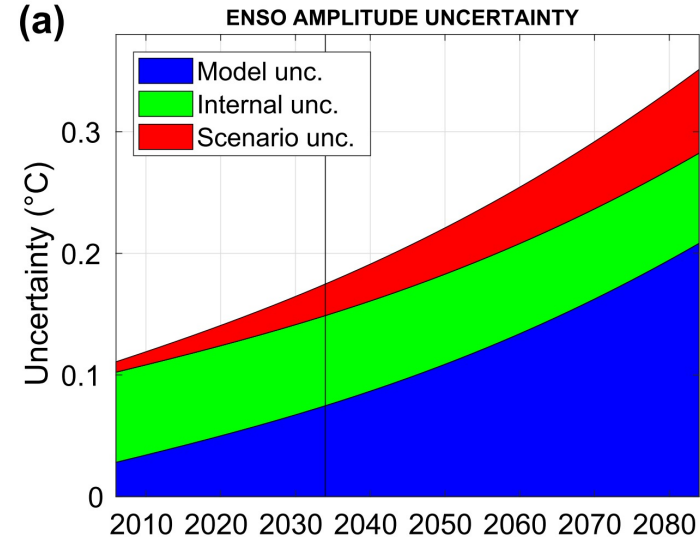
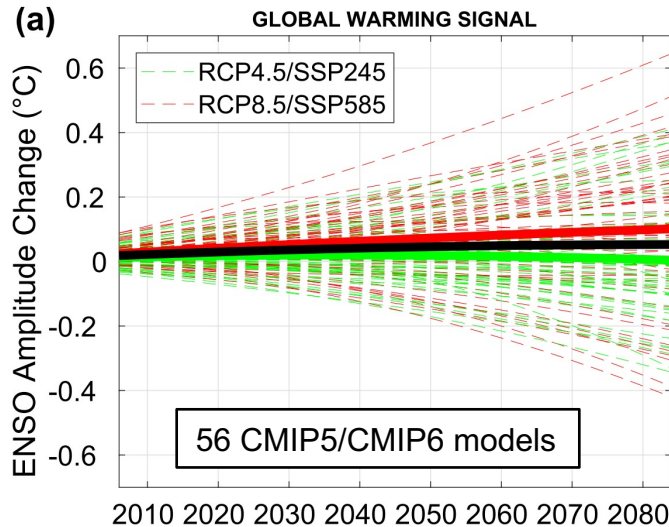


# ENSO Atmospheric Feedbacks under Global Warming and their Relation to Mean-state Changes

Tobias Bayr and Mojib Latif  
EGU 2022

# Motivation

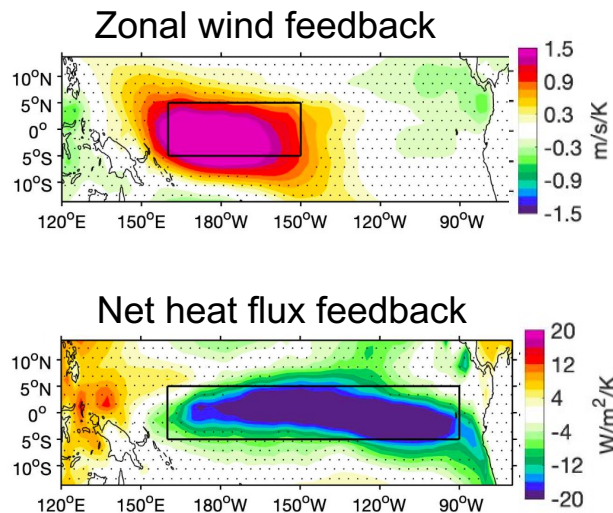
ENSO amplitude change under global warming is still uncertain...



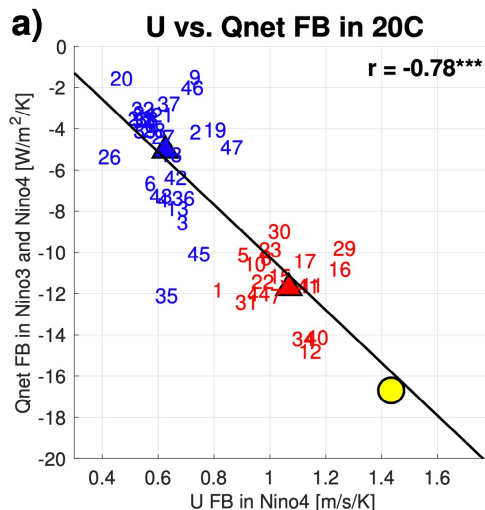
... mostly due to model uncertainties!

