

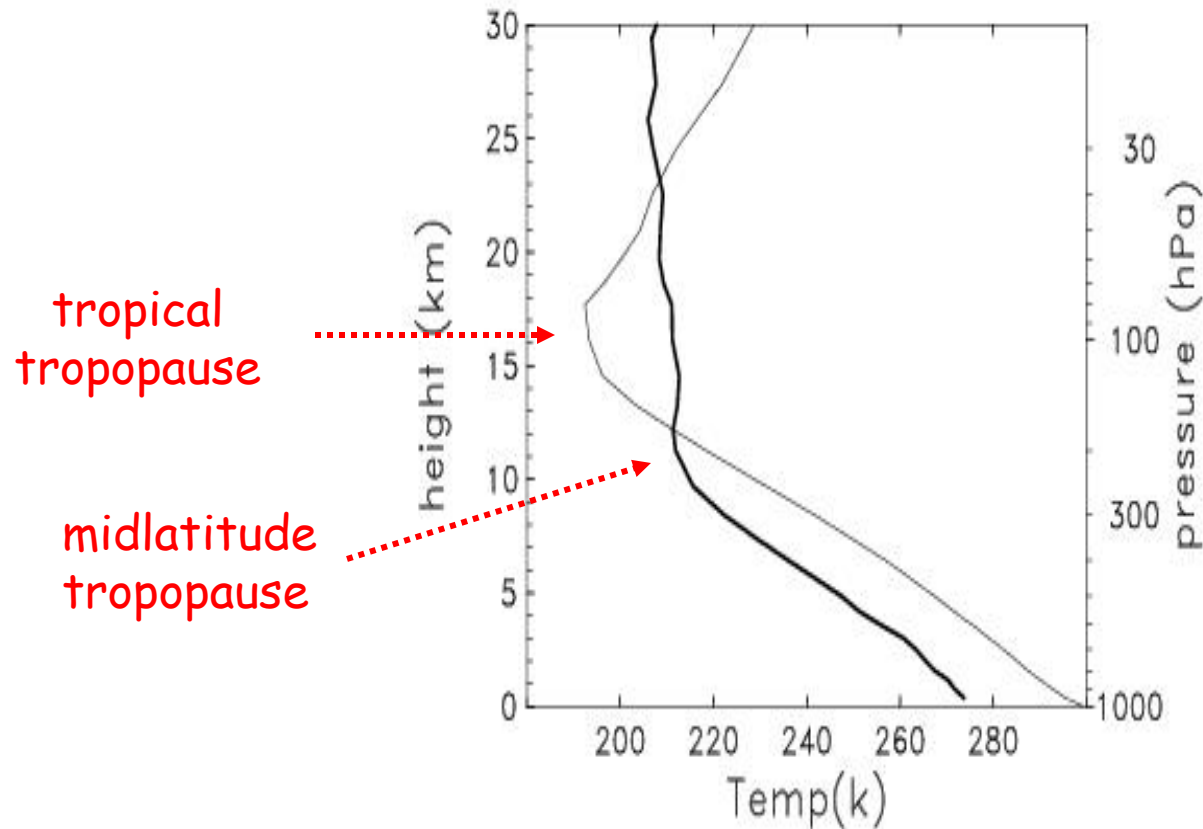


NCAR

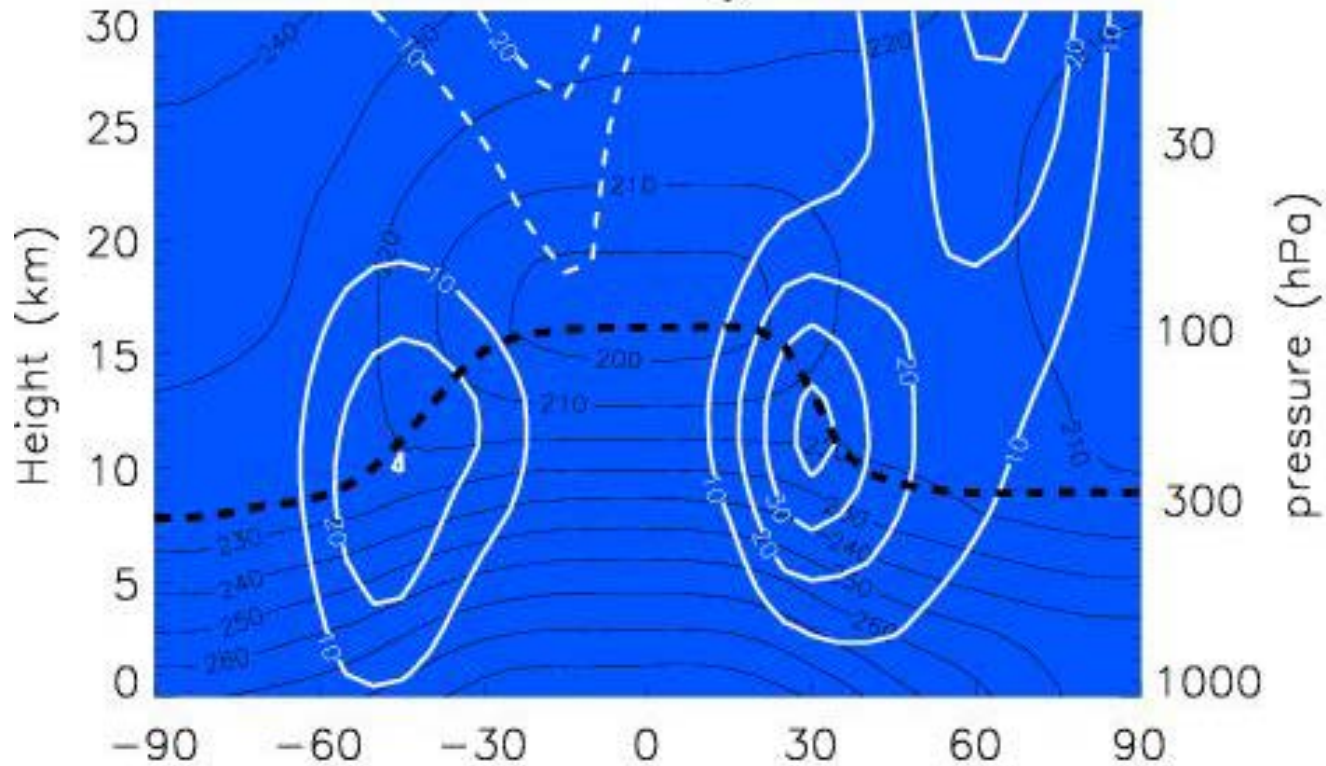
Requirements for monitoring the global tropopause

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Atmospheric Chemistry Division
NCAR

Tropopause is most simply identified by a change in stability (lapse rate)

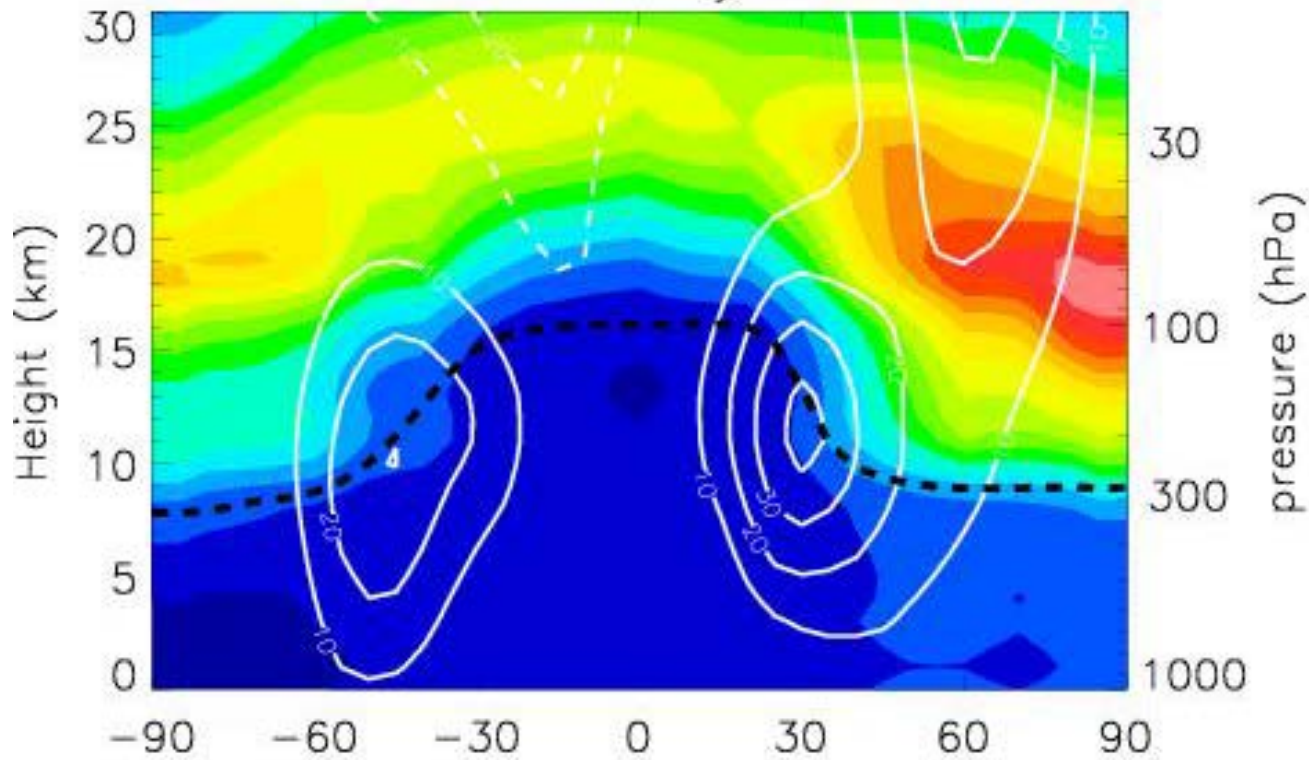


Latitudinal structure of the tropopause



Tropopause separates air masses with different dynamical and chemical characteristics

