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# Gravity Wave Variations during Elevated Stratopause Events using SABER Observations

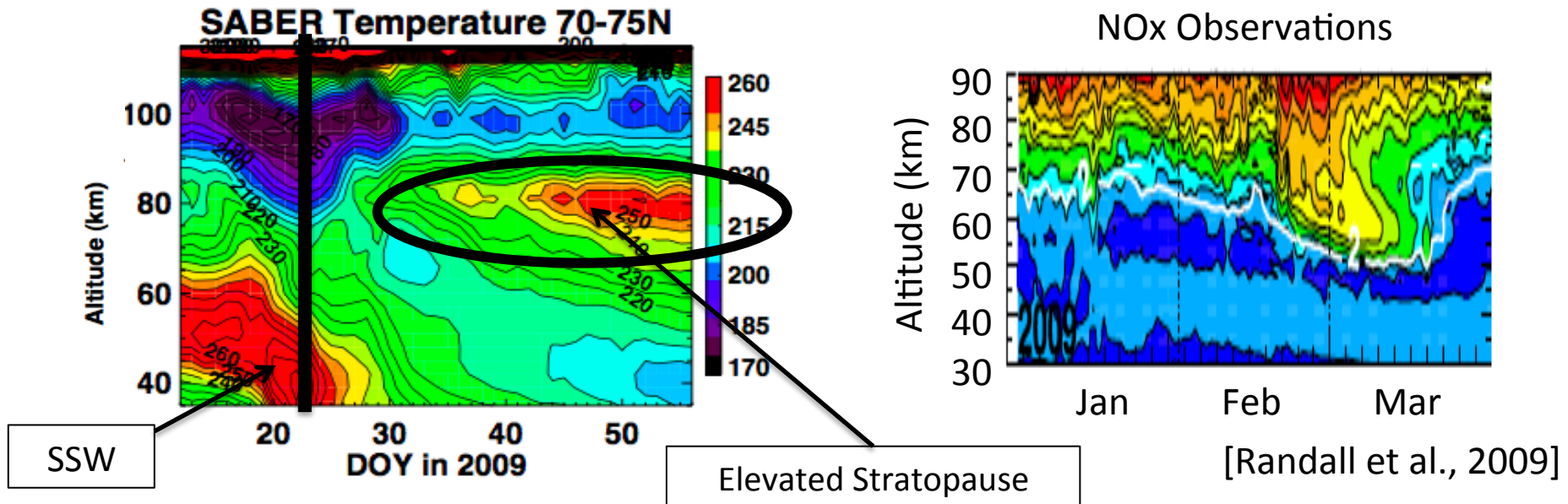
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2: National Central University, Taiwan



# Background



- ✓ Enhancements of downward flow likely cause the formation of an elevated stratopause and downward transport of chemical species.

# Objective

**Problem:** Global gravity wave observations in the MLT is missing.

=> Physical mechanisms of an elevated stratopause formation and downward movement is still not clear.



**Solution:** SABER provides global gravity waves from ~30-100 km [Preusse et al., 2009]

**Goal:** Study gravity wave variations during elevated stratopause events and their mechanisms.

# Gravity Wave Analysis Method [*Preusse et al.*, 2009]

$T'$  = Temperature Perturbation ( $T'$ ) = Gravity Waves

$T$  = SABER temperature profile ( $T$ )

$T_0$  = Background temperature (Zonal mean  $T$  + planetary waves + tides)

$$T' = T - T_0$$

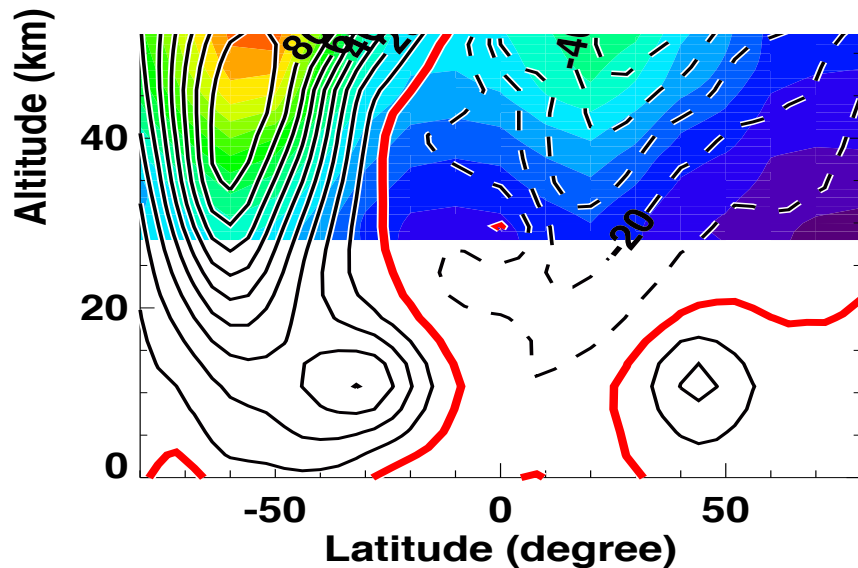
## Background Temperature Estimation Method:

1. Daily temperature data are separated by local time (ascending and descending node) and binned into  $24^\circ \times 5^\circ$  (longitude  $\times$  latitude) grid
2. Zonal wavenumbers 0-5 components are estimated using least-square fitting.
3. Estimated background temperature contains tides, planetary waves, and zonal mean temperature.

