The cold point tropical tropopause observed by GPS

Bill Randel Atmospheric Chemistry Division, NCAR





Convection and thermal structure in the tropics



QJRMS, 1949

EVIDENCE FOR A WORLD CIRCULATION PROVIDED BY MEASUREMENTS OF HELIUM AND WATER VAPOUR DISTRIBUTION IN THE STRATOSPHERE

By A. W. BKEWER, M.Sc., A.Inst.P.

Water vapor 'tape recorder'

Mote et al 1998



Cold tropopause temperatures produce enhanced dehydration

Tropical temperature seasonal cycle



Objective: use GPS data to understand variability of tropical cold point

Zonal average GPS data over 10° N-S from CHAMP + COSMIC

Daily data for 2001-2011 (ten complete years)





Annual cycle in temperature



'raw' time series

Remove seasonal cycle





Anthes et al, 2011; from Torsten Schmidt



deseasonalized



Remove QBO and ENSO



Variance after removing seasonal, QBO, ENSO components







Analysis of lapse rate dT/dz

What is more fundamental: T or dT/dz ?



dT/dz variance

dt/dz residual variance GPS 10-10 dt/dz ano 0 Height (KM) 30 30 30 30 30 30 ۲ 17.5 km 0 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2005 2007 2009 year 2001-2011

deseasonalized residuals

T(K)

EOF analysis of residuals for dT/dz





Key points:

- Novel high vertical resolution record of zonal mean tropical atmosphere
- Strong, coherent QBO and ENSO signals in GPS data
- Residual variance maximum near cold point tropopause (~18 km)
- Enhanced variability linked to stratospheric sudden warmings
- 'Climate noise' near cold point tropopause poorly understood

Thank you

Interannual changes in stratospheric water vapor



Changes in stratospheric H_2O are tied to tropopause temperatures



What controls variations of the tropical cold point?

Temperature annual and semi-annual harmonics

