

Intrinsic interannual variability in the ocean : global simulations and altimeter observations

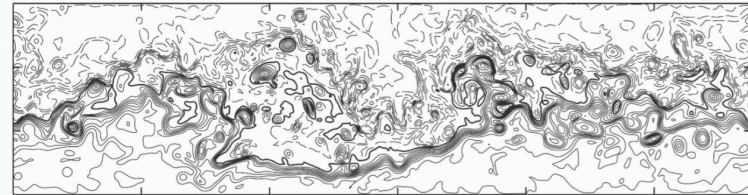
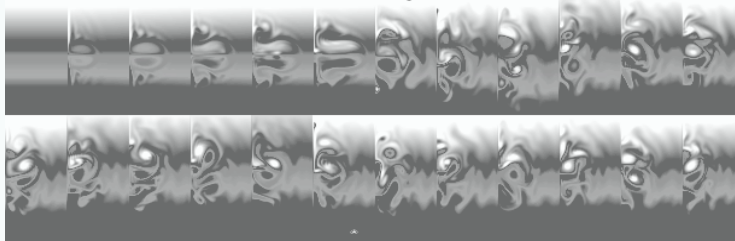
Thierry Penduff
CNRS-LEGI, Grenoble, France
and Florida State University, USA

with B. Barnier, M. Juza,
J. Le Sommer, A.-M. Treguier



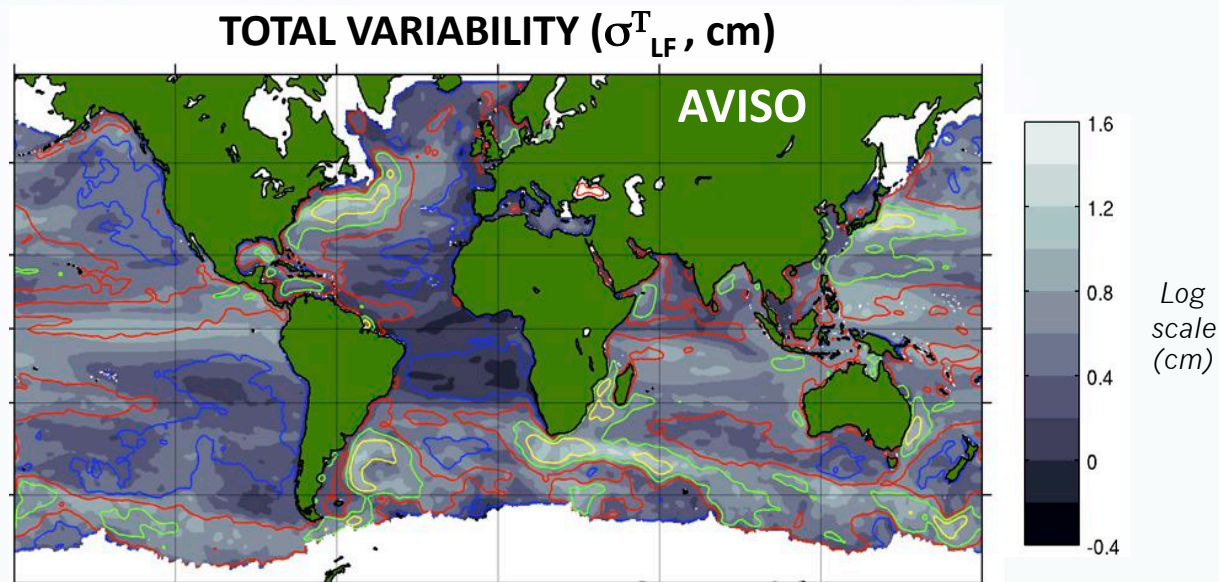
Background

- « Noise » superimposed on ocean's response to atmosphere
- Idealized studies: mesoscale eddies can drive intrinsic, chaotic interannual variability (e.g. Jiang et al. 1995, Spall 1996, Dewar 2003, Cessi & Loizel 2001, Berloff & McWilliams 1999, etc)



- Regional evidences of this in seasonally-forced, eddying OGCMs (e.g. Penduff et al. 2004, Hall et al. 2004, Cabanes et al. 2006, Biastoch et al. 2008)
- No global description yet

This study



- **Realistic** context — Link with AVISO SLA (1993-2004)
- Timescales **T > 18 months** — Surface horizontal circulation
- Magnitudes of **intrinsic** and forced interannual variabilities ?
- Global **distribution** of these contributions ?

Approach

	full forcing	clim. annual cycle	
2° OGCM	Total = Intrinsic + Forced	Intrinsic	Forced ?
1/4° OGCM			
AVISO	(coupled)		

