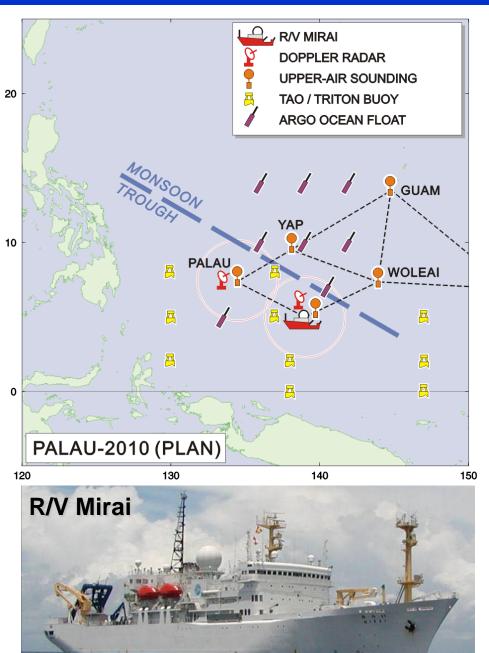
## JAMSTEC's PALAU-2010 Field Campaign (May-June)



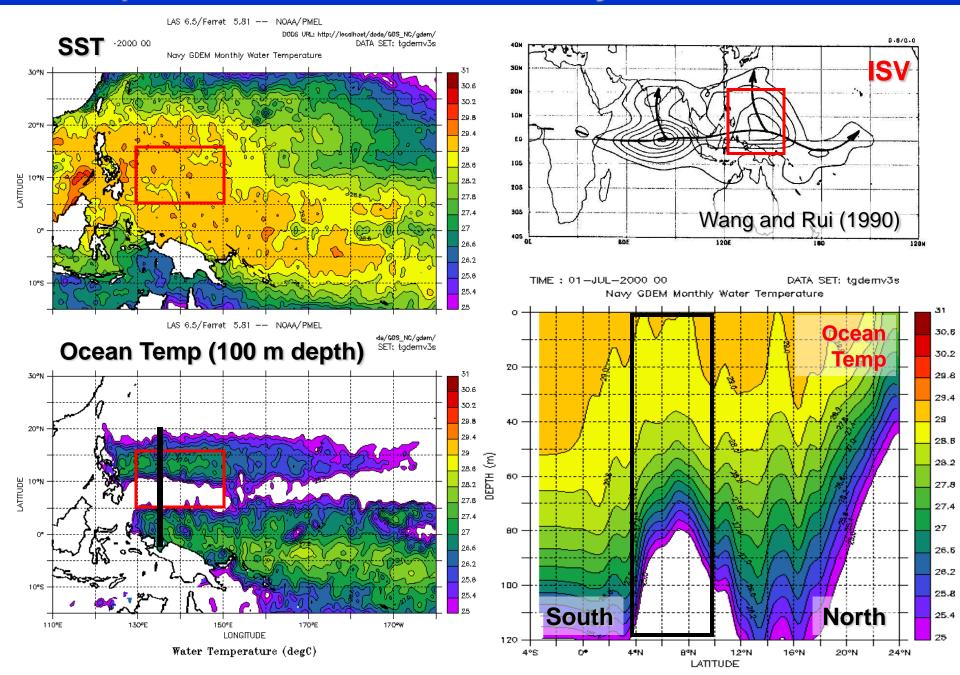
#### **Facility:**

- R/V Mirai cruise (55 days)
  (Doppler radar, 3hr upper-air)
- Doppler radar at Palau
- 6-hourly upper-air soundings at Woleai Atoll
- 6-hourly Intensive upper-air soundings at NOAA stations (Palau and Yap)
- Argo mooring buoy deployment using R/V Mirai (7 buoys, 1 year operation)

