

Dynamical versus Land-Surface Factors in the African Monsoon

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- Dynamical and land-surface factors in summer monsoon climatology**
- Contrast of N. Amer. and Asian cases with African case**
 - ❖ Experiments in an intermediate complexity model**
- The question of land-surface feedbacks in teleconnected SST impacts in interannual-interdecadal variability**

Climate Systems Interactions Group

<http://www.atmos.ucla.edu/~csi>

Factors in summer monsoon extent

➤ Thermodynamic:

- positive net flux (Rad + SH + Latent) into atmospheric column = TOA over land

➤ Land-Surface processes:

- Albedo
- Soil wetness/
evapotranspiration

➤ Ocean heat storage and transport

➤ Dynamic:

- “ventilation mechanism”
- $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla(q + T)$ importing low moist static energy air
- wave dynamics
- Kelvinoid
- Rossby-related “interactive Rodwell-Hoskins” mechanism

Temperature T and Moisture q equations

dry static energy $s = T + \phi$

$$(\partial_t + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)T + \omega \partial_p s - \partial_p R + \partial_p S - \partial_p F_{SH} = Q_c$$

vertical velocity *Fluxes: longwave radiation (R), solar (S), sensible (SH), latent heat (L)* *convective heating*

$$(\partial_t + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)q + \omega \partial_p q - \partial_p F_L = Q_q$$

moisture source/sink

Energy constraint in vertical integral $\langle \rangle$

$$\langle Q_c \rangle = -\langle Q_q \rangle$$

Moist static energy equation

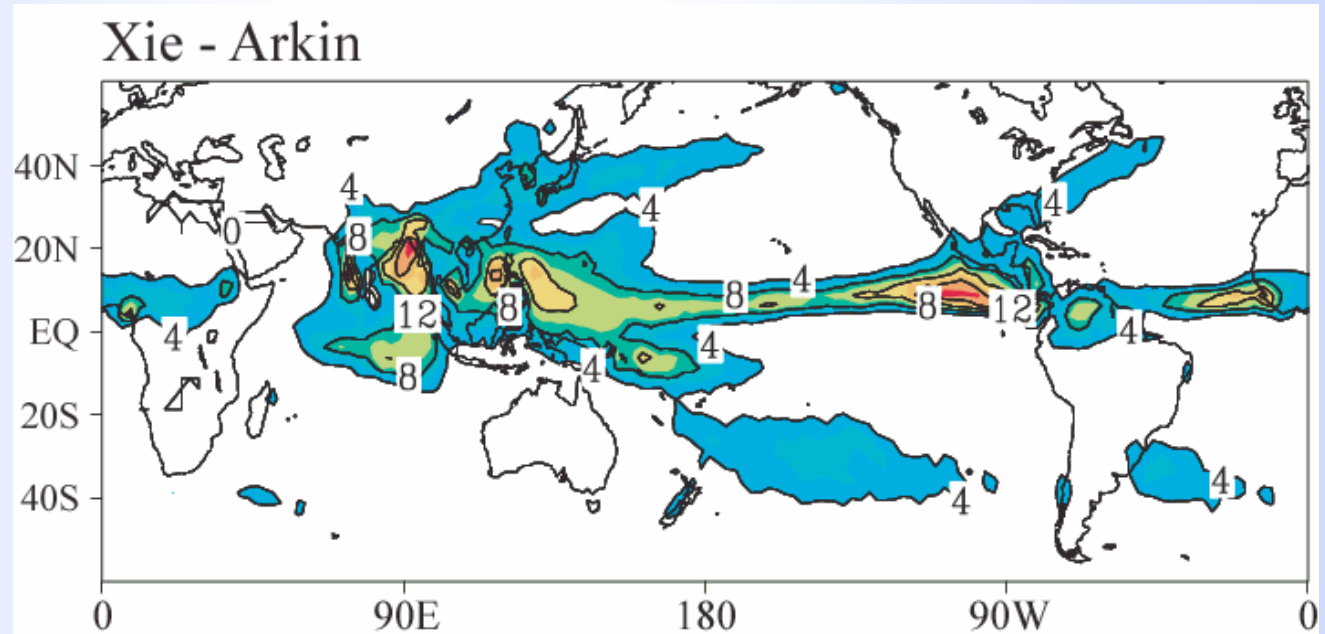
$$\langle (\partial_t + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)(T + q) \rangle + \langle \omega \partial_p h \rangle - F_{net} = 0$$

Transport of moist static energy by divergent flow
 \approx (measure of divergence)
 \times gross moist stability

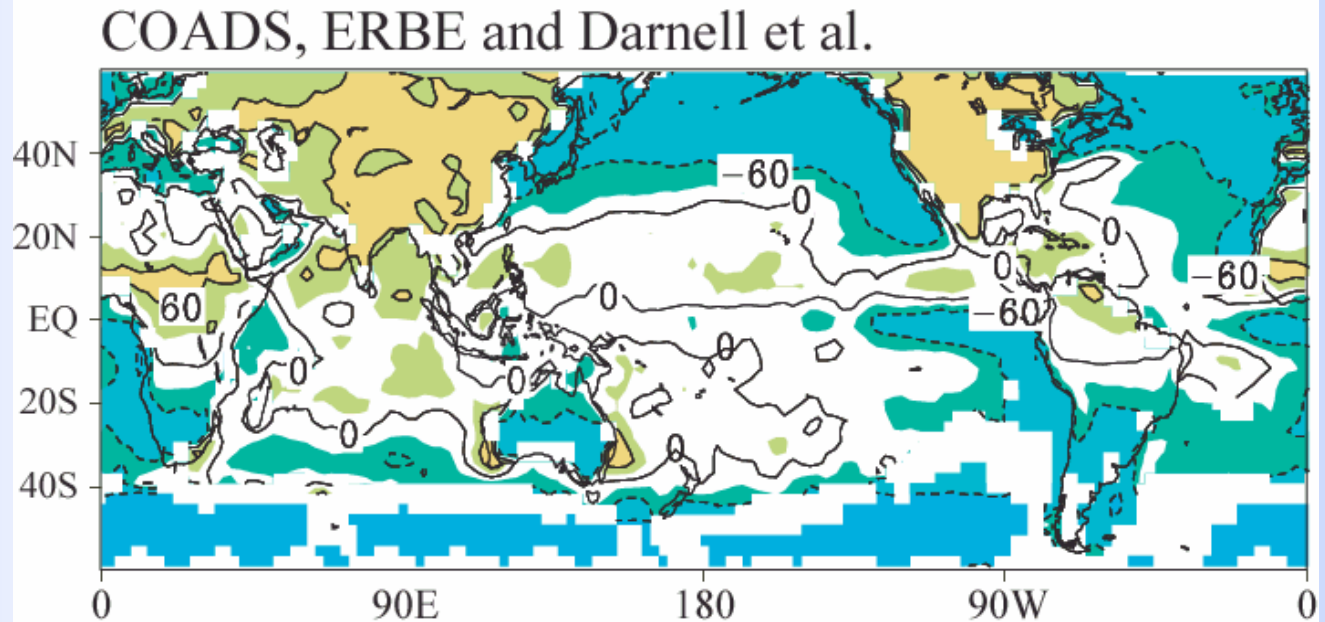
Net energy flux into column
Moist static energy
 $h = s + q$

