A satellite view of Earth showing a coastline with a mountainous interior and a deep ocean. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

The Coastal Jet in Future Climate Scenarios

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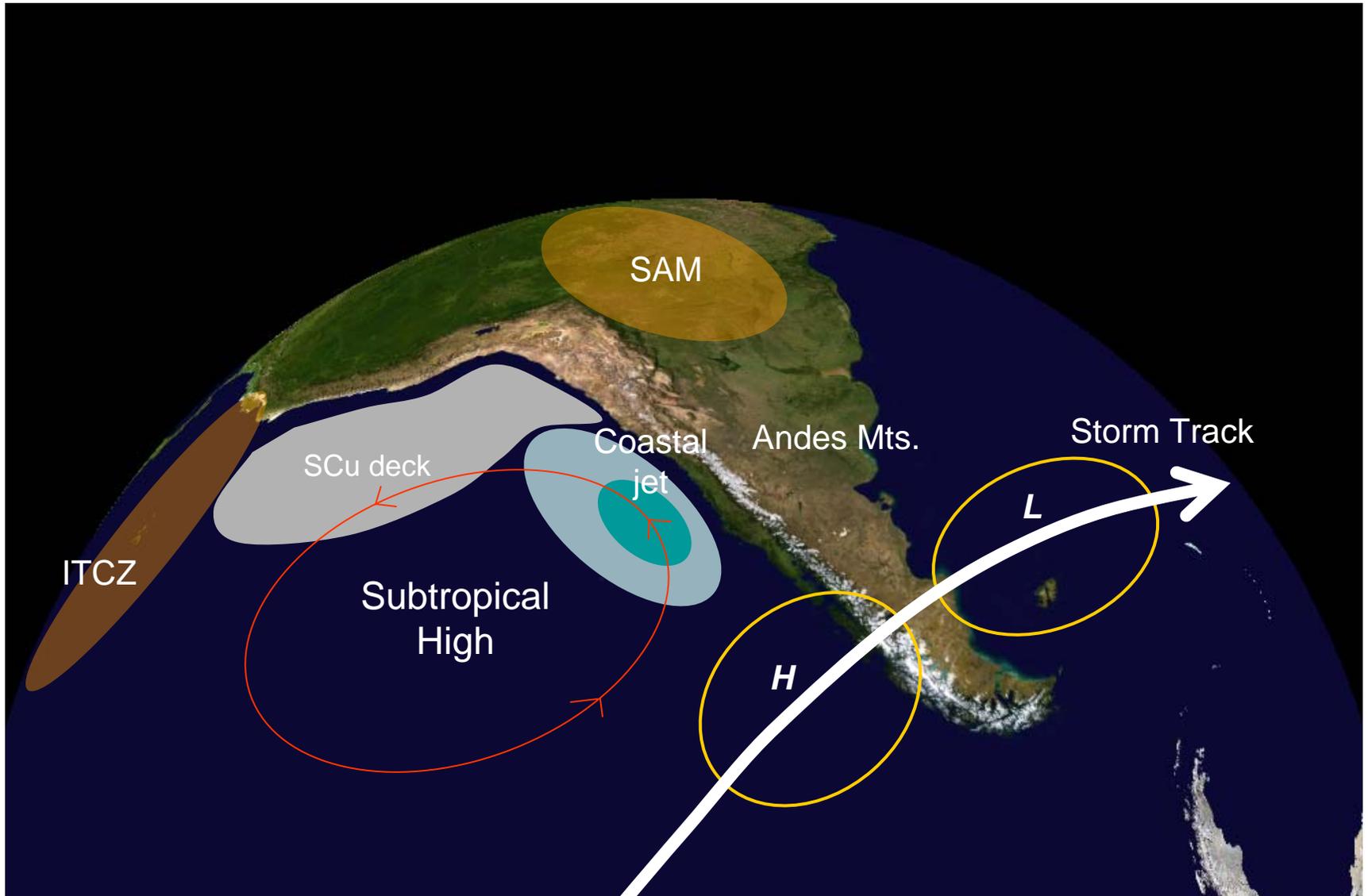
www.dgf.uchile.cl/rene

Thanks to H. Fuenzalida, M. Rojas and R. Sanchez

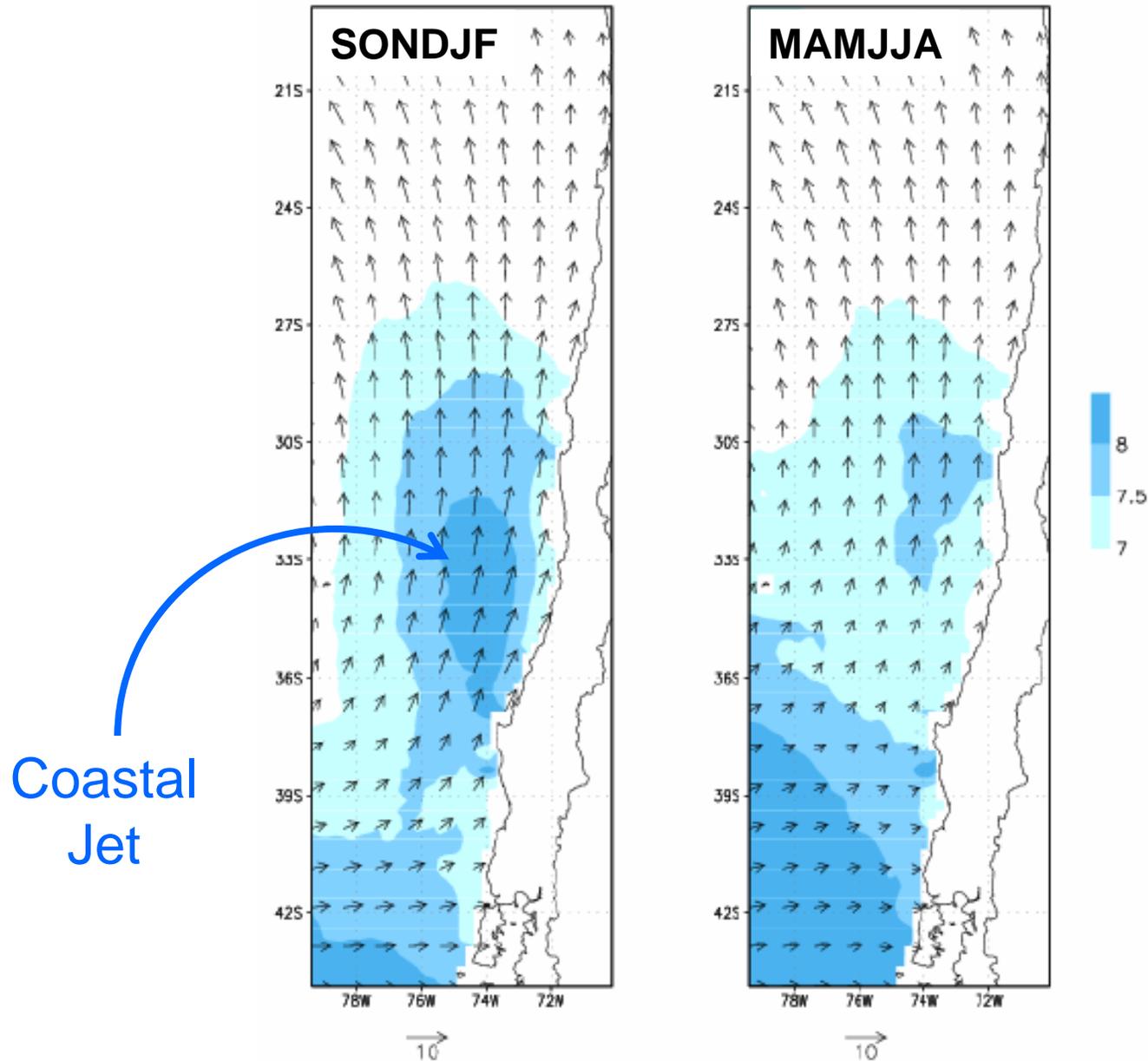
Outline

- Coastal jet basics:
climatology, impacts, interannual variability
- Future scenarios: insights from GCMs
- Future scenarios: insights from RCM

Key Atmospheric Features over the SEP



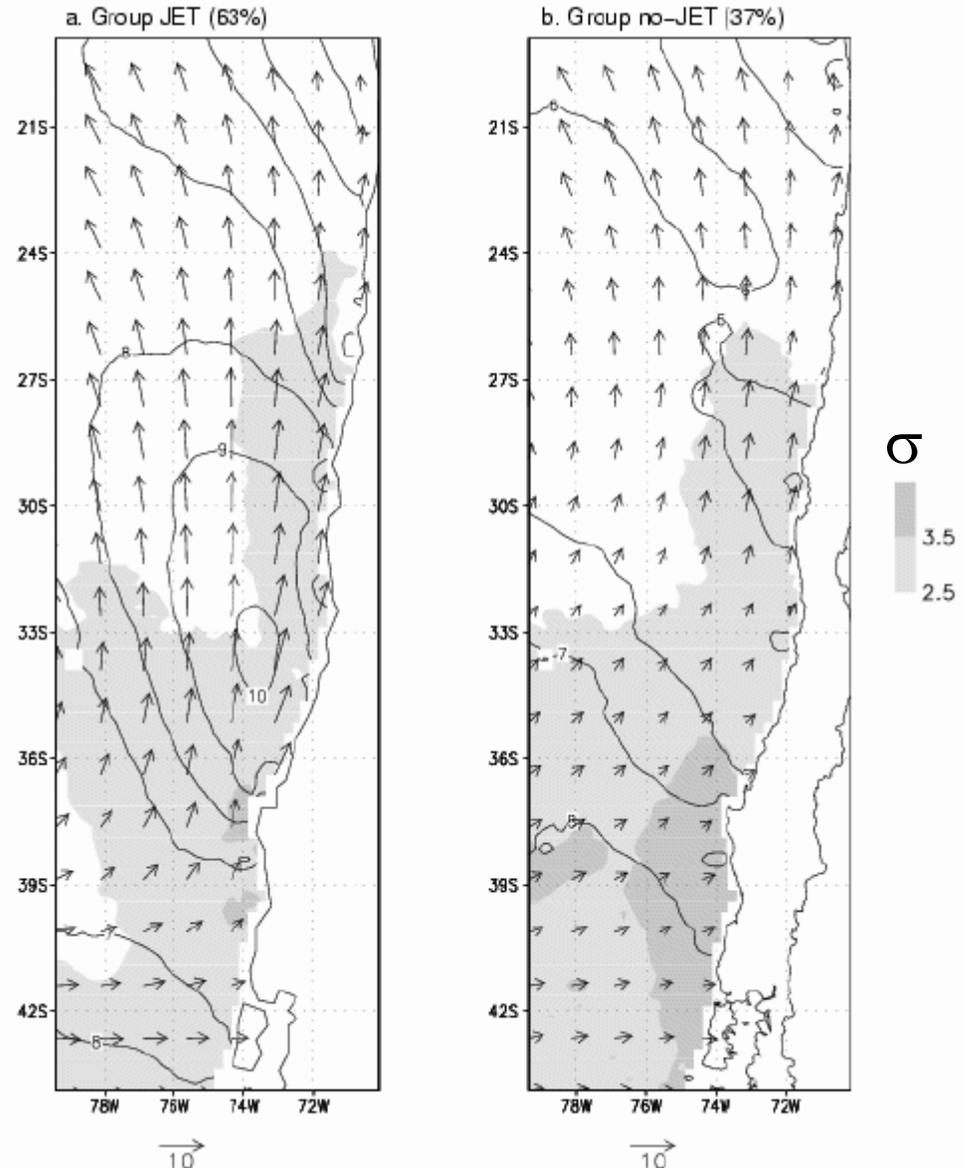
Surface wind climatology (u,v,ws): QSCAT 2000-2003 / 0.25°



