

Evidences for a quasi 60-year North Atlantic Oscillation since 1700 and its meaning for global climate change

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Abstract The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) obtained using instrumental and documentary proxy predictors from Eurasia is found to be characterized by a quasi 60-year dominant oscillation since 1650. This pattern emerges clearly once the NAO record is time integrated to stress its comparison with the temperature record. The integrated NAO (INAO) is found to well correlate with the length of the day (since 1650) and the global surface sea temperature record HadSST2 and HadSST3 (since 1850). These findings suggest that INAO can be used as a good proxy for global climate change, and that a ~60-year cycle exists in the global climate since at least 1700. Finally, the INAO ~60-year oscillation well correlates with the ~60-year oscillations found in the historical European aurora record since 1700, which suggests that this ~60-year dominant climatic cycle has a solar–astronomical origin.

1 Introduction

Understanding climate change and its causes is a current major scientific and social issue. General circulation models

(GCMs), which utilize the known fundamental principles of physics, are commonly used to interpret climate changes and global warming since 1850 (IPCC et al. 2007). These studies indicated that anthropogenic forcing is the predominant contributor to climatic changes observed during the last century.

However, the results are somewhat controversial because the GCM simulations fail to reproduce the oscillations found in the climate system at multiple scales since 1850 (Scafetta 2010). In particular, the climate system appears to be characterized by a large ~60-year oscillation that is not reproduced by GCMs. This 60-year oscillation was in its warm phase from the 1970s to about 2000 and could explain a significant part of the observed global warming during the same period. Scafetta (2010) argued that because climate oscillations are coherent with astronomical cycles at multiple time scales, the current GCMs do not include important astronomical forcings of the climate. Consequently, natural causes of climate changes may be still severely underestimated.

However, 160 years of global surface temperature data (since 1850) may be not sufficient to demonstrate that the climate is characterized by a major ~60-year oscillation. Longer global climate records should confirm this claim, but instrumental global surface records before 1850 do not exist.

Indeed, several local climatic proxy records as long as thousand years present a dominant 50- to 70-year large oscillation. Some of these examples include ice core sample, pine tree samples, sardine and anchovy sediment core samples, global surface temperature records, atmospheric circulation index, length of the day (LOD) index, fish catching productivity records, etc. (Klyashtorin et al. 2009; Mazzarella 2007, 2008, 2009). A dominant 60-year periodicity is found in instrumental temperature reconstructions since 1500 covering the European Mediterranean Basin (Spain, France,

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and Italy) (Camuffo et al. 2010). A ~ 60 -year periodicity is found in secular monsoon rainfall records from India, from Arabian Sea sediments, and from over east China (Agnihotri and Dutta 2003). A 60-year oscillation is found in the *G. Bulloides* abundance variation record found in the Cariaco Basin sediments in the Caribbean sea since 1650 (Black et al. 1999; Scafetta 2010). This record is an indicator of the trade-wind strength in the tropical Atlantic Ocean and of the North Atlantic Ocean atmosphere variability. Other proxy records for the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation have been found to present a ~ 60 -year oscillation during the entire Holocene for thousand years (Knudsen et al. 2011). A significant 60-year oscillation is found in a reconstruction of global sea level since 1700 calculated from tide gauge records (Jevrejeva et al. 2008). Moreover, Patterson et al. (2004) found 60 to 62-year cycles in sediments and cosmogenic nuclide records in the NE Pacific. A ~ 60 -year cyclicity has been found in several other solar-related records (Ogurtsov et al. 2002; Komitov 2009; Scafetta 2010). The above results clearly suggest the existence in the climate of an astronomically induced ~ 60 -year oscillation.

However, that several “local” climatic proxy records may present ~ 60 -year oscillations may be still unsatisfactory. It is necessary to determine whether a ~ 60 -year oscillation characterizes the climate reconstruction of at least extended regions of the Earth that can be used as more reliable proxies for the global climate.

Several multisecular paleoclimatic multi-proxy reconstructions of the global climate have been proposed (North et al. 2006), but they appear quite different from each other and are characterized by very large errors. Nevertheless, a

significant 50 to 80-year oscillation is normally found in these paleoclimatic proxy temperature reconstructions (Ogurtsov et al. 2002). However, errors in the data, physical complexity of the proxy records and volcano eruptions can easily disrupt and, consequently, hide a more regular pattern. On the contrary, the clear quasi 60-year oscillation already found in the global sea level record since 1700 (Jevrejeva et al. 2008) does suggest that this pattern is global.

Herein, we find further confirmation that the global climate is characterized by a quasi ~ 60 -year oscillation by focusing our analysis on the monthly North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) multisecular reconstruction proposed by Luterbacher et al. (1999, 2002) since 1659. The NAO is the main synoptic mode of atmospheric circulation and climate variability in the North Atlantic/European sector and has a substantial influence on marine and terrestrial ecosystems and regional socioeconomic activity. This NAO reconstruction (see Fig. 1) was obtained using up to 110 Eurasian predictors, which include up to 60 instrumental station pressure predictors and many other precipitation, temperature, tree ring, and ice core records.

Moreover, we use the historical LOD (Stephenson and Morrison 1995) and the global instrumental sea surface temperature (SST) record (Brohan et al. 2006) to argue that the time-integrated record of the North Atlantic Oscillation (INAO) is a reliable global climate proxy. Finally, we compare the INAO oscillations with those observed in the European historical record of middle latitude aurorae (Krivsky and Pejml 1988) to claim that a ~ 60 -year oscillation exists in the global climate and likely has an astronomical origin as previously proposed (Scafetta 2010). The fact that in this

