

ENSO impact on the extratropical middle and upper atmosphere

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HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**



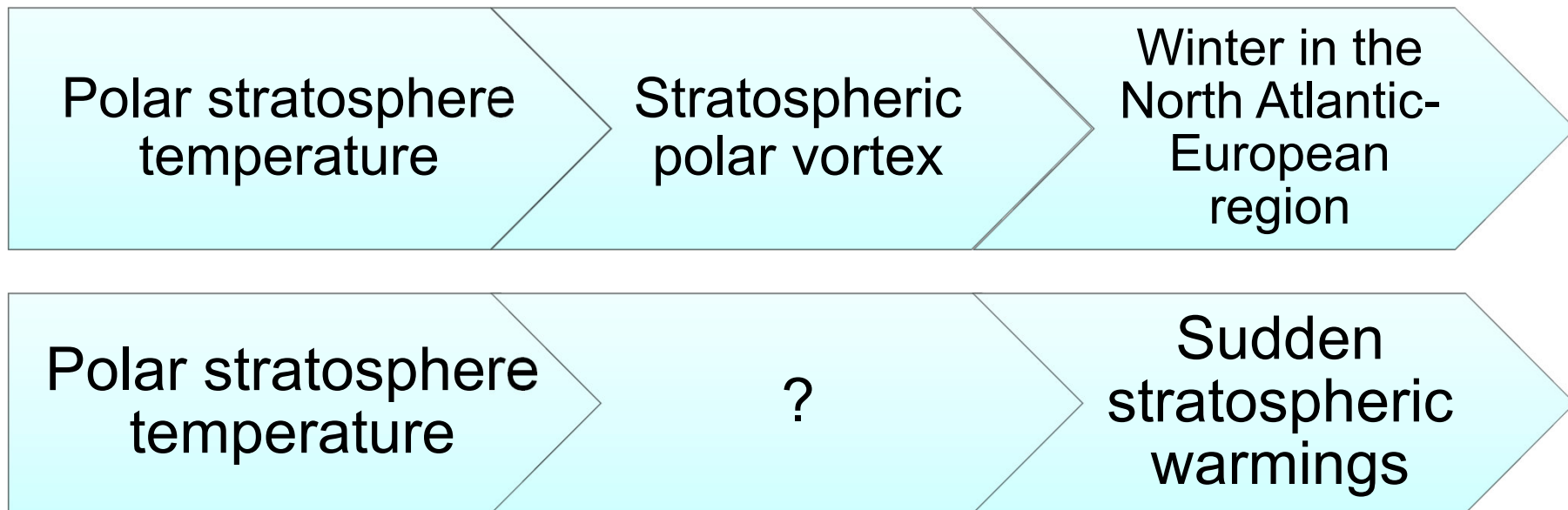
Outline

- Overview
- Data
- Reanalysis results
- Unusual years
- Ensemble results
- Summary



The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is one of the longest-studied climate phenomena.

