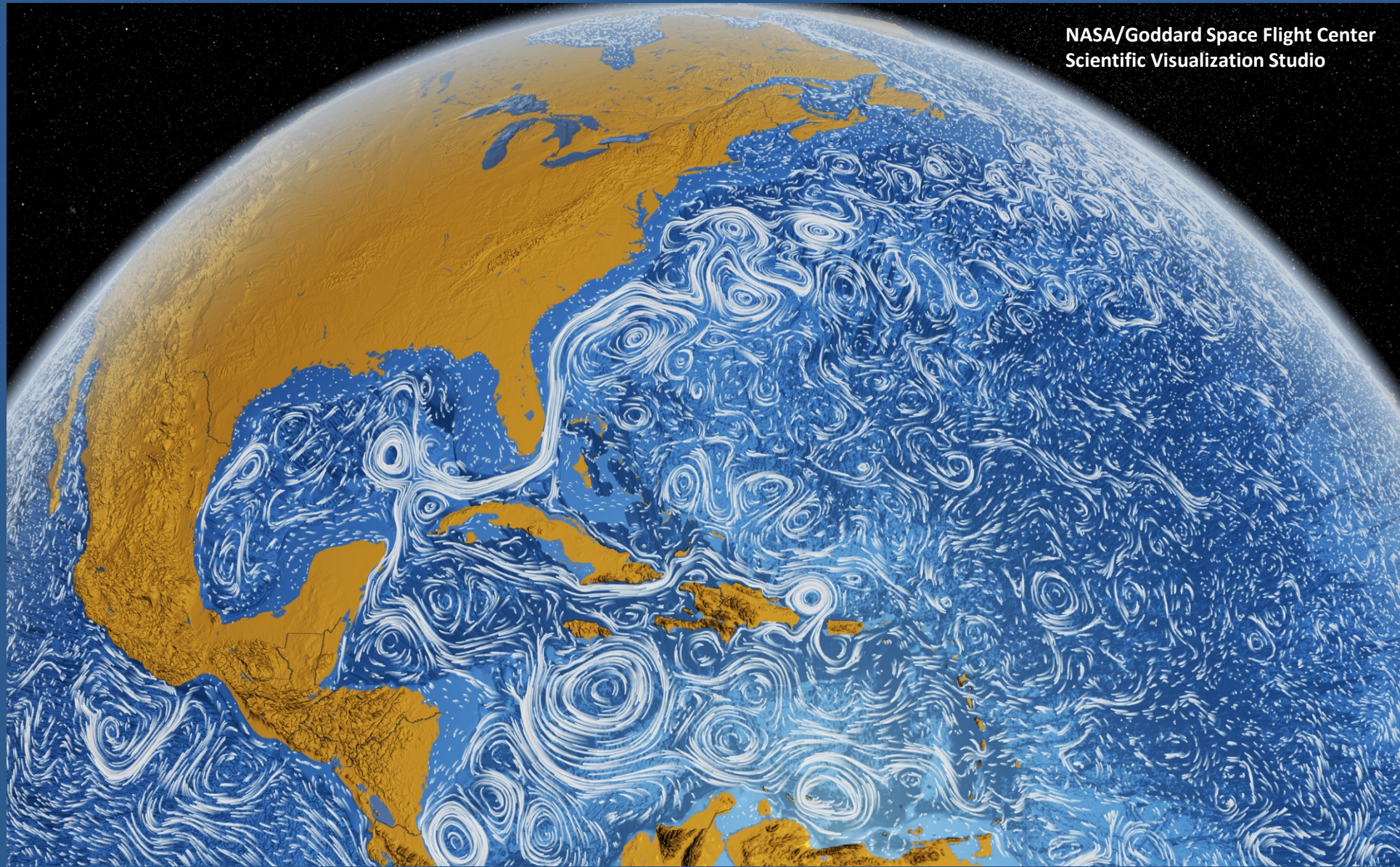
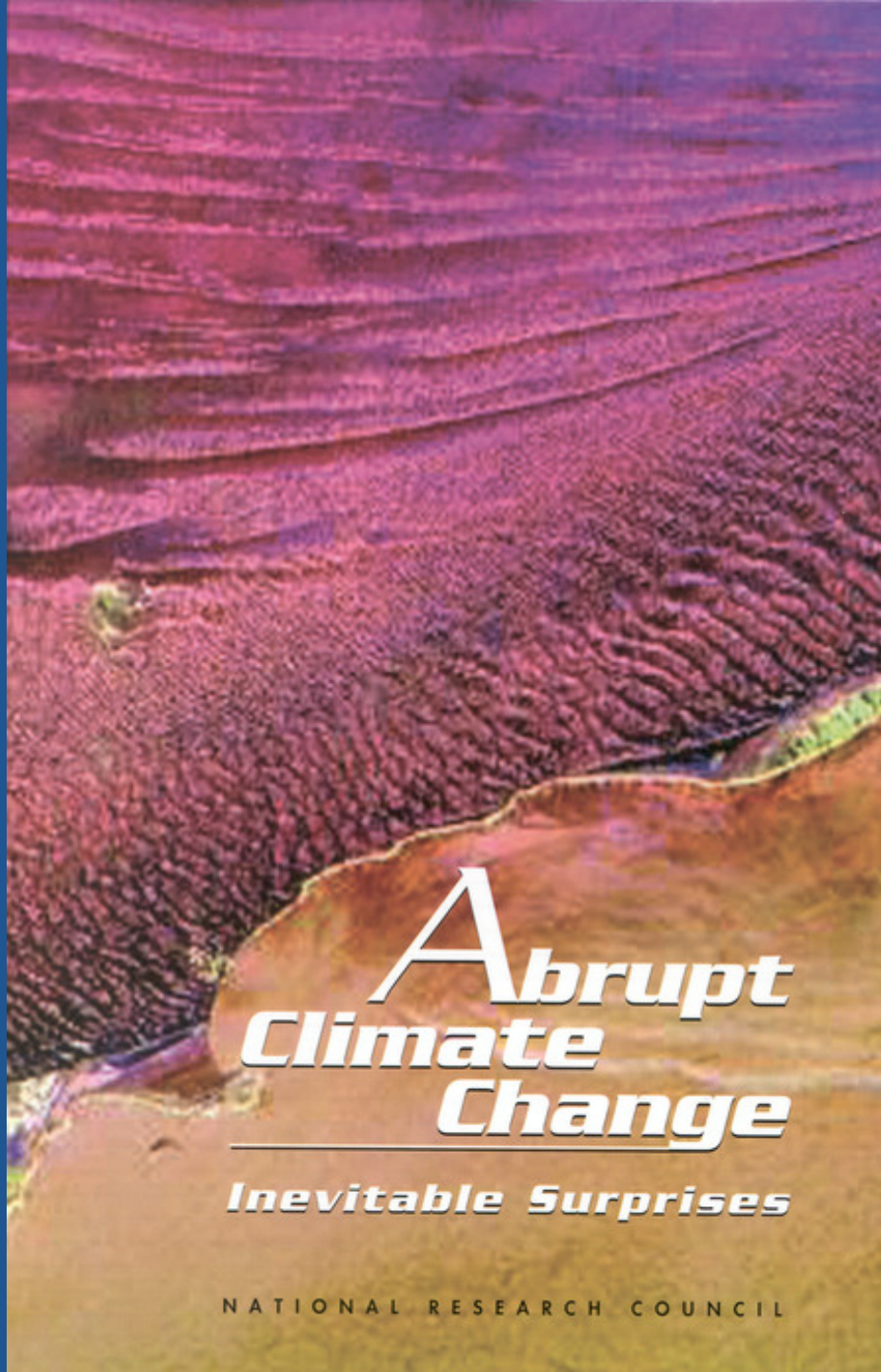


