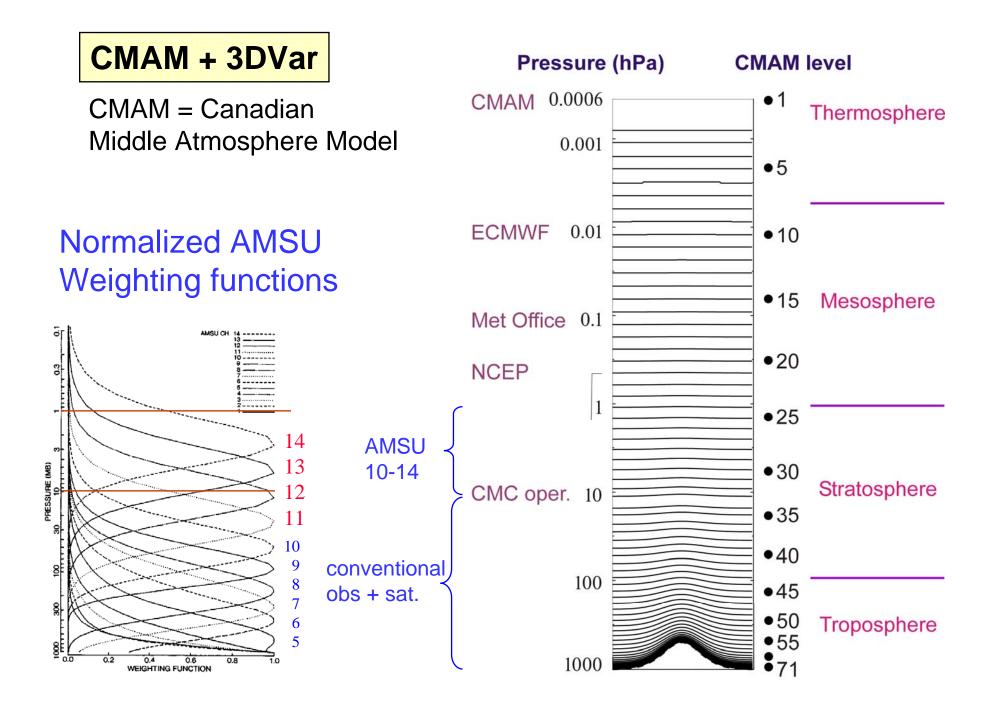
Nonlocal responses of the middle atmosphere to data insertion

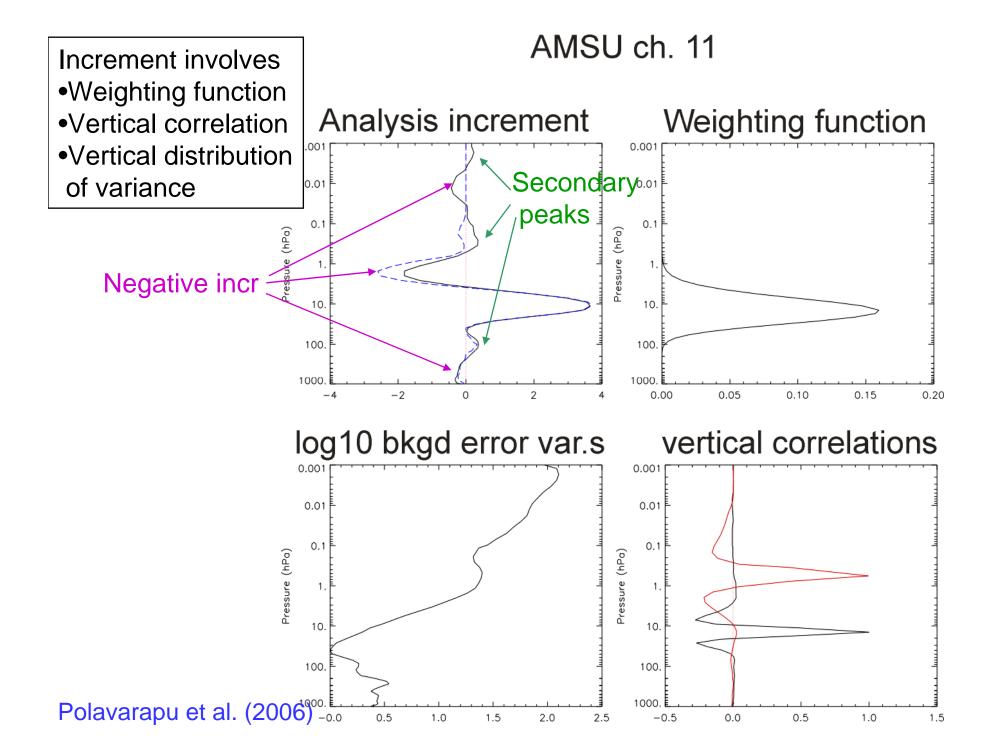
Saroja Polavarapu<sup>1,2</sup>, David Sankey\*, Shuzhan Ren<sup>1</sup> Yves Rochon<sup>2</sup>, Yulia Nezlin<sup>1</sup>, Stephen Beagley<sup>3</sup>, Ted Shepherd<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Environment Canada <sup>2</sup>U of Toronto <sup>3</sup>York University \*Private sector (non research)