Beobide et al. (2021)

# ENSO atmospheric feedbacks in 20C



Regression with SST in Niño3.4  
in ERA Interim



● ERA Interim

## CMIP5

- 1: ACCESS1-0
- 2: ACCESS1-3
- 3: BCC-CSM1-1
- 4: BCC-CSM1-1-M
- 5: BNU-ESM
- 6: CanESM2
- 7: CESM1-BGC\*
- 8: CESM1-CAM5\*
- 9: CMCC-CESM
- 10: CMCC-CM
- 11: CMCC-CMS
- 12: CNRM-CM5
- 13: GFDL-CM3
- 14: GFDL-ESM2G
- 15: GFDL-ESM2M

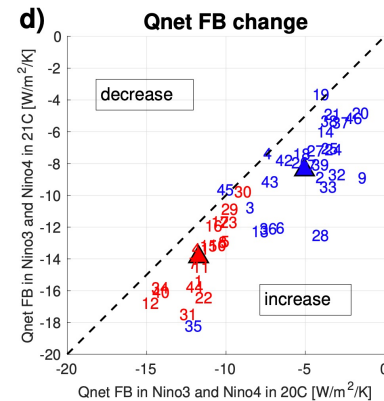
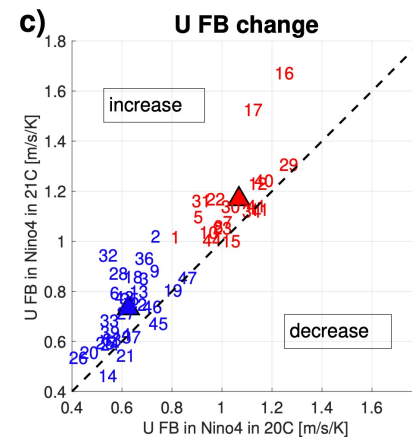
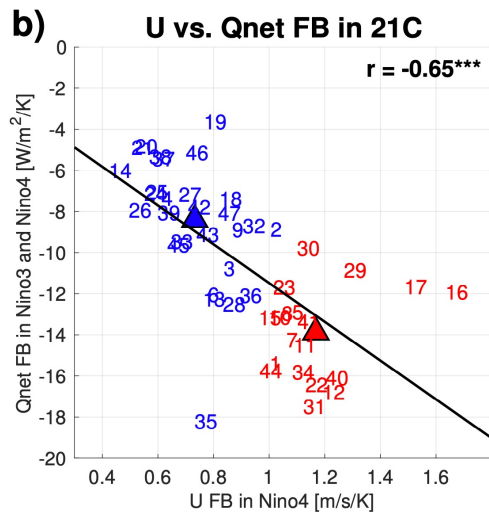
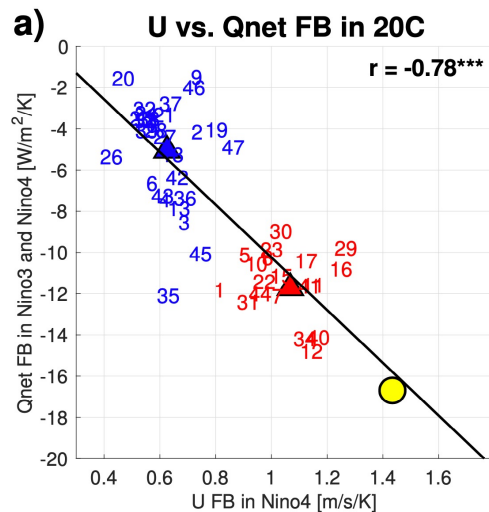
- 16: GISS-E2-R
- 17: GISS-E2-R-CC
- 18: HadGEM2-CC
- 19: INM-CM4
- 20: IPSL-CM5A-LR
- 21: IPSL-CM5A-MR
- 22: IPSL-CM5B-LR
- 23: MIROC5
- 24: MIROC-ESM
- 25: MIROC-ESM-CHEM
- 26: MPI-ESM-LR
- 27: MPI-ESM-MR
- 28: MRI-CGCM3
- 29: NorESM1-M
- 30: NorESM1-ME\*

## CMIP6

- 31: ACCESS-CM2
- 32: ACCESS-ESM1-5
- 33: BCC-CSM2-MR
- 34: FGOALS-f3-L
- 35: FGOALS-g3\*
- 36: GFDL-ESM4
- 37: INM-CM4-8
- 38: INM-CM5-0
- 39: IPSL-CM6A-LR
- 40: KACE-1-0-G
- 41: MIROC6
- 42: MPI-ESM1-2-HR
- 43: MPI-ESM1-2-LR
- 44: MRI-ESM2-0
- 45: NESM3
- 46: NorESM2-LM\*
- 47: NorESM2-MM\*

