



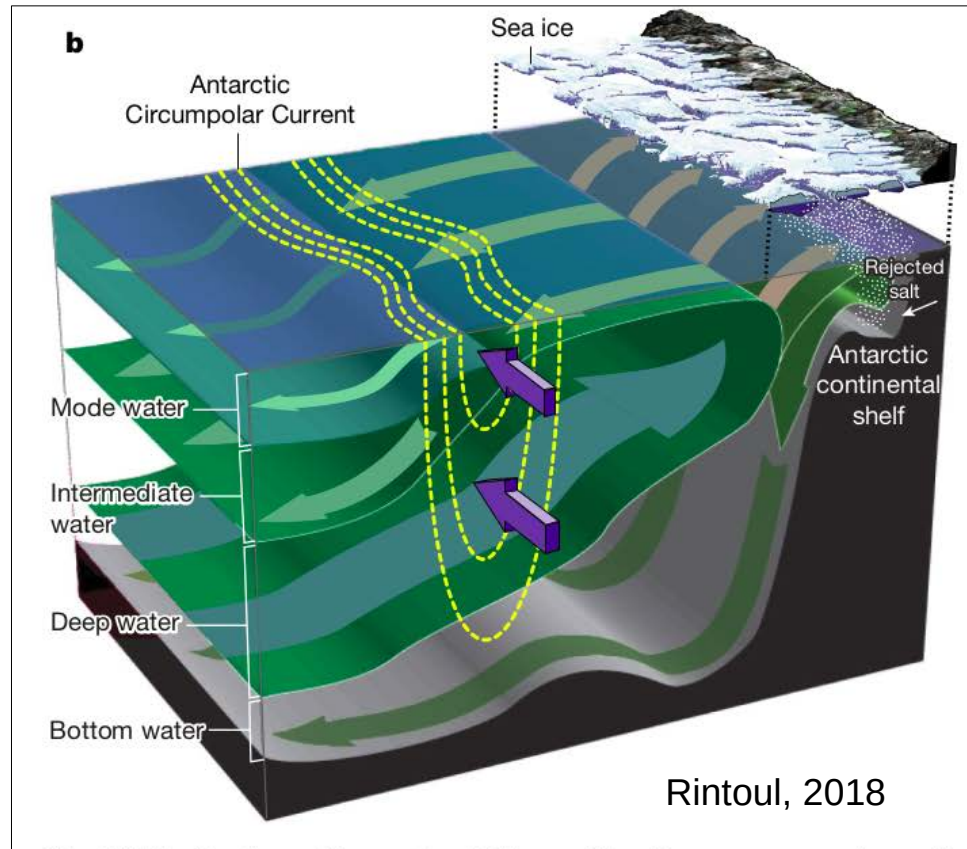
# Water masses variability in the Southern Hemisphere oceans over the last decade

Esther Portela, Nicolas Kolodziejczyk, Virginie Thierry, Christophe Maes



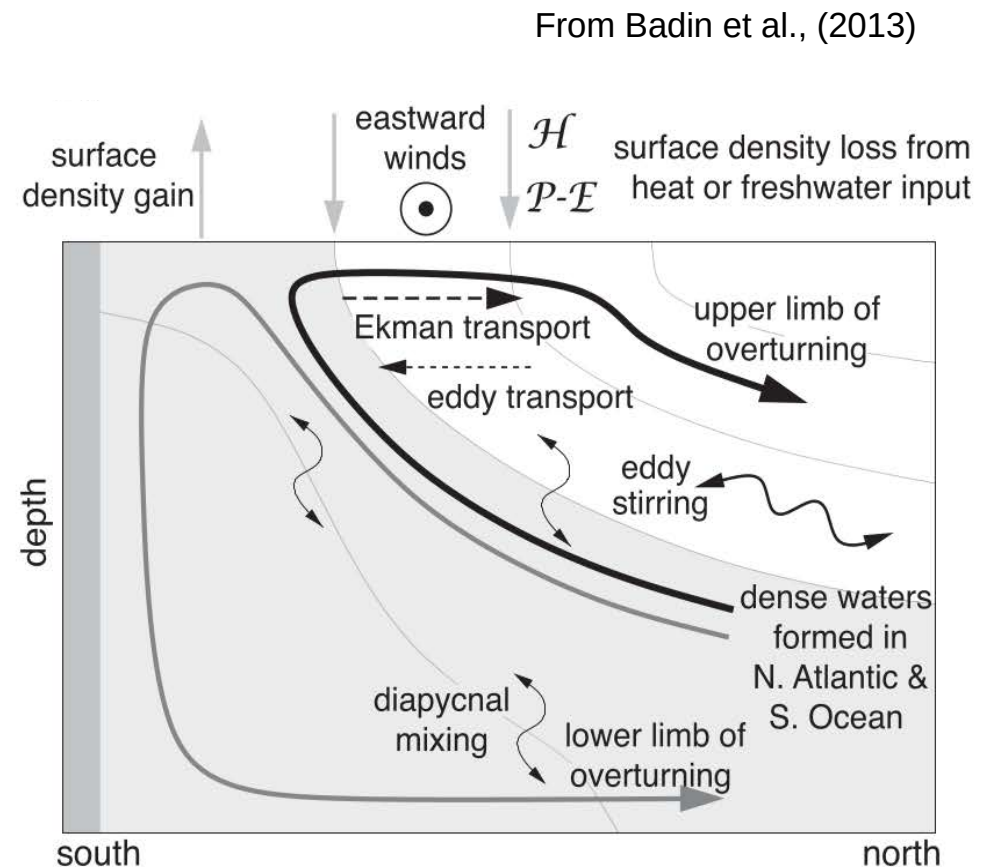
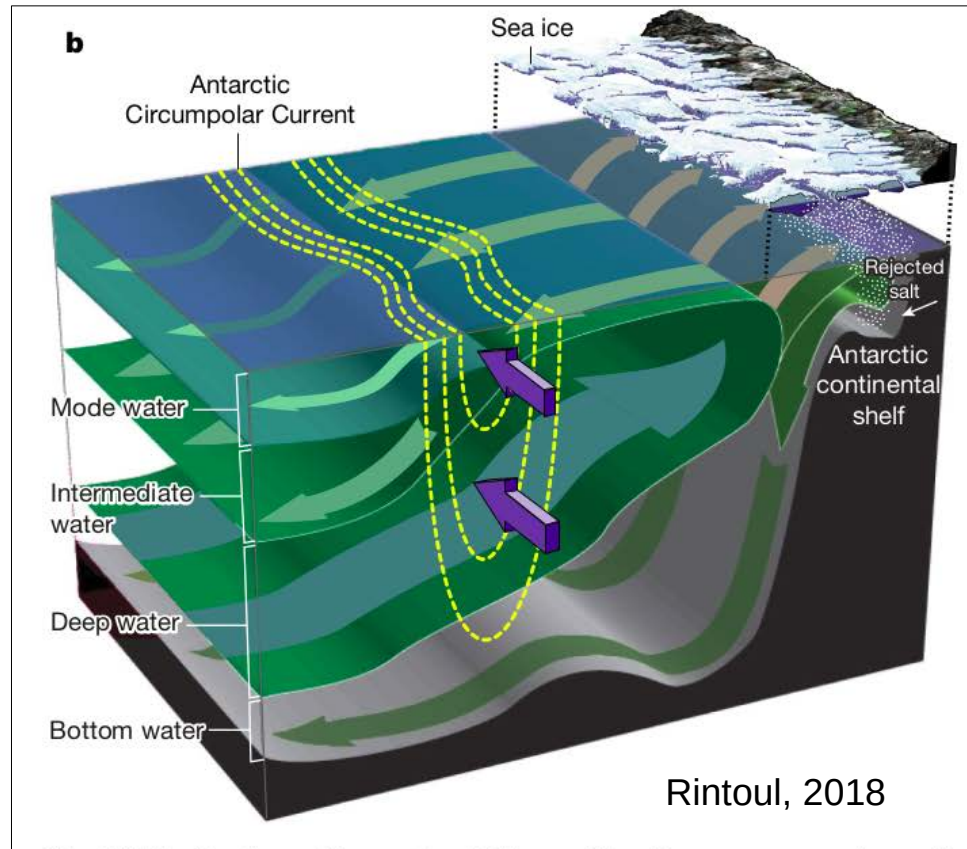
# 1. Introduction and background: Study region

