

*Air – sea interaction
in the Gulf of Guinea
at intraseasonal timescales :*

**a quasi-biweekly oscillation
in the eastern equatorial Atlantic**

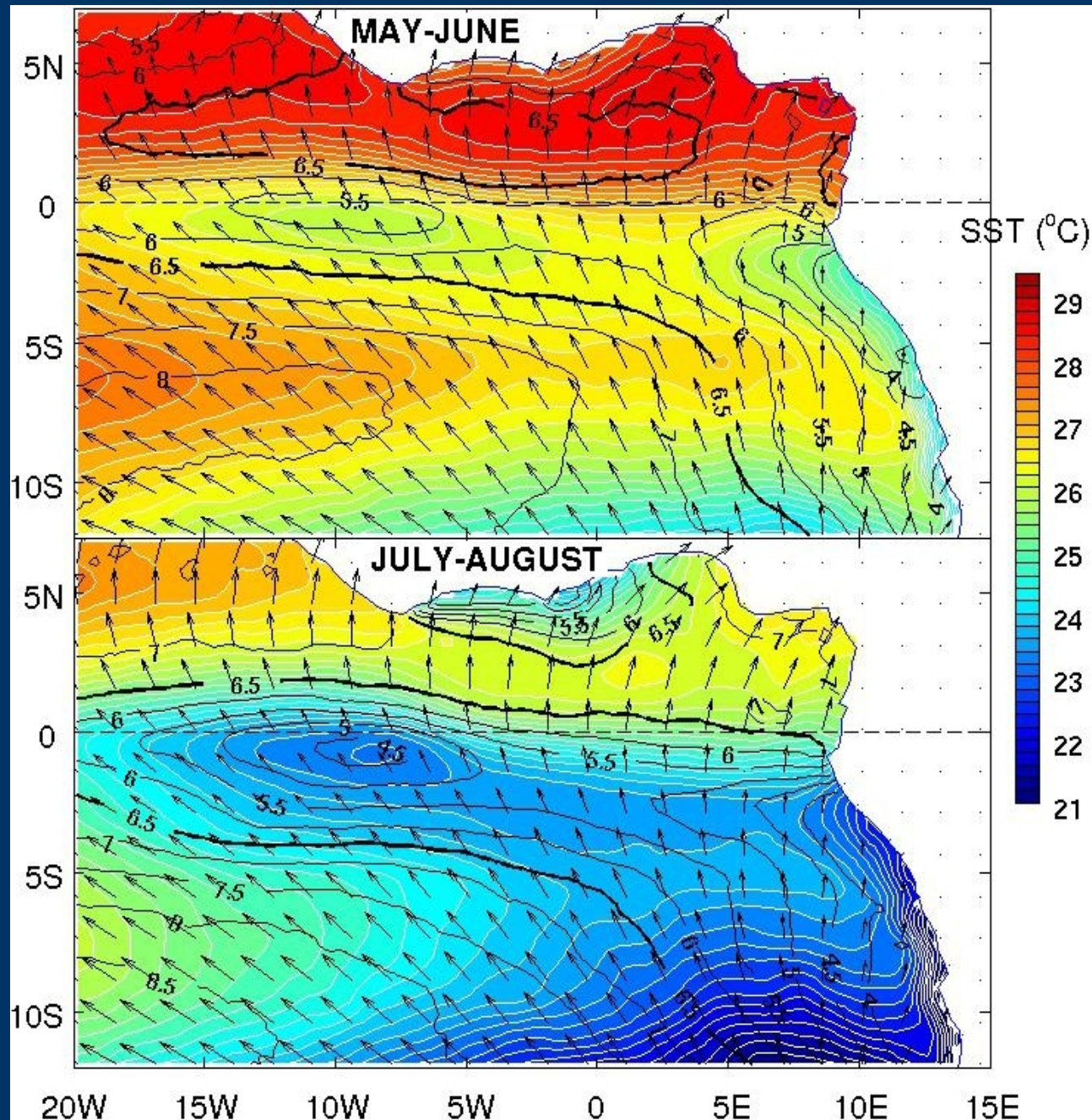
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Laurence Eymard, Serge Janicot, Alban Lazar (LOCEAN-IPSL)

Moussa Diakhaté (LPAO-SF / LOCEAN)

AMMA conference, 2-6 July 2012, Toulouse

2000 – 2009



Reynolds SST (colors)
QSCAT wind (black contours)

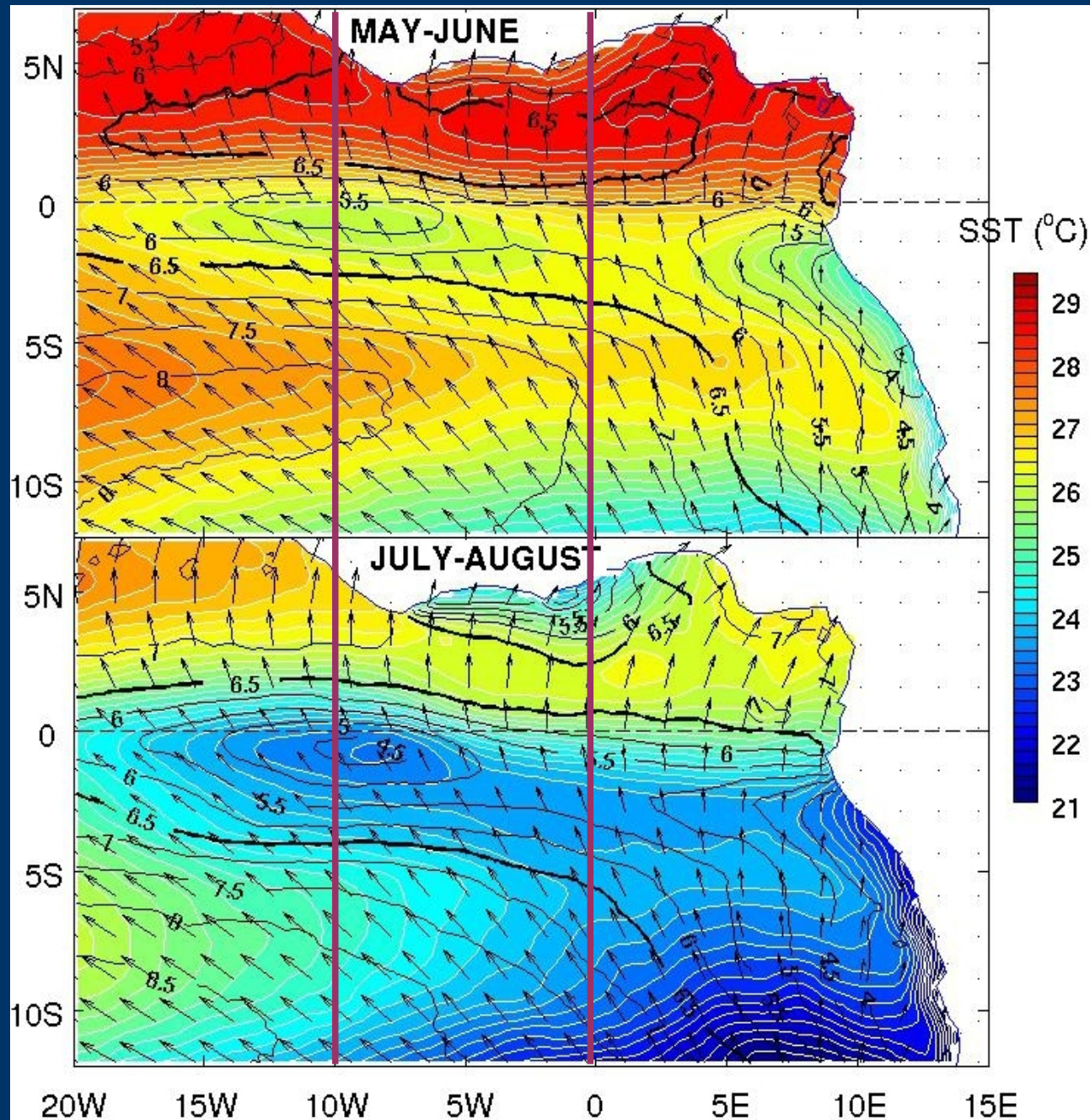
1°) wind drives SST :

- surface heat fluxes,
- oceanic dynamics.

2°) SST drives surface wind :

- SST gradient => SLP gradient (Lindzen and Nigam 1987),
- SST=> atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) dynamics (Sweet et al. 1981, Hayes et al. 1989, Wallace et al. 1989, Small et al. 2008, Chelton et al., etc.),
- a mix of both (Bryan et al. 2010, ...).

2000 – 2009



Reynolds SST (colors)
QSCAT wind (black contours)

Definition of intraseasonal anomalies:

high-pass filtered (Lanczos), cutoff = 90 days

Seasonal = > 90 days
Intraseasonal = < 90 days

1°) large-scale southern wind burst (stronger southeasterlies) in the Gulf of Guinea :

=> equatorial SST cooling (due to northward oceanic horizontal advection + vertical dynamics, ~5-6 days).

2°) equatorial SST cooling / intensification of the front (further north) :

=> A) immediate MABL stabilization effect : equatorial weakening of southerlies / strengthening further north

Guinean coast (5°N) 



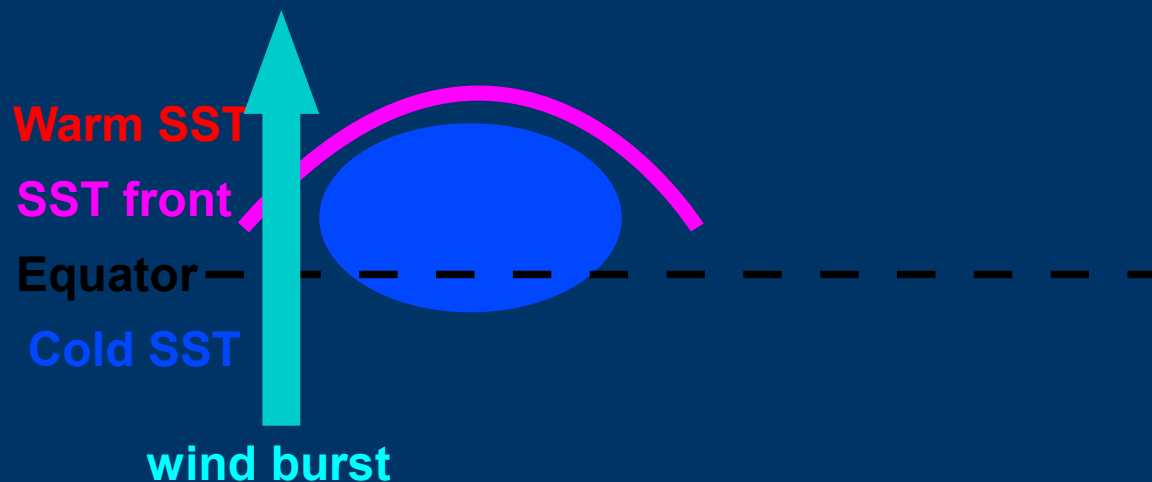
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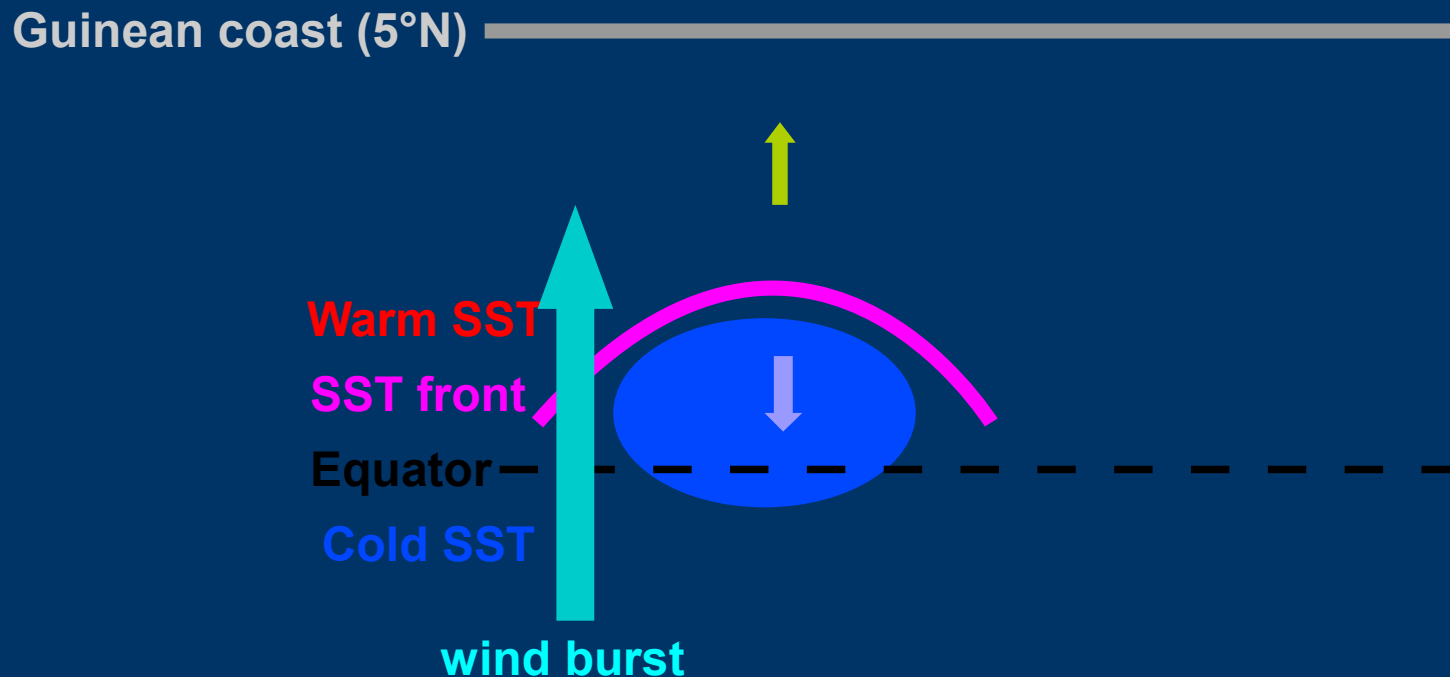


