



RESPONSE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION TO A FUTURE GRAND MINIMUM

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- ❖ Song, Lubin & Zhang, 2010: *GRL*, 37, L01703, doi:10.1029/2009GL041290
- ❖ Supported by DOE ASR Program & NSF Office of Polar Programs



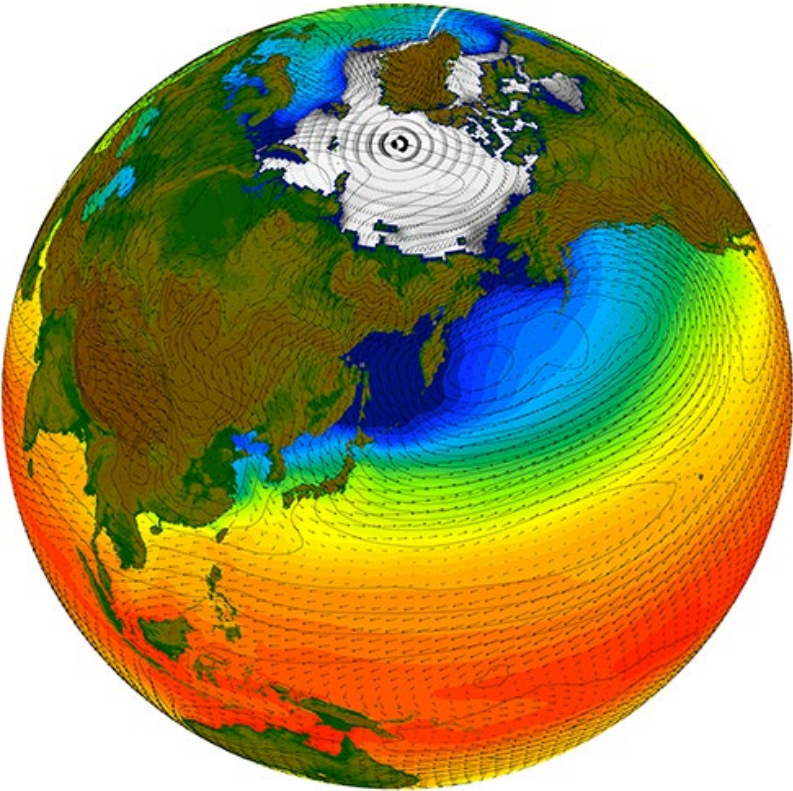
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WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE SUN GOES INTO A MAUNDER MINIMUM TOMORROW?

A study using the NCAR Community Atmosphere Model version 3 (CAM3)
Collins et al., *Journal of Climate*, 2006



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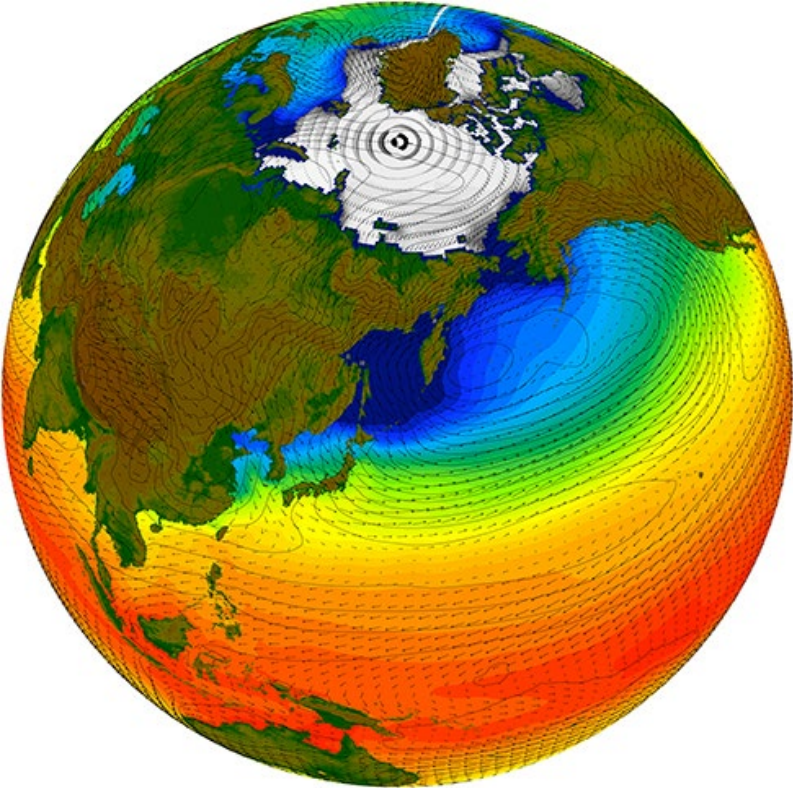
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- ❖ T42 truncation: $2.8^\circ \times 2.8^\circ$ latitude x longitude.
- ❖ 26 levels from surface to 2.917 mb, about 8 levels in the stratosphere.
- ❖ Coupled to mixed-layer slab ocean model (SOM) with a thermodynamic sea ice component that is part of the Coupled Climate System Model (CCSM3).
- ❖ Equilibrium climate sensitivity of CAM coupled with SOM is 2.47°C for doubling of CO_2 .
- ❖ Conduct 50-year equilibrium simulations (they stabilize after ~ 25 years).



