Slow changes in ocean vector wind: Evidence of the Walker circulation slowdown over the past six decades

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Long-term changes in ocean vector wind

- Sea surface temperature
- Ocean & atmospheric circulation
- Sea level height
- Atmospheric convection... etc.

Long-term wind changes are important. But... Detecting observed long-term changes in ocean vector wind is still challenging...

Recent changes in the tropical Pacific zonal wind (QuikSCAT)

- Large interannual variations
- The 10-year record is too short to characterize interdecadal trends in the Walker circulation



WASWind

Wave and Anemometer-based Sea-surface Wind

- Bias corrections with anemometer height & wind-wave height from ship observations
- Similar trend patterns of SSM/I wind
- 60 years from 1950 to 2009



Results























Findings

- Weakening of the Walker circulation
- Eastward shift of atmospheric convection from the Maritime continent to central equatorial Pacific
- Reduced zonal gradient of subsurface ocean temperature

Bjerknes feedback

SST trend (1950–2009)



Surface air temp. & Bucket SST trend (1950–2009)



Time series of zonal wind stress

over the tropical Pacific (1950–2009)

Weakening of the Walker circulation is **NOT steady !!**



Summary

- WASWind indicates
 a weakening trend in the Walker Circulation
 over the past 60 years
- Patterns of surface wind change are consistent with those of cloudiness, SLP, precipitation and subsurface ocean temperature
- Bucket SST and surface air temp. trends suggest a reduced zonal SST gradient in the tropical Pacific (Bjerknes feedback)
- The Walker circulation weakening is not steady (reversal in 1990s).

0°

Equatorial zonal wind trend

(4°s-4°N, 1950-2009)

WASWind





40°E 60°E 80°E 100°E 120°E 140°E 160°E 180° 160°W 140°W 120°W 100°W 80°W 40°W 20°W

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ERA40

Comparison of wind trend patterns for recent 20 years

Ship (Uncorrected)



Corrected



Satellite (SSM/I)



Equatorial zonal wind trend

(4°s–4°N, 1950–2009)



Cloud & Precip. trends over Maritime Continent

(80°-150°E, 20°S-20°N, 1950–2009)



Consistent with surface divergence trend

Upward wind trends?



Wind bias due to Anemometer height increase Wind



Increase in ship size





Datasets

Wind estimate from wind-wave height

Scalar wind

Wind-wave height



(10m wind speed) = $a \cdot (Wind-wave height)^{b} + c$ $b \sim 0.5$

Long-term changes in ocean vector wind

• The Walker circulation