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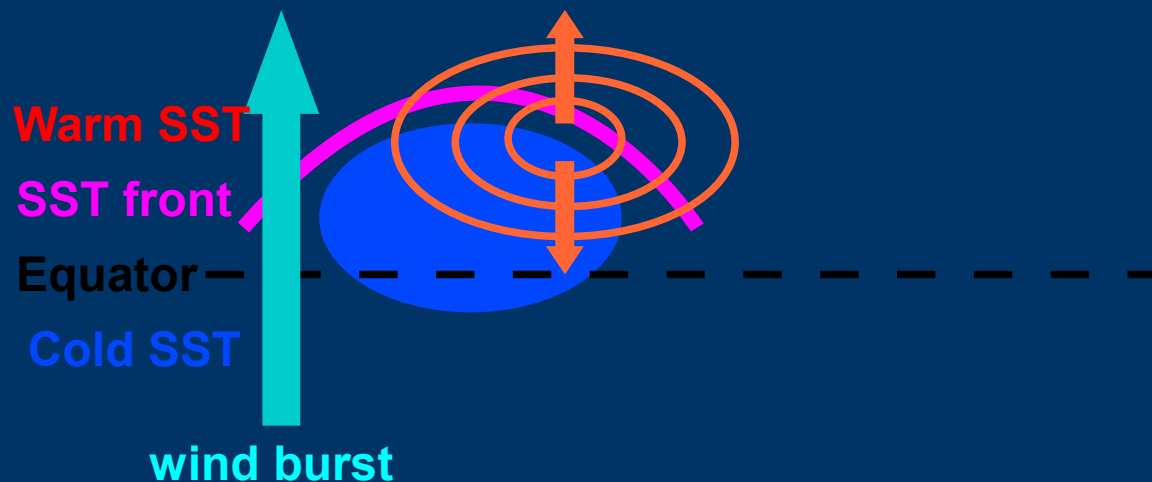
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=> B) delayed (~1-3 day) response of the SLP

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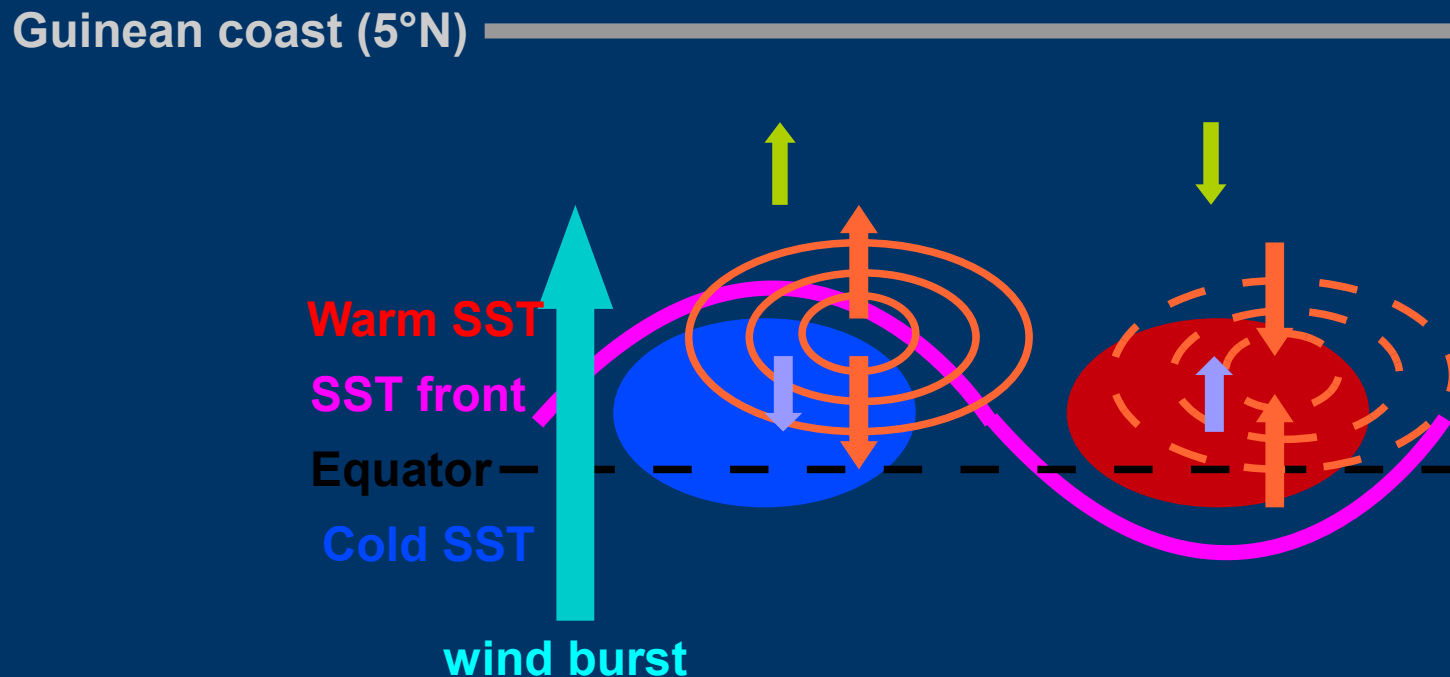


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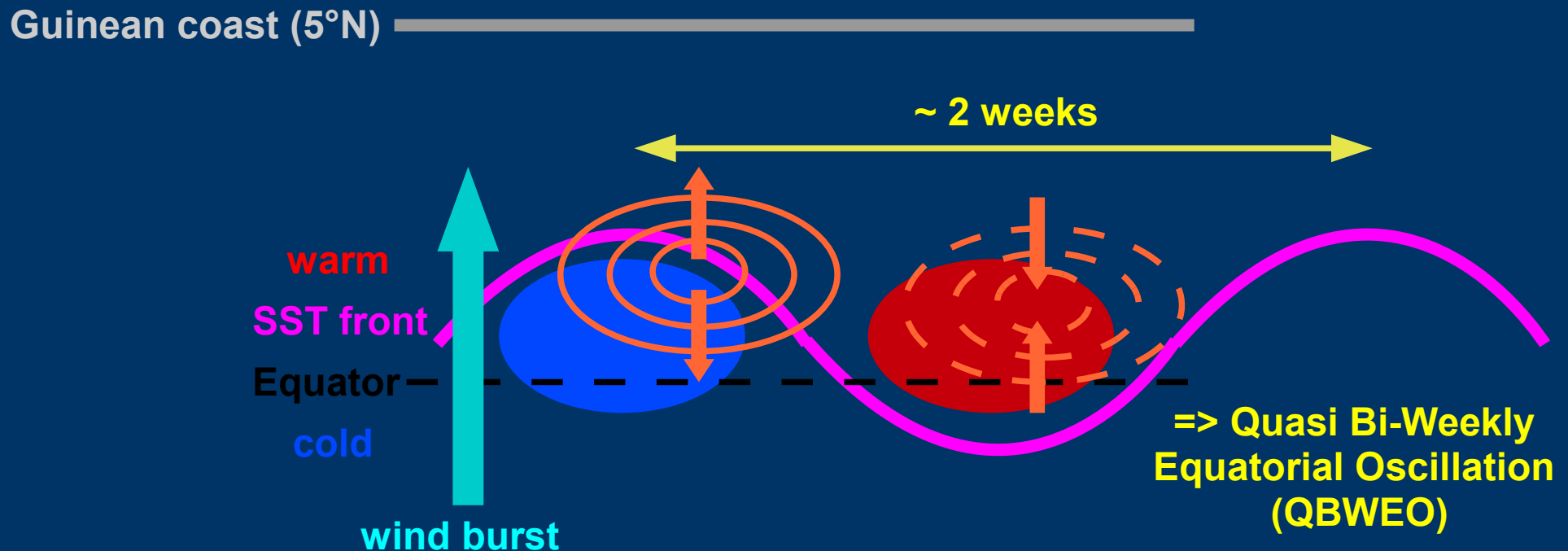


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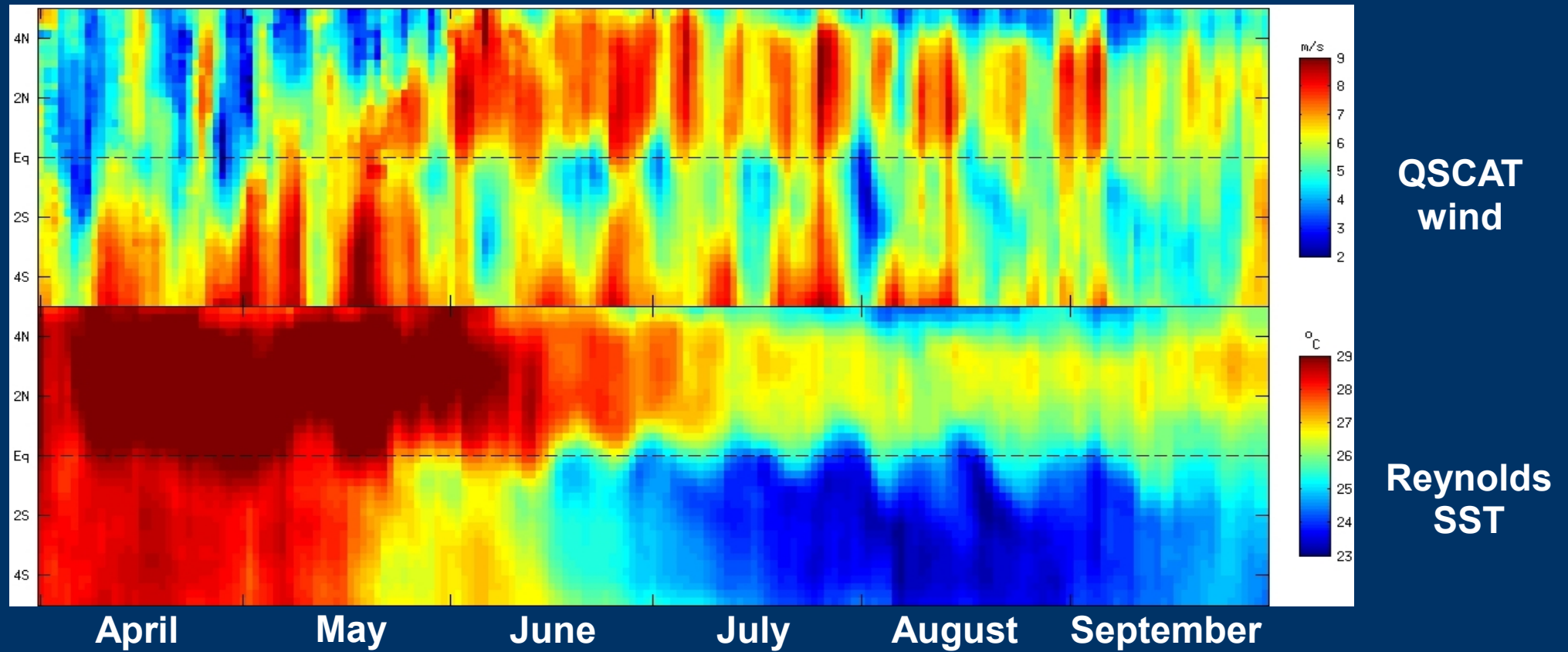
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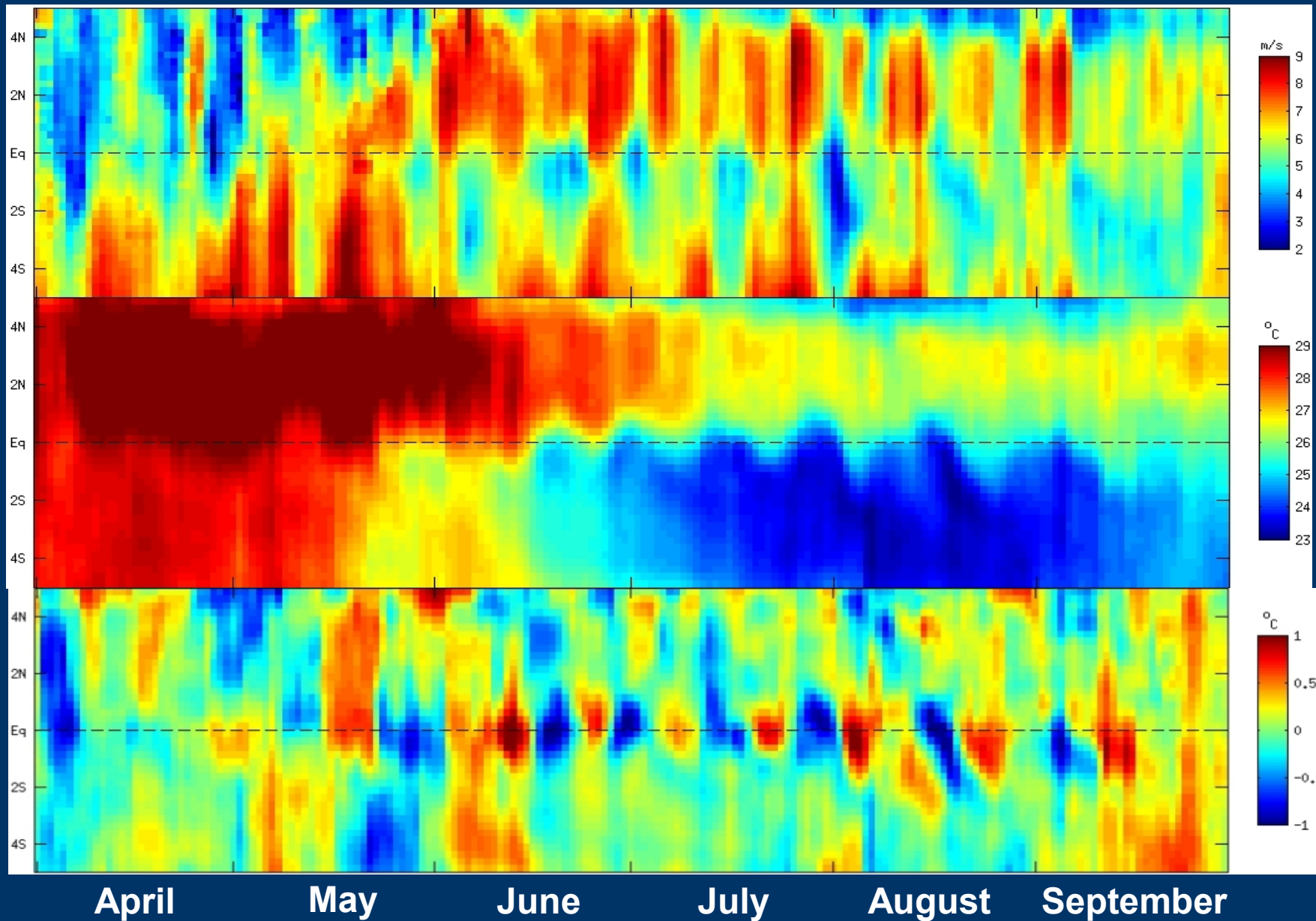
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For example : YEAR 2007 (10°W - 0)



