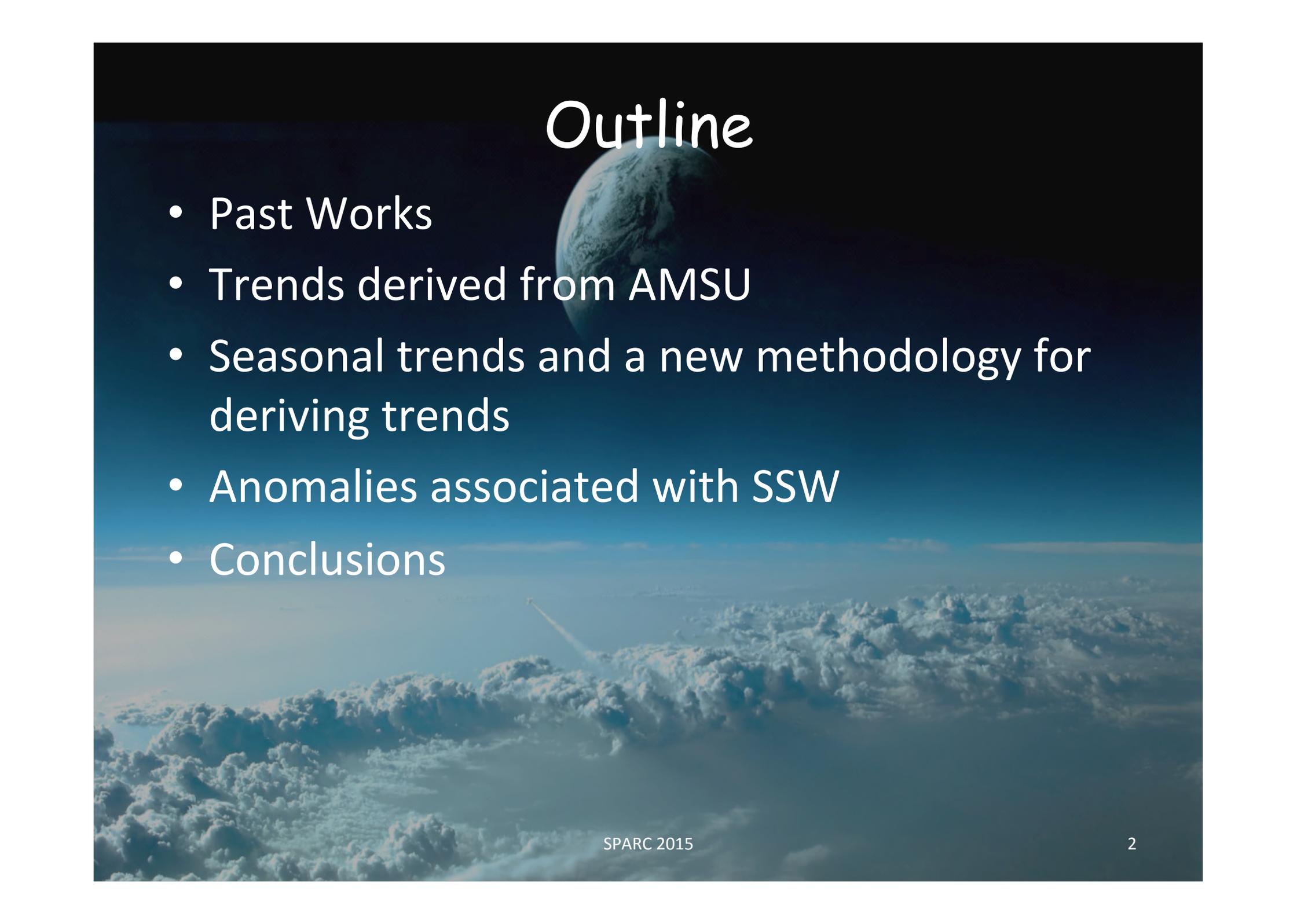


Temperature trends derived from lidar measurements and AMSU: Seasonal and sampling effects

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Beatriz Funatsu, Chantal Claud, Alain Hauchecorne, Guillaume Angot

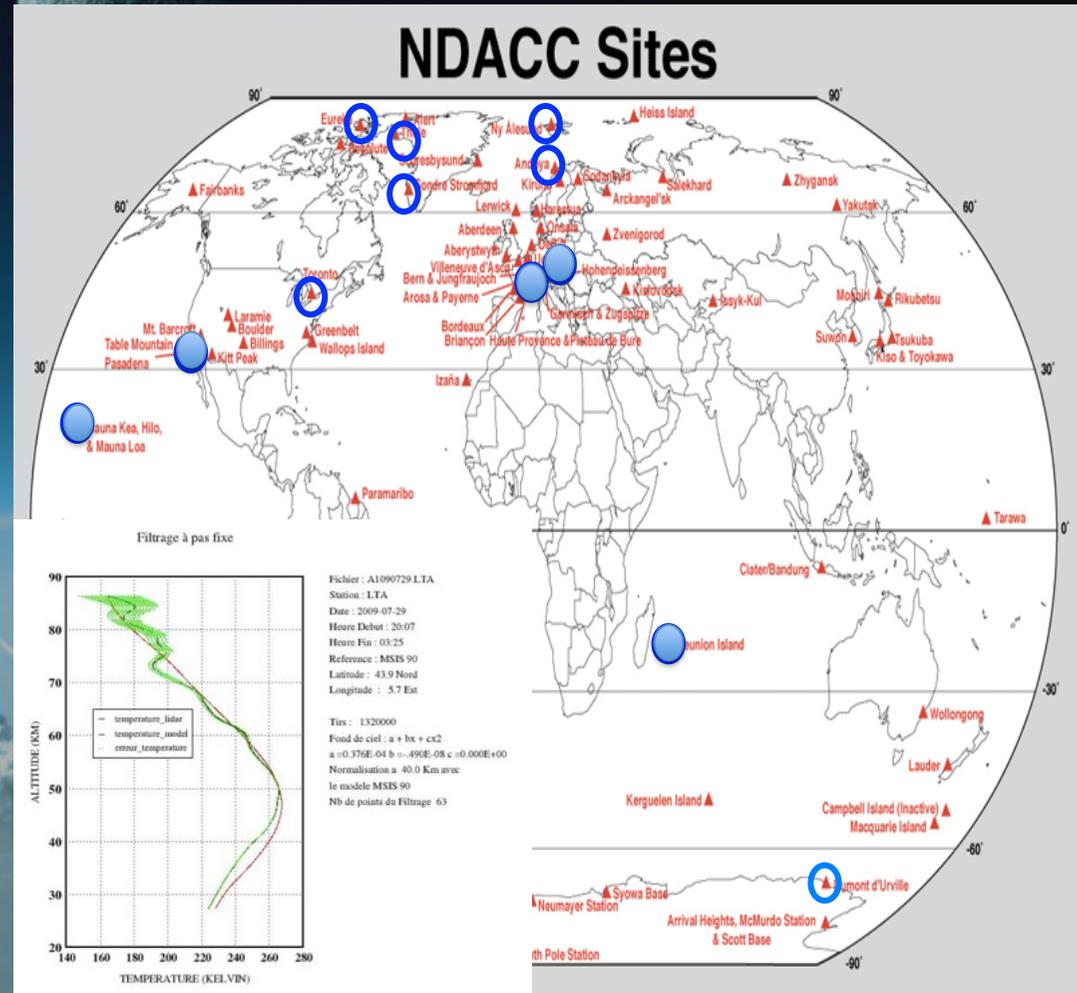
Outline

The background of the slide features a composite image. The upper portion shows a view of Earth from space, with the planet's surface and atmosphere visible against the blackness of space. The lower portion shows a satellite launch, with a rocket ascending and leaving a long, white plume of smoke and fire. The overall color palette is dominated by blues and whites, with a dark blue gradient at the top.