Jet-structure in mean field, but how often a jet occurs?

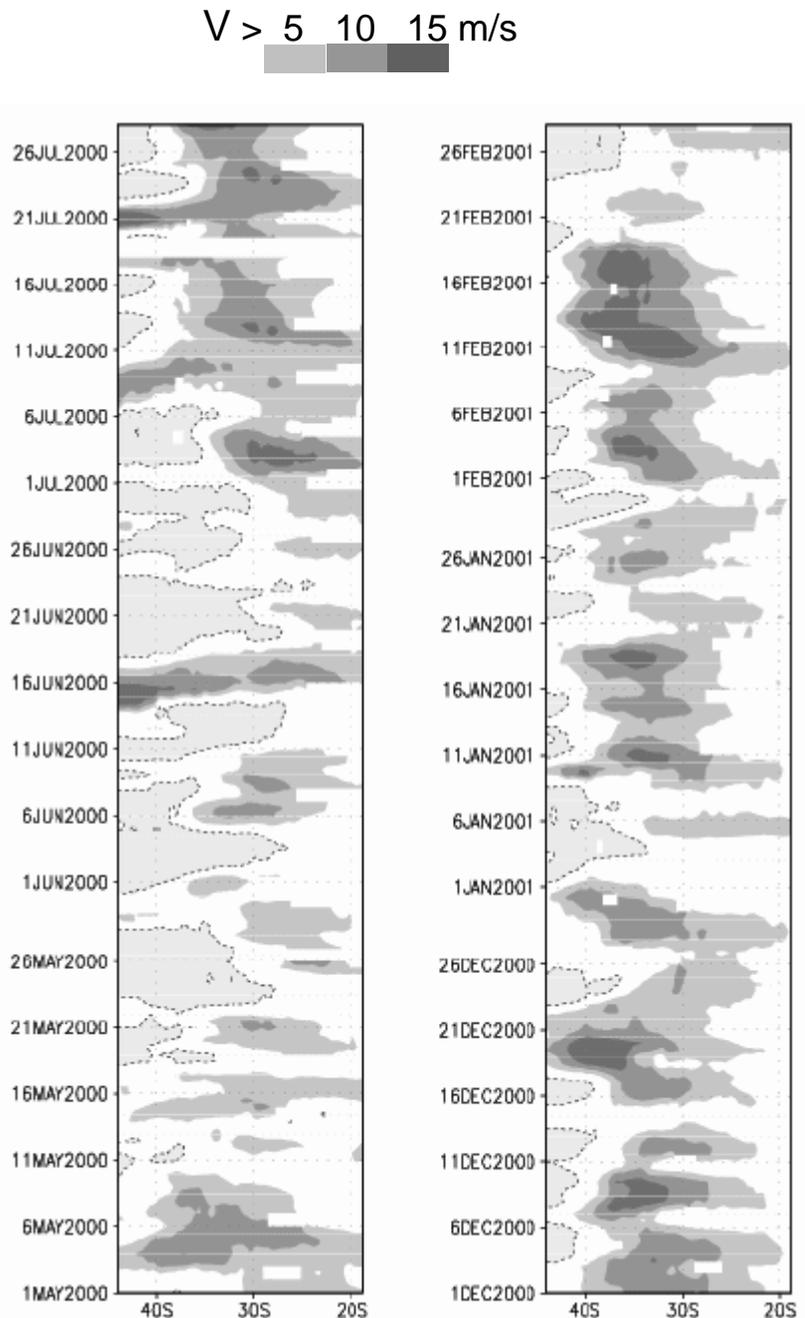
Cluster analysis using ws individual fields:

- Similarity measured by spatial correlation
- Ward method
- Two “best separated” clusters



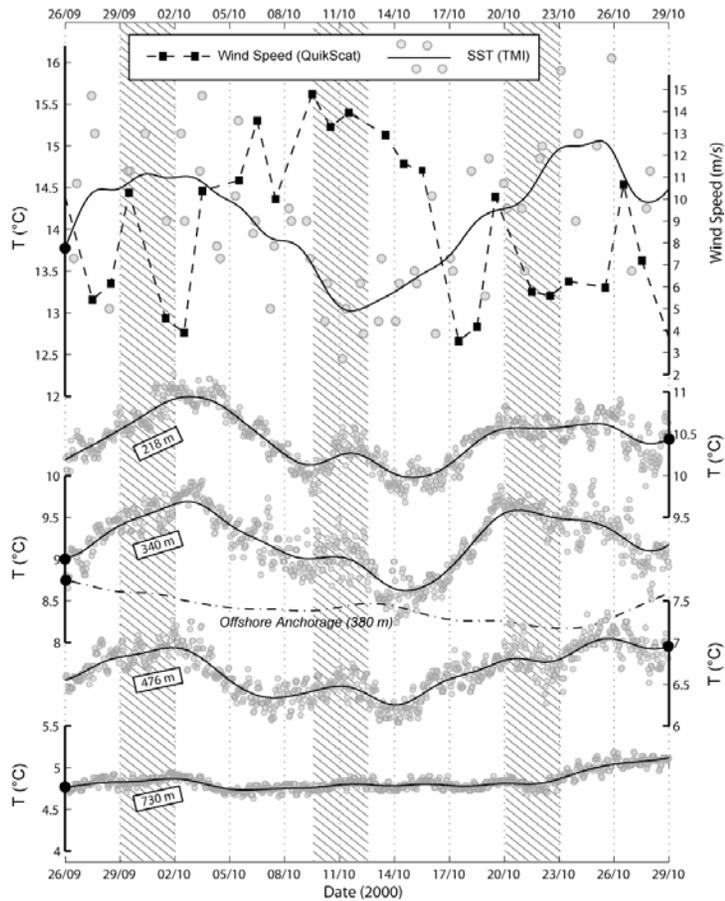
Jet-structure in mean field, but how often a jet occurs?

- $V > 8$ m/s off central Chile almost always associated with a southerly jet (dark shaded)
- Jet events typically a week long (3-15 days)
- More frequent, stronger and longer in summer.

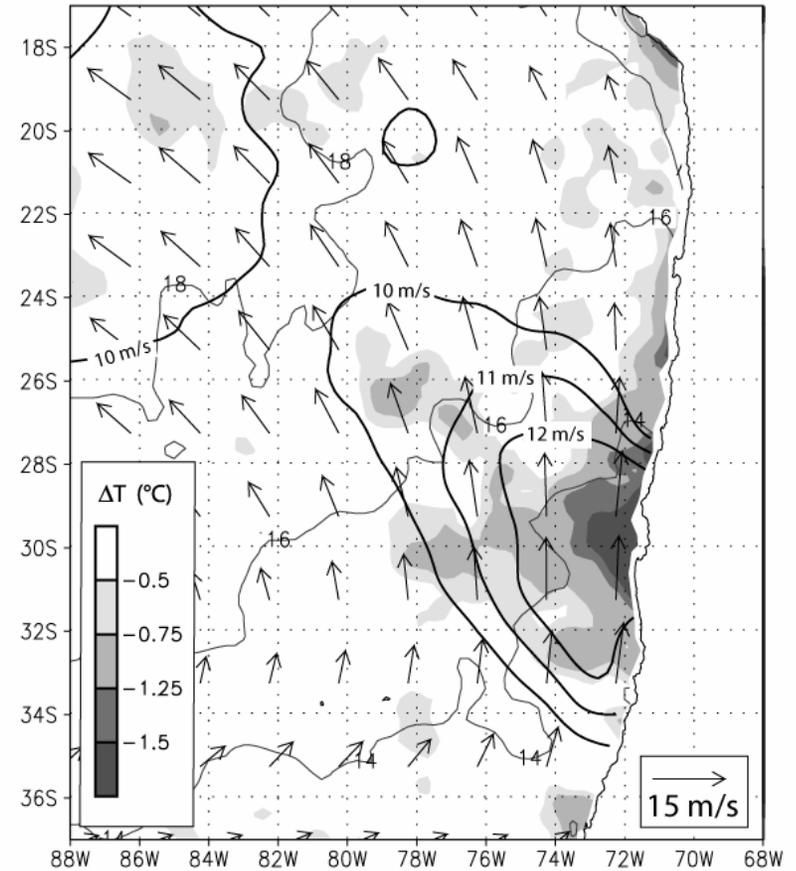


The october-2000 coastal jet event (well defined but not extreme)

