

Gravity Waves in the Upper Mesosphere at King Sejong Station, Antarctica (62.22°S, 58.78°W) and Their Correlation with the Jet Stream

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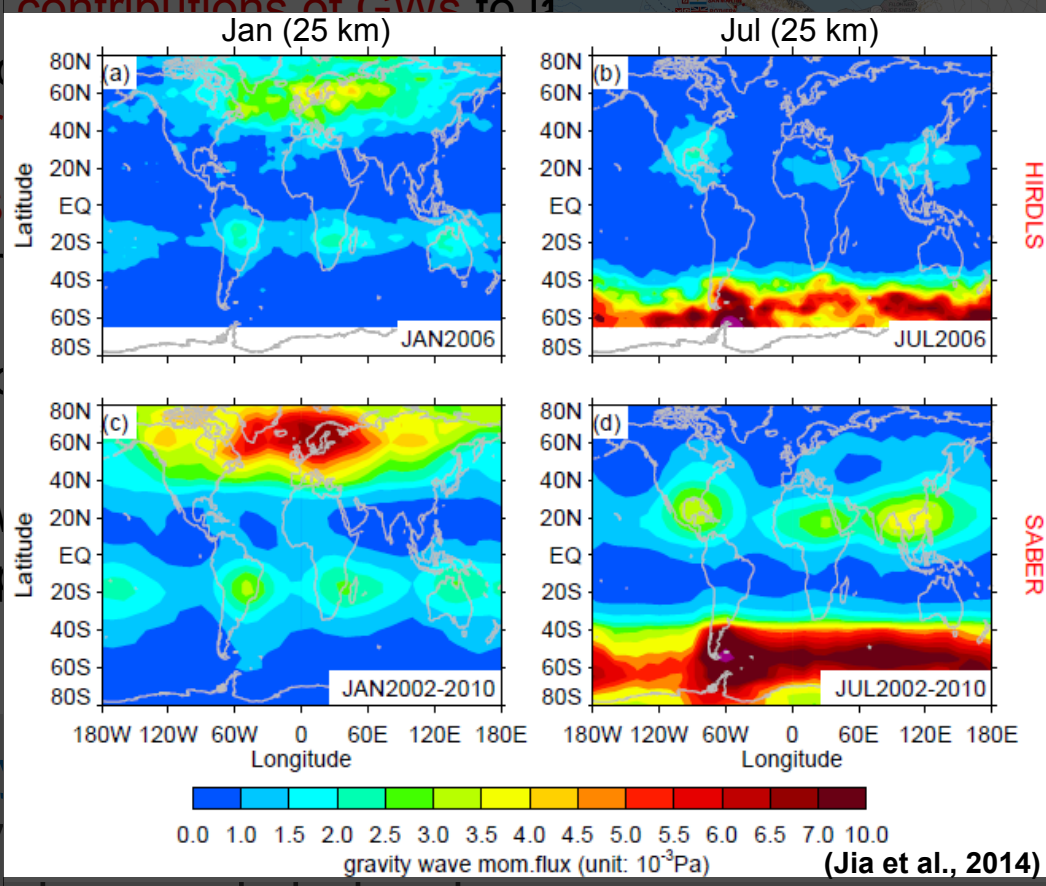
² Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Chungnam National University, Korea

³ Division of Polar Climate Research, Korea Polar Research Institute, Korea

Introduction

- Gravity wave momentum flux (GWMF) in temperature perturbation using satellite data over the Antarctic Peninsula in wintertime (Jia et al., 2014)

- To understand the contributions of GWs to climate change where climate change sources and processes are identified
- King Sejong Station activity occur in the stratosphere has been observed by gravity wave activity (Jia et al., 2013).
- Because the wave activity is highly variable, it is important to analyze the impact of GWs on the stratospheric variability.



(Jia et al., 2014)

In this study

observed by satellite data in the troposphere and stratosphere.

mesospheric GWs

mesosphere the jet stream

❖ Meteor radar data at KSS

Meteor radar at KSS		
Variables		U, V, U variance, V variance
Period		Mar. 2007—Dec. 2014
Resolution	Temporal	1 hour (sampling: every 2 min)
	Vertical	2 km (80—100km, 11 levels)

- **[Assumption]** Large-scale motions are **homogeneous** within a 1 hour
 → Wind **variances** are induced by **small-scale GWs**

❖ Total observation days of meteor radar

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2007			31	30	31	4	-	-	-	-	24	31
2008	10	-	-	-	16	7	17	31	30	31	30	19
2009	19	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	29	3	-
2010	-	13	19	2	3	18	31	27	22	31	30	24
2011	31	28	19	30	31	30	31	30	30	31	29	31
2012	31	29	29	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	26	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

❖ High-resolution analysis and reanalysis

Data set		High-res. ECMWF-YOTC analysis	ERA-Interim reanalysis
Period		May 2008—April 2010 (2 years)	1980—2014 (35 years)
Variables used in this study		u, v, ω	u, v, ω , T, Φ
Resolution	Temporal	6 hours	6 hours
	Horizontal	0.25° x 0.25°	1.5° x 1.5°
	Vertical (Model top)	25 levels (1 hPa)	37 levels (1 hPa)

❖ GWMF estimated from high-resolution analysis data

- $(\rho_0 \overline{u'w'}, \rho_0 \overline{v'w'})$, where ρ_0 is density of standard atmosphere (Kim et al. 2009; Kim et al. 2012)
- Background (ψ): 21 × 21-grid running average / GW perturbation: $\psi' = \psi - \bar{\psi}$
- $|GMF| = \sqrt{(\rho_0 \overline{u'w'})^2 + (\rho_0 \overline{v'w'})^2}$

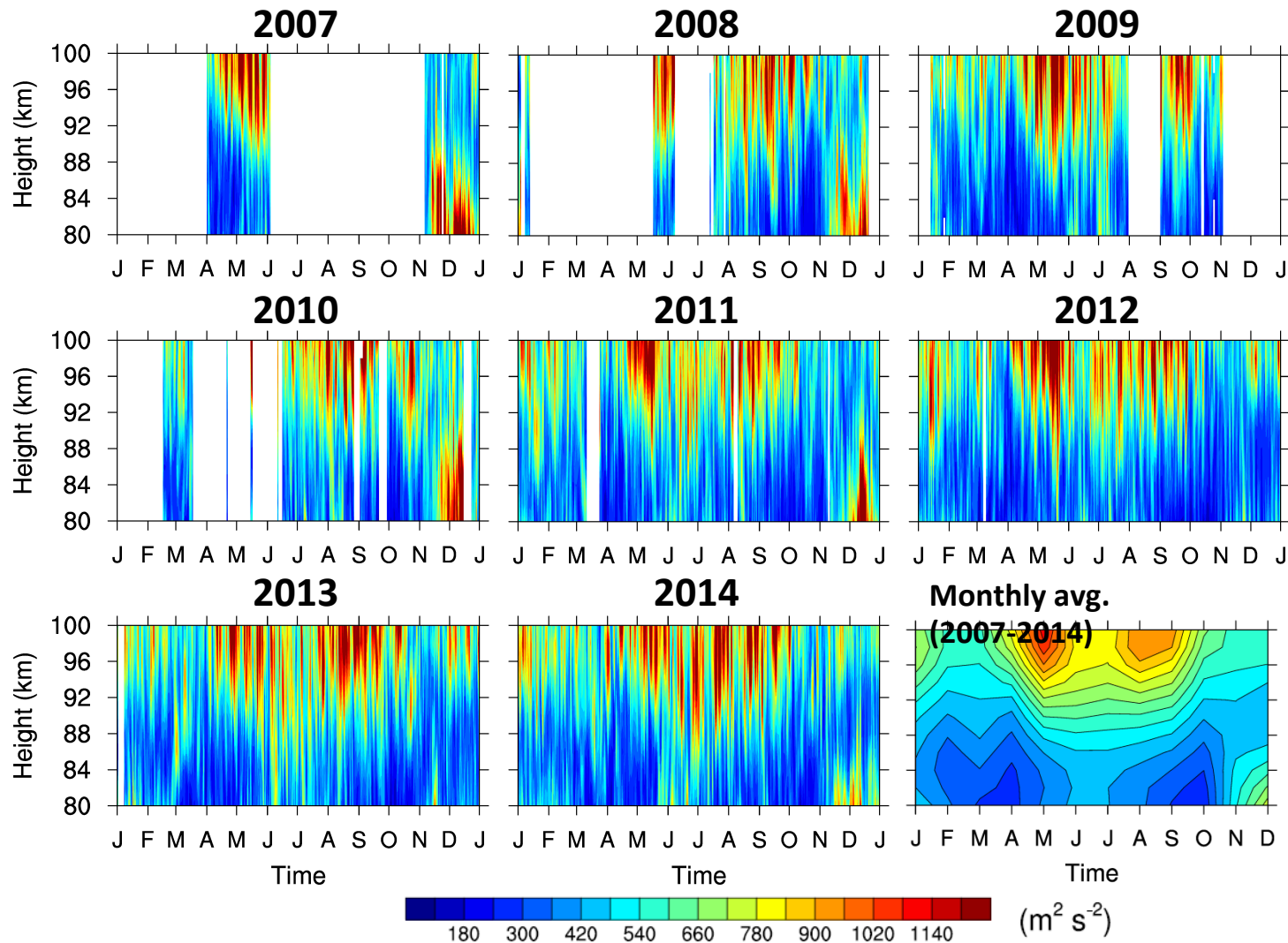
❖ Diagnostics of GWs associated with the jet stream

ΔNBE (residual of nonlinear balance equation, Zhang 2004; Chun et al. 2013)

$$\Delta NBE = f\zeta - \nabla^2 \Phi + 2J(u, v) - \beta u + X - (\nabla \cdot V)^2 - \partial V / \partial p \cdot \nabla \omega$$

$$X = (u^2 + v^2) \tan^2 \phi / a^2 - (u^2 + v^2) / a^2 \cos^2 \phi - 2 \tan \phi / a^2 (u \partial u / \partial \phi + v \partial v / \partial \phi)$$

