

The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) in a Changing Aquaplanet Climate

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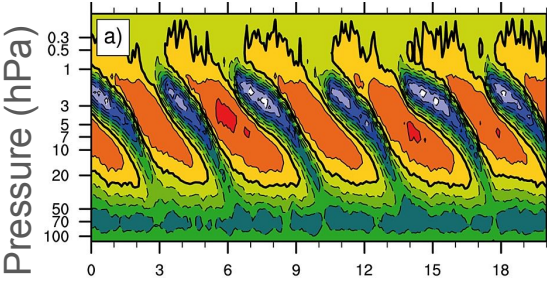
Goal: Explore QBO response to CO₂ in an idealized model

Model Complexity



Dry Held Suarez

Zonal Wind at Equator (m/s)



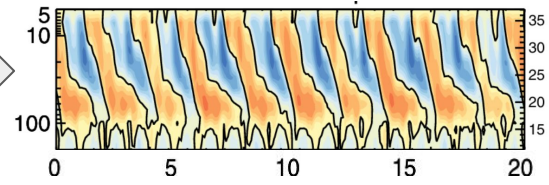
Time (years)

Yao and Jablonowski (2013, 2015)



Fully-Coupled

Zonal Wind at Equator (m/s)



Time (years)

Richter et al., 2020 - QBOi Experiment

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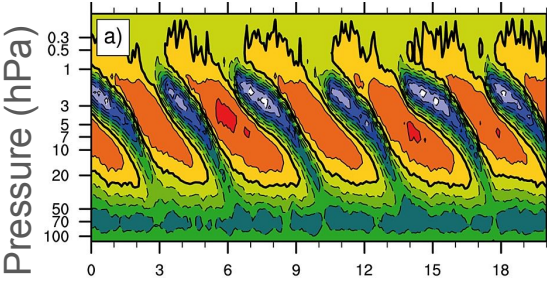
Model Complexity



Aquaplanet

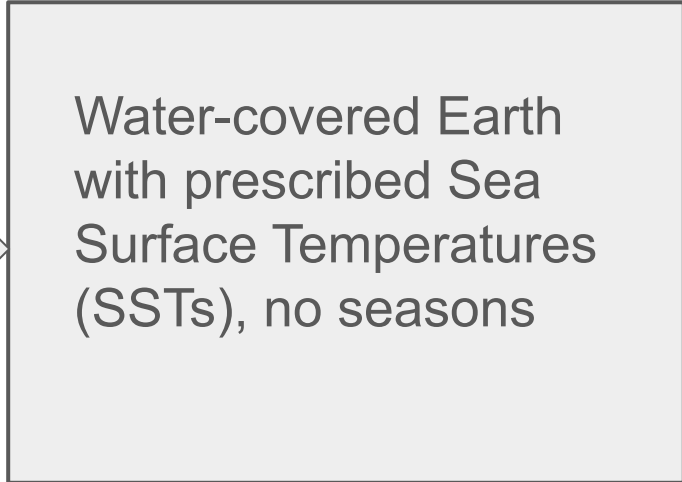
Dry Held Suarez

Zonal Wind at Equator (m/s)



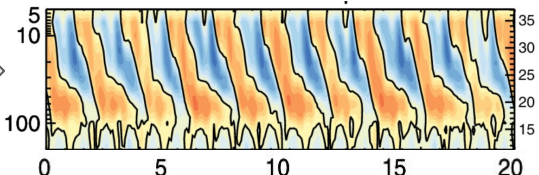
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Fully-Coupled

Zonal Wind at Equator (m/s)

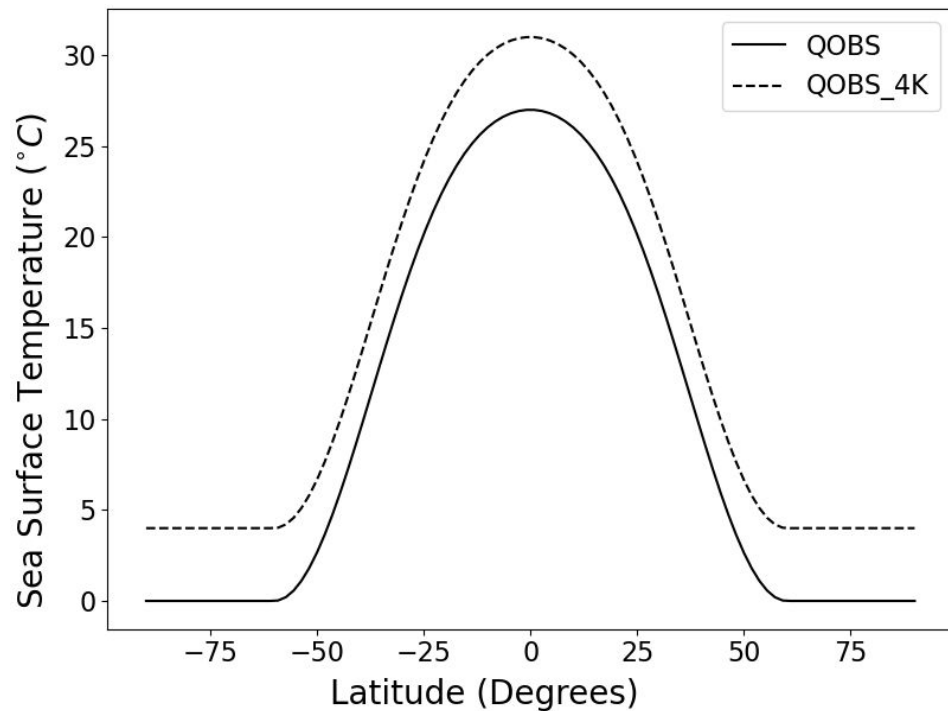


Time (years)

