



Display Material

The effects of reduced Atlantic and Pacific land-sea thermal contrast on the extratropical circulation

EGU 2022 - AS1.30

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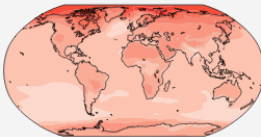
Introduction

IPCC AR6 WGI

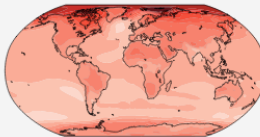
(b) Annual mean temperature change (°C) relative to 1850–1900

Across warming levels, land areas warm more than ocean areas, and the Arctic and Antarctica warm more than the tropics.

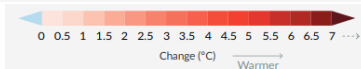
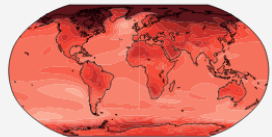
Simulated change at 1.5°C global warming



Simulated change at 2°C global warming



Simulated change at 4°C global warming



- Northern Hemisphere, winter season
 - From long-term projections we expect a **decrease in the mid-latitude thermal land-sea contrast (LSC)**
- ⇒ Effects on the extratropical large-scale circulation?

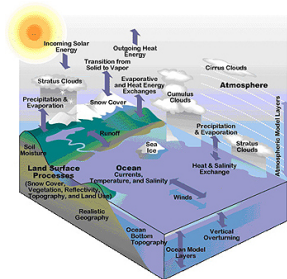
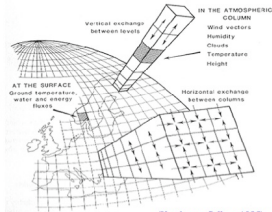
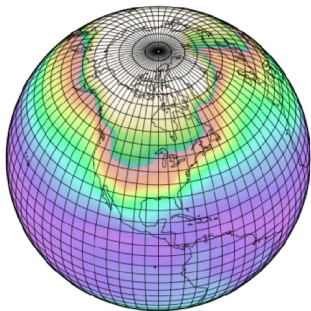
Model

SPEEDY: intermediate-complexity AGCM

- 1 Resolution: 8 levels, 96×48 grid points
- 2 Prescribed surface variables (SST, LST)
- 3 Perpetual winter (Jan or Feb)



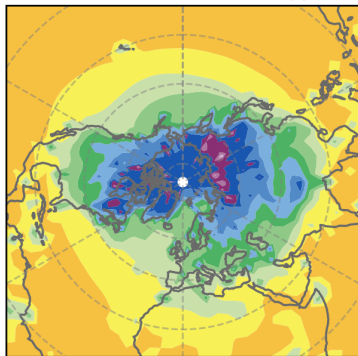
The Abdus Salam
International Centre
for Theoretical Physics



Idealised Experiments (Jan & Feb)

CONTROL climatology

a.

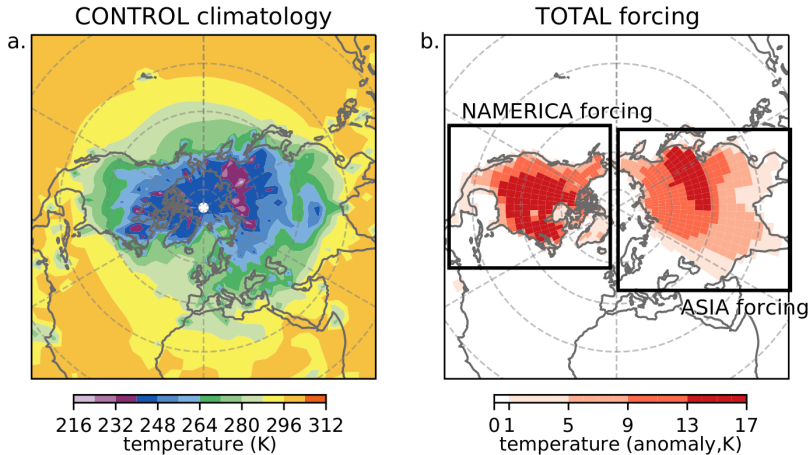


216 232 248 264 280 296 312
temperature (K)

SST HadISST climatology
1979–2008

LST average model field over a
10-member ensemble forced
with HadISST 1979–2008

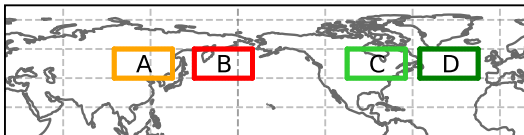
Idealised Experiments (Jan & Feb)



Molteni et al. 2011

LSC index (Jan & Feb)

$$LSC_{Pac} = B - A, \quad LSC_{Atl} = D - C$$

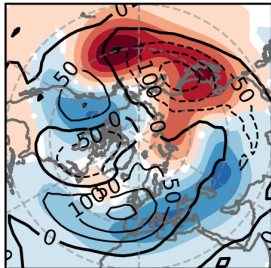


	CTRL	TOTAL	ERA5 1979–2008	CMIP5 - RCP8.5 2200–2300
LSC_{Atl}	22.4 K	13.9 [-8.5] K	23.3 (± 1.8) K	11.1 [-12.2] K
LSC_{Pac}	21.6 K	12.8 [-8.8] K	21.7 (± 1.9) K	16.6 [-5.1] K

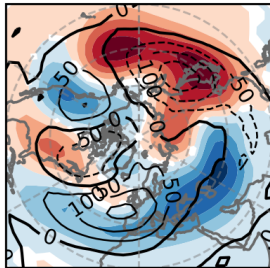
Results: stationary waves

Z500 - eddy (m; CONTROL in contours, anomaly in shading)