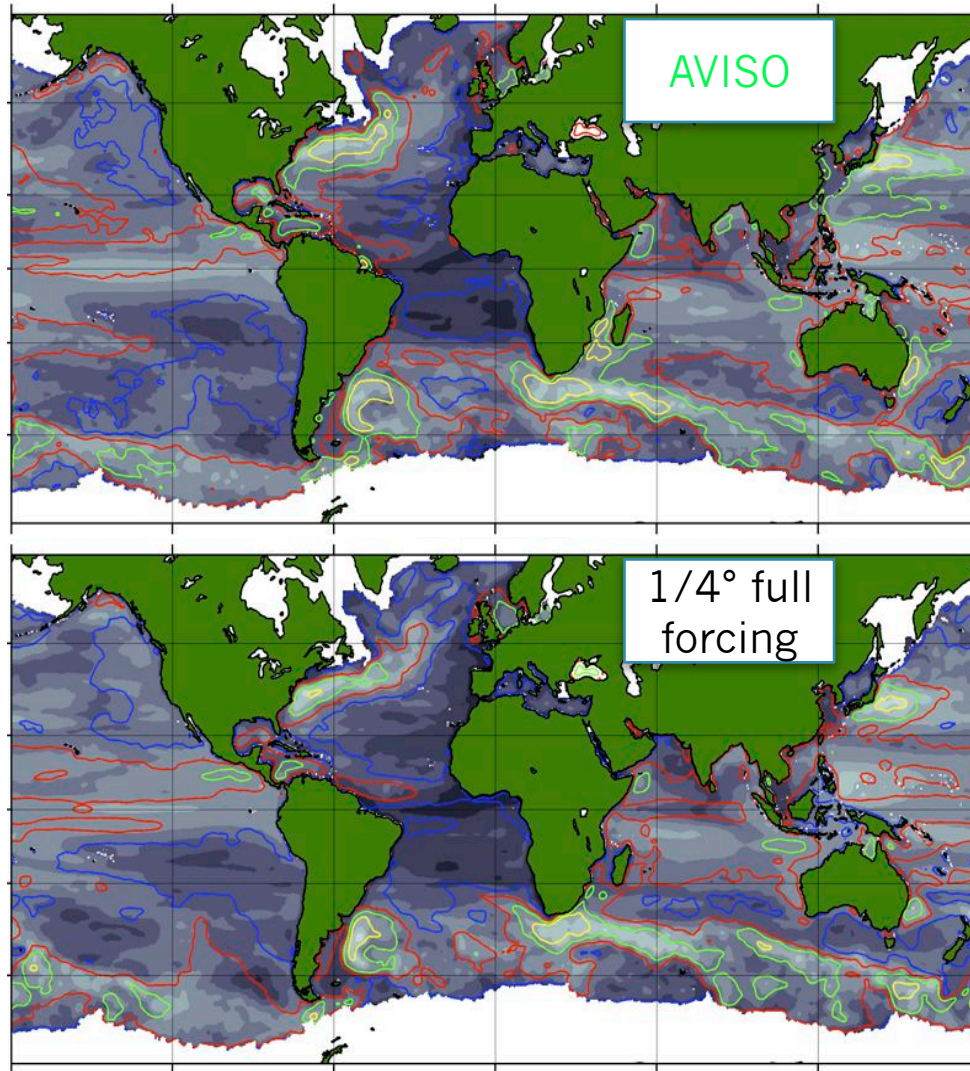
- Collocate **model** SLA's onto **AVISO** observations
- Extract **low-freq** ($T > 18$ months) and hi-freq ($T < 5$ months) SLAs
- Statistics : **standard deviations** σ , temporal & spatial correlations

Total STD's: AVISO vs 1/4° run

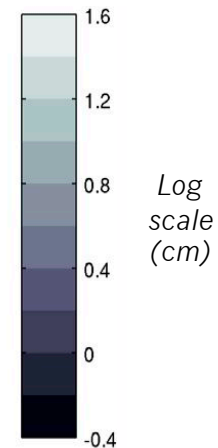
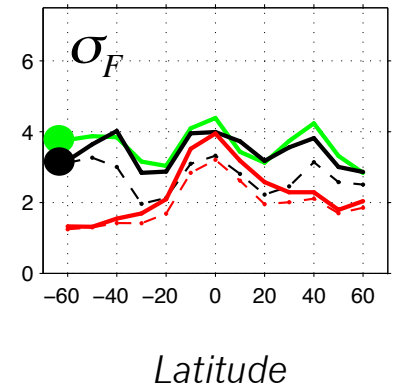
- Realistic magnitudes
- Realistic $\sigma^T(x,y)$ patterns

→ Realistic interannual variability in the « pivot » experiment

Further assessed in
Barnier et al., 2006;
DRAKKAR Group, 2007;
Treguier et al., 2007;
Penduff et al., 2007;
Lique et al., 2009;
Lombard et al., 2009;
Penduff et al., 2010



