

CLIVAR Research Focus Development Team

ENSO in a changing climate

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1. Rationale

The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon is a naturally occurring climate fluctuation, which originates in the tropical Pacific region and affects ecosystems, agriculture, freshwater supplies, hurricanes and other severe weather events worldwide (Goddard and Dille 2005; McPhaden et al. 2006). Despite considerable progress in our understanding of the impact of climate change on many of the processes that contribute to ENSO variability (e.g., Collins et al. 2010), it is not yet possible to say whether ENSO activity will be enhanced or damped, or if the frequency or character of events will change in the coming decades (Vecchi and Wittenberg 2010). As changes in ENSO have the potential to be one of the largest manifestations of anthropogenic climate change, this status has profound impacts on the reliability of regional attribution of climate variability and change. Two main reasons can be invoked for these shortcomings. First there is a lack of long and comprehensive enough observations of the various ENSO processes to be able to detect past changes. It may be that we need to observe ENSO for another several decades to detect and attribute significant ENSO changes (Wittenberg 2009; Stevenson et al. 2012). Second, as ENSO involves a complex interplay of numerous ocean and atmospheric processes, accurately modeling this climate phenomenon with CGCMs, and understanding, anticipating, and predicting its behaviour on seasonal to decadal and longer time scales still pose formidable challenges (Guilyardi et al. 2009). Even though the ability of CGCMs to simulate El Niño has largely improved over the last few years, the diversity of model simulations of present-day El Niño characteristics indicate current limitations in our ability to model this climate phenomenon and anticipate changes in its properties on short and long time scales. **In this context, there is a pressing need to assess how can we use models to anticipate potential changes to ENSO in a warmer climate.**

Since the establishment of the basic physical mechanisms 30 years ago, major progress in ENSO research has been made (Sarachik and Cane 2010, Wang and Picaut 2004). New theoretical insights, together with longer and more comprehensive observations, increased computer power, and improved physical parameterizations of subgrid-scale processes, have resulted in better understanding of ENSO dynamics and much improved simulations of ENSO statistics in CGCMs (Guilyardi et al. 2009, Delworth et al. 2012, Bellenger et al. 2013). Although forecast models, assimilation systems, and data availability have all improved in past decades, ENSO forecast skill has declined in the last decade because of reduced predictability (Barnston et al, 2012). If the basic properties of ENSO are now better understood and simulated, the community is nevertheless now faced with the much harder problem of addressing its detailed properties (e.g. skewness, diversity of events, physical feedbacks, asymmetries between El Niño and La Niña,

etc.) and how these interact with the slowly (decadally to centennially) varying background (An et al. 2005; Power et al. 2006; DiNezio et al. 2012; Watanabe and Wittenberg 2012; Watanabe et al. 2012; Ogata et al. 2013; U.S. CLIVAR 2013ab). Further progress will require coordination of diverse research communities, a process recently undertaken through intercomparison of state-of-the-art CGCMs (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project - CMIP3 and CMIP5).

Over the past few years, new promising methods have emerged which can improve ENSO simulations – for example by bridging ENSO theoretical frameworks and CGCM simulations. Examples include the development of indices that can be used to assess the stability of ENSO in CGCMs, and intermediate models that can be used to predict ENSO characteristics from aspects of the mean state. By focusing on the key processes affecting ENSO dynamics (e.g., the thermocline feedbacks or the wind stress response to SST anomalies), these new approaches have strong potential to accelerate progress and improve representation of ENSO in complex climate models (Dewitte et al. 2007, Kim and Jin 2010, Philip and van Oldenborgh 2010, Roberts and Battisti 2011, Bellenger et al. 2013, Choi et al. 2013). The relative role of the ocean and the atmosphere in shaping ENSO is being significantly revisited (Kitoh et al. 1999, Guilyardi et al. 2004, Dommenget 2010, Clement et al 2011, Lloyd et al. 2011). Not only can these new methods and research areas help address the question of whether the characteristics of ENSO are changing in a changing climate (e.g. Yeh et al. 2009, Collins et al. 2010, McPhaden et al. 2011, Cai et al. 2014), but potentially they can also improve reliability of decadal and centennial-scale climate projections and predictions on seasonal time scales.

Two CLIVAR-sponsored workshops held in 2010 in Paris, France (Guilyardi et al. 2012) and in 2013 in Hobart, Australia¹ reviewed “new strategies for evaluating ENSO processes in climate models”. A main recommendation was to continue to “bring together the different communities of experts to collectively make significant progress in the representation of ENSO in CGCMs and in the use of CGCMs in addressing open questions in ENSO science.”

2. Major goals

This Research Focus will bring experts together towards three main goals: 1) in the context of a changing climate, **better understand processes that control ENSO characteristics** in nature and in the models, namely diversity of El Niño events and decadal variations, 2) propose a **standard ENSO evaluation protocol for CGCMs** as a resource for model developers and impacts studies and 3) understand how **ENSO characteristics might be modified in the next decades**, namely under the influence of anthropogenic climate change and summarise the state of the art in a review publication.

