

Interaction between the winter stratosphere and the tropospheric Arctic Oscillation in the Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model (WACCM)

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Outline



- Introduction
- The Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model
- EOF analysis
- "Strong" and "Weak" vortex events defined in the stratosphere
- Strong and Weak events defined in the troposphere
- Conclusions

Annular Modes in the Stratosphere and Troposphere



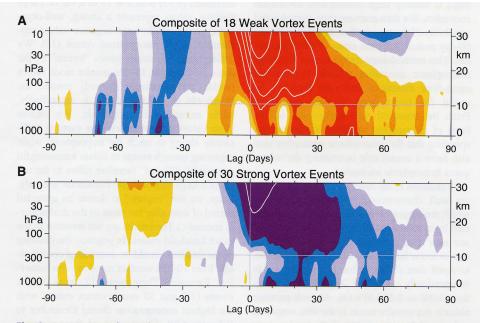


Fig. 2. Composites of time-height development of the northern annular mode for (A) 18 weak vortex events and (B) 30 strong vortex events. The events are determined by the dates on which the 10-hPa annular mode values cross -3.0 and +1.5, respectively. The indices are nondimensional; the contour interval for the color shading is 0.25, and 0.5 for the white contours. Values between -0.25 and 0.25 are unshaded. The thin horizontal lines indicate the approximate boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere.

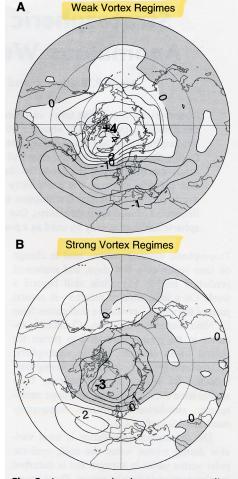


Fig. 3. Average sea-level pressure anomalies (hPa) for (A) the 1080 days during weak vortex regimes and (B) the 1800 days during strong vortex regimes.

WACCM Dynamics/Physics



• WACCM is based on the NCAR Community Atmosphere Model (CAM), extended upward to the lower thermosphere, with physics upgrades (NLTE IR transfer, shortwave heating to Lyman-alpha, molecular diffusion effects, etc.)

- For the present study: 48 year integration (1950-1998)
 - Specified SST from observations
 - T63 horizontal resolution, semi-Lagrangian dynamics
 - Vertical resolution ~1.2 km in the troposphere/lower stratosphere; ~3.5 km in the lower lower thermosphere
- => A reasonably well resolved stratosphere <=

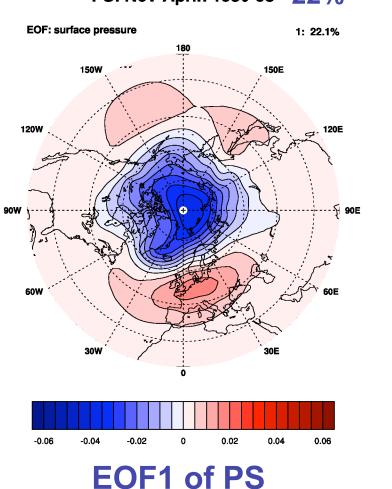


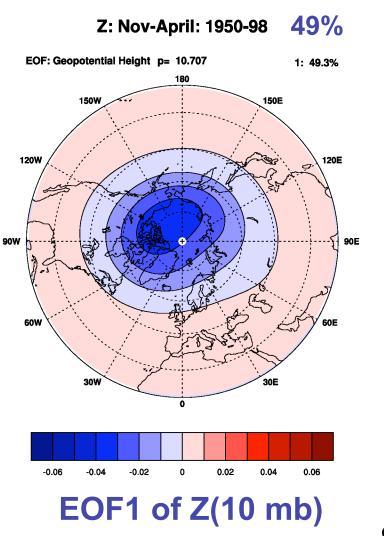


- Daily output from 48-year run (U, T, Z, TEM diagnostics)
- Consider results for November April ("extended winter")
- Composite seasonal cycle and smooth with 31-day running mean
- Compute daily unsmoothed Z deviations from seasonal cycle
- Obtain EOFs of unsmoothed Z deviations
- Project unsmoothed daily output onto EOF => PC(t)

