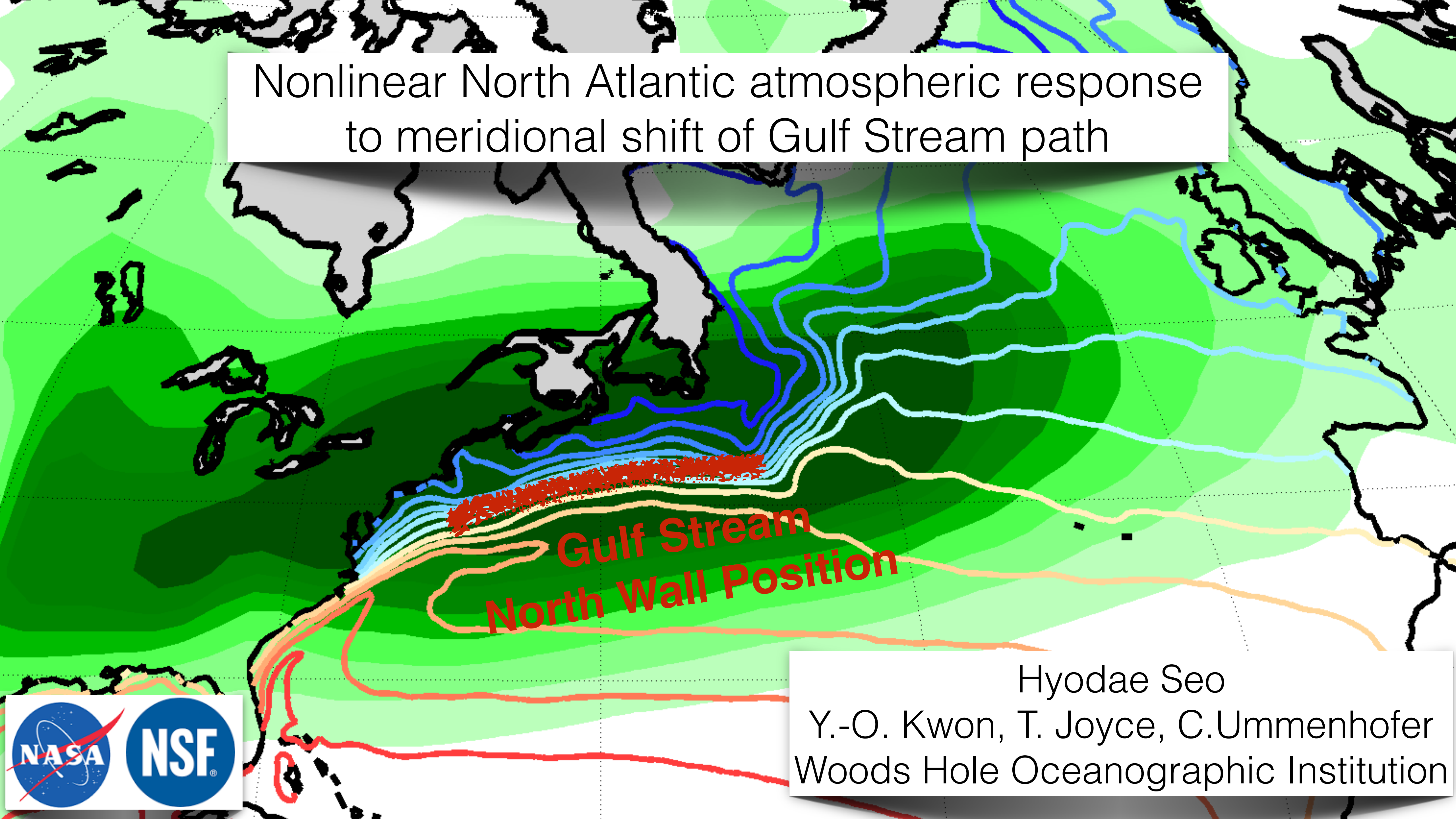


Nonlinear North Atlantic atmospheric response  
to meridional shift of Gulf Stream path



**Gulf Stream  
North Wall Position**

Hyodae Seo  
Y.-O. Kwon, T. Joyce, C. Ummenhofer  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

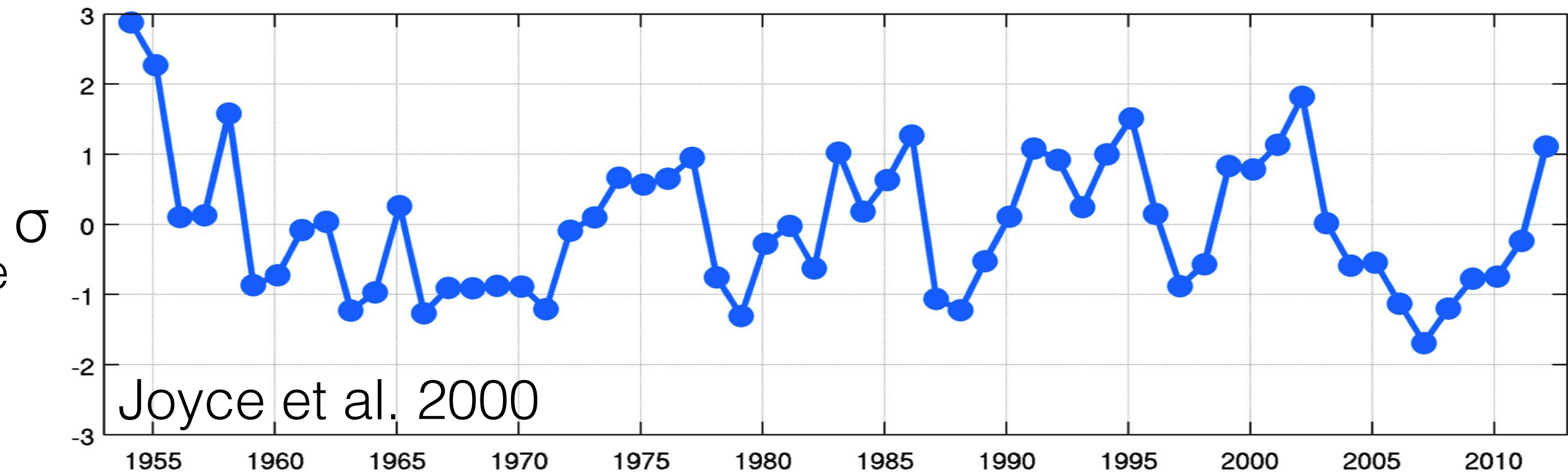




# Winter Gulf Stream position and linear circulation responses

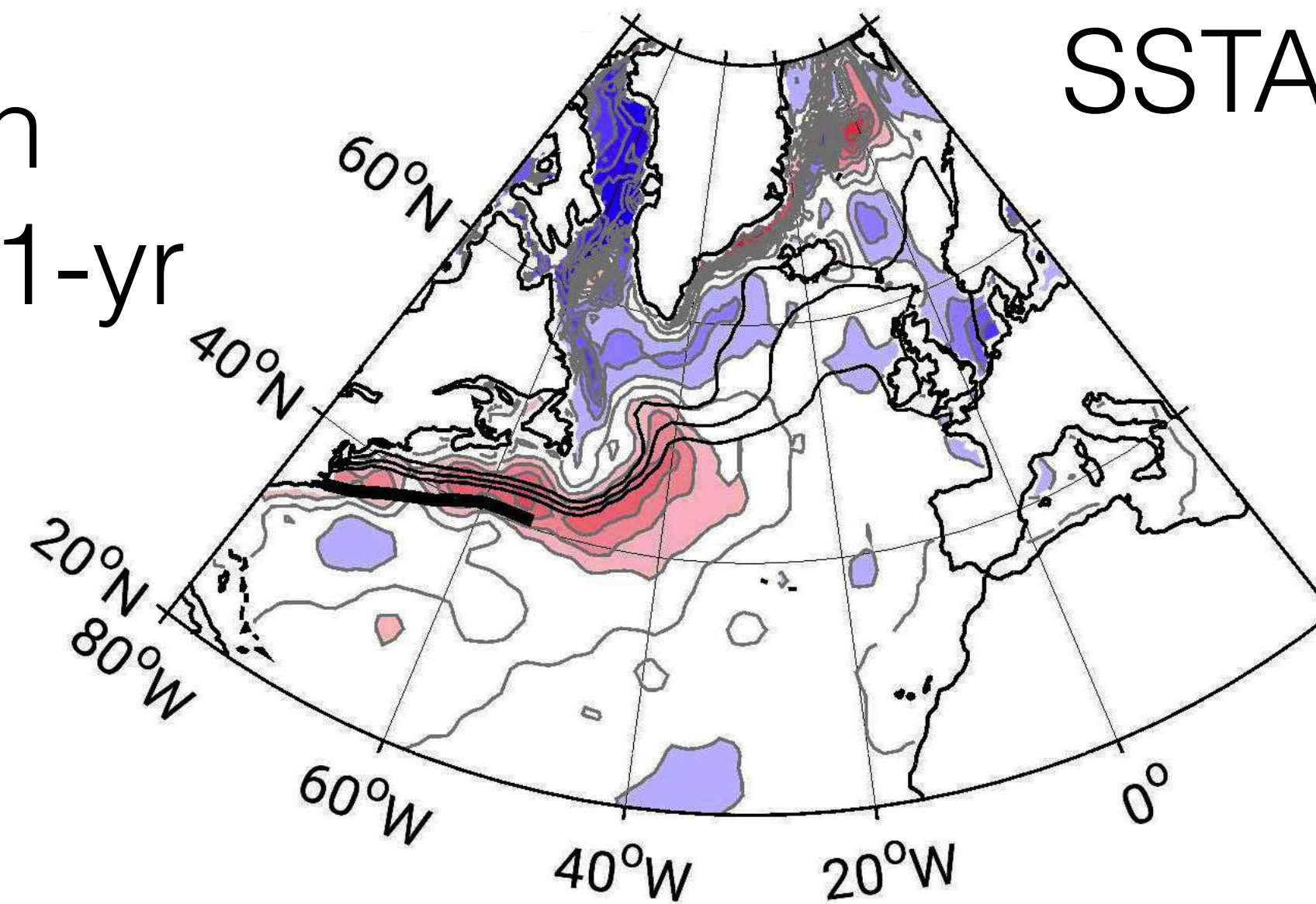
JFM GSI  
(1954-2013)

based on subsurface  
temperature data

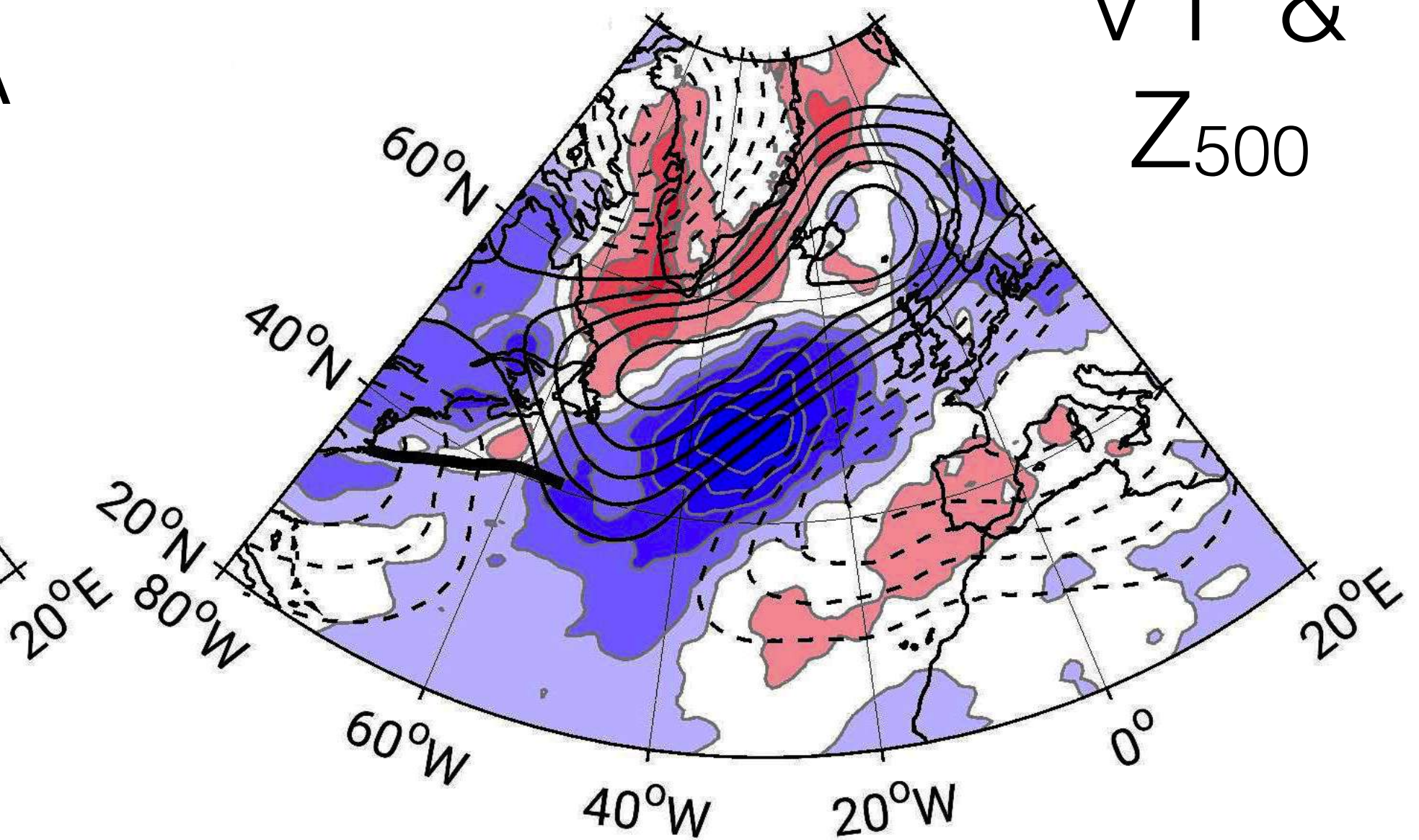


**Linear** regression  
when GSI leads by 1-yr

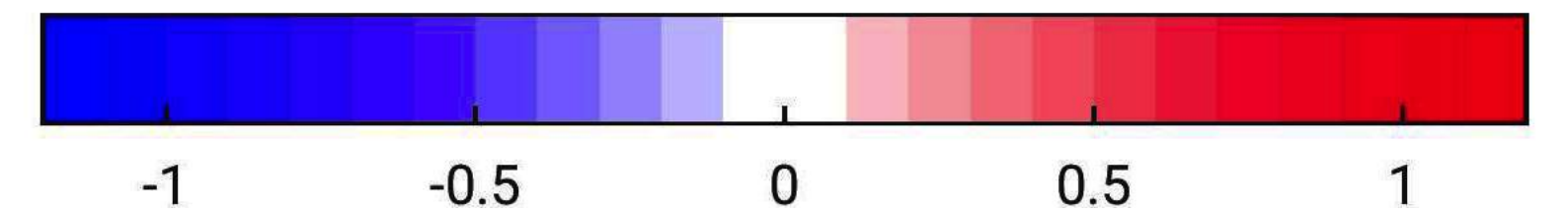
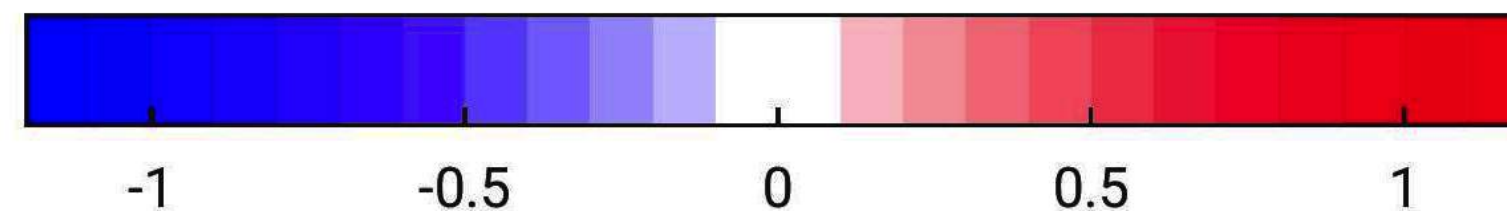
$\pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$