SPARC-DA Workshop, Noordwijk, 2 October 2006

# OUTLINE

- 1. Impact of mesosphere on analysis step
- 2. The mesospheric response to analysis increments during the forecast step
  - a) Vertical coupling through resolved waves
  - b) Vertical coupling through unresolved waves
- 3. Summary





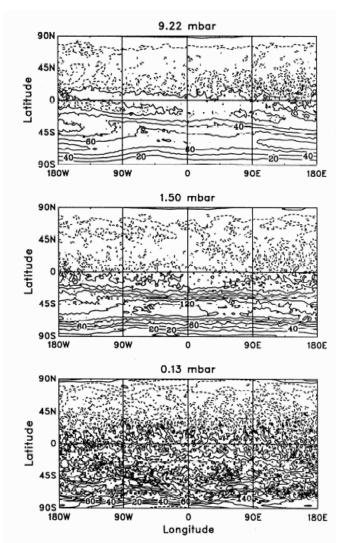
## Results from Polavarapu et al. (2005)

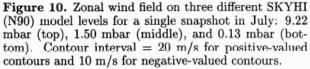
- Data insertion in troposphere and stratosphere can lead to increments in the mesosphere through nonzero vertical background error correlations
- Because of large mesospheric variances, extreme sensitivity of results to covariance specification
- Small biases can be amplified by incorrect covs

2. Mesospheric coupling and the model response to analysis increments



contours: 20 m/s (pos) 10 m/s (neg)





Koshyk et al. (1999)