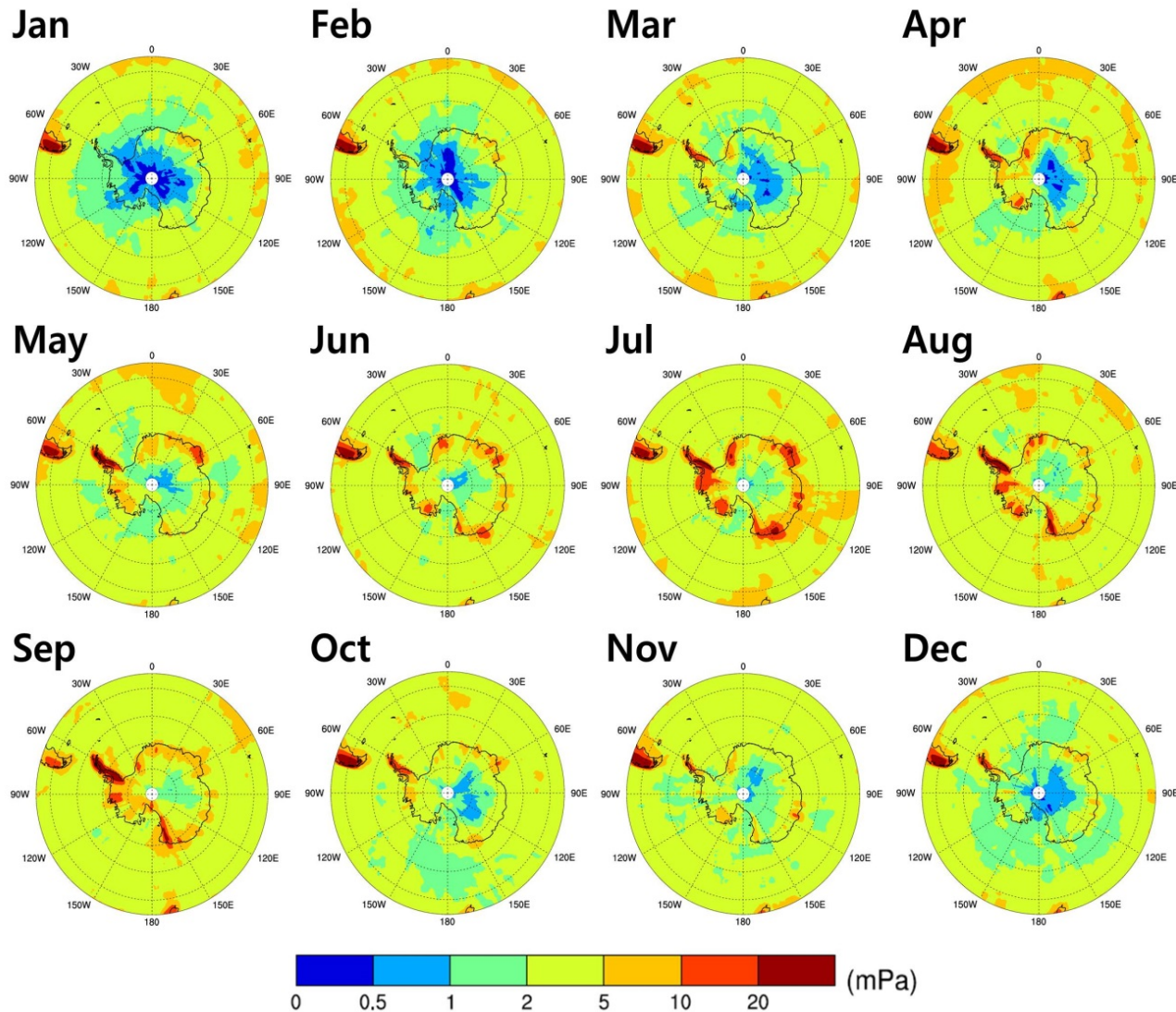
Horizontal wind variance in the upper mesosphere at KSS



- Maximum in April—May and August—September
 - ➔ sudden increase of GW activities at the lower atmosphere near KSS
 - ➔ formation and breakdown of Antarctic vortex may partially contribute to the enhancement of GW activities (Yoshiki et al., 2004)

Monthly mean |GWMF| at 300 hPa in the SH (May 2008–Apr. 2010)

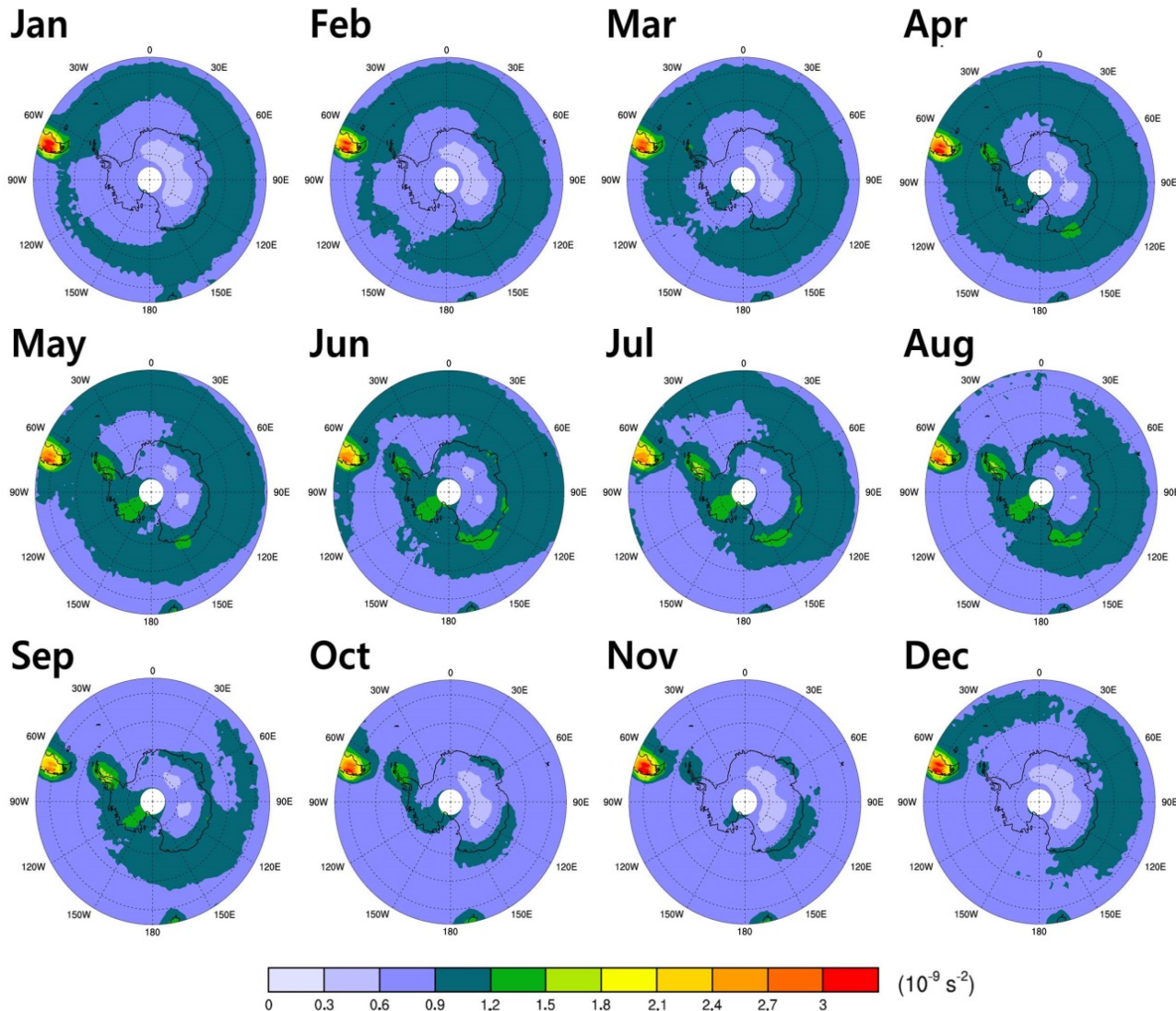
Data :
Hi-res.
ECMWF-YOTC
analysis



- Strong in **May—September**
- Local maxima at **Antarctic peninsula**, Tip of the Andes, and Antarctic coastline

Monthly mean $|\Delta NBE|$ at 350 hPa in the SH (1980–2014)

Data :
ERA-Interim
reanalysis



- Persistent maxima in Tip of the Andes and Antarctic peninsula
- Large value in the **Antarctic peninsula** : **winter** > summer

△NBE at different altitudes

300 hPa

70 hPa

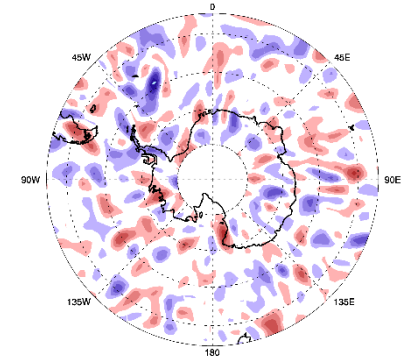
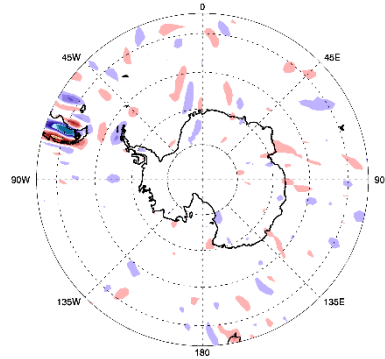
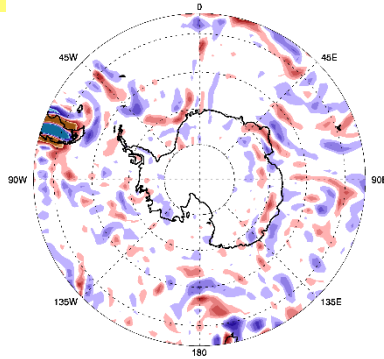
5 hPa

