

TAO data support the existence of large amplitude wind-driven high frequency variations in the cross-equatorial overturning circulation

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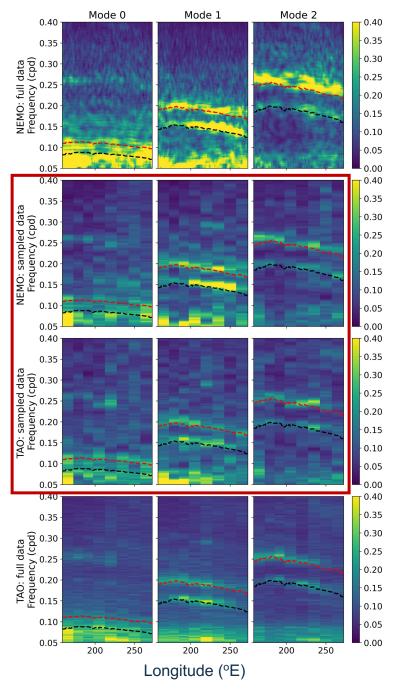
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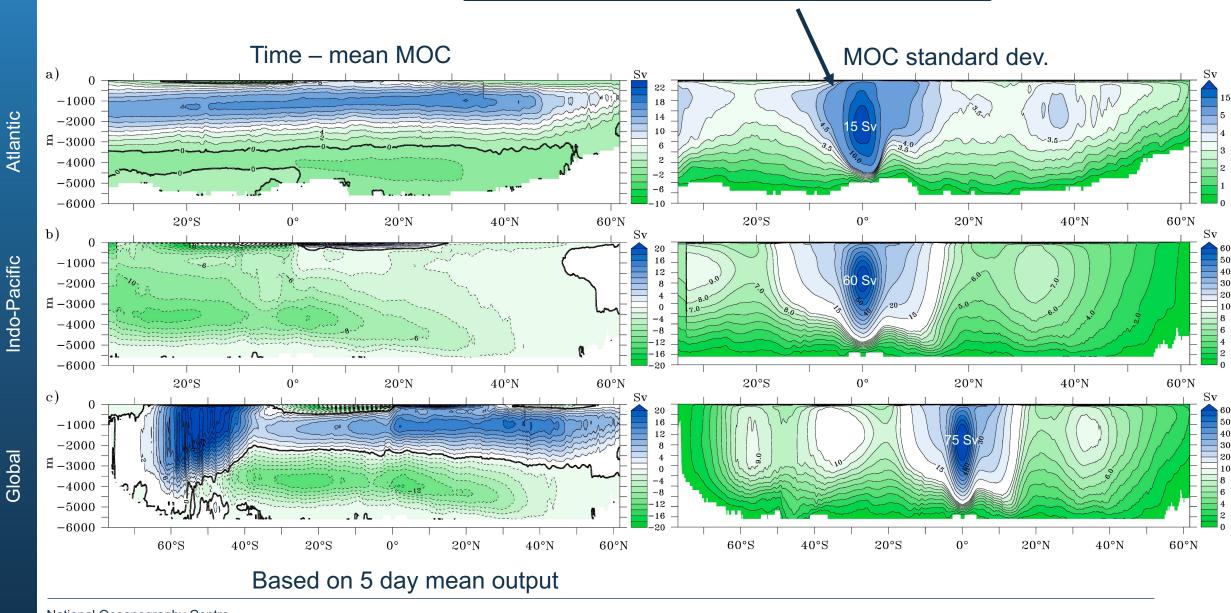
January 2022

