



Evidence Linking Arctic Amplification with Changing Weather Patterns in Mid-Latitudes



Jennifer Francis

Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences
Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey

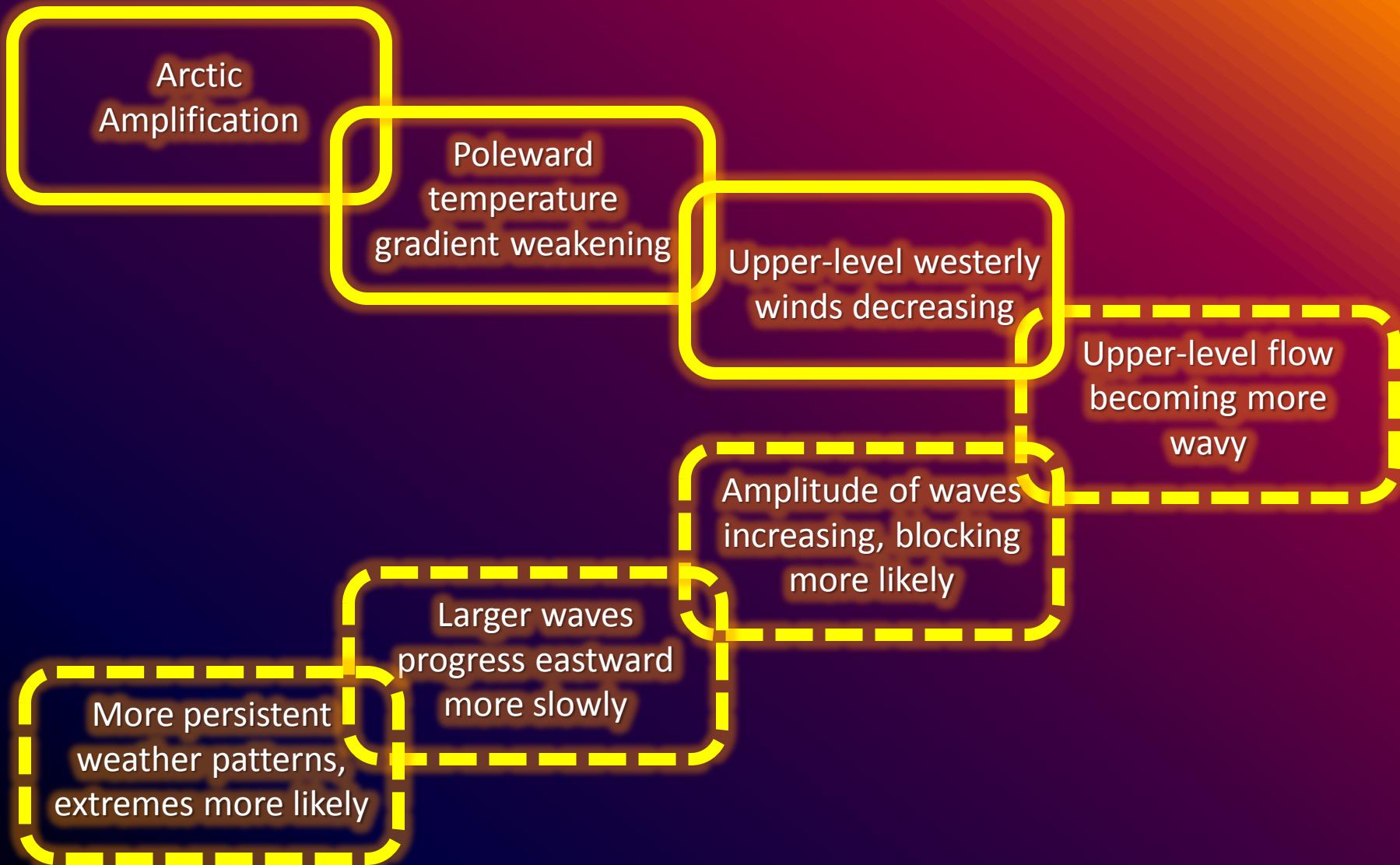


Steve Vavrus

Center for Climatic Research
University of Wisconsin-Madison

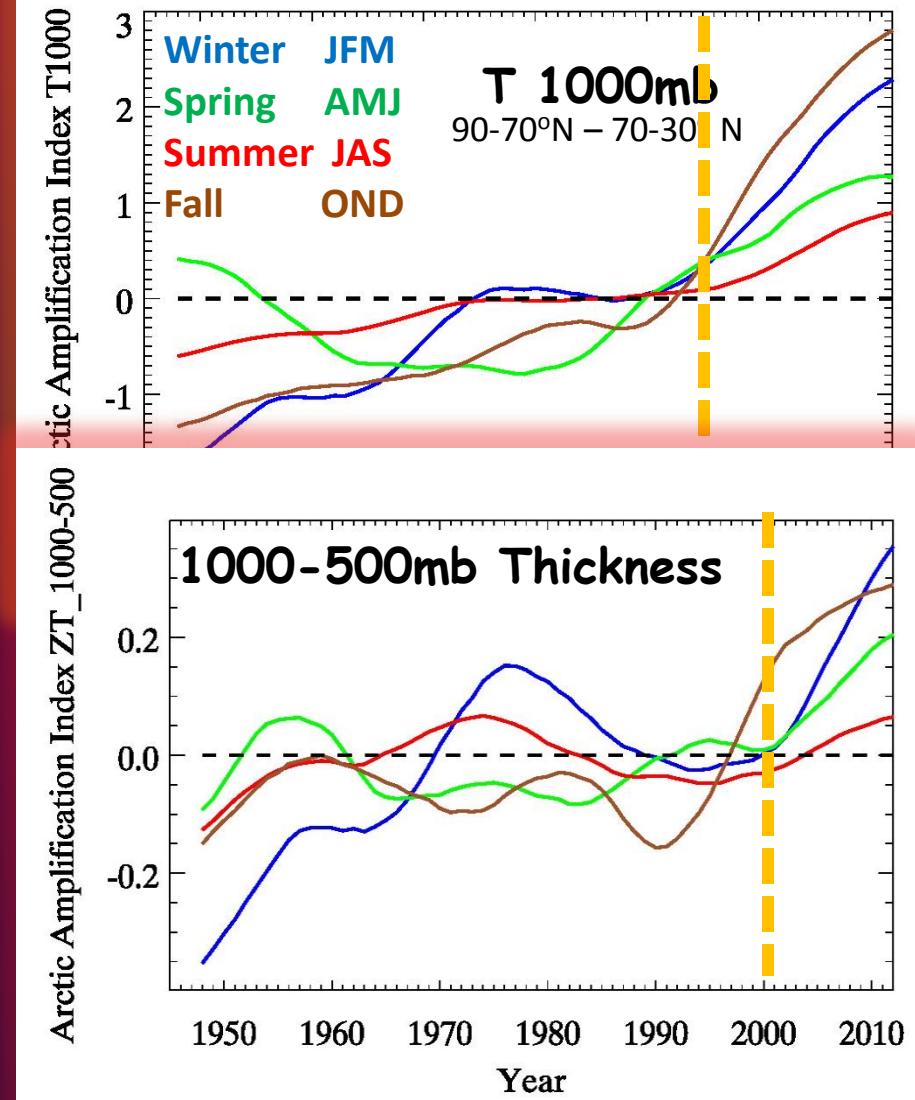
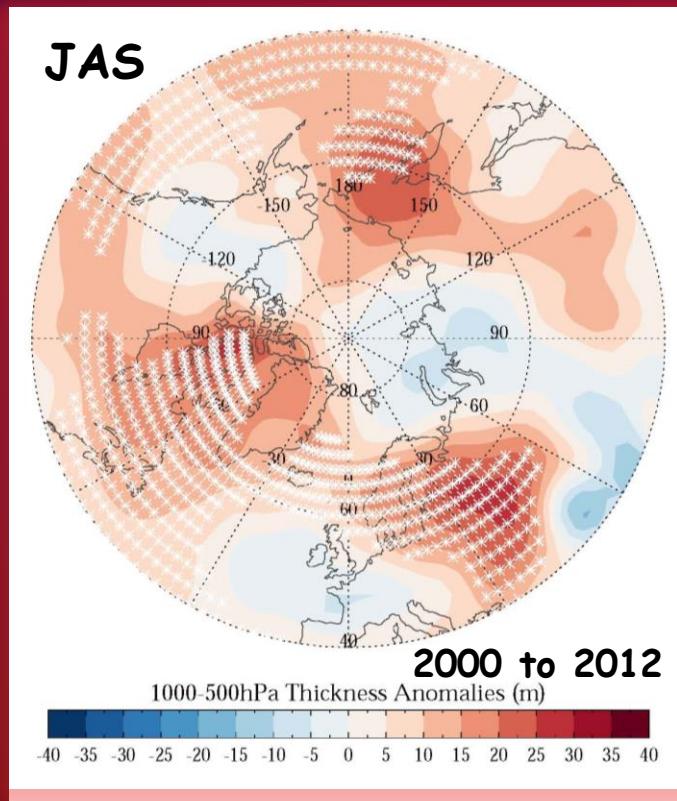


Chain of Events Linking Arctic Amplification (AA) with Increased Extreme Weather in Mid-Latitudes



