

# Tropical Indian Ocean Impact on Regional and Global Climate

**H. Annamalai**

# Arabian Sea

Strong winds  
(Findlater Jet)

Strong vertical transport

Weak near-surface  
stratification

Cool SST

$P-E < 0$

Weak convective  
activity

# Bay of Bengal

Weak winds

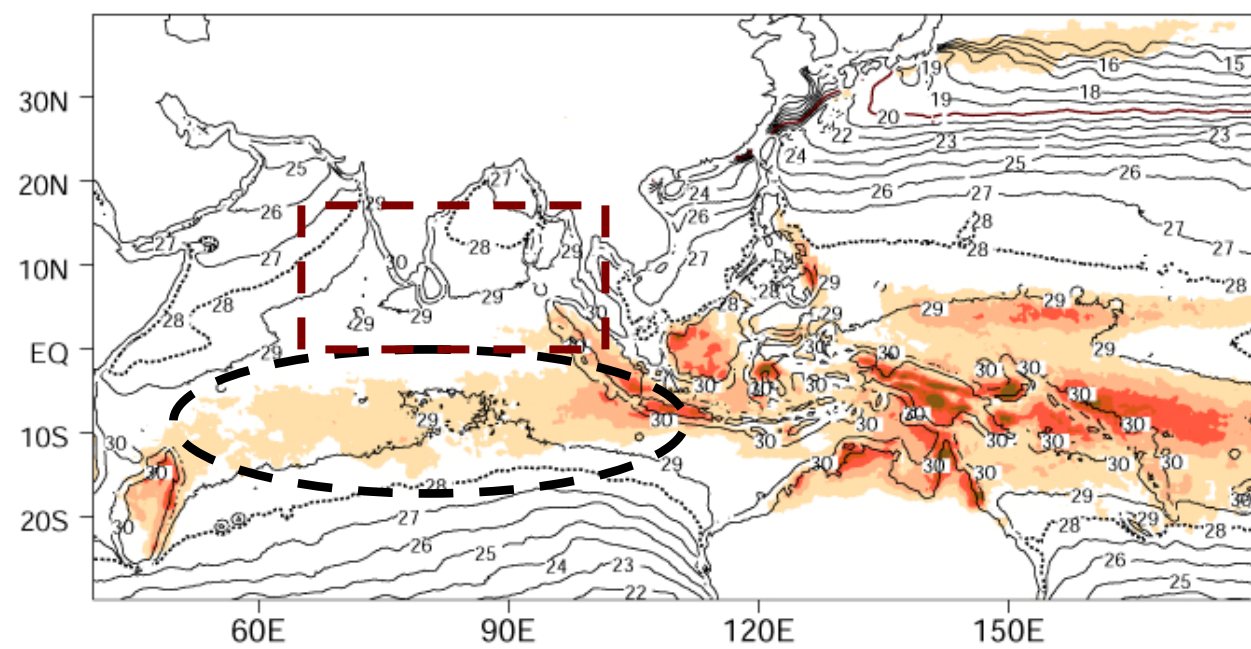
Weak vertical transport

Strong near-surface  
stratification

Warm SST

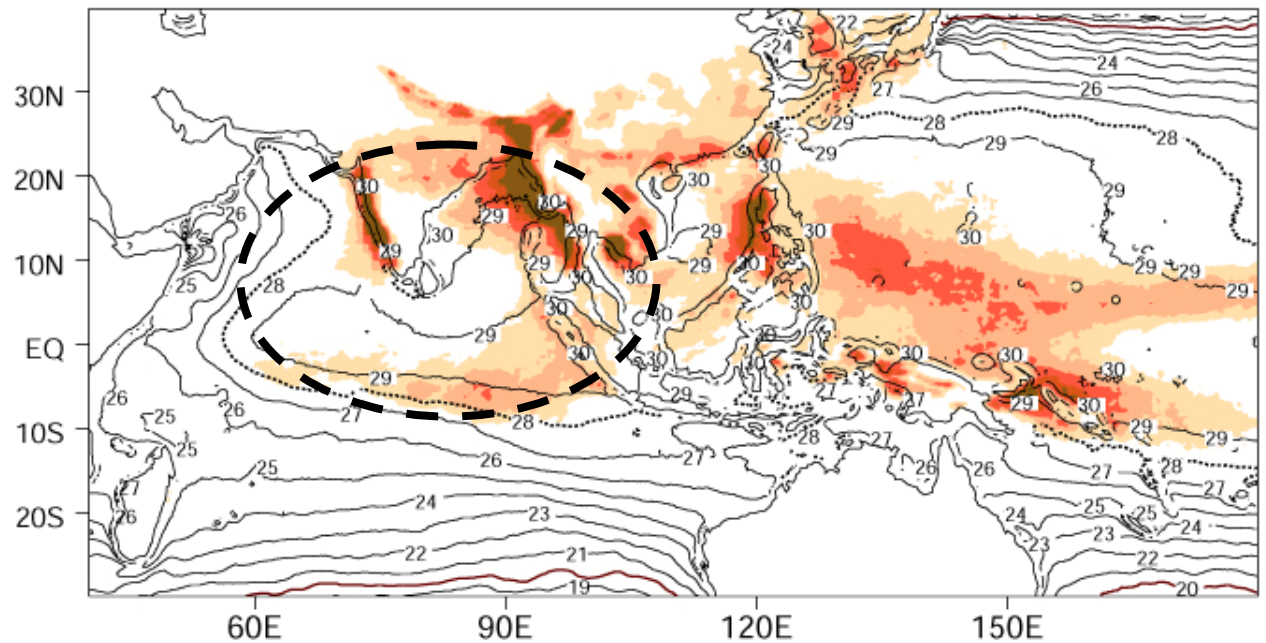
$P-E > 0$

Strong convective  
activity

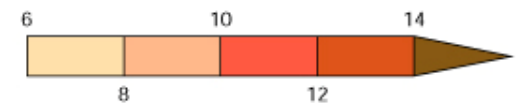


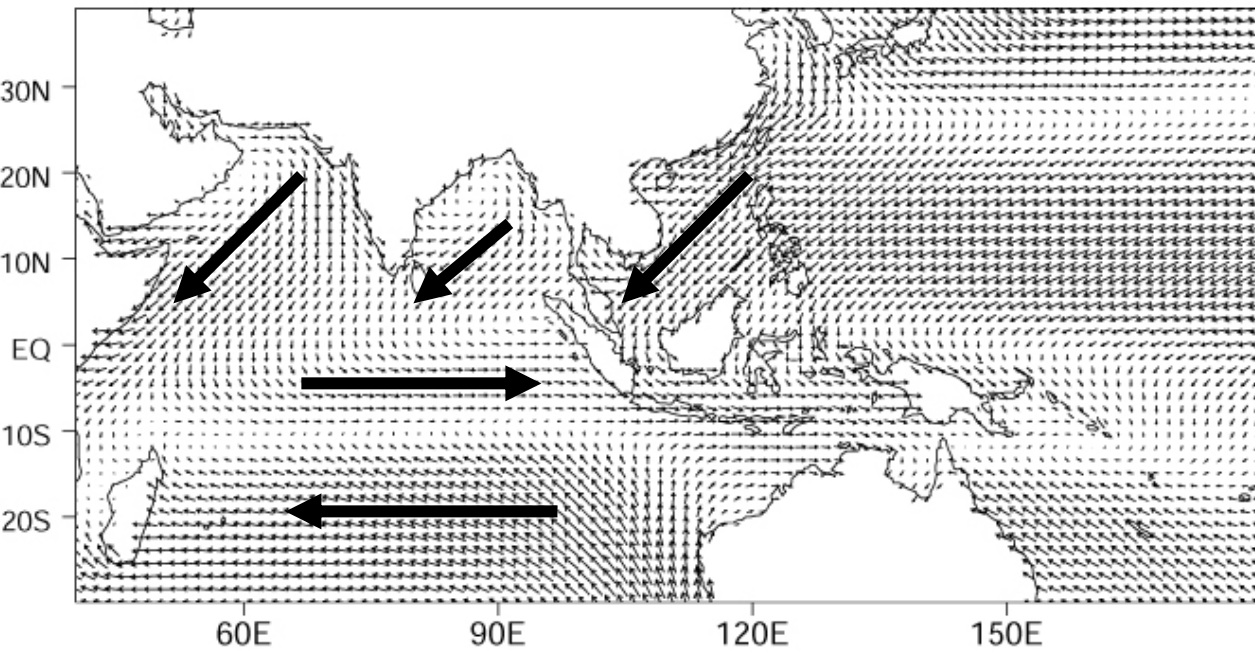
TRMM SST, Pr (DJF)

TRMM SST, Pr (JJA)



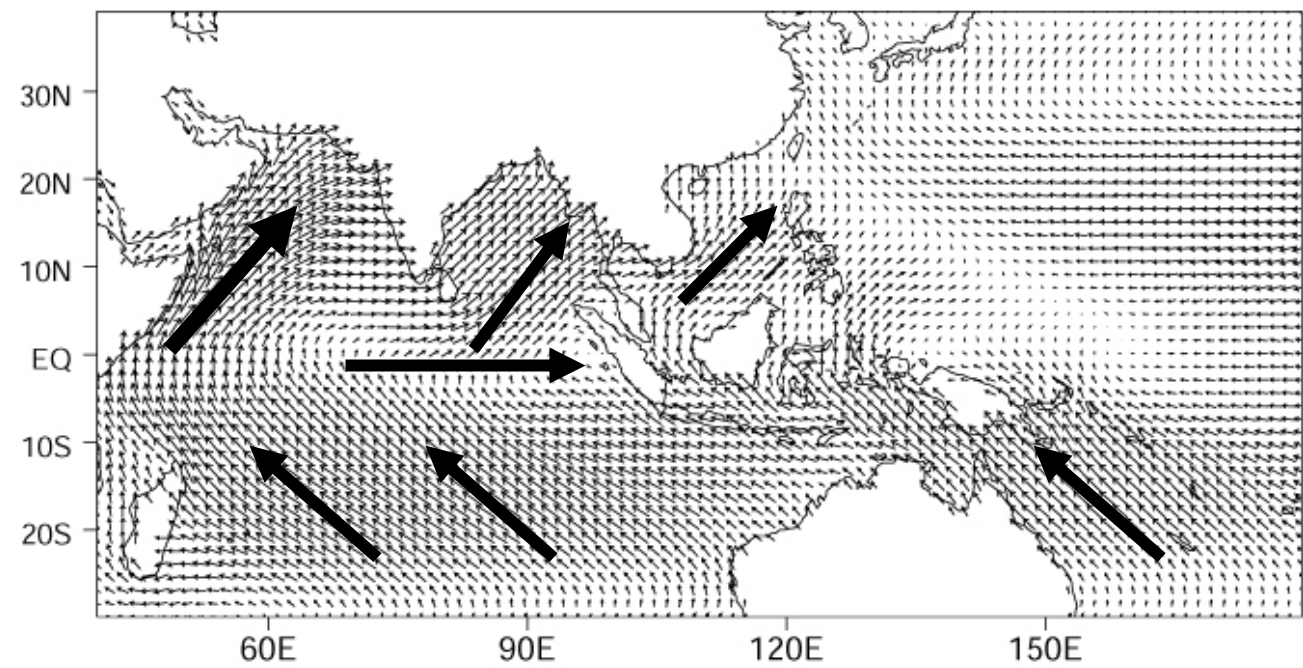
*SST > 28°C (necessary but not a sufficient condition)*

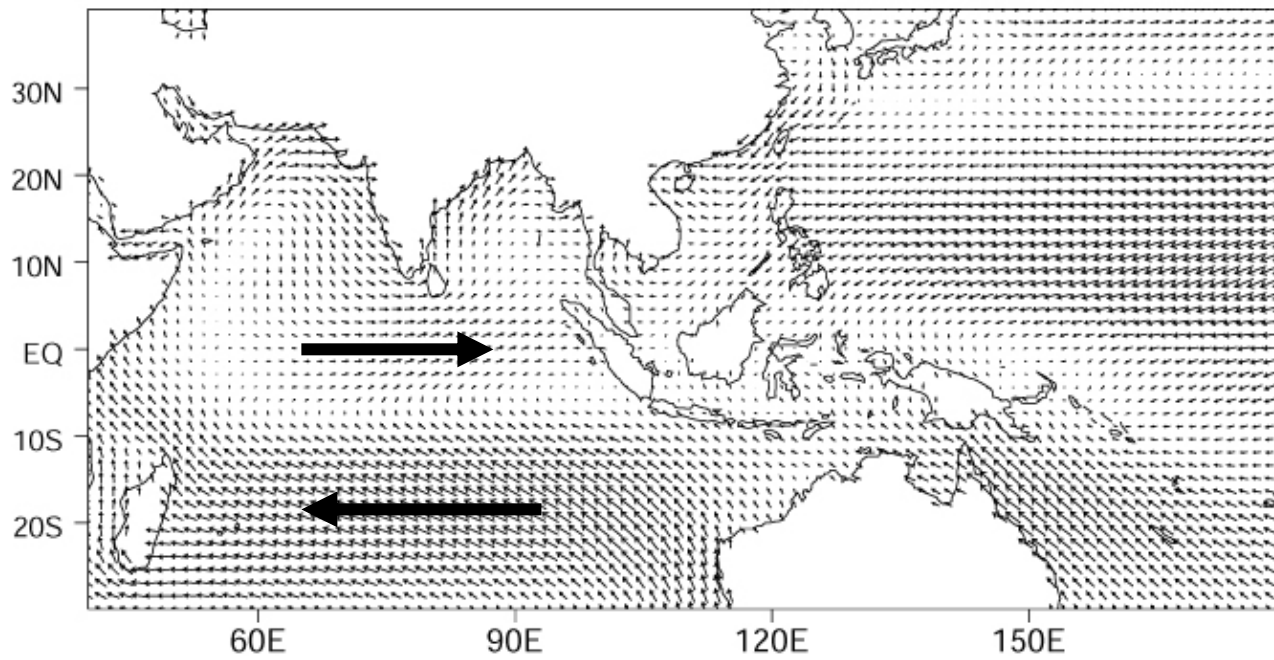




**QSCAT winds (DJF)**

**QSCAT winds (JJA)**



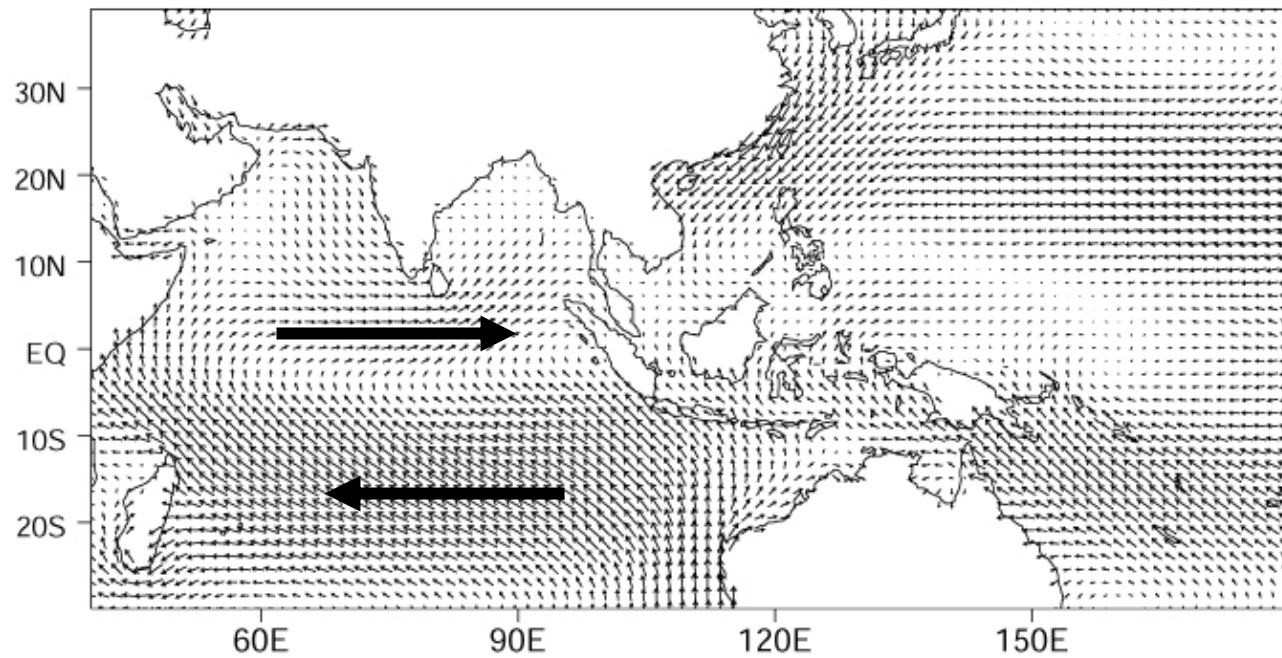


QSCAT winds (MAM)

“Spring Wyrtki Jet”

QSCAT winds (SON)