- Past Works
- Trends derived from AMSU
- Seasonal trends and a new methodology for deriving trends
- Anomalies associated with SSW
- Conclusions

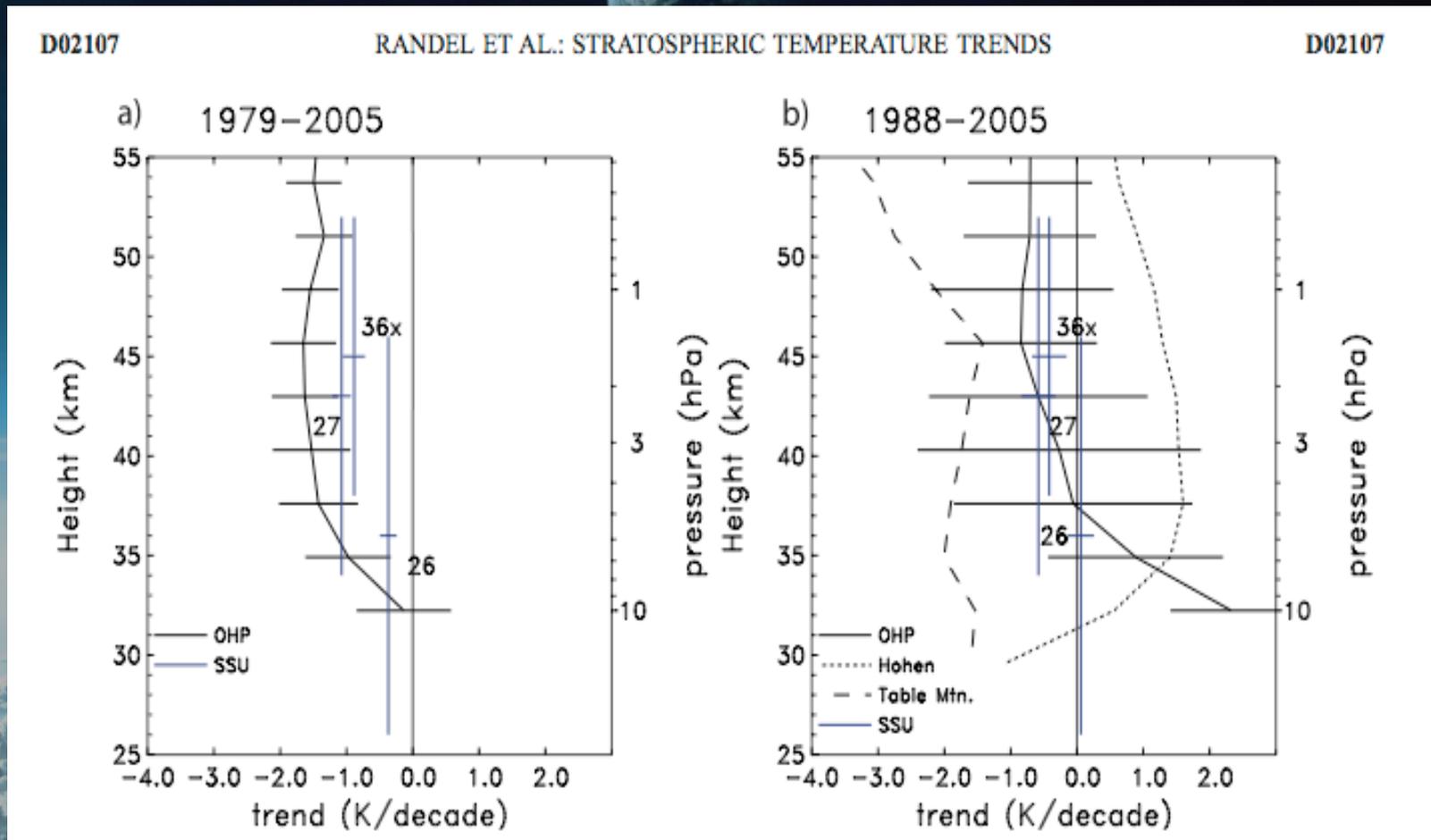
Temperature Lidar series: NDACC network

- Hohenpeissenberg 48°N 1987
- Haute-Provence 44°N 1979
- Table Mountain 34°N 1989
- Mauna Loa 20°N 1993
- La Réunion 22°S 1993



Last work within SPARC using Lidar

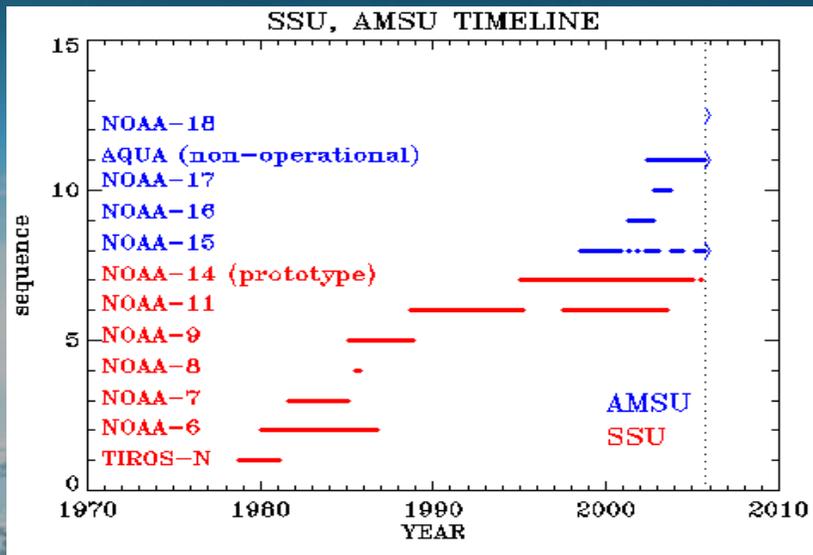
Lidar Trend 1979 et 2005 compared with SSU (a) and 1988-2005 (b)



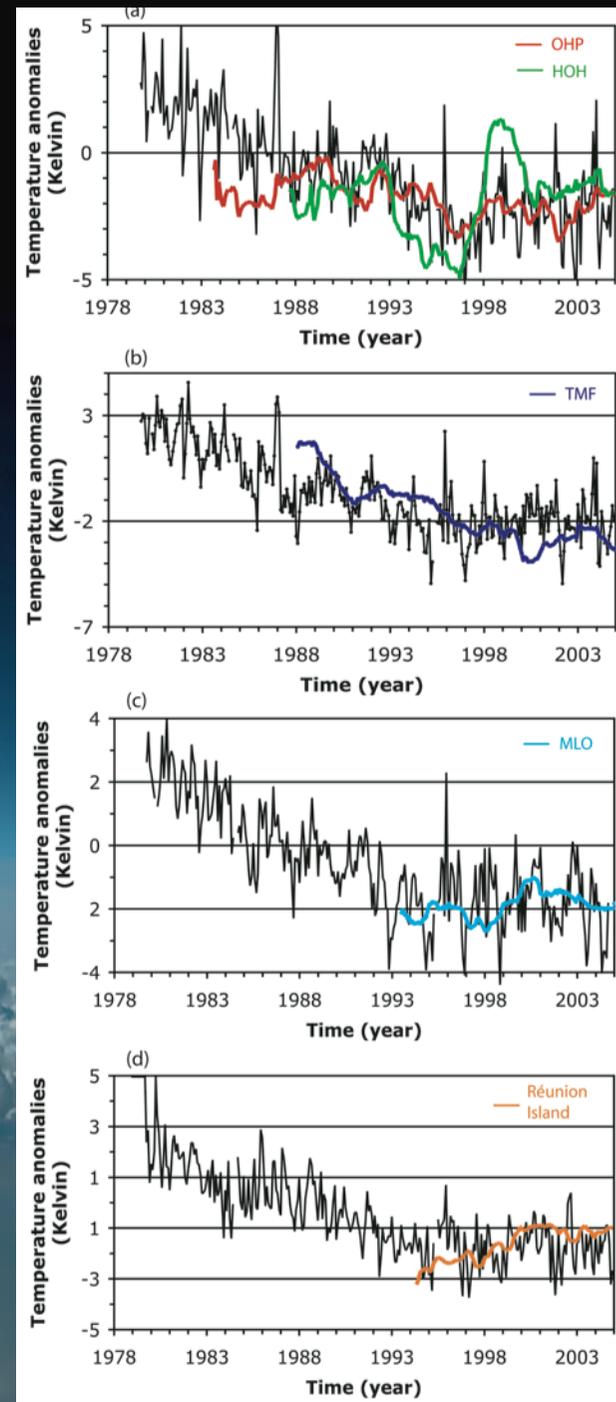
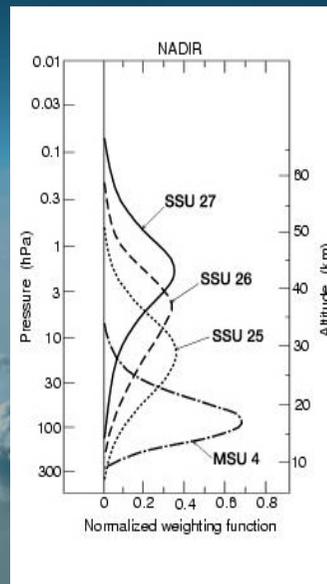
Randel et al, JGR, 2009

