Ocean-Atmosphere Coupled Feedbacks in the South Asian Monsoon

Charlotte A. DeMott Colorado State University

Topics covered in this talk

- Single-figure illustration of ocean-atmosphere coupling
- Mean state O-A coupling
- Intraseasonal O-A coupling
- O-A contributions to monsoon propagation

Ocean-atmosphere coupling

RADIATIVE HEATING GRADIENT



- Clouds warm atmosphere, cool ocean
- Near-surface ocean stratification regulates SST response
- Cloud migration can change sign of local ocean heating
 - interannual, seasonal, intraseasonal
- Ocean-to-atmosphere heat fluxes can influence convection

Mean state atmosphere





Nov-Apr

30N 20N 10N Eq 10S 20S 30S

30N 20N 10N Eq 10S 20S 30S

30N 20N

10N Eq 10S 20S 30S

0

0

0

30E

30E

30E

60E

60E

60E

90E

90E

Wang and Chen (2017; doi.org/10.1016/j.dynatmoce.2016.11.002)

Ocean response to mean state atmosphere



Gao et al. (2020)

mean state winds drive southward Ekman transport



Ocean response to mean state atmosphere



- Ekman convergence induces deeper ML in Arabian Sea
- River discharge, rain freshening induce shallower ML in Bay of Bengal

Intraseasonal forcing of upper ocean



Ocean response to intraseasonal forcing



"What are the relative roles of atmospheric dynamics and ocean feedbacks to the northward propagation?"

Intraseasonal variability

10

5

15

20

25

30

35

40

Nov-Apr



-25

-20

-15

-10

-5

-35

-30



Waliser et al. (2009)

Intraseasonal variability



- what drives northward propagation of monsoon rainfall?
- do model biases arise from dynamics or coupling biases?

Northward Propagation Mechanisms (ca. 2013)



Northward propagation: Surface temperature effects



2. SST gradient (Laplacian) induces boundary layer convergence

Northward propagation: **Dynamic effects**

Boundary layer moisture advection (Jiang et al. 2004)



FIG. 12. Schematic diagram for the mechanism of moisture advection by mean flow. (a) The specific humidity perturbation caused by Ekman pumping is advected (b) by the mean northward meridional wind in the PBL, (c) which leads to the northward shift of moisture convergence and thus convective heating to the convection center.

Northward propagation: Dynamic effects

Seasonal onset of easterly shear is critical!



Northward propagation: Dynamic effects

Easterly shear mechanism (Jiang et al. 2004)



boundary layer convergence

How to assess NP mechanisms from data?

- Create a normalized index for each mechanism that can be regressed onto OLR or precipitation anomalies.
- Index with the largest regression coefficient is the winner!

Mechanism Indices



ERA-Interim



ERA-Interim



ERA-Interim



ERA-Interim



ERA-Interim



ERA-Interim



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ERA-Interim



Monsoon northward-propagation mechanisms (ca. 2013)

- Many mechanisms are active at any given time.
- Boundary layer moisture advection dominates when convection is near equator.
- Barotropic vorticity mechanism is dominant for convection poleward of ~5N.
- SP-CCSM is most lacking in Arabian Sea--both moisture advection, and barotropic vorticity mechanism.
- Simulated convection *must* respond appropriately to potential NP mechanisms!
 - convection-boundary layer interaction may be critical

Monsoon northward-propagation mechanisms (post-2013)

- Moisture mode theory for tropical ISV
- Moist enthalpy (ME) budget analysis of ISV
- Mean-state moisture patterns are critical!



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Ocean feedbacks to mean state moisture



- sub-monthly ocean coupling enhances zonal moisture gradients
- stronger moisture gradient enhances zonal moisture advection, improved northward propagation
- scale interaction: convective moistening in response to SST ISV changes the mean state

MBL processes or mid-level moistening?



- scale interactions may be important: daily convection —> mean state moisture —> monsoon northward propagation
- MBL processes regulate convective initiation, intensity
- free-atmosphere moisture regulates convection growth rate, propagation speed

Summary

- boreal summer ISV more complex than boreal winter ISV
 - convection-easterly shear interactions
 - eastward and northward propagating convection
- ocean response to atmospheric forcing promotes large SST ISV in northern Indian Ocean
 - suggests ocean role for monsoon northward propagation
- MBL perspective:
 - dynamic processes, and not SST destabilization, contribute to northward propagation
- Moisture mode perspective:
 - free atmosphere low-level horizontal moisture gradients and moisture advection regulate northward propagation
- Convection links MBL processes to mean state moisture and monsoon northward propagation



