

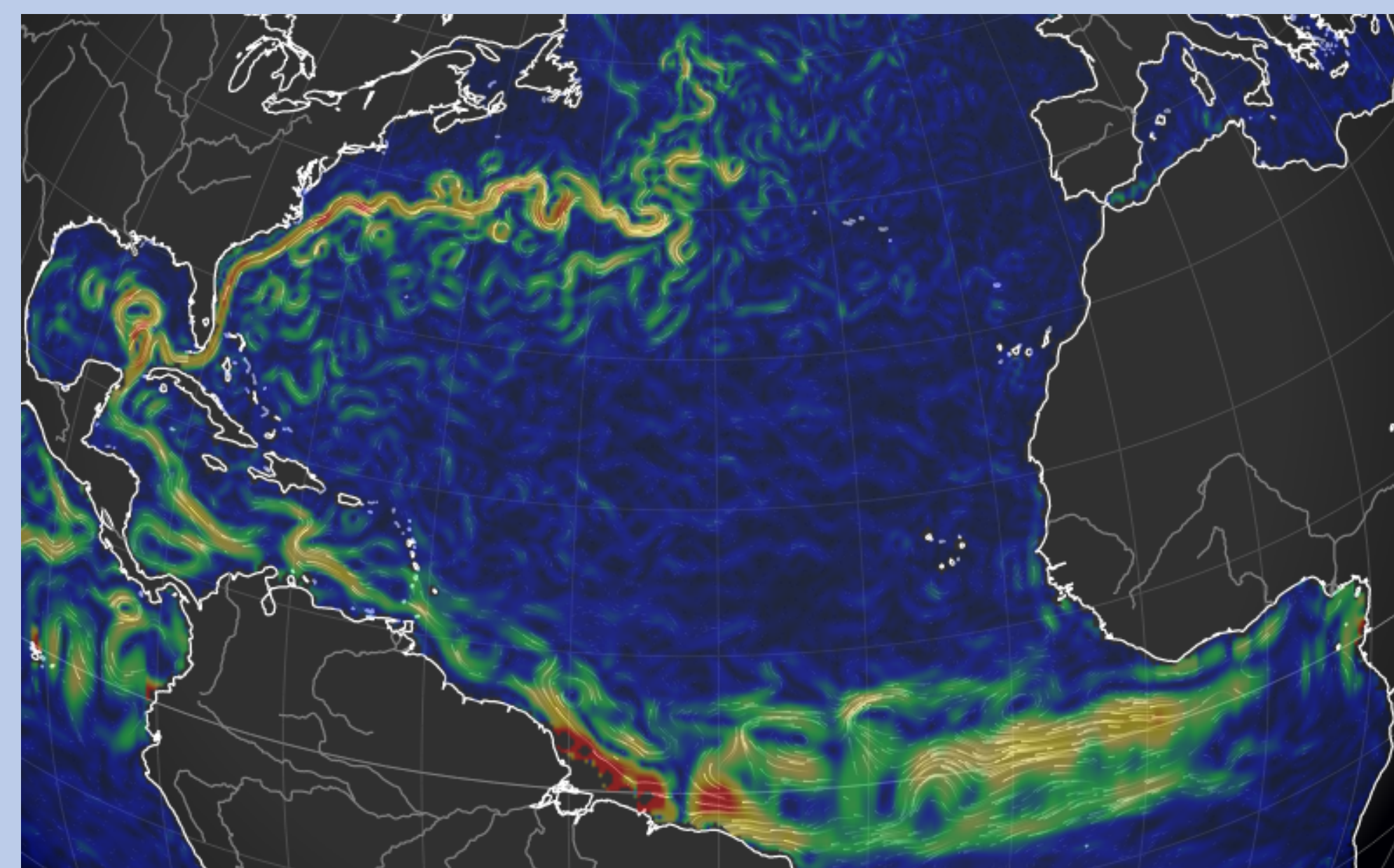
Interannual AMOC Variability in the Eddyding Ocean: Time Scales, Patterns and Origin