Convergent and divergent views of the AMOC: a look past and ahead

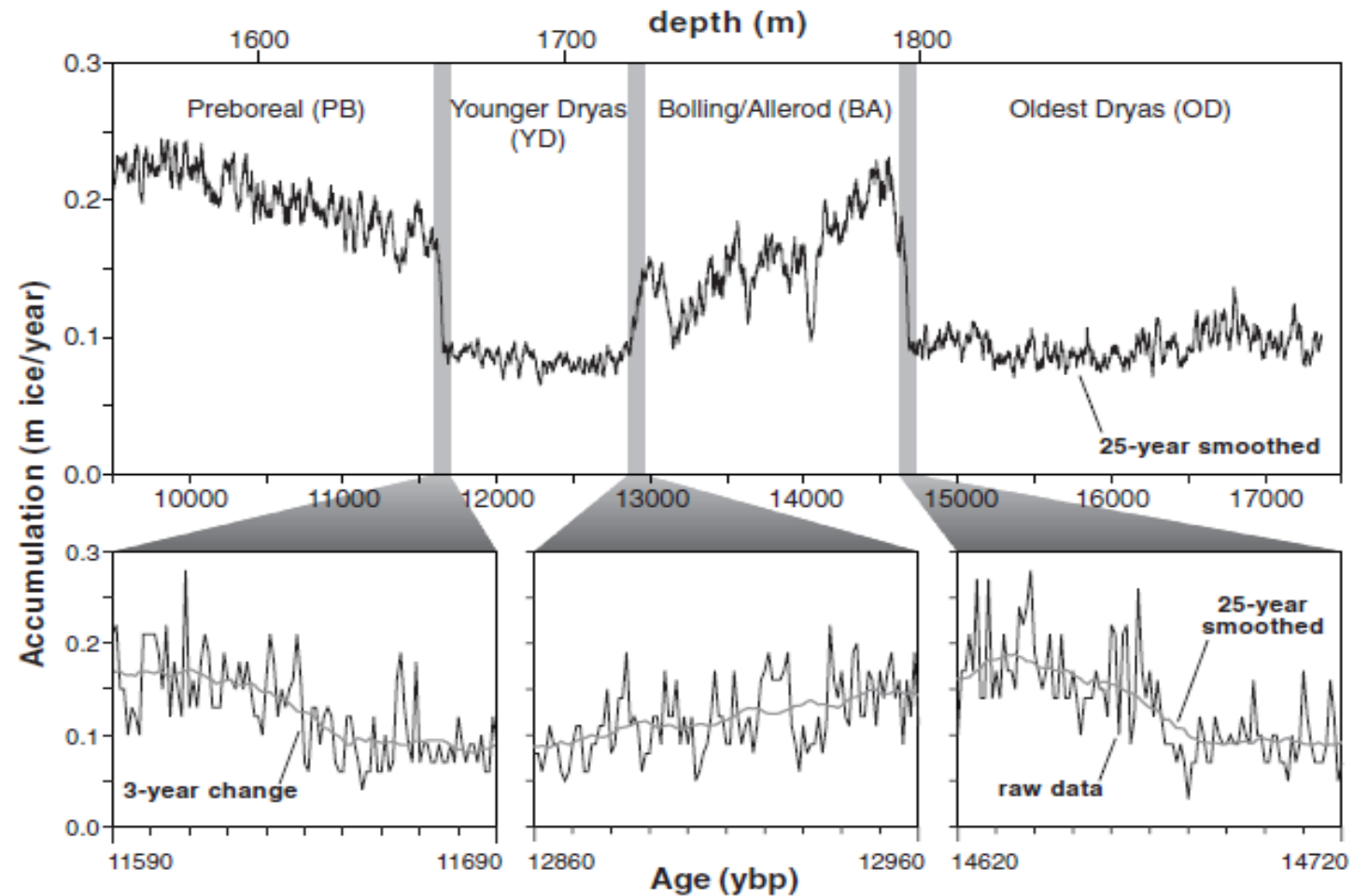




“The climate record for the past 100,000 years clearly indicates that the climate system has undergone periodic--and often extreme--shifts, sometimes in as little as a decade or less.”

Published 2002

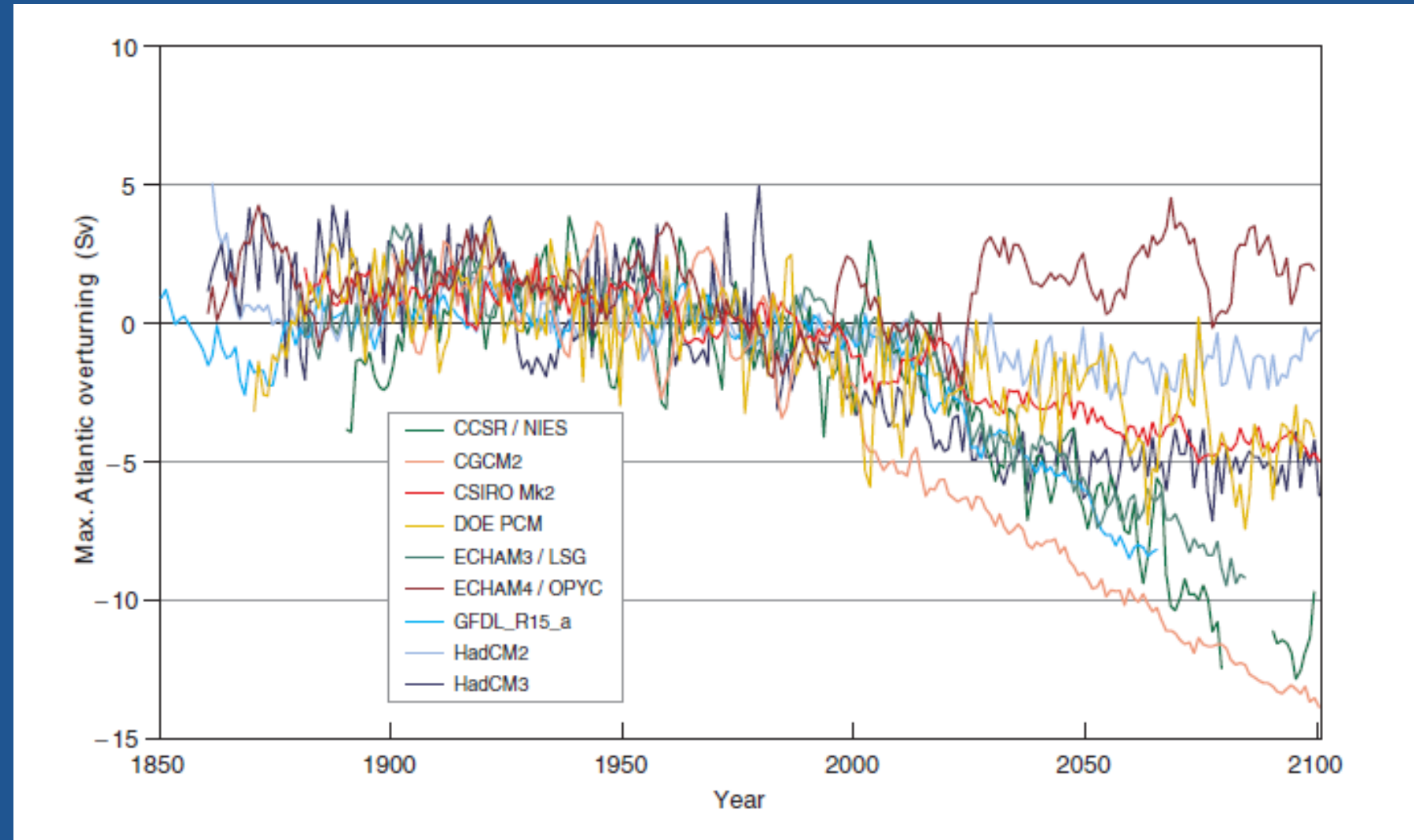
Accumulation of ice in Greenland



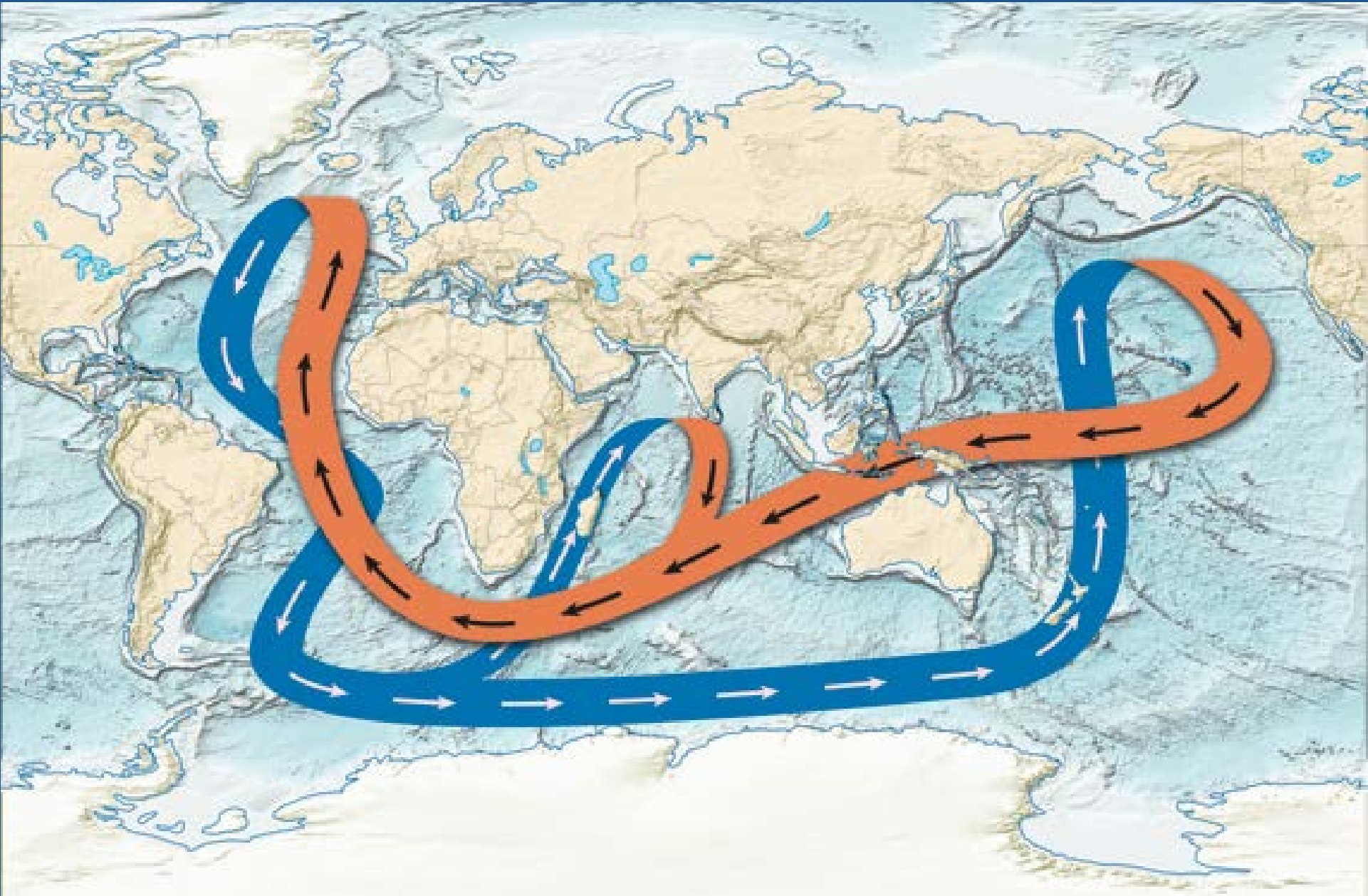
NRC 2002; modified from Alley et al. 1993