Comparisons between SSU-Nash series and lidars

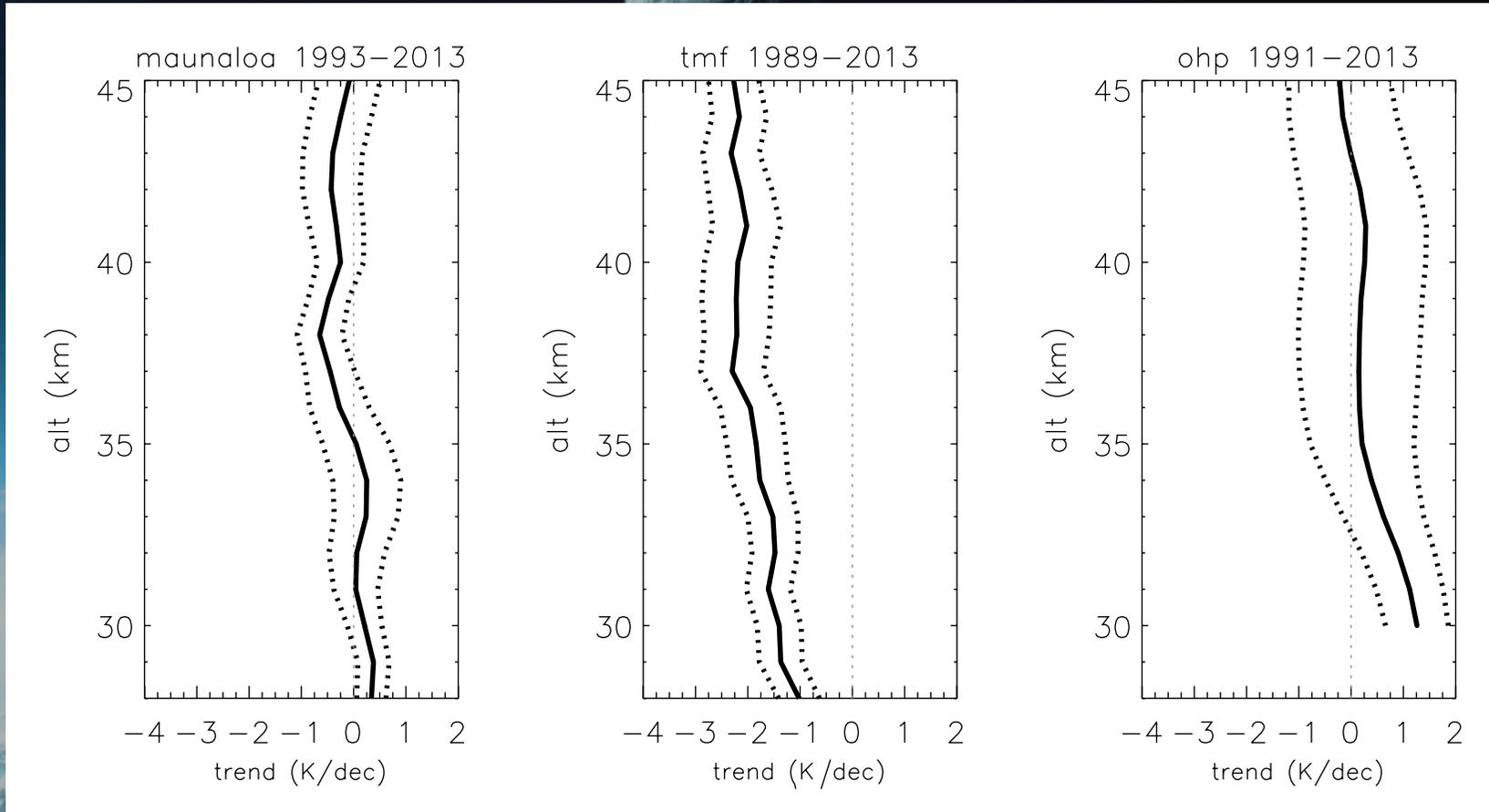
- Comparisons between lidar and SSU present some agreements and disagreement.
- Both SSU and lidar show a cooling up to 1995-1997 and no trend up to 2005.



1979 SSU 2004
AMSU 1999 now

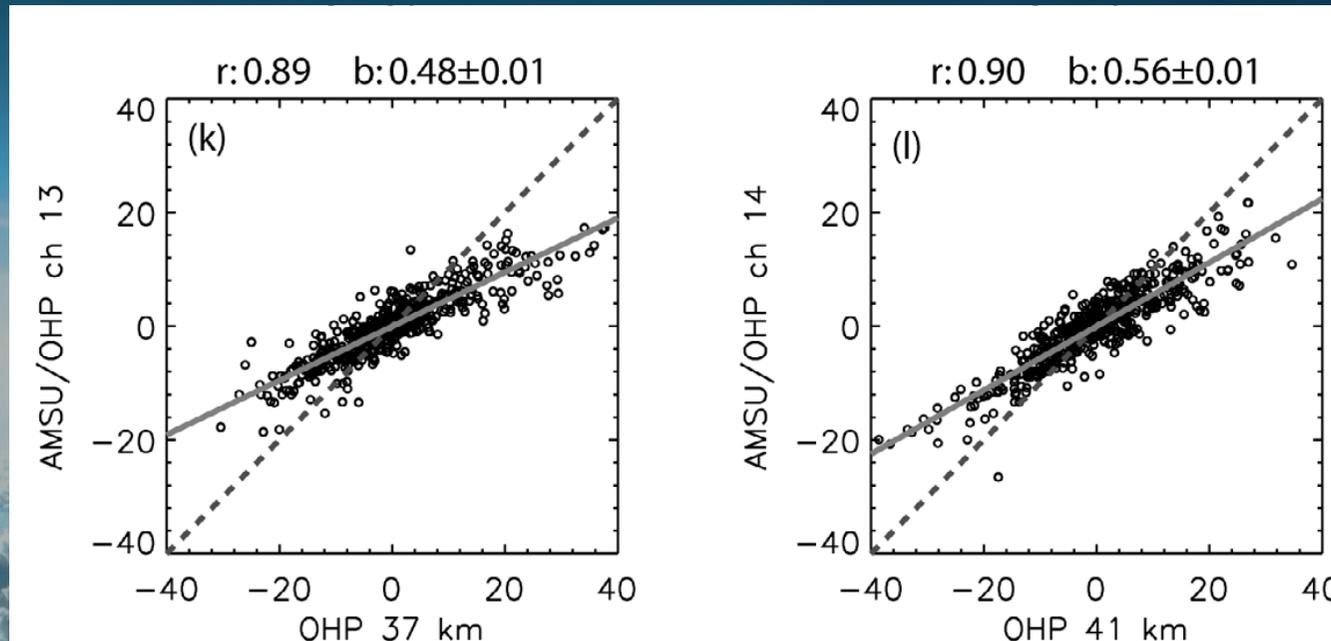
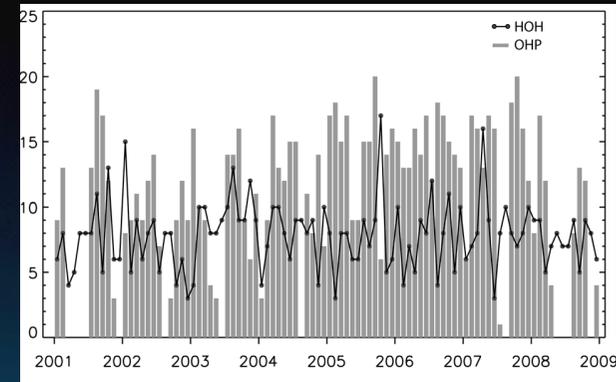