## Southern Ocean and Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC)



# 1. Introduction and background: Study region

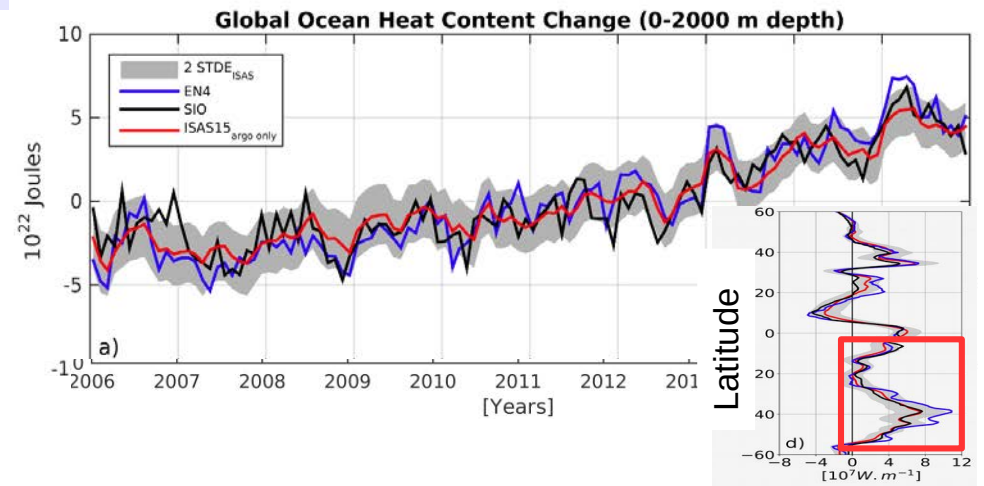
## Southern Ocean and Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC)



$$\text{ACC} = \text{wind driven current} + \text{eddy field}$$

# 1. Introduction and background

## Global Warming



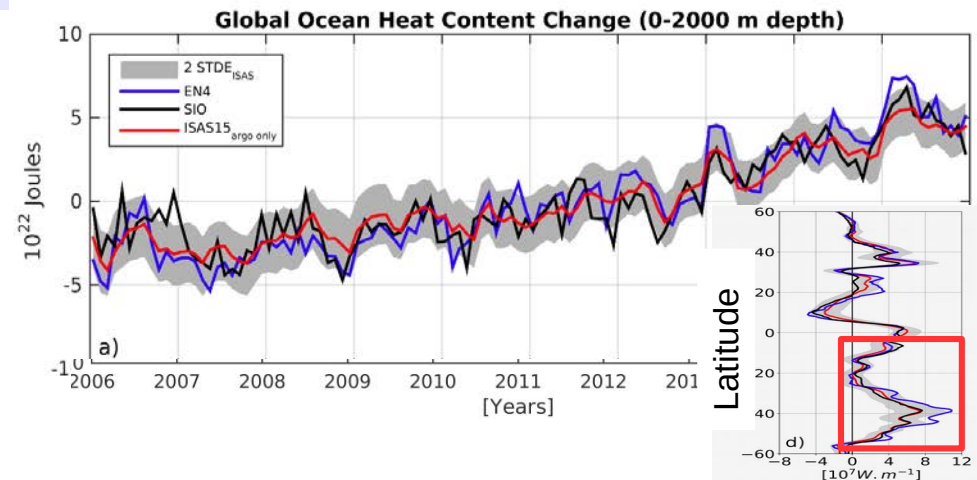


# 1. Introduction and background

Las decade trends in OHC and thickness

SAMW : Hot spots of heat gain and loss

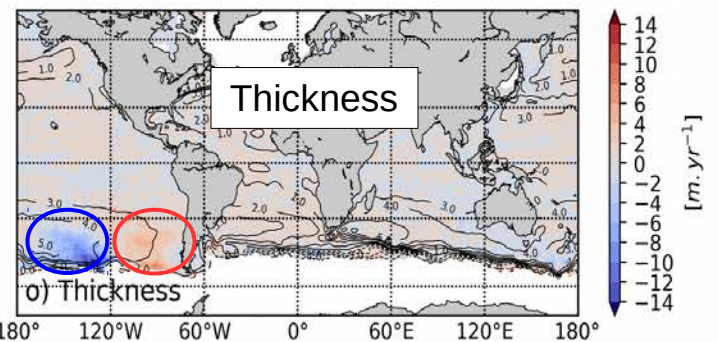
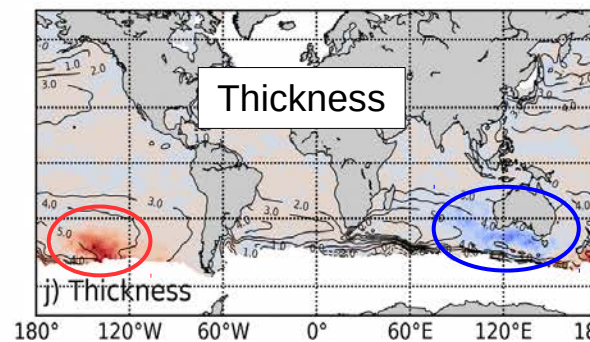
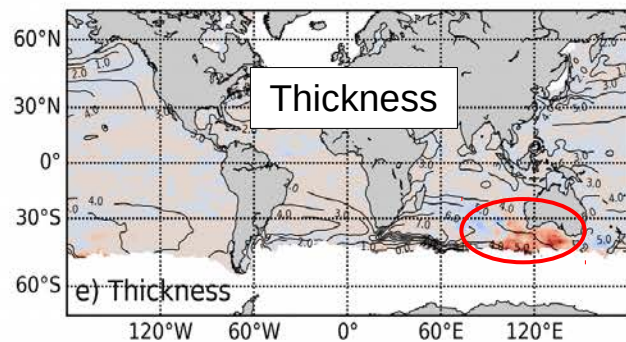
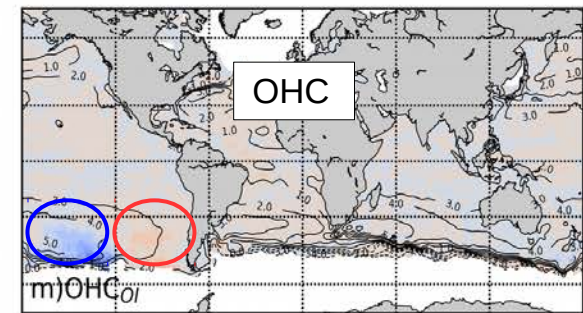
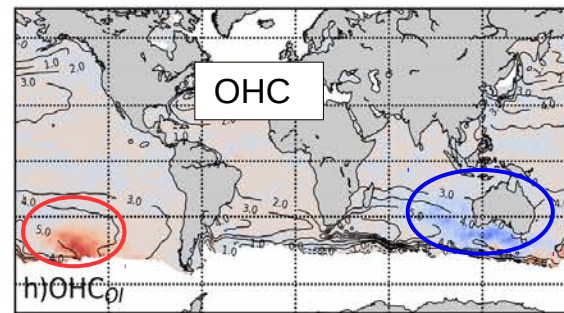
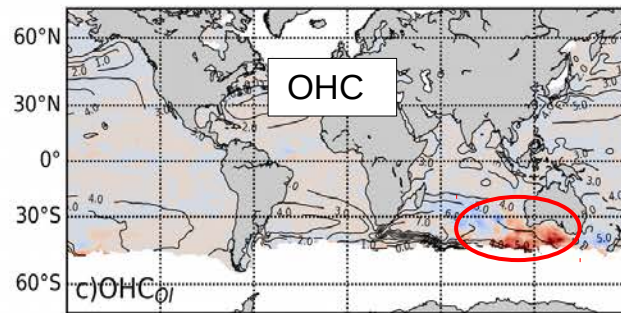
(Kolodziejczyk et al., 2019)