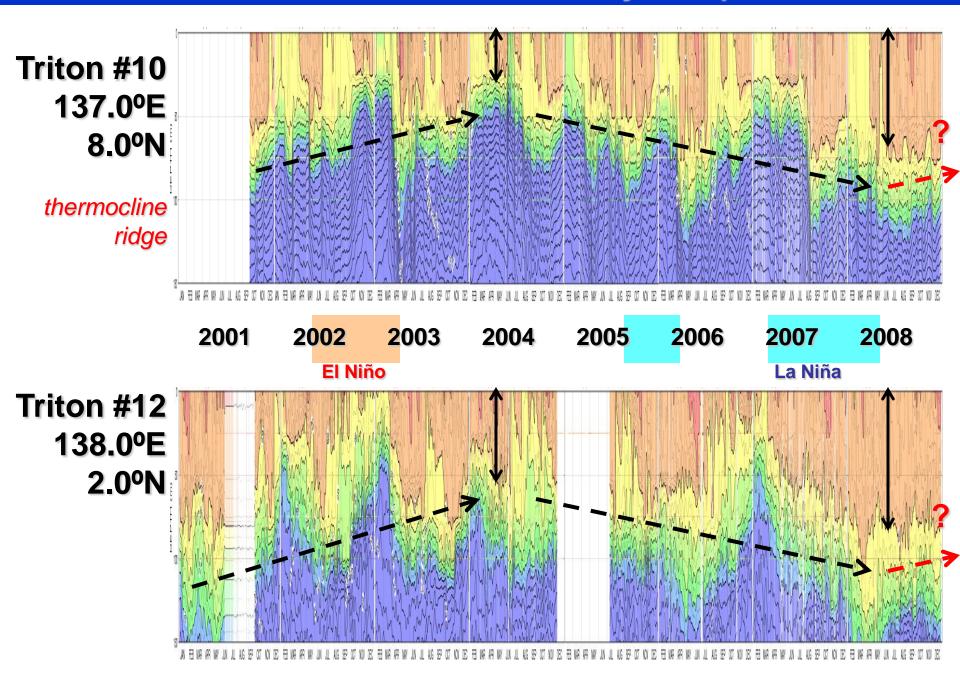
#### **Purposes:**

- Clarify the mechanisms governing northward propagation of summertime ISV (w/ TC genesis)
- Role of ocean mixed layer structure on the northward ISV

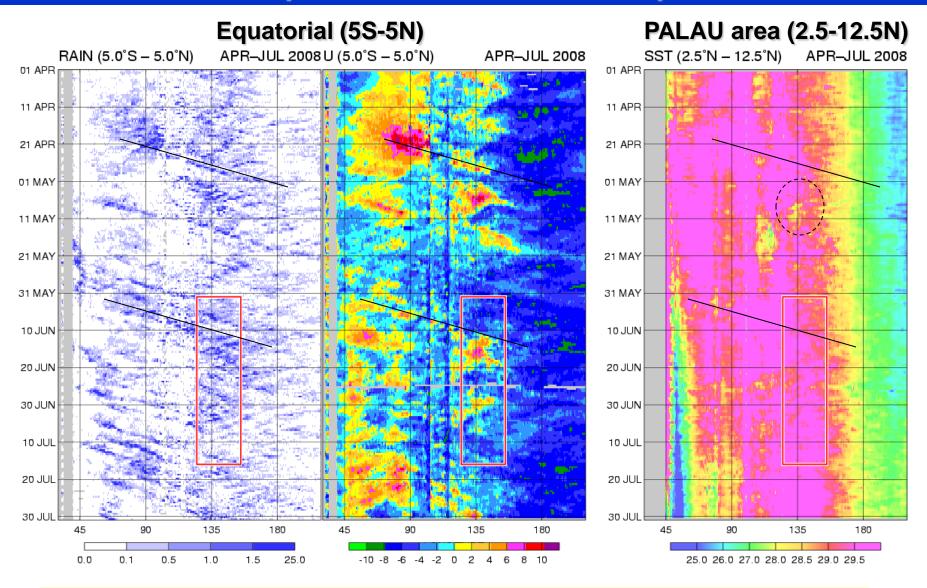
## A possible role of ocean mixed layer in PALAU area



## **Variation of Ocean Mixed Layer Depth**



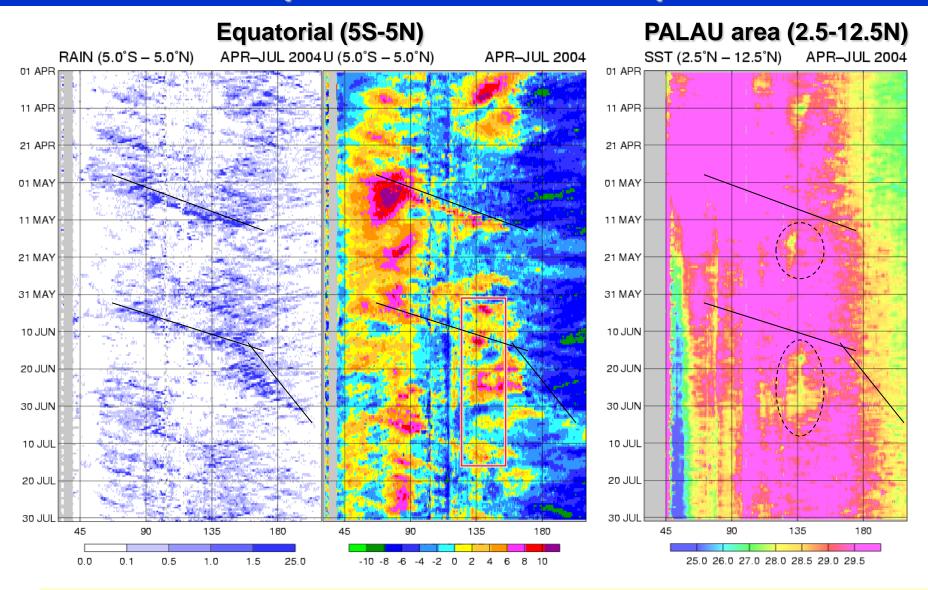
## Relationship between ISV and off-equatorial SST