Observed climatology July

Precipitation

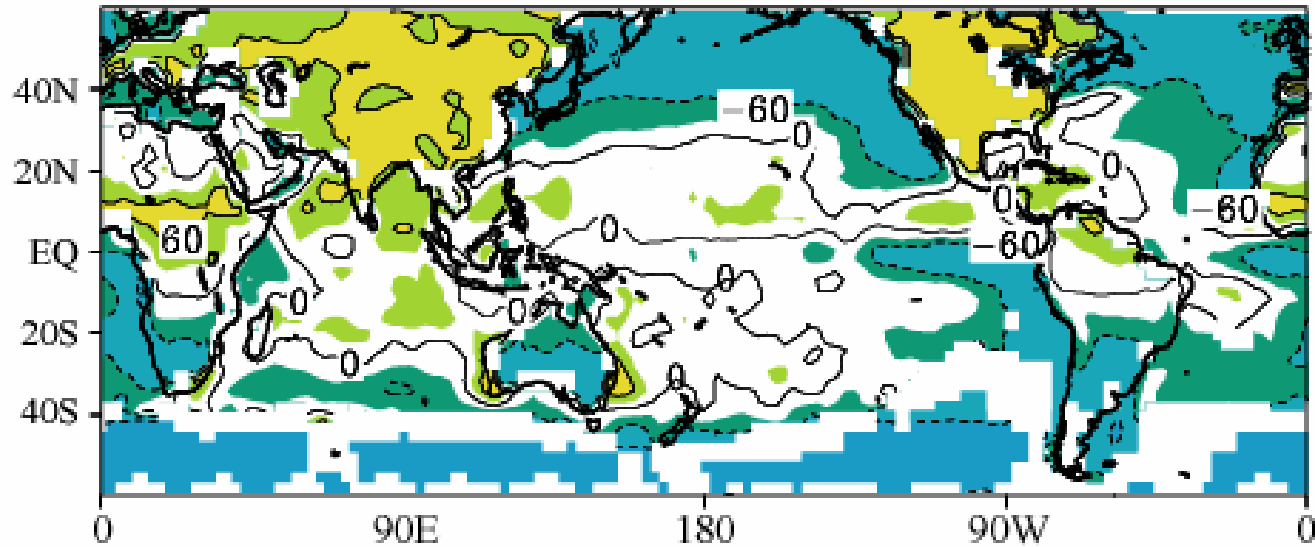


Net Flux into
the atmosphere

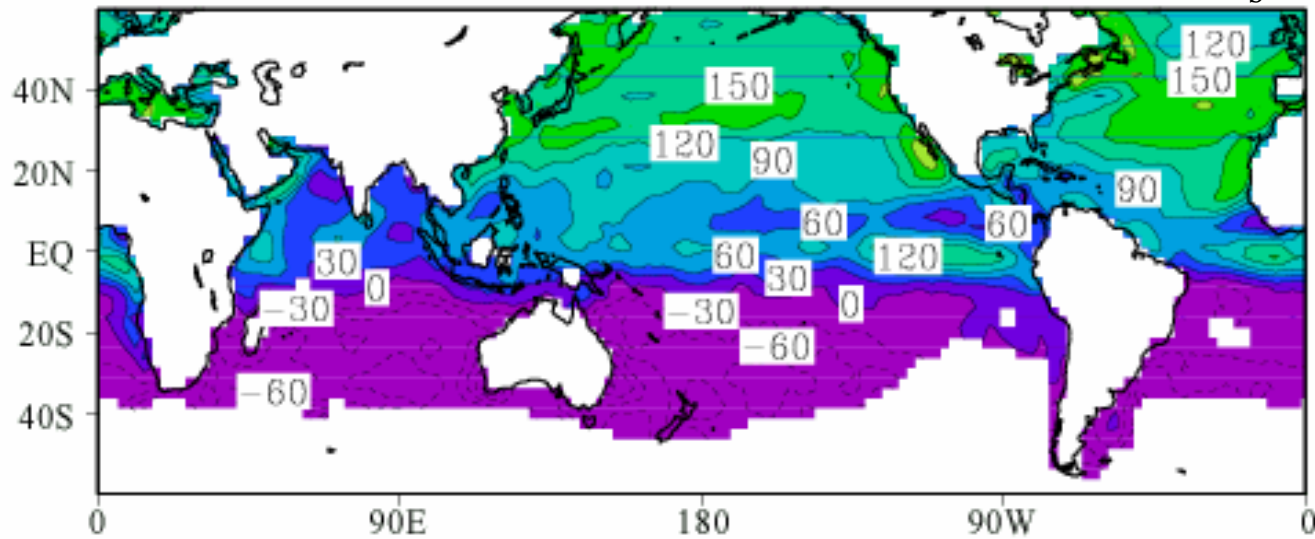


Observed net flux into atmosphere and net surface flux

COADS, ERBE and Darnell et al.



July Climatology: Observed net surface flux F_s



The “ventilation mechanism”

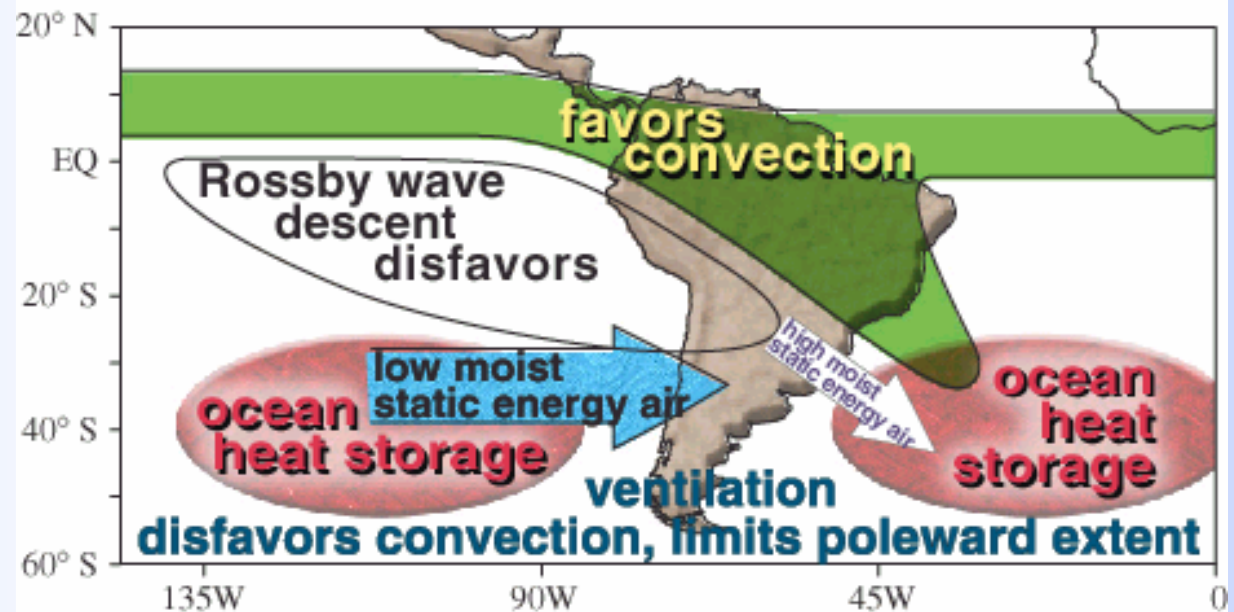
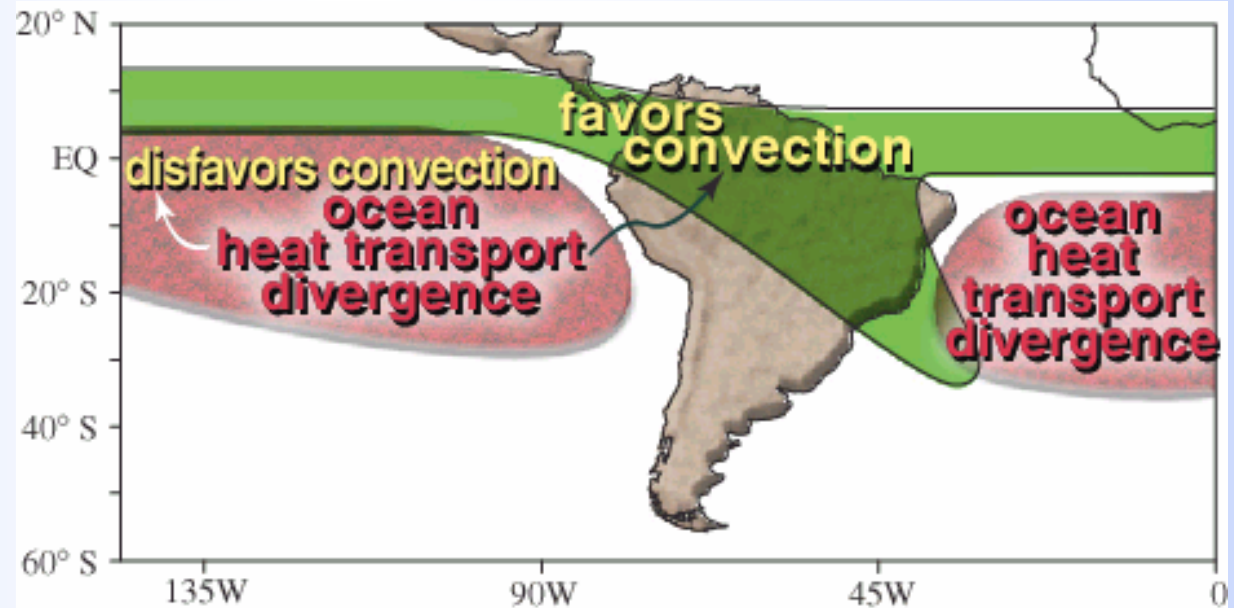
- **import of low moist static energy air from ocean where heat storage opposes summer warming**
- **oceanic air: cooler and moisture is lower than convection threshold over warm continent**
- **import to continents by wind (including upper level jets) via advection terms in temperature and moisture equations**

The “**interactive Rodwell-Hoskins mechanism**”

- **Rodwell and Hoskins (1996): imposed convective heating in Asia gives Rossby wave descent pattern to west, enhancing deserts.**
- **when convection is interactive: associated flow feeds back on heating, creating characteristic convection/dry region pattern**
 - » **we emphasize feedback (convection \Leftrightarrow baroclinic Rossby wave dynamics), hence:**
 - » **“interactive Rodwell-Hoskins” (IRH) mechanism**

Mechanisms affecting convective zones (S. American case)

Ocean heat transport out of the tropics



After Chou and Neelin 2001

Ventilation and the interactive Rodwell-Hoskins mechanism

Quasi-equilibrium Tropical circulation model:

- **Primitive equations projected onto vertical basis functions from convective quasi-equilibrium analytical solutions**
- **for Betts-Miller (1986) convective scheme, accurate vertical structure in deep convective regions for low vertical resolution**
- **GCM-like parameters but easier to analyze**

Radiation/cloud parameterization:

- **Longwave and shortwave schemes simplified from GCM schemes (Harshvardhan et al. 1987, Fu and Liou 1993)**
- **deep convective cloud, CsCc fraction param. on precip**

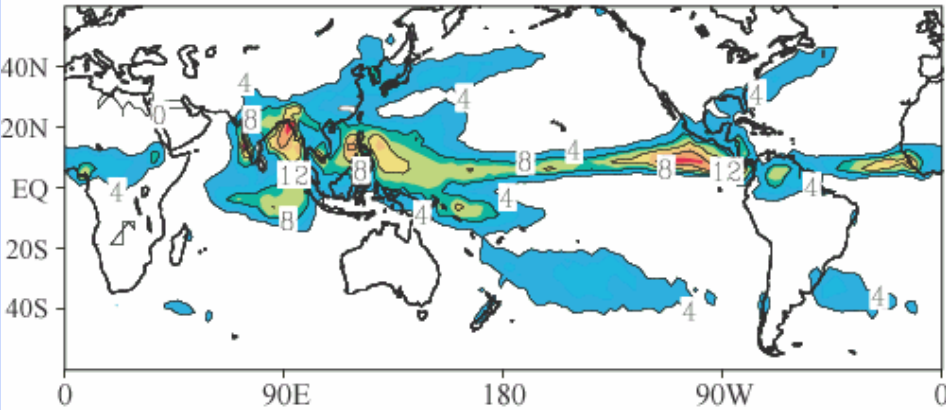
Simple land model:

- **1 soil moisture layer; evapotranspiration with stomatal/root resistance dep. on surface type (e.g., forest, desert, grassland)**
- **low heat capacity; Darnell et al 1992 albedo**
- **<http://www.atmos.ucla.edu/~csi/QTCM>**

Observed climatology July

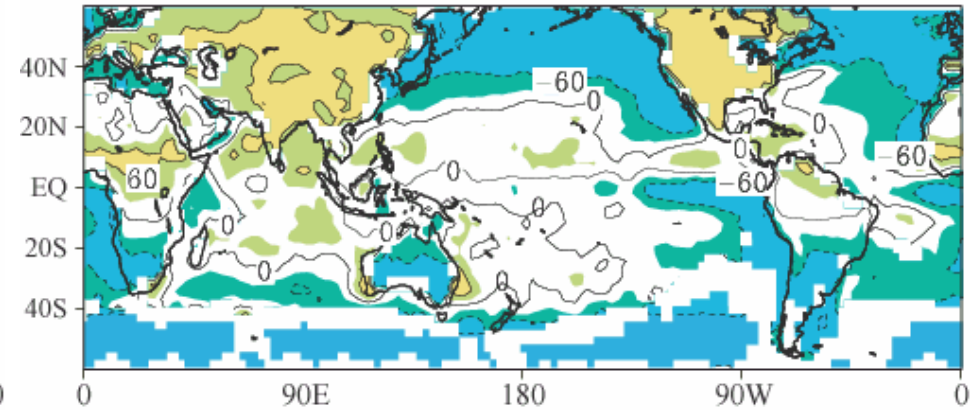
Precipitation

Xie - Arkin



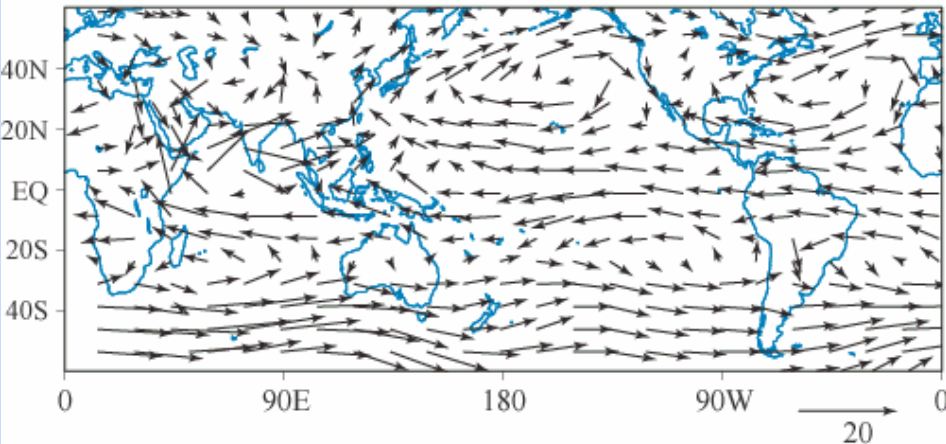
Net flux into atmosphere

COADS, ERBE and Darnell et al.



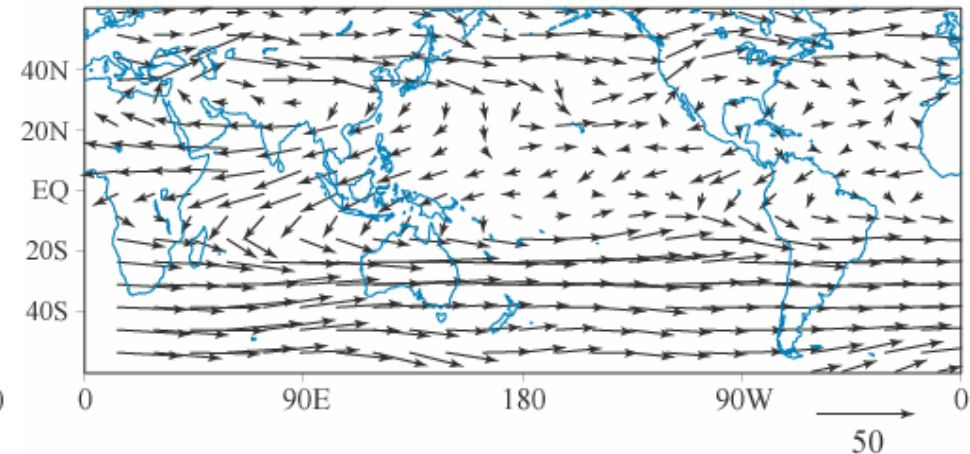
Low-level wind

wind at 850mb: NCEP



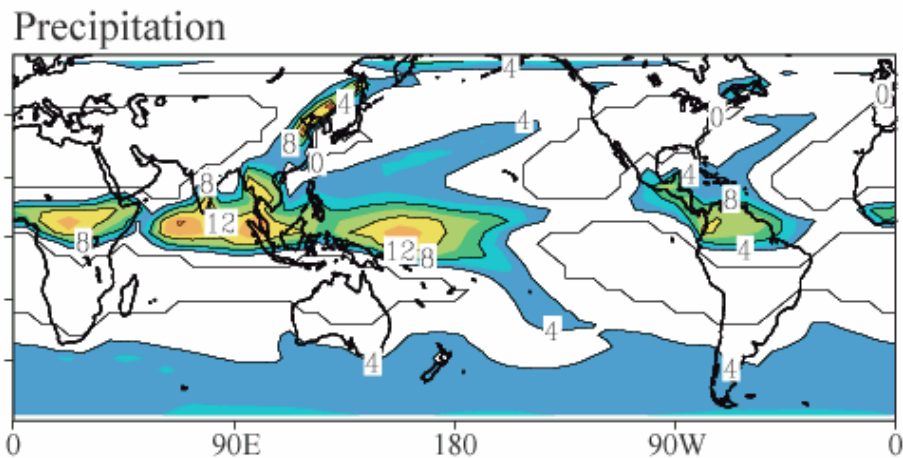
Upper-level wind

wind at 200mb: NCEP

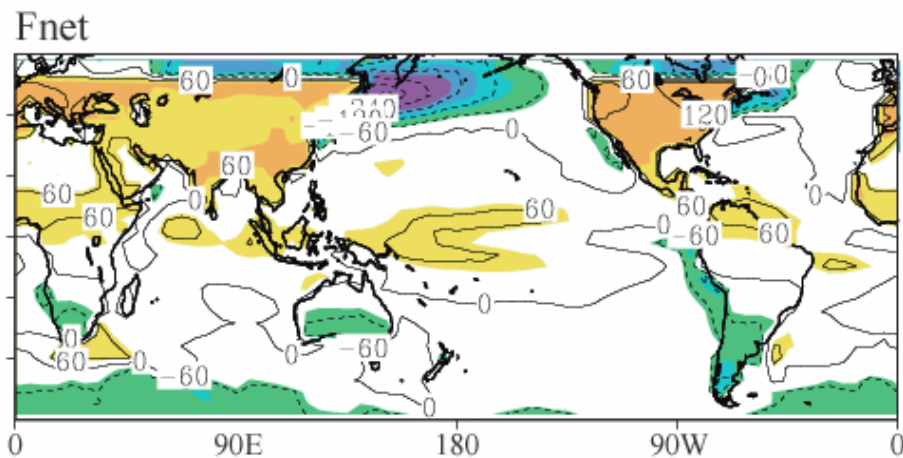


QTCM climatology July (coupled to a mixed-layer ocean)

