

The $s=0$ Atmospheric Oscillations in 35-Year MERRA Zonal Wind and Temperature

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Acknowledgment

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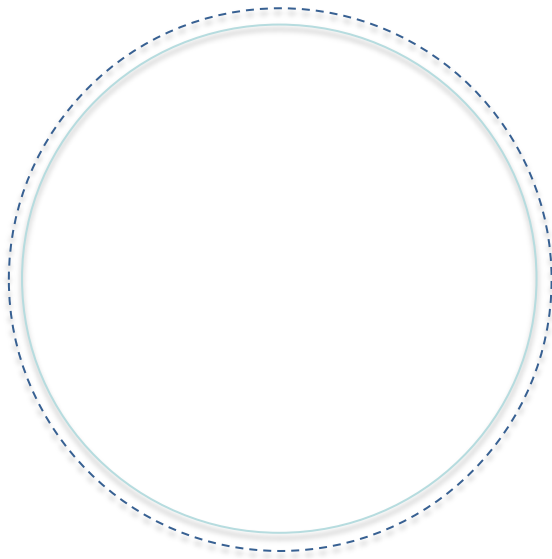
Motivations



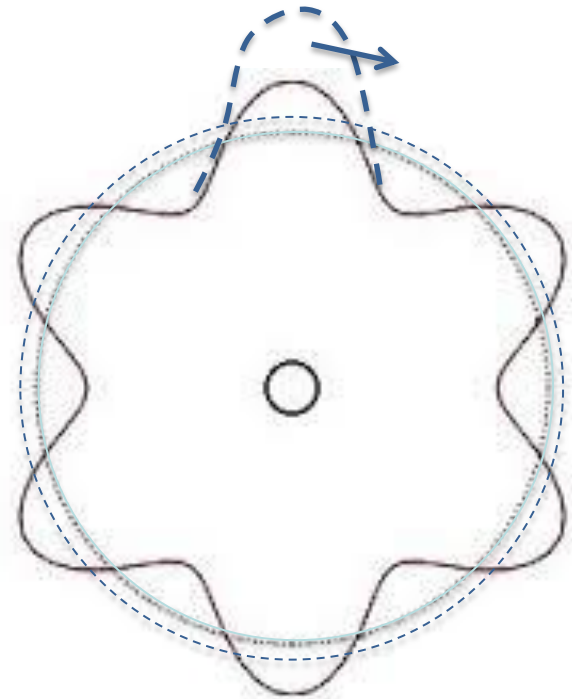
- What are Earth's atmospheric responses to the solar forcing variations?
- How are these responses coupled between the lower and upper atmospheres (with focus on dynamical coupling)?
- How much is the 11-year variation in the MERRA reanalysis data?
- What are the impacts of other internal variabilities on the solar signal seen in the atmosphere?



Changes in zonal mean state or wavenumber ($s=0$)



Beating in time



Wave Processes

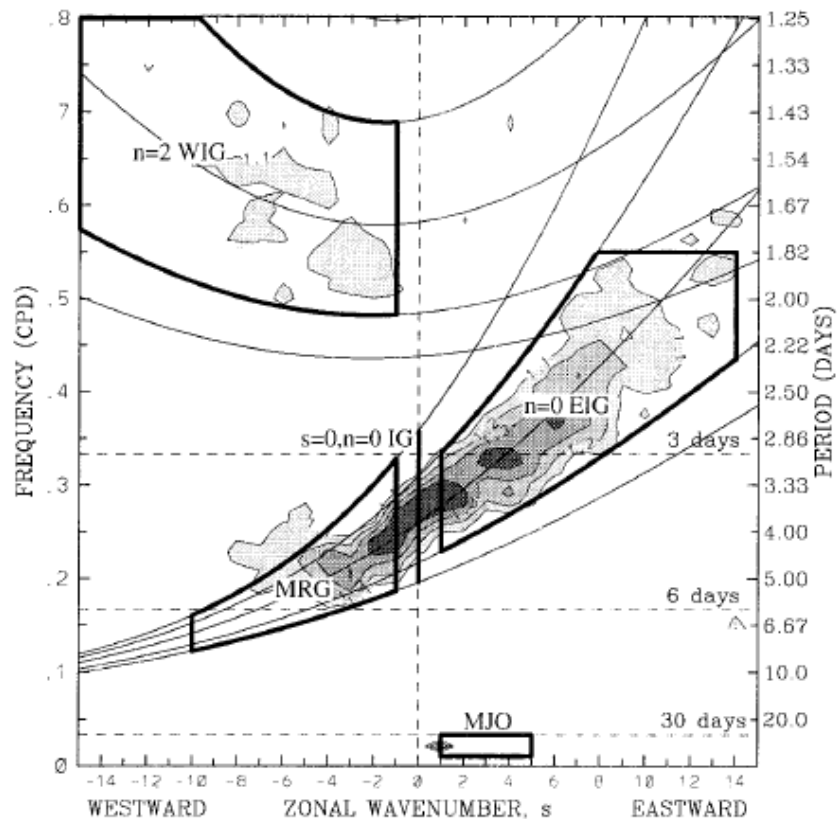
Wavenumber-Frequency Diagram



$s = 0$



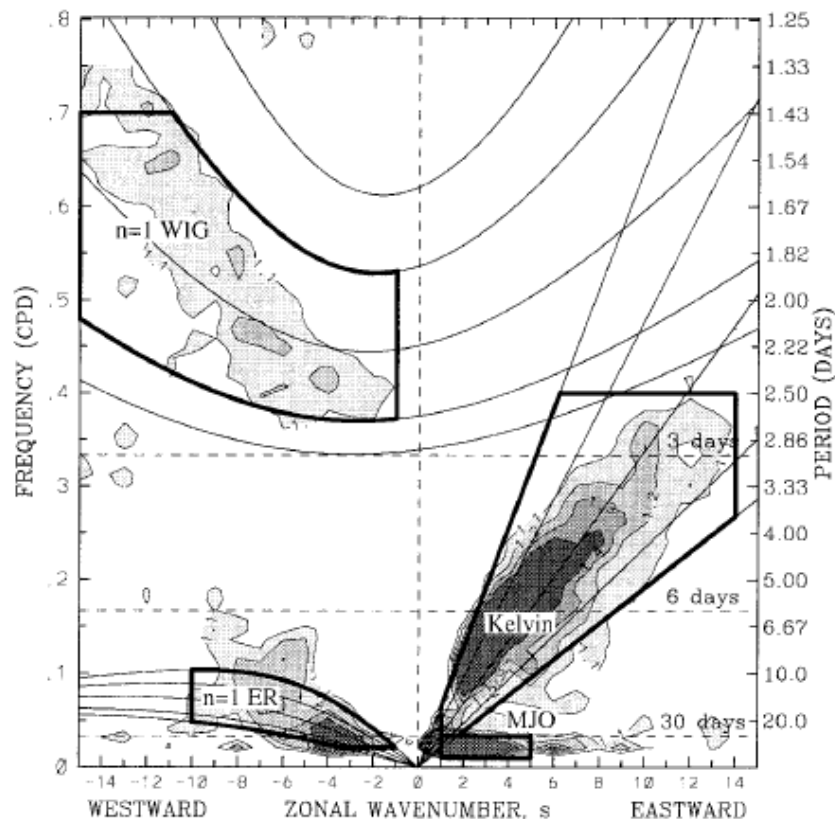
a) Regions of filtering for OLR A (Antisymmetric)



$s = 0$



b) Regions of filtering for OLR S (Symmetric)



Wheeler et al. (2000)

Oscillations Driven by Solar and Internal Forcings



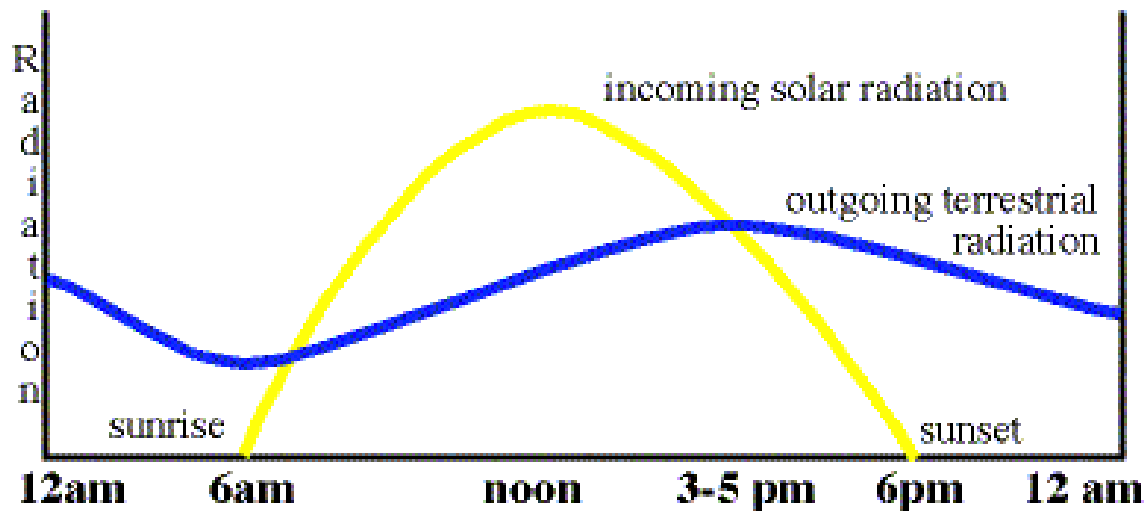
Related directly to solar forcings

- Diurnal
- Semidiurnal
- 27-day Cycle
- Annual
- Semiannual
- 11-year Cycle
- ...