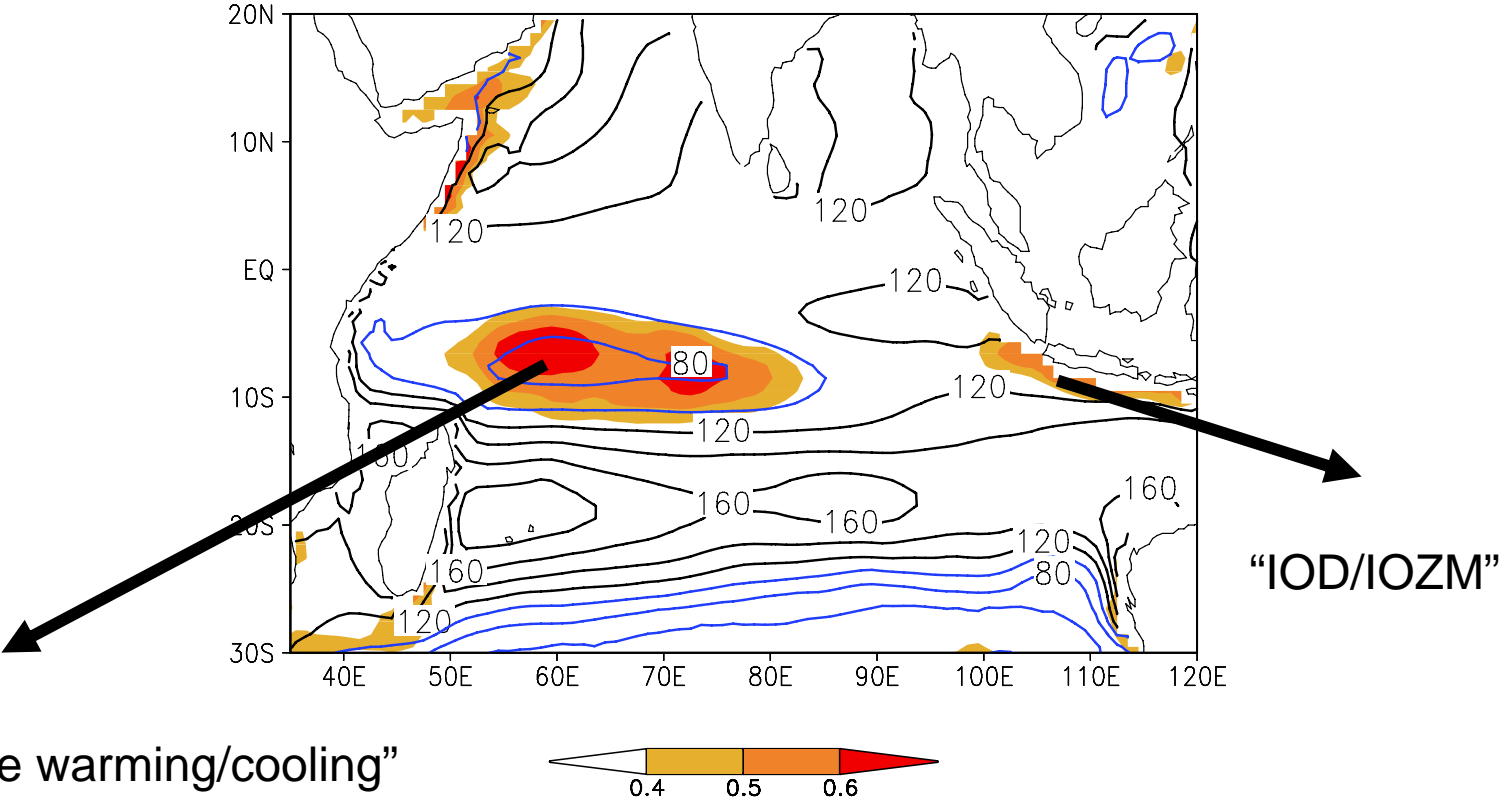
“Fall Wyrtki Jet”



→

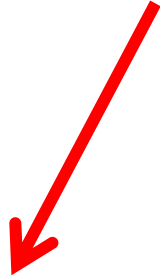
15

# Indian Ocean Climate Variability



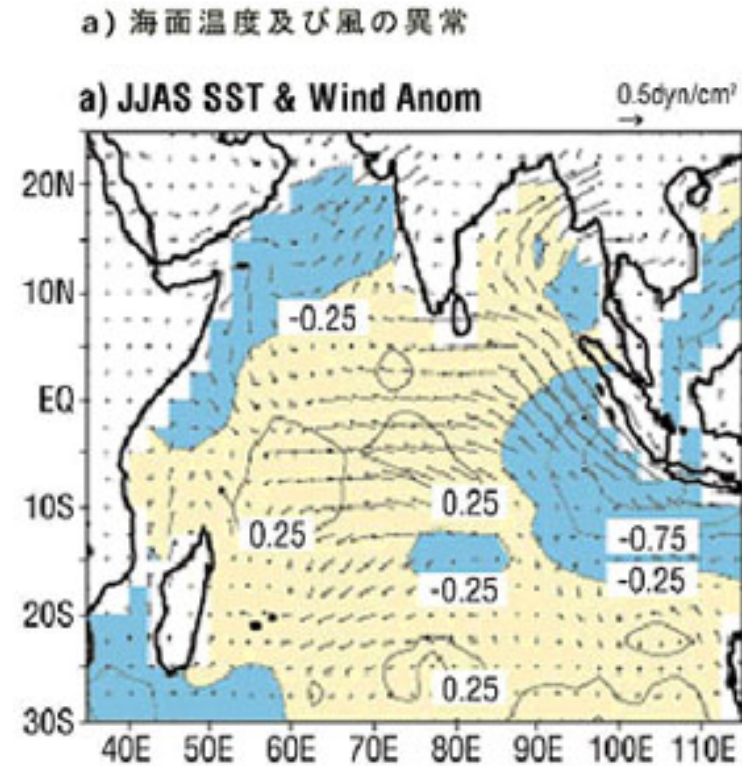
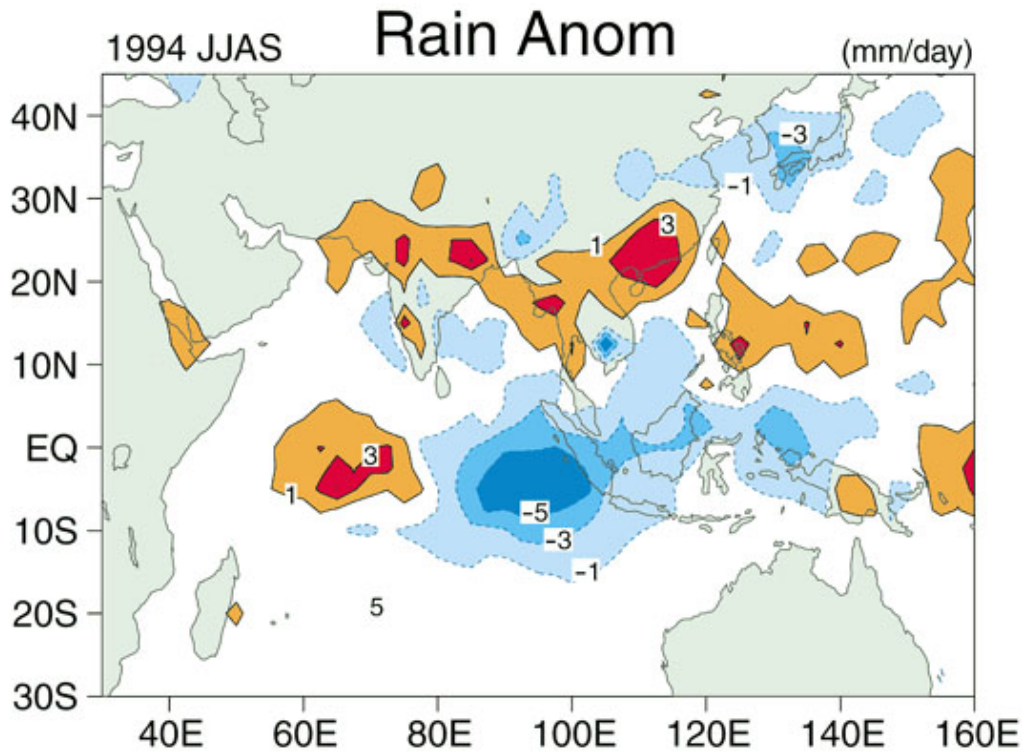
# Indian Ocean Climate Variability

“amplitude of ENSO”



**ENSO and Monsoon – Two dominant modes of tropical climate system**

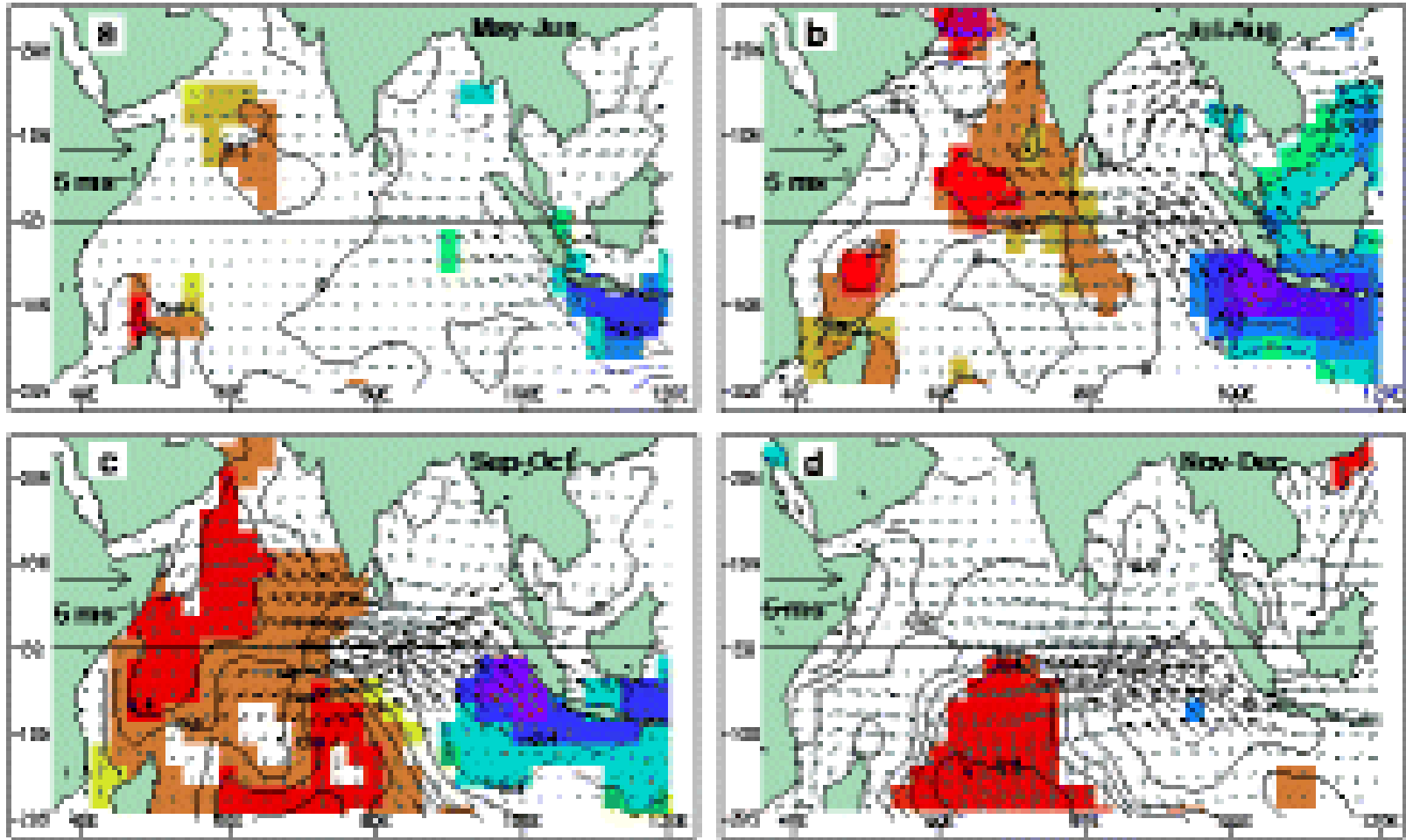
# Indian Ocean Dipole/Zonal Mode



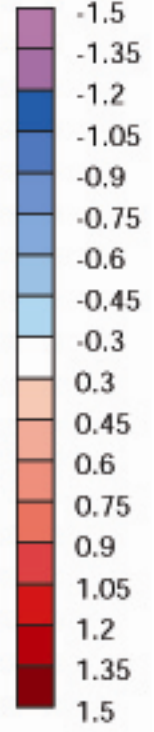
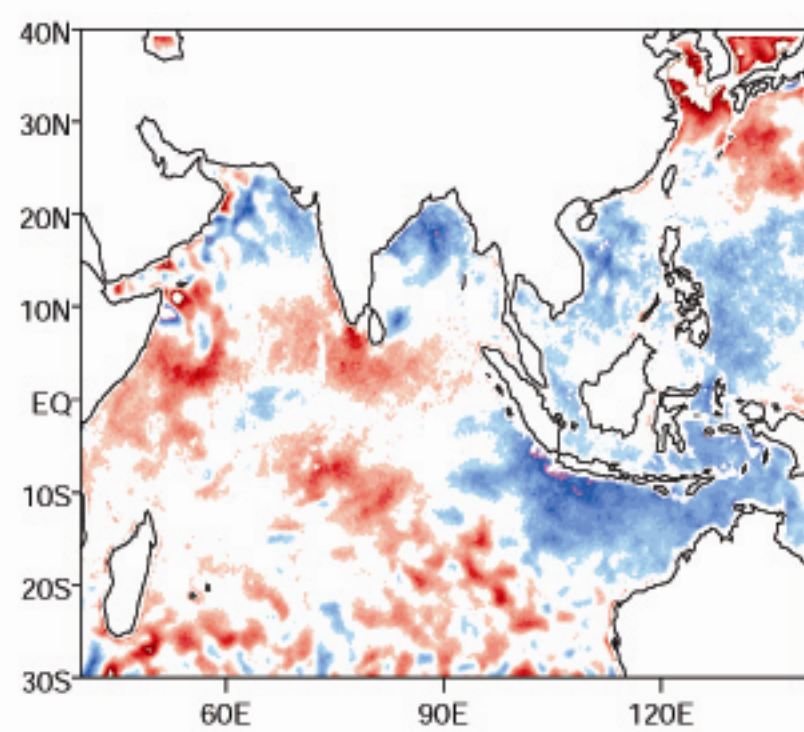
Strong IODZM events (1961; 1994; 1997; 2006)



## SST and Surface Winds (Composite evolution of IOD/IOZM)



Saji et al. (1999); Webster et al. (1999); Murtugudde et al. (1998; 2000)

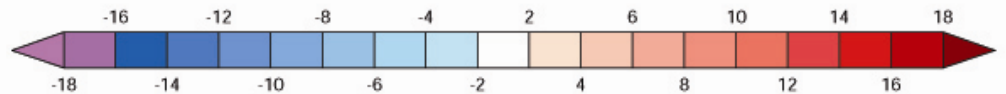
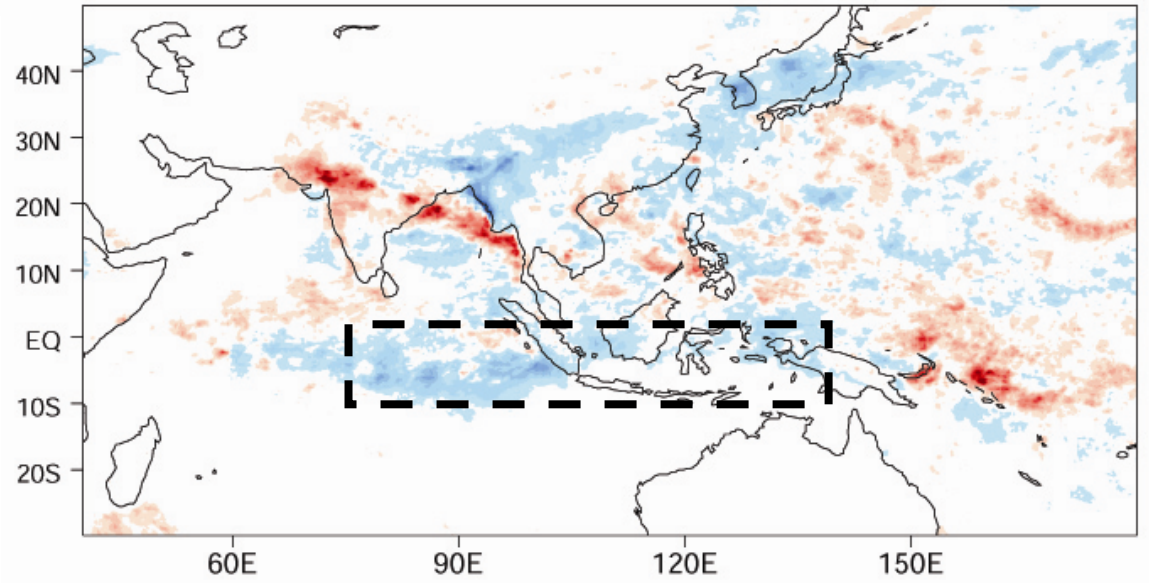


August 2006 TRMM\_SST

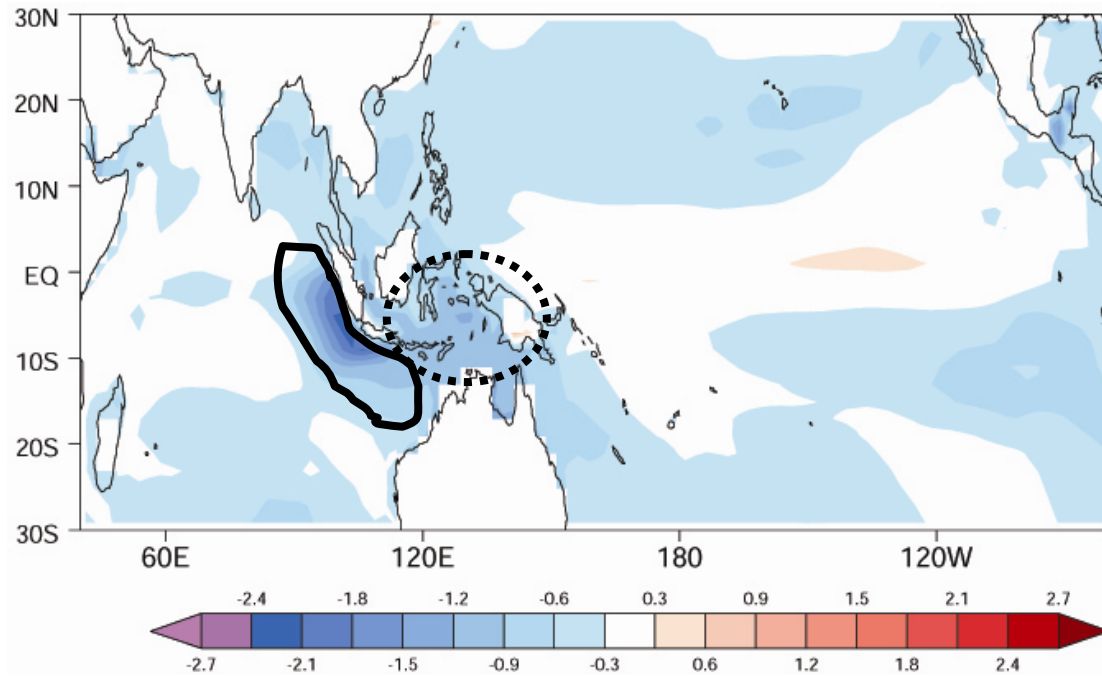
“SST-rainfall -ve CC along the trough”

“SST-rainfall +ve CC over the EIO-MC”

