

## SMOS reveals the SSS signature of Indian Ocean Dipole events

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30N

EQ

30S

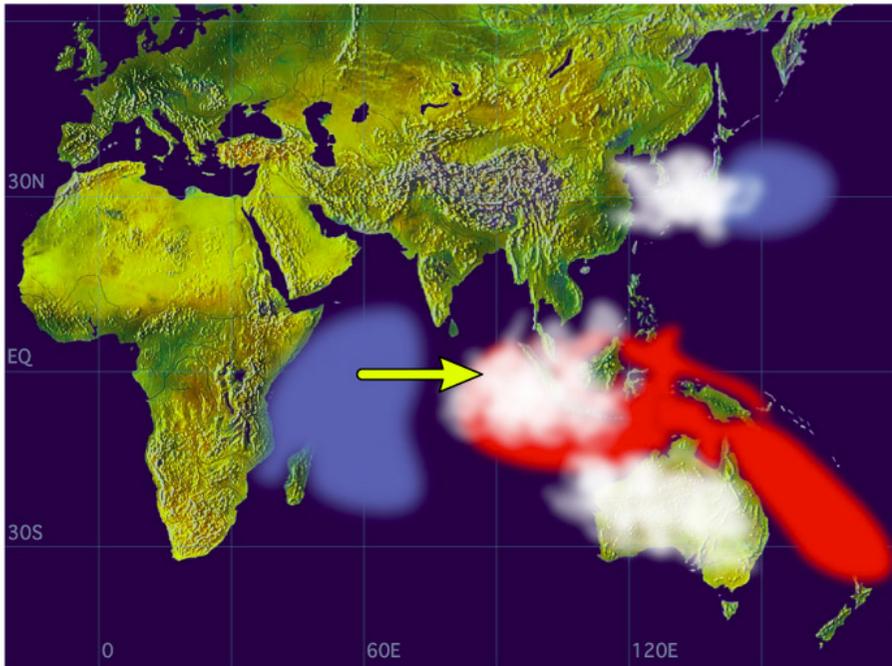
0

60E

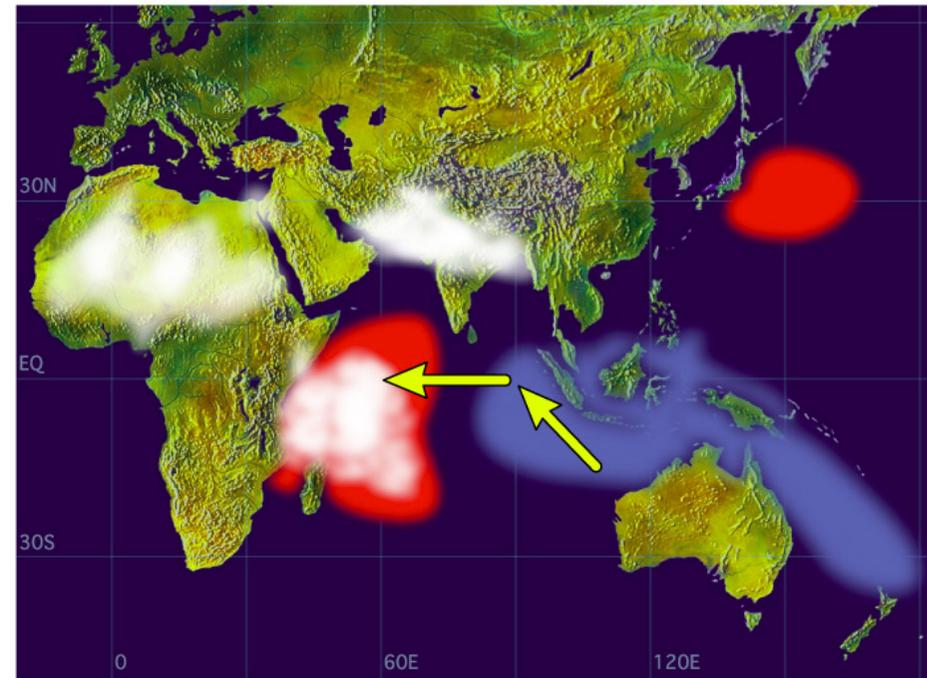
120E

## Indian Ocean Dipole

Negative Dipole Mode



Positive Dipole Mode

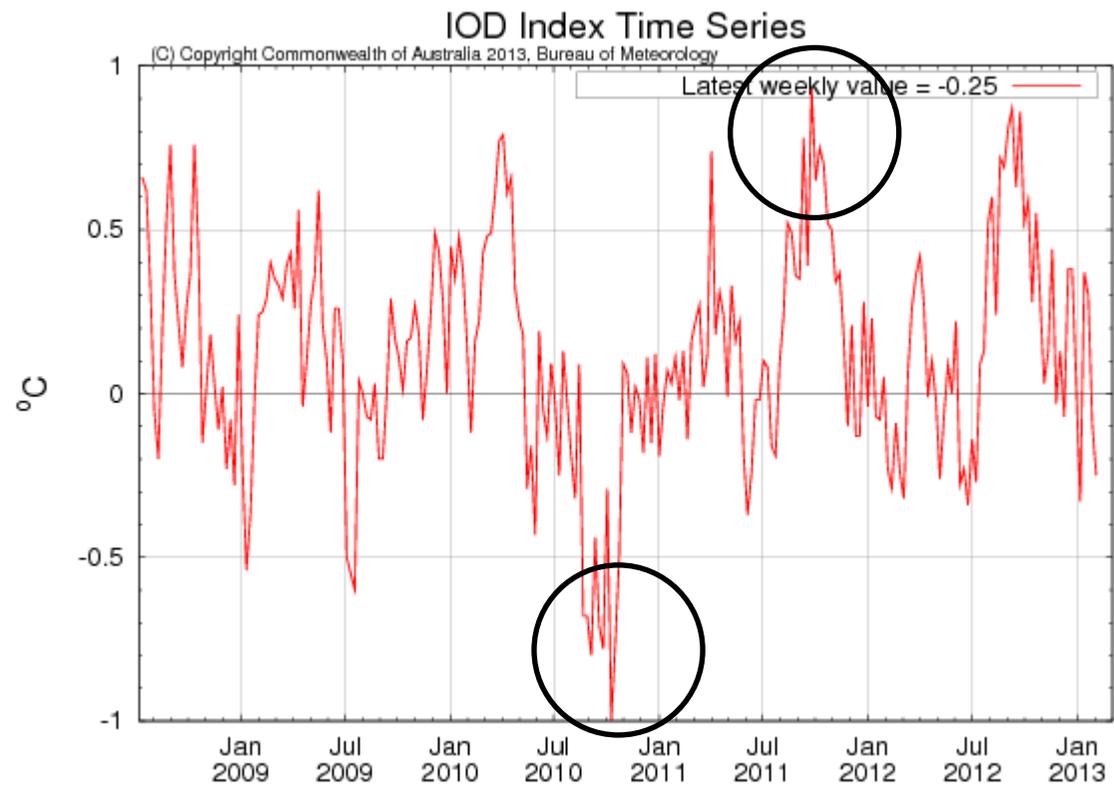


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*Reverdin et al., 1986; Webster et al., 1999; Saji et al., 1999*