Related to internal variabilities

- Quasi Two-Day Wave
- Mixed Rossby Gravity Wave
- Madden-Julian Oscillation
- Quasi-Biennial Oscillation
- El Niño-southern oscillation
- ...

Decomposition of Wave Components



- Non-sinusoidal
- Non-linear or lagged responses
- Wave-wave interference or interactions
- Red background

MERRA Reanalysis Data

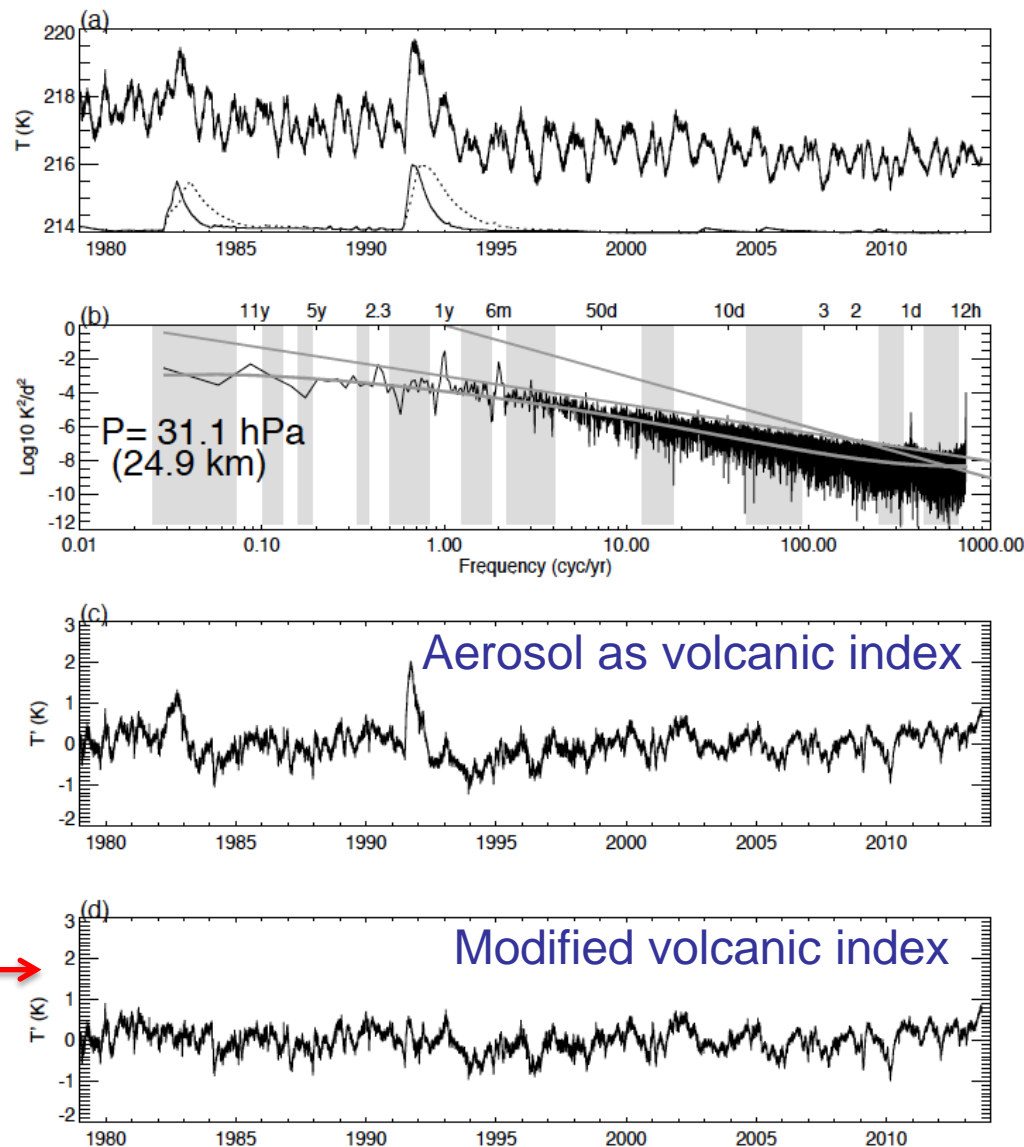


- 1979-present
- Model top = 0.01 hPa and 72 pressure levels;
- This study: 1000-0.1 hPa
- 6 hourly outputs -> resolving the semidiurnal variation
- 0.5° x 0.67° Lat-Lon resolution

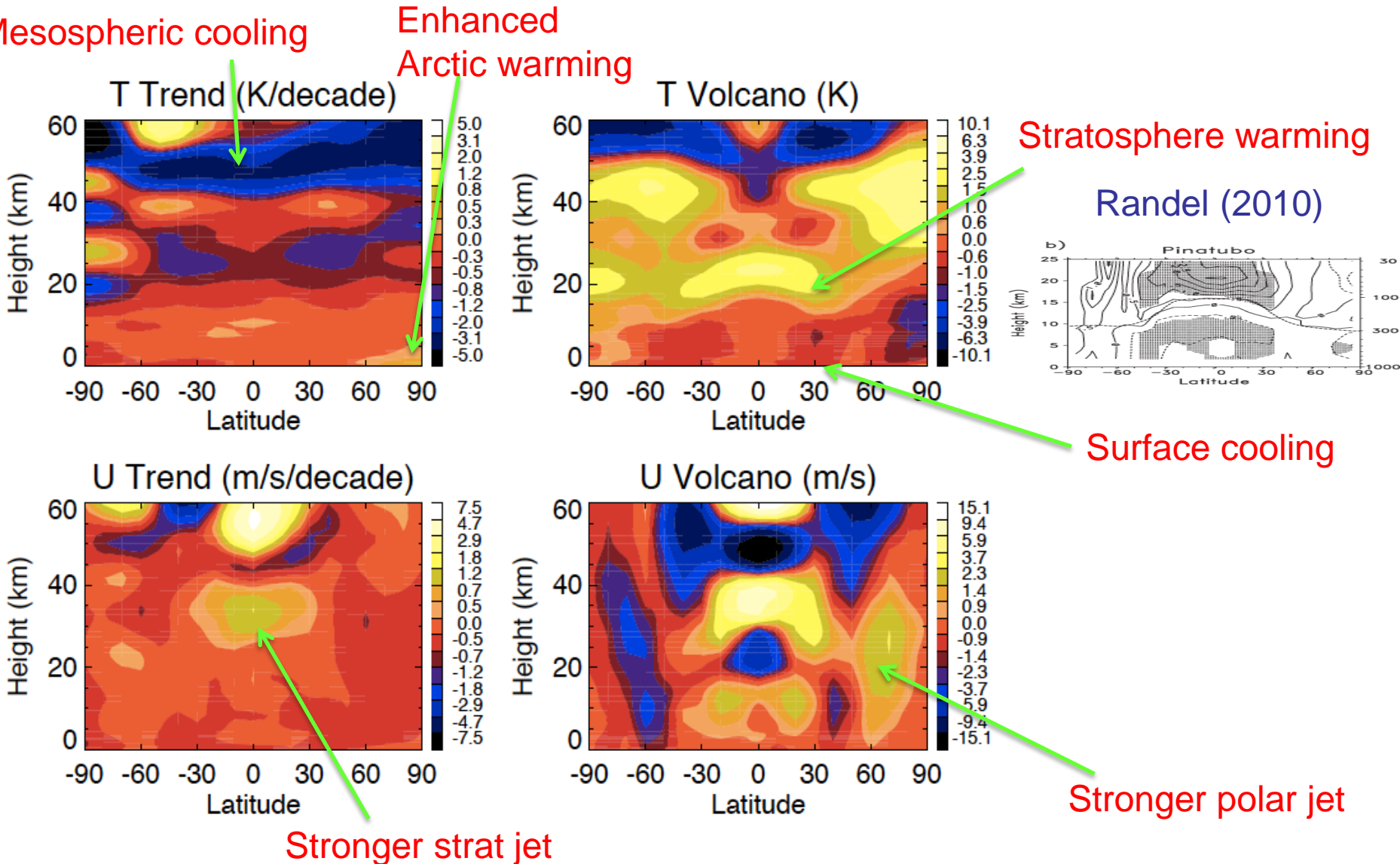
Trend and Volcanic Effects



- Linear trend
- Volcanic effects:
memory and delay
- Memory effect
 - Aerosol index not good for dynamic response
- Delay in the upper-atmos
 - Lagging in responses
 - Different memory length