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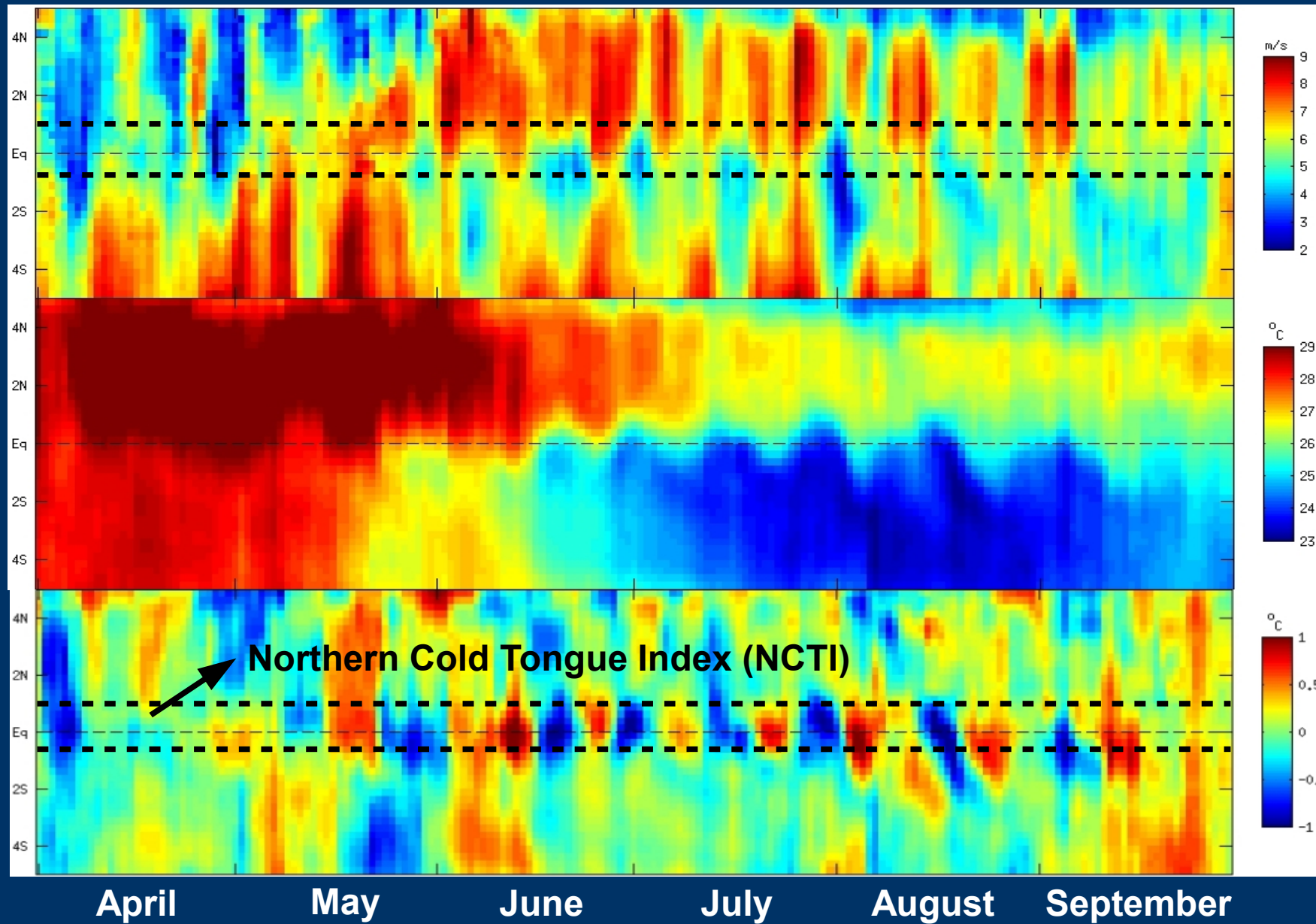
**QSCAT
wind**

**Reynolds
SST**

**intraseasonal
anomalies
(< 90 days)**

BWEO = a coupled mechanism ?

For example : YEAR 2007 (10°W - 0)



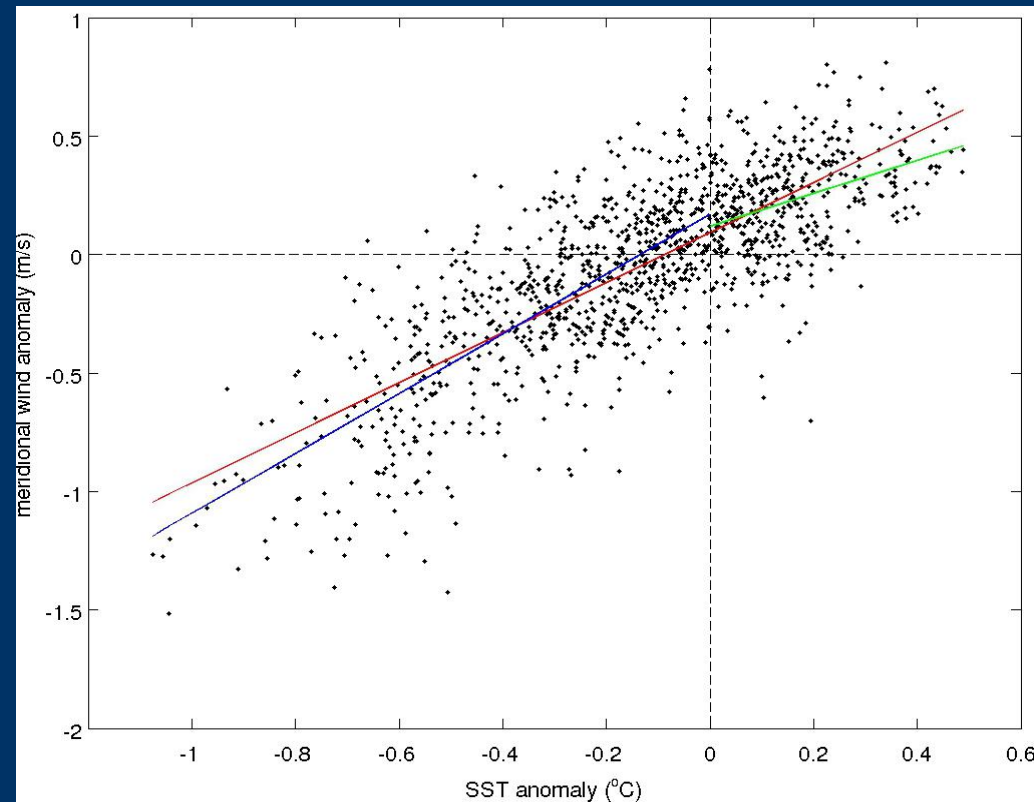
**QSCAT
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Lagged linear regression : May-June 2000 - 2009

**Spatially
high-pass
filtered
wind
(10°W-0 /
0.5°S-1°N)**



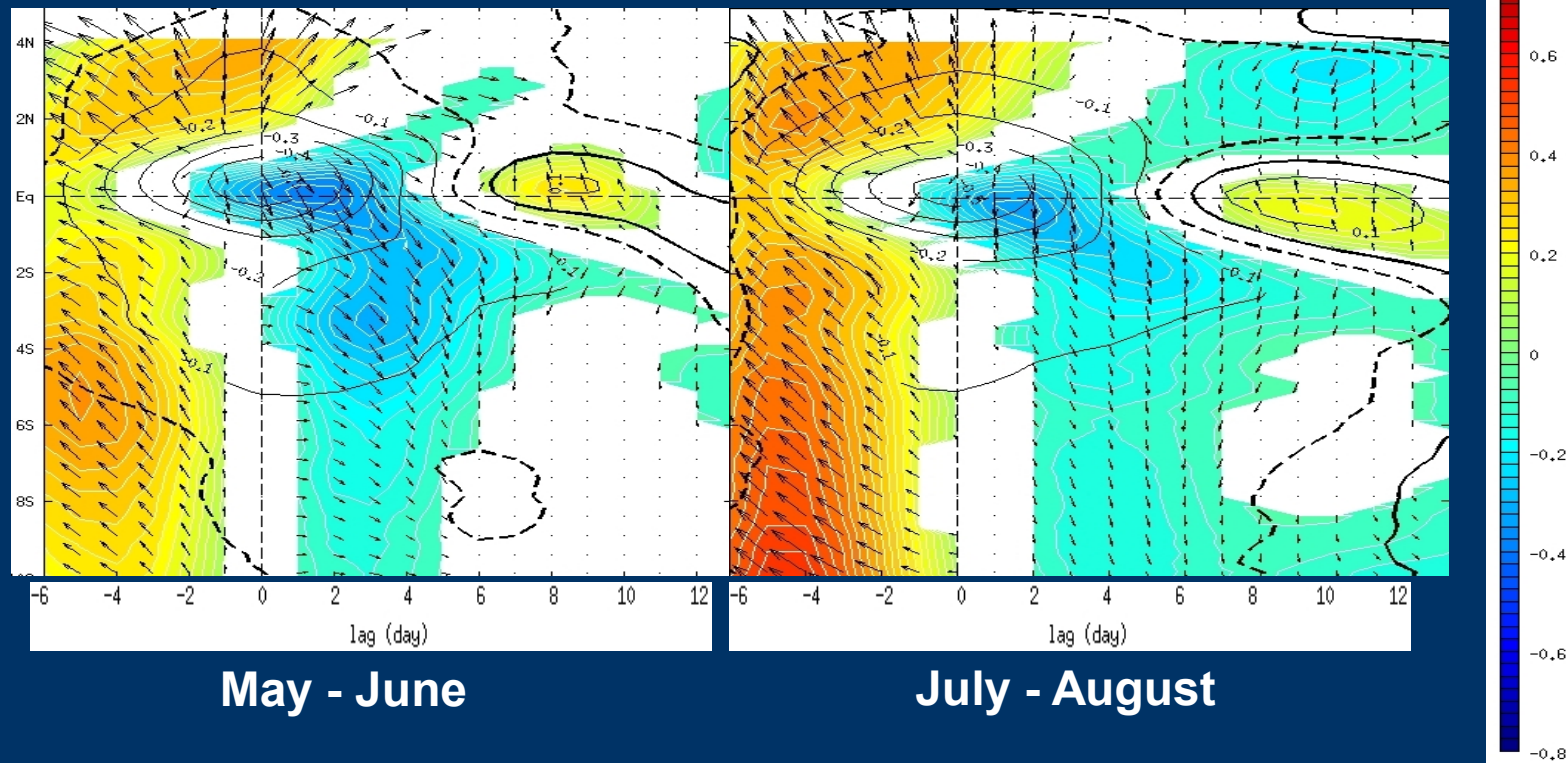
Spatially high-pass filtered SST (10°W-0 / 0.5°S-1°N)

Correlation ≈ 0.7 (0.44 without spatial filter)

($\sim 0.5^{\circ}\text{C} \Leftrightarrow \sim 0.5 \text{ m/s}$)