$\sigma = 26.7 - 26.8$

$\sigma = 26.8 - 26.9$

$\sigma = 26.9 - 27$



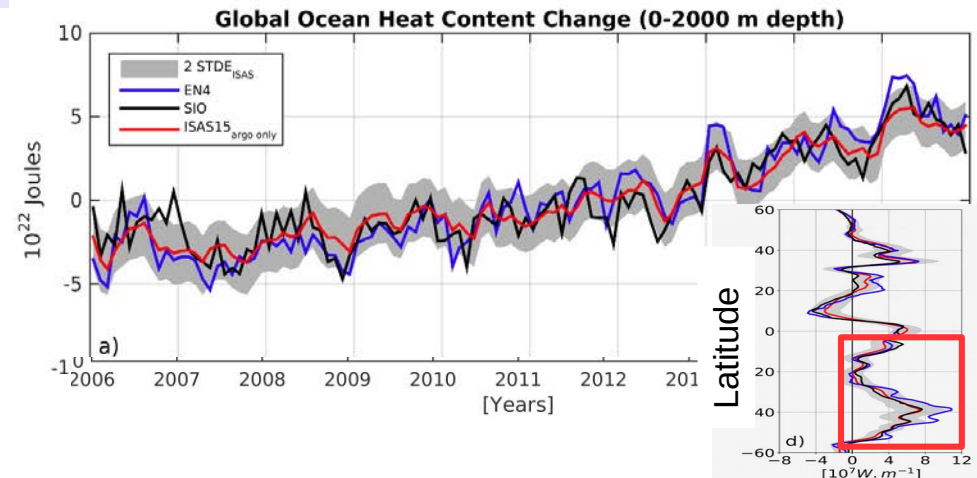


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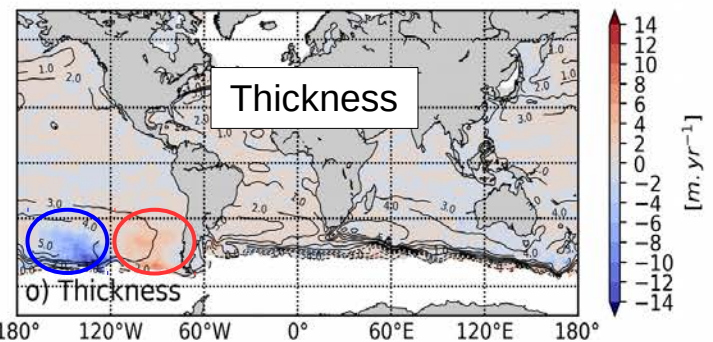
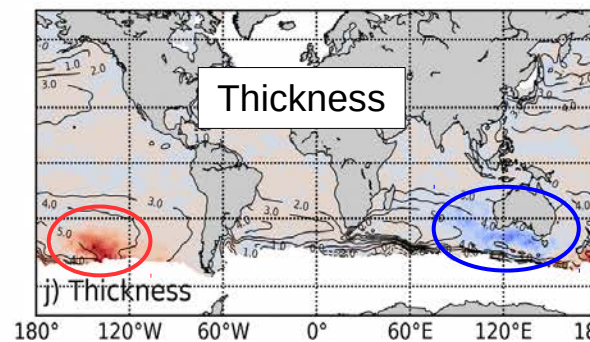
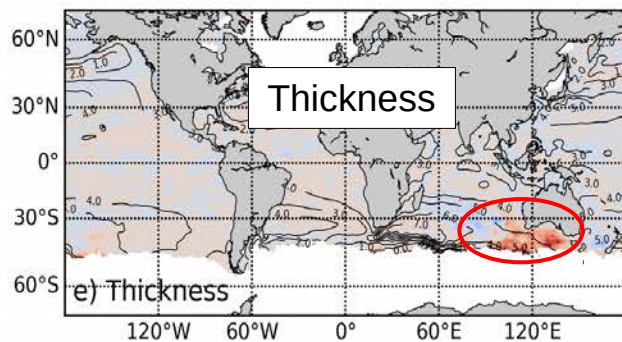
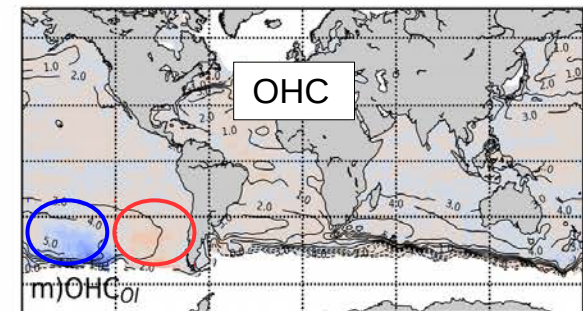
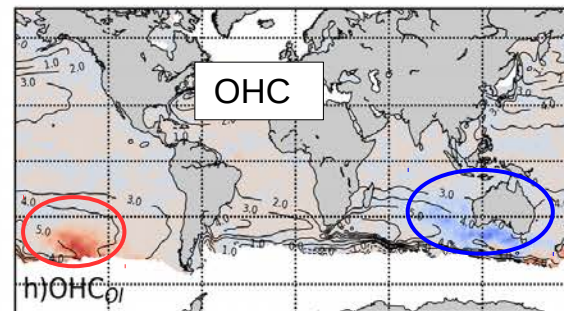
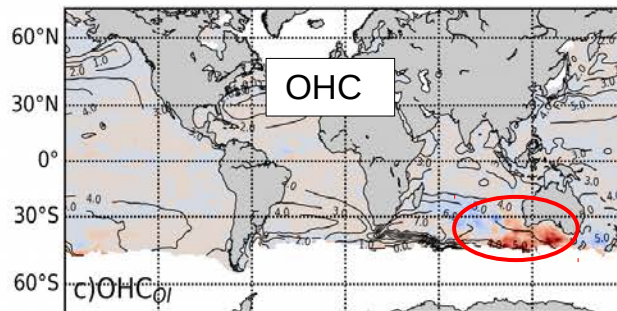
(Kolodziejczyk et al., 2019)



$\sigma = 26.7 - 26.8$

$\sigma = 26.8 - 26.9$

$\sigma = 26.9 - 27$



In the interannual to decadal timescale

Which mechanisms are driving the variability at the hot-spots of the volume change?

## 2. Methods

### Volume Budget of interior waters

$$\underbrace{\text{Volume Trend}}_{\frac{dV}{dt}} = \underbrace{\text{Subduction}}_S + \underbrace{\text{Transformation}}_{U_{(\sigma, \tau)}} + \underbrace{\text{Exchange flux}}_{\Psi}$$

Argo Data

Density – spiciness ( $\sigma$ - $\tau$ ) coordinates

Spiciness ( $\tau$ ): Thermohaline change along isopycnals

## 2. Methods

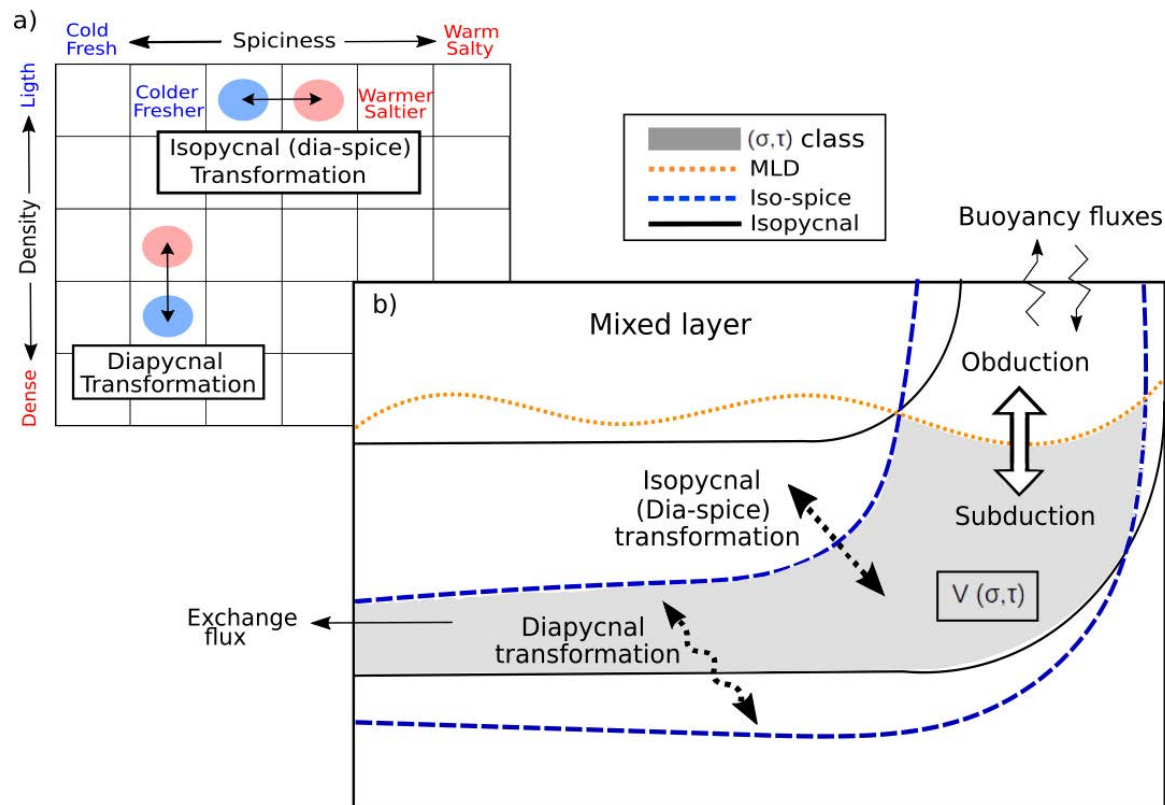
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## 2. Methods

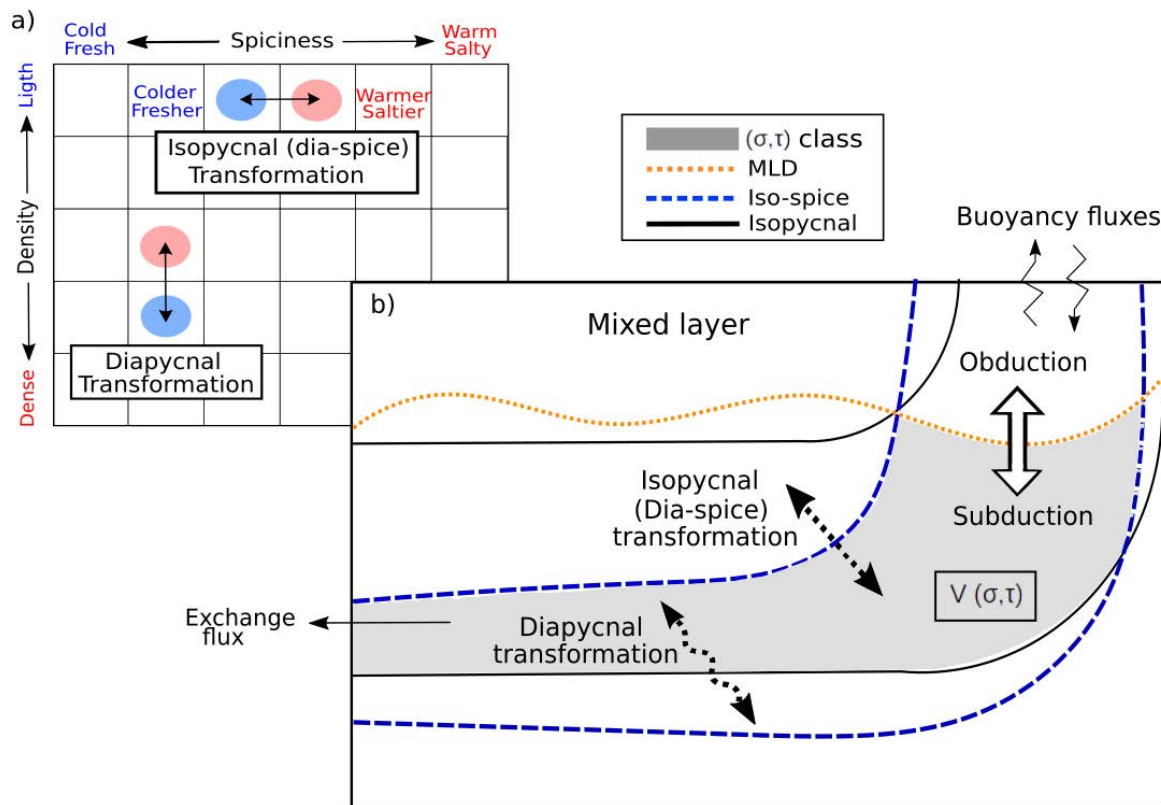
### Volume Budget of interior waters

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Argo Data

Density – spiciness ( $\sigma$ - $\tau$ ) coordinates

Spiciness ( $\tau$ ): Thermohaline change along isopycnals



Subduction :

$$\underbrace{S(x, y)}_{\text{Subduction}} = \underbrace{U_H \cdot \nabla_h H}_{\text{lateral induction}} + \underbrace{w_H}_{\text{vertical } v} + \underbrace{\nabla_h (U_H^*)}_{\text{eddy induced}}$$