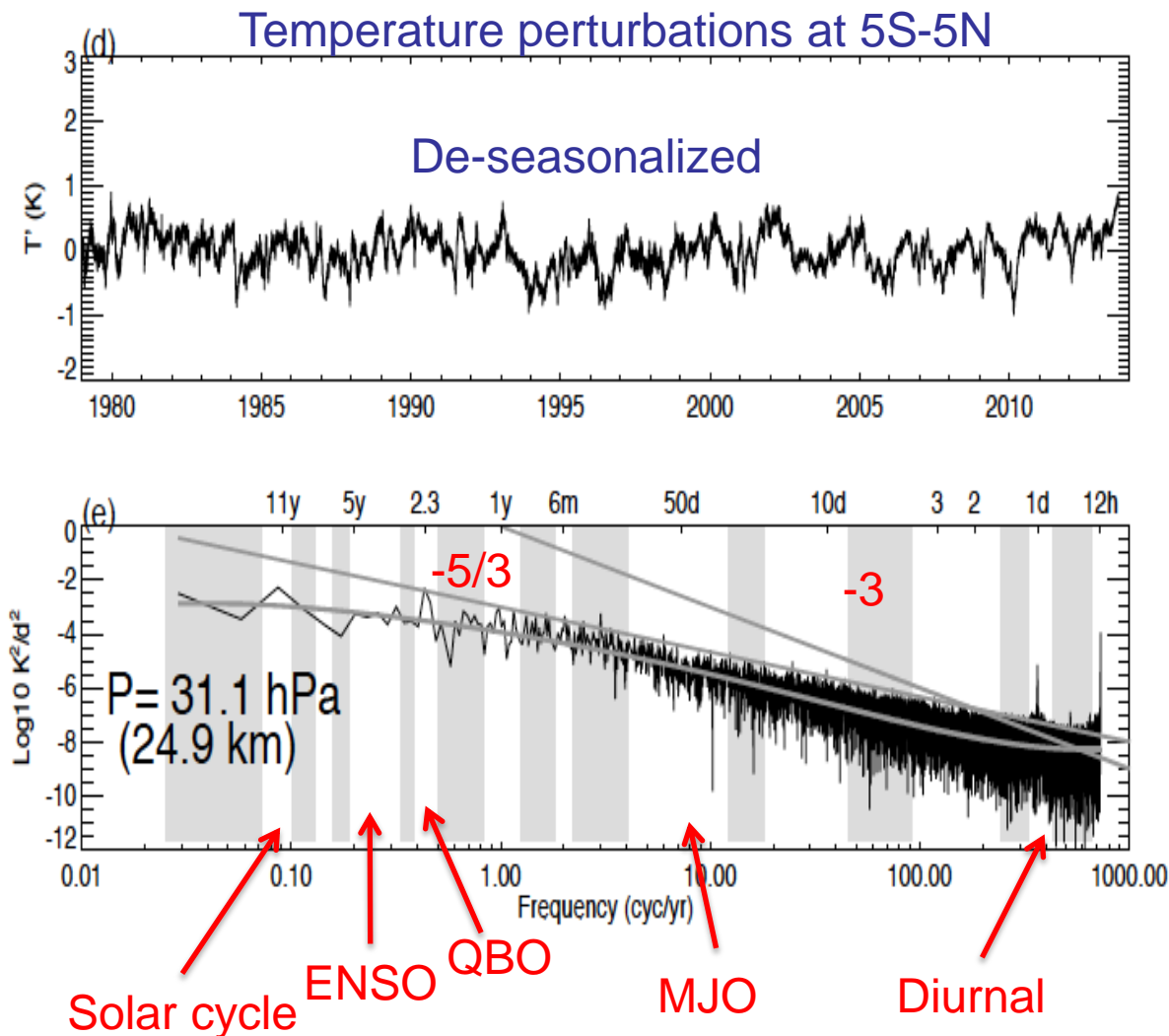
Trend and Volcanic Amplitudes



Red Background in Power Spectra (1/2)



- De-seasonalizing to remove the annual and semi-annual
- Polynomial fit to obtain the red background
- Mini-bands for major atmospheric oscillations
- $SNR = (\text{band power})/bg$

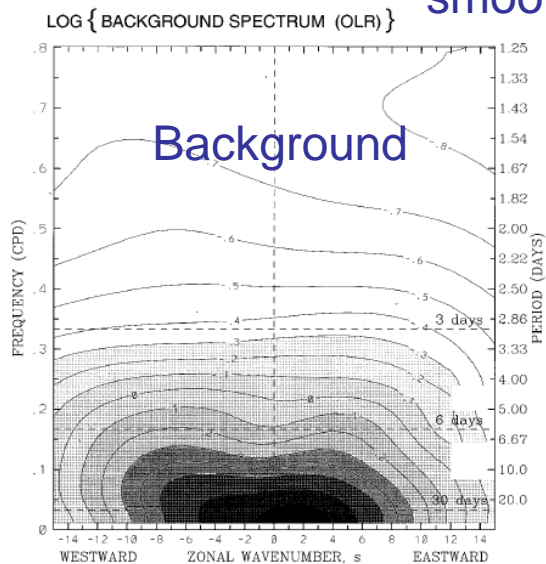


Red Background in Power Spectra (2/2)



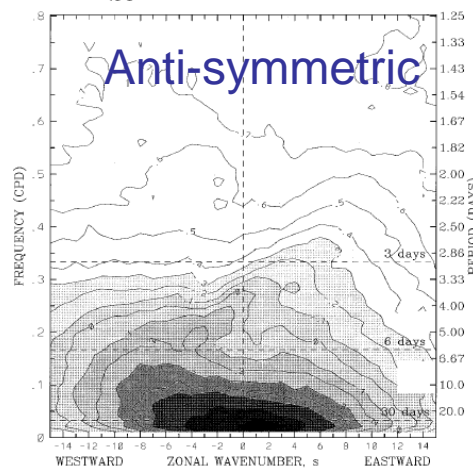
Wheeler et al. (1999)

1-2-1
smoothing

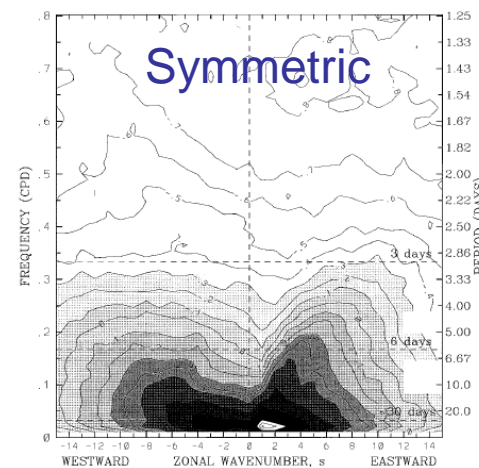


Background
removal

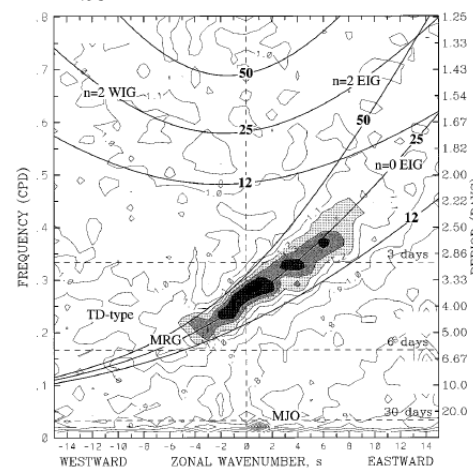
a) $\text{LOG} \left\{ \sum_{15S}^{15N} \text{POWER(OLR A)} \right\}$