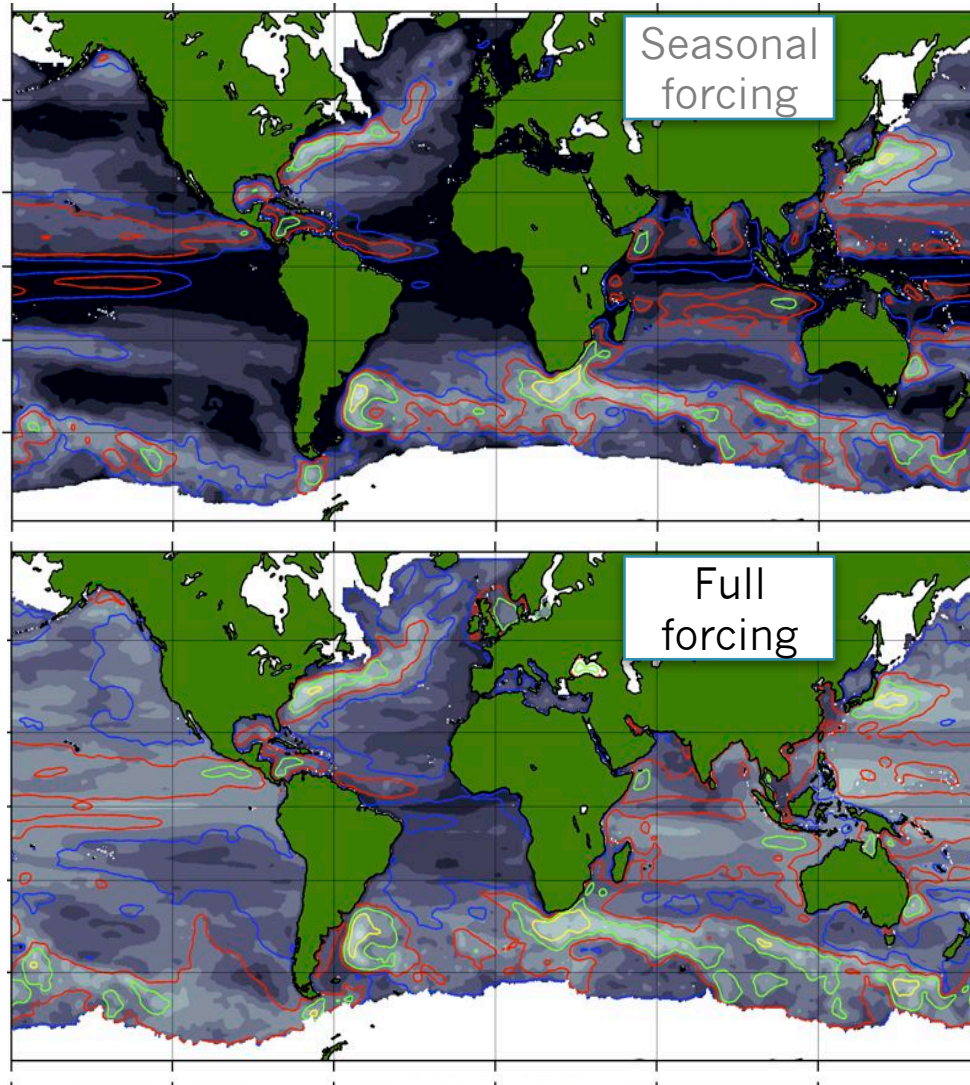
Low-Frequency



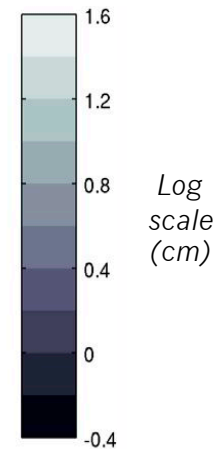
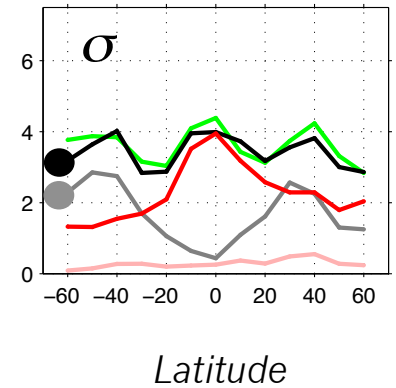
1/4° runs = Total vs Intrinsic STD's

- Southern Ocean and mid-latitudes: 50-80% interann. variance without direct forcing

→ Substantial intrinsic variability in eddying regions



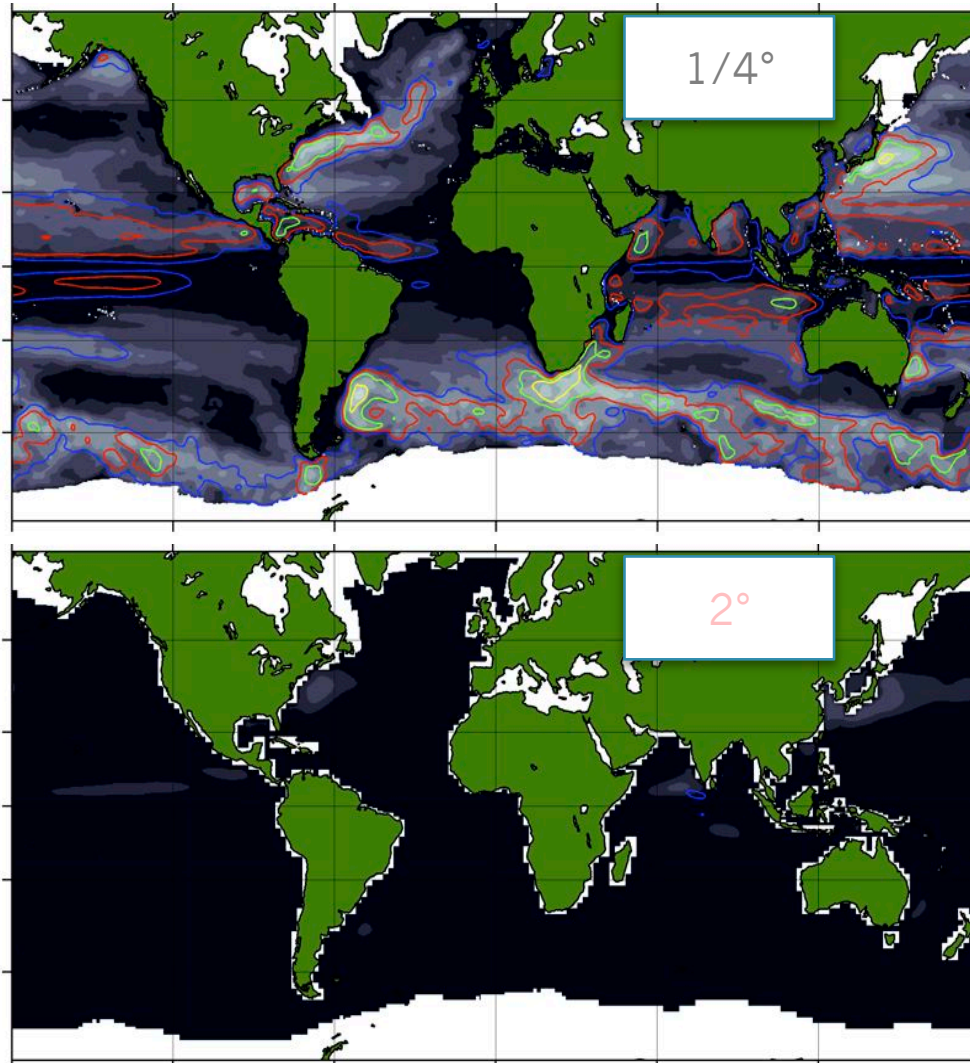
Low-Frequency



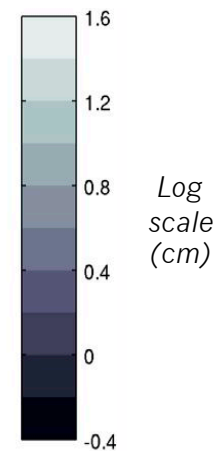
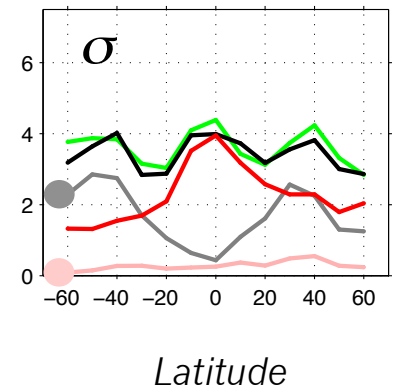
Intrinsic STD's: $1/4^\circ$ vs 2°

▪ No eddies →
Huge decrease in
intrinsic variab.

