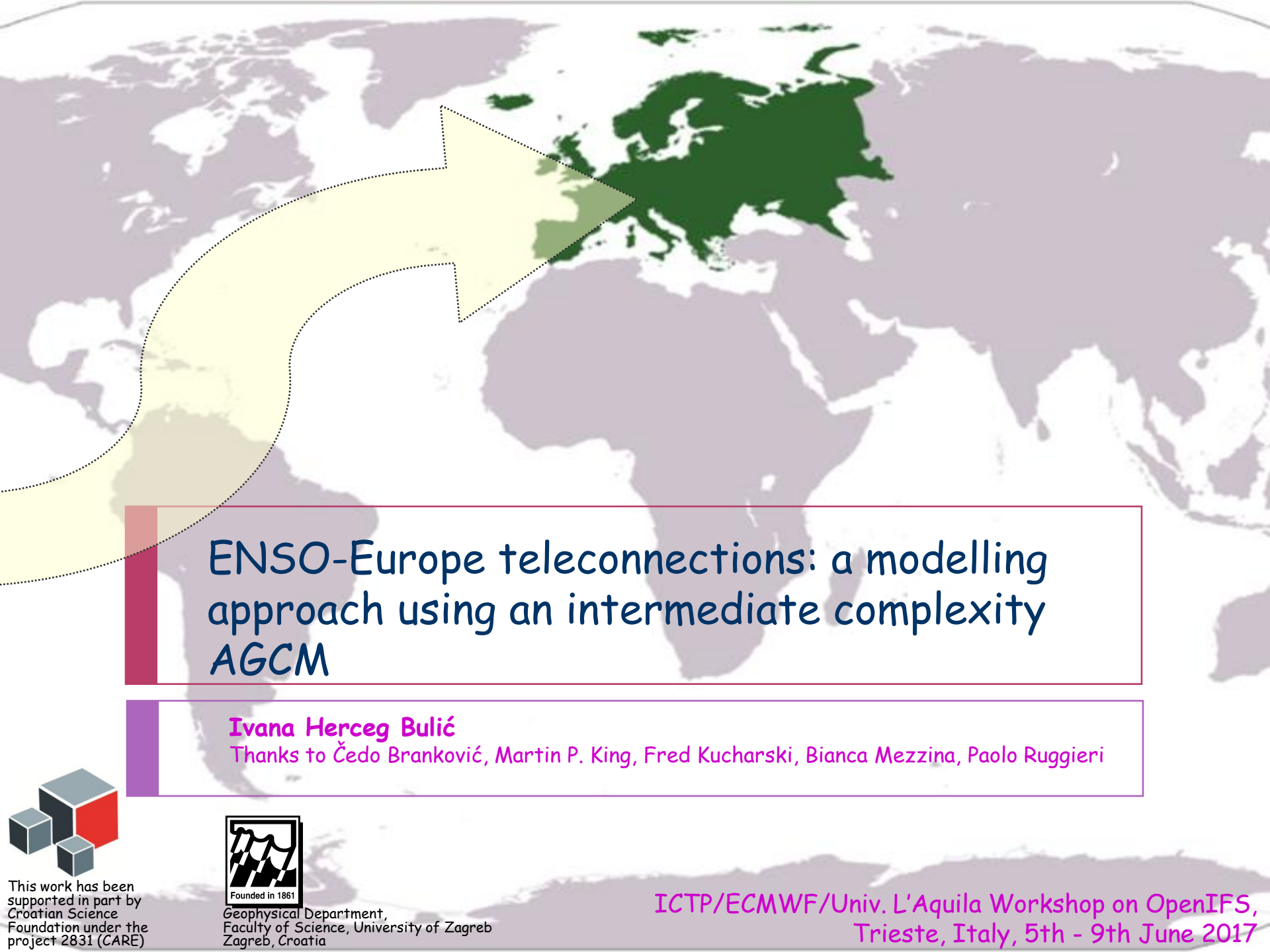




ENSO-Europe teleconnections: a modelling approach using an intermediate complexity AGCM

Ivana Herceg Bulić

Thanks to Čedo Branković, Martin P. King, Fred Kucharski, Bianca Mezzina, Paolo Ruggieri



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Zagreb, Croatia

ICTP/ECMWF/Univ. L'Aquila Workshop on OpenIFS,
Trieste, Italy, 5th - 9th June 2017

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

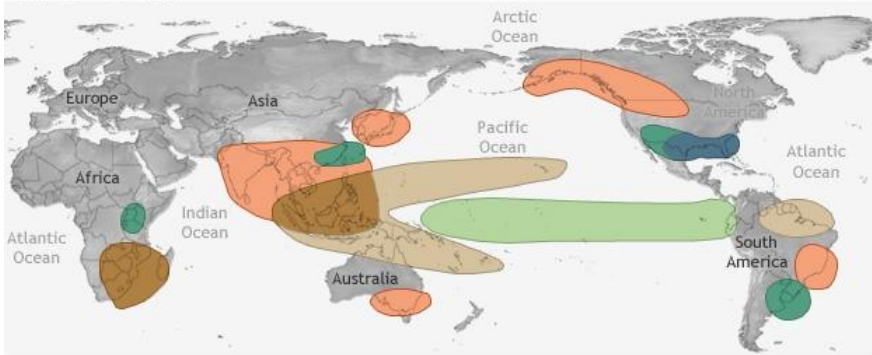
ENSO impact on NAE: difficult to assess

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**

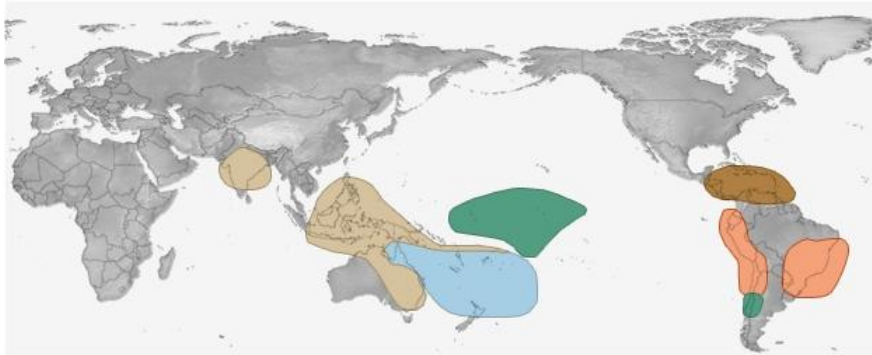
EL NIÑO CLIMATE IMPACTS

December-February



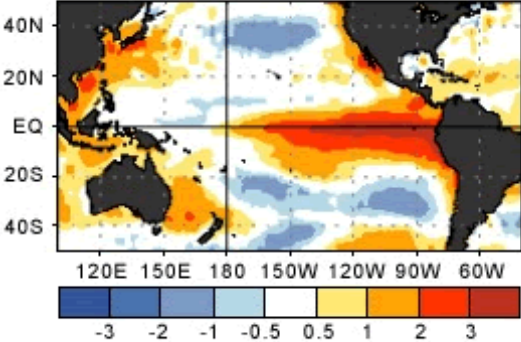
Cool Wet Cool and dry Cool and Wet
Warm Dry Warm and dry Warm and wet

June-August



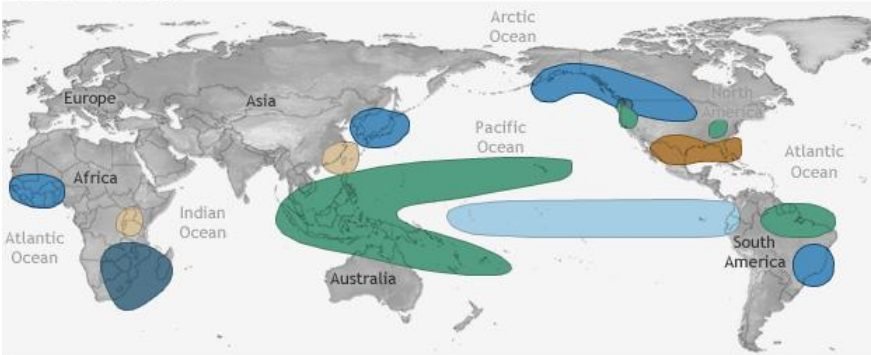
NOAA Climate.gov

SSTA



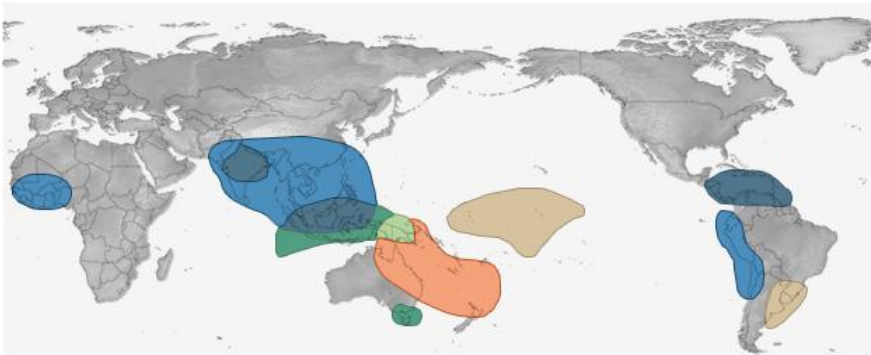
LA NIÑA CLIMATE IMPACTS

December-February



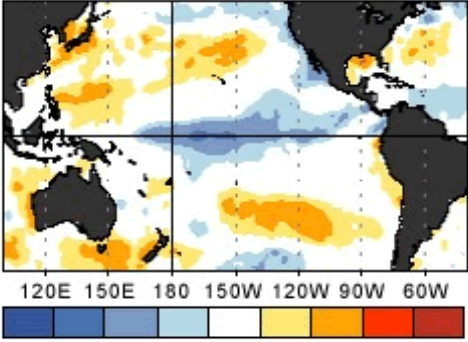
Cool Wet Cool and dry Cool and Wet
Warm Dry Warm and dry Warm and wet

