

# A 'decoupled' Modelling Approach to study Climate Scale Interactions in the Indo-Pacific Tropical Basins

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*IOM Workshop, 29 Nov - 3 Dec 2004*

# Outline

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- ◆ *Previous results*

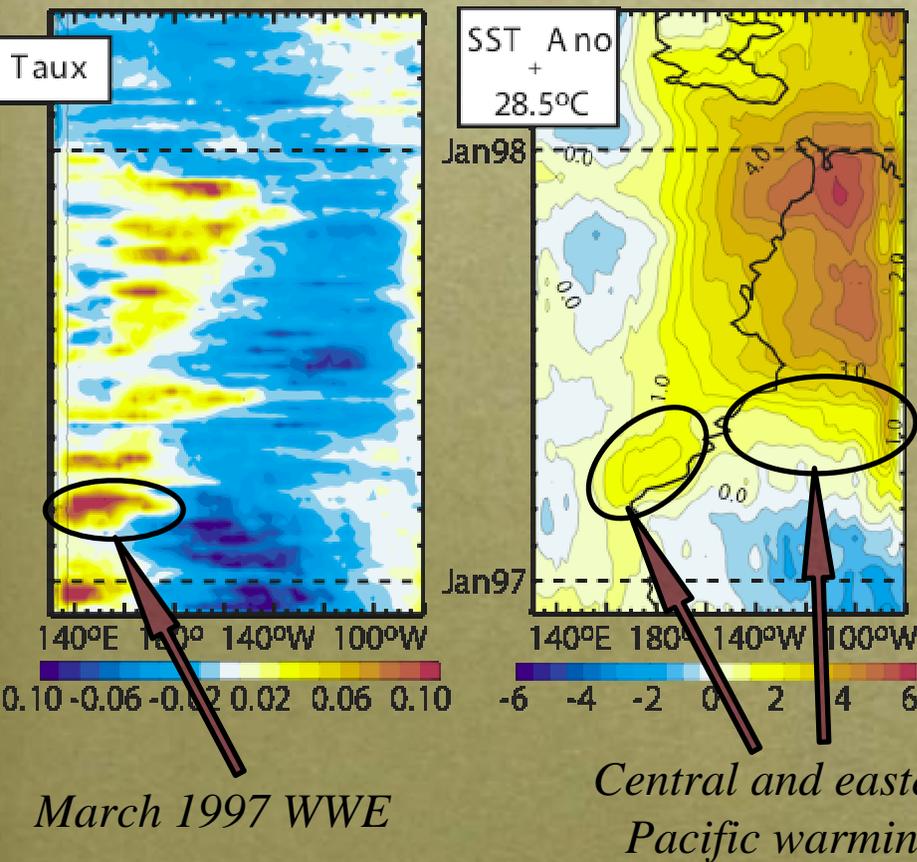
- *Pacific basin: Role of the March 1997 WWE on the 1997-98 El Niño onset*
- *Indian basin: Role of an MJO event in the termination of the 1994 Indian 'Dipole' Event*

- ◆ *Perspectives*

- *Influence of intraseasonal oscillations on the variability in the Indian sector during boreal summer*

# Role of the March 1997 WWE on the El Niño onset

## Observations



## Strategy

### 1- The March 1997 WWE oceanic impact using an ocean model

- $REF_{oce}$ : Observed wind forcing
- $NWE_{oce}$ : March WWE removed

### 2- The atmospheric response to the March 1997 WWE oceanic impact

- $REF_{atm}$ : Atmospheric ensemble forced with  $REF_{oce}$  SST
- $NWE_{atm}$ : Atmospheric ensemble forced with  $NWE_{oce}$  SST

