

Arctic Cyclone Climatology: Present and Future

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Motivation

- Event based detection of cyclones
=> Contrast to 'proxy' analysis
- Non-downscaled data
=> GFDL global high-res model runs

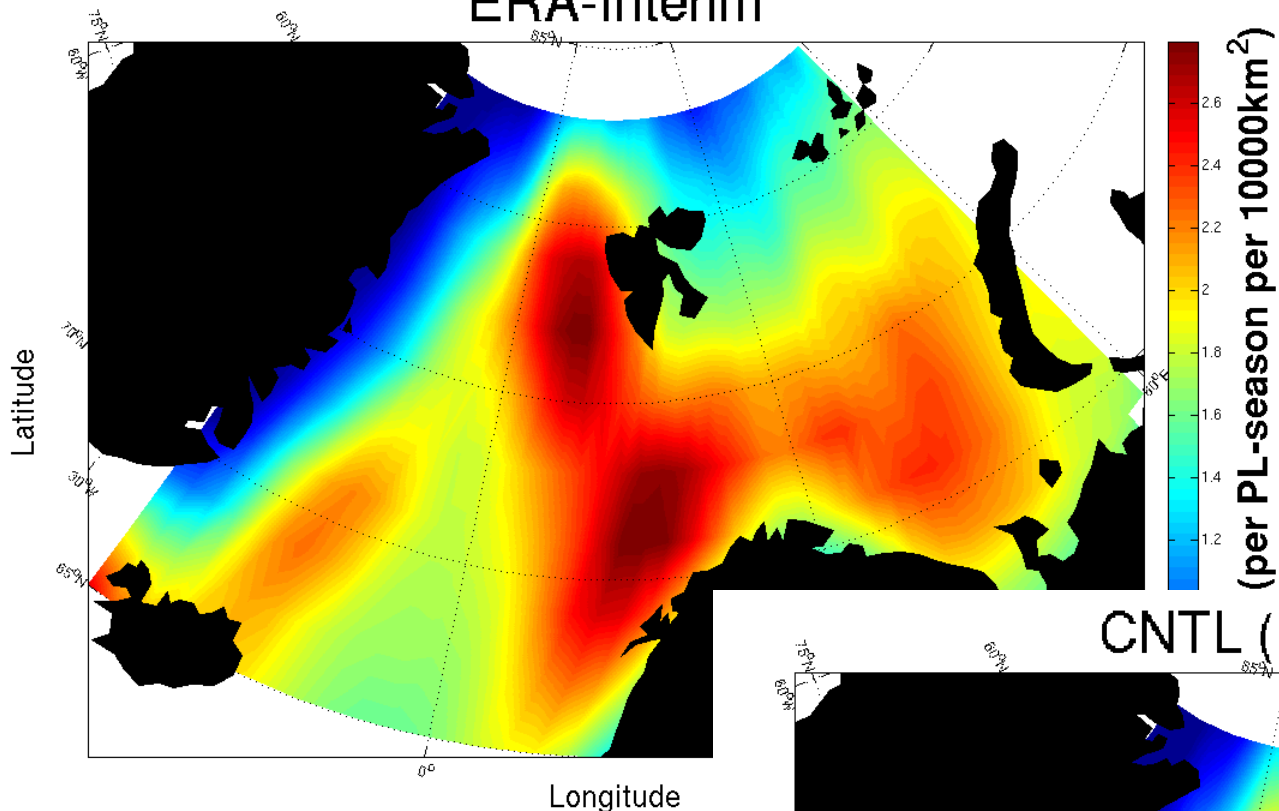
Method

- Event based detection of cyclone tracks
=> Melbourne Cyclone tracking scheme
(Murray and Simmonds, 1991)
- GFDL high-res model runs (50km)
=> HIRAM (C180 also C360)
- Two climate realizations (CM3, ESM2M)
- Two different forcing (rcp45, rcp85)

Present

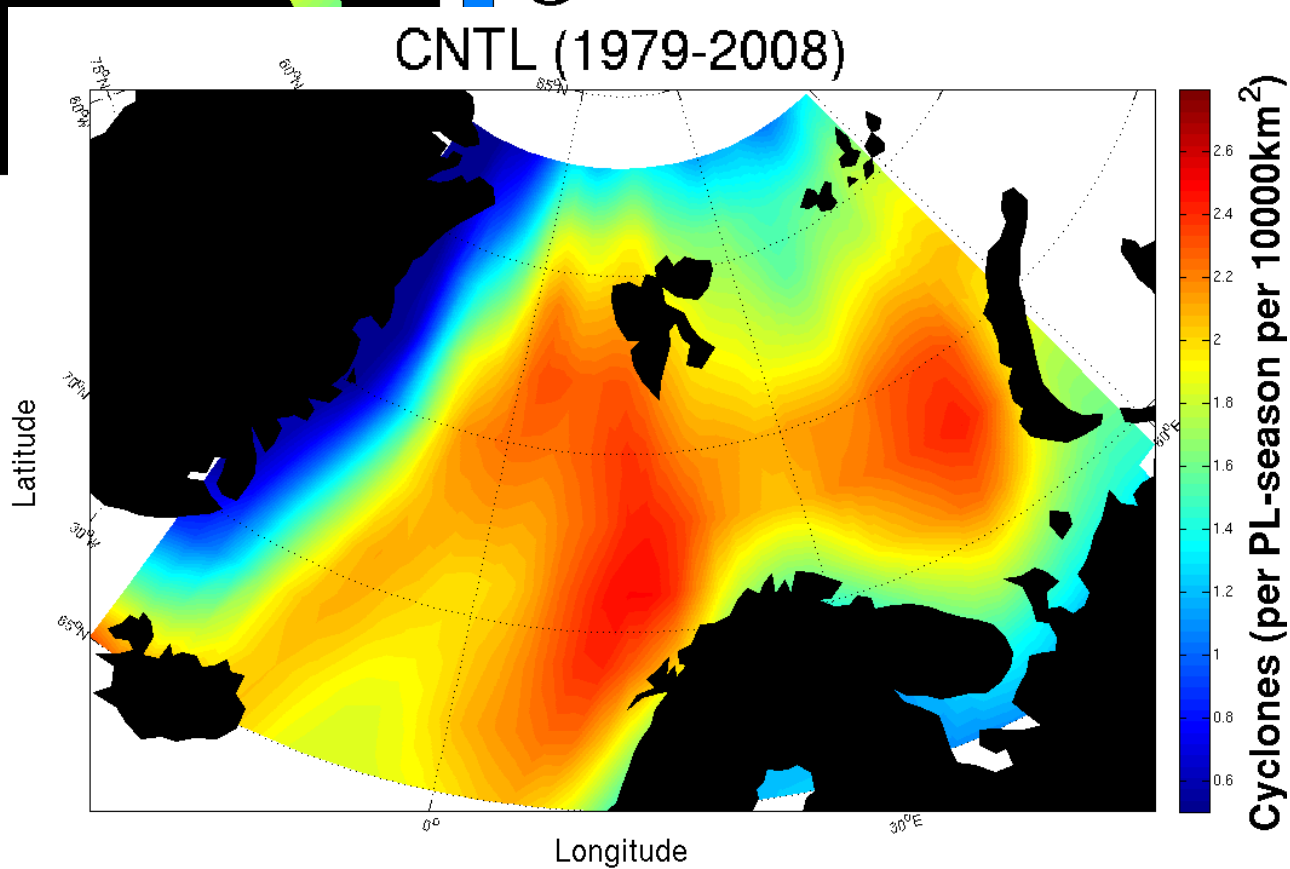
- ERA-Interim from ECMWF
- Control climate run with high-res model
- Recurrent annual cycle
=> statistically more robust

ERA-Interim



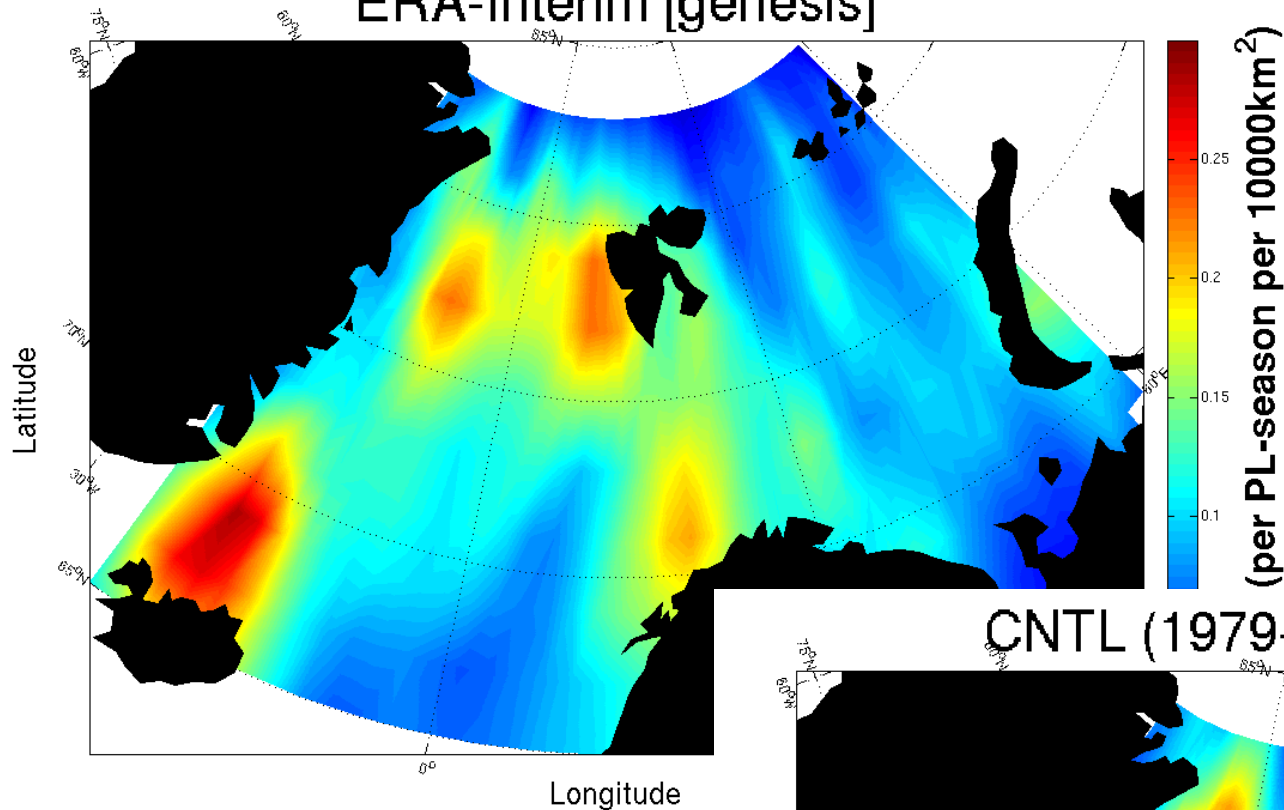
Present

CNTL (1979-2008)



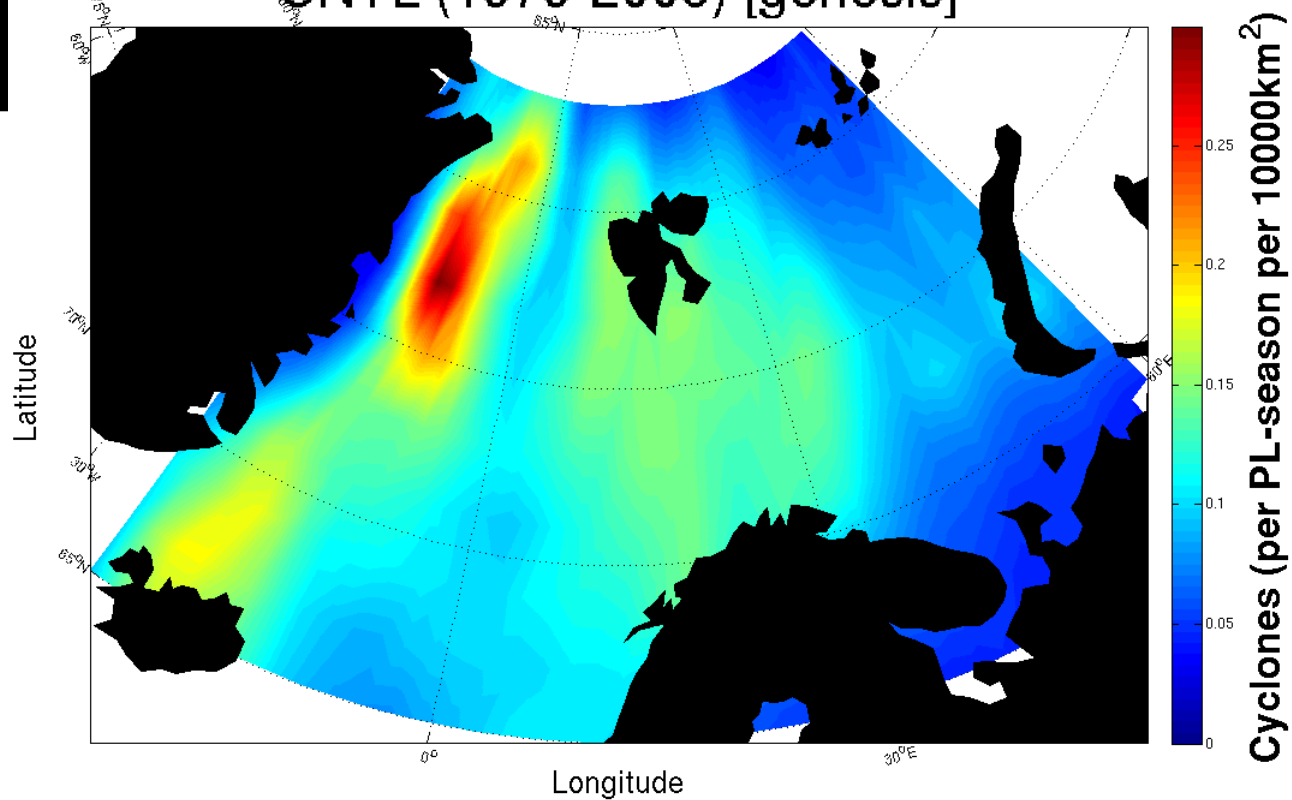
Cyclone density

ERA-Interim [genesis]



