
[EE] Evening Poster | A (Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences) | A-CG Complex & General

[A-CG34]Extratropical oceans and atmosphere

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The extratropical ocean had been considered passive to atmospheric variability. Recent studies, however, revealed some active role of the extratropical ocean in modulating the atmosphere. The goal of this session is to deepen our understanding of the air-sea interaction in the extratropics. A wide variety of researches whose topics range from mesoscale to basin-scale, and from daily to global warming are welcomed. Researches on cloud, aerosol, and ecosystem related to the extratropical air-sea interaction are also welcomed.

[ACG34-P02]Thermally-direct, local atmospheric circulations over oceanic fronts in midlatitudes

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In the zonal average, a thermally indirect circulation (the Ferrel cell) is dominant in the midlatitude atmosphere in association with eddies. Cool (warm) air appears to ascend (descend) at higher (lower) latitudes. In this study, we found local, thermally-direct circulations just over midlatitude oceanic fronts (the Kuroshio Oyashio extension and Gulf Stream), which accompany steep meridional gradient of sea surface temperatures, in reanalysis data sets and an atmospheric global circulation model (AGCM) around the latitudes of downward branch of the Ferrel cell. Specifically, air rises (sinks) to the equatorward (poleward) of the oceanic fronts in association with diabatic heating. Equatorward ageostrophic wind is observed at the near surface over oceanic fronts to satisfy mass balance. In a set of AGCM experiments, one forced with a satellite-observed SST and the other where oceanic fronts in the prescribed SST field are horizontally smoothed out, the thermally direct circulation in the former is stronger than in the latter due to increase (reduction) of precipitation and the associated diabatic heating to the equatorward (poleward) of oceanic fronts. The experiments suggest that the near-surface equatorward ageostrophic wind leads to acceleration of surface easterlies through the Coriolis force in the presence of front, counteracting westerly acceleration due to anomalous westerly momentum convergence in association with enhanced storm track activity due to oceanic fronts. Therefore, oceanic fronts act to weaken near-surface westerlies just above them through intensifying local, thermally-direct circulations.