

## Our focus: low-frequency oceanic intrinsic variability

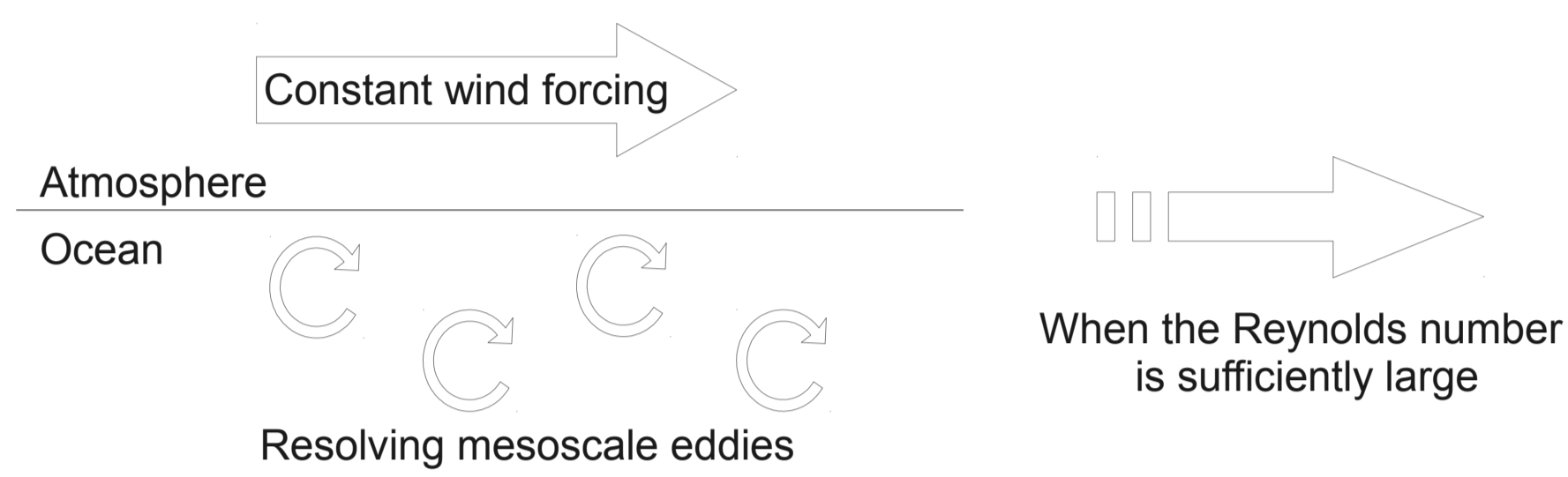
The ocean spontaneously generates 1-10 year variability under repeated seasonal forcing. This variability may be strong but is still poorly-known.

### Why ?

The strongly non-linear ocean dynamics may generate sub-harmonics (long space and time scales) given a forcing restricted to annual and shorter timescales

### Two approaches to study it:

#### a) Academic process-oriented studies:



**Intrinsic variability has imprint on:**

- Western Boundary Currents (WBCs) and gyre systems [1]
- Mode waters reservoirs [2]
- Circumpolar current [3]