June-August



NOAA Climate.gov

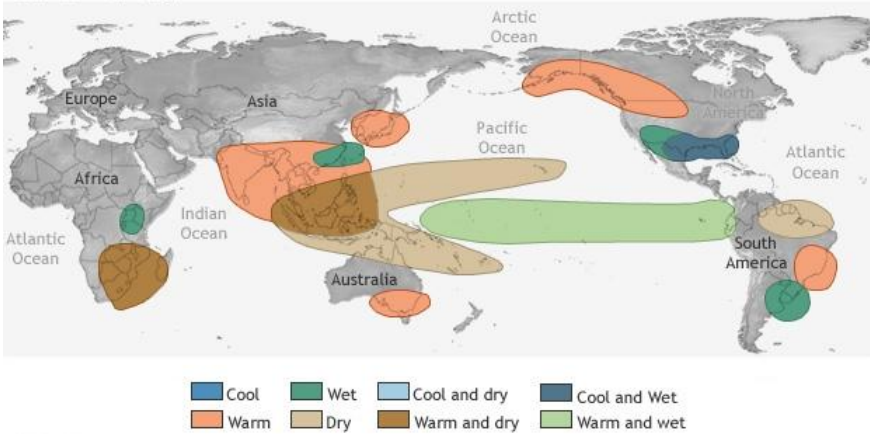
SSTA



NOAA/NCEP/CPC

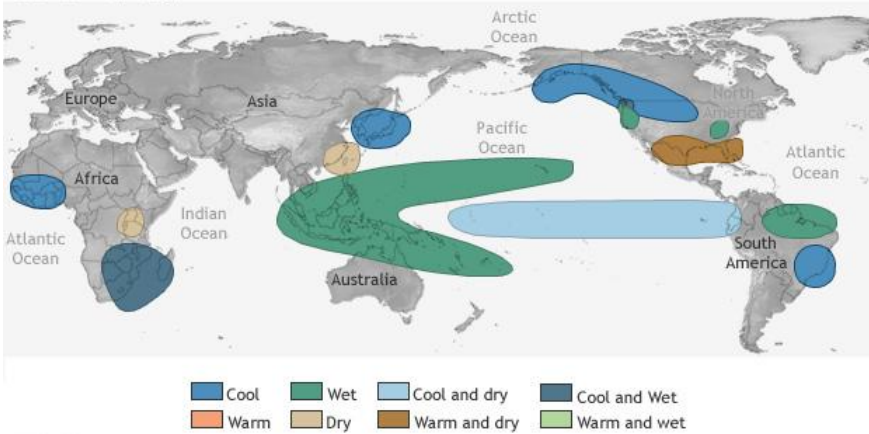
EL NIÑO CLIMATE IMPACTS

December-February

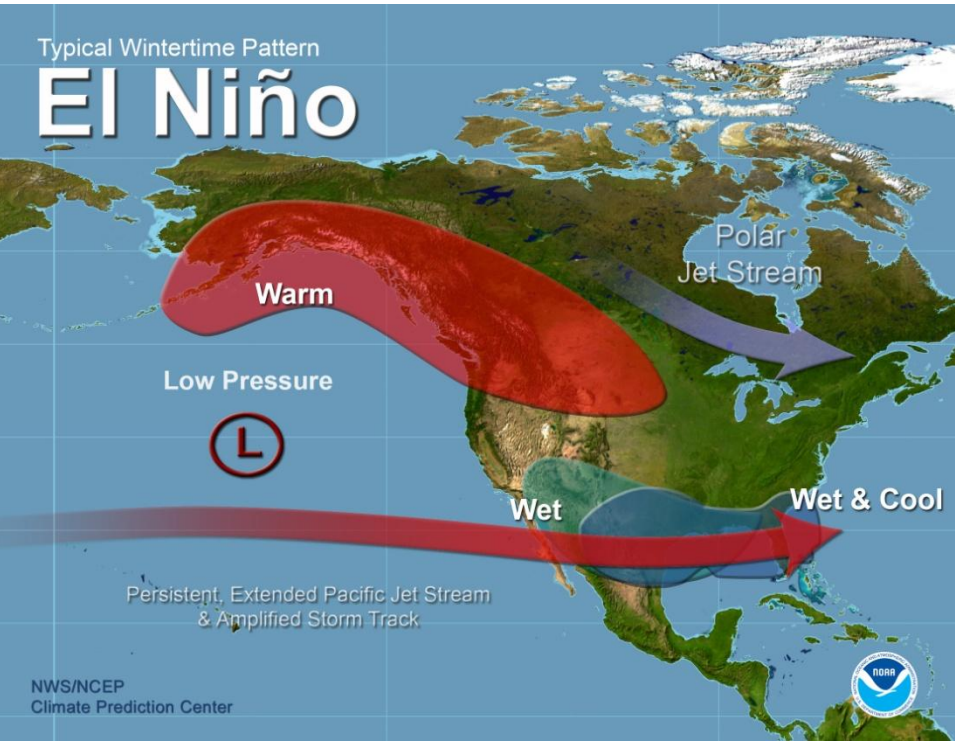


LA NIÑA CLIMATE IMPACTS

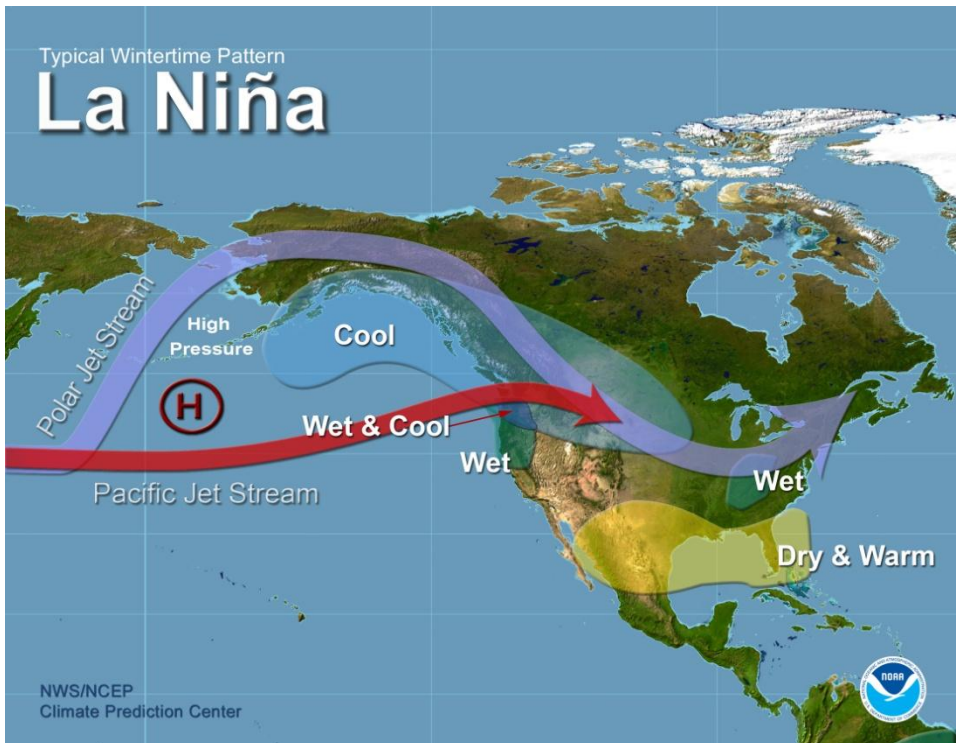
December-February



Typical Wintertime Pattern El Niño

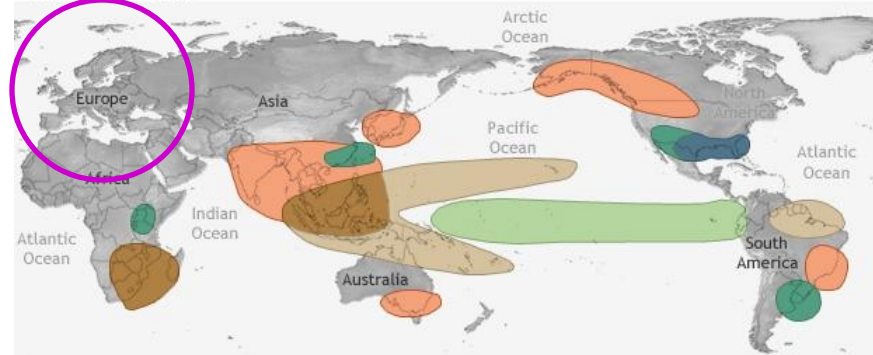


Typical Wintertime Pattern La Niña



EL NIÑO CLIMATE IMPACTS

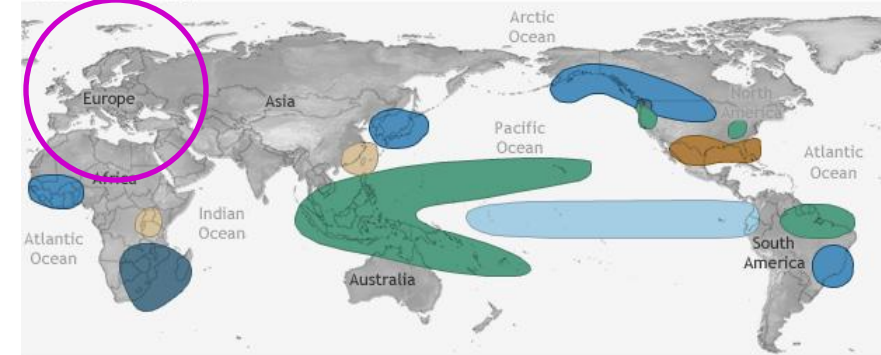
December-February



Cool Wet Cool and dry Cool and Wet
Warm Dry Warm and dry Warm and wet

LA NIÑA CLIMATE IMPACTS

December-February



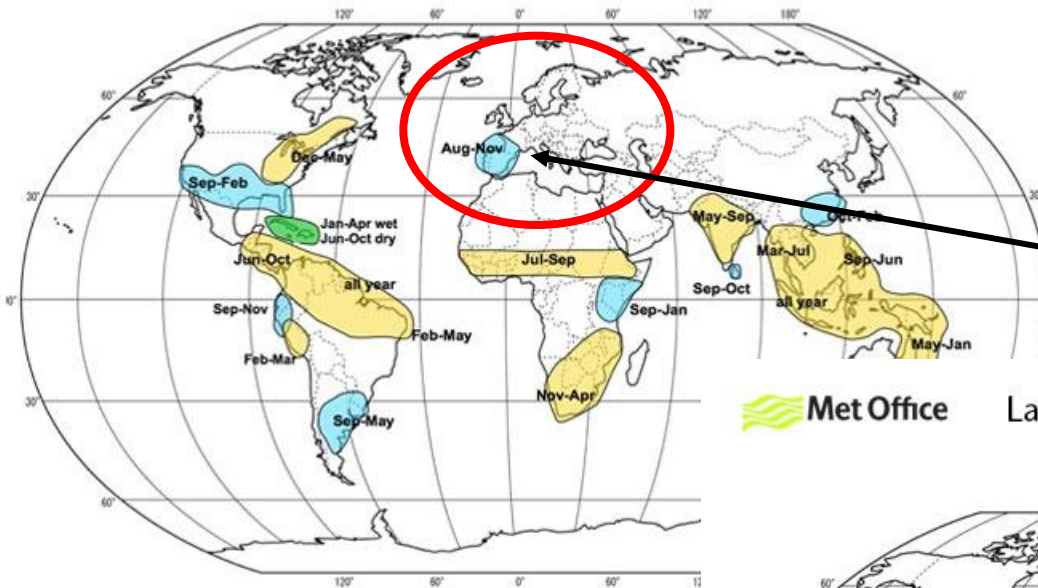
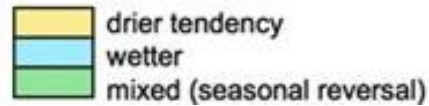
Cool Wet Cool and dry Cool and Wet
Warm Dry Warm and dry Warm and wet

ENSO impact on North Atlantic
European (NAE) region?

Impact of ENSO on precipitation



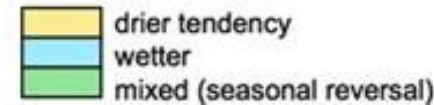
El Niño precipitation impact



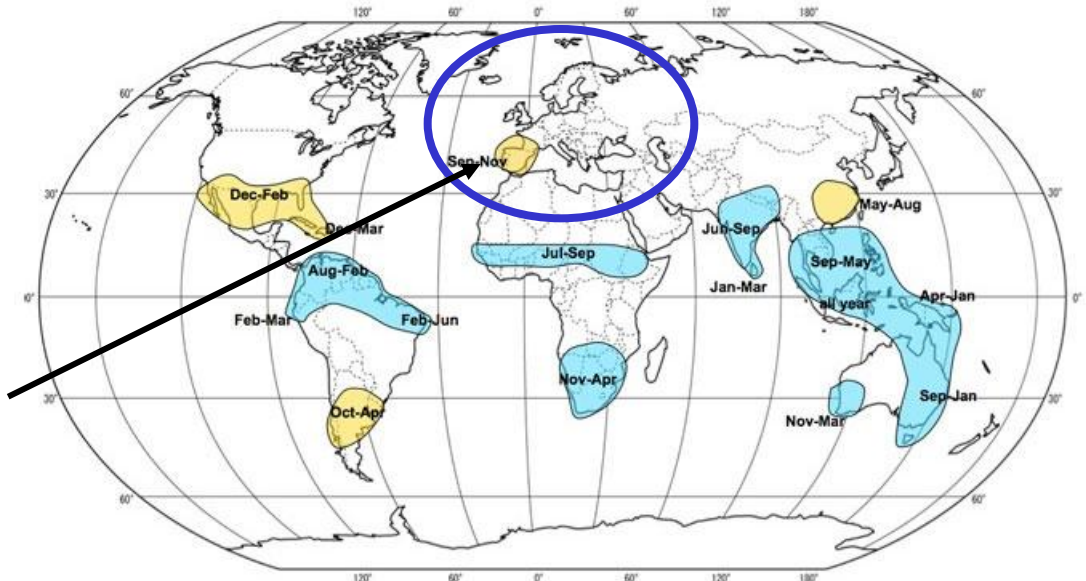
El Niño



La Niña precipitation impact



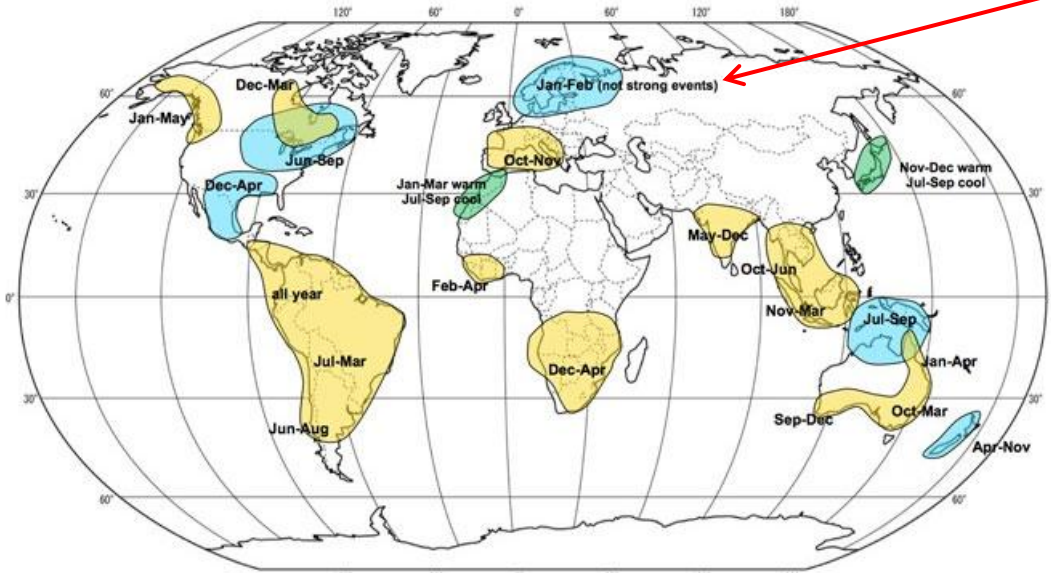
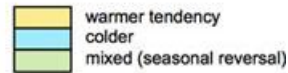
La Niña



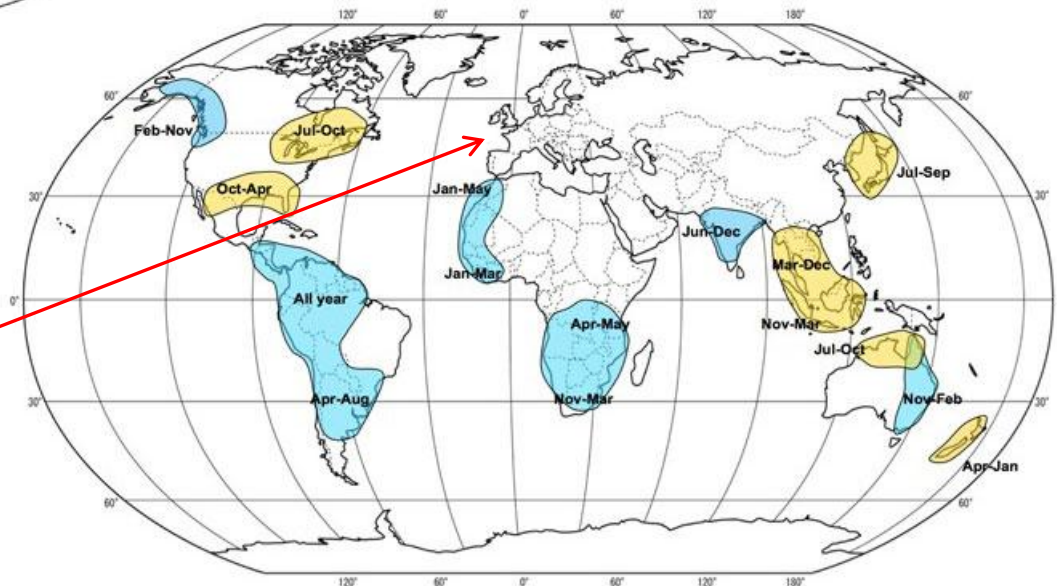
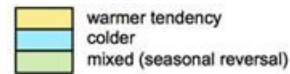
ENSO impact on Europe: sometimes controversial...



El Niño temperature impact

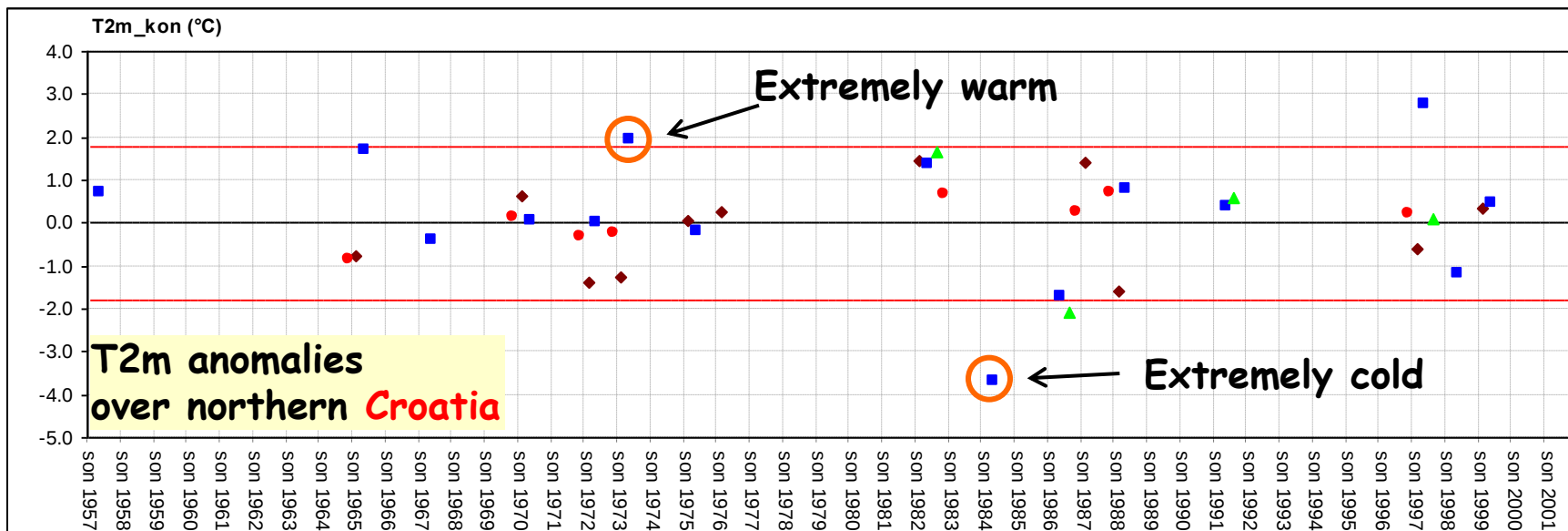
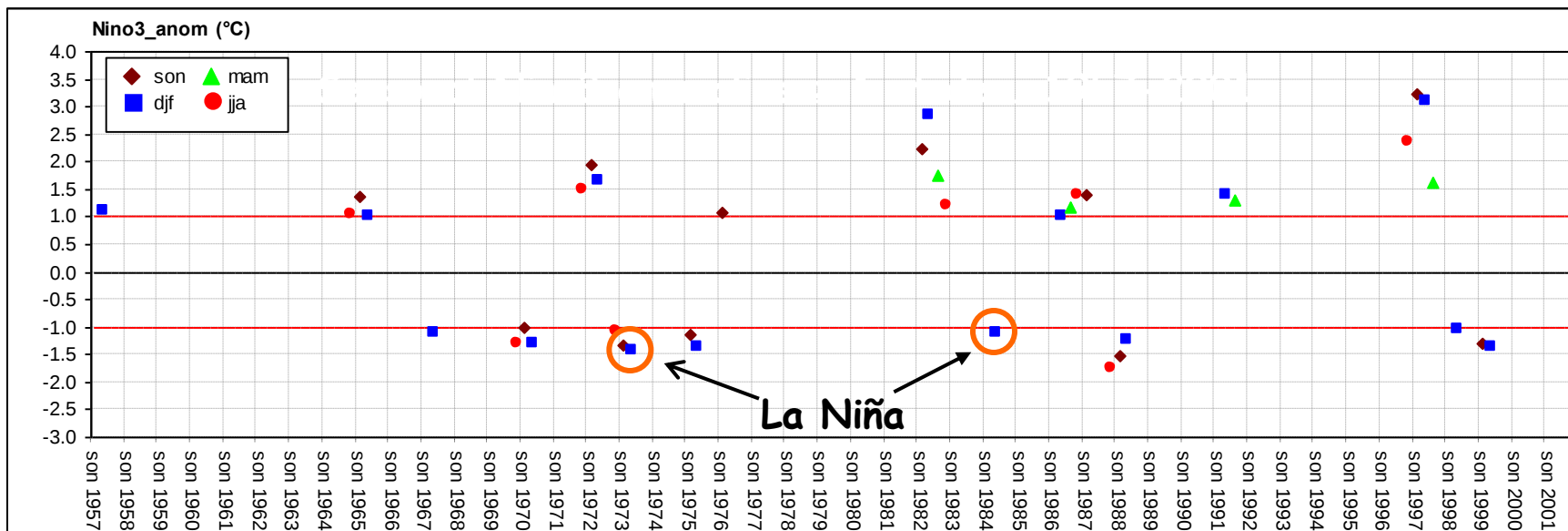