$v'T'$  &  
 $Z_{500}$



Kwon and Joyce 2013

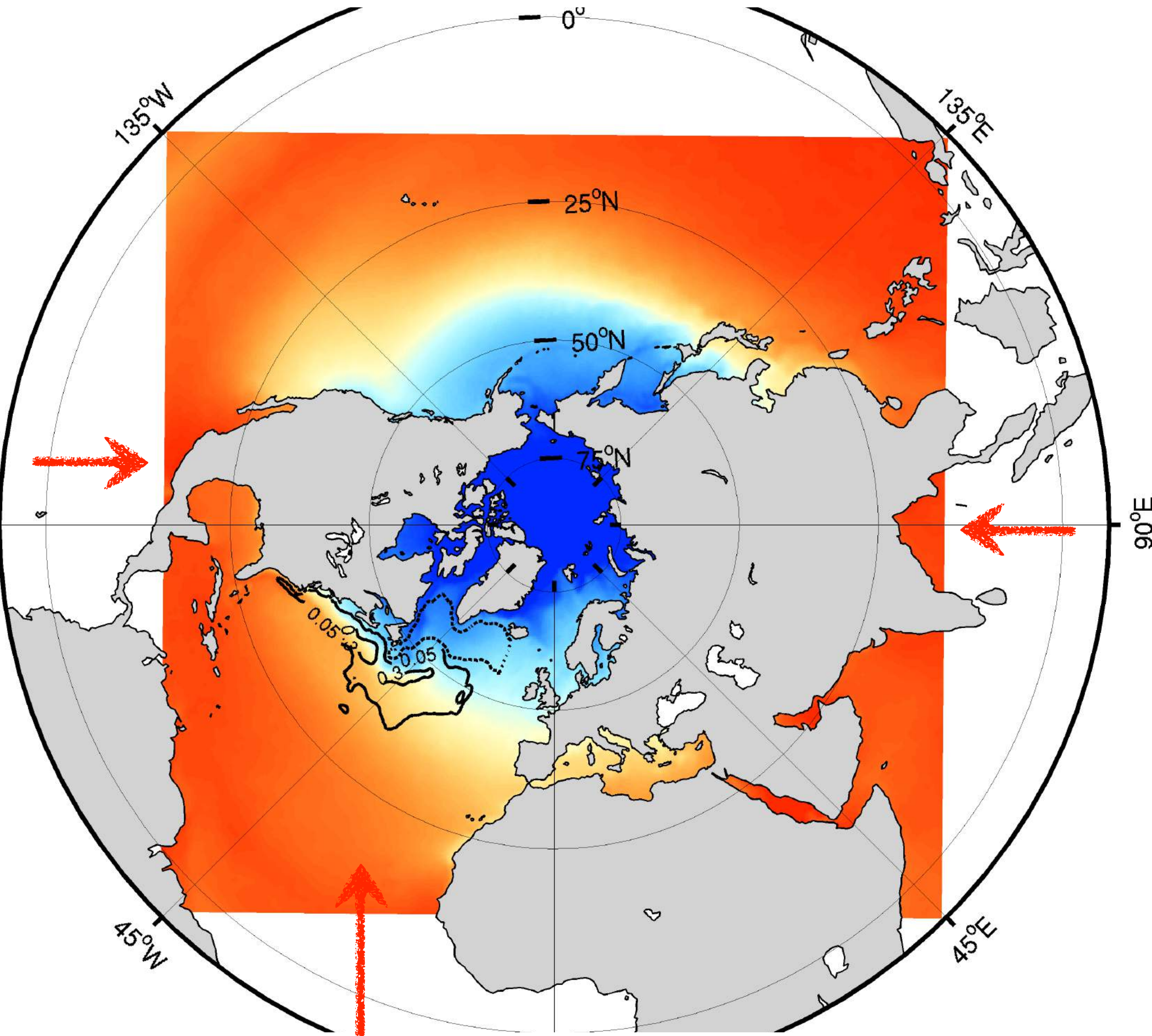




# Modeling atmospheric response to GS shift

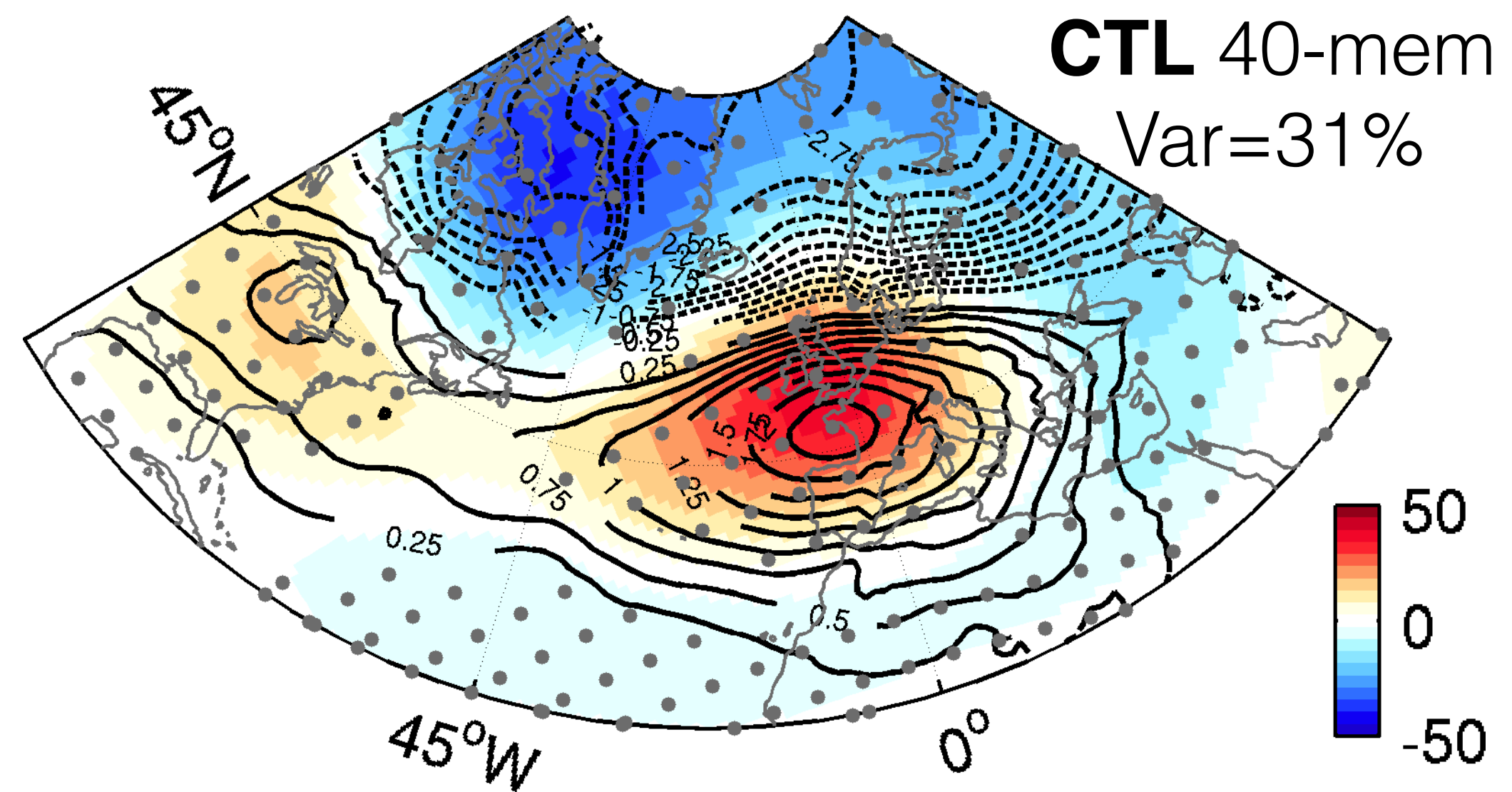
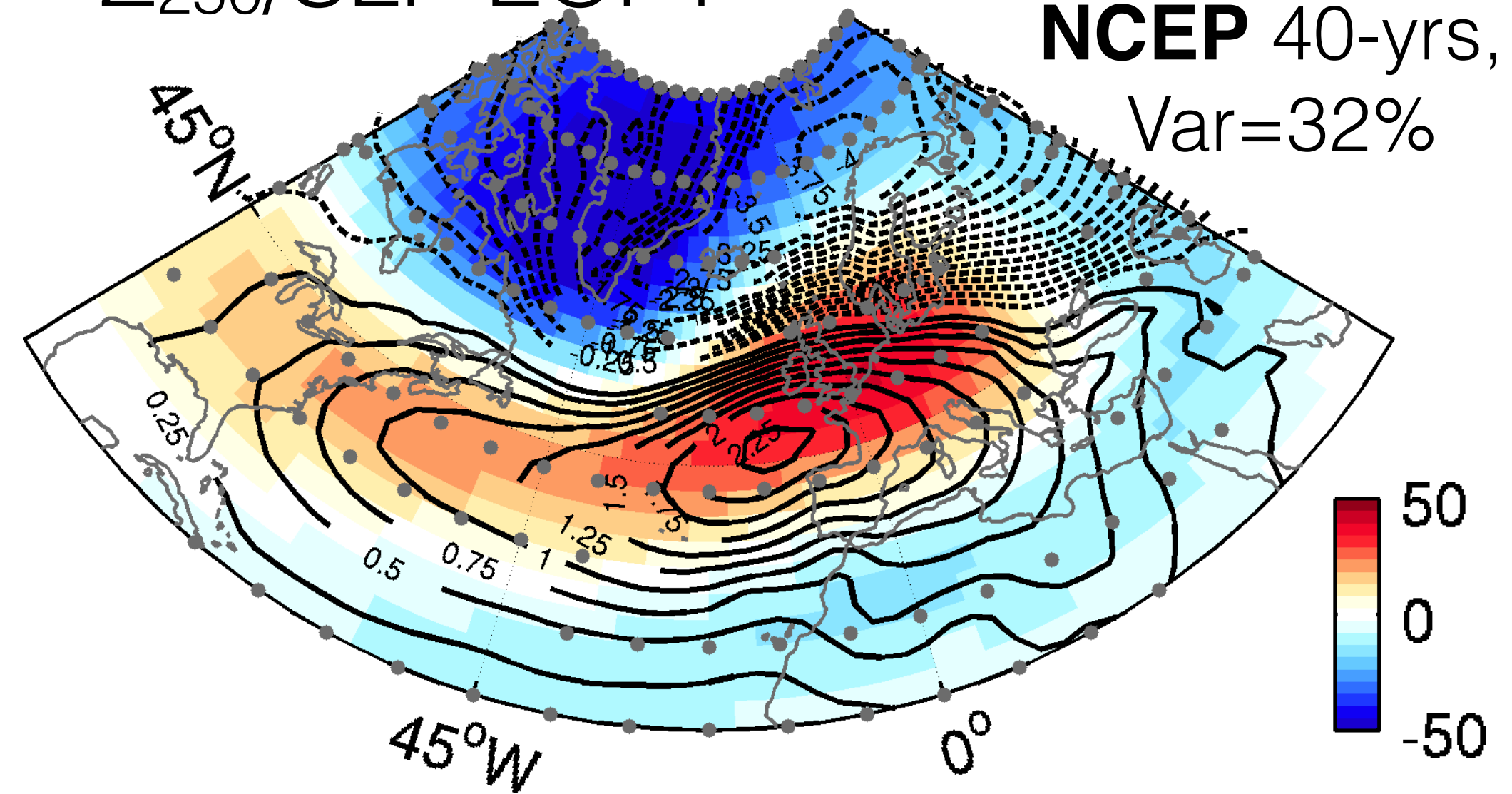
40km Hemispheric WRF  
40 ens, NDJFMA

