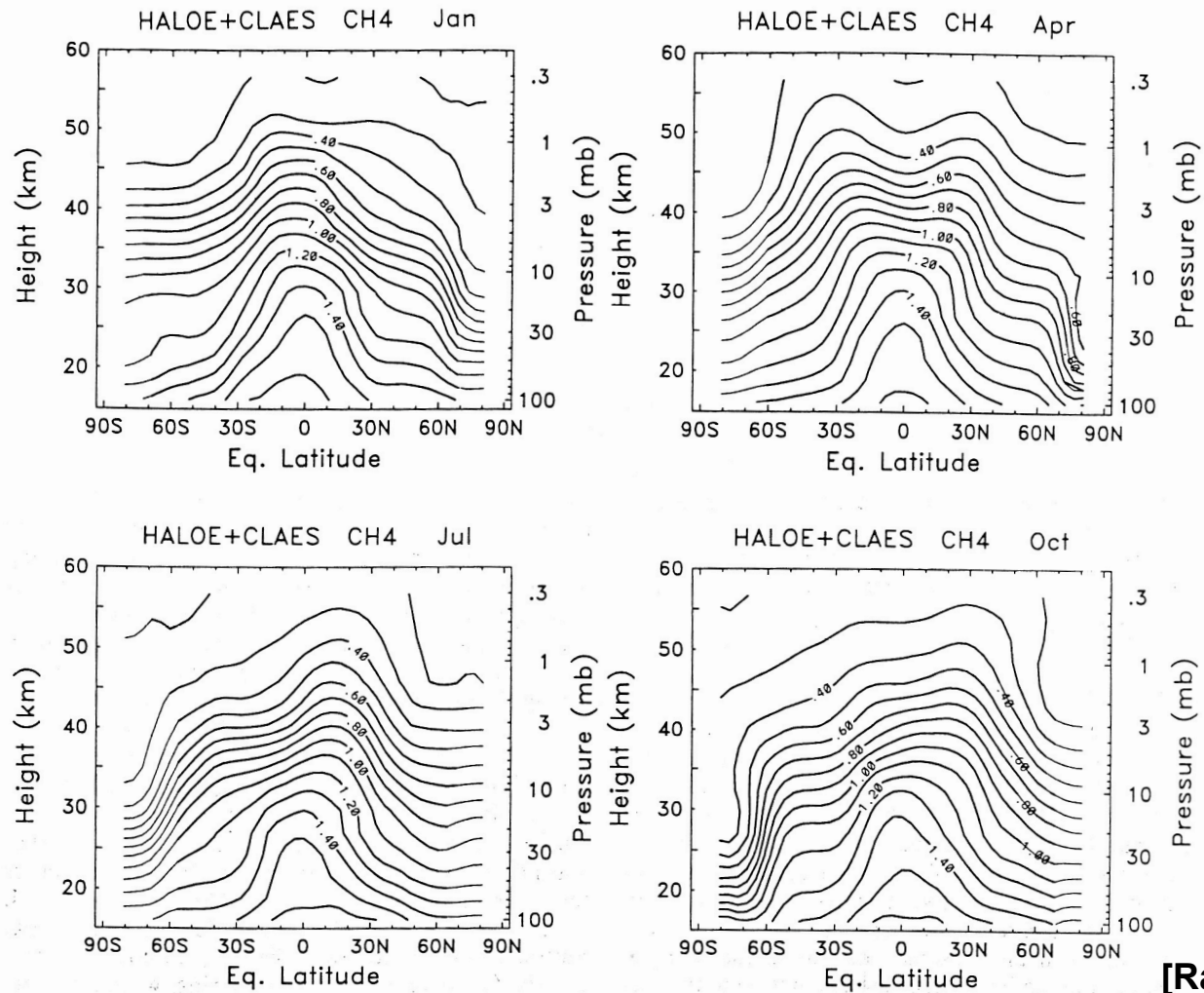


# **Brewer-Dobson Circulation**

**GCC Summer School, 2005  
Banff, Alberta**

**Dylan Jones  
Department of Physics  
University of Toronto**

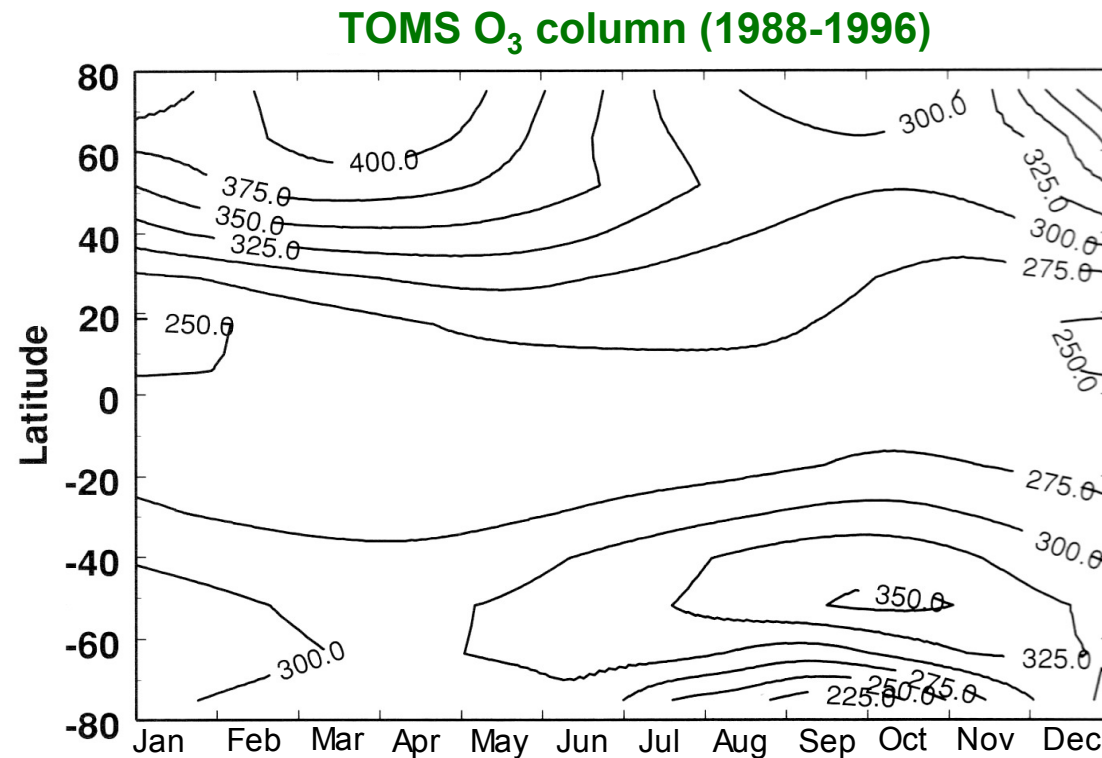
# Influence of B-D Circulation on CH<sub>4</sub> Distribution



[Randel et al., 1998]

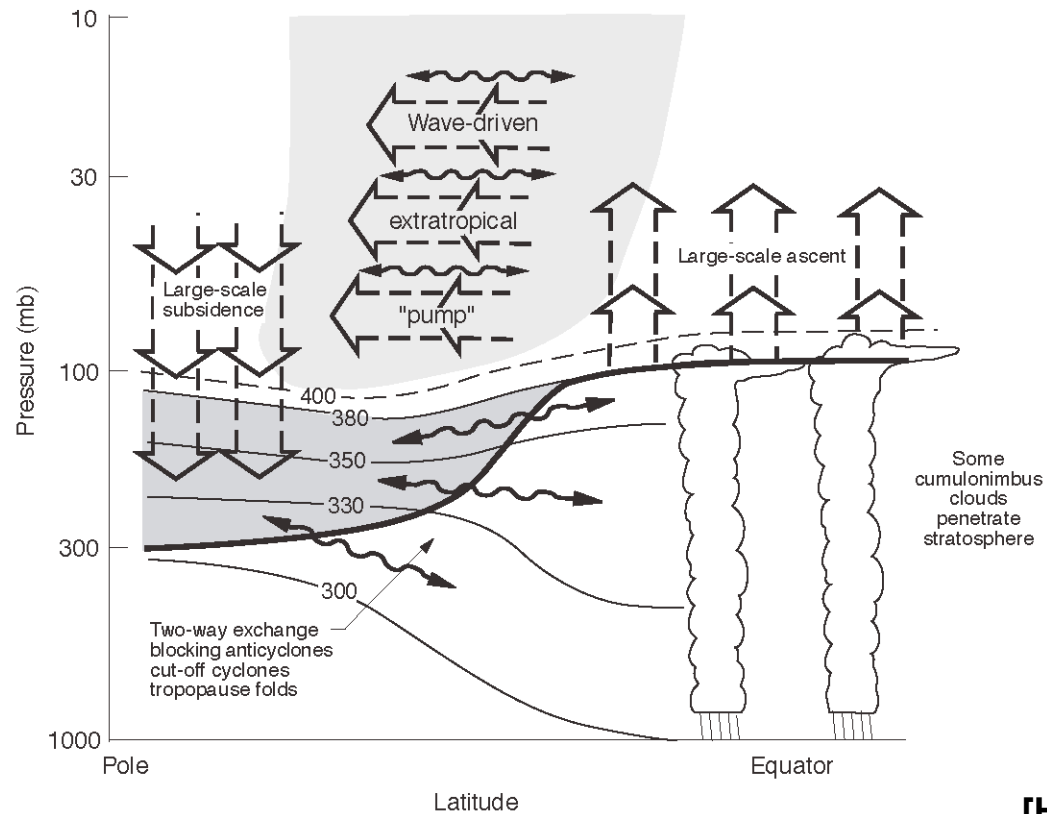
Mixing ratio (ppm)

