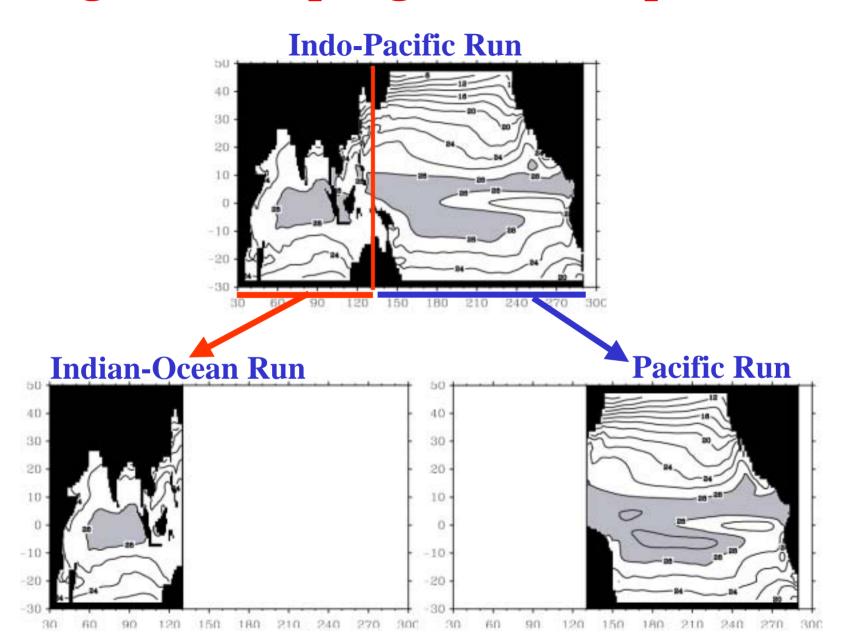
Role of Indian Ocean in Biennial Monsoon Oscillation: A Regional-Coupling CGCM Study

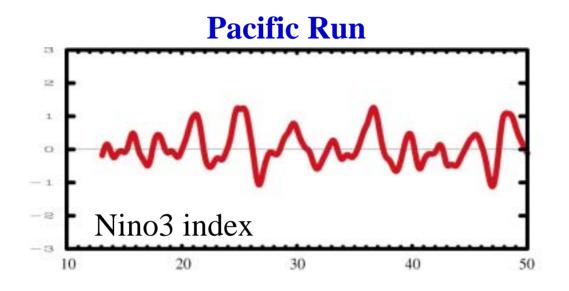
Jin-Yi Yu

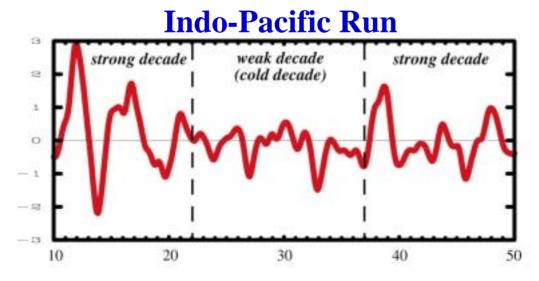
Department of Earth System Science
University of C California, Irvine

