



Monitoring the North Atlantic Subpolar Overturning Circulation from surface observations

Damien Desbruyères and the OVIDE team

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Pascale Lherminier, Virginie Thierry.

Introduction

The Subpolar AMOC: Overview and Question

Results

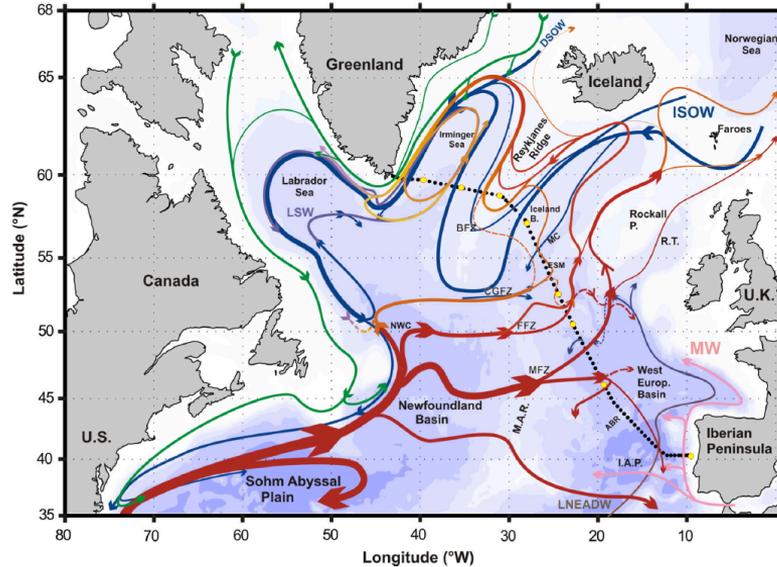
Monitoring the 1994-2015 Subpolar AMOC : a mechanistic approach
The role of the AMOC in 1994-2015 heat content trends

Conclusion

Take-home messages #1 and #2

The Subpolar AMOC_σ : Overview and Question

Warm waters advected northeastward by the North Atlantic Current

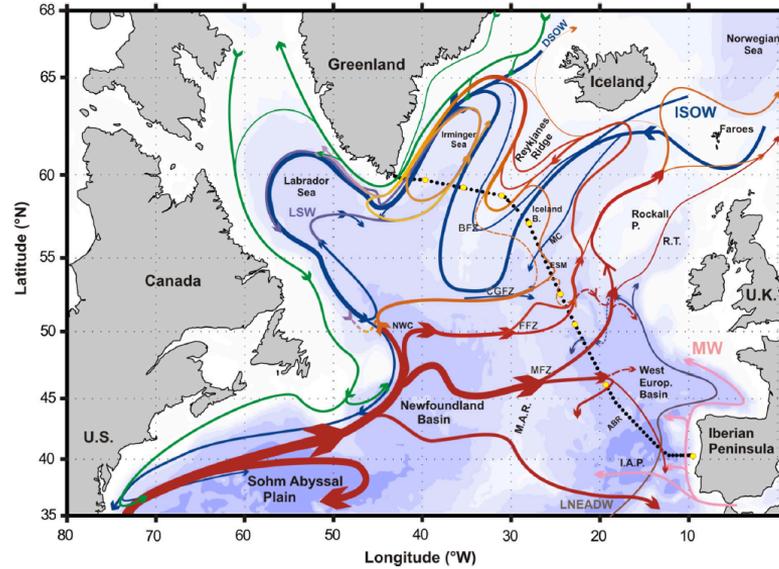


Schematic of the Subpolar Gyre circulation (red: warm upper currents, blue: cold deep currents). Danialt et al (2016)

Cold waters returning southward via boundary and dispersive interior pathways

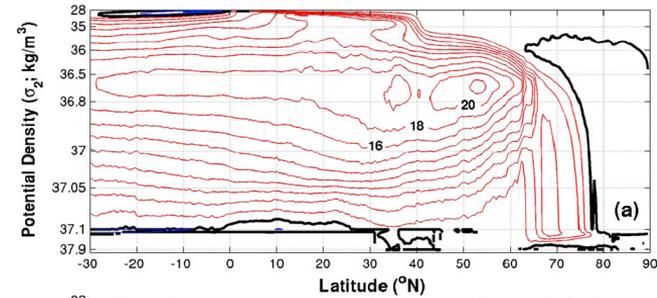
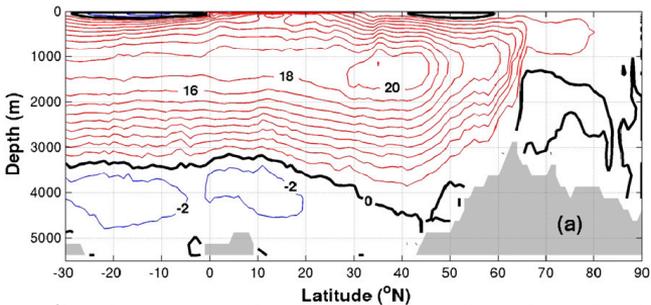
Warm-to-cold transformation (and some sinking) at high latitudes