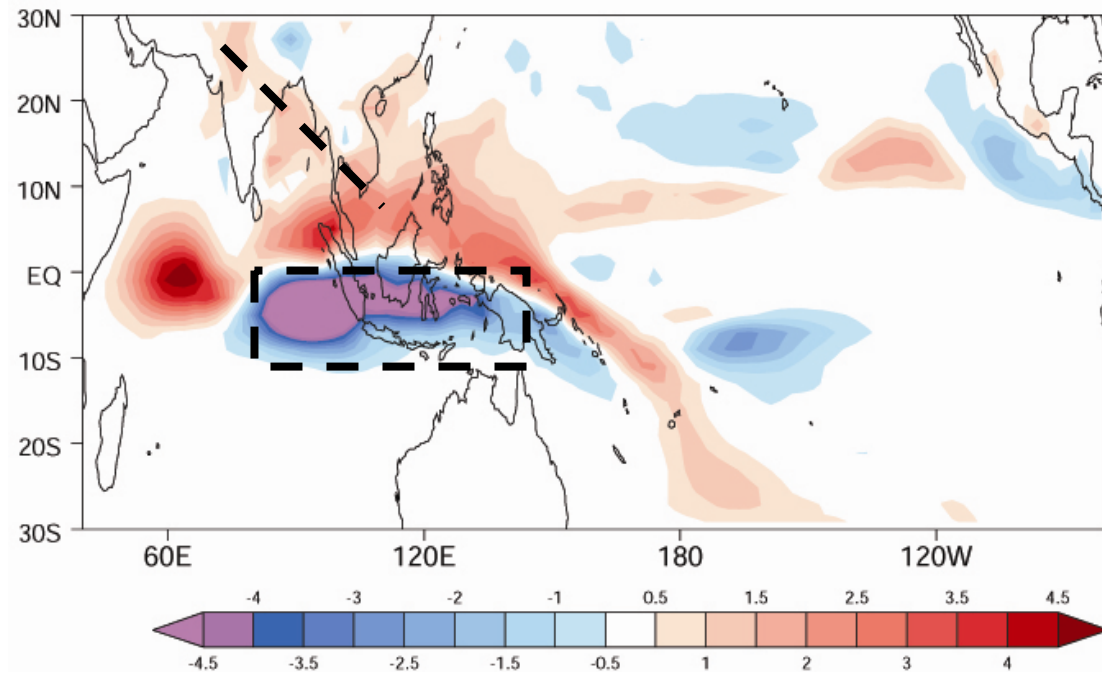
August 2006 TRMM\_B43\_rain



**SST (July-Aug)**

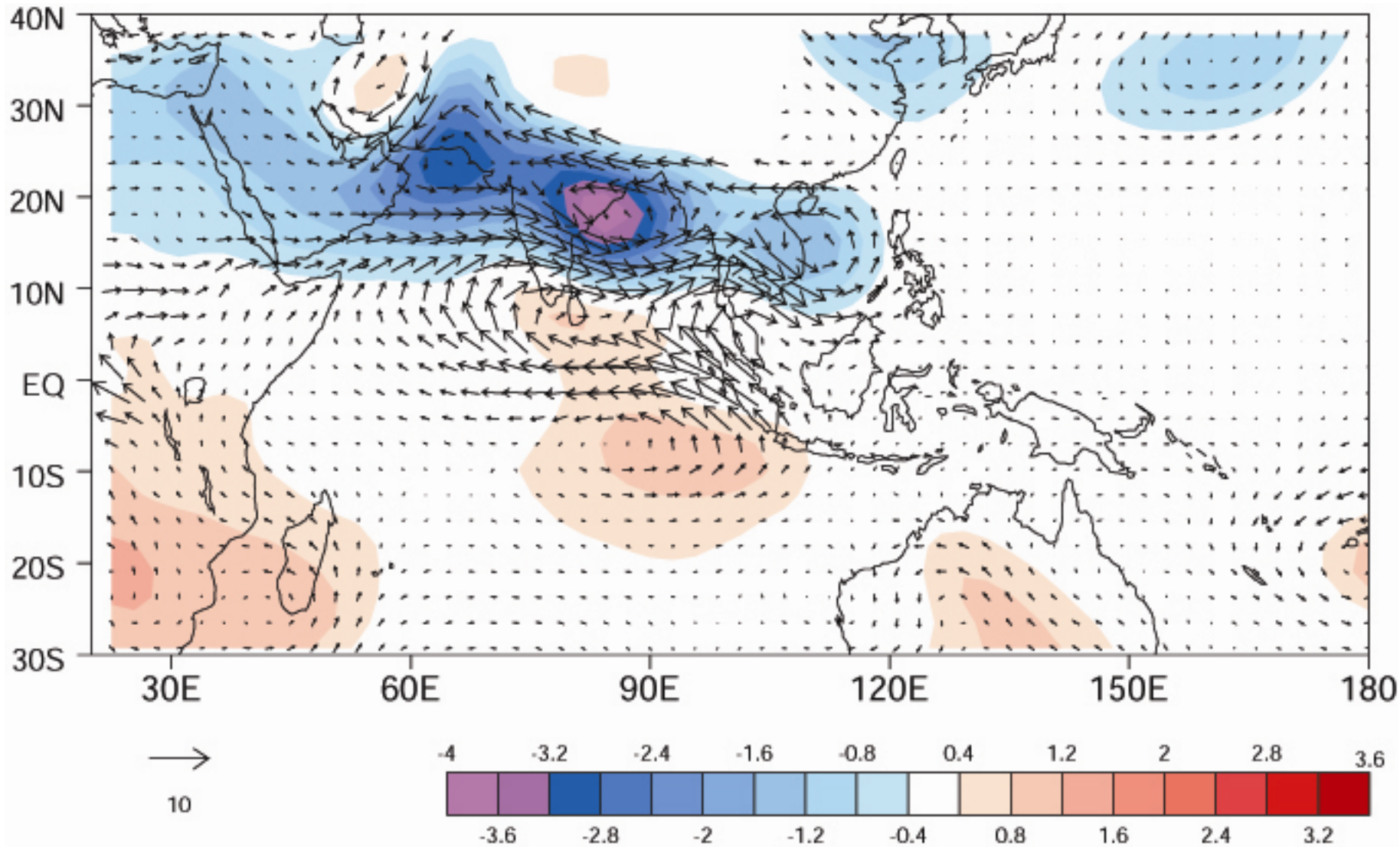


**Precip. (July-Aug)**



# EIO SST Forcing

Wind 850hPa and SLP response



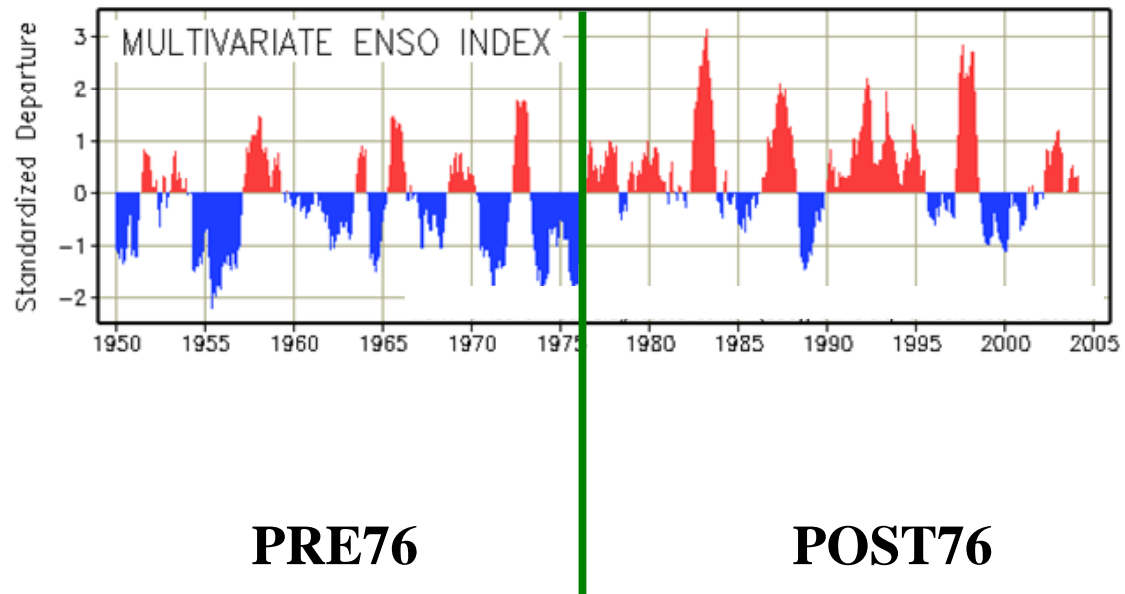
## Moist Static Energy Budget

$$\hat{D}_T T' + \hat{D}_q q' + (M_1 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_1)' = \left(\frac{g}{p_T}\right) F'_{rad} + \left(\frac{g}{p_T}\right) E' + \left(\frac{g}{p_T}\right) H'$$

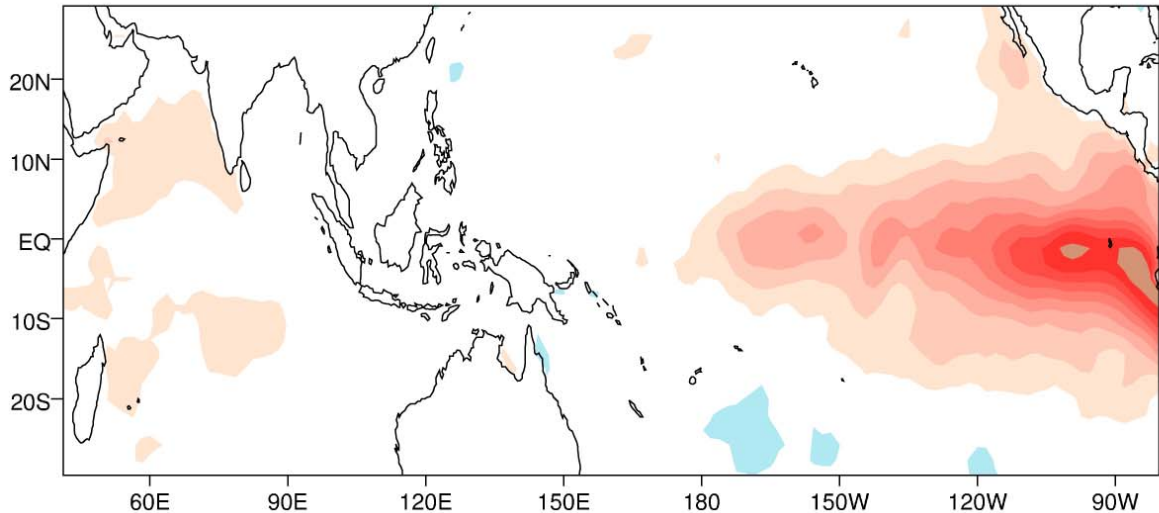
(temp. adv. + moisture adv. + moist energy convergence = radiation + evap. + sensible)

Annamalai (2008)

# Indian Ocean on ENSO properties?

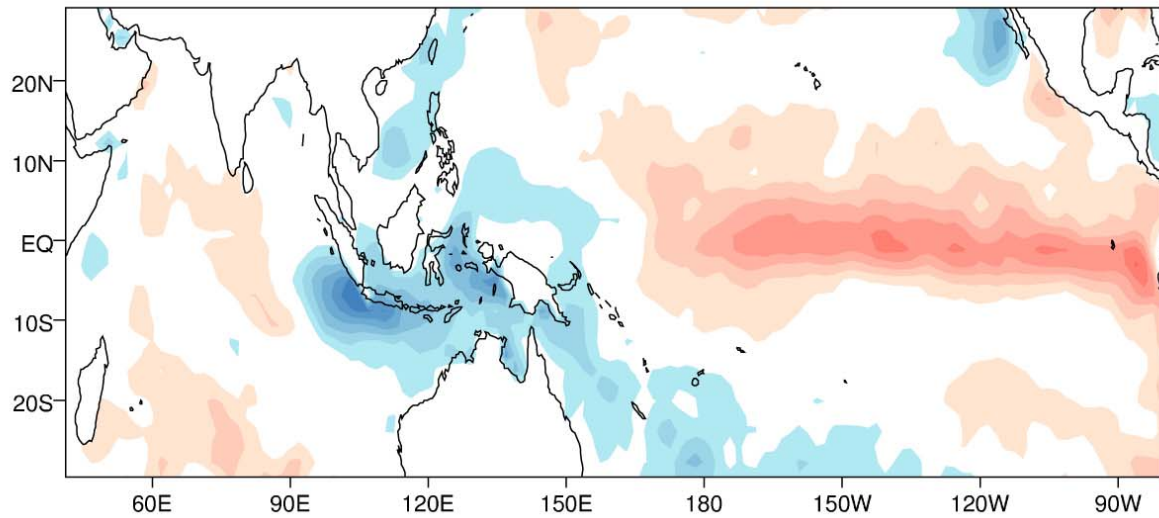


**PRE 76**



**July-August**

**July-August**



**POST 76**

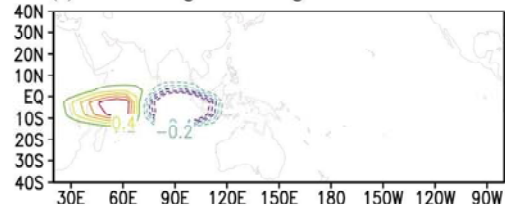
**SST anomalies over the warm pool**

# Linear Atmospheric Model – Watanabe

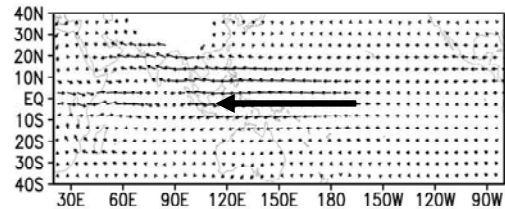
(a) Column integrated heating for basin-wide warming



(b) Column integrated heating for IOD/IOZM

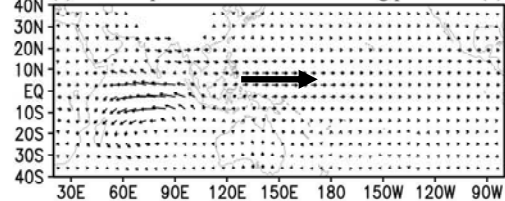


(c) wind response at 850 hPa for heating pattern in (a)



**Weakens El Nino  
Induced Westerlies**

(c) wind response at 850 hPa for heating pattern in (b)

