19th February (Wednesday) External Review for Division of Global Environmental Science



Recent research results on

Global monsoon system in the future, present and past

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Mission of my laboratory

(1a) Evaluation of CMIP3&5 climate models for IPCC-AR4 and AR5(1b) Provide risk information of climate change for the society

(2) Understanding and explaining unusual climate event such as anomalous hot year and extreme snowy winter

(3) Paleoclimate modeling and its possible linkage with proxybased researchers (1a) Evaluation of CMIP3&5 climate models for IPCC-AR4 and AR5

(i) This work was supported by the Global Environment Research Fund of the Ministry of the Environment (USD 750,000; JPY75,000,000).

Approx. USD 500,000, FY2008- FY2011, Code S5-2 Approx. USD 250,000, FY2012- FY2014, Code 2A1201



(ii) Job opportunities

PD researcher, Tomoshige INOUE (2008-2012) PD researcher, Masamitsu HAYASAKI (2012-15)

(iii) Publication and Outreach

5 papers published in the international Journals (GRL, JGR, JAM, JMSJ, SOLA)

Among these, Ueda et al (2006; GRL) and extended papers revealed the physical process involved in the wind-precipitation paradox of the Asian summer monsoon and raised a question for uncertainties in the climate models. - which were cited in IPCC-AR4 as well as AR5.

We made outreach booklet about the global warming and monsoon

Wind-Precipitation Paradox in CMIP3



Monsoon rainfall is projected to increase while the low-level westerlies will be weakened

Anomalous Tropical Warming



Anomalous upper tropospheric warming in the western Indian Ocean cause to decrease in MTG

- consistent with the attenuated circulation



Ueda (2012, Climate system study)

Comparison between CMIP3 and CMIP5



Ogata, Ueda, Hayasaki et al.(submitted)

In the CMIP5, the monsoon flows in the tropical Indian Ocean are projected to decrease, however.... outside of the tropical Indian Ocean, enhanced monsoon westerlies and weakened trade winds newly

emerge.

Inter-model variability among CMIP5



Ogata, Ueda, Hayasaki et al.(submitted)

(1b) Provide risk information of climate change for the society



(i) This work has been supported by the SOUSEI Program of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology of Japan since December 2012 until March 2017 (USD 11,000,000; JPY1,100,000,000).

11 billions

(ii) Job opportunities

- 5 PD researchers and 4 assistant staffs in UT
- Supervising 28 researchers in Meteorological Research Institute

(iii) Publication and Outreach

- Projected future change of tropical cyclone (Nature C.-C., 2013) etc etc

Projected increase in tropical cyclones near Hawaii

nature climate change

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 5 MAY 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE1890



A suite of future warming experiments (2075–2099), using a state-of-the- art high-resolution global climate model1–3, robustly predicts an increase in tropical cyclone frequency of occurrence around the Hawaiian Islands.

Murakami et al. (2013, Nature-C.C.)

Projected increase in tropical cyclones near Hawaii

movie



Murakami et al. (2013, Nature-C.C.)

- The aim of this theme is to reveal physical processes that are responsible for anomalous climate event occurred in Japan and neighboring regions
- Ueda and Tanaka have contributed to ALL-JAPAN working group for "extreme climate" as researcher and advisor.
- Focused on excessive snowfall event occurred in 2009, 2010 and 2011 winters in terms of continued La Niña event by use of in situ observations together with linear baroclinic model, which has been submitted to IJC.

La Niña related heavy snowfall around Japan

Statistical analysis Heavy snow years in Japan

OLR & w200 anomaly



2010/11 winter (12/28-1-3)





Enhanced tropical **convection** induces *H*' over the Asian continent and resultant *L*' is responsible for strong north-westerly and ensuing heavy **snowfall** over Japan
 Aizu

-50

-30

Ueda et al.(2014; IJC, in revision)

Tottori

50

Heat-induced response to the atmosphere



Contribution of idealized grid heating to the development of the **anomalous cyclonic circulation over Japan**. The plotted values of each grid are the regional mean of the stream function at 500 hPa averaged over 110° -150° E, 30° -45° N, corresponding to the same individual heating anomaly.

The largest contribution can be seen over the maritime continent and its neighboring regions, which is caused by the enhanced convection relevant to the La Niña

Ueda et al.(2014; IJC, in revision)

(3) Paleoclimate modeling and its possible linkage with proxy-based researchers

- Joined paleoclimate modeling Intercomparison project (PMIP) since 2009 KYOTO WS.

This project is not supported financially, but yields many papers on Pliocene with joint researchers in the world (8 papers) ex.) Nature Climate Change (2013). One students got Ph. D.