#### b) Eddy-resolving Ocean General Circulation Models (our approach):

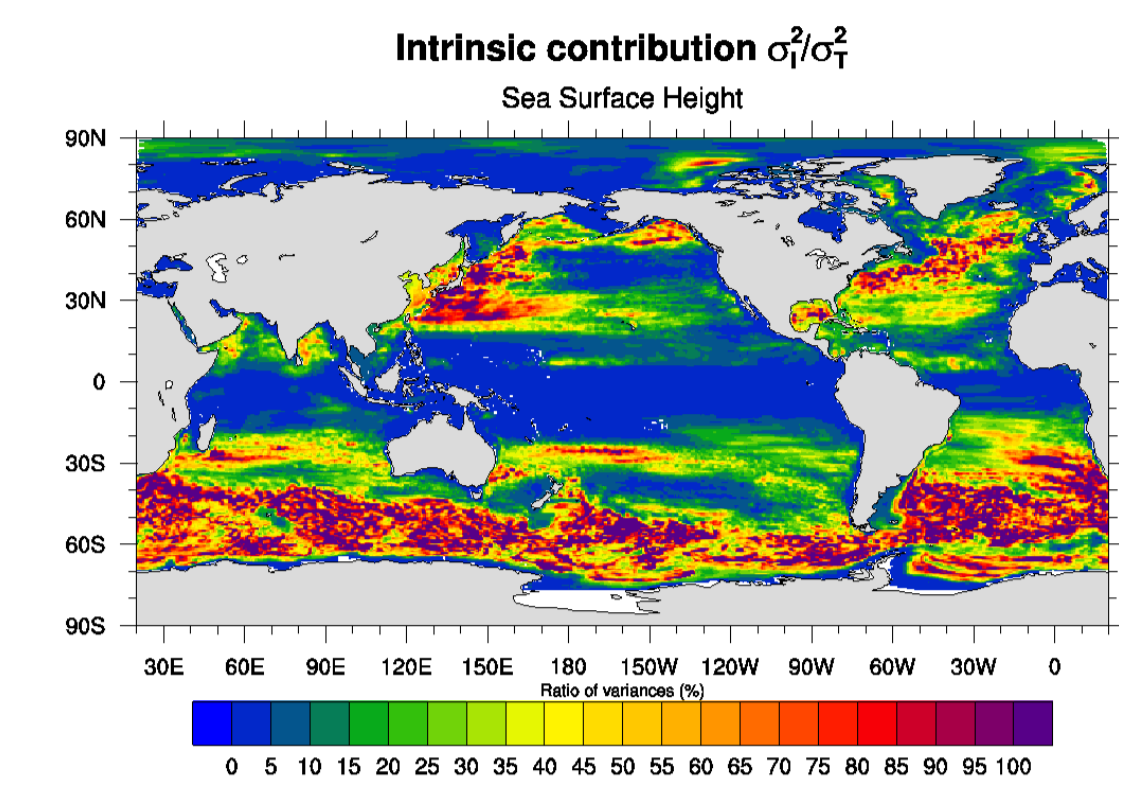
- Comparison with observations (e.g. Global ocean [4], Kuroshio Extension [5])
- [4] showed there is no intrinsic variability in laminar ocean models

## Our non-linear oceanic laboratory:

Forced Global Ocean Model (NEMO code), 1/4° resolution, same as [4]

Experiment	T-experiment	I-experiment
Forcing	Full range atmospheric timescales (reanalysis)	Repeated seasonal cycle
Objectives	Hindcast the "total" observed variability	Isolate the low-frequency intrinsic variability