Ozone



definitions of the tropopause

- Lapse rate tropopause (WMO definition)
- Cold point (most relevant in the tropics)
- Specific value of potential vorticity (PV=2)

advantage: continuously valued, useful for
dynamics/transport studies

disadvantage: requires meteorological analysis;
cannot calculate from temp profiles alone

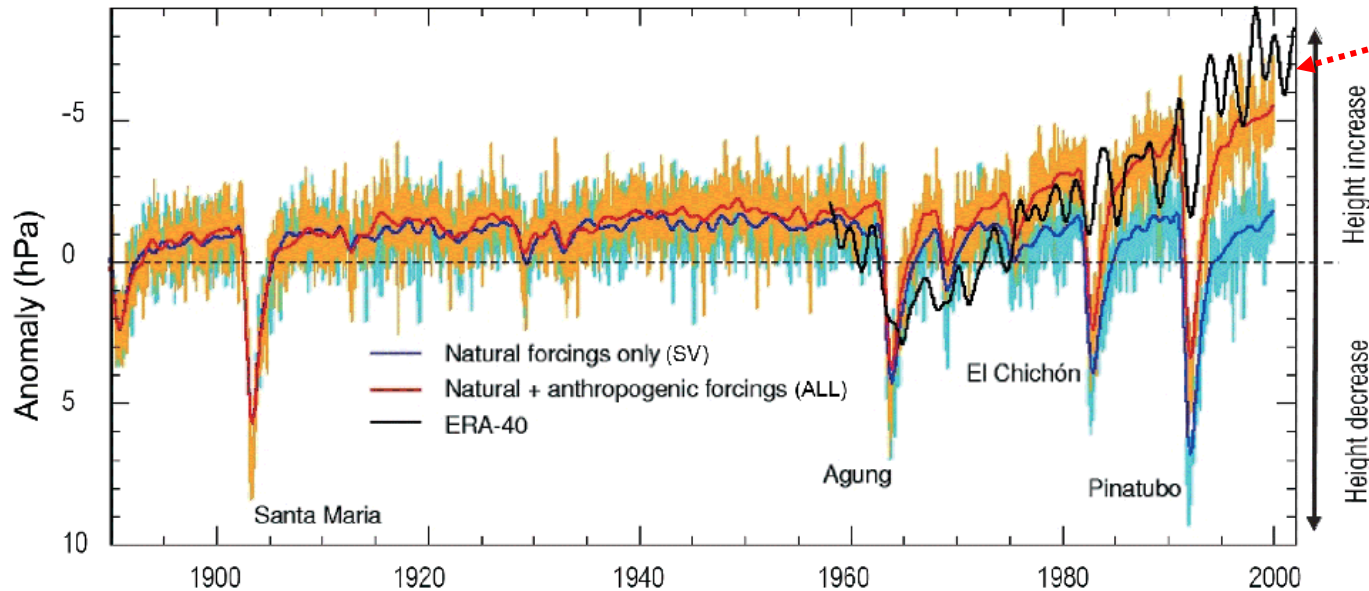
What are the science issues re: tropopause and climate?

- Is the tropopause a sensitive indicator of climate change?
(if so, what parameters?)
- How is the tropopause related to *long-term* ozone variability?

Contributions of Anthropogenic and Natural Forcing to Recent Tropopause Height Changes

Santer et al. Science, July 2003

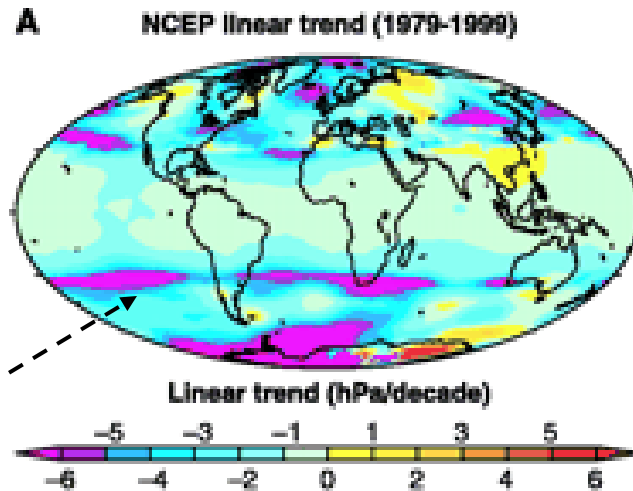
In PCM, human-caused changes in tropopause height are large relative to natural effects



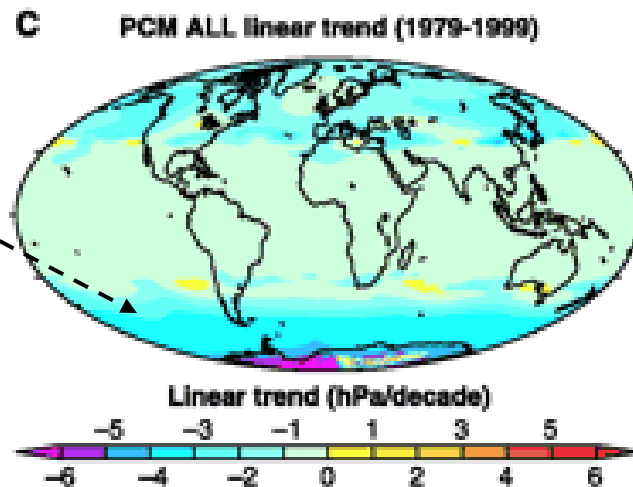
increase in
global
tropopause
height
of ~0.2 km

Spatial 'fingerprint' of tropopause changes

decrease in tropopause pressure
(increase in altitude)

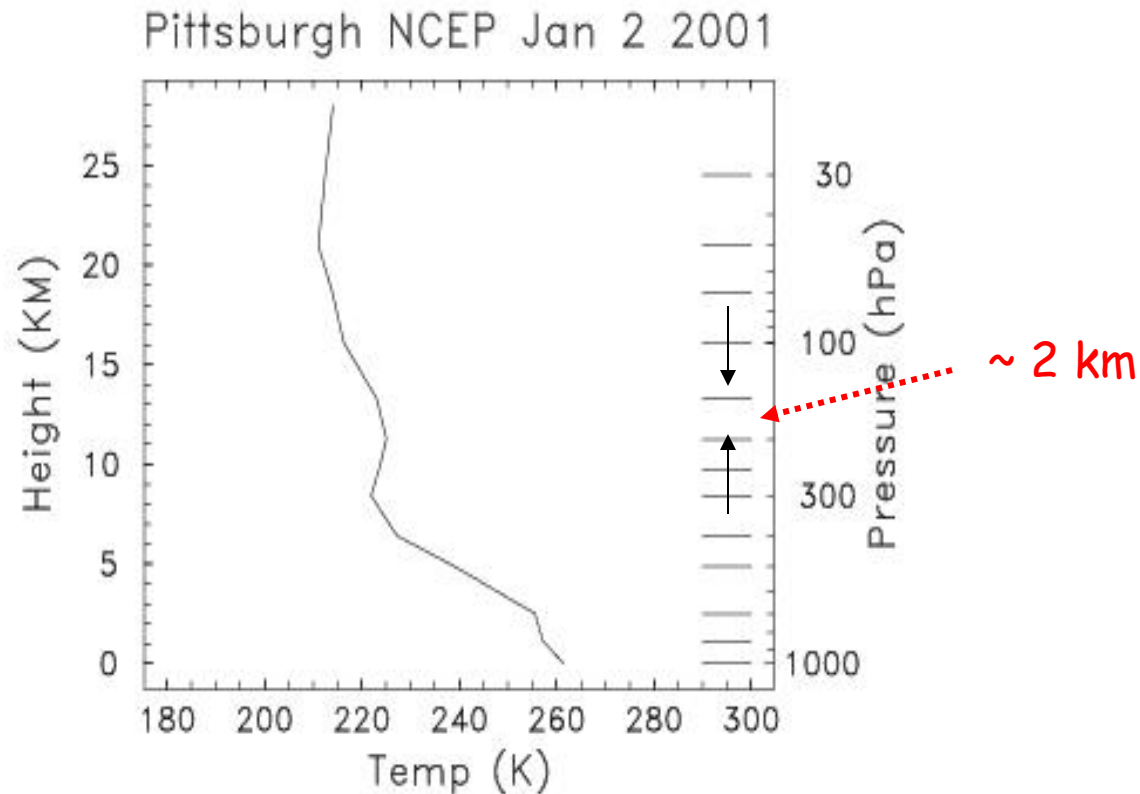


observations
(NCEP data)

