Observing the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation

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Overview

- Status of the *in situ* AMOC observing system
 - Overview of the arrays
 - Future plans (Funding? Scaling up/down?)

Alternative AMOC observing methods (my work)

• Synthesize

AMOC arrays





Frajka-Williams et al. 2019

OSNAP (Overturning in the Subpolar North Atlantic Program)

2014-present



Li et al. 2021

Latest OSNAP time series



Fu et al. 2023

OSNAP future plans

• Funded through 2024 (ten year time series)

• Likely to continue at least two years past 2024, potentially scaled down

• International collaboration (US, UK, Germany, Netherlands) requires extensive coordination

• New focus on carbon/oxygen?

GOHSNAP (Gases in the Overturning and Horizontal circulation of the Subpolar North Atlantic Program)



Atamanchuk et al. 2022

RAPID/MOCHA/WBTS at 26.5N (2004-present)



- From Bill Johns (U Miami)
- US maintains western boundary, UK eastern boundary
- Mid-Atlantic Ridge moorings discontinued in 2020
- Western boundary array pared down in 2023
- PIES used more extensively, looking into gliders, other alternatives
- Funding secure through 2027 and outlook is optimistic

McCarthy et al. 2015

MOVE (16°N) Matthias Lankhorst and Uwe Send

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- 22+ years duration
- Deep AMOC limb
- Decadal variability
- Recent methodological improvements:
 - Validation of long-term trends against GRACE satellite gravimetry
 - Improved salinity corrections
 - Near future: drift-corrected seafloor pressure sensors
- Funding: NOAA GOMO





Some interesting RAPID-MOVE comparisons: Frajka-Williams et al. 2018, Danabasoglu et al. 2021

South Atlantic MOC (SAMOC)

Countries: Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, Mexico, Norway, Spain, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay

SAMBA: South Atlantic MOC Basin-wide Array TRACOS: TRopical Atlantic Circulation and Overturning at 11S SAGA : South Atlantic Gateway Array Trans-basin & interocean XBT & CTD transects In situ & altimetry synthesis estimates



Chidichimo et al. 2023

TRACOS

TRopical Atlantic Circulation and Overturning at 11S will be maintained until at least 2025 (Germany, Brazil)

SAMBA SAMoc Basin-wide Array (34.5S) makes extensive use of PIES, which can be deployed 4+ years at a time. Now have about 20 sites (US, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, France, Spain)



• South Atlantic is the only basin with equatorward heat transport

- Gateway to other Oceans
- Variability increases from 11S to 34.5S
- AMOC and MHT strongly correlated



SAMBA 9-site Daily MOC Time Series



- o Highly energetic overturning circulation in both upper and abyssal cells
- Abyssal-cell variability is largely independent of the overlying upper-cell transport variability

Kersalé et al. (2020)

Thanks to Shenfu Dong and Renellys Perez

AMOC at 35N from Line W mooring data, floats and altimeter motivated by deep flow decline



Willis and Fu 2008, Le Bras et al. 2023

Encouraging correspondence for merging products



Similar decadal variability but no long-term decline



Note: Caesar et al. (2021) estimate 0.04 Sv/yr 1950-present

Moat et al. 2022, Willis 2010, Le Bras et al. 2023

Contradicting changes at the gyre transition



Desbruyeres et al. 2019, Le Bras 2023

Reconstructing RAPID from altimeter



Sanchez-Franks et al. 2021, Frajka-Williams et al. 2015

Synthesis

- AMOC observing systems are
 - Important baselines for comparison with ocean/climate models Some are now two decades long!
 - Becoming more cost-effective
 - Providing new insights on AMOC-relevant processes and dynamics
- Alternative AMOC observing methods can be used to investigate
 - Meridional AMOC structure
 - Critical elements of AMOC observing (what are the minimum requirements)