

Persistent Regime Modes Of Mid-Latitude Variability And Scale Interactions

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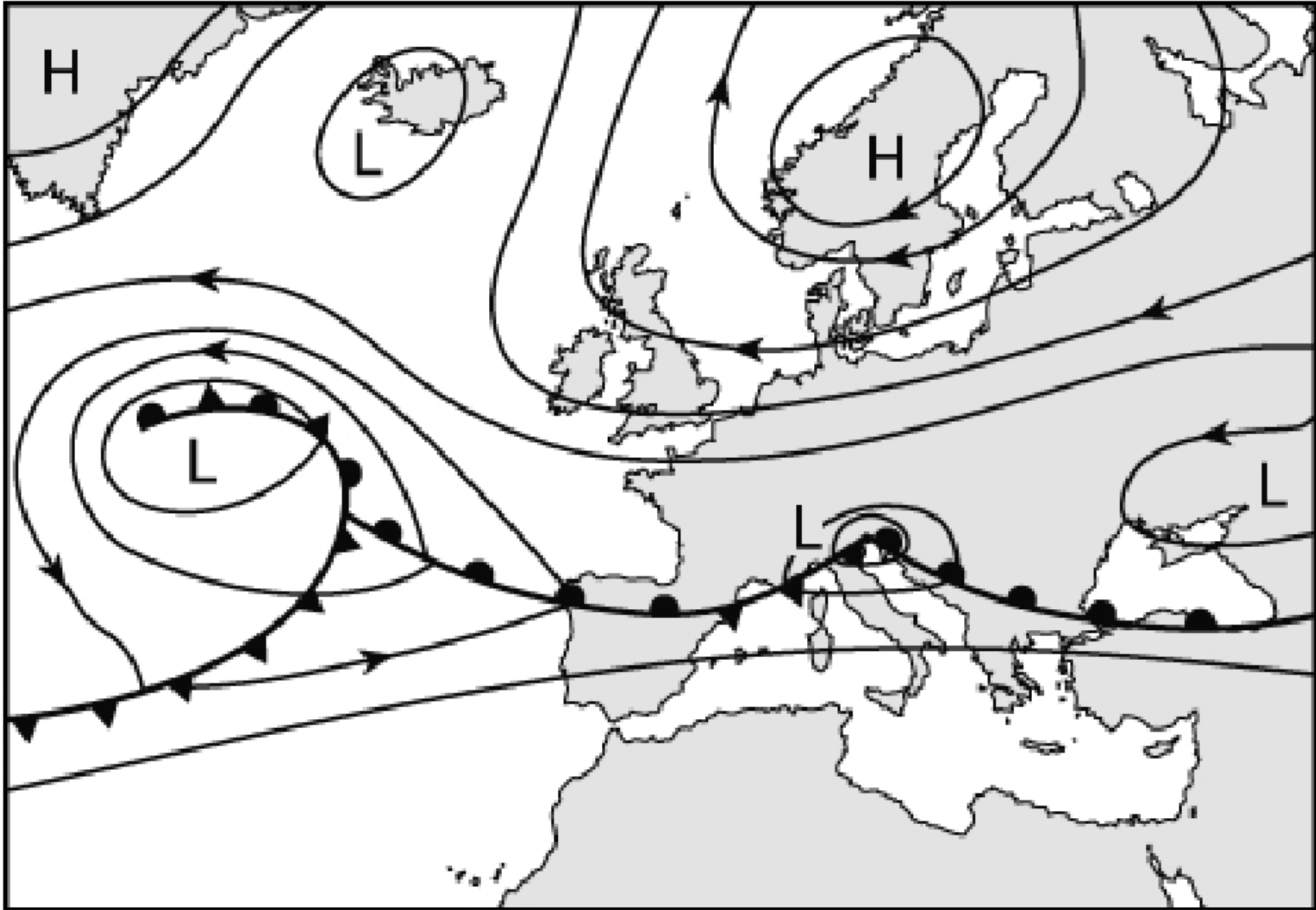
Terry O'Kane, James Risbey, Didier Monselesan (CSIRO),

Illia Horenko (Lugano), Tim Woollings (Oxford), Olivia Martius (Bern)

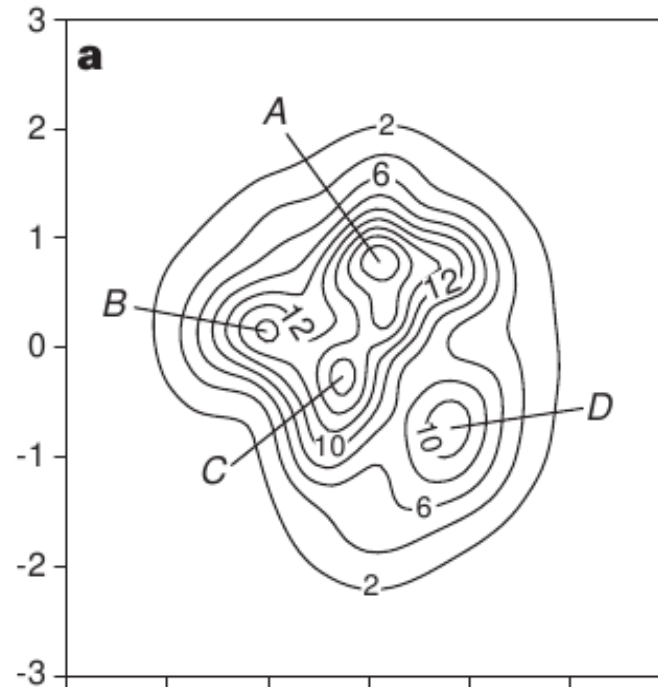
Outline

- Motivation
- Space-Time Clustering
- NH metastable regimes
- Dynamical processes
- SH attribution
- Summary