First EOF of PS and 10 mb Geopotential

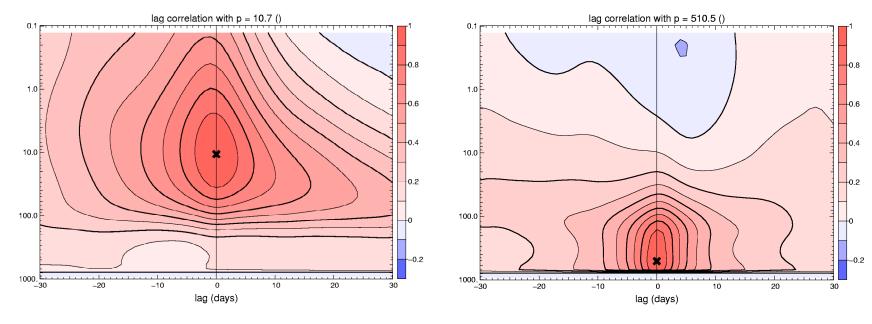
NCAR





PS: Nov-April: 1950-98 22%





base point at 10 mb

base point at 500 mb

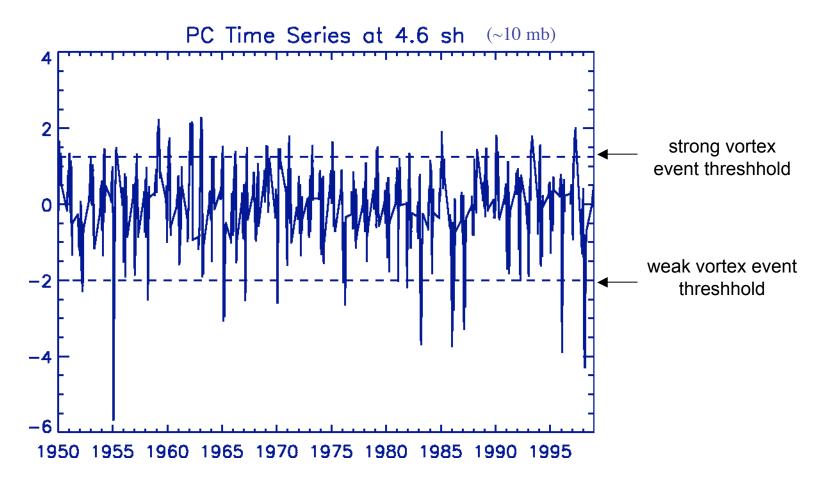
Selecting "Weak" and "Strong" Vortex Events



- Standardize PC series of Geopotential EOF 1 at levels in the troposphere and stratosphere
- At reference level
 - Weak vortex events: PC(t) < -2.0 for ≥ 7 consecutive days
 - Strong vortex events: PC(t) > 1.25 for ≥ 7 consecutive days
- Reference levels
 - 10 mb
 - 434 mb

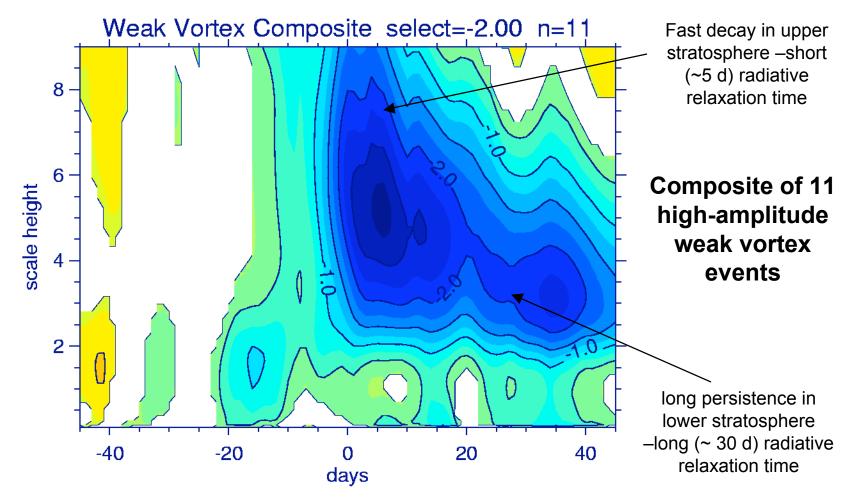
Evolution of Geopotential PC1 at 10 mb 1950-1998





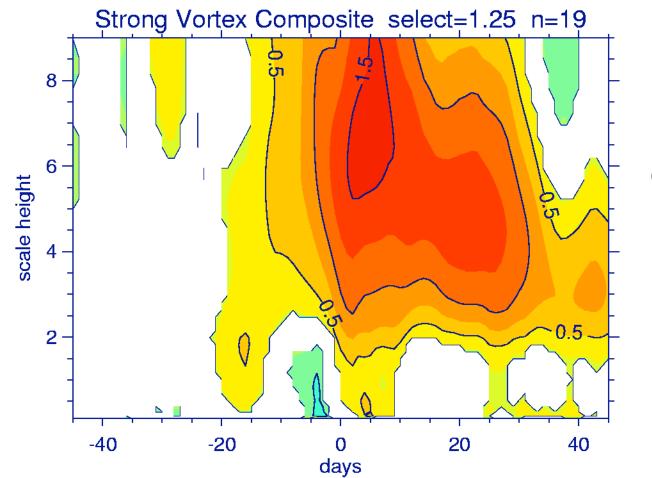
Evolution of Geopotential PC1 Weak events defined at 10 mb





