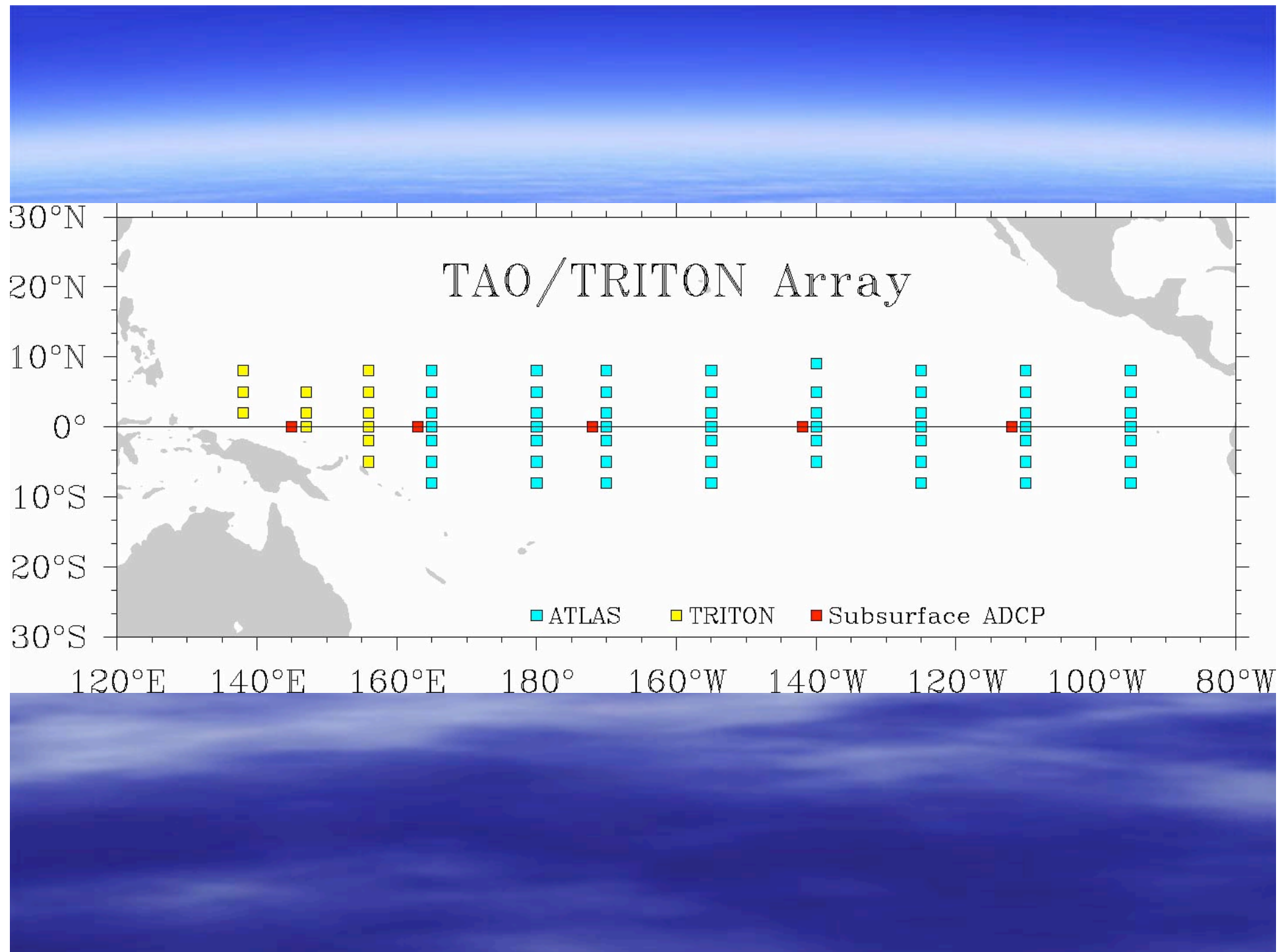


The Role of Intraseasonal Atmospheric Forcing in ENSO

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Paul.roundy@noaa.gov

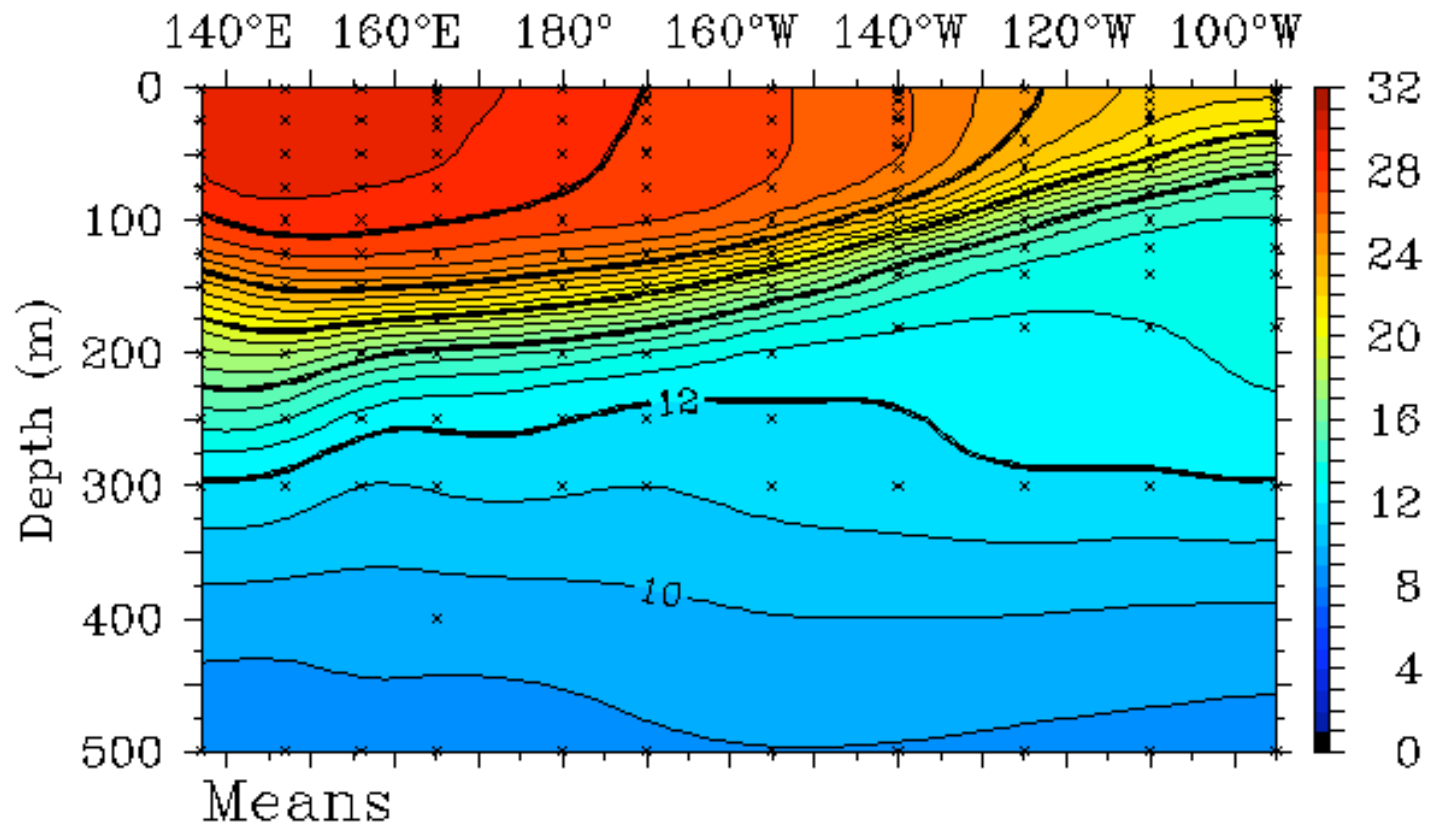


Critical Variables

- TAO dynamic height, sea level height records
 - Reconstruction
- Outgoing longwave radiation (OLR)
- Zonal Wind Stress (TAO and NCEP)
- ENSO indices
 - Nino3.4 dynamic height
 - Sea level height records

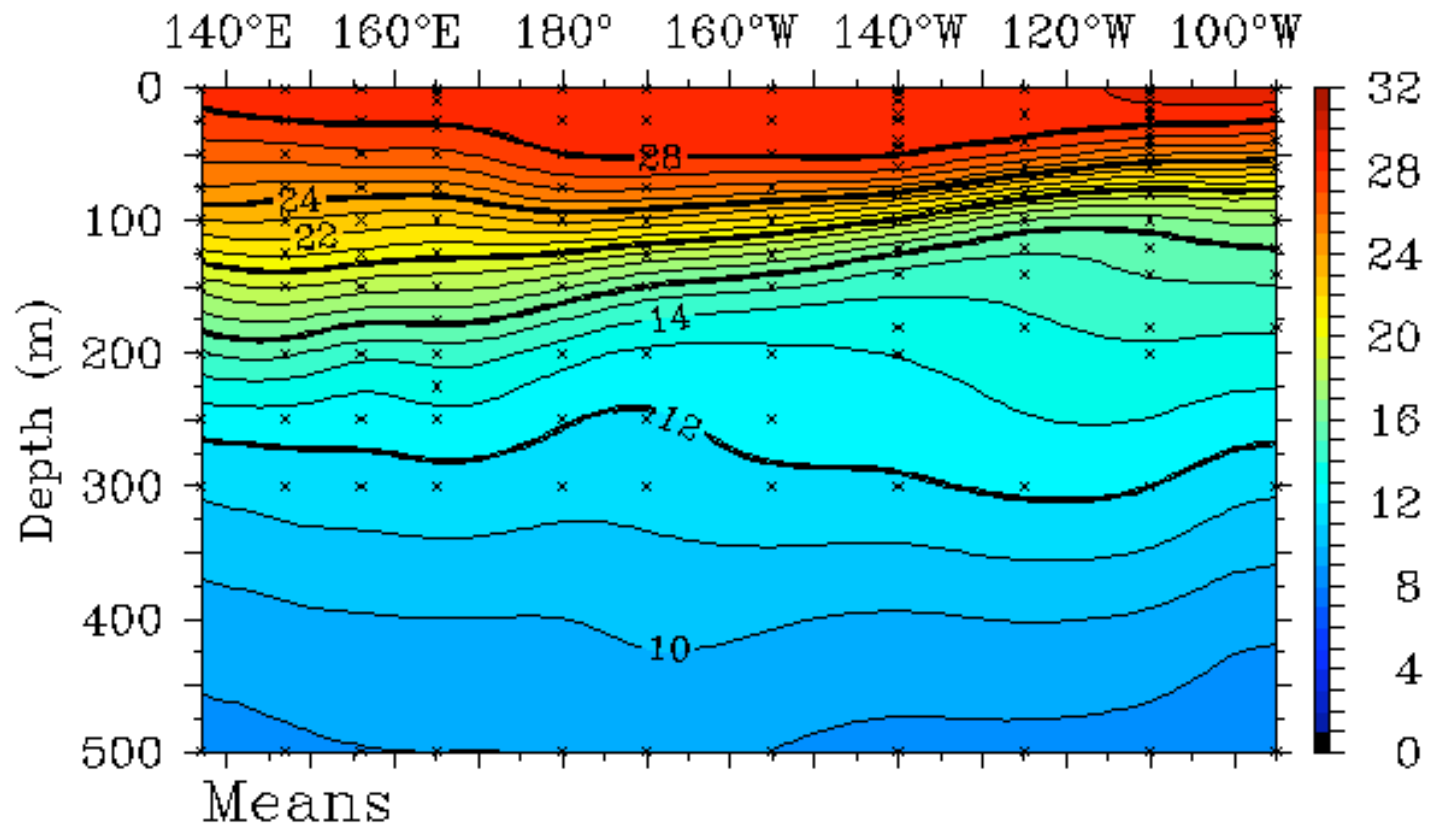
Thermal Structure of Equatorial Pacific

Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
August 2000 2°S to 2°N Average



El Niño: Warm Phase

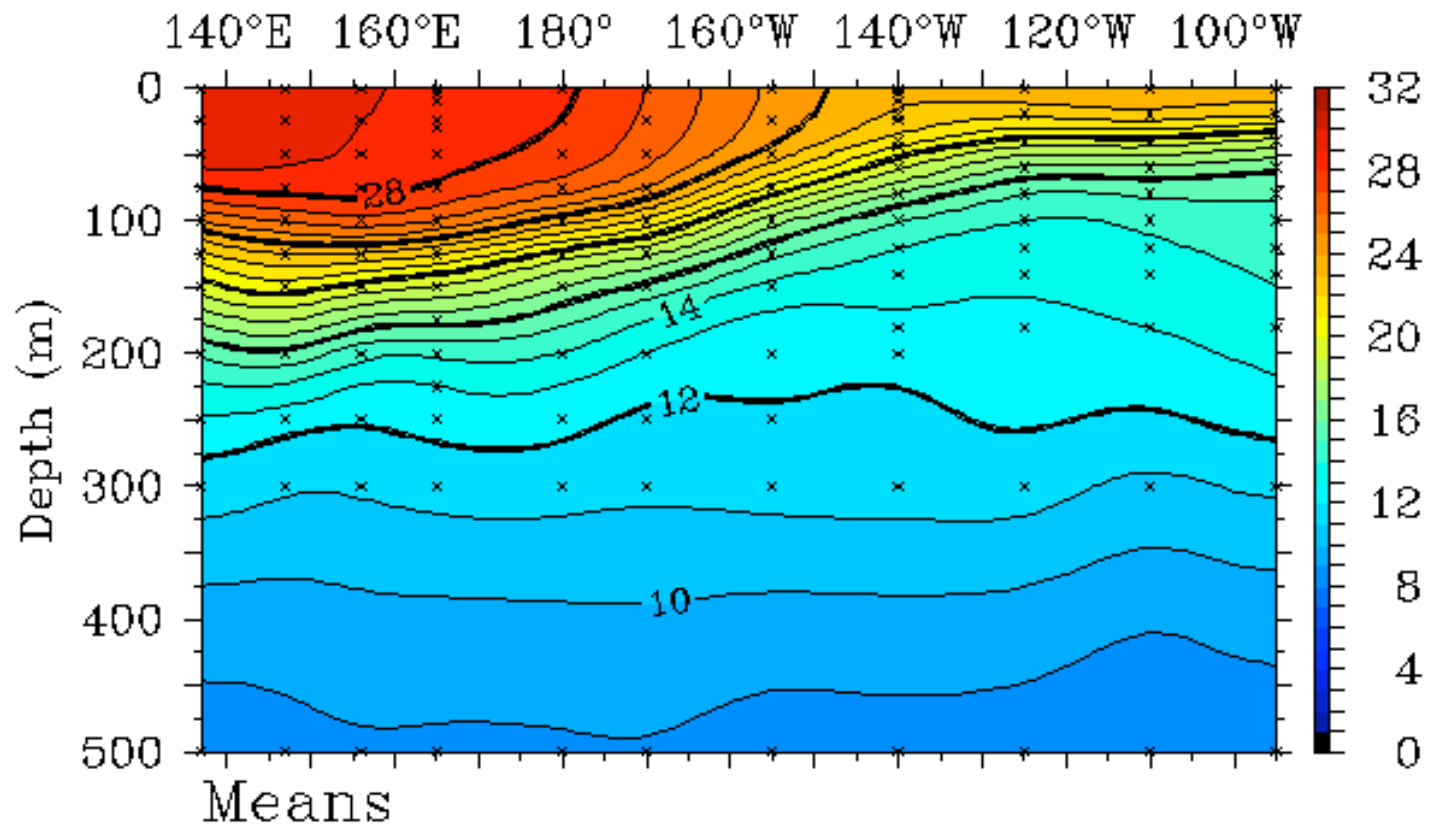
Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
February 1998 2°S to 2°N Average



