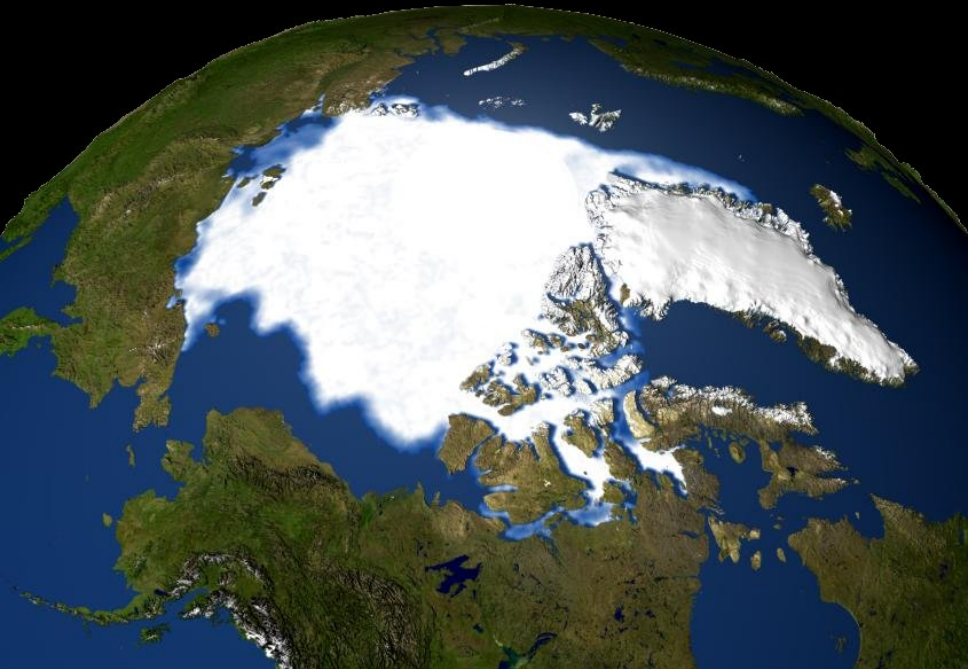


Between trend and chaos
The past and future evolution of sea ice

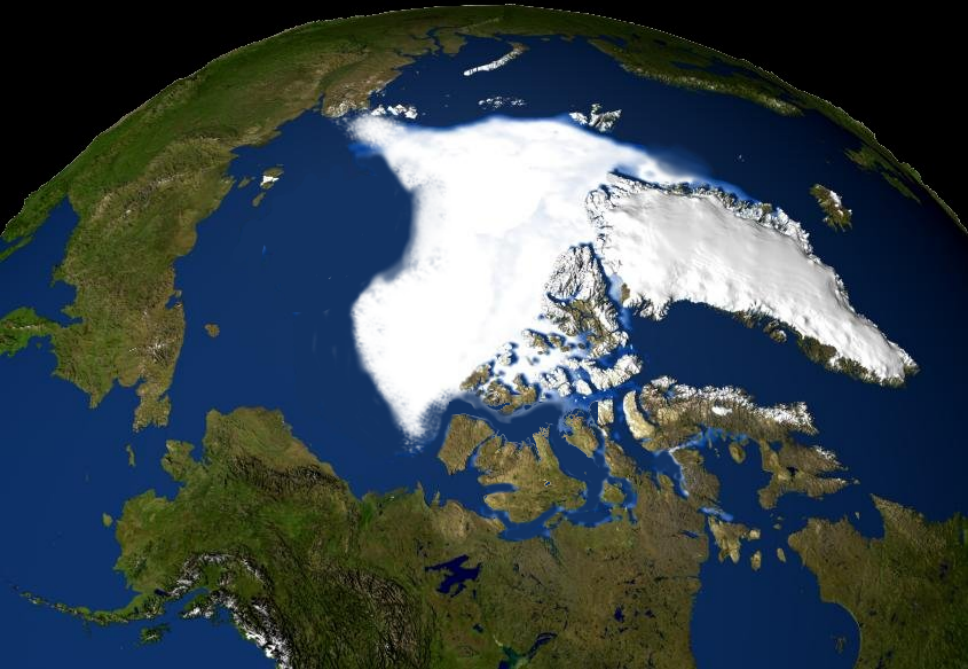
Dirk Notz

Max Planck Institut für Meteorologie

September 1979



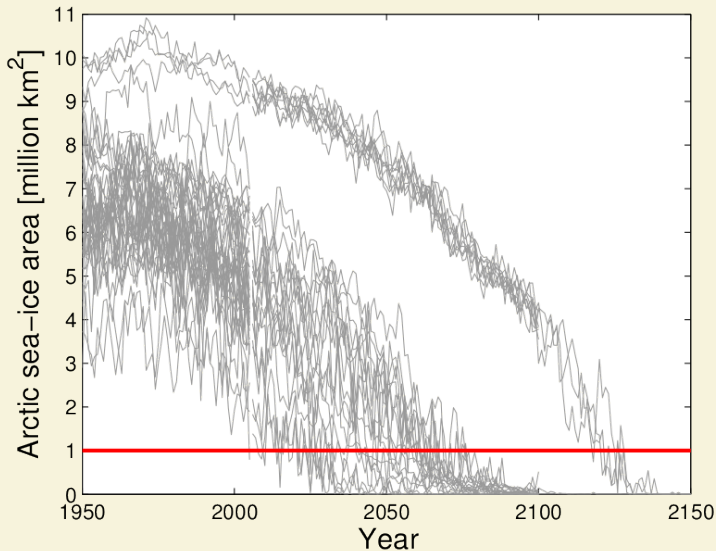
