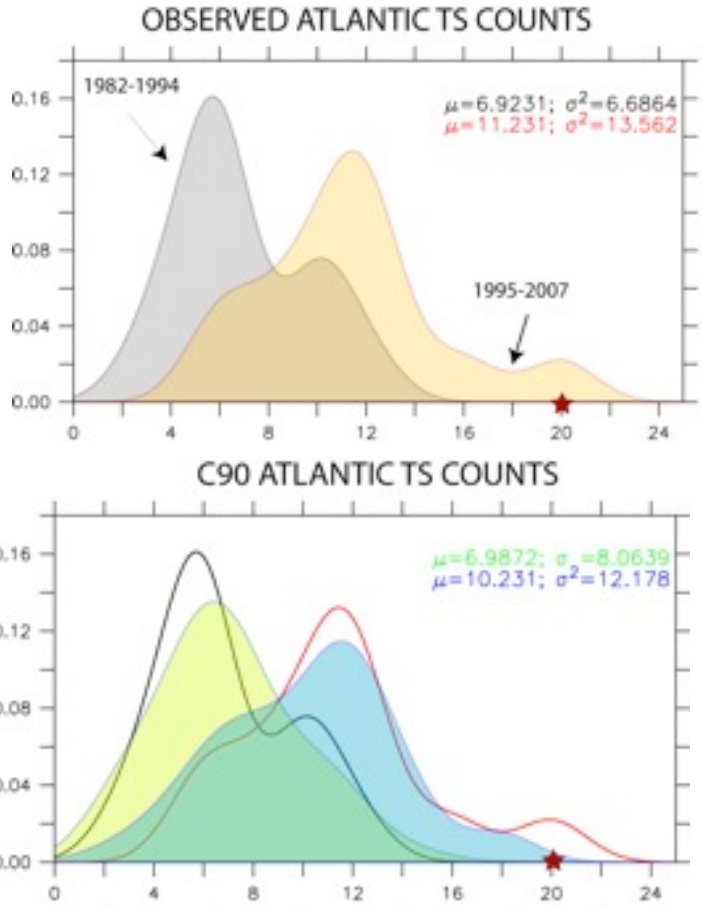
Vecchi, Swanson and Soden (2008, Science)

Change in Atlantic TS Frequency* Since 1982

* lasting two days or more

- TS Frequency and Variance has unambiguously increased since 1982.
- Shift in PDF across 1994-1995.
- HiRAM AGCM Captures shift





Vecchi et al (2010, in prep.)

★ 2005 Observed

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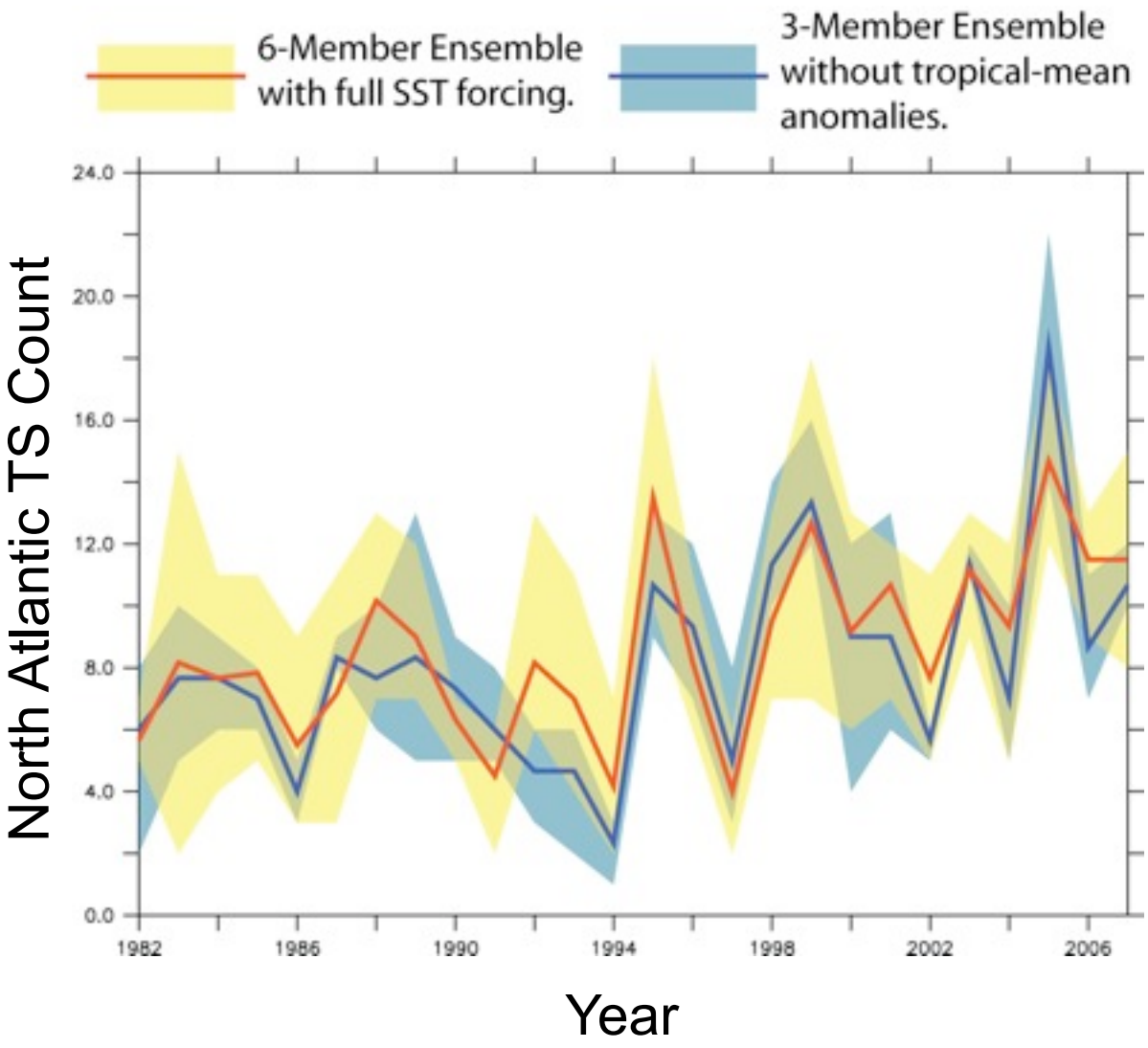
AGCM with and without tropical-mean SST change



