



EGU22-493

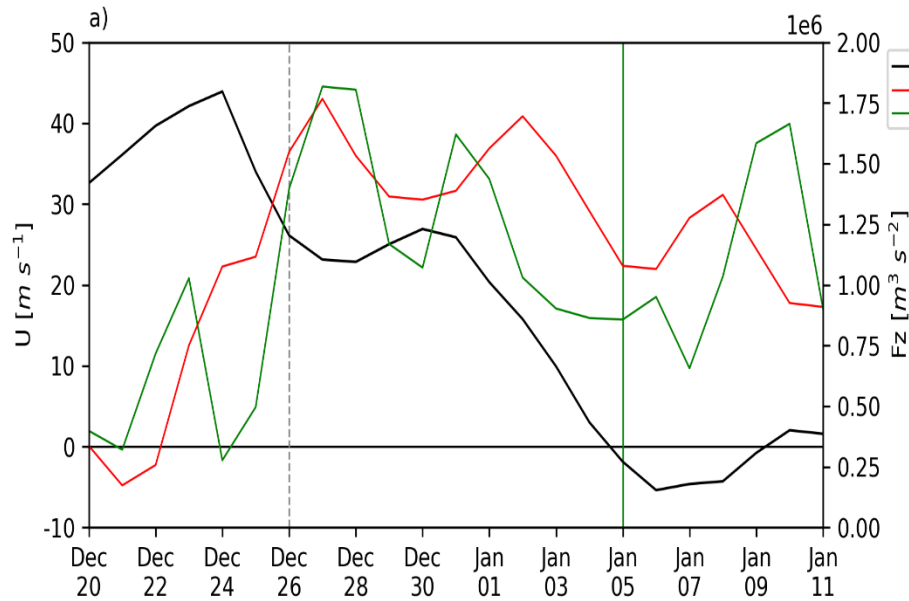
# **A critical role of the North Pacific bomb cyclones in the onset of the 2021 Sudden Stratospheric Warming**

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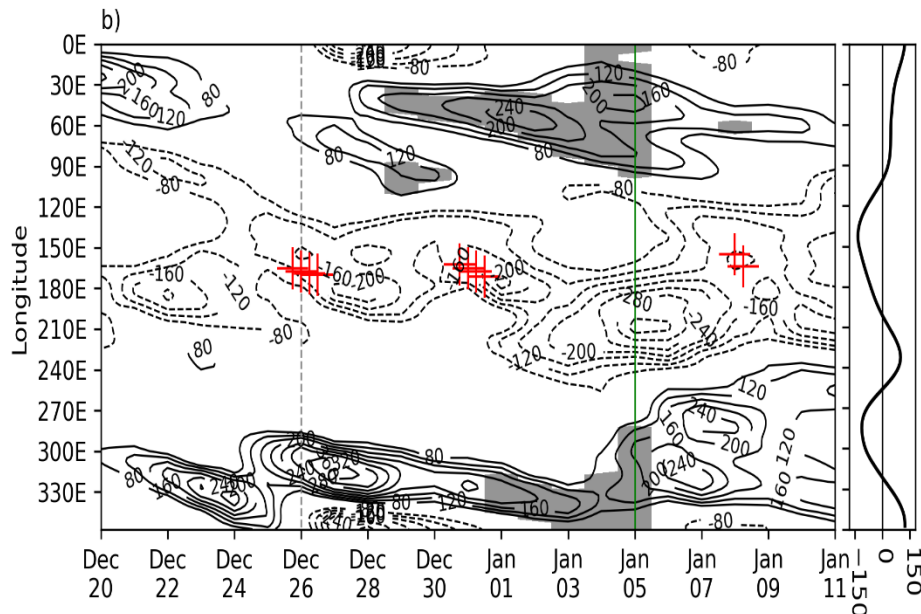
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# The 2021 SSW & tropospheric precursors



- 2021 SSW onset: **January 5, 2021**.
- There are **two peaks of upward wave propagation** from the upper troposphere to the lower stratosphere.
- Before the SSW onset, successive **bomb cyclones** are developed over the North Pacific where the climatological Aleutian low exists.