00Z 16 Jan. 2009

300 mb

70 mb

5 mb

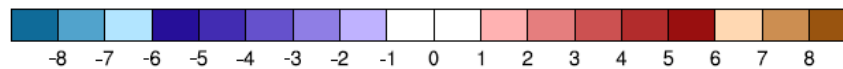
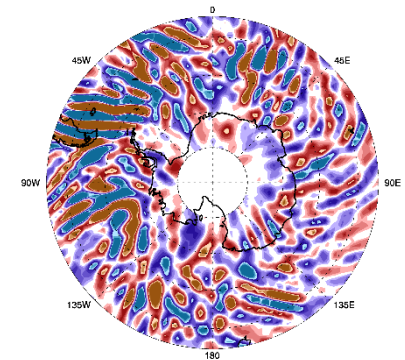
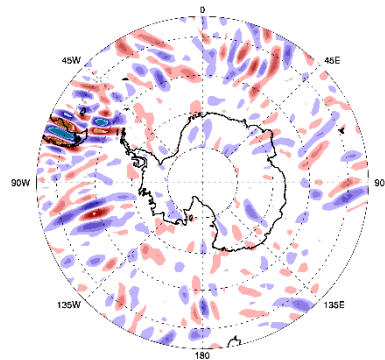
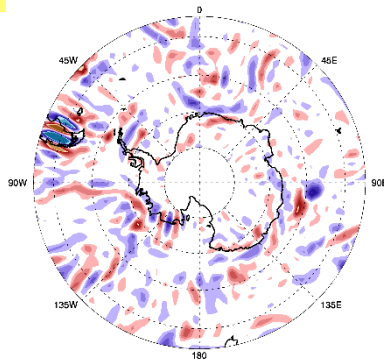


00Z 16 Jul. 2009

300 mb

70 mb

5 mb



[10^{-9}s^{-2}]

- GWs not only from the **tropospheric jet**, but also from the **stratospheric jet**
- **Stratospheric vortex** in **winter-time** is important

|GWMF| and $|\Delta NBE|$ near KSS

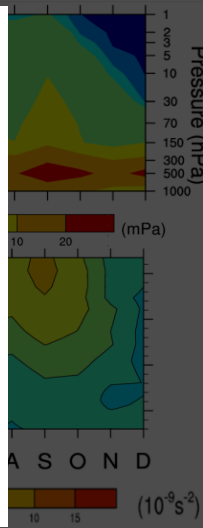
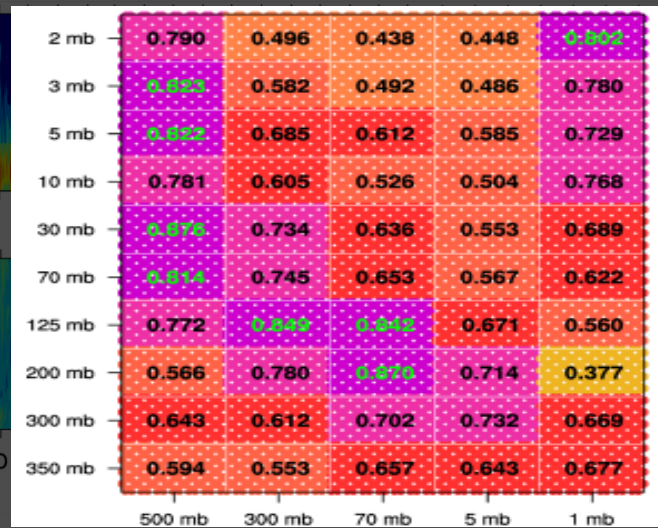
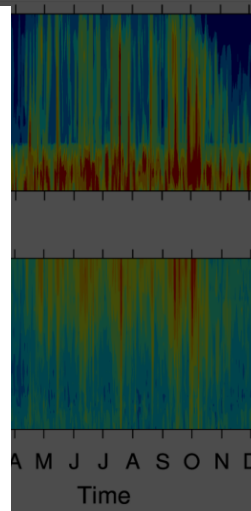
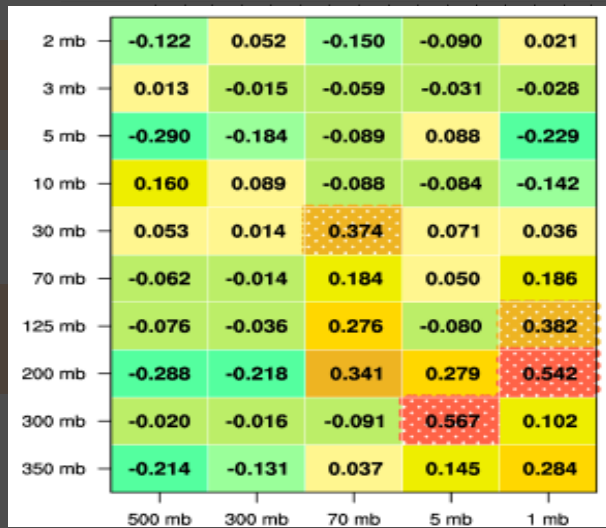
|GWMF|
(H-ECMWF)

$|\Delta NBE|$
(ERA-I)

JAN 2010

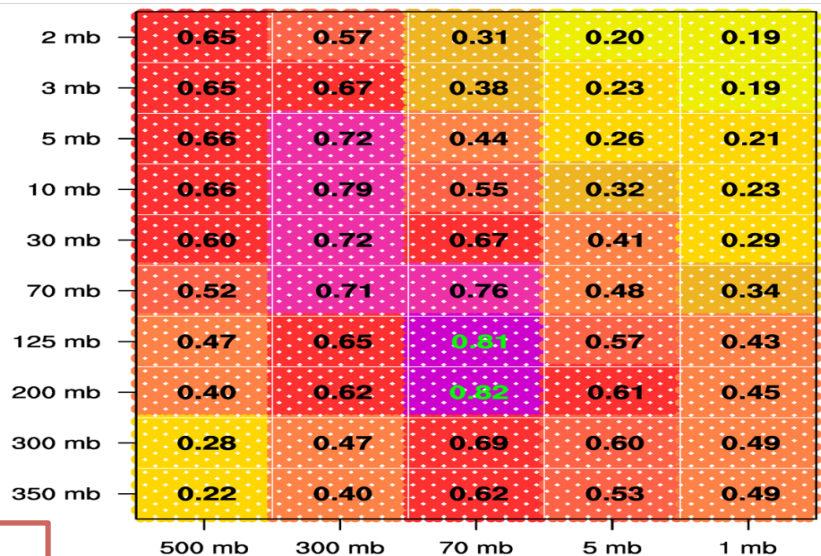
2009

2010 JUL 2008 Monthly avg. (2008-2010)



❖ Correlation between |GWMF| and $|\Delta NBE|$

May 2008-Apr 2010 (N=730, $r_{0.95}=0.073$)



$Z_{|\Delta NBE|}$

$Z_{|GWMF|}$

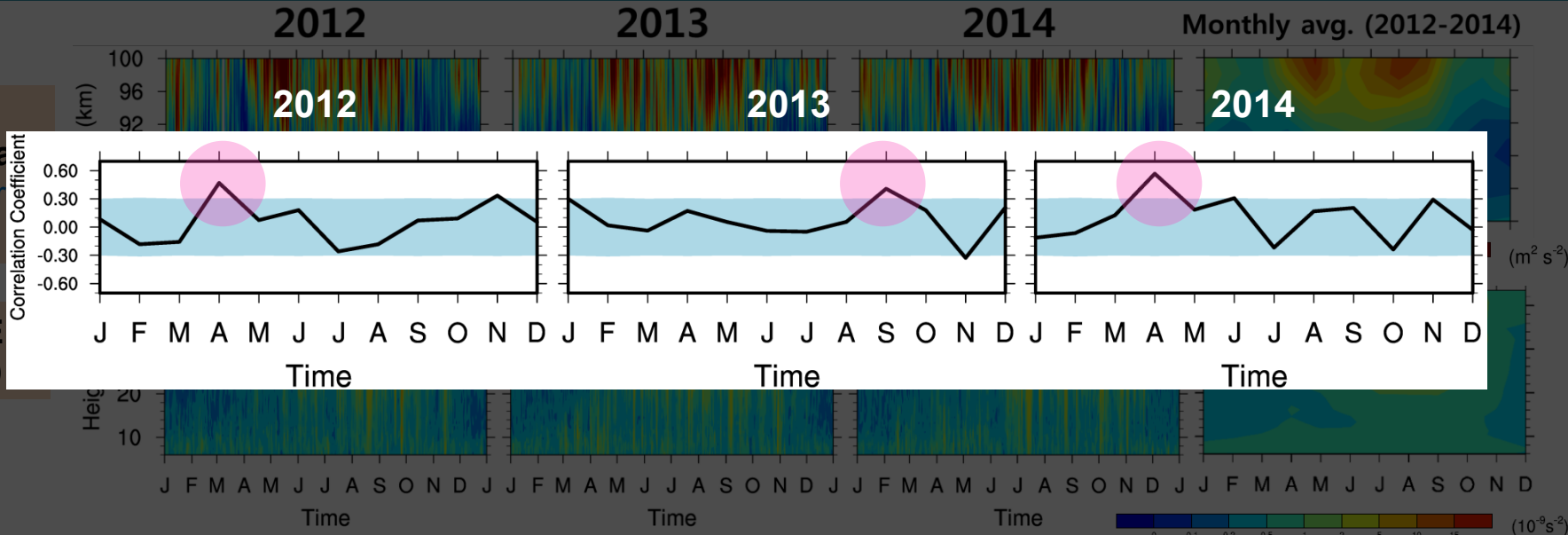


- Statistically significant **positive correlations** exist at whole layers
- **Jet stream** in the troposphere and stratosphere is a dominant source of GWs in the troposphere and stratosphere near KSS especially in winter to early spring