Regional-Coupling CGCM Experiments

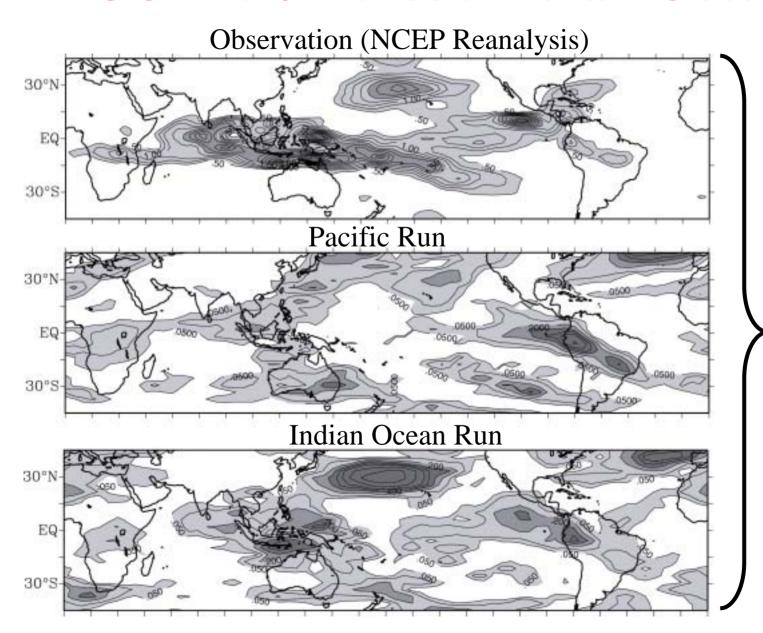


ENSO with/without Indian Ocean





MJO with/without Indian Ocean



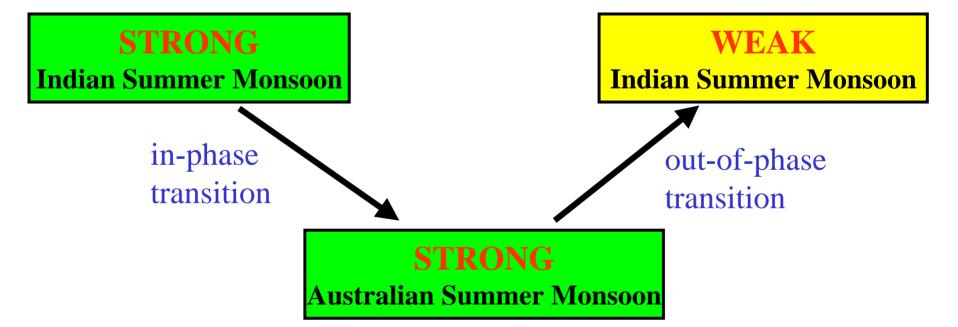
variance of band-pass filtered U850mb regressed with OLR Index (Northern

Winter)

Transition between Indian and Australian Monsoons

(during Tropospheric Biennial Oscillation)

 $\mathbf{JJA}(0) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{DJF}(0) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{JJA}(+1)$

