

# Constraining future precipitation changes in South America using paleoclimate archives:

- 1) CMIP5 analysis
- 2) isotopic modeling

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# Assesing future precip projections using CMIP5 analysis

Conditions to constrain projections using the past:

1. link between projected and past behavior
2. common physical processes
3. observations available and precise enough

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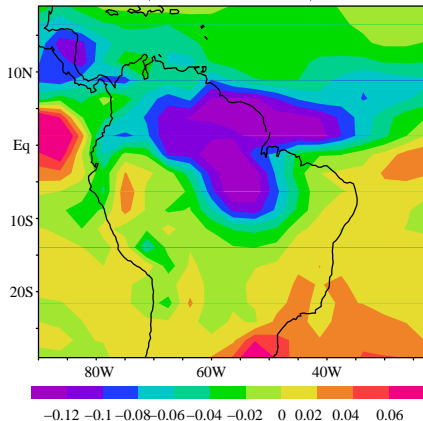
1. link between projected and past behavior
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CMIP5:

- ▶ 4 models for LGM
- ▶ 9 models for MH  $\implies$  focus on MH
- ▶ RCP with same models
- ▶ Idealized simulations -> role of SSTs, CO2

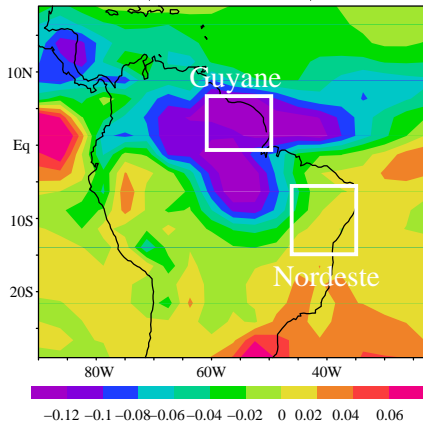
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EOF 1 annual-mean  $\Delta P$   
RCP8.5-PI  
(86%, 16 models)



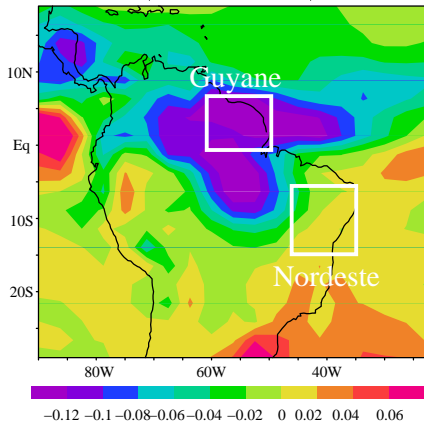
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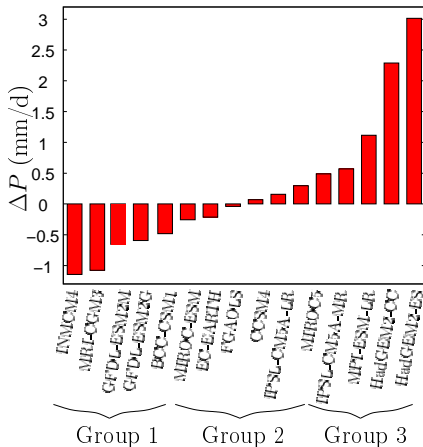


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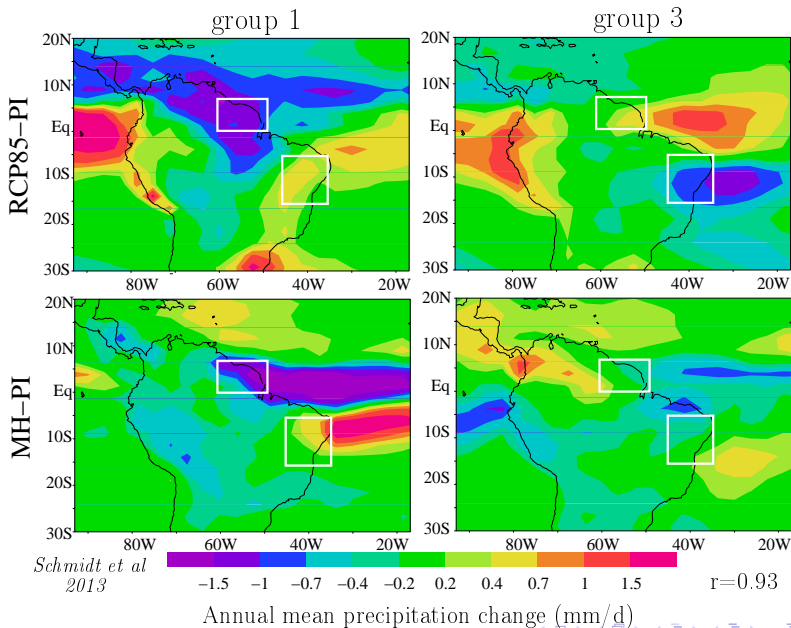
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Guyane-Nordeste  
RCP8.5-PI precip change