Horizontal wind variance and $|\Delta NBE|$ near KSS

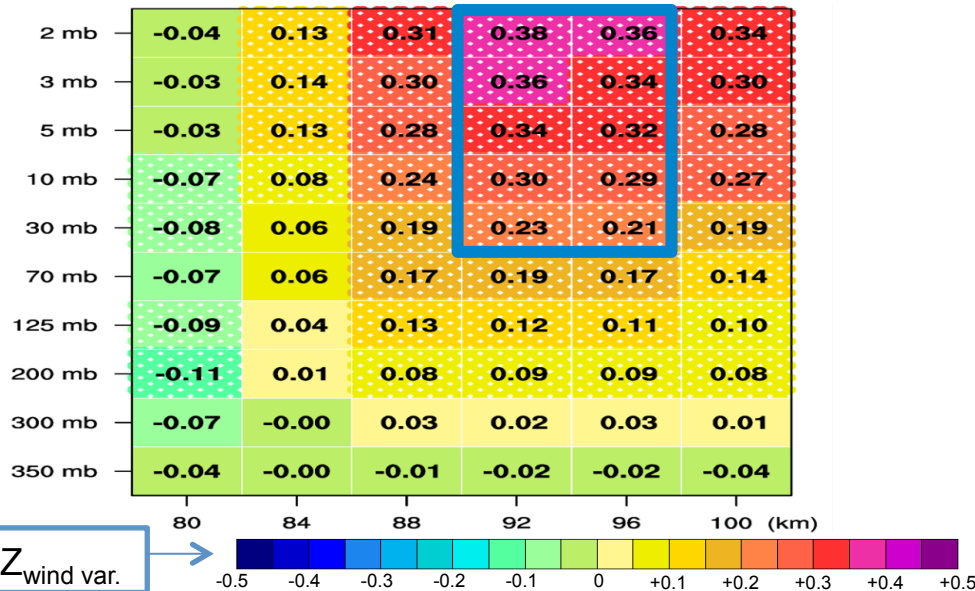
Horiz. wind var (Meteor radar)

$|\Delta NBE|$ (ERA-I)



❖ Correlation between wind variance and $|\Delta NBE|$

Jan 2012-Dec 2014 (N=730, $r_{0.95}=0.073$)



- Positive correlation between the $|\Delta NBE|$ in the upper stratosphere and wind variance in the upper mesosphere, especially in April and September
- Strong mesospheric GW activities observed in Spring and Autumn seem to be related to the jet stream in the upper stratosphere

Summary

- Seasonal variations in GW activities in the upper mesosphere revealed two peaks in April–May and August–September, with a larger value in April–September from the 8-year (2007-2014) means, although interannual variations are considerable.
- GWMF estimated from the high-resolution ECMWF analysis was enhanced during May–September, and have local maxima at Antarctic peninsula, Tip of the Andes, and Antarctic coastline.
- Large value of ΔNBE exists near the Tip of the Andes and Antarctic Peninsula in the troposphere and along polar vortex in the stratosphere.
- Significant positive correlation between ΔNBE and GWMF implies that ΔNBE is a good diagnostics of GWs associated with jet stream in the troposphere and stratosphere, and GWMF at a particular altitude include not only GWs propagated from the lower layers but also GWs generated from in-situ source or GWs propagated downward from the upper layers.
- ΔNBE in the upper stratosphere is correlated well with the observed GWs in the upper mesosphere, especially in April and September.
- Sources of the GWs that observed in the upper mesosphere are being examined by backward integration of a 3-dimensional GW ray-tracing model, with wave characteristics observed from the meteor radar and airglow all-sky camera at KSS.

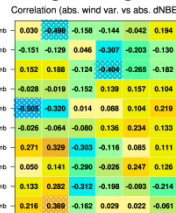


THANK YOU.

01/2012



02/2012



03/2012



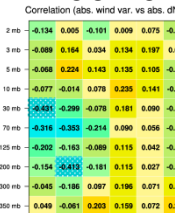
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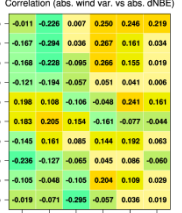
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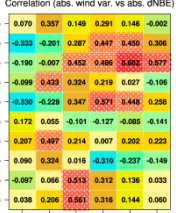
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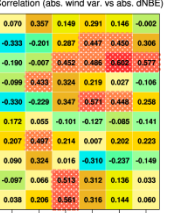
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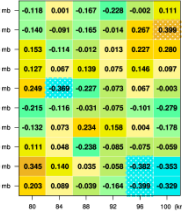
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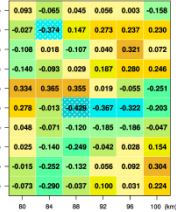
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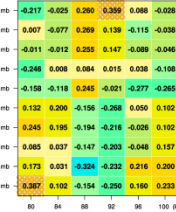
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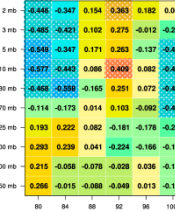
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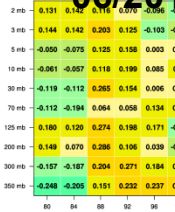
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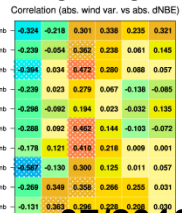
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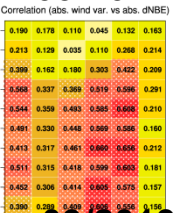
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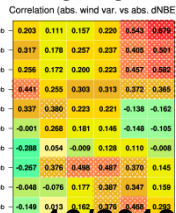
08/2012



09/2012



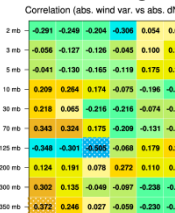
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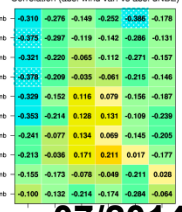
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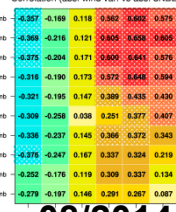
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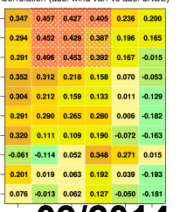
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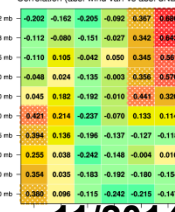
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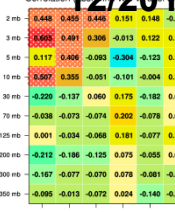
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07/2014



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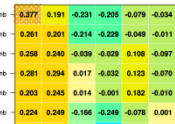
09/2014



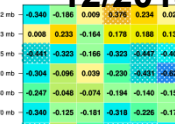
10/2014



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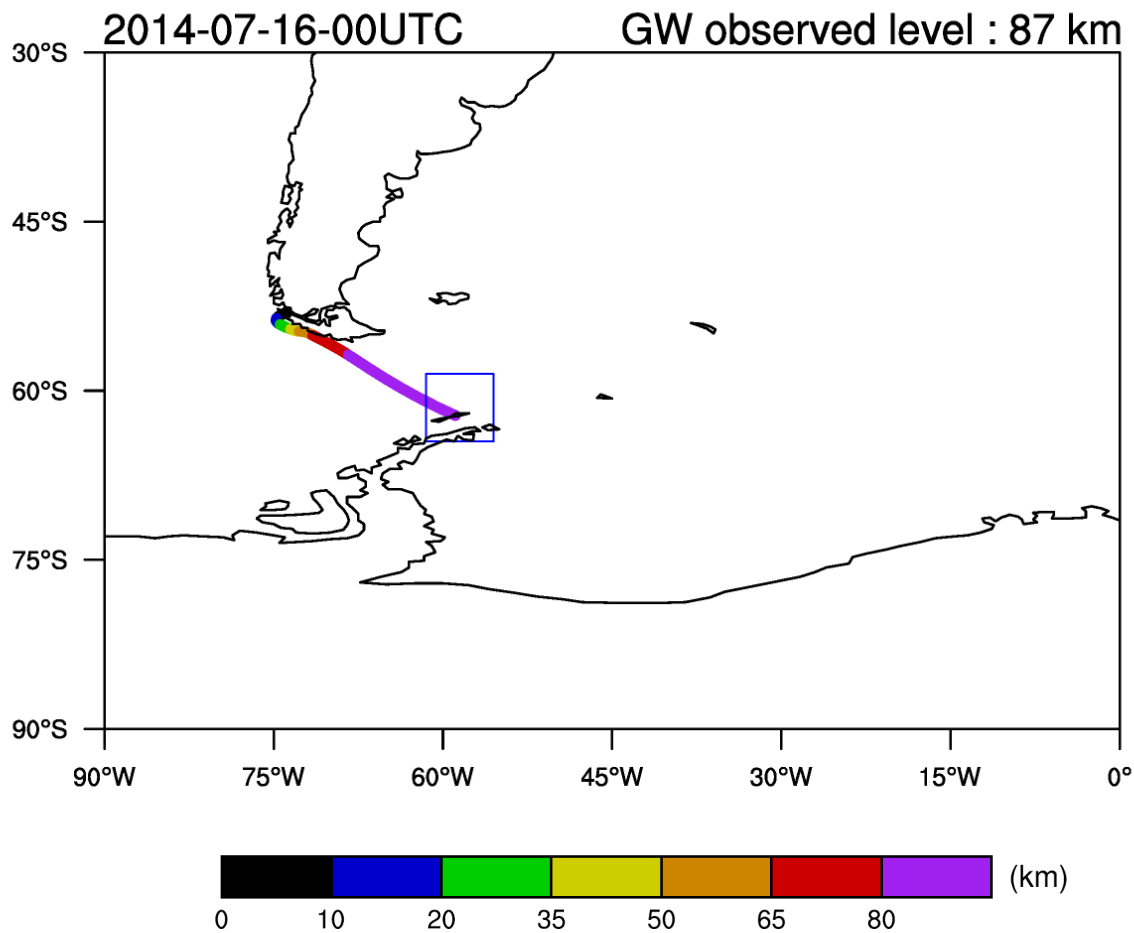