The Subpolar AMOC_σ : Overview and Question



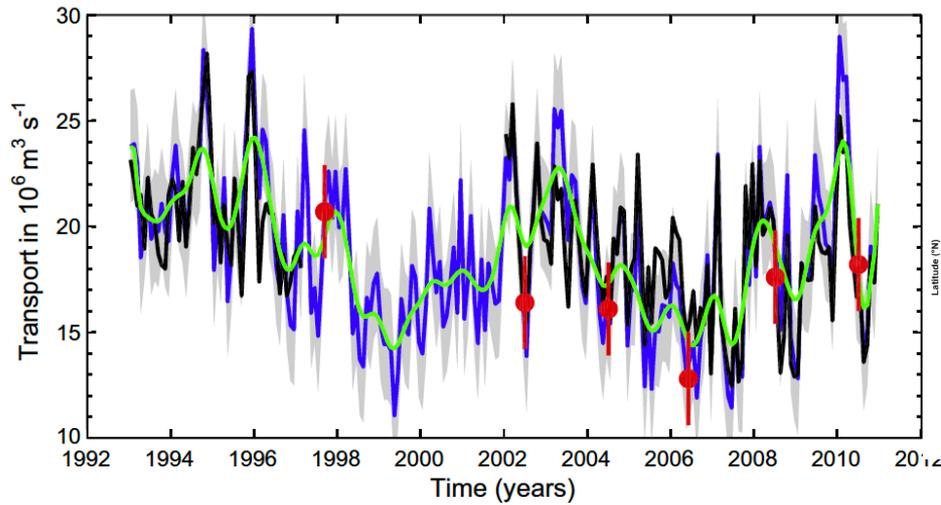
DENSITY-space AMOC_σ

DEPTH-space AMOC_z

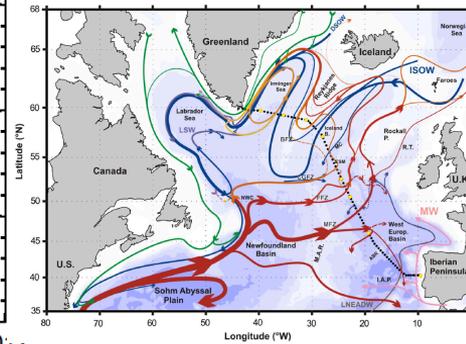


Kwon and Frankignoul (2014)

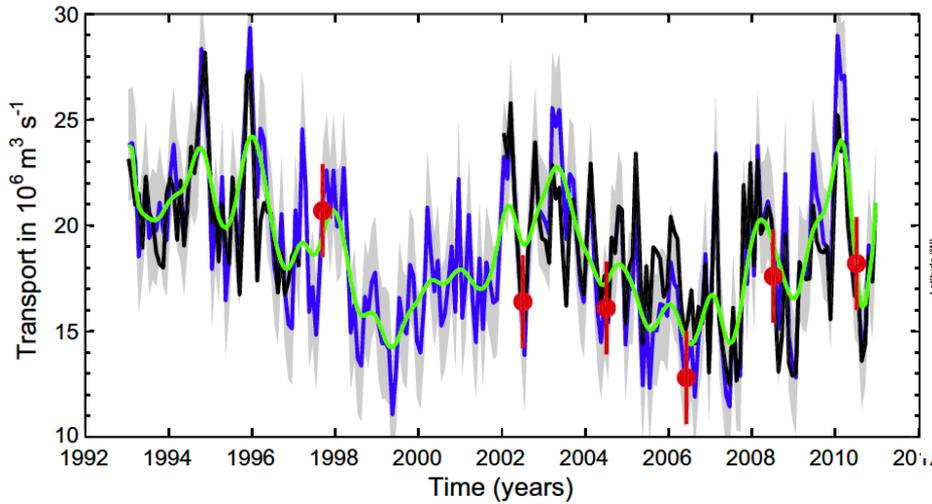
The Subpolar AMOC_σ : Overview and Question



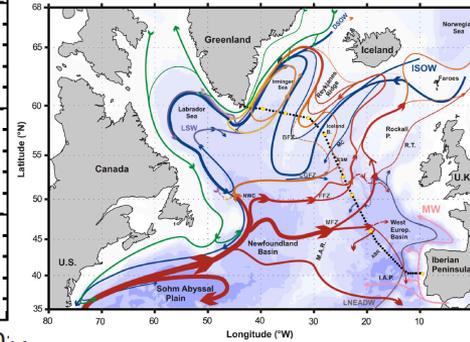
AMOC_σ intensity across A25-OVIDE line as computed from Argo and altimetry data. Mercier et al (2015)



