

Characteristics of East Asian monsoon cycle represented by the western Pacific-Indian Ocean regional low-level circulation types and the relationship with ENSO

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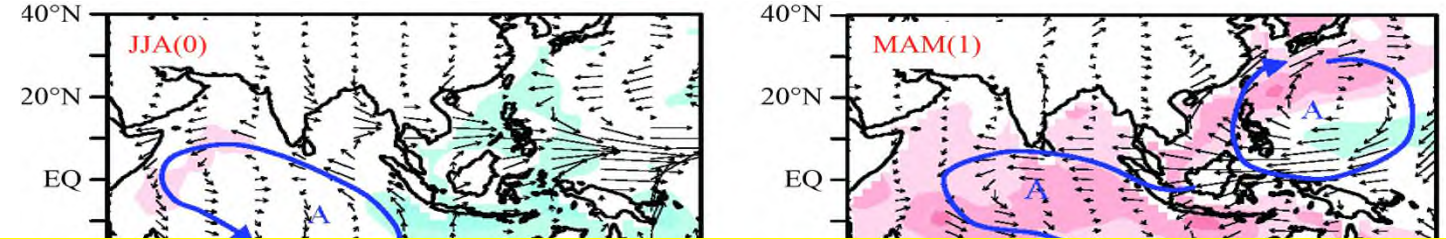
114年天氣分析與預報研討會
04/09/2025

Introduction

Asian-Australian-WNP: *one monsoon system*

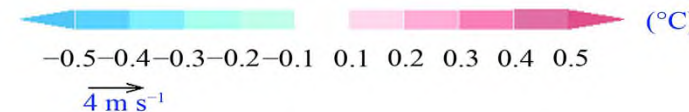
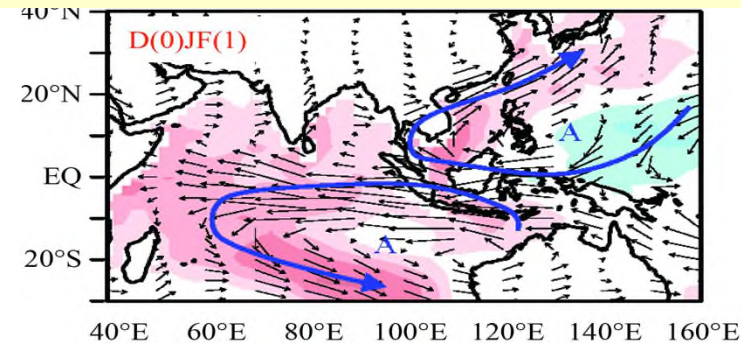
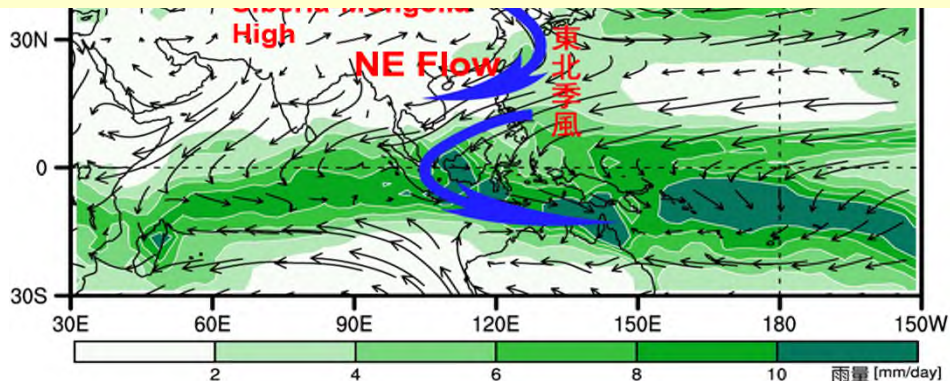


Seasonal evolving patterns of 850-hPa wind and SST anomalies associated with El Niño turnabout from the developing summer JJA(0), to the decaying summer JJA(1) based on the SS-SVD analysis.



Objectives of the present study:

- * Can the seasonal evolving patterns be identified based on the cluster analysis of daily low-level wind data ? Different clusters are termed as different weather types.
- * Can East Asian monsoon strength and ENSO influence be observed in the seasonal evolution of weather types? This is the most straightforward way to see how weather changes with climate divers, so called weather in climate.



Wang et al. (2003), Li et al. (2017)

Analysis procedure

Weather Type Analysis

Daily 850hPa winds(U,V)
1979-2024(46 years)
50°E-180°E, 20°S-40°N

K-means Cluster Analysis
46 years of daily data can be group into
9 weather types(WT)

Monsoon Annual Cycle
winter(WT1,WT2,WT9), spring(WT3,WT4)
summer(WT5,WT6), autumn(WT7,WT8)

- Weather Types (WT) in Western Pacific-Indian Ocean
- Monsoon Annual Cycle Represented by WT

This study is the first time to use daily low-level weather type clustering to demonstrate the relationship.

winter
summer

Monsoon Year (MY): May(Yr0)-Apr(Yr1)
strong MY: strong summer and strong winter
weak MY: weak summer and weak winter

- Relationship Between Winter and Summer Monsoon Intensity → Strong/Weak **Monsoon Year (MY)**

ENSO and MY Variability

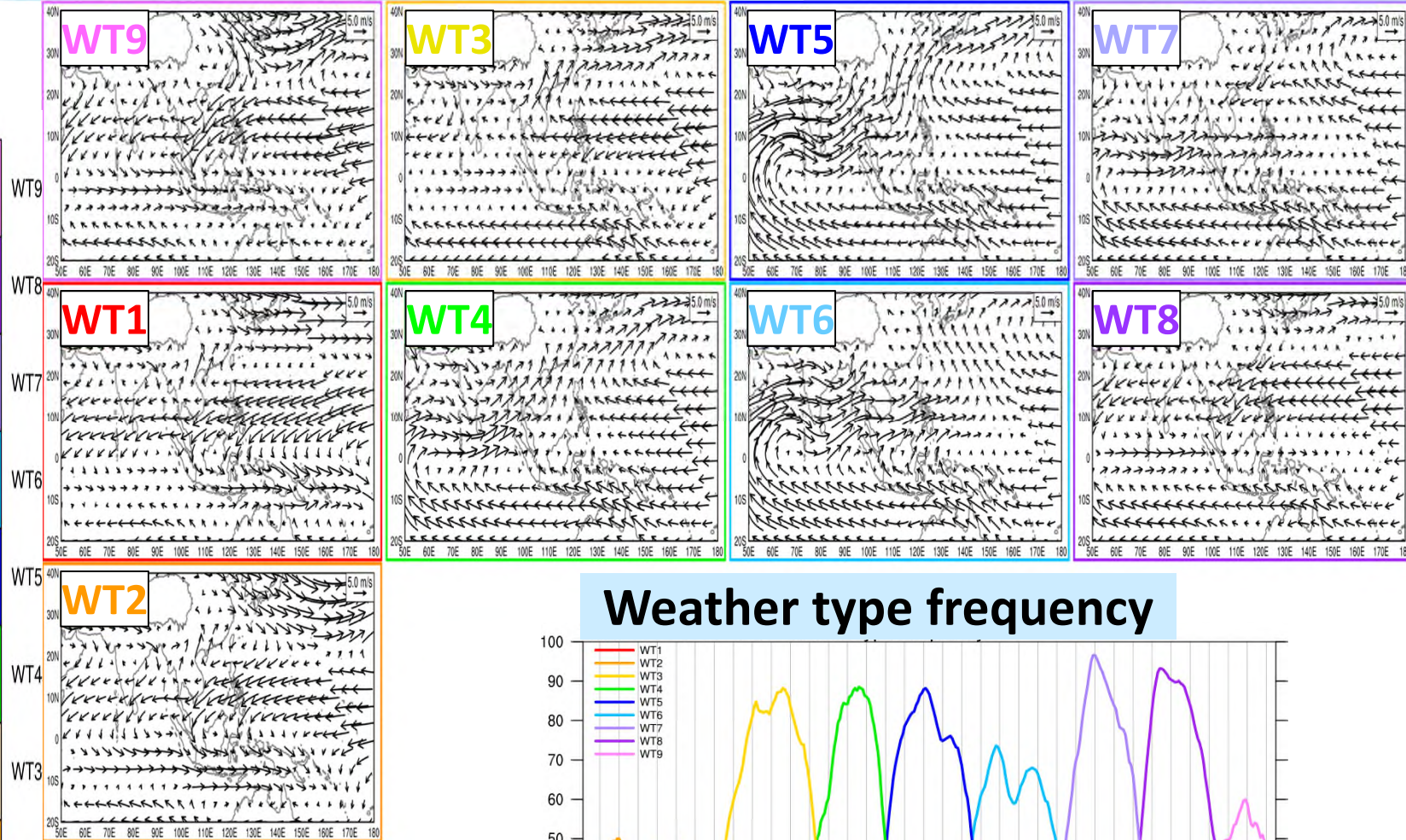
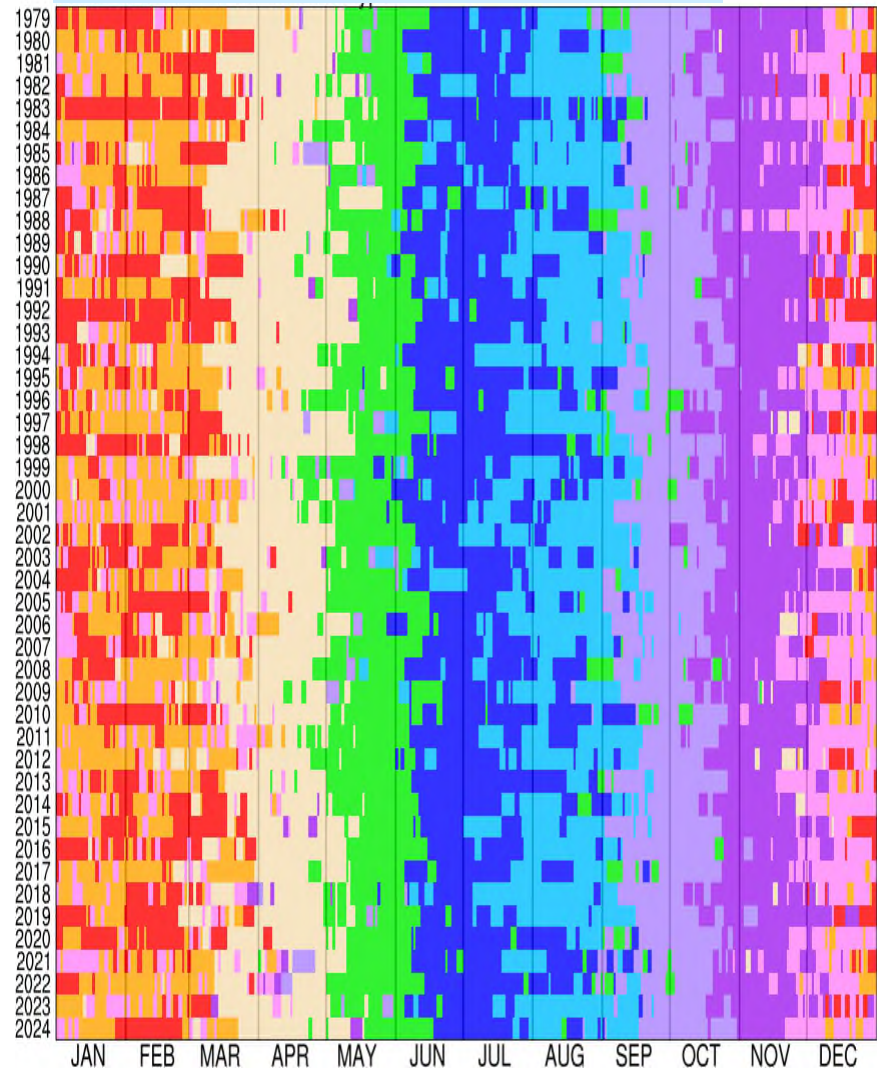
MY Intensity and ENSO Phase
strong MY: La Niña
weak MY: El Niño

Summer and Winter Linkage through ENSO
circulation and SST analysis
mid-Jul to Aug: the critical time for the linkage

- Key features of summer and winter monsoon connection through La Niña/El Niño evolution