Precipitation

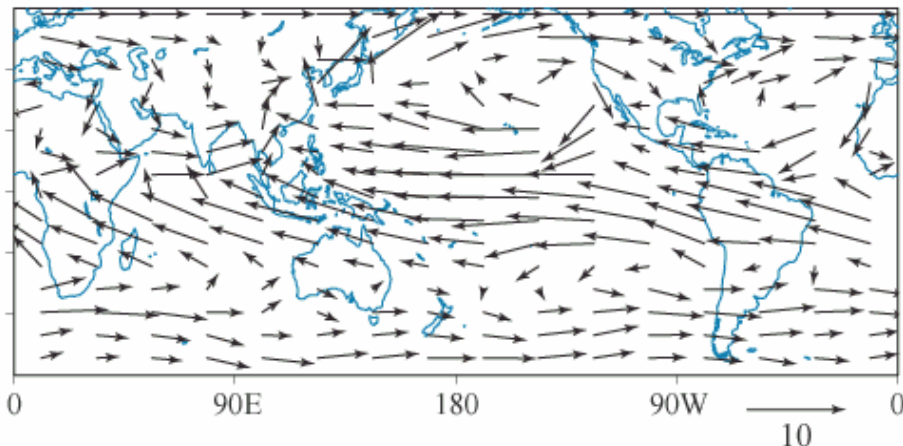


Net flux into atmosphere



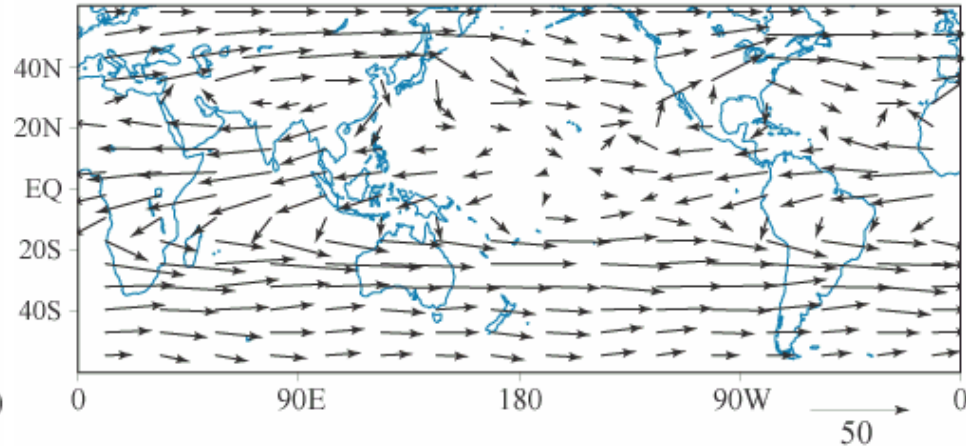
Low-level wind

wind at 850mb



Upper-level wind

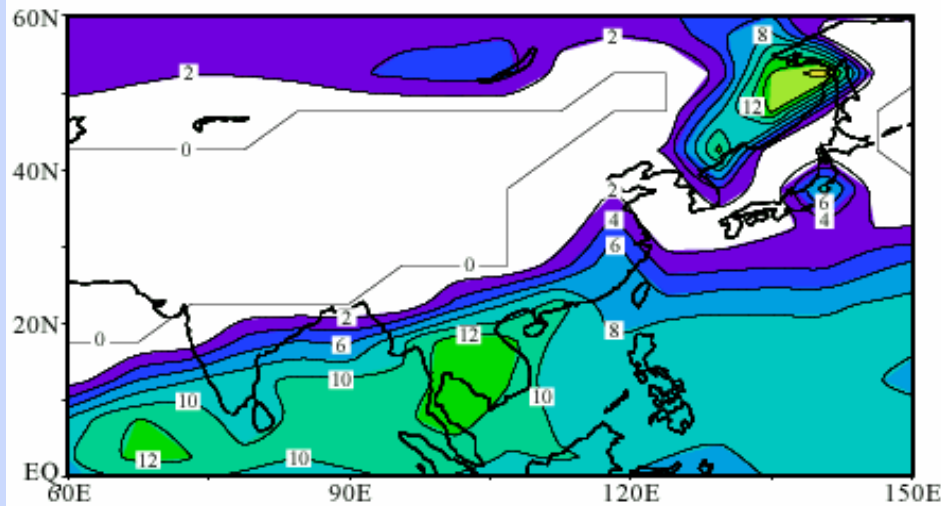
wind at 200mb



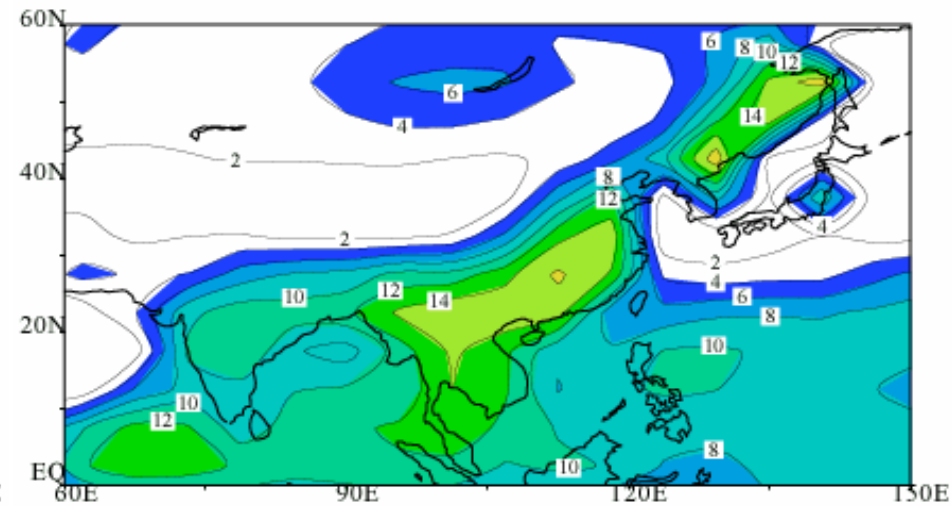
Asian region case – July

Precipitation

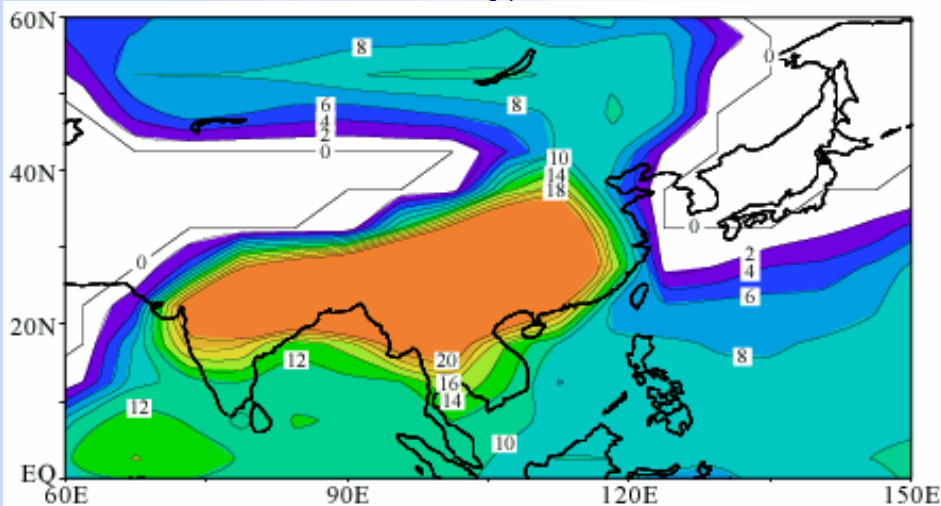
Control



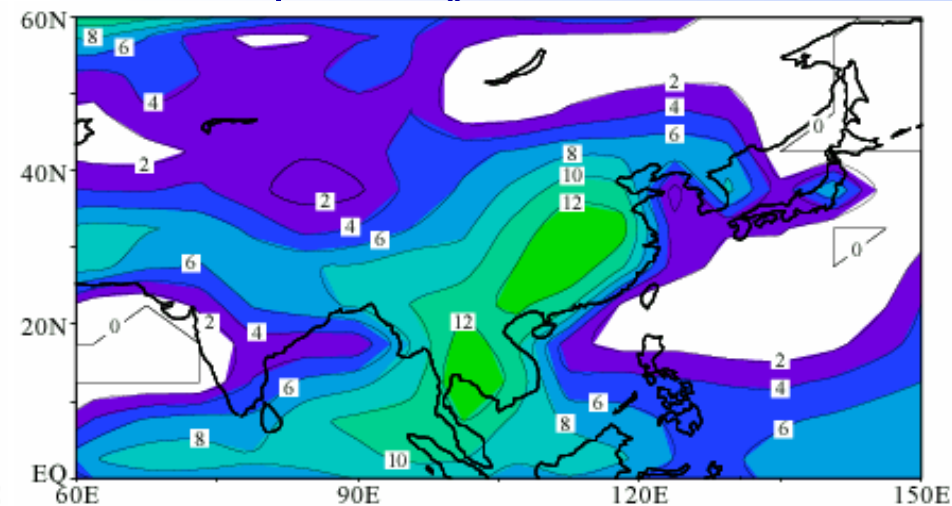
Saturated soil moisture



No ventilation: $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla q, \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla T$ set to zero