12/2014



3-D ray-tracing result

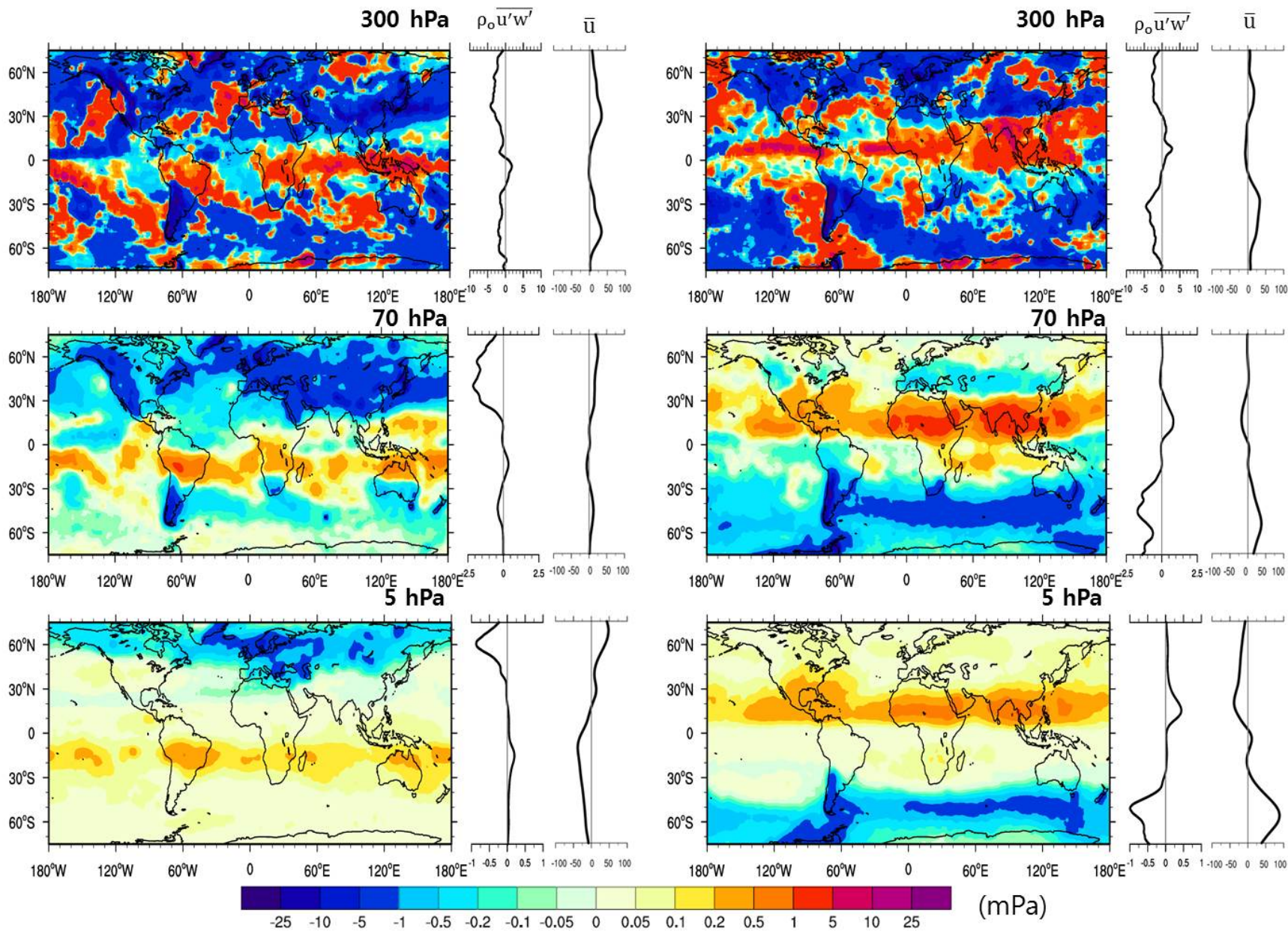
Ray-termination location



Zonal GWMF at different altitude

January

July



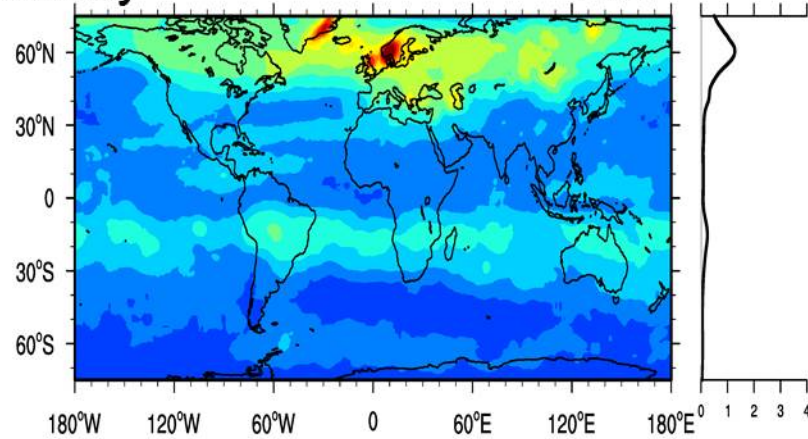
Global distribution of |GWMF| (H-ECMWF vs HIRDLS)

ECMWF

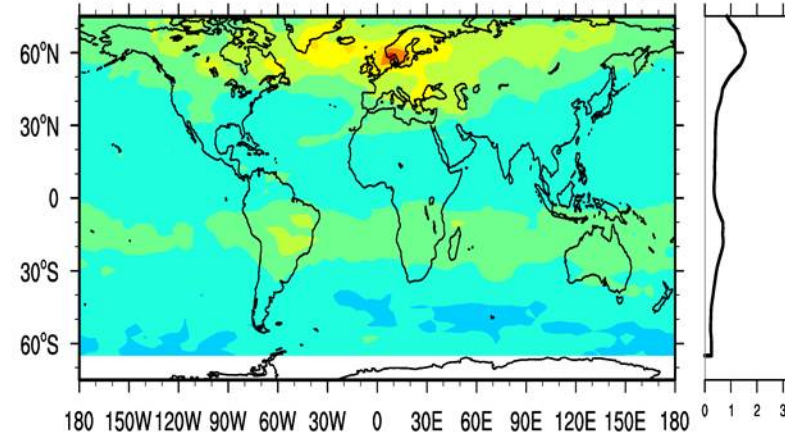
HIRDLS

January

5 hPa

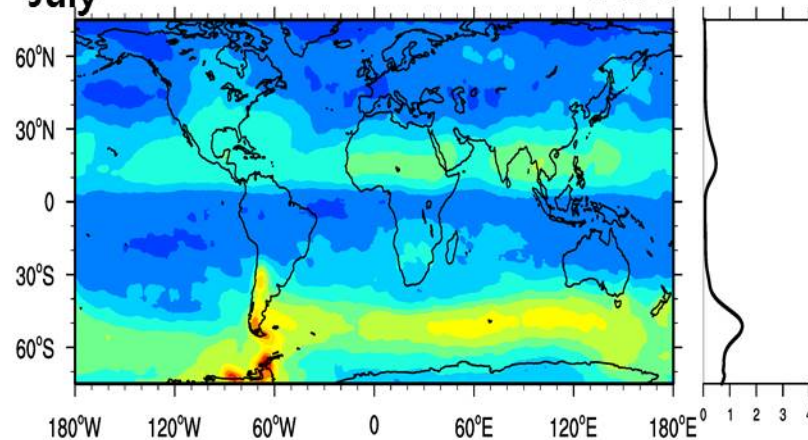


35 km

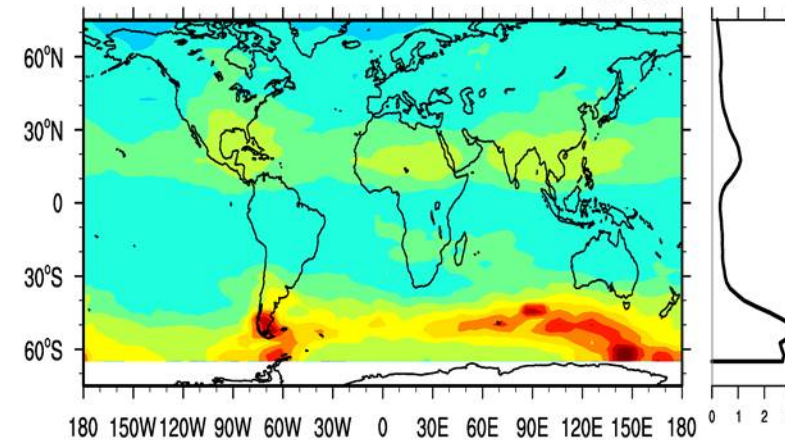


July

5 hPa



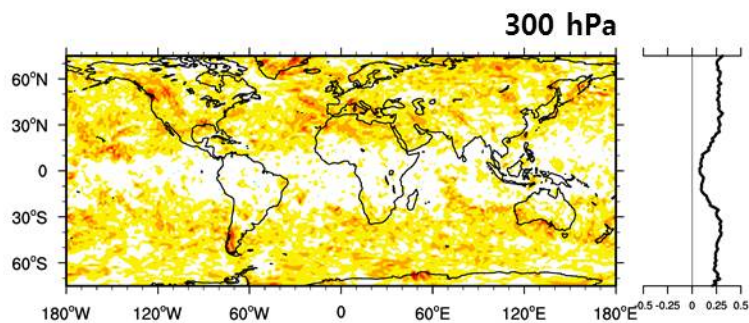
35 km



Correlation (zonal GWMF & $|\Delta NBE|$)

