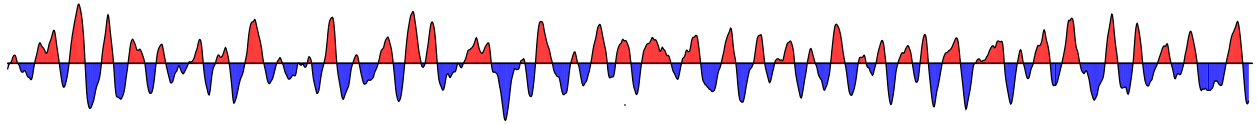


ENSO in the GFDL Coupled Model



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Coupled model as of May 2003...

OM2p2 ocean

- MOM4: tripolar grid, 2° Mercator south of 65°N, telescoping to $\frac{2}{3}$ ° latitude within 12° of equator
- 50 levels (10m thickness above 220m)
- explicit free surface
- Quicker advection, KPP, neutral physics, sigma diffusion, Smagorinsky friction, 1-hour timestep
- diurnal cycle, shortwave penetration depends on spatially-varying climatological “color”

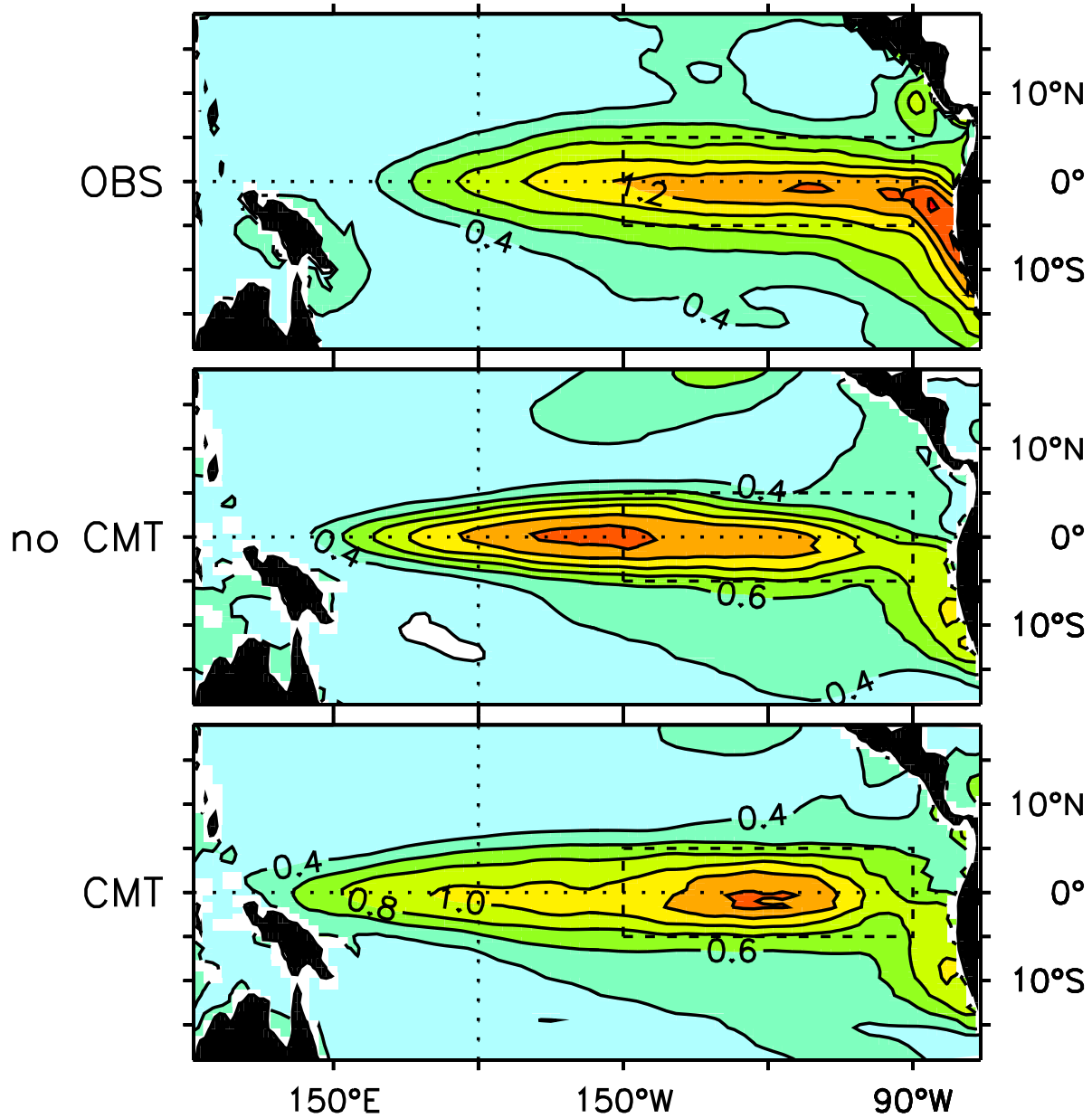
AM2p11 atmosphere

- B-grid core: $2.5^{\circ}\text{lon} \times 2^{\circ}\text{lat} \times 18$ levels
- RAS convection
- MY 2.5 dry PBL w/ prognostic TKE
- “gustiness” & enhanced ocean roughness for weak winds; surface stress depends on ocean currents
- diurnal cycle w/ 3-hour radiation, 30min physics
- cumulus momentum transport (CMT): vertical diffusion of momentum where convection occurs

Coupled to ocean every 3 hours.