CTL: forced with SST climatology



**LBC: NCEP climatology**

Z<sub>250</sub>/SLP EOF1

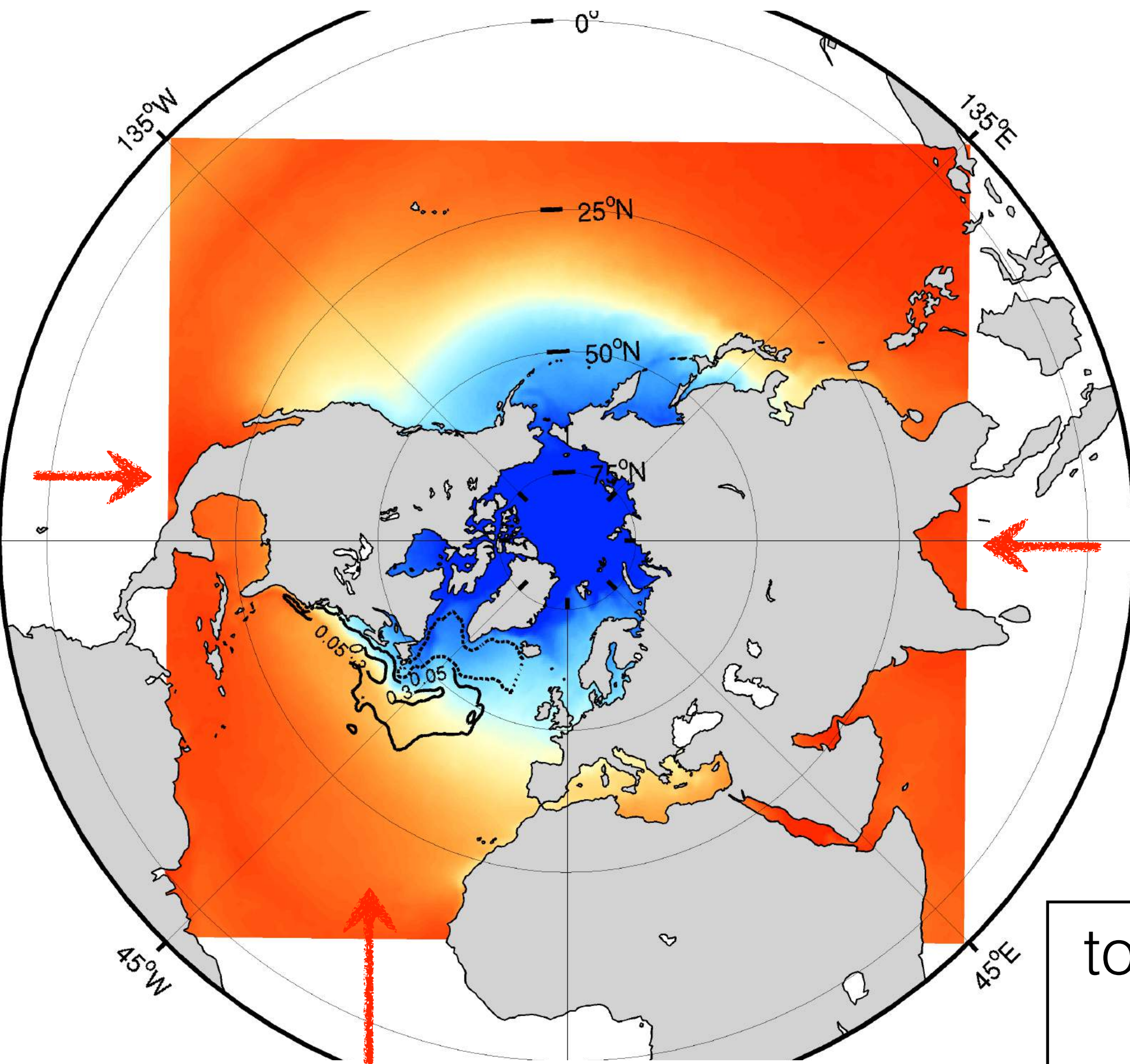




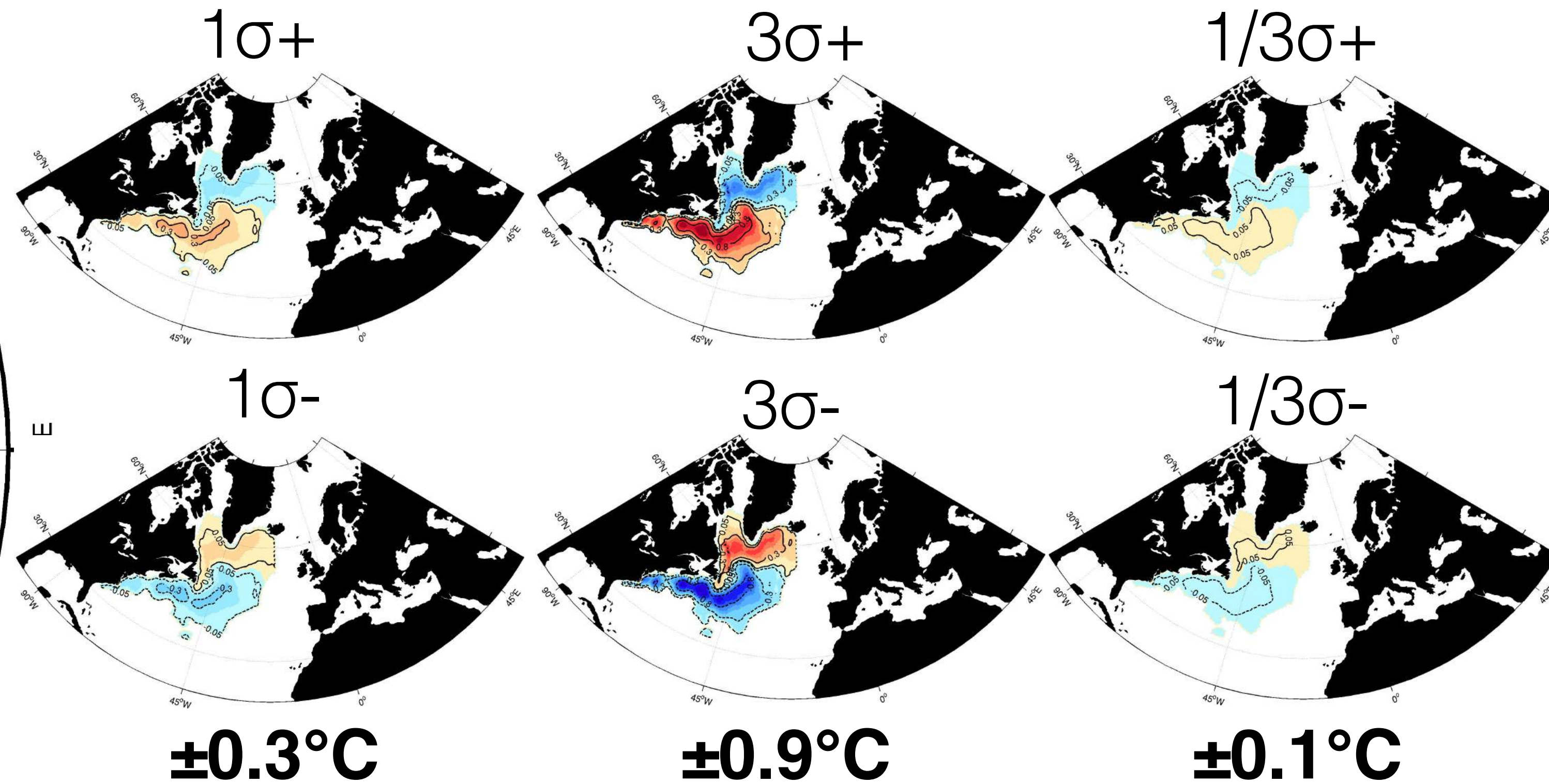
# Modeling atmospheric response to GS shift

40km Hemispheric WRF  
40 ens, NDJFMA

CTL: forced with SST climatology  
SST perturbation experiments



**LBC: NCEP climatology**



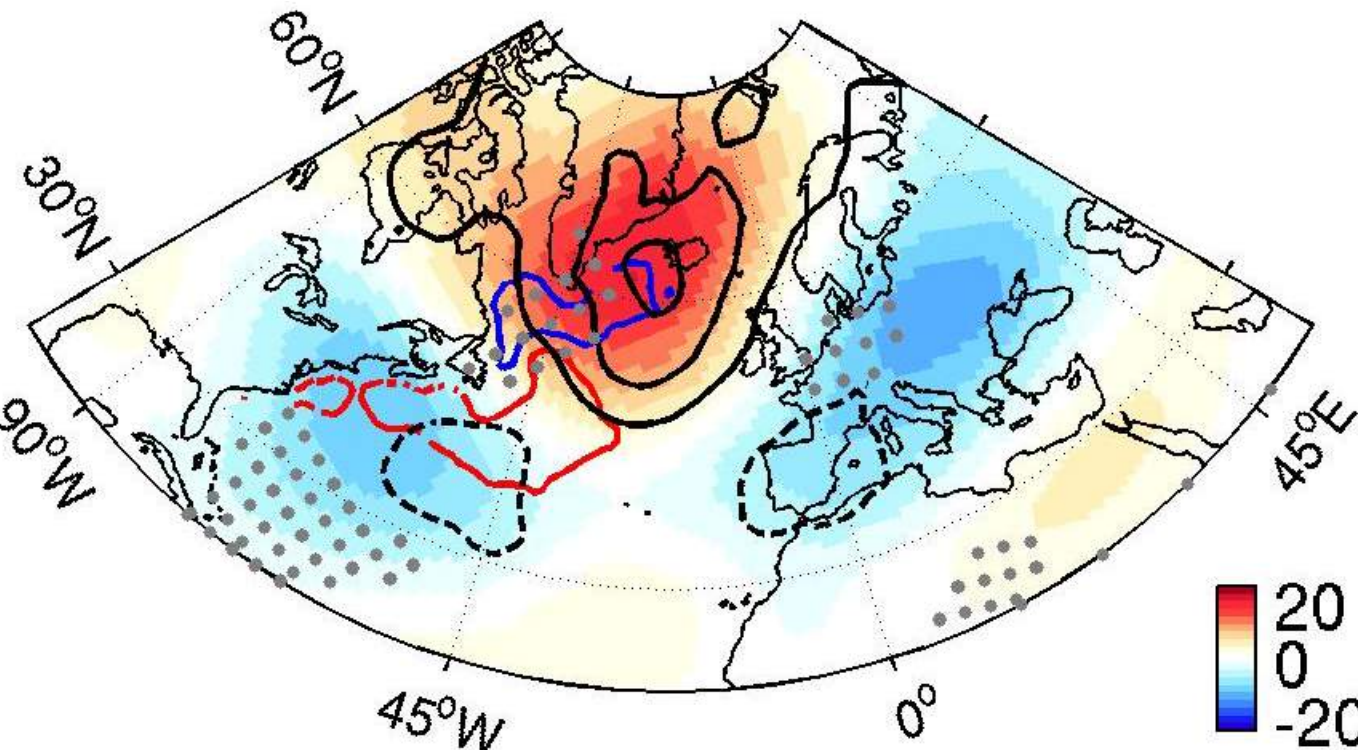
total response = 1σ+ - CTL 1σ- - CTL	linear (symmetric) = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1\sigma+ - 1\sigma-)$ nonlinear (asymmetric) = $\frac{1}{2} \times [(1\sigma+ - CTL) + (1\sigma- - CTL)]$
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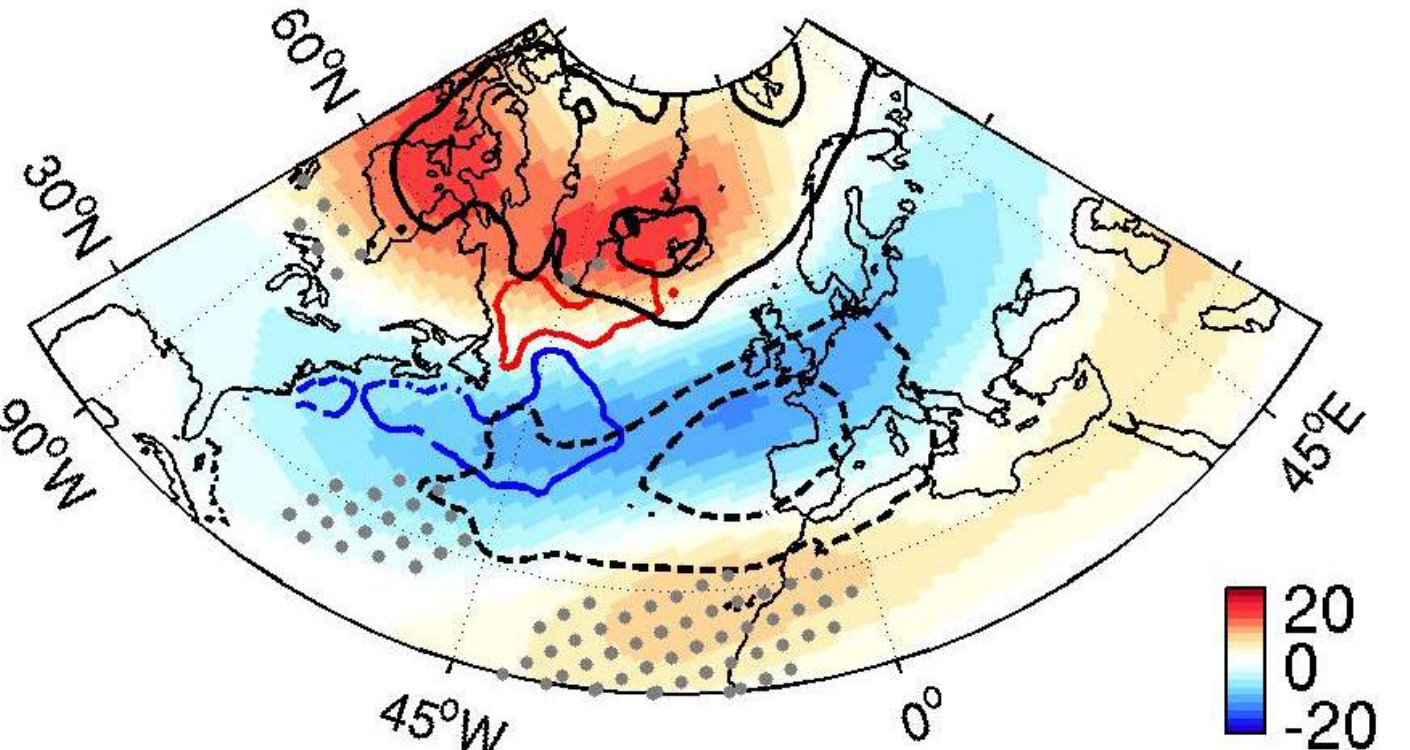
Z<sub>250</sub>/SLP NDJFMA