Present

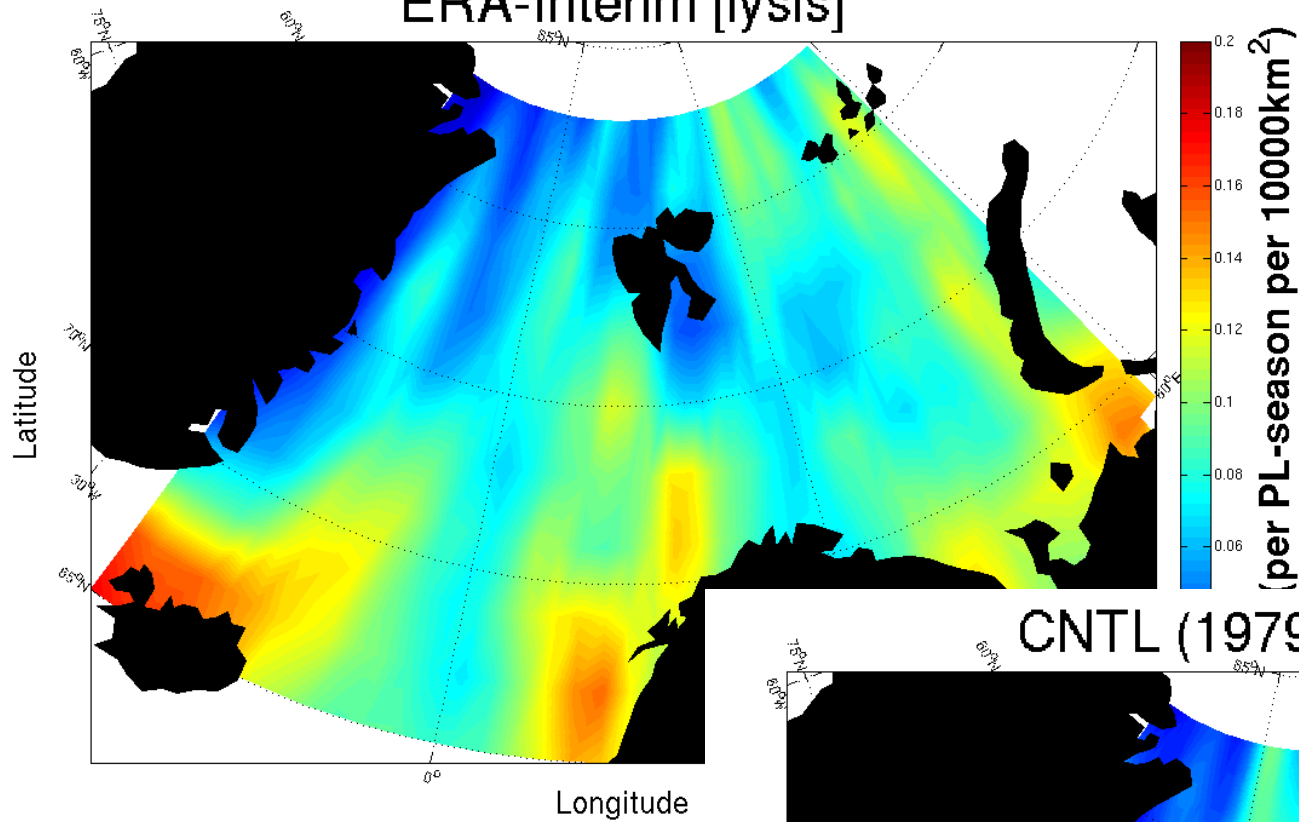
CNTL (1979-2008) [genesis]



Genesis density

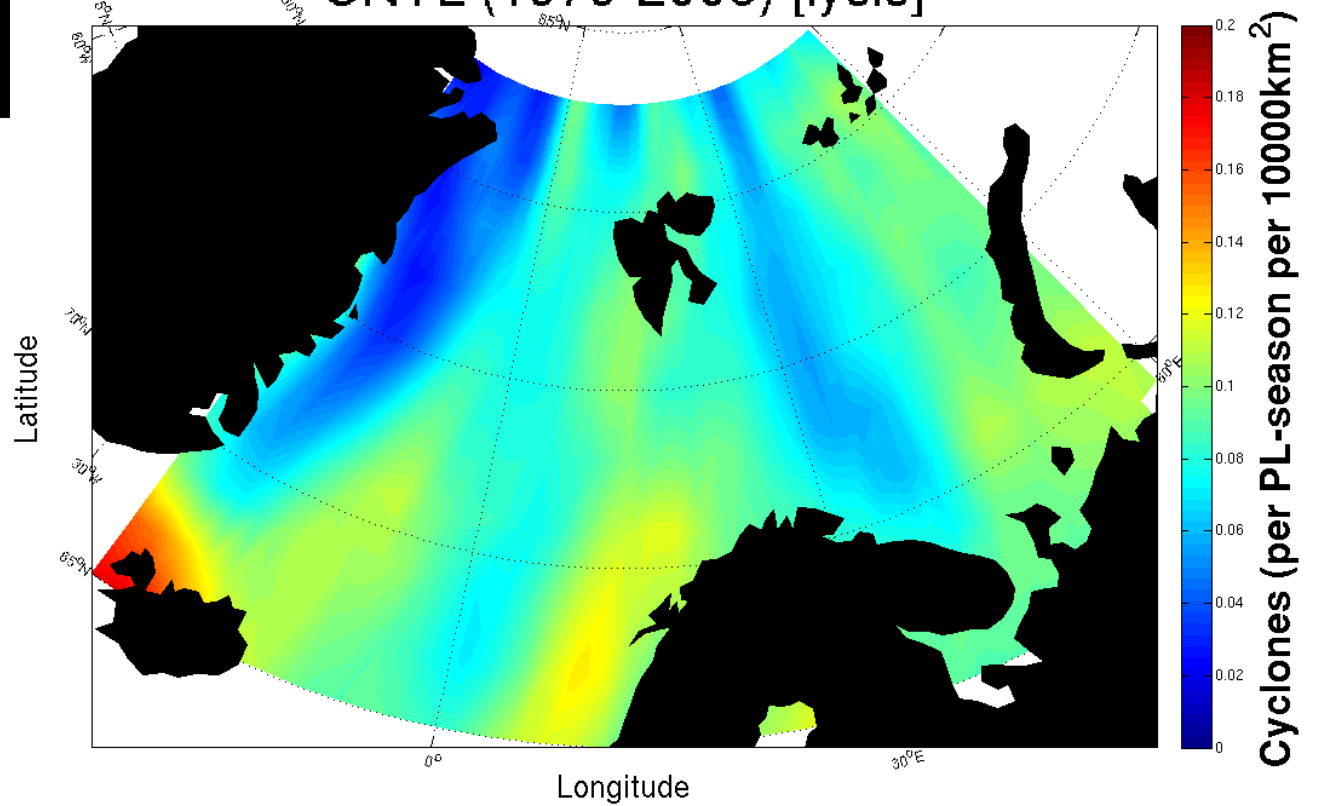
Cyclones (per PL-season per 10000km²)

ERA-Interim [lysis]



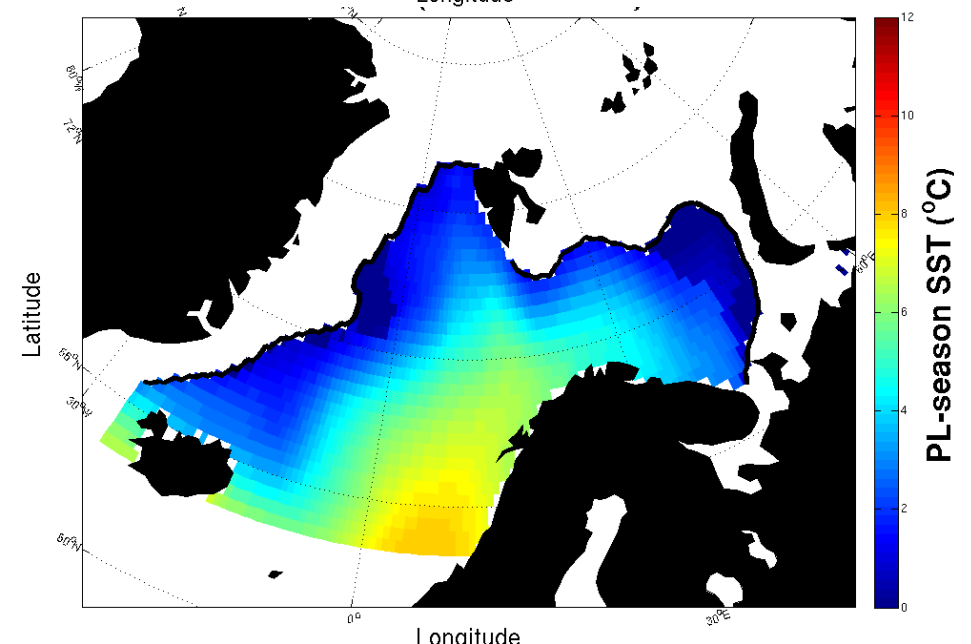
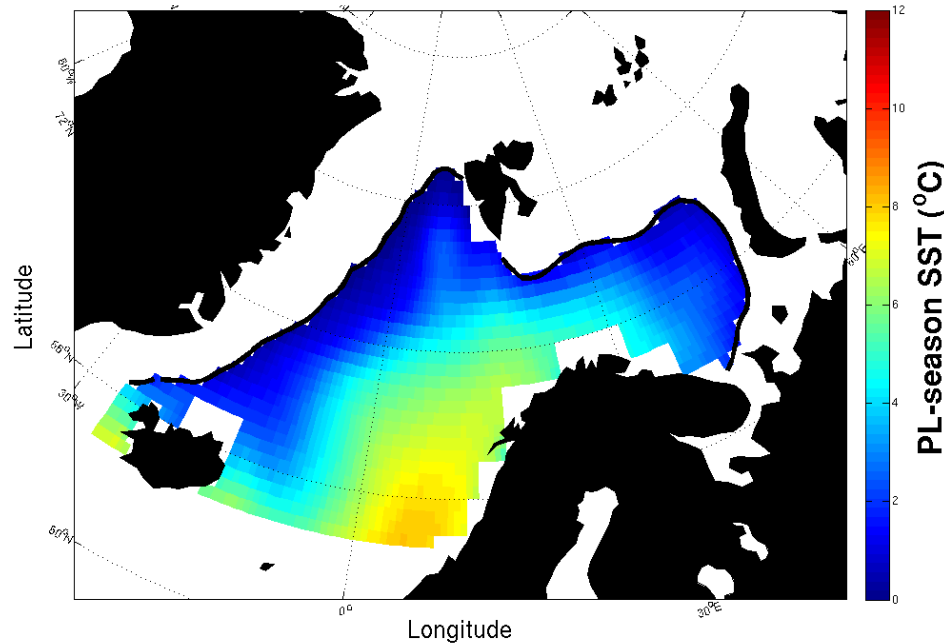
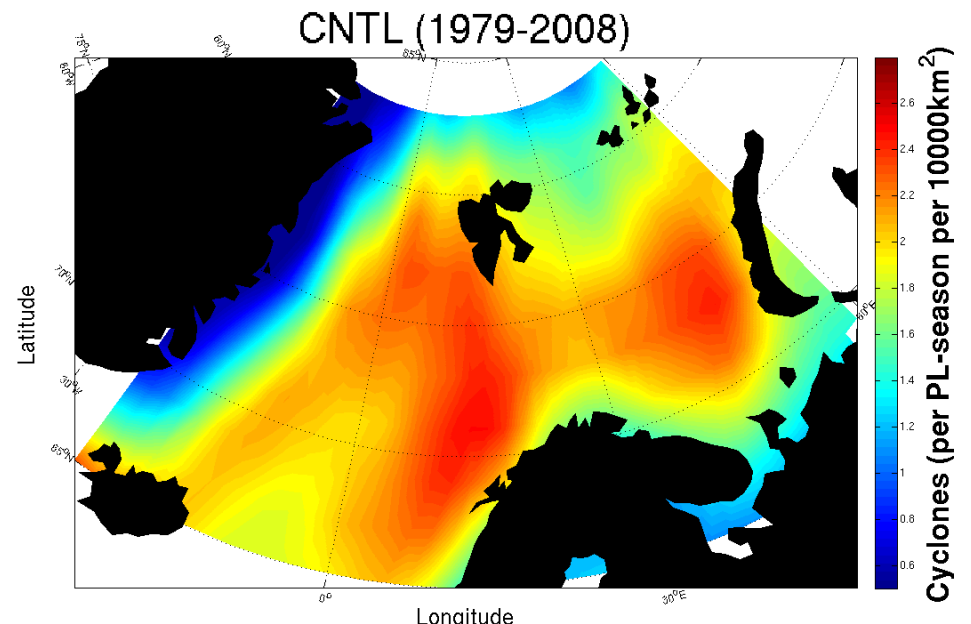
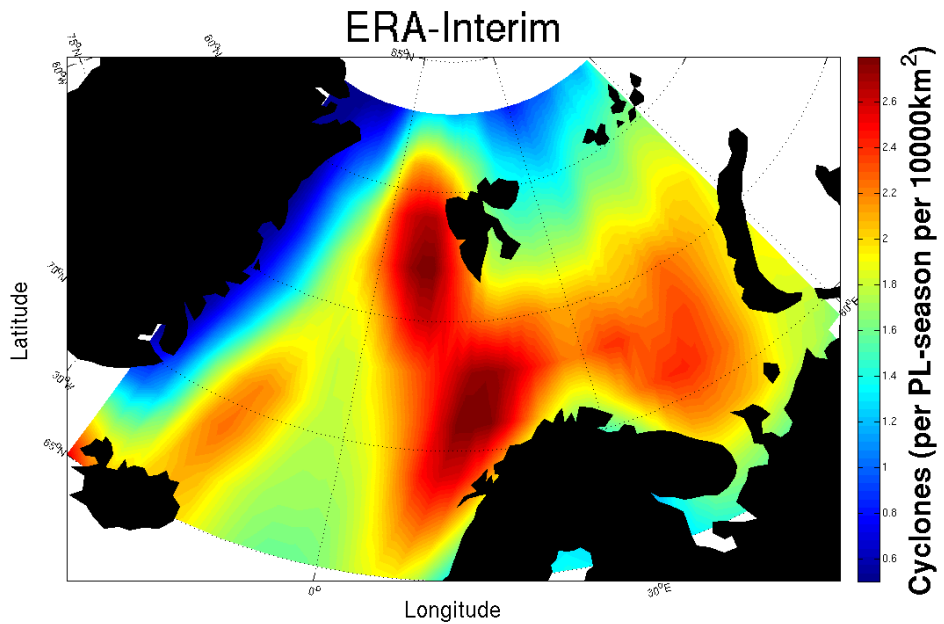
Present

CNTL (1979-2008) [lysis]