Evolution of Geopotential PC1 Strong events defined at 10 mb





Composite of 19 high-amplitude strong vortex events

Weak and Strong Vortex Events Model vs Obs



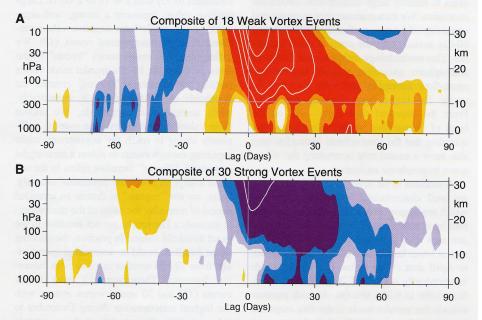
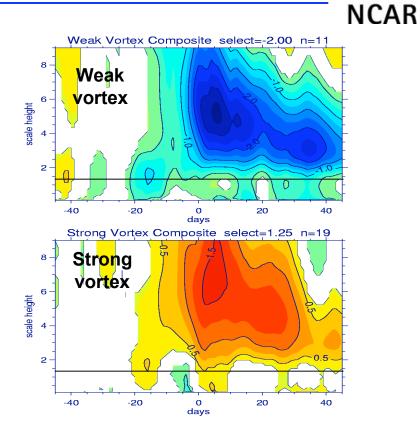


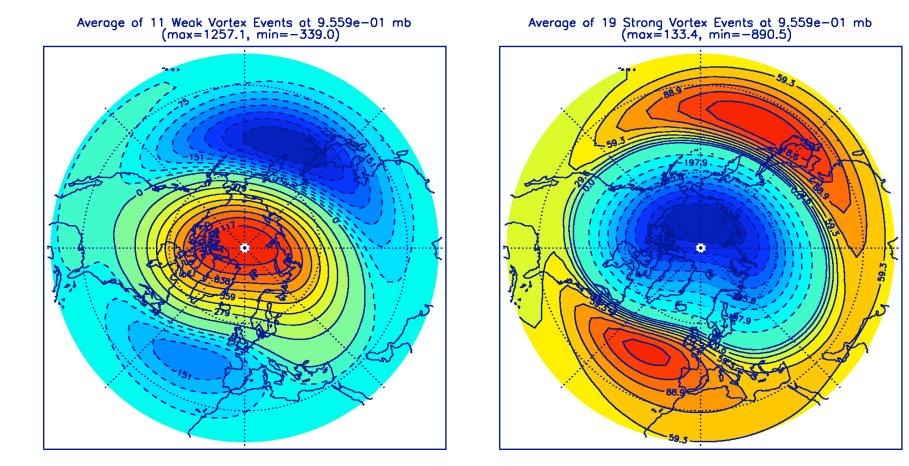
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Note similarity to observations. Recall that model weak-vortex composites are strongly influenced by several large-amplitude events that coincide with ENSO-warm years (not shown). Is this also true of observations?

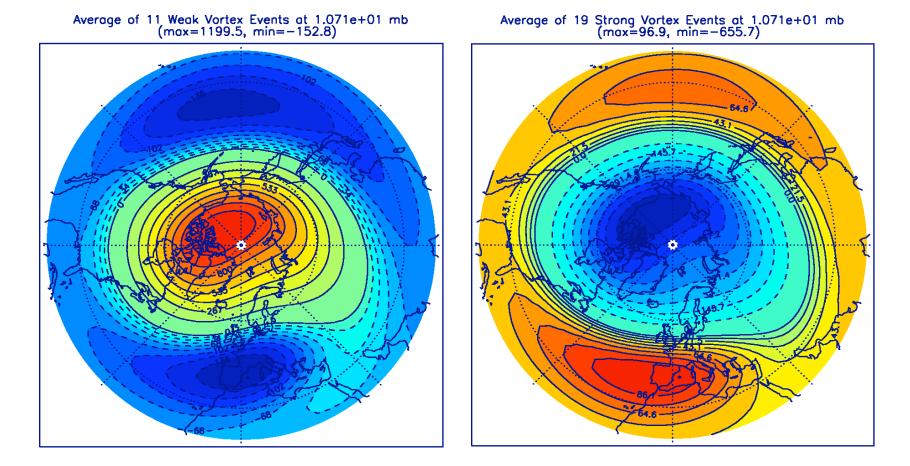
Weak and Strong Composites: Z(1mb) defined at 10 mb