Transformation

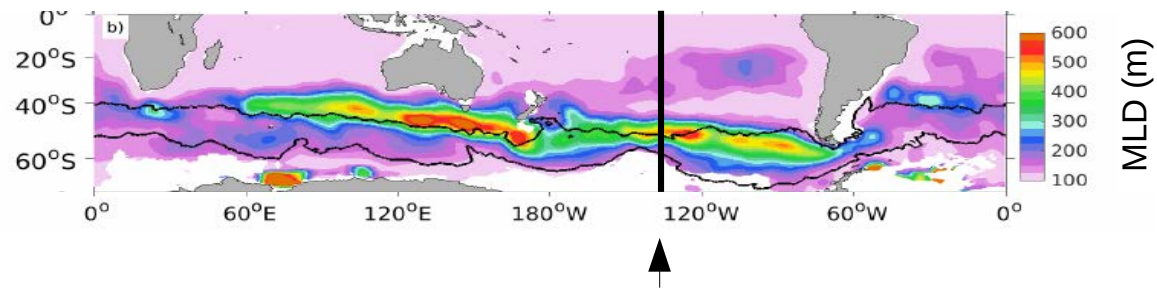
(Following Evans et al., 2014):

$$\frac{dV}{dt} - S = Ax$$

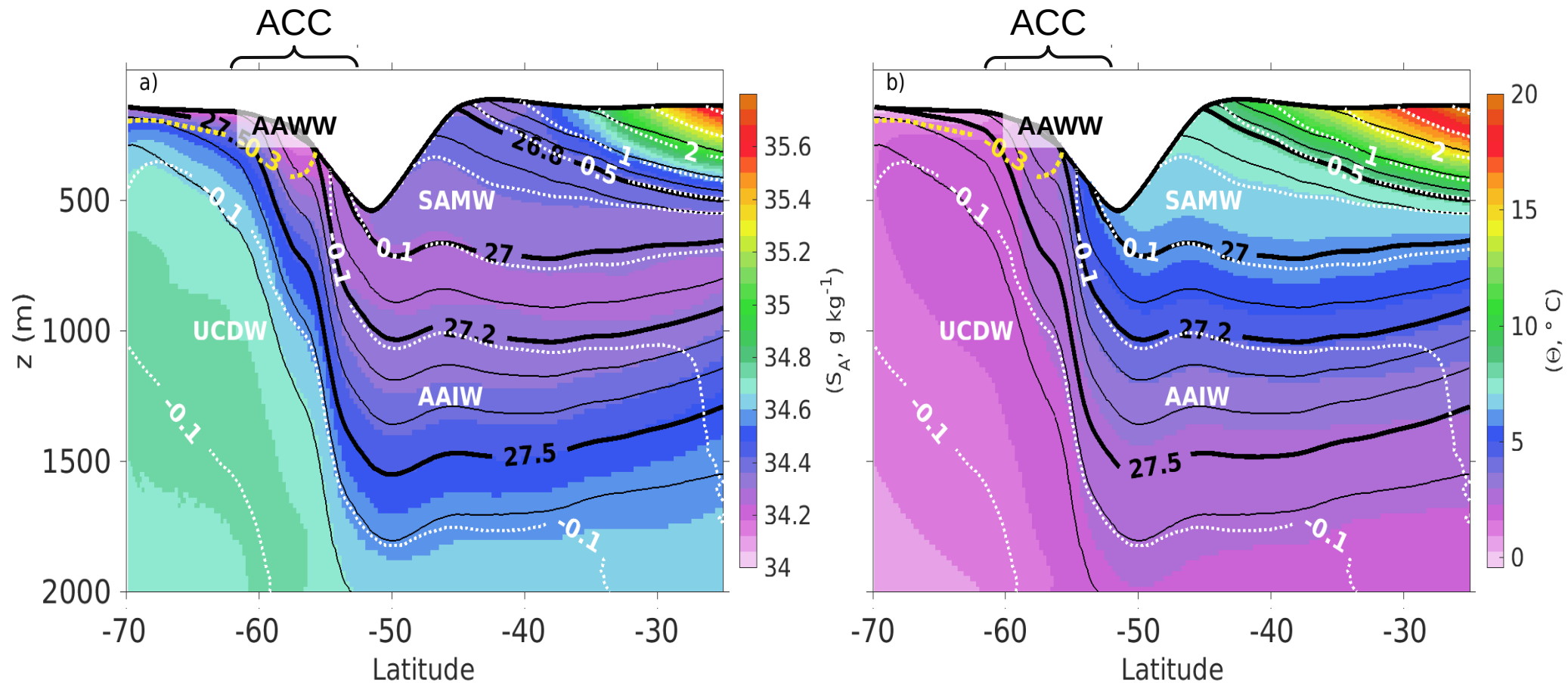
**A:** matrix of coefficients of the linear equations  
**x:** vector of dia-surface transformations

### 3. Water-masses in the Southern Ocean

Main waters masses in the Southern Ocean :



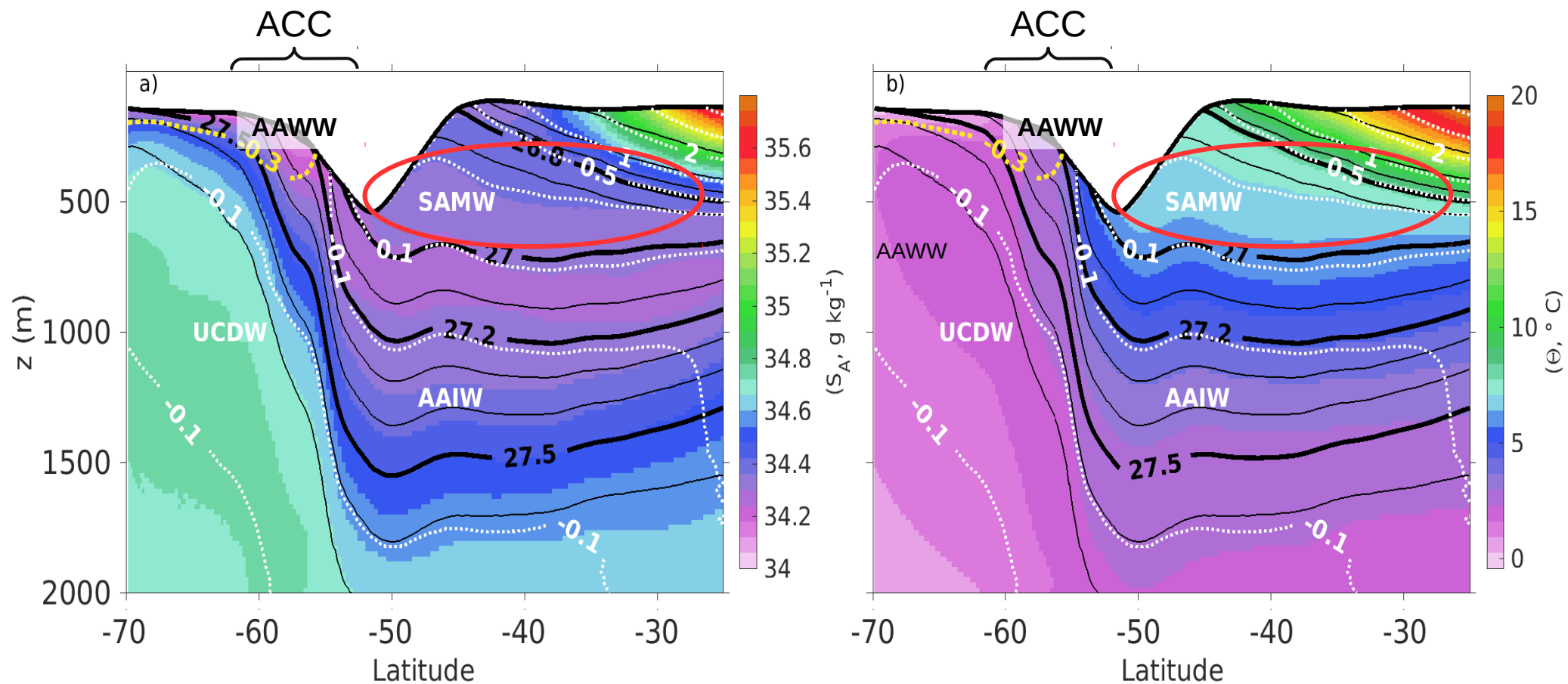
Vertical profile at 130°W in the South Pacific



### 3. Water-masses in the Southern Ocean

Main waters masses in the Southern Ocean :