# Link between future climate and MH





# Link with response to SST, CO<sub>2</sub>, present-day biases

In models where precip decreases in Guyane and increases in Nordeste in RCP8.5:

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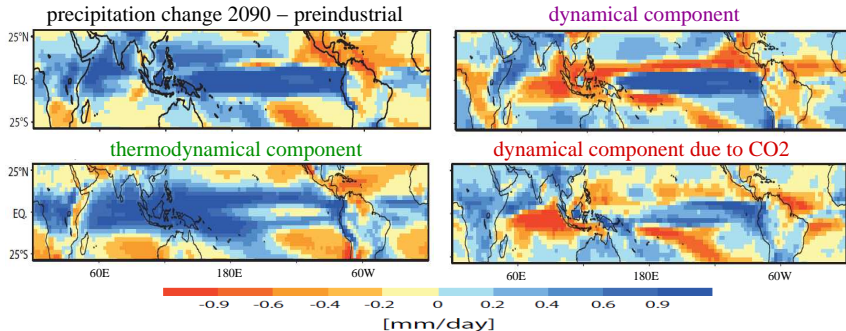
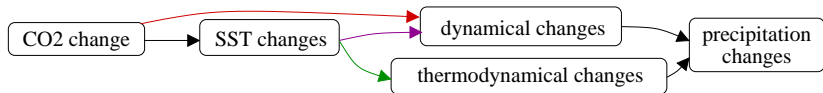
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- ▶ the double ITCZ problem is less frequent ( $r=-0.66$ )  $\Rightarrow$  link with present day biases

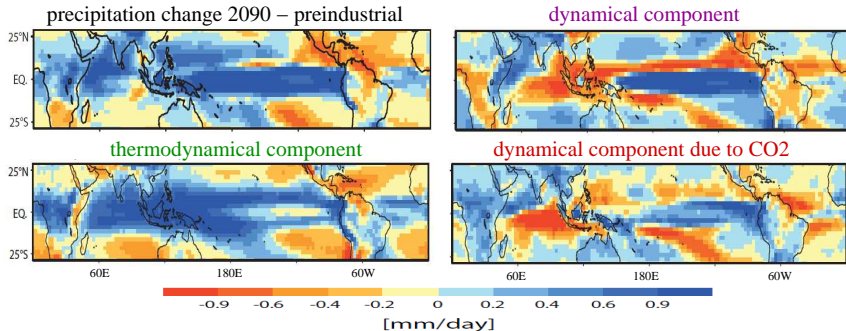
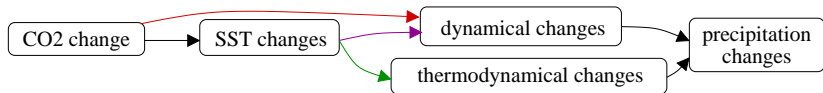
# Perspectives on CMIP5 analysis

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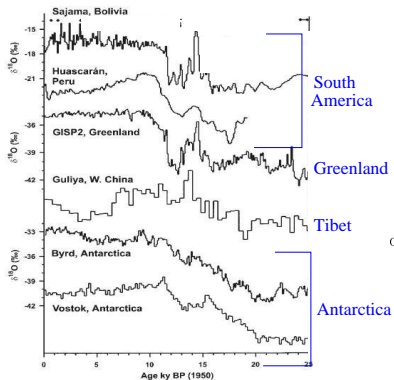
- ▶ Actually using paleo constrains: ex: water isotopic archives?



