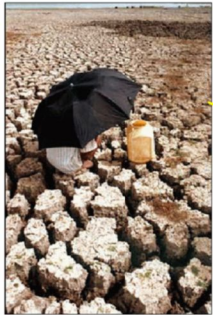
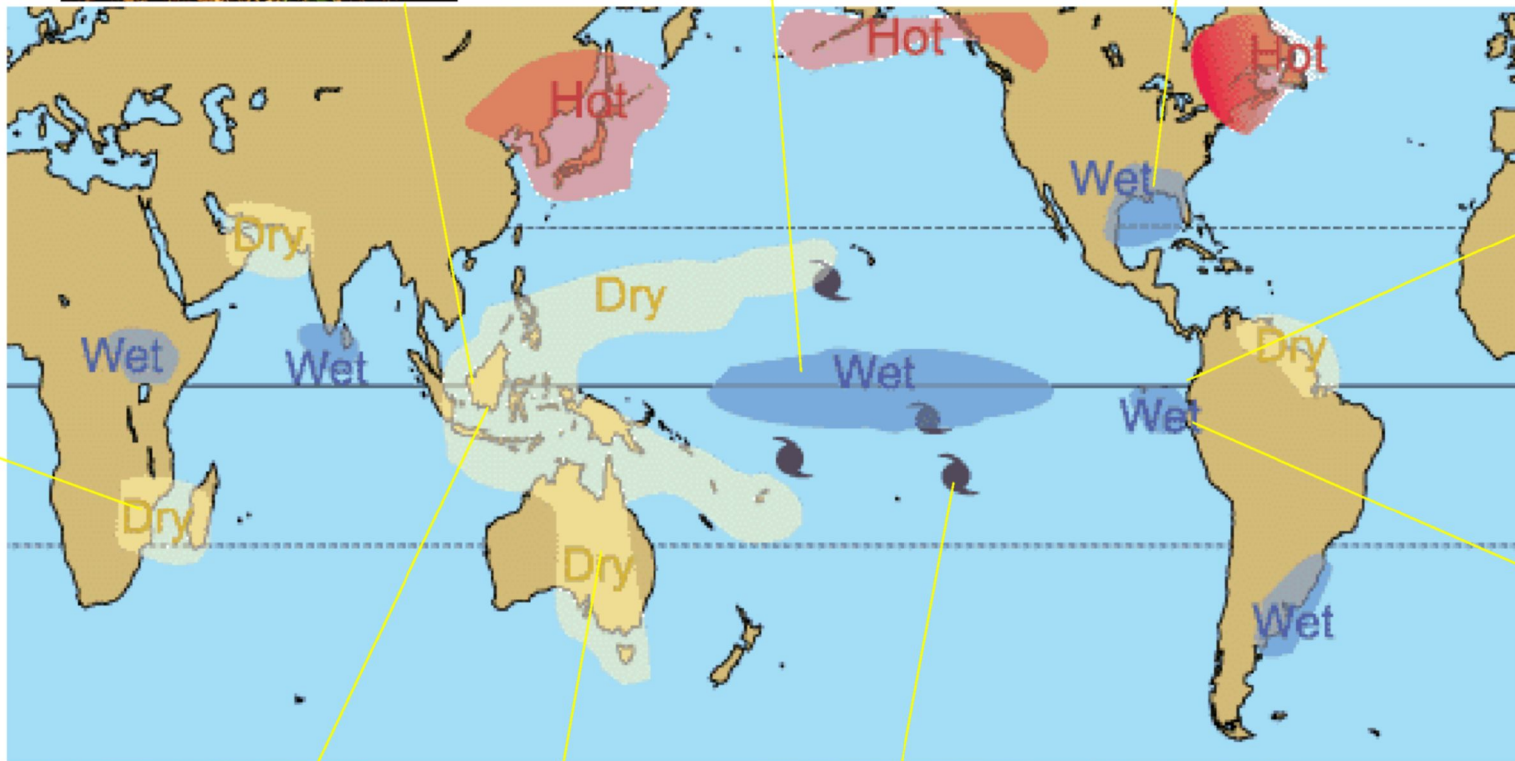


# **On extended wind stress analyses for ENSO**

Dr. Andrew T. Wittenberg

GFDL/NOAA

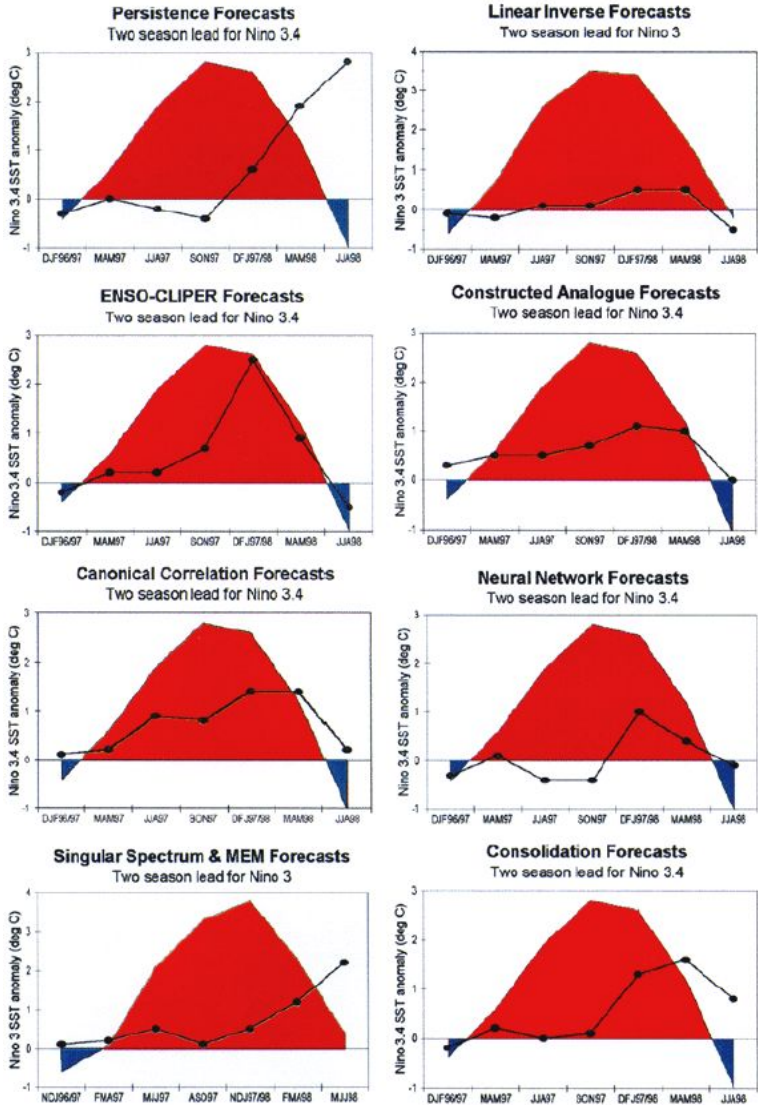
# Global Impacts of ENSO



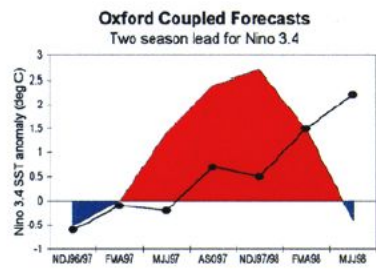
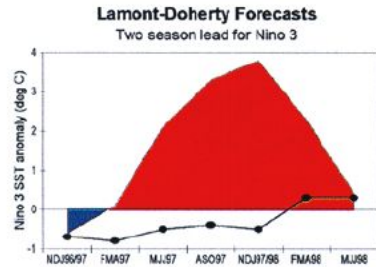
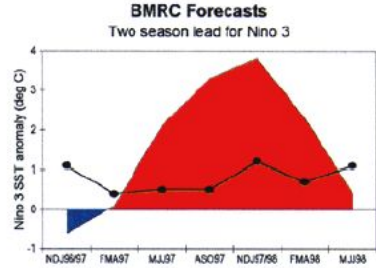
# Forecasts of the 1997/98 El Niño

(Landsea & Knaff 2000)

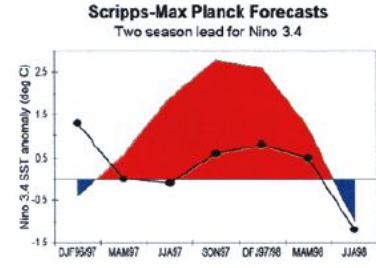
## Statistical Models



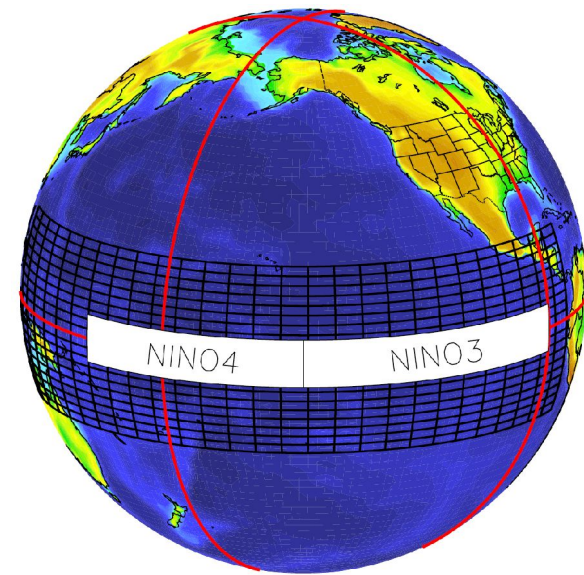
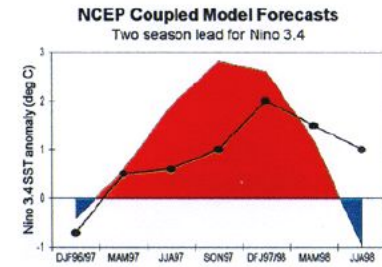
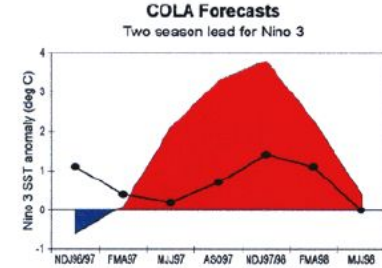
## ICMs



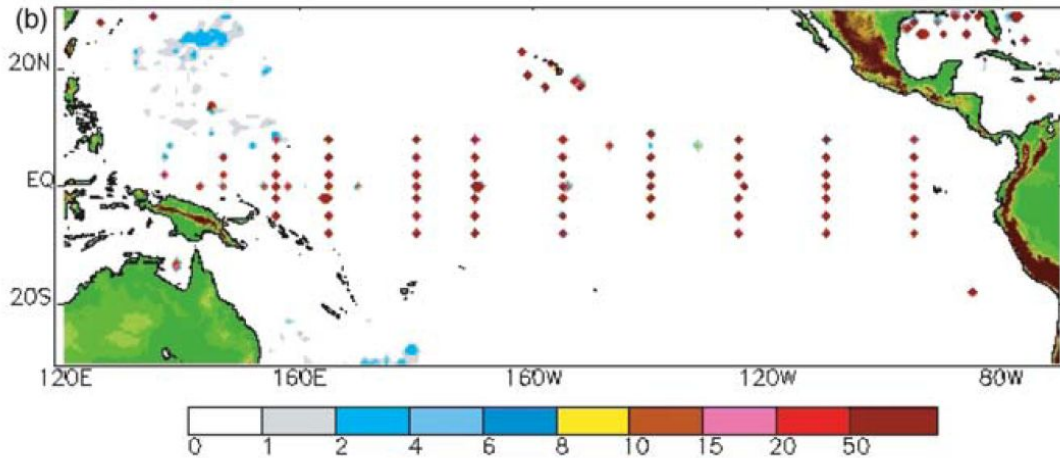
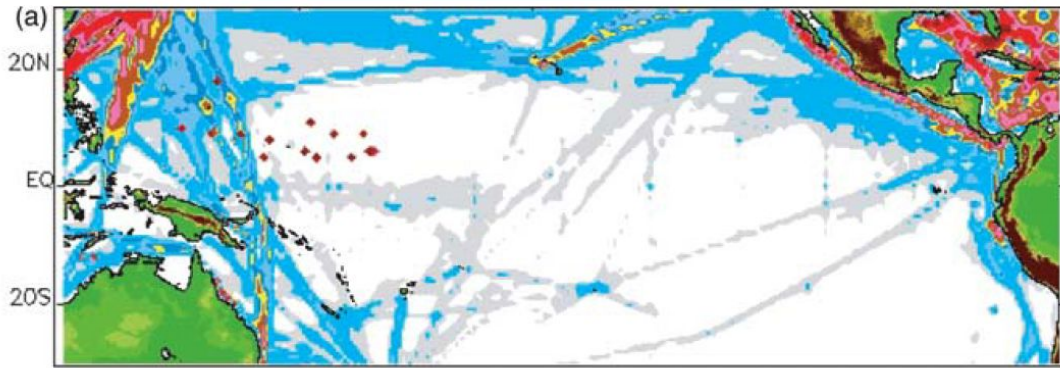
## HGCMs



## CGCMs

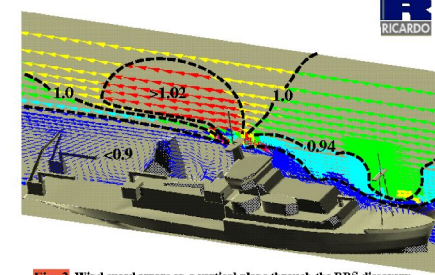


# The wind observing network



**FIG. 2.** Mean number of (a) ship and (b) buoy pseudostress values per month for the tropical Pacific Ocean. Averages based on COADS data for the period Jan 1988 through Dec 1997. Means were calculated in 1° bins, then were contoured with magnitudes shown in the color bar. (Smith et al., 2004)

## Volunteer Observing Ships (VOS)



**Fig. 3** Wind speed errors on a vertical plane through the RRS discovery

(Yelland et al., 2003)

