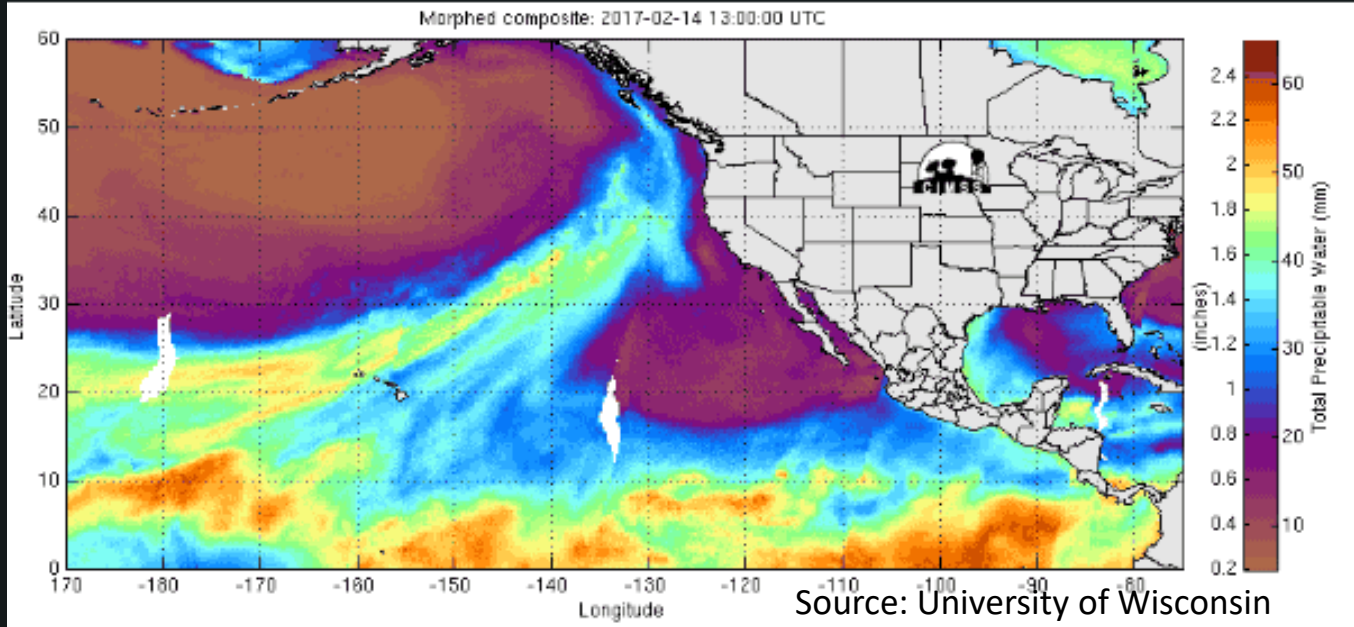


Seasonal Prediction of Atmospheric Rivers and the ENSO

Hyemi Kim
Stony Brook University

Total precipitable water: Feb. 14-17, 2017



ENSO induced circulation change

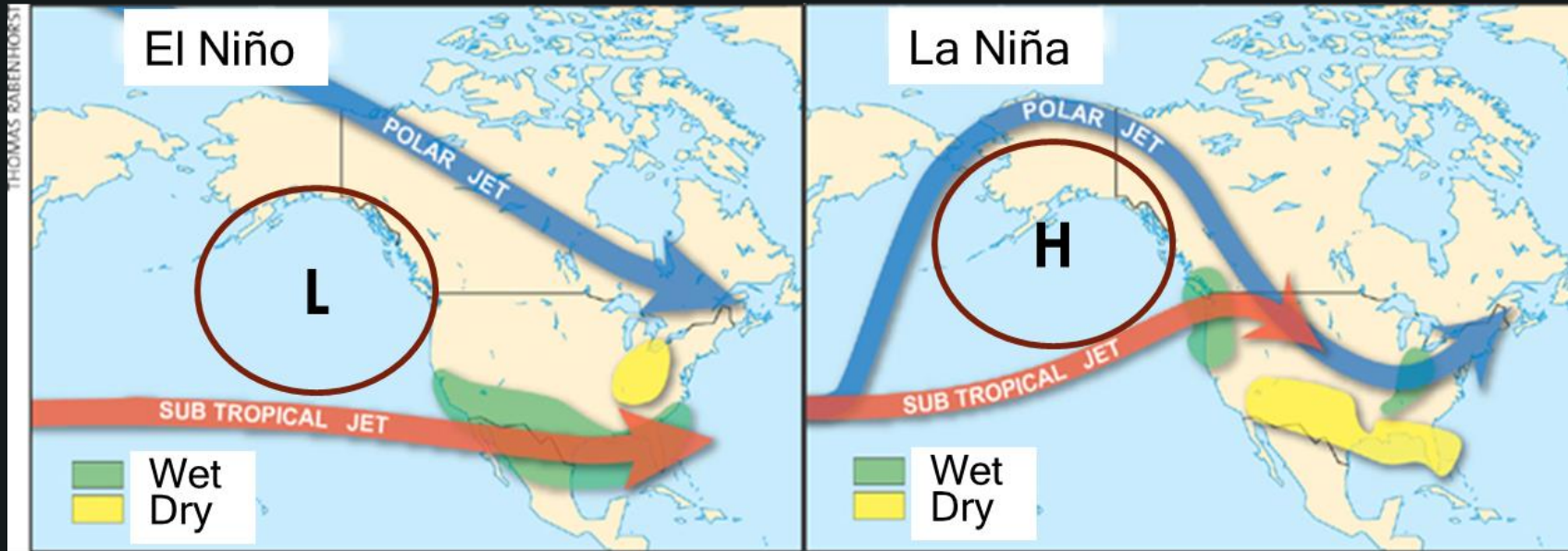
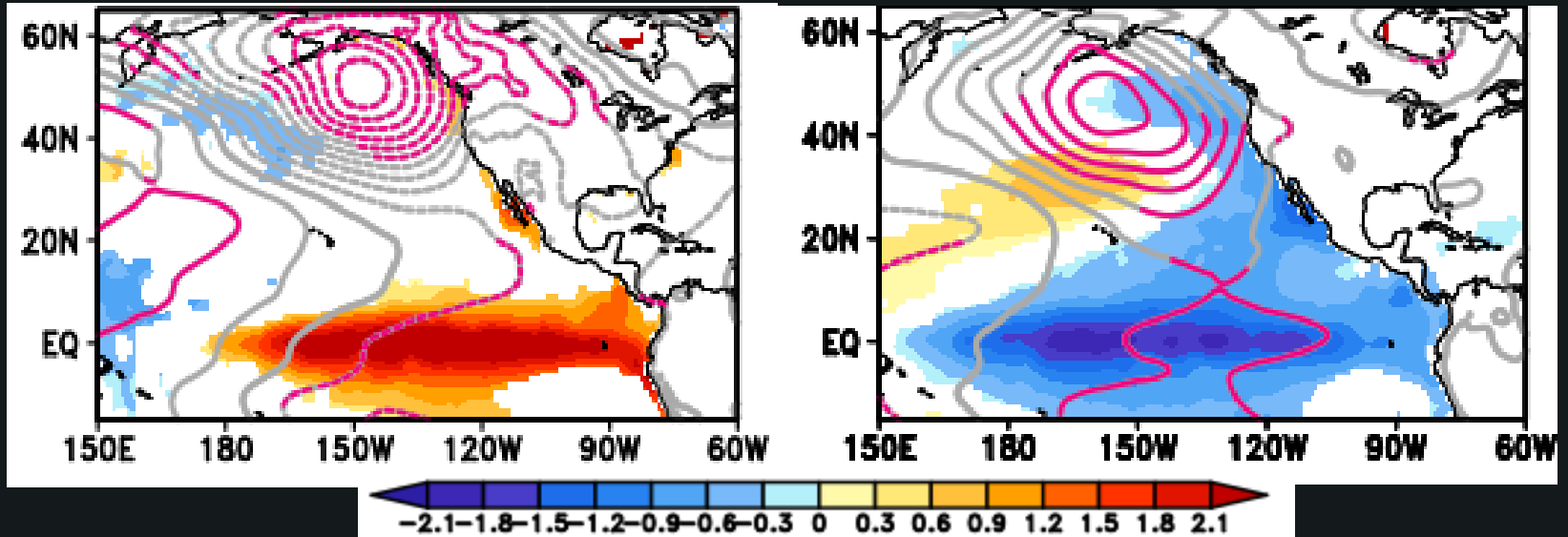


Figure: <http://www.weatherwise.org/>

ERA-Interim:
SST & SLP
(DJF)



Questions

- **How does ENSO impact on Atmospheric Rivers?**

(Kim and Alexander 2015, Kim et al. 2017)

- **How well do models predict the AR-ENSO relation?**

“Will this winter be dry or wet?”

(Kim and Zhou 2016, Zhou and Kim submitted)

Data and method

- Atmospheric River (Rutz et al. 2014)

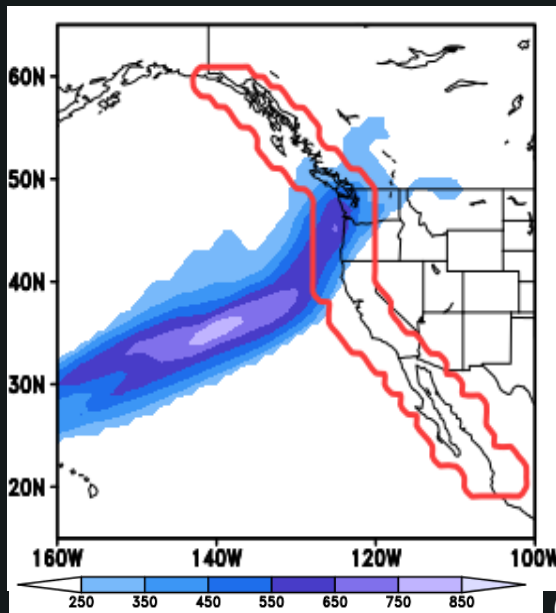
$$Q = \frac{1}{g} \int_{P_S}^{300} \vec{V} \cdot q \, dP$$

$$|Q| \geq 250 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$L \geq 2000 \text{ km}$$

ERA-Interim:

1979-2017 daily, Dec-Feb



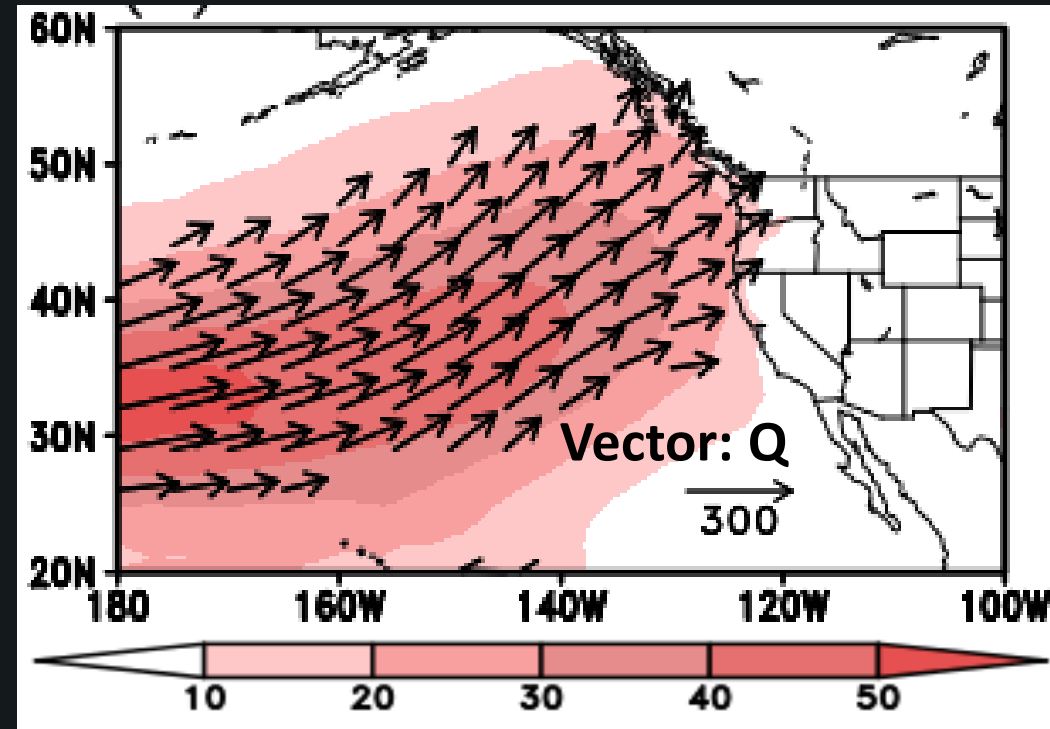
Moisture Flux (Q)

Jan-28, 2016

($\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)

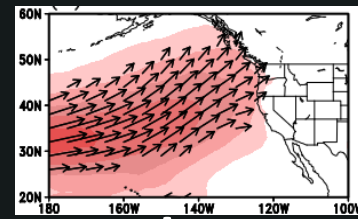
Climatology

Seasonal AR frequency



AR frequency: Number of days when an AR is detected at a given grid point during DJF

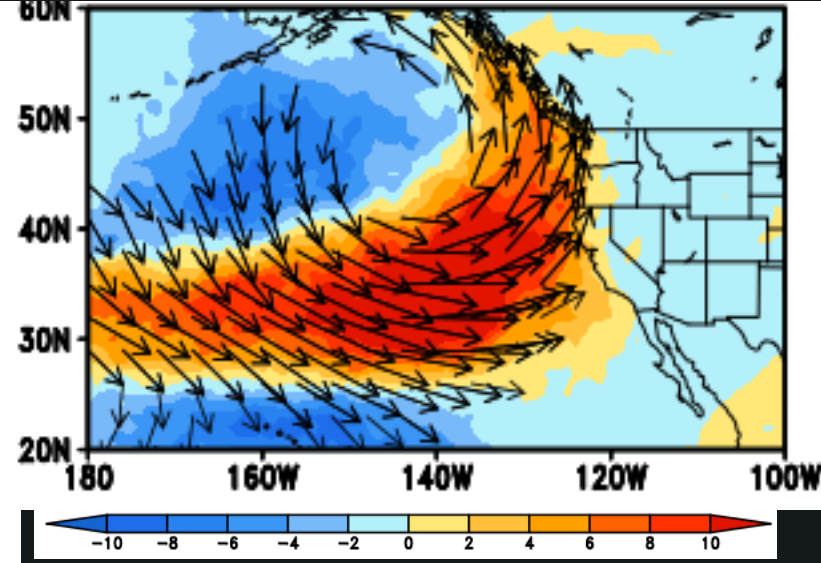
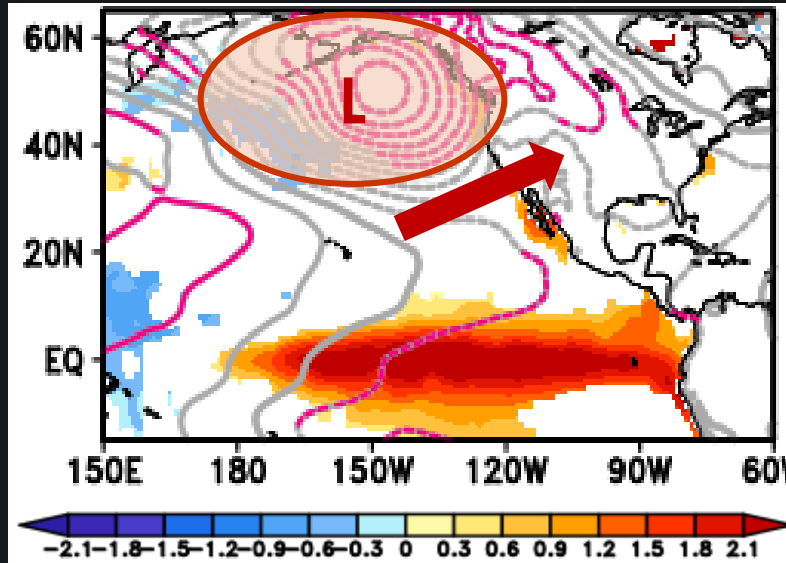
ARs and ENSO



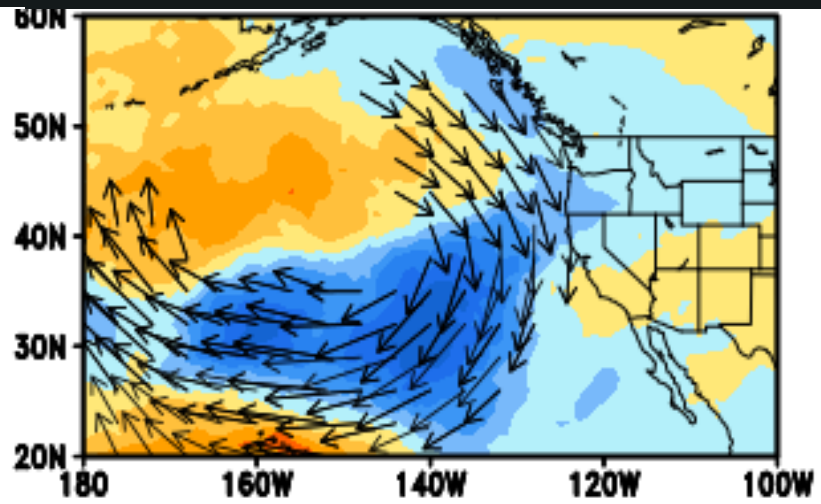
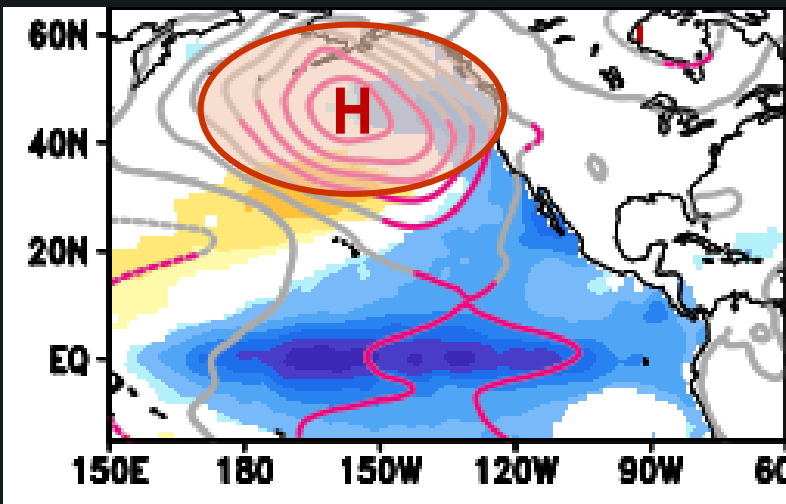
SST and SLP

AR frequency and Q

El Nino



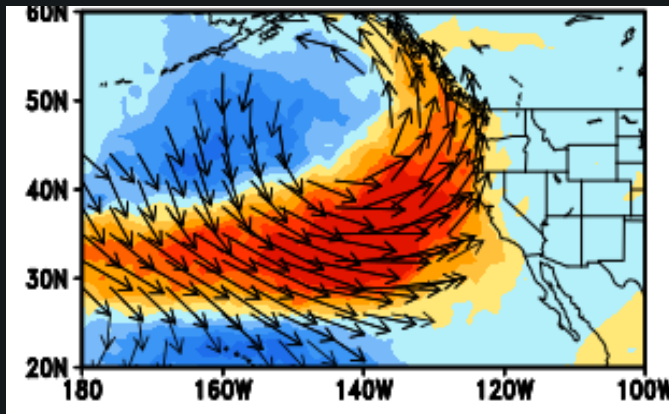
La Nina



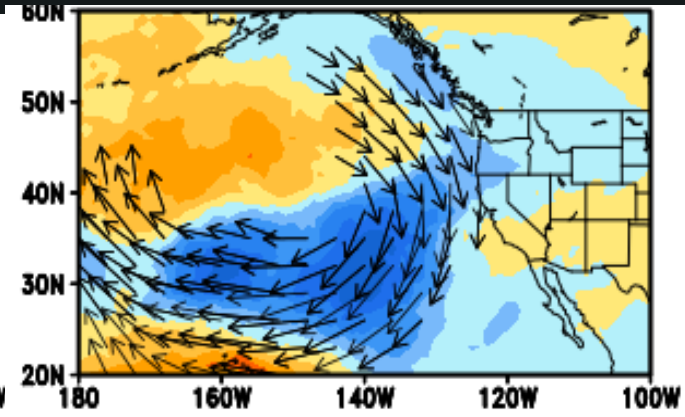
* Shadings, magenta line, vectors: values > 95% significant level