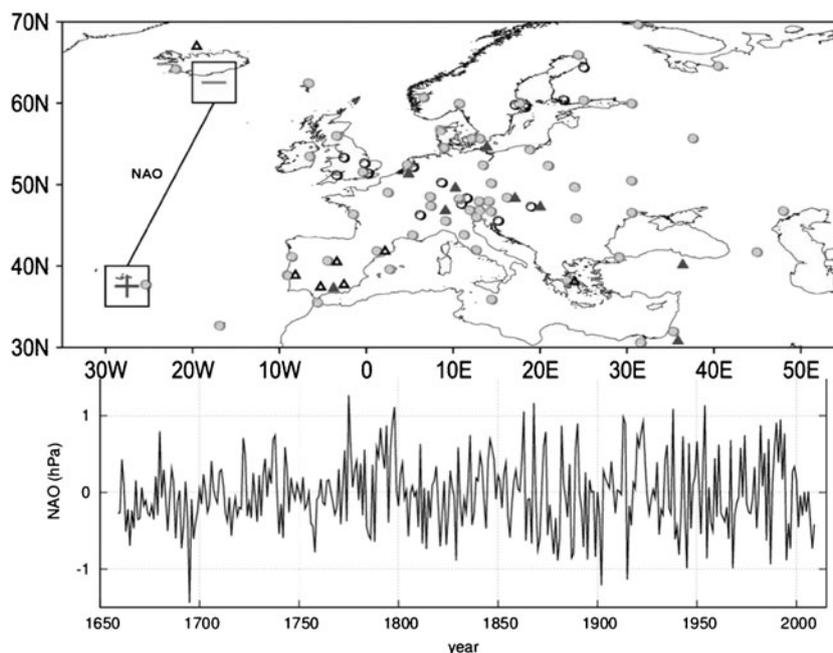


Fig. 1 Time plot of yearly values of reconstructed North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO). The *upper figure* defines the NAO and indicates the locations of the predictors used for reconstructing NAO. For detailed information, see Luterbacher et al. (1999, 2002)

paper we focus on a ~60-year cycle should not be misinterpreted by a prejudiced reader as if we are excluding the existence of other longer and shorter climatic cycles. Evidently, other cycles characterize the climate as well (Scafetta 2010), but those other cycles are simply not the topic of the present work.

2 Collection of data

We analyzed the historical series of

1. NAO (hPa) defined as the normalized sea level pressure between the Azores high and Icelandic low (Rogers 1984; Hurrell 1995; Jones et al. 1997) (interval, 1861–2009). Due to the brevity of the available instrumental records, we used the series of yearly NAO values as reconstructed by Luterbacher et al. (1999, 2002) who

utilized instrumental and documentary proxy data covering the entire Eurasia to extend NAO back to 1659. The yearly data of reconstructed NAO are taken from the web site: http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/gcos_wgsp/Timeseries/RNAO/ and reported in Fig. 1. For convenience, we integrate NAO yearly values into an integrated NAO (INAO) annual record according to a sequential summation of NAO, i.e., $INAO(t) = INAO(t-1) + NAO(t)$ for each year “t”. Figure 2a depicts INAO.

2. The Earth's rotation speed, as normally measured by means of LOD (millisecond). This record represents the difference between the astronomical LOD and the standard length (interval, 1657–2009) (Stephenson and Morrison 1995). The LOD yearly data are taken from the web site: <http://hpiers.obspm.fr/eop-pc/earthor/ut1lod/lod-1623.html> and reported in Fig. 2b.
3. Global SST anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) provided by the Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia (interval, 1850–