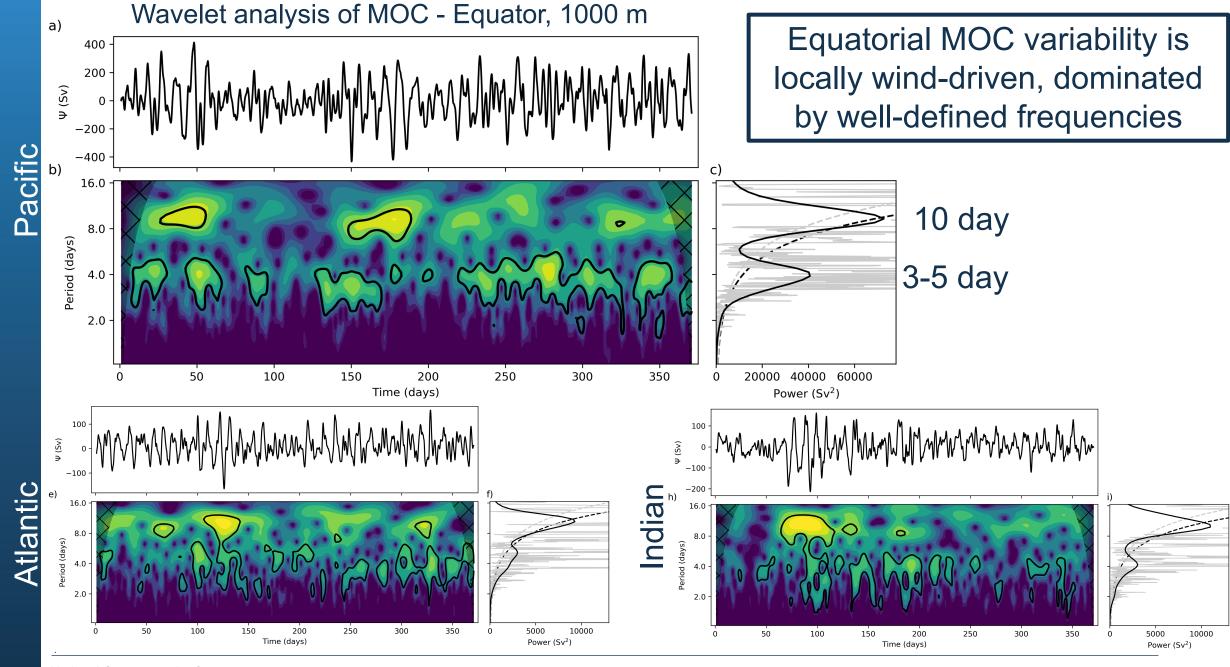
Imperial College London



Baker, Bell, Blaker (2022) GRL



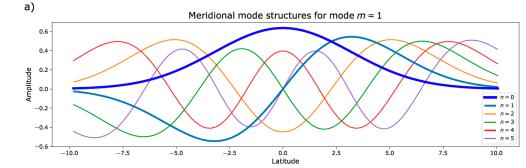


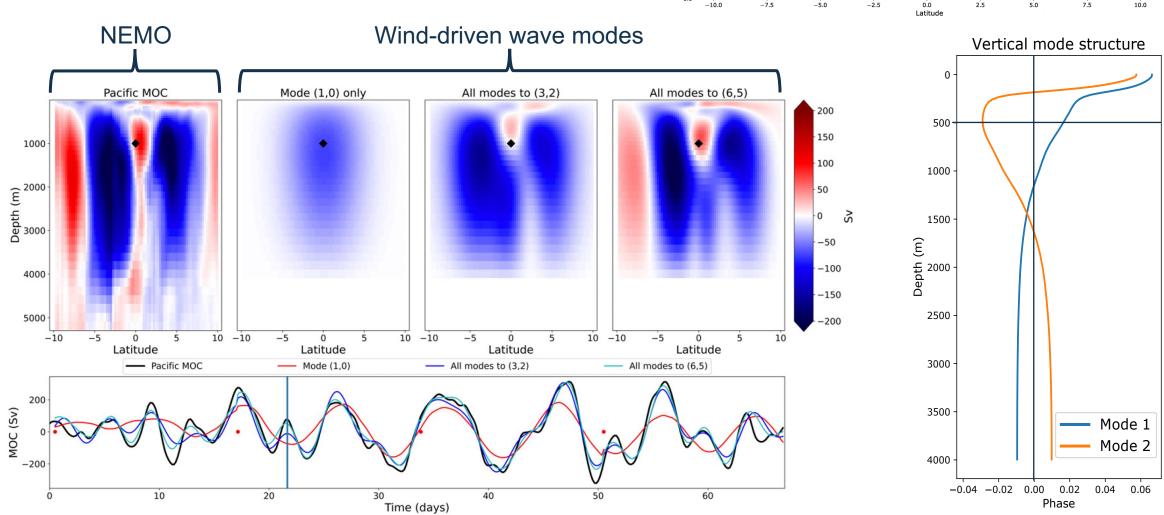


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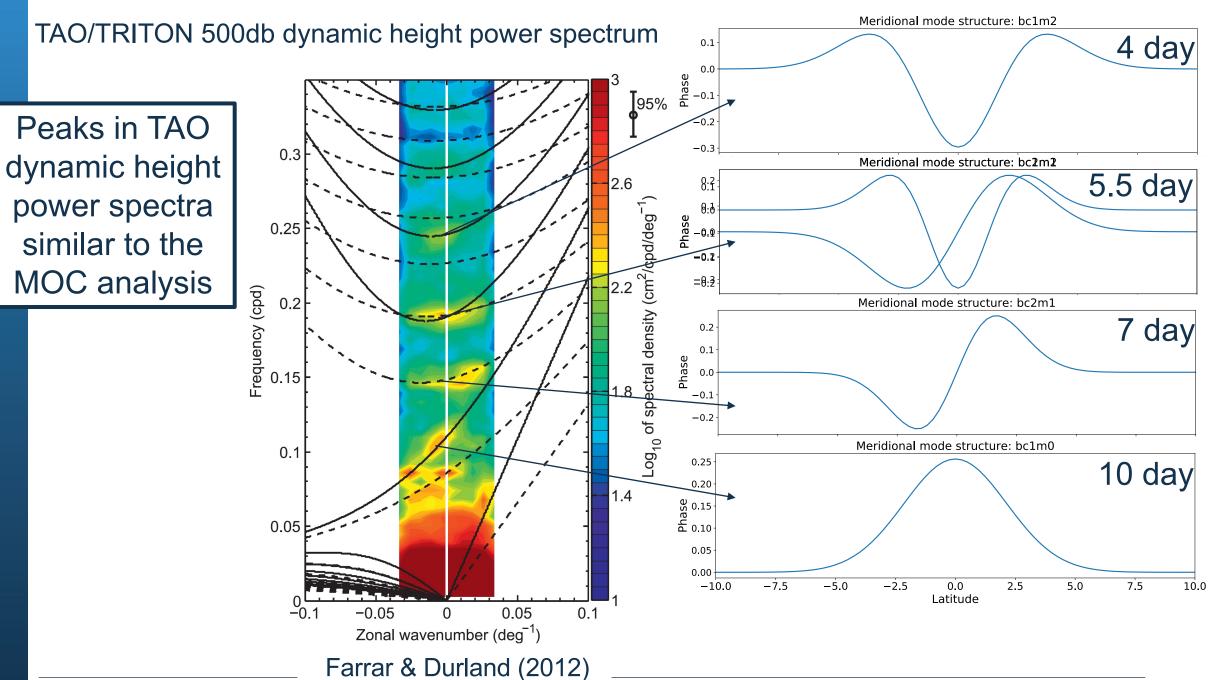
Blaker et al (2021) JPO