La Niña temperature impact

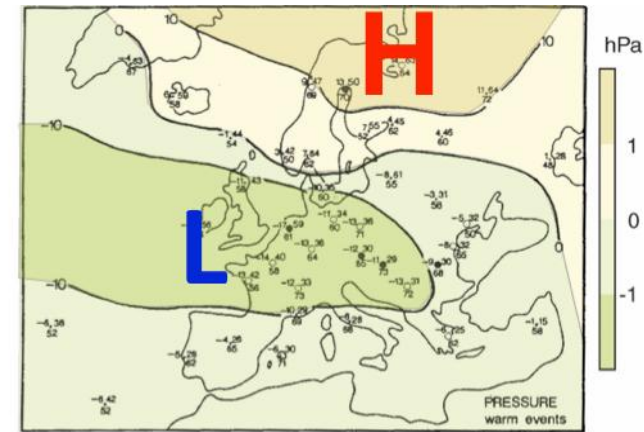


... or very weak

Local impact of ENSO: sometimes controversial



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)

ENSO impact on NAE region - physical mechanisms and modelling

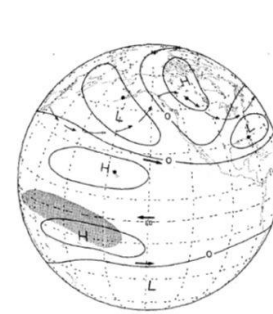
ENSO impact on NAE region – physical mechanisms and modelling

- **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)

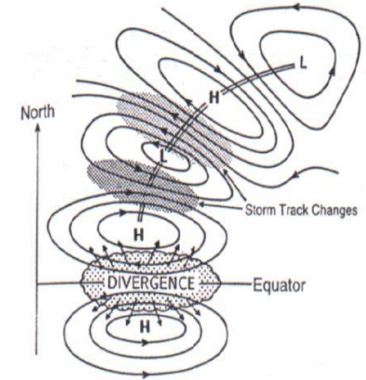
Modelling point of view:

- 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)

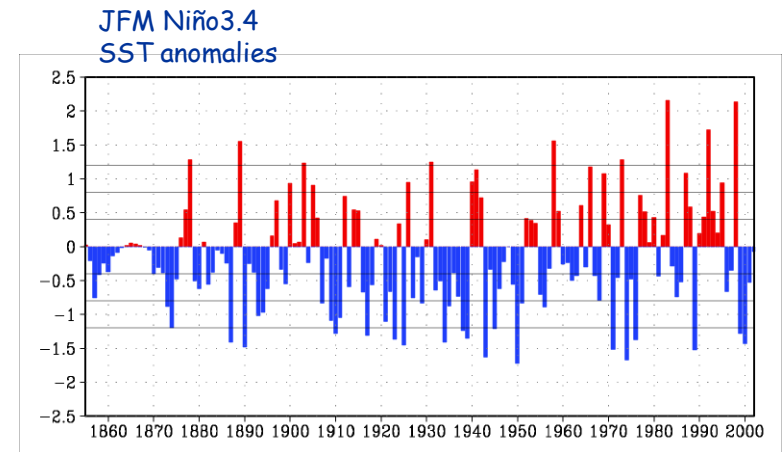
- ENSO influence on climate variability of North Atlantic-European region; teleconnections in a warmer climate, direct vs. indirect impact of elevated CO₂, wintertime ENSO impact on spring climate over the NAE, the role of North Atlantic in time delayed response to wintertime ENSO and NAO; the response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

ENSO forcing of European climate

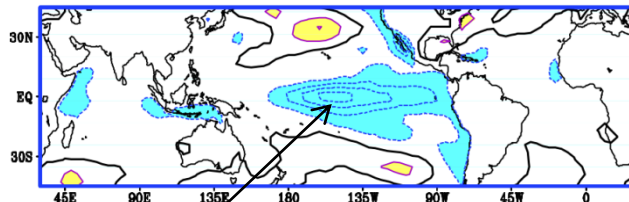
Herceg Bulić and Branković: ENSO forcing of the Northern Hemisphere climate in a large ensemble of model simulations based on a very long SST record, ClimDyn 2007.

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**

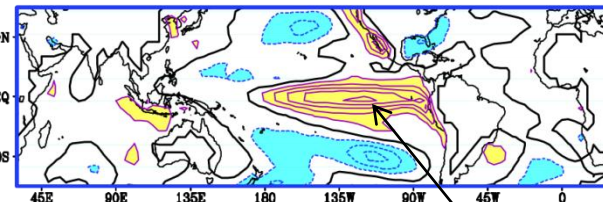


JFM La Niña

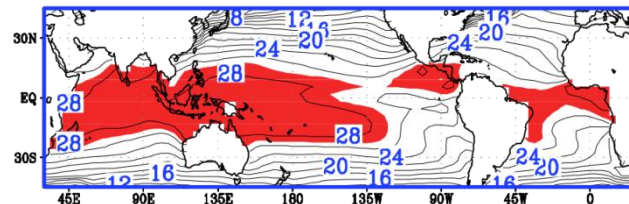


-1.6

JFM El Niño



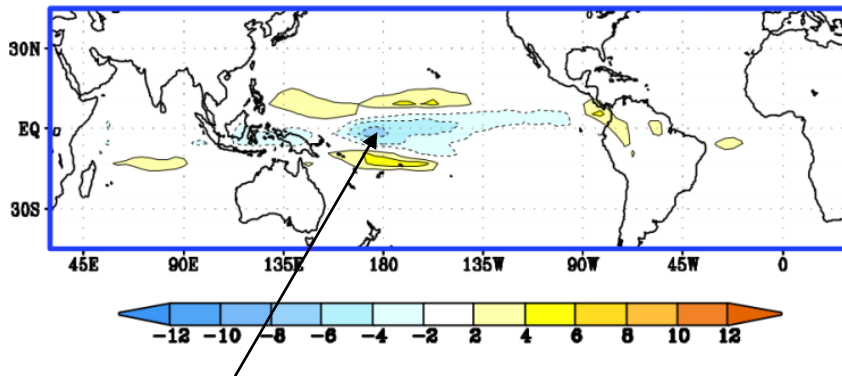
+2.0



SPEEDY precipitation composites in the tropics

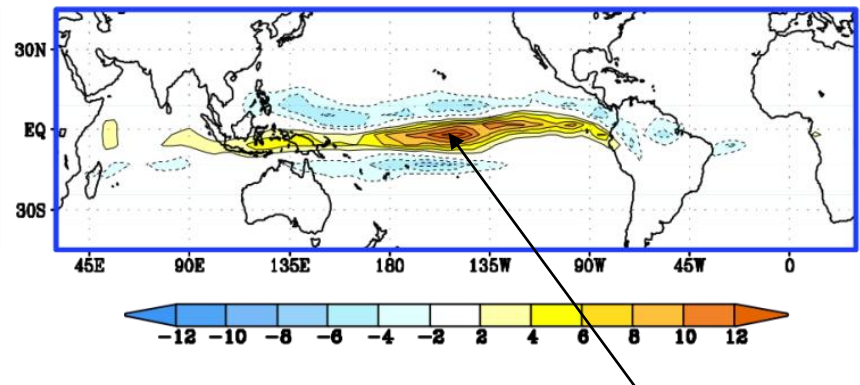
- * Amplitude of JFM precipitation anomaly for La Niña is one half of that for El Niño, although amplitudes of SST anomalies are relatively similar
- * Precipitation maxima shifted westward relative to maxima in SSTs

JFM La Niña



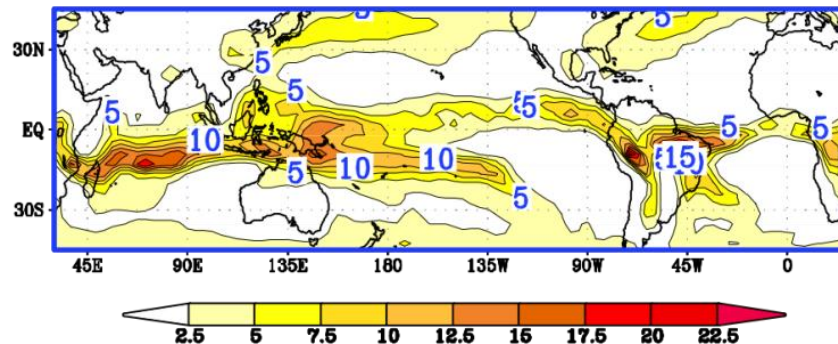
-7 mmday⁻¹

JFM El Niño



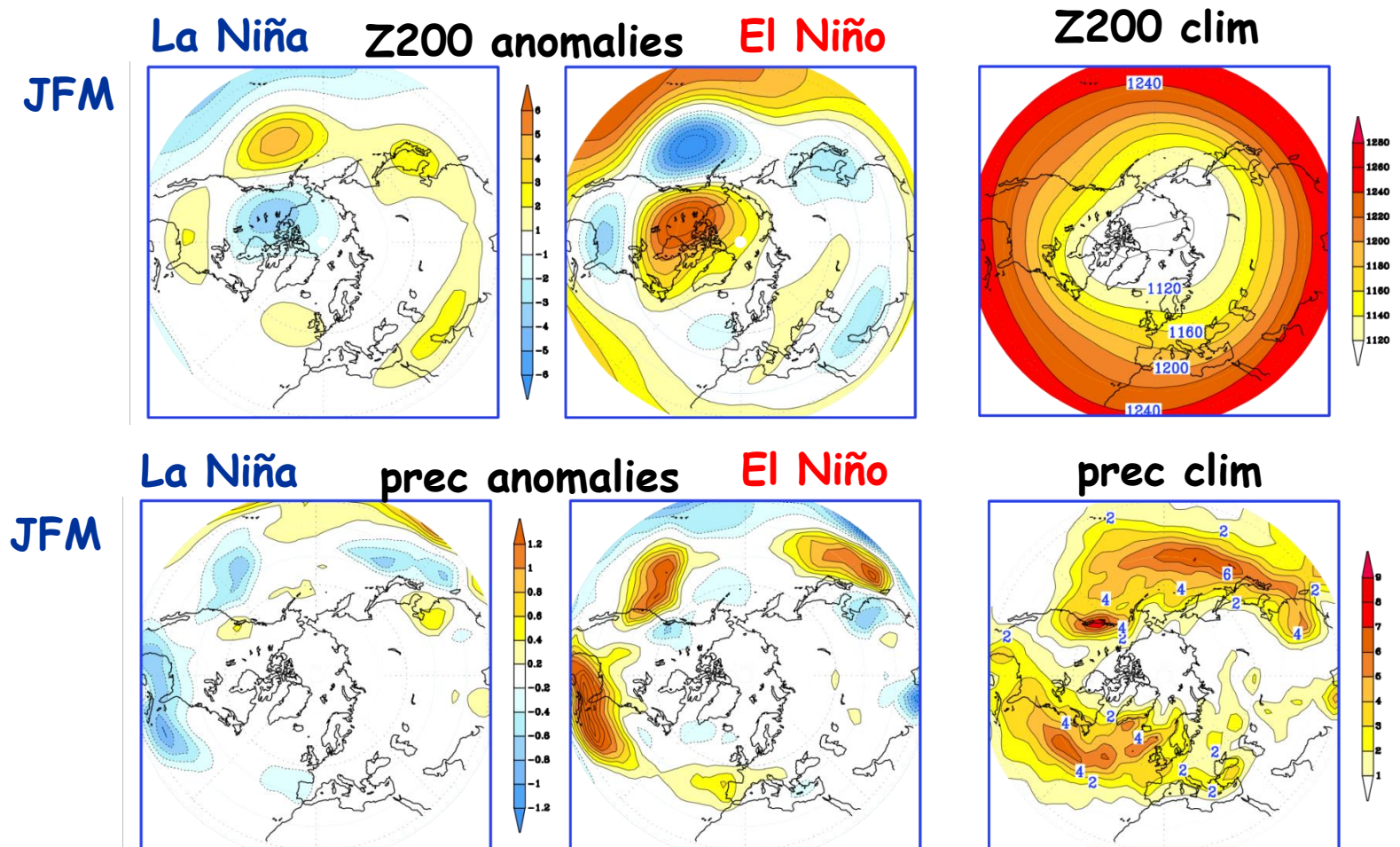
+14 mmday⁻¹

Precipitation climatology



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

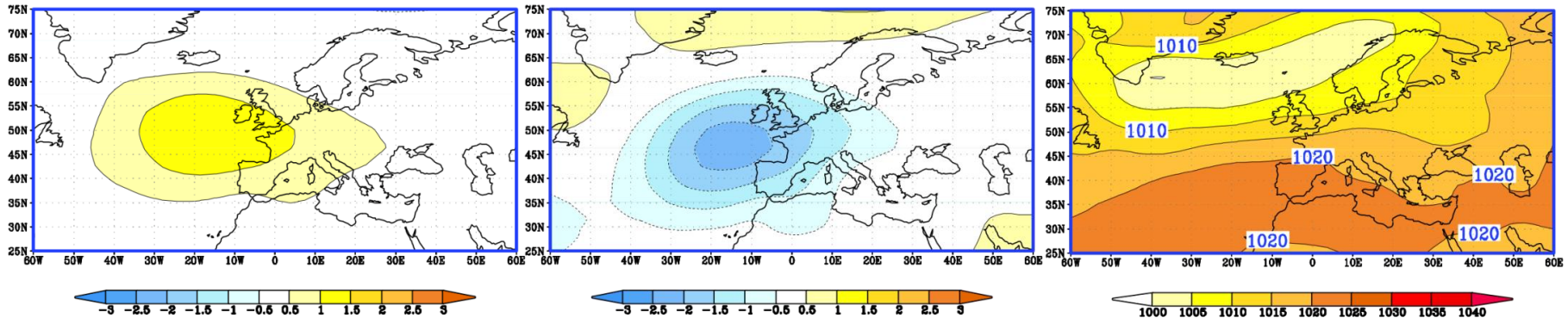
- * Signal for warm events stronger than that for cold events
- * Model response insensitive to the strength of the Niño3.4 index
- * Similarity with PNA region: spatial symmetry and amplitude asymmetry
- * Good agreement with observations (Fraedrich and Müller 1992)