$$\text{Total} = \text{Forced} + \text{Intrinsic}$$

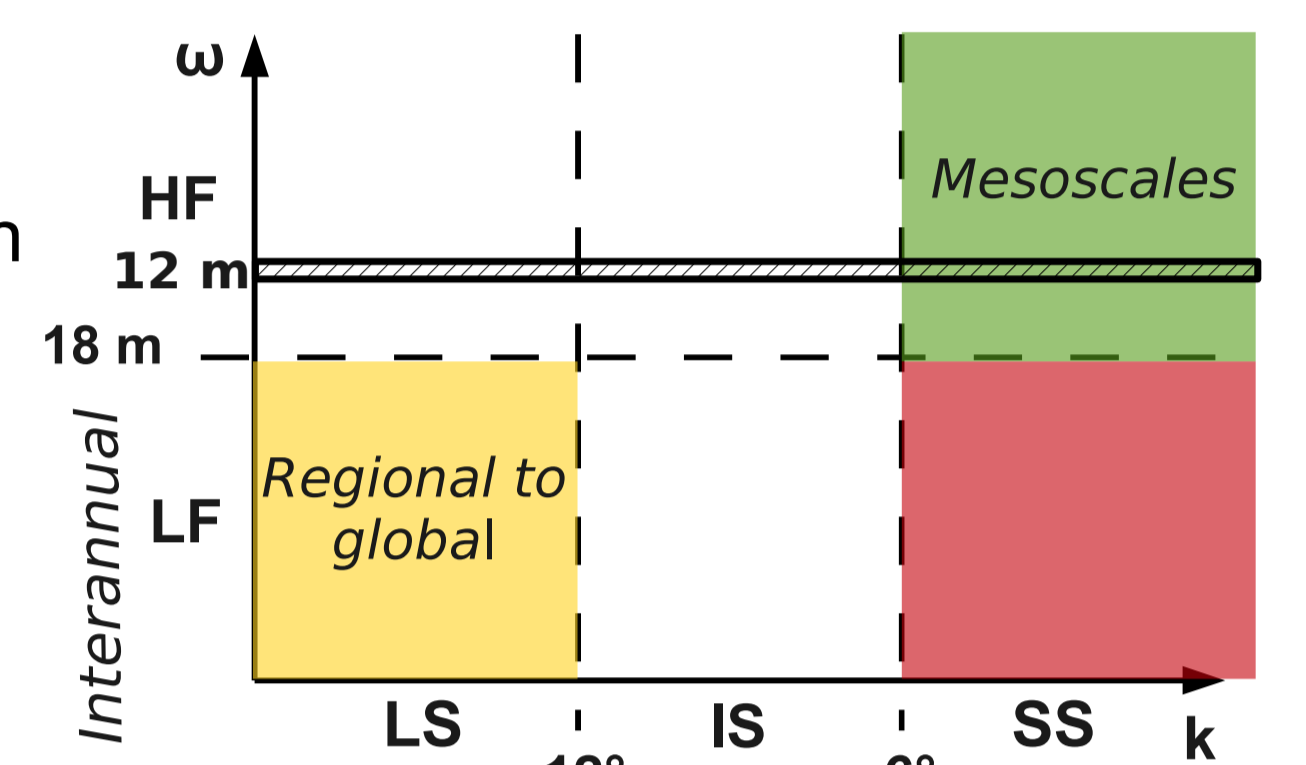


### Main motivations:

- What is the contribution of low-frequency intrinsic variability in a realistic ocean ?
- Do we observe similarities with idealized studies (e.g. modes of variability)?
- May intrinsic variability imprint on atmospheric and climate variability ?