## TAO buoys



## ADEOS-II



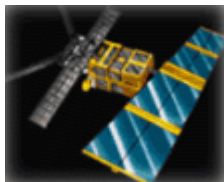
## Capillary Waves



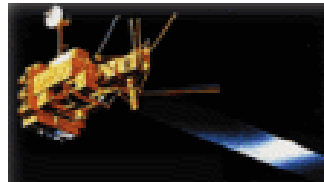
## SSM/I



## ERS1/2



## NSCAT

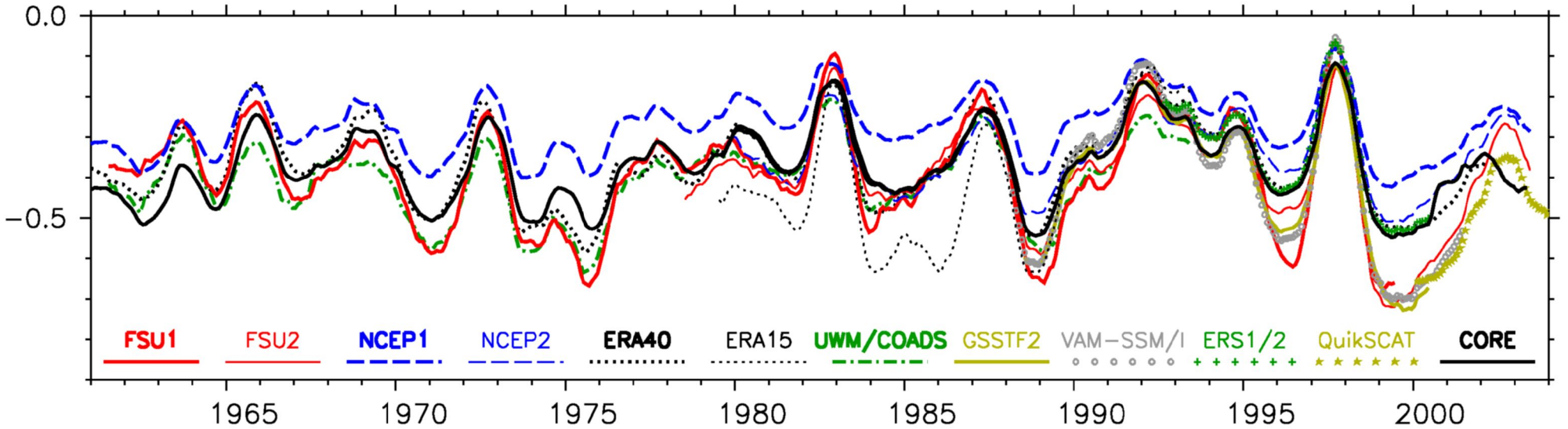


## QuikSCAT

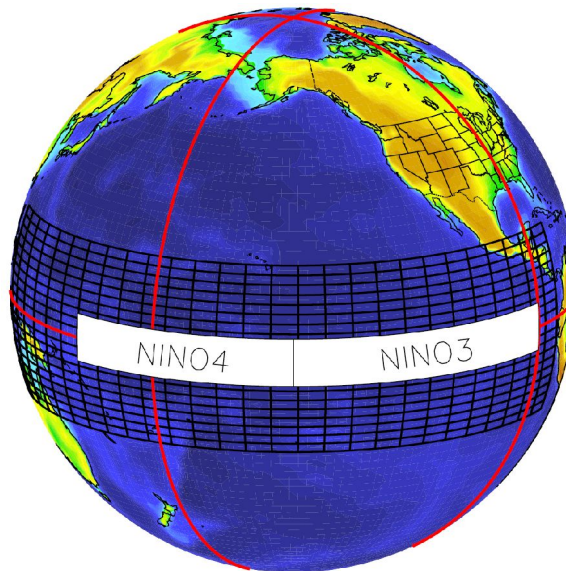
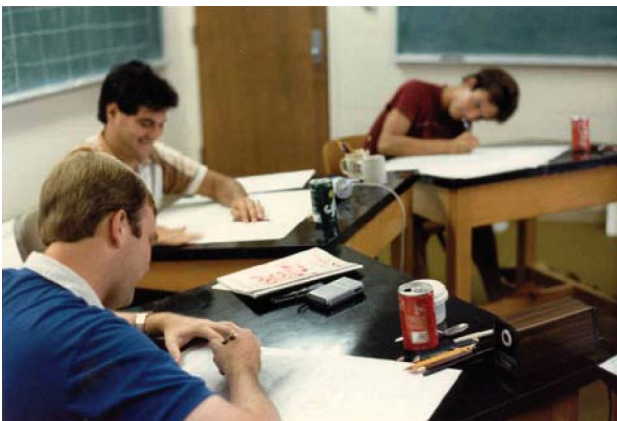


# A wide variety of products

Annual-mean NINO4 zonal wind stress (dPa)



FSU subjective analysis



NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

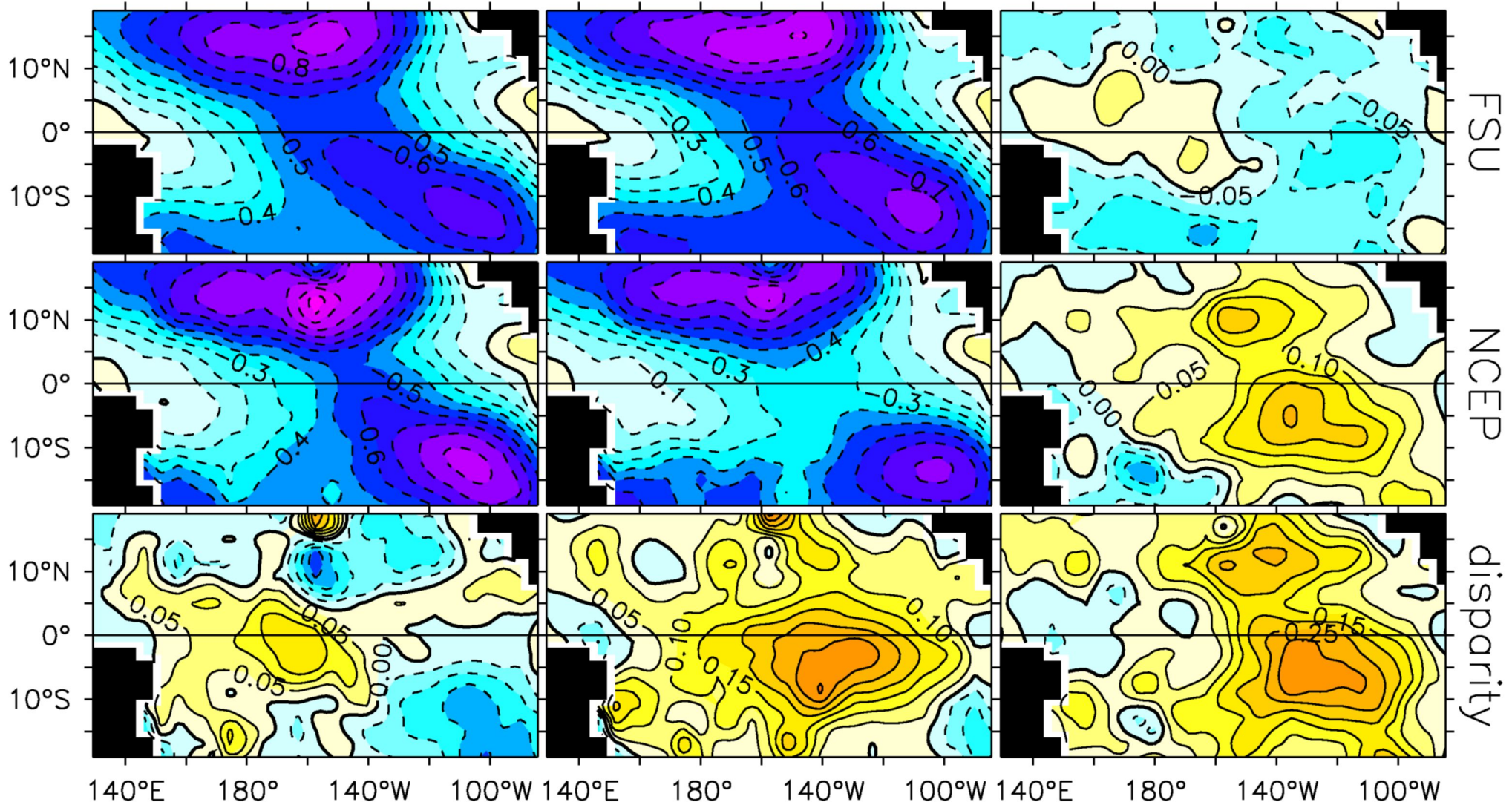


# Annual-mean zonal stress (dPa)

1961–1979

1980–1999

change

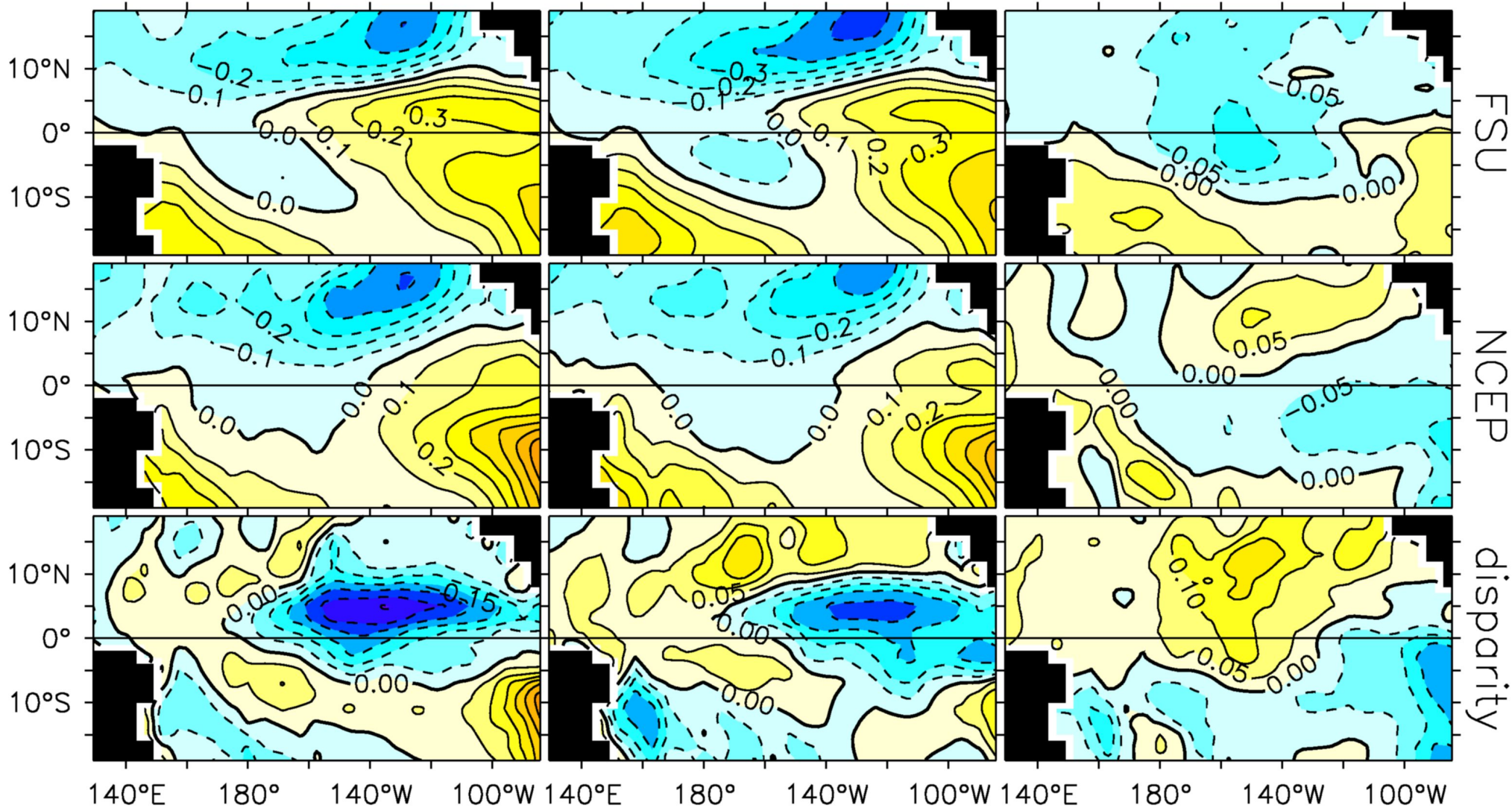


# Annual-mean meridional stress (dPa)

1961–1979

1980–1999

change



Wind stress generates mean oceanic upwelling:

$$w|_{z=H_m} \approx \frac{H - H_m}{\rho H (\tilde{y}^2 + 1)} \left[ \frac{\beta}{r_s^2} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}^2 - 1}{\tilde{y}^2 + 1} \tau_x - \frac{2\tilde{y}}{\tilde{y}^2 + 1} \tau_y \right) + \frac{\text{div}(\boldsymbol{\tau})}{r_s} + \frac{\tilde{y} \text{curl}(\boldsymbol{\tau})}{r_s} \right]$$