September 2007



September 20xx??



RCP 8.5: Arctic summer sea ice gone by 2005–2130

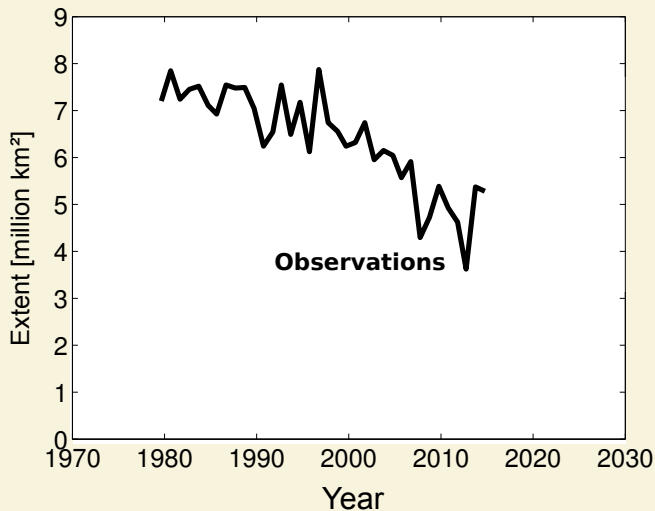


Overview

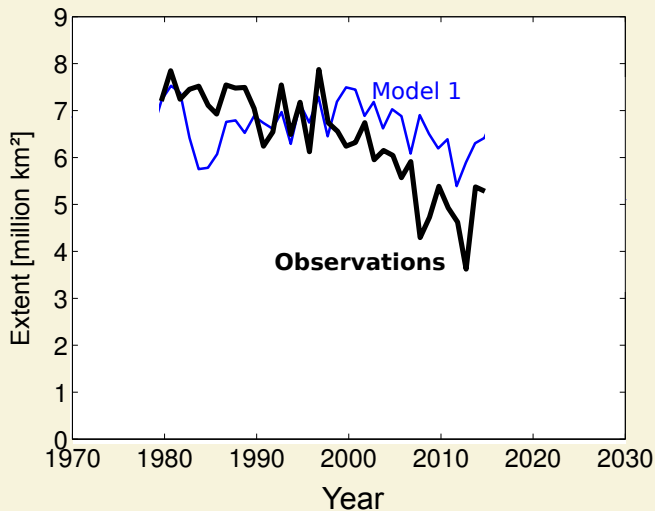
- 1** Why is it hard to figure out when sea ice is gone?
- 2** Ways forward