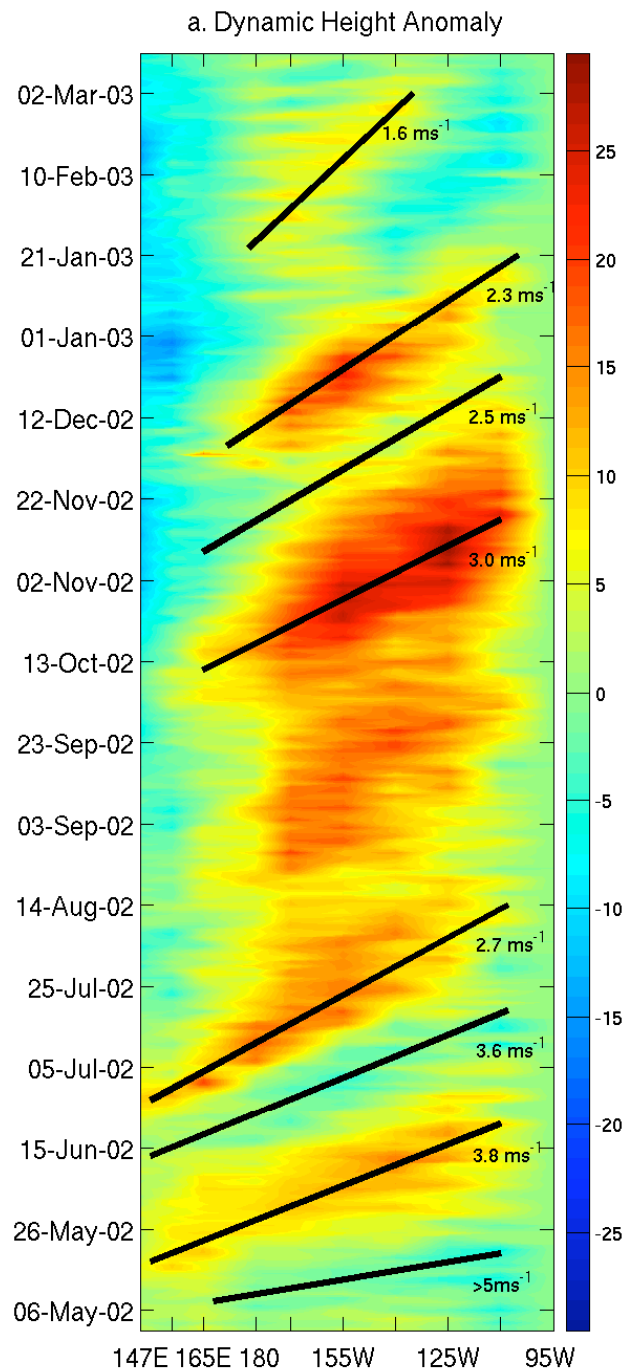
La Niña: Cold Phase

Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

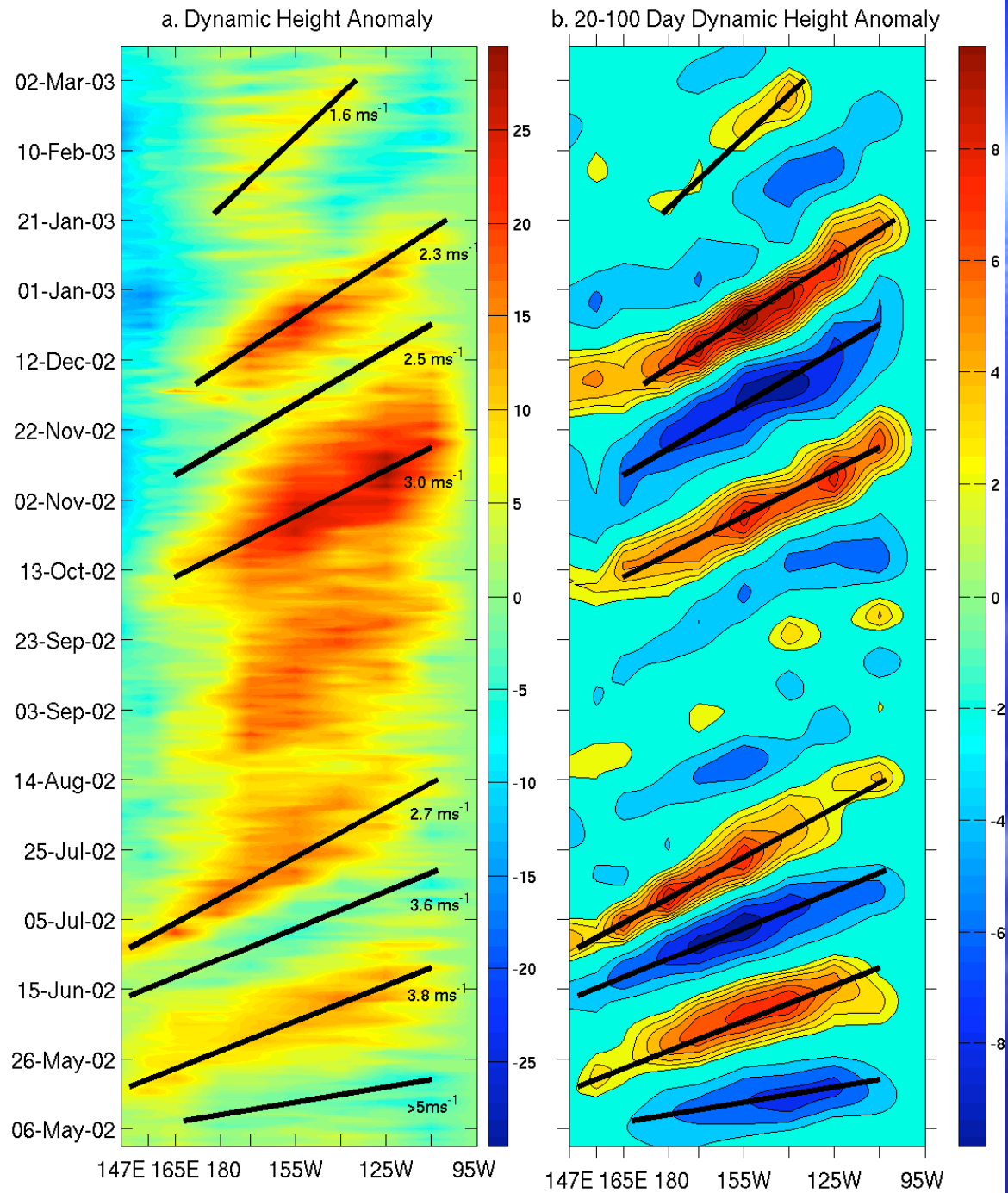
August 1998 2°S to 2°N Average



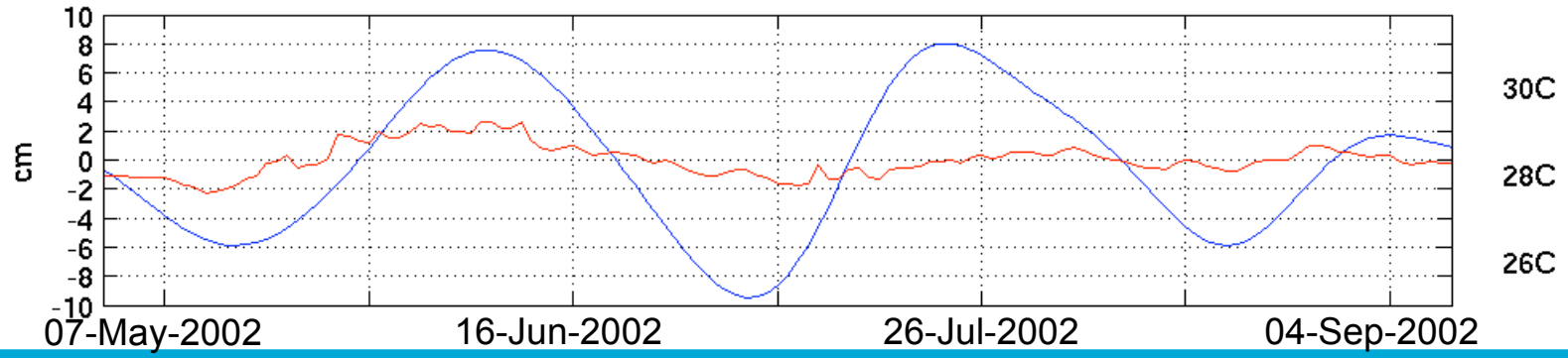
Roundy &
Kiladis 2006



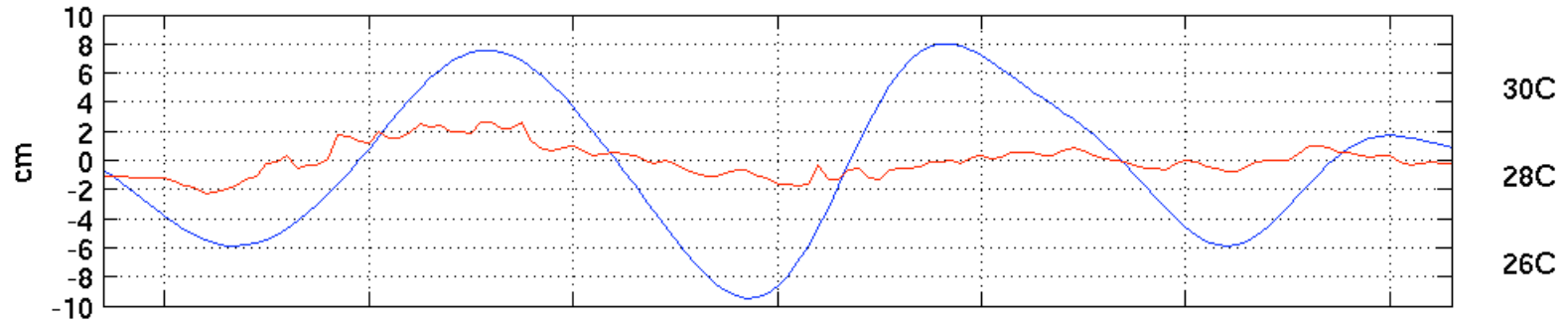
Roundy & Kiladis 2006



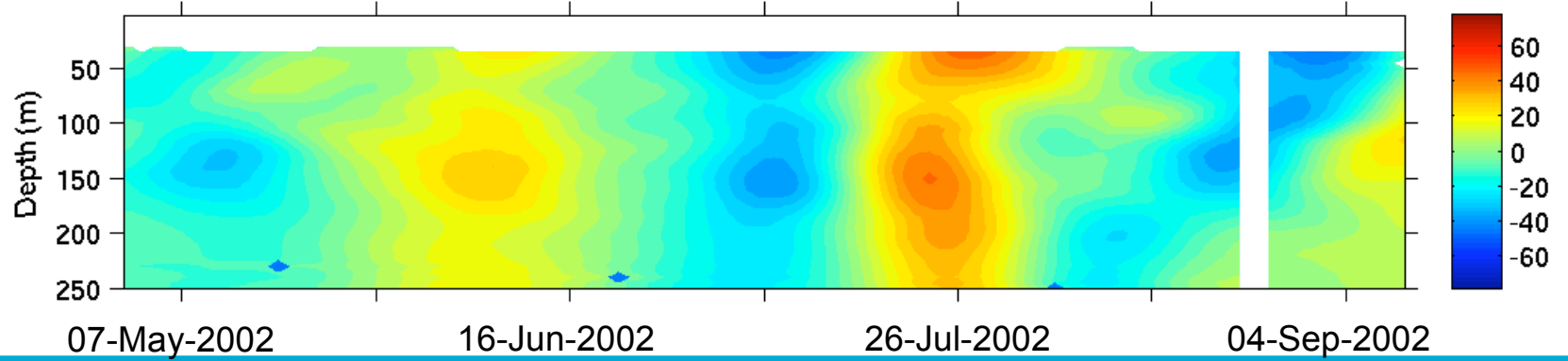
a. 20-100 Day Dynamic Height Anomaly and Total SST, 140W



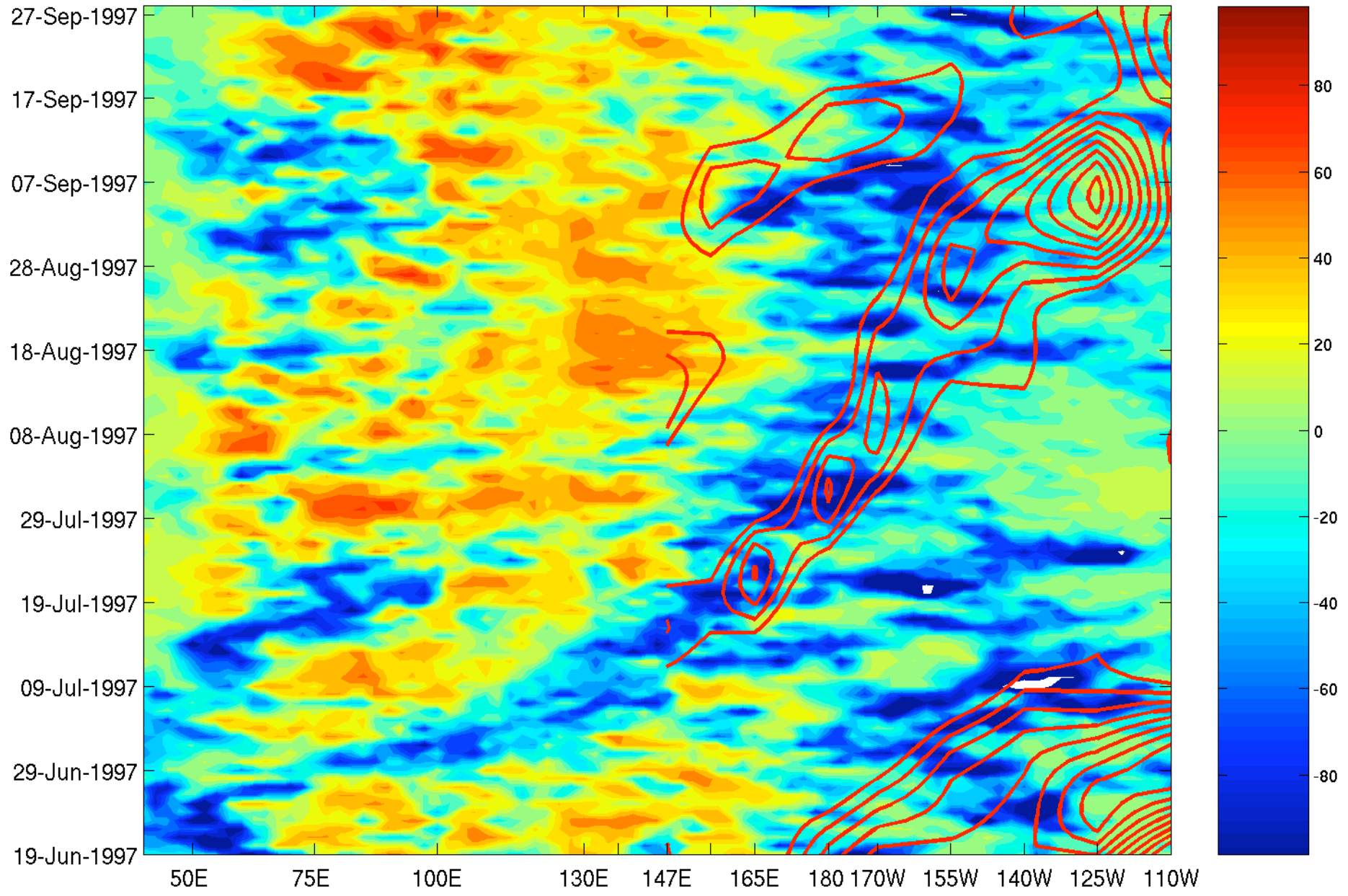
a. 20-100 Day Dynamic Height Anomaly and Total SST, 140W



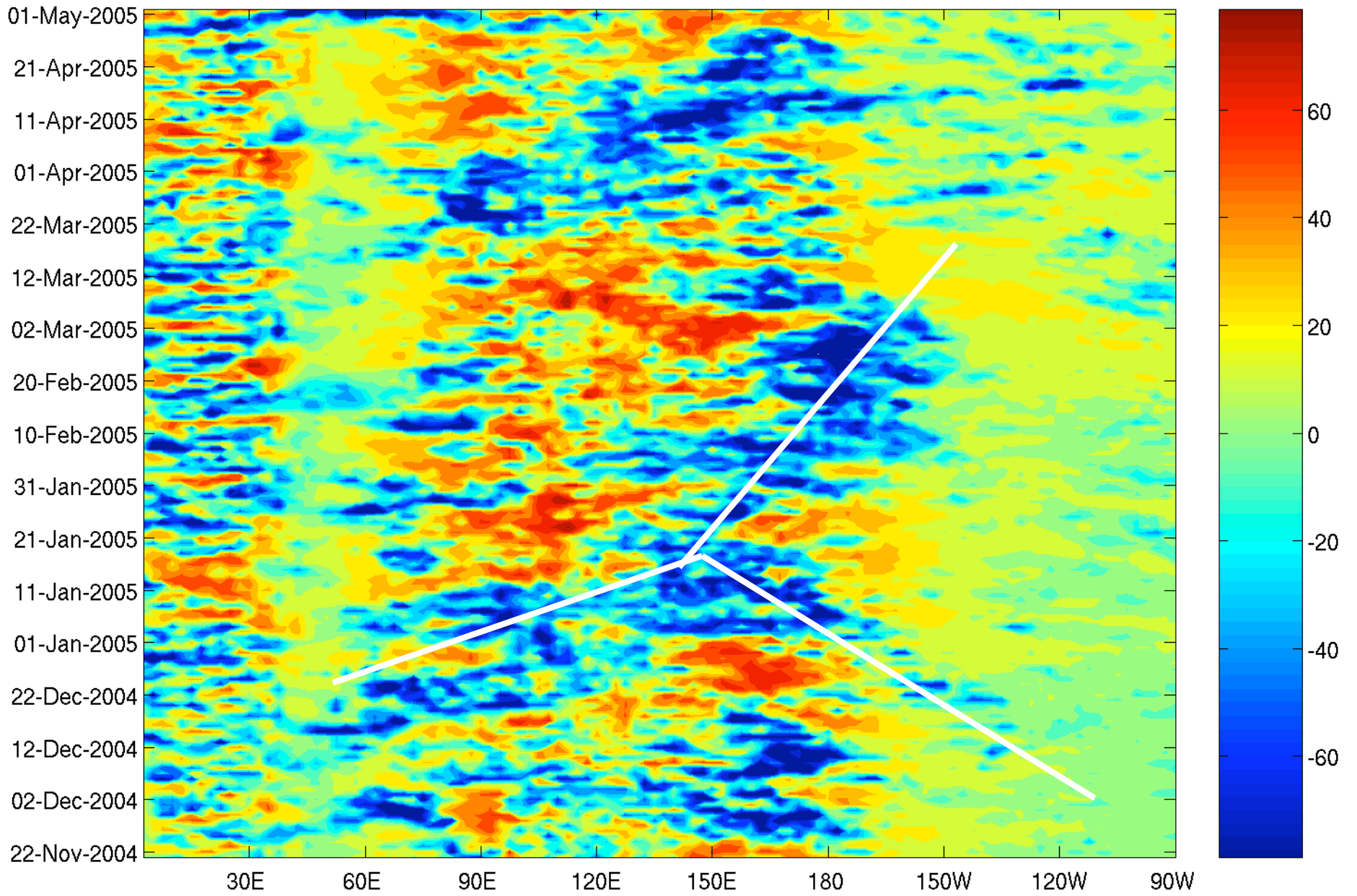
b. 20-100 Day Band Filtered Zonal Current Anomaly



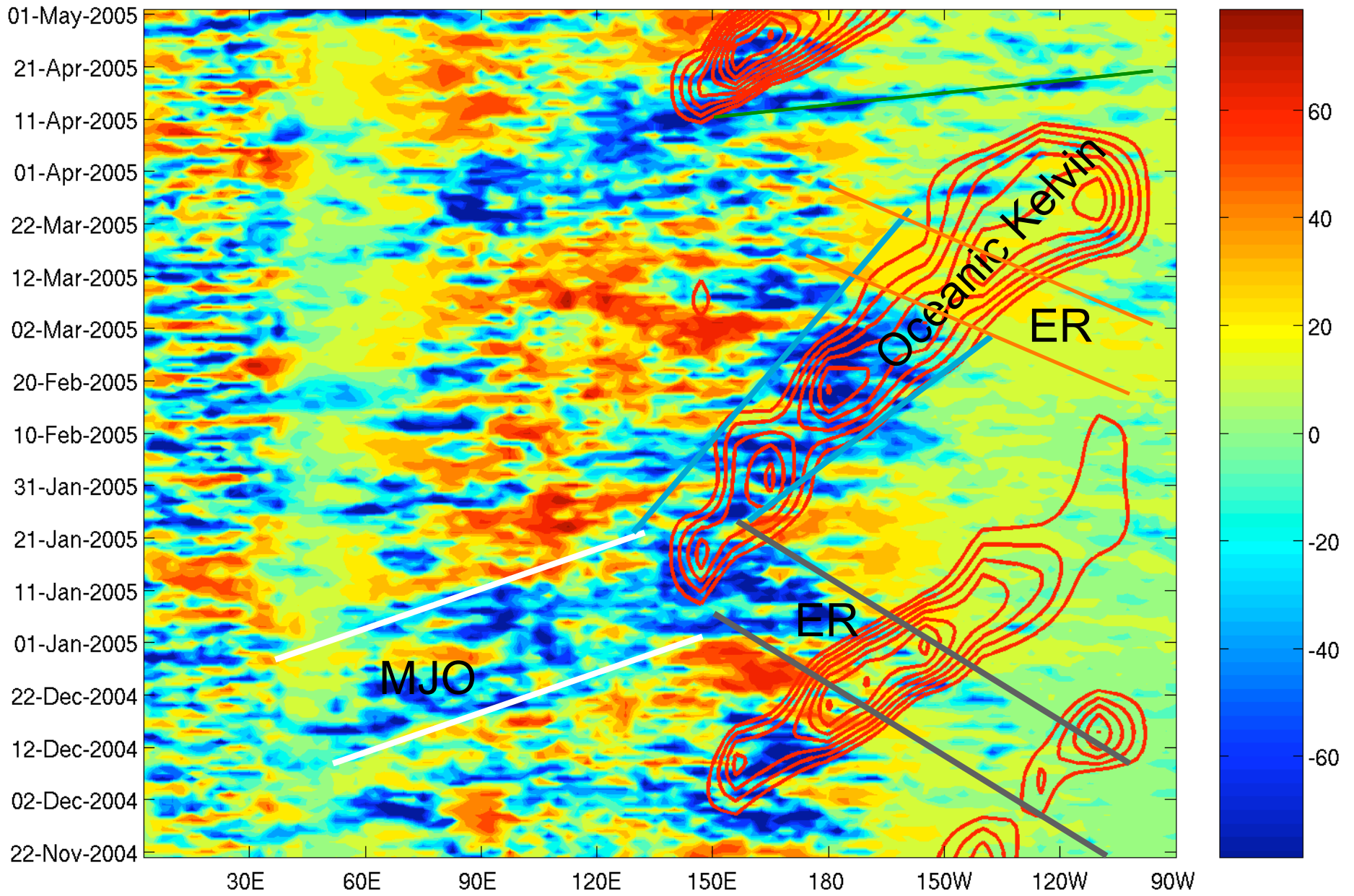
Equatorial OLR Anomaly and Positive 20-100 Day Dynamic Height



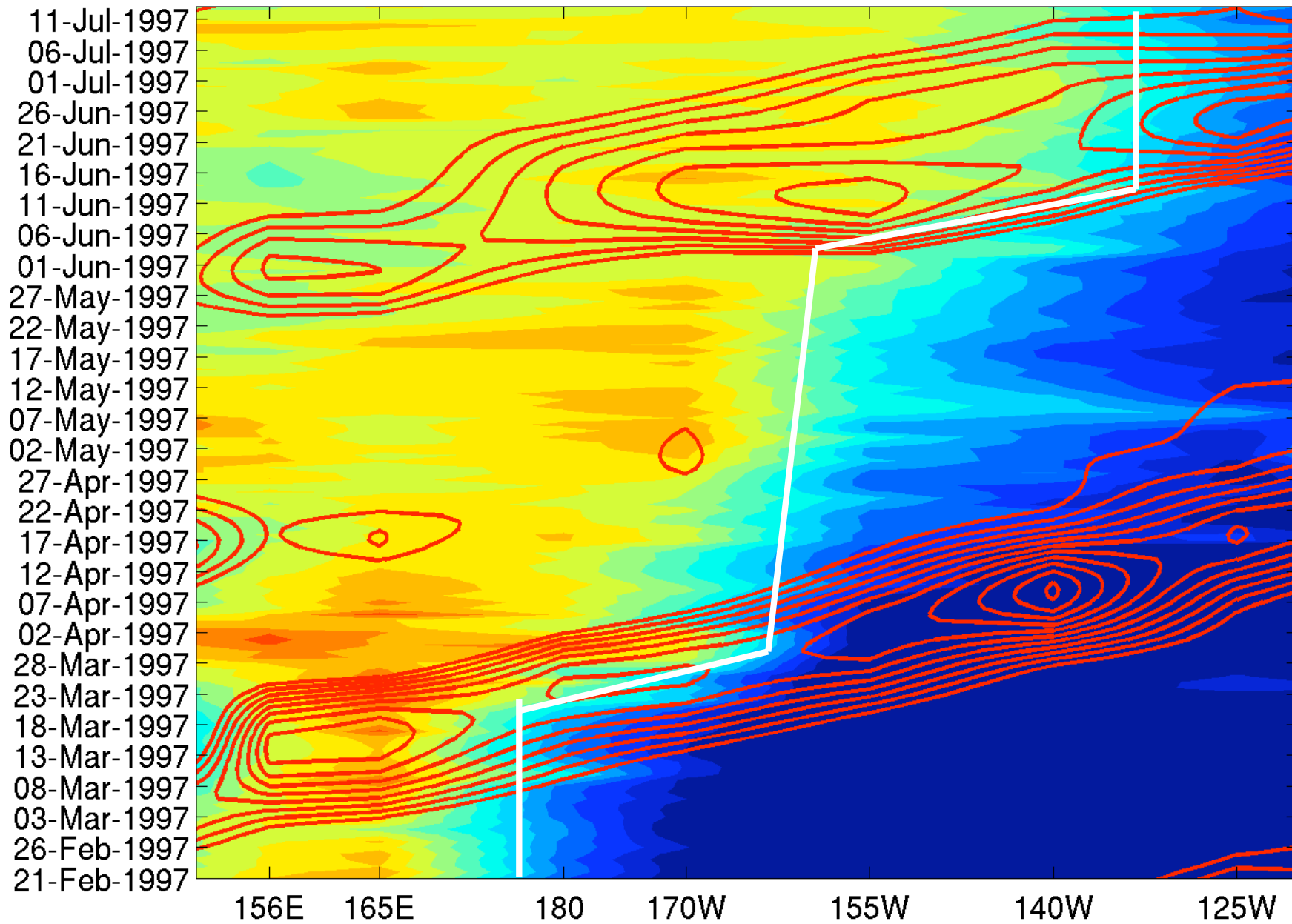
OLR, equator



OLR, equator



Total TAO SST and Positive 20-100 Day Dynamic Height



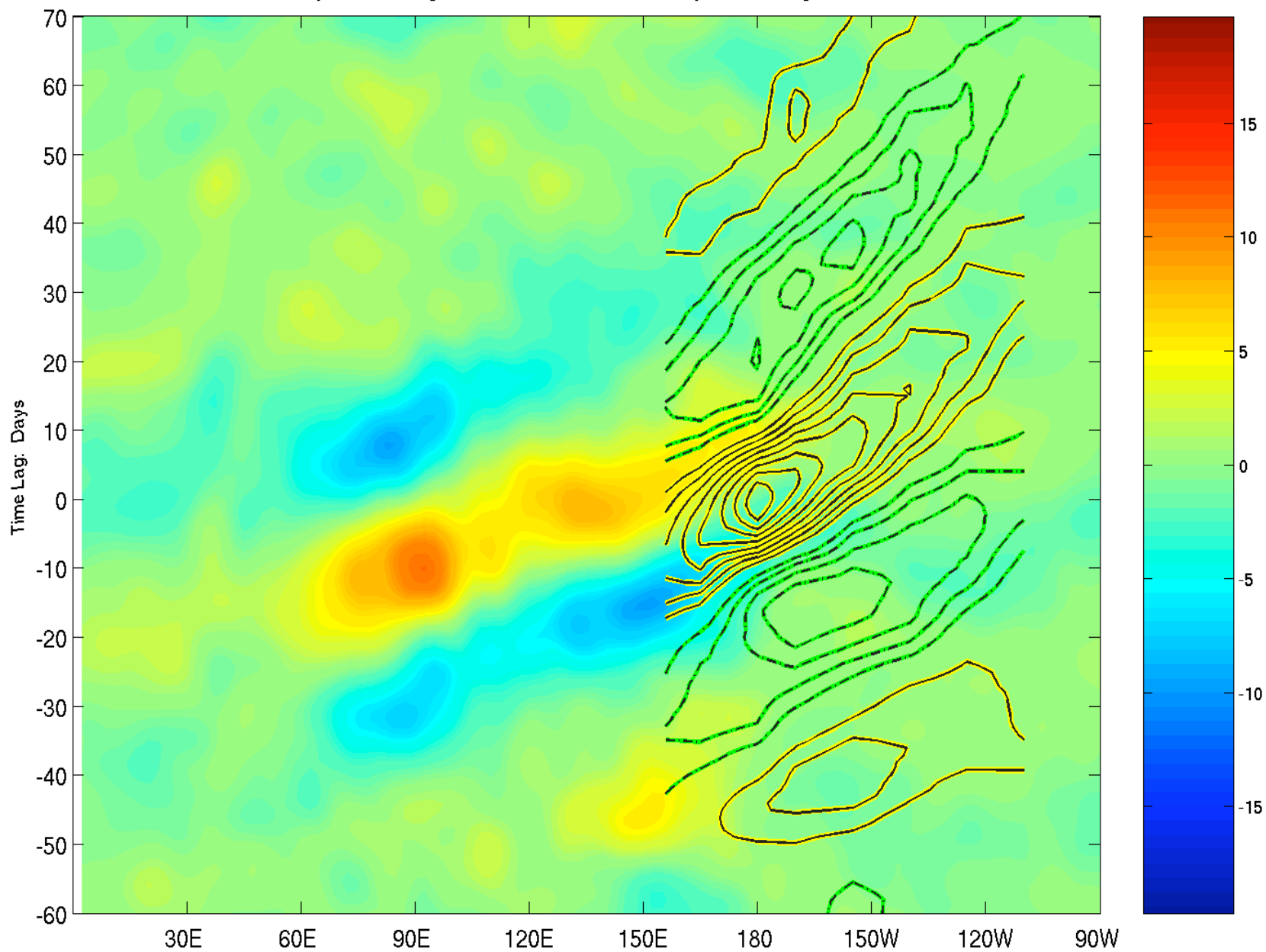
How General is the Pattern?

