Improving Madden–Julian Oscillation Simulation in Atmospheric General Circulation Models by Coupling with Snow–Ice–Thermocline One-dimensional Ocean Model

Wan-Ling Tseng[1,2], Huang-Hsiung ~~Hsu[1]~~Hsu[2*], Yung-Yao ~~Lan[1]~~Lan[2], Wei-Liang Lee[2], Chia-Ying ~~Tu[1]~~Tu[2], Pei-Hsuan ~~Kuo[2]~~Kuo[3], Ben-Jei ~~Tsuang[3]~~Tsuang[4], Hsin-Chien ~~Liang[1]~~Liang[2]

~~[1]Research~~[1]International Degree Program in Climate Change and Sustainable Development, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

[2]Research Center for Environmental Changes, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

~~[2]Center~~[3]Center Weather Bureau, Taipei, Taiwan.

~~[3]National~~[4]National Chung-Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan.

Corresponding author: Huang-Hsiung Hsu (hhhsu@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

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Abstract

A one-column turbulent kinetic energy~~–~~-type ocean mixed-layer model ~~Snow–Ice–Thermocline~~snow–ice–thermocline (SIT) when coupled with three atmospheric general circulation models (AGCMs) ~~to yielded~~yield superior Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) simulation. SIT is designed to have fine layers similar to those observed near the ocean surface~~ and~~; therefore, it can realistically simulate the diurnal warm layer and cool skin. This refined discretization of the near ocean surface in SIT provides accurate sea surface temperature (SST) simulation~~,~~; thus, facilitating realistic air–sea interaction. Coupling SIT with European Centre Hamburg Model, Version 5~~ (ECHAM5);~~, Community Atmosphere Model, Version 5~~ (CAM5); and~~, High~~–~~-Resolution Atmospheric Model ~~(HiRAM)~~ significantly improved MJO simulation in three coupled AGCMs compared with the AGCM driven with prescribed SST. This study suggests two major improvements to the coupling process. First, during the preconditioning phase of MJO over the Maritime Continent (MC), the over underestimated surface latent heat bias in AGCMs can be corrected. Second, during the phase of strongest convection over MC, the change ~~of the~~in intraseasonal circulation in the meridional circulation enhancing near-surface moisture convergence is the dominant factor in the coupled simulations relative to the uncoupled experiments. The study results ~~indicate~~show that a fine vertical resolution near the surface, which better captures temperature variations in the upper few meters of the ocean, considerably improves different models with different configurations and physical parameterization schemes; this could be an essential factor for accurate MJO simulation.

Keywords: Madden–Julian Oscillation, coupling, warm layer

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Short summary (plain text)

We show that coupling a high-resolution one-column ocean model to three atmospheric general circulation models dramatically improves Madden–Julian ~~oscillation~~Oscillation (MJO) simulations. It suggests two major improvements to the coupling process in the preconditioning ~~phase~~ and strongest convection ~~phase~~phases over the Maritime Continent. Our results demonstrate a simple but effective way to significantly improve MJO simulation and potentially ~~also~~ seasonal to subseasonal prediction.

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1 Introduction

The Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) is the dominant pattern of atmospheric intraseasonal variability in the tropics ~~(Madden and Julian 1972; Zhang 2005; Jiang et al. 2020)~~(Madden and Julian, 1972; Zhang, 2005; Jiang et al., 2020). It has been reported that the MJO convection is ~~most~~ often observed over sea surface temperature (SST) of ~~>~~greater than 28°C in the Indo-Pacific warm pool ~~(Salby and Hendon 1994). The~~(Salby and Hendon, 1994), MJO is an eastward-propagating ocean–atmosphere and convection~~–~~-circulation coupled phenomenon that lasts for 20–100 days. On these timescales, low-level moisture convergence, warm SST, and shallow upper-ocean mixed-layer depth precede the eastward propagation of organized deep convection by approximately ~~10~~ten days; opposite conditions ~~follow~~followed by approximately ~~10~~ten days ~~(Krishnamurti et al. 1988; Hendon and Salby 1994; Woolnough et al. 2000)~~(Krishnamurti et al., 1988; Hendon and Salby, 1994; Woolnough et al., 2000)~~. Heat flux exchange between the atmosphere and ocean modulates the intraseasonal oscillation (Shinoda and Hendon 1998; Shinoda et al. 1998). Studies have emphasized the importance of moisture and heat flux feedback in MJO~~. Heat flux exchange between the atmosphere and ocean modulates the intraseasonal oscillation (Shinoda and Hendon, 1998). Studies have emphasized the importance of moisture and heat flux feedback in MJO ~~(Sobel et al. 2008, 2010; DeMott et al. 2015)~~(Sobel et al., 2008, 2010; DeMott et al., 2015)~~. Besides, the MJO and oceanic wave dynamics are also suggested such as zonal wind stress anomalies associated with the MJO force eastward-propagating oceanic equatorial Kelvin wave (Hendon et al. 1998; Webber et al. 2010), and the signals could extend as deep as 1500 m in the ocean (Matthews et al. 2007). Furthermore, the westward propagating oceanic equatorial Rossby wave can initiate the next MJO in the Indian Ocean (Webber et al. 2010; Webber~~

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~~et al. 2012). Evidence of oceanic intraseasonal signals coupling with atmospheric signals was observed in terms of the sea level, surface heat flux, salinity, and temperature during field experiments and in situ monitoring~~. Besides, oceanic wave dynamics are suggested to be associated with MJO, for example, zonal wind stress anomalies driven by the MJO force eastward-propagating oceanic equatorial Kelvin wave (Hendon et al., 1998; Webber et al., 2010), and the signals could extend as deep as 1500 m in the ocean (Matthews et al., 2007). Furthermore, the westward-propagating oceanic equatorial Rossby wave can initiate the next MJO in the Indian Ocean (Webber et al., 2010; Webber et al., 2012). Evidence of oceanic intraseasonal signals coupling with atmospheric signals was observed in terms of the sea level, surface heat flux, salinity, and temperature during field experiments and in situ monitoring ~~(Oliver and Thompson 2011; Drushka et al. 2012; Wang et al. 2013; Chi et al. 2014; DeMott et al. 2015; Fu et al. 2015)~~(Oliver and Thompson, 2011; Drushka et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2013; Chi et al., 2014; Matthews et al., 2014; DeMott et al., 2015; Fu et al., 2015).

Recent modeling studies ~~evaluating the mechanism of ocean–atmosphere coupling~~ have ~~indicated~~demonstrated that most coupled models could improve MJO simulations but that the ocean driven by the atmosphere contributes indirectly ~~through improvement in~~by improving the mean state, heat flux, fresh water, and momentum. ~~DeMott et al. (2016)~~DeMott et al. (2016) estimated that direct SST-driven ocean feedback contributes to the MJO propagation up to 10% by a change in column moisture. A comparison of the direct and indirect effects of SST indicated that direct effects, such as SST-driven surface fluxes, tend to offset wind-driven fluxes ~~(DeMott et al. 2015; DeMott et al. 2016; DeMott et al. 2019)~~(DeMott et al., 2015; DeMott et al., 2016; DeMott et al., 2019). The ~~key~~ factor of indirect ocean feedback ~~in~~on the atmospheric physical process~~, such as~~ includes strong

MJO convection can amplify the radiative feedback to MJO convections associated with large cloud ~~system~~systems ~~(Del Genio and Chen 2015), the~~(Del Genio and Chen, 2015). The SST gradients can dive the MJO low-level convergence ~~(Hsu and Li 2012; Li and Carbone 2012), or~~(Hsu and Li, 2012; Li and Carbone, 2012) and destabilize lower tropospheric to further enhance low-level convergence to the east of MJO convergence ~~(Wang and Xie 1998; Marshall et al. 2008; Benedict and Randall 2011; Fu et al. 2015)~~(Wang and Xie, 1998; Marshall et al., 2008; Benedict and Randall, 2011; Fu et al., 2015). Many observational and model studies have reported that coupled feedback enhances the MJO with strong horizontal moisture advection, driven by sharp mean near-equatorial meridional moisture gradients ~~(DeMott et al. 2015; Jiang et al. 2018; DeMott et al. 2019; Jiang et al. 2020)~~(DeMott et al., 2015; Jiang et al., 2018; DeMott et al., 2019; Jiang et al., 2020). These ~~finding~~findings suggest that high-frequency SST perturbations could improve moisture convergence efficiency and enhance MJO propagation through relatively smooth background moisture distribution.

~~Tseng et al. (2015) identified the key role of the upper-ocean warm layer in improving the MJO eastward propagation simulation by using the European Centre Hamburg Model, Version 5 (ECHAM5), coupled with the one-column ocean model named Snow–Ice–Thermocline (SIT). Many observational (Drushka et al. 2012; Chi et al. 2014) and modeling~~ Tseng et al. (2015) identified the key role of the upper-ocean warm layer in improving the MJO eastward propagation simulation using the European Centre Hamburg Model, Version 5 (ECHAM5), coupled with the one-column ocean model named snow–ice–thermocline (SIT). Many observational (Drushka et al., 2012; Chi et al., 2014) and modeling ~~(Klingaman and Woolnough 2013; DeMott et al. 2019; Klingaman and Demott 2020)~~(Klingaman and Woolnough, 2013; DeMott et al., 2019;

Klingaman and Demott, 2020) studies have supported this hypothesis. However, coupling the SIT to only one atmospheric general circulation model (AGCM) may be insufficient to prove the ~~effect~~effectiveness of the coupling. In ~~the current~~this study, we coupled the SIT to three AGCMs: ~~European Centre Hamburg Model, Version 5 (~~ECHAM5~~);~~, Community Atmosphere Model, Version 5 (CAM5~~);~~), and High~~-~~-Resolution Atmospheric Model (HiRAM). ~~As well as one additional high-resolution forecast model from Central Weather Bureau, Taiwan (CWBGFS) to demonstrate that the improvement of MJO simulation through coupling the upper-ocean warm layer is AGCM independent. Furthermore, we~~We also discussed the coupling mechanism that leads to simulation improvement.~~ Models, the~~

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we describe the models, experimental ~~design~~designs, and observational data~~ are described in Section 2.~~. Section 3 ~~presents~~and 4 present the results~~, followed by a~~ and discussion~~ in Section 4~~, respectively.

2 ~~Models,~~Data, model experiments~~,~~ and ~~observational~~methodology

2.1 Observation and atmospheric/oceanic data

~~Observational data used in this study include precipitation from Global Precipitation Climatology Project V1.3 (GPCP, 1° resolution) (Adler et al. (2003), outgoing longwave radiation (OLR, 1° resolution) (Liebmann (1996)), and daily SST (Optimum Interpolated SST, 0.25° resolution) (Banzon et al. (2014)) from the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, and variables were obtained from the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast Reanalysis-interim (Dee et al. 2011). We used a 22-year ERA-Interim~~

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~~from 1989 to 2010 and a 14-year GPCP dataset from 1997 to 2010. Oceanic observational data include those from the NCEP Global Ocean Data Assimilation System (GODAS) (Behringer and Xue (2004) provided by the NOAA/OAR/ESRL PSL, Boulder, Colorado, USA (https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.godas.html) and in situ temperature profiles from the Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere program (McPhaden et al. 2010).~~

~~In this study, we coupled the SIT one-column ocean model (Tu and Tsuang 2005; Tsuang et al. 2009) to four AGCMs. SIT simulates variations in the SST and upper ocean temperature, including the diurnally varying cool skin and warm layer in the upper few meters of the ocean and the turbulent kinetic energy (TKE) (Gaspar et al. (1990)) in the water column~~ Observational data used in this study include precipitation from Global Precipitation Climatology Project V1.3 (GPCP, 1° resolution, 1997–2010; Adler et al., 2003), outgoing longwave radiation (OLR, 1° resolution, 1997–2010; Liebmann, 1996) and daily SST (Optimum Interpolated SST, 0.25° resolution, 1989–2010; Banzon et al., 2014) from the National Oceanic Atmosphere Administration. The in situ ocean temperature profiles from 1989 to 2010 were obtained from the Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere program (McPhaden et al., 2010).