Motivation

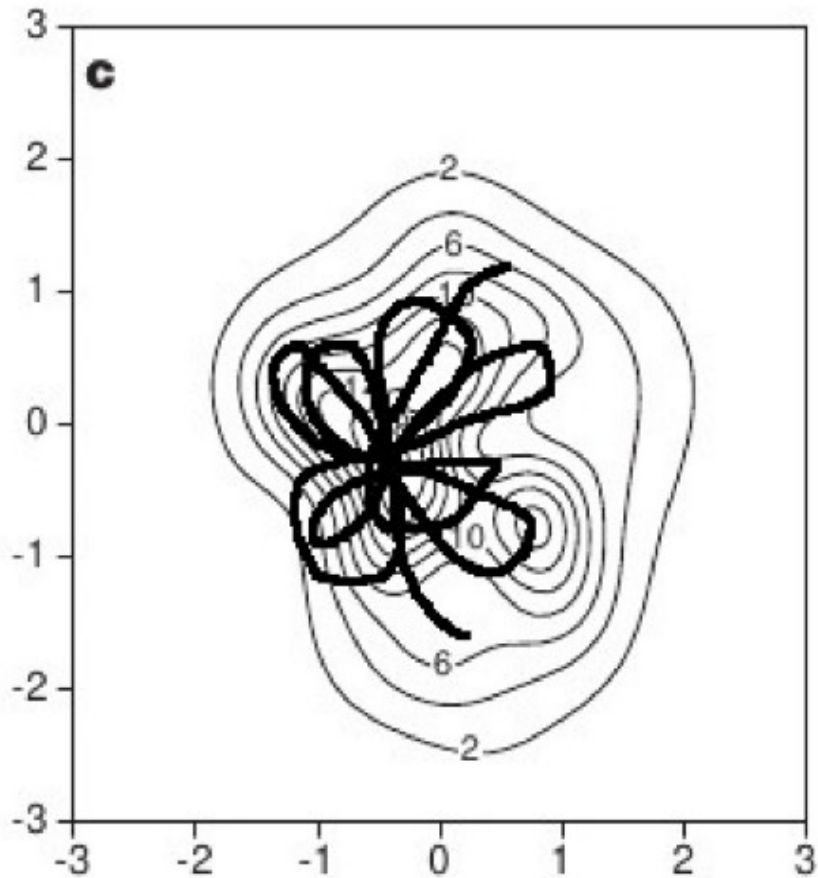


Motivation

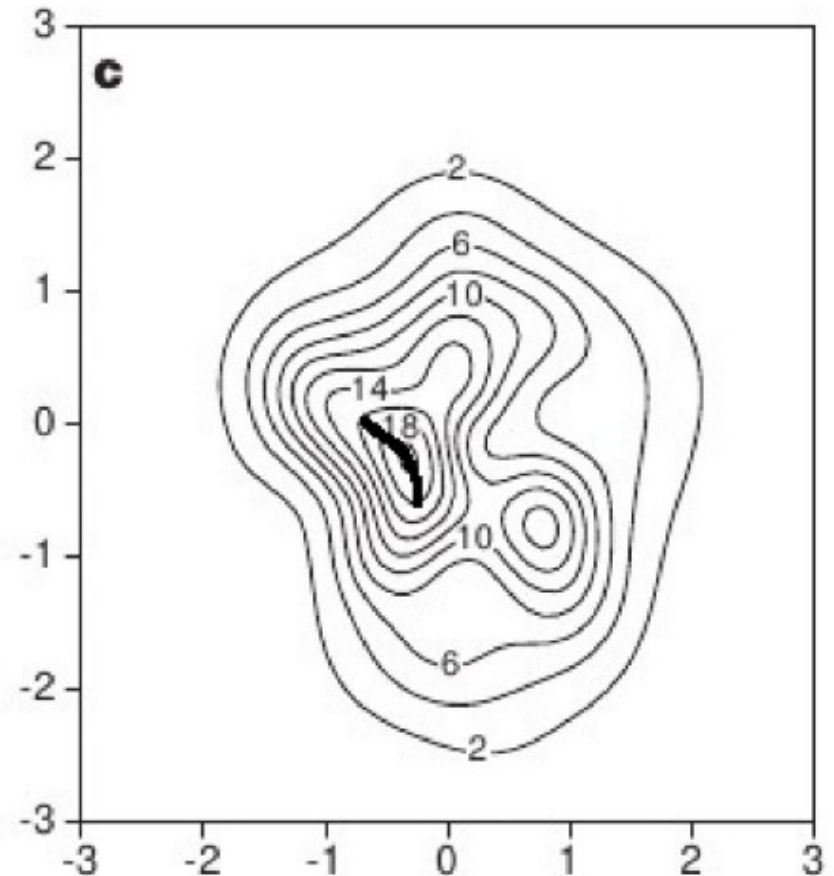


Motivation

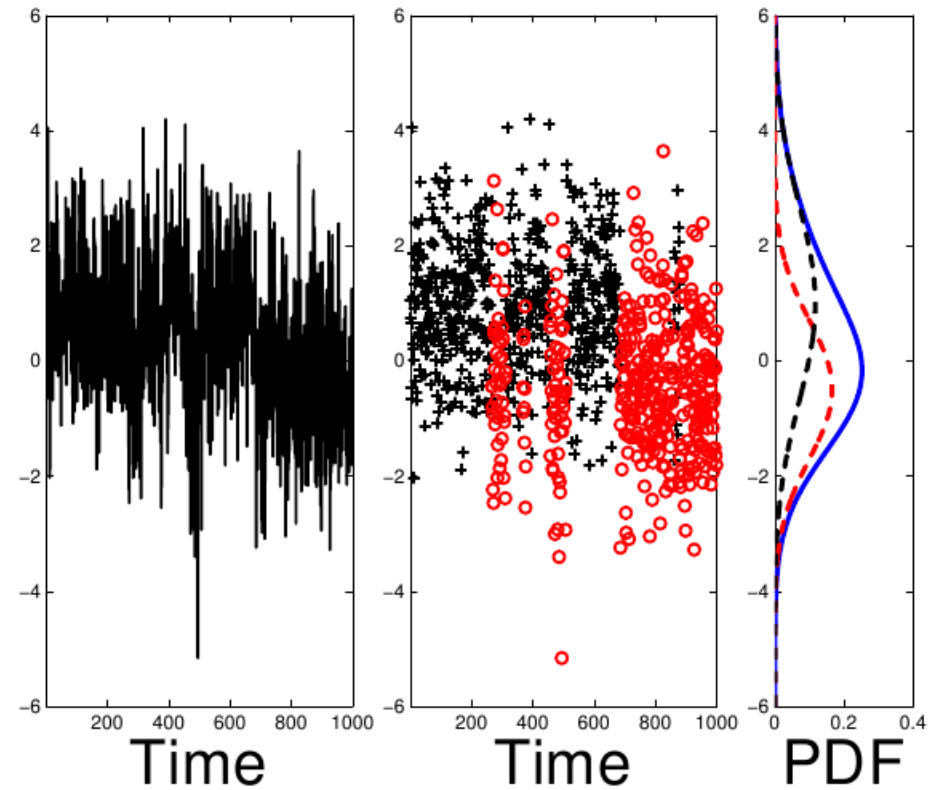
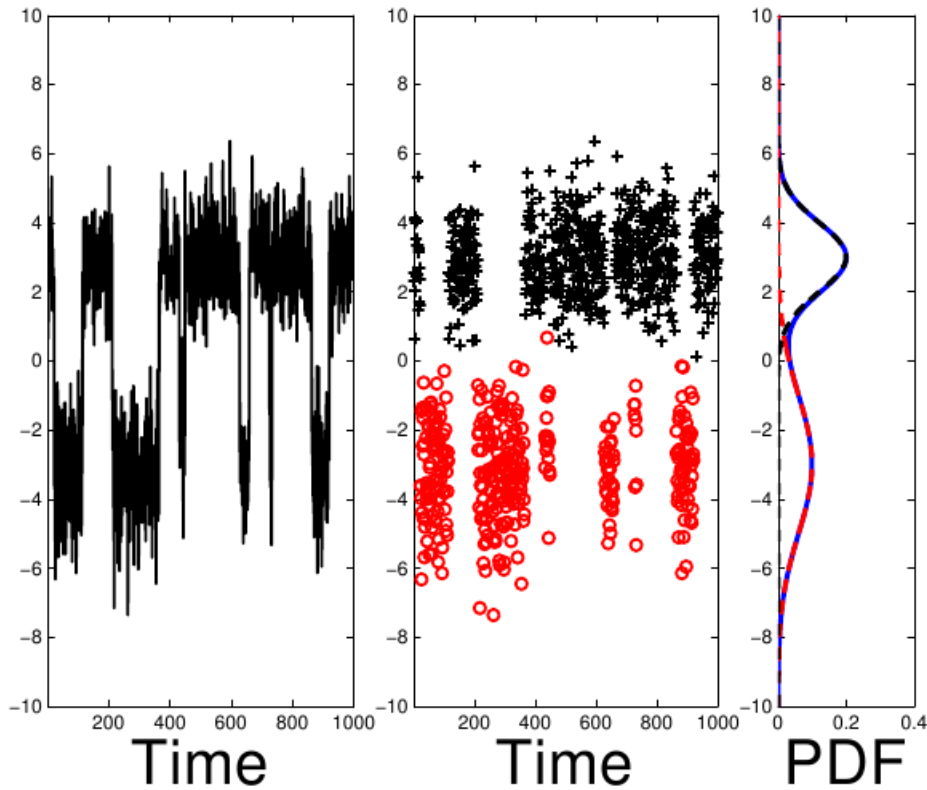
Recurrent



Persistent



Space-Time Clustering



Space-Time Clustering

Finite Element, Bounded Variation,
Vector Autoregressive Factor
FEM-BV-VARX method:

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mu_t + \mathbf{A}_q(t)\phi_1(x_{t-\tau}, \dots, x_{t-m\tau}) + \mathbf{B}(t)\phi_2(u_t) + \mathbf{C}(t)\epsilon_t$$

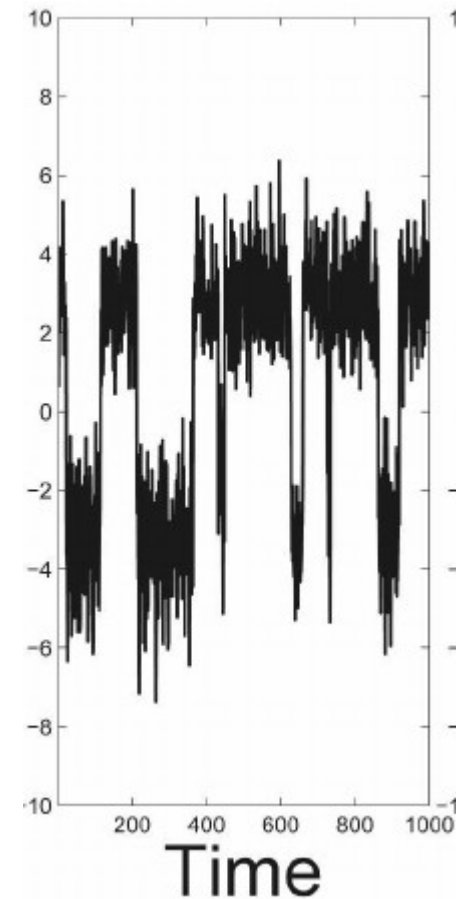
Space-Time Clustering

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Conditional Mean

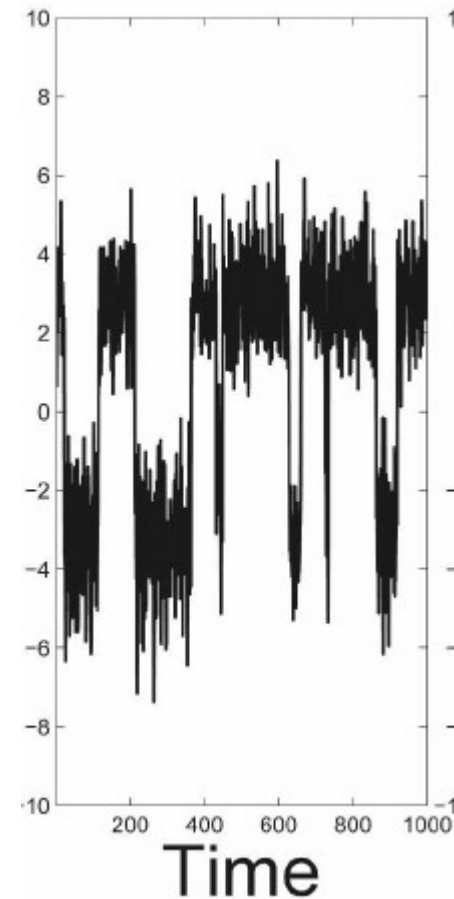


Space-Time Clustering

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FEM-BV-VARX method:

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mu_t + \mathbf{A}_q(t)\phi_1(x_{t-\tau}, \dots, x_{t-m\tau}) + \mathbf{B}(t)\phi_2(u_t) + \mathbf{C}(t)\epsilon_t$$

Vector Autoregressive Components



Space-Time Clustering

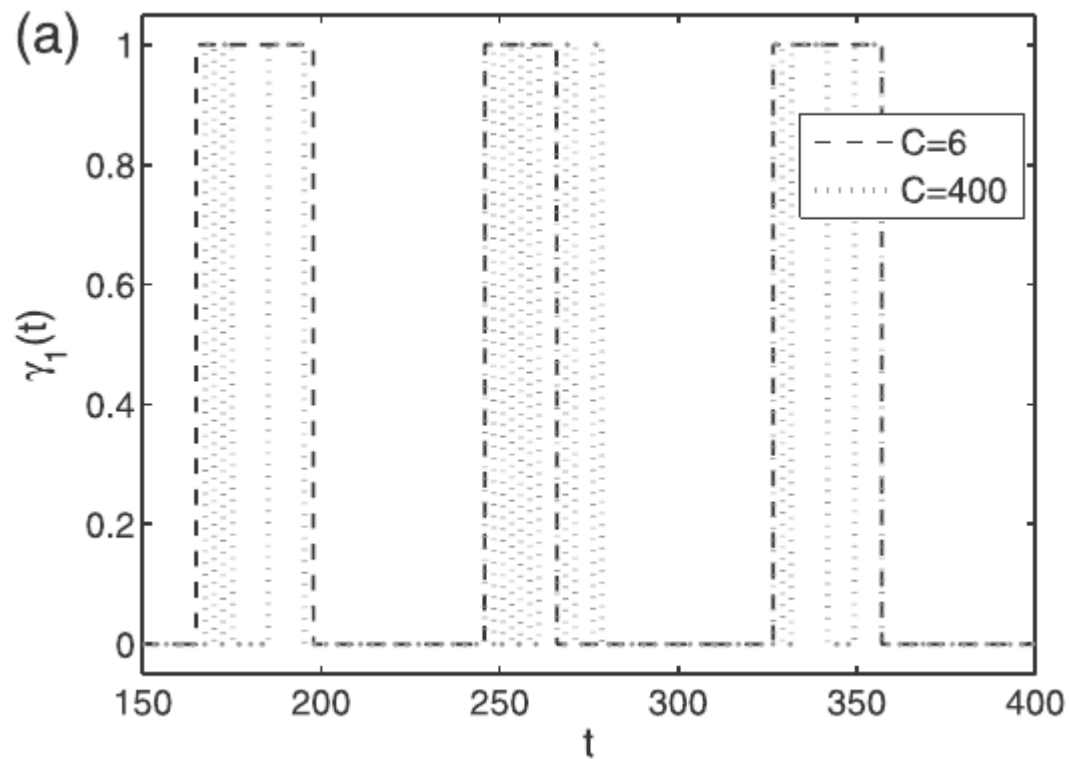
Finite Element, Bounded Variation,
Vector Autoregressive Factor
FEM-BV-VARX method:

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External Factor Component

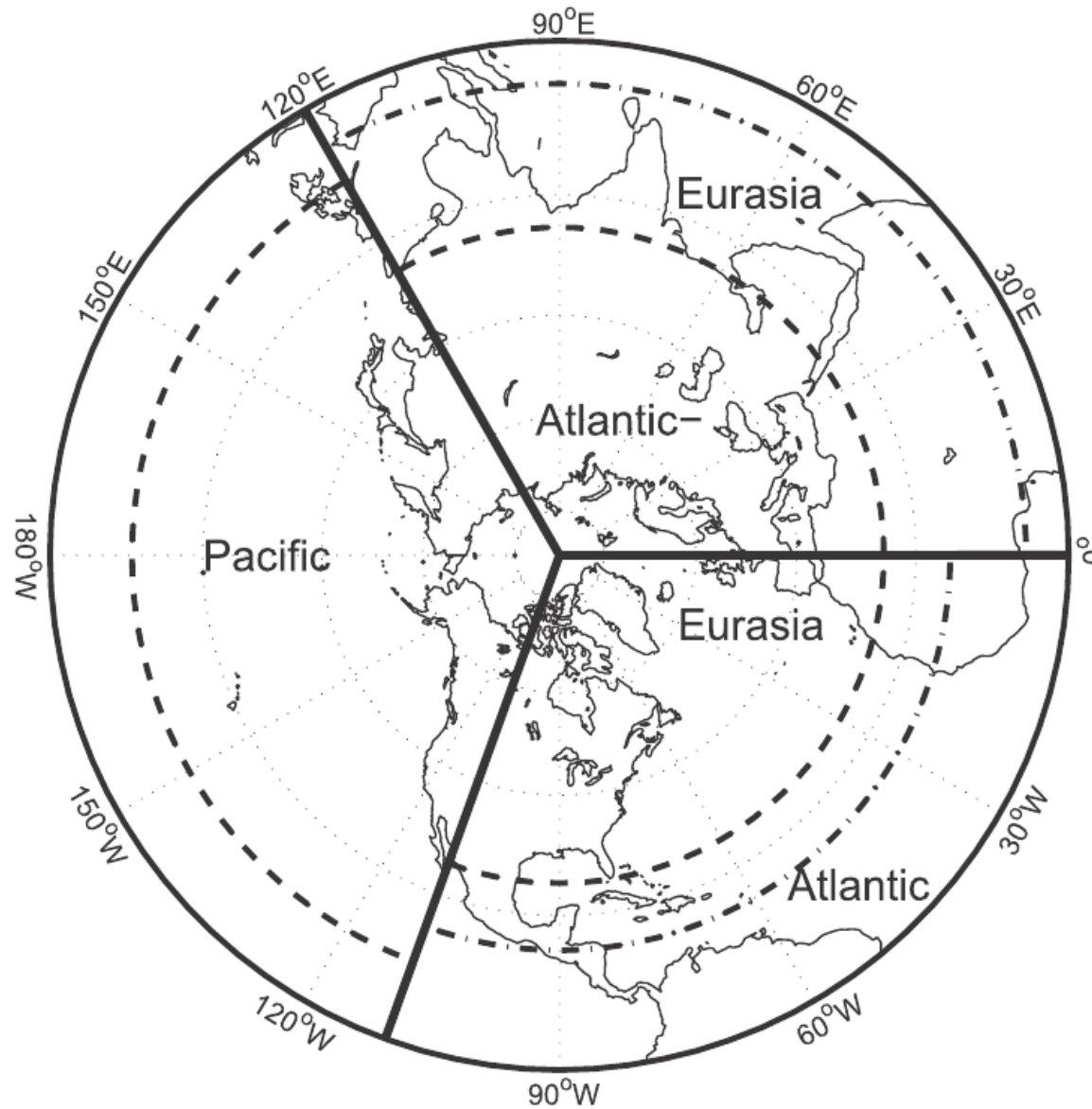
Space-Time Clustering



Imposing persistency
by enforcing a maximum
number of switches

$$|\gamma_i|_{\text{BV}(0,T)} = \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} |\gamma_i(t+1) - \gamma_i(t)| \leq C,$$

NH Metastable Regimes

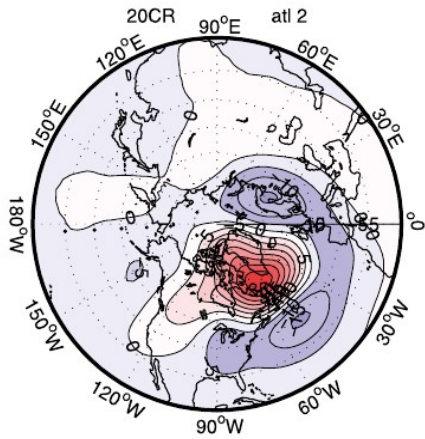


NH Metastable Regimes

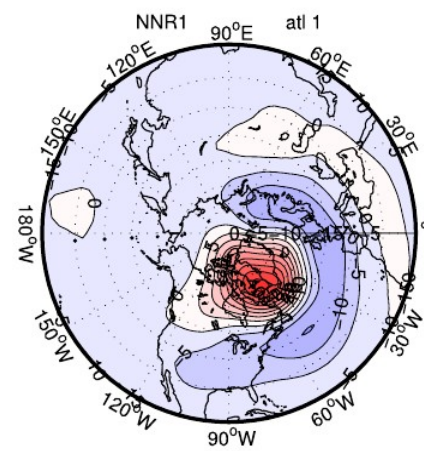
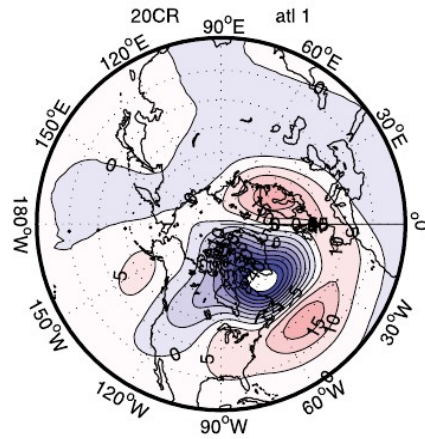
TABLE 1. Periods used for the FEM-BV-VARX analysis for the given reanalysis.

Expt	Reanalysis	Period
1	20CR	1871–2009
2	20CR	1948–2009
3	NNR1	1948–2009
4	NNR1	1979–2009
5	CFSR	1979–2009

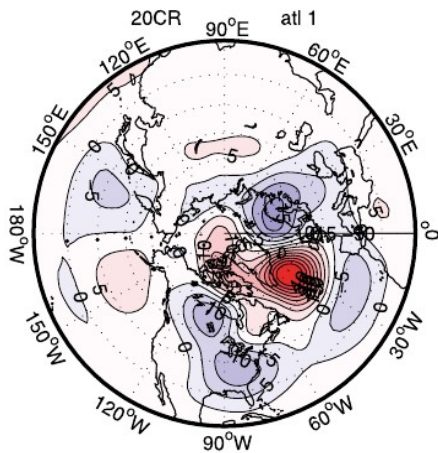
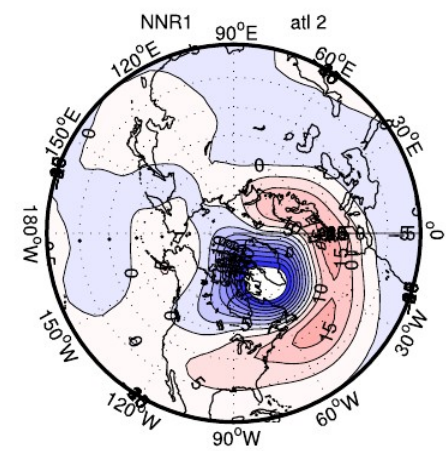
North Atlantic Regimes



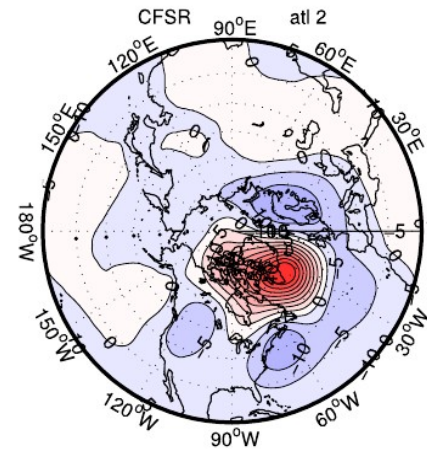
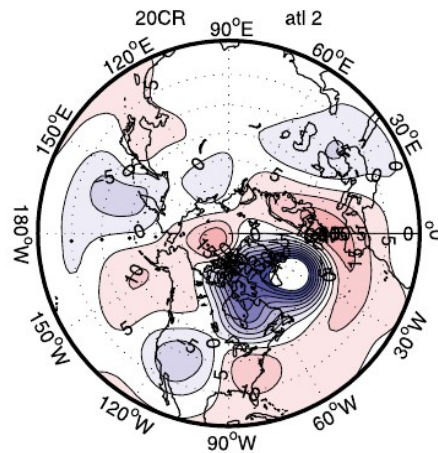
(a) 20CR 1871–2009