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NSF PROJECT

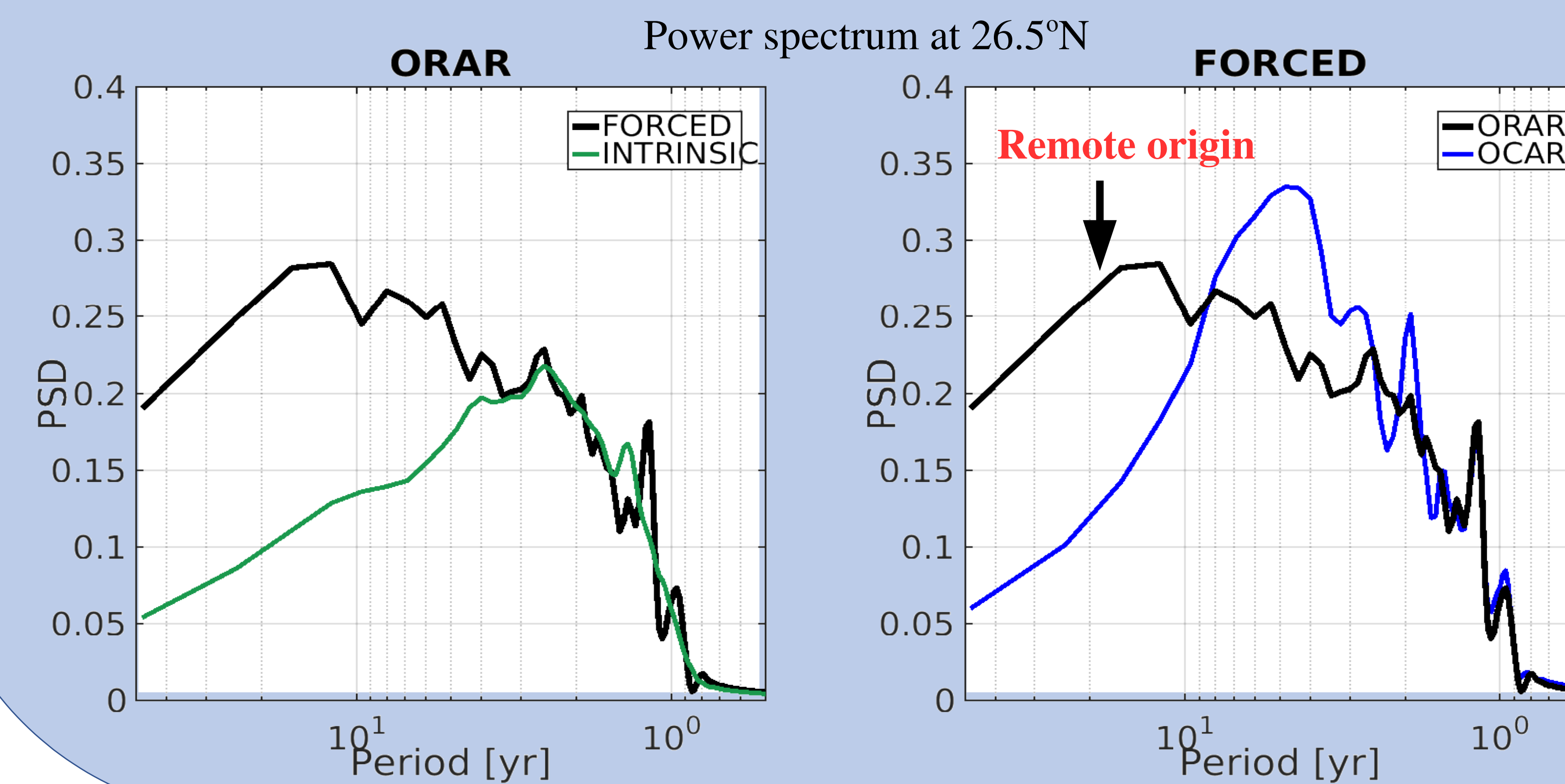
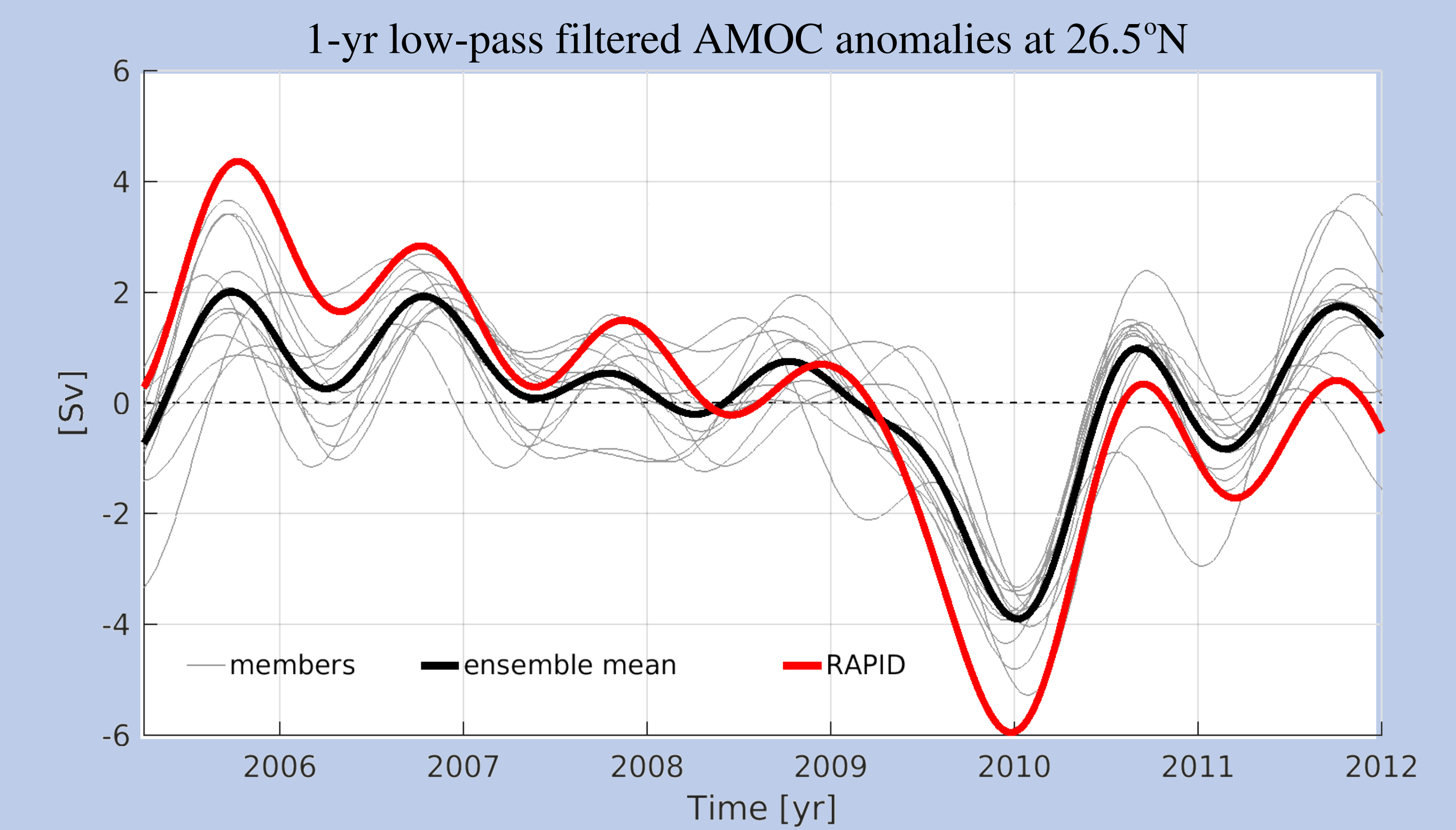