Atmospheric variables were obtained from the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast Reanalysis-interim (Dee et al., 2011) from 1989 to 2010. The variables include zonal wind, meridional wind, temperature, specific humidity, sea level pressure, geopotential high, latent heat, sensible heat, shortwave and longwave radiation. Oceanic temperature data from 1989 to 2010 were obtained from the NCEP Global Ocean Data Assimilation System (GODAS) (Behringer and Xue, 2004) provided by the NOAA/OAR/ESRL PSL, Boulder, Colorado, USA (https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.godas.html).

2.2 Model experiments

In this study, we coupled the one-column ocean model SIT (Tu and Tsuang, 2005; Tsuang et al., 2009) to three AGCMs. SIT simulates variations in the SST and upper-ocean temperature, including the diurnally-varying cool skin and warm layer in the upper few meters of the ocean and the turbulent kinetic energy (TKE; Gaspar et al., 1990) in the water column ~~(Tu and Tsuang 2005; Tsuang et al. 2009; Tseng et al. 2015)~~(Tsuang et al., 2001; Tu and Tsuang, 2005; Tu, 2006; Tsuang et al., 2009; Tu and Tsuang, 2014; Tseng et al., 2015; Lan et al., 2021)~~. The four AGCMs used here are as follows. (1) ECHAM5, a the fifth-generation AGCM developed at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (Roeckner 2003; Roeckner et al. 2006). It is a spectral model employing the Nordeng (Nordeng 1994) cumulus convective scheme. We used a horizontal resolution of T63 (approximately 2°) with 31 vertical layers and a model top at 10 hPa (approximately 30 km). (2) NCAR CAM5 in Community Earth System Model, version 1.2.2 (Hurrell et al. 2013) from the National Center for Atmospheric Research. (3) HiRAM, developed based on Geophysical Fluid Dynamical Laboratory global atmosphere and land model AM2 (Team et al. 2004; Zhao et al. 2009) with few modifications (Chen et al. 2019). We also used CWBGFS, the second-generation global forecast system at the Central Weather Bureau in Taiwan (Liou et al. 1997), which employs the cumulus convective scheme of Nordeng (1994), shallow convective scheme of (Li and Wang 2000), and boundary layer of Hong and Pan (1996).~~

~~In this study, we applied~~. Cool skin is a very thin layer that has a direct contact with the atmosphere and warm layer is the warmer sea water immediately below the cool skin in the top few meters of the ocean. They fluctuate diurnally in response to atmospheric forcing. SIT with high vertical resolution realistically simulates the warm-layer (within top 10 m) and cool-skin (the top layer with 0.001 m thickness), and improve the simulation of upper ocean temperature (Tu and Tsuang, 2005; Tsuang et al., 2009). The model has been verified at a tropical ocean site (Tu and Tsuang, 2005), in the South China Sea (Lan et al., 2010), and Caspian Sea (Tsuang et al., 2001). The melt and formation of snow and ice above a water column have been introduced (Tsuang et al., 2001). The three AGCMs used in this study are as follows. ECHAM5, the fifth-generation AGCM developed at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (Roeckner, 2003; Roeckner et al., 2006) is a spectral model that employs the Nordeng (Nordeng, 1994) cumulus convective scheme. We used a horizontal resolution of T63 (approximately 2°) with 31 vertical layers and a model top at 10 hPa (approximately 30 km). The second one is NCAR Community Atmospheric Model version 5 (Hurrell et al., 2013) from the National Center for Atmospheric Research. We used a horizontal resolution of approximately 1.875° latitude × 2.5° longitude and 30 vertical layers with the Zhang–McFarlane deterministic convection scheme (Zhang and McFarlane, 1995) and the University of Washington Shallow Convection (Park and Bretherton, 2009). HiRAM was developed based on Geophysical Fluid Dynamical Laboratory global atmosphere and land model AM2 (Team et al., 2004; Zhao et al., 2009) with few modifications (Chen et al., 2019). We used a horizontal resolution of 0.5° latitude × 0.5° longitude with 32 vertical levels. For boundary layer and free atmospheric turbulence, the model adopted the 2.5 order parameterization of Mellor and Yamada (1982). Surface fluxes are computed based on the Monin–Obukhov similarity theory, given the atmospheric model's lowest level of wind, temperature, and moisture.

There are 42 vertical layers in SIT, with 12 layers in the upper 10 m~~. In the upper 10 m,~~: the surface, 0.05 mm, 1 m, 2 m, 3 m, 4 m, 5 m, 6 m, 7 m, 8 m, 9 m, and 10 m below

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ocean surface. The fine resolution was designed to realistically simulate the upper-ocean warm layer, including a layer at 0.05 mm, reproducing the cool skin of the ocean surface. ~~Notably,~~It is worth noting that coupling~~ of~~ a high-vertical-resolution TKE ocean model with an AGCM is unconventional. To account for neglected horizontal processes, the model ocean was weakly nudged (with a 30-day time scale) to the observed GODAS monthly mean ocean temperature below a depth of 10 m. Nudging was not applied in the upper 10 m. The timestep of SIT and AGCMs exchange ocean surface fluxes ~~at every time step 48 times a day~~varying associated with the model resolution, which is 720, 1800, and 900 seconds in ECHAM-SIT, CAM5-SIT, and HiRAM-SIT, respectively. AGCMs were coupled with the SIT in the tropical region between 30°S and 30°N and forced by prescribed ~~climatological~~ monthly mean ~~SST~~OISST outside this tropical belt.

The experiments ~~included~~comprised three sets of coupled AGCM simulations (ECHAM5-SIT, CAM5-SIT, and HiRAM-SIT) and standalone AGCM simulations forced by observed monthly mean OISST (ECHAM5, CAM5, and HiRAM) from 1985 to 2005. The experiments were designed to evaluate the effect of atmosphere–ocean coupling on MJO simulations. Table 1 presents the model and experiment details.~~ Due to the computation limitation of a high-resolution forecast model, the CWBGFS-SIT was only run for 3 years to test the coupling effect. Thus, its results were evaluated but not compared with those of the other three models.~~

~~The analysis focused on the boreal cool season (November–April) when the eastward propagation tendency of the MJO is the most prominent. We used the CLIVAR MJO Working Group diagnostics package (CLIVAR 2009) and a 20–100-day filter to analyze intraseasonal variability. The MJO phase composites were computed using the real-time multivariate MJO index (Wheeler and Hendon 2004), which is defined as the leading pair~~

~~of principal components of intraseasonal OLR, and 850 and 200 hPa zonal winds in the tropics~~**2.3 Methodology**

The analysis focused on the boreal cool season (November–April) when the eastward propagation tendency of the MJO is the most prominent. We used the CLIVAR MJO Working Group diagnostics package (CLIVAR, 2009) and a 20–100-day filter to analyze intraseasonal variability. The MJO phase composites were computed using the real-time multivariate MJO index (Wheeler and Hendon, 2004), defined as the leading pair of principal components of intraseasonal OLR, and 850 and 200 hPa zonal winds in the tropics.

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The vertically integrated MSE budget was diagnosed based on the following equation:

$$\left\langle\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}\right\rangle' = -\left\langle u\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right\rangle' - \left\langle v\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right\rangle' - \left\langle \omega\frac{\partial h}{\partial p}\right\rangle' + \langle LW\rangle' + \langle SW\rangle' + \langle LH\rangle' + \langle SH\rangle' \quad (1)$$

where h is the MSE ($h = cpT + gz + Lq$); u and v are the zonal and meridional velocities, respectively; ω is the vertical pressure velocity; LW and SW are the longwave and shortwave radiation fluxes, respectively; ~~and~~ LH and SH are the latent and sensible surface heat fluxes, respectively. The mass~~-~~_weighted vertical integration from the surface to 200 hPa is denoted as $\langle\cdot\rangle$, and intraseasonal anomalies are represented as $\langle\cdot\rangle'$~~.~~ ~~All fields~~, which were isolated using a 20–100-day bandpass Lanczos filter ~~(Duchon 1979).~~(Duchon, 1979).

3 Results

3.1 MJO simulations: ECHAM5-SIT, CAM5-SIT, and HiRAM-SIT

3.1.1 General structure

We compared simulated MJO characteristics using three coupled and uncoupled AGCMs. Figure 1 ~~presents~~shows the wavenumber–frequency spectra of simulated 850~~–~~-hPa zonal wind (shading) and precipitation (contours). All three uncoupled AGCMs (hereafter referred to as AGCMs) simulated intraseasonal signals with lower frequency than the observed and overestimated the westward propagation with periods ~~>~~greater than 80 days (~~Fig~~Figs. 1e–g). The ECHAM5 and HiRAM simulated signals of wavenumbers 1–3 instead of the observed wavenumber 1 in 850~~–~~-hPa zonal wind. These results ~~indicate~~show that all three AGCMs simulated stationary fluctuations with low frequency that were not consistent with the observation. By contrast, coupled AGCMs realistically reproduce the observed spectral characteristics and strength of the eastward propagation at wavenumbers 1 to 2 in 850-hPa zonal wind (~~Fig~~Figs. 1b–d). Although HiRAM simulated eastward propagation in a wider frequency spectrum than ~~that~~the observed, the coupled model clearly displays improvements in the MJO simulation compared with the stationary intraseasonal fluctuation in the uncoupled simulation. Hovmöller diagrams presented in Fig. 2 illustrate the temporal evolution of 850~~–~~-hPa zonal wind and precipitation in the tropics in observation and simulations. All three models simulated either stationary (CAM5 and HiRAM) or weak eastward-propagating (ECHAM5) signals in AGCMs, but more realistically simulated the eastward propagation of the MJO in the coupled ~~AGCMs, although~~models. However, the propagation in the ECHAM5-SIT is still slightly slower than ~~that~~the observed. The improvement obtained in coupled models suggests that active ocean–atmosphere interaction is ~~a~~ crucial ~~factor~~ for ~~the~~ successful MJO simulation ~~of the MJO~~.