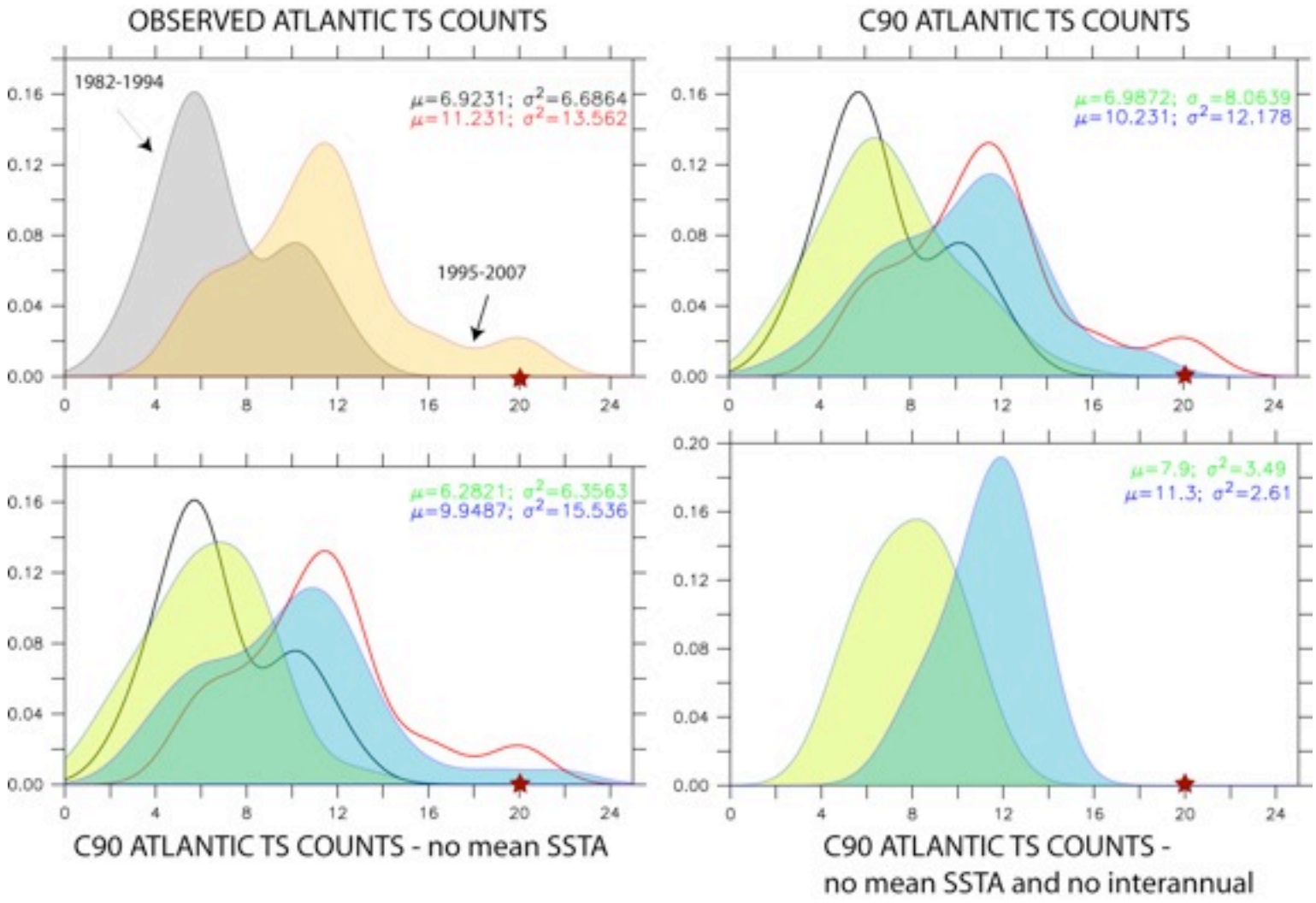
100km AGCM 1982-2007 North Atlantic tropical storm count not sensitive to removing tropical-mean SSTA forcing.

Vecchi et al (2010, in prep.)