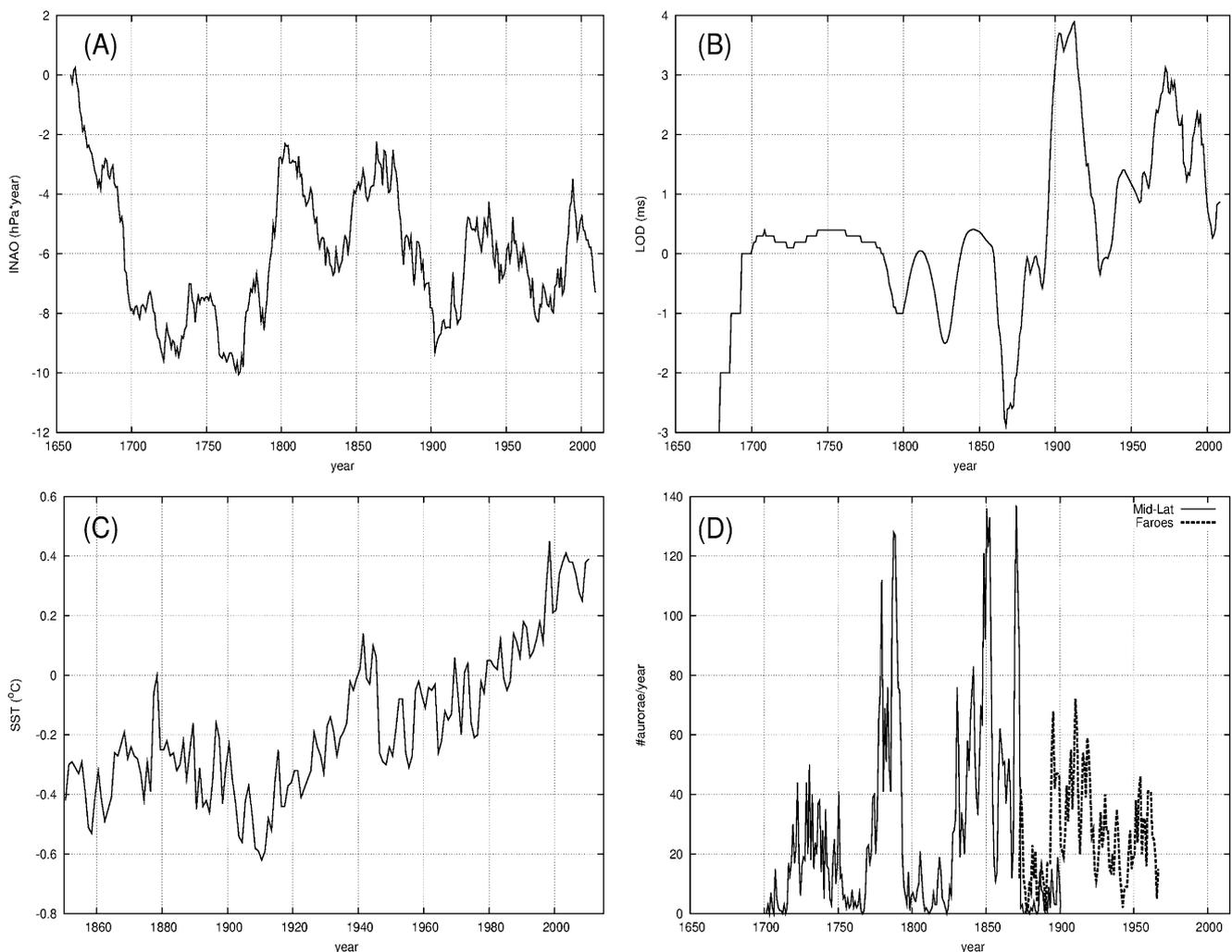


Fig. 2 Time plot of yearly values of **a** integrated NAO oscillation (*INAO*), note that the units of *INAO* are those of a mass per a length per a time; **b** length of day (*LOD*); **c** sea surface temperature (*HadSST2*); **d** yearly frequency of European aurorae. See text for references

2010) (Brohan et al. 2006; Rayner et al. 2003). We use the HadSST2 record as a global index of climate change that may be naturally linked to the NAO. The yearly SST data are available from the web site: <http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/temperature/hadsst2gl.txt> and reported in Fig. 2c. After the submission of this paper a new reconstruction of the global surface temperature (HadSST3) has been published; we will discuss this just published record in the Appendix.

- The annual frequency of auroras observed in Europe since 1700. This record contains the historical aurora observations reported in Europe from 1000 to 1900 AD (Krivsky and Pejml 1988). Before 1700, the record is largely incomplete and those data are not considered here. The record is merged with the catalog of the aurora observations in the Faroe Islands from 1872 to 1966. The Faroe's record is preferred here because of its

length and because it shows physical properties in continuity with the Krivsky and Pejml's record (Silverman 1992). The two combined catalogs cover 267 years from 1700 to 1966. The yearly aurora frequency data are available from the web site: ftp://ftp.ngdc.noaa.gov/STP/SOLAR_DATA/AURORAE/ and are depicted in Fig. 2d.

3 Analysis and results

The Northern hemisphere zonal circulation is well represented by the NAO (hPa) index, that is a gradient of normalized atmospheric pressure (which has the dimension of a force per a surface), which is directly proportional to an acceleration. To directly compare the forecasting reliability of NAO and LOD, which has the dimension of a time, as a proxy for climatic

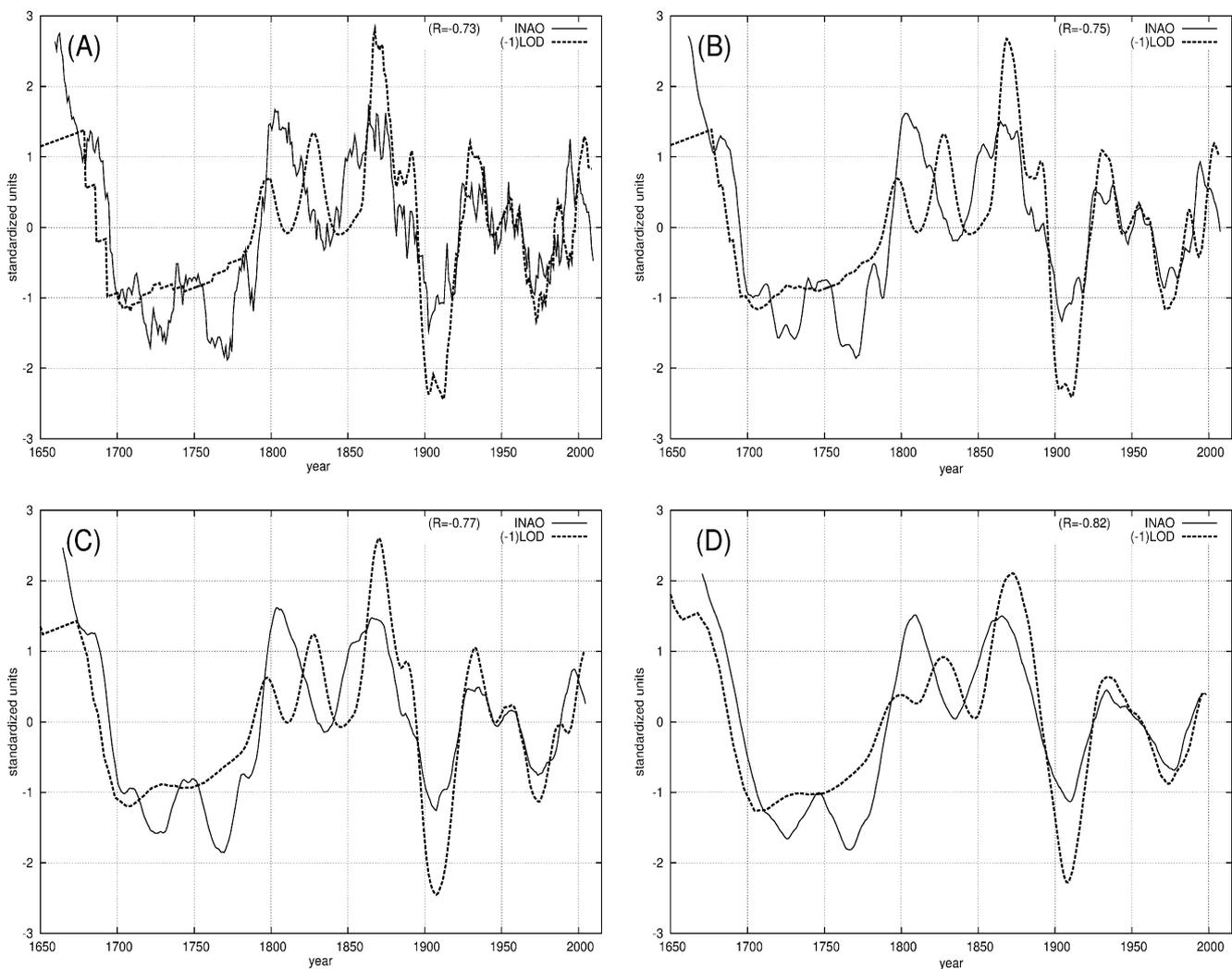


Fig. 3 Time plot of detrended yearly values of INAO and LOD: **a** raw values, **b** smoothed according to a 5-year running mean, **c** smoothed according to an 11-year running mean, **d** smoothed

according to a 23-year running mean. The symbol (-1) before LOD indicates that the record has been up-down flipped for a better visual comparison

changes, we integrate NAO yearly values into INAO annual record according to a sequential summation of annual values of NAO so that INAO has the dimension of a mass per a length per a time. In this way LOD and INAO have a reciprocal order (1 and -1, respectively) of temporal dimension. Thus, we expect that if LOD and INAO are coupled and characterized by cycles, they are negatively correlated because by integrating or deriving twice a sin function gives a -sin function (the double integration/derivation is required because of the LOD is proportional to a time, while INAO is inversely proportional to a time).

