

SST Impacts on the Seasonal Precipitation over the Tropical Indian Ocean

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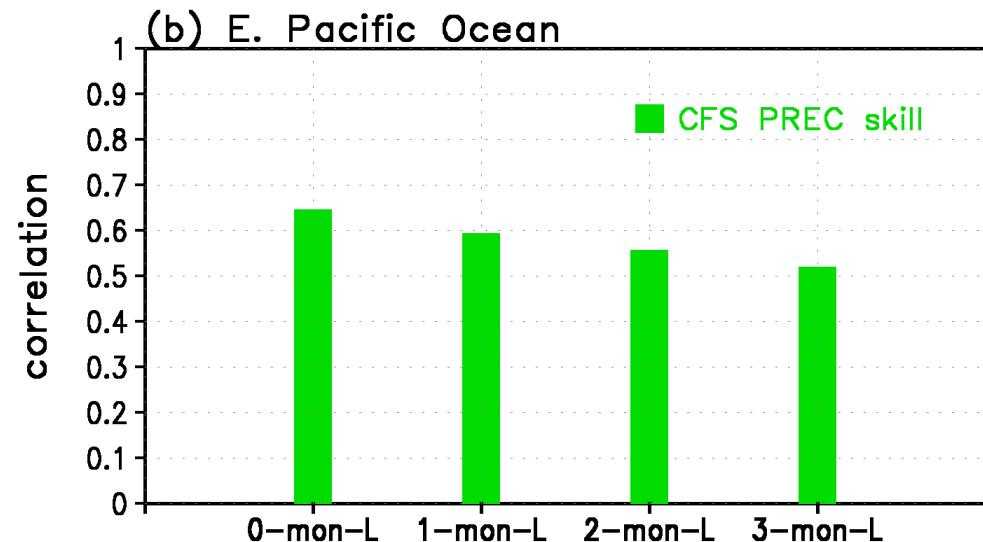
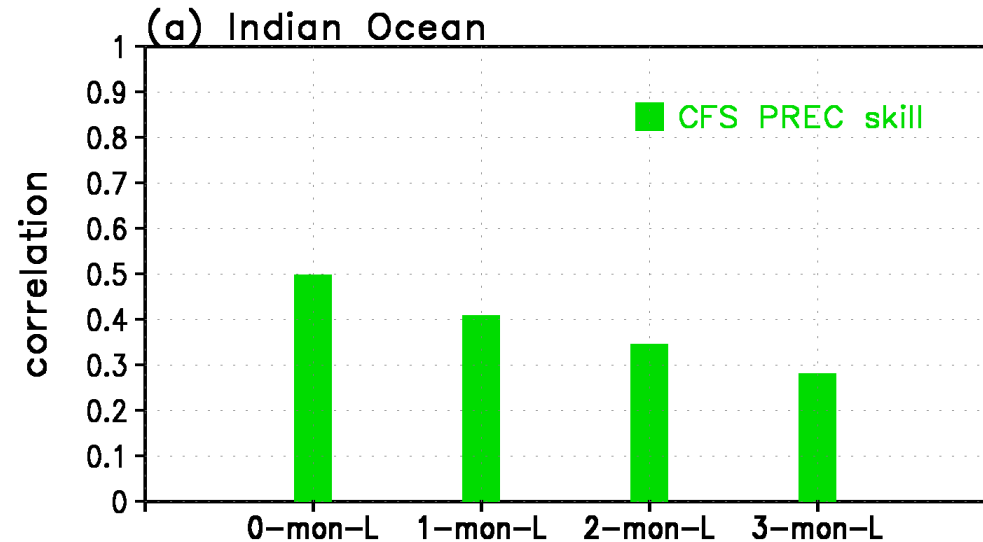
Outline

- What is the issue?
- The experimental set up
- Analysis and results
- Conclusions