Strongly nonlinear equilibrium response

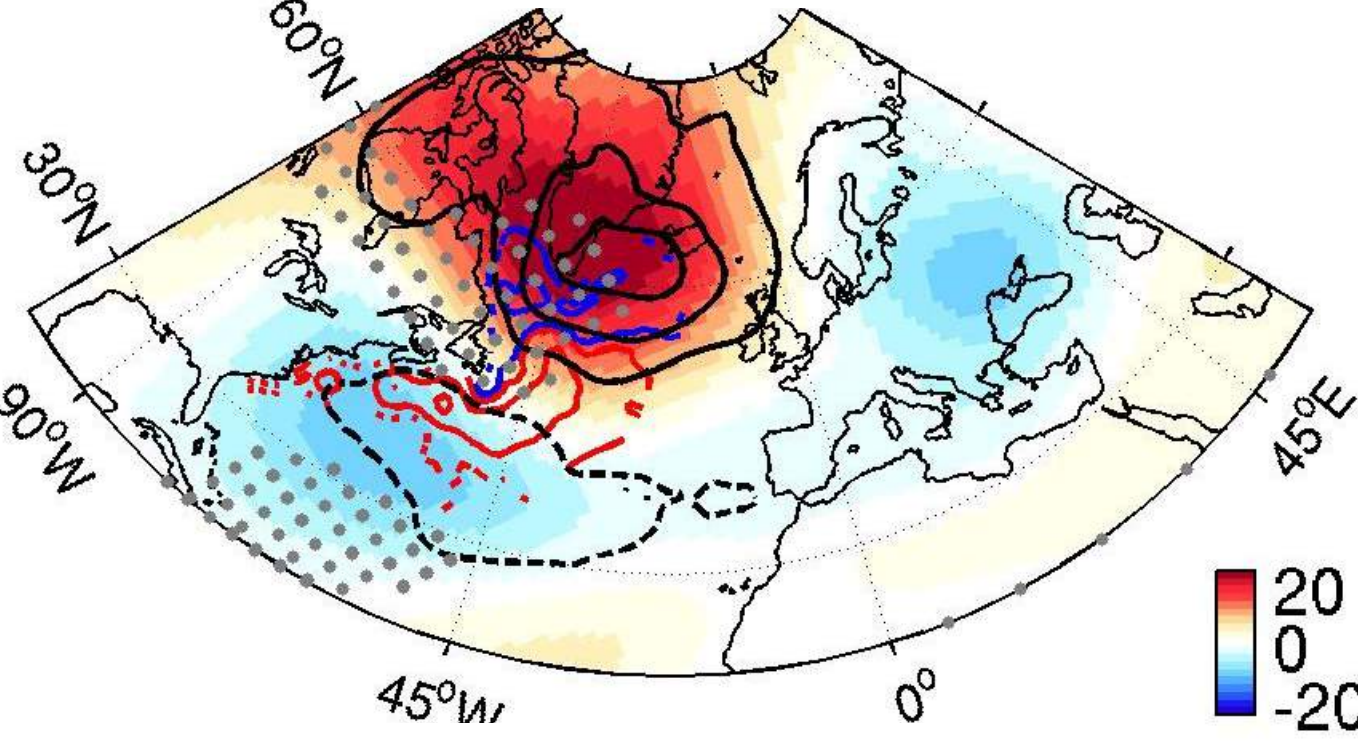
1 $\sigma$ + - CTL



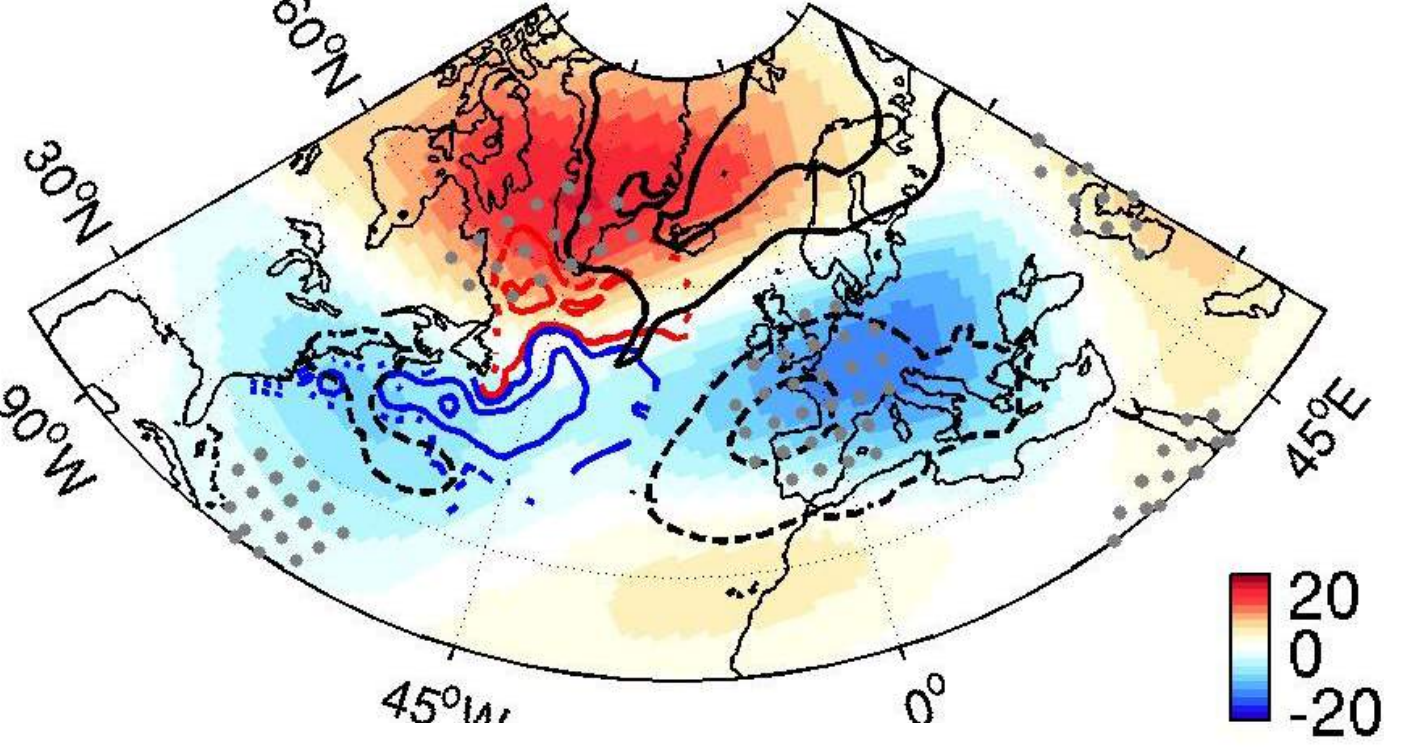
1 $\sigma$ - - CTL



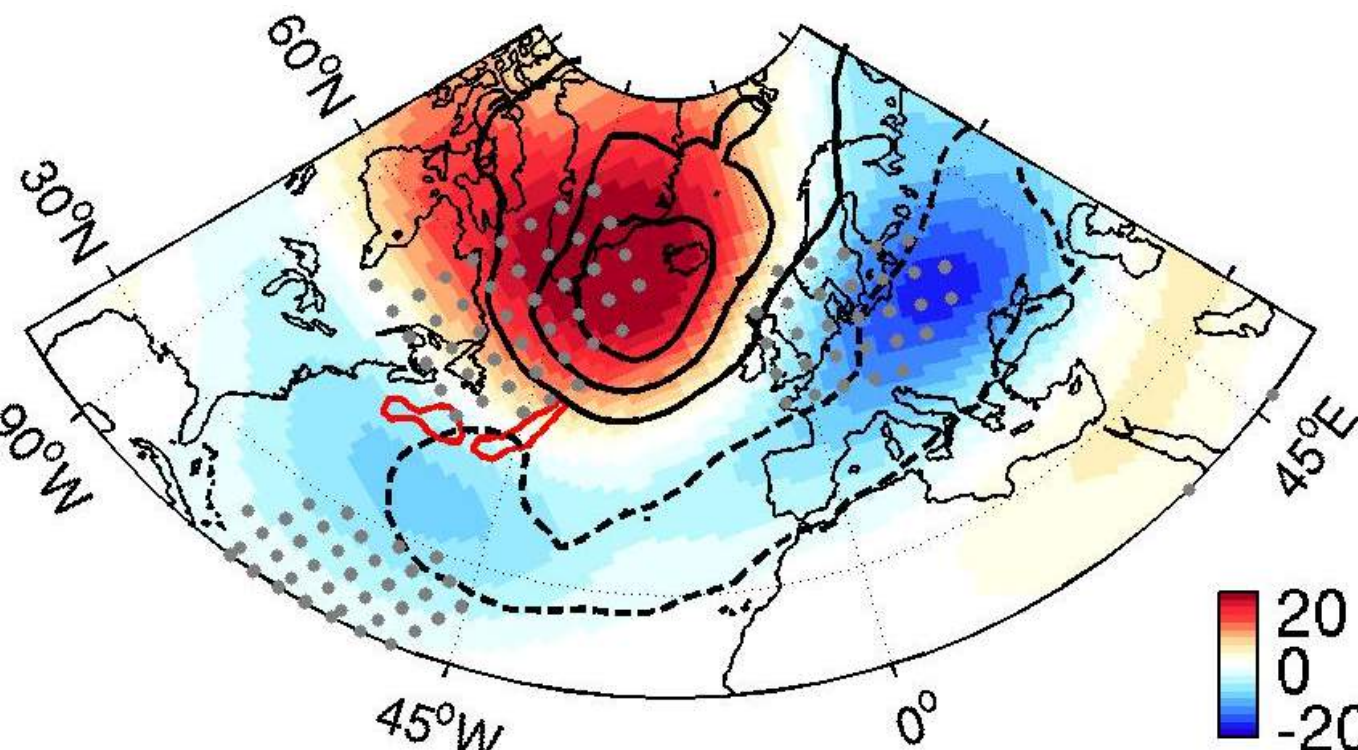
3 $\sigma$ + - CTL



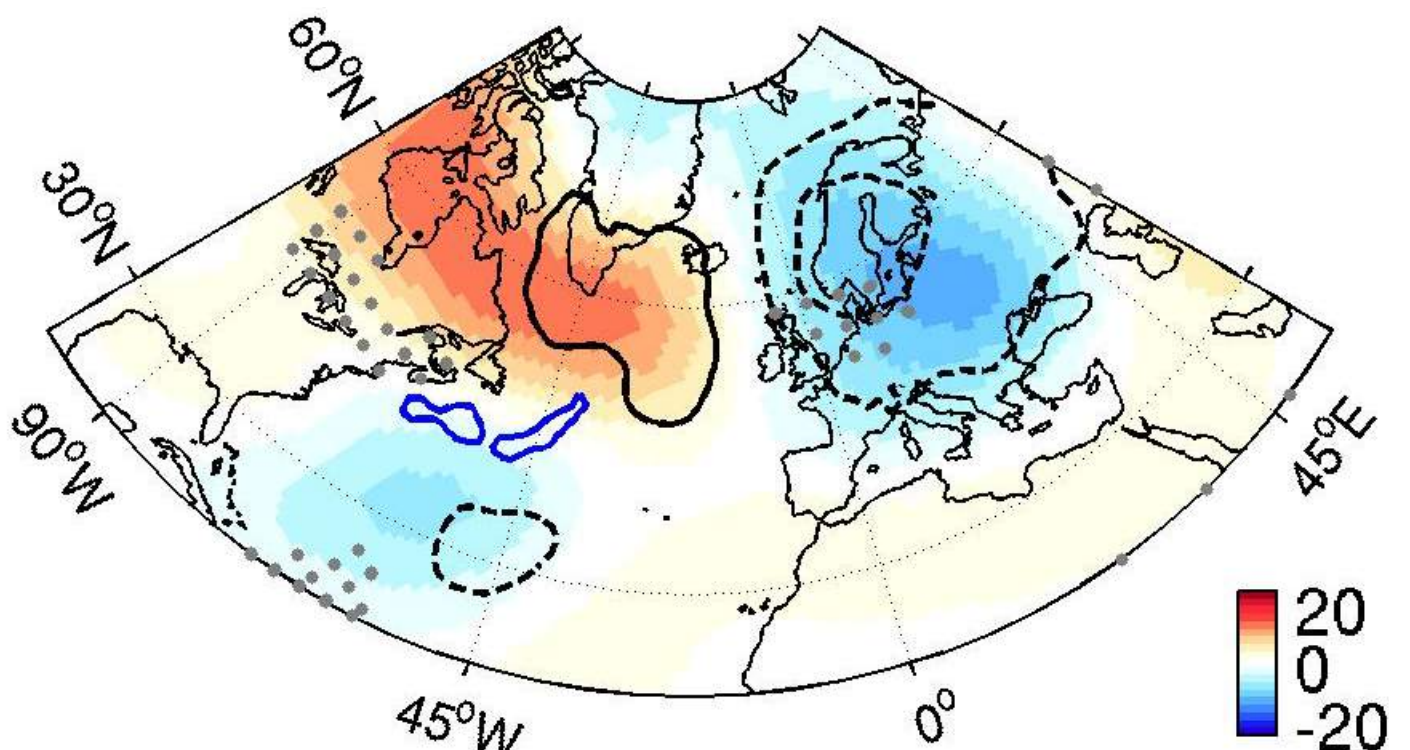
3 $\sigma$ - - CTL



1/3 $\sigma$ + - CTL



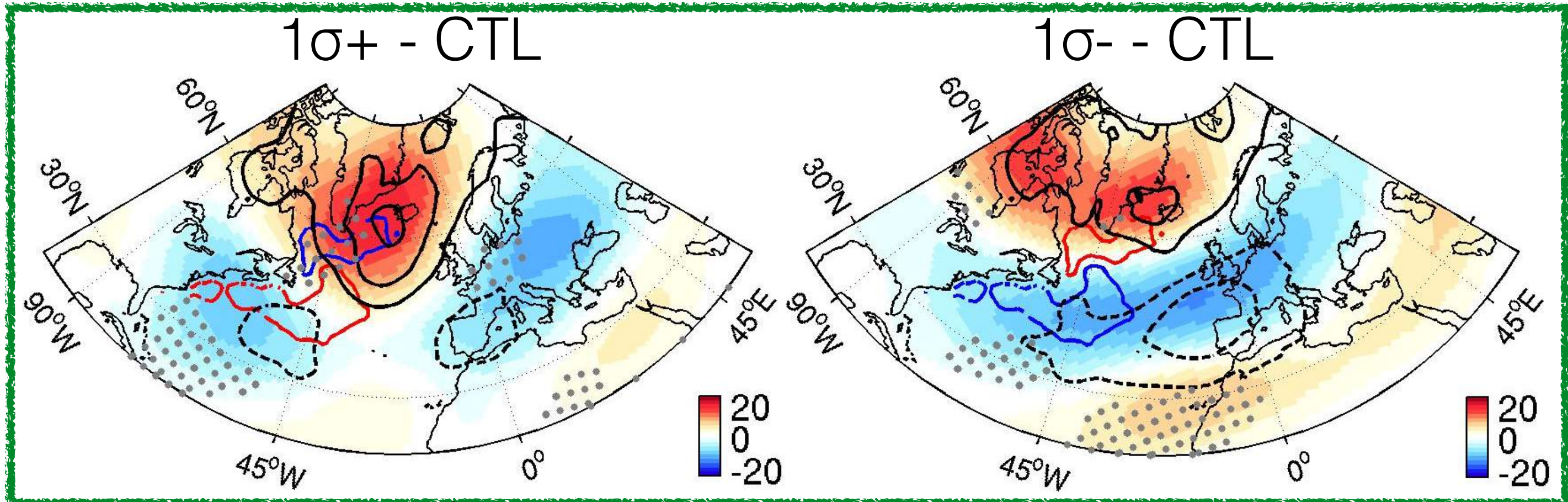
1/3 $\sigma$ - - CTL