We investigated the cross-correlations between INAO, LOD, SST, and aurorae yearly series on different time scales. We linearly normalize to a mean equal to zero and to a standard deviation equal to one each record within a given time scale and utilize the raw normalized records as well as 5-, 11-, and 23-year running means.

The running mean method is equivalent to a low-pass filtering with no change in amplitude and phase (Bath 1974) that helps to remove the oscillations shorter than the time scale of the running mean. Such a methodology provides an accurate low-frequency spectral analysis of the investigated series.

Figure 3 reports the time plots of raw yearly values of INAO and LOD and smoothed according to 5-, 11-, and 23-year running means together with the relative correlation coefficient. INAO is well inversely correlated to LOD ($0.73 < R < 0.82$), indicating that an increase in zonal wind speed is responsible for an ever more effective decrease in LOD as the time scale increases.

Figure 4 reports the time plots of raw yearly values of LOD and SST and smoothed according to 5-, 11-, and 23-year running means together with the relative correlation coefficient. The figure demonstrates that LOD is inversely correlated to SST

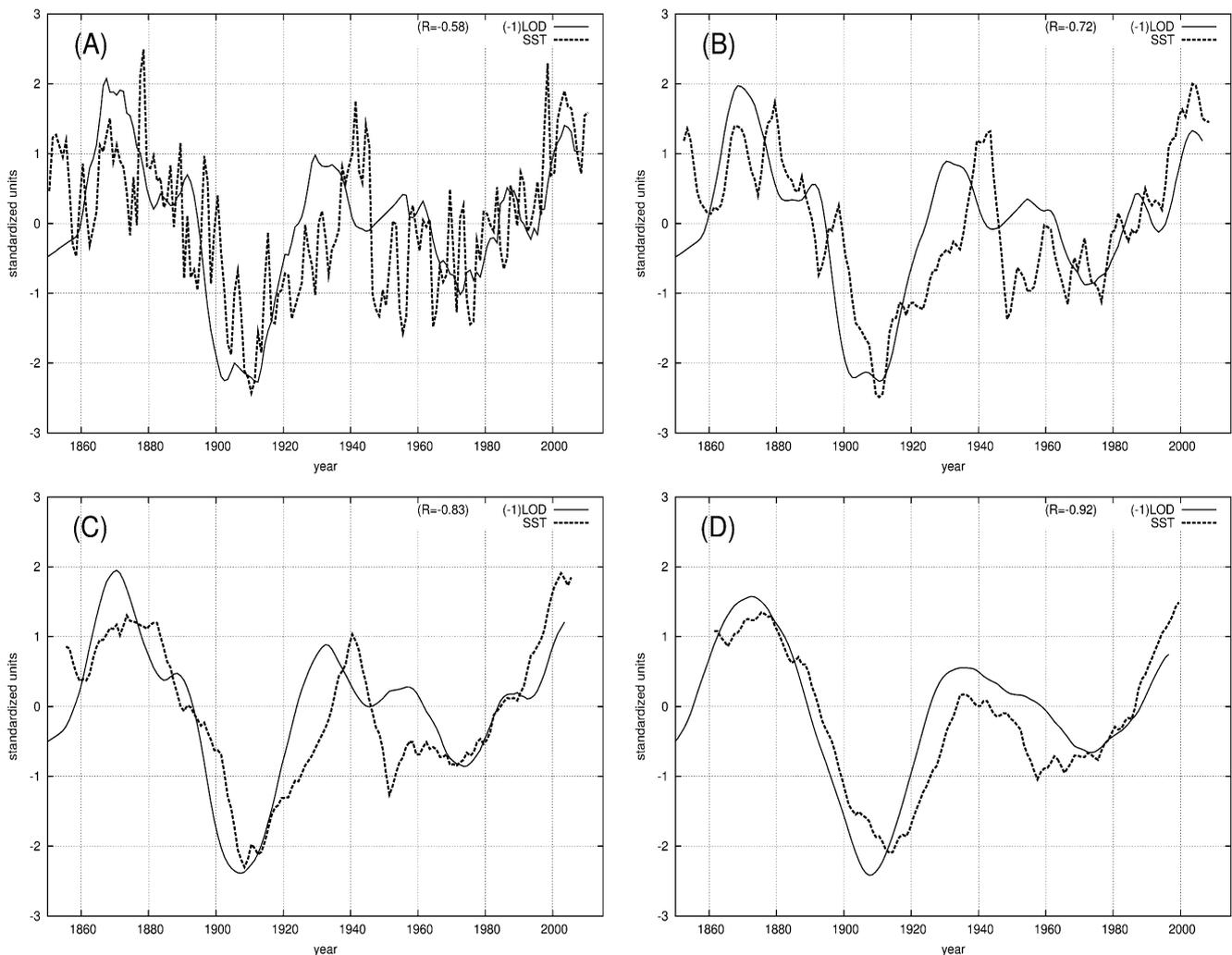


Fig. 4 Time plot of detrended yearly values of LOD and HadSST2: **a** raw values, **b** smoothed according to a 5-year running mean, **c** smoothed according to an 11-year running mean, **d** smoothed

according to a 23-year running mean. The symbol (-1) before LOD indicates that the record has been up-down flipped for a better visual comparison