Weak and Strong Composites: Z(10 mb) defined at 10 mb

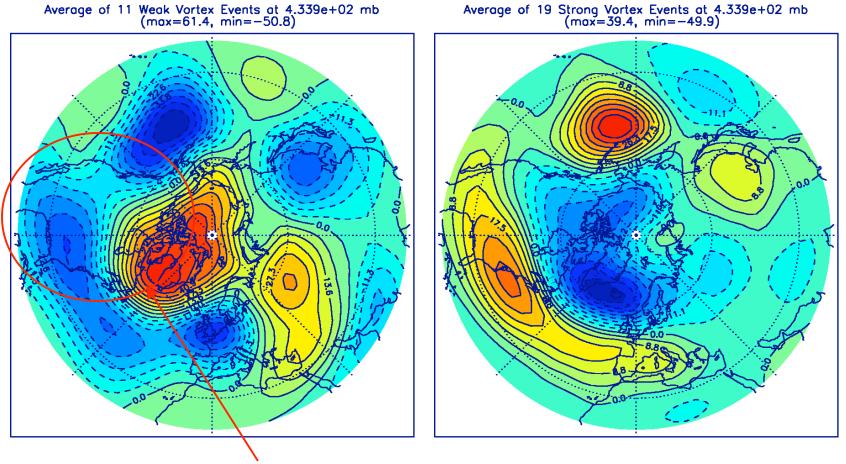




Weak and Strong Composites: Z (434 mb) defined at 10 mb



NCAR

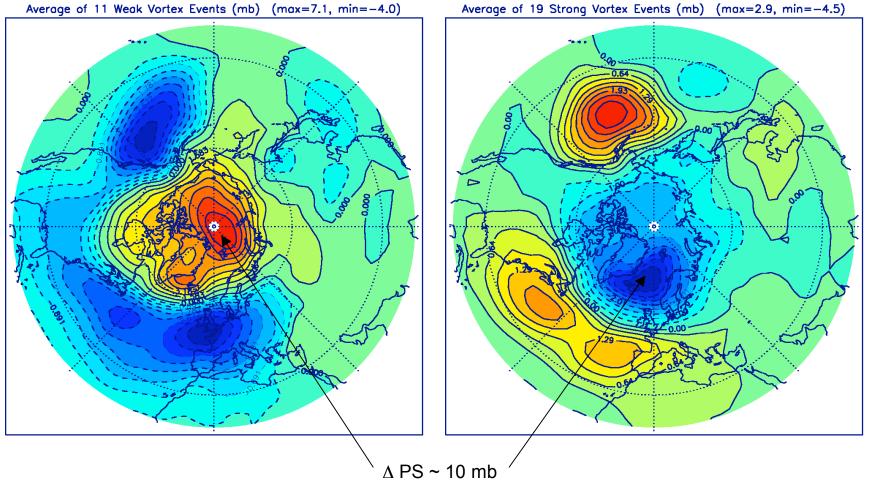


Note PNA-like pattern: Several large-amplitude weak events occur in ENSO years

Weak and Strong Composites: PS defined at 10 mb





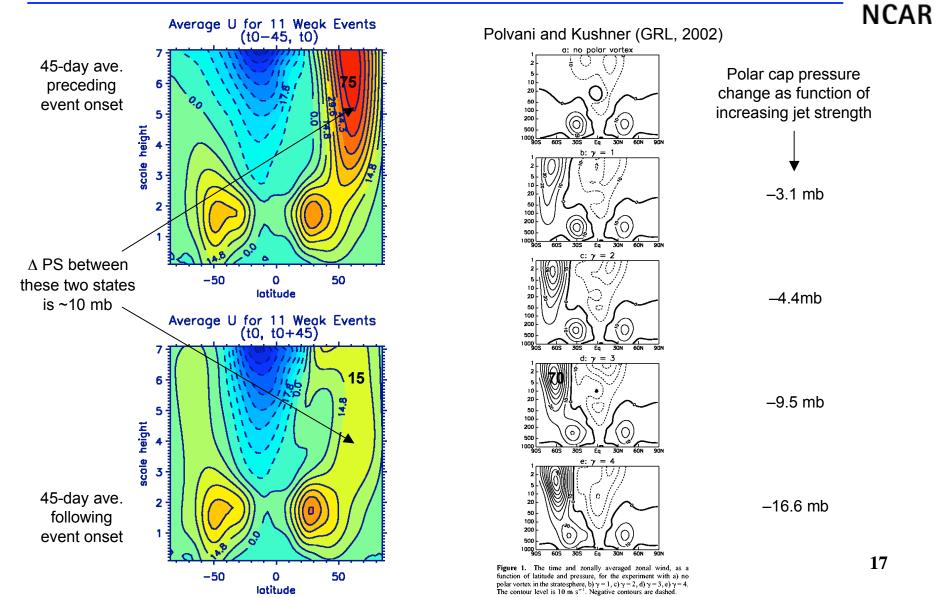


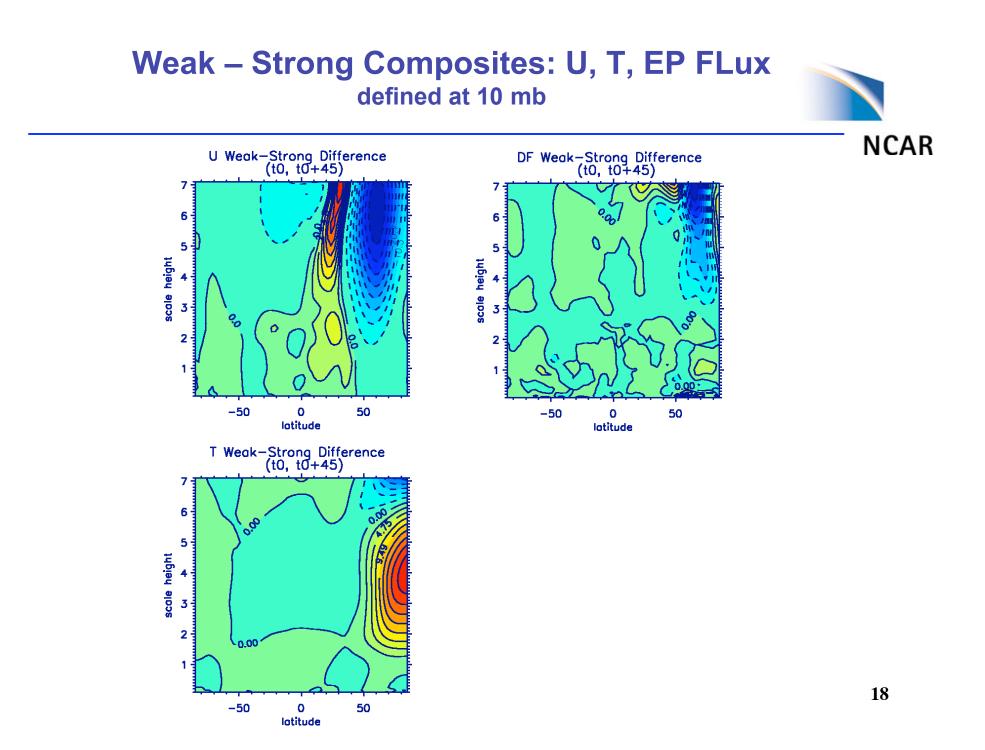
Average of 11 Weak Vortex Events (mb) (max=7.1, min=-4.0)

16

Weak Event Composite Change in U and T







Some remarks about Weak Events defined at 10 mb