## Lower stratosphere

#### stratopause

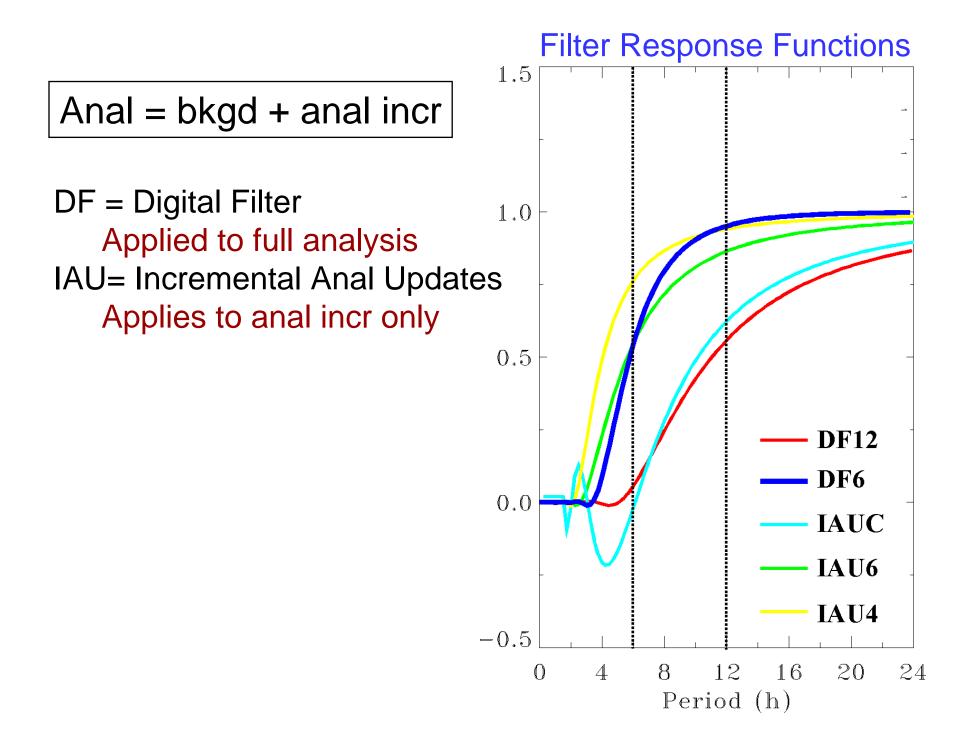
#### mesosphere

## Gravity waves are important

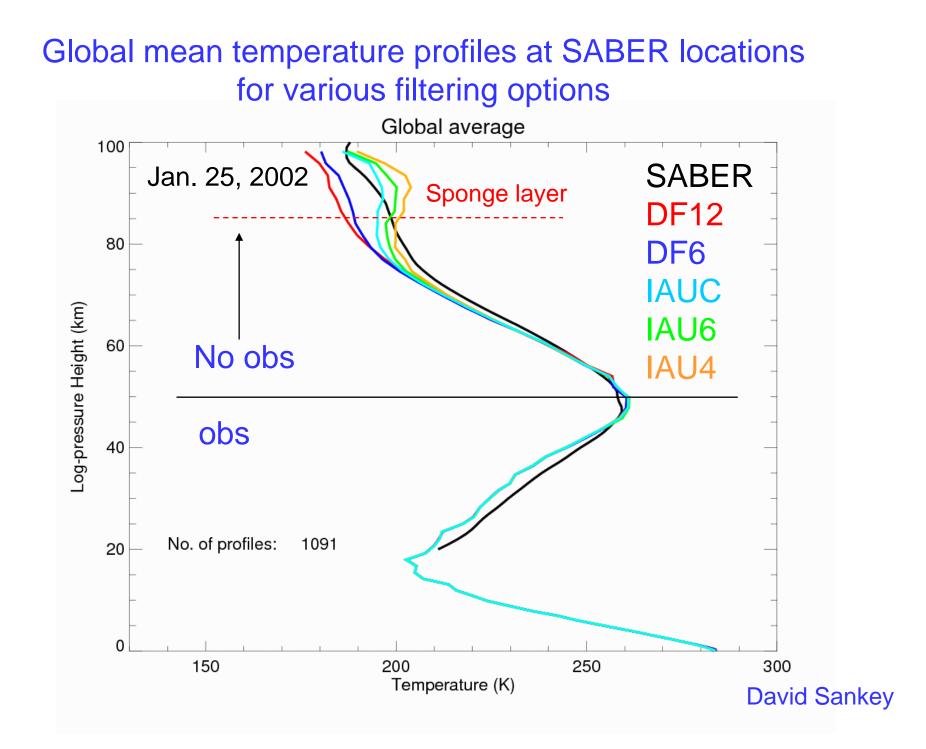
- Exert a "drag" on mean flow, keeping the middle atm far from radiative equilibrium, driving pole-to-pole meridional circulation
- Warm the winter pole in stratosphere
- Impact on tides
- Help drive QBO