## Influence of the Brewer-Dobson Circulation on O<sub>3</sub>



**O<sub>3</sub> maxima occur toward high latitudes in late winter/early spring as a result of descent associated with the circulation**

# Wave-driven Circulation



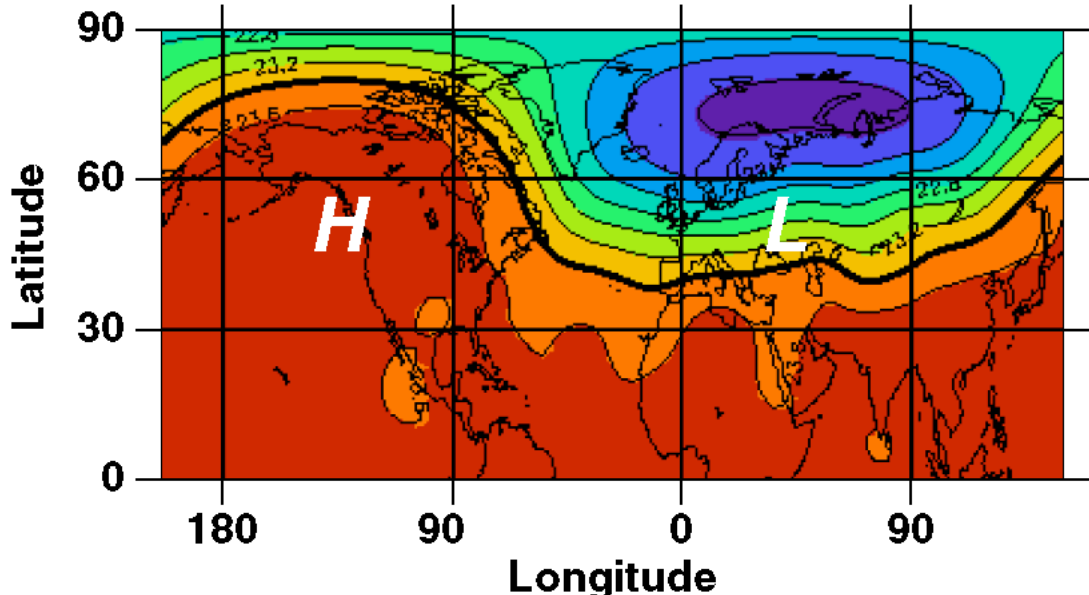
[Holton et al., 1995]

## Meridional transport of trace constituents

- Advective transport by circulation
- Mixing due to eddies

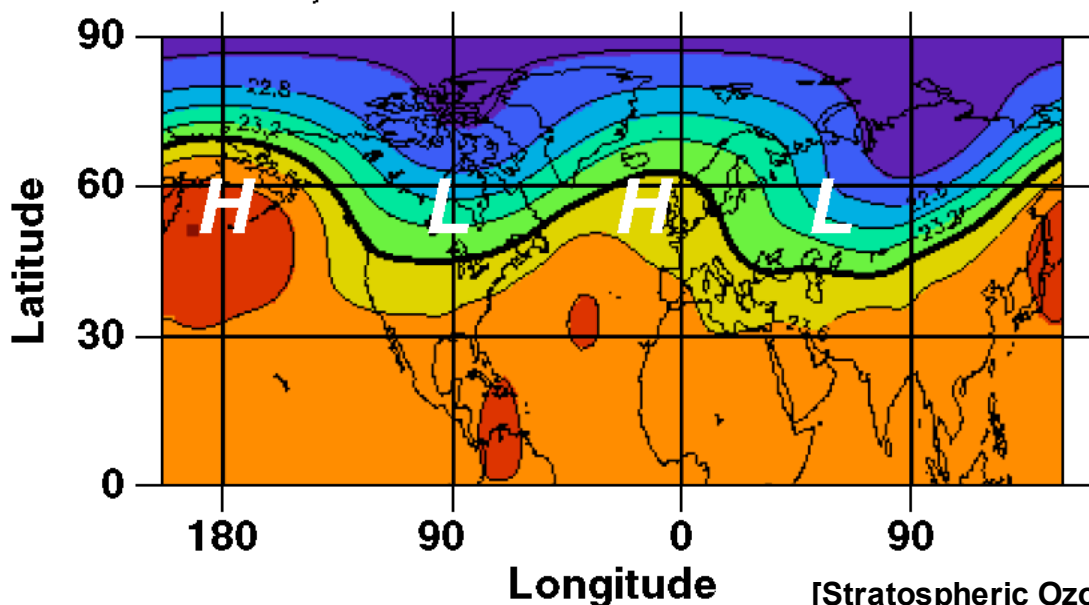
# Stratospheric Waves (30 mb)