Interannual SST variability: Obs vs. CGCM

stddev of interannual SSTA ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)



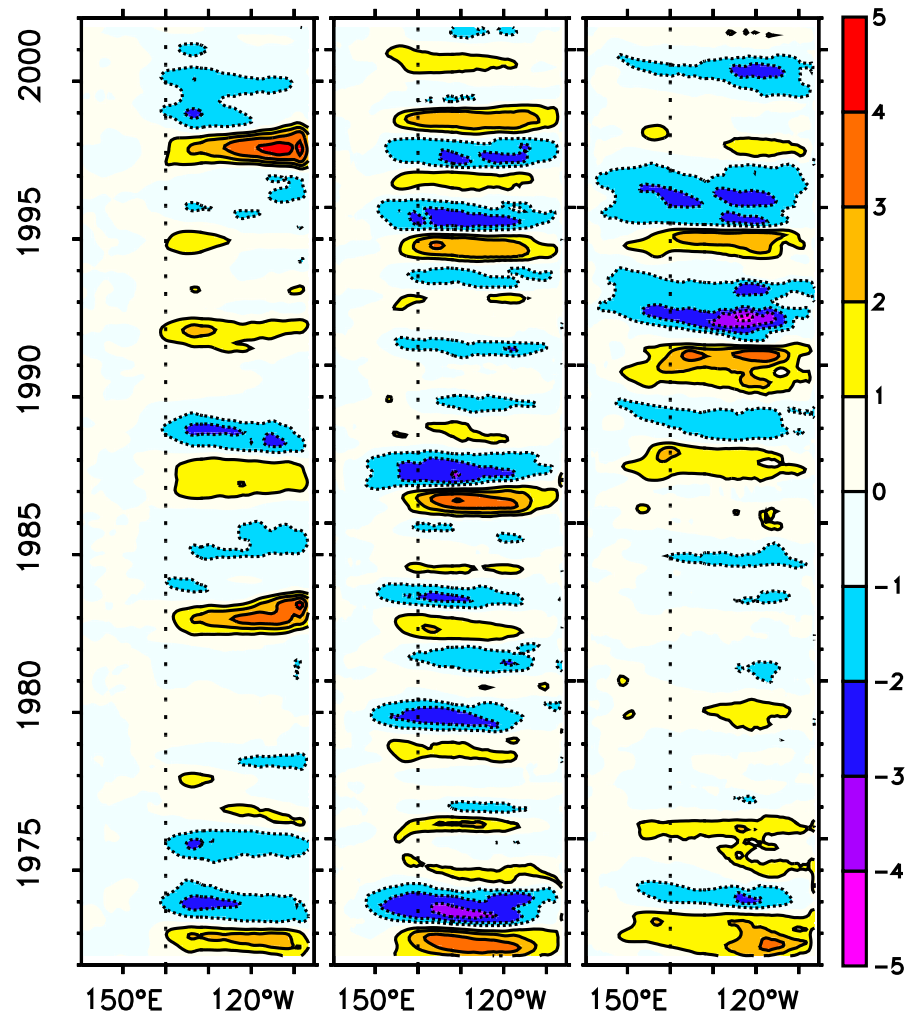
CMT Impact on Coupled ENSO Simulation

SST ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, averaged 2S–2N)