$$\tilde{y} = \beta y / r_s$$

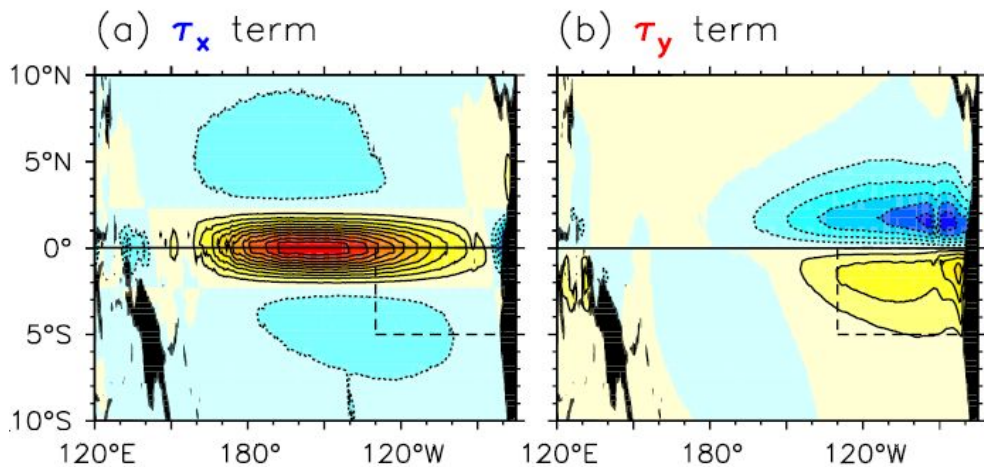
and a mean thermocline slope:

$$\partial_x h \approx \frac{\tau_x}{gH \Delta \rho}$$

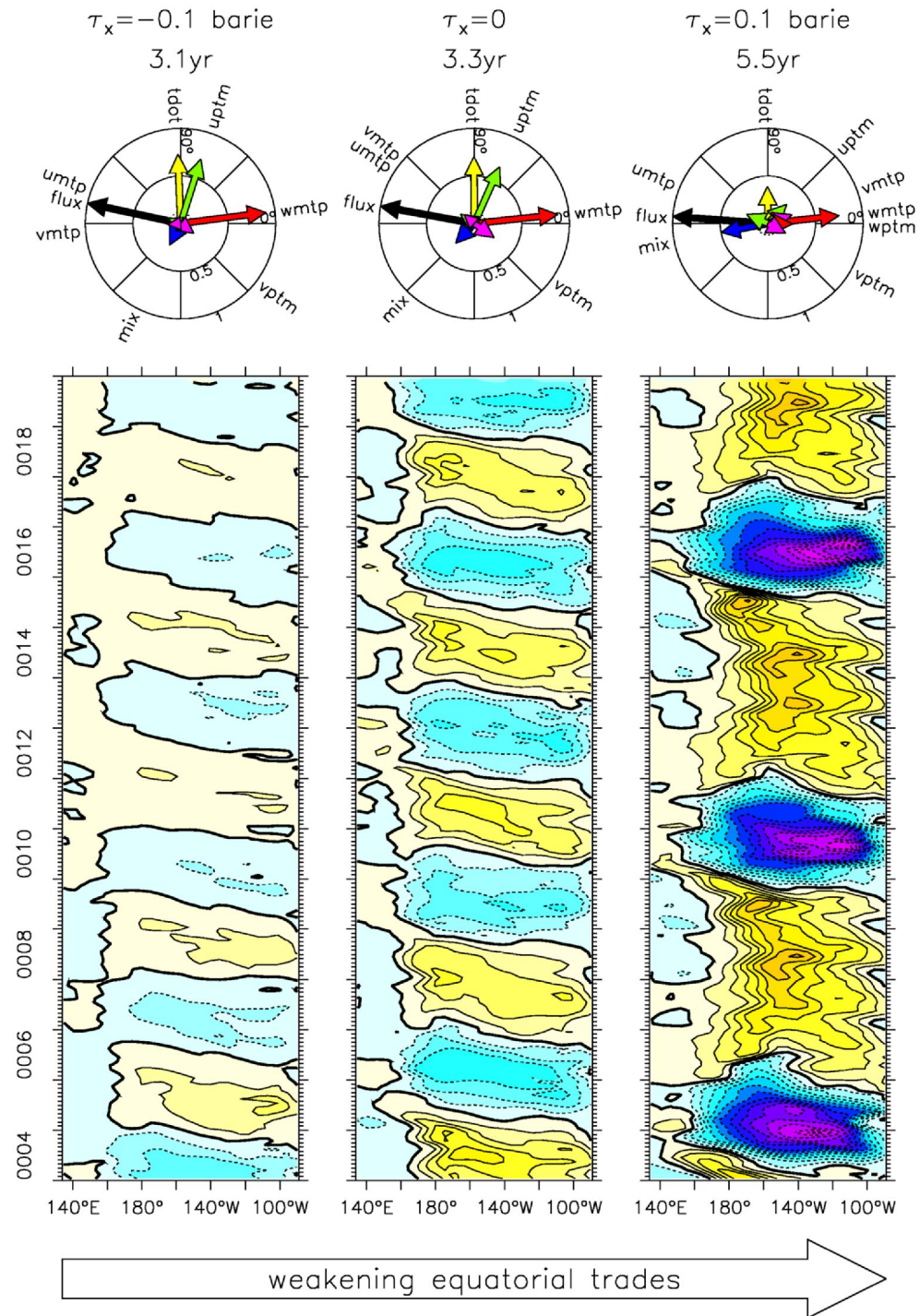
Both affect the coupled mean state and ENSO.



