

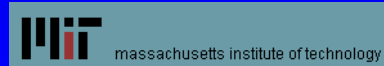
Climate Change and North-Atlantic Polar Lows: Statistical-Deterministic Projections based on CMIP5 Models



R. Romero



K. Emanuel



MOTIVATION

Polar lows are physically analogous to tropical cyclones (warm-core, surface flux-driven). These **extreme windstorms** pose serious **threat** to the affected islands and coastal regions and can adversely affect open sea activities such as shipping and gas and oil platforms operations:

- **Future changes** in frequency, intensity or regional variability ?
- No systematic effort to answer this question **in the context of CMIP5**



THIS WORK: Statistical-deterministic approach

Developed by Emanuel and his team in the context of the long-term wind risk associated with tropical cyclones:

- Low-cost generation of **thousands of synthetic storms**
- **Statistically robust** assessment of risk (e.g. return periods for winds)
- **Genesis**: Random draws from observed PDF or Random seeding
- **Track**: Randomly varying synthetic winds (respecting climatology)
- **Environment**: Previous winds + monthly-mean thermodynamic fields
- **Intensity and radial distribution of winds**: CHIPS model



ADAPTATION OF THE METHOD

The separation of timescales made in the tropics between the synthetic wind field (**fast scale**) and the thermodynamic environment (**slow scale**) is **not appropriate** to represent the movement, growth and decay of **mid/high-latitude** weather systems. In addition, existing data of NA polar low genesis is too sparse to form a reasonable **PDF of genesis**, and **random seeding** would be very **inefficient**:

- For each month, decomposition through **PCA** of 10-day synoptic evolutions of **z250, z850, T600, R600 and PINT** into the new space of independent PCs
- Random **selection + random perturbation** of the set of PCs
- This perturbed set of PCs is **converted back into physical space**
- This is tantamount to generating 10-day sequences of spatiotemporal **coherent z250, z850, T600, R600 and PINT synthetic fields** which also respect their mutual covariances
- **Potential Genesis**: Based on the **GENIX** parameter

• Application of an **empirical index of genesis**:

$$I = 10^5 \eta^{3/2} \left(\frac{H}{50} \right)^3 \left(\frac{V_{pot}}{70} \right)^3 \left(1 + 0.1 V_{shear} \right)^{-2},$$

GENIX parameter
(Emanuel and Nolan, 2004)

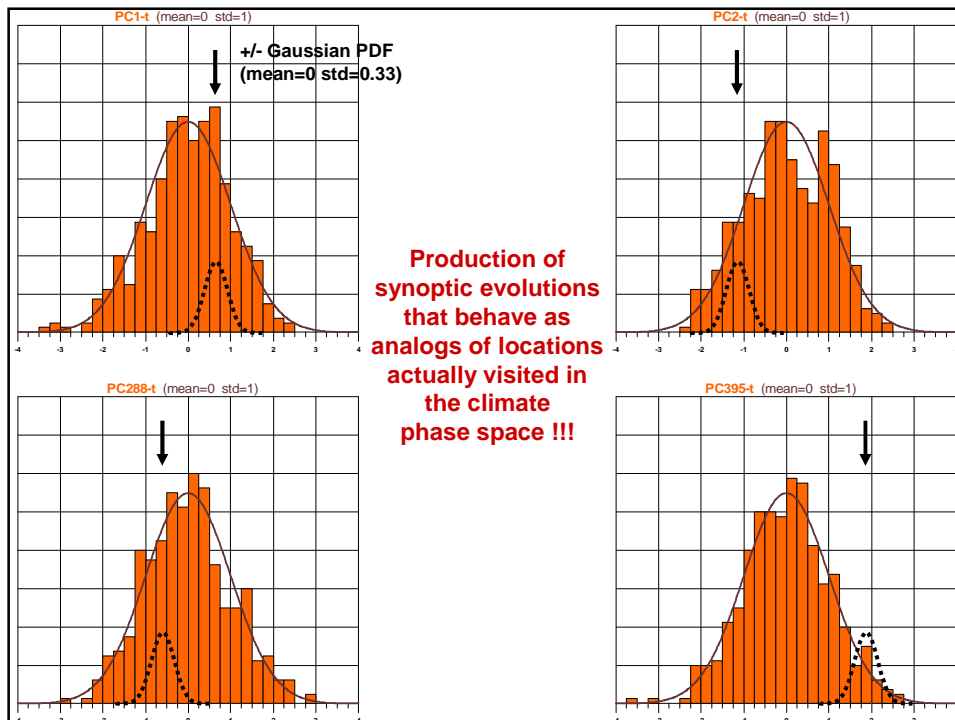
$\eta \equiv 850 \text{ hPa absolute vorticity (s}^{-1}\text{)},$

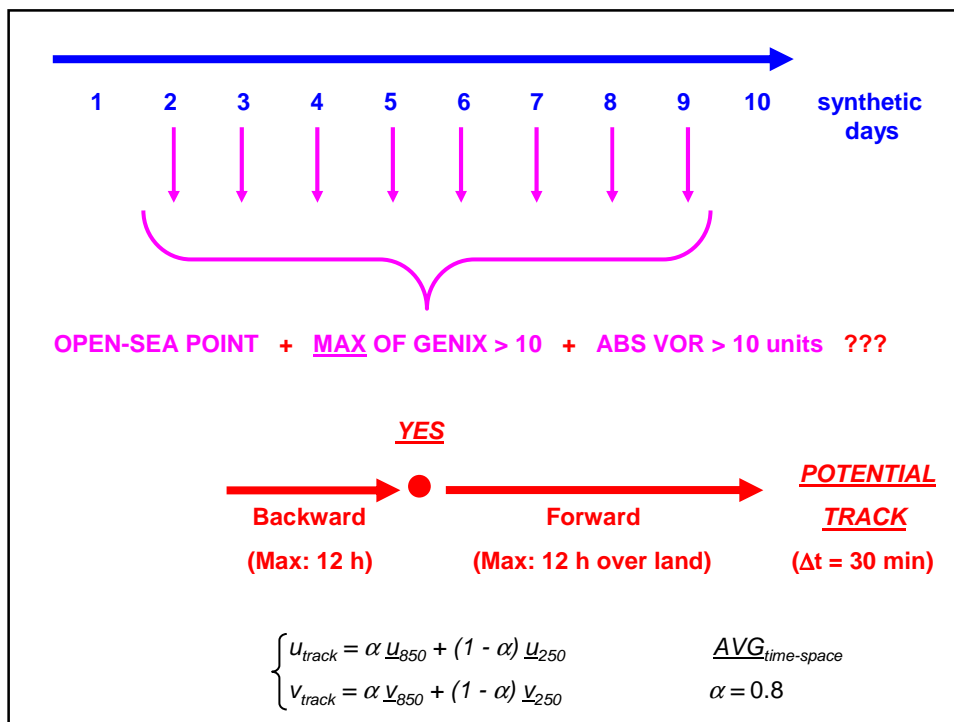
$V_{pot} \equiv \text{Potential wind speed (ms}^{-1}\text{)},$