Landfalling ARs

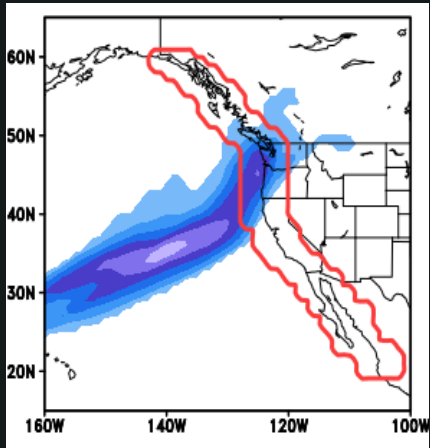
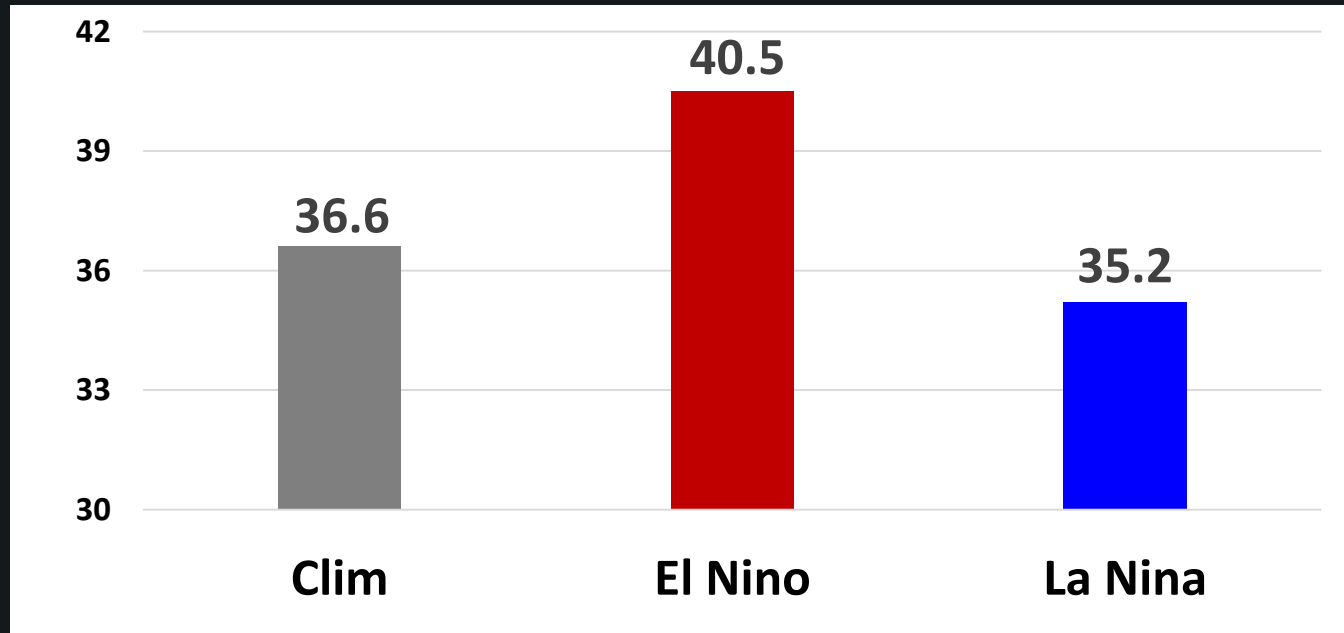
El Nino



La Nina



Landfalling AR frequency



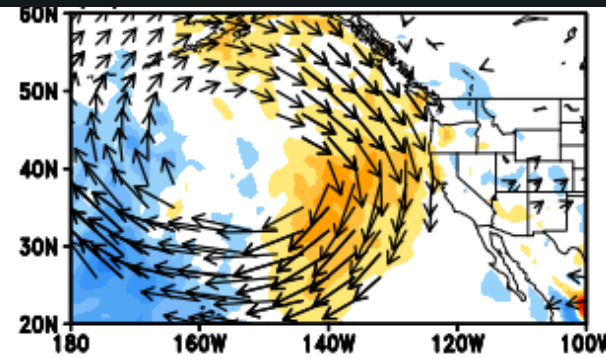
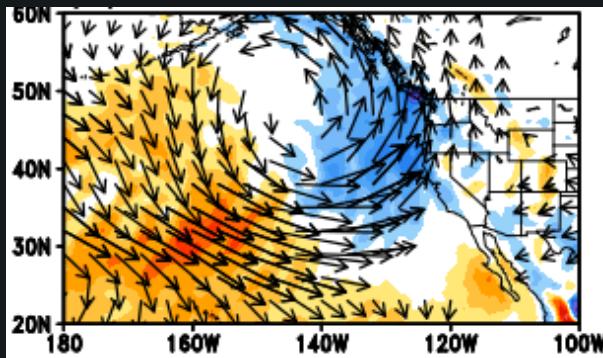
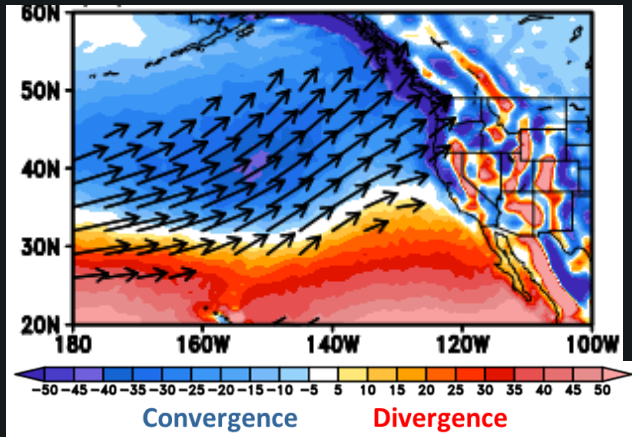
Moisture Flux Convergence

Climatology

El Nino

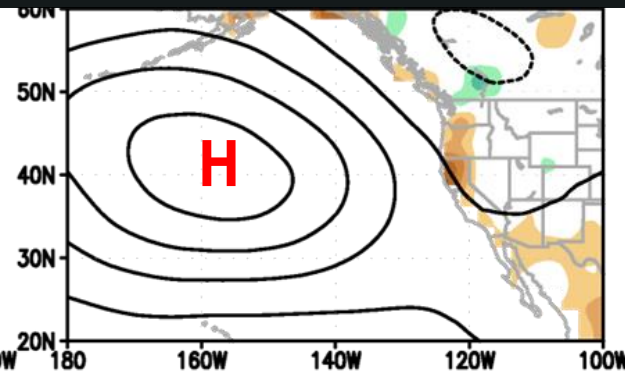
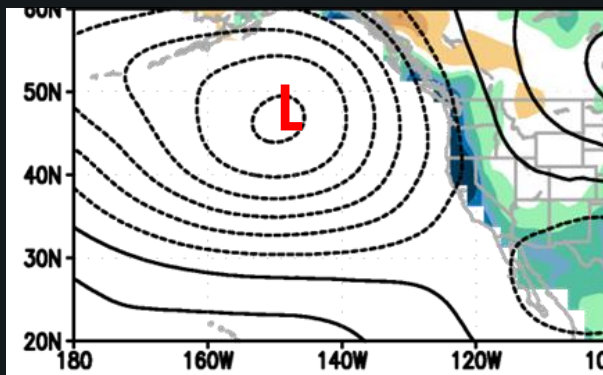
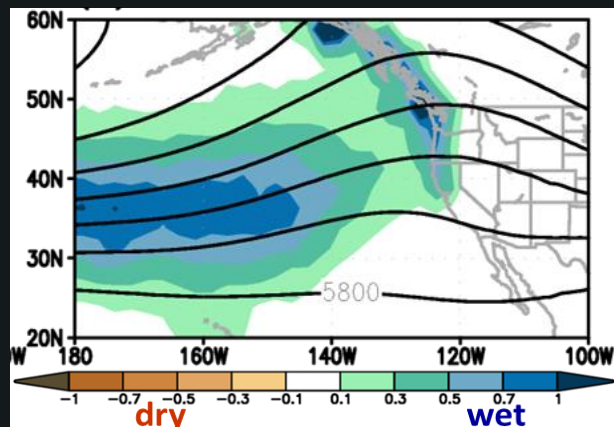
La Nina

Moisture flux convergence



$$-\nabla \cdot Q \sim P \text{ (moisture budget equation)}$$

Precipitation and 500GPH

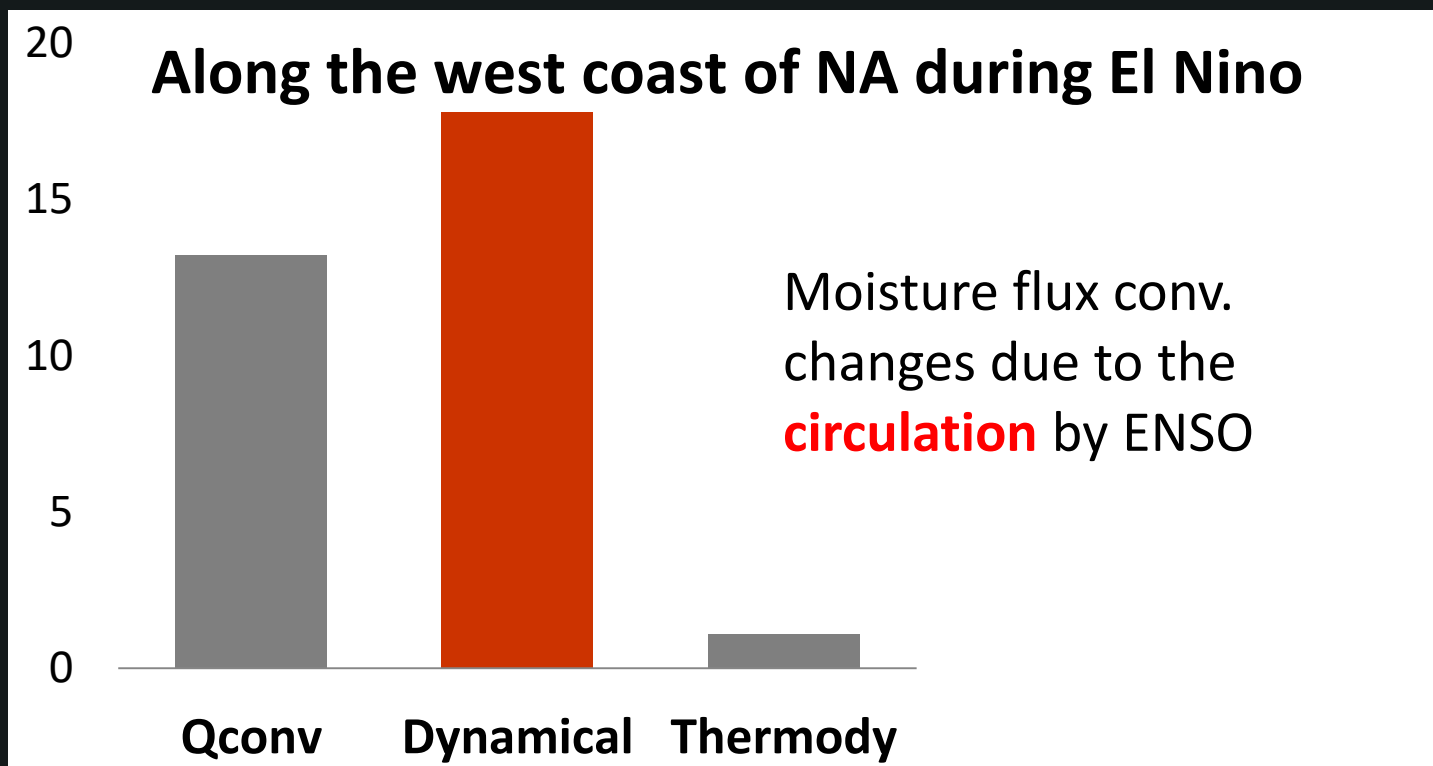


Relative Contributions

$$\nabla \cdot Q^{LF} \sim \nabla \cdot (\bar{q} V^{LF}) + \nabla \cdot (q^{LF} \bar{V})$$