## Need to filter analyses

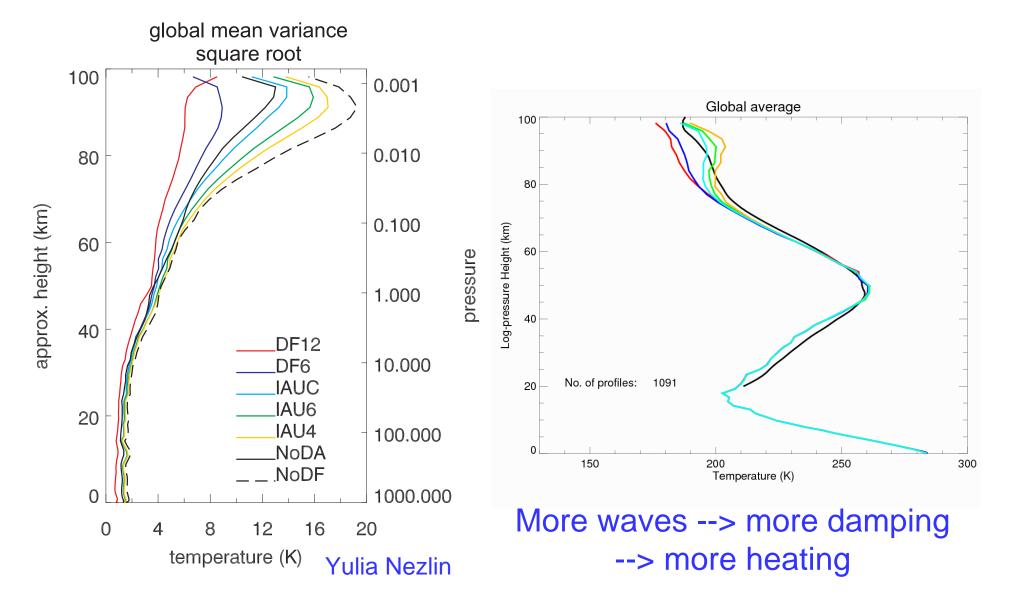
- Analyses not balanced
  - Spurious gravity waves (GWs) are generated
  - dPs/dt, div., prec. forecasts noisy in troposphere
  - Too fast tracer transport in stratosphere
  - Quality control checks obs against  $3\sigma$
- After assimilation, a separate filtering or "initialization" step is performed
- In a model with mesosphere, GWs are part of the signal. How do we separate real from spurious GWs?
- Original CMAM-DAS filtered full analysis. Should filter analysis increments only!



# 2a. Vertical coupling through resolved waves

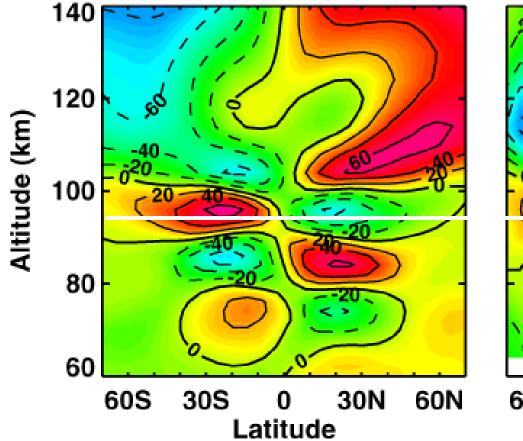


## There are more resolved waves in the upper mesosphere with less filtering

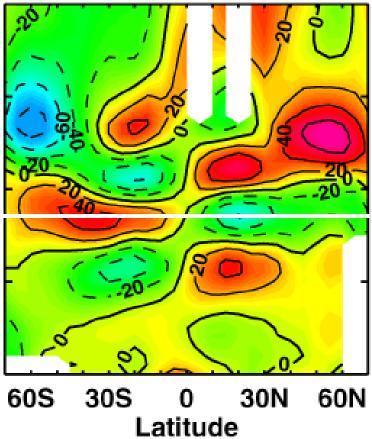


### Propagating diurnal thermal tide

V 12h Mar/Apr (CMAM)