$H \equiv 600 \text{ mb relative humidity (\%)},$

$V_{shear} \equiv \left| \mathbf{V}_{850} - \mathbf{V}_{250} \right| \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}.$

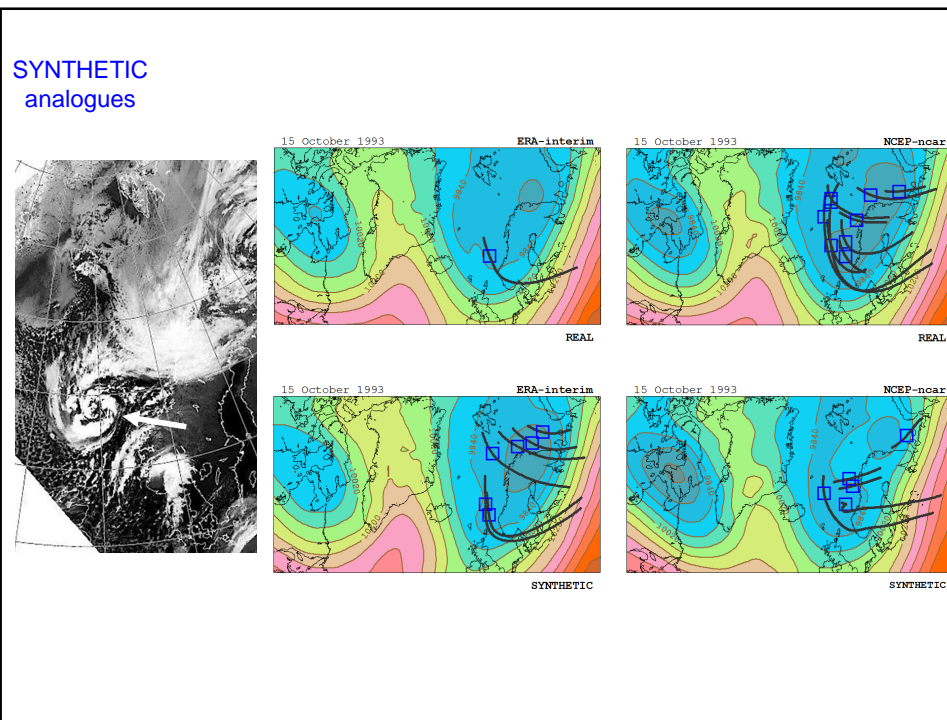
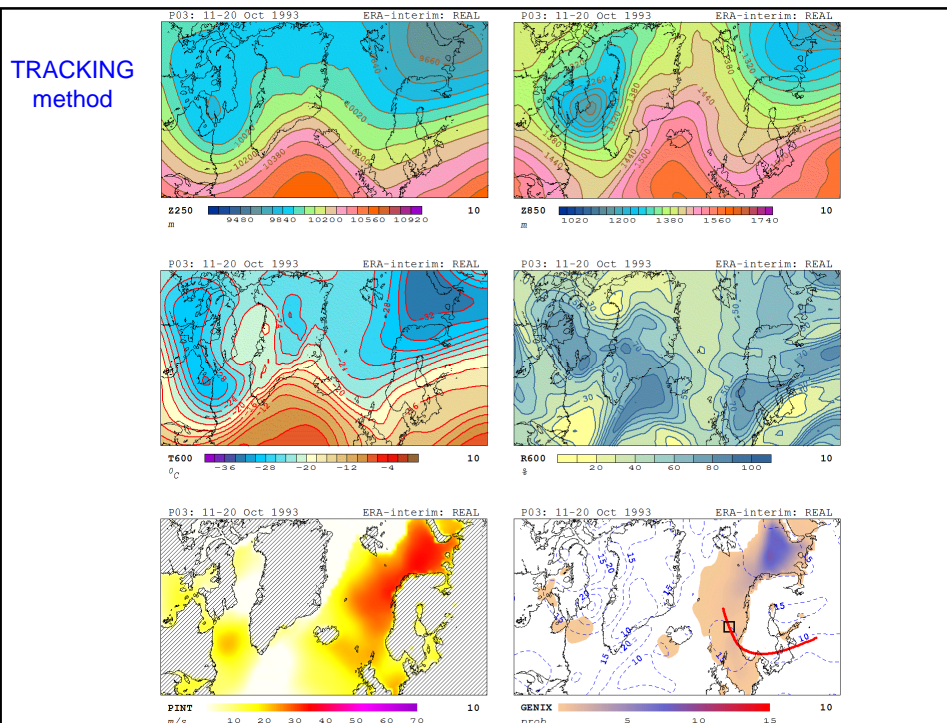
• **Necessary but no sufficient ingredient ...**