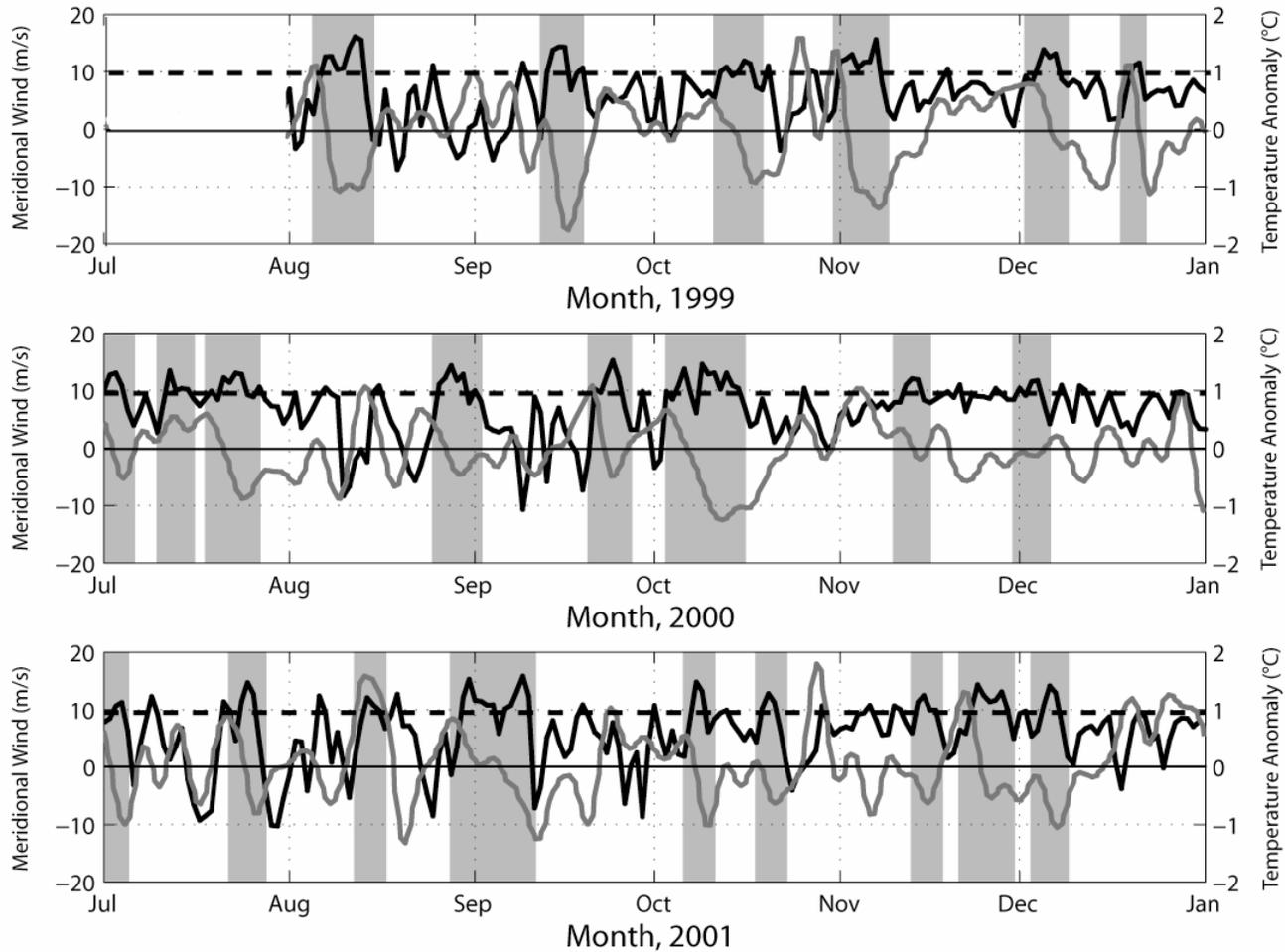
SST, ocean Temp. and Surface wind speed at 30°S 73°W



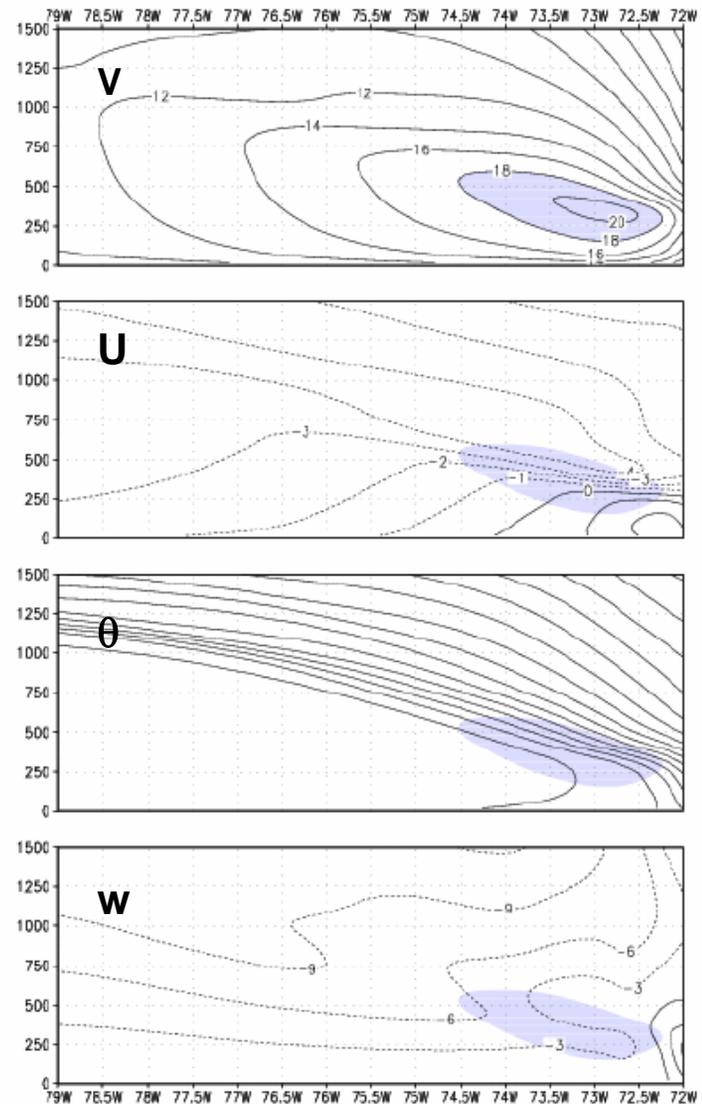
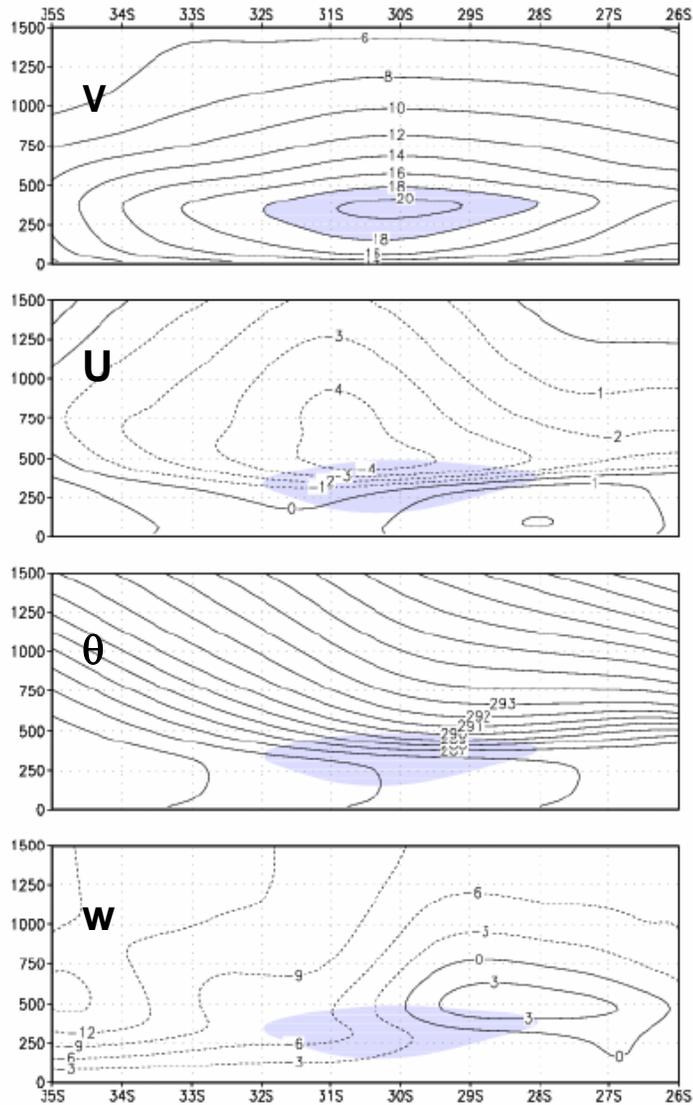
Wind, SST and SST anomalies