- Apply a variety of composite techniques
 - Composite average
 - Regression

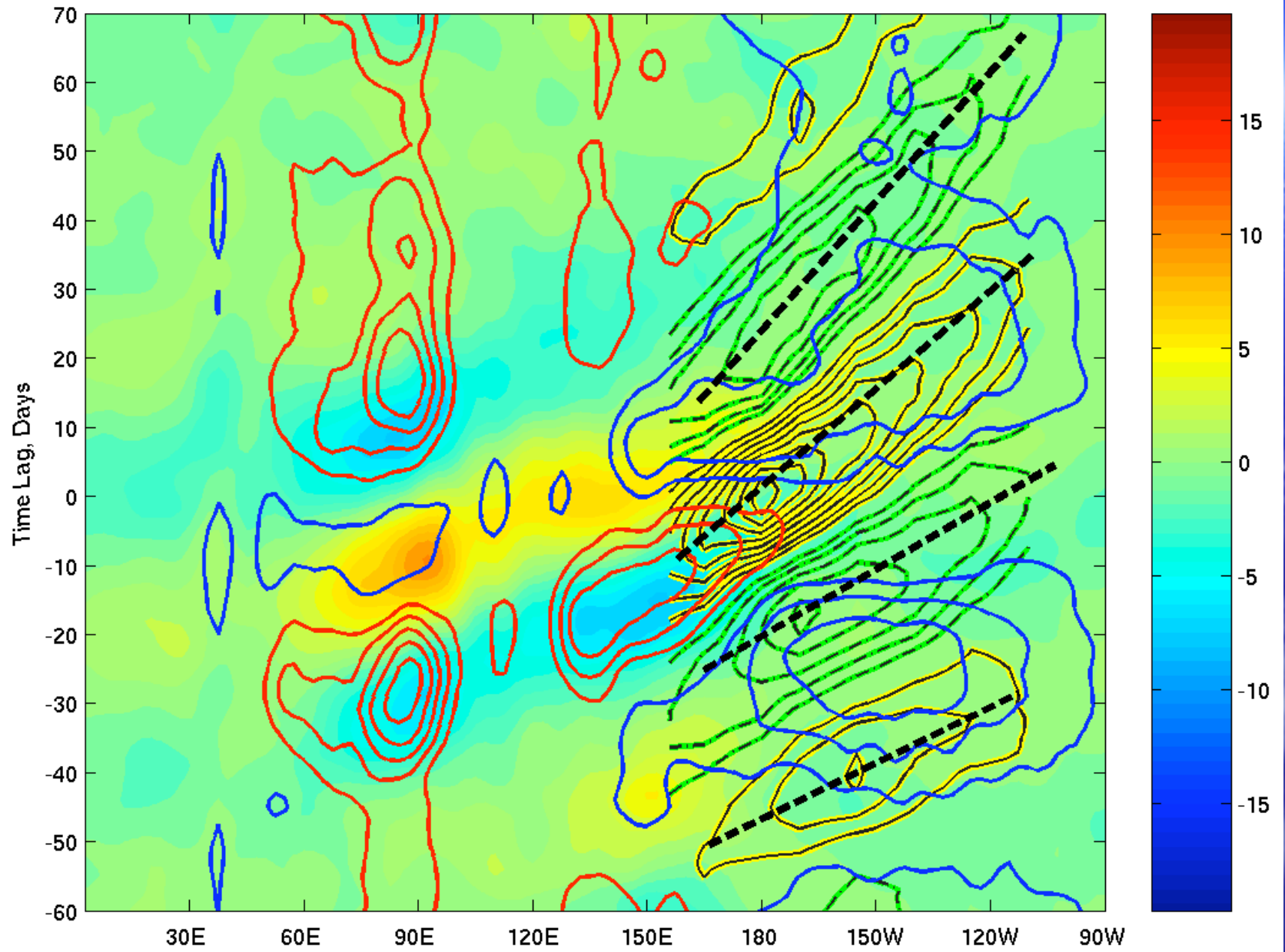
Composite Average

- Find dates of all Kelvin wave crests at the dateline
- Average data fields over those dates and lags
 - The set of dates may subset to selected background states

Mean OLR and Dynamic Height, based on dates of all dynamic height maxima > 0 at 180 E



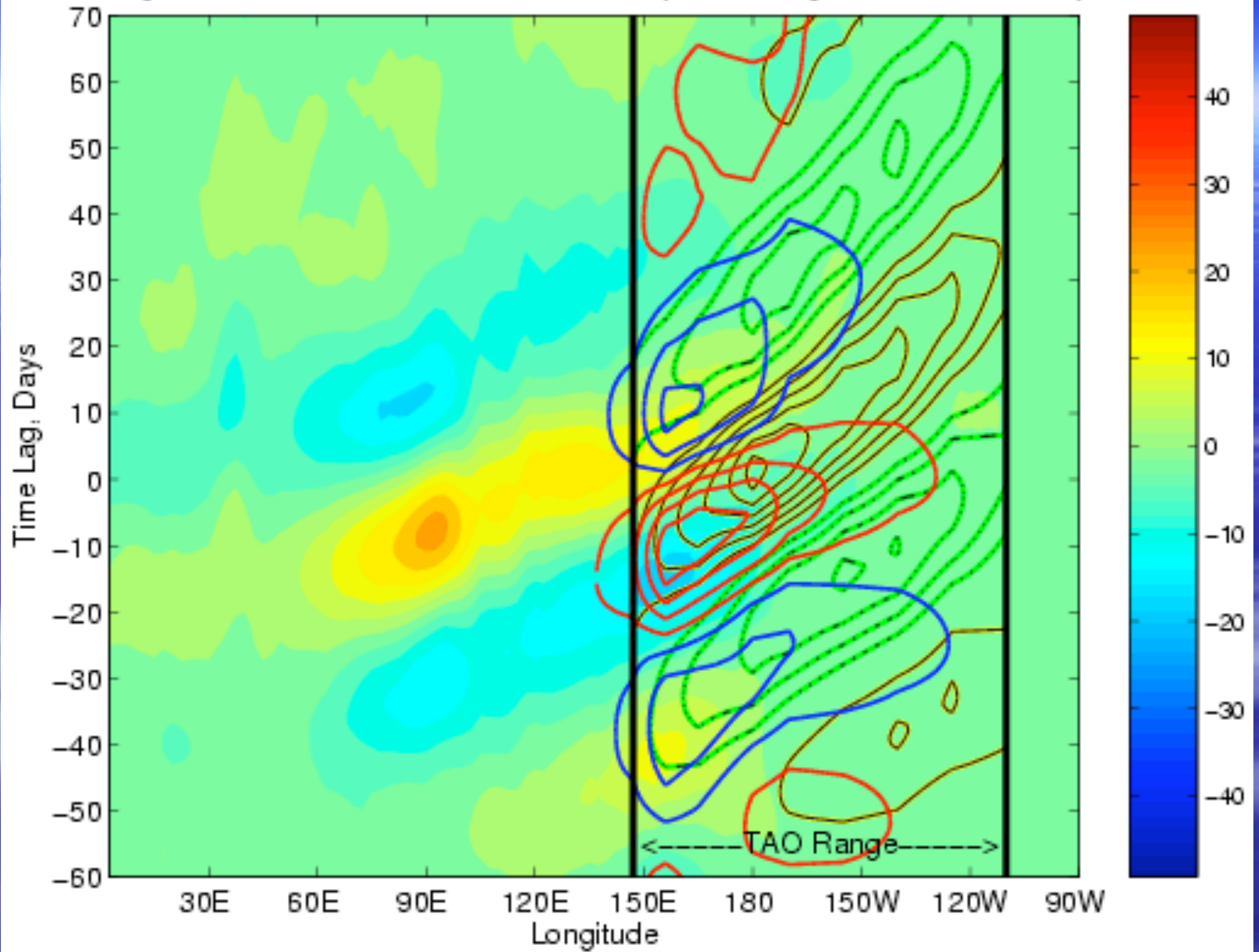
Mean OLR, NCEP Zonal Stress, and Dynamic Height, based on dates of All Dyn Ht Maxima > 0 cm at 180 E



Linear Regression

- Regress OLR, dynamic height, and wind stress onto Kelvin wave index at lag
 - $y = a_1x + a_2$
- Substitute time series for y and let $x = \text{time index of Kelvin waves at dateline}$, solve, and substitute

Regressed OLR, Zonal Wind Stress, and Dynamic Height, Linear Term Only

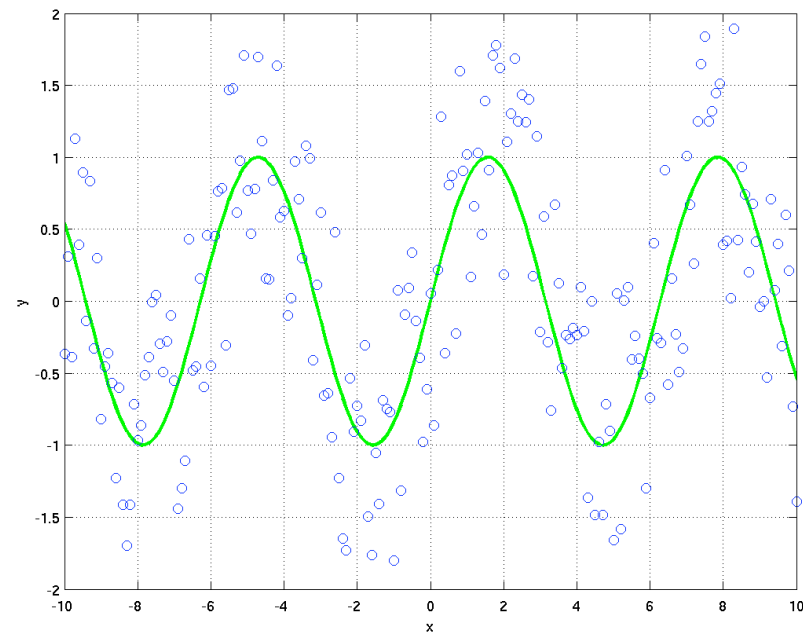


Power Series Regression

- Fits a polynomial to a scatterplot

$$y = a_1 + a_2x + a_3x^2 + a_4x^3 \dots$$

- Useful for diagnosing relationships between waves of different shapes and frequencies



Cross-Product Regression

- Diagnoses Modulation
- Let k =Kelvin wave index
- Let e =ENSO index
- $y = \dots + ake + \dots$

MJO/Kelvin Wave/ENSO Combined Regression Approach

$$y = a_0 + a_1 e + a_2 \dot{e} + a_3 k + a_4 k^2 + a_5 k^3 + a_6 k^4 + a_7 e \cdot k + a_8 \dot{e} \cdot k + a_{13} (\dot{e} k^2) + a_{14} (\dot{e} k^3) + \varepsilon$$

MJO/Kelvin Wave/ENSO Combined Regression Approach

$$y = a_0 + a_1 e + a_2 \dot{e} + a_3 k + a_4 k^2 + a_5 k^3 + a_6 k^4 + a_7 e \cdot k + a_8 \dot{e} \cdot k + a_{13} (\dot{e} k^2) + a_{14} (\dot{e} k^3) + \varepsilon$$

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MJO/Kelvin Wave/ENSO Combined Regression Approach

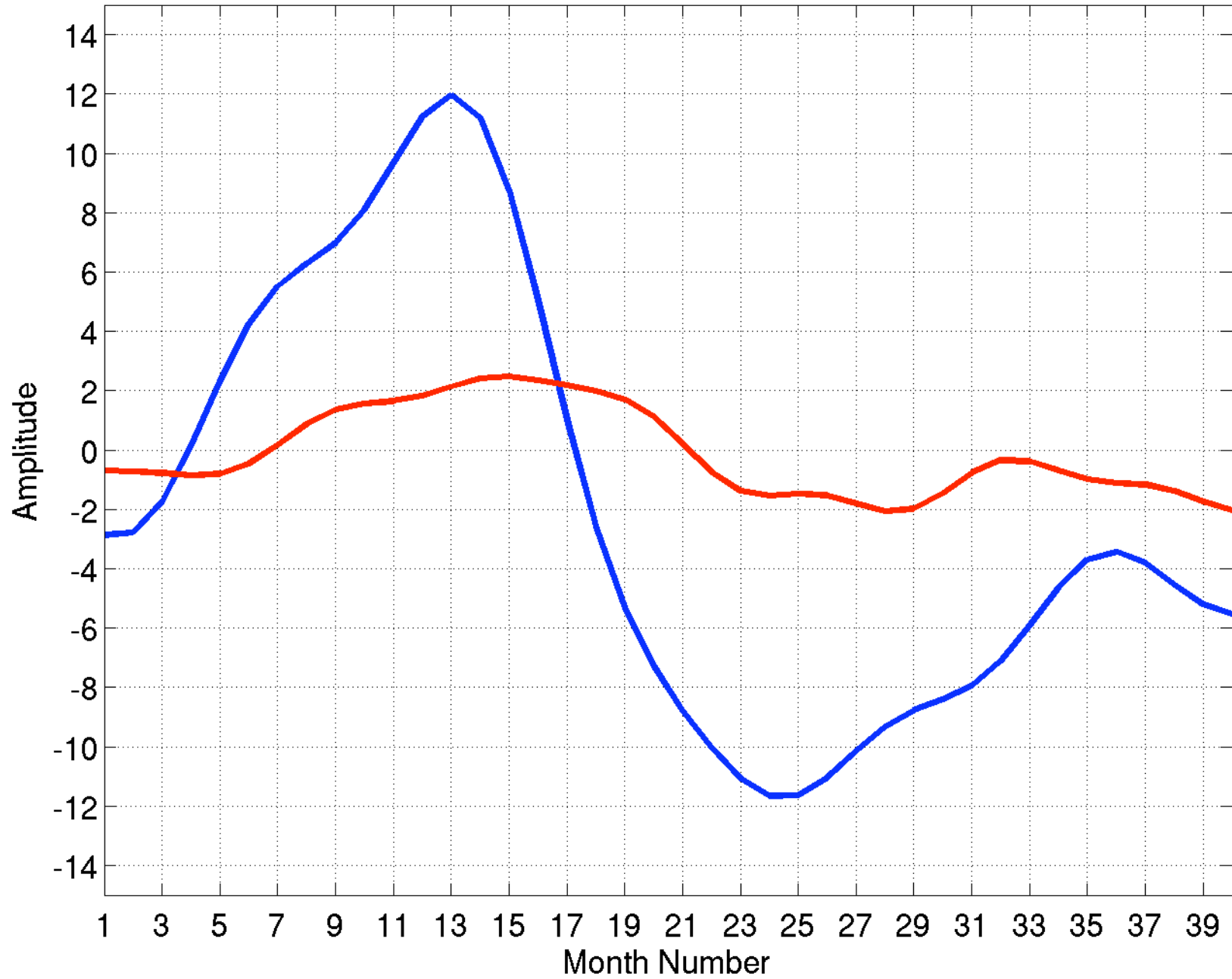
$$y = a_0 + a_1 e + a_2 \dot{e} + a_3 k + a_4 k^2 + a_5 k^3 + a_6 k^4 + a_7 e \cdot k + a_8 \dot{e} \cdot k + a_{13} (\dot{e} k^2) + a_{14} (\dot{e} k^3) + \varepsilon$$

MJO/Kelvin Wave/ENSO Combined Regression Approach

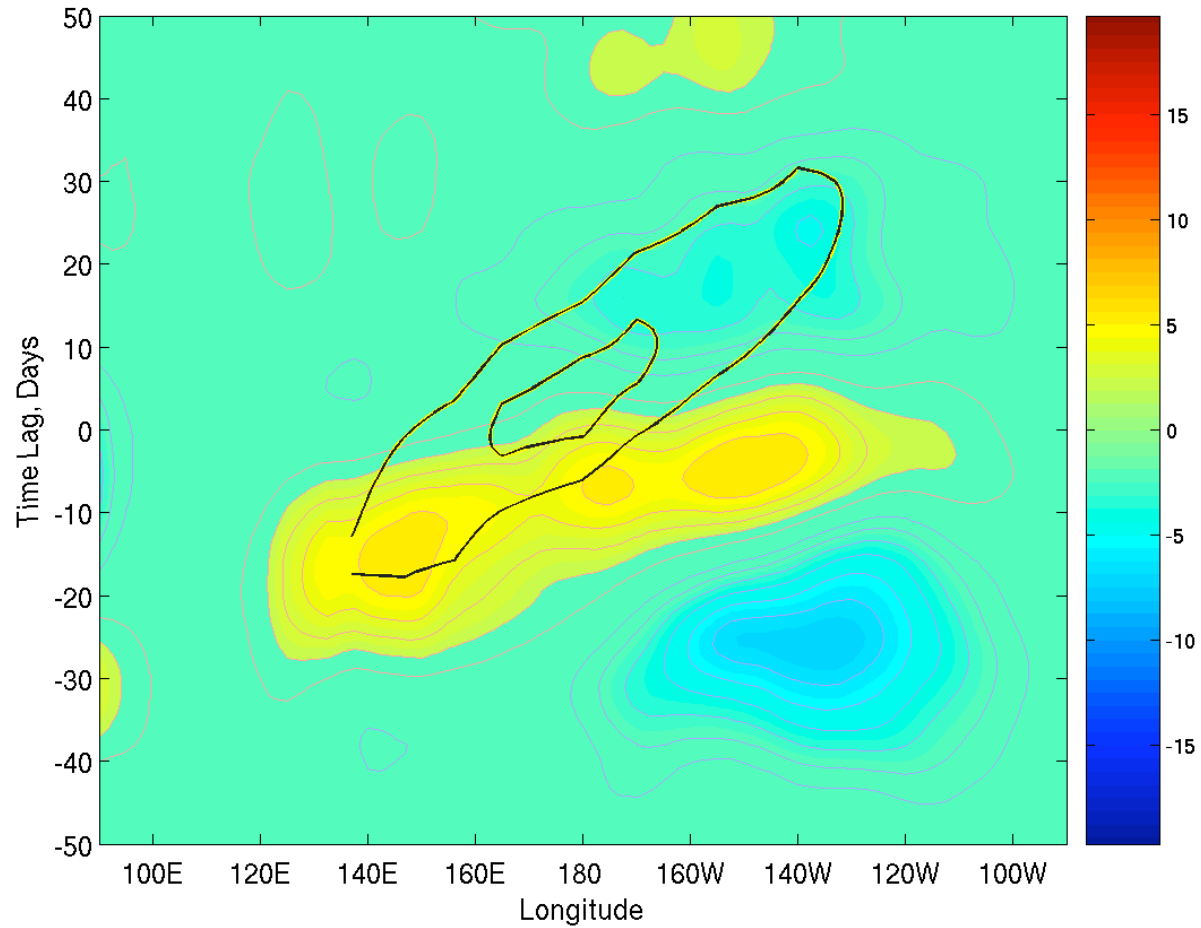
$$y = a_0 + a_1 e + a_2 \dot{e} + a_3 k + a_4 k^2 + a_5 k^3 + a_6 k^4 + a_7 e \cdot k + a_8 \dot{e} \cdot k$$

$$+ a_{13} (\dot{e} k^2) + a_{14} (\dot{e} k^3) + \varepsilon$$

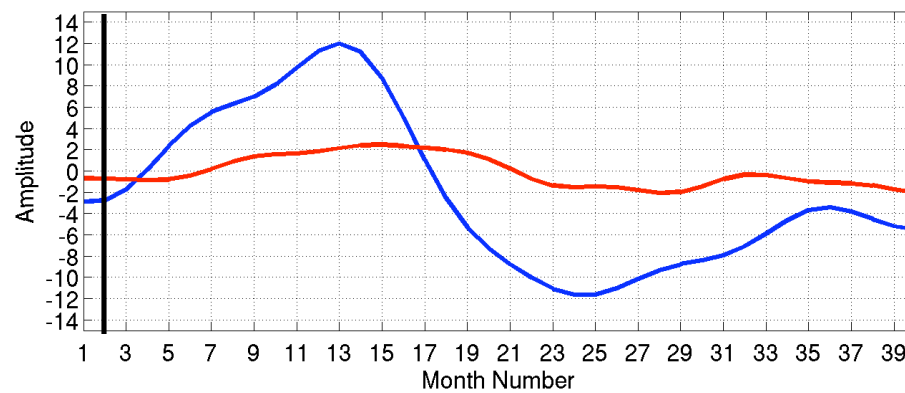
Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)