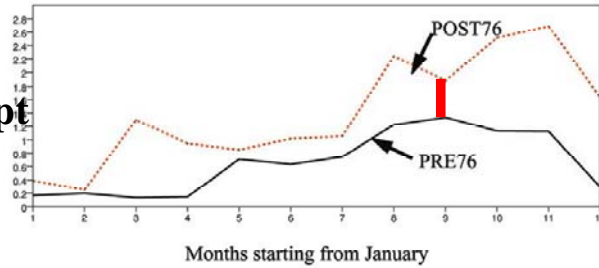


**Strengthens El Nino  
Forced Westerlies**



## 850 hPa winds – Eq. Central Pacific

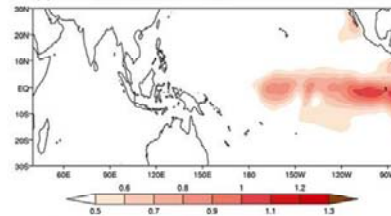
**Intensifies in Sept  
During POST76**



**Decreases in Nov.**

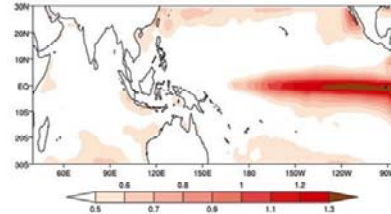
**Decreases in Sept.**

(b) SST r.m.s variance PRE76



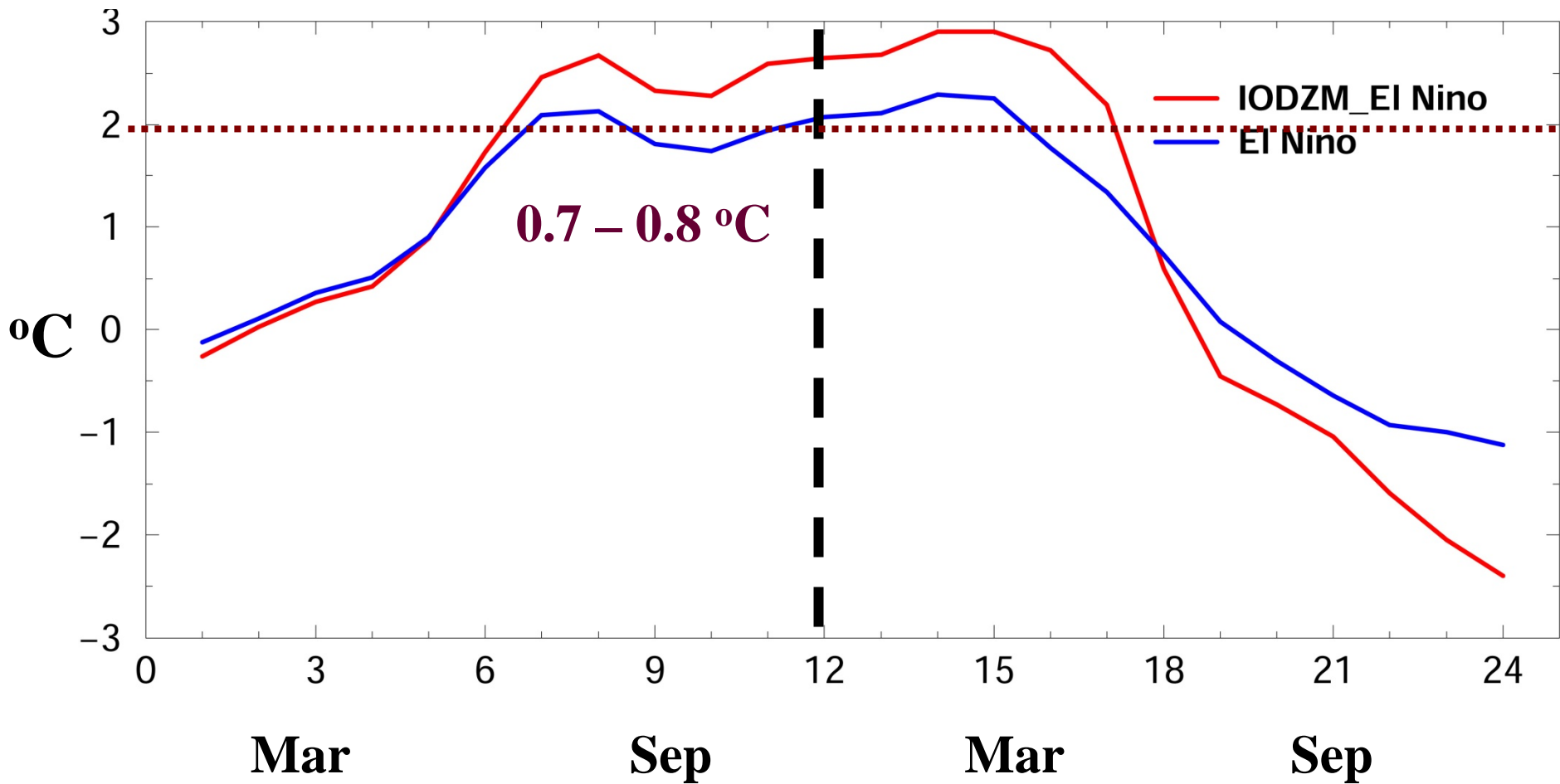
**PRE76**

(c) SST r.m.s variance POST76



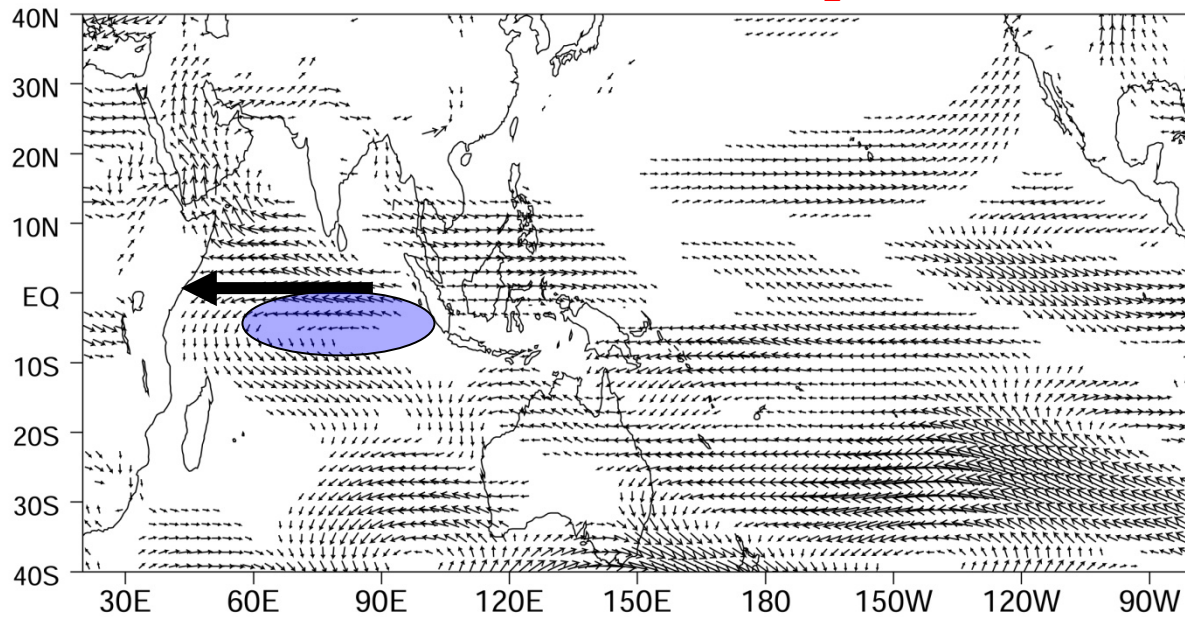
**POST76**

# NINO3 SST anomalies

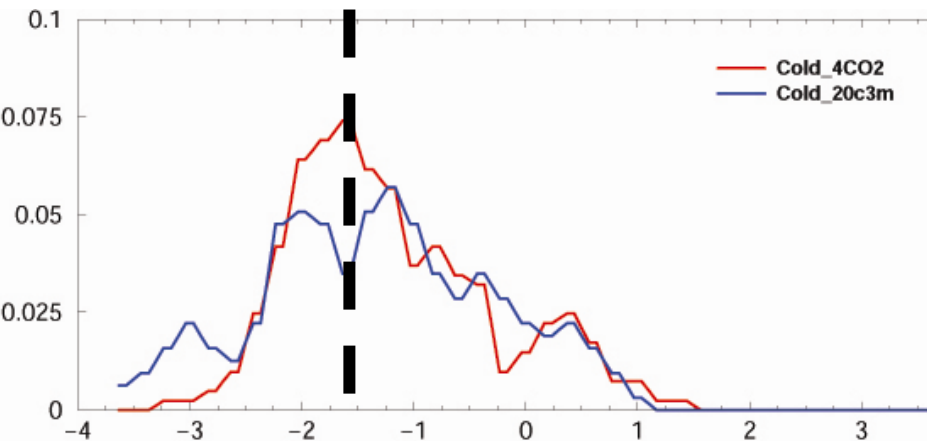


*“boreal summer – first change – then, maintained”*

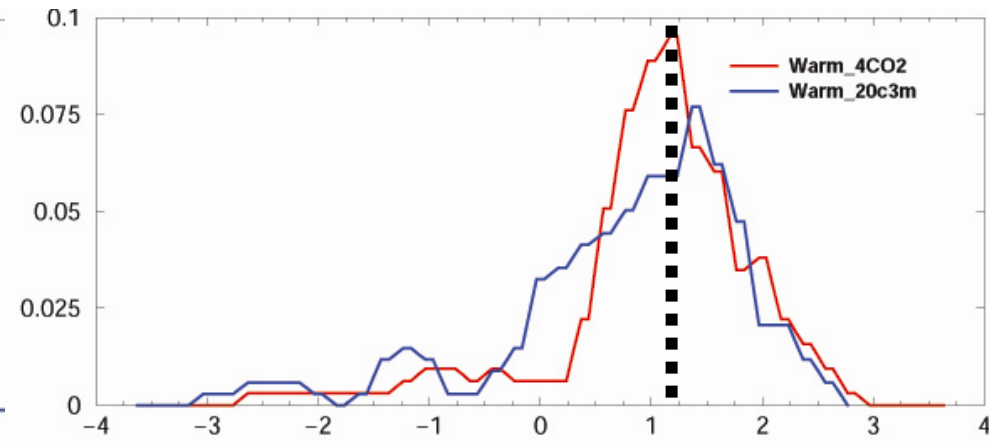
# 850hPa wind difference ( $4\times\text{CO}_2 - 20\text{c3m}$ )



## PDF of IODZM (+ve events)



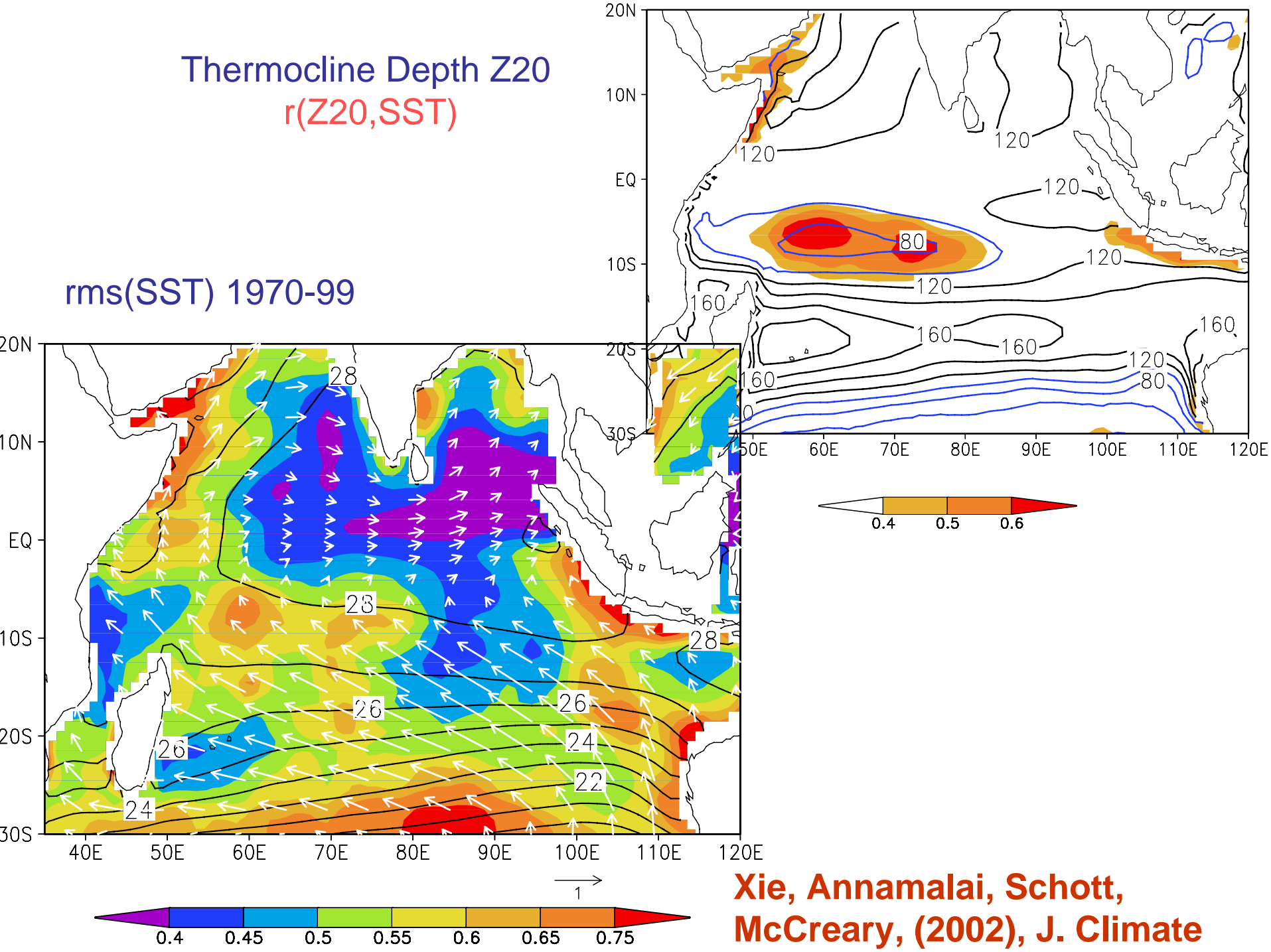
## PDF of IODZM (-ve events)



“possible increase in frequency of occurrences”

