



DOE/UCAR Cooperative Agreement

Regional and Global Climate Modeling Program



Introduction to largescale ocean circulation - AMOC and its role in global climate

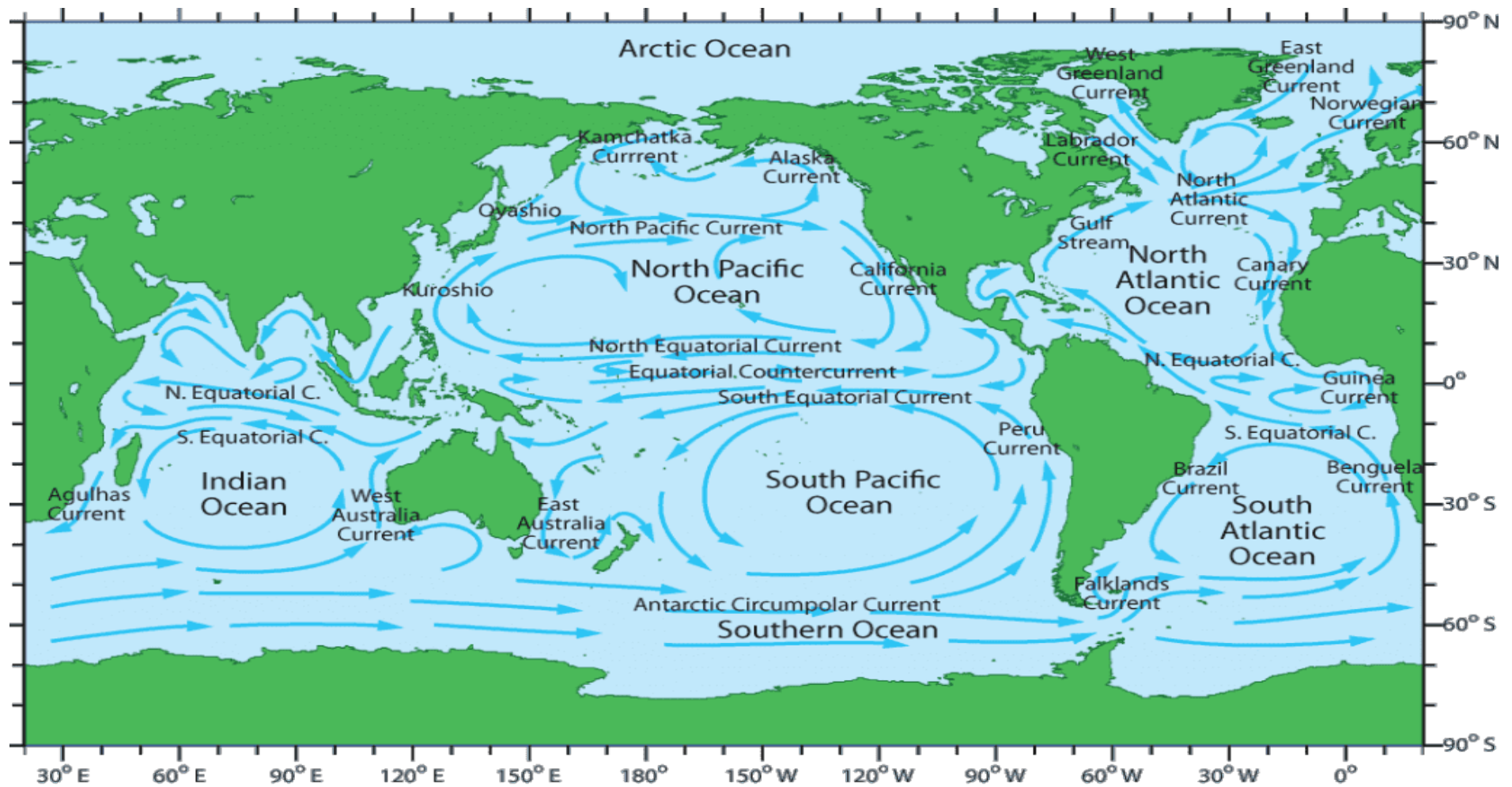
Aixue Hu

Thanks Prof. De-Zheng Sun for sharing his notes

TBI and AMV Summer School



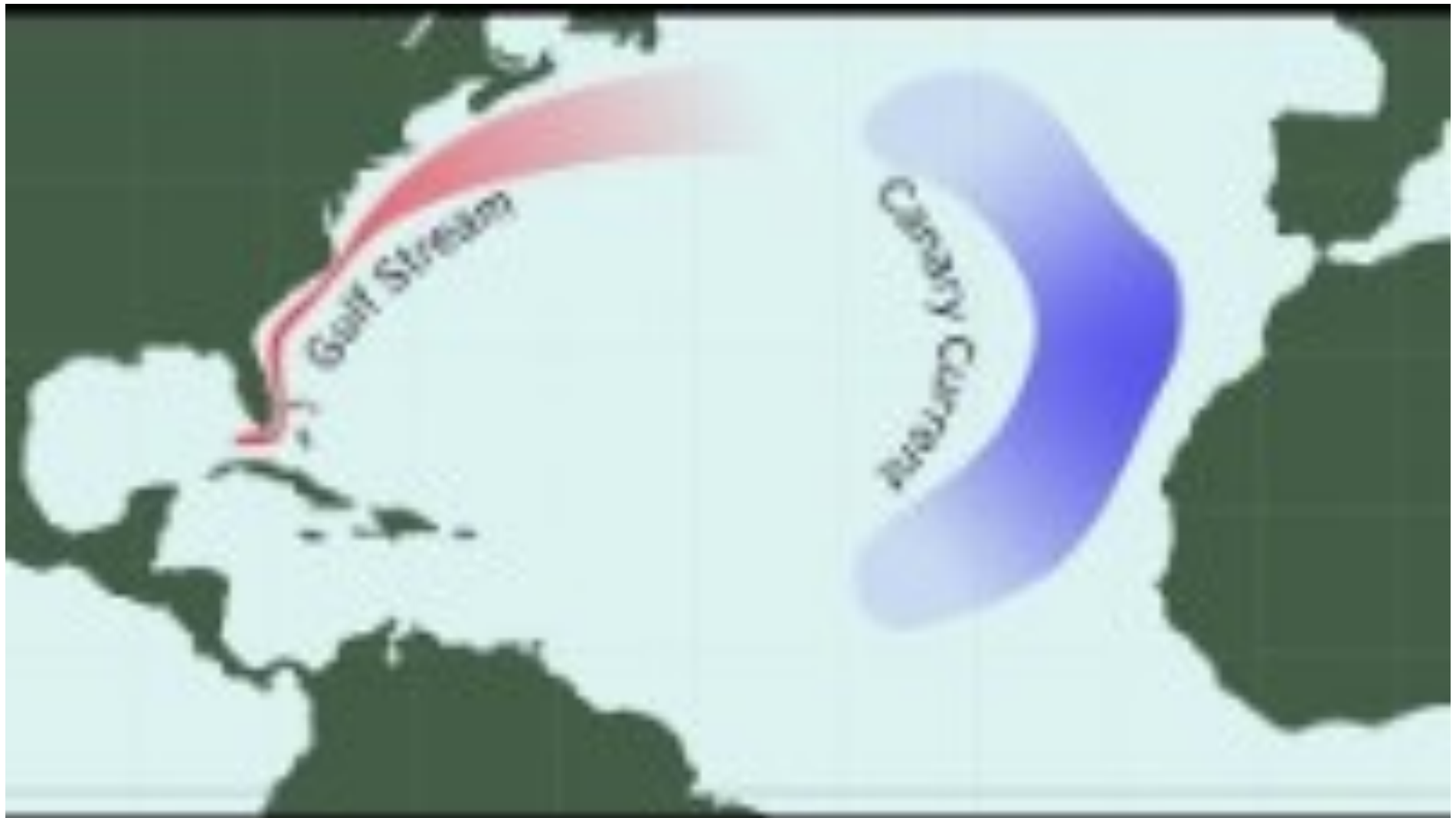
Wind driven ocean circulation



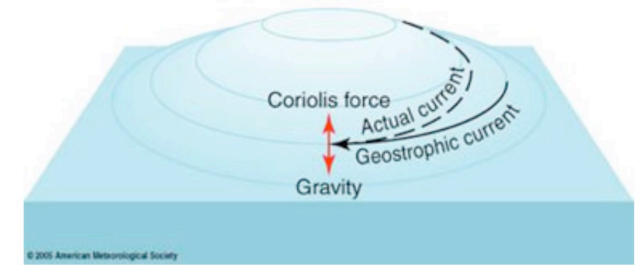
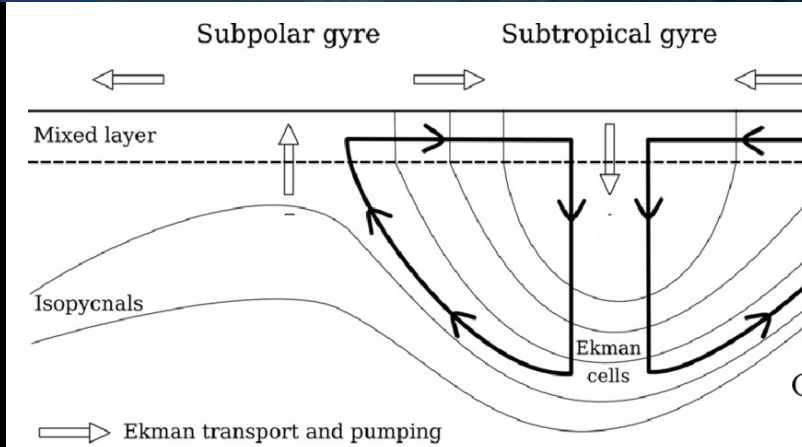
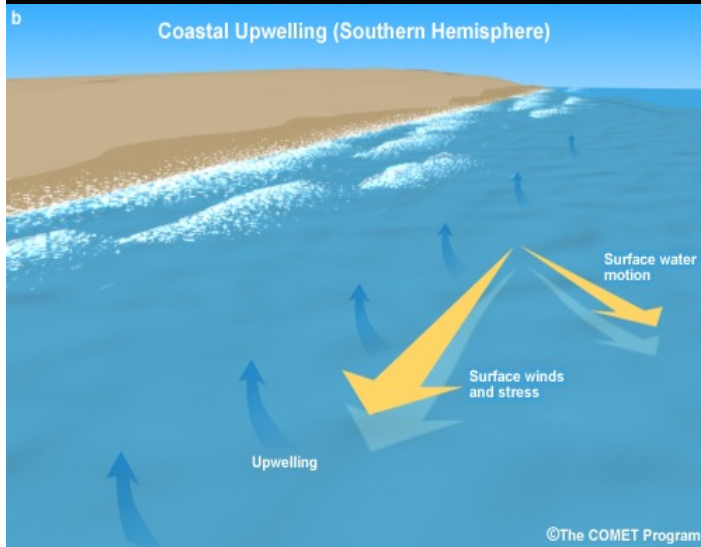
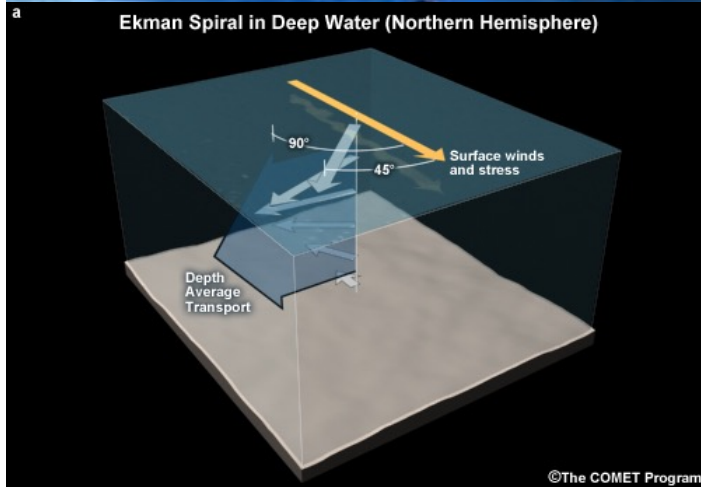
Ocean circulation and Ekman transport



Formation of the gyre circulation



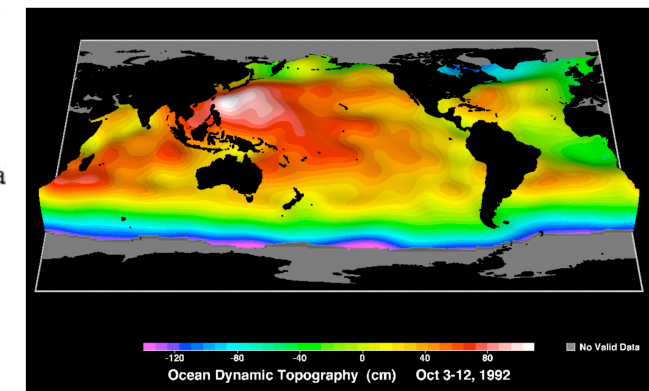
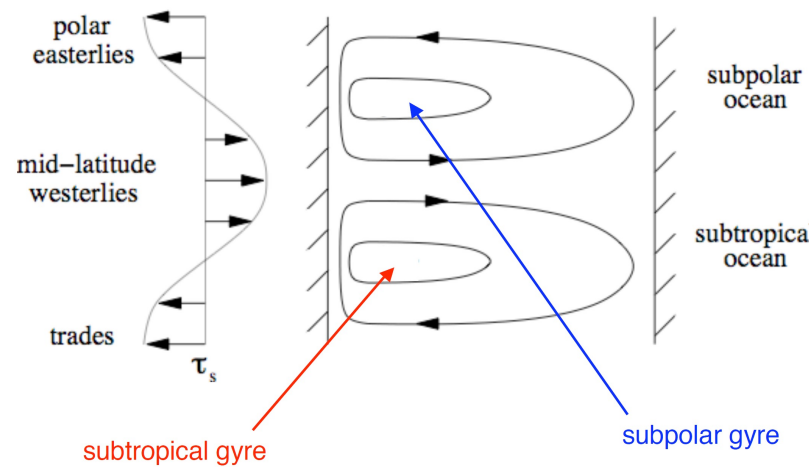
Formation of the wind driven ocean circulation



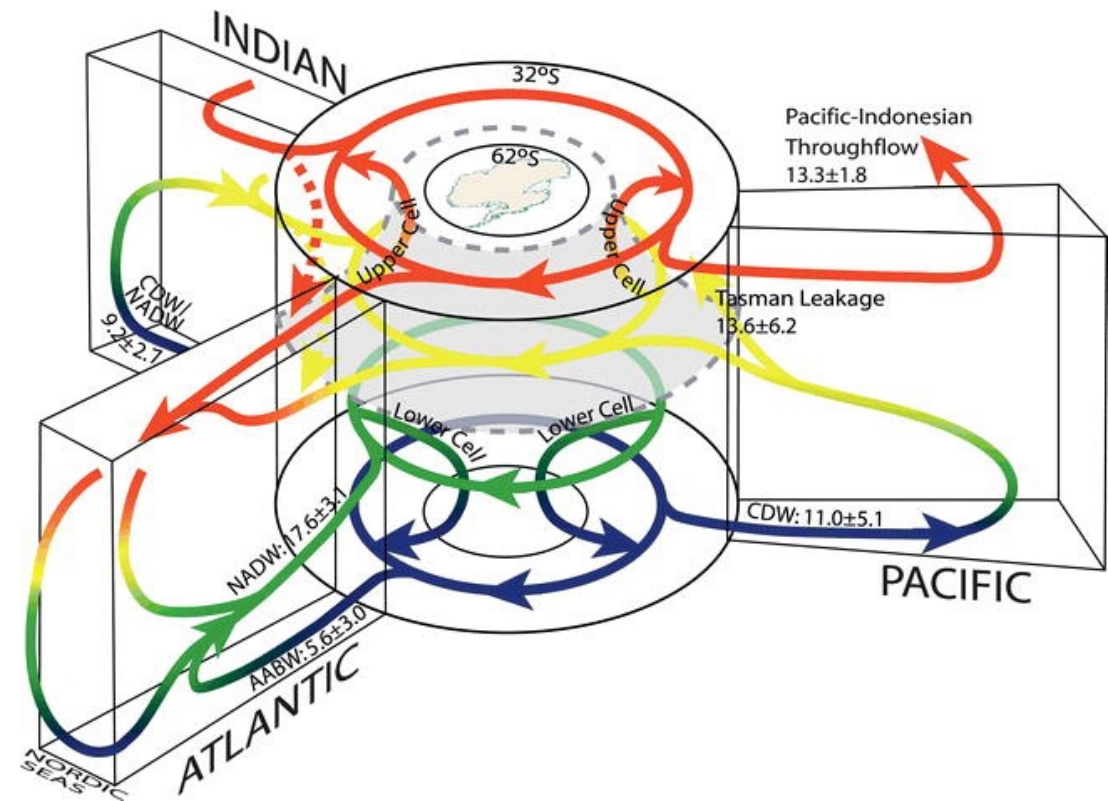
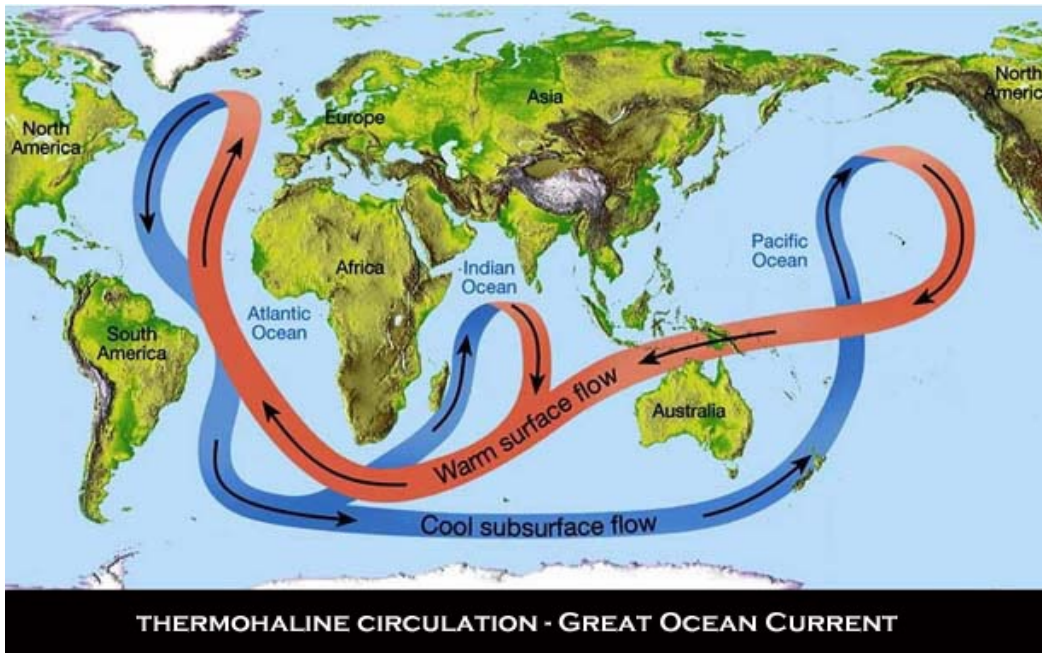
Geostrophic interior: $\beta V = fw_{top}$