Dynamical
circulation anomalies

Thermo-dynamical
moisture anomalies

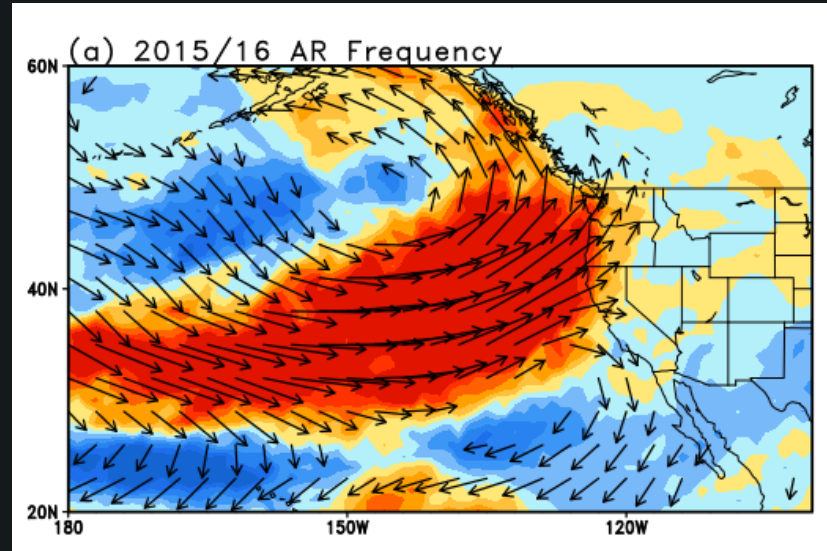
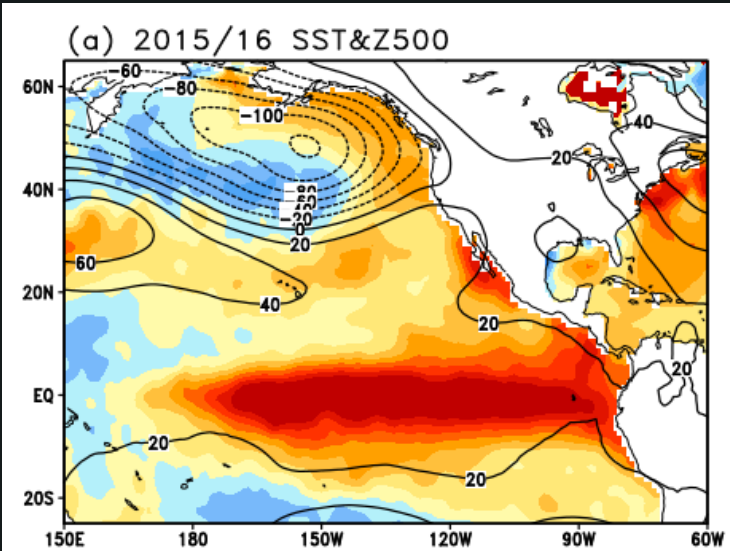


Recent winters

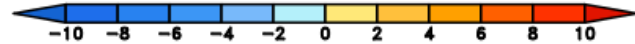
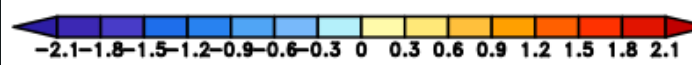
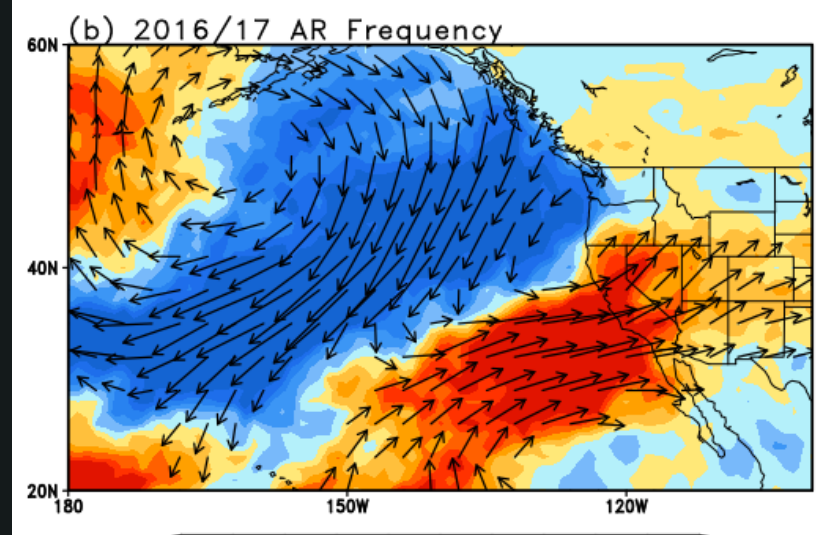
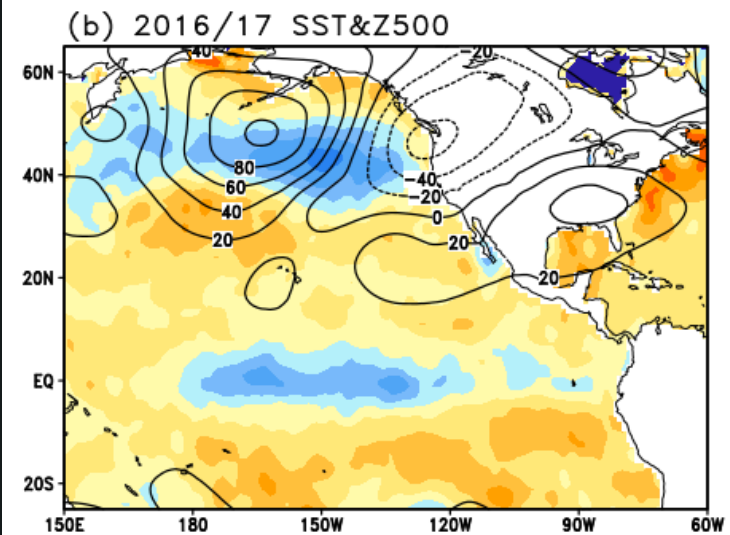
SST & 500GPH anomaly

AR Frequency anomaly

2015/16
DJF



2016/17
DJF

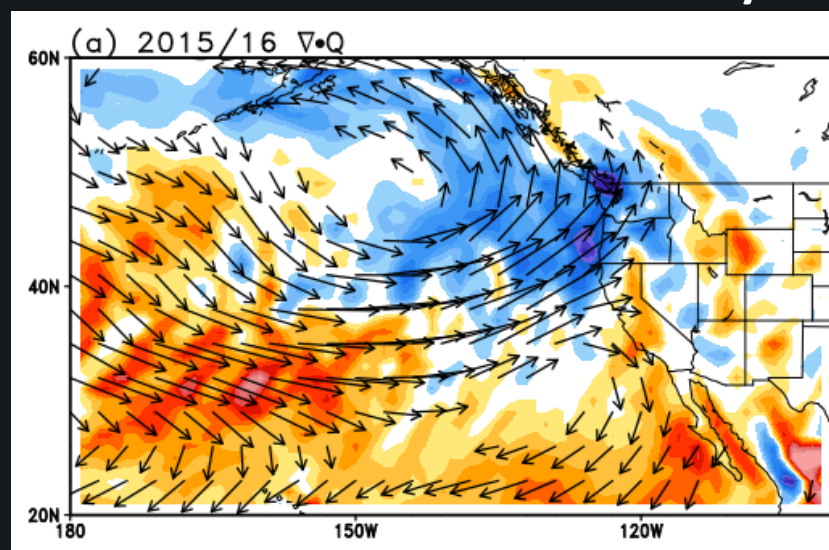
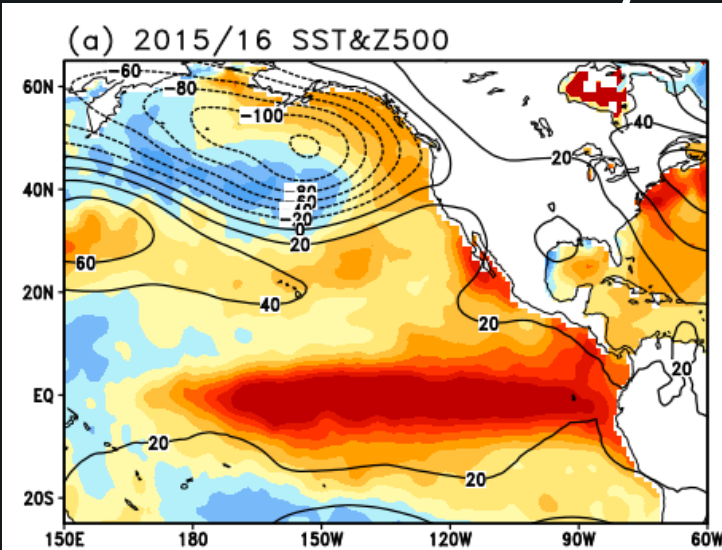


Recent winters

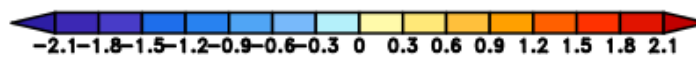
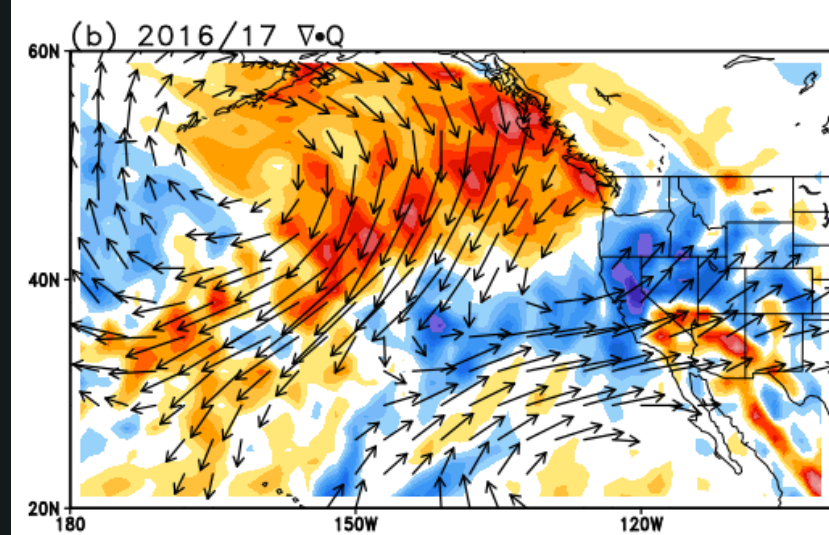
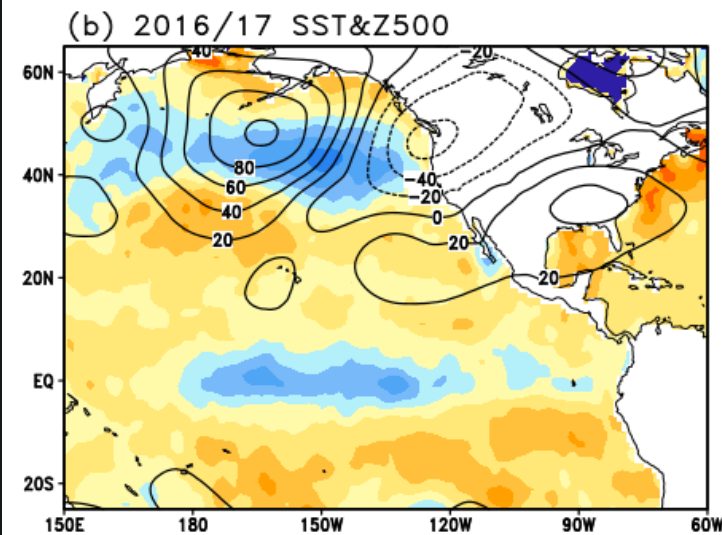
SST & 500GPH anomaly

Moisture flux conv anomaly

2015/16
DJF



2016/17
DJF



Questions

- How does ENSO impact on Atmospheric Rivers?
- How well do models predict the AR-ENSO relation?