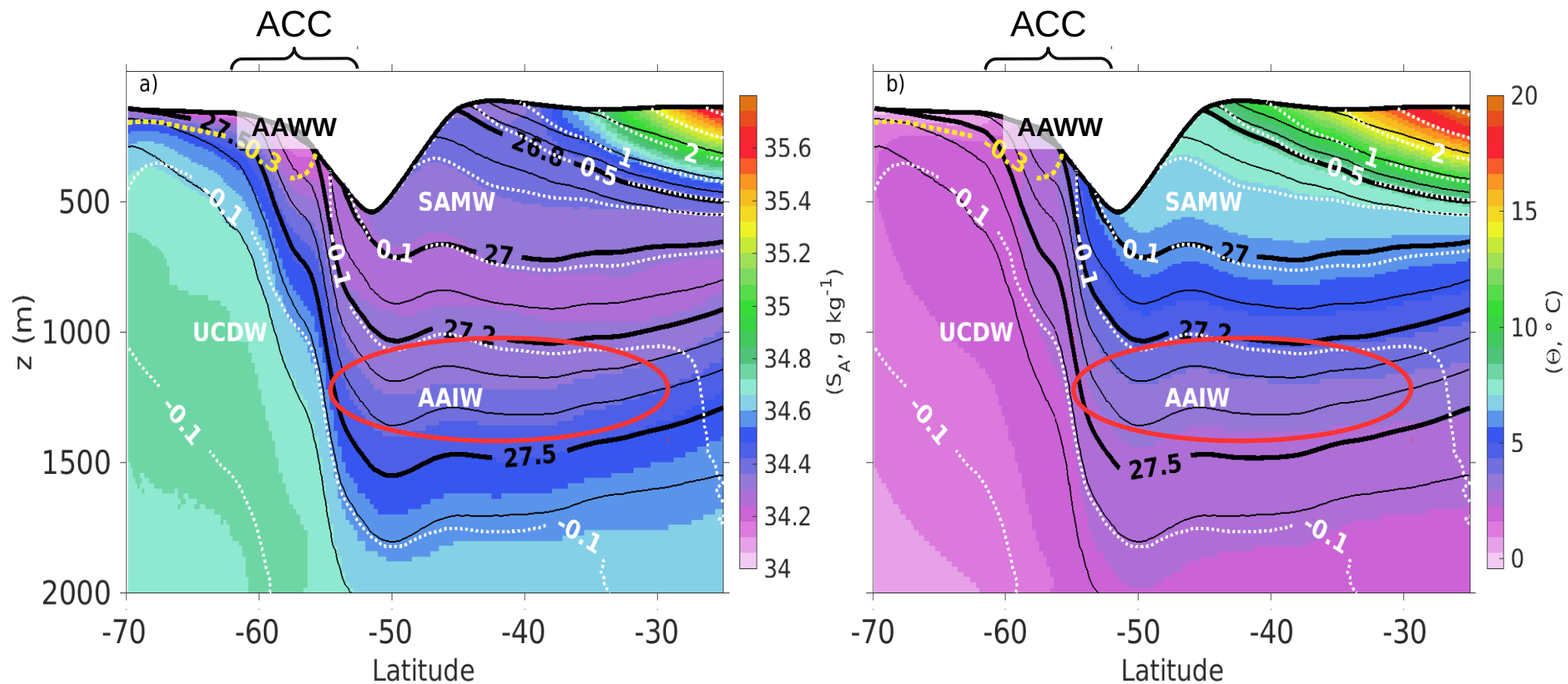
- SubAntarctic Mode Water (SAMW )



### 3. Water-masses in the Southern Ocean

Main waters masses in the Southern Ocean :

- SubAntarctic Mode Water (SAMW )
- Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW)

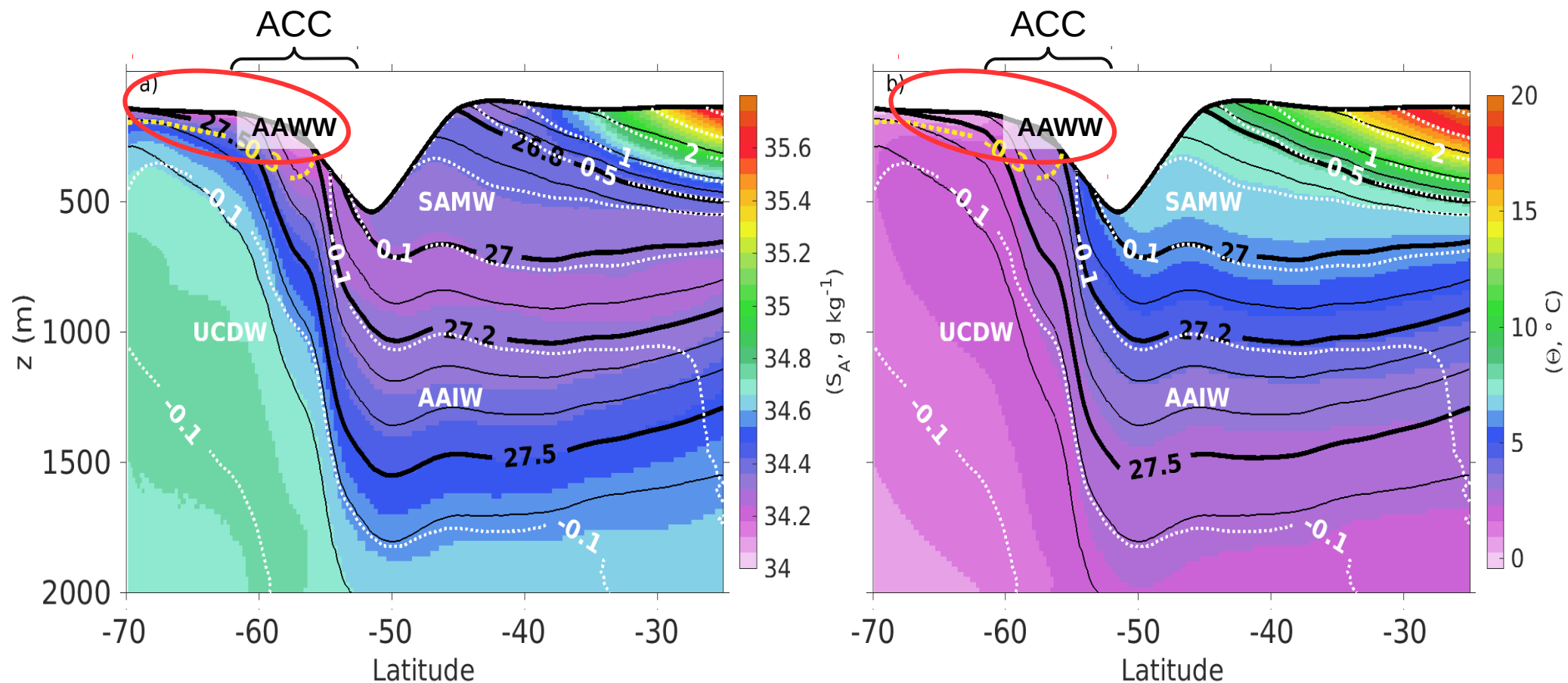




### 3. Water-masses in the Southern Ocean

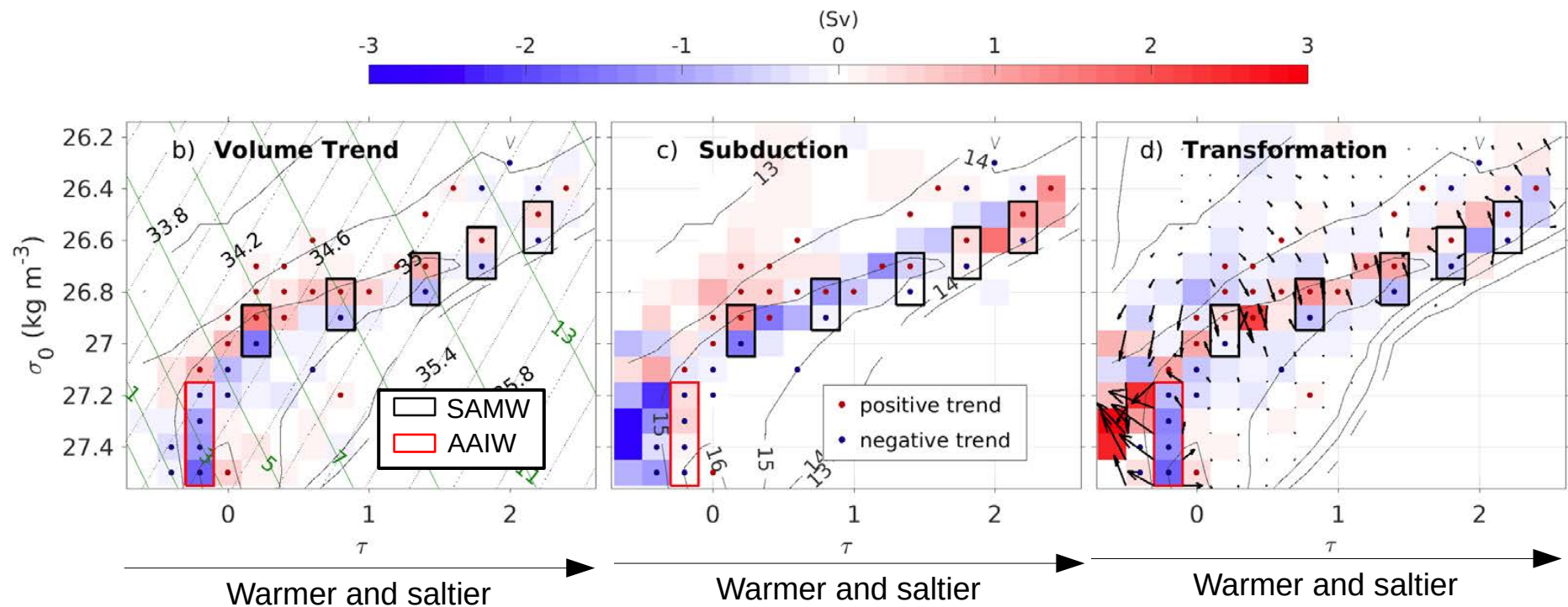
Main waters masses in the Southern Ocean :

