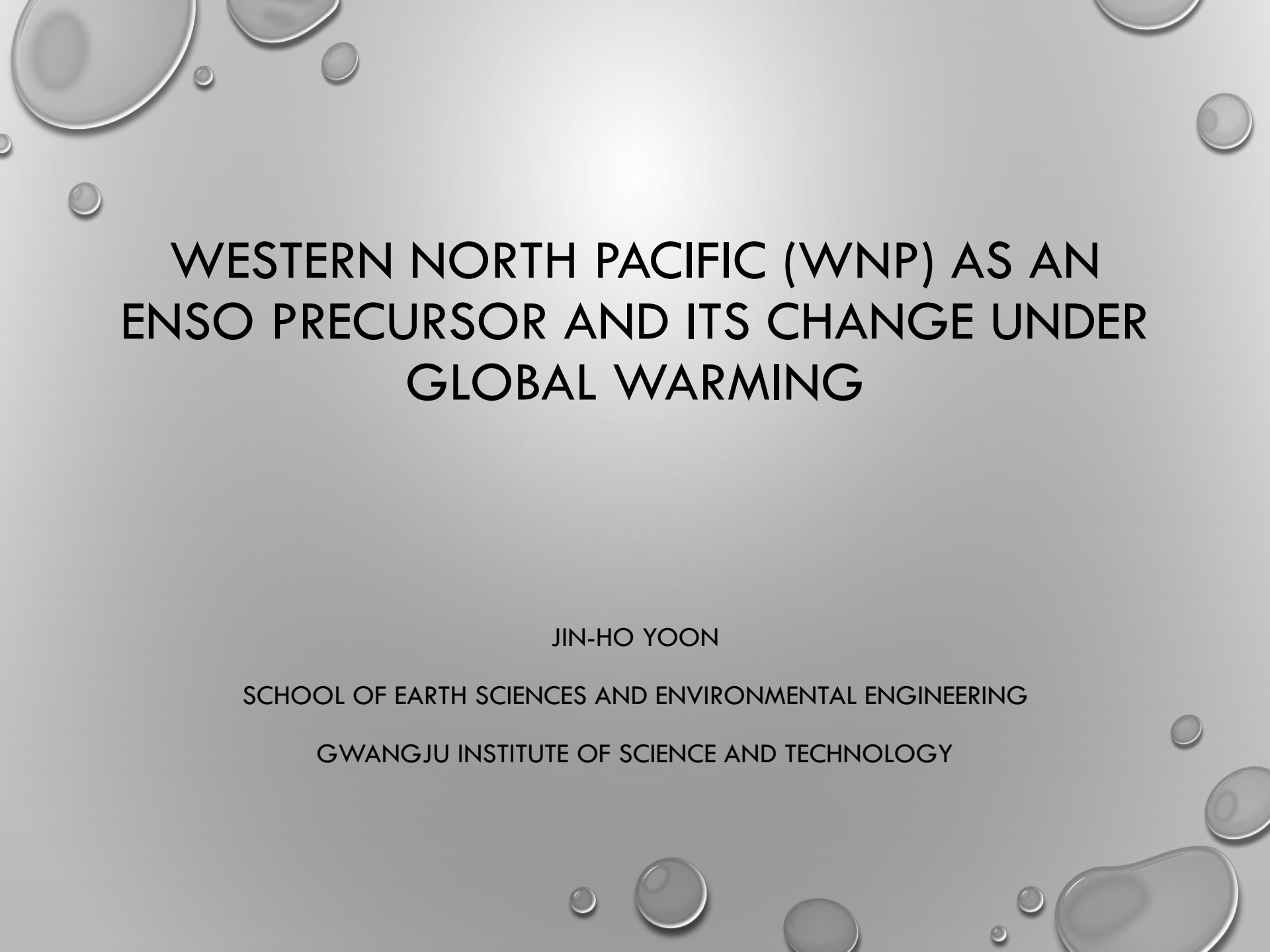




WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC (WNP) AS AN ENSO PRECURSOR AND ITS CHANGE UNDER GLOBAL WARMING

JIN-HO YOON

SCHOOL OF EARTH SCIENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

GWANGJU INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

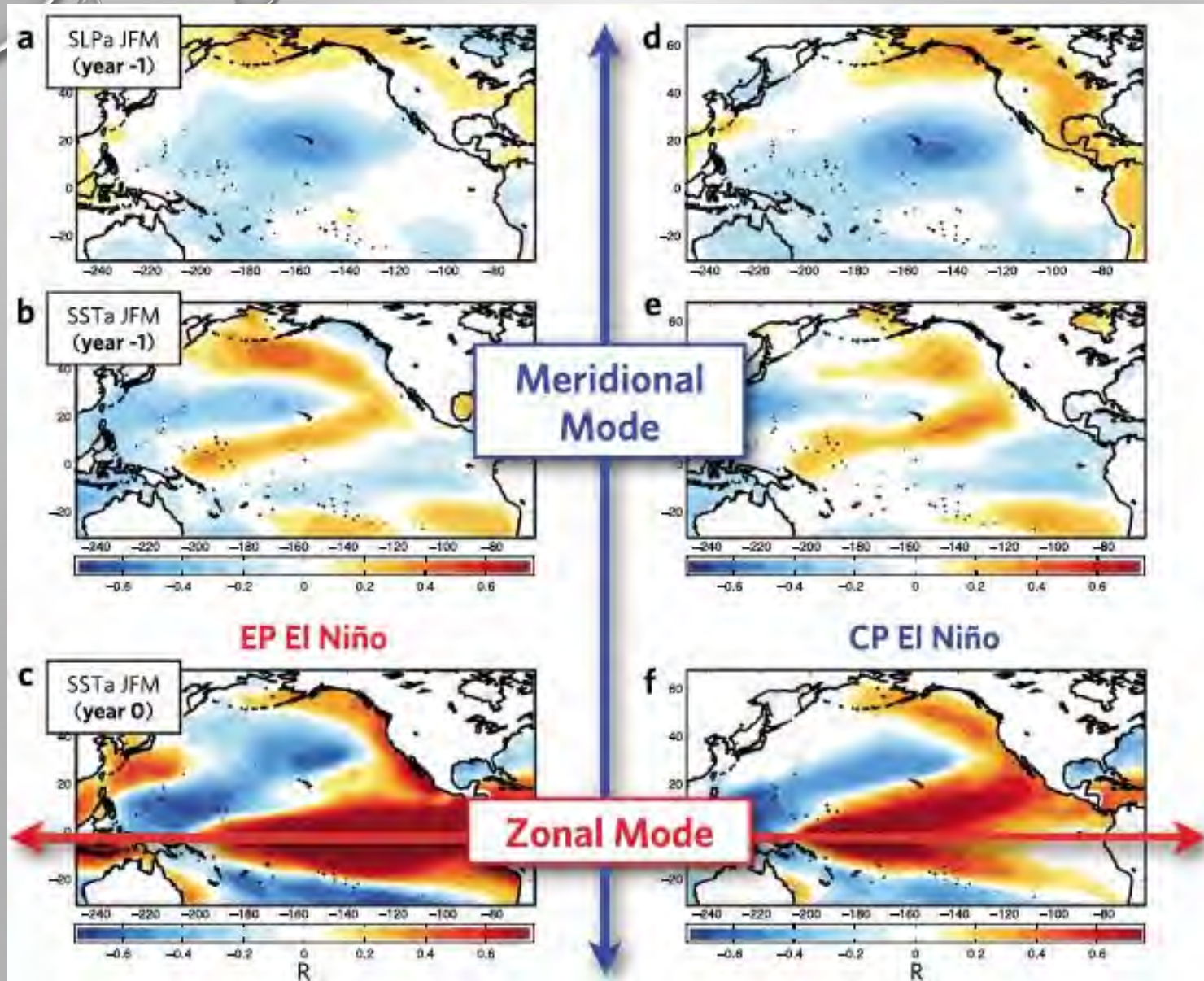


**MANY THANKS TO MY CO-AUTHORS
S.-Y. (SIMON) WANG @ USU
MICHELLE L'HEUREUX @CPC/NOAA**

S.-Y. WANG, M. L'HEUREUX, AND J.-H. YOON, 2013: ARE GREENHOUSE
GASES CHANGING ENSO PRECURSORS IN THE WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC?,
J. CLIMATE (CESM SPECIAL ISSUE), DOI:10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00360.1

WHAT ARE “PRECURSORS” OF ENSO?

- WESTERLY WIND BURST → POSITIVE FEEDBACK SUCH AS ZONAL CURRENT AND THERMOCLINE FEEDBACK → LEAD TO ENSO
- NPO (NORTH PACIFIC OSCILLATION) – THROUGH ‘SEASONAL FOOTPRINTING MECHANISM’
- PMM (PACIFIC MERIDIONAL MODE) – SIMILAR TO NPO TYPE BUT INVOLVES ‘WIND-EVAPORATION-SST FEEDBACK’

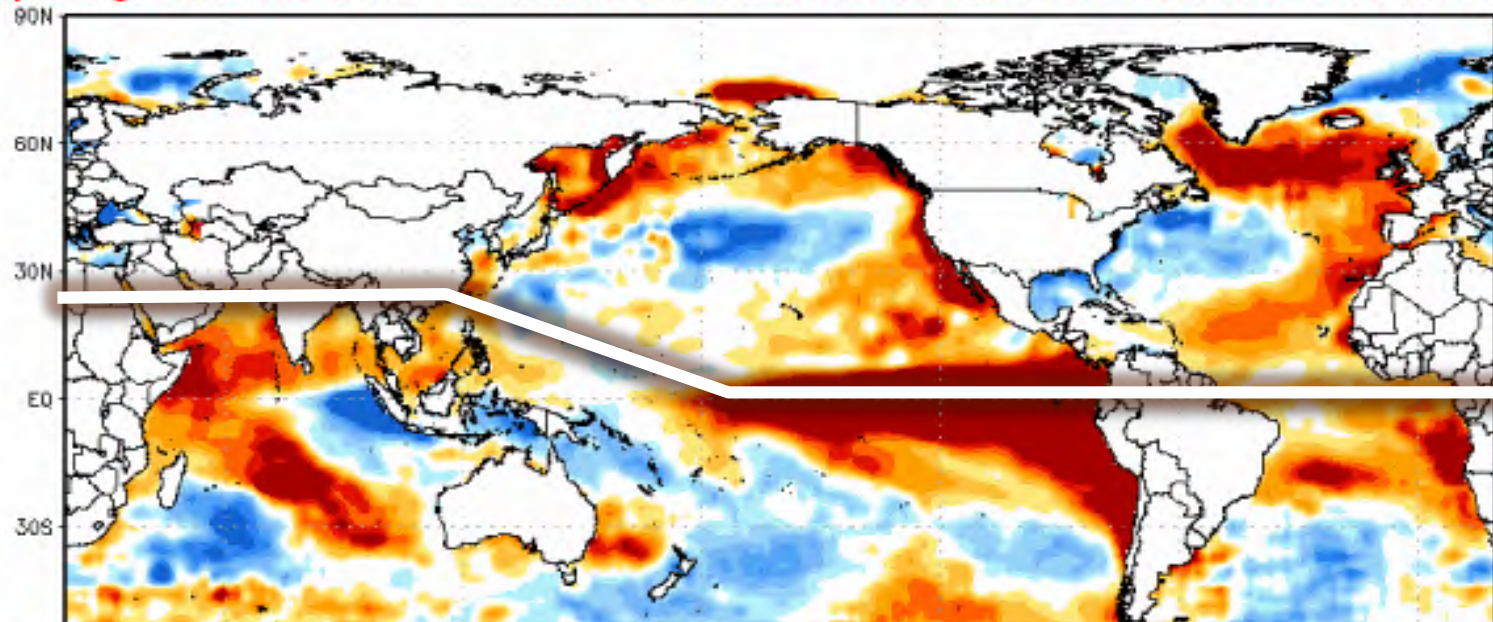


Lorenzo et al. (2015; GRL)