Lysis density

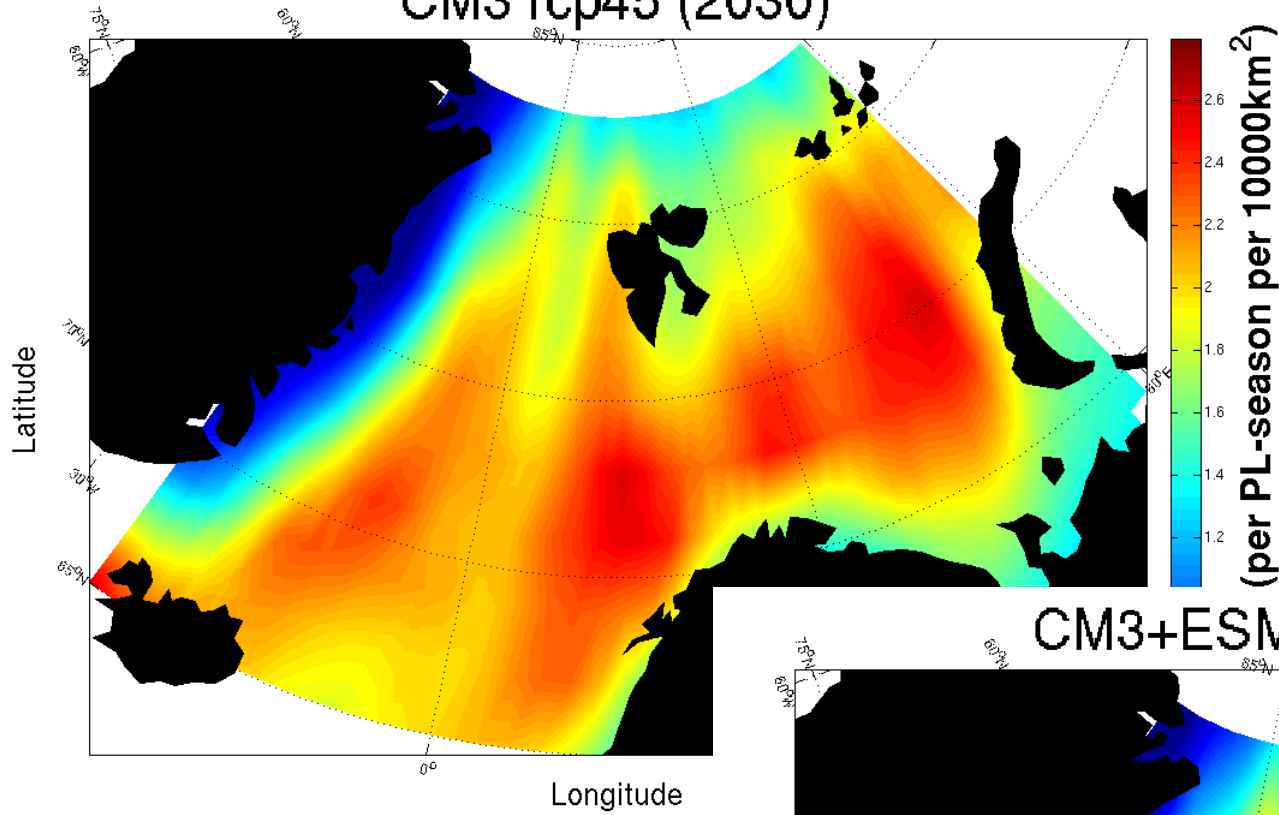
Present: Cyclones, SST&Sea Ice



Future?

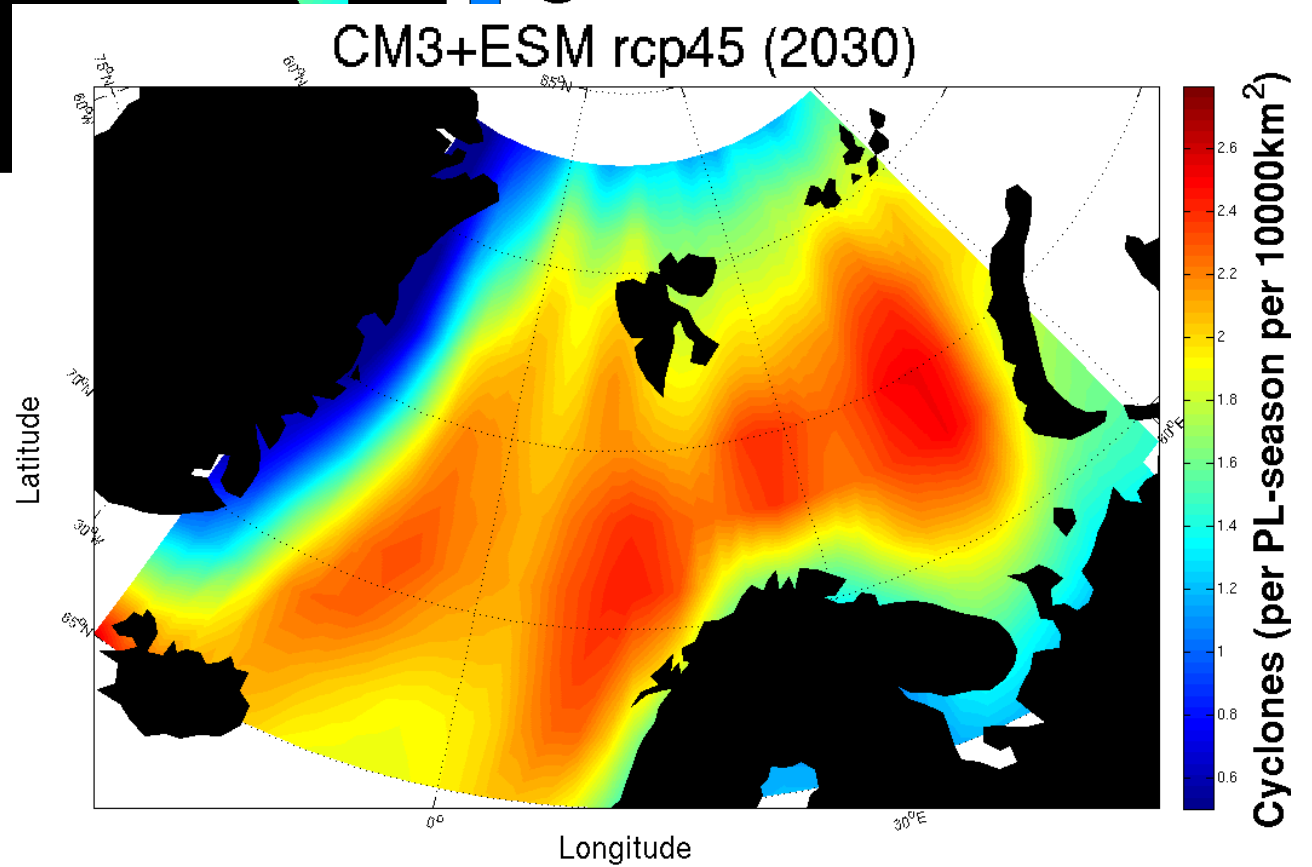
- So far only limited amount of runs available
- rcp45 for 2026-2035 (recurrent annual cycle)
- rcp85 for 2086-2095 (recurrent annual cycle)
- Two climate realizations by CM3 or ESM2M
- Three high-res member ensembles for each
- Total of 6 runs for each period

CM3 rcp45 (2030)



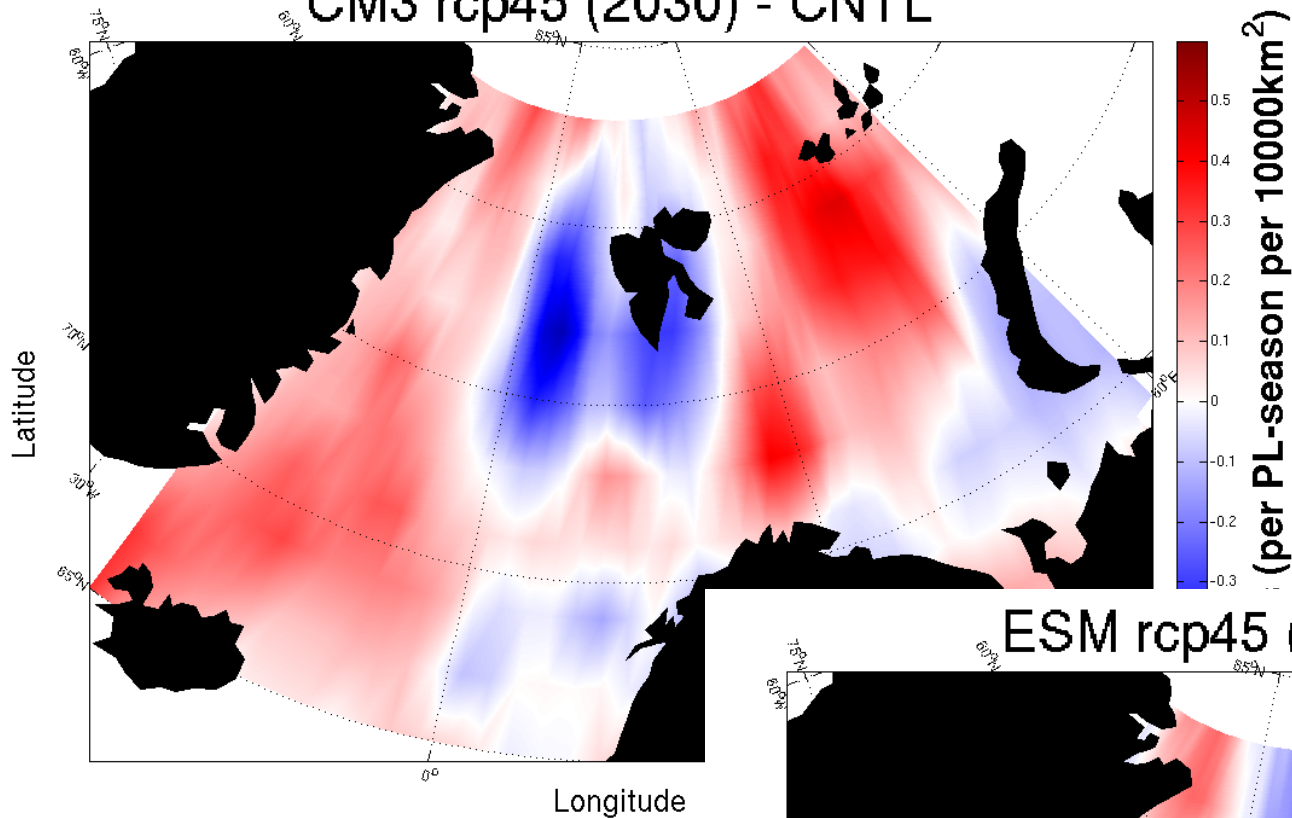
Future
2030

CM3+ESM rcp45 (2030)