- Tropospheric temperature
- Precipitation
- Ozone concentration



Data

➤ **Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI)**

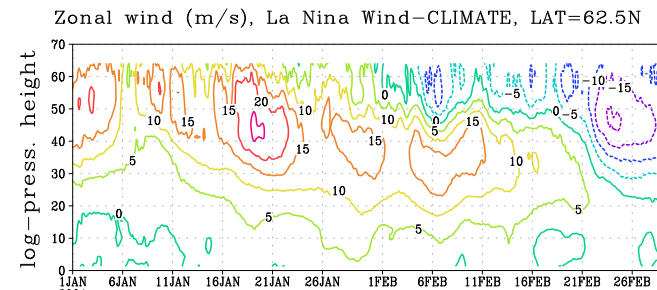
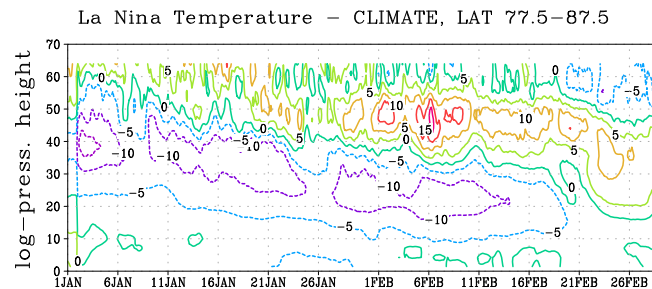
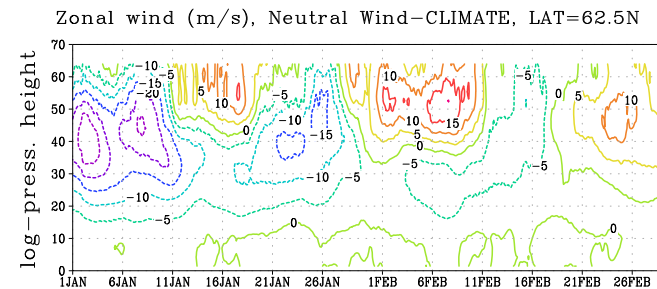
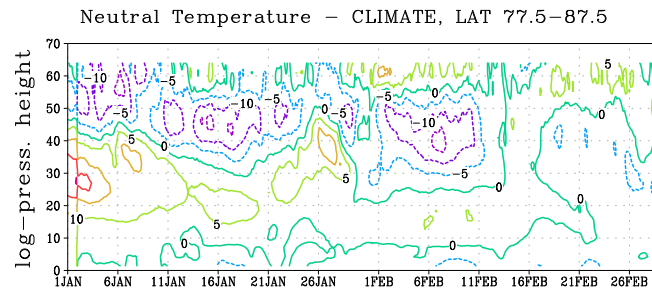
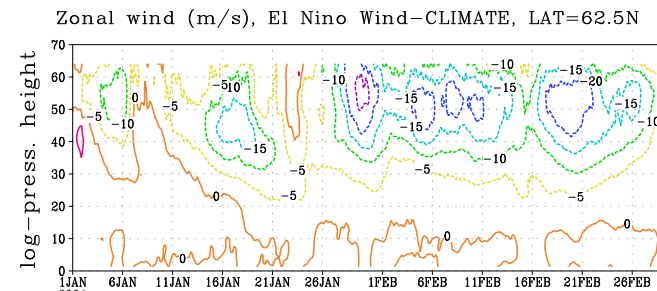
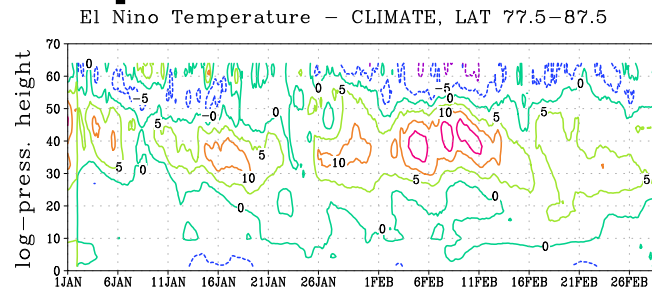
- Sea-level pressure , zonal and meridional components of the surface wind, sea surface temperature, surface air temperature, and total cloudiness fraction of the sky
- Region: tropical Pacific
- Time period: twelve sliding bi-monthly seasons

➤ **MODERN-ERA RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS FOR RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS (MERRA)**

