

Comparison of isotopic signatures in speleothem records and model simulations for the past millennium

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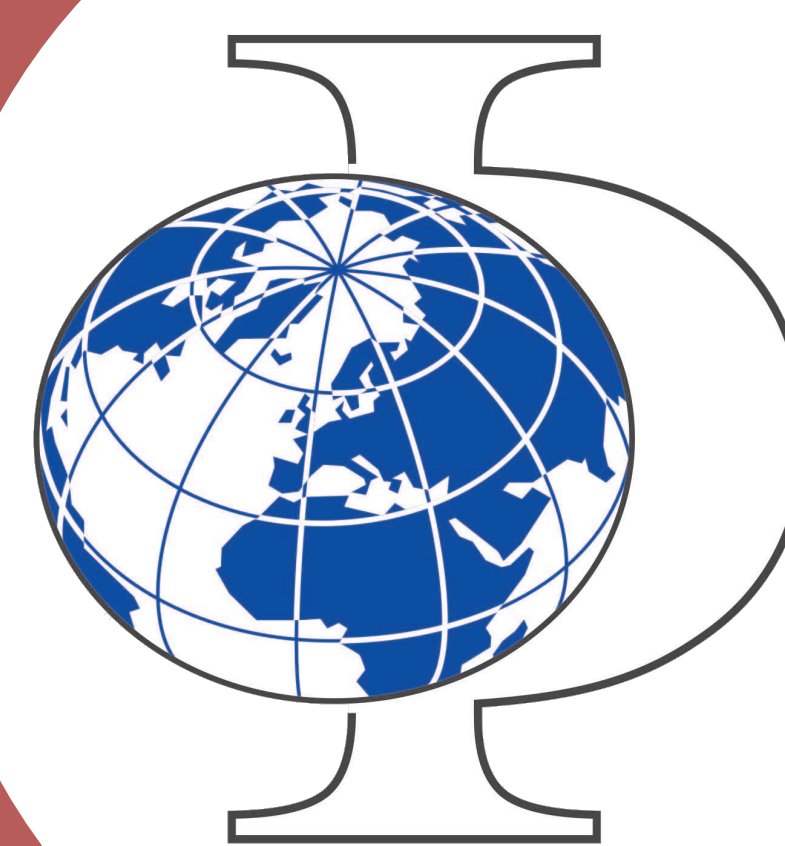
Abstract

Global changes in climate not only affect its mean, but also its variability, which mainly impacts society. For better projections of future climate changes it is crucial to improve the understanding of changes in both the mean, the variability and their relationship. Model-Data comparison between climate simulations and speleothem paleoclimate archives can test and validate the capability of different general circulation models (GCMs) to simulate changes in variability. However, the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values measured in climate archives don't directly represent temperature or precipitation but result from multivariate, non-linear processes on top of the dominant atmospheric controls on precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. We aim to assess a model's capability to simulate climate variability on timescales longer than those observable. Our strategy combines a Proxy System Model (PSM) for the relevant processes with isotope-enabled GCMs. We focus on speleothems, as they are precisely date-able and provide well preserved (semi-)continuous climate signals in the lower and mid-latitudes. We evaluate trends, correlations between different records and power spectral densities across a speleothem database, focusing on the past millennium. We compare proxy results to those obtained by forward models based on isotope-enabled HadCM3 simulations and PSM approaches of increasing complexity. We evaluate the sensitivity of results to parameter choices, and test options to constrain them. We find that some parameters, e.g. transit times of water from the surface to the speleothem's cave, strongly influences the slope of the spectra in the PSM. Based on the ample proxy and model evidence for the past 1000ys, we test for realistic parameter ranges and the sufficient complexity of speleothem PSM for global application. Given a successful application on this more recent period we envisage application on longer, millennial to orbital timescales, to provide estimates of low-latitude changes in climate variability.



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1 Motivation

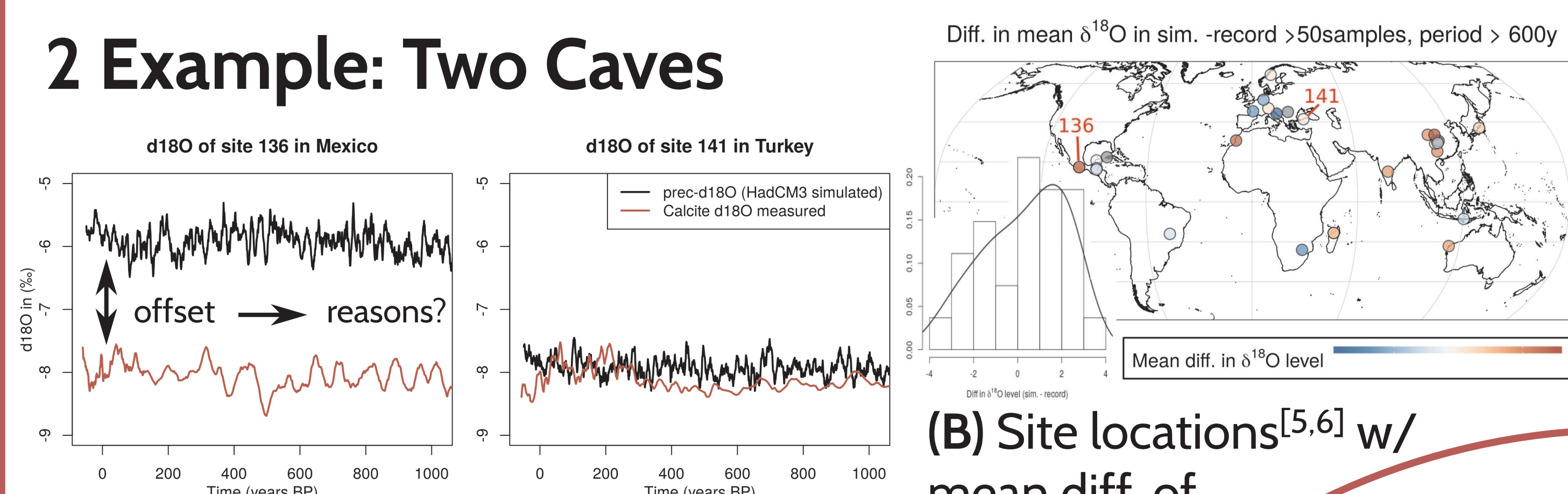
Global changes in climate not only affect its mean, but also its variability^[1], and thus living conditions on Earth. Model-data comparison between climate simulations and paleoclimate archives can test and validate the capability of general circulation models (GCMs) to simulate changes in variability.

However, the precisely dateable and well preserved (semi-)continuous $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ signal in speleothem calcite^[2] doesn't directly represent the local $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ composition of precipitation. We compare modeled changes in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ over the last millennium in mean (2) and correlations (3, 5) with the aim to assess the isotope-enabled model's^[3,4] capability to simulate climate variability beyond the instrumental period.



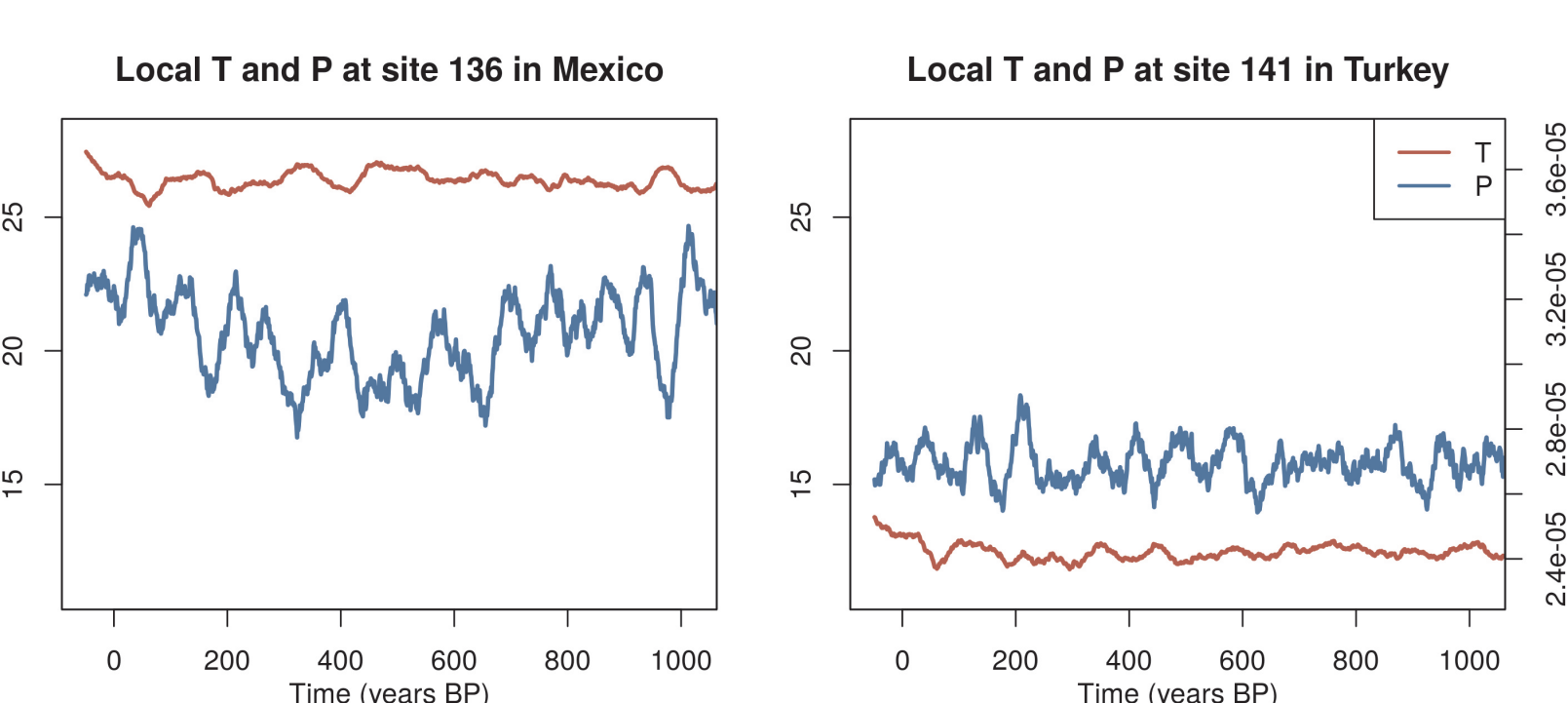
(A) Schematic of a PSM interacting between different types of both models and proxies

2 Example: Two Caves



(B) Site locations^[5,6] w/ mean diff. of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ over last 1ky

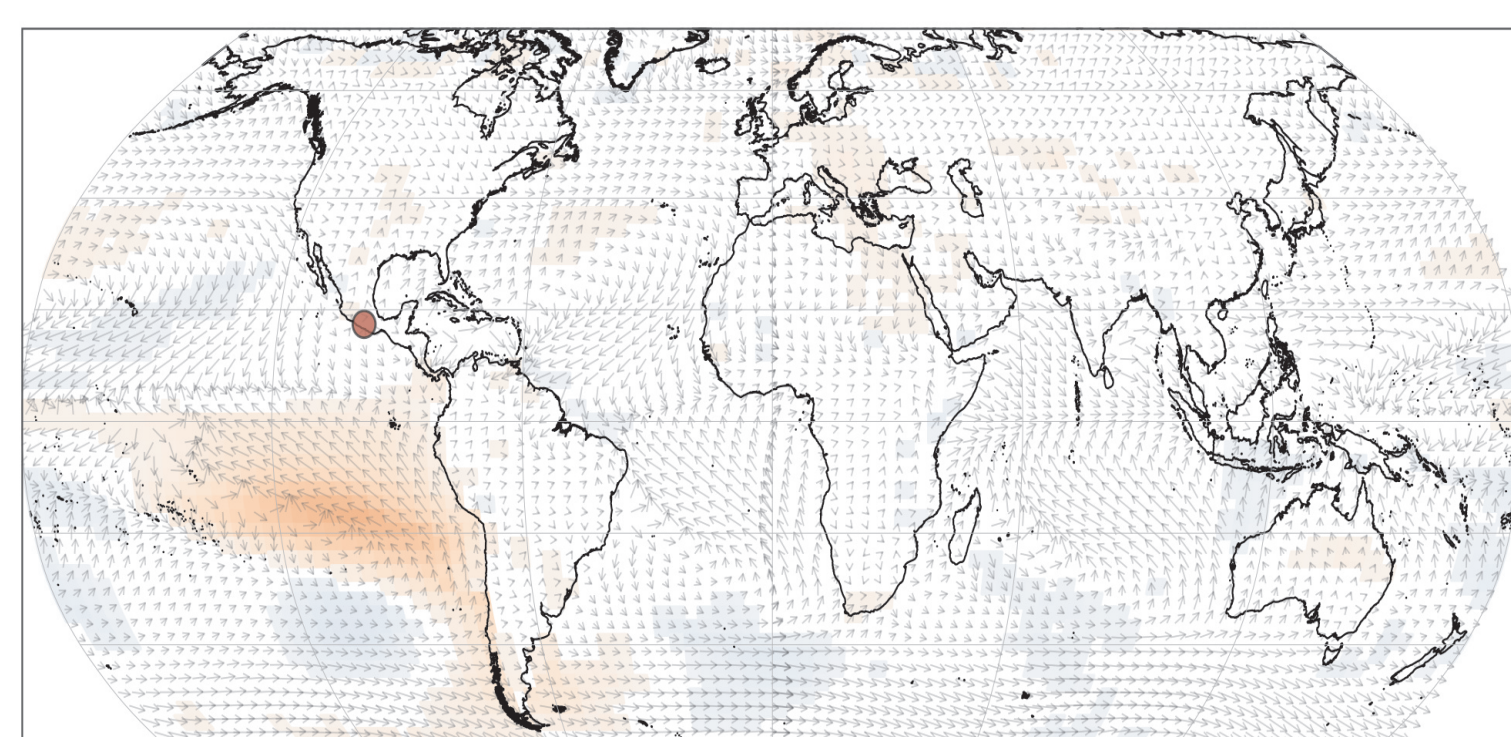
Calcite $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ can be influenced by both local precipitation (P) and temperature (T) but also other factors (e.g. evapo-transpiration, parent rock, vegetation) play a role.



