

# Atmospheric circulations affecting the springtime thermal state of Tibet Plateau

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Yang ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, Yan PAN<sup>1</sup>, Shuting LI<sup>1</sup>, Yongkang XUE<sup>2</sup>

1.Nanjing University

2.University of California Los Angeles

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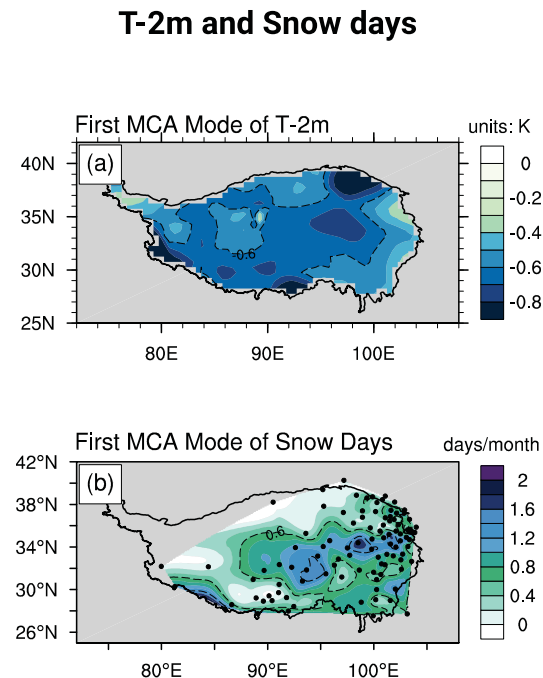
# Causes of the spring TP temperature anomaly

## Motivation

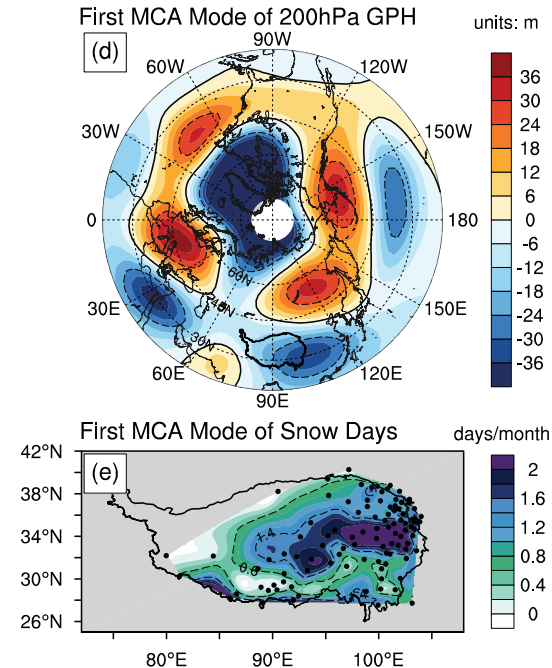
- ▶ LS4P Phase I experiments suggest that the **spring TP surface temperature** can be a source of subseasonal-to-seasonal prediction;
- ▶ One question left is the **cause** of such large-scale TP surface temperature anomaly.

## MCA results

**Spring (AM)  
land surface  
temp  
and  
Snow cover  
days in FMA**



## Z200 and Snow Days



**Winter (Feb)  
circulation  
and  
Snow cover  
days in FMA**

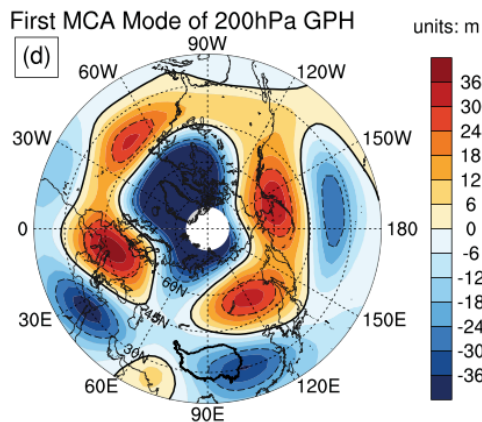
(Zhang et al., 2019)

