## SHIFTING OCEAN CIRCULATION WARMS THE SUBPOLAR NORTH ATLANTIC SINCE 2016

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### RECENT OHC CHANGES FROM ARGO



Depth-averaged  $\theta$  anomalies in the eastern SPNA captured by the Argo array. Note the recent cooling-to-warming reversal in the mid-2010s.



*θ* difference (0-100m) between 2014-2016 and 2017-2019. Note the large-scale extent of the recent warming.

See related modelling analysis: e.g. Robson et al 2016, Piecuch et al 2017, Desbruyères et al 2015.

### RECENT CIRCULATION CHANGES FROM ALTIMETRY



Depth-averaged  $\theta$  anomalies in the eastern SPNA captured by the Argo array. Note the recent cooling-to-warming reversal in the mid-2010s.



Mean Kinetic Energy (MKE) difference between 2014-2016 and 2017-2019 from satellite altimetry. **Note the intensification of the intergyre NAC flow**.

See related modelling analysis: e.g. Robson et al 2016, Piecuch et al 2017, Desbruyères et al 2015.

#### CONSTRUCTING A SIMPLE MODEL



$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = -\langle v \rangle . \nabla C + \kappa . \nabla^2 C$$

A simple model for the advection-diffusion of a passive tracer representing eastern SPNA source waters can be built from altimetry-derived surface geostrophic velocities (v). It enables to extract from surface Eulerian velocities (and mesoscale eddy diffusivities) a Lagrangian decomposition of the eastern SPNA water mass origins.

#### SUBTROPICAL AND SUBPOLAR WATER PATHWAYS





Distribution of *subtropical* tracer after 3 years of advection within time-mean altimetry-derived surface currents Distribution of **subpolar** tracer after 3 years of advection within time-mean altimetry-derived surface currents

### SUBTROPICAL AND SUBPOLAR WATER PROPORTIONS



Distribution of *subtropical tracer PROPORTION* (P<sub>STG</sub>) after 3 years of advection within time-mean altimetry-derived surface currents

We repeat the experiment with successive (and overlapping) N-year windows to monitor  $P_{\text{STG}}$  during 2002-2019

### **PROPORTION CHANGES VS. TEMPERATURE CHANGES**



The changes in **subtropical tracer PROPORTION** in the SPNA is well correlated with temperature changes.

The sharp and ongoing warming of the SPNA is largely driven by a shift in ocean circulation (increased penetration of warm subtropical waters).



- Temperature of the upper layer
  - ---- Proportion of subtropical waters
- Subtropical tracer concentration
- Subpolar tracer concentration

#### BELOW THE SURFACE: PROFILE CLASSIFICATION



Profile Classification Model (PCM) applied to Argo (gridded) profiles is used to objectively define a subtropical and a subpolar ocean region with unique vertical stratification pattern.

#### An PCM example from Maze et al (2017) Observed PDF (gray), 5-class PCM PDF (black) and its decomposition (colors)



#### BELOW THE SURFACE: PROFILE CLASSIFICATION



Profile Classification Model (PCM) applied to Argo (gridded) profiles is used to objectively define a subtropical and a subpolar ocean region with unique vertical stratification pattern.

Changes in subtropical and a subpolar cluster extent and associated OHC (0– 700m) variability confirms the altimetry-derived mechanism for recent trend reversals.

$$OHC_K(t) = \iint_{x,y} p_K(x,y,t) \left[ \int_{z=700m}^0 \rho_0 C_p \theta(x,y,z,t) dz \right] dxdy$$

# TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

- Following a gradual cooling of the SPNA that was persisting since 2006, a surface intensified and large-scale warming sharply emerged in 2016.
- 2. Both surface-based index (altimetry) and stratification-based index (Argo) of source water pathways point out an increased penetration of warm subtropical waters into the eastern SPNA as the dominant driver.
- 3. The proposed mechanism is consistent with a possible intensification of the AMOC at the southern exit of the SPNA since the mid-2010s (cf Desbruyères et al 2019, OS)