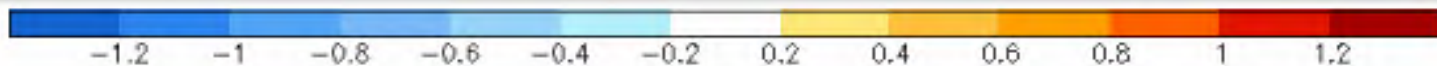
EVOLUTION OF ENSO

Response Of East Indian And West Pacific Ocean SST Anomalies To ENSO Events Opposes The "Normal" Response

(During El Nino Events, SST Anomalies Of Portions Of East Indian and West Pacific Oceans Drop)



ENSO evolution:



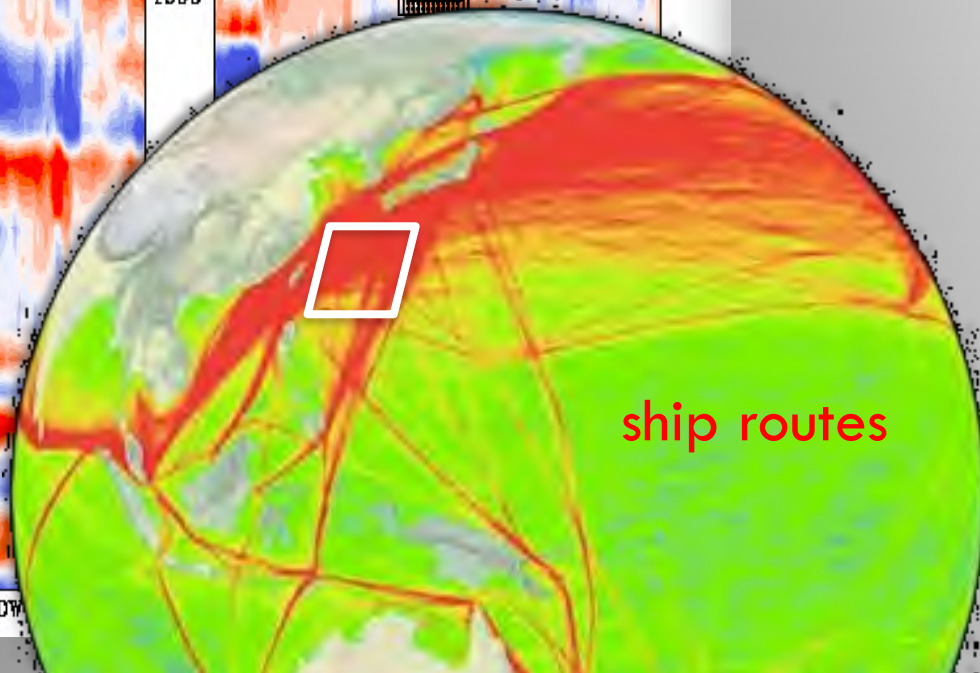
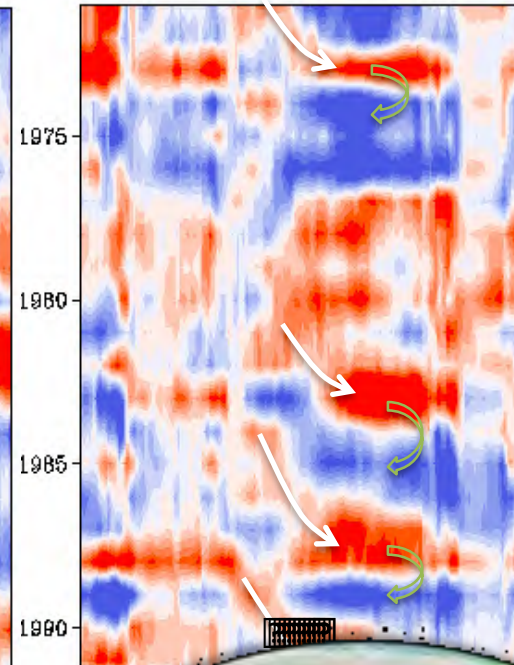
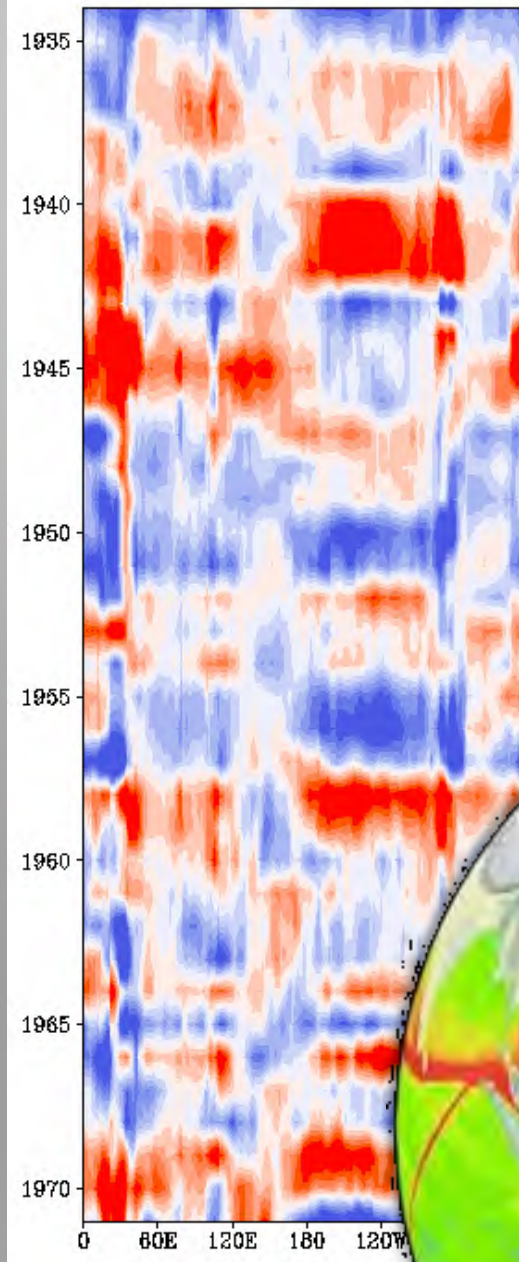
(Wang and An 2002; Guan and Nigam 2008)

