

ENSO impact on European climate: an intermediate complexity model perspective

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Thanks to colaborators: Fred Kucharski, Bianca Mezzina, Paolo Ruggieri, Martin P. King



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ENSO impact on North Atlantic European (NAE) region

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO): strong generator of climate variability around the globe

- influences tropics and mid-latitudes
- clear impact on North America and Australia

ENSO impact on NAE: difficult to assess

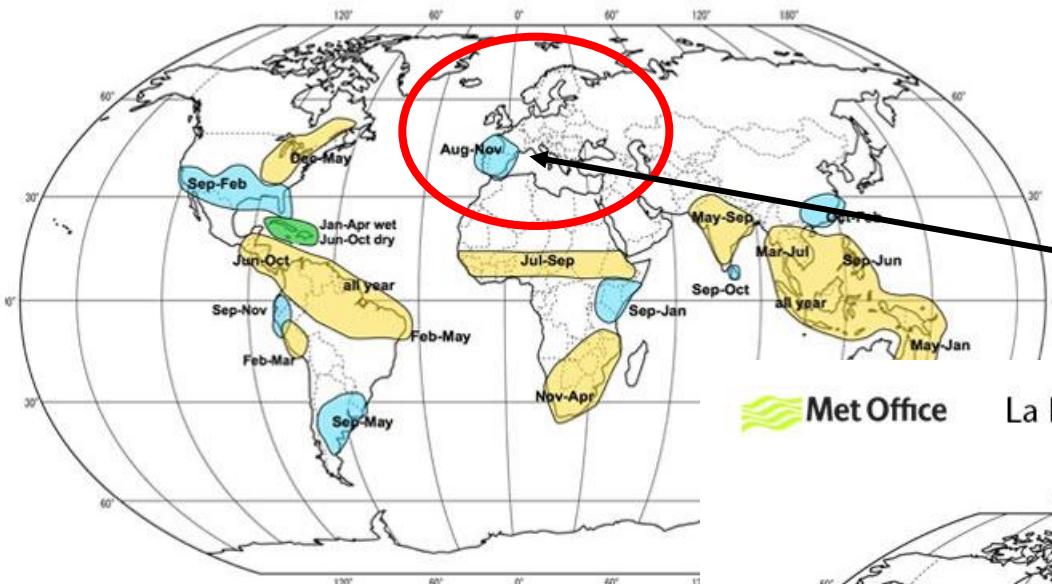
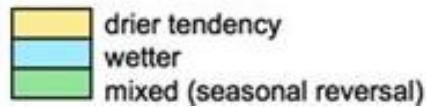
NAE sector:

- large internal variability of the atmosphere may mask the response to ENSO (Kumar and Hoerling, 1997)
- influenced by other phenomenon such as NAO which is a major source of variability on the Northern Hemisphere (Hurrell and van Loon, 1997; Greatbatch, 2000)
- Interactions with regional seasonal cycle, chaotic properties, complexity of feedbacks can mask ENSO signal over Europe

Impact of ENSO on precipitation



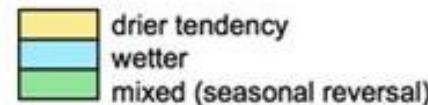
El Niño precipitation impact



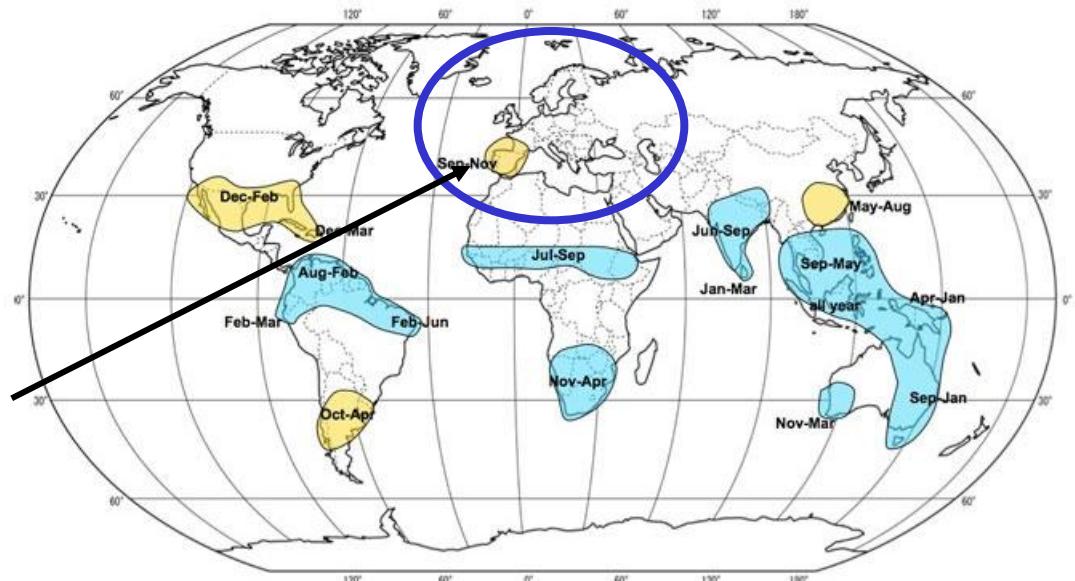
El Niño



La Niña precipitation impact



La Niña

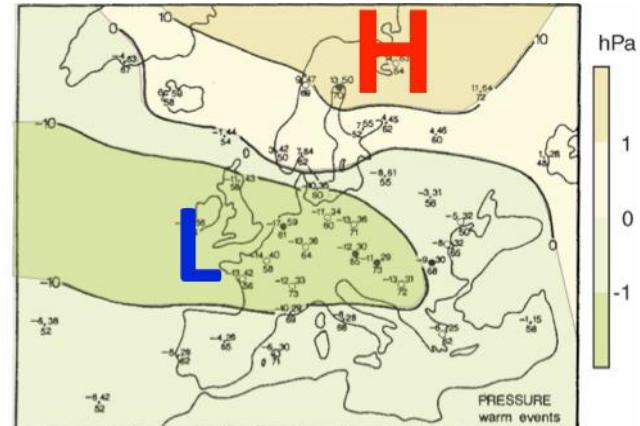


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ENSO impact on North Atlantic European (NAE) region

ENSO impact on North Atlantic European (NAE) region



Fraedrich and Müller (1992)

Observational and modelling studies: detectable ENSO signal in European climate
(e.g. van Loon and Madden 1981, Fraedrich and Müller 1992, Oldenborgh et al. 2000, Brönnimann 2007, Nieves Lorenzo et al. 2010)

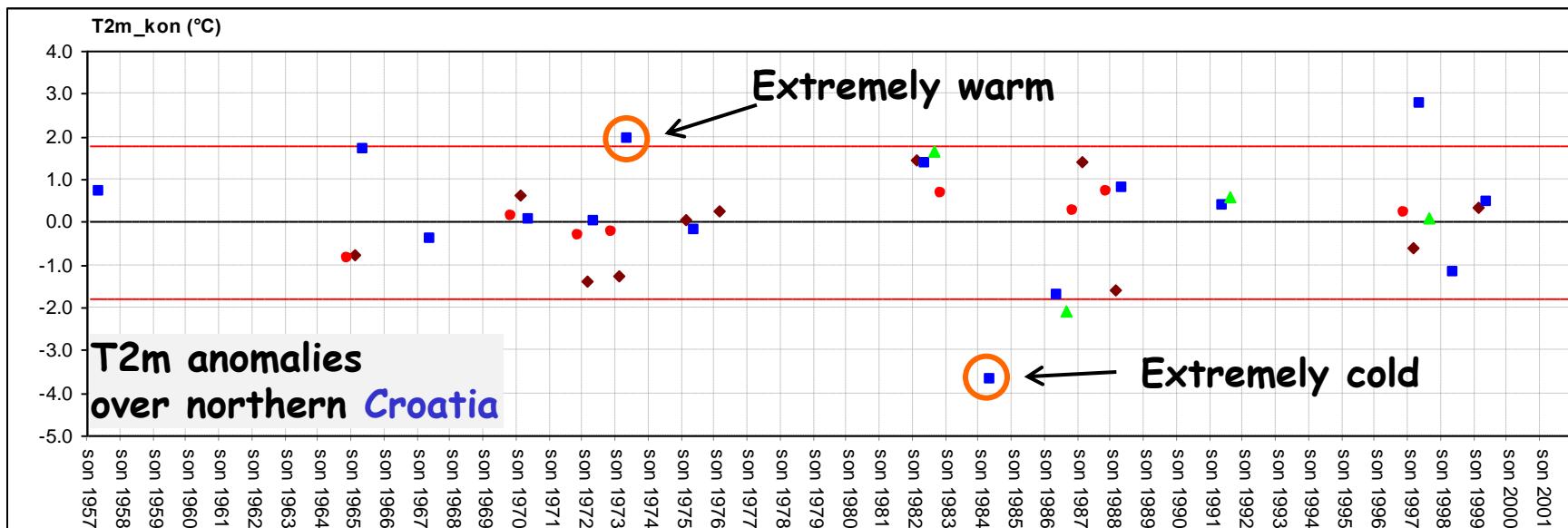
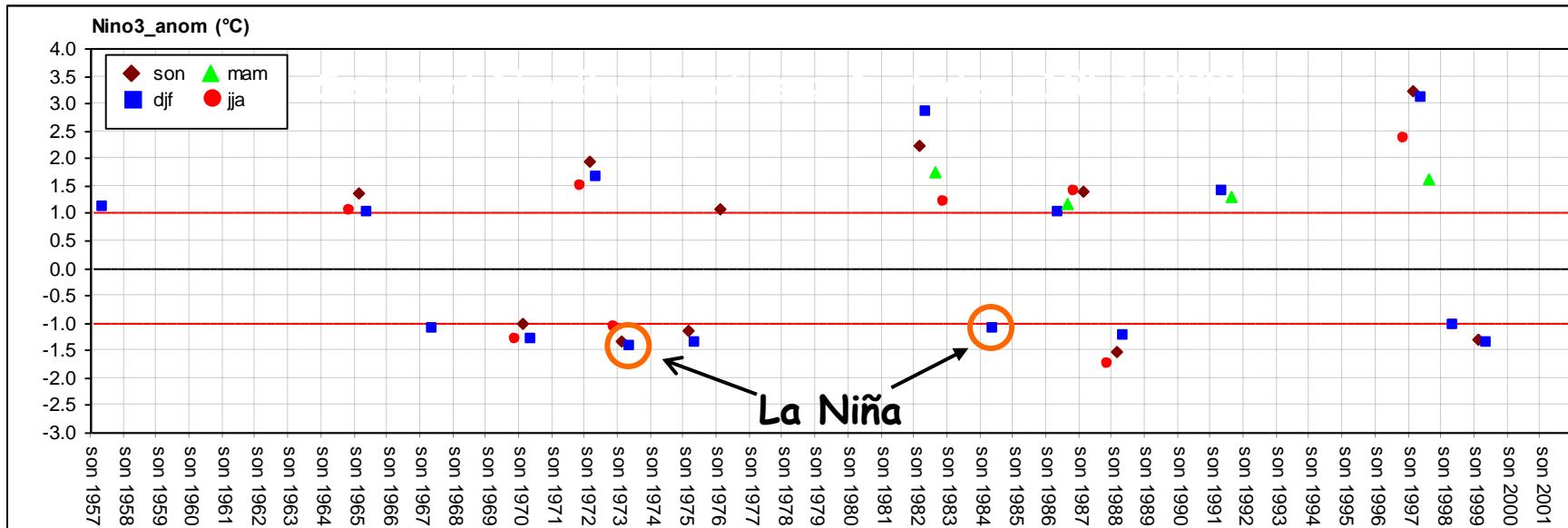
DJF season: warm (cold) ENSO events are related to a southward (northward) shift of the North Atlantic storm track (Fraedrich and Müller 1992)

ENSO impact on NAE: seasonally and regionally dependent (Shaman 2014)

Lagged ENSO impact (e.g. Rodó et al. 1997, van Oldenborgh et al. 2000, Knippertz et al. 2003, Feddersen 2003, Nieves Lorenzo et al. 2010)

Regional impact of ENSO: sometimes controversial

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ENSO impact on NAE region - physical mechanisms and modelling

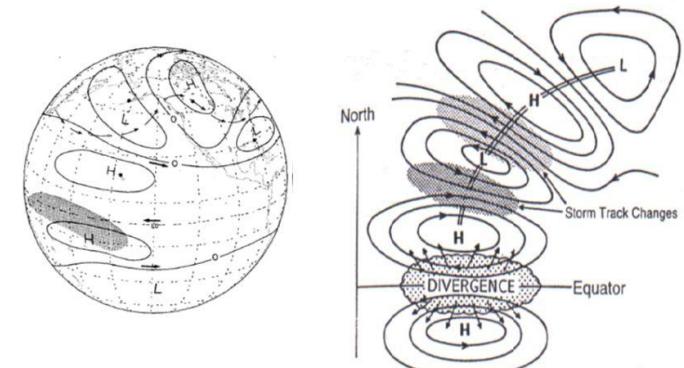
ENSO impact on NAE region - physical mechanisms and modelling

- **tropospheric pathway:** a barotropic Rossby wave train (Horel and Wallace 1981, Trenberth et al., 1998)
- **stratospheric link** between ENSO and European climate (e.g. Brönnimann 2004, 2007, Ineson and Scaife 2009, Butler et al. 2014)

Modelling point of view:

- numerical simulations of ENSO-NAE teleconnection: AGCMs, AOGCMs (Bengtsson et al., 1996; Grötzner et al., 2000; Kang et al., 2002)
- need of models with higher horizontal resolution (Merkel and Latif 2002)
- need of models with dynamically active stratosphere (Bell et al. 2009, Cagnazzo and Manzini 2009, Ineson and Scaife 2009)

Propagation of Rossby waves from a region of tropical convection (schematic)



Horel and Wallace (1981)

Trenberth et al. (1998)

Modelling impact of ENSO on Europe

ICTP AGCM - Speedy

ICTP AGCM (SPEEDY) - Simplified Parametrizations, primitivE-Equation DYNAMics
(Molteni, ClimDyn 2003)

An intermediate complexity model

T30L8 ~ 400 km (3.75°) → computational efficiency

The two model levels representing the lower stratosphere/upper troposphere are approximately located at 30 and 100 hPa

Speedy is successfully used in a number of studies dealing with various aspects of dynamical climatology (Kucharski et al. 2006, 2013)

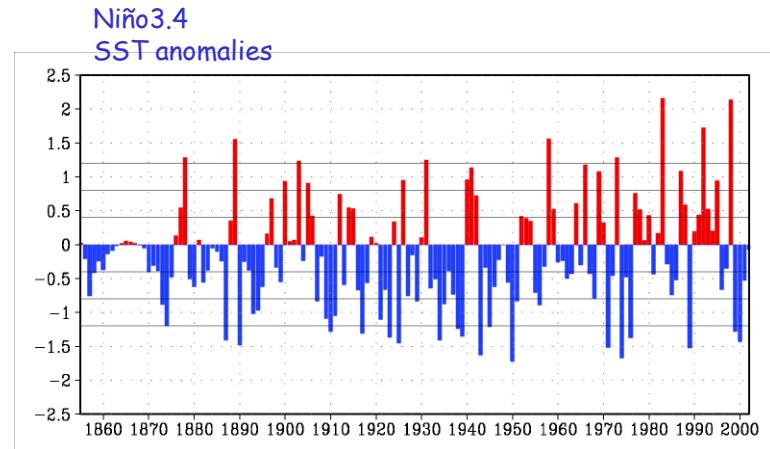
- ENSO influence on climate variability of North Atlantic-European region; teleconnections in a warmer climate, direct vs. indirect impact of elevated CO₂, wintertime ENSO impact on spring climate over the NAE, the role of North Atlantic in time delayed response to wintertime ENSO and NAO; the response of Speedy's stratosphere to ENSO forcing...

ENSO forcing of European climate

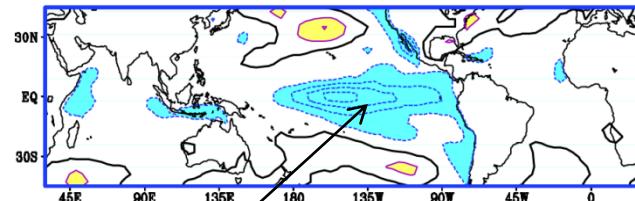
Herceg Bulić and Branković: ENSO forcing of the Northern Hemisphere climate in a large ensemble of model simulations based on a very long SST record, ClimDyn 2007.

ENSO impact on Europe:

- ★ Speedy forced with observed SSTs
- ★ Composite analysis:
 - strong La Niña (18), strong El Niño (9)
- ★ 35-member ensemble; 1854-2002
- ★ Season analysed: JFM

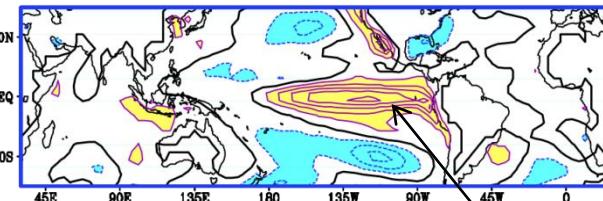


JFM La Niña

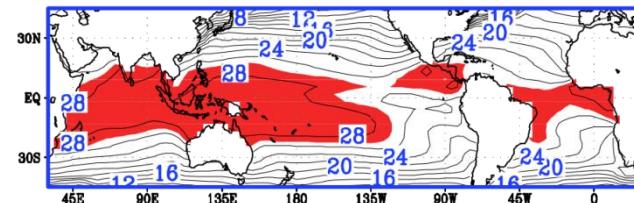


-1.6

JFM El Niño



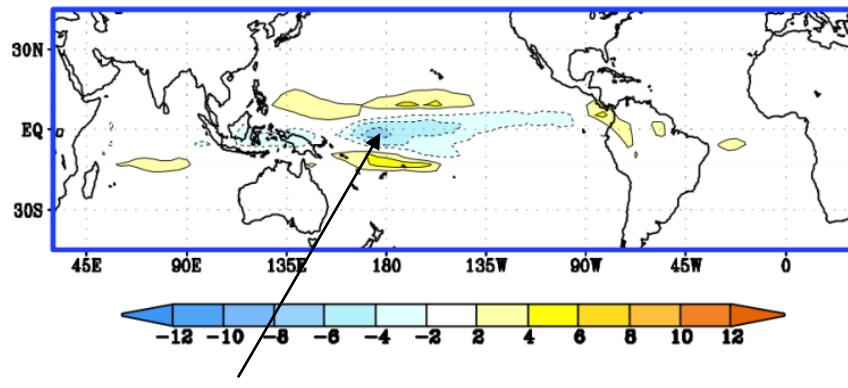
+2.0



SPEEDY precipitation composites in the tropics

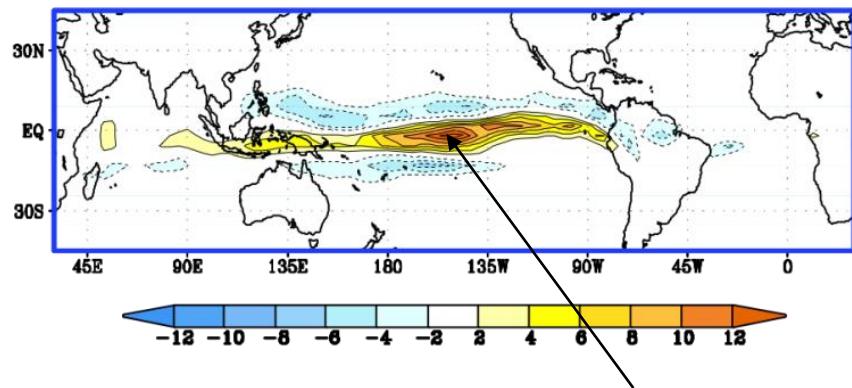
- * Amplitude of JFM precipitation anomaly for La Niña is one half of that for El Niño, although amplitudes of SST anomalies are relatively similar
- * Precipitation maxima shifted westward relative to maxima in SSTs

JFM La Niña

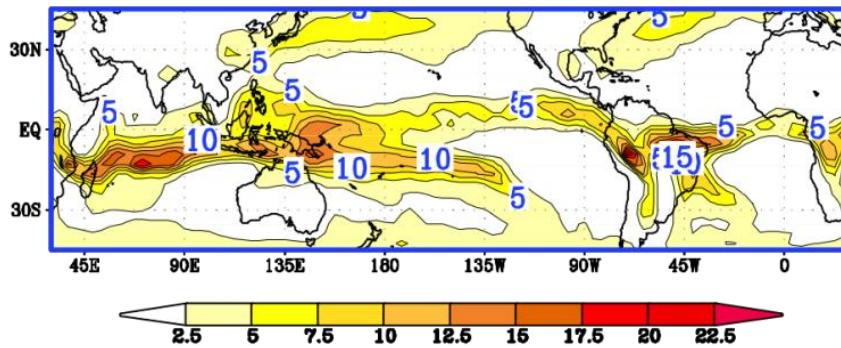


-7 mmday^{-1}

JFM El Niño

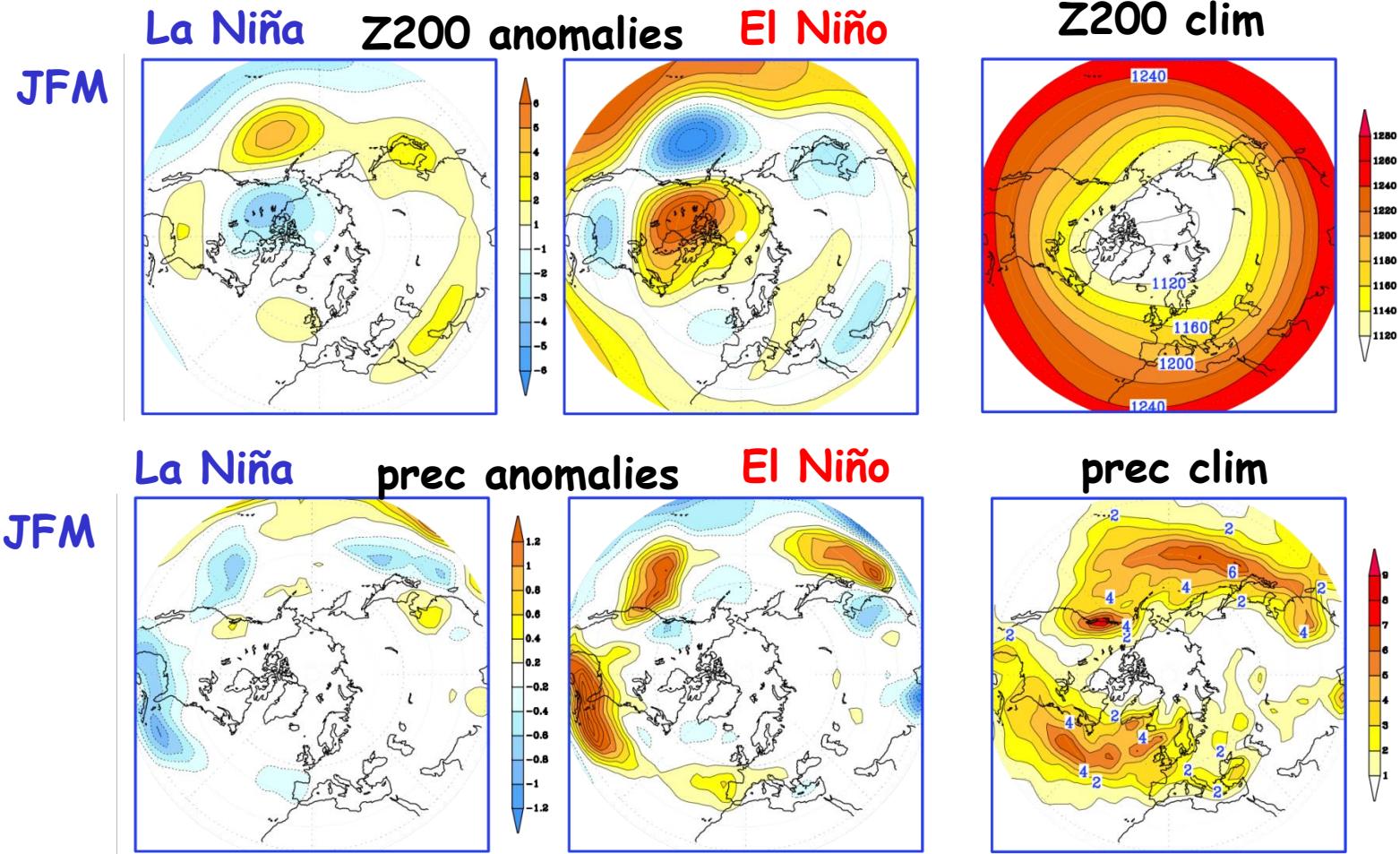


+14 mmday^{-1}



SPEEDY Northern Hemisphere composites

- * Pacific anomalies stronger for warm than for cold composites; no shift between cold and warm phases despite shift in tropical prec.
- * Strong symmetry in pattern and location (but not in amplitude) between composites of opposite polarity → too linear response to ENSO forcing



SPEEDY North Atlantic/Europe composites

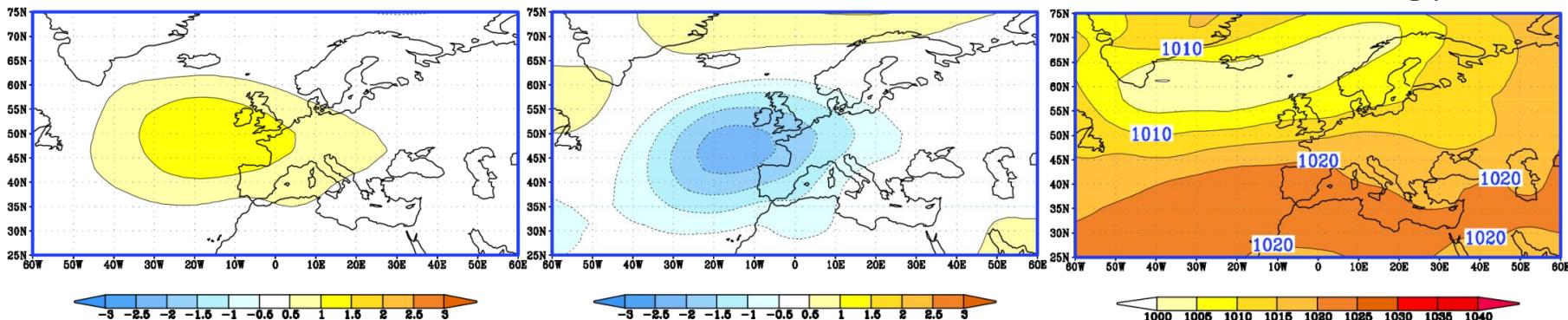
- * Signal for warm events stronger than that for cold events
- * Model response insensitive to the strength of the Niño3.4 index
- * Similarity with PNA region: spatial symmetry and amplitude asymmetry
- * Good agreement with observations (Fraedrich and Müller 1992)

