

The North Atlantic Oscillation in (a subset of of 10) CMIP6

models:

Position and intensity of the NAO Index is not always well reproduced and ESMs lack long-lived persistent NAO anomalies.

This implies that these Earth System Models underestimate both high melt summer seasons and high accumulation winter seasons with consequent impact on SMB.

| |
|-----------|
| AWI-CM |
| CanESM2 |
| CESM2 |
| CNRM-CM5 |
| EC-Earth3 |
| GISS GCM |
| IPSL-CM6 |
| MIROC |
| MRI-ESM2 |
| UKESM1 |

blue: only historical simulation available

yellow/orange: historical simulation and future projections SSP245 and SSP585

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North Atlantic Oscillation has different tendencies on the Greenland ice sheet in winter and summer

Winter

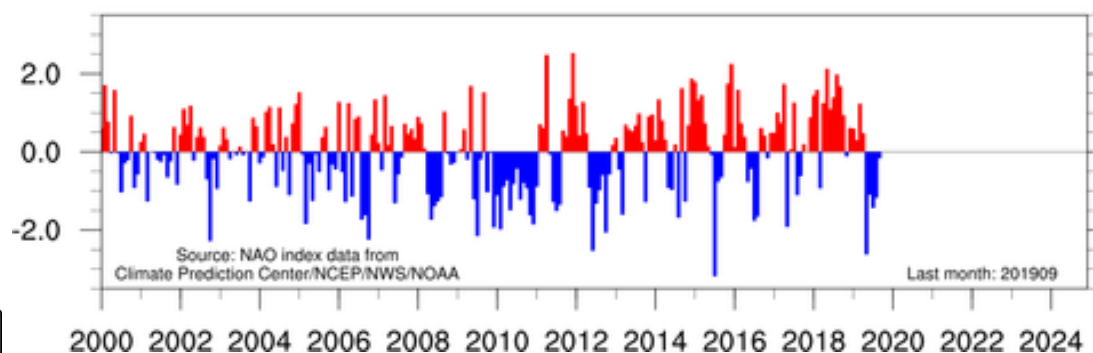
Summer



Positive



Negative

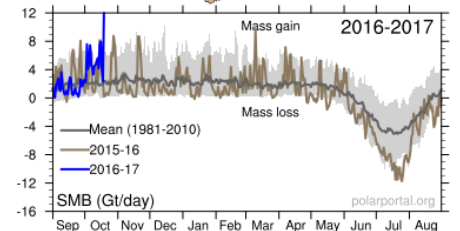
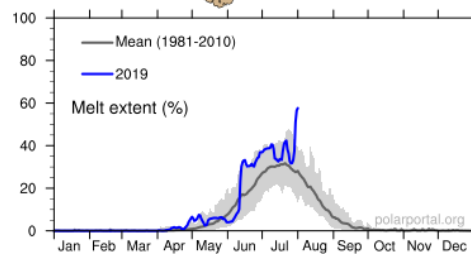
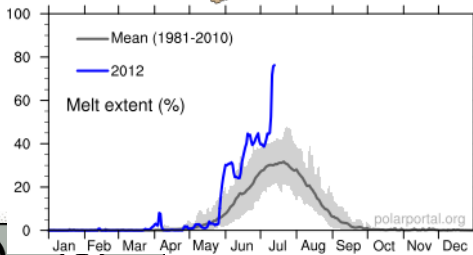
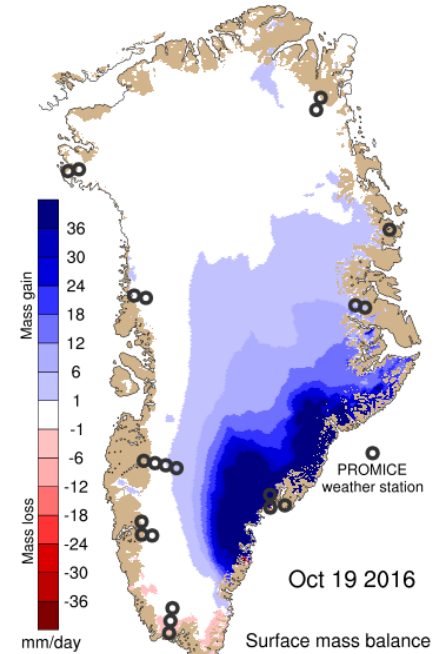