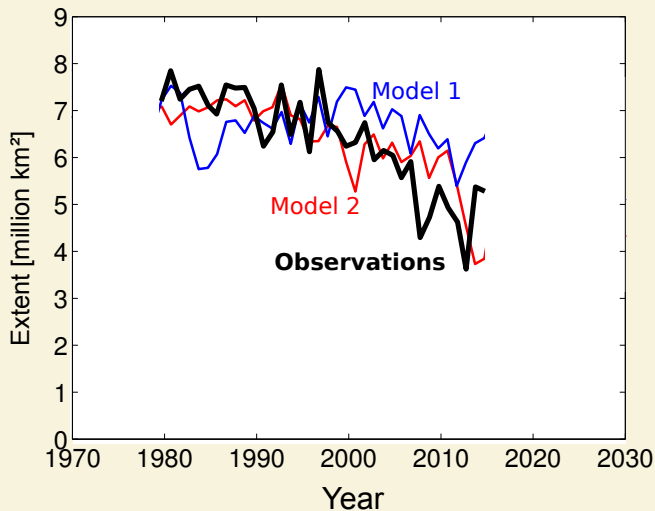
September Arctic sea-ice extent



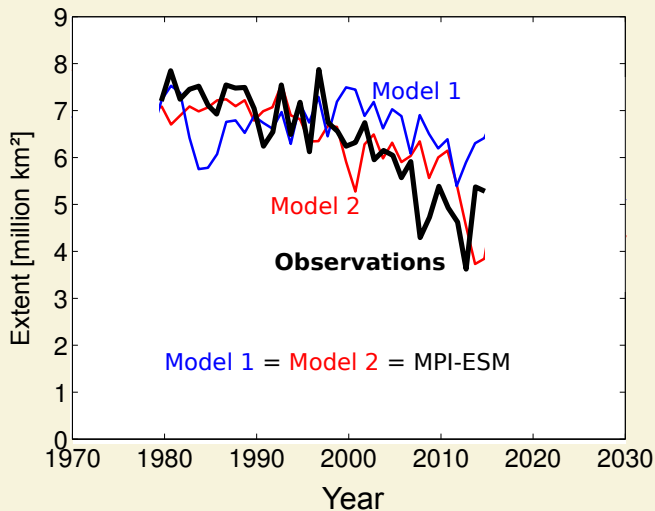
September Arctic sea-ice extent



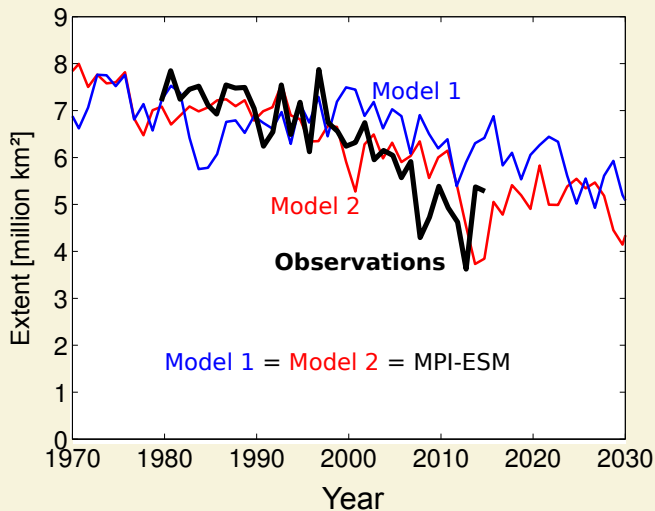
September Arctic sea-ice extent



September Arctic sea-ice extent



September Arctic sea-ice extent



“Let’s pick models that best capture the trend”