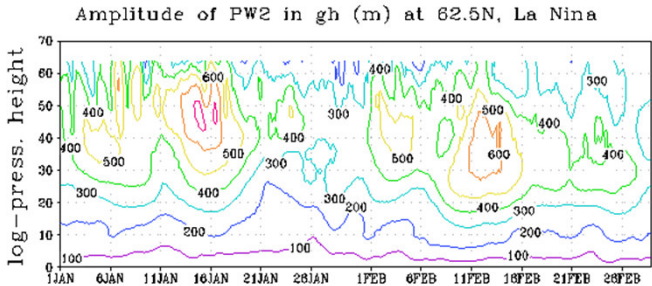
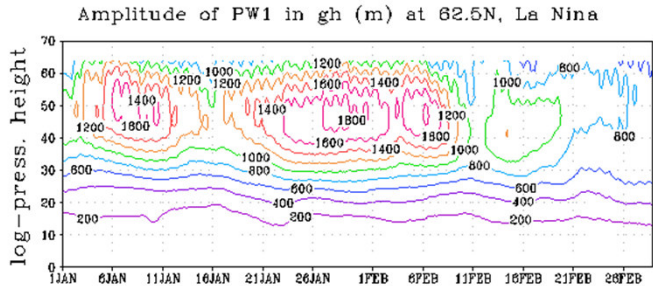
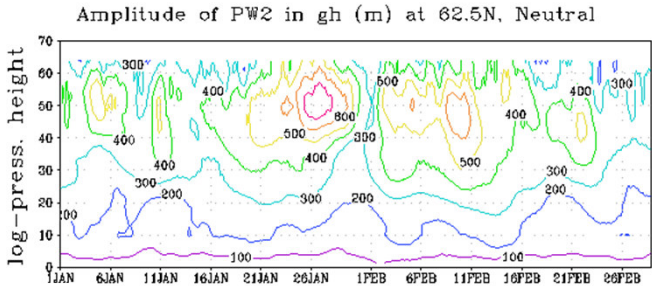
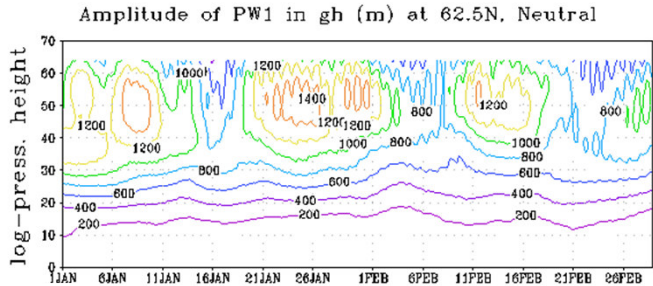
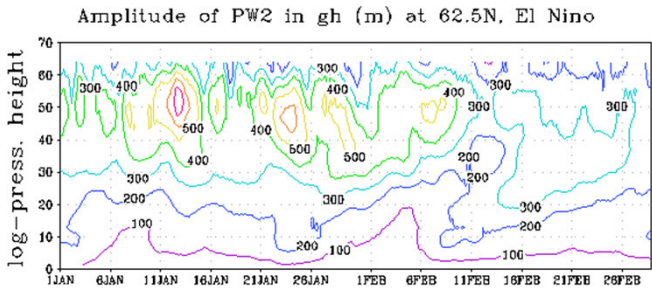
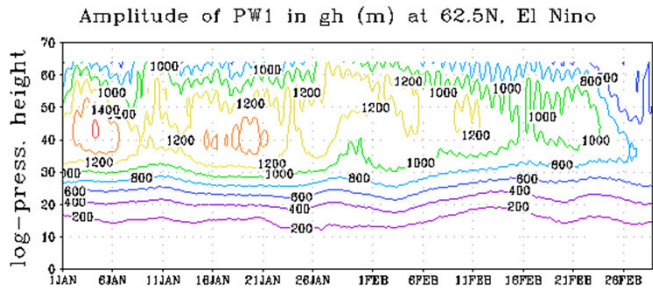
- Temperature, wind components, geopotential height data during January-February of **El Niño years** (1983, 1992, 1998, 2003, 2010), **La Niña years** (1989, 1999, 2000, 2008, 2011), **Neutral phase years** (1982, 1991, 1994, 2002, 2004)
- CLIMATE: 1979 - 2015