Validations and detailed analysis method => Preusse et al. [2009], Yamashita et al. [2013, JGR]

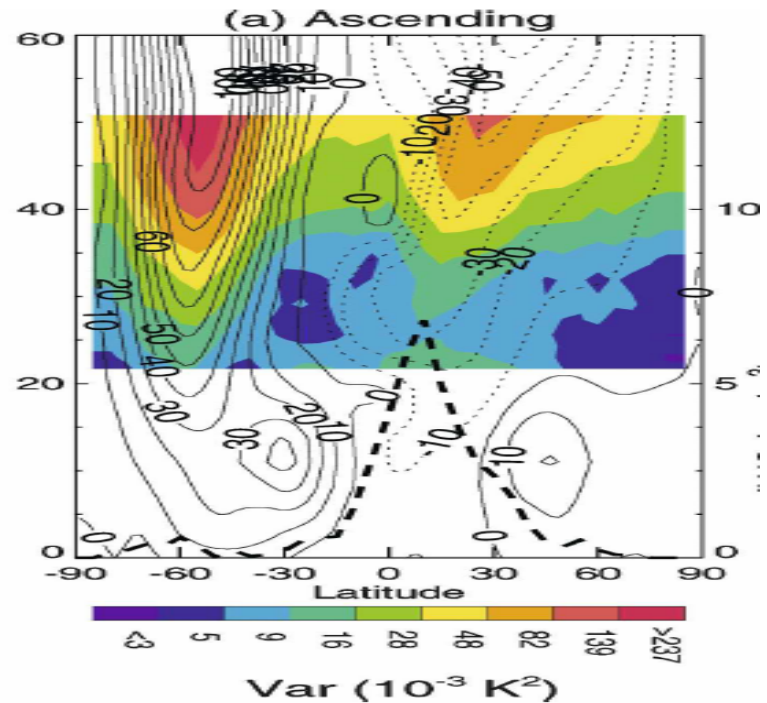
# Comparison with MLS

## SABER Observations (d) Total GW July



[Yamashita et al., 2013]

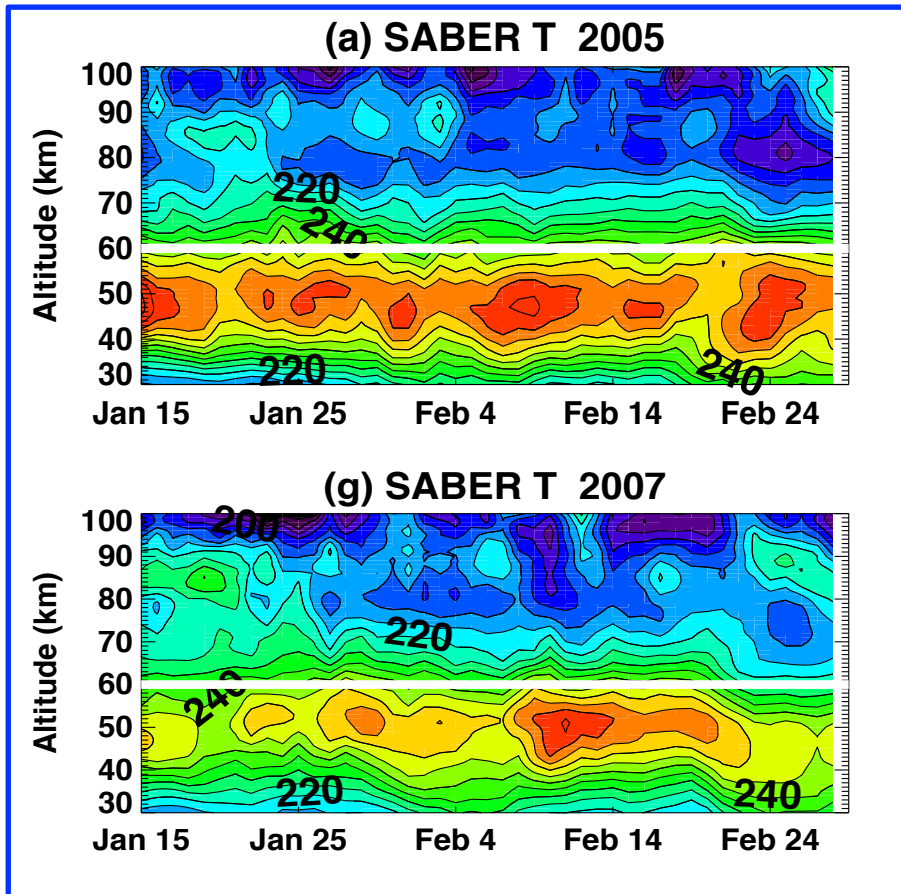
## MLS Satellite Observations (Microwave Limb Sounder)



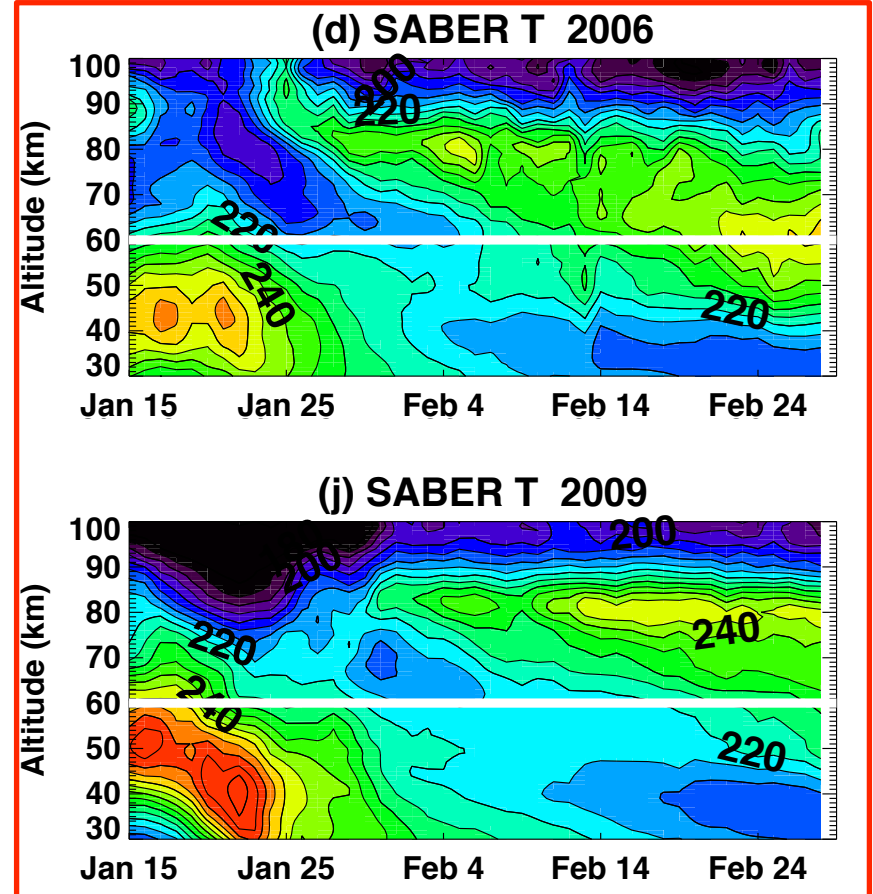
[Wu and Eckermann, 2008]