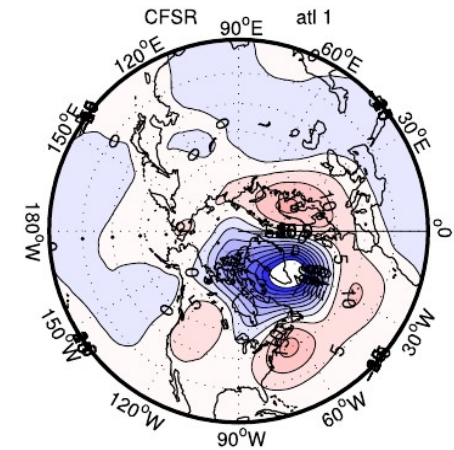
(c) NNR1 1948–2009



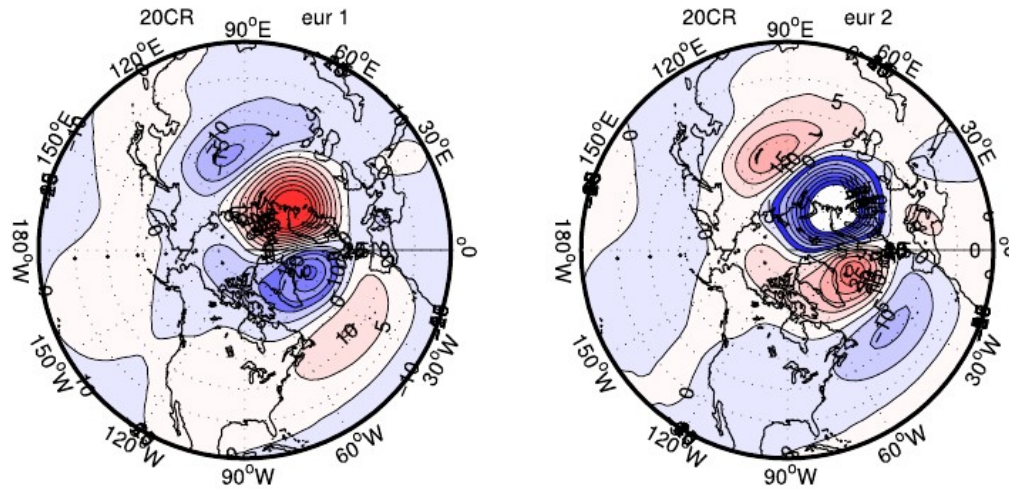
(b) 20CR 1948–2009



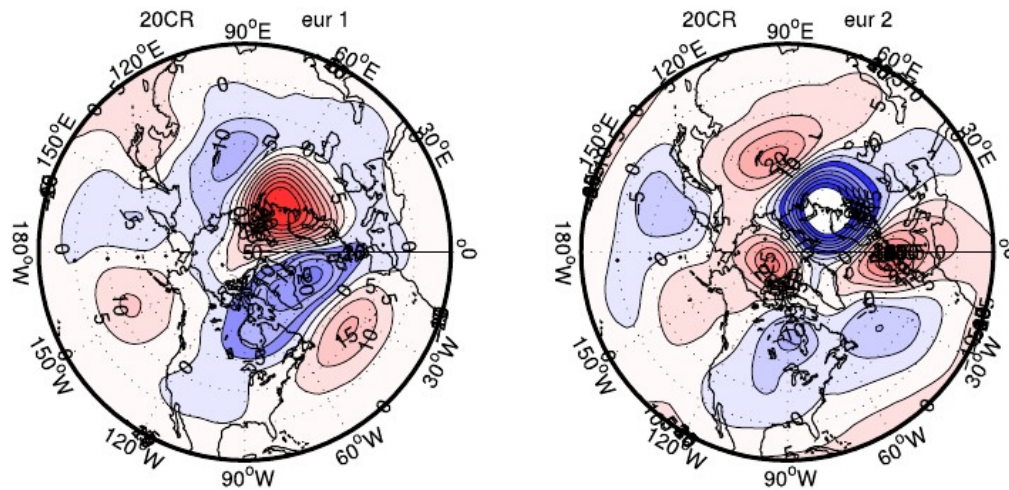
(d) CSFR 1979–2009



Eurasian Regimes

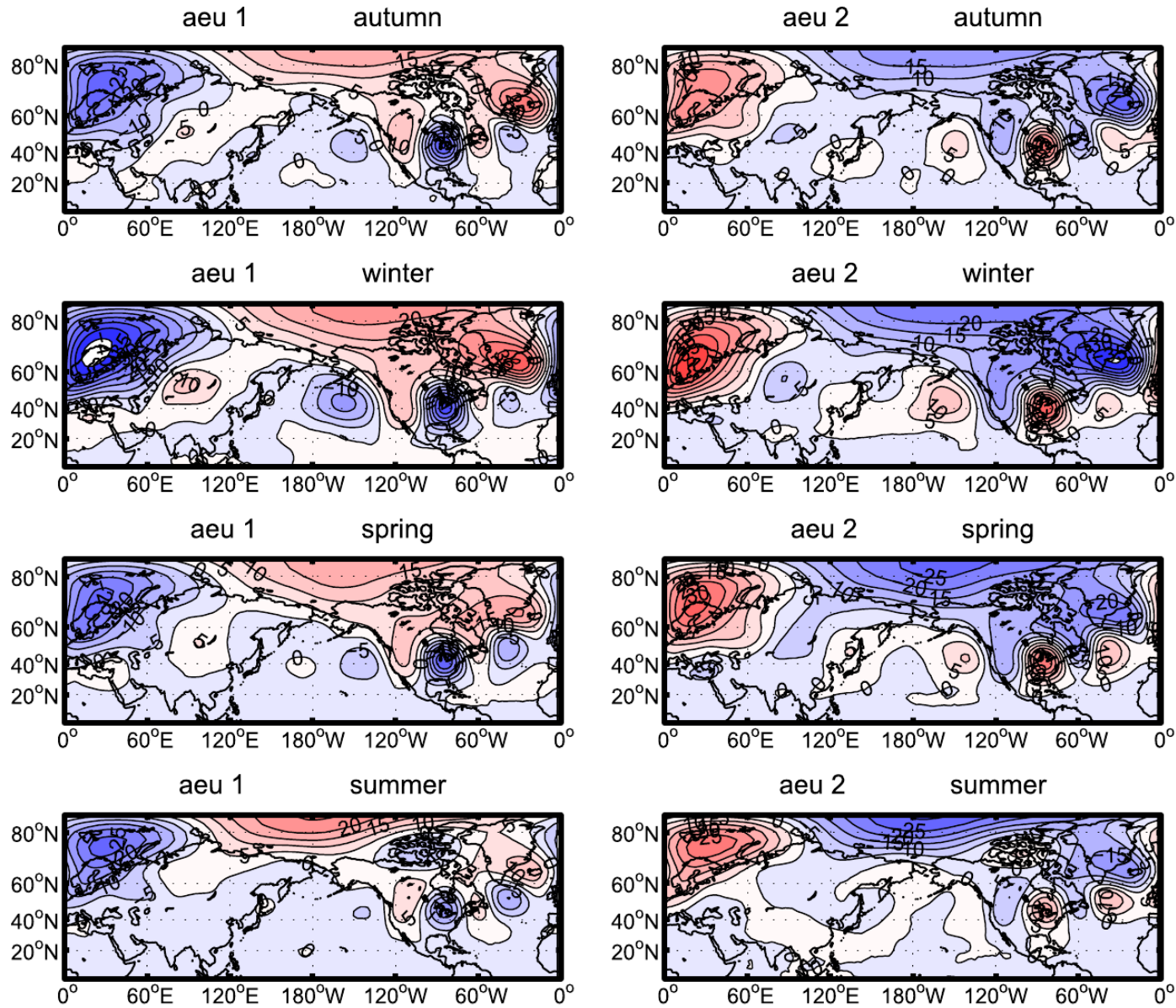


(a) 20CR 1871–2009



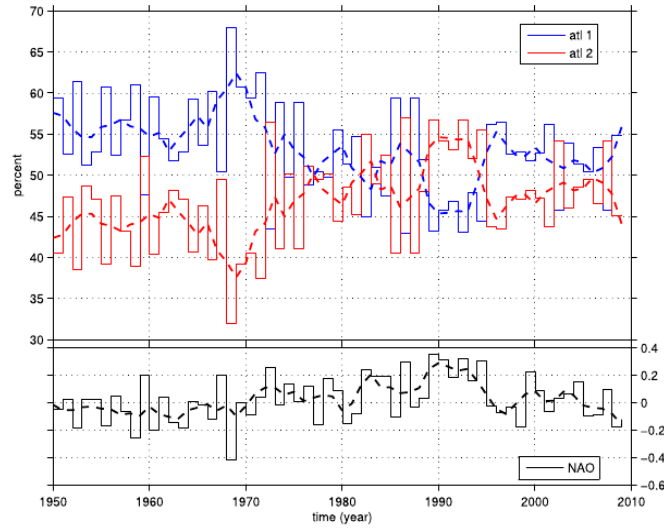
(b) 20CR 1948–2009

Atlantic-Eurasian Regimes



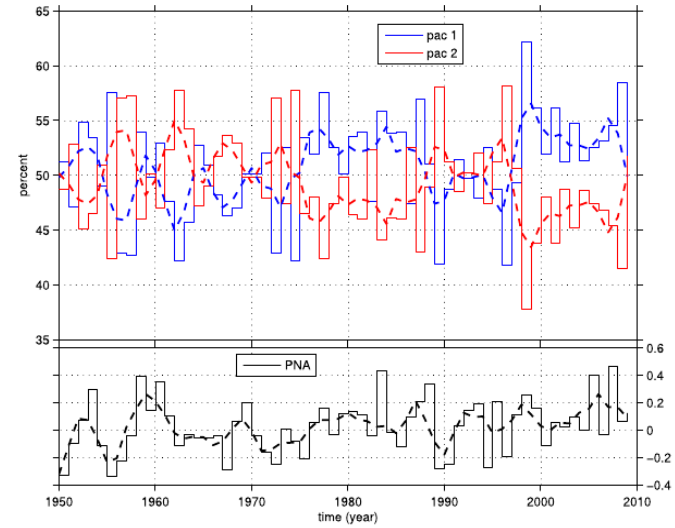
Interannual Regime Variability

Corr=0.76



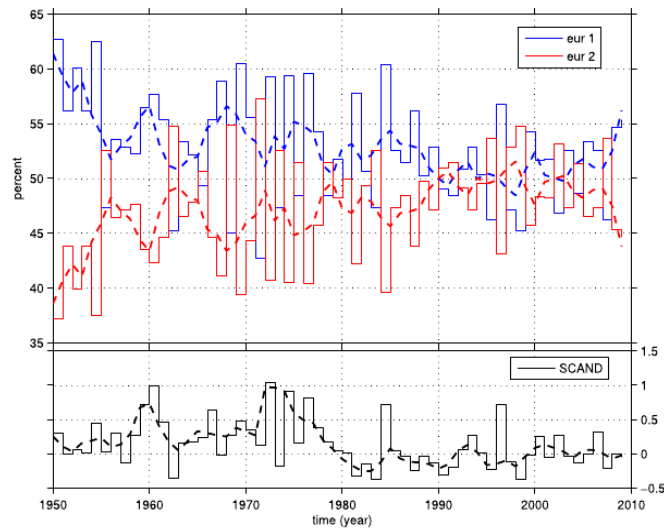
(a) Atlantic

0.41



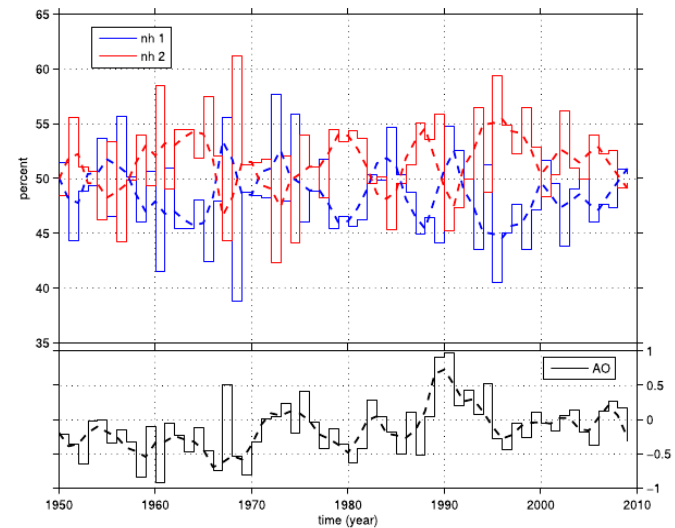
(b) Pacific

0.57



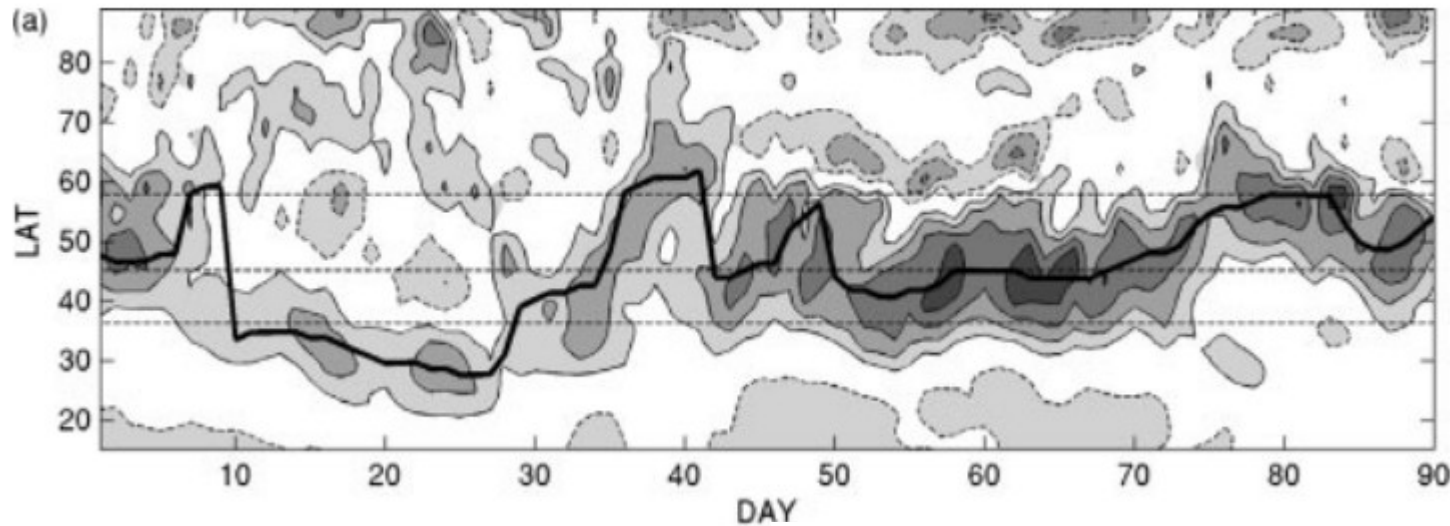
(c) Eurasia

0.35

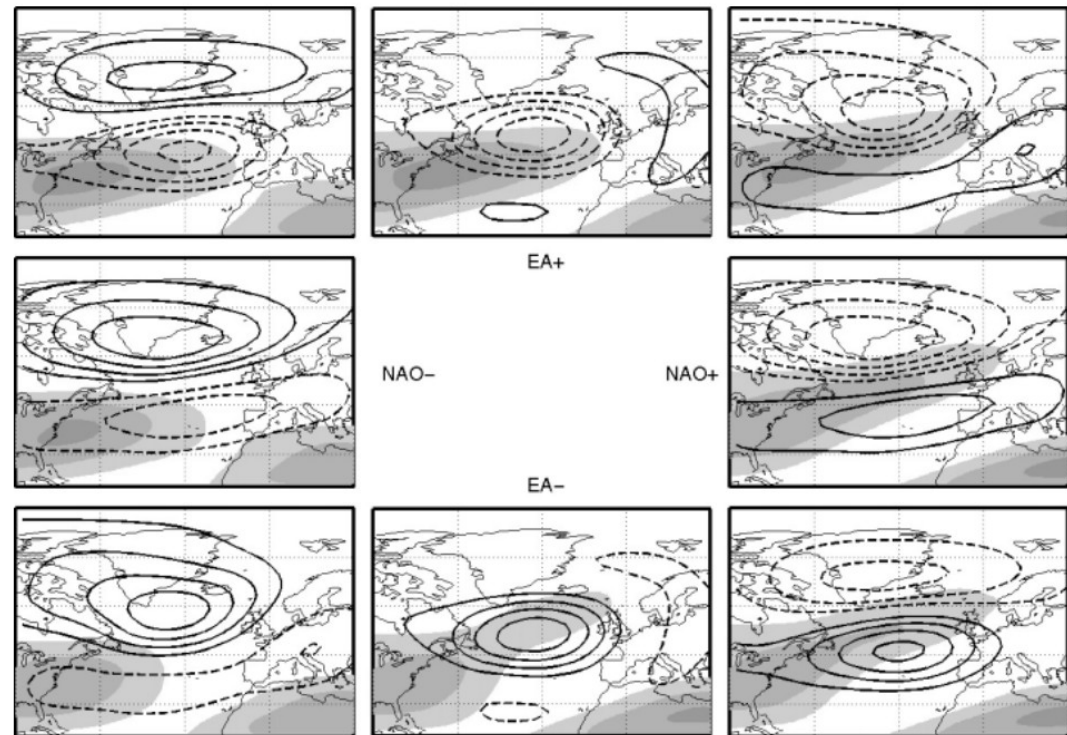


(d) Northern Hemisphere

