Atmospheric processes accompanying extreme Warm and Cold-Temperature events under pronounced Polar Amplification conditions: Insights from a large-scale ensemble model dataset Masatake E. Hori^{*1} and Masakazu Yoshimori^{*1} (Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo)

1. Objective

Objective of the Study

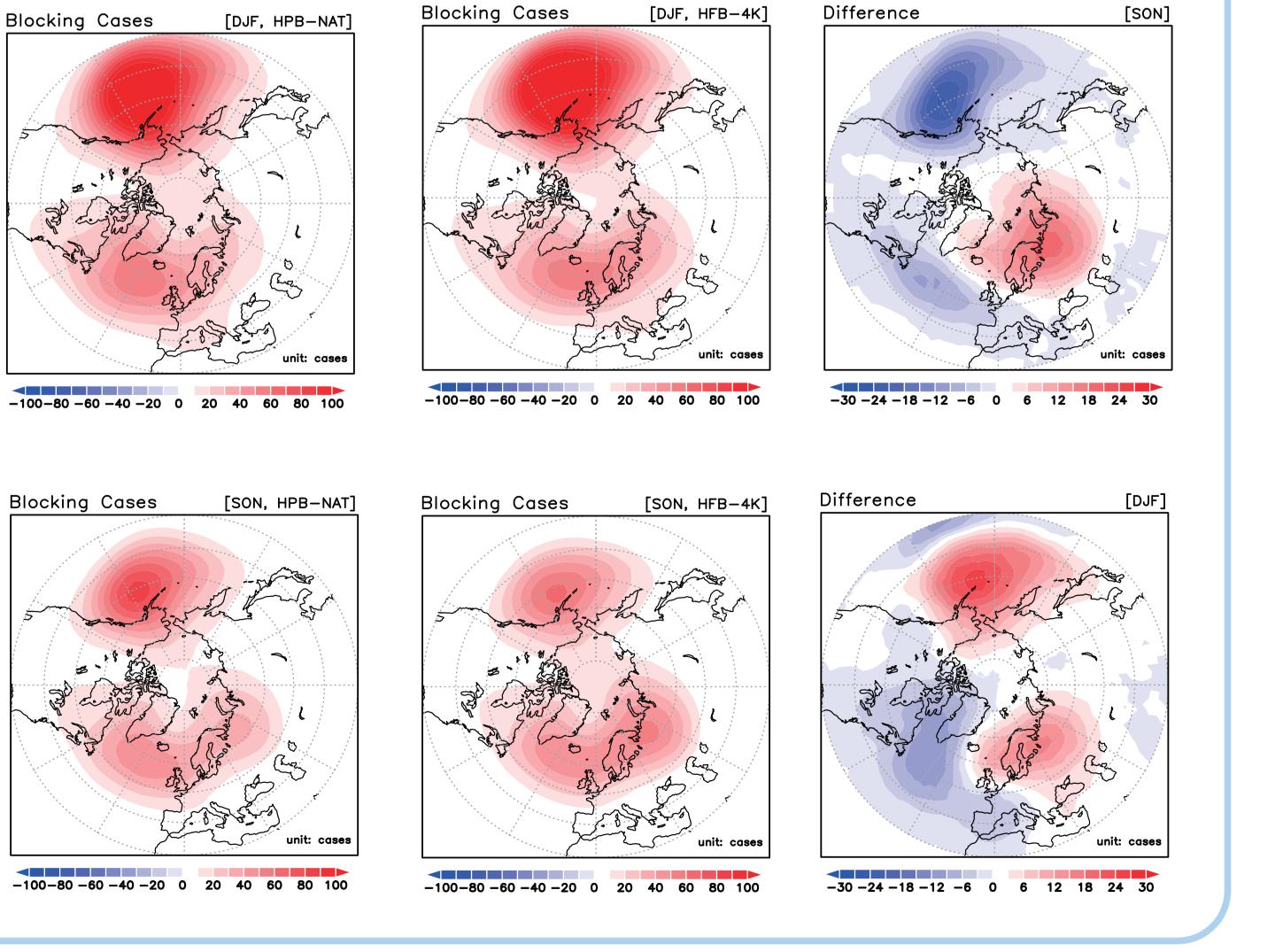
Using a large-ensemble model experiment dataset (d4PDF) with varying level of Arctic Warming, we investigate the change in transient atmospheric processes contributing to extreme temperature events.