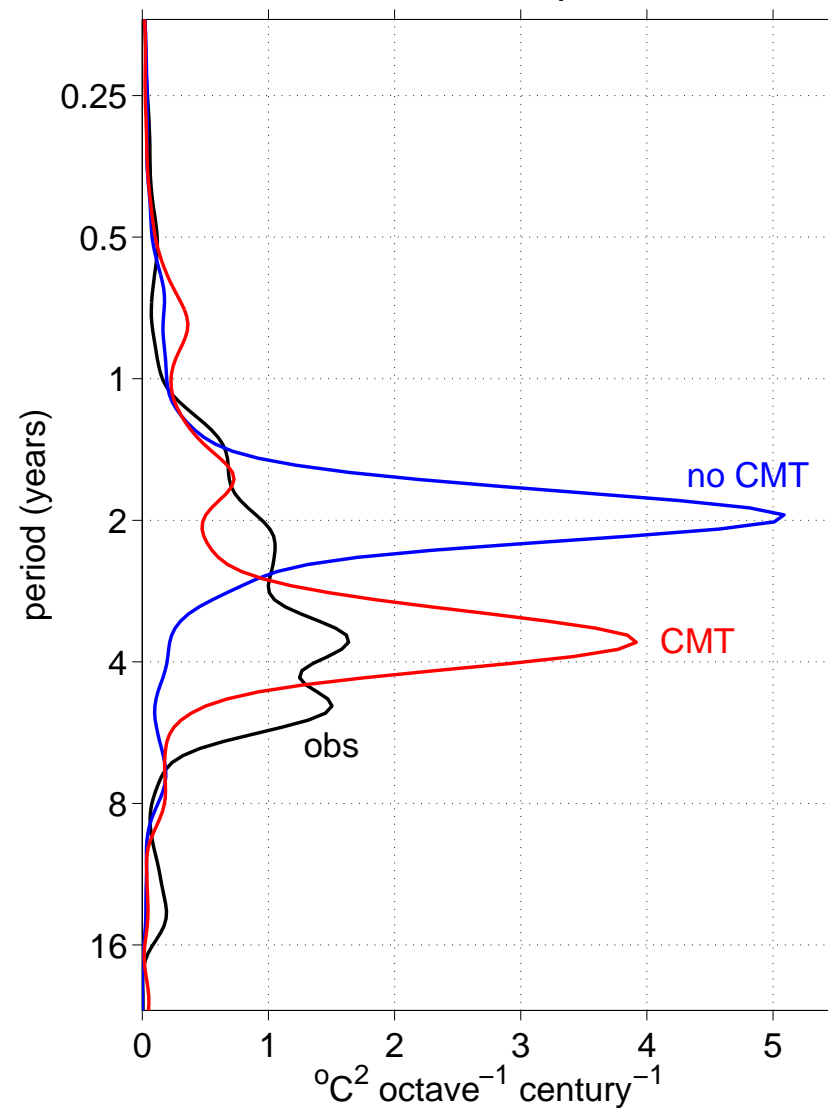
OBS

no CMT

CMT



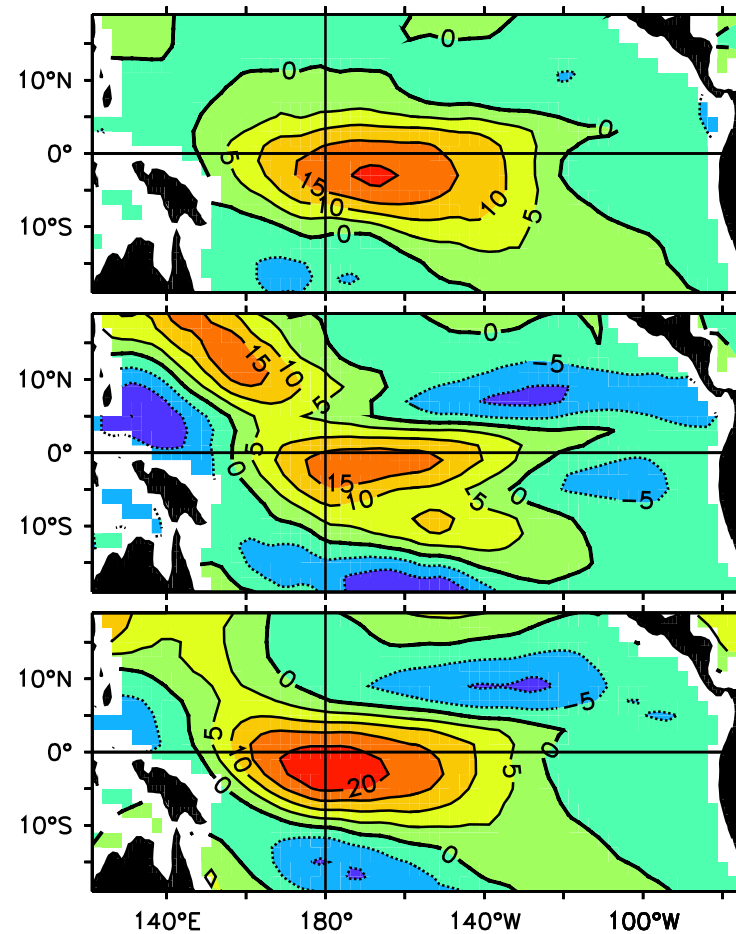
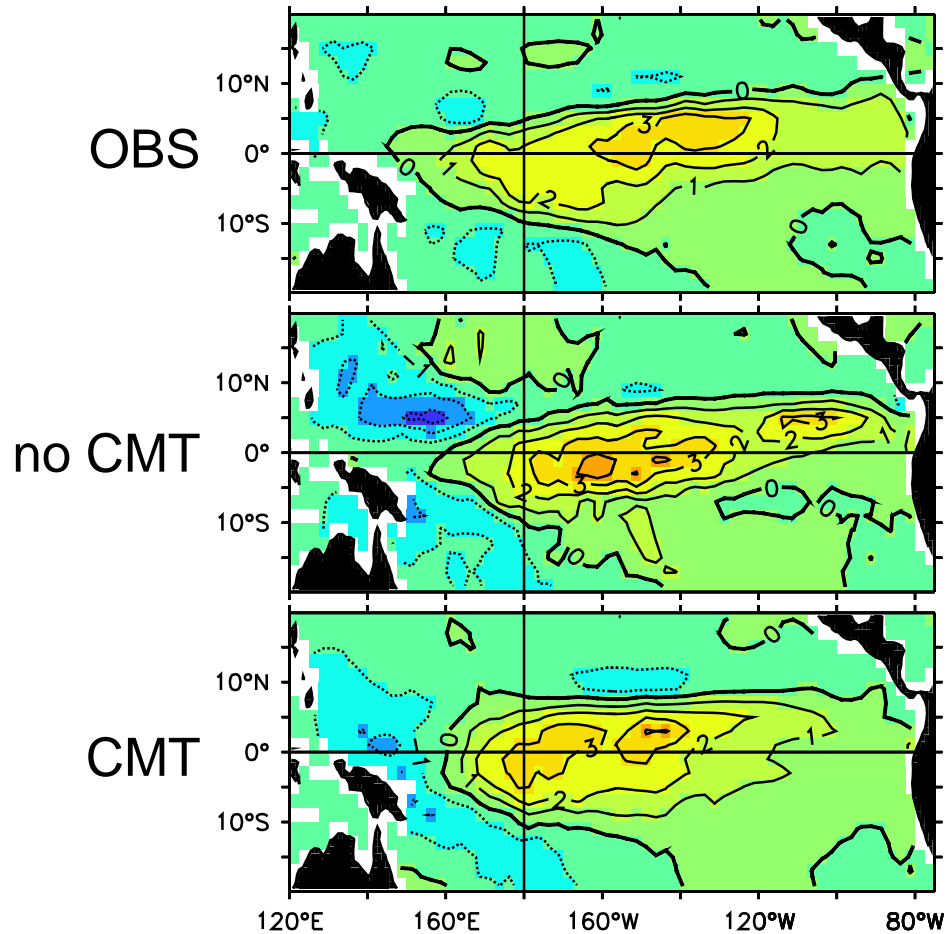
NINO3 SSTA spectrum