La Niña

JFM MSLP anomalies

El Niño

MSLP climatology

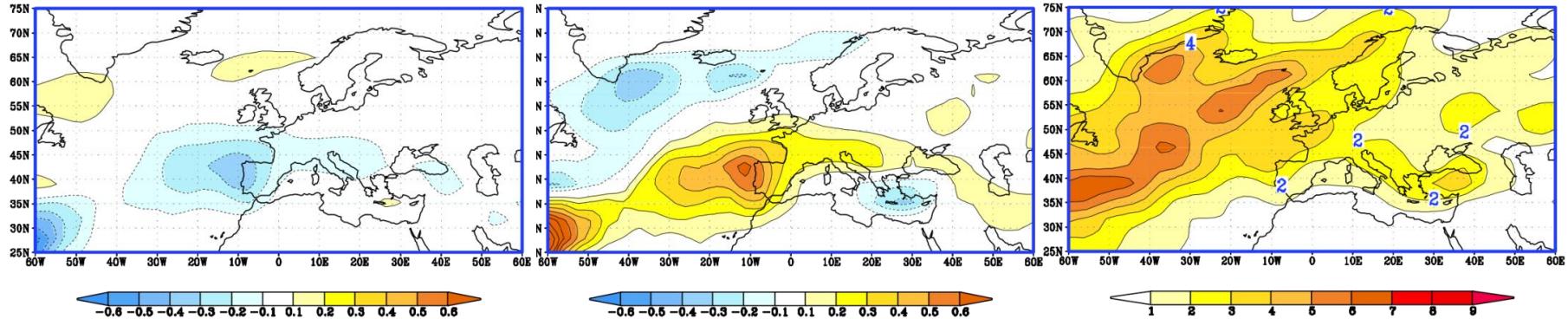


La Niña

JFM Precip anomalies

El Niño

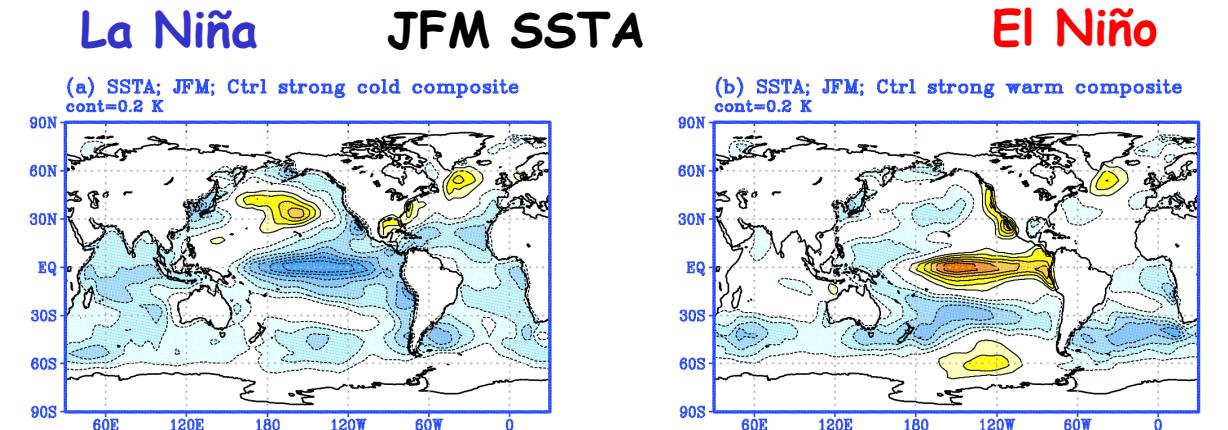
Precip climatology



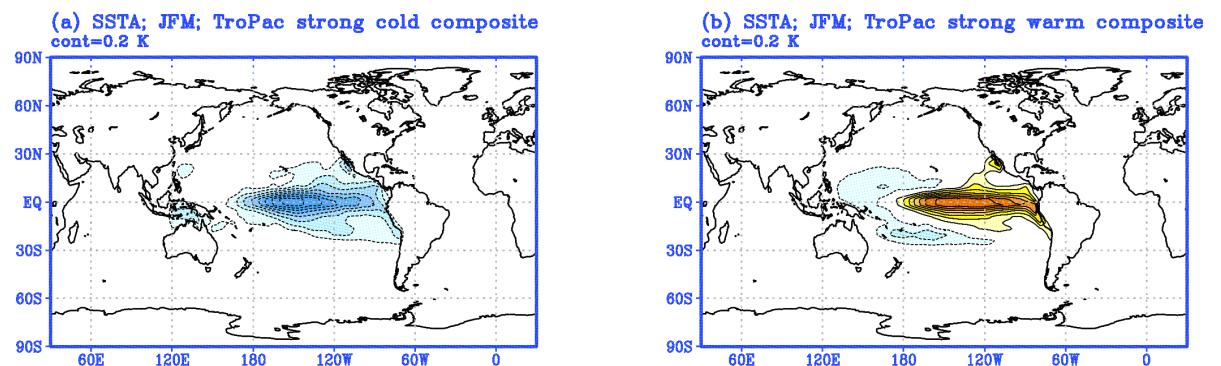
TroPac - SPEEDY experiment with SST forcing constrained to the tropical Pacific

TroPac - SPEEDY experiment with SST forcing constrained to the tropical Pacific

Ctrl: SST anomalies prescribed globally



TroPac: SST anomalies constrained to the tropical Pacific; climatological SSTs elsewhere



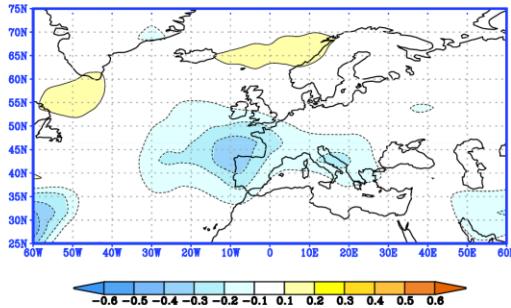
TroPac - SPEEDY experiment with SST forcing constrained to the tropical Pacific

La Niña

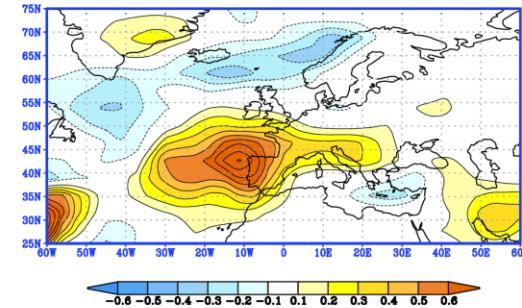
JFM prec. anomalies

El Niño

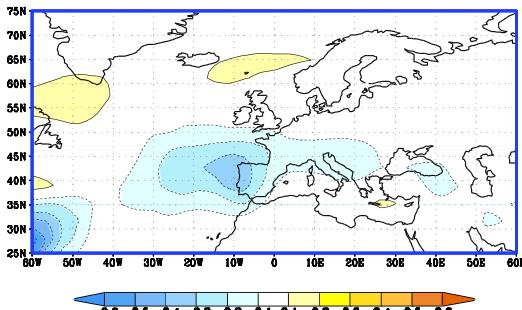
TroPac



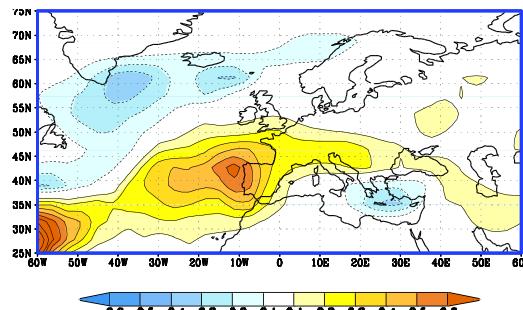
TroPac



Ctrl



Ctrl



Spatial correlation TroPac-Ctrl	strong cold	strong warm
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rr 0.94 0.88

GH200 0.80 0.90

p0 0.81 0.91

T850 0.91 0.80

Sumarry

- ENSO has an detectable impact on climate variability over the NAE region
- SPEEDY response: quite consistent with observations and other results
- JFM El Niño: cyclonic type of weather in winter, increased (decreased) precipitation over the northern (southern) Europe
- JFM La Niña: anticyclonic type of weather increased (decreased) precipitation over the northern (southern) Europe

ENSO impact in a **warmer** climate?

SPEEDY: ENSO impact on Europe in a warmer climate

CTRL experiment - current climate

CO_2 - an average value for 1961-1990 ($1\times\text{CO}_2$)

SST climatology and anomalies:

observed 1855-2002

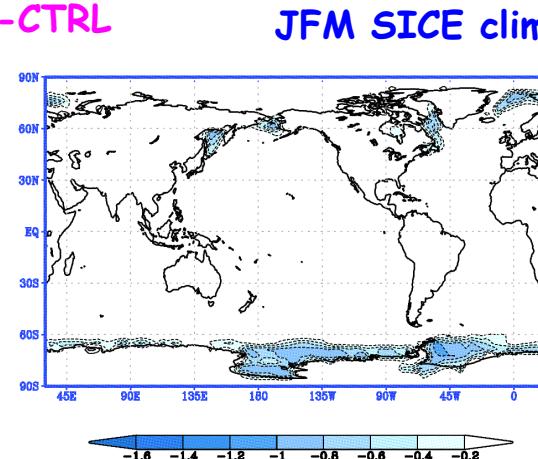
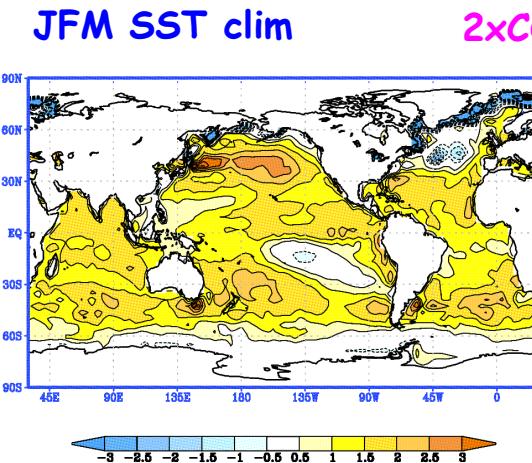
(NOAA_ERSST_V2 data) + sea-ice
(HadSSTI)

2 $\times\text{CO}_2$ experiment - warmer climate

CO_2 - doubled ($2\times\text{CO}_2$)

SST climatology and sea-ice - simulated with HadCM3 for $2\times\text{CO}_2$ conditions

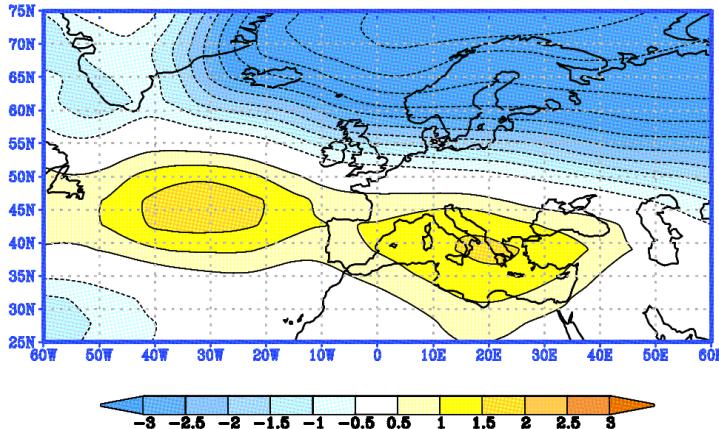
SST anomalies - same as in CTRL



$2\times CO_2$ - Ctrl climatology difference

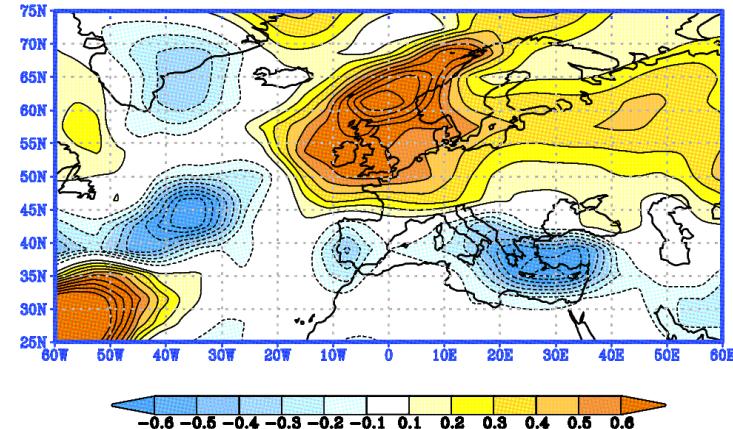
JFM mslp

(a) mslp; JFM; CO2x2_Ctrl climatology
cont=0.5 hPa



JFM prec

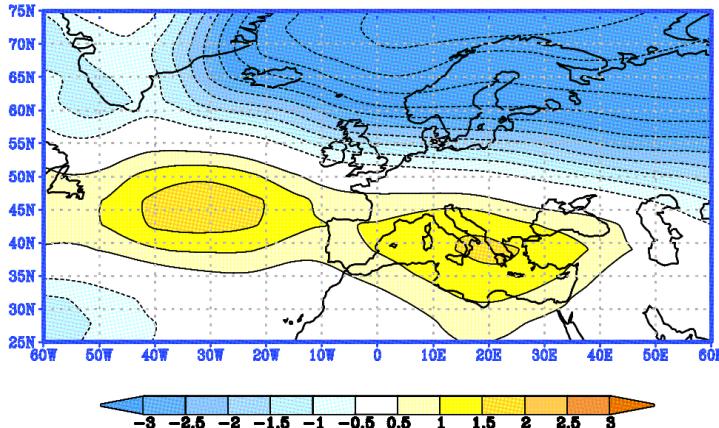
(b) Total precip; JFM; CO2x2_Ctrl climatology
cont=0.1 mm/day