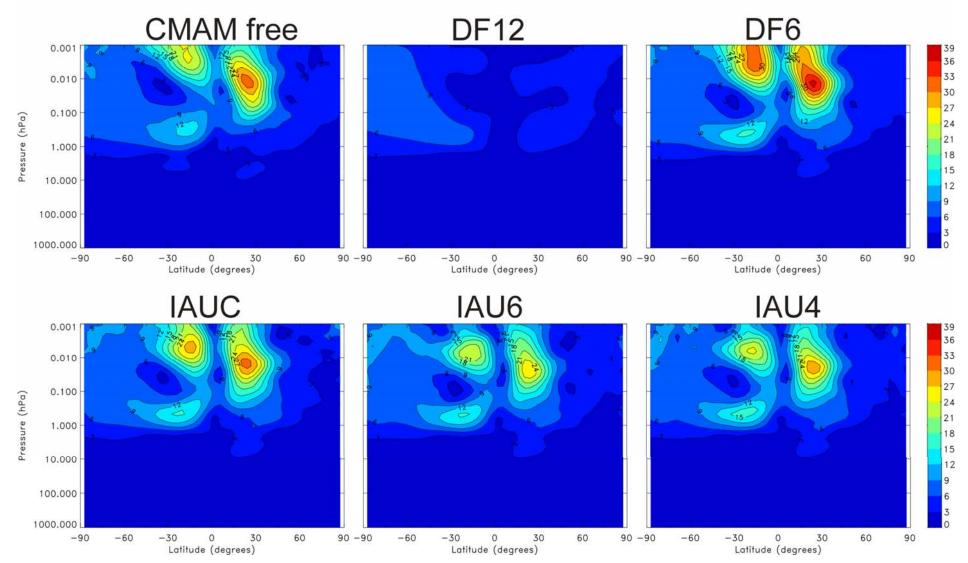


V 12h Mar/Apr (UARS)



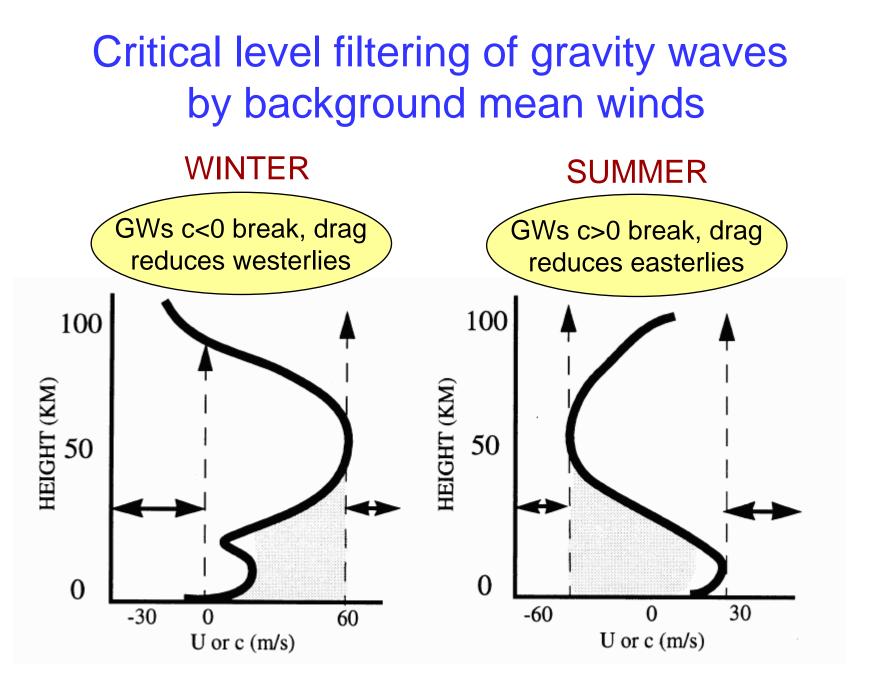
Beagley et al. (GRL 2000)