Start and end of Younger Dryas are marked by abrupt change.

AMOC Projections from the 2001 IPCC WG1 2001 Report



AMOC change (Sv) relative to the 1961-1990 mean; future forcing scenario IS92a.



The global ocean conveyor belt

Adapted from Broecker 1987

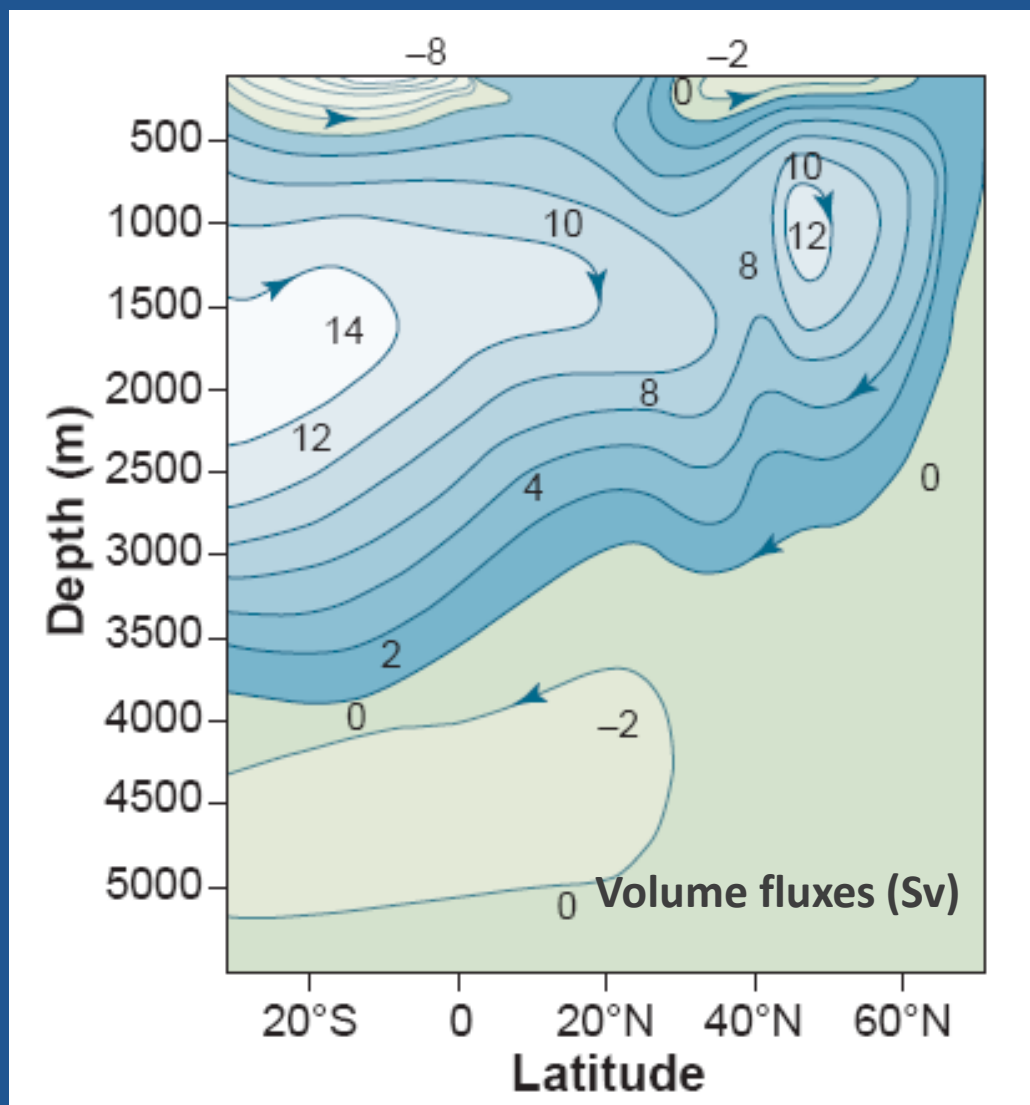
Consensus view in 2002

- There is a meridionally coherent AMOC with coherent variability.
- Quantification of AMOC transport is roughly achieved by summing the volume of the deep water components: LSW, ISOW and DSOW.
- Lower limb of the AMOC is contained within the Deep Western Boundary Current.
- The AMOC is variable on time scales from years to millennia.
- AMOC variability is driven by deep water mass variability in the Labrador and Nordic Seas.
- Low-frequency SST variability is driven by AMOC changes.

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Meridional Overturning Circulation (MOC)