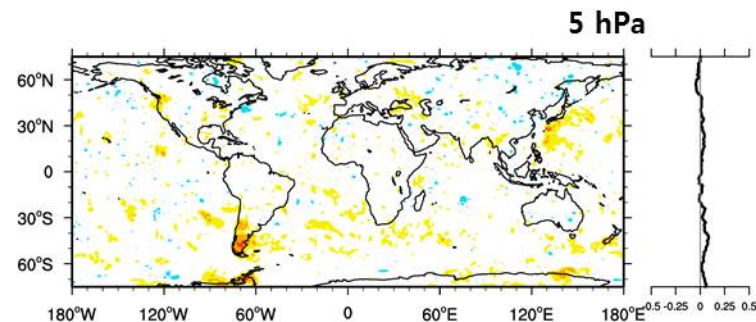
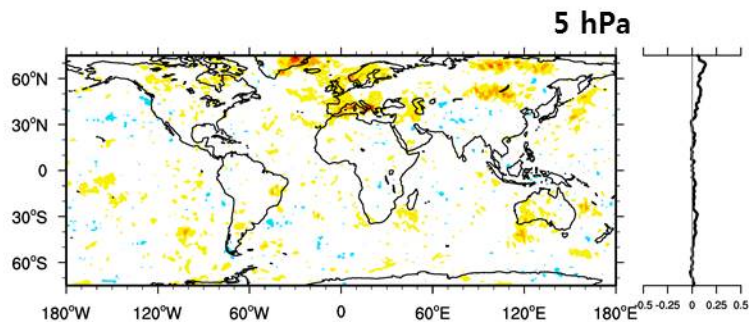
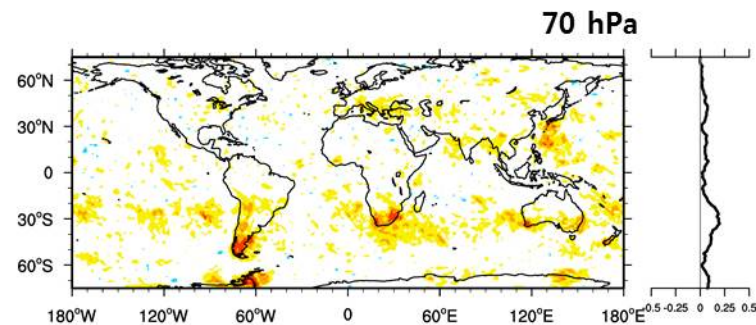
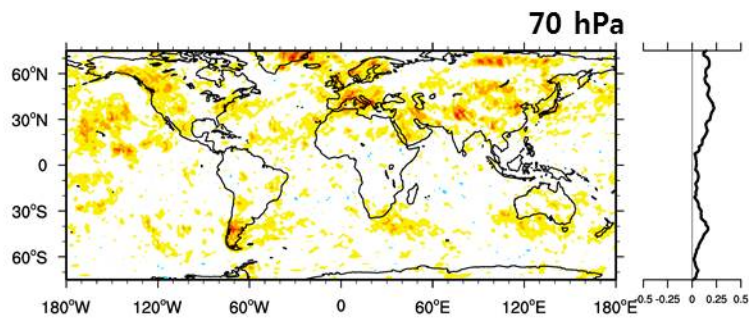
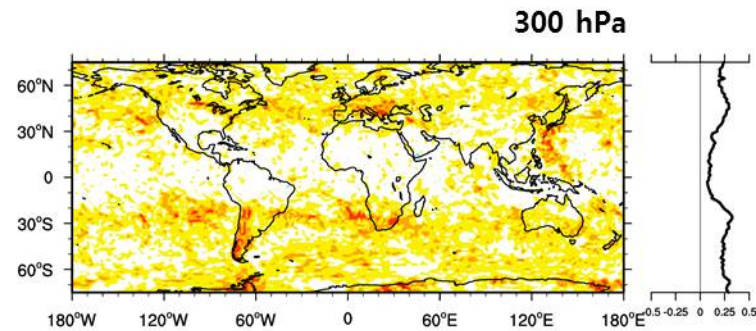
JAN

ERA-Interim

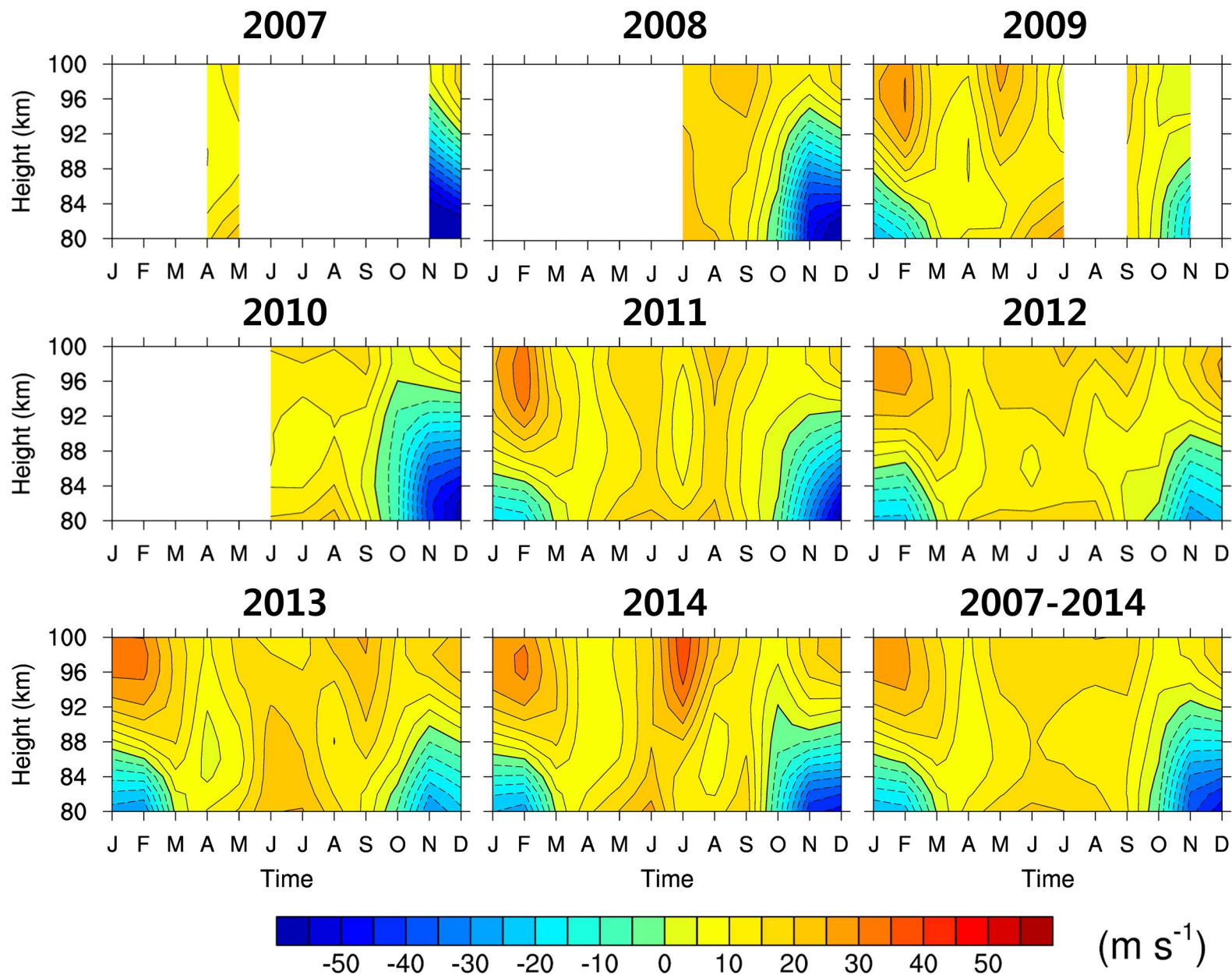


JUL

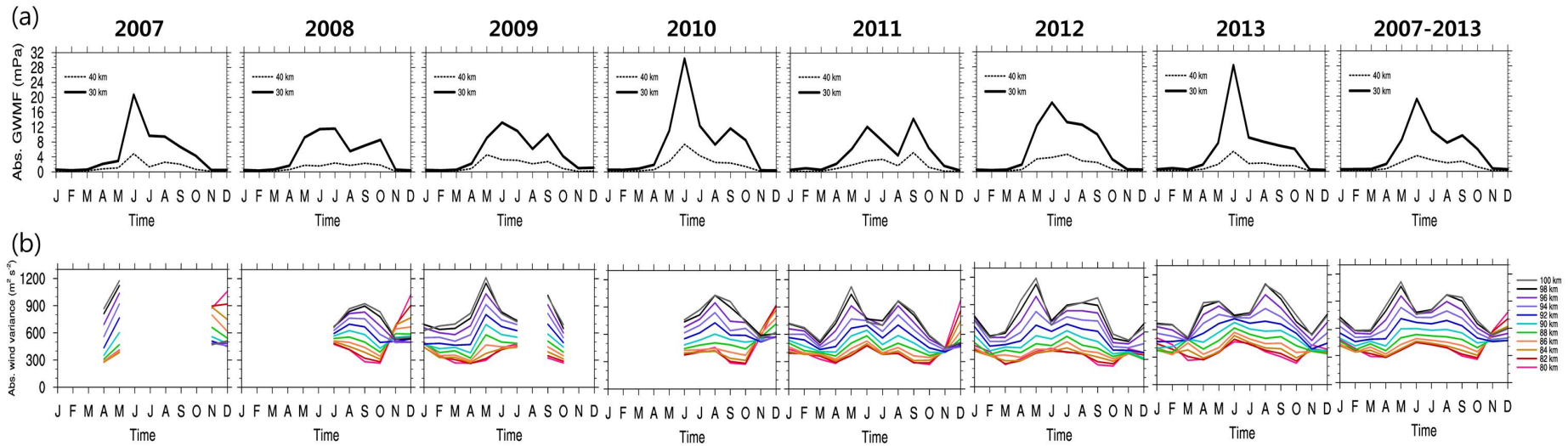
ERA-Interim



Zonal wind observed by meteor radar at KSS

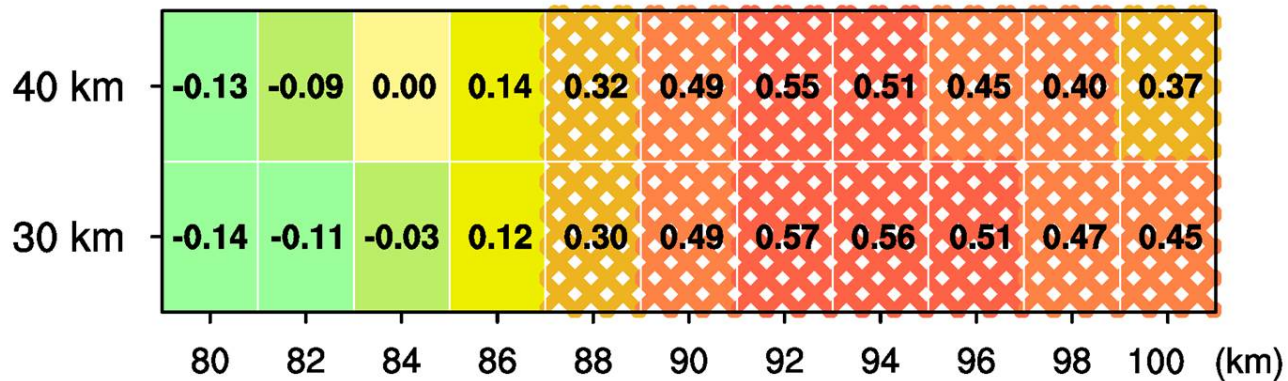


Correlation (|GWMF| from HIRDLS vs horiz. wind var.)