Predictability of Precipitation over the Indian Ocean

--Precipitation prediction skill from CFS

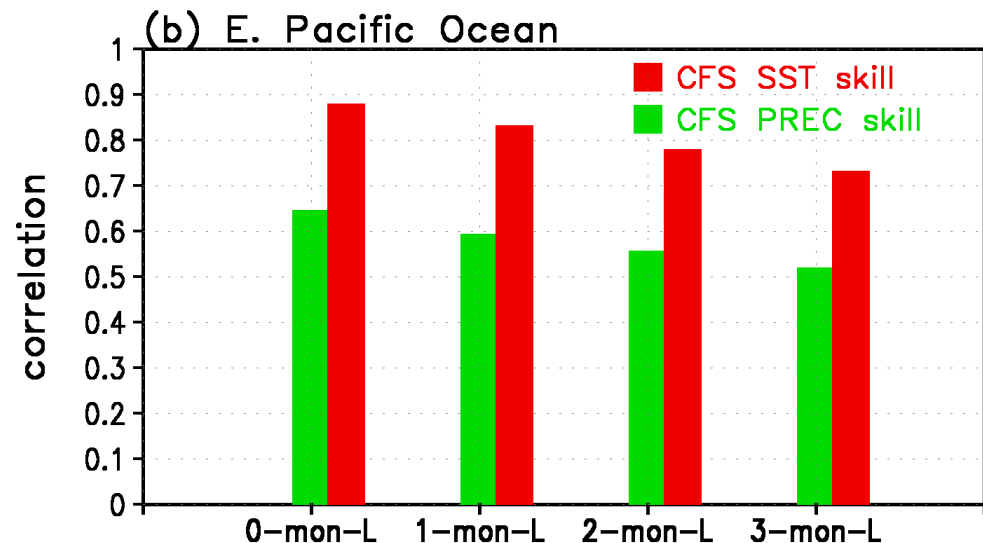
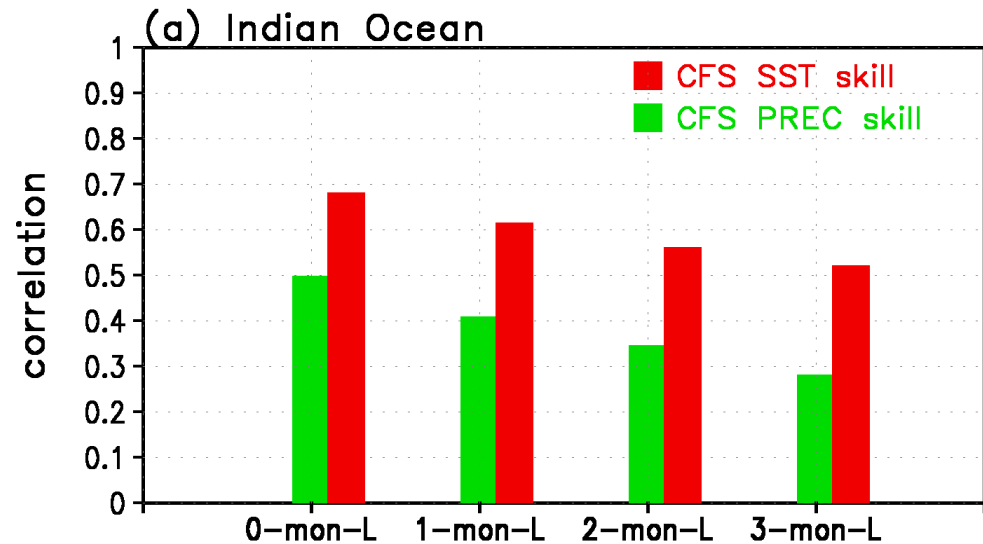
- Prec skill is lower over IO;
- Prec skill decays more quickly over the tropical IO than E. Pacific;



Predictability of Precipitation over the Indian Ocean

--SST prediction skill from CFS

- SST skill is higher than that of Prec;
- SST skill decays in lead time;
- Decays more quickly in IO than in E. Pacific;
- SST skill is substantially lower over IO;



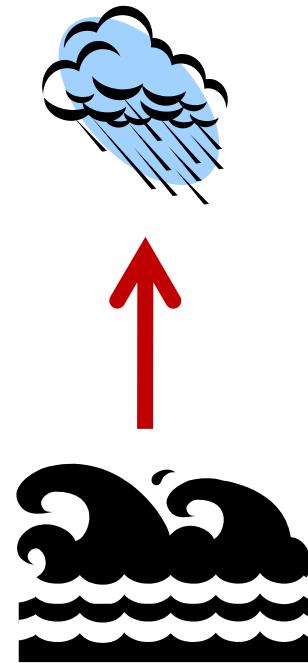
Predictability of Precipitation over the Indian Ocean