$2\times CO_2$ - Ctrl climatology difference

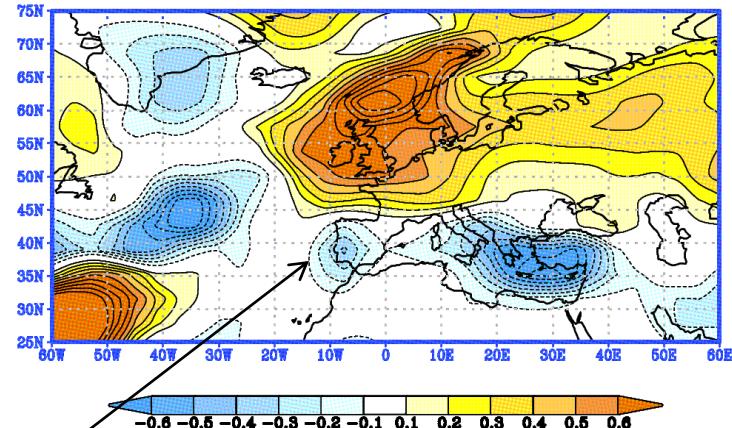
JFM mslp

(a) mslp; JFM; CO2x2_Ctrl climatology
cont=0.5 hPa



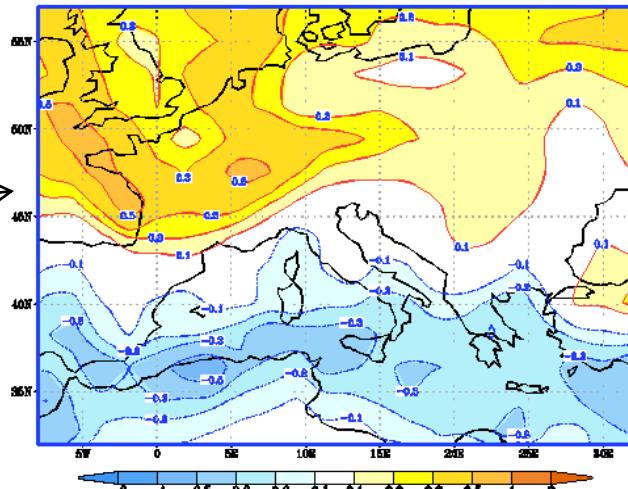
JFM prec

(b) Total precip; JFM; CO2x2_Ctrl climatology
cont=0.1 mm/day

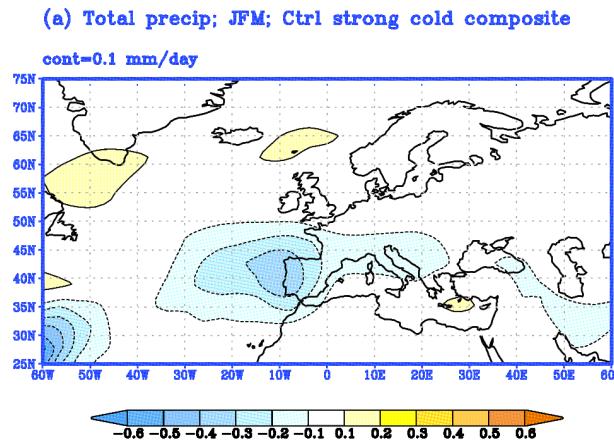


Similar precipitation change to that obtained by EH50M for SRESA2

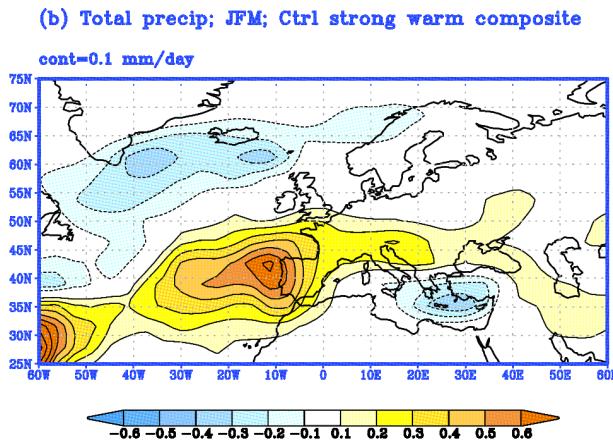
Total precipitation DJF; SRESA2–20C3M ensemble mean; EH50M
cont=0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 1 ± mm/day



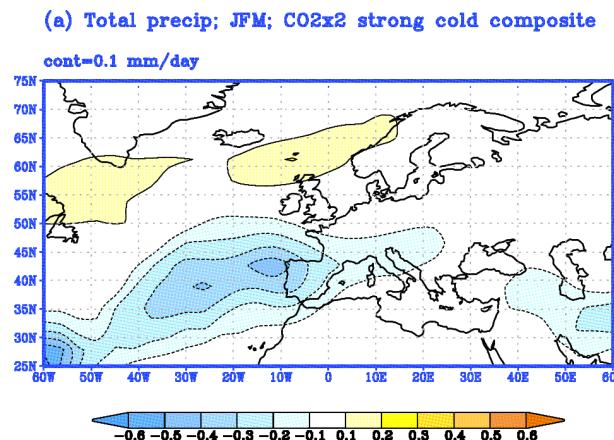
ENSO signature in a warmer climate - JFM precipitation



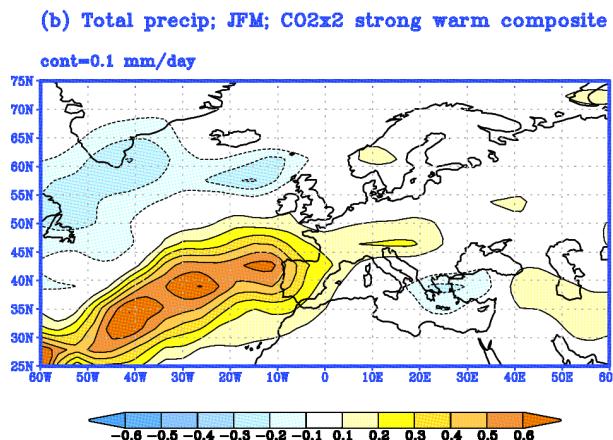
La Niña



CTRL



El Niño



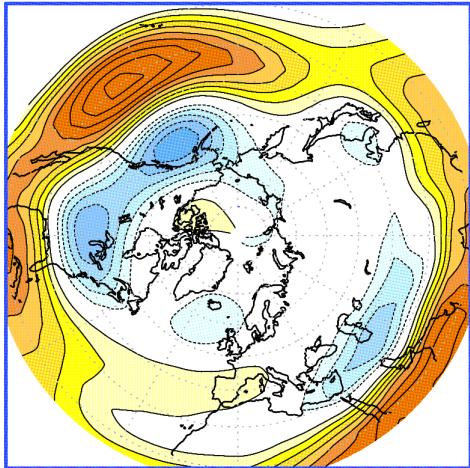
2xCO₂

ENSO signature in a warmer climate - JFM u200

CTRL

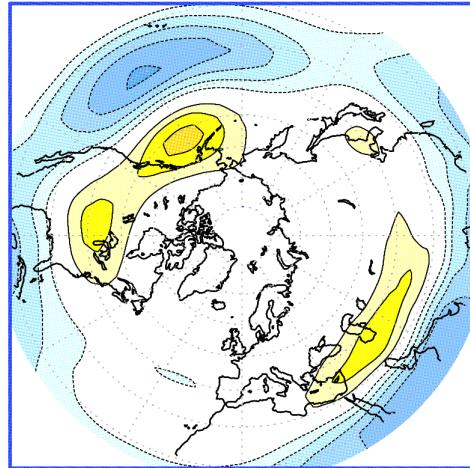
El Niño

(a) u-wind 200; JFM; CTRL strong warm composite
cont=1.0 m/s



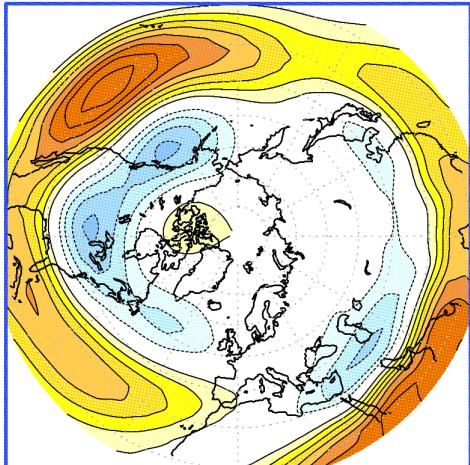
La Niña

(b) u-wind 200; JFM; CTRL strong cold composite
cont=1.0 m/s

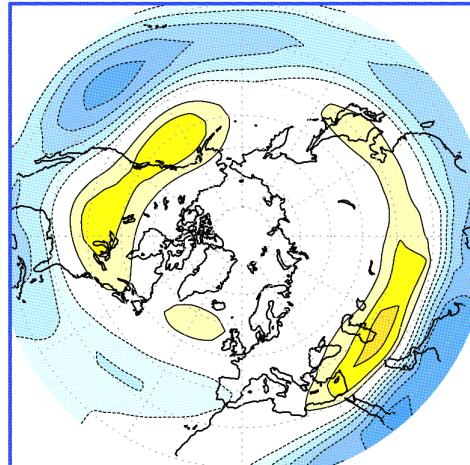


2xCO₂

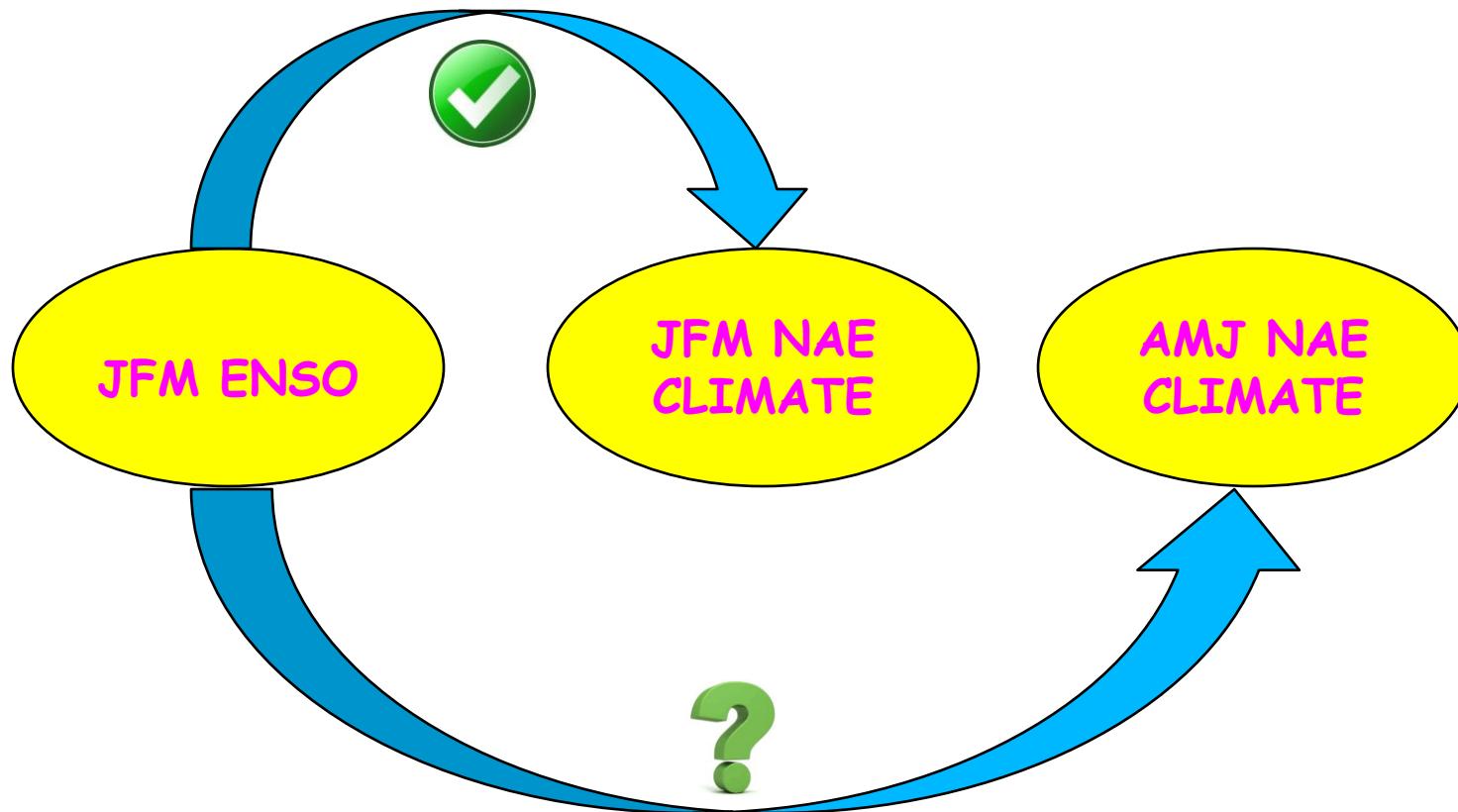
(c) u-wind 200; JFM; 2xCO₂ strong warm composite
cont=1.0 m/s



(d) u-wind 200; JFM; 2xCO₂ strong cold composite
cont=1.0 m/s



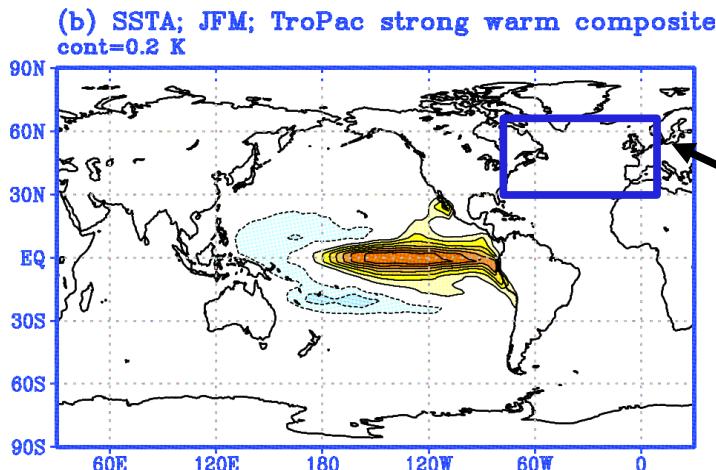
Delayed ENSO influence on NAE?



Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

Herceg-Bulić and Kucharski F: Delayed ENSO impact on spring precipitation over North/Atlantic European region. ClimDyn 2012.

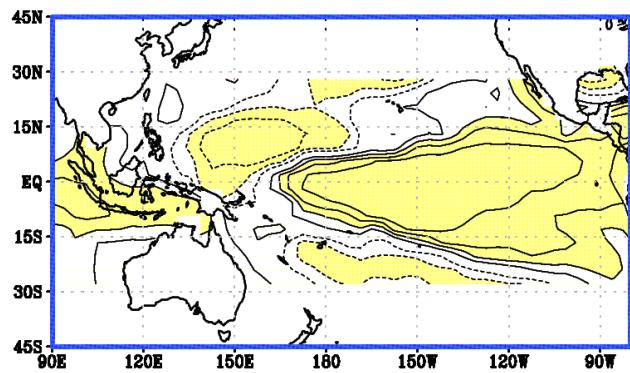
- **CTRL** experiment - observed SSTs 1854-2002 (NOAA_ERSST_V2 data)
- **MIX** experiment - observed SSTs in the tropical Pacific +climatological SSTs elsewhere + mixed slab ocean in North Atlantic



Slab mixed ocean layer in North Atlantic

Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

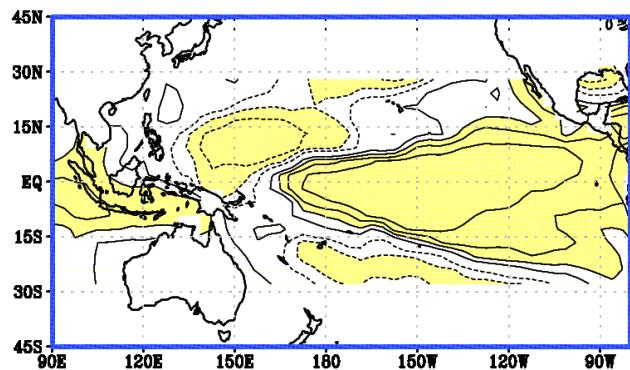
Correlation
PC1(AMJ NAE precipitation) -
JFM SSTA



AMJ precipitation variability
is correlated with JFM
SSTA in tropical Pacific

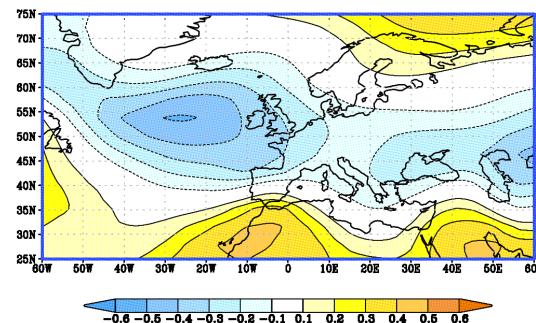
Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

Correlation
PC1(AMJ NAE precipitation) -
JFM SSTA

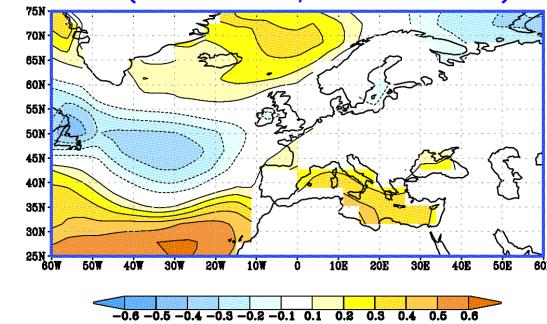


Correlation
JFM Niño3.4 - AMJ
European climate

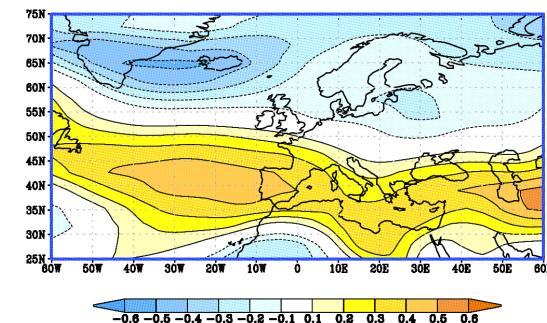
corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ SLP MIX)



corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ SST MIX)

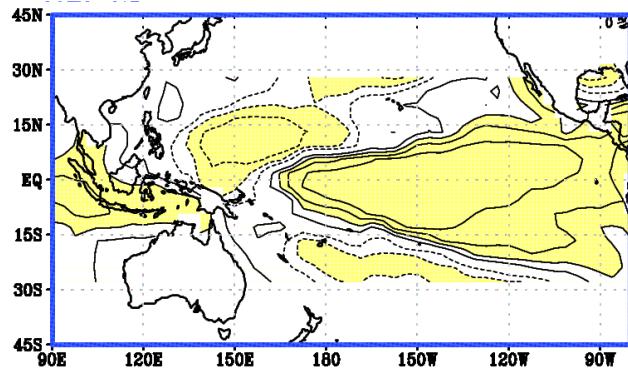


corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ u850)



Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

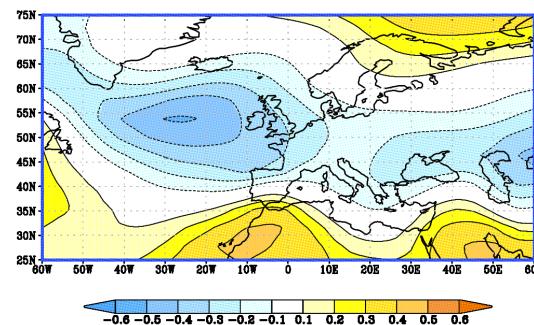
Correlation
PC1(AMJ NAE precipitation) -
JFM SSTA (tropical Pacific)



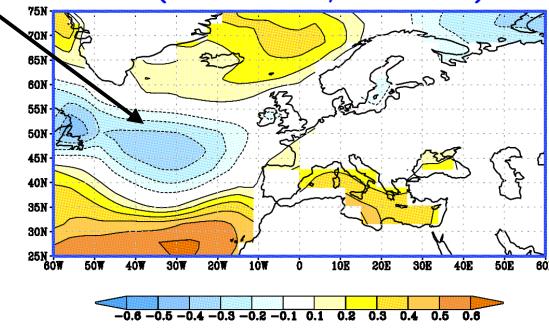
NAE AMJ precipitation is significantly correlated with JFM SSTA in the tropical Pacific

North Atlantic SSTs as a link between the wintertime ENSO and springtime European climate

Correlation
JFM Niño3.4 - AMJ European climate (MIX experiment)

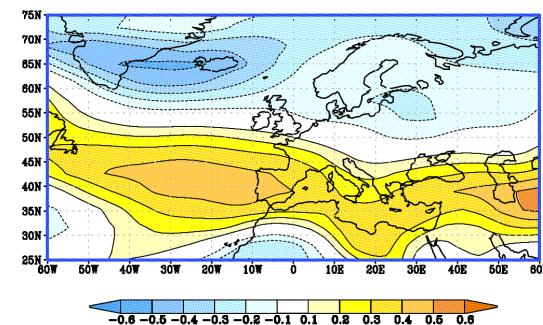


corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ SST)



corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ SLP)

corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ u850)

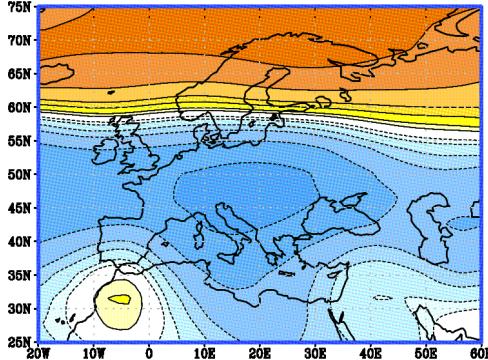


Delayed ENSO impact on SLP (modelled and observed)

AMJ SLP composites based on JFM Niño3.4 index

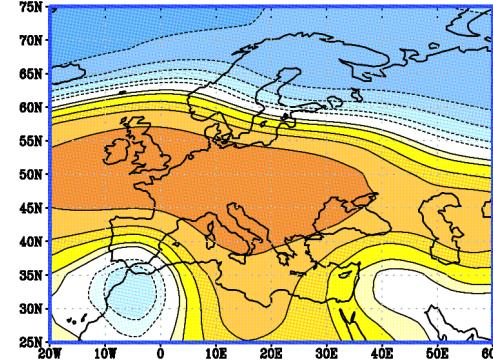
El Niño

(c) MIX_winter_ENSO SLP; AMJ; warm composite
cont=-0.8 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.8 hPa



La Niña

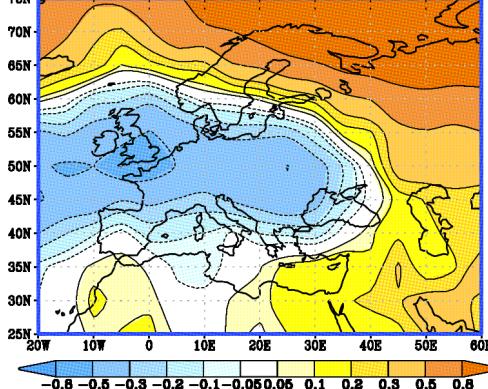
(d) MIX_winter_ENSO SLP; AMJ; cold composite
cont=-0.8 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.8 hPa



Speedy

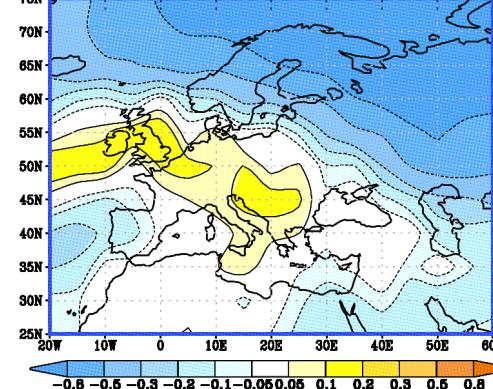
(e) HadSLP SLP; AMJ; warm composite

cont=-0.8 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.8 hPa



(f) HadSLP SLP; AMJ; cold composite

cont=-0.8 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.8 hPa



OBS (HadSLP)

AMJ NAE climate

DELAYED ENSO INFLUENCE

JFM ENSO impact on
AMJ European climate
(with North Atlantic as a link)

MIX_winter_ENSO experiment

SST forcing in the tropical Pacific active
only during the cold part of year
(winter-to-spring ENSO impact)

Mixed layer in North Atlantic

AMJ composites (based on JFM Niño3.4 index)

CONTEMPORANEOUS ENSO INFLUENCE

AMJ ENSO impact on
AMJ European climate
(due to SST persistence in the
Tropical Pacific)

MIX_summer_ENSO experiment

SST forcing in the tropical Pacific active
only during the warm part of year
(spring-to-spring ENSO impact)

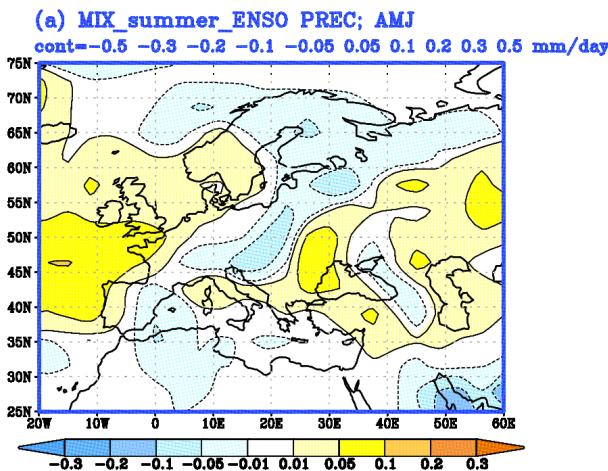
Mixed layer in North Atlantic

AMJ composites (based on JFM Niño3.4 index)

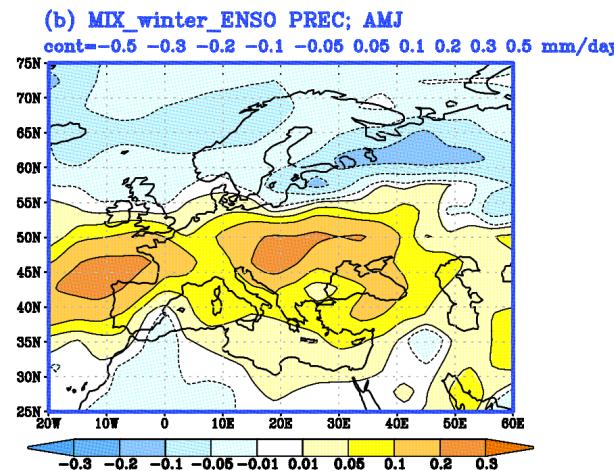
Delayed and contemporaneous ENSO influence