Lagged linear regression on the NCTI, 2000 – 2009, 10°W-0 :

OBSERVATIONS

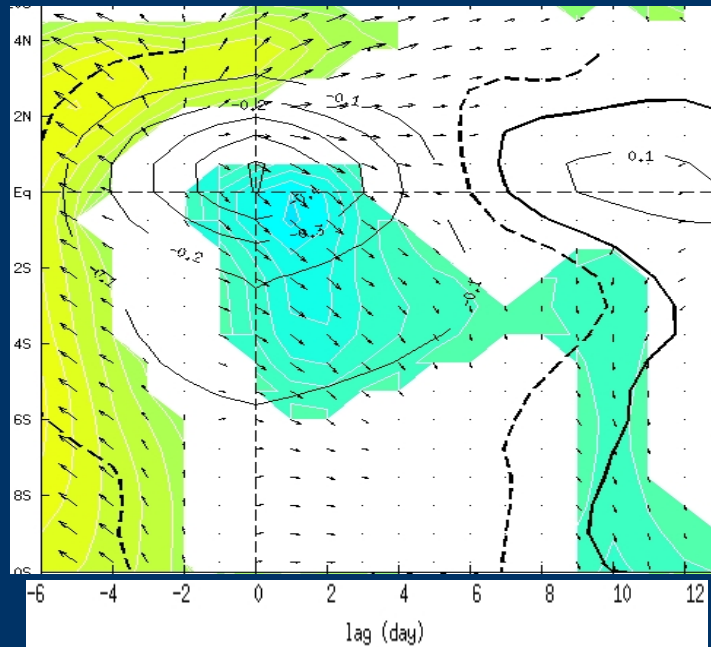


QSCAT wind anomaly (color)
Reynolds SST anomaly (black contours)

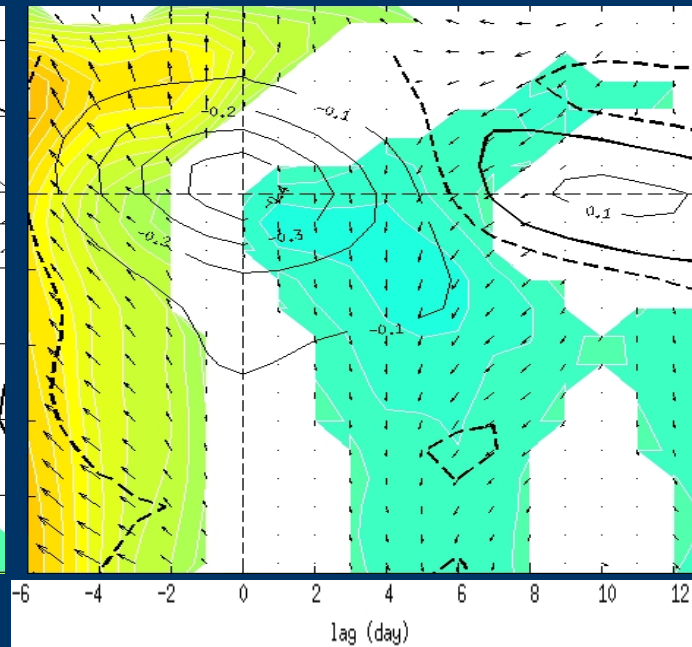
($\sim -0.5^{\circ}\text{C} \Leftrightarrow \sim -0.5 \text{ m/s}$)

Lagged linear regression on the NCTI, 2000 – 2009, 10°W-0 :

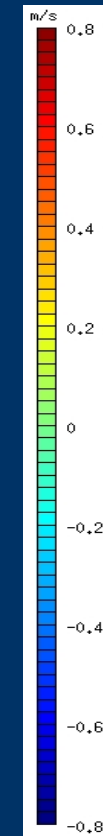
ERA1 reanalyses



May - June



July - August

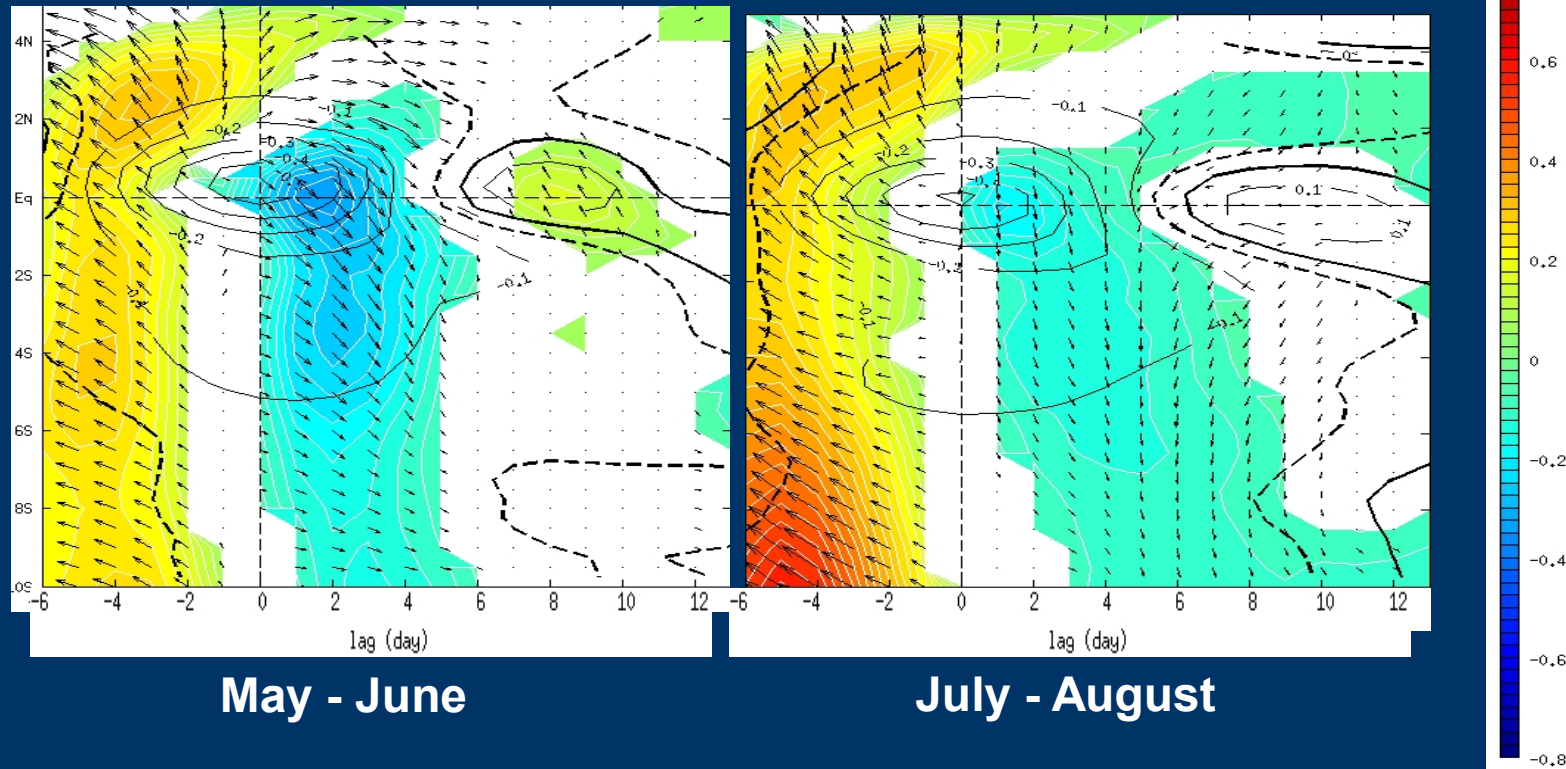


10-m wind anomaly (color)
SST anomaly (black contours)

($\sim -0.5^{\circ}\text{C} \Leftrightarrow \sim -0.2 \text{ m/s}$)

Lagged linear regression on the NCTI, 2000 – 2009, 10°W-0 :

NCEP CFSR reanalyses



10-m wind anomaly (color)
SST anomaly (black contours)

($\sim -0.5^{\circ}\text{C} \Leftrightarrow \sim -0.4 \text{ m/s}$)

- better resolution ? (0.5° vs 0.75° ...)
- atmosphere GCM coupled to an ocean GCM $\Rightarrow$ stronger feedback!

NCEP CFSR reanalyses 10°W-0, 2000-2009

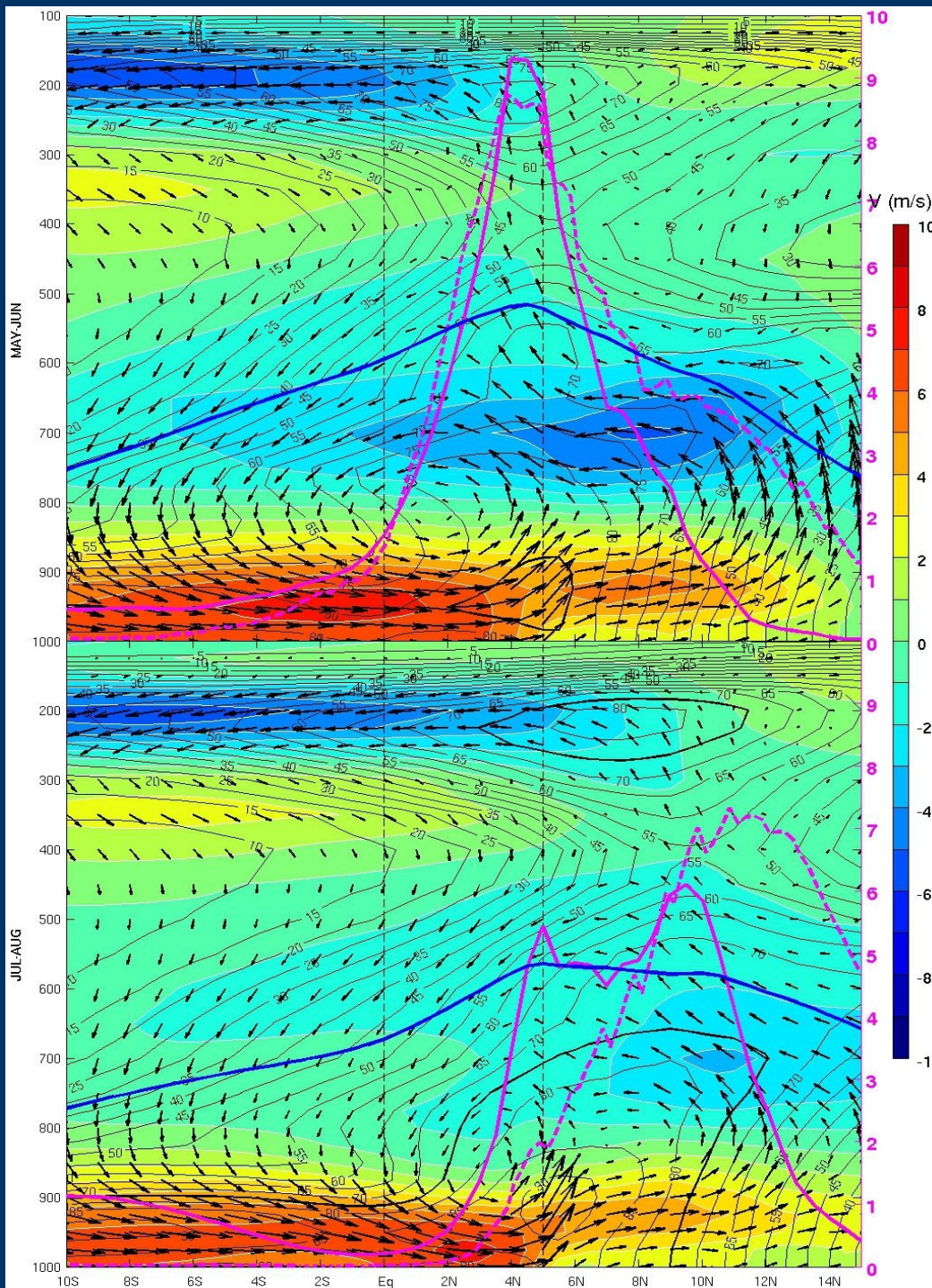
May - June

meridional wind (color)
RH (black contours, %)