## Interior Upwelling: contour=0.2 m/day

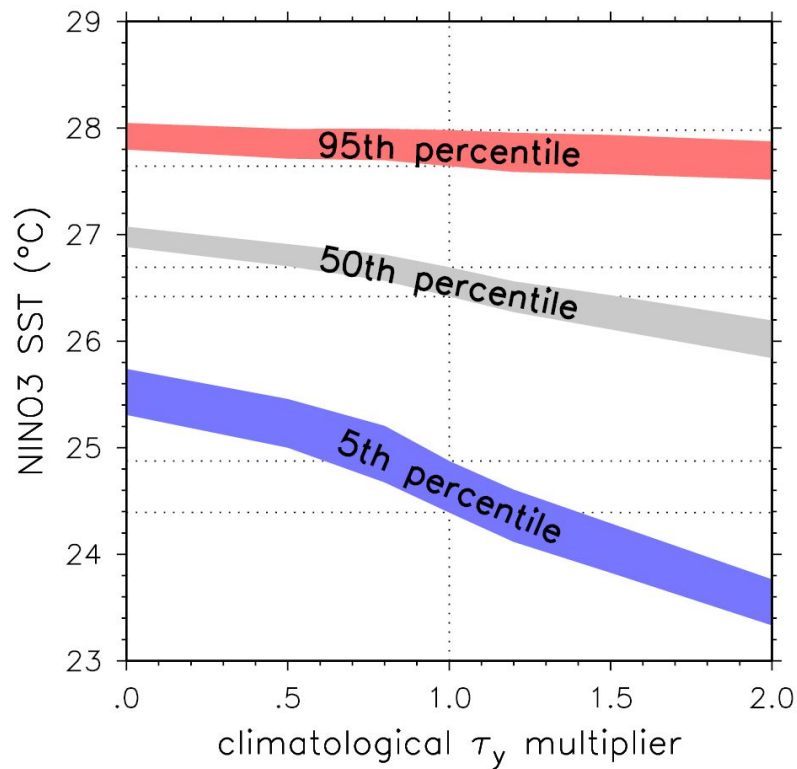


## Effect of weakening $\tau_x$ in a hybrid GCM



## Stochastic ENSO model statistics

90% MC confidence bands for 50yr timeseries

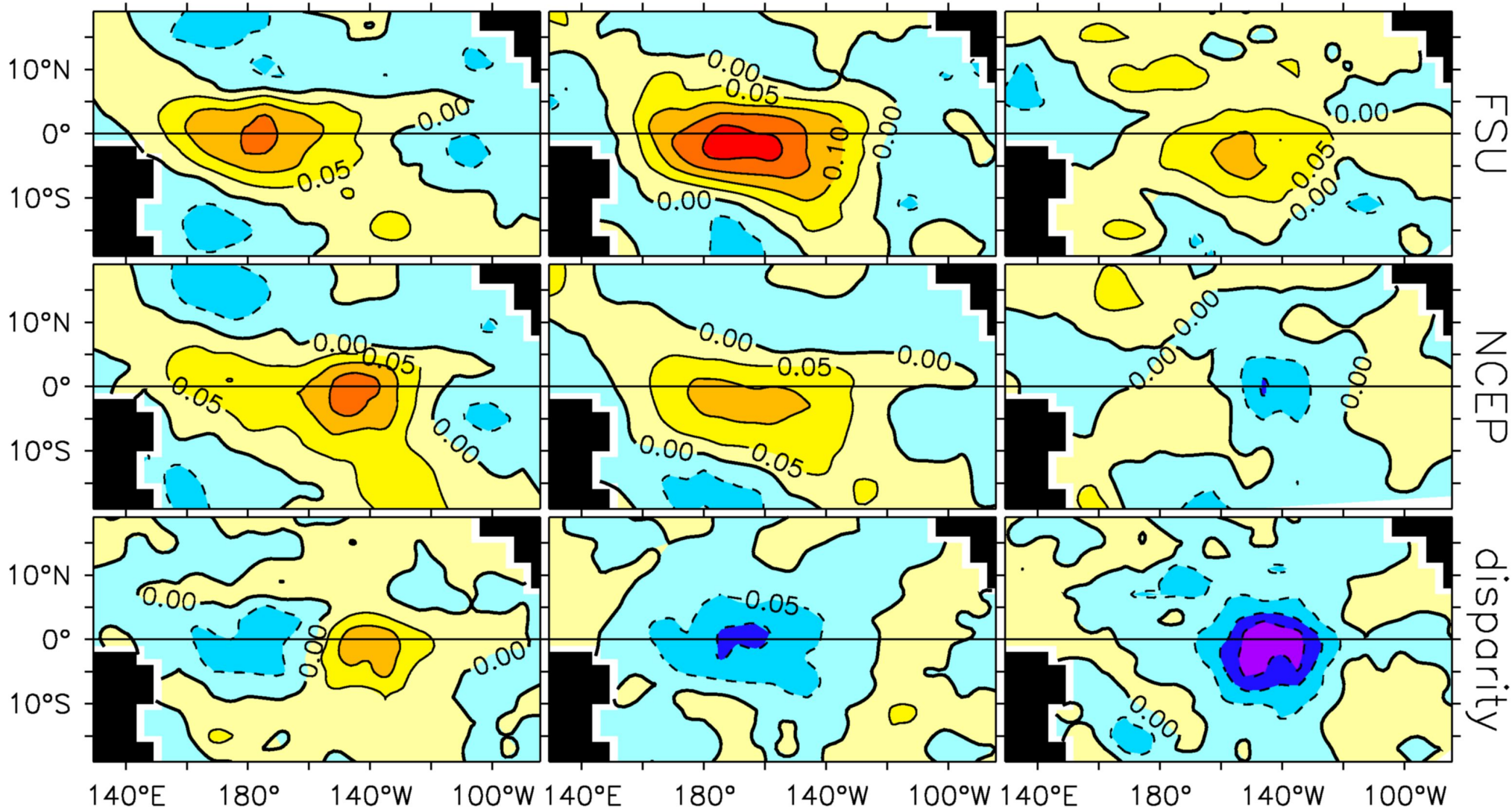


# Zonal stress anomalies regressed onto NINO3 SSTAs

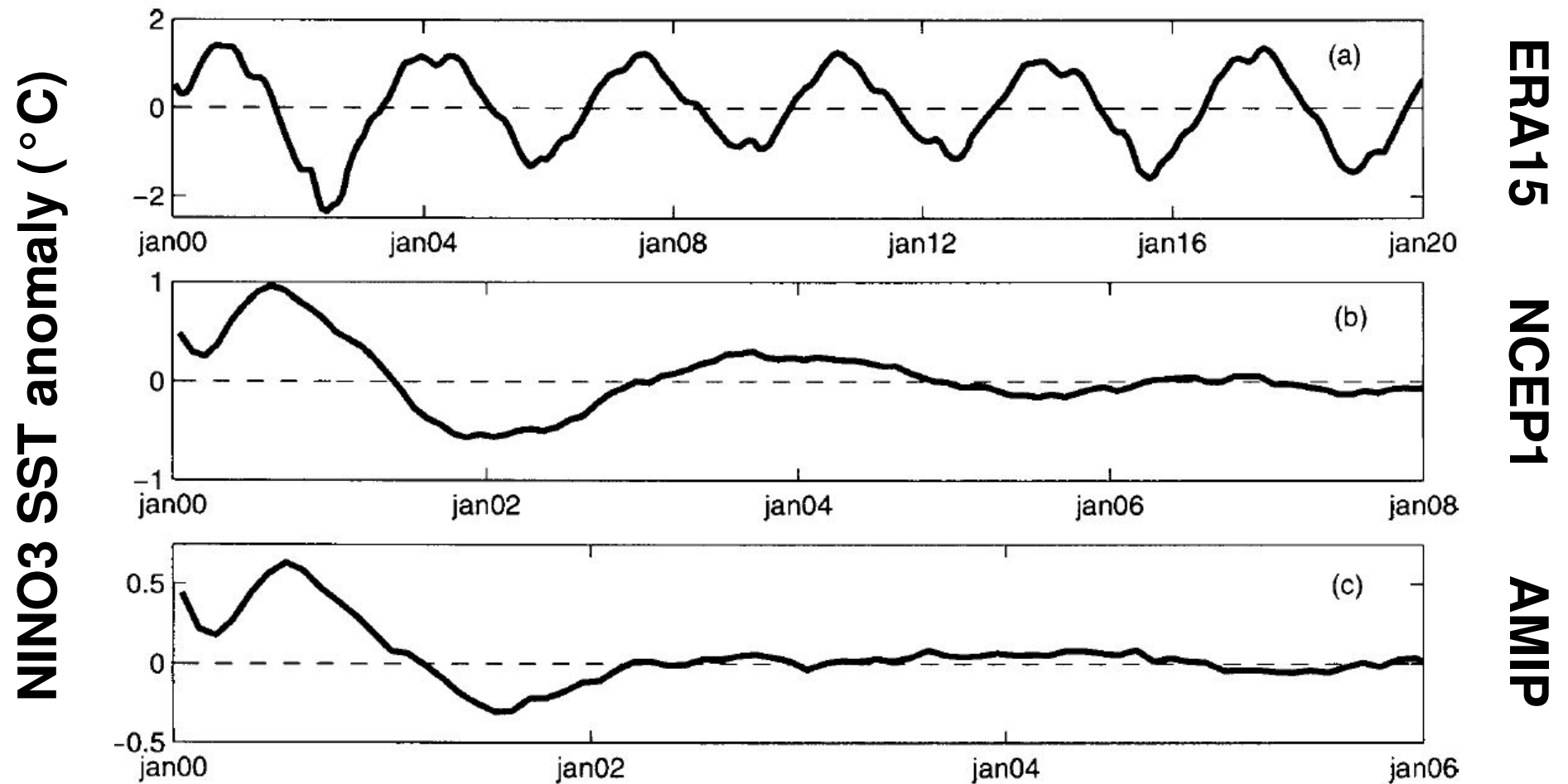
1961–1979

1980–1999

change



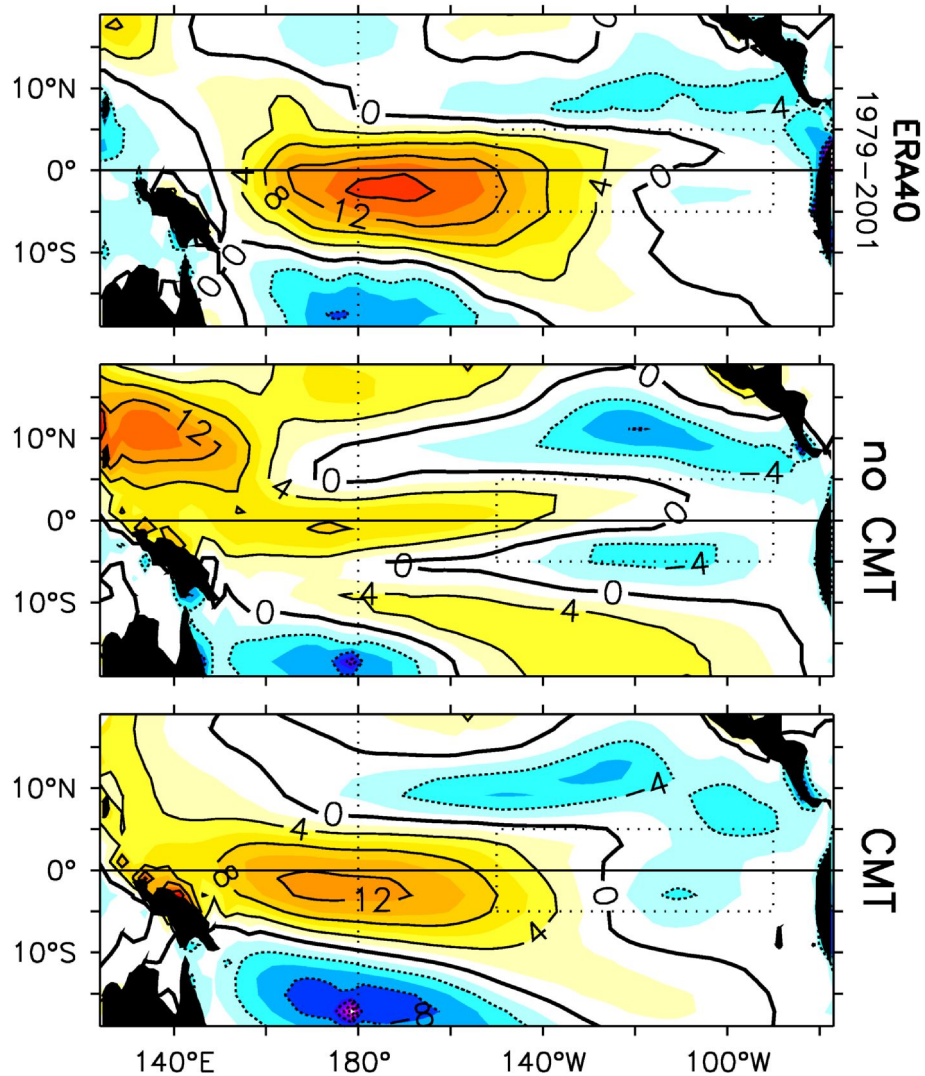
# Hybrid coupled model ENSO, using various flux products



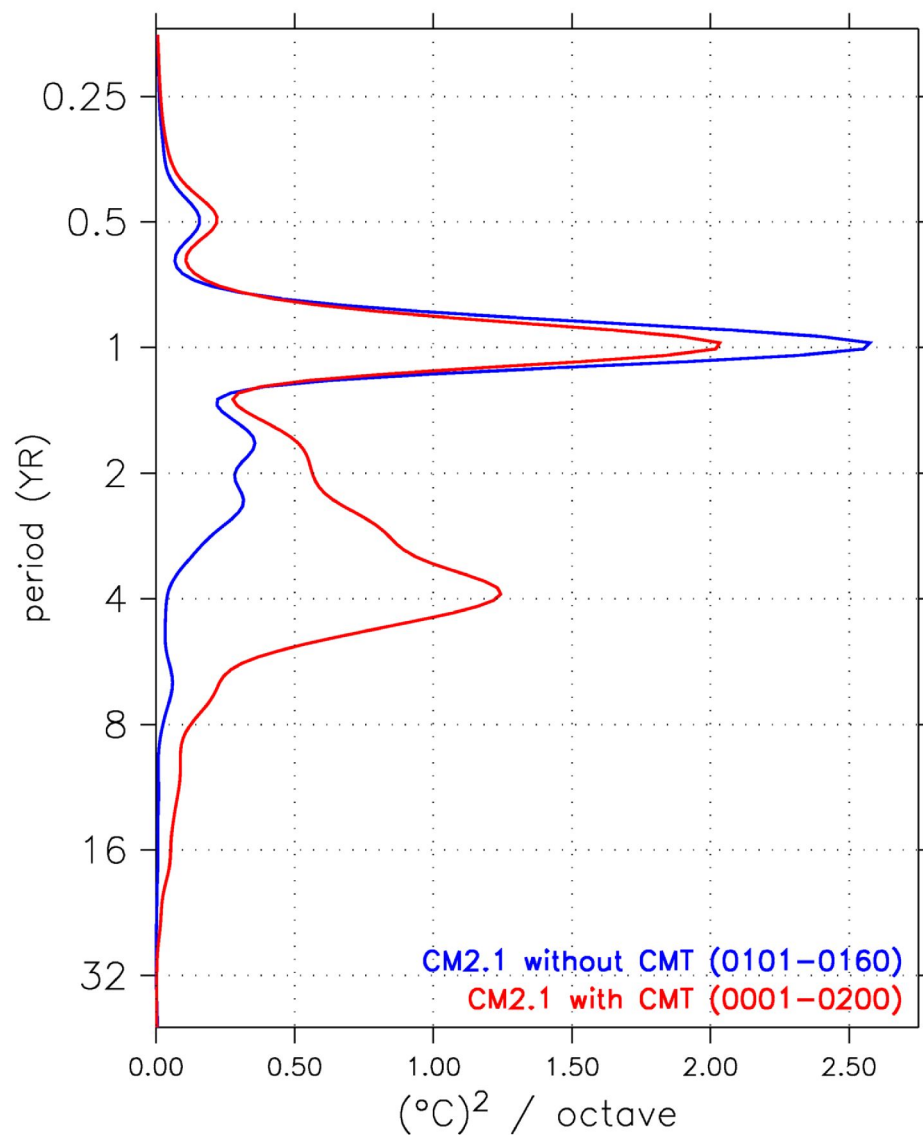
Harrison et al. (MWR, 2002)

# CM2 Sensitivities: Cumulus Momentum Transport

$\tau_x$  regr on NIN03 SSTA



NIN03 SST spectra

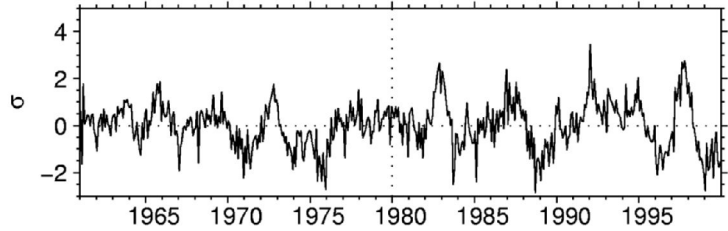


# NINO4 zonal stresses

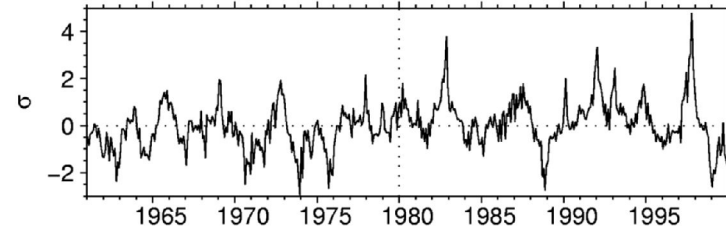
## FSU1

## NCEP1

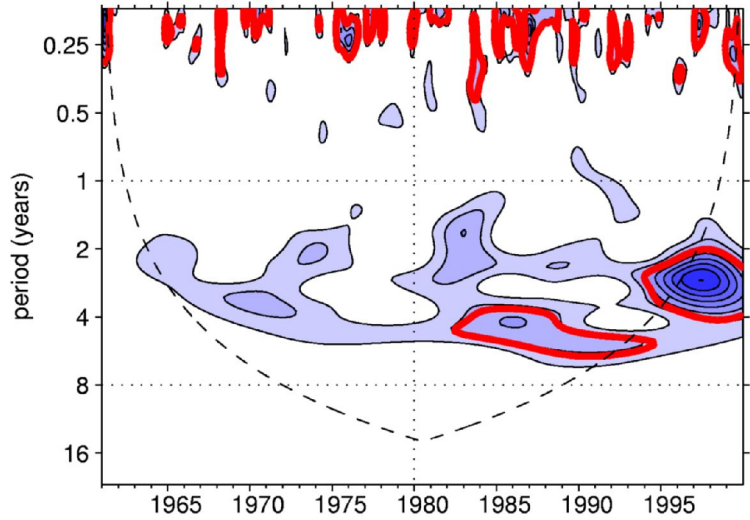
(a) FSU NINO4  $\tau'_x$ :  $\sigma = 0.19$  dPa,  $\phi_1 = 0.72$



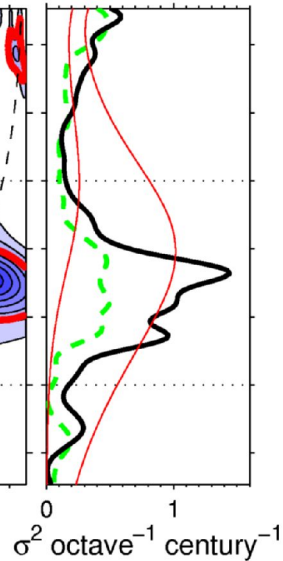
(a) NCEP NINO4  $\tau'_x$ :  $\sigma = 0.10$  dPa,  $\phi_1 = 0.82$



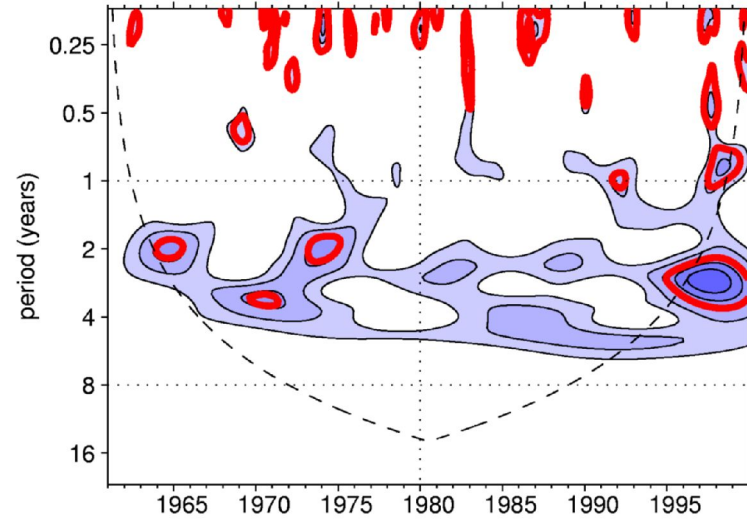
(b) Spectral density ( $\sigma^2$  octave $^{-1}$  century $^{-1}$ )



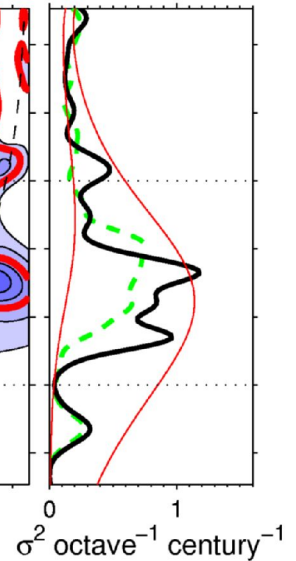
(c) Time averages



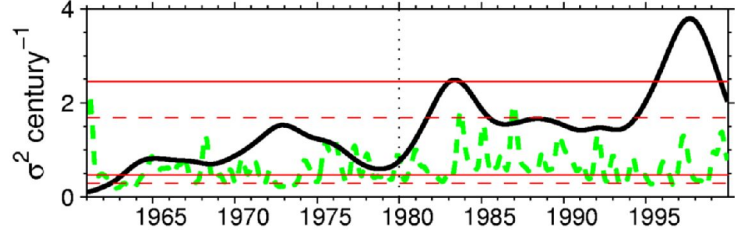
(b) Spectral density ( $\sigma^2$  octave $^{-1}$  century $^{-1}$ )