3 Correlation Analysis

Correlation patterns of records from SISAL database^[5,6] (top) differ from those of simulated P- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ from HadCM3^[3,4] (bottom).

(D) Point corr.-map for example cave site 136 (2) T w/ local isot.-comp. including wind, $p < 0.1$



(C) Cross-correlation table of selected entities. 'X' = insignificant ($p > 0.1$)

7 Acknowledgements



Collaborations welcome!

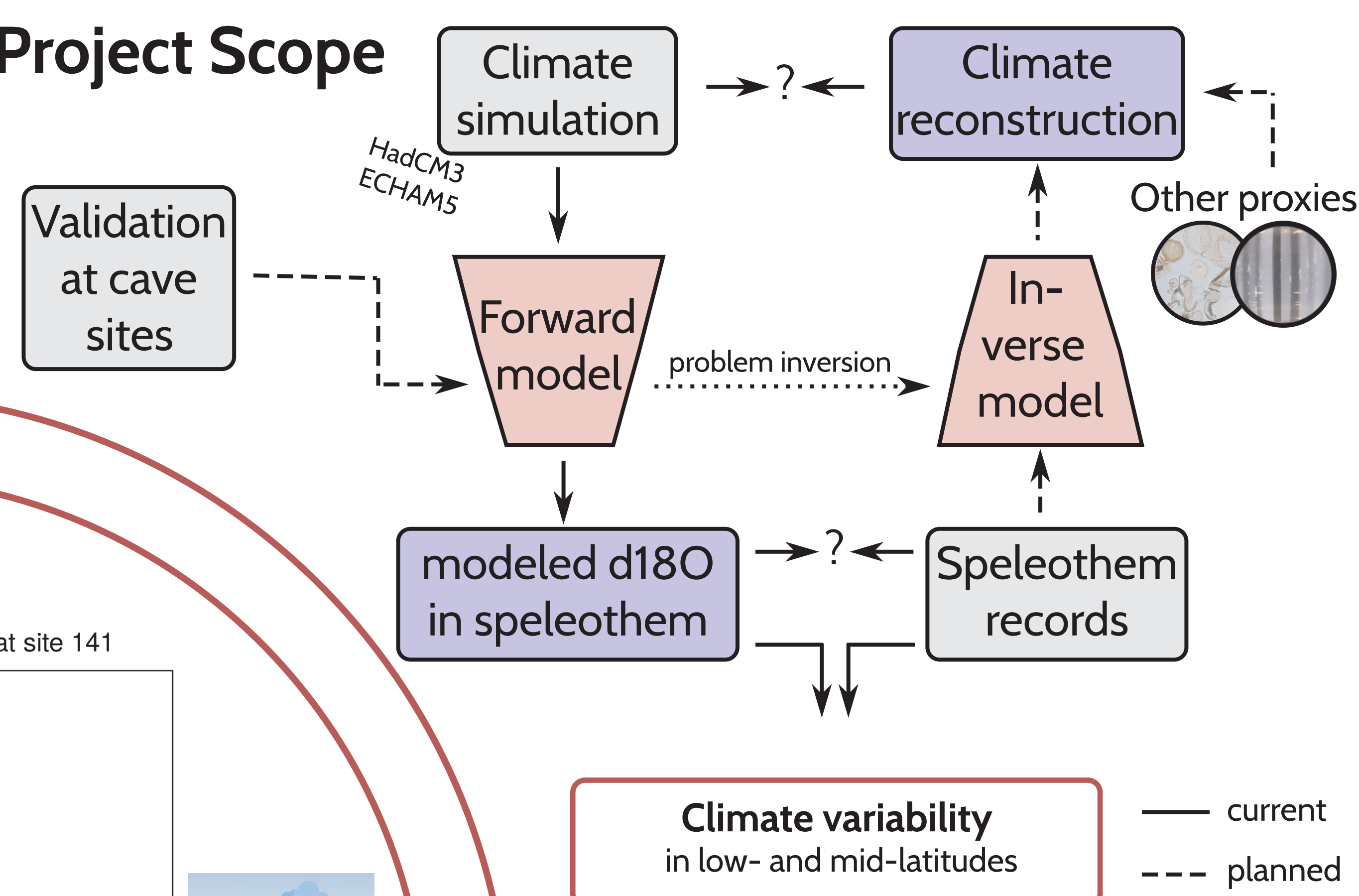


8 References

- [1] Katz, R. & Brown, B., Clim.Change 21, 289-302 (1992)
- [2] Wong, C. et al., QSR 127, 1-18 (2015)
- [3] Gordon, C. et al., J. Clim. Dyn.16, 147-168 (2000)
- [4] Tindall, J. C. et al. J. Geophys. Res. Atmos. 114, 1-12 (2009)

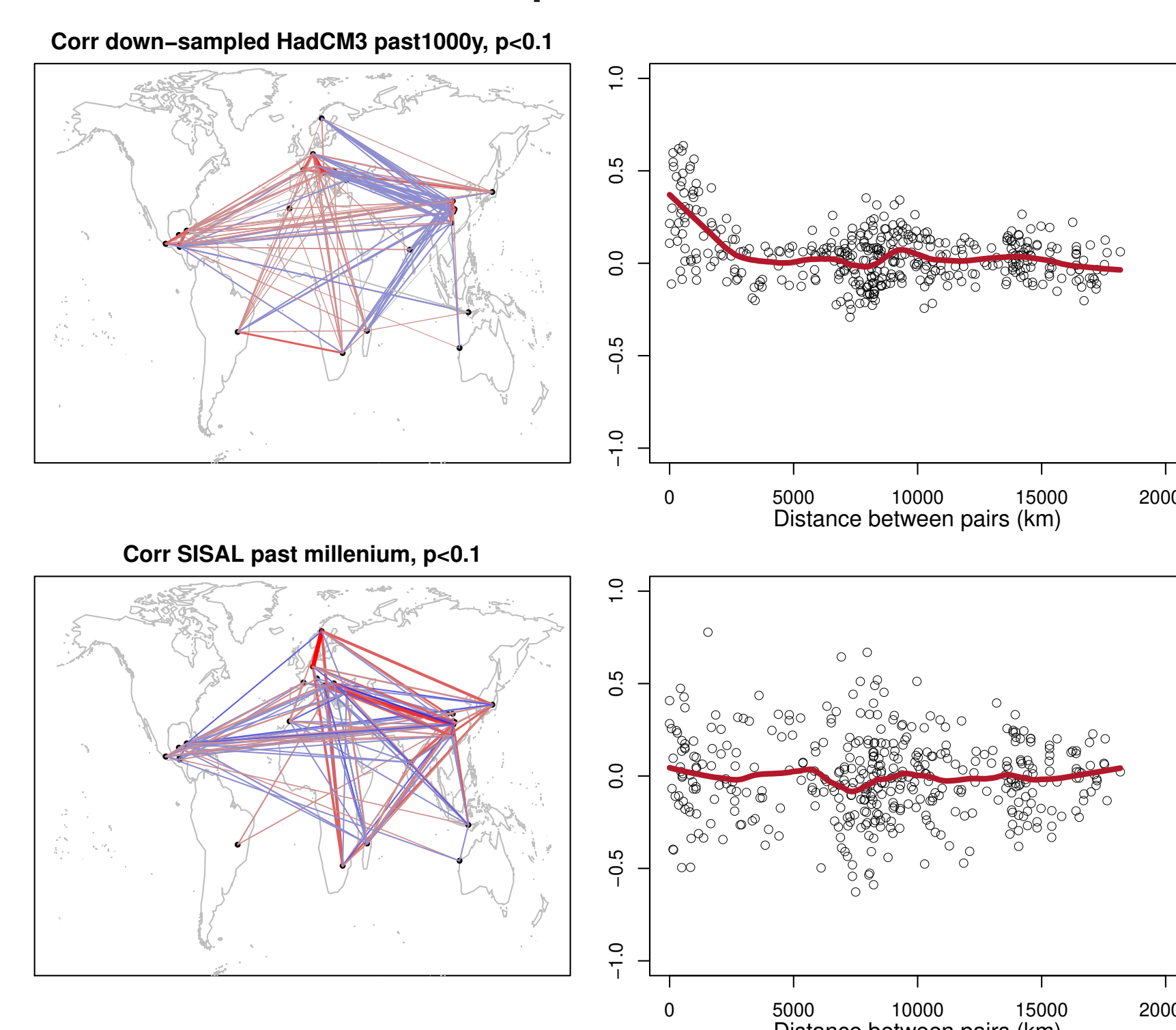
- [5] Atsawawaranunt, K. et al, ESSD 10, 1687-1713, (2018)
- [6] Comas-Bru, L. et al, CLIM PAST 15, 1557-1579 (2019)
- [7] Dee, S. et al., J Adv Model Earth Sy 7, 1220-1247 (2015)
- [8] Wackerbarth, A. et al., Earth Planet Sc Lett 299, 387-397 (2010)

4 Project Scope



5 Network Analysis

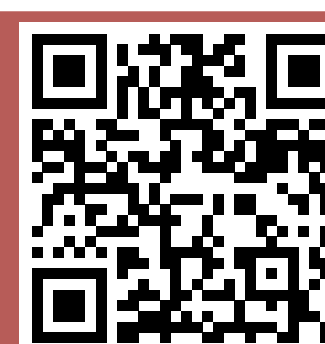
(F) Cross-corr. btw caves for last 1000y. Sim. down-sampled to res. of records.



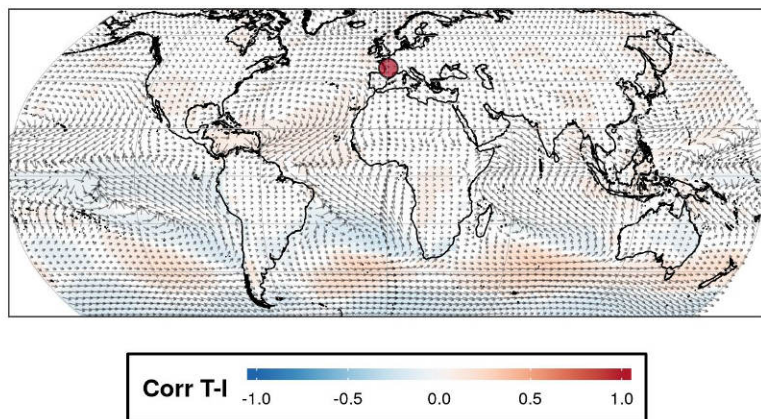
Network (left) and correlation decay over distance (right) for HadCM3 (top) and SISAL cores (bottom).

6 Outlook

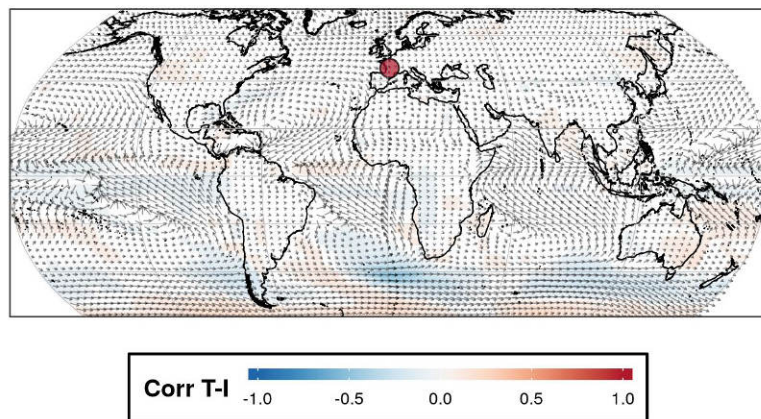
- Compare $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ gained from forward model to $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ from record by correlation, trend, spectral analysis
- Include other past millenium simulations for model-data comparison
- Cave site validation and forward model optimization