1

Arctic Amplification



2

Poleward
temperature
gradient weakening

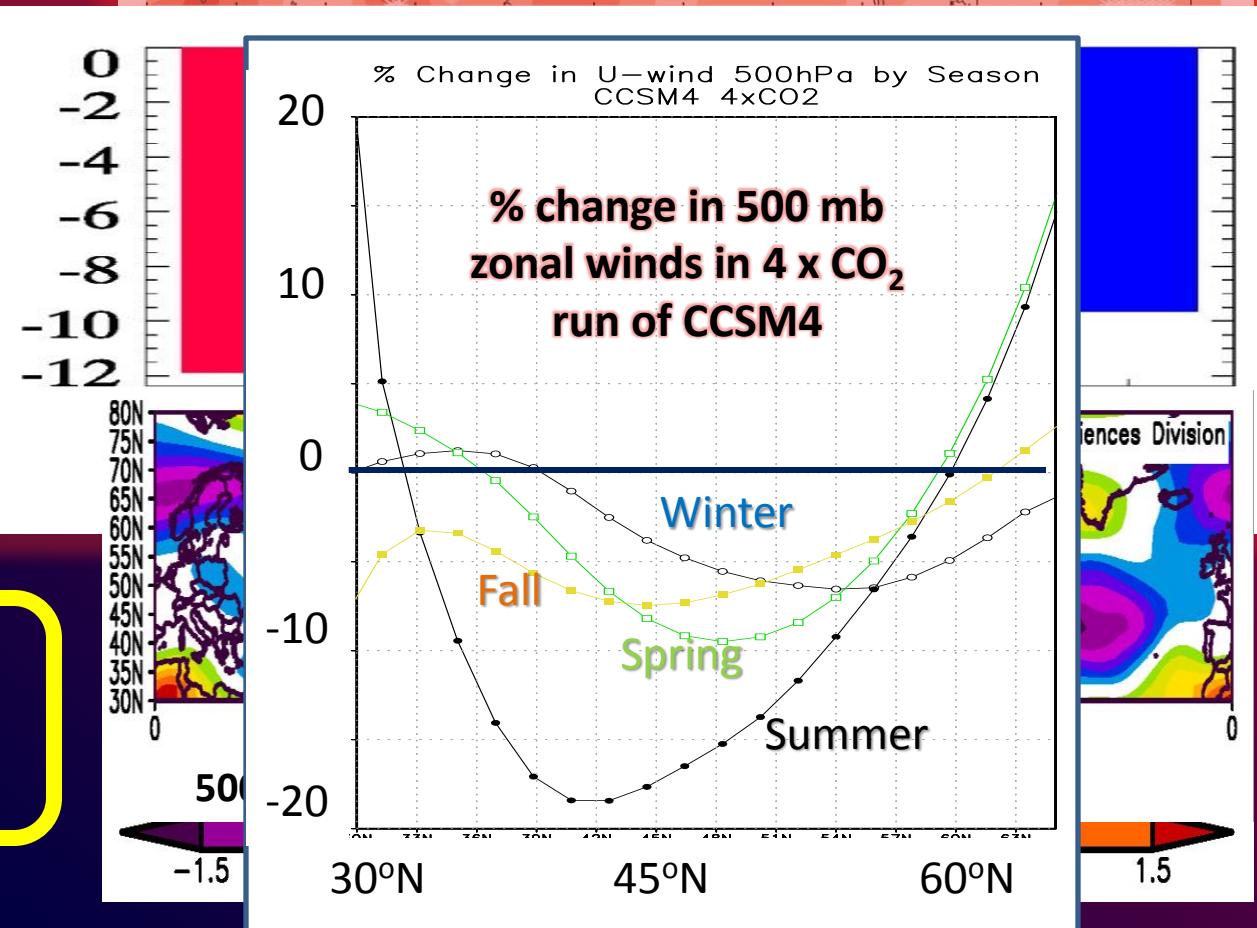


OND

Trends in poleward
thickness gradient
(1000-500 hPa)
from 1979 to 2012

3

Zonal winds
decreasing where
gradient weakens

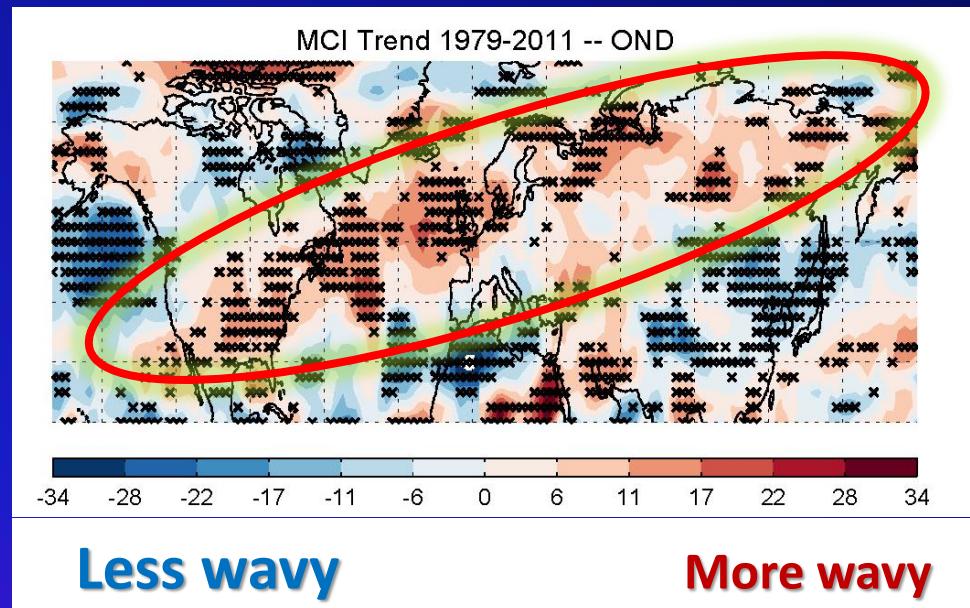
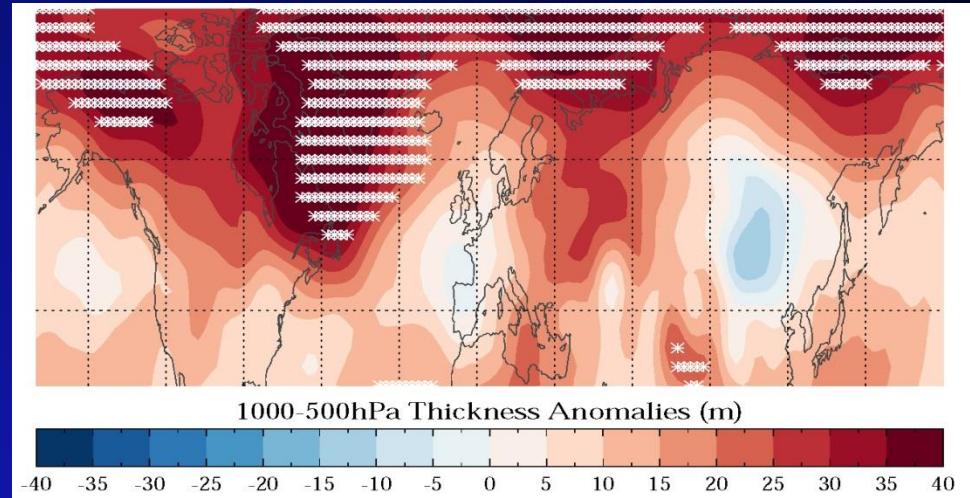


4

Upper-level flow
becoming more
meridional

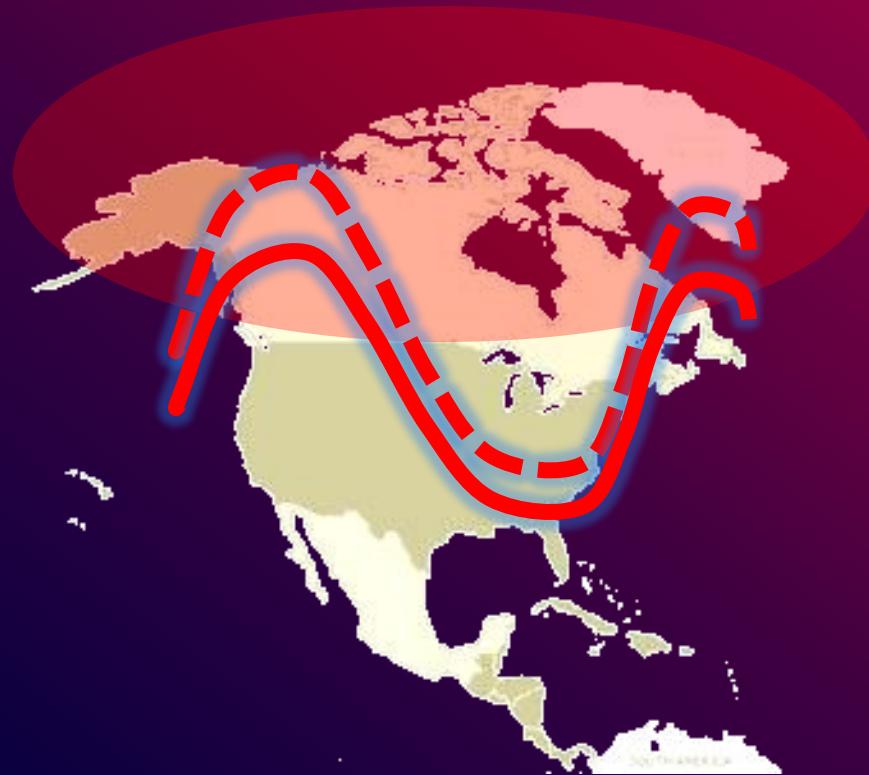
OND

CCSM4 4 x CO₂
Change in Meridional
Wind Fraction @ 45°N
Trends in meridional
component of the
500 hPa wind (1979
to 2011)
Winter +33%
Spring +21%
Summer +21%
Fall +19%