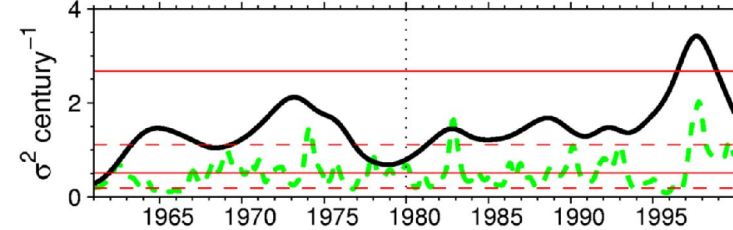
(c) Time averages



(d) Scale integrals



(d) Scale integrals

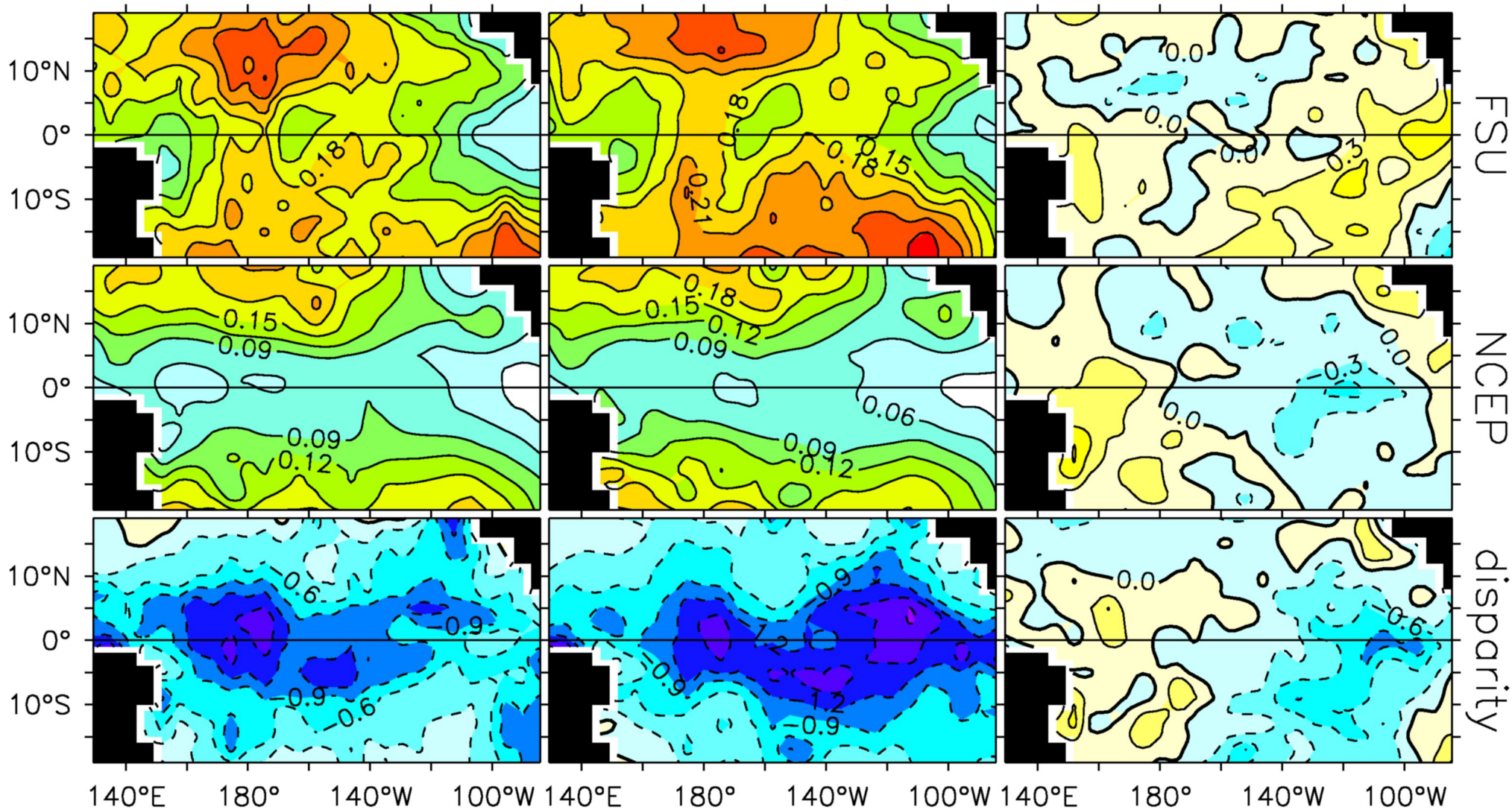


# Sub-annual zonal stress anomalies

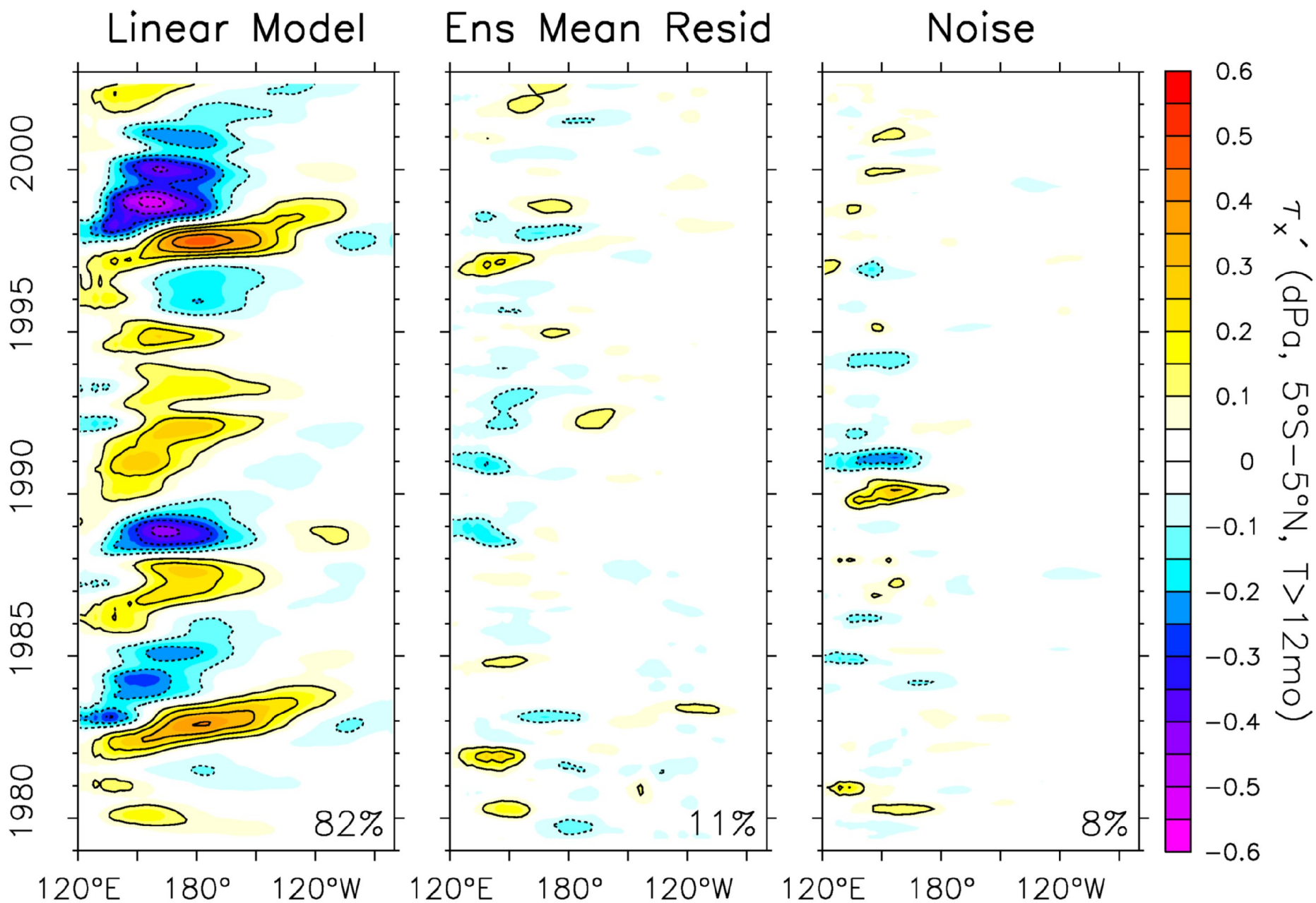
1961–1979

1980–1999

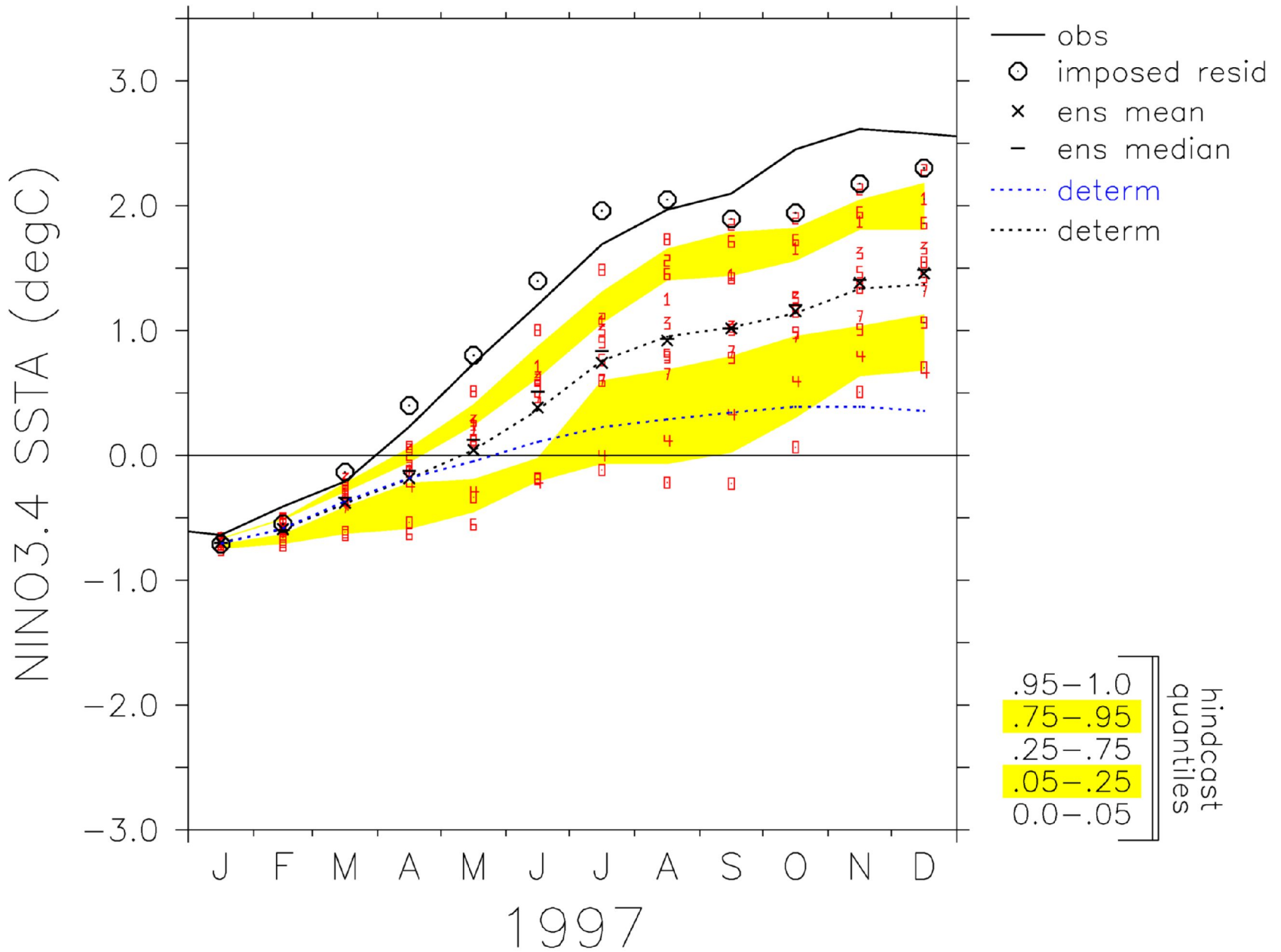
change



# AGCM wind stress decomposition



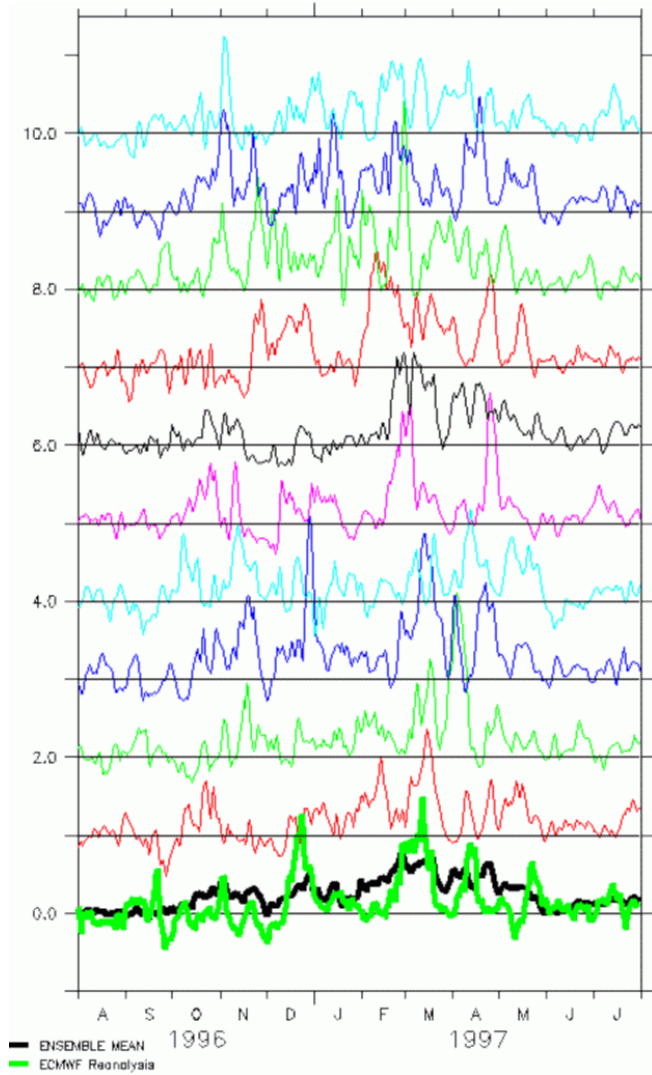
# Impact of wind noise & nonlinearity on ENSO forecasts



