

CURRENT CHANGES IN EARTH'S RADIATION BUDGET AND CLIMATE



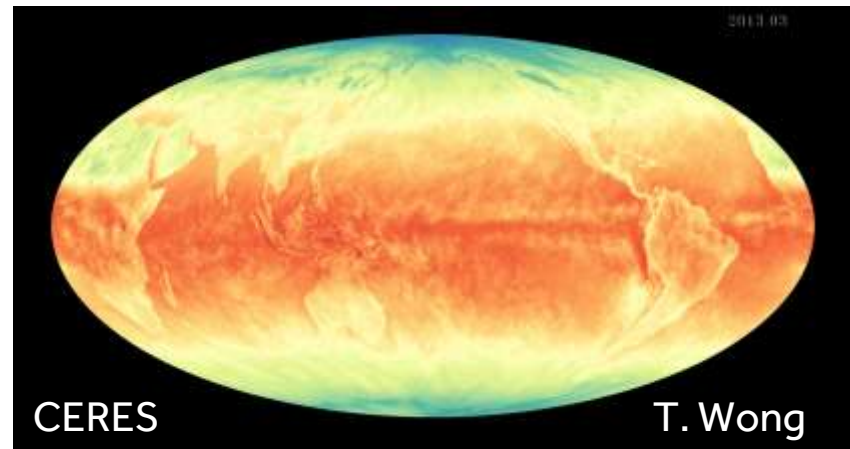
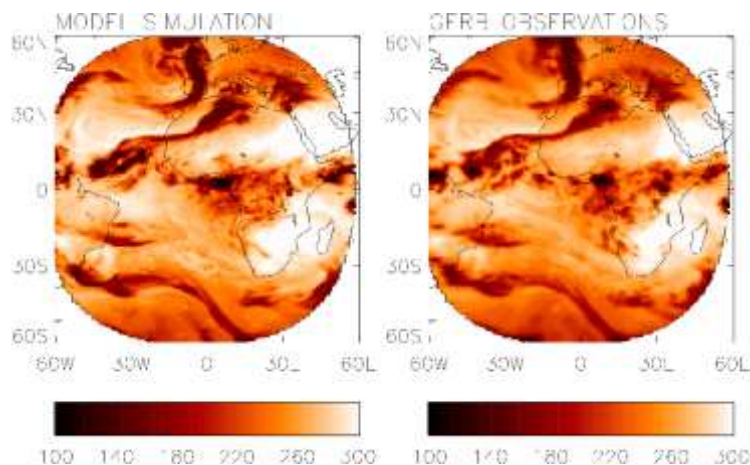
Richard Allan r.p.allan@reading.ac.uk [@rpallanuk](https://twitter.com/rpallanuk)

Thanks to Chunlei Liu, Norman Loeb, Doug Smith, Matt Palmer



EARTH'S RADIATIVE ENERGY BUDGET AND CLIMATE

- Earth's radiative energy budget represents a nexus between radiative forcings, feedbacks & climate response
- Powerful constraint upon hydrological cycle
- Versatile diagnostic of the impact of clouds, aerosol, water vapour greenhouse effect and atmospheric circulation

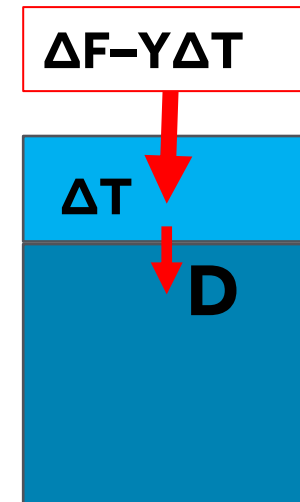
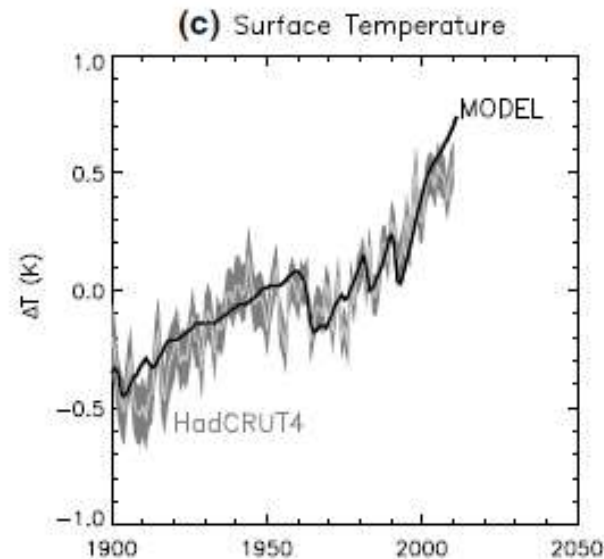


A SIMPLE ENERGY BALANCE MODEL OF EARTH'S CLIMATE

- Oceans dominate the heat capacity of climate system
- Temperature change linked to radiative forcings (ΔF) and response which depends on feedbacks Y .
- Heat uptake by the deep ocean is important in the timescale and variability of climate change
- Simple models are useful for interpreting climate change

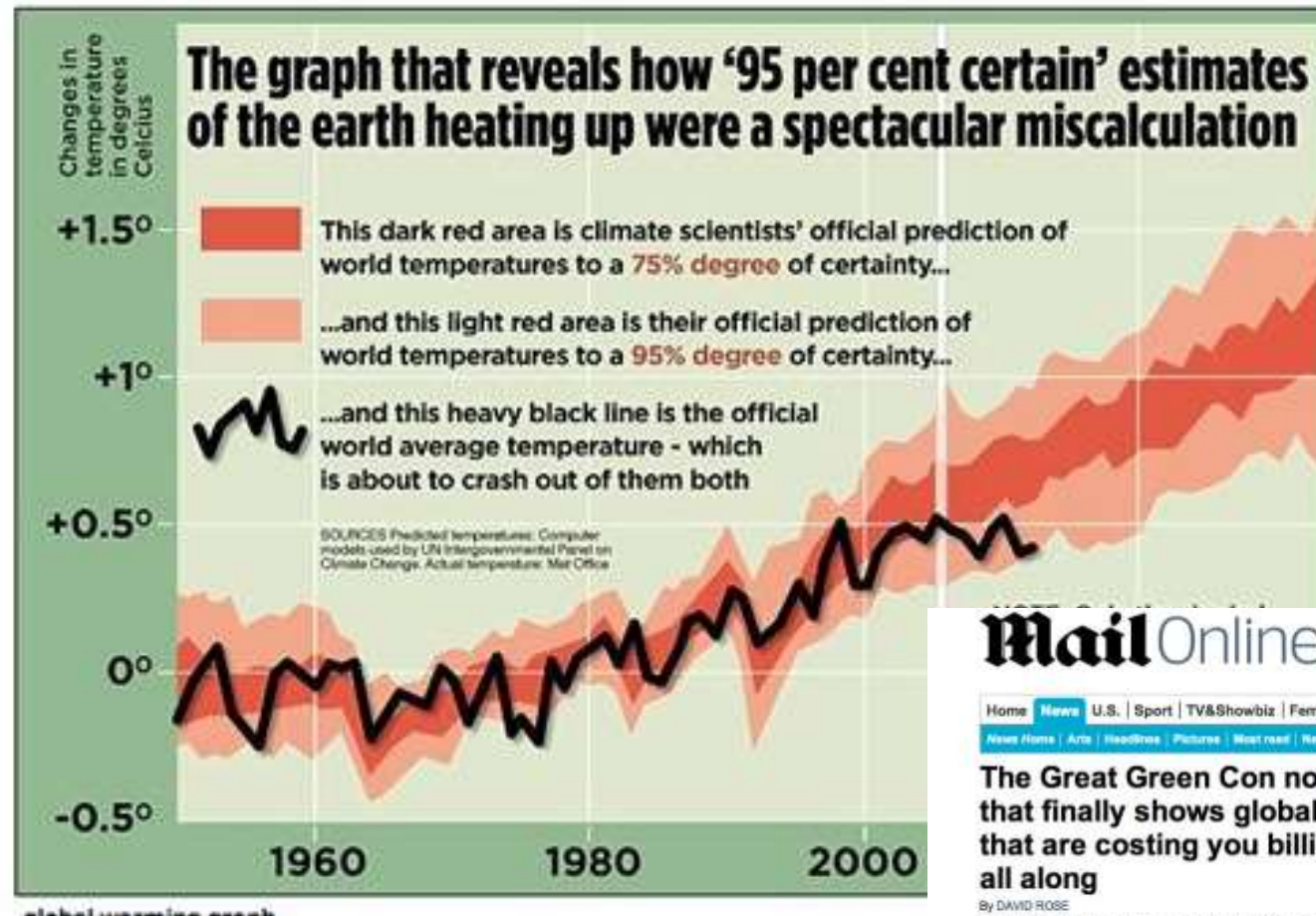
$$\frac{d\Delta T_m}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_m} (\Delta F - Y\Delta T_m - D)$$

$$D = c(\Delta T_m - \Delta T_D)/d$$



e.g. [Allan et al. \(2014\) Surv. Geophys](#)

SURFACE WARMING: INCOMPLETE PICTURE OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Mail on Sunday 16th March 2013

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The Great Green Con no. 1: The hard proof that finally shows global warming forecasts that are costing you billions were WRONG all along