La Niña

JFM MSLP anomalies

El Niño

MSLP climatology

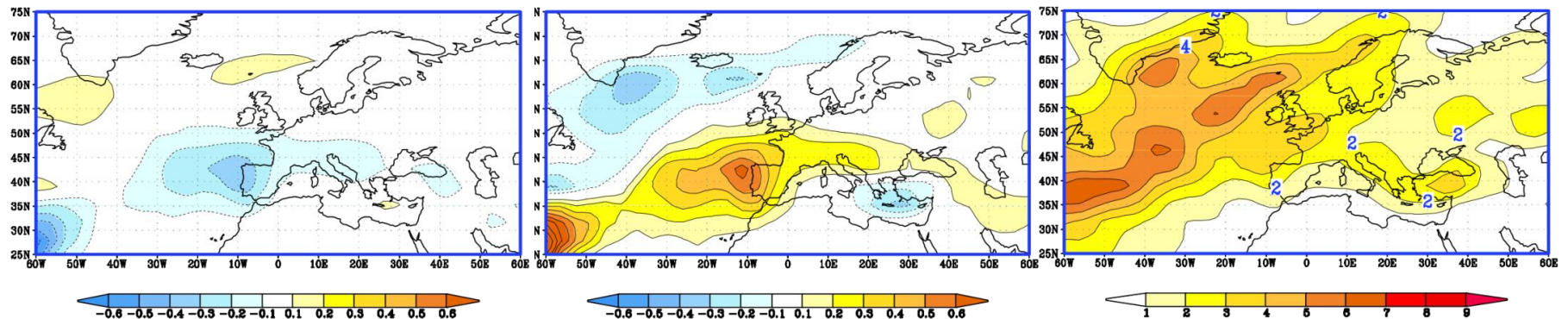


La Niña

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

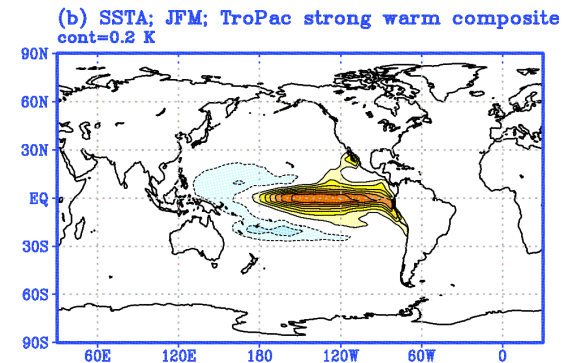
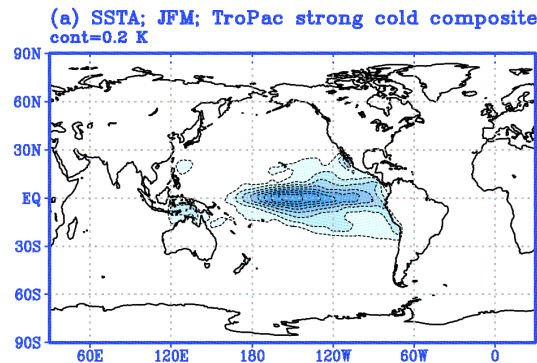
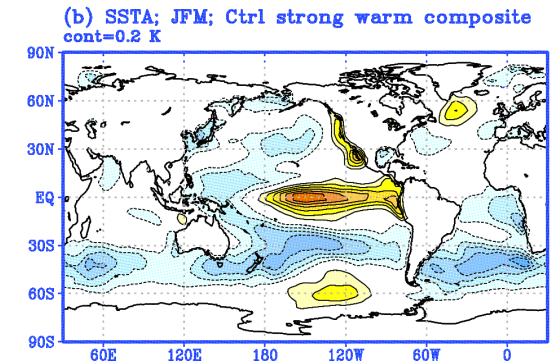
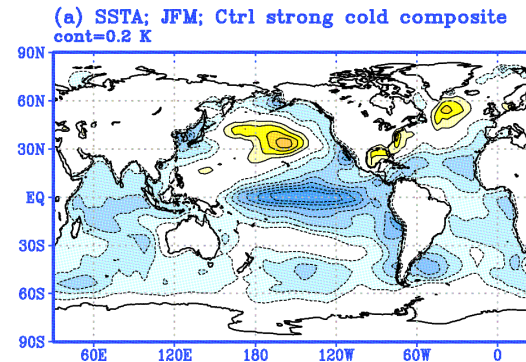
Ctrl: SST anomalies prescribed globally

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

La Niña

JFM SSTA

El Niño



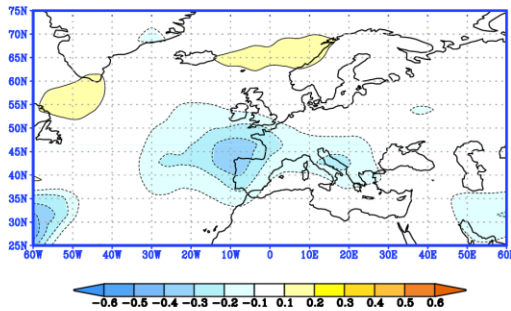
TroPac - SPEEDY experiment with SST forcing constrained to the tropical Pacific

La Niña

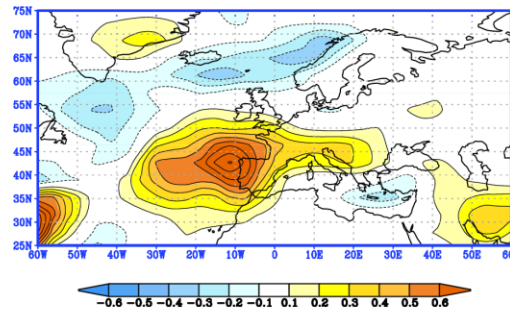
JFM prec. anomalies

El Niño

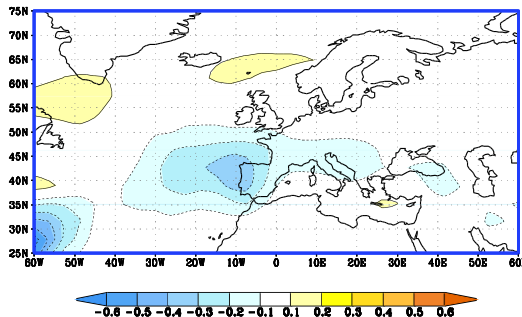
TroPac



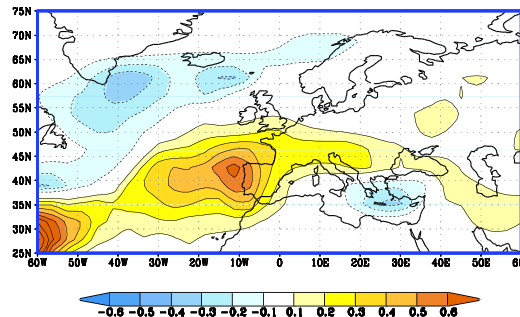
TroPac



Ctrl



Ctrl



Spatial correlation TroPac-Ctrl	strong cold	strong warm
prec	0.94	0.88
GH200	0.80	0.90
mslp	0.81	0.91
T850	0.91	0.80

Summary

- **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

CO₂ - average value for 1961-1990 (1xCO₂)

SST climatology and anomalies:
observed 1855-2002
(NOAA_ERSST_V2 data) + sea-ice
(HadSSTI)

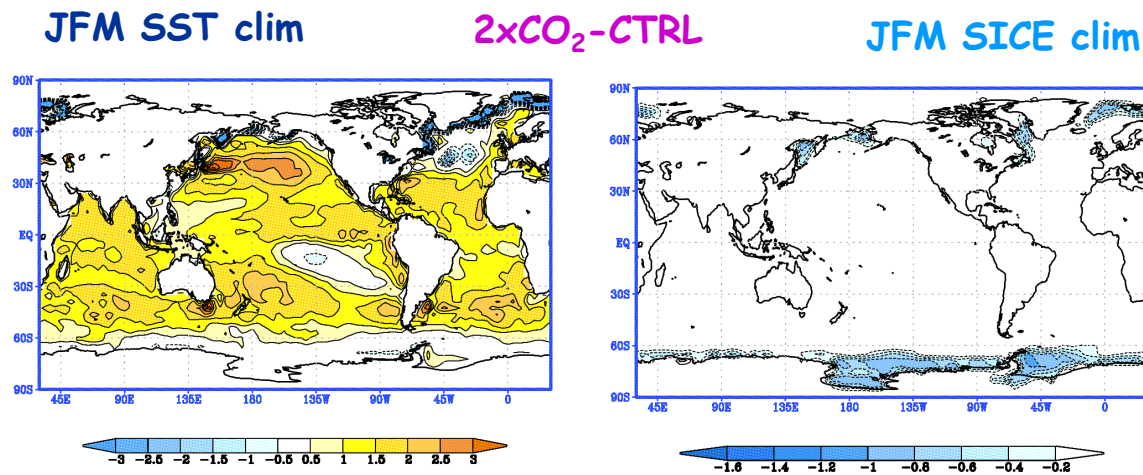
Sea-ice: HadISST (1961-1990)

2xCO₂ experiment - warmer climate

CO₂ - doubled (2xCO₂)

SST climatology and sea-ice -
simulated with HadCM3 forced with
2xCO₂ conditions

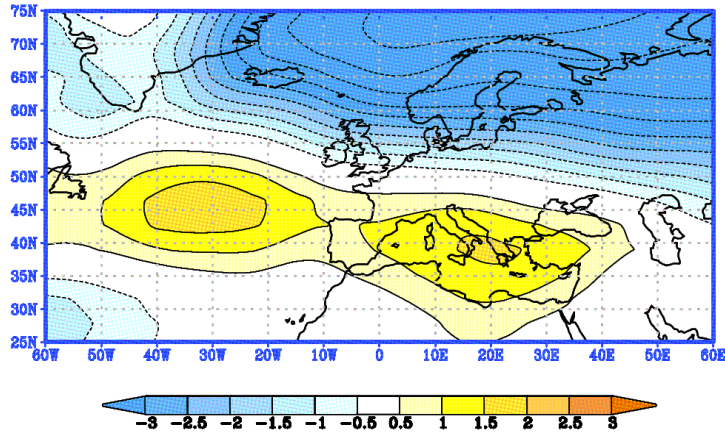
SST anomalies - same as in CTRL



2xCO₂ - Ctrl climatology difference

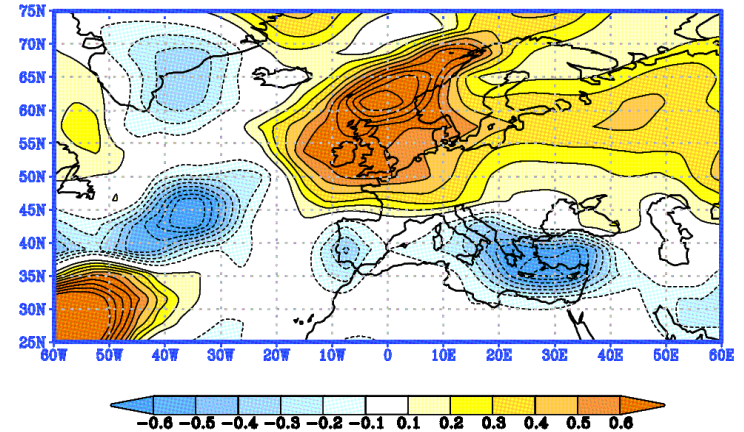
JFM mslp

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



JFM prec

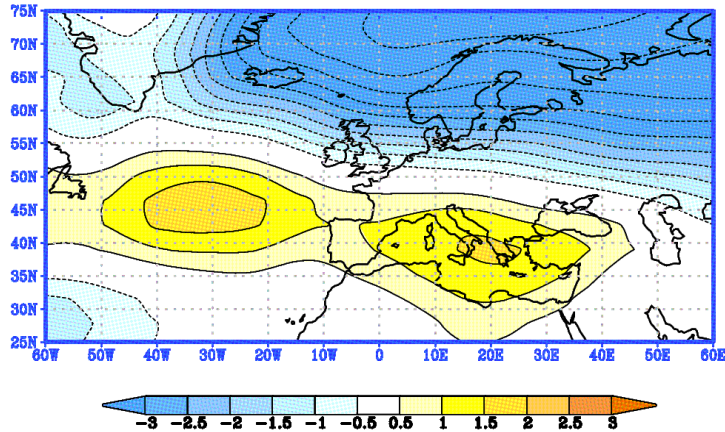
(b) Total precip; JFM; CO2x2_Ctrl climatology
cont=0.1 mm/day



2xCO₂ - Ctrl climatology difference

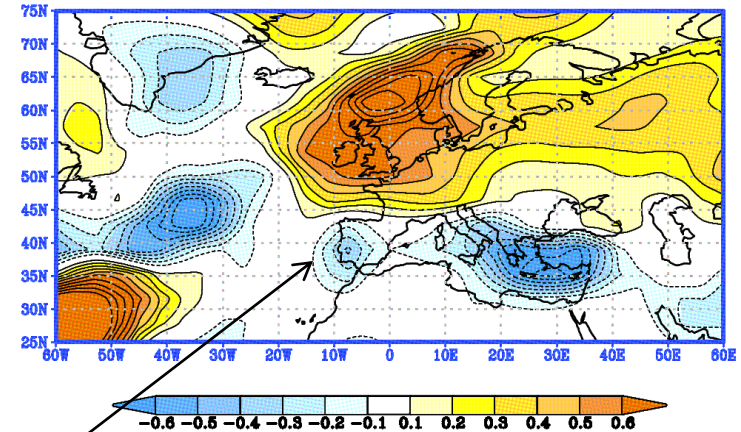
JFM mslp

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



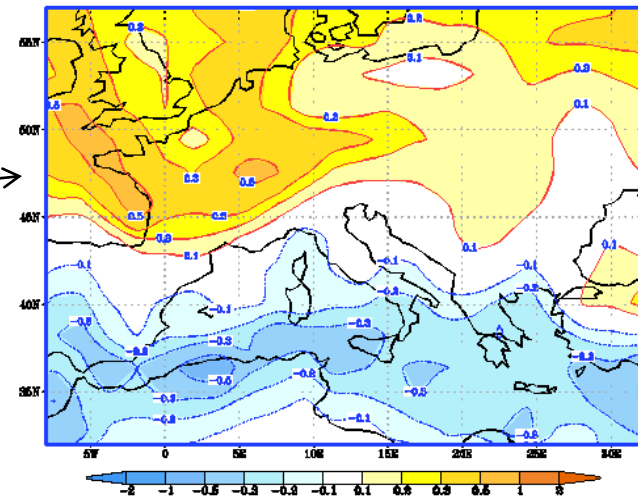
JFM prec

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



Similar pattern of
precipitation change to
that obtained by
EH50M for SRESA2

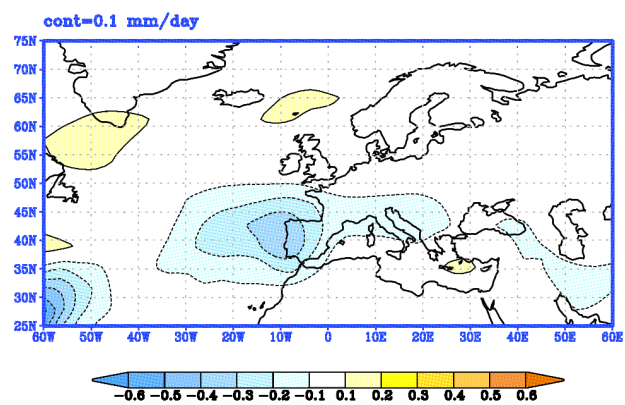
Total precipitation DJF; SRESA2-20C3M ensemble mean; EH50M
cont=0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 1 2 mm/day