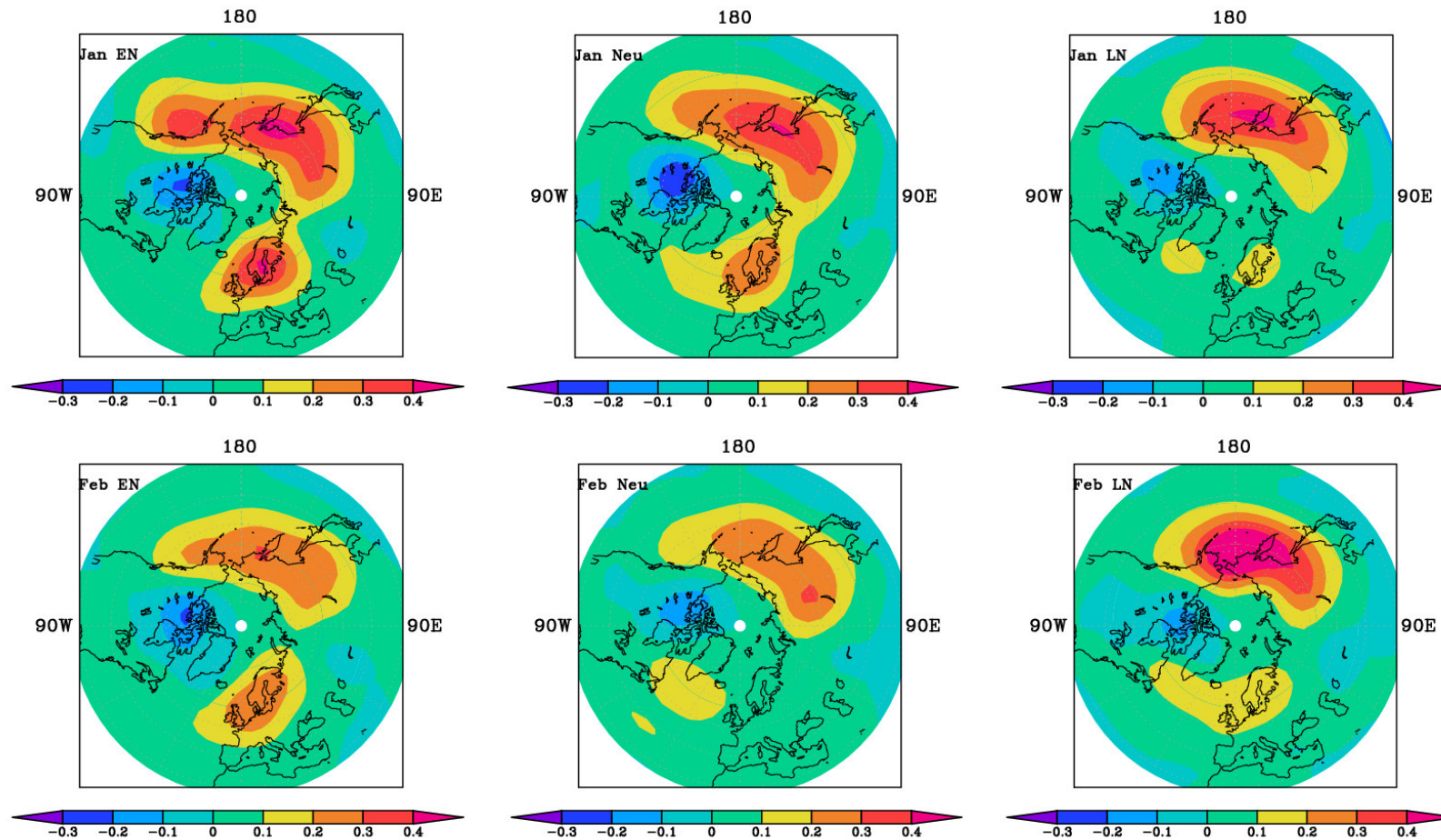
Reanalysis results on temperature and mean zonal wind