1934-1972

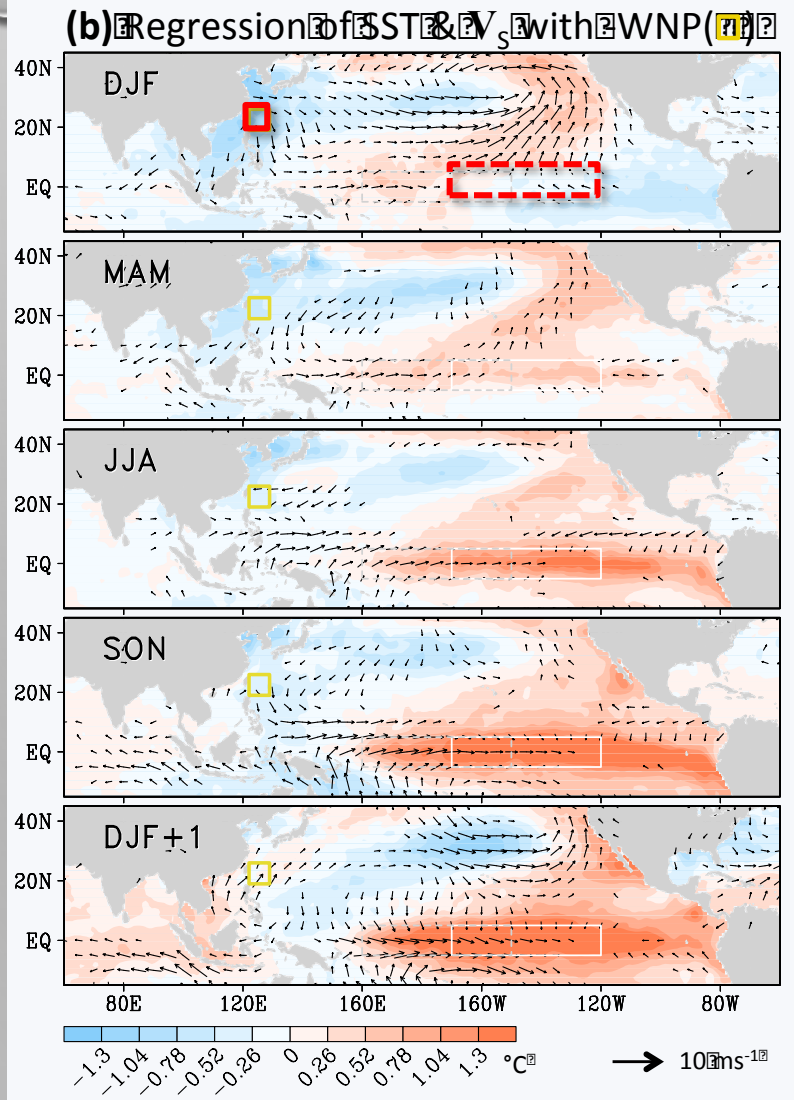
1971-2009

earlier

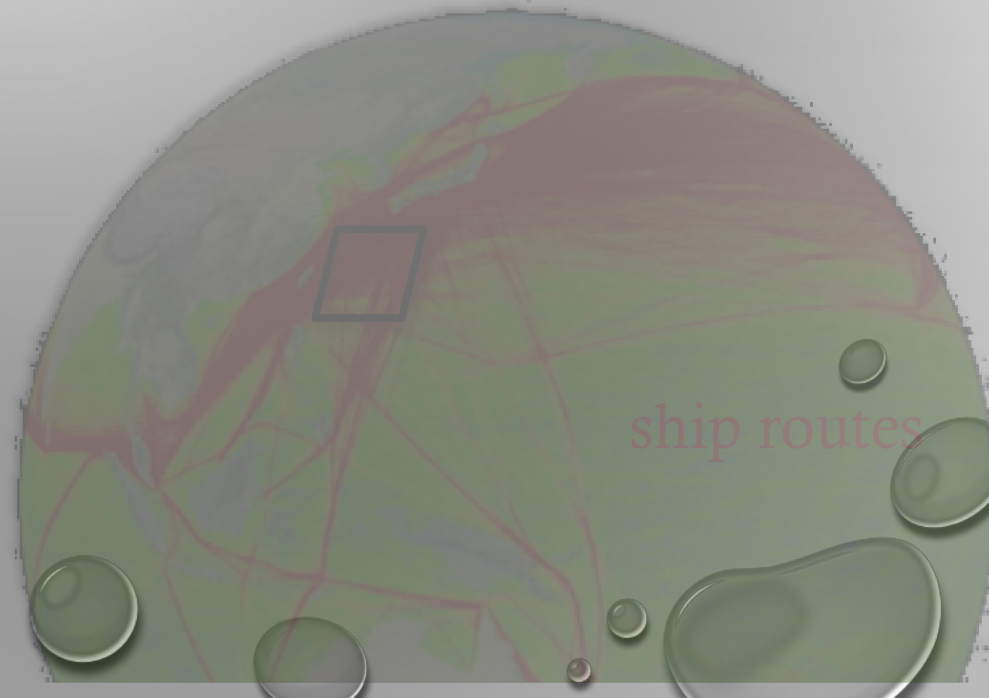
later



WNP AS AN ENSO PRECURSOR

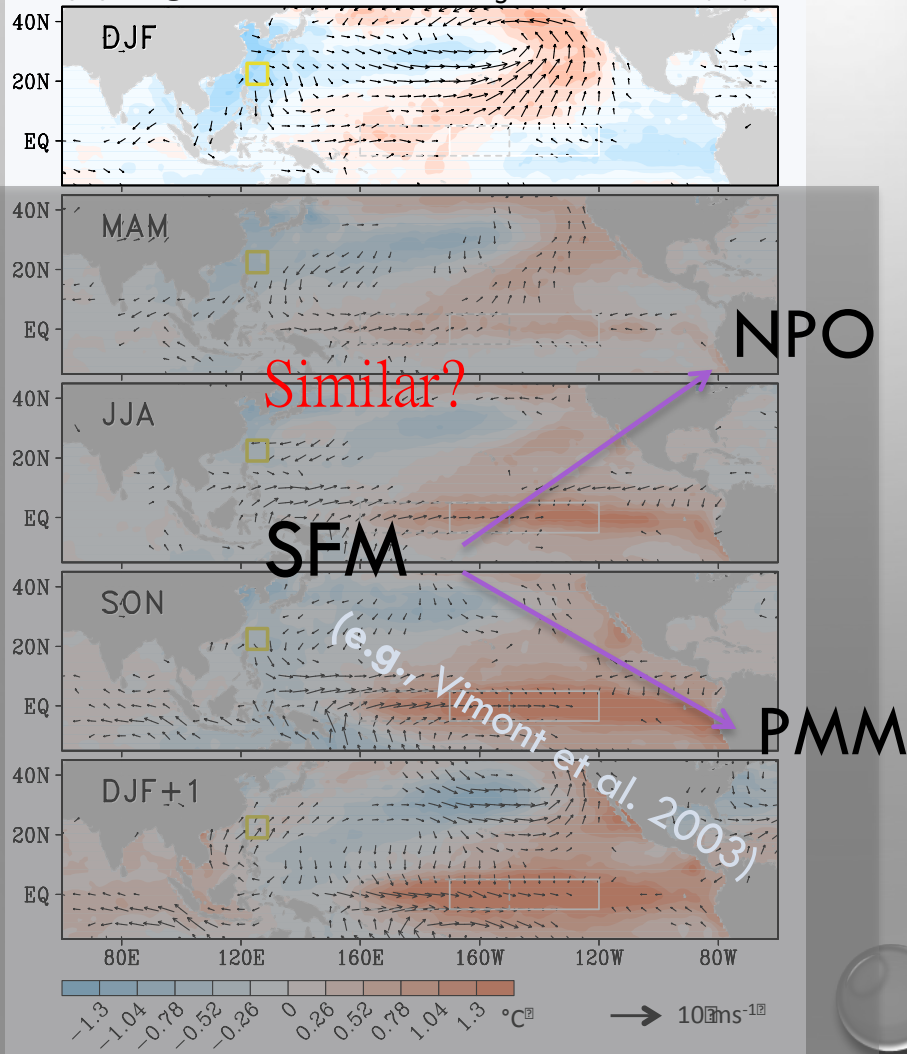


Western North Pacific

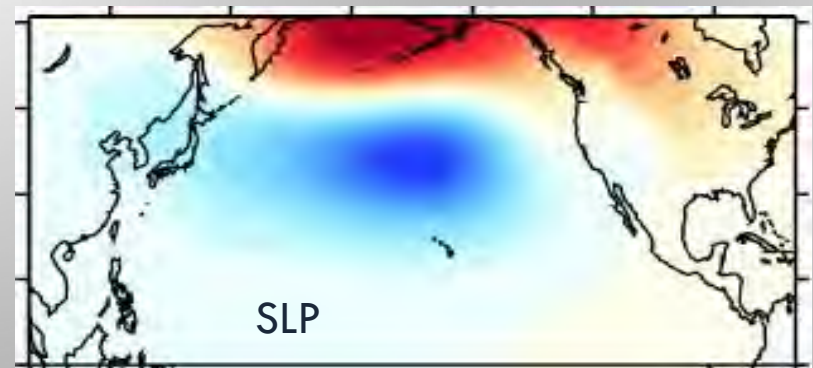


WNP AS AN ENSO PRECURSOR

(b) Regression of SST & V_s with WNP (77°E)

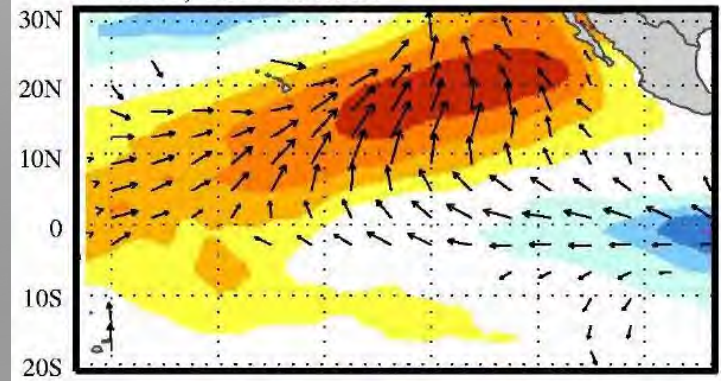


Western North Pacific



Pacific: MCA mode 1

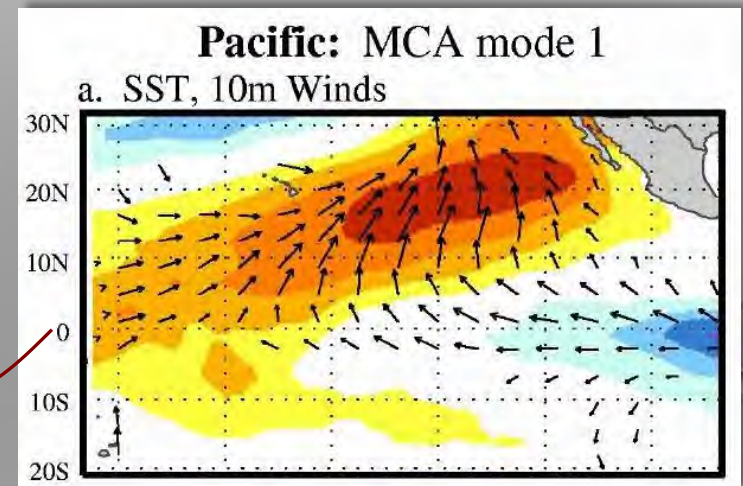
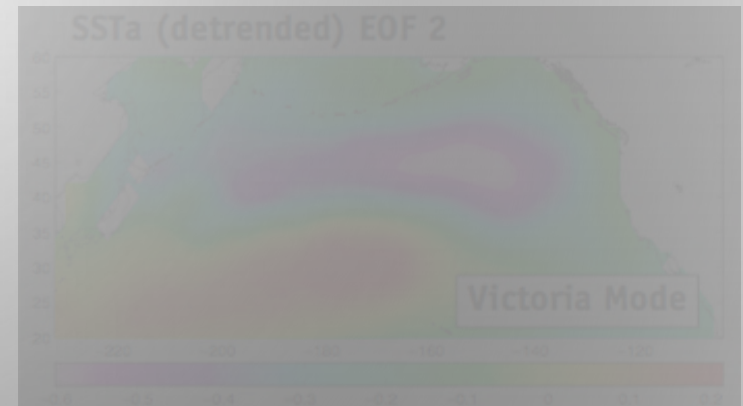
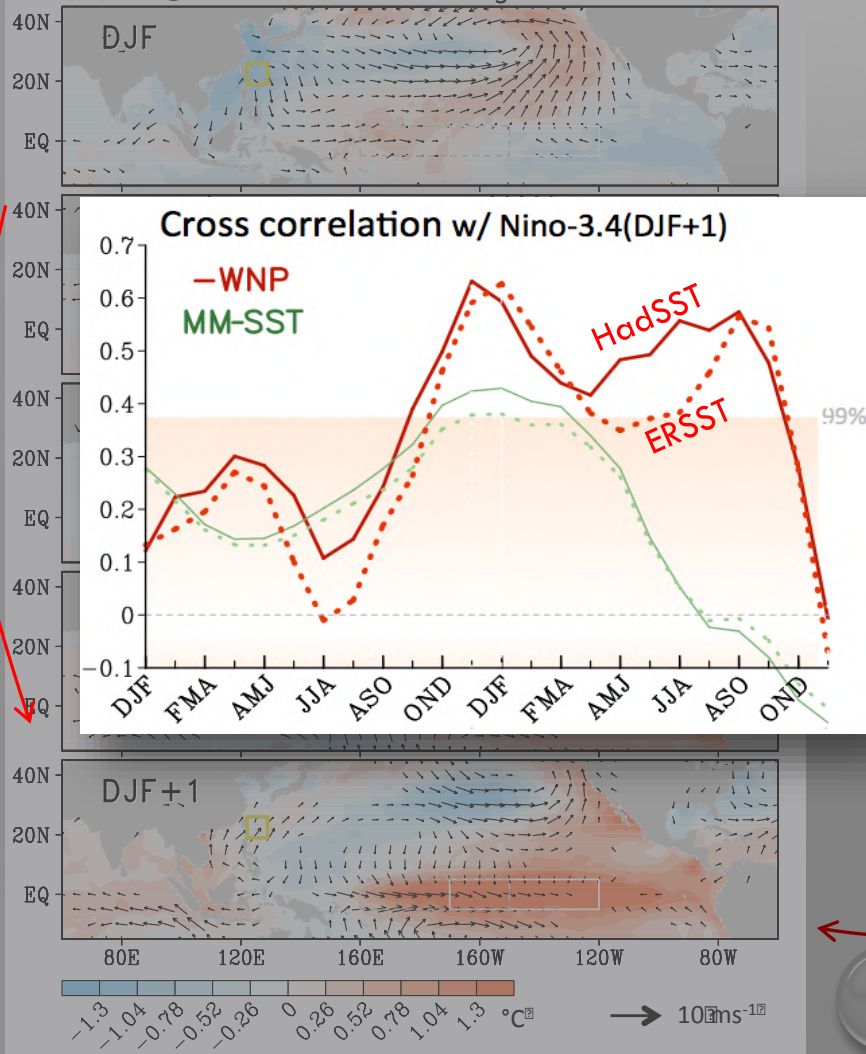
a. SST, 10m Winds



WNP AS AN ENSO PRECURSOR

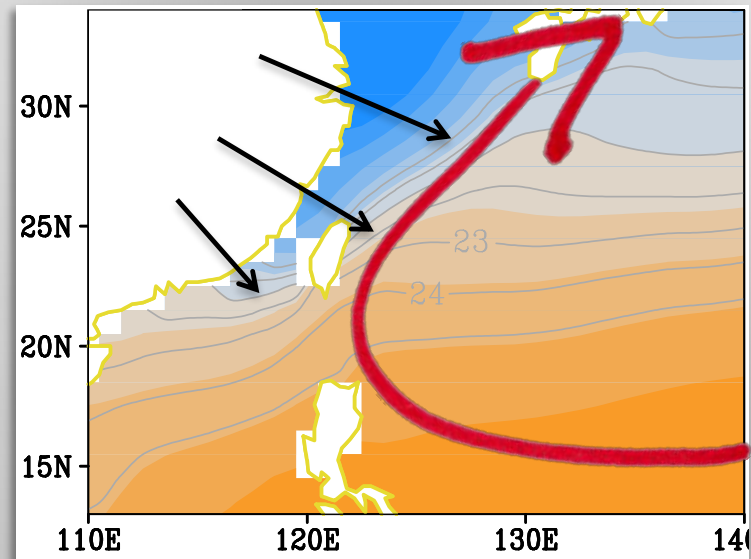
Western North Pacific

(b) Regression of SST & V_s with WNP



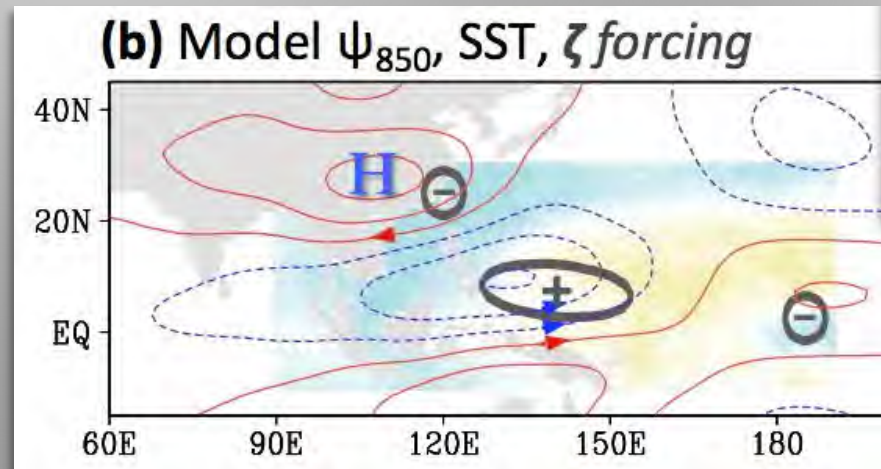
WHY WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC (WNP)?