Time series of low-pass filtered SST (annual cycle removed) and meridional wind

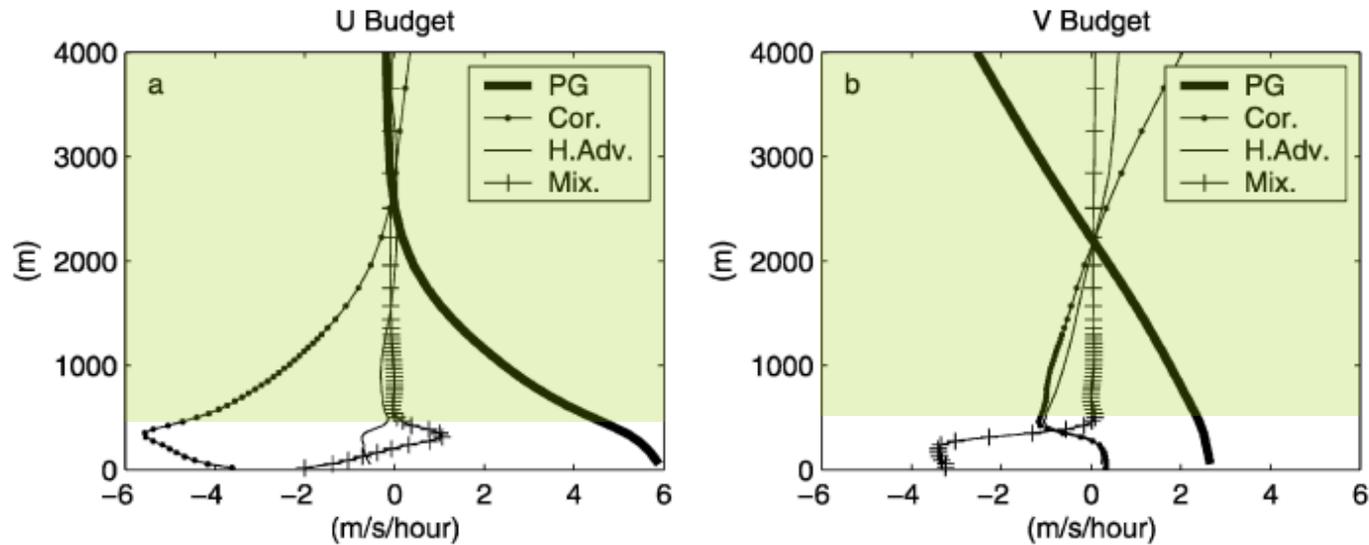


Simulated (MM5) structure of the coastal jet



 $V > 18 \text{ m/s}$

Steady-state Dynamics



Mean (time average 11-13 Oct 2000) vertical profiles of terms in the zonal and meridional momentum budget for a point at 30.2°S 72.8°W. Within the lowest 0.5 km $u \sim 0$ (blocking effect of the coastal range?), thus:

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}} + u \cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} + v \cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + f v - \frac{C_d}{H} u |\vec{v}|$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}} + u \cancel{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}} + v \cancel{\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + f u - \frac{C_d}{H} v |\vec{v}|$$

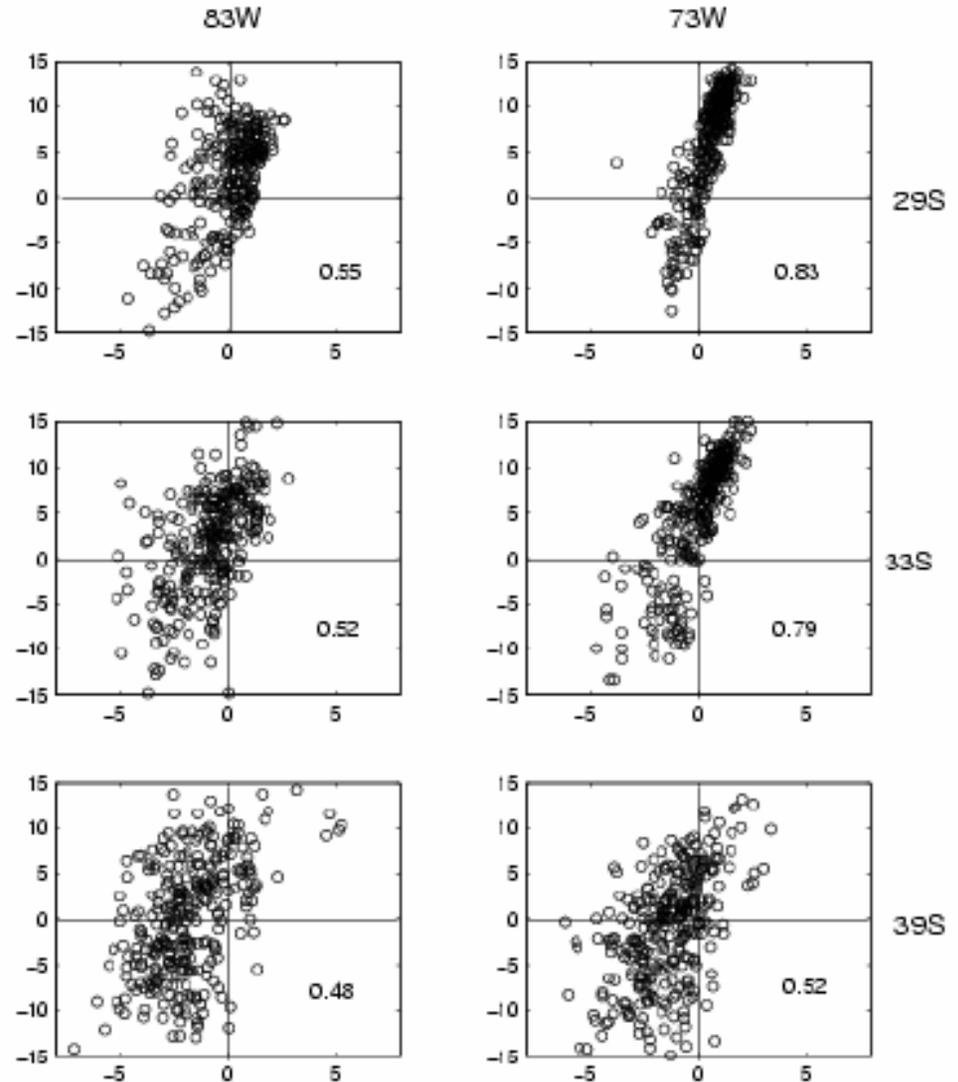
Steady-state dynamic

$$-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{C_d}{H} v^2 \approx v$$

seems to hold for
day-to-day changes

Meridional surface wind [m/s] from QuikScat

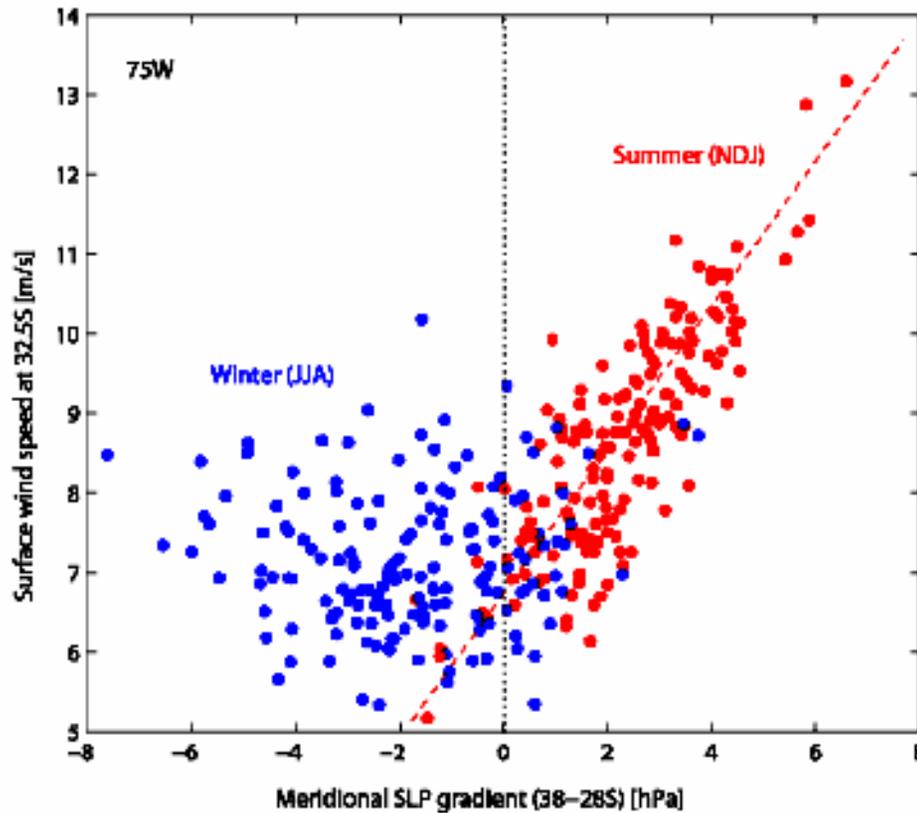
10 and 22 UTC data – April–Nov. 2002



dSLP/dy ~ SLP(lat-0.5) - SLP(lat+0.5) [hPa] from MM5

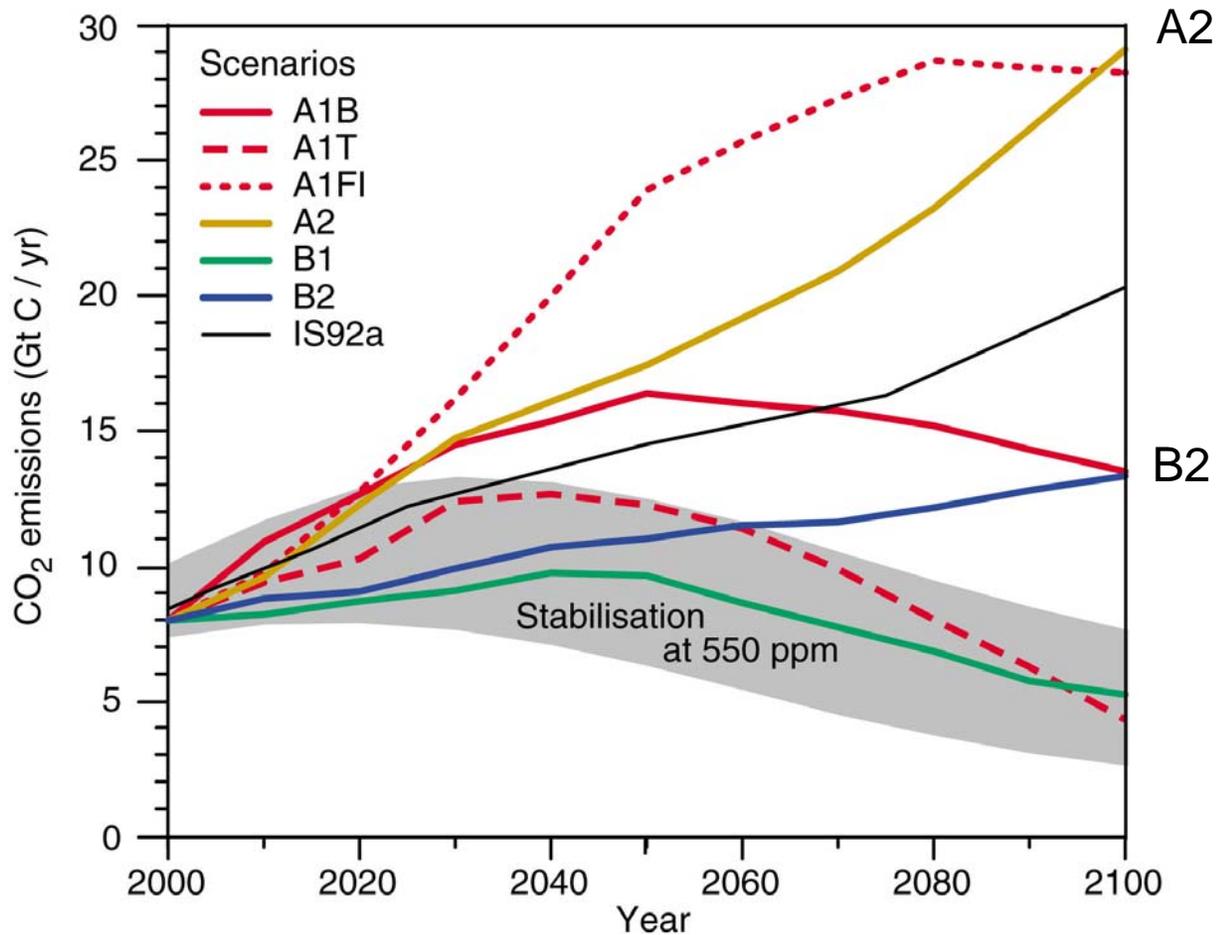
Steady-state dynamic seems to hold for Interannual variability