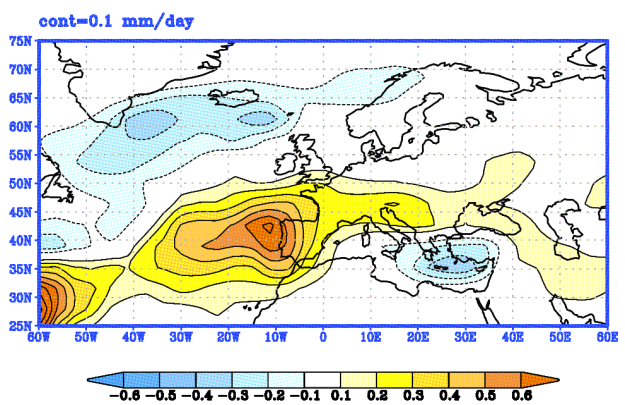
An assessment of global and regional climate change based
on the EH50M climate model ensemble
(Branković, Srnec and Patarčić, ClimChange 2010)

ENSO signature in warmer (2xCO₂) climate: JFM precipitation

(a) Total precip; JFM; Ctrl strong cold composite



(b) Total precip; JFM; Ctrl strong warm composite

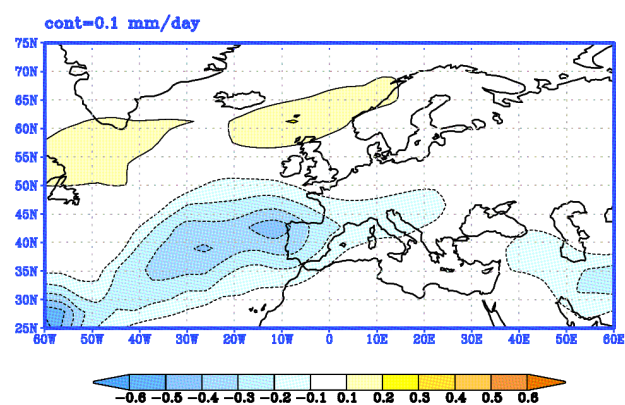


CTRL

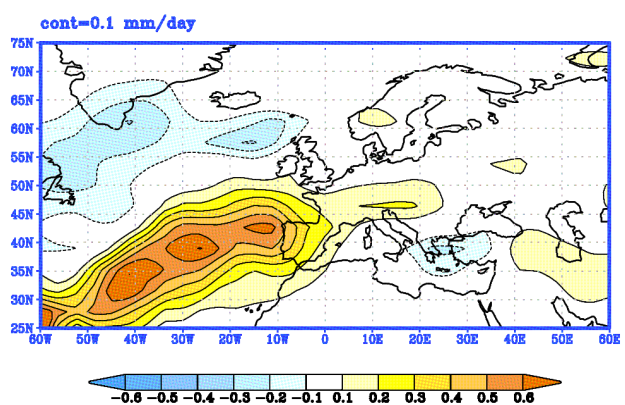
La Niña

El Niño

(a) Total precip; JFM; CO2x2 strong cold composite



(b) Total precip; JFM; CO2x2 strong warm composite



2xCO₂

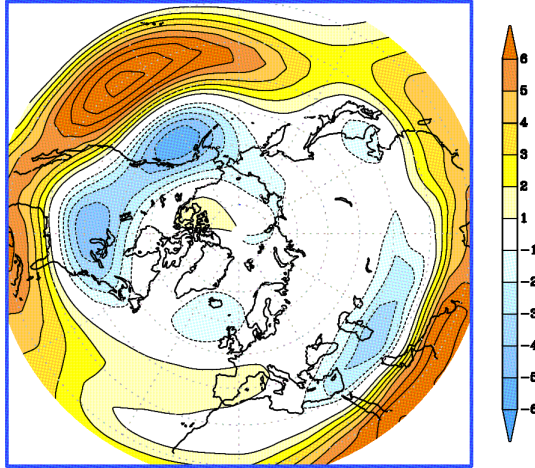
ENSO signature in warmer ($2\times\text{CO}_2$) climate - JFM u200

El Niño

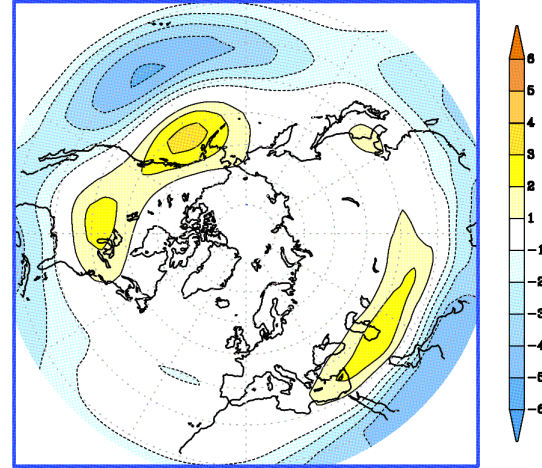
La Niña

CTRL

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

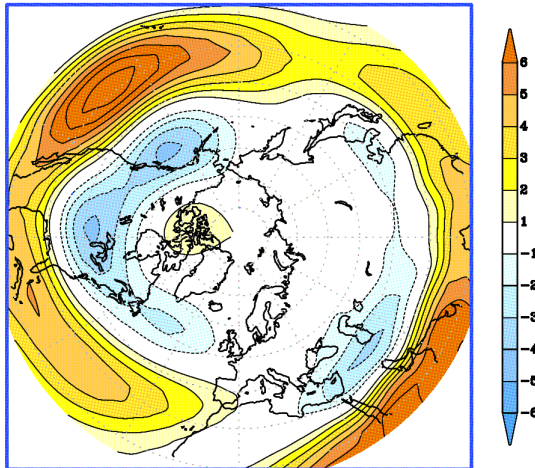


(b) u-wind 200; JFM; CTRL strong cold composite
cont=1.0 m/s

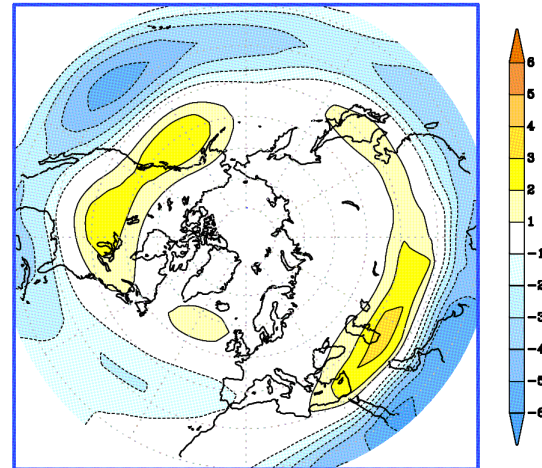


$2\times\text{CO}_2$

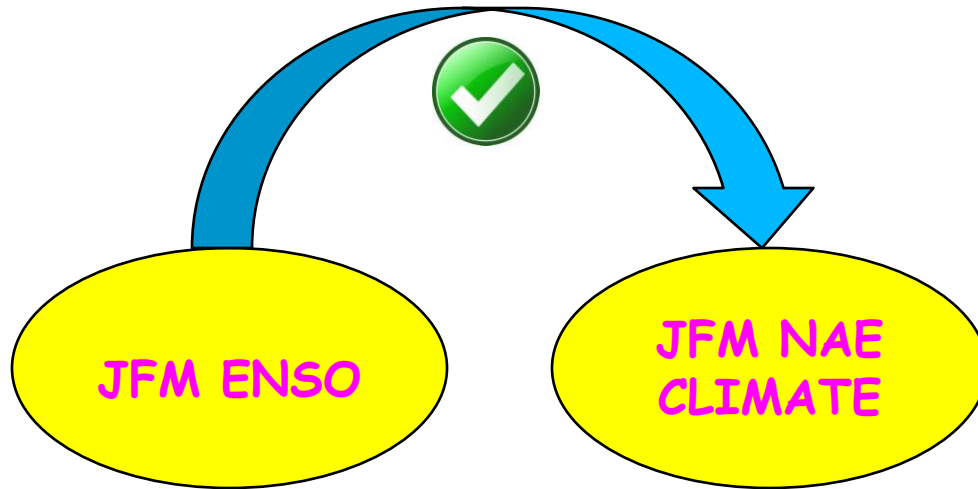
(c) u-wind 200; JFM; $2\times\text{CO}_2$ strong warm composite
cont=1.0 m/s



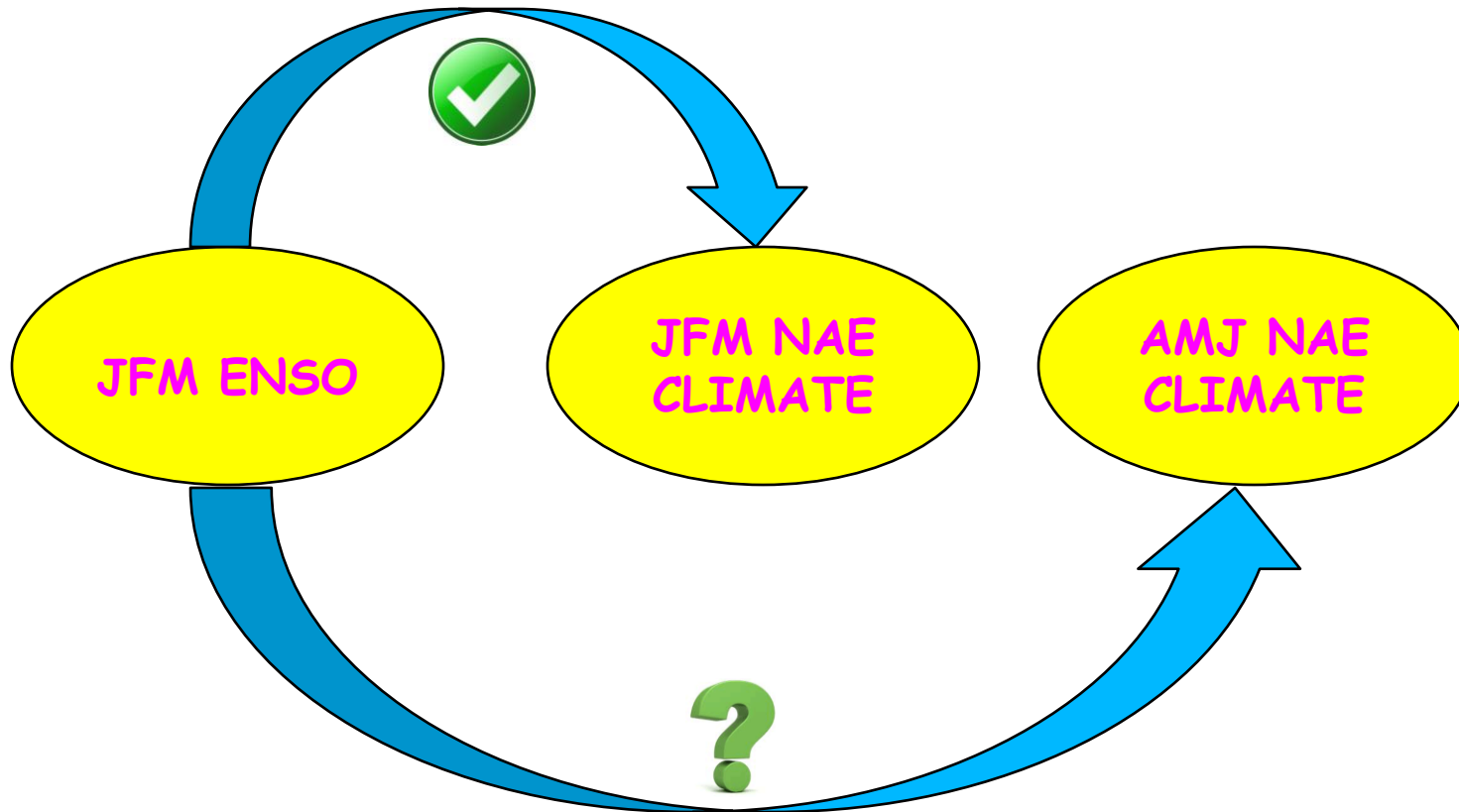
(d) u-wind 200; JFM; $2\times\text{CO}_2$ strong cold composite
cont=1.0 m/s



ENSO influence on NAE



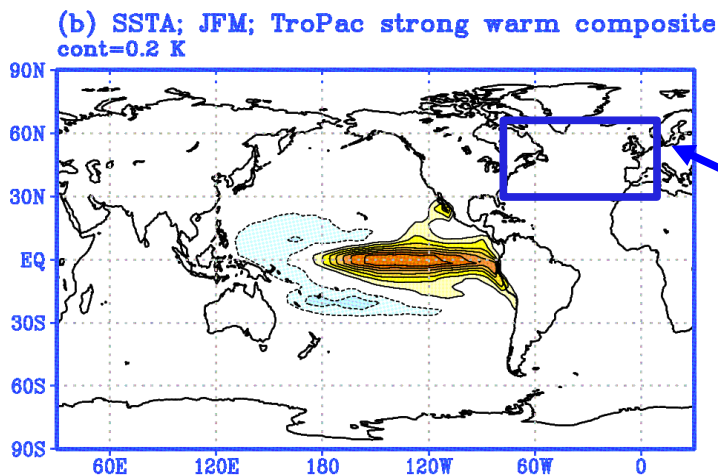
Delayed ENSO influence on NAE?



Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

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

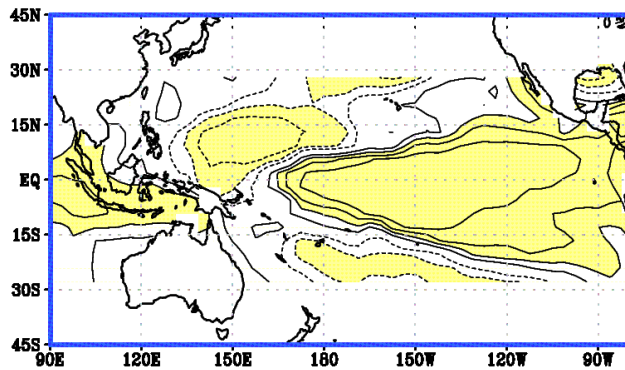
- **CTRL** experiment - observed SSTs 1854-2002 (NOAA_ERSST_V2 data)
- **MIX** experiment - observed SSTs in the tropical Pacific + climatological SSTs elsewhere + **mixed slab ocean** in North Atlantic



Slab mixed ocean layer in North Atlantic

Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

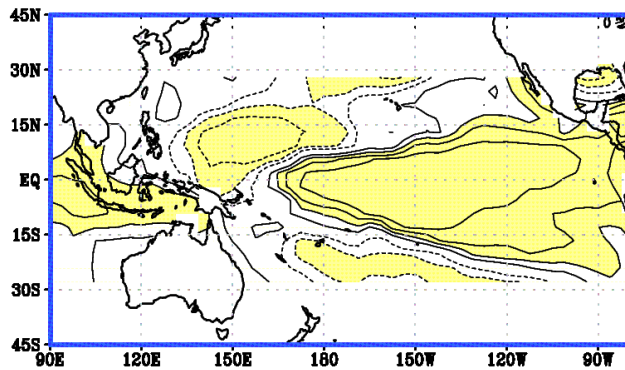
Correlation
PC1(AMJ NAE precipitation) -
JFM SSTA



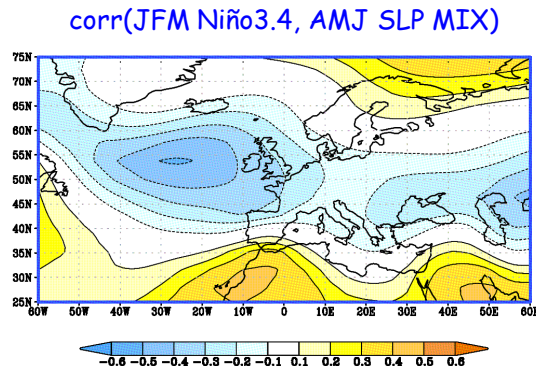
AMJ precipitation variability
is correlated with JFM
SSTA in tropical Pacific

Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

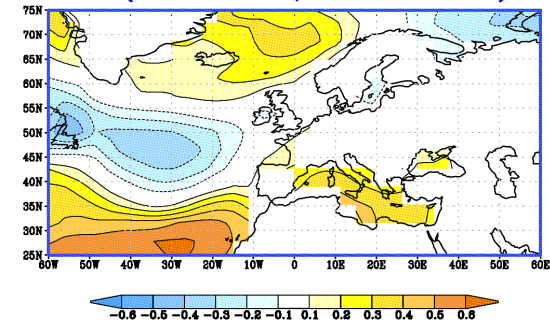
Correlation
PC1(AMJ NAE precipitation) -
JFM SSTA



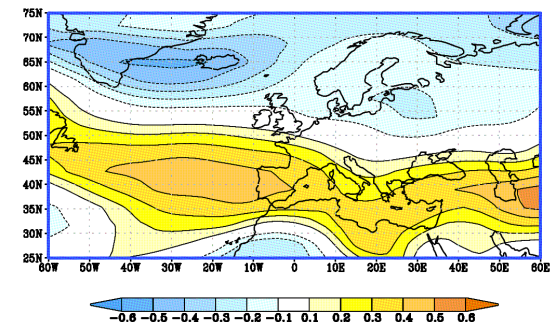
Correlation
JFM Niño3.4 - AMJ
European climate



corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ SST MIX)

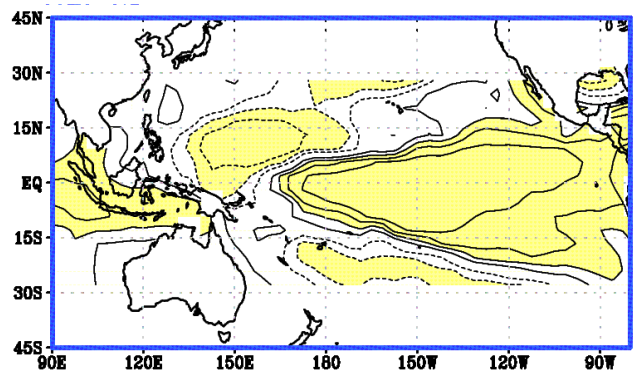


corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ u850)



Delayed ENSO influence on NAE

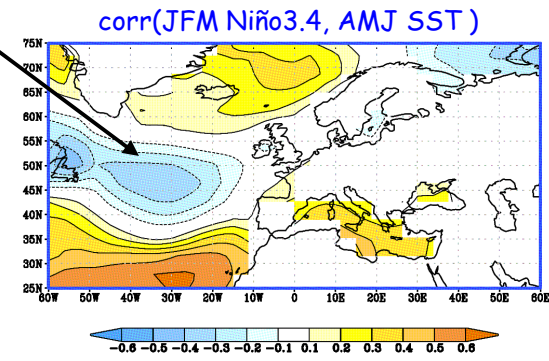
Correlation
PC1(AMJ NAE precipitation) -
JFM SSTa (tropical Pacific)



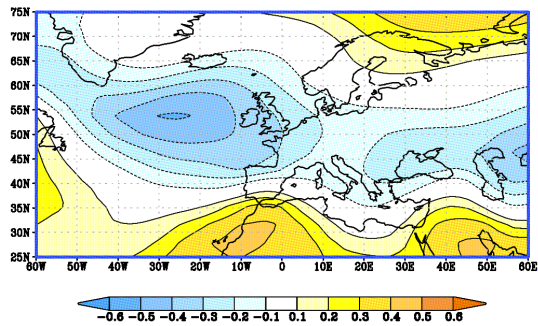
NAE AMJ precipitation is
significantly correlated
with JFM SSTA
in the tropical Pacific

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

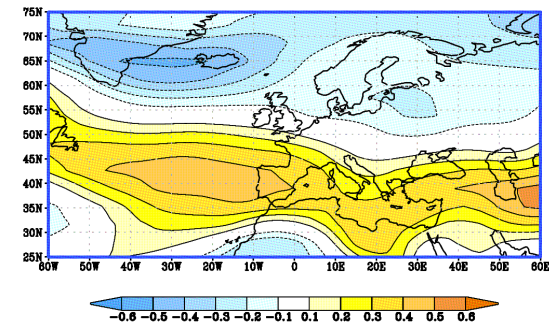
Correlation
JFM Niño3.4 - AMJ
European climate
(MIX experiment)



corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ SLP)



corr(JFM Niño3.4, AMJ u850)

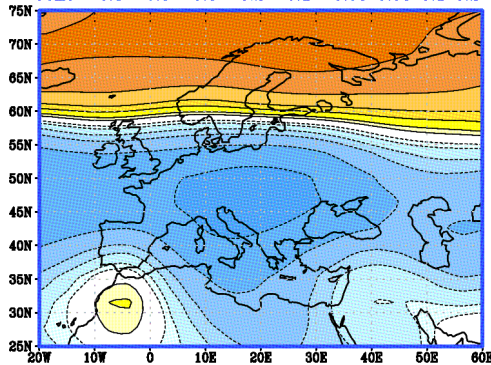


Delayed (JFM) ENSO impact on (AMJ) SLP (modelled and observed)

AMJ SLP composites based on JFM Niño3.4 index

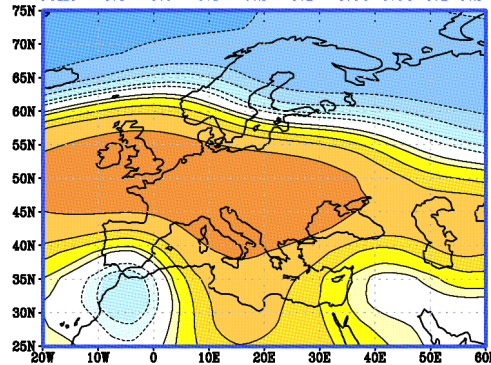
El Niño

(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



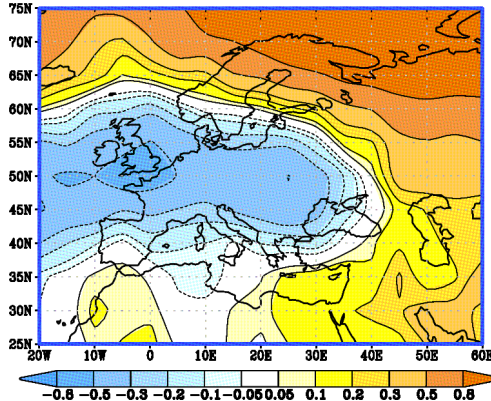
La Niña

(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

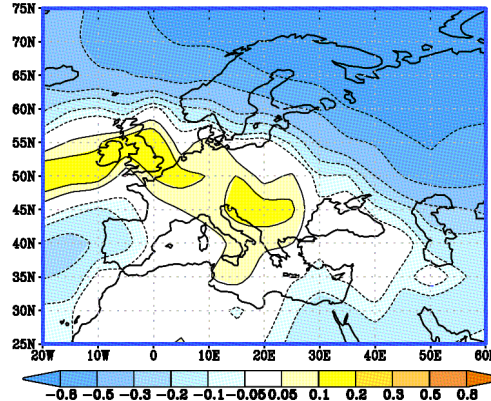


Speedy

(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

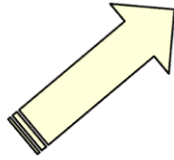


(f) HadSLP SLP; AMJ; cold composite
cont=-0.8 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.8 hPa



observed (HadSLP)

AMJ NAE climate



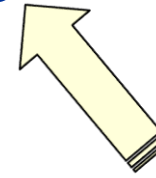
DELAYED ENSO INFLUENCE

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

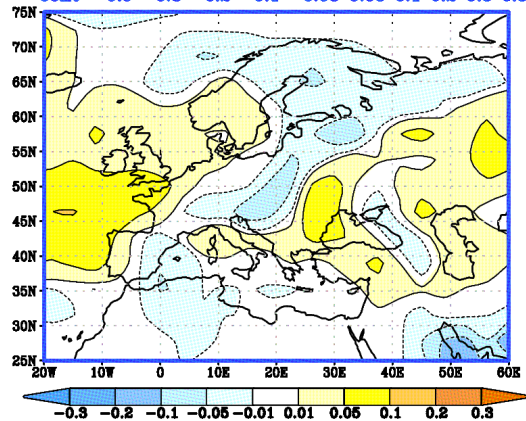
NAtl: slab ocean

Contemporaneous ENSO effect

AMJ ENSO - AMJ PREC

(a) MIX_summer_ENSO PREC; AMJ

cont=-0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 mm/day



Tropical Pacific: WINTER SSTs

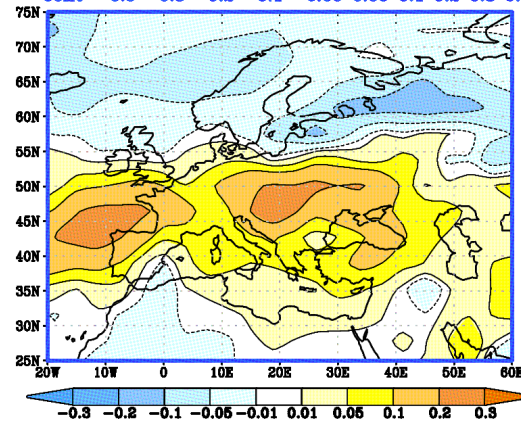
NAtl: slab ocean

Delayed ENSO effect

JFM ENSO - AMJ PREC

(b) MIX_winter_ENSO PREC; AMJ

cont=-0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 -0.05 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 mm/day



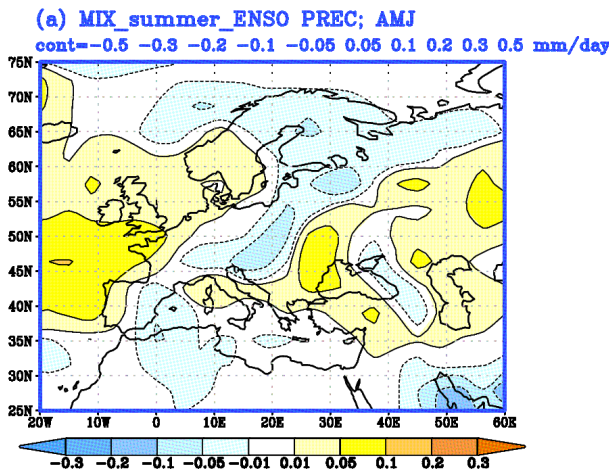
AMJ prec. may be affected with both JFM and AMJ ENSO