Richter et al., 2020 - QBOi Experiment

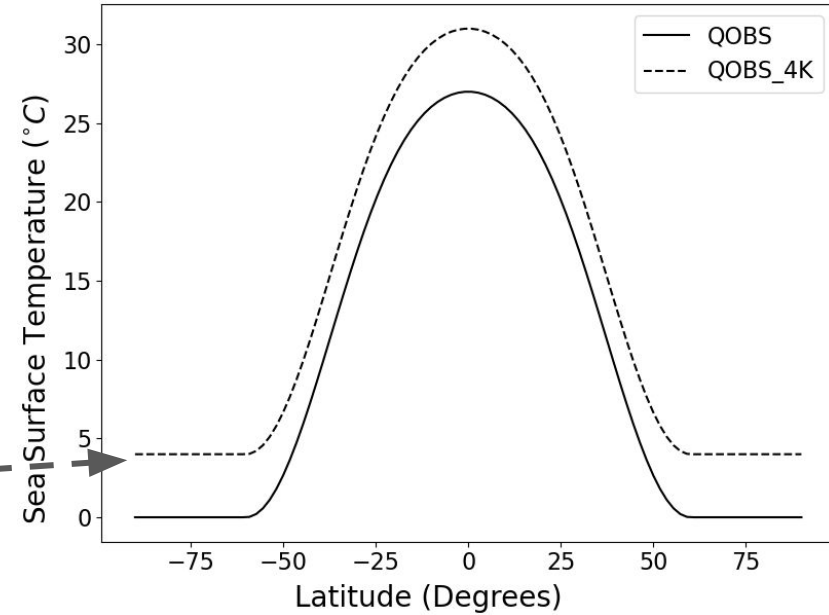
Aquaplanet Experimental Setup

- National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) Community Earth System Model version 2 (CESM2) with the Community Atmosphere Model (CAM)
- Finite Volume (FV) dynamical core
- CAM4 physics package
- 200 km ($\sim 2^\circ$) horizontal spacing
- 72 levels with model top at 0.1 hPa (~ 61 km)

