

Study: Aerosols have an outsized impact on extreme weather

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Credit: Larisa Koshkina/public domain

Scientists at Caltech and JPL have tied a shift in winter weather patterns in Europe and northern Eurasia to a reduction in air pollution.

Over the past 50 years, the occurrence of extremely cold days has decreased throughout Europe and northern Eurasia, which includes Russia. Combining long-term observations with a state-of-the-art climate

model revealed what researchers describe as an "unambiguous signature" of the reduction in the release of man-made aerosols over that time. This has caused changes in the wintertime Northern Hemisphere [polar jet stream](#) (a swiftly moving channel of air flowing from west to east) and surface-temperature variability during that time.

The work suggests that aerosols, which are [solid particles](#) polluting the atmosphere from activities like burning coal, can have a stronger impact on extreme winter weather than [greenhouse gases](#) at regional scale, although the relationship between aerosols and [extreme weather](#) is complicated to untangle.

"This discovery underscores the importance of understanding the effects of anthropogenic aerosols for accurate climate projection of extreme weather events, which is crucial to formulating climate mitigation and adaptation strategies," says Yuan Wang, staff scientist at Caltech and at JPL, which Caltech manages for NASA, and the lead author of a study about the research that was published in *Nature Climate Change* on February 3.

Wang and his colleagues found that tighter air pollution regulations led to a reduction in atmospheric aerosols, and, as there were fewer particles in the atmosphere to reflect sunlight, this resulted in a local warming effect. Warmer temperatures in Europe led to a stronger temperature gradient between Europe and the North Pole, which in turn helped lock the jet stream into a stable, relatively straight position.

When the jet stream meanders, dipping south, it can carry cold arctic air to more southern latitudes. Some [climate models](#) have predicted that the steady increase in the arctic temperature, caused by [greenhouse gas](#)-driven global warming, could weaken the jet stream and cause it to meander, but Wang's team has found a more complicated underlying mechanism.

"This tells us that for winter extremes, aerosols have a greater impact than greenhouse gases," says Jonathan Jiang of JPL, co-corresponding author of the *Nature Climate Change* study, who managed research.

Because China is expected to enact air pollution regulations that will lead to aerosol reductions over the next two to three decades, the model predicts that a similar effect could also be seen over eastern Asia.

The study is titled "Reduced European aerosol emissions suppress winter extremes over northern Eurasia."

More information: Yuan Wang et al, Reduced European aerosol emissions suppress winter extremes over northern Eurasia, *Nature Climate Change* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41558-020-0693-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-020-0693-4)

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