# Causes of the spring TP temperature anomaly

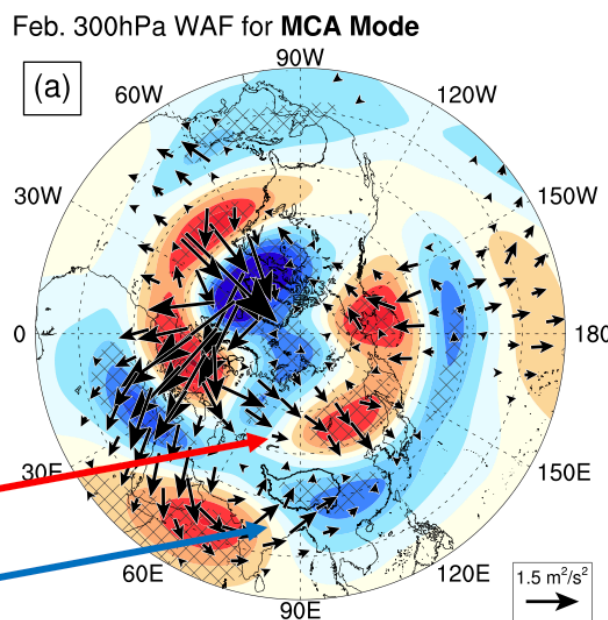
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- ▶ LS4P Phase I experiments suggest that the **spring TP surface temperature** can be a source of subseasonal-to-seasonal prediction;
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Winter (Feb.) circulation



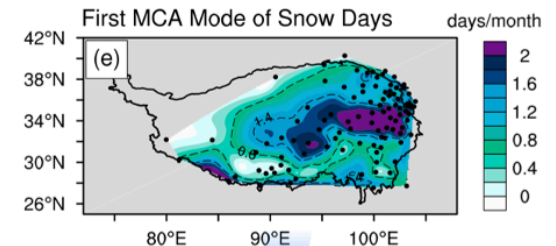
Winter (Feb.) wave activity flux



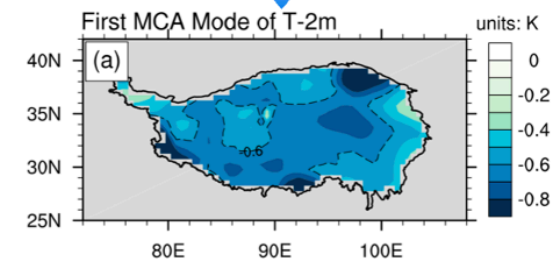
Northern branch  
(cold air)

Southern branch  
(warm moist air)

Winter-spring (FMA) snow cover days



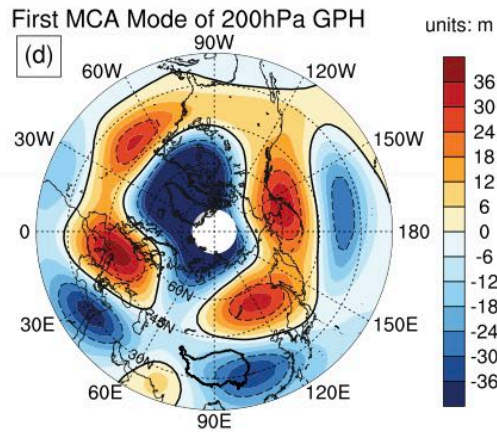
Spring (AM) surface temperature



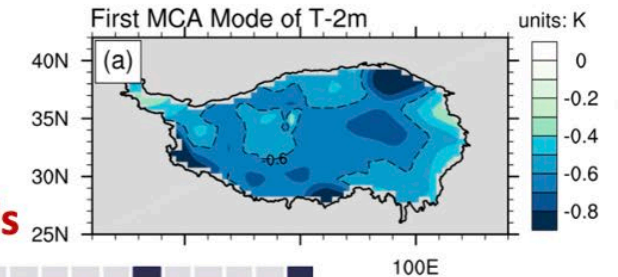
(Zhang et al., 2019)

# Winter circulations affecting the spring TP temperature

## Winter (Feb) circulation



## Spring (AM) surface temperature



## MCA results between winter circulation and Spring TP surface temperature in CMIP6 models



Most CMIP6 models can simulate such winter circulation-spring TP temperature connection

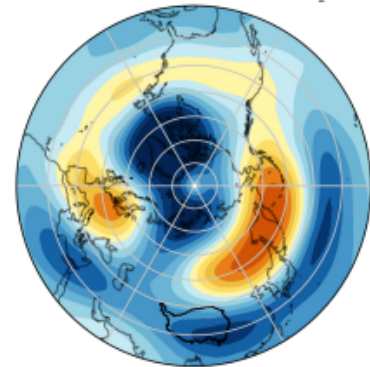
(blue square means significant connection)