“AMIP” Response to Observed NINO3 SST Anomalies

precip (mm/day)

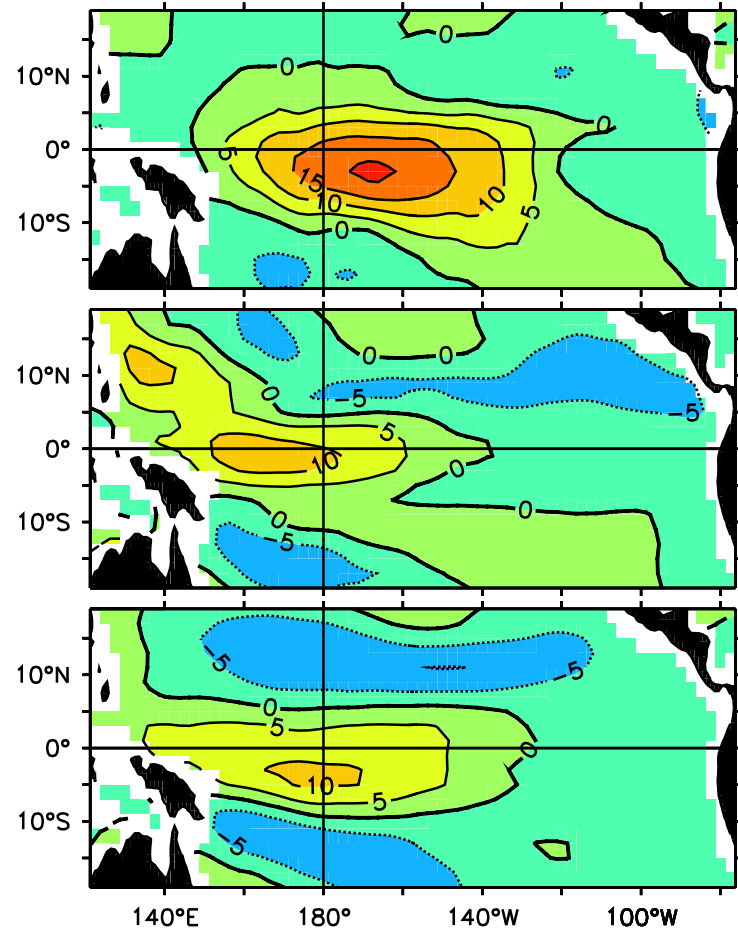
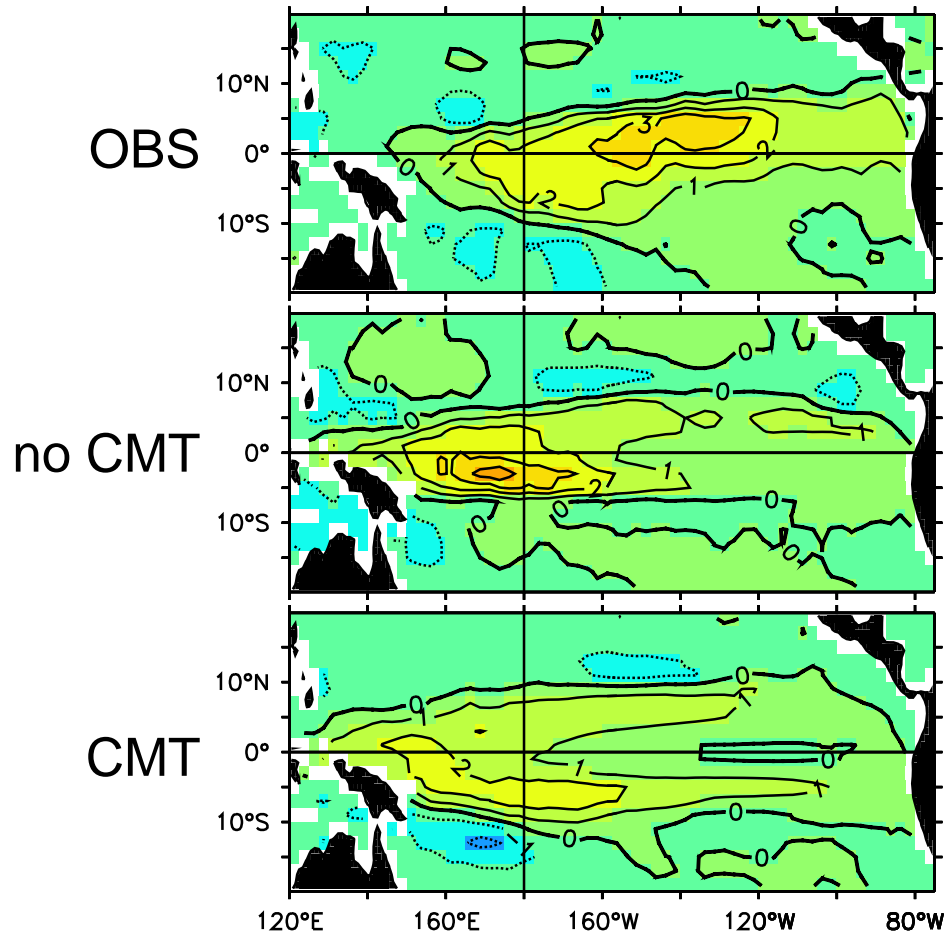
τ'_x (mPa)