→ Eddy-driven
intrinsic
variability



Low-Frequency



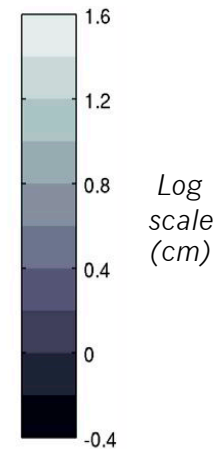
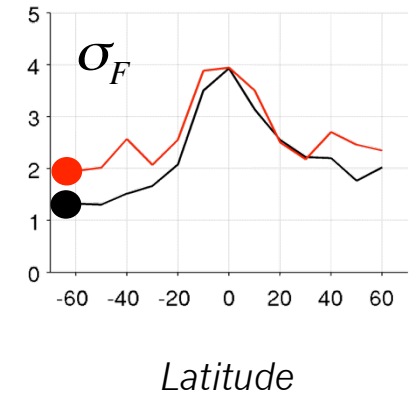
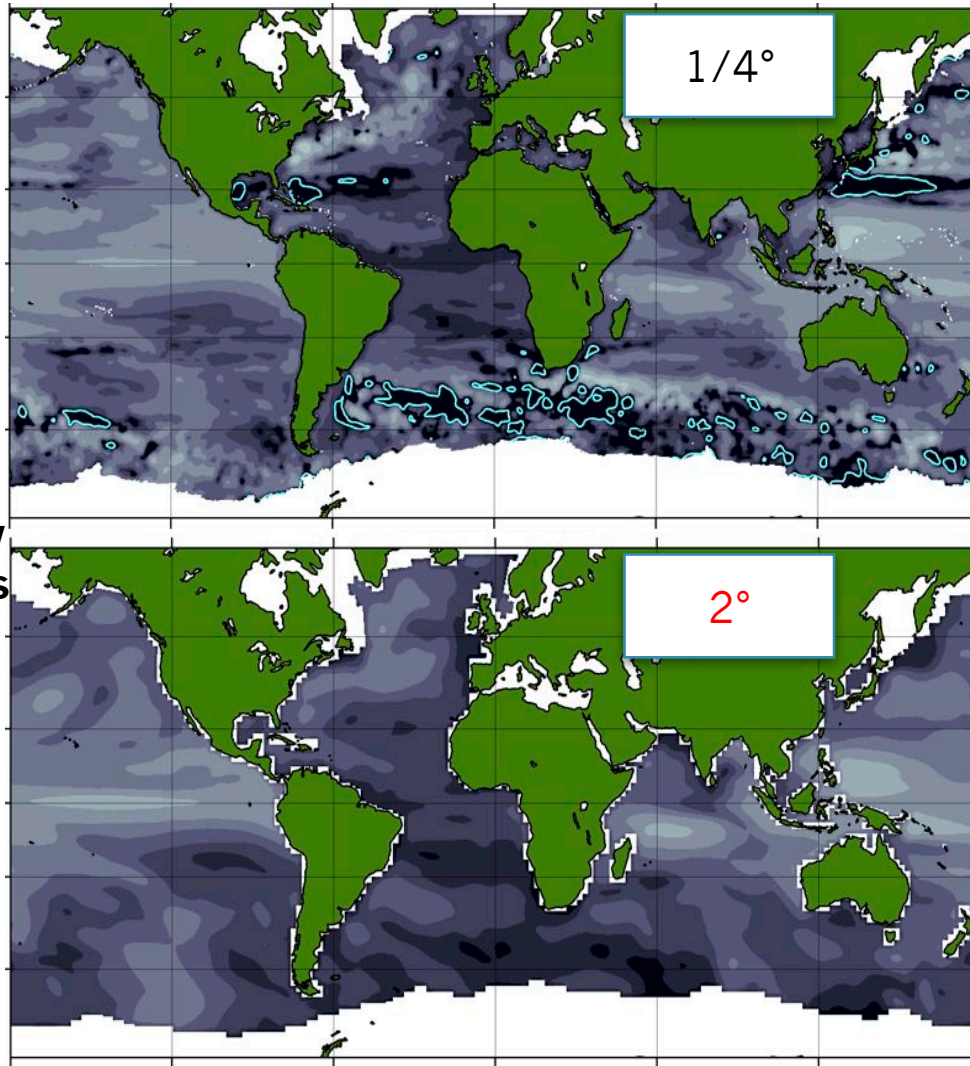
Forced STD's: $1/4^\circ$ vs 2°

Assuming :