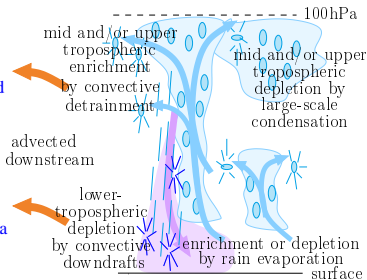


# What does $\delta^{18}O_p$ records?

- ▶ Thompson et al 2000 → proxy de temperature
- ▶ Vuille et al 2005, Pausata et al 2011 → proxy de precipitation



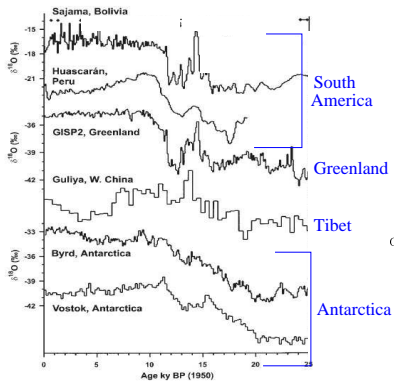
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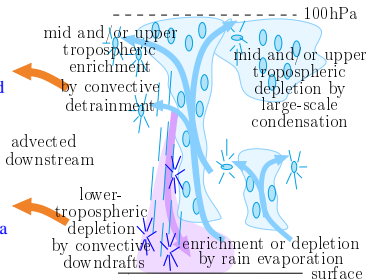
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⇒ Use LMDZ with isotopes:

11 different climates (e.g. LGM, MH); 4 different model physics

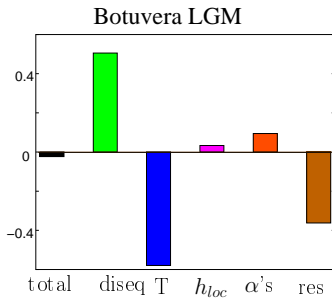
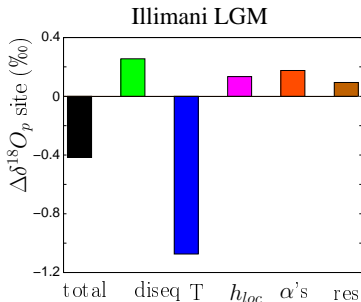


# Causes of $\delta^{18}O_p$ changes at LGM?

$$R_p = R_v + \underbrace{(R_p - \alpha_{loc} \cdot R_v)}_{\text{vap-cond diseq}} + (\alpha_{loc} \cdot R_v - R_v)$$

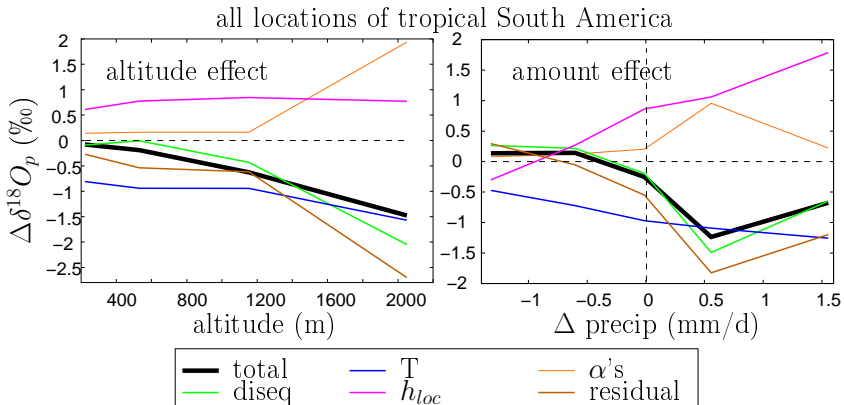
$$R_v = \underbrace{\frac{R_{occ} \cdot \alpha_i}{\alpha_K \cdot (1-h_i) + h_i}}_{\text{initial vapor}} \cdot \underbrace{\left( \frac{h_{loc} \cdot q_s(T_{loc})}{q_s(T_i)} \right)}_{\text{distillation}}^{\alpha_{loc}^{-1}} + \text{residual}$$