AMJ precipitation composites (based on JFM Niño3.4 index)

Tropical Pacific: SUMMER SSTs
NAtl: slab ocean
Contemporaneous ENSO effect
AMJ ENSO - AMJ PREC

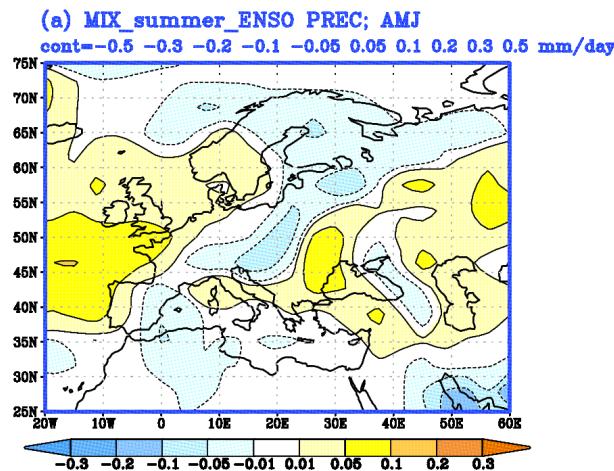


Tropical Pacific: WINTER SSTs
NAtl: slab ocean
Delayed ENSO effect
JFM ENSO - AMJ PREC

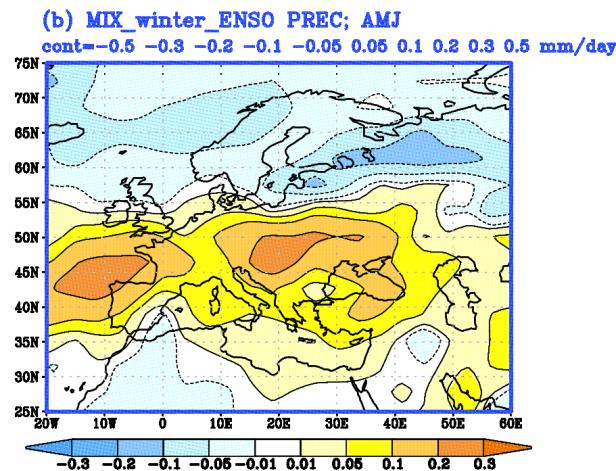


AMJ prec. may be affected with both JFM and AMJ ENSO

Tropical Pacific: SUMMER SSTs
NAtl: slab ocean
Contemporaneous ENSO effect
AMJ ENSO - AMJ PREC

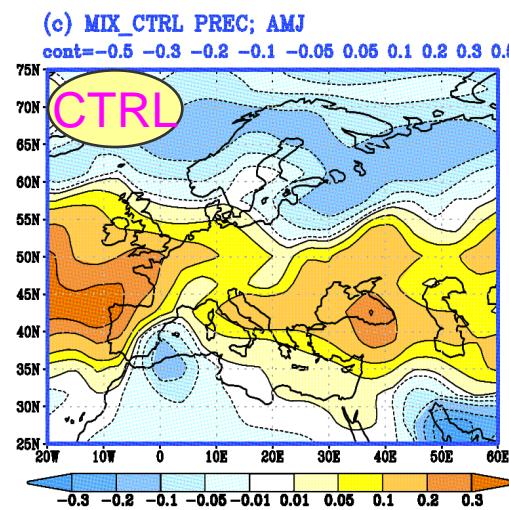


Tropical Pacific: WINTER SSTs
NAtl: slab ocean
Delayed ENSO effect
JFM ENSO - AMJ PREC

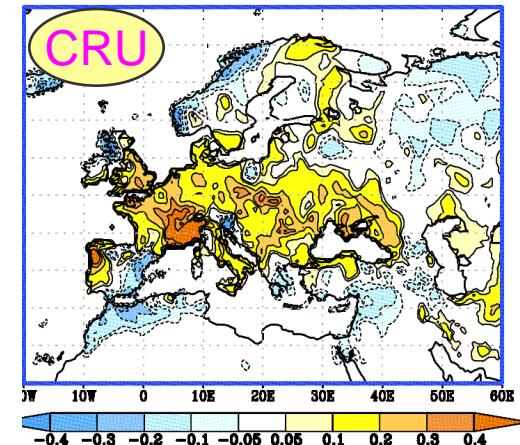


Global ocean: CONTINUOUS
observed SSTs

Contemporaneous (AMJ-AMJ) and
delayed (JFM-AMJ) ENSO effect on
AMJ precipitation



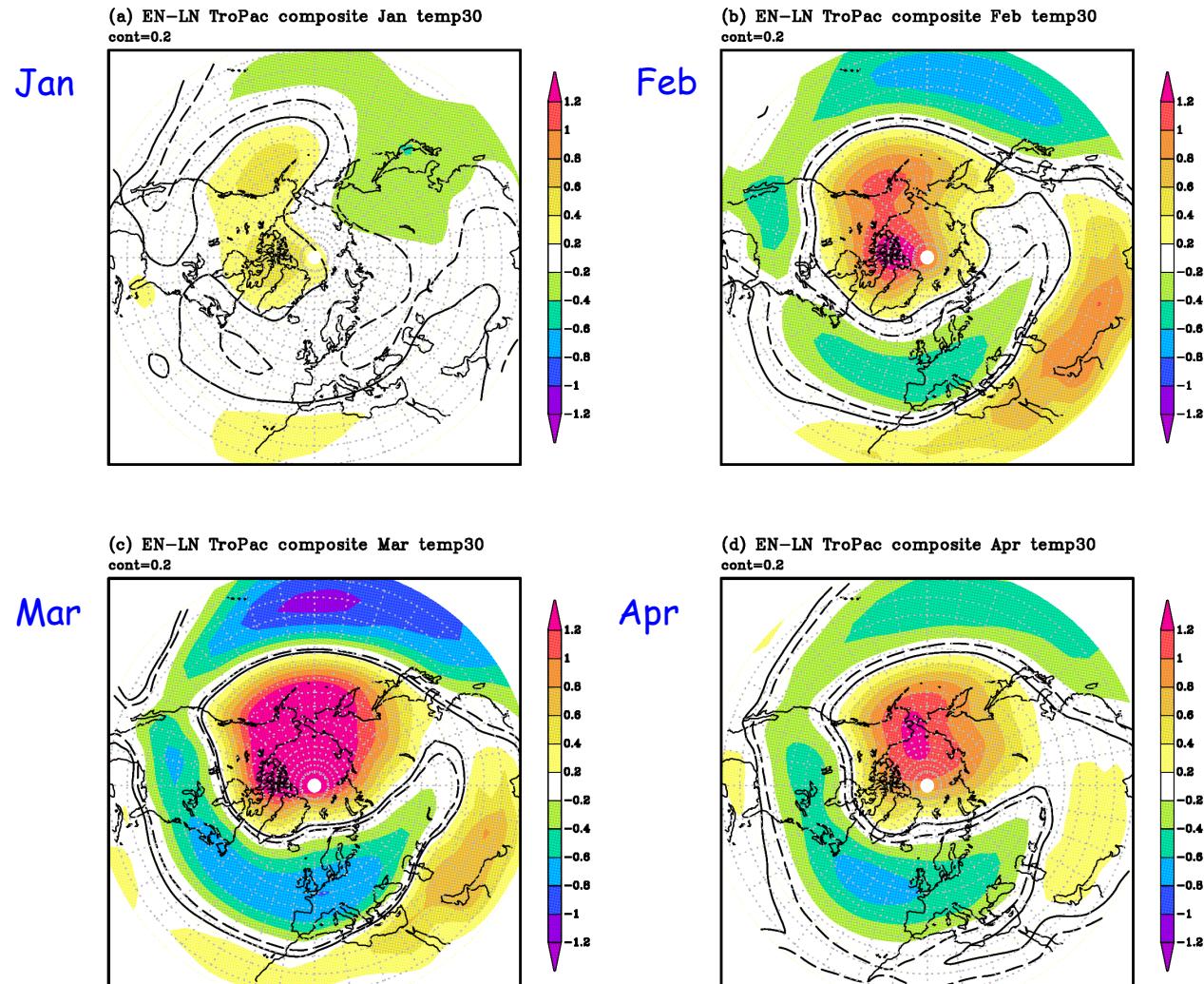
(a) CRU precipitation; AMJ; warm composite
cont=-0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 mm/day



- **Speedy:** tropospheric and surface response to ENSO
- What is going on in the stratosphere?

Speedy: Stratospheric response to JFM ENSO

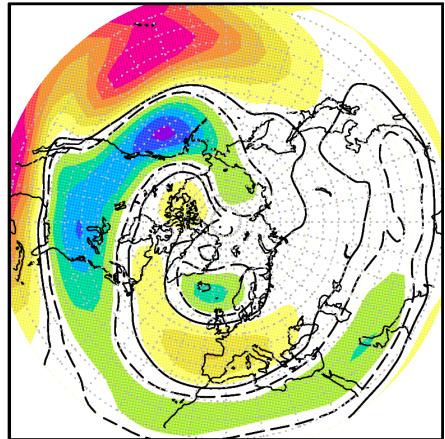
T30 (El Niño-La Niña) composites



Speedy: Stratospheric response to JFM ENSO

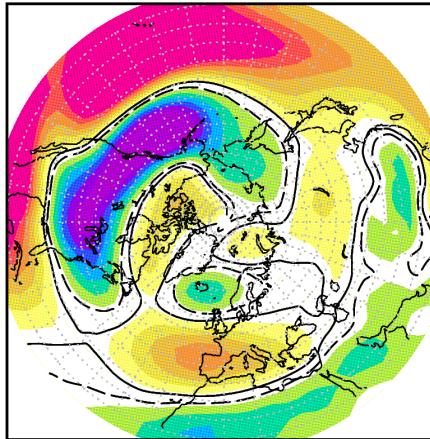
u500

(a) EN-LN TroPac composite Jan u500
cont=0.3



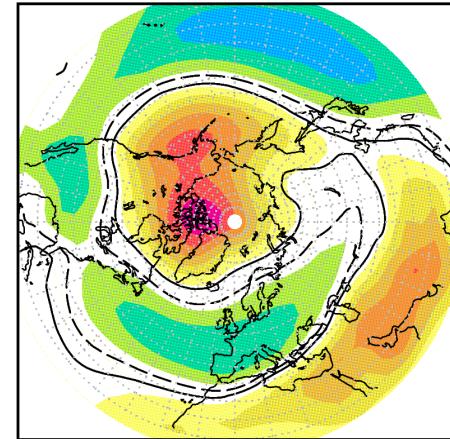
u500

(b) EN-LN TroPac composite Feb u500
cont=0.3

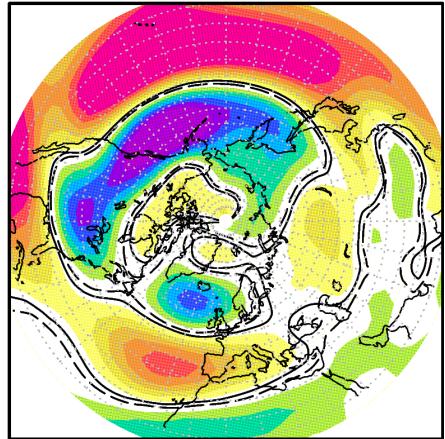


T30

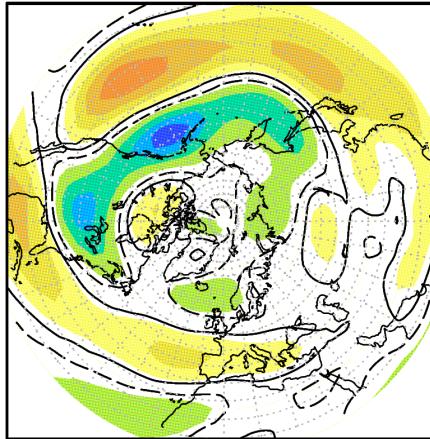
(b) EN-LN TroPac composite Feb temp30
cont=0.2



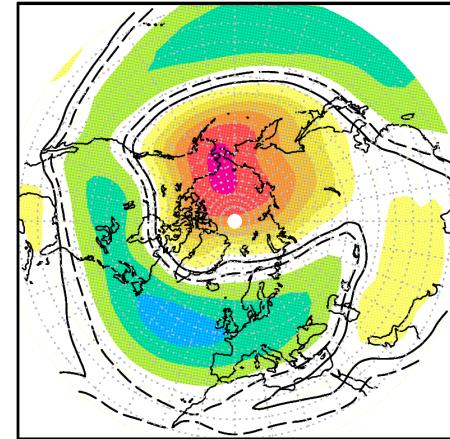
(c) EN-LN TroPac composite Mar u500
cont=0.3



