# Spatio-Temporal Patterns of Chaos in the Atlantic Overturning Circulation Nico Wienders, Quentin Jamet, Bruno Deremble, William Dewar Florida State University - Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique

# OBJECTIVE

Categorize the North Atlantic low frequency variability as local or remote, forced or intrinsic



#### METHOD

#### 1/North Atlantic regional modeling

- MITgcm (1/12°)
- Modified geometry
- CheapAML atmospheric 1D boundary layer +
- 50 year long simulations



## 2/Four sets of experiments (ensembles)

- Permutation of surface and boundary forcing as fully varying or yearly repeated
- Normal year: August 2003 July2004
- 12 or 24 members ensembles (still ongoing and growing)

	Atmosphere	Normal year	Fully Varying
Boundaries			
Climatological		OCAC	OCAR
Fully Varying		ORAC	ORAR



## SUMMARY

- Large ensemble of 60 members completed. Still ongoing. Four sub-ensembles.
- The Atlantic Overturning is chaotic!
- We reproduce the Rapid results.
- Leading mode of intrinsic variability is large scale and mostly at interannual scales.
- Predominance of atmospherically forced mode.
- Time scale separation:
  - Internanual (2-10 years): forced locally by the atmosphere
  - Multidecadal (10-30 years): forced remotely through boundaries



# SOME RESULTS (in the context of the AMOC)

Large

scales...

**Full signa** 

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signal



At the location of the RAPID-**MOCHA-WBTS** array





dynamics contributes to about 50% at interannual time scales (0.9 Sv)

Intrinsic ocean



NEXT

• Origins, North Vs South (in the context of the AMOC) Influence of the number of members in our sub-ensemble? Forced vs Intrinsic / Local vs Remote at Depth, all over the domain.