(Pan et al., 2022)

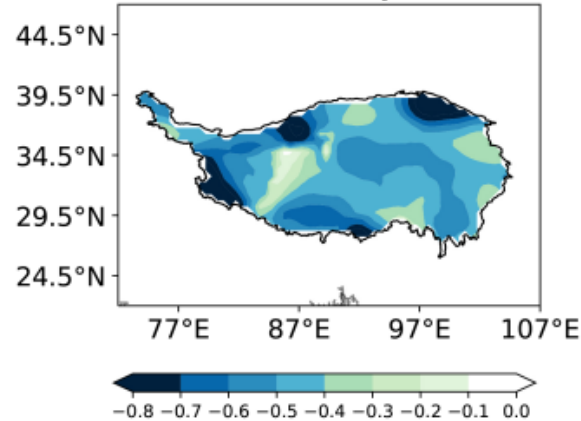
# Long-time change of the TP related winter circulation

After late 1990s, **warm TP temperature anomalies** and associated winter circulation occur more frequently

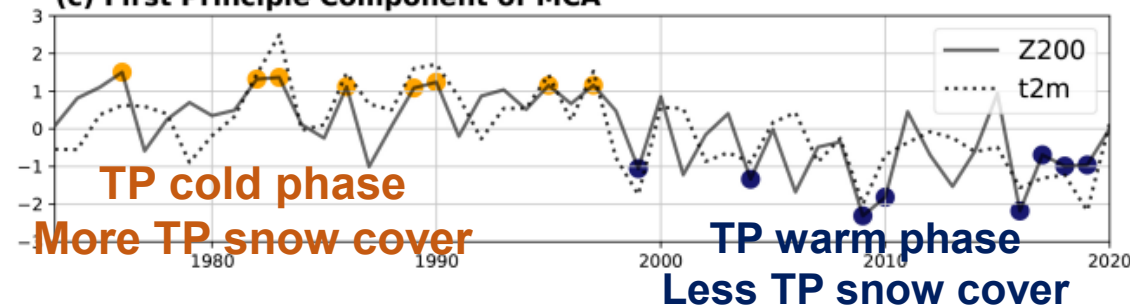
(a) First MCA of February GHT



(b) First MCA of April T2m



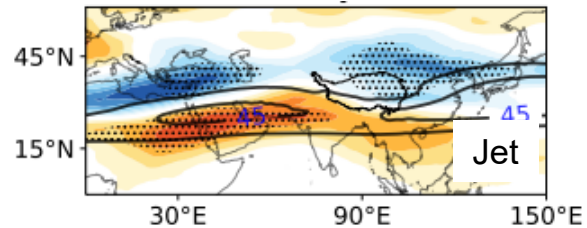
(c) First Principle Component of MCA



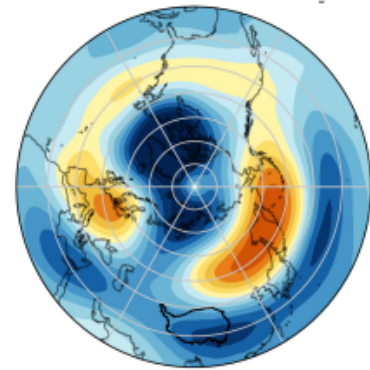
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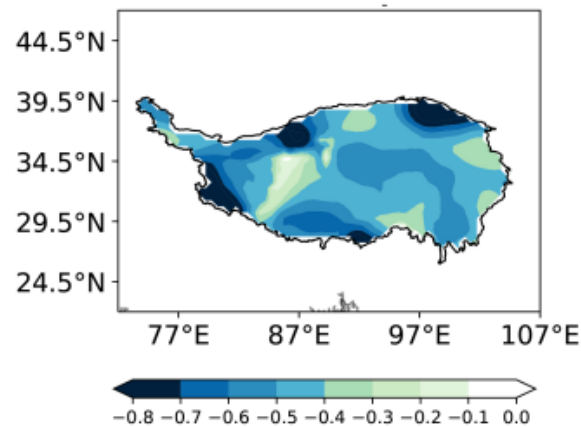
TP cold phase