# Zonal-Mean SABER Temperature

## Non-Elevated Stratopause Years

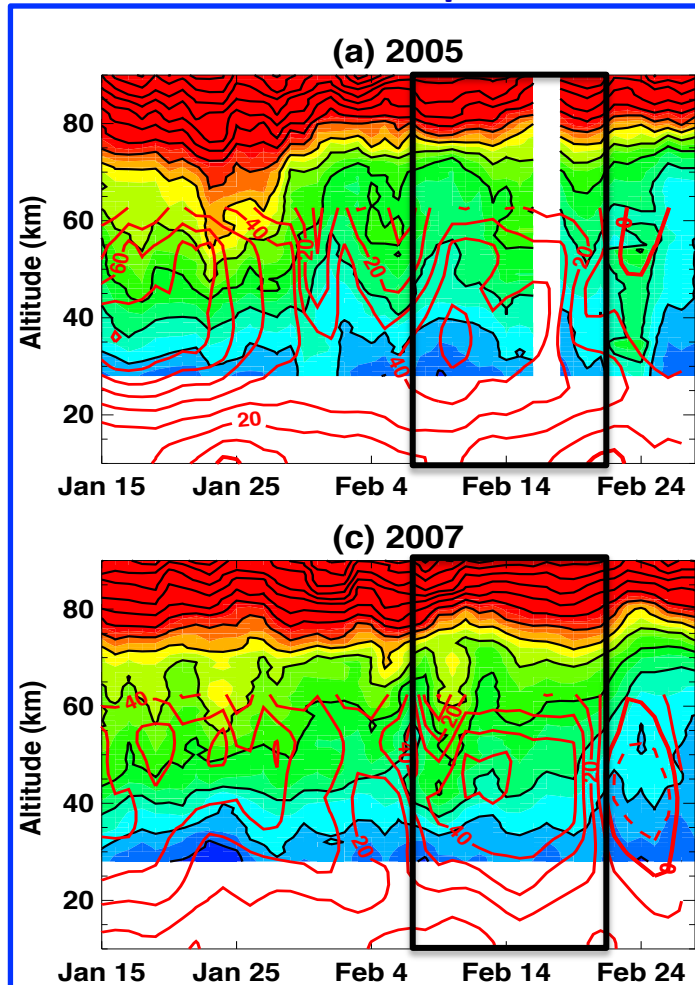


## Elevated Stratopause Years

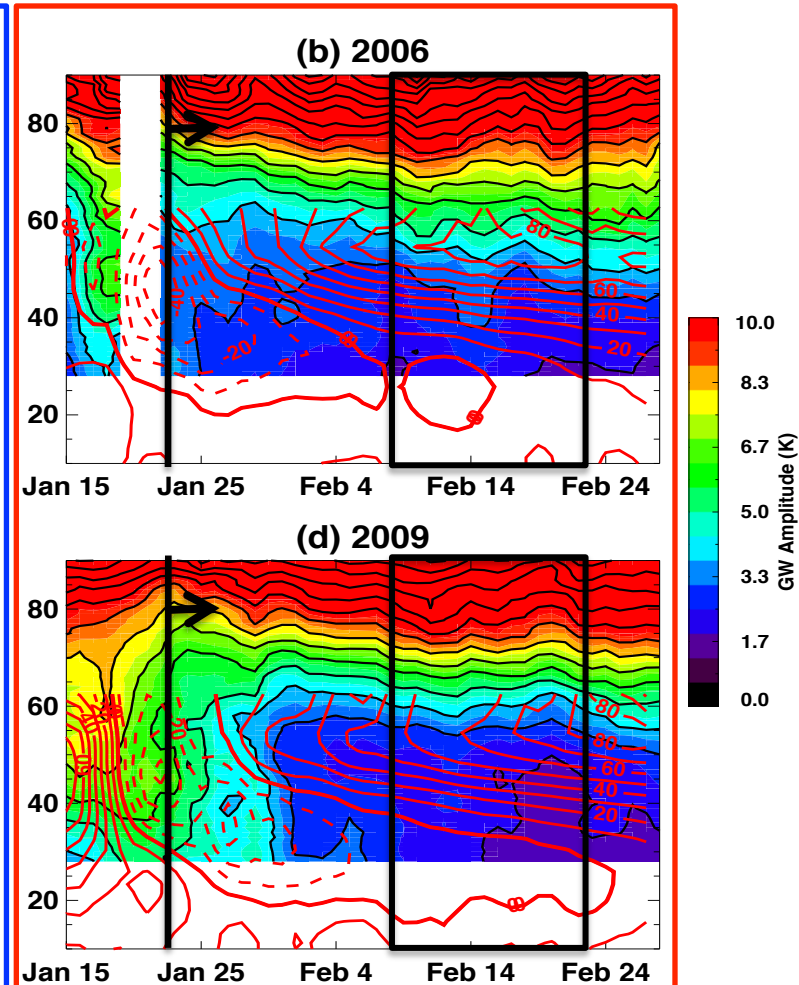


# Zonal-Daily Mean Gravity Waves (Latitude 55-75N)

## Non-Elevated Stratopause Years



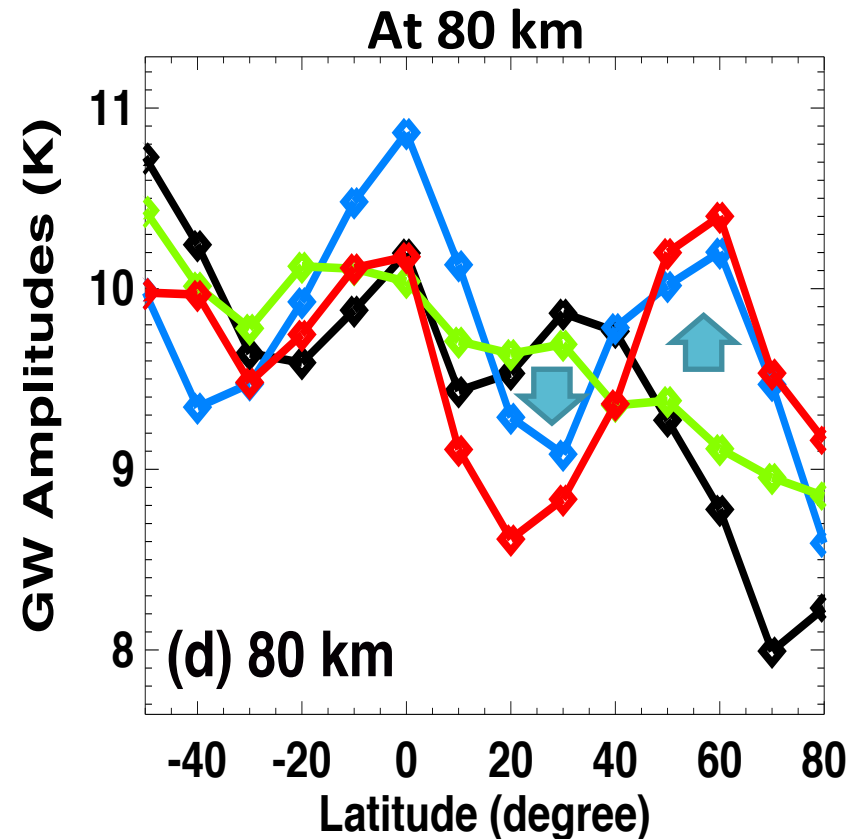