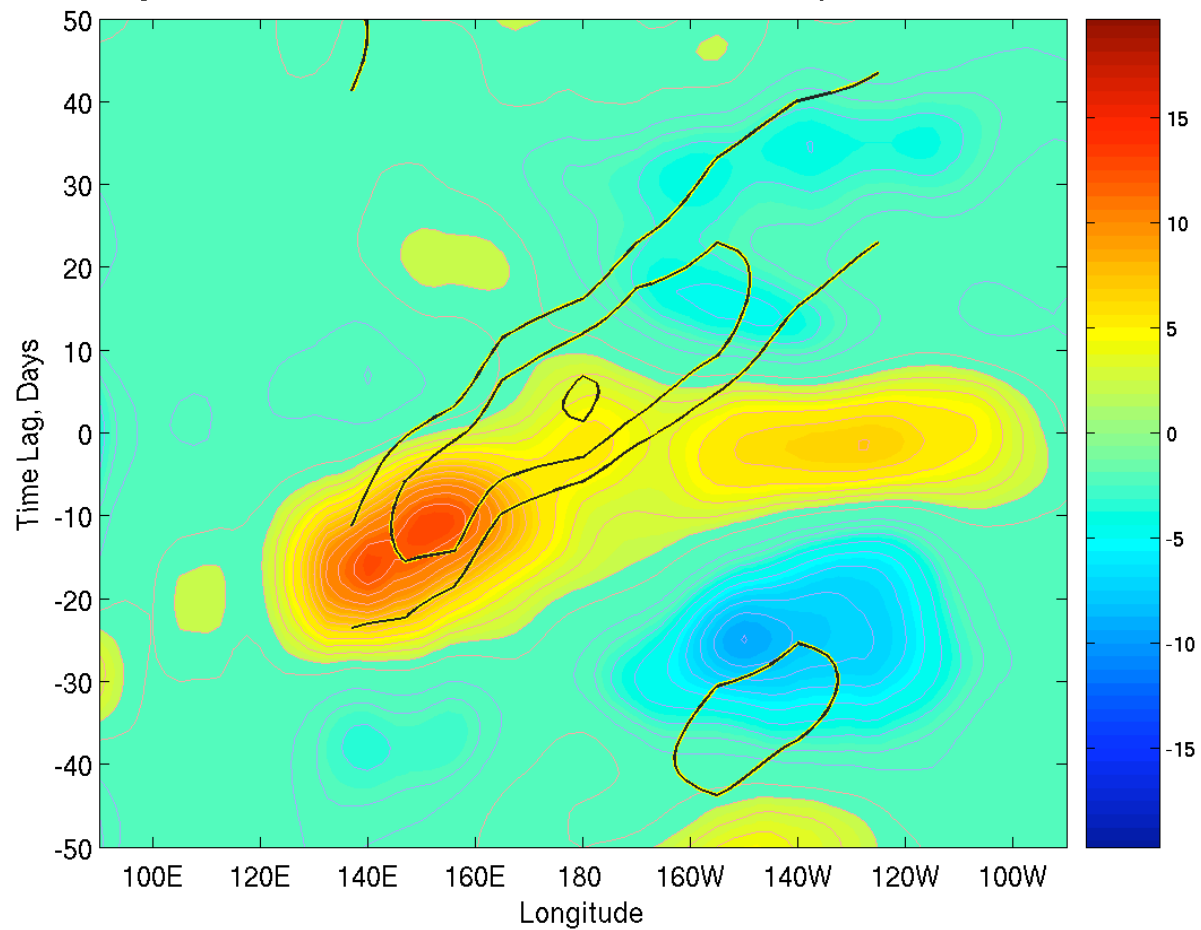
Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 2



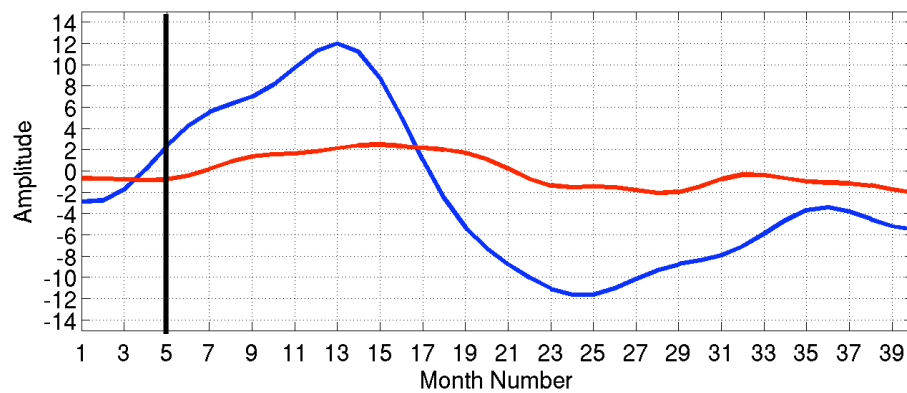
Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)



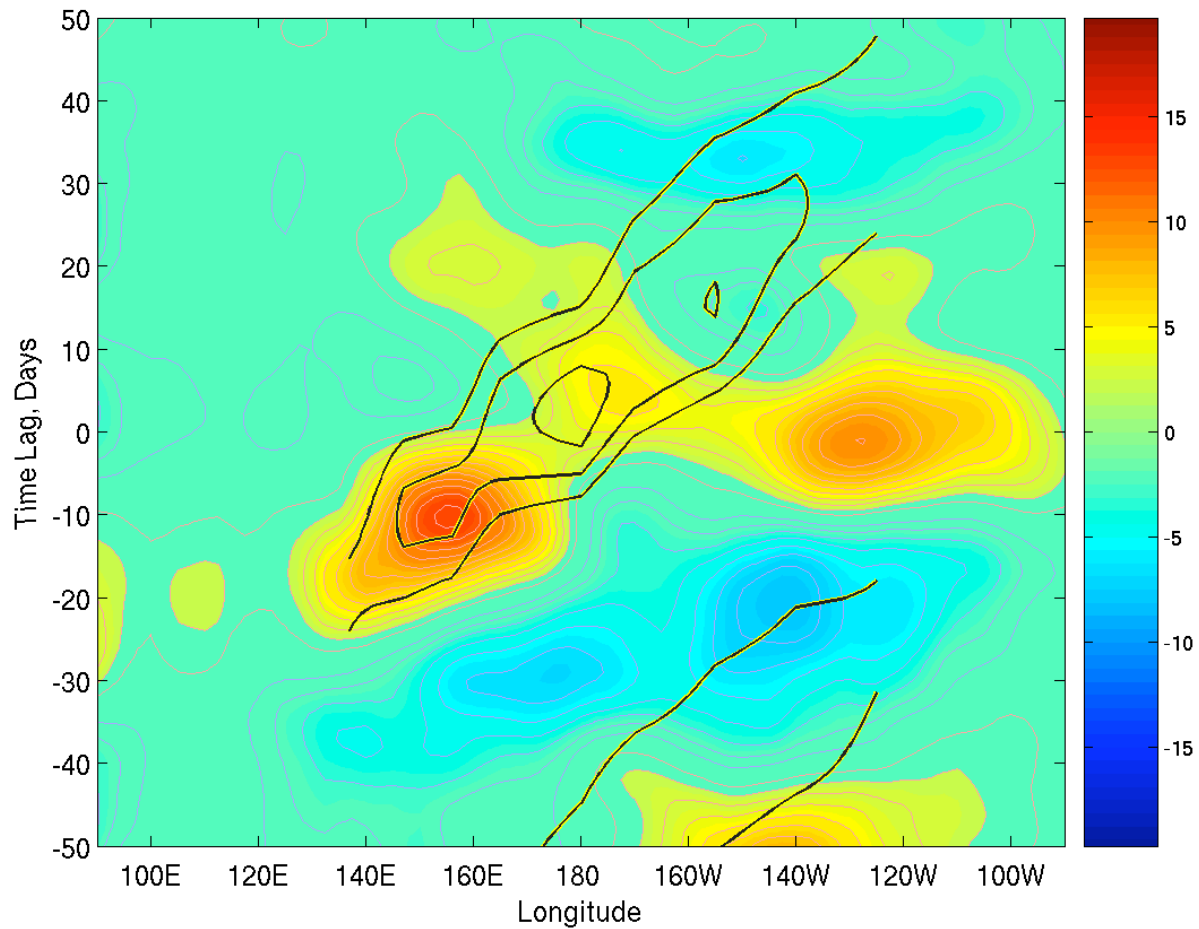
Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 5



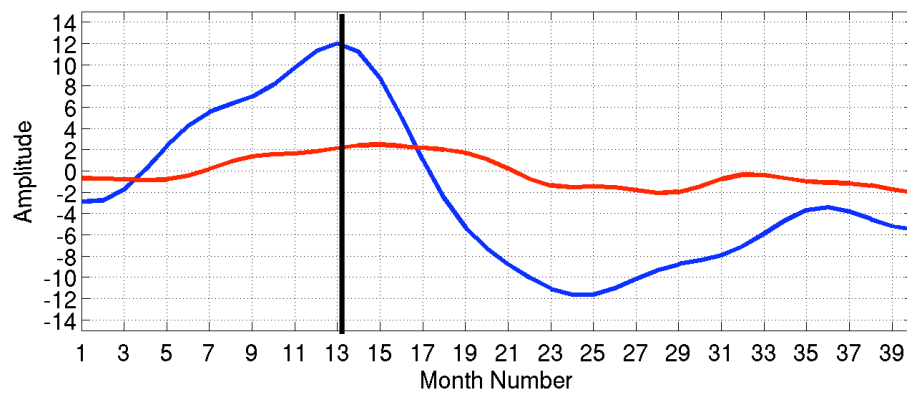
Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)



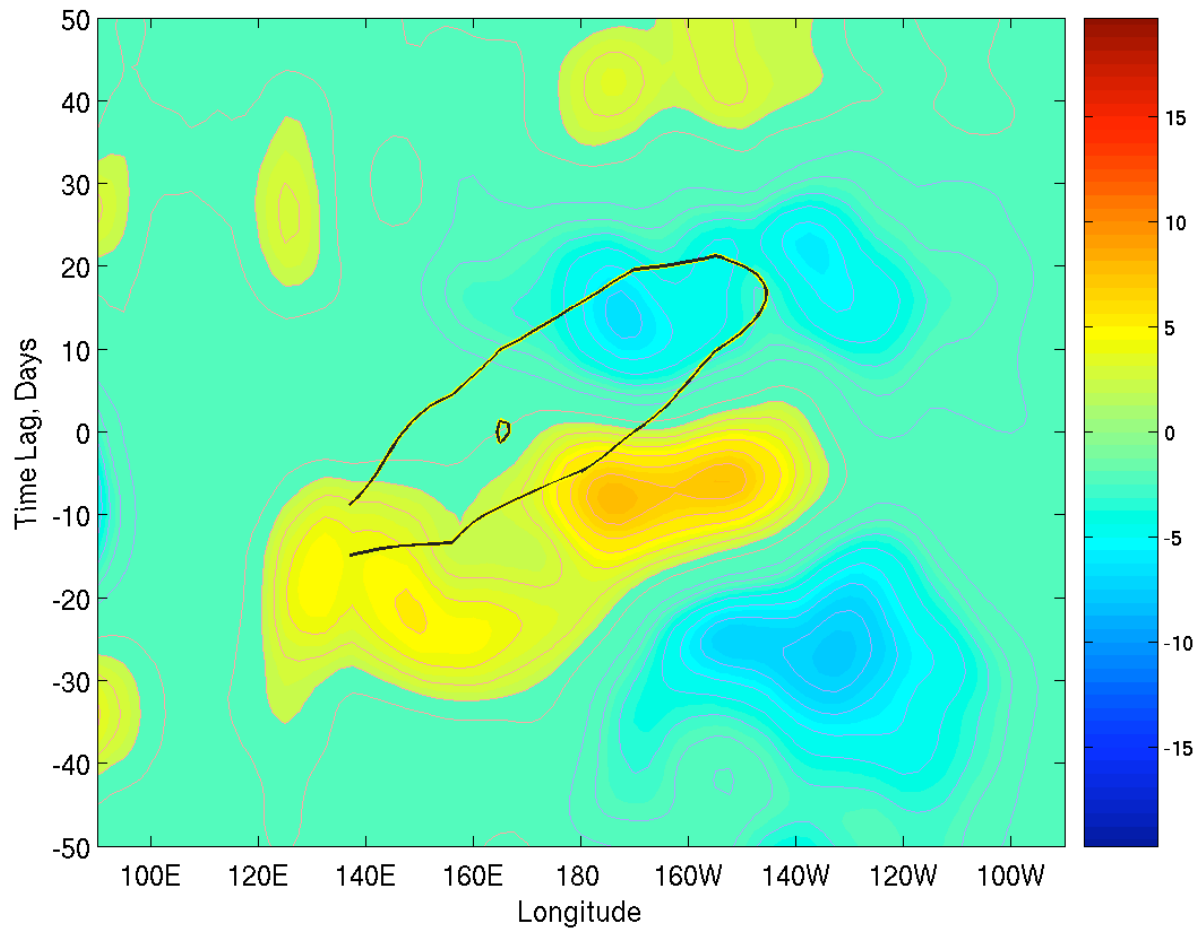
Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 13



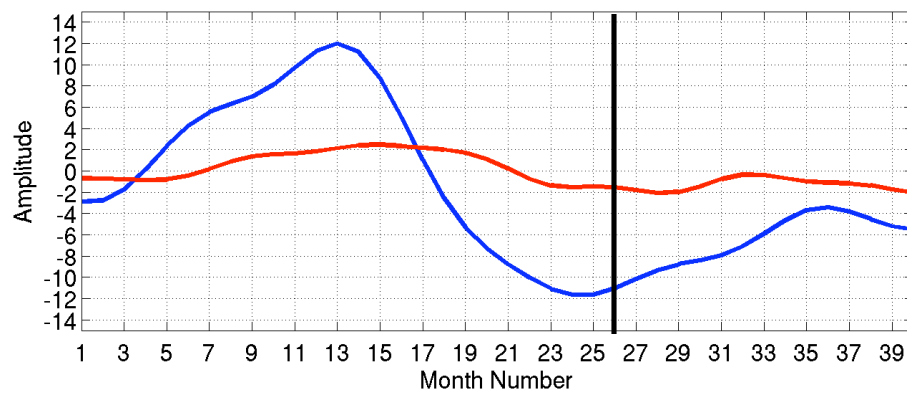
Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)



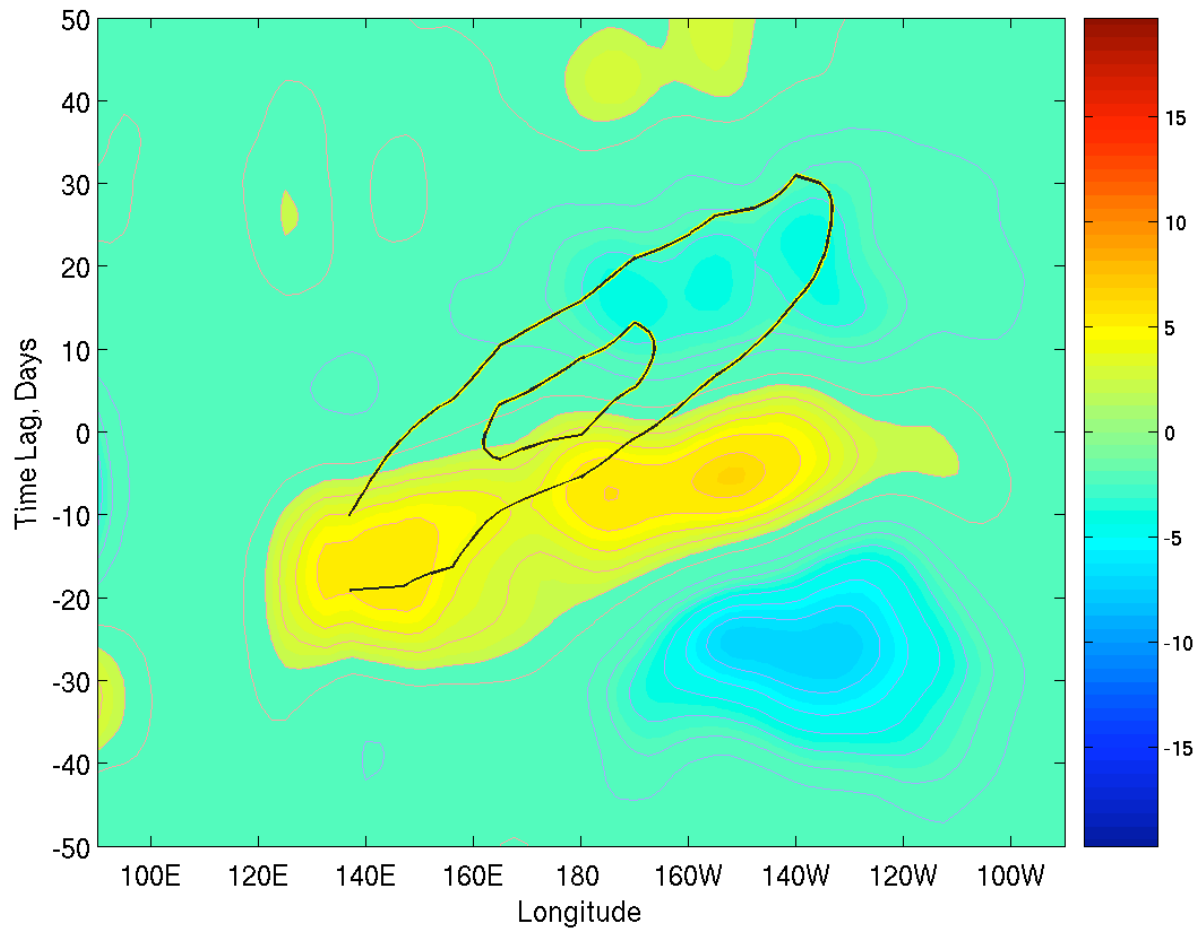
Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 26



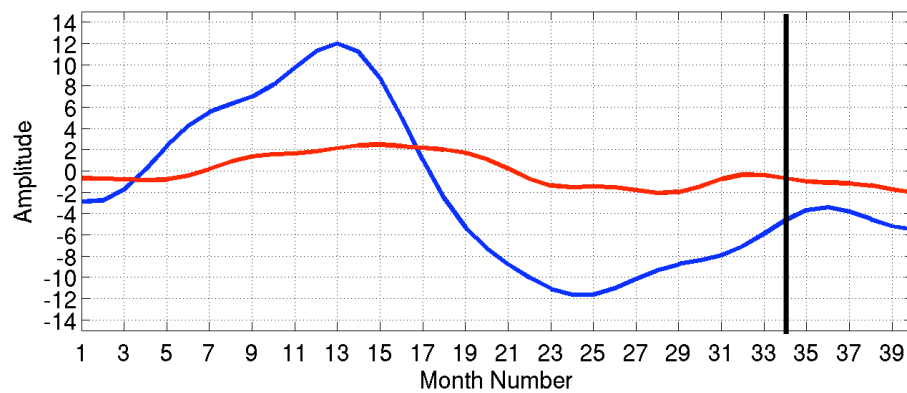
Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)



Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 34



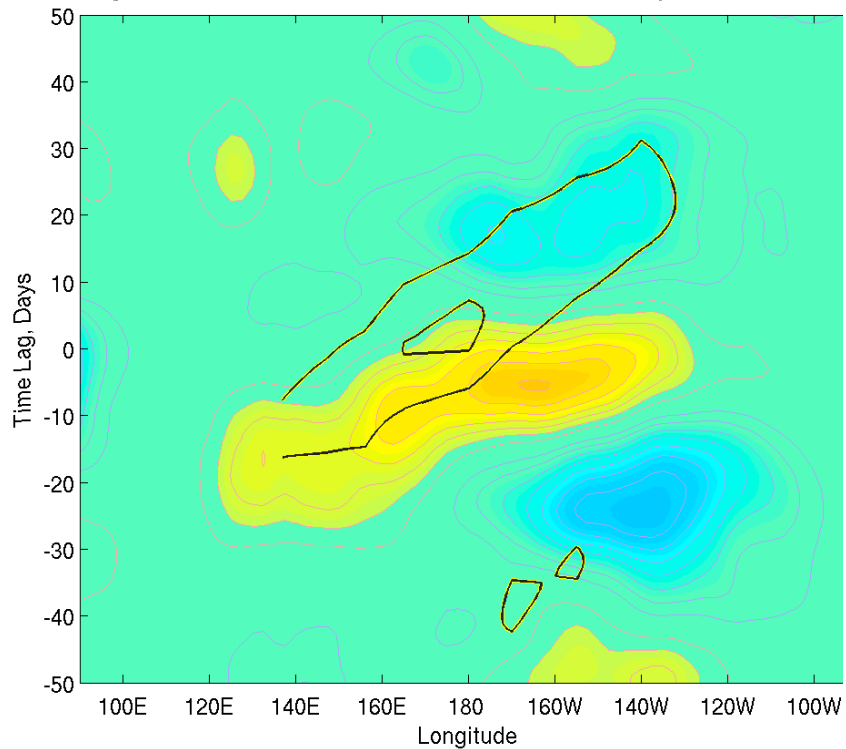
Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)



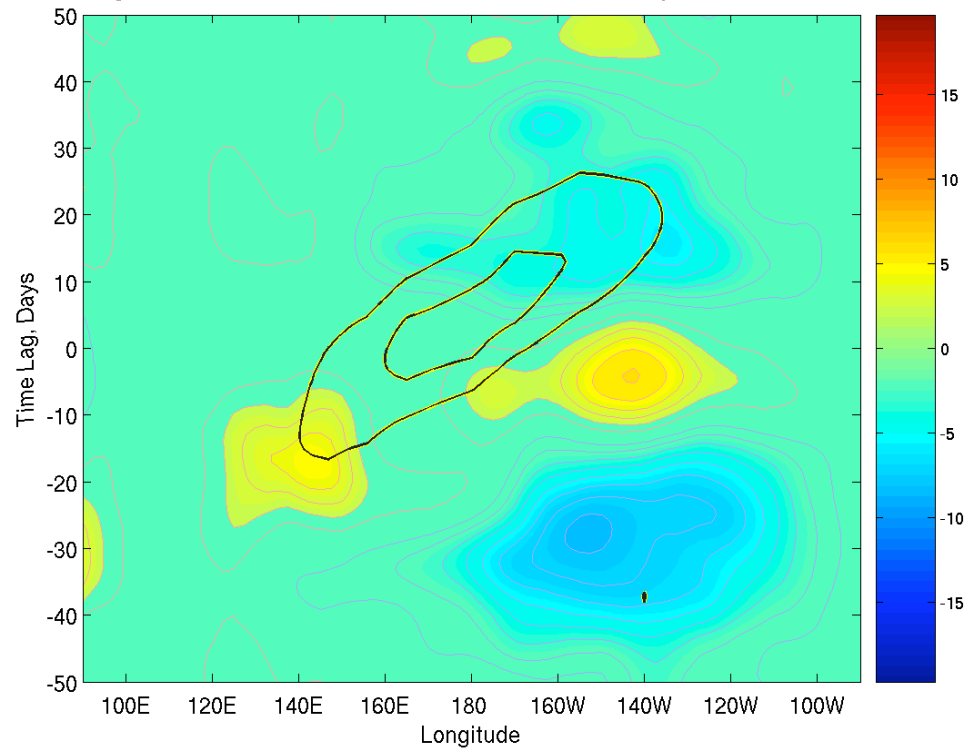
Has the Pattern Changed with the Climate?