### Decomposition in space and time:

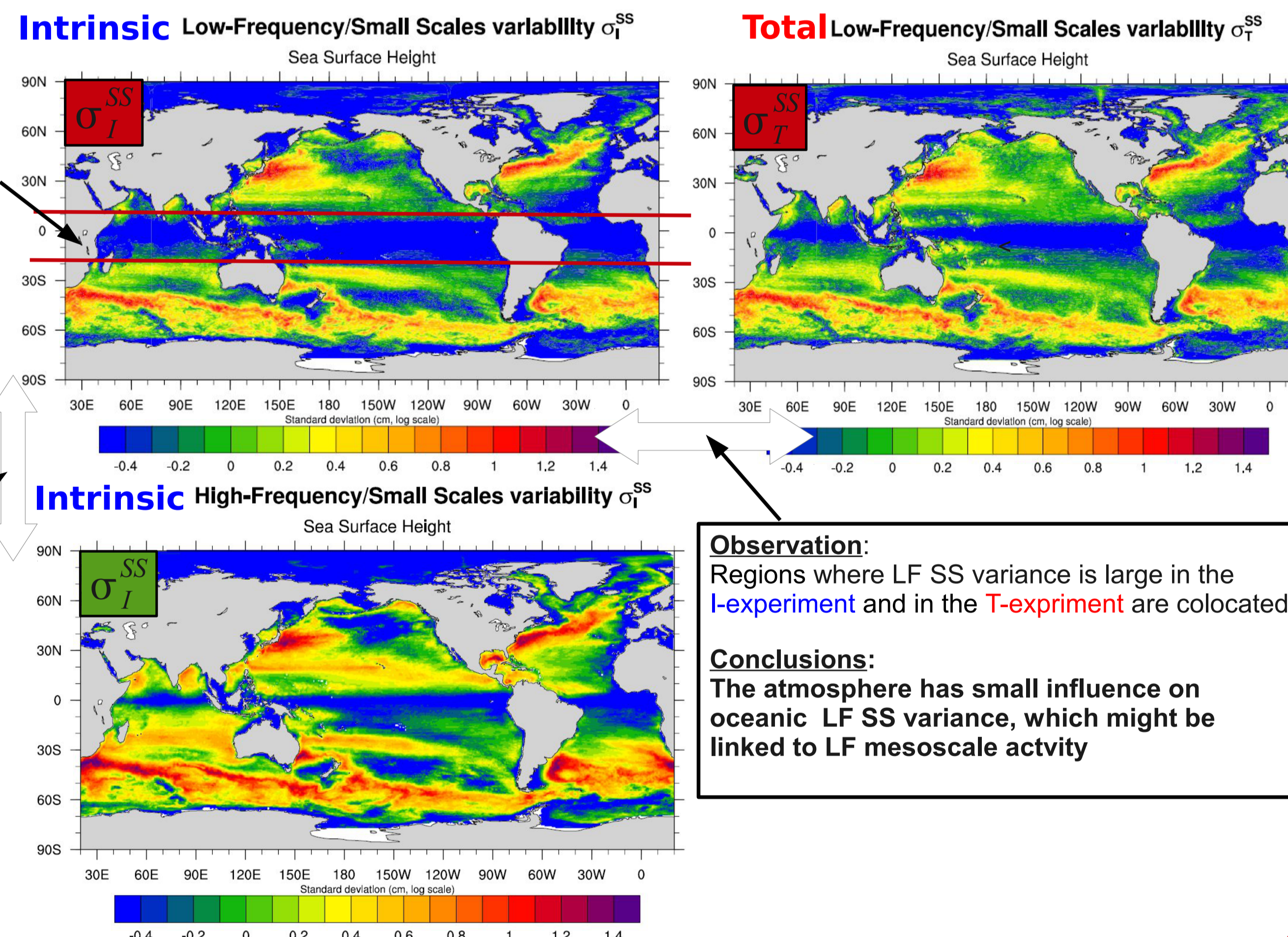
- 1) Removal of spatial and temporal mean and deseasonalization
- 2) Non-linear detrending (LOESS, cut-off 20 years)
- 3) Band-pass Filtering in time and space (temporal cut-off 1.5 year, spatial cut-offs 12° and 6°)



## How is low-frequency oceanic intrinsic variability distributed in space and wave number ?

## Low-Frequency SSH variance: Small Scales

Low-Frequency Small-Scale variance is mostly driven by oceanic internal processes  
→ The global average variance in the I-experiment accounts for 88 % of the variance in the T-experiment



**Observation:** LF SS variance is small at low latitudes  
**Why ?** More linear processes  
Larger Rossby radii

**Observation:** Regions where LF SS variance is large are collocated with eddy-active regions (HF SS)  
**Question:** How LF SSH variance is linked to HF eddy activity ? (see KE cascades in box 4)

**Observation:** Regions where LF SS variance is large in the I-experiment and in the T-experiment are collocated  
**Conclusions:** The atmosphere has small influence on oceanic LF SS variance, which might be linked to LF mesoscale activity

This map is related to mesoscale activity with HF SS structures  
→ WBCs and ACC are eddy-active regions