### 3- The fully coupled response to a strong WWE using a CGCM

# Oceanic response to the March 1997 WWE

## Three SST responses:

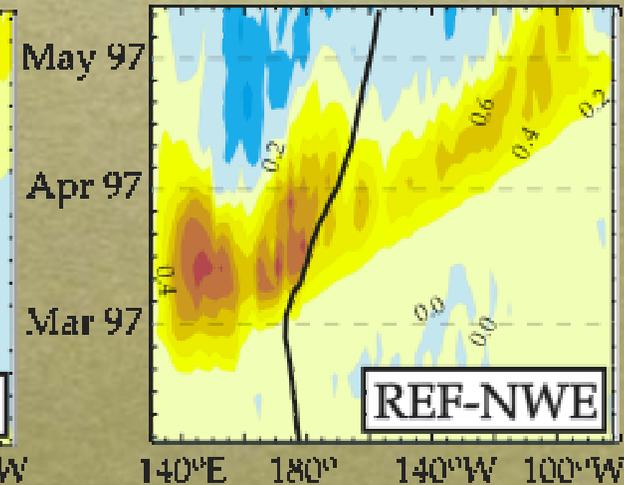
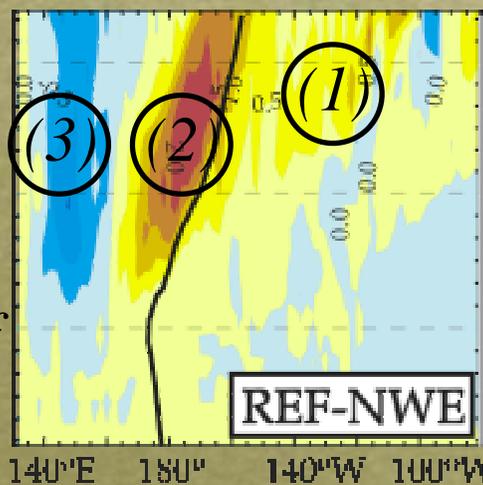
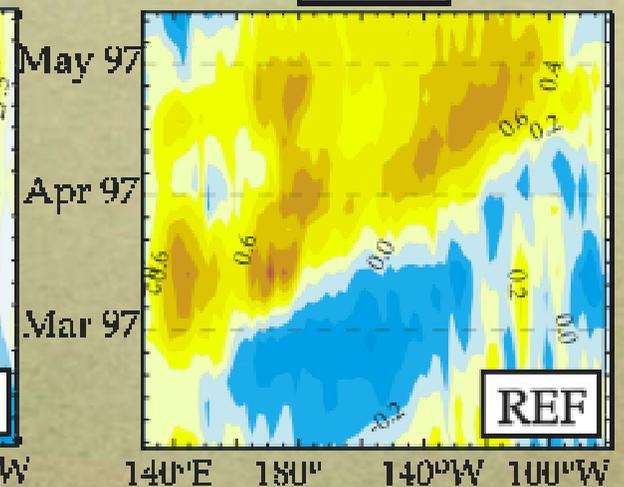
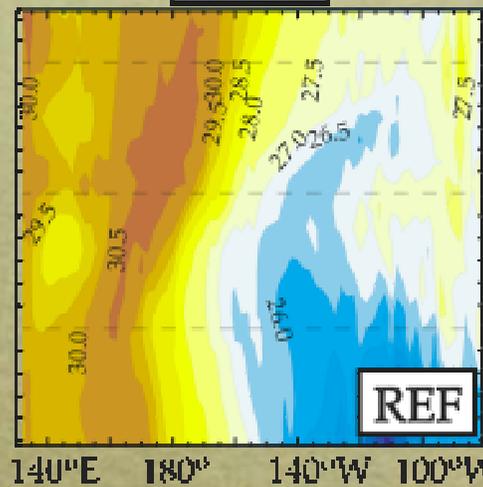
(1) weak warming along the Kelvin wave path

(2) rapid displacement of the eastern edge of the warm pool

(3) cooling over the far western Pacific

SST

CUR



May 97

Apr 97

Mar 97

May 97

Apr 97

Mar 97

140°E 180° 140°W 100°W

140°E 180° 140°W 100°W

140°E 180° 140°W 100°W

140°E 180° 140°W 100°W

➔ Contribute to the initiation of the El Niño onset

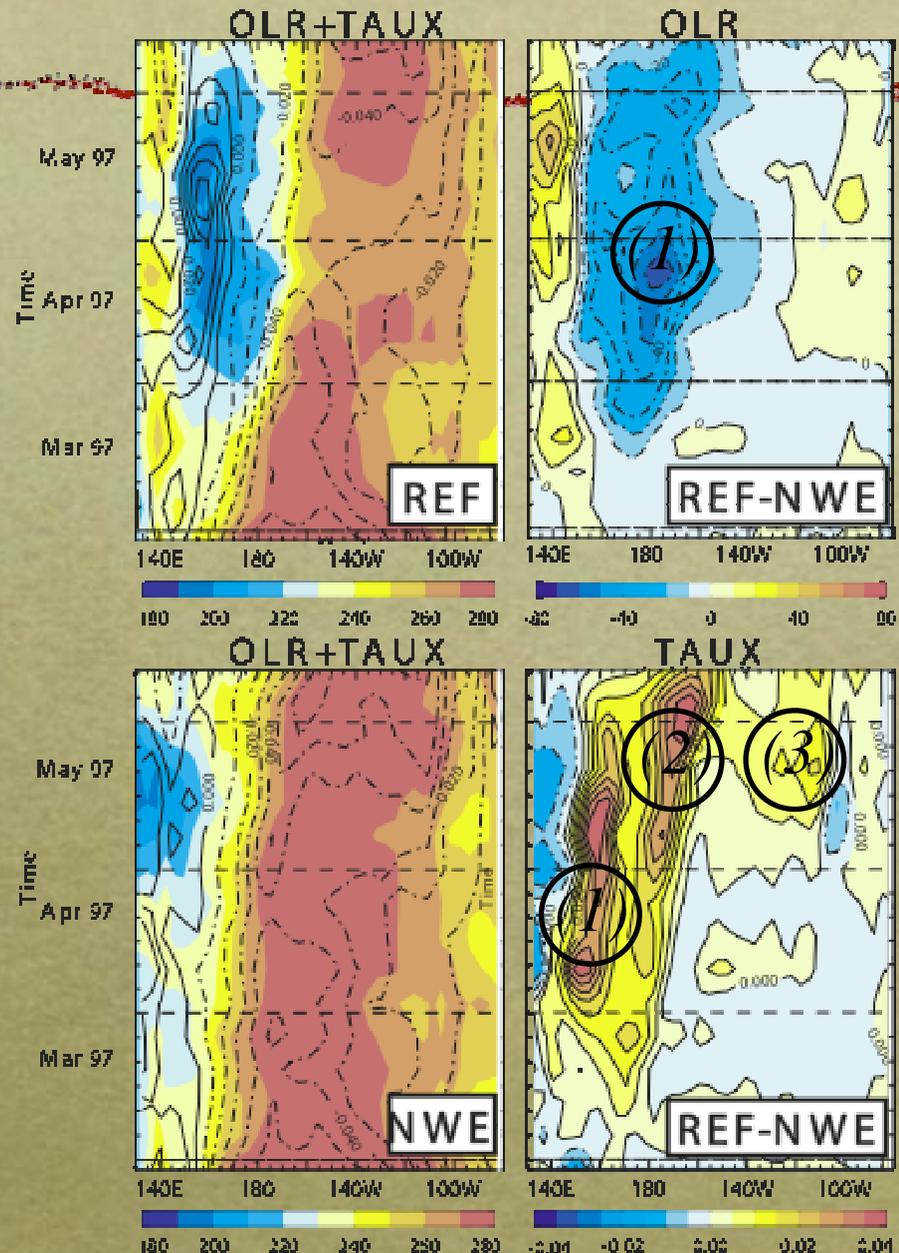
# Atmospheric response to the M97 WWE oceanic impact