Negative NAO + Greenland Blocking -> Summer Melt and Autumn/Winter Snowfall with longer term consequences for the Greenland ice sheet

2012

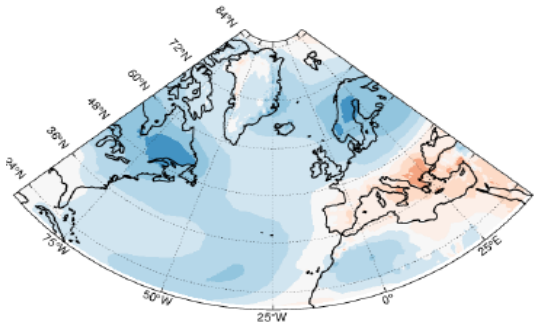
2019

2016

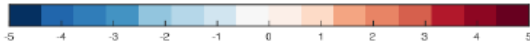


Summer Temperature Bias in North Atlantic (Historical – ERA5)

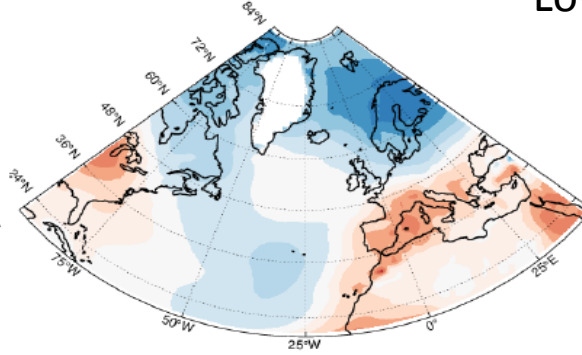
EC-Earth3



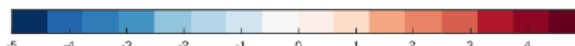
ta_Amon_EC-Earth3_historical.mat
versus ERA5_monthly-temp_85000.mat
Months: 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
Mean Temperature Difference: -0.99K



UKESM

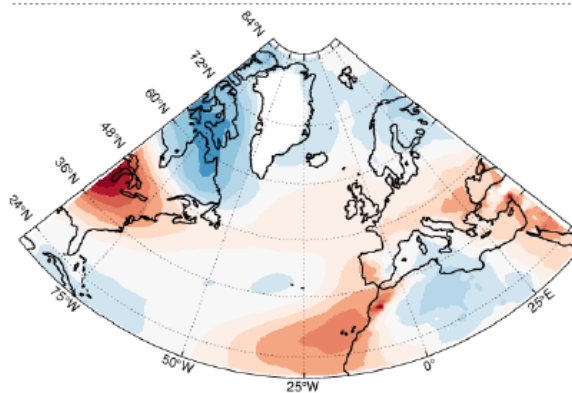


ta_Amon_UKESM1-0-LL_historical.mat
versus ERA5_monthly-temp_85000.mat
Months: 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
Mean Temperature Difference: -0.51K

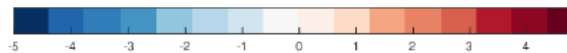


Lowest bias

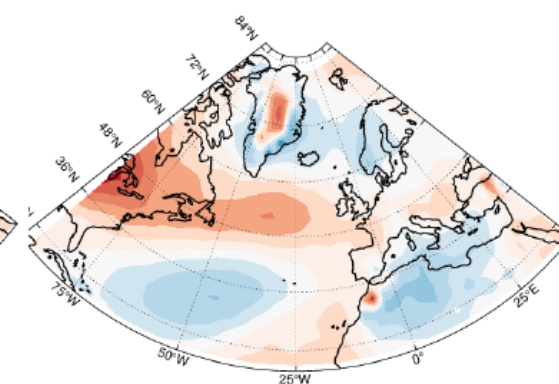
CESM2



ta_Amon_CESM2-WACCM_historical.mat
versus ERA5_monthly-temp_85000.mat
Months: 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
Mean Temperature Difference: -0.049K