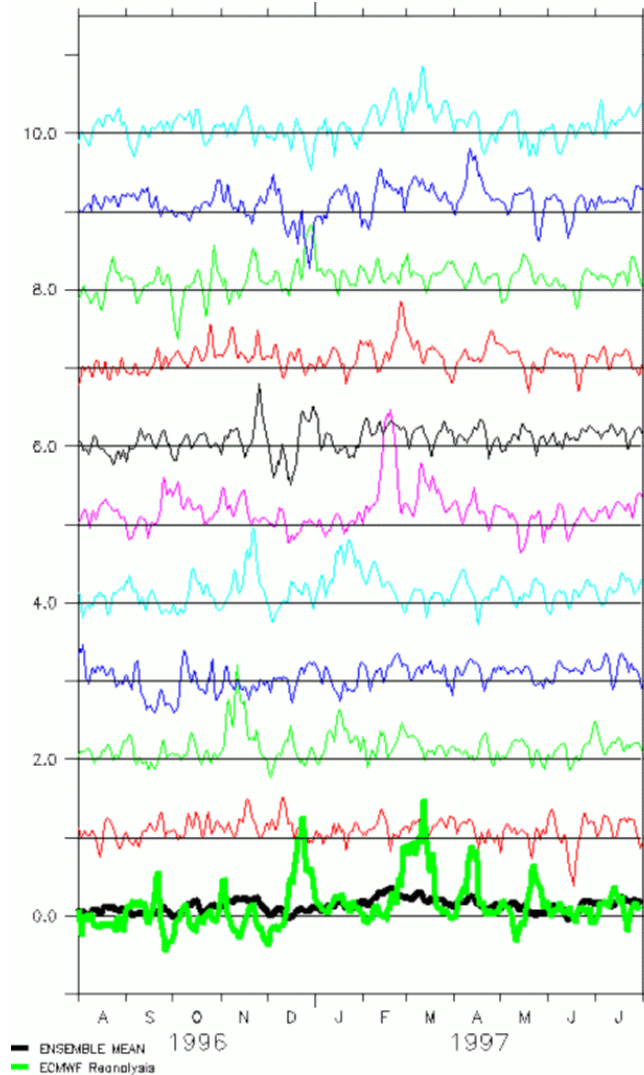


# Daily western Pacific zonal stresses, from 10 AMIP runs

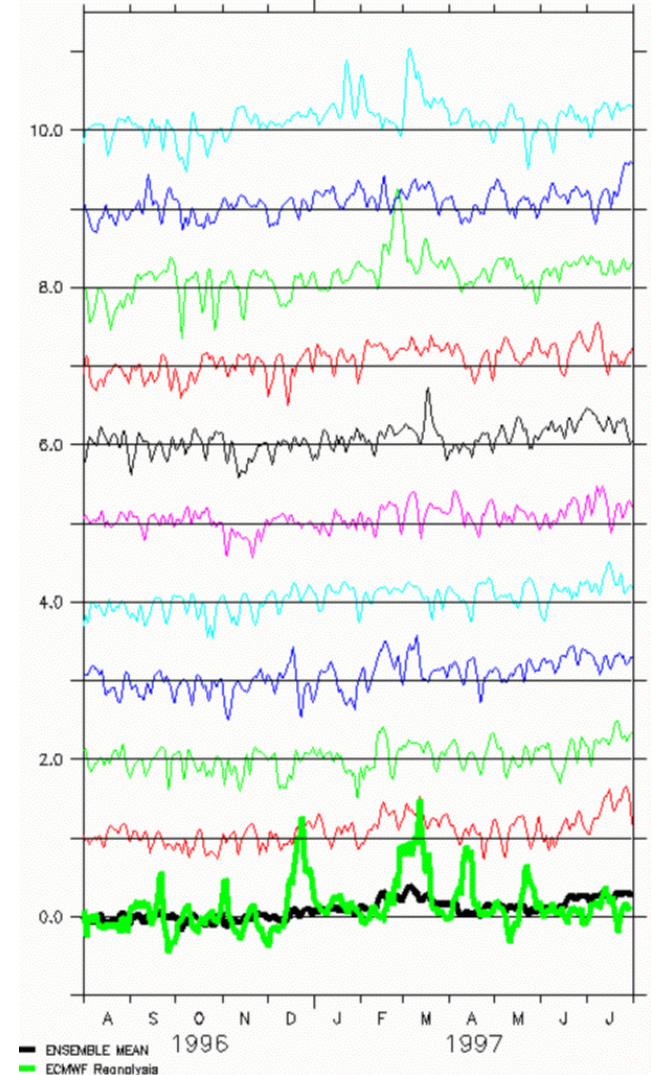
## Obs SST forcing



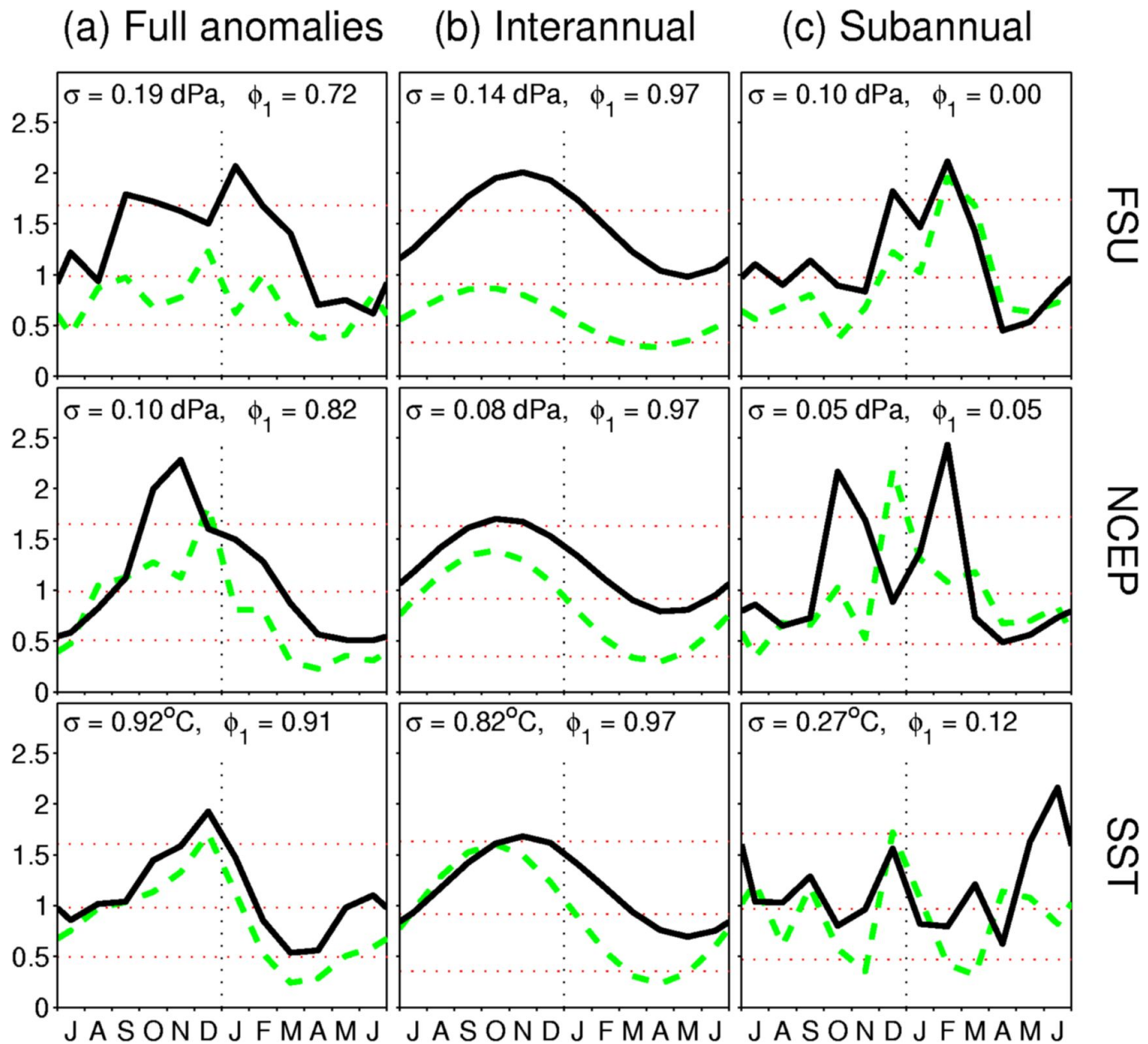
## Warm East Indian



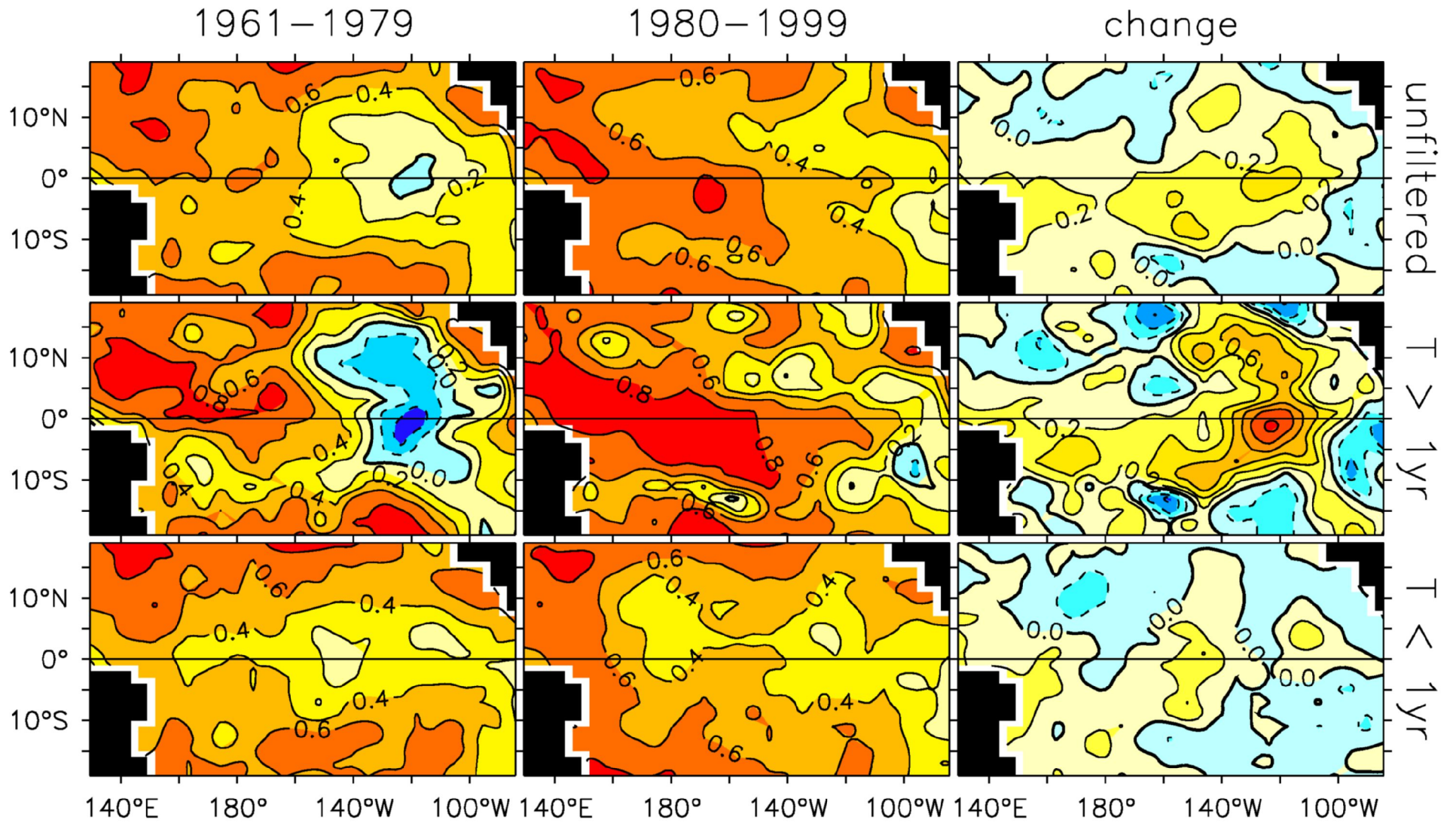
## Cool West Pacific



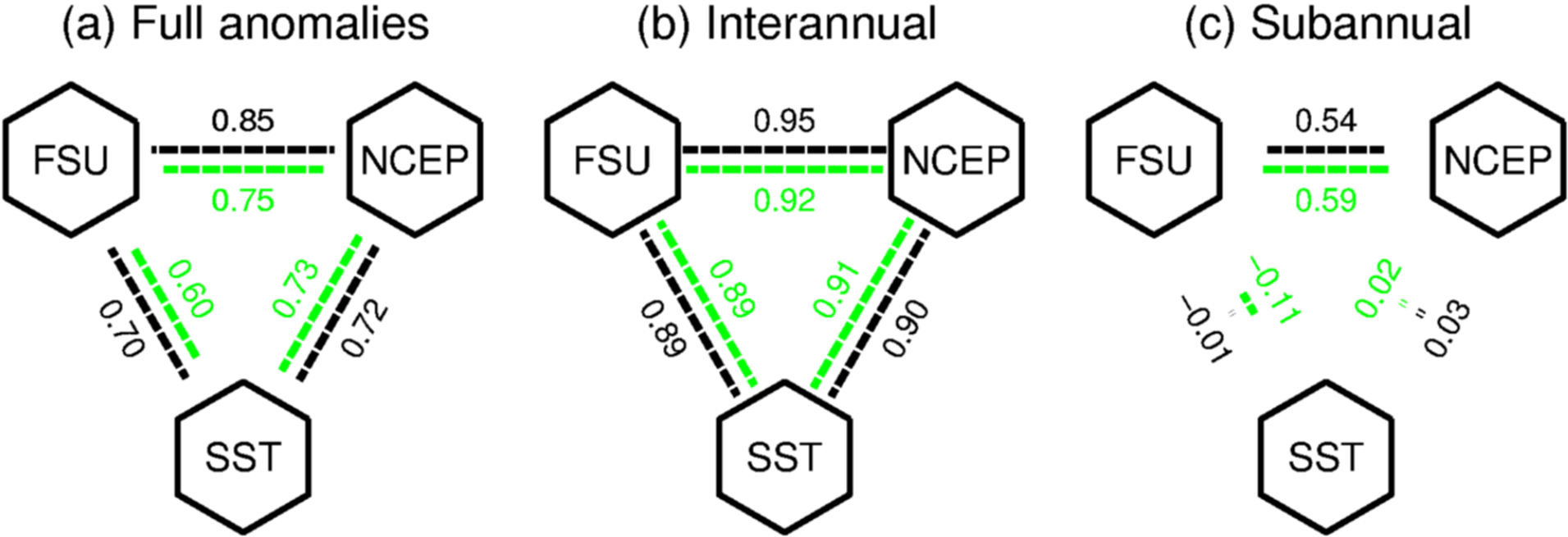
# Annual cycle of variance



# Correlation of FSU1 and NCEP1 zonal stress anomalies



# Anomaly correlation of NINO4 zonal stress and NINO3 SST



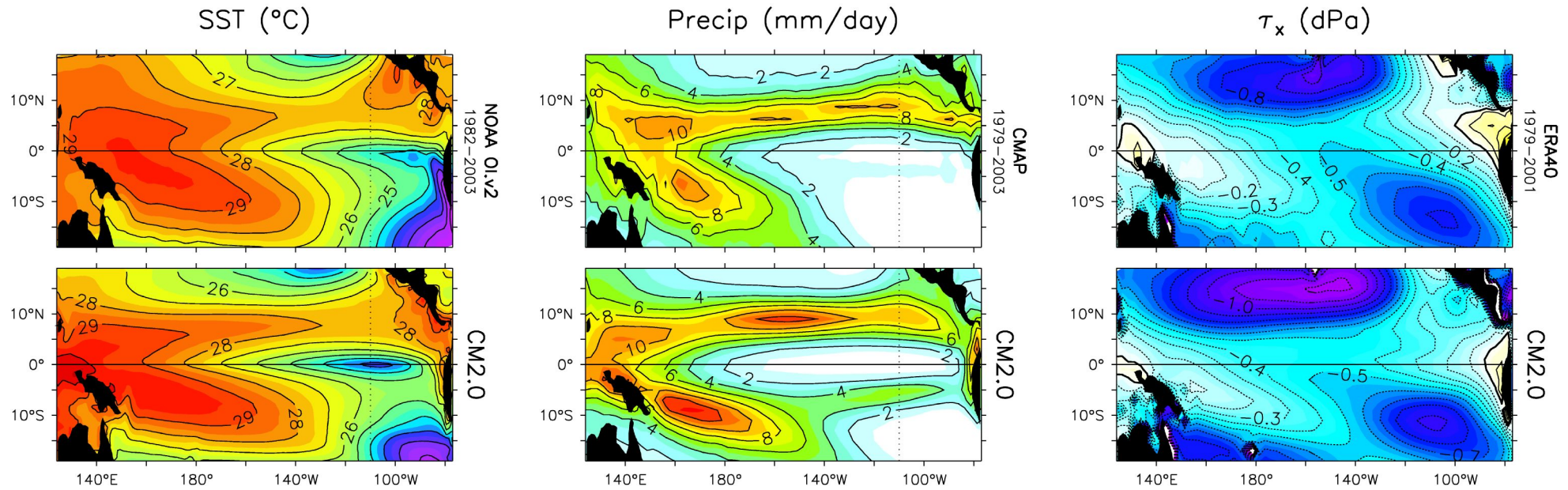
# Conclusions

- **Wind stress is critical to ENSO**
  - Mean, anomalies, & noise
- **“True” stresses are hard to estimate**
  - Nonlinearity & sparse historical obs
- **Popular analyses disagree substantially**
  - Mean, trend, ENSO patterns, spectra, seasonality
- **Things are gradually improving**
  - Satellites, bulk formulae, reanalyses, merged products

# References

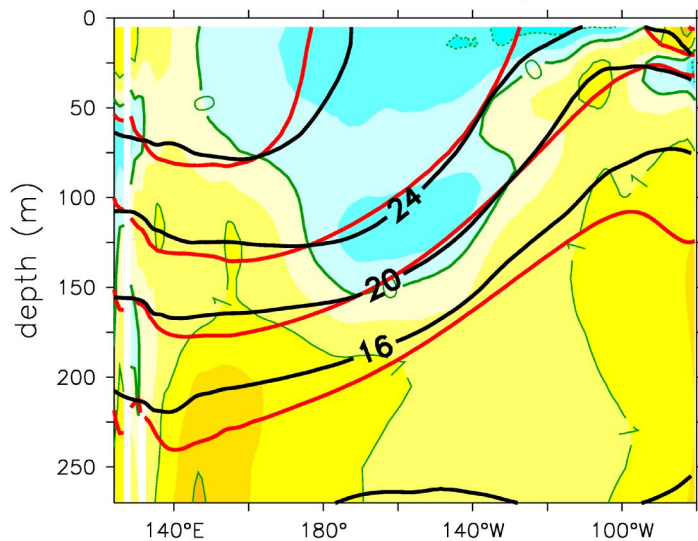
- **Wittenberg et al. (2005, submitted to JC)**