## Three atmospheric responses:

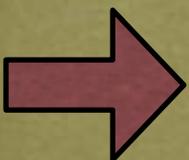
(1) Eastward shift of the western Pacific convective activity associated with a strong WWE activity in April and May

(2) Reduction of the trade winds along the eastern edge of the warm pool

(3) Reduction of the trade winds along the Kelvin wave path

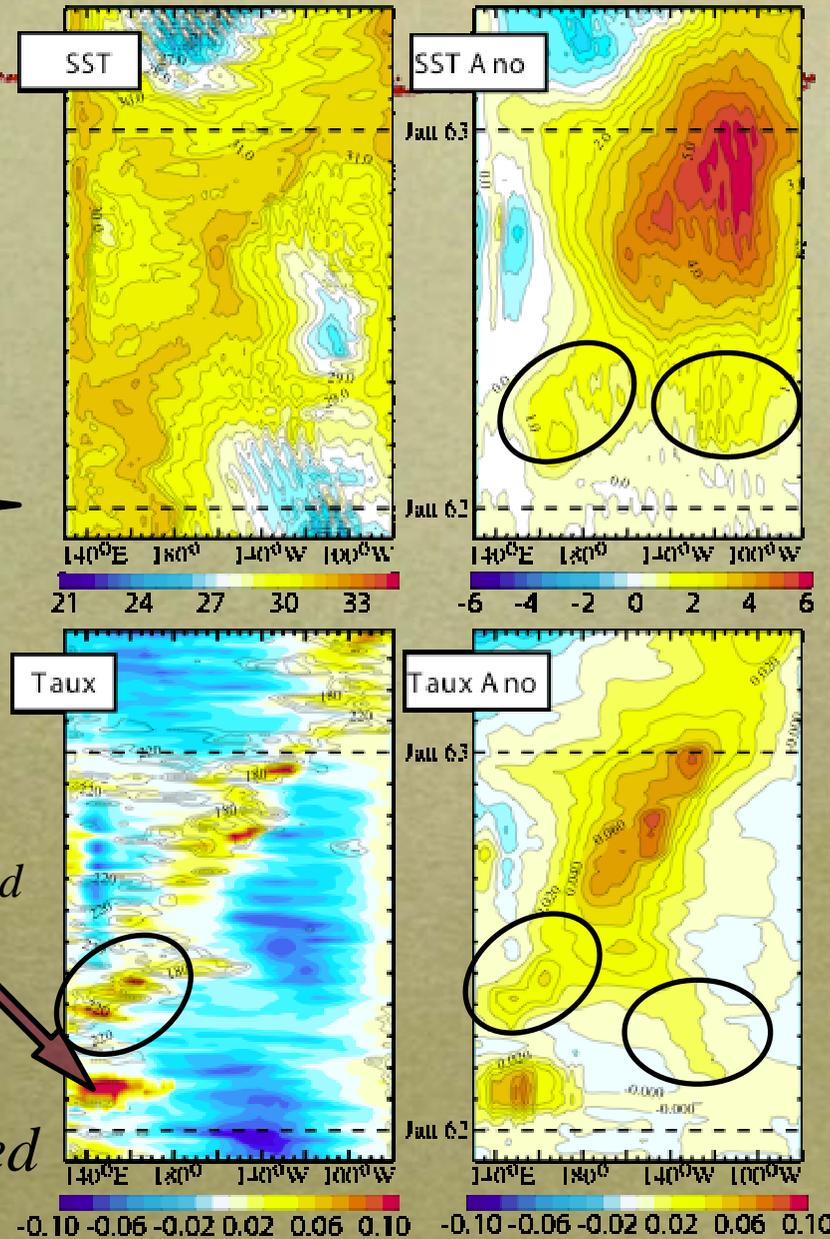
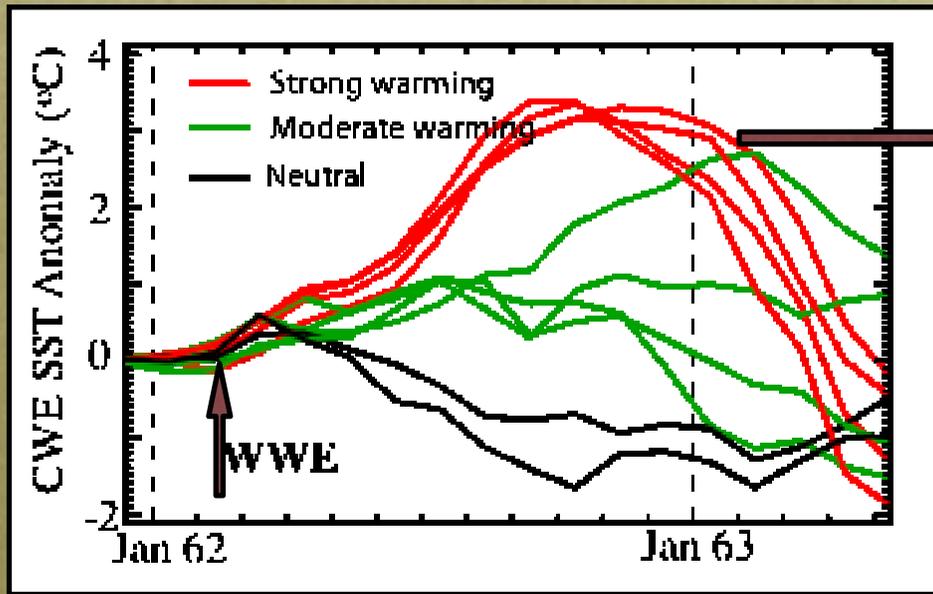