1982-94 and 1995-2007 PDFs of NA TS Count*

* lasting two days or more

★ 2005 Observed



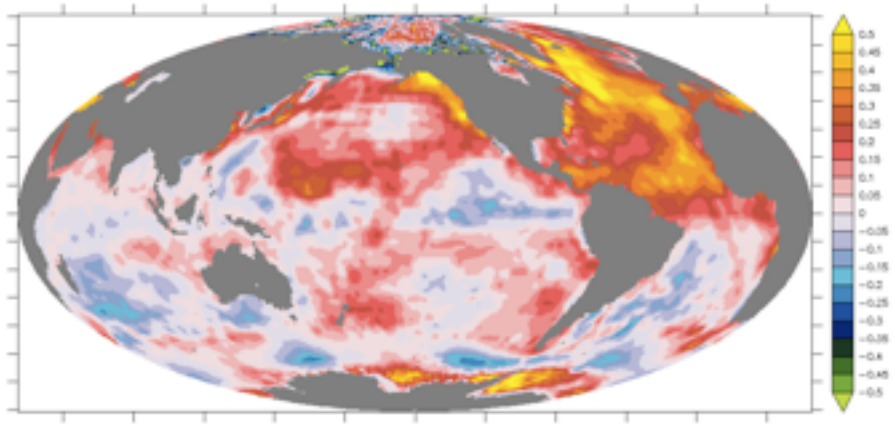
Vecchi et al (2010, in prep.)

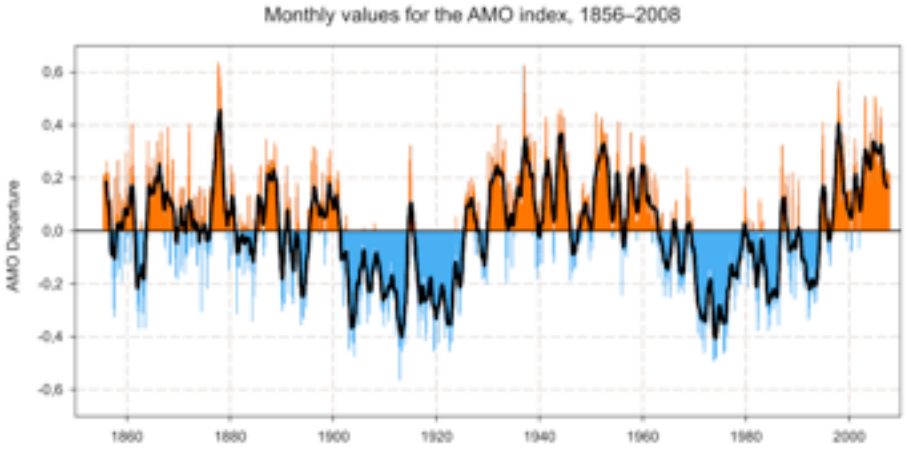
Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA/GFDL, Princeton, NJ

Shift in mean TS counts attributable to “AMO” SST change across 1994-1995

What drove this SST change? Internal variability? Aerosols? Combination?

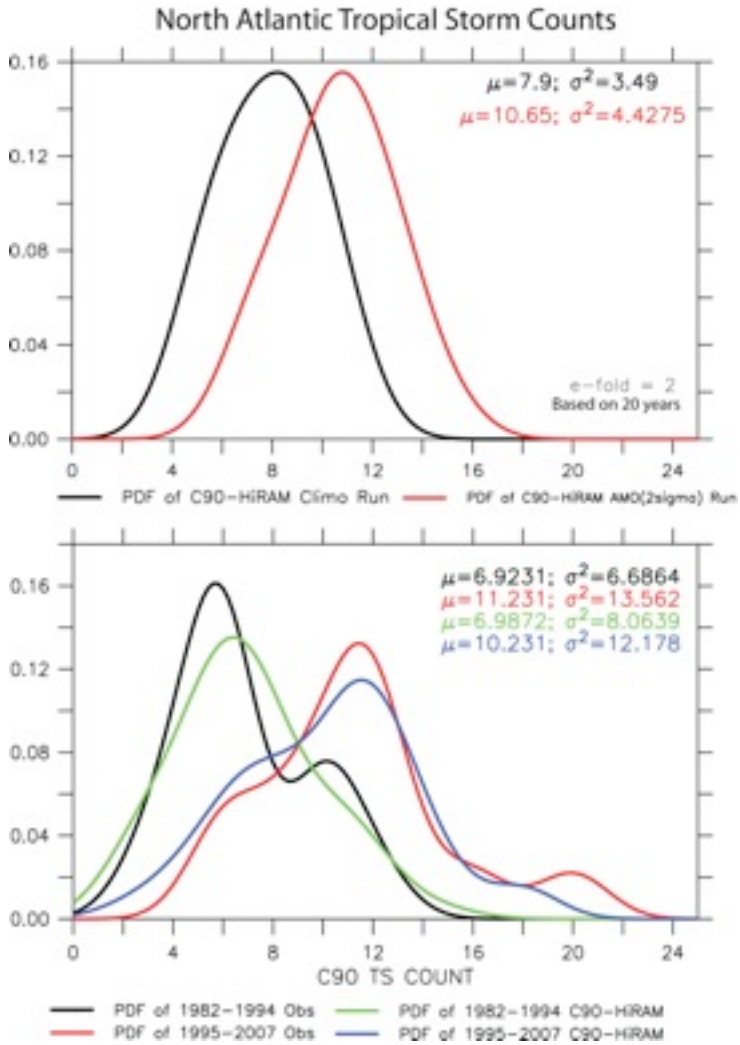
1995-2007 minus 1982-1994 “AMO” SSTA Forcing