Ekman layer: $fw_{Ek} = \frac{1}{\rho} (\nabla \times \tau)$

Sea surface height measured from space (satellite altimetry)

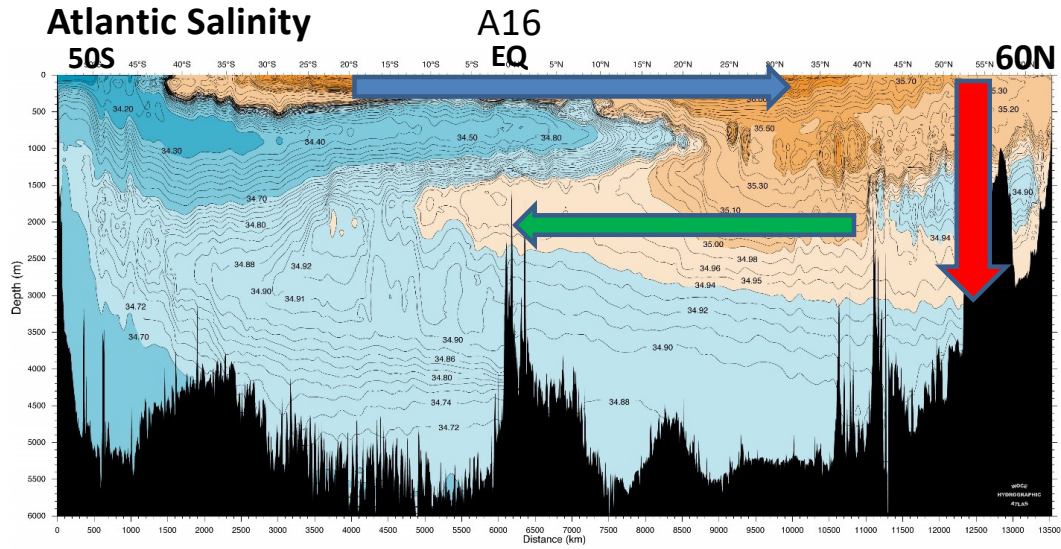


Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) or the thermohaline circulation (THC)

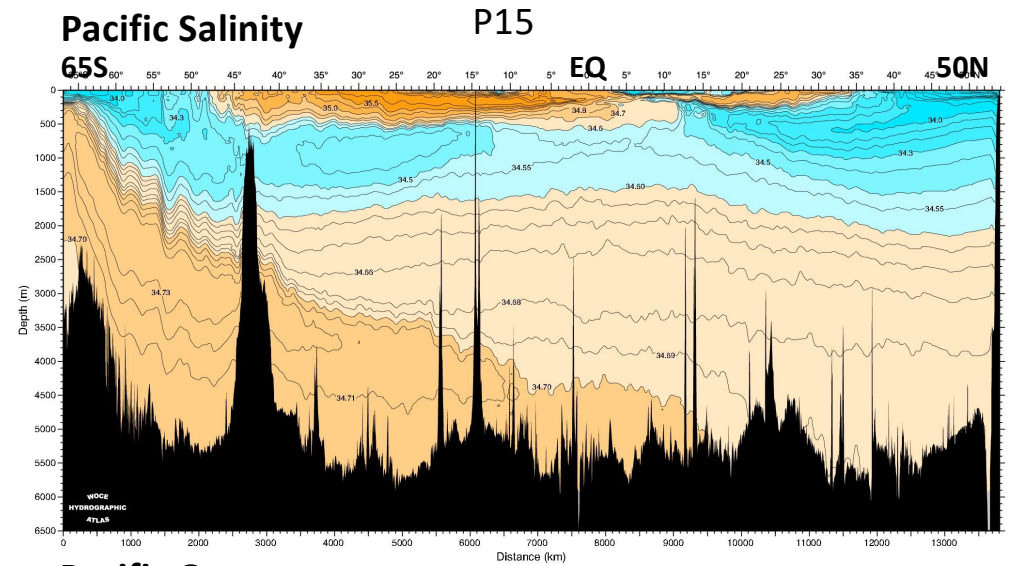


Is there an AMOC

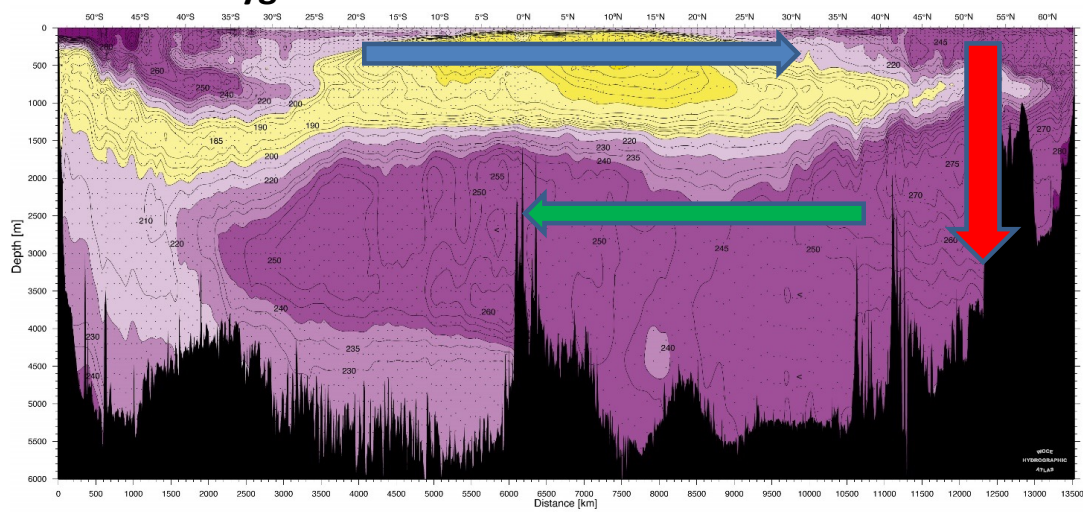
Atlantic Salinity



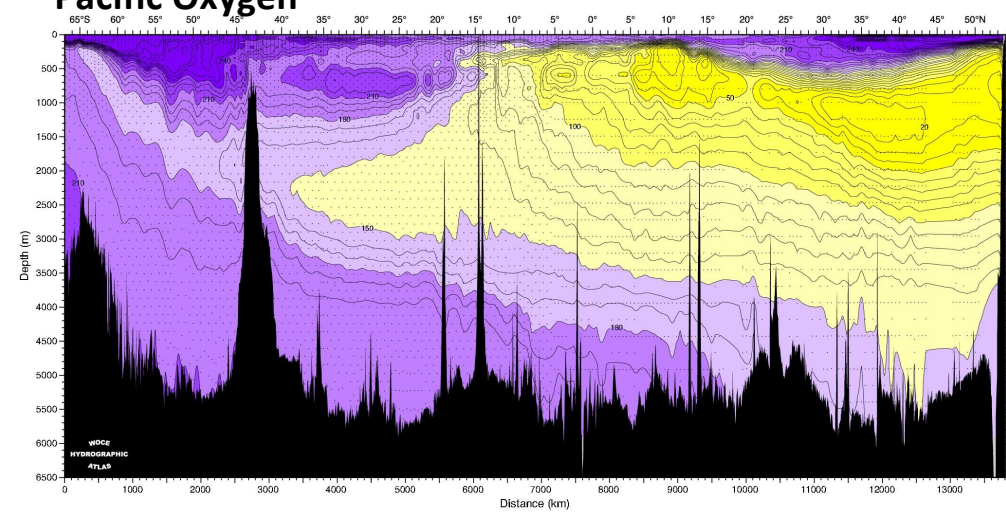
Pacific Salinity



Atlantic Oxygen

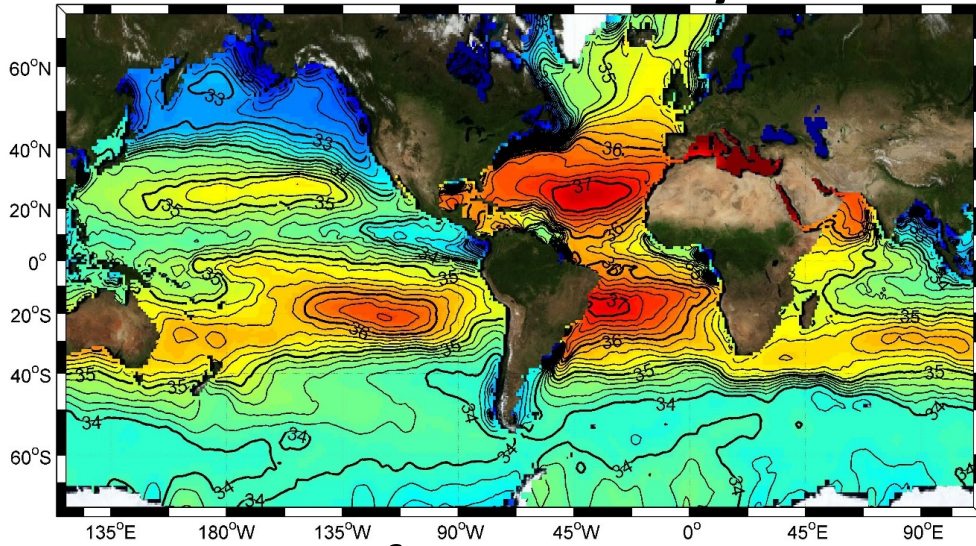


Pacific Oxygen

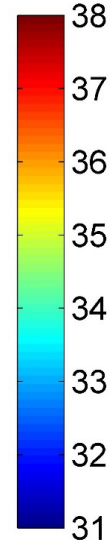


<http://woceatlas.ucsd.edu/index.html>

Sea surface salinity



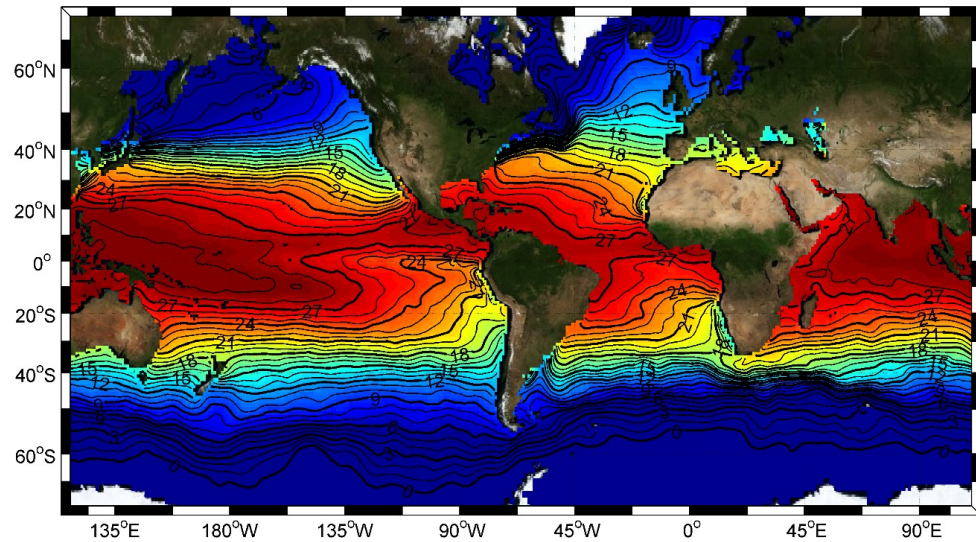
[PSU]



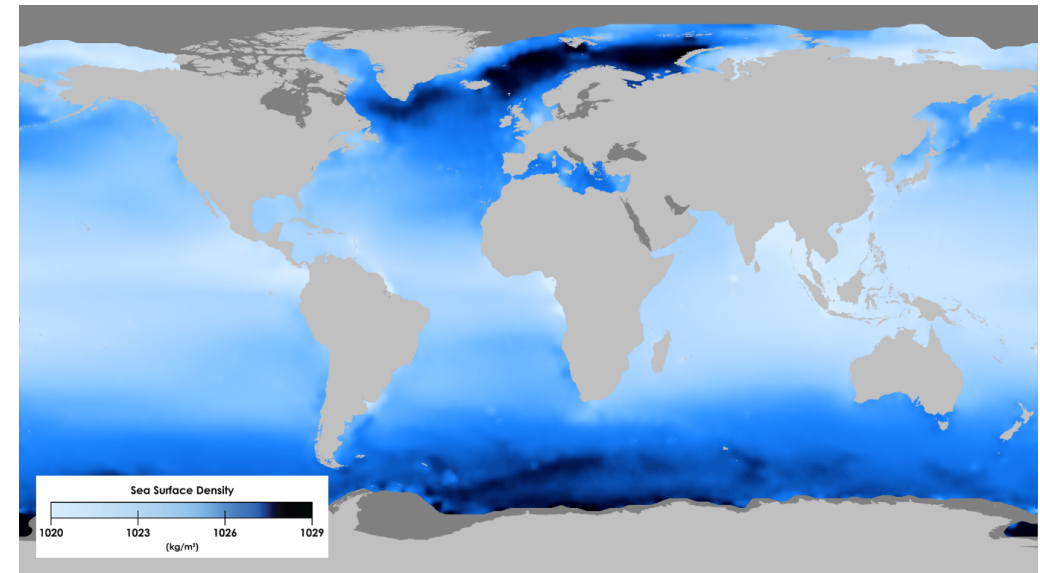
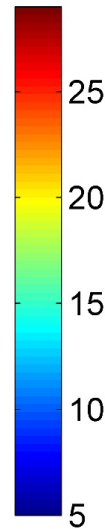
Linear equation of sea water state

$$\rho = \rho_0 - \alpha(T - T_0) + \beta(S - S_0)$$

Sea surface temperature

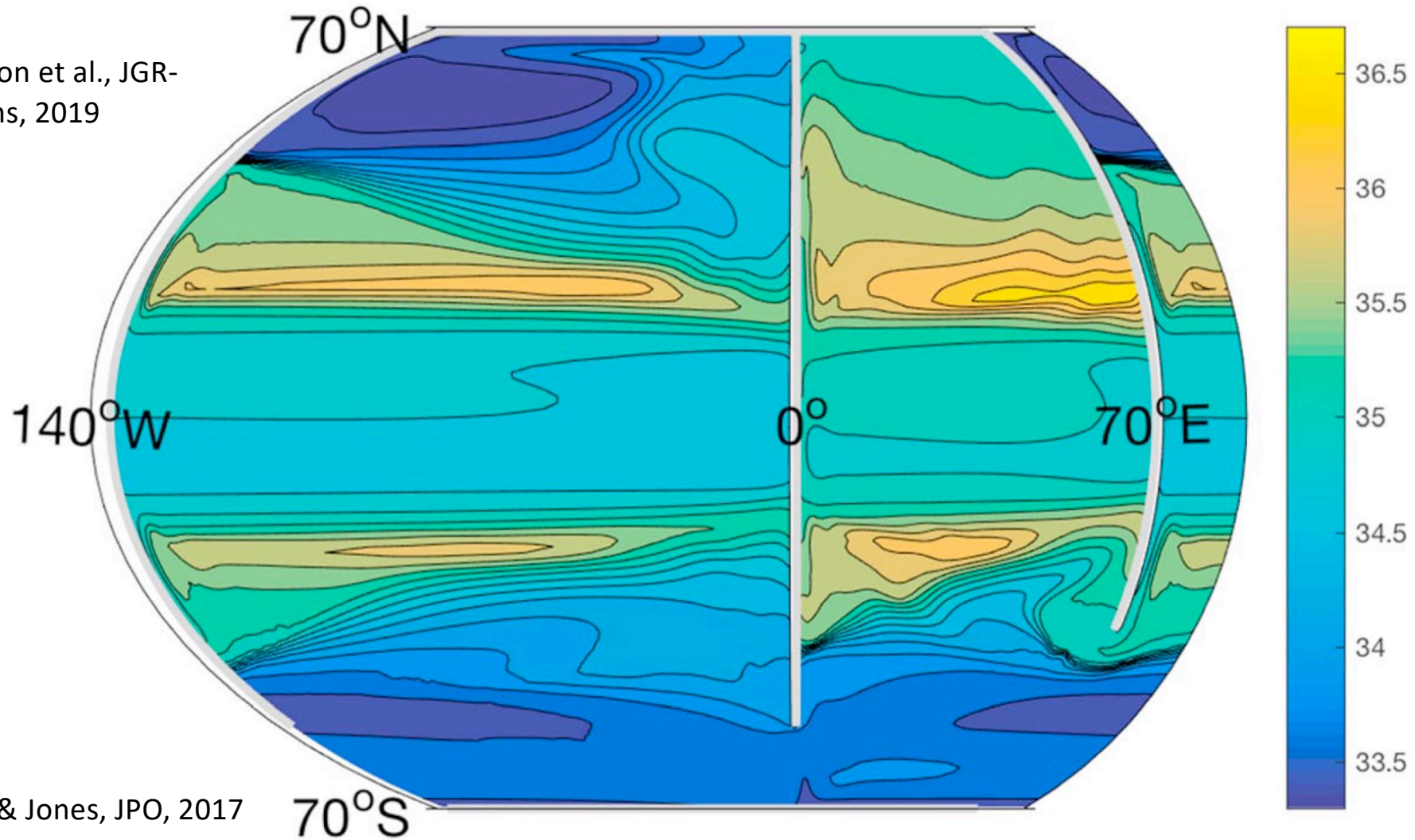


[°C]