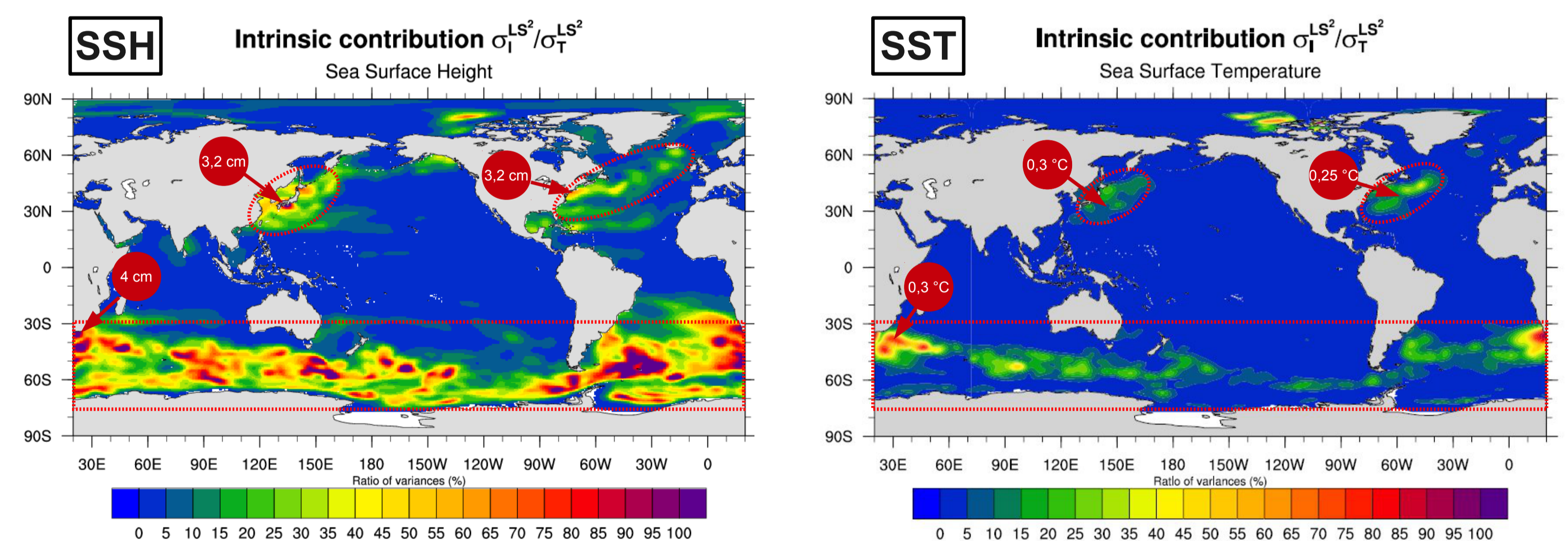
## Low-Frequency SSH/SST variance: Large Scales

A) Low-Frequency Large-Scale variance driven by the atmosphere over most regions

B) But there are three intrinsic large-variance regions at Large Scales:

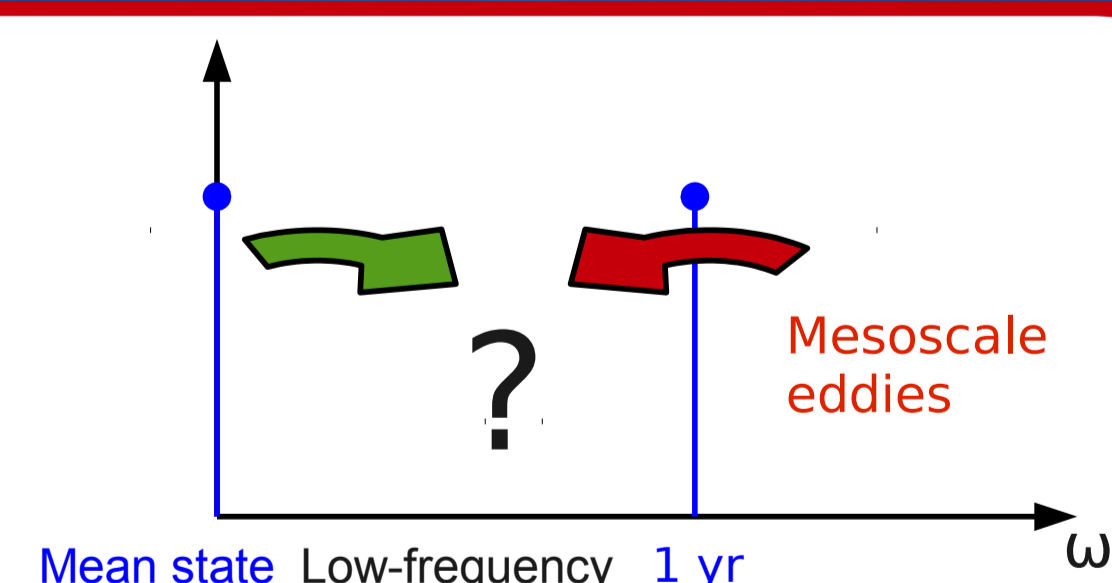
- Gulf Stream
- Kuroshio
- Antarctic Circumpolar Current