-- Issues

- **Is the lower precipitation skill over the IO and its faster decay, due to**
 - Lower skill of SST predictions
 - Or due to inherent predictability limits (in that the interannual SST variability does not constrain the precipitation variability)
- **Will precipitation skill over the IO go up if skill of SST prediction improves?**

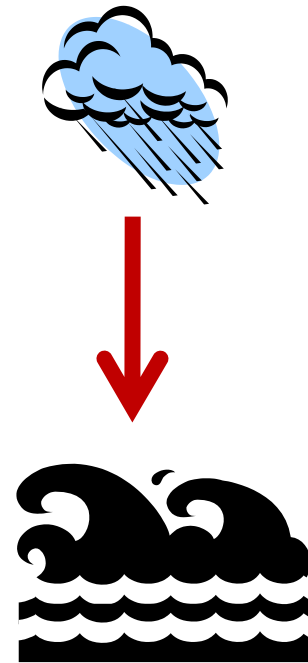
Connections Between Precipitation and SST Variability

- Local interannual SST variability **forces** atmospheric variability
 - $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ positive
 - High prediction skill for P



Connections Between Precipitation and SST Variability

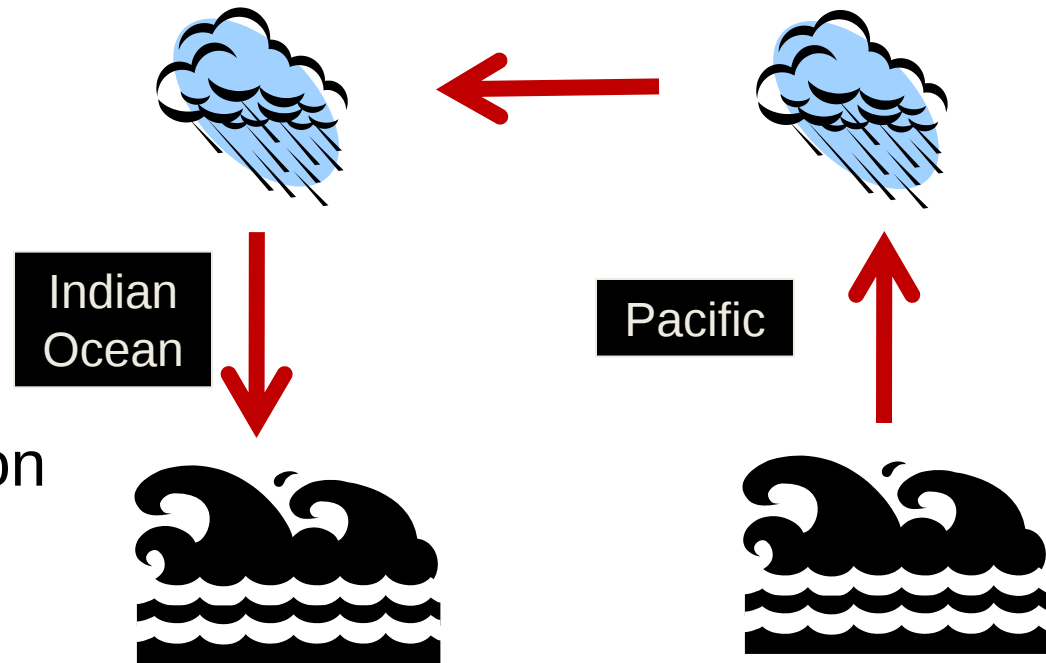
- Local atmospheric variability **forces** the SST variability
 - $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ negative
 - Low prediction skill for P



Connections Between Precipitation and SST Variability

- Atmospheric variability is **forced** by remote SST variability (atmospheric bridge), that in turn **forces** local SSTs

- $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ negative
- Intermediate prediction skill for P



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Model Simulations

- **Coupled Predictions**
 - SST skill is not perfect and has its own predictability limits.
 - Coupled air-sea interactions, and feedback, is included.
- **AMIP simulations (forced with observed SSTs)**
 - SST is observed, and is perfect.
 - Coupled air-sea interaction, and feedback, is not included.
- **Design model simulations that are in between the above two extremes**

Model Simulations (1996 -2008)