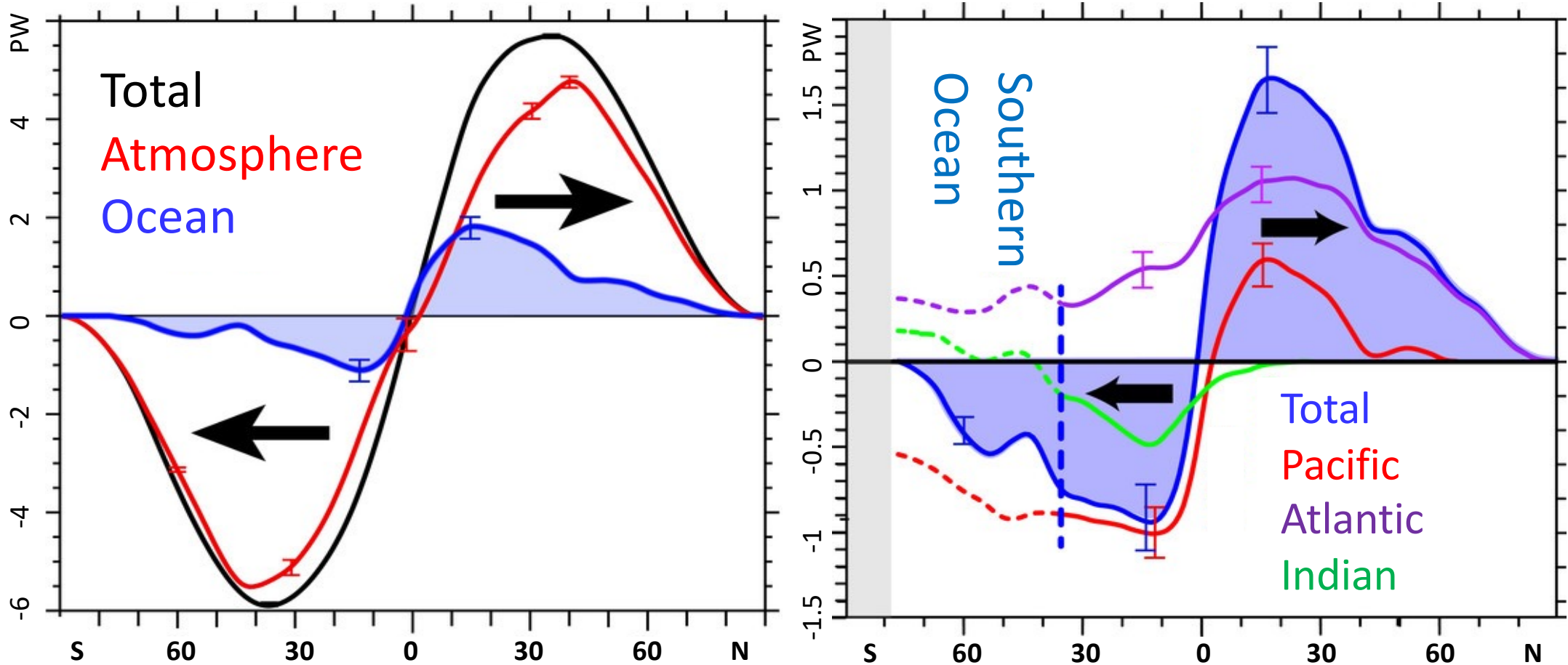
Reasons for a saltier Atlantic under present day climate

Johnson et al., JGR-Oceans, 2019



Cessi & Jones, JPO, 2017

Meridional heat transport by air and ocean



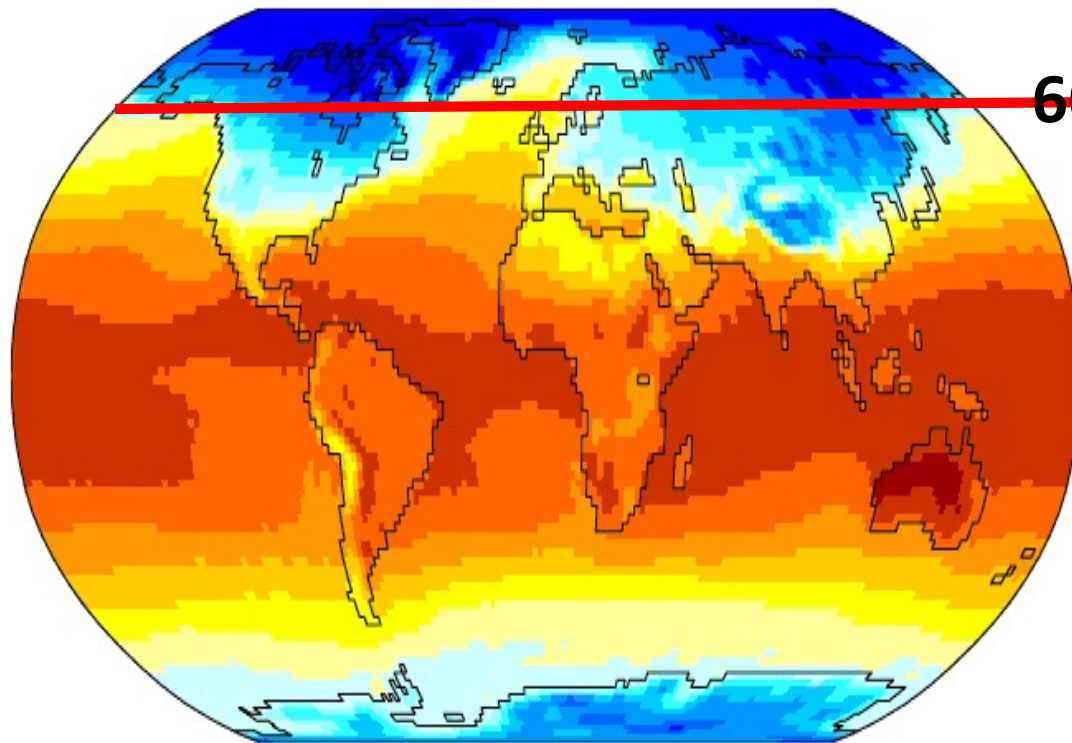
PW = 10^{15} W

Trenberth et al., J. Climate, 2019

AMOC and its influence on regional mean climate

Air Temperature

Jan

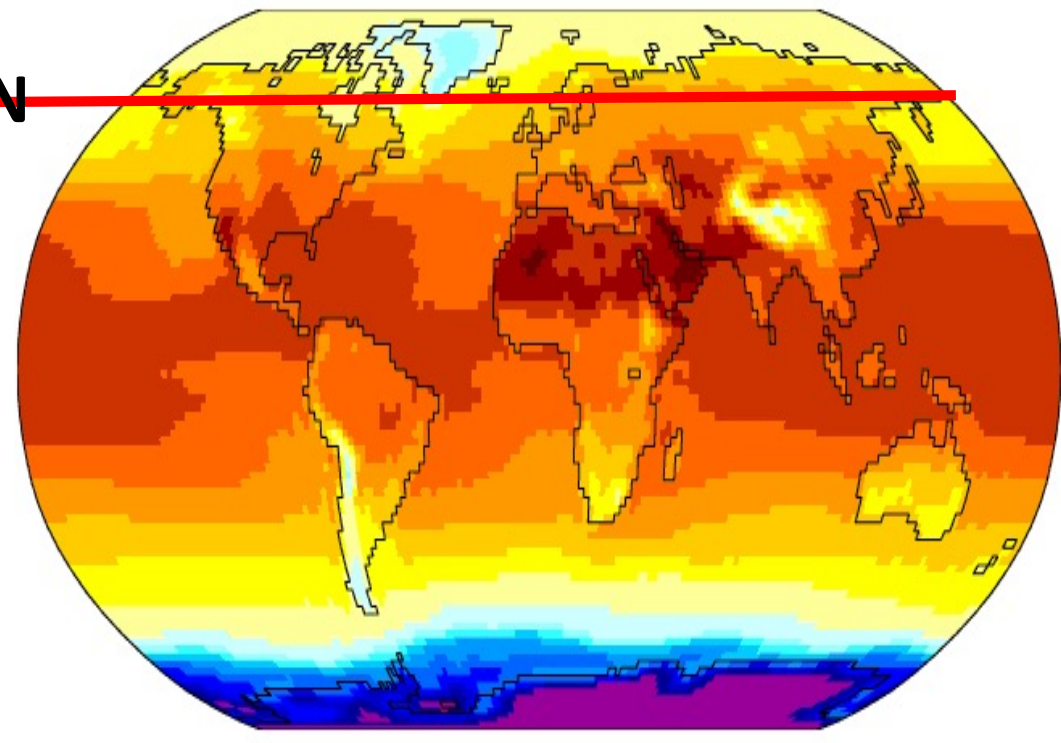


-50 -40 -35 -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35°C

Data: NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis Project, 1959-1997 Climatologies

Air Temperature

Jul

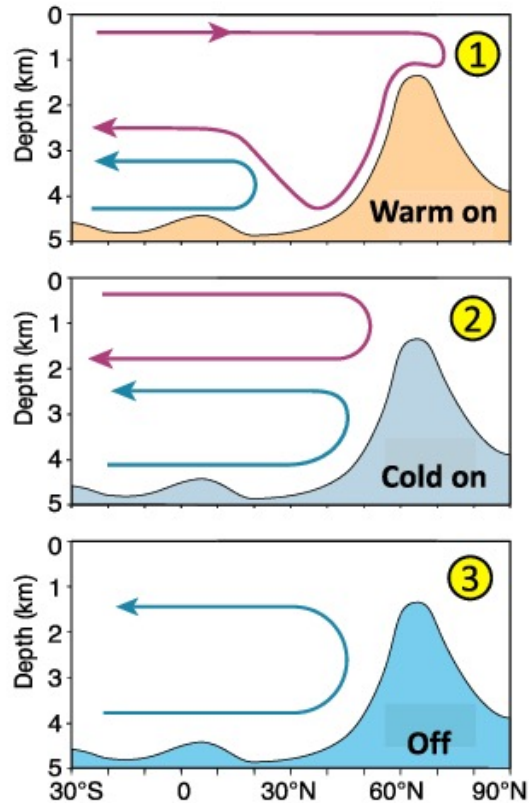


-50 -40 -35 -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35°C

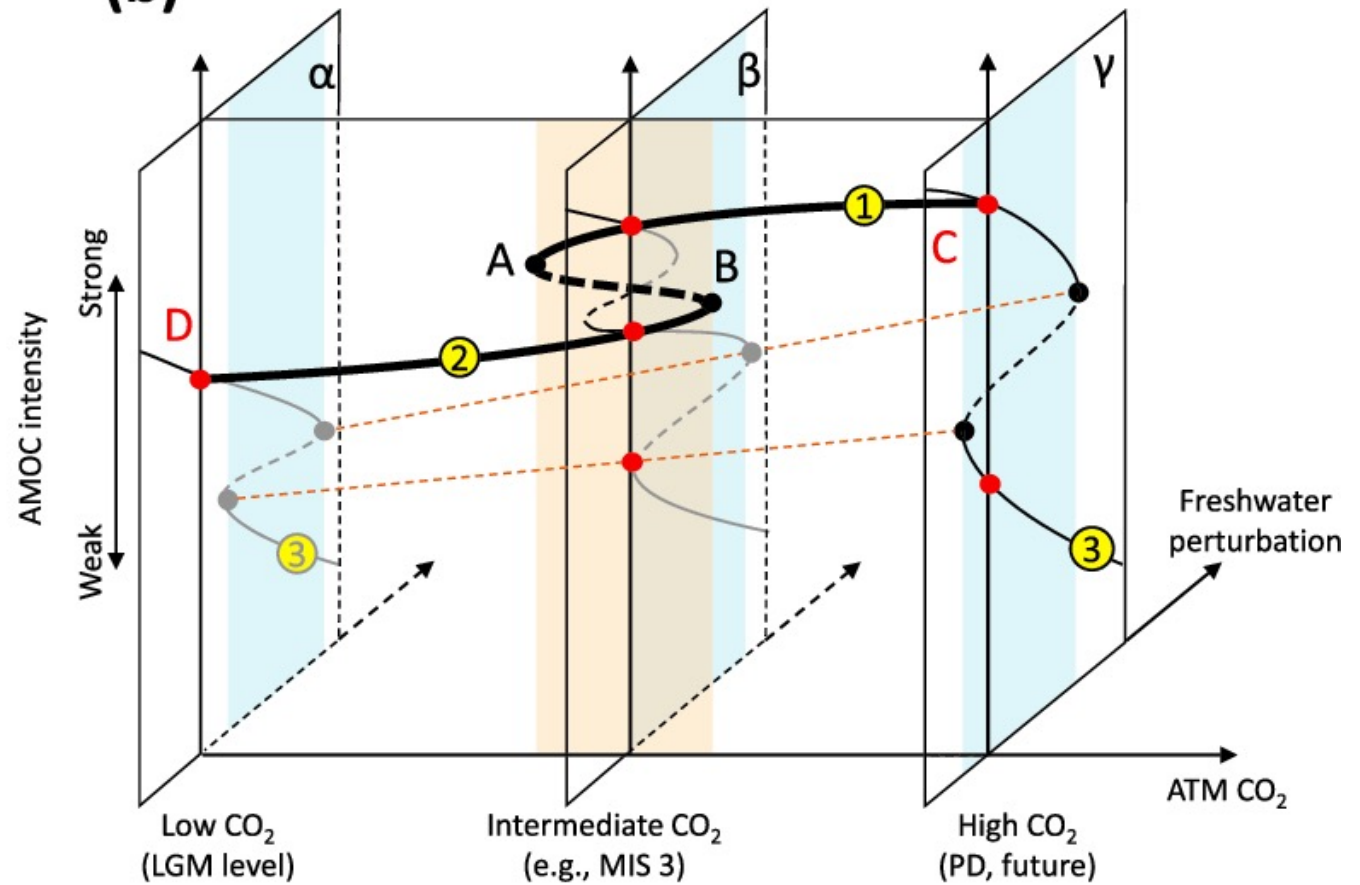
Data: NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis Project, 1959-1997 Climatologies

AMOC hysteresis and abrupt climate change

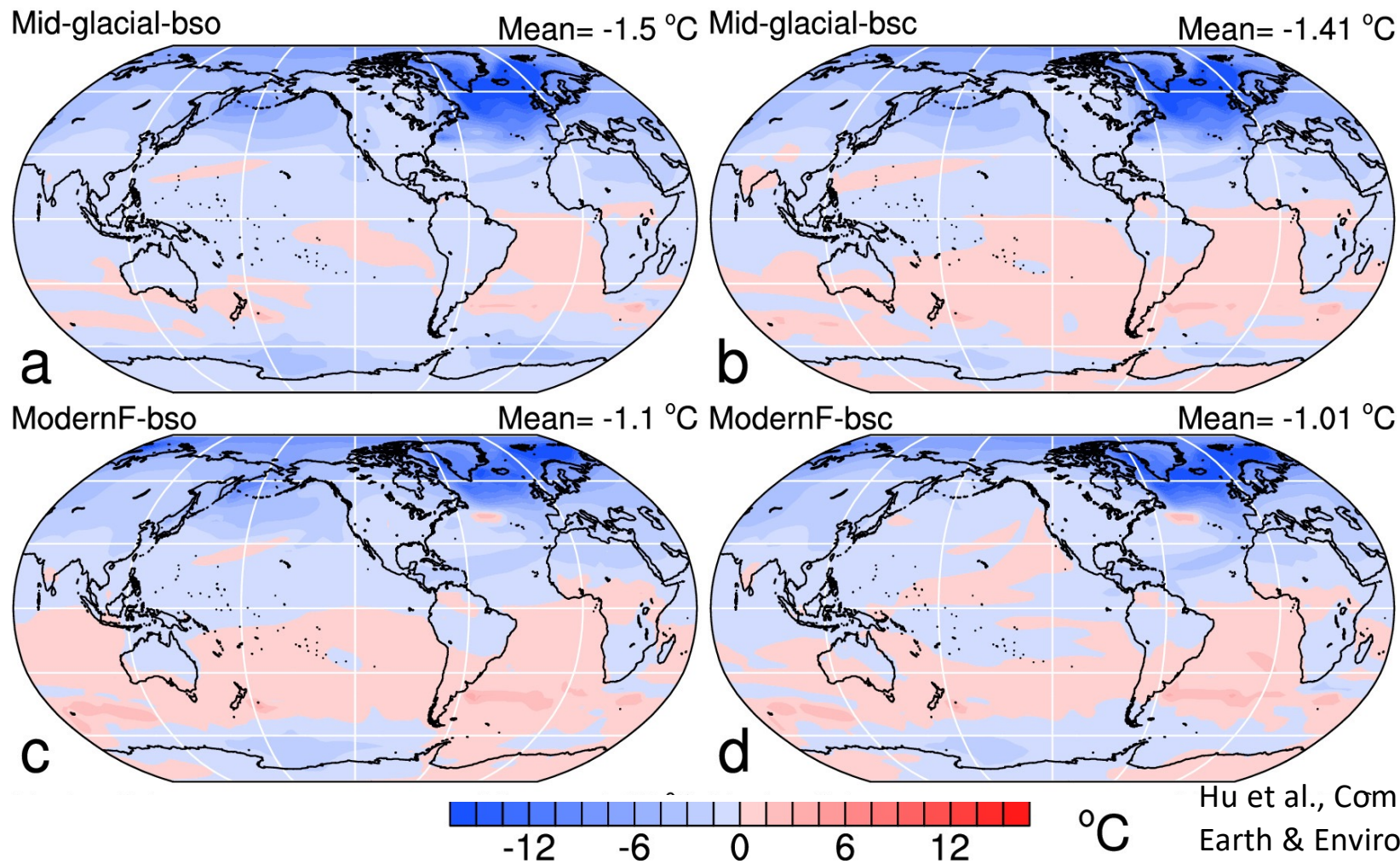
(a)