SST DJF Mean



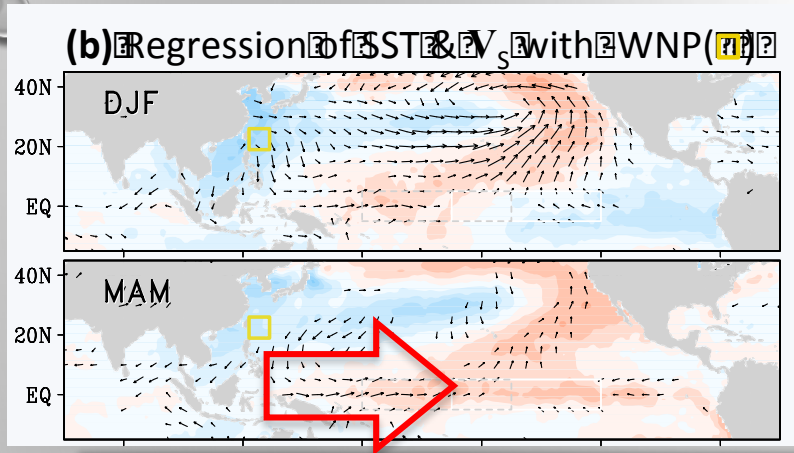
(1) East Asian Winter Monsoon impact

Kuroshio Current

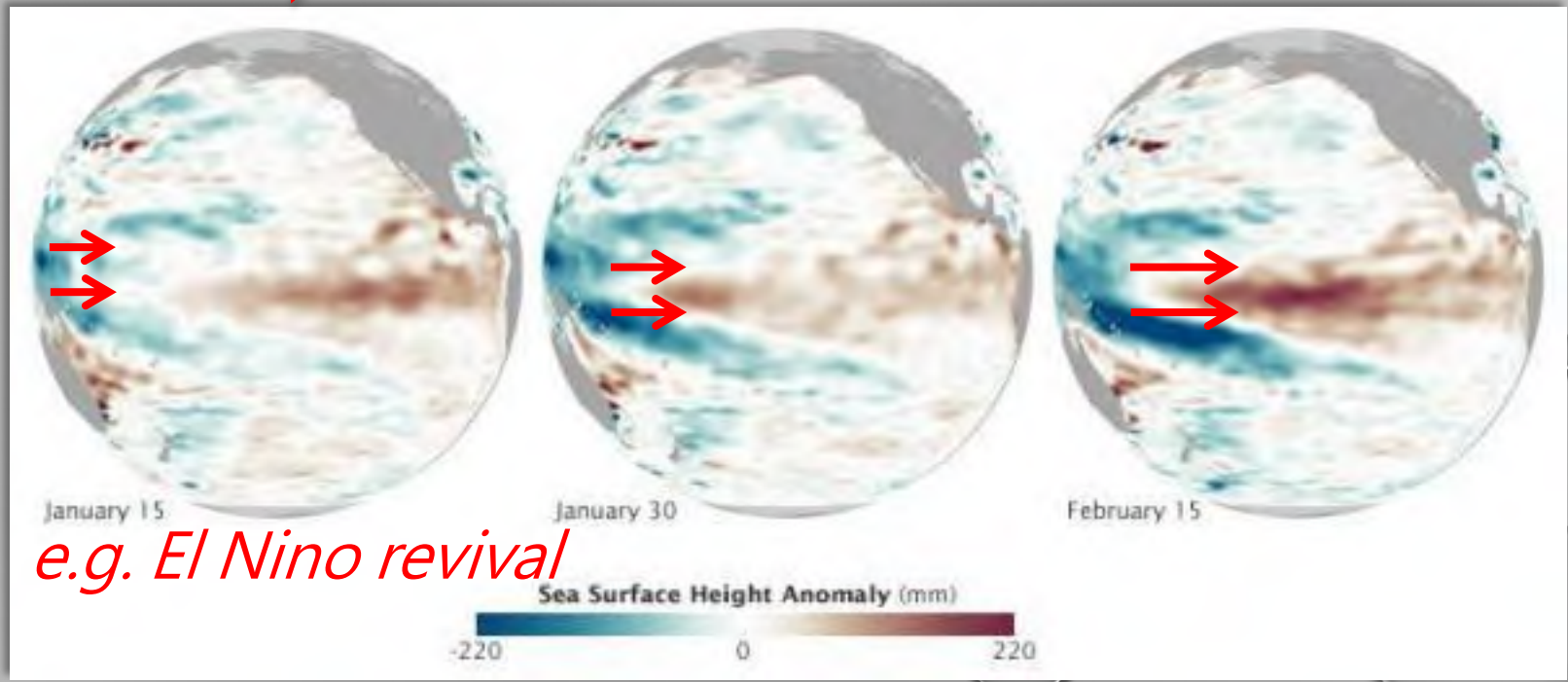


Barotropic model w/ composite WNP heat source/sink

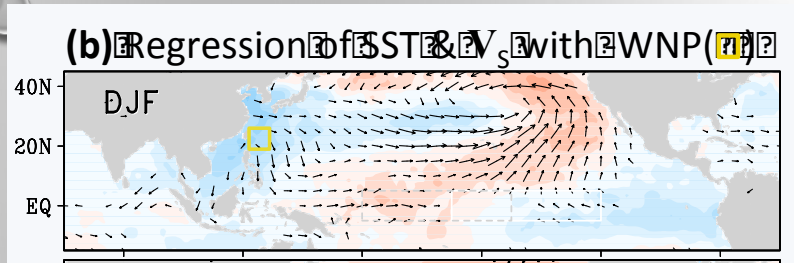
WHY WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC (WNP)?



(2) Oceanic Kelvin wave - zonal wind triggered

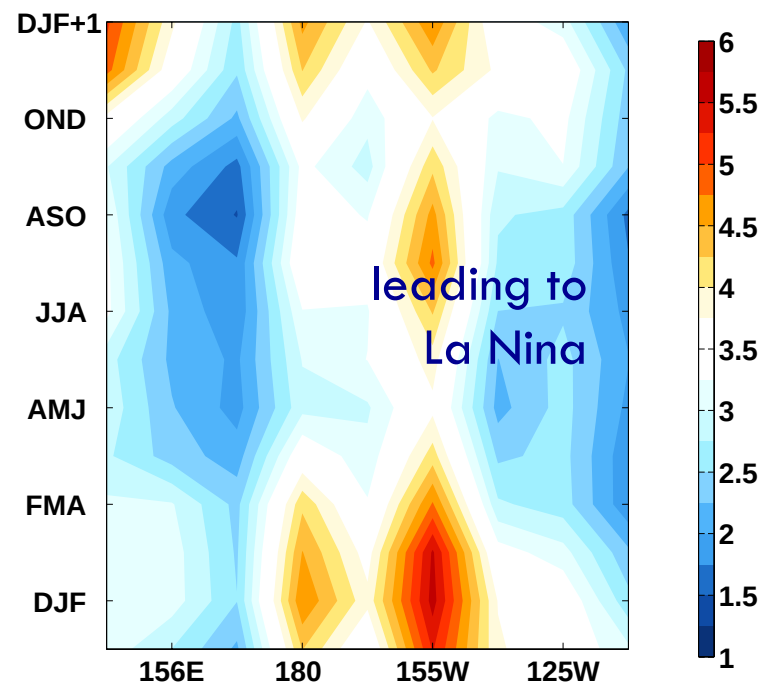
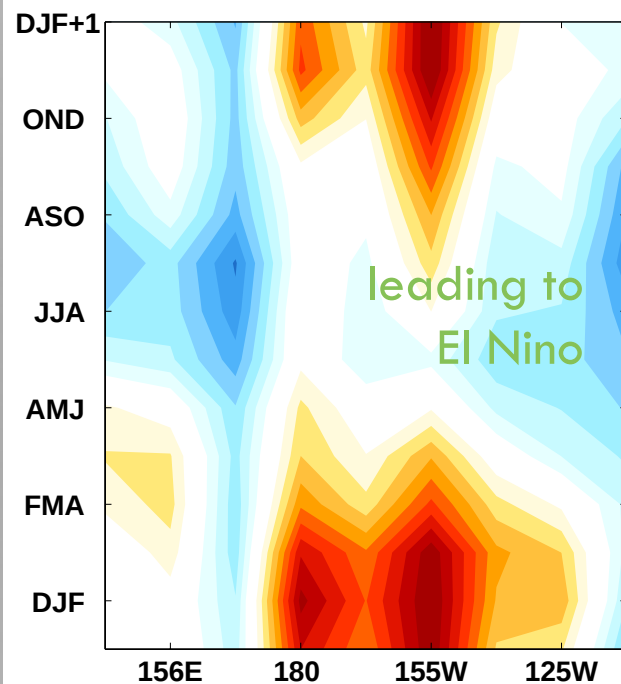


WHY WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC (WNP)?