AMO Index: Regression of SST onto NA SST

Response to “AMO” forcing



Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA/GFDL, Princeton, NJ

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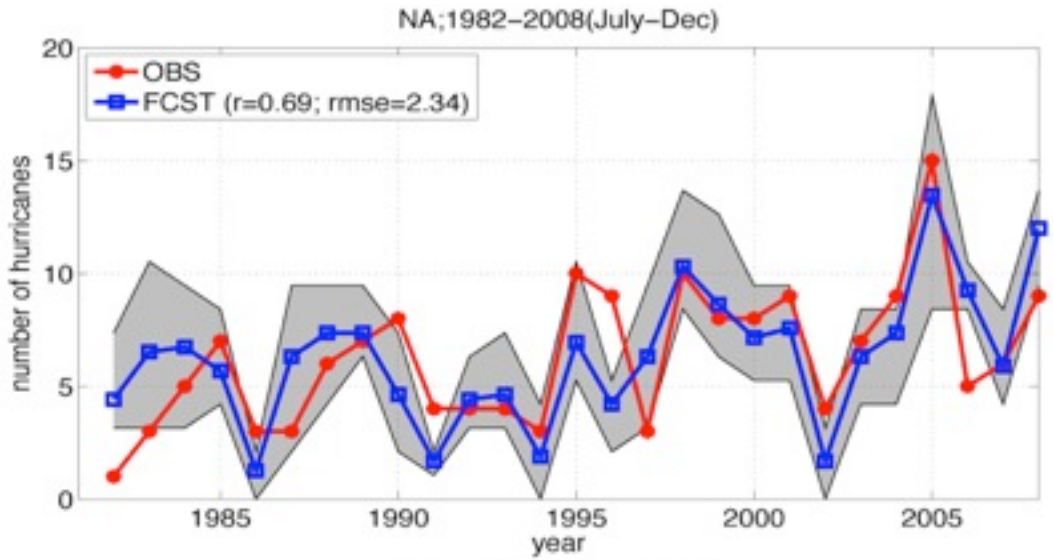
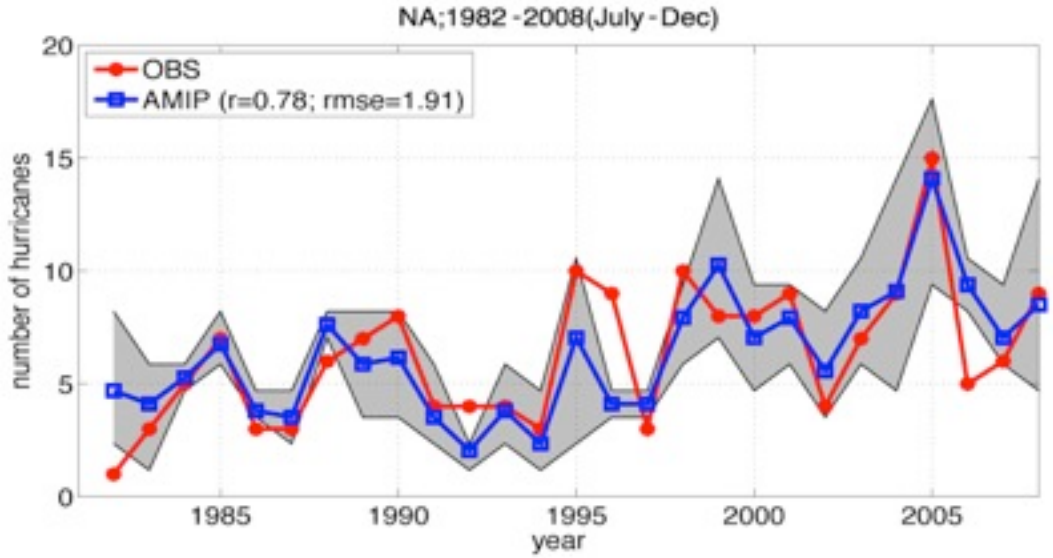
Retrospective NA Hurricane Forecast With Persisted June SSTA

