

<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

# Influence of solar activity on the occurrence of weather types over Europe from 1763 to 2009

05.10.2016 – SCOSTEP Workshop

Mikhaël Schwander & Stefan Brönnimann Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research Institute of Geography University of Bern

### Outline

D UNIVERSITÄT BERN

- Motivation & Research Questions
- > Data & Methods
- > Results
  - Analysis of the influence of the solar cycle on the frequency of occurrence of weather types (inter-type).
  - Analysis of within-type differences
  - Comparison with FUPSOL simulations
- Conclusion

### **Motivation & Research Questions**

- How does the 11-year solar cycle affect the atmospheric circulation over Europe?
- Can changes be identified through variations in the frequency of occurrence of weather types?
- > Huth et al. (2008)

Ann. Geophys., 26, 1999–2004, 2008 www.ann-geophys.net/26/1999/2008/ © European Geosciences Union 2008



UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

Solar activity affects the occurrence of synoptic types over Europe

R. Huth<sup>1</sup>, J. Kyselý<sup>1</sup>, J. Bochníček<sup>2</sup>, and P. Hejda<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Boční II 1401, 141 31 Praha 4, Czech Republic <sup>2</sup>Institute of Geophysics, Boční II 1401, 141 31 Praha 4, Czech Republic

Received: 14 December 2007 - Revised: 27 May 2008 - Accepted: 23 June 2008 - Published: 23 July 2008

### Weather Type Classifications (WTCs)

D UNIVERSITÄT BERN

- WTCs aim at identifying recurrent dynamical patterns for a specific region.
- Manual or automatic.
- > Many different methods.





### Data & Methods - CAP7

UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

- CAP (Cluster Analysis of Principal Components) is a classification method used by MeteoSwiss.
- > The classification is available with 9, 18 and 27 types.
- > Daily weather types from 1957 computed with ERA-40/-Interim.

=> CAP9 selected as reference

- Sea level pressure and temperature from 13 European weather stations used to reconstruct the weather types.
- > 7 daily weather types from 1763 to 2009.

=> CAP7 (Schwander et al., submitted)

#### <sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

### Data & Methods - CAP7

#### > CAP7

- 1. (NE) NorthEast
- 2. (WSW) West-SouthWest
- 3. (W) Westerly flow over Northern Europe
- 4. (E) East
- 5. (HP) High Pressure over Europe
- 6. (N) North
- 7. (WC) Westerly flow over Southern Europe

### $u^{t}$

UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

### Data & Methods - CAP7

#### > CAP7



490 496 502 508 514 520 526 532 538 544 550 556 562 568 574 580 586 592 598 604

### **Data & Methods - Sunspot**

<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

January-February-March (JFM) monthly sunspot number.



### **Data & Methods - Classification**

<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN



### **Data & Methods – Model Simulations**

UNIVERSITÄT BERN

- > 4 model simulations (SOCOL)
- Large amplitude (L1/L2), Moderate amplitude (M1/M2)



Shapiro et al., 2011

### **Results – Weather Types Occurrence**

UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

1763-2009 CAP 7 low/moderate/high activity frequency of occurrence.



### **Results – Weather Types Occurrence**

<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

#### 1763-2009 CAP 7 low/moderate/high activity frequency of occurrence.



### **Results – Weather Types Occurrence**

<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

#### 1763-2009 CAP 7 (>75%) low/moderate/high activity frequency of occurrence.



### $u^{t}$

#### **Results – Within-Types Differences**

D UNIVERSITÄT BERN





b UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

1958-2009 Low/High 11-year cycle solar activity difference

Sea level pressure and 850 hPa temperature





b UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

1763-2009 Low/High 11-year cycle solar activity difference

Sea level pressure and 850 hPa temperature





<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

1600-1899 Low/High solar activity difference



<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

1600-1899 Low/High solar activity difference

Sea level pressure and 850 hPa temperature



### Summary

UNIVERSITÄT BERN

- Reduction in the occurrence of westerly types under low solar activity.
- Increase in the occurrence of easterly types under low solar activity.
- > Weaker westerly flow under low solar activity and higher pressure over Scandinavia.
- > Not confirmed by model simulations.

<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

## Thank You for your Attention!

References

<sup>b</sup> UNIVERSITÄT BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

Huth, R., Kyselý, J., Bochníček, J., & Hejda, P. (2008). Solar activity affects the occurrence of synoptic types over Europe. In *Annales Geophysicae* (Vol. 26, No. 7, pp. 1999-2004). Copernicus GmbH.

Muthers, S., Anet, J. G., Stenke, A., Raible, C. C., Rozanov, E., Brönnimann, S., ... & Steinhilber, F. (2014). The coupled atmosphere–chemistry–ocean model SOCOL-MPIOM. *Geoscientific Model Development*, *7*(5), 2157-2179.

Schwander, M., Brönnimann, S., Delaygue, G., (submitted) Rohrer M., Auchmann, R., Brugnara Y. Reconstruction of central European weather types back to 1763. In *International Journal of Climatology*.

Shapiro, A. I., Schmutz, W., Rozanov, E., Schoell, M., Haberreiter, M., Shapiro, A. V., & Nyeki, S. (2011). A new approach to the long-term reconstruction of the solar irradiance leads to large historical solar forcing. *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, *529*, A67.