Impact of CMT in the Coupled Model

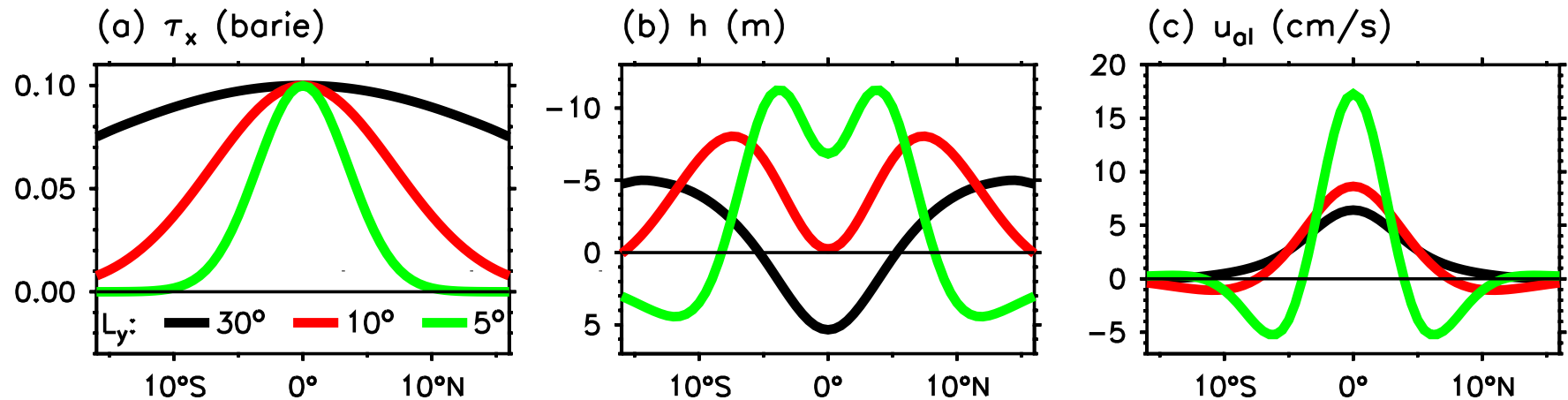
precip (mm/day)

τ'_x (mPa)



Why does CMT affect the ENSO period?