 About 1/3 fewer events than identified by B&D over a data record approximately the same length as WACCM run. => Fewer sources of pw variability in model? e.g., absence of QBO?

• Annular modes are latitudinally "broad" in the stratosphere, with high degree of zonal symmetry; narrower in the troposphere with strong wave components;

- Large-amplitude weak vortex events extend into upper troposphere
- Weak event composites at Z(434 mb) display PNA-like pattern <=> several of the largest weak events occur in ENSO-warm years

Stratospheric vs tropospheric influence on Annular Modes



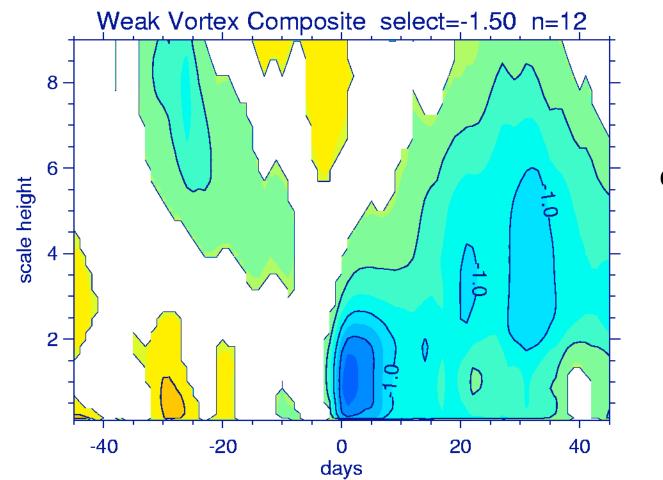
To what extent is the behavior in the troposphere influenced by the stratosphere?