### Impact of filters on migrating diurnal tide 21-30 January 2002

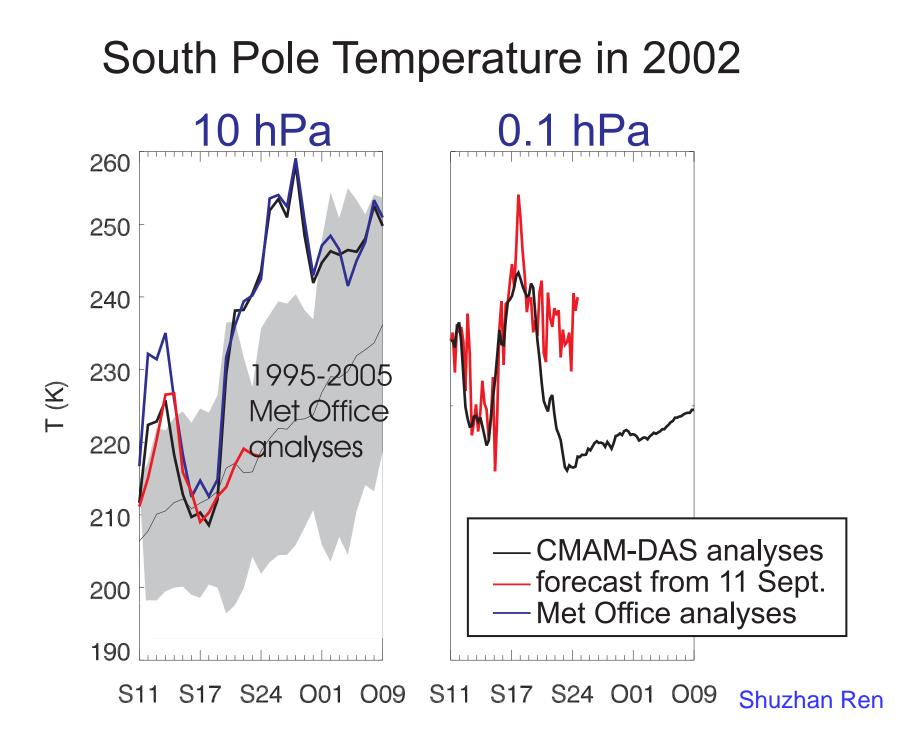


Sankey, Polavarapu, McLandress

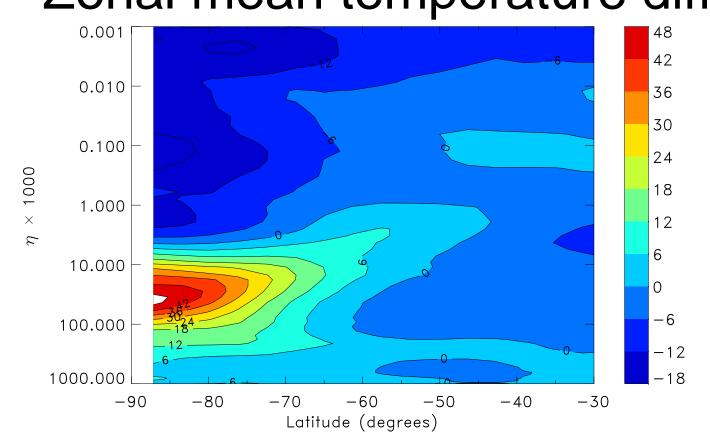
# 2b. Vertical coupling through unresolved GWs