FCST
r=0.69



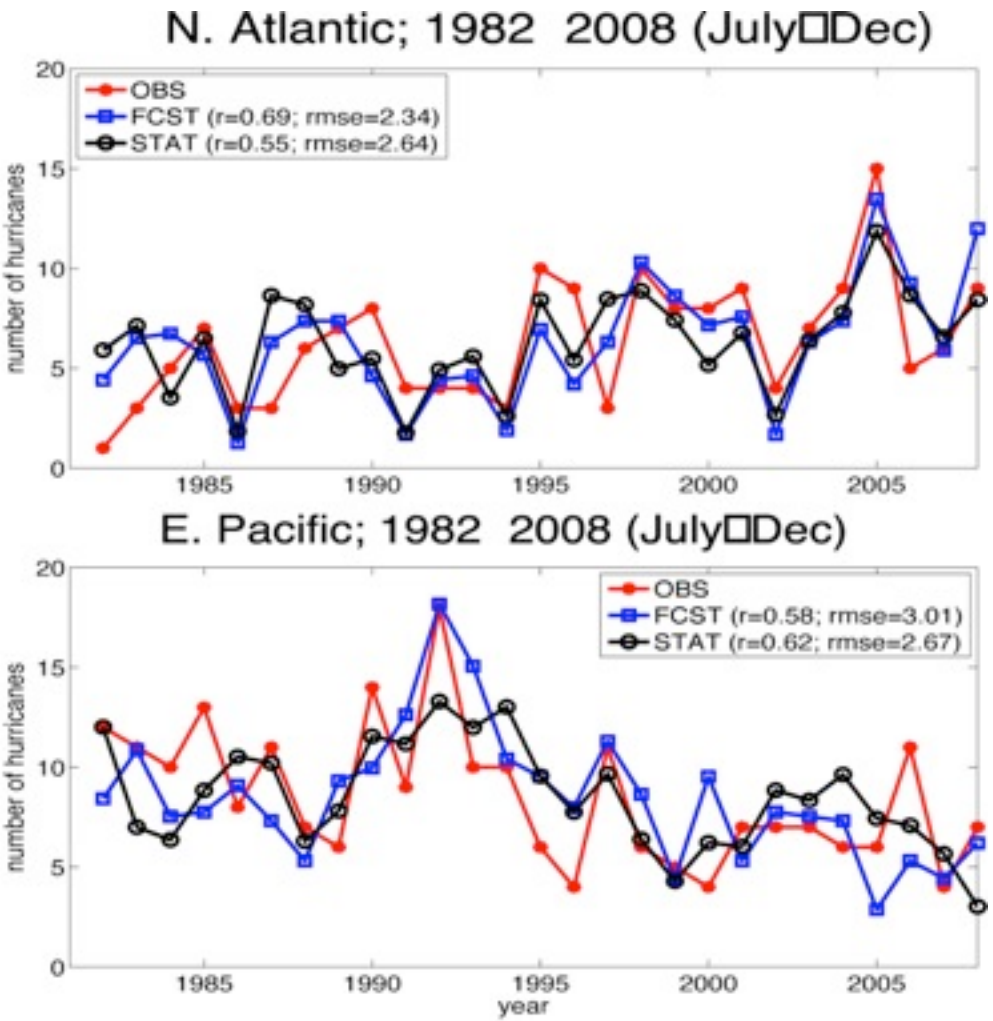
AMIP
r=0.78



Zhao, Held and Vecchi (2010, MWR Submitted)

Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA/GFDL, Princeton, NJ

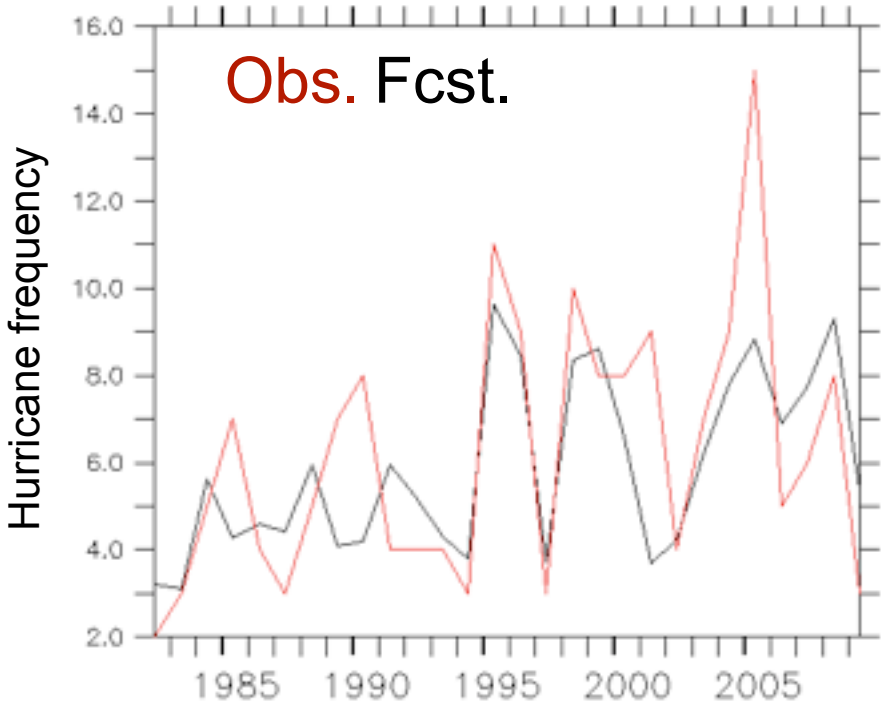
Simple statistical seasonal forecast persisting June relative SSTA performs well

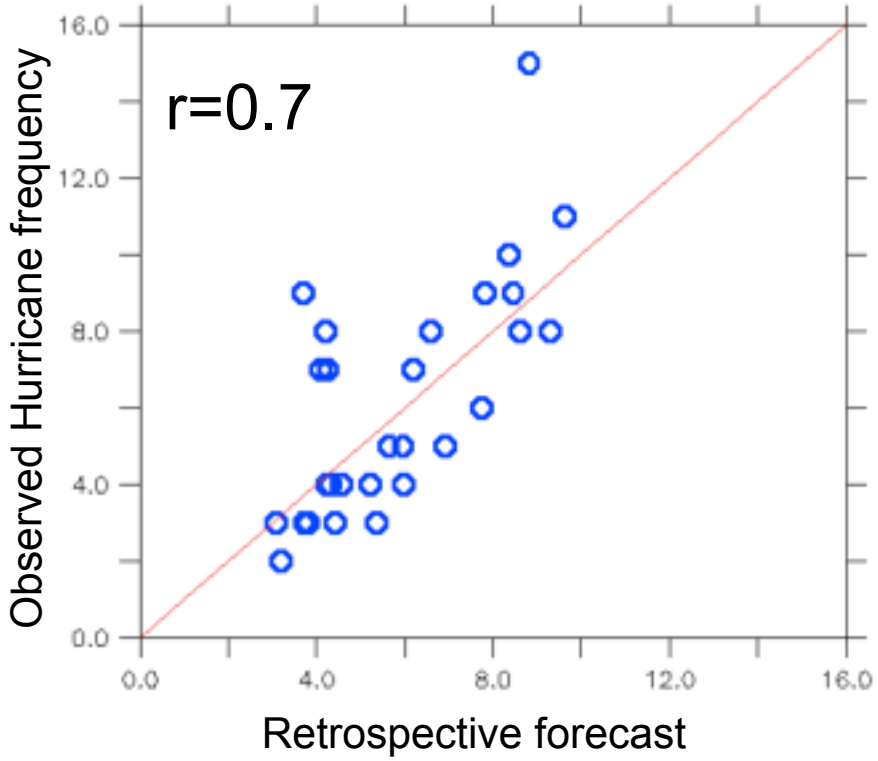


Linear regression on June relative SSTA recovers much of persisted SSTA GCM hurricane frequency predictions.