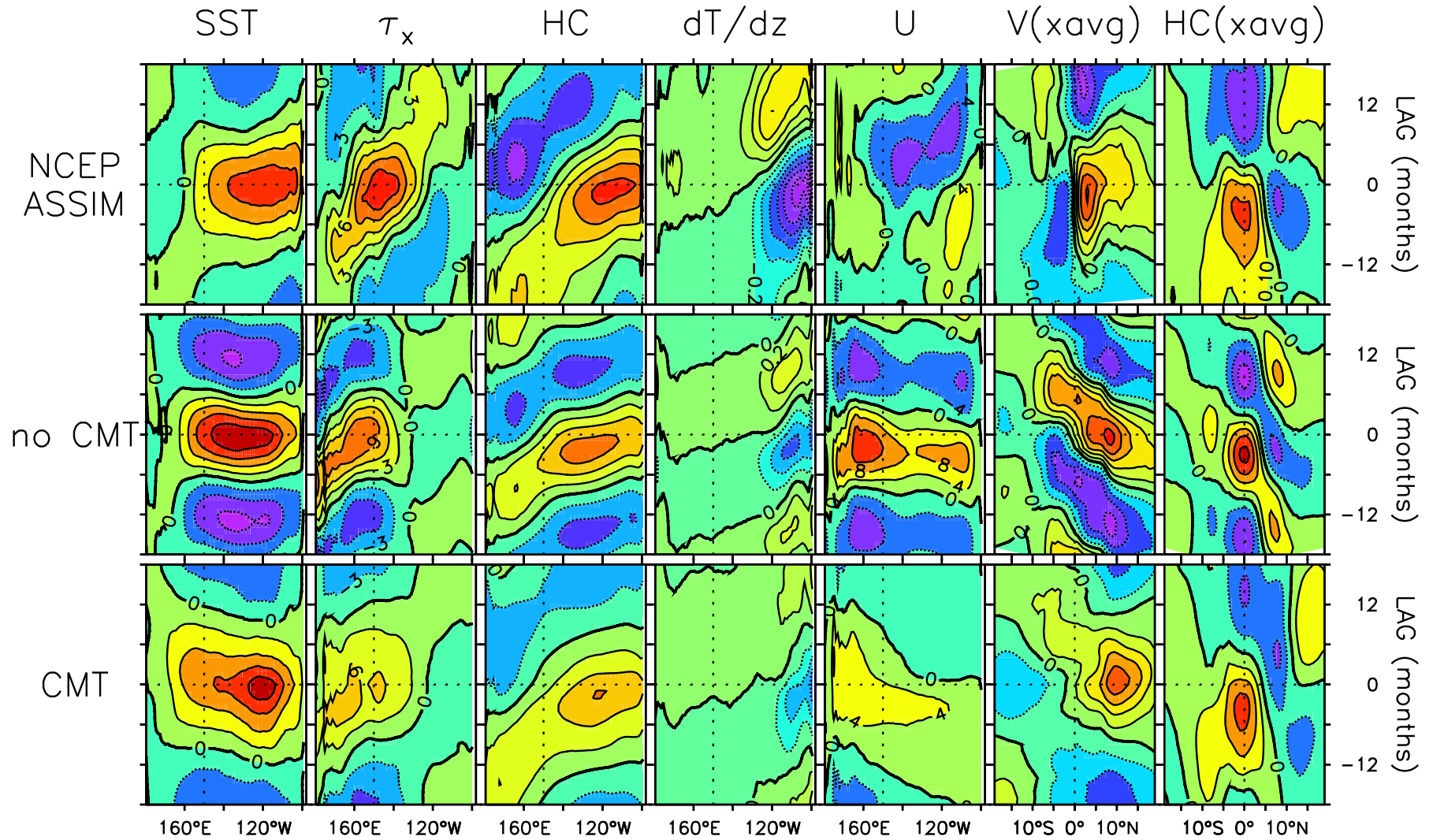
Ocean response to equatorial westerlies



Intermediate coupled model studies (Kirtman 1997, An & Wang 2000):

τ'_x widens \Rightarrow weaker discharge, weaker u' \Rightarrow longer period
 τ'_x shifts east \Rightarrow u' less of a transitioner \Rightarrow longer period

