A high-resolution view on mesoscale eddy activity in the Eurasian Basin

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Motivation & Questions





The Model: FESOM2 with a 1-km Arctic

- unstructured mesh \rightarrow variable resolution
- 1km Arctic resolution, 30km global resolution
 → 11.5M "nodes" (10.9M north of 65N)
 → 22.9M "elements"
- 70 vertical z*-levels
- atmospheric forcing: ERA5
- initial conditions: PHC3 climatology
- 11 year run from 2010 to 2020
- starting 2015 for analysis (i.e. five years spin-up) v_s
- monthly EKE and w'b'



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EKE and baroclinic energy conversion





EKE in the Eurasian Basin over time







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EKE in the Eurasian Basin over time







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Linear Regression of EKE in the Eurasian Basin



surface layer:

- strong dampening effect of sea ice friction
- energy input by surface stress
 - almost no local effect of $\overline{w'b'} \rightarrow$ instabilities are immediately dampened by sea ice friction

intermediate layer

- variability driven by mostly by local $\overline{\mathbf{w'b'}}$
- stratification shields from sea ice friction

Eddies "pumping" heat





Summary



What controls eddy activity in the Eurasian Basin? Can eddies bring warm Atlantic Water towards the sea ice?

seasonality and interannual variability dominated by sea ice
monthly anomalies driven by
sea ice (surface layer)
baroclinic energy conversion (intermediate layer)