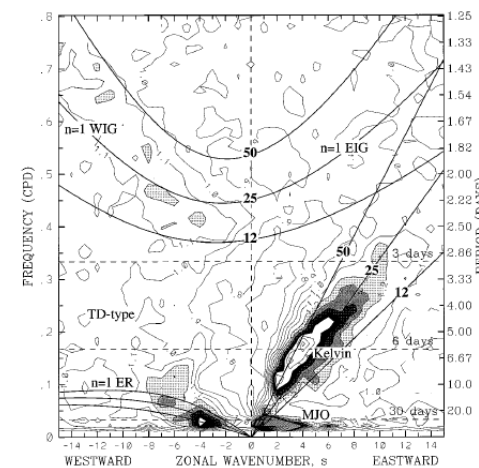
b) $\text{LOG} \left\{ \sum_{15S}^{15N} \text{POWER(OLR S)} \right\}$



a) $\left\{ \sum_{15S}^{15N} \text{POWER(OLR A)} \right\} / \text{BACKGROUND}$



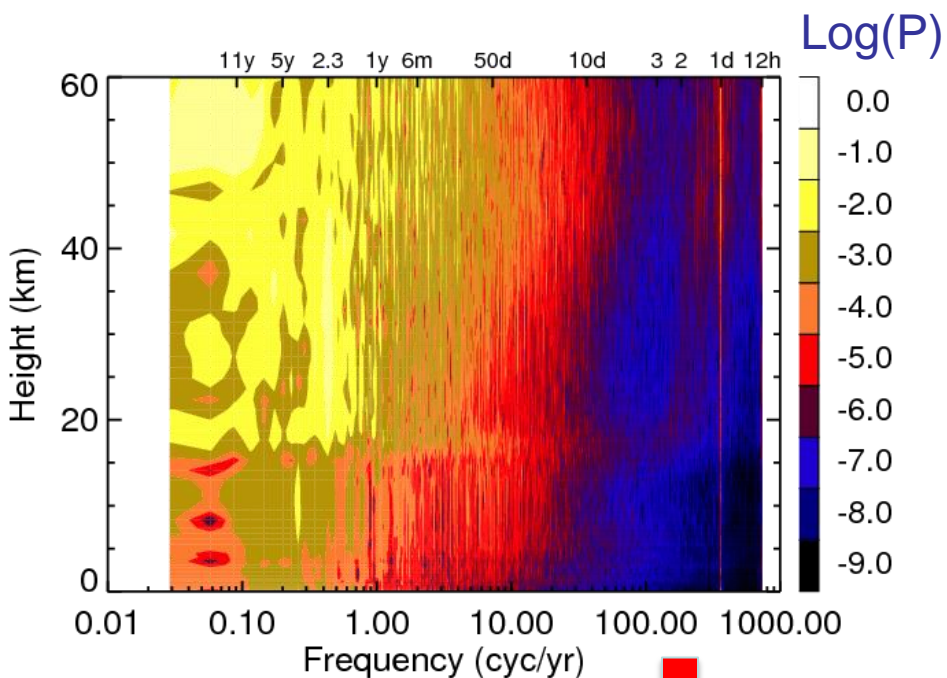
b) $\left\{ \sum_{15S}^{15N} \text{POWER(OLR S)} \right\} / \text{BACKGROUND}$