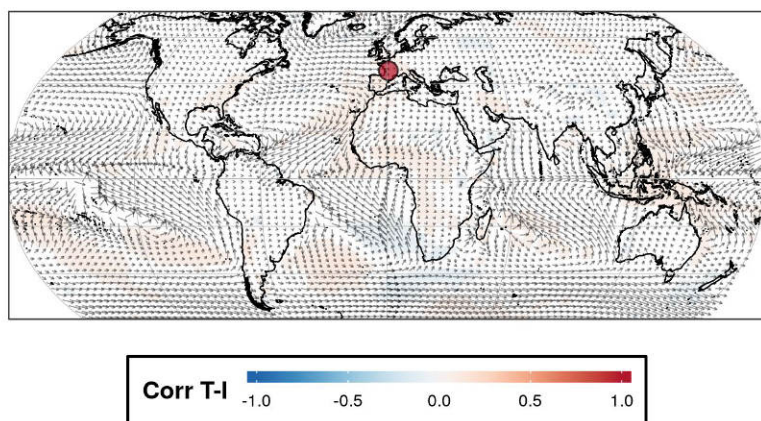
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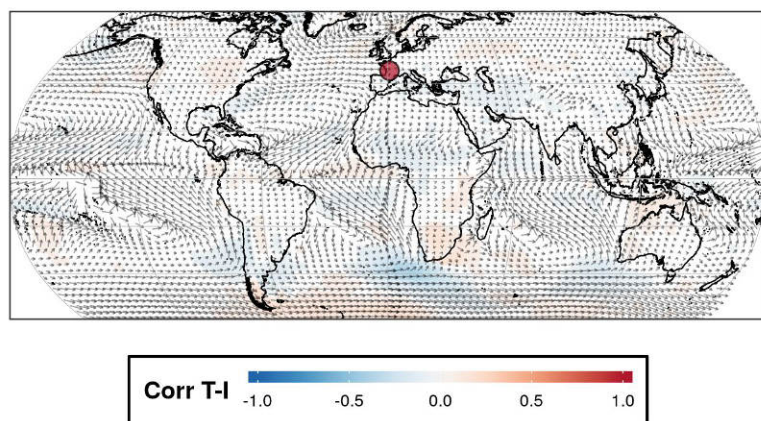
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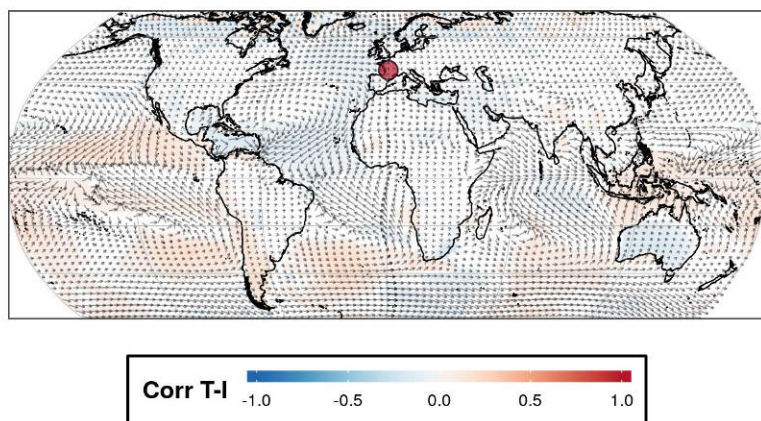
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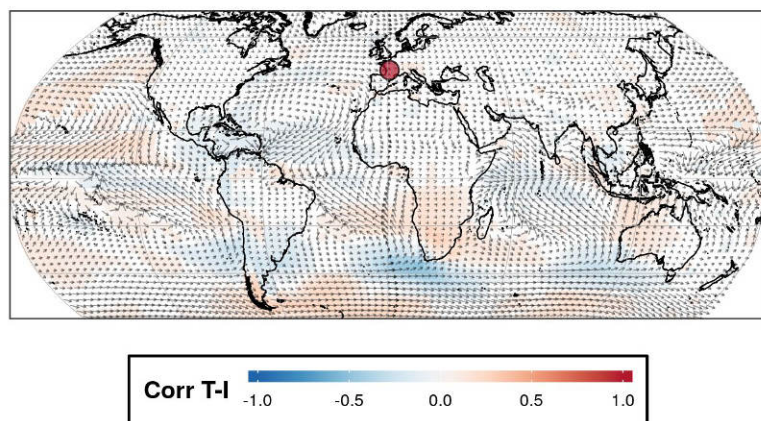
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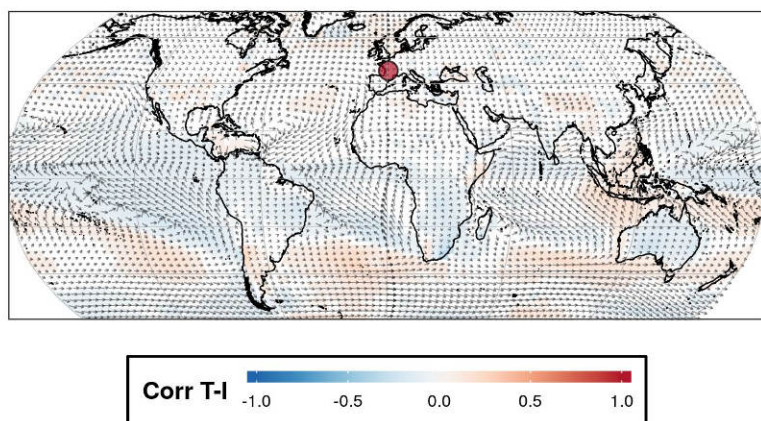
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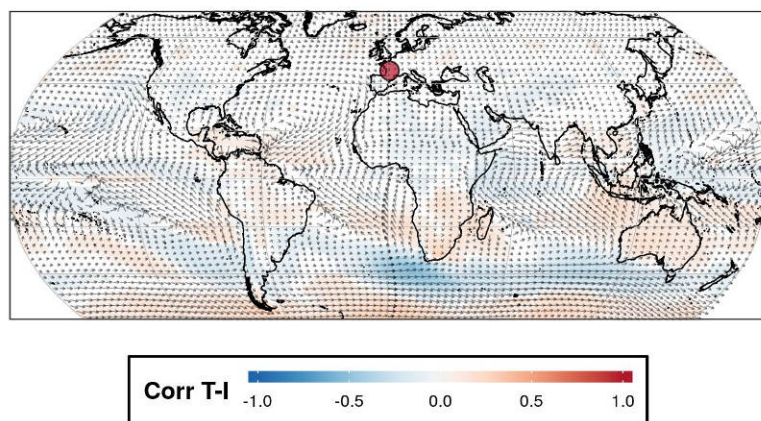
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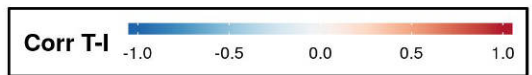
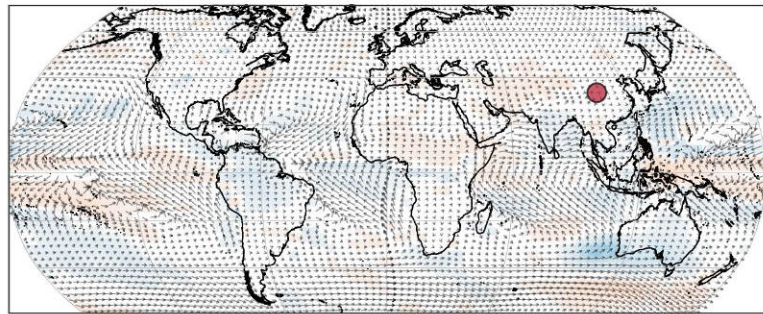
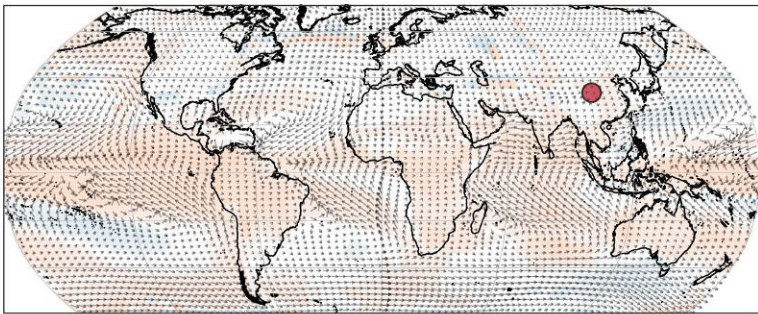
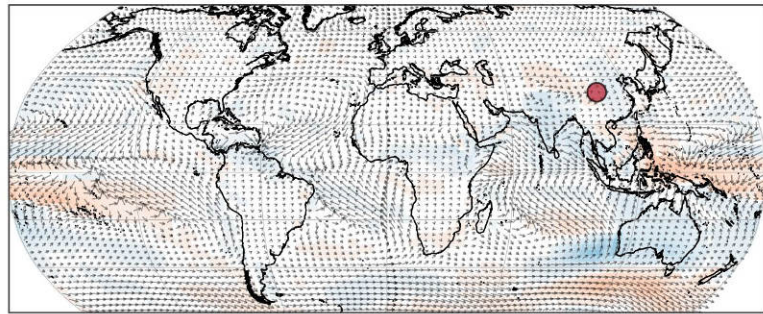
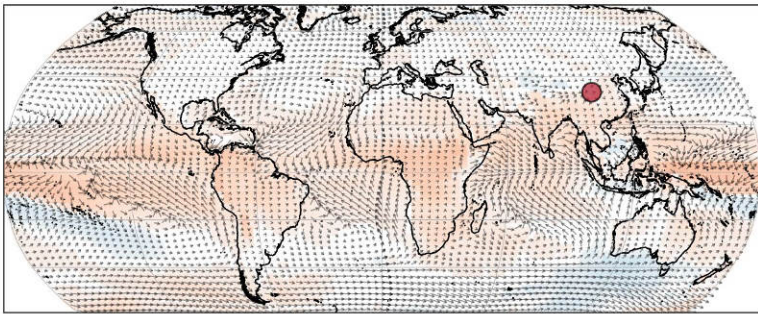
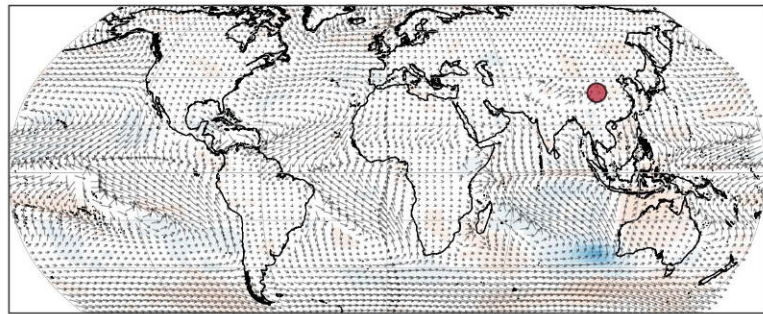
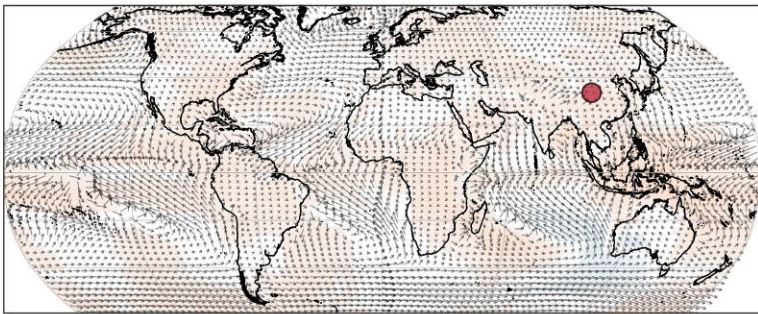
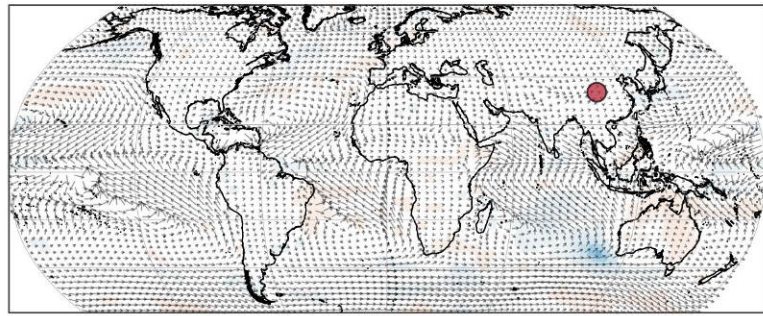


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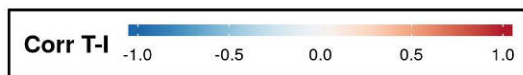
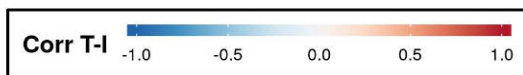


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A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. A red dot is placed in East Asia, specifically in the region of China, to indicate the location of the study area. The map is oriented with North at the top.



A world map with a circular projection, showing the continents of North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Australia. The map is overlaid with a grid of small dots. A red dot is located in East Asia, specifically in the region of China, indicating the location of the study area.



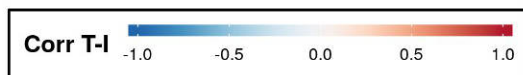
A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. A red dot is located in East Asia, specifically in the region of China, indicating the location of the study area. The map shows the outlines of the continents and the grid lines.



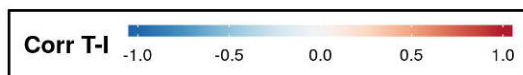
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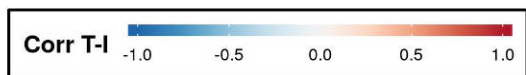
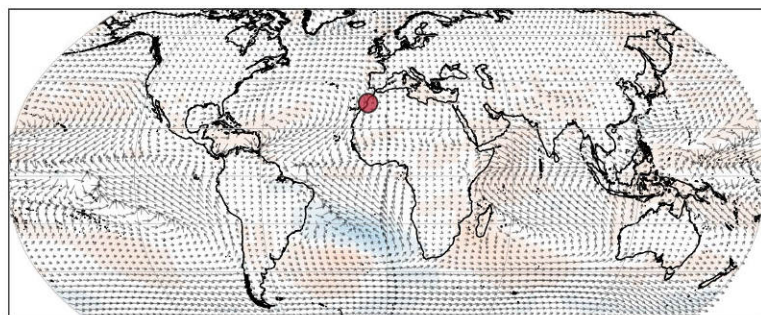
A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The map is centered on the Pacific Ocean. A red dot is placed in the western Pacific, east of Japan and north of the Philippines, indicating the study area. The map uses a color gradient from blue to red to represent different data values, with a red dot specifically marking the location of interest.



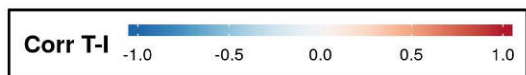
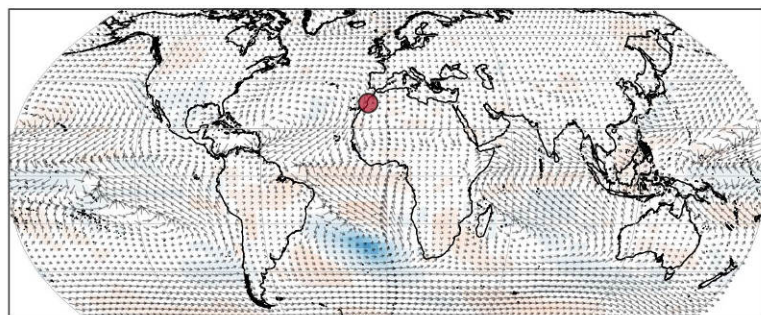
A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. A red dot is placed in the western Pacific Ocean, east of Japan and north of the Philippines, indicating the study area. The map is oriented with North at the top.