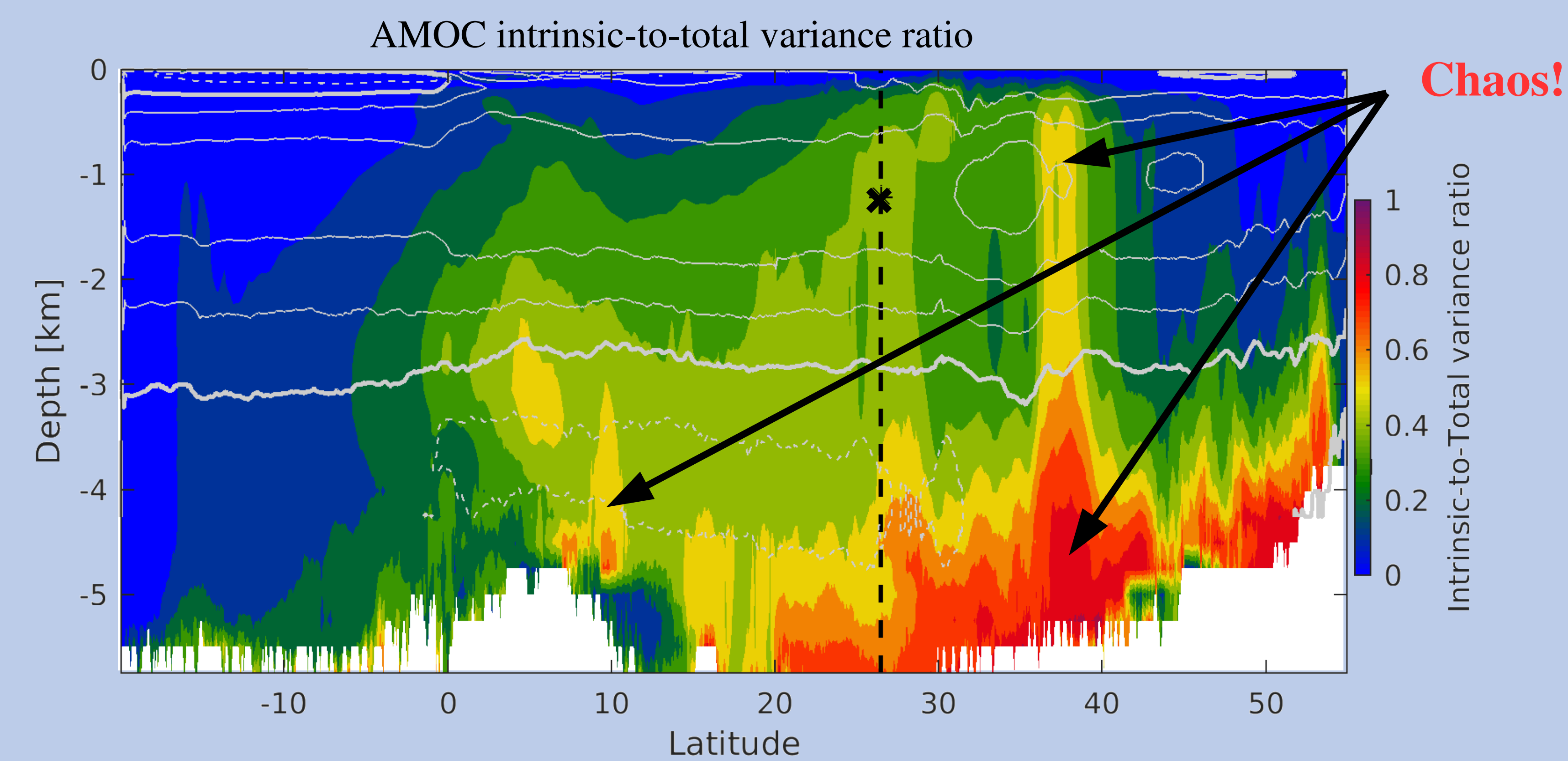
Categorize the North Atlantic low frequency variability as forced or intrinsic, local or remote