- a) Black solid:  $\bar{U}10$  at  $60^\circ\text{N}$   
 Red/Green solid: planetary-scale  $F_z$  (normalized) at 100/300 hPa
- b) Contour:  $Z^*850$  over  $45^\circ\text{--}75^\circ\text{N}$ , their climatology (right)  
 Red cross: Rapidly deepening position of bomb cyclones  
 Gray shading: blocking at  $60^\circ\text{N}$ .

# Experimental designs

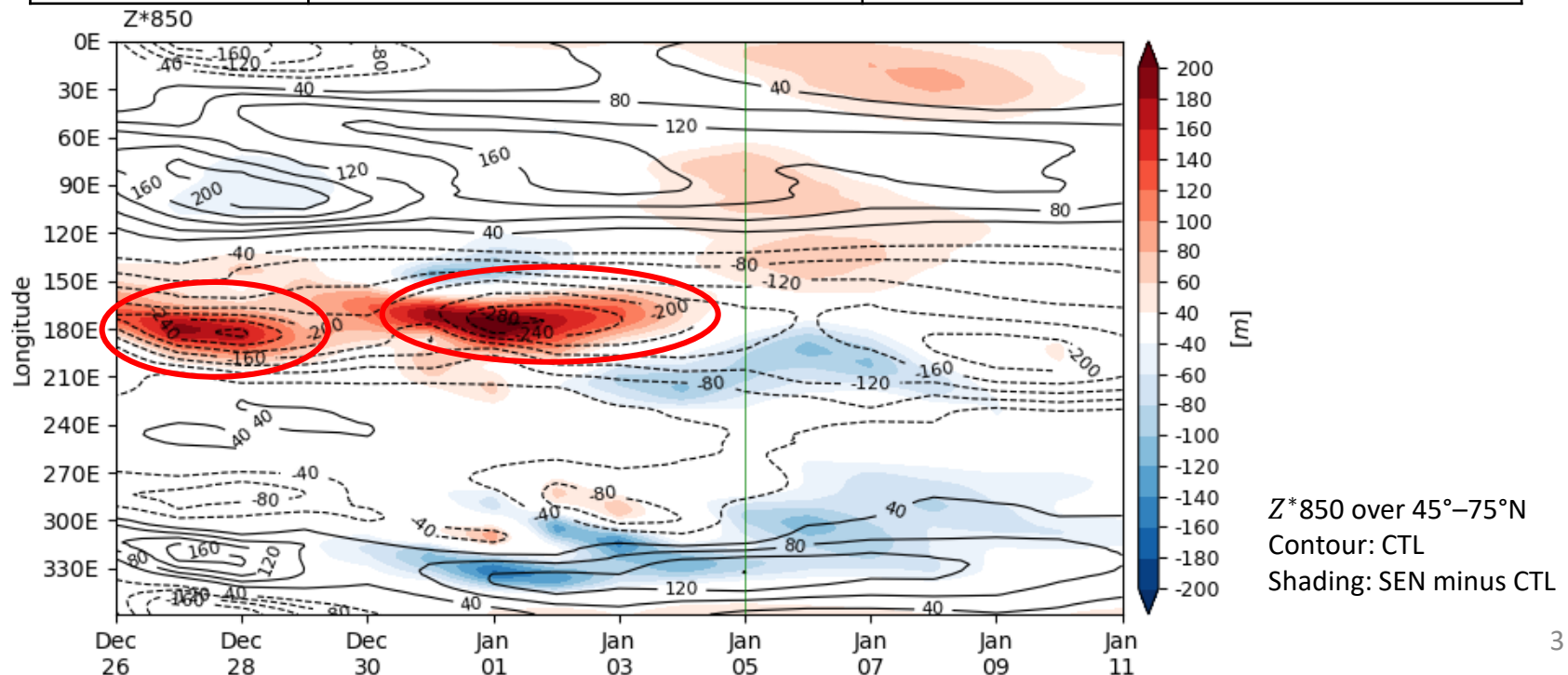
Numerical Model: Global/Regional Integrated Model system (GRIMs)