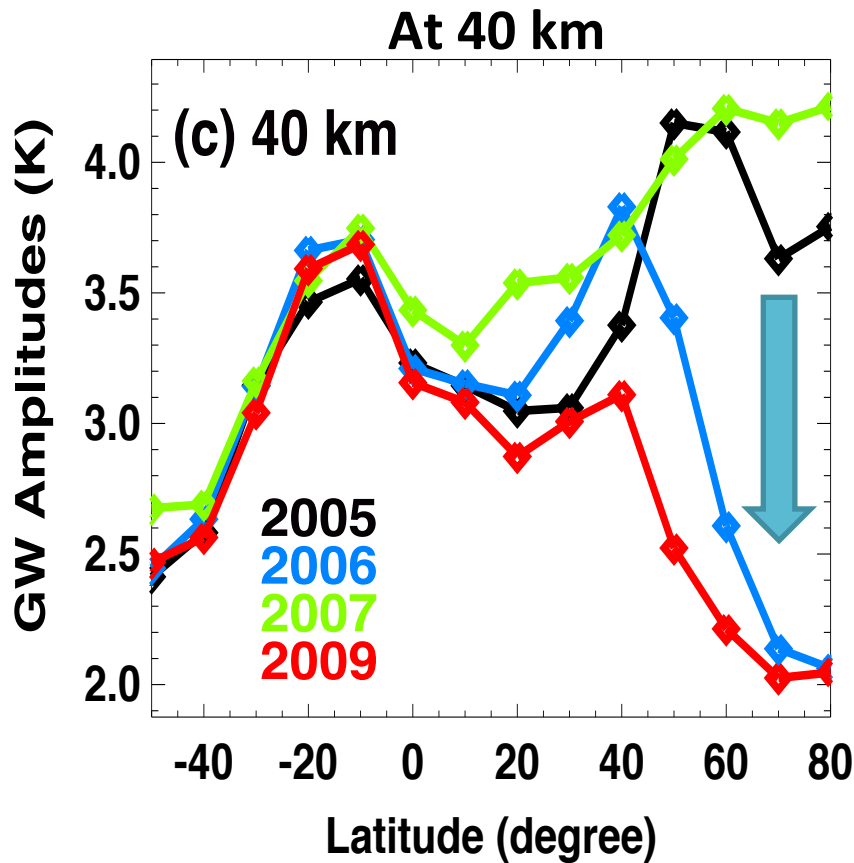
## Elevated Stratopause Years



✓ Suppressions of GWs in the stratosphere are comparable with previous studies [e.g., *Thuraiajah et al.* 2010; *Yamashita et al.* 2010]

✓ In contrast to suppressions of GWs in the stratosphere, GWs in the MLT increased during elevated stratopause events.