(d) EN-LN TroPac composite Apr u500
cont=0.3



(d) EN-LN TroPac composite Apr temp30
cont=0.2



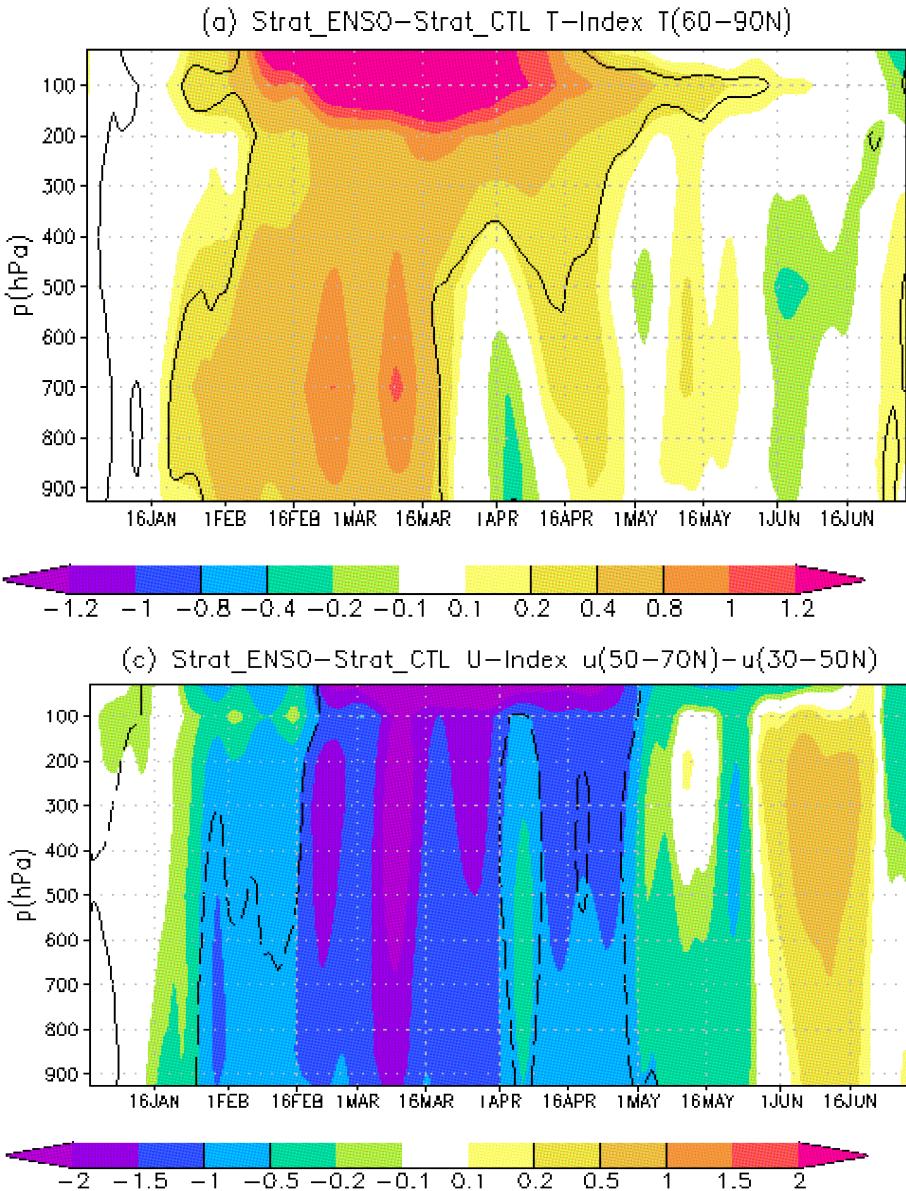
U500

Northern Annular Mode
NAM

T30

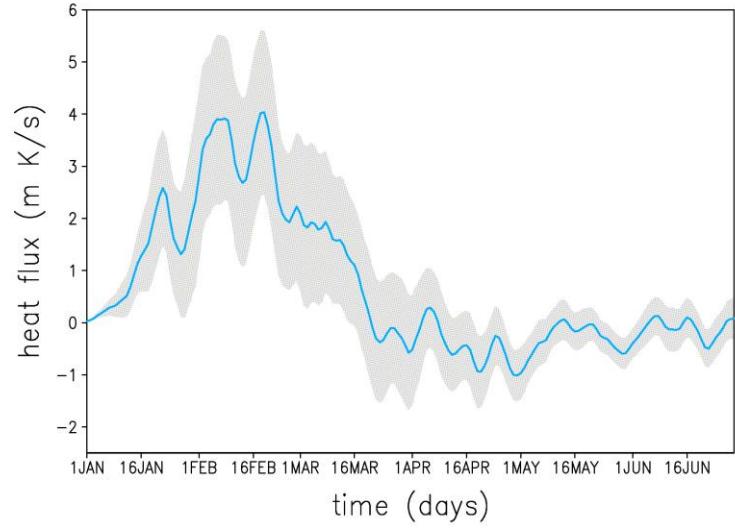
Warming of the polar
stratosphere

Speedy: Stratospheric response to idealized ENSO forcing



Idealised experiment Strat_ENSO:

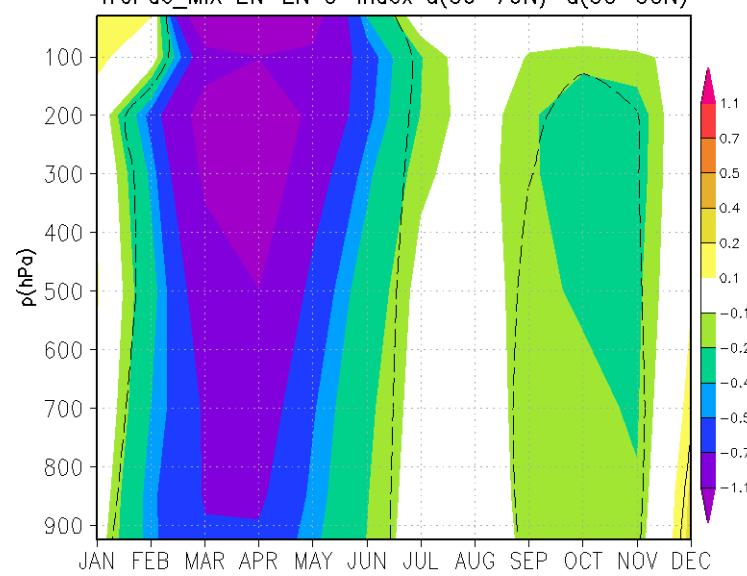
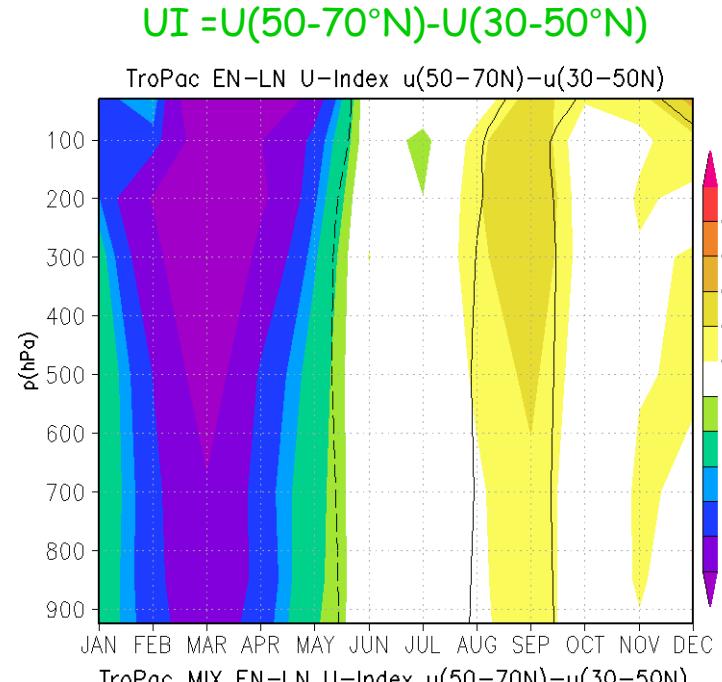
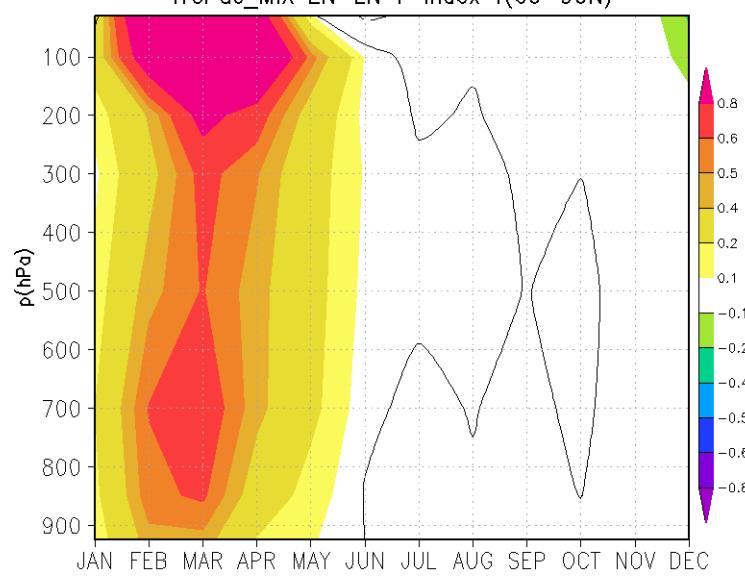
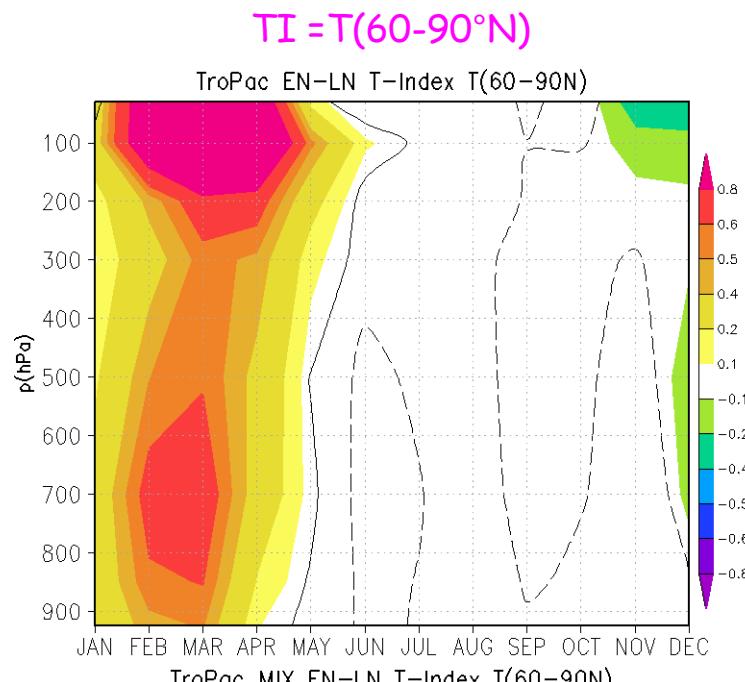
- Daily data
- El Niño forcing in the tropical Pacific (constant from Jan to mid Feb, after that decreases linearly reaching zero at Mar16)
- No mixed layer
- $\text{TI} = \text{aveT}(60-90^{\circ}\text{N})$
- $\text{UI} = \text{aveU}(50-70^{\circ}\text{N}) - \text{aveU}(30-50^{\circ}\text{N})$



100-hPa daily meridional heat flux anomaly: increased incoming heat flux precedes the strongest polar warming

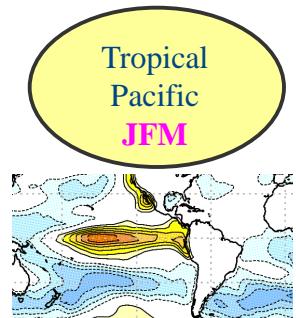
Contribution of the North Atlantic

JFM ENSO forcing
NO slab ocean

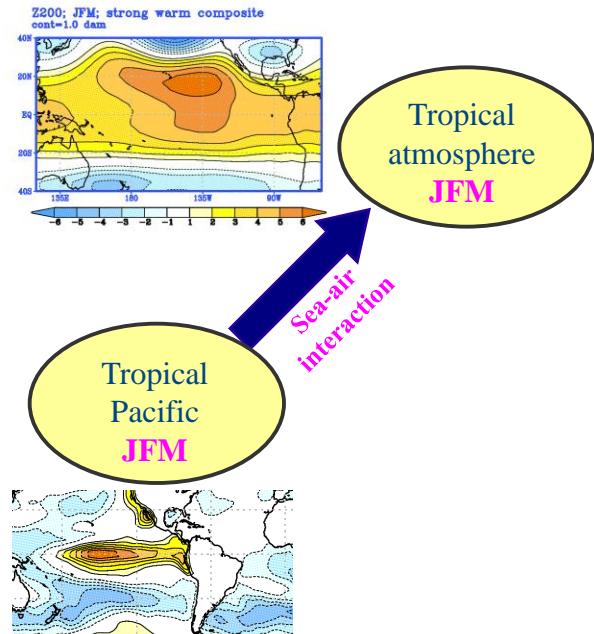


How does an ENSO impact on European climate looks like from the Speedy's perspective?