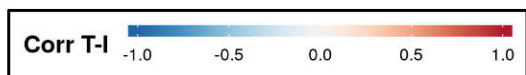
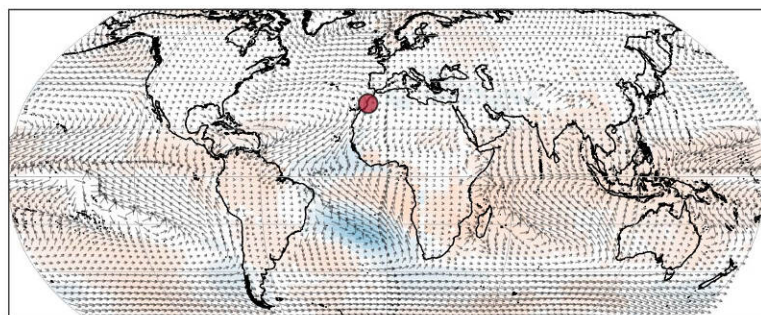
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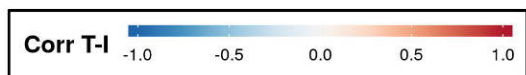
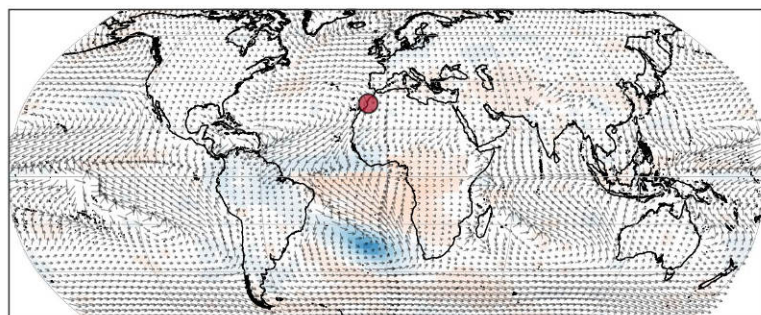
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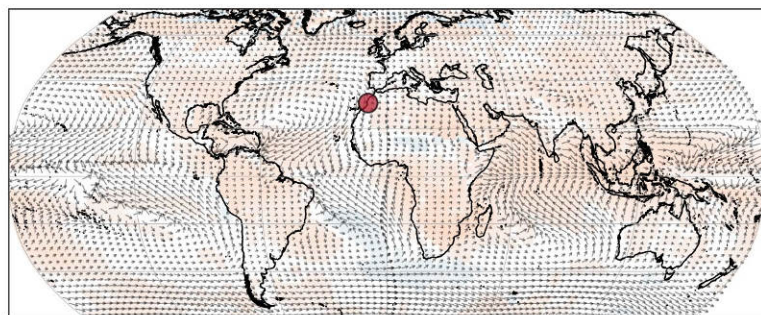
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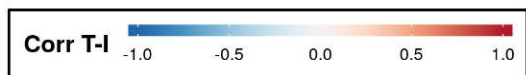
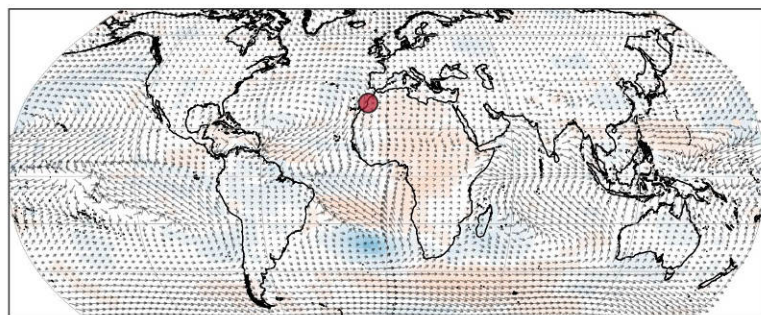
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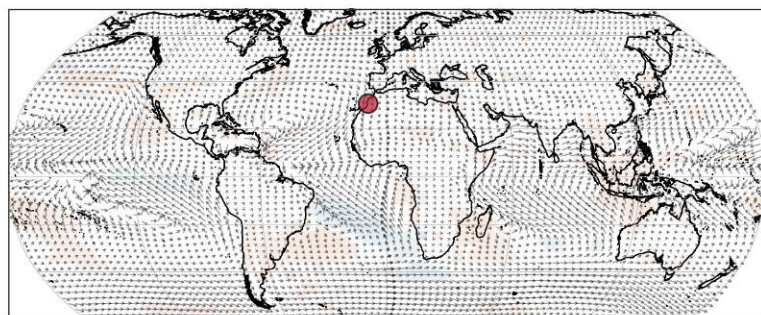
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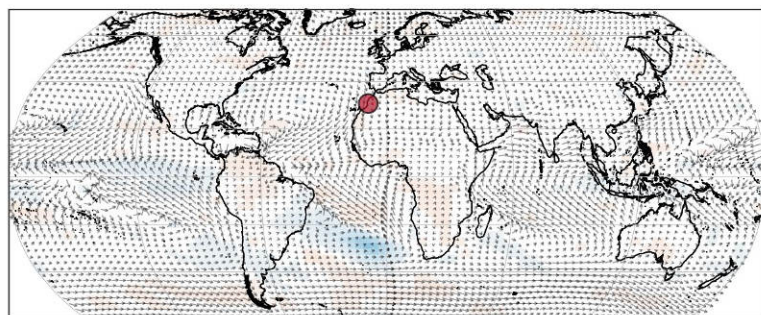
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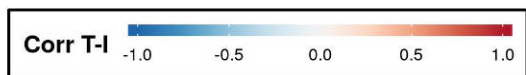
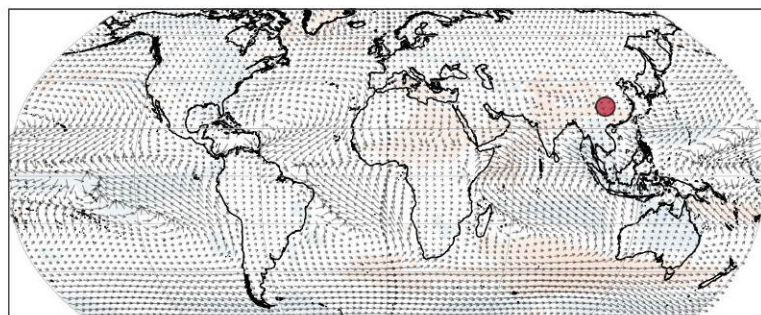
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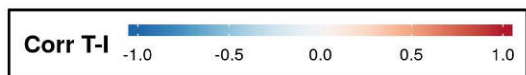
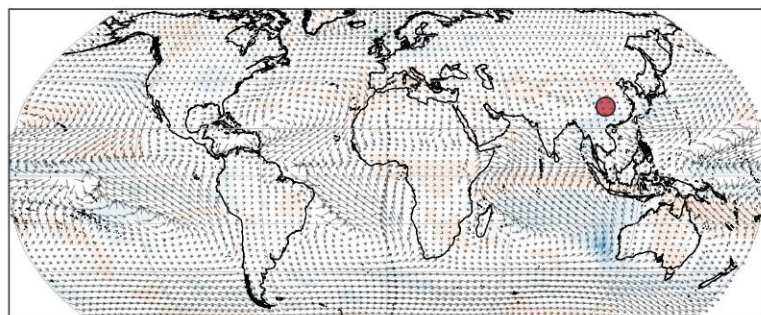
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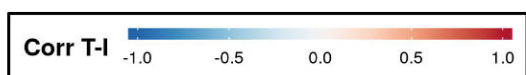
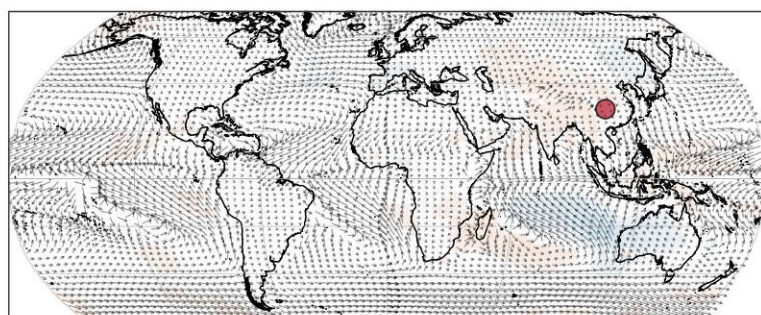
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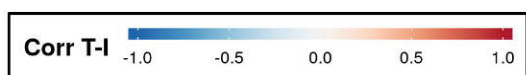
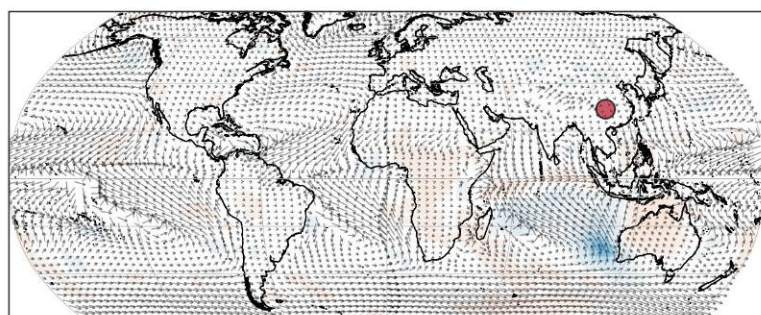
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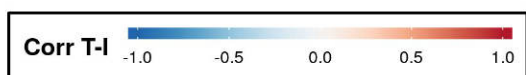
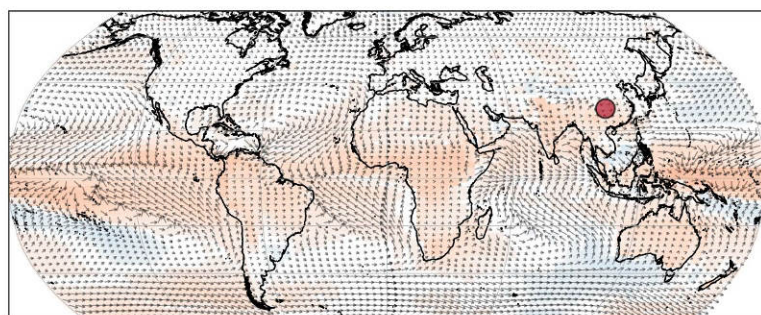
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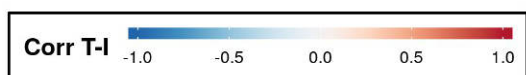
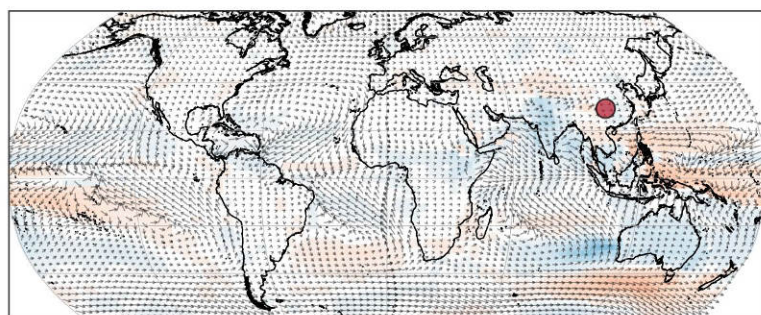
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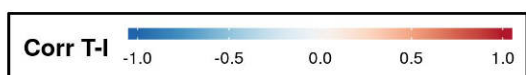
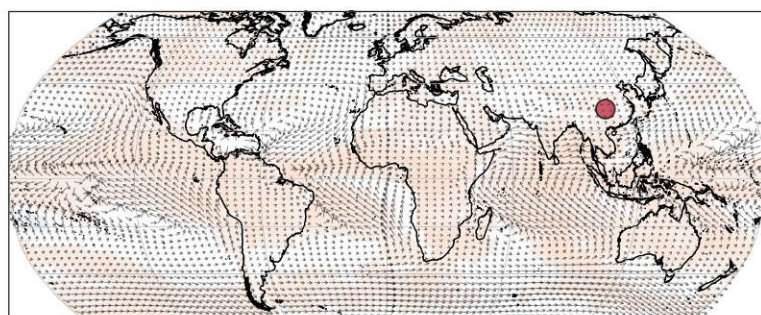
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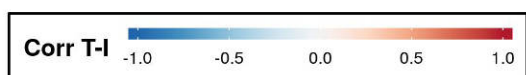
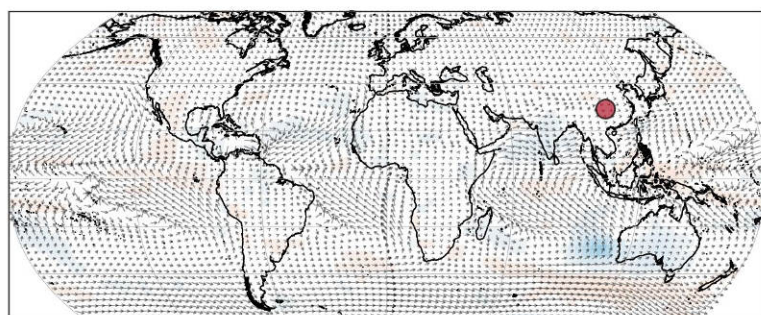
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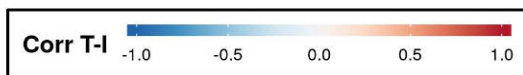
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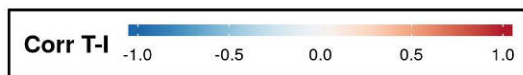
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A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. A red dot is placed in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of the British Isles, indicating the location of the study area. The map is oriented with North at the top.



A world map with a circular projection, showing the continents of North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Australia. The map is overlaid with a grid of small dots. A red dot is located in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the British Isles, indicating the study area.



