Towards impact-relevant climate projections: the challenge of internal variability

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Range of future climate outcomes. a, December-January-February (DJF) temperature trends during 2005–2060. b, DJF temperature anomaly time series.

(after Deser et. al, 2012)

Dynamical adjustment

Remove the component of temperature variability that is attributable to atmospheric circulation.



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Winter (DJF) temperature trends over Switzerland (°C/decade)



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Observed vs. CMIP5 1988-2015 DJF temperature trends over Switzerland



°C/decade

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°C/decade

1988-2012 DJF mean temperature trends (°C/decade)



1988-2012 DJF mean temperature trends (°C/decade)



The global warming hiatus

Cooling in the Northern Hemisphere winter, especially over land, and warming elsewhere and in the other seasons.

(Cohen et al., 2012)

1998-2012 annual mean temperature trends



1998-2012 DJF mean temperature trends



1998-2012 DJF - Original temp. trends



The global warming hiatus

- Atmospheric circulation.
- Coverage bias
 - i.e. missing observations.

(Saffioti et al., 2015)

1998-2012 DJF - Dynamically adjusted temp. trends



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To what extent is atmospheric circulation affected by anthropogenic forcing?

Conclusions

- (i) Estimation of the anthropogenic contribution to past trends.
- (ii) Comparison between models and observations.
- (iii) Accounting for both circulation and coverage bias allows to reconcile the hiatus temperature trends with the long-term trends.

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Thank you for your attention