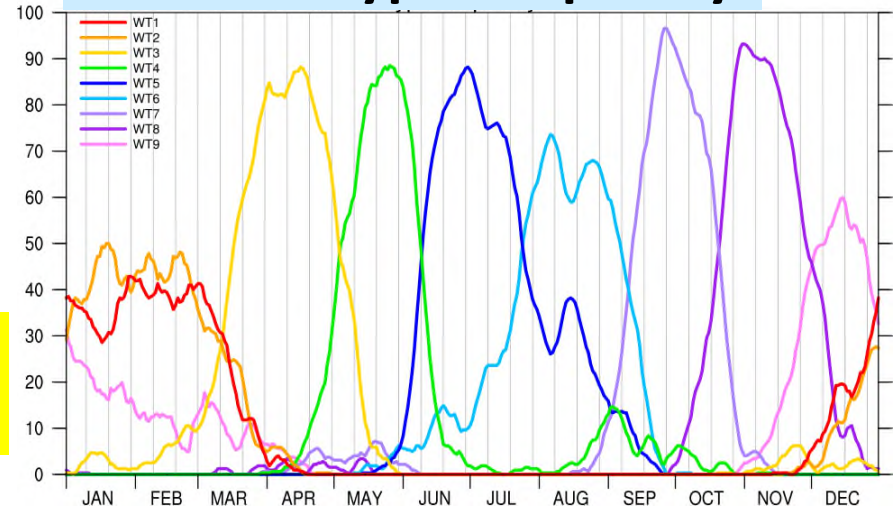
Weather Type(WT) and Monsoon Annual Cycle

Weather type calendar 1979-2024



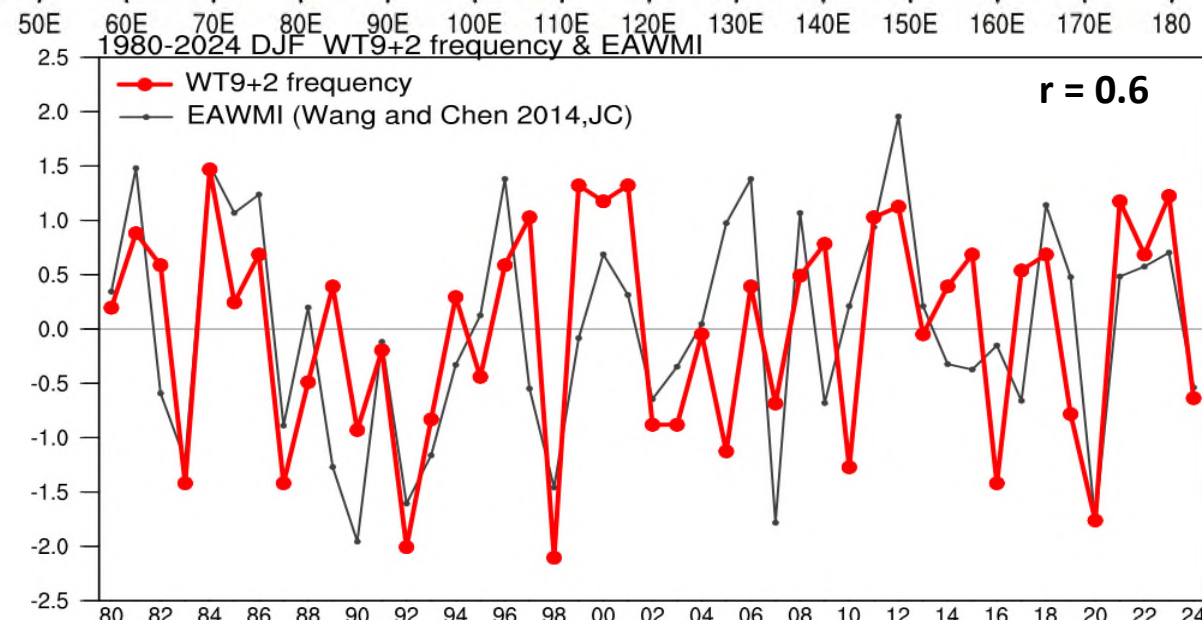
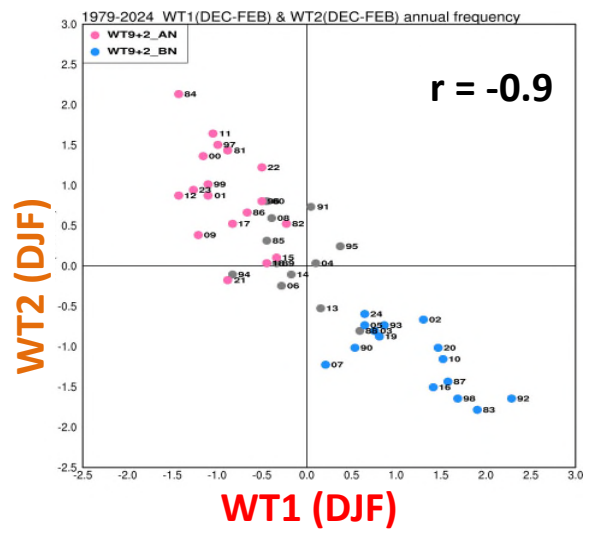
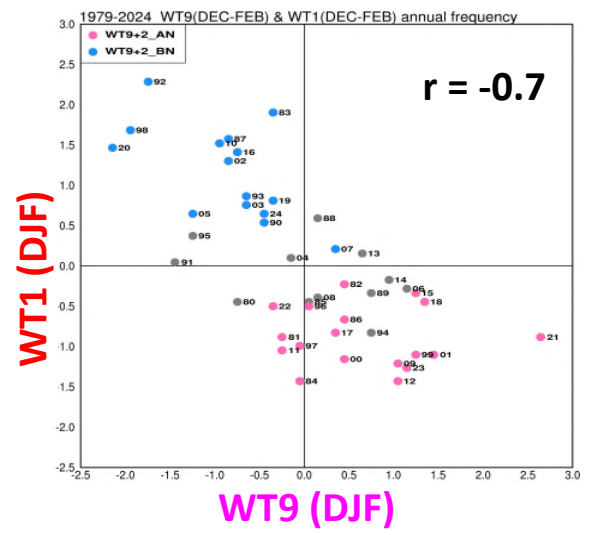
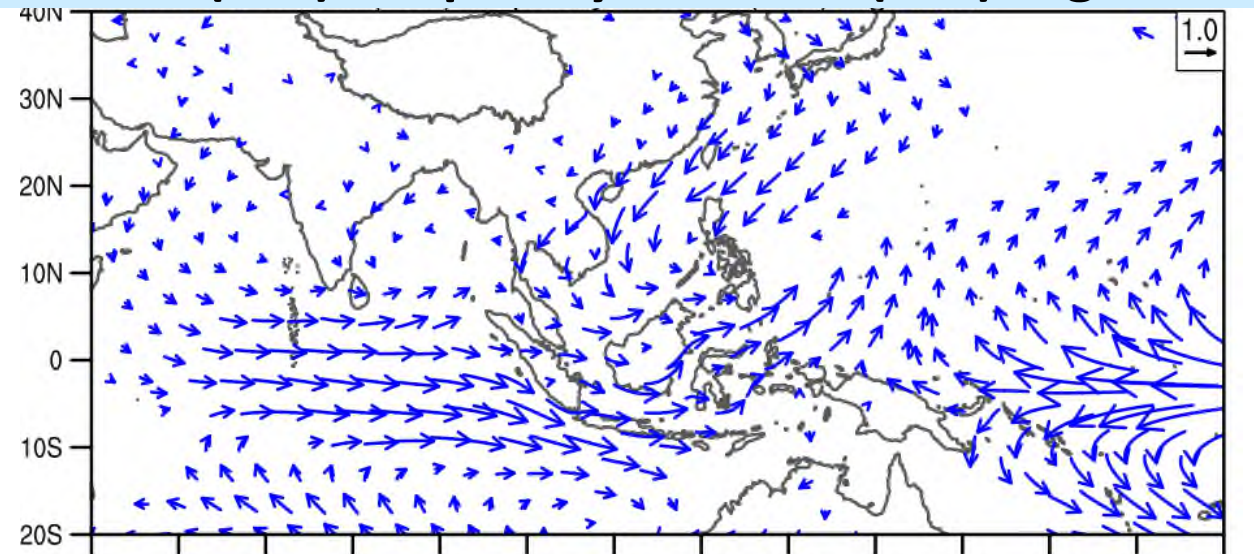
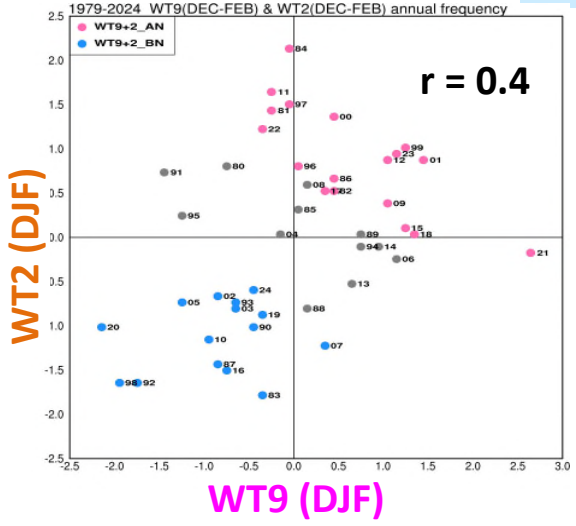
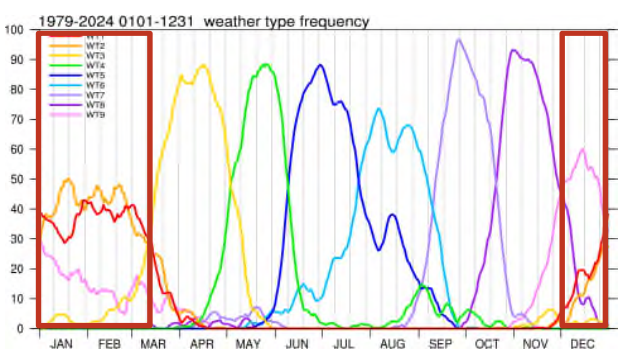
Summer: WT5,WT6
Winter: WT9,WT1,WT2