Total=Forced+Intr.,
C(Forced,Intr.)=0 →

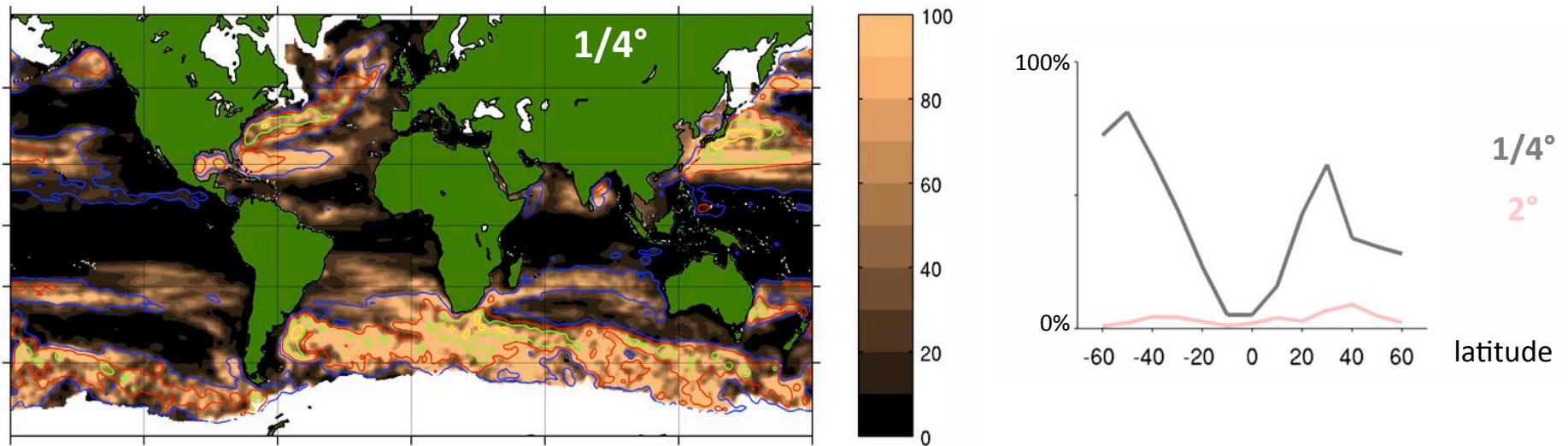
$$\sigma^F = \sqrt{(\sigma^T)^2 - (\sigma^I)^2}$$

→ Forced variability
moderately depends
on resolution



SLA interannual variability: **Conclusions**

Percentage of total SLA variance due to intrinsic



- **Total variability (1/4°)** : comparable to **AVISO** (magnitude, distribution)

Intrinsic variability:

- ✓ Eddy-driven
- ✓ Up to **50-70%** of total var.
- ✓ where mesoscale activity

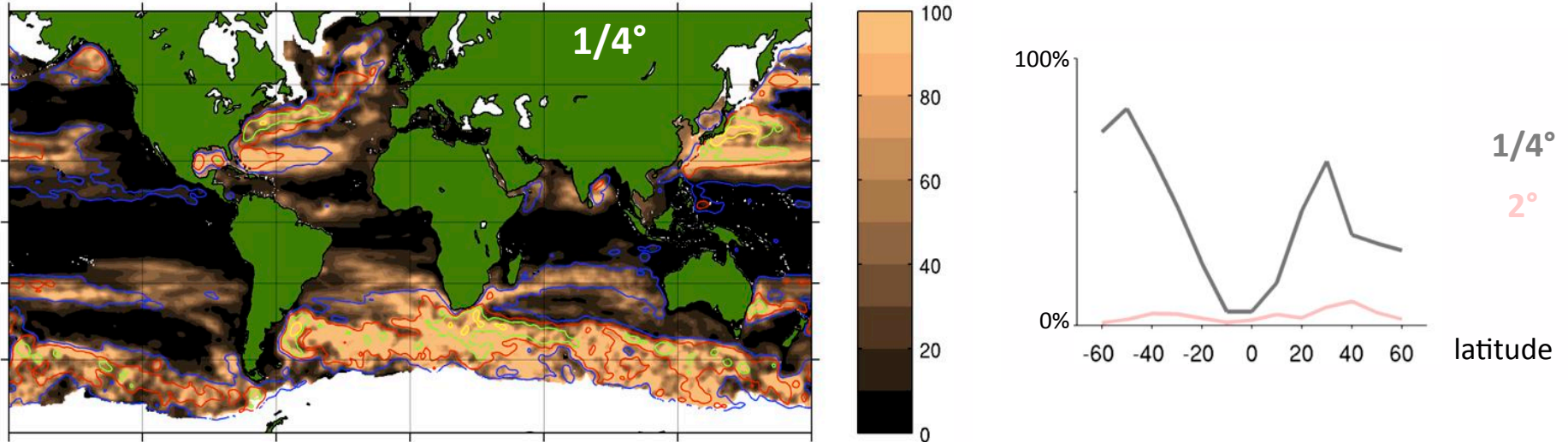
Forced variability:

- ✓ Comparable at 1/4° and 2°
- ✓ Partly linear ?

- **Total variability (2°)** : 2-3 times too small because no intrinsic component

SLA interannual variability: **Conclusions**

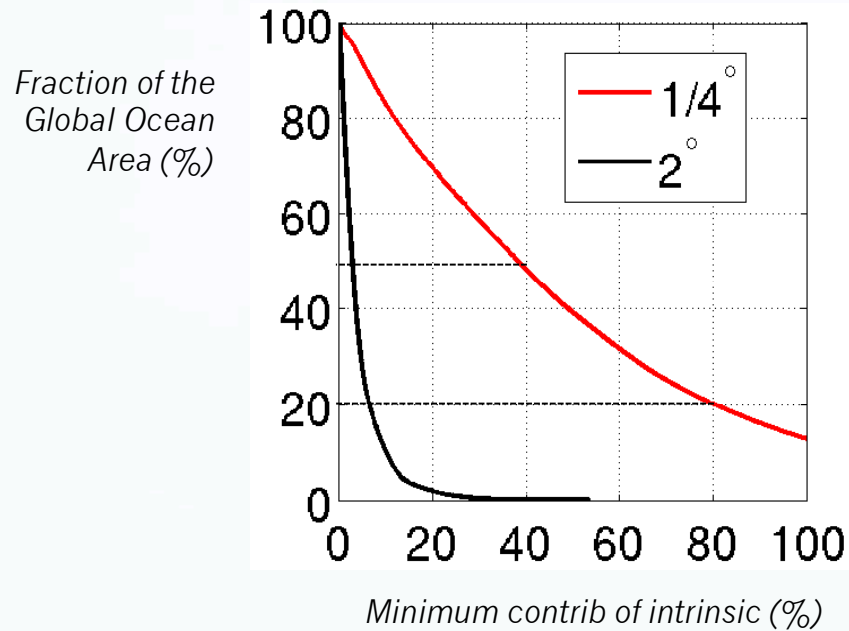
Percentage of total SLA variance due to intrinsic