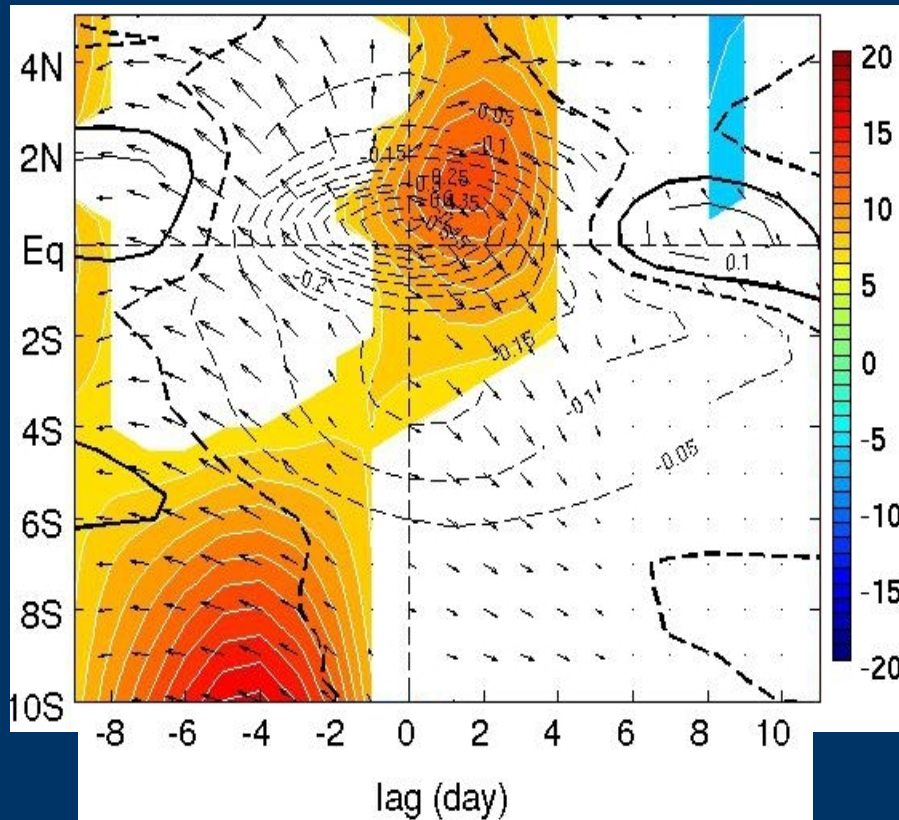
—— CFSR PPT (mm/d)
- - - TRMM PPT (mm/d)

July - August

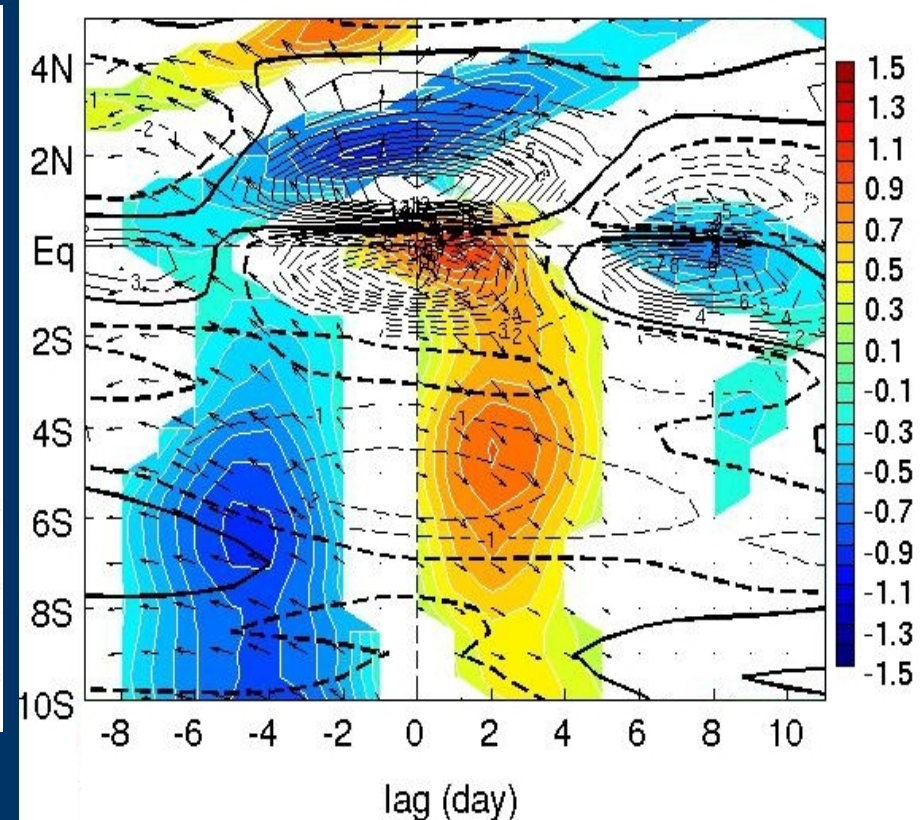
=> good confidence for CFSR, May-June



Lagged linear regression on the NCTI, CFSR reanalyses, 2000 – 2009, 10°W-0 :

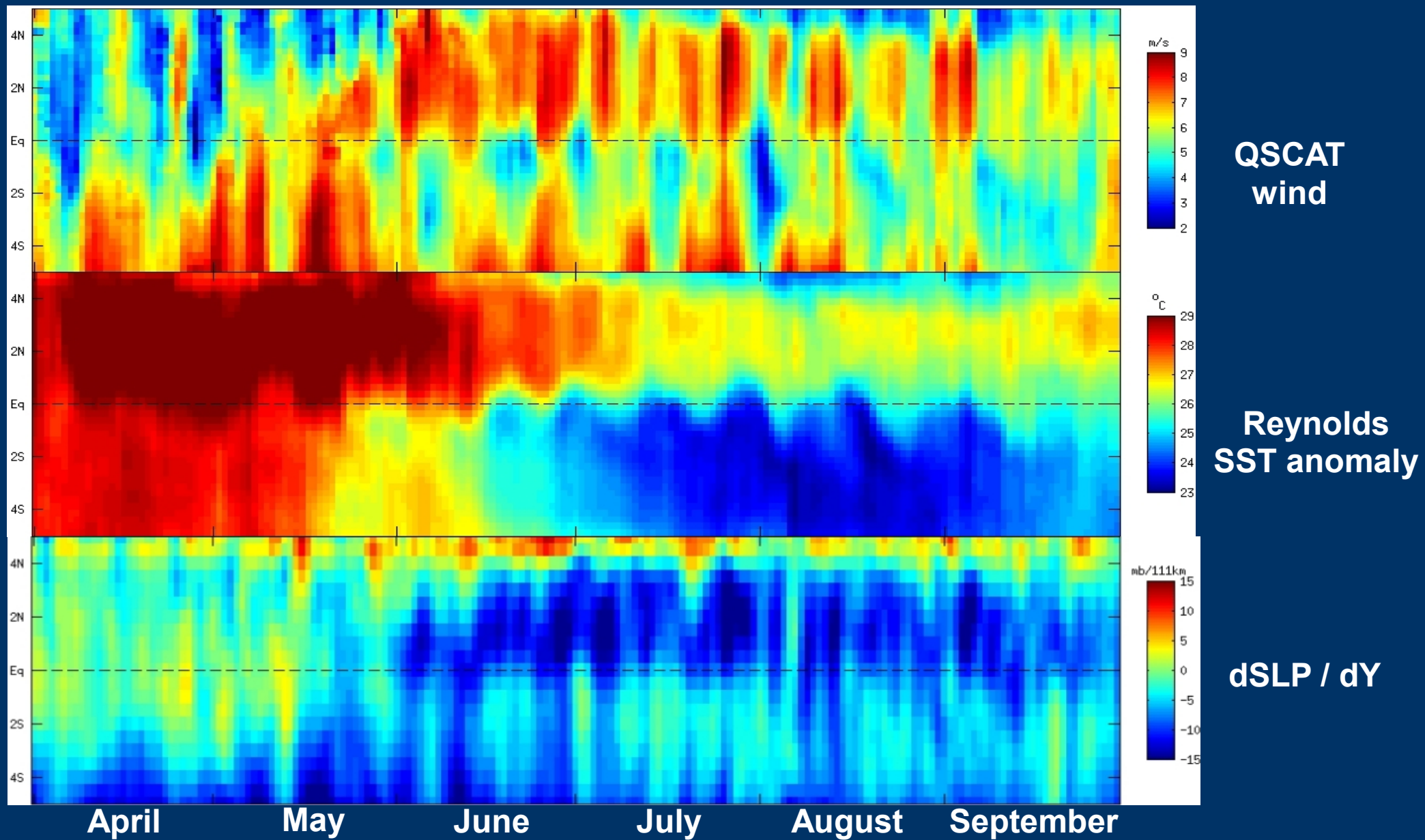


SLP anomaly (colors, Pa)
SST anomaly (black contours, °C)

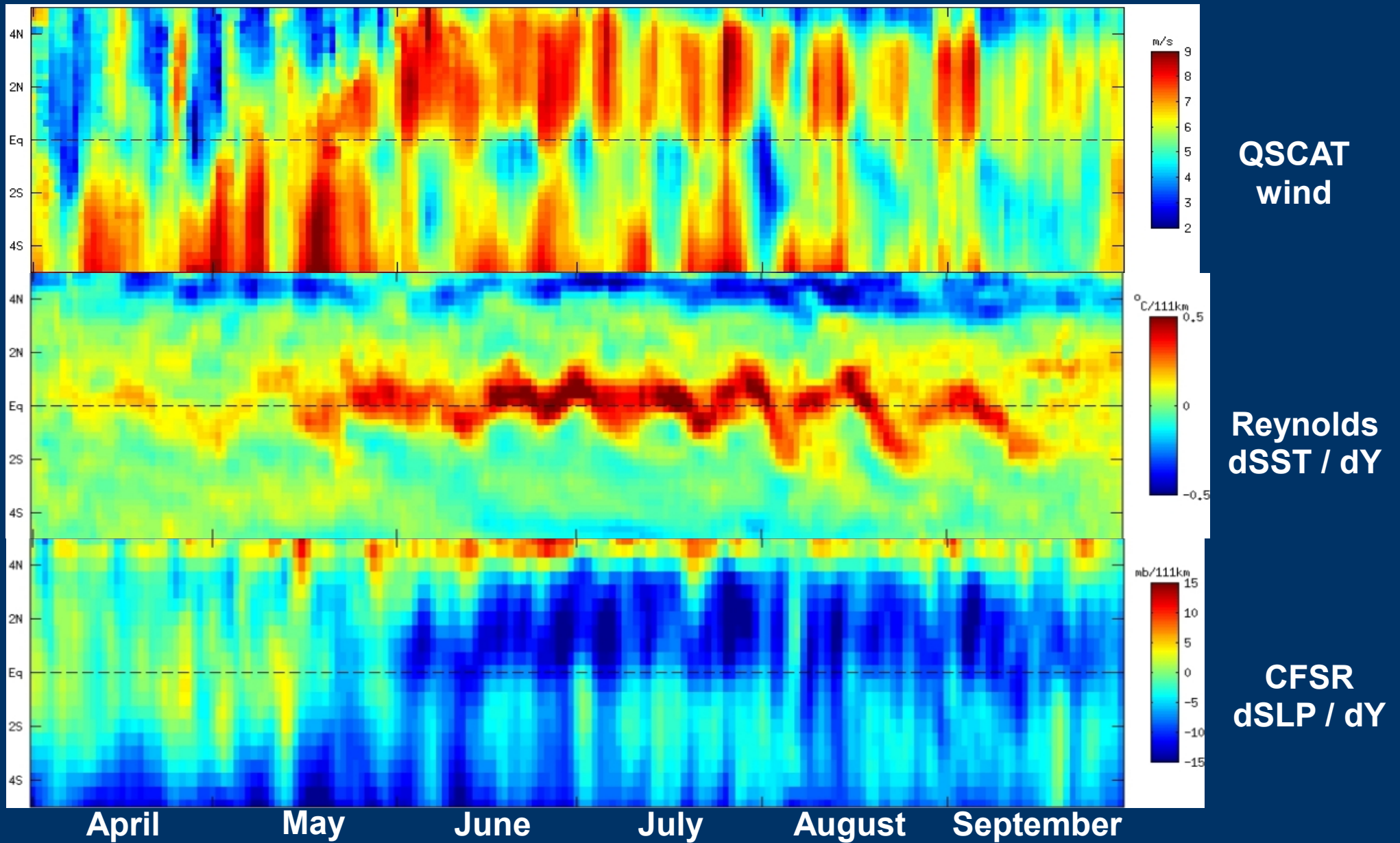


dSLP/dY anomaly (colors, Pa / 111 km)
dSST/dY anomaly (black contours, °C / 111 km)