e.g. upstream convection



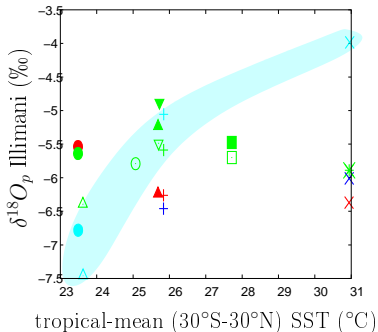
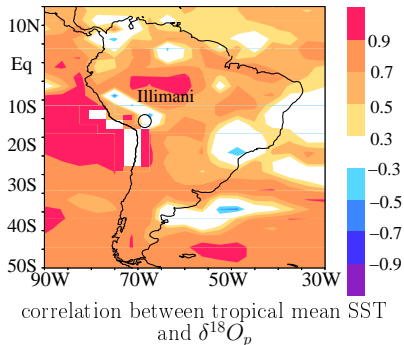
► importance of temperature effect

# Temperature and amount effects at LGM



- ▶ temperature effect over land + slight amplification with altitude, compensated by changes in  $\alpha$ 's
- ▶ amount effect due to rain-vapor disequilibrium + residual ( $\Rightarrow$ upstram convection), compensated by changes in  $h_{loc}$

# Is $\delta^{18}O_p$ a proxy for temperature?



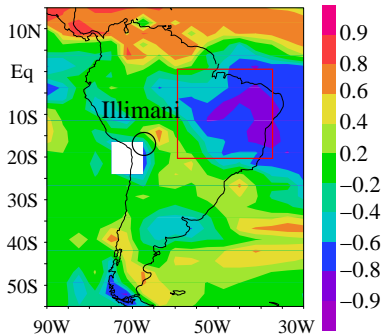
**Climates:**  
 + present-day  
 × 4xCO<sub>2</sub> IPSL  
 \* 2xCO<sub>2</sub> IPSL  
 □ 2xCO<sub>2</sub> ECHAM  
 ■ 2xCO<sub>2</sub> MIROCi

○ LGM climap  
 ● LGM IPSL  
 △ LGM IPSL THCOff  
 ▲ MH IPSL  
 ▼ Eemien IPSL  
 ▼ Eemien IPSL THC+

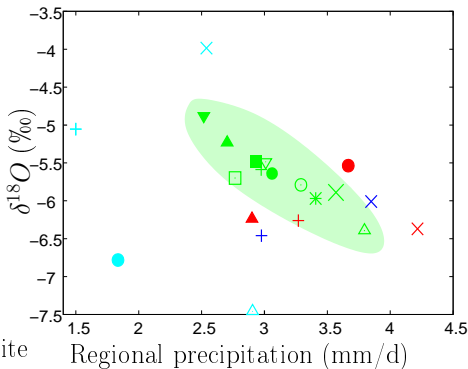
**Model versions**  
 ● control  
 ● less diffusion  
 ● more detrainment  
 ● less condensation  
 ● 50 km resolution

- ▶ temperature = significant control at paleo time scales
- ▶ but sensitive to model physics

# Is $\delta^{18}O_p$ a proxy for precipitation?



correlation between  $\delta^{18}O_p$  at site and precipitation around



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+ present-day	● LGM IPSL
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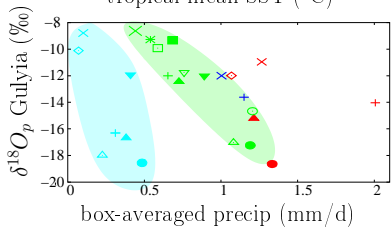
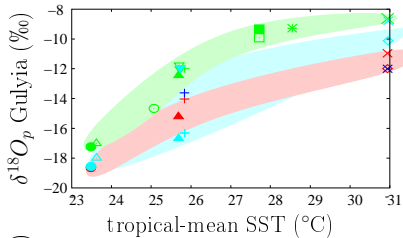
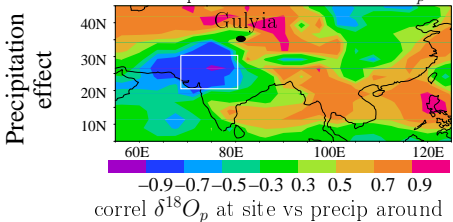
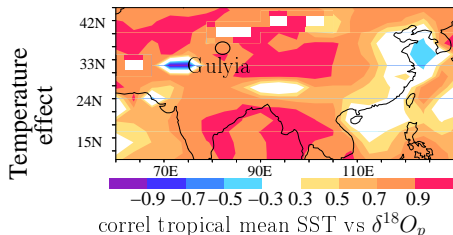
- ▶  $\delta^{18}O_p$  influenced by past regional precipitation changes
- ▶ but sensitive to model physics