Weather type frequency

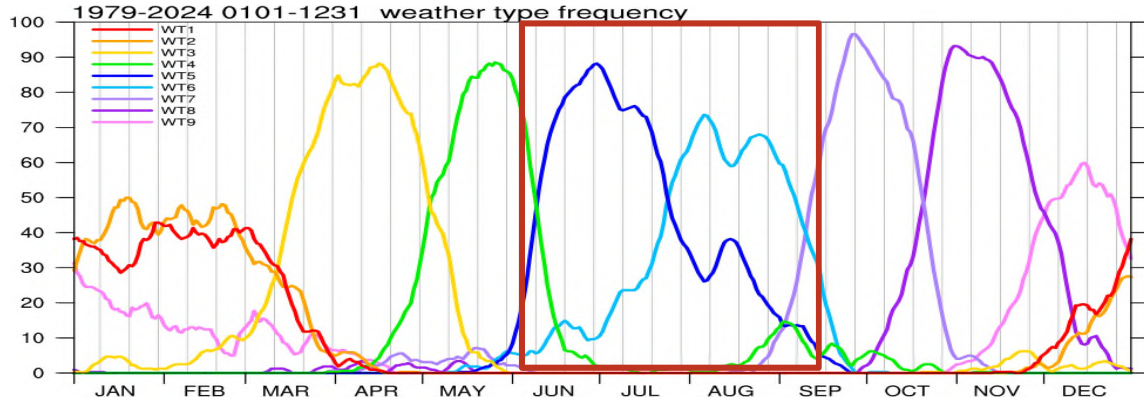


Winter Weather Type Frequency and Monsoon Intensity

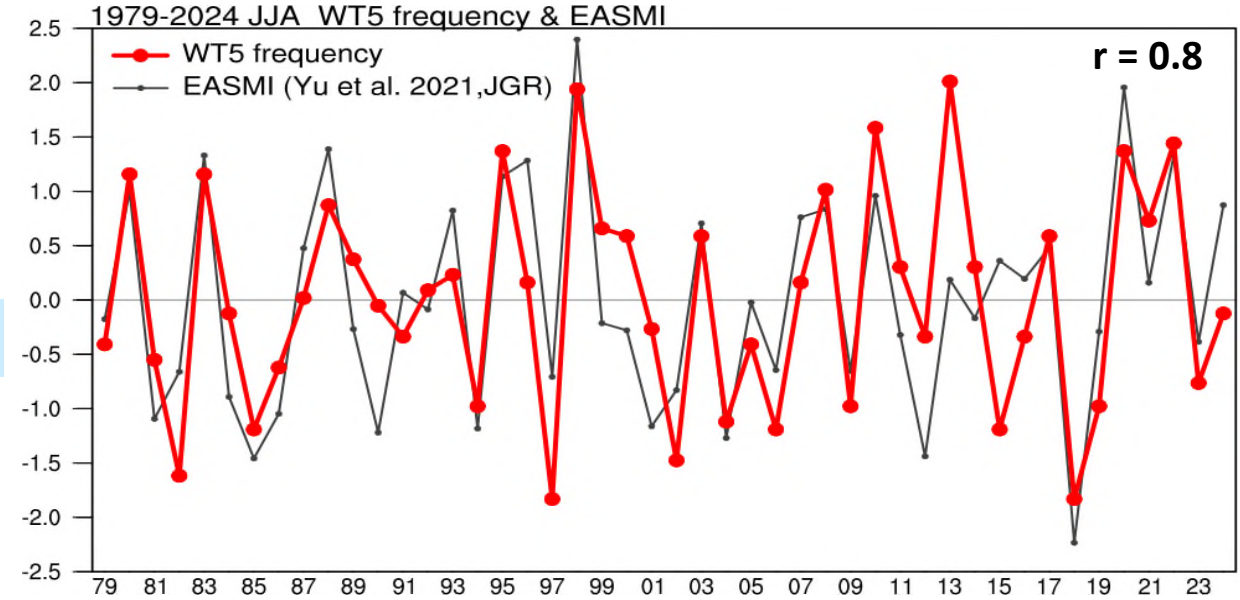
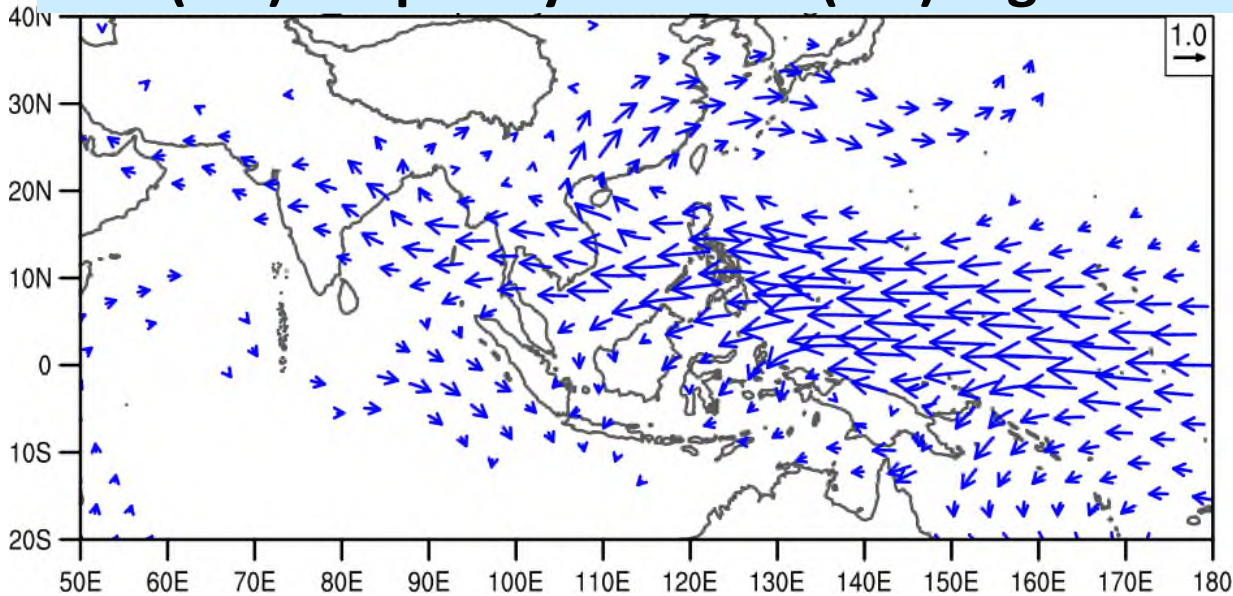
WT9+WT2(DJF) frequency & UV925(DJF) regression



Summer Weather Type Frequency and Monsoon Intensity



WT5(JJA) frequency & UV850(JJA) regression

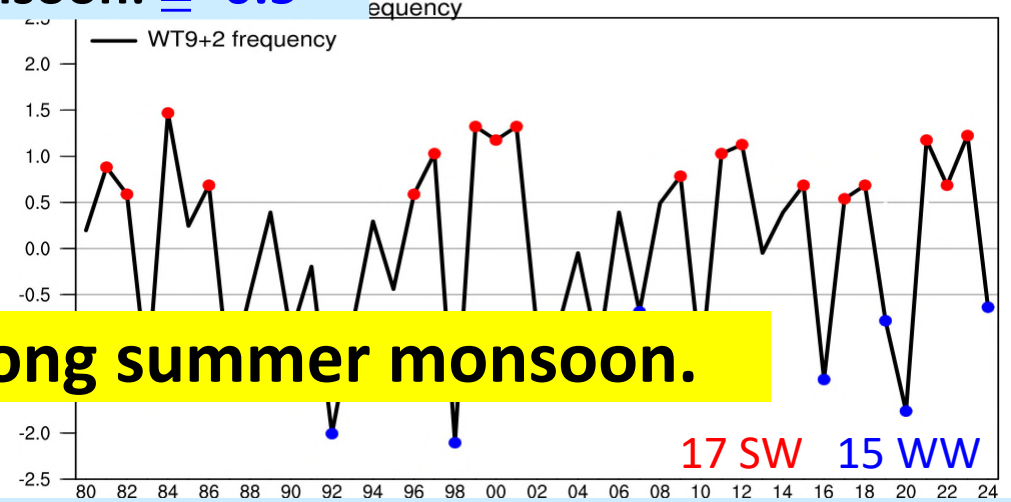
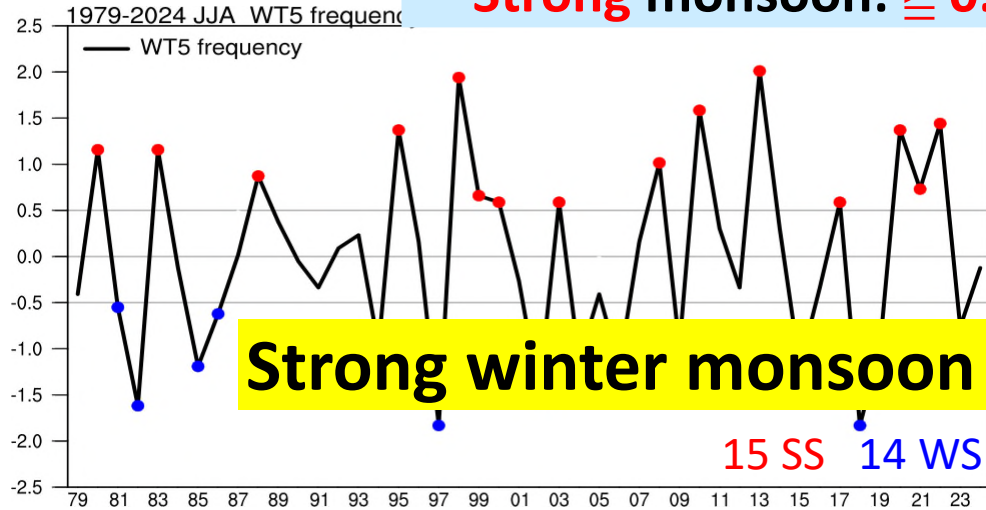


Yu et al. 2021 JGR, Wang and Fan 1999 BAMS

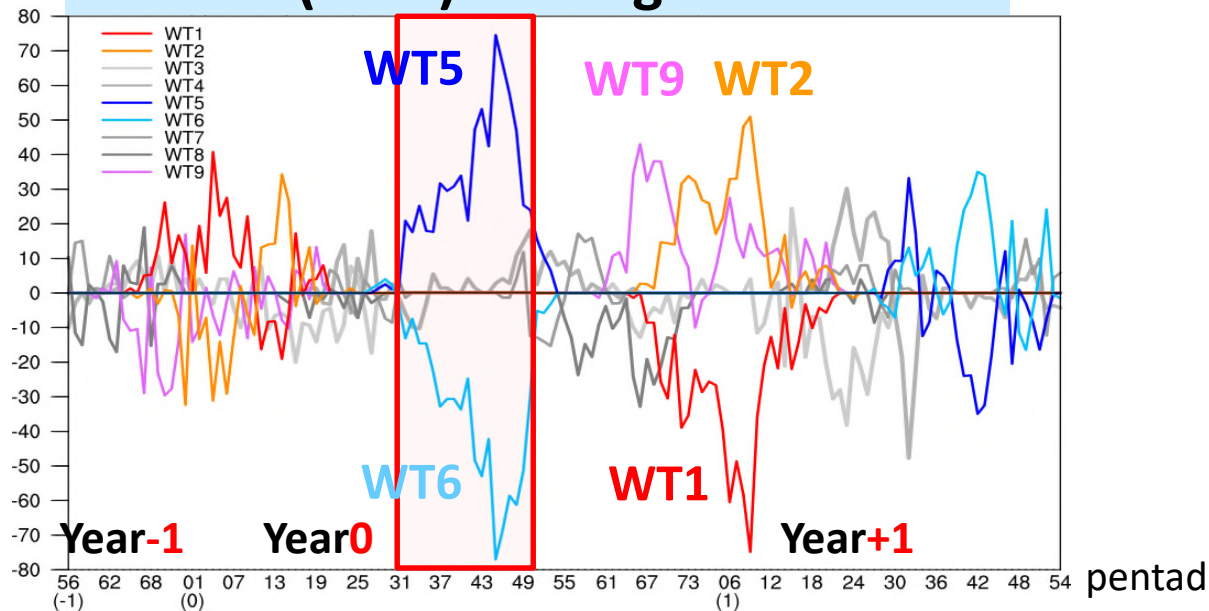
$$\text{EASMI} = \text{U850}(110^\circ - 140^\circ\text{E}, 22.5^\circ - 32.5^\circ\text{N}) - \text{U850}(90^\circ - 130^\circ\text{E}, 5^\circ - 15^\circ\text{N})$$

Relationship between Summer and Winter Monsoon

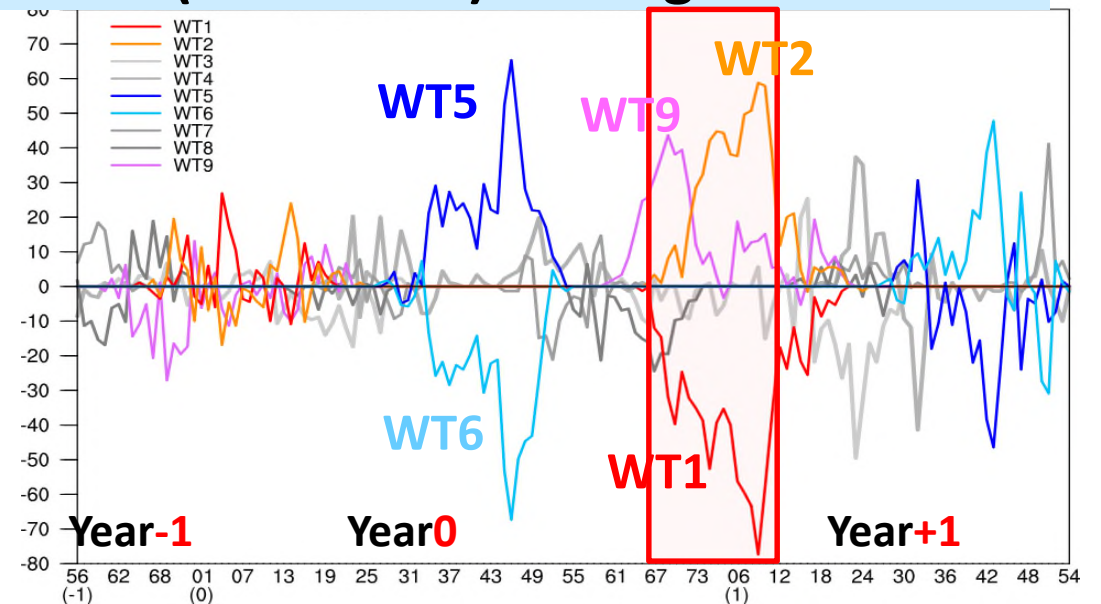
Strong monsoon: ≥ 0.5 , Weak monsoon: ≤ -0.5



