

Design for the Penultimate Deglaciation experiment

You will find on this page information about the experiment design for the PMIP4 [Penultimate Deglaciation](#) experiments.

This protocol is a product of the *PAGES-PMIP working group on Quaternary Interglacials (QUIGS)*



Please make sure to read the [Associated publications](#) before setting up your experiments or using the output data, and read any *how-to* sections associated with specific boundary conditions.

Get in touch with the following people if you have questions:

Laurie Menviel	Experimental design questions
Emilie Capron	Experimental design questions
Ruza Ivanovic	working group leader
Jean-Yves Peterschmitt	Technical questions or missing data

Associated publications

- **Penultimate Deglaciation experiment design, version 1:**

The penultimate deglaciation: protocol for PMIP4 transient numerical simulations between 140 and 127 ka, version 1.0, Menviel et al, GMD, 2019,
https://dx.doi.org/available_soon

Version 1 Specifications

For general advice on boundary condition implementation in palaeoclimate models, see [Kageyama et al. \(2016\)](#).

Penultimate Glacial Maximum spinup (140 ka)

If possible, this spinup simulation should start from the PMIP4-CMIP6 LGM (21 ka) experiment, as equilibrium would be reached more quickly.

	PMIP4 specifications
PMIP4 name	PDGv1-LGMspin

	PMIP4 specifications
Astronomical parameters	eccentricity = 0.033 obliquity = 23.42° perihelion-180° = 251° Date of vernal equinox : Noon, 21st March
Solar constant	1361.0 ± 0.51365 W m ⁻²
Trace gases	CO₂ = 195 ppm CH₄ = 387 ppb N₂O = 201 ppb CFC = 0 O₃ = Preindustrial (e.g. 10 DU)
Ice sheets, orography and coastlines	140 ka data from Combined ice-sheet reconstruction (IcIES-NH, GSM-G and GSM-A): [Access to data]
Bathymetry	Keep consistent with the coastlines, using either: - Data associated with the ice sheet - Preindustrial bathymetry
Global ocean salinity	+ 0.85 psu, relative to preindustrial
All others	See manuscript section 6.1

Transient Penultimate Deglaciation (140-127 ka)

These are the specifications for the full transient run 140-127 ka.

	PMIP4 specifications
PMIP4 name	PDGv1
Initial conditions (140 ka)	Recommended: PDGv1-LGMspin See above for details. The method must be documented, including information on the state of spinup
Astronomical parameters	Transient, as per Berger (1978) [Access to data & README !]
Solar constant	1361.0 ± 0.51365 W m ⁻²
Trace gases	CO₂ = Transient, as per the spline of Koehler et al. (2017) : [Access to data] CH₄ = Transient, as per the spline of Koehler et al. (2017) : [Access to data] N₂O = Linear increase from 201 ppb at 140 ka to 218.74 ppb at 134.5 ka then transient, as per the spline of Koehler et al. (2017) : [Access to data] CFC = 0 O₃ = Preindustrial (e.g. 10 DU)
Ice sheet	Transient: Combined ice-sheet reconstruction (IcIES-NH, GSM-G and GSM-A) [Access to data] How often to update the ice sheet is optional
Orography and coastlines	Transient. To be consistent with the choice of ice sheet. Orography is updated on the same timestep as the ice sheet. It is optional how often the land-sea mask is updated, but ensure consistency with the ice sheet reconstruction is maintained
Bathymetry	Keep consistent with the coastlines, and otherwise use either: - Data associated with the ice sheet; it is optional how often the bathymetry is updated - Preindustrial bathymetry

	PMIP4 specifications
River routing	Ensure that rivers reach the coastline It is recommended (optional) to use one of the following: - Self-consistent paleo-routing described in section 6.2.3 - Preindustrial configuration for the model - Manual/model calculation of river network to match topography
Freshwater fluxes	Recommended North Atlantic option is <i>fSL</i> and a constant 0.0135 Sv flux around the Antarctic coast between 140-130 ka [Access to data] - <i>fSL</i> : meltwater flux based on changes in sea-level - <i>fIRD</i> : meltwater flux based on Norwegian Sea and North Atlantic IRD - <i>fIC</i> : meltwater flux based on ice-sheet changes - <i>fSL2</i> : meltwater flux based on changes in sea-level and triangular input max. 0.15 Sv between 131-128 ka on the Antarctic coast - <i>fUN</i> : Globally uniform meltwater input based on sea-level changes
Vegetation & land cover Aerosols (dust)	Prescribed preindustrial cover or dynamic vegetation model Prescribed preindustrial distribution or prognostic aerosols

Focused simulations

- Empty
- Empty

Paleorecords to use for model-data comparisons

Overview

See Table 3 and Table 4 of the [Penultimate Deglaciation GMD paper](#)