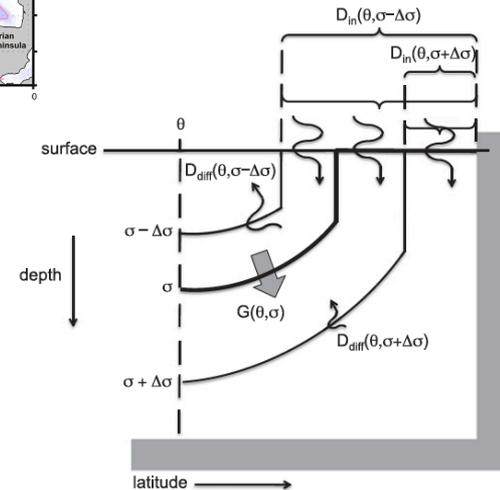
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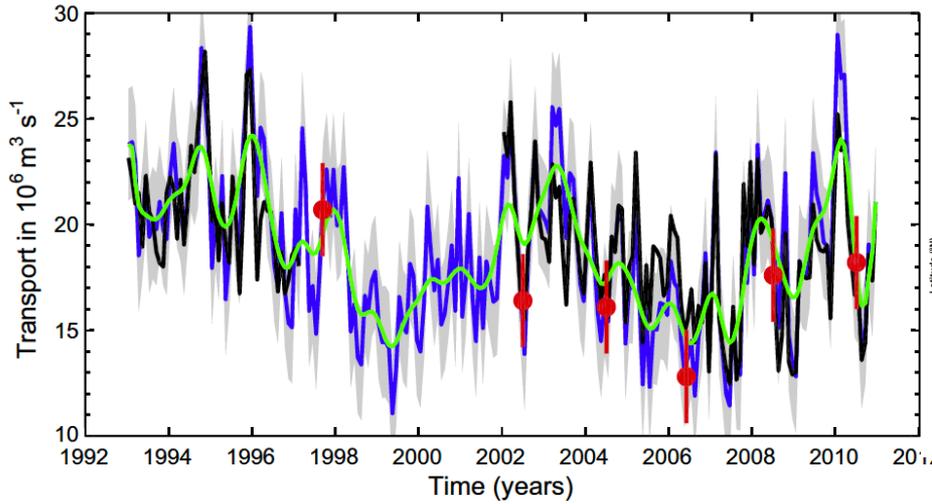
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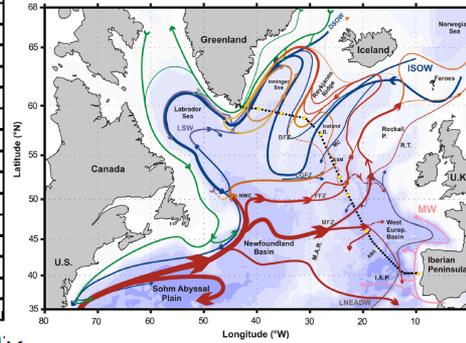
Schematic of diapycnal water mass transformation. Grist et al (2014), based on Wallin's (1982) theory.



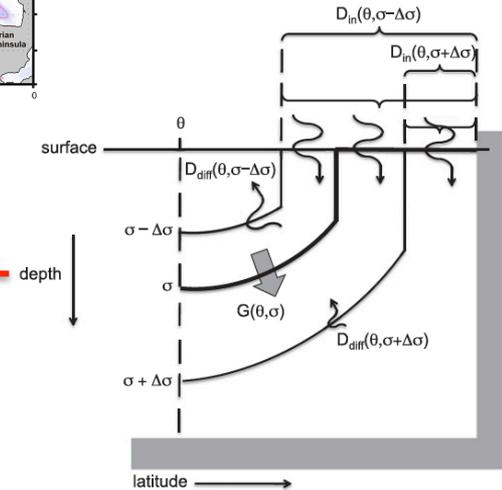
The Subpolar AMOC_σ : Overview and Question



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Schematic of diapycnal water mass transformation. Grist et al (2014), based on Wallin's (1982) theory.



Can we predict AMOC_σ variability from *surface-forced* water mass transformation rates ?



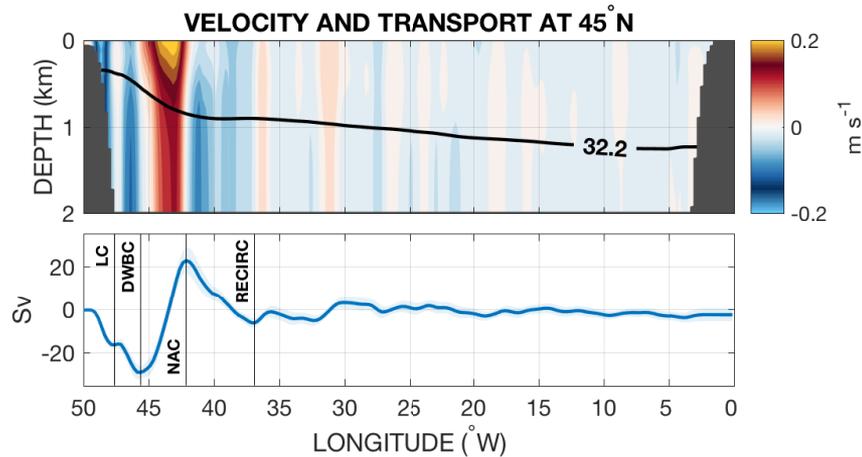
Monitoring the 1994-2015 Subpolar AMOC_σ

We estimate the meridional velocities at 45°N:

$$v = g/f \partial D / \partial x + v_s$$

D : Dynamic height obtained from *in situ* analyses (CORA / EN4 / ARMOR3D / ISHII)