(b)

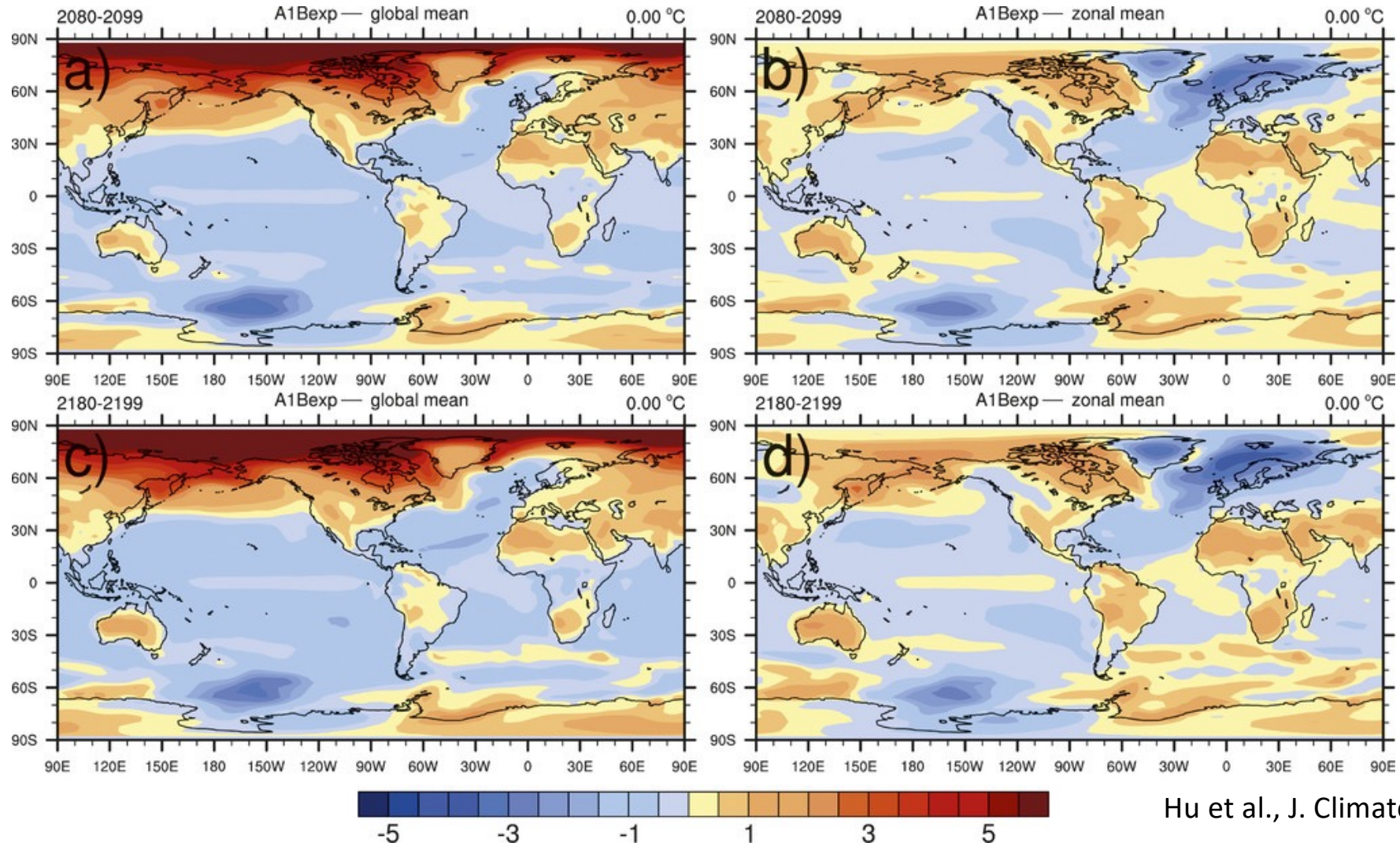


Impact of a collapsed AMOC on regional climate



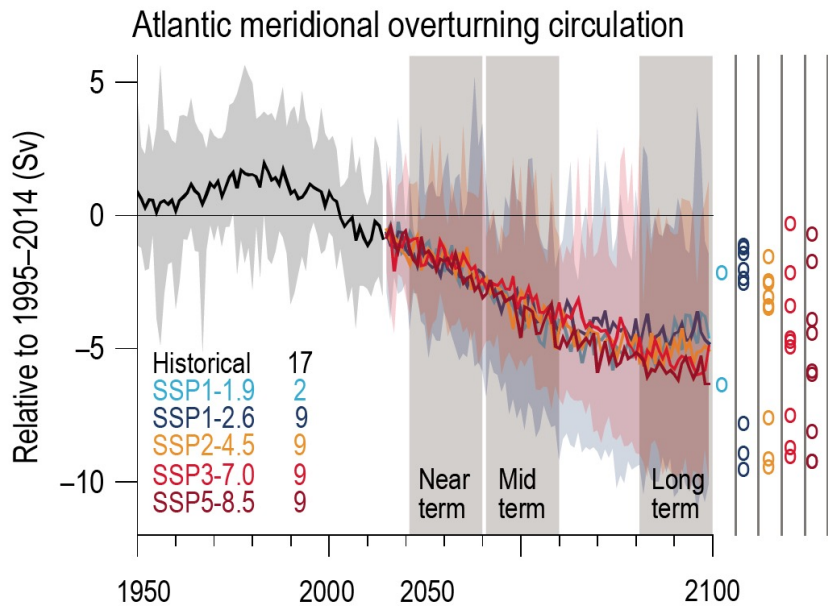
Hu et al., Communications Earth & Environment, 2023

Influence of AMOC on regional climate under global warming

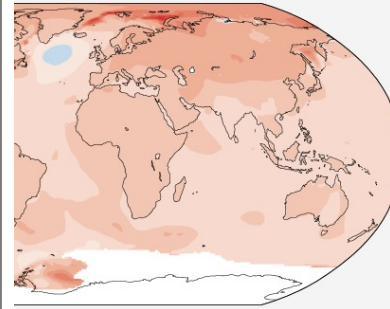


Hu et al., J. Climate, 2012

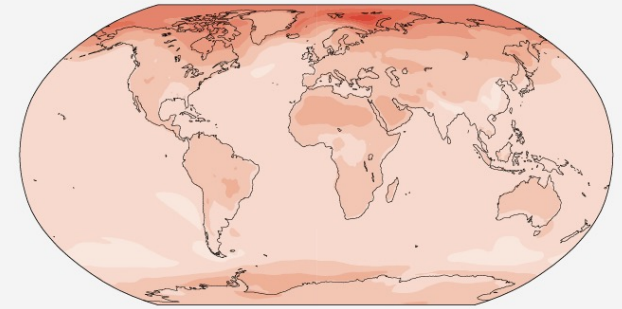
Evidence of AMOC's impact on regional warming



Change per 1°C global warming

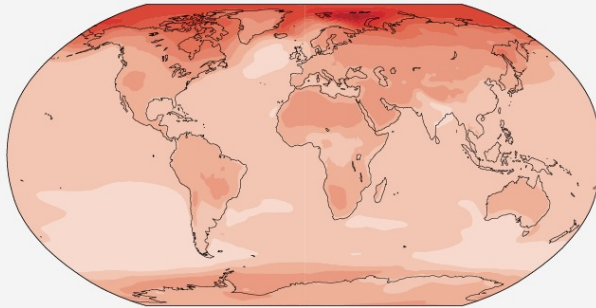


Simulated change at 1°C global warming

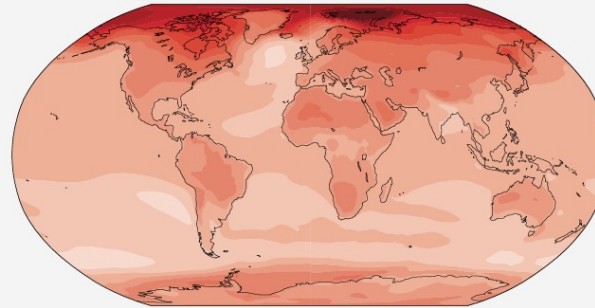


Warming levels, land areas warm more than ocean areas, and the Arctic/Antarctica warm more than the tropics.

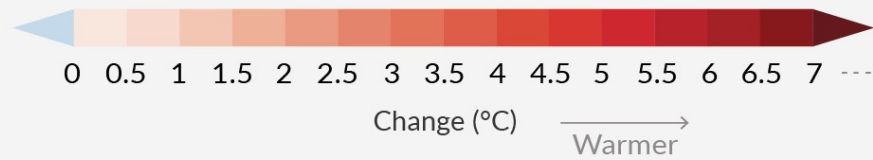
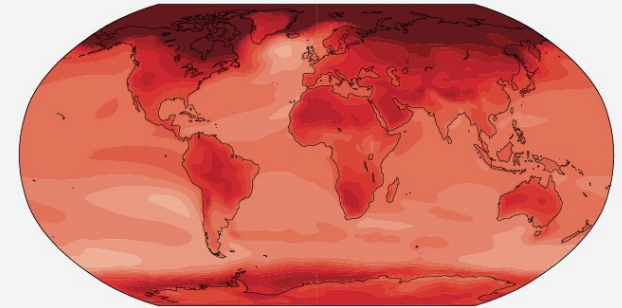
Simulated change at 1.5°C global warming



Simulated change at 2°C global warming

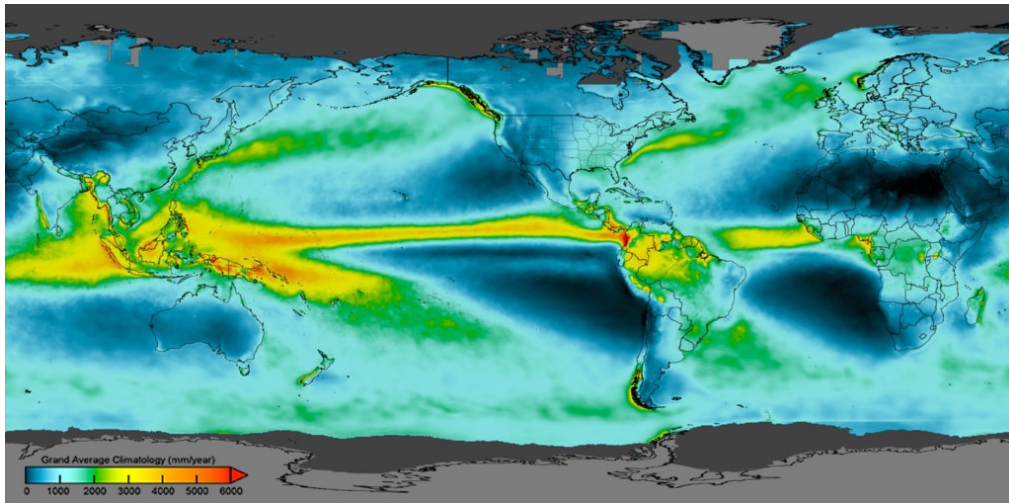


Simulated change at 4°C global warming



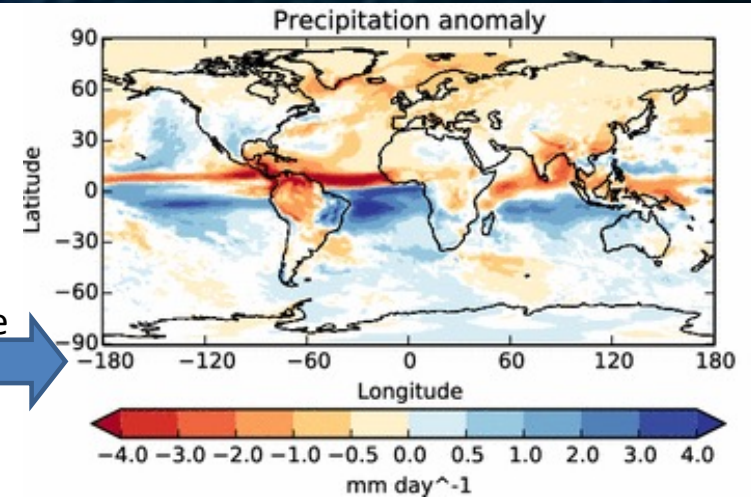
IPCC AR6

AMOC and its influence on regional precipitation



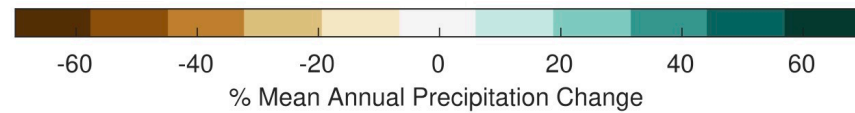
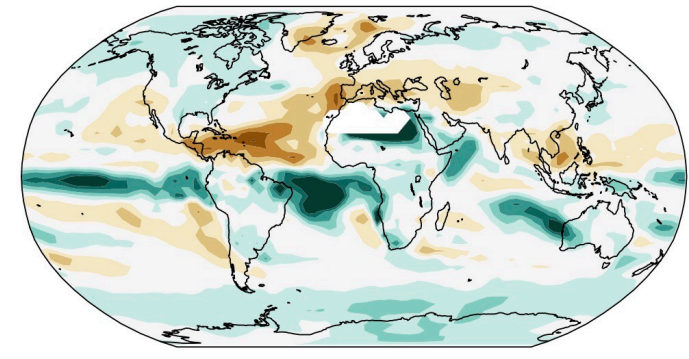
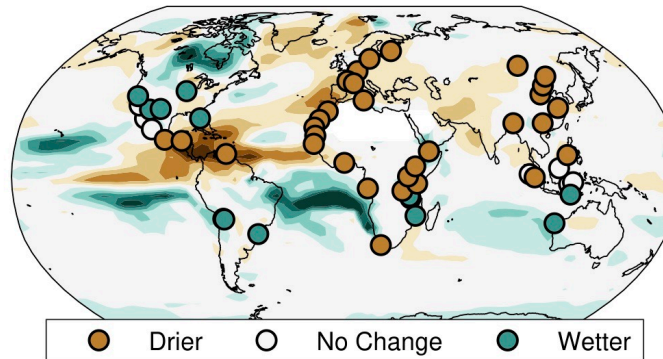
Satellite observed precipitation (2000-2019) by NASA