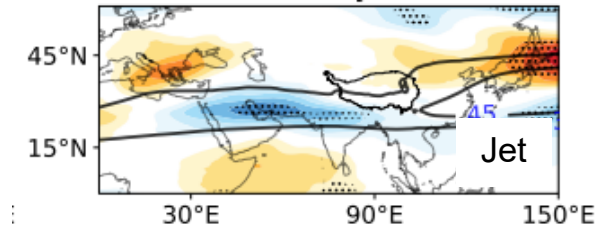
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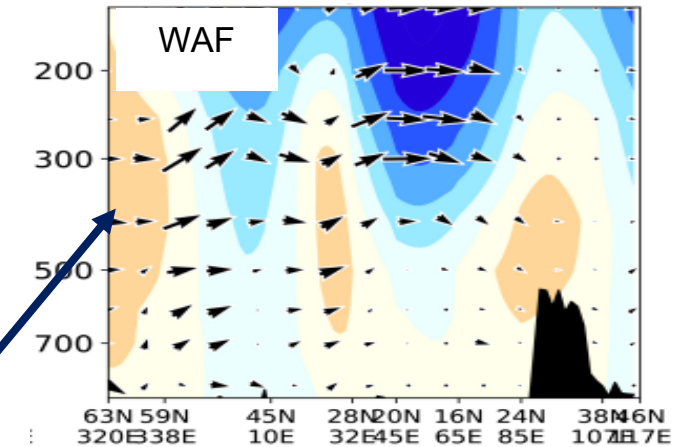
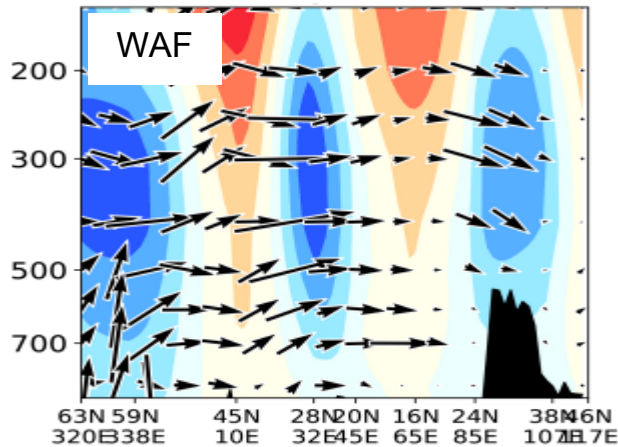
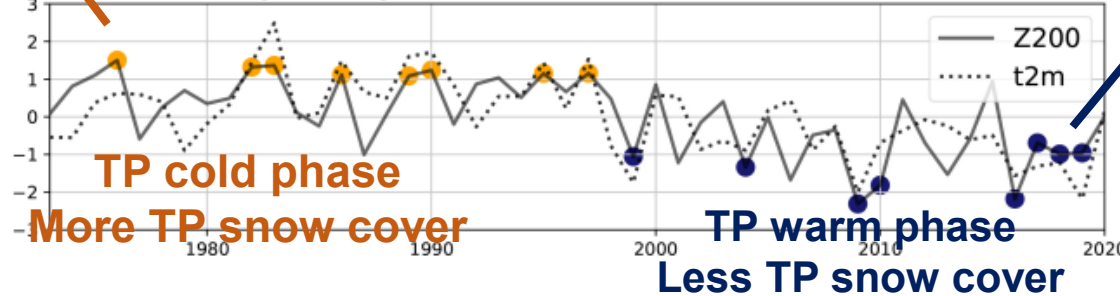
(b) First MCA of April T2m