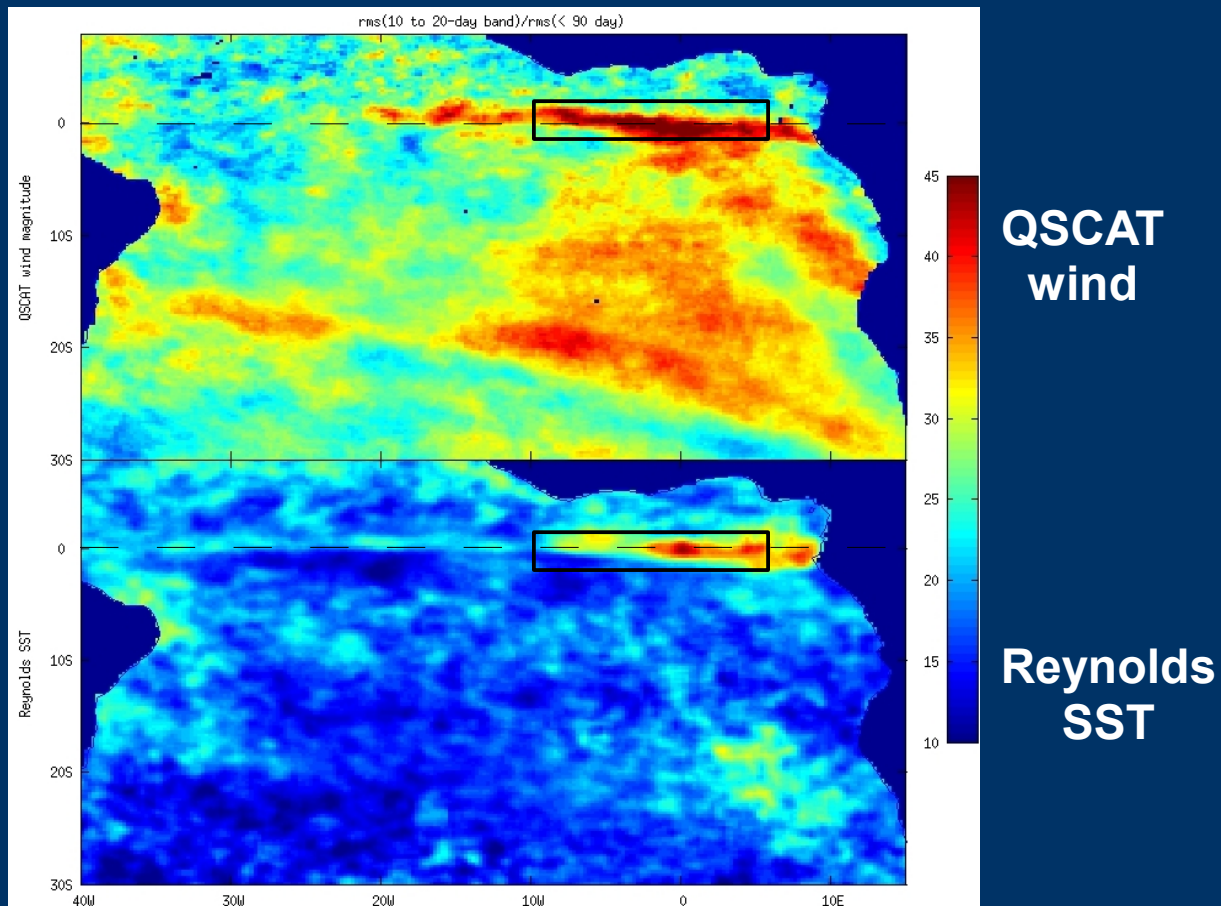
For example : YEAR 2007 (10°W - 0)



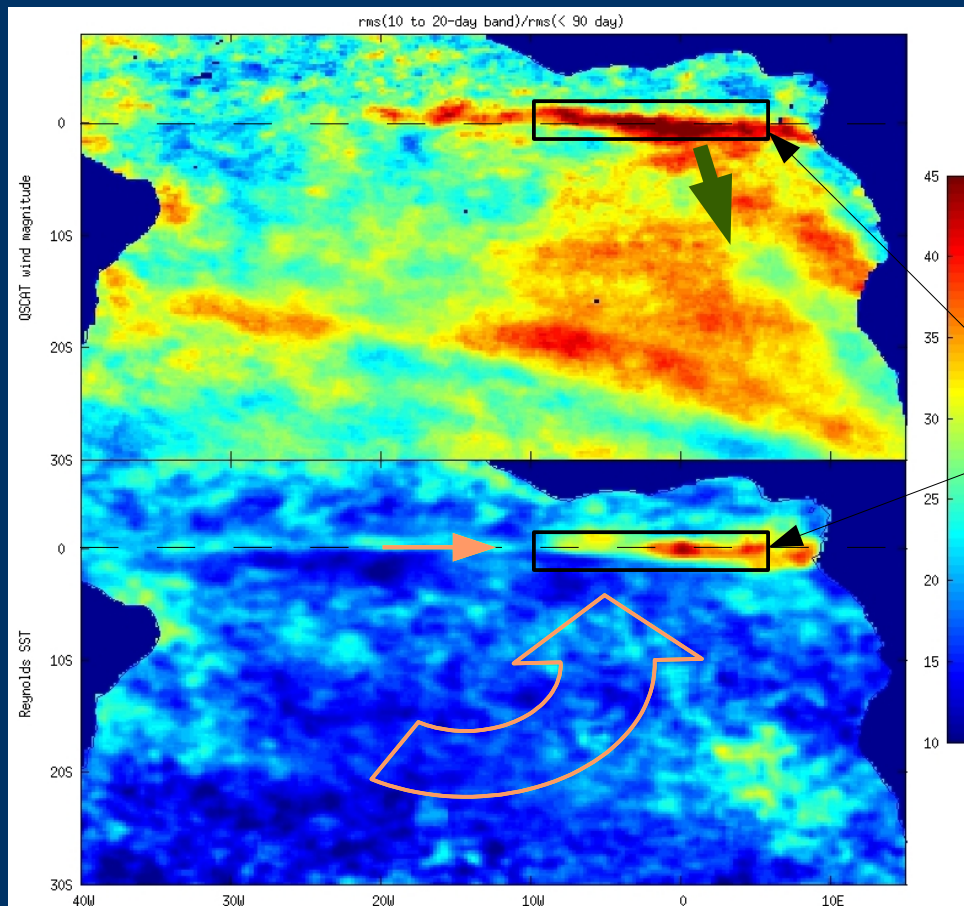
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**An estimation of the bi-weekly importance in
intraseasonal timeseries:
 $\text{rms}(10 \text{ to } 20\text{-day}) / \text{rms}(<90\text{-day})$ in MJJA, 2000-2009**



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QSCAT
wind

I – intraseasonal variability
« fueling » from larger scales
atmospheric circulation

II - active air-sea coupling =>
enhances quasi-biweekly
variability (by about 50%...)

III – « radiation » over the
whole GG, through pressure
gradient anomalies

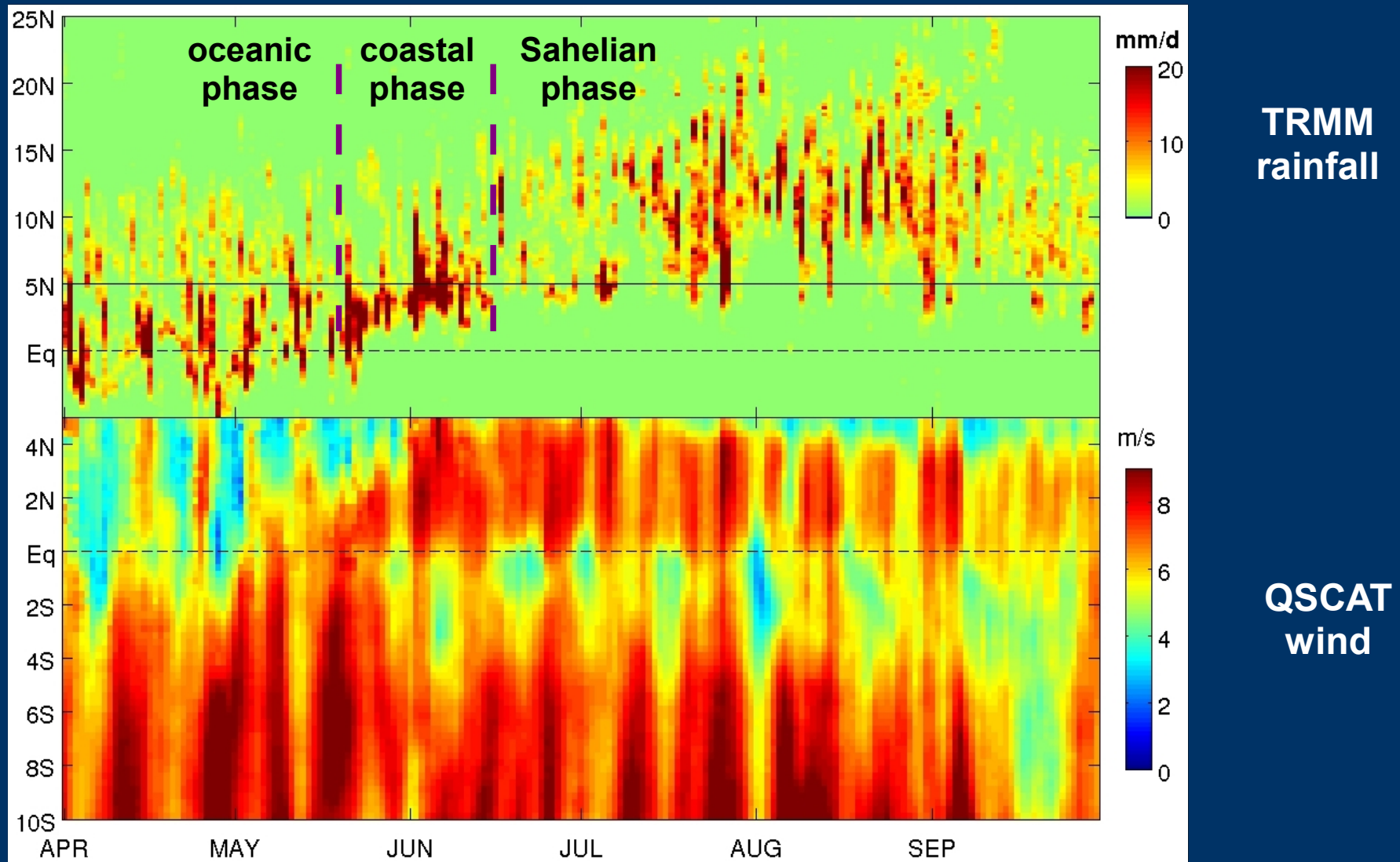
Reynolds
SST

I) reanalyses made with coupled model (as NCEP CFSR) clearly improve the QBWEO representation => importance of the coupling in studies with regional - or global – models

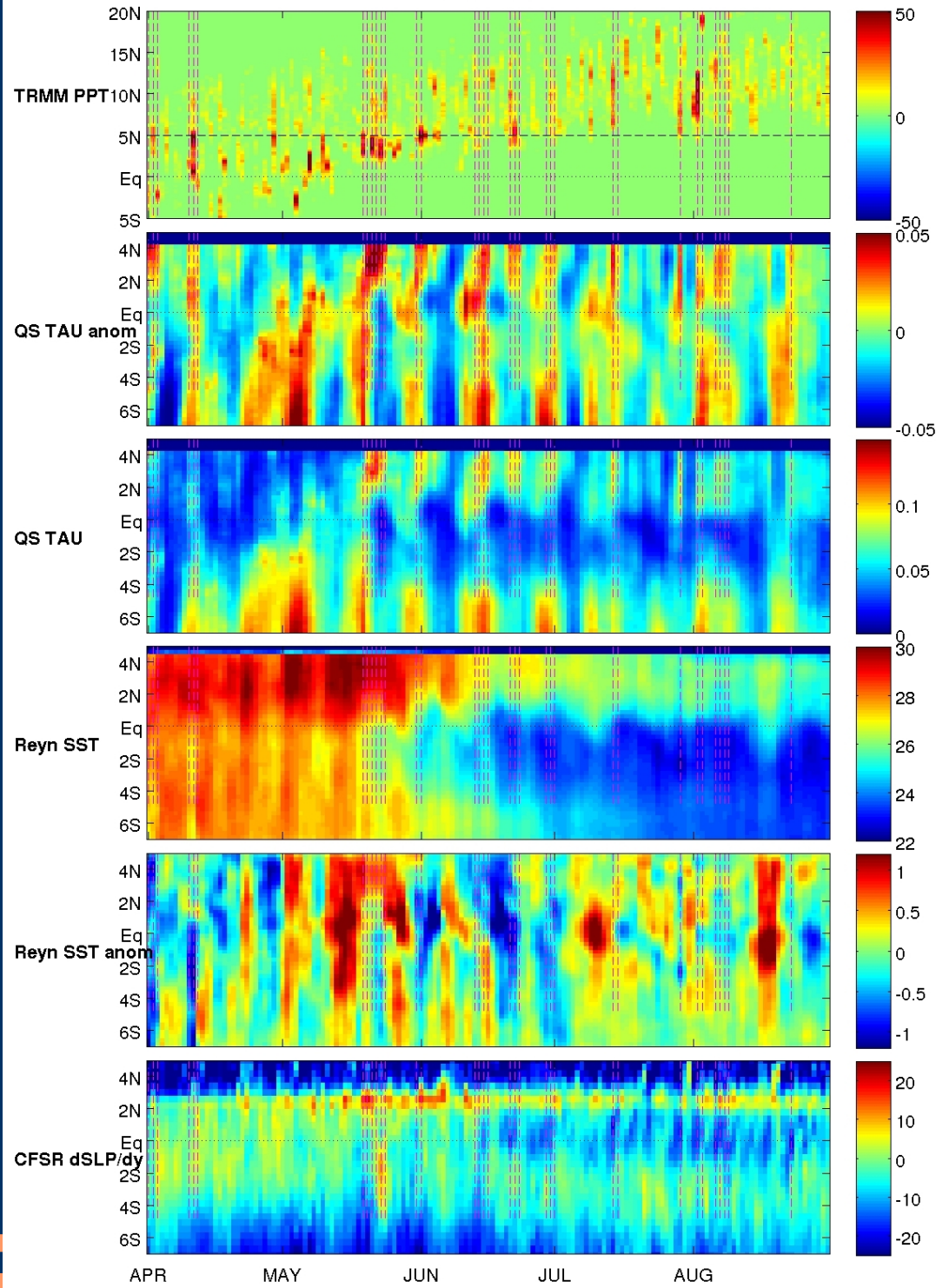
II) important control of this bi-weekly variability on the seasonal evolution of the rainfall, through southerlies fluctuations between the Equator and the coas (see Leduc-Leballeur et al. 2012, and Marion's talk tomorrow...!)