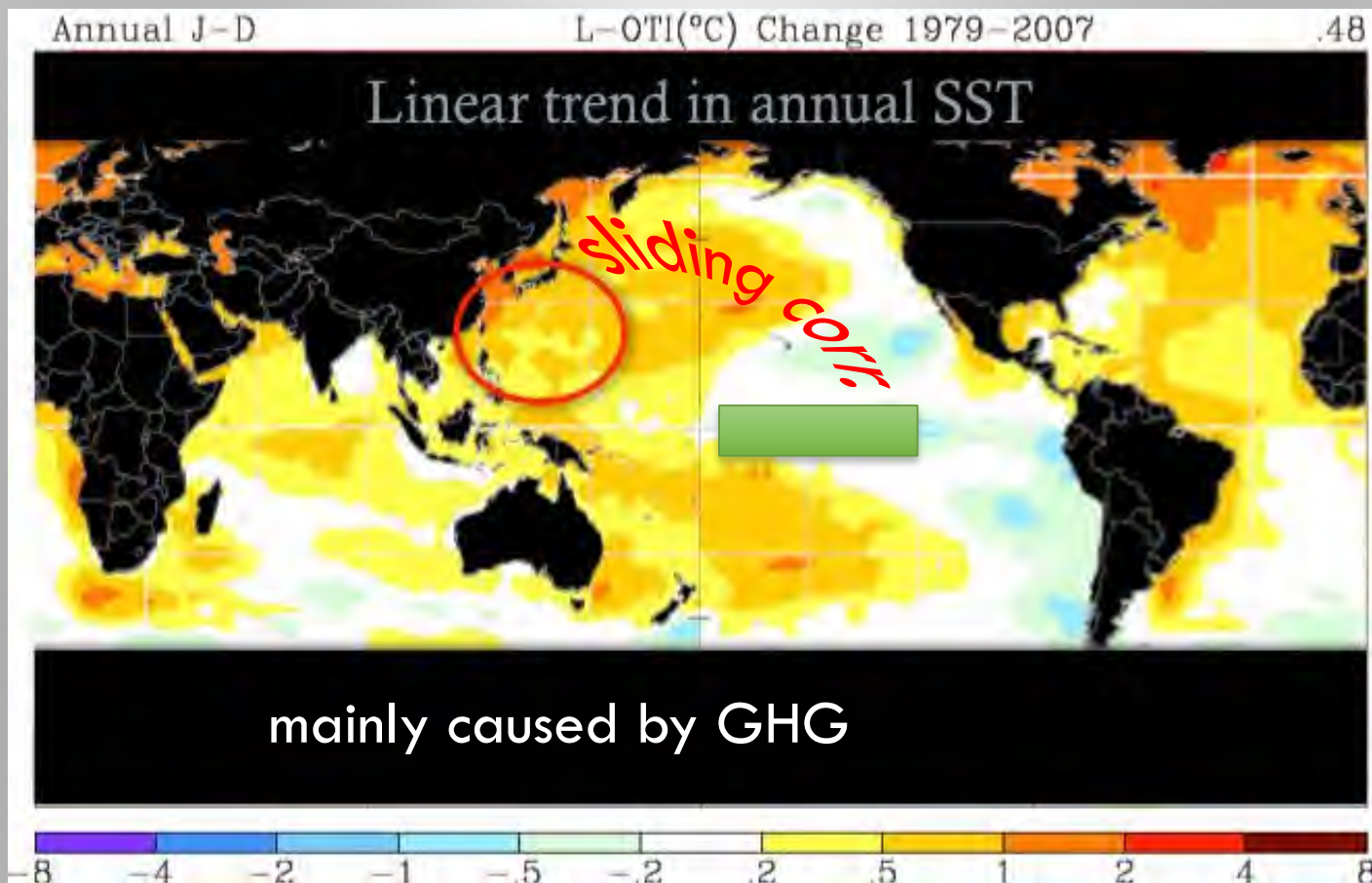


KW dynamic height composite

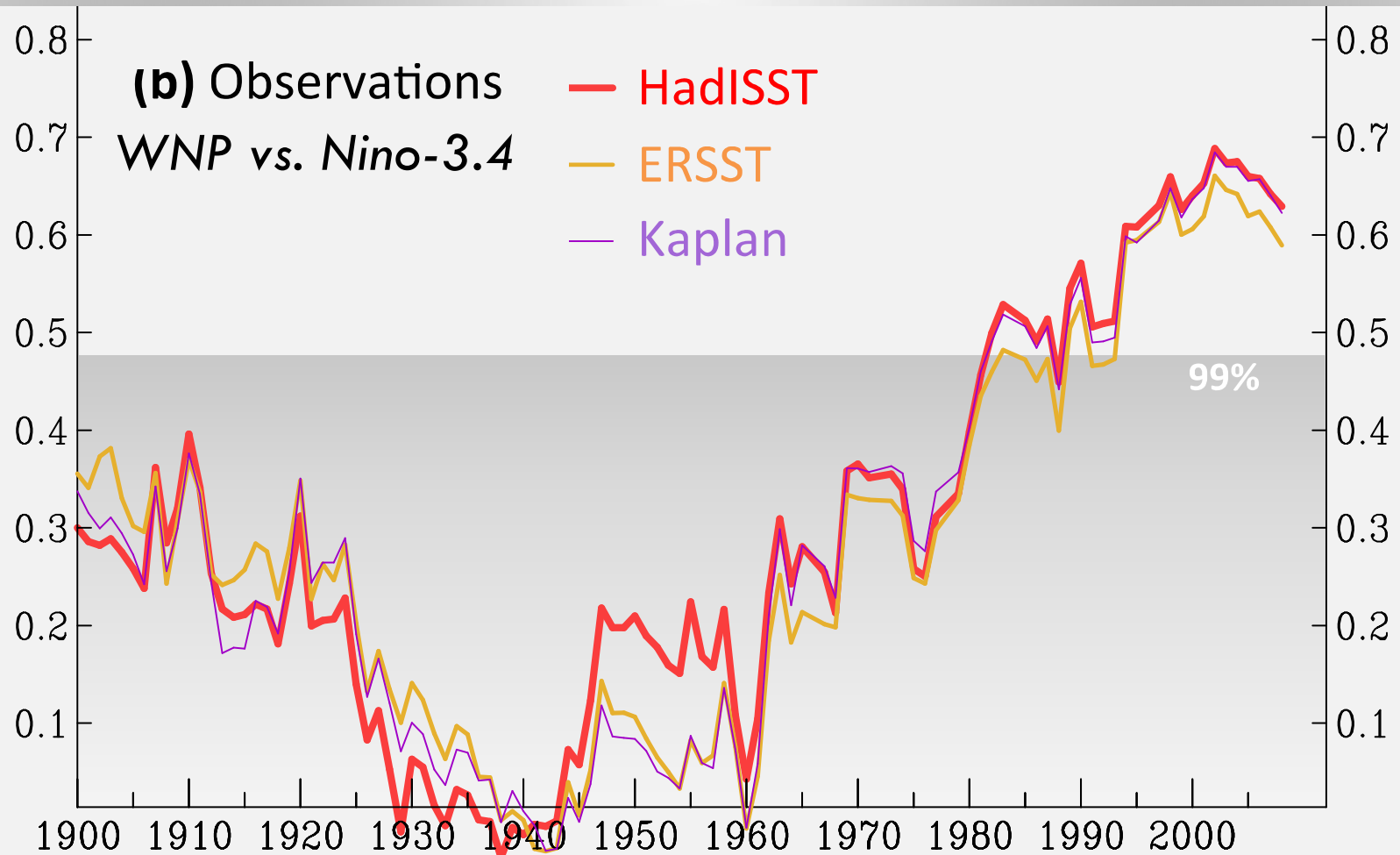
(2) Oceanic Kelvin wave - zonal wind triggered



IS **GHG forcing** ENHANCING ENSO PRECURSORS IN THE WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC?



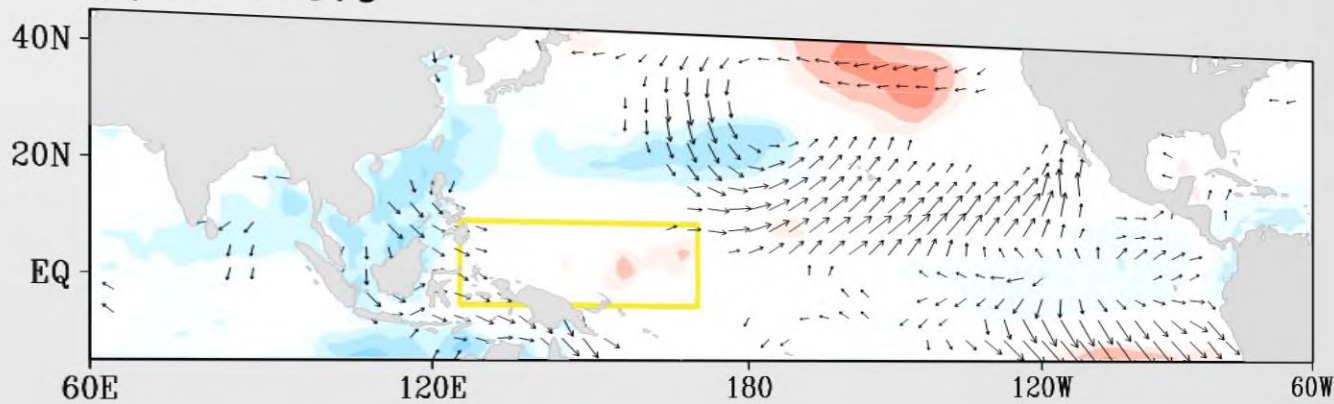
25-YR SLIDING CORRELATION OF SSTA



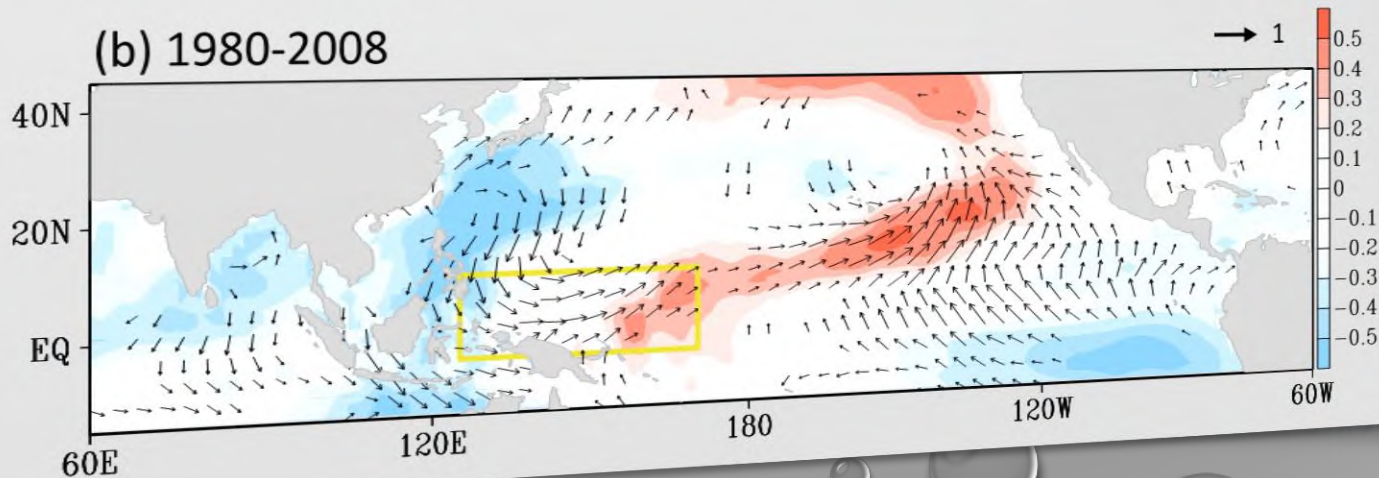
CORRELATION FOR ENSO PRECURSORS

[Observed] Correlation of SSTA, V_s (DJF) vs. Nino-3.4 (DJF+1yr)

(a) 1951-1979



(b) 1980-2008

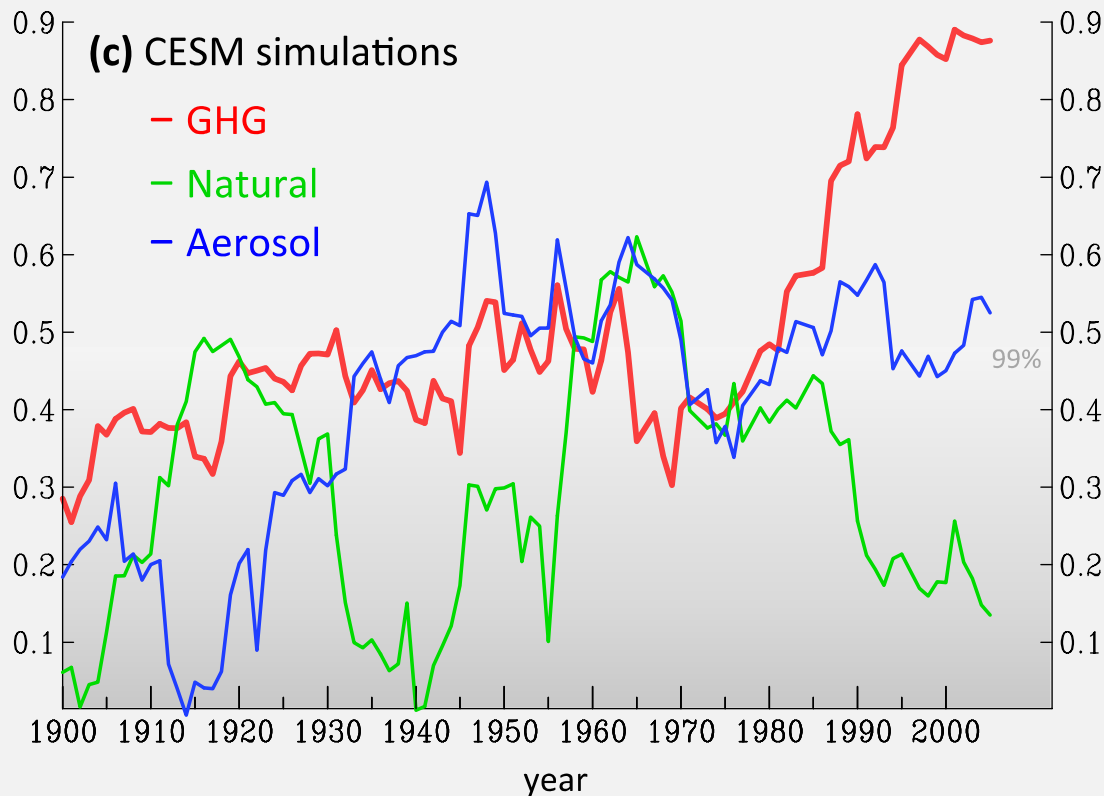


USING EARTH SYSTEM MODEL (ESM) – CESM1



25-YR SLIDING CORRELATION OF SSTA

Historical forcing experiments (1850-2005):