North Atlantic Jet Stream

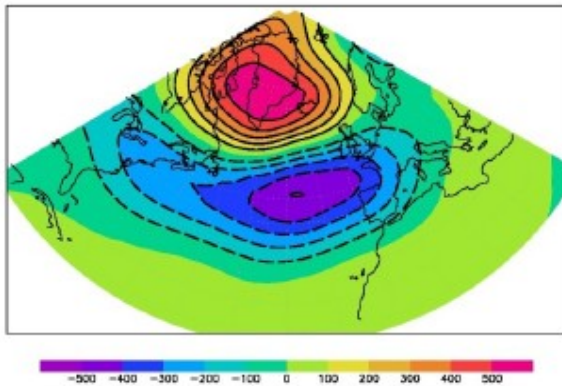


Jet Latitude
Index

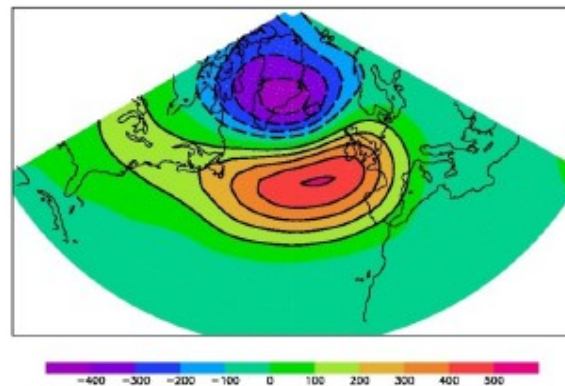


North Atlantic Jet Stream

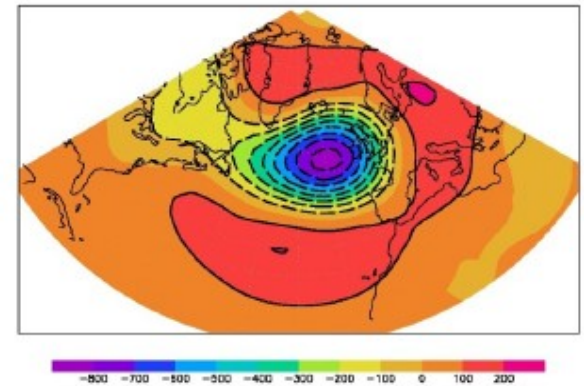
Southern Jet



Northern Jet



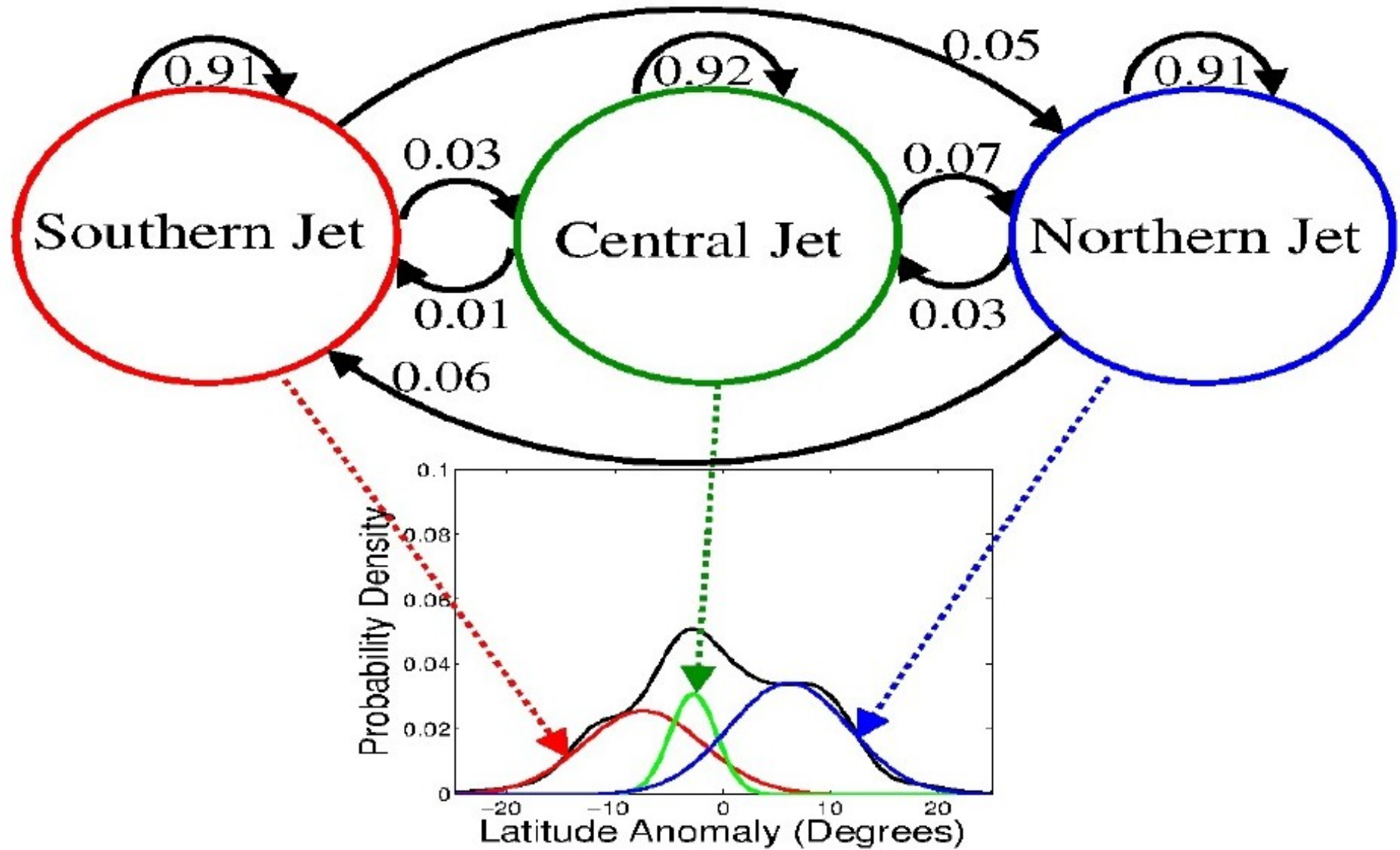
Central Jet



Anomalous 500 hPa Geopotential Height (Annual cycle subtracted)

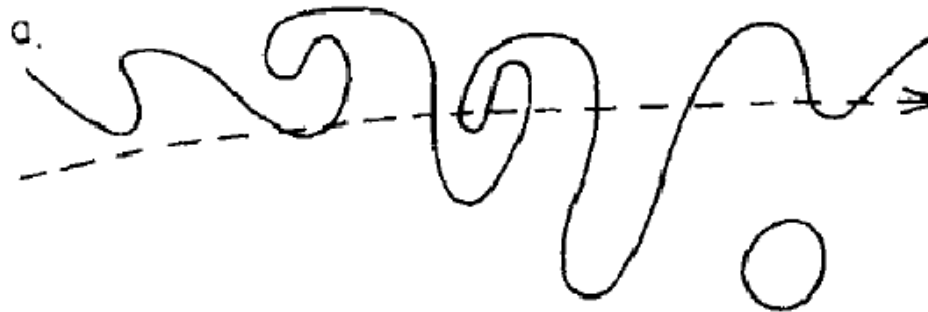
Mixture of NAO and EA teleconnection Patterns (Woollings et al. 2010)

North Atlantic Jet Stream

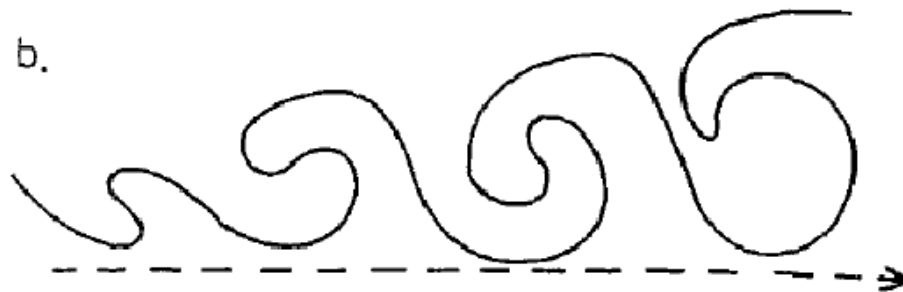


North Atlantic Jet Stream

LC1 (Anticyclonic)



LC2 (Cyclonic)



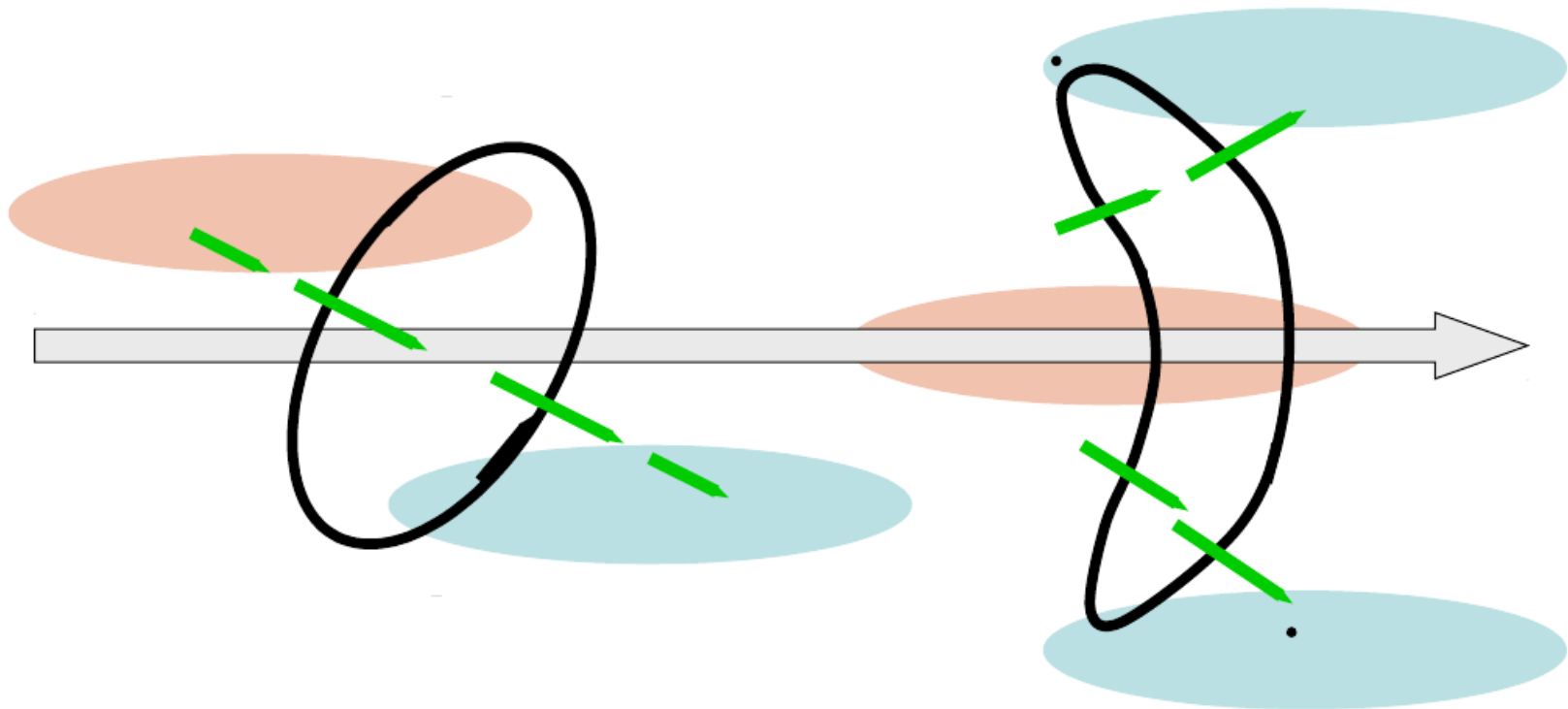
Side of jet determines shear, and so also the direction of wave-breaking