V_s : Meridional surface geostrophic velocity obtained from AVISO



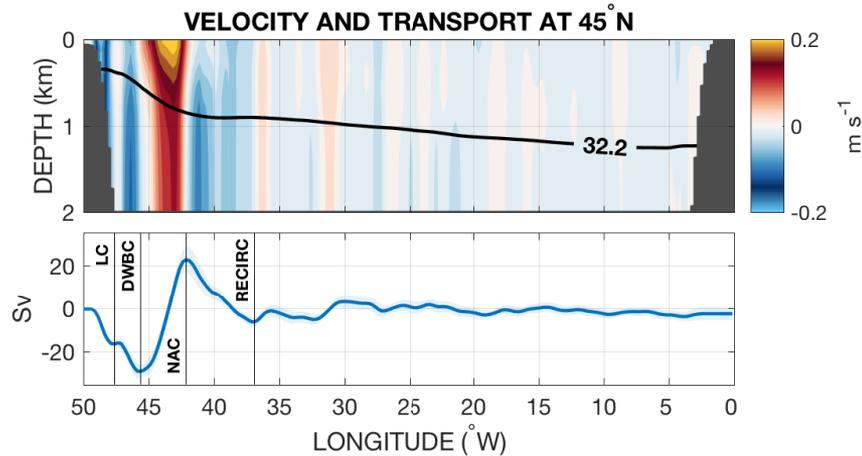
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Zonal integral and accumulation below isopycnal surfaces gives the (partial) AMOC_σ stream function



Monitoring the 1994-2015 Subpolar AMOC_σ

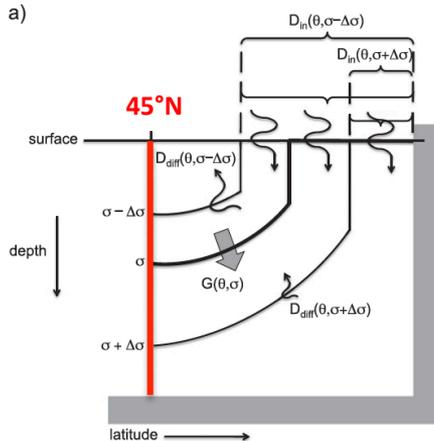
We estimate the *surface-forced* diapycnal volume flux across σ north of 45°N:

$$SFOC \downarrow \sigma = \frac{1}{\delta\sigma} \iint_{\sigma - \delta\sigma/2}^{\sigma + \delta\sigma/2} [-\alpha Q / C \downarrow p + \beta S / (1 - \mathcal{S}(E - P))] dA$$

\mathcal{S} : surface density (OSMA EN4 / ARMOR3D / ISHII)

Q : Surface heat flux (NCEP2 / ERAI / CERES)

$E - P$: Surface freshwater flux (NCEP2 / ERAI) – seasonal



Monitoring the 1994-2015 Subpolar AMOC_σ

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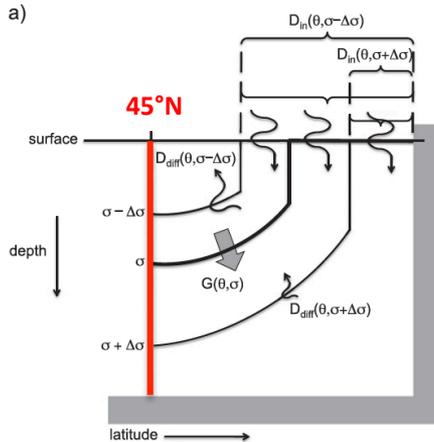
$$SFOC_{\downarrow\sigma} = \frac{1}{\delta\sigma} \iint_{\sigma-\delta\sigma/2}^{\sigma+\delta\sigma/2} [-\alpha Q / C \downarrow p + \beta S / (1 - \mathcal{S}(E-P))] da$$

σ : surface density (GFDL EN4 / ARMOR3D / ISHII)

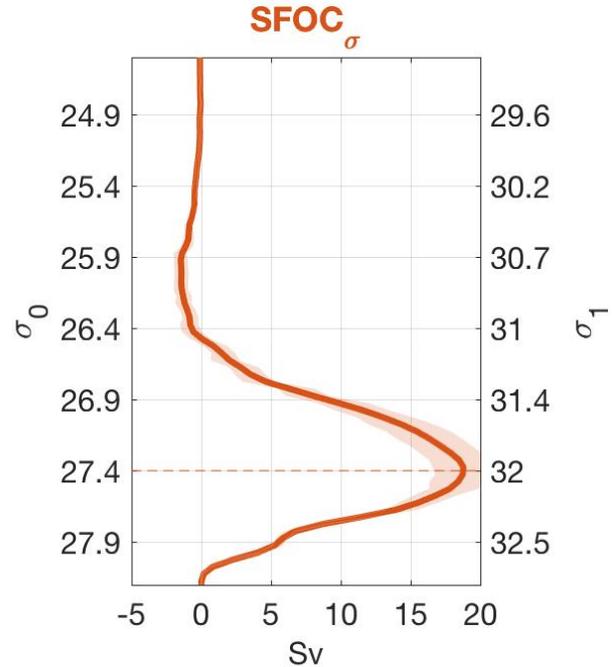
Q : Surface heat flux (NCEP2 / ERAI / CERES)

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Applying this formula to a range of isopycnal surfaces σ gives the $SFOC_{\sigma}$ stream function

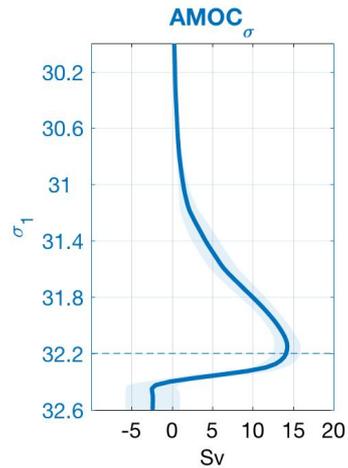


Schematic from Grist et al (2014)