Initialization: 00 UTC December 26, 2020

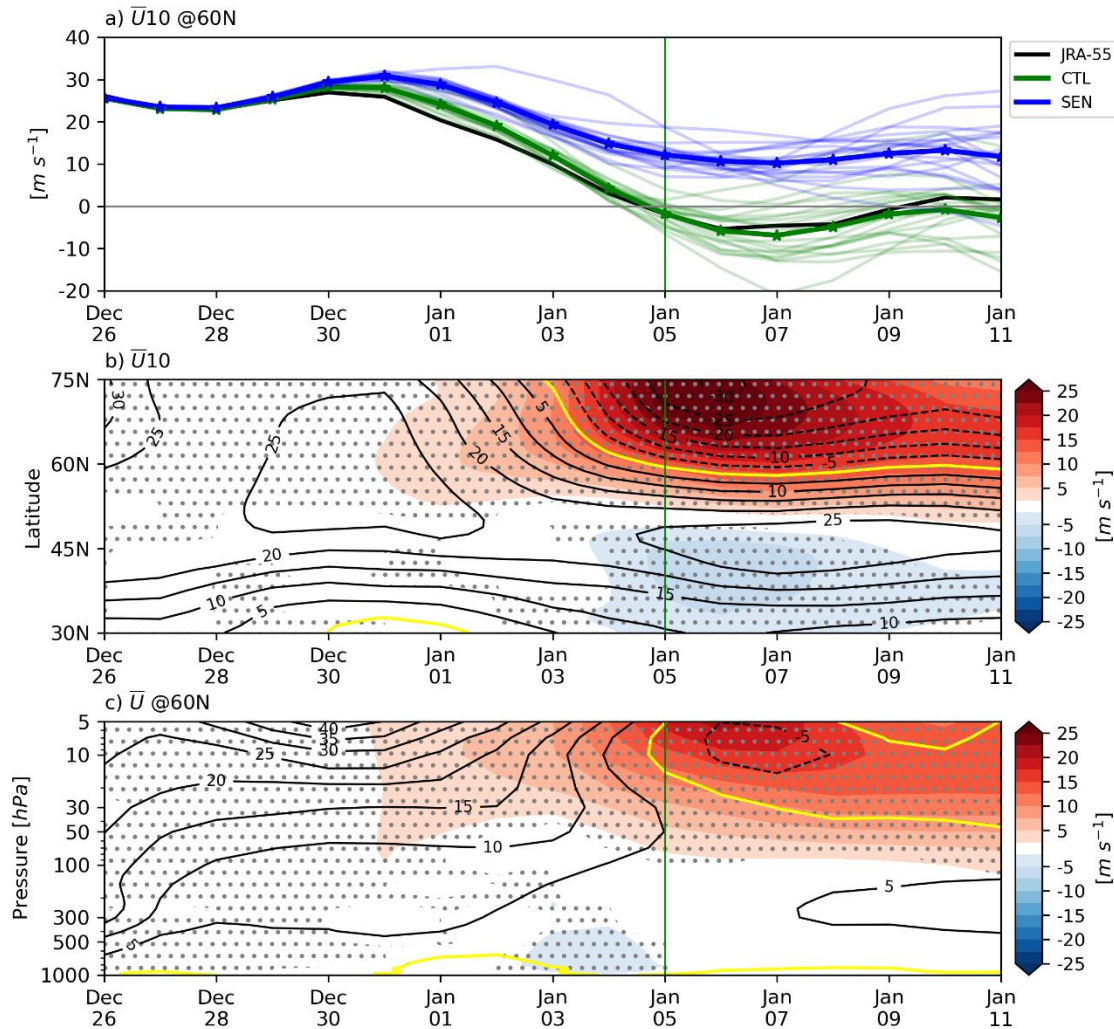
Ensemble: 20 perturbed ensemble

In SEN, the bomb cyclone is removed using Potential Vorticity (PV) inversion

	Control (CTL)	Sensitivity (SEN)
Initial condition	U, V, T, Z, Q from JRA-55	Same with CTL, but <b>anomalous cyclonic fields</b> (U, V, T, Z) are removed
PV inversion domain	Not used	Pacific: 20°–80°N, 110°E–160°W Levels: 1000–150 hPa