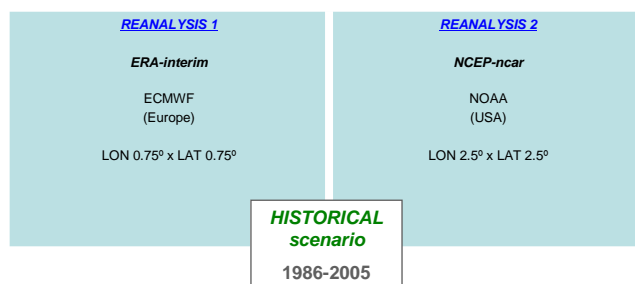


ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

POLAR LOW “LE CYGNE”
Norwegian Sea, 13-15 October 1993

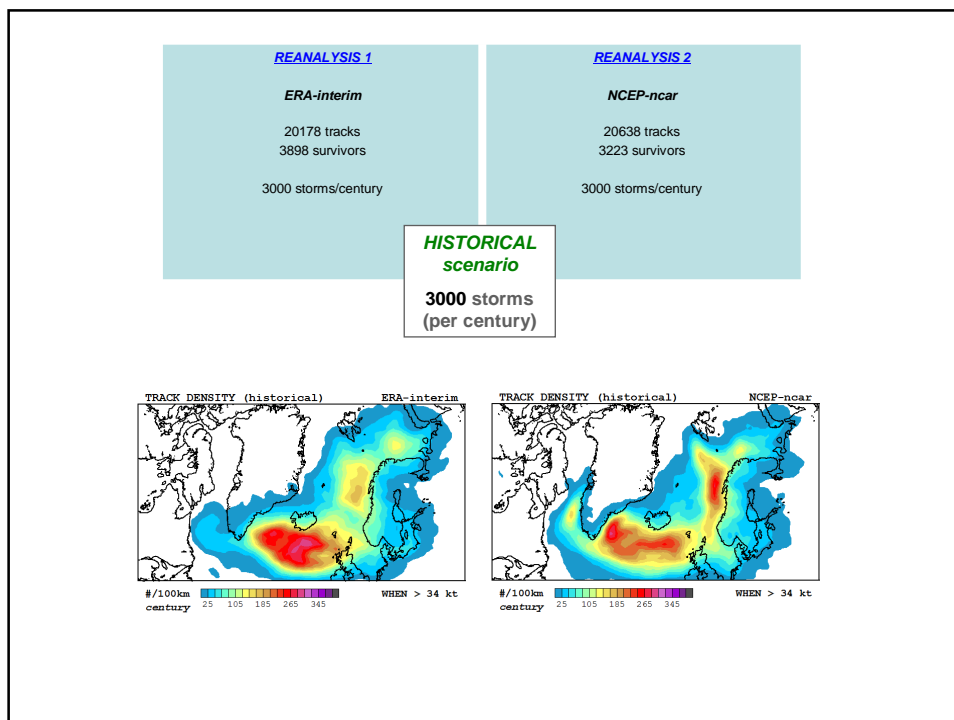


REANALYSES AND CMIP5 MODELS



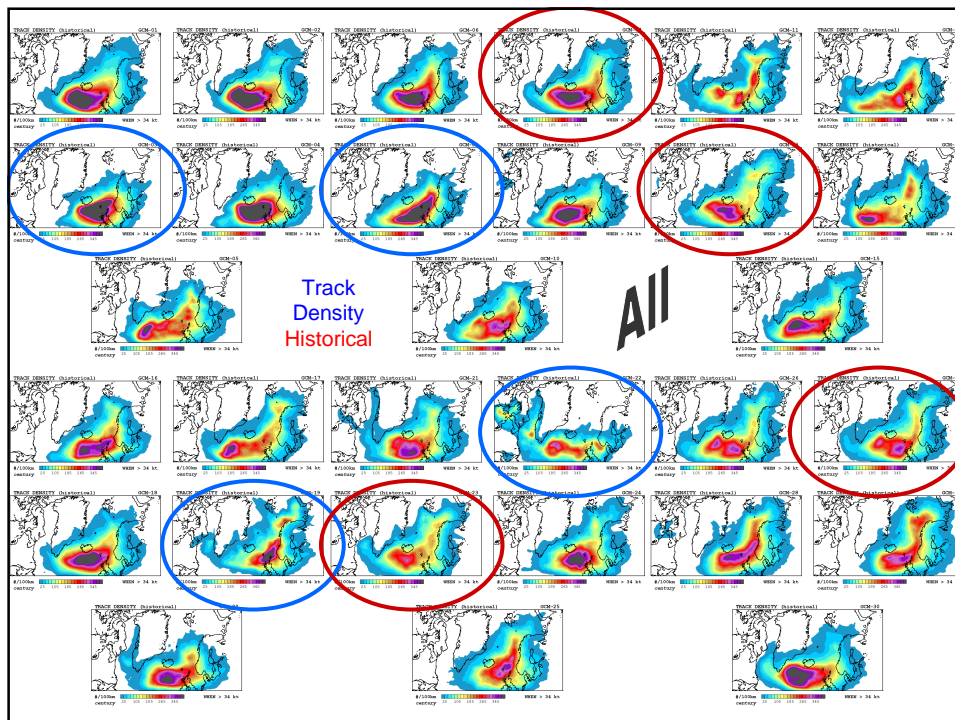
GCM-01 ACCESS1.0 CSIRO and BOM (Australia) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.25°	GCM-02 ACCESS1.3 CSIRO and BOM (Australia) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.25°	GCM-06 CanESM2 Cent. Clim. Mod. Anal. (Canada) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	GCM-07 CCSM4 NCAR (USA) LON 1.25° x LAT 0.94°	GCM-11 CNRM-CM5 CNRM and CERFACS (France) LON 1.41° x LAT 1.40°	GCM-12 CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 QCCCE and CSIRO (Australia) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86°
GCM-03 BCC-CSM1.1 Beijing Climate Center (China) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	GCM-04 BCC-CSM1.1(m) Beijing Climate Center (China) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°	GCM-08 CMCC-CESM Cent. EuroMed C.Clim. (Italy) LON 3.75° x LAT 3.71°	GCM-09 CMCC-CM Cent. EuroMed C.Clim. (Italy) LON 0.75° x LAT 0.75°	GCM-13 EC-EARTH EC-Earth Consortium (Europe) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°	GCM-14 FGOALS-g2 LASG-CESG (China) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.81°
<div> <div> GCM-05 BNU-ESM Beijing Normal University (China) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79° </div> <div> HISTORICAL scenario 1986-2005 </div> <div> GCM-10 CMCC-CMS Cent. EuroMed C.Clim. (Italy) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86° </div> <div> RCP85 scenario 2081-2100 </div> <div> GCM-15 GFDL-CM3 NOAA GFDL (USA) LON 2.50° x LAT 2.00° </div> </div>					
GCM-16 GFDL-ESM2G NOAA GFDL (USA) LON 2.50° x LAT 2.00°	GCM-17 GFDL-ESM2M NOAA GFDL (USA) LON 2.50° x LAT 2.00°	GCM-21 IPSL-CM5A-MR IPSL (France) LON 2.50° x LAT 1.27°	GCM-22 IPSL-CM5B-LR IPSL (France) LON 3.75° x LAT 1.89°	GCM-26 MPI-ESM-LR Max Planck Int. Meteor. (Germany) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86°	GCM-27 MPI-ESM-MR Max Planck Int. Meteor. (Germany) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.86°
GCM-18 HadGEM2-CC Met Office Hadley Cent (UK) LON 1.88° x LAT 1.25°	GCM-19 INM-CM4 Rus. Inst. Num. Math. (Russia) LON 2.00° x LAT 1.50°	GCM-23 MIROC5 U.Tok-NIES-JAMSTEC (Japan) LON 1.41° x LAT 1.40°	GCM-24 MIROC-ESM U.Tok-NIES-JAMSTEC (Japan) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79°	GCM-28 MRI-CGCM3 Meteor. Res. Inst. (Japan) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°	GCM-29 MRI-ESM1 Meteor. Res. Inst. (Japan) LON 1.13° x LAT 1.12°
<div> <div> GCM-20 IPSL-CM5A-LR IPSL (France) LON 3.75° x LAT 1.89° </div> <div> GCM-25 MIROC-ESM-CHEM U.Tok-NIES-JAMSTEC (Japan) LON 2.81° x LAT 2.79° </div> <div> GCM-30 NorESM1-M Nor. Clim. Cent. (Norway) LON 2.50° x LAT 1.90° </div> </div>					