Zhao, Held and Vecchi (2010, MWR Submitted)

Statistical downscale using SST-<SST> of GFDL experimental seasonal forecast system built on CM2.1: Initialized January





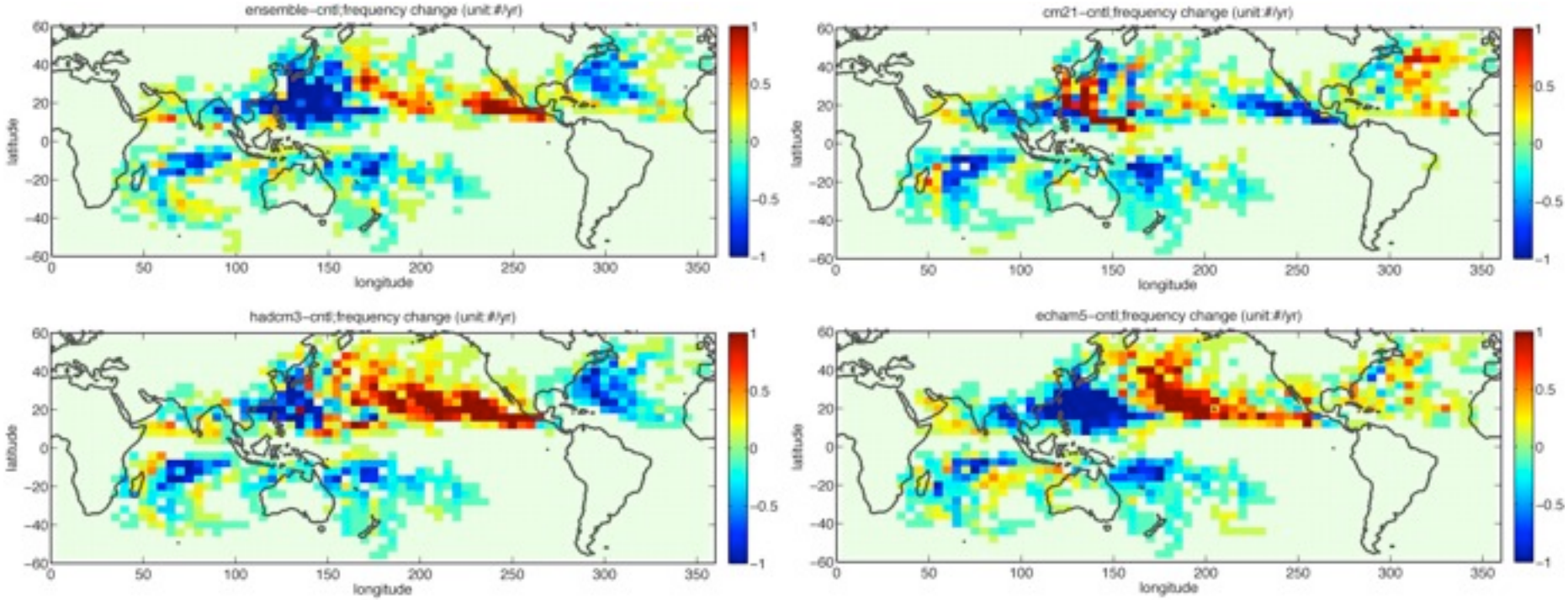
Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA/GFDL, Princeton, NJ

Outline

- Tools:
  - Global climate models
  - High-resolution dynamical models
  - Observational records
  - Statistical models

- Attribution of recent increase in Atlantic activity
- Predictions of seasonal activity
- Century-scale projections

21st Century Hurricane Activity Change: Four possibilities



Red/yellow = increase
Blue/green = decrease

Adapted from Zhao et al. (2009, J. Climate)

Regional increase/decrease much larger than global-mean.