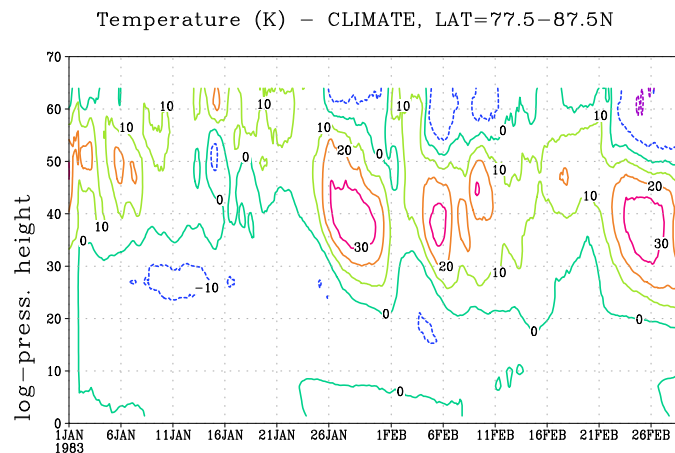
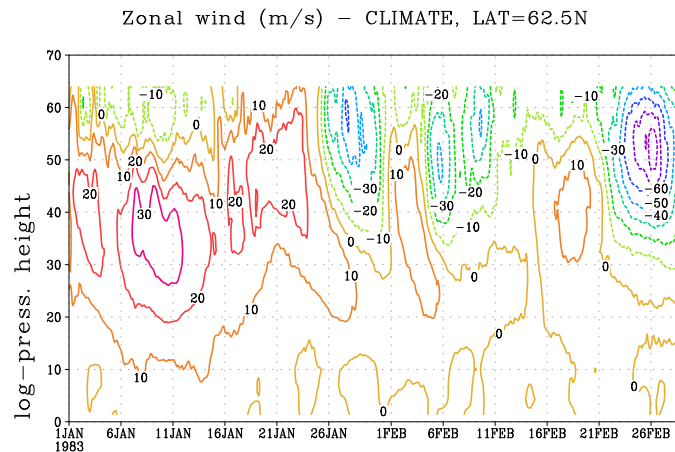
Reanalysis results on SPWs



Reanalysis results on EP flux at 15 km



Years that are exceptions: 1983 – El Niño conditions



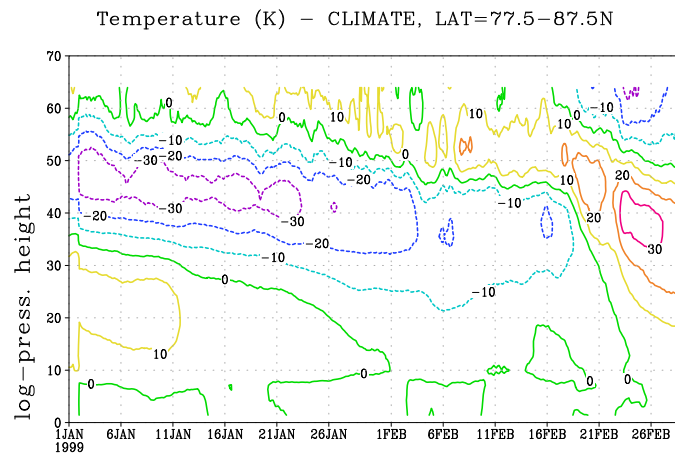
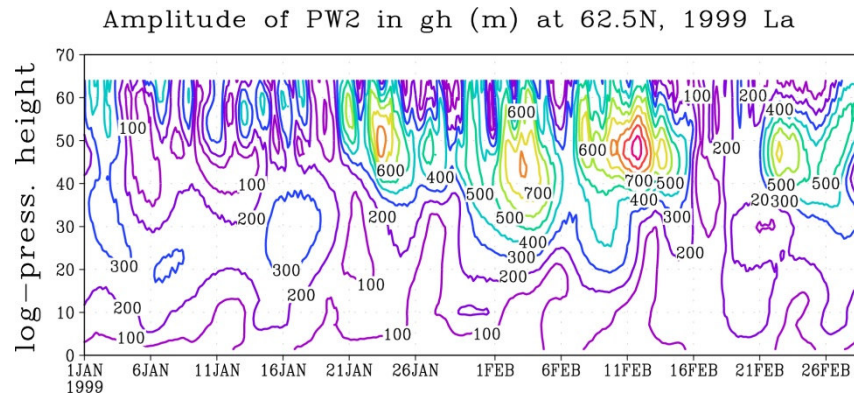
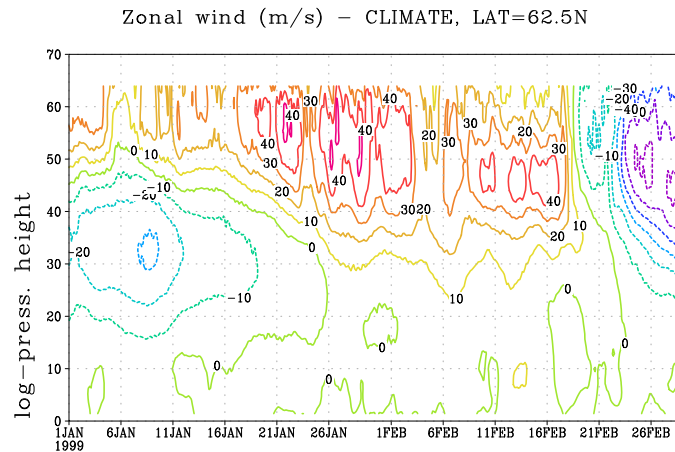
- Possible reason: eruption of El Chichón in April of 1982