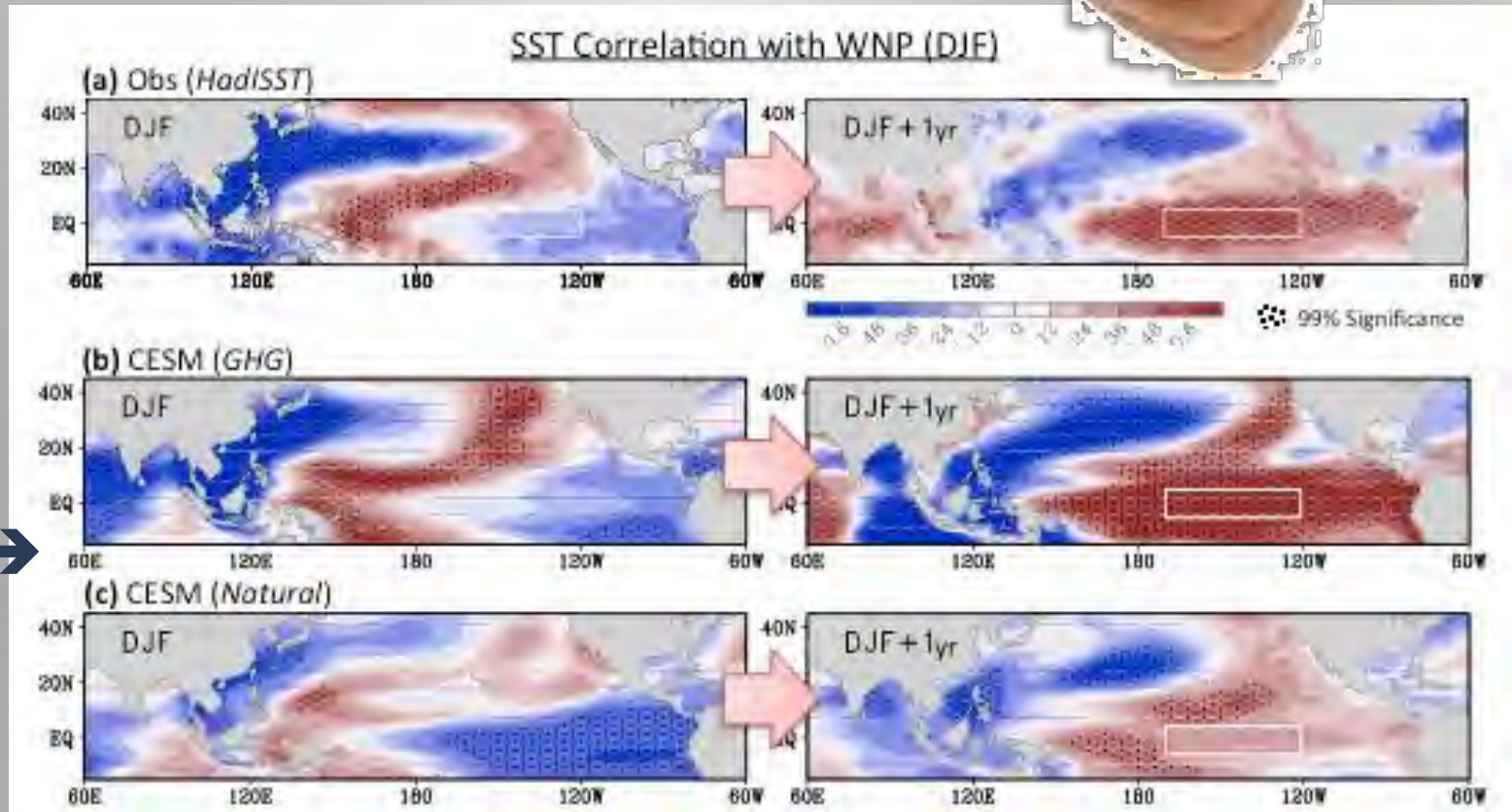


← holy cow

HOW GOOD IS CESM REALISTIC ENSO PRE-CON



OBS →



CESM1 →

WNP warming & dynamics

CESM free run

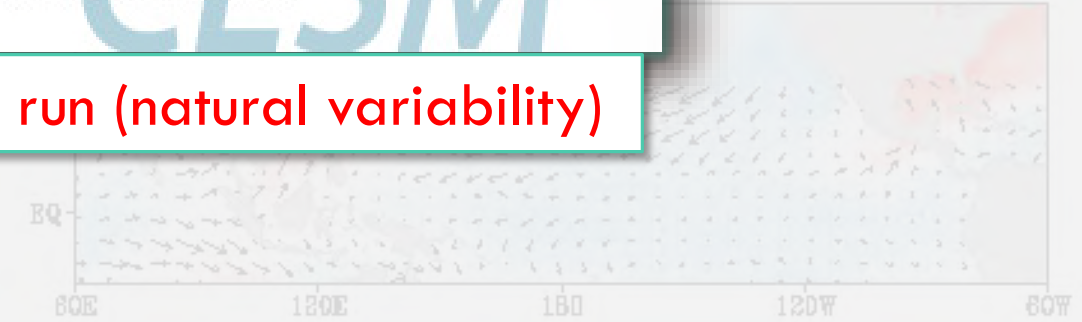
Community Earth System Model

CESM 350-year control run (natural variability)

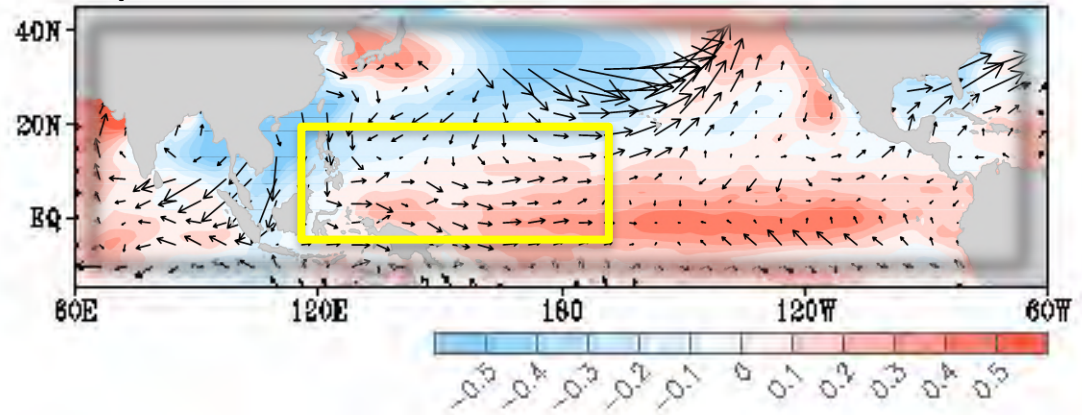
$El\ Ni\tilde{no} (DJF-1yr): PC1(warm) - PC1(cool)$



$PC1(cool)$

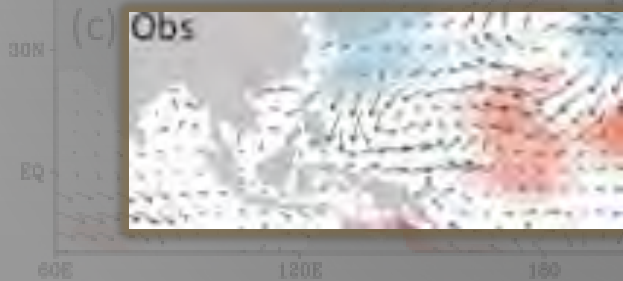


$Top - Middle$

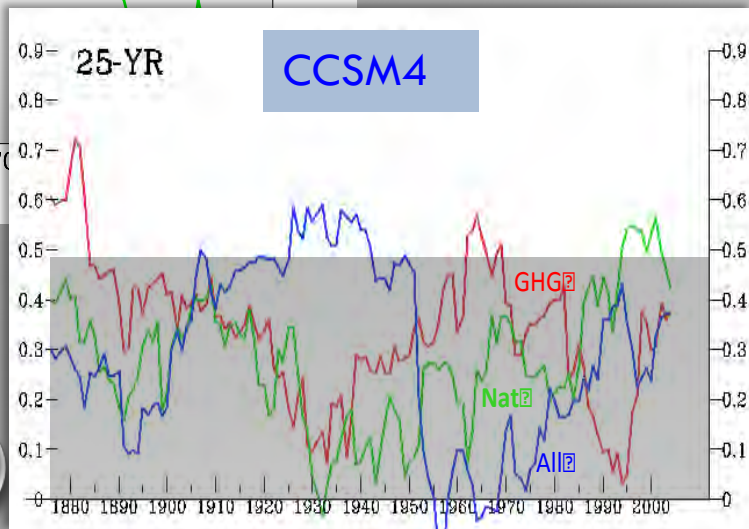
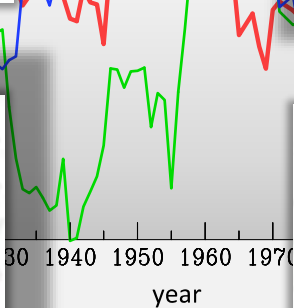
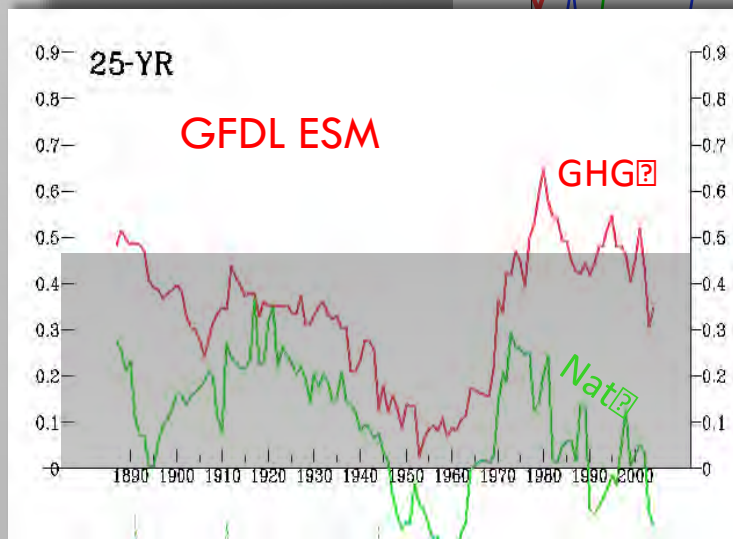
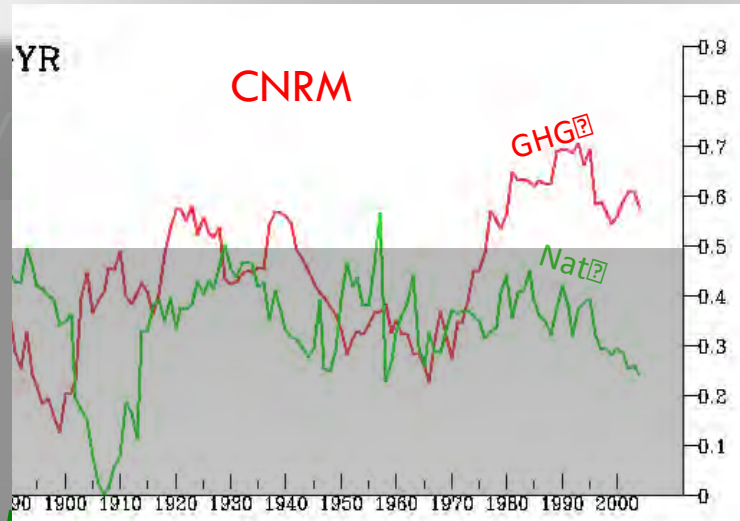
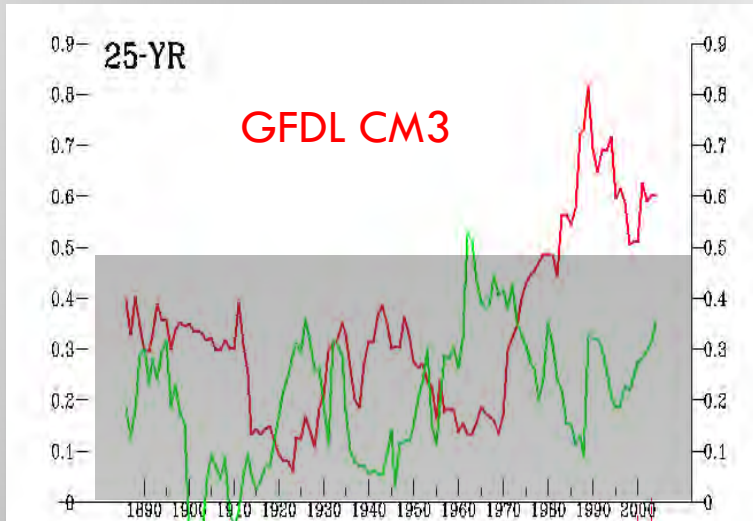