Atmospheric response  
acts to amplify the initial  
oceanic impact



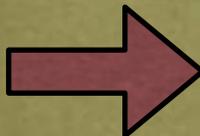
# Fully coupled response to a strong WWE

*Addition of a strong WWE in HadAM3-OPA CGCM:*



*Inserted  
WWE*

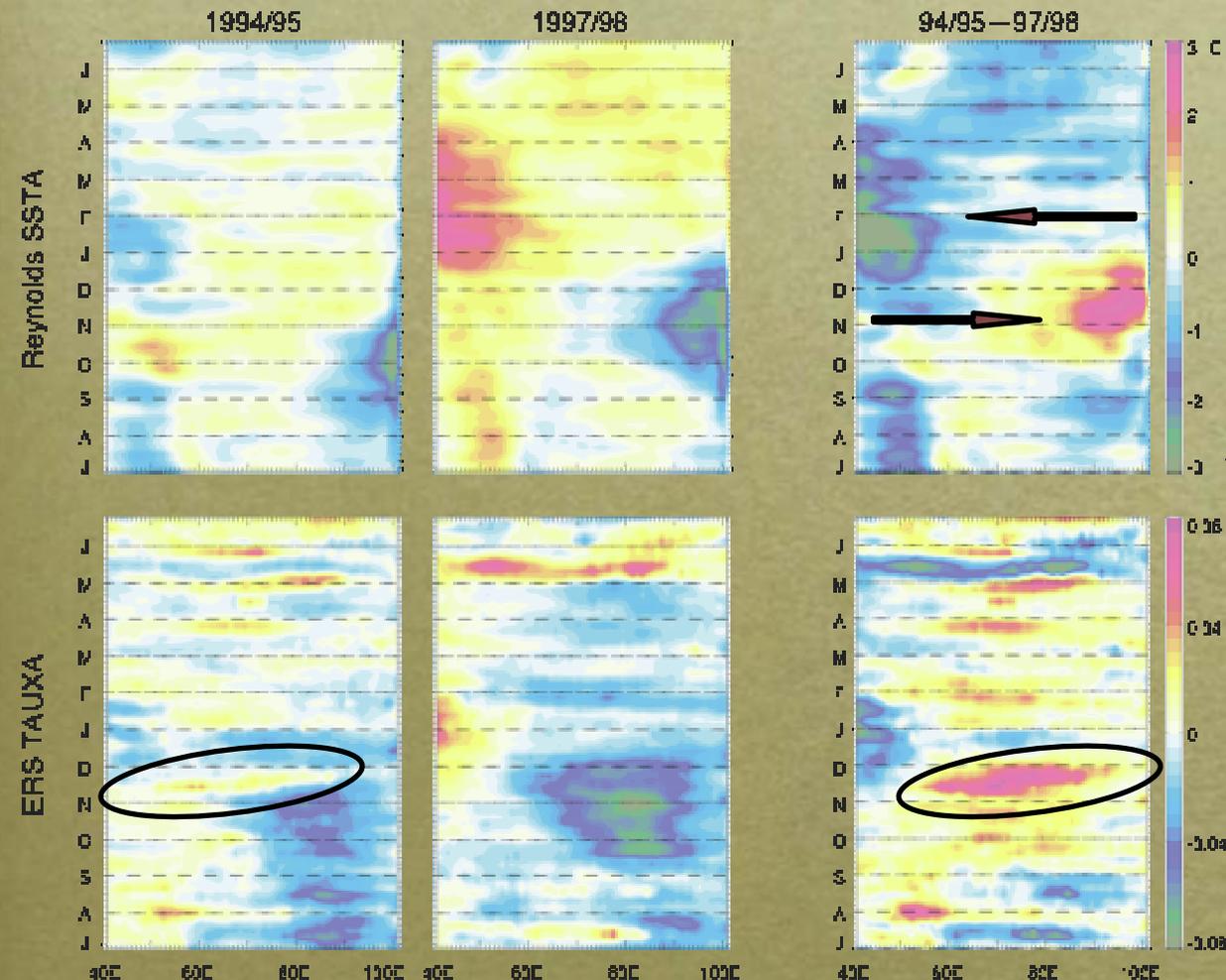
*Strong WWEs favor the onset of intense El Niño events through coupled ocean-atmosphere interactions*