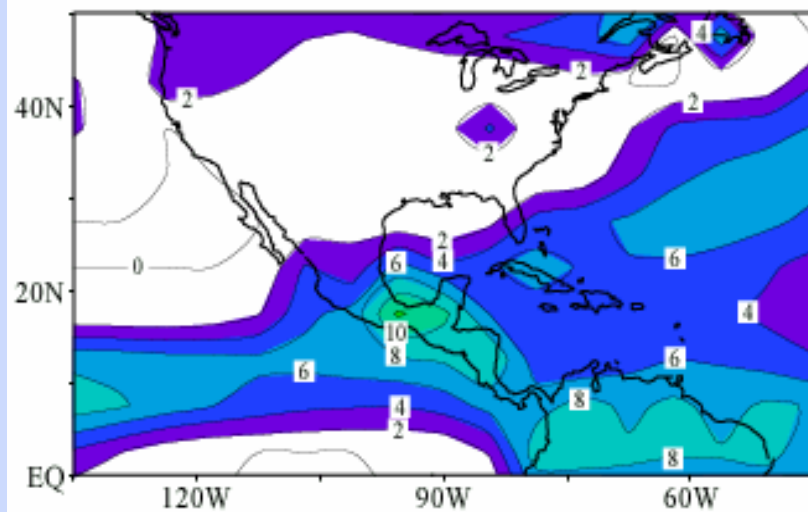
No β -effect: $f = \text{constant}$



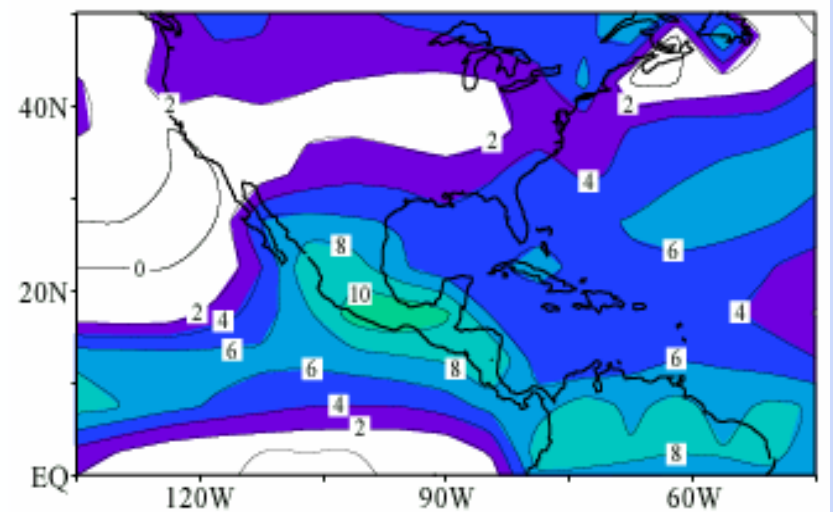
North American region case

July Precipitation

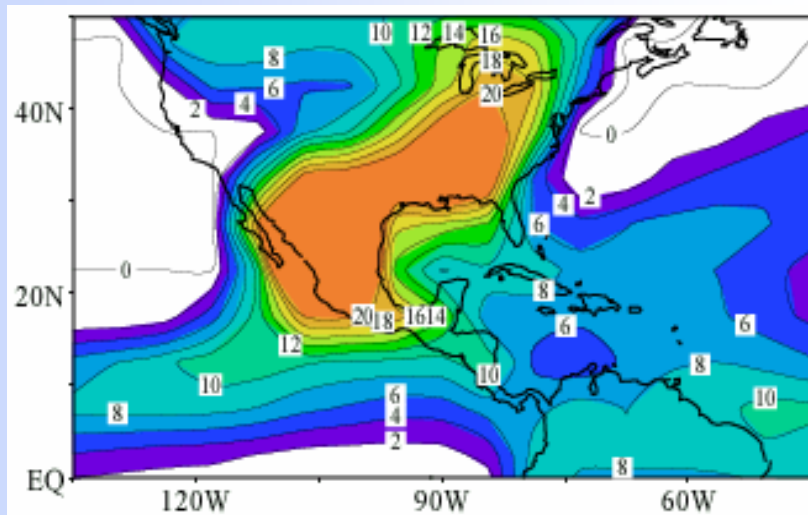
Control



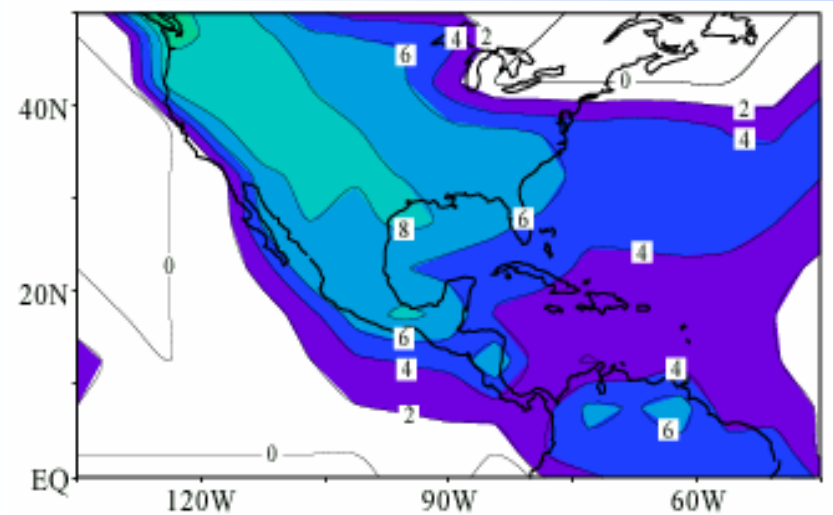
Saturated soil moisture



No ventilation: $\mathbf{v} \bullet \nabla q$, $\mathbf{v} \bullet \nabla T$ set to zero



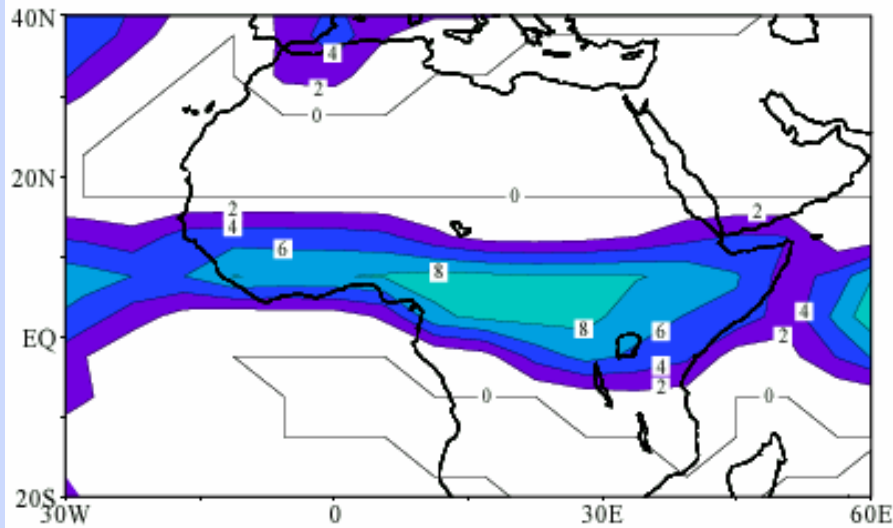
No β -effect: $f = \text{constant}$ in region



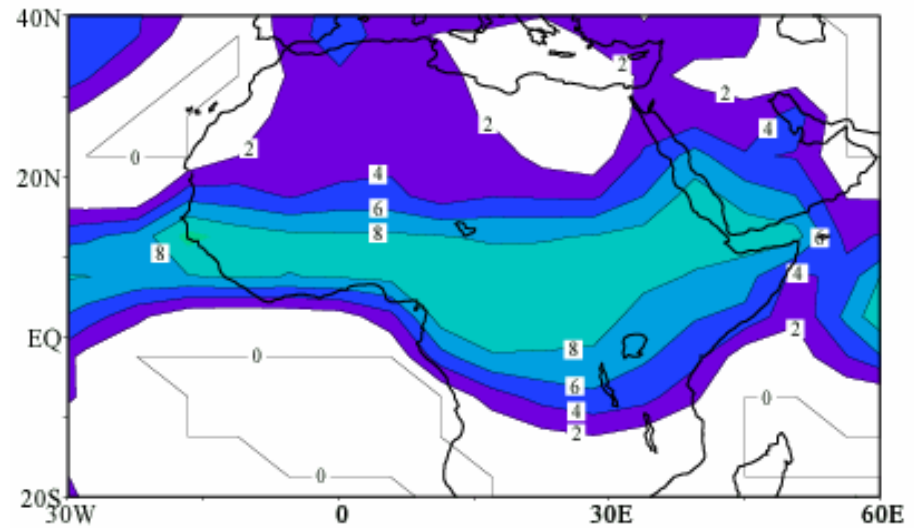
African region case (observed albedo) July