CanESM5

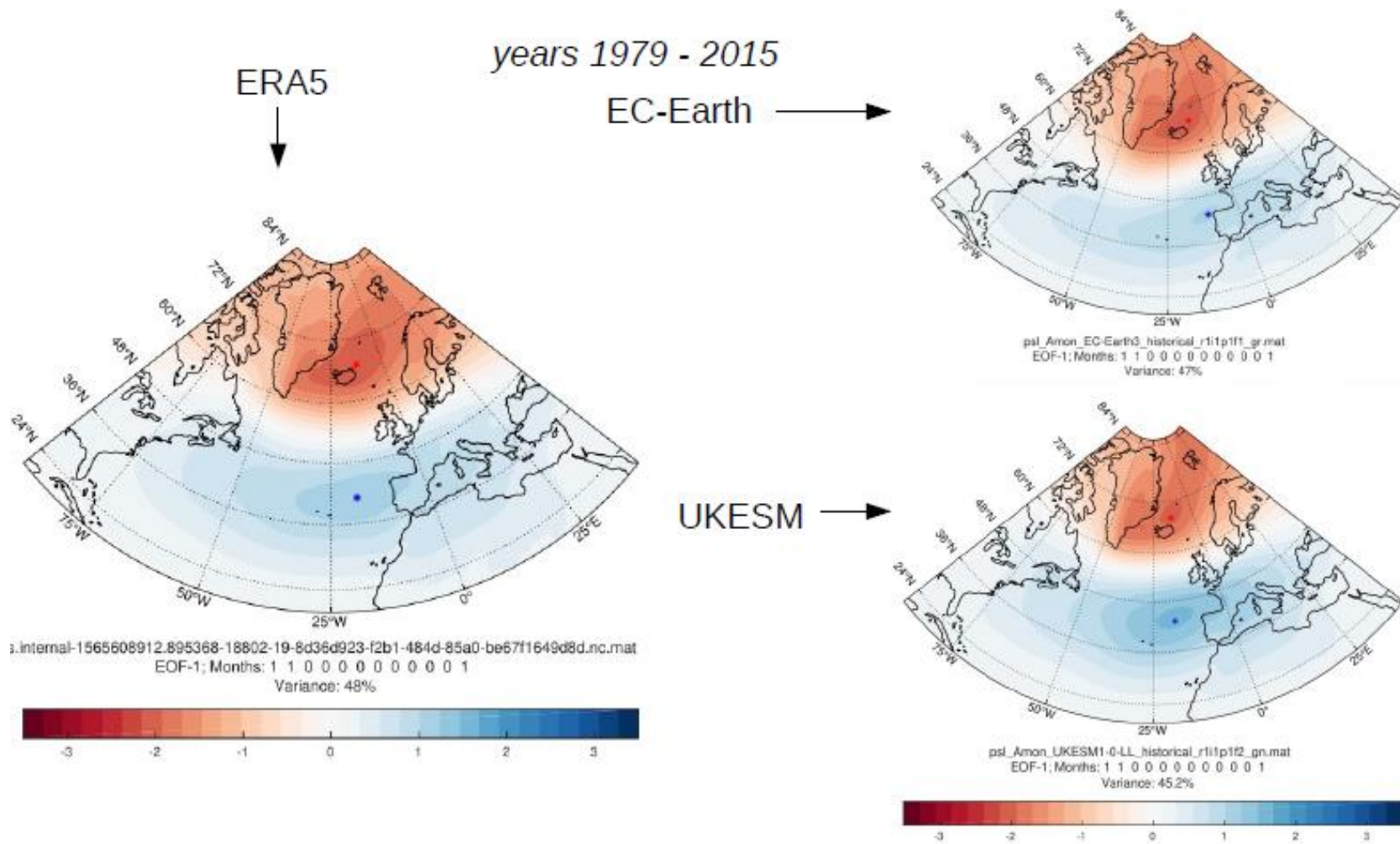


ta_Amon_CanESM5_historical.mat
versus ERA5_monthly-temp_85000.mat
Months: 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
Mean Temperature Difference: 0.048K