# Role of an MJO event in the termination of the 1994 Indian 'Dipole' Event

## Observations

## Strategy



1- Study the Nov 1994 MJO oceanic impact using an ocean model

- $REF_{oce}$ : Observed wind forcing

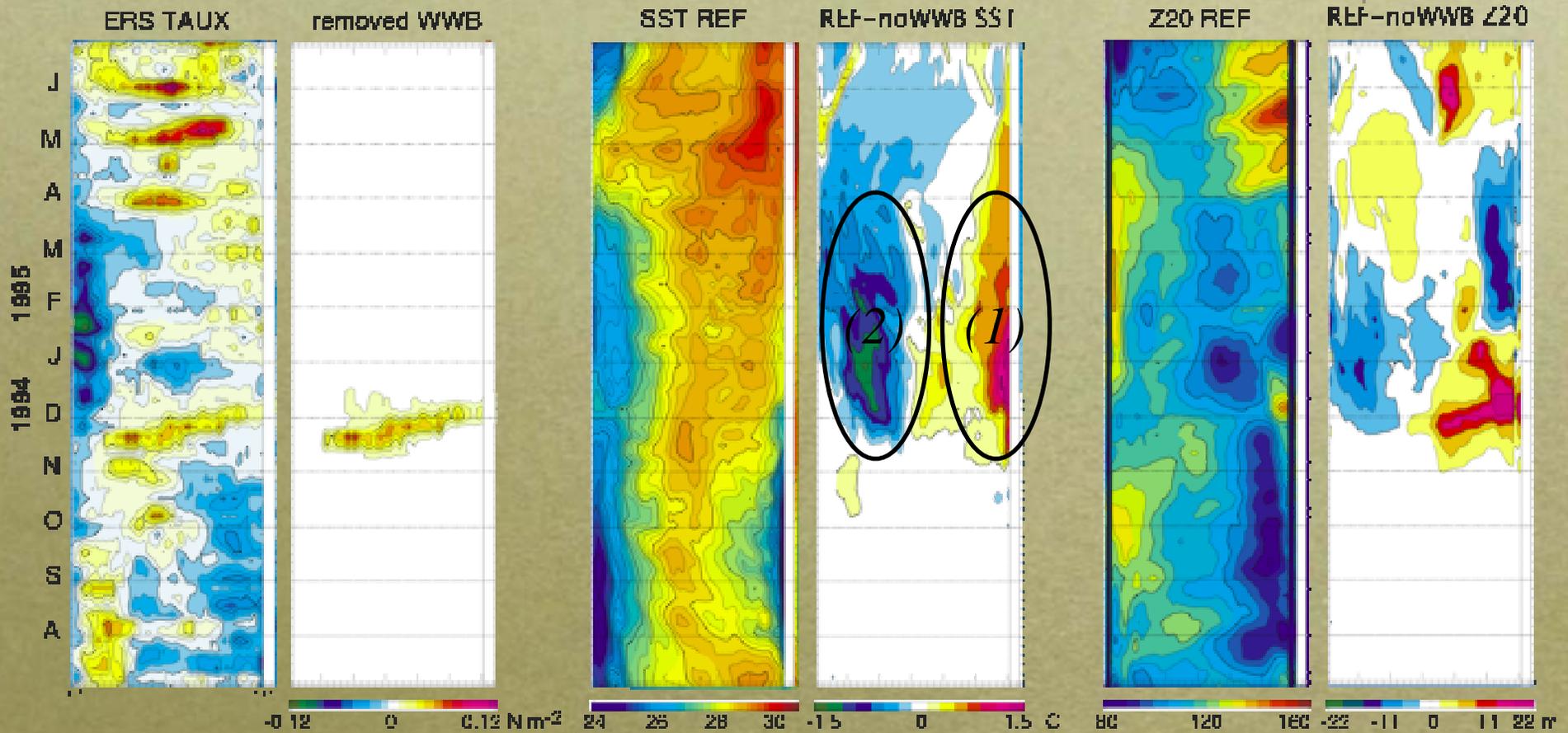
- $noWWB_{oce}$ : March WWE removed

2- Study the atmospheric response to the Nov 1994 MJO oceanic impact

- $REF_{atm}$ : Atmospheric ensemble forced with  $REF_{oce}$  SST

- $noWWB_{atm}$ : Atmospheric ensemble forced with  $noWWB_{oce}$  SST

# Oceanic response to the November 1994 WWE



Two main SST responses:

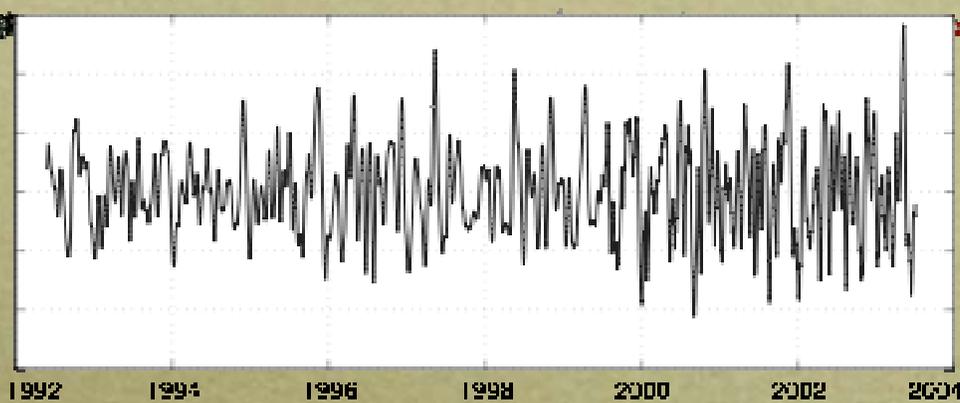
- (1) warming of the eastern indian ocean ( $\sim 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
(horizontal advection + downwelling)
- (2) cooling of the western indian ocean ( $\sim -1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
(horizontal advection)