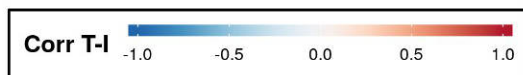
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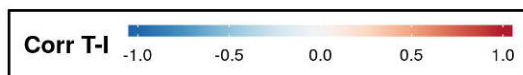
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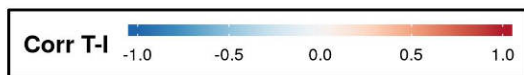
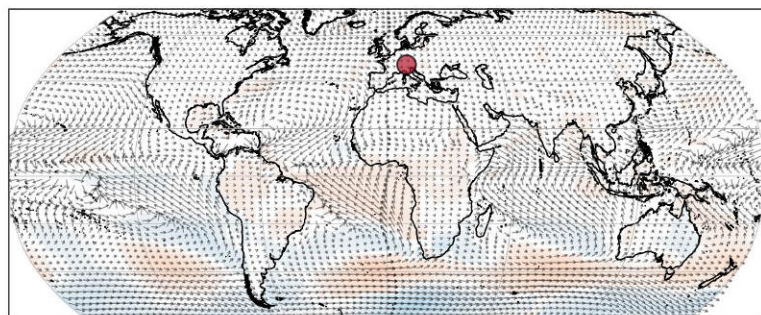
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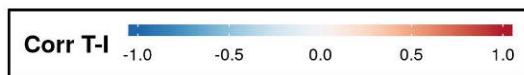
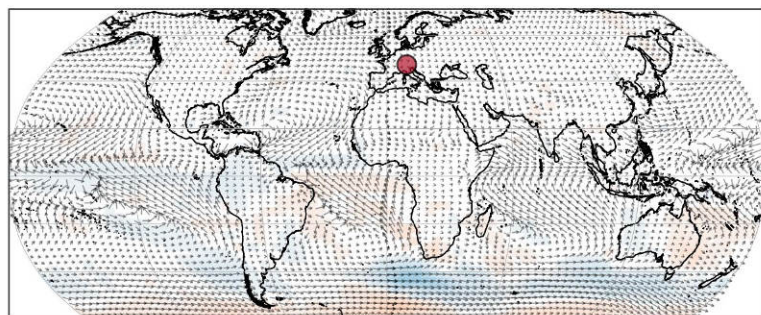
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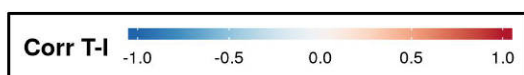
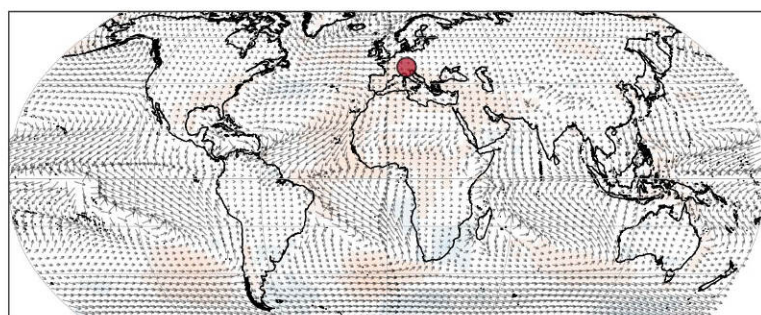
Corr. winter-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



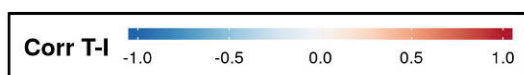
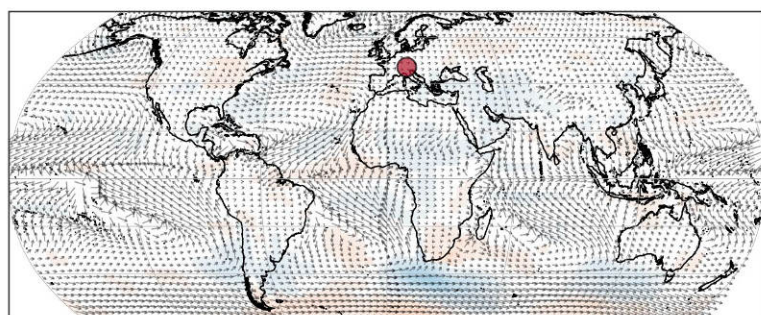
Corr. winter-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



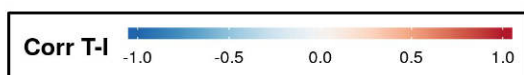
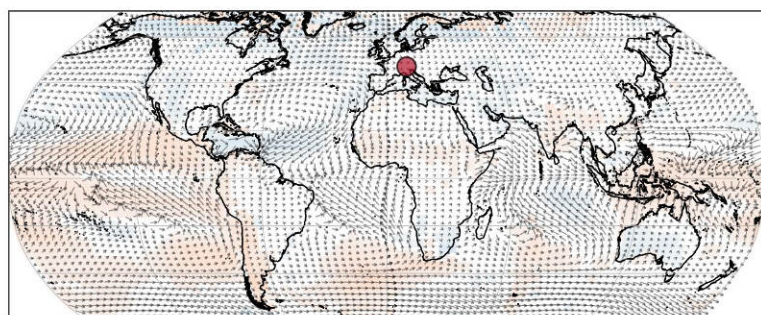
Corr. spring-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



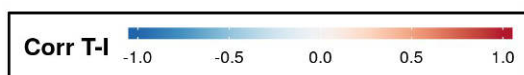
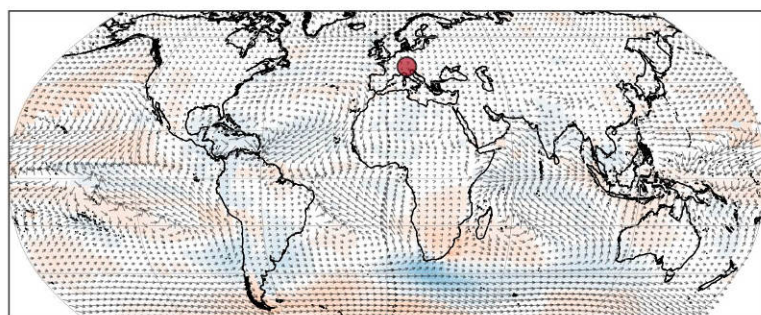
Corr. spring-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



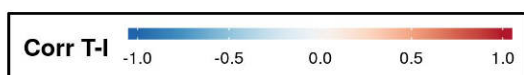
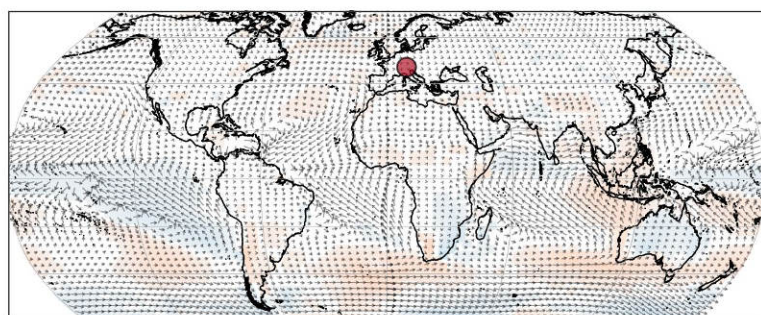
Corr. summer-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



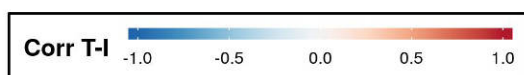
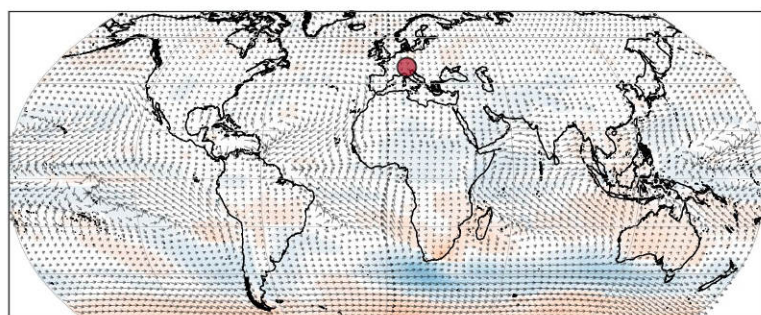
Corr. summer-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



Corr. autumn-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



Corr. autumn-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 101



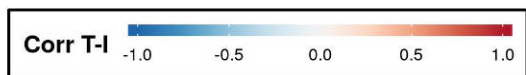
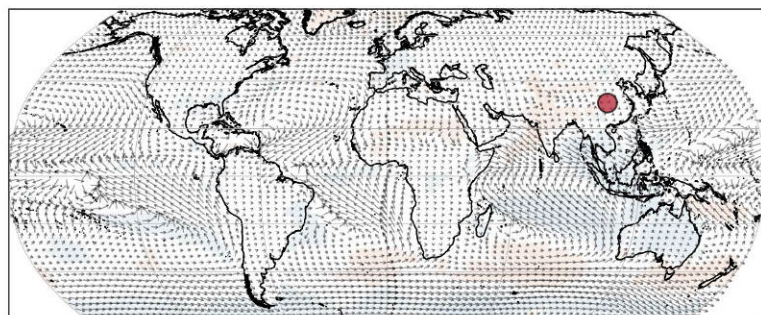
A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The map is oriented with North at the top. The study area is marked with a red dot in the western Pacific Ocean, east of Japan. The map shows the outlines of the continents and the distribution of the study area across the globe.



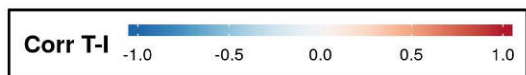
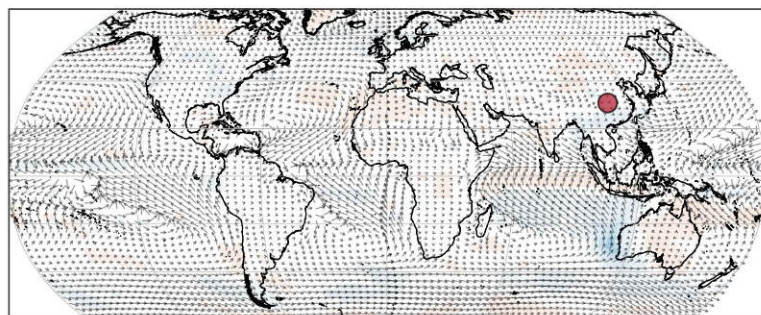
A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. A red dot is placed in Southeast Asia, specifically in the region of Indonesia or the Philippines, indicating the location of the study area. The map is oriented with North at the top.



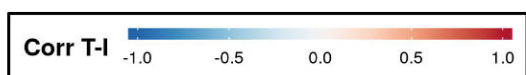
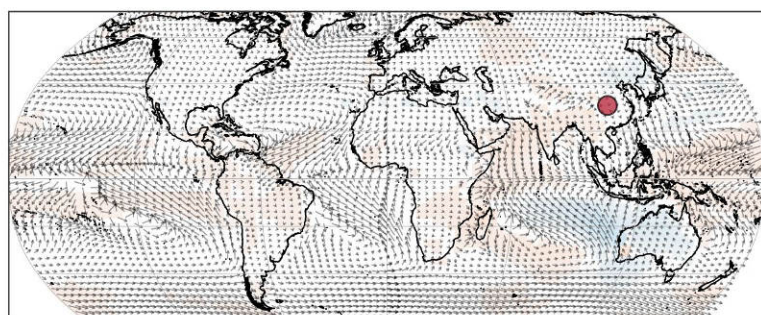
Corr. winter-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



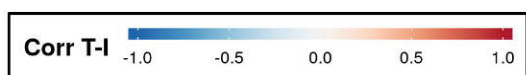
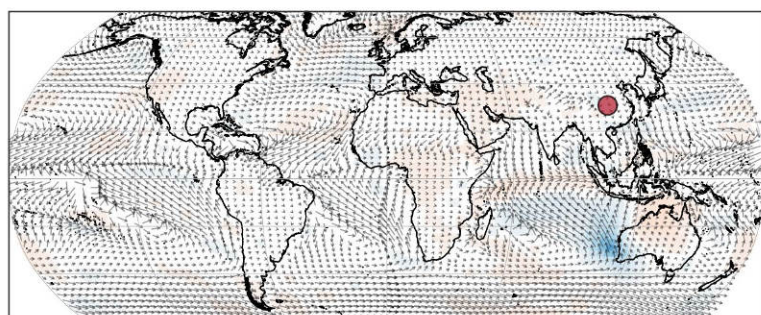
Corr. winter-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



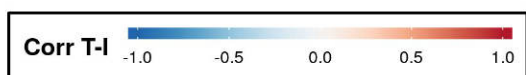
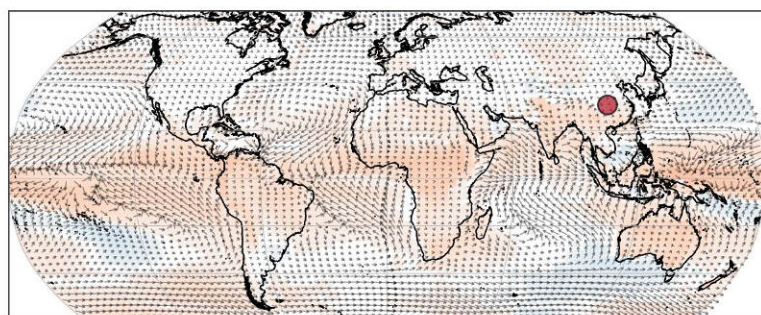
Corr. spring-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



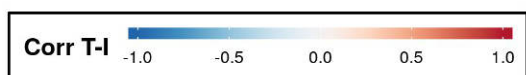
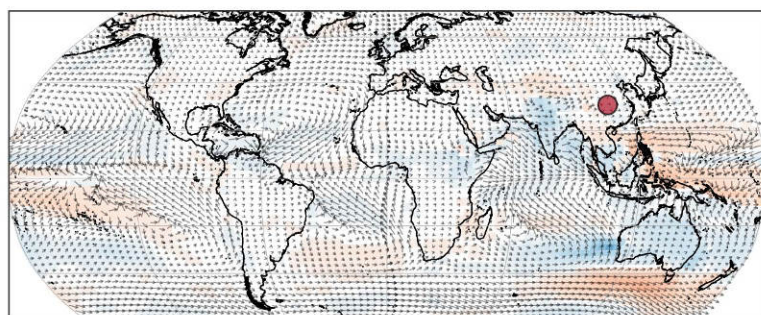
Corr. spring-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