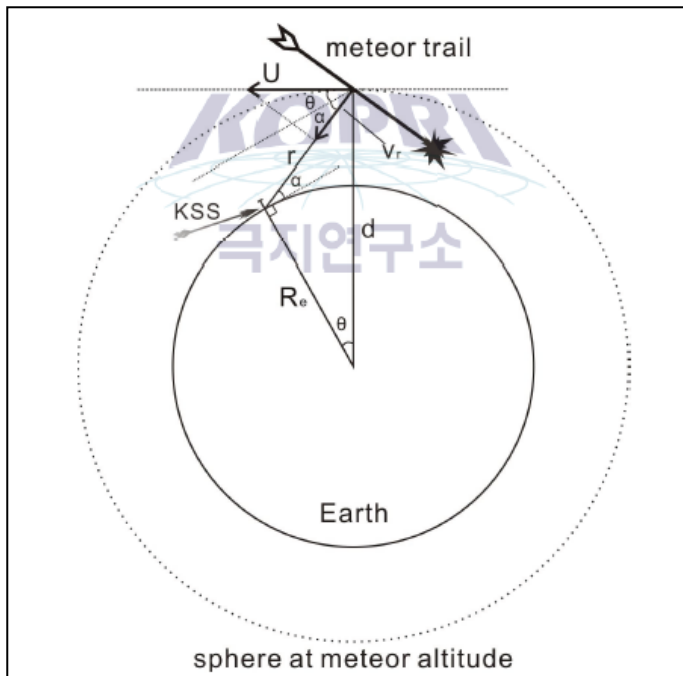
|GWMF| (SABER) vs horizontal wind var.

Jun 2010-Dec 2013 (N=43, $r_{0.95}=0.301$)



Analysis of meteor radar data

- The **horizontal winds** are determined from **radial velocities** of meteor echoes within a height–time sector of **2 km and 1 h** from 78 km to 100 km. The radial velocity is determined from at least six echoes in each height–time sector by using the **least squares method** and the meteor echoes used for this analysis were selected only when the absolute difference between observed and projected radial velocities is less than 25 ms^{-1} (Holdsworth et al., 2004).



$$\vec{U} = u\hat{x} + v\hat{y}$$

$$T(u, v) = \sum_i (\vec{U} \cdot \hat{r}_i - V_{ri})^2$$

$$u \sum l_i^2 + v \sum l_i m_i = \sum V_{ri} l_i$$

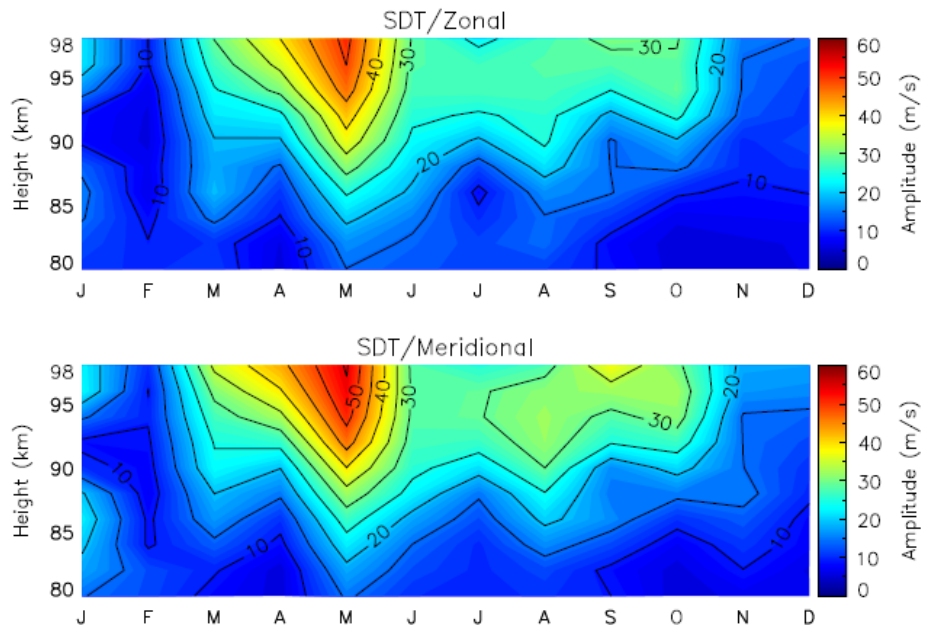
$$u \sum l_i m_i + v \sum m_i^2 = \sum V_{ri} m_i$$

$$\Delta V = \vec{U} \cdot \hat{r}_i - V_{ri}$$

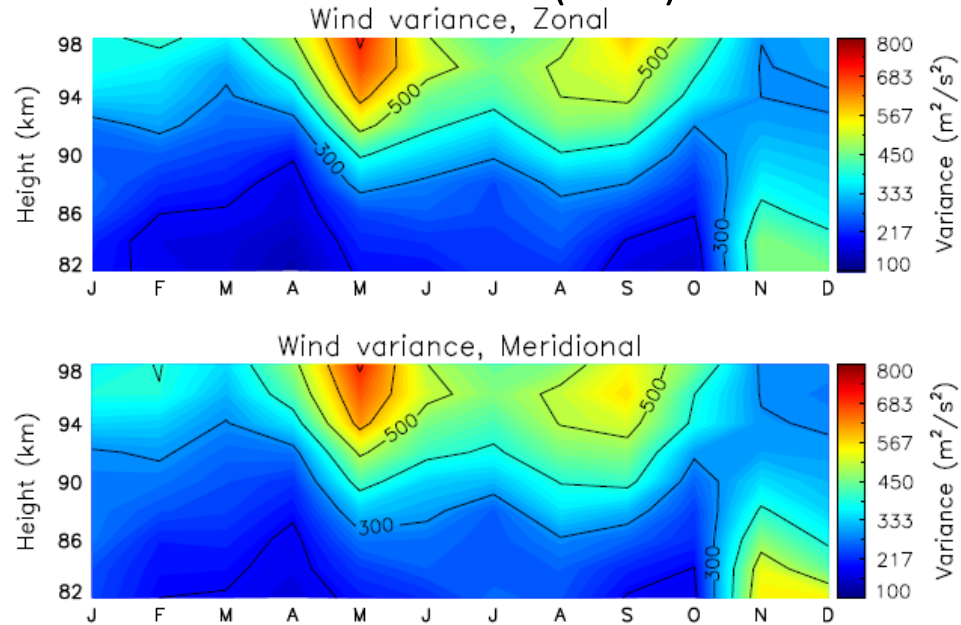
➔ These height–time averaged winds represent only the large-scale atmospheric motions such as tides, planetary waves.

Motivation

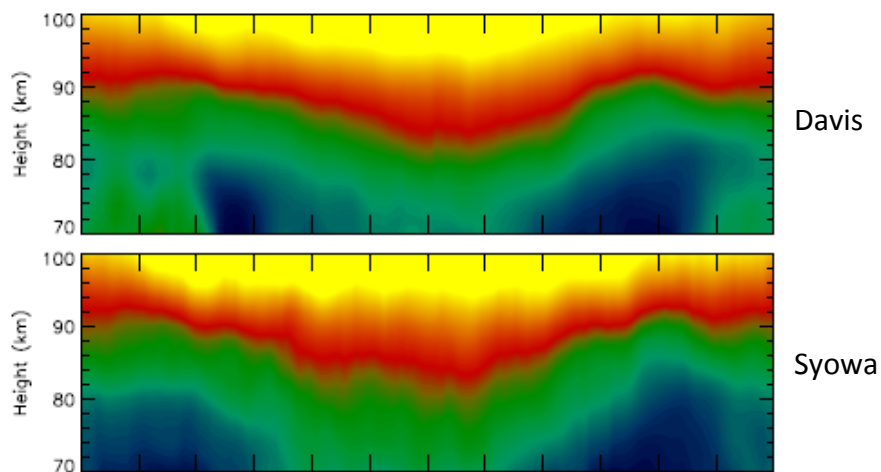
Semi-diurnal tide



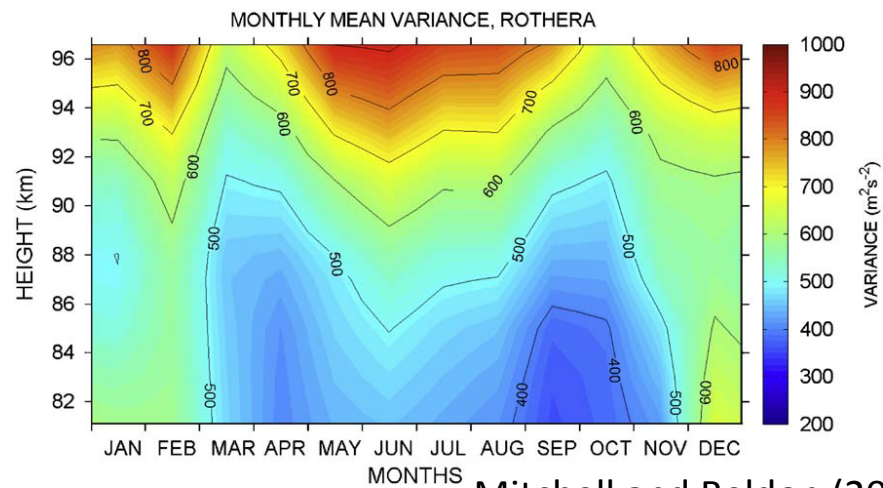
Wind variance (GWs)



Lee et al. (2013)



Dowdy et al. (2007)