Surface currents illustrating the turbulent oceanic dynamics [https://earth.nullschool.net]

~80% of North Atlantic ocean low frequency variability is intrinsic [Penduff et al. (2011) ; Sérazin et al. (2015)]

DEDICATED RESULTS



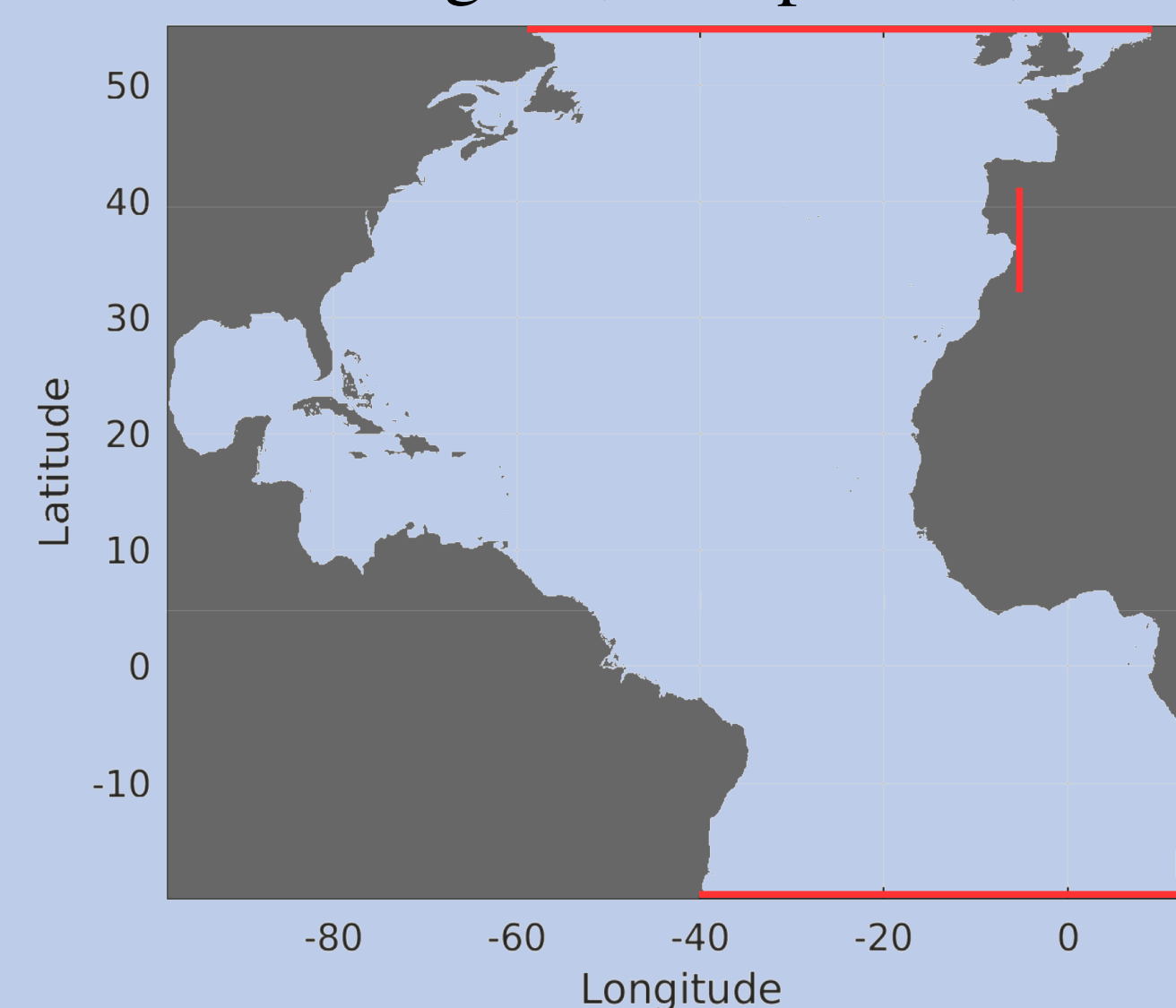
→ Significant contribution of the intrinsic (chaotic) ocean dynamics for the AMOC low frequency variability