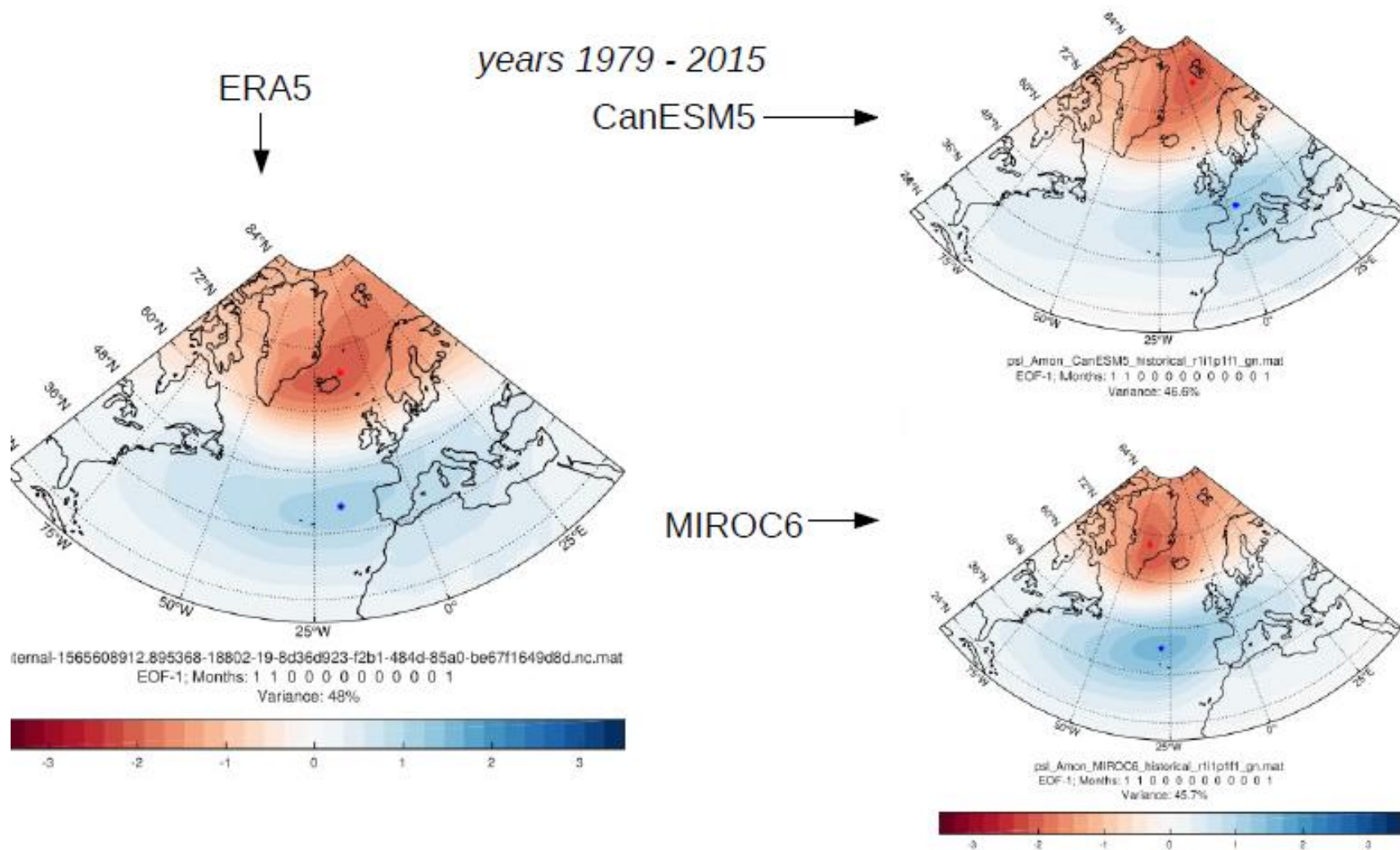
Highest bias

North Atlantic Oscillation: Lowest bias in position and intensity compared with ERA5