5

Amplitude of waves
increasing, blocking
more likely

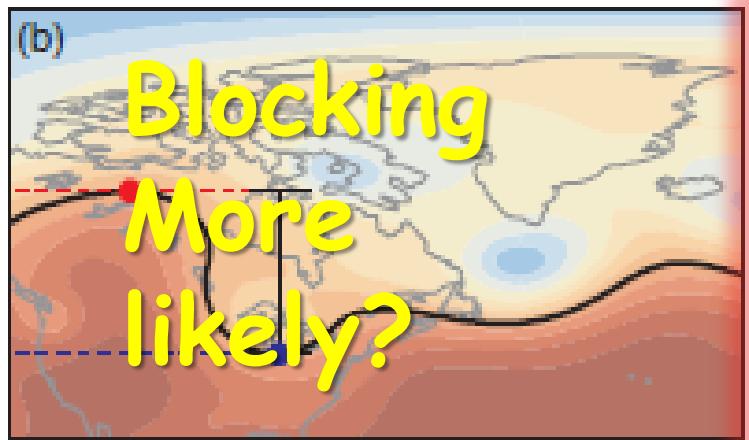


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Amplitude of waves
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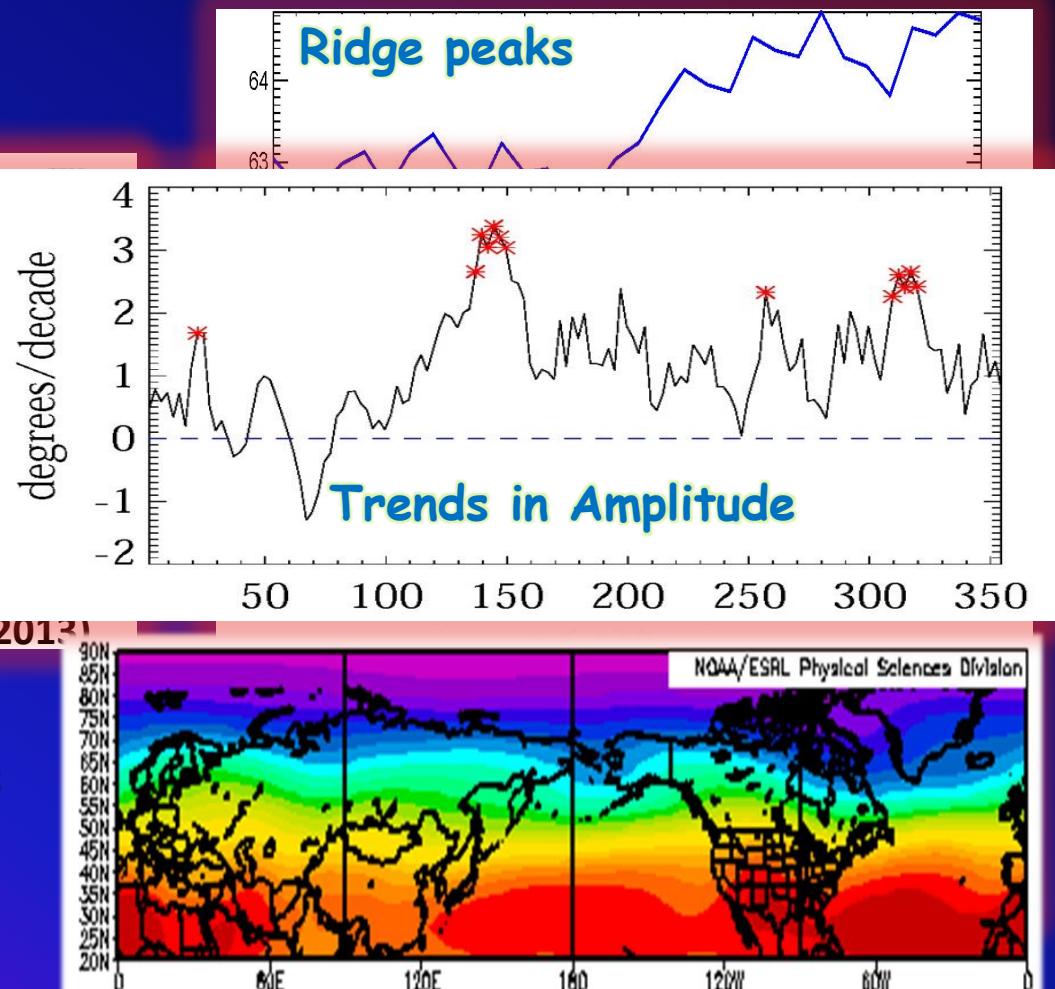
OND

Northern Hemisphere



from Barnes (2013)

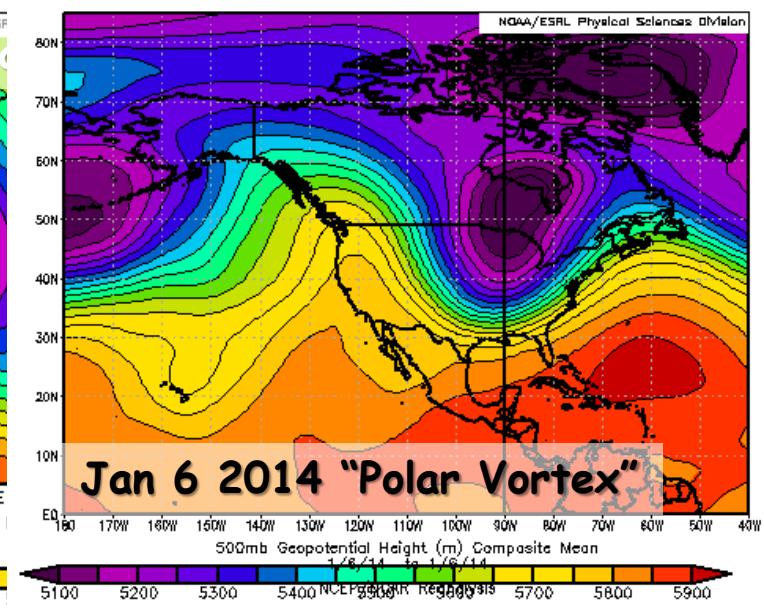
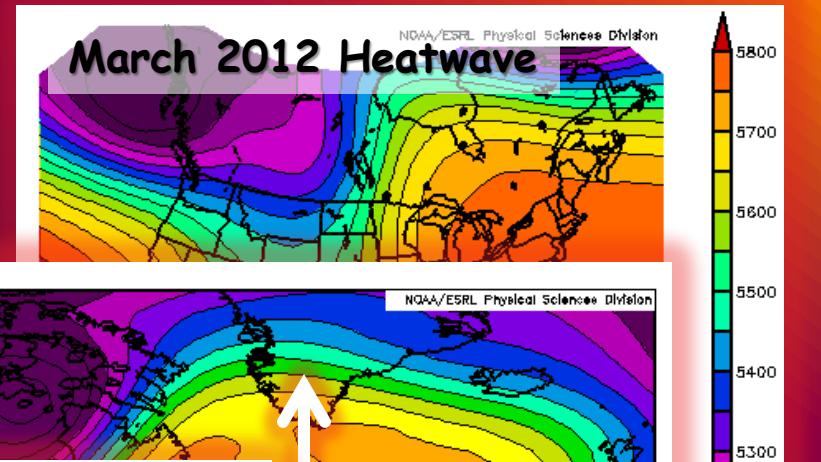
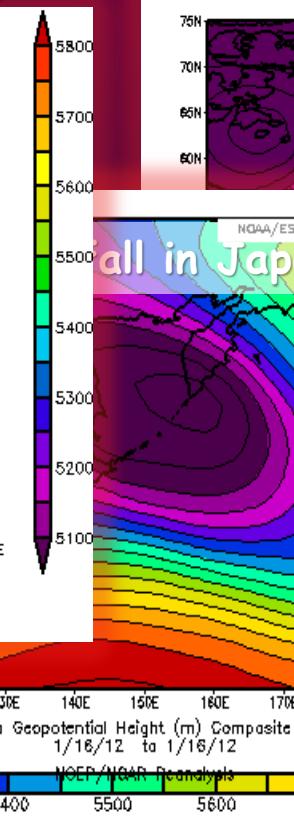
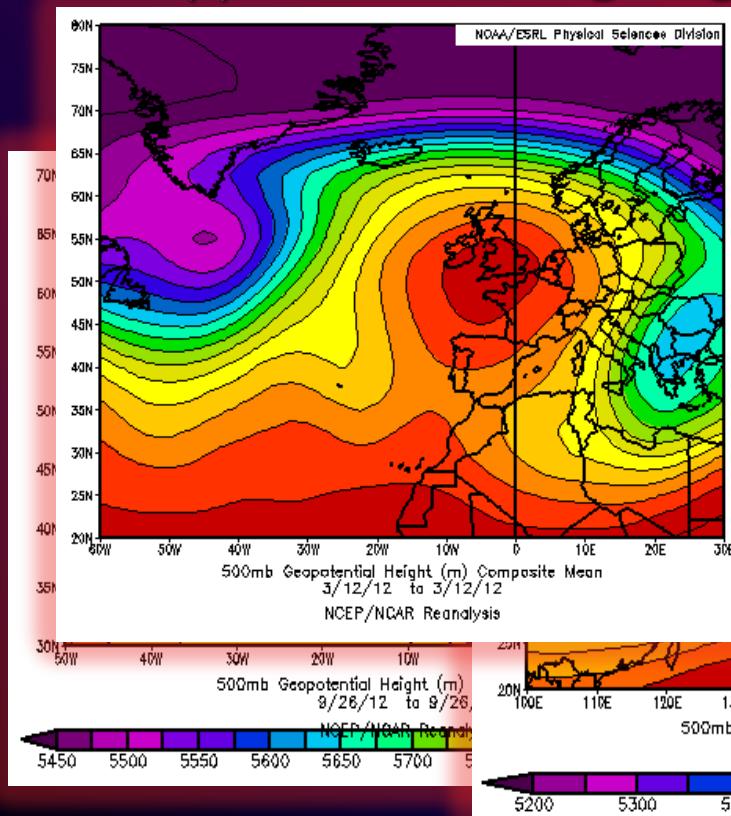
500mb heights
2000-2012