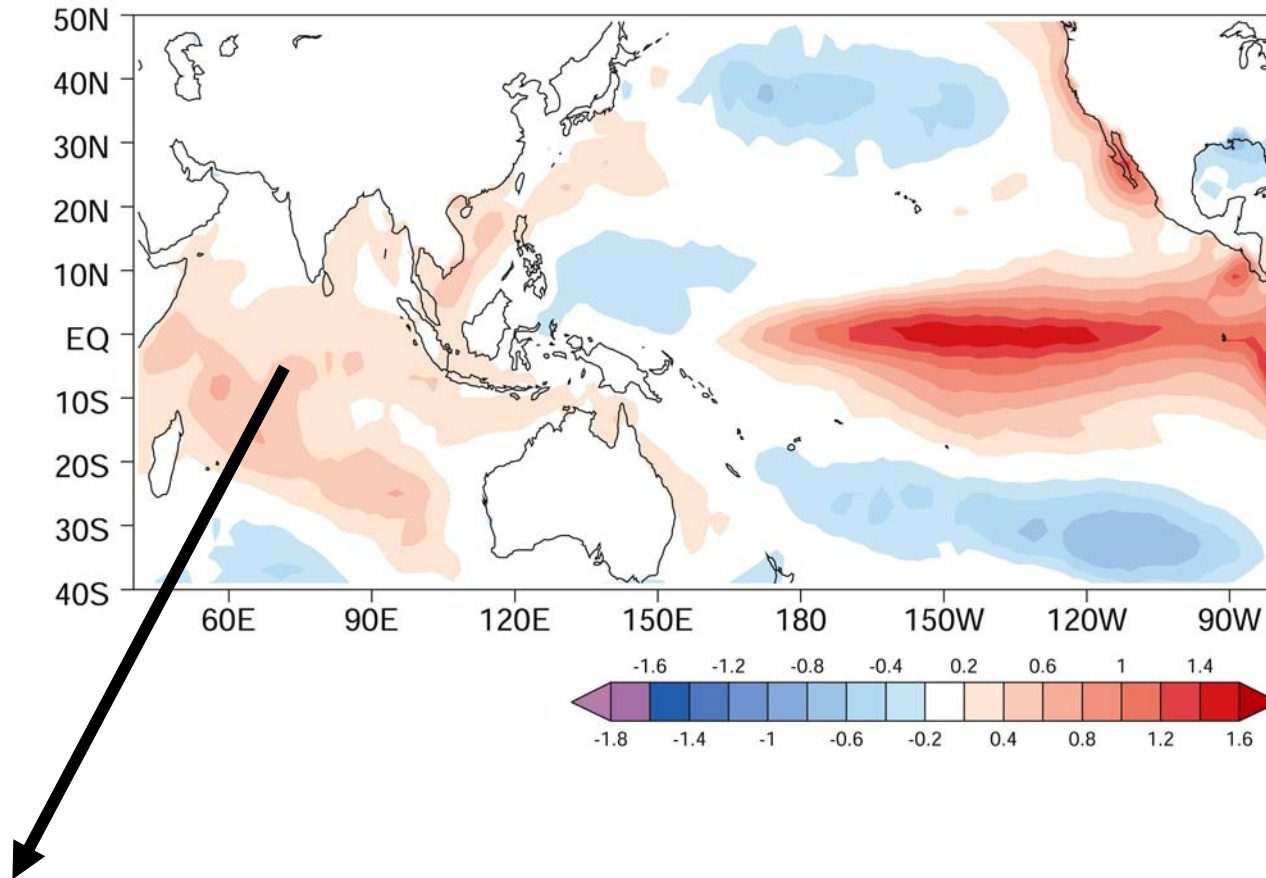
Thermocline Depth Z20  
 $r(Z20, SST)$

rms(SST) 1970-99

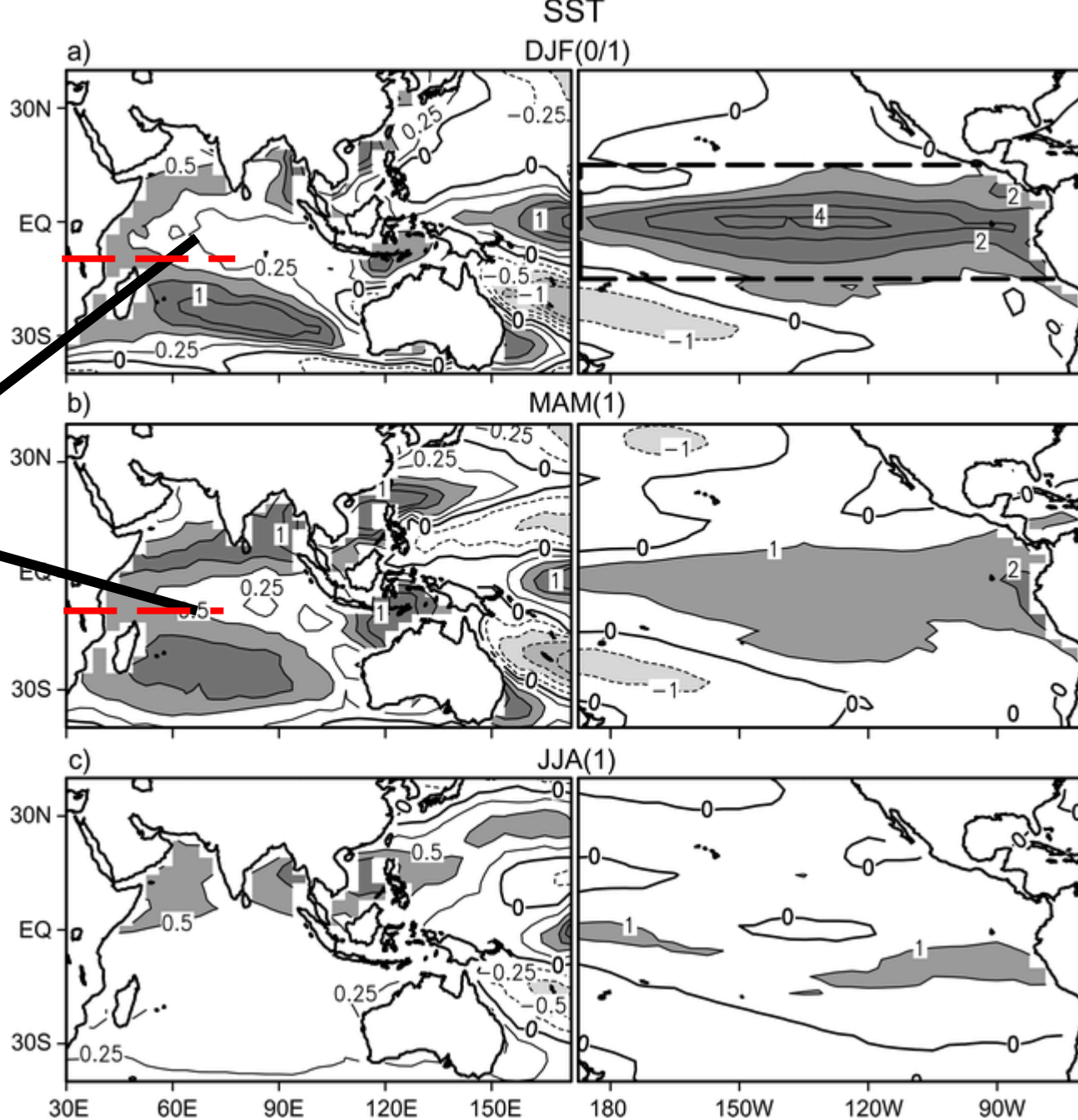


Xie, Annamalai, Schott,  
McCreary, (2002), J. Climate

## SST anomalies (December – May)

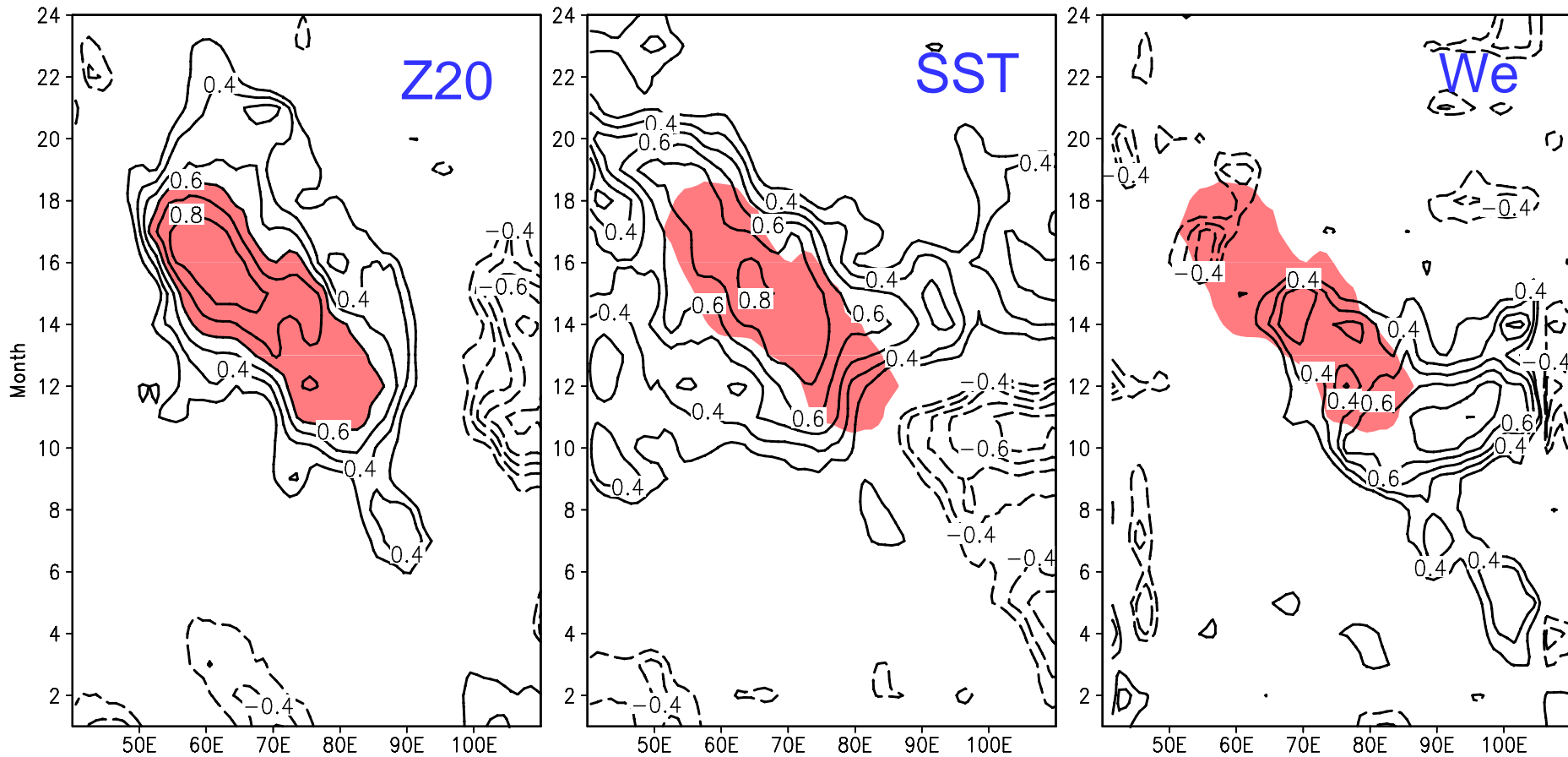


“basin-wide warming”



Lau et al (2005, JC)

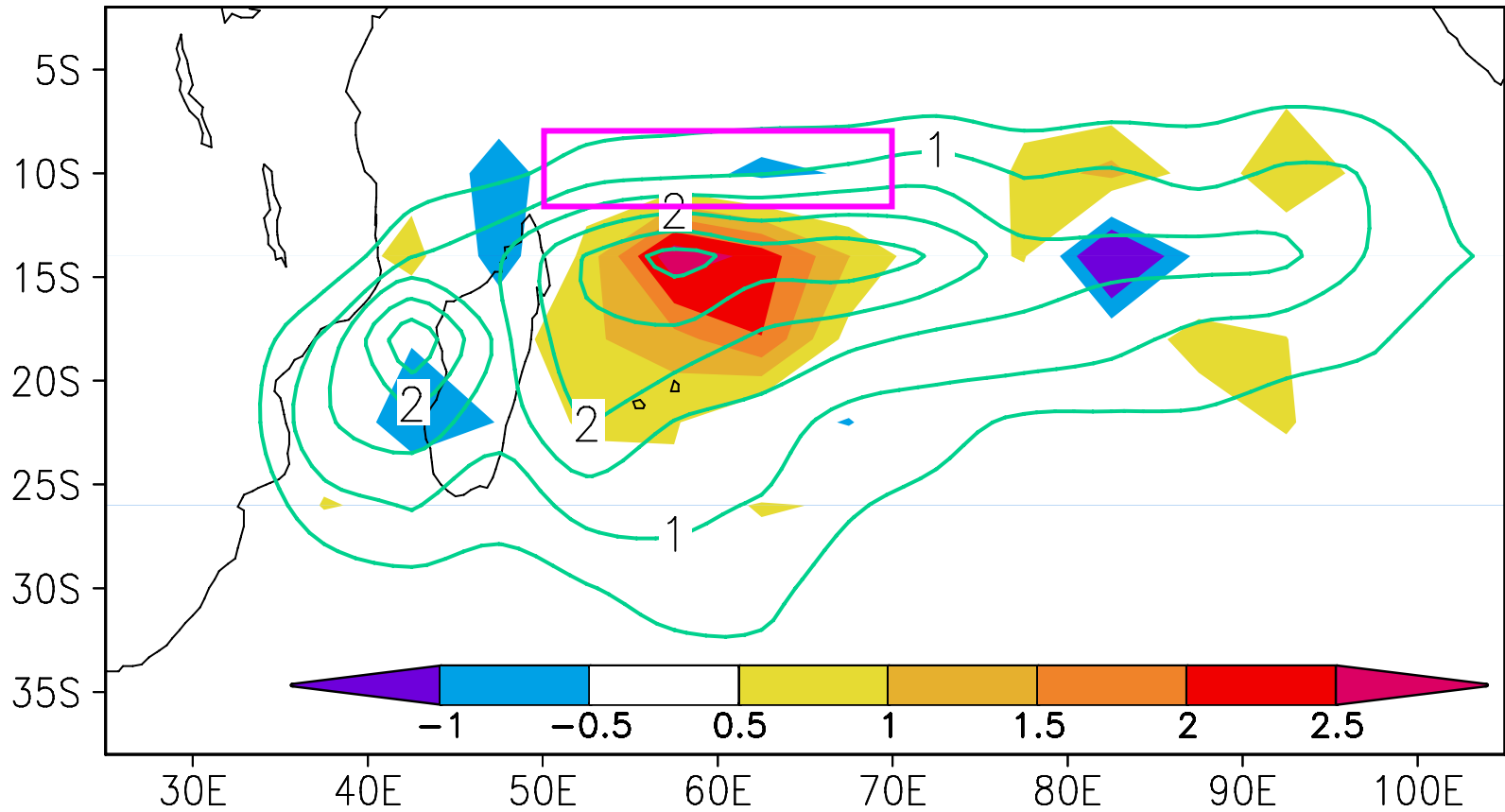
# Correlation with ENSO (Averaged over 8-12°S)



Shade:  $r_{Z20} > 0.6$

downward +ve

# Tropical cyclone days for Dec-Apr

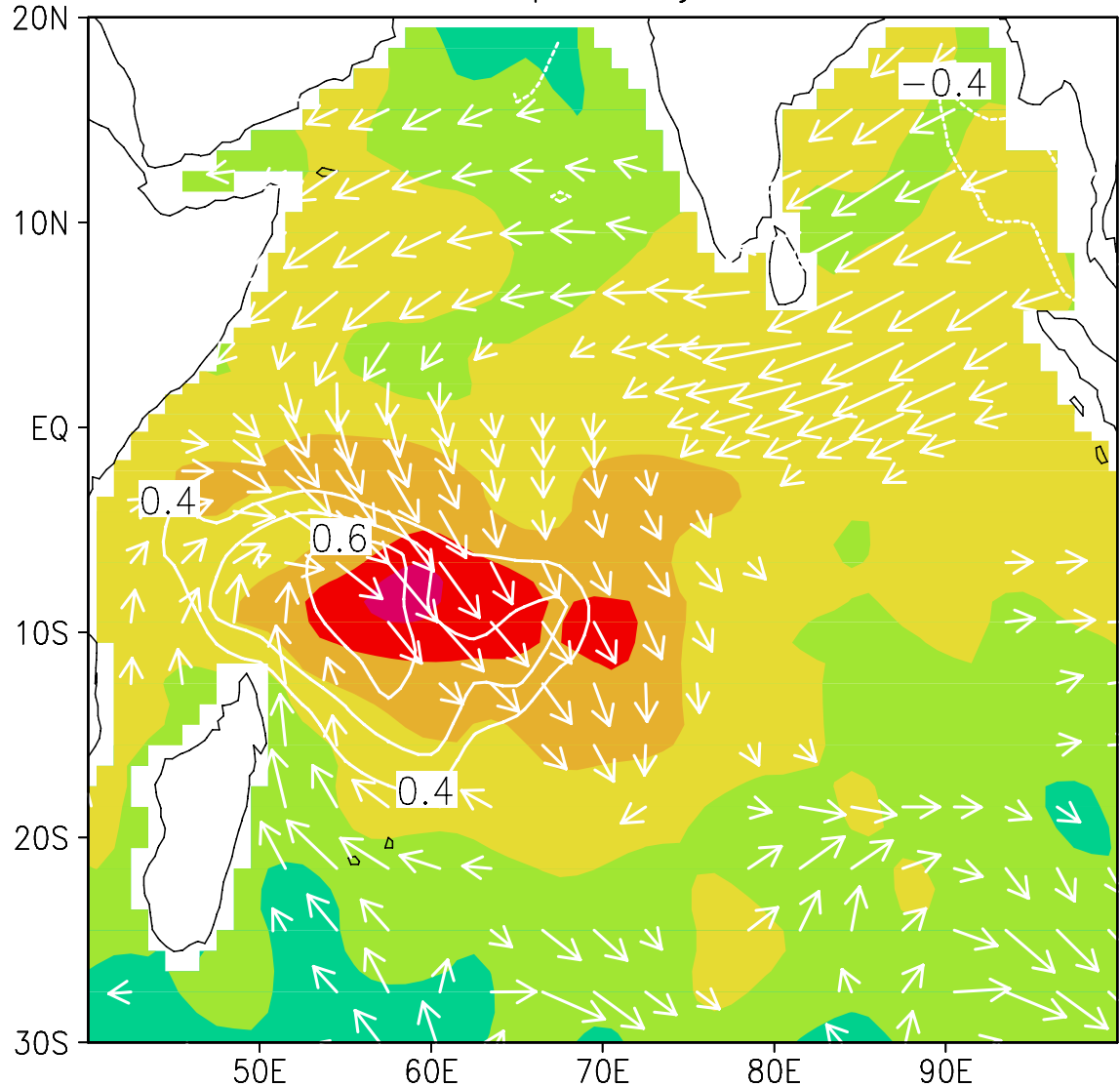


Xie, Annamalai, Schott, and McCreary (2002)



# Coupled Rossby Wave

Apr–May

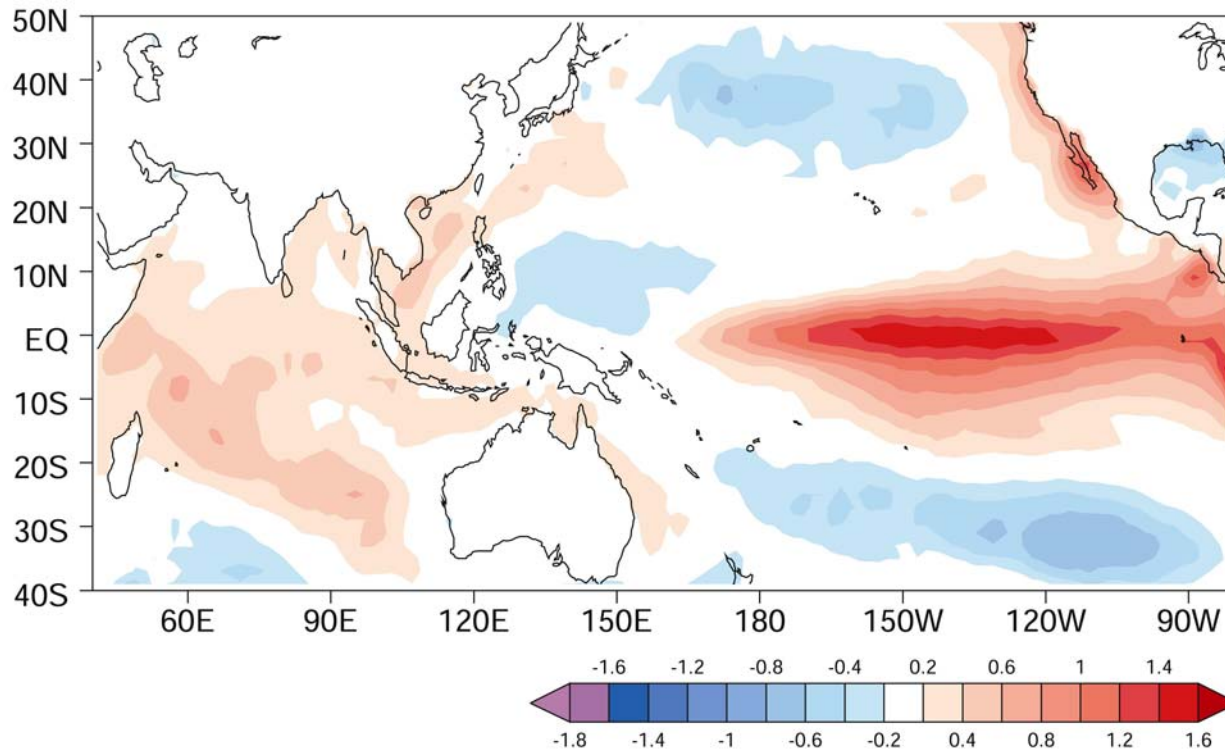


SST (color)

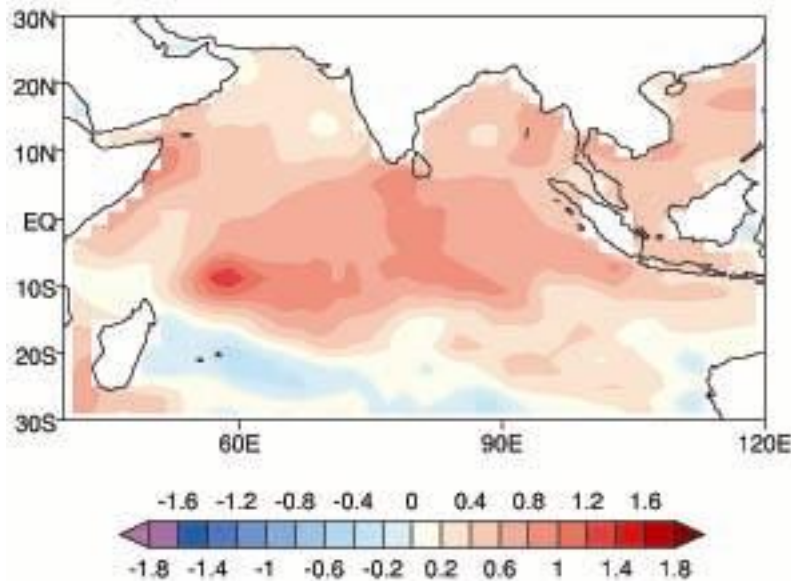
Wind stress (vector)

Precipitation (contour)

# SST anomalies during El Nino (Dec – May)

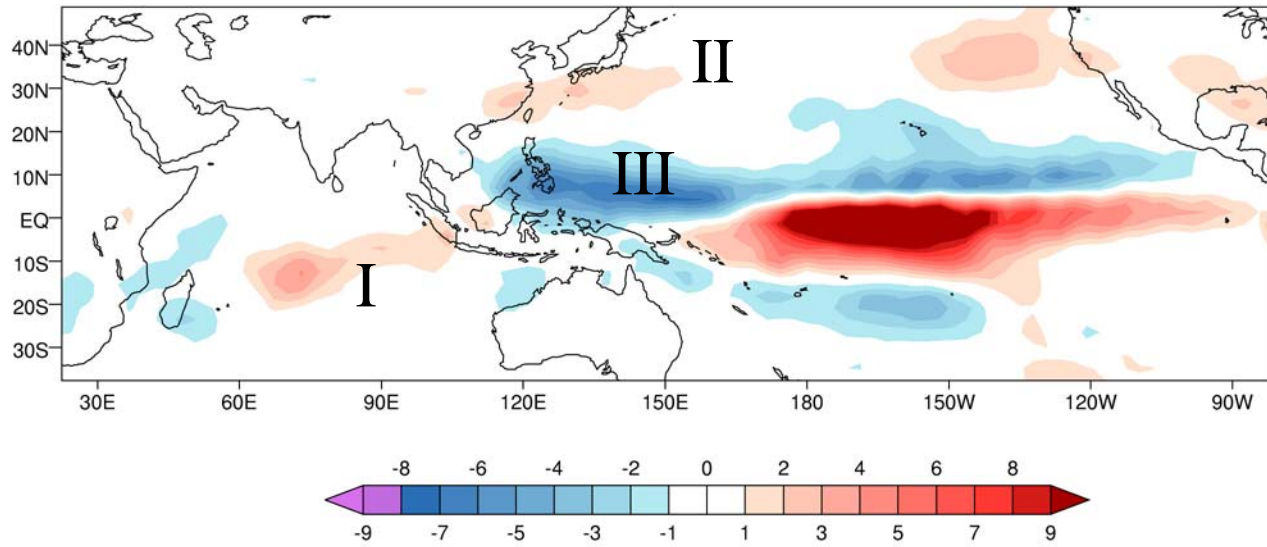


May

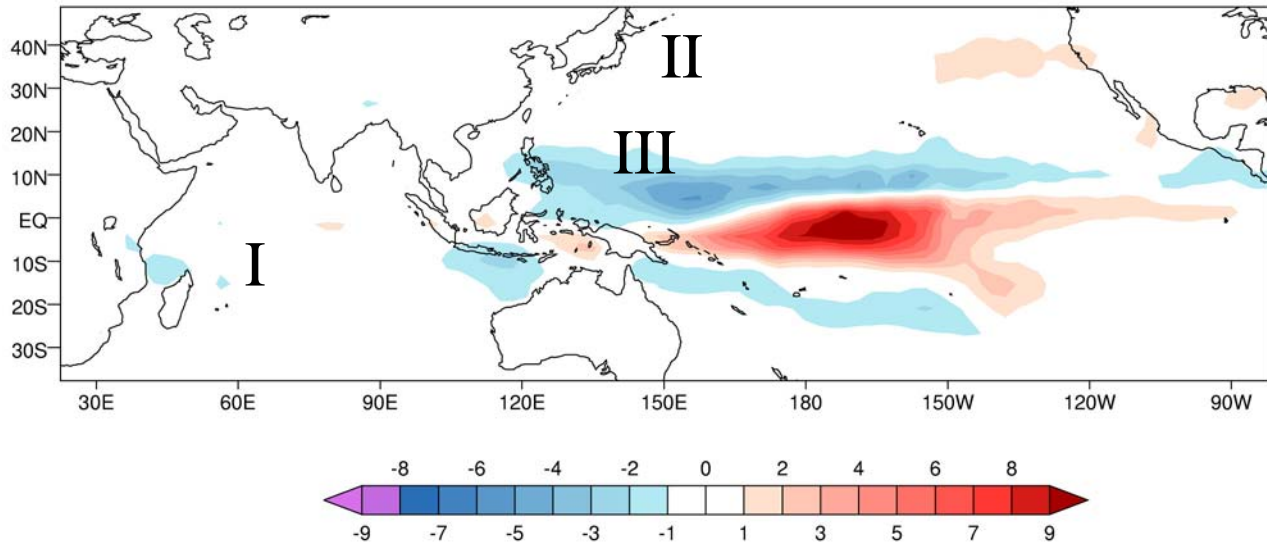


**ENSO-induced regional SST anomalies “additional” source of predictability?**

(a) Precip. anomalies (TIP run)