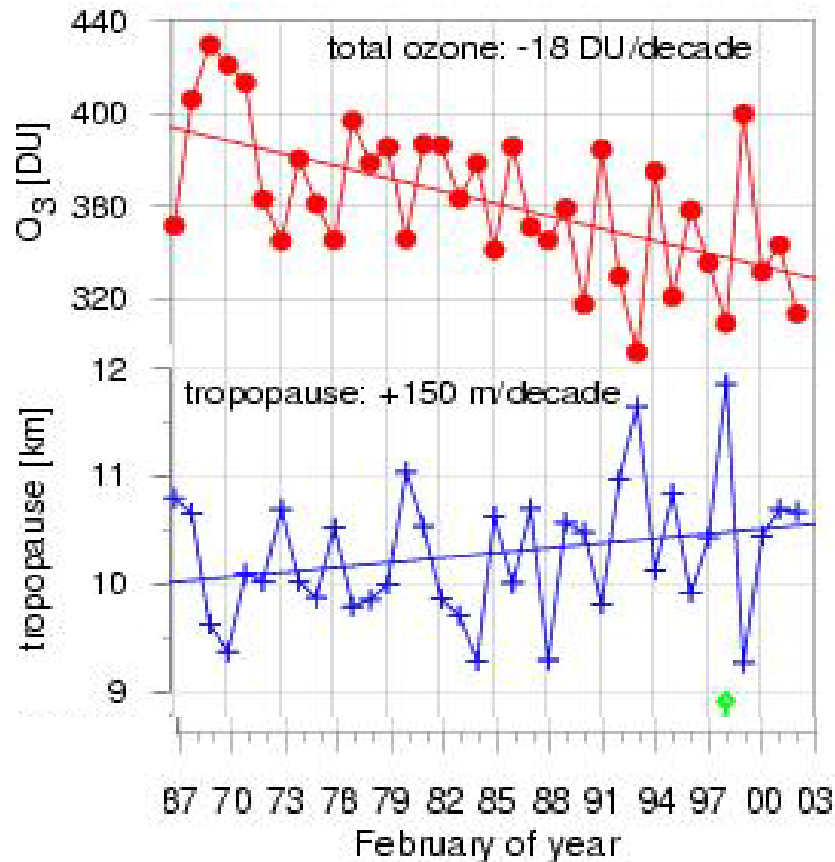


climate model
with changing
CO₂, ozone,
aerosols, ...

caveat: vertical resolution of models
and (some) observations can be ~ 2 km



Correlation of ozone and tropopause height on short and long time scales



column ozone and
tropopause height
at Hohenpeissenberg

WMO, 2002
updated from
Steinbrecht et al 2001

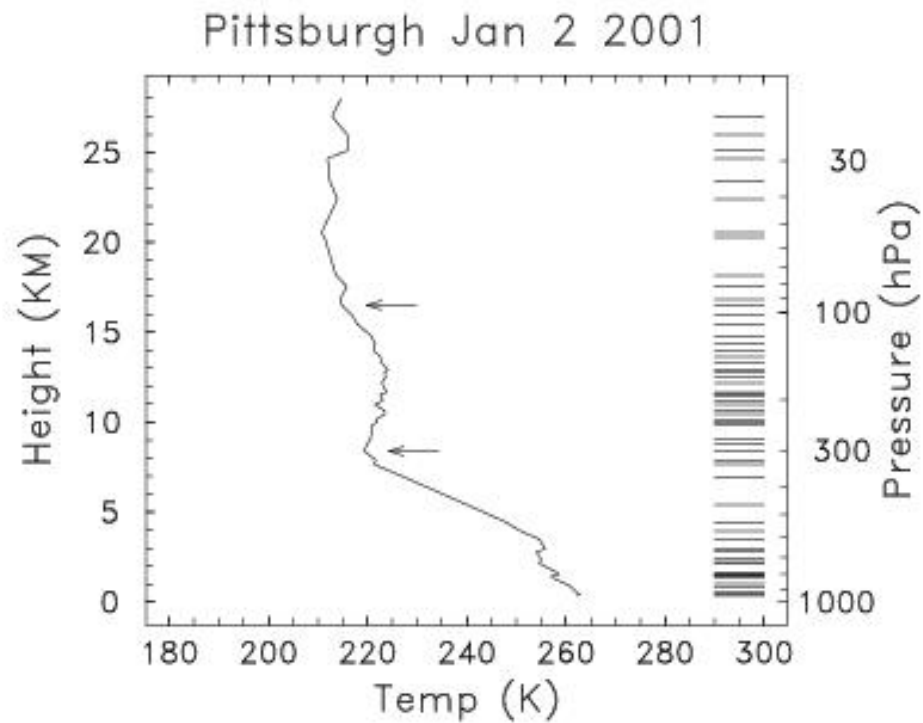
What are the requirements to monitor the tropopause?

- Key point is vertical resolution (plus spatial sampling)

compare statistics for different measurements:

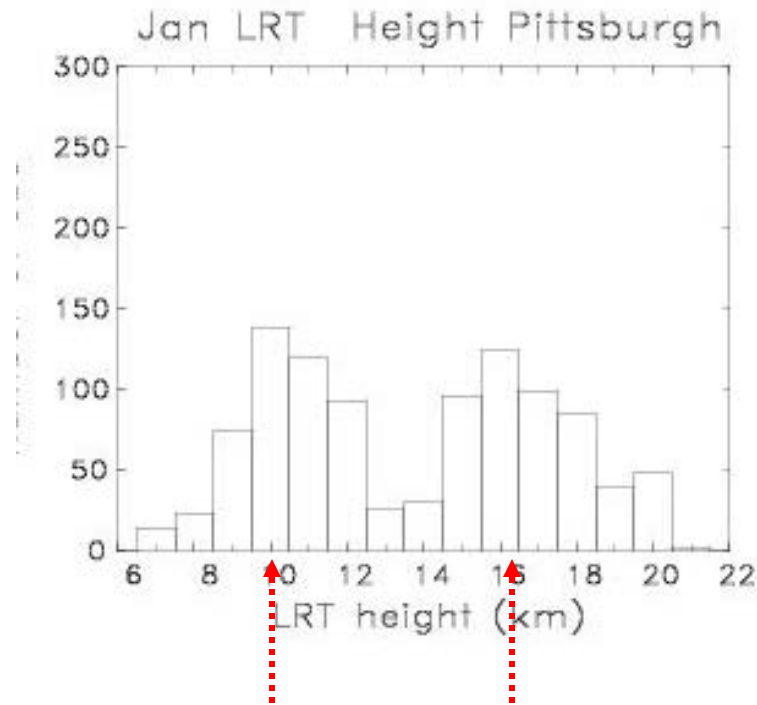
- * radiosondes
- * GPS radio occultation (GPS/MET, CHAMP, SAC-C)
- * operational analyses / reanalyses (ERA40, NCEP)

High resolution radiosonde profile



statistical distribution of tropopause heights from radiosondes at Pittsburgh 1994-2003