Summer(WT5): Strong minus Weak

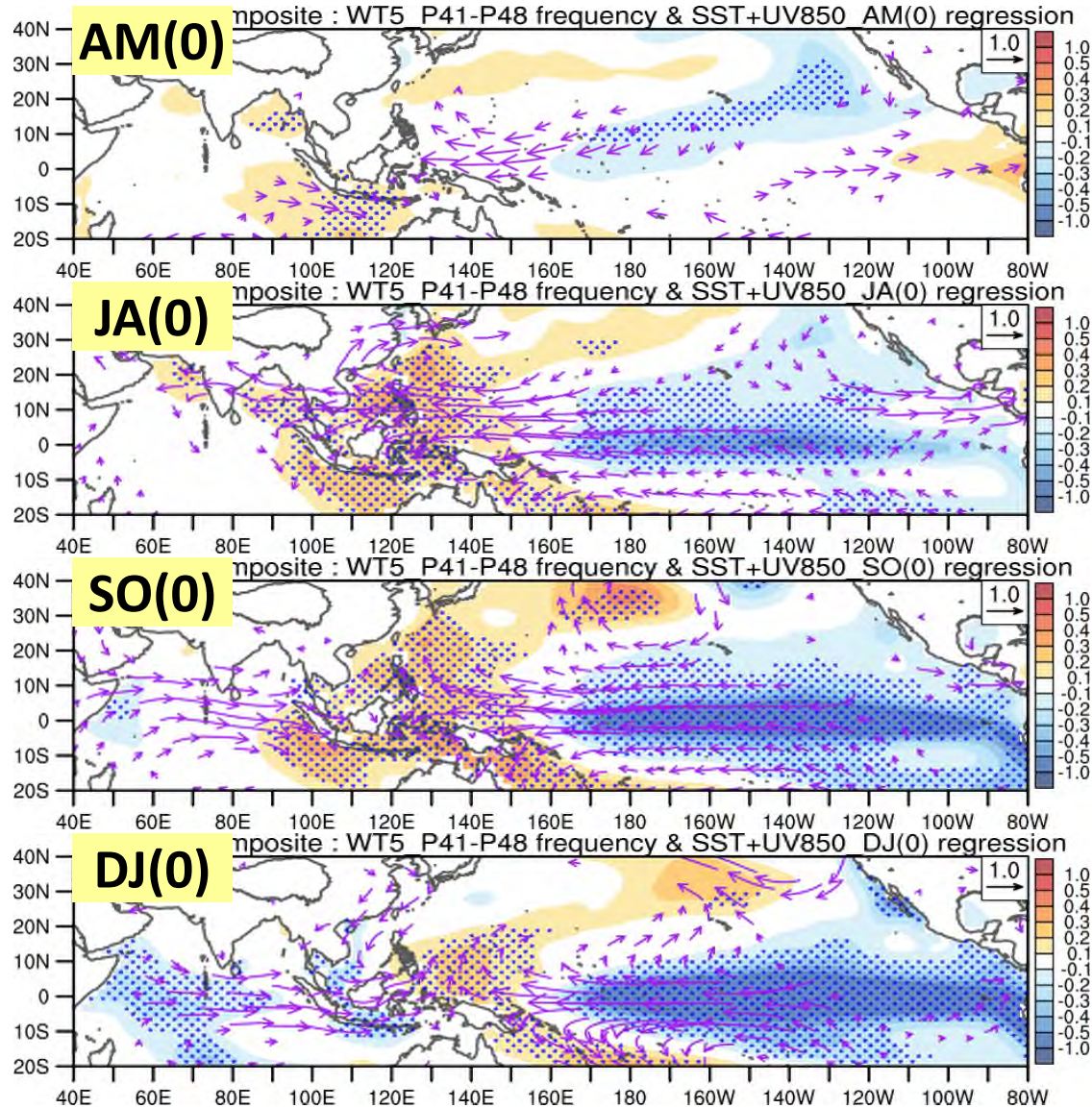


Winter(WT9+WT2): Strong minus Weak

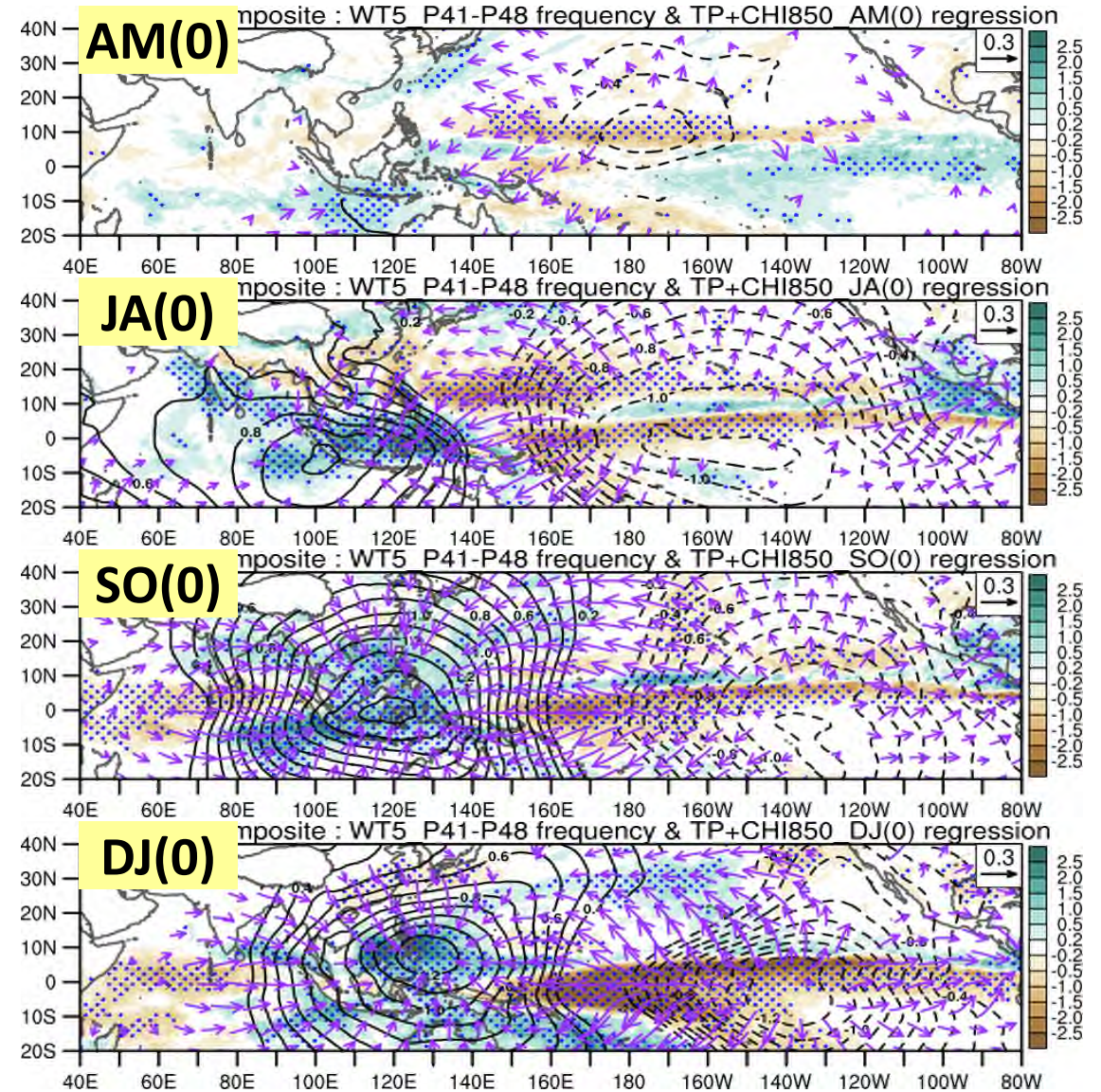


ENSO and Strong/Weak Monsoon Year

SST (color) & UV850 (vector)



Prec.(color)&CHI850(contour)&DIV850 (vector)



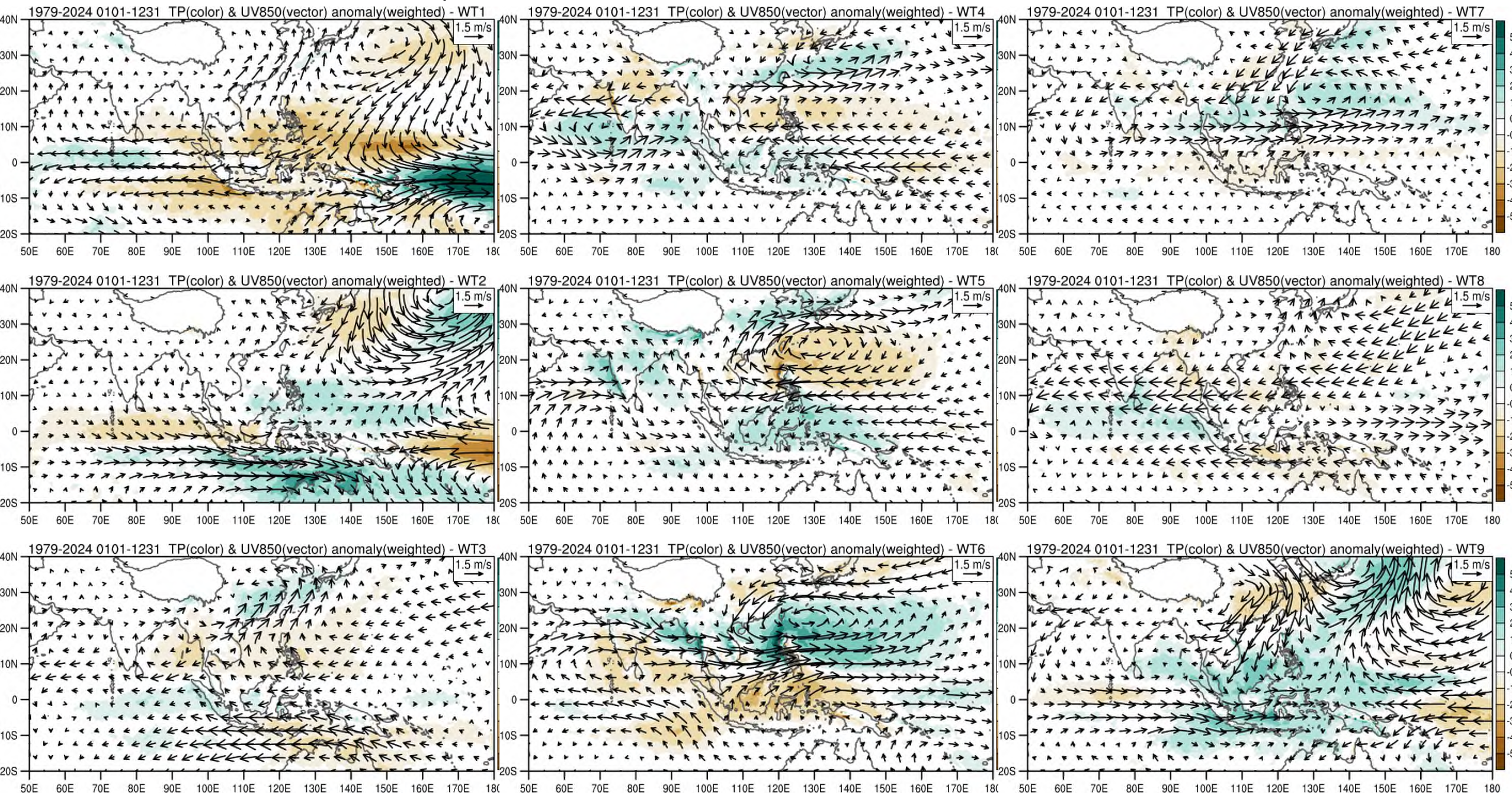
Conclusions

- 1. Nine low-level circulation weather types are identified based on 46 years of daily 850-hPa wind data. The winter and summer monsoon intensity can be classified based on weather type frequency anomalies.**
- 2. The strong (weak) summer leads a strong (weak) winter monsoon. No discernable relationship between the summer monsoon with its preceding winter monsoon and the winter monsoon with its ensuing summer monsoon was detected.**
- 3. The summer and winter monsoon connection cannot be separated from ENSO evolution. Mid-July and August may be a critical time for the following evolution of the coupling between monsoon convection and circulation with ENSO.**
- 4. This study is the first time to use daily low-level weather type clustering to demonstrate the monsoon-ENSO relationship and reveal these 40 days may be a critical time for the coupling. The findings has important implication for subseasonal to seasonal forecasts.**