# Zonal-Daily Mean Gravity Waves (averaged over February 10-19)



Gravity wave at 40 km Decrease during elevated stratopause years (2006, 2009)  
at 80 km Increase during elevated stratopause years (2006, 2009)

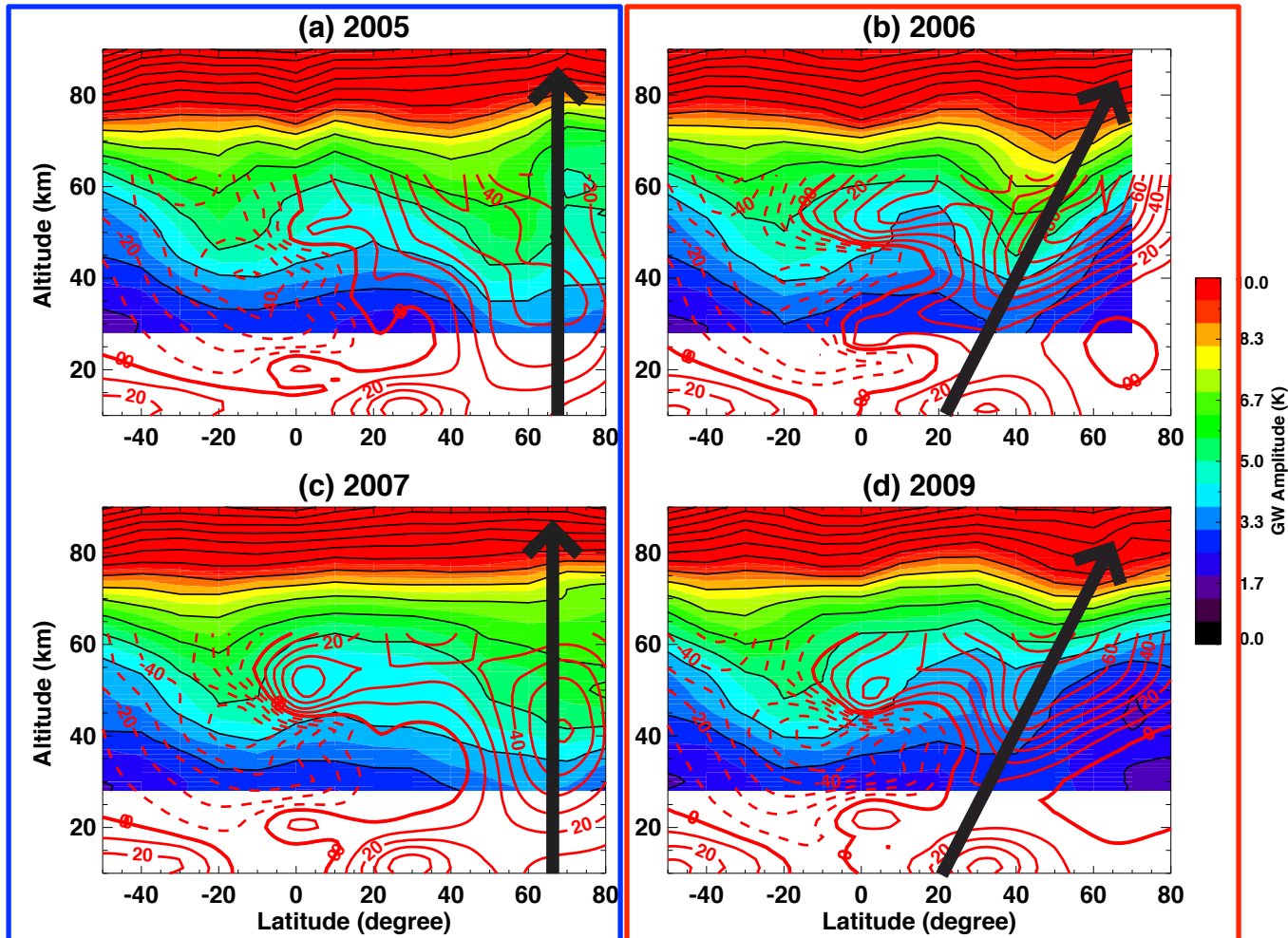


# Zonal-Mean Gravity Wave Amplitudes

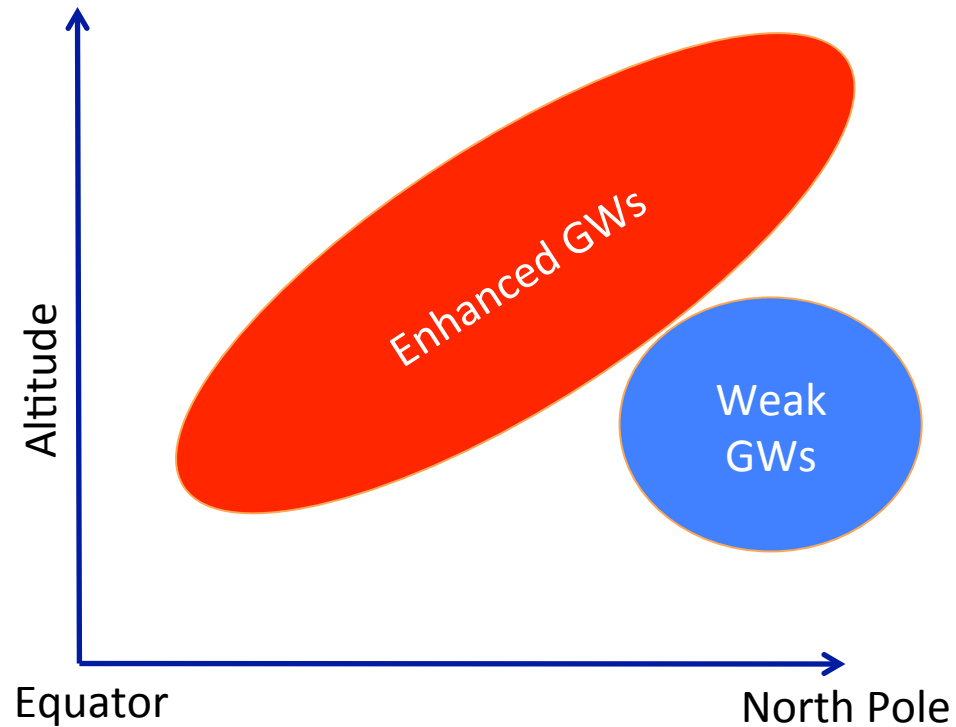
Gravity Waves are averaged over Feb 10-19