3.1.2 Atmospheric and oceanic profiles

The composite MJO life cycle featuring intraseasonal OLR and 10-m surface wind anomalies for boreal winter in eight phases following ~~Wheeler and Hendon (2004) is displayed in Fig. S1–S3. All three coupled AGCMs~~Wheeler and Hendon (2004) is displayed in Fig. 3. All three coupled models simulated realistic MJO with enhanced circulations and propagation tendency compared with the uncoupled ~~AGCMs. Figure 3 shows the temporal evolution of vertical heating profiles (averaged over 10°S–EQ, 120°E–150°E) in eight MJO phases. Observed heating profiles, calculated following the definition of the apparent heat source (Q1) (Yanai et al. 1973), exhibit diabatic heating with a maximum near 500 hPa in phases 4 and 5 and in the lower troposphere in earlier phases. This reflects the development from shallow to deep heating during the development stage of the convective phase in an MJO. Both ECHAM and HiRAM exhibit stronger heating in coupled simulations than in uncoupled simulations, whereas the difference is not evident in CAM5. The vertical structures of the apparent moisture sink (Q2; contours) associated with the MJO demonstrate a similar convection development.~~

~~MJO analysis in phase 4 when deep convection is the strongest over the Maritime Continent~~ones. The MJO in phase 4, when deep convection is the strongest over the Maritime Continent (MC), demonstrates the large-scale zonally overturning circulation coupling with the convection (Fig. 4). The positive heating region in the coupled experiment is significantly enlarged, deepened, and westward-tilted with increasing height compared with those in the uncoupled experiment. Correspondingly, the convective-circulation envelope of the MJO is thicker and longitudinally wider in coupled experiments. The strong convection is associated with much enhanced low-level moisture convergence (green contours). Furthermore, the area of positive rainfall anomaly in the coupled experiment becomes larger, and the sea level pressure anomaly is meridionally

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more confined, exhibiting the characteristics of intensified Kelvin wave-like perturbations to the east of the deep convection. This enhancement of low-level moisture convergence is consistent with the frictional wave~~–~~-conditional instability of the second kind mechanism ~~(Wang and Rui 1990; Kang et al. 2013)~~(Wang and Rui, 1990; Kang et al., 2013)~~.~~. The enhancement of the Kelvin wave can be observed in the symmetric wavenumber–frequency spectra (Fig. 5). The spectra between 0 and 0.35 day^{-1} are presented to highlight the MJO and equatorial Kelvin waves. The coherence at wavenumbers of 2–4 for the 10–20-day period is simulated stronger in three coupled than uncoupled models.

In addition to the atmospheric structure, the SST (Fig. ~~S4~~S1) and vertical profile of ocean temperature ~~(Fig. S5)~~ examined are presented in Fig. ~~S5~~6. The observed SST variation in MJO variability is well reproduced in all three coupled models (Fig. ~~S4~~S1). The warm SST leads the main MJO convection by approximately 5–10 days~~ and is~~, followed by the cold SST approximately 5–10 days later ~~(Flatau et al. 1997; DeMott et al. 2015; Tseng et al. 2015)~~(Flatau et al., 1997; DeMott et al., 2015; Tseng et al., 2015). Moreover, the observed amplitude fluctuation (approximately 0.5° to 1°C) is realistically simulated. ~~Observed~~The observed ocean temperature profiles, characterized by the warm layer, along the equator from the Indian Ocean to the western Pacific are well simulated in the three coupled models (Fig. ~~S5). Simulated temperature anomalies are larger in ECHAM5-SIT than in CAM5-SIT and HiRAM-SIT. These results consistently obtained~~6). Meanwhile, simulated temperature anomalies are larger in ECHAM5-SIT than in CAM5-SIT and HiRAM-SIT. Figure. S2 shows the fluctuations of observed SST and simulated SST in three sets of coupled and uncoupled model. There is no fluctuation as expected in uncoupled simulations, whereas the simulated SST fluctuates with phases similar to the observed at different locations. The amplitudes in ECHAM5-SIT and CAM5-SIT are similar to the observed, whereas those in HiRAM-SIT seems to be smaller in the western Pacific. The differences between models are likely due to the different atmospheric model configurations, because they were coupled to the same 1-D ocean model. Since the atmosphere is the main driver to extract heat form the ocean, different responses of atmospheric models likely have different effects on SST. The cause of quantitative differences between models needs further detailed analysis to pinpoint. The consistent results in all three coupled models support the conclusion of Tseng et al. (2015) that resolving fine vertical resolution in the upper ocean improves the simulation of the warm layer and MJO propagation and variability. ~~The~~ Our results further demonstrate that the effect of atmosphere–ocean coupling on the MJO ~~is~~could be independent of AGCMs with different configurations and atmospheric physical parameterizations~~.~~ ~~Modifying atmospheric physical parameterizations has been shown to improve MJO simulation to some extent (Wang et al. 2021),~~, and ~~the results could be model dependent. Our results demonstrate that the impact of atmosphere–ocean~~that coupling ~~independent of physical schemes~~ seems to be a more fundamental approach.

3.1.3 Performance comparison

~~To summarize improvements resulting from coupling, simulation was evaluated~~ ~~(~~Model performance is summarized in Fig. ~~5). Figure 5a presents the~~7. The scatter plot ~~of~~shows the power ratio of east–west propagating waves (X-axis) versus the pattern correlation between the simulated and observed precipitation anomaly in Hovmöller diagrams (Fig. 2~~)~~ ~~(~~; Y-axis). The east:west ratio was calculated by dividing eastward-propagating power by westward-propagating power of 850~~–~~ hPa zonal wind summed

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over wavenumbers of 1–2 and a period of 30–80 days. Compared with the observation, coupled simulations (marked by circles) exhibit better simulation than uncoupled simulations (marked by asterisks). A comparison of combined explained variance ~~by~~ using RMM1 and RMM2 (Fig. ~~5b~~7b) based on Wheeler and Hendon (2004) shows marked increases after coupling. ~~A~~The comparison ~~of the coupled and uncoupled simulations~~ demonstrates that coupling is ~~an~~ essential ~~factor~~ for realistic MJO simulations.

3.2 Mechanism discussion

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~~Here,~~We applied the MSE budget ~~was applied~~ to diagnose the moisture budget associated with the MJO. Figure ~~6 presents~~8 shows a Hovmöller diagram of MSE tendency averaged by 10°S–EQ overlaying precipitation anomalies. MSE tendency ~~changes~~derived from reanalysis fluctuates in quadrature with precipitation anomaly with positive (negative) MSE tendency, leading (lagging) major convection by approximately one to two phases ~~(DeMott et al. 2015; DeMott et al. 2016; DeMott et al. 2019)~~(DeMott et al., 2015; DeMott et al., 2016; DeMott et al., 2019). Coupled models simulate stronger eastward propagation in ~~both~~the MSE tendency and precipitation anomalies~~.~~ and realistic phase lag between the two. Stronger MSE tendencies in coupled simulations are ~~seen~~observed in ECHAM5 and HiRAM but are less clear in CAM5. ~~The~~Figures 8d, g, and j show the differences between coupled and uncoupled simulations ~~are presented in Fig. 6d, g, j~~. One notable feature is the positive (negative) MSE tendency preceding positive (negative) precipitation anomaly and preconditions an environment for eastward propagation of active (inactive) convection and associated circulation. ~~We~~Next, we diagnosed the relative contribution of each term in Equation 1 to the MSE tendency with the focus on the MC, where the largest positive MSE tendency and precipitation anomaly were found.

3.2.1 Preconditioning phase

Following the peak MSE tendency over the MC (120°E–150°E) during phase 2 (~~Fig. 6d~~Figs. 8d, g, and j), values of each term contributing to the column-integrated MSE tendency in Equation 1 ~~during phase 2~~ preceding the deep convection over the MC area (10°S–EQ, 120°E–150°E) are ~~displayed~~shown in Fig. ~~7~~9. Vertical advection is the dominant term with the major compensation from ~~long-wave~~longwave radiation during phase 2 when convection is still in the eastern Indian Ocean, as identified by Wang et al. (2017). ~~However, this effect is not better simulated in the coupled experiments than in the uncoupled experiments in all three models. Notably, the LH term is consistent between both phases. In all three models, the coupling reduces the negative MSE tendency. The results indicate that the contribution comes for the LH in this early phase stage. The LH effect was overlooked in Tseng et al. (2015) because of the weak MJO variability in coupled simulations. However, this smaller LH negative became~~Moreover, the LH term is consistent within all three models to contribute less negative MSE tendency in coupled models than ACGMs. The results show that the contribution comes from the LH term in this early phase stage. The LH effect was overlooked in Tseng et al. (2015) because of the weak MJO variability in coupled simulations. However, this negative LH bias becomes one of the key factors in enhancing the leading MSE tendency during the MJO preconditioning phases. This suggests that the surface latent flux bias in AGCMs can be corrected by involving the coupling process in the preconditioning phase~~, the surface latent flux bias in AGCMs can be corrected. In general~~. Generally, coupling improves the budget simulation~~ of budget~~. The positive contribution of vertical advection and negative contribution of LH in MSE tendency is closer to realistic in the coupled simulations during the initial phase of the MJO.

3.2.2 Phase of strongest convection over MC

We compared the spatial distribution of MSE and precipitation in phase 4 when convection was the strongest in the MC (Fig. ~~8~~10). In the observation, the main convection occurs in the MC from 90°E to 150°E. A positive MSE tendency with a maximum value near 10°N and 10°S is identified in the east of the MJO convection centered near the equator. ~~Conversely~~Meanwhile, a negative integrated MSE tendency is found in the west of the MJO convection, and the meridionally confined structure near the equator ~~seems to exhibit~~exhibits the characteristics of the equatorial Kelvin wave embedded in the MJO. Clearly, coupled models outperform uncoupled models in reproducing these signals. To quantify the contribution of coupling to the improvement, we follow ~~Jiang et al. (2018) to project all MSE terms to the observations (Fig. 9). The dominant contribution of horizontal advection to the MSE tendency in observation (Fig. 9a~~Jiang et al. (2018) to project all MSE terms to the observations (Fig. 11). The dominant contribution of horizontal advection to the MSE tendency in observation (Fig. 11a) is well simulated in the coupled simulations but not in uncoupled simulations by ECHAM5 and CAM5 (~~Fig. 9b,~~ Figs. 11b and c). Although a similar dominant effect ~~is noted~~was observed in both simulation types in HiRAM, it is ~~more~~ enhanced in the coupled simulation (Fig. ~~9d~~11d). The horizontal advection term is further decomposed into zonal and meridional components (~~Fig. 9e~~Figs. 11e–h); both components have a positive contribution, but the meridional component has a larger amplitude.