- **Total variability (1/4°)** : comparable to **AVISO** (magnitude, distribution)
- **Intrinsic variability** : Eddy-driven — Up to **50-70% at 1/4°**
: Found where mesoscale eddies are present
- **Forced variability** : comparable at 1/4° and 2° → partly linear
- **Total variability (2°)** : 2-3 times too small because no intrinsic component



Relative contributions of Intrinsic & Forced



$$1 = \frac{\sigma_F^2}{\sigma_T^2} + \frac{\sigma_I^2}{\sigma_T^2}$$

%forced %intrinsic

At 1/4° resolution:

intrinsic contribution exceeds **40%** over **50%** of the global ocean
80% **20%**

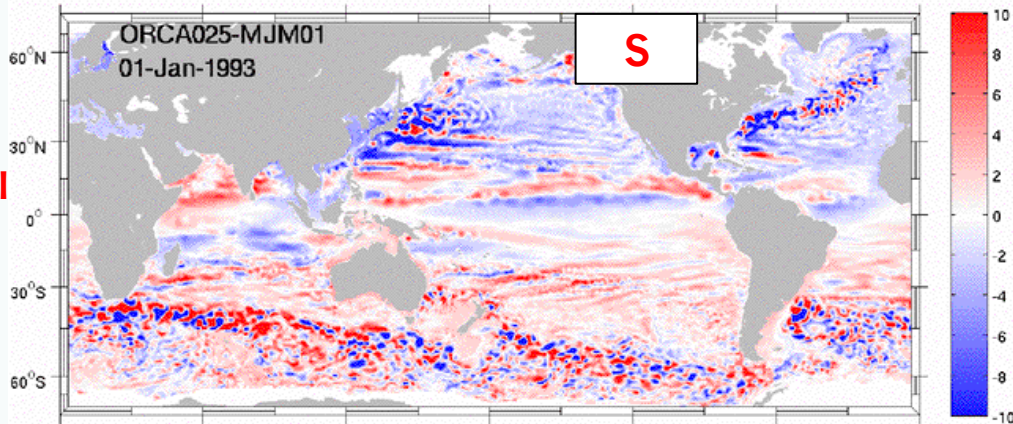
At 2° resolution:

intrinsic contribution exceeds **3%** over **50%** of the global ocean

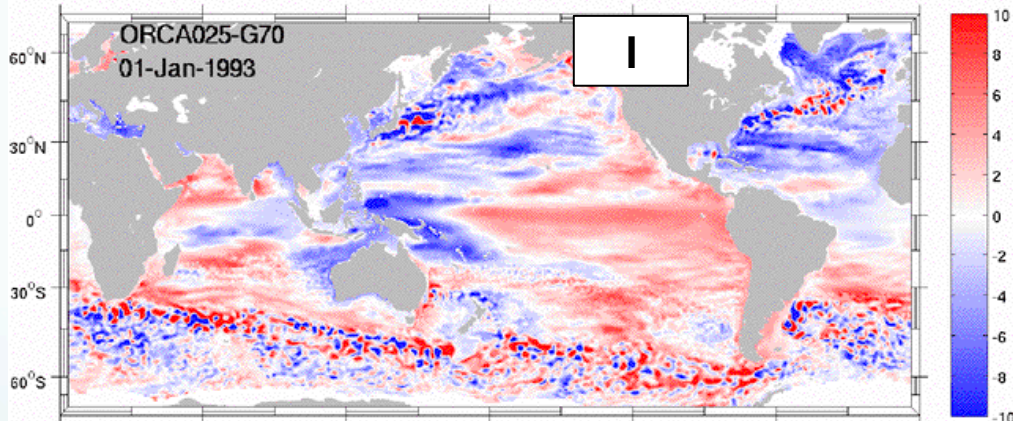
7% **20%**

Interannual variability : η with & without interannual forcing (global $1/4^\circ$)