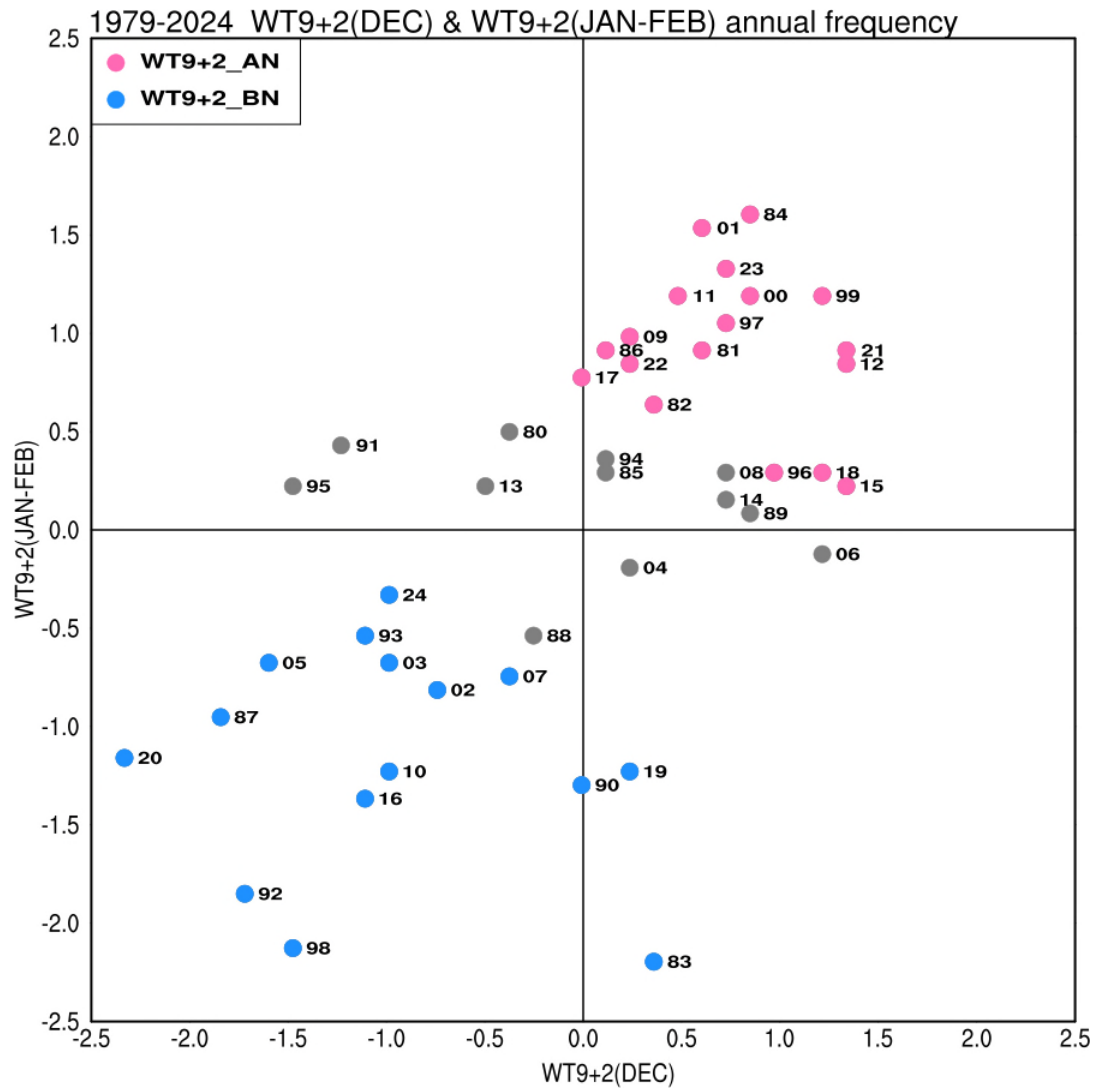
Thanks for your listing !



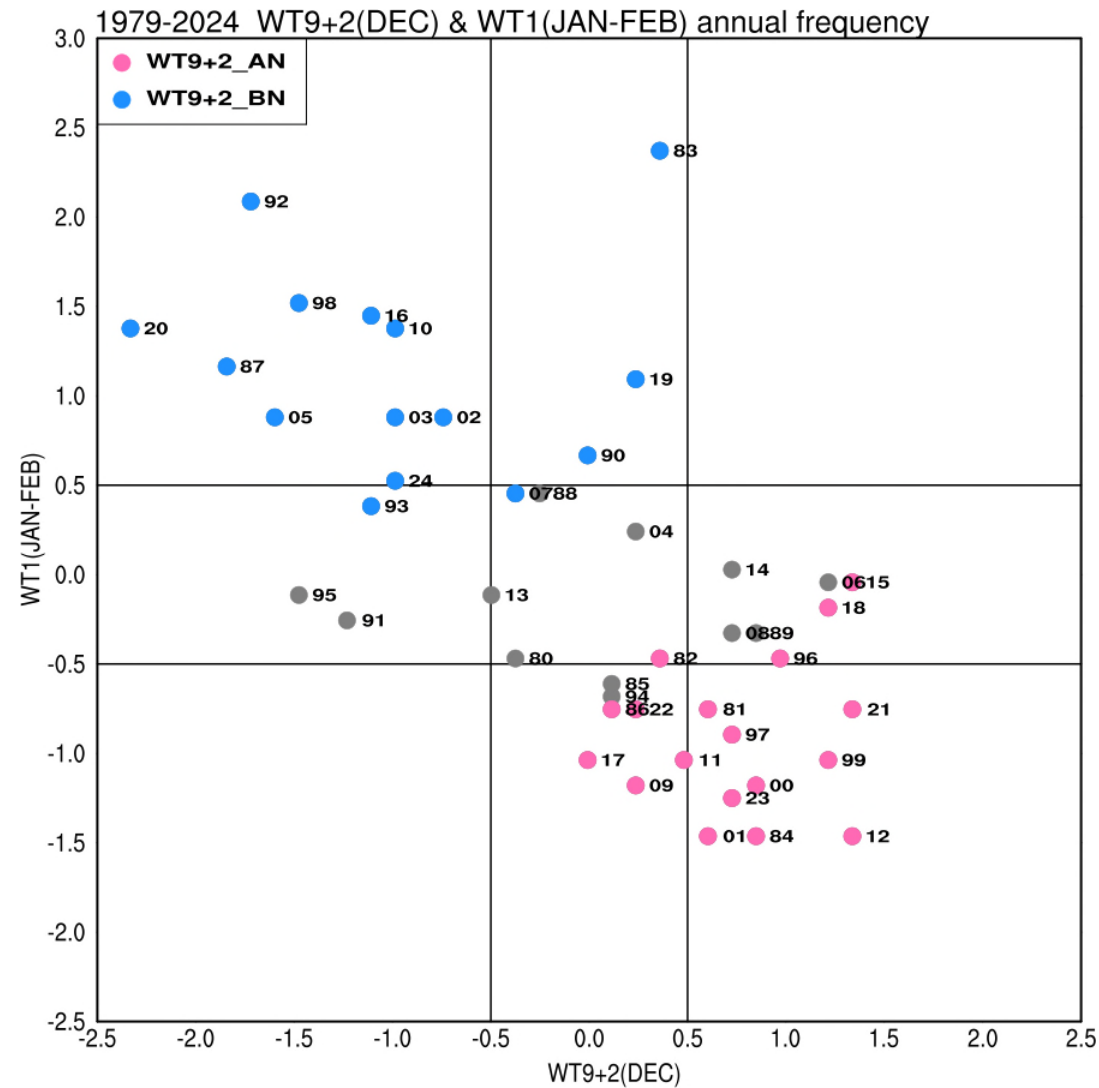
1979-2024 ERA5 TP & UV850 anomaly



WT9+2的persistent → WT9+2在12月偏多(少)，在1-2月也會偏多(少)