Dec. 28, 1997

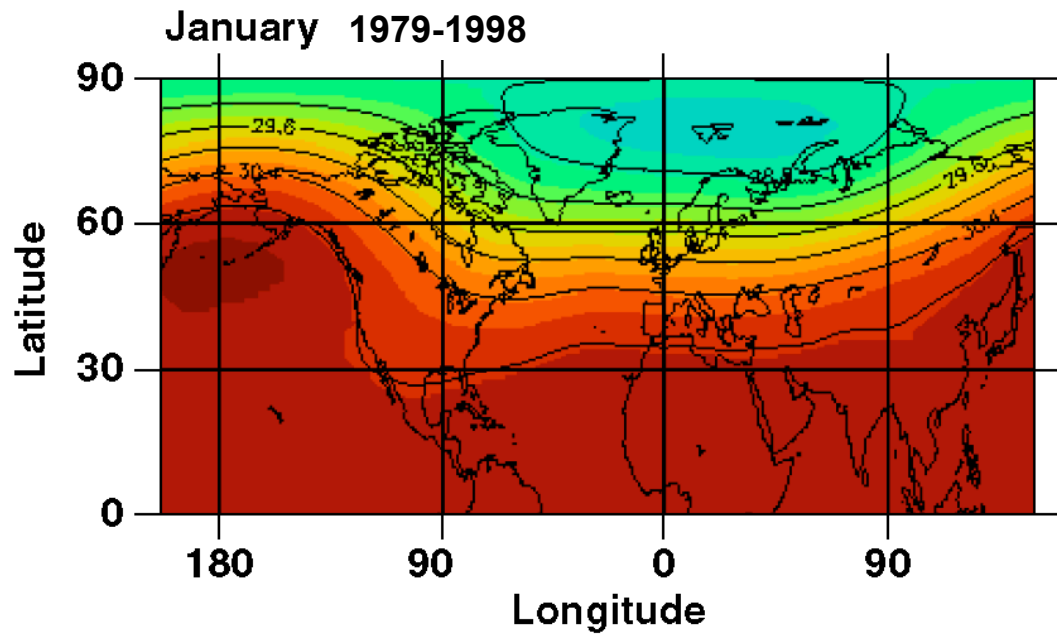


High-Low  
Wave 1  
pattern

Nov. 18, 1997

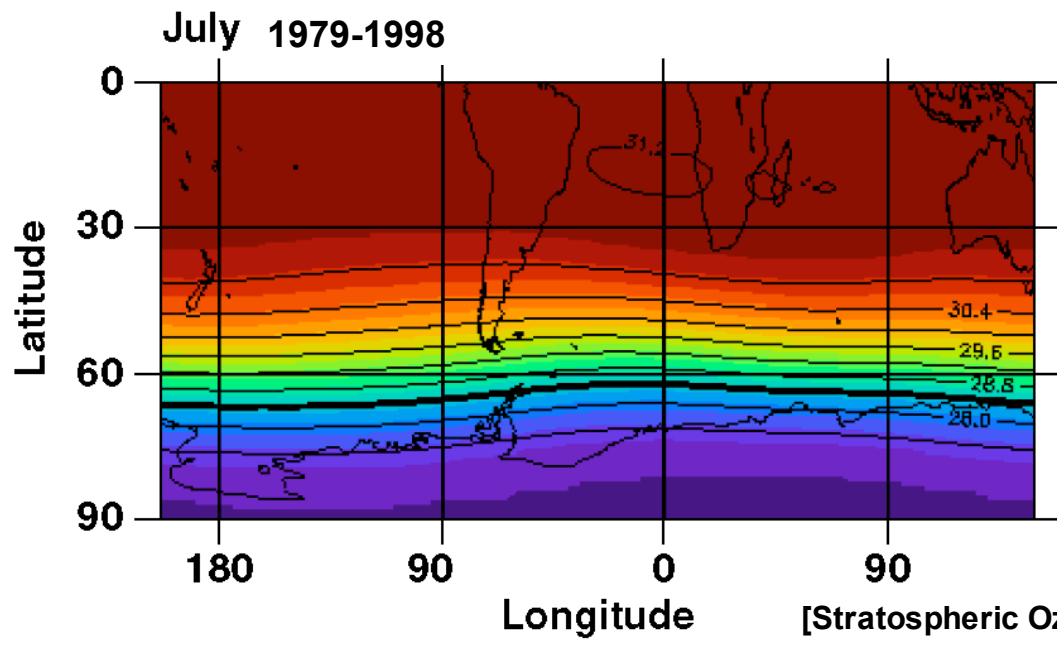


Wave 2  
pattern



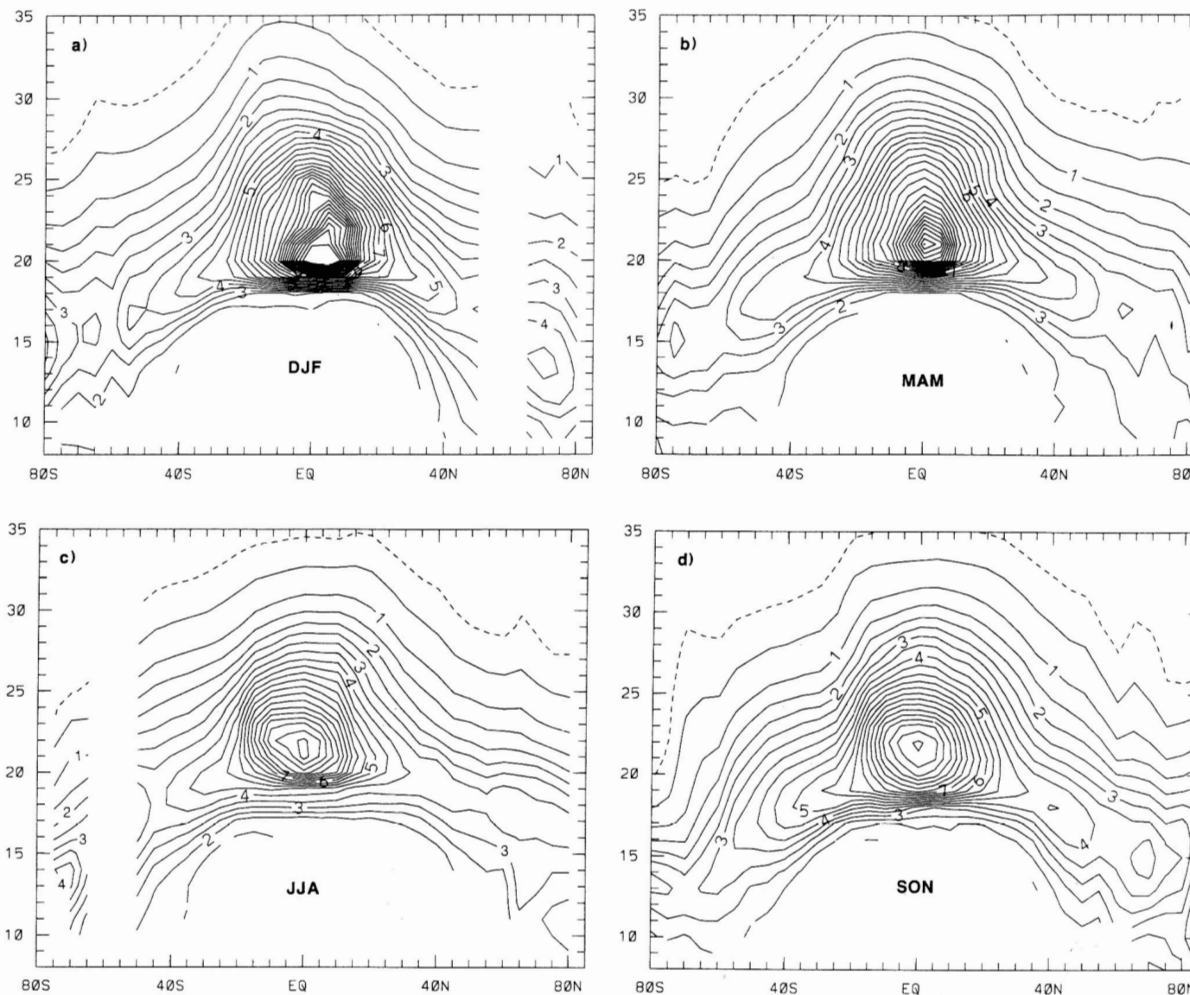
## Hemispheric Asymmetry in Wave Driving

Climatology of geopotential heights



Southern hemisphere less  
perturbed than NH

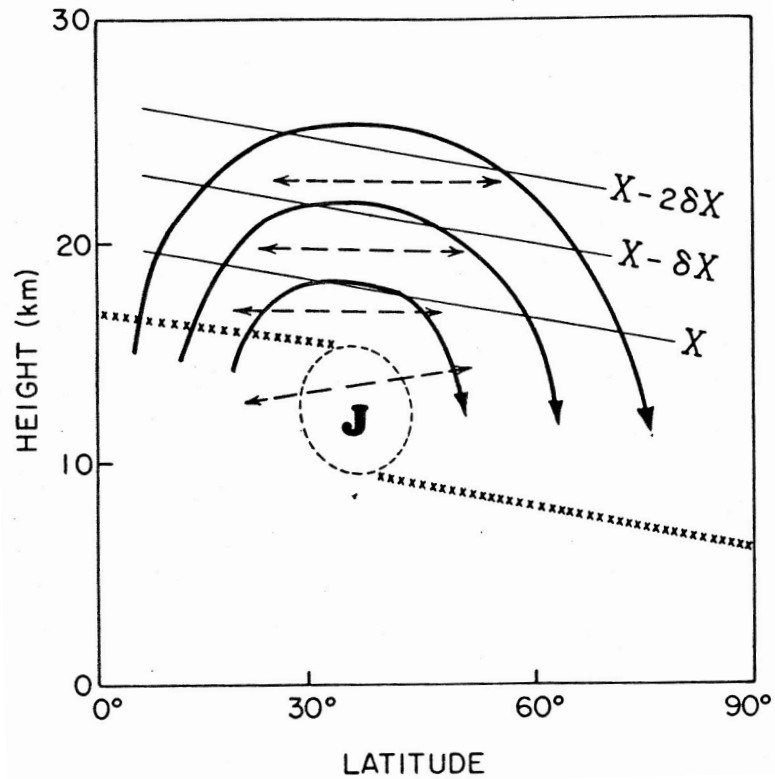
# Tropical Reservoir



[Hitchman et al, 1994]

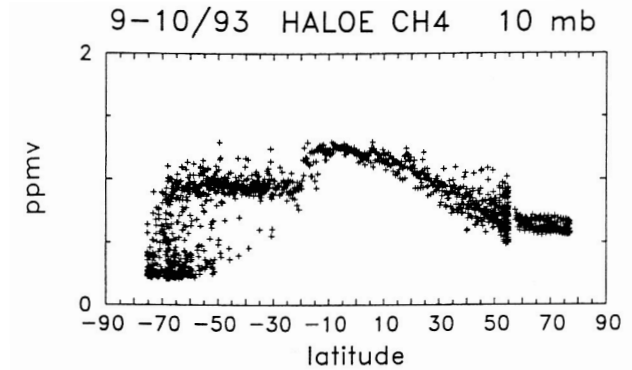
**Strong meridional gradients in subtropics  $\Rightarrow$  isolation from eddy mixing in extratropics**