(NCEP-NCAR reanalysis data, 1960-2005)

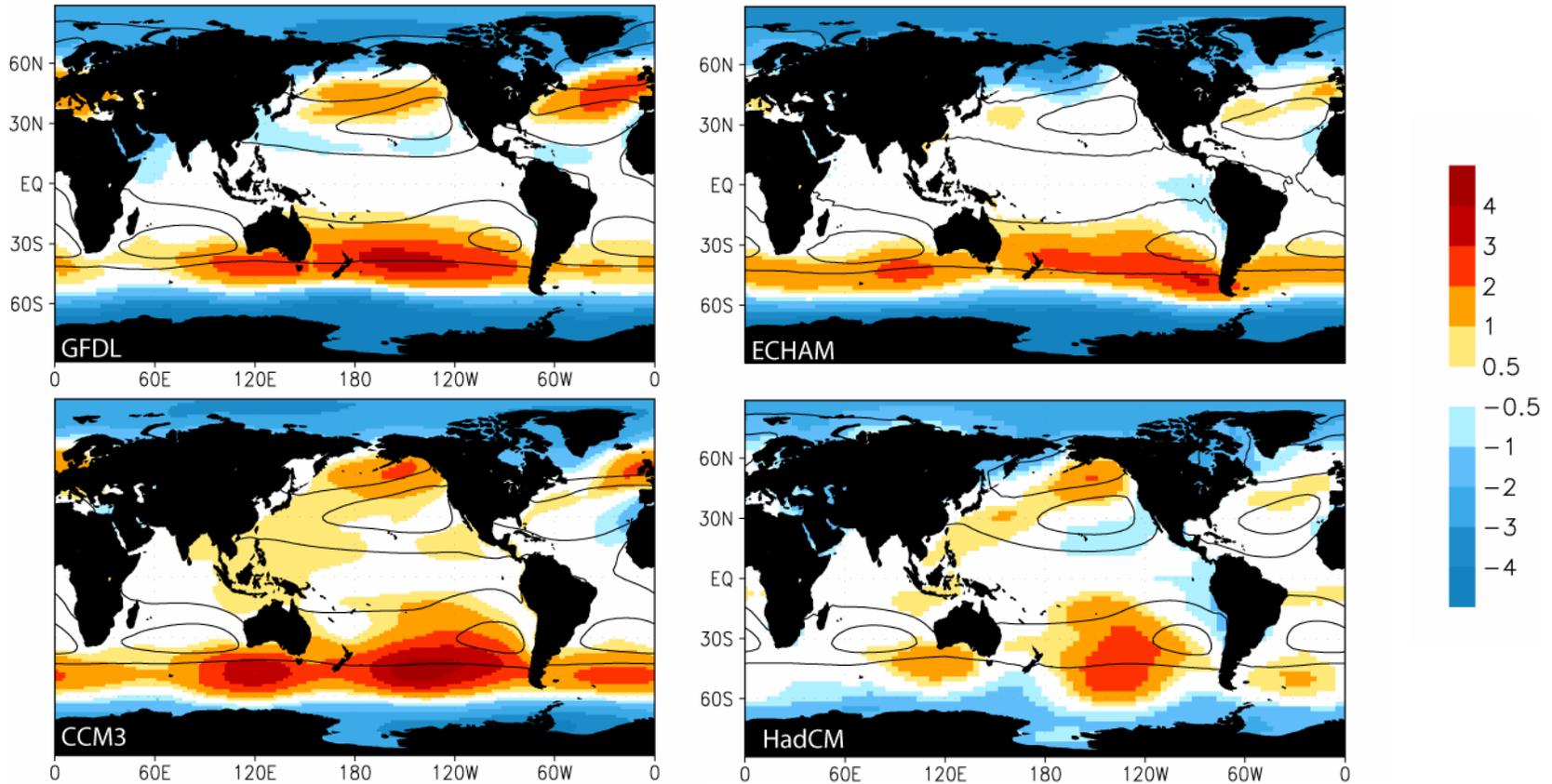


Future Scenarios

CO₂ emissions projections + GCMs



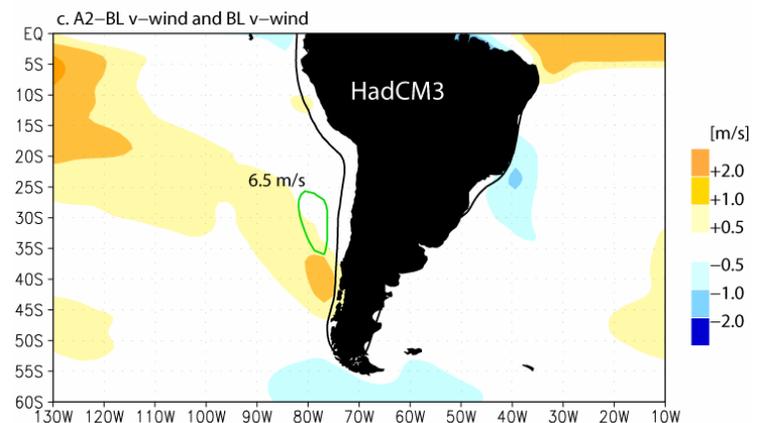
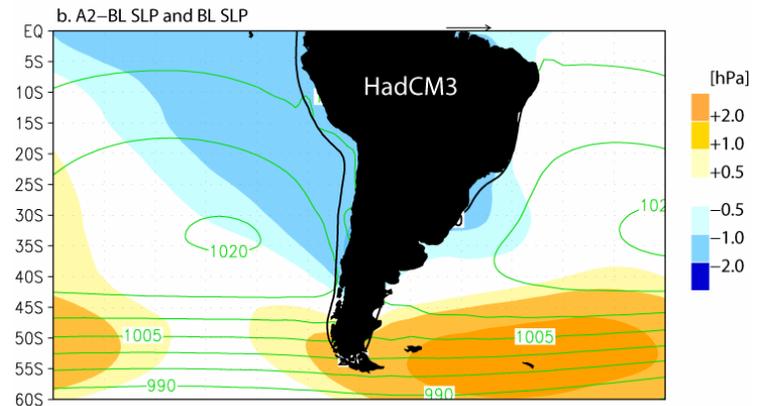
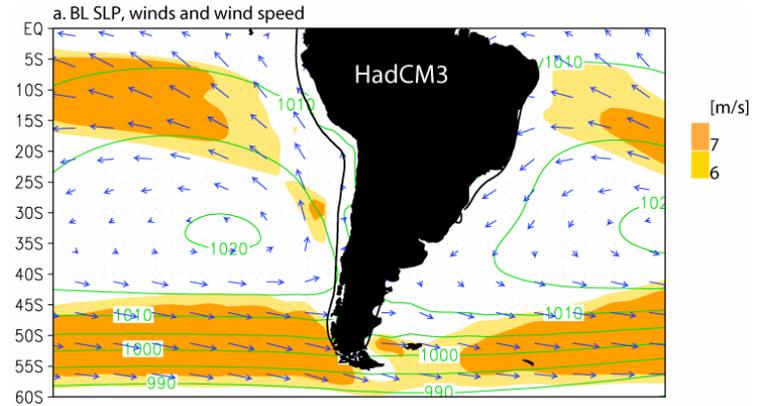
BL SLP (1015, 1020 hPa) and A2-BL SLP difference



Strengthening of the poleward flank of subtropical anticyclones and poleward shift of the midlatitude storm track is very consistent among GCMs (?!?!)