Equatorial MOC variability can be reproduced by a linear sum of a small number of wind-driven wave modes



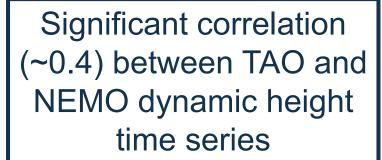


Bell, Blaker, Hirschi (2021), JPO



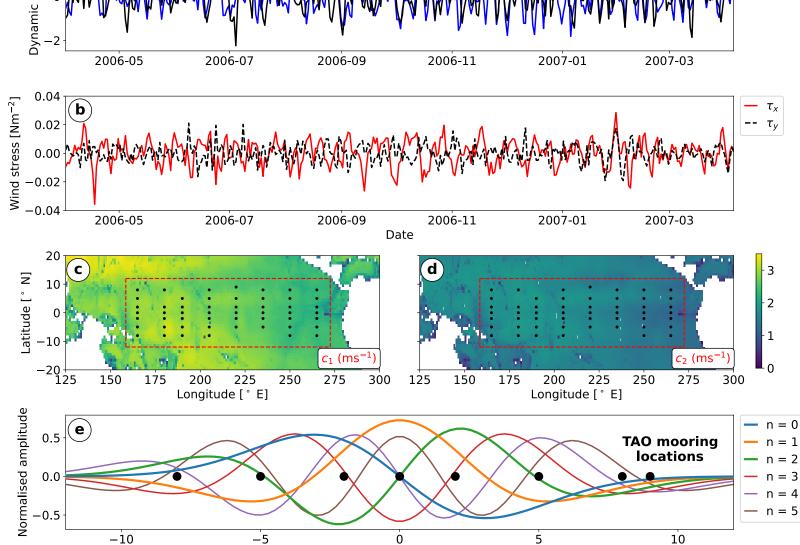
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TAO/TRITON 500db dynamic height