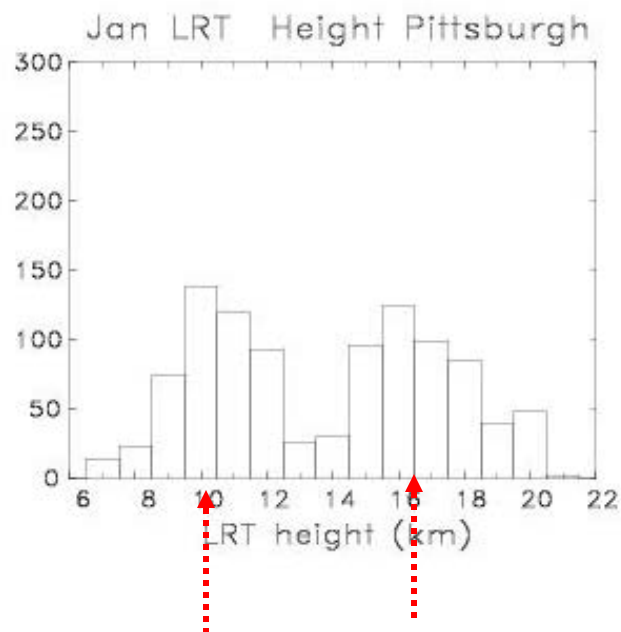
January



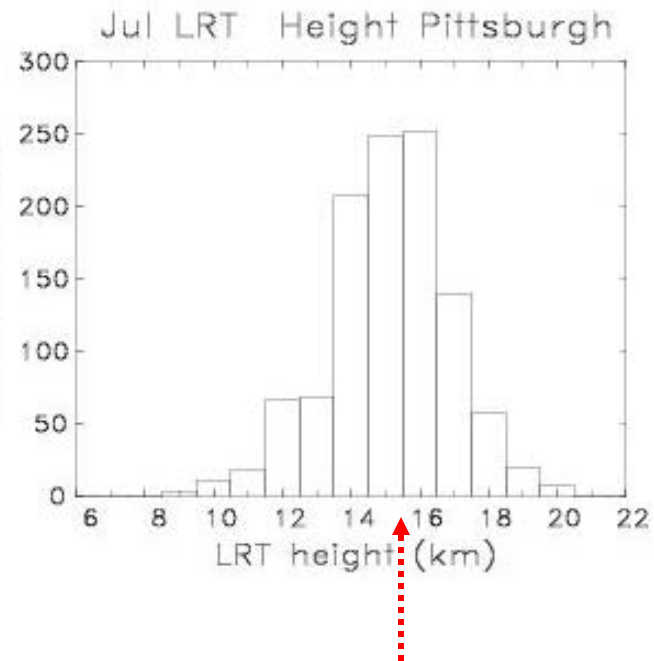
note two maxima

seasonal variation at Pittsburgh 1994-2003

January

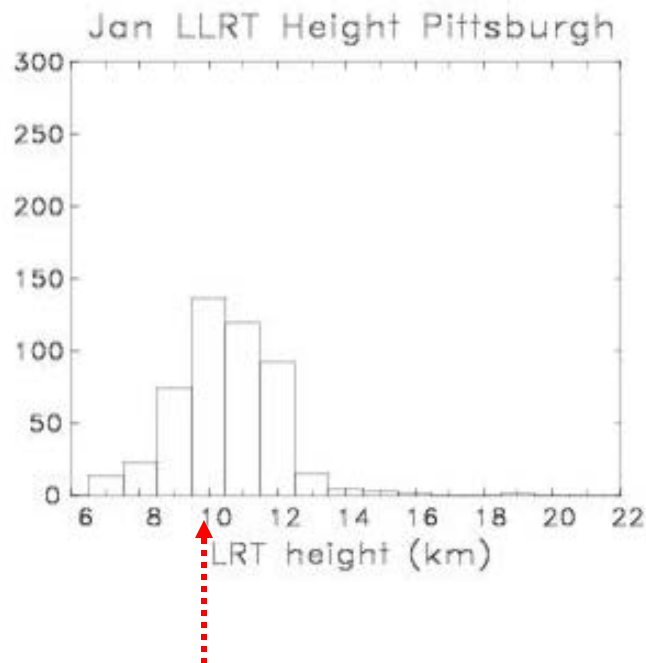


July

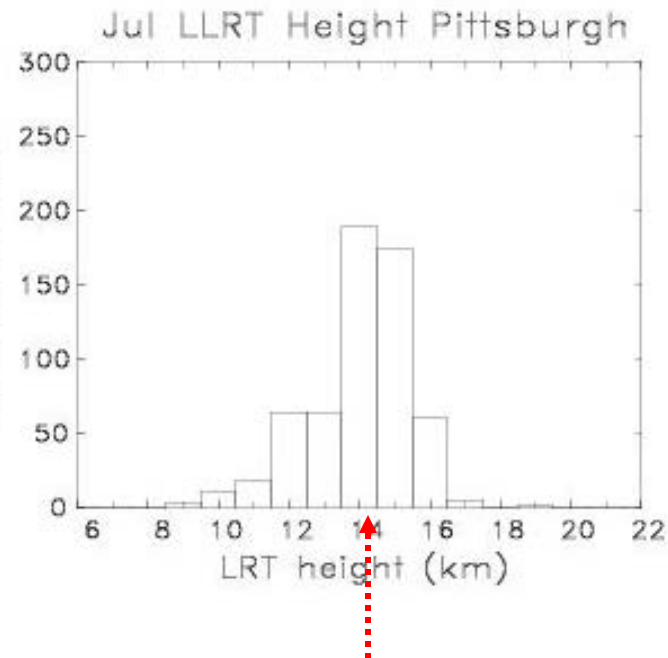


lowest tropopause at Pittsburgh 1994-2003

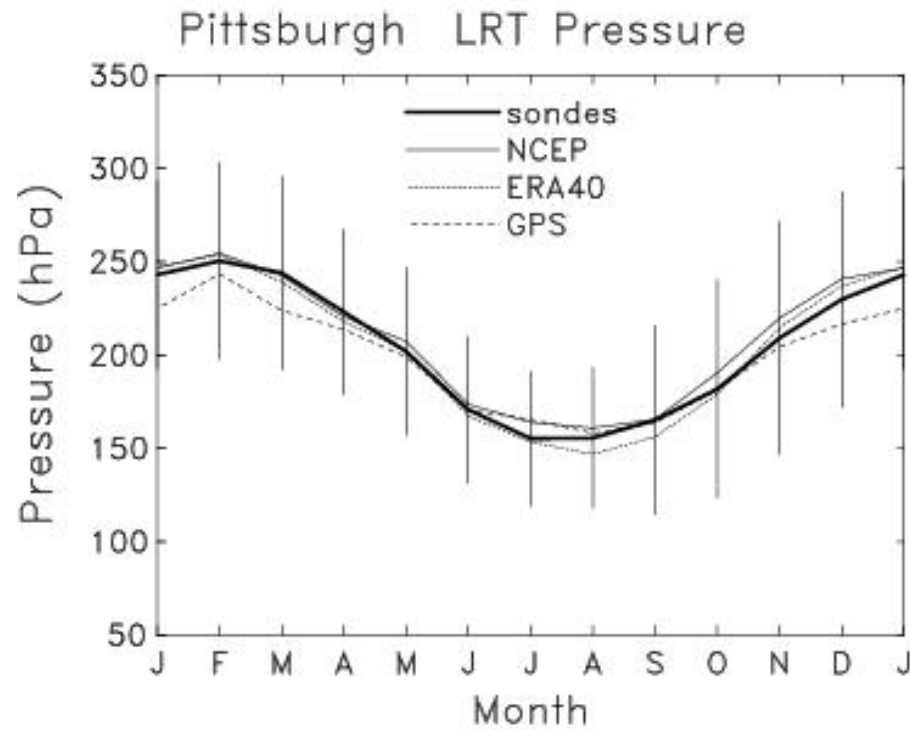
January



July

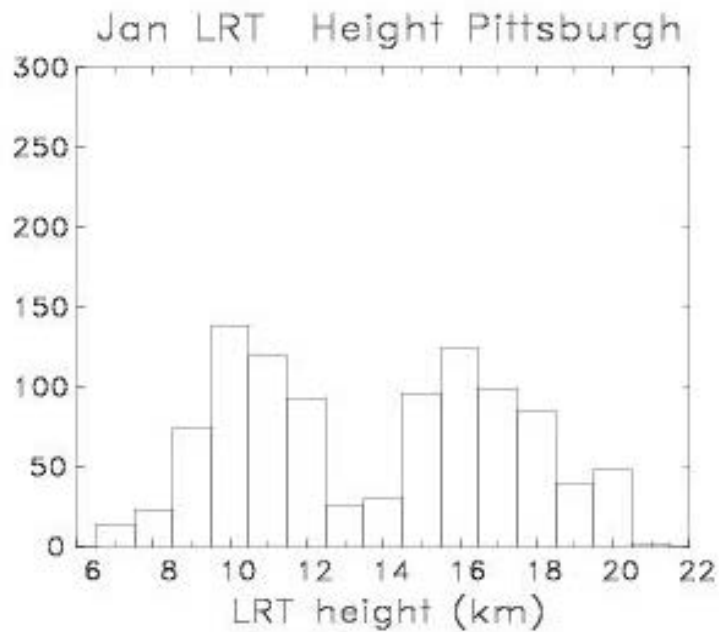


seasonal cycle in tropopause height

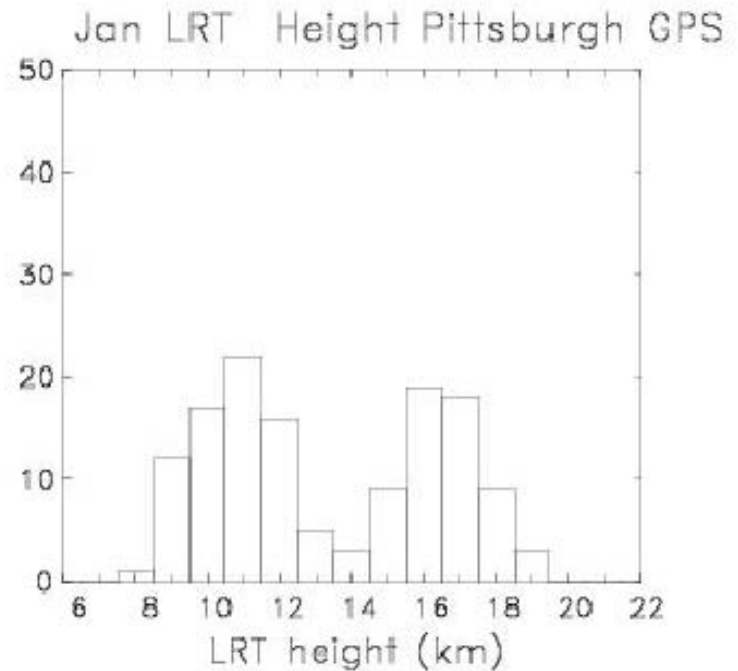


How do tropopause statistics depend on vertical resolution?