# The Surf Zone

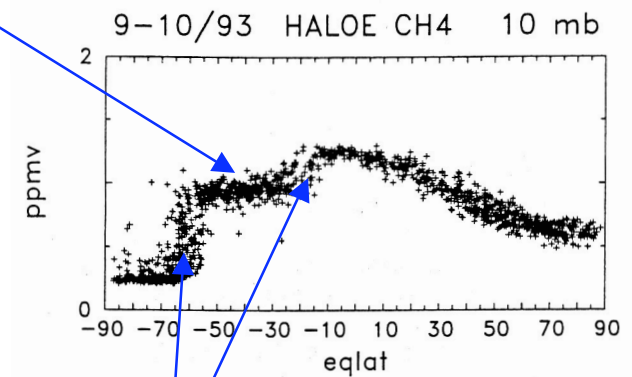


[Holton, 1986]

The circulation acts to steepen the mixing ratio slopes, while the mixing flattens the slopes



Surf zone

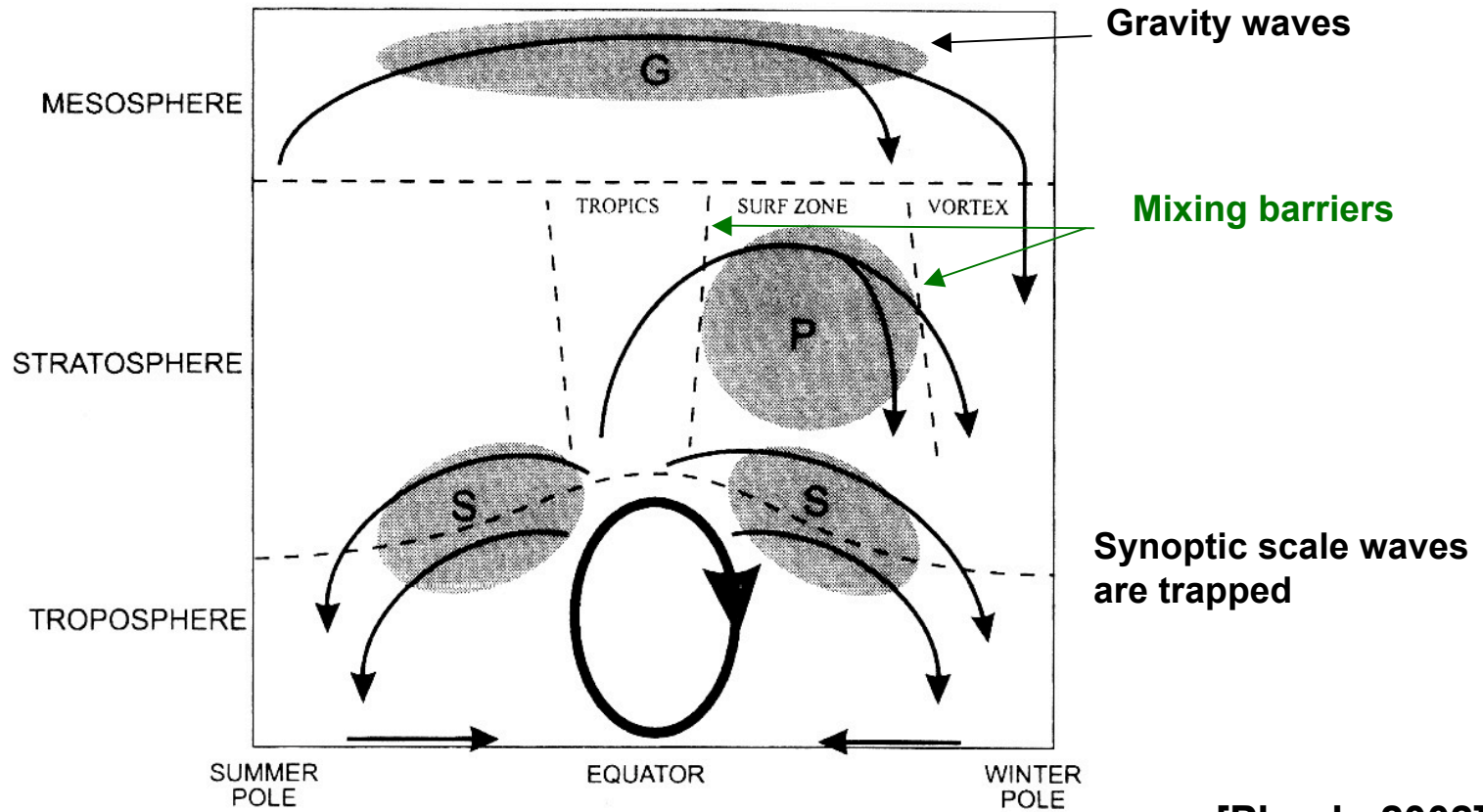


[Randel et al., 1998]

Mixing barriers

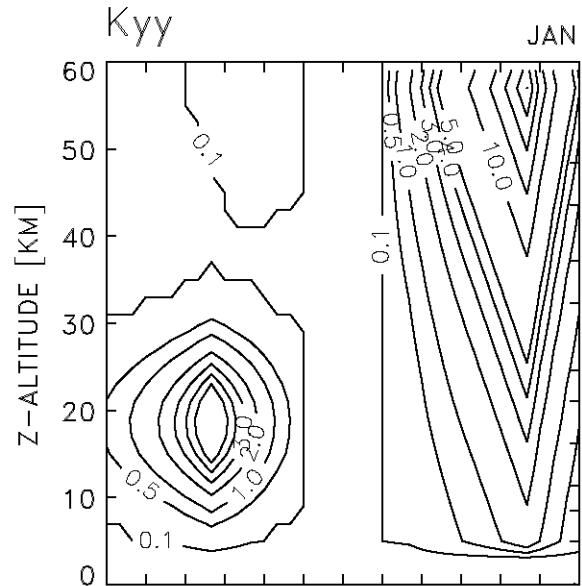


# Composite Description of the Circulation



[Plumb, 2002]

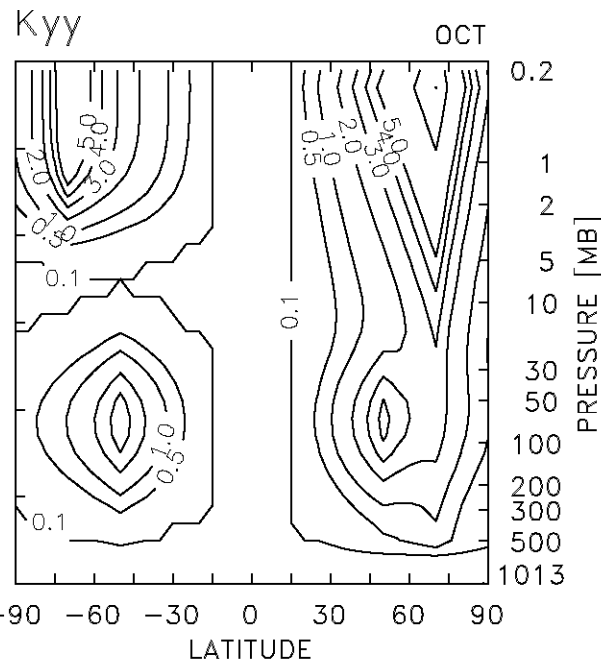
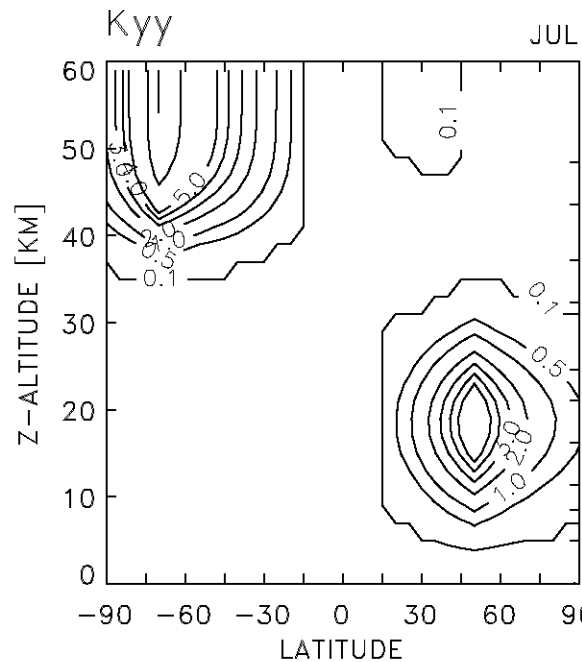
## Forcing the circulation in a zonal mean model ( $K_{yy}$ )