# Summary on isotopic paleo records in South America

- ▶ LMDZ can reproduce several aspects of past  $\delta^{18}O$  changes, but underestimates depletion at LGM
- ▶ At paleo time-scales and especially during LGM, temperature is a major control in LMDZ
- ▶ Also significant relationship with upstream precip
- ▶ But sensitive to the model physics



# Comparison with the Tibetan Plateau



- ▶ Temperature effect, stronger, more robust to model physics, stronger amplification with altitude
- ▶ Relationship with upstream precip, sensitive to model physics

## Perspectives (1/2)

- ▶ Why does LMDZ underestimate  $\delta^{18}O$  changes at LGM?
  - ▶ more data synthesis needed for paleo  $\delta^{18}O$  to evaluate models
  - ▶ temperature or precip effects underestimated? missing process?
  - ▶ how common is it among models?

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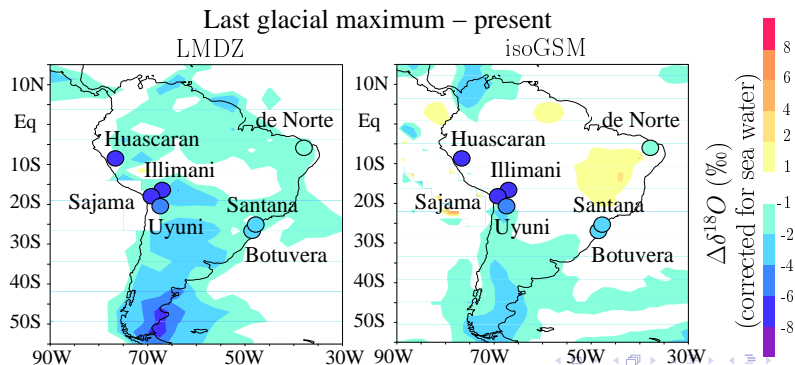
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## Perspectives (2/2)

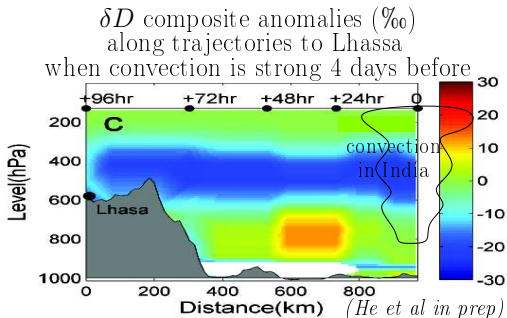
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    - ▶ in-situ data (precip, vapor)
    - ▶ satellite data: e.g. TES: 3D, weekly  $\delta D$  in troposphere

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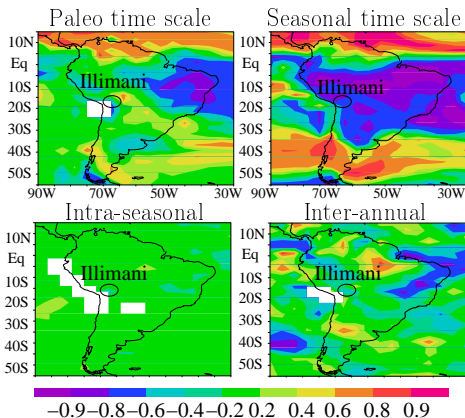
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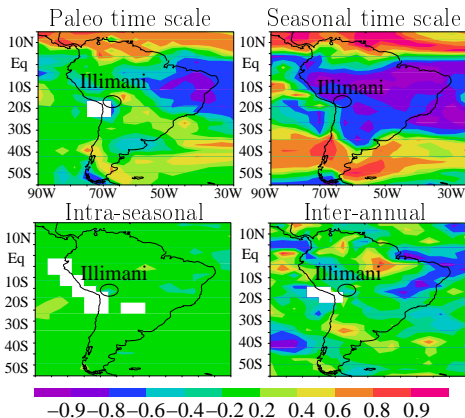
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⇒ Understanding daily controls not enough to understand paleo controls