radiosondes

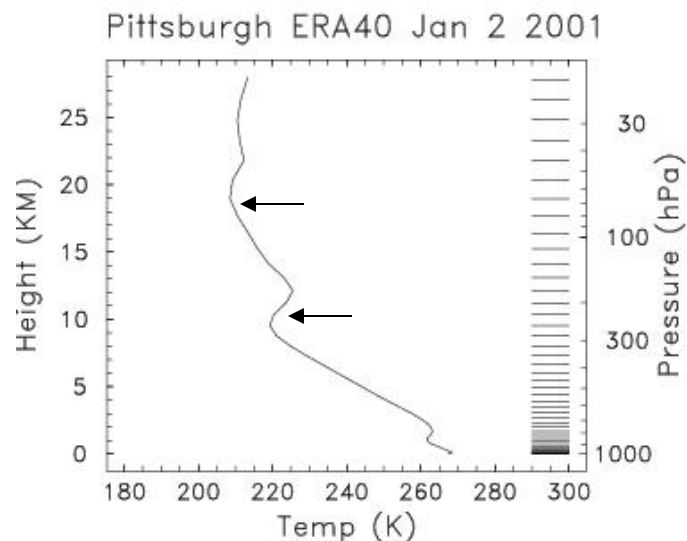
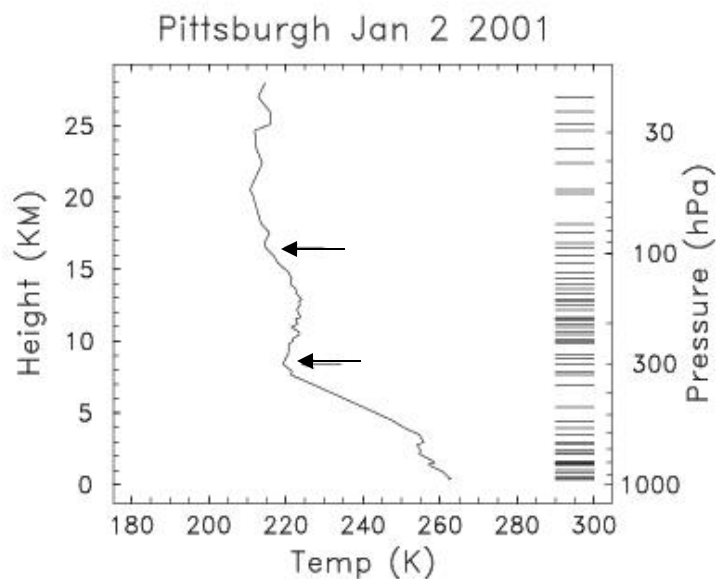


GPS

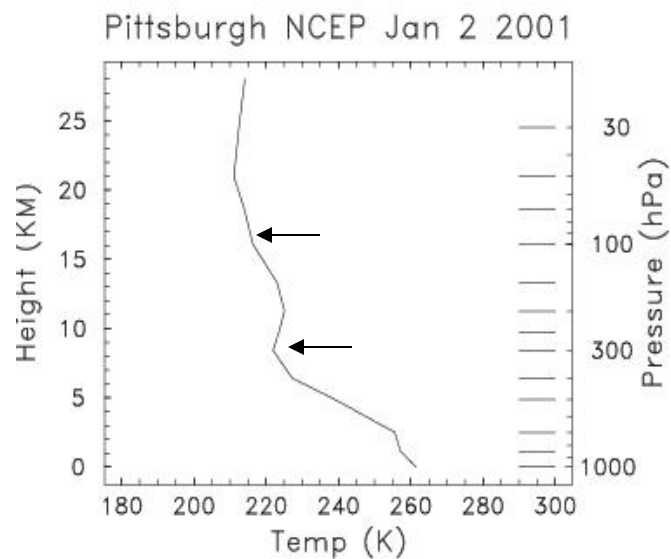


Sondes vs. ERA40 and NCEP

radiosonde



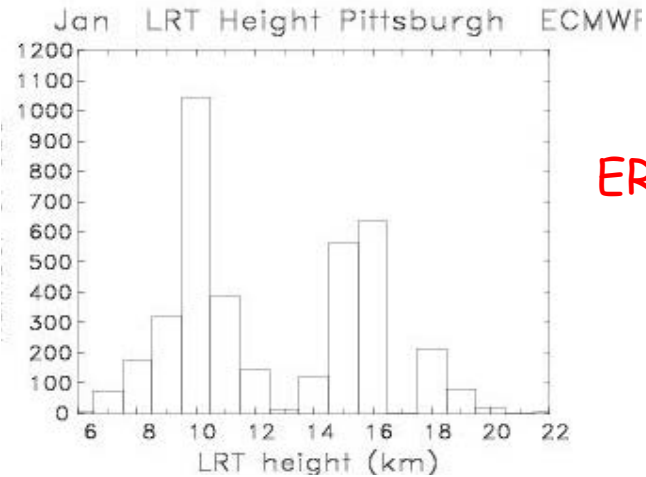
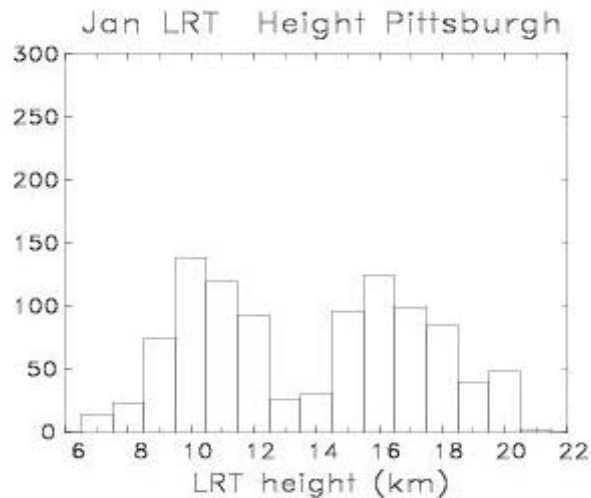
ERA40
(60-level)



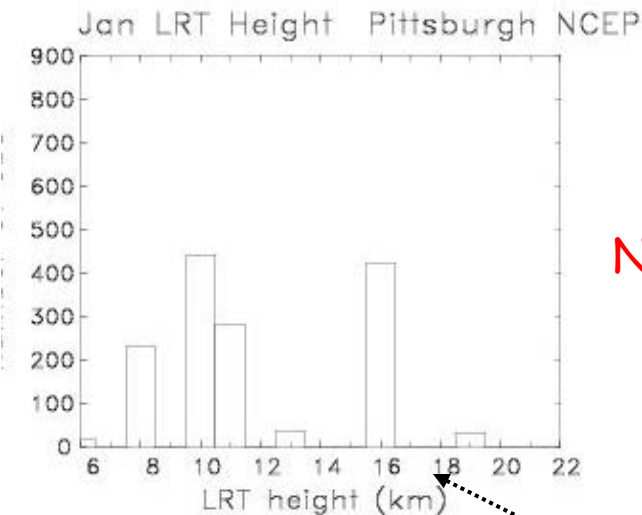
NCEP
(17-level)

Tropopause statistics from reanalyses

radiosondes



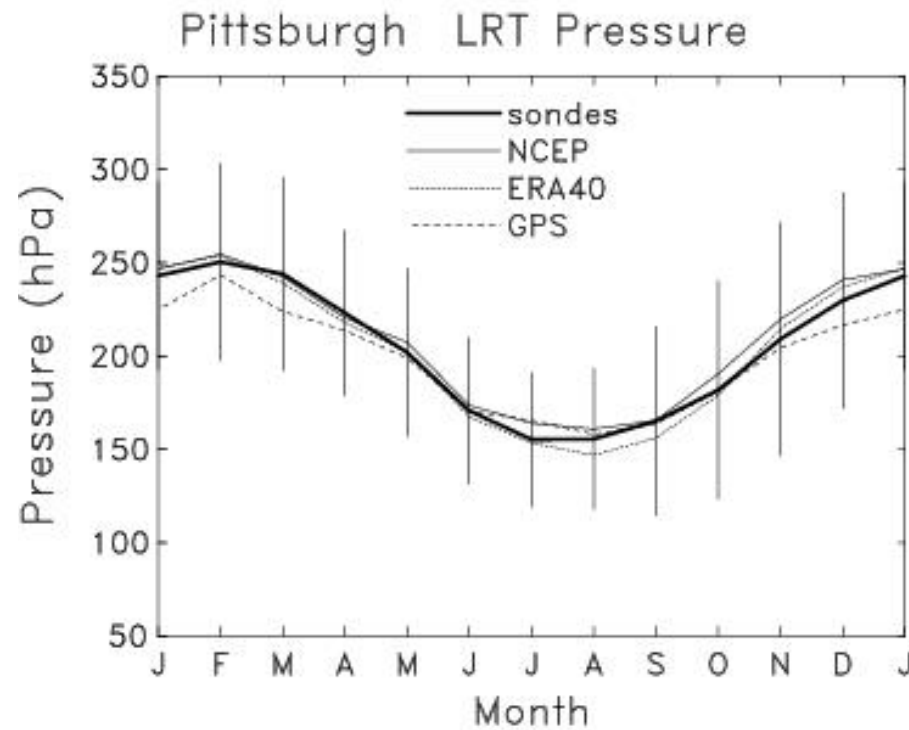
ERA40 (60-level)



NCEP (17-level)