**Non-Elevated Stratopause Years**

**Elevated Stratopause Years**

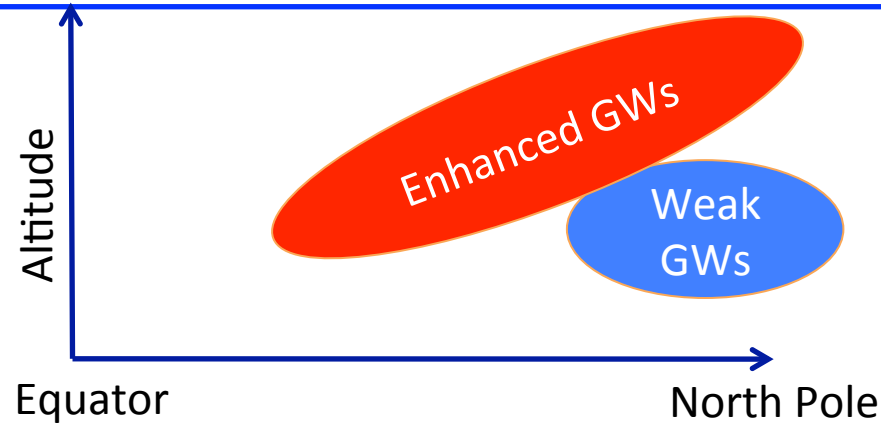


# SABER Observations

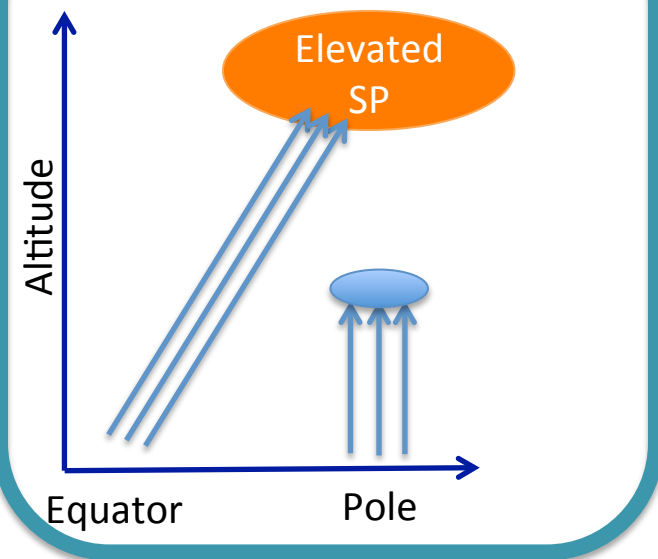


What is the causes of gravity wave changes?