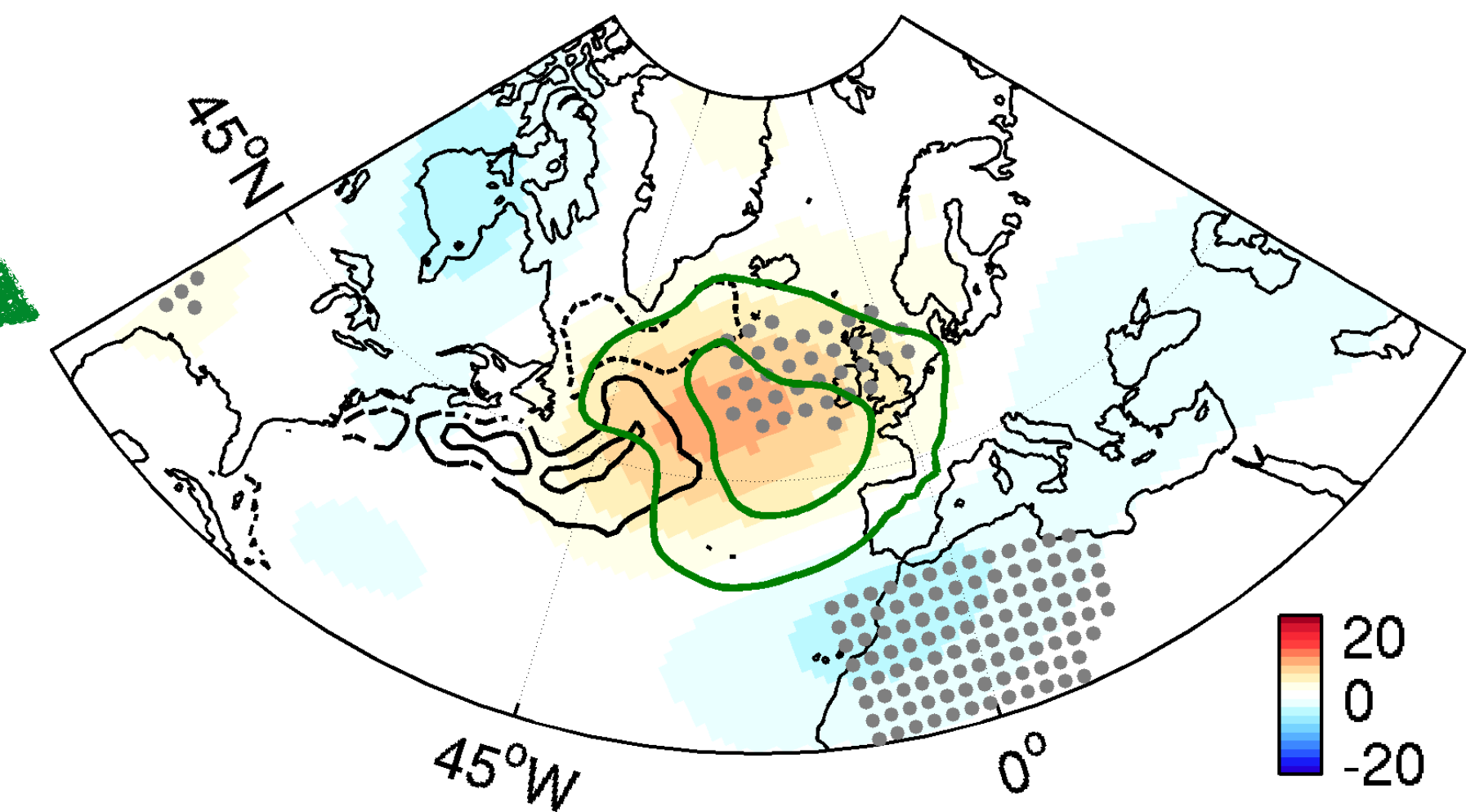


Z<sub>250</sub>/SLP NDJFMA

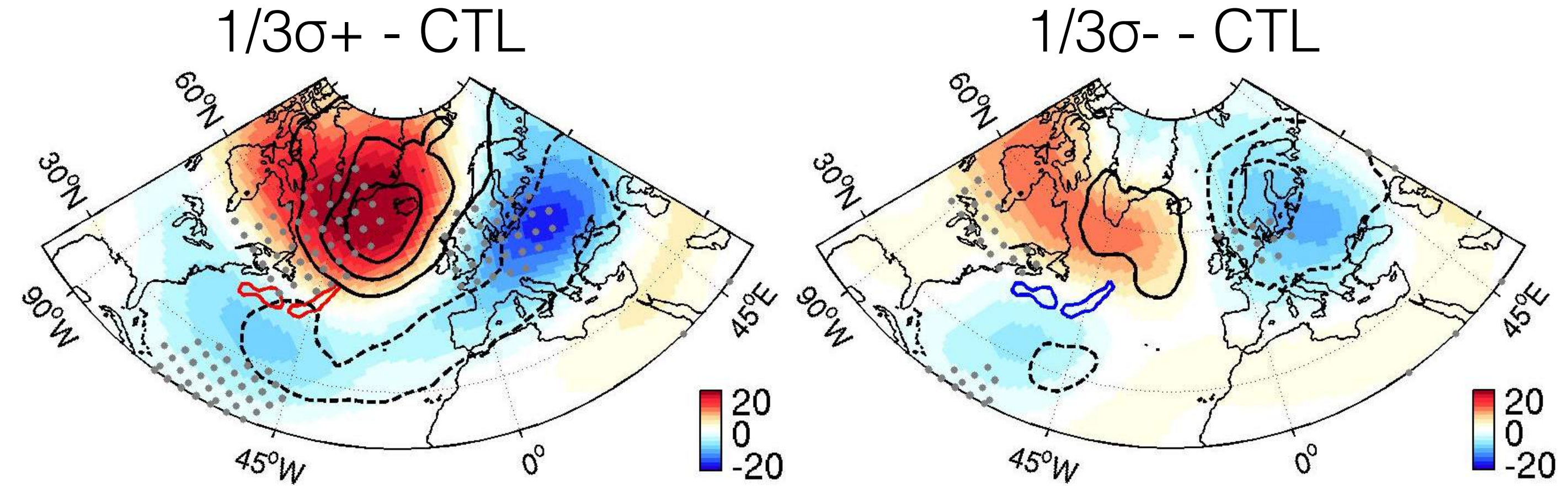
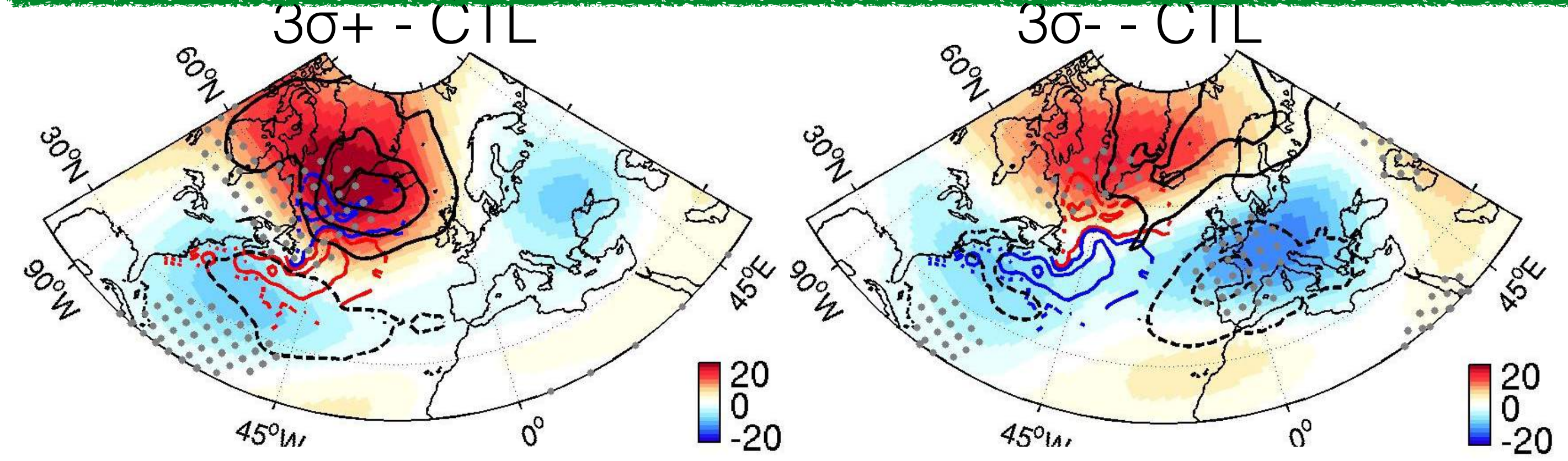
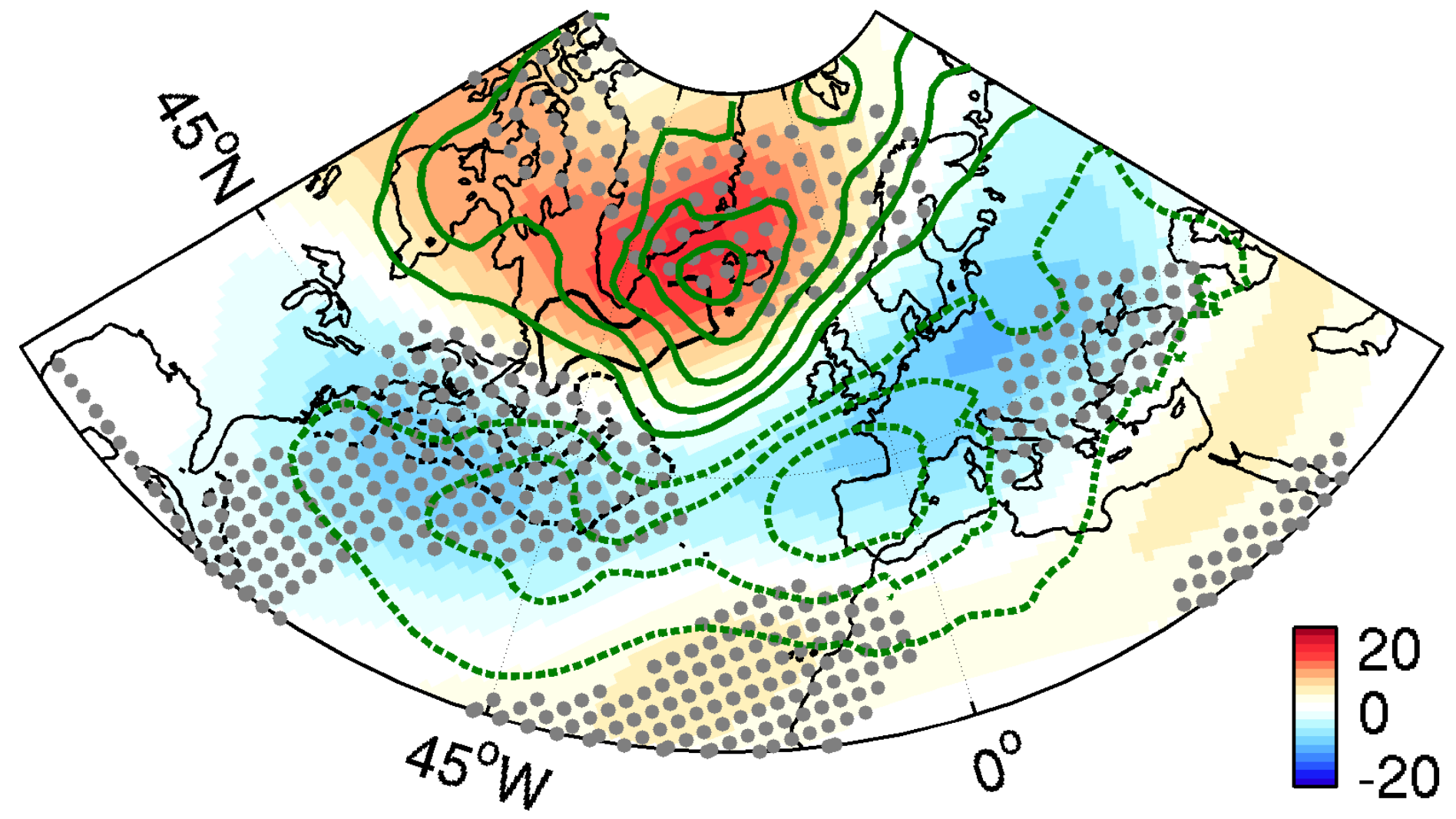
# Strongly nonlinear equilibrium response



## Linear response



## Nonlinear response

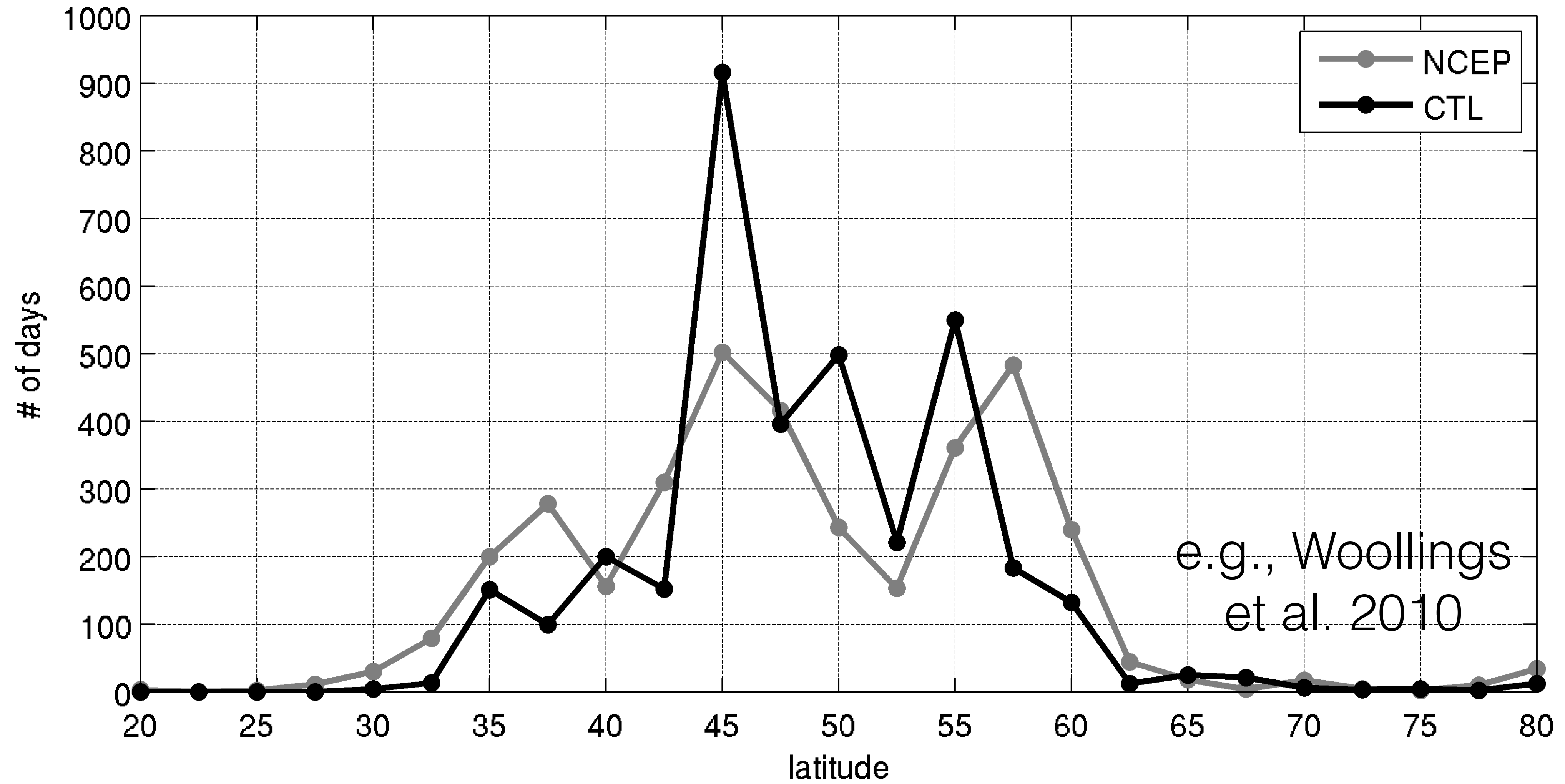




Dynamical adjustment processes responsible for the NAO-like nonlinear quasi-steady response?

