

Weather Clim. Dynam. Discuss., community comment CC1  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/wcd-2022-51-CC1>, 2022  
© Author(s) 2022. This work is distributed under  
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

## Non-linearity comment

Paul PUKITE

---

Community comment on "Revisiting conceptual oscillator models for the quasi-periodic component of the El Niño Southern Oscillation" by Lina Boljka et al., Weather Clim. Dynam. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/wcd-2022-51-CC1>, 2022

---

*"the method presented below can generally extract nonlinear trends by itself"*

Another way to detect nonlinearity is to map a linear response forcing  $kF(t)$  into a generalized non-linear response  $g(F(t))$ . A straightforward way to do this is to apply a Fourier transform to the mapping  $F(t) \rightarrow g(F(t))$ . If one makes a educated guess as to the forcing, such as by a semi-annual triggered modulation of tidal forces, then the non-linear transfer function can be extracted. It turns out that this non-linearity is also found as a solution to Laplace's Tidal Equations along the equator, which are applied to describe the fluid dynamics of the ENSO thermocline. Consider citing the reference Pukite, Coyne, Challou, "Mathematical Geoenergy" (Wiley/AGU,2018), Chapter 12.

A commentary to a recent paper submitted to EGU sphere "The modelled climatic response to the 18.6-year lunar nodal cycle and its role in decadal temperature trends" (<https://egusphere.copernicus.org/preprints/2022/egusphere-2022-151/>) can be used as a guide to how the non-linear model is applied. see [https://editor.copernicus.org/index.php?\\_mdl=msover\\_md&\\_jrl=778&\\_lcm=oc108lcm109w&\\_acm=get\\_comm\\_sup\\_file&\\_ms=102400&c=224494&salt=6355259321777718430](https://editor.copernicus.org/index.php?_mdl=msover_md&_jrl=778&_lcm=oc108lcm109w&_acm=get_comm_sup_file&_ms=102400&c=224494&salt=6355259321777718430)