MERRA Temperature Spectra



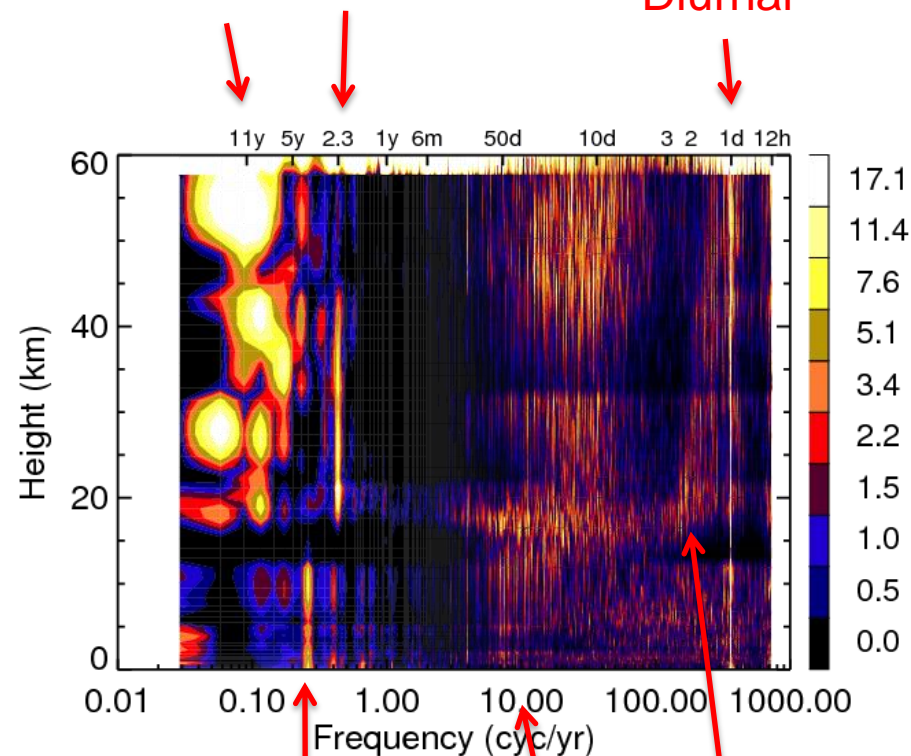
Latitude = 5° S – 5° N



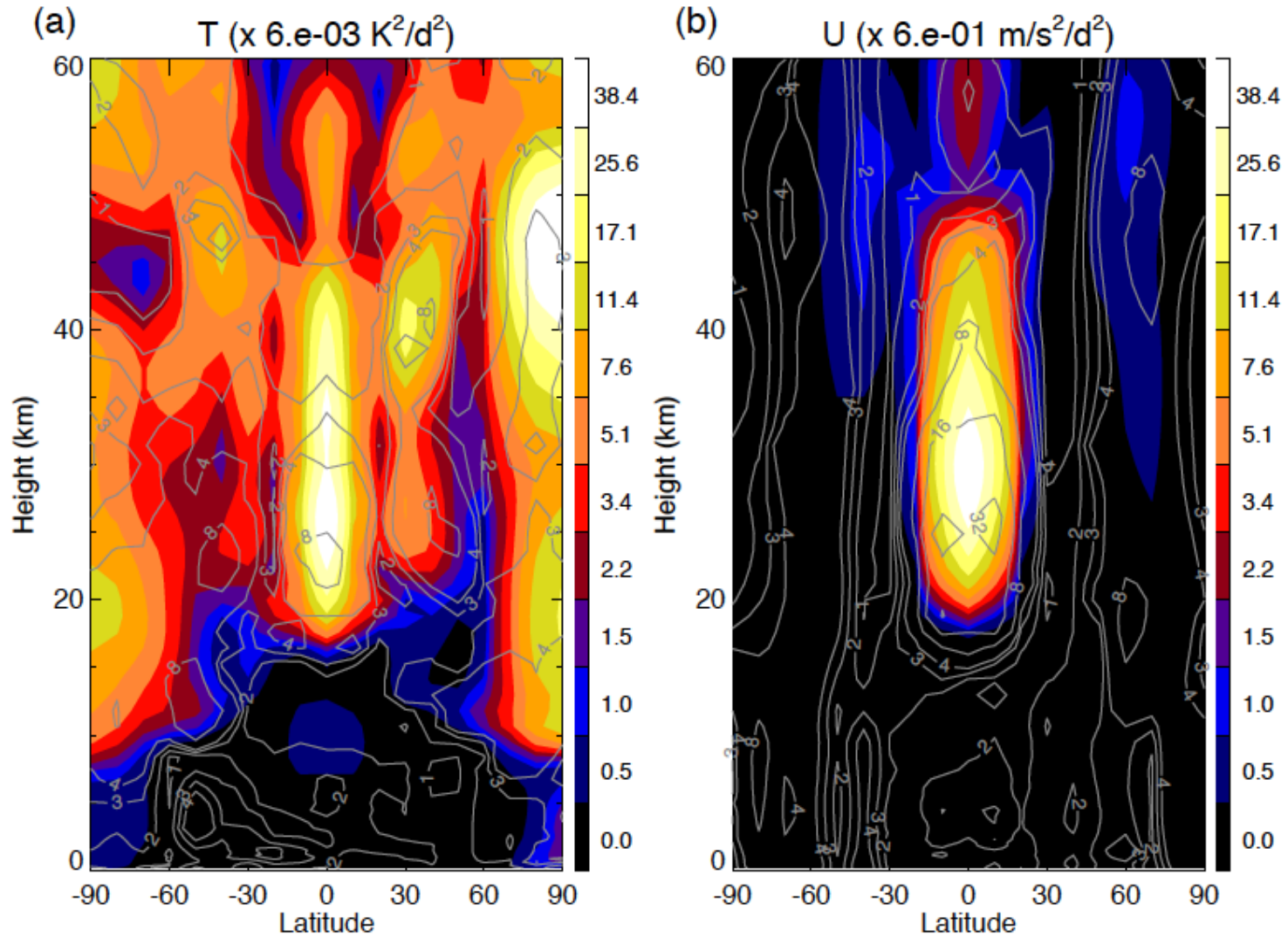
Red background removed

Solar cycle QBO

Diurnal



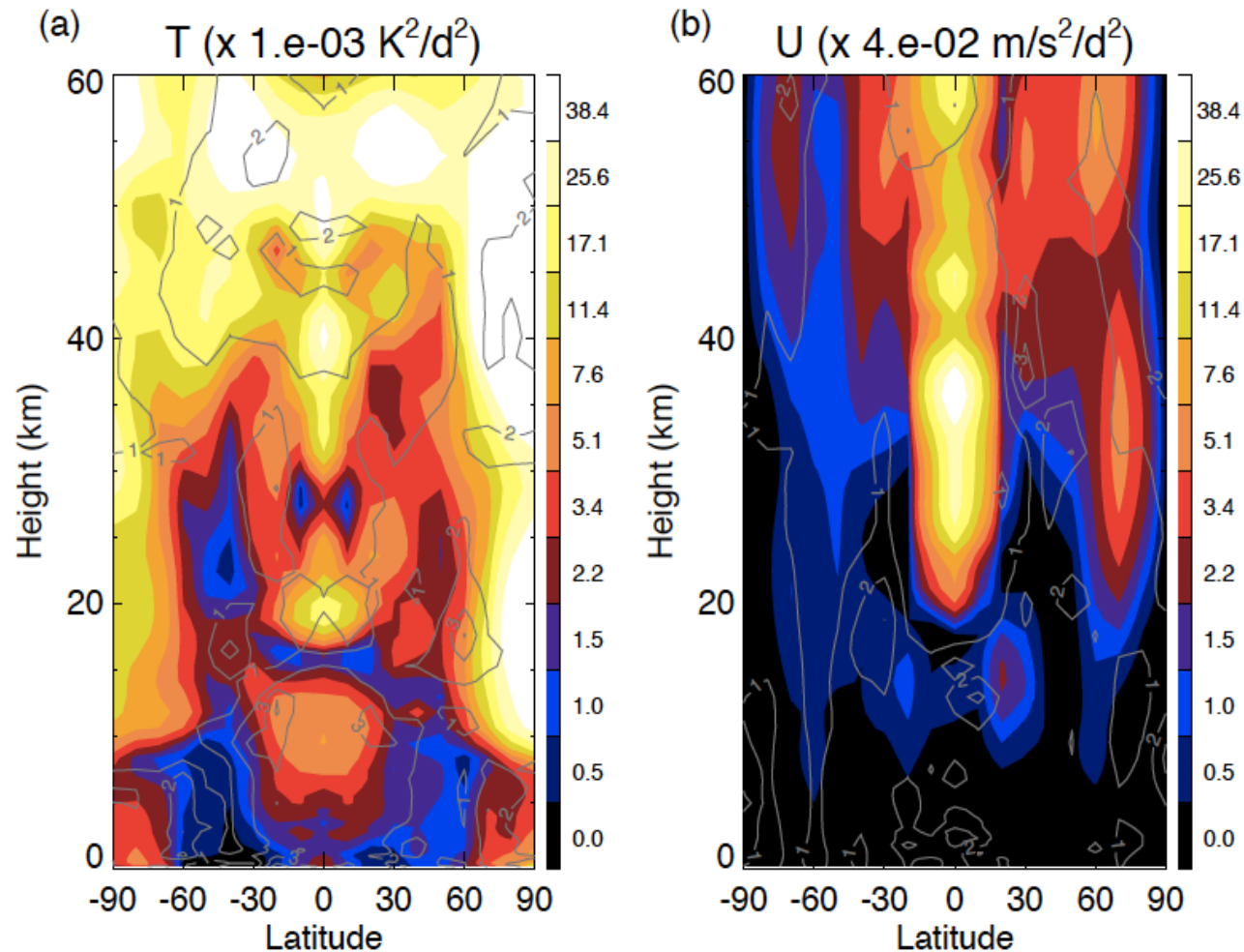
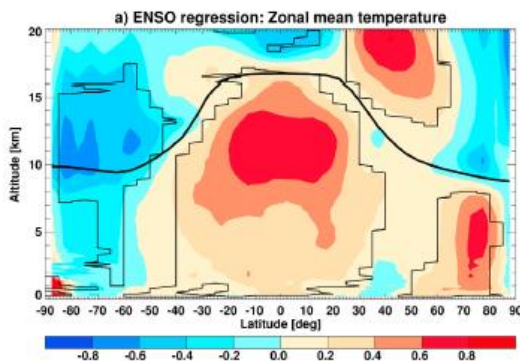
QBO (2.0y-2.6y) Amplitude



ENSO and Quasi-Quadrennial Oscillations (3.0y-5.3y)



GPS-RO data
Scherllin-Pirscher et al.
(2012)

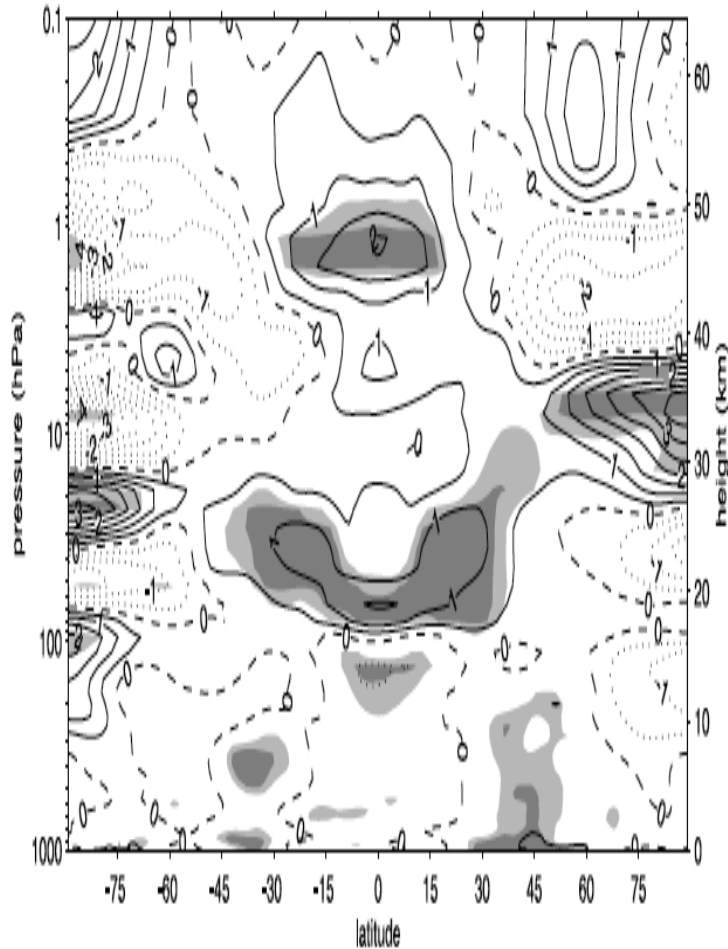


11-yr Solar Cycle (10y-14y)