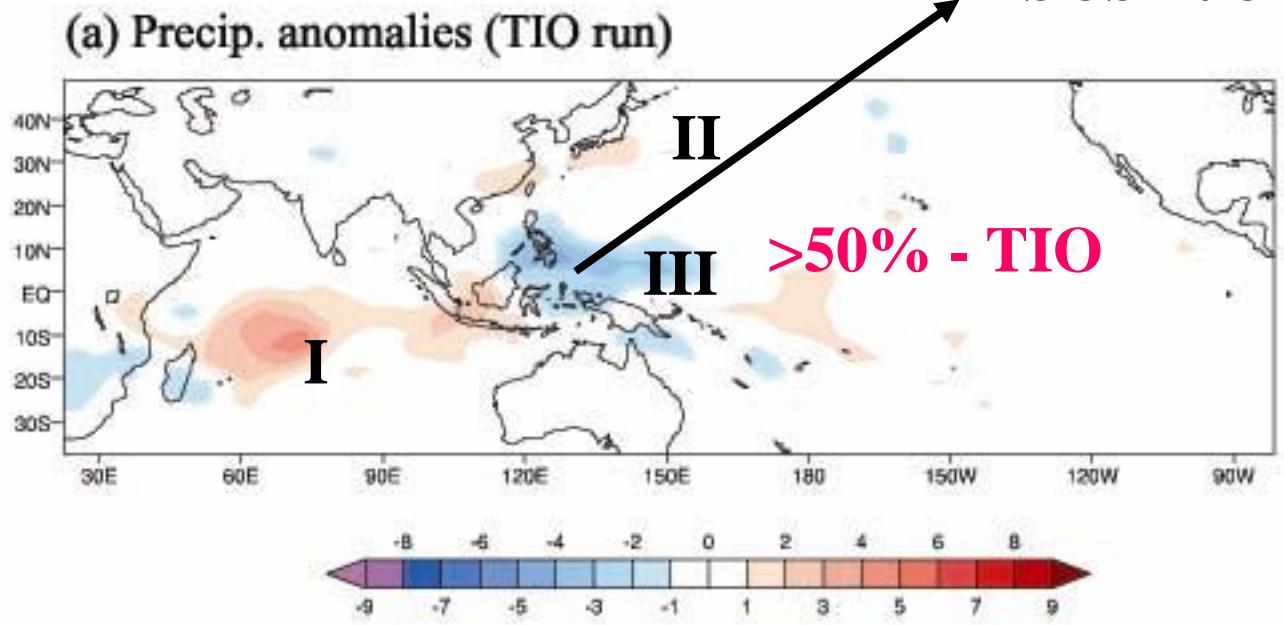


(a) Precip. anomalies (TPO run)



TPO precip. anomalies are **weaker** than in TIP EVERYWHERE

Effect on EAM

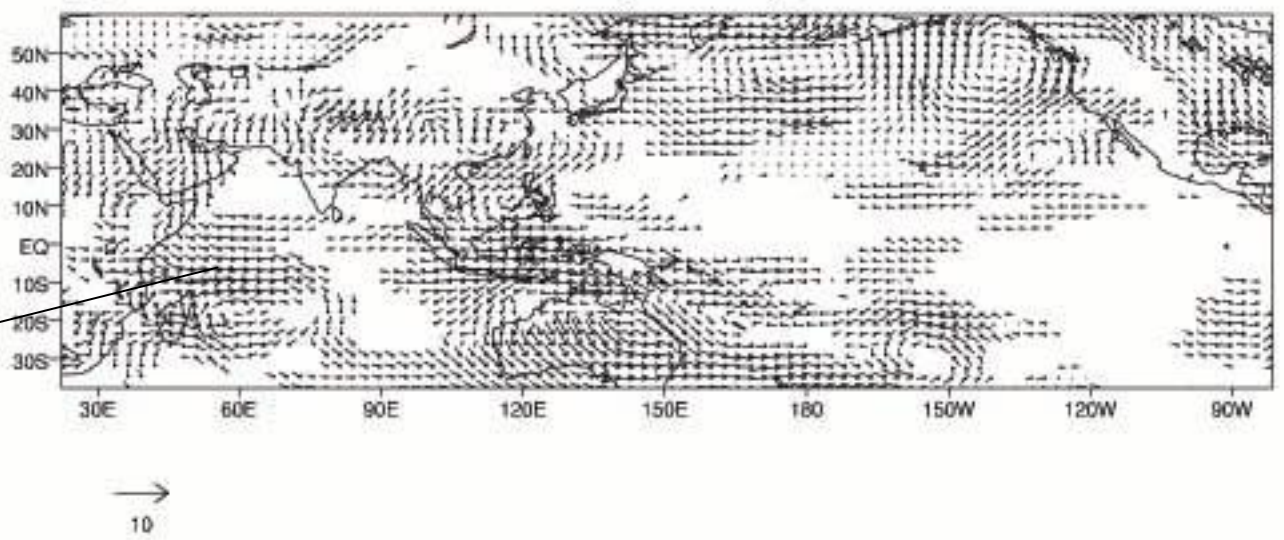


Wang et al. (2001, JC)

Lau et al. (2003, JC)

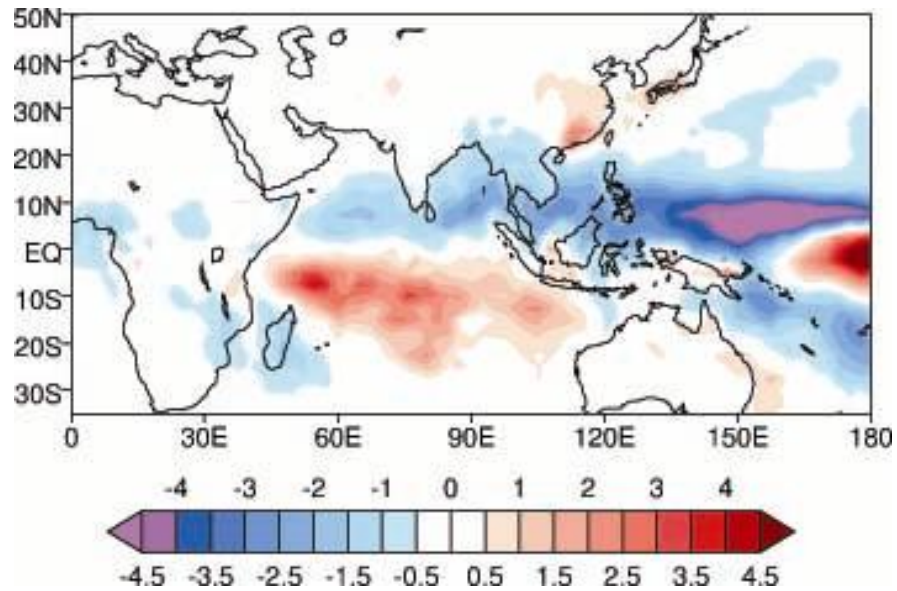
Rossby-wave response

(b) 850 hPa wind anomalies (TIO run)

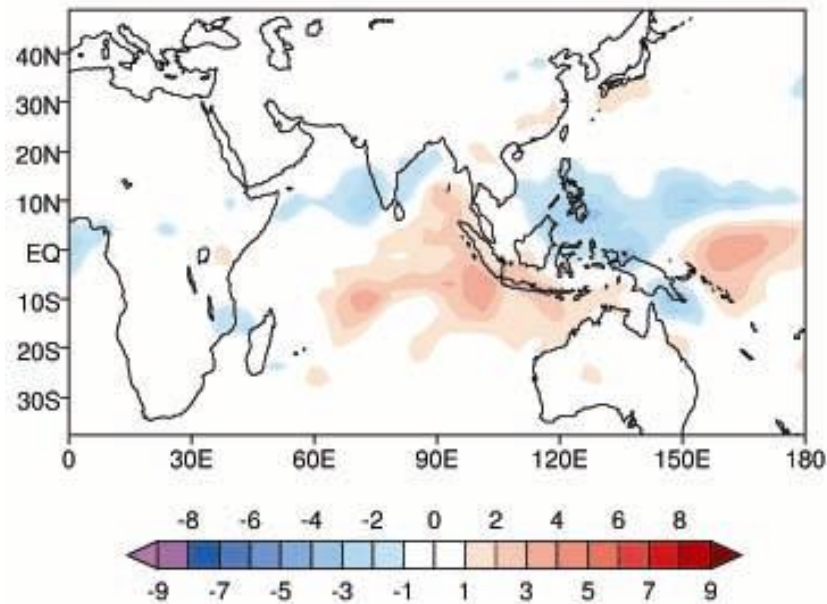


Local SST anomalies determine in-situ precip. anomalies

# MAM - Precipitation anomalies (Observation)



## (b) MAM Precipitation anomalies (TIO run)

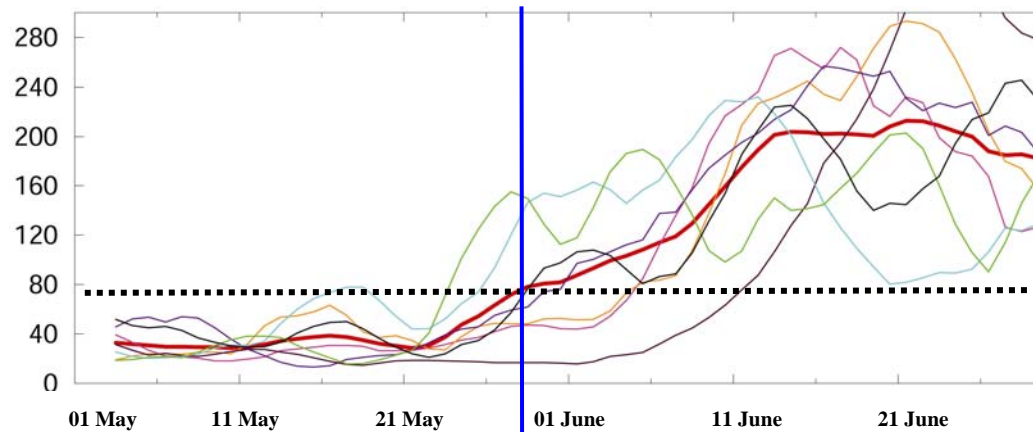


# Hypothesis.....

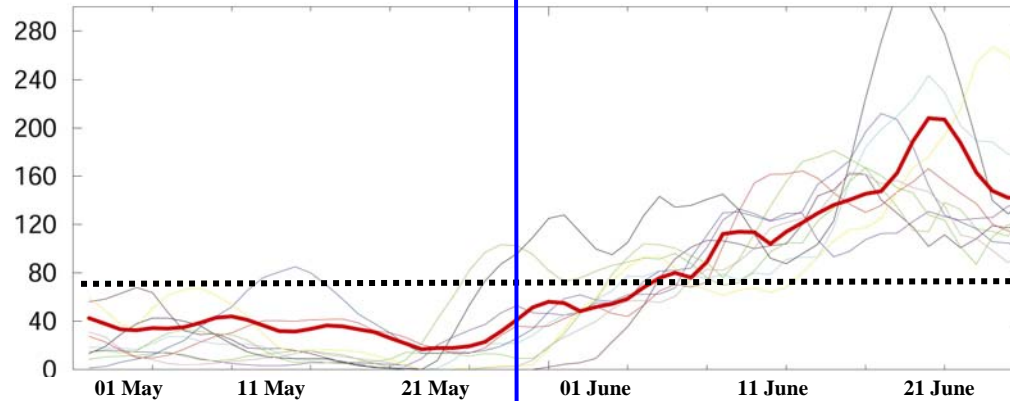
SST anomalies over the Indian Ocean cause interannual variability in the **Onset** of the ISM through affecting the timing of the northwestward movement of the equatorial convection

# K.E. (50°-70°E, 5°-12°N)

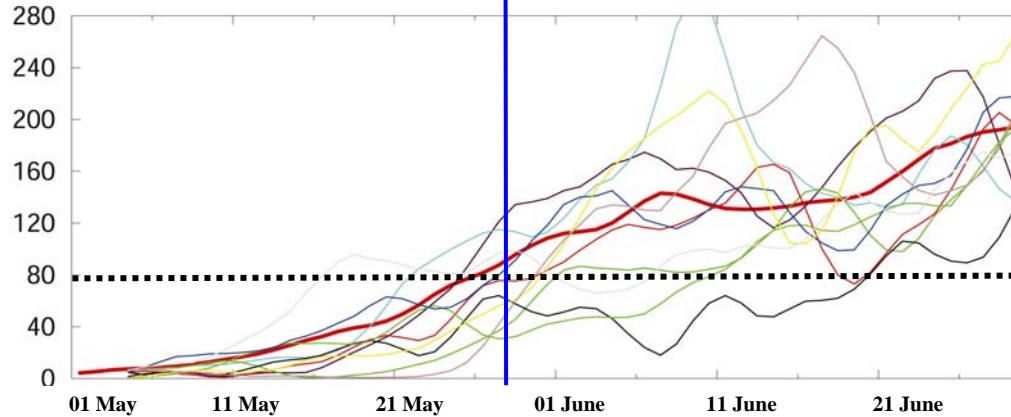
**CTL**



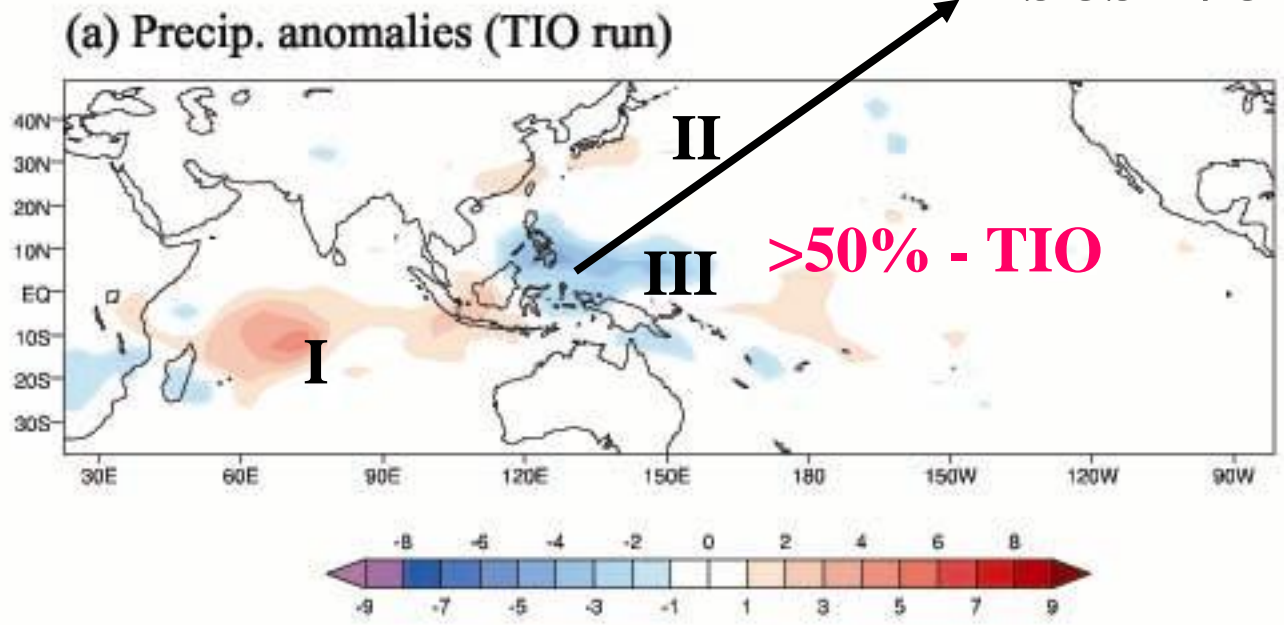
**TIO**



**TPO**



Effect on EAM

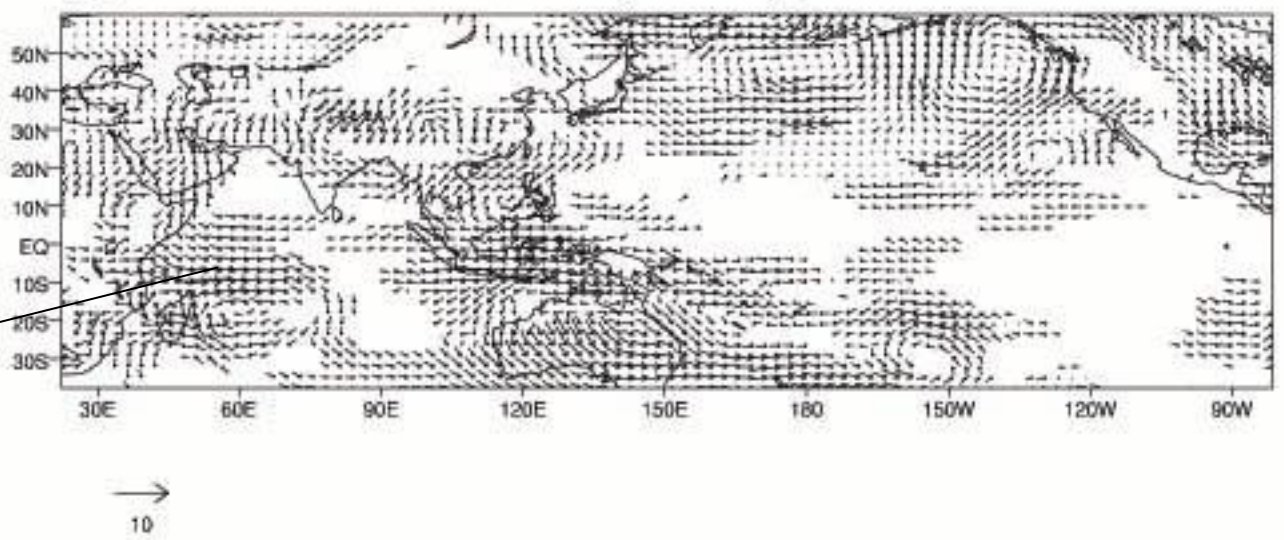


Wang et al. (2001, JC)