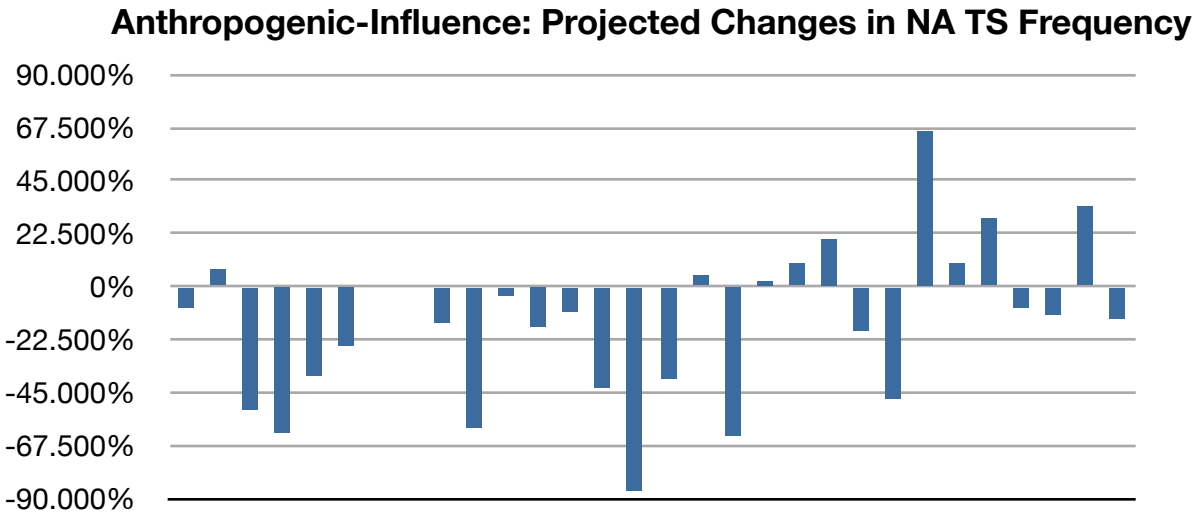
Pattern depends on details of ocean temperature change.

Sensitivity of response seen in many studies

e.g., Emanuel et al 2008, Knutson et al 2008, etc

Divergence of 21st Century projections of TS Frequency Change

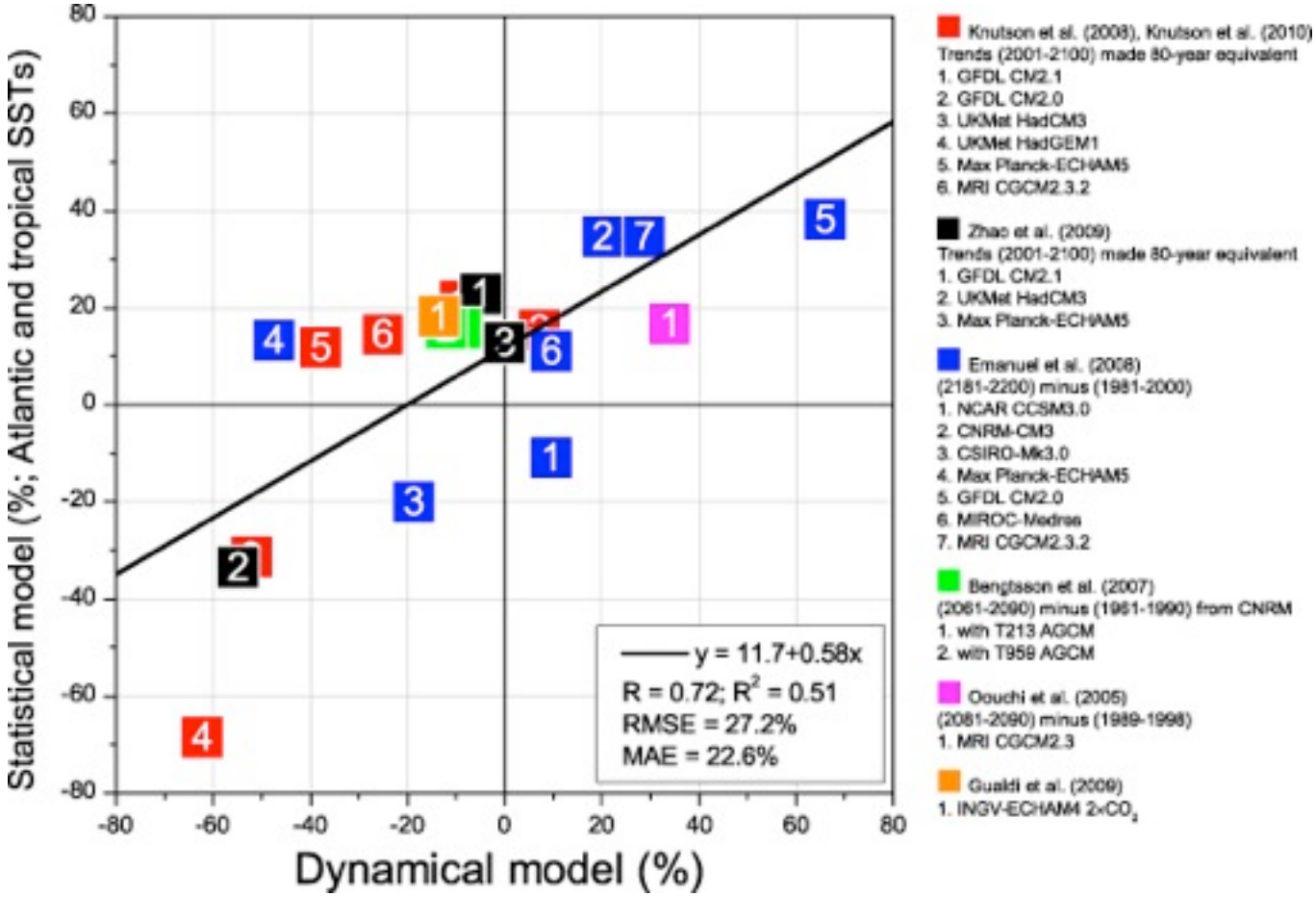
- Even sign of relationship between GHG and NA TS frequency unclear:
  - Not big help in decadal predictability



Oouchi et al (2005), Bengtsson et al (2007), Emanuel et al (2008), Knutson et al (2008), Zhao et al (2008)

Is there any consistency in the various projections?