Tropical Pacific: SUMMER SSTs

NAtl: slab ocean

Contemporaneous ENSO effect

AMJ ENSO - AMJ PREC

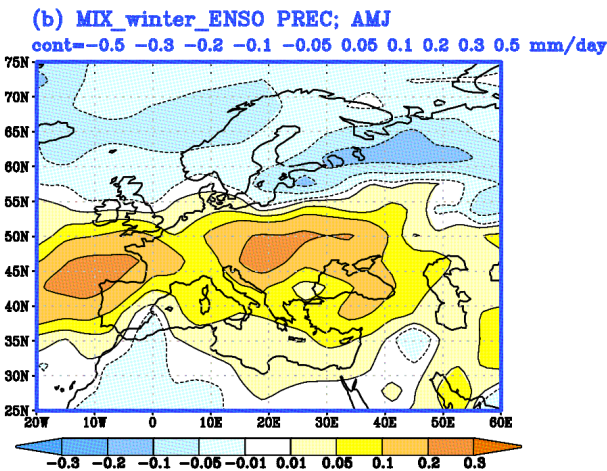


Tropical Pacific: WINTER SSTs

NAtl: slab ocean

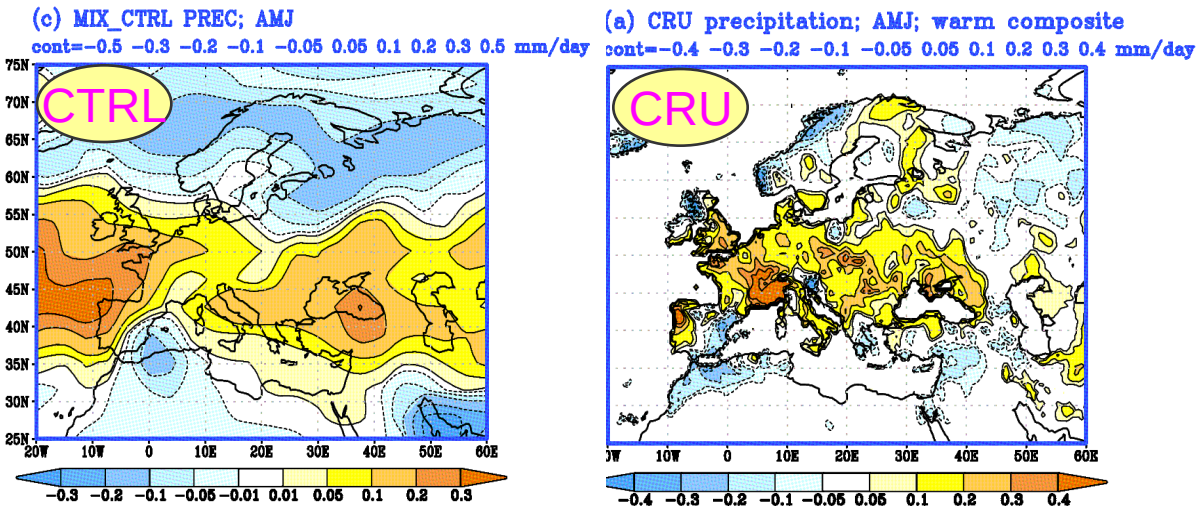
Delayed ENSO effect

JFM ENSO - AMJ PREC



Global ocean: **CONTINUOUS**
observed SSTs

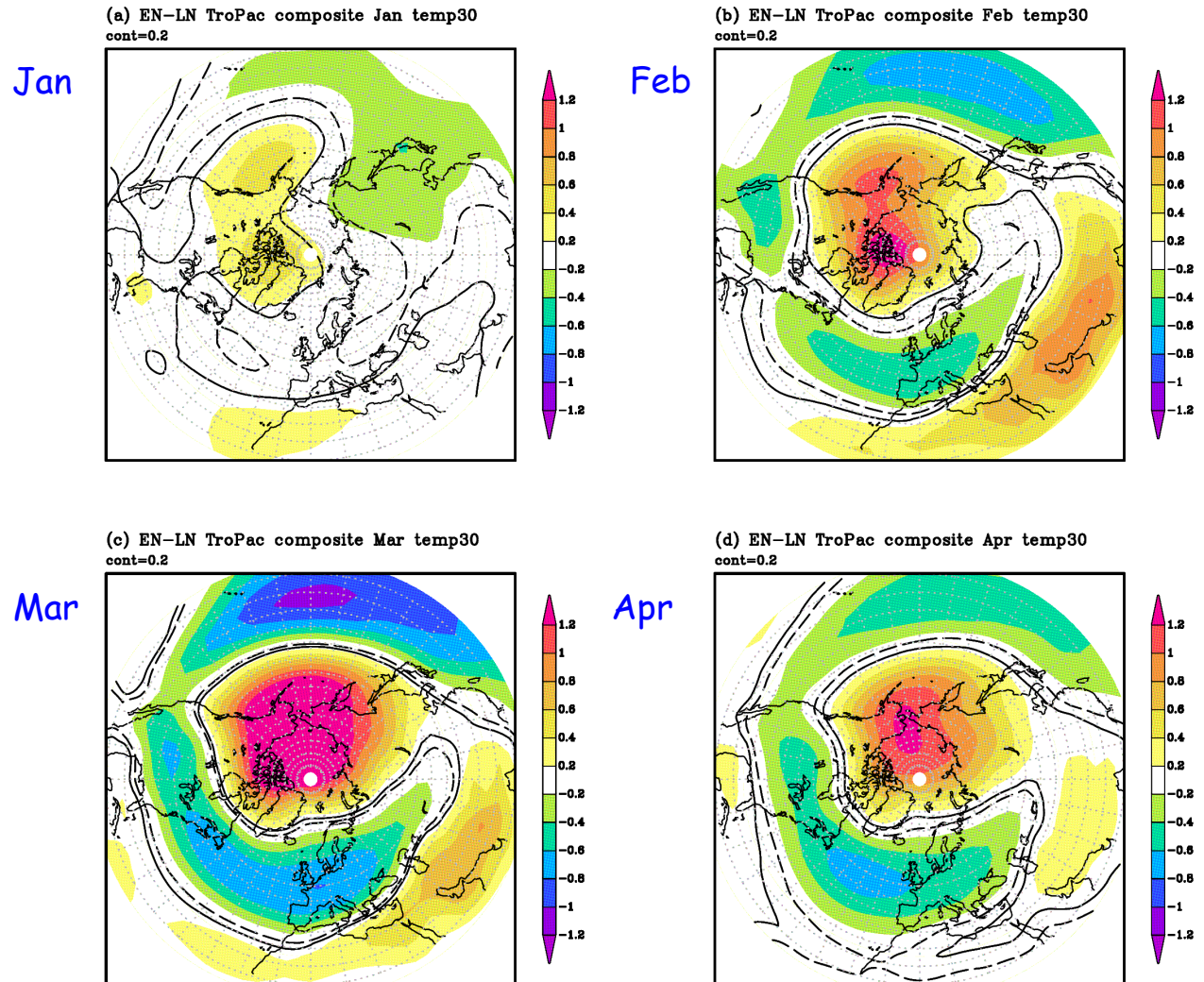
Contemporaneous (**AMJ-AMJ**) and
delayed (**JFM-AMJ**) ENSO effect on
AMJ precipitation



- **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



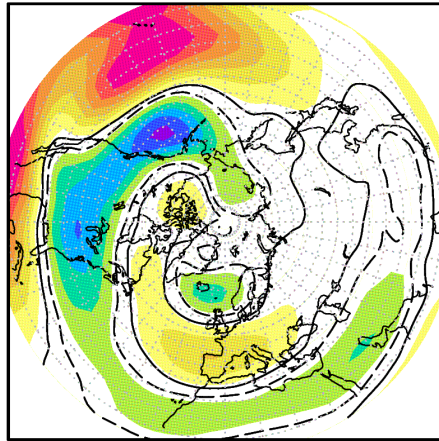
Herceg-Bulić et al.: Wintertime ENSO influence on late spring European climate: the stratospheric response and the role of North Atlantic SST. IntJCLim 2017.

Warming of the polar stratosphere

Speedy: Stratospheric response to JFM ENSO

u500

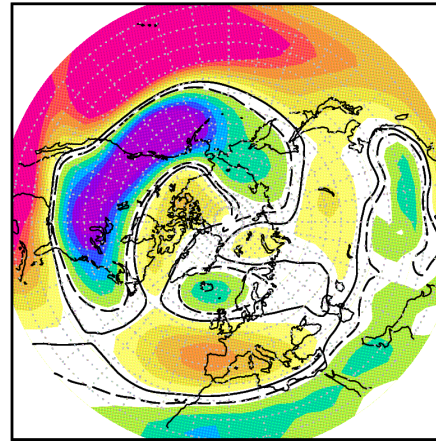
(a) EN-LN TroPac composite Jan u500
cont=0.3



Jan

u500

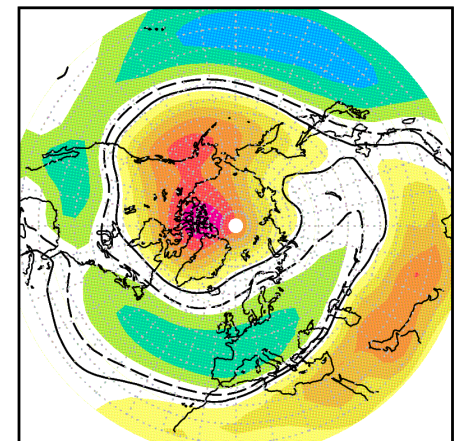
(b) EN-LN TroPac composite Feb u500
cont=0.3



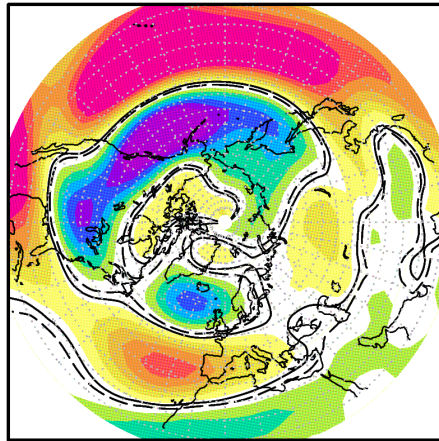
Feb

T30

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

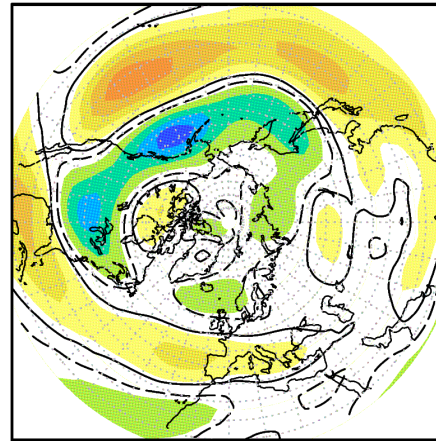


(c) EN-LN TroPac composite Mar u500
cont=0.3



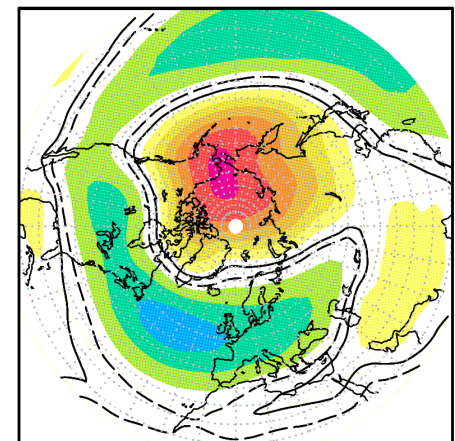
Mar

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



Apr

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



U500

Northern Annular Mode
NAM

T30

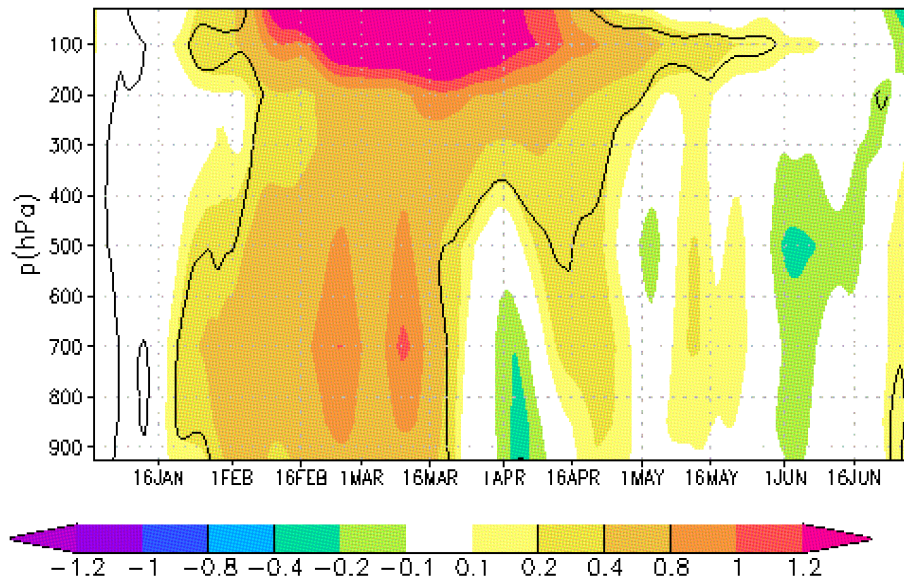
Warming of the polar
stratosphere

Speedy: Stratospheric response to idealized ENSO forcing

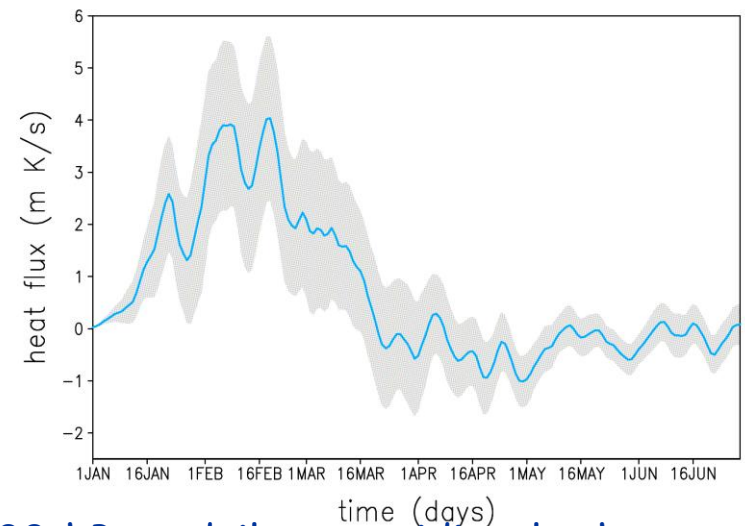
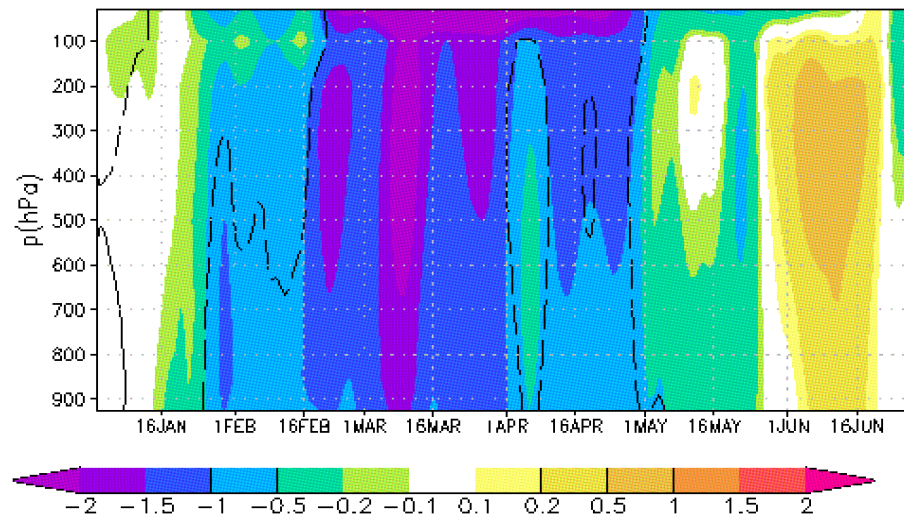
Idealised experiment Strat_ENSO:

- ♦ 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
- ♦ $TI = \text{ave}T(60-90^\circ N)$
- ♦ $UI = \text{ave}U(50-70^\circ N) - \text{ave}U(30-50^\circ N)$

(a) Strat_ENSO-Strat_CTL T-Index $T(60-90^\circ N)$



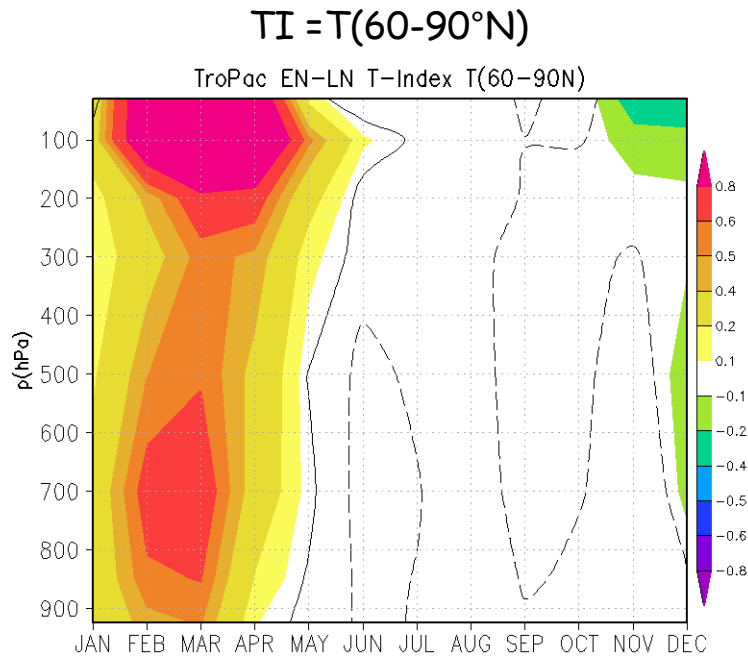
(c) Strat_ENSO-Strat_CTL U-Index $u(50-70^\circ N) - u(30-50^\circ N)$



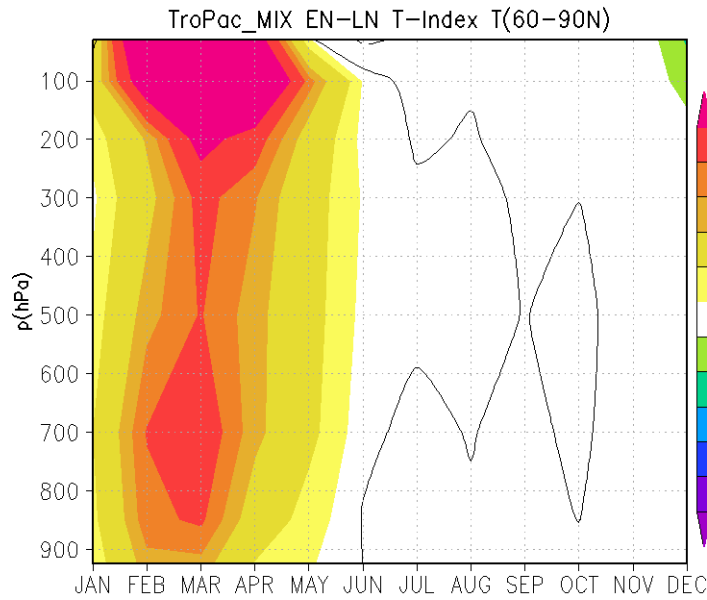
100-hPa daily meridional heat flux anomaly: increased incoming heat flux precedes the strongest polar warming