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Experiment 1: Preindustrial CO₂ concentration 288 ppm.

❖ Preindustrial Control (PICTL) and Maunder Minimum (PIMM)

Experiment 2: Human industrial activity increases CO₂ concentration to 550 ppm (IPCC B1 Scenario), also increase ozone, methane, and add CFC11 and CFC12.

❖ B1 Control (B1CTL) and B1 Maunder Minimum (B1MM)

In Both Experiments:

1. Do a global climate simulation with climatological mean total solar irradiance (TSI).
2. Run a second climate simulation with total solar irradiance reduced by 0.2% or 2.7 Watts per square meter, a **large** estimate for the Maunder Minimum TSI reduction (Lean et al., *GRL*, 2000).
3. Analyze the global and regional differences in temperature and atmospheric circulation.

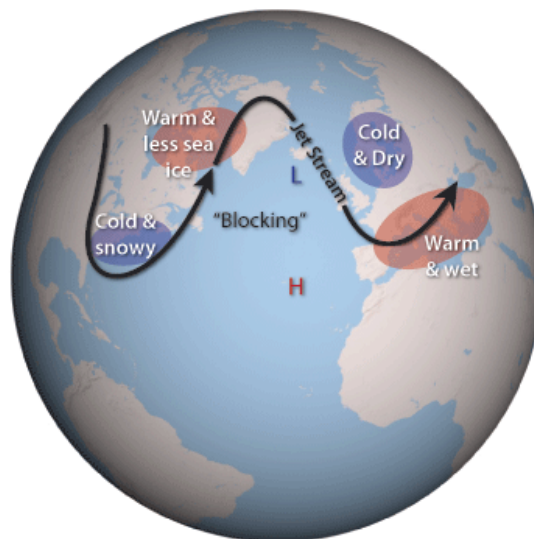
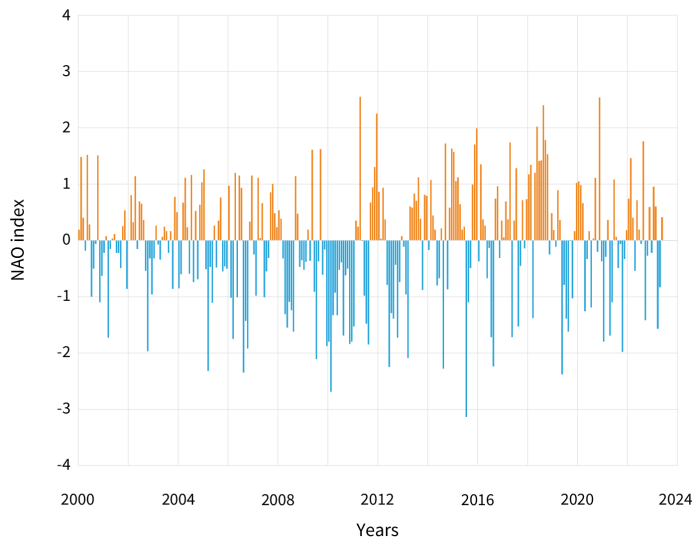


IN PARTICULAR: LOOK FOR THE RESPONSE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION (NAO)