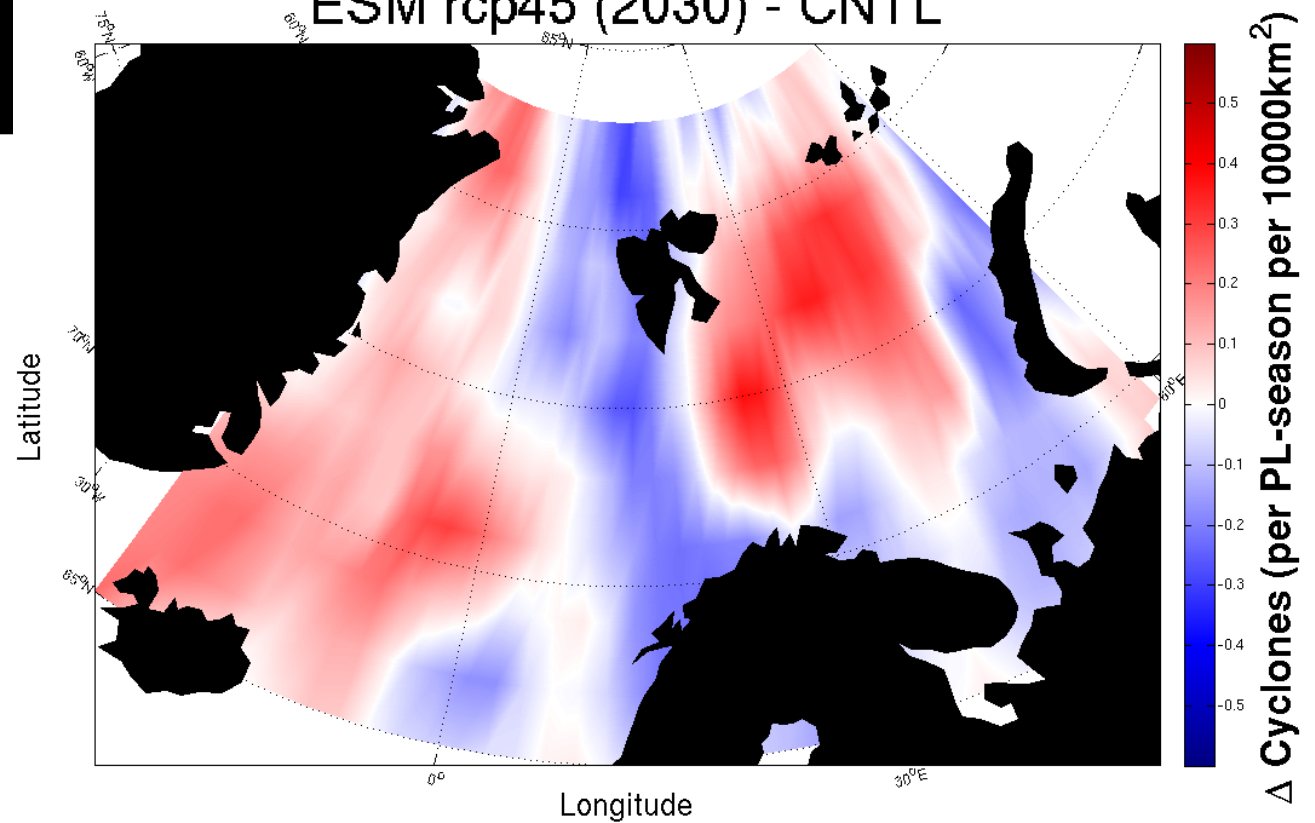
Cyclone density

CM3 rcp45 (2030) - CNTL



Future
2030

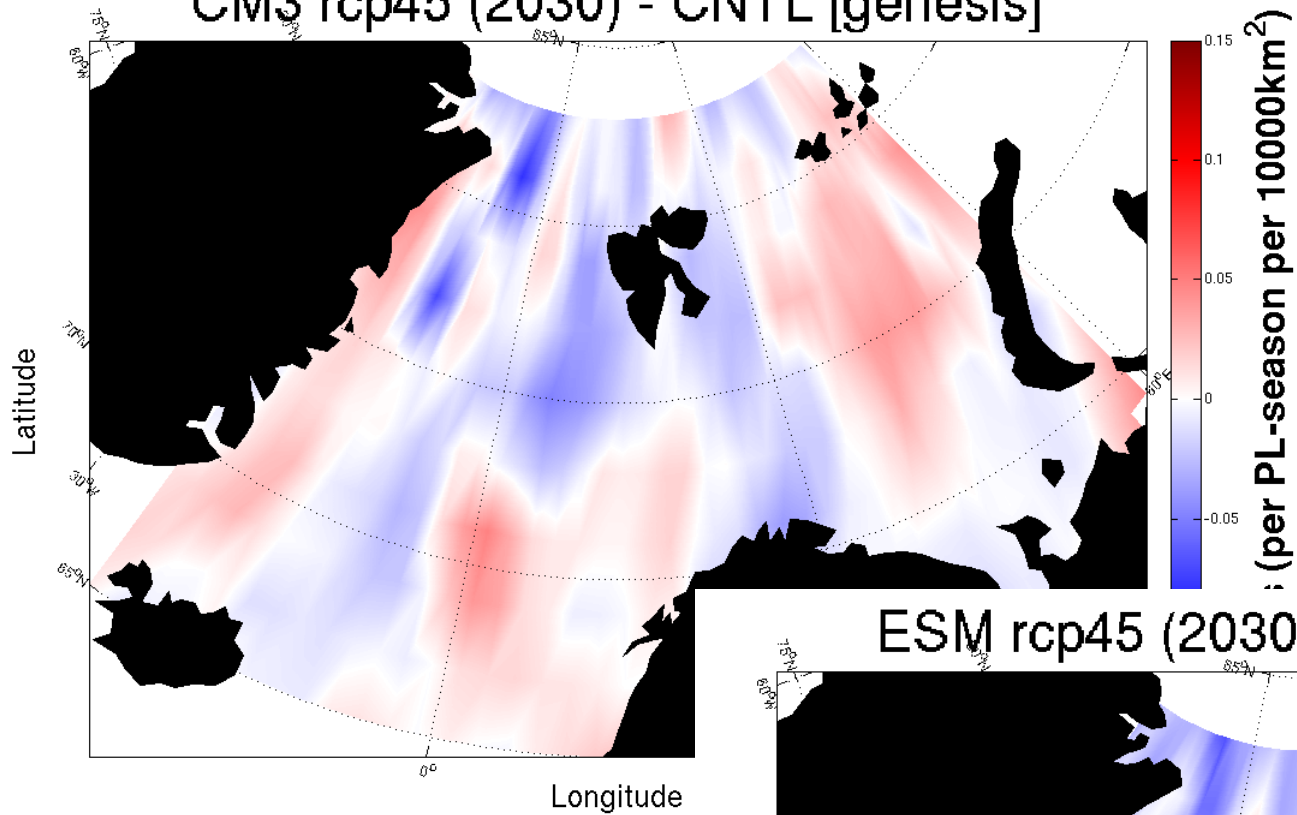
ESM rcp45 (2030) - CNTL



Cyclone density
difference
to CNTL

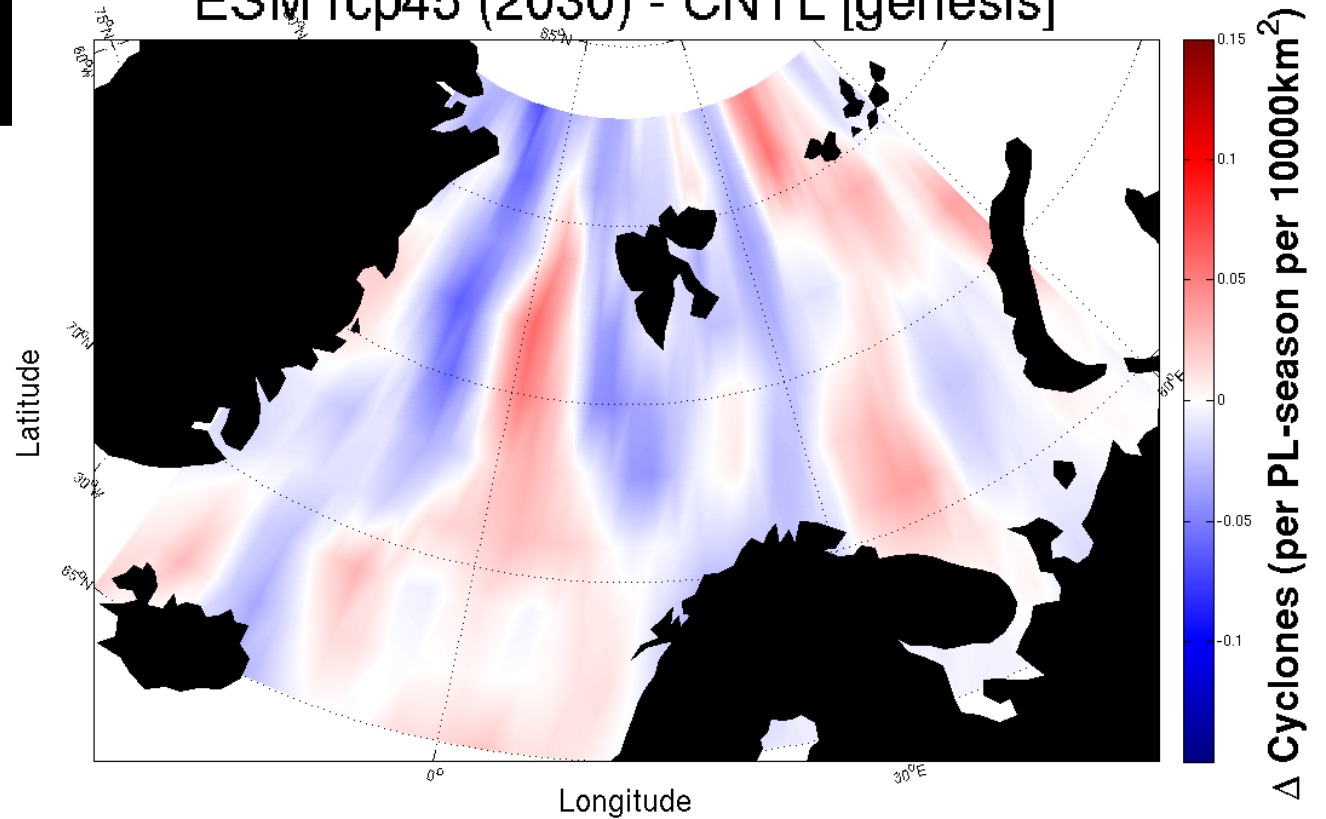
Δ Cyclones (per PL-season per 10000km²)

CM3 rcp45 (2030) - CNTL [genesis]



Future
2030

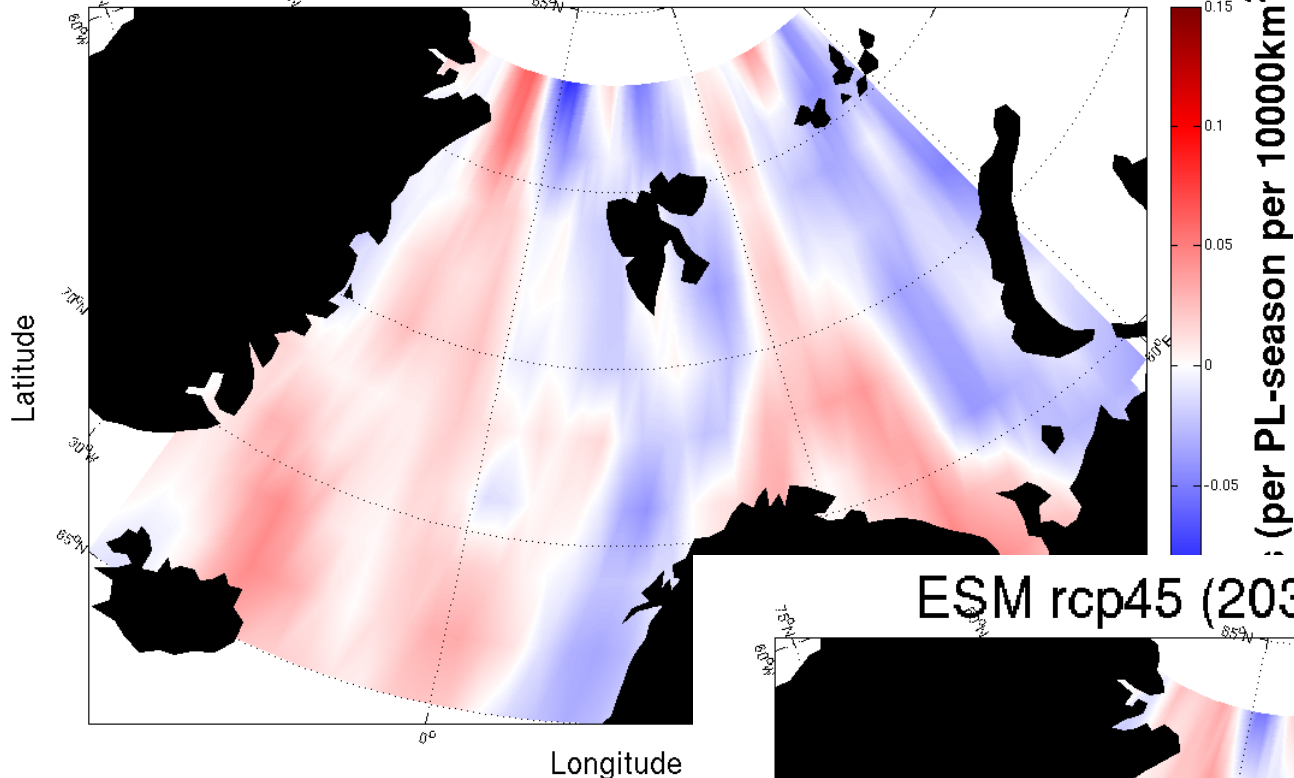
ESM rcp45 (2030) - CNTL [genesis]



Genesis density
difference
to CNTL

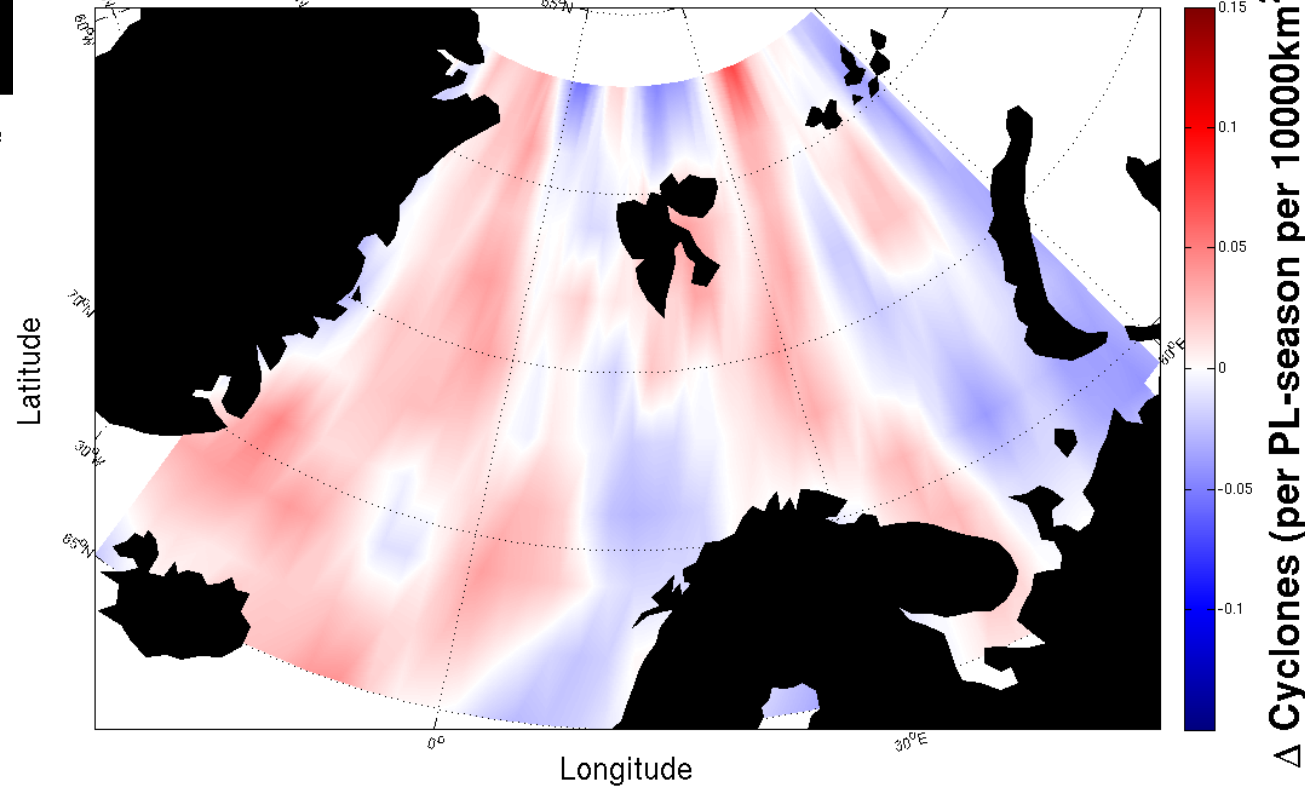
Δ Cyclones (per PL-season per 10000km²)

CM3 rcp45 (2030) - CNTL [lysis]



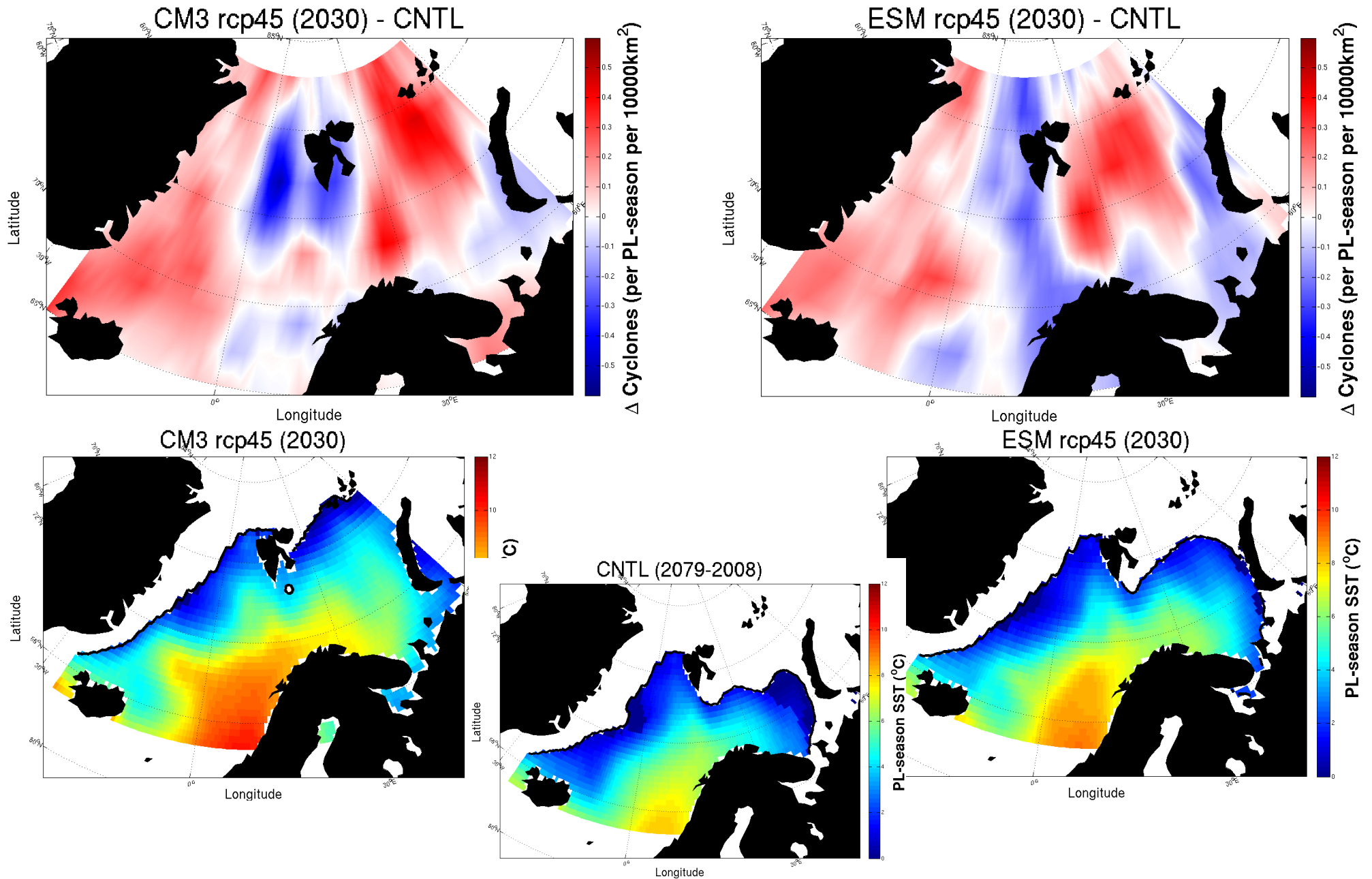
Future
2030

ESM rcp45 (2030) - CNTL [lysis]