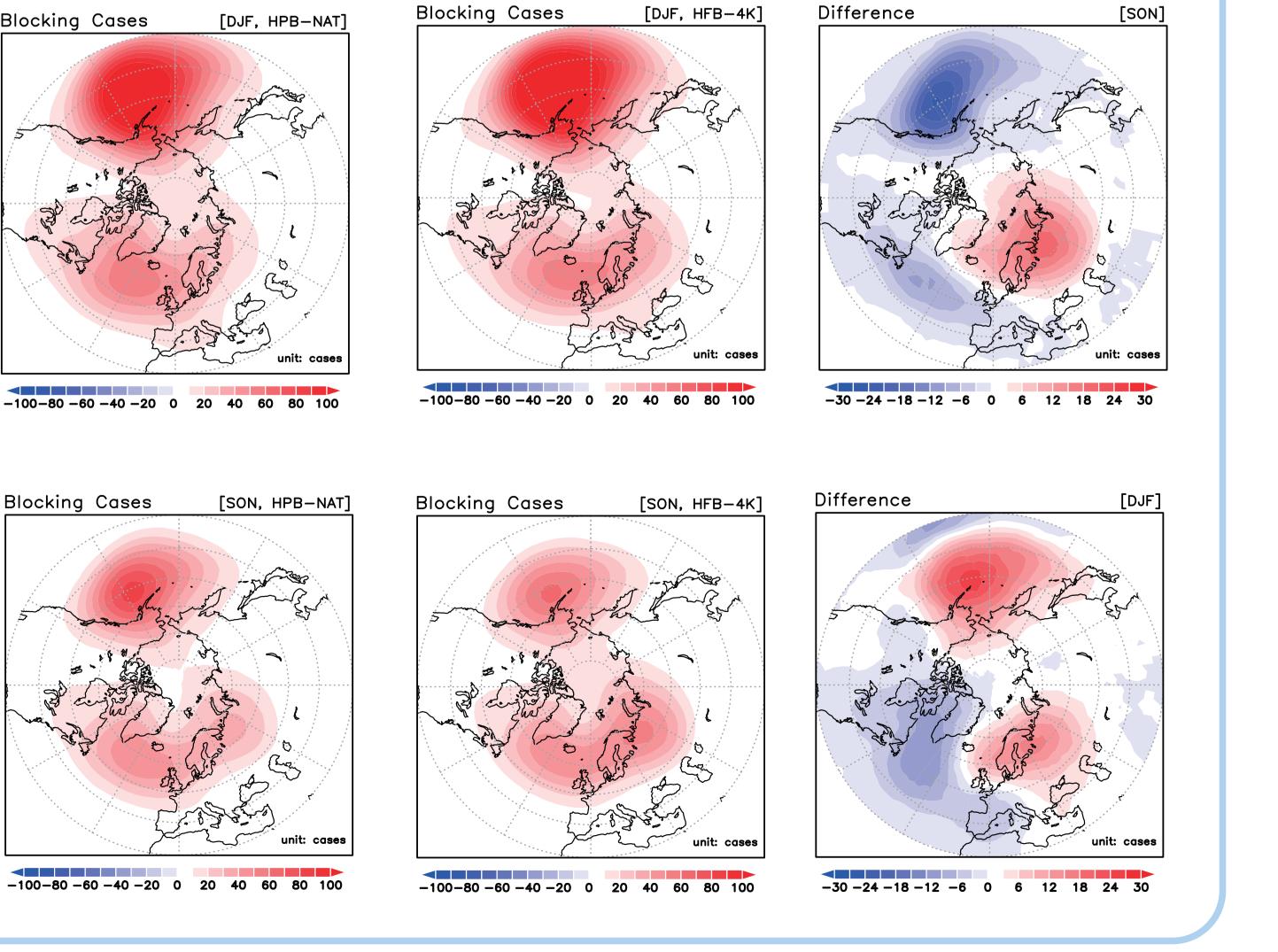
Dataset Used

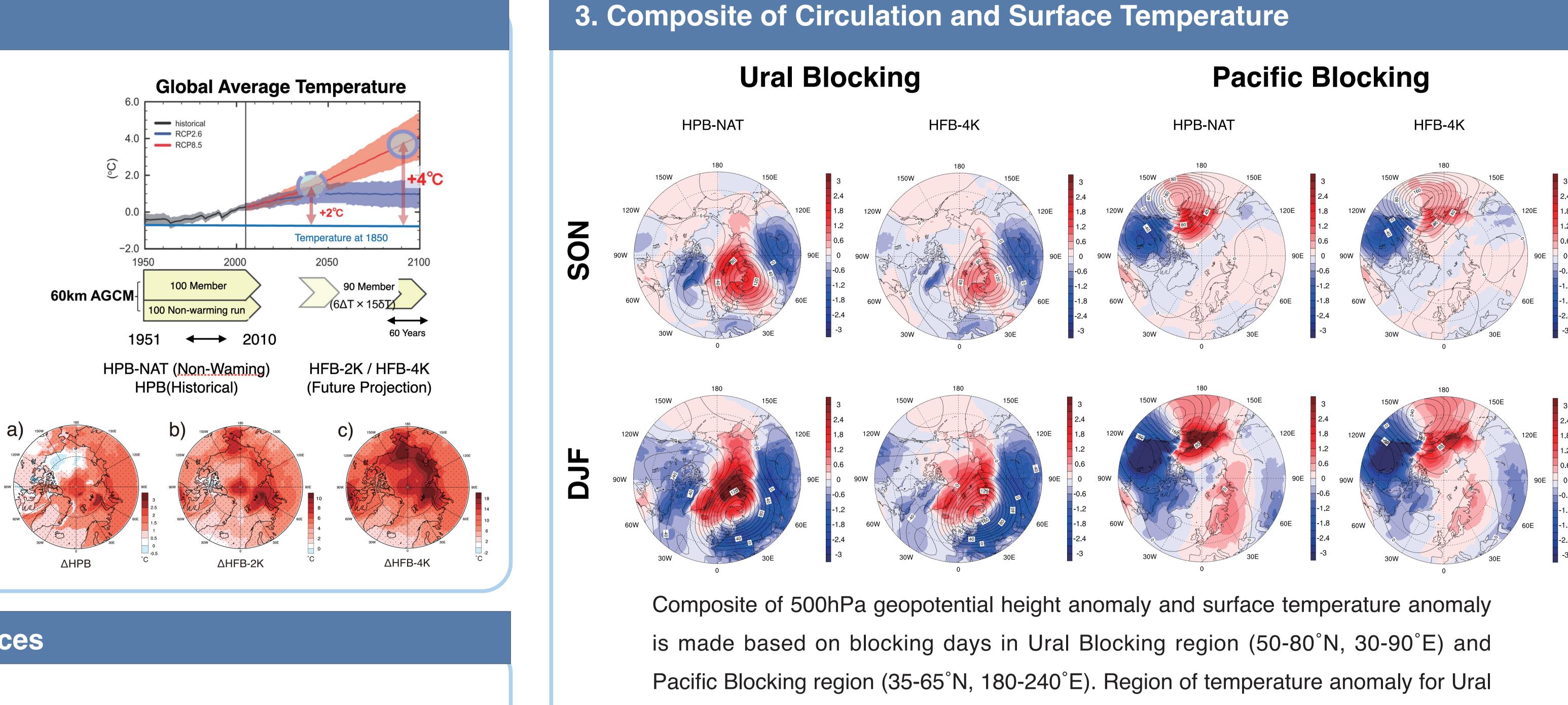
Database for Policy Decision-Making for Future Climate Change (d4PDF) which is a AGCM based large ensemble model datase with non-warming experiment (HPB-NAT) with 100 members, and 4K warming experiment (HFB-4K) with 15 ensembles for 6 CGCM SST boundaries (90member).

2. Future Change in Blocking Occurrences

Anomaly method based on Dunn-Sigouin and Son (2013) is used to detect blockings based on 500hPa geopotential height anomalies. Difference in blocking occurance between HFB-4K and HPB-NAT experiment shows shows a stronger Ural blocking and a seasonal dependance of weakening and strengthening in the Pacific Blocking during the cold season.







blocking is confined to the sea-ice boundary during HPB-NAT whereas in HFB-4K extends towards the central Arctic. Influence of Pacific Blocking exntends northward for DJF under HFB-4K.

4. Extreme Temperature within d4PDF

Comparison with 95% / 5% percentile surface temperature change reveals changes in Ural Blocking occurrence during SON is concurrent with the change in sea ice distributon in the Arctic region and influences both warm and cold temperature extremes. Warm temperature extreme is more influenced by Pacific Blocking during DJF whereas its influence is milder in the early winter.