Wave forcing  $\nabla \cdot F = \rho_o \overline{v'q'}$

For a conservative tracer  $K_{yy} \bar{q}_y = -\overline{v'q'}$

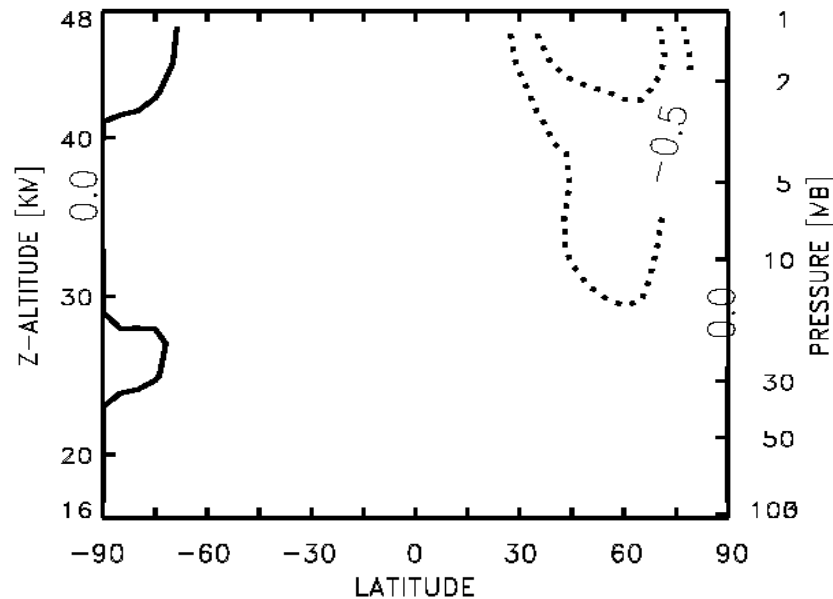
where 
$$\bar{q}_y = \beta - \bar{u}_{yy} - \frac{f^2}{N^2} \frac{1}{\rho_o} \partial_z (\rho_o \bar{u}_y)$$



Units:  $10^5 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

[Schneider et al., 2000]

## Jan. Zonal Mean Forcing in the Model

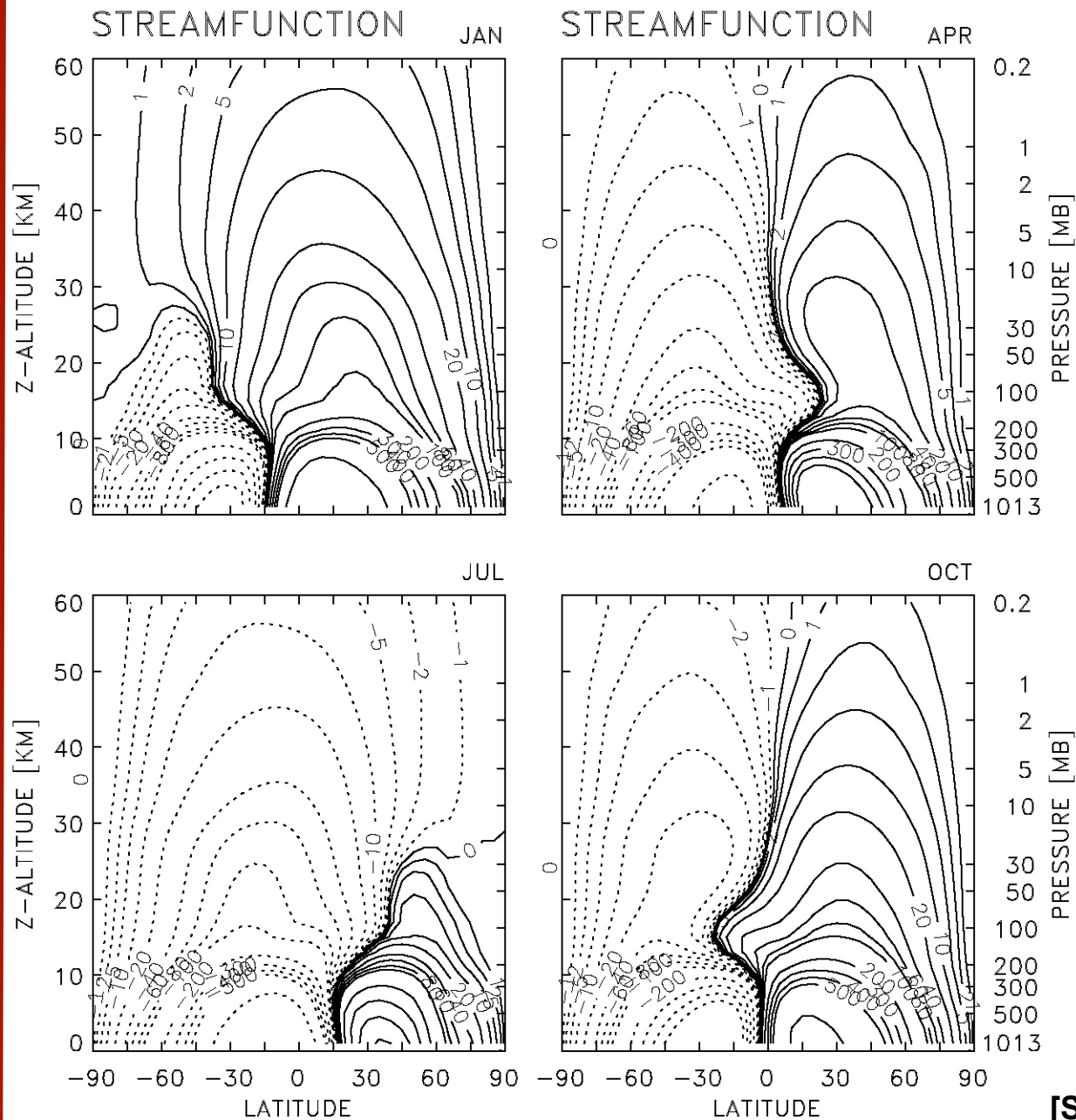


Units:  $\text{m s}^{-1} \text{d}^{-1}$

Forcing:  $K_{yy} \bar{q}_y$

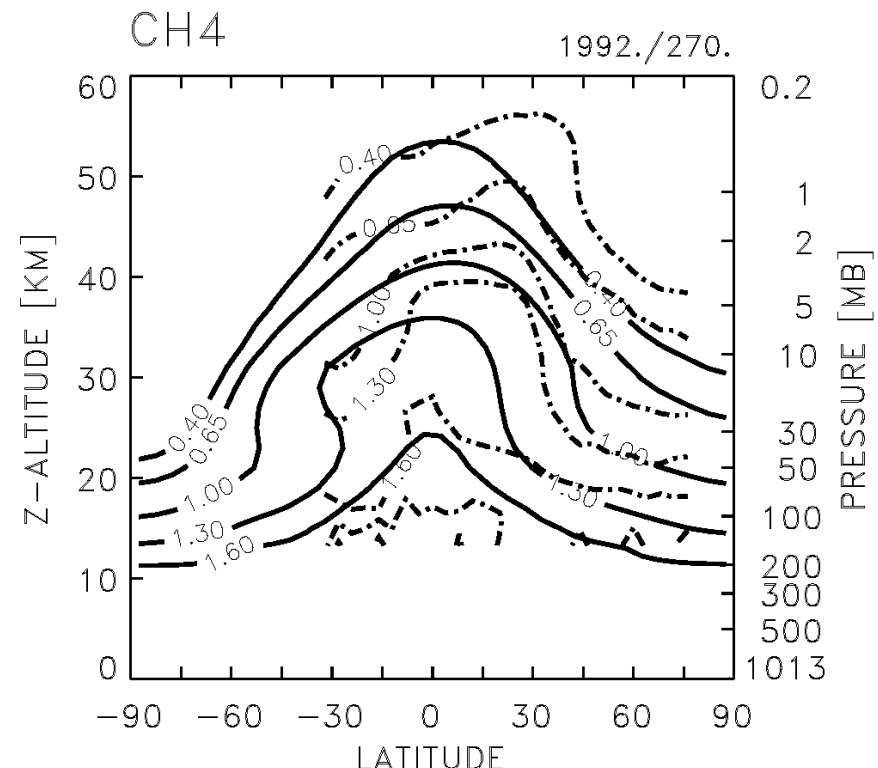
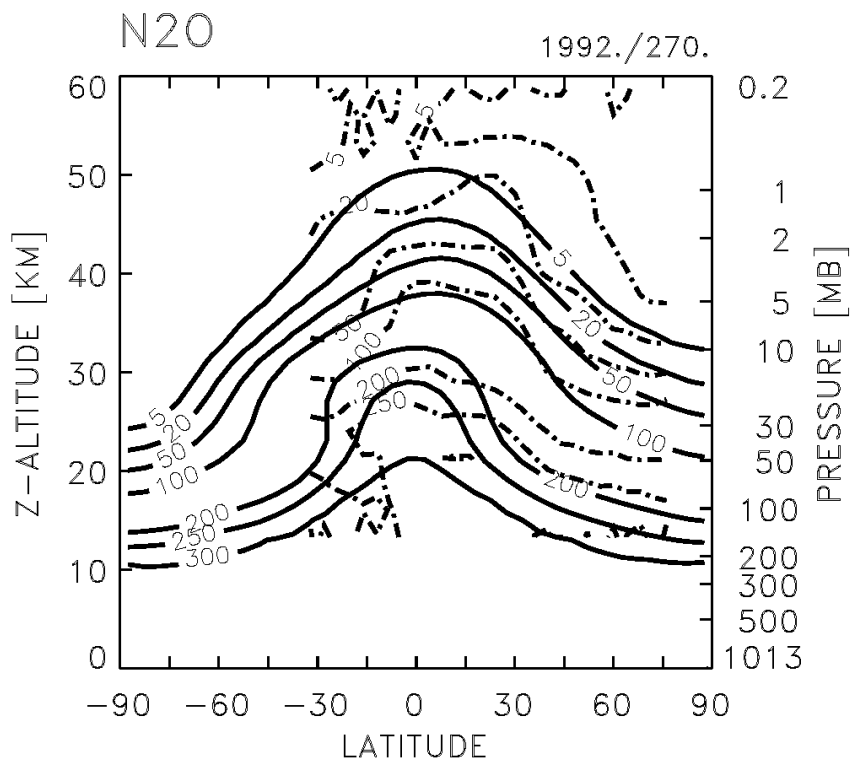
Forcing is localized in vicinity of westerly jet in winter stratosphere