**IOD: the dominant mode of climatic variability in the Indian Ocean**

# IOD events in 2010-2011

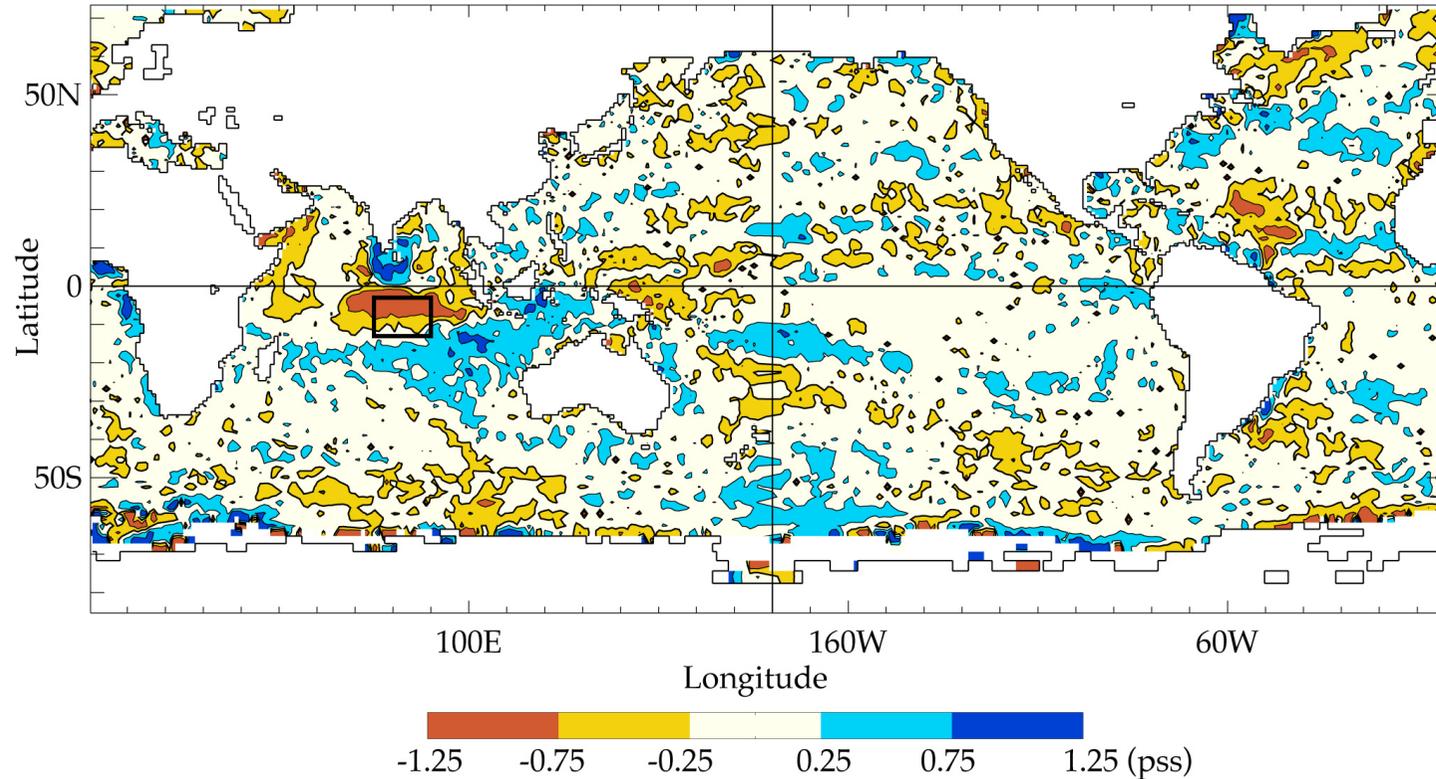


IOD-/IOD+ peaks in november 2010/2011

## SMOS SSS variability in 2010-2011

Product: Level3,  $1^\circ \times 1^\circ \times 1$  month from CATDS-CPDC

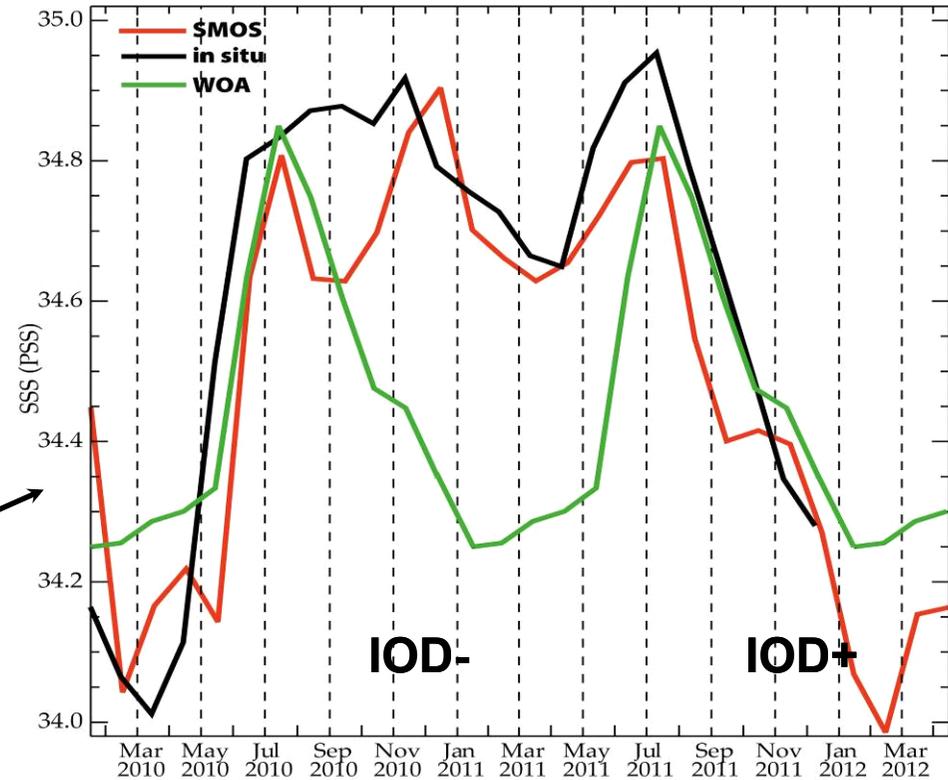