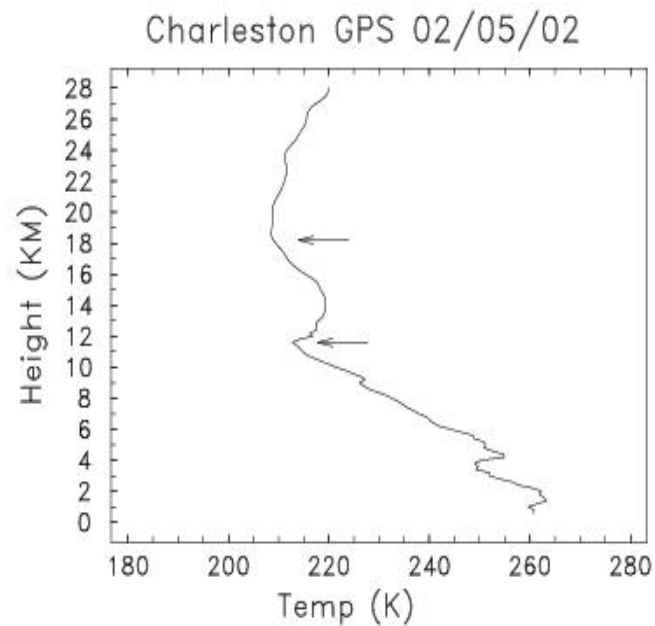
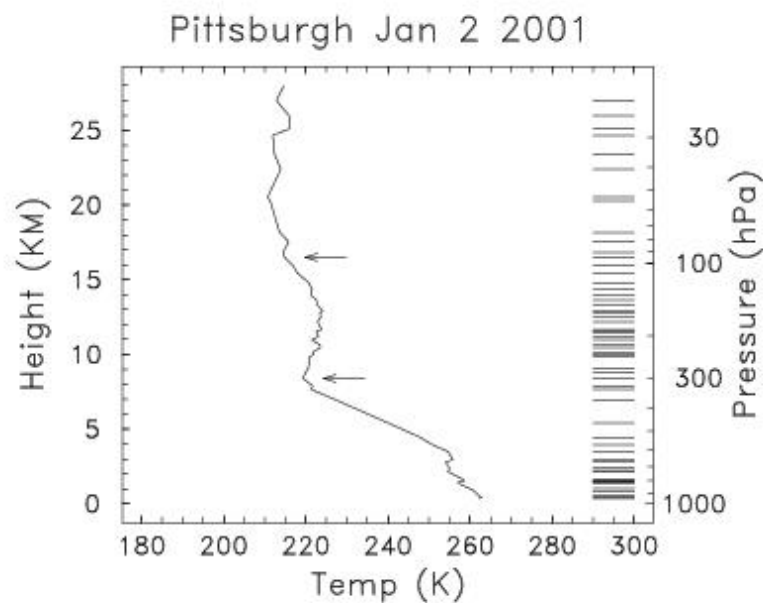
note lower resolution

seasonal variation from different data sources



Other statistics: occurrence of multiple tropopauses

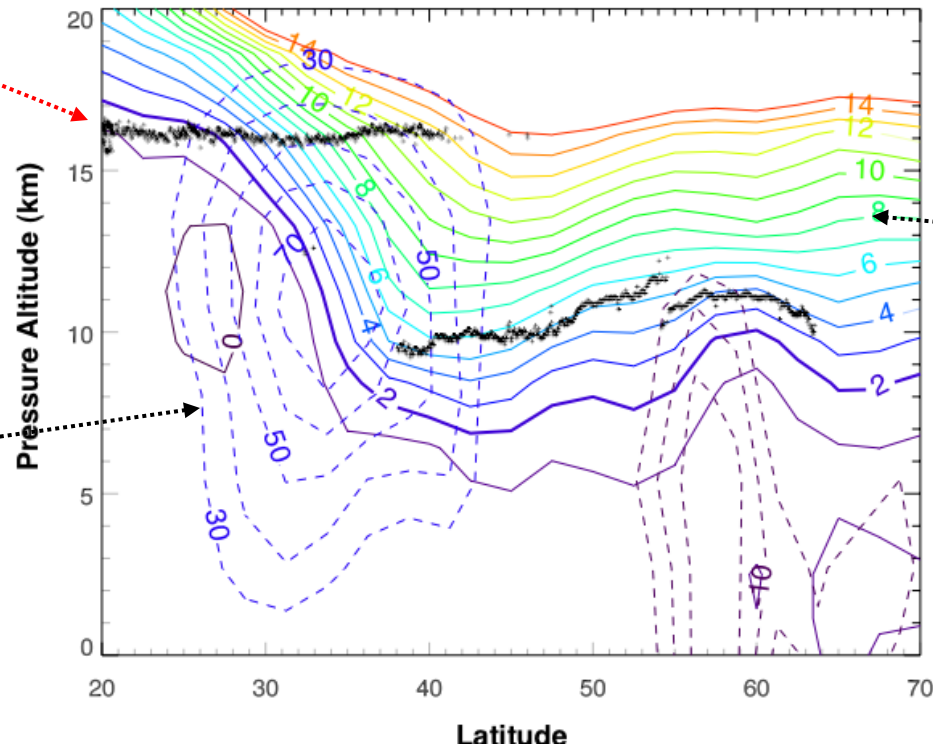
example from GPS data



double tropopause associated with break near subtropical jet

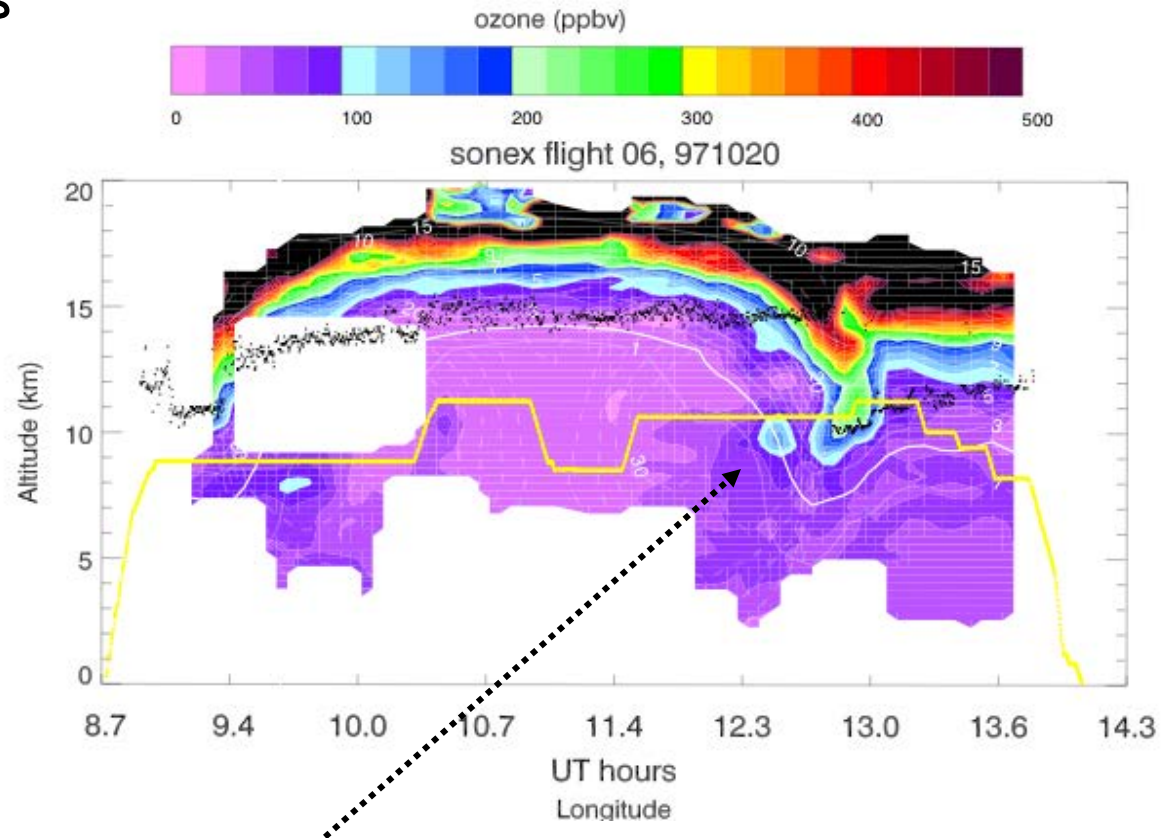
tropopause
from aircraft
profiler
measurements

zonal wind
(from analysis)