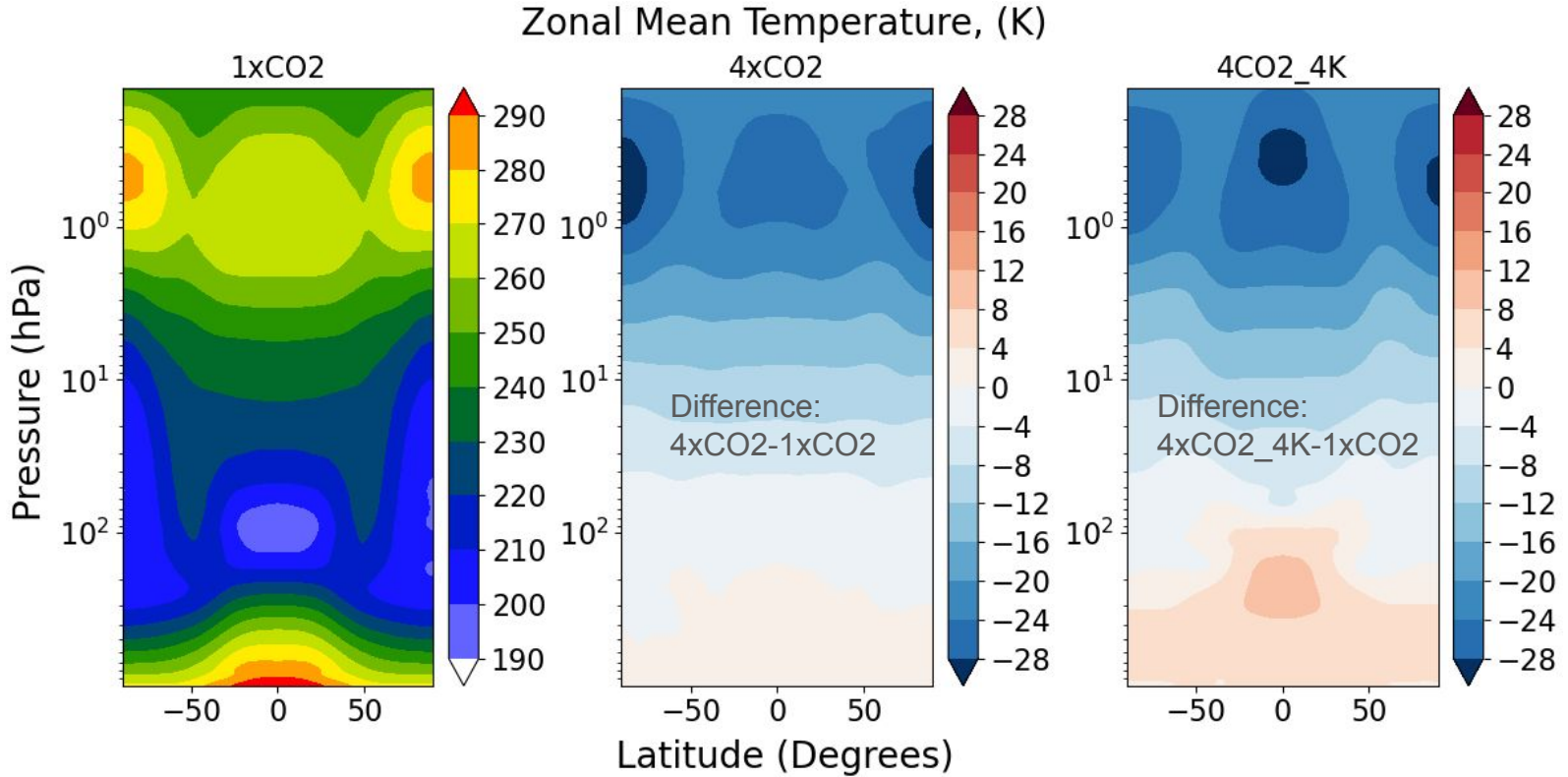


Aquaplanet Experimental Setup

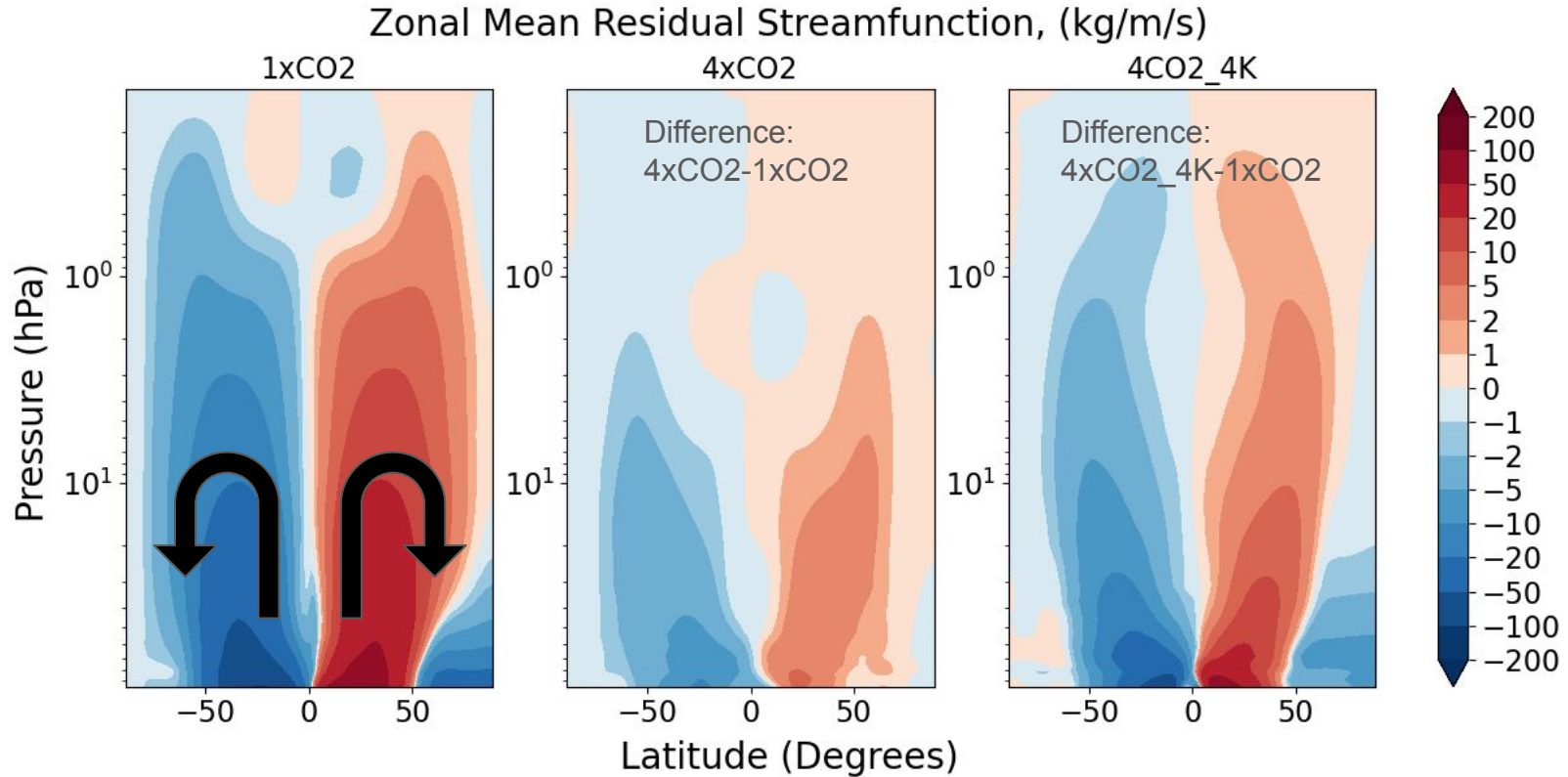
Experiment Name	CO ₂ Concentration	SST Profile
1xCO2	348 ppmv	QOBS
4xCO2	1392 ppmv	QOBS
4xCO2_4K	1392 ppmv	QOBS_4K



Mean aquaplanet climate response to CO₂ is **stratospheric cooling** and **tropospheric warming**