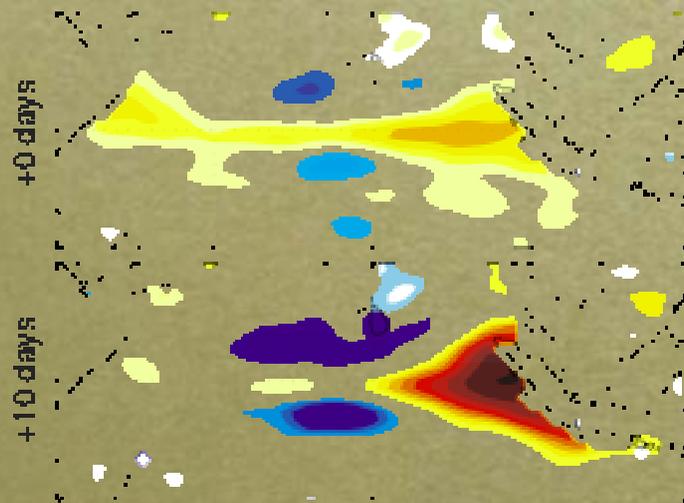
Without the WWE, the 1994 IOD would have lasted longer

# Oceanic response to the November 1994 WWE

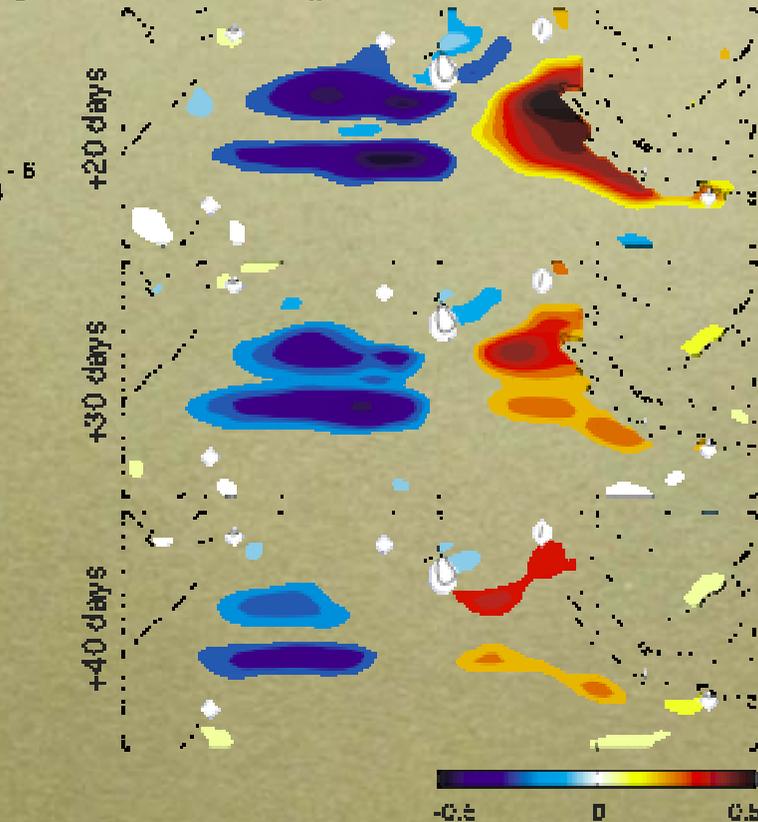
Bandpass (15-120 day) satellite zonal wind (70-90E, 25-2N)