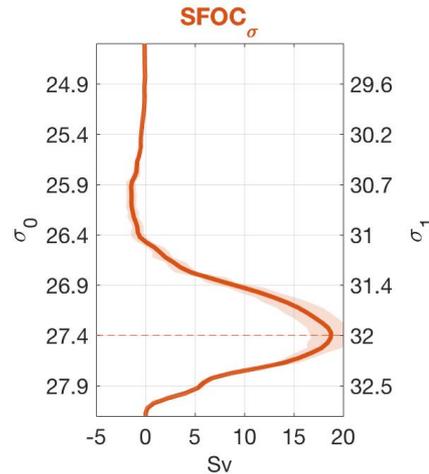


Monitoring the 1994-2015 Subpolar AMOC_σ

For both streamfunction ($AMOC_{\sigma}$ and $SFOC_{\sigma}$), we select the maximum every month, and run annual averaging and 7-year low pass filtering.



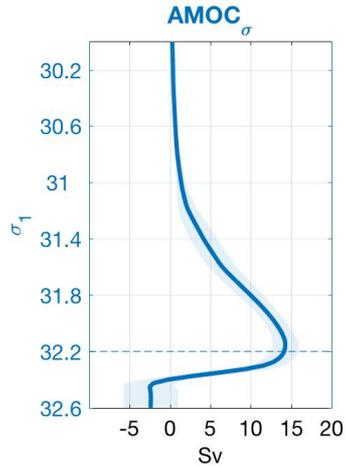
Meridional Overturning
Circulation at 45°N



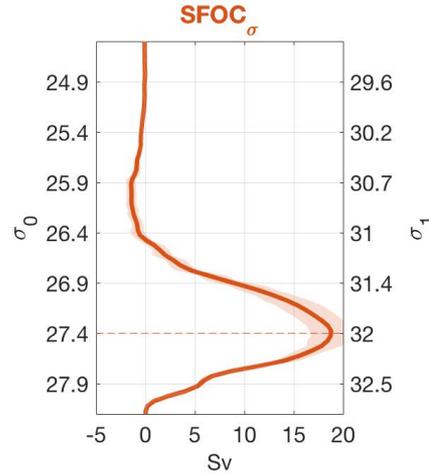
Surface-forced
transformation north of 45°N

Monitoring the 1994-2015 Subpolar AMOC_σ

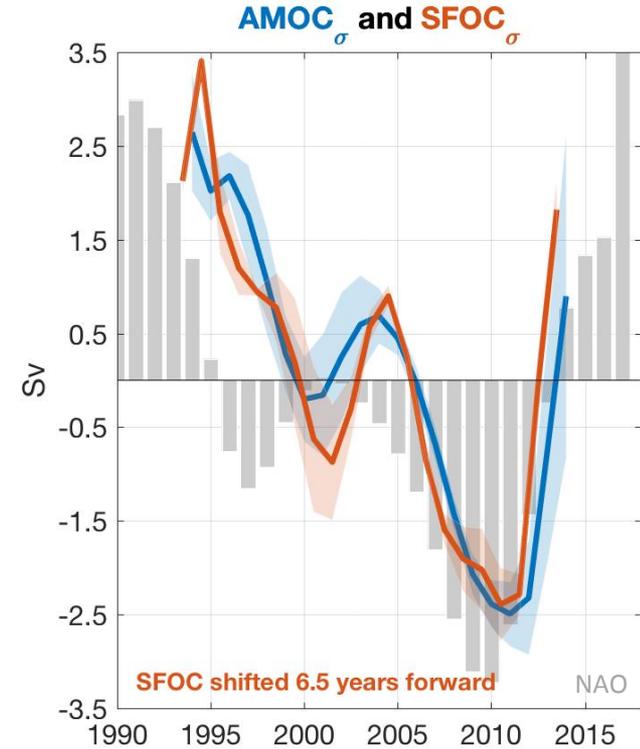
For both streamfunction ($AMOC_{\sigma}$ and $SFOC_{\sigma}$), we select the maximum every month, and run annual averaging and 7-year low pass filtering.