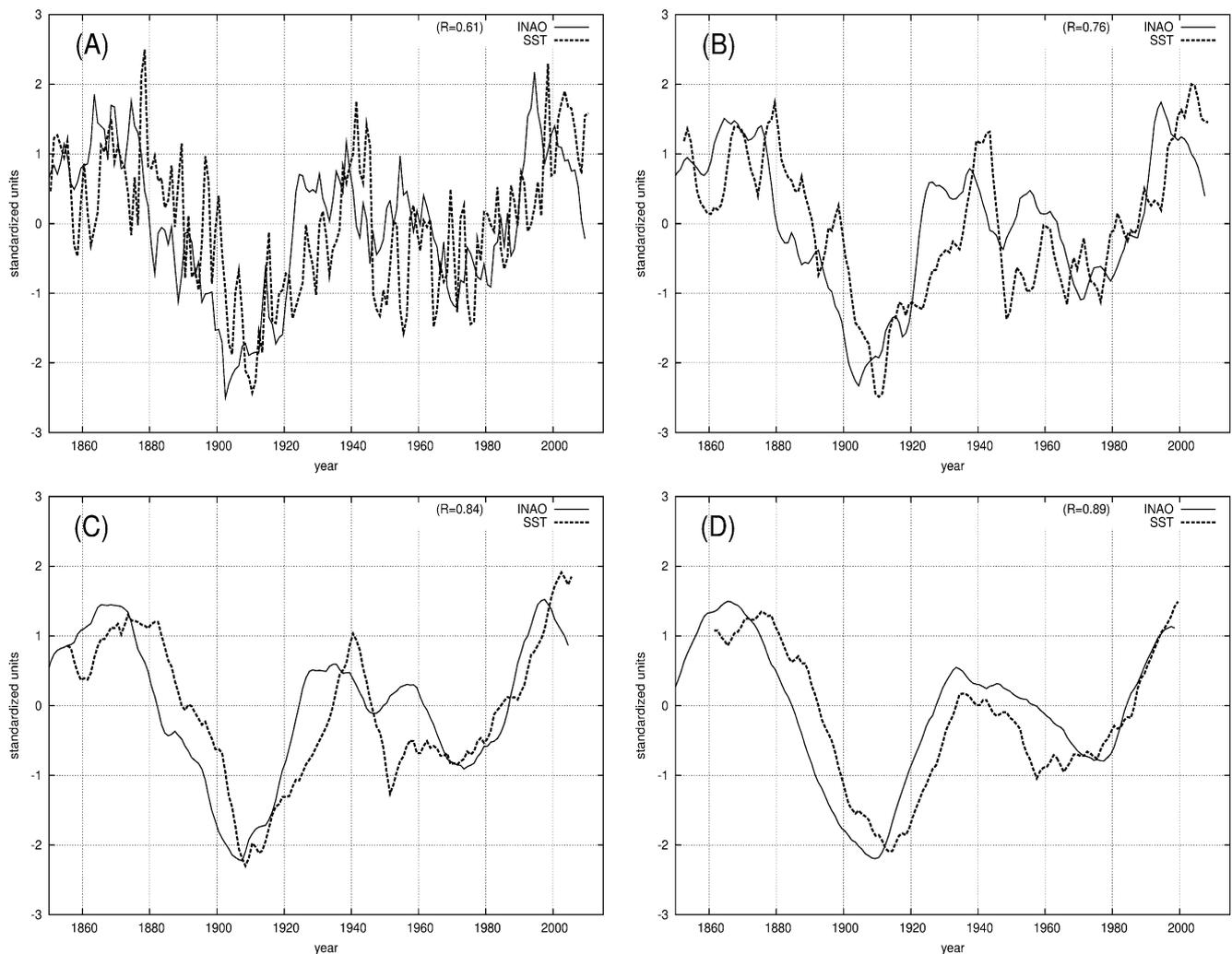


Fig. 5 Time plot of yearly detrended values of INAO and HadSST2: **a** raw values, **b** smoothed according to a 5-year running mean, **c** smoothed according to an 11-year running mean, **d** smoothed according to a 23-year running mean

(correlation coefficient, $0.58 < R < 0.92$). The best correlation is obtained by shifting LOD ahead by 4 years ($0.66 < R < 0.96$).

Figure 5 reports the time plots of raw yearly values of INAO and SST and smoothed according to 5-, 11-, and 23-year running means together with the relative correlation coefficient. The figure demonstrates that INAO is directly correlated to SST (correlation coefficient, $0.61 < R < 0.89$). The best correlation is obtained by shifting INAO ahead by 4 years ($0.74 < R < 0.96$).

Figure 6 reports the time plots of raw yearly values of INAO and yearly aurora frequency and smoothed according to 5-, 11-, and 23-year running means. The figure suggests that INAO is inversely correlated to the auroras although the correlation appears poor at first sight. In fact, the dominant pattern in the aurora record is the very large decadal oscillations, which are related to the 11-year solar cycle. Very large decadal oscillations are typical of upper-atmosphere records (Lean 2005). However, a decadal cycle, although

present, is not as large in the records referring to the troposphere or to the surface (Gleisner and Thejll 2003; Scafetta 2009). The good correlation between the two records is better manifest in the multi-decadal smooth records of Fig. 6d. In the Appendix we show the same calculations shown in Figs. 5 and 6 by using the new HadSST3 global sea surface temperature.

Figure 7 reproduces the records depicted in Fig. 6d. Each record is fit with a sinusoidal curve. For the aurorae record, the periods of the oscillations are $T = 60 \pm 8$ years and can be well-fit with a sinusoidal curve with a period of 61 years. For INAO, the period of the oscillations are $T = 63 \pm 10$ years and can be well-fit with a sinusoidal curve with a period of 63 years. Therefore, the two cycles are equivalent within their statistical errors. The figure demonstrates that these two records present a coherent ~ 60 -year oscillation at least since 1700: the correlation coefficient between the two sinusoidal curves is $R = 0.94$.