- SubAntarctic Mode Water (SAMW )
- Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW)
- Antarctic Winter Water (AAWW)



## 4. Results and Discussion

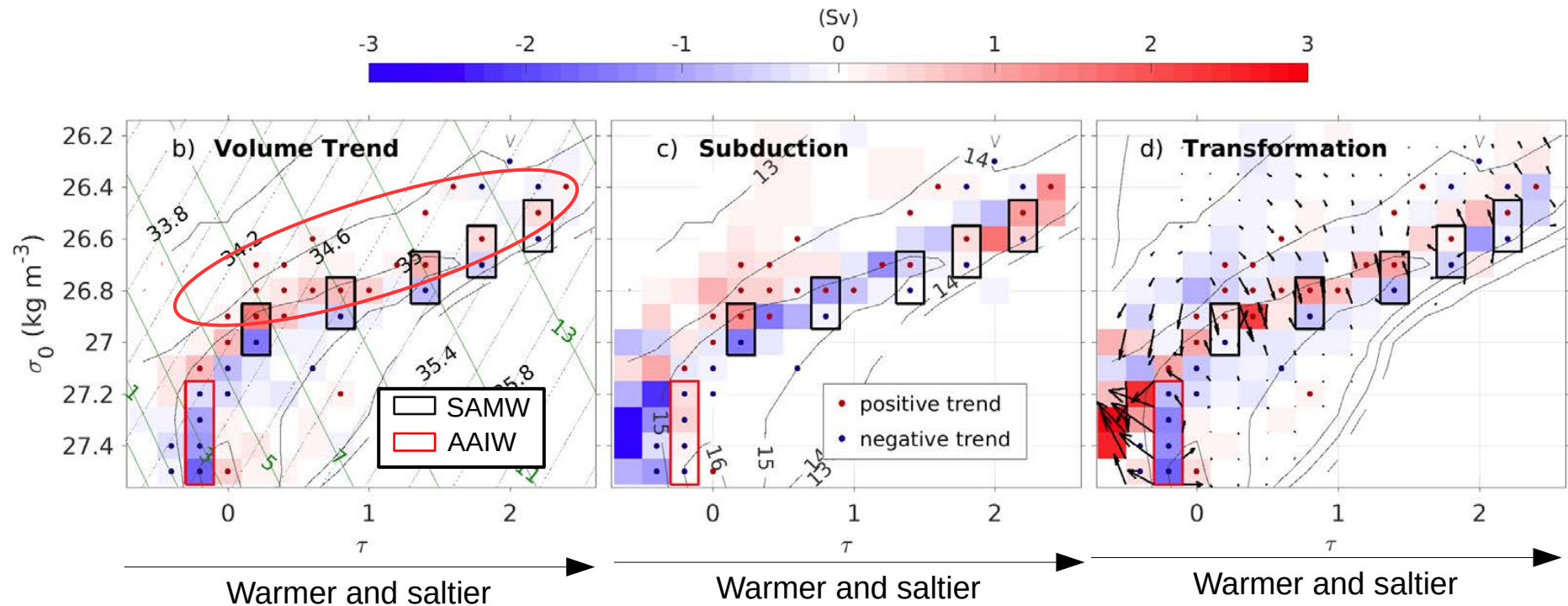
### Volume Budget



## 4. Results and Discussion

### Volume Budget

Lightening of the upper waters

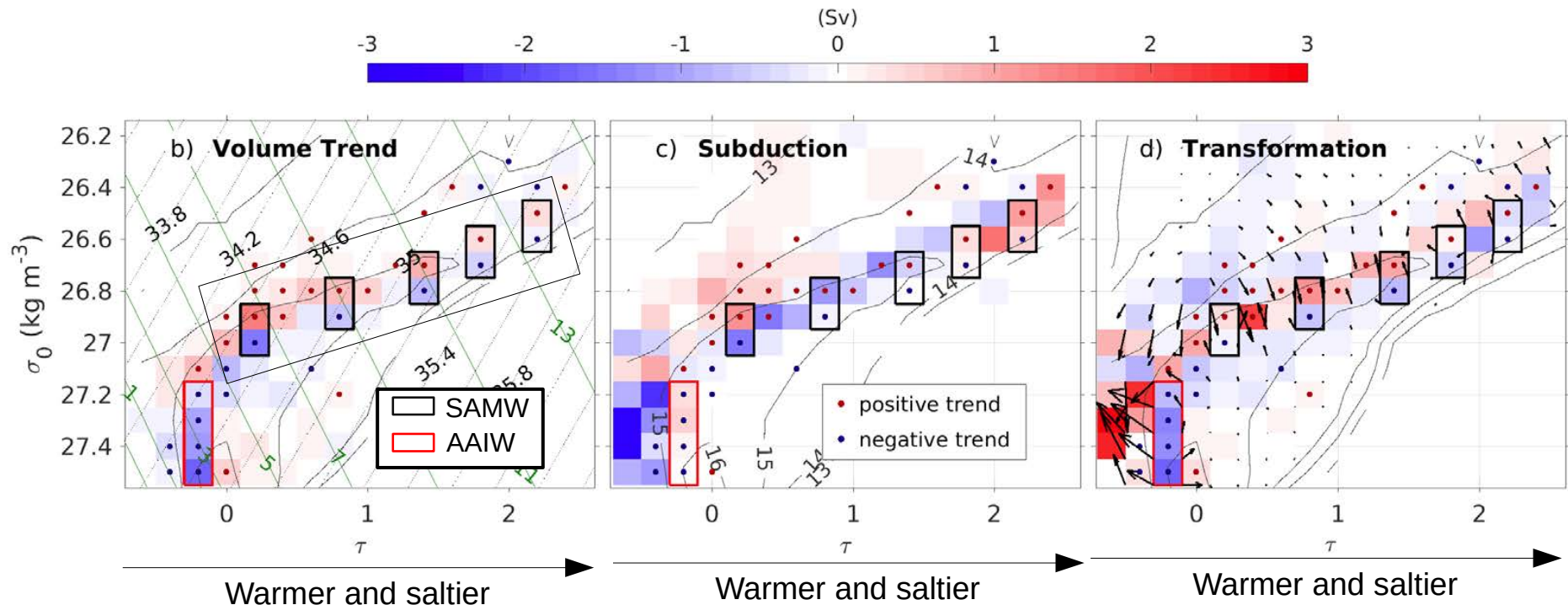


# 4. Results and Discussion

## Volume Budget

Lightening of the upper waters

SAMW { - Upper  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume gain  
- Lower  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume loss





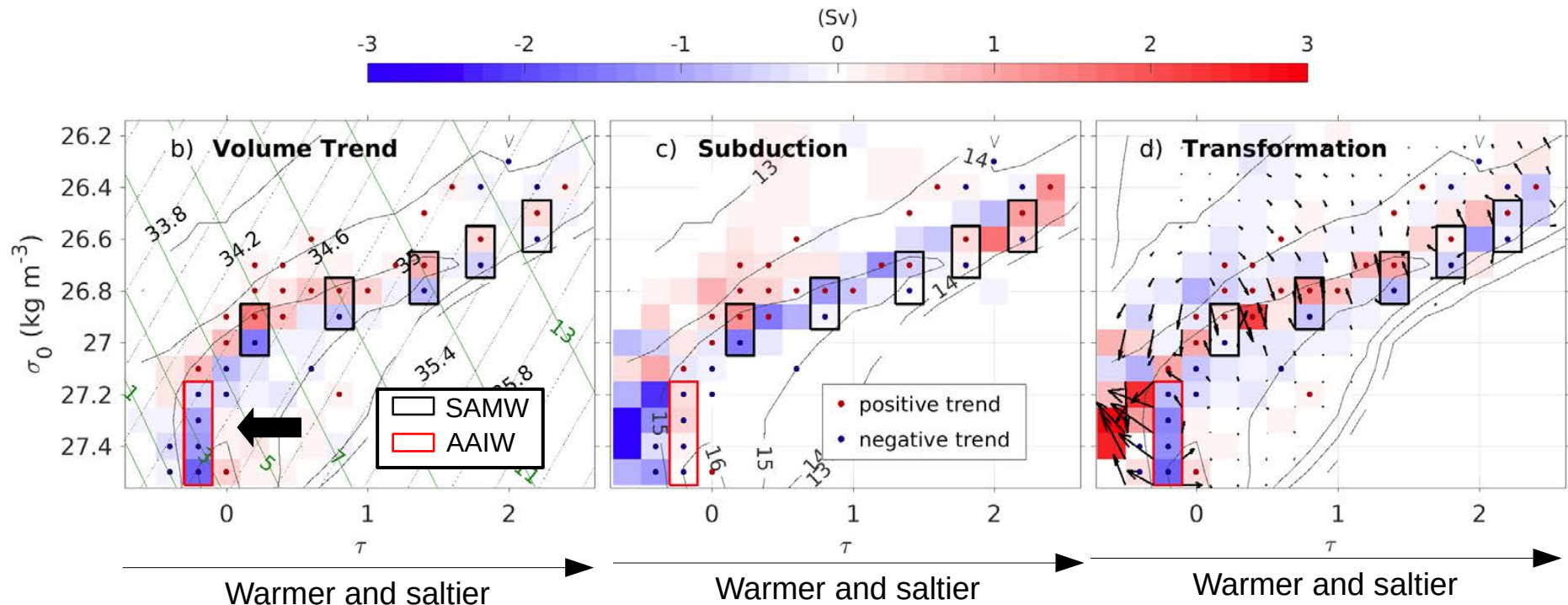
# 4. Results and Discussion

## Volume Budget

Lightening of the upper waters

SAMW {  
- Upper  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume gain  
- Lower  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume loss