Jackson et al., Climate Dynamics, 2015



(a) Younger Dryas Event

(b) AMOC collapse under doubled CO₂

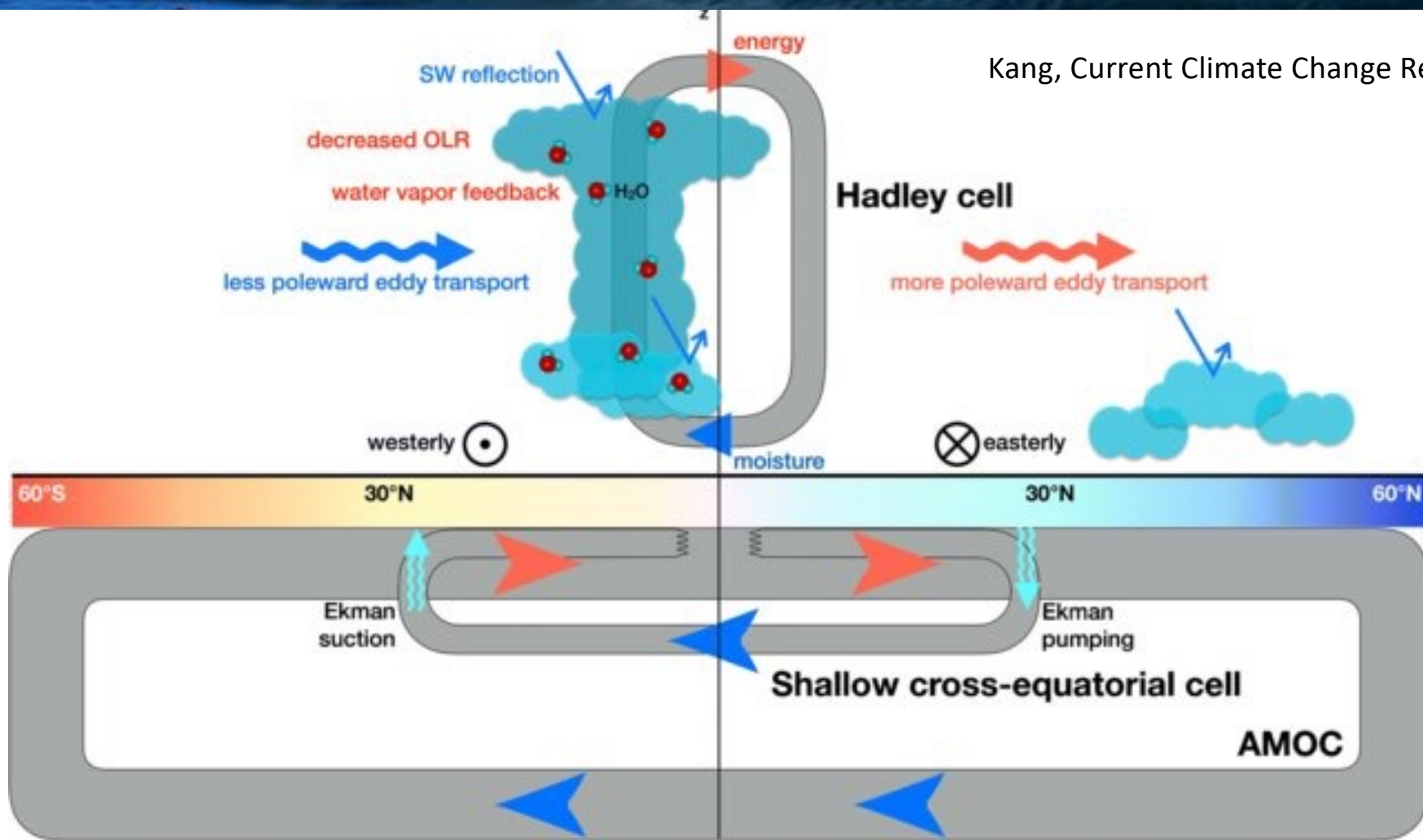


IPCC AR6

Younger Dryas: 12,900 – 11,700 yrs BP

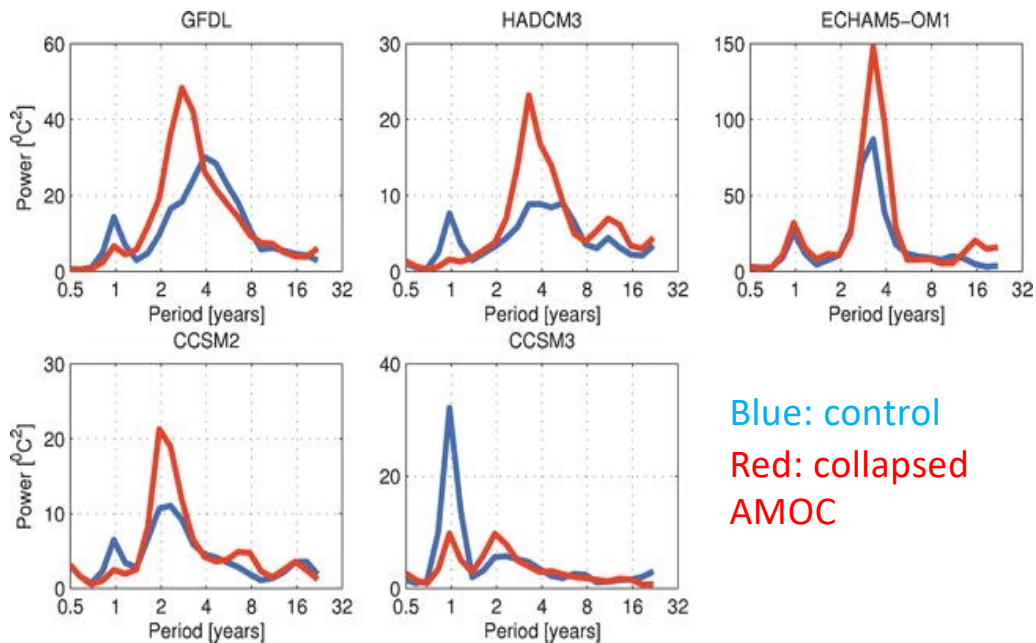
Influence of AMOC on ITCZ

Kang, Current Climate Change Reports, 2020

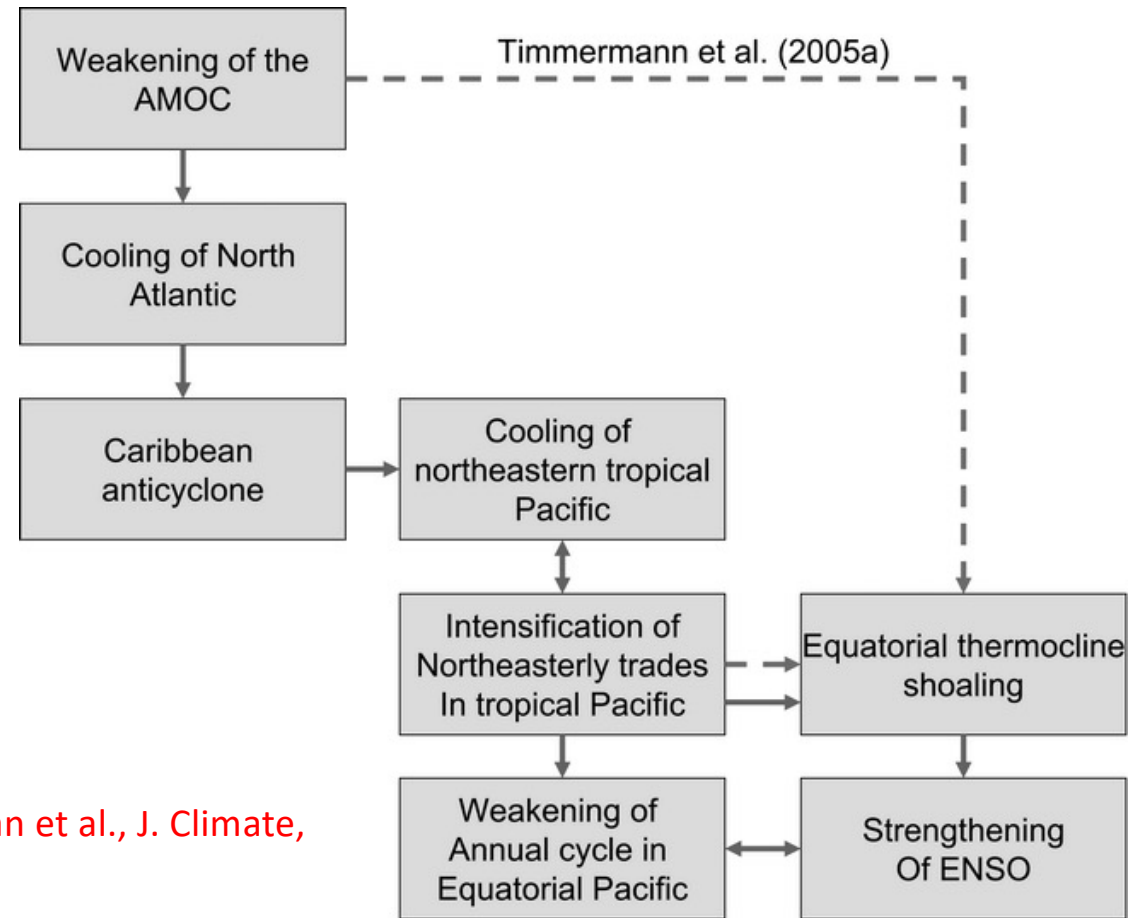


Influence of a collapsed AMOC on ENSO

Nino 3 power spectrum



Schematic diagram

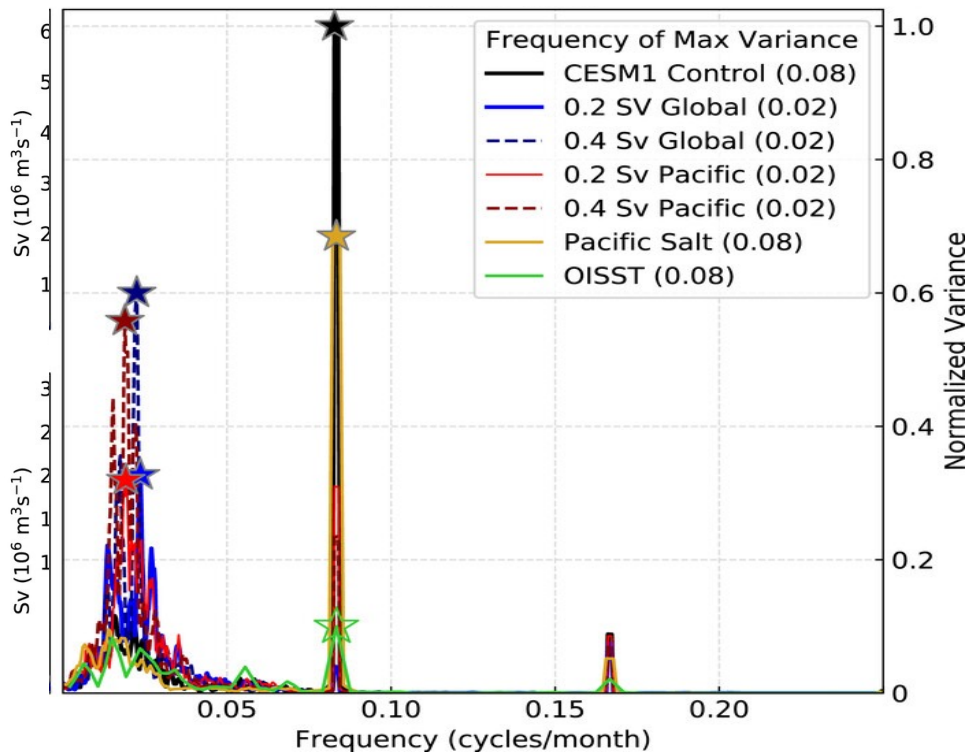


1. Southward movement of ITCZ
2. Reduced annual cycle
3. Strengthened ENSO

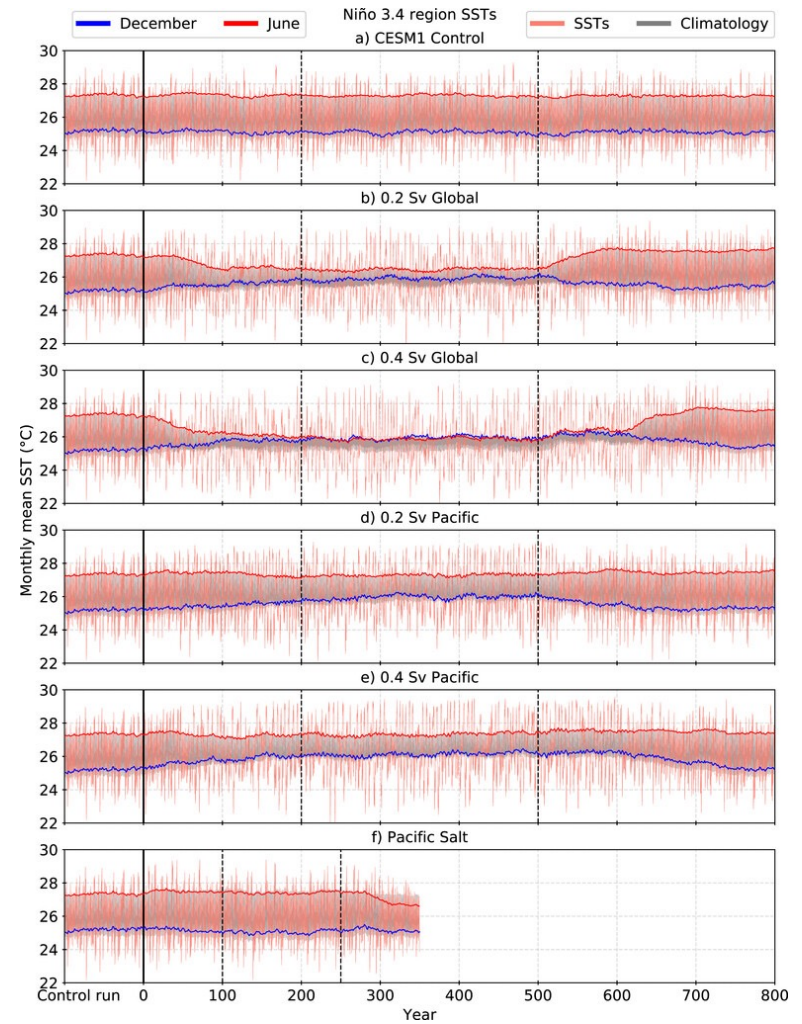
Timmerman et al., J. Climate, 2007

Influence of a collapsed AMOC on ENSO

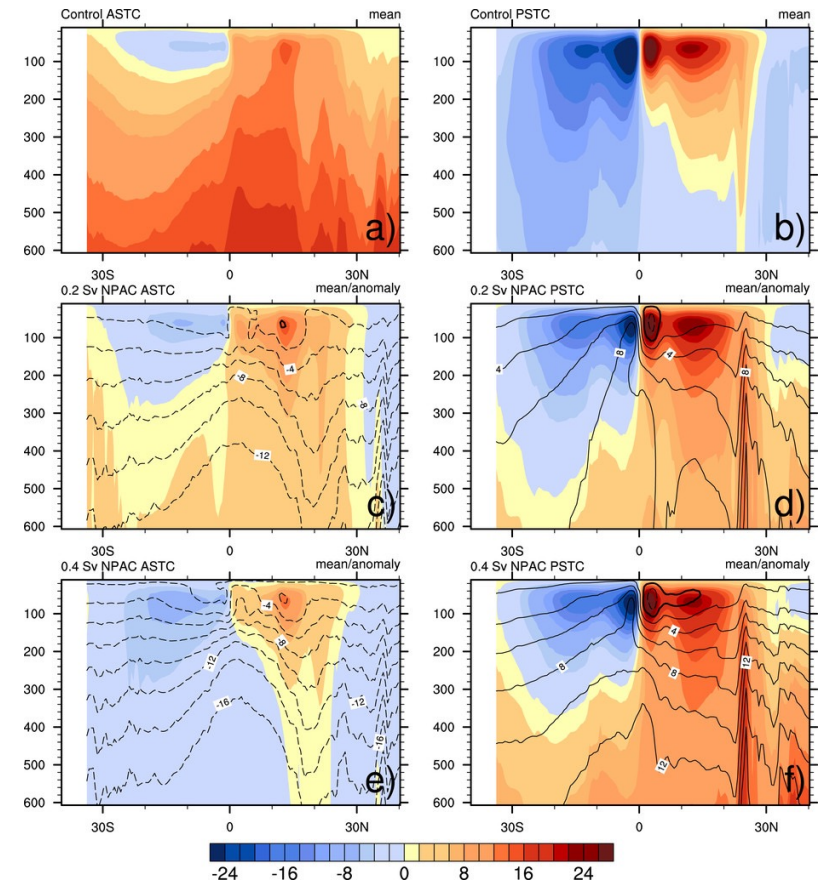
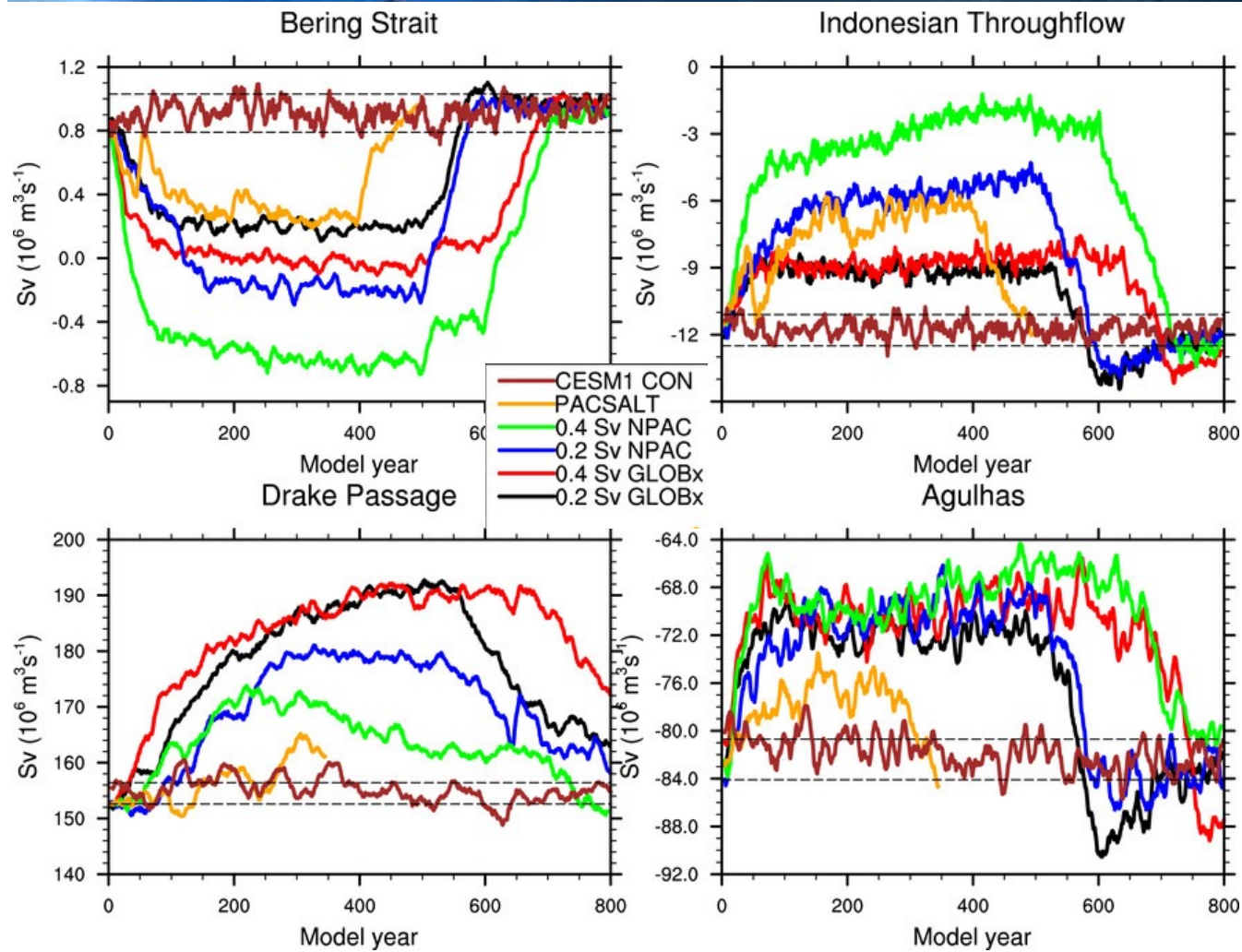
Community Earth System Model version 1
 1850 control, 0.2 or 0.4 Sv freshwater added into subpolar
 North Atlantic, compensation global or North Pacific