# Stream functions in the Harvard 2-D Model



[Schneider et al., 2000]

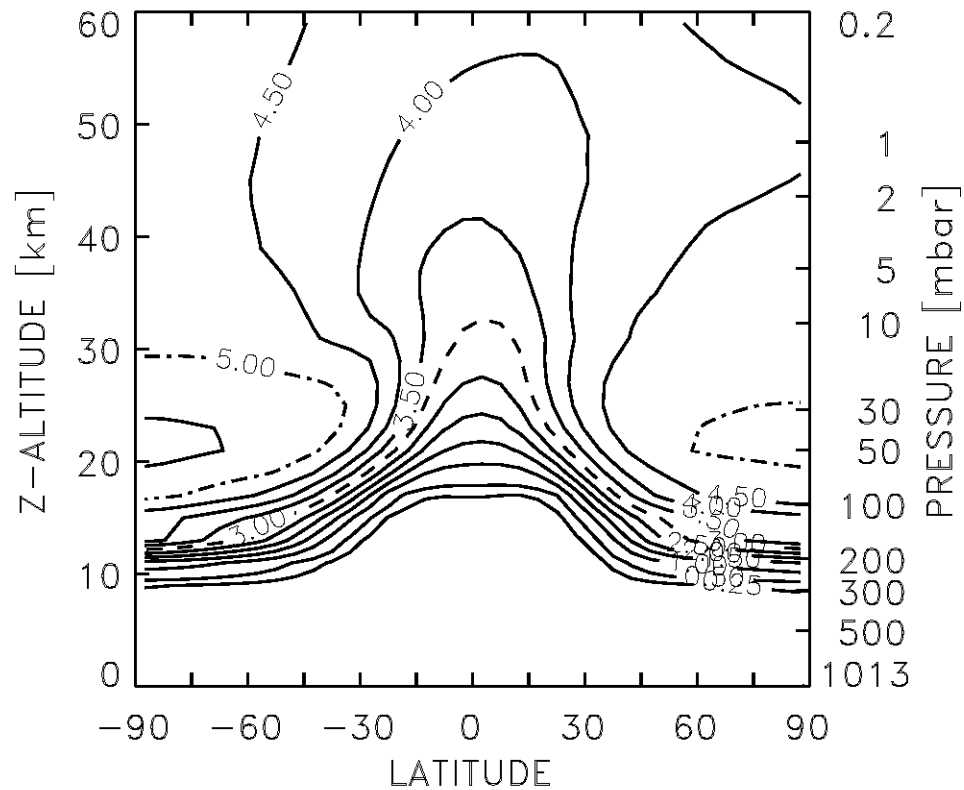
# Comparison between the 2-D model and CLAES (for Sept.)



[Schneider et al., 2000]

The model represents an average year and reproduces only the coarse features

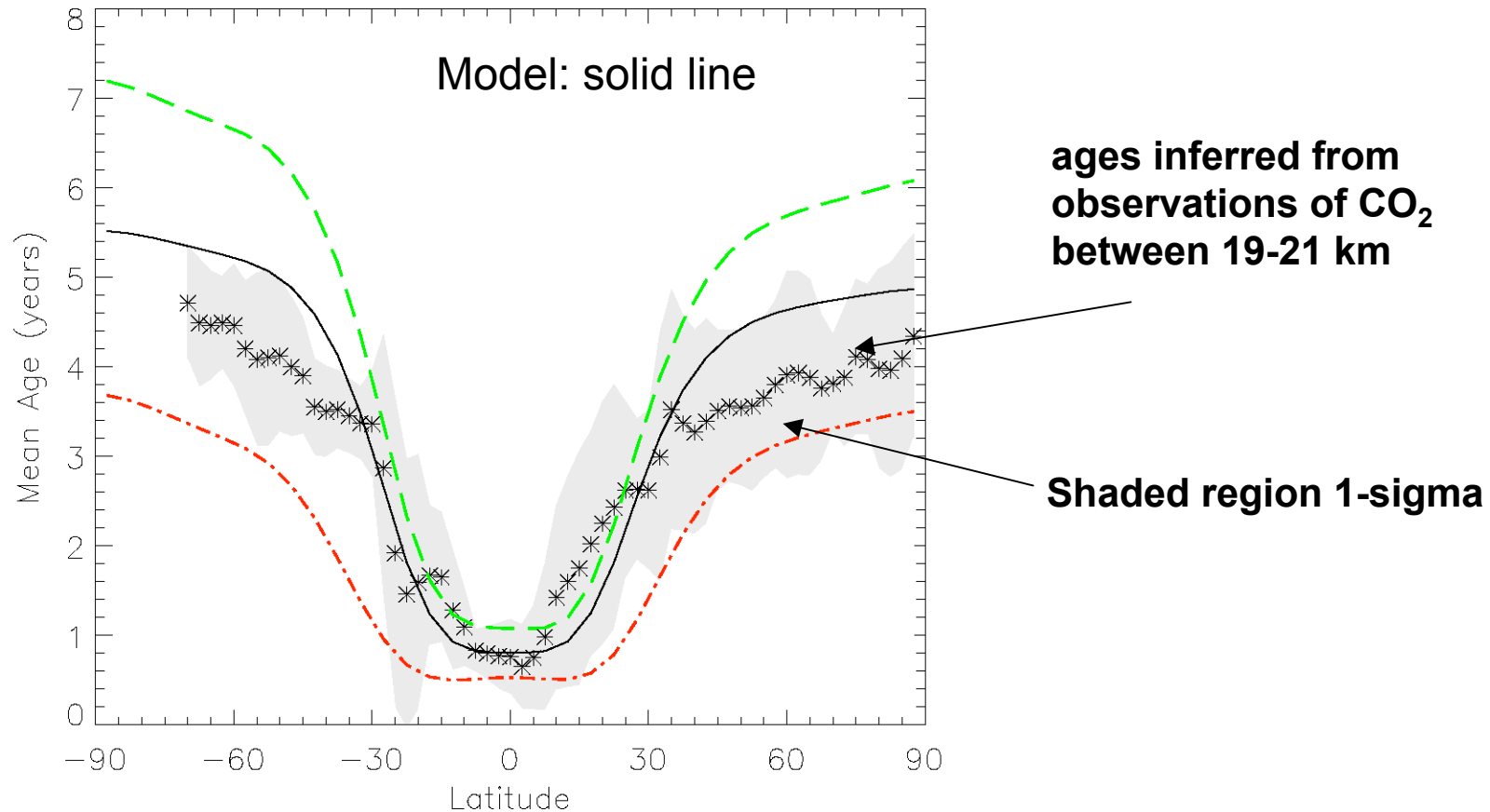
## Mean ages of stratospheric air in the 2-D model



[Jones et al., 2001]

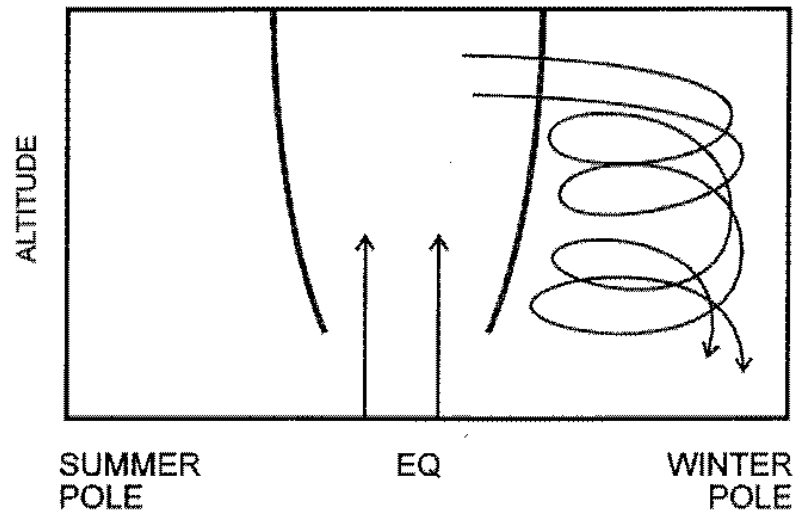
Age maximum in extratropical lower stratosphere is a unique feature of this model - is this correct?