Simulation	SST Specification	Ocean- Atmosphere Feedback (IO)	SST Variability (IO)	Primary source for P variability (IO)
GSSTR	SST relaxed to Obs. (Global)	√	Closed to Observed	(1), (2), (3)
PSSTR	SST relaxed to Obs. (Trop. Pac.)	√	Predicted	(1), (3)
GOGA	Specified SST (Global)	x	Observed	(1), (2)
POGA	Specified SST (Trop. Pac.)	x	Climatology	(1)

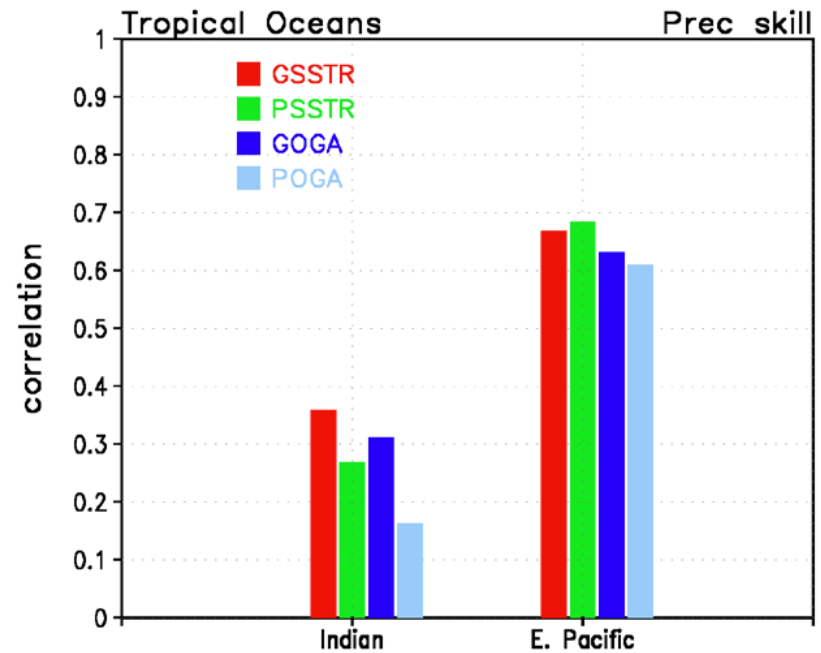
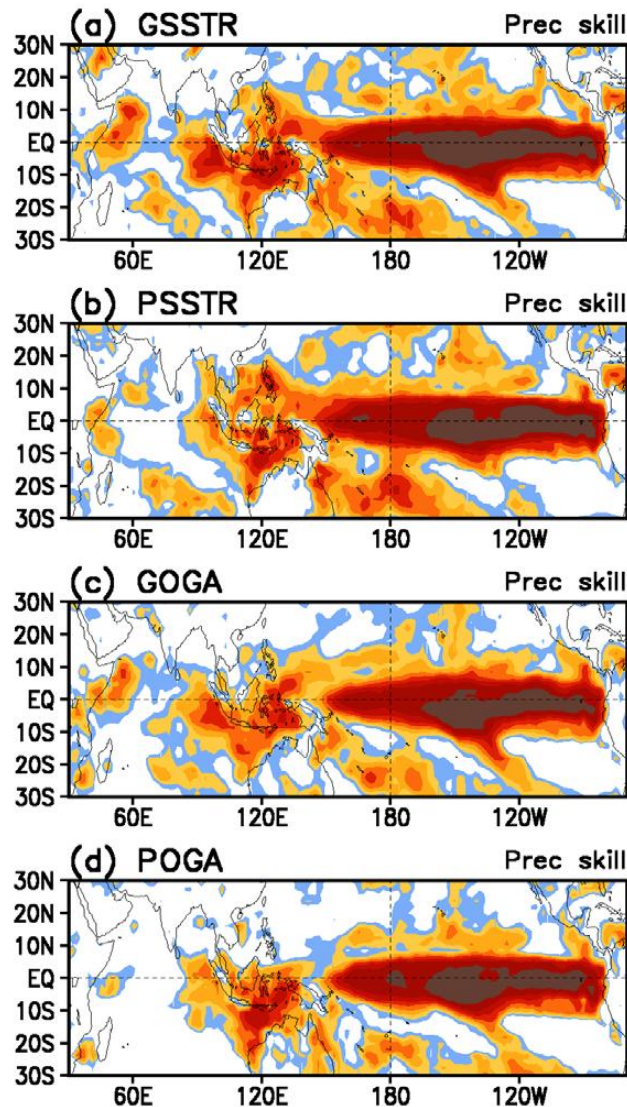
Primary source for P variability in IO:

- (1) Dynamical response to remote ENSO-related SST variability via atmospheric circulation;
- (2) Local SST interannual variability;
- (3) Local SST interannual variability that itself is driven by the remote ENSO-related SST variability;

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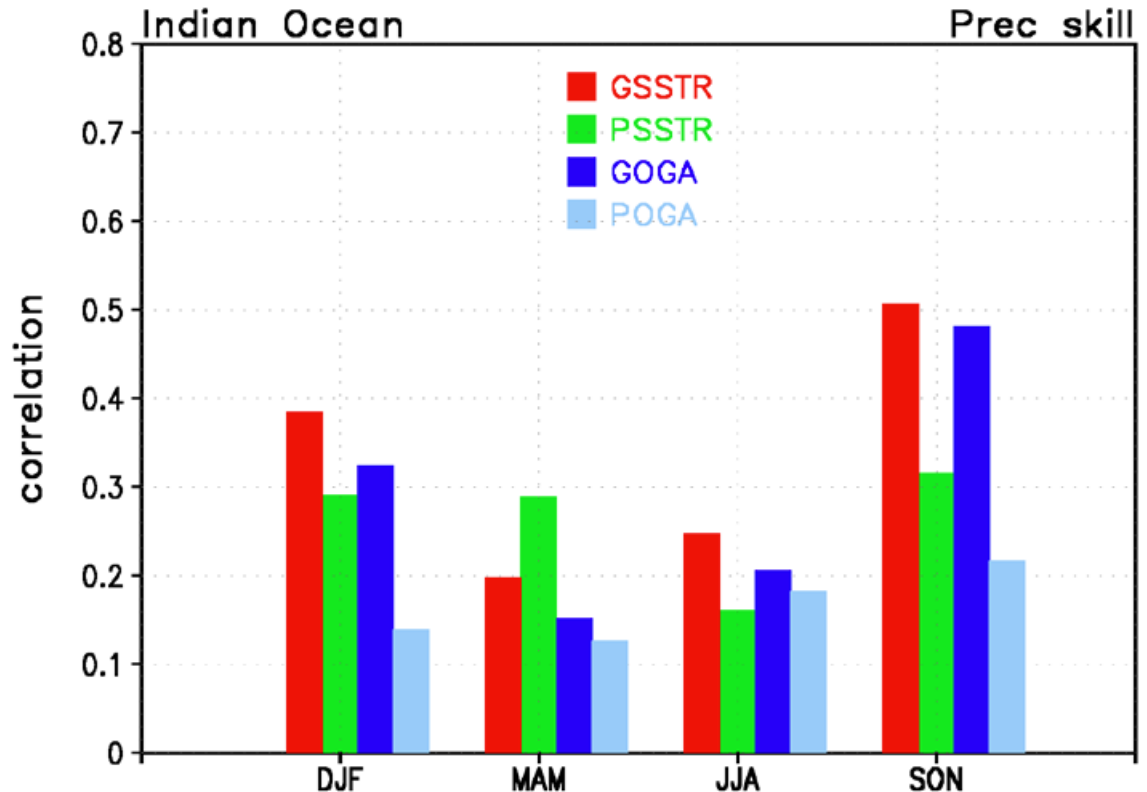
Precipitation Skill



- The highest P skill in E. Pacific →;
- Low P skill over IO →;
- PSSTR > POGA due to SST variability from ENSO;
- GOGA > POGA, PSSTR, due to specification of correct SST;
- Small improvement in GSSTR comparing with GOGA;
- Both the accuracy of SST and the air-sea active coupling are important for P skill.