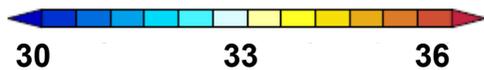
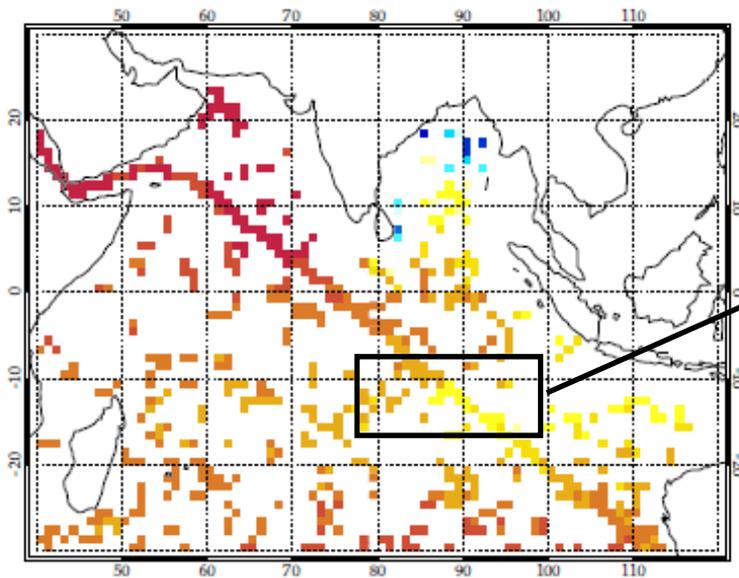
SMOS 12/2011 minus 12/2010



**SMOS SSS difference between 12/2011 and 12/2010 in the Indian Ocean : the largest, longest-lasting year-to-year observed signal over SMOS period**

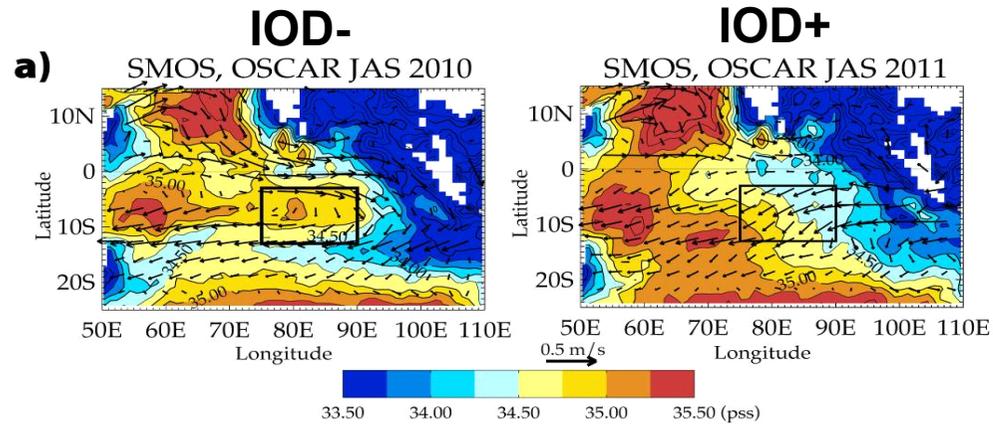
## SMOS SSS : validation

dec 2010 in situ SSS  
(Argo+RAMA+TSG)