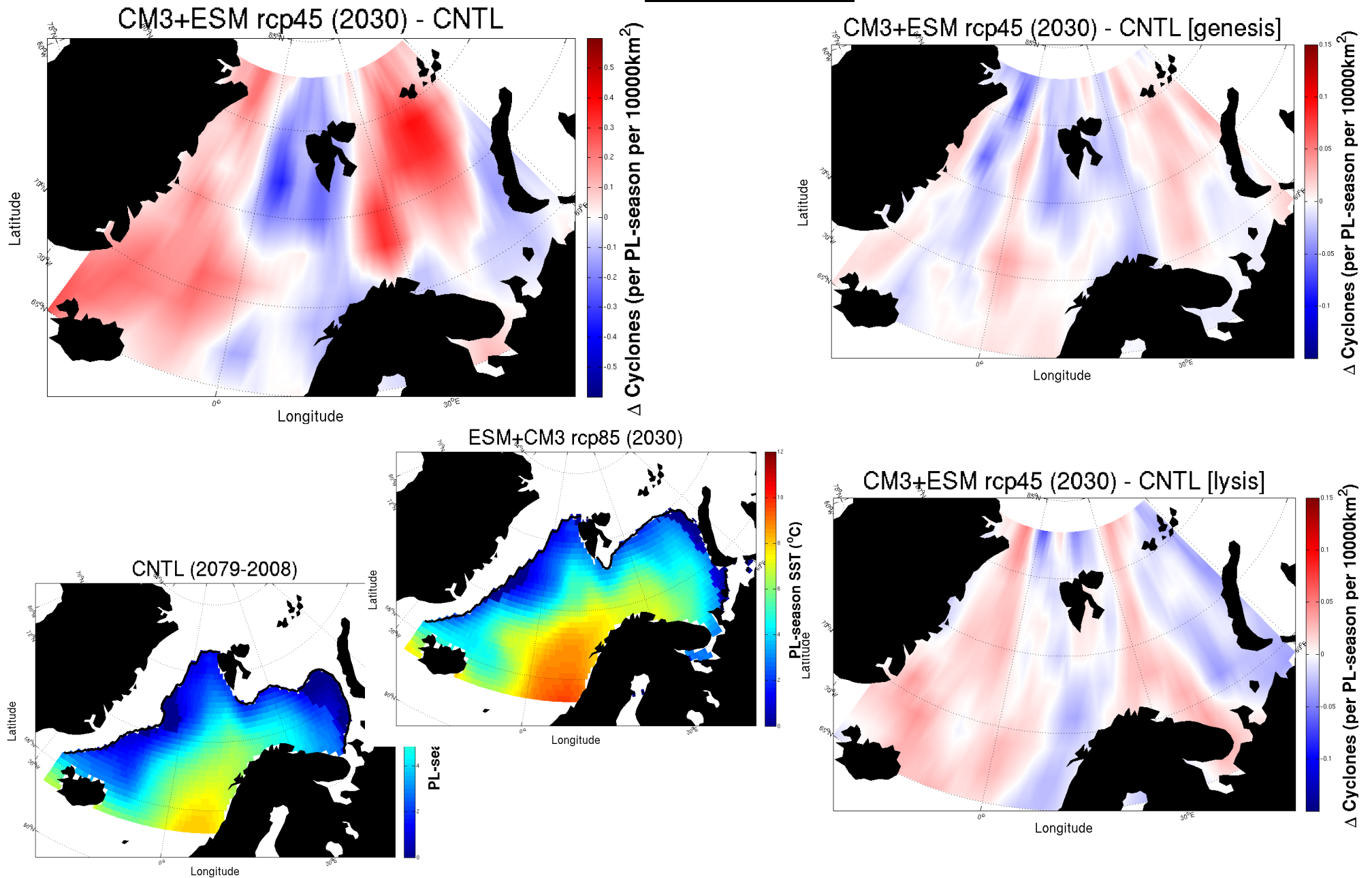


Lysis density
difference
to CNTL

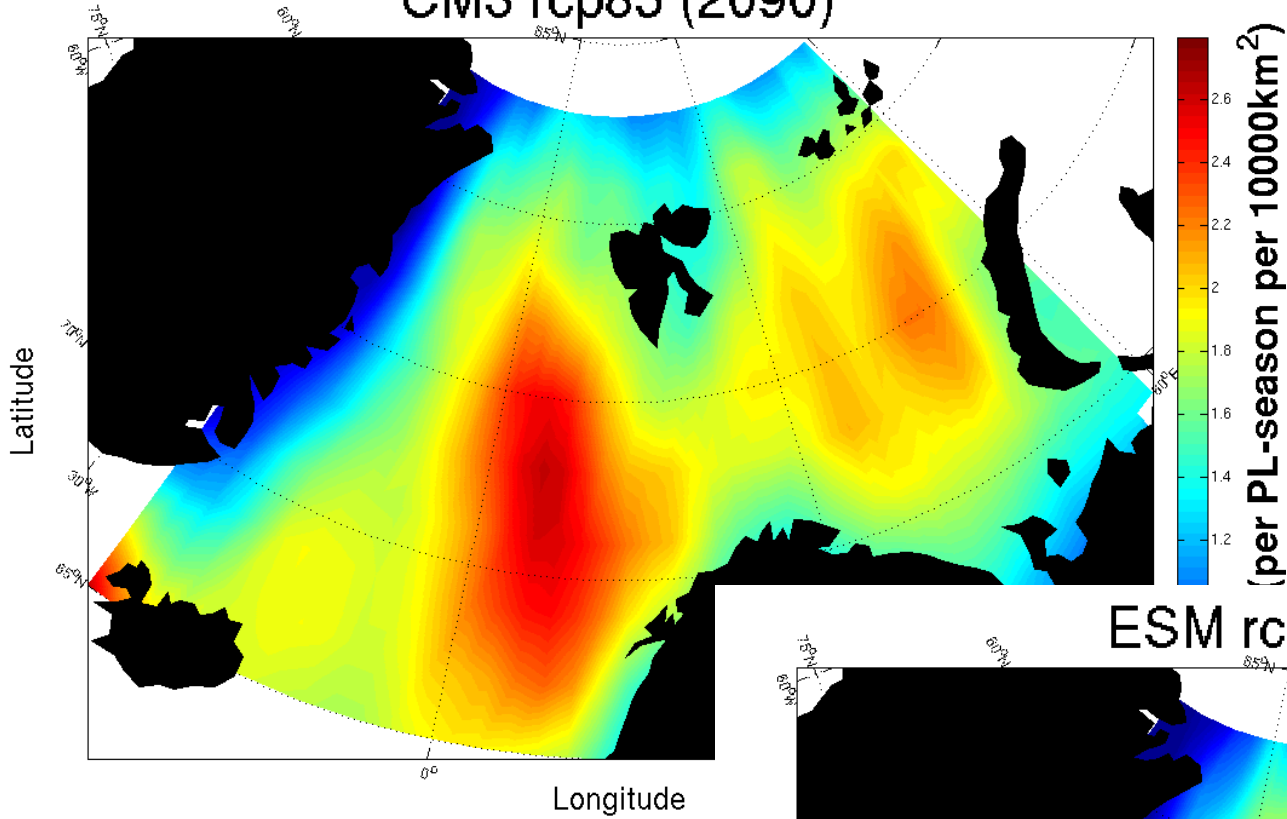
Future 2030: Cyclones, SST&Sea Ice



Future 2030 (large ensemble): Cyclone density, SST&Sea Ice

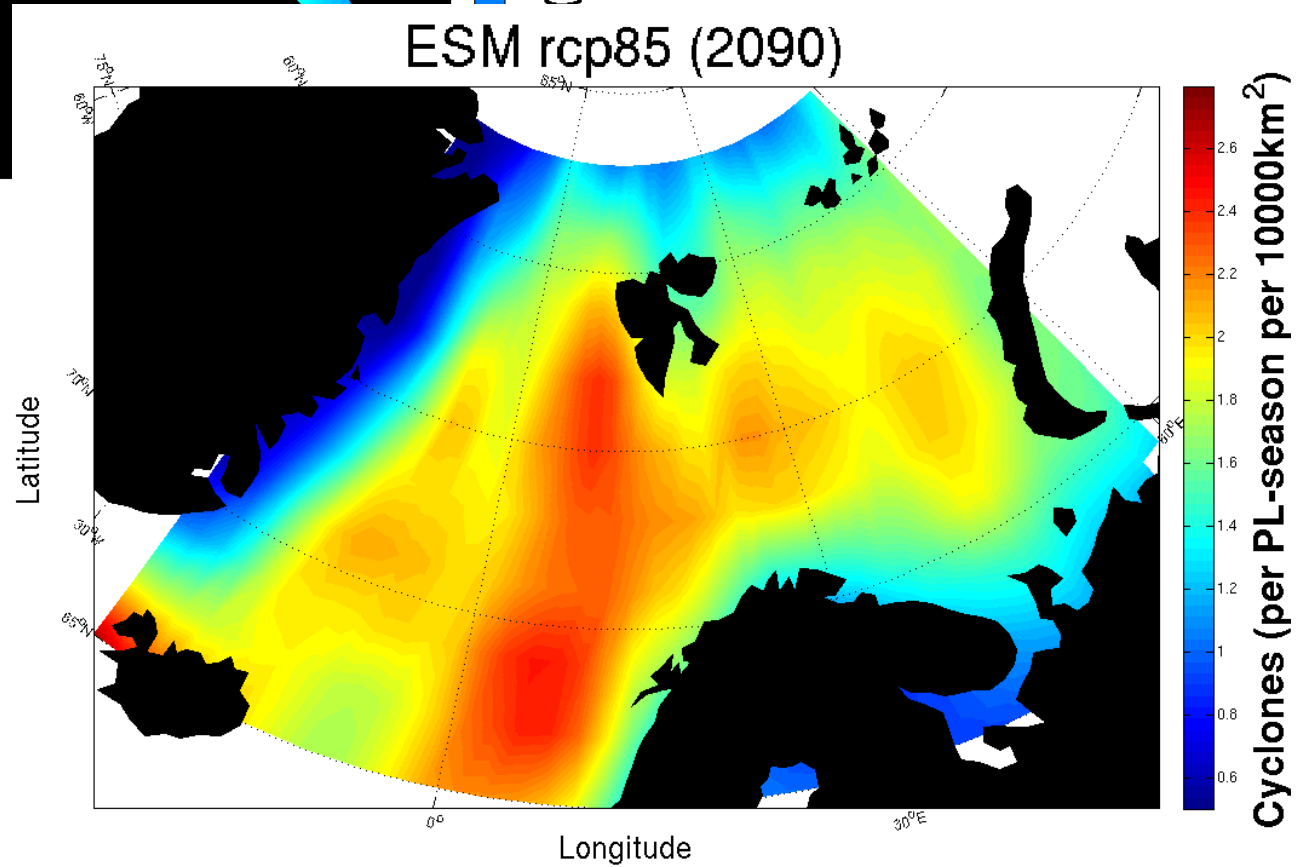


CM3 rcp85 (2090)



Future 2090

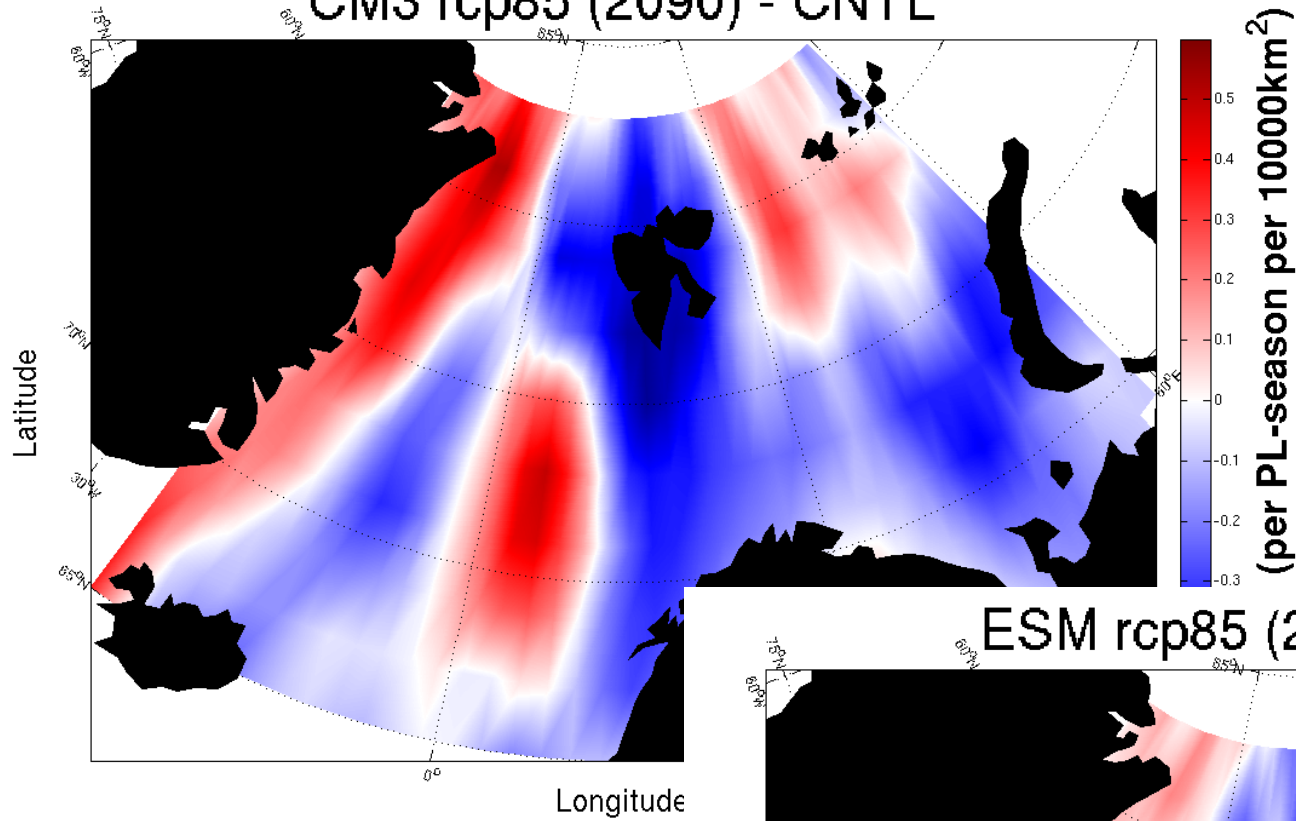
ESM rcp85 (2090)