NDACC Lidar trends updated

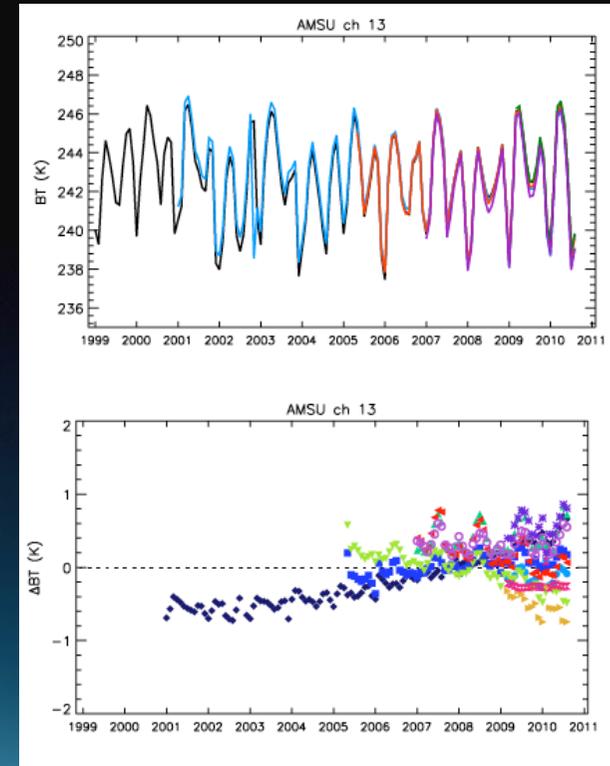
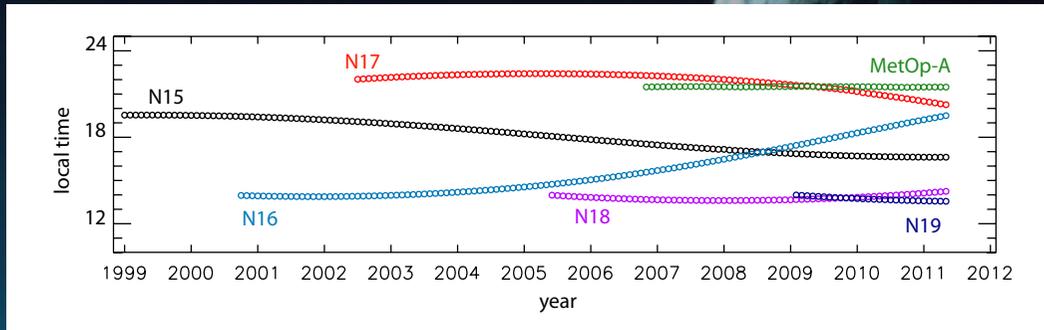


AMSU-Lidar comparisons

- Good agreement
- Lidar exhibits more variability
- Lidar trends sensitive to sampling effects