from Pan et al., JGR, 2004

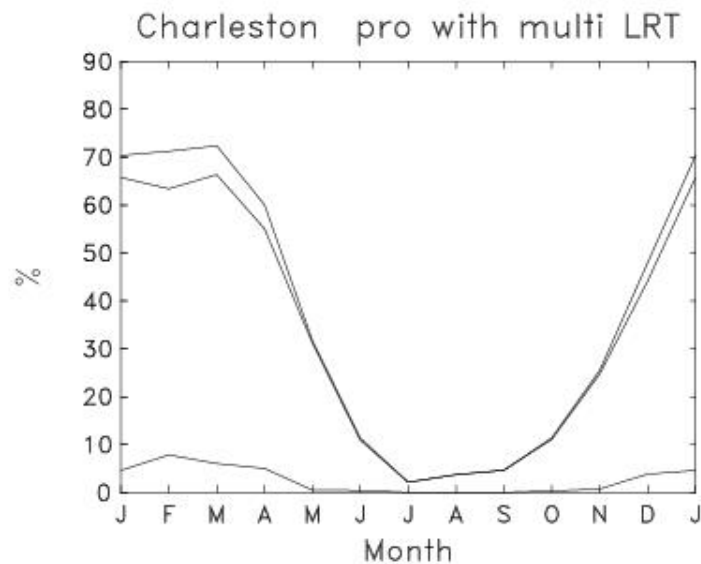
aircraft
ozone
measurements



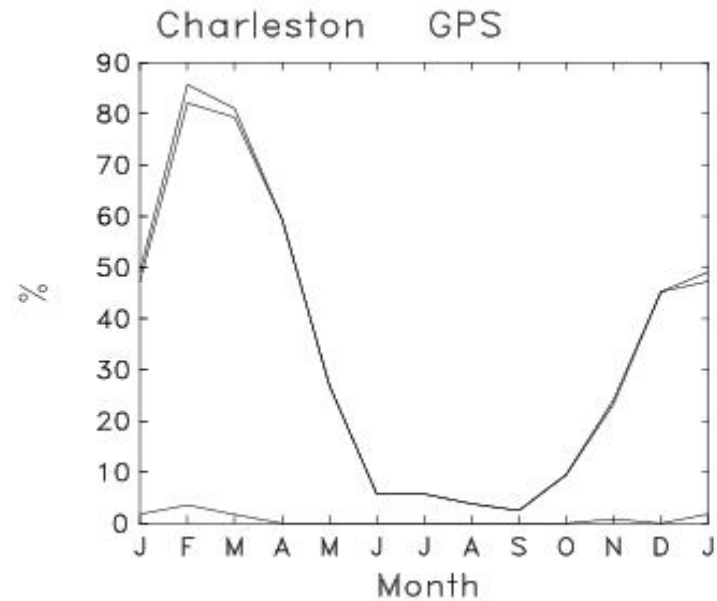
tropopause break associated
with stratospheric intrusion

seasonal variation of profiles with multiple tropopause

radiosondes

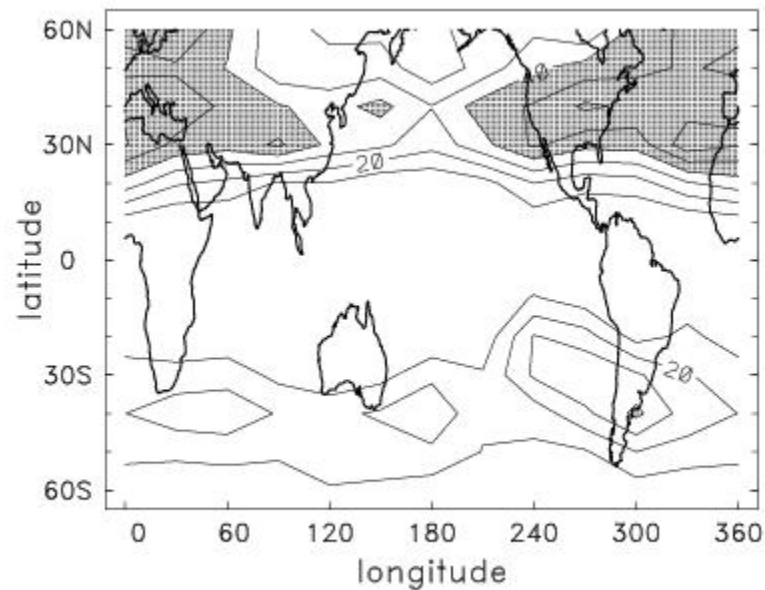


GPS



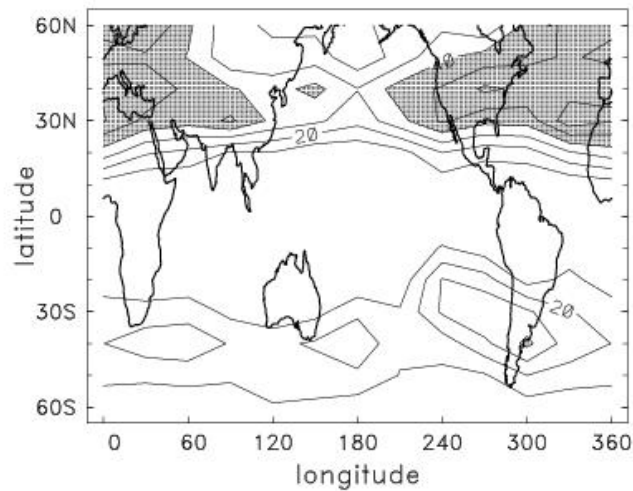
Spatial pattern of multiple tropopauses from GPS data

January

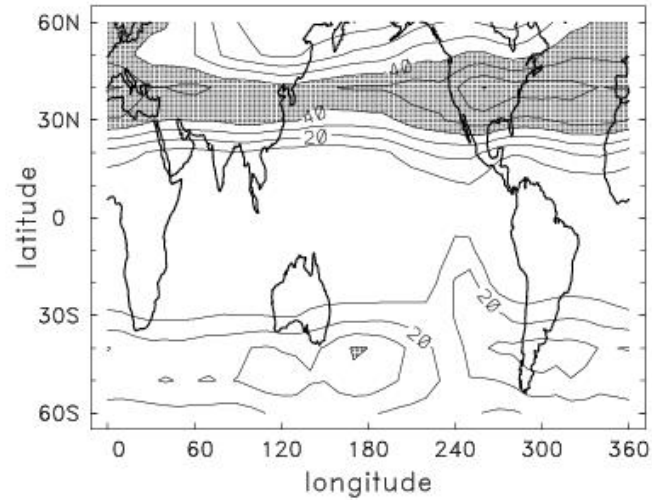


occurrence of multiple tropopause in January

GPS

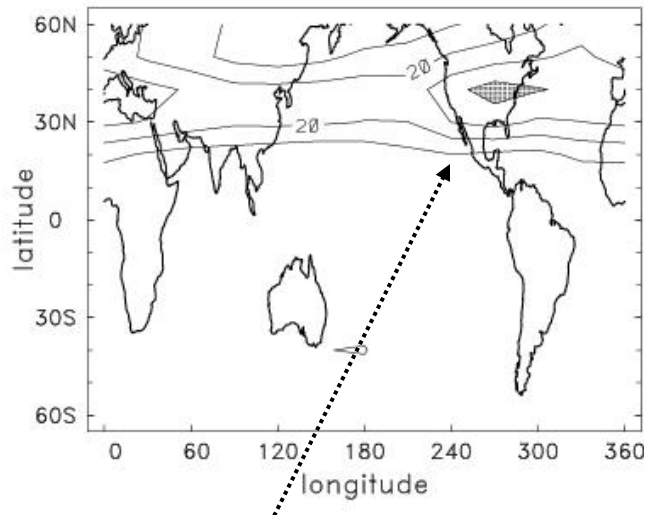


Jan Multiple LRT ECMWF



ERA40

Jan Multiple LRT NCEP

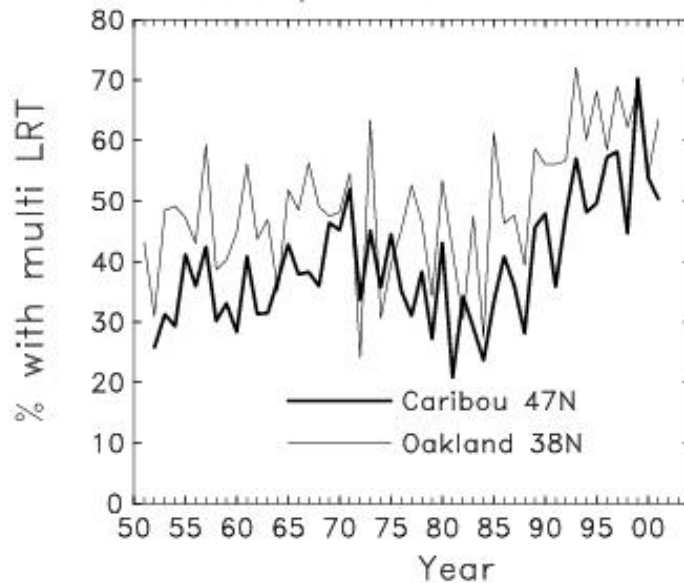


NCEP

undersampled by
lower resolution

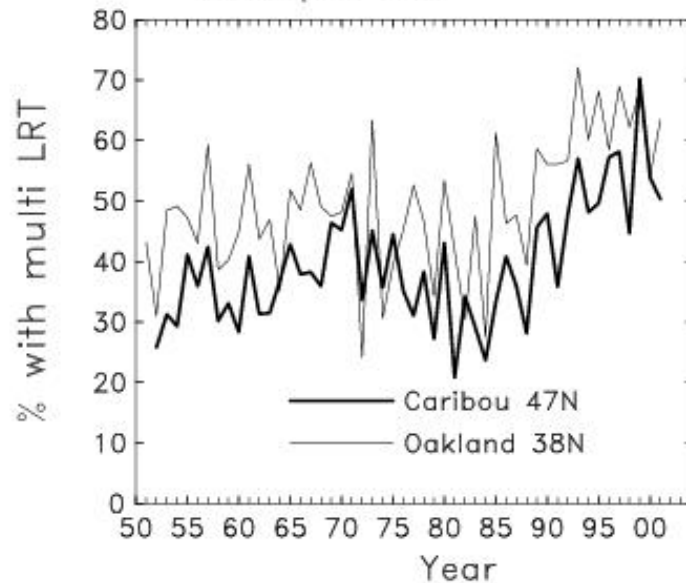
long-term variability in occurrence of multiple tropopauses