Reality

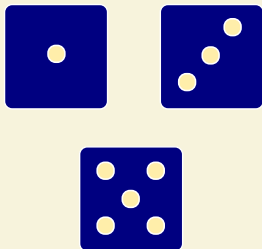


“Let’s pick models that best capture the trend”

Reality



Model 1

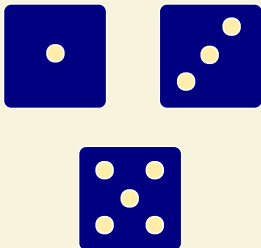


“Let’s pick models that best capture the trend”

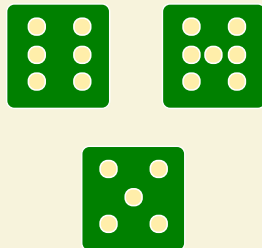
Reality



Model 1



Model 2

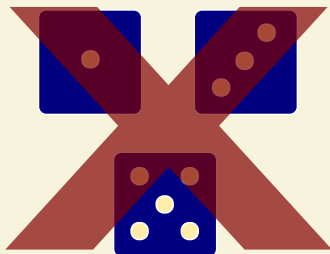


“Let’s pick models that best capture the trend”

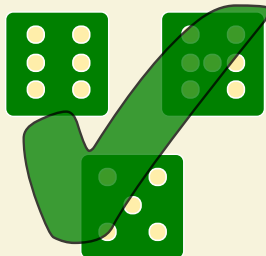
Reality



Model 1



Model 2



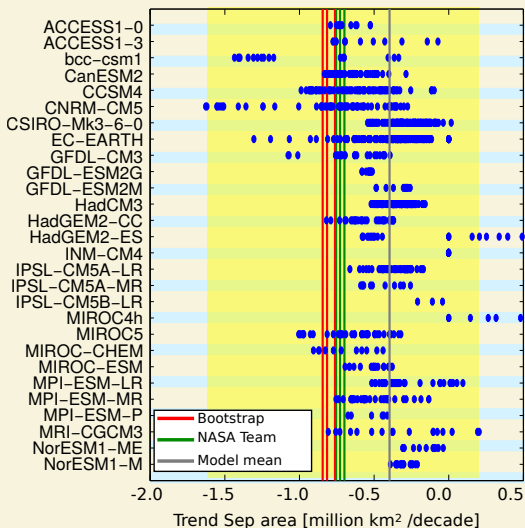
Obvious (?) take home messages

- 1** The model that best agrees with observations is not necessarily the best model



Trends in Arctic sea-ice area from CMIP5

30-year trends, synthetically increased ensemble



Obvious (?) take home messages

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- 2 Metrics with large decadal variability are not helpful in evaluating model simulations on decadal time scales