Is it possible to identify distinct "tropospheric" vs "stratospheric" influences on tropospheric annular modes

=> Look at strong and weak events defined in terms of behavior in mid-troposphere (~434 mb); same selection criteria as for the events defined at 10 mb

Evolution of Geopotential PC1 Weak events defined at 434 mb

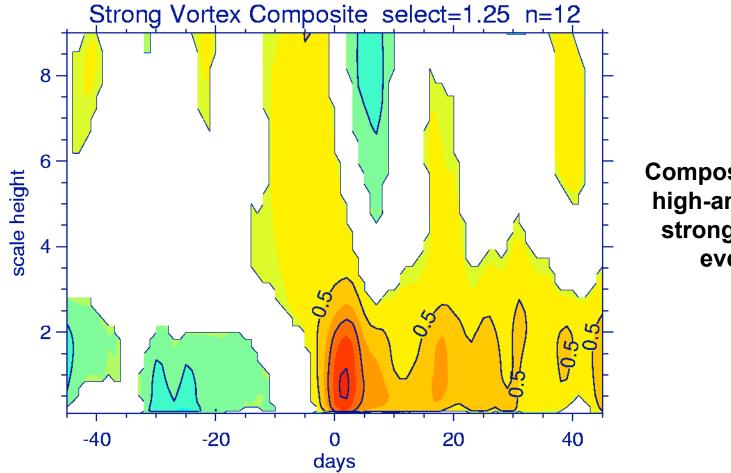




Composite of 12 high-amplitude weak vortex events

Evolution of Geopotential PC1 Strong events defined at 434 mb

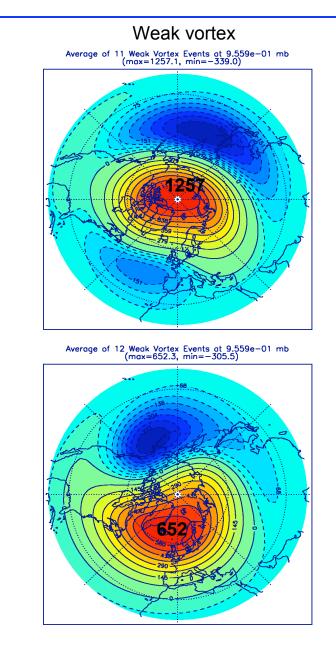


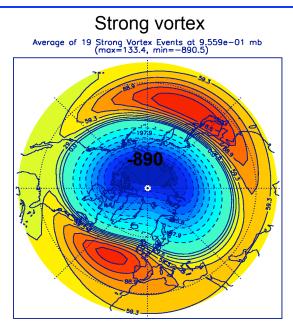


Composite of 12 high-amplitude strong vortex events

Weak and Strong Composites: Z (1 mb) def 10 mb vs. def 434 mb

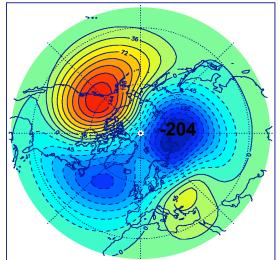






Events defined at 10 mb

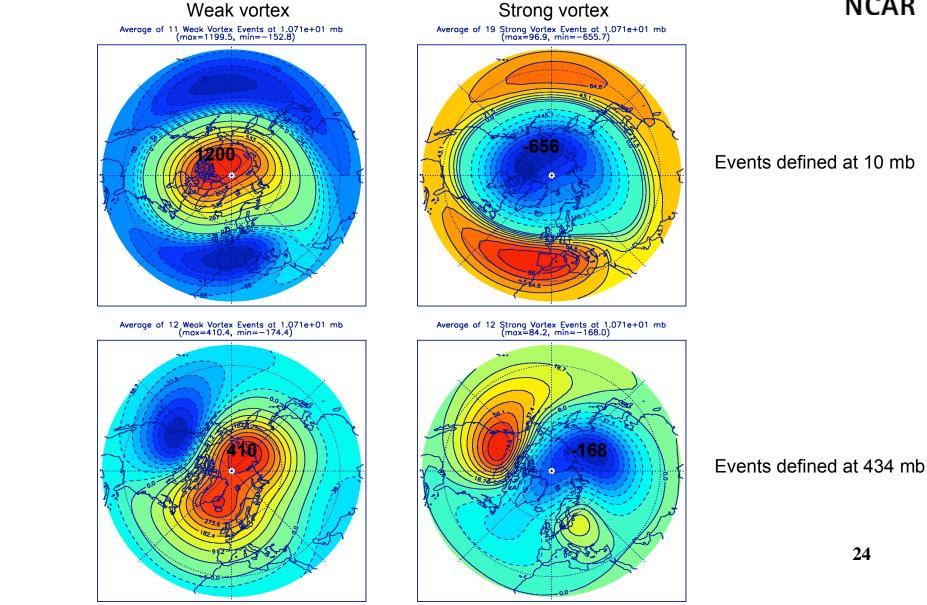
Average of 12 Strong Vortex Events at 9.559e-01 mb (max=162.2, min=-204.0)