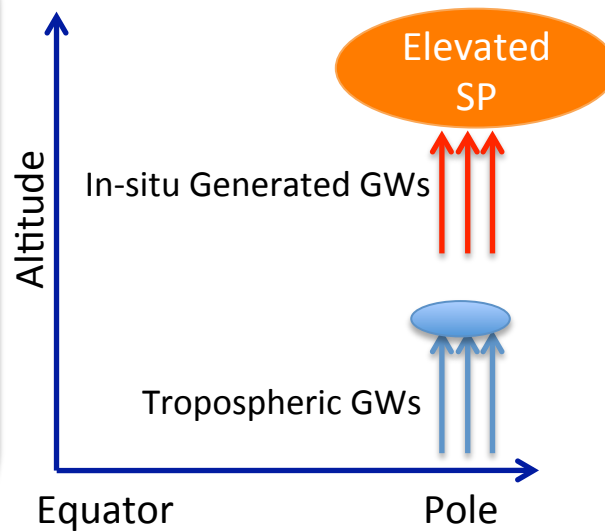
# Hypothesis



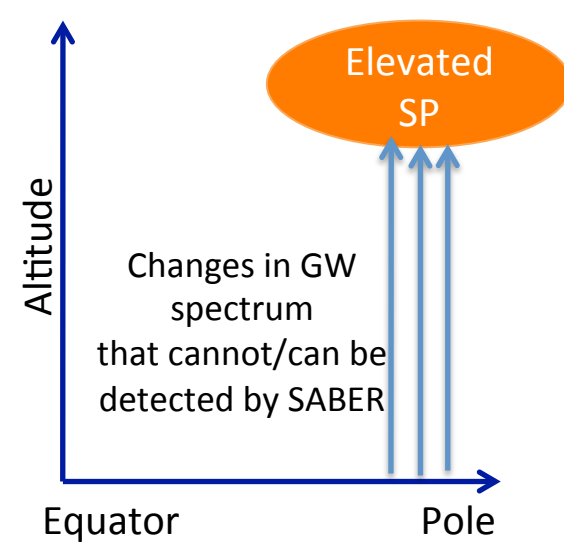
## (1) Meridional Propagation



## (2) In-situ GW Generation



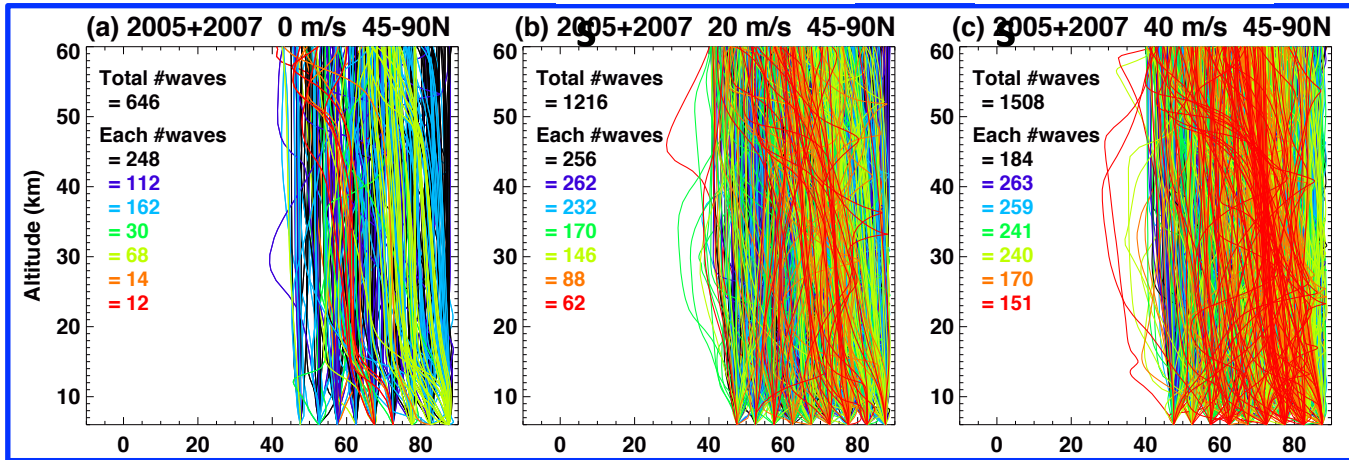
## (3) High-freq GWs



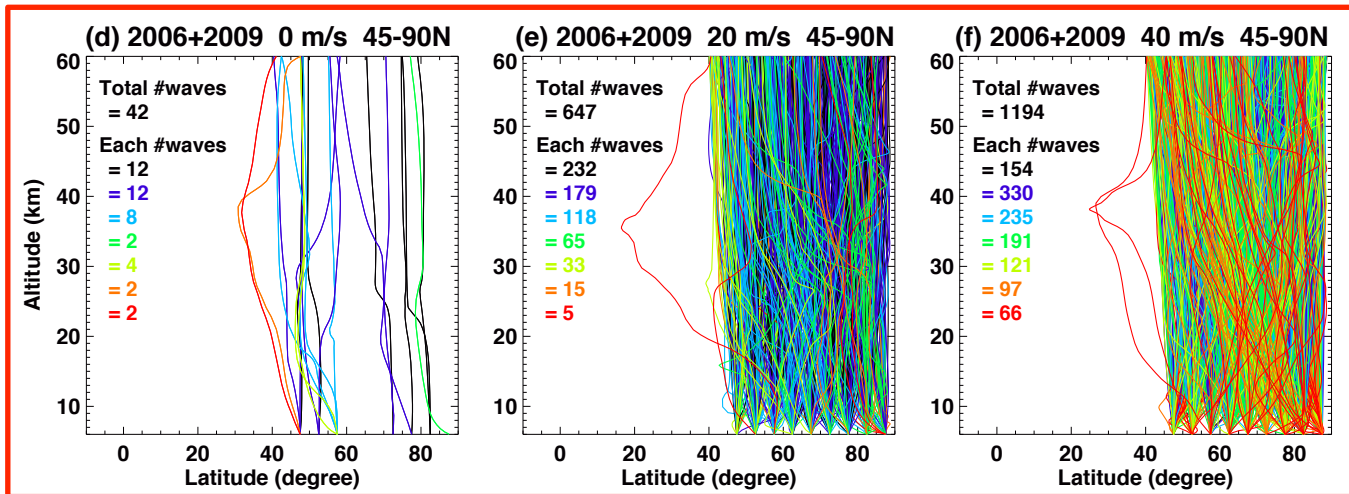
# GROGRAT Ray-Path (GW from 40-80°N and reached high-latitude 60 km)