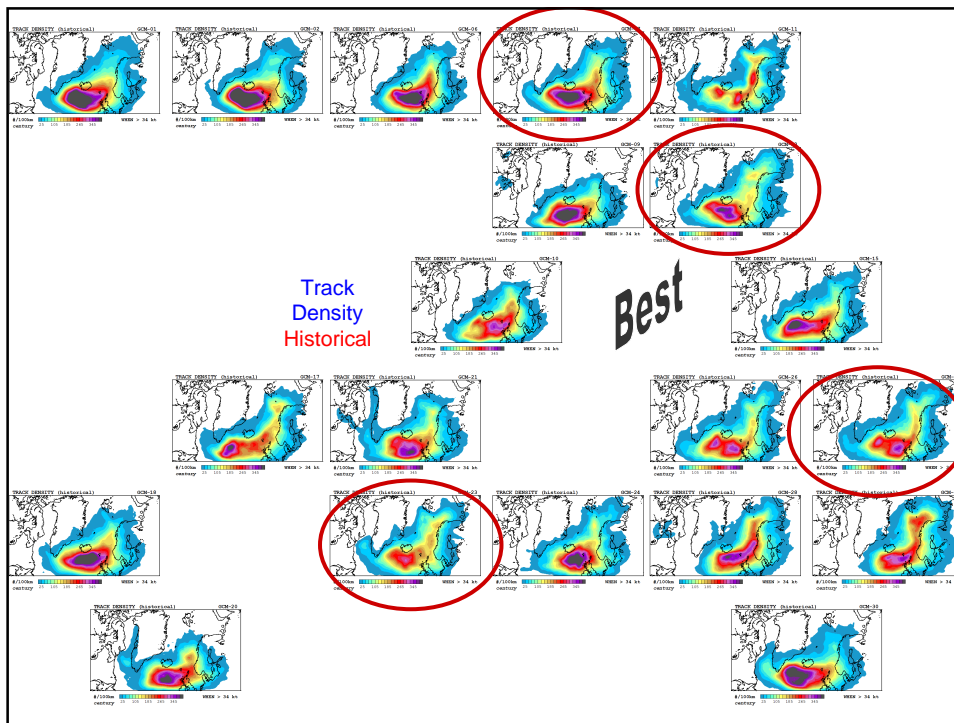
RESULTS



<p><u>GCM-01</u></p> <p>ACCESS1.0</p> <p>20054 tracks 7882 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-02</u></p> <p>ACCESS1.3</p> <p>20022 tracks 8093 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-06</u></p> <p>CanESM2</p> <p>20875 tracks 5130 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-07</u></p> <p>CCSM4</p> <p>20491 tracks 6256 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-11</u></p> <p>CNRM-CM5</p> <p>20274 tracks 2436 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-12</u></p> <p>CSIRO-Mk3.6.0</p> <p>20222 tracks 3911 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>
<p><u>GCM-03</u></p> <p>BCC-CSM1.1</p> <p>20076 tracks 3713 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-04</u></p> <p>BCC-CSM1.1(m)</p> <p>20045 tracks 4552 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-08</u></p> <p>CMCC-CESM</p> <p>20345 tracks 2654 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-09</u></p> <p>CMCC-CM</p> <p>20304 tracks 4905 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-13</u></p> <p>EC-EARTH</p> <p>20193 tracks 4475 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-14</u></p> <p>FGOALS-g2</p> <p>20677 tracks 5279 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>
<p><u>GCM-05</u></p> <p>BNU-ESM</p> <p>20477 tracks 3212 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p style="color: #800000;">HISTORICAL scenario</p> <p style="color: #800000;">3000 storms (per century)</p>		<p><u>GCM-10</u></p> <p>CMCC-CMS</p> <p>20464 tracks 3936 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<div style="font-size: 4em; font-weight: bold; transform: rotate(-10deg);">ALL</div>	
				<p><u>GCM-15</u></p> <p>GFDL-CM3</p> <p>20923 tracks 5211 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	
<p><u>GCM-16</u></p> <p>GFDL-ESM2G</p> <p>20277 tracks 4269 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-17</u></p> <p>GFDL-ESM2M</p> <p>20432 tracks 3998 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-21</u></p> <p>IPSL-CM5A-MR</p> <p>20125 tracks 4733 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-22</u></p> <p>IPSL-CM5B-LR</p> <p>20054 tracks 2890 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-26</u></p> <p>MPI-ESM-LR</p> <p>20430 tracks 3631 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-27</u></p> <p>MPI-ESM-MR</p> <p>20280 tracks 3707 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>
<p><u>GCM-18</u></p> <p>HadGEM2-CC</p> <p>20378 tracks 7298 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-19</u></p> <p>INM-CM4</p> <p>20052 tracks 2604 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-23</u></p> <p>MIROC5</p> <p>20124 tracks 4567 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-24</u></p> <p>MIROC-ESM</p> <p>20271 tracks 3105 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-28</u></p> <p>MRI-CGCM3</p> <p>20675 tracks 4140 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>	<p><u>GCM-29</u></p> <p>MRI-ESM1</p> <p>21114 tracks 4191 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>