Meridional Overturning Circulation at 45°N



Surface-forced transformation north of 45°N



$R = 0.87$ at lag = 6.5 years and at the 99% confidence level

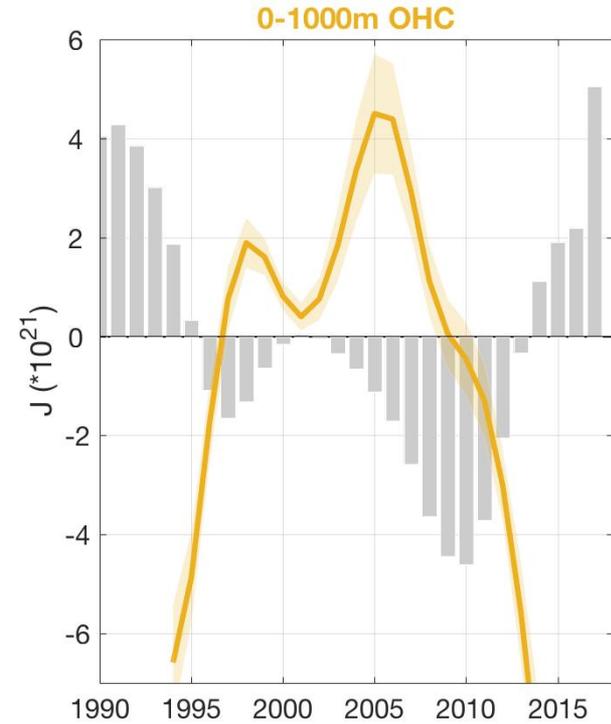
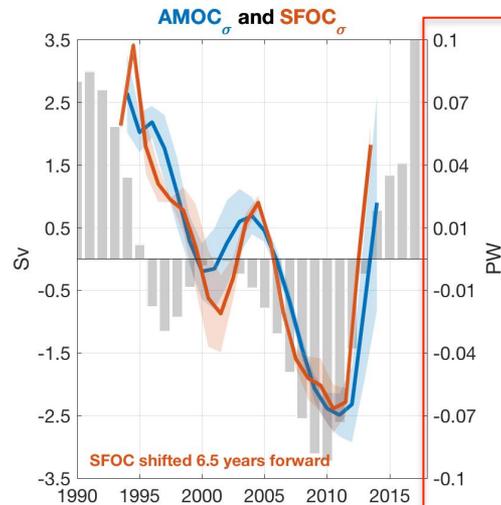
The role of AMOC_σ in 1994-2015 heat content trends

We estimate the AMOC_σ-driven meridional heat transport at 45°N:

$$HT \downarrow \sigma = \rho \downarrow 0 C \downarrow p * \max \Delta AMOC \downarrow \sigma * \Delta \theta$$

$\Delta \theta$: mean temperature difference between the upper and lower limbs of

AMOC_σ



The role of AMOC_σ in 1994-2015 heat content trends

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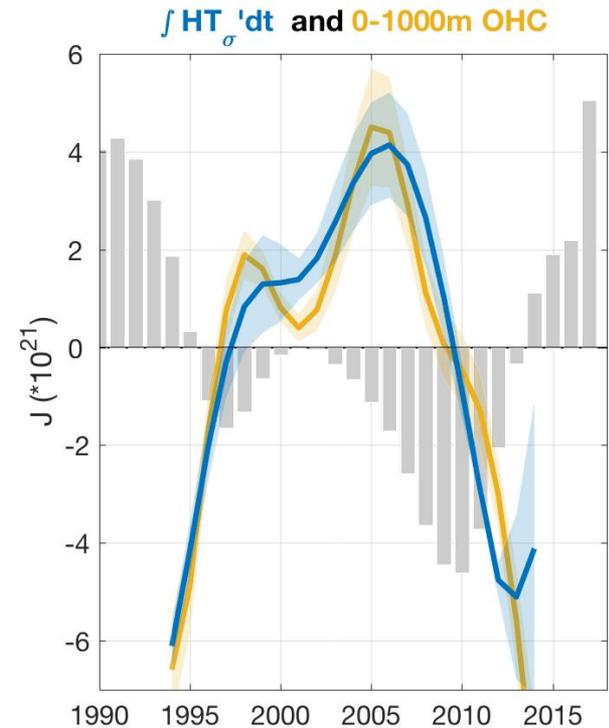
$\Delta\theta$: mean temperature difference between the upper and lower limbs of AMOC_σ

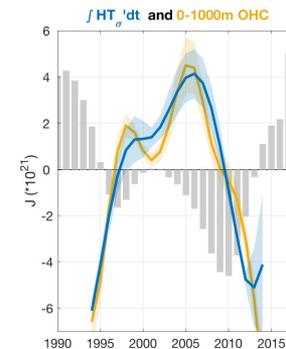
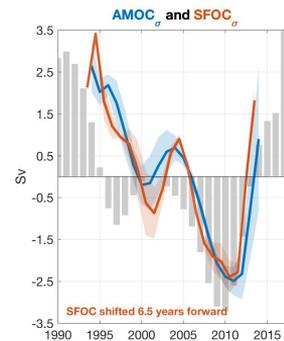
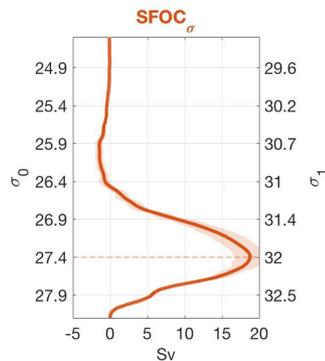
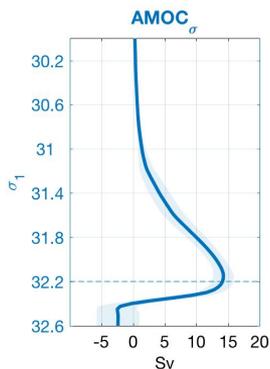
We compare the **HT_σ-driven OHC** anomalies with actual detrended **OHC** anomalies of the 0-1000m SPG (10°W-70°W; 45°N-65°N):