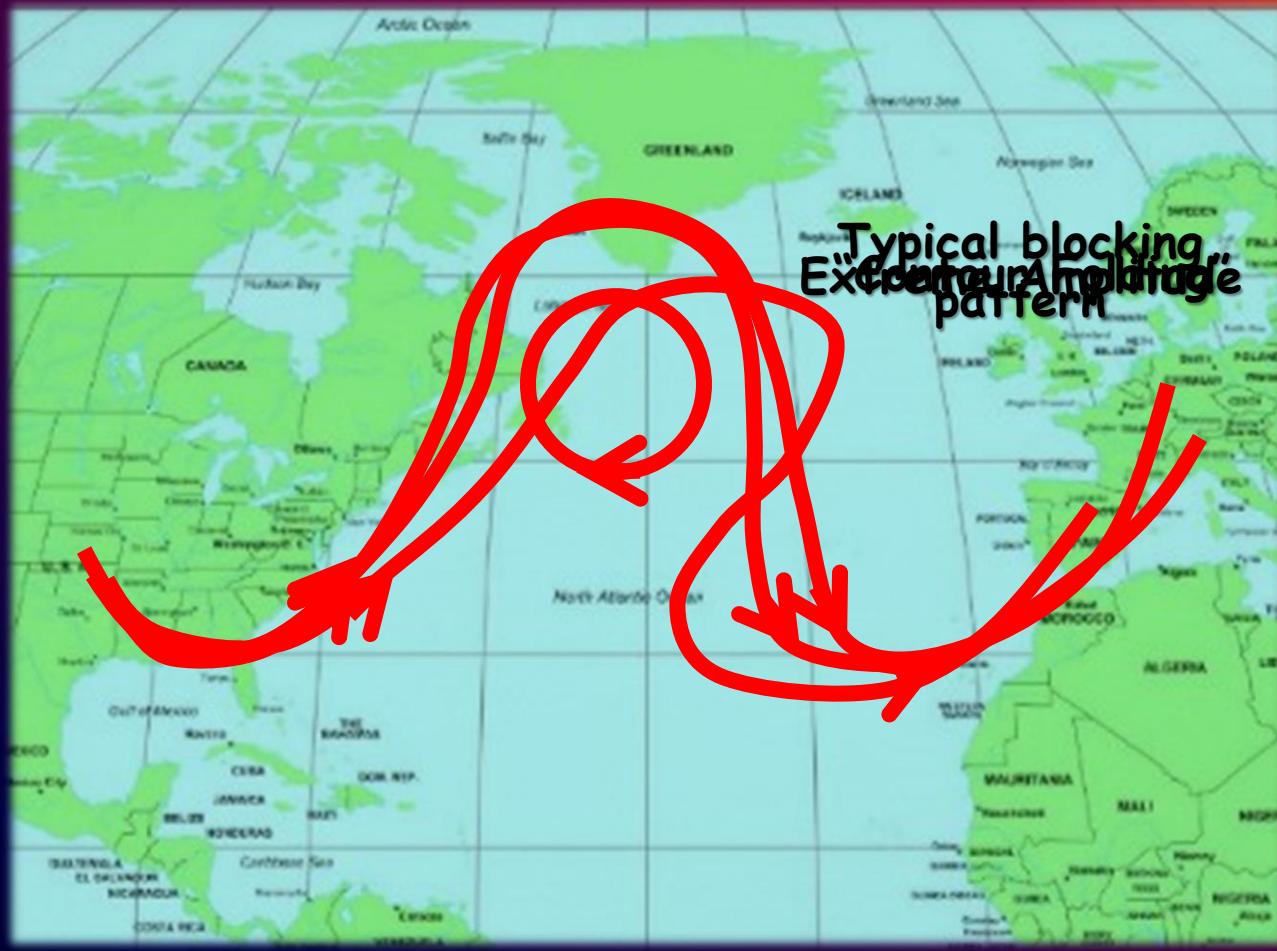
5

Amplitude of Rossby waves increasing,
blocking more likely

Blocking => “Extreme Waviness”
A typical blocking high



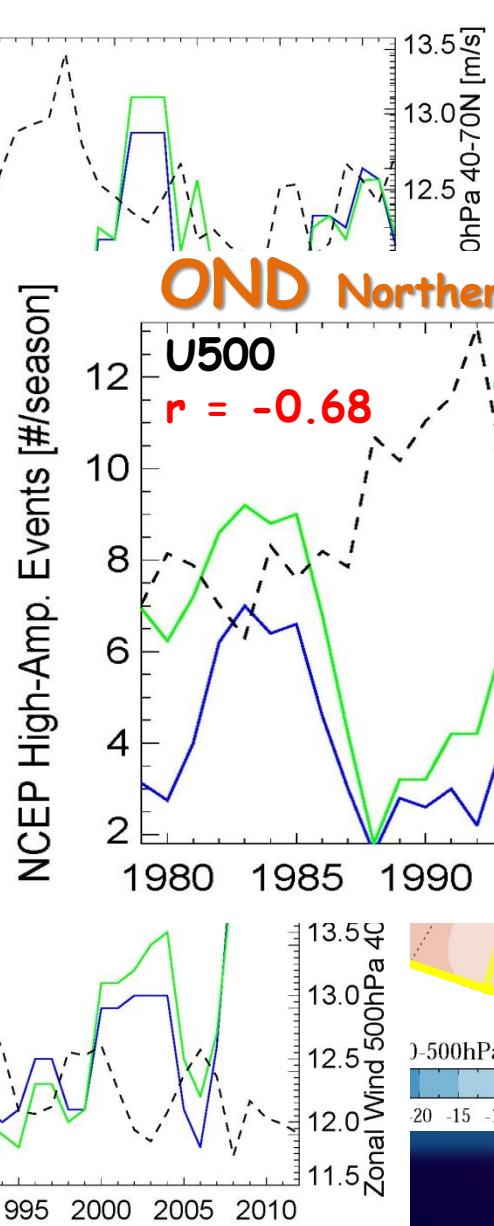
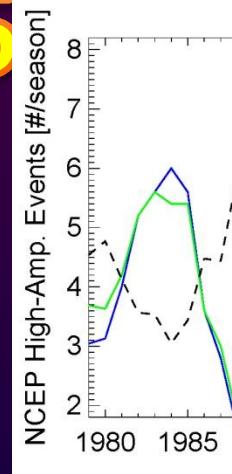
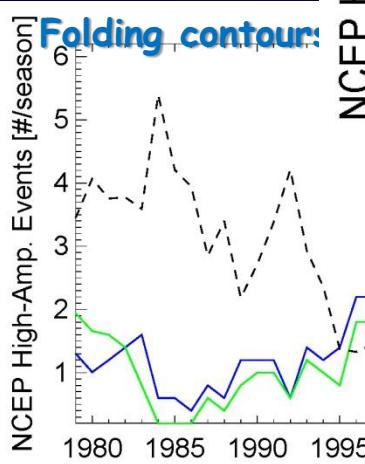
Types of “Extreme Waviness”



Count “extreme waves” exceeding 40° latitude

5

Increasing frequency

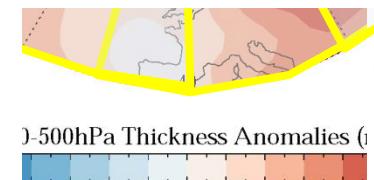


OND Northern Hemisphere

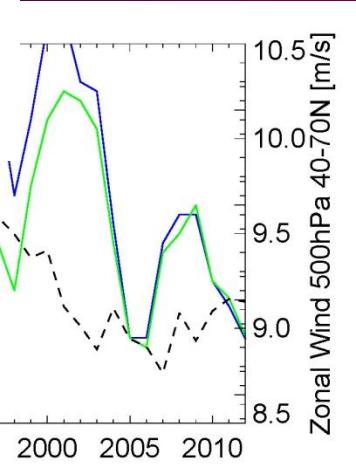
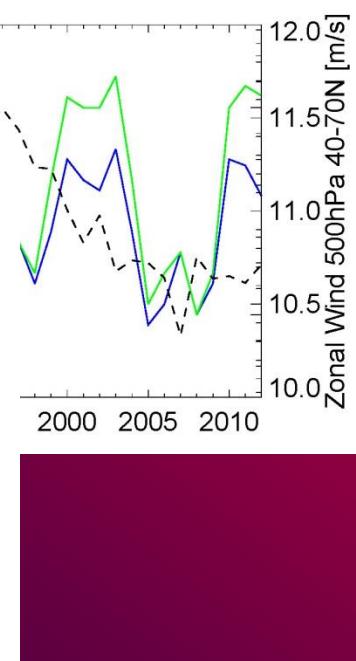
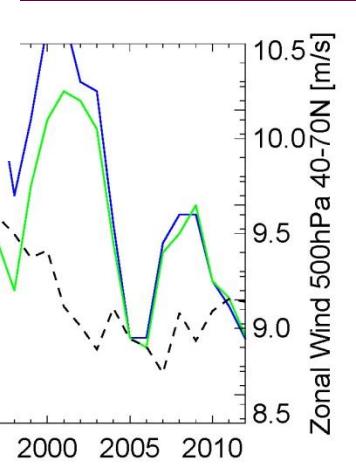
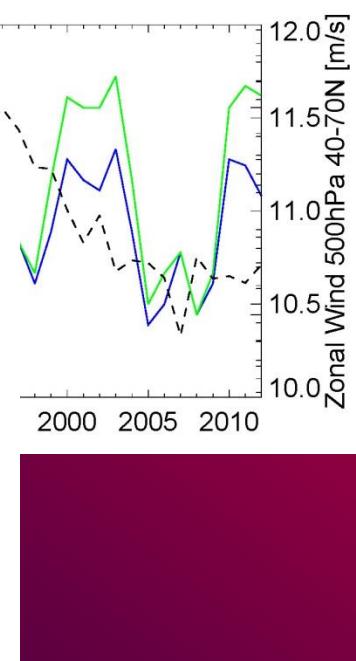
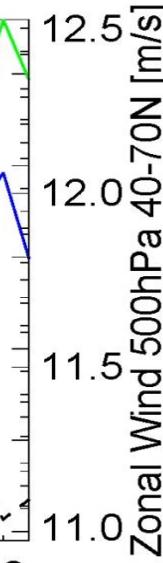
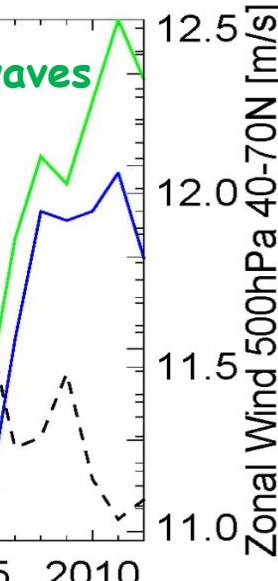
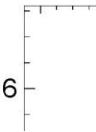
U500
 $r = -0.68$