TP warm phase



(c) First Principle Component of MCA



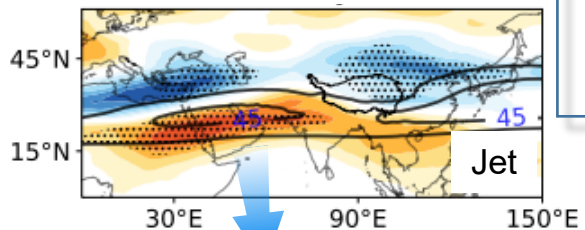
TP cold phase  
More TP snow cover

TP warm phase  
Less TP snow cover

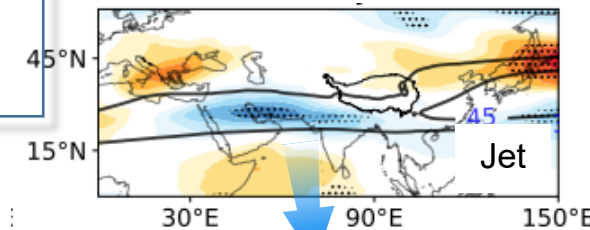
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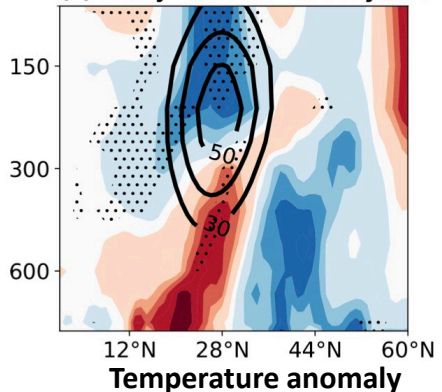
TP cold phase



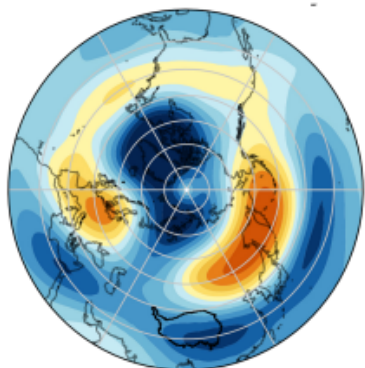
TP warm phase



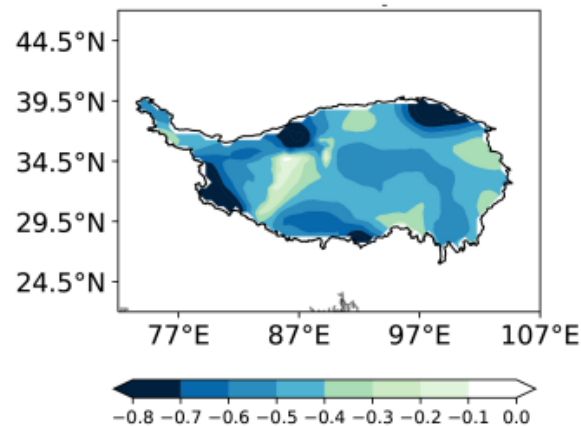
(c)  $-dT/dy <30-70E>$  in PE years



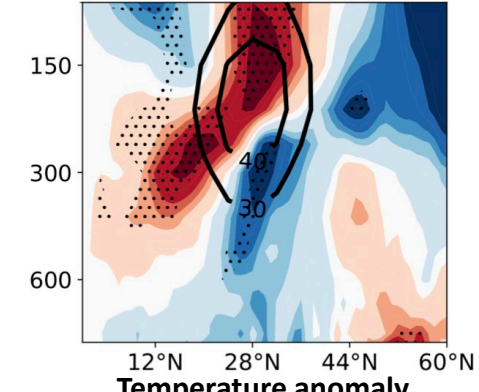
(a) First MCA of February GHT



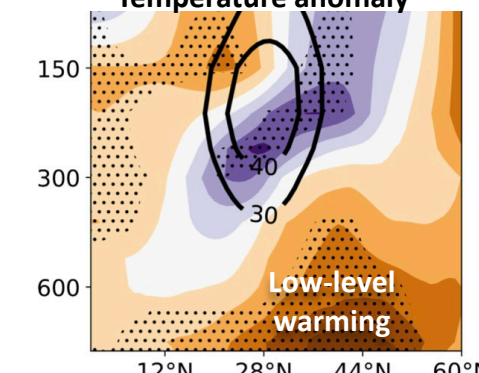
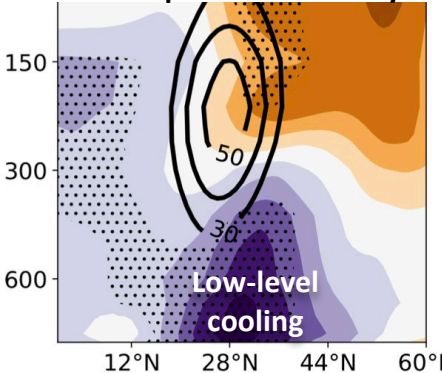
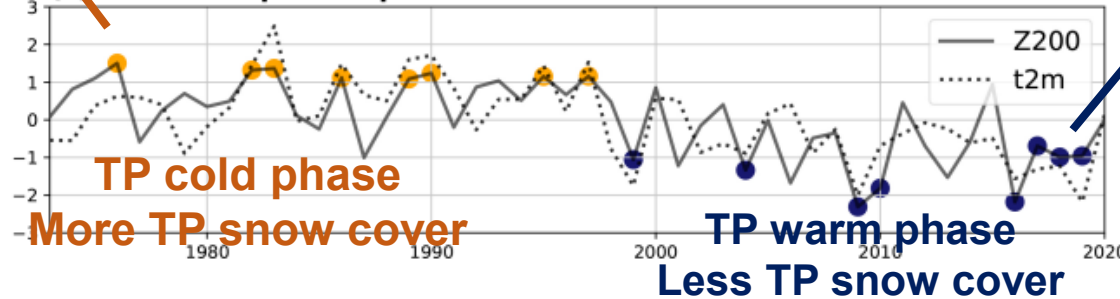
(b) First MCA of April T2m