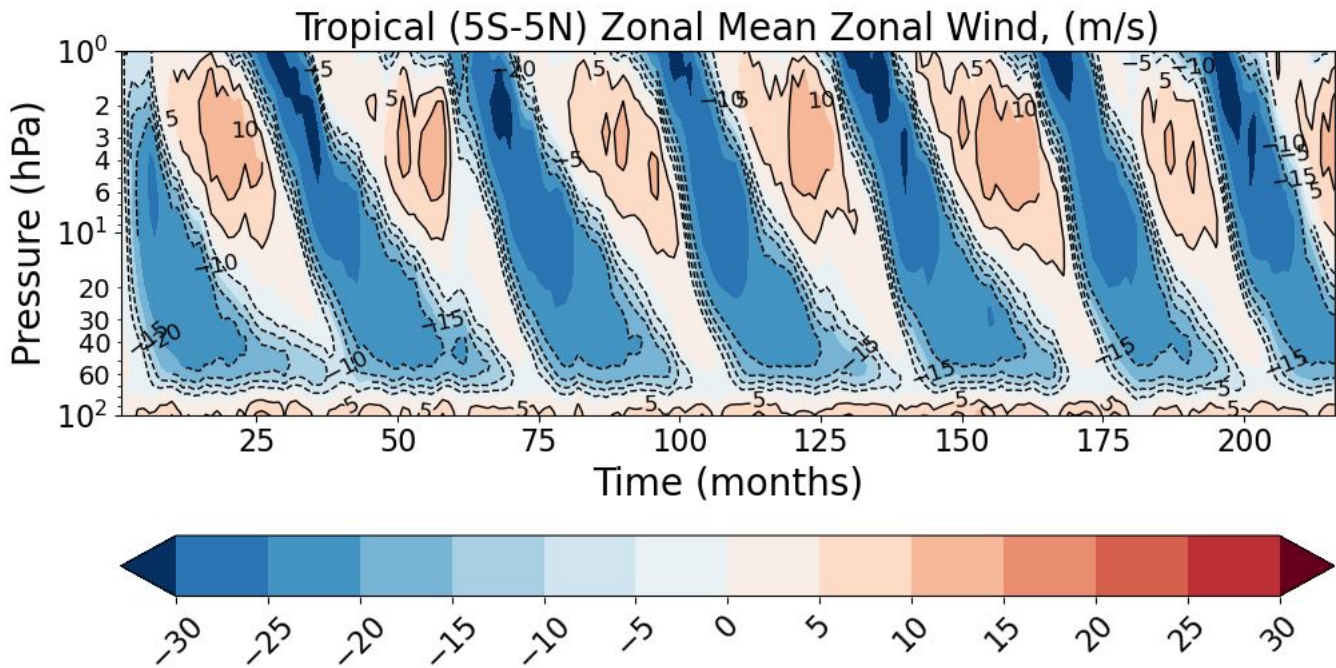


Mean aquaplanet climate response to CO₂ is a **strengthened Brewer-Dobson Circulation (BDC)**