2008 case (deep mixed layer):

ISV → weak westerly (at equator) → weak SST decrease (off equatorial)

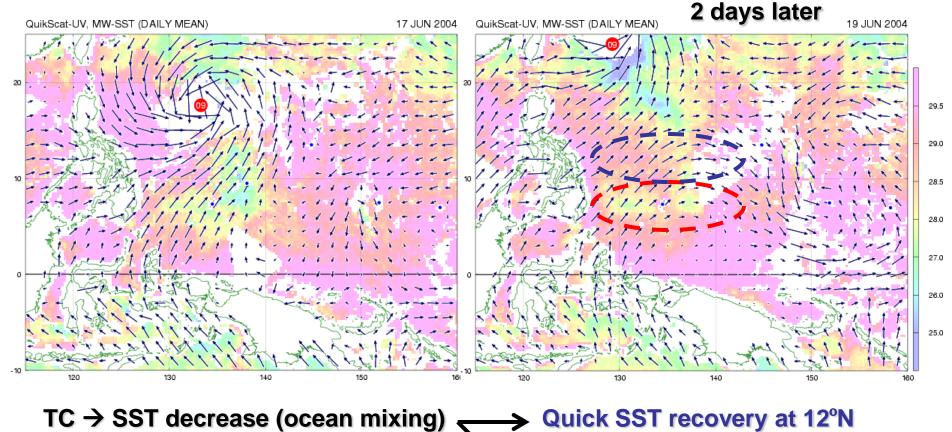
#### Relationship between ISV and off-equatorial SST

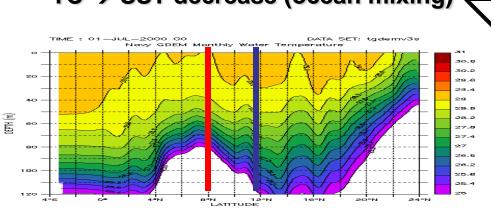


2004 case (shallow mixed layer):

ISV → strong westerly (at equator) → significant SST decrease (off equatorial)

#### TC impact on the ocean structure

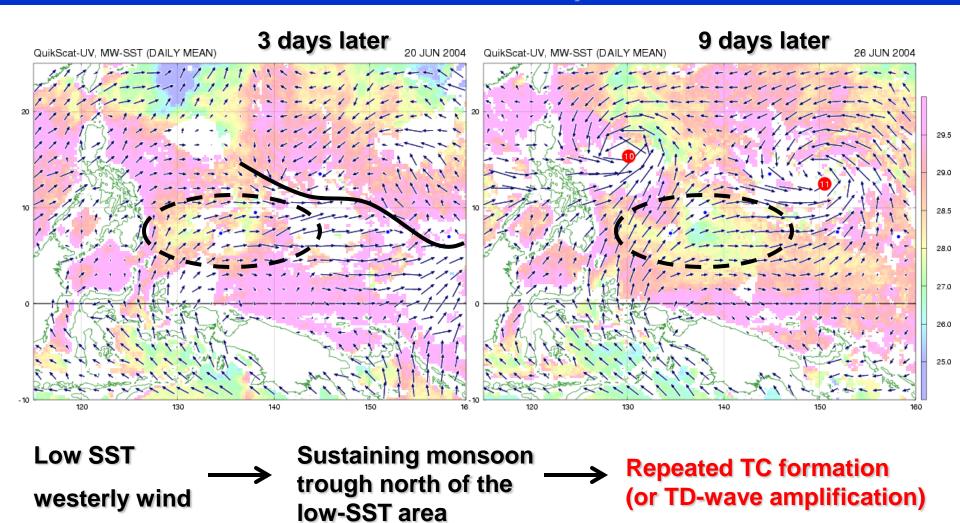




Quick SST recovery at 12°N (thermocline trough)

Slow recovery at 8°N (thermocline ridge)

#### Feedback to atmosphere?



# Proposal of the extension of YOTC period

- Extension until the autumn of 2010
- On-going transition of ENSO phase to El Niño can cause thinner ocean mixed layer in the western north Pacific.
- This gives a speculation that SST over the shallow mixed layer will be sensitive to ISV activity and can possibly cause more significant northward ISV propagation with above-normal TC cases in this basin, as like the 2004 summer case.
- Observational data during the PALAU-2010 field campaign (upperair soundings, ocean temperature/salinity, etc.), provided immediately to GTS, will be a good source of the operational data assimilation systems.