Working towards these goals requires a synthesis of existing ENSO evaluation methods for CGCMs, including metrics, process based evaluation methods and El Niño Models of Intermediate Complexity (ENMICs). Another step is to identify gaps and duplication in these methods, which observations are essential, and how they can be better used. In particular paleo and last millennium observations (e.g. Emile-Geay et al. 2013ab; McGregor et al. 2013) have a

¹ <http://www.clivar.org/organization/pacific/activities/third-workshop-evaluation-enso-processes-climate-models>

large mostly untapped potential. A next step is to use the proposed rich and coordinated multi-model evaluation in innovative ways to inform society and other stakeholders how ENSO may, or may not, evolve in the next decades. The protocol and methods proposed will be used to document ENSO performance of existing multi-model databases (e.g. CMIP) and contribute to the Metrics Panel set up under WGCM guidance. CLIVAR is the natural place to formalise this cross-cutting Research Focus, as many of its Panels and topical groups should be involved (Pacific and Indian Ocean Panels, WGOMD), Links with WGCM, WGSIP, WGNE, SOLAS and PAGES will also be central. A central objective of the Research Focus is to make a key contribution to the model development and evaluation process.

3. Work plan (Terms of References)

The Research Focus specific goals are:

- Better understand the role of different physical processes that influence ENSO characteristics and the diversity of El Niño events on decadal time scales.
- Provide a synthesis of existing ENSO evaluation methods in GCMs.
- Propose ENSO evaluation protocols and develop a strategy for coordinated ENSO analysis of CMIP models, including development and maintenance of an interactive website, in coordination with the WGCM Metrics Panel.
- Propose ENSO specific simulations for consideration by CMIP6 (“ENSOMIP”).
- Promote community best practice in ENSO evaluation and understanding in GCMs
- Identify new observations needed to better constrain ENSO processes, both for the current climate and for past climates (via paleo proxies and TPOS).
- Provide a better understanding of how ENSO might change in the future.

Strategy and timeline

Task 1. Processes responsible for ENSO characteristics

Approach: convene a workshop to bring together an interdisciplinary group of experts (ENSO processes, atmosphere and ocean physics, ...). This workshop will build on the previous such CLIVAR meeting and initiatives, including the recent US CLIVAR work group on ENSO diversity (U.S. CLIVAR Project Office 2013b).

Deliverables: a workshop report and a review paper about physical mechanisms responsible for ENSO characteristics (origin, amplitude, diversity,...).

Task 2. Model ENSO evaluation protocol

Approach: from material from the Paris 2010 and Hobart 2013 CLIVAR workshops and recent CMIP analysis, establish a list of existing ENSO evaluation methods in CGCMS. Convene focused experts workshop (followed by a series of video/telephone conferences of a core group) to 1) define steps to compare methods and identify potential gaps, 2) propose an ENSO evaluation protocol for CGCMS, 3) review observations available and those missing and 4) apply protocol to CMIP3+5+6. The protocol will require standard CMIP simulations but may also involve specific simulations (e.g. seasonal hindcasts). Work for this phase will require a full time postdoctoral fellow for 2 years. This will contribute to the on-going CMIP metrics panel and activities within WGCM. The group will engage with impacts experts to identify which metrics

can be of use in a wider end user community.

Deliverables: a report/paper on the proposed ENSO evaluation protocol and a web site, including web services to compute the metrics/analysis required for the protocol.

Task 3. ENSO in a changing climate

Approach: Based on improved understanding of ENSO characteristics and ENSO evaluation protocols, analyse CMIP scenarios to better understand for ENSO changes in the future. Will use innovative approaches such as Bayesian methods and the use of ENMICS to emulate possible ENSO changes. Also, we will explore the possibility of a coordinated set of model experiments and/or coordinated set of model diagnostics to test hypotheses about future changes in ENSO. If preliminary experiments/diagnostics prove useful, we would propose their inclusion in CMIP6.

Deliverable: peer-reviewed paper on ENSO in a changing climate providing latest estimates of likely ENSO changes over the next few decades.

4. Governance and membership

The Research focus effort is initially proposed for 3 years with a possible extension of 2 years if required by the progress made or the advent of new questions. The group will mostly meet via videoconference (3 times a year). In person meeting will occur alongside community workshops. A specific governance mechanism will be put in place to manage Task 2, when the postdoc funding and location is defined.

Proposed membership (with specific expertise/liaison for/in the Research Focus group):

- Eric Guilyardi (IPSL, France & NCAS-Climate, UK): ENSO metrics, *co-chair*
- Andrew Wittenberg (GFDL, USA): ENSO metrics, data assimilation, *co-chair*
- Wenju Cai (CSIRO, Australia): ENSO and climate change, Pacific Panel
- Mat Collins (Uni. of Exeter, UK): ENSO and climate change, Pacific Panel
- Ben Kirtman (RSMAS, USA): WGSIP
- Mike McPhaden (PMEL, USA): ENSO observations, Indian Ocean Panel
- Tony Lee (JPL, USA): ENSO impacts, GSOP and IOP
- Soon-Il An (Yonsei Uni. Korea): ENSO-mean state, non-linearity
- Masahiro Watanabe (Uni. of Tokyo, Japan): ENSO in CGCMs
- Pascale Braconnot (IPSL, France): Paleo ENSO, modelling
- Lisa Goddard (IRI, USA): ENSO impacts
- Jaci Brown (CSIRO, Australia): ENSO regional impacts
- Ex officio: Lei Han (CLIVAR)

Other potential members:

David Battisti (Uni. Washington, USA): ENSO theory, paleo, impacts; Arun Kumar (NCEP, USA): WGSIP; Scott Power (BOM, Australia): ENSO slow variability, regional impacts; Sam Stevenson (IPRC, USA): Paleo ENSO, ENSO in CGCMs; Rich Neale (NCAR, USA): ENSO in CGCMs; Billy Kessler (PMEL, USA): TPOS liaison.

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