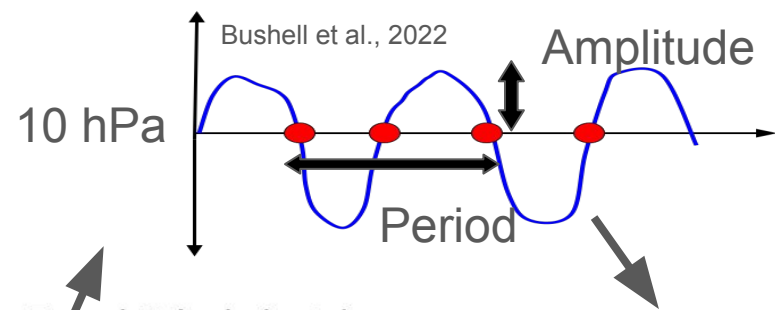


A quasi-realistic aquaplanet QBO is simulated

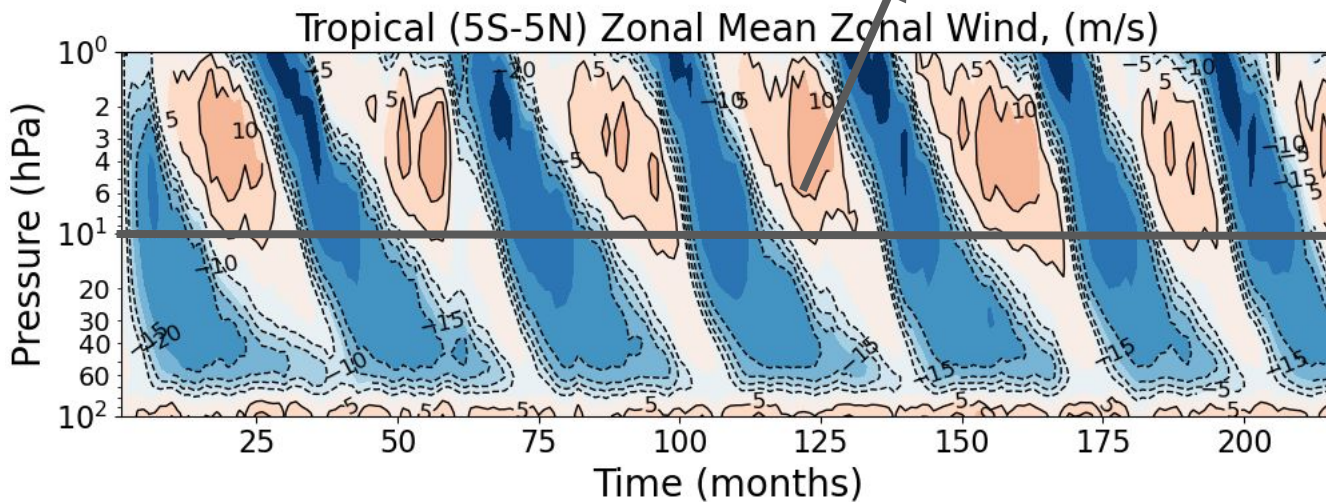
1xCO₂



A quasi-realistic aquaplanet QBO is simulated



1xCO₂



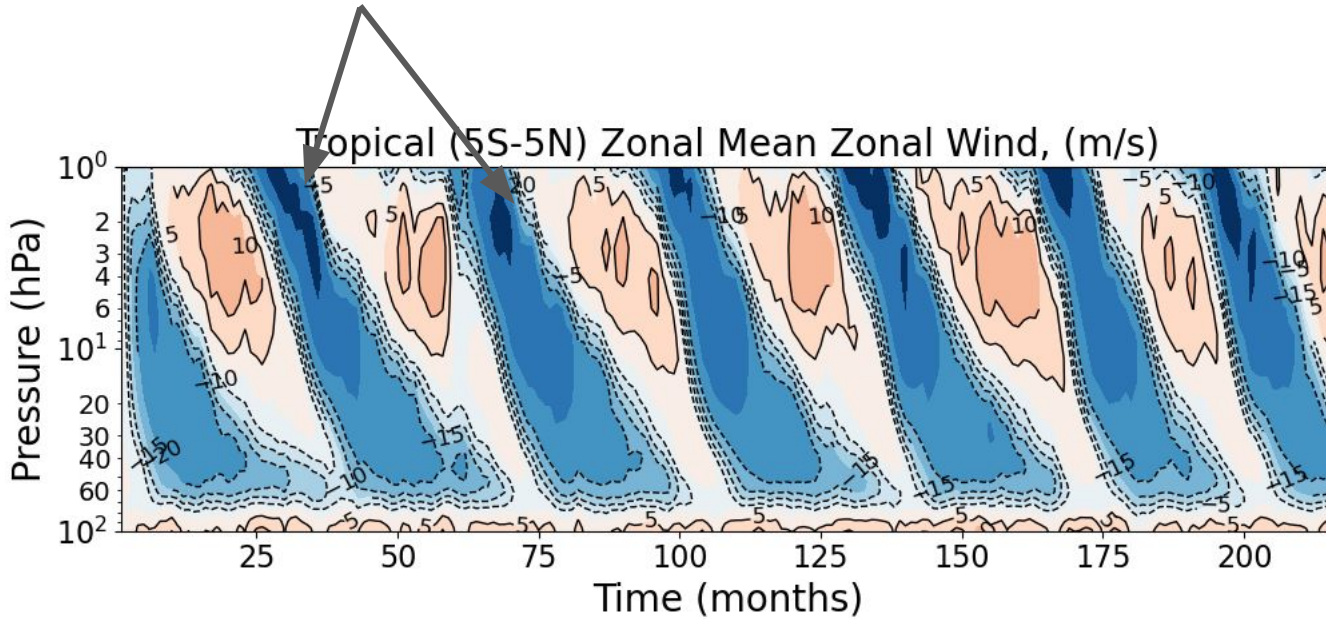
Period: 33.8 months

Amplitude: 17.6 m/s



Observed asymmetry between the QBO phases (stronger easterlies; e.g. Naujokat, 1986) is **reproduced**

1xCO₂

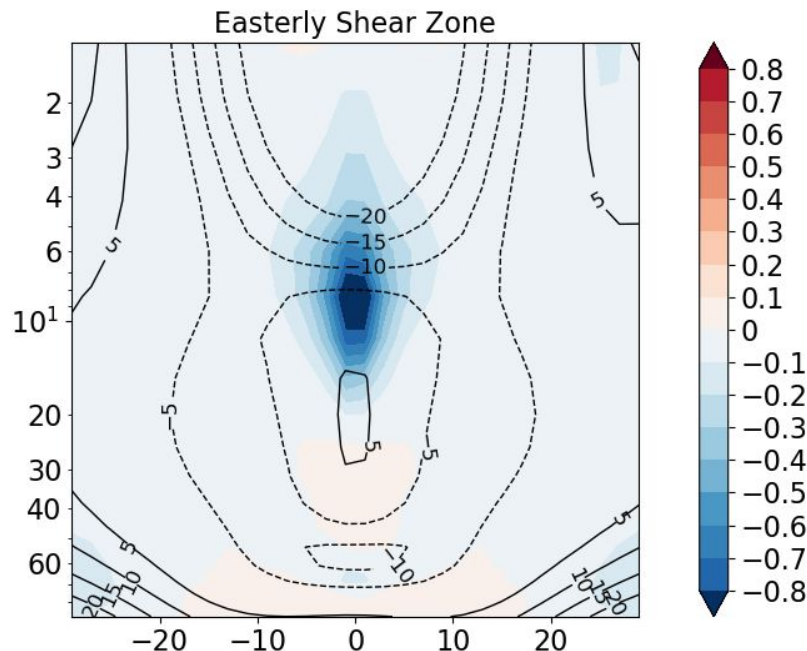
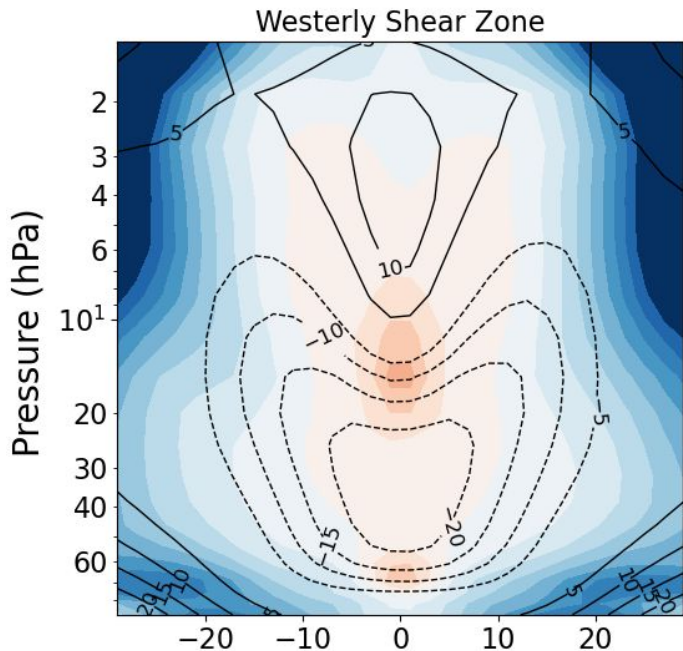