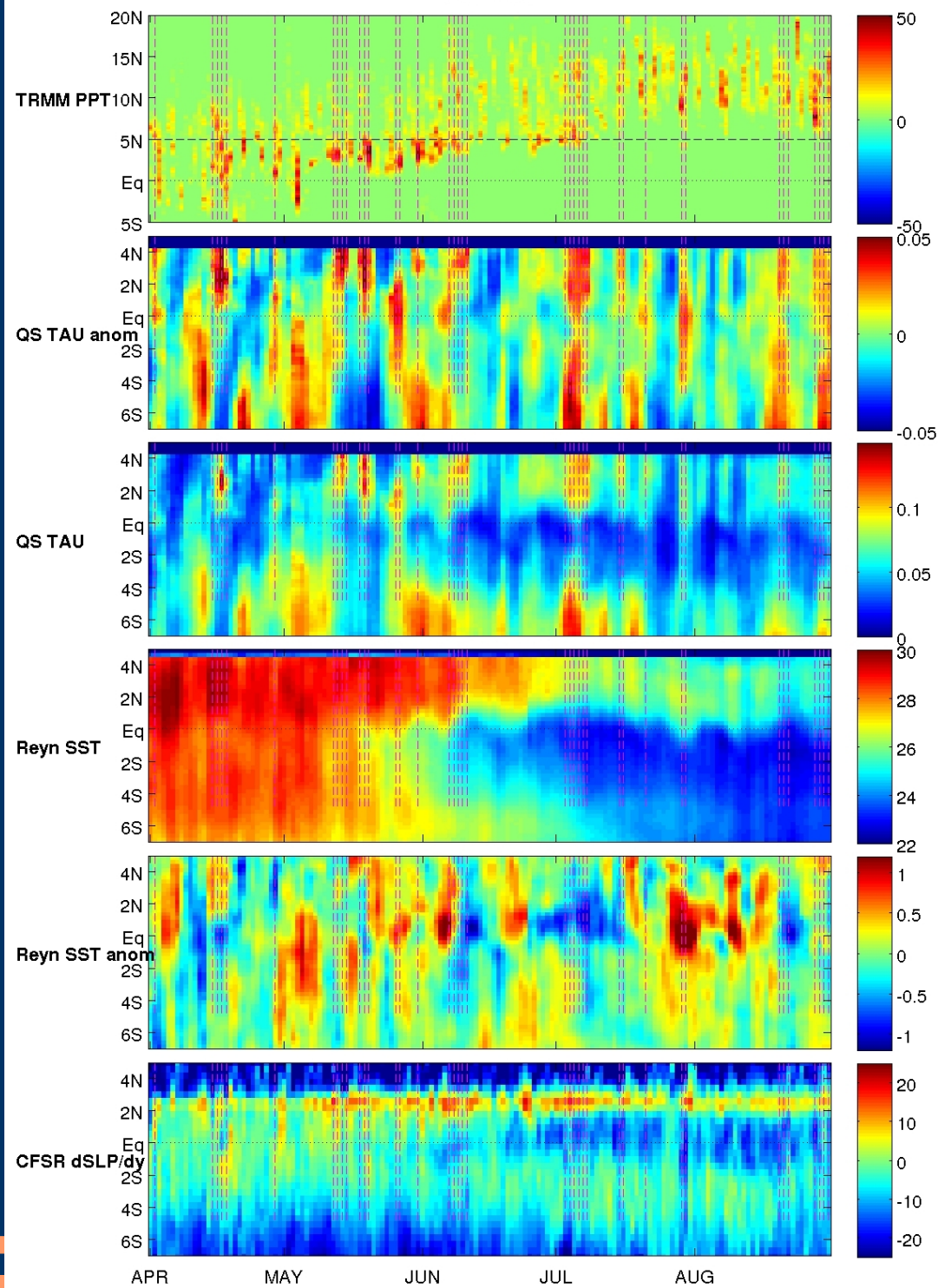
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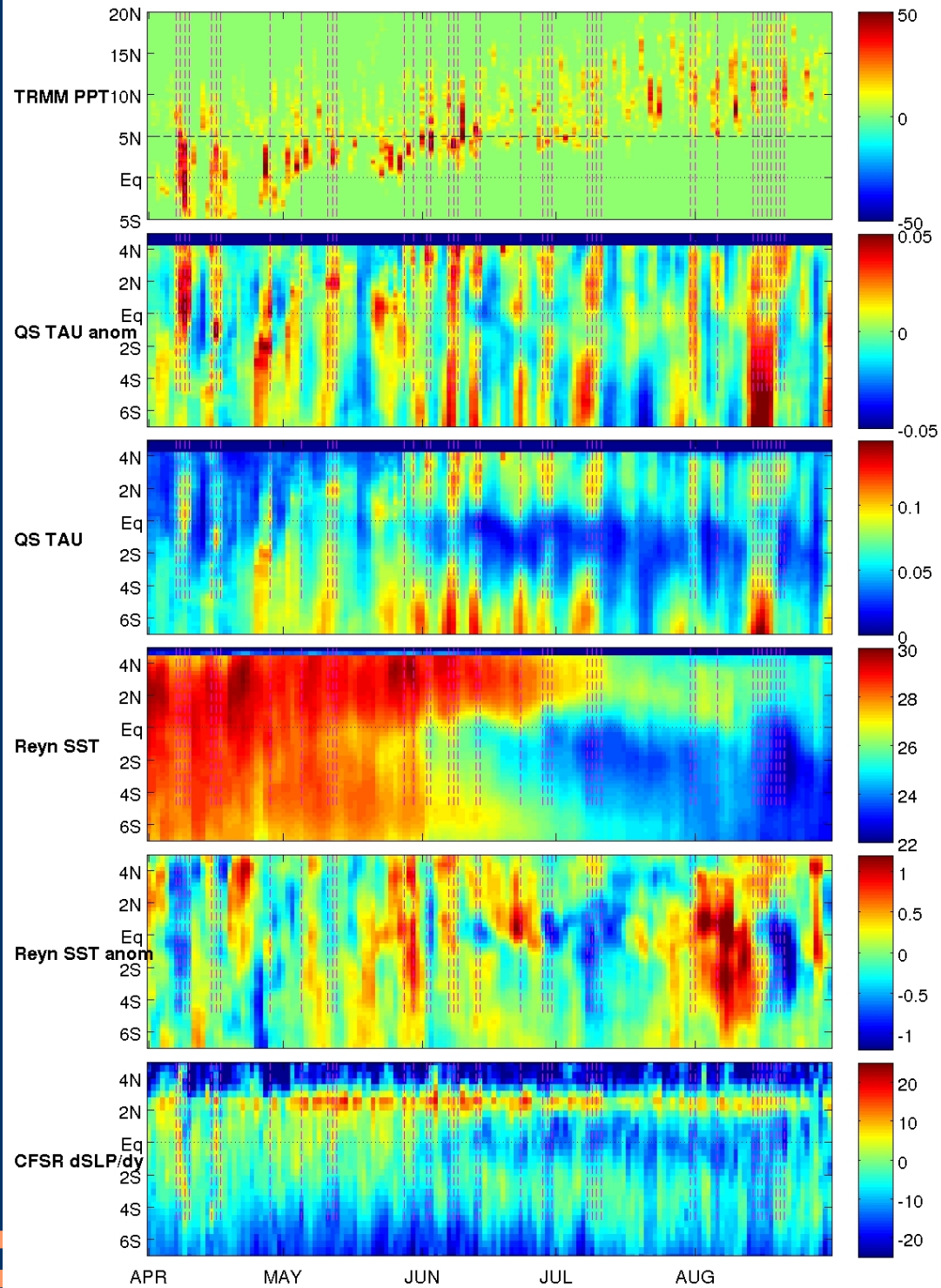
Year 2000