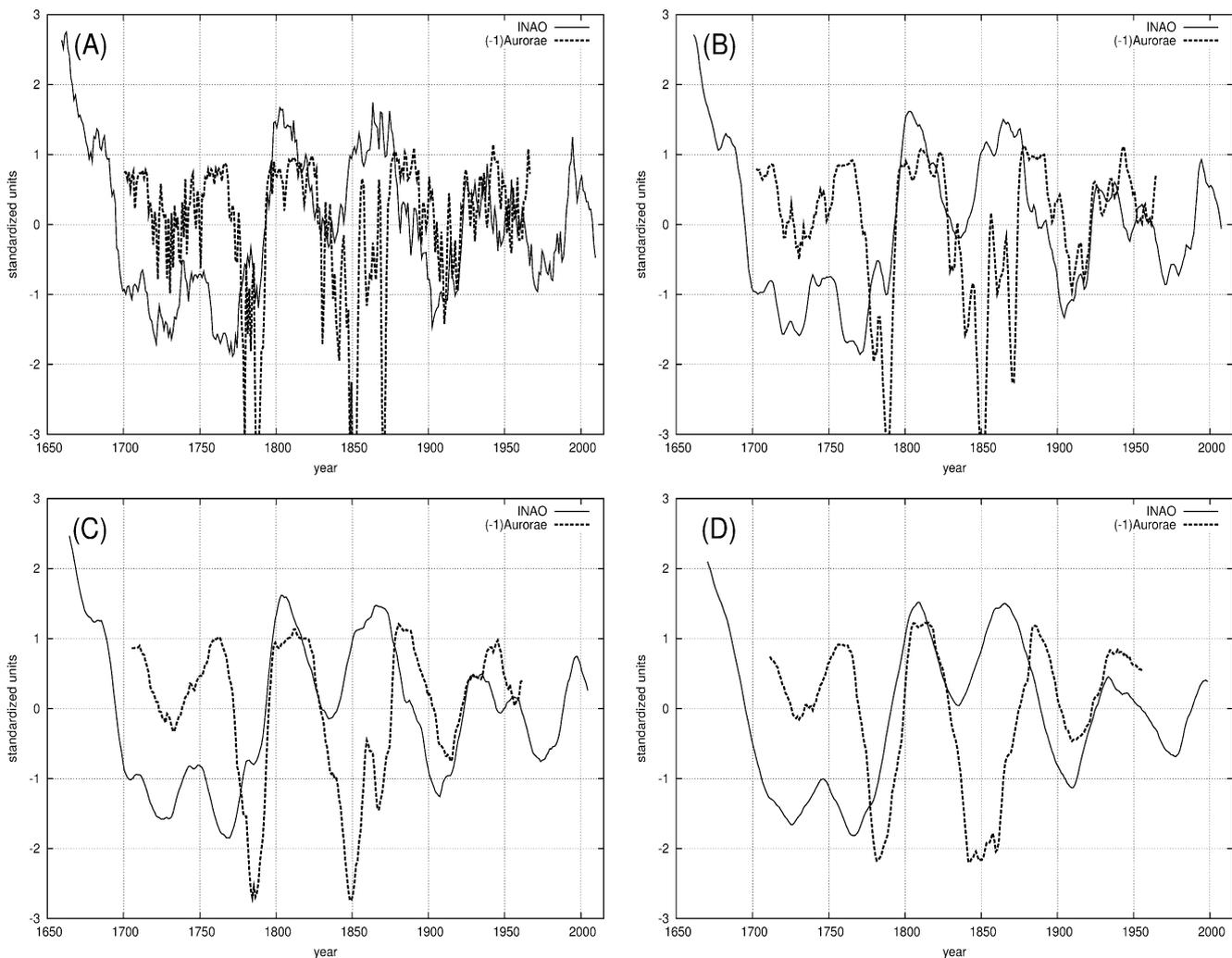


Fig. 6 Time plot of yearly detrended values of INAO and aurorae: **a** raw values, **b** smoothed according to a 5-year running mean, **c** smoothed according to an 11-year running mean, **d** smoothed according to a

23-year running mean. The symbol (–1) before aurorae indicates that the record has been up-down flipped for a better visual comparison

The high correlation coefficients computed for each pair of the investigated variables indicate that the variables of each pair are statistically interrelated at a level of confidence no less than 95% (Bath 1974).

4 Discussion and conclusions

Determining whether the climate is oscillating at quasi-regular periods is fundamental both for climate forecasting and for better understanding the causes of climate changes. For example, if climate were regulated by large multidecadal cycles correlated to known astronomical cycles, the climate would be strongly influenced by astronomical natural phenomena and could be more easily forecasted. The research should then focus on investigating the specific solar–astronomical causes of climate change.

Scafetta (2010) showed that the global surface temperature records since 1850 present oscillations (including a large ~60-

year oscillation) that well cross-correlate with measurable astronomical oscillations, which are linked to planetary motion. As explained in Section 1, several local proxy climatic records (some of them are as long as several century and millennia) present a dominant 50 to 70-year oscillation (see for example Klyashtorin et al. 2009 and Knudsen et al. 2011). However, to be credible and to avoid possible criticisms, this ~60-year oscillation should also be found in climatic composites that are indicative of extended regions. Global climate paleoclimatic reconstructions are still too uncertain (North et al. 2006) and their uncertainty may mask a clearer ~60-year oscillation, if this oscillation does exist in the climate. Thus, there is the need to find an acceptable compromise.