$$r = \frac{(\sigma_I^{LS})^2}{(\sigma_T^{LS})^2} > 50\%$$



Since air/sea interactions are important in these regions (e.g. largest values of  $Q_{NET}$ ), WBCs might generate substantial decadal climate variability [6]  
→ Potential imprint of LS oceanic intrinsic variability on atmospheric and climate variability in a coupled mode

## Two paradigms:



### Eddy forcing:

- Rectification of the low-frequency modes by eddy PV fluxes [1][8]
- Spatial and temporal inverse cascades of Kinetic Energy [7]  
→ Need statistical description of turbulent processes

### Transitions between large-scale equilibria:

- The mean state of the ocean directly feeds low-frequency modes [2]
- Dynamical System Theory applied in academic context shows random transitions between multiple stable states [9]

## Current and upcoming work:

- Structure of low-frequency intrinsic variability in WBCs (EOFs, comparison with SSH modes found in idealized studies)
- Impact of a finer resolution (1/4° vs 1/12°)
- Diagnostics of spatio-temporal inverse cascade in the I-experiment through fluxes of Kinetic Energy in spectral domain (collaboration with B. Arbic [7])
- Ensemble simulations are coming... (OCCIPUT project)

## Take-home message

- ✓ Low-Frequency Small-Scale SSH variance (<6°) is mainly intrinsic and might be associated with low-frequency mesoscale activity
- ✓ Low-Frequency Large-Scale SSH/SST variance is forced over most of the ocean, but mostly intrinsic in WBCs and ACC ( $r > 50\%$ ) where air/sea interactions are strong.
- ✓ The hypothesis of temporal inverse cascade is currently being tested

## References:

- [1] P. Berloff et al., The Turbulent Oscillator: A Mechanism of Low-Frequency Variability of the Wind-Driven Ocean Gyres, *Journal of Physical Oceanography* **37** (2007)
- [2] W. Hazeleger and Drijfhout S. S., A model study on internally generated variability in subtropical mode water formation, *Journal of Geophysical Research* **105** (2000)
- [3] A. M. Hogg and Blundell J. R., Interdecadal Variability of the Southern Ocean, *Journal of Physical Oceanography* **36** (2006)
- [4] T. Penduff et al., Sea Level Expression of Intrinsic and Forced Ocean Variabilities at Interannual Time Scales, *Journal of Climate* **24** (2011)
- [5] B. Taguchi et al., Decadal variability of the Kuroshio Extension: mesoscale eddies and recirculations, *Ocean Dynamics* **60** (2010)
- [6] Y.-O. Kwon et al., Role of the Gulf Stream and Kuroshio-Oyashio Systems in Large Scale Atmosphere-Ocean Interactions, *Journal of Climate* **23** (2010)
- [7] B. K. Arbic et al., Nonlinear Cascades of Surface Oceanic Geostrophic Kinetic Energy in the Frequency Domain, *Journal of Physical Oceanography* **42** (2012)
- [8] W. K. Dewar et al., Nonlinear Midlatitude Ocean Adjustment, *Journal of Physical Oceanography* **33** (2003)
- [9] H. A. Dijkstra and Ghil M., Low-frequency variability of the large-scale ocean circulation: A dynamical systems approach, *Review of Geophysics* **43** (2005)