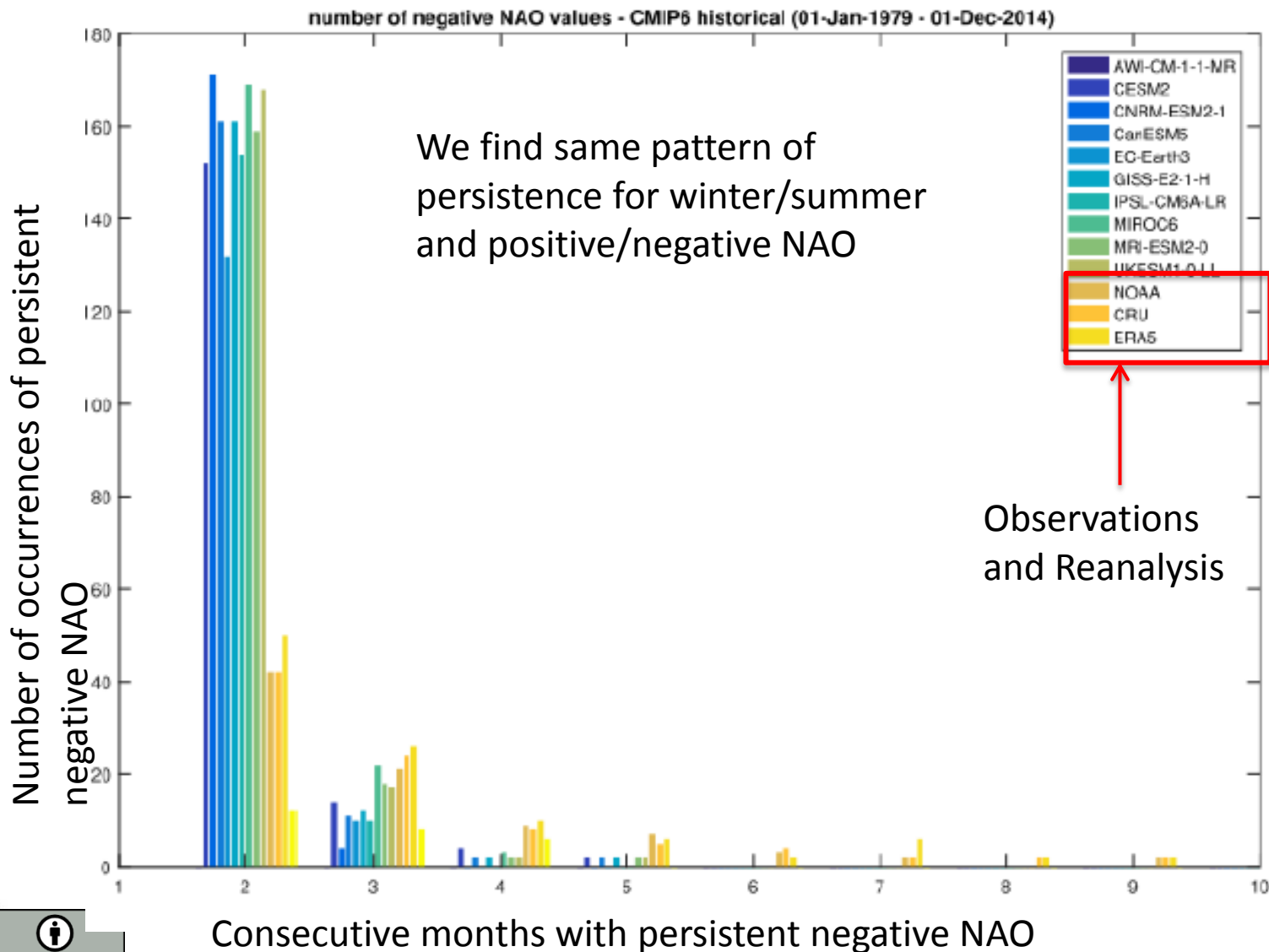
Winter NAO EOFs

North Atlantic Oscillation: Highest bias in position and intensity compared with ERA5