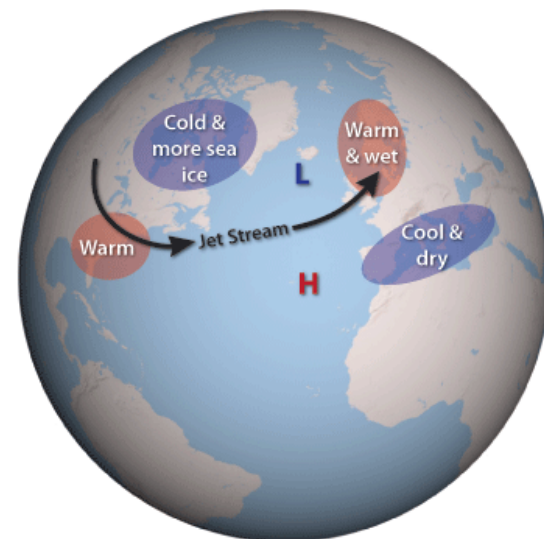
NAO Index represents the fluctuating difference in sea level pressure between the Azores High and the Icelandic Low.

❖ Positive (Negative) Index signifies larger (smaller) pressure differential.

NORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION (NAO)



NAO Negative Mode

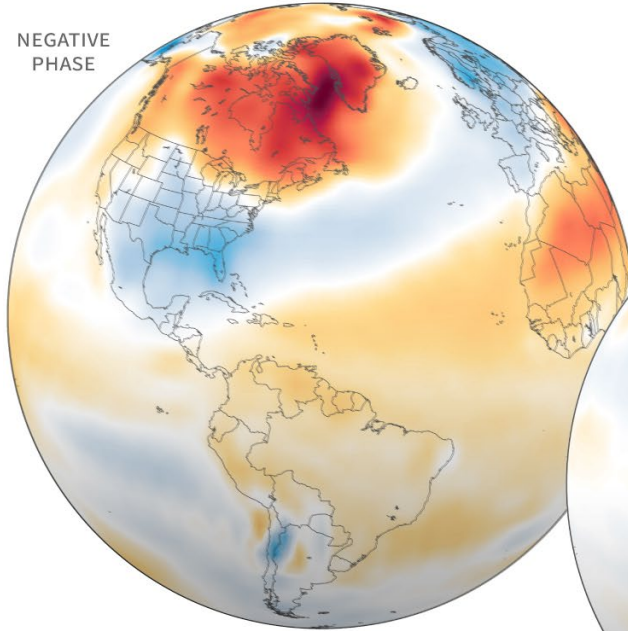


NAO Positive Mode

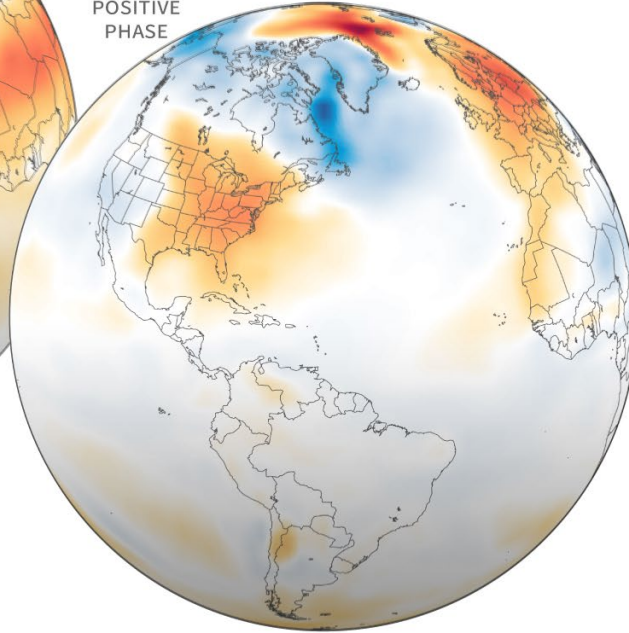


NAO TEMPERATURE PATTERNS

NEGATIVE
PHASE

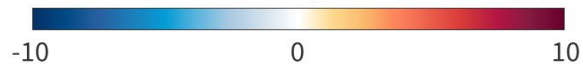


POSITIVE
PHASE



Jan-Mar 2010 (left)
Jan-Mar 1990 (right)

Difference from average temperature (°C)