ENSO Mechanism: Lag-Regressions onto NINO3 SSTA



Summary

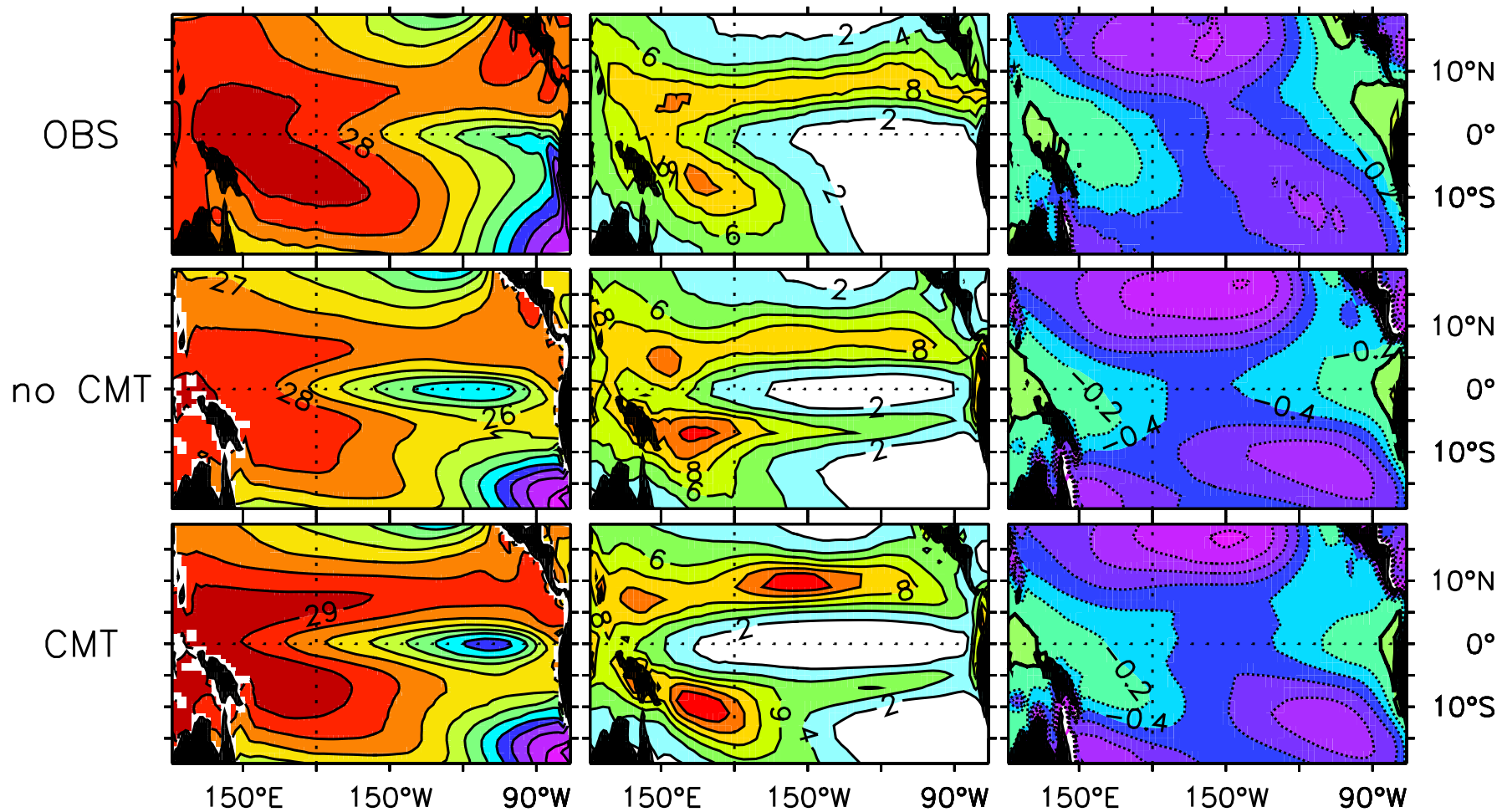
1. The GFDL coupled model with CMT gives a **decadally-modulated ENSO** with **reasonable amplitude, period, structure, and mechanism**,
2. but the simulated ENSO variability is **too regular in time, too far west**, and shows **too much westward propagation** of SSTAs. Seasonal **phase-locking** is also a problem.
3. **Precip & τ'_x are highly sensitive to CMT.**
As τ'_x spreads eastward & poleward
 $\Rightarrow u'$ and recharge are weakened & delayed
 \Rightarrow longer ENSO period (**2.0 \rightarrow 3.6 yr**)
4. Equatorial cold bias **splits the precip response** to SSTAs. The τ'_x response remains **weak, narrow, and too far west.**

Annual-Mean Tropical Pacific Climatology

SST ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

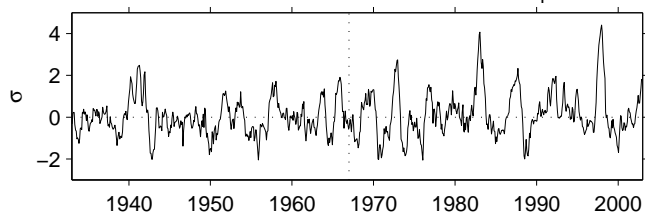
precip (mm/day)

τ_x (dPa)