Precipitation

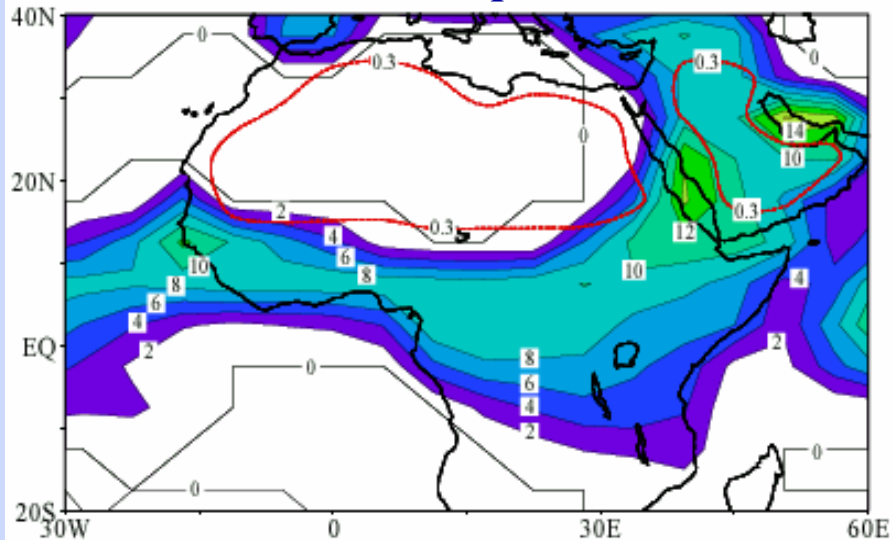
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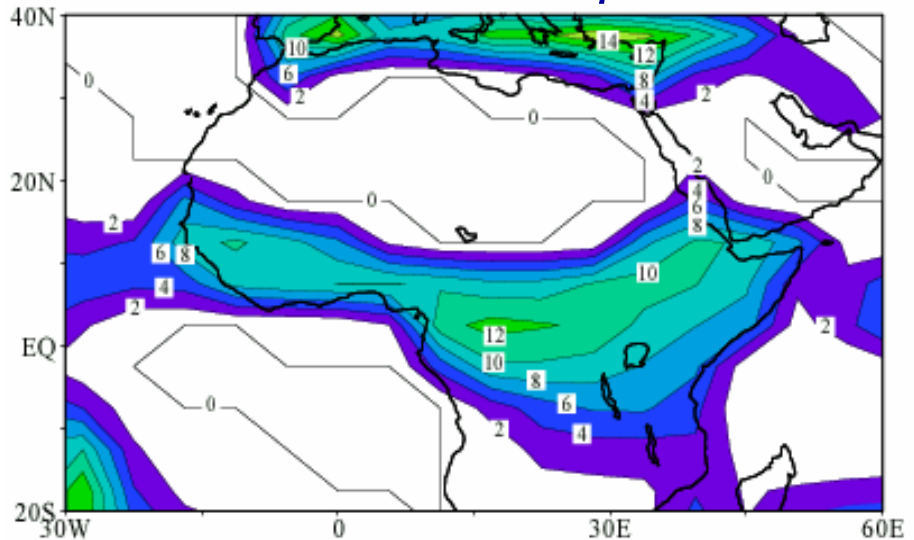
Saturated soil moisture



No ventilation: $v \cdot \nabla q$, $v \cdot \nabla T$ set to zero



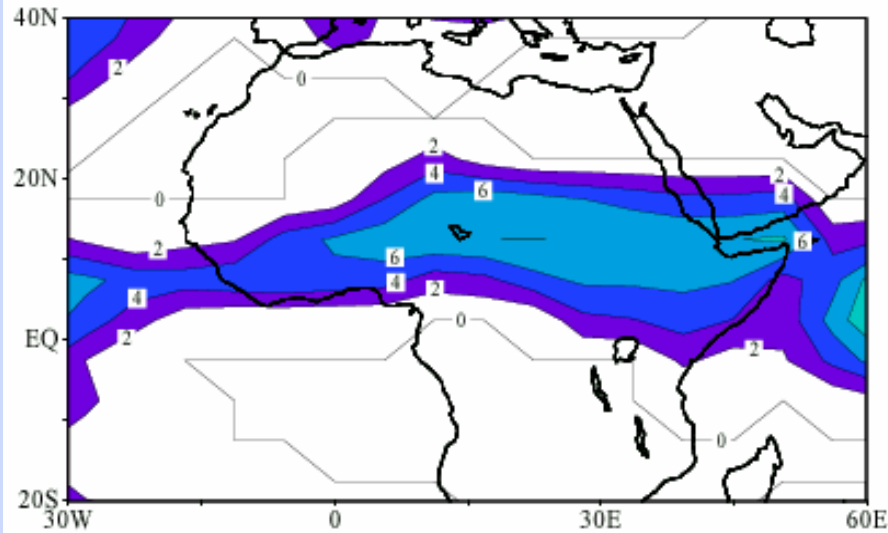
No ventilation and no β -effect:



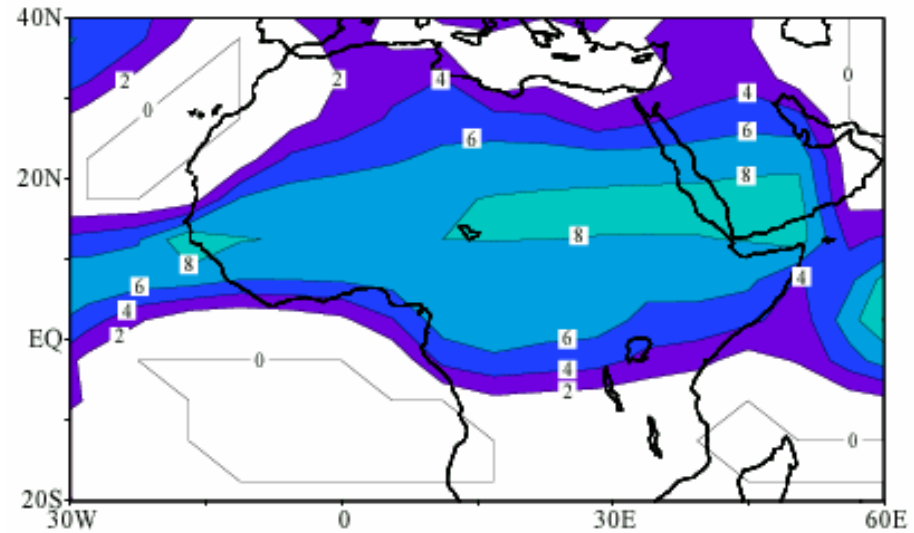
African region constant albedo case (0.26 over Africa) July

Precipitation

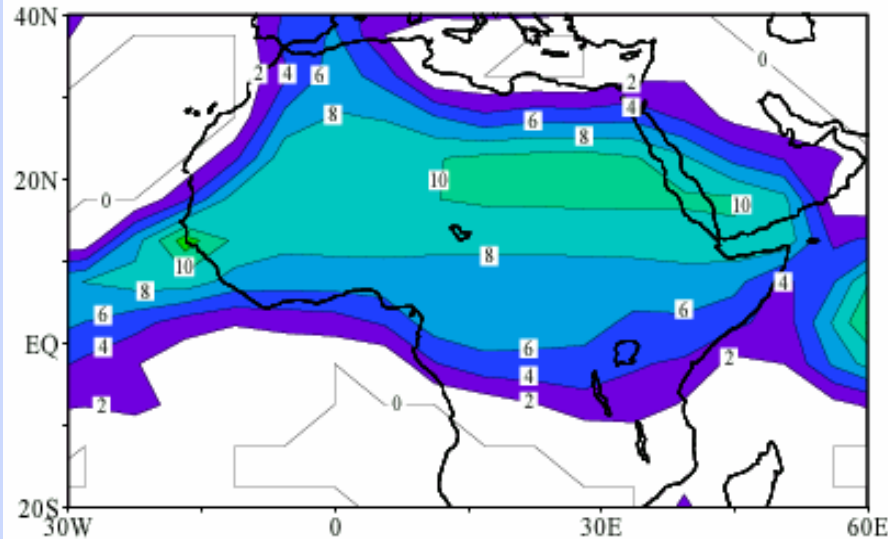
Control



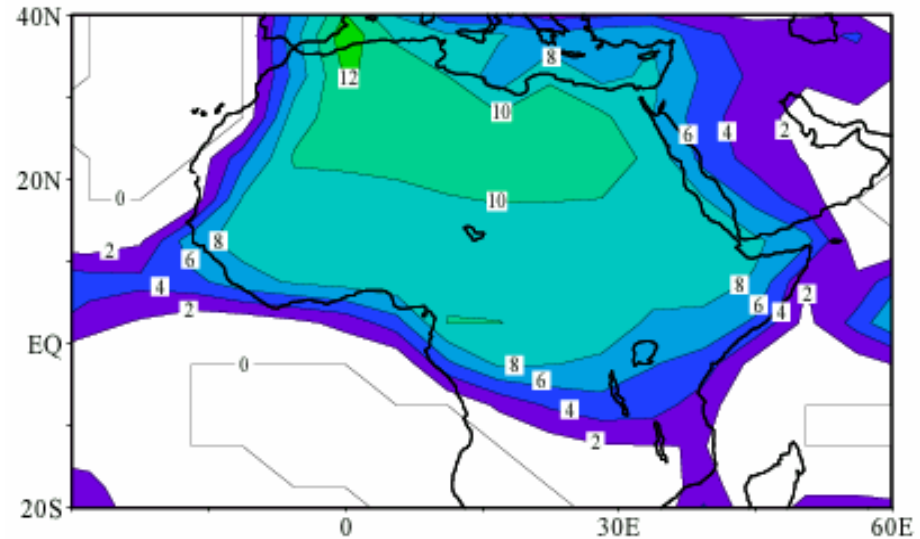
Saturated soil moisture



No ventilation: $\nu \cdot \nabla a$, $\nu \cdot \nabla T$ set to zero



No ventilation and no β -effect:

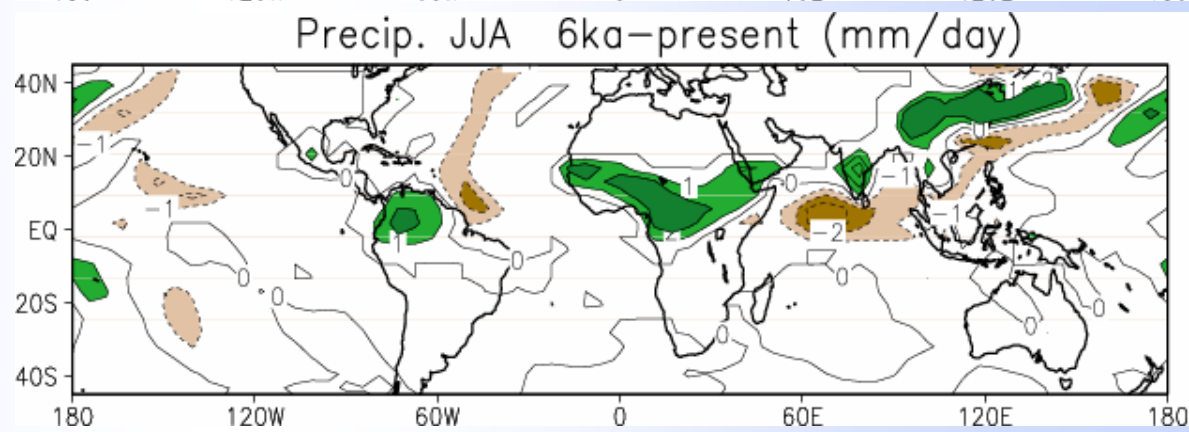
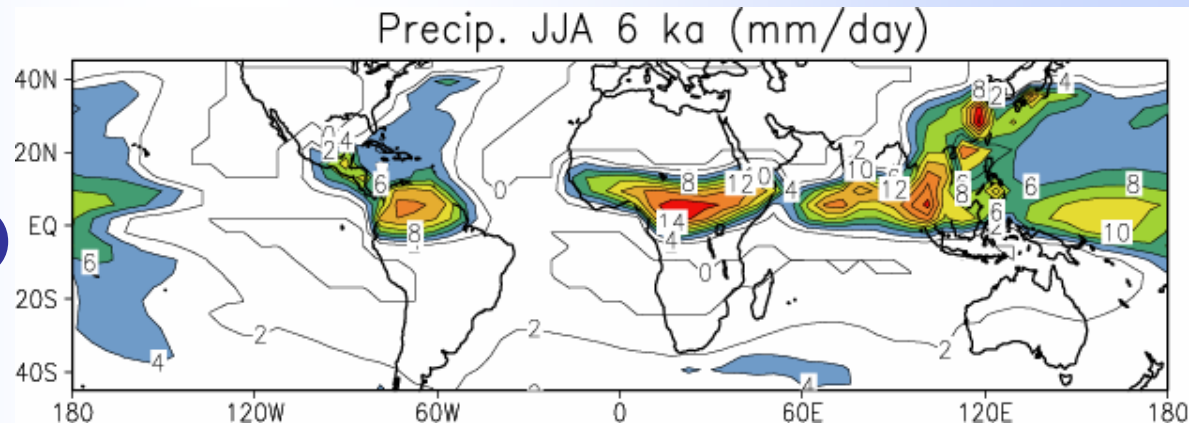
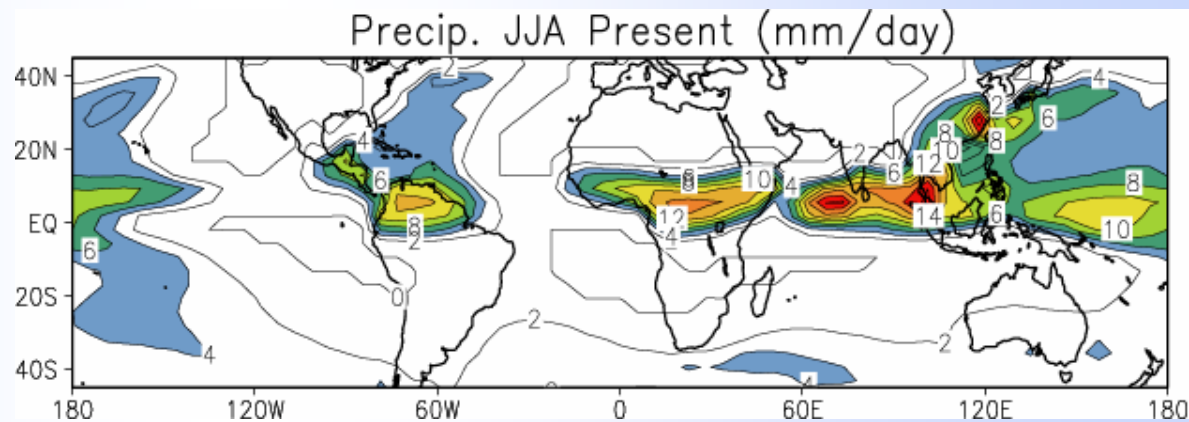


QTCM PMIP - type 6ka BP simulation

- For comparison to Paleo Model Intercomparison Project (PMIP) mid-Holocene experiment Joussaume et al (1999)

- ❖ Present day SST, albedo

- ❖ 6kaBP orbital params., CO2

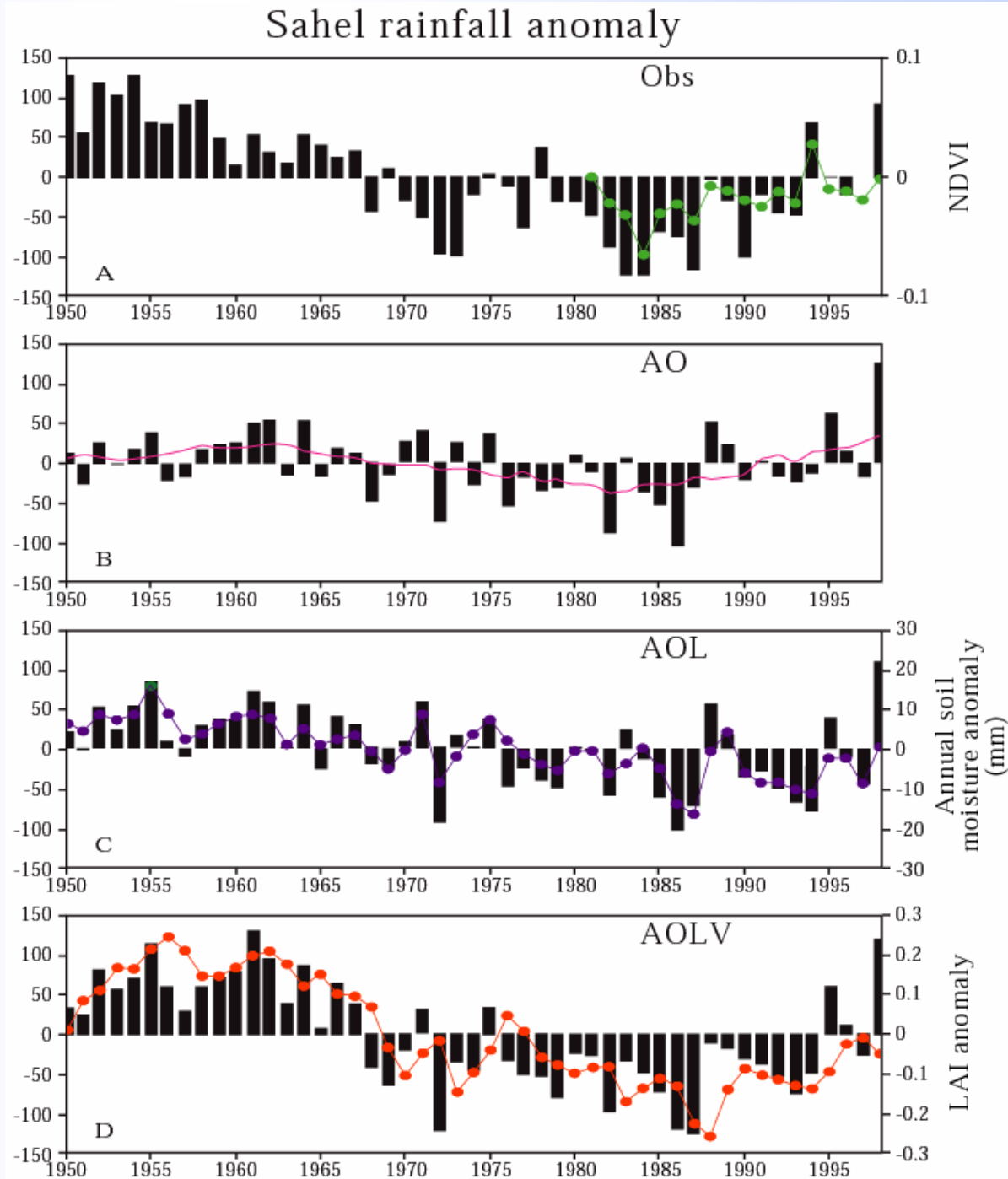


Drying trend in the Sahel 1950s -1980s

- (A) Observed
- (B) Forced by SST
- (C) Amplified by soil moisture and
- (D) vegetation