- Apply same regression model and interannual pattern
- Train model 1988-2002 and 1974-1987 periods

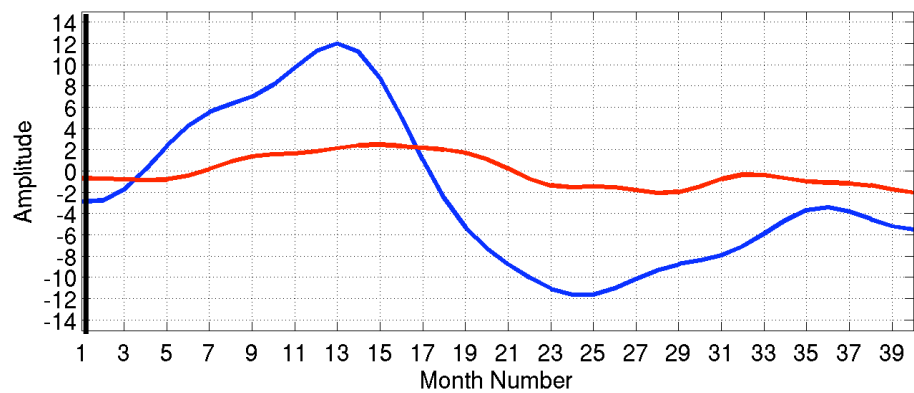
Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month

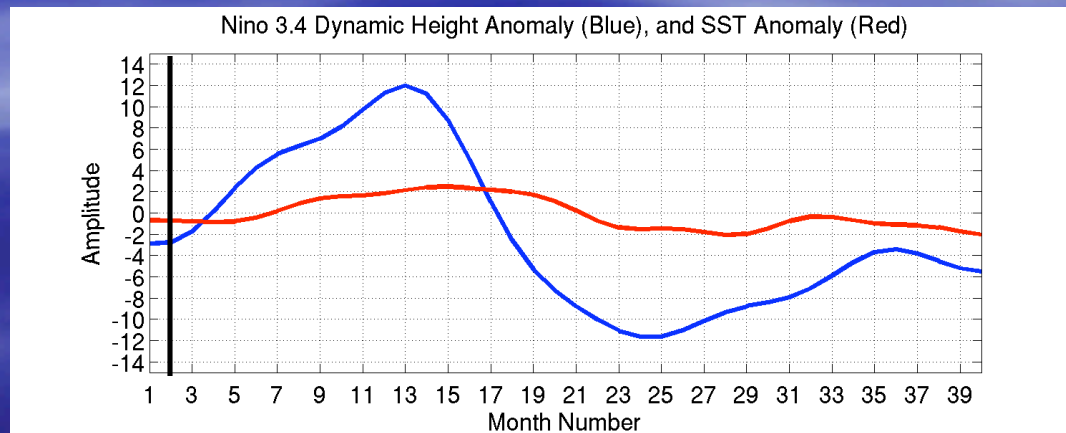
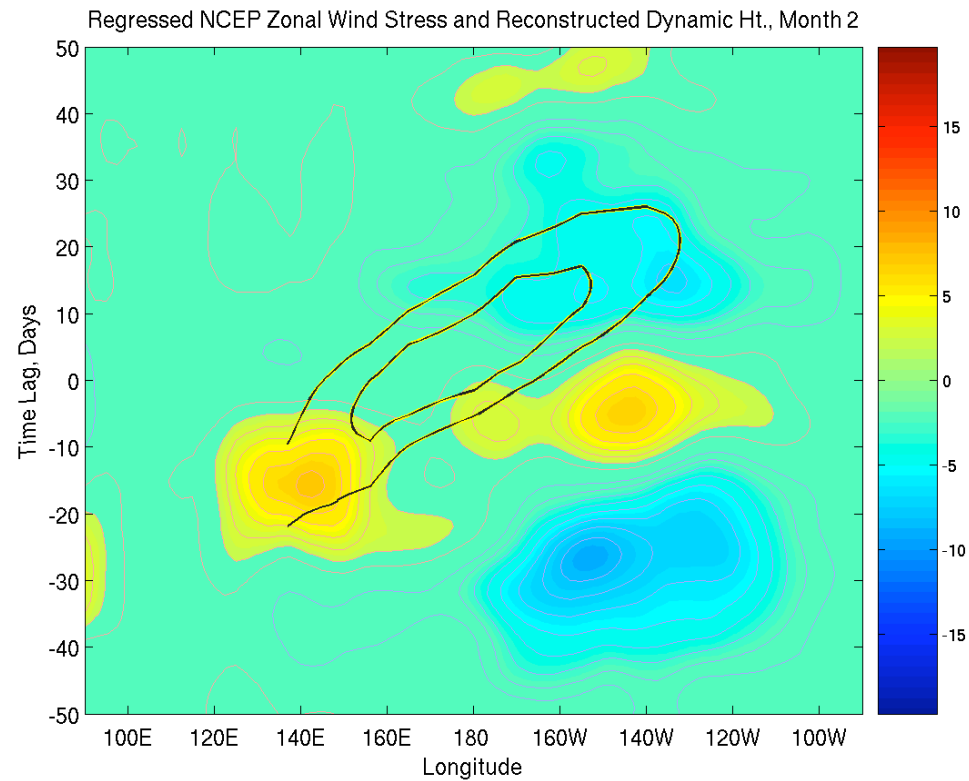
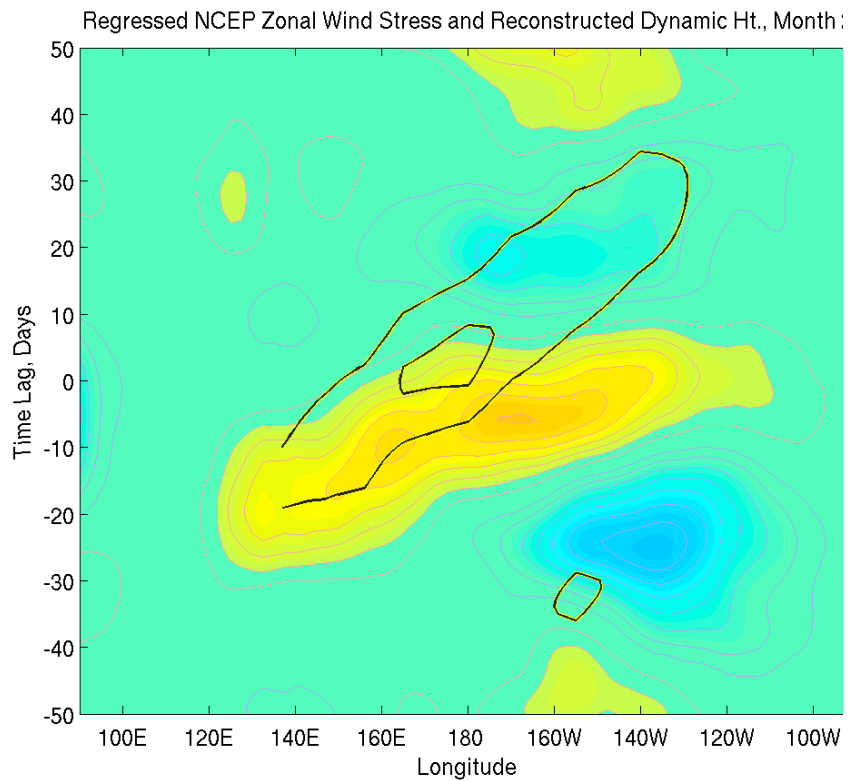


Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 1

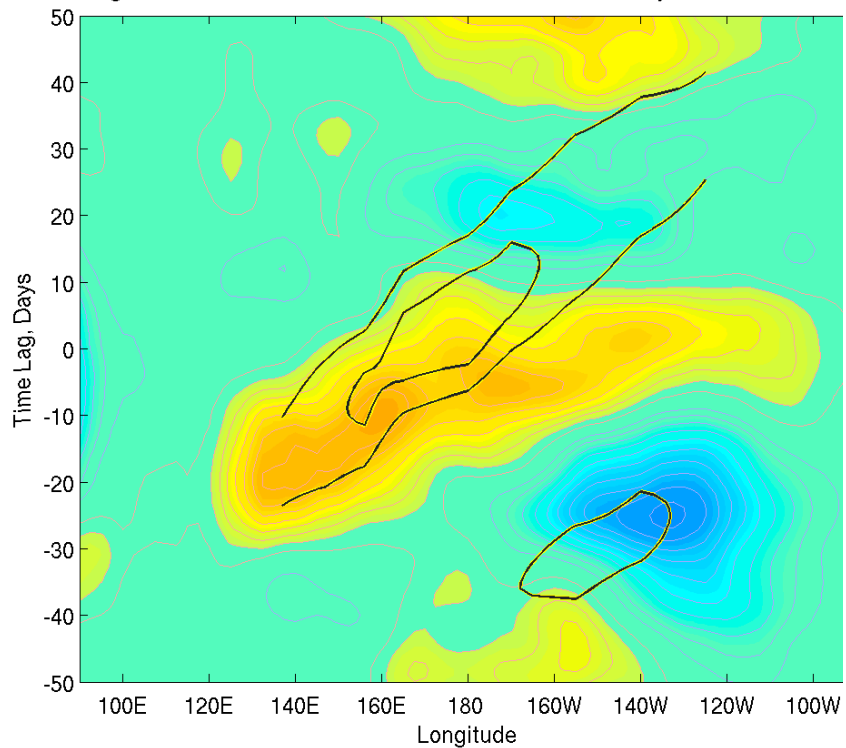


Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)

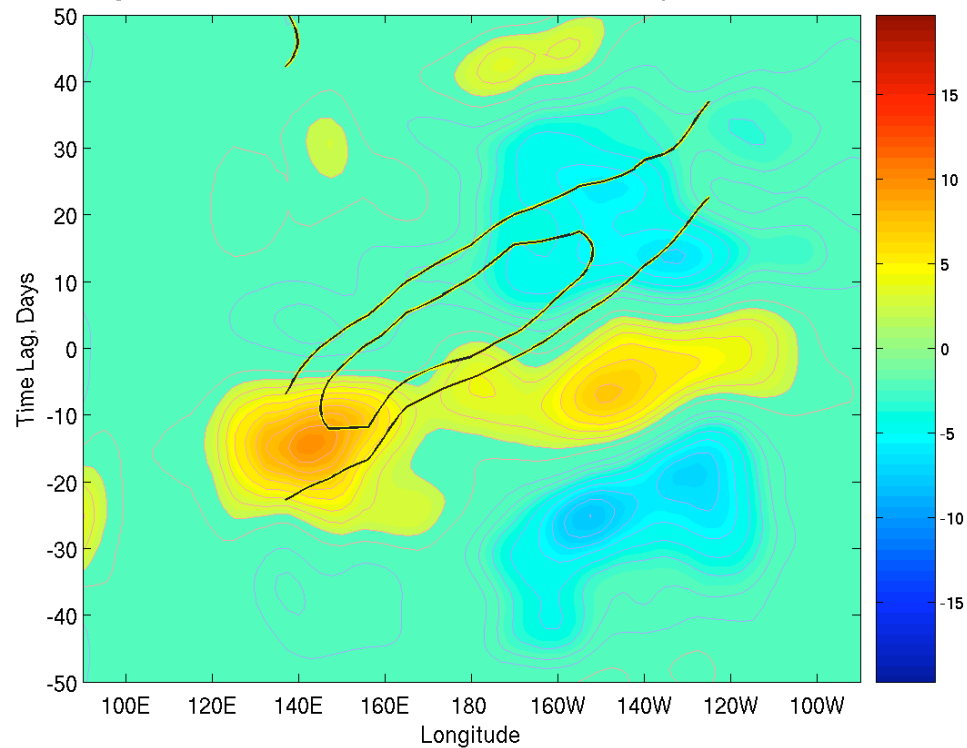




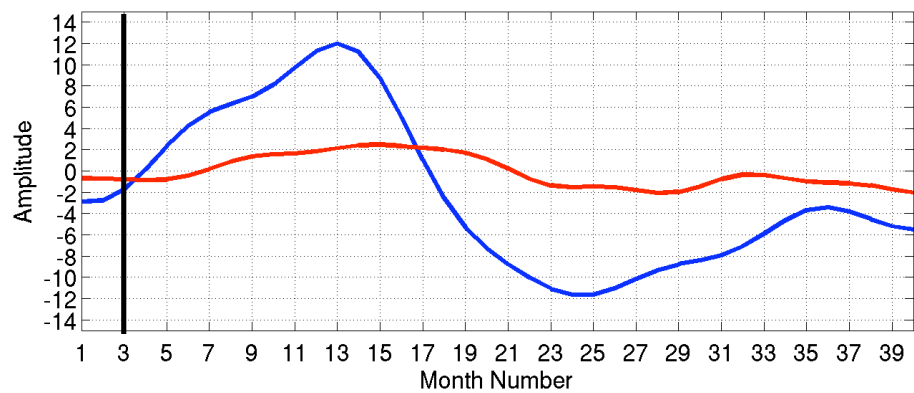
Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month :

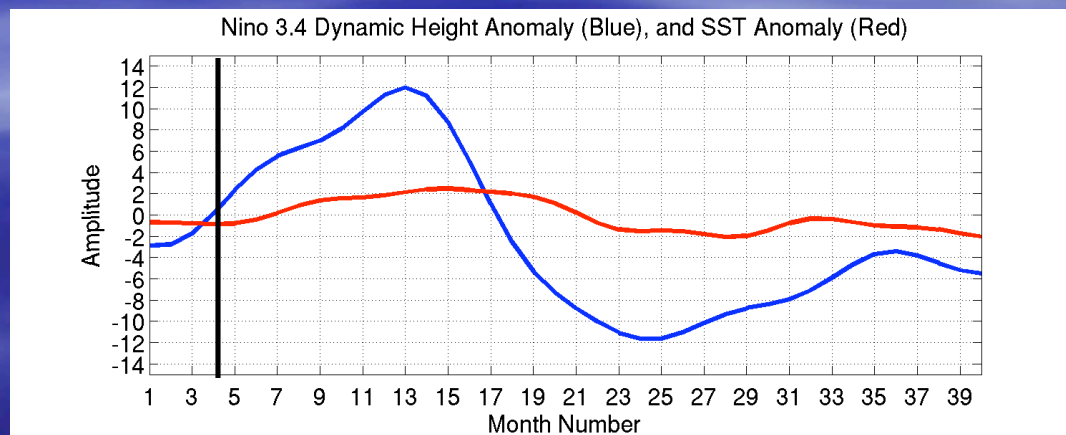
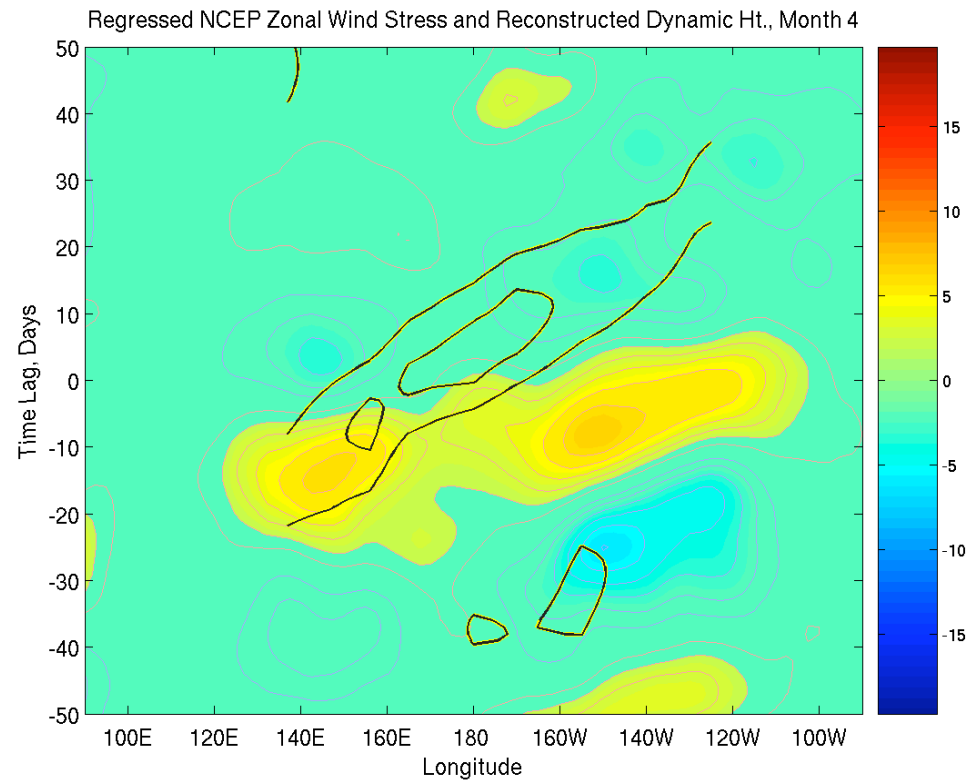
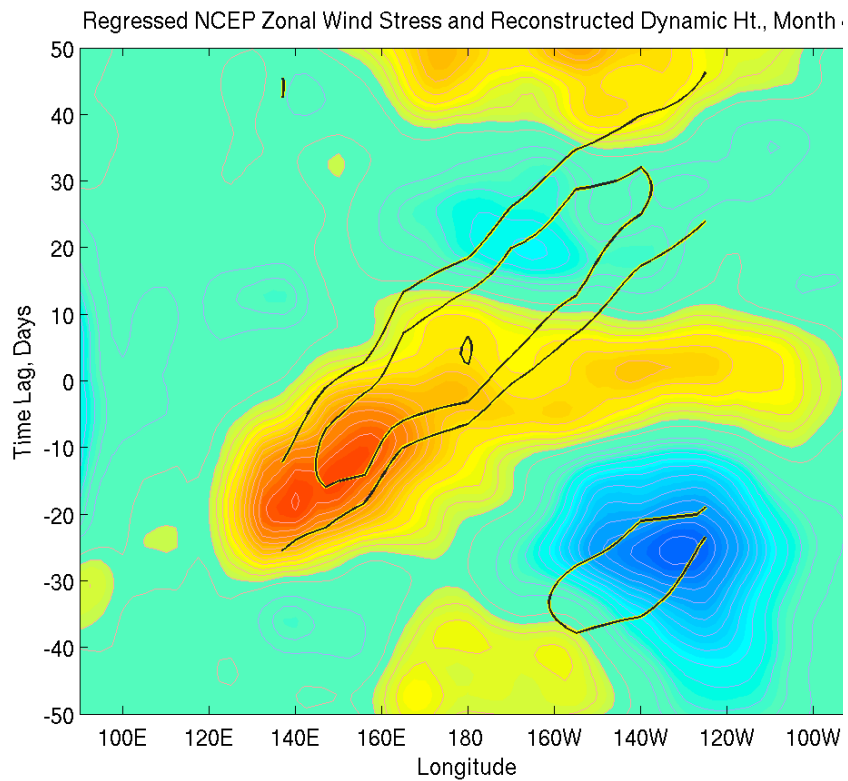


Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 3

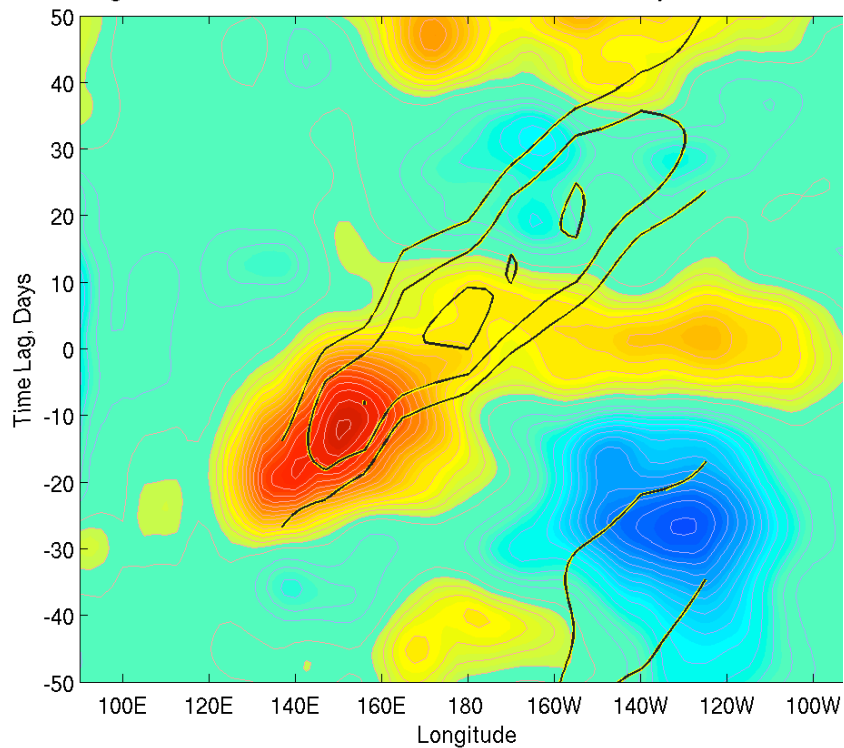


Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)

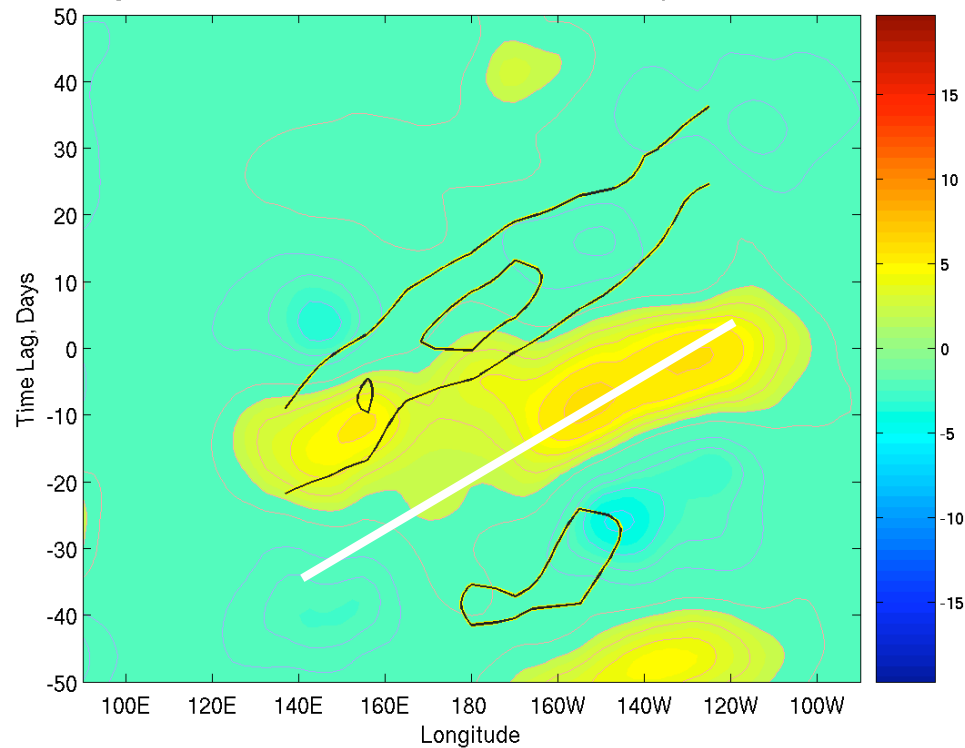




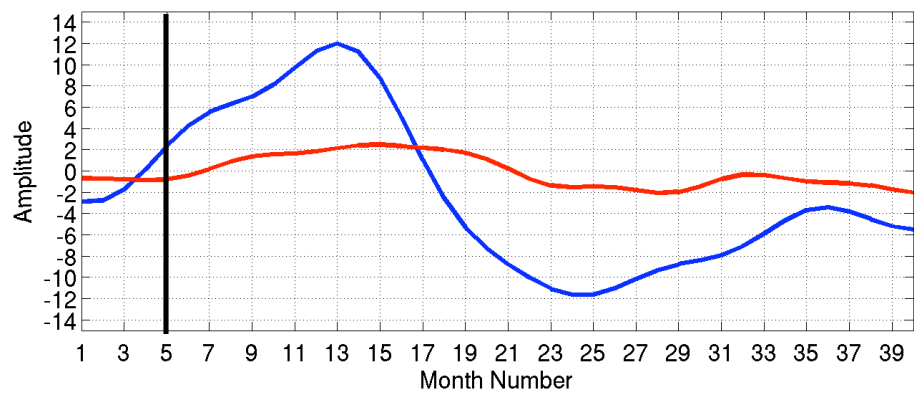
Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month



Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 5



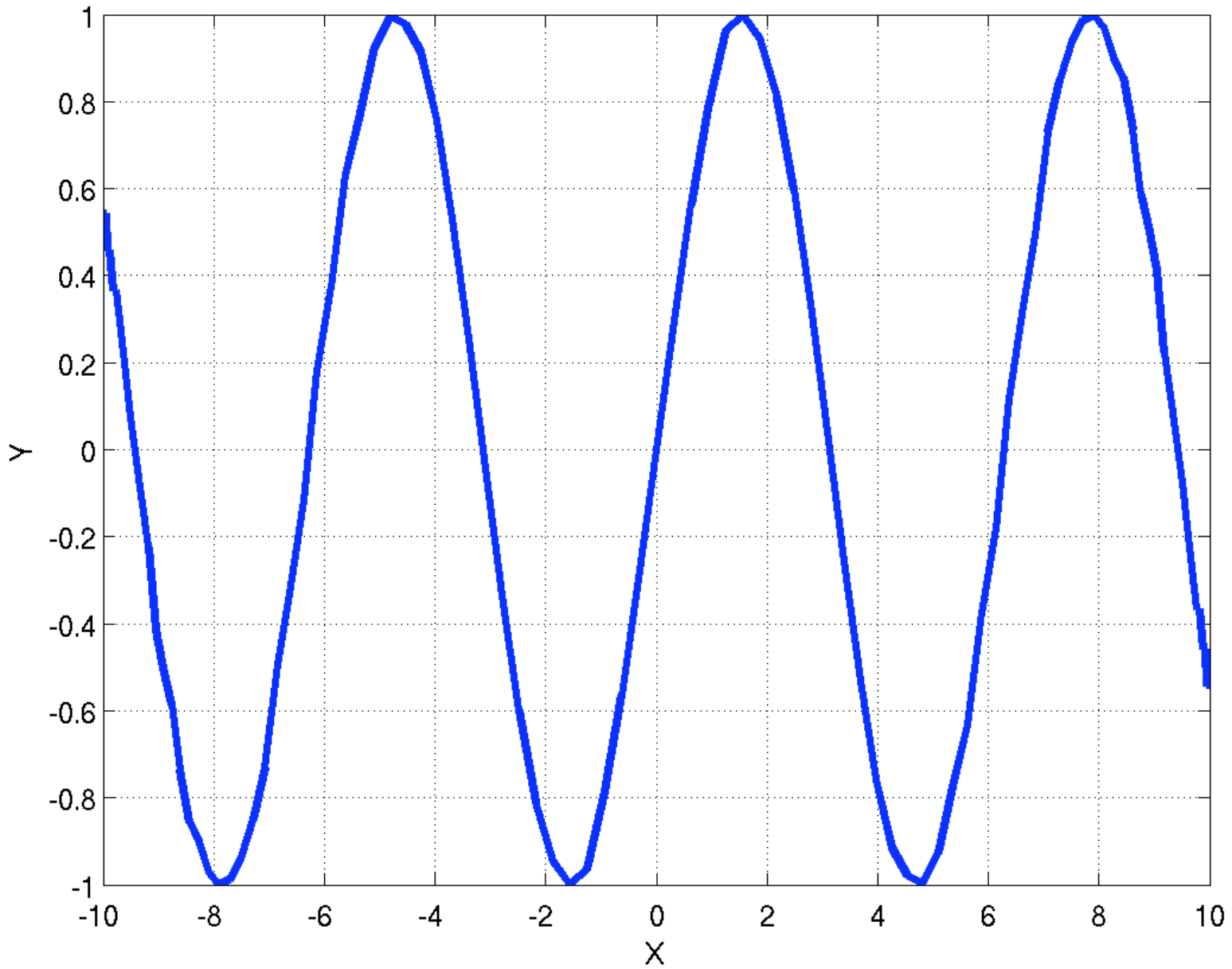
Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)



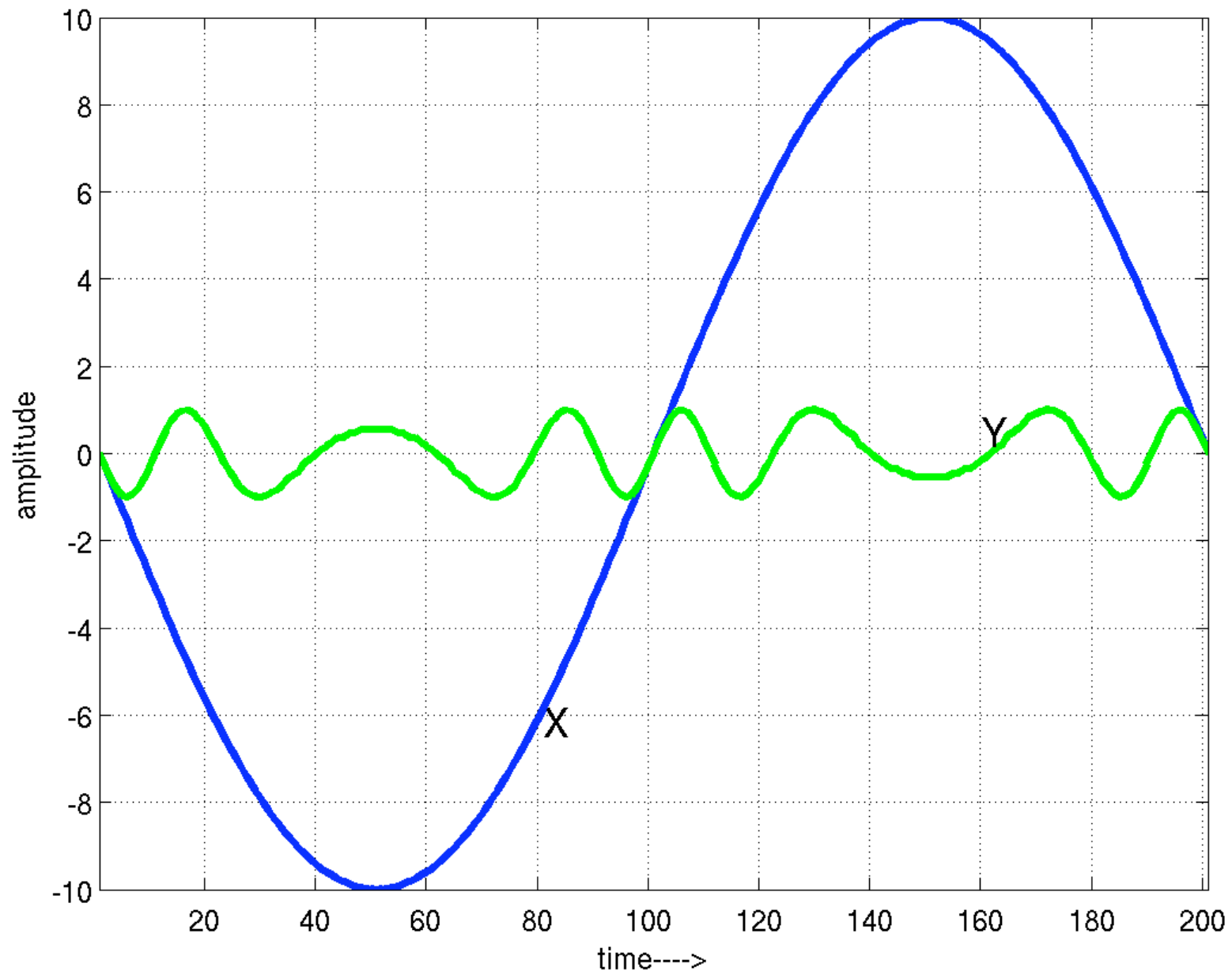
Conclusions

- Intraseasonal wind stress triggers Kelvin waves in the ocean
- The forcing sometimes couples to Kelvin waves
- The waves sometimes continue to amplify, cross the basin, and subsequently raise East Pacific SST
- Trade surges develop along and to the east of the crests of other Kelvin waves, attenuating the waves and upwelling cold water across the east

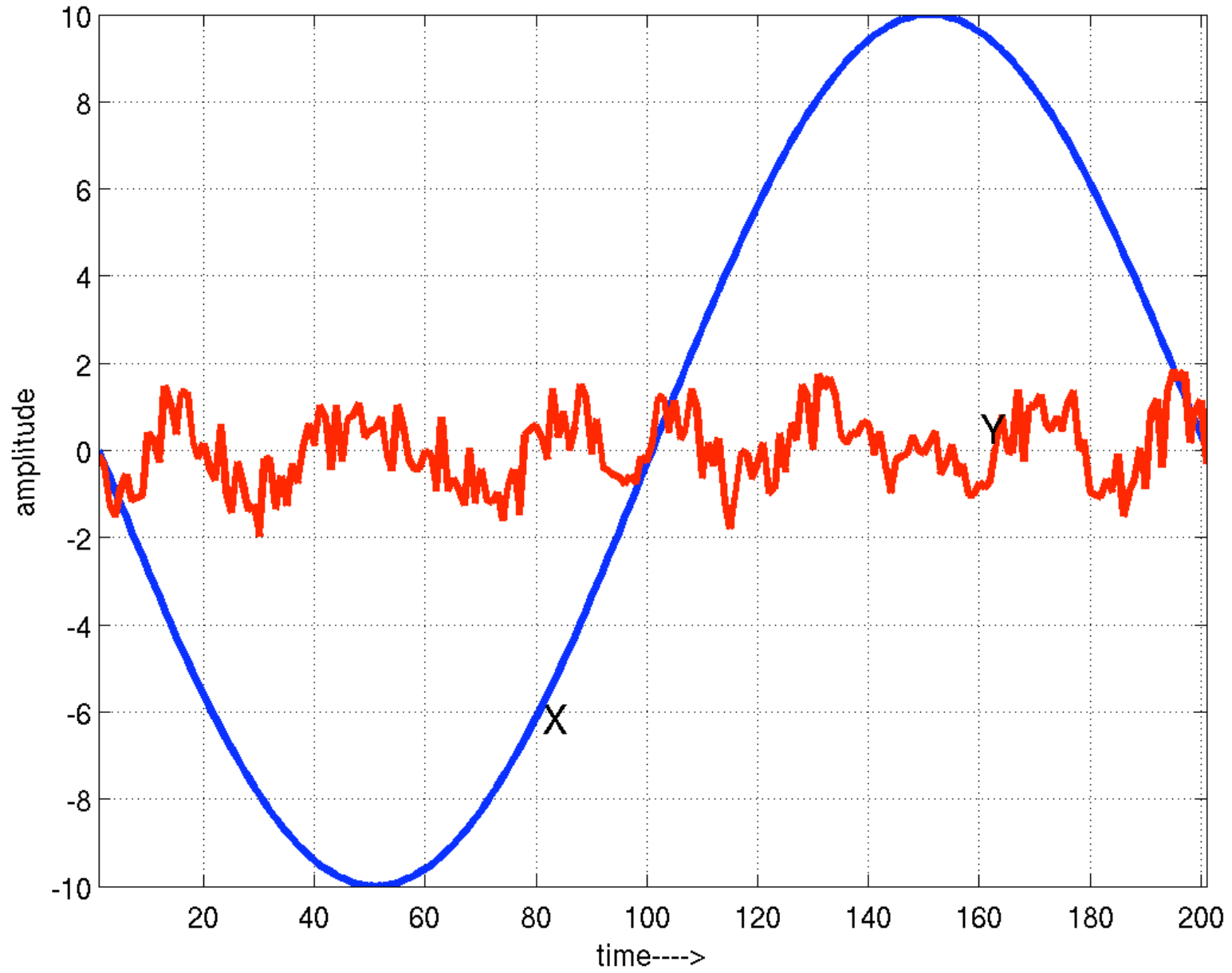
Relationship Between X and Y Synthetic Data



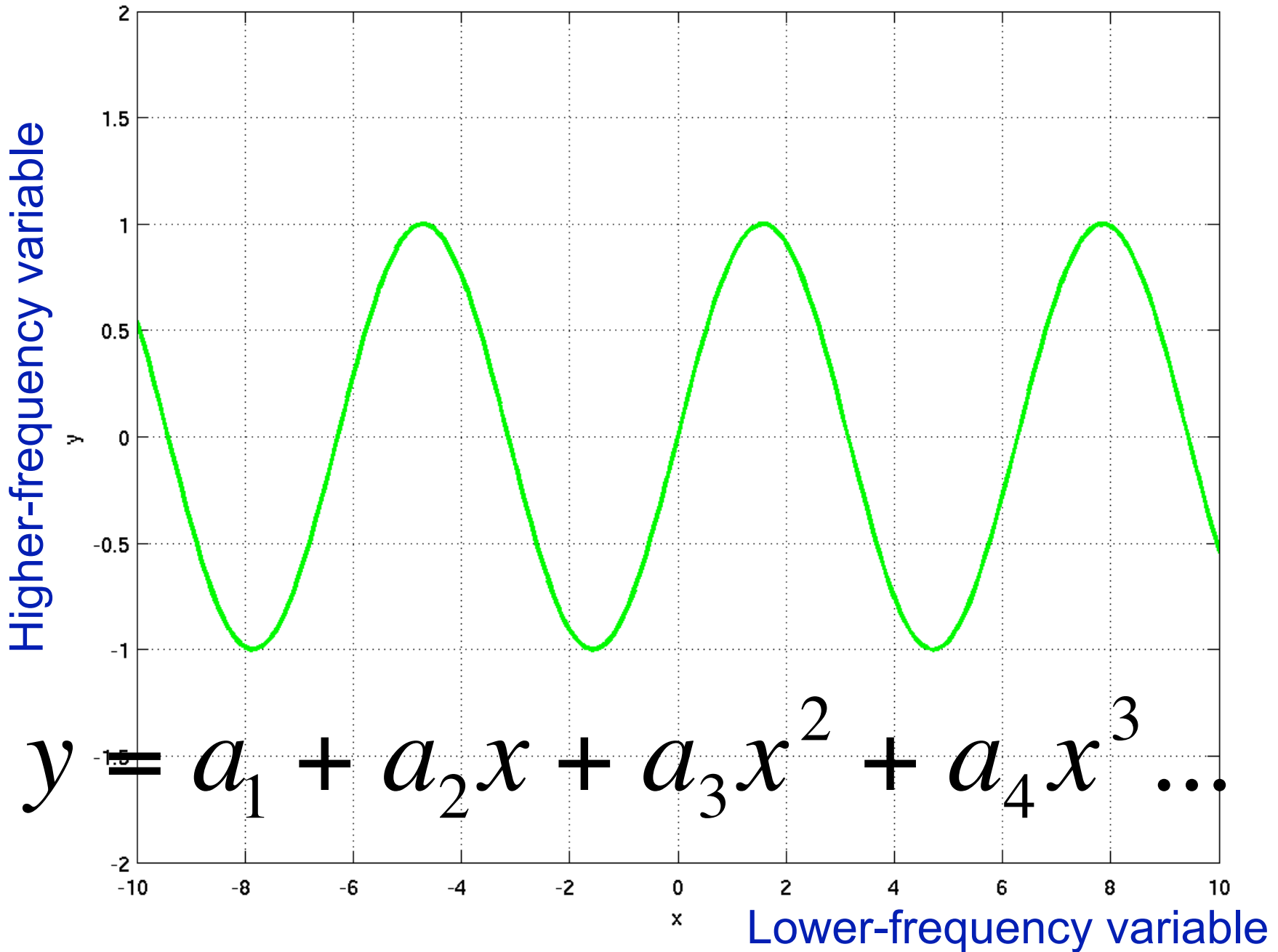
Time series of X and Y

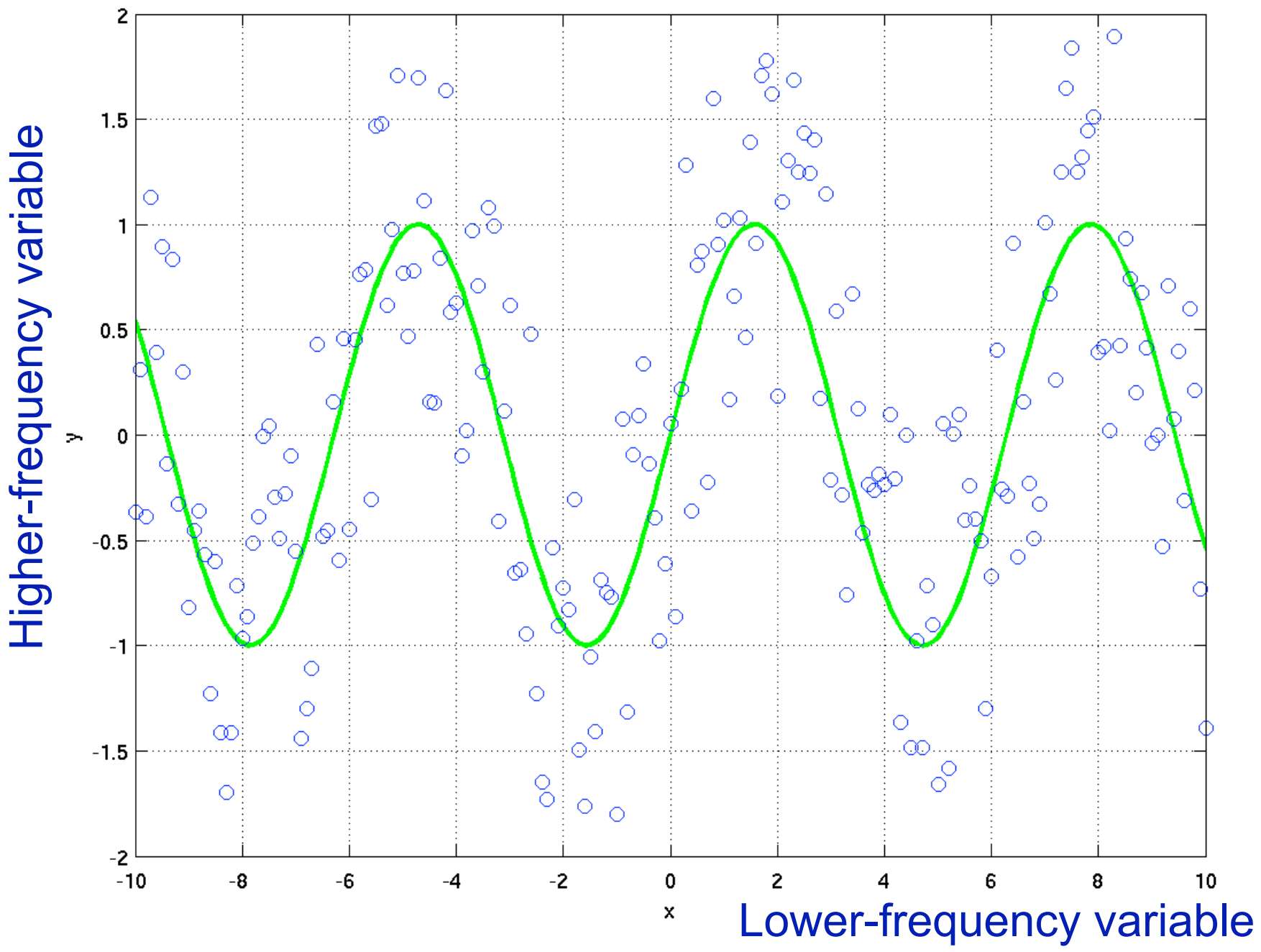


Time series of X and Y

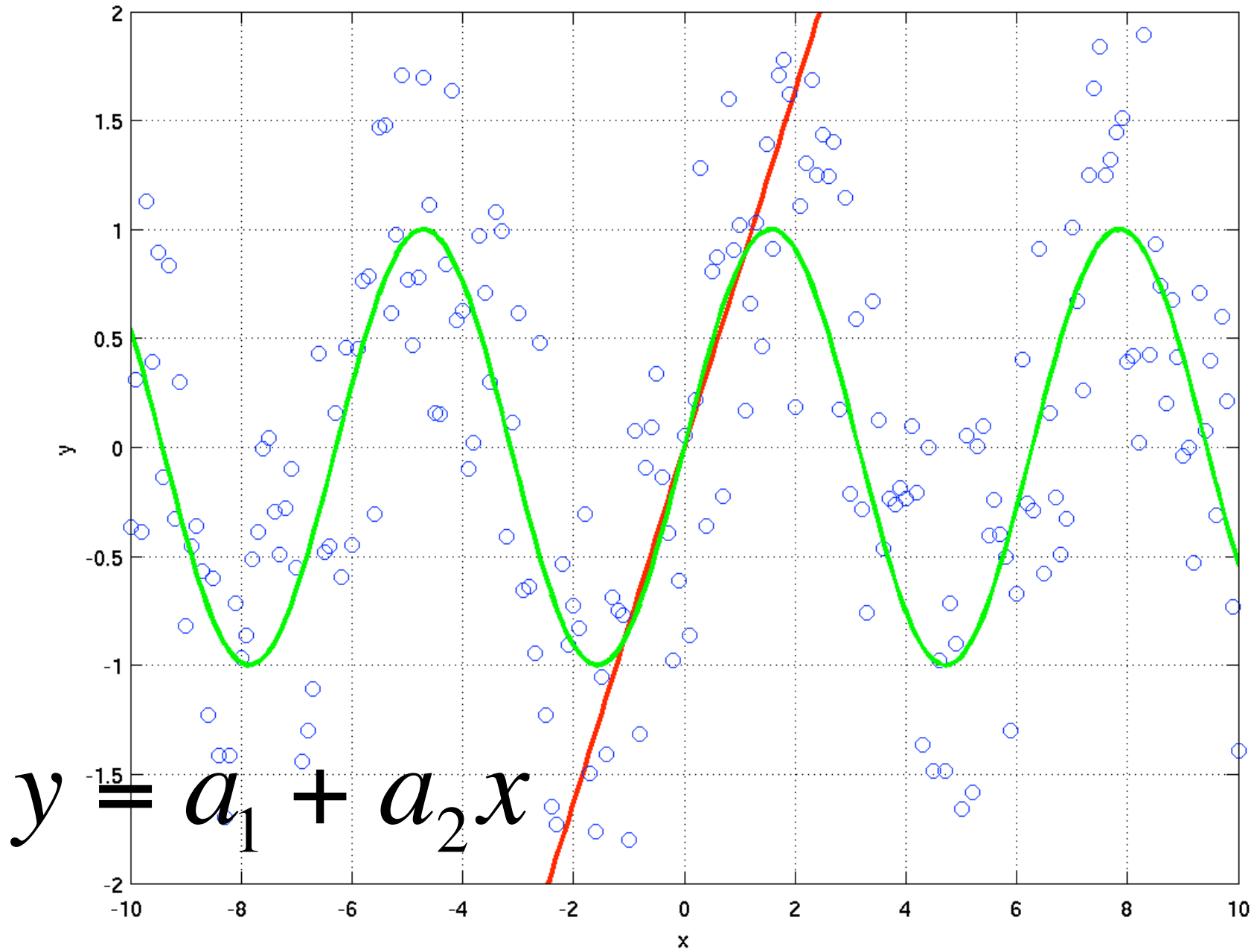


How can polynomial regression solve the problem?