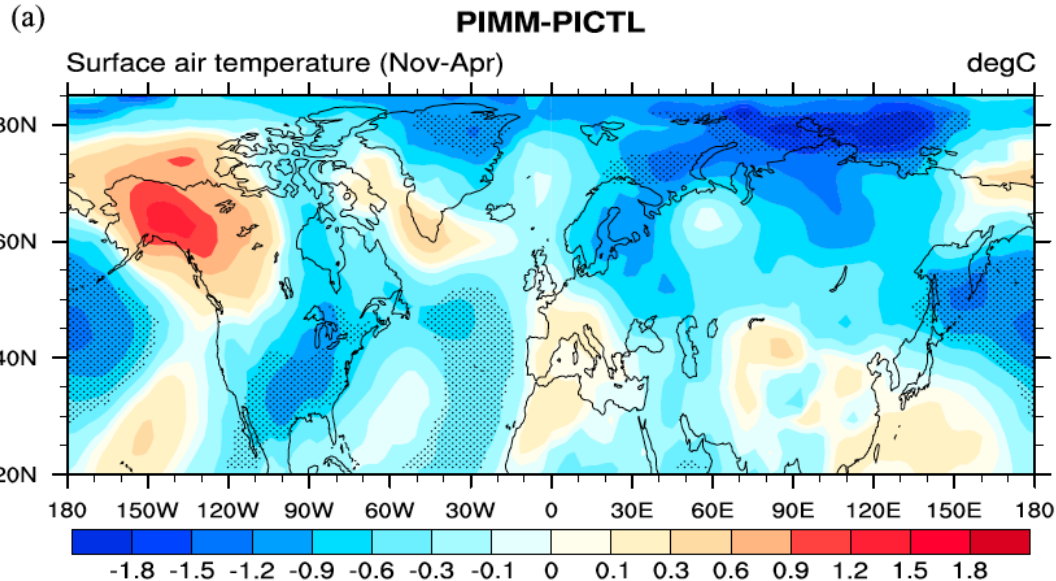


NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCEP/NCAR

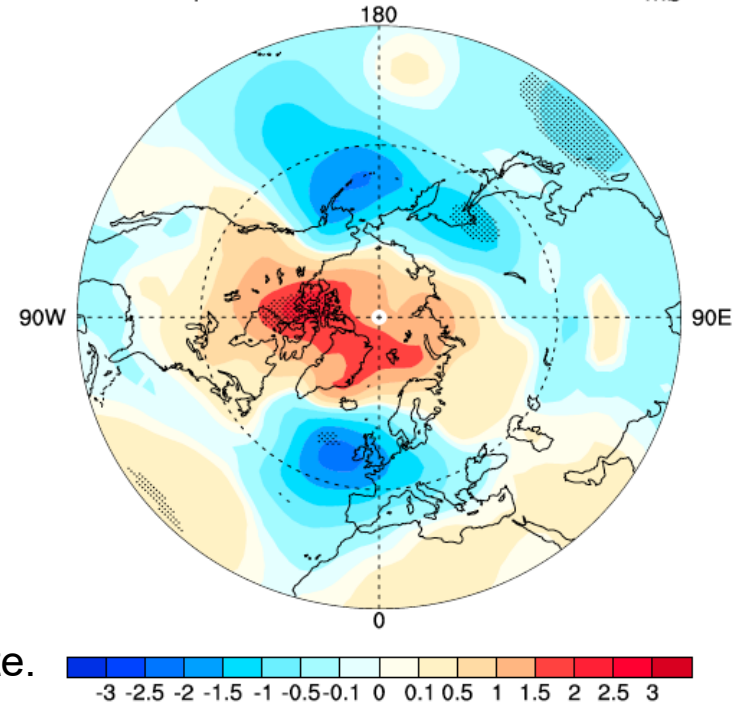


HISTORICAL MAUNDER MINIMUM

- ❖ Cooling over northern Eurasian and warming over Greenland are up to 2.1°C and 0.6°C respectively.
- ❖ Global averaged surface air temperature (SAT) simulated by PIMM is 0.347°C cooler than PICTL.



PIMM - PICTL (Nov-Apr)
Sea level pressure mb



- ❖ TSI reduction shifts NAO to more negative state.



HISTORICAL MAUNDER MINIMUM

- ❖ The frequent negative NAO index condition also produced much more frequent easterlies in the North Sea after 1662 (Degroot, *Environment and History*, 2014).
- ❖ This gave the Dutch Navy significant operational and tactical advantages during the 2nd and 3rd Anglo-Dutch wars; the Netherlands then rivaled England as a global maritime and economic power.