Molina et al., J.
 Climate, 2022

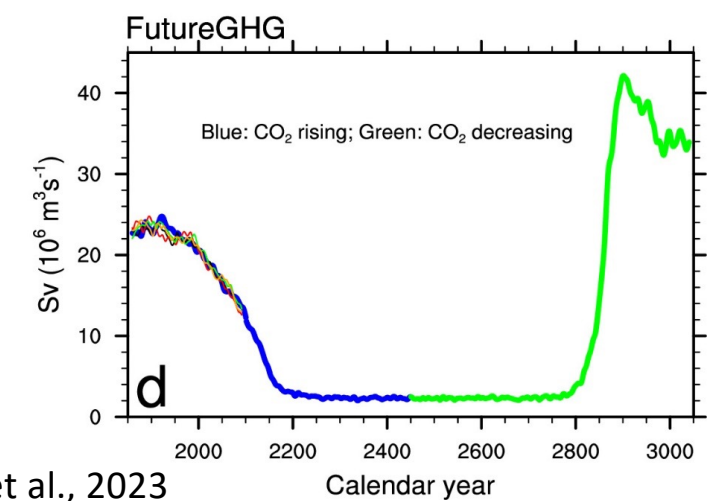
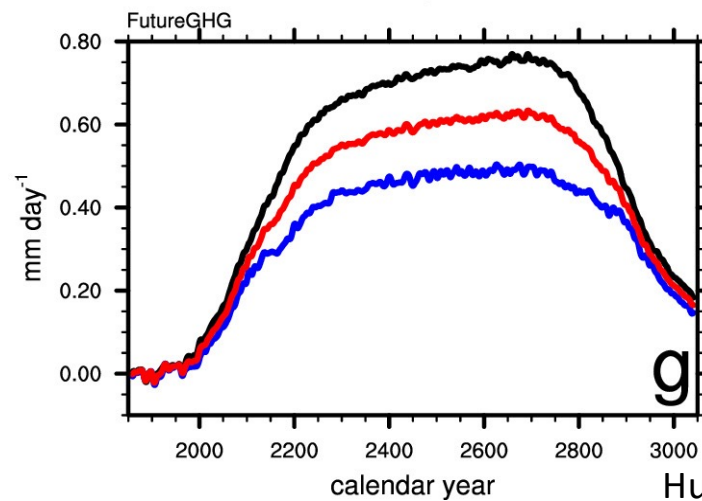
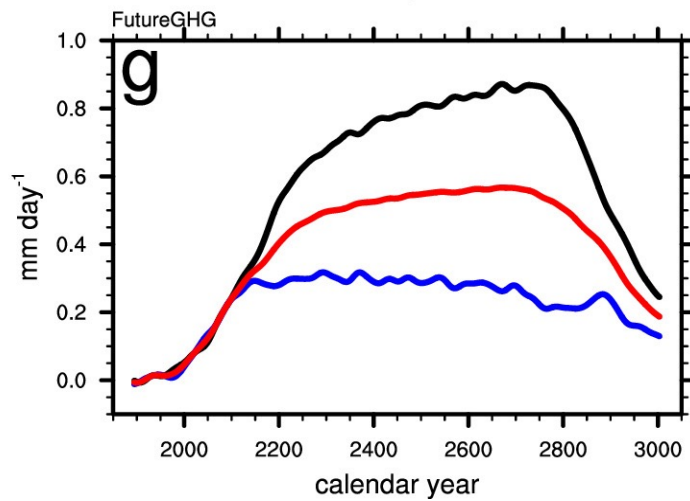
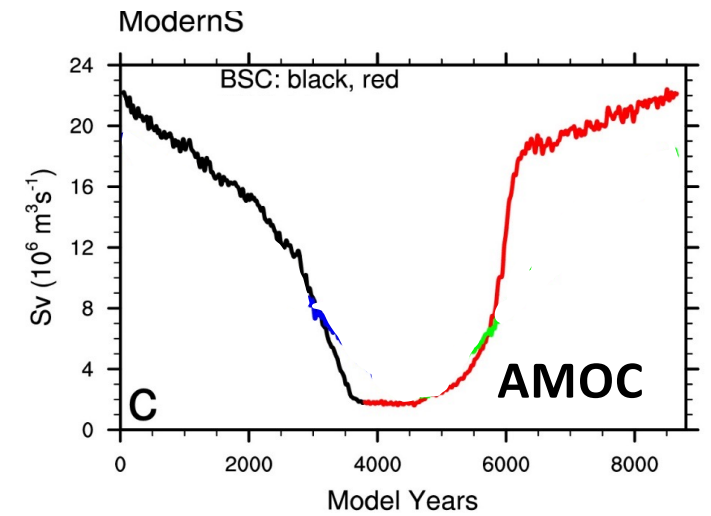
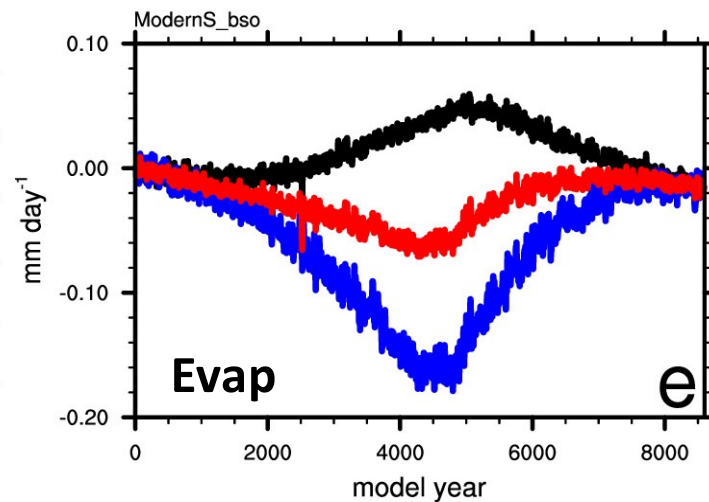
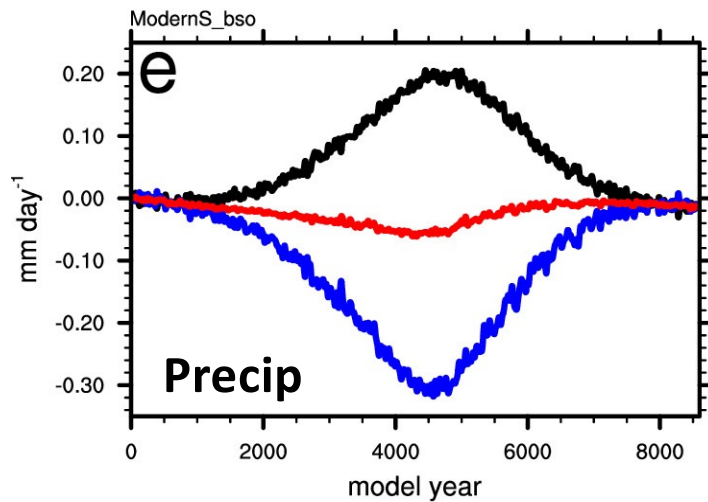


Influence of Collapsed AMOC on ocean circulation



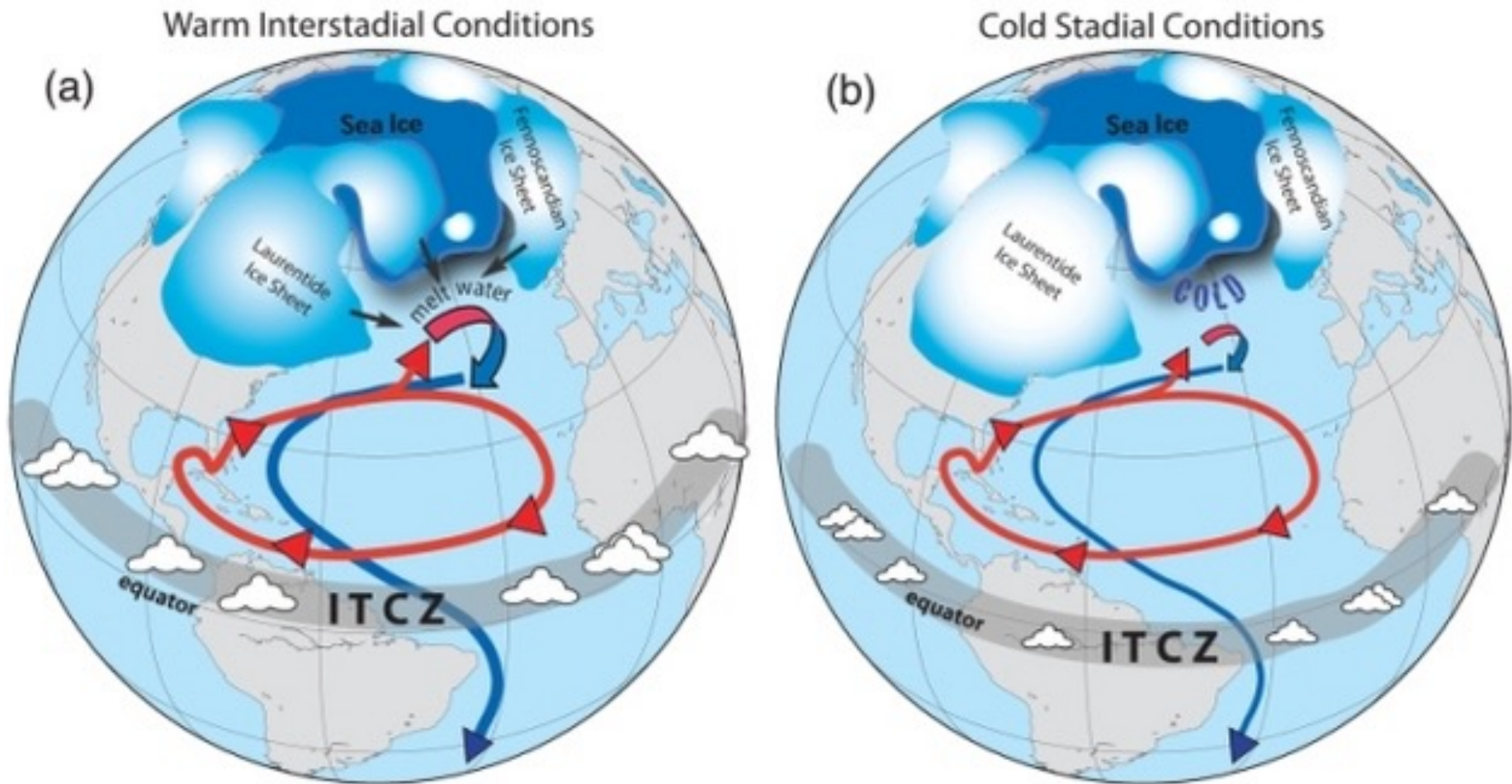
Hu et al., J. Climate, 2021

Influence of AMOC on precipitation and evaporation



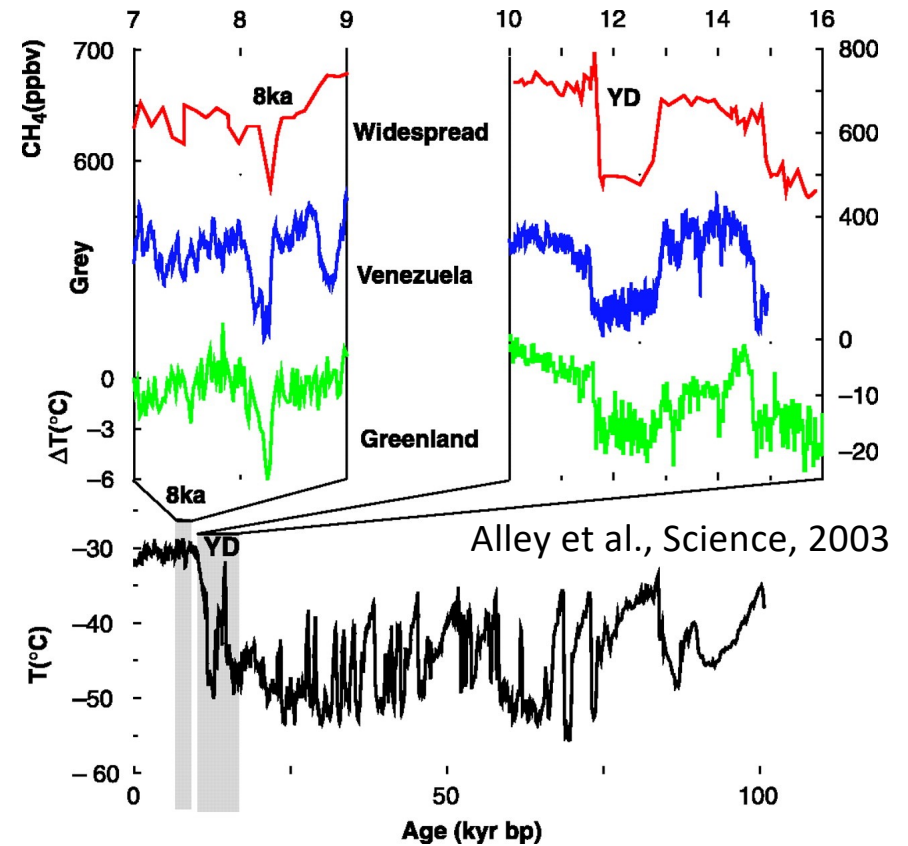
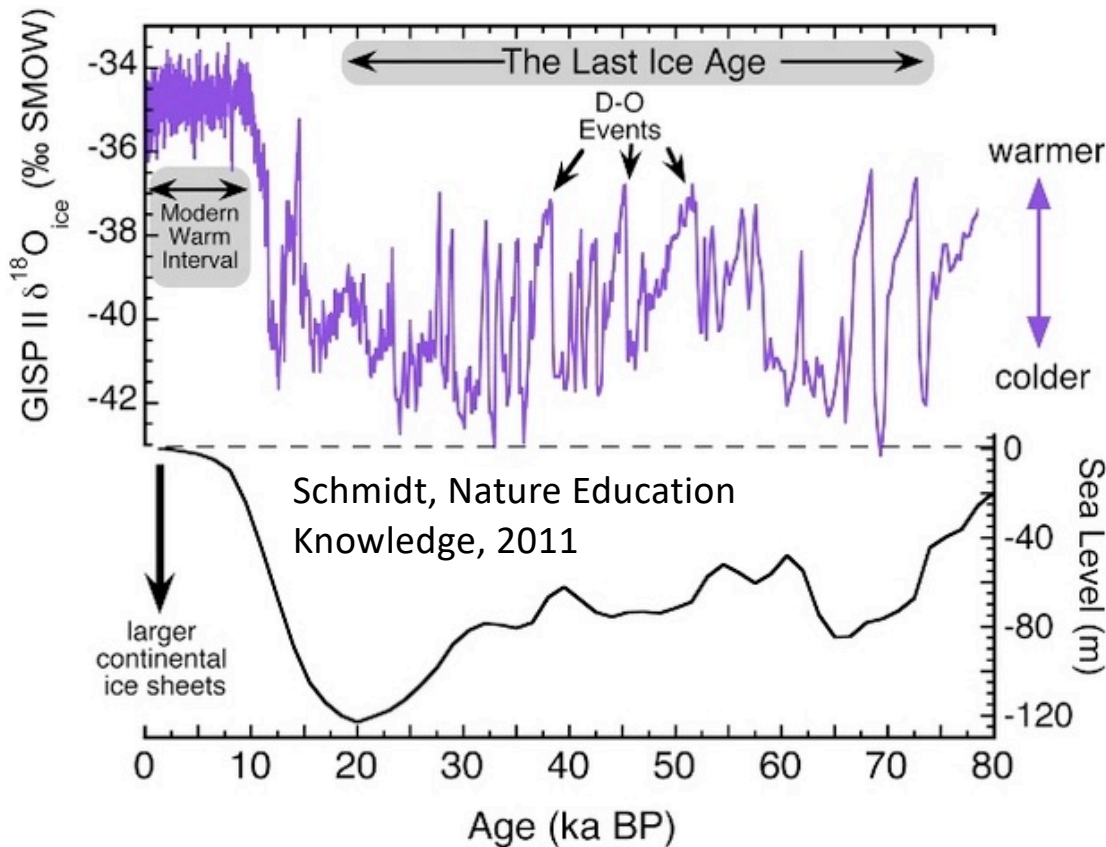
Hu et al., 2023

AMOC, ITCZ and Ice Sheet under glacial conditions



Schmidt, Nature Education Knowledge, 2011

Abrupt climate change events during last glacial period



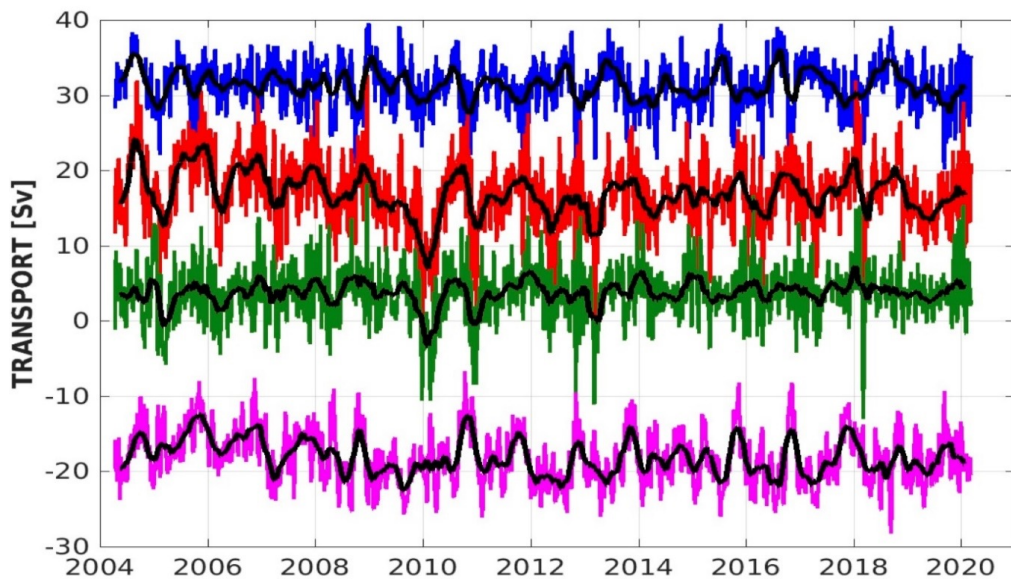
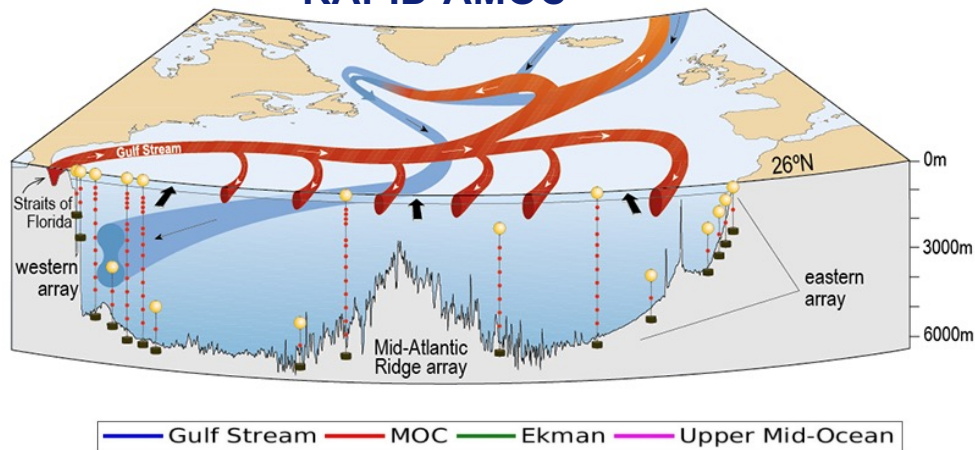
Dansgaard–Oeschger events (D-O events): ~1500 yrs