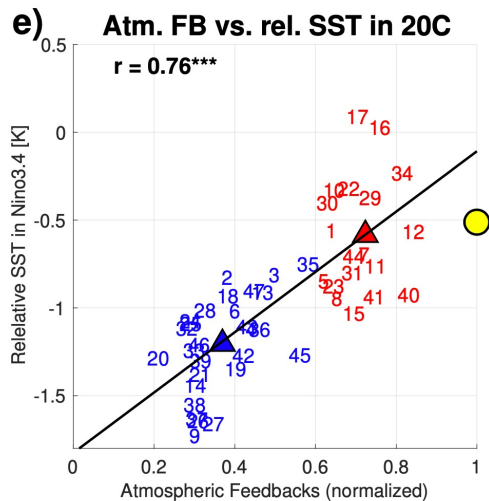
Both feedbacks are strongly underestimated in  
2/3 of the CMIP models,  
showing an error compensation

# ENSO atmospheric feedback changes in 21C

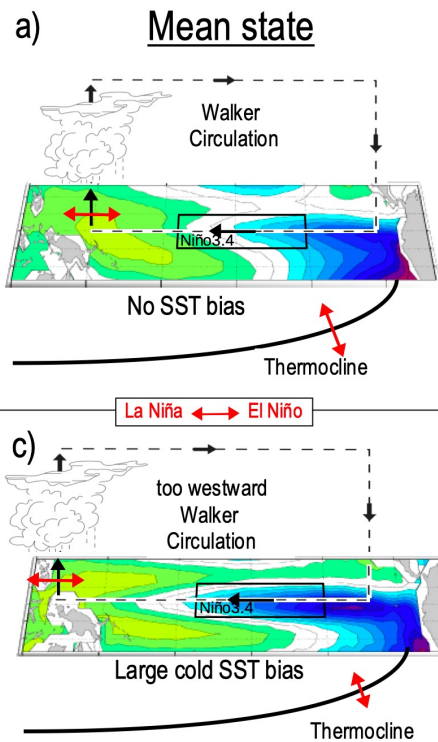


Both feedback strengths increase!  
(stronger forcing and stronger damping)

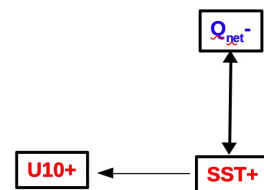
# Mean state and feedback strength in 20C



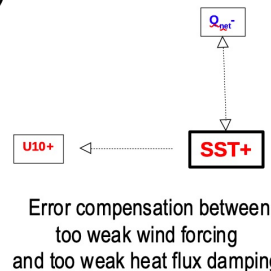
Position of the rising branch of the Walker Circulation determines both feedback strengths!



**b) Atmospheric feedbacks**



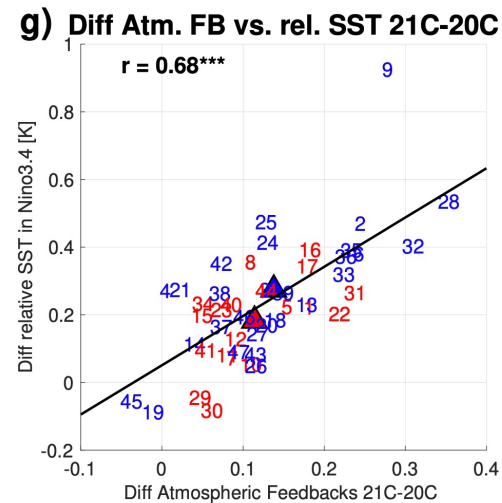
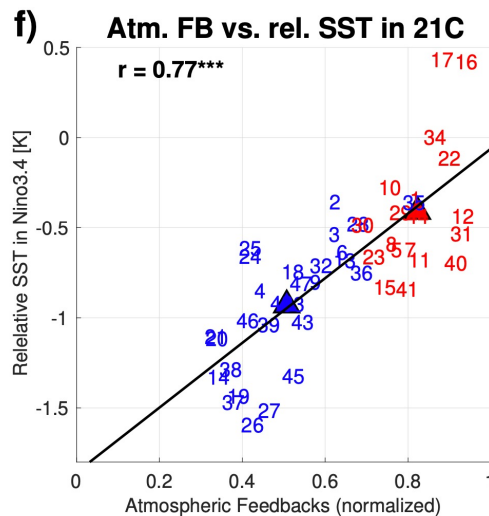
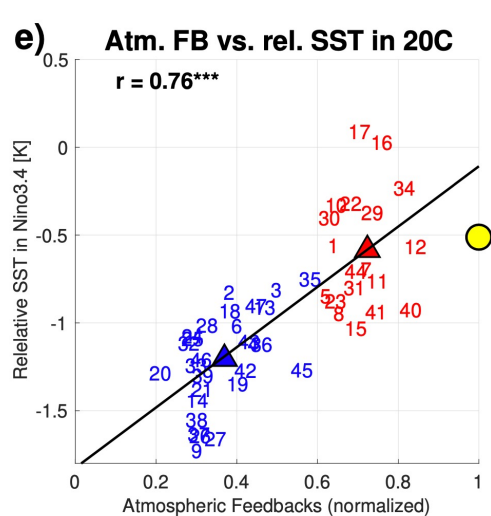
**d)**