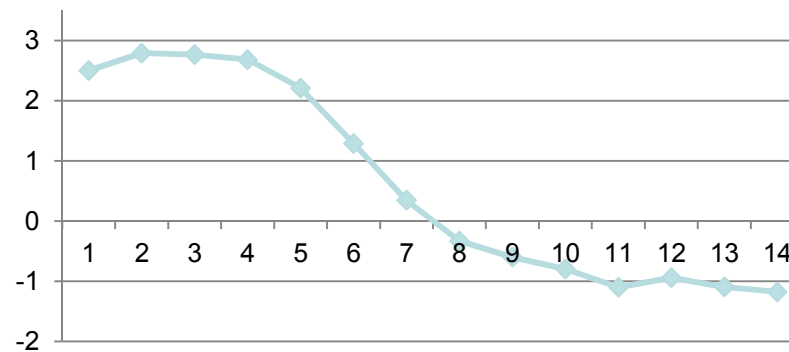
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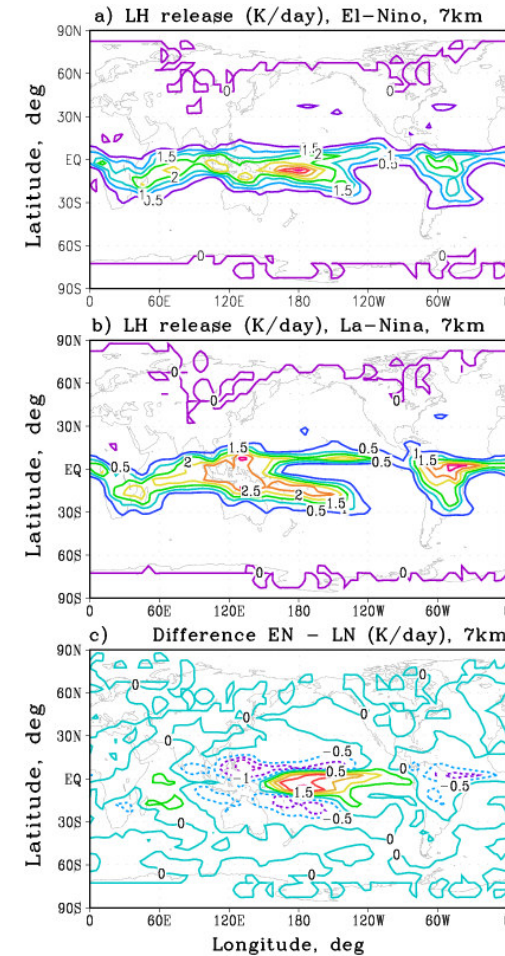