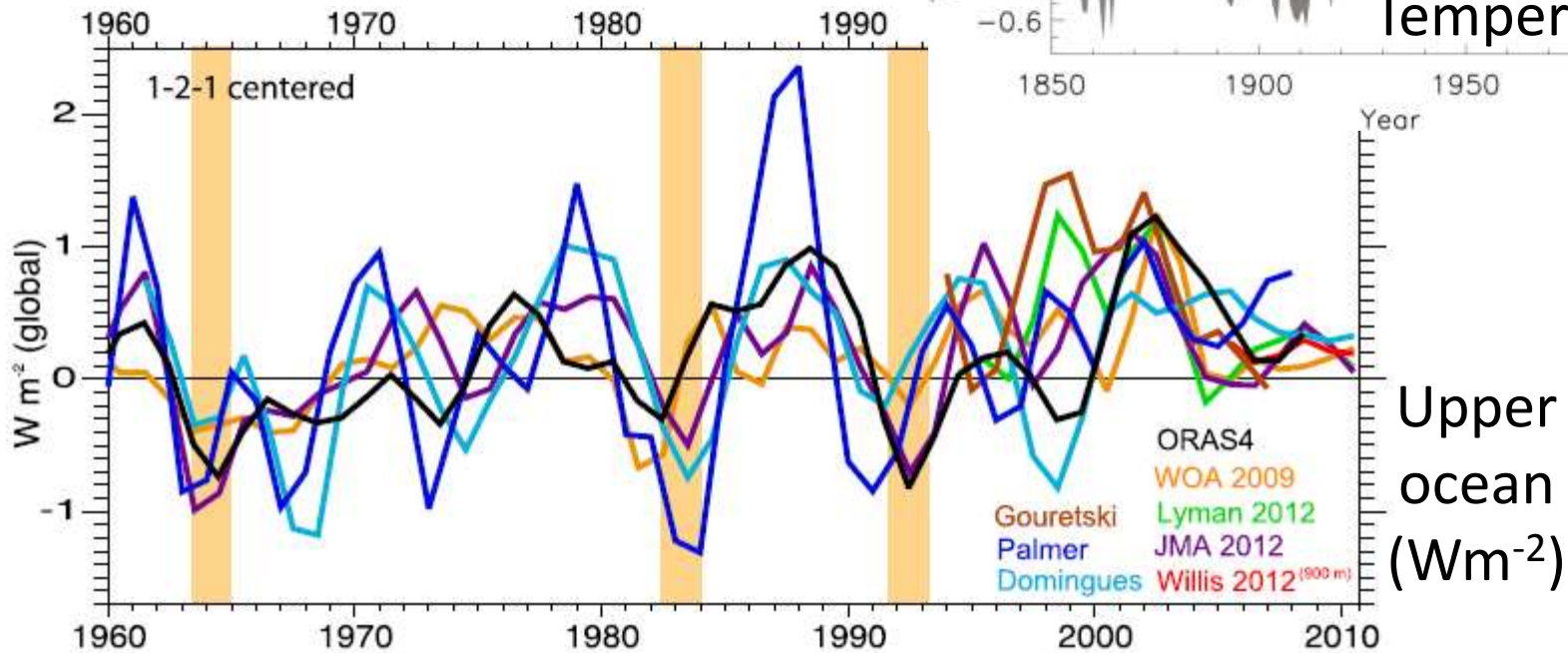
By DAVID ROSE

PUBLISHED: 23:37, 16 March 2013 | UPDATED: 13:41, 16 March 2013

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No, the world ISN'T getting warmer (as you may have noticed). Now we reveal the official data that's making scientists suddenly change their minds about climate doom. So will eco-funded MPs stop waging a green crusade with your money? Well... what do YOU think?

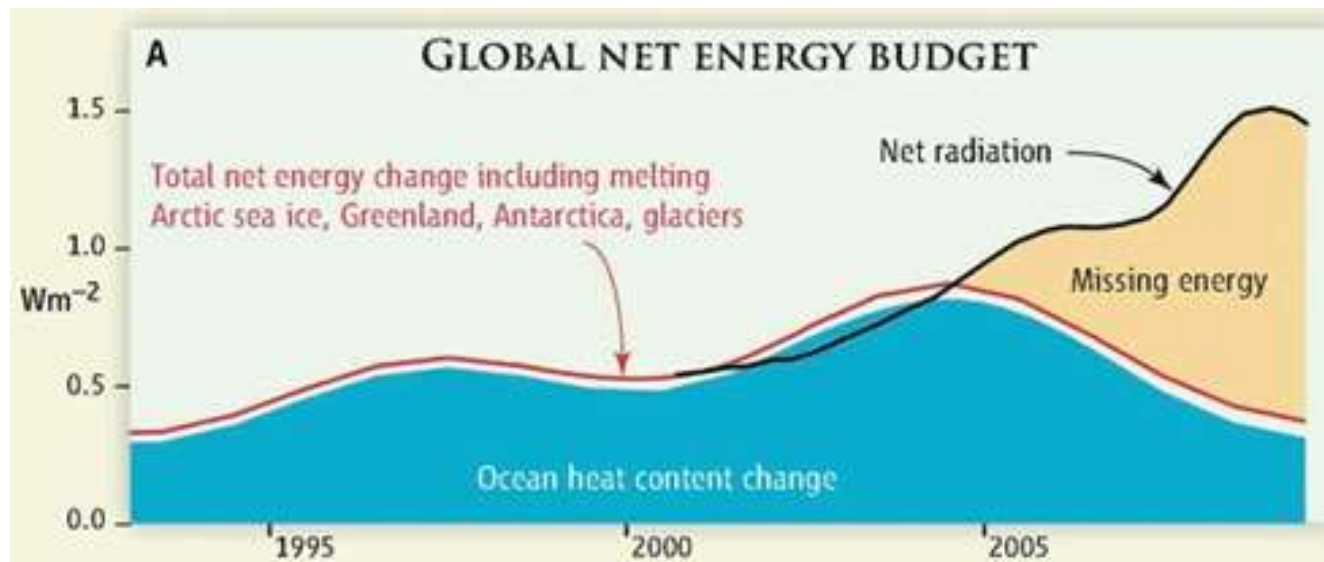
AT WHAT RATE IS EARTH HEATING?



[Trenberth et al. \(2014\) J Clim](#)

MISSING ENERGY?

- [Trenberth and Fasullo \(2010, Science\)](#) highlighted an apparent large discrepancy between net radiation and ocean heat content changes



We undertook a reanalysis of the satellite and ocean record over the period 2000-2010...

COMBINED CERES/ARGO DATA

- Incoming Solar: SORCE Level 3 V10
- Reflected Shortwave/Outgoing Longwave from EBAF
 - (v2.6r $\rightarrow$ v2.8 $\rightarrow$ V3...)
- Added errors in quadrature to give $\pm 0.43 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$
 - Argo 0-2000m dOHCA/dt = $0.47 \pm 0.38 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ (2005-2010)
 - >2000m $\sim 0.07 \pm 0.05 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$
 - Heating/melting ice, heating land/atmos $\sim 0.04 \pm 0.02 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$
 - CERES standard error $\pm 0.2 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 22 JANUARY 2012 | DOI: 10.1038/NNGEO875

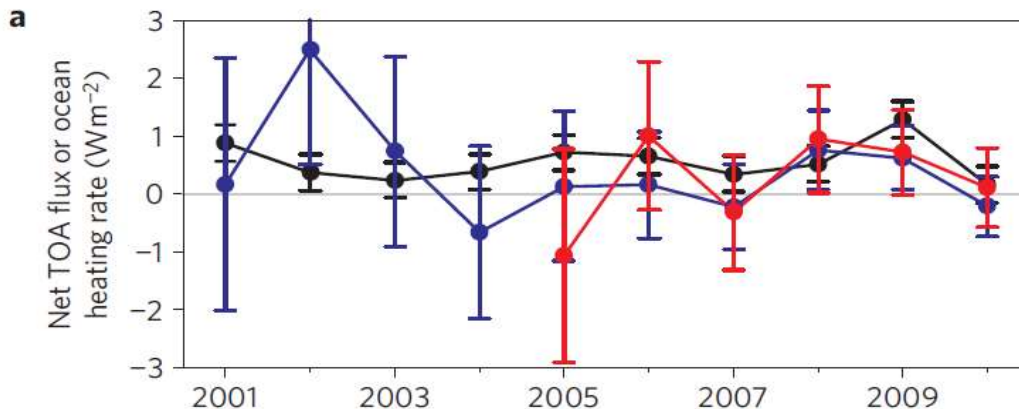
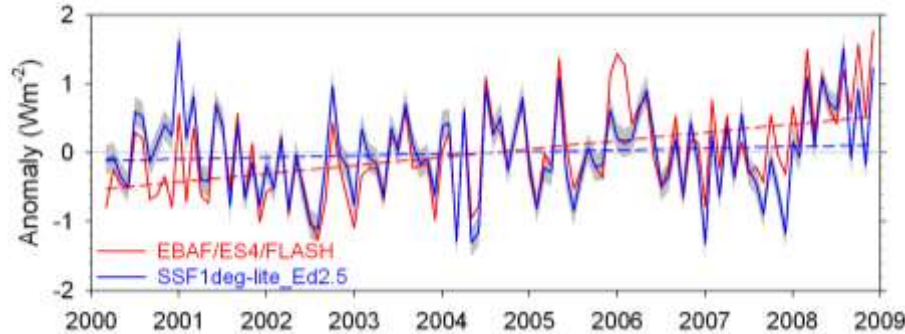
nature
geoscience

Observed changes in top-of-the-atmosphere
radiation and upper-ocean heating consistent
within uncertainty

Norman G. Loeb^{1*}, John M. Lyman^{2,3}, Gregory C. Johnson³, Richard P. Allan⁴, David R. Doelling²,
Takmeng Wong¹, Brian J. Soden⁵ and Graeme L. Stephens⁶