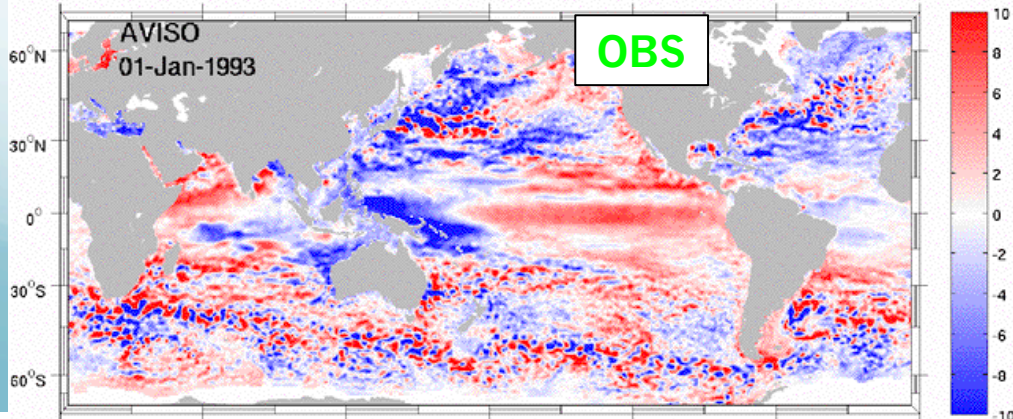
Seasonal Forcing



Full Forcing

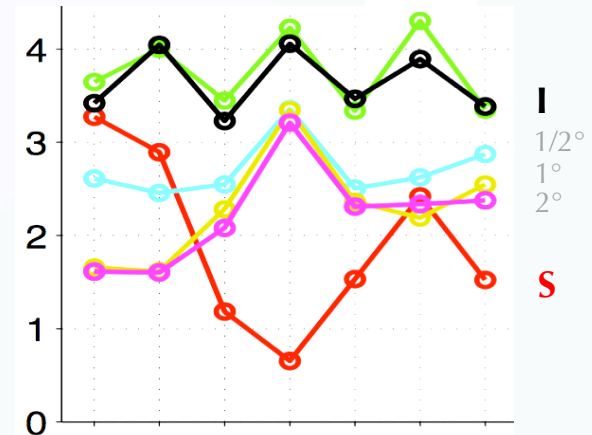


AVISO

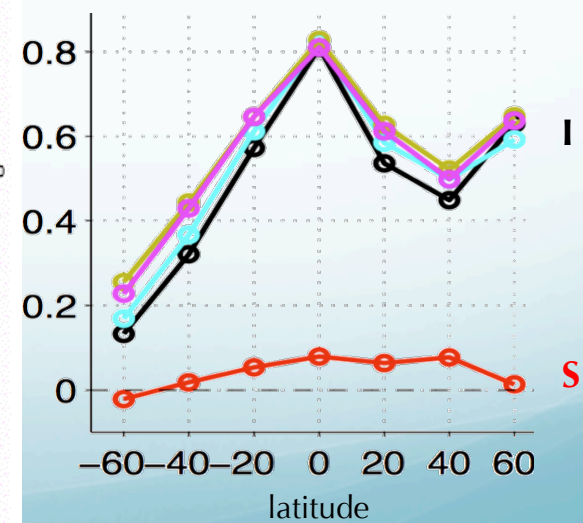


work in progress

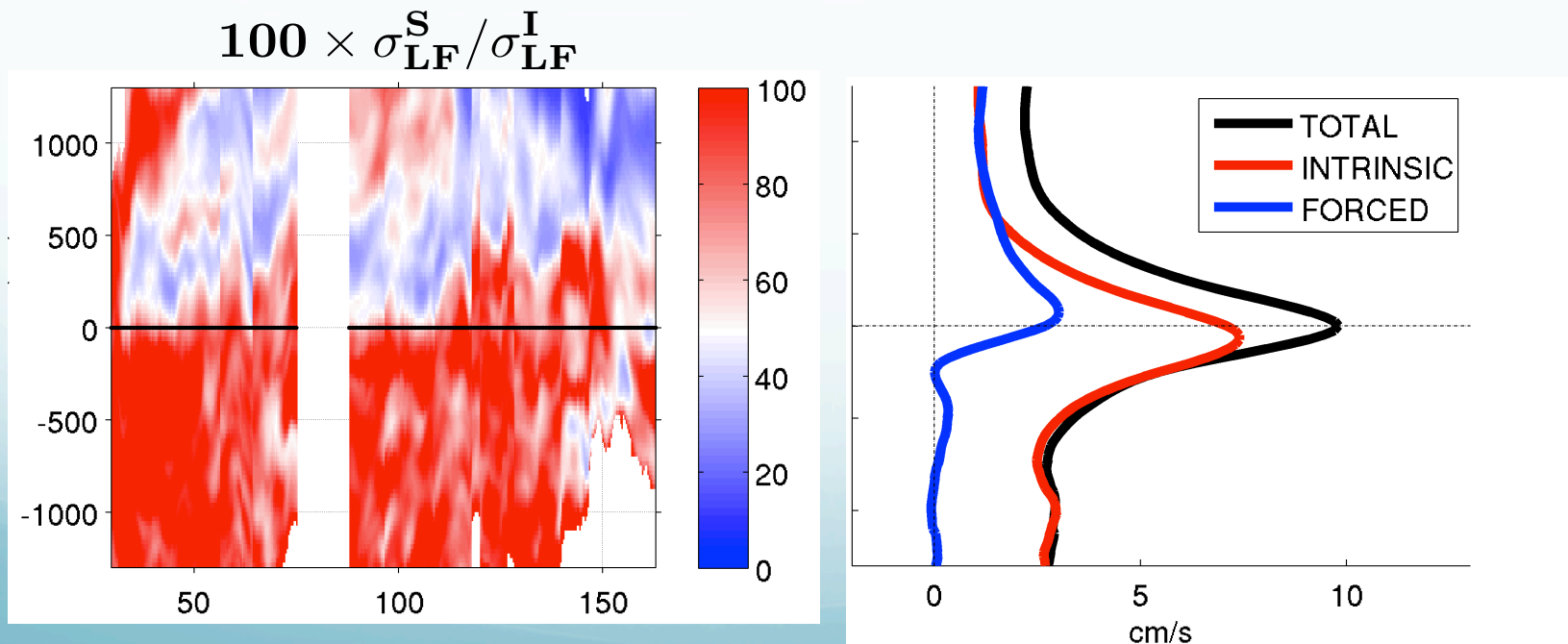
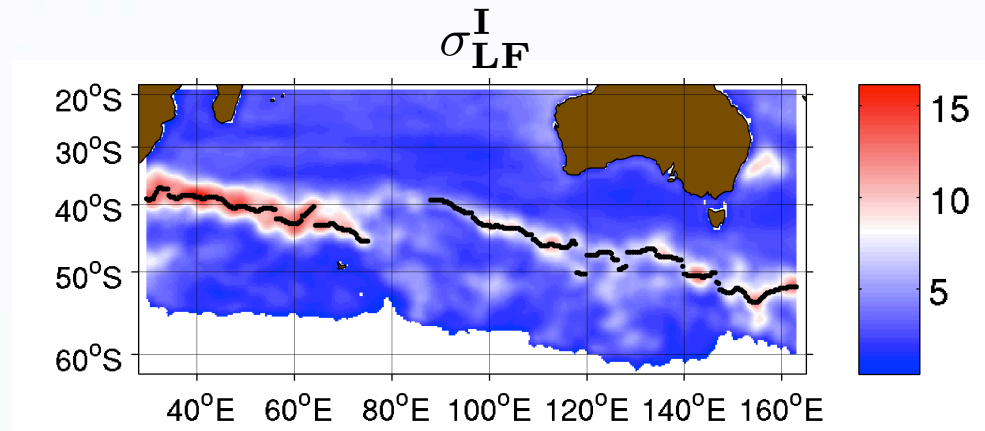
$\sigma = \text{std}(\eta)$