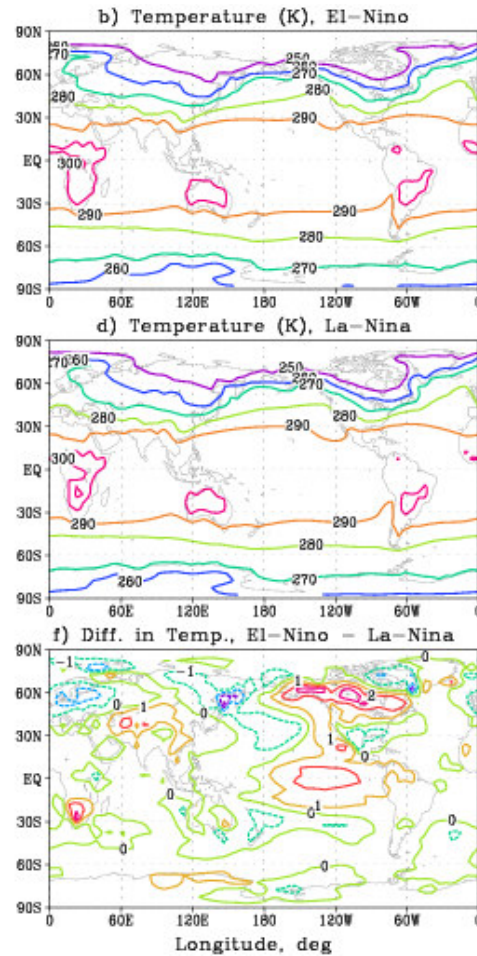
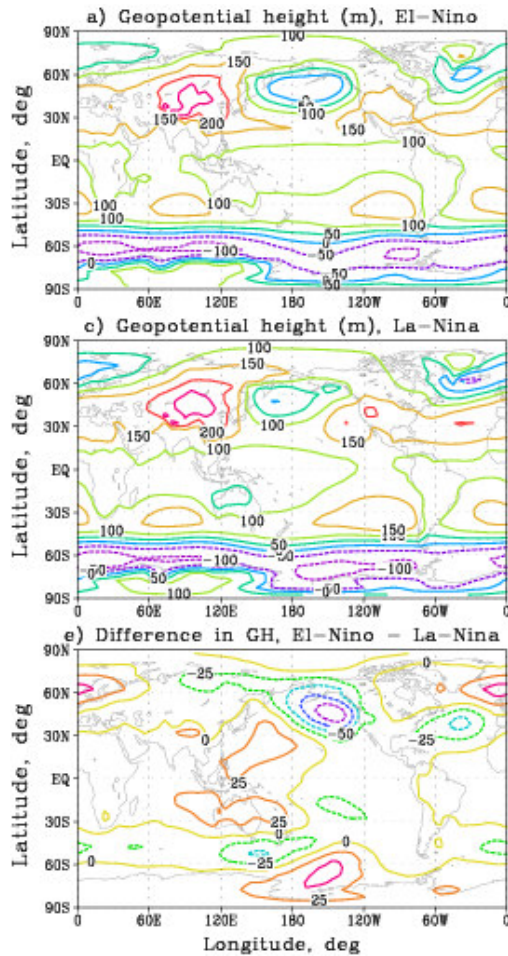
Years that are exceptions: 1999 – La Niña conditions