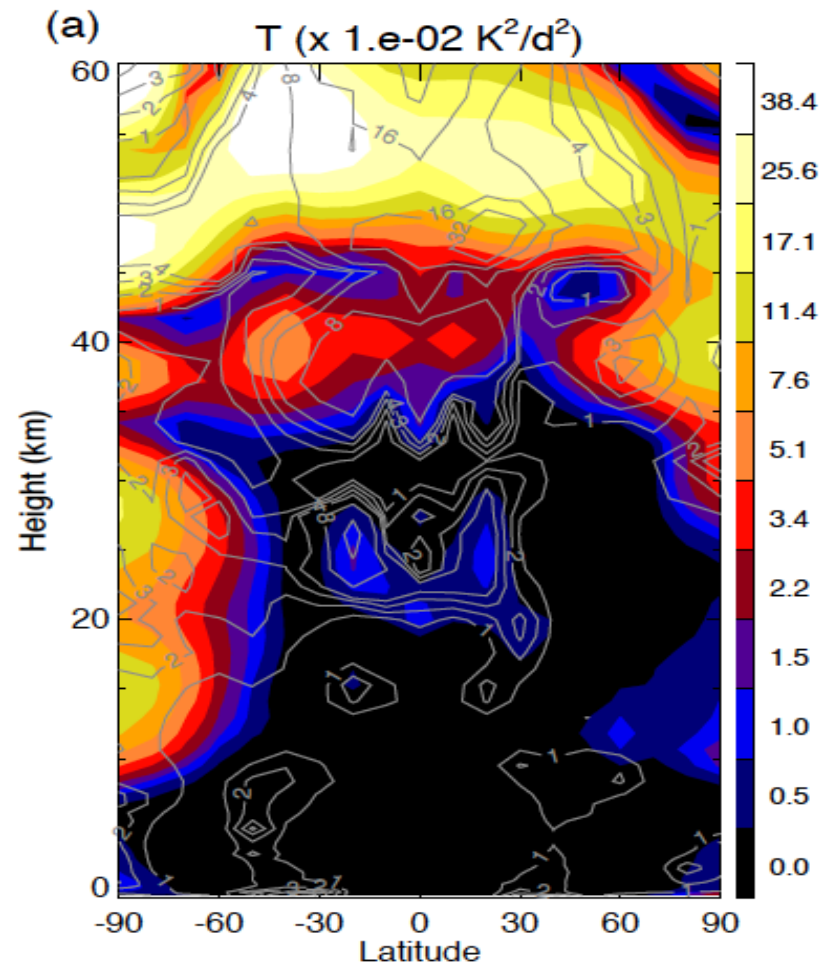
Temperature



ERA40
Frame and Gray (2010)



MERRA (1979-2013)



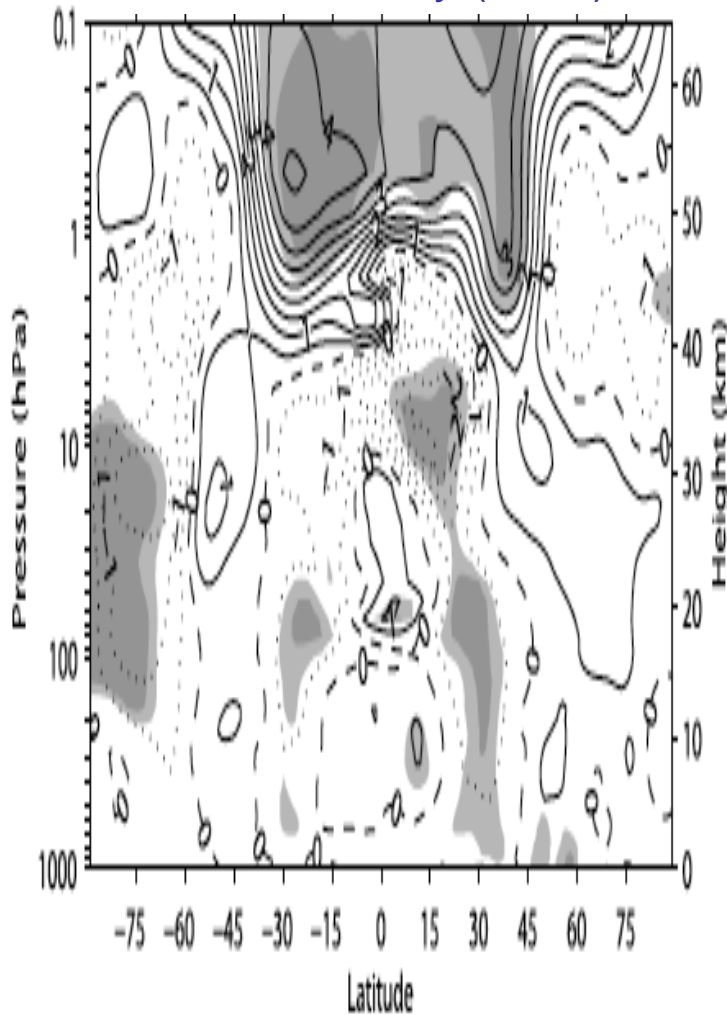
11-yr Solar Cycle (10y-14y)