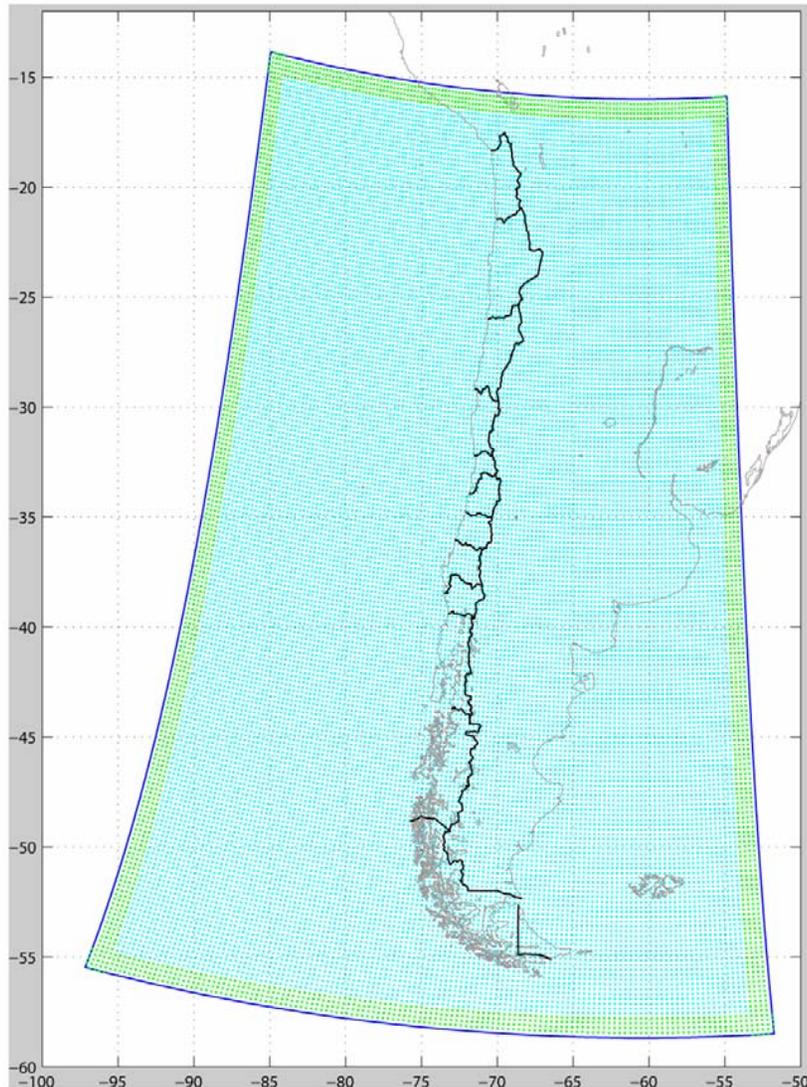
More results from HadCM3:

- Coastal jet is there but hard to see and misplaced (coarse resolution)
- Strengthening of the meridional pressure gradient along the coast
- Increased meridional wind to the south of the jet core



PRECIS (Providing REgional CLimates for Impact Studies)

(Hadley Centre UK MetOffice RCM)



Single domain

- Horiz. grid spacing. 25 km
- 19 vertical levels
- Lateral BC: HadAM every 6h
- Sfc. BC: HadISST1 + Linear trend

Simulations

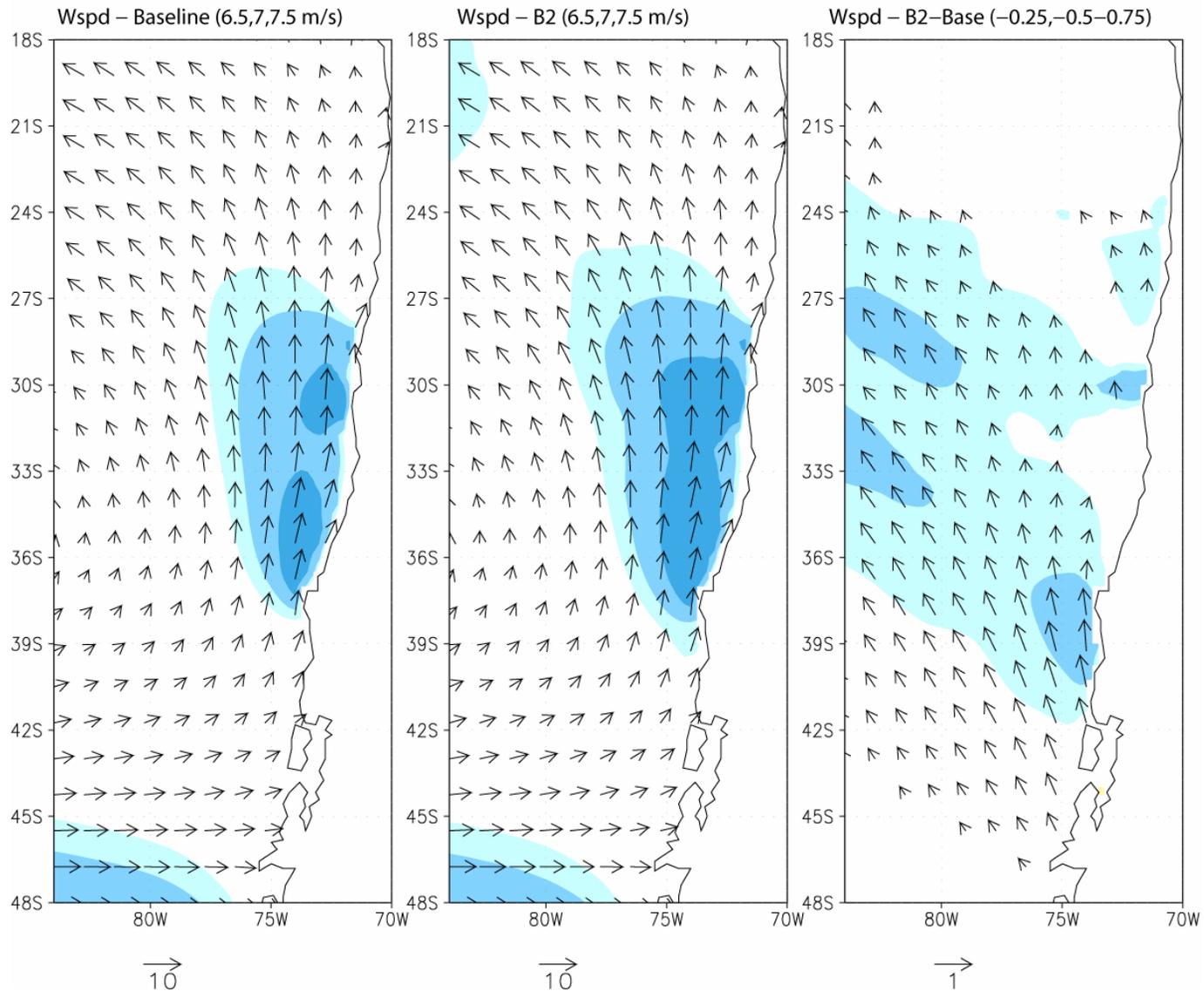
- 1961-1990 Baseline
- 2071-2100 SRES A2 y B2
- 30 years @ 3 min → 4 months per simulation in fast PC

Why?

- CONAMA (Chile) needed results in 9 months

PRECIS Results

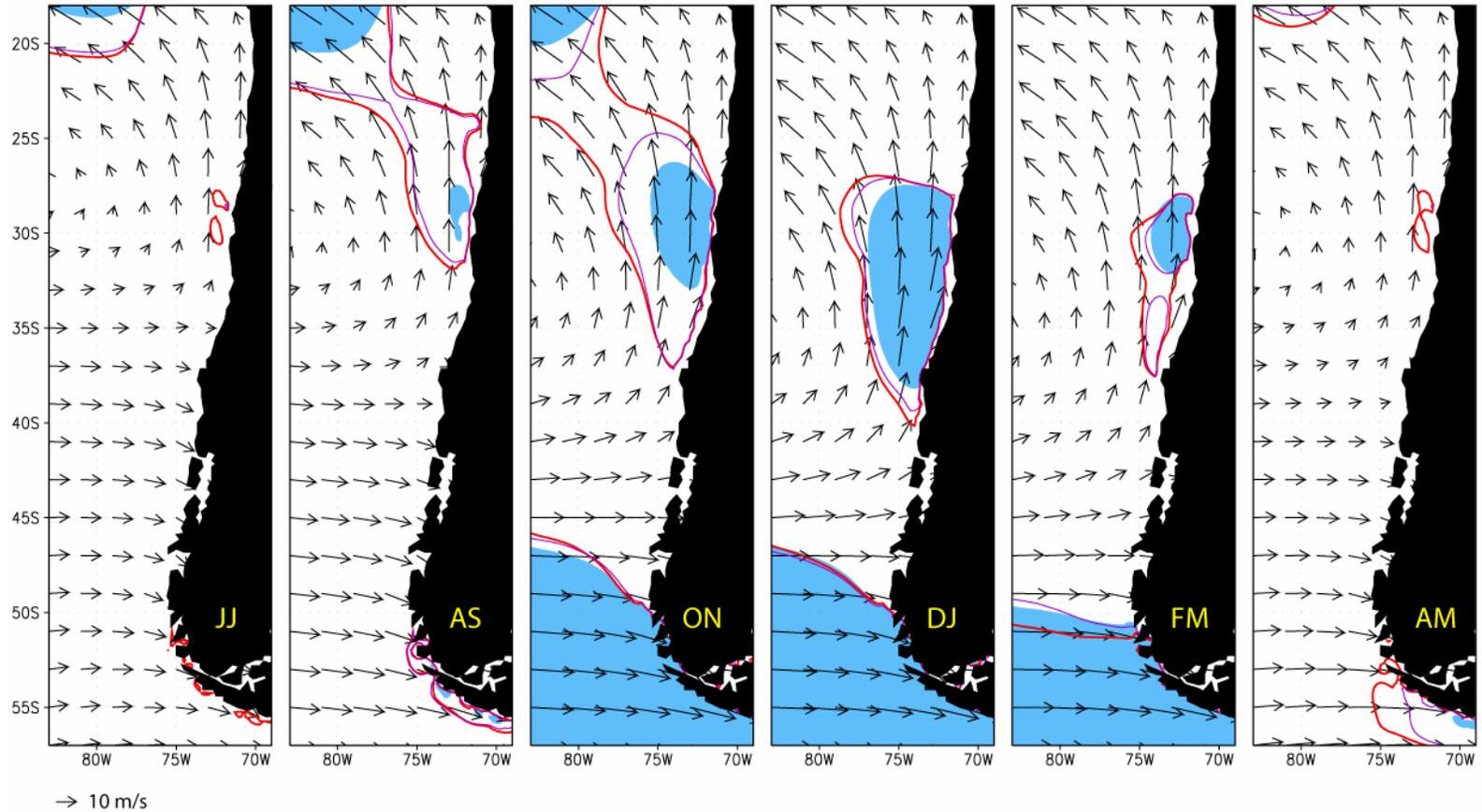
Jet Season – NDJF



PRECIS Results

10-m Wind vectors and wind speed – Outlines of wspd > 7 m/s

Baseline (1960–1990) B2 (2070–2100) A2 (2070–2100)