	<p><u>GCM-20</u></p> <p>IPSL-CM5A-LR</p> <p>20137 tracks 4307 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>		<p><u>GCM-25</u></p> <p>MIROC-ESM-CHEM</p> <p>20453 tracks 3487 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>		<p><u>GCM-30</u></p> <p>NorESM1-M</p> <p>20548 tracks 5520 survivors</p> <p>3000 storms/century</p>

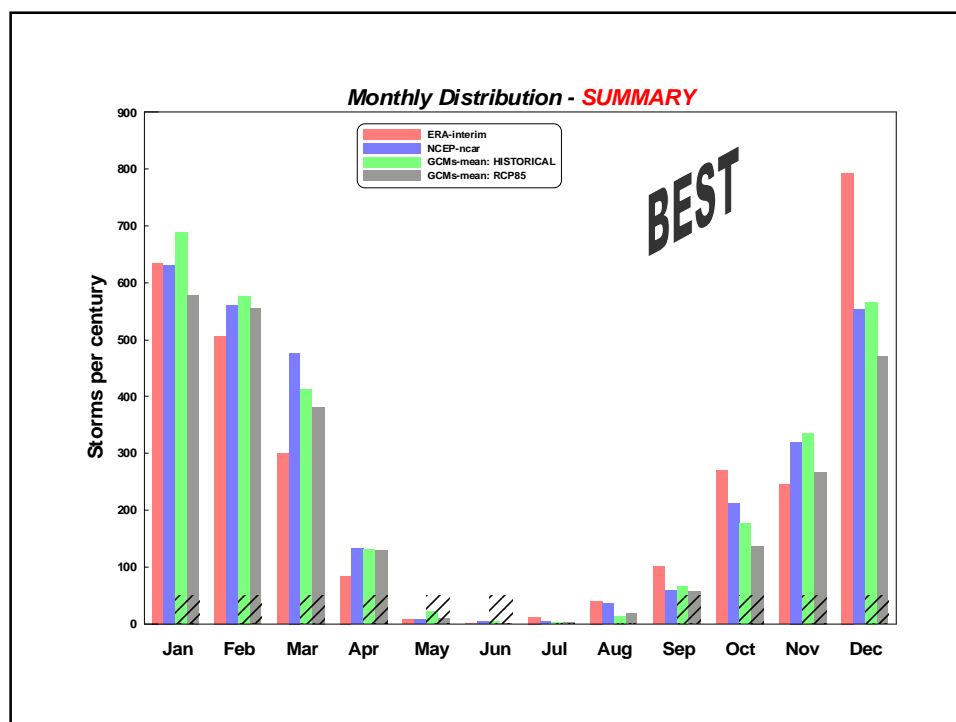
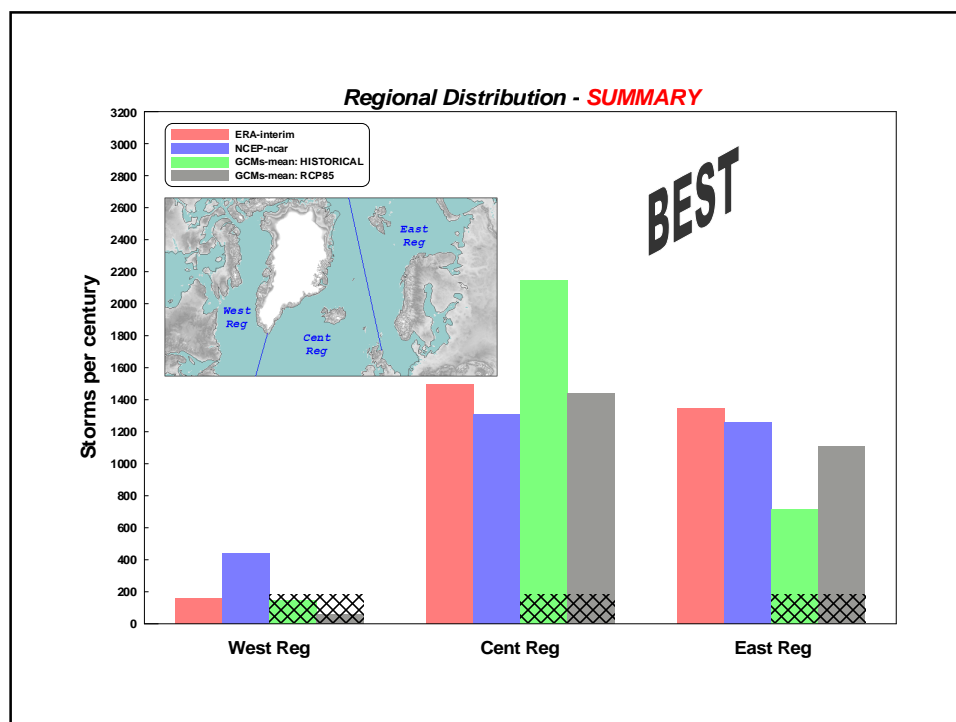
<u>GCM-01</u> ACCESS1.0 13794 tracks 3876 survivors 1475.3 storms/century	<u>GCM-02</u> ACCESS1.3 15212 tracks 4725 survivors 1751.5 storms/century	<u>GCM-06</u> CanESM2 27035 tracks 5578 survivors 3262.0 storms/century	<u>GCM-07</u> CCSM4 19217 tracks 5353 survivors 2567.0 storms/century	<u>GCM-11</u> CNRM-CM5 15277 tracks 1351 survivors 1663.8 storms/century	<u>GCM-12</u> CSIRO-Mk3.6.0 13710 tracks 1458 survivors 1118.4 storms/century
<u>GCM-03</u> BCC-CSM1.1 23528 tracks 2845 survivors 2298.7 storms/century	<u>GCM-04</u> BCC-CSM1.1(m) 19276 tracks 3268 survivors 2153.8 storms/century	<u>GCM-08</u> CMCC-CESM 40425 tracks 4364 survivors 4932.9 storms/century	<u>GCM-09</u> CMCC-CM 51229 tracks 7962 survivors 4869.7 storms/century	<u>GCM-13</u> EC-EARTH 16691 tracks 3513 survivors 2355.1 storms/century	<u>GCM-14</u> FGOALS-g2 34225 tracks 8766 survivors 4981.6 storms/century
<u>GCM-05</u> BNU-ESM 19724 tracks 1886 survivors 1761.5 storms/century	RCP85 scenario 2806.5 storms (per century)		<u>GCM-10</u> CMCC-CMS 32433 tracks 4320 survivors 3292.7 storms/century	ALL	<u>GCM-15</u> GFDL-CM3 26208 tracks 4126 survivors 2375.4 storms/century
<u>GCM-16</u> GFDL-ESM2G 32751 tracks 6024 survivors 4233.3 storms/century	<u>GCM-17</u> GFDL-ESM2M 14802 tracks 1994 survivors 1496.3 storms/century	<u>GCM-21</u> IPSL-CM5A-MR 16072 tracks 2692 survivors 1706.3 storms/century	<u>GCM-22</u> IPSL-CM5B-LR 48981 tracks 5686 survivors 5902.4 storms/century		<u>GCM-26</u> MPI-ESM-LR 21306 tracks 3290 survivors 2718.3 storms/century
<u>GCM-18</u> HadGEM2-CC 18125 tracks 4075 survivors 1675.1 storms/century	<u>GCM-19</u> INM-CM4 16465 tracks 1305 survivors 1503.5 storms/century	<u>GCM-23</u> MIROC5 16300 tracks 2291 survivors 1504.9 storms/century	<u>GCM-24</u> MIROC-ESM 18160 tracks 2603 survivors 2515.0 storms/century	<u>GCM-28</u> MRI-CGCM3 40967 tracks 7367 survivors 5338.4 storms/century	<u>GCM-29</u> MRI-ESM1 38784 tracks 7043 survivors 5041.5 storms/century
<u>GCM-20</u> IPSL-CM5A-LR 30113 tracks 4033 survivors 2809.2 storms/century	20 models ▼▼▼		<u>GCM-25</u> MIROC-ESM-CHEM 24243 tracks 3660 survivors 3148.8 storms/century	10 models ▲▲▲	
			<u>GCM-30</u> NorESM1-M 18125 tracks 3803 survivors 2066.9 storms/century		