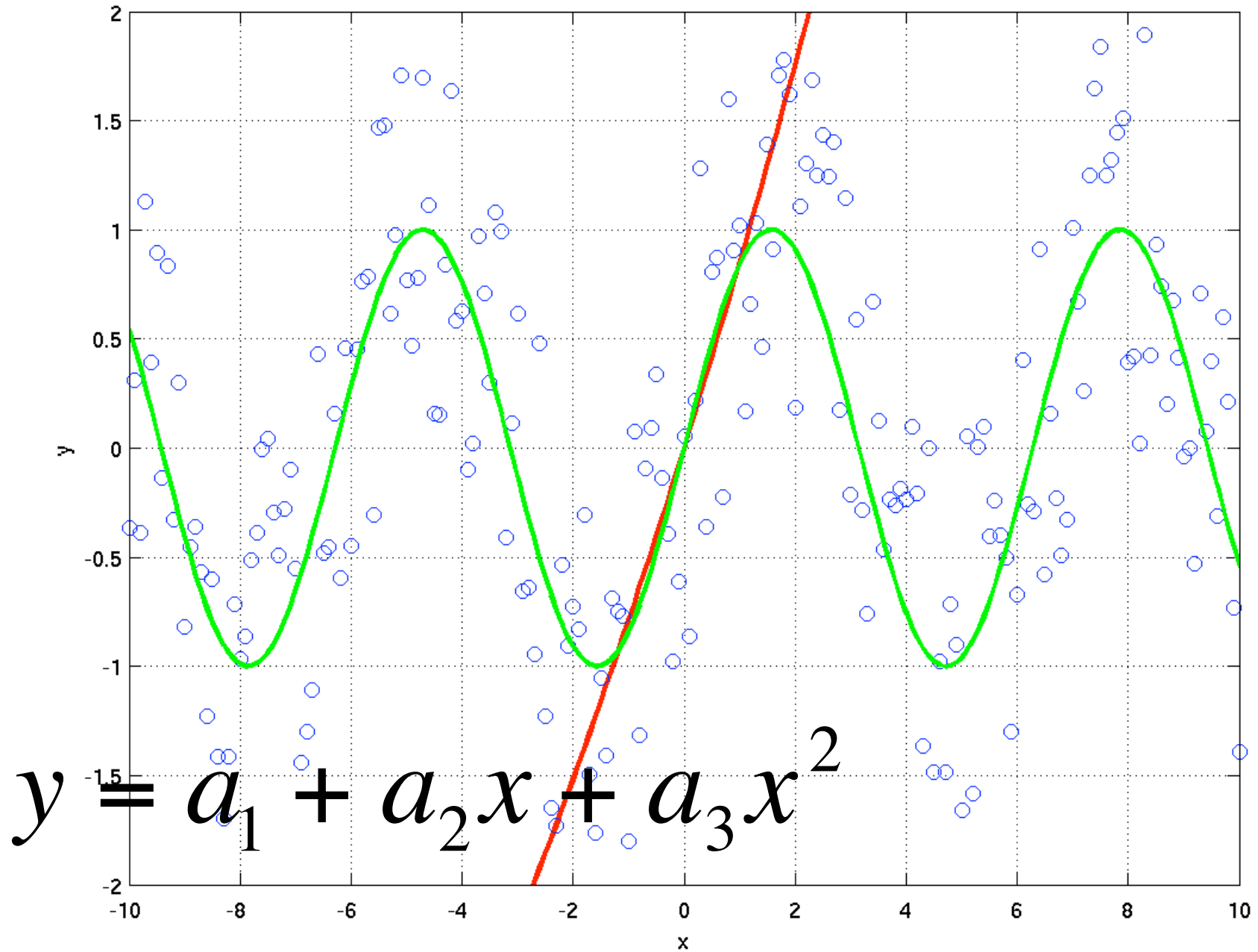




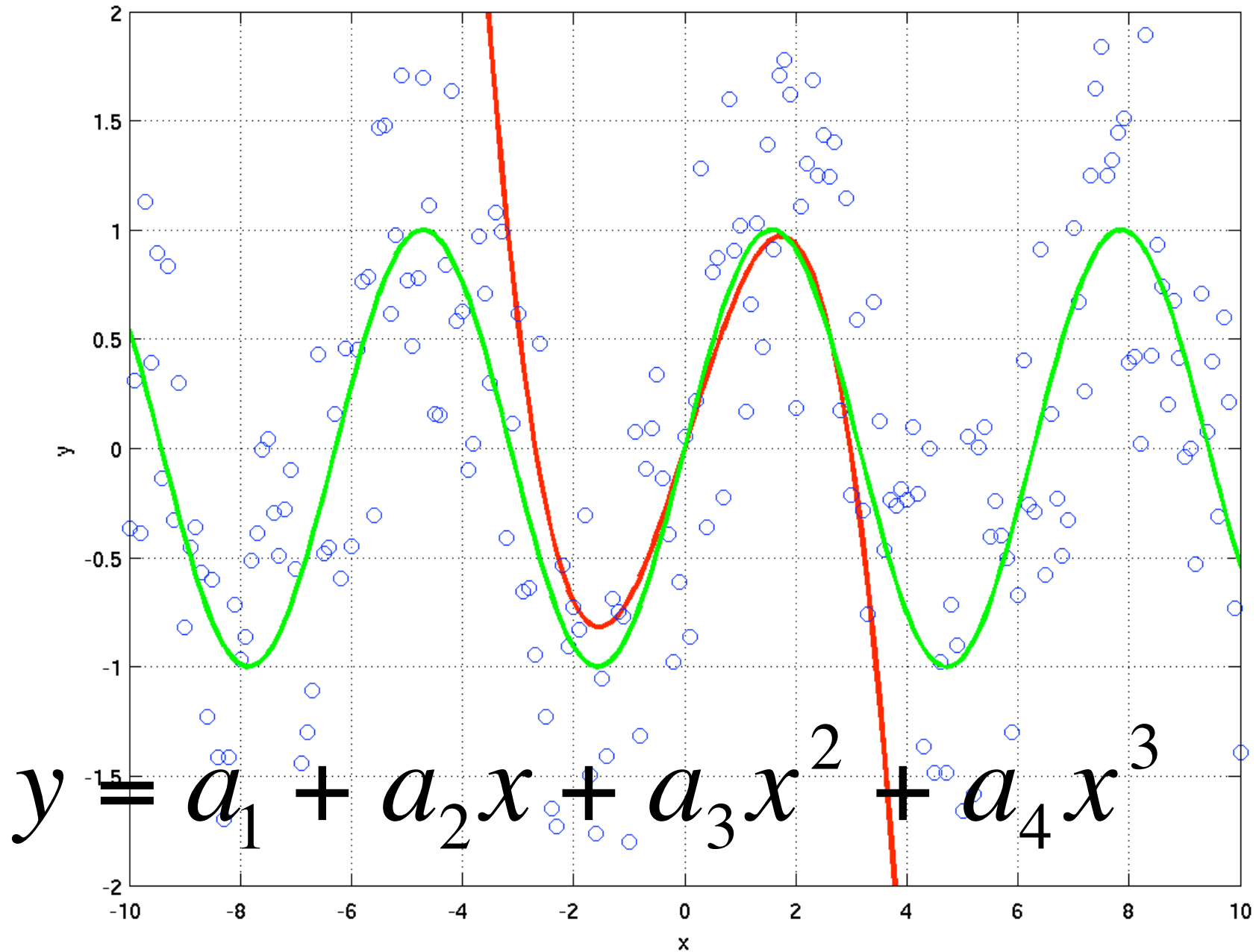
Fit up to power 1



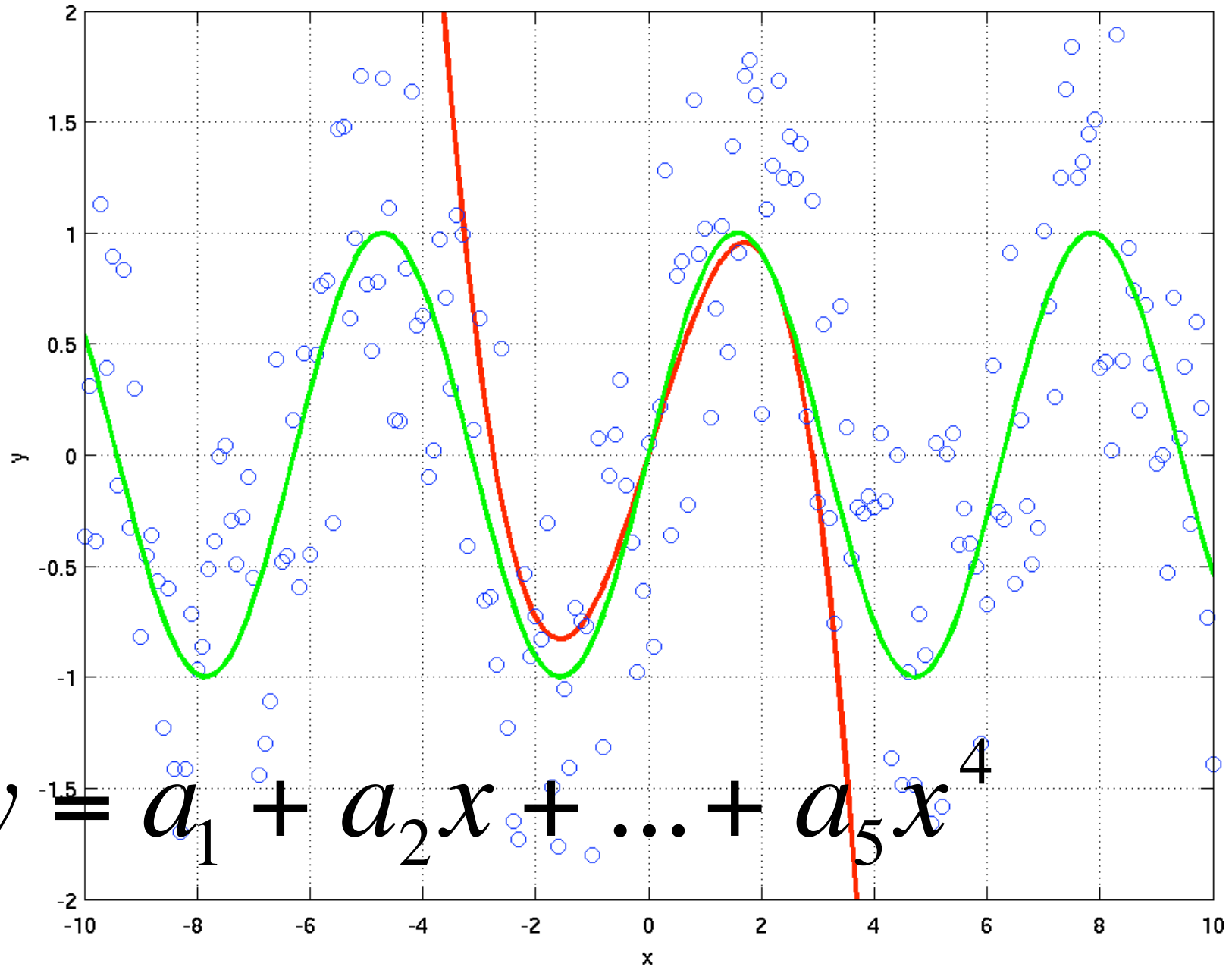
Fit up to power 2



Fit up to power 3

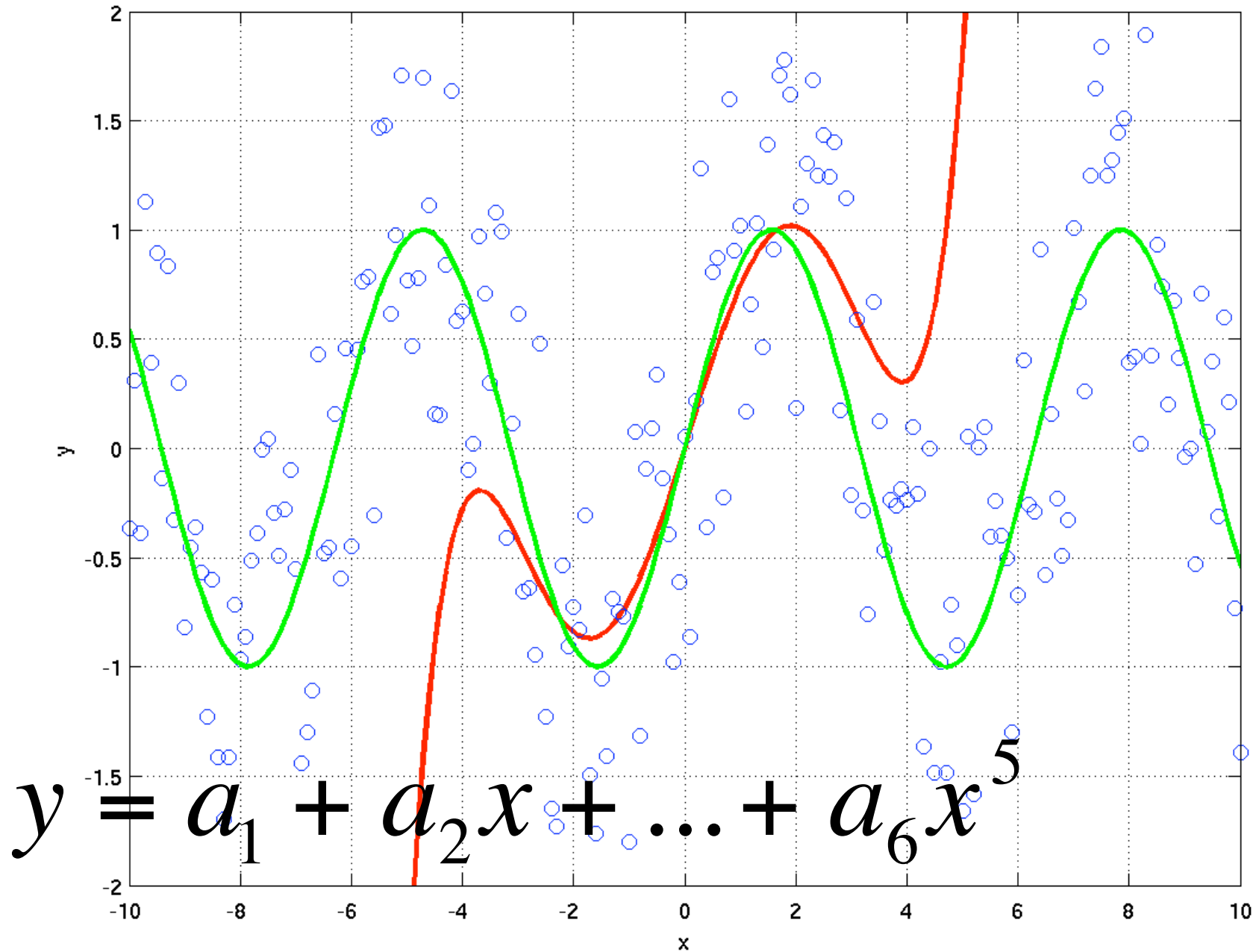


Fit up to power 4

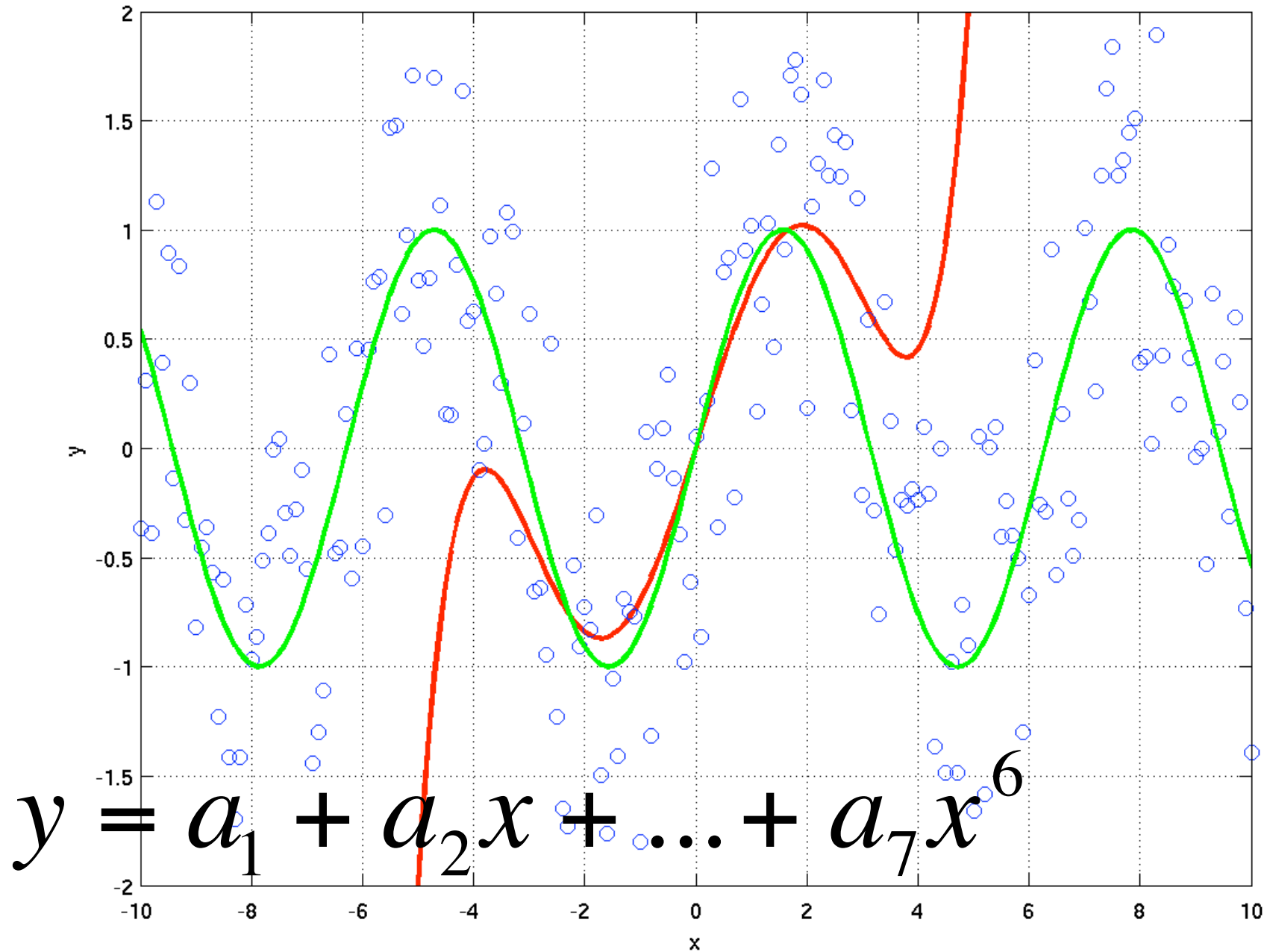


$$y = a_1 + a_2 x + \dots + a_5 x^4$$

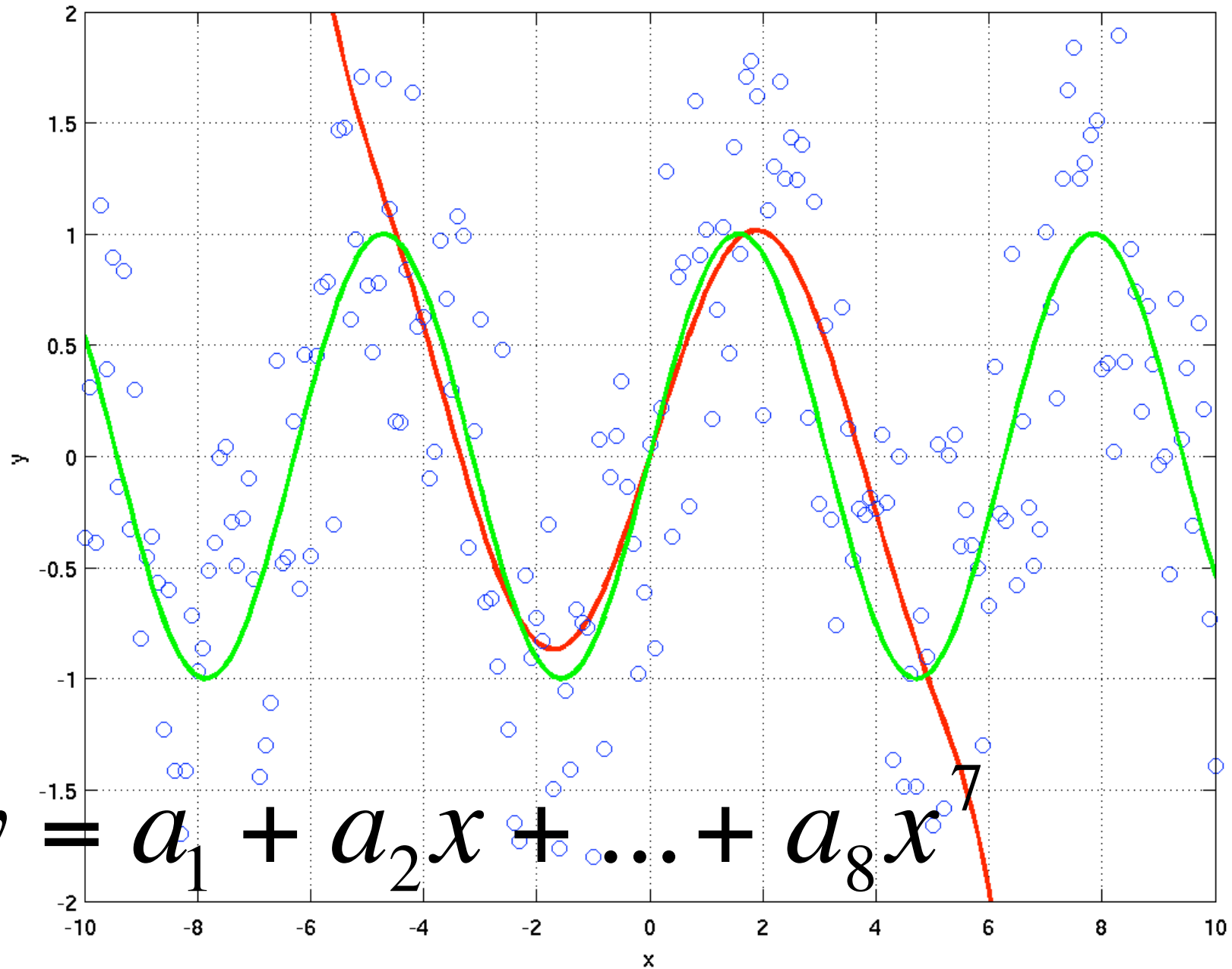
Fit up to power 5



Fit up to power 6

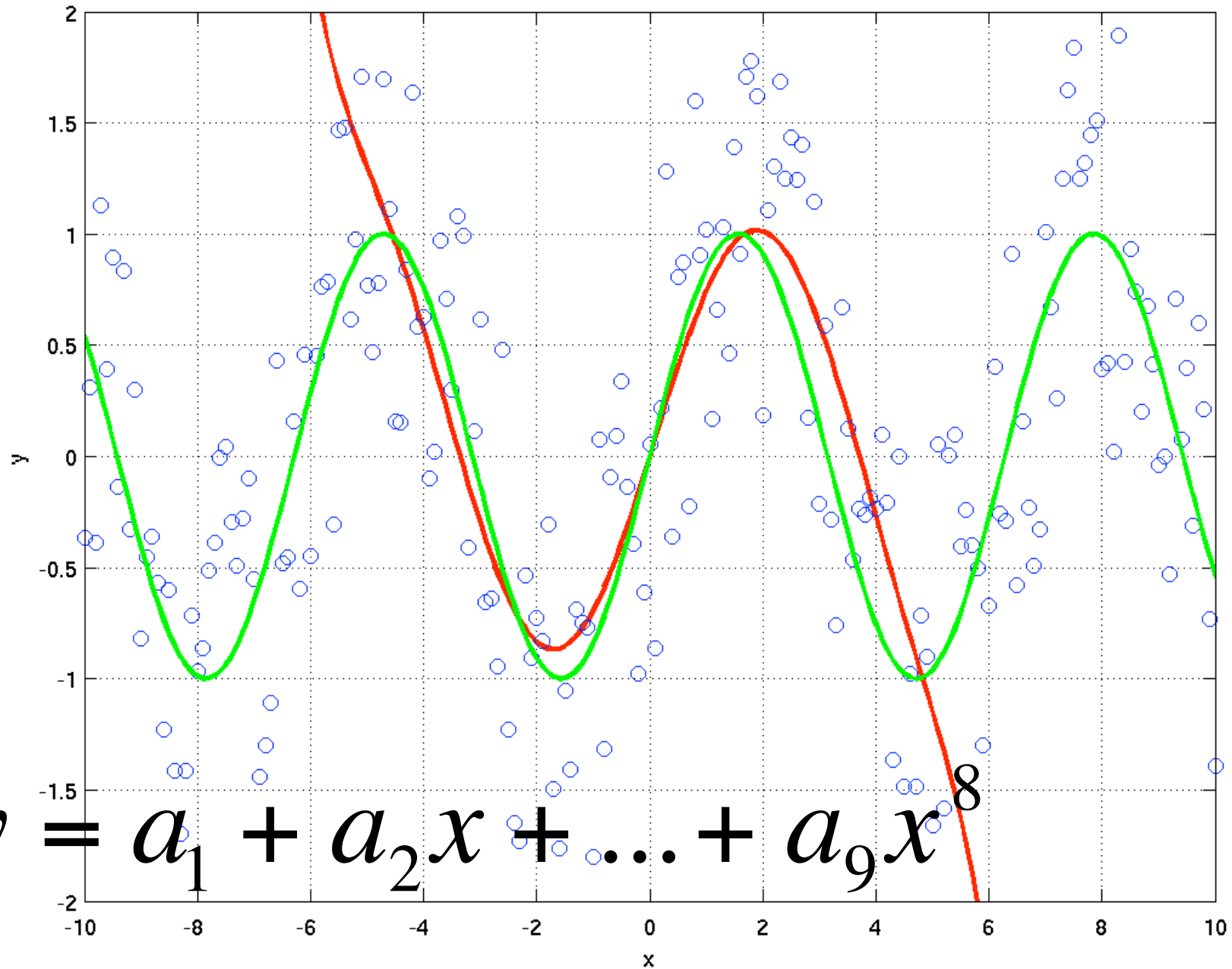


Fit up to power 7



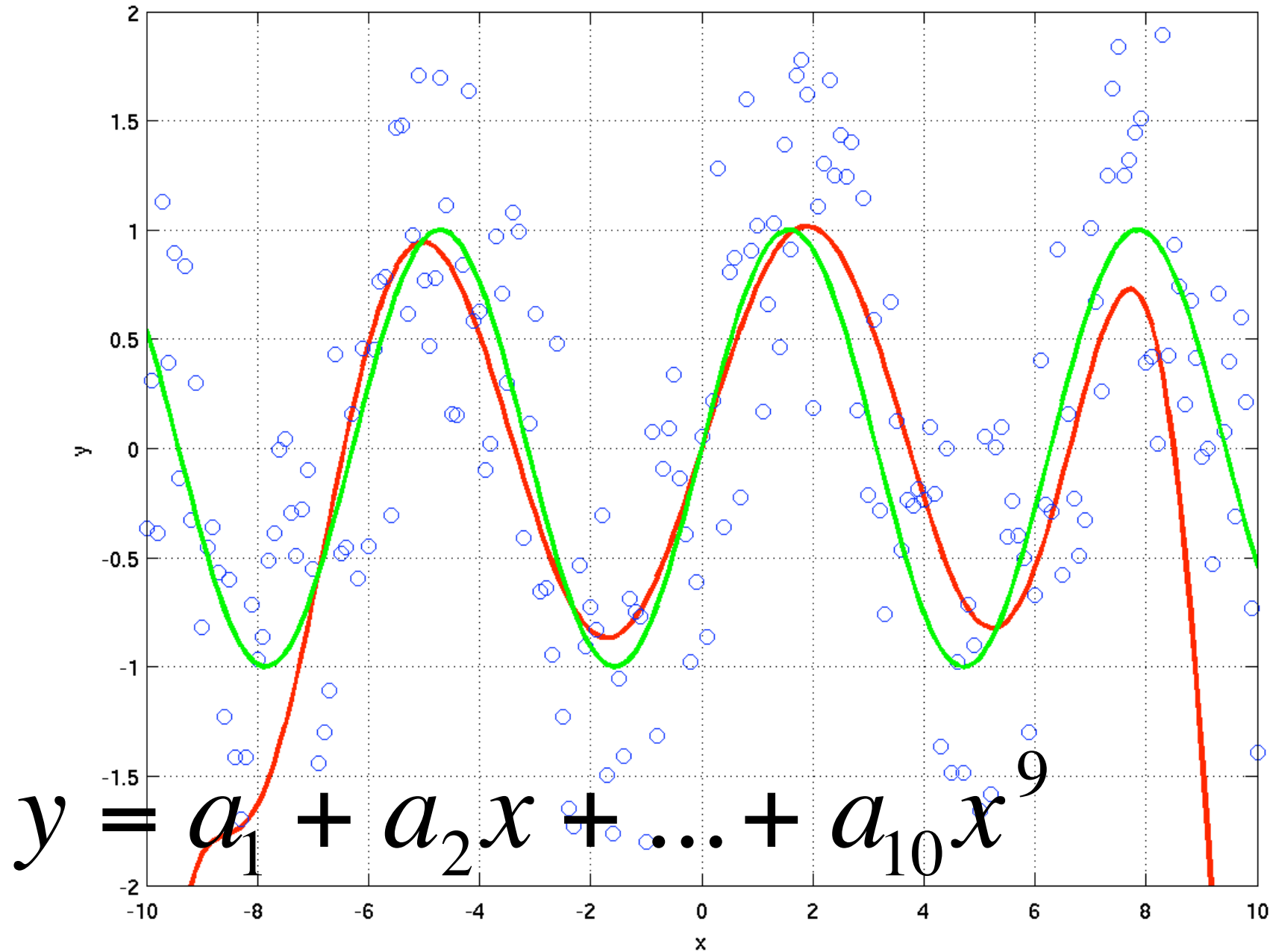
$$y = a_1 + a_2x + \dots + a_8x^7$$

Fit up to power 8

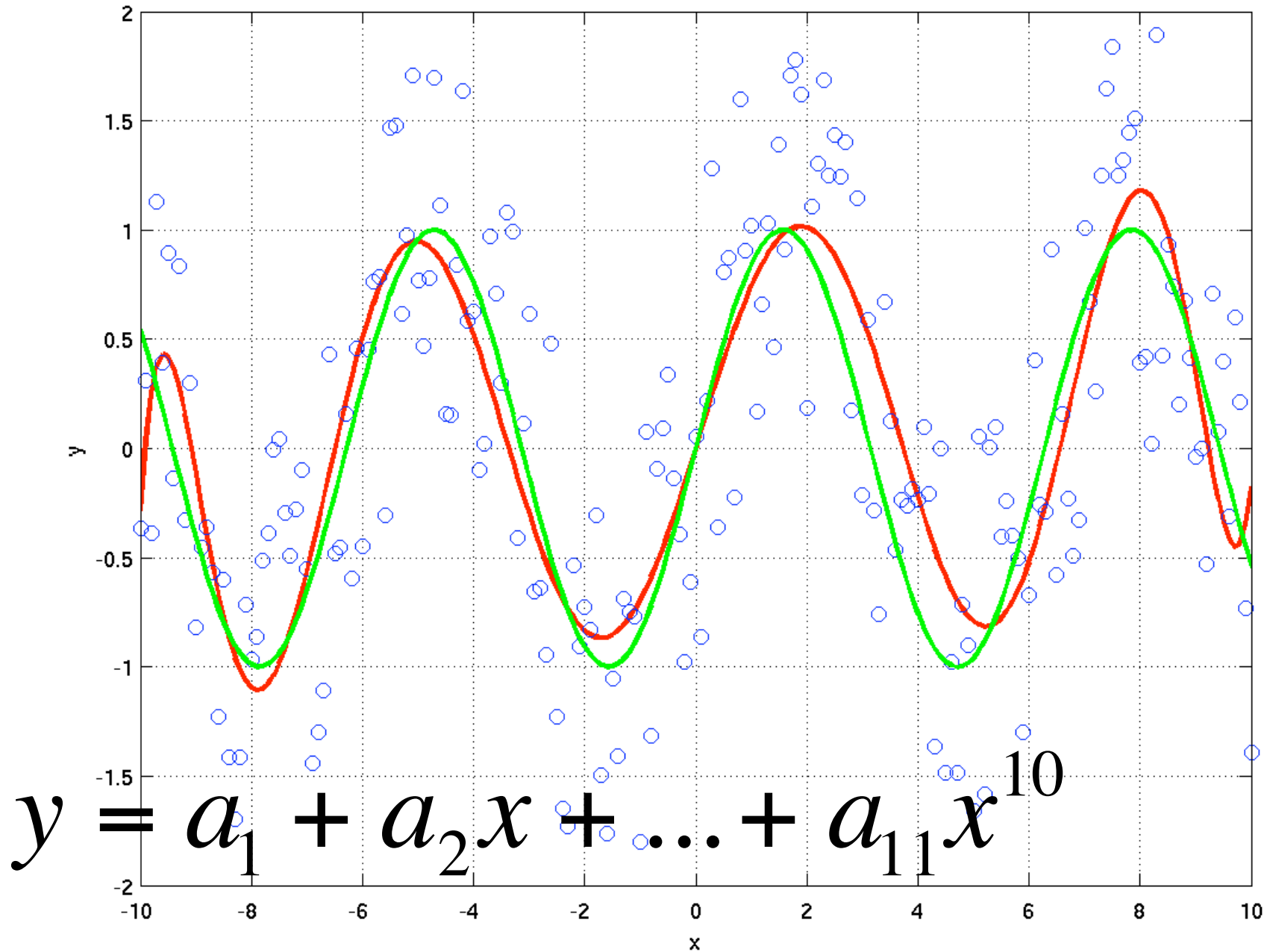


$$y = a_1 + a_2x + \dots + a_9x^8$$