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~~Uncoupled~~Furthermore, the uncoupled ECHAM5 and CAM5 simulate unrealistic features: positive contribution from zonal advection but negative contribution from meridional advection. ~~By~~In contrast, coupled models well simulate the dominance of meridional advection. In HiRAM, the uncoupled model simulates almost equally positive contributions from both terms~~, but~~. However, the coupled model ~~is able to simulate the~~simulates a larger contribution from meridional advection. We further decompose the meridional advection to assess the relative contributions of an intraseasonal perturbation and the mean state. Consistent with the observations (Fig. ~~9i~~11i), the meridional advection by intraseasonal flow $(-v'\frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial y})$ is the main ~~contribution to improve~~factor in improving the simulations in the coupled models (~~Fig. 9j~~Figs. 11j–l). Our results are consistent with those of ~~Jiang et al. (2018).~~Jiang et al. (2018). To evaluate the relative contribution of intraseasonal circulation and background moisture, we further diagnosed changes in $\Delta(-v'\frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial y}$~~)~~) at phase 4 ~~were further diagnosed. Overbar denotes~~. Here the overbar shows that the time mean and prime represents intraseasonal anomaly. Changes in the MJO meridional advection term for coupled experiments relative to uncoupled can be written as follows:

$$\Delta\left(-v'\frac{\partial \bar{m}}{\partial y}\right) = -\Delta v'\left(\frac{\partial \bar{m}}{\partial y}\right)_{uncoupled} - \left(v'\right)_{uncoupled}\Delta\left(\frac{\partial \bar{m}}{\partial y}\right) - \Delta v'\Delta\left(\frac{\partial \bar{m}}{\partial y}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$(a) \qquad\qquad (b) \qquad\qquad (c)$$

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where Δ represents the coupled–uncoupled change. The terms a–c are presented as bar charts in Fig. ~~10. Notably, the~~12. The change of the intraseasonal circulation in the meridional circulation is the dominant factor in coupled simulations relative to uncoupled

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experiments. The instantaneous SST horizontal distribution dominates this moisture budget change due to the atmosphere–ocean coupling effect. Therefore, the change of varying moisture induces the intraseasonal circulation change. The results confirm that the dominance of dynamic influence over thermodynamic response to atmosphere–ocean coupling is ~~the key process leading to an improvement in~~essential in improving MJO simulations.

3.3 Discussion: mean state and intraseasonal variance

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We examined the simulated mean state, which ~~is~~has been suggested a ~~major issue~~key factor affecting MJO simulations ~~(Inness et al. 2003; Watterson and Syktus 2007; Kim et al. 2009; Kim et al. 2011; Kim et al. 2014; Jiang et al. 2018; Jiang et al. 2020)~~(Inness et al., 2003; Watterson and Syktus, 2007; Kim et al., 2009; Kim et al., 2011; Kim et al., 2014; Jiang et al., 2018; Jiang et al., 2020). The three models exhibited different tropical SST responses to coupling (Fig. ~~S6e~~S3e). Over the warm pool area, ~~both~~ CAM-SIT and HiRAM-SIT underestimate the SST, whereas ECHAM5-SIT overestimates the SST. ~~Warm~~Note that warm SST bias in the eastern tropical Pacific was simulated in the three models ~~because of~~due to the lack of oceanic circulation in the SIT. The simulated zonal wind in the three models (~~Fig. S6b~~Figs. S3b–d) demonstrated different responses to coupling. ~~Figure S6c, d presents~~Figures S2c show the 850-hPa zonal wind differences between coupled and uncoupled models (shading) and the total field in uncoupled models (contours). ~~Figure S6f~~Figures S3f–h ~~shows~~show the 10°S–EQ averaged 850-hPa zonal in ~~both~~the coupled and uncoupled models. In ECHAM5-SIT, the westerly wind is slightly enhanced in the eastern Indian Ocean but decreases in the western Indian Ocean and western Pacific. In CAM5-SIT, westerly wind reduces in the Indian Ocean but enhances over the western Pacific. The HiRAM-SIT has similar changes as in ECHAM5-SIT, ~~with~~e.g., decreases over the ~~Maritime Continent~~MC area but increases in the western Indian Ocean and Pacific. ~~In general~~Generally, the three models disagree ~~in~~on the ~~changes in~~ zonal wind mean state changes in response to coupling.

The mean moisture changes are substantially enhanced over the tropical areas in ECHAM5 after coupling (~~Fig. S7b,~~ Figs. S4b and e). However, in ~~both~~ CAM5 and HiRAM, no clear change was observed to the south of the equator, but strong drying was observed to in the north ~~of equator (Fig. S7c~~(Figs. S4c, d, f, and g). The only common feature among the three models ~~that~~e is the enhanced ~~in the coupled simulations is the~~ meridional gradient of mean moisture~~. This~~, which is consistent with many previous studies ~~(Kim et al. 2014; Jiang et al. 2018; Ahn et al. 2020)~~(Kim et al., 2014; Jiang et al., 2018; Ahn et al., 2020). Our budget analysis ~~indicated~~demonstrated that the meridional transport by the intraseasonal meridional circulation is the dominant term~~, and~~. It also showed that the meridional gradient of mean moisture is the secondary effect in enhancing MJO simulations by coupling. ~~The~~After coupling, the mean precipitation changes are more consistent among the three models ~~after coupling~~ (Fig. ~~S8~~S5). One of the major changes is the southward shift of the major precipitation zone, resulting in precipitation increases over the regions south of the equator, except in the ~~Maritime Continent.~~MC. Similarly, the precipitation intraseasonal variance (20–100 days filtered) was markedly ~~enhances~~enhanced in these regions (Fig. ~~S9~~S6). The ECHAM5-SIT exhibits a relatively minor increase over the western ~~Maritime Continent. By~~MC. In contrast, the HiRAM-SIT exhibits the strongest enhancement, particularly in the Indian Ocean. ~~In general~~Generally, all three coupled models enhance the intraseasonal signals over the tropics with discrepancies in detail. ~~By contrast~~Meanwhile, the model mean state does not substantially improve after coupling. Thus, in this study, the mean state is not the main contribution to ~~the enhancement of~~enhancing the MJO simulation after coupling. Instead, coupling leading to rigorous atmosphere–ocean interaction in intraseasonal time scale is likely the reason for ~~the improvement of~~improving MJO simulation.

~~3.4 The forecast model: CWBGFS~~

~~CWBGFS and CWBGFS-SIT were compared for only 3 years. Figure 11 demonstrates the wave number frequency spectra and the 10°S–10°N averaged lag–longitude diagrams of CWBGFS between coupled and uncoupled versions. The spectra of CWBGFS-SIT suggest better simulation (Fig. 11a, b) in relation to better propagation across the MC (Fig. 11c, d). Although we did not examine the mechanisms in detail, our results demonstrate that MJO forecast skills could be improved by considering the coupling effect in the forecast model.~~

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4 Discussion

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This study used a one-column TKE-type ocean mixed-layer model SIT coupled with AGCMs to improve MJO simulation. SIT that is designed to have fine layers near the surface ~~and can simulate their~~well simulates warm layer, cool skin, and their diurnal fluctuations. This refined discretization under the ocean surface in SIT provides improved SST simulation~~ and,~~; thus, improving realistic air–sea interaction. Coupling SIT with ECHAM5, CAM5, and HiRAM significantly improves the MJO simulation in the three AGCMs compared with that in the prescribed SST-driven AGCMs. The vertical cross~~–~~-section indicates that the strengthened low-level convergence during the preconditioning phase is better simulated in the coupled experiment. Furthermore, the phase variation and amplitude of the SST and ocean temperature under the surface can be realistically simulated. Our results reveal that the MJO can be realistically simulated in terms of strength, period, and propagation speed by increasing the vertical resolution of the one-column ocean model to better resolve the upper-ocean warm layer.

The MSE budget analysis revealed that the coupling effects during the ~~earlier phases~~preconditioning and mature ~~phase~~phases exhibit different contributions. During the preconditioning phase, the positive contribution of vertical advection and negative contribution of LH in MSE tendency are closer to realistic values in coupled simulations during the initial phase of the MJO. ~~During the mature phase of the strongest convection in the MC~~Additionally, the meridional component of the horizontal advection term is the dominant term during the mature phase of the strongest convection in the MC to enhance the simulation after coupling. Improved meridional circulation is essential in the coupled simulations that outperformed uncoupled experiments. The results confirm that the dominance of dynamic influence over thermodynamic influence in response to the atmosphere–ocean coupling is the key process ~~leading to the improvement of~~in improving MJO simulations.

In summary, this study suggests two major enhancements of the coupling process. First, ~~during the preconditioning phase of the MJO over MC,~~ the underestimated surface LH bias in AGCMs can be corrected during the preconditioning phase of the MJO over MC. Second, during the strongest convection phase over MC, the change in intraseasonal circulation in the meridional circulation is the dominant factor in coupled simulations relative to uncoupled experiments. Although many studies have indicated the key role played by the mean state, the mean state in our simulations provides only a secondary contribution to enhancing MJO simulation, with coupling being the main contributor. For example, zonal wind and precipitation changed inconsistently among the three models after coupling. Instead, the meridional gradient of the mean moisture and intraseasonal ~~variance of~~ precipitation ~~have~~variance has a better relationship after coupling. Therefore, coupling leading to rigorous atmosphere–ocean interaction in the intraseasonal time scale, but ~~not~~no change in mean states, is likely the reason for MJO simulation improvement. ~~Moreover, coupling SIT with the weather forecast model CWBCFS can improve MJO.~~ This study supports previous findings (Tseng et al~~.~~., 2015) that ~~the enhancement of~~enhancing atmosphere–ocean coupling by considering an extremely high vertical resolution in the first few meters of the ocean model improves MJO simulations~~, and~~. It also supports that this improvement is independent of AGCMs with different configurations and physical parameterization schemes. Resolving the atmosphere–ocean coupling may be more beneficial than modifying the atmospheric physical parameterization schemes in GCM. In brief, this study suggested the effectiveness of air–sea coupling for improving MJO simulation in a climate model and demonstrated the critical effect of being able to simulate warm layer. Additionally, the findings presented here enhance our understanding of the physical processes that shape the characteristics of the MJO.

Code and data availability. The model code of CAM5–SIT, ECHAM5-SIT and HiRAM-SIT is available at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5701538, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5510795 and ~~https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5701579.~~ https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5701579. Observational data used in this study include precipitation from Global Precipitation Climatology Project V1.3 (GPCP, 1° resolution), ~~outgoing longwave radiation (OLR,~~ OLR (1° resolution), and daily SST (Optimum Interpolated SST, 0.25° resolution) from the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, and variables were obtained from the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast Reanalysis-interim. All experiments were conducted at the National Center for High-performance Computing. All model codes and data availability presented here can be obtained by contacting the first author, Dr. Wan-Ling Tseng (wtseng@~~gate.sinica~~ntu.edu.tw).

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Author contributions. HHH and WLT have responsibility for conceptualization, including analyzing the data and writing the manuscript. YYL, WLL, PHK, BJT, CYT, and HCL developed the model and provided the simulations.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Acknowledgments. This work was supported by the Taiwan Ministry of Science and Technology under grant numbers MOST 109-2111-M-001-012-MY3, MOST 110-2811-M-001-633, and MOST 110-2123-M-001-003. We are grateful to the National Center for High-Performance Computing for providing computer facilities. The Max Planck Institute for Meteorology provided ECHAM5.4. We sincerely thank the National Center for Atmospheric Research and their Atmosphere Model Working Group ~~(AMWG)~~ for release CESM1.2.2. This manuscript was edited by Wallace Academic Editing~~.~~ and Enago.

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		ECHAM5-SIT	CAM5-SIT	HiRAM-SIT	~~CWBGFS-SIT~~
AGCM		ECHAM5	CAM5	HiRAM	~~CWBGFS~~
Horizontal resolution		T63(~2°)	1.9°×2.5°	1°×1°	~~T319~~
BC	SST	OISST	OISST	OISST	~~OISST~~
	SIC	OISST	OISST	OISST	~~OISST~~
	OT/OS	GODAS	GODAS	GODAS	~~GODAS~~
Atmosphere vertical resolution		L31	L30	L32	~~L60~~
Ocean vertical resolution		42	42	42	~~42~~
Coupled region		30˚S–30˚N	30˚S–30˚N	30˚S–30˚N	~~30˚S-30˚N,30˚-40˚, blending interpolated~~
Time		1985–2005 (21 years)			~~2012-2014 (3 years)~~

Table 1. Detailed information of models and experiments.