CONSISTENT CHANGES IN NET HEATING WITHIN UNCERTAINTY

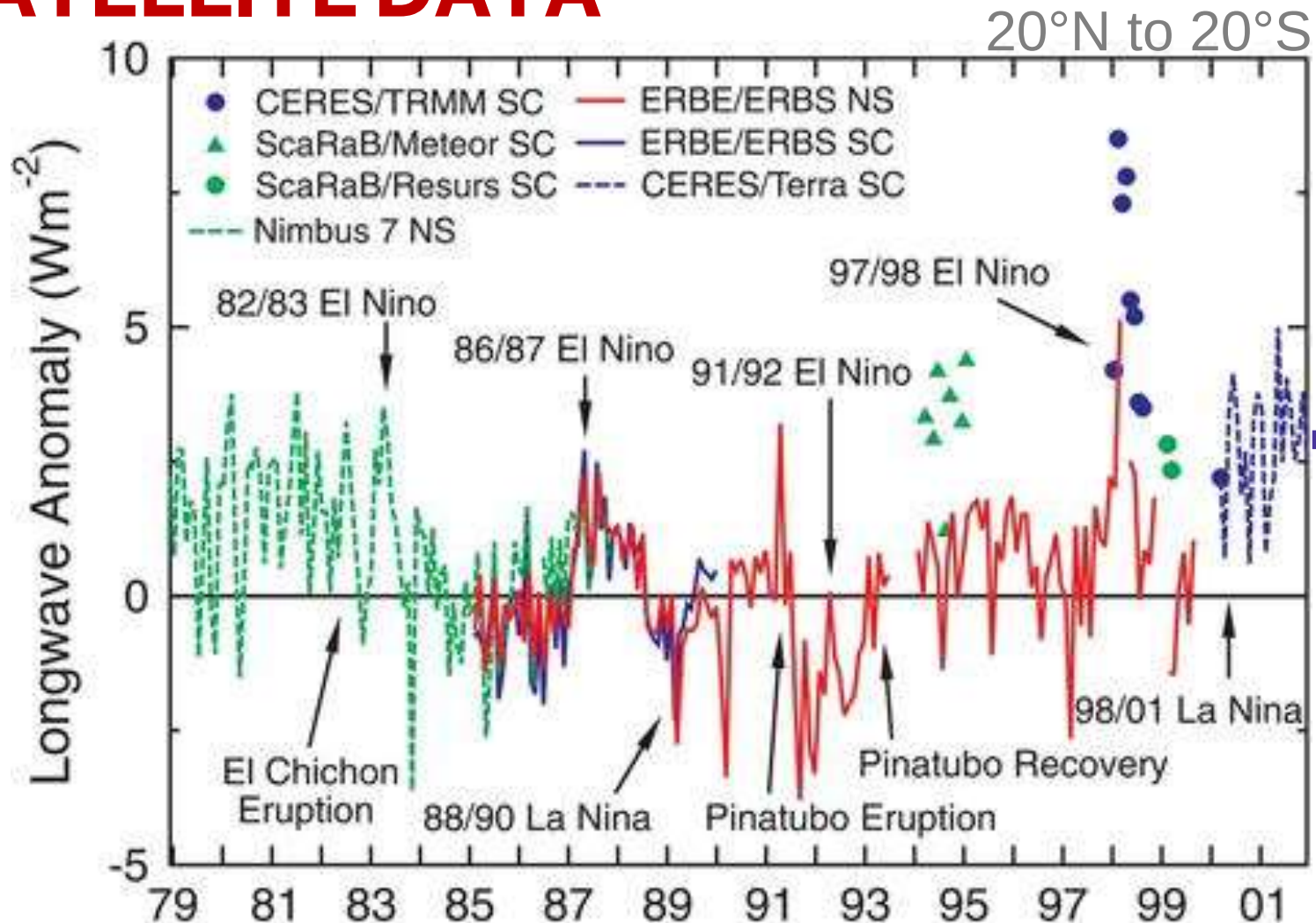


Loeb et al. (2012) Nat. Geosci

- Using appropriate CERES dataset that accounts for degradation of SW filter and ocean heat content data we found:
 - No evidence of a decline in ocean heating
 - Stable net radiative imbalance of $0.50 \pm 0.43 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$
 - Consistent variability within large uncertainty
- ...but what about before 2000?