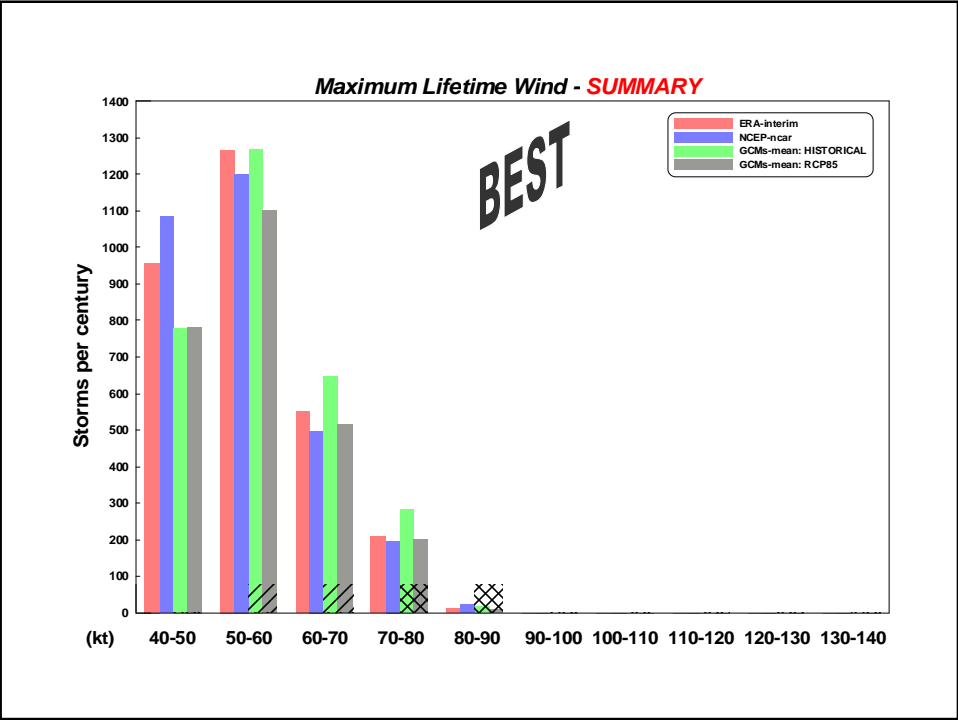
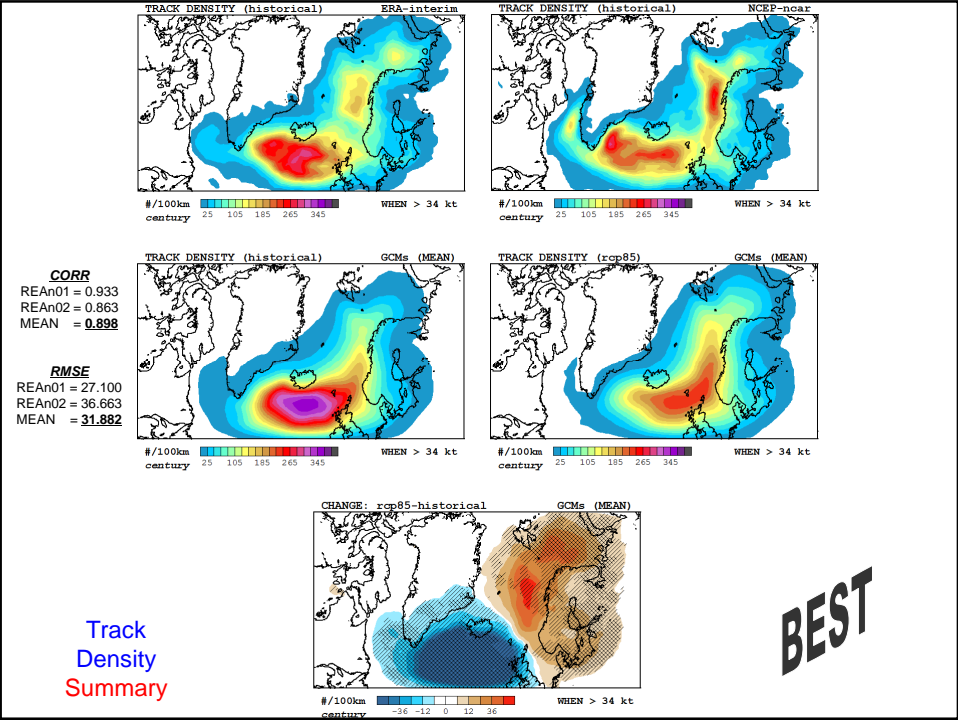