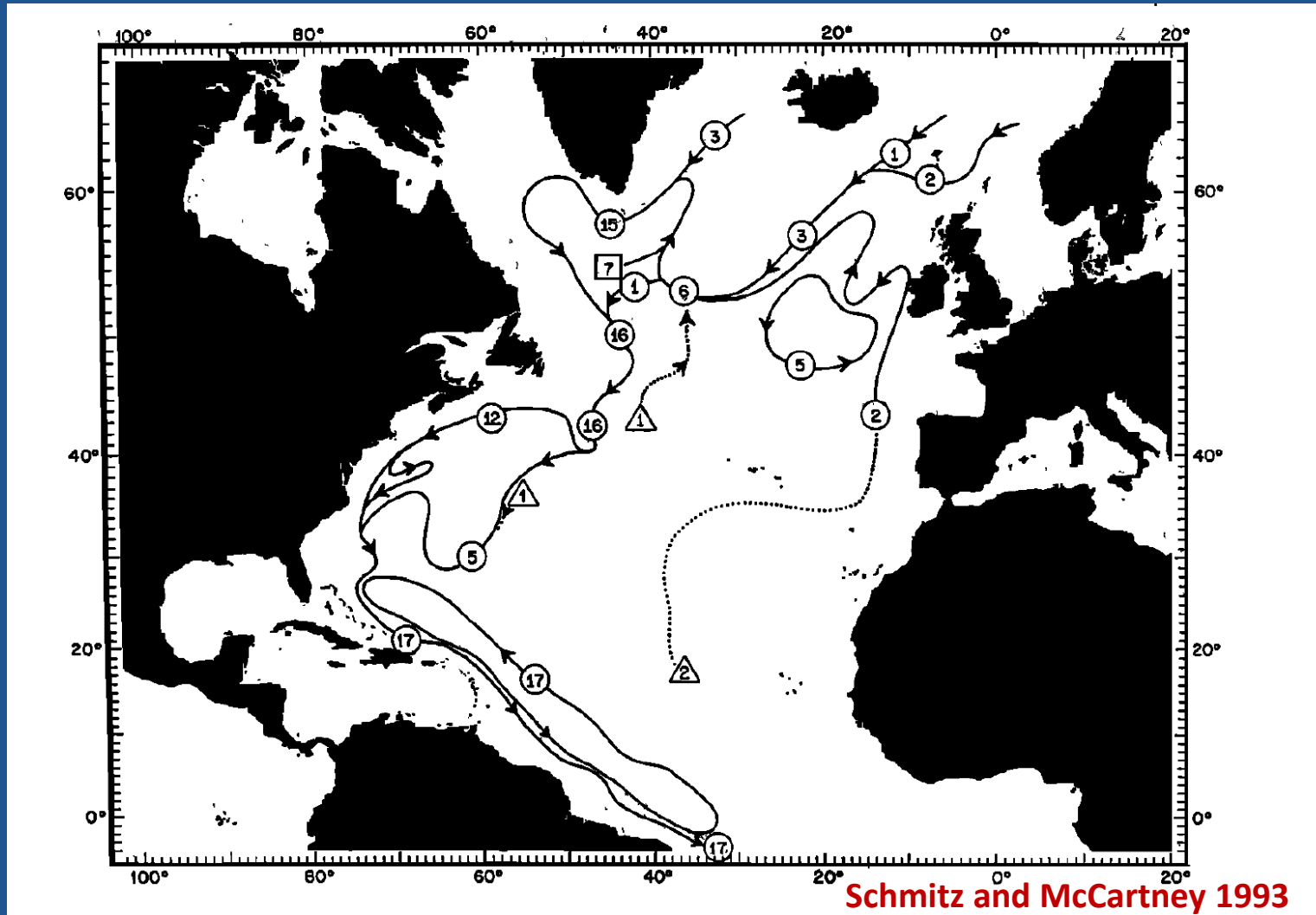


Wunsch (2002)

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Circulation schematic for deep flows between 1.8 and 4°C.

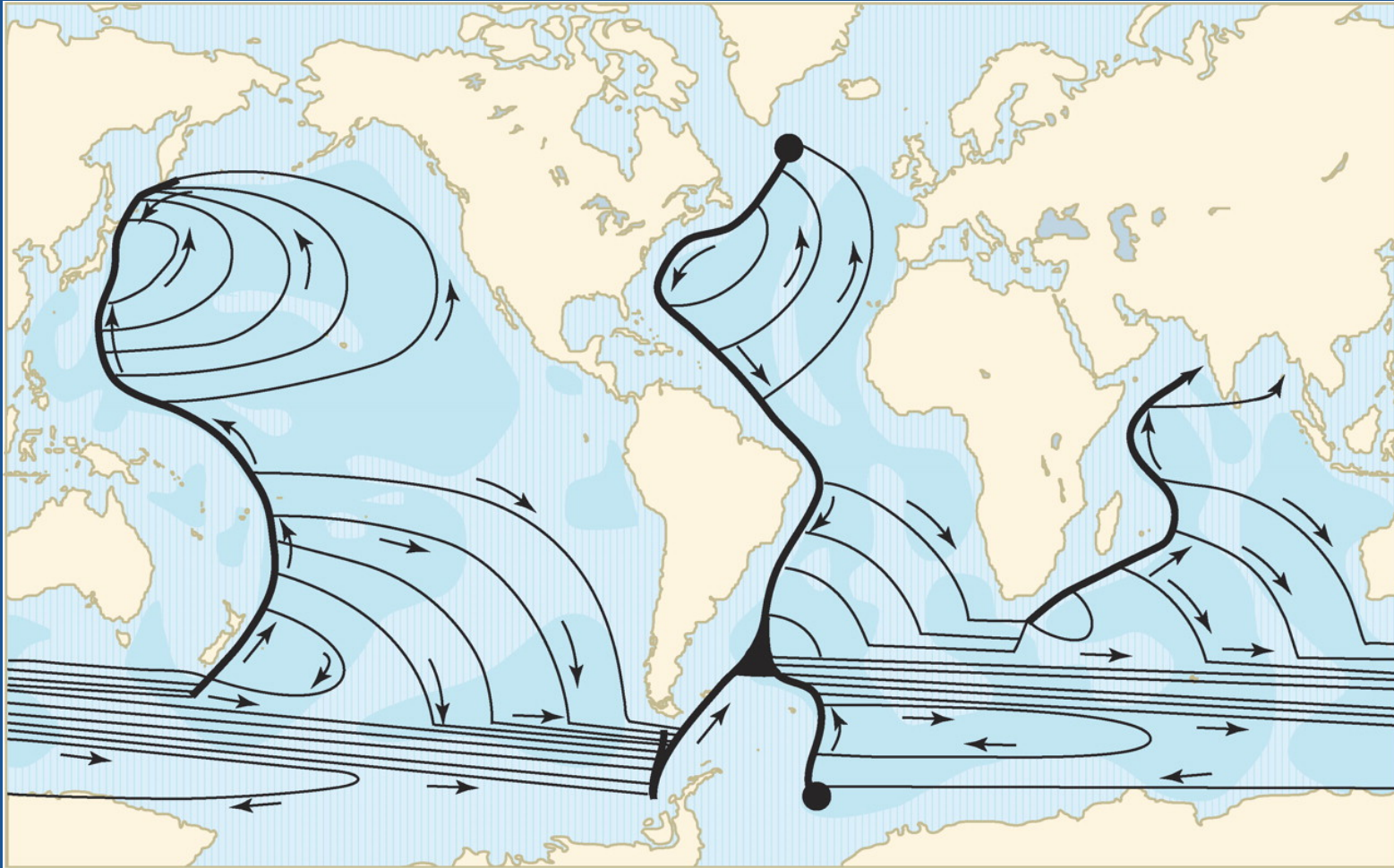


Transports are in Sv, squares showing sinking and triangles show upwelling.

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Deep Western Boundary Current as Conduit