- Studied the Last Glacial Maxima (LGM) and Cretaceous climate, which get published in the international journals (Clim. Dyn, JMSJ)

- Made collaboration between proxy-based researchers through "JALPS" project One exchange student from Shinshu univ. got Master degree

Paleoclimate Modelling Intercomparison Project

PMIP targets 4 periods to understand inherent process in the climate



LGM: Last Glacial Maximum(最終氷期最大期) 6ka[~] Hypsitherml (気候最適期/縄文海進)



Mid-Pliocene (3Ma)



 $\leftarrow \textbf{decrease rainfall increase} \rightarrow$

Reconstructed SST from proxy data shows remarkable **warming** in the **Atlantic**, especially in the **higher** latitudes while the anomalies are obscure in the tropics. Monsoonal rainfall is much suppressed, while African monsoon expands poleward (≈ green Sahara?)

=> Implicating **reversed** mosnoondeserat mechanism

Kamae, Ueda, Kitoh (2011)

Reconstructed Vegetation in MPWP



Pliocene Joint Studies 2009~

- 1) Kamae, Y., <u>Ueda, H</u>, and A. Kitoh, 2011: Hadley and Walker circulations in mid-Pliocene warm period simulated by an atmospheric general circulation model. *J. Meteor. Soc. Japan*, 89, 475-493.
- 2) Kamae, Y., Ueda, H, 2011: Evaluation of simulated climate in lower latitude regions during the mid-Pliocene warm period using paleovegetation data. *SOLA*, *7*, 177-180, doi:10.2151/sola.2011-045.
- 3) Kamae, Y and Ueda, H: Mid-Pliocene global climate simulation with MRI-CGCM2.3: set-up and initial results of PlioMIP Experiments 1 and 2, Geosci. Model Dev., 5, 793-808, doi:10.5194/gmd-5-793-2012, 2012.
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- 6) Dowsett, H.J., K. M. Foley, D. K. Stoll, M. A. Chandler, L. E. Sohl, M. Bentsen, B. L. Otto-Bliesner, F. J. Bragg, W.-L. Chan, C. Contoux, A. M. Dolan, A. M. Haywood, J. A. Jonas, A. Jost, Y. Kamae, Y Lohmann, D. J. Lunt, K. H. Nisancioglu, A. Abe-Ouchi, G. Ramstein, C. R. Riesselman, M. M. Robinson, N. A. Rosenbloom, U. Salzmann, C. Stepanek, S. L. Strother, <u>Ueda, H</u>, Q. Yan, and Z. Zhang, 2013: Sea surface temperature of the mid-Piacenzian ocean: A data-model comparison. Scientific Reports, 3, 2013, doi:10.1038/srep02013.
- 7) Zhang, R., Q. Yan, Z. S. Zhang, D. Jiang, B. L. Otto-Bliesner, A. M. Haywood, D. J. Hill, A. M. Dolan, C. Stepanek, G. Lohmann, C. Contoux, F. Bragg, W.-L. Chan, M. A. Chandler, A. Jost, Kamae, Y, A. Abe-Ouchi, G. Ramstein, N. A. Rosenbloom, L. Sohl, and <u>Ueda, H</u>, 2013: Mid-Pliocene East Asian monsoon climate simulated in the PlioMIP. Clim. Past, 9, 2085-2099.
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AO-GCM Experiment in LGM



Comparison in MTG with LGM Climate





(a) 充填·放出振動子理論 recharge-discharge oscillator 48

"Climate System Study" will appear in English in this spring (2014)



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Climate System Study

Global monsoon perspective

Hiroaki UEDA



Cover photograph Morning shower in the vicinity of Manus Island, New Guinea (~09 LT in November 1992)

Back Cover photograph Daytime enhanced convection over Manus Island, New Guinea (13 LT in November 1992)

University of Tsukuba Press University of Tsukuba Press



Climate System Study - Global monsoon perspective by Hiroaki UEDA, Tsukuba University of Press

This book is intended for graduate students and research workers in earth system studies and global change research who may have interest in extreme climate event, global warming and paleo-climate.

The global monsoon is by far the most striking phenomenon in the climate system that is regulated by atmosphere-ocean-land interactions, varying various time-scales. To know the mechanisms involved in the unusual climate such as hot summer, torrential rainfall, drought and heavy snowfall etc, which requires the high level details about the dynamic and thermodynamic processes.

This volume also provides basic framework of the climate and ocean dynamics that can explain fluctuation of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation as well as establishment and maintenance of the global monsoon. There has been updating topics such as future projection of the global monsoon, which is added to the original Japanese book.

will appear March, 2014 ISBN978-4-904074-31-2 272 pp. 3,500 Yen (tax. is not included)



気候システム論 グローバルモンスーンから読み解く気候変動 ISBN978-4-904074-21-3·A5判·248頁·本体 3,000円+税 植田 宏昭 著

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