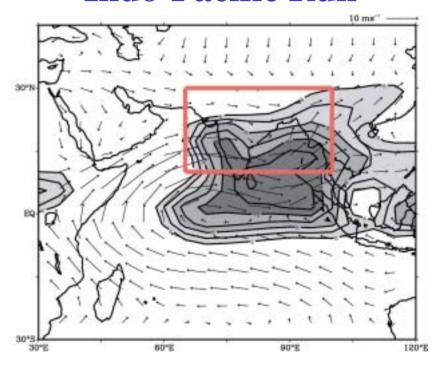


Simulated Indian Summer Monsoons

Observations

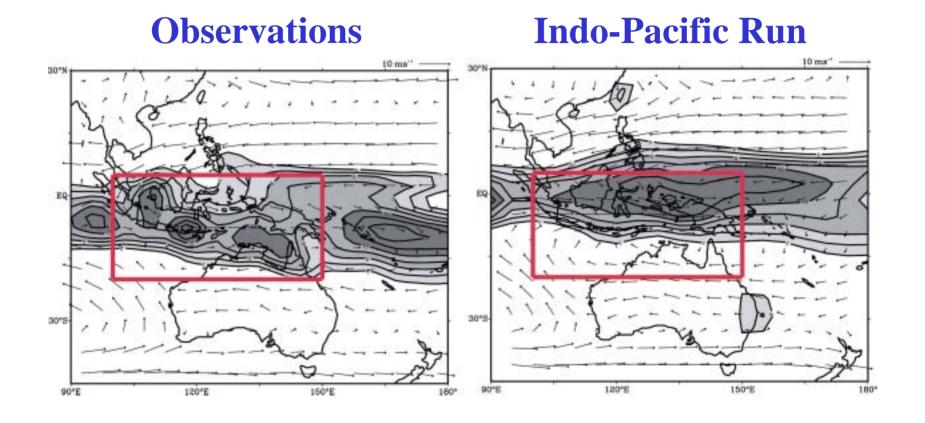
30°N 120°E 30°E 90°E 120°E

Indo-Pacific Run



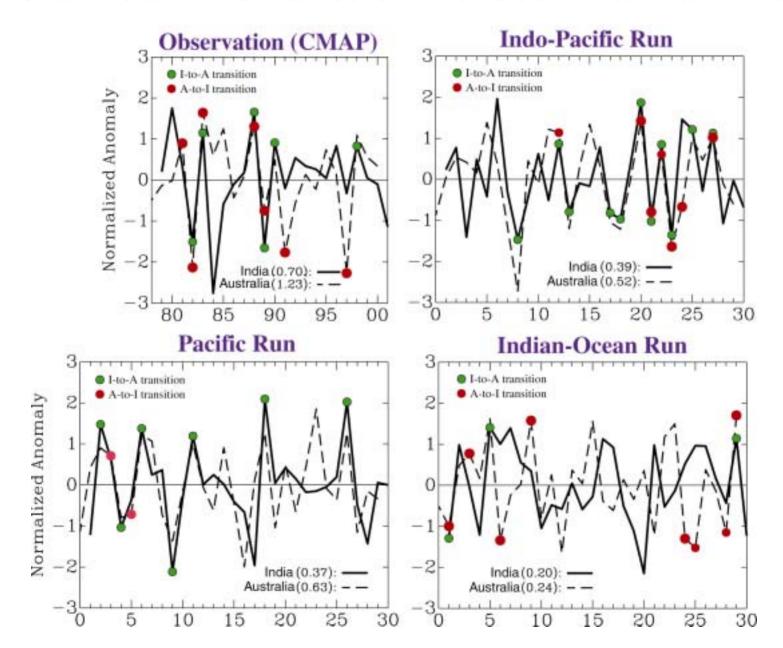
(precipitation and 850mb wind)

Simulated Australian Summer Monsoons

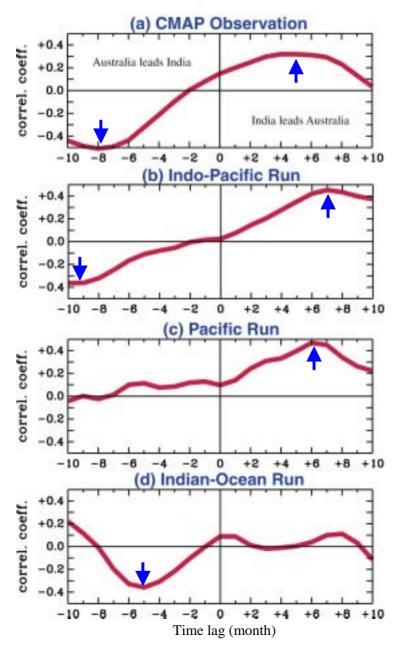


(precipitation and 850mb wind)

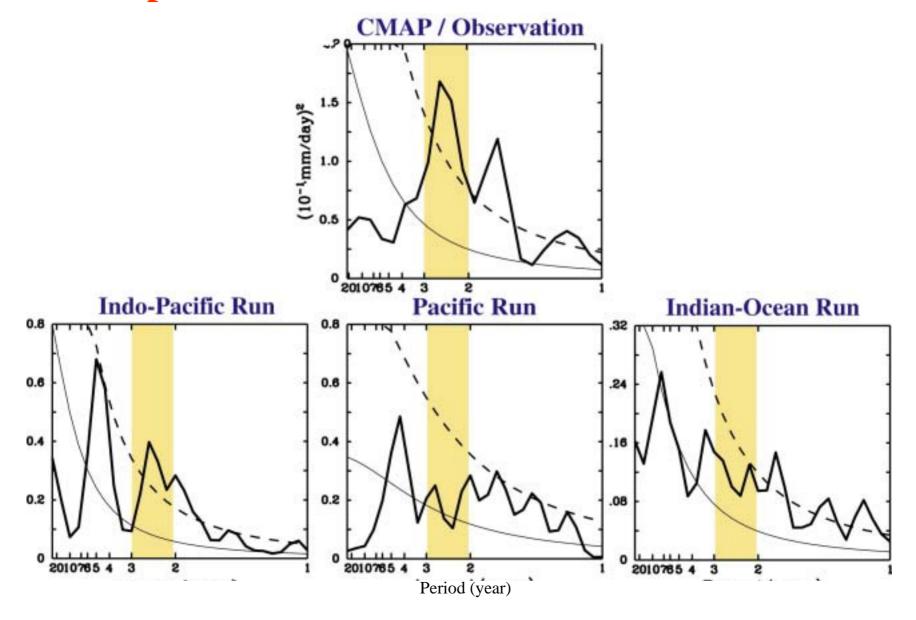
Interannual Anomalies of Monsoon Rainfall Indices