Herein, we have chosen to investigate the NAO reconstruction by Luterbacher et al. (1999, 2002) which is available since 1659. This record is made of many of the best long-term instrumental data series (pressure, temperature, precipitation) and other high-resolution documentary evidences available

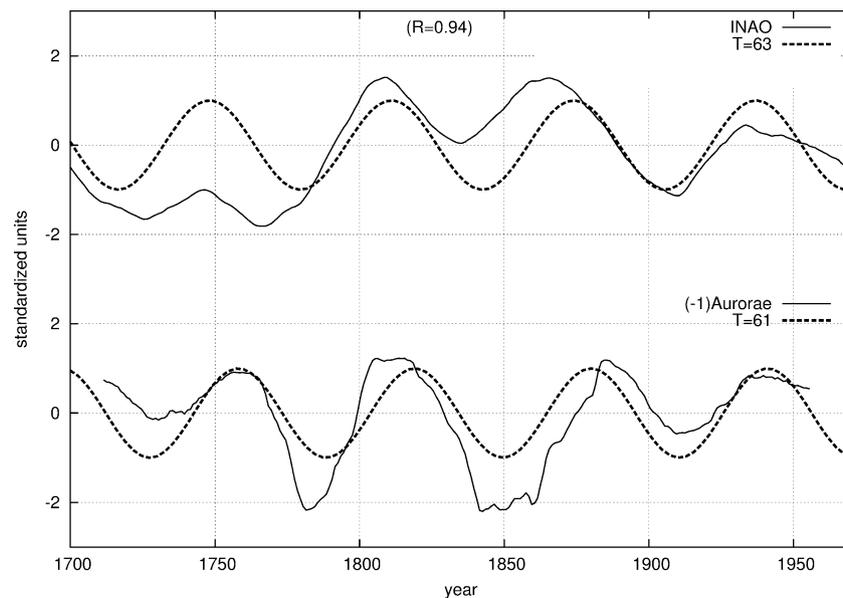


Fig. 7 Time plot of yearly detrended values of INAO and aurorae smoothed according to a 23-year running mean. The two records are displaced for better visual. The records are fit with sinusoidal curves that show the existence of a ~ 60 -year coherent oscillation in these

records. The periods of the two sinusoidal cycles is obtained as best regression fit. Note that although the best regression coefficients, $T=63$ year and $T=61$ year, appear different, they are indeed equal within their statistical error which is of about 8–10 years

since the seventeenth century. This record covers the whole Eurasia, as Fig. 1 shows, and it can be considered an excellent proxy for the climate variation in the Eurasia region and the north Atlantic region.

We have found that the INAO well cross-correlates with two global indexes: the LOD and the global SST. The ~ 60 -year oscillation found in the INAO would also well correlate to the ~ 60 -year oscillation found in the global sea level record since 1700 calculated from tide gauge records (see Fig. 3b in Jevrejeva et al. 2008). This finding suggests that INAO can be considered a very good proxy for the global climate and that a quasi ~ 60 -year oscillation is a global feature of the climate system.

LOD is a good proxy for climatic changes under the assumption that it is the integral of the different circulations that occur within the ocean–atmosphere system both along latitude (zonal circulation) and longitude (meridional circulation) (Mazzarella 2007, 2008, 2009). The 1785–1875 interval appears to have experienced strong zonal circulation, while the 1700–1775 interval is characterized by weak circulation (Fig. 3). It is also confirmed herein that LOD is inversely related to SST (Fig. 4). INAO is found to be directly related to SST. Moreover, a peak cross-correlation is found when INAO is shifted ahead by 4 years. If this finding is not due to the limitation of the data, it indicates that an increase in zonal wind speed is responsible for an increase in SST and may be used for forecast temperature.

Indeed, there is a quasi-equilibrium between zonal and meridional circulation: strong zonal circulations cause the

contraction of the circumpolar vortex and an increase in air temperature while weak zonal circulations or, equivalently, strong meridional circulations with meandering or cellular patterns cause an expansion of the circumpolar vortex and a decrease in air temperature. Zonal epochs correspond to periods of global warming and meridional ones to periods of global cooling (Lamb 1972; Lambeck 1980; Mazzarella 2007, 2008, 2009).

INAO values are found to be inversely related to those of LOD such that periods of increasing zonal wind speed are accompanied by periods of the Earth's increasing rotational rate, while periods of decreasing zonal wind speed are accompanied by periods of the Earth's decreasing rotational rate (Lambeck 1980). On the other hand, the Medieval Warm Period known also as Medieval Climate Optimum was caused by a persistent and large positive NAO (Trouet et al. 2009) that corresponds to high values of INAO.

Moreover, almost five large ~ 60 -year cycles in INAO have been identified since 1700. The INAO oscillations are well correlated to a quasi ~ 60 -year oscillation found in the historical European aurora record since 1700. Aurorae are clearly solar- and astronomical-induced phenomena (Komitov 2009) and are an index of the electrification of the ionosphere. The atmospheric global electric circuit has been proposed to regulate the microphysics of cloud formation (Tinsley 2008), which can then regulate the global climate through albedo oscillations. Because the albedo oscillations would share the same frequencies of the mid-latitude aurora records, the albedo too would present ~ 60 -year oscillations. Thus, the incoming solar radiation warming the troposphere and reaching the