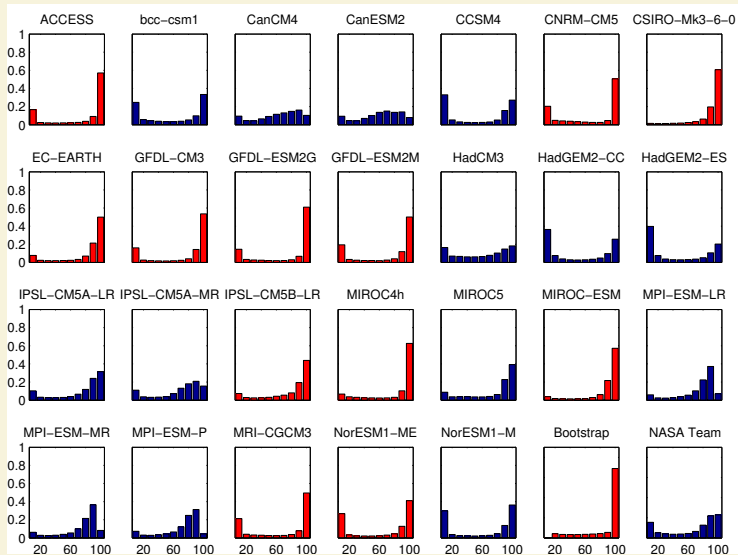


Obvious (?) take home messages

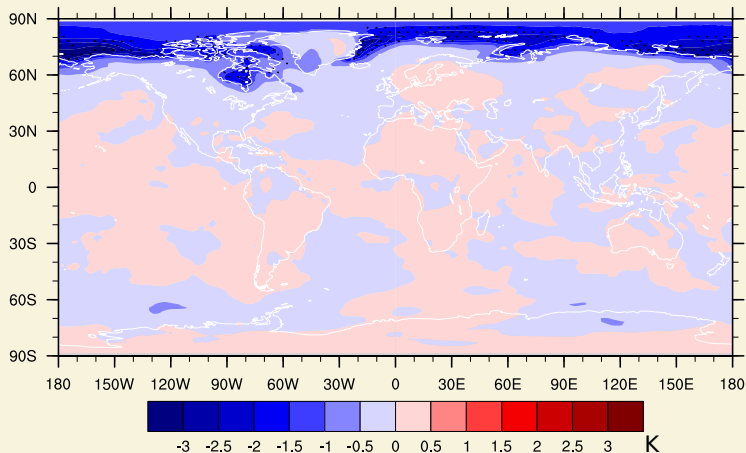
- 1 The model that best agrees with observations is not necessarily the best model
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- 3 30 years are not necessarily a sufficiently long averaging period to remove the impact of decadal variability if the background state changes rapidly



Histograms of Arctic summer sea-ice concentration



Observational uncertainty can have large impact



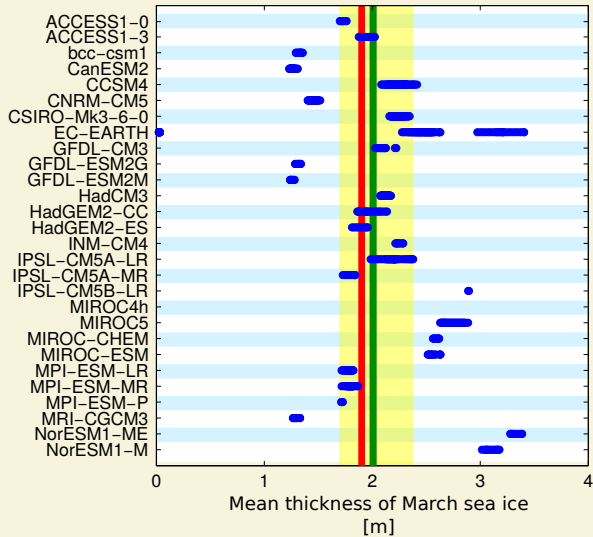
Δ SST in September between two simulations initialised in May
with either NASA Team or Bootstrap sea-ice area

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- 4 **Observational uncertainty can be surprisingly large**