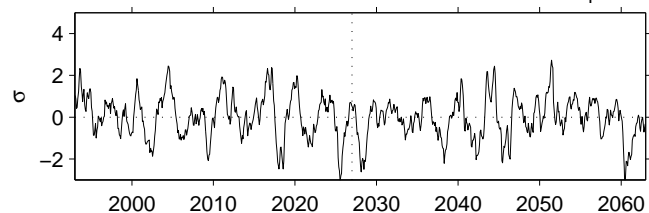


Spectrum of NINO3 SST Anomalies

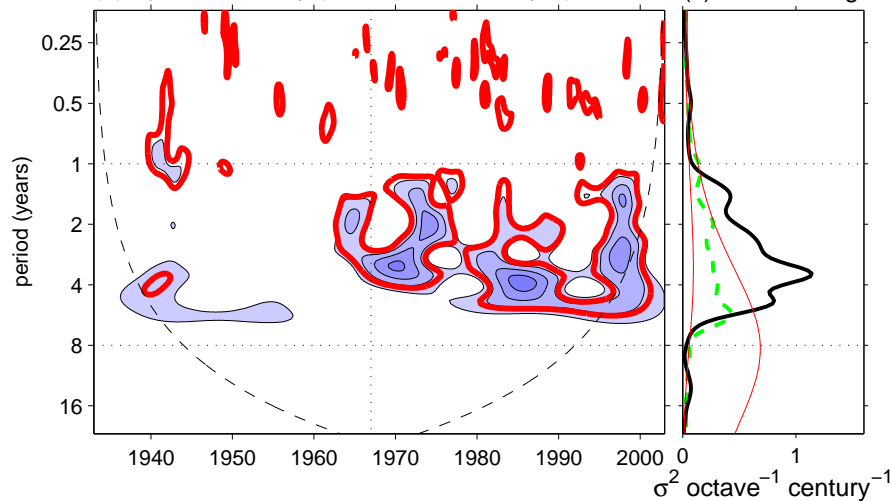
(a) Kaplan NINO3 SSTA : $\sigma = 0.85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\phi_1 = 0.92$



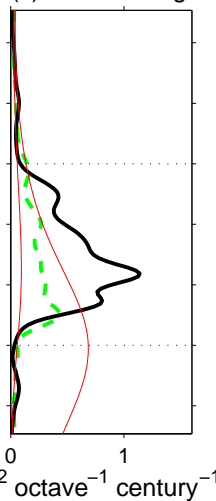
(a) CM2a11o2 NINO3 SSTA : $\sigma = 0.95^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\phi_1 = 0.93$



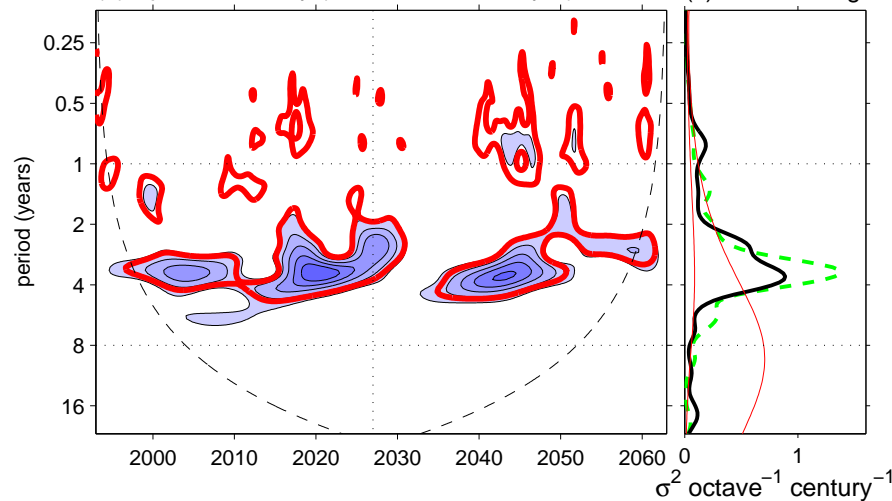
(b) Spectral density ($\sigma^2 \text{ octave}^{-1} \text{ century}^{-1}$)



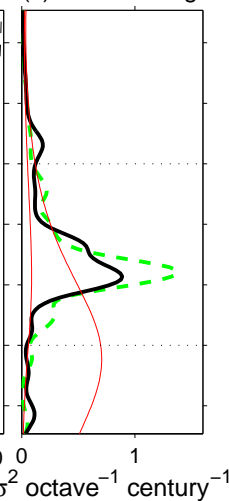
(c) Time averages



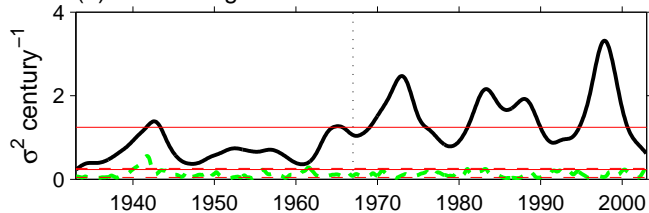
(b) Spectral density ($\sigma^2 \text{ octave}^{-1} \text{ century}^{-1}$)



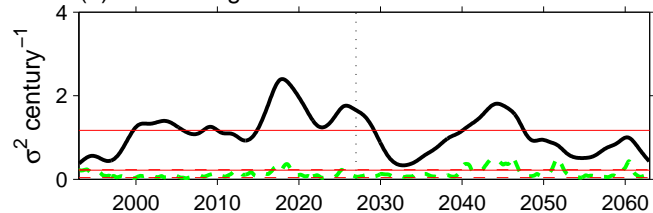
(c) Time averages



(d) Scale integrals



(d) Scale integrals



Impact of Coupling

precip (mm/day)

τ'_x (mPa)