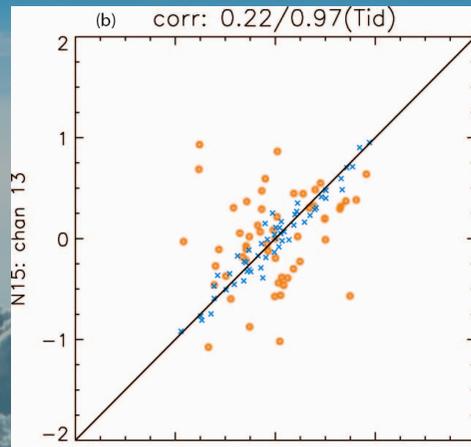


Tidal effects on AMSU 15 and 16



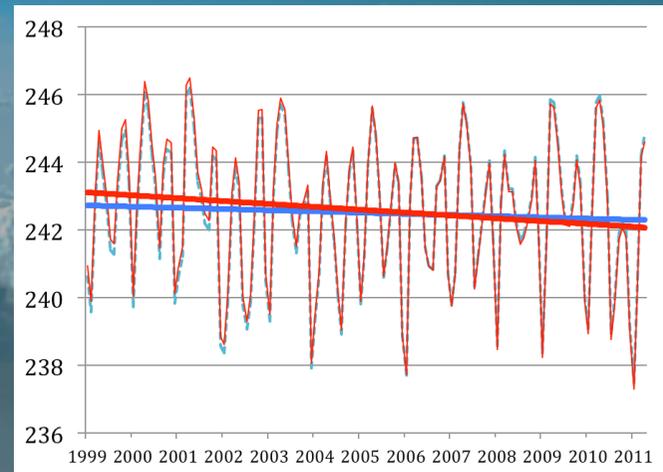
Channel 13, 10°S-10°N

N15



N16

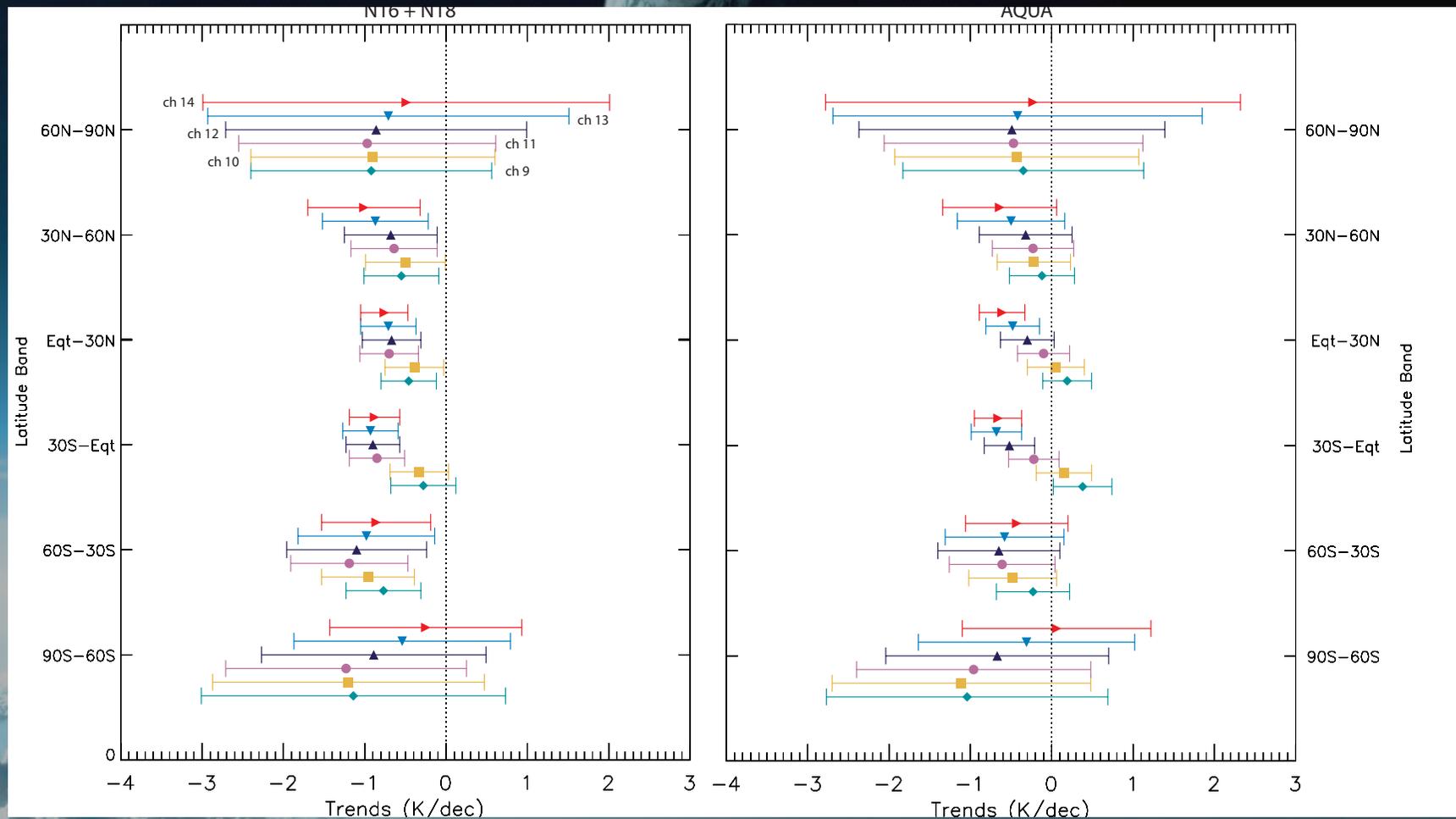
Tidal
Corrected



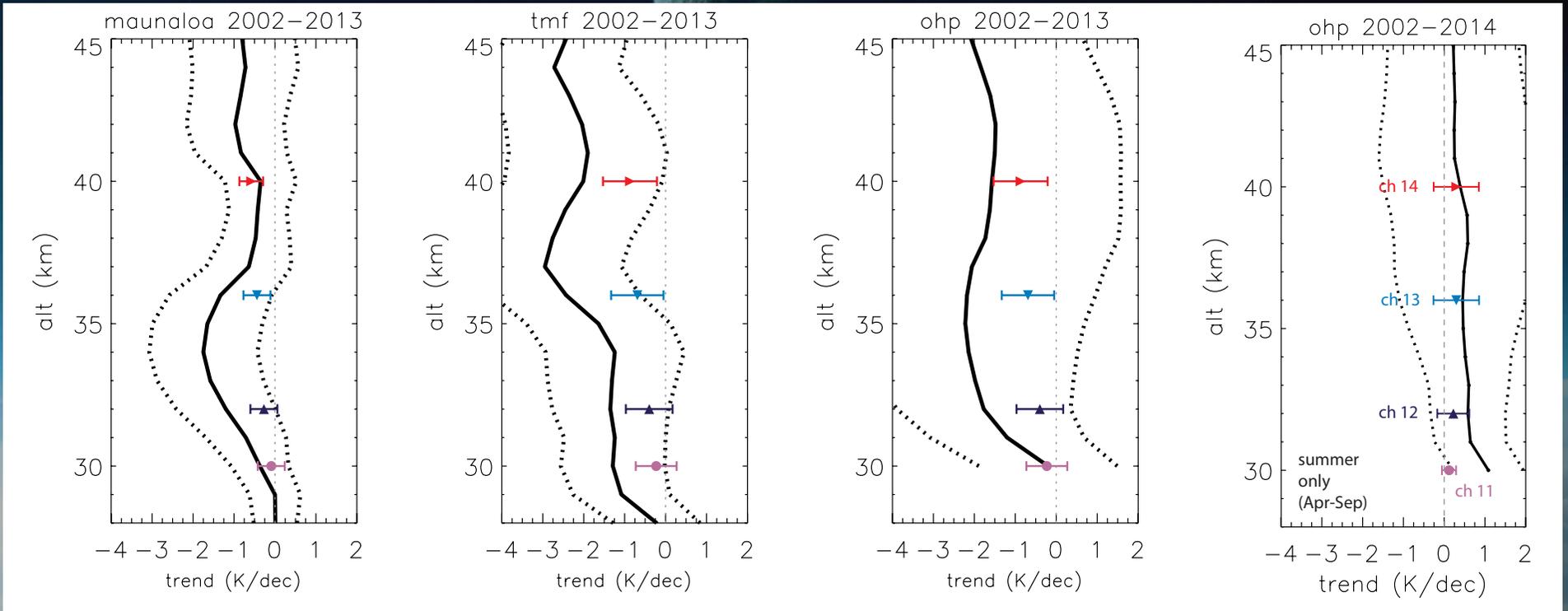
Keckhut et al, QJRMS, 2014

AMSU Trends 2002-2012

NOAA 15-16 and AMSU AQUA

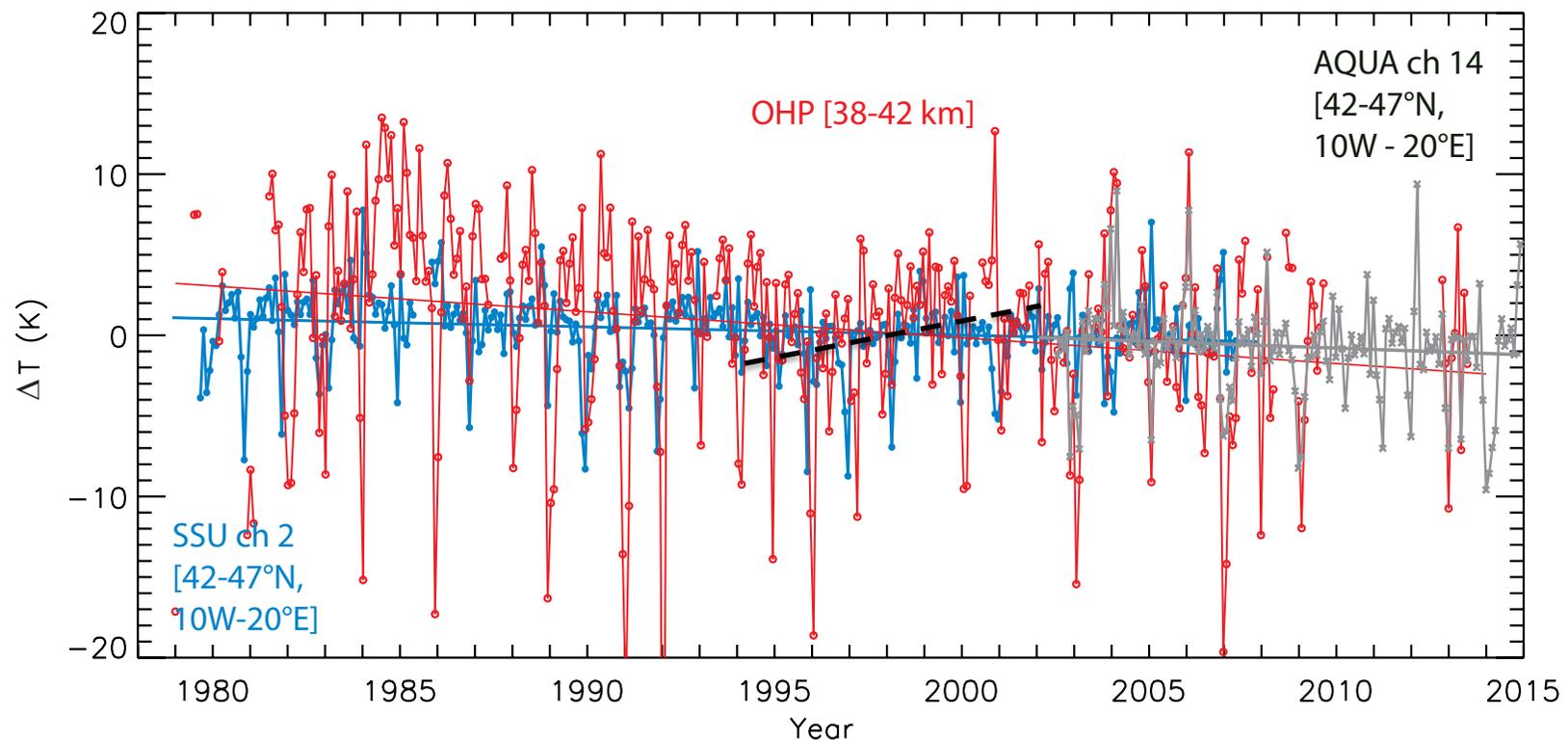