Table 3								Table 4									
Click on a table to get a bigger version, or download the GMD paper																	
Tracer interpretation	Core	Coordinates and depth (m)	ψ_1 (ka)	ψ_2 (ka)	ψ_3 (ka)	ψ_4 (ka)	ψ_5 (ka)	References	Tracer interpretation	Core, coordinates and depth/elevation	Chronology	ψ_1 (ka)	ψ_2 (ka)	ψ_3 (ka)	ψ_4 (ka)	ψ_5 (ka)	References
Sea-level								Atm. CO ₂ concentration									
Red Sea cores								SST									
137.0±0.7 increases								137.8±2.7 increases									
Benthic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$																	
133.4±0.7 min. increase																	
130.2±1																	
Grant et al. (2012)																	
This study																	
North Atlantic intermediate-depth ventilation								North Atlantic Summer SST (°FPA)									
ODP983								55.80°N, 14.11°W, 2180 m depth									
55.80°N, 14.11°W								Alignment onto Corchia U-Th based chrono.									
2180 m								SU90-03									
156.1±1.2 weaker vent. (I)								40.51°N, 32.05°W, 2475 m depth									
157±1.9								Alignment onto Corchia U-Th based chrono.									
128.6±1.8								W. Medit. Sea									
127.6±1.3								ODP 976									
Oppo et al. (2006)								36.30°N, 4.31°E									
Shackleton et al. (2003)								1108 m depth									
North Atlantic deep-water ventilation								MD02-2488									
MD95-2042								46.48°S, 88.02°E, 3420 m depth									
37.80°N, 10.17°E								Alignment onto AICC2012									
3140 m								MD07-2120									
Stack of U1308								45.54°S, 114.92°E, 1210 m depth									
CH10-K09								Alignment onto AICC2012									
and ODP 1063																	
33.69°N, 57.62°W, 4584 m																	
46.48°S, 88.02°E																	
3420 m																	
Southern Ocean deep-water ventilation																	
MD02-2488																	
46.48°S, 88.02°E																	
3420 m																	
Planktic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$																	
135.9±2.0																	
131.0±1.4 stronger vent. (I)																	
130.2±1.4																	
129.2±1.4																	
Hodell et al. (2008)																	
Labeyrie et al. (1999)																	
Deane et al. (2017)																	
Govin et al. (2009)																	
Govin et al. (2012)																	
Antarctic Annual SAT (ice off)																	
75.1°S, 123.35°E, 3233 m a.s.l.																	
Corchia Cave, Italy																	
43.97°N, 13.07°E, 840 m a.s.l.																	
Southern Europe (Mg/L)																	

The data files have a version string (_vYYmmDD) in their file name, indicating when they have been uploaded to this site (in case we have to update them later and use a more recent version/date).

CH69-K09 (txt)
MD95-2042 (txt)
ODP976 (txt)
ODP980 (txt)
ODP983 (txt)
ODP1063 (txt)
SU90-03 (txt)
SL_LIG_Dutton2017 (txt)
d13Cstack (txt) Stack of U1308, CH69-K09 and ODP1063
IRD-stack (txt)
Figure 9 data (xlsx)

References cited

- Berger, A.: Long-Term Variations of Daily Insolation and Quaternary Climatic Changes, *J. Atmospheric Sci.*, 35(12), 2362–2367, [doi:10.1175/1520-0469\(1978\)035<2362:LTVODI>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(1978)035<2362:LTVODI>2.0.CO;2), 1978.
- Kageyama, M., Braconnot, P., Harrison, S. P., Haywood, A. M., Jungclauss, J., Otto-Bliesner, B. L., Peterschmitt, J.-Y., Abe-Ouchi, A., Albani, S., Bartlein, P. J., Brierley, C., Crucifix, M., Dolan, A., Fernandez-Donado, L., Fischer, H., Hopcroft, P. O., Ivanovic, R. F., Lambert, F., Lunt, D. J., Mahowald, N. M., Peltier, W. R., Phipps, S. J., Roche, D. M., Schmidt, G. A., Tarasov, L., Valdes, P. J., Zhang, Q. and Zhou, T.: PMIP4-CMIP6: the contribution of the Paleoclimate Modelling Intercomparison Project to CMIP6, *Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss.*, 1–46, [doi:10.5194/gmd-2016-106](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2016-106), 2016.
- P. Koehler and C. Nehrbass-Ahles and J. Schmitt and T.F. Stocker and H. Fischer: A 156 kyr smoothed history of the atmospheric greenhouse gases CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O and their radiative forcing, *Earth System Science Data*, 9, 363–387, [doi:10.5194/essd-9-363-2017](https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-9-363-2017), 2017.
- Veres, D., Bazin, L., Landais, A., Toyé Mahamadou Kele, H., Lemieux-Dudon, B., Parrenin, F., Martinerie, P., Blayo, E., Blunier, T., Capron, E., Chappellaz, J., Rasmussen, S. O., Severi, M., Svensson, A., Vinther, B. and Wolff, E. W.: The Antarctic ice core chronology (AICC2012): an optimized multi-parameter and multi-site dating approach for the last 120 thousand years, *Clim Past*, 9(4), 1733–1748, [doi:10.5194/cp-9-1733-2013](https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-9-1733-2013), 2013.

From:

<https://pmip4.lsce.ipsl.fr/> - **PMIP4**

Permanent link:

https://pmip4.lsce.ipsl.fr/doku.php/exp_design:degla_t2?rev=1549553681

Last update: **2019/02/07 16:34**