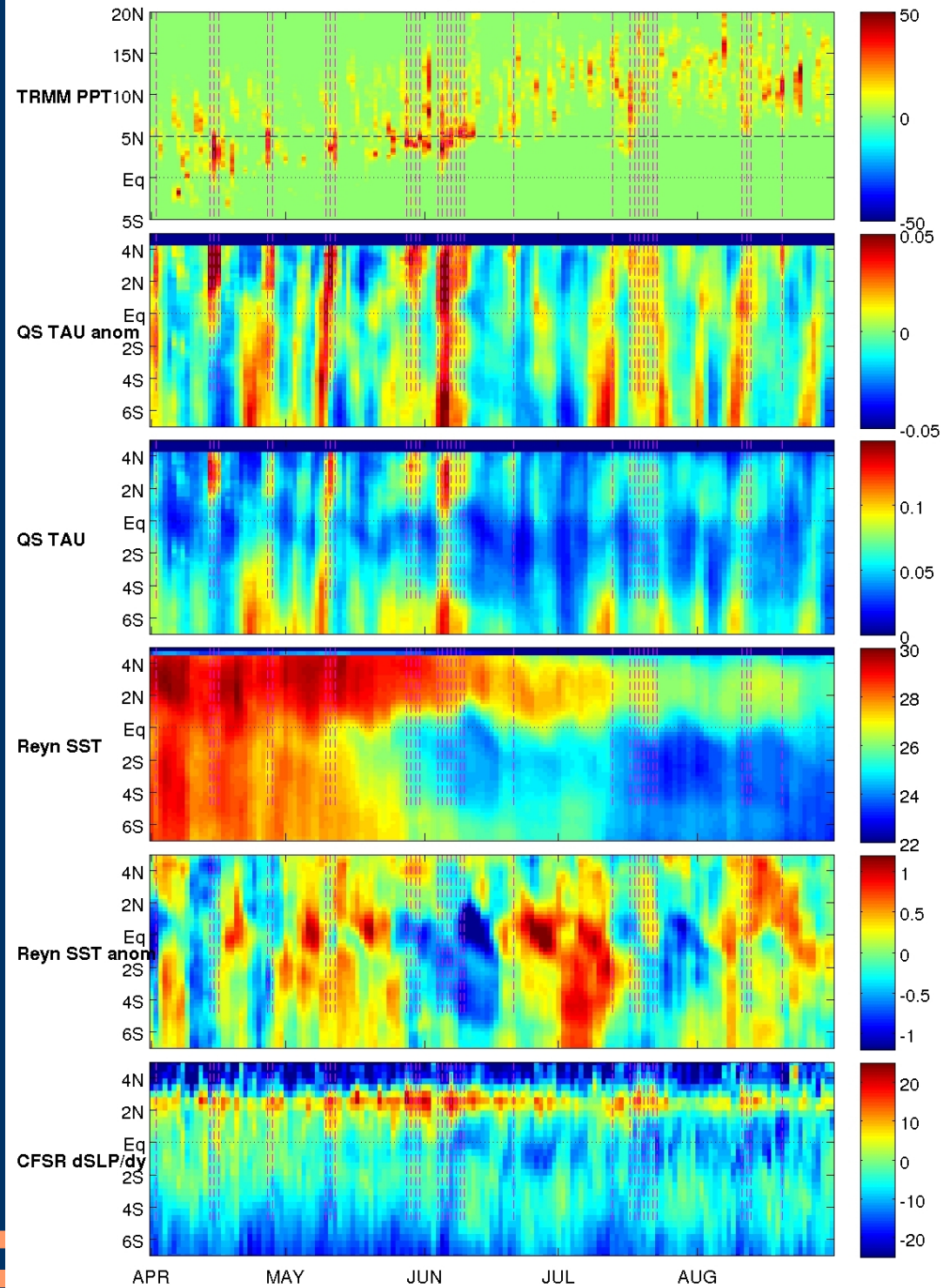
Year 2001



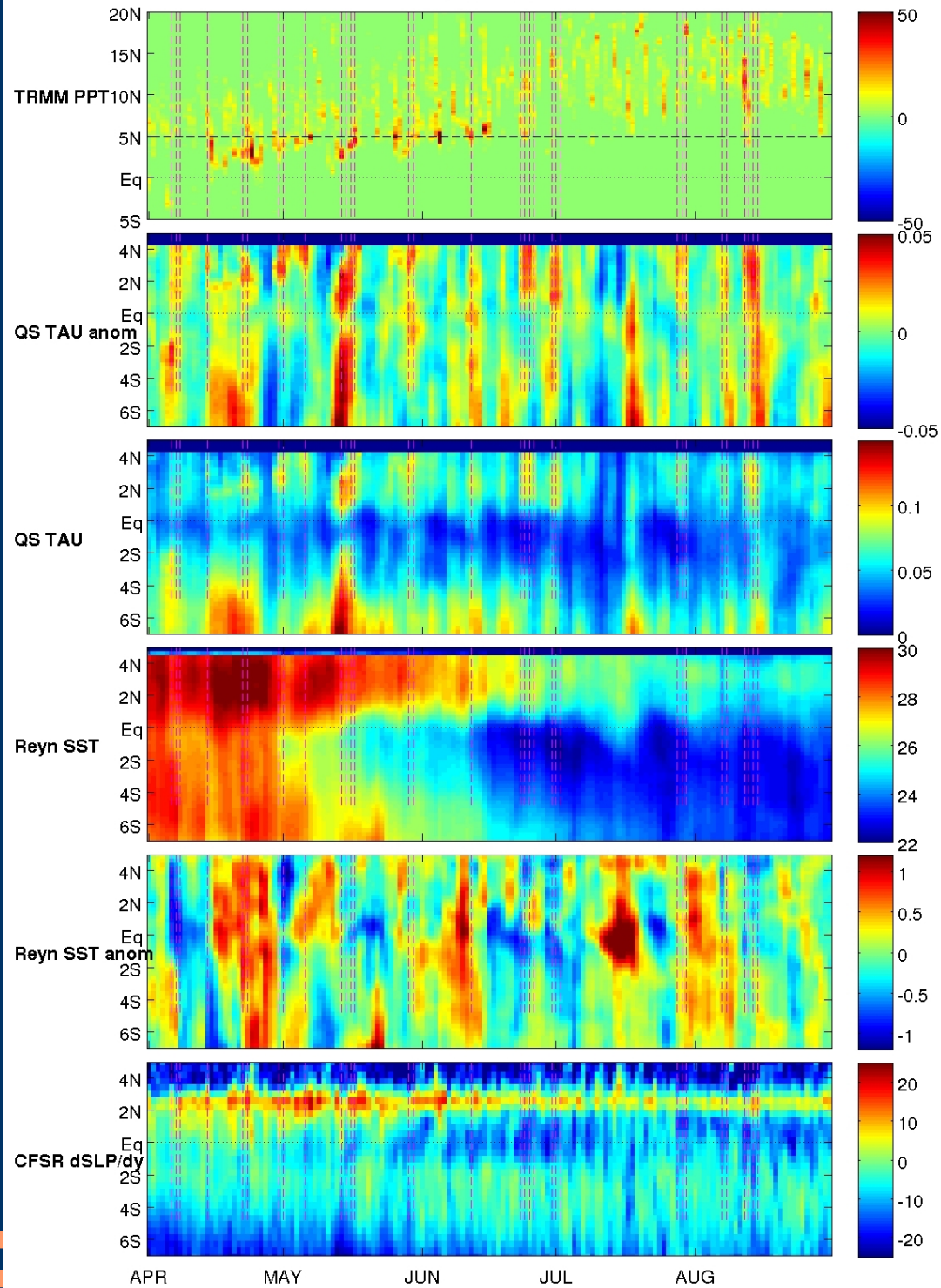
Year 2002



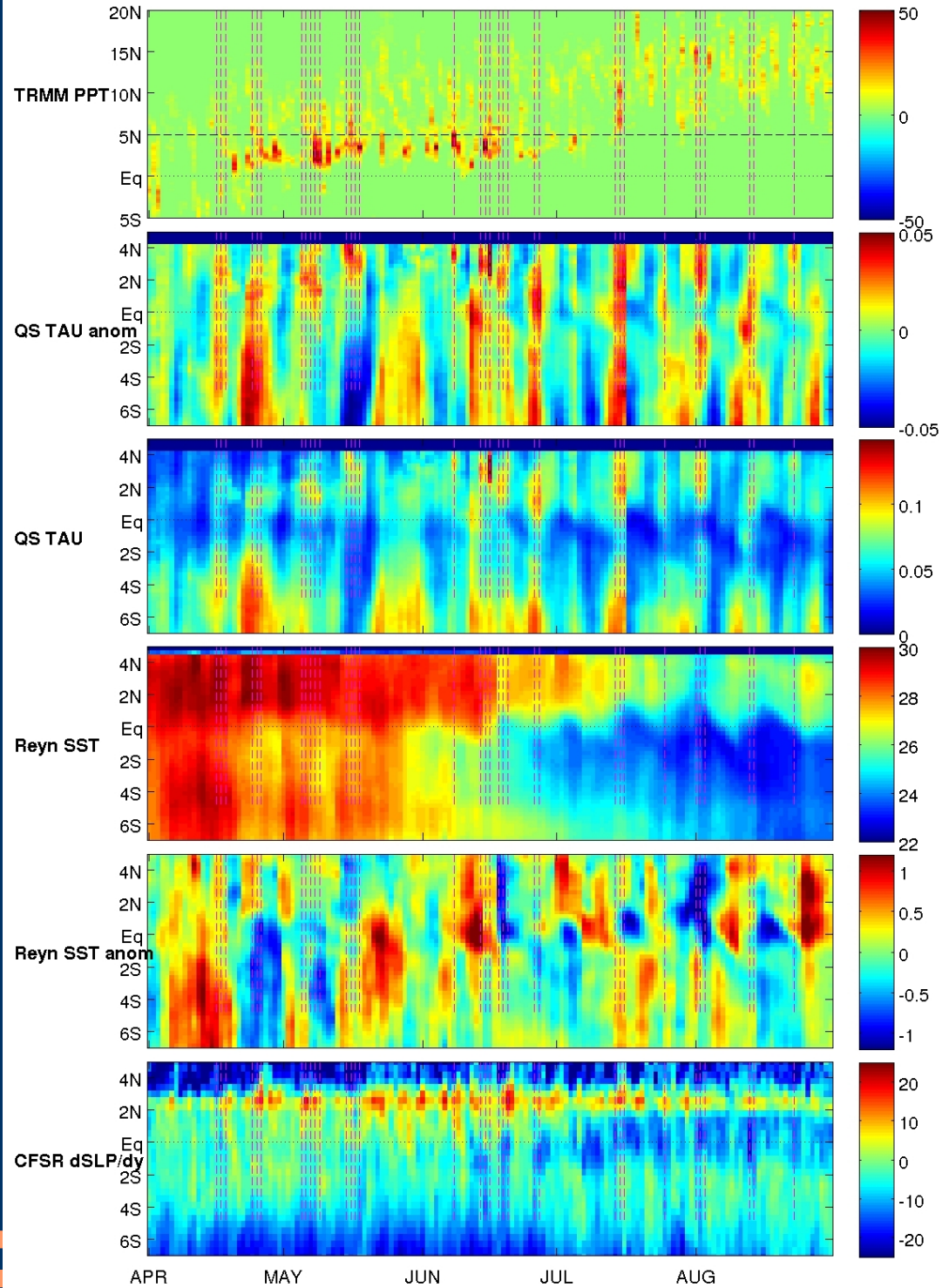
Year 2003



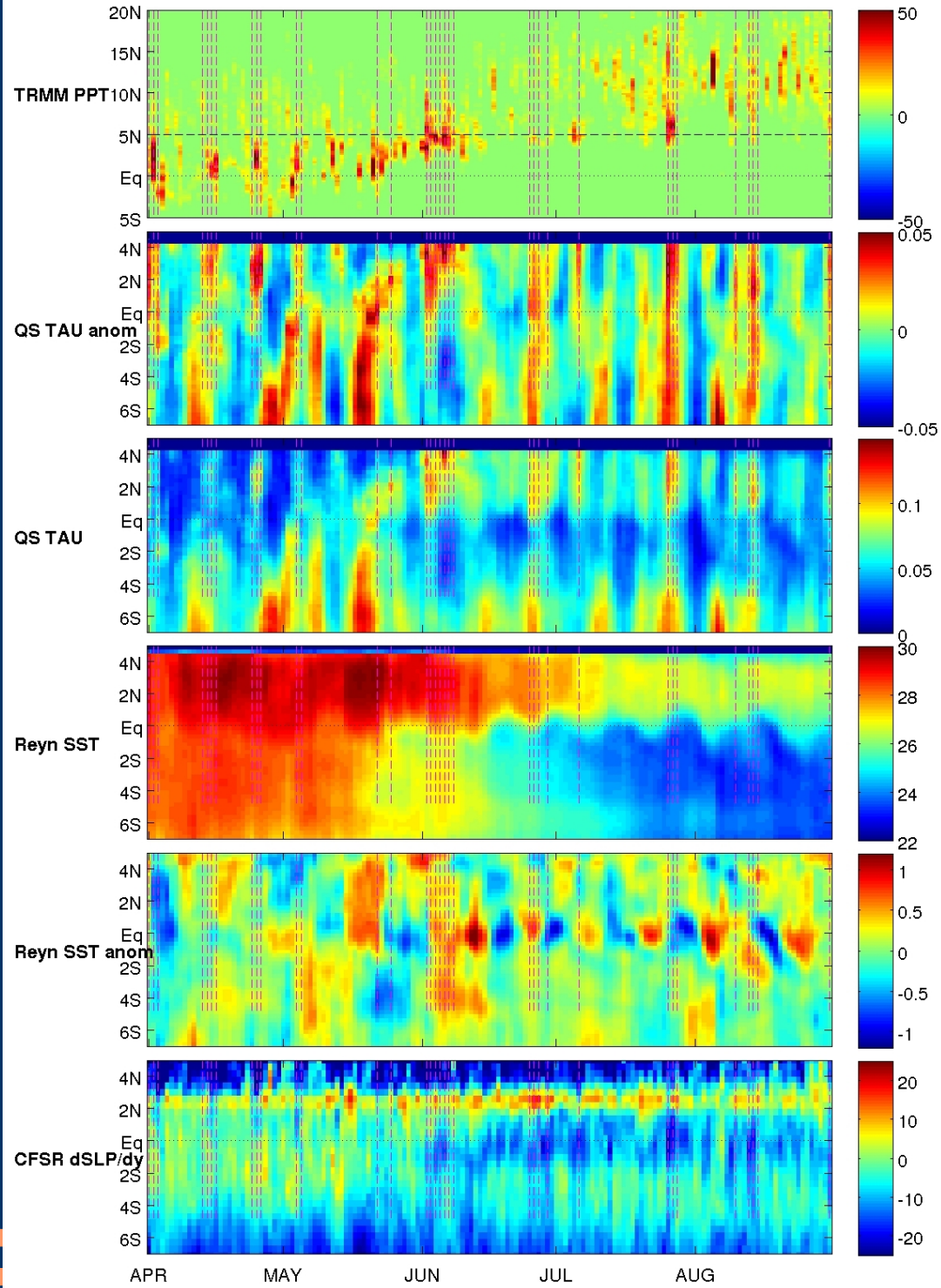
Year 2005



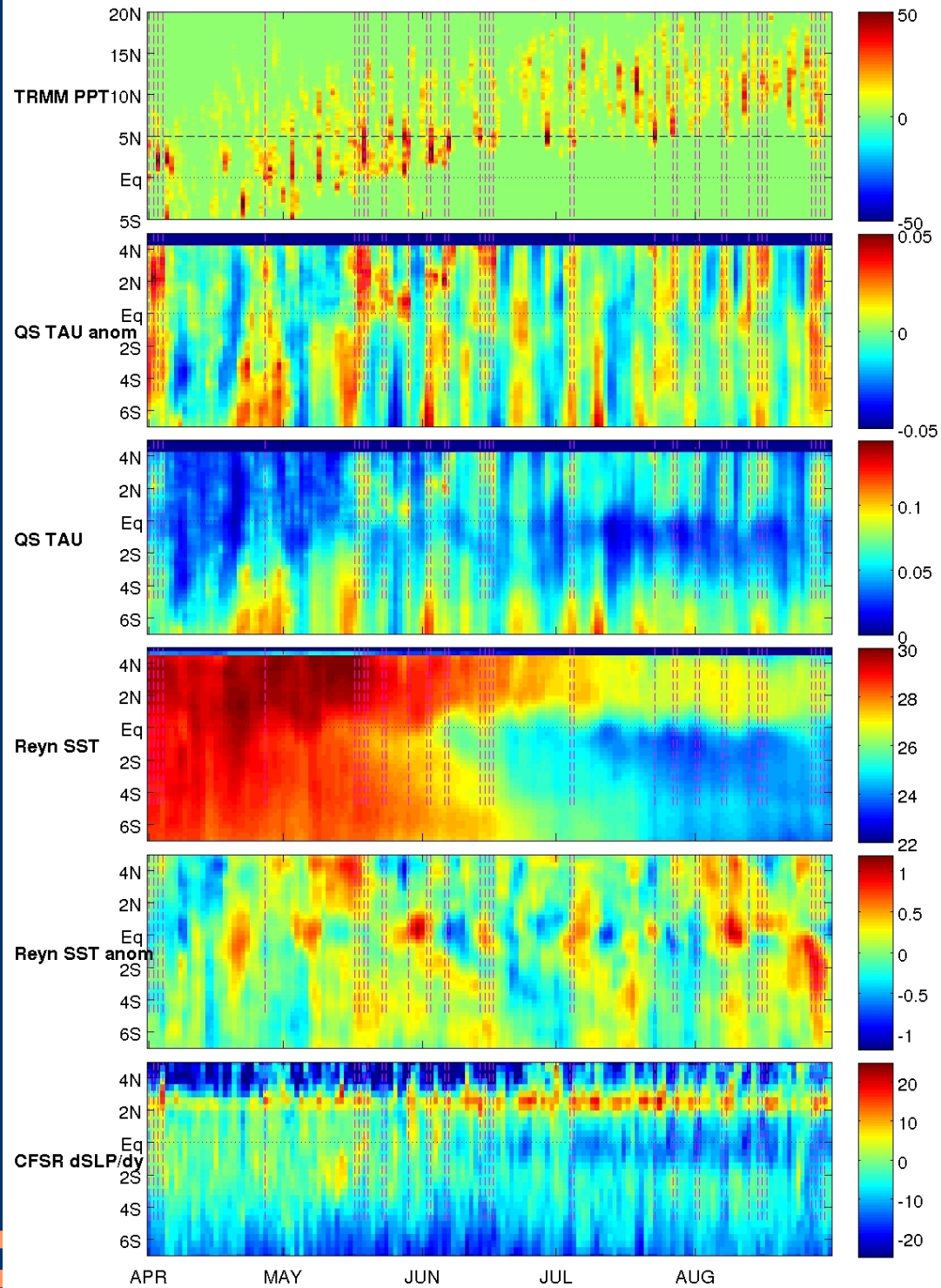
Year 2006



Year 2007



Year 2008



Year 2009