Heinrich events (ice rafted debris): H1-H6

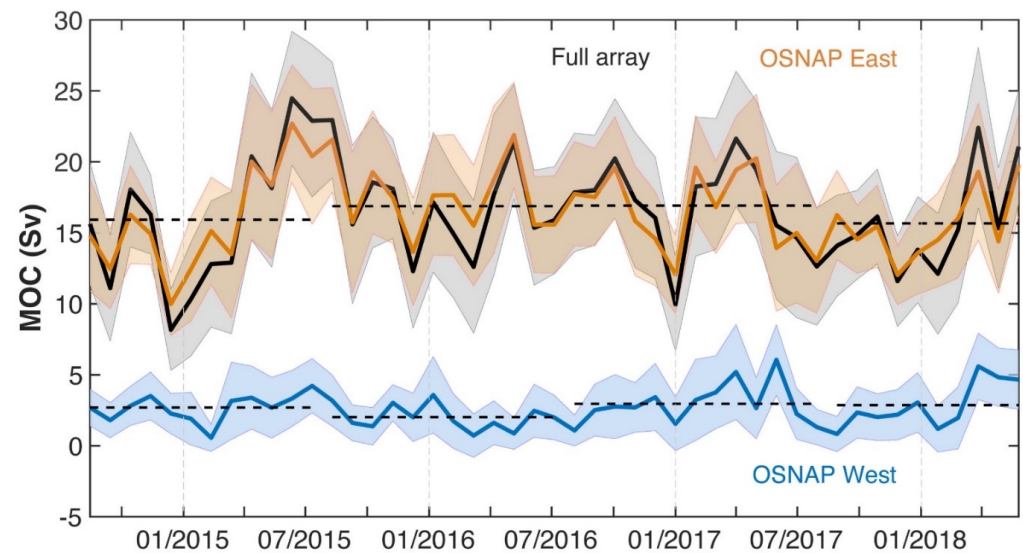
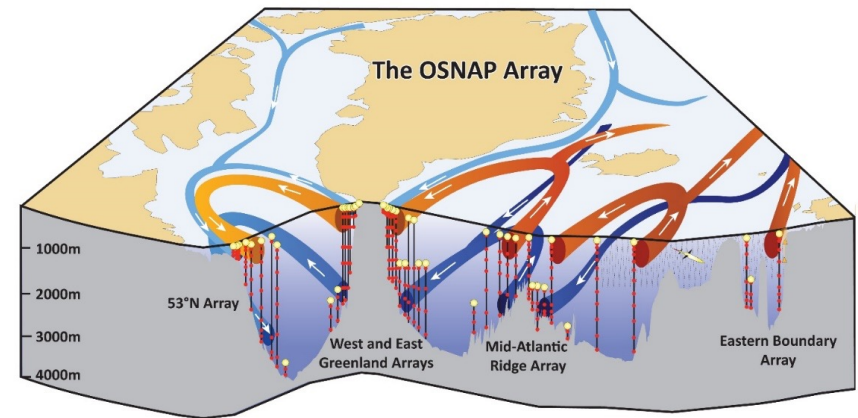
Younger Dryas: 12,900 – 11,700 yrs BP

Modern AMOC observations

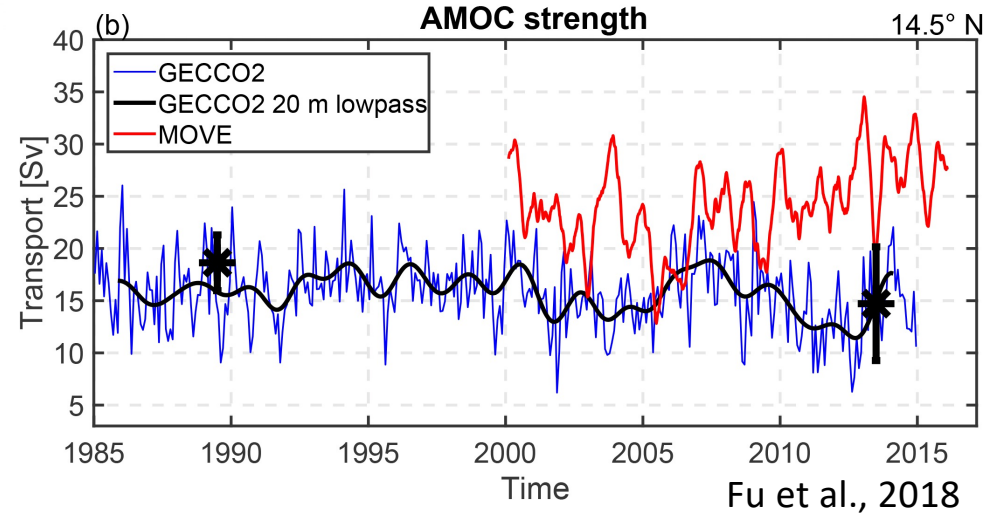
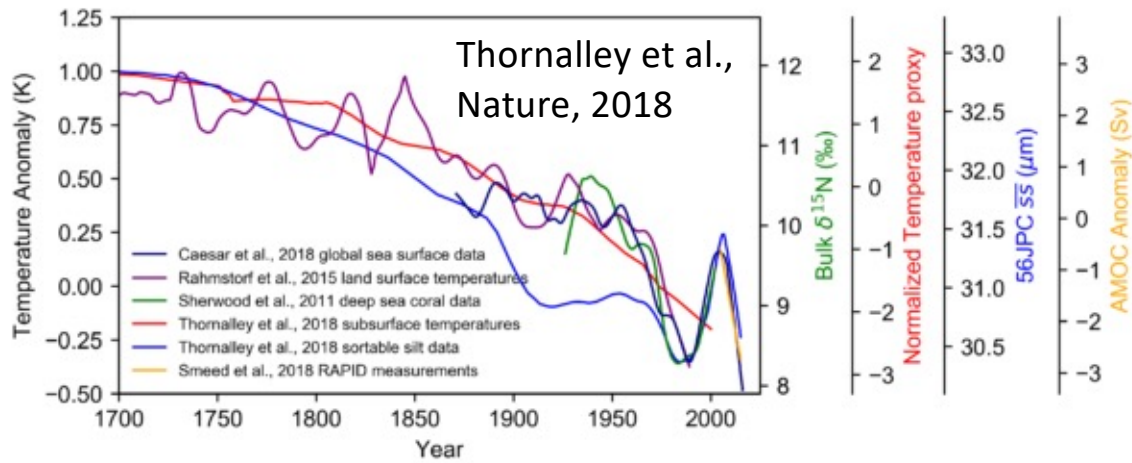
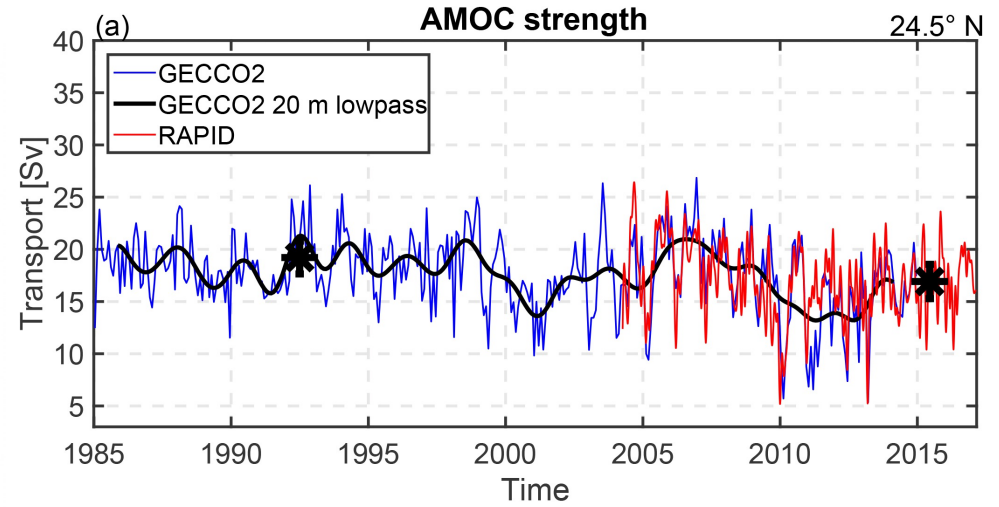
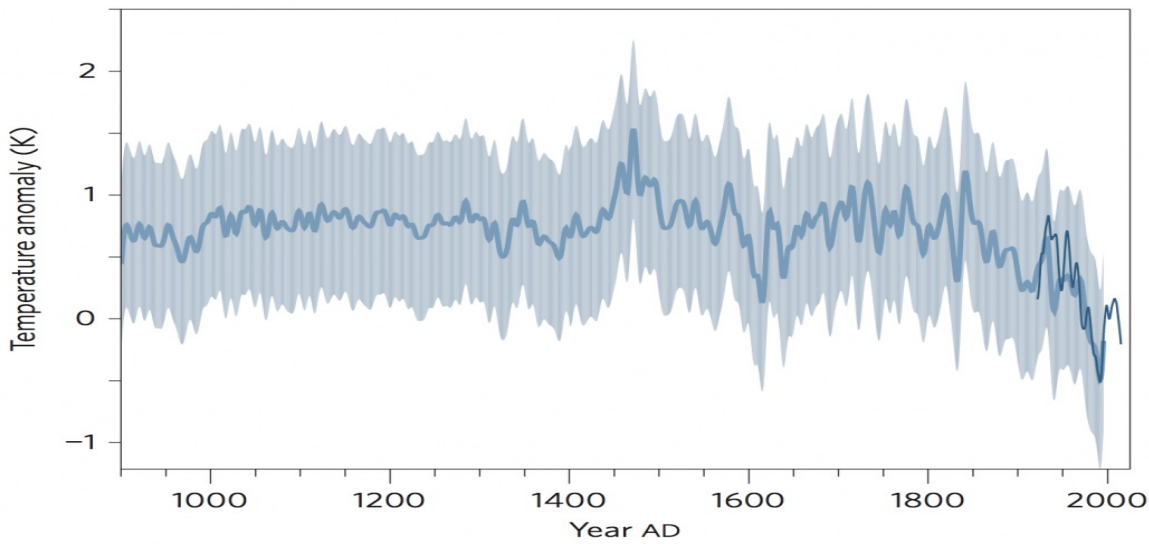
RAPID-AMOC



Overtuning in the Subpolar North Atlantic Program



IS AMOC CHANGING OR WHETHER THE AMOC IS SLOWING DOWN?





Summary

- The ocean circulations include the wind-driven circulation and the buoyancy-driven thermohaline driven circulation (THC, or is called the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)).
- AMOC is a global scale ocean circulation which transports upper ocean warmer and saltier water into the subpolar North Atlantic where it cools and sinks to depth and flows southward.
- Changes in AMOC can significantly affect the regional and global climate, and the response of the climate system to external forcing.



DOE/UCAR Cooperative Agreement

Regional and Global Climate Modeling Program



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of Science

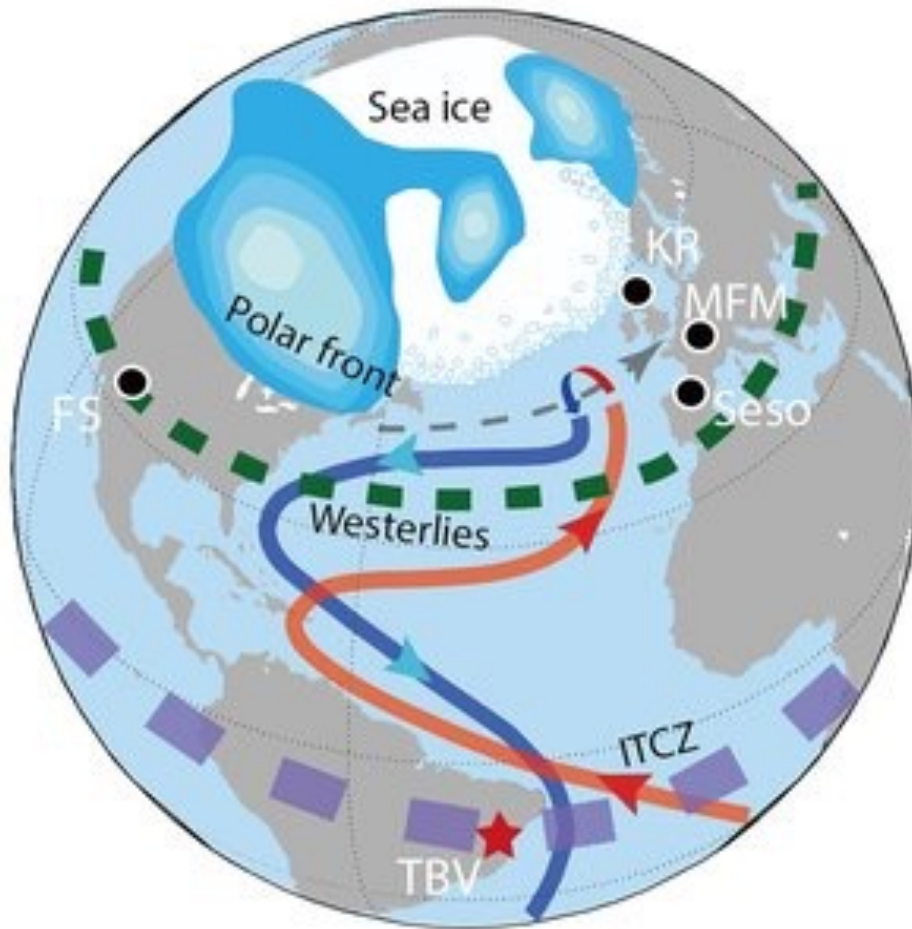
THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