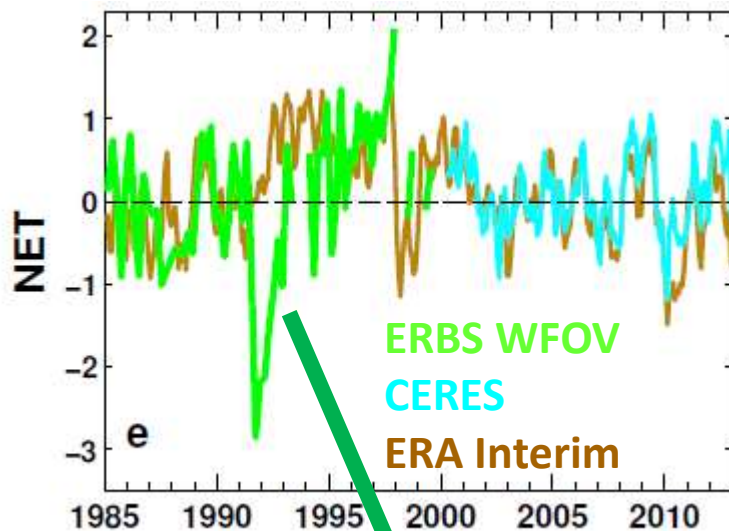
EARTH RADIATION BUDGET

SATELLITE DATA

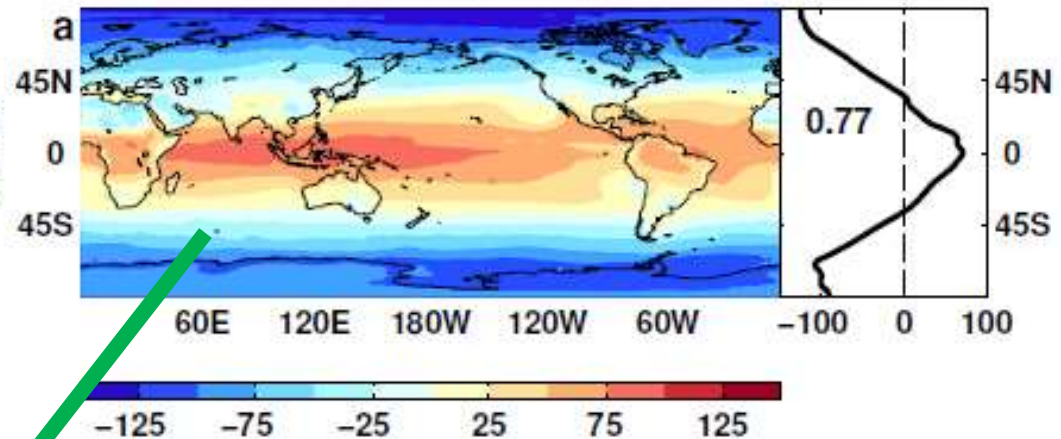


RECONSTRUCTING GLOBAL RADIATIVE FLUXES PRIOR TO 2000

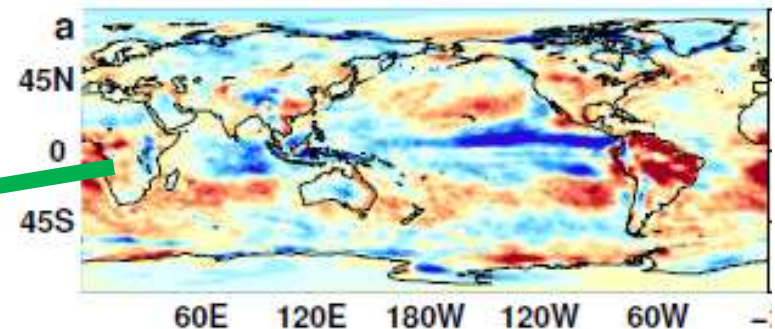
ERBS/CERES variability



CERES monthly climatology

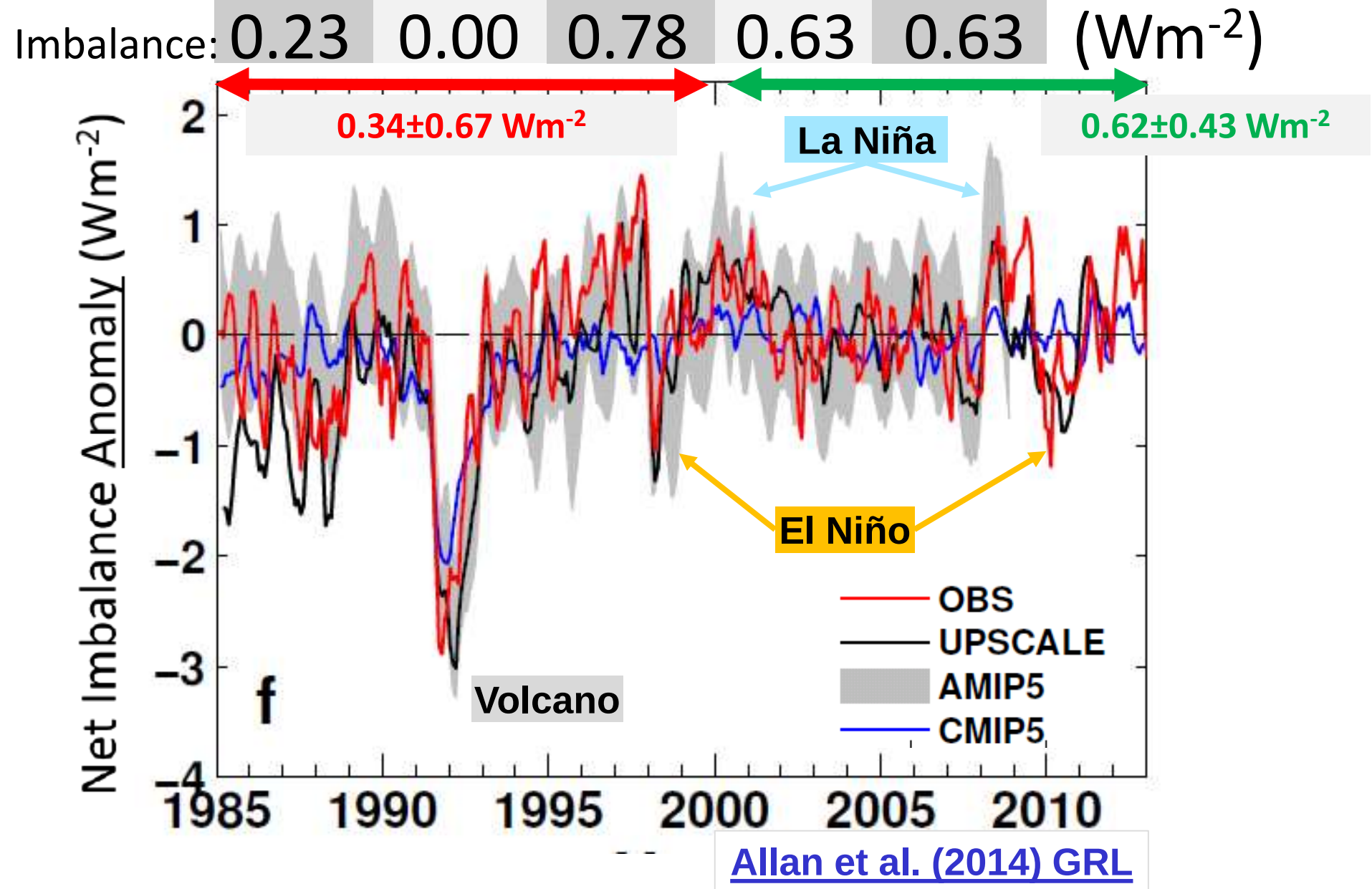


ERA Interim spatial anomalies

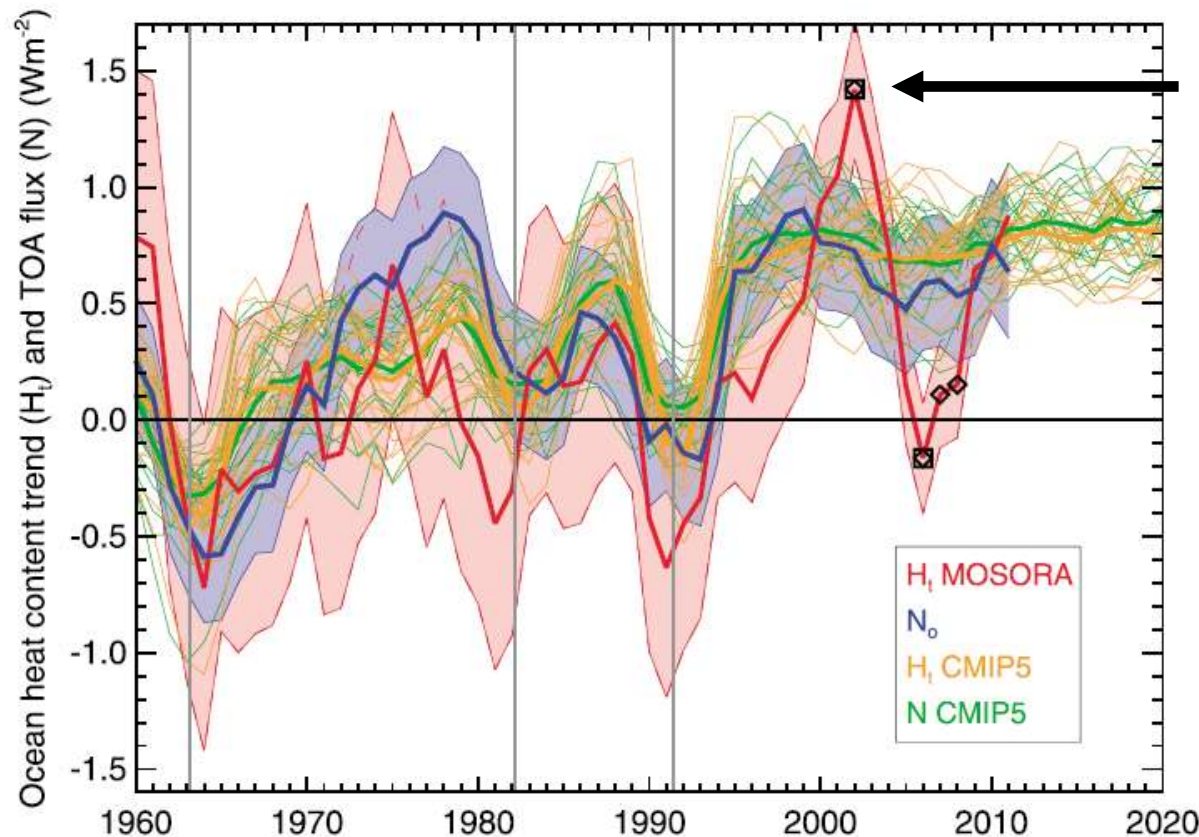


Combine CERES/ARGO accuracy,
ERBS WFOV stability and
reanalysis circulation patterns to
reconstruct radiative fluxes

CHANGES IN NET RADIATIVE IMBALANCE



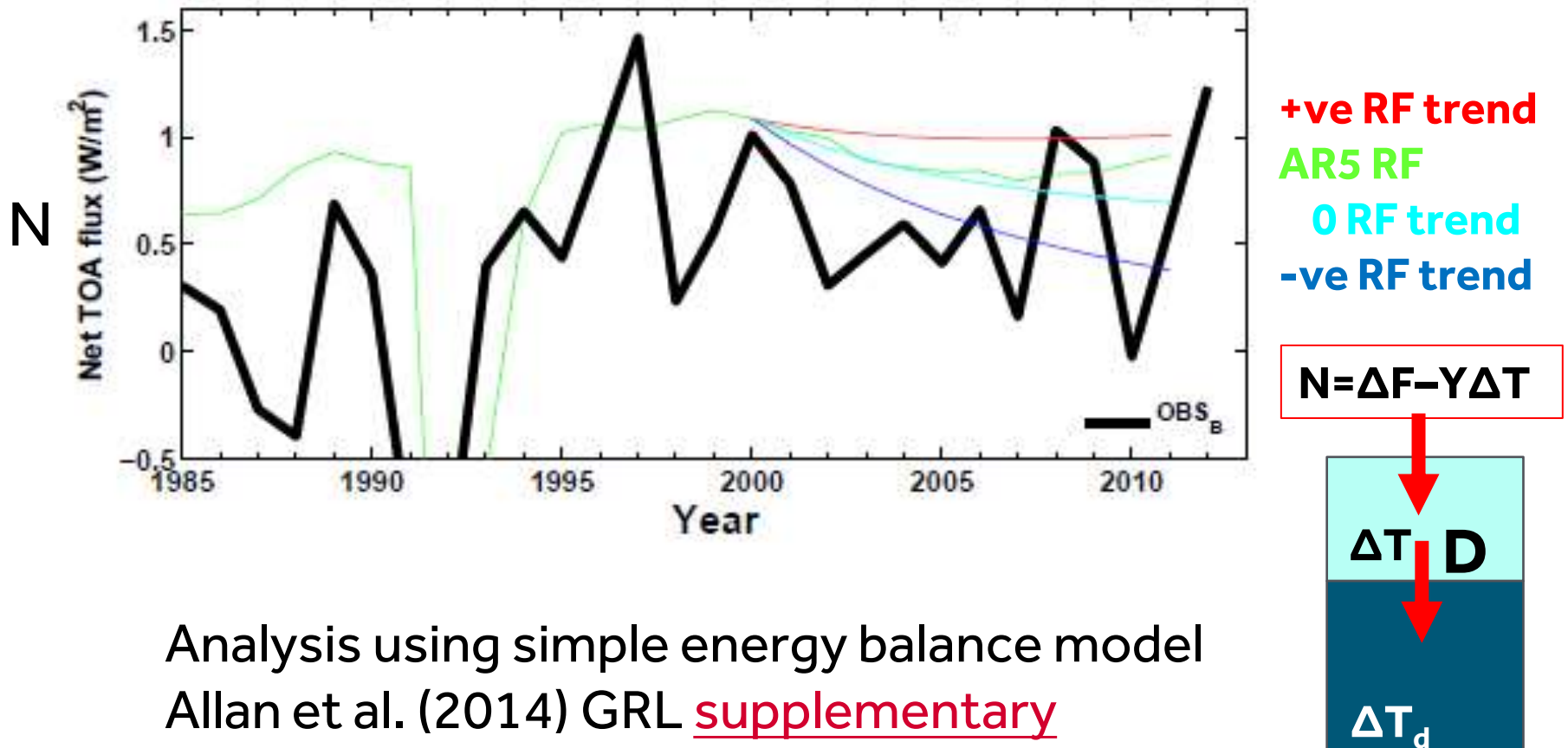
DISCREPANCY BETWEEN RADIATION BUDGET & OCEAN HEATING



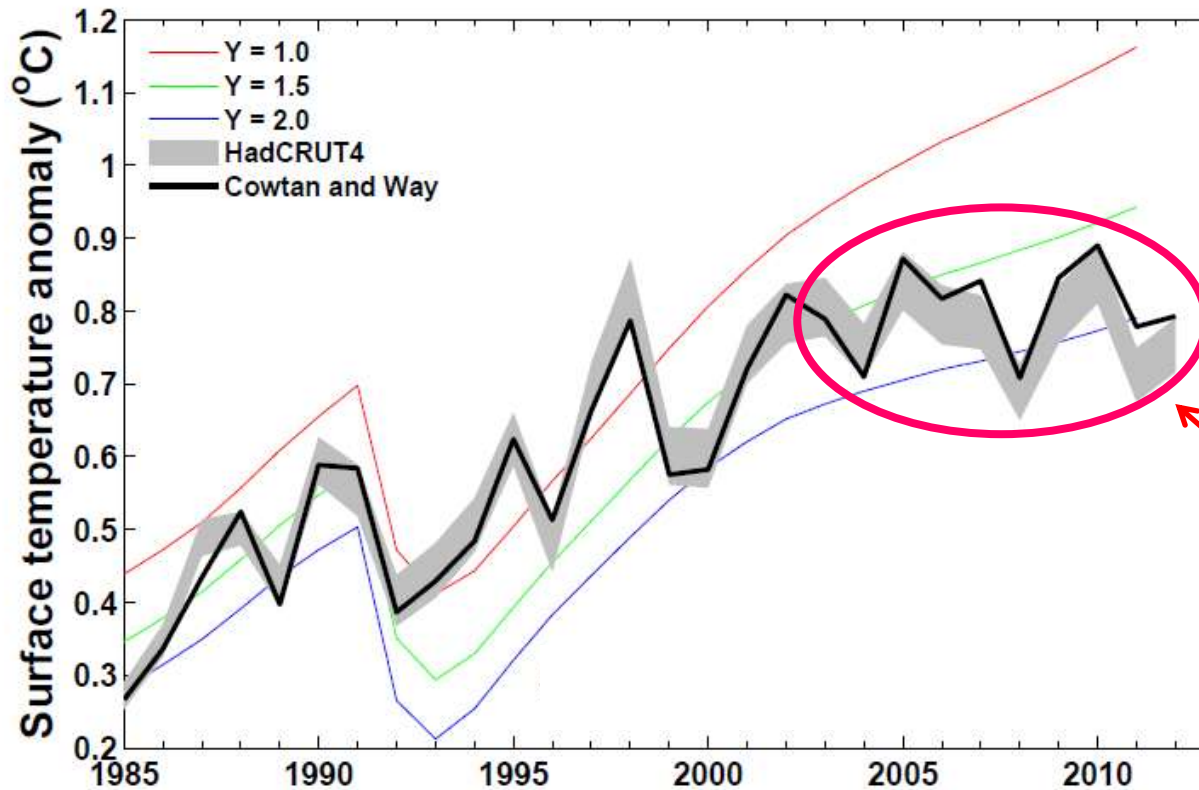
- Large ocean heating anomaly in 2002
- Inconsistent with radiation budget observations and simulations
- Changing observing system influence?
- Slight drop in net flux 1999–2005?