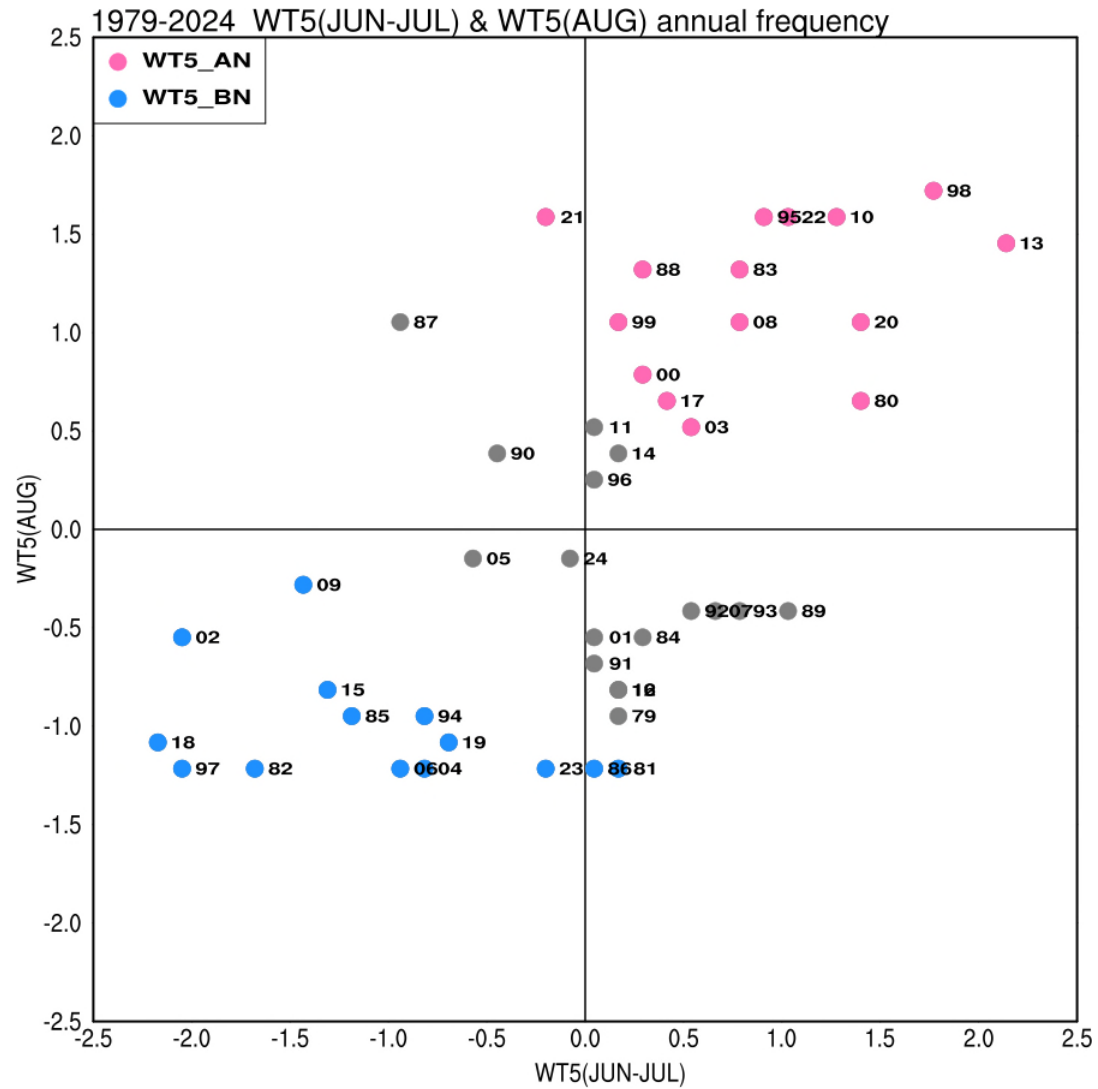


CC = 0.62

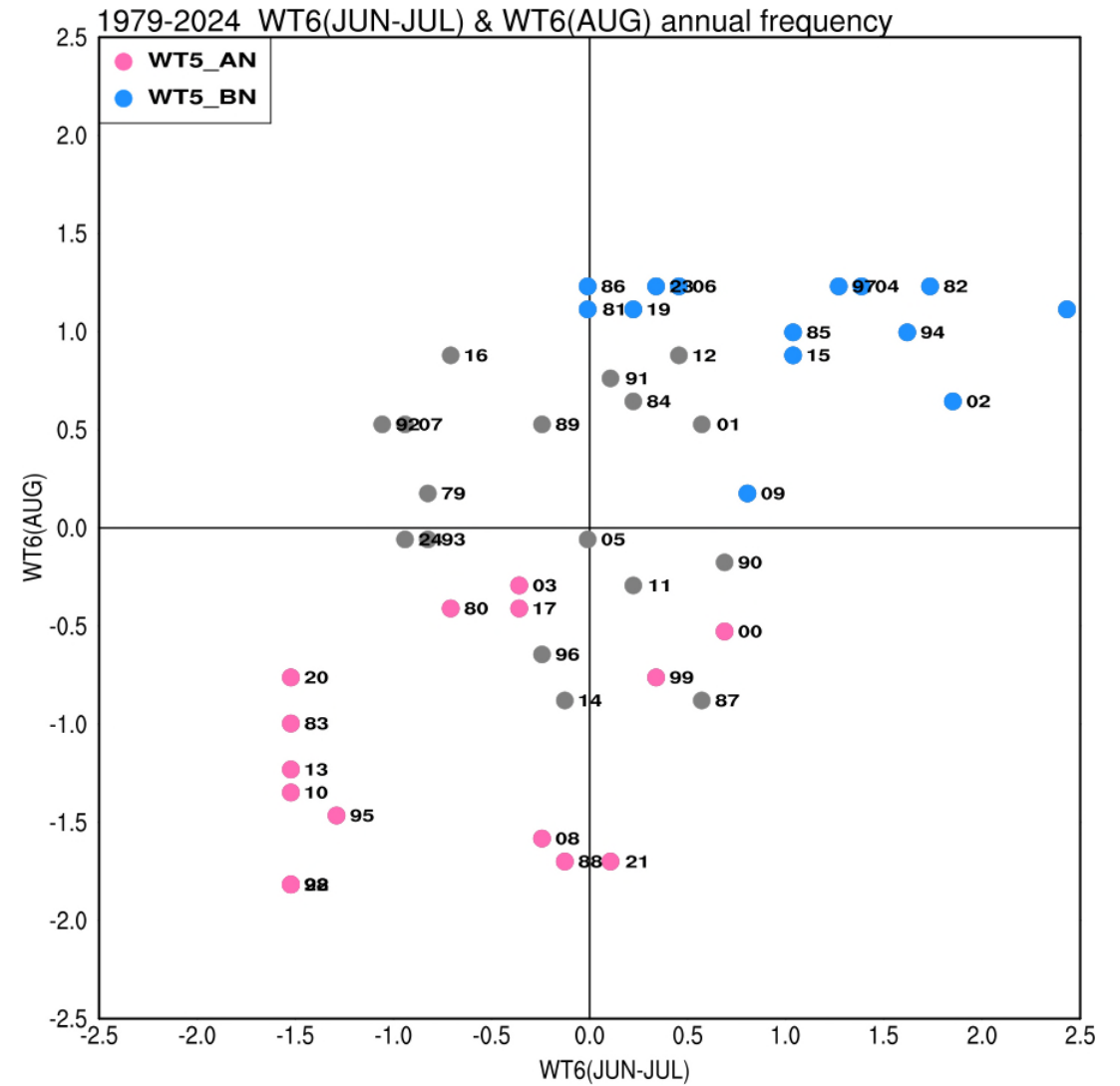


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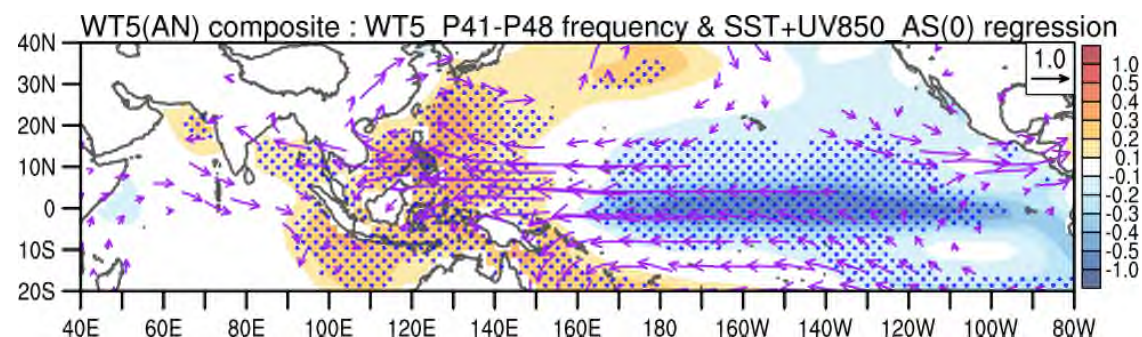
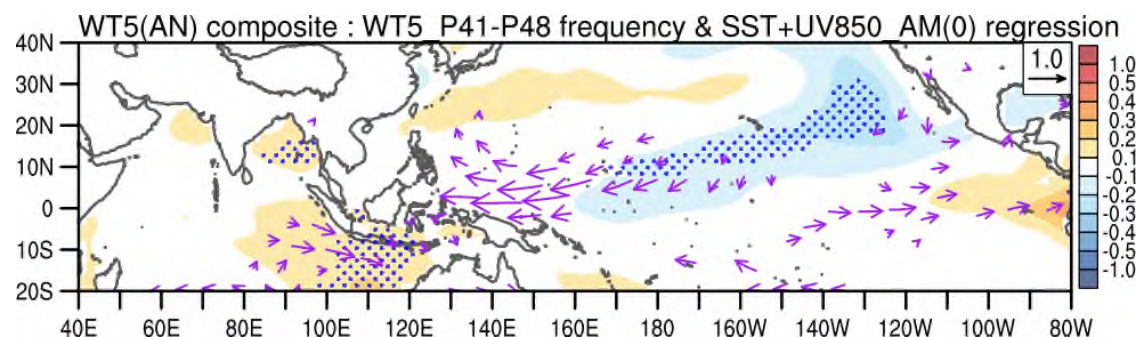
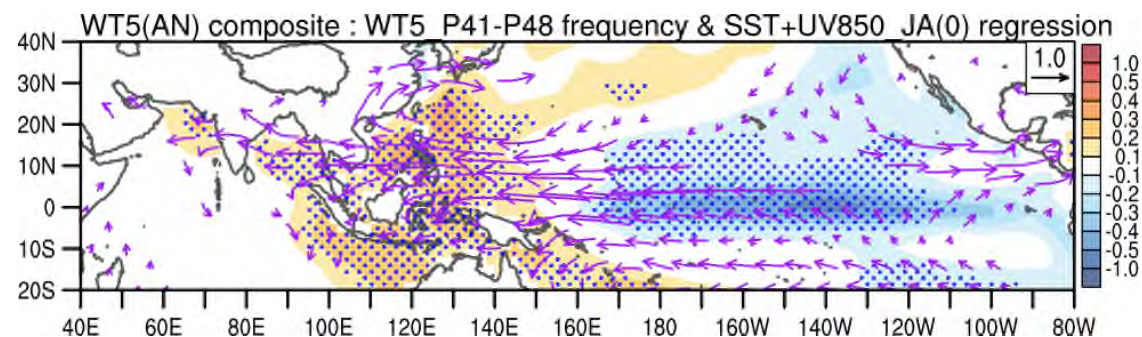
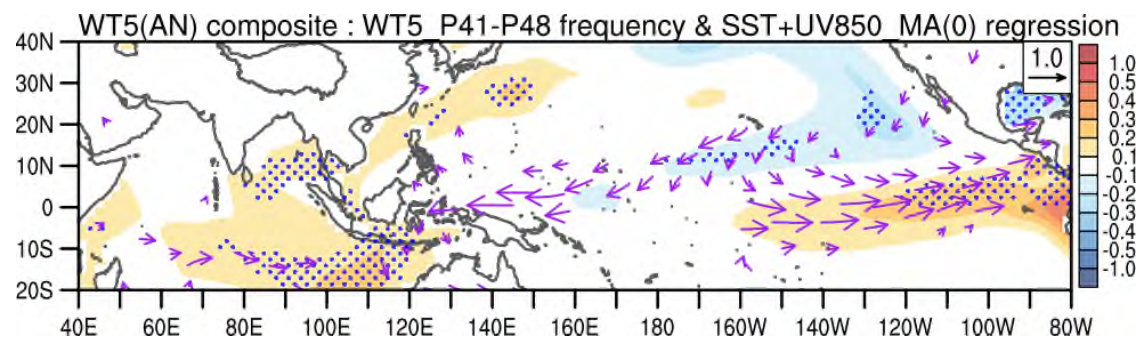
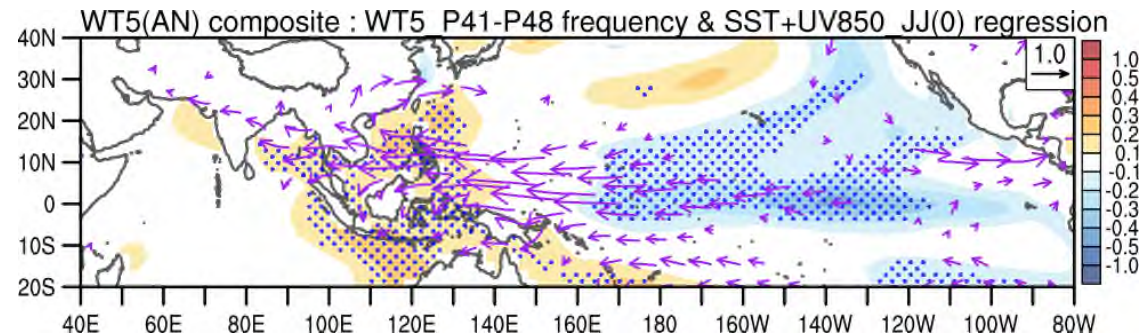
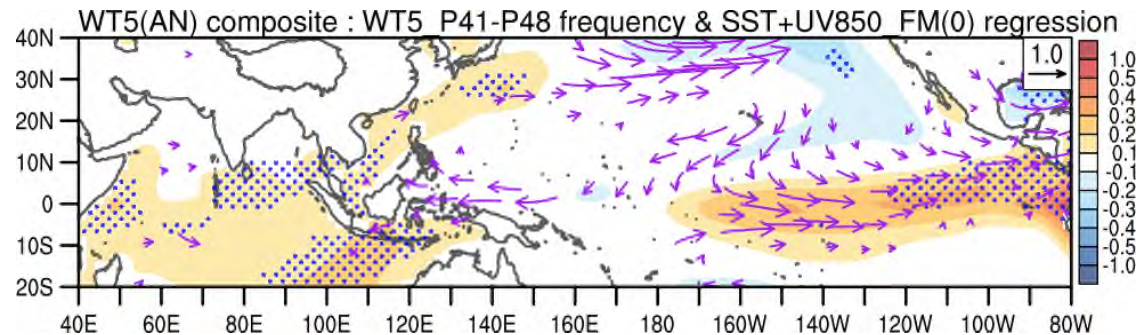
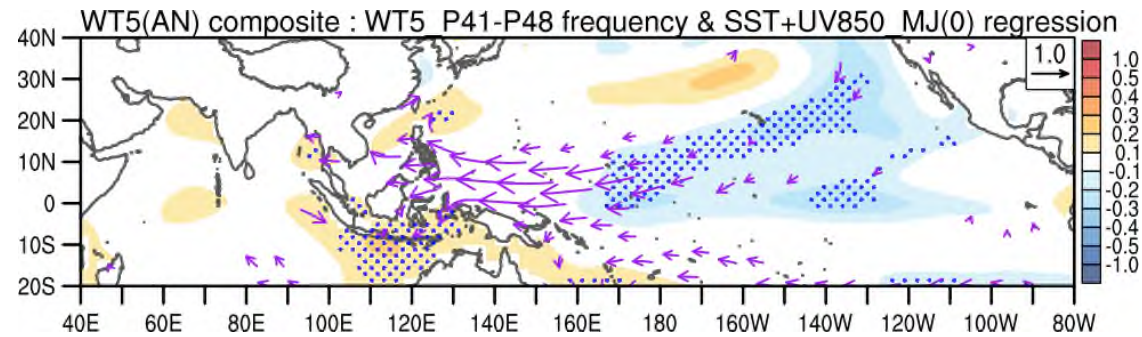
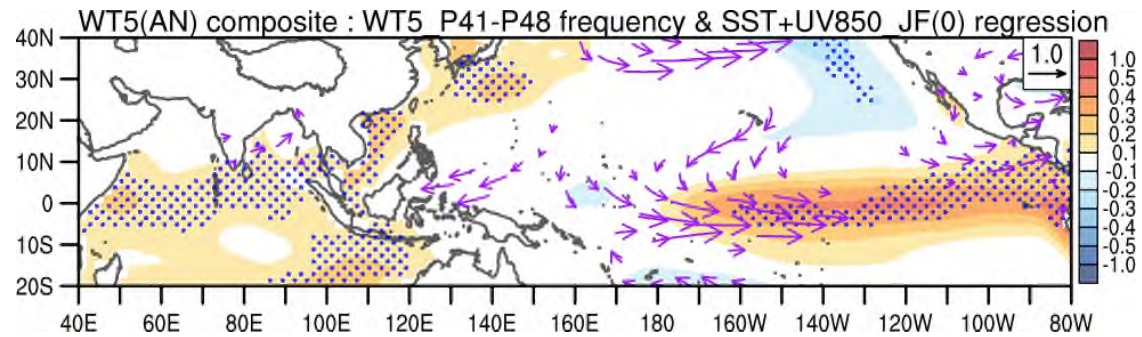
WT5的persistent → WT5在6-7月偏多(少)，在8月也會偏多(少)