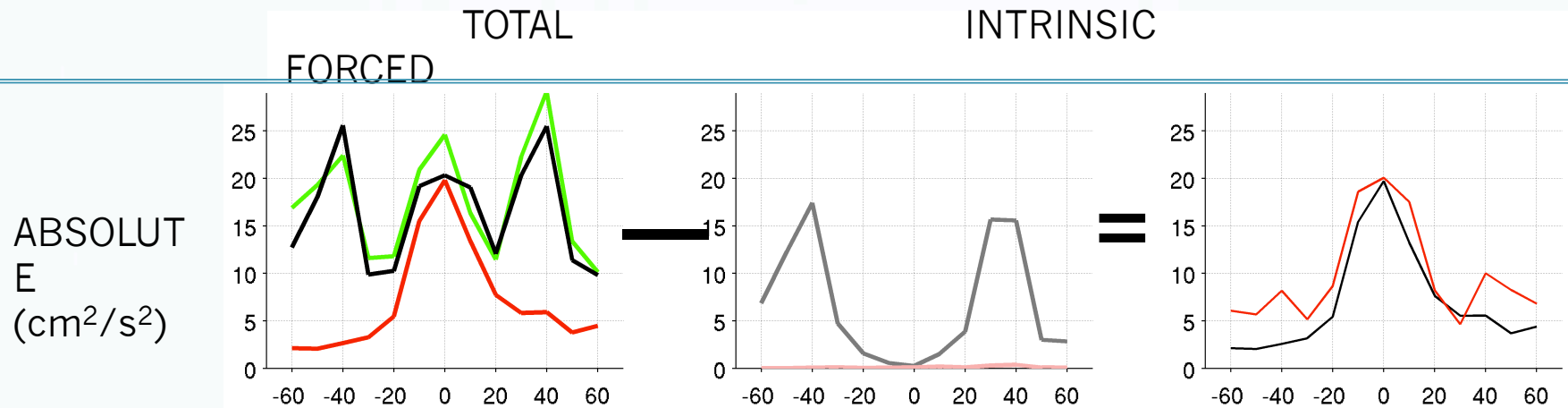
$C = \text{Corr.Coeff} [\eta^{\text{obs}}(t), \eta^{\text{model}}(t)]$



Relative contributions of Intrinsic & Forced (ACC)

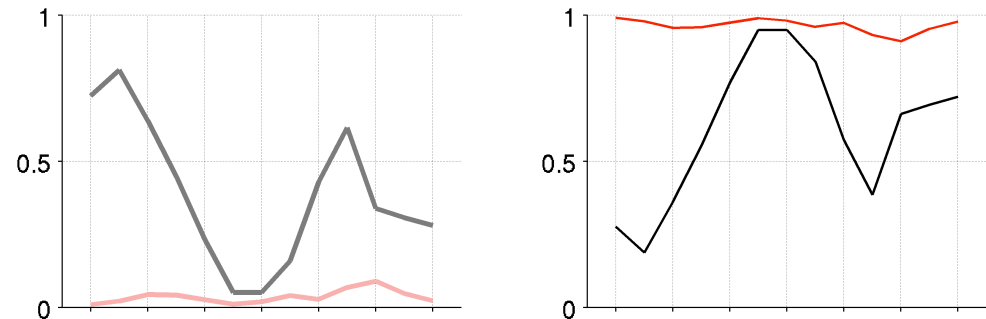


Summary : all variances in zonal average



RELATIVE
TO TOTAL

— AVISO — $1/4^\circ$ — 2°



- $1/4^\circ$ Full forcing : Total variability matches AVISO obs.
- Intrinsic variab. : up to 50-70% at $1/4^\circ$ — Almost 0% at 2°
- Forced variab. : comparable at $1/4^\circ$ and 2°

- $1-2^\circ$ total variab. too small because no intrinsic

Context

Eddying ocean models → non-linearity, inverse cascade, scale interactions

idealized QG or PE models

'realistic' PE models

Closed basin (WBC)

Jiang et al. 1995, Spall 1996
Dewar 2003, Cessi & Loizel 2001
Berloff & McWilliams 1999, etc

Penduff et al. 2004, Hall et al. 2004
Cabanes et al. 2006,
Bjastoch et al. 2008

forcing **without** interann.
→ **intrinsic** variability
→ isolated processes

forcing **with** and **without** interann.
→ **forced+intrinsic** variab.
→ Location, relative magnitude

eddy redistribute PV

Processes difficult to isolate

Channel (Southern Ocean)

Hogg & Blundell, 2006

eddy-mean flow momentum
feedback hypothesis

?

Forced and **intrinsic**
interannual ocean variabilities

- quasi-equilibrium, many runs
- can be excited separately

- still adjusting, a few runs
- more difficult to separate

Approach

- Force global 2° and 1/4° global OGCMs with
 - ✓ full forcing → Total interann. variab
 - ✓ clim. annual cycle → Intrinsic interann. variab
- Collocate **model** SLA's onto **AVISO** observations
- Extract low-freq (T>18months) and hi-freq (T<5months) SLAs

	full forcing	clim. annual cycle	
2° OGCM	$T = I + F$	I	F
1/4° OGCM	$T = I + F$	I	F
AVISO	(coupled)		