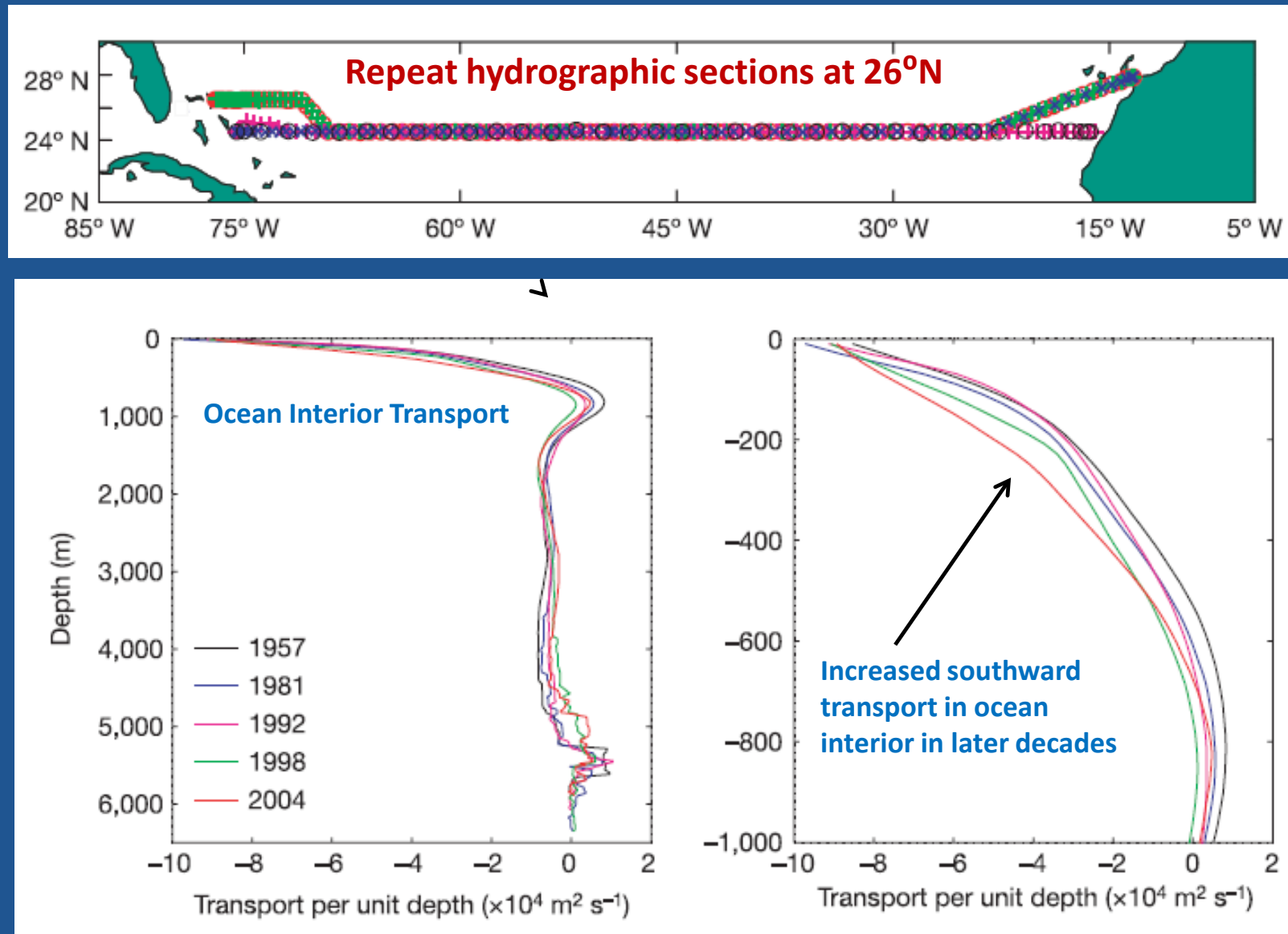


Stommel 1958

Consensus view in 2002

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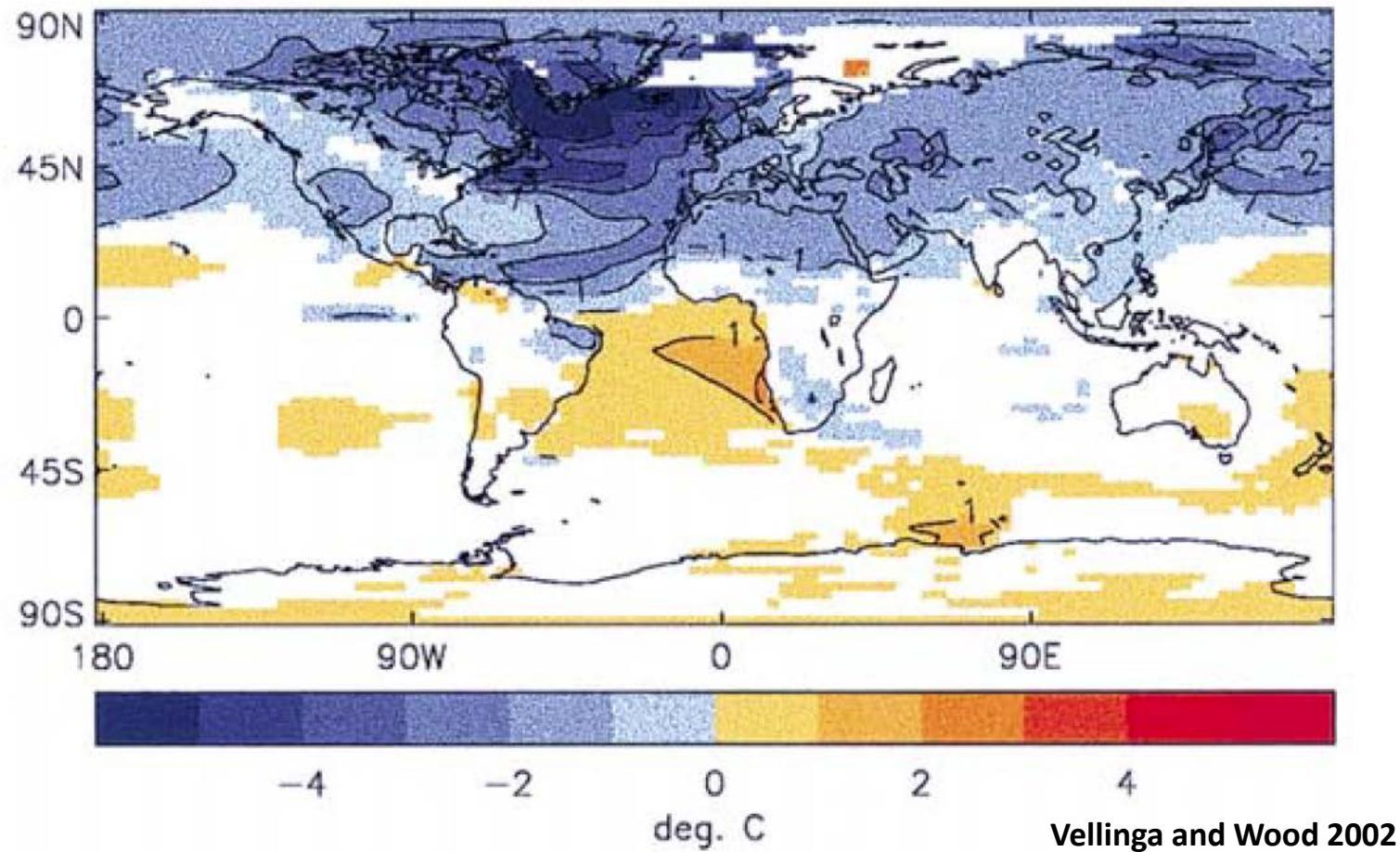
Synoptic sections used to assess decadal variability and long-term trends



Consensus view in 2002

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Modeled SAT response to decrease in deep water formation



SAT anomaly 20-30 years after THC collapse in HadCM3.

Perturbation: Salinity increase of ~2 psu for upper 800 m of North Atlantic.

In large part, the main question about the AMOC in the early part of this century was whether it was changing, and if so, by how much and how fast.

Yet, open questions were plenty:

- What is the current state of the AMOC?
- How has the AMOC varied in the past on interannual to centennial time scales?
- What governs AMOC changes?
- Is the AMOC predictable on 10-100 year timescales?
- What are the impacts of AMOC variability and change?

Oceanographers went to work

Design and implementation of an AMOC monitoring system

Trans-basin arrays: OSNAP, RAPID-MOCHA, MOVE, 11°S, SAMBA

Alternate observational estimates: Bottom pressure (RAPID-WAVE); DWBC arrays (53N, 47N and Line W); satellite-based approaches using altimetry and gravimetry; satellite-based measures plus hydrography; RAFOS floats

Assessment of AMOC's role in climate

High resolution and coupled atmosphere-ocean modeling studies; Reanalysis studies; paleo reconstructions; paleo modeling

Assessment of AMOC mechanisms, variability and predictability

High resolution and coupled atmosphere-ocean modeling studies; Reanalysis studies; decadal prediction studies; paleo reconstructions; paleo modeling

So:

17 years after the IPCC 2001 report,

16 years after the 2002 NRC report,

14 years after RAPID-MOCHA launch,

14 years after *The Day After Tomorrow*

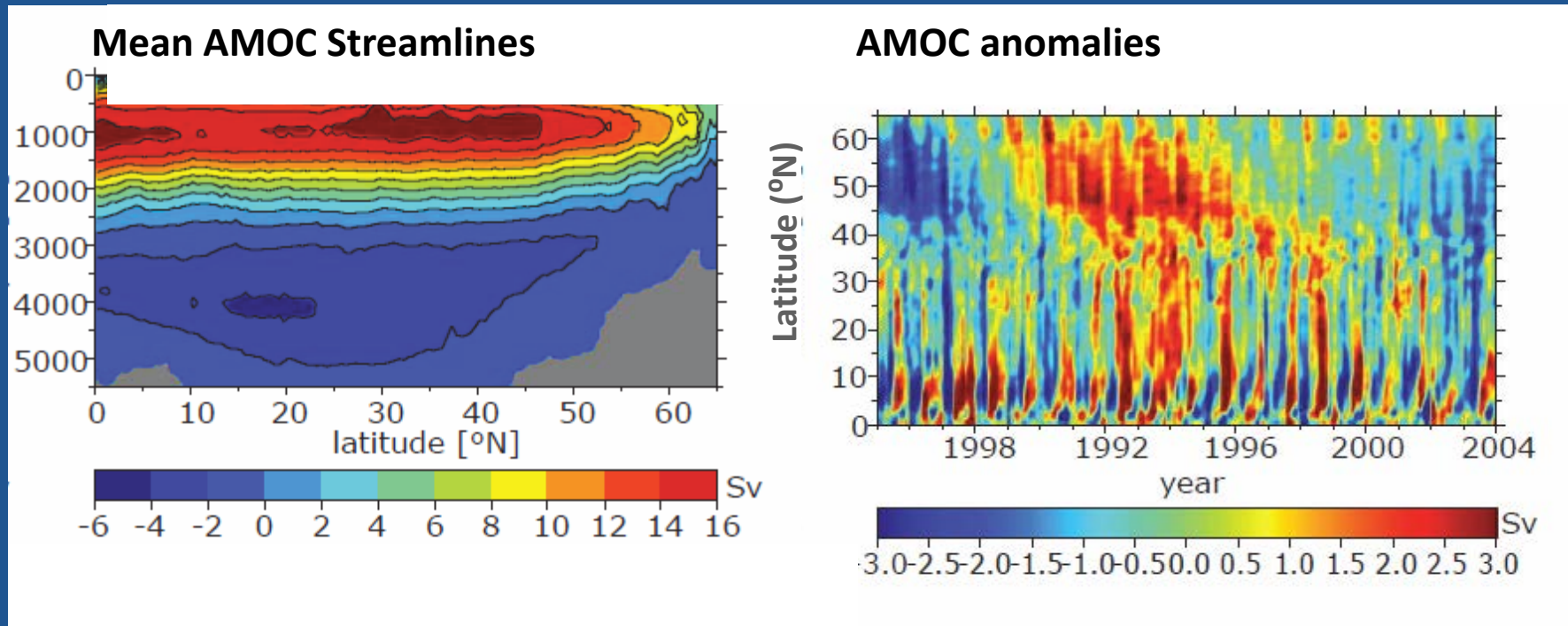
11 years after US AMOC program start

What *do* we know about the AMOC?