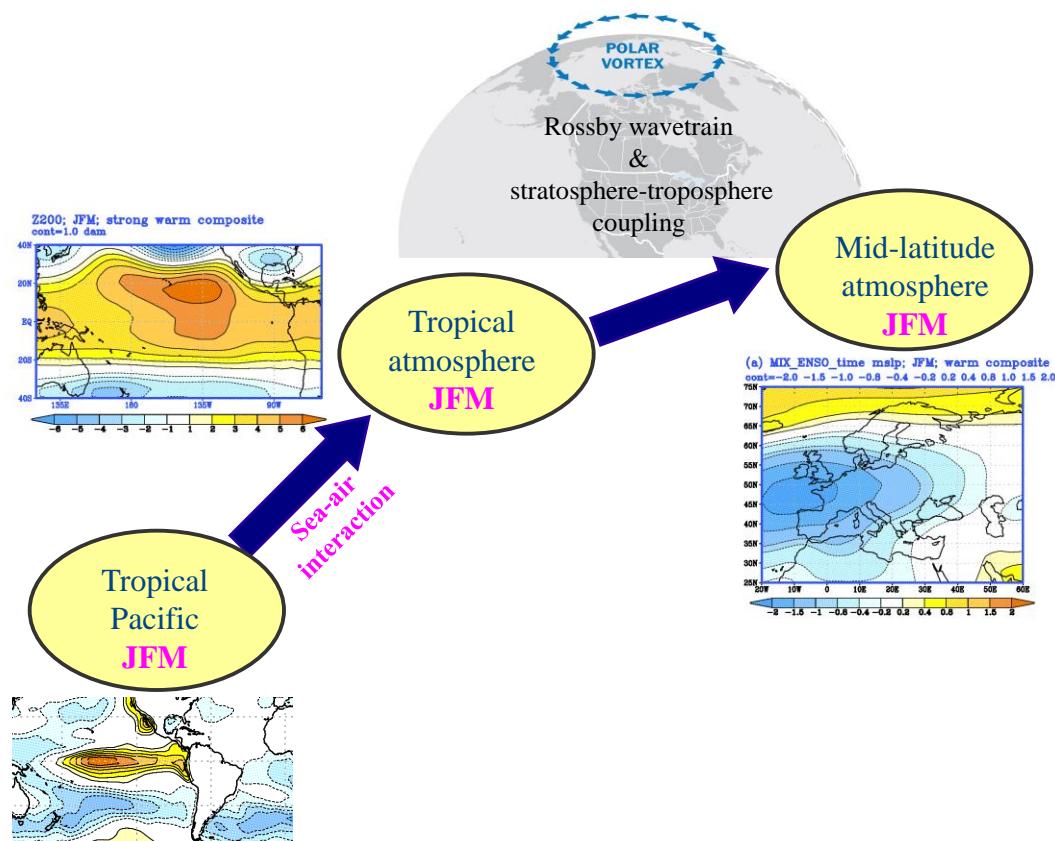
ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy perspective



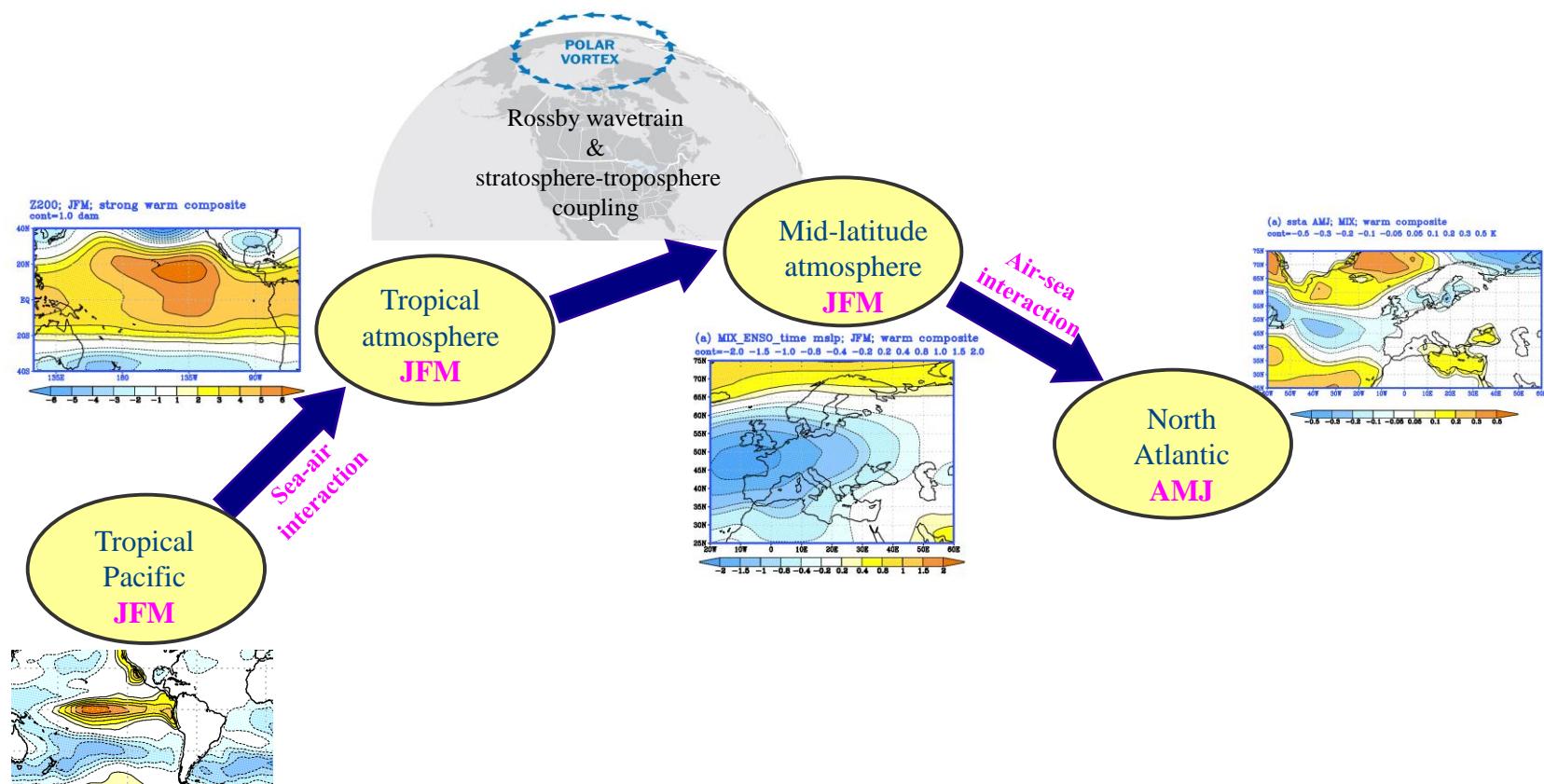
ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy perspective



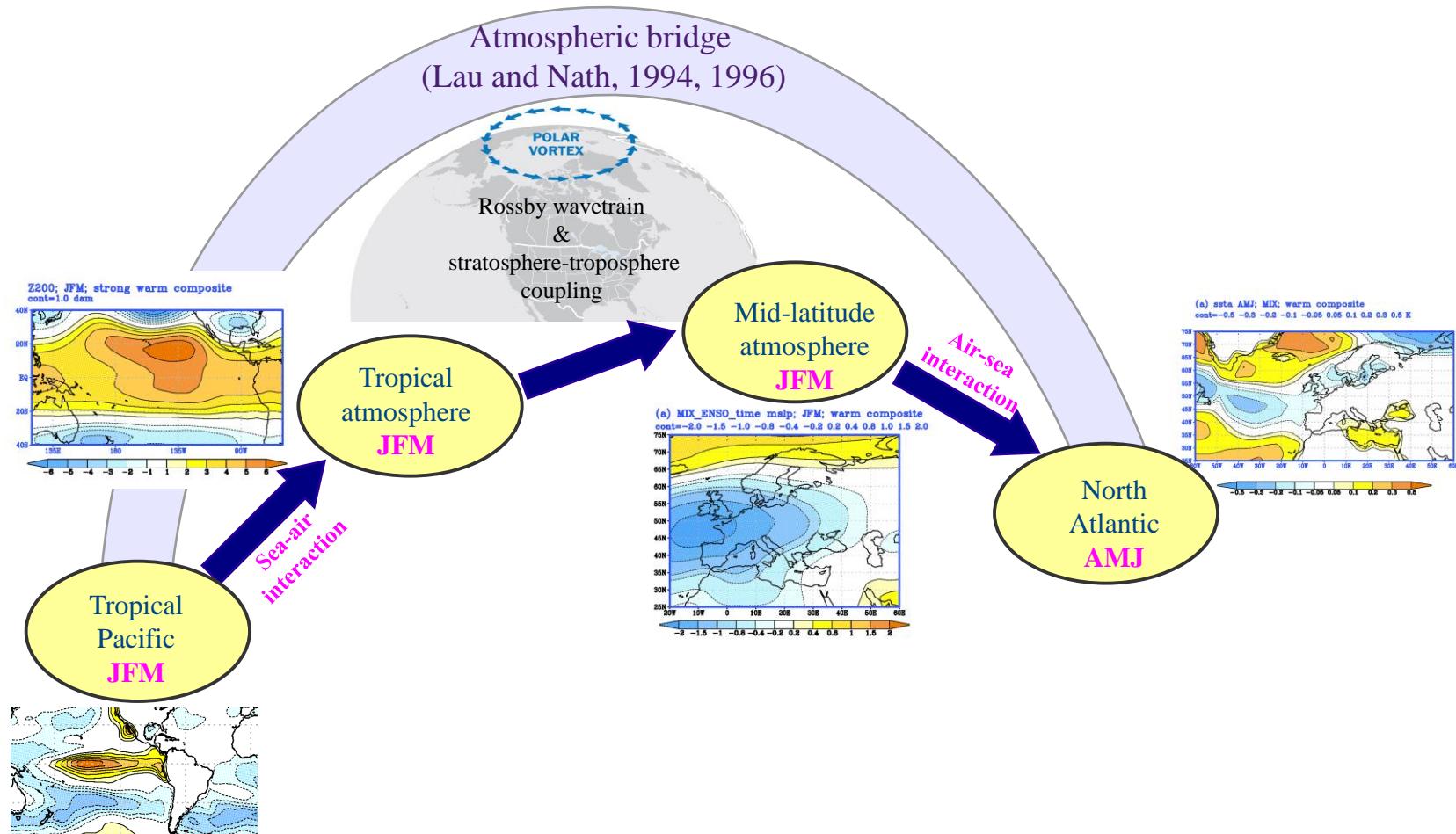
ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy perspective



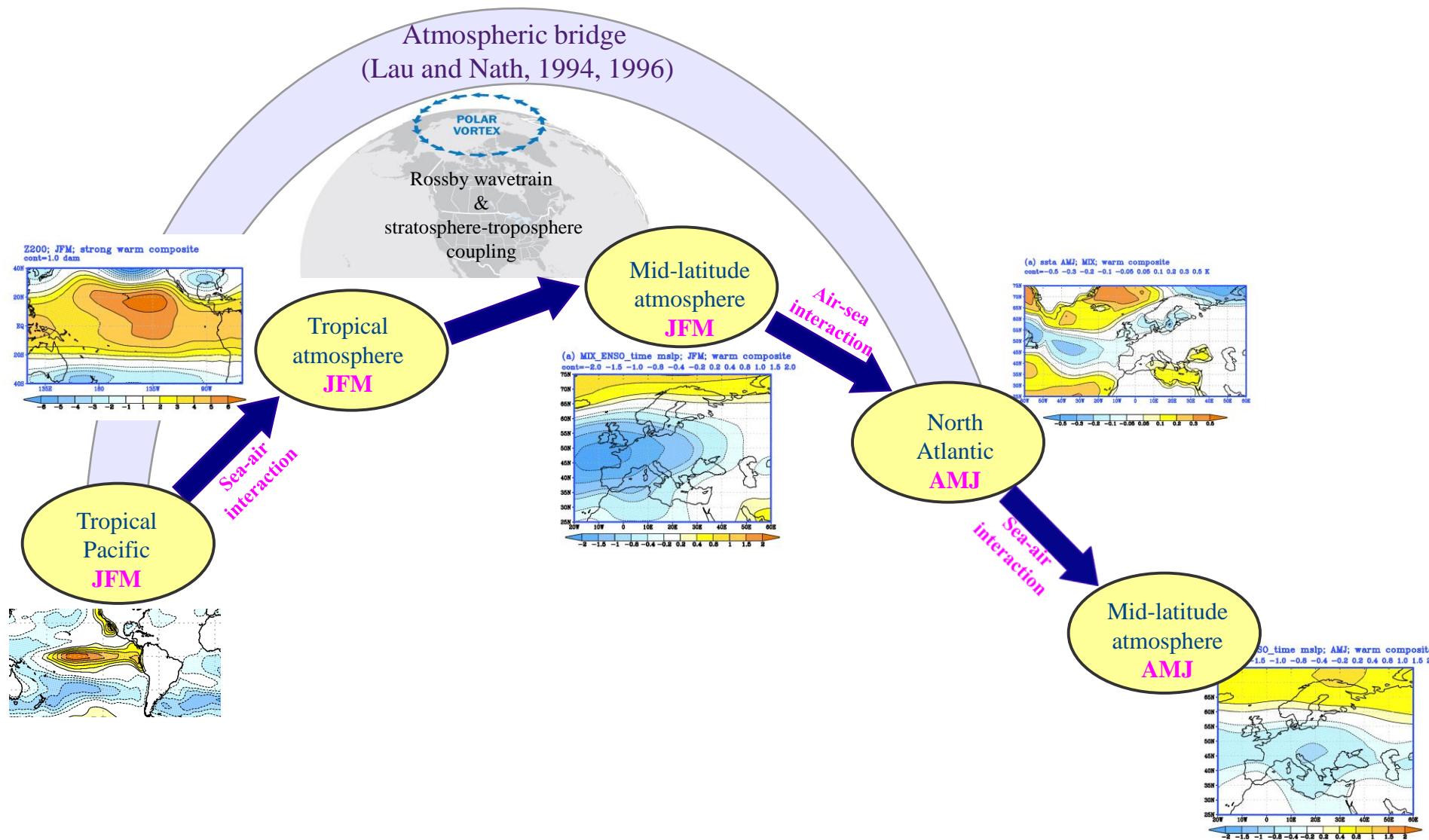
ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy model perspective



ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy model perspective



ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy model perspective



ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy model perspective