The aquaplanet QBO is driven by resolved and parameterized waves

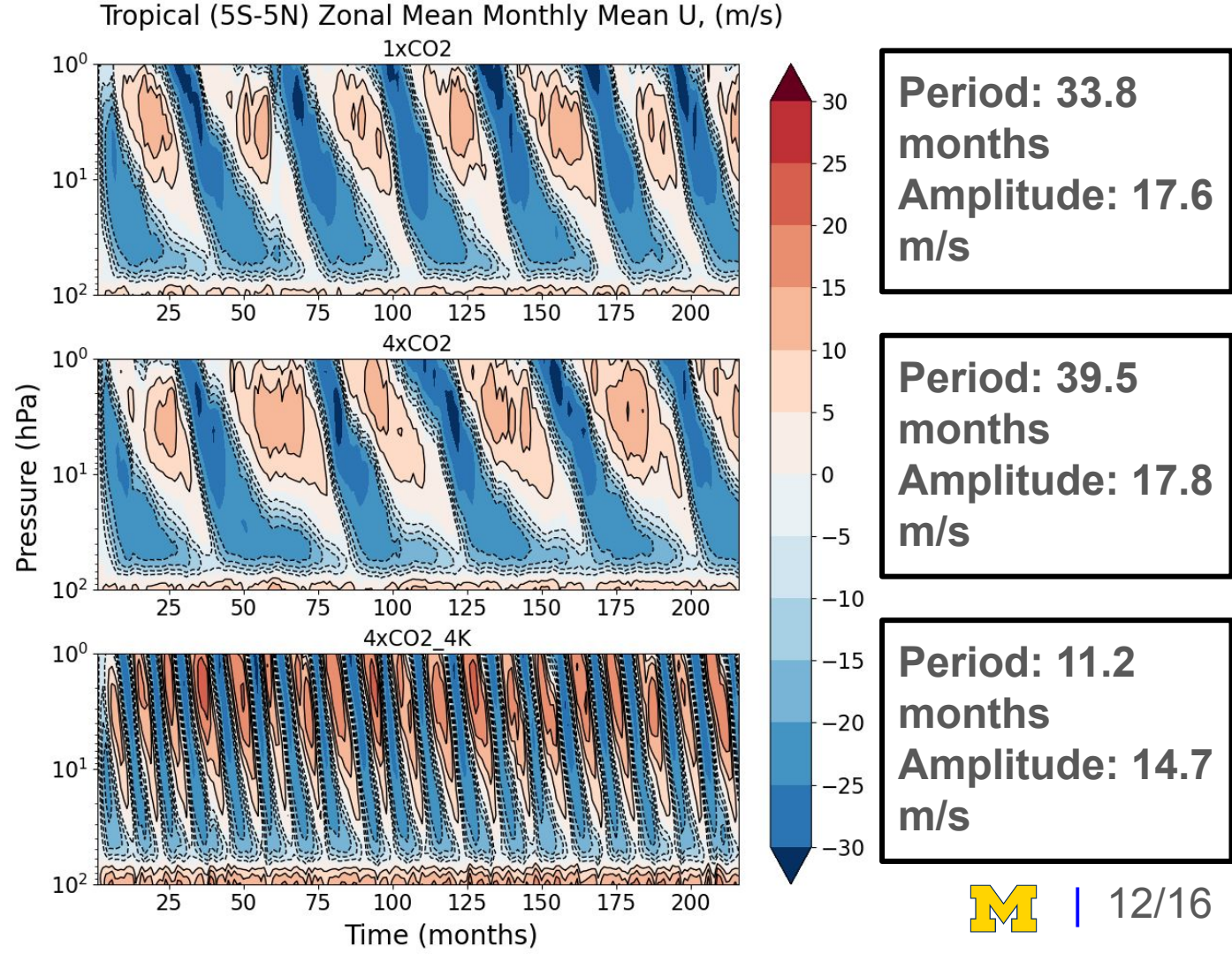
$$\bar{u}_t = \bar{v}^* [f - (a \cos \phi)^{-1} (\bar{u} \cos \phi)_\phi] - \bar{w}^* \bar{u}_z + (\rho_0 a \cos \phi)^{-1} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} + \text{GWD} + \bar{X}$$

Forcing due to the resolved Eliassen-Palm (EP) flux divergence (m/s/day)