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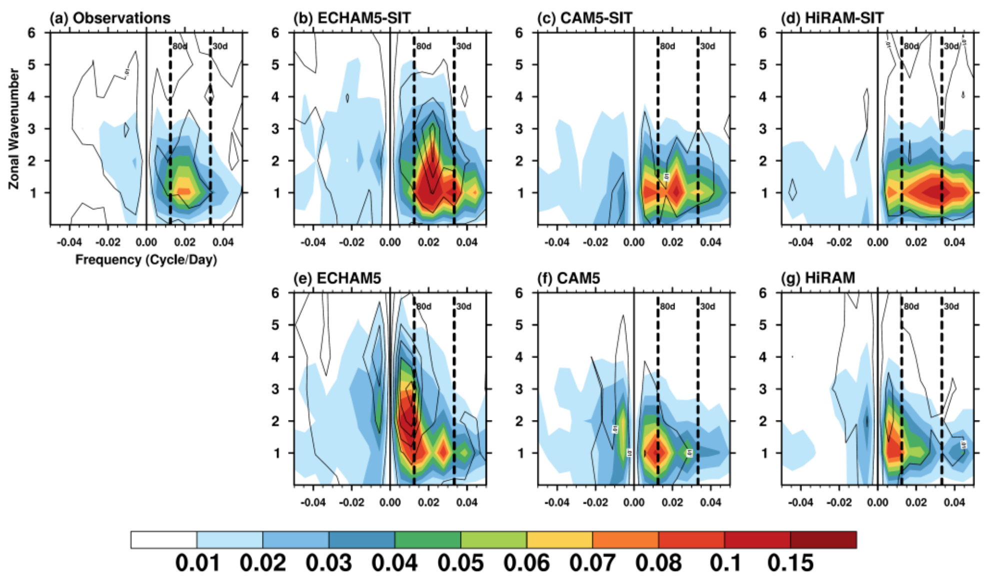

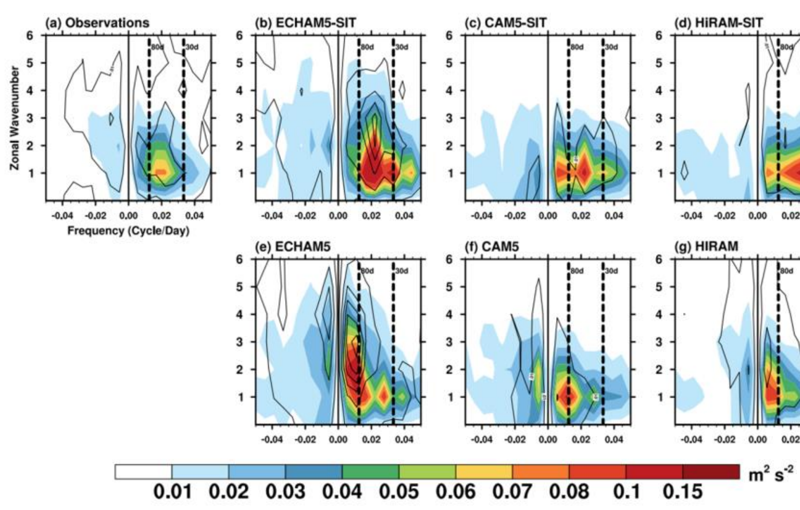

Figure 1. ~~Wave number~~Wavenumber–frequency spectra for equatorial 850~~-~~-hPa zonal wind (shading; $m^2 s^{-2}$) and precipitation (contours; $mm^2 day^{-2}$) over 10°S–10°N from (a) observations and simulations ~~by~~ using the (b–d) coupled and (e–g) uncoupled AGCM.

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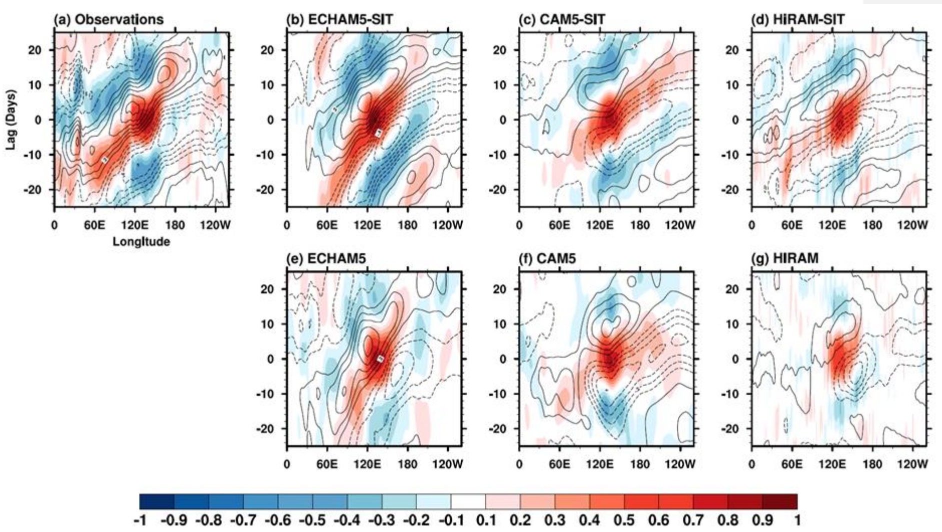

Figure 2. ~~The~~ 10°S–10°N averaged lag–longitude diagrams of intraseasonal precipitation (shading) and 10-m zonal wind (contour) correlated against precipitation at region (10°S–5°N, 120°E–150°E) from (a) observations and simulations ~~by~~ using the (b–d) coupled and (e–g) uncoupled AGCM. The contour interval is 0.1.

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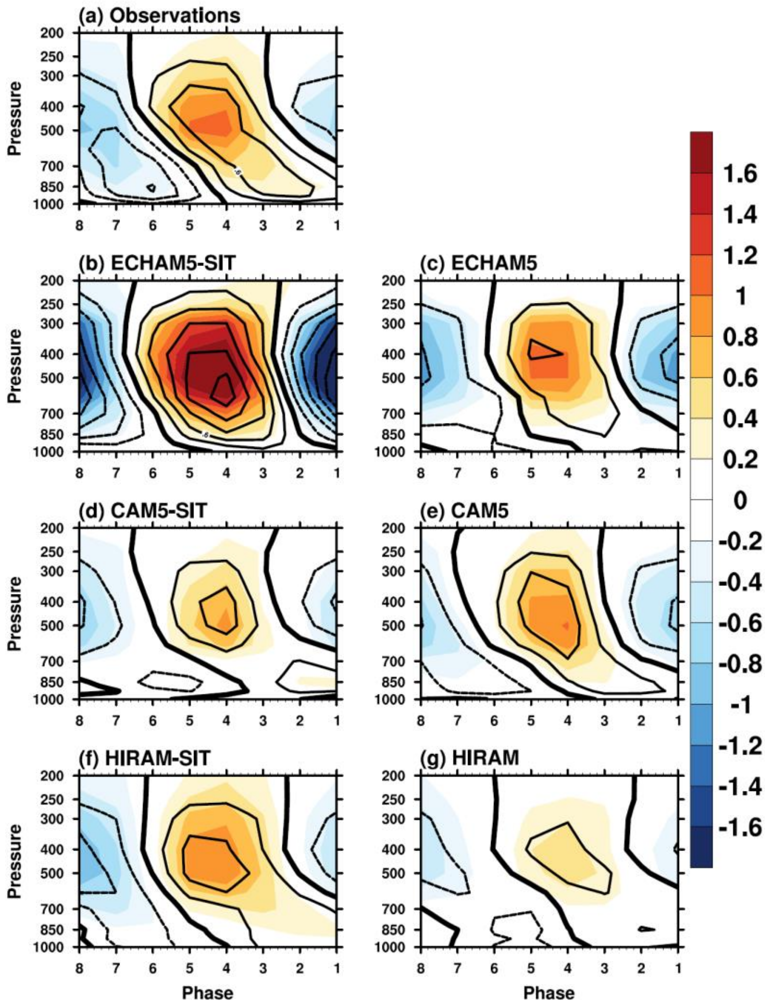
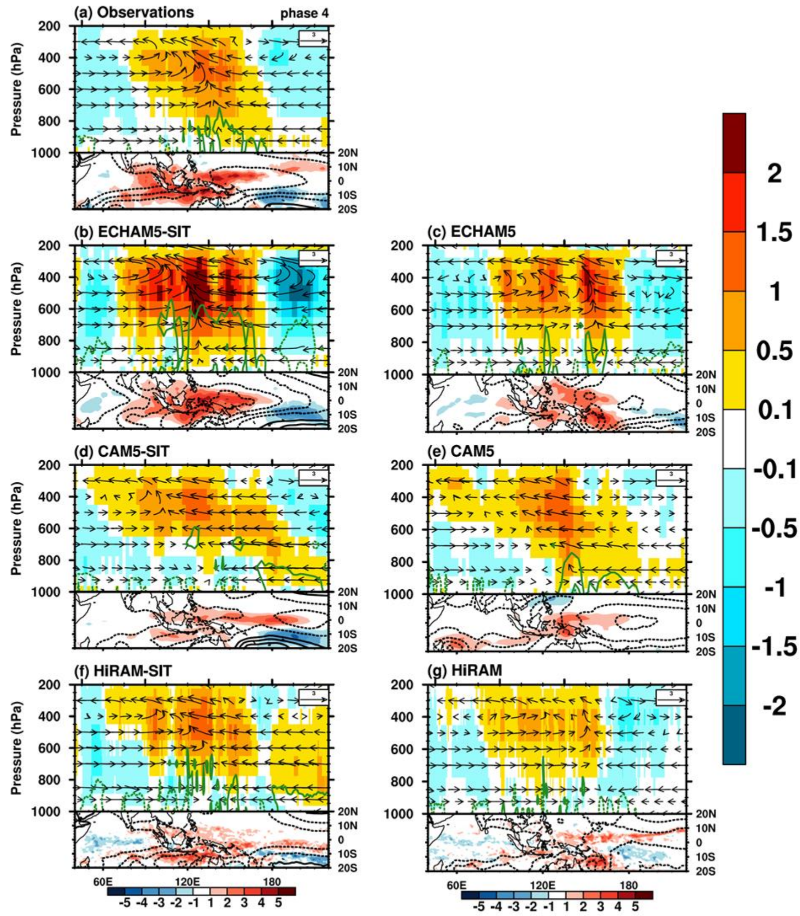


~~**Figure 3.** Vertical profiles with respect to MJO phases averaged over 10°S–EQ and 120°E–150°E for intraseasonal anomalies (i.e., with 20–100-day filtering) of Q1 (shading; K day^{-1}) and Q2 (contours; K day^{-1}) from (a) observations and simulations by using the (b–d) coupled and (e–g) uncoupled AGCM.~~


(a) Observations
phase 4
(b) ECHAM5-SIT
(c) ECHAM5
(d) CAM5-SIT
(e) CAM5
(f) HiRAM-SIT
(g) HiRAM
Pressure (hPa)
200
400
600
800
1000
20N
10N
0
10S
20S
60E
120E
180
-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 1 2 3 4 5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0.1
-0.1
-0.5
-1
-1.5
-2