High-amplitude waves

Folding contours



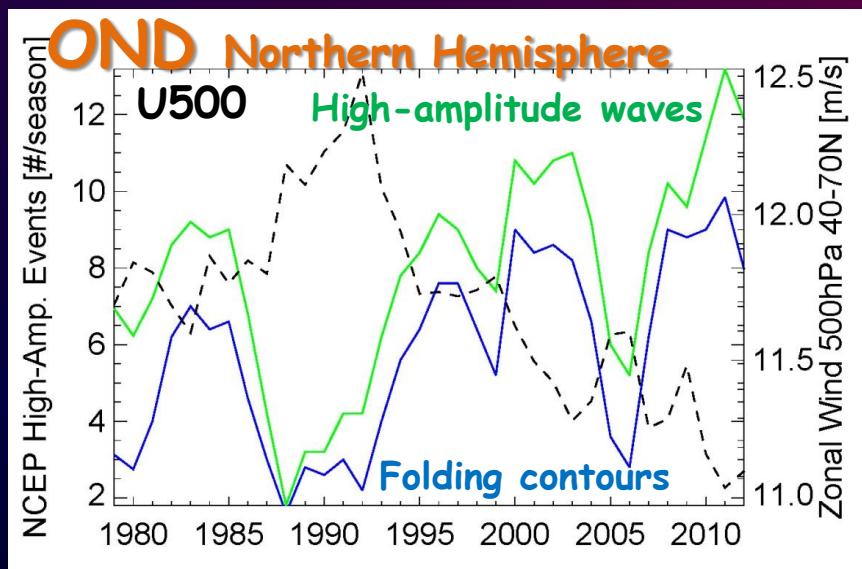
ts [#/season]



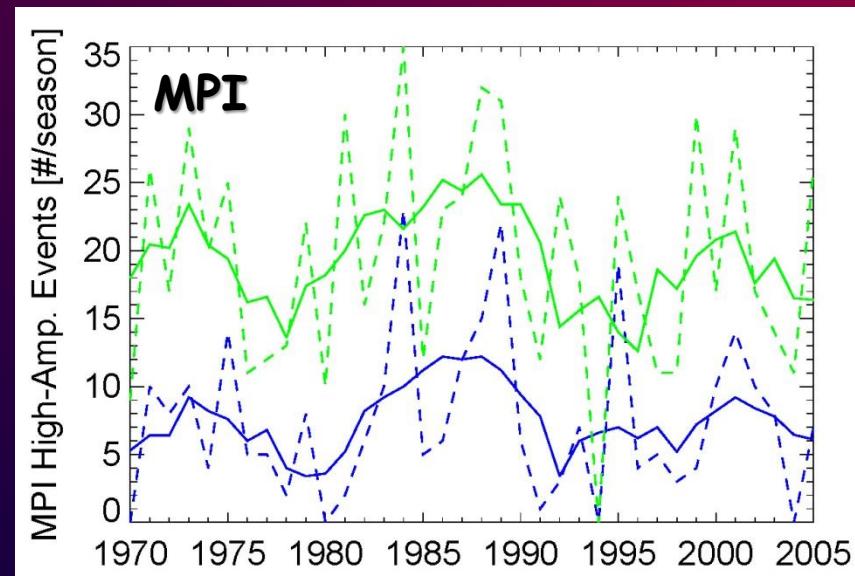
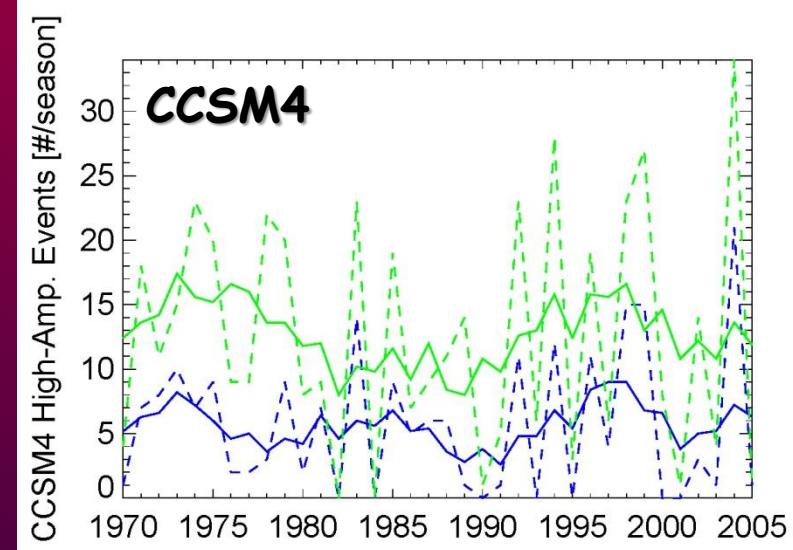
5

Increasing frequency
of large waves

Do GCMs capture this behavior?
=> 4 members of CMIP5:



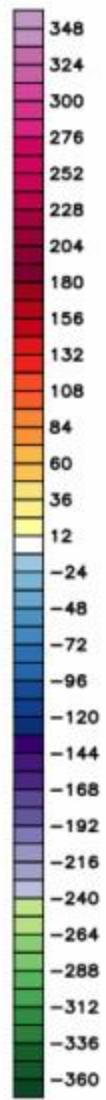
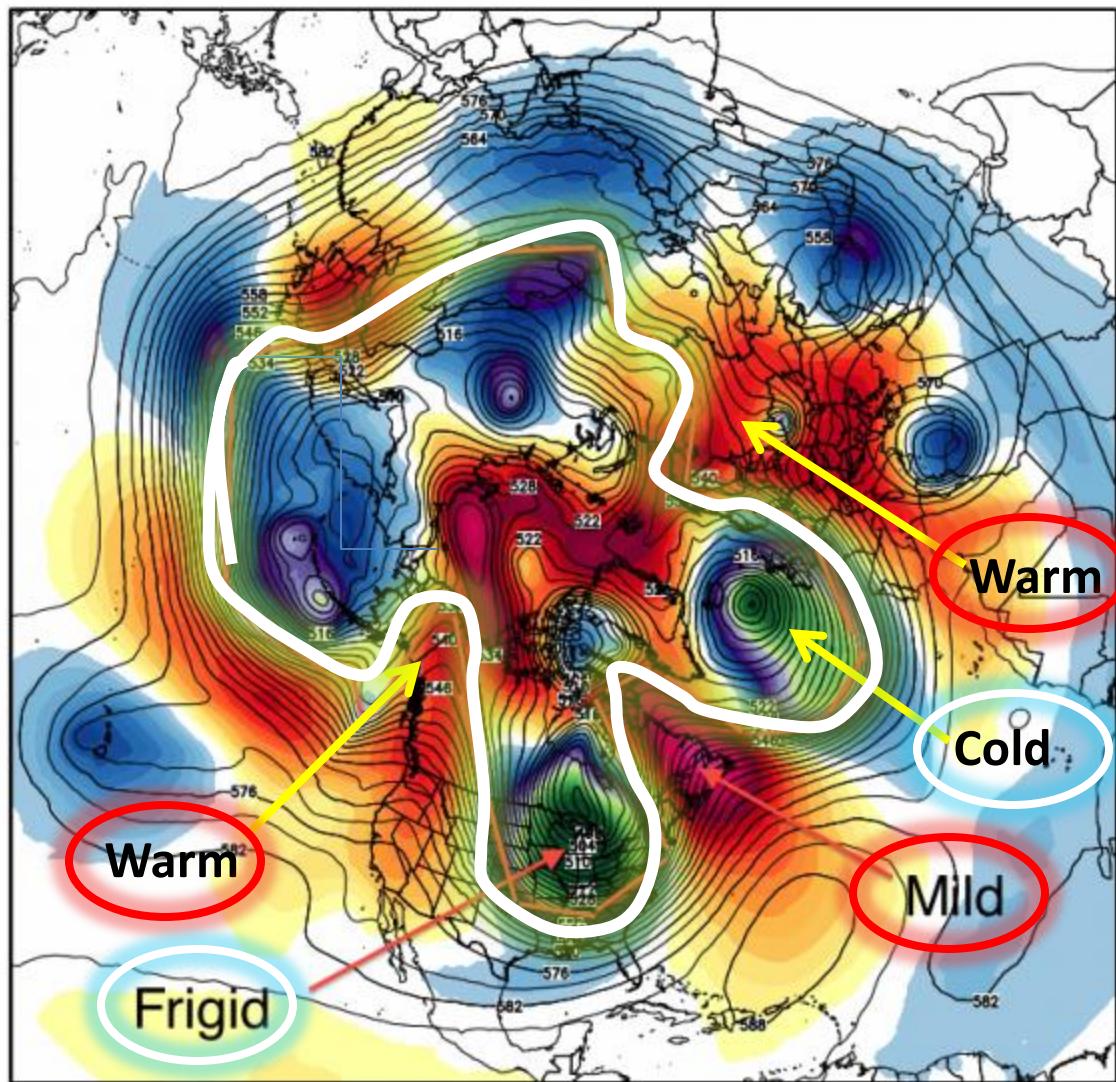
Models seem to capture about the right number, some have increasing trends, some not.