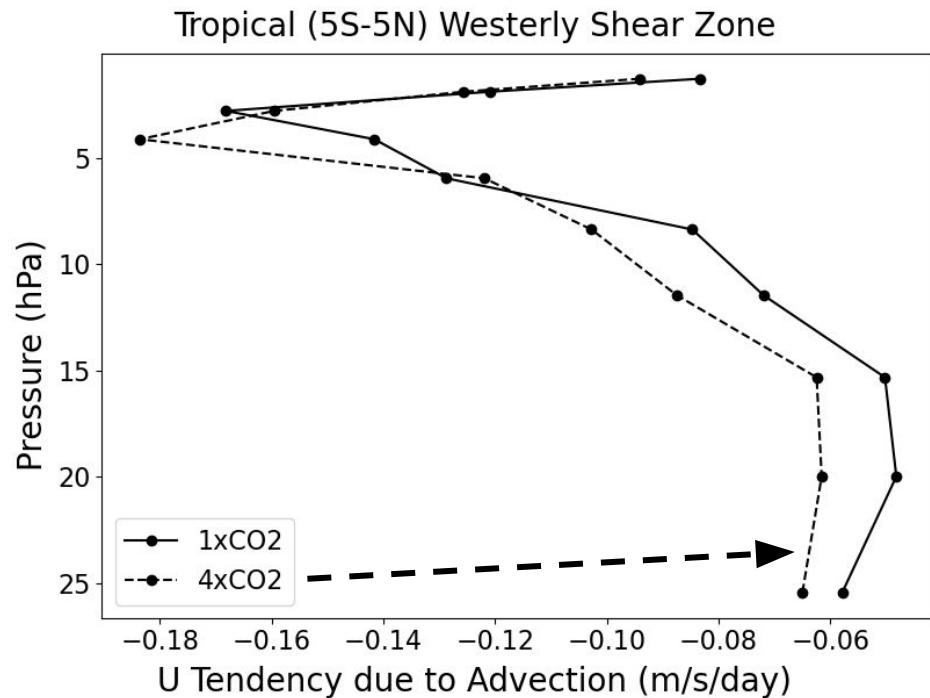
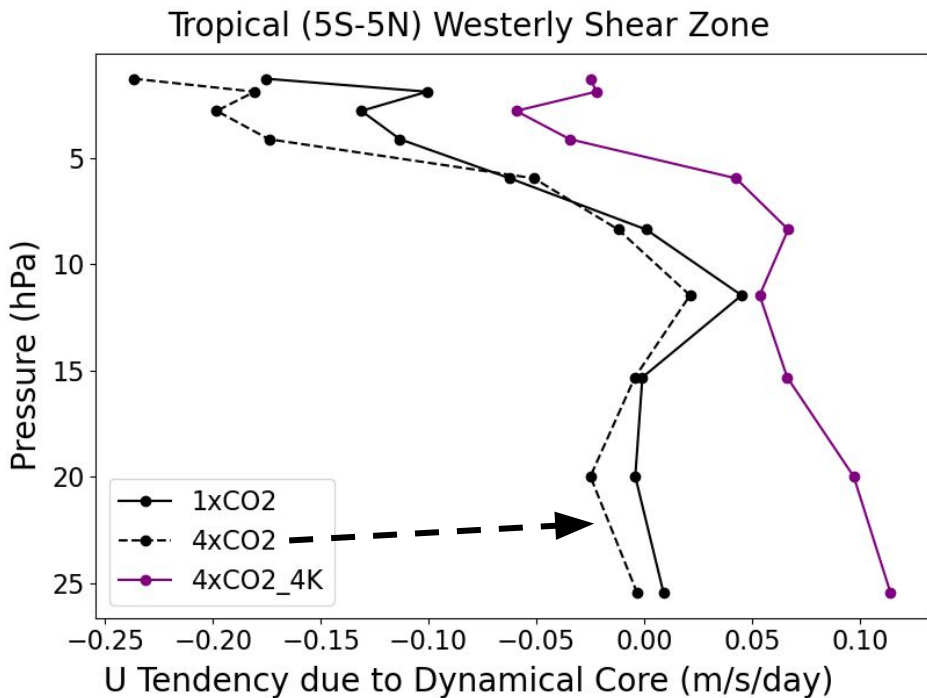
Forcing due to parameterized gravity wave drag (GWD) (m/s/day)