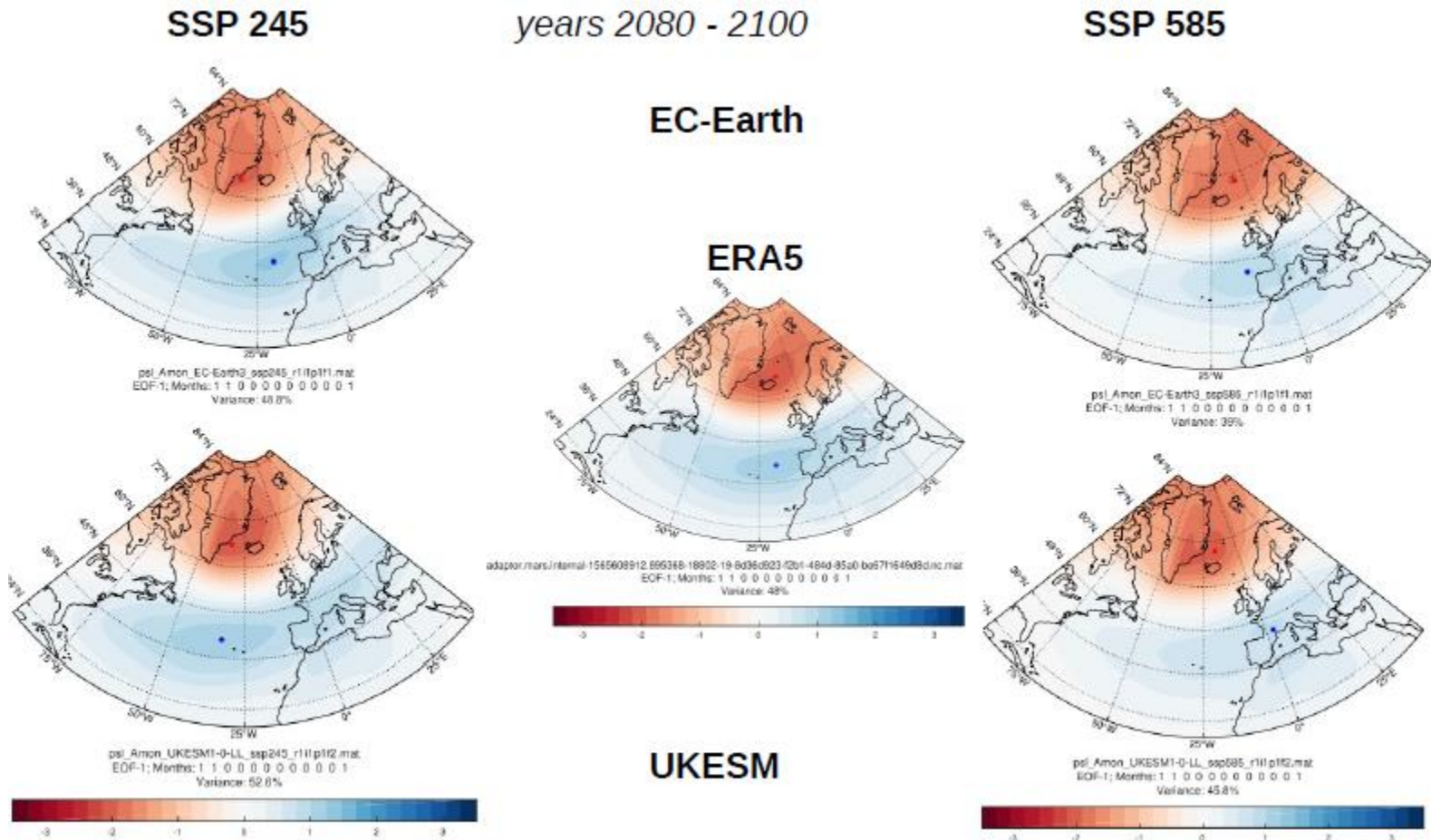


Winter NAO EOFs

CMIP6 models do not capture periods with a persistent NAO index well. These periods can be important contributors to annual surface mass balance



NAO EOF in future projections changes but is highly dependent on models and scenarios. Models closest to present day NAO see smallest change in future



Ranking based on geographical position and intensity of winter NAO

If we rank based on temperature bias and NAO bias we get these scores:

and the winner is...

| | | |
|----|-----------|---------|
| 1 | UKESM | 381,03 |
| 2 | EC-Earth3 | 741,71 |
| 3 | CNRM | 1041,65 |
| 4 | IPSL | 1111,92 |
| 5 | GISS | 1516,75 |
| 6 | CESM2 | 1536,71 |
| 7 | MRI | 1900,37 |
| 8 | AWI | 1962,17 |
| 9 | MIROC6 | 1972,86 |
| 10 | CanESM5 | 3072,32 |

(okay, that's valid for this very special parameter...)

Next steps:

1. Greenland blocking
2. How does performance vary between members of each ensemble? (So far only one member per model).
3. Assess impact on Greenland melt and accumulation potential
4. Extend to other ESMs now available
5. **Manuscript in preparation**