Intermediate Waters {  
- AAIW: Volume loss  
- AAWW: No volume change



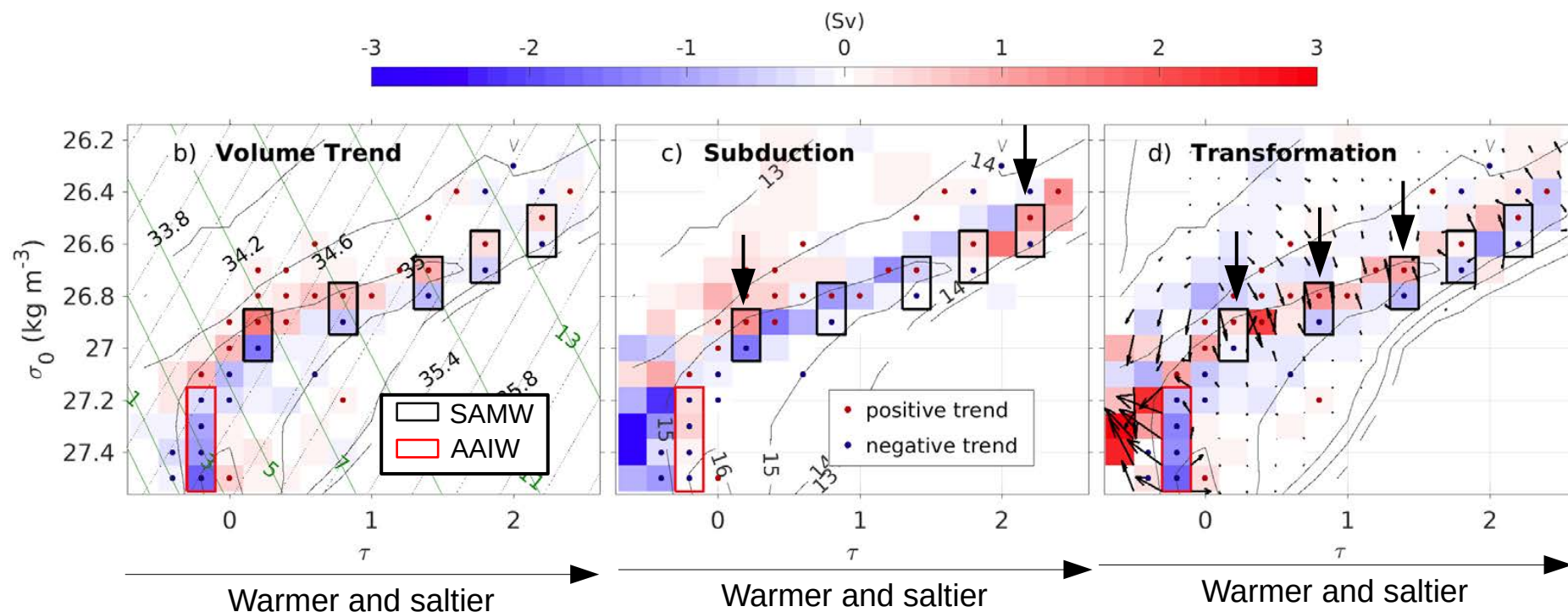
# 4. Results and Discussion

## Volume Budget

Lightening of the upper waters

SAMW { - Upper  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume gain → Subduction ( $\sigma$ - $\tau$  integrated)  
- Lower  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume loss → Negative transformation

Intermediate Waters { - AAIW: Volume loss  
- AAWW: No volume change

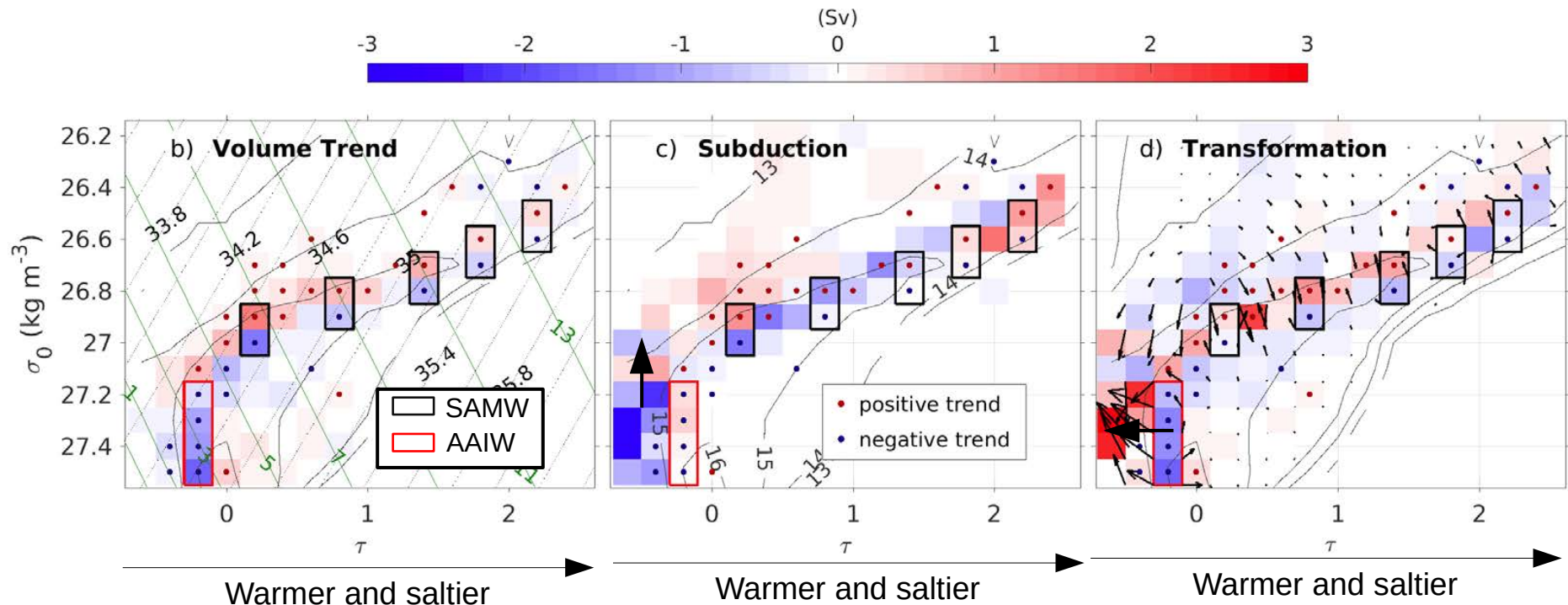


# 4. Results and Discussion

## Volume Budget

### Lightening of the upper waters

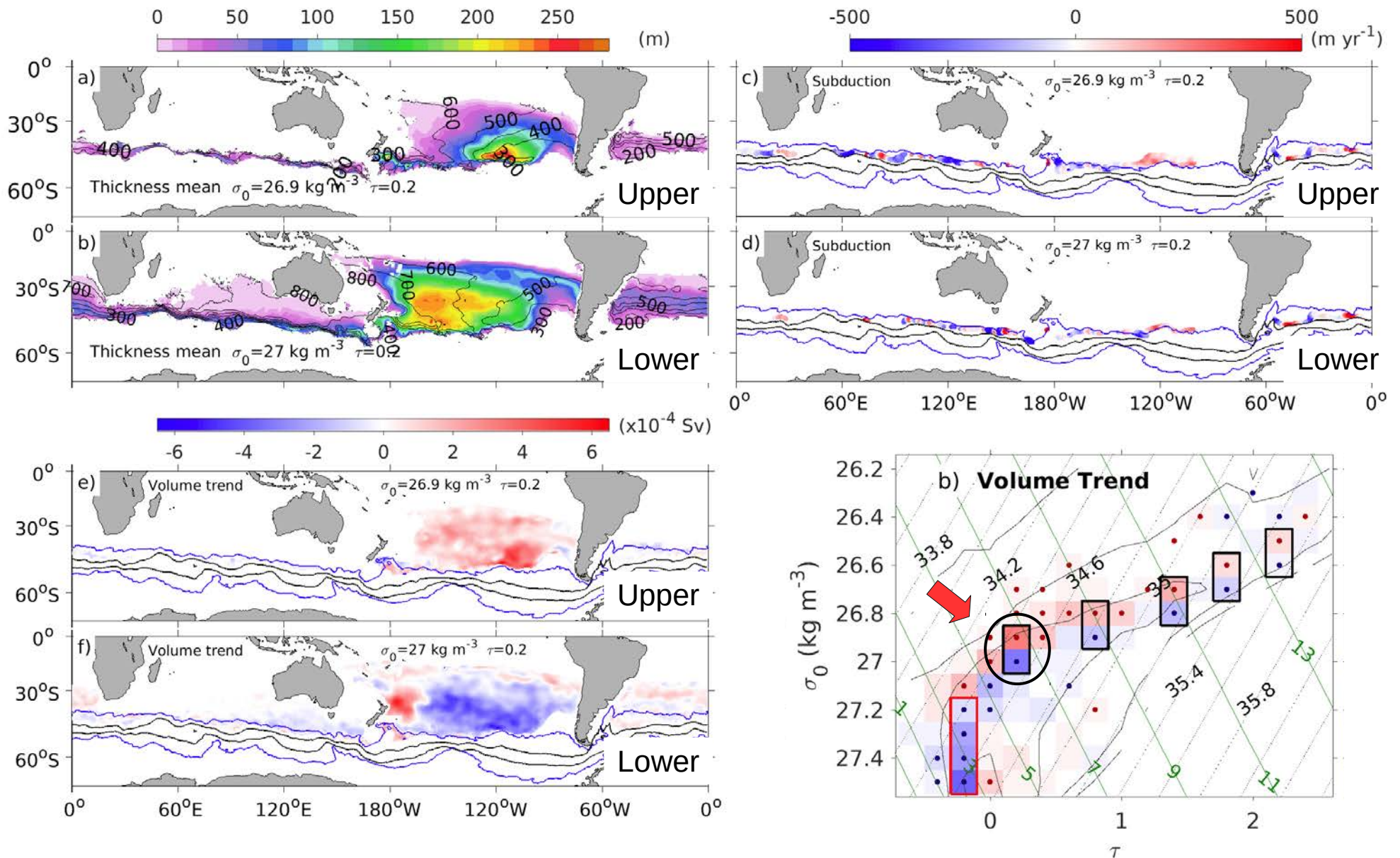
- SAMW {
- Upper  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume gain → Subduction ( $\sigma$ - $\tau$  integrated)
  - Lower  $\sigma$ -layers: Volume loss → Negative transformation
- Intermediate Waters {
- AAIW: Volume loss → Weak subduction, negative transformation
  - AAWW: No volume change → Strong obduction, positive transformation