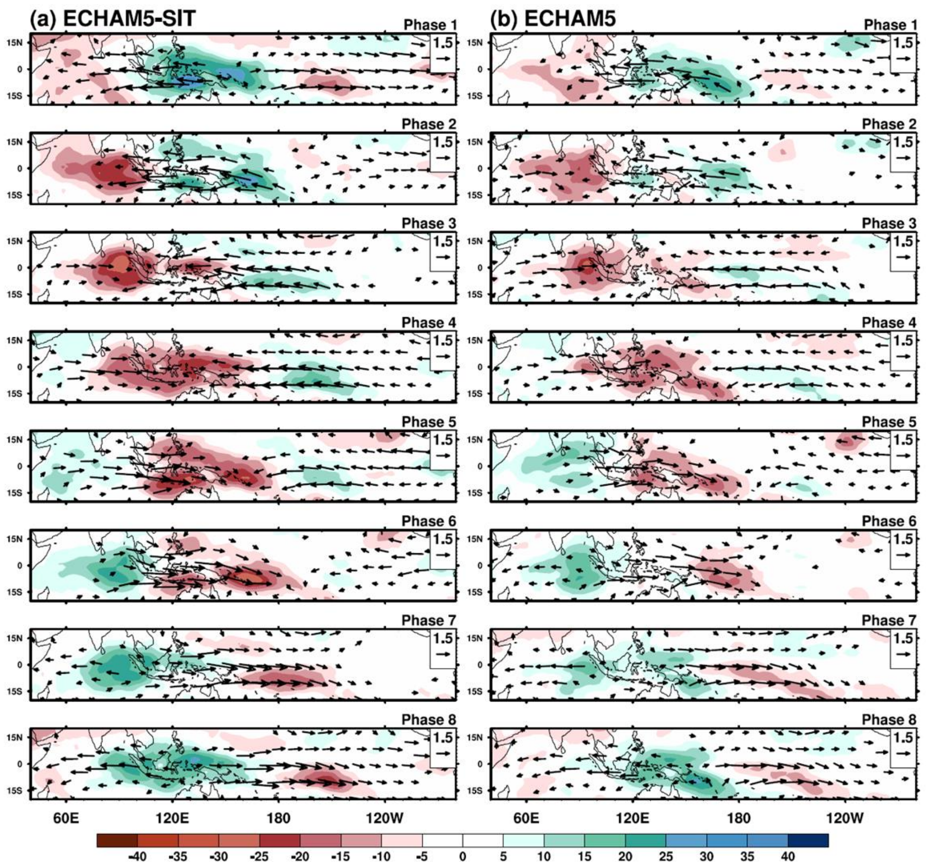


Figure 3. Composite November–April 20–100-day OLR (W m^{-1}; color) and 10-m surface wind anomalies (m s^{-1}; vectors) as a function of the MJO phase in (a) ECHAM5-SIT and (b) ECHAM5. Vectors <0.6 m s^{-1} are not shown. The reference vector in units of m s^{-1} is shown at the bottom right. The number of days used to generate the composite for each phase is shown to the right of each panel.

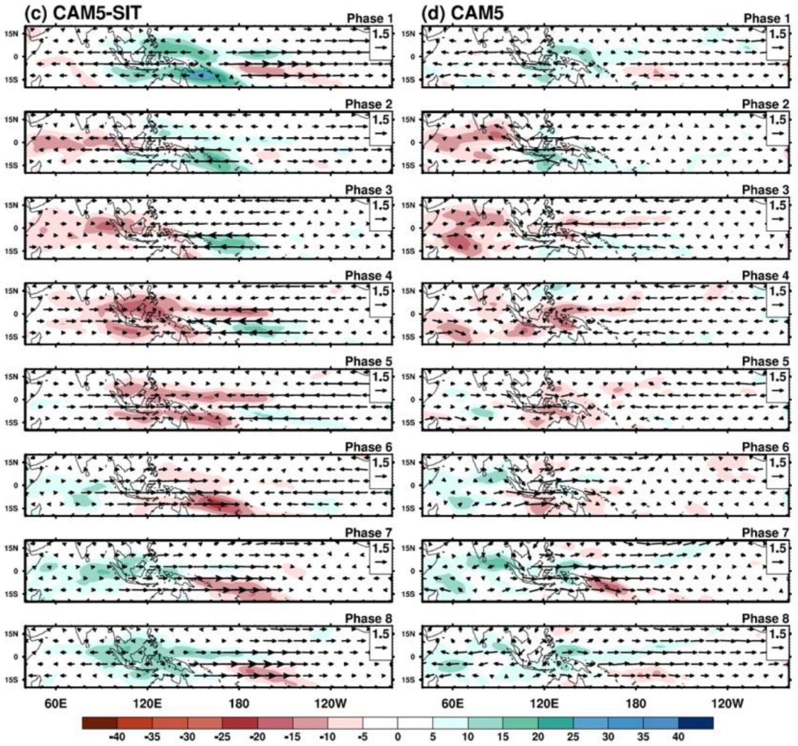


Figure 3. continued, (c) CAM5-SIT and (d) CAM5.

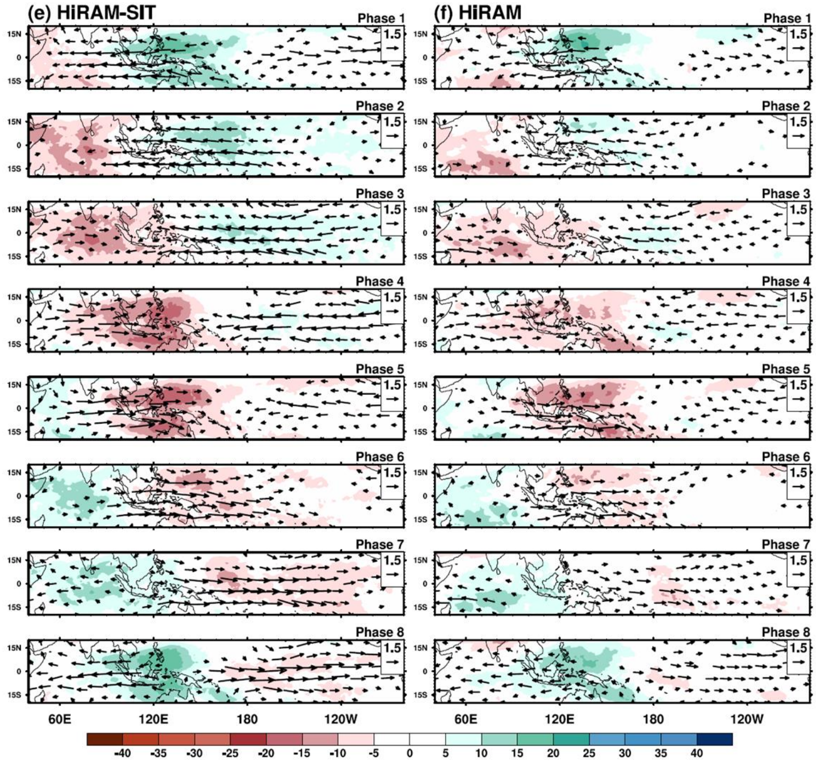


Figure 3. continued, (e) HiRAM-SIT and (f) HiRAM.

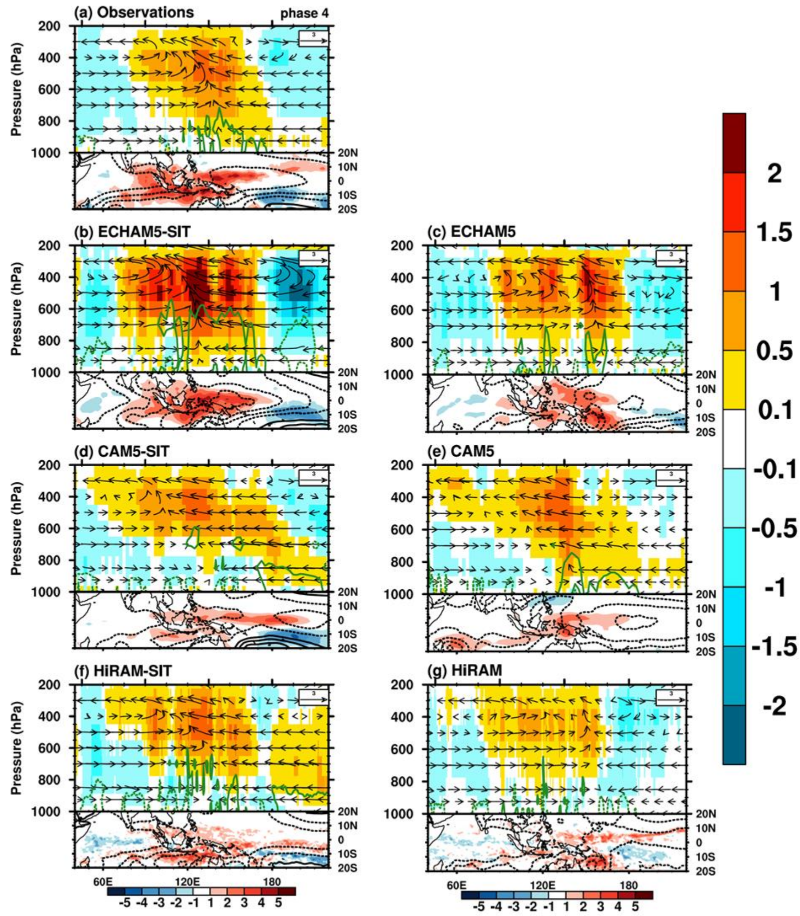


Figure 4. Structure of simulated MJO in phase 4. The longitude–height cross-sections (averaged over 10°S–EQ) of the MJO scaled wind circulation (vector, u: m s^{-1}, omega: 10^{-2} Pa s^{-1}), Q1 (shading, unit: K day^{-1}), and the horizontal moisture convergence (green contour, unit: 10^{-6} g kg^{-1} s^{-1}) from (a) observations and simulations ~~by~~ using the (b–d) coupled and (e–g) uncoupled ~~AGCM~~AGCMs. The contour interval of the moisture convergence is 8 × 10^{-6} g kg^{-1} s^{-1}; solid line is positive. Precipitation (shading, unit:

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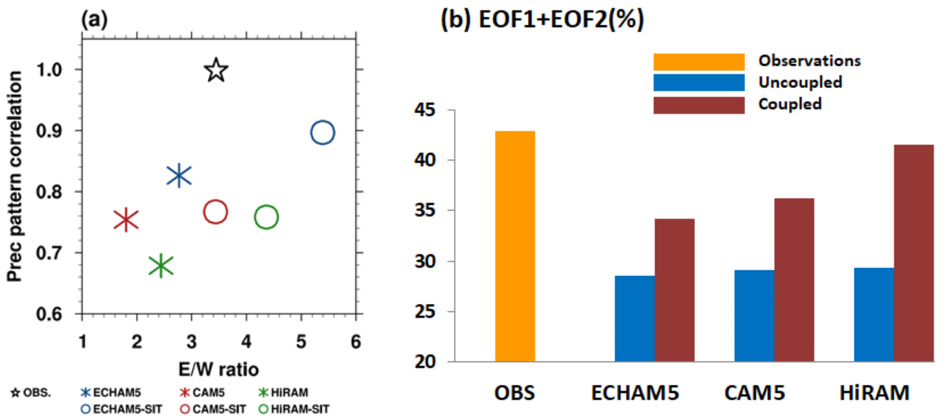
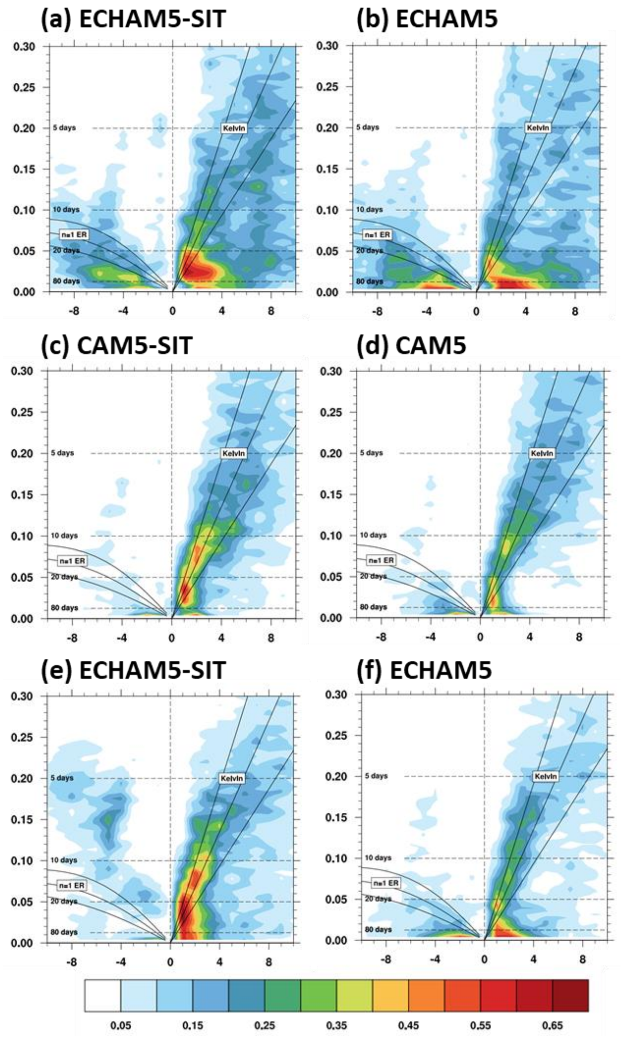
mm day^{-1}) and sea level pressure (contour, unit: hPa). Contour interval of sea level pressure is 30 hPa; dashed line indicates negative.

868 
(a)
Prec pattern correlation
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
1
2
3
4
5
6
E/W ratio
OBS.
ECHAM5
ECHAM5-SIT
CAM5
CAM5-SIT
HiRAM
HiRAM-SIT
(b) EOF1+EOF2(%)
Observations
Uncoupled
Coupled
45
40
35
30
25
20
OBS
ECHAM5
CAM5
HiRAM



~~**Figure 5.**~~**Figure 5.** Symmetric wavenumber–frequency spectra of 10°N–10°S-averaged 850-hPa zonal wind using the (a, c, e) coupled and (b, d, f) uncoupled AGCMs. Units: $m^2\ s^{-2}$.

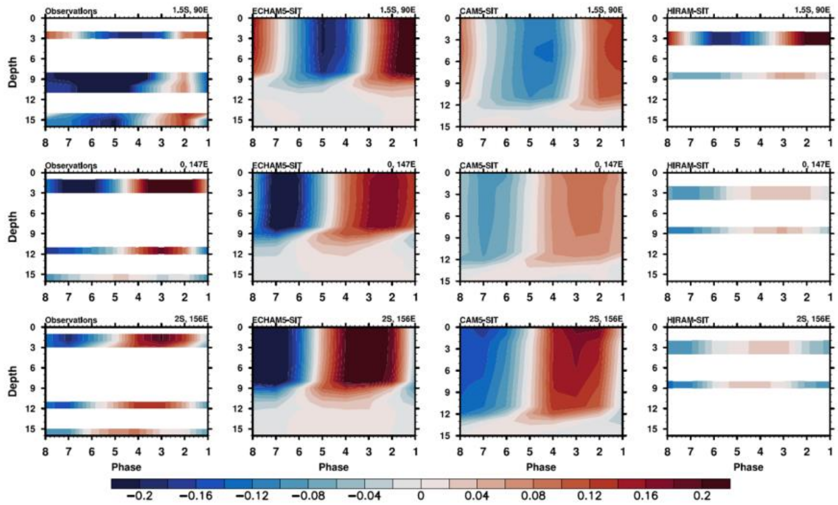


Figure 6. Vertical ocean temperature (°C) profiles with respect to MJO phases for intraseasonal anomalies (i.e., with 20–100-day filtering) in observations and simulations using coupled models. Observations are in suit with data from TAO. Because of storage limitations, only 3 and 10 m water temperatures are presented in the HiRAM-SIT simulation.

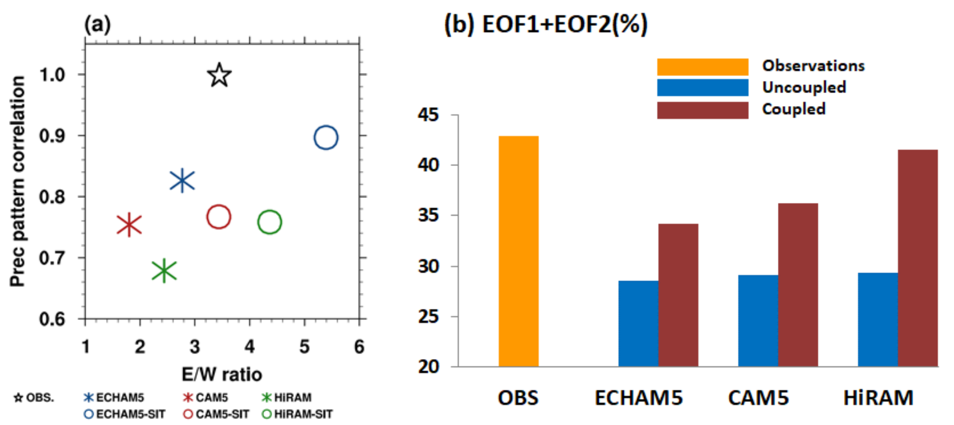


Figure 7. Scatter plots of various MJO indices based on observation and experiments (Table 1). (a) X-axis is the power ratio of east–west propagating waves. The east–west ratio was calculated ~~through the division of~~by dividing the sum ~~of~~ eastward-propagating power by the westward-propagating counterpart within wavenumbers 1–3 (1–2 for zonal wind), period 30–80 days. ~~The~~ Y-axis is the pattern correlation of precipitation eastward propagation, as shown in Fig. 2. (b) Sum of RMM1 and RMM2 variances based on Wheeler and Hendon (2004).

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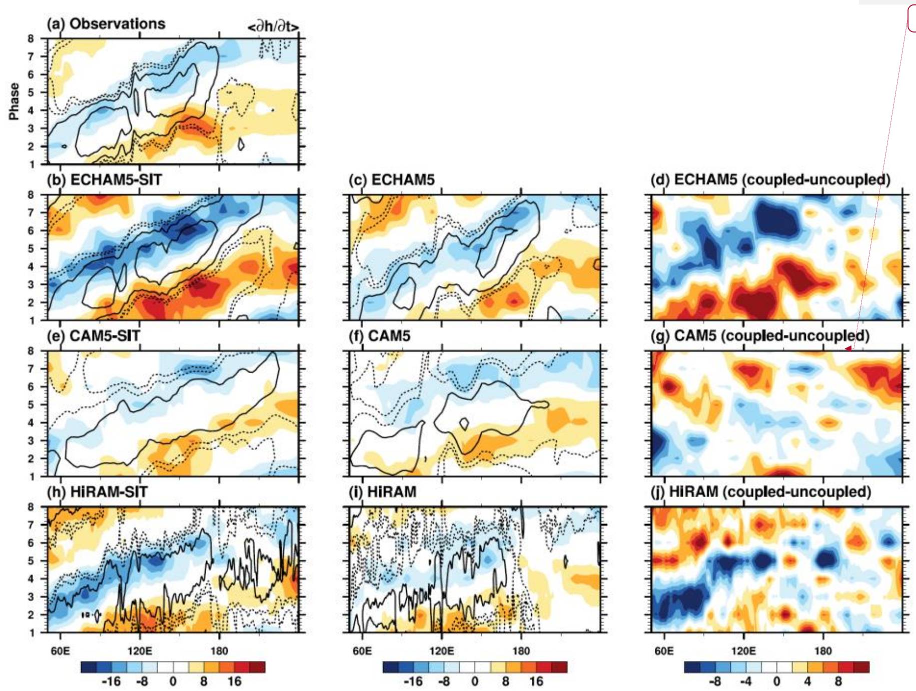

Figure ~~6. The~~8. 10°S–EQ averaged Hovmöller diagrams of MSE (shading; J kg^{-1}) and precipitation (contour; mm day^{-1}) composite followed the RMM index from (a) observations and simulations ~~by~~ using the (b, e, j) coupled and (c, f, k) uncoupled ~~AGCM~~AGCMs and (d, i, l) their difference. The contour interval is precipitation anomalies.

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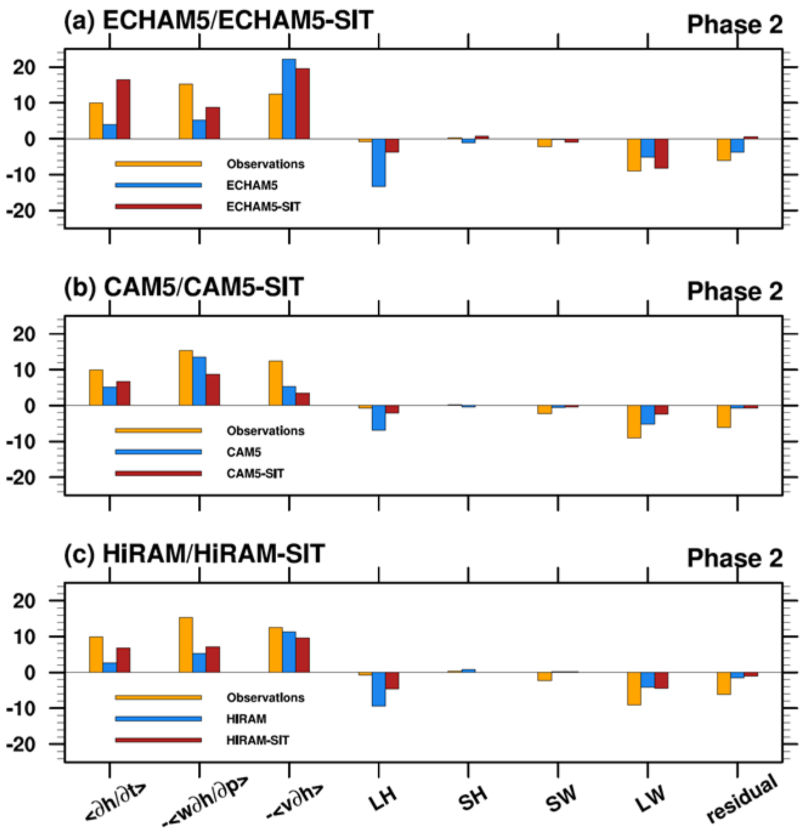

Figure ~~7~~9. Model-simulated column-integrated MSE budget terms (J kg^{-1} s^{-1}) during phase 2 of the MJO. ~~Data~~Black, red, and blue represents the data from the observations, Nordeng scheme simulation, and Tiedtke scheme simulation~~ are shown in black, red, and blue~~, respectively. The averaged domain is 10°S–EQ and 120°–150°E.