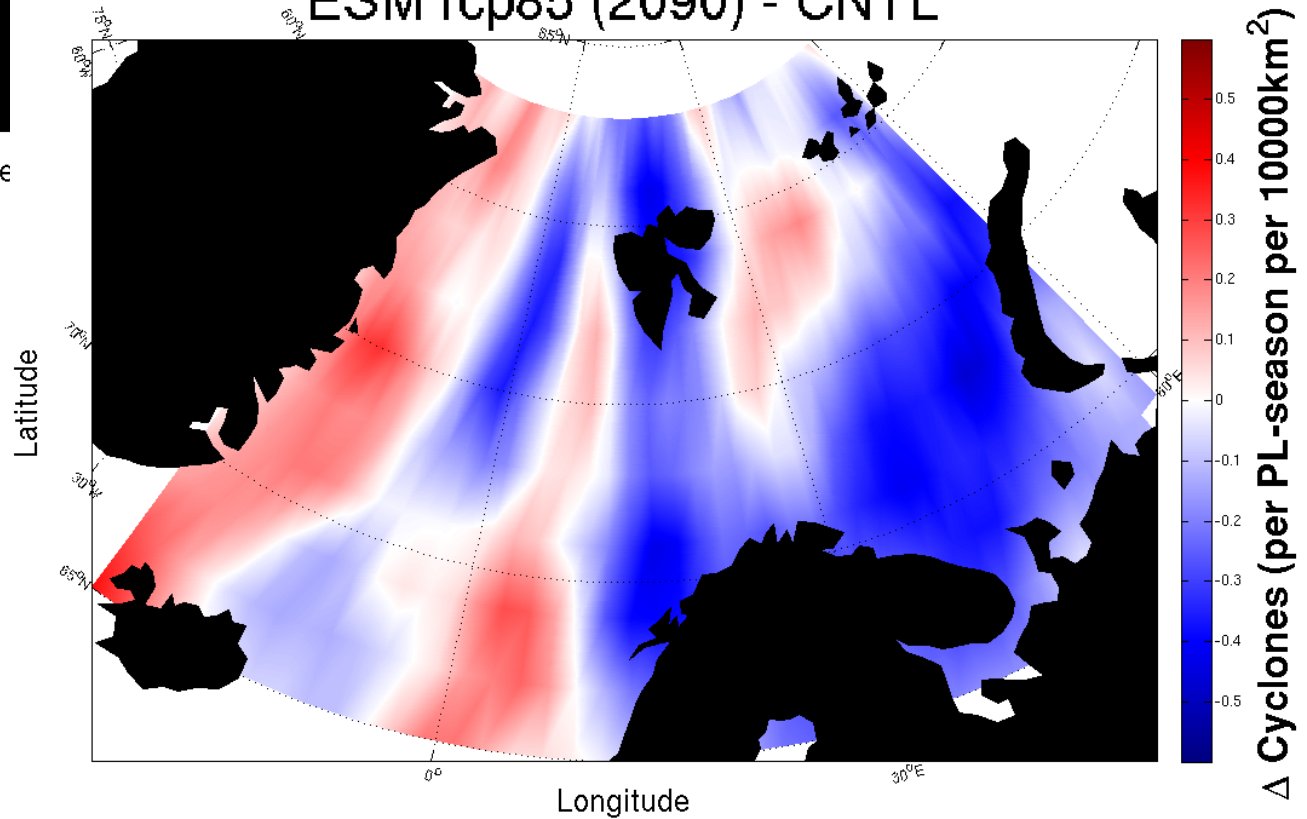
Cyclone density

Future 2090

CM3 rcp85 (2090) - CNTL

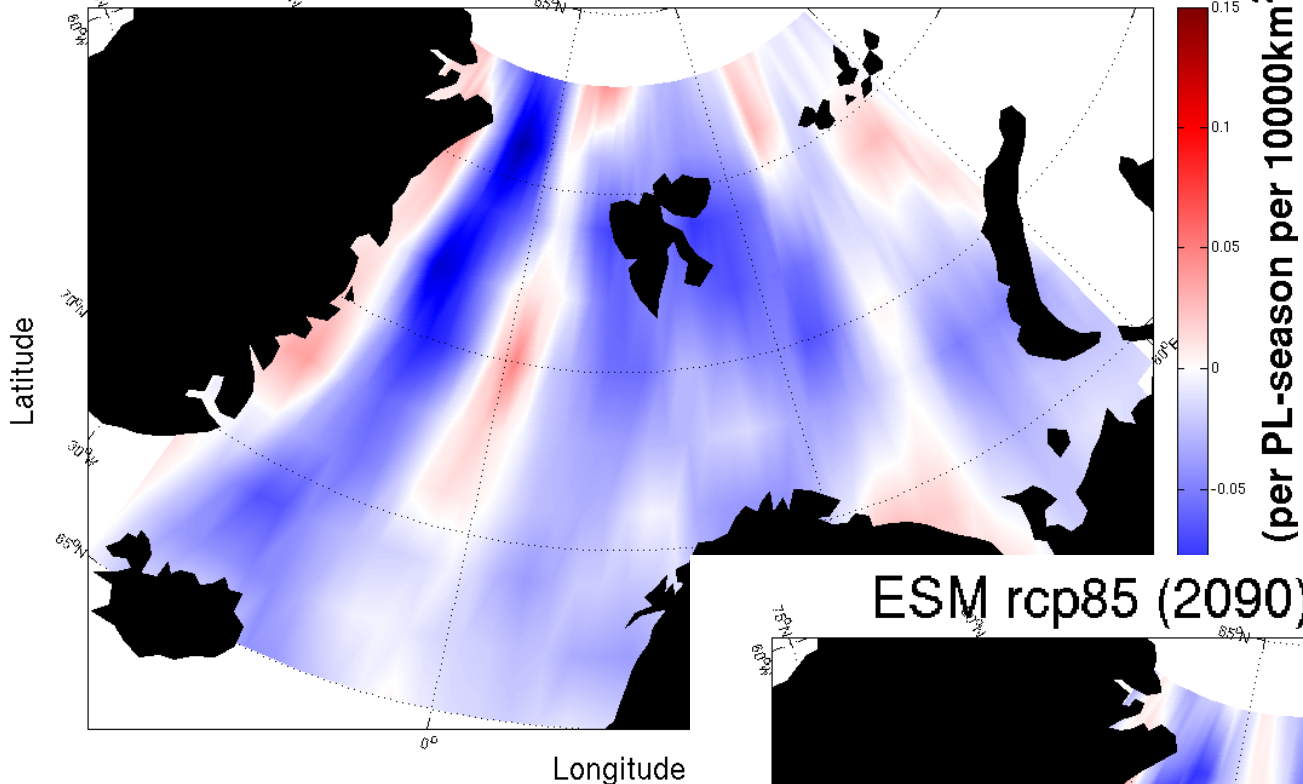


ESM rcp85 (2090) - CNTL



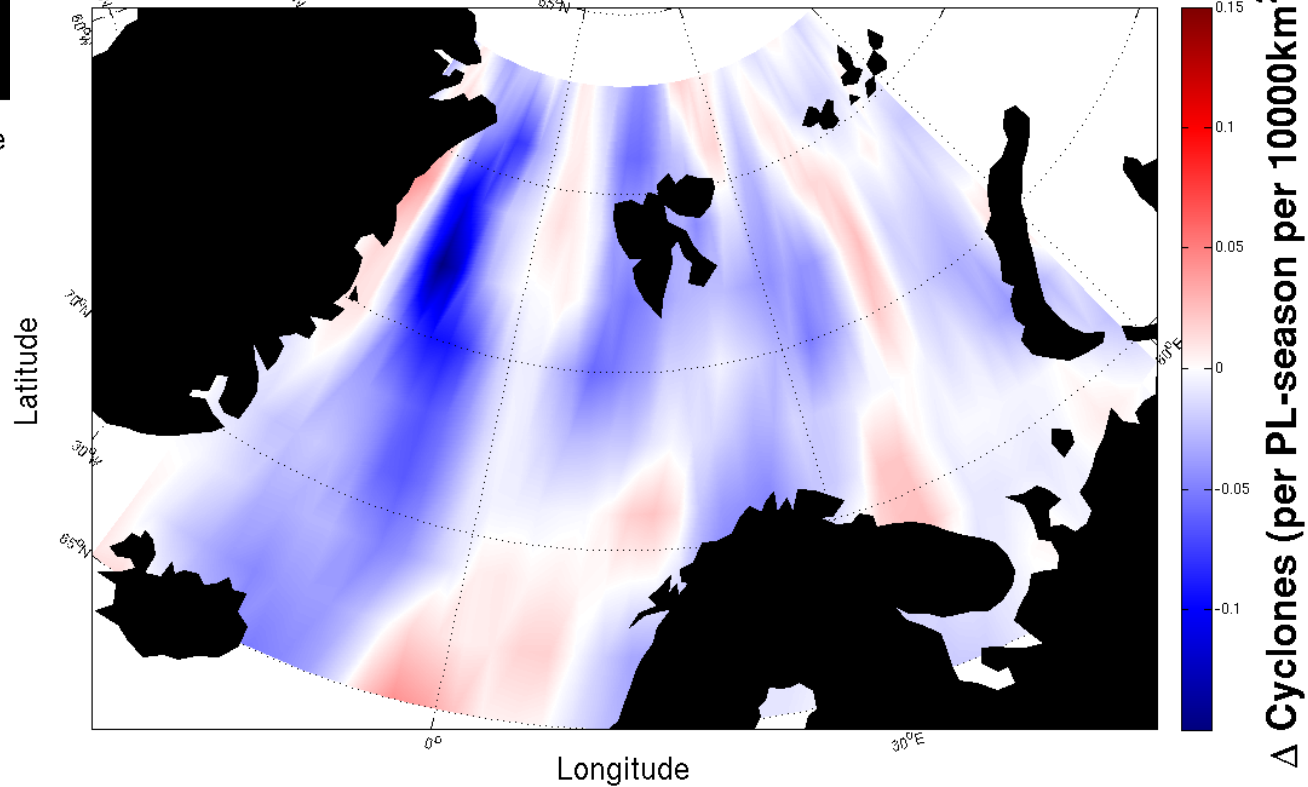
Cyclone density
difference
to CNTL

CM3 rcp85 (2090) - CNTL [genesis]



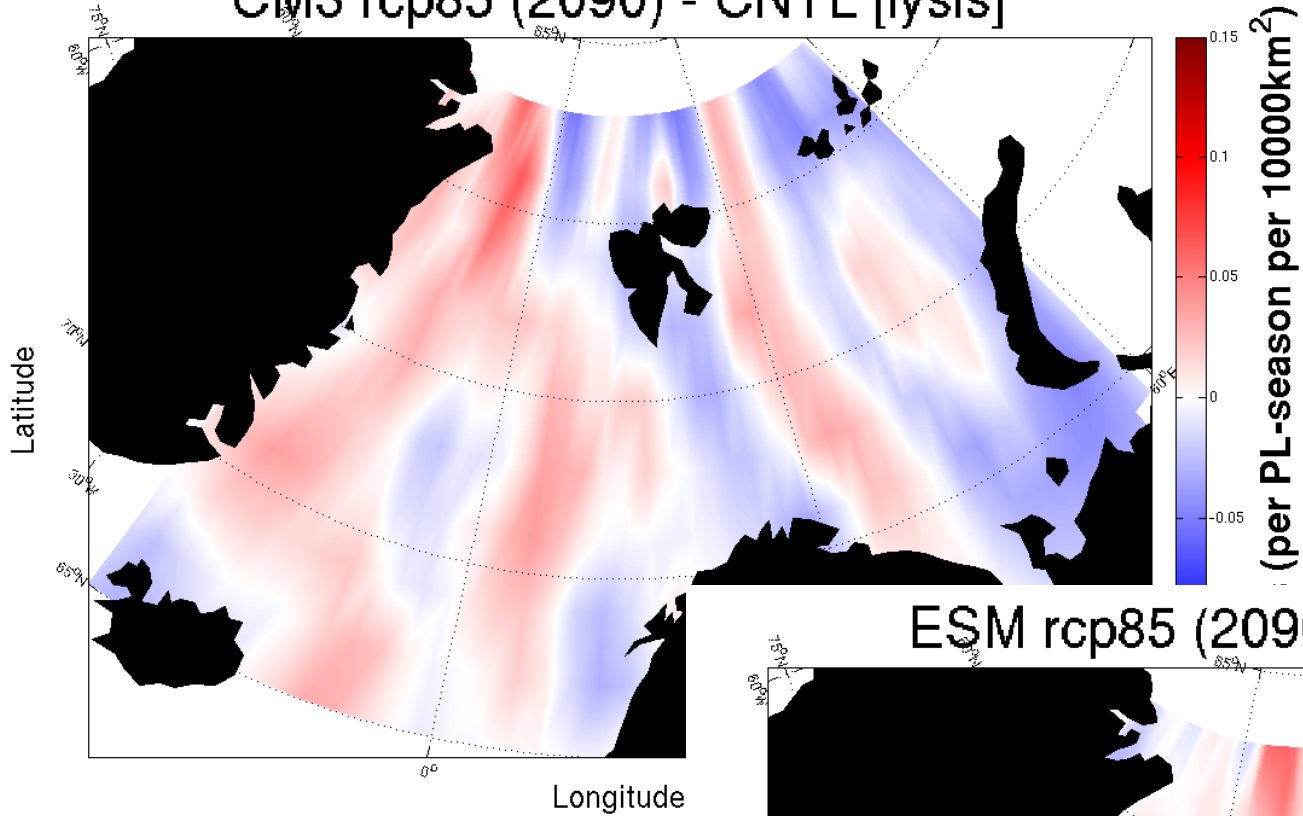
Future
2090

ESM rcp85 (2090) - CNTL [genesis]