Smith et al. (2015) GRL

UNDERSTANDING CHANGES IN NET IMBALANCE



IMPLICATIONS FOR CLIMATE SENSITIVITY?

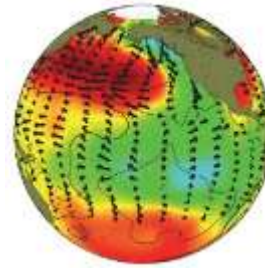


Allan et al. (2014) GRL [supplementary](#)

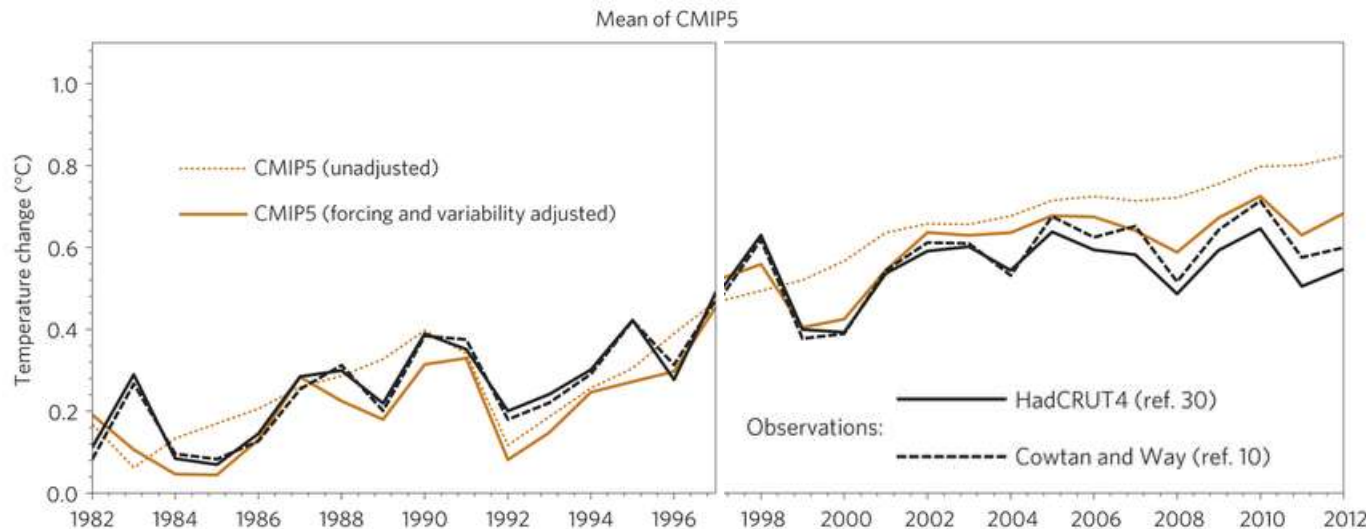
?Can comparisons
tell us about how
sensitive climate is
to radiative forcing
[Otto et al. \(2013\)](#)
[Nature Geosci](#)

Infilling data gaps
influences surface
temperature
trends ([Cowtan &
Way, 2013 QJRMS](#))
and ocean heat
content ([Lyman &
Johnson 2014 J.
Clim.](#))

EXPLAINING THE SLOWDOWN



- Declining solar forcing (e.g. [Hansen et al. 2013 PLOS ONE](#)), more small volcanos (e.g. [Ridley et al. 2014 GRL](#)) & more La Niñas/cold NH land in winter vs late 1990s appear to explain:
 - Slowing in surface warming (e.g. [Foster & Rahmstorf 2012](#))
 - Slower surface warming compared with coupled simulations (e.g. [Risbey et al. 2014](#) ; [Huber & Knutti 2014](#))



Simulations
Adjusted Simulations
Observations

Huber & Knutti 2014

Role of Pacific Ocean Variability

Continued heating from rising greenhouse gas concentrations

Unusual weather patterns ([Ding et al. 2014](#); [Trenberth et al. 2014b](#))

Heat flux to Indian ocean
[Lee et al. 2015](#)

Increased precipitation
Decreased salinity

Enhanced Walker
Circulation

Ocean
circulation
strengthens
atmospheric
circulation

Increased
sea height
Warm

Upwelling,
Cool water

Strengthening trade winds

Equatorial Undercurrent

Remote
link to
Atlantic?
[McGregor et al. \(2014\)](#)

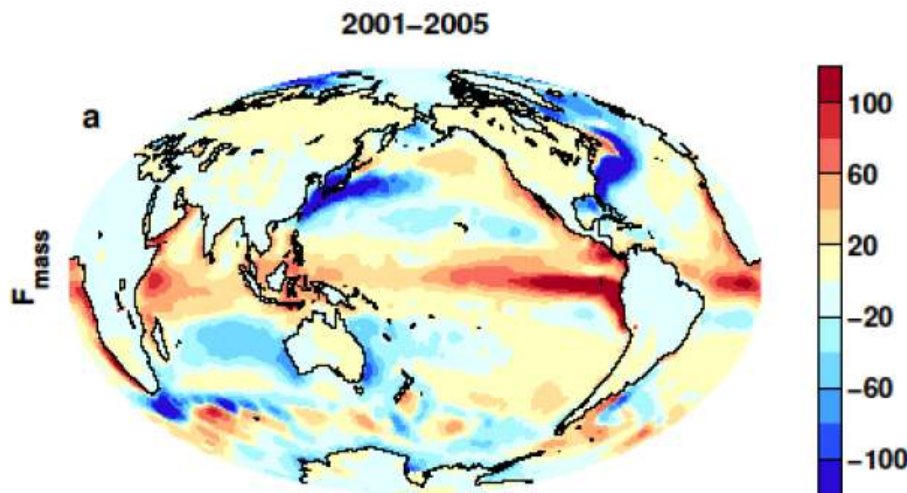
Enhanced mixing of heat below 100 metres depth by accelerating shallow overturning cells and equatorial undercurrent

See: [Merrifield \(2010\) J. Clim.](#); [Sohn et al. \(2013\) Clim. Dyn.](#); [L'Heureux et al. \(2013\) Nature Clim. Change](#); [Kosaka and Xie \(2013\) Nature](#); [England et al. \(2014\) Nature Clim. Change](#); [Watanabe et al. 2014 Nature Clim. Change](#); [Balmaseda et al. \(2013\) GRL](#); [Trenberth et al. \(2014\) J. Clim.](#)

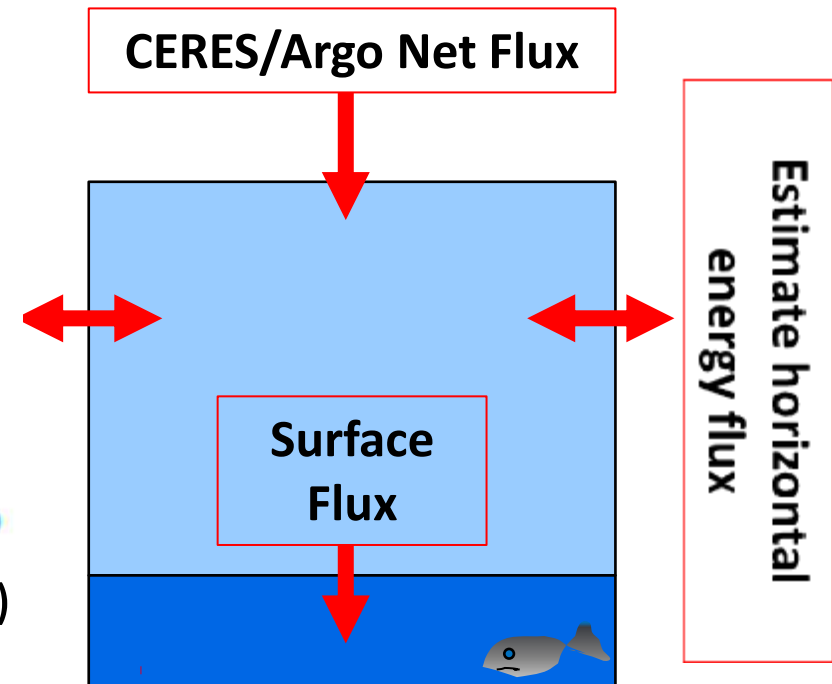
WHERE IS THE HEAT GOING?

NEW ESTIMATES OF SURFACE ENERGY FLUX

$$F_{SFC} = F_{TOA} - \frac{\partial TE}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot \frac{1}{g} \int_0^1 V(Lq + C_p T + \phi_s + k) \frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} d\eta$$