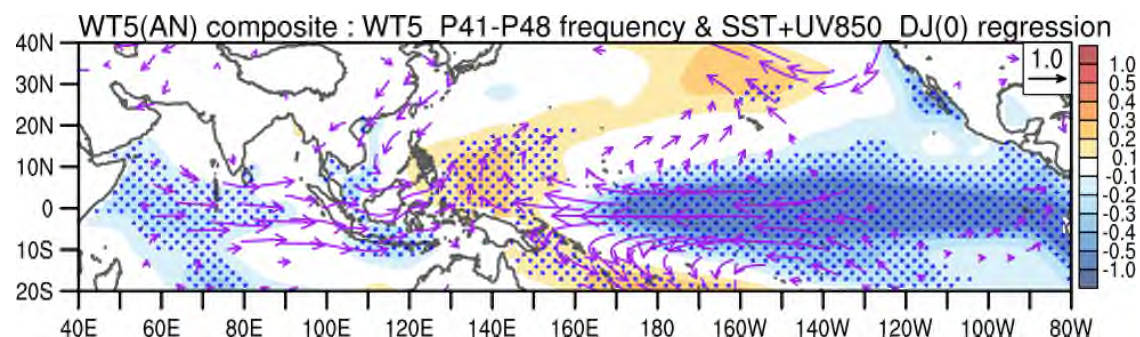
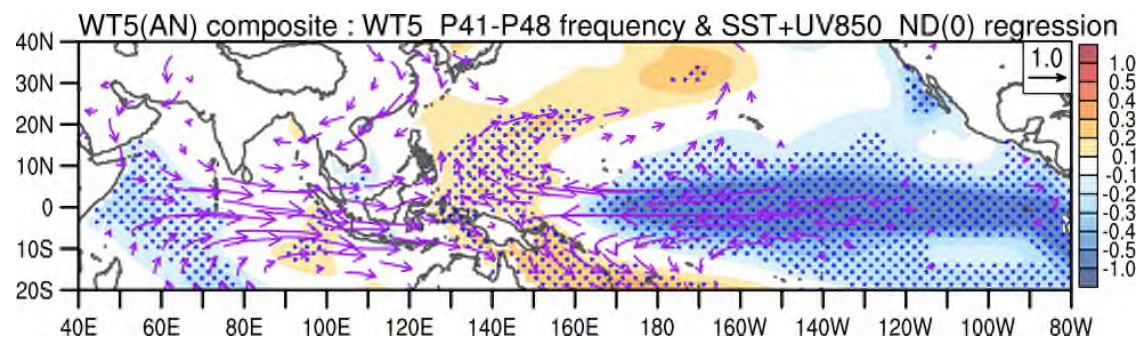
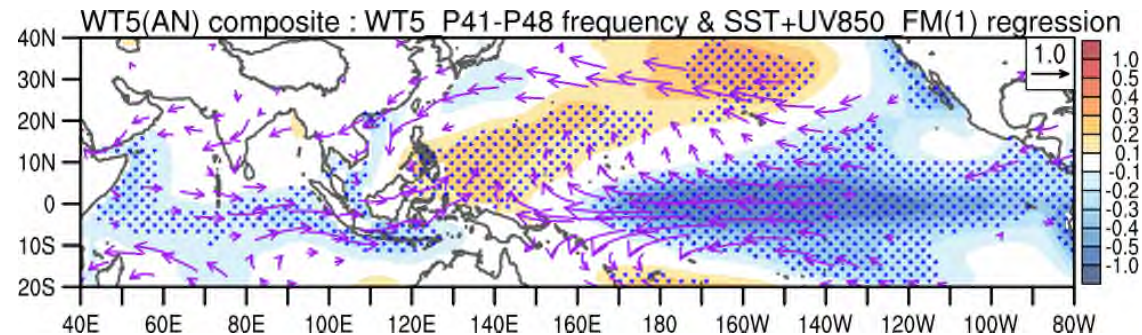
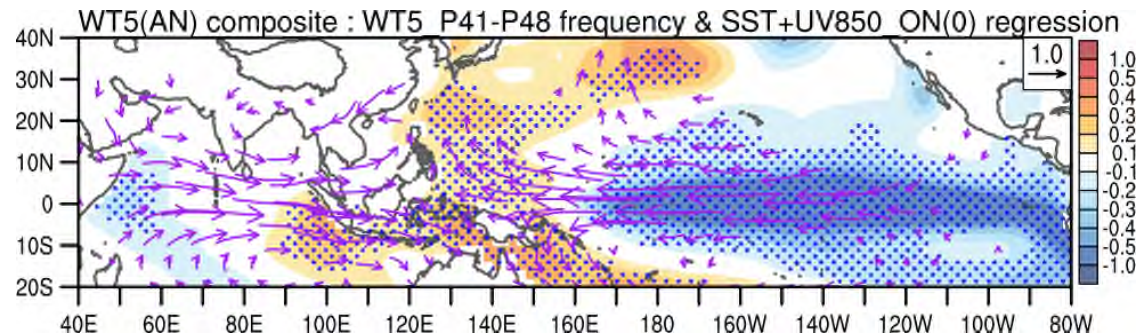
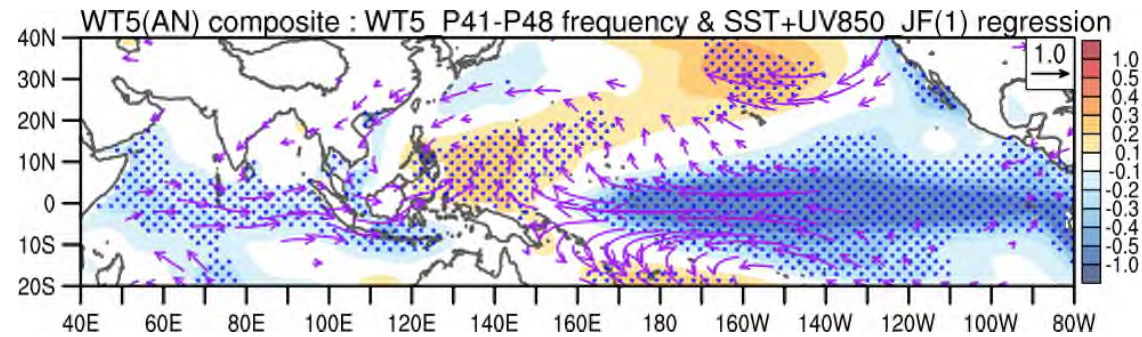
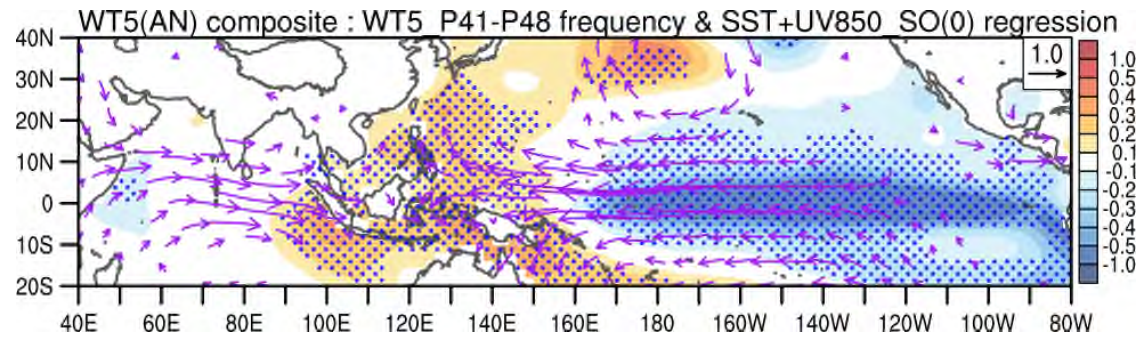