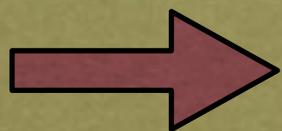
$\text{m sec}^{-1}$



Leadlag correlation with TOPEX SSHA

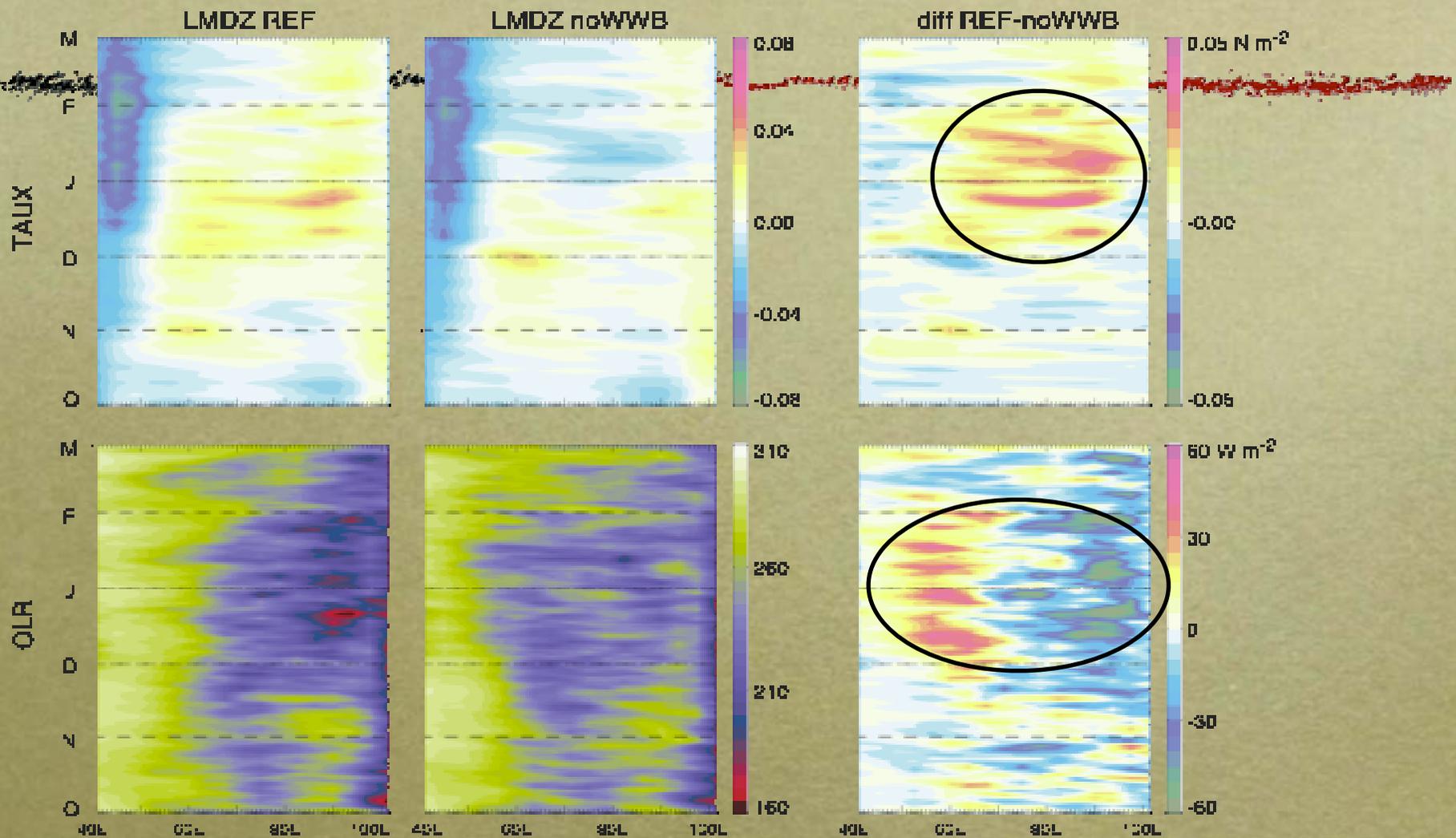


-0.2 0 0.2

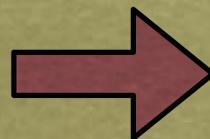


*Observational evidence of the influence of equatorial WWEs on the thermocline depth variability in the Indian Ocean*

# Atmospheric response to the N94 WWE oceanic impact

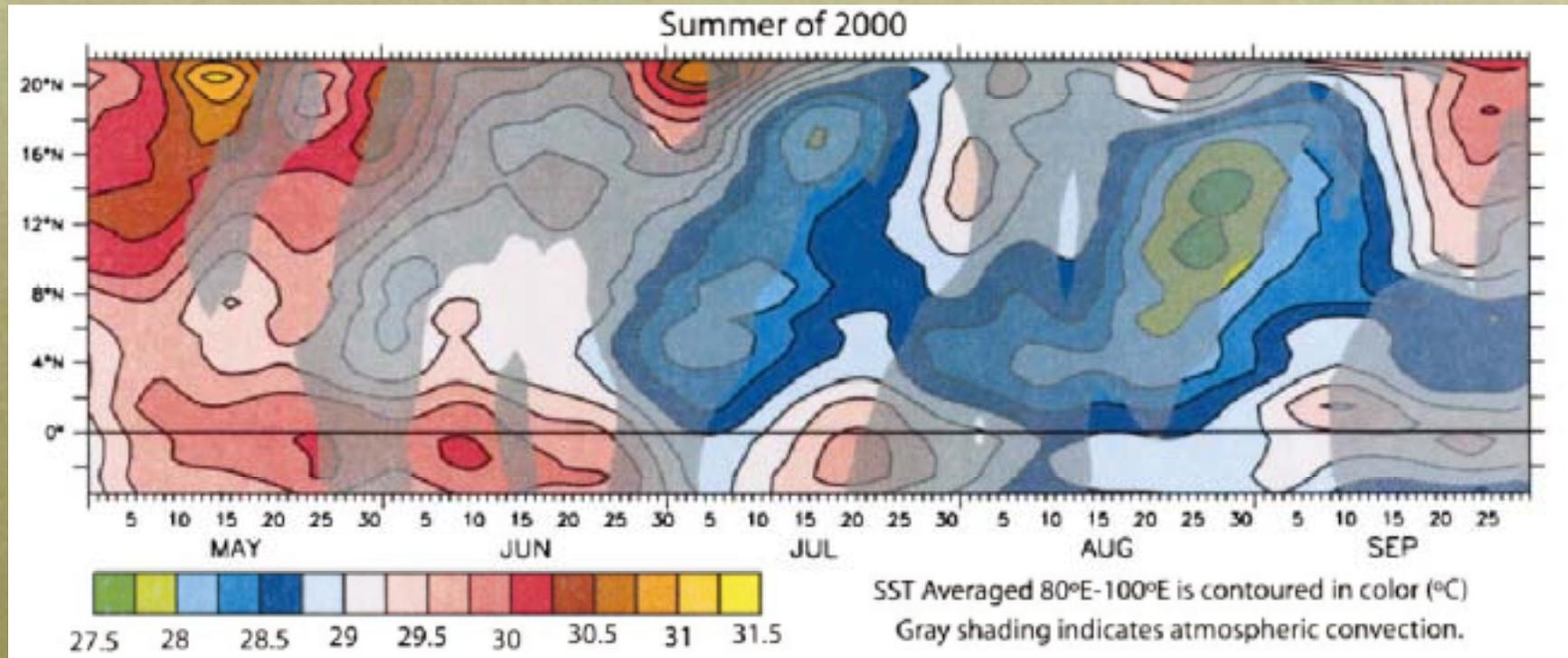


*Atmospheric response: eastward shift of convection associated with a wind shift from westerly to easterly*



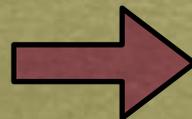
*Hasten the transition back to climatological conditions*