Contribution of the North Atlantic

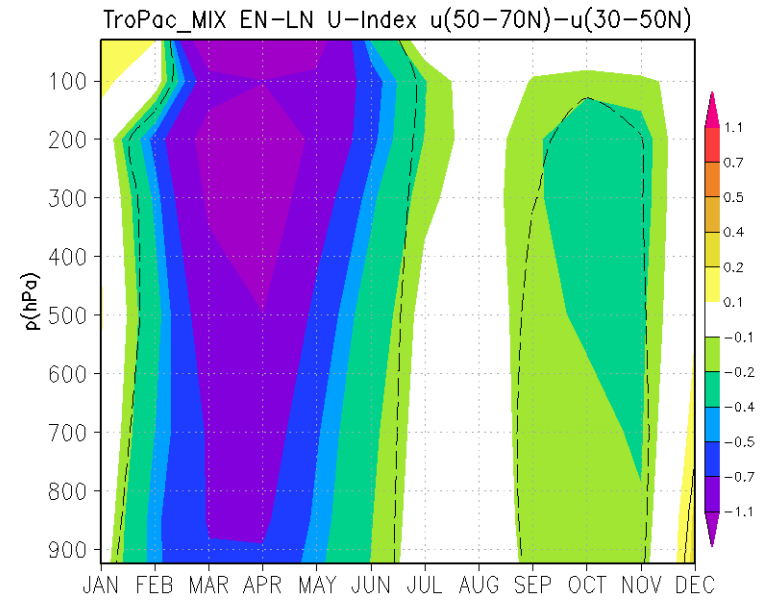
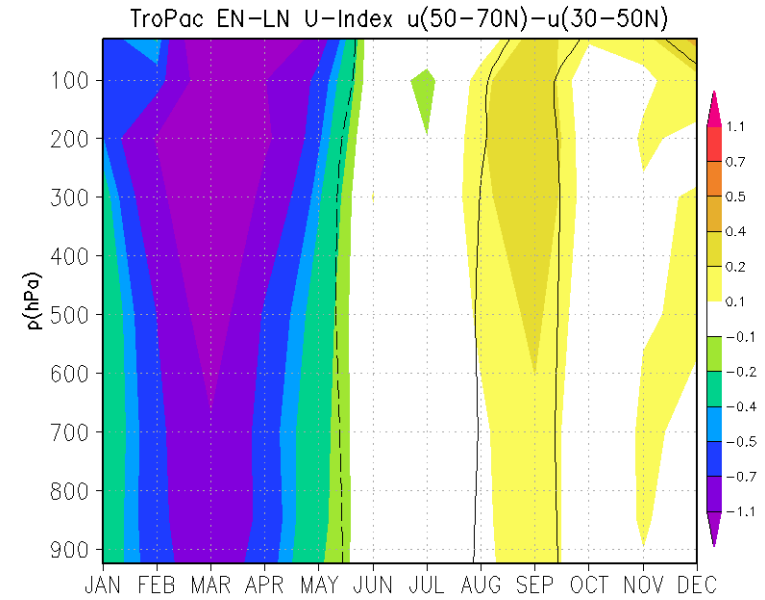
JFM ENSO
forcing with
****NO****
slab ocean



JFM ENSO
forcing
****WITH****
slab ocean in
North
Atlantic

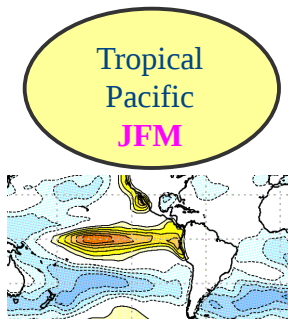


$$UI = U(50-70^{\circ}N) - U(30-50^{\circ}N)$$

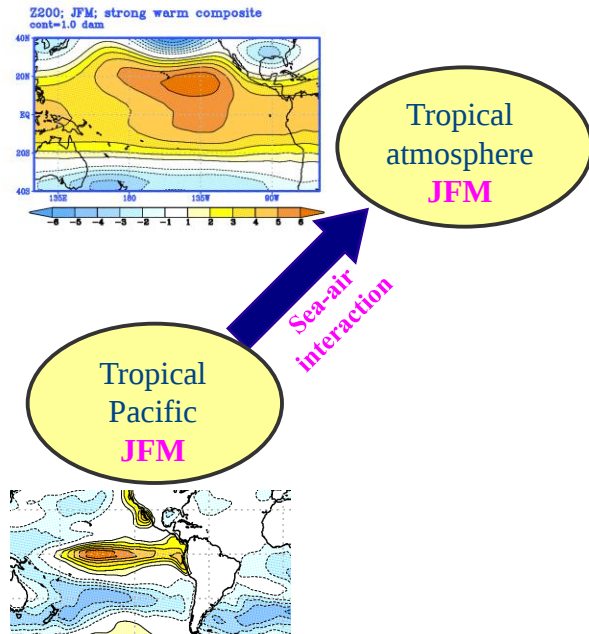


How does an ENSO impact on European climate looks like from the Speedy's perspective?

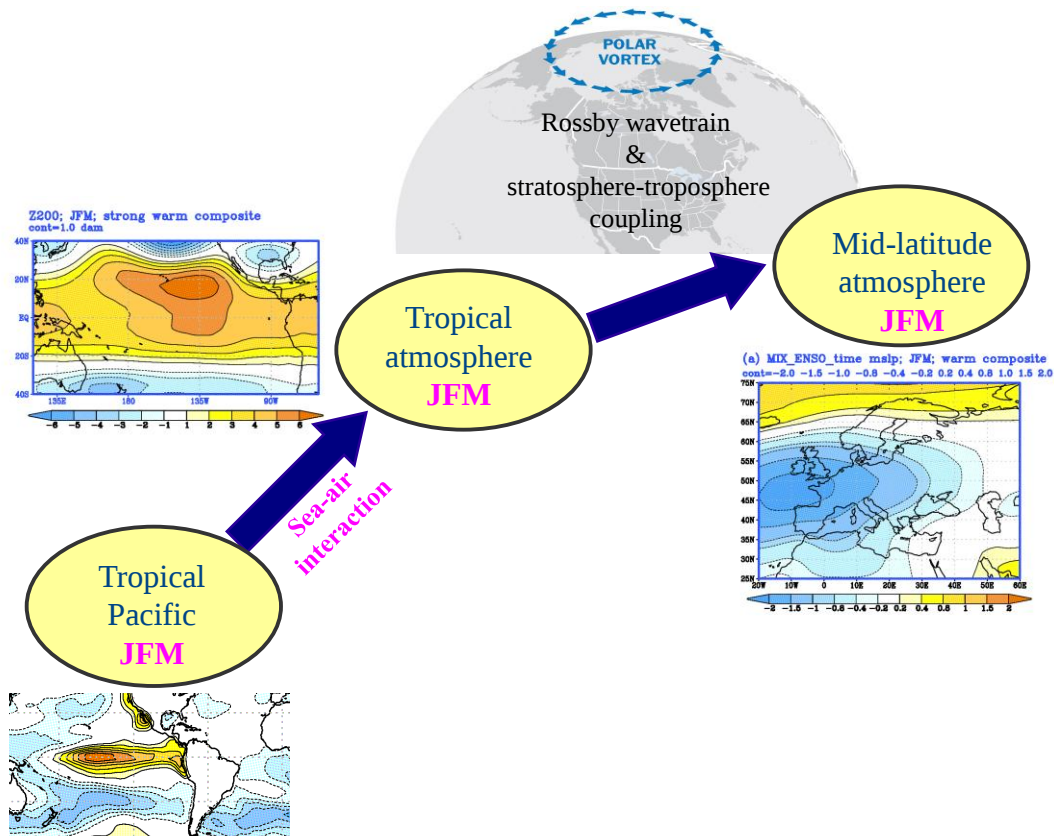
ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy perspective



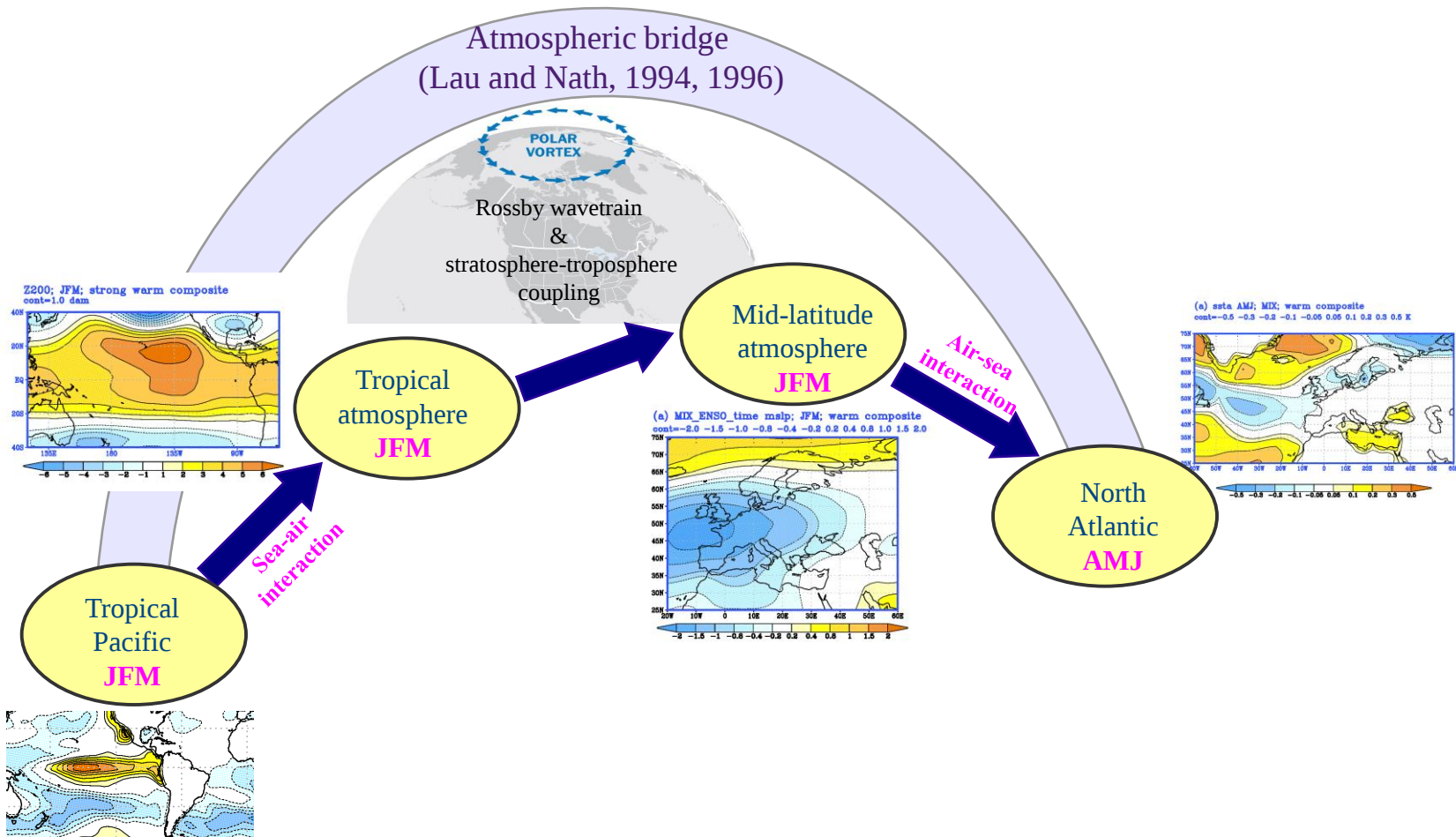
ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy perspective



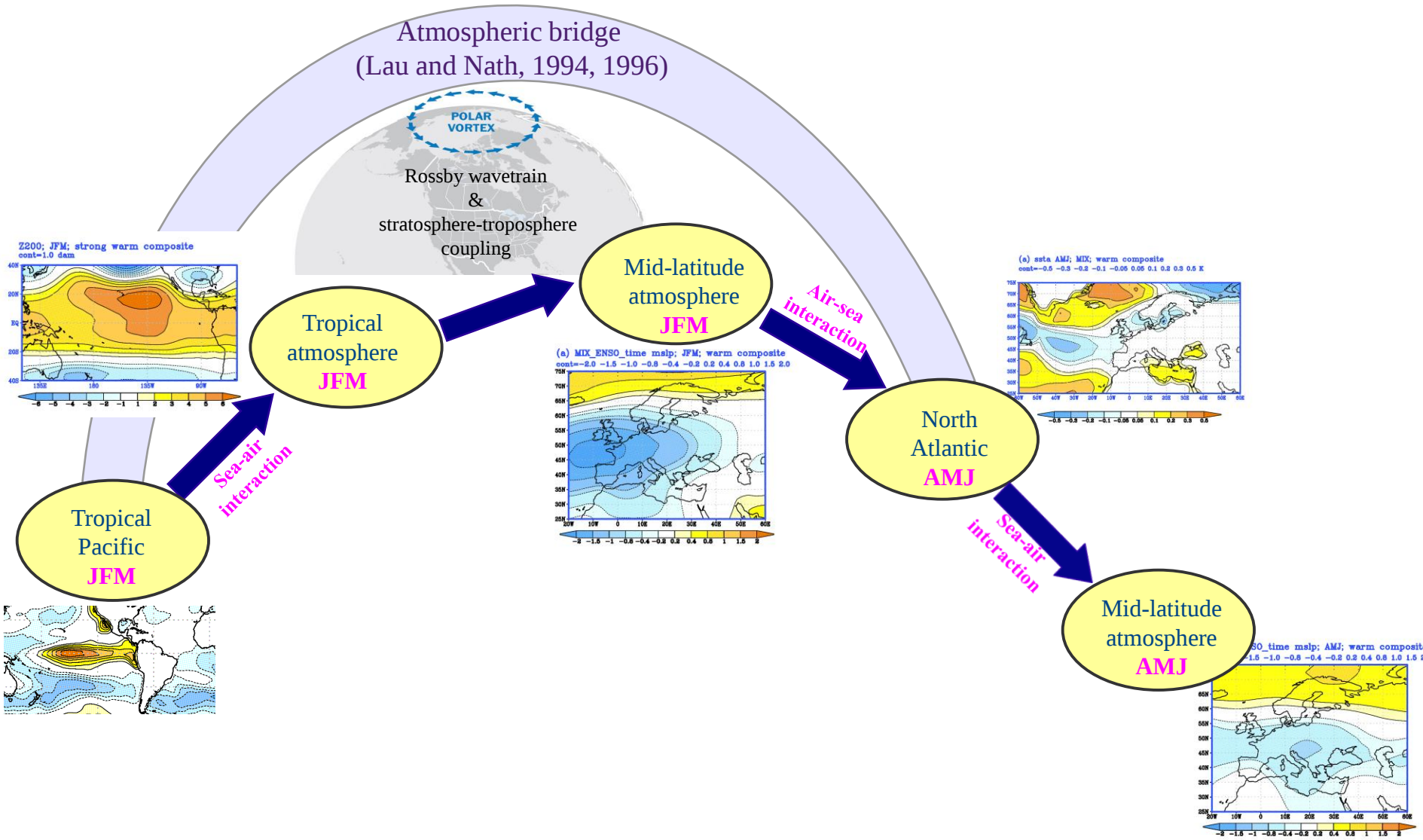
ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy perspective



ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy model perspective



ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy model perspective



ENSO impact on European climate: Speedy model perspective