Top panel minus Middle panel

(c) Obs



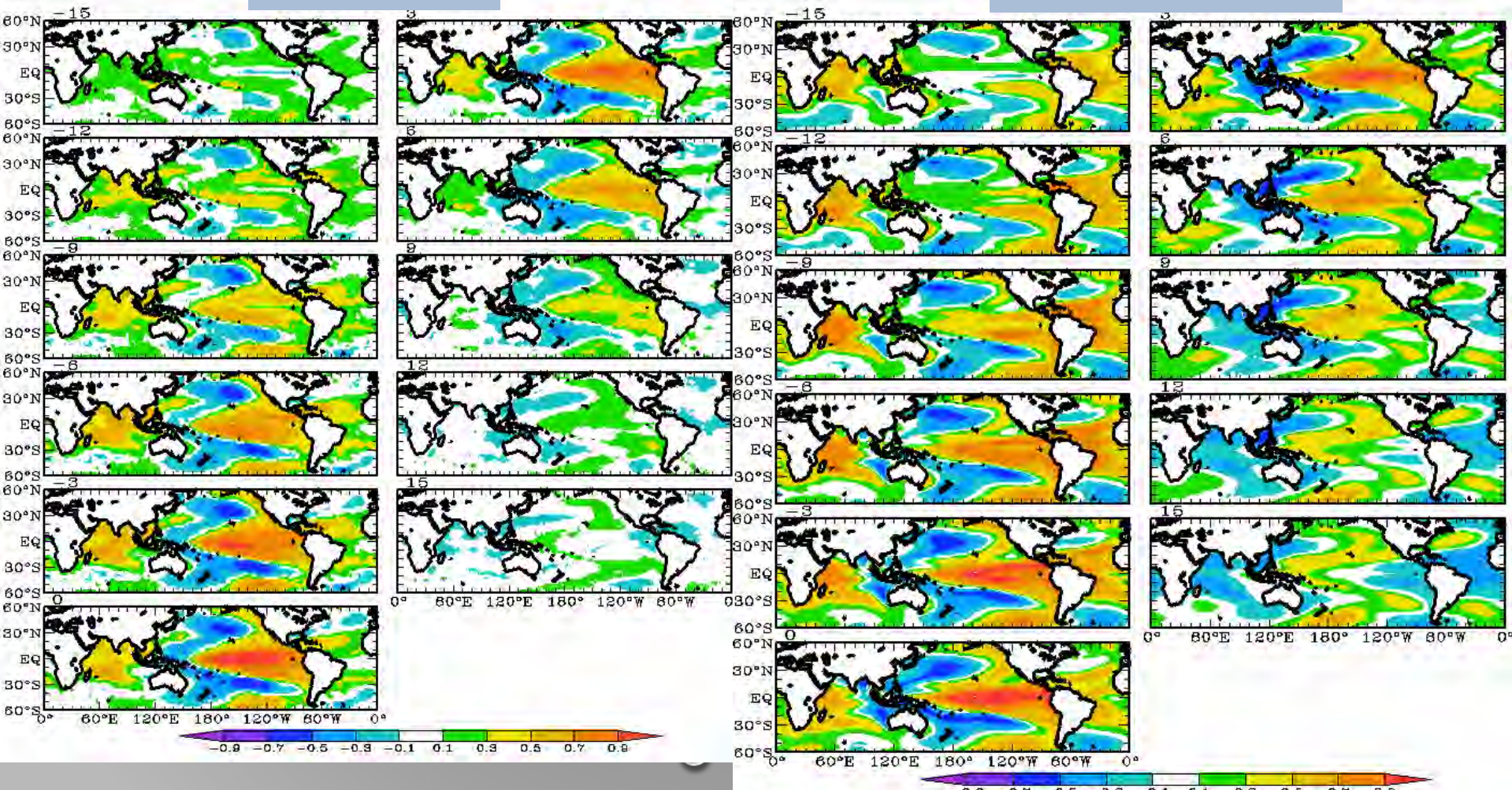
OTHER MODELS (FROM CMIP5)



LEAD-LAG CORRELATION OF NINO3.4 WITH SST

Observations

CESM1-CAM5.1-FV2

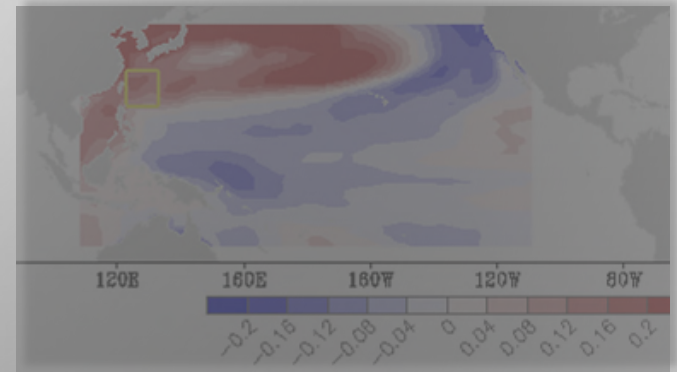


CAM - the Atmospheric Component of CCSM/CESM

Model	CCSM3 (2004)	CCSM3.5 (2007)	CCSM4 (Apr 2010)	CESM1 (Jun 2010)
Atmosphere	CAM3 (L26)	CAM3.5 (L26)	CAM4 (L26)	CAM5 (L30)
Boundary Layer Turbulence	Holtslag-Boville (93) Dry Turbulence	Holtslag-Boville	Holtslag-Boville	Bretherton-Park (09) Moist Turbulence
Shallow Convection	Hack (94)	Hack	Hack	Park-Bretherton (09) Shallow Convection
Deep Convection	Zhang-McFarlane (95)	Zhang-McFarlane Neale et al.(08) Richter-Rasch (08)	Zhang-McFarlane Neale et al.(08) Richter-Rasch (08)	Zhang-McFarlane Neale et al.(08) Richter-Rasch (08)
Cloud Macrophysics	Zhang et al. (03)	Zhang et al. with Park & Vavrus' mods.	Zhang et al. with Park & Vavrus' mods.	Park-Bretherton-Rasch (10) Cloud Macrophysics
Stratiform Microphysics	Rasch-Kristjansson (98) <i>Single Moment</i>	RK <i>Single Moment</i>	RK <i>Single Moment</i>	Morrison and Gettelman (08) <i>Double Moment</i>
Radiation / Optics	CAMRT (01)	CAMRT	CAMRT	RRTMG Iacono et al.(08) / Mitchell (08)
Aerosols	Bulk Aerosol Model (BAM)	BAM	BAM	Modal Aerosol Model (MAM) Liu & Ghan (2009)
Dynamics	Spectral	Finite Volume (96,04)	Finite Volume	Finite Volume
Ocean	POP2 (L40)	POP2.1 (L60)	POP2.2 - BGC	POP2.2
Land	CLM3	CLM3.5	CLM4 - CN	CLM4
Sea Ice	CSIM4	CSIM4	CICE	CICE

SUMMARY

- NPO-*like* mode leads WNP to trigger ENSO



- GHG appears to enhance (accelerate) this process



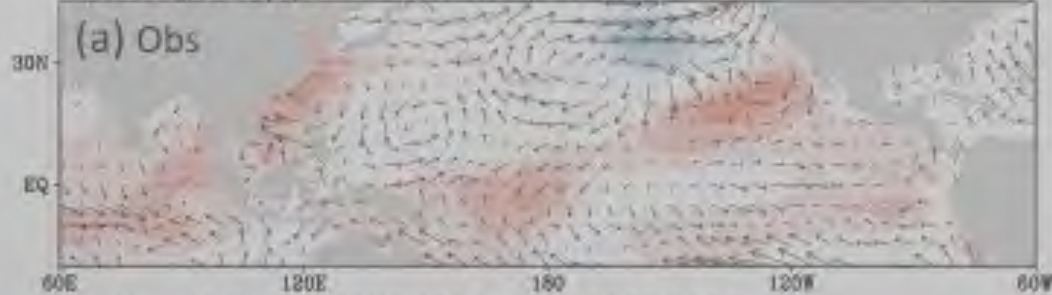
THANKS TO...

- MANY DISCUSSIONS WITH B. ANDERSON (BU), K. BALAGURU (PNNL), AND MORE.
- SUPPORT FROM EARTH SYSTEM MODELING PROGRAM/OFFICE OF SCIENCE/US DOE.

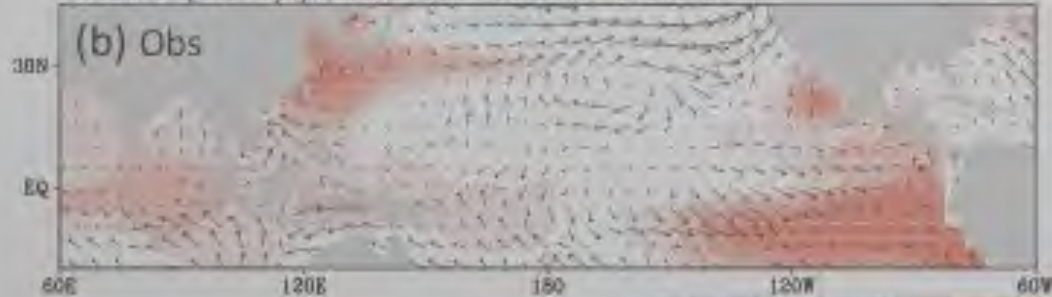
BACK-UP SLIDES

WNP WARMING & DYNAMICS

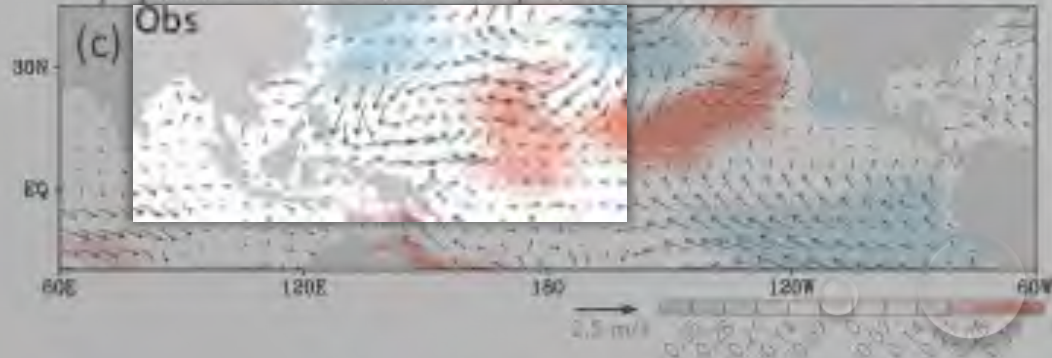
El Nino (DJF-1yr): 1980-2008 minus 1951-1979