# North Atlantic eddy-driven jet stream: Increased occurrence in the south

Jet latitude PDFs (60W°-0°E averaged  $U_{850}$ , DJF)

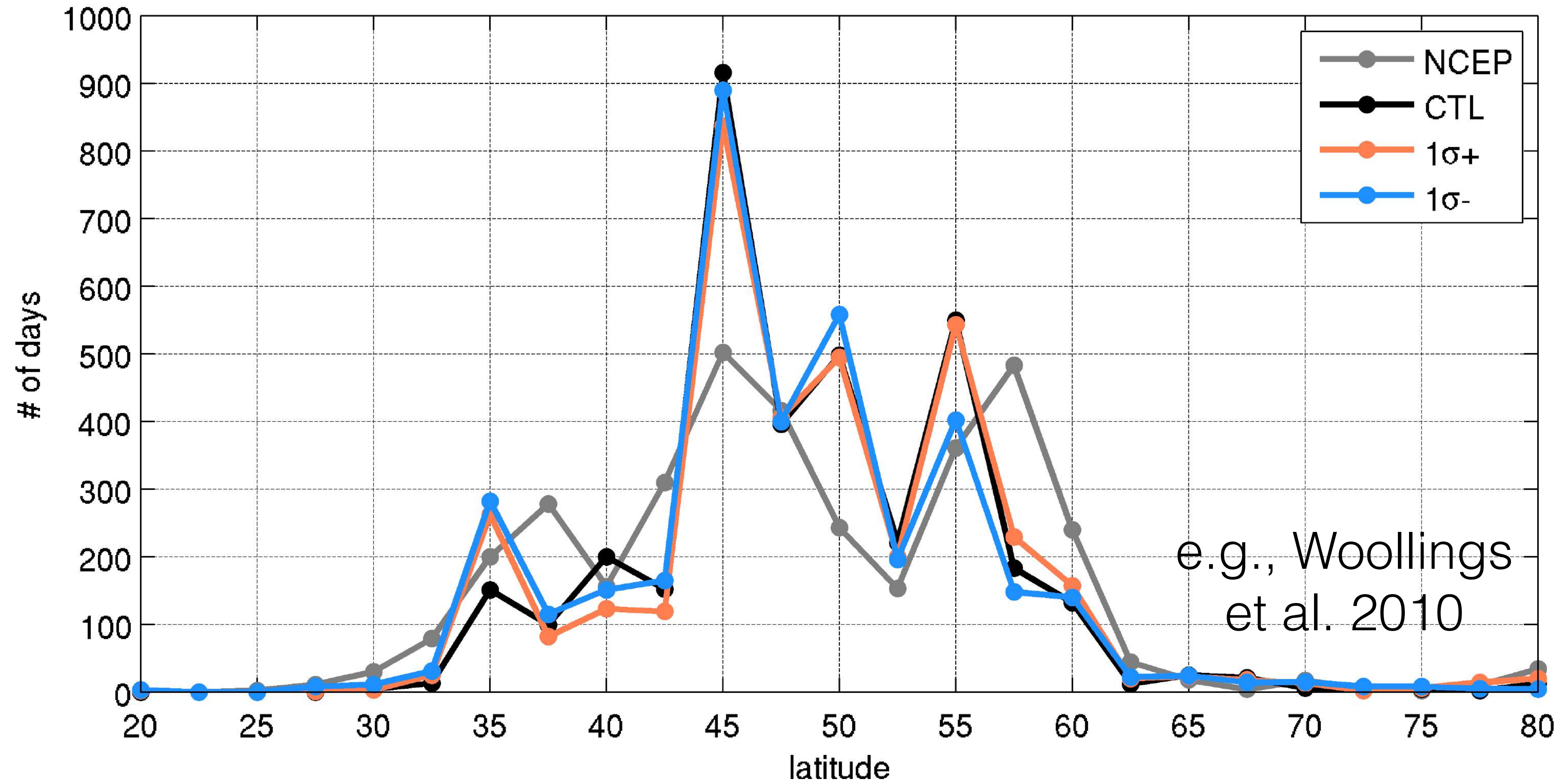


- The three separate locations of the jet stream position



# North Atlantic eddy-driven jet stream: Increased occurrence in the south

Jet latitude PDFs (60W°-0°E averaged  $U_{850}$ , DJF)

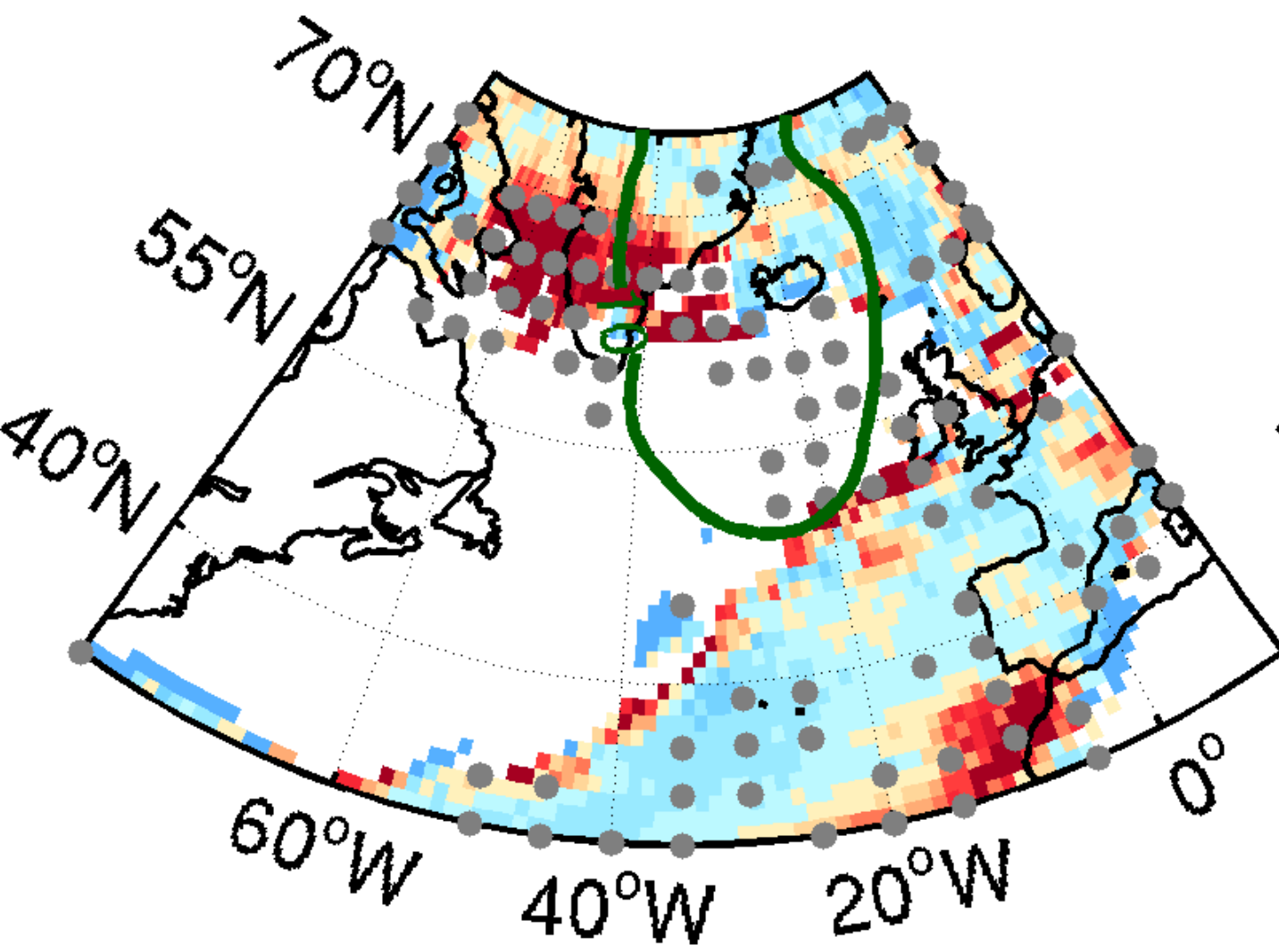


- The three separate locations of the jet stream position
- 74% (87%) more occurrence in the southern peak with the GS SSTA