Attack of the Polar Vortex - Early January 2014

ECMWF 500 hPa Geopotential Height [x10 gpm] & Anomaly [gpm]
INIT: 12Z02JAN2014 fx: [102] hr --> Mon 18Z06JAN2014

-413 :: 293 gpm



Summary

- Some links in the chain are solid:
 - ❖ AA is emerging in all seasons, strongest in fall and winter
 - ❖ Poleward gradients weakening, but seasonally and spatially variable
 - ❖ Where gradients weaken, upper-level zonal winds decrease, flow becomes more meridional (wavy)
- Others not so much:
 - ❖ Changing amplitude and propagation speed of large-scale waves, mechanism linking to AA unconfirmed
 - ❖ Changing frequency of persistent weather patterns?
 - ❖ Interactions among AA and other large-scale influences (ENSO, PDO, NAM, PNA, stratosphere, etc.)?

Thank-you!

francis@imcs.rutgers.edu

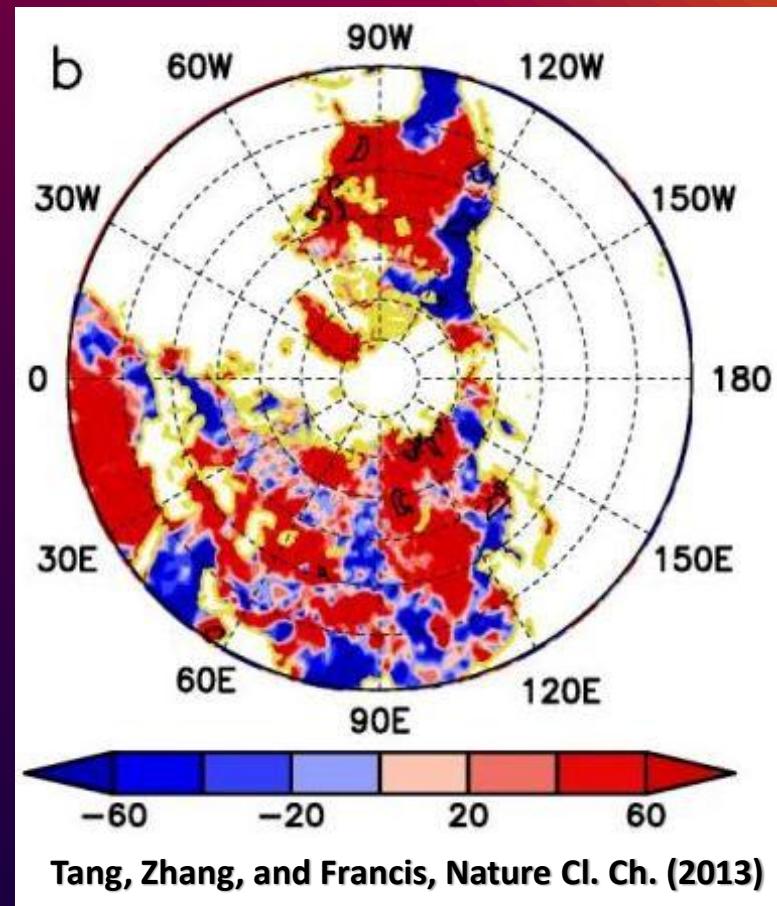
Extras

7

More persistent
weather patterns,
extremes more likely

Blümicher data analyses

Enhanced loss of sea-ice
and snowcover associated
with heat, water, and sea of
ice influence stronger

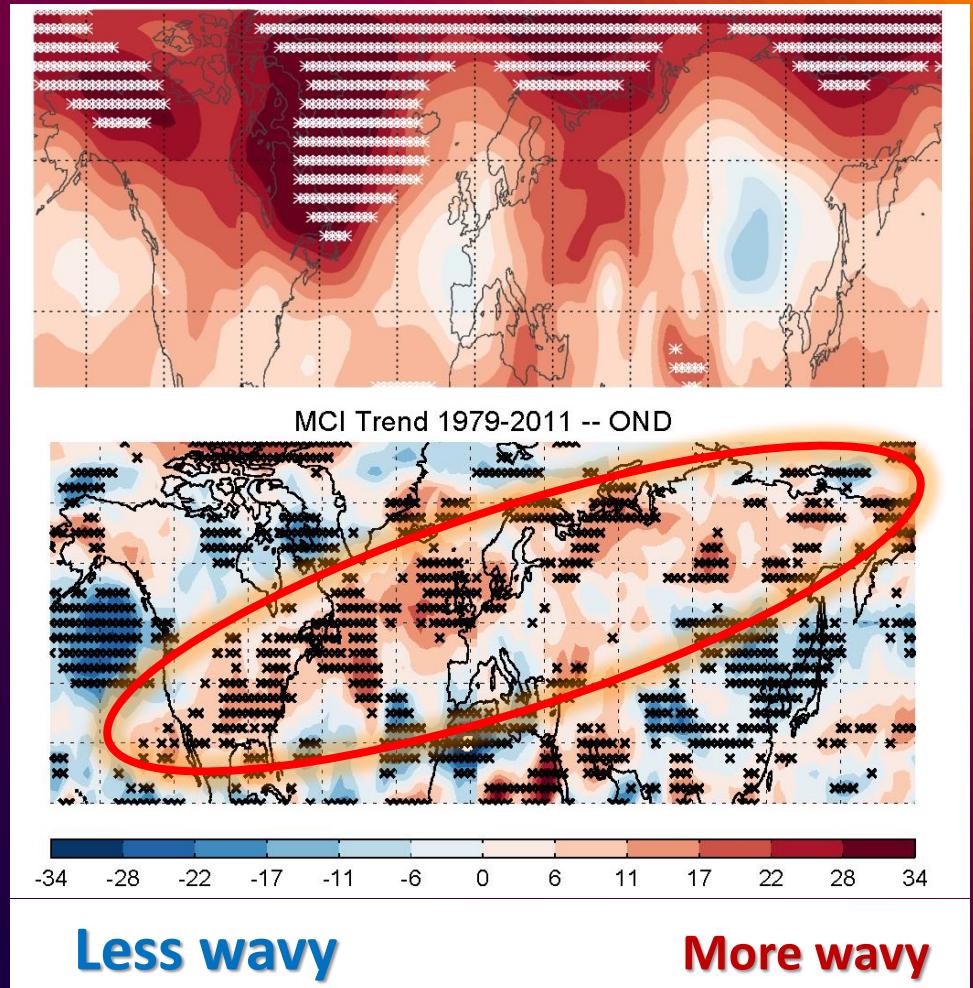


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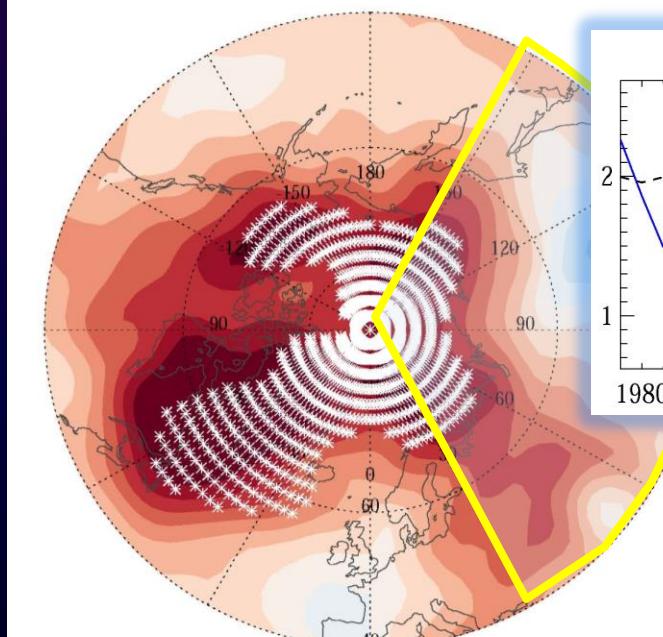
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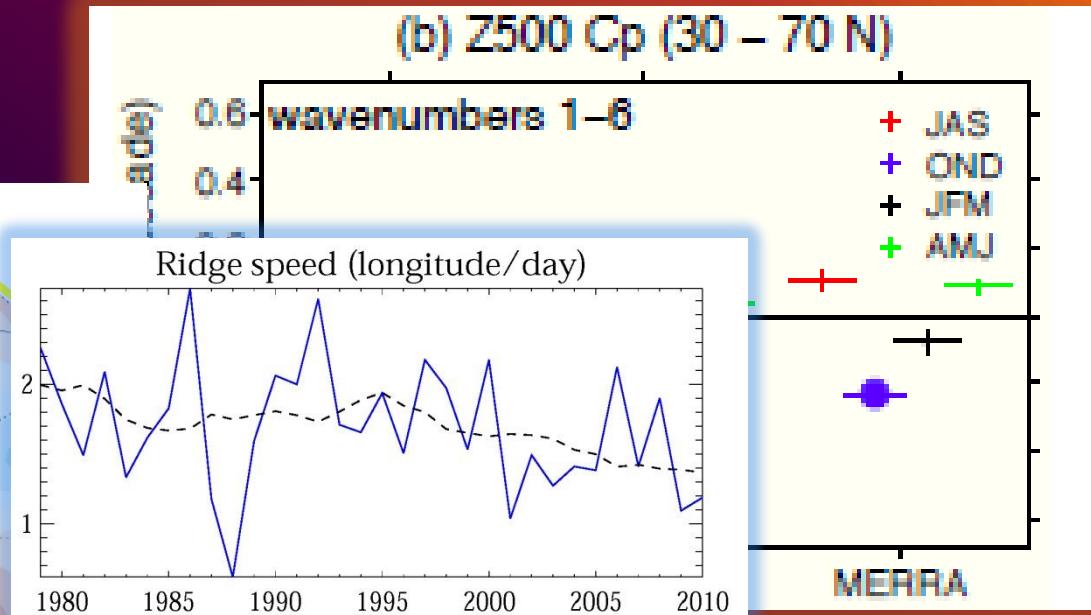
6