Michiel de Ruyter
Dutch Jedi Admiral

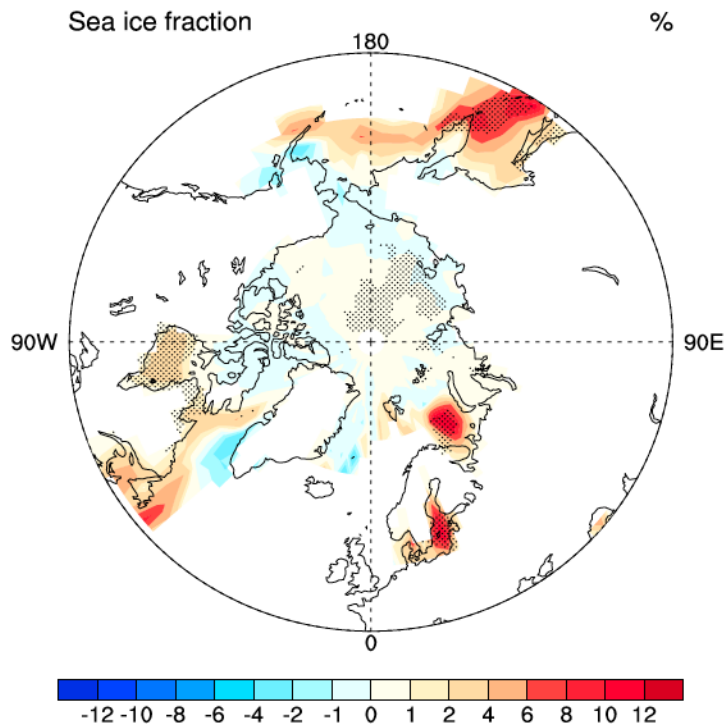
The Four Days Battle, June 1666. Painting by Pieter Cornelizs van Soest.



SEA ICE RESPONSE

- ❖ PIMM sea ice response in the Baltic is consistent with historical records and historical events.

(a) PIMM - PICTL (Nov-Apr)

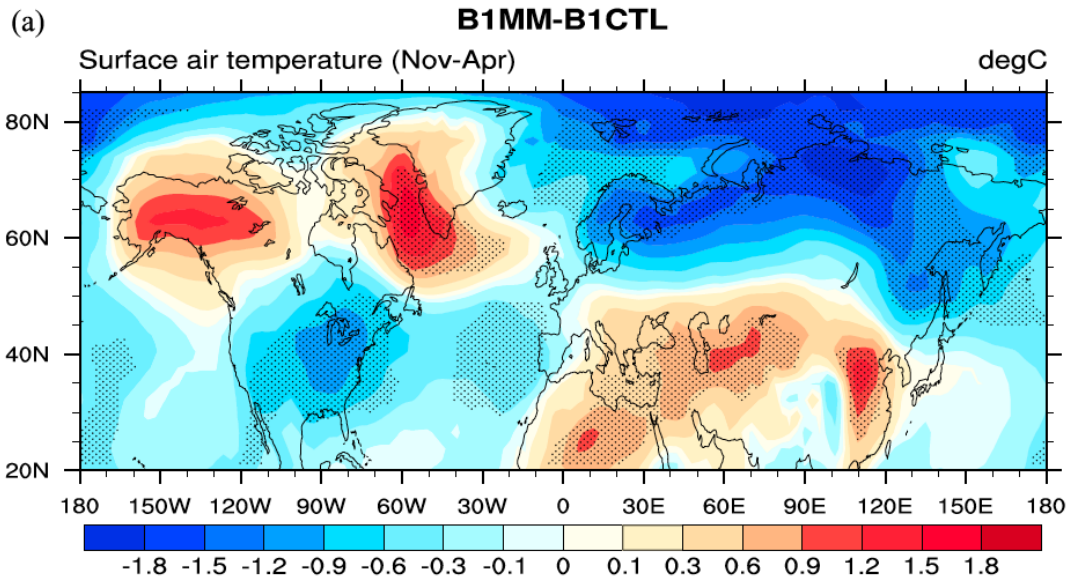


"March Across the Belts" in winter 1658.