Revisit: consensus view in 2002

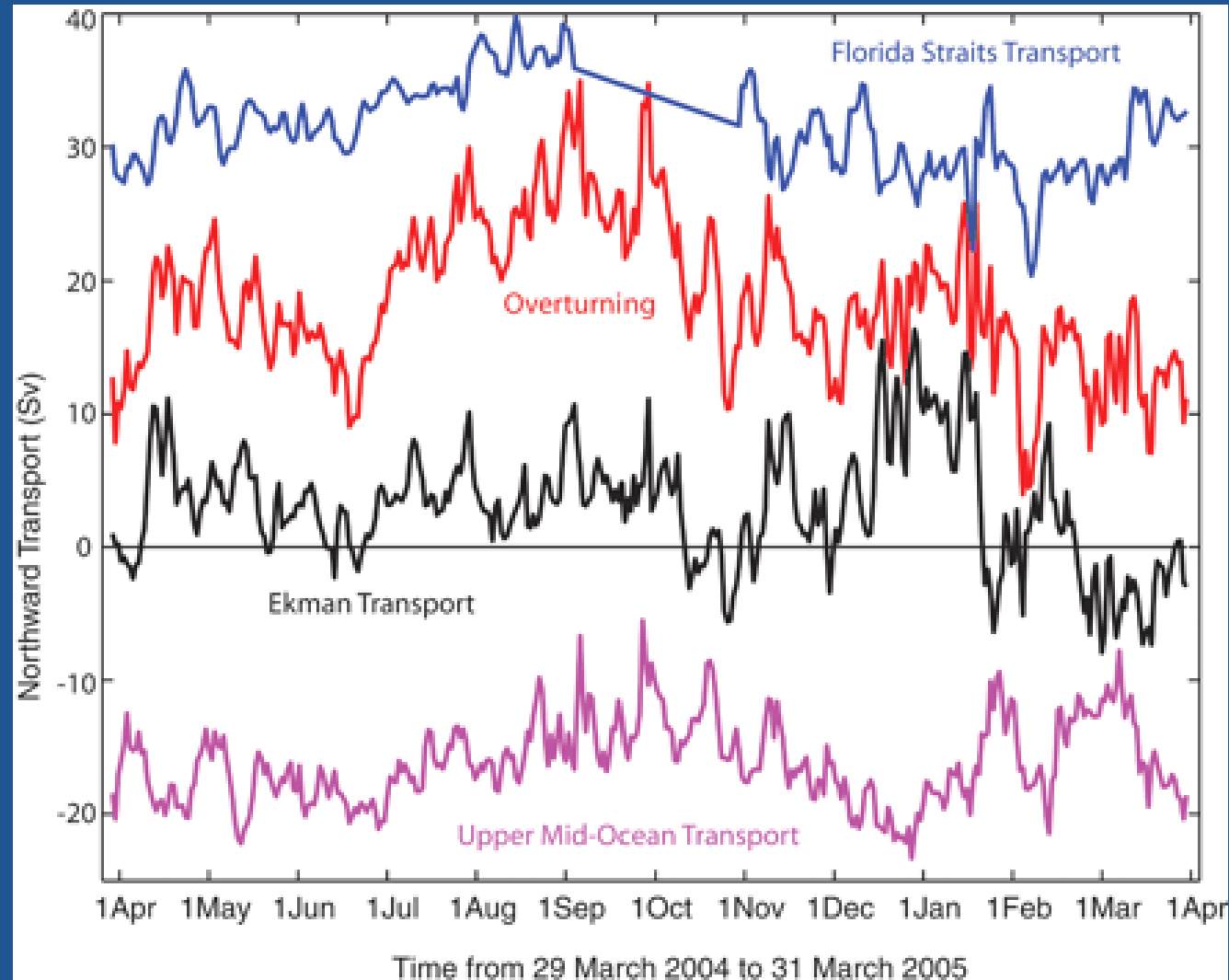
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Meridional coherence of AMOC anomalies



Bingham et al. 2007

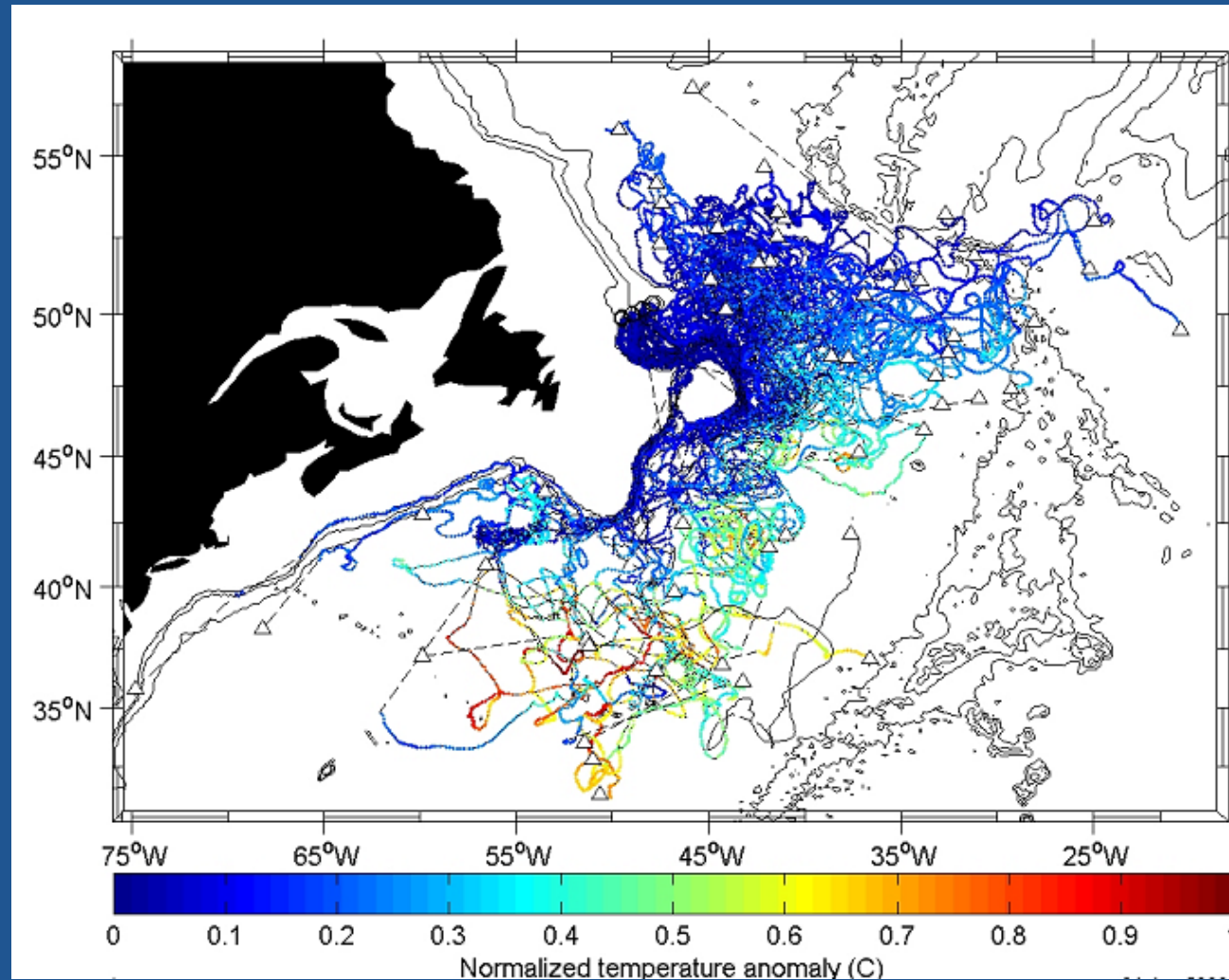
Temporal Variability of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation at 26°N