Large-scale waves
progress more
slowly eastward



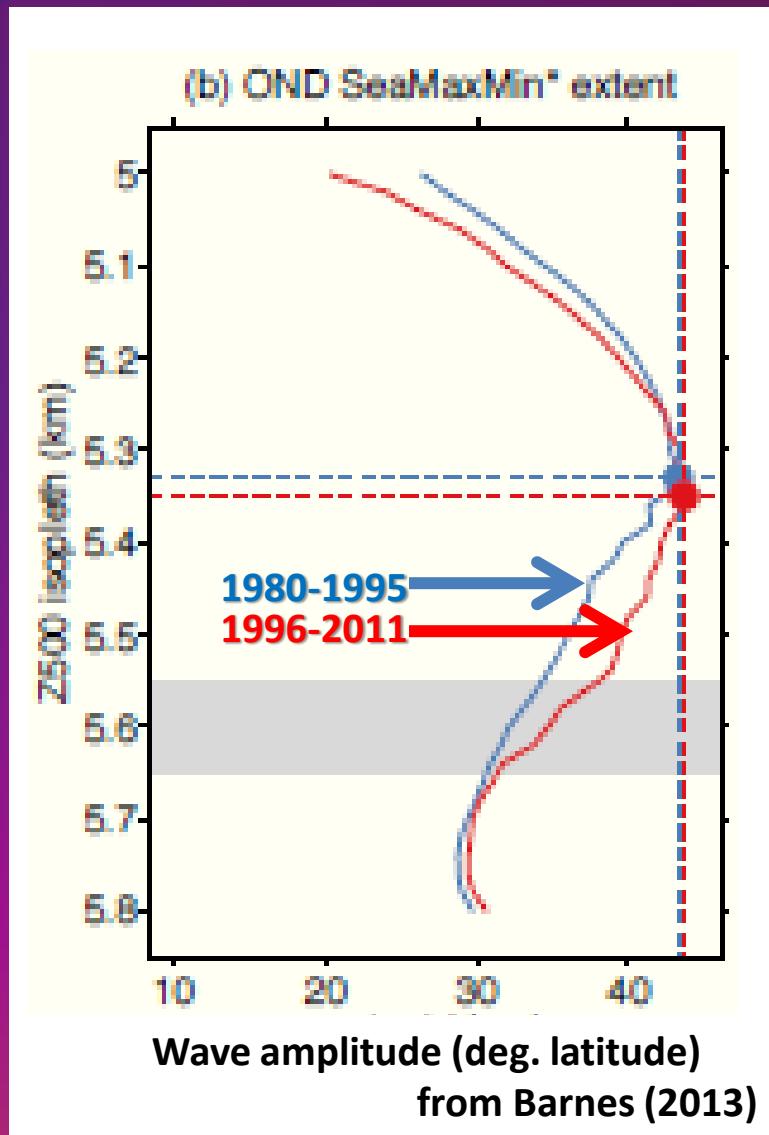
1000-500hPa Thickness Anomalies (m)

-40 -35 -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40



From Barnes (2013) “*We find a robust decrease in wave phase speeds in OND, which is consistent with the u500 reductions.*”

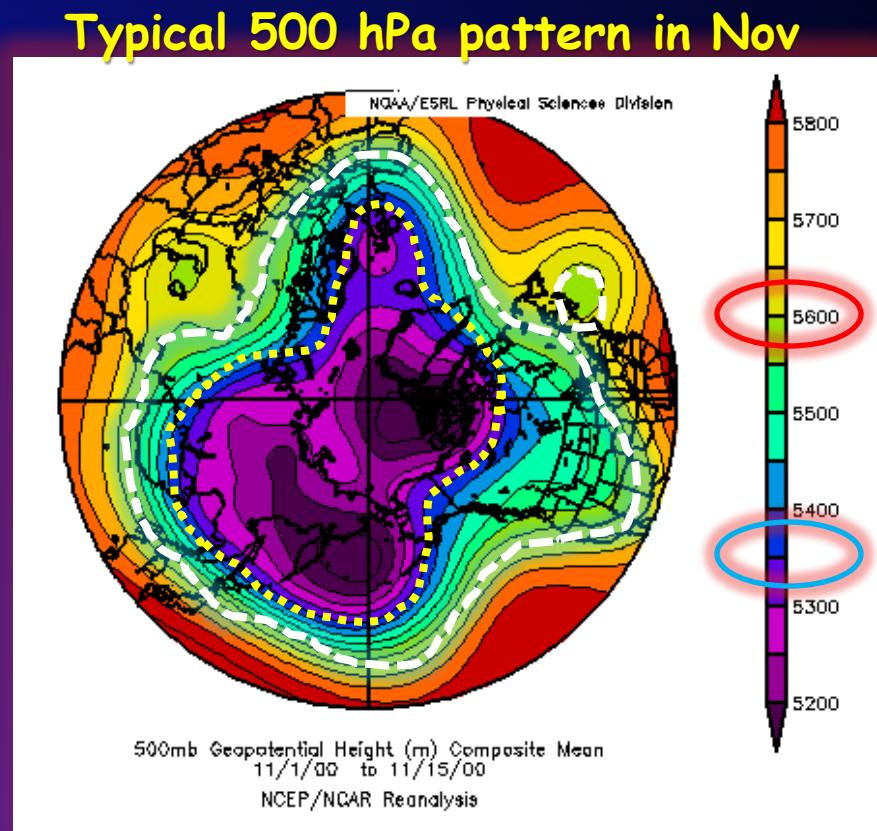
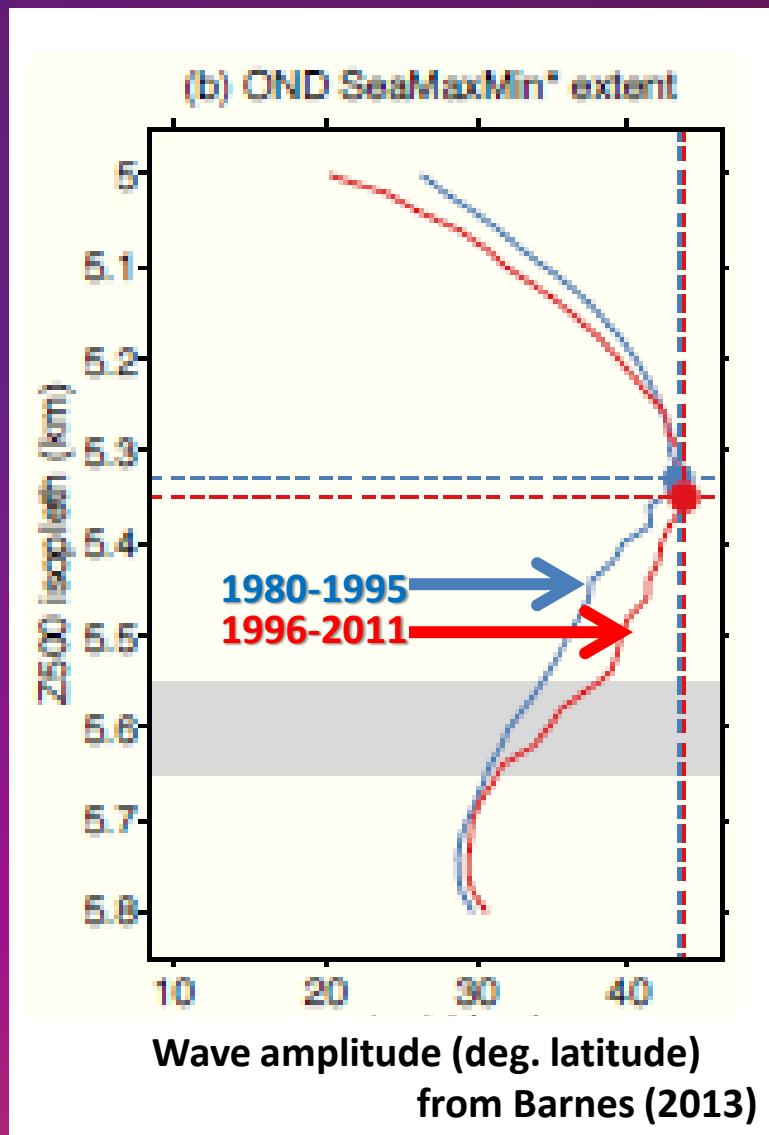
An Artifact of the Methodology?