$$\int \uparrow HT_{\downarrow\sigma}' dt$$

vs

$$\rho_{\downarrow 0} C_{\downarrow p} * \iiint \uparrow \theta' dx dy dz$$



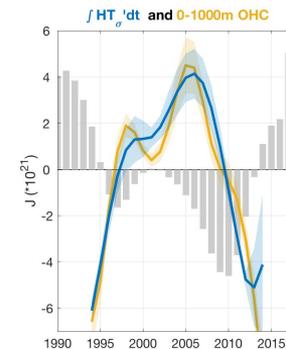
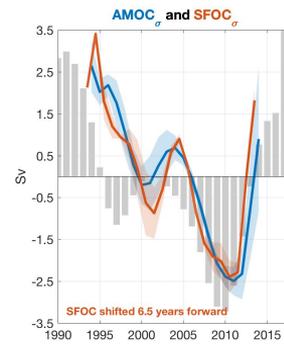
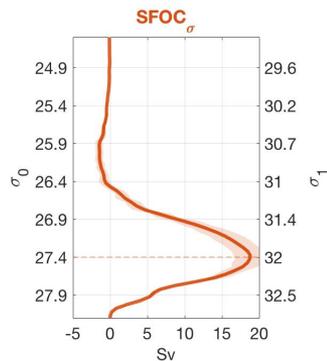
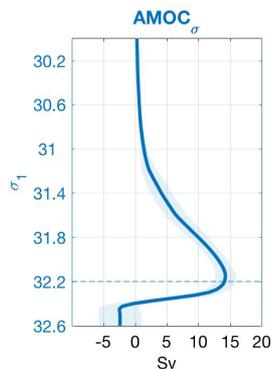


Take-Home message #1

A causal relationship exists between a reduction in *surface-forced* water mass transformation rates, the 1994-2015 decline of the AMOC_σ at 45°N, and the reversal in SPG heat content in 2005

Take-Home message #2

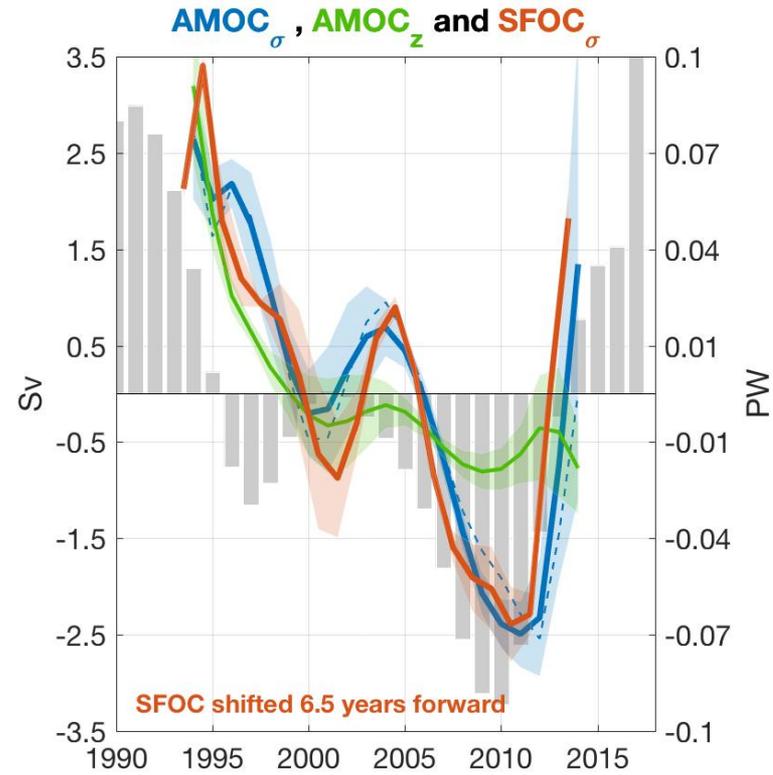
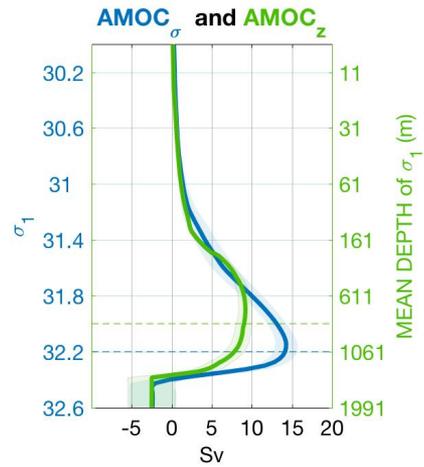
The 6-7-year delay between surface-forced water mass transformation in the SPG and downstream circulation changes yields predictability skills for AMOC_σ / MHT and OHC using surface observations alone



Thank you, any questions ?