→ RAPID-MOCHA-WBTS location (26.5°N)

- 40-50% (~1 Sv) at interannual time scales (2-5 years), associated with atmospherically forced signal
- 20-25% (~0.3 Sv) at decadal time scales (10-20 years), associated with remote signal (open boundaries)

METHOD

Regional configuration of the North Atlantic
MITgcm ; cheapAML ; 1/12°



4 sets of experiments
Atmospheric vs Remote

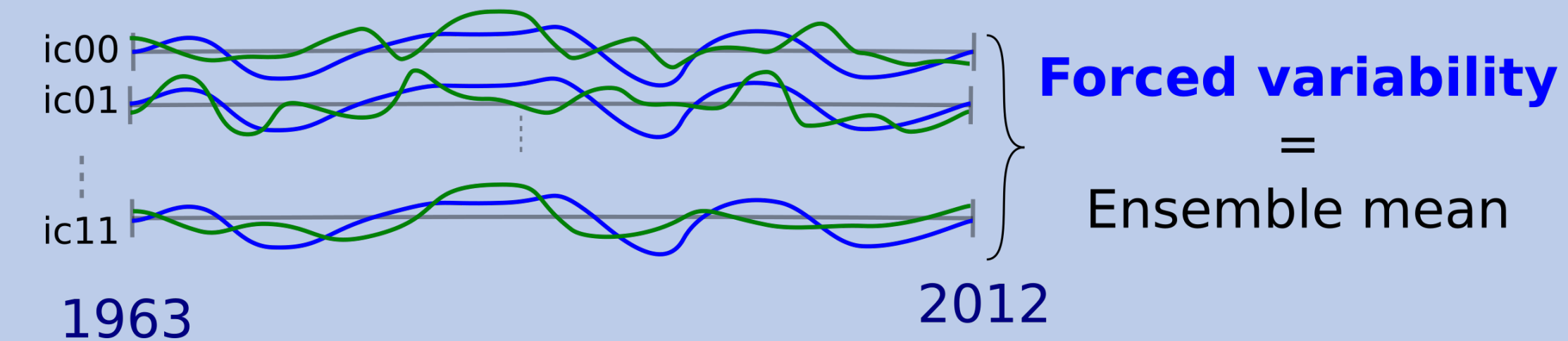
	ATM	Clim.	Fully Varying
OBCS			
	Clim.	OCAC	OCAR
	Fully Varying	ORAC	ORAR

12-member ensemble strategy

Intrinsic vs Forced

Intrinsic variability

= Members residual



SUMMARY

- The Atlantic Overturning is chaotic !
- Mostly expressed at interannual time scales
- Presence of a remotely forced decadal mode of variability at 26.5°N