## Comparison of model with inferred mean ages



**The model captures the horizontal gradient in the lower strat., but what about the vertical gradient?**

## Influence of Mixing Transport Pathways

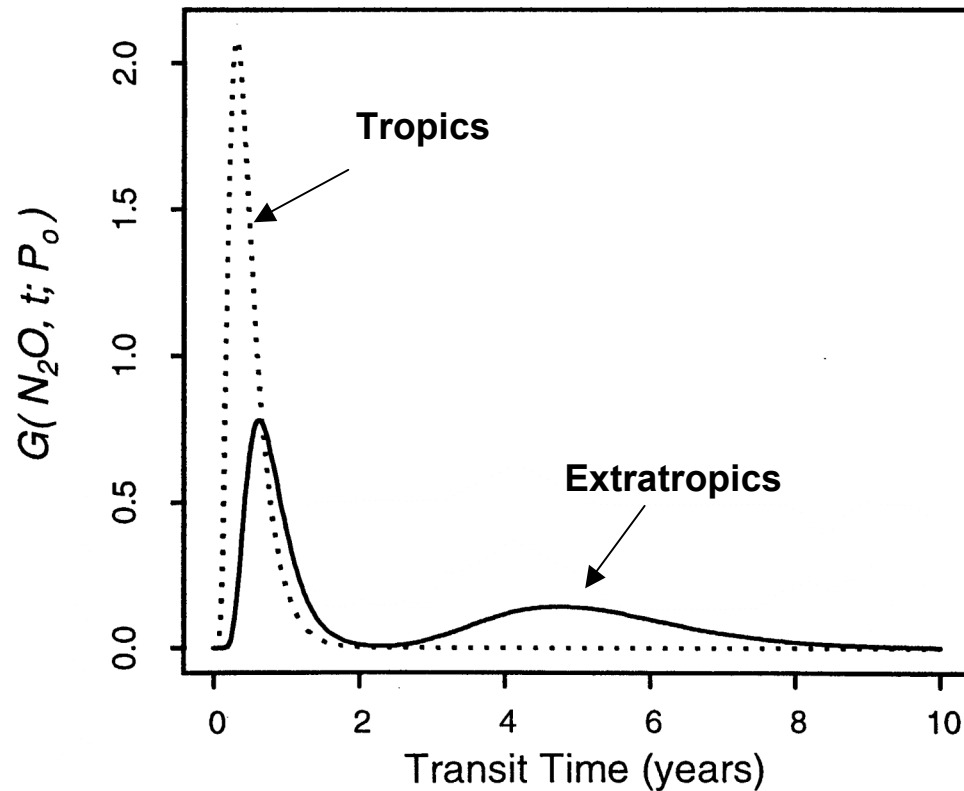


There are a multitude of paths for air parcel from the tropical stratosphere to the extratropical lower strat.

[Plumb, 1996]



## Inferred Age Spectrum

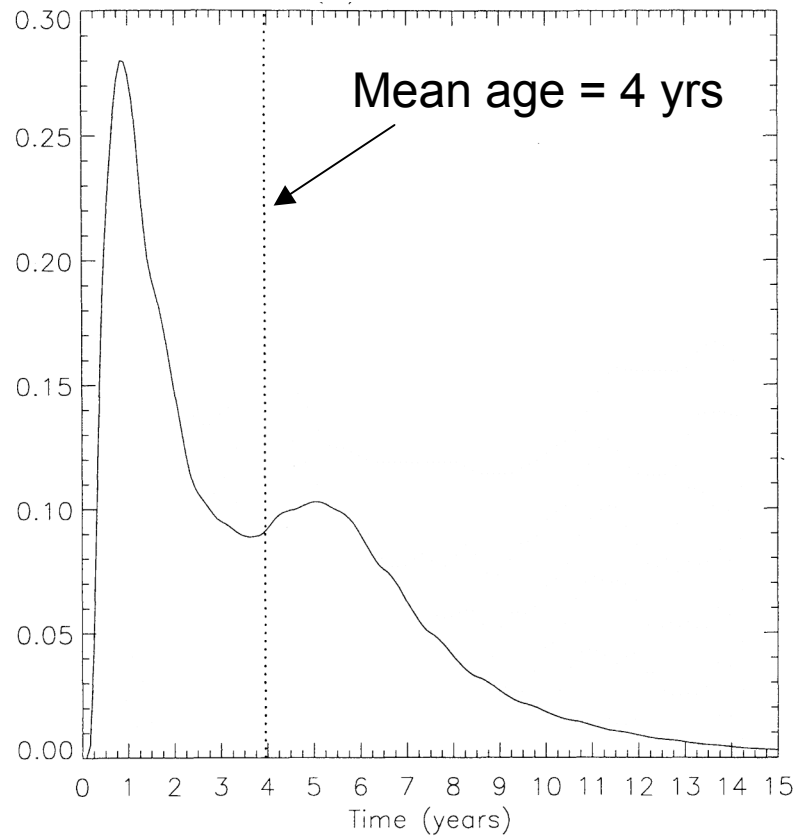


- Two distinct pathways (a slow and a fast) for transport to extratropical lower stratosphere
- Consistent with the description of the tropics as a “leaky” pipe [Neu and Plumb, 1999]

**Figure 11.** Annual mean tropical age spectrum for 460 K (dotted line) and the midlatitude age spectrum for 245 ppbv  $N_2O$  (~460 K, solid line).

[Andrews et al., 2001]

## Age Spectrum in 2-D Model



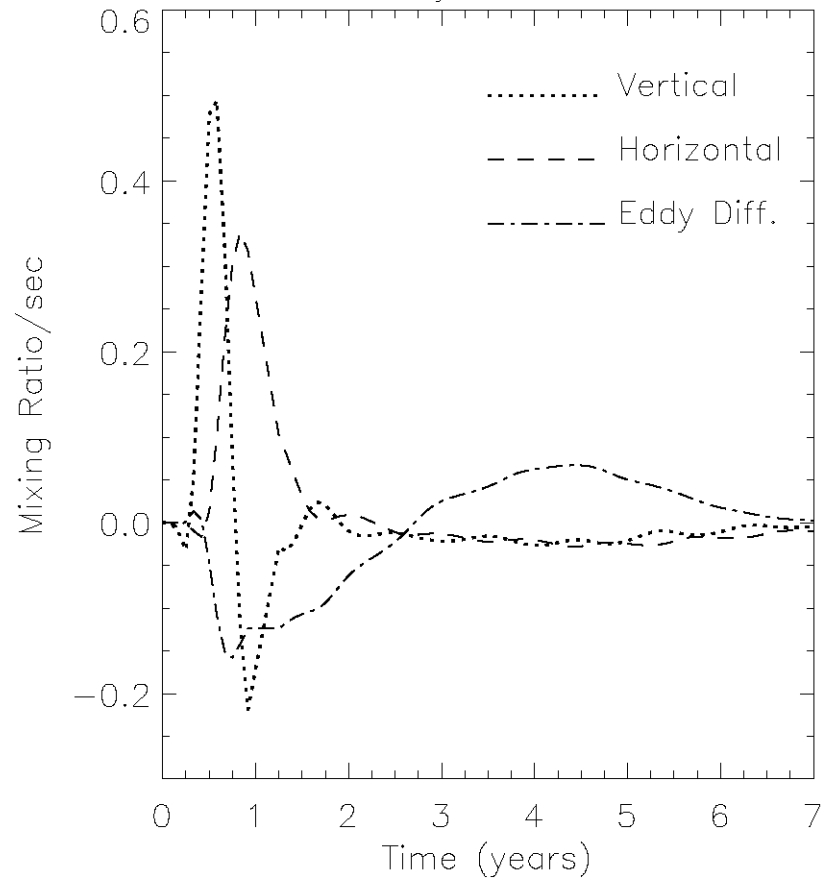
[Jones et al., 2001]