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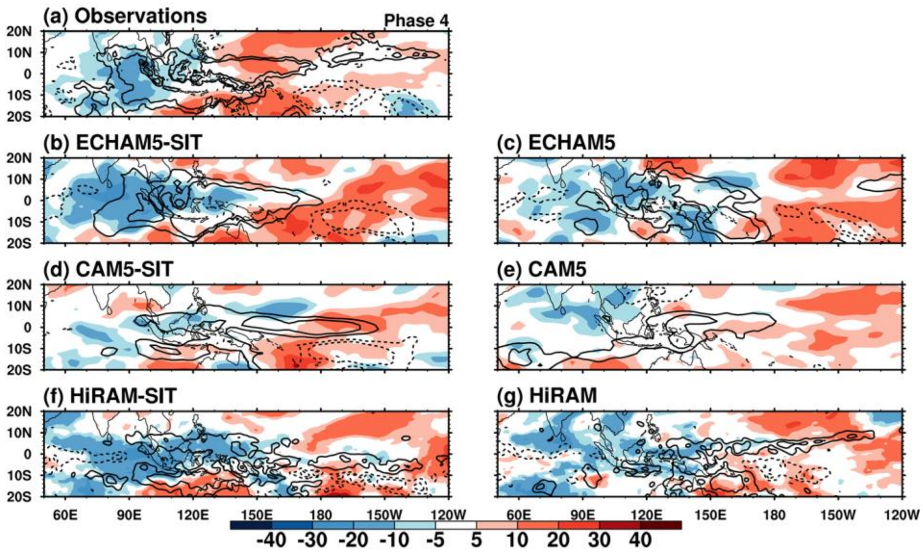

Figure ~~8~~10. Phase 4 of the column-integrated MSE tendency (shading; J kg^{-1} s^{-1}) and precipitation (contours; mm day^{-1}) based on (a) observation, (b) ECHAM5-SIT, (c) ECHAM5, (d) CAM5-SIT, (e) CAM5, (g) HiRAM-SIT, and (f) HiRAM. The nine-point local smoothing is applied in the intraseasonal precipitation variance of HiRAM here (contours only).

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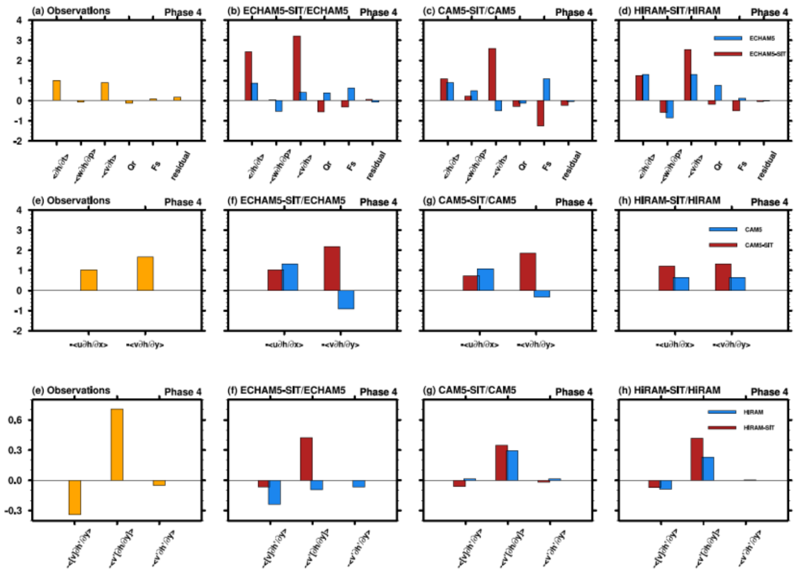

(a) Observations Phase 4
(b) ECHAM5-SIT/ECHAM5 Phase 4
(c) CAM5-SIT/CAM5 Phase 4
(d) HIRAM-SIT/HIRAM Phase 4
ECHAM5
ECHAM5-SIT
<∂h/∂t>
-<ω∂h/∂p>
-<v∂h>
Qr
Fs
residual
(e) Observations Phase 4
(f) ECHAM5-SIT/ECHAM5 Phase 4
(g) CAM5-SIT/CAM5 Phase 4
(h) HIRAM-SIT/HIRAM Phase 4
CAM5
CAM5-SIT
-<u∂h/∂x>
-<v∂h/∂y>
(e) Observations Phase 4
(f) ECHAM5-SIT/ECHAM5 Phase 4
(g) CAM5-SIT/CAM5 Phase 4
(h) HiRAM-SIT/HiRAM Phase 4
HIRAM
HIRAM-SIT
-<[v]∂h'/∂y>
-<v'[∂h/∂y]>
-<v'∂h'/∂y>

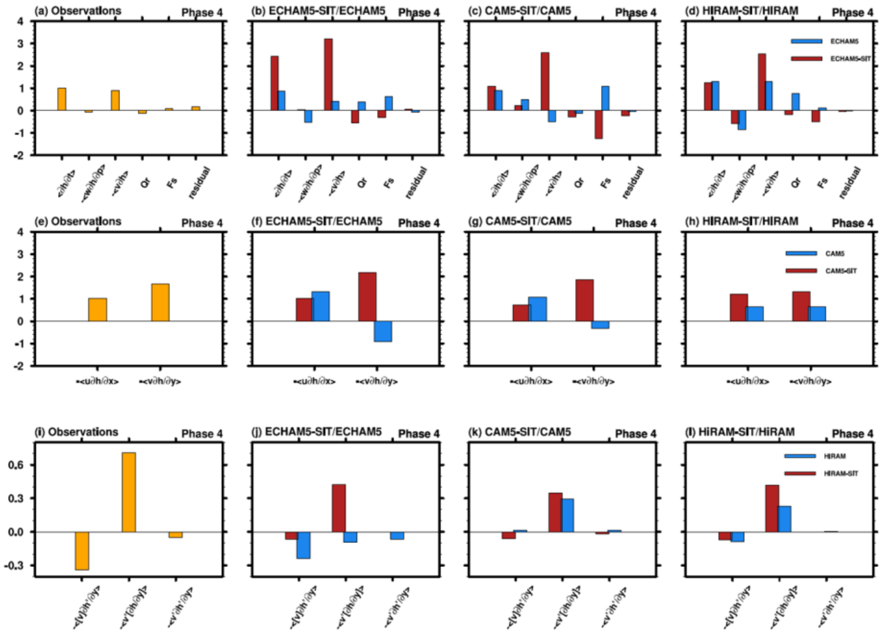

Figure ~~9~~11. (a–d) Relative role of each MSE component of phase 4 through the projection of the spatial pattern of each MSE budget over the MC (domain) onto the total MSE tendency pattern (Fig. 8a). (e–h) Decomposite of the total horizontal MSE advection based on zonal and meridional components. (i–l) Decomposite of the meridional horizontal MSE advection based on the MJO circulation and the mean state of moisture.

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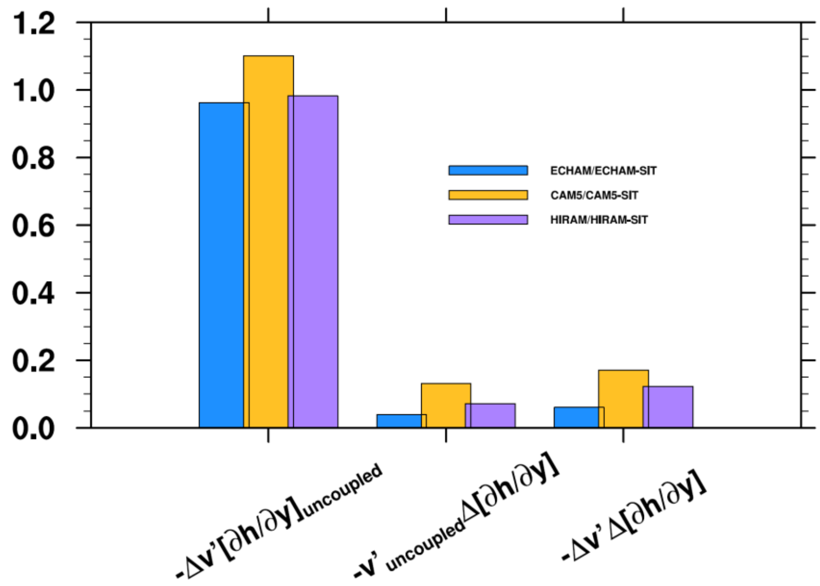
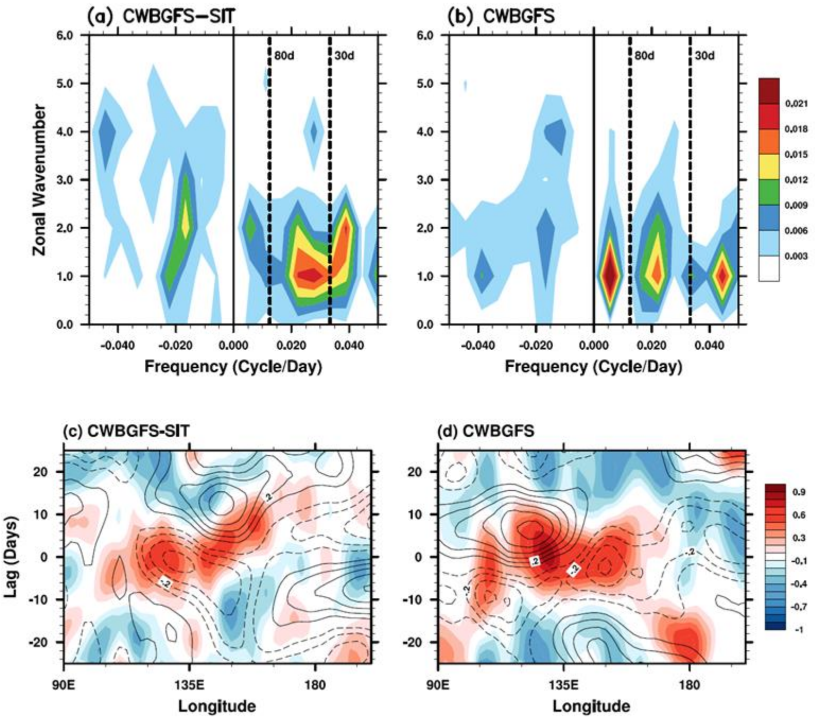


Figure ~~10~~12. Bar chart of relative contribution of intraseasonal convergence and background moisture between the coupled and uncoupled ~~change~~changes in MJO phase 4.



~~**Figure 11.** (a, b) Same as Fig. 1, but in CWBGFS-SIT and CWBGFS. (c, d) Same as Fig. 2, but in CWBGFS-SIT and CWBGFS.~~

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