Fit up to power 9



Fit up to power 10

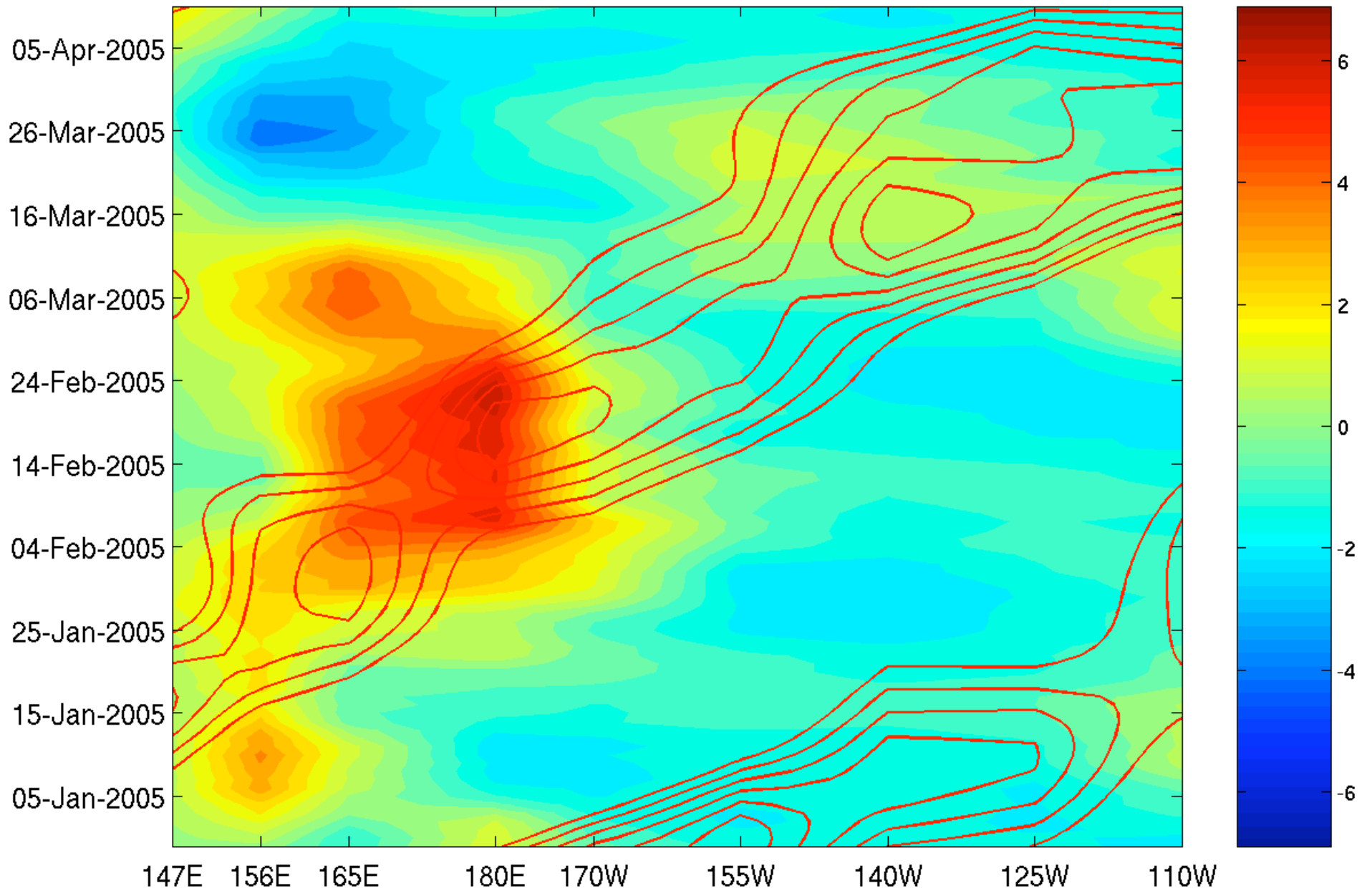




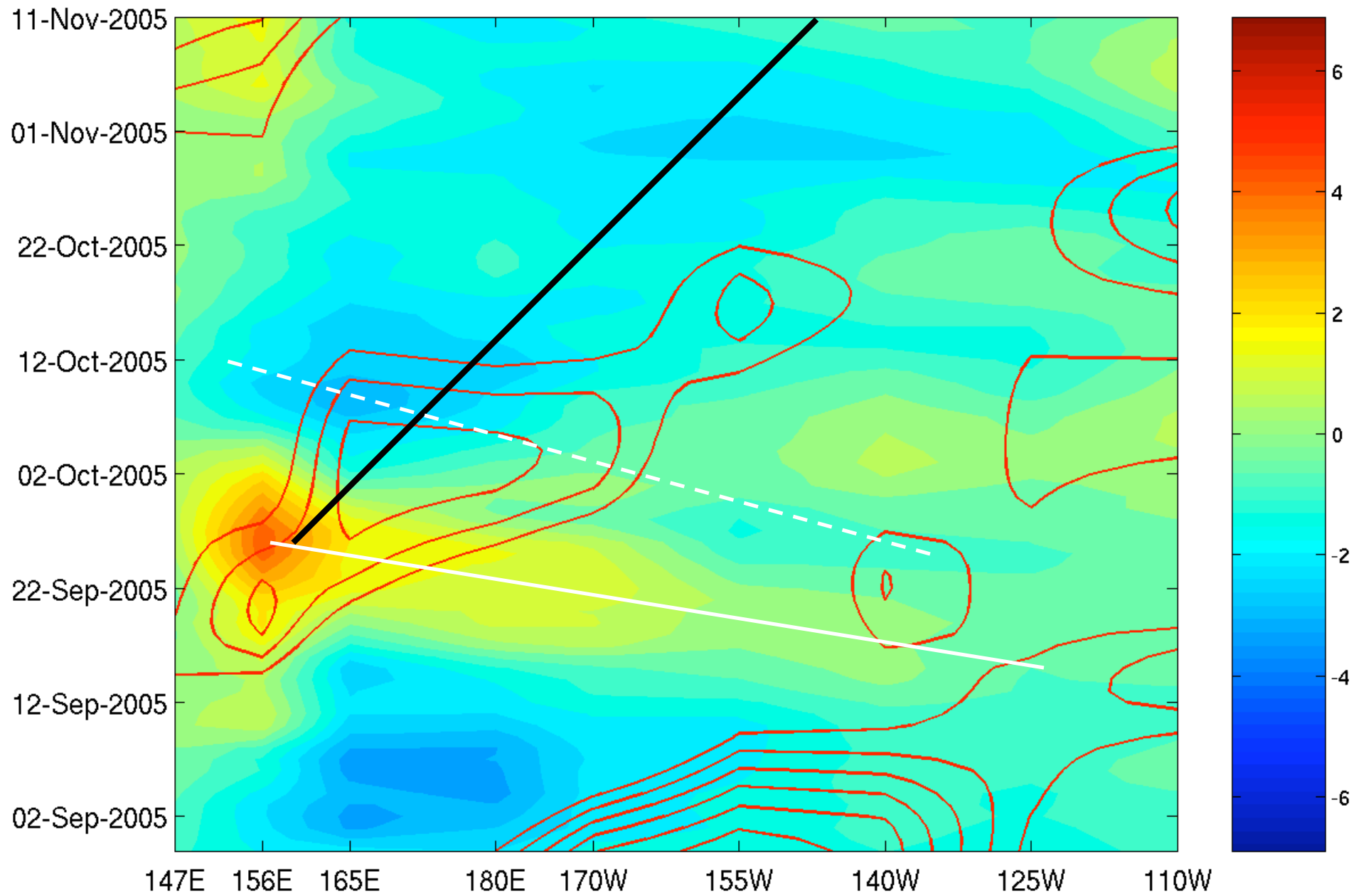
MJO/Kelvin Wave/ENSO Combined Regression Approach

$$y = a_0 + a_1 e + a_2 \dot{e} + a_3 k + a_4 k^2 + a_5 k^3 + a_6 k^4 + a_7 e \cdot k + a_8 \dot{e} \cdot k + a_{13} (\dot{e} k^2) + a_{14} (\dot{e} k^3) + \varepsilon$$

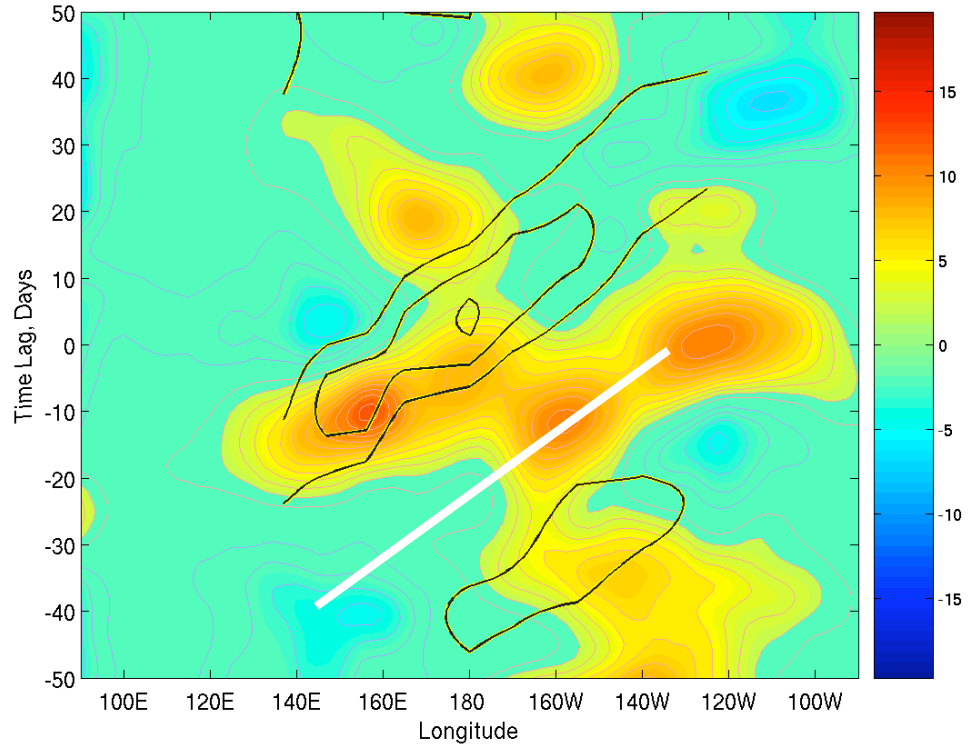
Zonal Wind Anomaly and 20-100 Day Dynamic Height



Zonal Wind Anomaly and 20-100 Day Dynamic Height



Regressed NCEP Zonal Wind Stress and Reconstructed Dynamic Ht., Month 10



Nino 3.4 Dynamic Height Anomaly (Blue), and SST Anomaly (Red)