NMME seasonal hindcasts

- ENSO prediction
- Seasonal ARs prediction

$$Q = \frac{1}{g} \int_{P_S}^{200} \vec{V} \cdot q \, dP$$

Daily output (850, 500, 200 hPa)

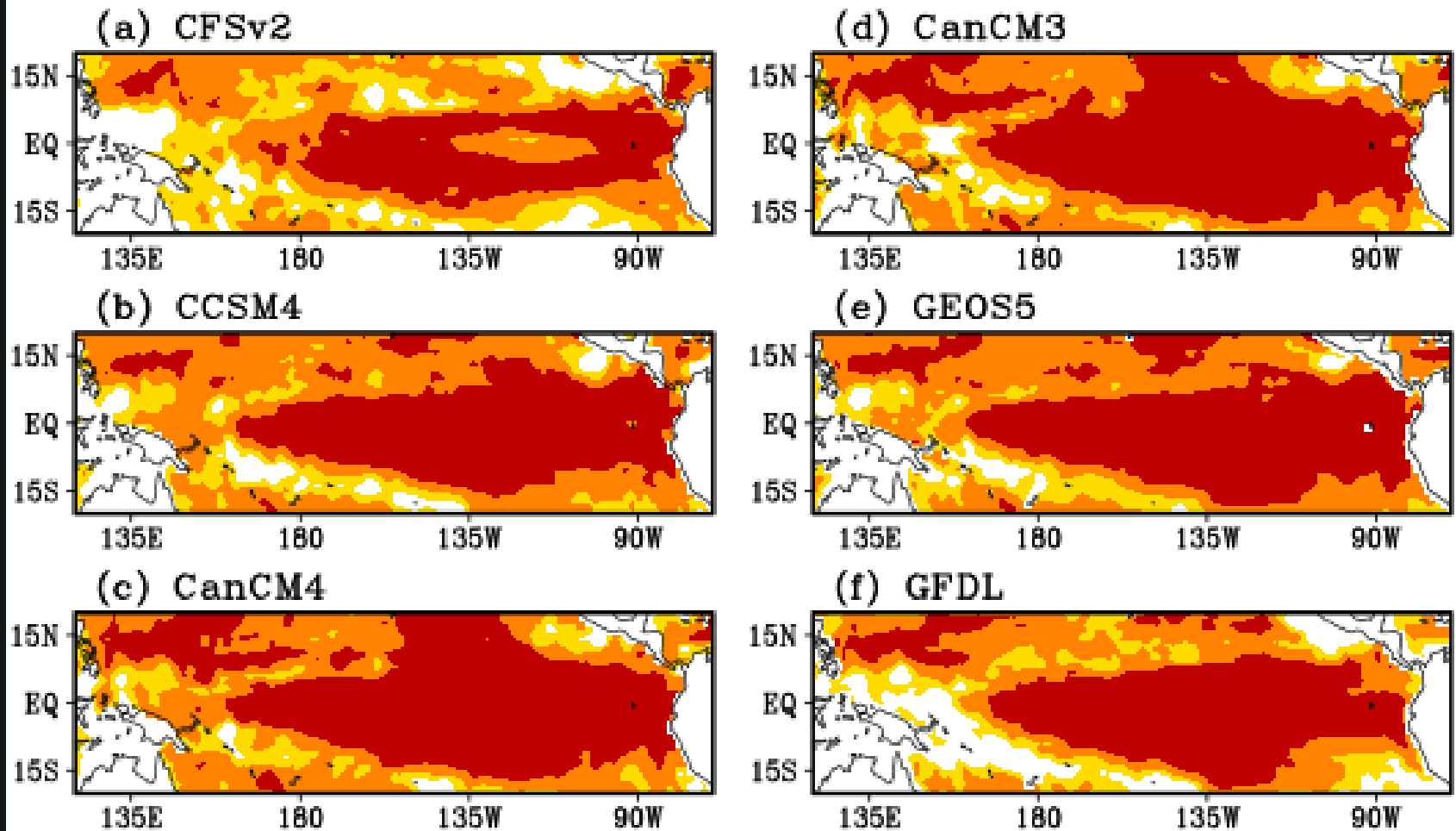
Target season: **DJF**

Initial condition: early Nov.

Models	Period (monthly)	Ensemble #
CFSv2	1982-2010	12
GDFL CM2.1	1982-2015	10
CCSM4	1982-2015	10
GEOS5	1982-2015	10
CanCM4	1981-2011	10
CanCM3	1981-2011	10

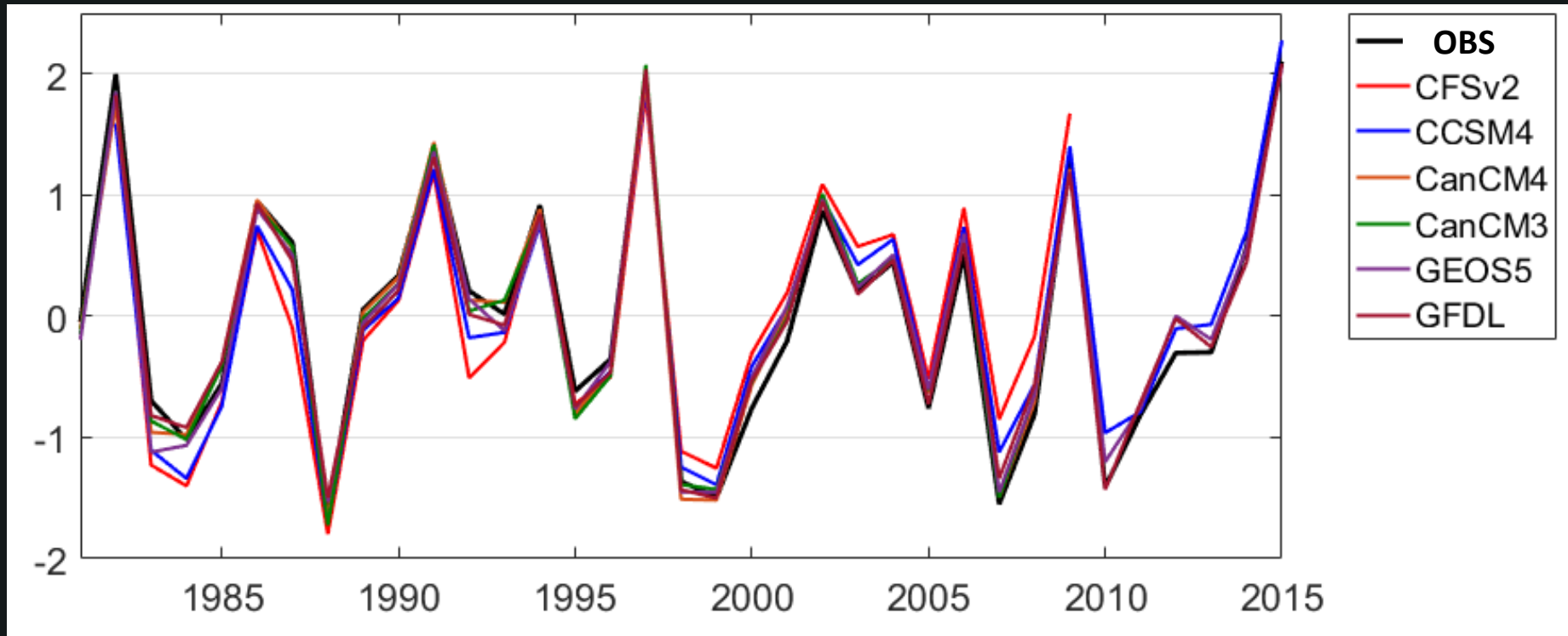
Prediction skill: SST

Correlation coefficient



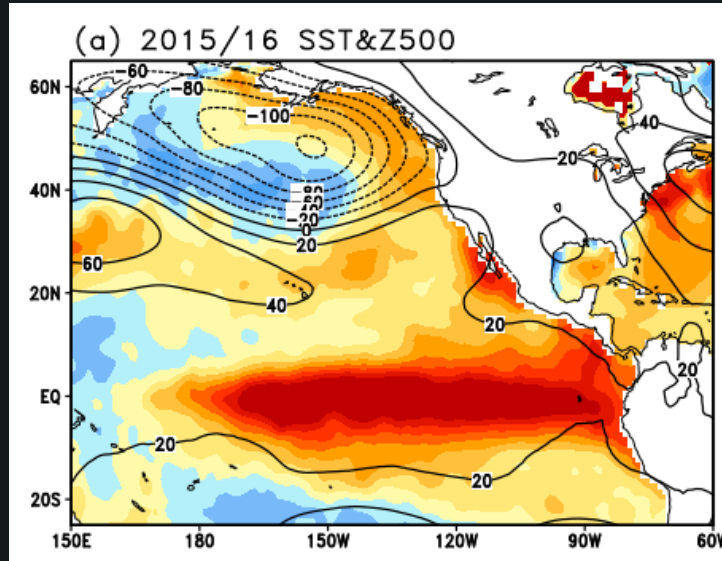
Prediction: ENSO index

Nino 3.4 index (SST averaged over the ENSO region)