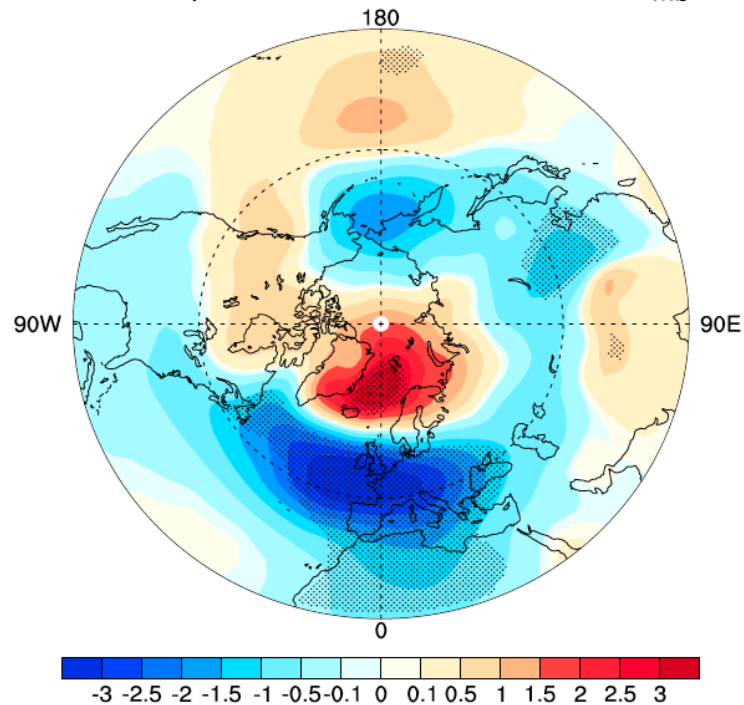


FUTURE GRAND MINIMUM

- ❖ Global averaged surface air temperature (SAT) simulated by B1IMM is 0.254°C cooler than B1CTL, smaller than P1MM, partly due to increased GHG warming.
- ❖ Stronger response over Greenland.



B1IMM - B1CTL (Nov-Apr)
Sea level pressure mb



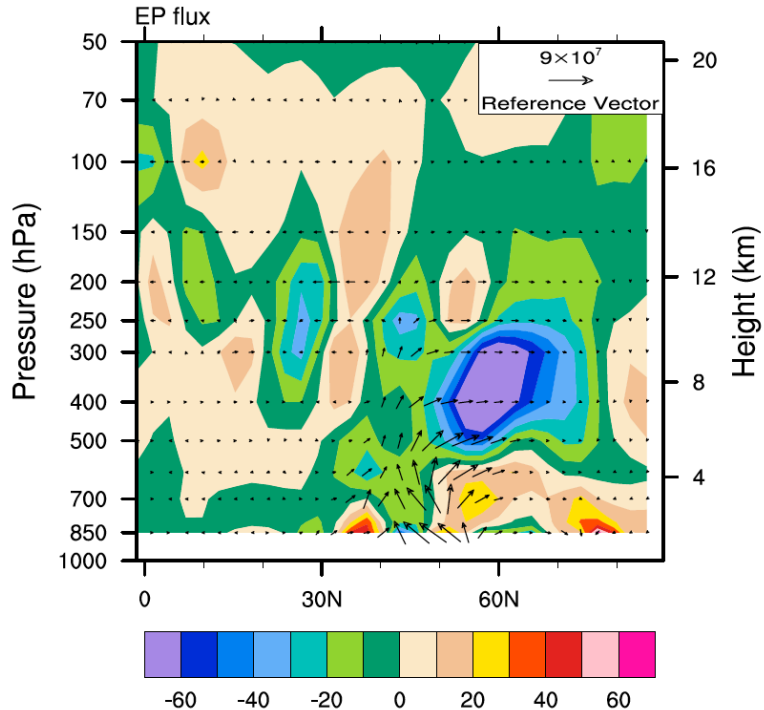
- ❖ TSI reduction shifts NAO to even more negative state.



CONCLUSION

- ❖ A future grand minimum doesn't offset GHG-induced climate warming.
- ❖ NAO shifts could be volatile and unpredictable, even possibly enhancing cryosphere mass loss sea level rise.

(B1MM-B1CTL) - (P1MM-PICTL)



- Difference between the two experiments:
 - ❖ Wintertime Eliassen-Palm (EP) flux, also known as "wave activity flux" (arrows)
 - ❖ EP flux divergence (shading)
- Under the B1 scenario, the TSI reduction produces:
 - ❖ Stronger upward wave energy flux at midlatitudes,
 - ❖ relatively stronger poleward refraction of EP flux,
 - ❖ leading to EP flux convergence in the middle and upper troposphere near 60°N,
 - ❖ generating a residual circulation with subsidence at higher northern latitudes and rising motion to the south,
 - ❖ resulting in SLP changes corresponding to a more negative NAO phase.