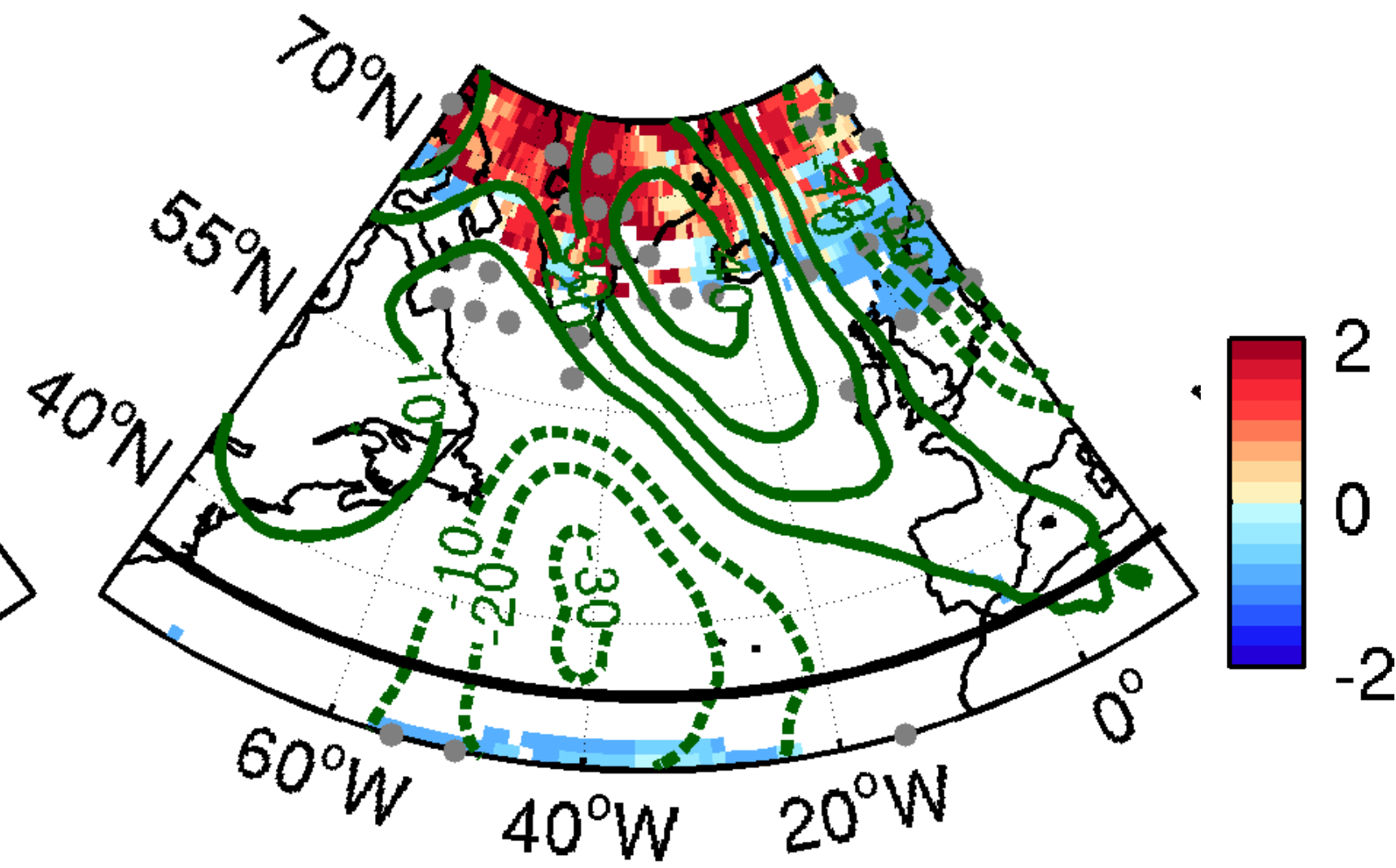


# High-latitude blocking and the jet latitude

Ratio:  $1\sigma+$ /CTL

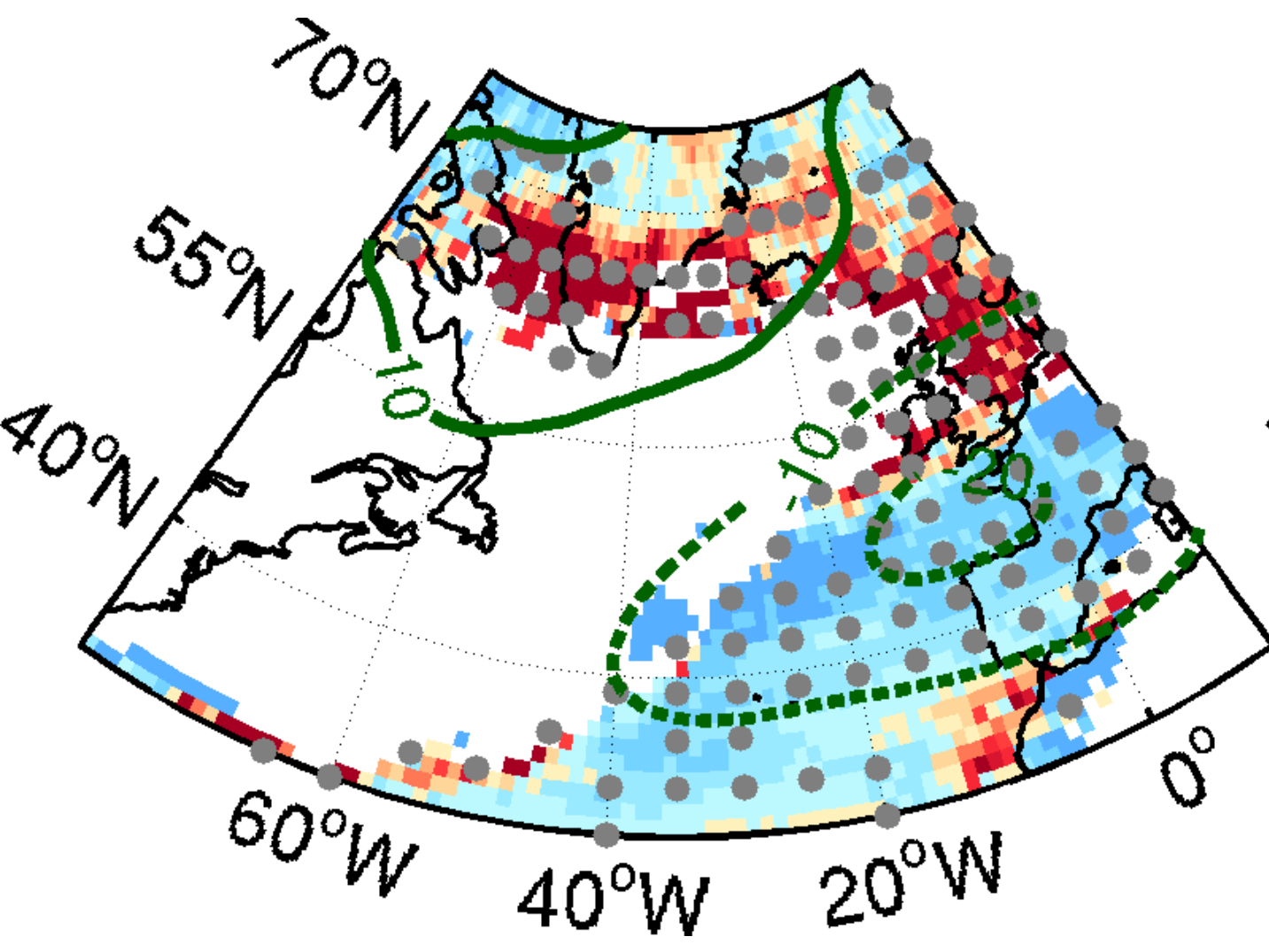


Ratio:  $1\sigma+$ /CTL when jet is @ 35N

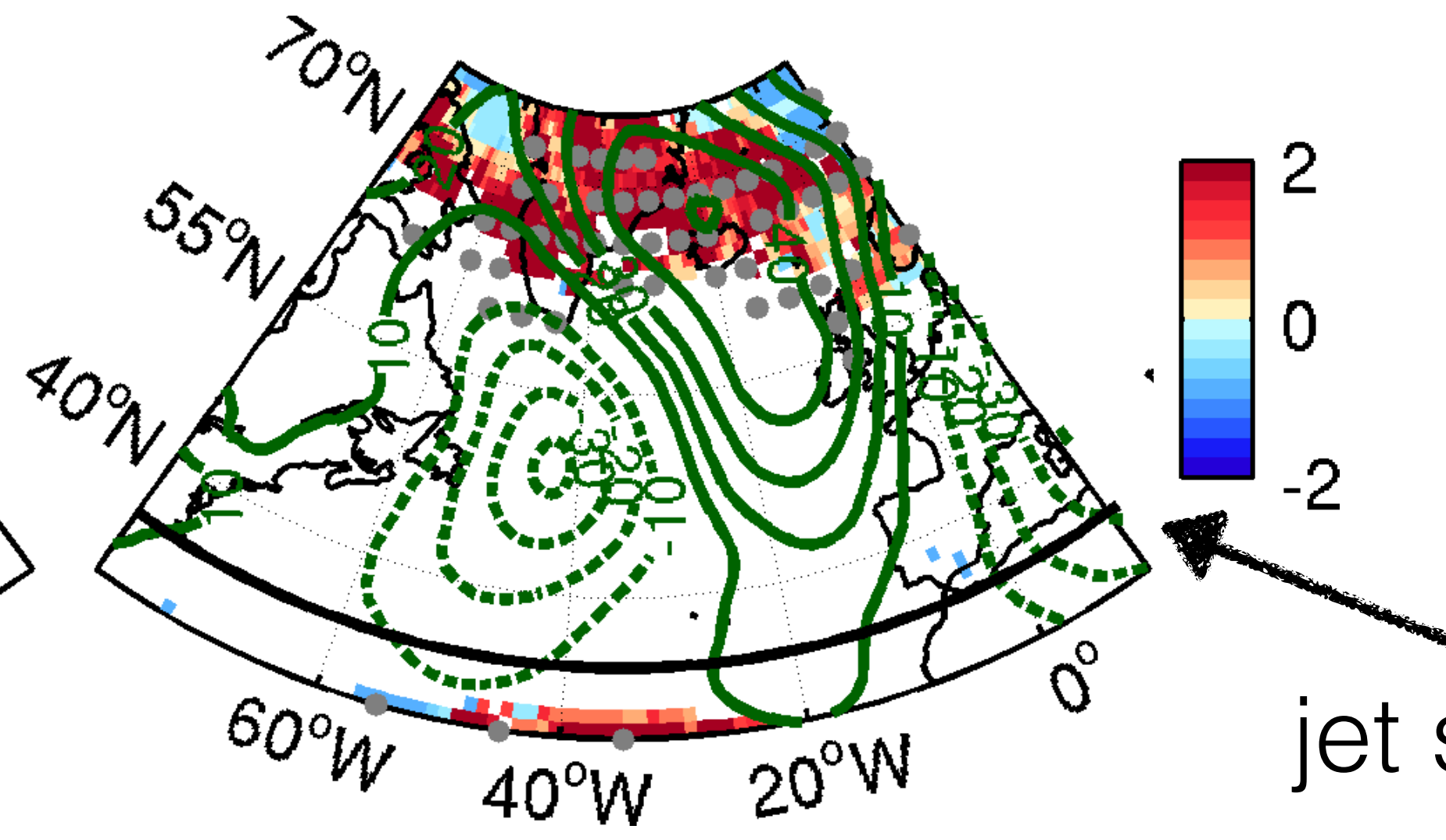


twice as many blocking occurrences in the high latitudes (cyclonic wave breaking events)

Ratio:  $1\sigma-$ /CTL



Ratio:  $1\sigma-$ /CTL when jet is @ 35N



The increase is more apparent when jet is pushed to the south

jet stream location



How is the high-latitude blocking ridge maintained?

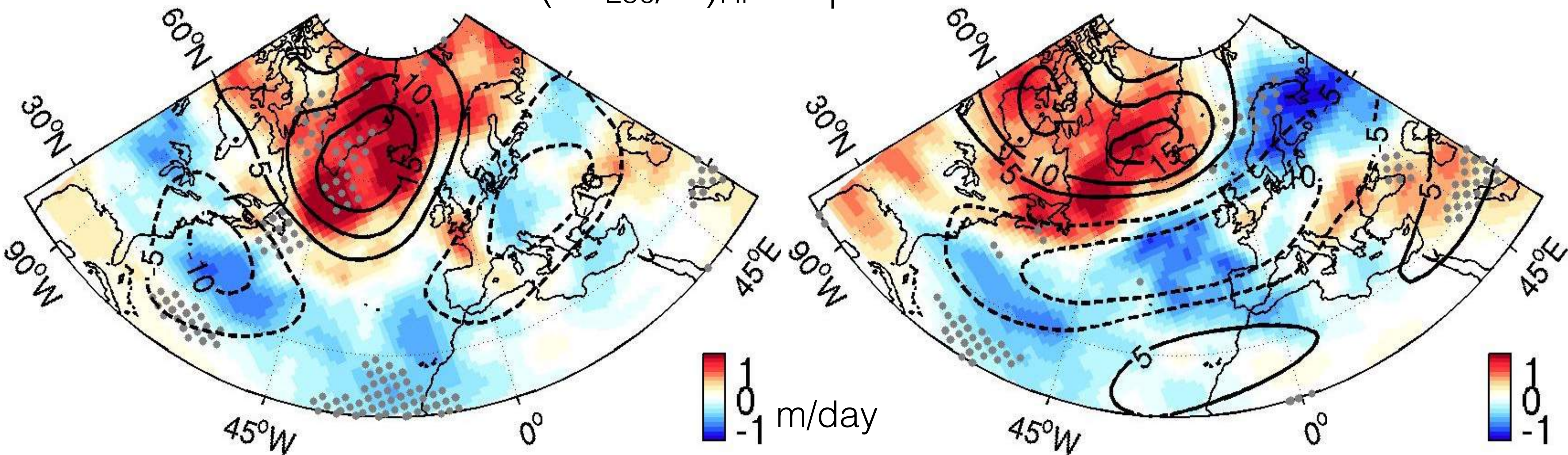
$$\left(\frac{\partial Z_{250}}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{HFT}} = \frac{f_0}{g} \nabla^{-2} [-\nabla \cdot (\overline{v' \zeta'} + \overline{\bar{v} \zeta'} + \overline{v' \bar{\zeta}})]$$

Nakamura et al. 1997

1 $\sigma$ + - CTL

$(\partial Z_{250}/\partial t)_{\text{HF}}$  response

1 $\sigma$ - - CTL



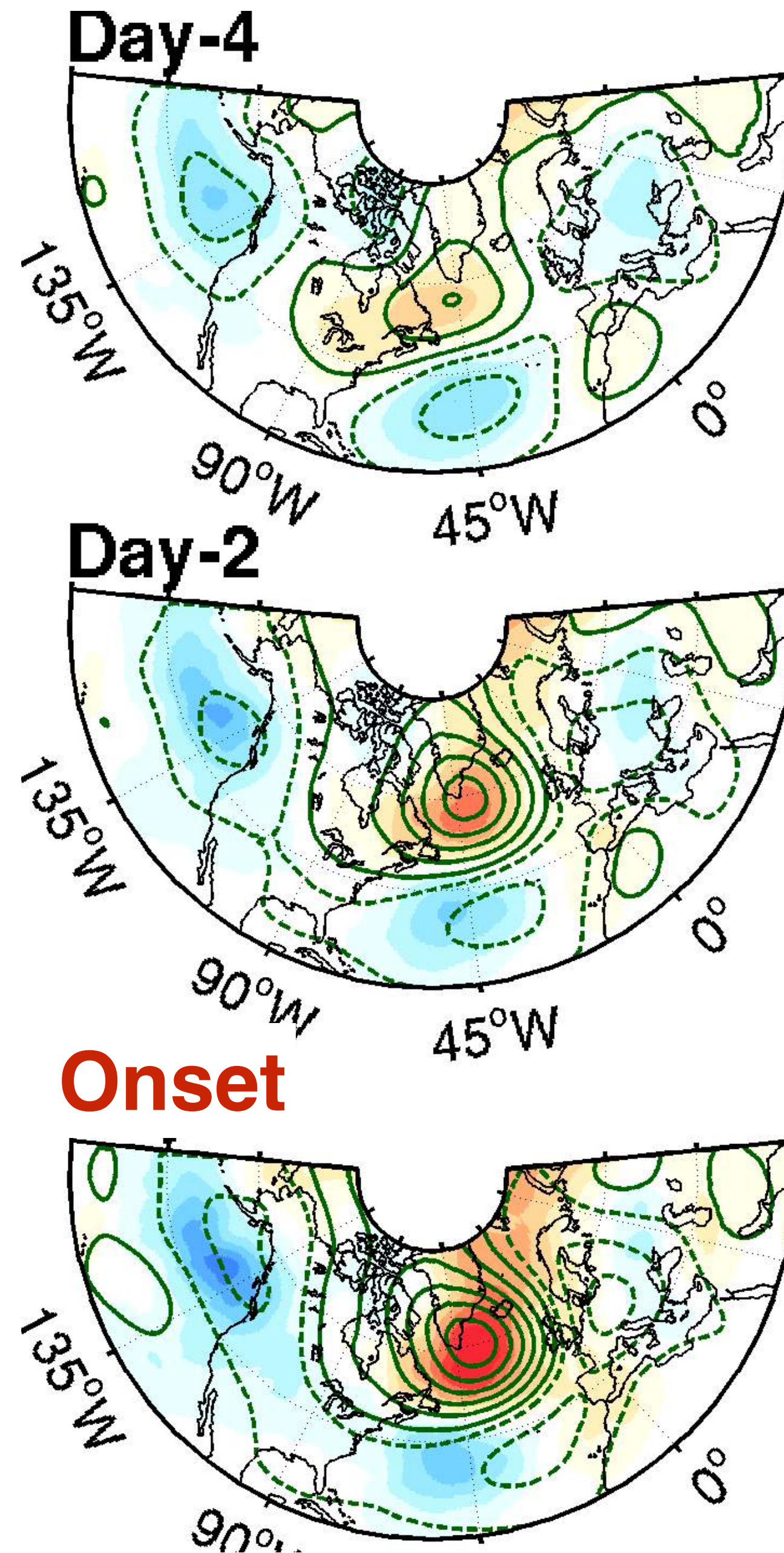


Quantifying the role of high-frequency transient eddy feedback: **1 $\sigma$ + - CTL case**

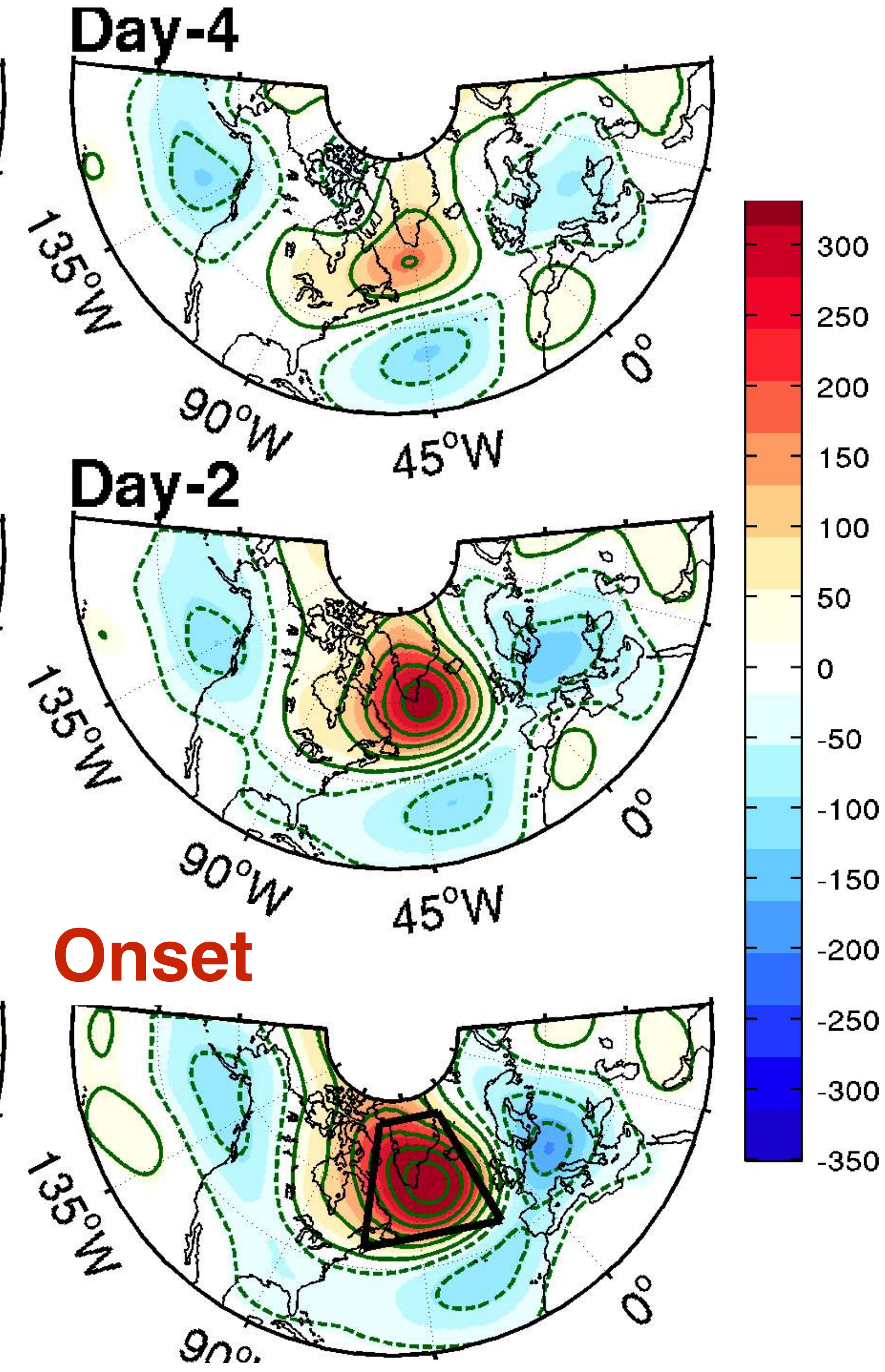
Composite evolutions of time-accumulated  $\partial Z_{250}/\partial t$  against *the life cycle of the Greenland blocking*

