TROPICAL REGIONAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES: Global warming and El Niño cases J. David Neelin*, Hui Su* and Chia Chou** *Dept. of Atmospheric Sciences & Inst. of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, U.C.L.A., **Inst. of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan Tropical regional precipitation anomalies associated with changes in deep convection zones: including drought regions in global warming case; mechanisms?; any similarities in El Niño case? • Intermediate complexity climate model QTCM (Quasi-equilibrium Tropical Circulation Model) limate Systems Interactions Group www.atmos.ucla.edu/~csi

Observed anomalies during July-Nov 1997



QTCM anomalies forced by Pacific positive SST anomalies July-Nov 1997



Precipitation (mm/day)

Temp. (850 - 200 hpa) and Wind (850 hpa) Anom. JASON 1997

Tropospheric Temperature



QTCM July-Nov 1997: Anomaly budget contributions



* Gross moist stability M=M_s-M_q is an effective stability that includes partial cancellation of adiabatic cooling by diabatic heating

QTCM July-Nov 1997: Anomaly budget contributions



ENSO teleconnections to regional precip. anomalies



ENSO teleconnections to regional precip. anomalies



 a small zoo of mechanisms with moist convective and cloud radiative feedbacks

QTCM experiments suppressing various mechanisms



GCM Precip. Anom. Dec-Feb

Global warming case precipitation anom. Greenhouse gas scenarios for 2070-2090 rel. to 1961-1990 clim



QTCM doubled CO₂ experiments Qflux mixed-layer ocean



QTCM doubled CO₂ experiments Moisture budget contributions



QTCM doubled CO₂ experiments Moisture budget contributions

 $\overline{\mathbf{M}}_{q} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}'$ Anomalous moisture convergence due to anomalous divergence (feedback)



The "upped-ante" mechanism



The "upped-ante" mechanism



Anomalous Gross Moist Stability (M') mechanism

- Moist static energy transport by divergent flow $\approx M \nabla \cdot v$
- M=M_s-M_q increases with increasing moisture, tends to reduce M may partially compensate if cloud top rises

•
$$\mathbf{M} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' + \mathbf{M}' \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{v}} = F'_{net} - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla q)' + \dots$$

reduced
increases to compensate

• P'
$$\approx \frac{\overline{M}_q}{\overline{M}} \nabla \cdot \overline{\nu}(-\mathbf{M}')$$

 Mechanism increases convergence & precip. in strong convergence zones: "rich-get-richer"

QTCM 2xCO₂ Expt. suppressing change in moisture advection

(testing the upped-ante mechanism)



QTCM 2xCO₂ Expt. suppressing change in gross moist stability, M

(testing the M' mechanism)



Experiment 2xCO₂ Precip. change (mm/day)

Control 2xCO₂ Precip. change

Summary

- analysis of tropical regional precipitation anomalies in ENSO teleconnection case ⇒ a handful of contributing mechanisms
- 2XCO₂ case, mixed-layer ocean case ⇒ set of mechanisms with some cross-over to ENSO case
- the "upped-ante mechanism":
 - contributes substantial negative precipitation anomaly regions in both cases
 - In the second second
- the "anomalous gross moist stability (M') mechanism":
 - contributes positive precipitation changes in strong precipitation regions in global warming case (rich-get-richer)
 - but theory for M' is very poor
- <u>caveat</u> Tropical mean precipitation anomaly mechanisms appear to differ between ENSO and global warming cases

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MOIST DYNAMICAL FEEDBACKS IN TROPICAL CLIMATE SENSITIVITY: ENSO vs. Global warming

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 Tropical regional precipitation changes associated with shifts of or anomalies within deep convection zones: mechanisms for ENSO case; any similarities in global change case?

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