Zonal Wind

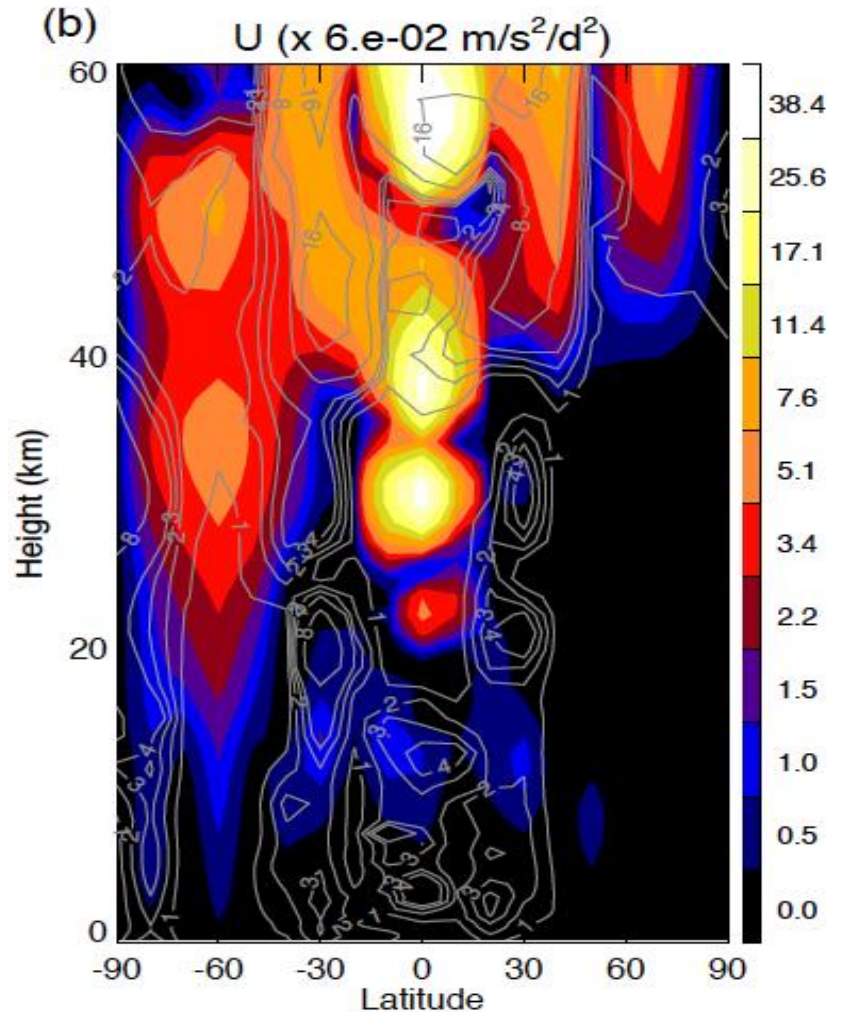


ERA40

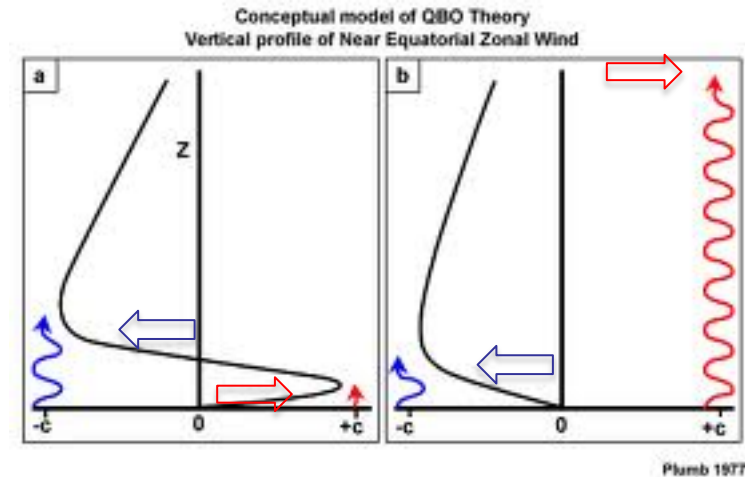
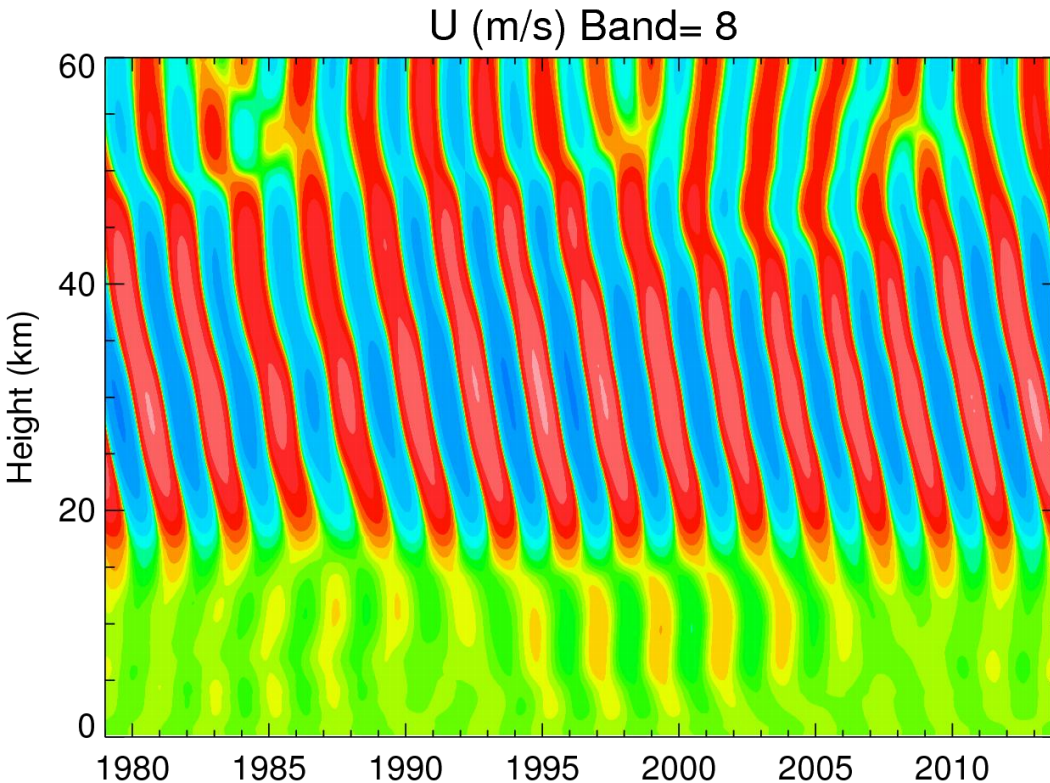
Frame and Gray (2010)



MERRA (1979-2013)



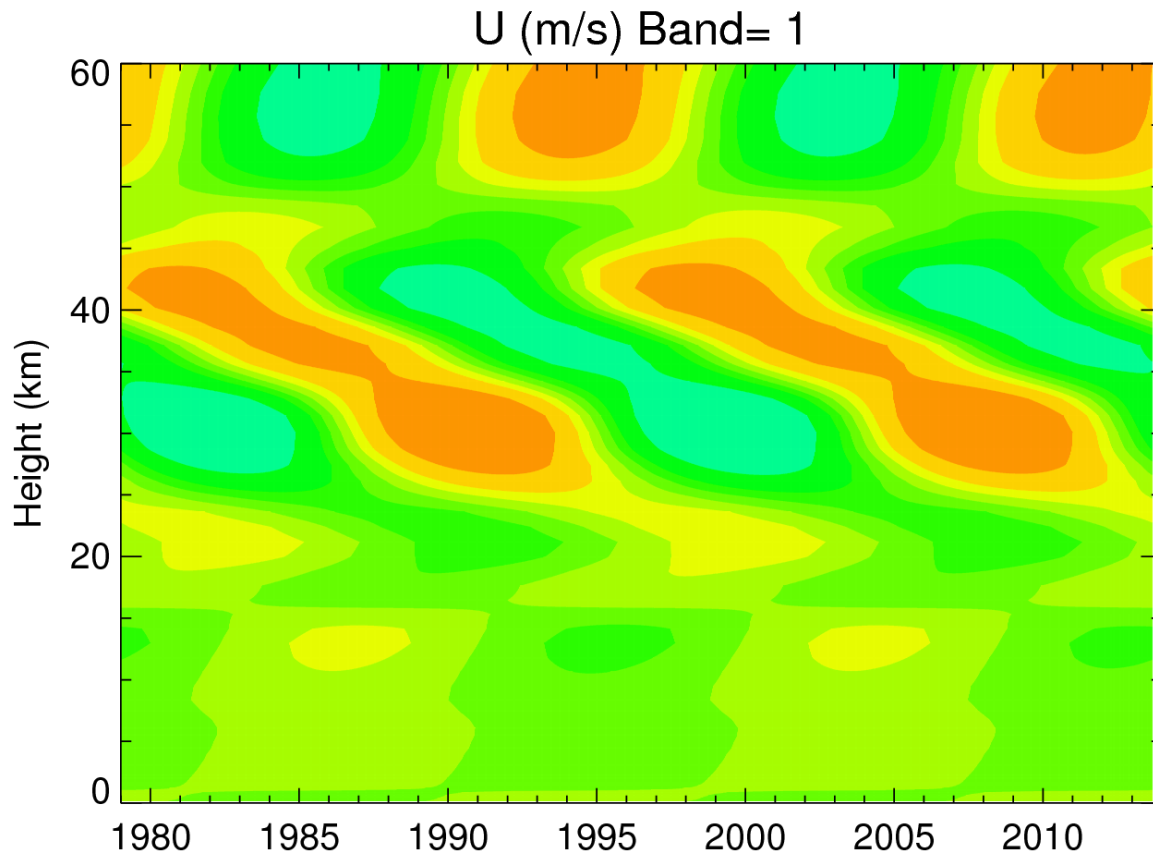
Equatorial QBO



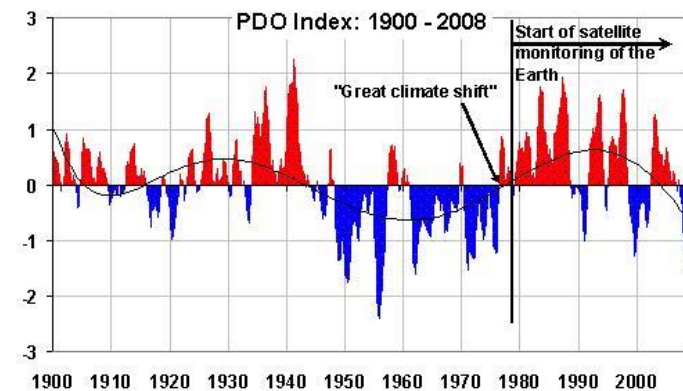
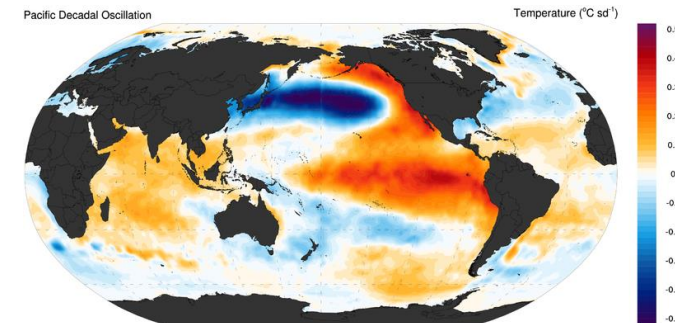
Lindzen and Holton (1968)

- Wave-mean flow interaction
- Two competing wave forcings in opposite directions
- Eastward: Kelvin waves
- Westward: MRG and ???