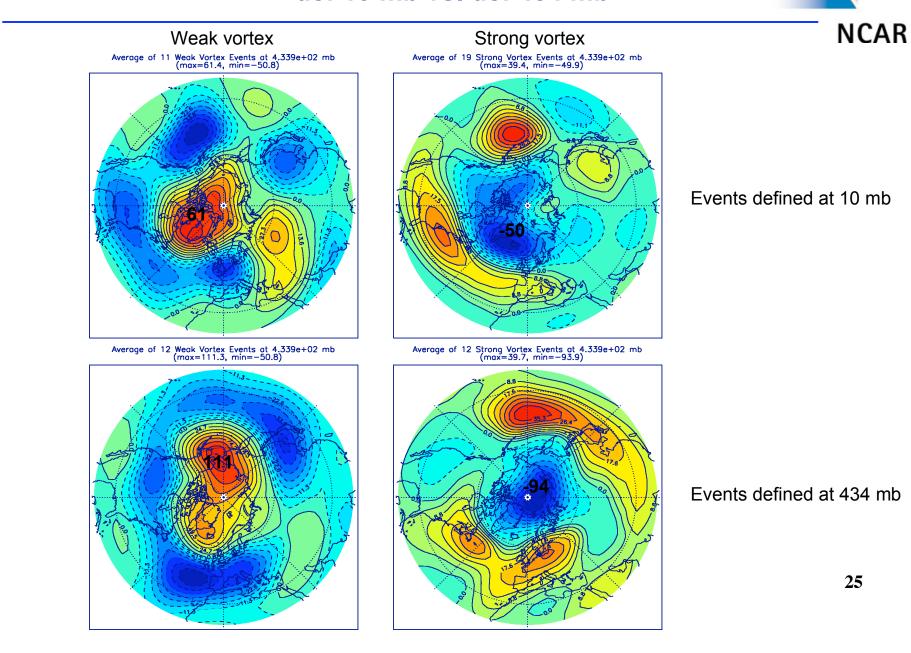
Events defined at 434 mb

Weak and Strong Composites: Z (10 mb) def 10 mb vs. def 434 mb



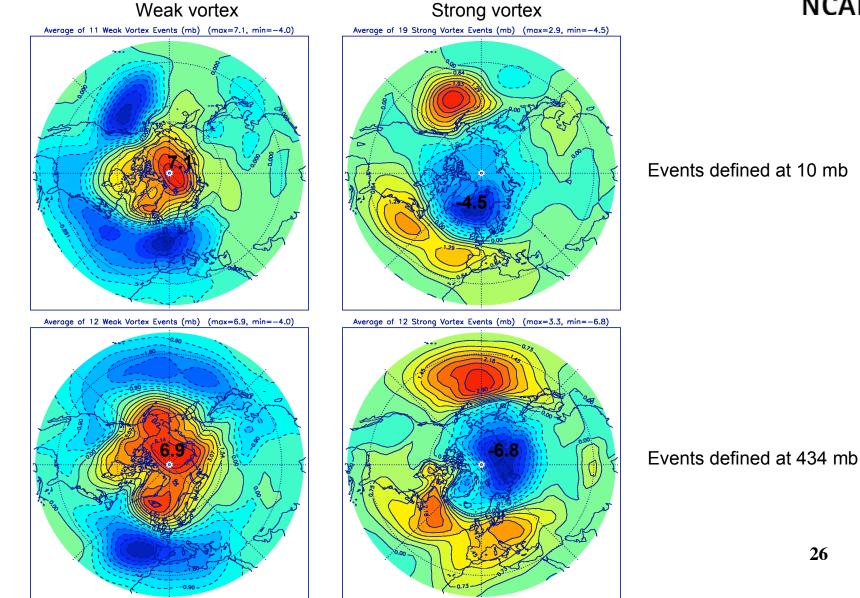


Weak and Strong Composites: Z (434 mb) def 10 mb vs. def 434 mb

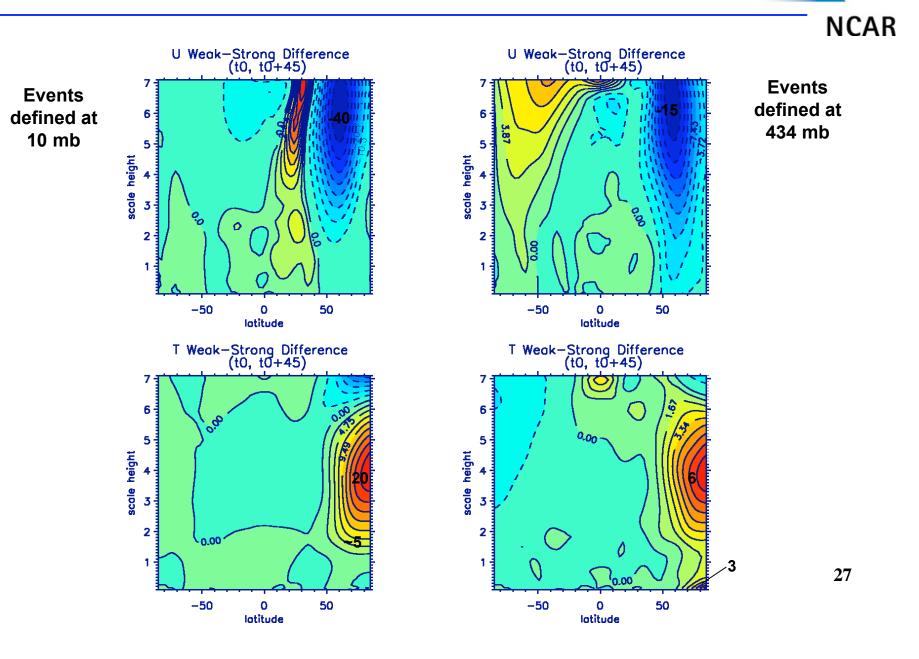


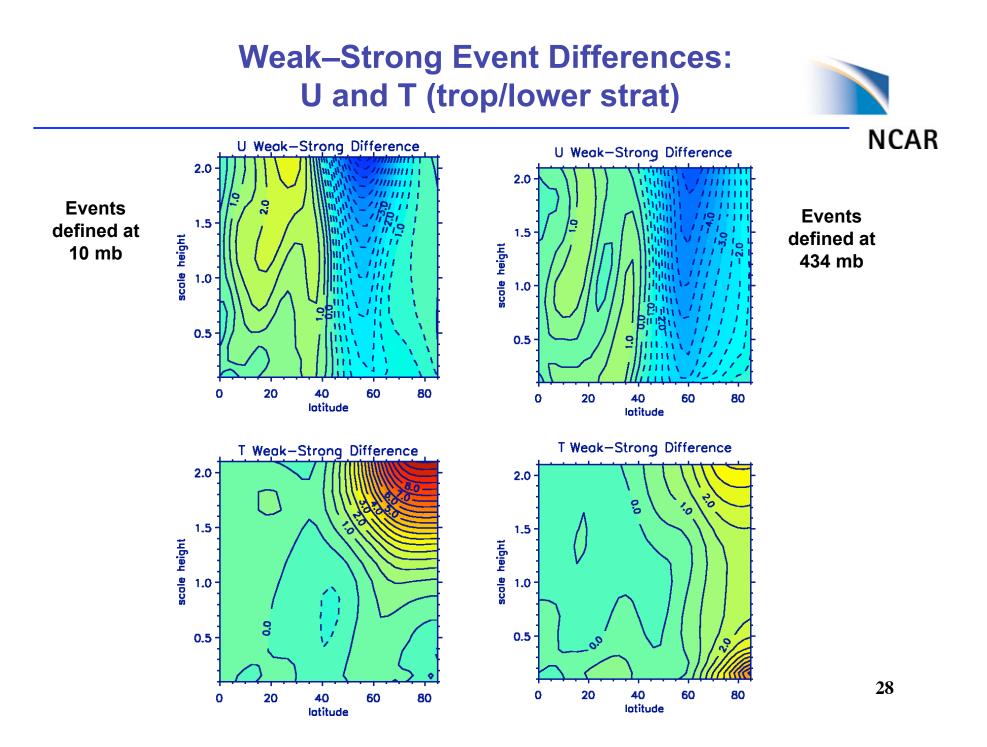
Weak and Strong Composites: PS def 10 mb vs. def 434 mb





Weak–Strong Event Differences: U and T





Conclusions



• WACCM reproduces the main features of observed behavior of annular modes in the stratosphere and troposphere

• Model appears to have smaller number of extreme events than observations. Fewer sources of variability? e.g., no QBO

 Several of the largest amplitude weak events in the model occur in warm ENSO years

• Large-amplitude weak vortex events influence the troposphere if their effects extend down to ~ 200-300 mb

 Events defined in terms of behavior in the stratosphere (10 mb) have distinct structure from those defined in the troposphere (434 mb)
=> separate role for the stratosphere in tropospheric AM variability