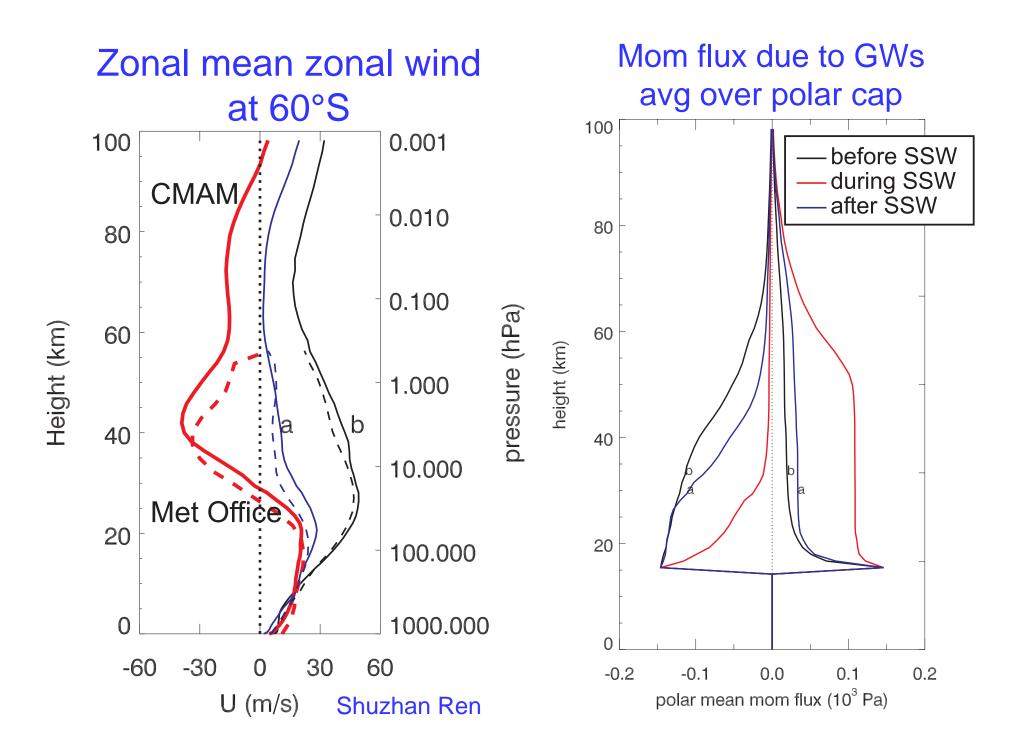
McLandress (1998)