At onset, ~50% of the blocking ridge formation is attributed to by the high-frequency transient eddy feedback

$$(\partial Z_{250}/\partial t)_{HF}\Delta t$$

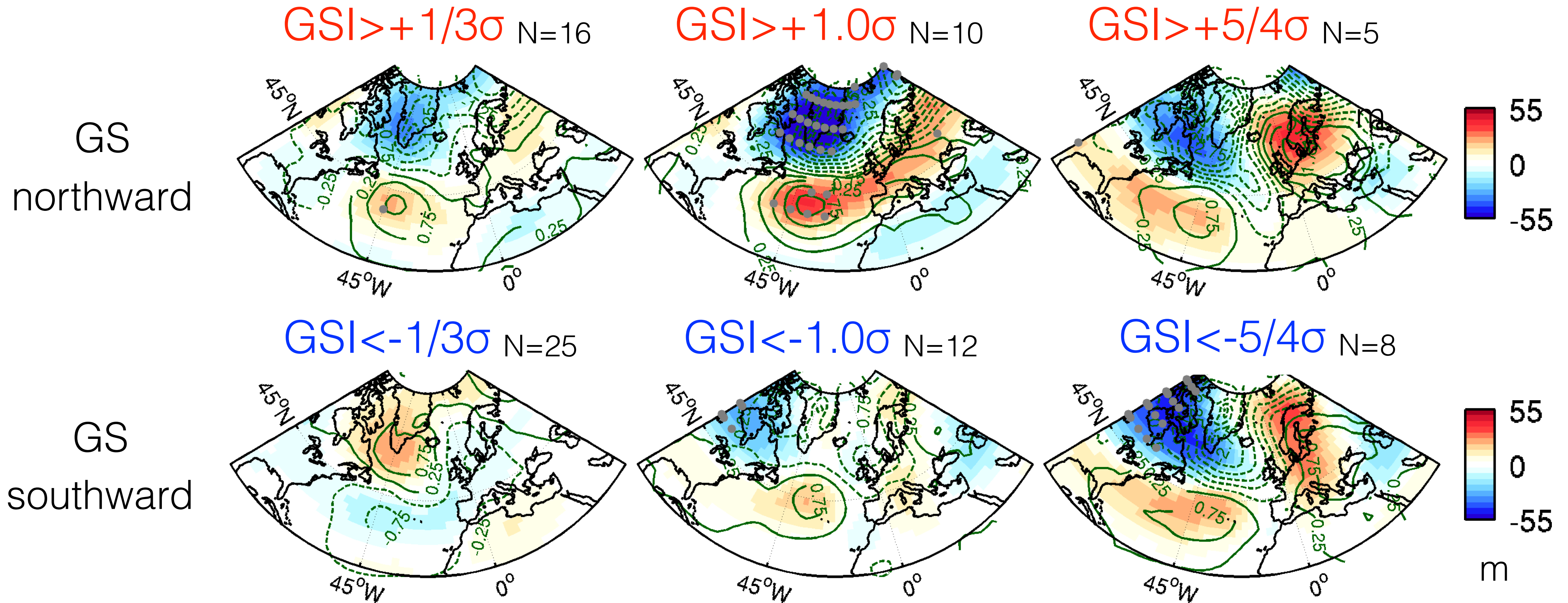


$$(\partial \tilde{Z}_{250}/\partial t)_{TOT}\Delta t \leftarrow \text{total } Z_{250}$$





# Nonlinearity of the JFM circulation anomalies in NCEP? — Composite NCEP (1954-2012) $Z_{250}$ /SLP when GSI leads by 1-yr



Linear response with a moderate shift of GS

But, the response ceases to be linear as the shift becomes large



# Summary

## **Prevailing nonlinear response to a wide range of GS shifts**

— resembles the NAO pattern, the leading mode of internal variability

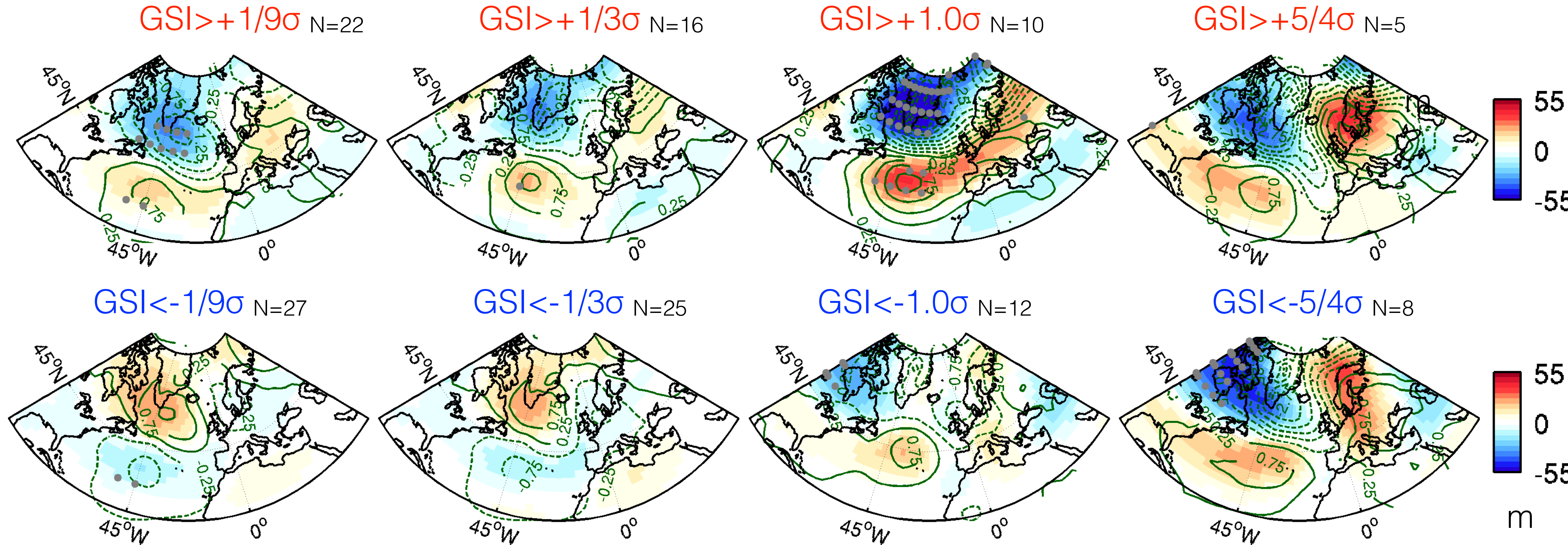
- This nonlinear response pattern is associated with
  - increased occurrence of jet stream at 35N
  - increased blocking in the high latitudes
- The nonlinear ridge maintained by barotropic transient eddy feedback
- Observational analysis also suggests some asymmetry in the circulation

Thanks!



# Nonlinearity of the JFM circulation anomalies in NCEP?

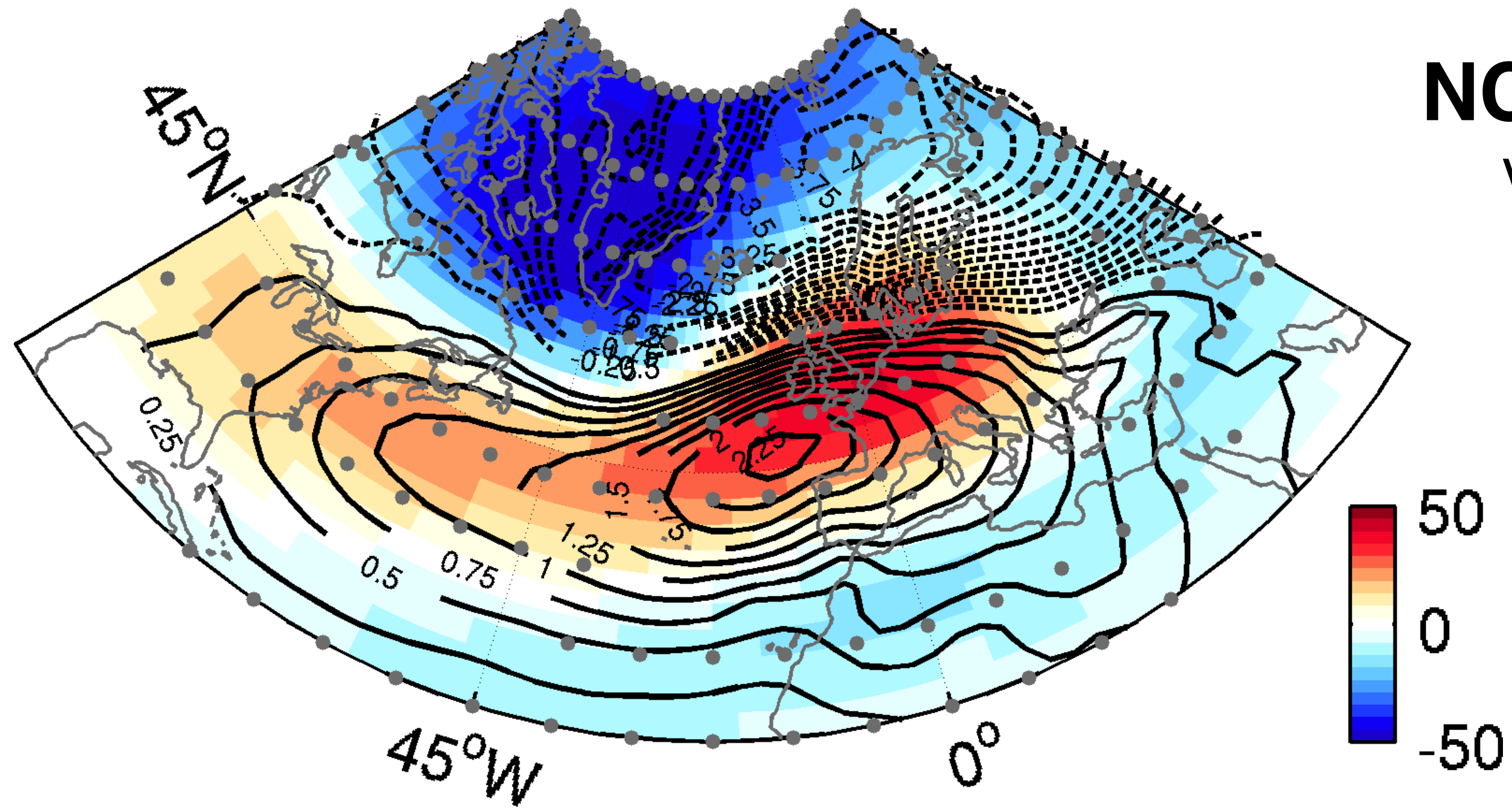
— Composite NCEP (1954-2012)  $Z_{250}$ /SLP when GSI leads by 1-yr



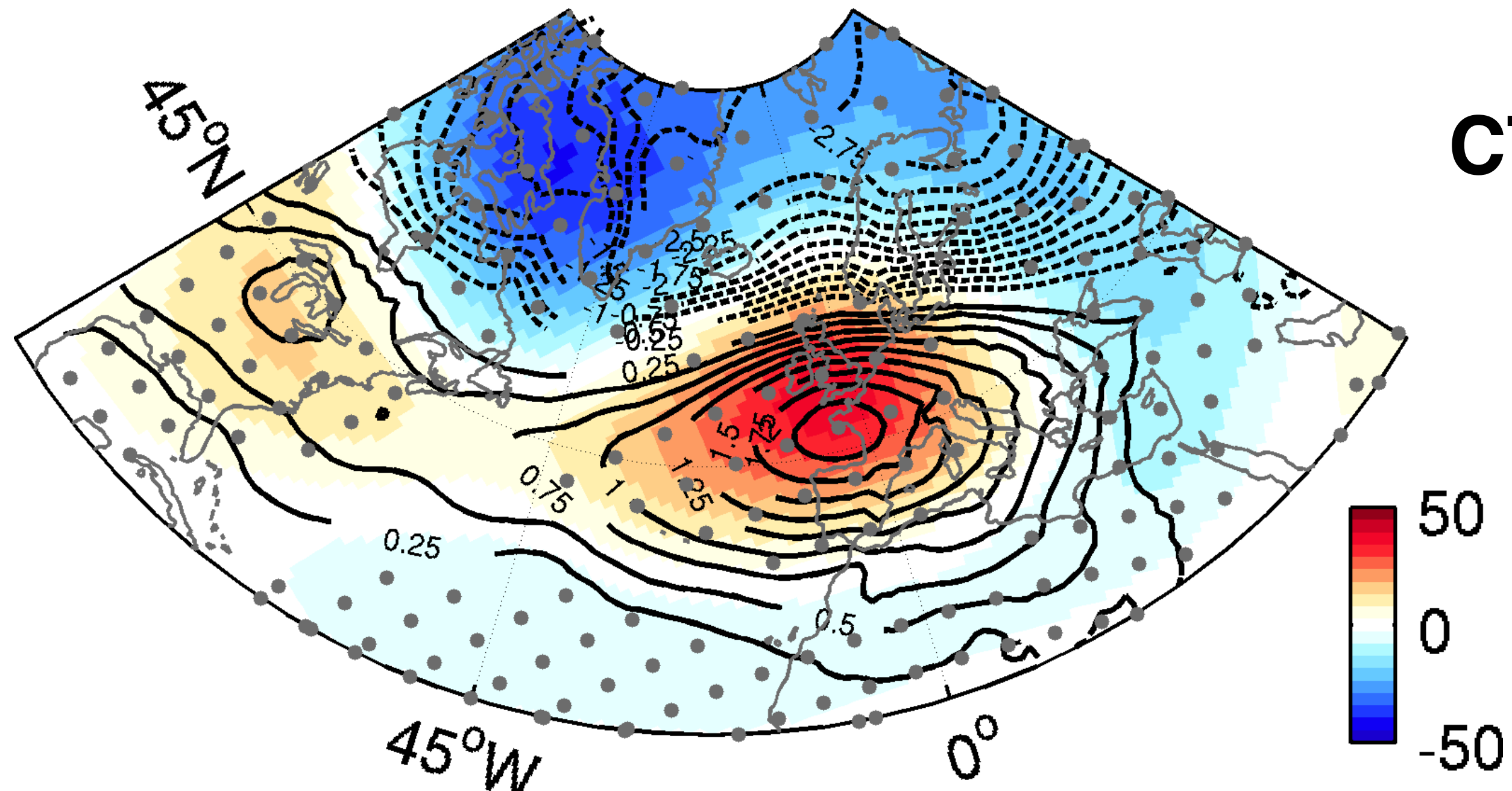
Linear circulation anomaly with a moderate shift in GS  
But, the response is highly nonlinear when the shift is large



# Z<sub>250</sub>/SLP EOF1



**NCEP** 40-yrs,  
Var=32%



**CTL** 40-mem,  
Var=31%