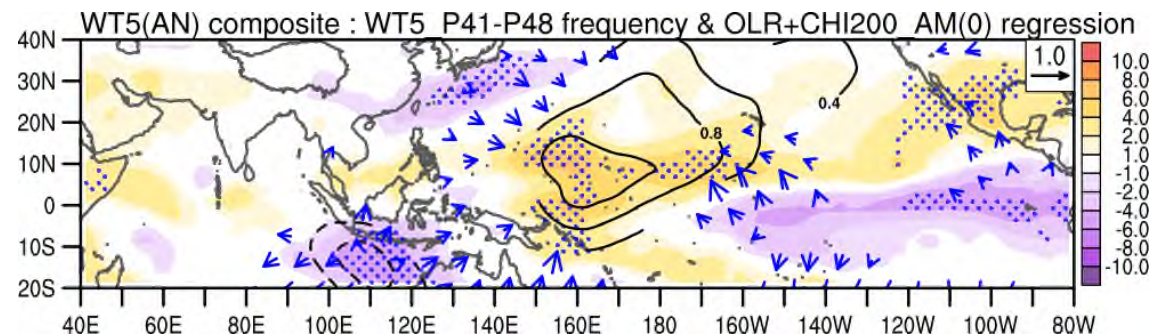
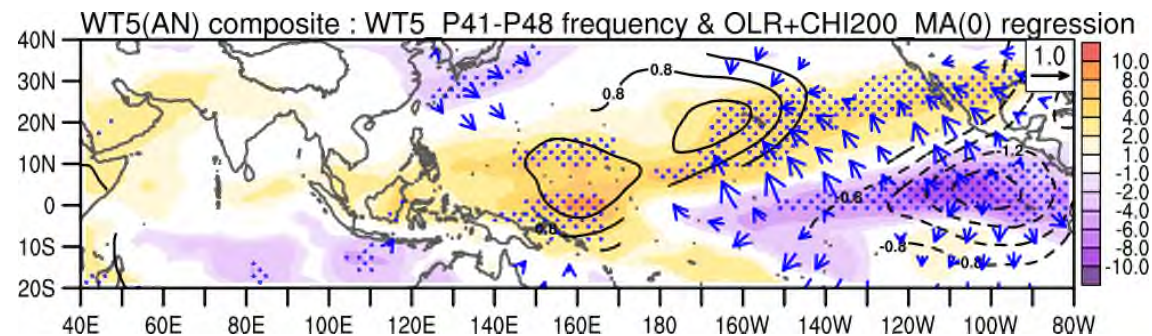
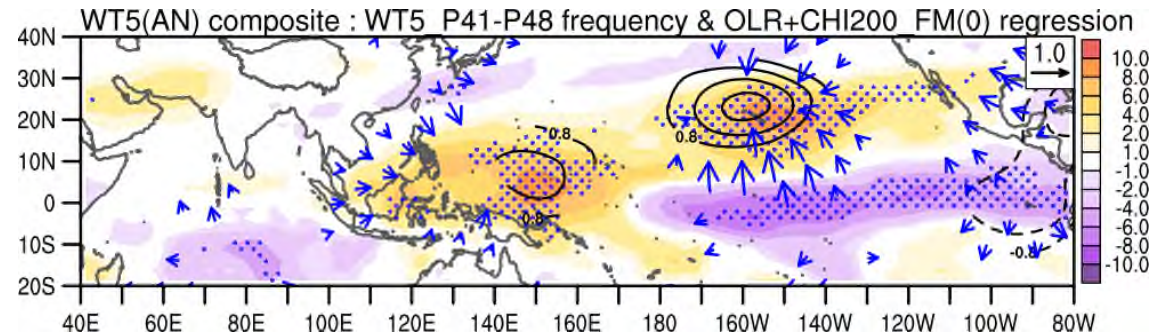
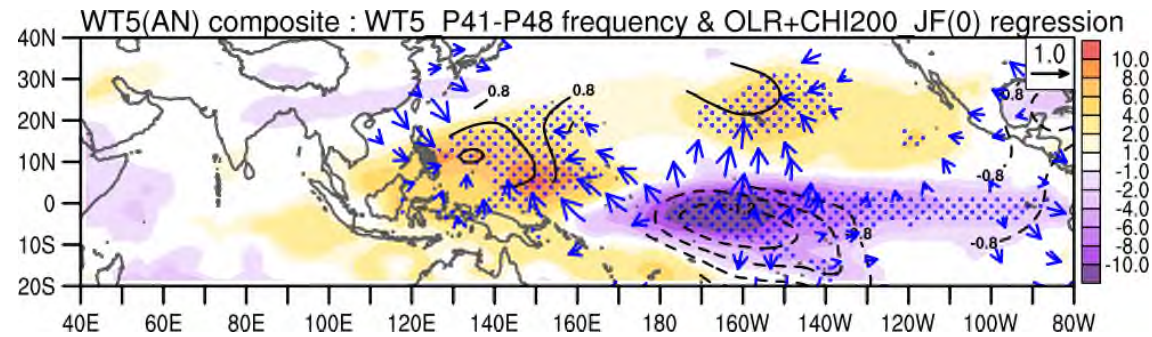
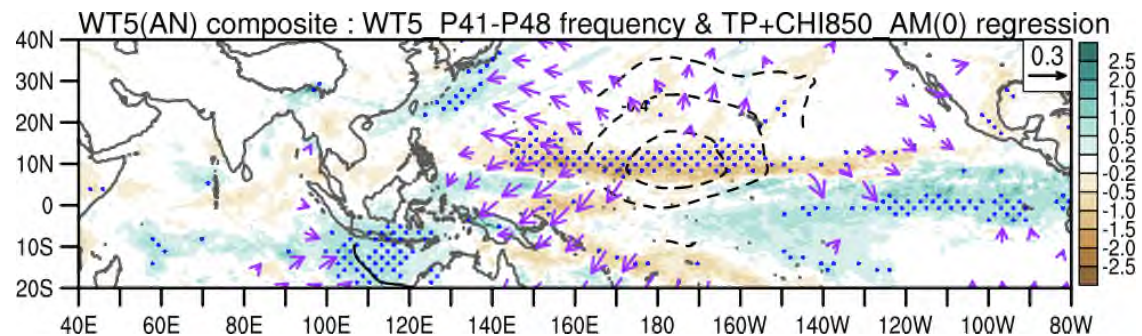
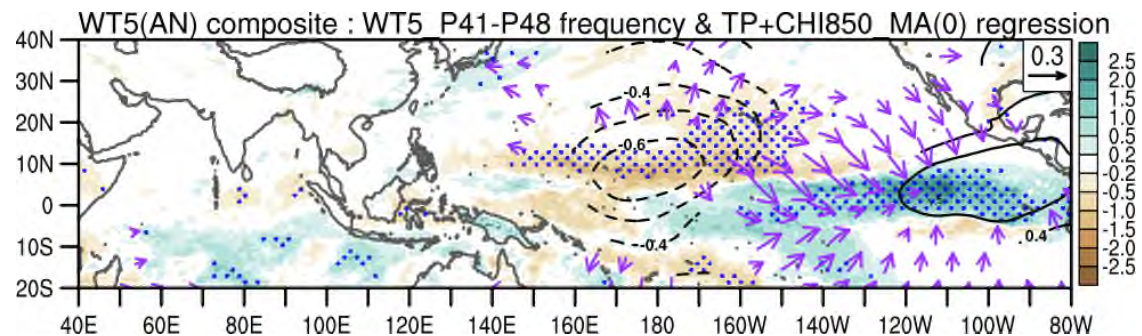
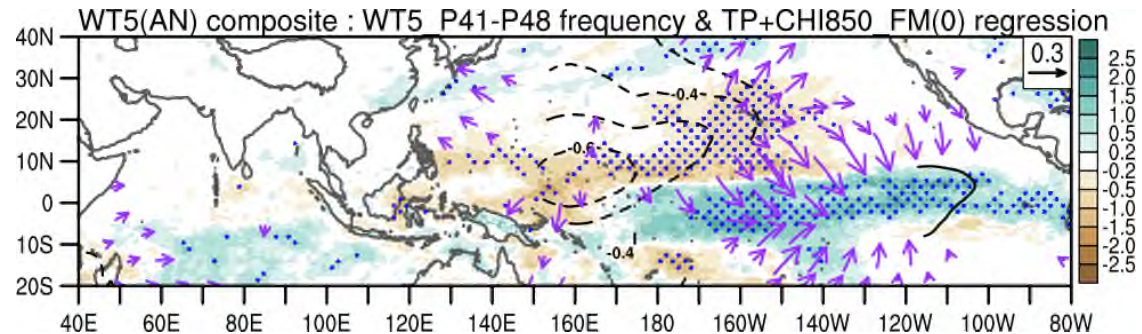
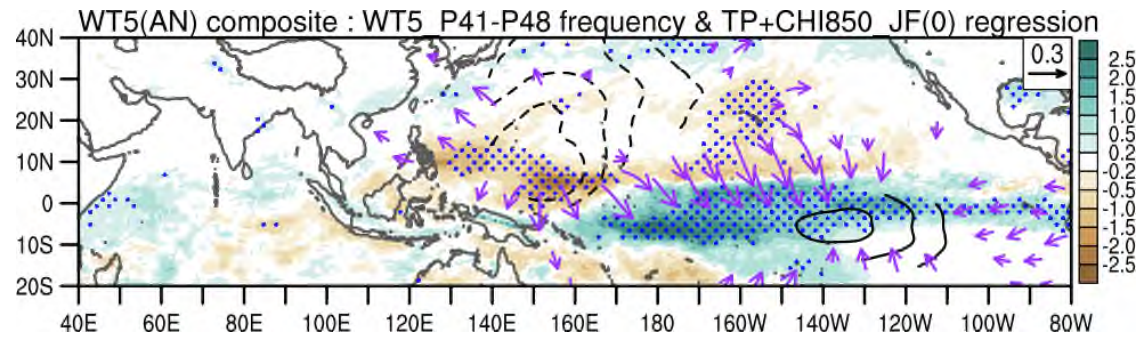
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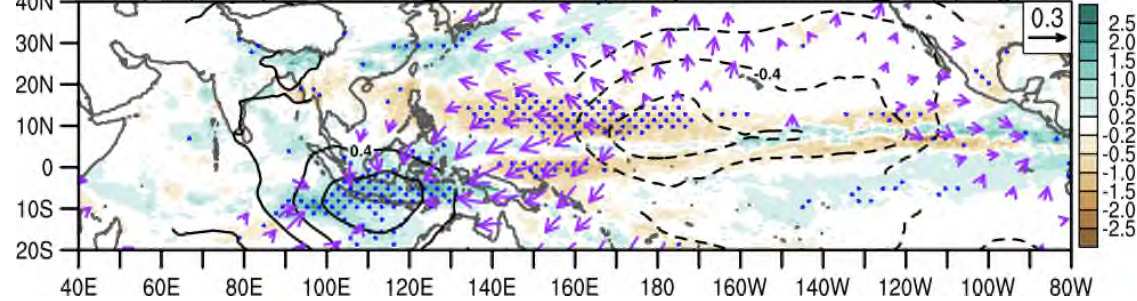
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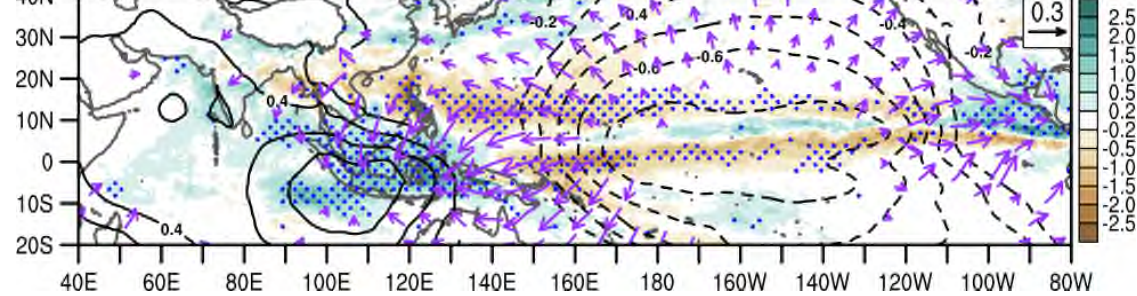




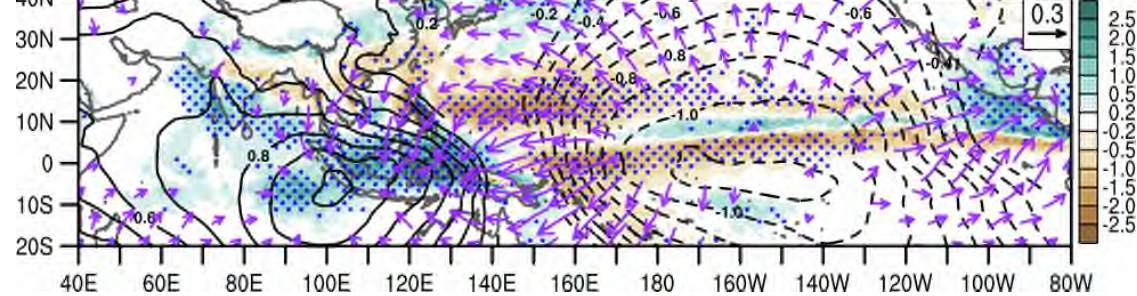
WT5(AN) composite : WT5 P41-P48 frequency & TP+CHI850 MJ(0) regression



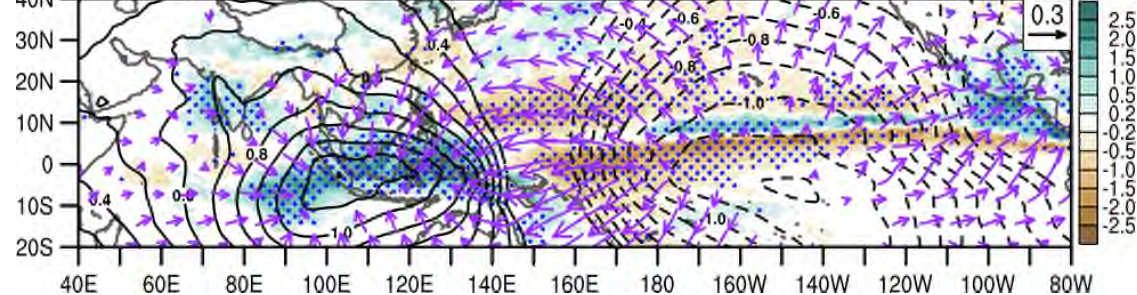
WT5(AN) composite : WT5 P41-P48 frequency & TP+CHI850 JJ(0) regression



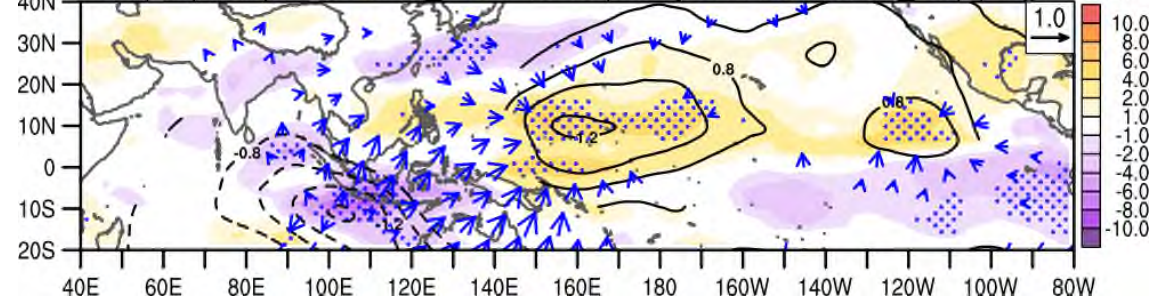
WT5(AN) composite : WT5 P41-P48 frequency & TP+CHI850 JA(0) regression



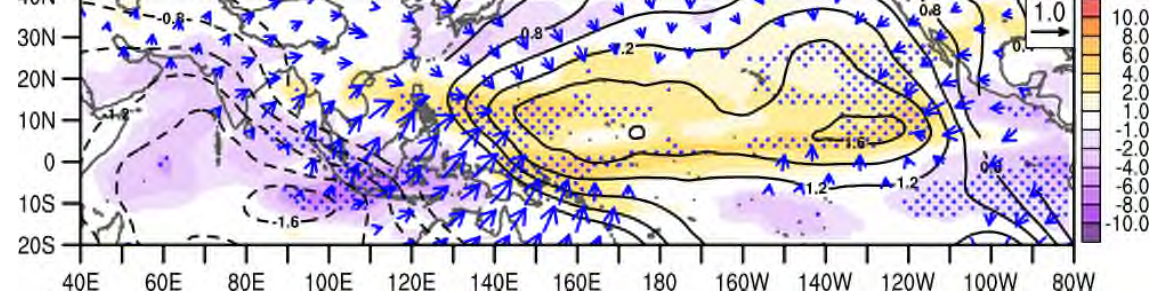
WT5(AN) composite : WT5 P41-P48 frequency & TP+CHI850 AS(0) regression



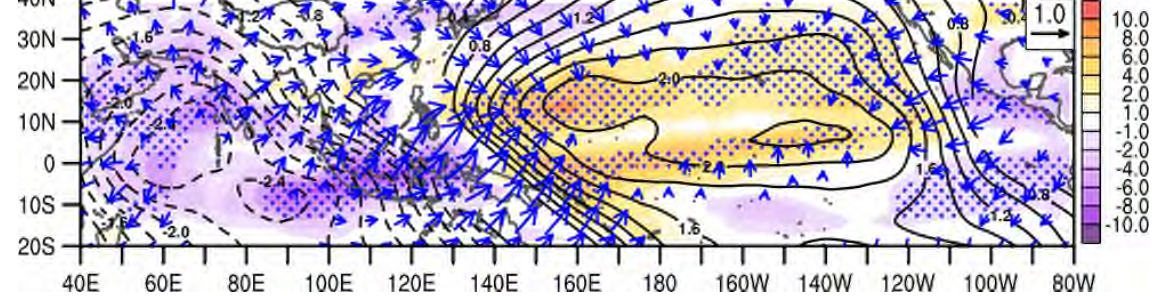
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WT5(AN) composite : WT5 P41-P48 frequency & OLR+CHI200 JJ(0) regression



WT5(AN) composite : WT5 P41-P48 frequency & OLR+CHI200 JA(0) regression



WT5(AN) composite : WT5 P41-P48 frequency & OLR+CHI200 AS(0) regression