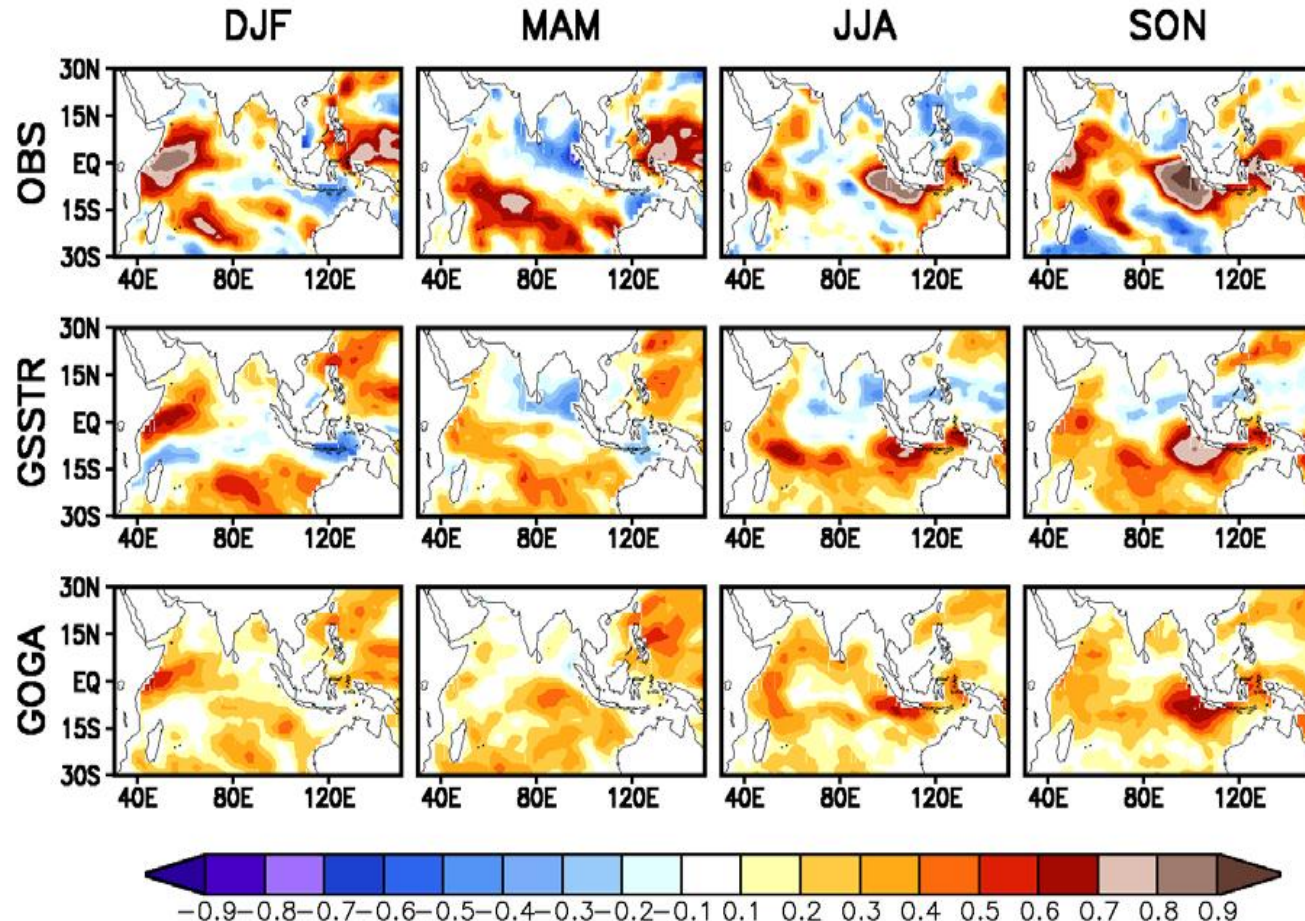
Seasonality of Precipitation Skill

- Distinct seasonality in P skill with higher skill in DJF/SON, lower in MAM/JJA;
- Diff simulation shows diff skill →;
- DJF/SON, POGA < GOGA / GSSTR → importance of having correct SST;
- MAM, PSSTR shows more skill than others;
- JJA no much skill;