Spectra for 42°N on 205 ppb N<sub>2</sub>O surface

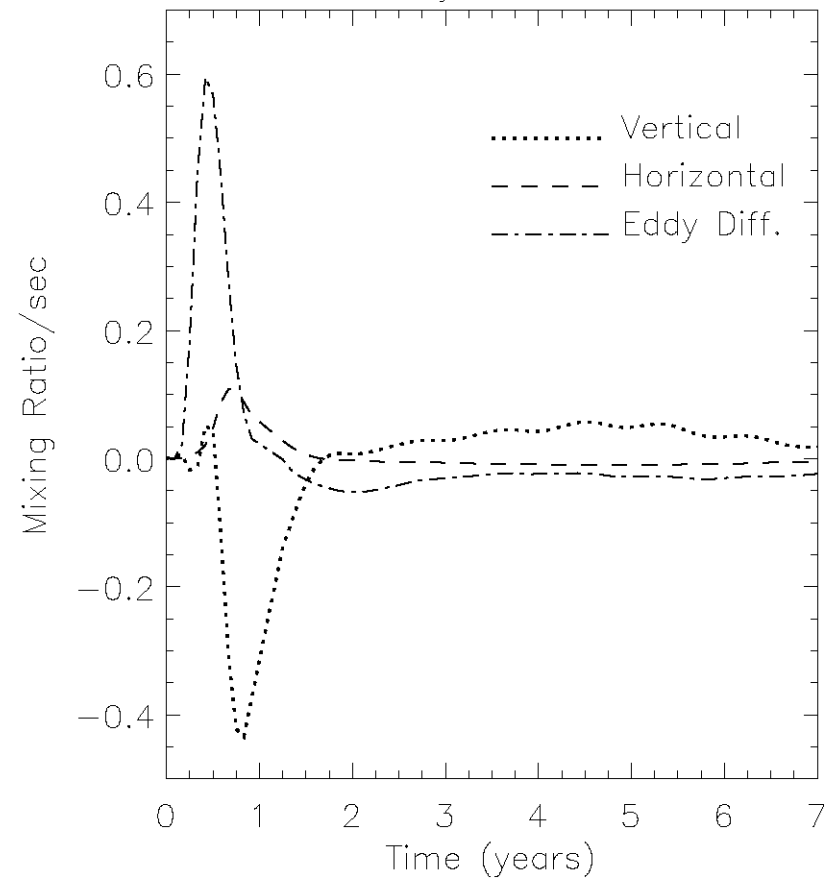
Model reproduces the biomodal distribution of transit times in lower strat

# Contribution of Advection and Diffusion to Spectra

Tracer tendency at 32.5°N, 21 km

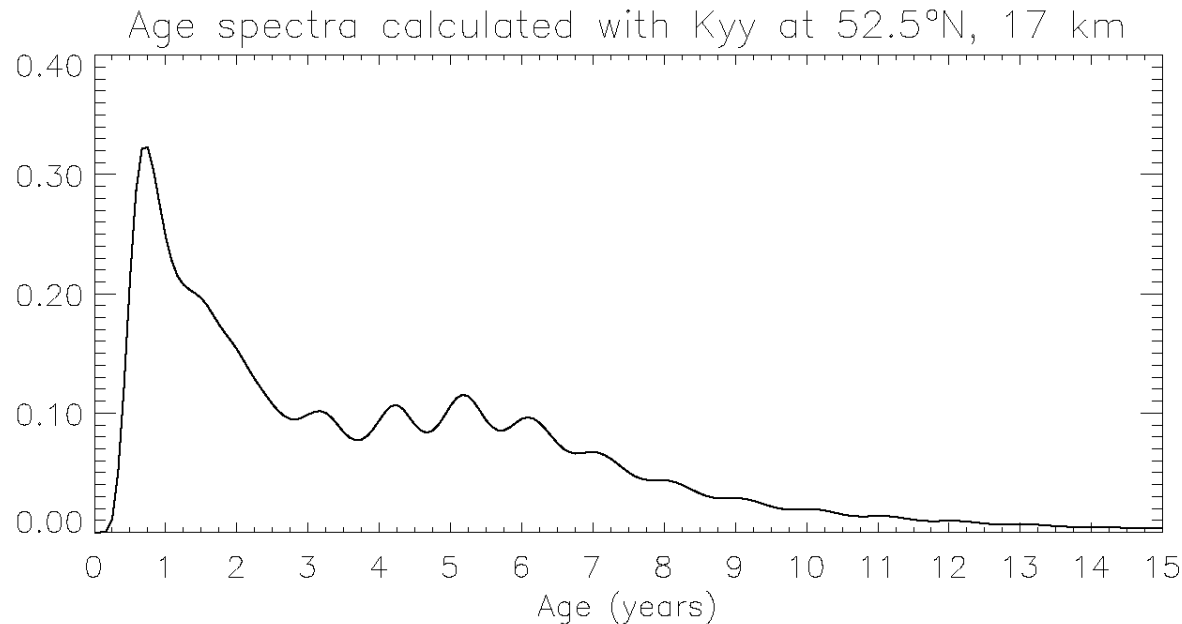
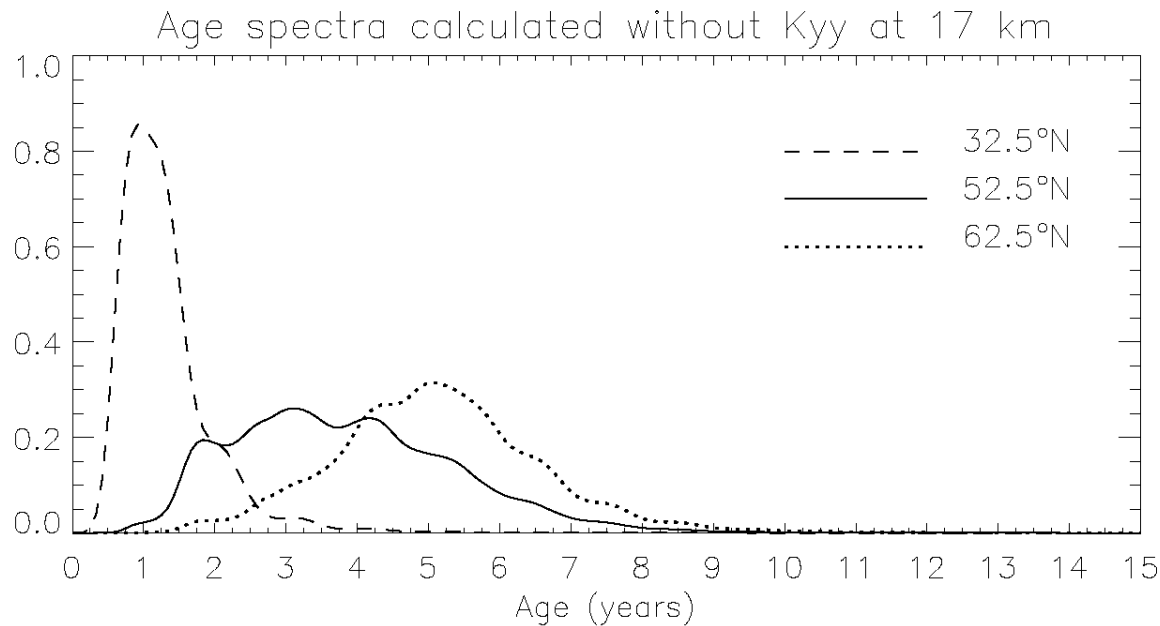


Tracer tendency at 52.5°N, 17 km



[Jones et al., 2001]

## Age Spectrum in Absence of Kyy



**Mixing is an important contribution to meridional transport - in the absence of the mixing, mean ages in the extratropics would be much older**

## Main Points of Lecture

- The distribution of long-lived tracers is strongly influenced by the Brewer-Dobson circulation
- Mixing by planetary waves is an important contribution to the meridional transport of tracers
- The mixing reflects the action of the waves which are also driving the circulation  $\Rightarrow$  the mixing and advection are coupled
- The Kyy framework is useful for simulating meridional tracer transport, but provides only a crude presentation of the effects of the eddies
- Specifying Kyy does not enable the model to capture the feedback of changes in the tracer distributions (such as  $O_3$ ) on the wave driving