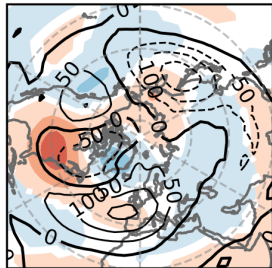
ASIA



TOTAL



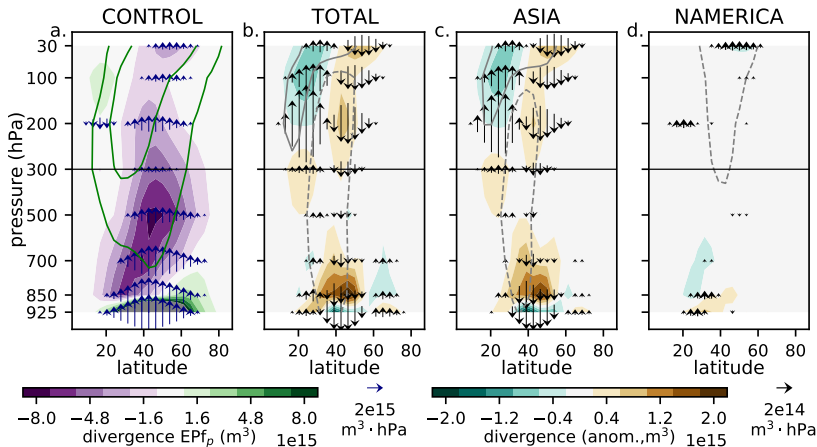
NAMERICA



- The signal in TOTAL is dominated by the response to ASIA warming
- Interaction with 'thermal' and 'orographic' stationary-wave component

Results: stratosphere

vertical E-P flux (arrows) and its divergence (shading); zMU (m/s, contours)

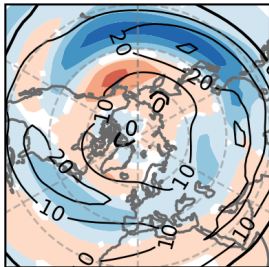


- ASIA warming: reduced wave propagation to the stratosphere, strengthening of the stratospheric vortex winds
- NAMERICA warming: opposite signal of weaker intensity

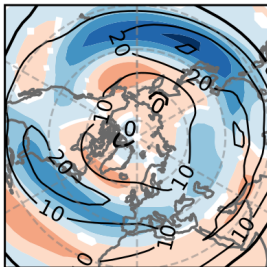
Results: mid-tropospheric jets

U500 (m/s; CONTROL in contours, anomaly in shading)

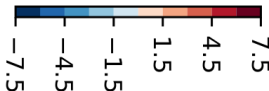
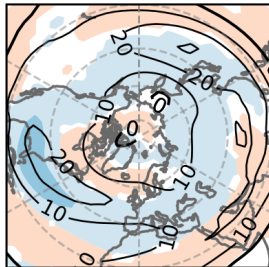
ASIA



TOTAL



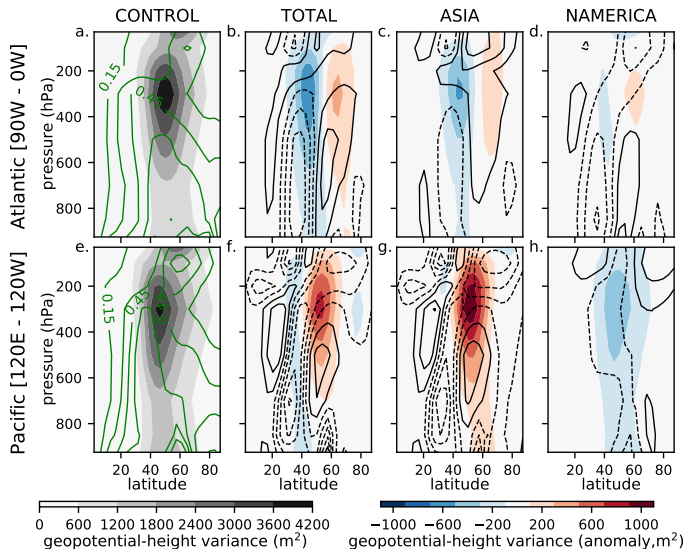
NAMERICA



→ Weakening of the jets on their southern flanks, associated with a northward shift

Results: storm tracks and Eady growth rate

HF geopot-h variance (shading), Eady growth rate (contours)



- Northward shift of the storm tracks
- Weakening of the Pacific storm-track in response to NAMERICA warming

Conclusions and Perspectives

- I The influence of LSC on the extratropical planetary waves is mainly related to Pacific-sector LSC
- II Mid-latitude LSC also affects
 - the vertical wave propagation to the stratosphere
 - the position / intensity of the mid-latitude jets and storm-tracks
- III Our results may allow to understand LSC-related biases and projections of the mid-latitude circulation in the CMIP6 dataset

Influence of reduced winter land-sea contrast on the mid-latitude atmospheric circulation, article accepted in Journal of Climate

References

- [1] Held, I. M.
'Stationary and quasi-stationary eddies in the extratropical troposphere: Theory.'
Large-scale dynamical processes in the atmosphere, 127–168, 1983.
- [2] Molteni, F. and King, M. P. and Kucharski, F. and Straus, D. M.
'Planetary-scale variability in the northern winter and the impact of land–sea thermal contrast'.
Climate dynamics, 37, 151–170, 2011.