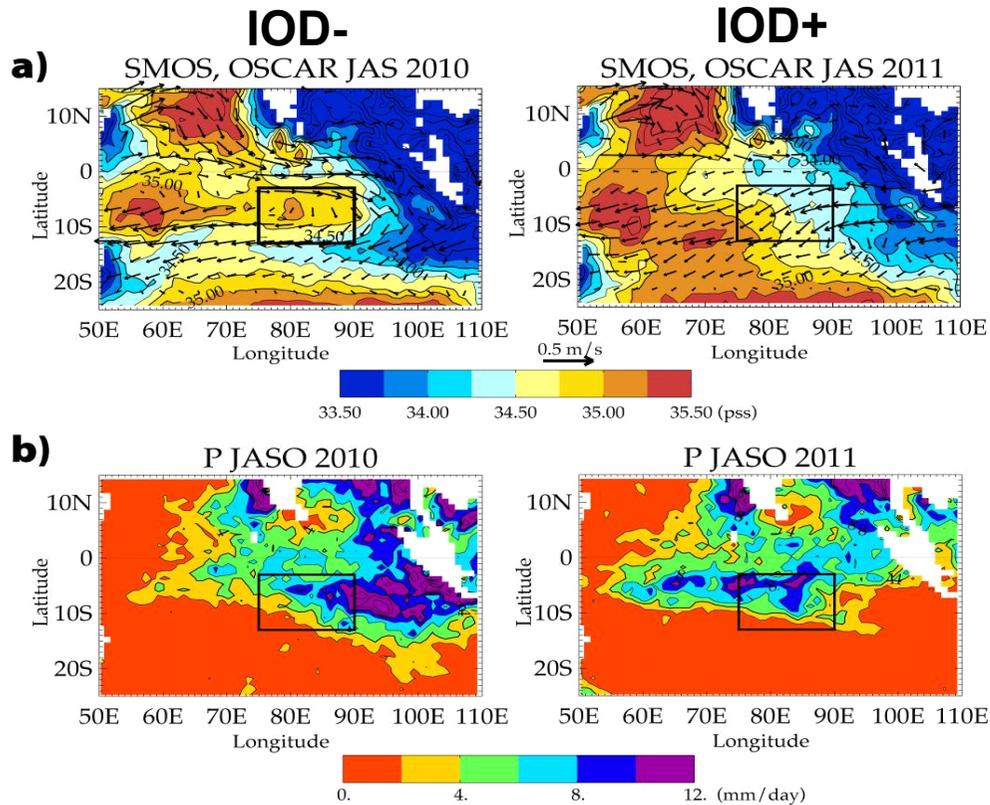
- Good agreement between SMOS and in situ SSS in the central Indian Ocean
- No seasonal freshening in ASOND in 2010 (IOD-)

## SSS anomalies: forcing factors ?



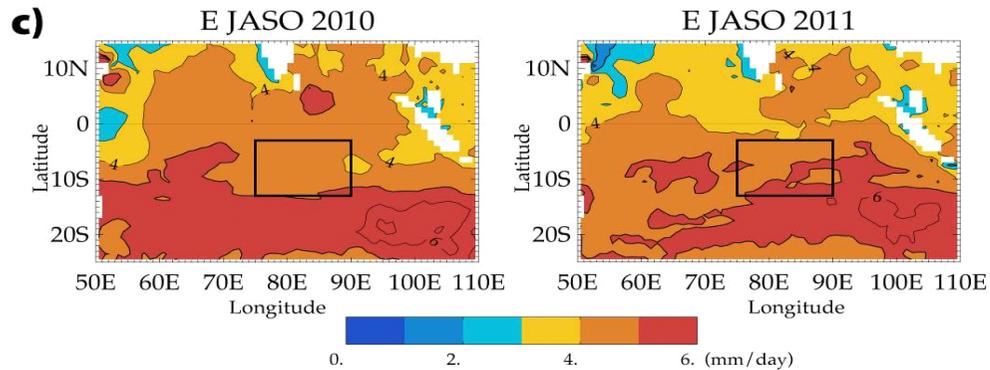
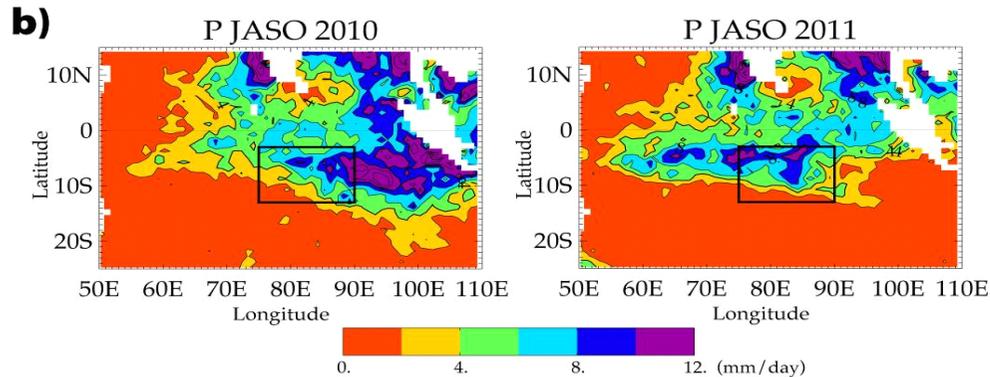
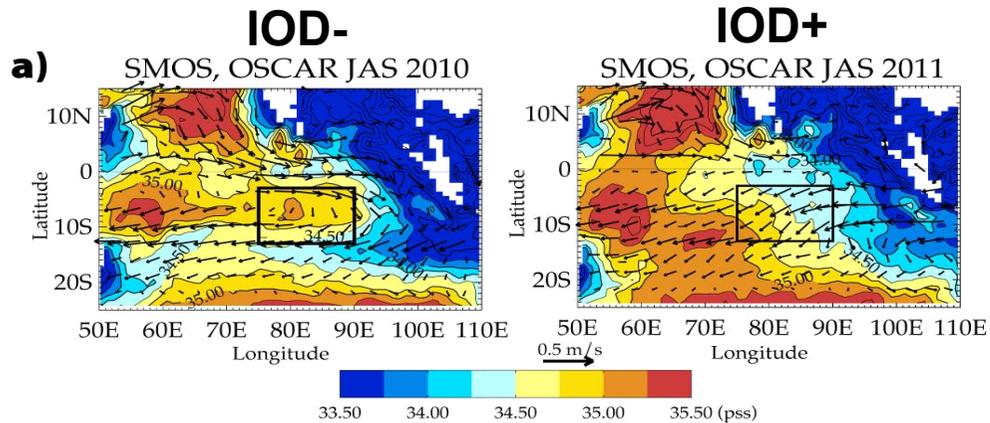
- SMOS SSS (contours) and OSCAR surface current (vectors) averaged during July-September 2010 (left) and during July-September 2011(right).