North Atlantic Jet Stream

E Vectors ~ wave activity flux

Divergence : Accelerates westerlies

Convergence : Decelerates westerlies

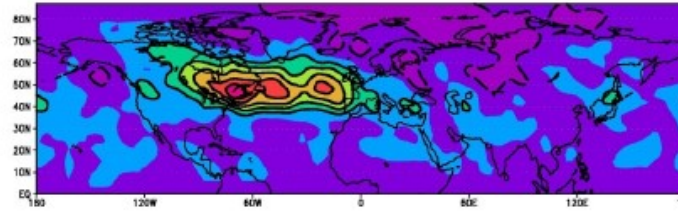
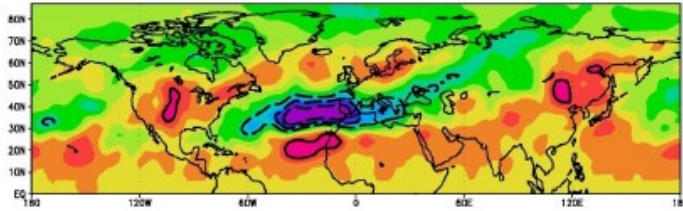


Hoskins et al 83

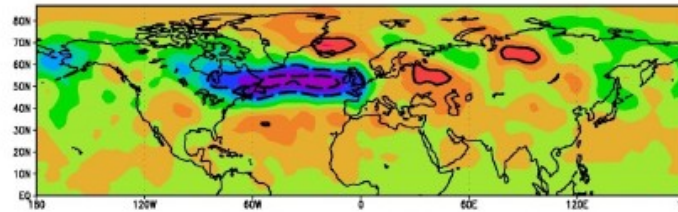
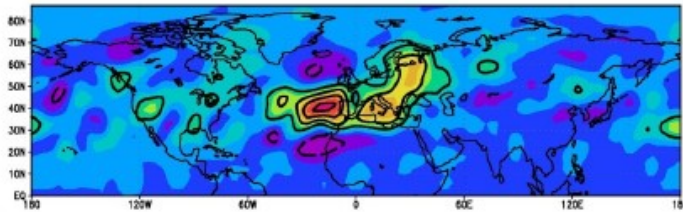
North Atlantic Jet Stream

a) LC1 (Anticyclonic Wave Breaking) b) LC2 (Cyclonic Wave breaking)

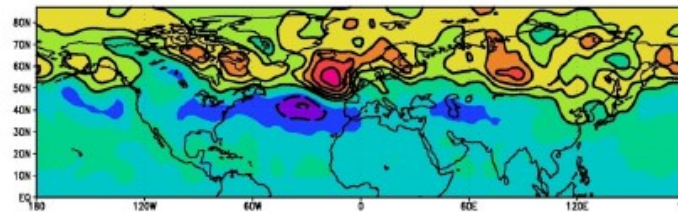
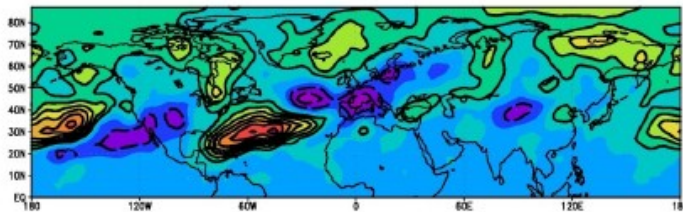
Southern Jet



Northern Jet



Central Jet

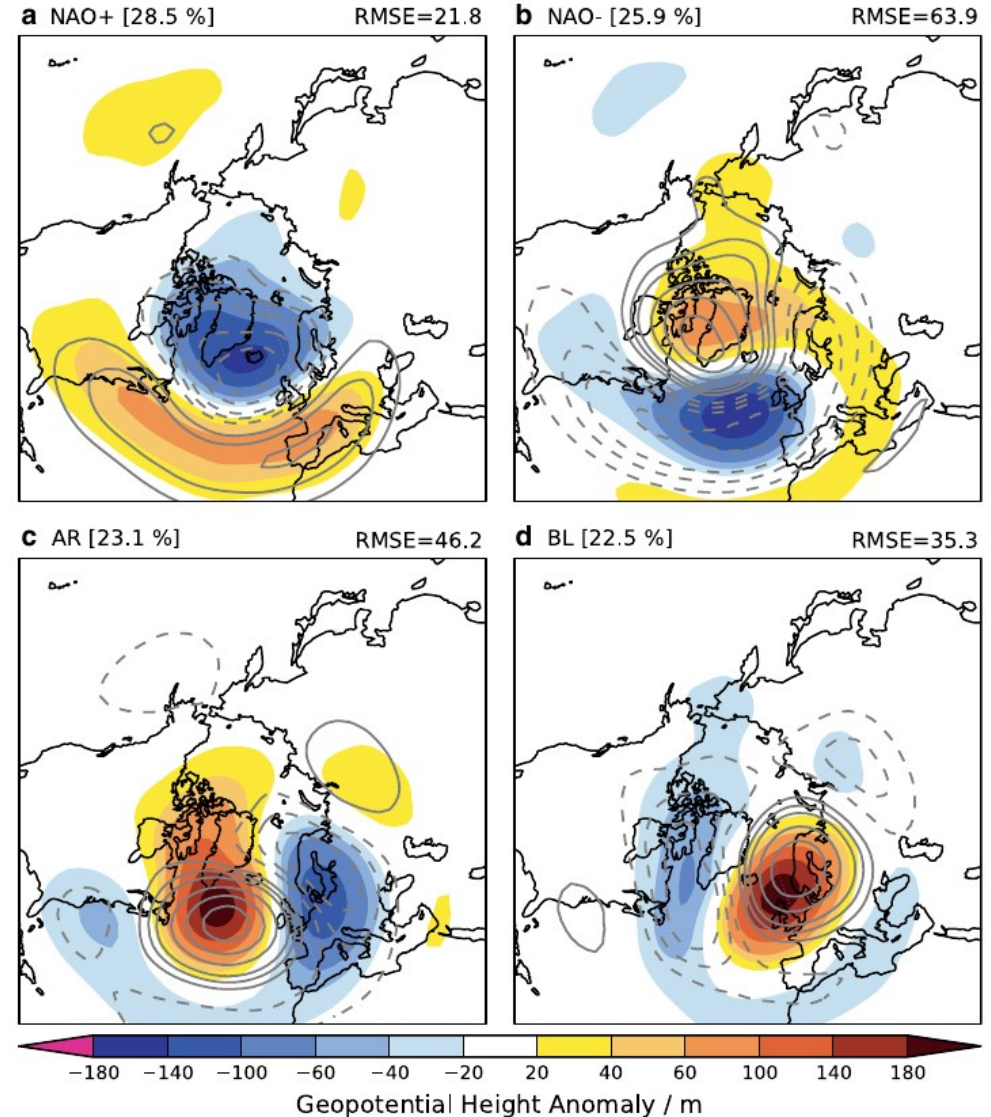
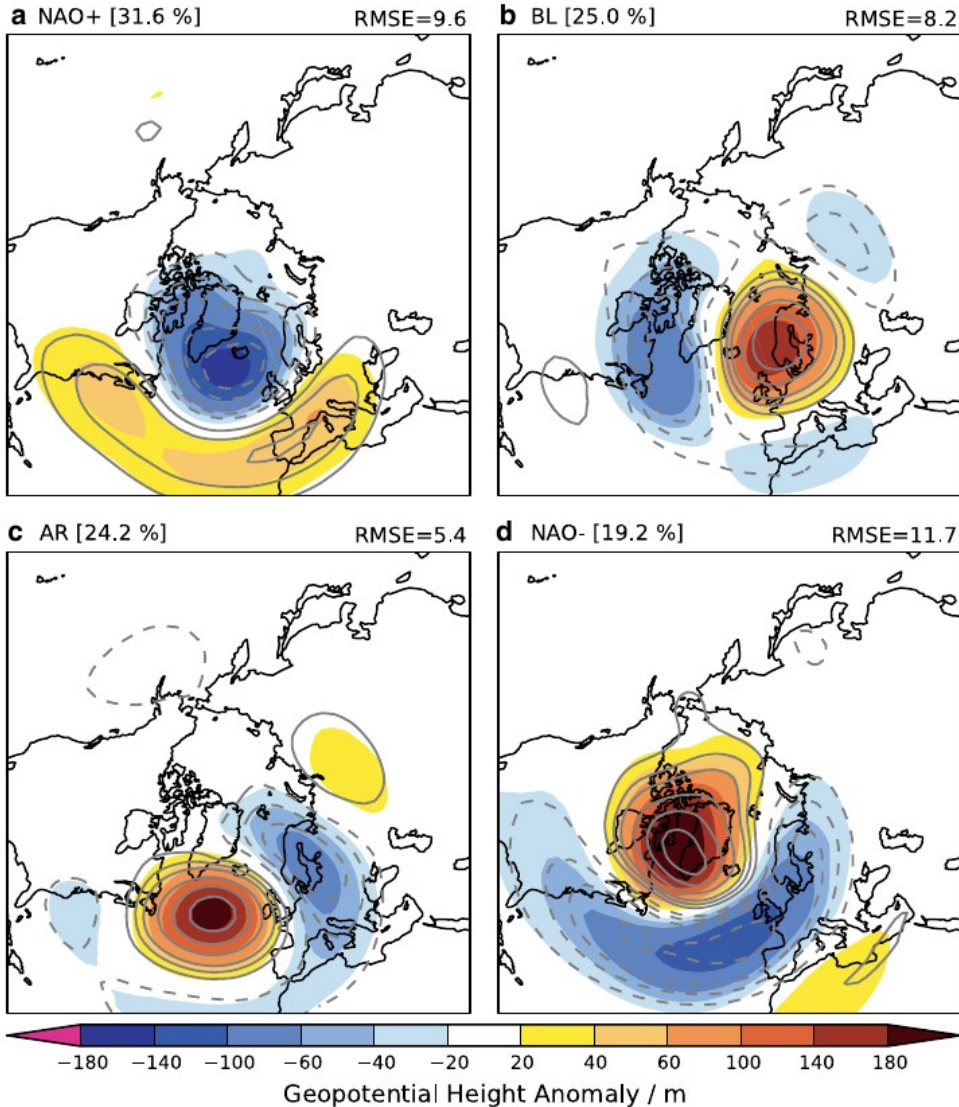