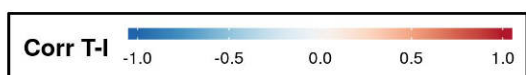
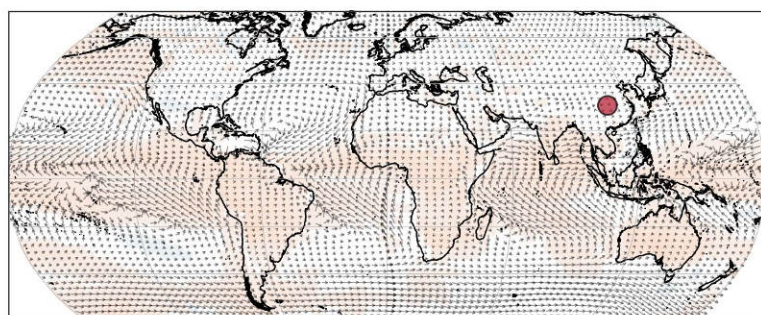
Corr. summer-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



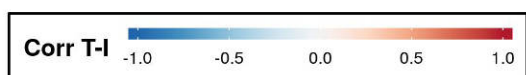
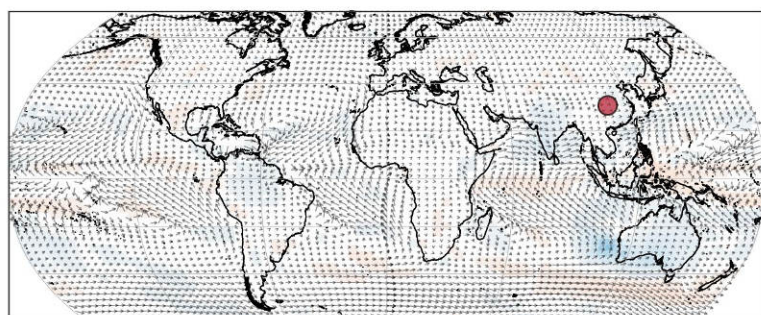
Corr. summer-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



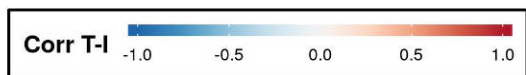
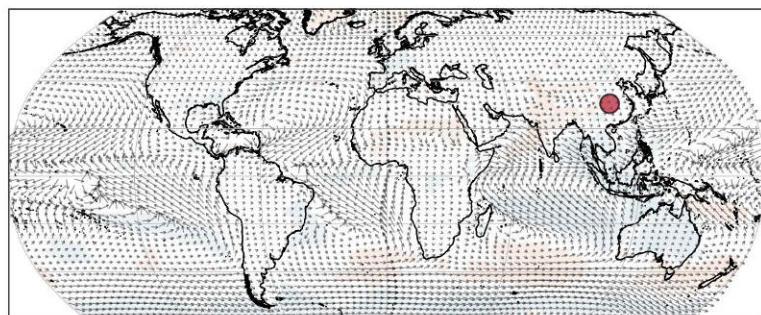
Corr. autumn-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



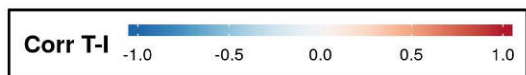
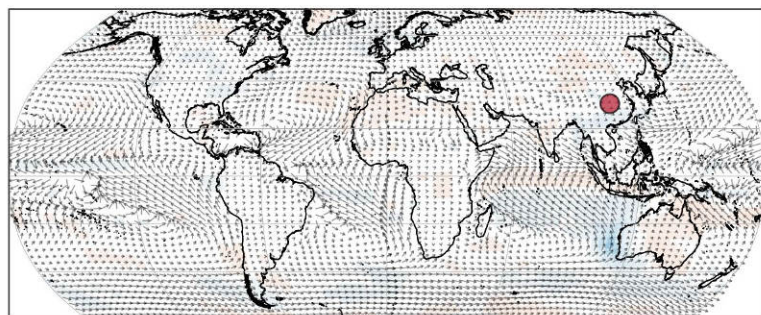
Corr. autumn-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 112



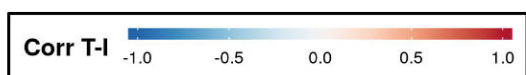
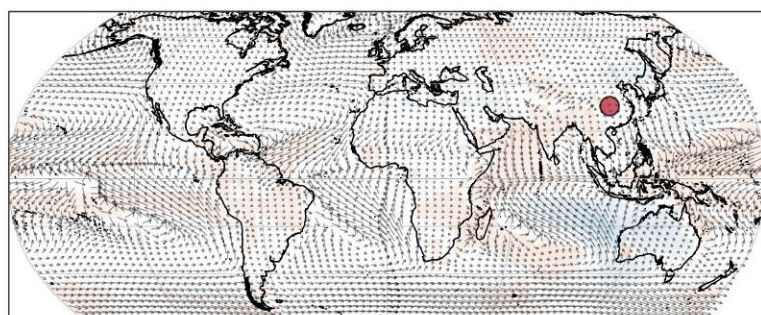
Corr. winter-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



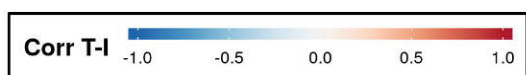
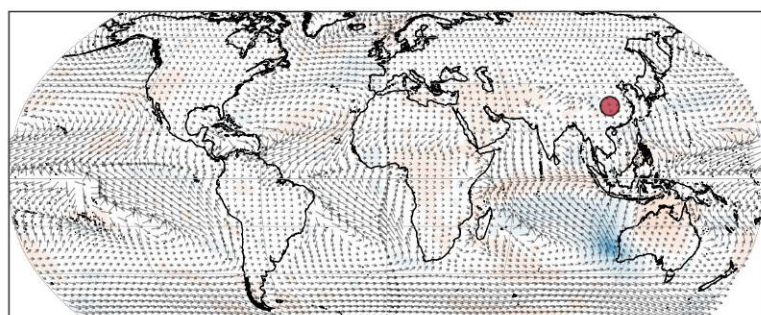
Corr. winter-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



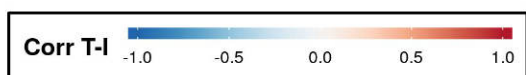
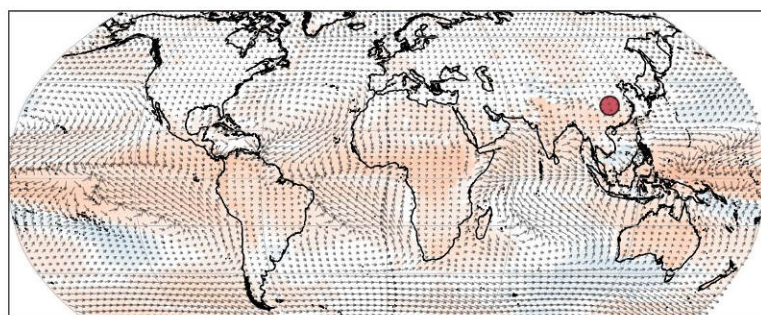
Corr. spring-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



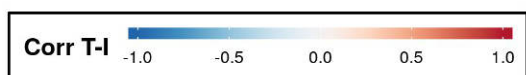
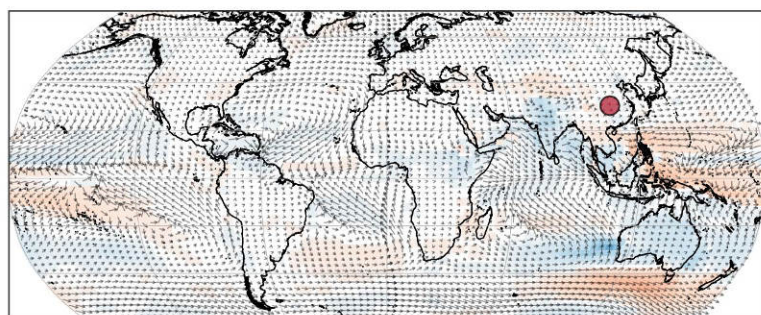
Corr. spring-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



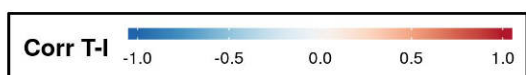
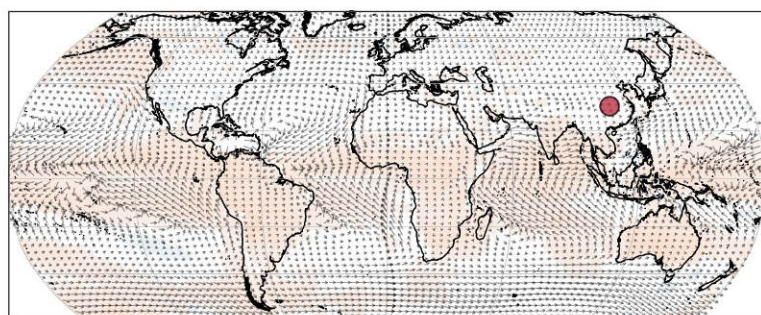
Corr. summer-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



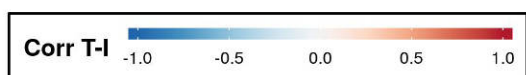
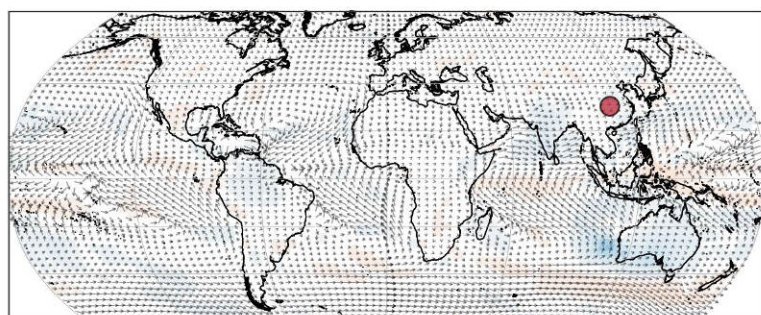
Corr. summer-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



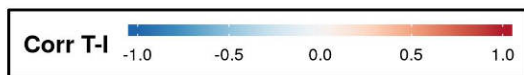
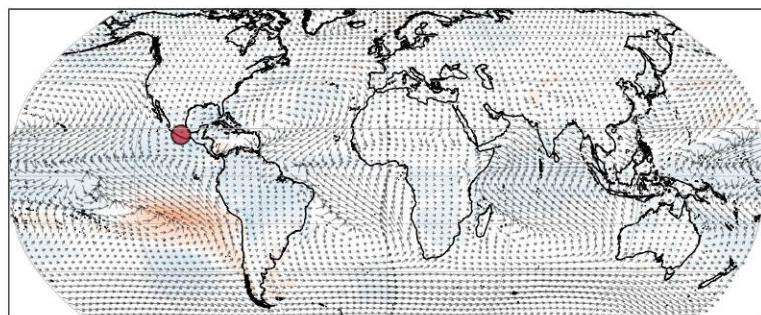
Corr. autumn-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



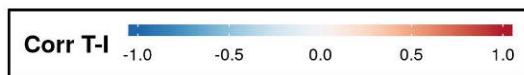
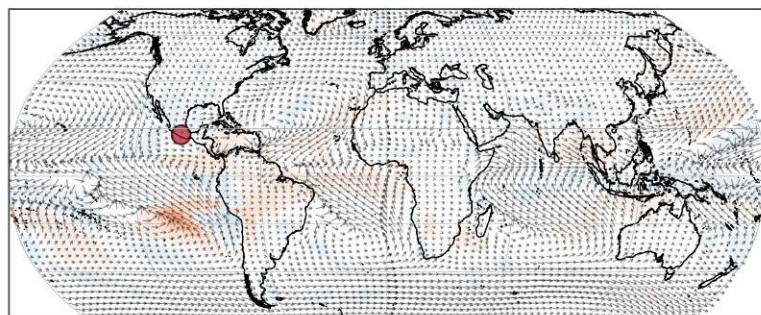
Corr. autumn-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 122



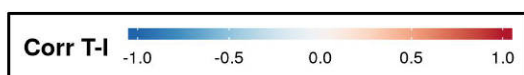
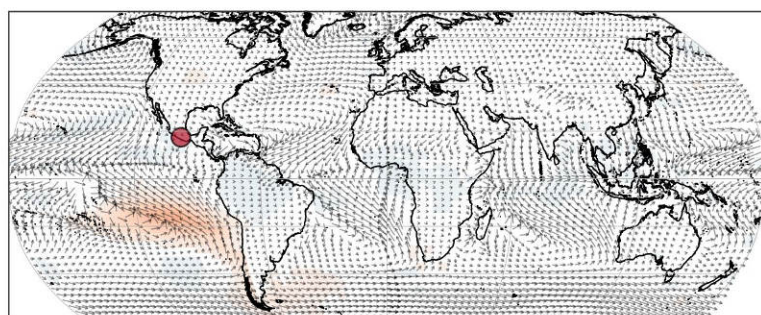
Corr. winter-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



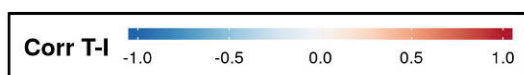
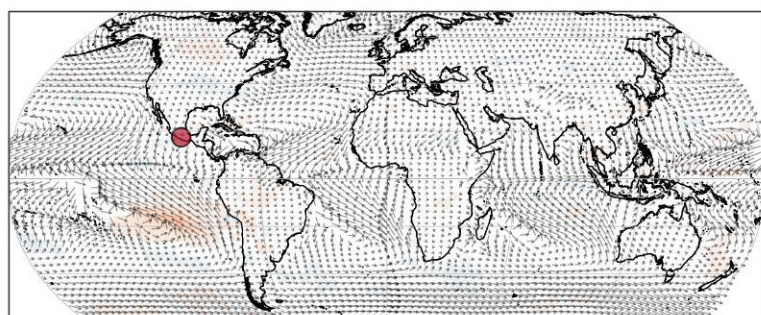
Corr. winter-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