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- TMI precipitation averaged during July-October 2010 (left) and during July-October 2011 (right)

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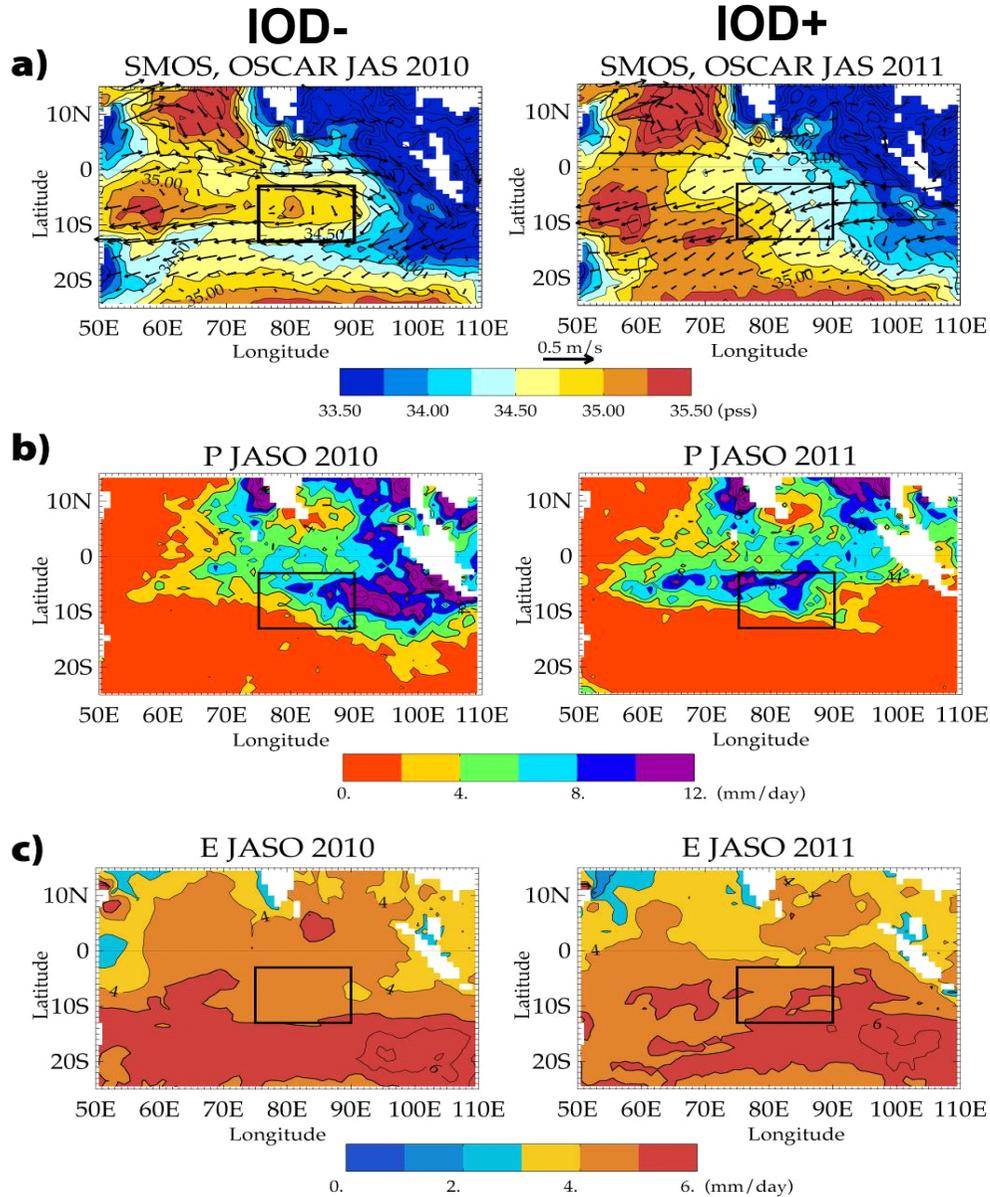


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- Same as (b), for OAFLUX evaporation.