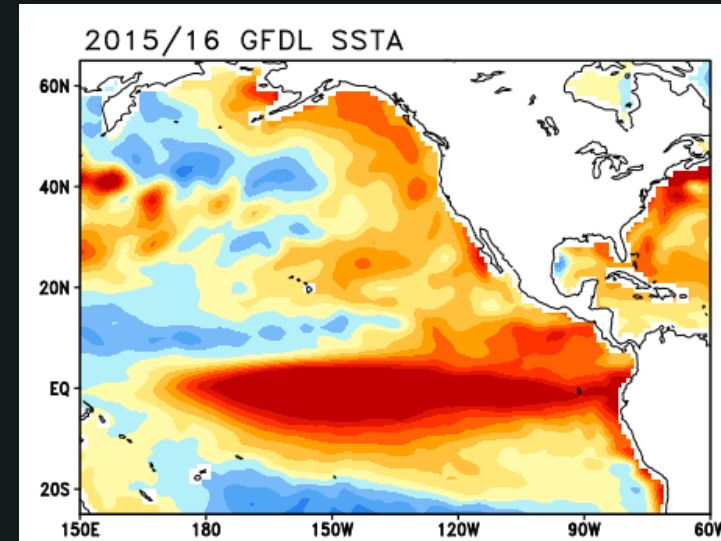


Prediction: 2015/2016 El Nino

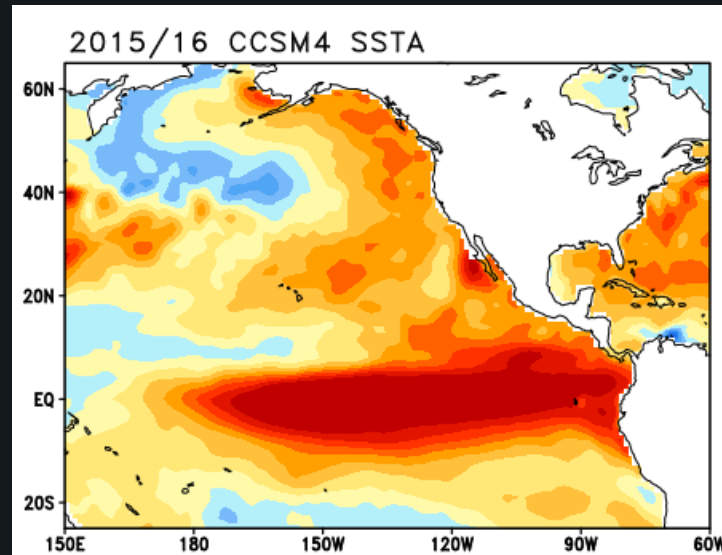
OBS



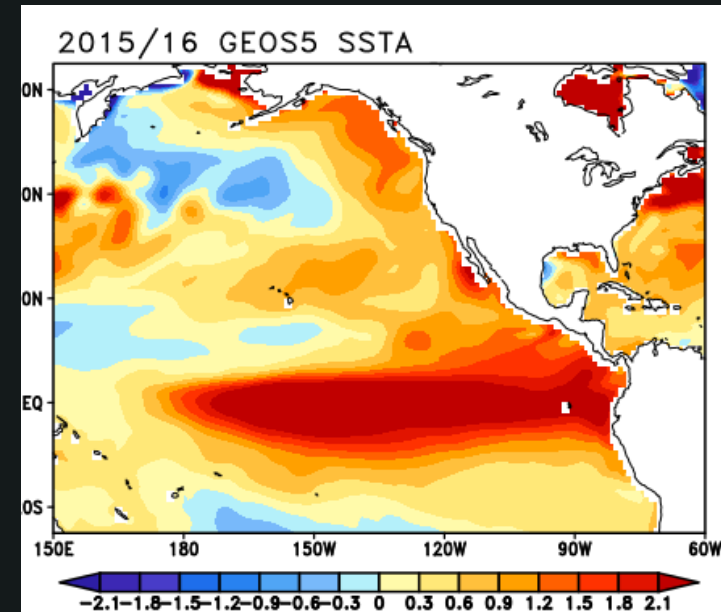
GFDL



CCSM4

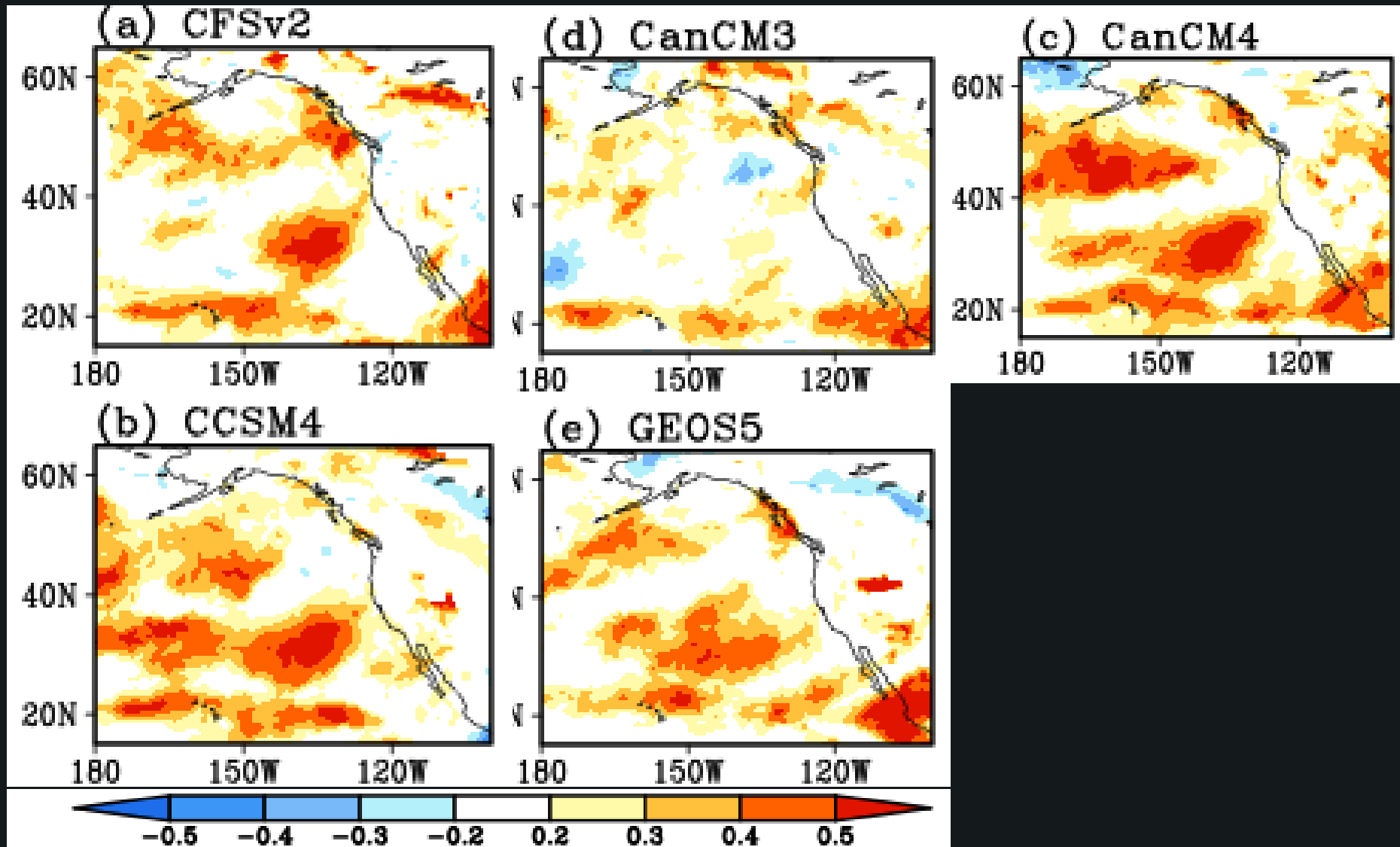


GEOS5



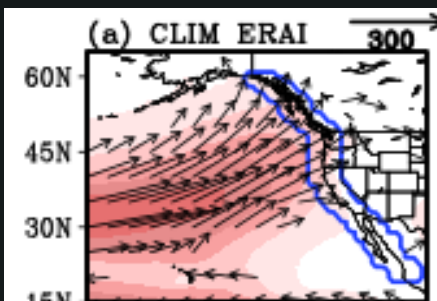
Prediction skill: AR frequency

Correlation coefficient

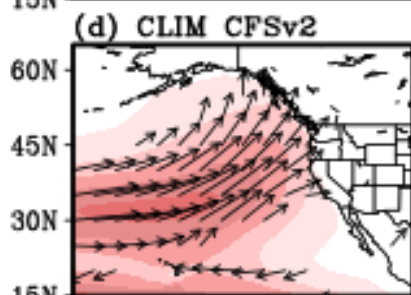


Prediction: AR Frequency and Q Climatology

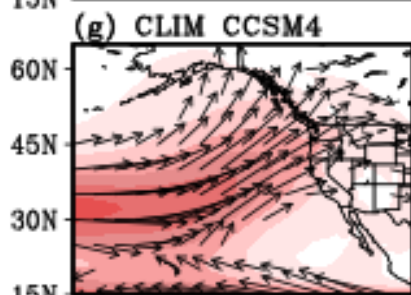
OBS



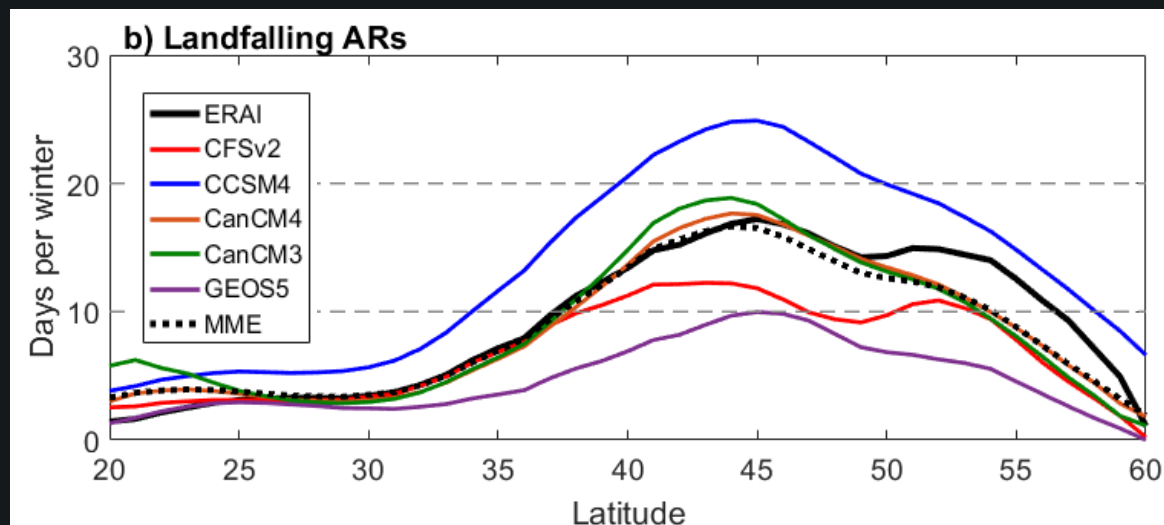
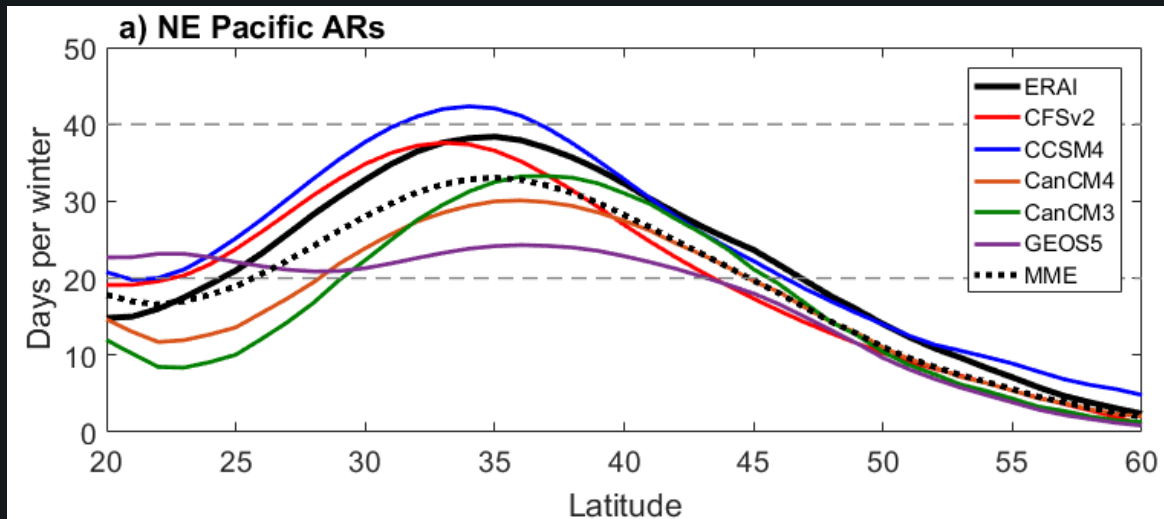
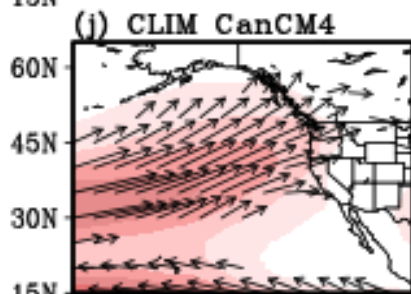
CFSv2