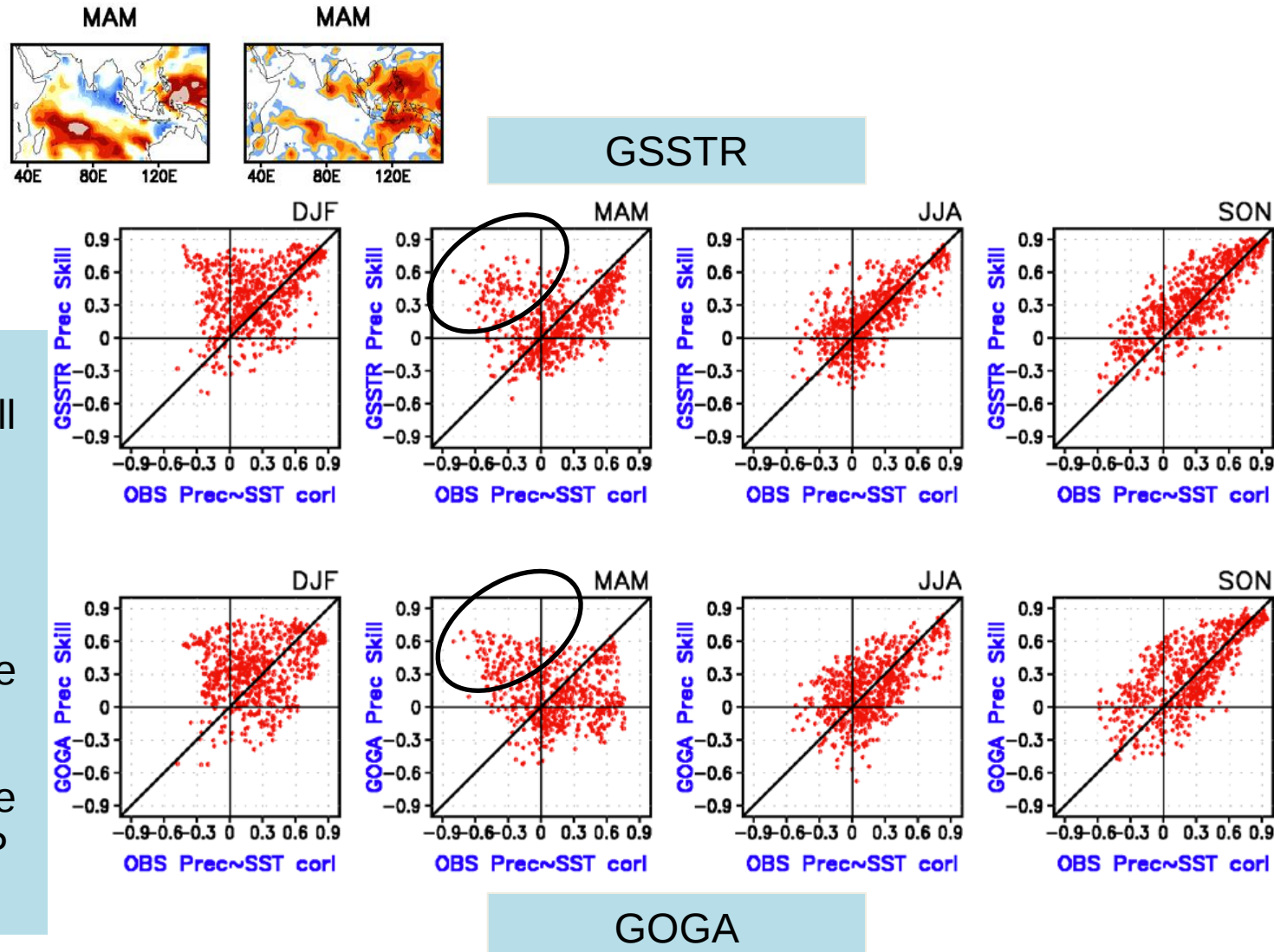
Local Air-Sea Interaction

- $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ shows considerable geographical and seasonal variation;
- DJF, positive over W. IO;
- MAM, positive over SE IO, and negative NE to the coast of Sumatra;
- JJA & SON, strong positive west coast of Sumatra;
- Near zero over large area of IO $\rightarrow$;
- GSSTR replicates the observed seasonal cycle;
- Positive everywhere in GOGA;



Precipitation Skill vs. P-SST Local Correlation (obs)

- A quasi-linear relationship P skill & $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$;
- $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ positive $\rightarrow$ high P skill;
- $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ negative $\rightarrow$ low P skill;
- $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ negative $\rightarrow$ intermediate P skill;



Summary

- The conceptual model of SST-precipitation relationship, and its influence on the precipitation skill and $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ fits results from the model simulation.
- Precipitation skill and $\langle \text{SST}, P \rangle$ relationship over the IO has considerable spatial and seasonal variation.
- Low precipitation skill over the IO may be because of inherent predictability limits (i.e., seasonal precipitation is controlled more by the atmospheric variability that is unpredictable).
- But the results could be model dependent, and need to be confirmed based on other models.