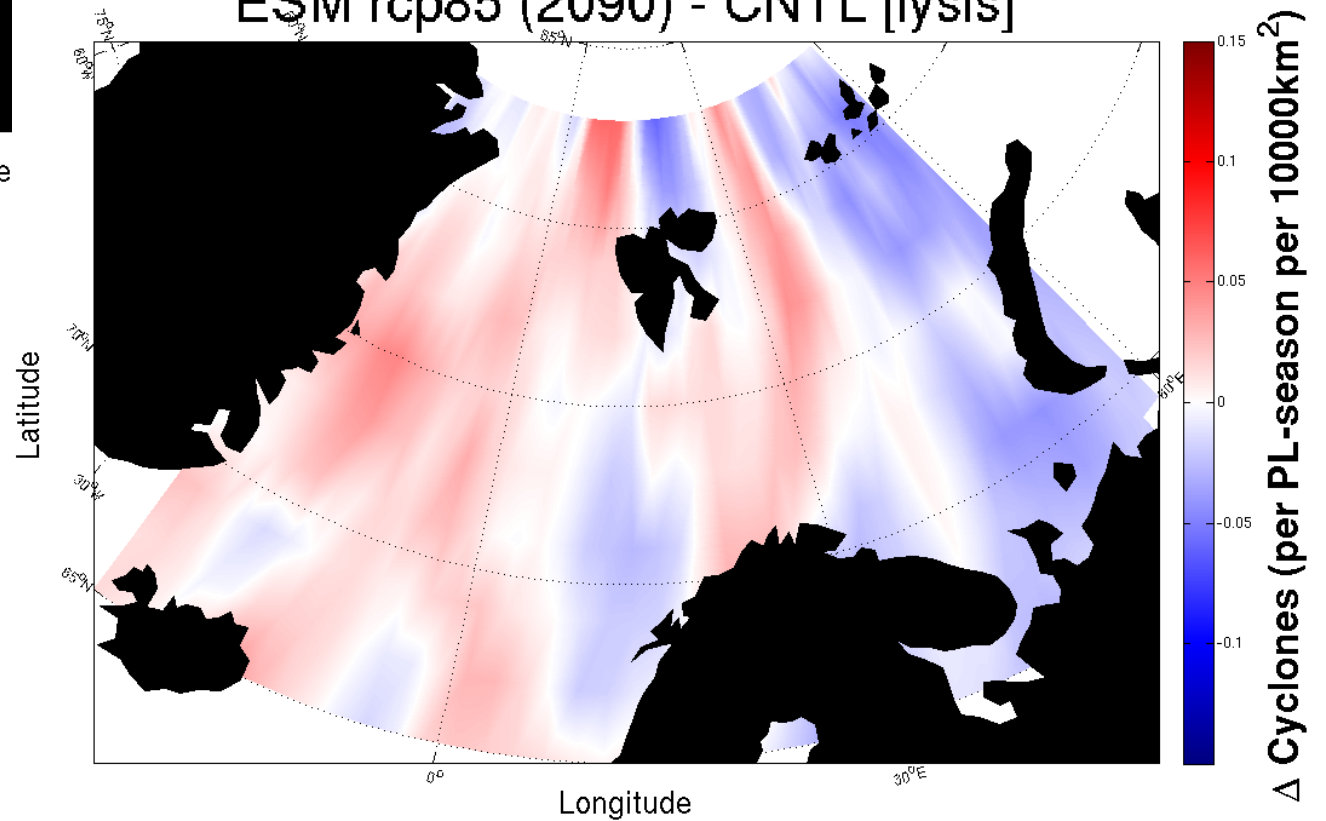
Genesis density
difference
to CNTL

CM3 rcp85 (2090) - CNTL [lysis]



Future
2090

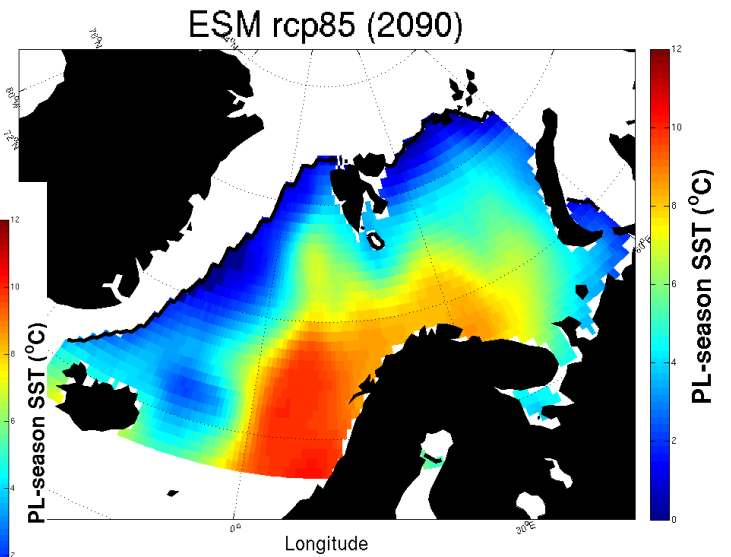
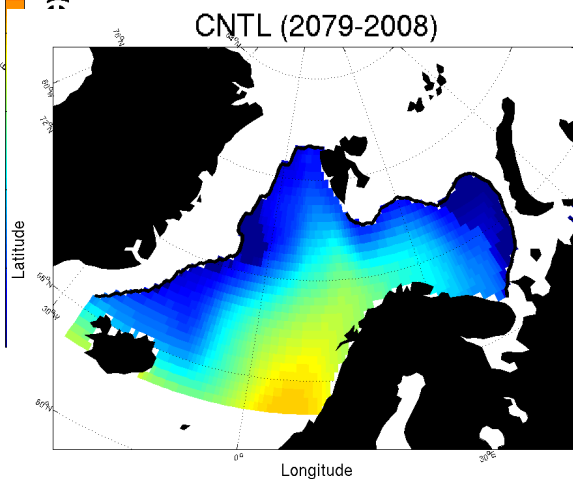
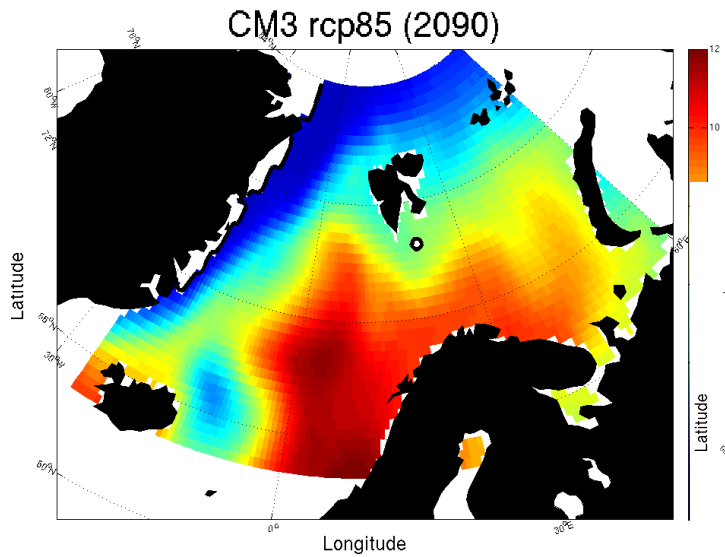
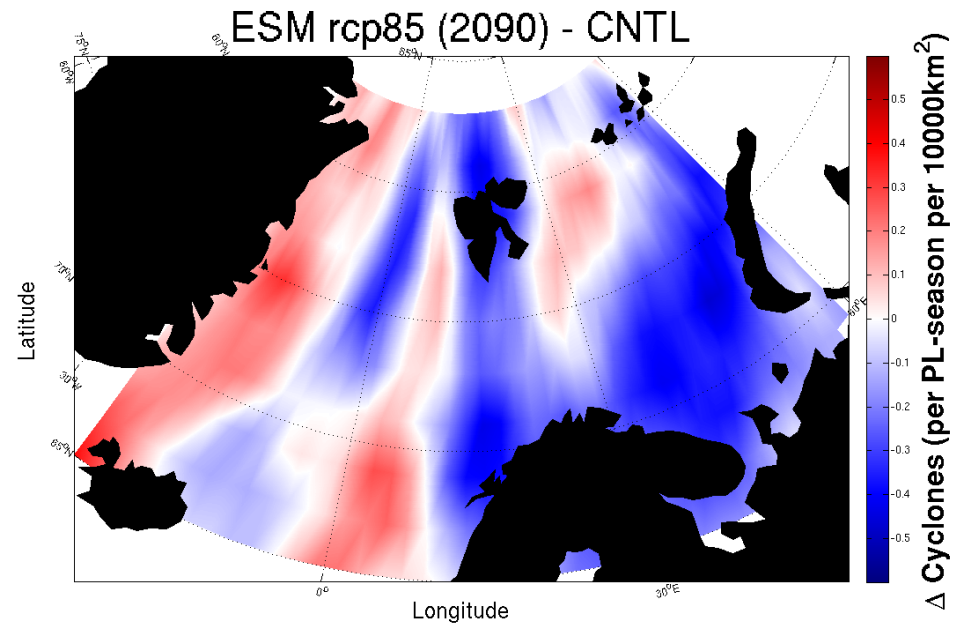
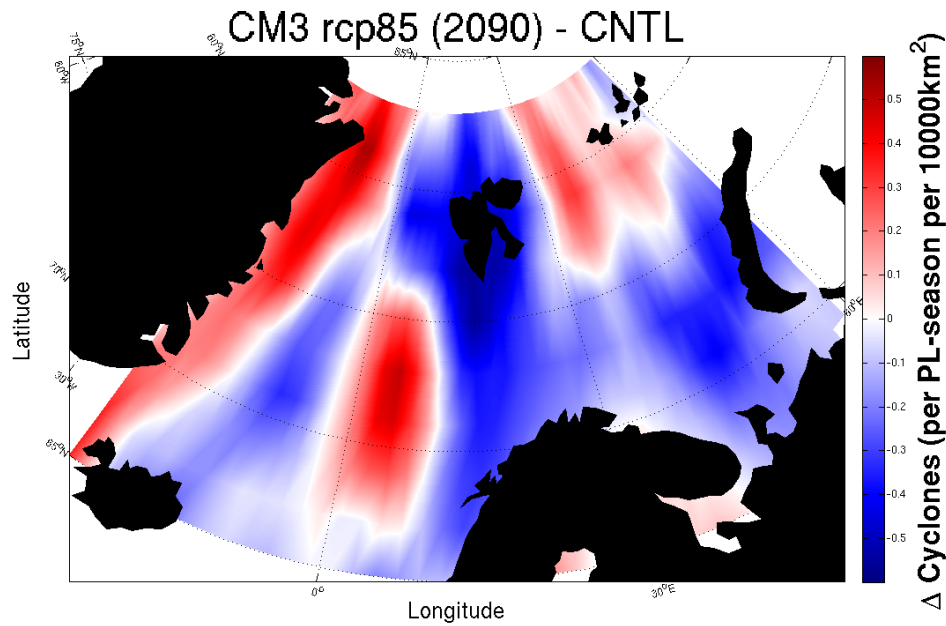
ESM rcp85 (2090) - CNTL [lysis]



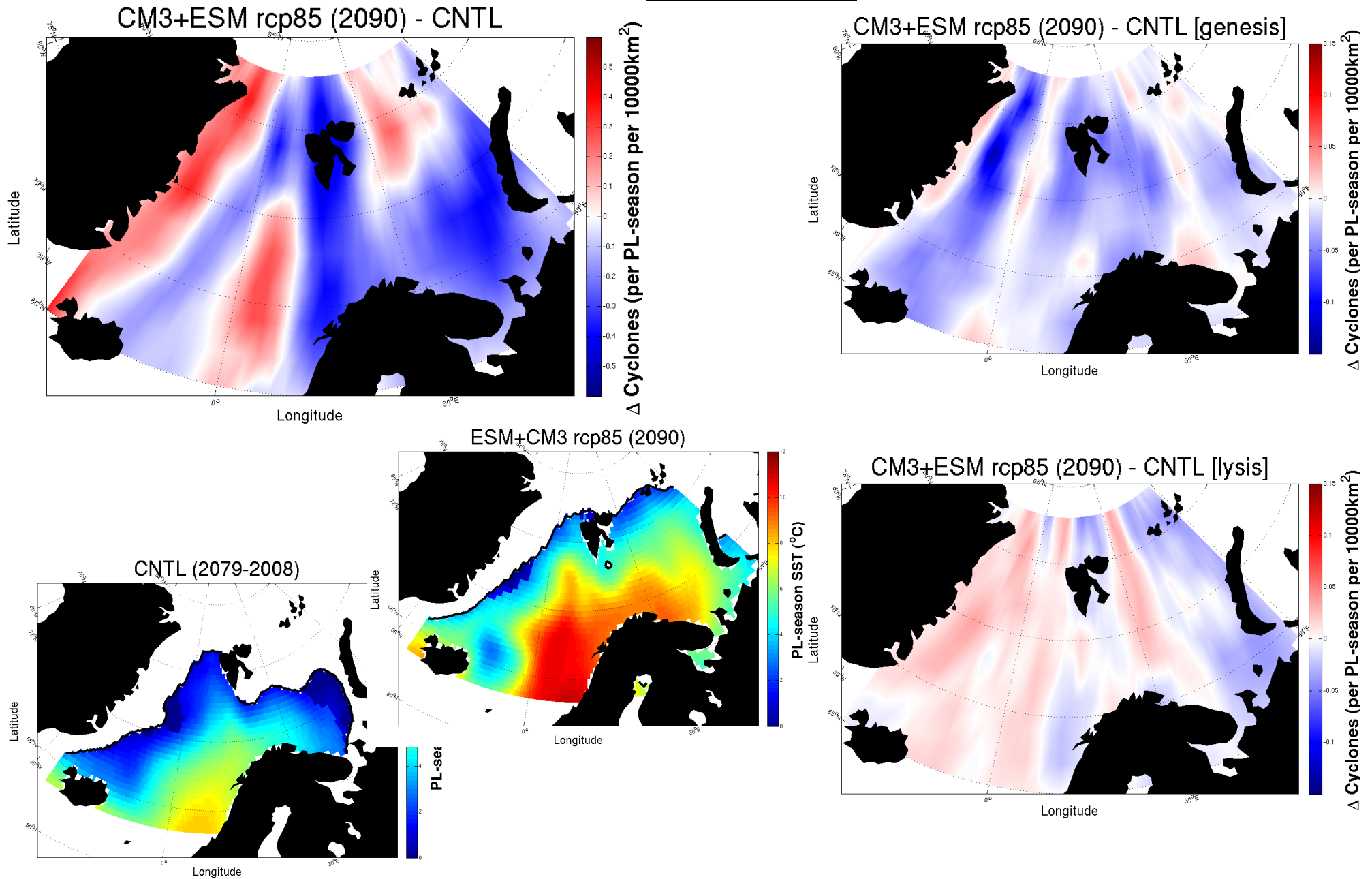
Lysis density
difference
to CNTL

Δ Cyclones (per PL-season per 10000km²)

