Abstract Details

<u>AOGS 1st Annual Meeting</u> > <u>Ocean and Atmospheres</u> > Effect of the Annual Cycle of SST or Australian Monsoon Intensity and Phase Transition >

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Title: Effect of the Annual Cycle of SST on Asian-Australian Monsoon Inten: Phase Transition

Abstract:

A traditional view is that the monsoon is determined by land-ocean t contrasts. Since the land surface temperature accounts for a significa large portion of the meridional temperature gradient, it is generally the that the annual progression of SST might play a minor role. In this st demonstrate, based on atmospheric GCM experiments, that this tradi view is flawed. Our numerical results indicate that the annual progres SST is critical for the Australian monsoon. It accounts for 70% of tota summer rainfall over northern Australia. Even over South Asia where land mass and topography contribute greatly to the monsoon strengt annual SST variation still accounts for 35-40% of the total rainfall. It that the annual cycle of SST influences the monsoon strength mainly the following two effects. One is through hemispheric temperature gr induced planetary-scale Hadley circulation that enhances the cross-ec monsoon flows. Another is through the increased surface moisture inc by both moisture flux and surface evaporation over the monsoon ocea asymmetric Indian and Australian monsoon phase transition between fall and spring is also investigated with idealized AGCM experiments. found that both internal atmospheric dynamics and air-sea interactior contribute to this temporal asymmetry of the monsoon transition.

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