Cunningham et al. 2007

Maximum northward transport of
upper-layer waters on each day

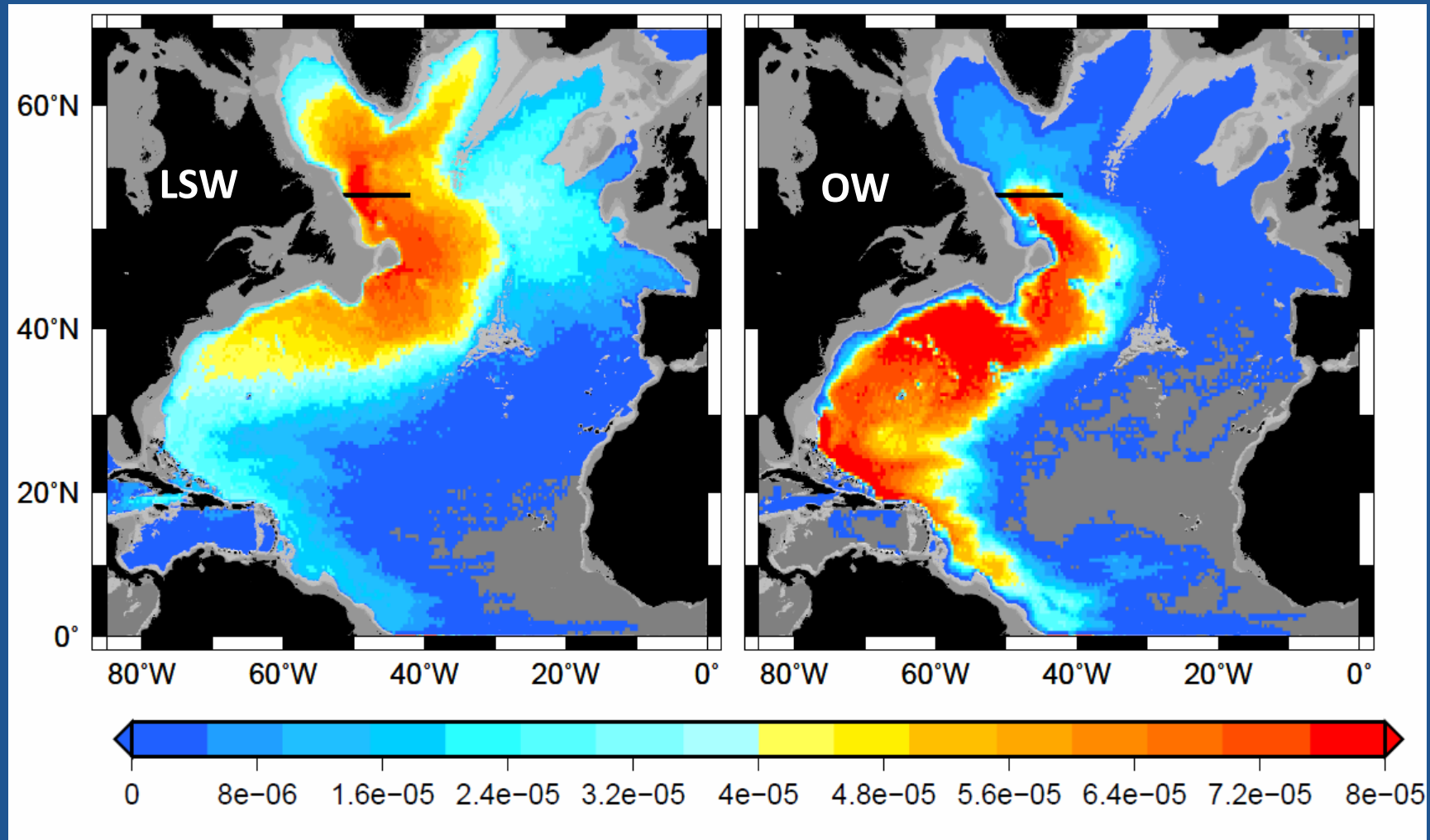
Lower Limb Subpolar to Subtropical Pathways



Trajectories of RAFOS floats deployed in the Lab Sea from 2003-2006 and tracked for 2 years.

Bower et al. 2009

Modeled spread of Labrador Sea Water and Overflow Waters

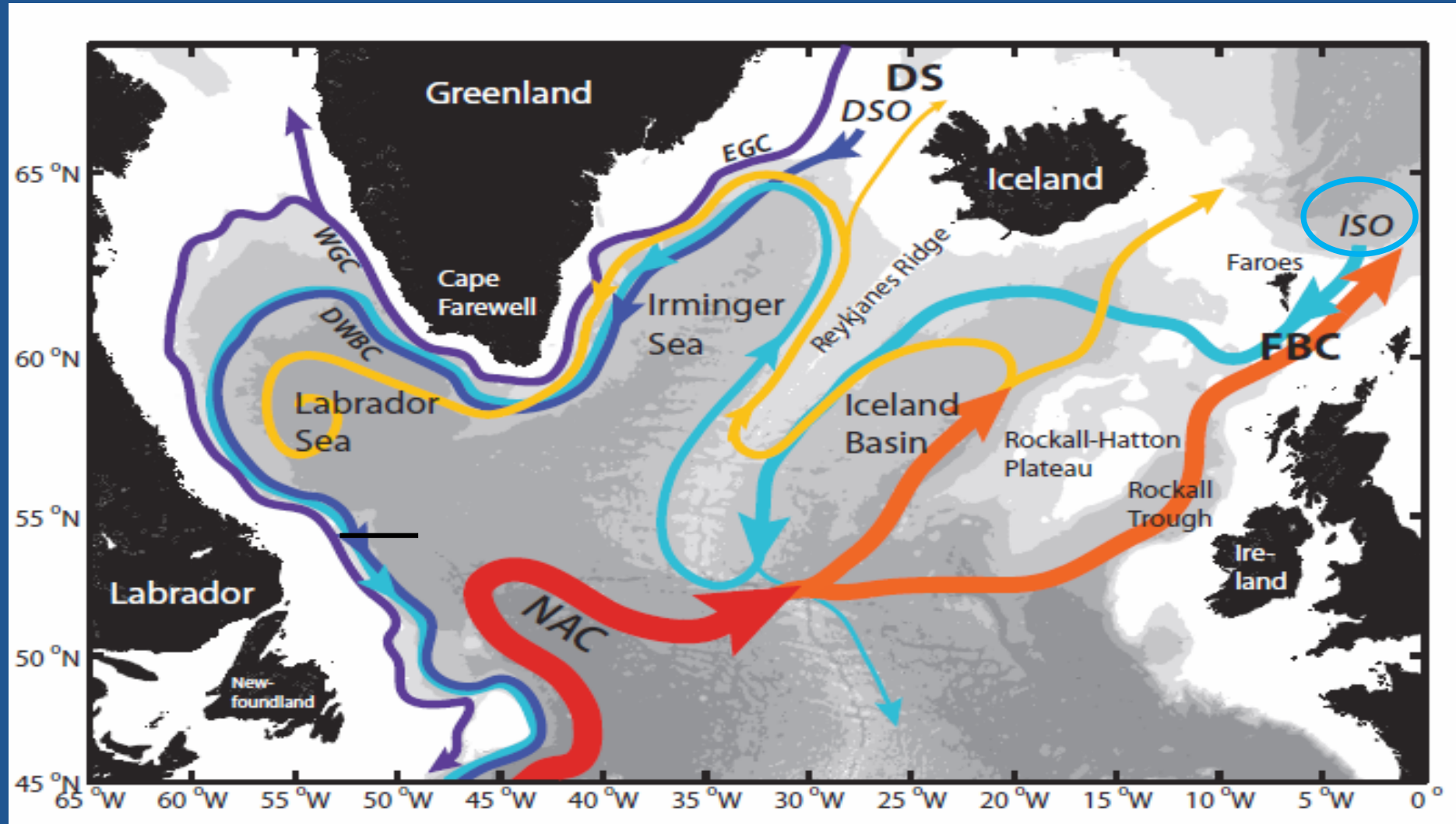


Probability map constructed from 50-year trajectories

Lozier et al. 2013

LSW: Labrador Sea Water; OW: Overflow Water

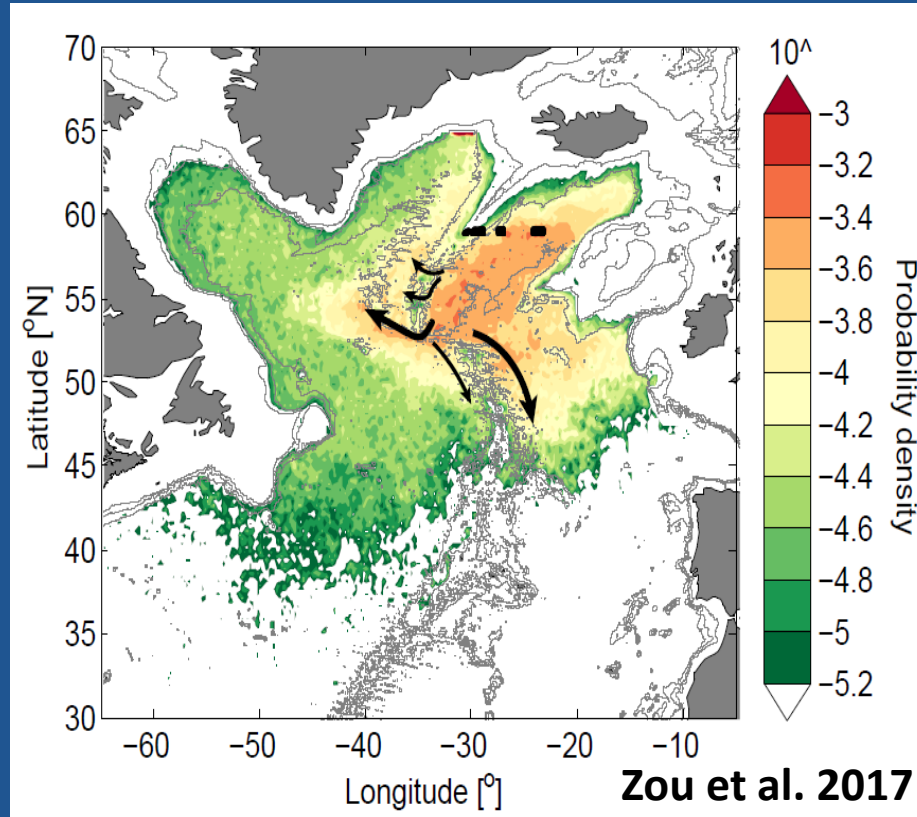
Lower Limb of the Overturning: Arctic Overflow Water Pathways