# Impact of bomb cyclones on 2021 SSW

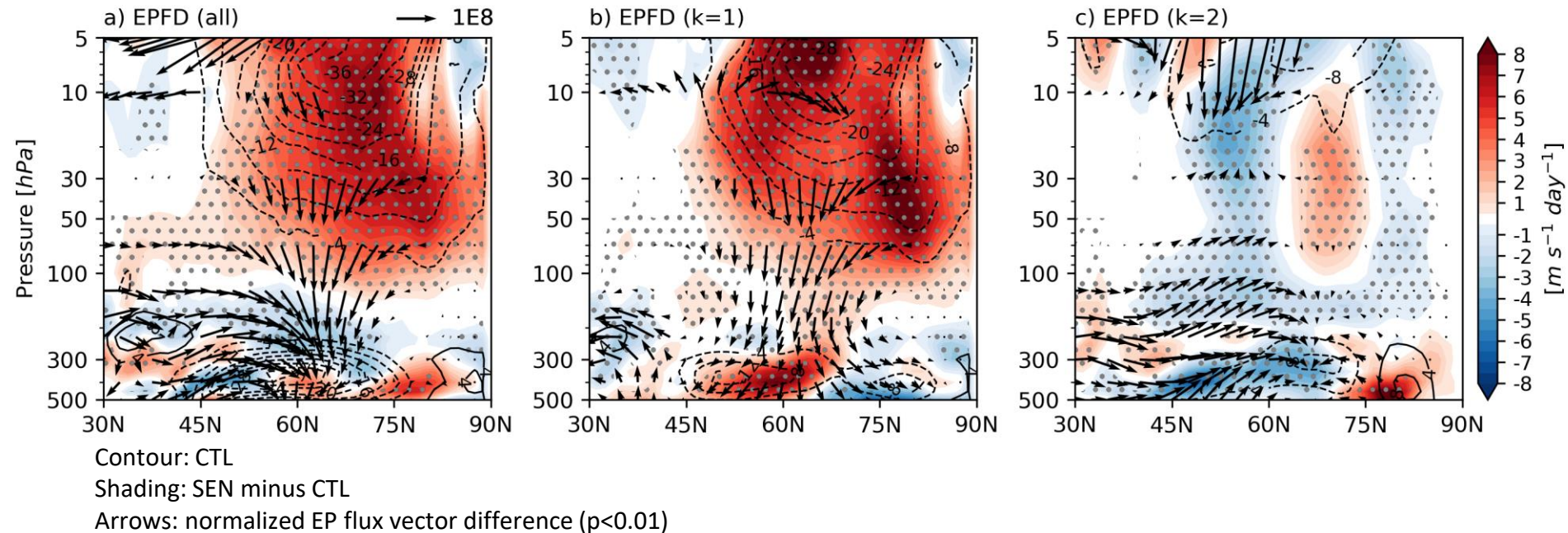


- **CTL: reproduces the 2021 SSW (T+10 day lead)**
- **SEN: much weaker wind deceleration, not recorded SSW onset.**
- The weaker deceleration in SEN: evident in the polar stratosphere

a)  $\bar{U}10$  at 60°N  
 Green: CTL, Blue: SEN  
 b)  $\bar{U}10$ , and c)  $\bar{U}$  at 60°N  
 Contour: CTL  
 Shading: and SEN minus CTL