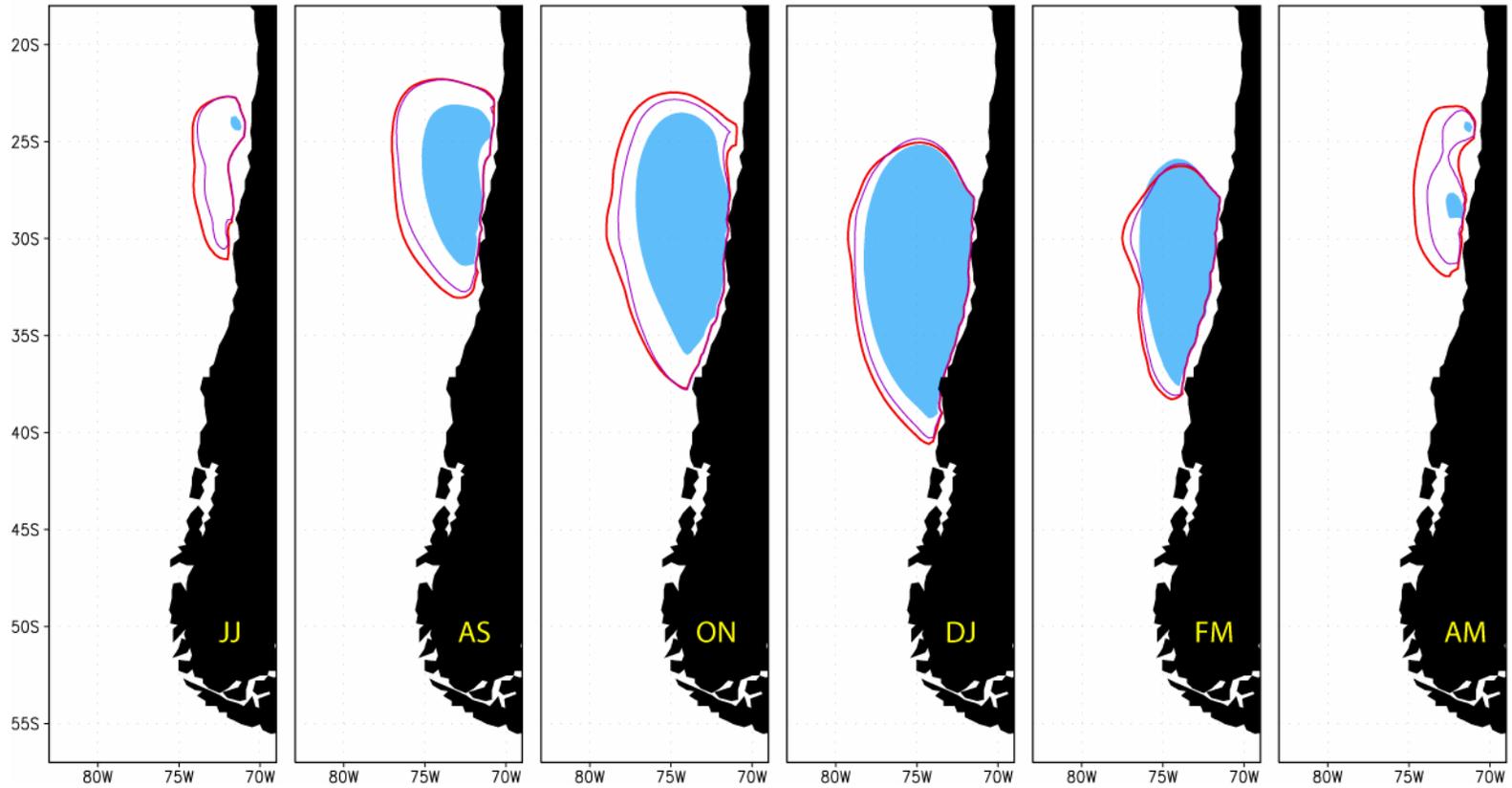
PRECIS Results

10-m Meridional wind – Outlines of $v > 6$ m/s

Baseline (1960–1990)

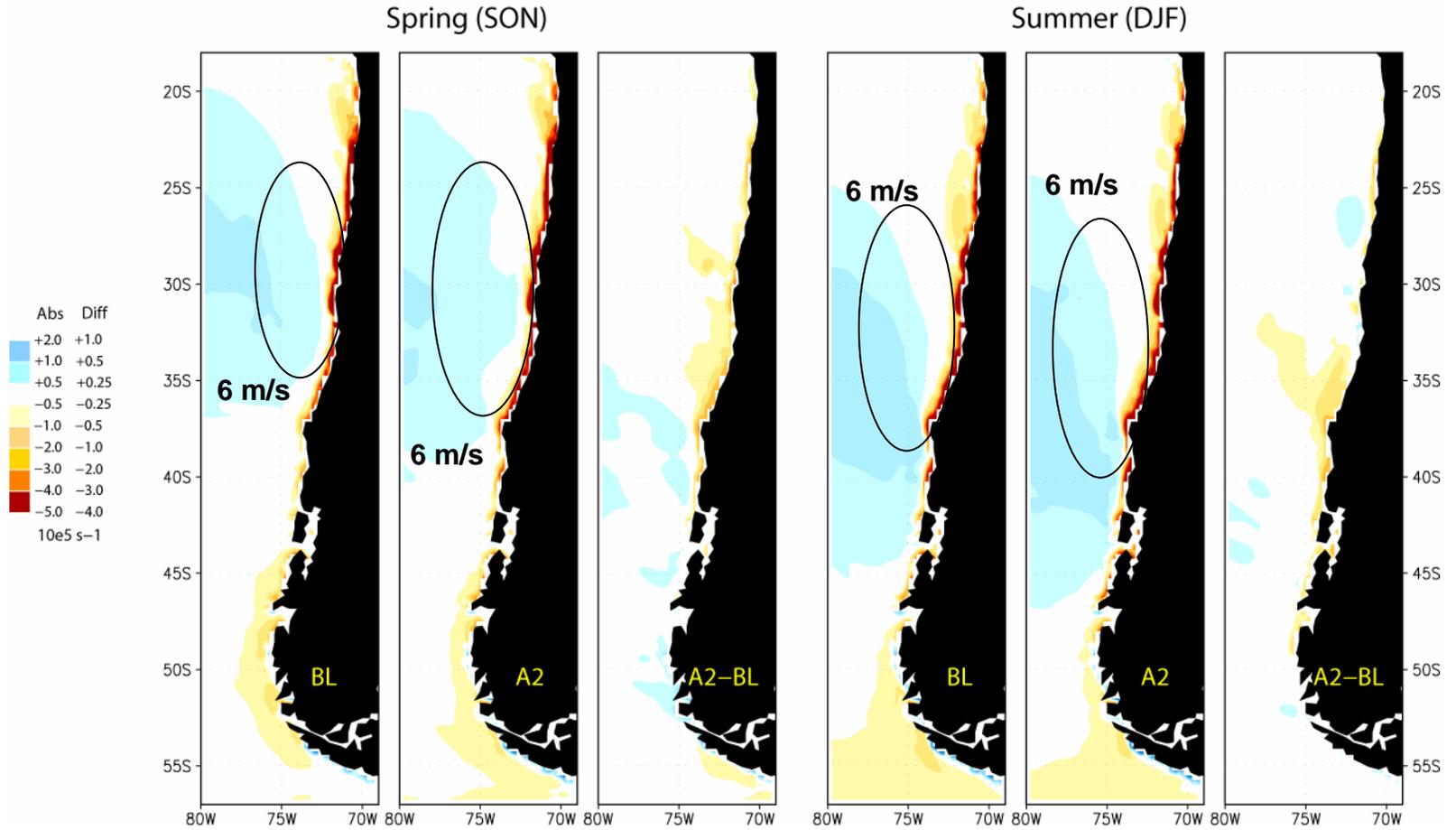
B2 (2070–2100)

A2 (2070–2100)