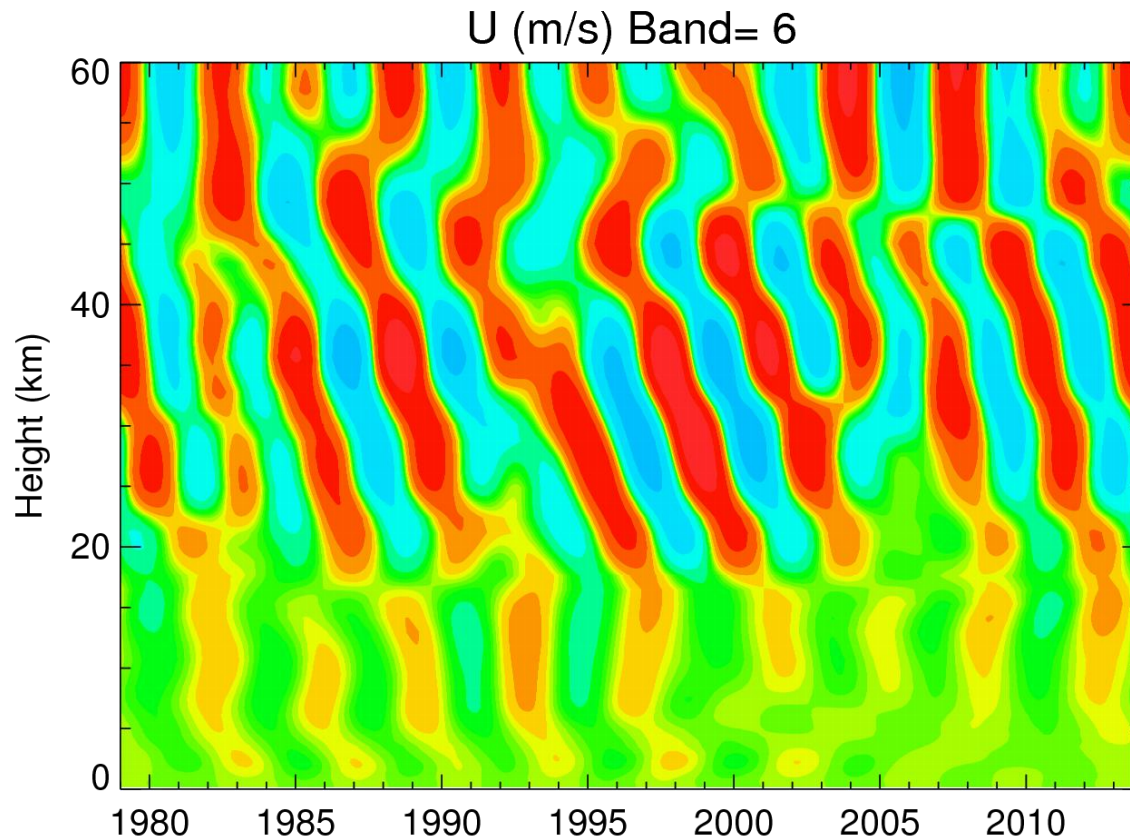
Equatorial Bi-Decadal Oscillation (BDO) (14+ Years)



- 19-yr lunar-solar tide [Royer, 1989]
- 22-yr Hare solar cycle [Cook et al., 1997]
- Ocean variability [Ghil and Vautard, 1991]

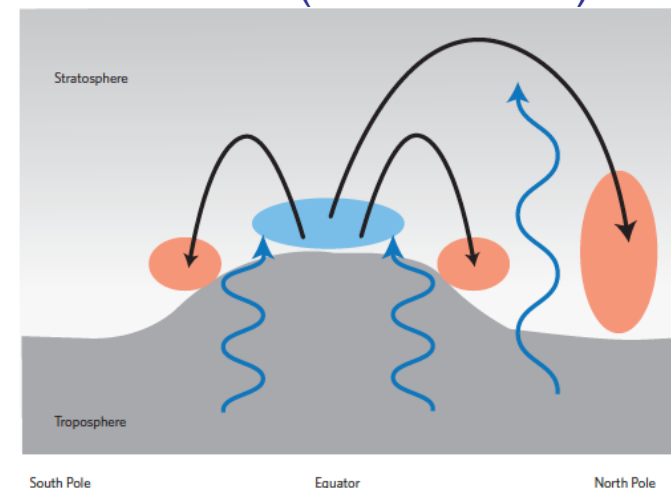


Equatorial 3y-5.3y Variations: ENSO and Quasi-Quadrennial Oscillation (QQO)

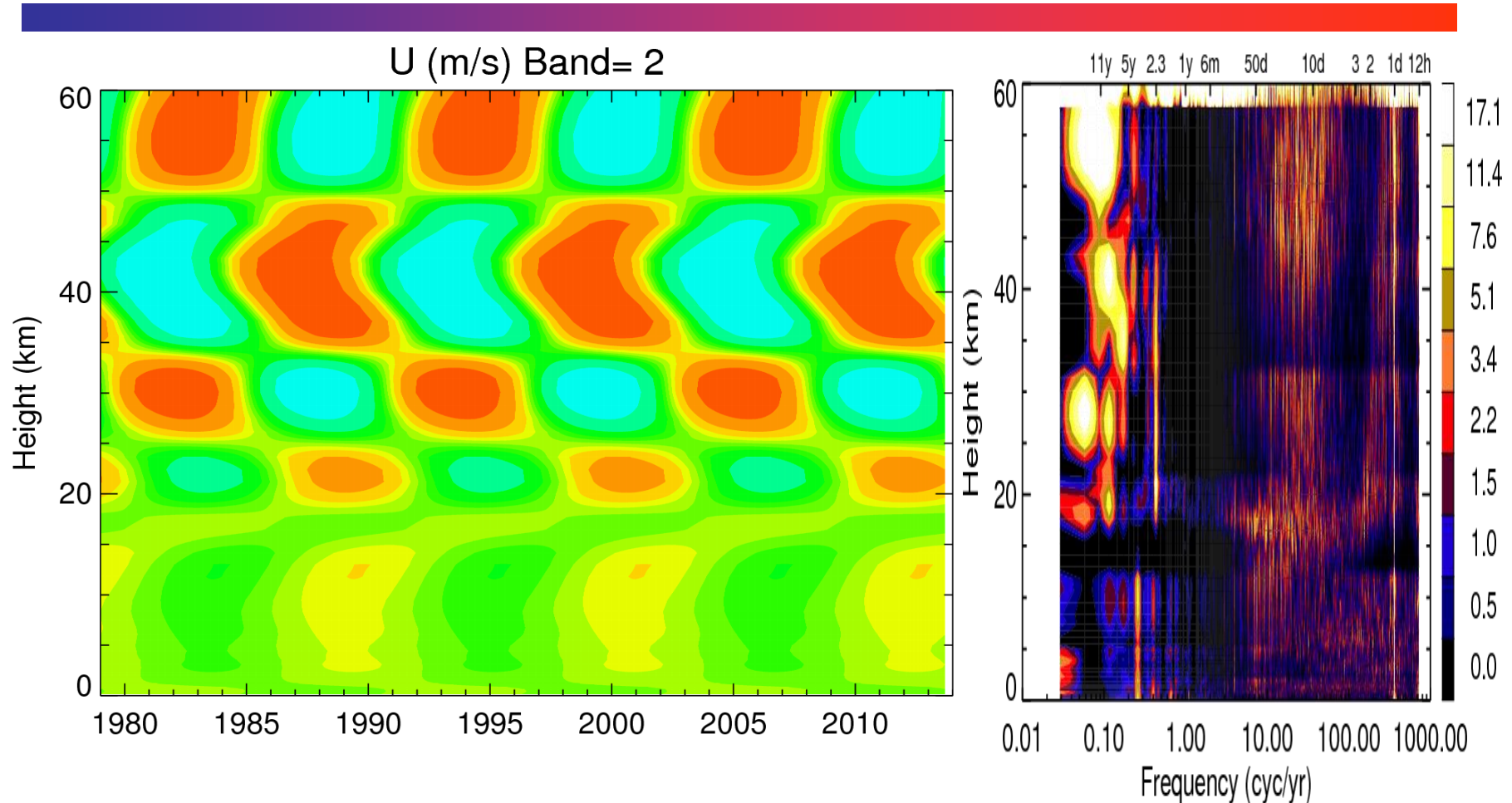


- Strengthened Walker circulation at Smax [Meehl et al. 2008]
- Impact on stratosphere via Rossby waves [Calvo et al., 2008; Li and Lau, 2013]

Manzini (Nature 2009)



Equatorial 11y-14y Variations Quasi-Decadal Oscillation (QDO)



- Modeling QDO with the 11y solar forcing [White et al., 1997]
- Observational study [van Loon and Labitzke, 1988]

Summary



- The 11-year variations in MERRA data: more prominent in T than in U
- Artificial layering or jumps in wave amplitudes in the reanalysis data associated with model levels
- Blue shifting in equatorial wave frequency spectra (e.g., 50d \rightarrow 10d, 2d \rightarrow 1d)
- Downward progression of equatorial oscillations (incl. QDO): suggesting the wave-mean flow interaction theory (Lindzen and Holton, 1982) for a broad range of wave spectra.
 - Wave sources in the troposphere
 - Wave-mean flow interactions in the strato/meso