CCSM4



CanCM4



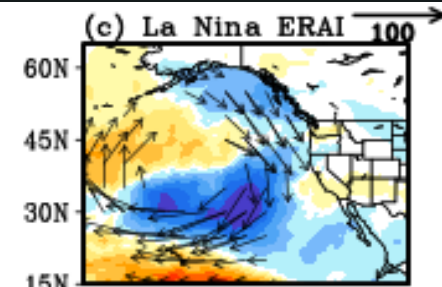
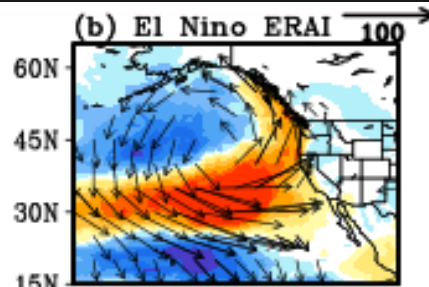
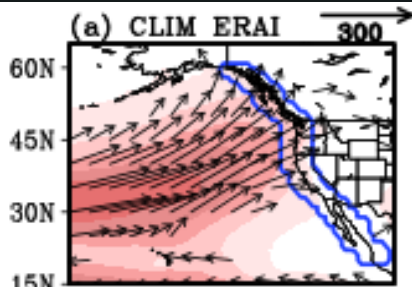
Prediction: AR Frequency and Q

Climatology

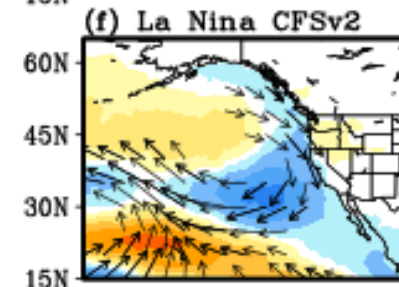
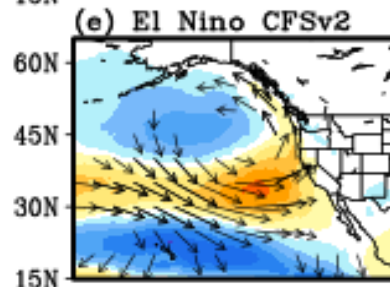
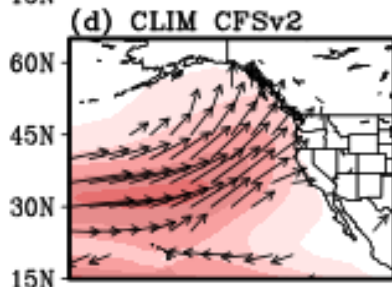
El Nino

La Nina

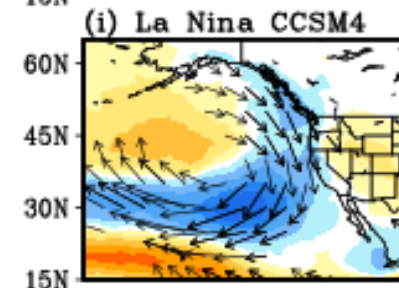
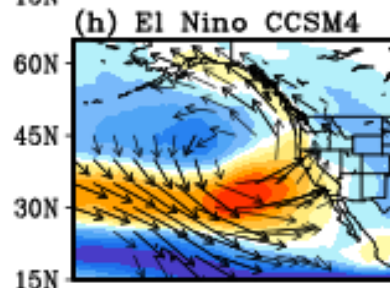
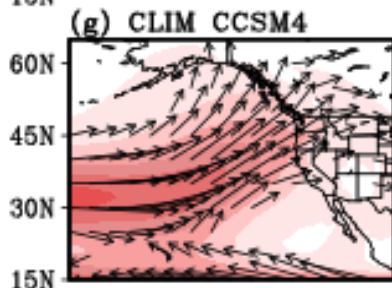
OBS



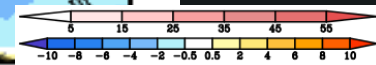
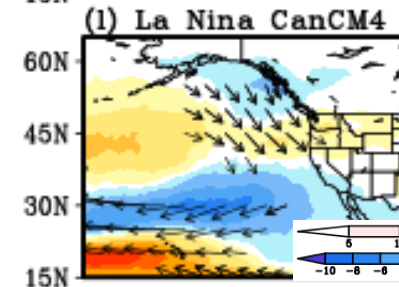
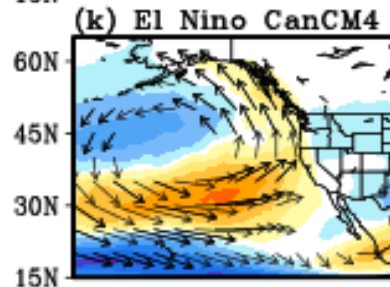
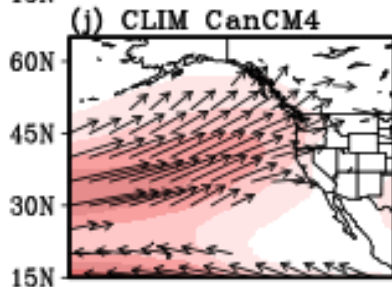
CFSv2