Mitchell and Beldon (2009)

SKiYMET meteor radar in Rothera station

- **SKiYMET meteor radar**

- installed in Rothera, Antarctica (68°S, 68°W) in February 2005
- using data from February 2005 to December 2008.
- record the radial drifts of individual meteor trails → large scale winds of the MLT.
- height and time resolution of ~2 km and 2 hour
- variance of the horizontal velocities → a proxy for gravity wave activity
 $u'^2 + v'^2$ (horizontal wavelengths of up to ~400 km and periods up to ~3 hours)

1. Energy

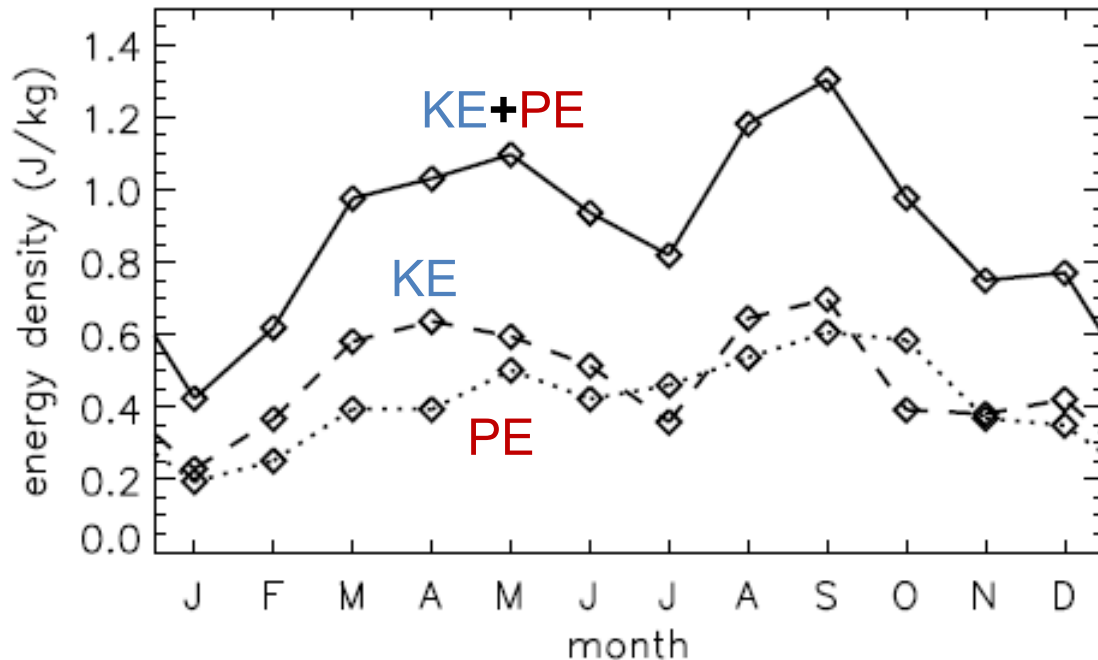
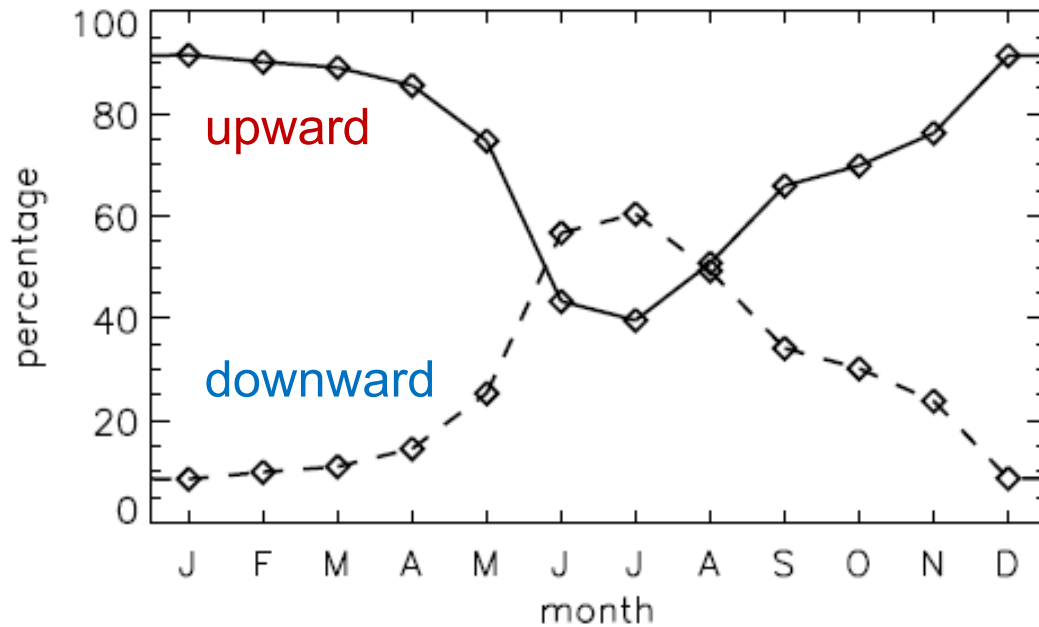


Figure 5. Monthly mean density of kinetic (dashed line) and potential (dotted line) gravity wave energy. Total energy per unit mass (the sum of the kinetic and potential energy density) is shown with a solid line.

- clear seasonal variation
 - KE : 0.22 J/kg in summer
0.69 J/kg in spring
 - PE : 0.19 J/kg in summer
0.60 J/kg in spring
- ➔ peak to a similar value in September, the spring equinox (consistent with other radiosonde results from other stations)
- ➔ lower peak in both around April/May (Yoshiki and Sato [2000] do not show how the clear increase in energy after the austral autumn equinox)

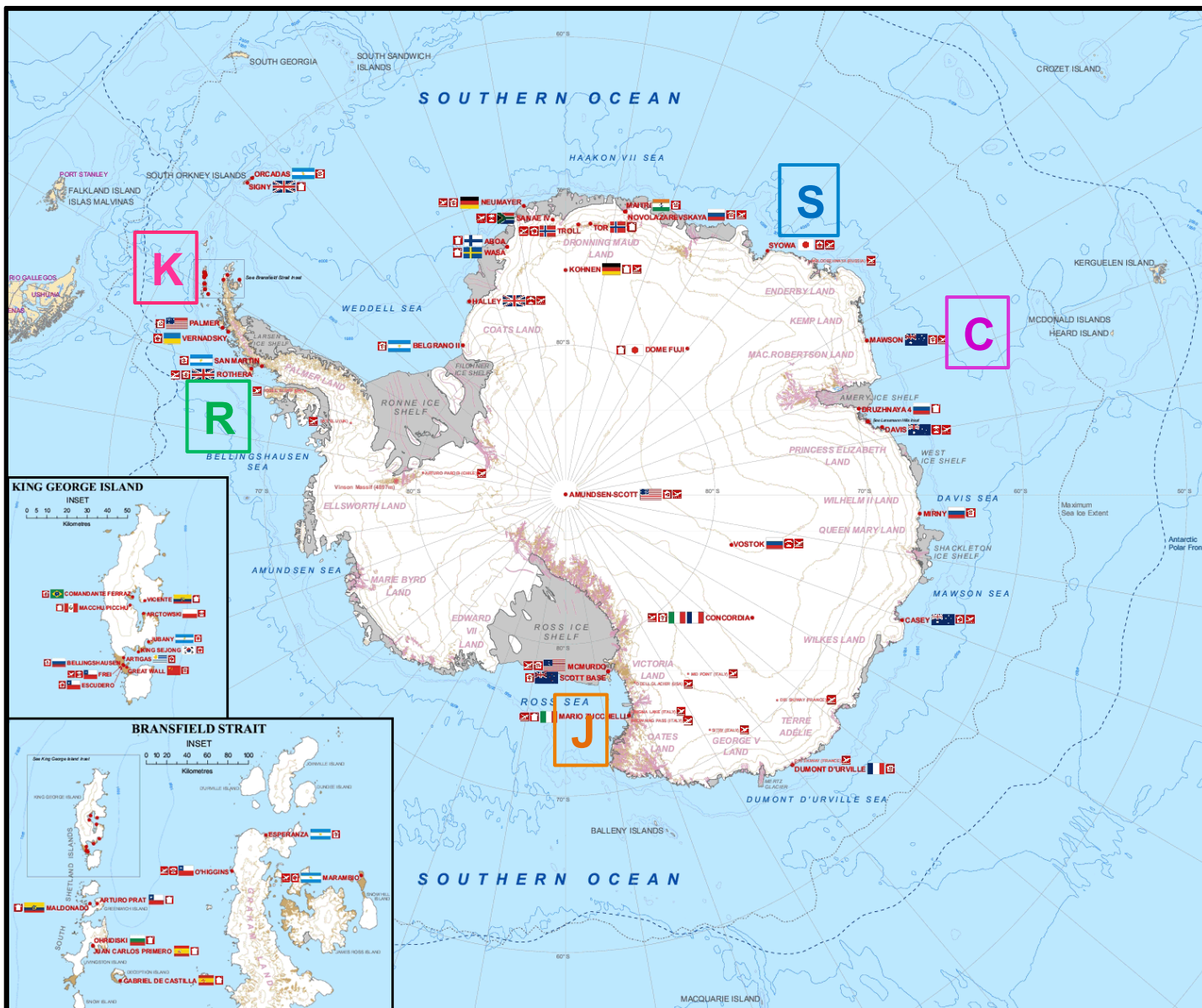
2.1. Vertical Propagation Direction



- strong seasonal variation
 - Sep.–May : upward propagation
 - winter : downward propagation
- Yoshiki and Sato, [2000] : dominance of upward propagating waves all year round. (downward max. ~40% in Jul.–Aug.)

Figure 6. Percentage of upward and downward propagating gravity waves between 15 and 22 km for each month. The upward propagating waves are represented by the solid line; the downward propagating waves are represented by the dashed line.

Research station in the Antarctic



- Rothera (67°S , 68°W)
- Syowa (69°S , 39°E)
- Casey (66°S , 110°E)
- KSS (62°S , 58°W)
- JBS (74°S , 164°E)