fraction of soundings
with multiple
tropopause

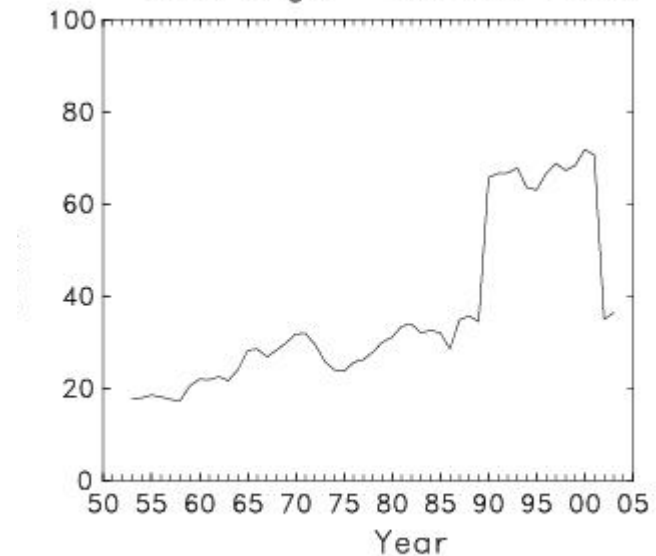


long-term variability in occurrence of multiple tropopauses

fraction of soundings with multiple tropopause



number of levels in sounding



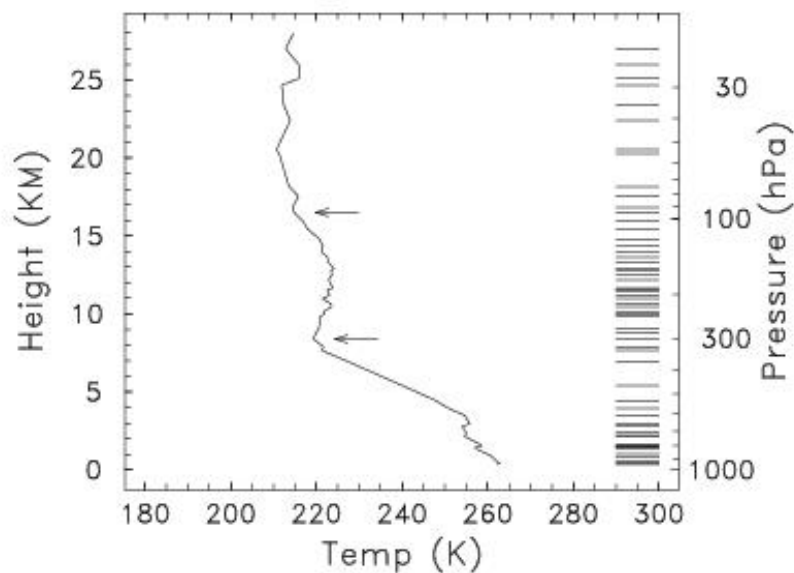
Key points:

- Vertical resolution important for tropopause statistics (anticipated changes are small...0.1 km/decade)
- Similar statistics derived from radiosondes, GPS and 60-level ERA40 data (resolution ~0.5 - 1.0 km)
- Lower resolution analyses (~ 2 km) undersample variability
- Tropopause closely linked to ozone variability
- Homogeneity of data records will likely influence statistics

Increased vertical resolution after ~1995

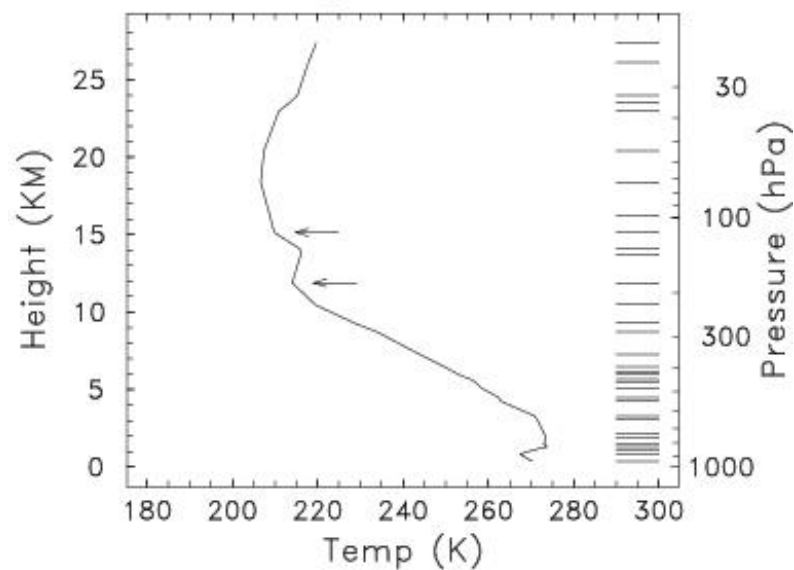
high resolution

Pittsburgh Jan 2 2001

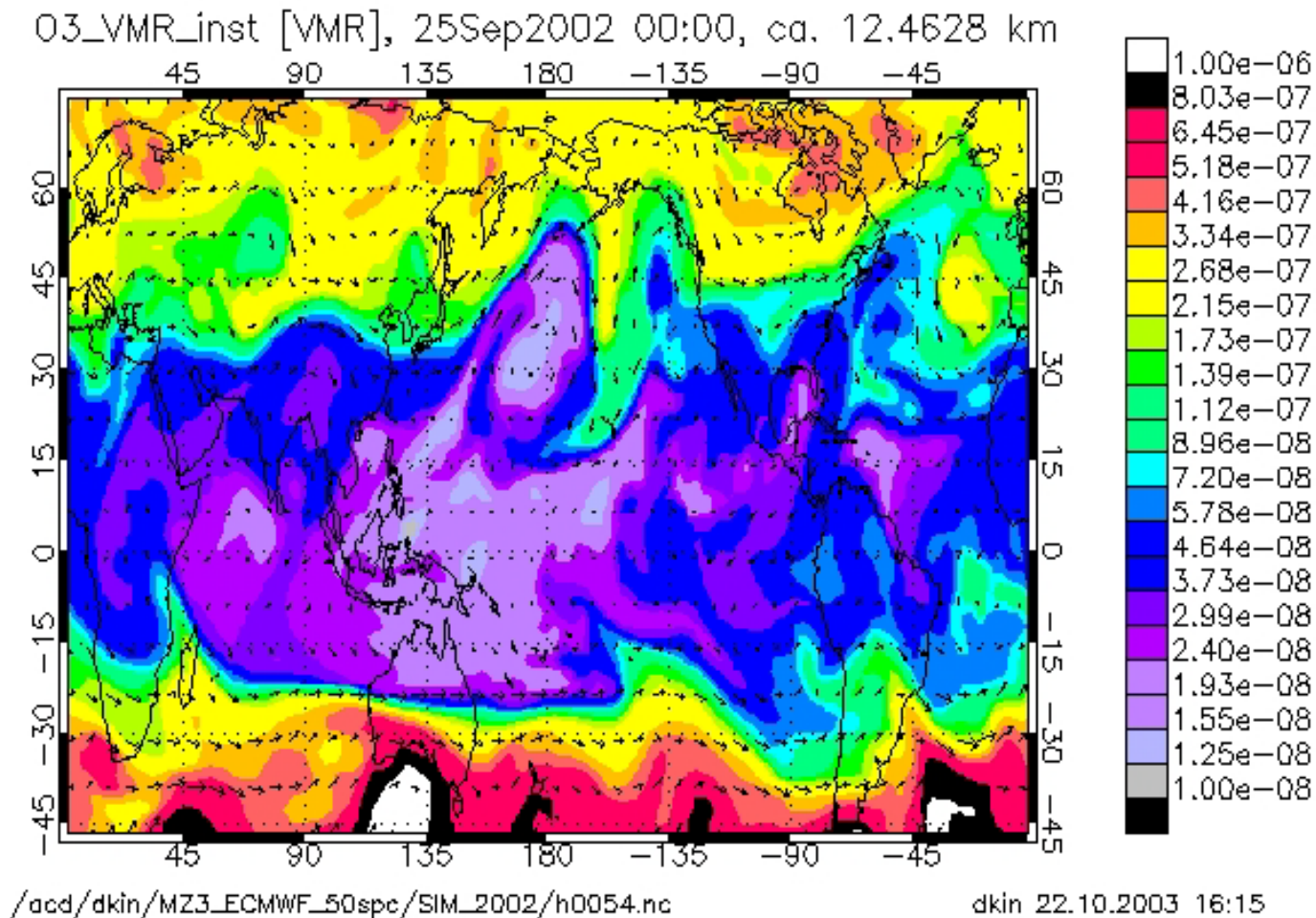


lower resolution

Pittsburgh Jan 4 1985



12 km 'snapshot' of ozone from MOZART3



Courtesy Doug Kinnison