Lidar AMSU trends comparisons 2002-2013

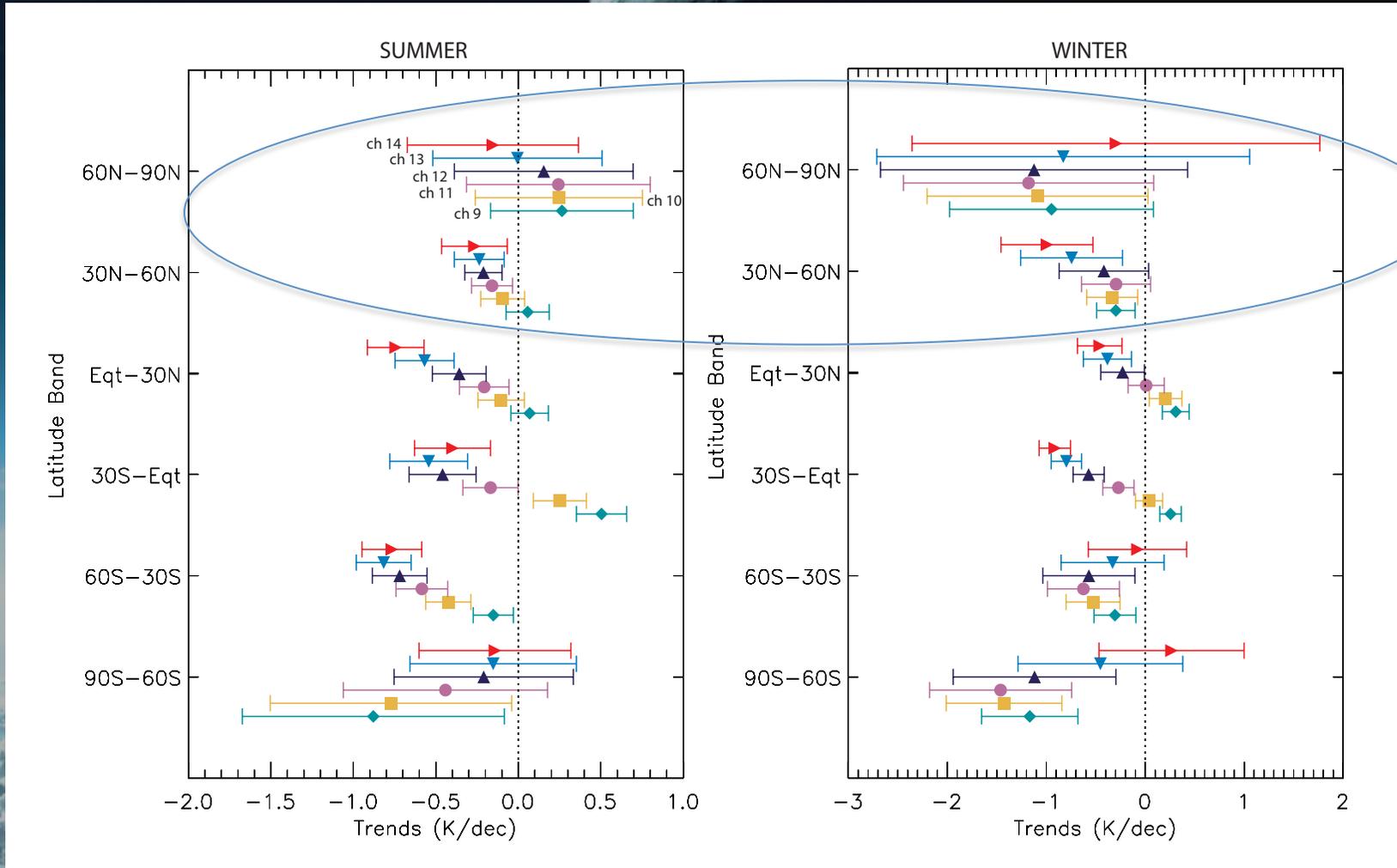


SSU-AMSU-Lidar

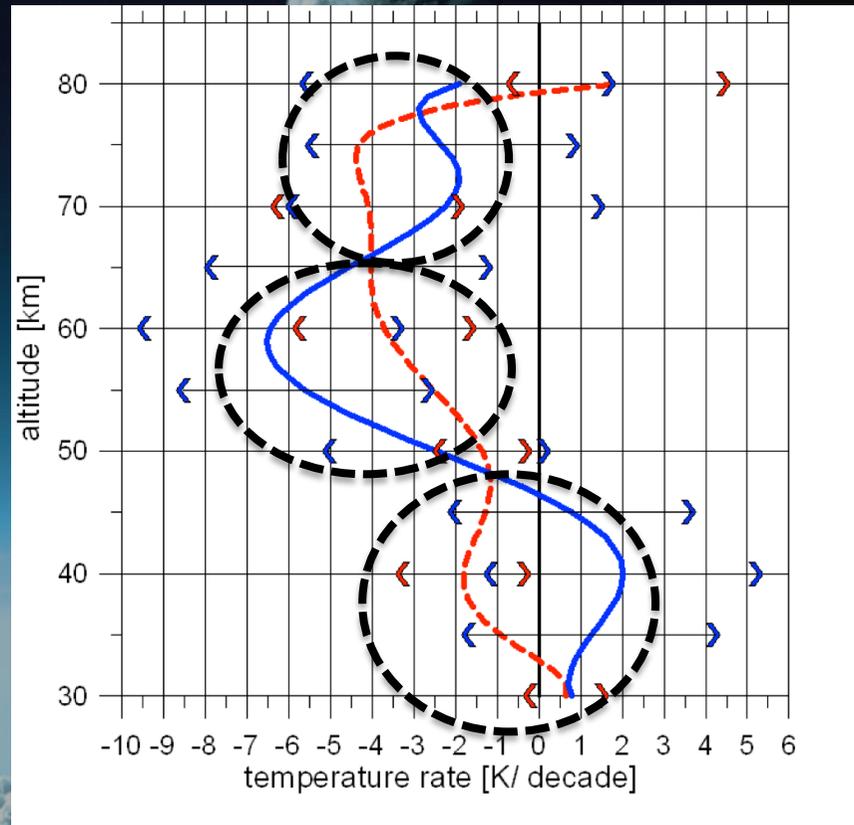
Trends – Lidar: -1.56 ± 0.72 – SSU: -0.51 ± 0.2 – AMSU: -0.83 ± 1.01 K/decade



Seasonal AMSU Trends 2002-2012



Trends above OHP (44°N) 1979-2009

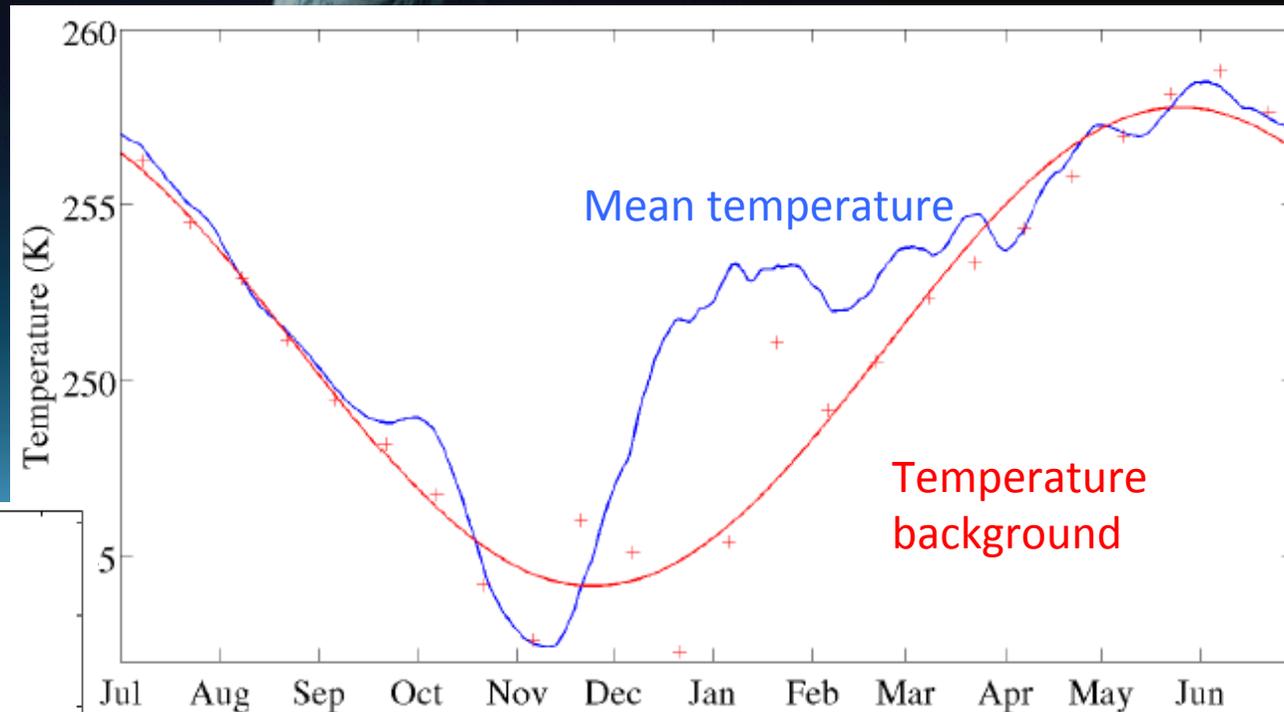
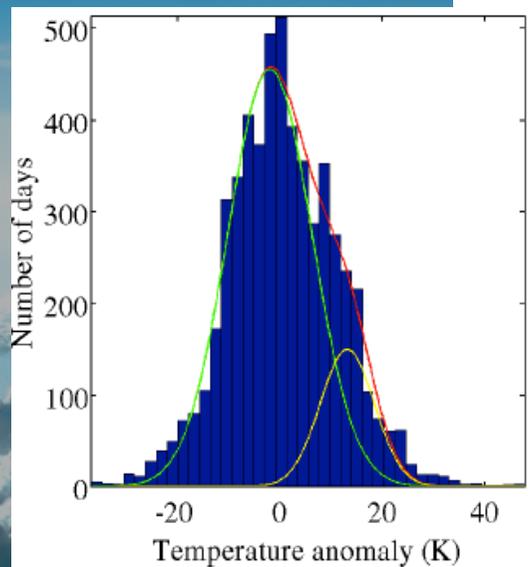