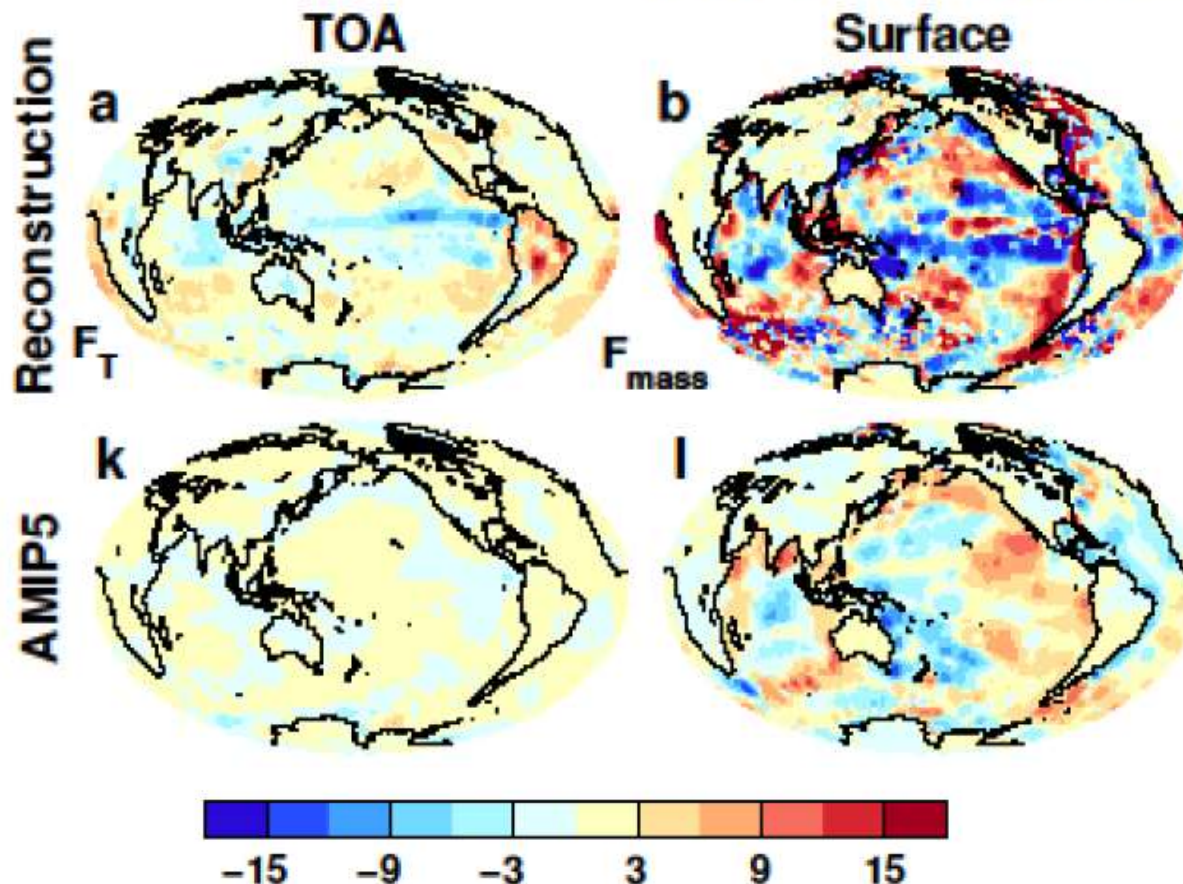


Net surface downward energy flux (Wm^{-2})
Liu et al. (2015) in prep



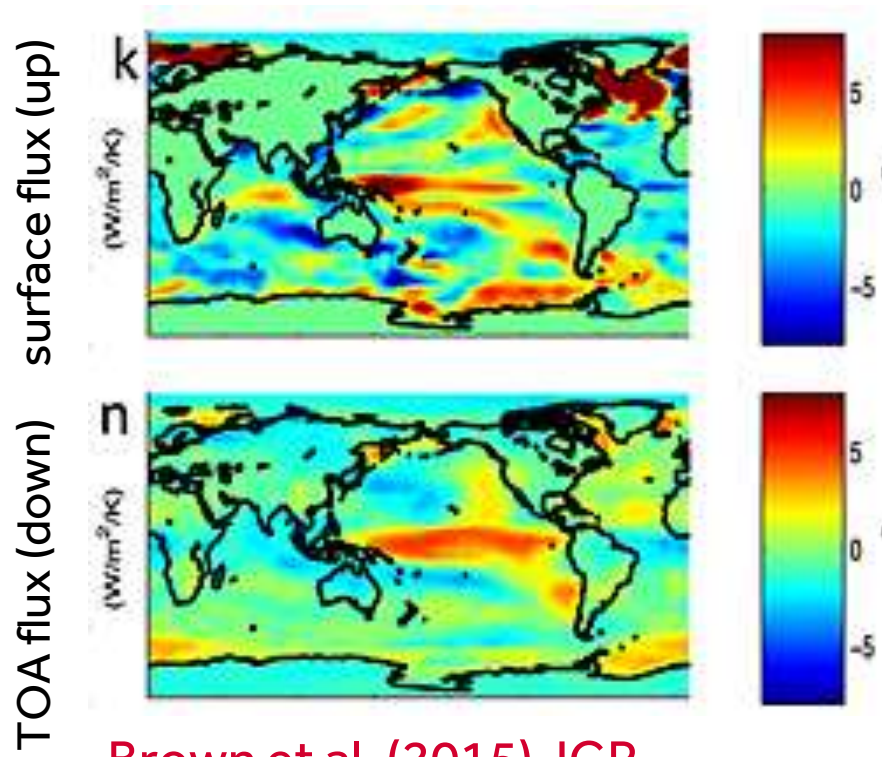
WHERE IS THE HEAT GOING?

CHANGES IN SURFACE ENERGY FLUX



- Changes in energy fluxes 1986-2000 to 2001-2008
- Surface energy flux dominated by atmospheric transports
- Contrasting model pattern of change
- Are reanalysis transports reliable?

FEEDBACKS ON INTERNAL VARIABILITY?

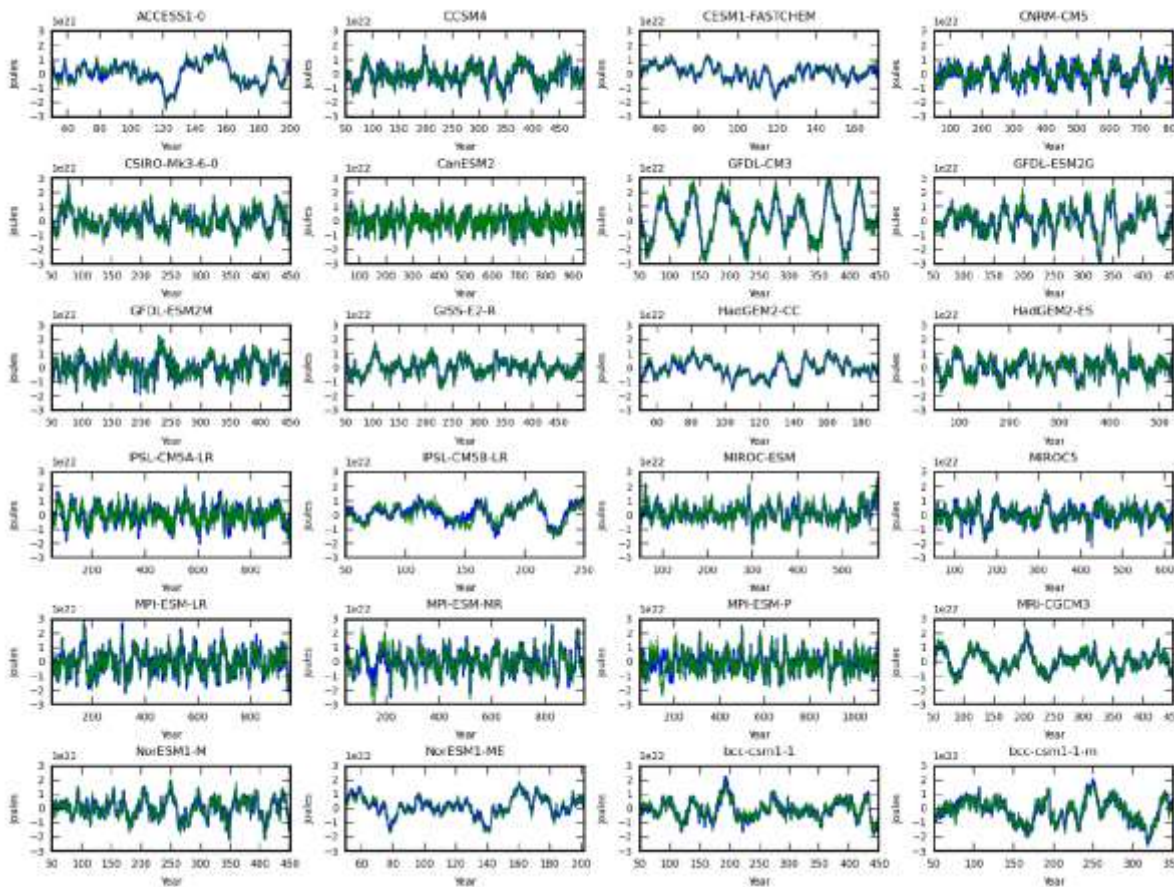


← **top:** less heat flux out of east Pacific during warm phases?

- Models may underestimate interdecadal variability
- Are there positive heat flux feedbacks which amplify internal climate variability?

Brown et al. (2015) JGR

UNFORCED VARIABILITY IN EARTH'S ENERGY BUDGET

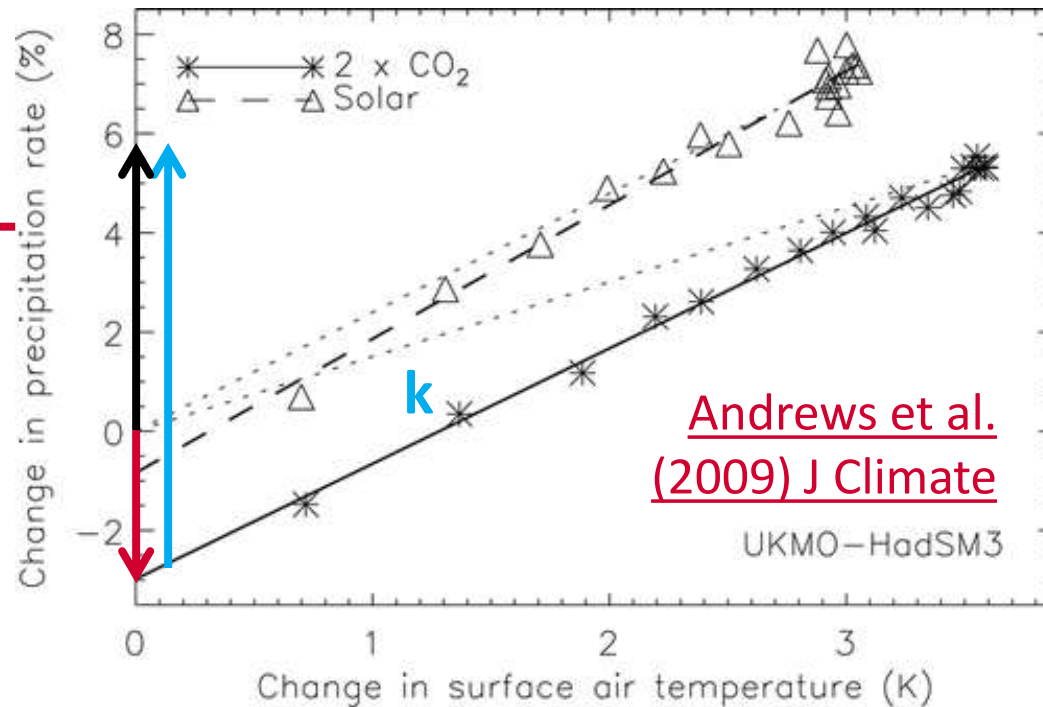


- Diverse range of unforced variability in CMIP5 pre-industrial control simulations
- **Left:** variations in total energy content of Earth's climate system across CMIP5 simulations