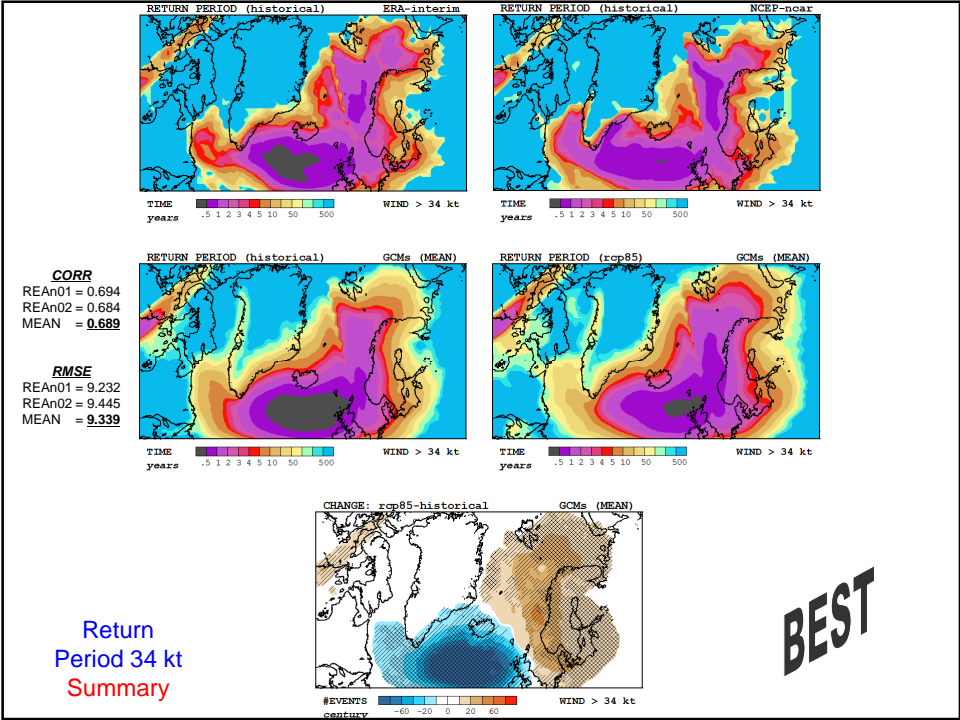
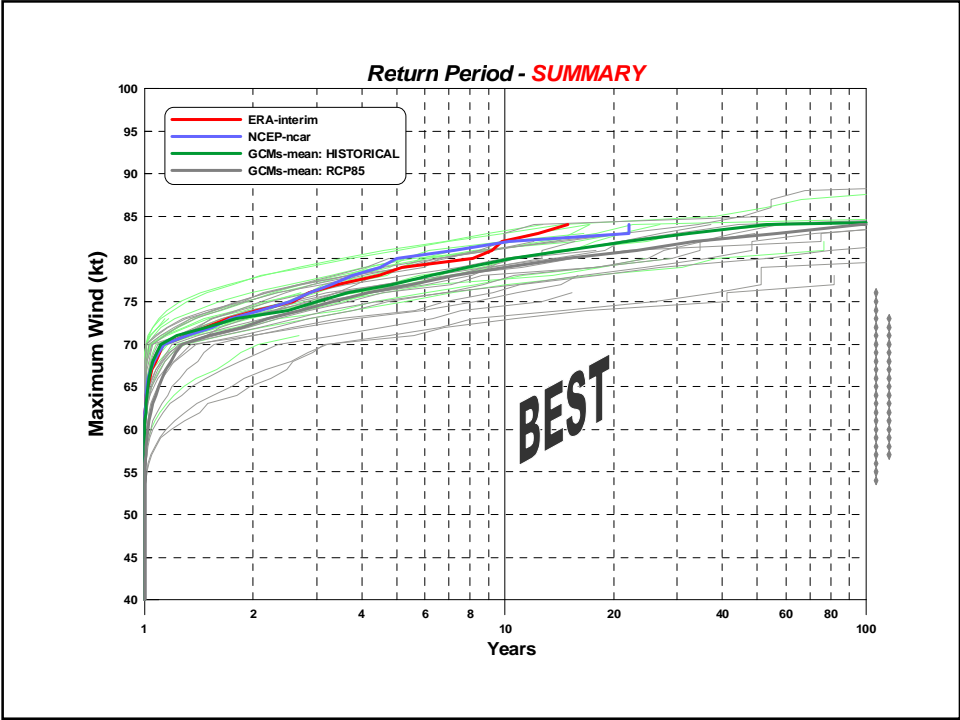