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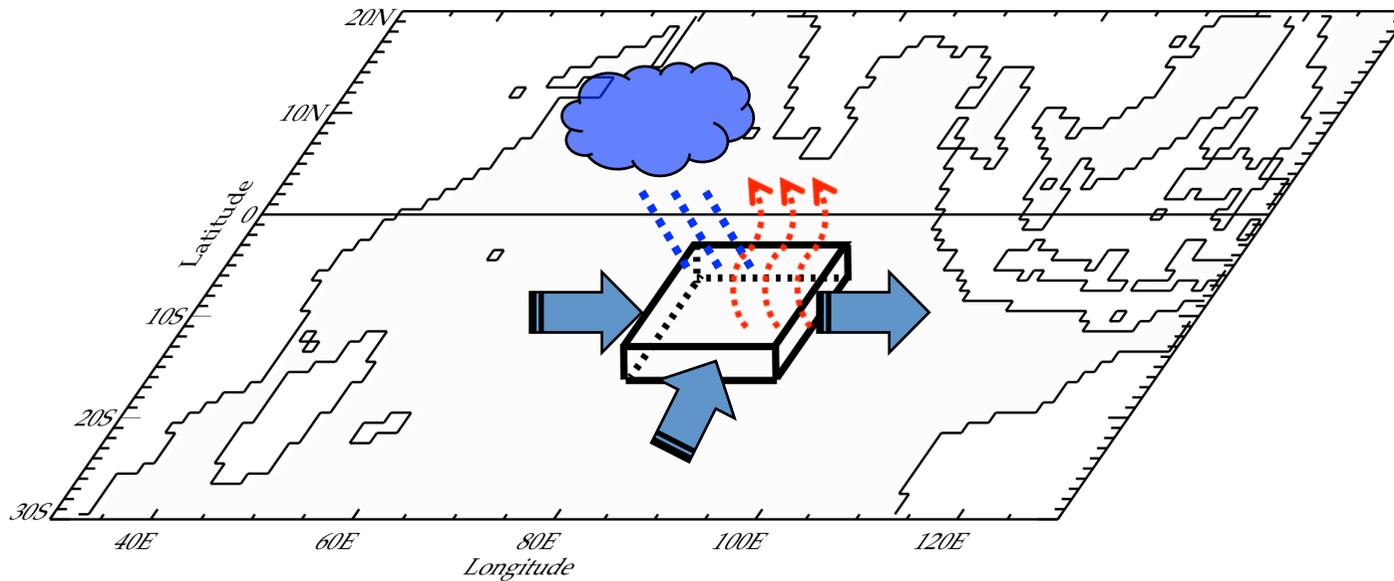
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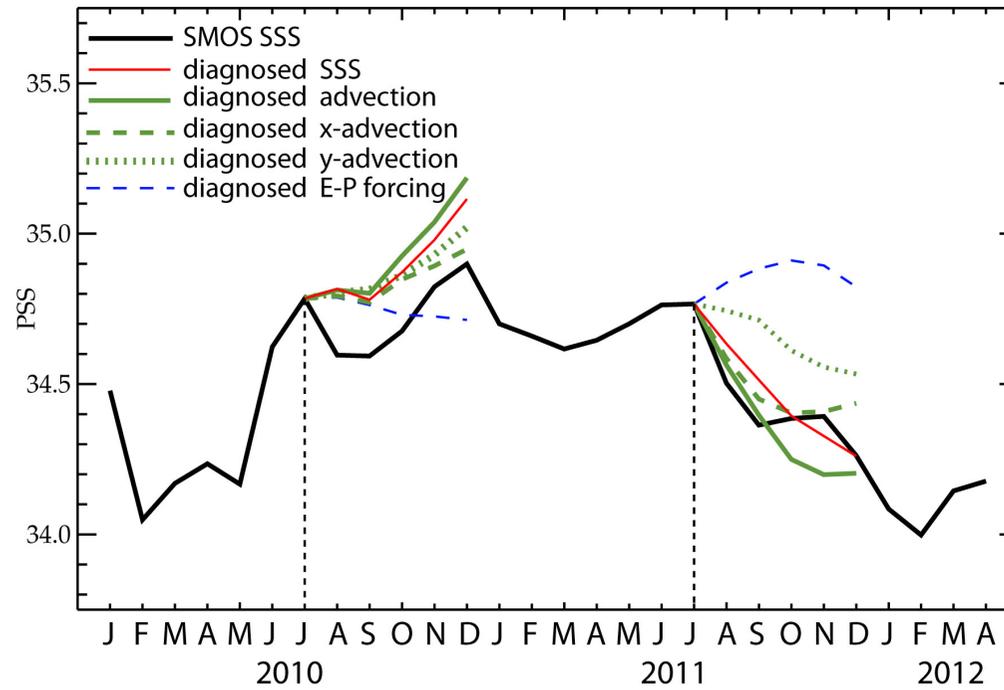
**One good candidate: horizontal currents**

## SSS budget in the Central Indian Ocean

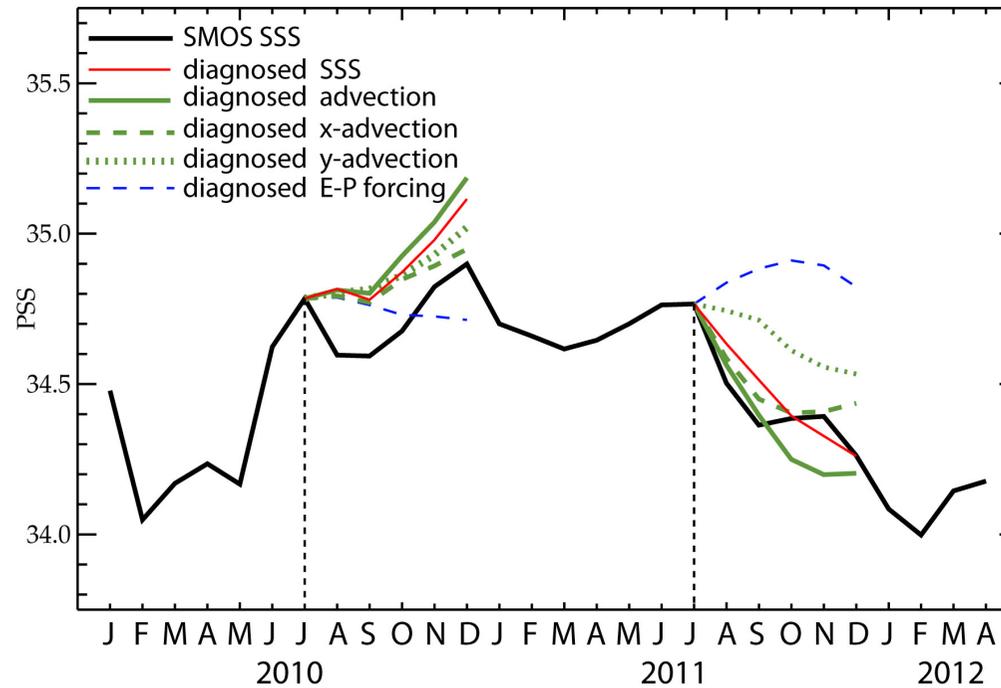
$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{1}{h \times A} \left[ \iint_{\text{lateral boundaries}} u_{\text{normal}} \times (S_{\text{boundary}} - S) ds + \iint_{\text{ocean surface}} (E - P) \times S ds \right]$$