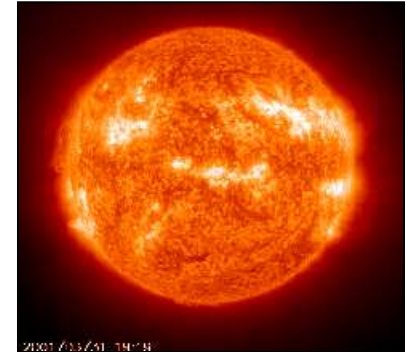
Palmer & McNeall (2014) ERL

EARTH'S ENERGY BUDGET AND PRECIPITATION RESPONSE

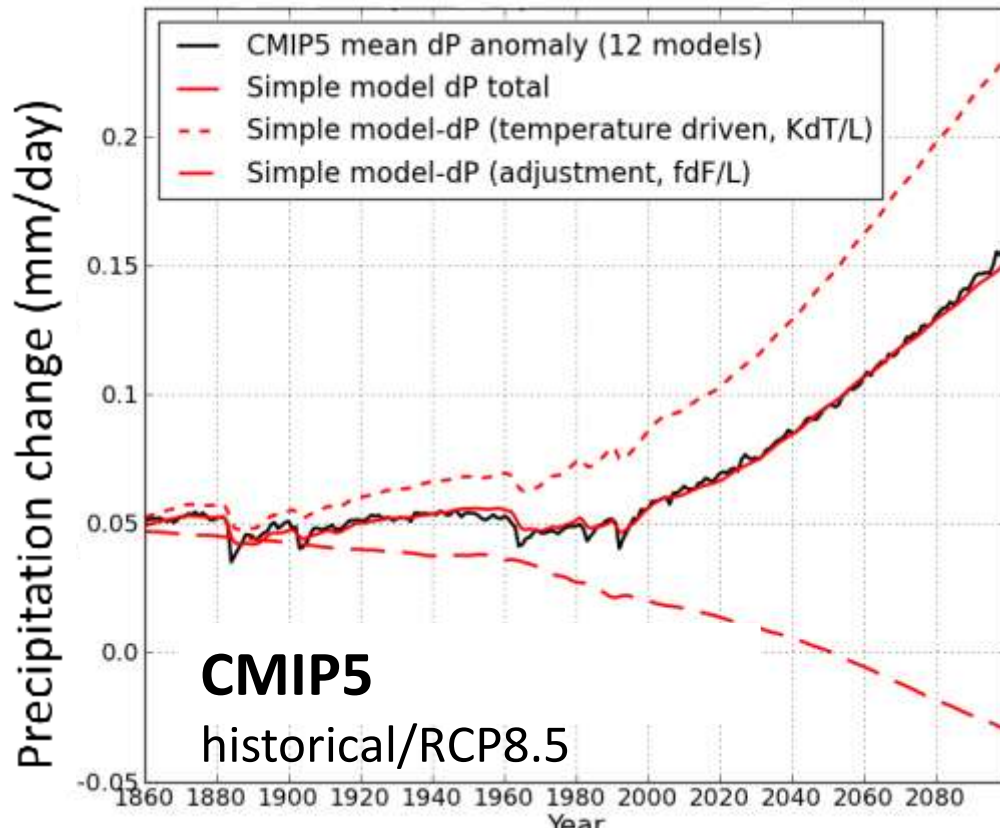
$$\frac{\Delta P}{k\Delta T} \approx \frac{f_F \Delta F}{k\Delta T}$$



See also: [Allen and Ingram \(2002\) Nature](#) ; [O’Gorman et al. \(2012\) Surv. Geophys](#) ; [Pendergrass & Hartmann \(2012\) GRL](#)



SIMPLE MODEL FOR GLOBAL PRECIPITATION

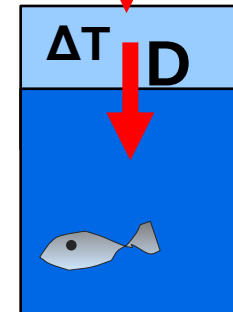


Using simple model:

$$\underline{L\Delta P = k\Delta T - f_F\Delta F}$$

$$\frac{d\Delta T_m}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_m} (\Delta F - Y\Delta T_m - D)$$

$$N = \Delta F - Y\Delta T$$

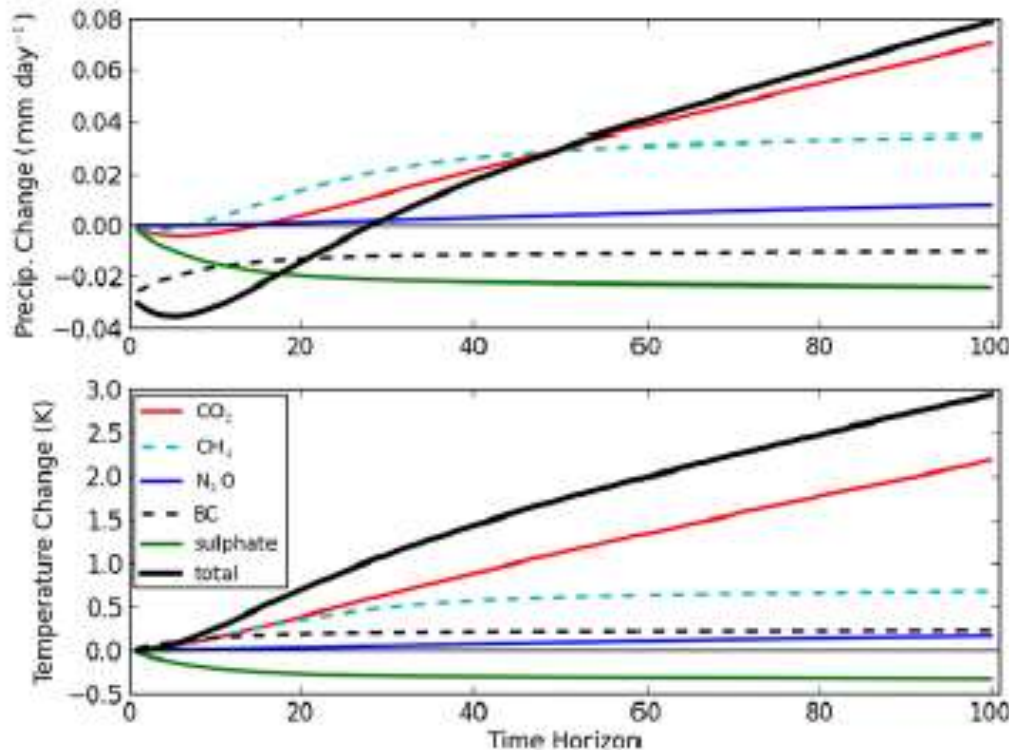


$$D = c(\Delta T_m - \Delta T_D)/d$$

Zahra Mousavi
(PhD project)

After [Allan et al. \(2014\) Surv. Geophys](#) and
[Thorpe and Andrews \(2014\) ERL](#)

METRICS FOR GLOBAL PRECIPITATION

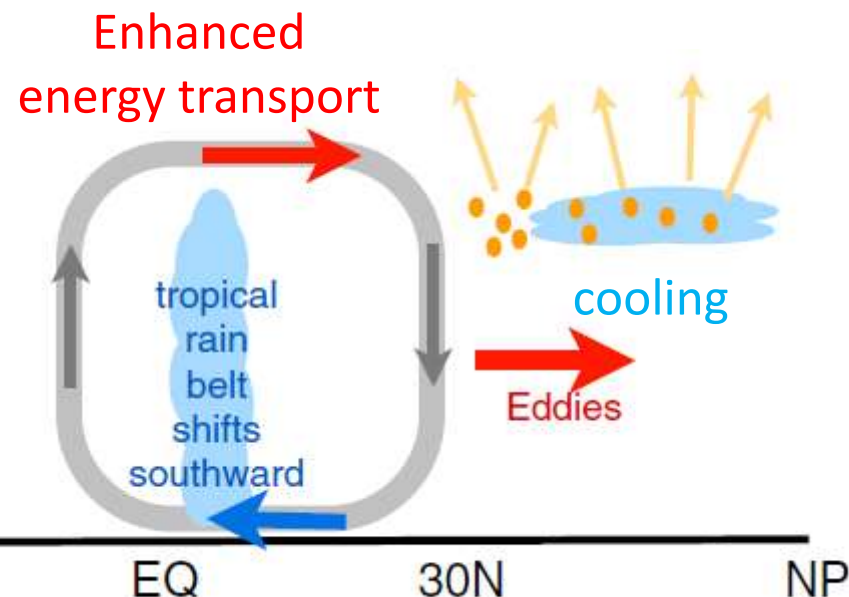


- Metrics linking emissions to precipitation response
- Precipitation and temperature response to constant emissions after 2008

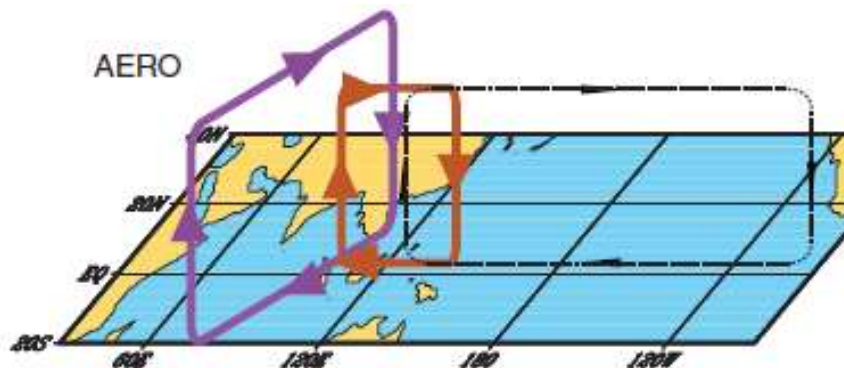
Shine et al. (2015) in prep:

EARTH'S ENERGY BUDGET & REGIONAL CHANGES IN THE WATER CYCLE

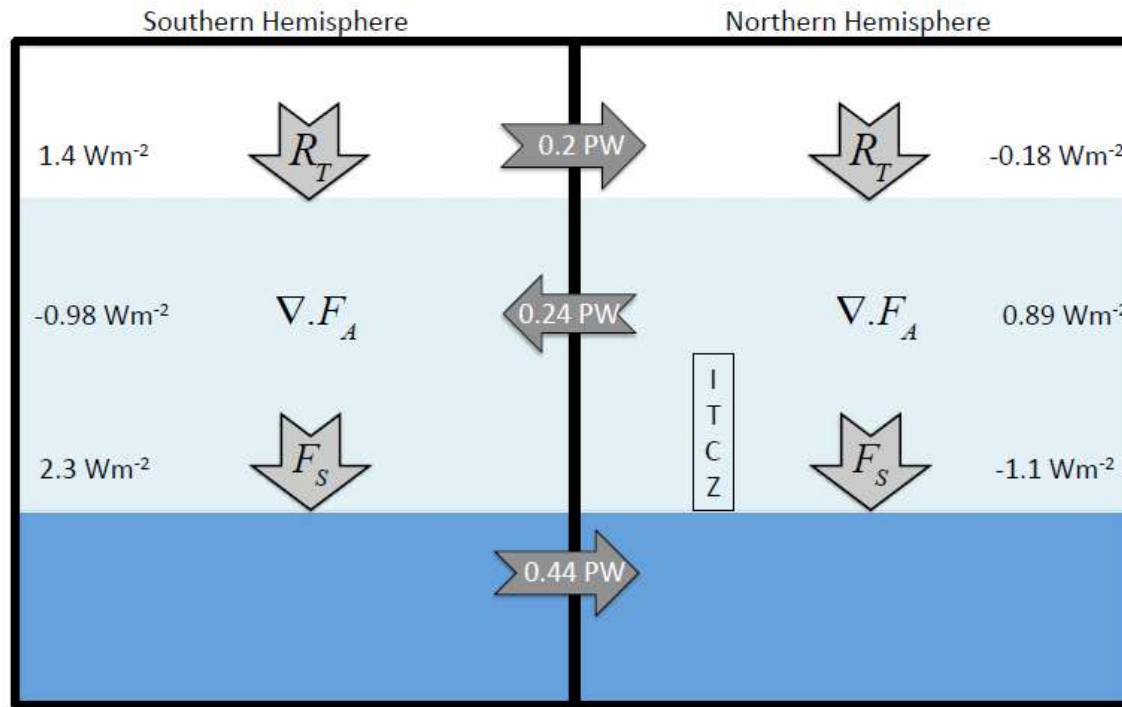
- Regional precipitation changes sensitive to asymmetries in Earth's energy budget
- N. Hemisphere cooling: stronger heat transport into hemisphere
- Reduced Sahel rainfall from:
 - Anthropogenic aerosol cooling 1950-1980s: [Hwang et al. \(2013\) GRL](#) →
 - Asymmetric volcanic forcing e.g. [Haywood et al. \(2013\) Nature Climate](#)



- Sulphate aerosol effects on Asian monsoon e.g. [Bollasina et al. 2011 Science](#) (left)
- Links to drought in Horn of Africa? [Park et al. \(2011\) Clim Dyn](#)
- GHGs & Sahel rainfall recovery? [Dong & Sutton \(2015\) Nature Clim.](#)



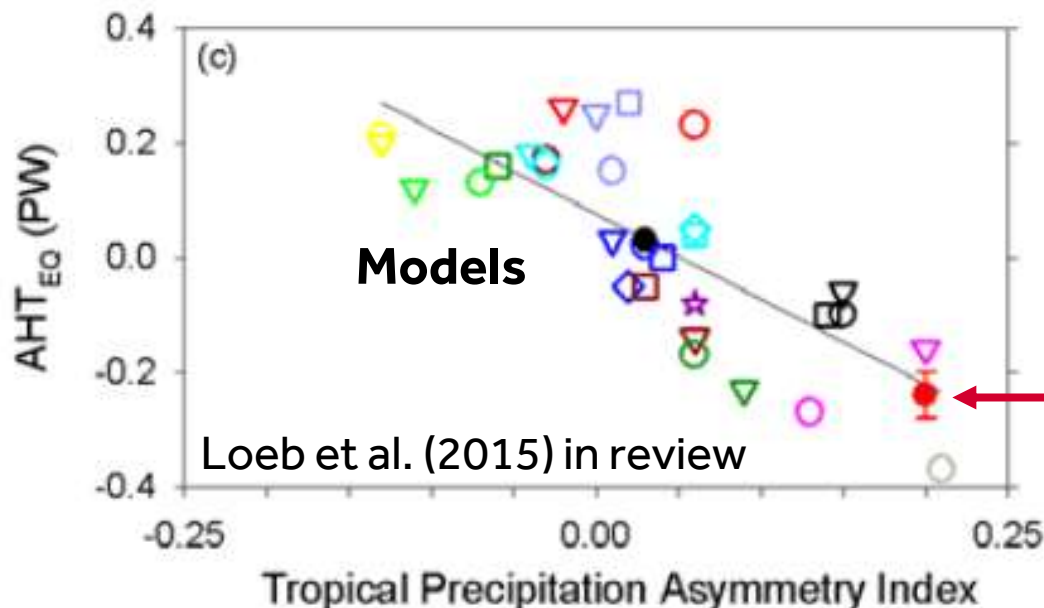
OBSERVED ASYMMETRY IN EARTH'S ENERGY BUDGET



Loeb et al. (2015) in review

- Observed inter-hemispheric imbalance in Earth's energy budget
- Not explained by albedo: brighter NH surface but more clouds in SH ([Stephens et al. 2015](#))
- Imbalance explains position of ITCZ ([Frierson et al. 2013](#))

EQUATORIAL HEAT TRANSPORT AND MODEL PRECIPITATION BIAS



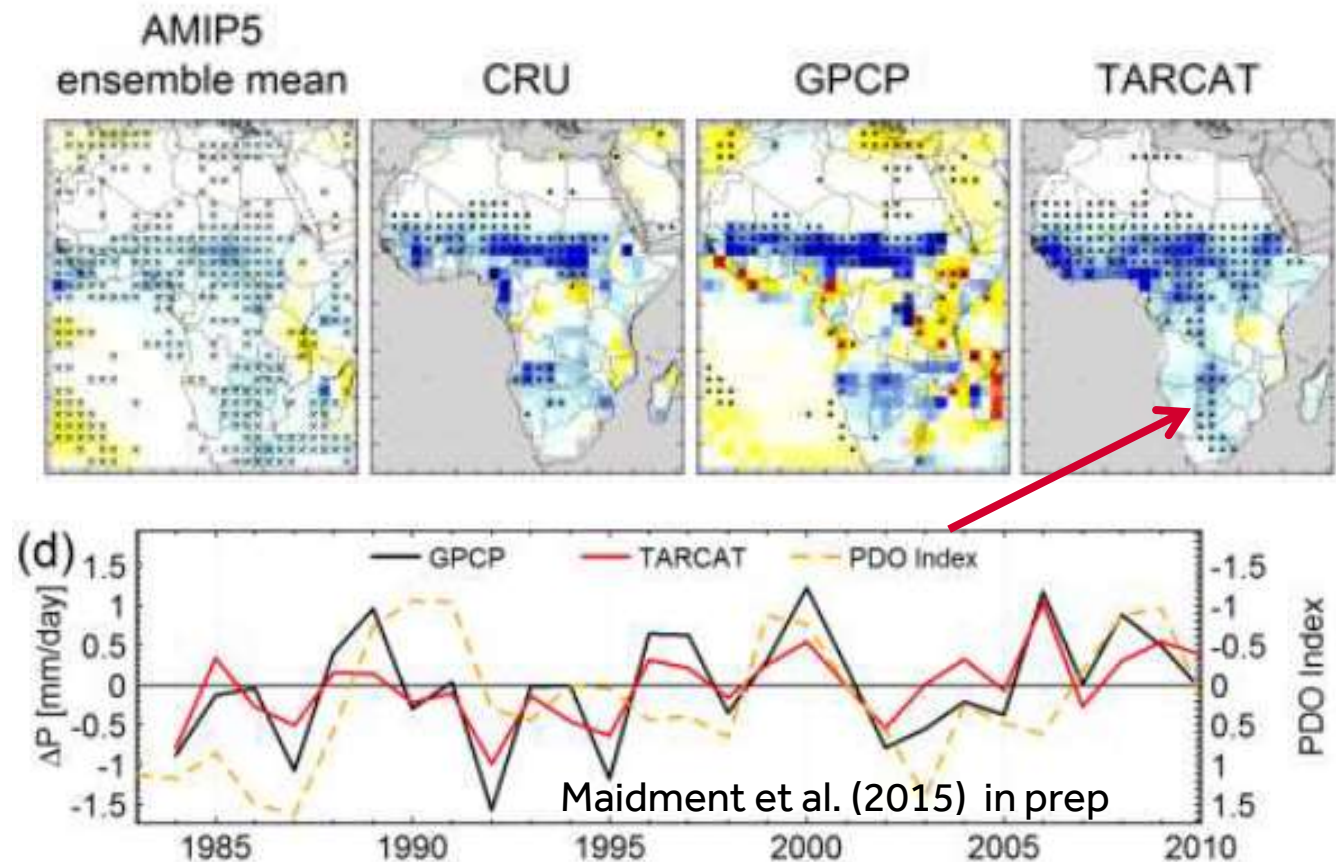
- Clear link between bias in cross-equatorial heat transport by atmosphere and inter-hemispheric precipitation asymmetry

CERES/ERA Interim

More rain in NH →

RECENT TRENDS IN AFRICA RAINFALL

- Evaluating and understanding recent changes in Africa rainfall
[Maidment et al. \(2014\) JGR](#)
- PhD project extending this work: impact-relevant metrics for Africa
(Caroline Dunning)



FUTURE WORK

- Time-scales associated with net imbalance ([Harries & Futyan 2006 GRL](#))
- Can we reconcile ocean heating and top of atmosphere imbalance?
- Observational constraint on radiative feedbacks & climate sensitivity
- What controls decadal variability: “hiatus” and “surge” events?
- Feedbacks associated with unforced variability
 - Cloud and latent heat fluxes in the Pacific e.g. [Brown et al. 2014 GRL](#)
- Do patterned radiative forcings force distinct feedback responses?
- To what extent does inter-hemispheric imbalance control rainfall patterns? e.g. [Hwang et al. \(2012\) GRL](#)