Lau et al. (2003, JC)

Rossby-wave response

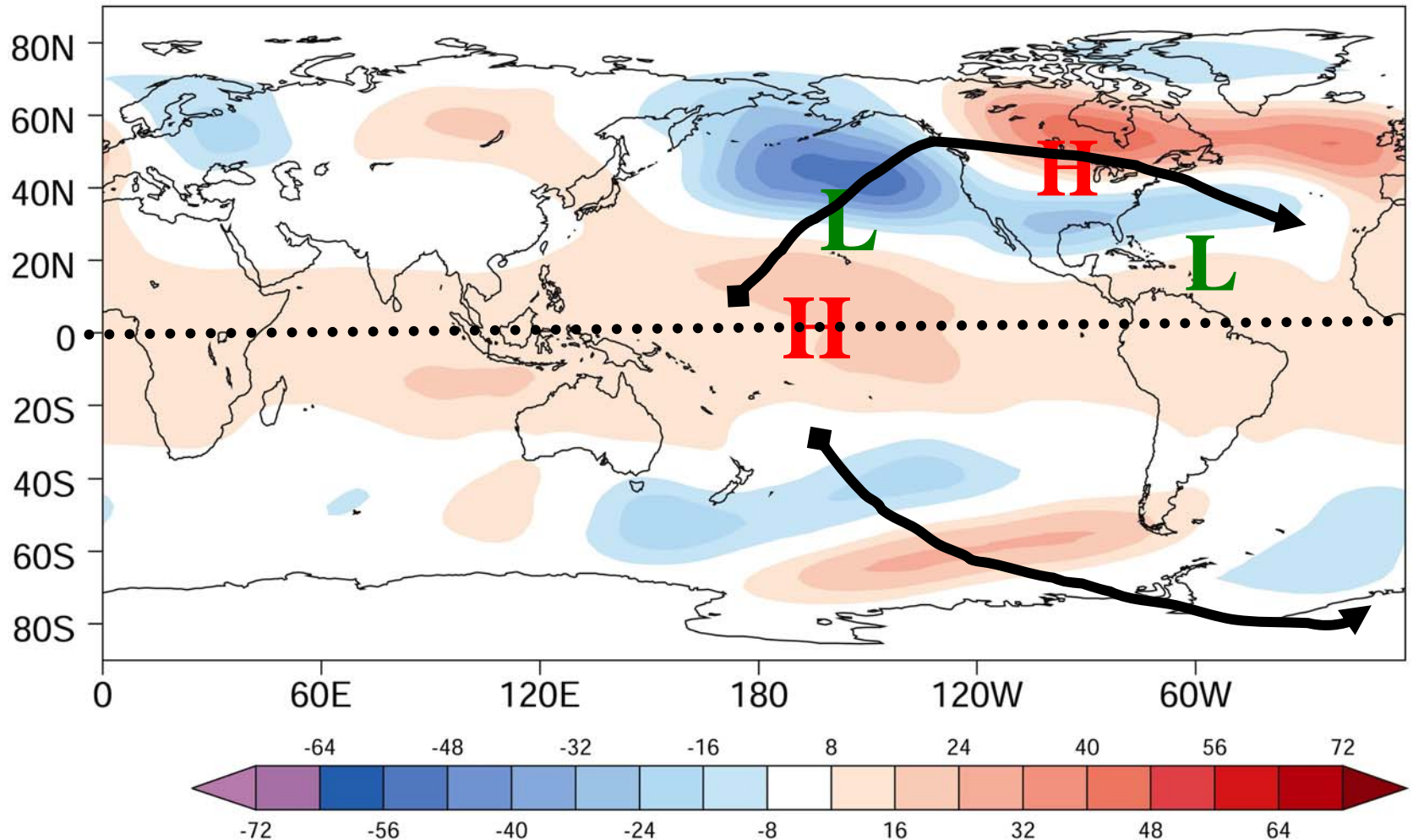
(b) 850 hPa wind anomalies (TIO run)



Local SST anomalies determine in-situ precip. anomalies



# JFM 500 hPa Height Anomalies – El Nino



**Pacific – North American (PNA) pattern**

# Horel and Wallace (1981)

500hPa Height

Heating

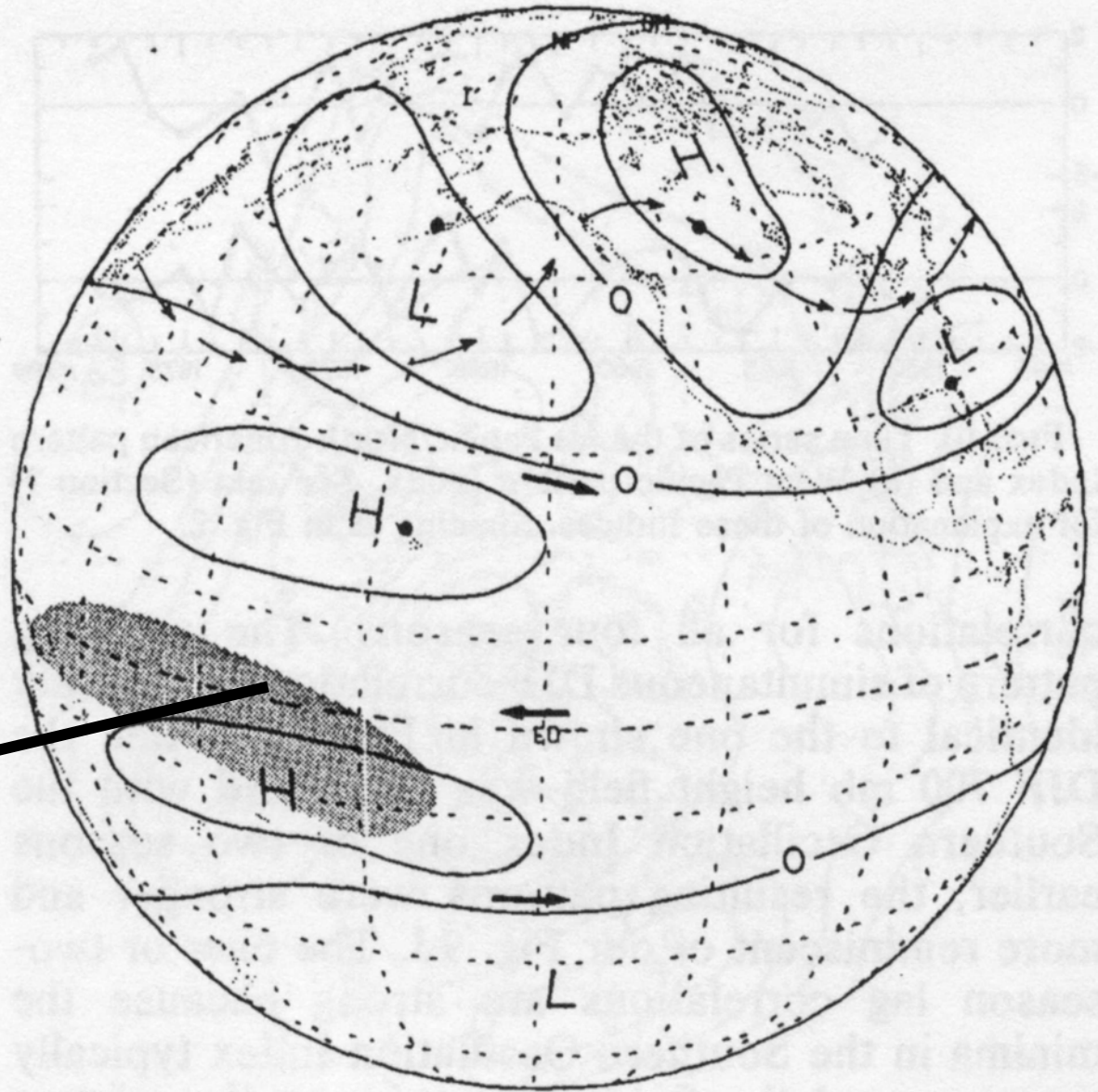
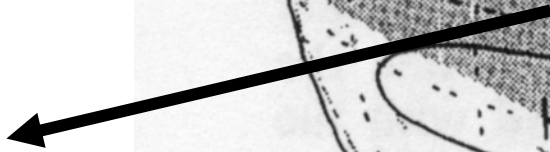


FIG. 11. Schematic illustration of the hypothesized global pat-

# Hoskins and Karoly (1981)

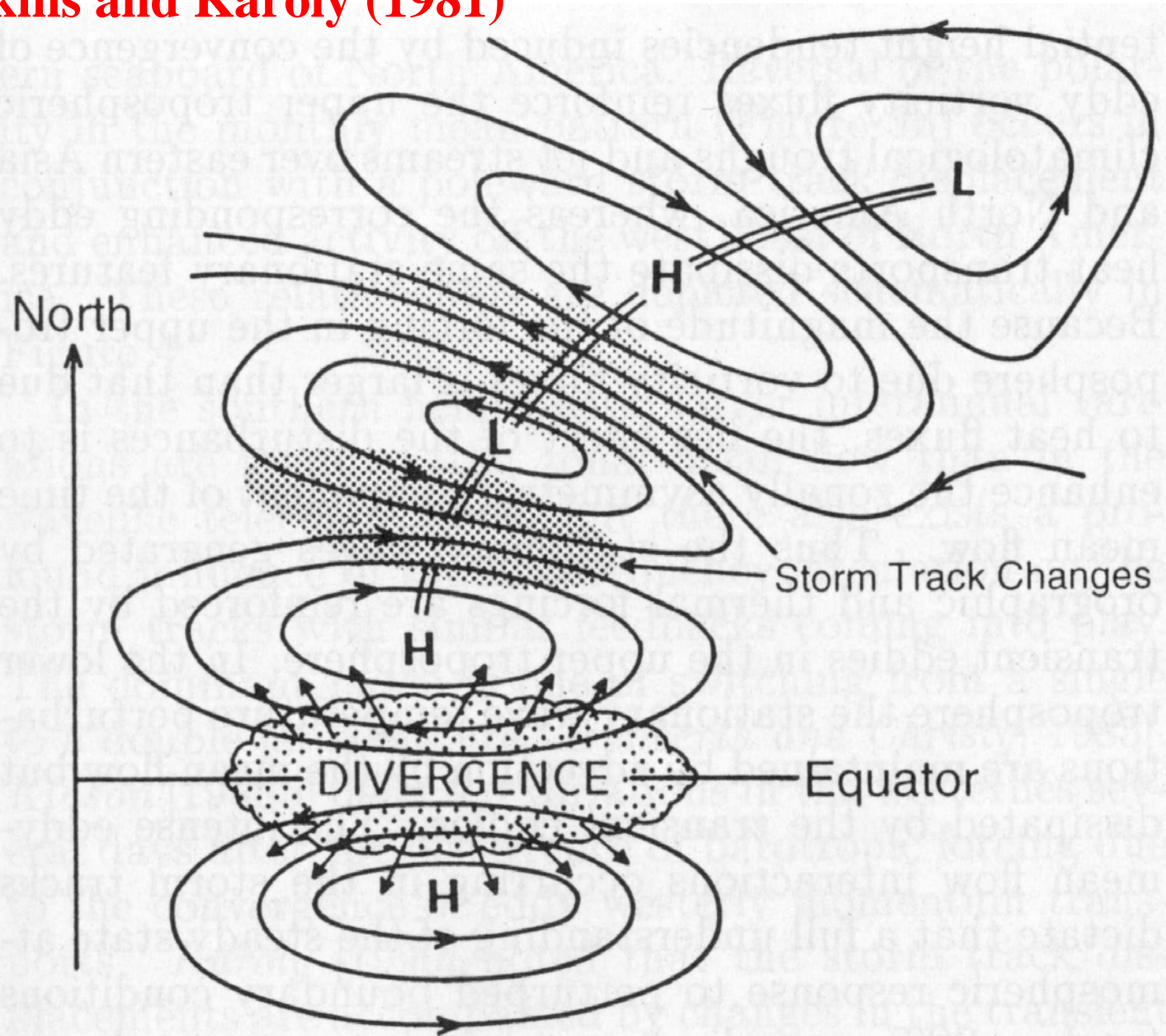
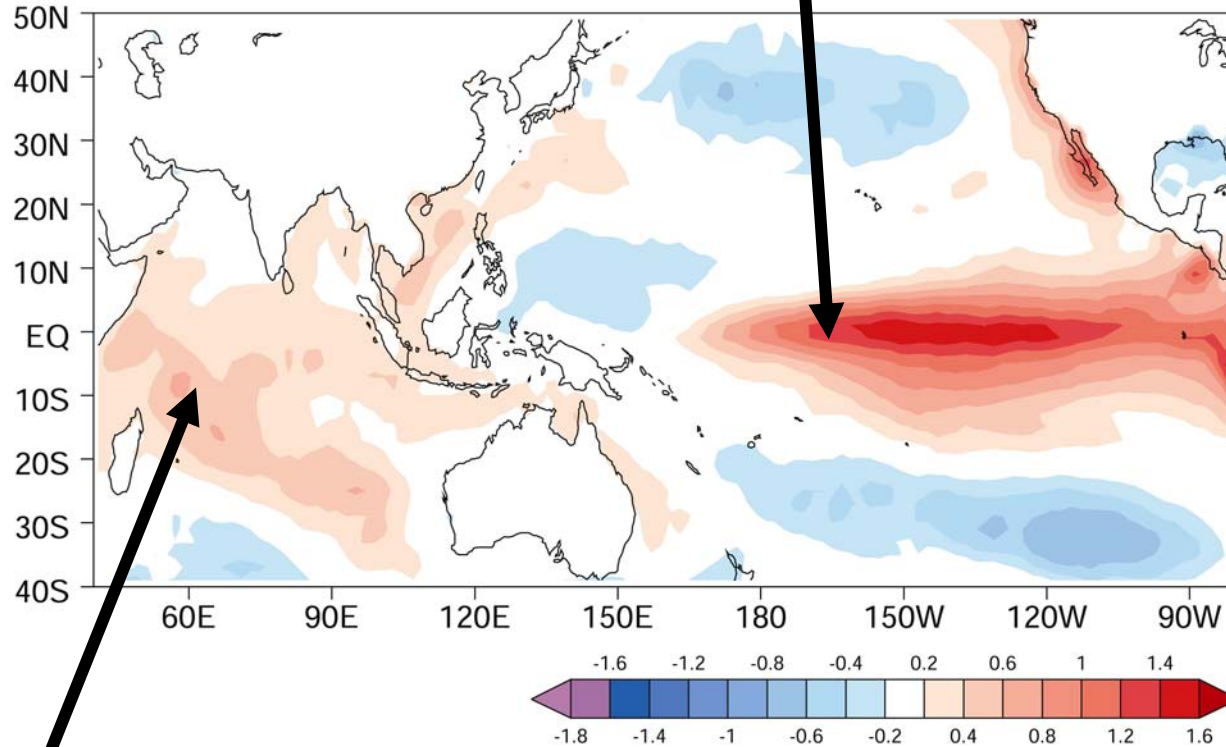