Rossby Wave Breaking; ECMWF reanalysis

Regime Simulations

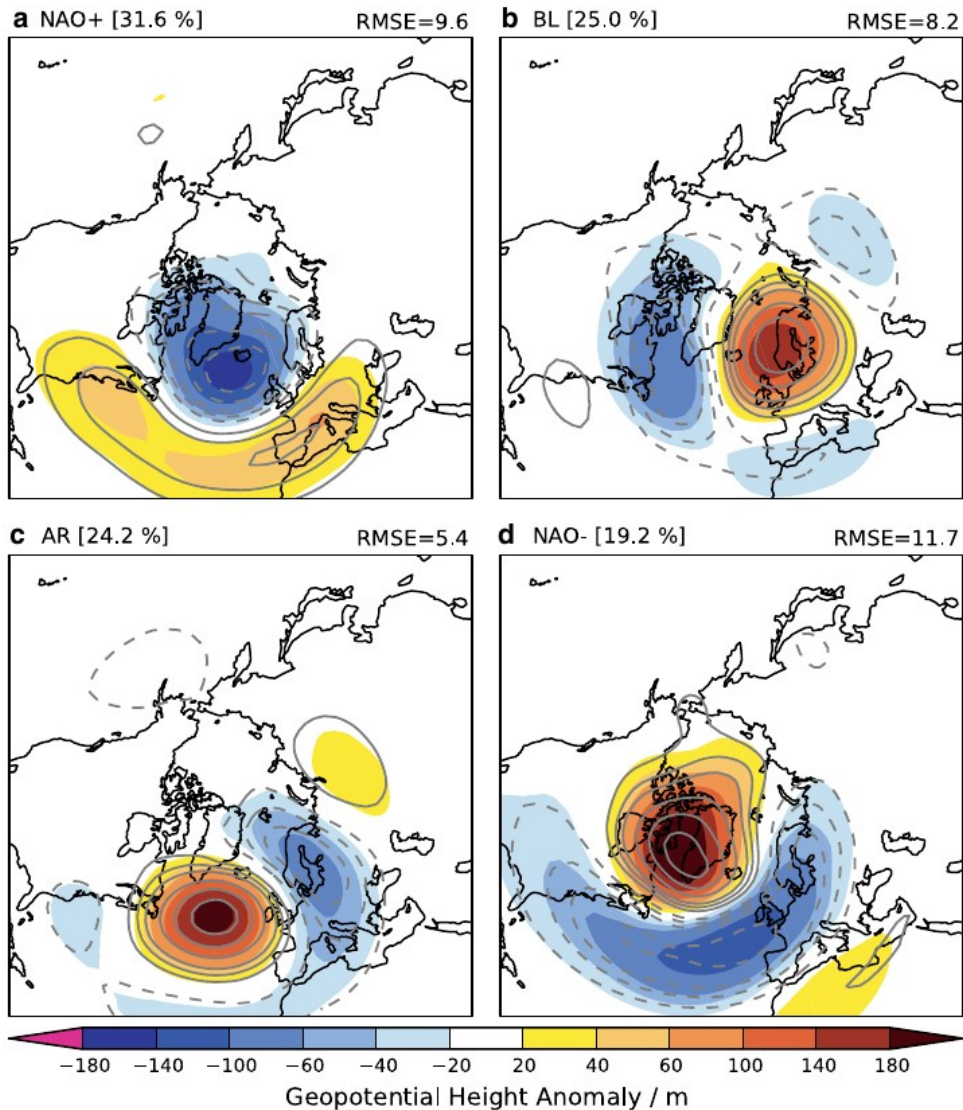
T1279

T159

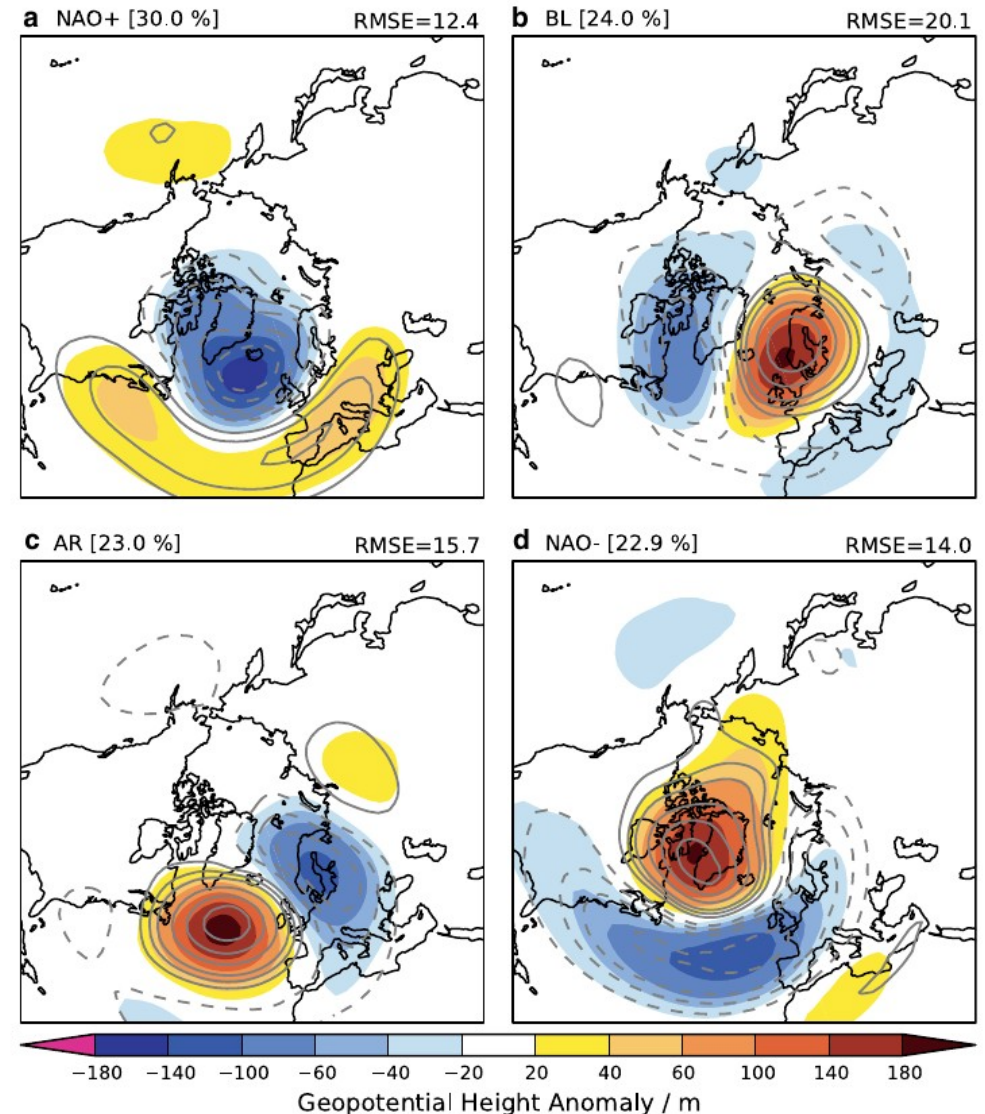


Regime Simulations

T1279



T159, Stochastic Physics



Attribution of Secular Changes

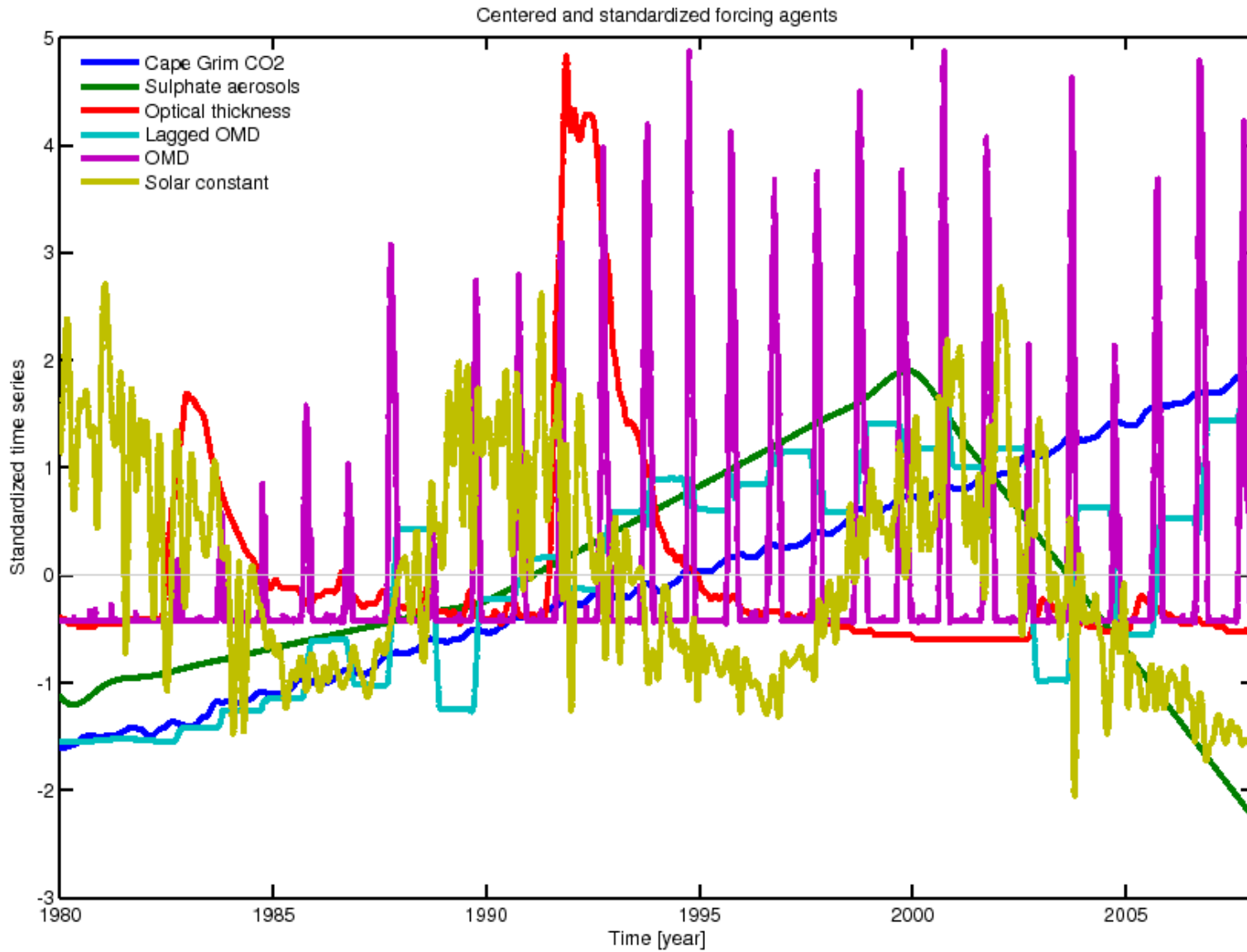
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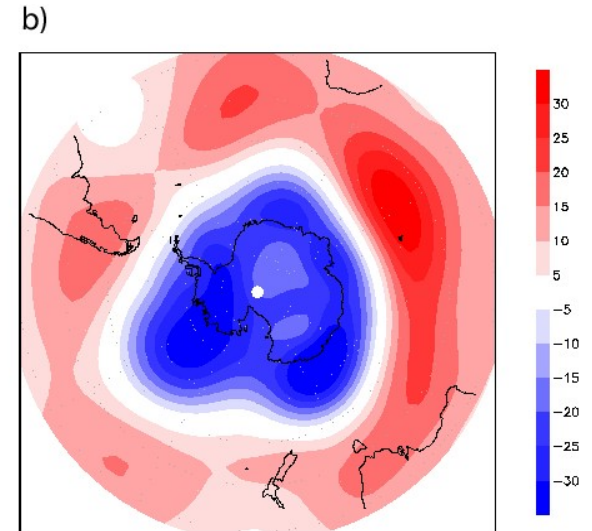
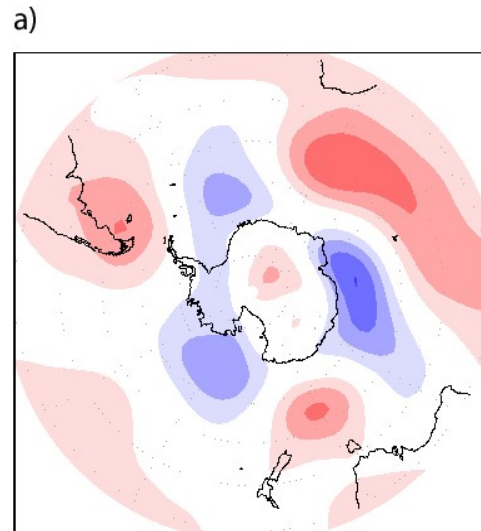
External Factor Component