Dynamical models exhibit consistent relationship to MDR and tropical SSTs - all consistent with observations

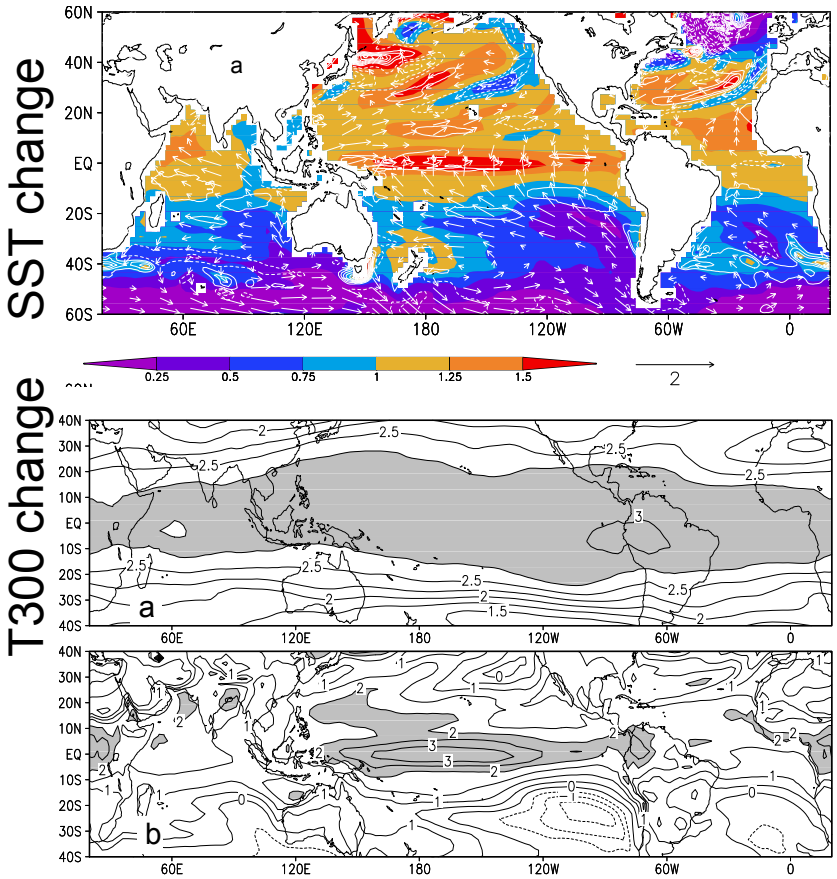


Poisson model of 2-day duration TS (vertical) vs. dynamical downscaling results (horizontal)

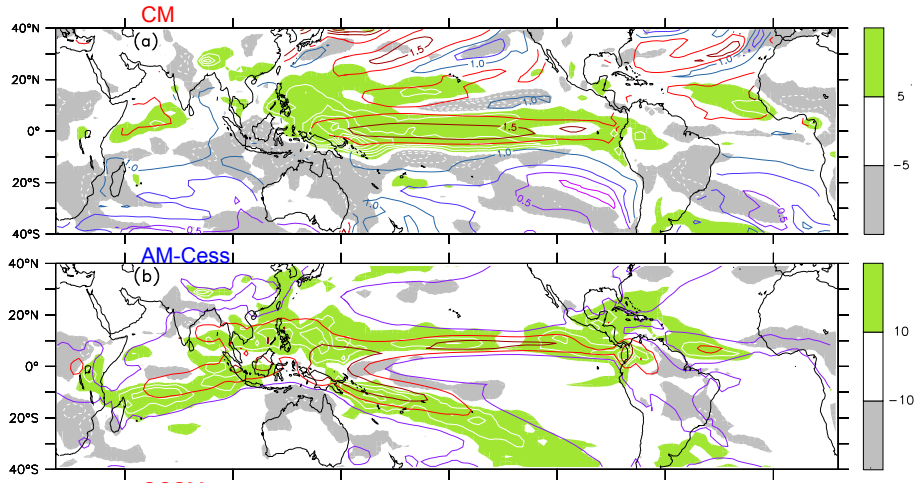
Summary

- It is premature to conclude that human activity (particularly CO2) has already had an impact on Atlantic TS/HU frequency or PDI.
  - Cannot reject null that frequency has not changed over century-scale (no detection)
  - Competing dependence on SST (local and remote) prevents two-step attribution
  - Not clear that “committed warming” adds to decadal TC predictability
- Atlantic basin-wide activity controlled by SST changes in the Atlantic relative tropics:
  - Need to attribute and predict pattern of SST change
  - To develop confidence in predictions must understand mechanisms: what controls regional SST patterns? (for CO2 response see LeLoup and Clement 2009 GRL, Xie et al 2010 J. Clim.).
- 1994-95 change in mean TS freq. attributable to “AMO-ish” SST change
  - What drove SST?
  - When can we expect it to swing back (or even further out)? Are last few years sign of end?
  - What about shift in variance?
- Forecasts feasible using rel-SSTA from June (persistence) and January (using CGCM)
- Dynamical projections disagree largely due to different large-scale inputs:
  - Consistent sensitivity to relative warming
  - All consistent with historical record
- Big question remains: what about vertical changes in atmospheric temperature?

Relative warming impacts precipitation: GFDL CM2.1 21st Century Projection



Precip change from non-uniform warming looks like SST pattern.



Gross stability

Precip change from uniform warming looks like mean precip.

Xie et al (2010)

Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA/GFDL, Princeton, NJ