(d)  $-dT/dy <30-70E>$  in NE years



(e) First Principle Component of MCA



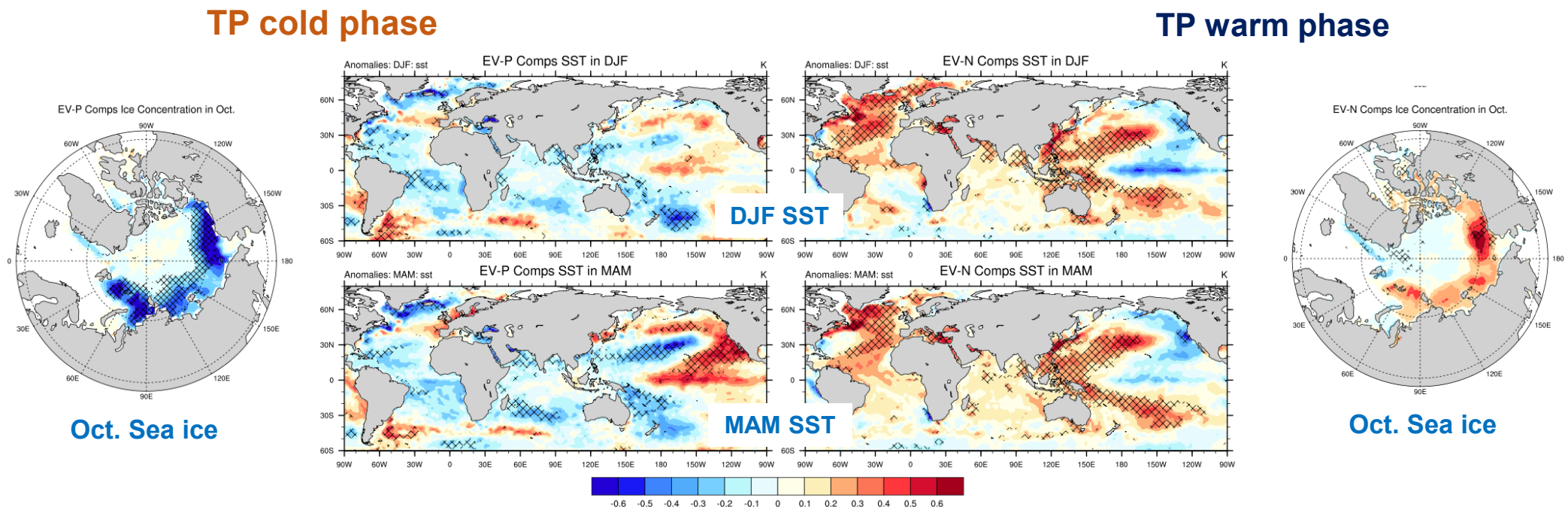
# Challenges for understanding the causes of TP anomalies

- ▶ **The relative contribution of large-scale circulation vs. local physical process?**
- ▶ **Causes for the change of large-scale circulations? (inland warming vs. SST/sea ice change)**



# Challenges for understanding the causes of TP anomalies

- ▶ The relative contribution of large-scale circulation vs. local physical process?
- ▶ Causes for the change of large-scale circulations? (**inland warming** vs. **SST/sea ice change**)