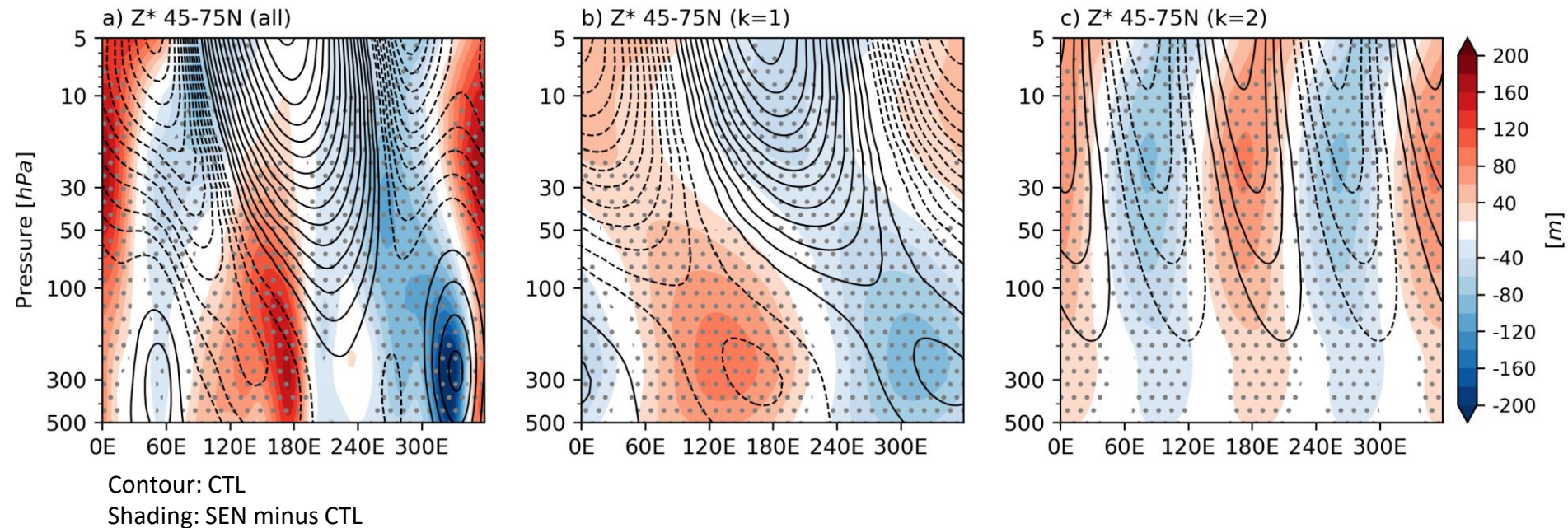


# Dynamical explanation: EP flux analysis



- Before the 2021 SSW onset, **strong negative EPFD** is found in CTL, which explains polar vortex weakening.
- Compared to CTL, **EPFD magnitude in SEN is significantly small** due to reduced wave propagation in the vertical direction.
- The differences are mainly attributable to the difference in **upward propagation of the k=1 wave**.

# Wave interference



- The  $k=1$  components in SEN are **out of phase** with the  $k=1$  pattern in CTL, which is a dominant pattern from the upper troposphere to the lower stratosphere.
- The  $k=2$  component in SEN is in phase with the  $k=2$  pattern in CTL, but recessive than the  $k=1$  component.
- These results imply that  **$k=1$  wave** interference by bomb cyclone plays an important role in the onset of the 2021 SSW.

# Conclusions

- The 2021 SSW is successfully reproduced by a model initialized 10 days before the SSW.
- The model initialized without the North Pacific bomb cyclone does not simulate the 2021 SSW.
- Removing the North Pacific bomb cyclone reduces the  $k=1$  wave propagation into the stratosphere, reducing wave breaking in the stratosphere.

Cho, H.-O., Kang, M.-J., Son, S.-W., Hong, D.-C., and Kang, J. M. (2022). A critical role of the North Pacific bomb cyclones in the onset of the 2021 sudden stratospheric warming. (in production, doi: 10.1029/2022GL099245)