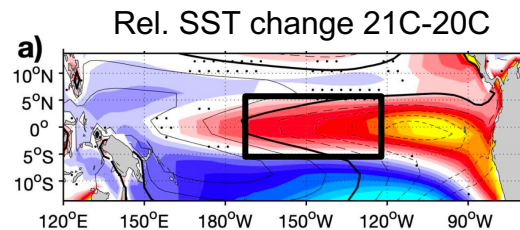
Bayr et al (2019)



# What causes the feedback strengthening?



The relative warming in the Nino3.4 region determines how much the rising branch of the Walker Circulation shifts to the east



# Conclusion

- Both atmospheric feedbacks strengthen under global warming
- The relative warming of SST in Niño3.4 determines the strengthening, as it shifts the Walker Circulation to the east
- Climate models with stronger atmospheric feedbacks have more realistic ENSO dynamics and asymmetry

Paper is hopefully published soon:

**Bayr and Latif (2022): ENSO Atmospheric Feedbacks under Global Warming and their Relation to Mean-state Changes, Submitted to Climate Dynamics**



# Thanks for your attention

## References

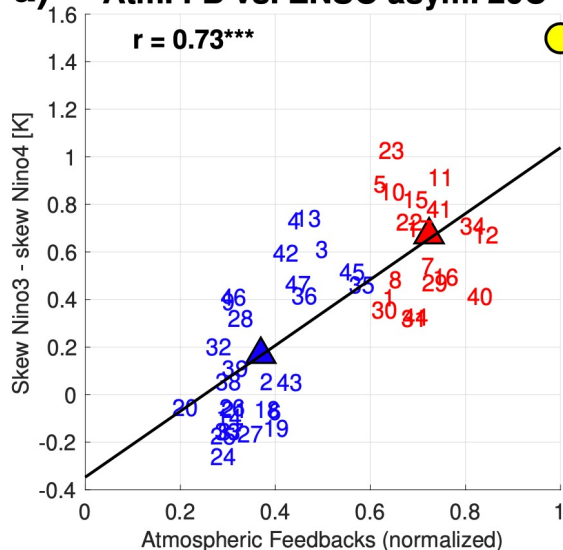
- Beobide-Arsuaga G, Bayr T, Reintges A, Latif M (2021) Uncertainty of ENSO-amplitude projections in CMIP5 and CMIP6 models. *Clim Dyn* 56:3875–3888. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-021-05673-4>
- Bayr T, Wengel C, Latif M, et al (2019) Error compensation of ENSO atmospheric feedbacks in climate models and its influence on simulated ENSO dynamics. *Clim Dyn* 53:155–172. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-018-4575-7>
- **Bayr and Latif (2022): ENSO Atmospheric Feedbacks under Global Warming and their Relation to Mean-state Changes, Submitted to Climate Dynamics**



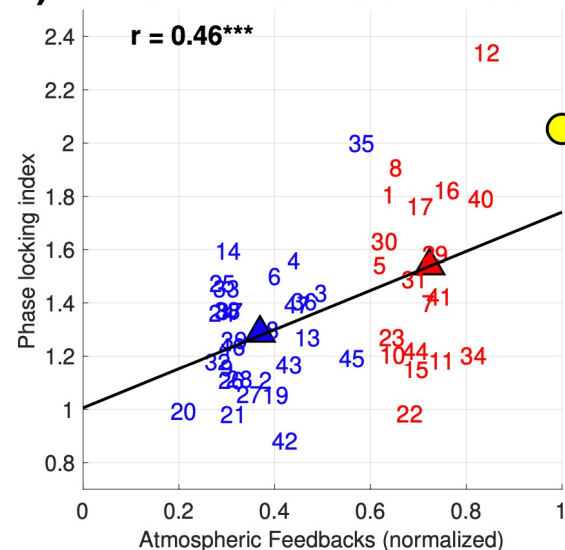
# Strong vs. weak feedbacks

## Which projections should we trust more?

a) Atm. FB vs. ENSO asym. 20C



b) Atm. FB vs. ENSO PLI 20C



Models with stronger atmospheric feedbacks simulate the ENSO dynamics, asymmetry and phase locking more realistically!