Not shown today:

- Depth-spaced vs. density-spaced AMOC variability
- Impact of Labrador Sea Water formation rates on AMOC variability
- Nordic Seas vs. SPG contribution to AMOC variability
- Efficiency of OSNAP line to capture AMOC variability

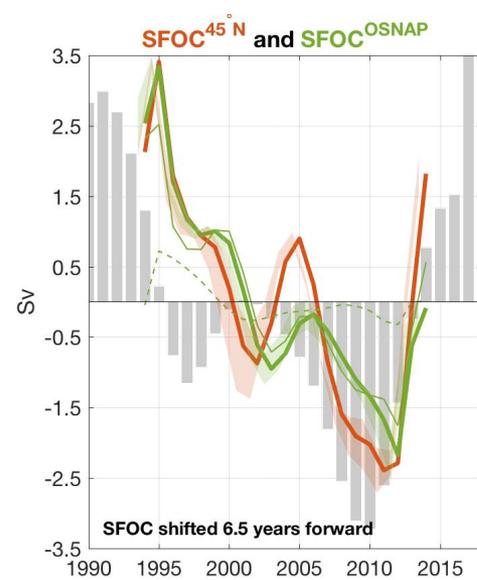
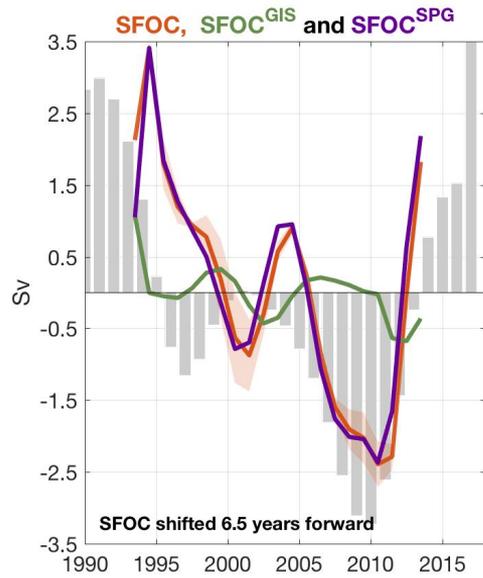


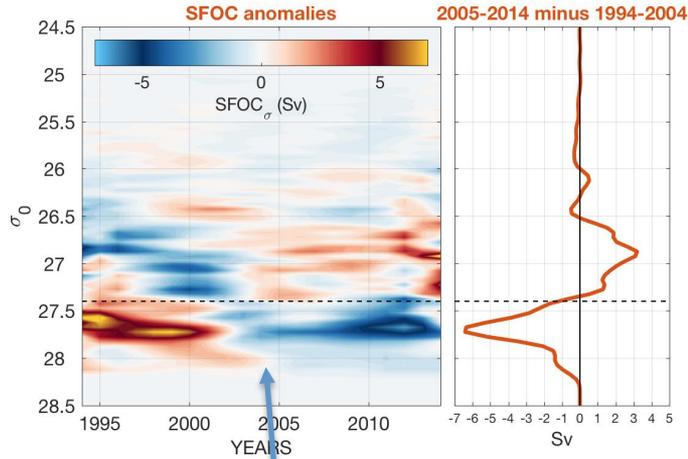
The 1994-2015 time-mean Heat budget in the SPG

$$HT_{\downarrow\sigma} = 0.42 \pm 0.04 \text{ PW}$$

$$Q_{\downarrow NET} = -0.24 \pm 0.04 \text{ PW}$$

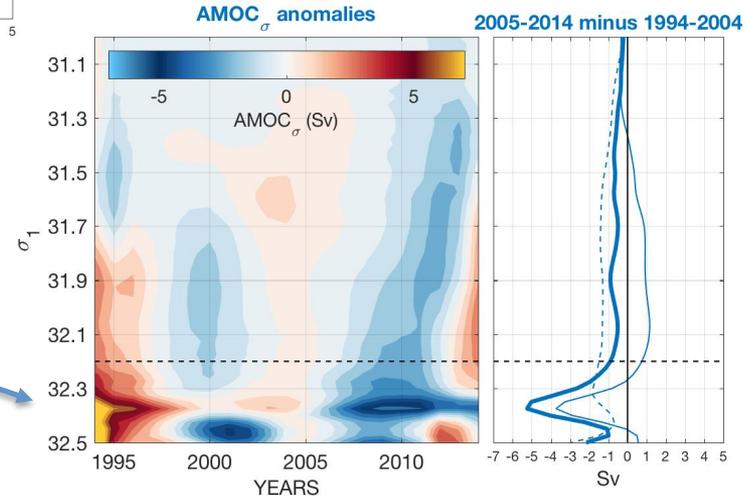
*across $45^{\circ}N$
across the SPG surface,
 $HT_{\downarrow\sigma} = 0.18 \text{ PW}$ toward
the Nordic Seas*

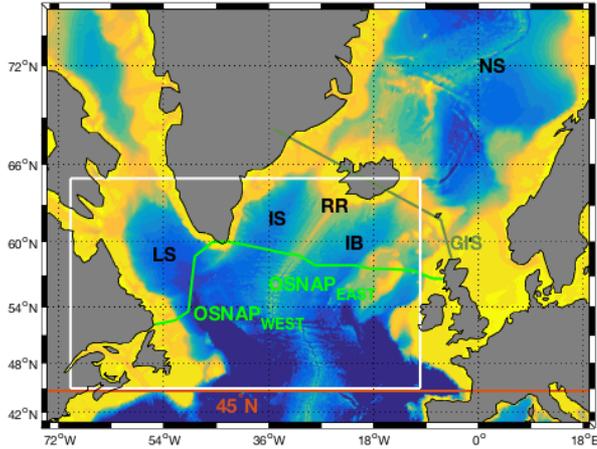




Increased transport of upper
LSW and decreased transport of
lower LSW

A volume redistribution
restricted within the lower limb
of the AMOC





The pattern of light-to-dense transformation across $\sigma_0 = 27.4$