# *Influence of intraseasonal oscillations on the variability in the Indo-Pacific sector during boreal summer*



**Vecchi and Harrison 2002**

*Large intraseasonal SST variability in the northern Bay of Bengal (1-2°C)*



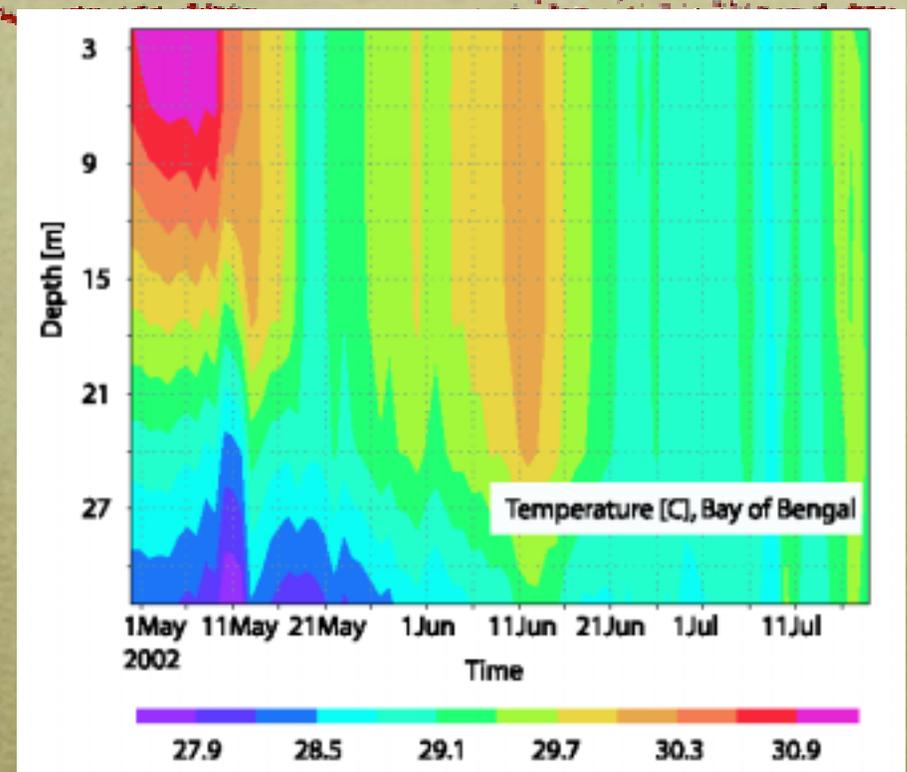
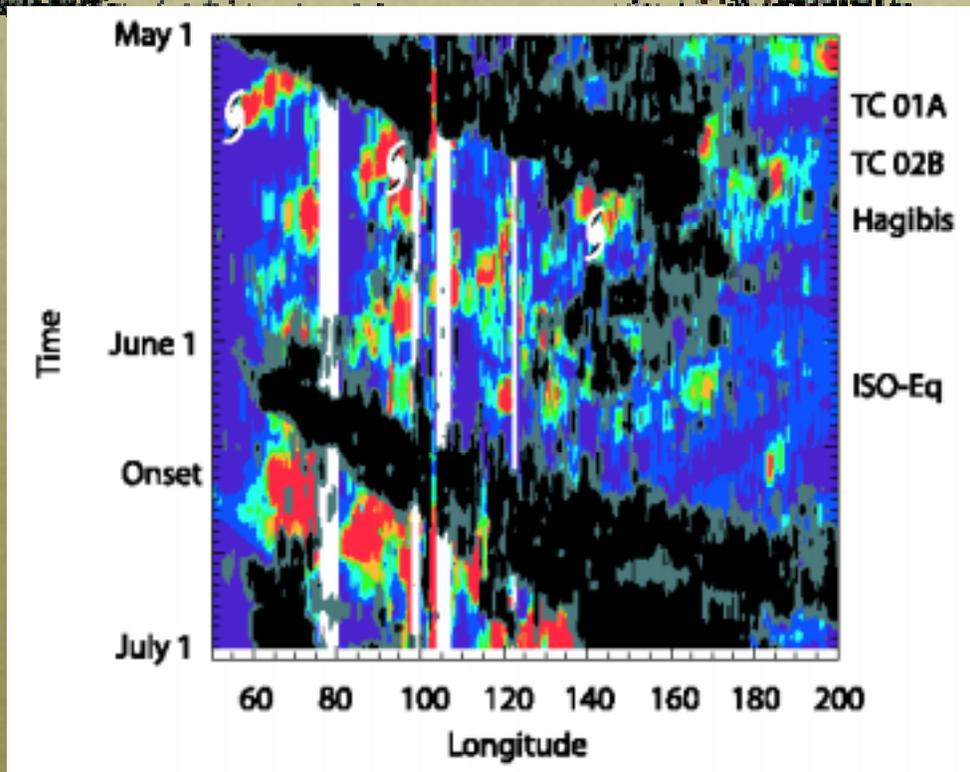
*Potential coupled air-sea interactions playing a role in monsoon variability*

# Perspectives

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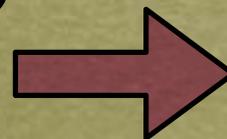
- *Study the oceanic mechanisms controlling the subseasonal SST variability in the Bay of Bengal (and the Arabian Sea) using ocean model*
- *Study the atmospheric response to this subseasonal SST variability using an atmospheric model*
- *Suggest coupled air-sea interactions that could modulate the timing and dynamics of active-break periods in the Indian monsoon*

# *Influence of intraseasonal oscillations on the variability in the Indo-Pacific sector during boreal summer*



**Flatau et al. 2003**

*Early May propagation of an ISO lead to intense SST decreases in the Bay of Bengal*



*Delay of the monsoon onset in 2002*