30-year mean thickness of March sea ice

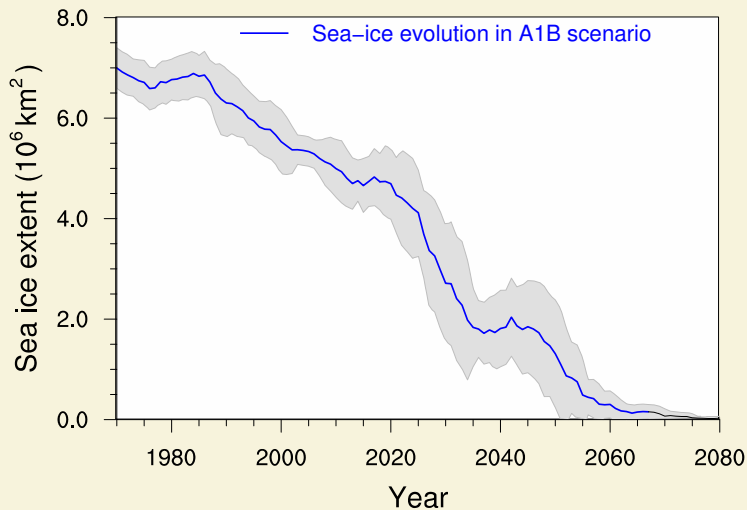


Obvious (?) take home messages

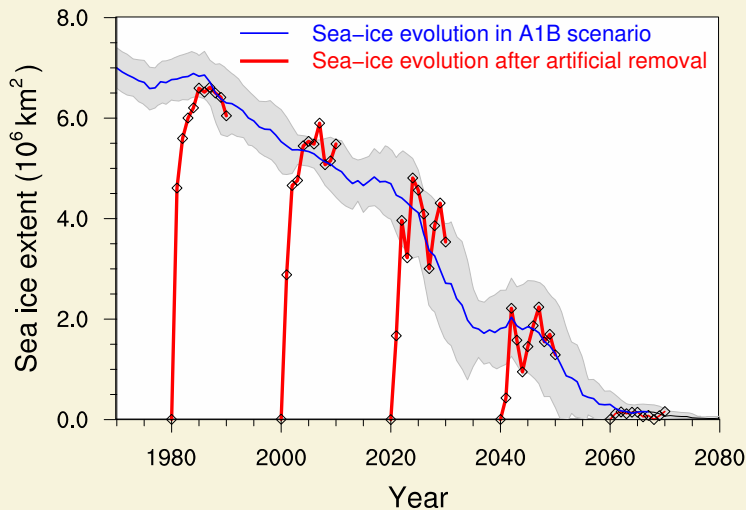
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- 5 **Model tuning can mask missing physical realism**



Role of feedbacks



Negative feedbacks reset possible decadal memory



Obvious (?) take home messages

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- 5 Model tuning can mask missing physical realism
- 6 **Negative feedbacks make it hard to beat persistence forecasts**



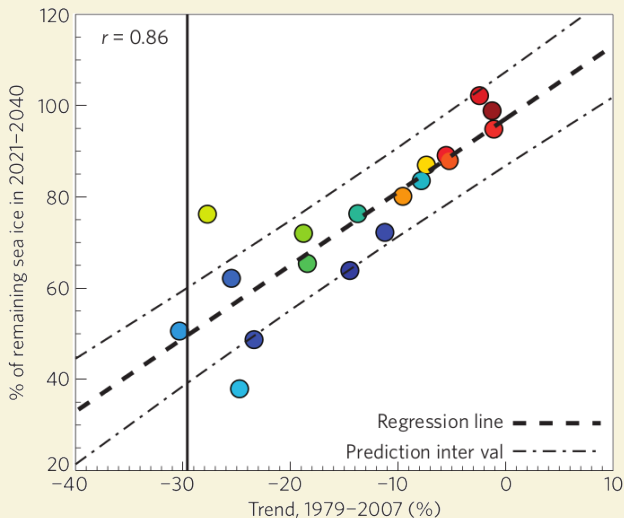
Overview

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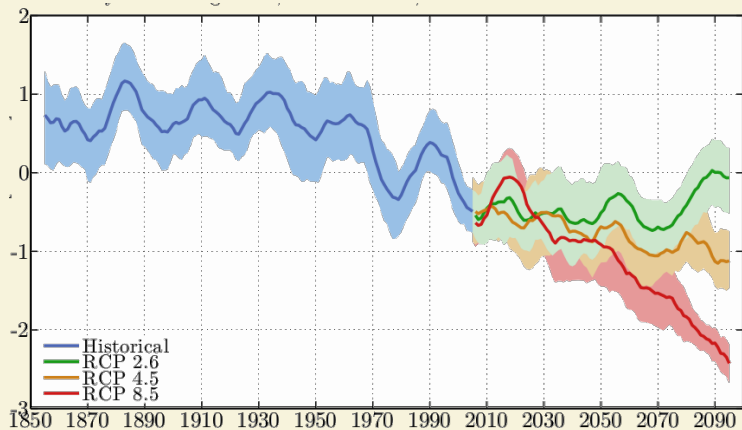
2 Ways forward