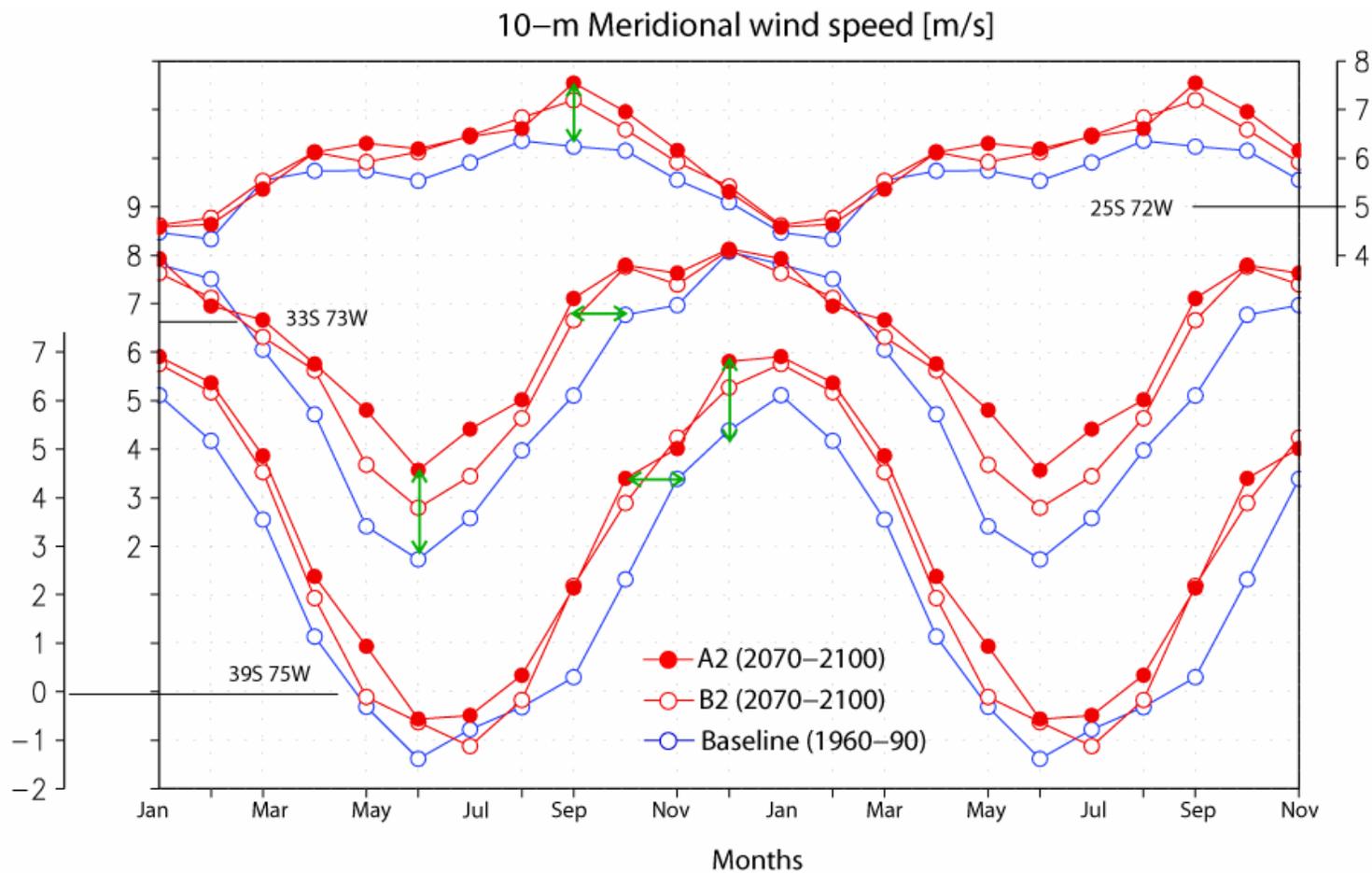


PRECIS Results

10-m wind curl

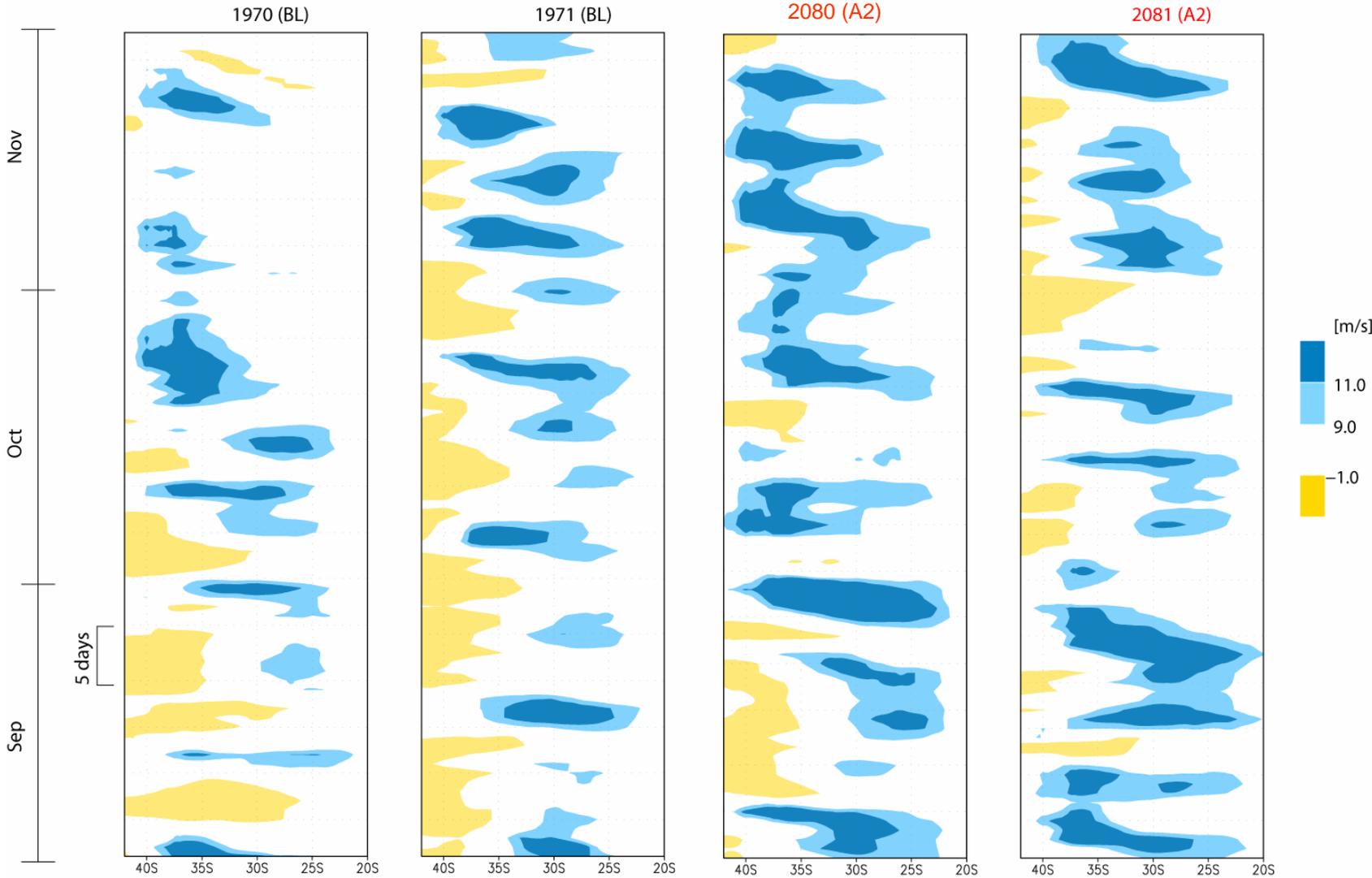


PRECIS Results



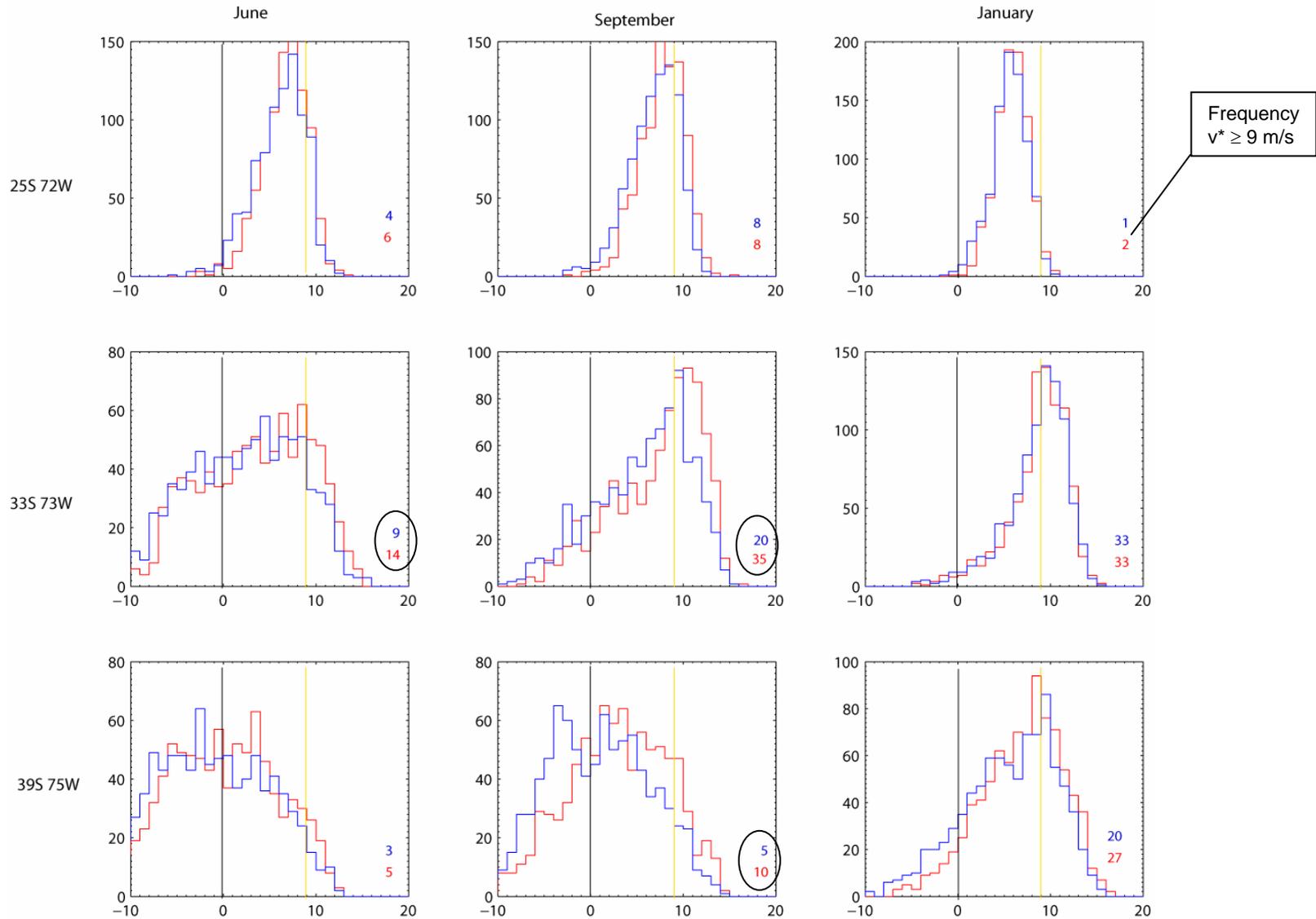
PRECIS Results

10-m Meridional wind at 74W



10-m Meridional wind – Daily means

PDFs for Baseline and B2



Summary / Ideas

- Southerly coastal winds strengthen in warmer climate. Δv is geographically and seasonally dependent.
- More frequent / stronger coastal jet events(?)
Who cares?...is coastal upwelling a linear processes?
- Feel free to use PRECIS outputs to feed regional ocean model.
- 30-year of RCM simulation seems a waste of CPU-time...regional signals are too dependent of parent GCM. You better simulate 5 years and train a statistical model for downscaling. 30 years = 6 different scenarios x 5 years each