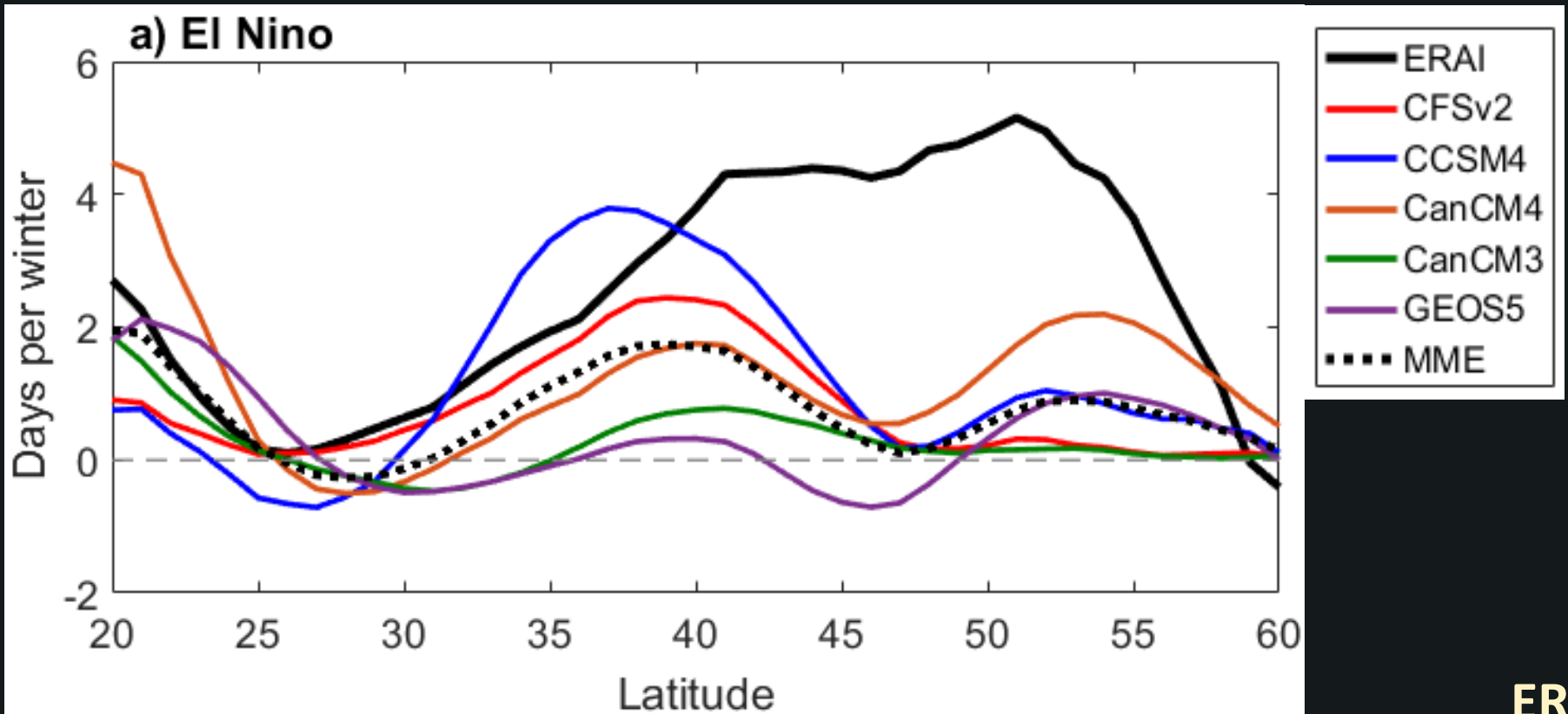
CCSM4



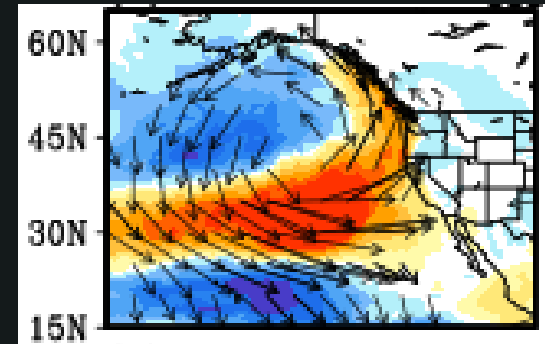
CanCM4



Landfalling AR Frequency in El Nino



ERAI



Prediction: Circulation field in El Nino

Surface

Upper level

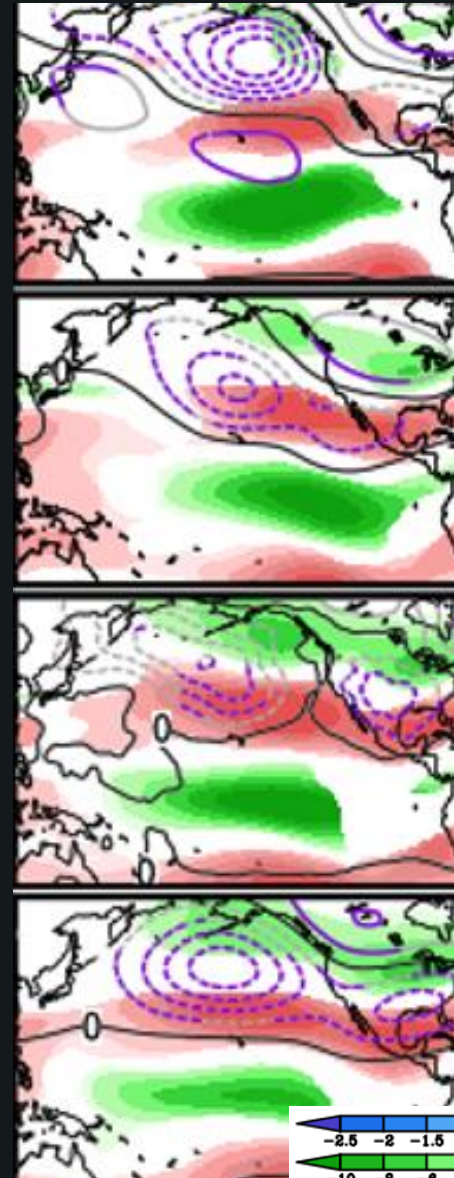
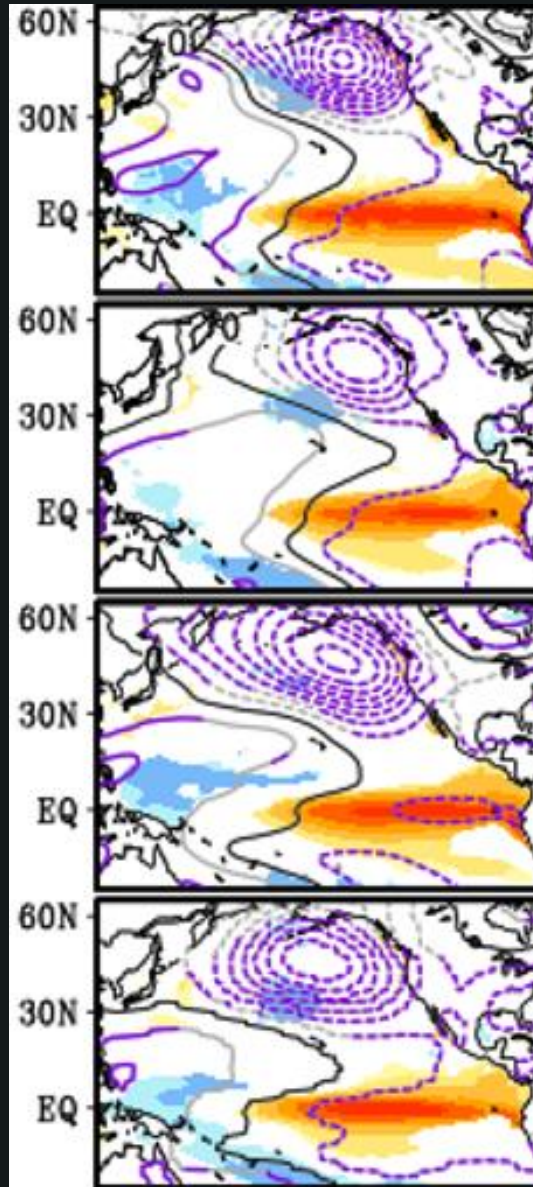
OBS

Shading: SST
Contour: SLP

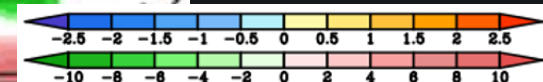
CFSv2

CCSM4

CanCM4



Shading: U200
Contour: Z500



Three major El Ninos

1982/83

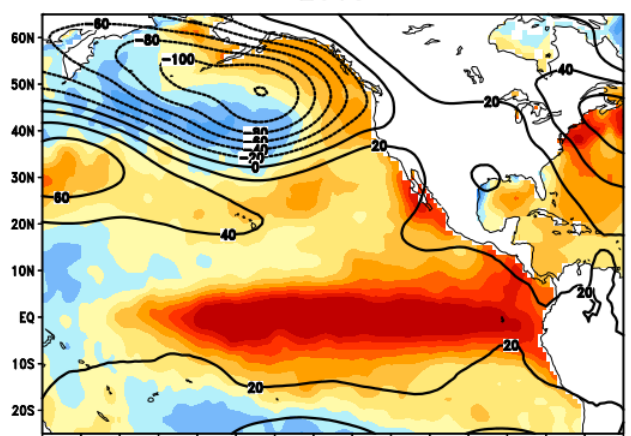
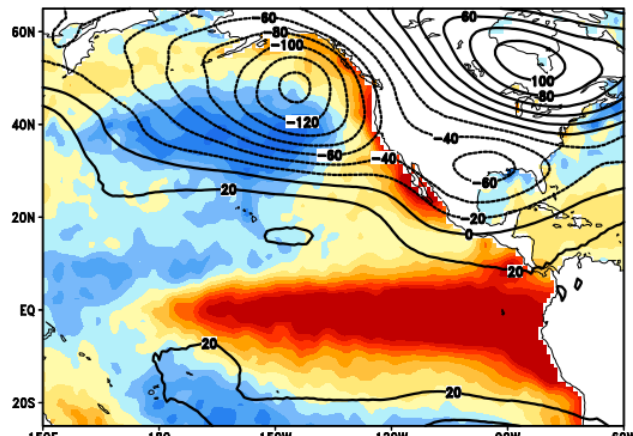
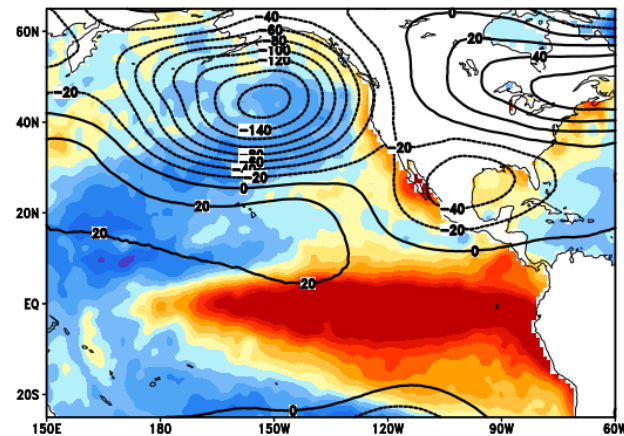
1997/98

2015/16

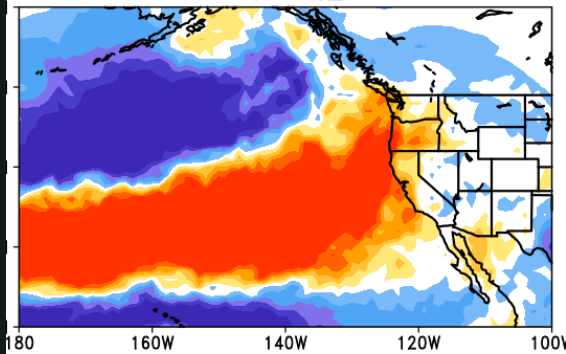
1982

1997

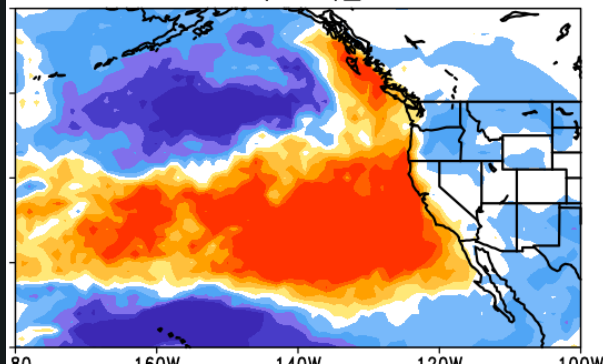
2015



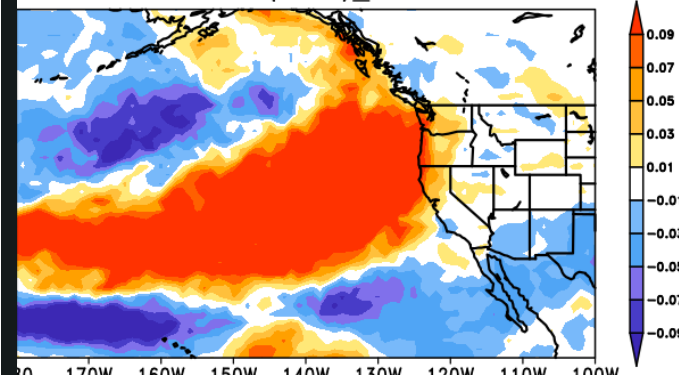
AR frequency_1982



AR frequency_1997



AR frequency_2015



Summary and future work

- The year-to-year changes in cool season atmospheric rivers (ARs) over the northeast Pacific is strongly modulated by ENSO.
- In El Nino winters, the Aleutian low intensify, resulting an increase in the frequency and intensity of landfalling ARs over the west coast.
- While the prediction skill is still low over the Northeast Pacific, the NMME hindcasts simulate the ENSO-AR relationship to some extent, thus have potential to predict the seasonal AR activity.

Next Steps:

- Expand evaluation to additional S2S forecast models
- Subseasonal AR variability and predictability

Thank you!

hyemi.kim@stonybrook.edu

References

- Zhou, Y. and H. M. Kim: Prediction of atmospheric rivers over the North Pacific and its connection to ENSO in the North American Multi-Model Ensembles (NMME), Climate Dynamics. (*in review*)
- Kim, H. M., Y. Zhou and M. A. Alexander, 2017: Changes in atmospheric rivers and moisture transport over the Northeast Pacific and western North America in response to ENSO diversity, Climate Dynamics.
- Kim, H. M. and Y. Zhou, 2016: Prediction of Atmospheric Rivers associated with modes of S2S variability, U.S. CLIVAR Variations., Vol.14, pages 24-30.
- Kim, H. M. and M. Alexander, 2015: ENSO's modulation of water vapor transport over the Pacific North America region, J. Climate, 28, 3846-3856