  - [www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/2005/cm2\\_tropac.pdf](http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/2005/cm2_tropac.pdf)
- **Zhang et al. (2005, submitted to MWR)**
  - [www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/2005/ptwsupdt\\_cov.pdf](http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/2005/ptwsupdt_cov.pdf)
- **Wittenberg (2004, J. Climate 17, 2526-2540)**
  - [www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/2004/stress.pdf](http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/2004/stress.pdf)
- **Wittenberg (2002, Ph.D. thesis)**
  - [www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/research/thesis](http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/~atw/research/thesis)

# Simulated annual-mean climate



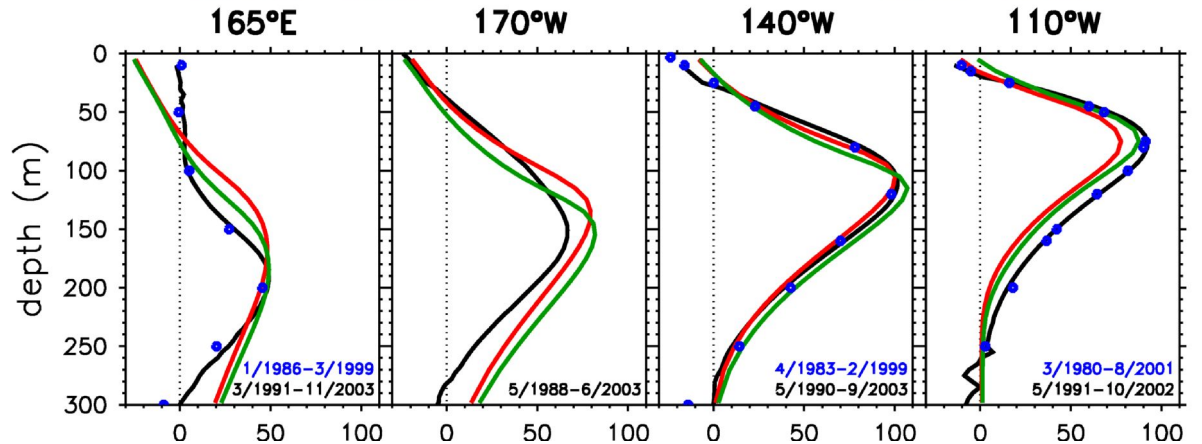
## Temperature (°C) at Equator

Assim (1980-1999), CM2.0 (bias shaded)



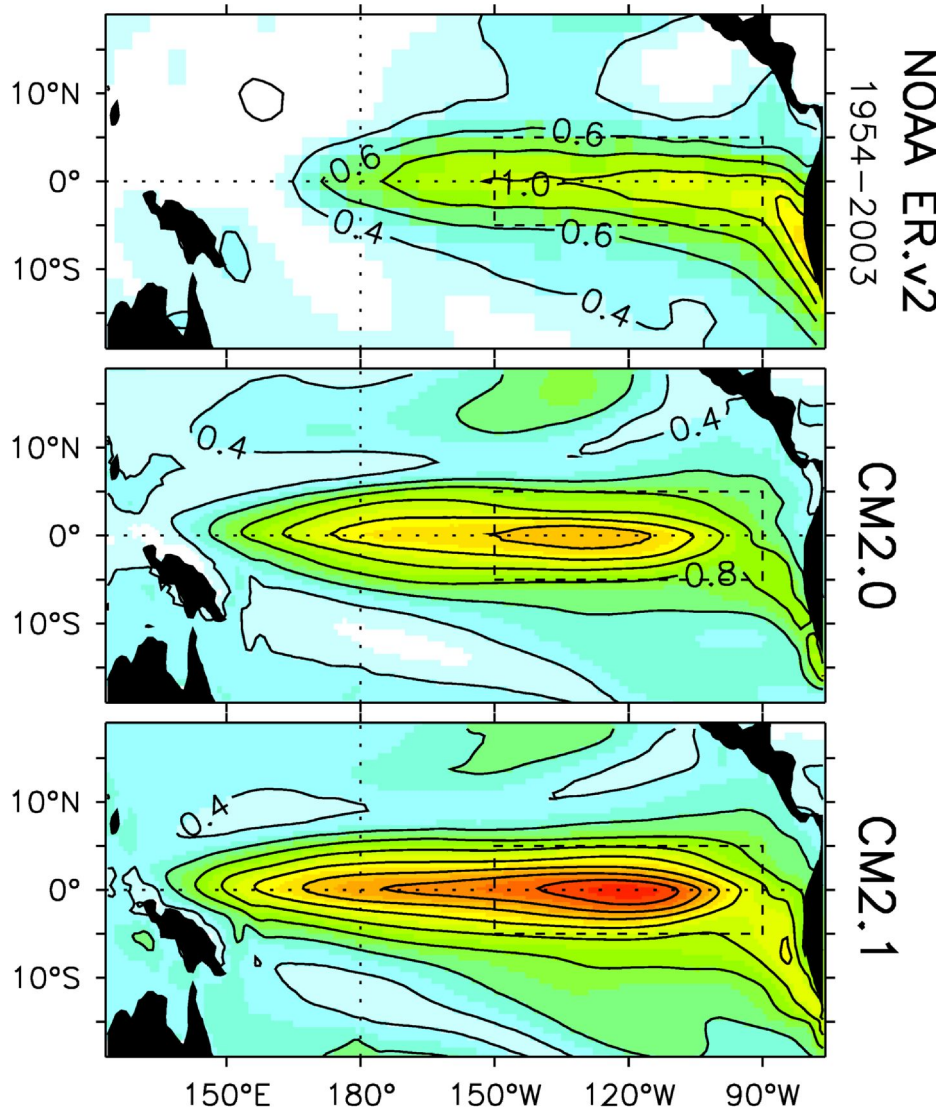
## (b) Subsurface U (cm/s) at equator

CM2.0, CM2.1 vs. TAO obs (ADCP & fixed-depth)