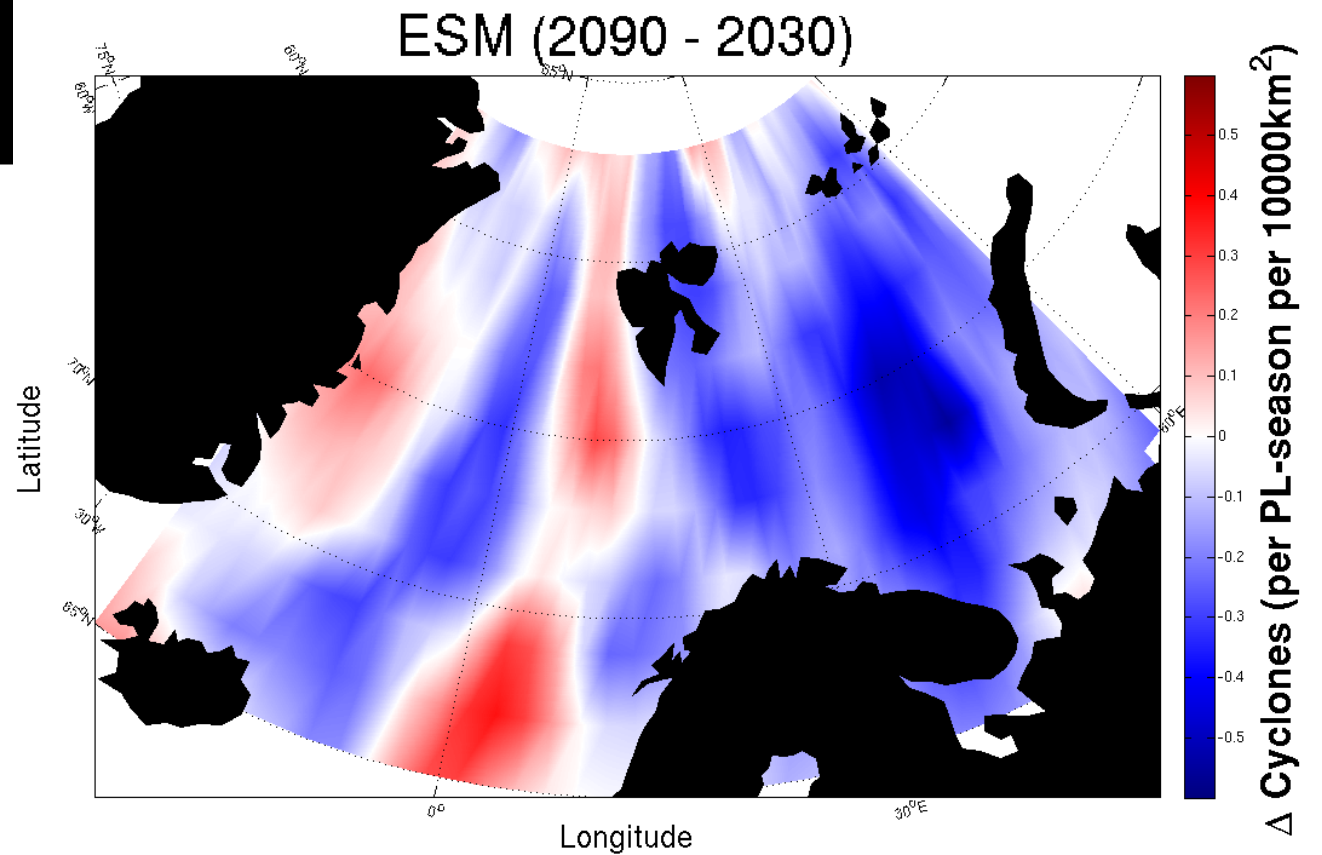
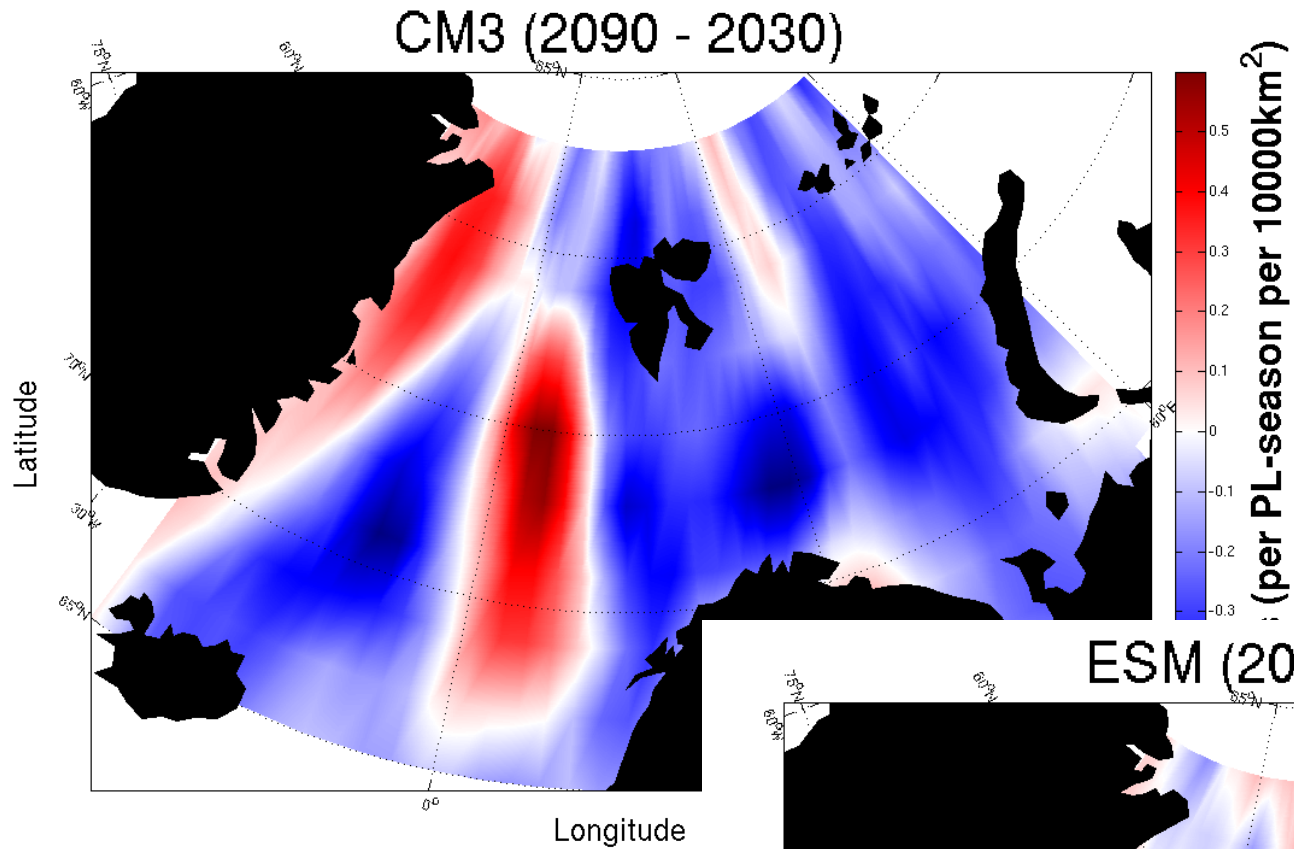
Future 2090: Cyclones, SST&Sea Ice



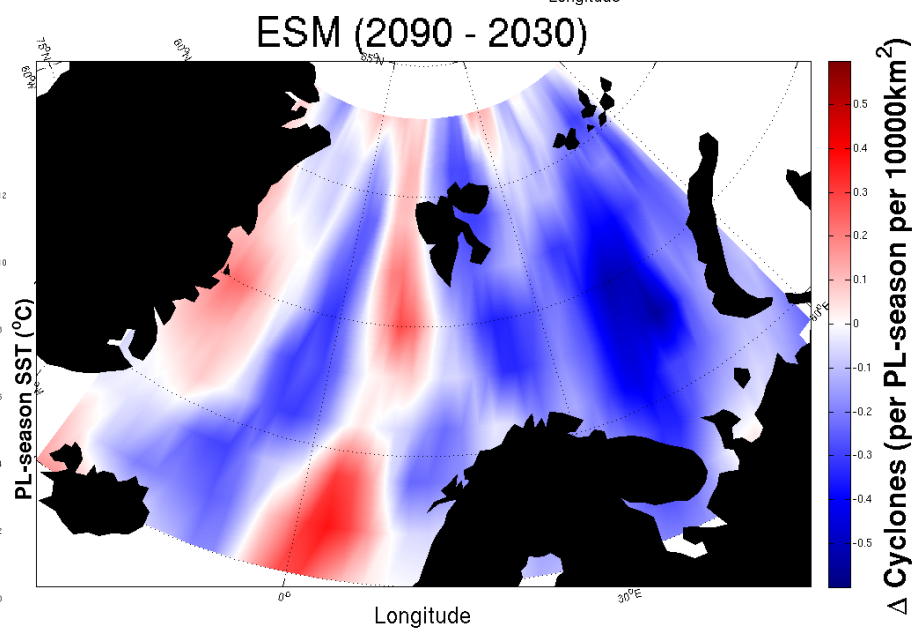
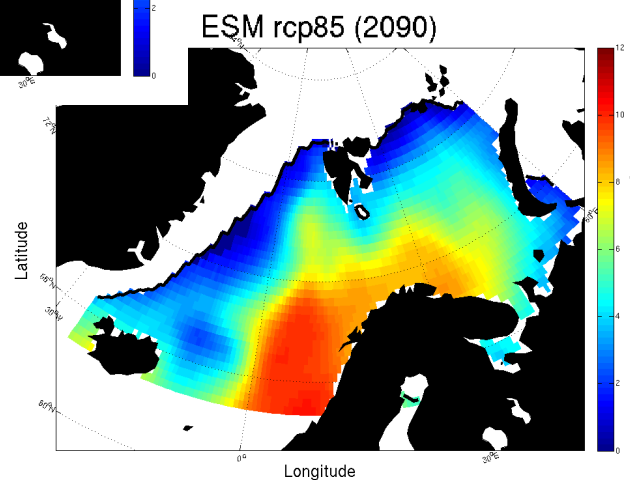
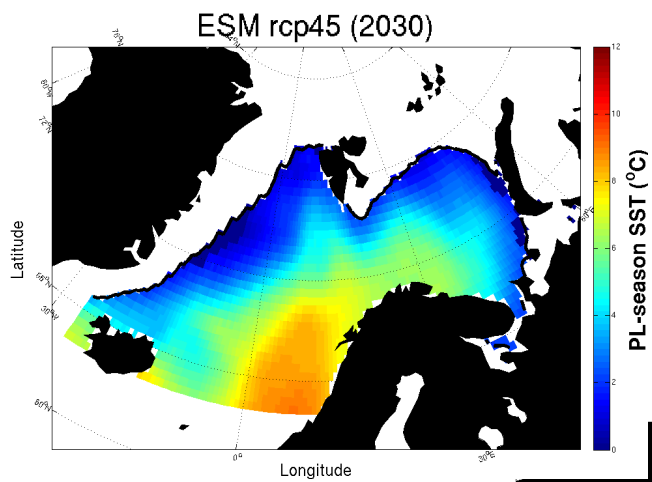
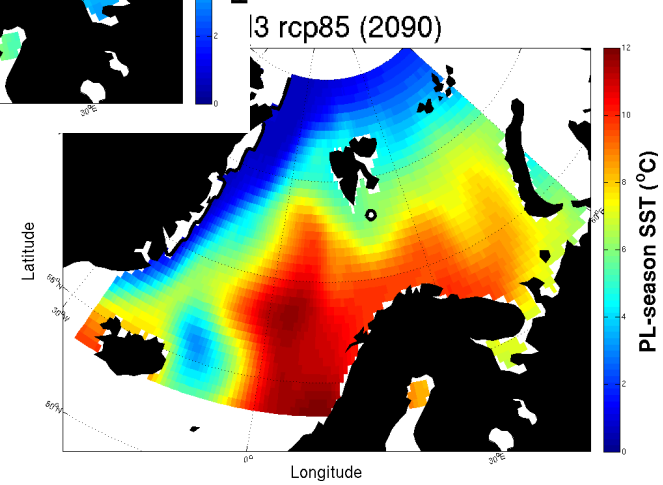
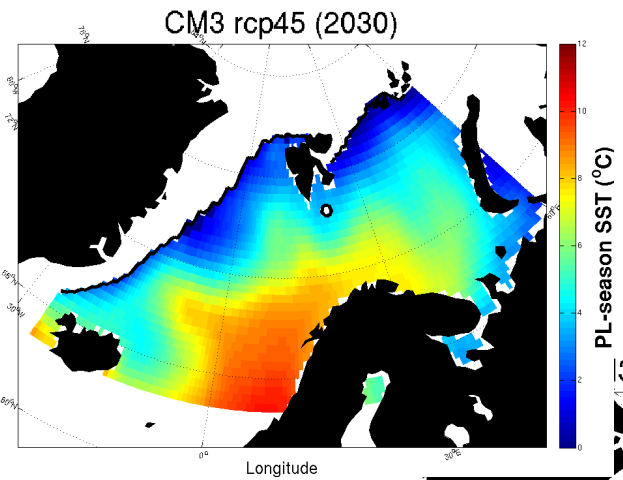
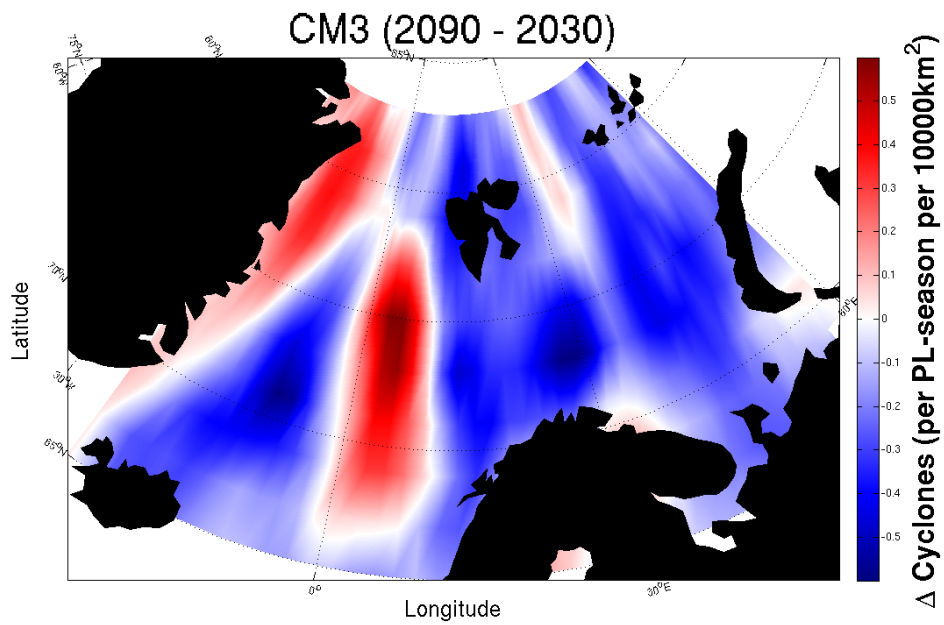
Future 2090 (large ensemble): Cyclone density, SST&Sea Ice



Future 2090-2030



Cyclone density
Difference
2090-2030



Summary

- Pattern of change non-trivial
- Areas with significant decrease AND increase in activity
- Impact of Sea-Ice?
- Impact of SST change?
- Large scale flow change?
=> impact on Polar Lows still unclear

Outlook

- Analyze more model simulations with different forcing pathways
- Sensitivities to Sea-Ice edge and SST
- Causal explanations of patterns of changes
- ... Grapple with statistical issues ...