The QBO period is sensitive to increasing CO₂

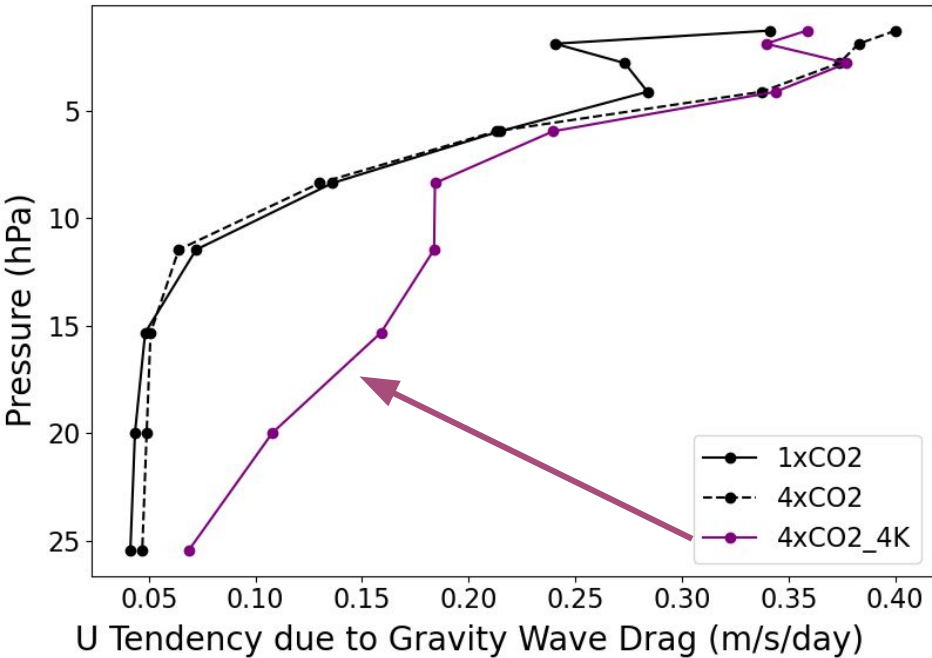


Advection is primary driver of 4xCO2 QBO period lengthening

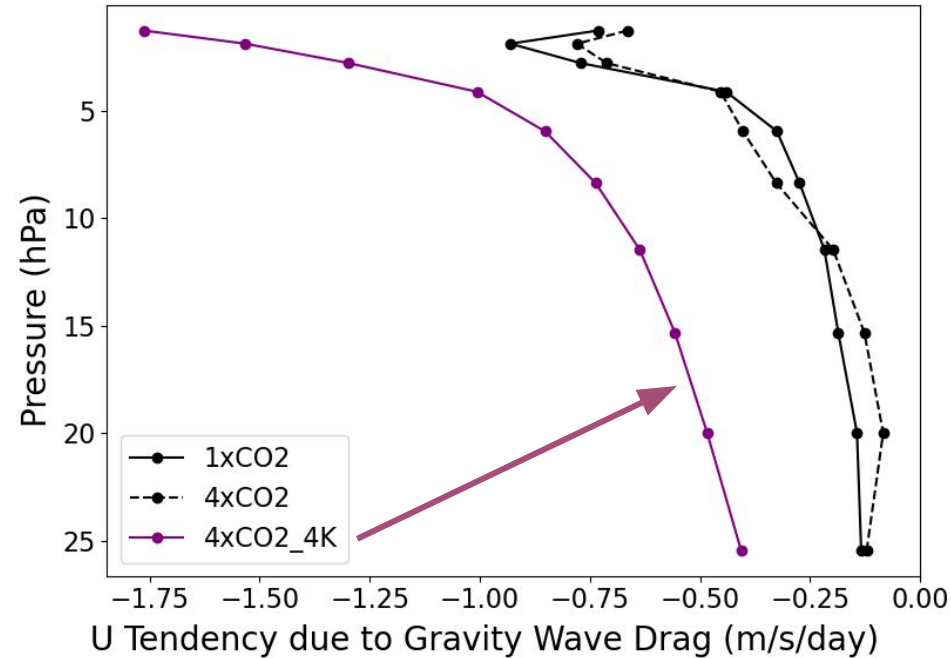


Increased gravity wave drag is primary driver of shorter 4xCO2_4K QBO period

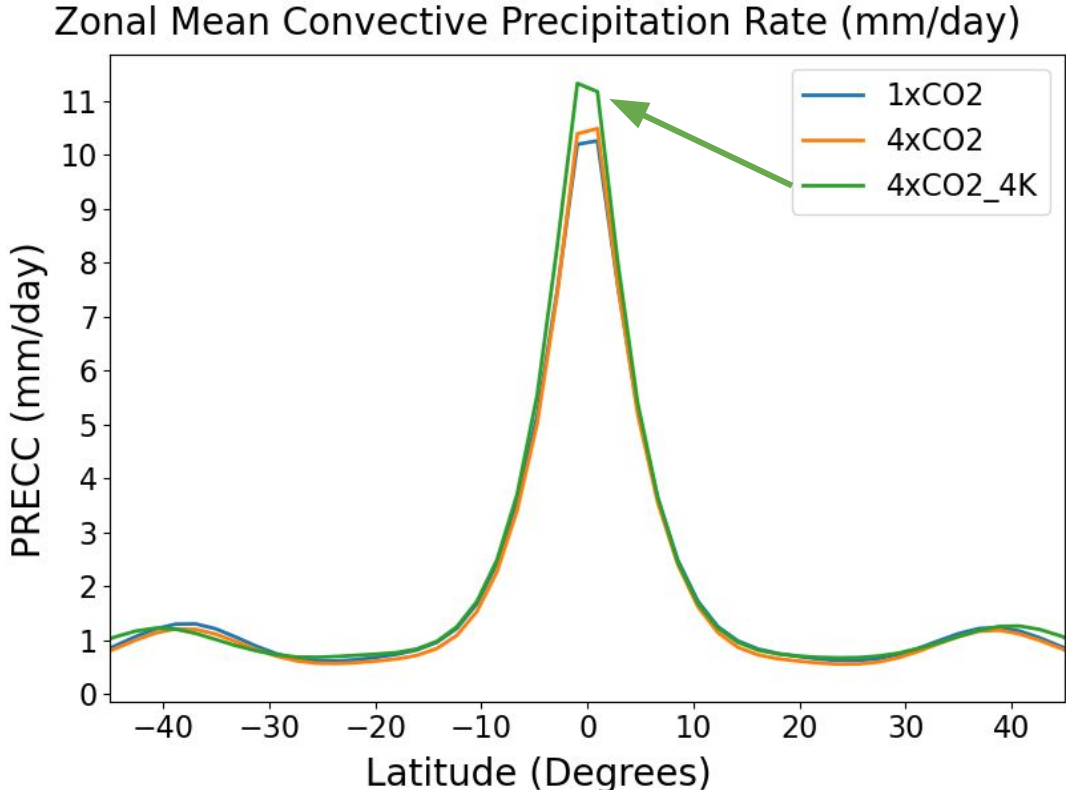
Tropical (5S-5N) Westerly Shear Zone



Tropical (5S-5N) Easterly Shear Zone



Increased tropical convection causes intensified GW drag in 4xCO2_4K: CAM's GWD strength depends on convective heating



Conclusions

- Aquaplanet QBO period is strongly sensitive to GW drag forcing
 - Large QBO period change with respect to control in 4xCO₂_4K
 - Much smaller period change in 4xCO₂
- Under constant SSTs, advection is primary driver of period change
- Aquaplanet with shifted SSTs is a useful simplified framework for testing the response of the stratosphere to radiative forcing.