## SSS budget in the Central Indian Ocean from observations



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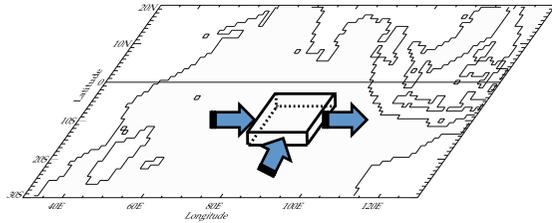


**Main driver of the 2010/2011 contrast: horizontal advection**

## SSS budget in the Central Indian Ocean from an OGCM

Model: NEMO OGCM  
(1/4°, forced by ERA-i  
over 1990-2011, no  
relaxation of SSS)

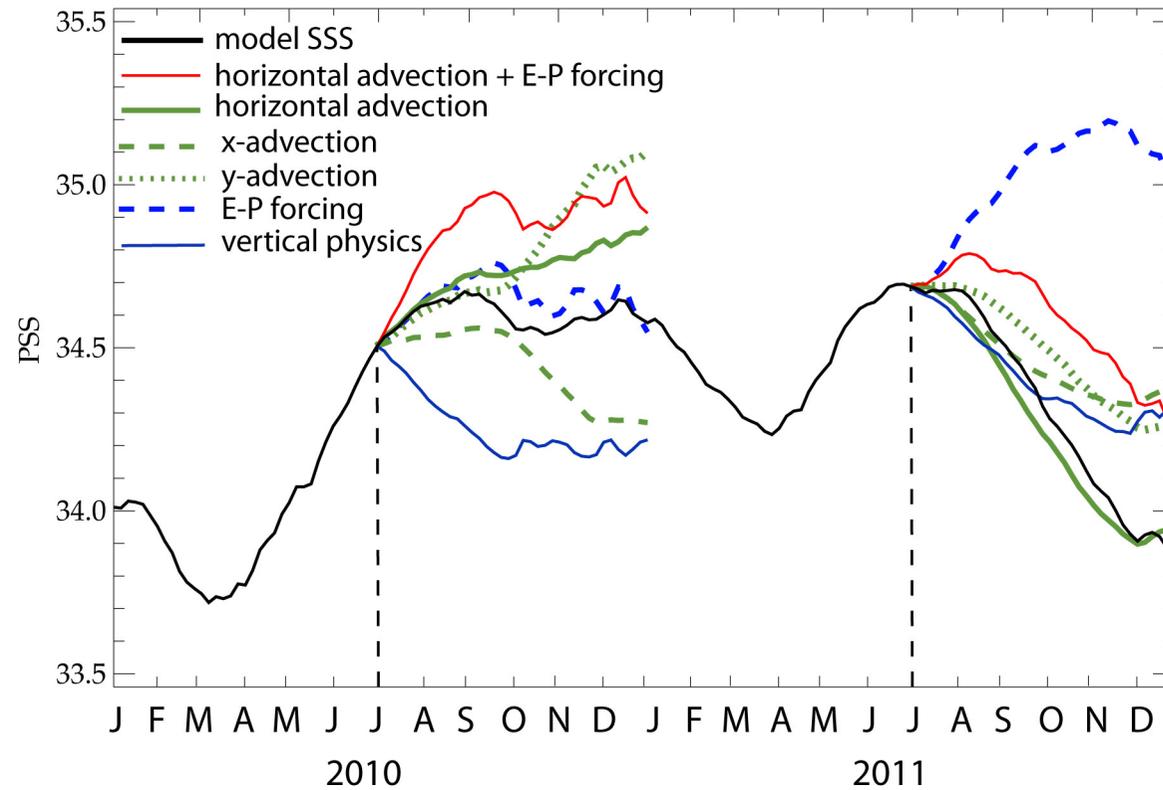
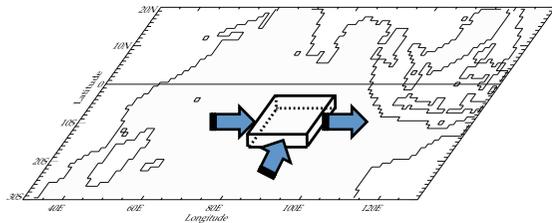
$$\frac{dSSS}{dt} = \text{horiz. advection} + \text{atm. forcing} + \text{vertic. exchanges}$$