500 mb height with maximum waviness

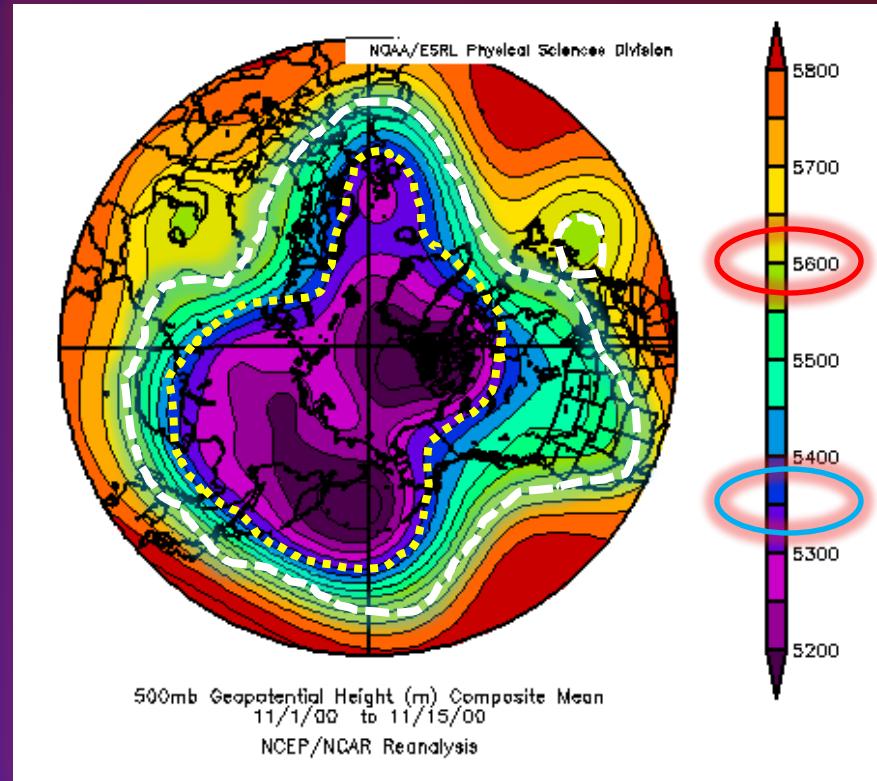
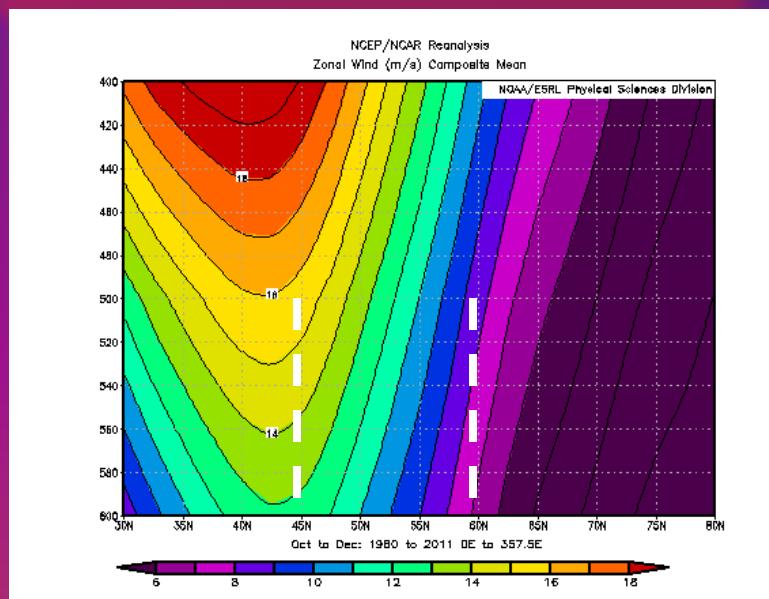
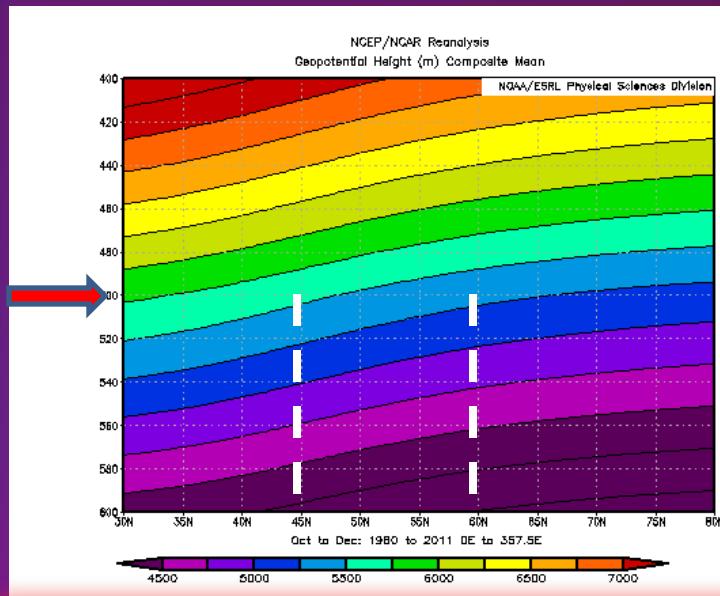
500 mb height contour used in FV12

An Artifact of the Methodology?

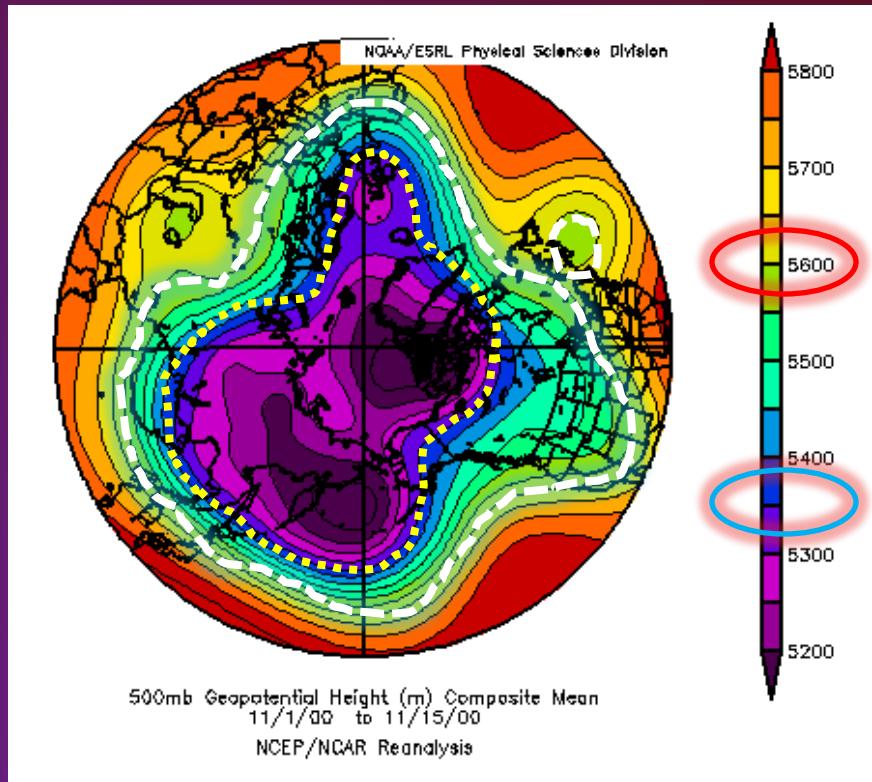
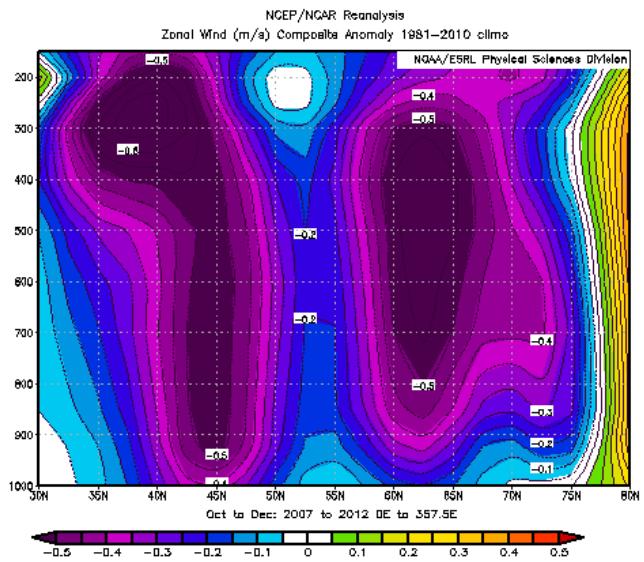
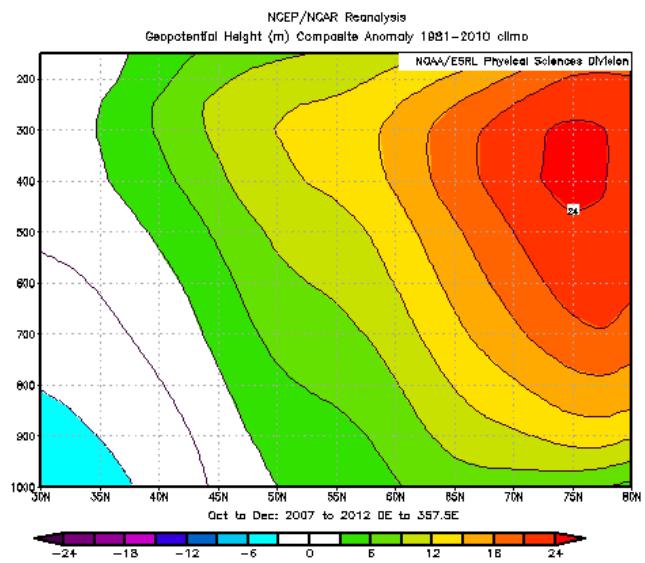


Contour with max waviness has
different shape from FV12's
contour in max gradient

An Artifact of the Methodology?



Contour with max waviness has 5° deflection in both open to midwind zone, not to represent a jet stream trajectory.



Anomalies in zonal-mean
heights and zonal winds for
OND 2007–2012