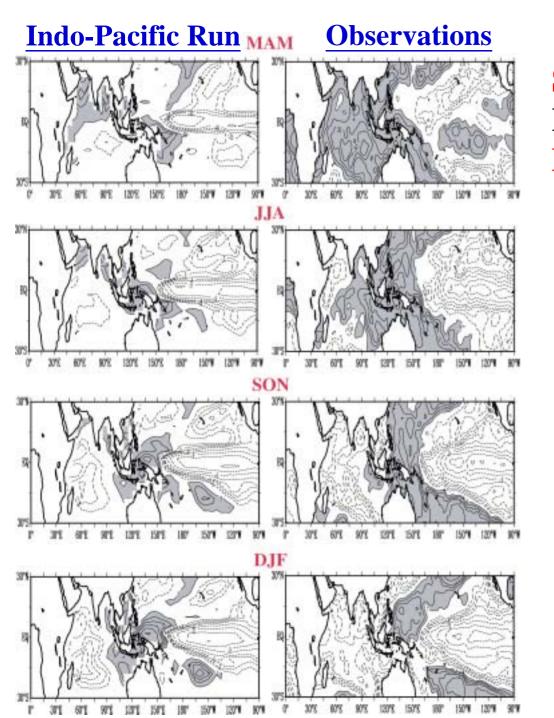


Time-Lag Correlation btw Monsoon Indices



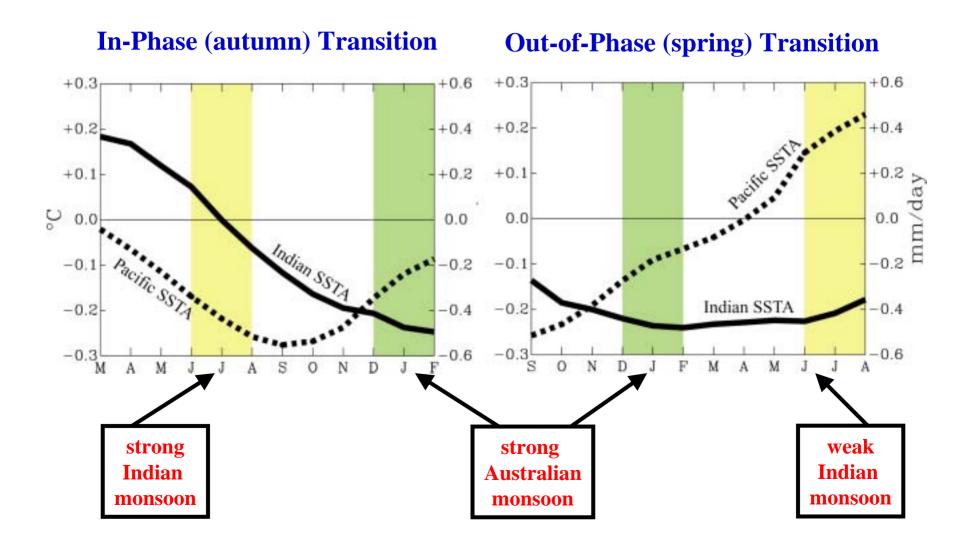
Power Spectrum of Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall



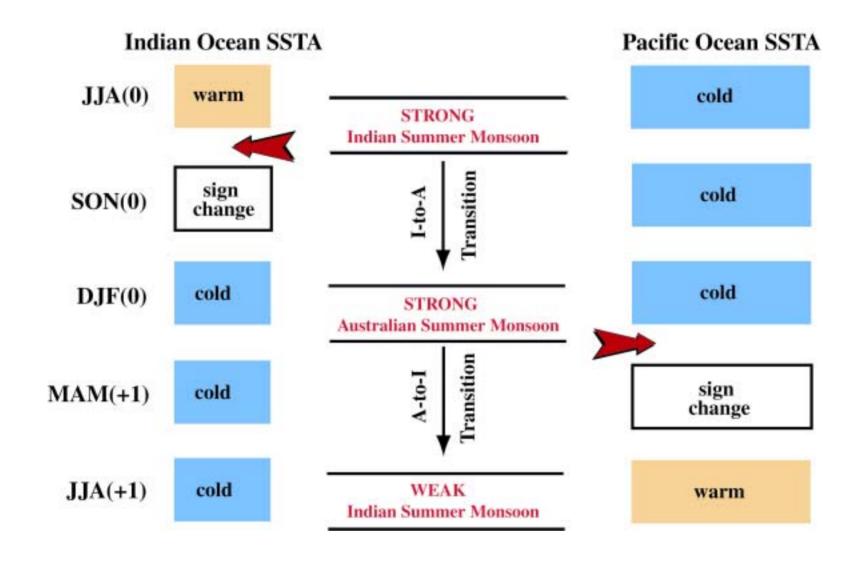


SST Anomalies During Indian-to-Australian Monsoon Transition

SST Evolutions During TBO



Monsoon-Ocean Interaction During TBO



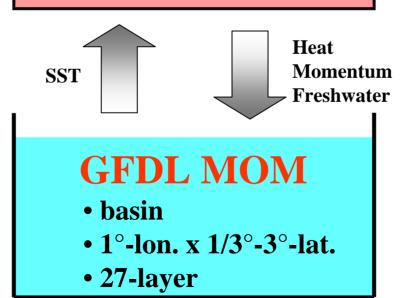
SUMMARY

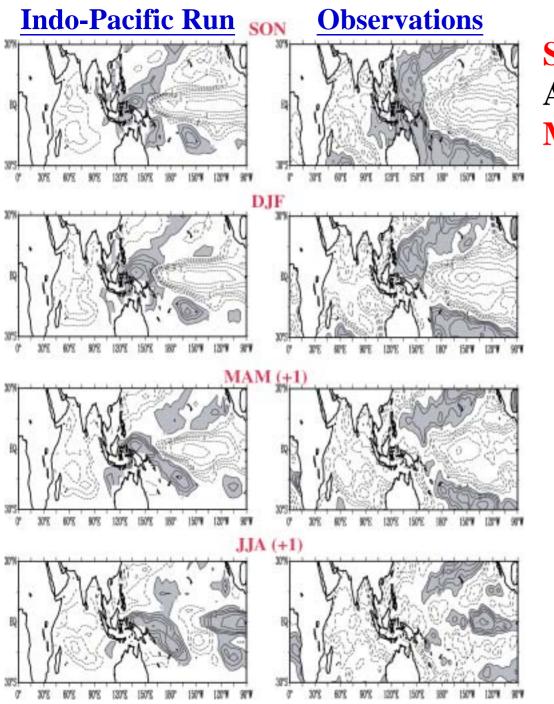
- ☐ The tropospheric biennial oscillation involves seasonally-dependent monsoon-ocean interactions in both the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- ☐ The Indian Ocean is more crucial to the spring transition from Australian monsoon to Indian monsoon, and the Pacific Ocean is more crucial to the autumn transition from Indian Monsoon to Australian monsoon.

The Coupled Atmosphere-Ocean GCM

UCLA AGCM

- global
- 4° -lon. x 5° -lat.
- 15-layer





SST Anomalies During Australian-to-Indian Monsoon Transition