# What regulates the annual cycle of stratospheric water vapor?

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# Dominant mode of variability: Tape Recorder

Mote et al. (1996,1998) "Atmospheric Tape Recorder"

here shown: variable total hydrogen,

2[CH4] + [H2O]

(a) HALOE(b) first two EEOFs







# The TTL has a marked annual cycle in temperature





# Tape Recorder - Various theories, difficult to test

- High latitude planetary waves (NH-SH differences in orographic forcing) [Yulaeva et al. 1994, Ueyama and Wallace 2010]
- Seasonal cycle in baroclinic activity (NH-SH differences in land-sea contrast) [Jucker et al. 2013]
- Tropical asymmetries (Monsoon, Warm Pool) [Kerr-Munslow and Norton 2006]
- Equatorial wave forcing [Randel et al. 2008], and mean flow wave filtering [Ortland and Alexander 2014]



### GCM Hierarchy





Inspired by Held 2005

We build a minimalistic model with:





































NH wave-2 topography + land-sea contrast, subtropics







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+ land-sea contrast, midlats

Martin Jucker

temperature [K]

8



# Midlatitude asymmetry in topography and land-sea is key



model



# Midlatitude asymmetry in topography and land-sea is key





### Wave analysis: mean upwelling from Eliassen-Palm flux divergence

• 'downward control', split into wave contributions

$$f^* \bar{v}^* \approx -\frac{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}}{a \cos \varphi} = -\frac{\sum_k \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}_k}{a \cos \phi}$$

• mass conservation, average over tropics

$$\langle \overline{w}_m^* \rangle(z) = \frac{\cos \phi_0}{\rho_0 \int_{-\phi_0}^{\phi_0} a \cos \phi \mathrm{d}\phi} \int_z^\infty \rho_0 \left[ \overline{v}^*(\phi_0) - \overline{v}^*(-\phi_0) \right] \mathrm{d}z'$$



#### Wave analysis: mean upwelling Monsoon ~ k=1-5; Midlats ~ k=3,4



Kim *et al.* (CSU) find k=3 single largest driver of annual cycle in TTL [personal correspondence]



### Conclusions

MiMA:

- High latitude planetary waves (NH-SH differences in orographic forcing) [Yulaeva et al. 1994, Ueyama and Yes Wallace 2010]
- Seasonal cycle in baroclinic activity (NH-SH yes differences in land-sea contrast) [Jucker et al. 2013]
- Tropical asymmetries (Monsoon, Warm Pool) [Kerr- yes, Munslow and Norton 2006]
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### Conclusions

- Main TTL annual cycle drivers:
  - North-South differences in planetary waves and baroclinicity (topography + land) [as in Jucker et al 2013]
  - waves k=3,4
- Underway: Radiative forcing impact
  - Tropical stratospheric water vapor radiative forcing has impact on polar vortex strength [as in Jucker et al 2014]

Jucker, Fueglistaler, Vallis (2013): JAS 70, 3341-3358 Jucker, Fueglistaler, Vallis (2014): JGR 119, 11,054-11,064 cims.nyu.edu/~jucker mjucker@nyu.edu @DrJucker