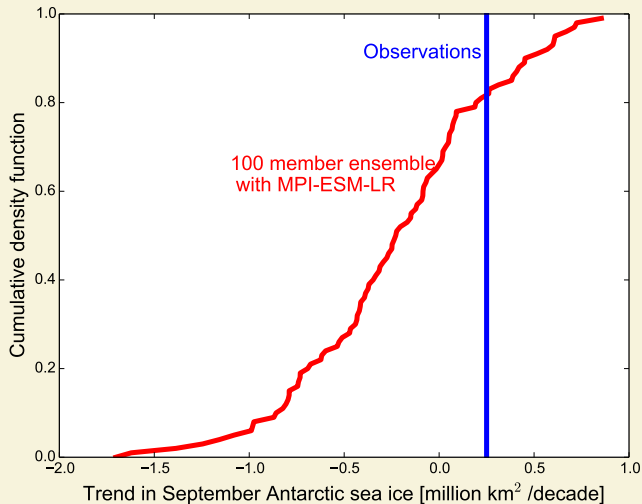
Model convergence is not necessarily desirable



Trends in Antarctic sea-ice area from MPI-ESM-LR

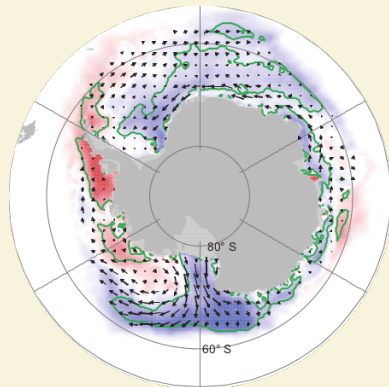


Trends in Antarctic sea-ice area from MPI-ESM-LR

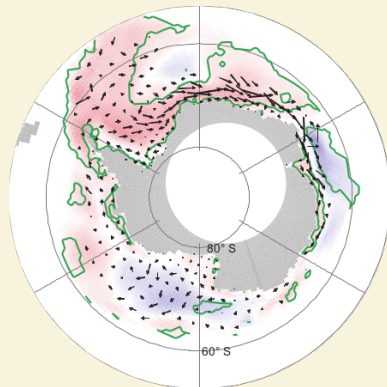


Trends of Antarctic winter sea ice

ERA-Interim Reanalysis



MPI-ESM-LR

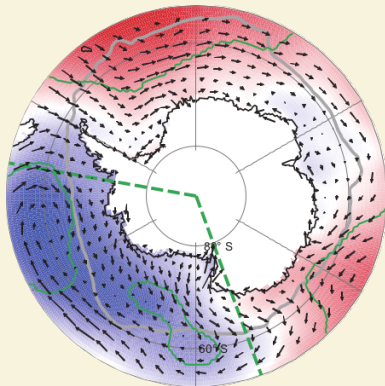


+8 %/decade

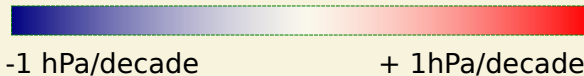
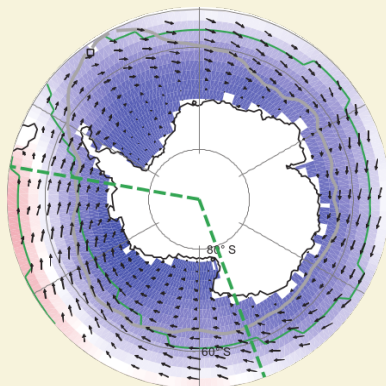
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Trends of Antarctic winter surface pressure

ERA-Interim Reanalysis



MPI-ESM-LR



Ways forward

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- 3 Accept that we can't answer certain questions precisely
- 4 Not all our science must directly be policy relevant.
Curiosity is nothing to be ashamed of. . .



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Notz, D.: “How well must climate models agree with observations?”,
Phil. Trans. A, 2015