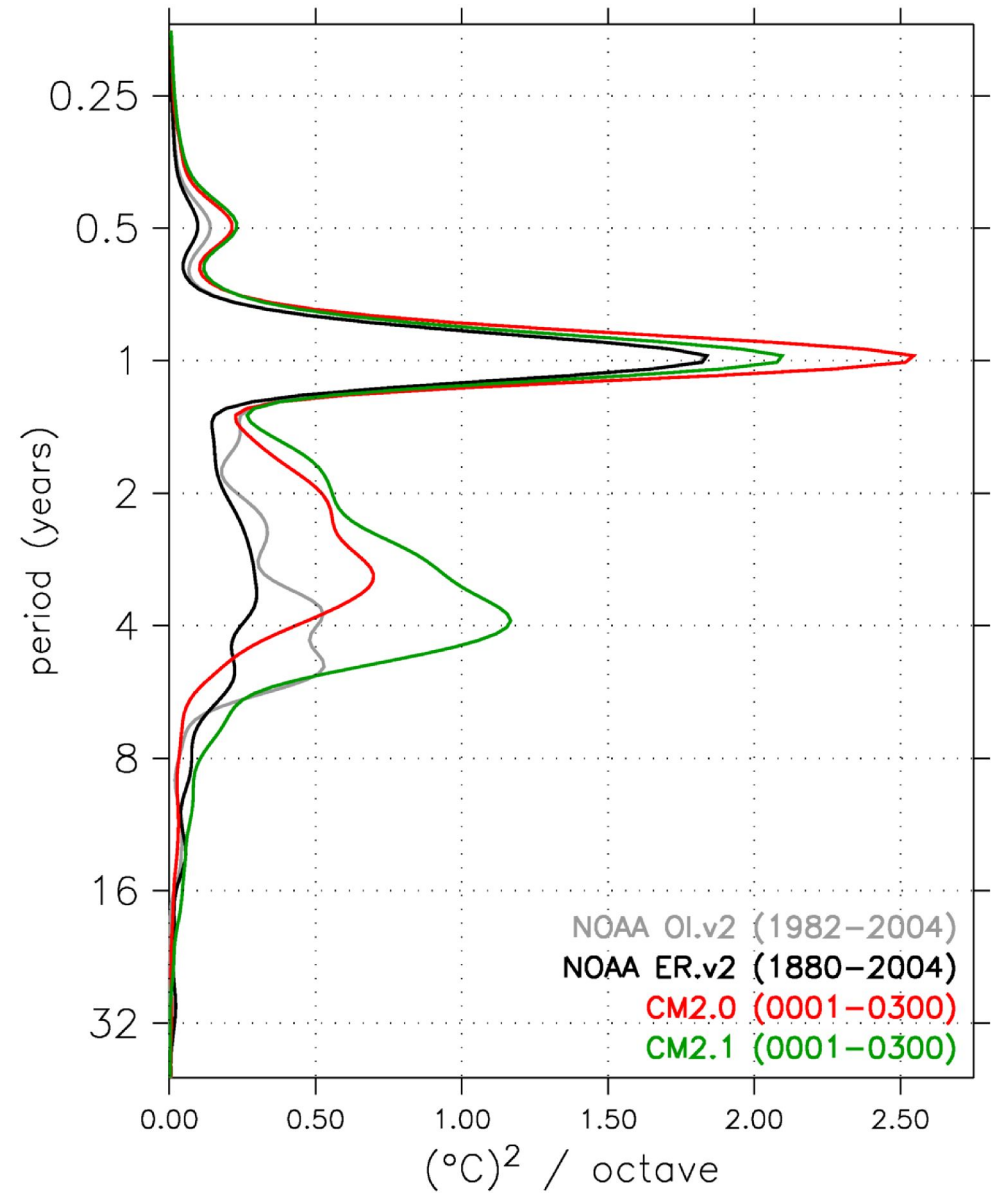


# Simulated ENSO

## Stddev of Interannual SSTA ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



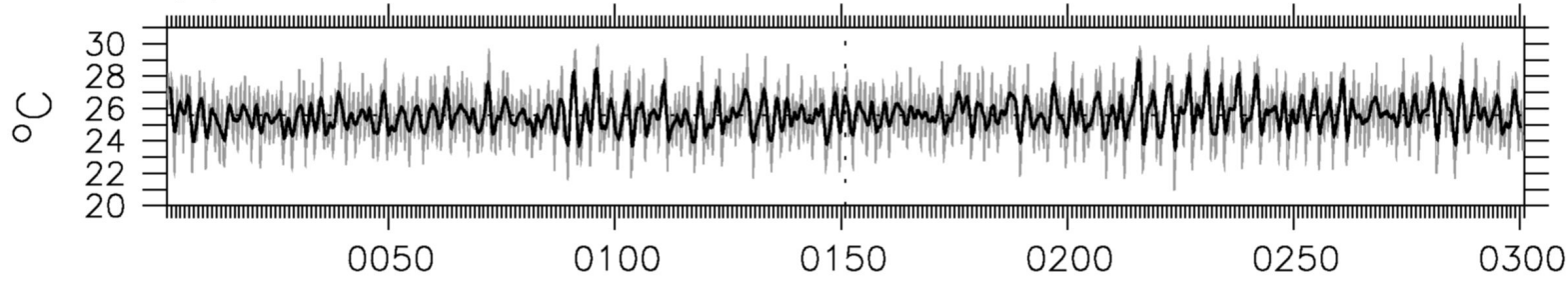
## NINO3 SSTA spectra



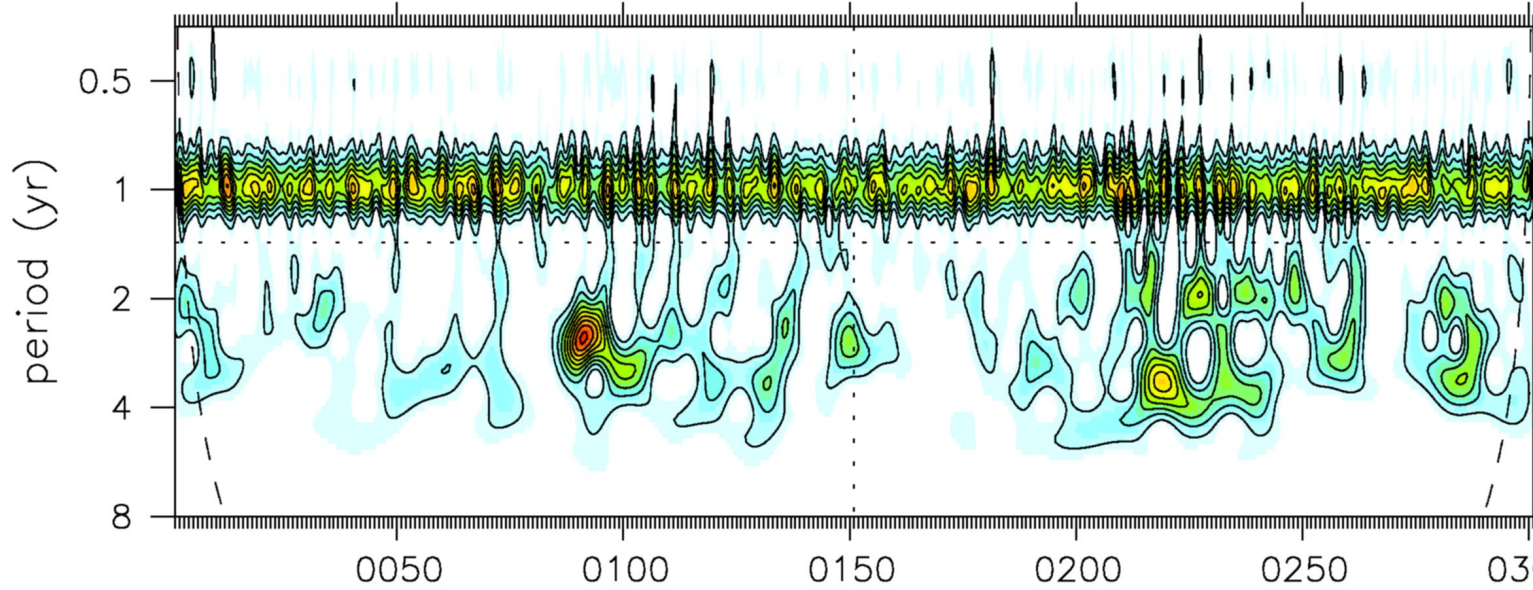


# Modulation of ENSO

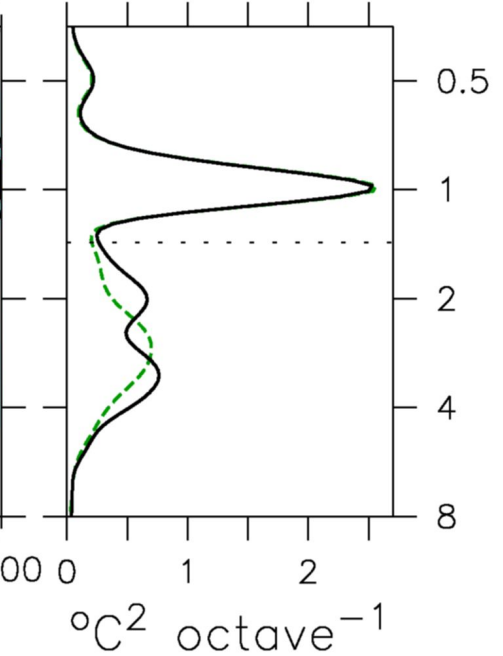
(a) CM2.0 NINO3 SST



(b) Spectral density ( $^{\circ}\text{C}^2 \text{ octave}^{-1}$ )



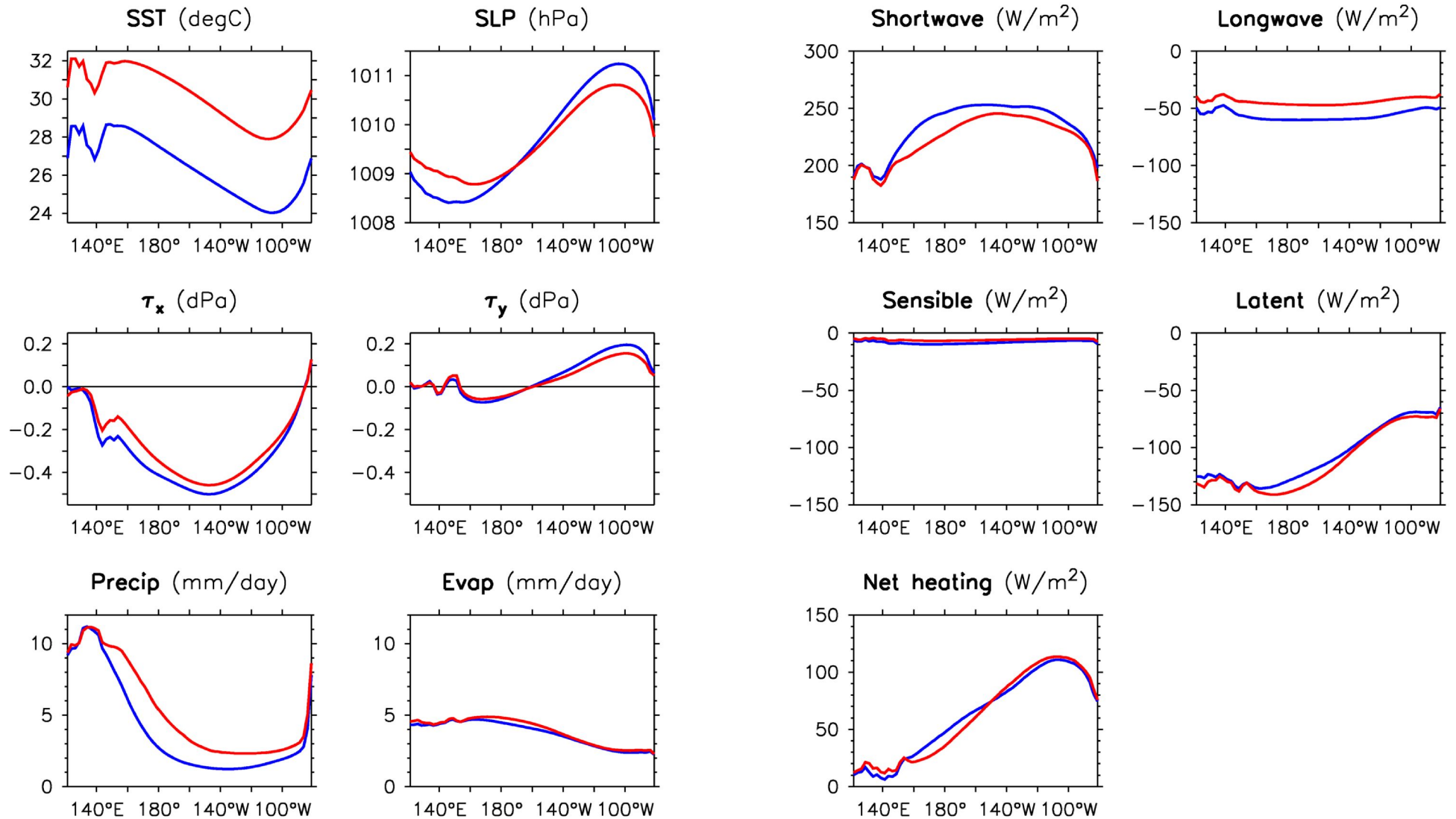
(c) Mean spectra, early/late epochs



# CM2.0 response to increasing CO<sub>2</sub>

Pacific annual-mean fields, averaged 5°S–5°N  
1860 (0001–0500), 4xCO<sub>2</sub> (0151–0300)

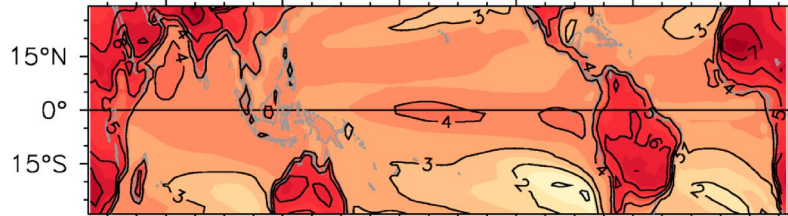
Pacific annual-mean fluxes, averaged 5°S–5°N  
1860 (0001–0500), 4xCO<sub>2</sub> (0151–0300)



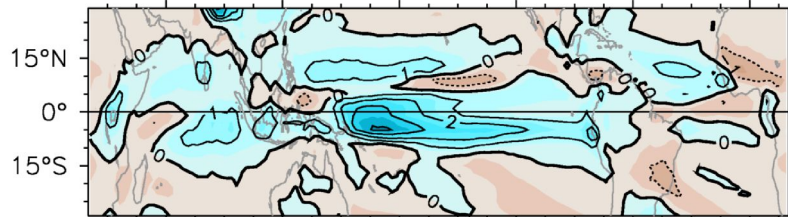
# Greenhouse response

Simulated changes: 4xCO2 minus 1860

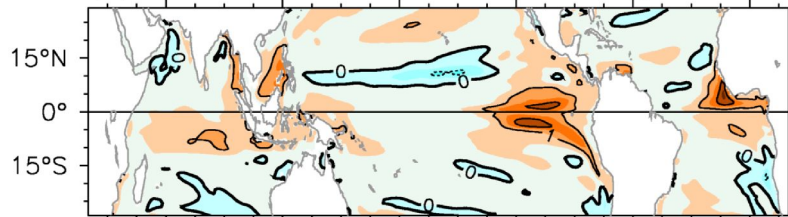
(a) Surface temperature (°C)



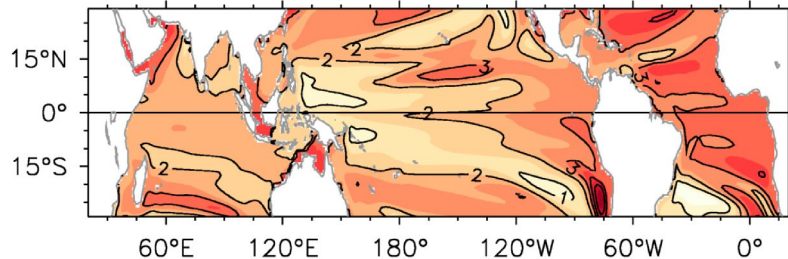
(b) Precipitation (mm/day)



(c) SST minus 50m temperature (°C)



(d) Temperature of top 300m (°C)



NINO3 SST spectra