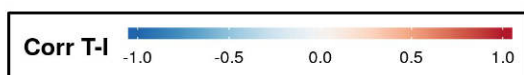
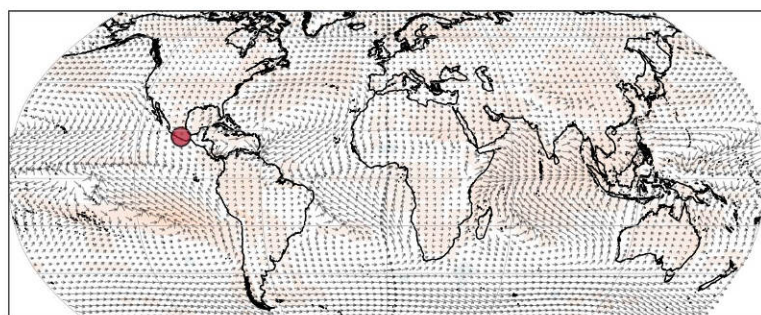
Corr. spring-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



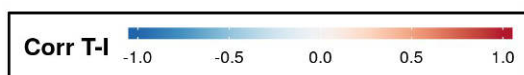
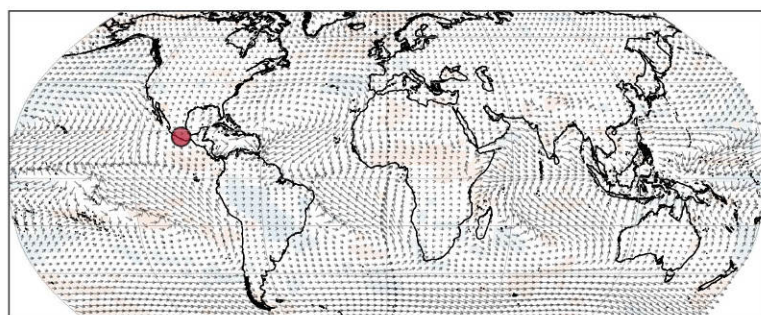
Corr. spring-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



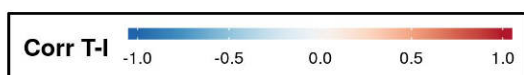
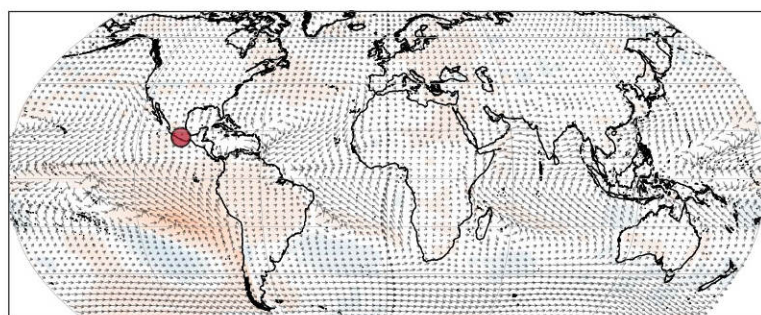
Corr. summer-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



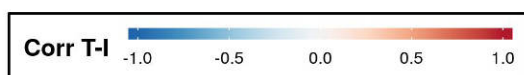
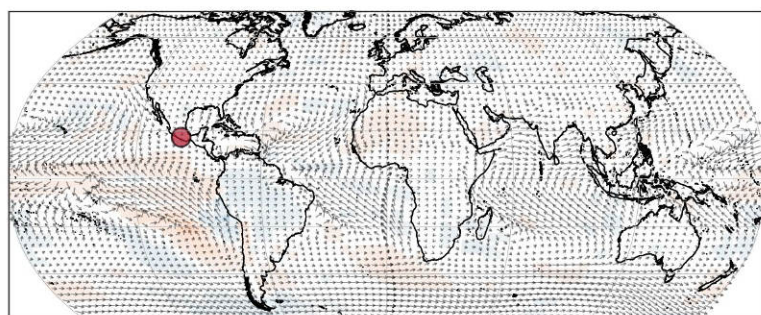
Corr. summer-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



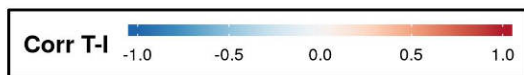
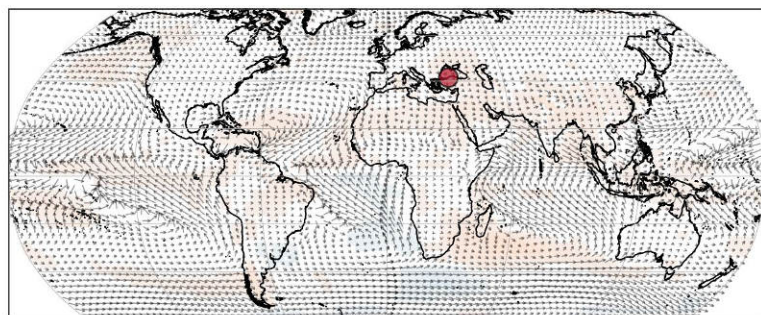
Corr. autumn-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



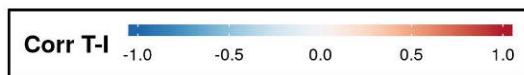
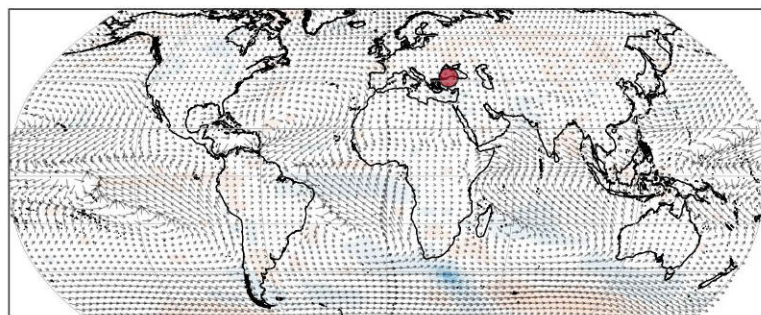
Corr. autumn-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 136



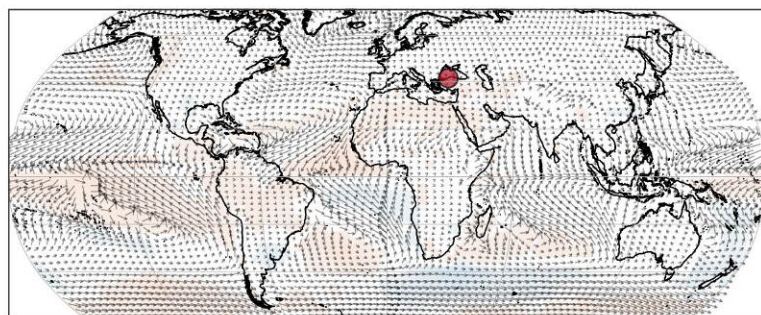
Corr. winter-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



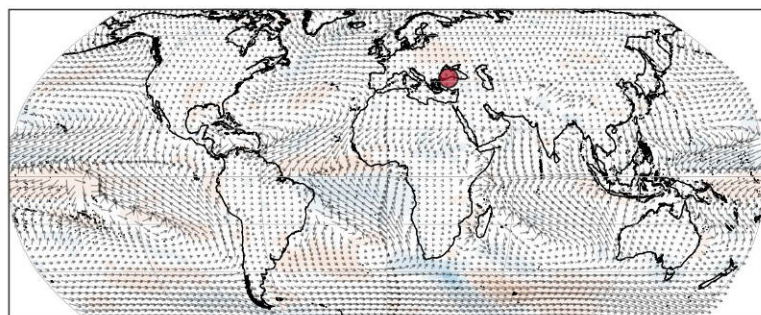
Corr. winter-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



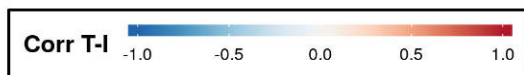
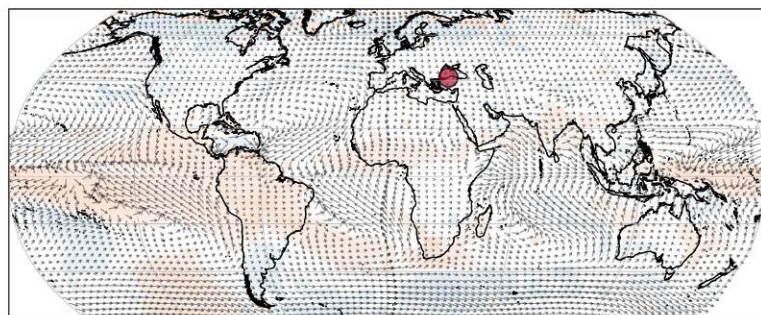
Corr. spring-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



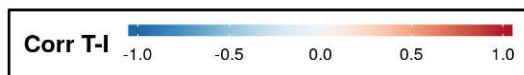
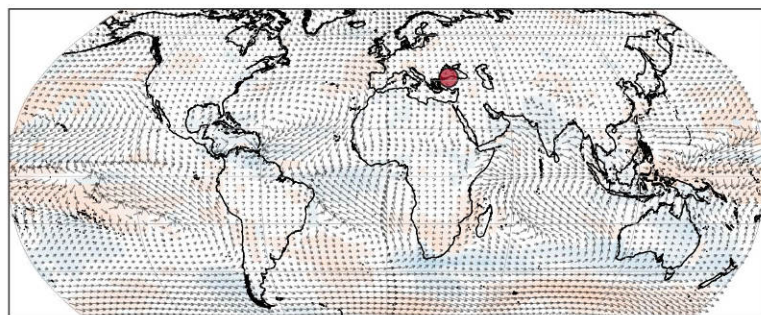
Corr. spring-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



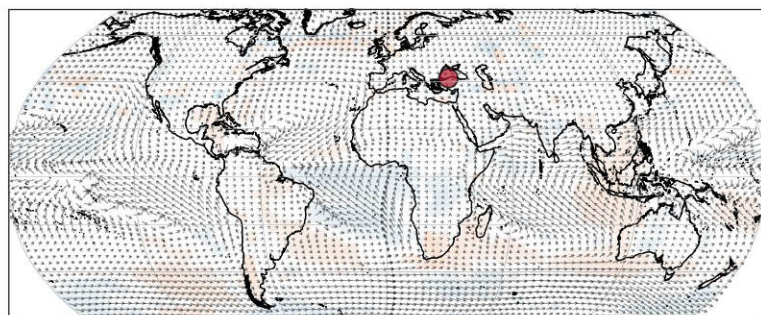
Corr. summer-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



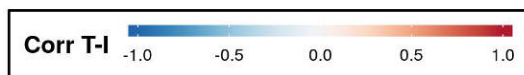
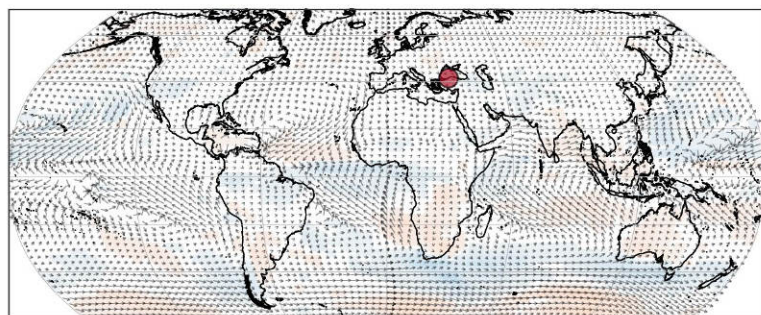
Corr. summer-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



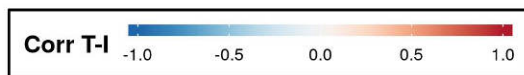
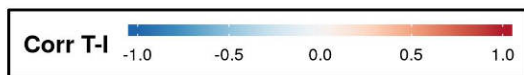
Corr. autumn-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



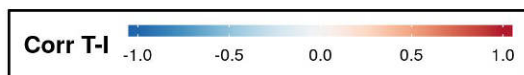
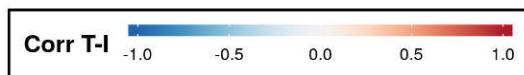
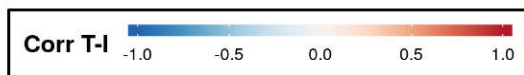
Corr. autumn-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 141



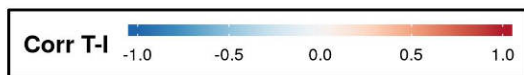
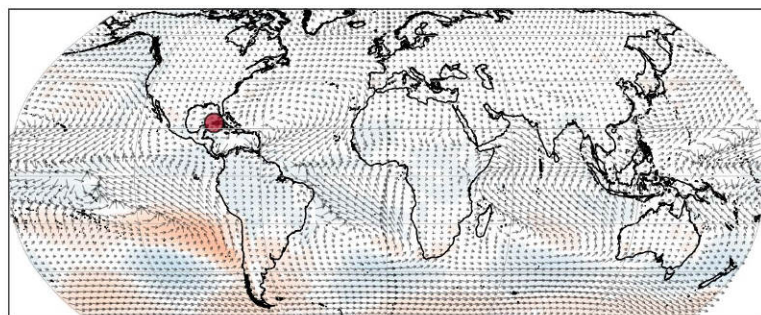
A world map showing the location of the study area. A red dot is placed in the Indian Ocean, east of Africa and west of India, indicating the location of the study area. The map uses a color scale from blue (cold) to red (warm) to represent sea surface temperature anomalies.



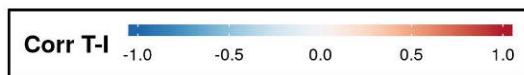
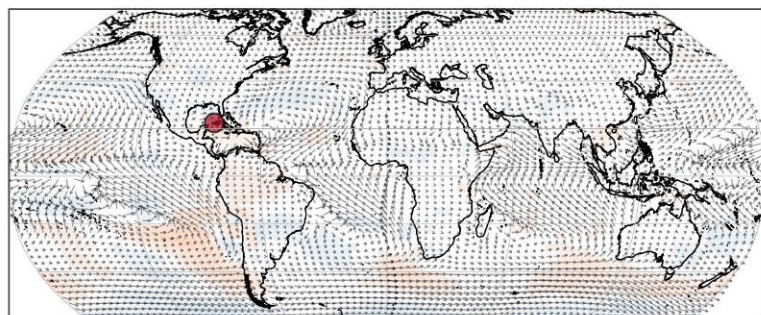
A world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. A red dot is placed in the Indian Ocean, east of the East African coast, indicating the location of the study area. The map is oriented with North at the top.