Figure 4. Schematic view of the dominant changes in

# PNA Pattern

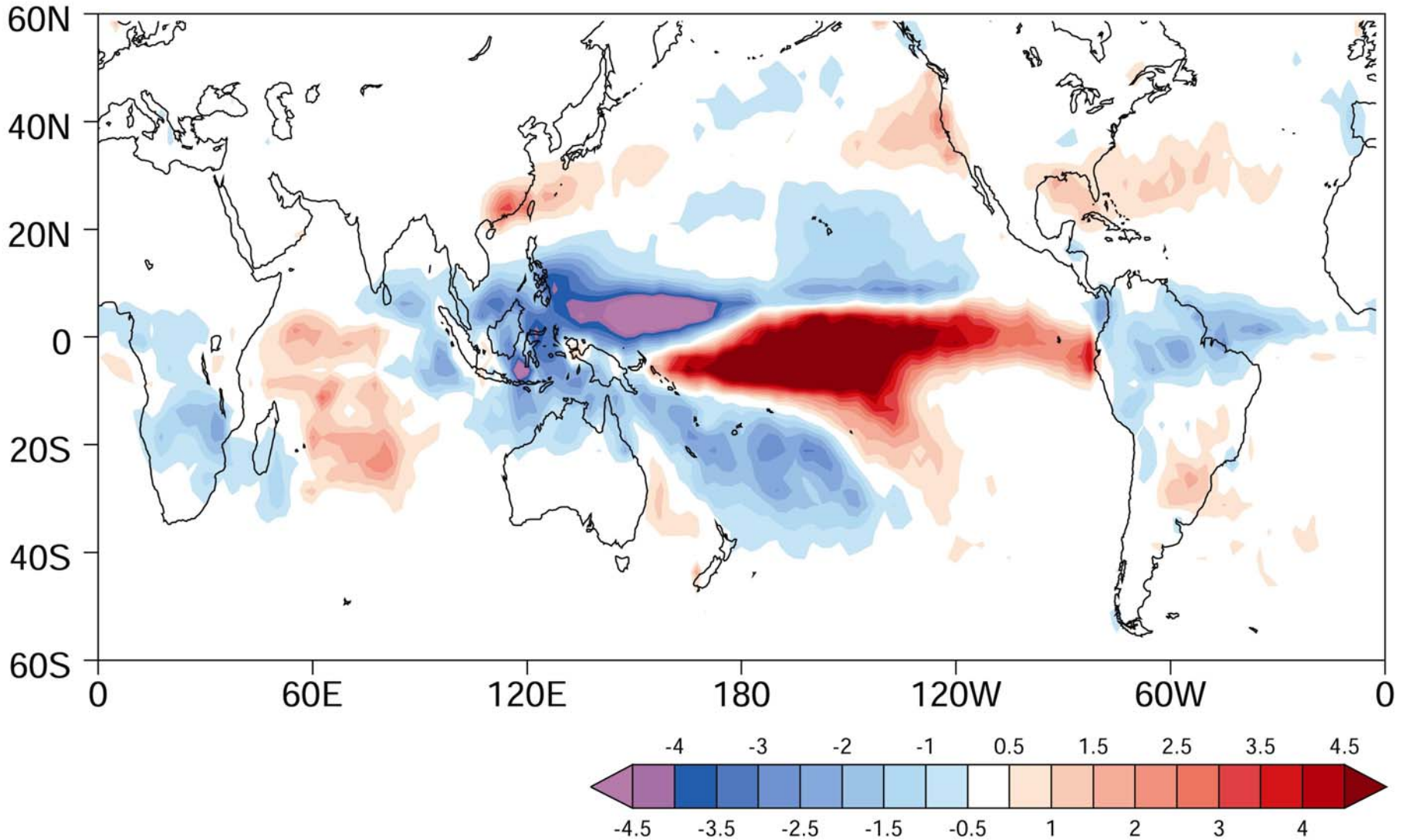


**Trenberth et al  
(1998)**

**Do TIO SST anomalies have any impact  
on the NH circulation?**

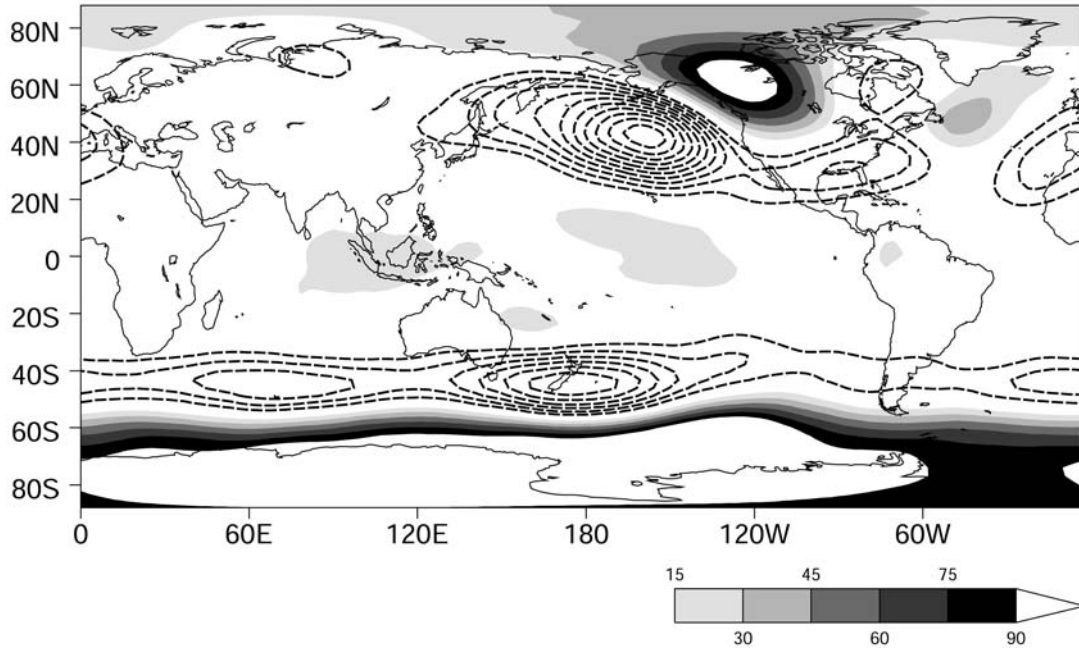
**Arunkumar and Hoerling (1998, JGR)**

# Precipitation anomalies – JFM – El Nino years



Annamalai, Okajima, and Watanabe (2007, J. Climate)

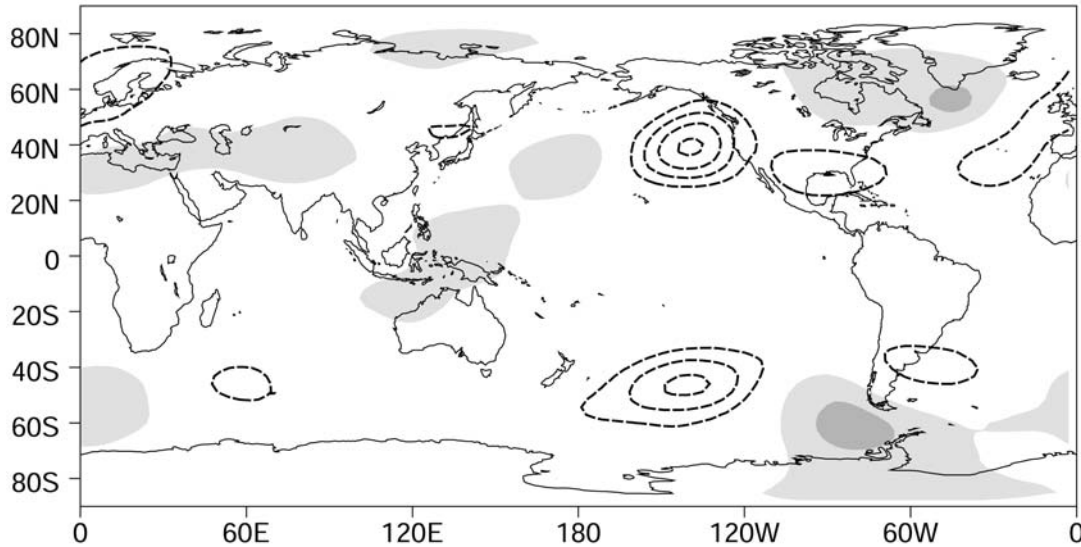
# 500hPa Height anomalies



**RMSE – PNA**

**160°E-40°W, 20°-70°N**

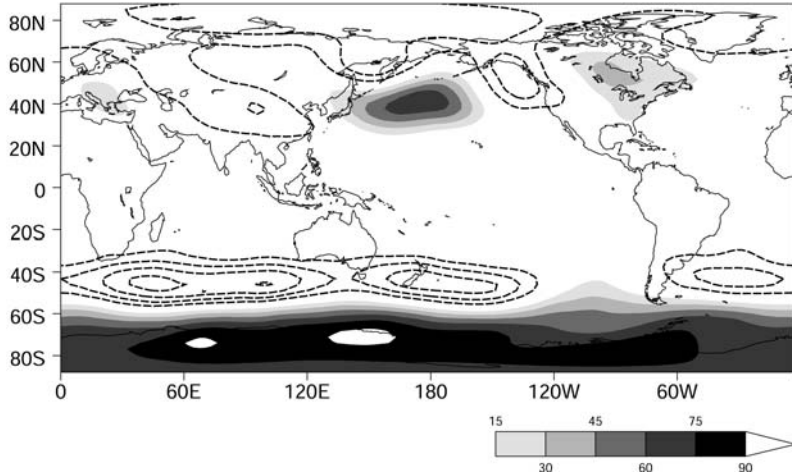
**ECHAM5 – 42.0**



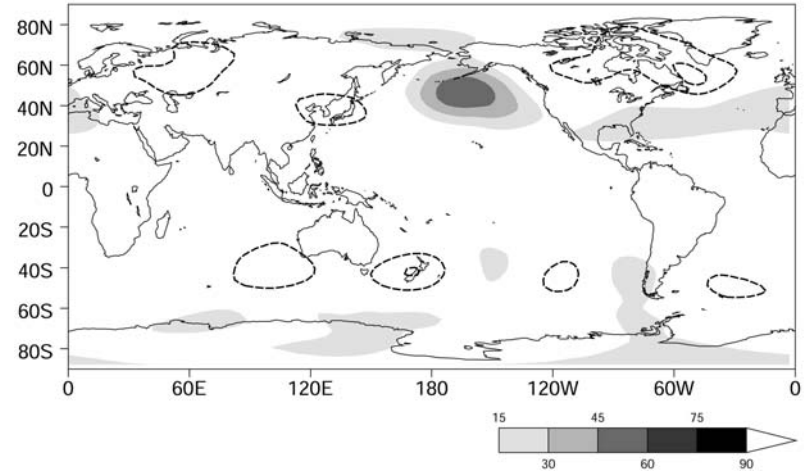
**CCSR – 20.9**

# 500hPa Height Anomalies - TIO

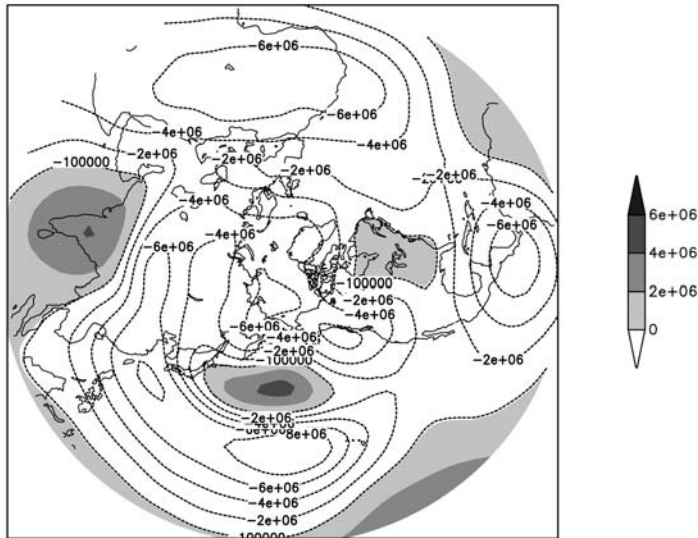
**ECHAM5**



**CCSR**



## 200-hPa stream function



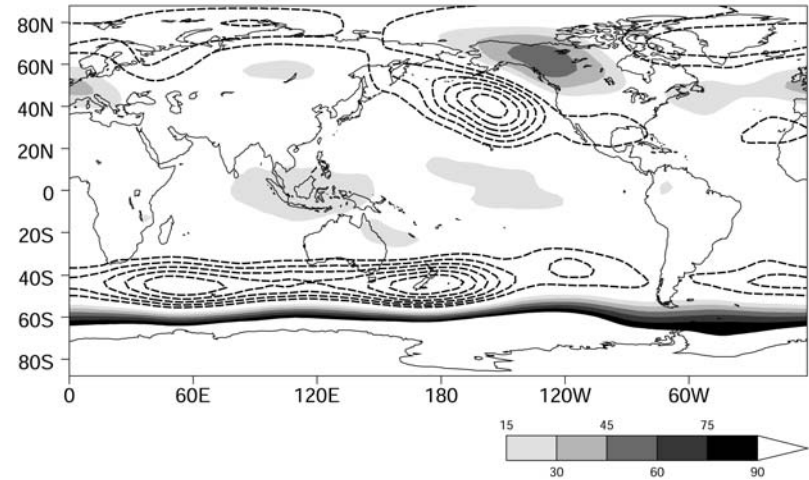
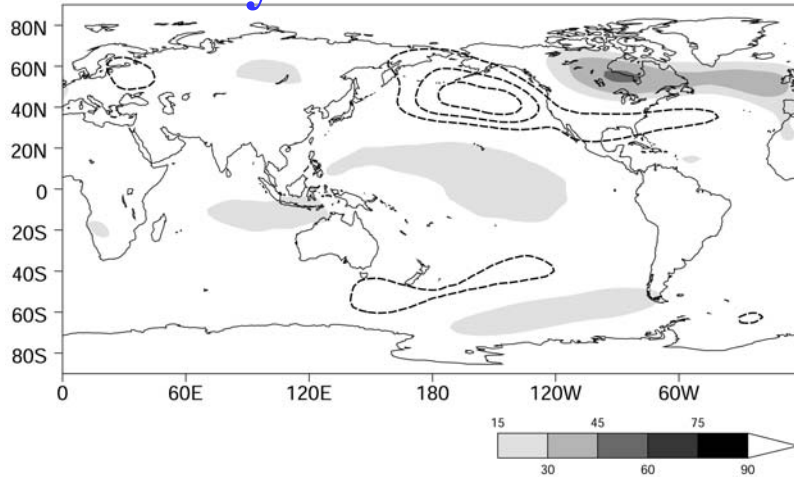
**“oppose and destructively Interfere”**

**AGCM forced only with SWIO SST anomalies reproduces the above results**

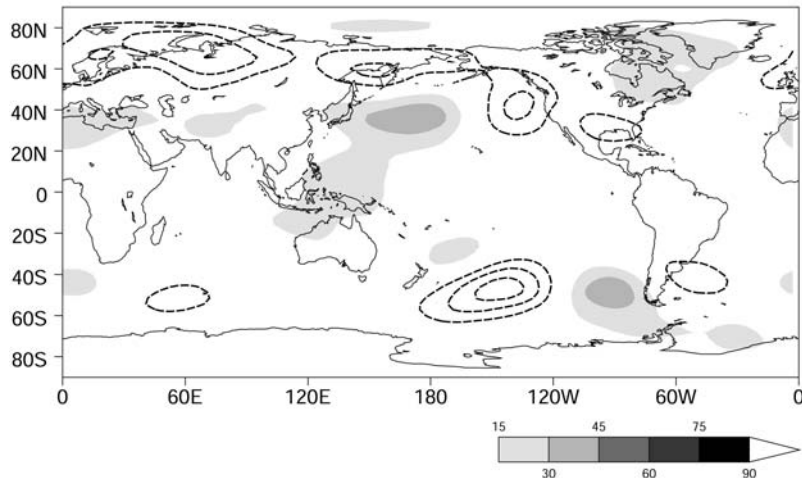
# 500hPa Height anomalies – TIP

**ECHAM5**

**Reanalysis**



**CCSR**



**RMSE - PNA**

**ECHAM5 – 24.5 (42.0)**

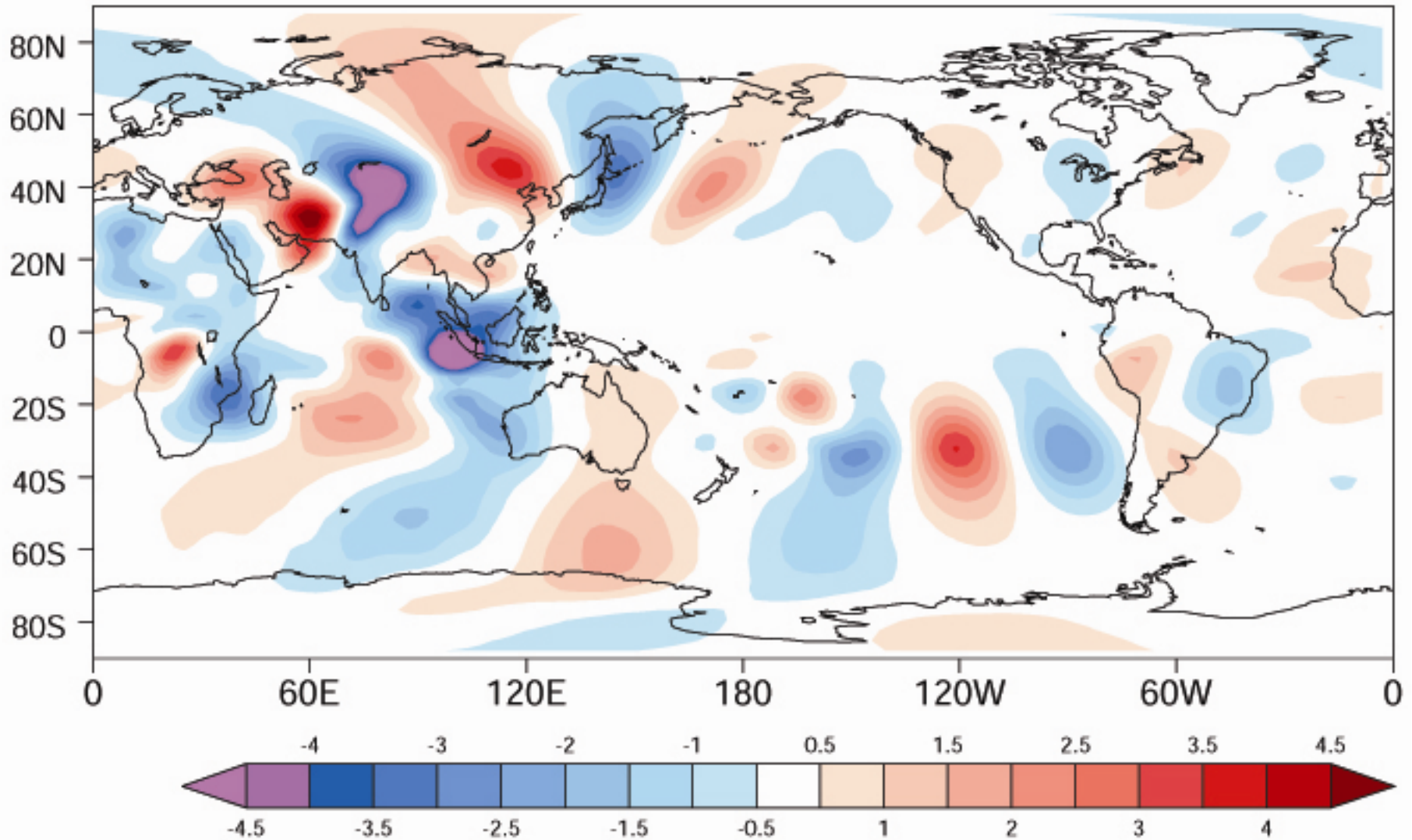
**CCSR – 17.7 (20.9)**

**TPO**





## 200hPa Meridional wind response to EIO SST forcing



“enhanced monsoon convection / anticyclone – enhances the westerly jet stream

## Indian Ocean SST trend on NAO/PNA.....

- Hoerling et al. (2004). **Indian ocean** SST's force 50 year trend in North Atlantic “**NAO**”-like pattern. *Science*....
- Bargusli, J.J., and P.D. Sardeshmukh, 2002: Global atmospheric sensitivity to Tropical SST anomalies throughout the Indo-Pacific basin. *J. Climate*, **15**, 3427-3442

# Summary.....

- Tropical Indian Ocean plays an **active role** in regional and global climate
- Tropical Indian and Pacific Oceans - **two-way** interactions (IPRC contribution)

# References...

- (i) Schott, F., and J. McCreary 2001: The monsoon circulation of the Indian Ocean, *Prog. Oceanogr.*, **51**, 1-123.
- (ii) Schott, F., S.P. Xie., J. P. McCreary 2008: Indian Ocean circulation and climate variability. *Review of Geophysics*, (in press)
- (iii) Annamalai, H., and R. Murtugudde, 2004: Role of the Indian Ocean in regional climate variability. Earth's Climate: The ocean-atmosphere interaction. *Geophysical Monograph series*, **147**, 213-246.
- (iv) Yamagata, T., S.K. Behera, J.J. Luo, S. Massson, M.R. Jury, and S.A. Rao., 2004: Coupled ocean-atmosphere variability in the tropical Indian Ocean. Earth's Climate: The ocean-atmosphere interaction. *Geophysical Monograph series*, **147**, 189-212.