Ch = 0 m/s    Ch = 20 m/s    Ch = 40 m/s

Non-Elevated  
Stratopause  
Years



Elevated  
Stratopause  
Years



Changes in GW  
propagation

-93%

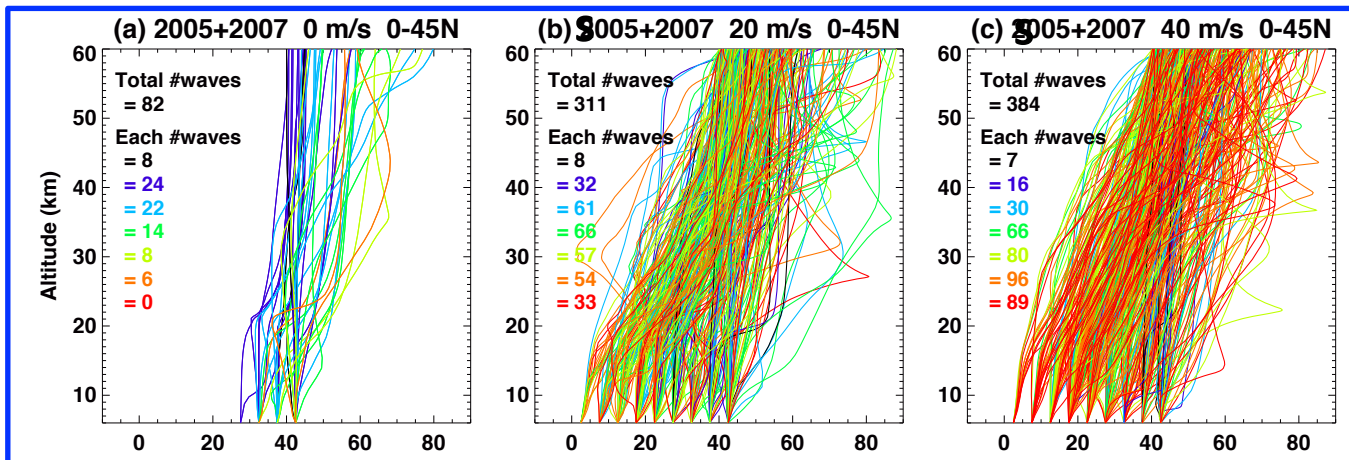
-47%

-21%

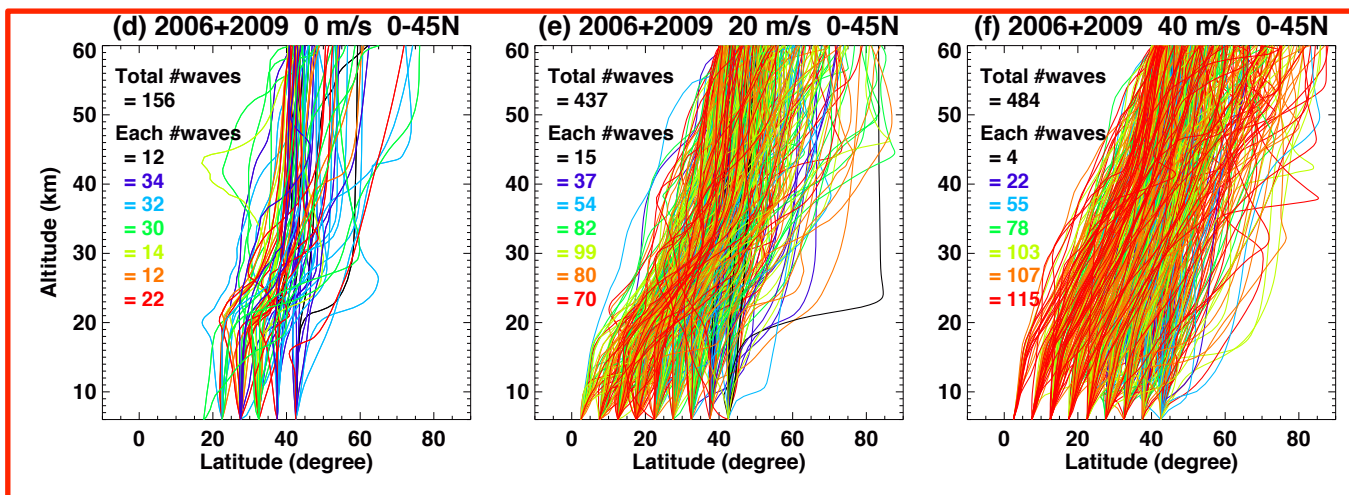
# GROGRAT Ray-Path (GW from 0-40°N and reached high-latitude 60 km)

Ch = 0 m/s   Ch = 20 m/s   Ch = 40 m/s

Non-Elevated  
Stratopause  
Years



Elevated  
Stratopause  
Years



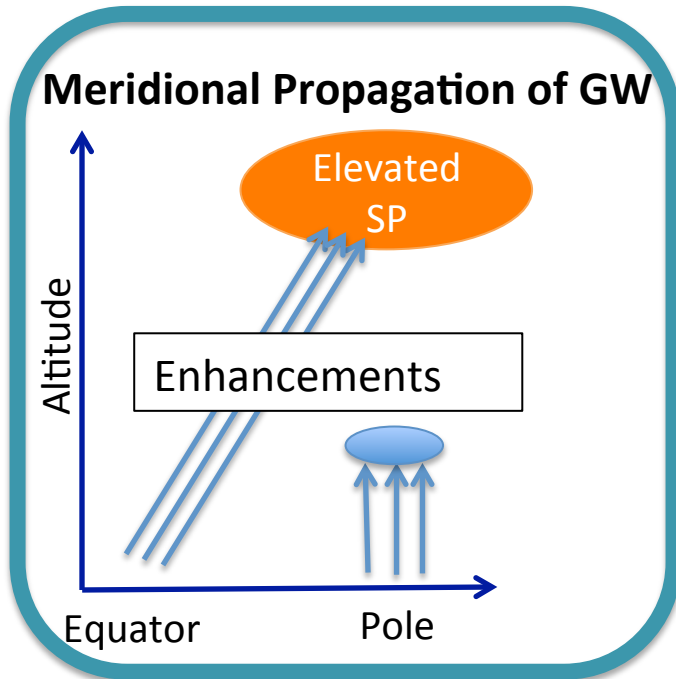
Changes in GW  
propagation

+47%

+41%

+21%

# Possible Mechanisms



Our results suggest that enhancements of meridional propagation of gravity waves can contribute to sustain elevated stratopauses.

# Conclusions

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1. SABER gravity waves are validated with COSMIC/GPS and SABER observations
2. Gravity waves are enhanced above ~60 km but decreased below ~60 km during the downward movement of elevated stratopauses.
3. GROGRAT ray-tracing results suggest that the increase of meridional propagation of gravity wave might contribute to the enhancements of gravity waves in the polar mesosphere.

Yamashita, C., S. L. England, T. J. Immel, and L. C. Chang (2013), Gravity wave variations during elevated stratopause events using SABER observations, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118, doi:10.1002/jgrd.50474.