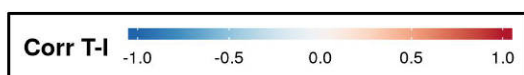
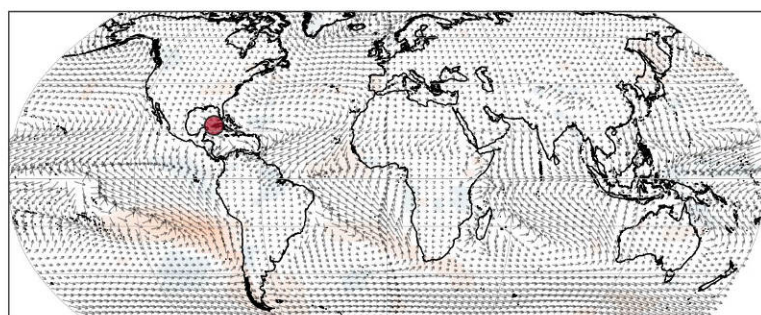
Corr. winter-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



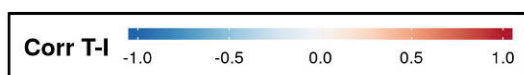
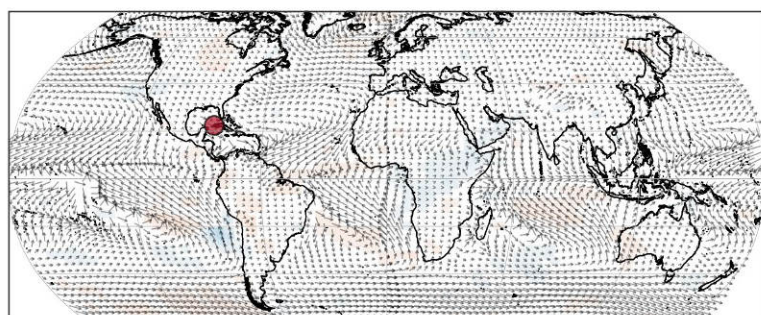
Corr. winter-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



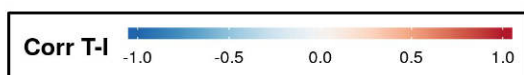
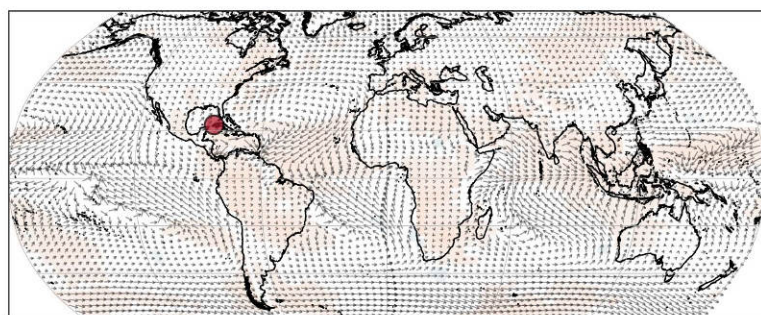
Corr. spring-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



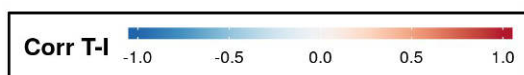
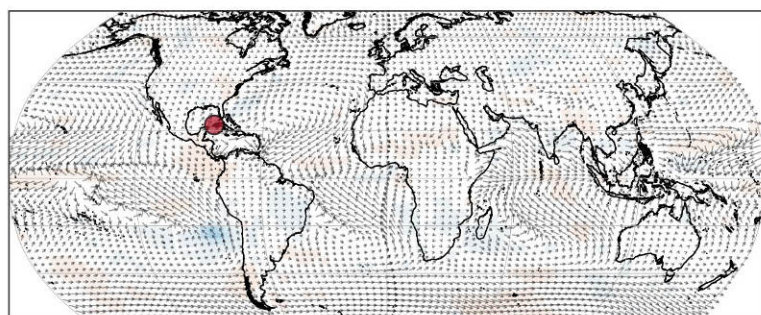
Corr. spring-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



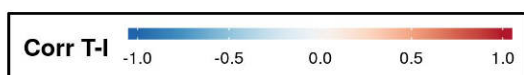
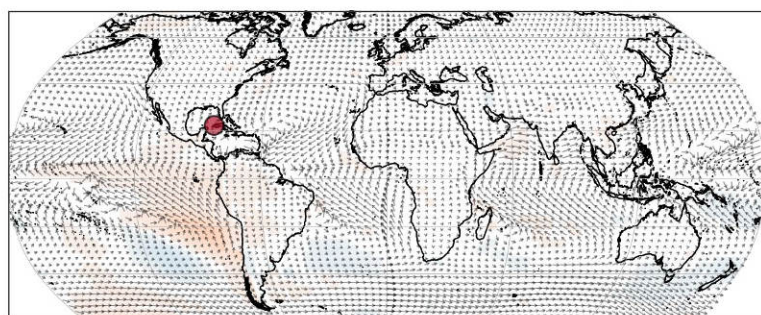
Corr. summer-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



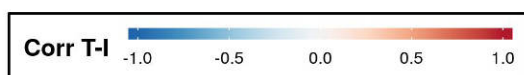
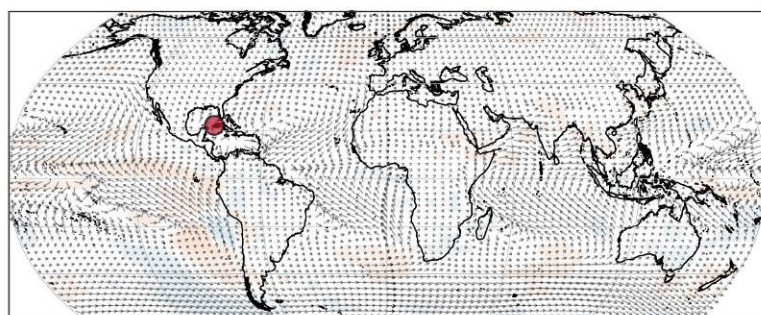
Corr. summer-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



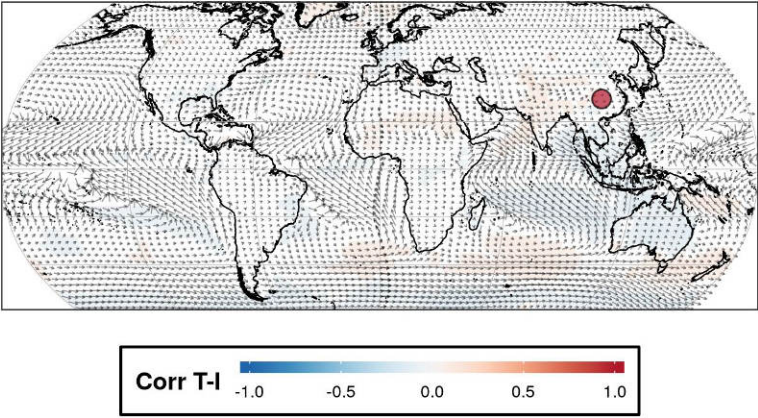
Corr. autumn-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



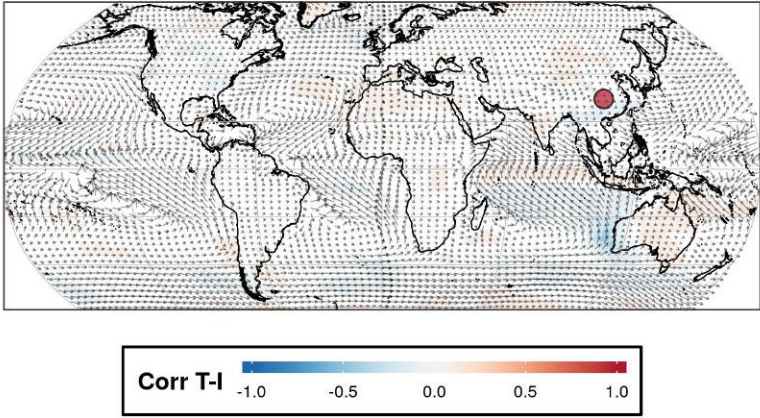
Corr. autumn-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 183



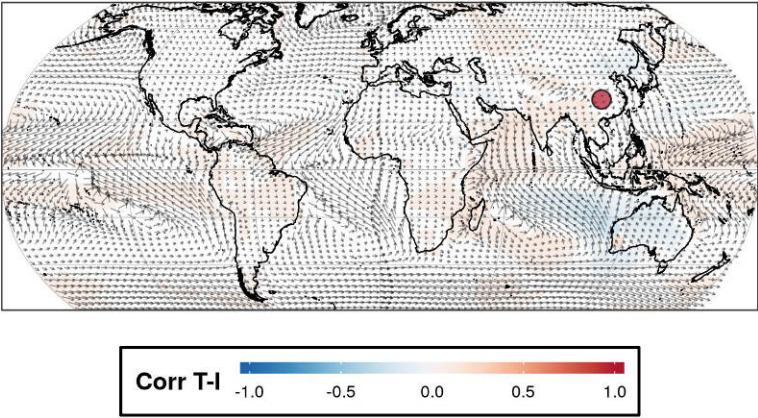
Corr. winter-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198



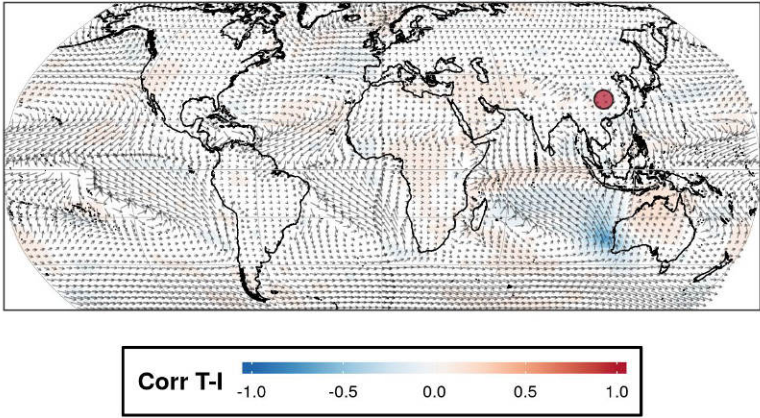
Corr. winter-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198



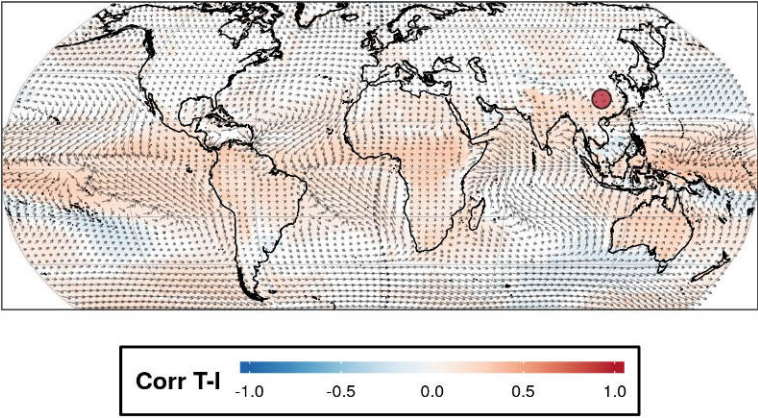
Corr. spring-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198



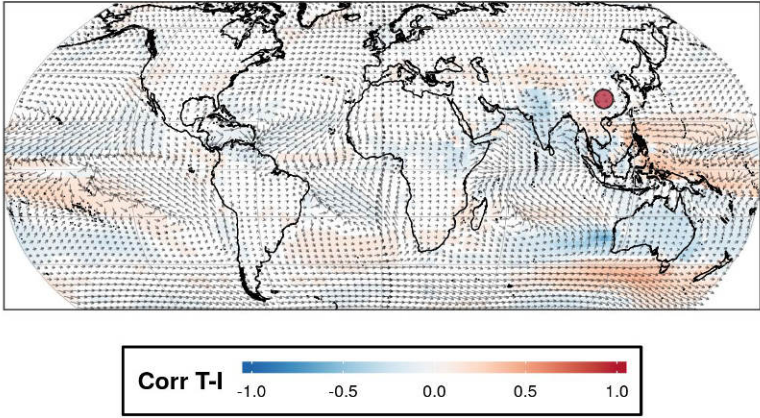
Corr. spring-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198



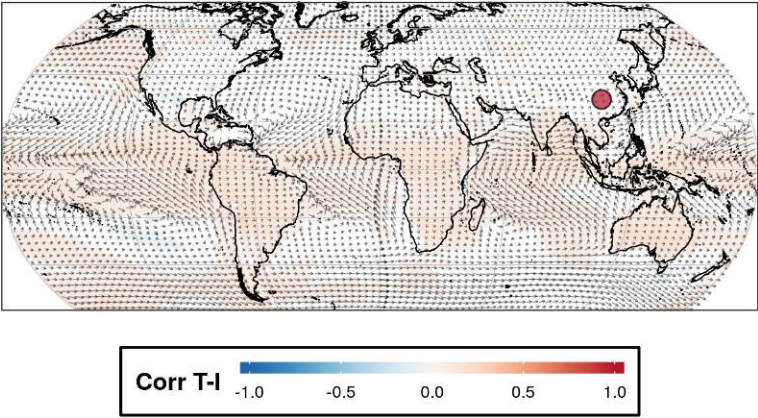
Corr. summer-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198



Corr. summer-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198



Corr. autumn-T w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198



Corr. autumn-P w/ I-comp incl wind, $p < 0.05$, site 198