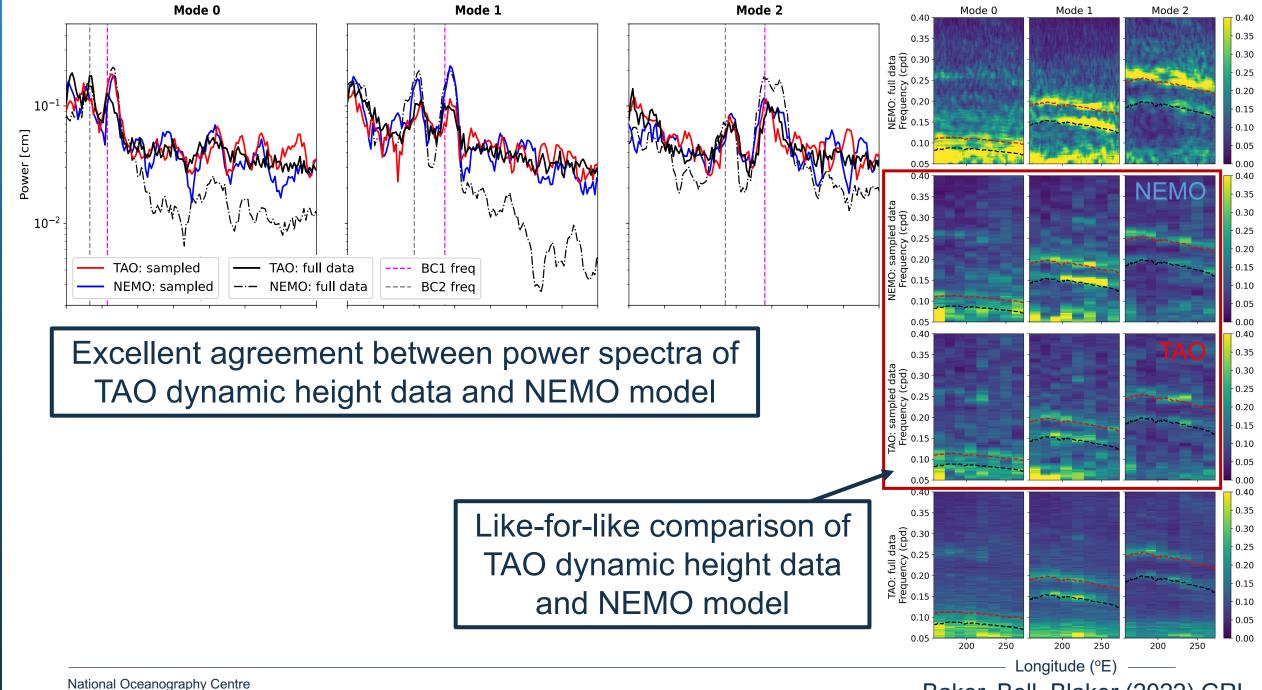
NEMO

TAO



Latitude [° N]

Although wind-driven, essentially zero correlation between the wind stresses and the dynamic height variability (or the MOC)



Baker, Bell, Blaker (2022) GRL

Summary

- Large, locally wind-forced MOC variability present in all basins
 - Amplitude scales linearly with basin width
 - Equatorial planetary waves with 10 and 3-5 day period dominate the variability
- MOC variability shown to be superposition of wind-driven normal modes (equatorial Poincare waves)
- Can explain ~90% MOC variance with a small number of modes
- Excellent agreement between TAO mooring dynamic height and model solution

Further questions:

- What structures/patterns in the wind field excite resonances in these modes?
- How important are such waves are for:
 - a) mixing? b) heat/volume transports?
- Implications for forecast systems, particularly data assimilation?

Blaker et al. (2021) JPO Bell et al. (2021) JPO Baker, Bell, Blaker (2022) GRL

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