La Nina (DJF-1yr): 1980-2008 minus 1951-1979



Top panel minus Middle panel



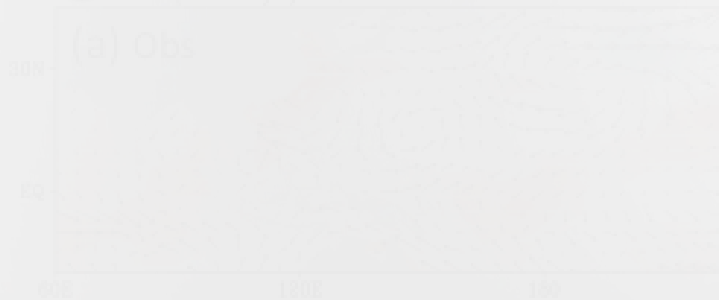
Composite analysis:

NCEP + 20CR
& HadSST

WNP WARMING & DYNAMICS

El Nino (DJF-1yr): 1980-2008 minus 1951-1979

(a) Obs



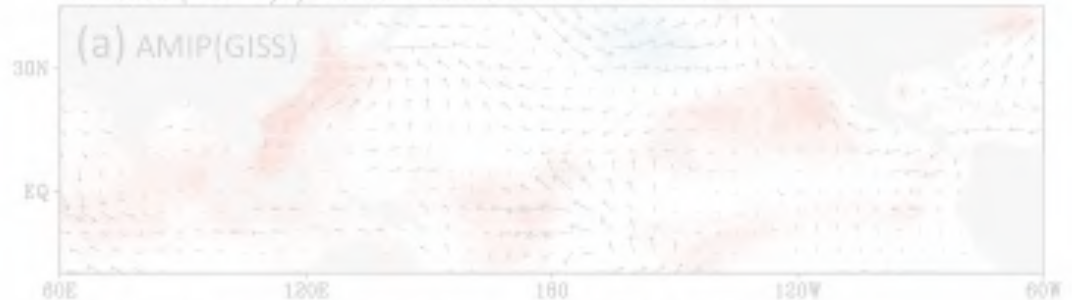
La Nina (DJF-1yr): 1980-2008 minus 1951-1979

(b) Obs



El Nino (DJF-1yr): 1980-2008 minus 1951-1979

(a) AMIP(GISS)



La Nina (DJF-1yr): 1980-2008 minus 1951-1979

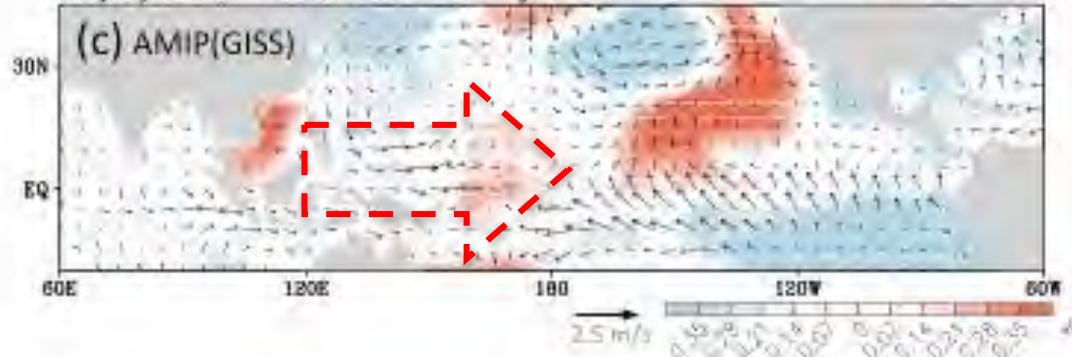
(b) AMIP(GISS)



AMIP run (GISS)

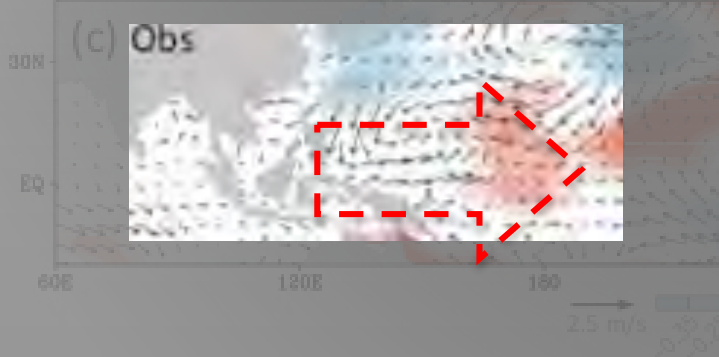
Top panel minus Middle panel

(c) AMIP(GISS)

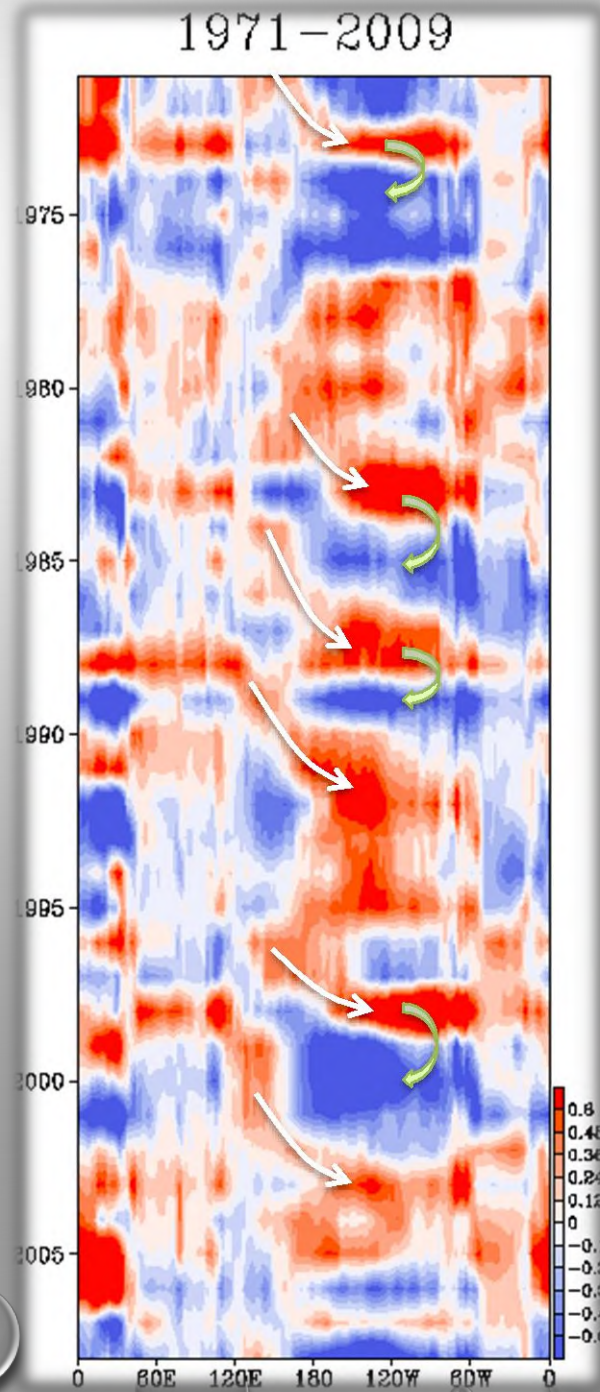


Top panel minus Middle panel

(c) Obs



And it's only half the story!



WHAT IS THE SFM (SEASONAL FOOTPRINTING MECHANISM) OR PMM (PACIFIC MERIDIONAL MODE)?

Atmo-Ocean coupled climate variability
→ MCA (Maximum Covariance Analysis, or SVD of Bretherton et al. 1992)
→ similar to Multi-variate EOF

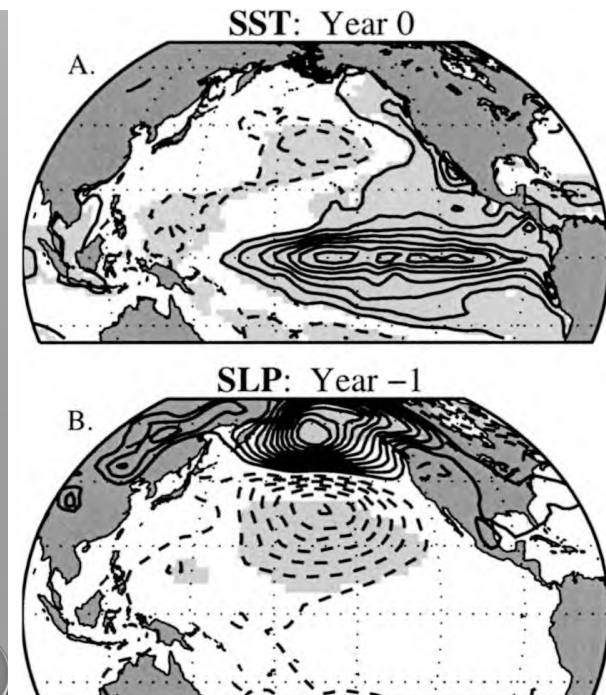
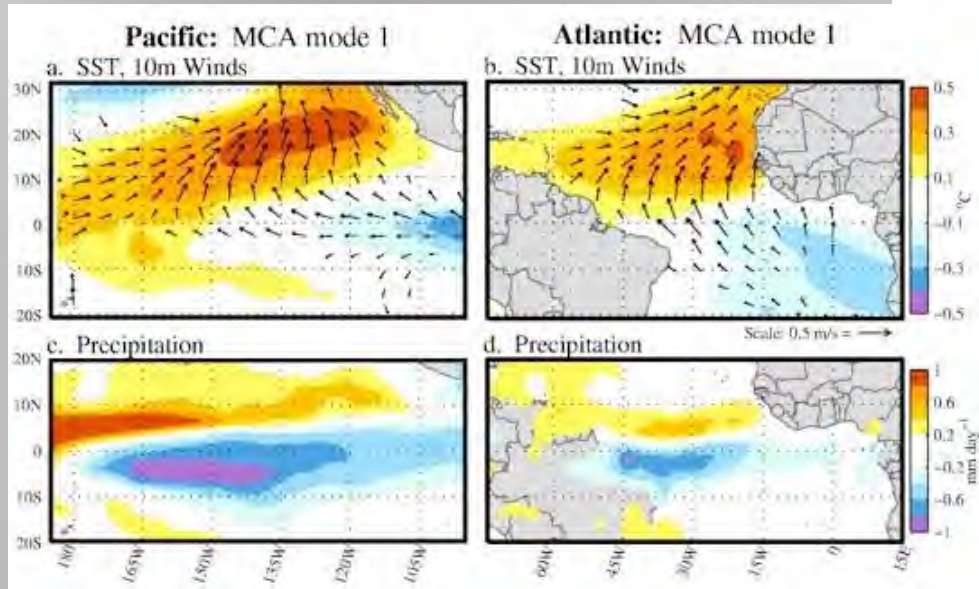
The Seasonal Footprinting Mechanism in the Pacific: Implications for ENSO*

DANIEL J. VIMONT, JOHN M. WALLACE, AND DAVID S. BATTISTI
Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

(Manuscript received 15 February 2002, in final form 23 July 2002)

ABSTRACT

Midlatitude atmospheric variability is identified as a particularly effective component of the stochastic forcing of ENSO. This forcing is realized via a seasonal footprinting mechanism (SFM), in which the tropical atmosphere is forced during the spring and summer by SST anomalies generated by midlatitude atmospheric variability during the previous winter. The strong relationship between the SFM and ENSO may serve to enhance ENSO predictability and supports the view that ENSO is linearly stable in nature.



The background is a light gray gradient. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are several realistic water droplets of various sizes, rendered with soft shadows and highlights to give them a three-dimensional appearance.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!