SH Secular Circulation Trends

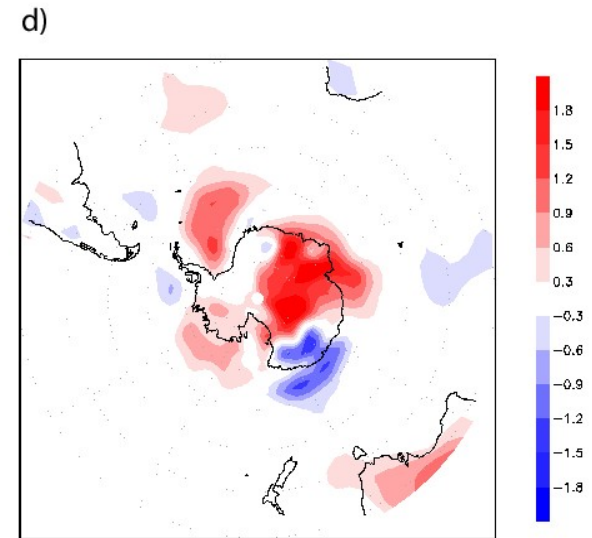
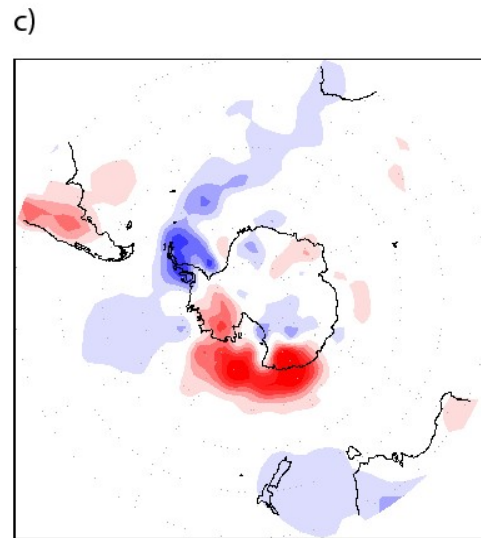


SH Secular Circulation Trends

500 hPa
Geopotential

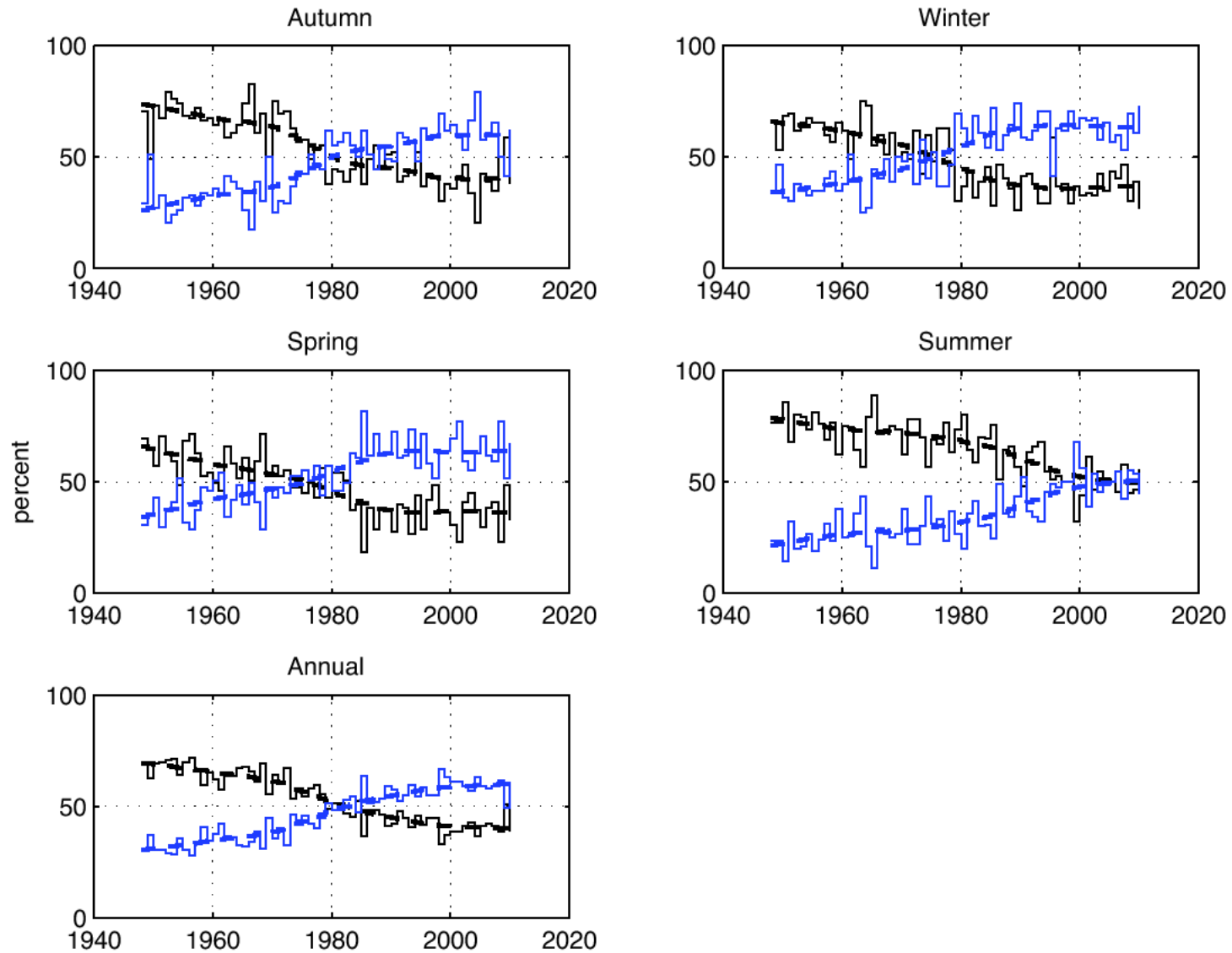


Surface Air
Temperature



SH Secular Circulation Trends

time resident ncep

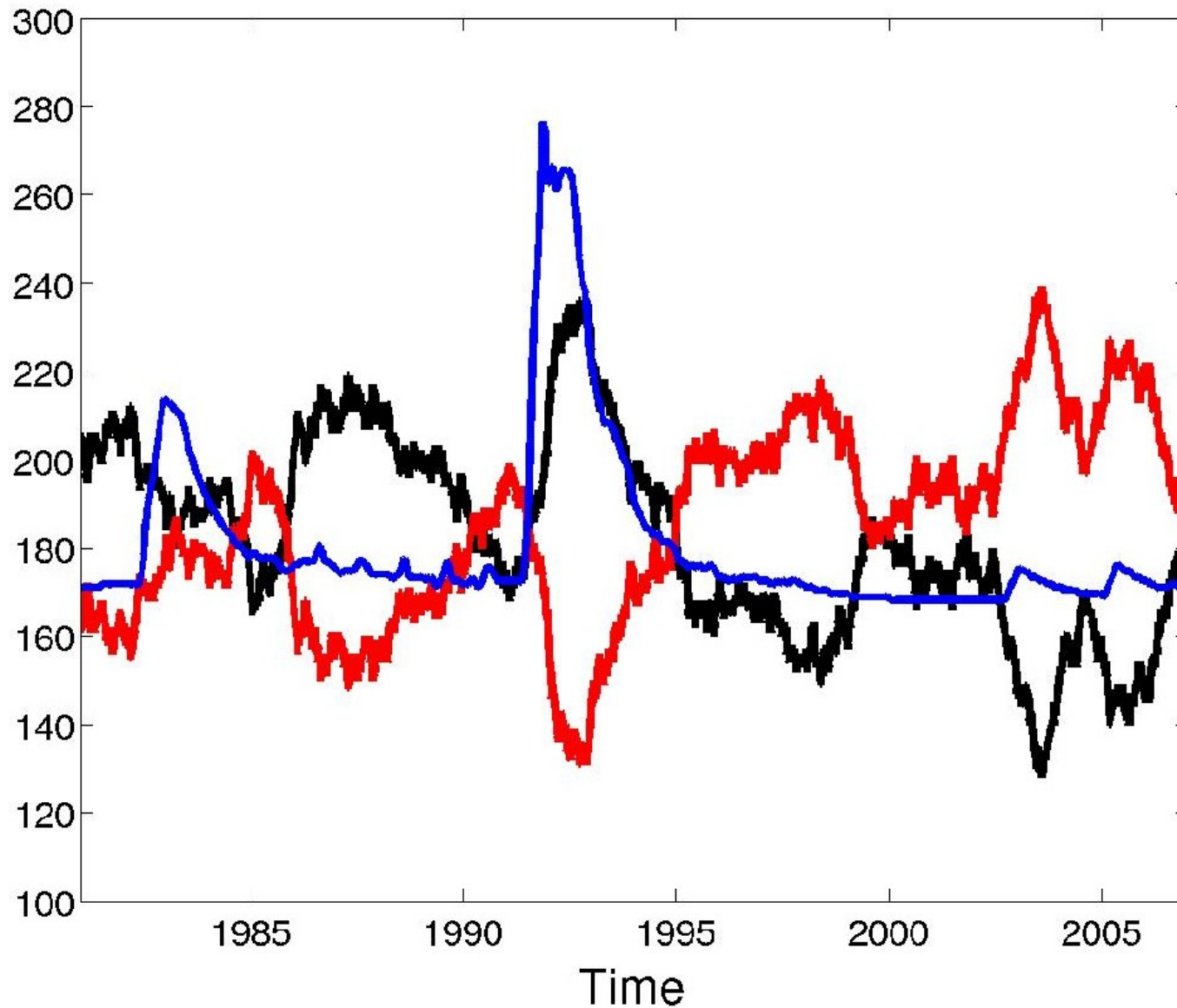


SH Secular Circulation Trends

Attribution Results:

- $\text{CO}_2 \text{ AIC}_{\min} = 63053$
- Akaike weight value reveals strong statistical support of CO_2 compared to stratospheric Ozone:
 $w_i = 3.1083e^{-18}$
- → Recovery of ozone has less relevance to changes in Southern Hemisphere extratropical circulation than projected in many modelling studies (e.g. Barnes et al., 2013; Shindell et al., 2004)

SH Secular Circulation Trends



Summary

- Space-Time Clustering
 - Non-Stationary clustering approach
 - In NH all important teleconnection have been found
- Attribution of secular changes
 - In SH CO₂ is more important than Ozone
 - Recovery of Ozone hole might have less relevance than previously claimed

References

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