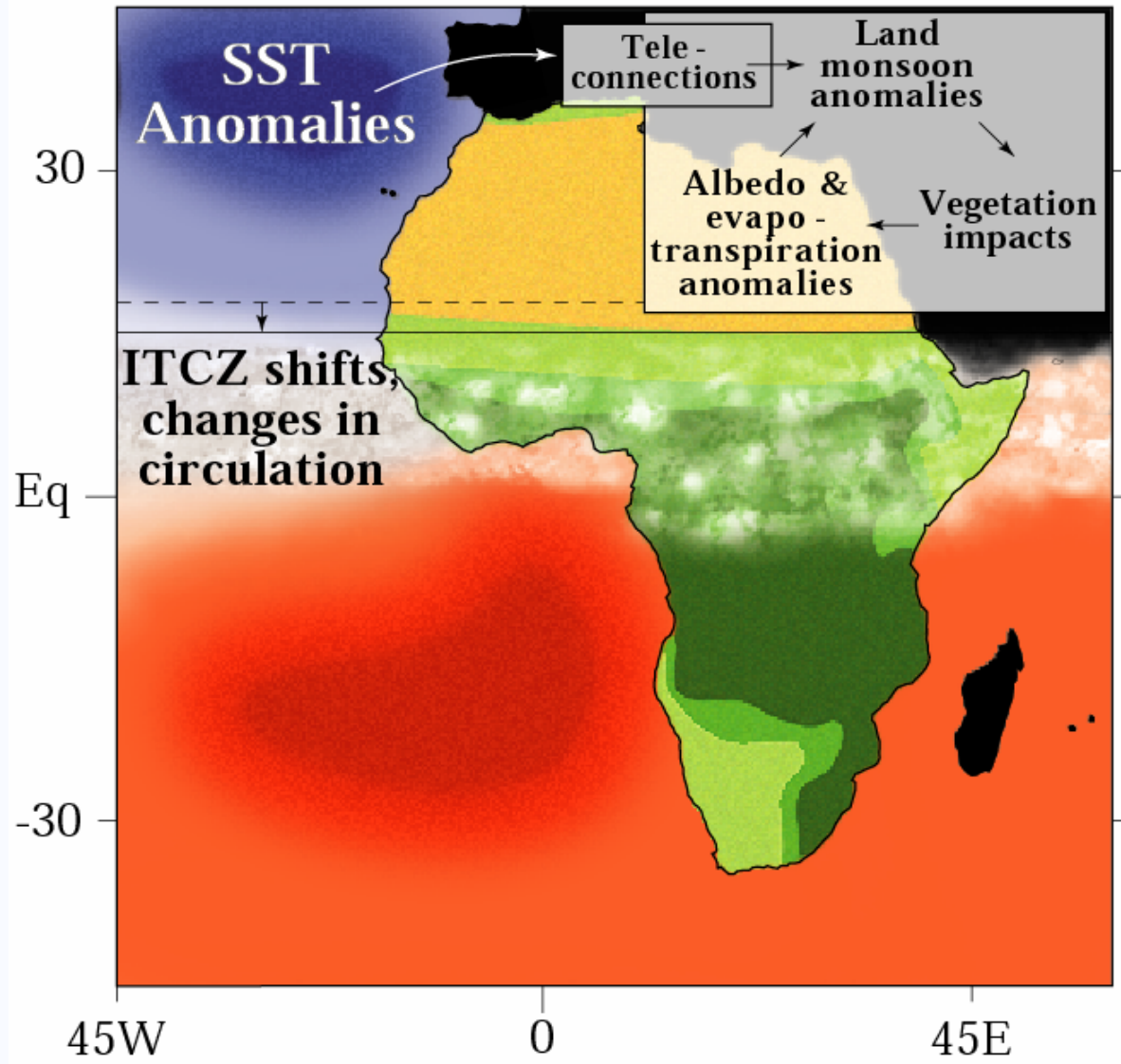
Zeng et al 1999

- Land-Surface
 - e.g., Charney 1975
 - Xue and Shukla 1993
 - Nicholson 2000
- SST impact
 - e.g., Folland et al 1986



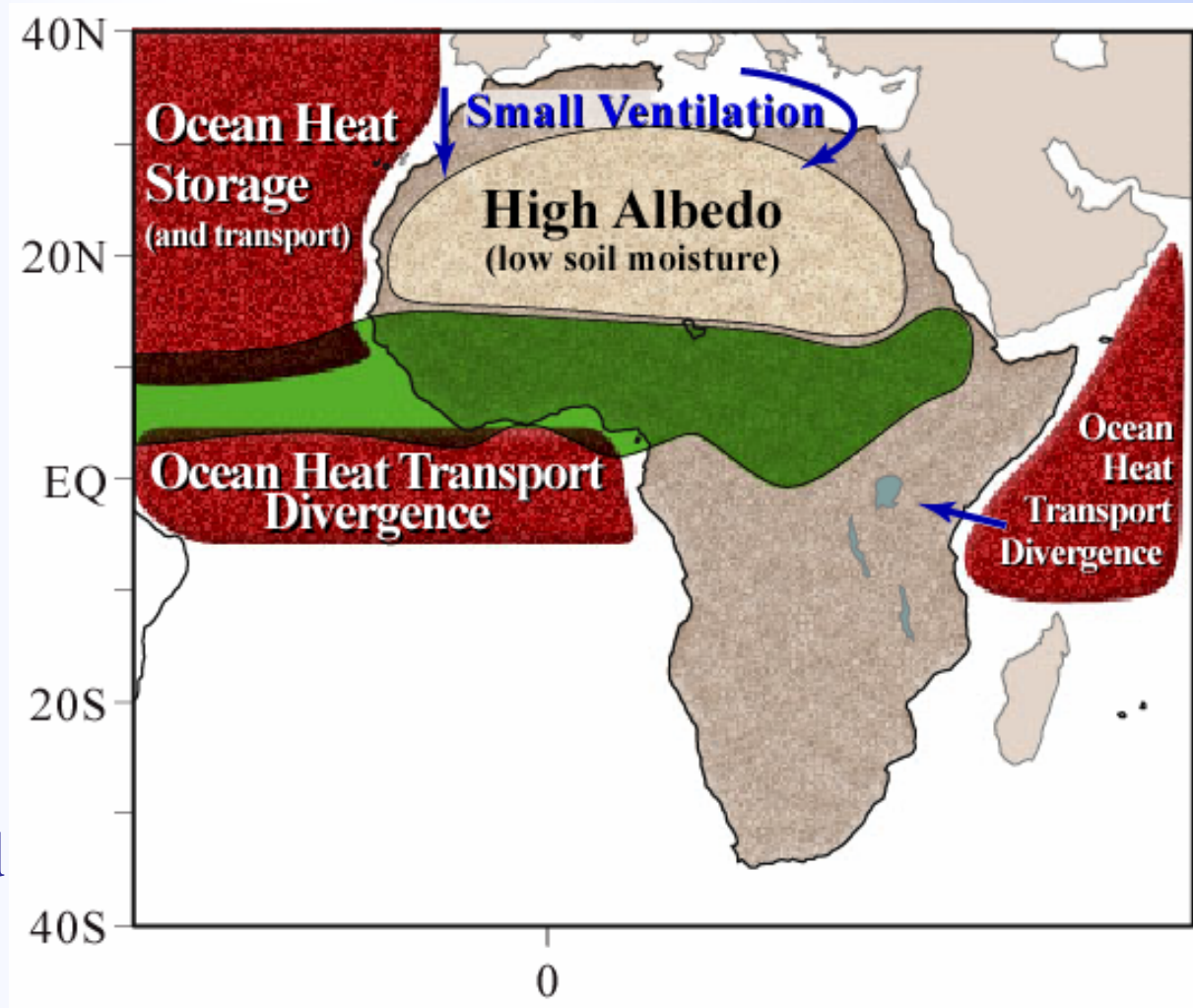
Interdecadal - interannual variability

- Teleconnected SST impacts, possibly enhanced by land-surface feedbacks
- Dynamical factors apparently dominate (exact mechanisms TBD)
- Variability tends to smooth gradient in precipitation climatology



African northern summer monsoon climatology

- Albedo is leading effect on poleward extent of convection
- Dynamical mechanisms:
 - ❖ affect margin of convective zone
 - ❖ take over if albedo gradient is flattened



PMIP 6kaBP precipitation change over India & Africa

After Joussaume et al 1999