MEI 1998-1999

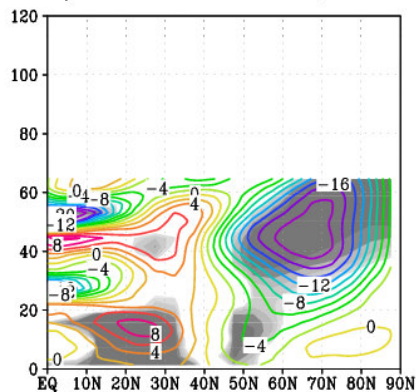


Middle and Upper Atmosphere Modeling (MUAM). Boundary conditions. Latent heat release

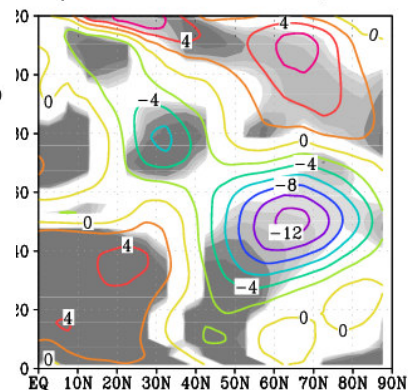


Modeling results

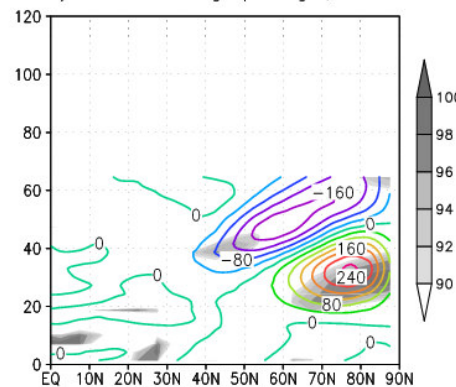
c) Diff. EN-LN zonal wind, MERRA



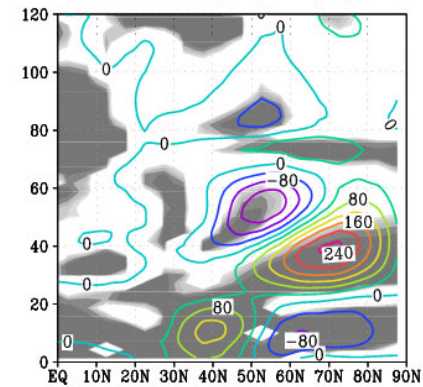
b) Diff. EN-LN zonal wind, MUAM



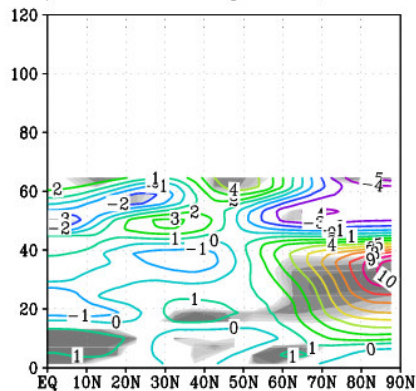
i) EN-LN SPW1 geop. height, MERRA



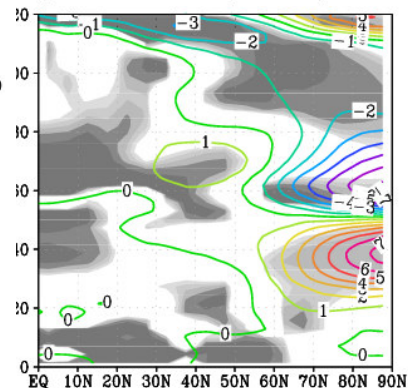
h) EN-LN SPW1 geop. height, MUAM



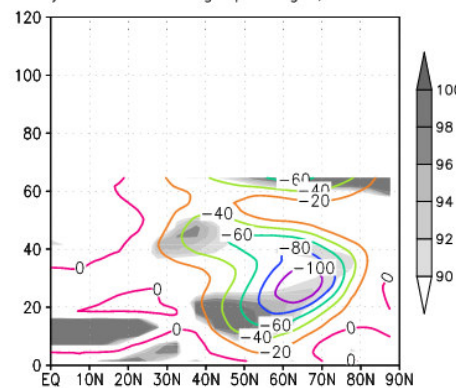
f) Diff. EN-LN temperature, MERRA



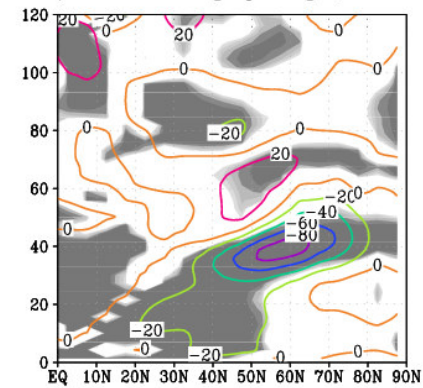
e) Diff. EN-LN temperature, MUAM



j) EN-LN SPW2 geop. height, MERRA



k) EN-LN SPW2 geop. height, MUAM



Summary

- In January-February the stratosphere is warmer and easterly mean zonal wind prevails during positive phase.
- Amplitudes of SPW1 usually are greater during El Niño phase, while maximum of SPW2 amplitudes are observed lower comparing with La Niña and neutral phases.
- The strongest downward EP flux is observed over the Northern Canada in January during neutral phase and the upward EP flux is observed over the Europe in every winter during El Niño in contrast to La Niña winters.



Thank you for your attention!