Traditional View

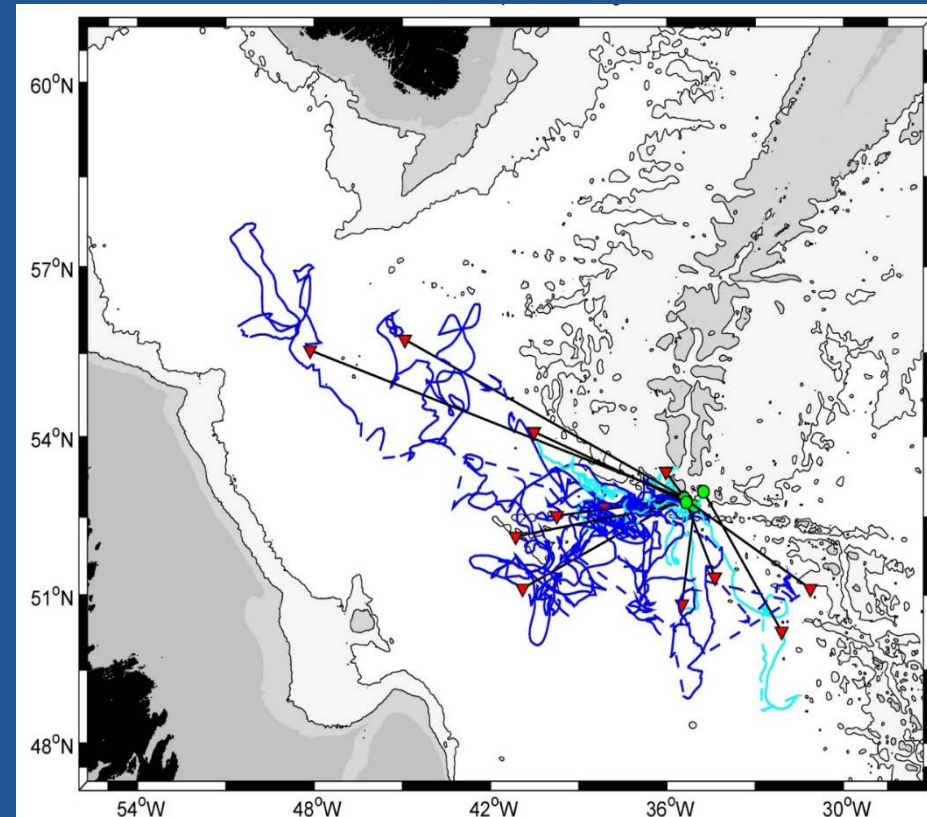
Schematic credit: H. Furey, WHOI

Probability map of e-floats launched in ISOW



Trajectories integrated for 10 yrs after release at 59°N in velocity cores in Iceland basin. Black dots: launch locations for e-floats.

Early results from OSNAP floats launched in ISOW



9 floats released in CGFZ in 2014; 3 floats released in Iceland Basin in 2015 and 2016. Cyan indicates tracks < 2 years; tracking is preliminary.

Consensus view in 2018

- There is *not* a meridionally coherent MOC on interannual to decadal time scales. There is *likely* a coherent MOC on multi-decadal to longer time scales.
- The lower limb of the AMOC is *not* solely contained within the Deep Western Boundary Current. LSW and OW have interior pathways.
- The MOC is variable on time scales from *intraseasonal* to millennial time scales. Wind and buoyancy forcing contribute to MOC variability.

Also a consensus in 2018

- Progressive decline in the AMOC is *expected* due to diminishment of deep water formation.
- Anthropogenic CO₂ at depth in the North Atlantic is attributable to AMOC.
- SST variability impacts continental precipitation, hurricane activity, regional to global climate, etc.

Still a consensus view in 2018?

- Quantification of AMOC transport is achieved by summing the volume of the deep water components: LSW, ISOW and DSOW.
- AMOC variability on decadal to millennial time scales is driven by deep water mass variability in the Nordic Seas and at high latitudes in the North Atlantic.
- Low-frequency SST variability is driven by AMOC changes.

Q1: If I know how much water comes over the Greenland-Scotland Ridge and how much deep water is formed in the Labrador Sea, I have a pretty good estimate for the mean AMOC in the subtropical North Atlantic.

Choices: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

Q2: On time scales ranging from decades to millennia, AMOC variability is driven by deep water mass variability in the Labrador and Nordic Seas.

Choices: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

Q3: Low-frequency SST variability in the North Atlantic is primarily driven by:

Choices: The atmosphere, the AMOC, the ocean but not necessarily the AMOC, both the ocean and the atmosphere, I am the last person to be voting on this question.

Points of divergence in 2018

- Efficacy of AMOC proxies, e.g. LSW volume and thickness, Lab Sea density, DWBC transport, Gulf Stream position; subpolar temperature.
- Whether the warm water or cold water pathway feeds the AMOC upper limb in the South Atlantic.
- Connection between AMOC changes and D-O events.
- Whether the 'cold blob' is indicative of a long-term AMOC decrease.
- AMOC's importance to Gulf Stream variability and sea level rise.
- Whether we are *currently* observing the AMOC's long-term decline.

Q4: The AMOC is *currently* in a state of long-term decline.

Choices: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

Q5: The cold blob is an indicator of the AMOC's 20th century decline.

Choices: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

Q6: AMOC variability controls D-O events.

Choices: Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, I don't know what D-O events are.

Grading our progress

From the US AMOC 2007 Implementation Report:

What is the current state of the AMOC?

How has the AMOC varied in the past on interannual to centennial time scales?

What governs AMOC changes?

Is the AMOC predictable on 10-100 year timescales?

What are the impacts of AMOC variability and change?

Q7: How well do we know the current state of the AMOC?

Choices: Completely, Moderately well, so-so, barely, not at all

Q8: How well do we know how the AMOC varied in the past on interannual to centennial time scales?

Choices: Completely, Moderately well, so-so, barely, not at all

Q9: How well do we understand what governs AMOC changes?

Choices: Completely, Moderately well, so-so, barely, not at all

Q10: Do we understand AMOC predictability on 10-100 year timescales?

Choices: Completely, Moderately well, so-so, barely, not at all

Q11: How well do we understand the impacts of AMOC variability and change?

Choices: Completely, Moderately well, so-so, barely, not at all

A look past

How much of what we have learned about the AMOC in the modern world is relevant for the interpretation of paleo signals?

- DWBC is not the sole pathway for UNADW and LNADW.
- DWBC transports are not clearly linked to the AMOC.
- Overturning in density space can differ widely from that in depth space; transformation in temperature and/or salinity space overestimates AMOC.
- Wind forcing contributes to AMOC variability, perhaps even on decadal scales. Relatedly, subpolar and subtropical AMOC estimates may differ.
- Ocean contributions to heat content and/or SST variability are not restricted to the AMOC. Same applies to bottom properties.

A look ahead

Where does the community head from here?

- A focus on AMOC should shift to a focus on carbon, freshwater and heat uptake, transport and storage. This focus should involve a measure of the AMOC since it impacts MHT, MFT and carbon uptake.
- A *cost-effective* long-term monitoring system should be designed to measure the MOC. Choices will need to be made.
- North Atlantic observing systems should build out capacity to measure carbon uptake and storage.
- Attribution studies are critical, as are predictability studies. Again, here a focus on carbon, heat and freshwater is warranted. Efficacy of models is a critical issue.

Moving forward

Q12: Should we use only high resolution models for AMOC studies?

Choices: Duh, Probably, Neutral, Of course not

Moving forward

Q13: Are we over-measuring the AMOC?

Choices: Most definitely, Sort of, Neutral, We don't know yet, We are under-measuring the AMOC.

Moving forward

Q14: What is the most important quantity we should be observing to make progress on the AMOC?

In your own (few) words....