- Summer trends (Oct-Mar)
- Winter trends (Apr-Sept)

Revisiting mean temperatures

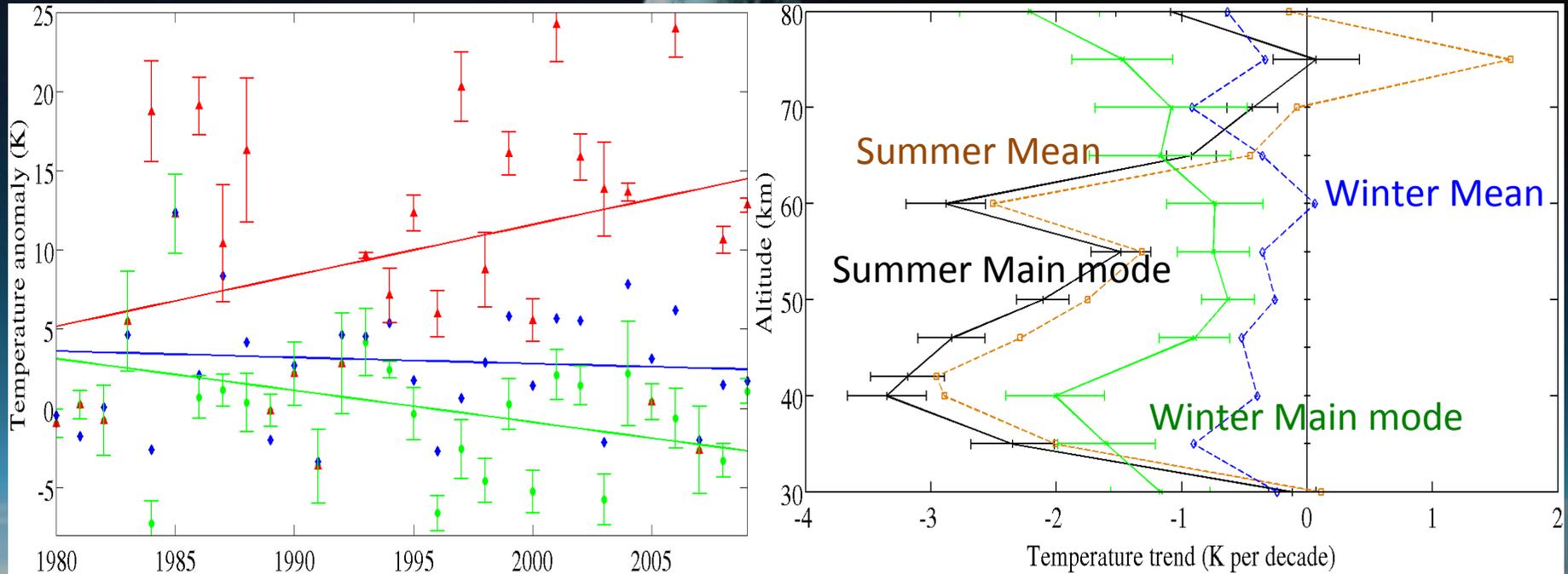
Background temperature \neq Mean temperature

Seasonal change exhibits warming in winter



- Temperature anomalies in winter shows multimodal distributions:
- Temperature background (radiative + mean dynamic effects)
 - Temperature anomalies associated with SSW

New trend analyses

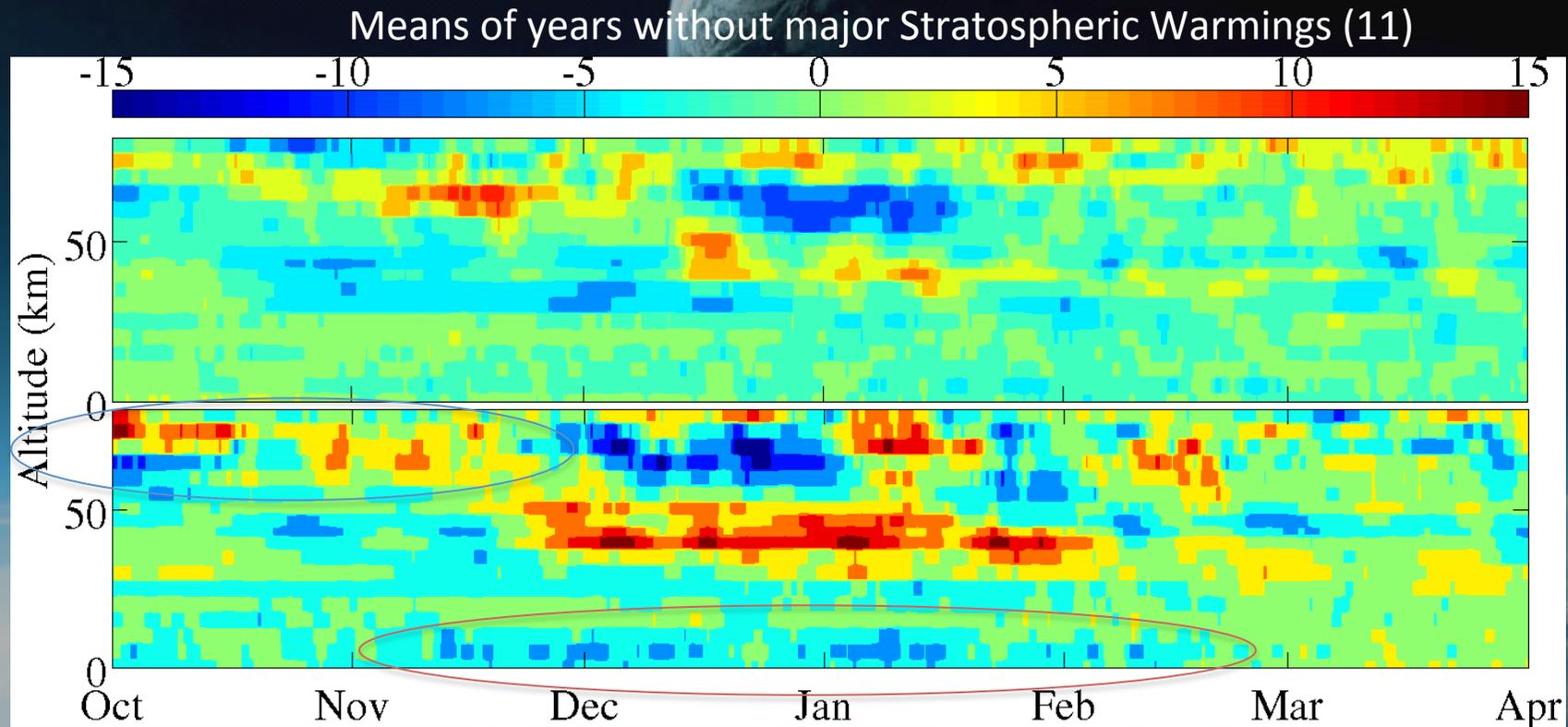


Background trends are more negative than trend estimates using mean temperature

New trend winter estimates closer to summer trend estimates

Radiative winter trends in the stratosphere are partly compensated by dynamical feedbacks