# Thanks !

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Yang ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, Yan PAN<sup>1</sup>, Shuting LI<sup>1</sup>, Yongkang XUE<sup>2</sup>

[yangzhang@nju.edu.cn](mailto:yangzhang@nju.edu.cn)

December 11, Chicago

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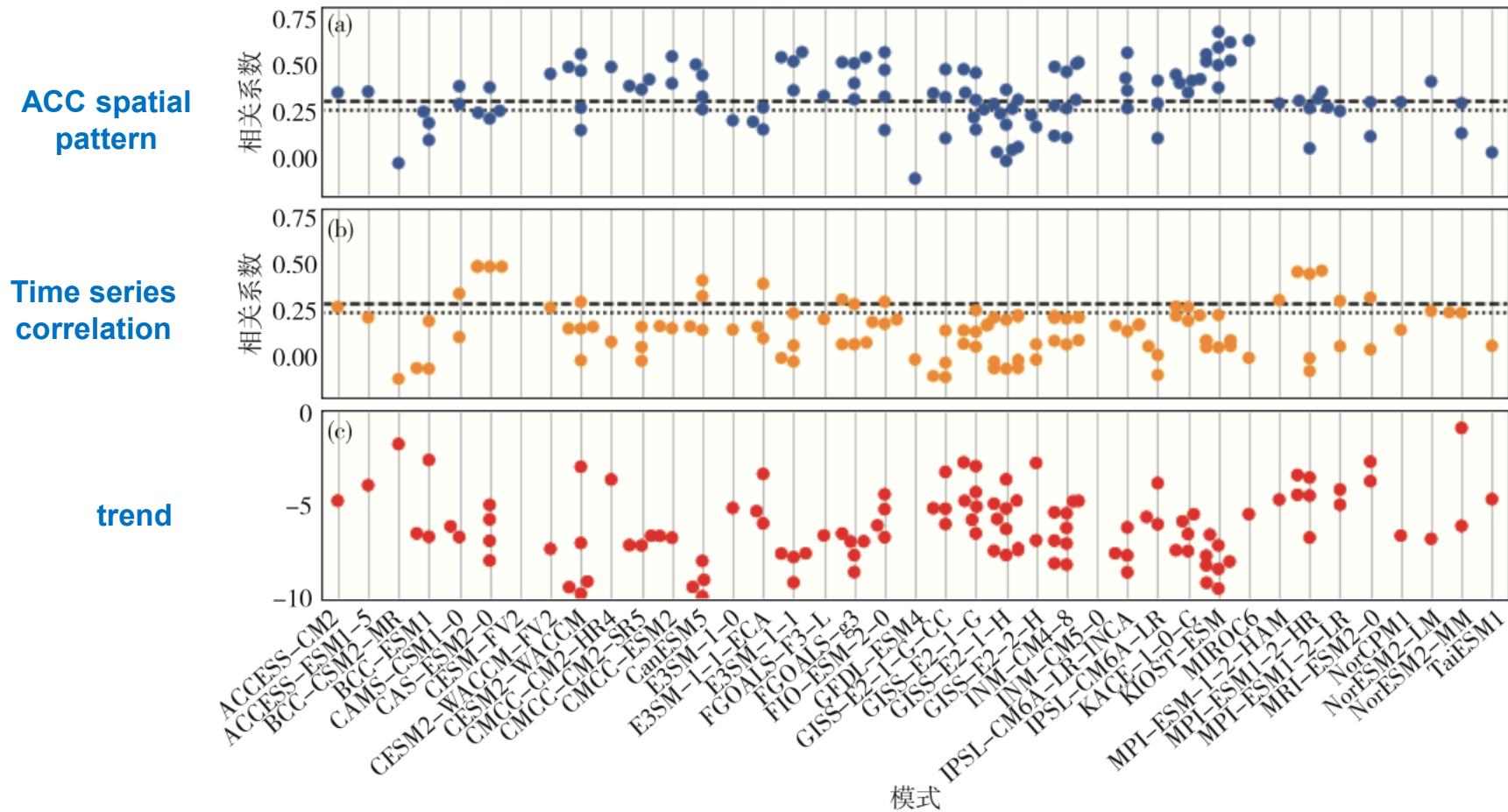
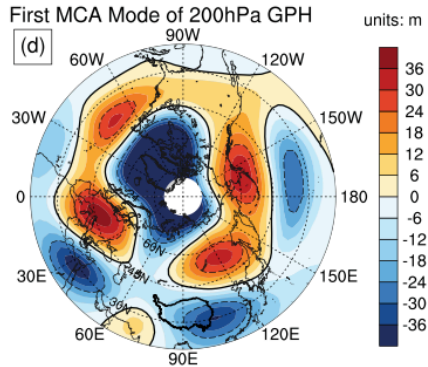