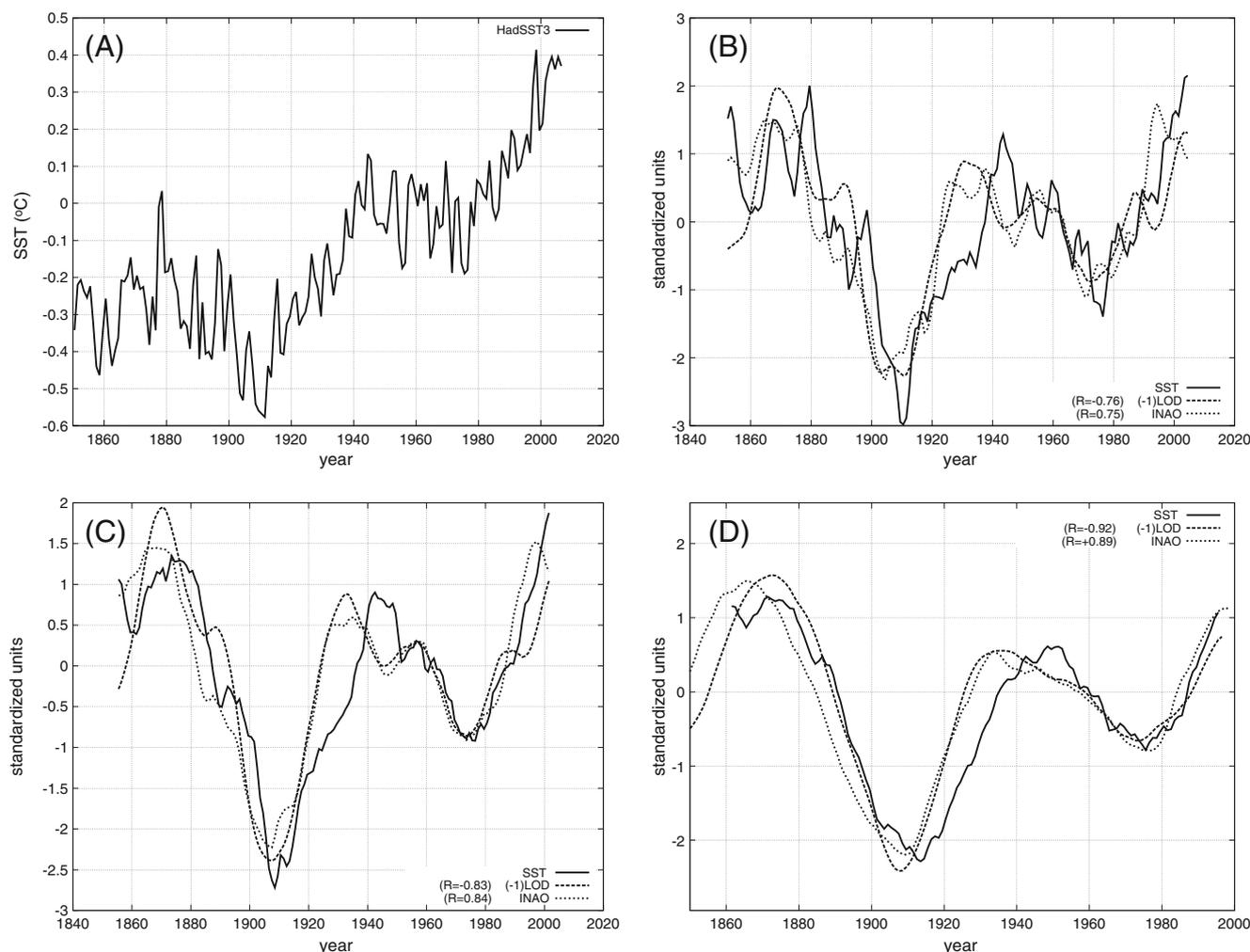


Fig. 8 Time plot of yearly of HadSST3, LOD and INAO: **a** raw values of HadSST3, **b** smoothed according to a 5-year running mean, **c** smoothed according to an 11-year running mean, **d** smoothed according to a 23-year running mean

surface would present ~60-year cycles that would force an ocean–atmosphere circulation synchronized to a ~60-year cycle perhaps through the modulation of the Intertropical Convergence Zone and Azores–Bermuda high-pressure system. In fact, the 60-year oscillation appears quite strong and regular in multi-millennial proxy records such as those used to reconstruct the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (Knudsen et al. 2011).

The primary physical cause of a natural ~60-year cycle is not yet clearly understood. However, Scafetta (2010) has shown that the solar system oscillates because of the movement of the planets. The Jupiter–Saturn system produces clear ~60-year oscillations in the barycentric movement of the Sun due to its ~60-year tri-synodic period and induces equivalent oscillations in the Earth's orbit too. In particular, the speed of the sun relative to the center of mass of the solar system presents clear ~20- and ~60-year oscillations in perfect phase with the ~20- and ~60-year oscillations observed in the climate system (Scafetta 2010). Moreover, the two major tidal cycles at

9.3 years (Jupiter and Saturn alignment) and 11.86 years (Jupiter period) beat at about 61 years. Thus, a possibility is that the solar activity and/or the heliosphere may synchronize to a natural solar system ~60-year cycle and, through a nuclear amplification mechanism, may make this signal sufficiently macroscopic to influence the Earth's climate too, probably through a modulation of cosmic ray which would modulate the cloud cover (Enghoff et al. 2011). Indeed, a mechanism in which the planets of the solar system can affect the sun has been recently proposed (Wolff and Patrone 2010).

In conclusion, the findings of this work indicate that the global climate likely presents a ~60-year oscillation since at least 1700. This natural oscillation was in its warm phase during the period 1970–2000 and has likely largely contributed to the global warming during this period. Scafetta (2010) evaluated that about 60% of the warming observed since 1970s could be associated to a 60-year oscillation. Moreover, this quasi 60-year oscillation does not appear to have a constant amplitude. For example, the 1880–1940 oscillation

appears to have a larger period than the 1940–2000 oscillation which would further stress a natural origin of the warming observed from 1970 to 2000. Finally, this quasi 60-year oscillation likely has a solar–astronomical origin, in agreement with the hypothesis advanced by Scafetta (2010). In conclusion, the finding of this paper confirms a quasi 60-year cycle in the climate system that also further confirms the result of Loehle and Scafetta (2011) that the climate models used by the IPCC have significantly overestimated the anthropogenic effect on climate since 1950 by three to four times.

Appendix: Repeating the calculations with HadSST3

Very recently, after the submission of the present work, the Met Office Hadley Centre has published in its website a major adjustment of its global sea surface temperature dataset, which is called HadSST3 (Kennedy et al. 2011a, 2011b). The current HadSST3 dataset runs from 1850 to 2006 (<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/hadsst3/>).

The major difference between HadSST2 and HadSST3 is in a major adjustment of the data during the period 1940 to 1970. During this period in HadSST3, it is better observed in a gradual downward trend (see Fig. 8a), which is in an even better agreement with the 60-year cycle cooling phase claimed in this paper to exist in the climate system.

In Figs. 8b–d, we show the standardized 5–11–23-year moving average curves of the HadSST3 against the correspondent LOD and INAO curves as done in Figs. 4b–d and 5b–d, respectively. The figures show that also with this adjusted SST record, the extremely good correlation (b. $R=0.76–0.75$; c. $R=0.83–0.84$; d. $R=0.89–0.92$) of a quasi 60-year modulation between the global sea surface temperature with the LOD and INAO exists. The cross-correlation is even slightly better, because of a better agreement during the period 1940–1970. Thus, the major conclusion of this paper would not be altered, but on the contrary, it would be further confirmed by this new global sea surface temperature record.

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