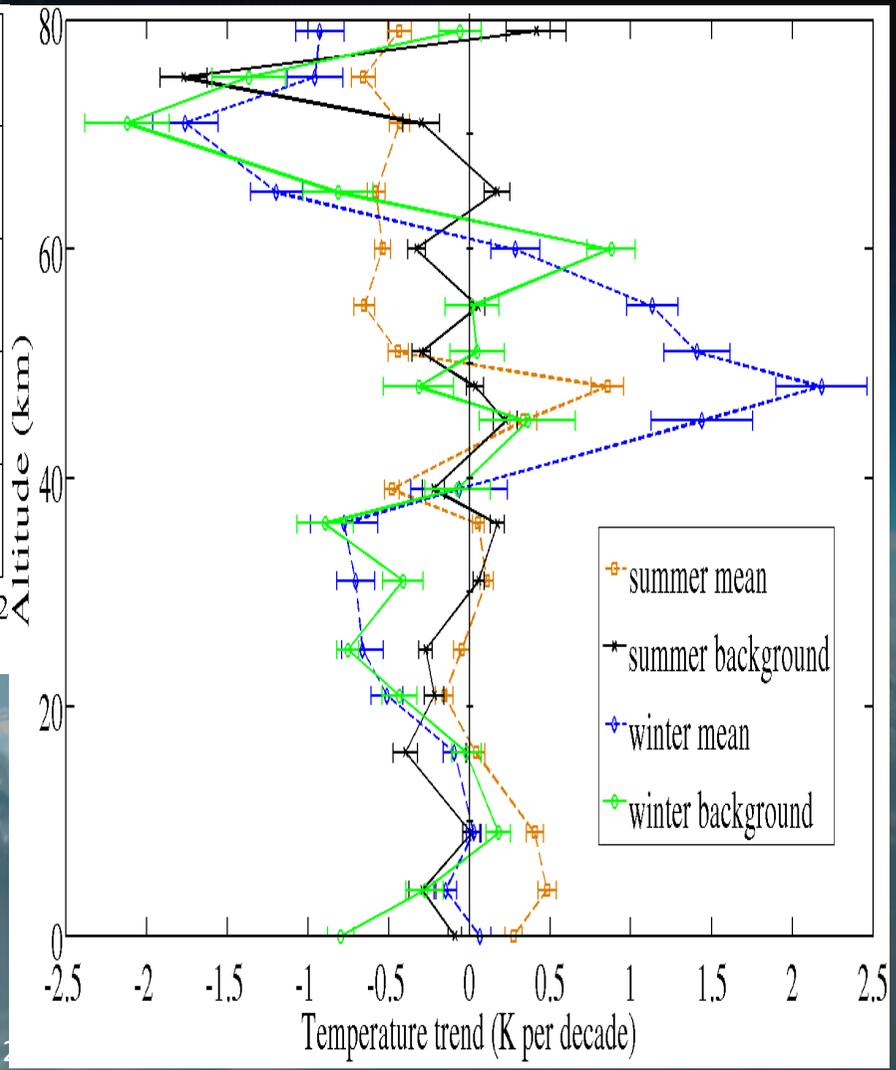
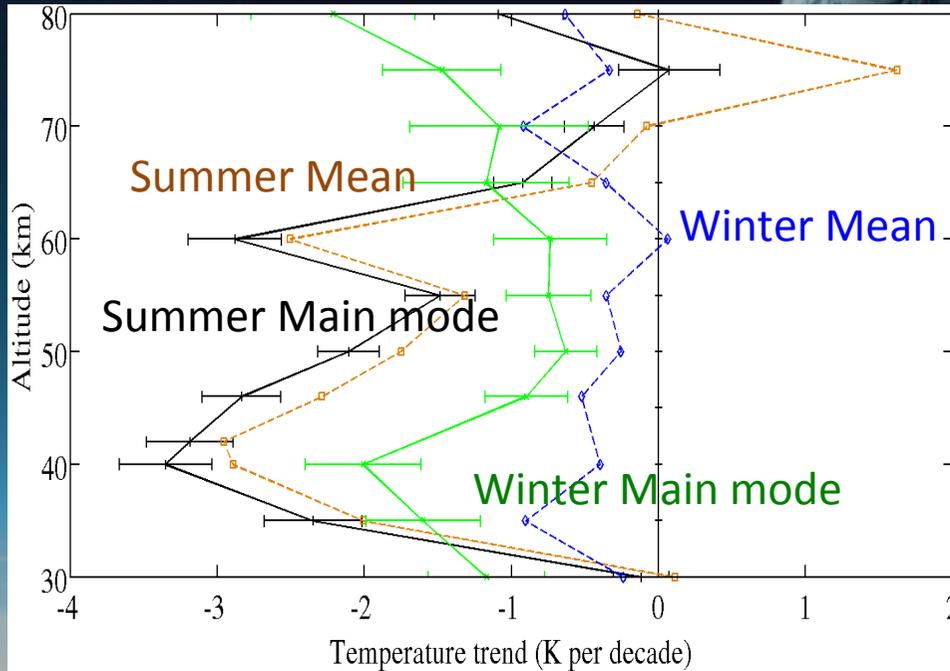
Mean temperature evolution during major stratospheric warmings



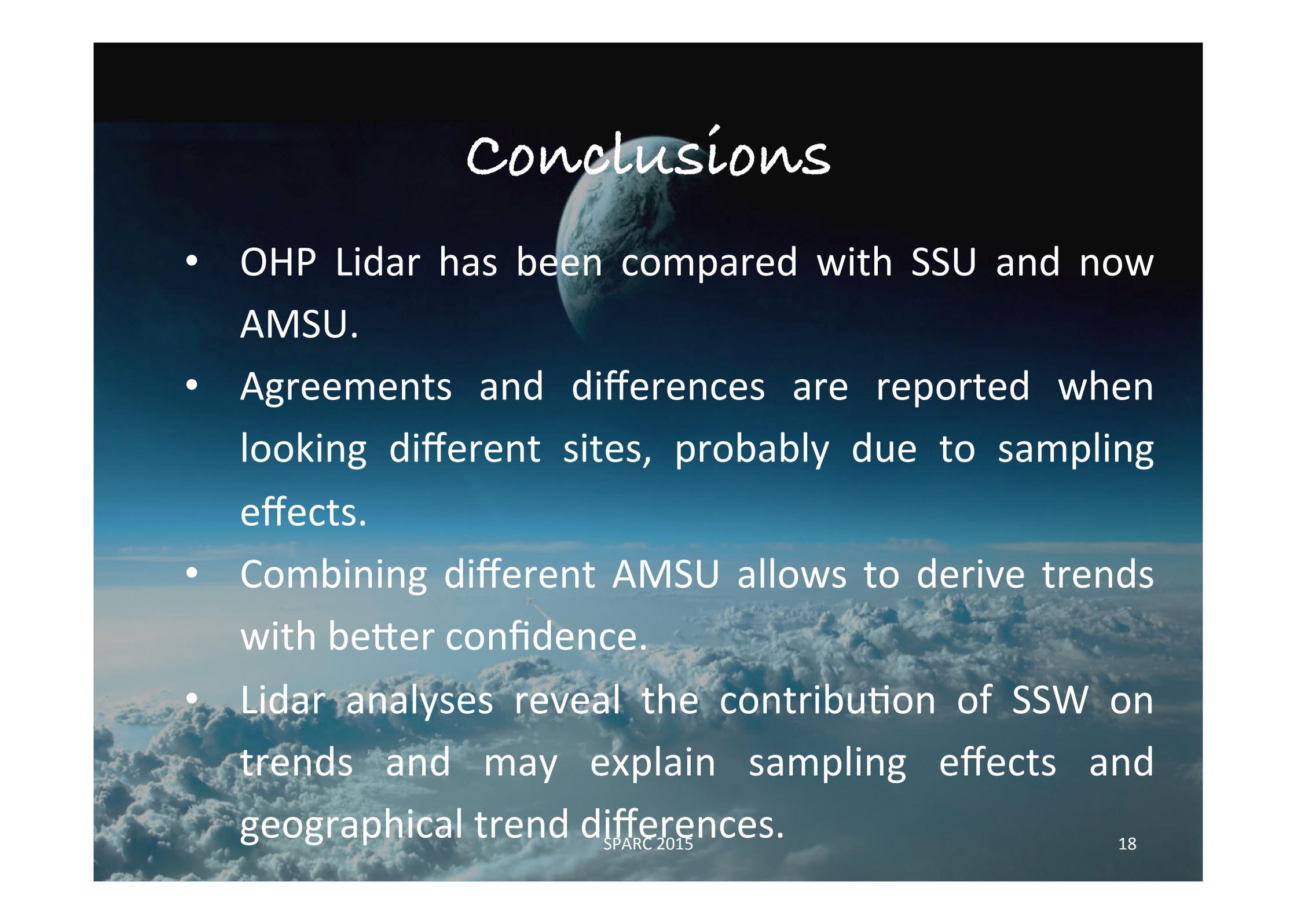
Means of years with Major Stratospheric Warmings (13)

Angot et al., JGR, 2012

Comparisons with a similar analysis of the CMAM-20 (1990-2010)



CONCLUSIONS



- OHP Lidar has been compared with SSU and now AMSU.
- Agreements and differences are reported when looking different sites, probably due to sampling effects.
- Combining different AMSU allows to derive trends with better confidence.
- Lidar analyses reveal the contribution of SSW on trends and may explain sampling effects and geographical trend differences.