图6 同图5,但为39个CMIP6模式模拟结果

Fig.6 Same as fig.5, but for CMIP6 models

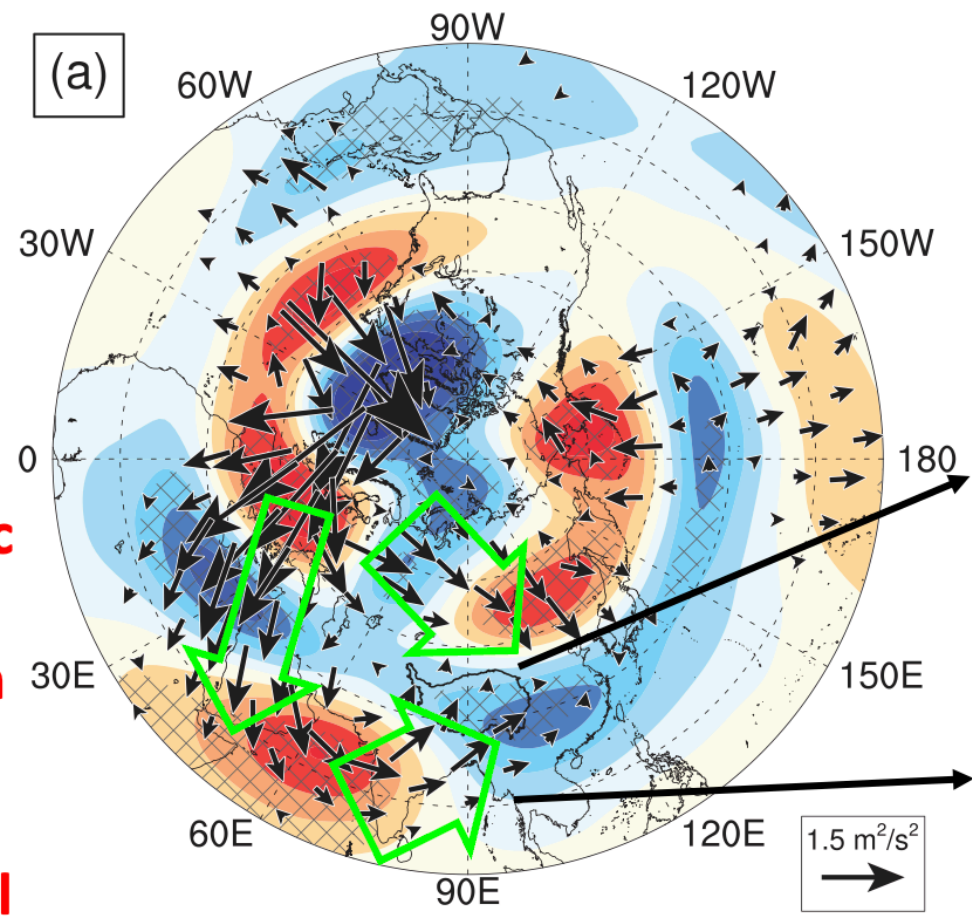
# Mechanism (I): Arctic-Tibet connection



Winter circulation

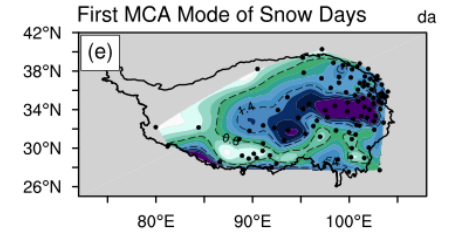
**Wave trains from Arctic can reach Tibet via northern and southern pathways, bringing dynamic and moisture conditions for snow fall**

Feb. 300hPa WAF for MCA Mode



Dynamical condition

Moisture supply



Snow cover days