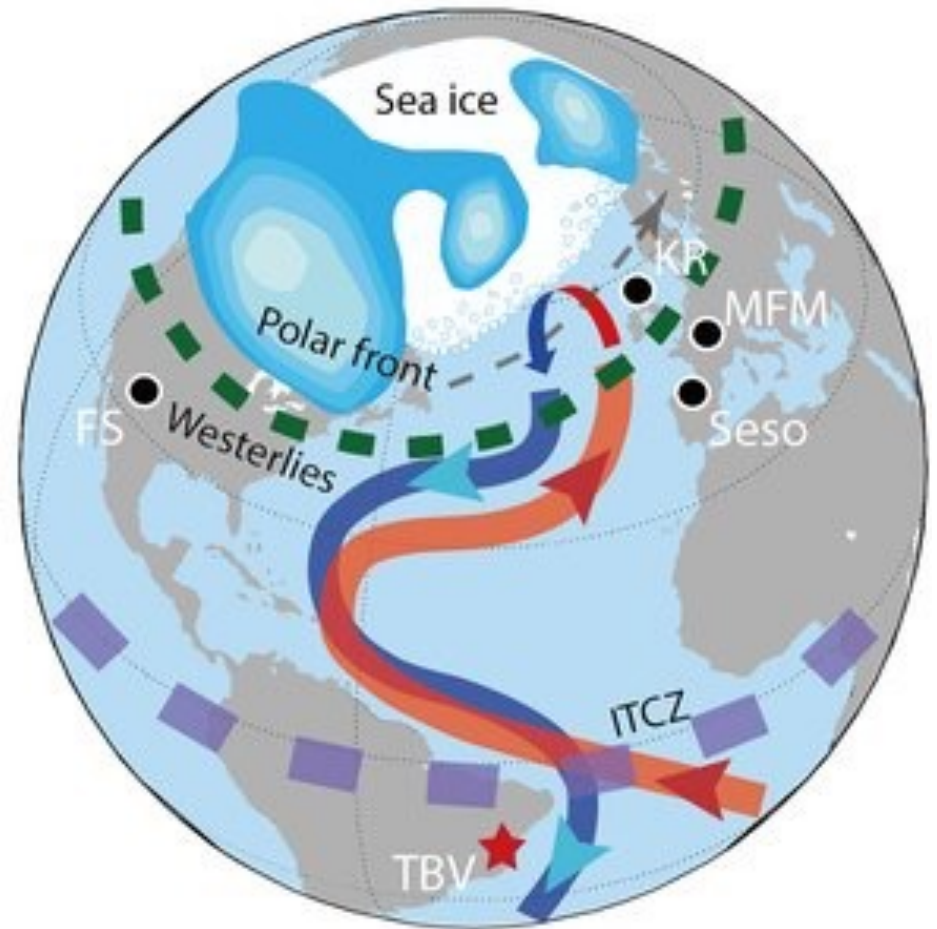
CONTACT: AHU@UCAR.EDU



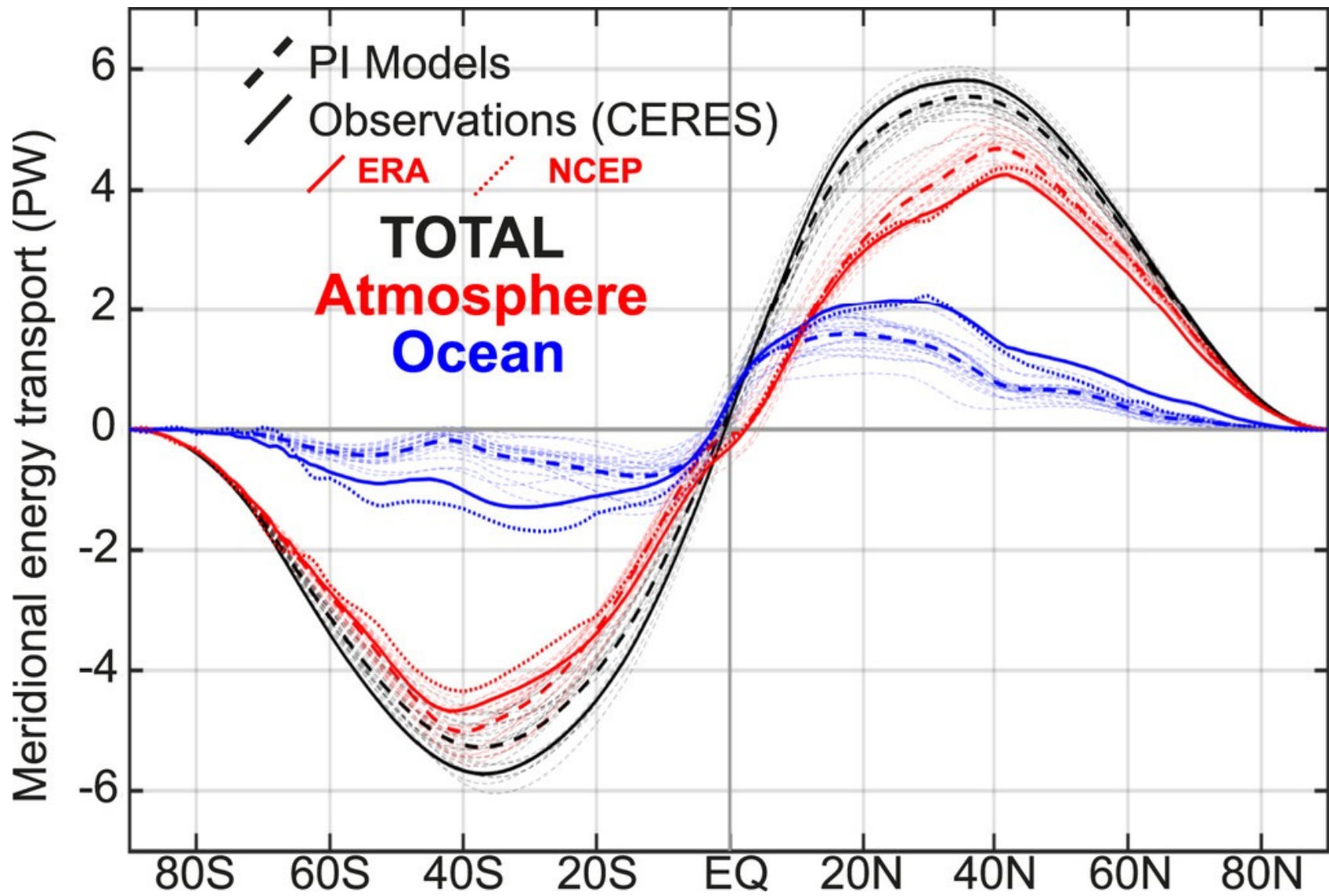
a. Early YD-stadial



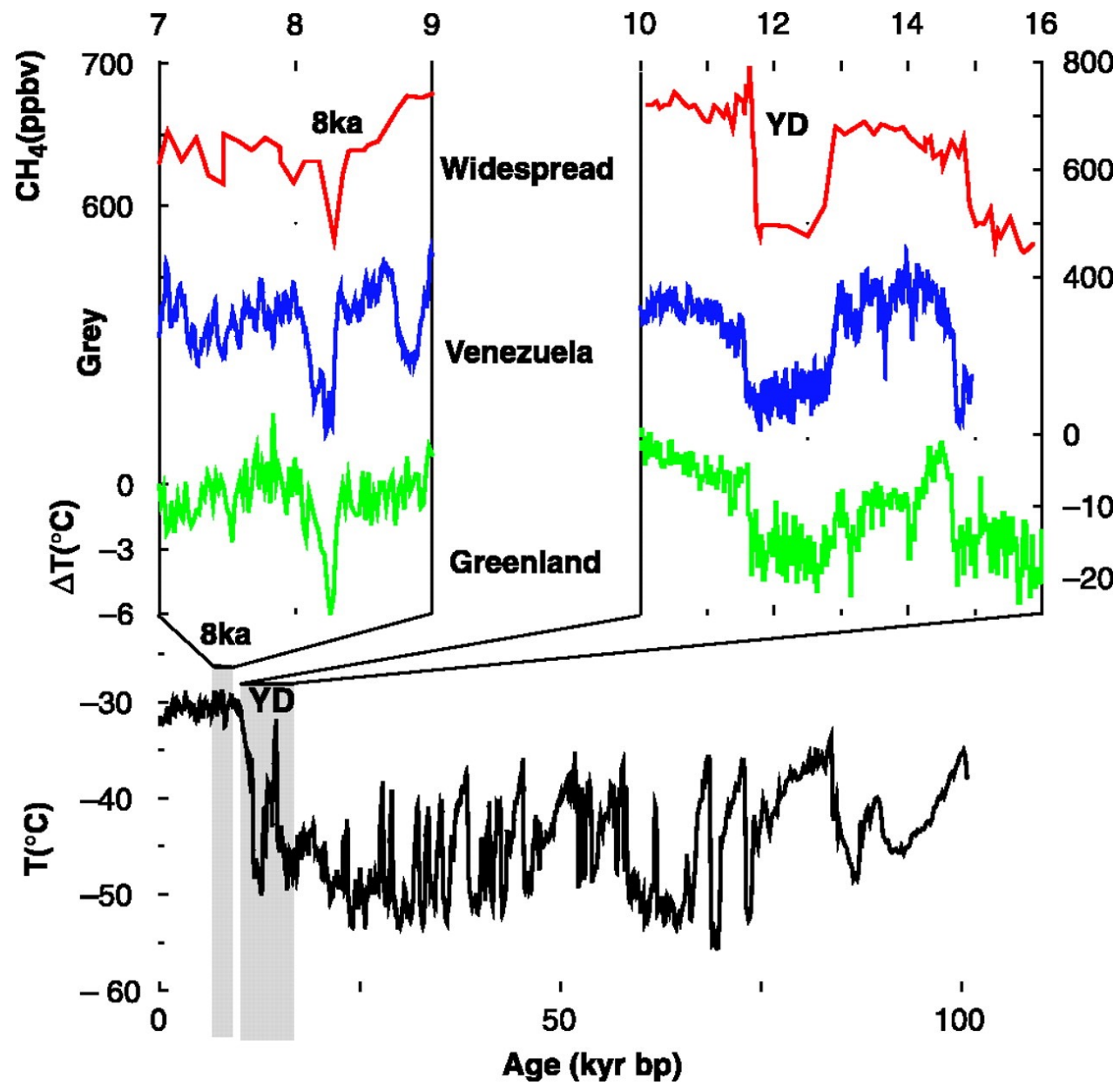
b. Late YD-stadial



Zhang et al., GRL, 2021

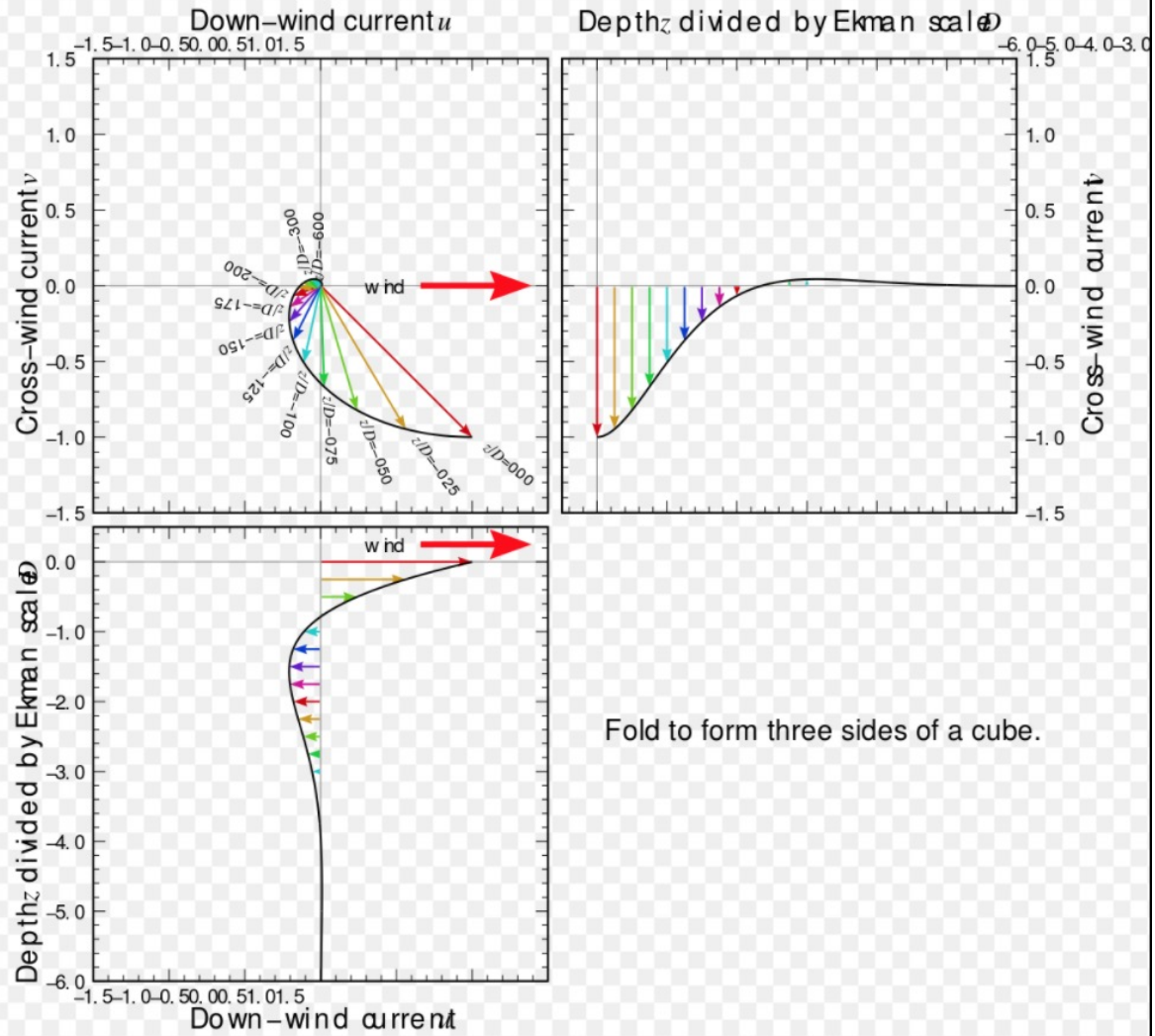


Donohoe et al., J. Climate, 2020

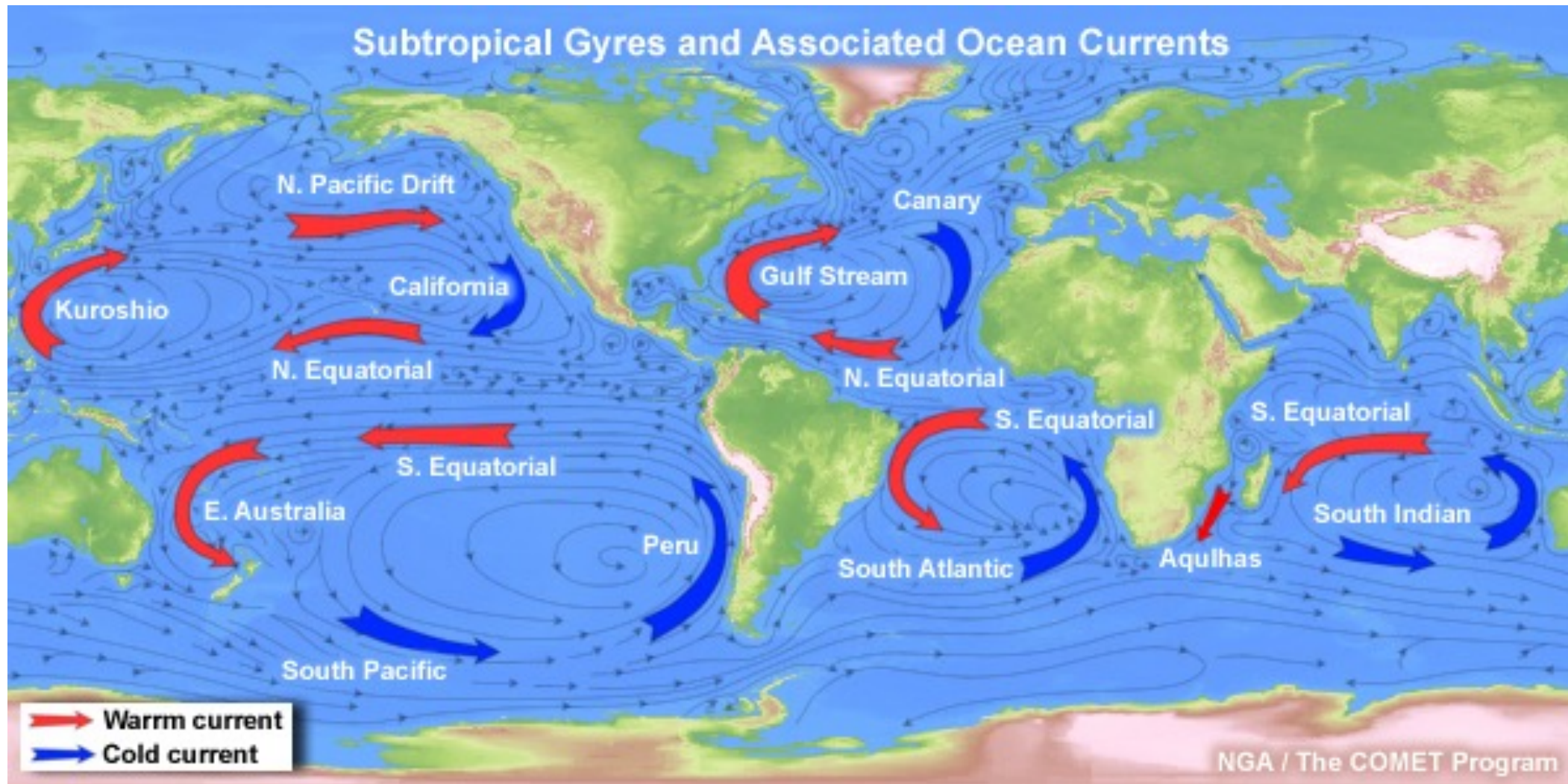


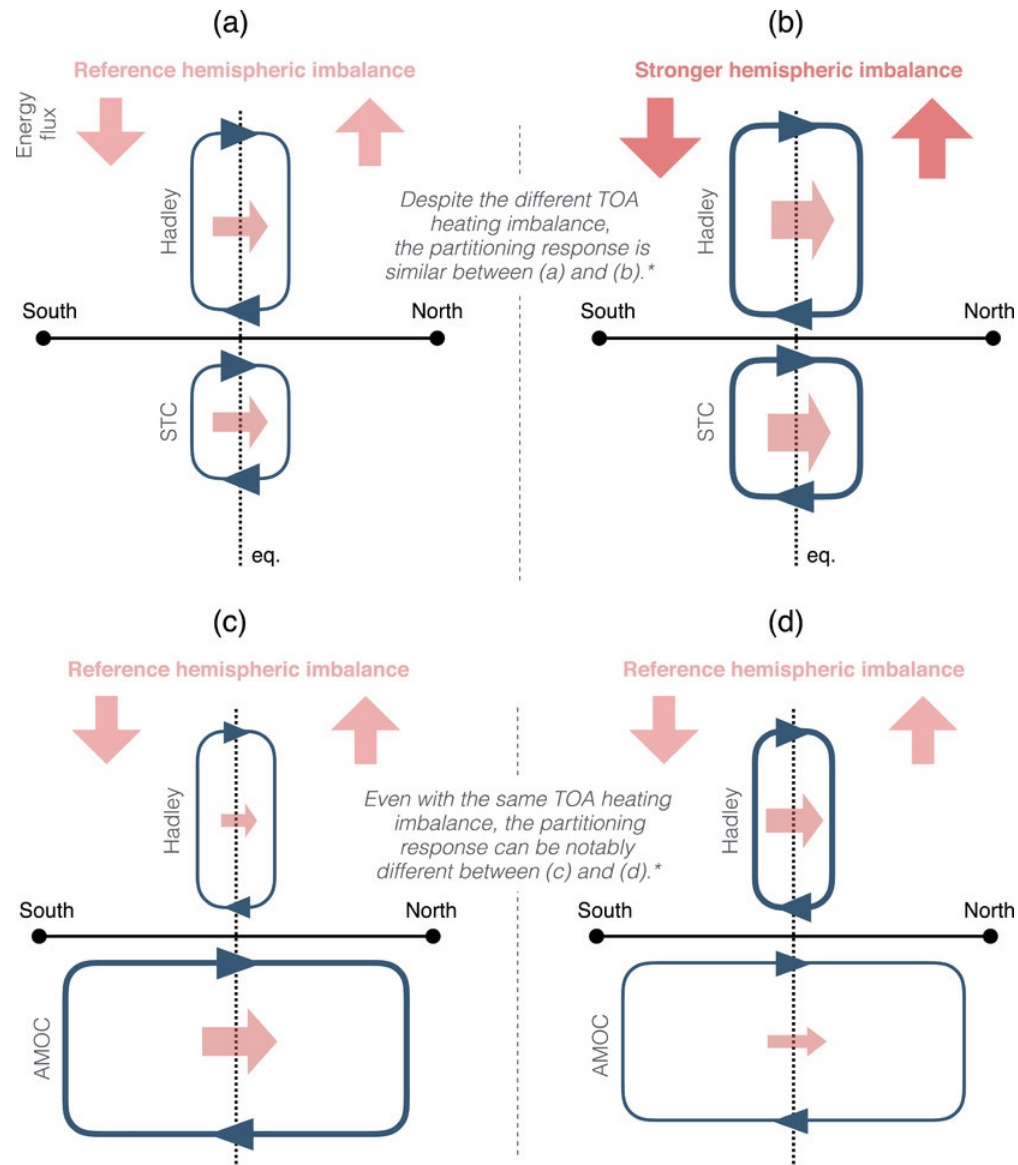
Alley et al.,
Science, 2003

Three views of an Ekman Spiral (Northern Hemisphere)



Subtropical Gyres and Associated Ocean Currents





*: Assumes that gross atmospheric stability and gross oceanic stability changes are negligible and that eddy heat transport responses are secondary.

Atlantic meridional overturning circulation