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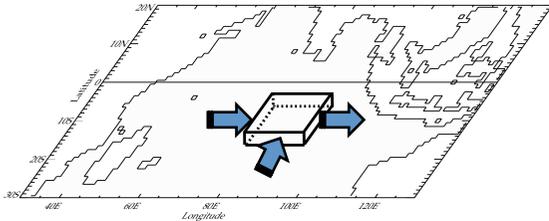
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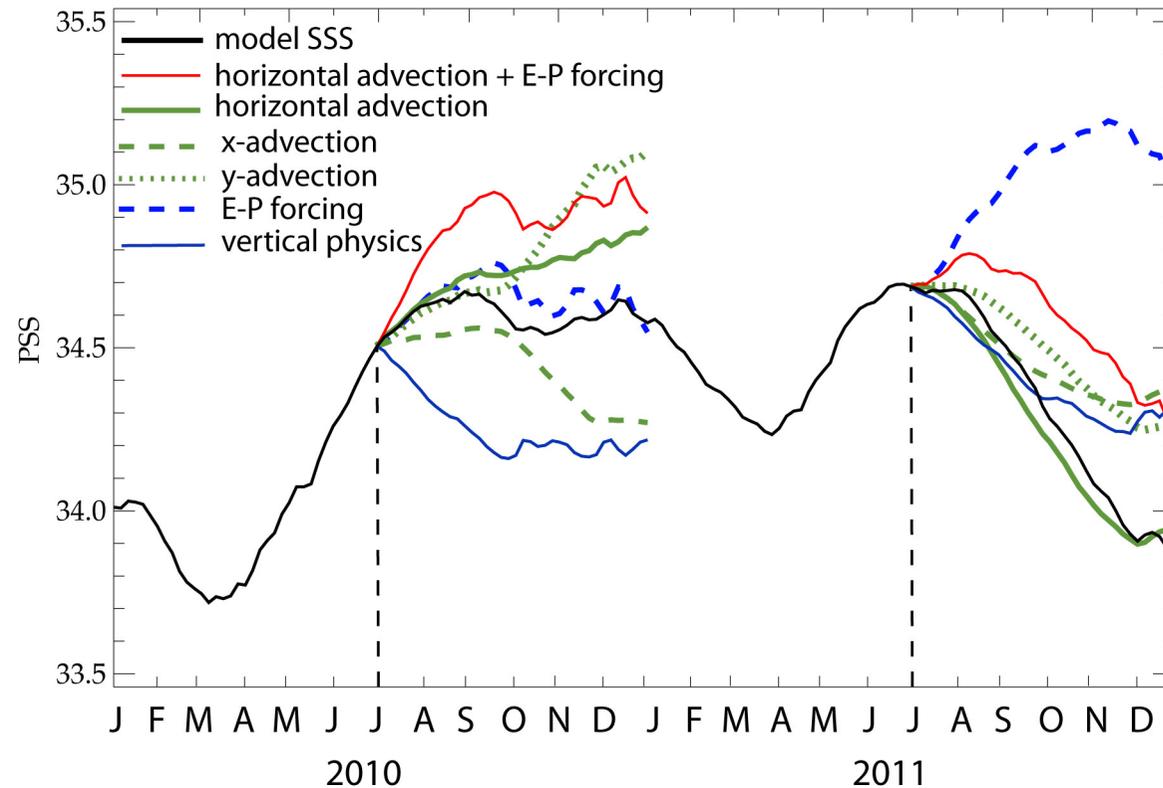


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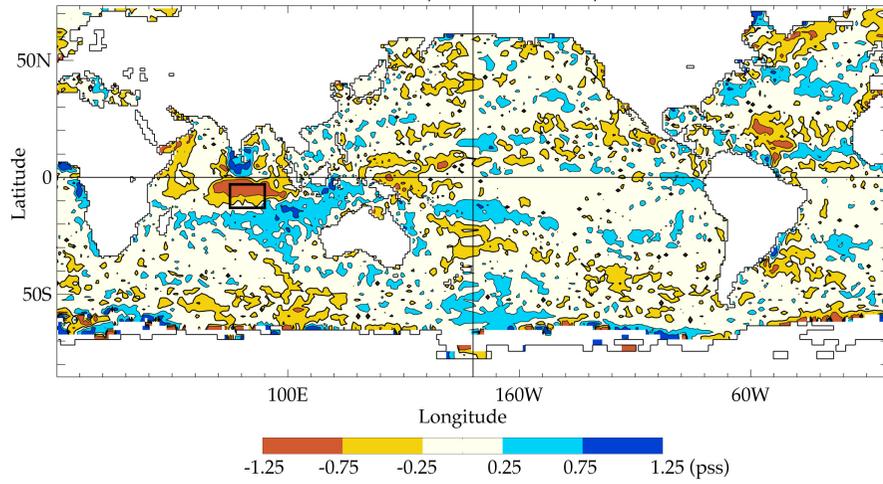
- OGCM: confirms that the main driver of the 2010/2011 contrast is horizontal advection
- But vertical physics necessary to close the SSS budget

## Conclusions

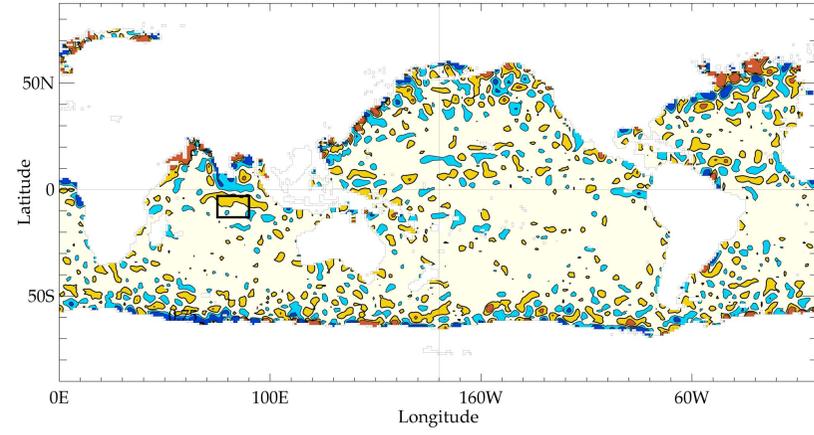
- **Central Indian Ocean: strongest year-to-year anomalies of SSS over SMOS era**
- **Clear signature of IOD on SSS**
- **SMOS L3 (from CATDS-CPDC) : excellent quality in the Central Indian Ocean**  
*(not in the CATDS-CEC L3v2 product !...)*  
*(not in the Northern Indian Ocean, see Akhil's poster...)*
- **SMOS allows to compute purely observational SSS budgets**

# L3 CATDS-CPDC

SMOS 12/2011 minus 12/2010



# L3 CATDS-CEC v2



## *Many thanks to ...*

- *CNES for funding*
- *DRAKKAR project for numerical model framework*
- *Thierry Delcroix for fruitful discussions*
- *French SSS observation service, RAMA and ARGO projects for in situ data*