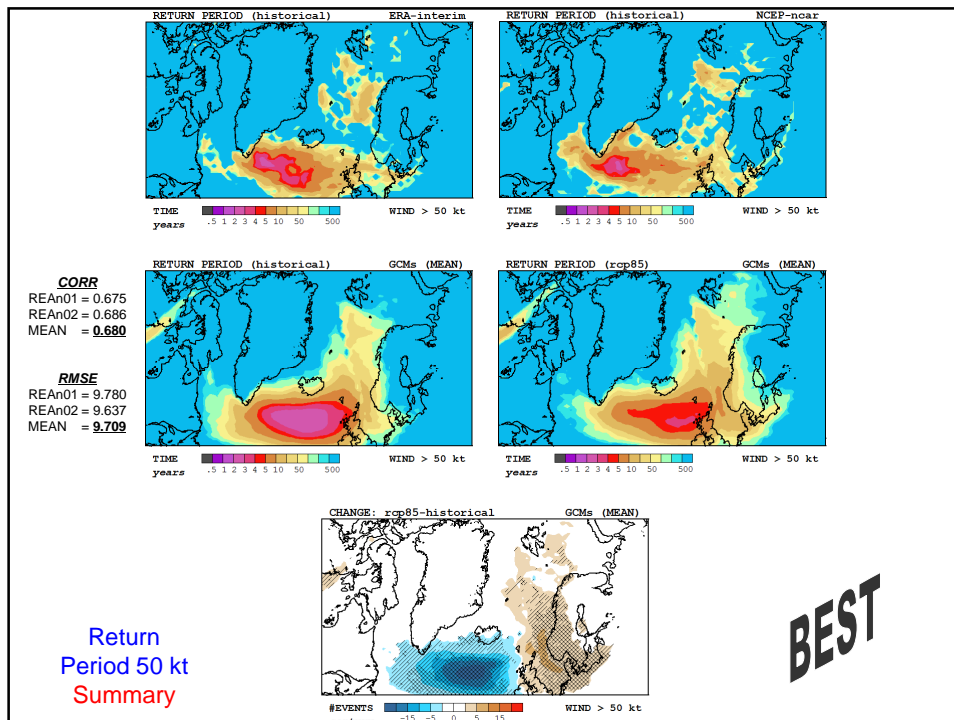
GCM-01 ACCESS1.0 13794 tracks 3876 survivors 1475.3 storms/century	GCM-02 ACCESS1.3 15212 tracks 4725 survivors 1751.5 storms/century	GCM-06 CanESM2 27035 tracks 5578 survivors 3262.0 storms/century	GCM-07 CCSM4 19217 tracks 5353 survivors 2567.0 storms/century	GCM-11 CNRM-CM5 15277 tracks 1351 survivors 1663.8 storms/century
			GCM-09 CMCC-CM 51229 tracks 7962 survivors 4869.7 storms/century	GCM-13 EC-EARTH 16691 tracks 3513 survivors 2355.1 storms/century
		RCP85 scenario 2608.0 storms (per century)	GCM-10 CMCC-CMS 32433 tracks 4320 survivors 3292.7 storms/century	GCM-15 GFDL-CM3 26208 tracks 4126 survivors 2375.4 storms/century
	GCM-17 GFDL-ESM2M 14802 tracks 1994 survivors 1496.3 storms/century	GCM-21 IPSL-CM5A-MR 16072 tracks 2692 survivors 1706.3 storms/century		GCM-26 MPI-ESM-LR 21306 tracks 3290 survivors 2718.3 storms/century
GCM-18 HadGEM2-CC 18125 tracks 4075 survivors 1675.1 storms/century		GCM-23 MIROC5 16300 tracks 2291 survivors 1504.9 storms/century	GCM-24 MIROC-ESM 18160 tracks 2603 survivors 2515.0 storms/century	GCM-27 MPI-ESM-MR 15744 tracks 2070 survivors 1675.2 storms/century
			GCM-28 MRI-CGCM3 40967 tracks 7367 survivors 5338.4 storms/century	GCM-29 MRI-ESM1 38784 tracks 7043 survivors 5041.5 storms/century
	GCM-20 IPSL-CM5A-LR 30113 tracks 4033 survivors 2809.2 storms/century	15 models ▼▼▼	5 models ▲▲▲	GCM-30 NorESM1-M 18125 tracks 3803 survivors 2066.9 storms/century

Best









CONCLUSIONS

- Our statistical-deterministic approach is a **good alternative to computationally expensive classical methods** (e.g. dynamical downscaling of polar lows), with the extra benefit of producing **statistically large populations** of events
- We expect a **future reduction** in the overall frequency of **NA polar lows** that would uniformly affect the full spectrum of storm intensities over all cold season months: **10-15% fewer storms on average** (but great uncertainty among models)
- The future decrease of polar lows is far from uniform across the North Atlantic basin. Rather, a very robust regional redistribution of cases is projected, namely **a shift of polar low activity from the south Greenland-Icelandic sector towards the Nordic Seas closer to Scandinavia**
- Future conditions do not seem to lead to any significant variation in the relative weights of weak, moderate and strong polar lows at basin scale. But since the number of storms is expected to decrease, we project a **reduced probability of any surface wind threshold** (i.e. longer return periods), considering the basin as a whole
- Again, **large regional variability** is expected, and while the future risk of strong polar low winds is projected to be lower in the western half of the North Atlantic, **more extreme events are expected eastwards**, thus potentially affecting the coasts of Europe