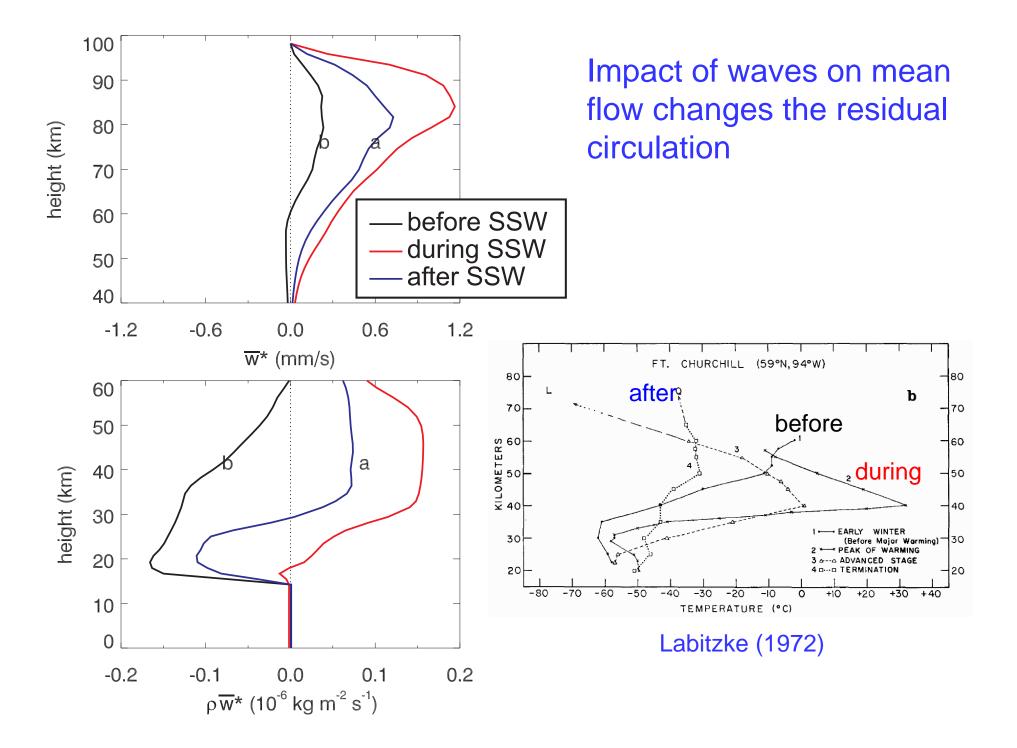


## Analysis minus 15-day forecast 15 Sept. 2002 Zonal mean temperature diff



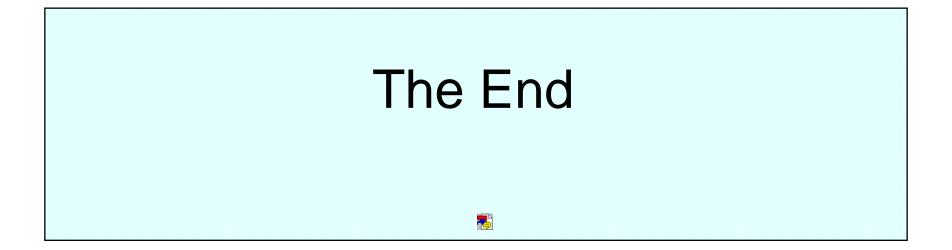
Shuzhan Ren





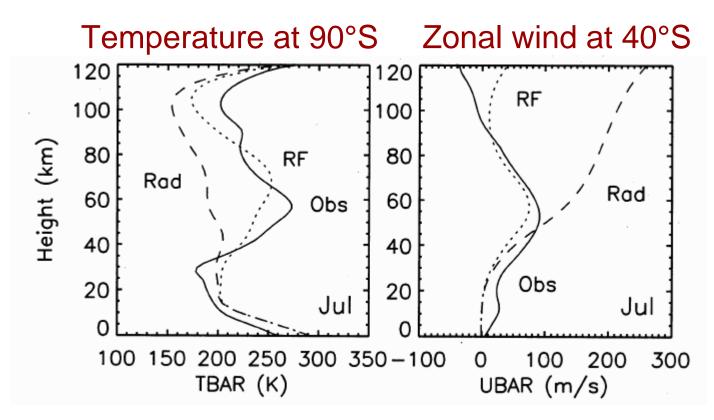
## Conclusions

- Vertical propagation of resolved waves from data region into the mesosphere :
  - creates heat when the GWs are damped. Filtering methods can have big impact on mesosphere.
  - can affect the diurnal tide. Because of nonlinear wave interactions, increased damping does not necessarily lead to increased tidal amplitudes
- Vertical propagation of information through unresolved (GW) waves affects mesosphere
  - Clear impact of obs on mesosphere thru model response. Confirm Holton filtering mechanism.
  - Can we use mesospheric obs to constrain GWD parameters, e.g. sources?



The middle atmosphere is far from radiative equilibrium

# Southern hemisphere winter zonal mean fields



McLandress (1998)

## **CMAM Background Error Statistics**

#### Zonal wind std dev