# 4. Results and Discussion

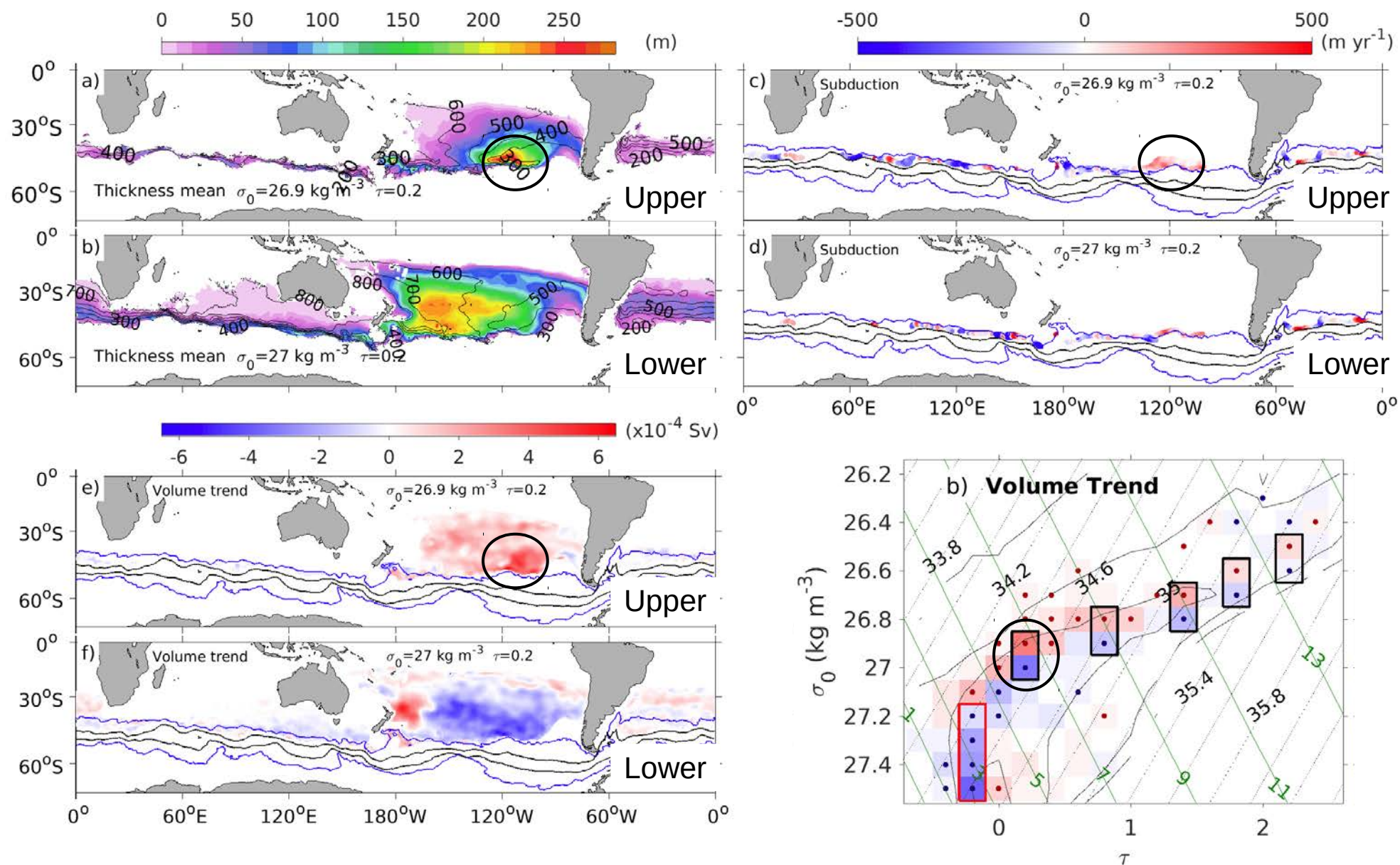
## Example: Southeastern Pacific (SEP) SAMW



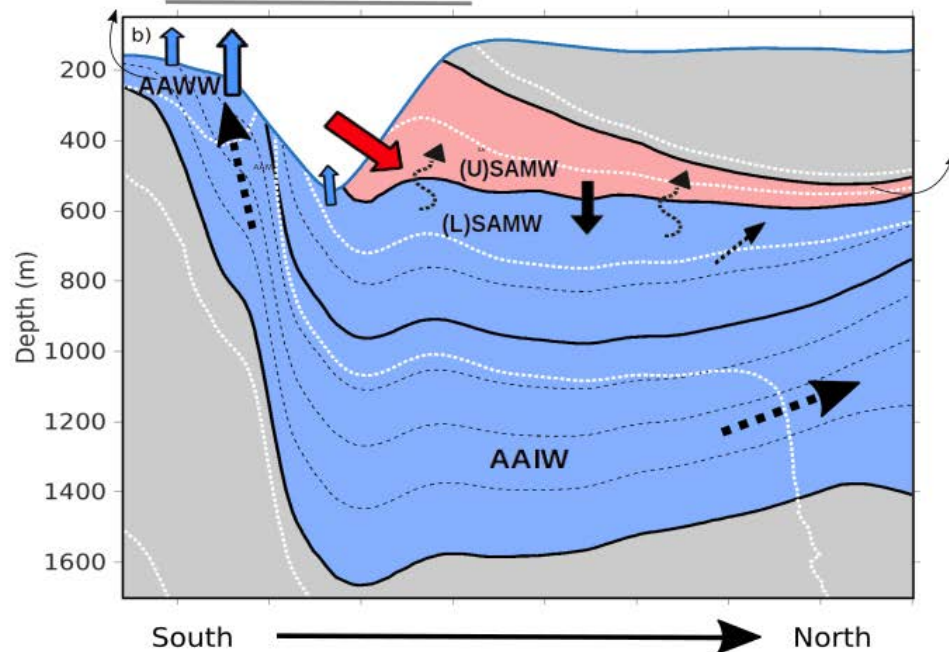
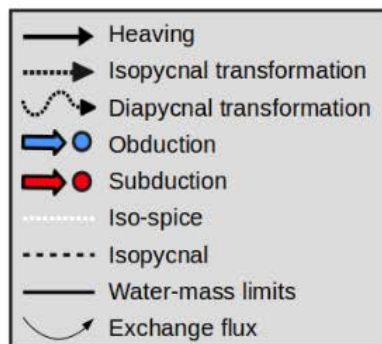
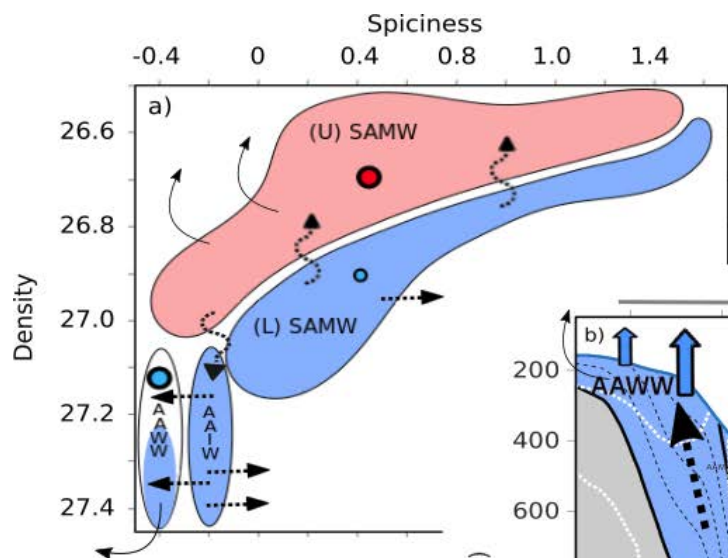
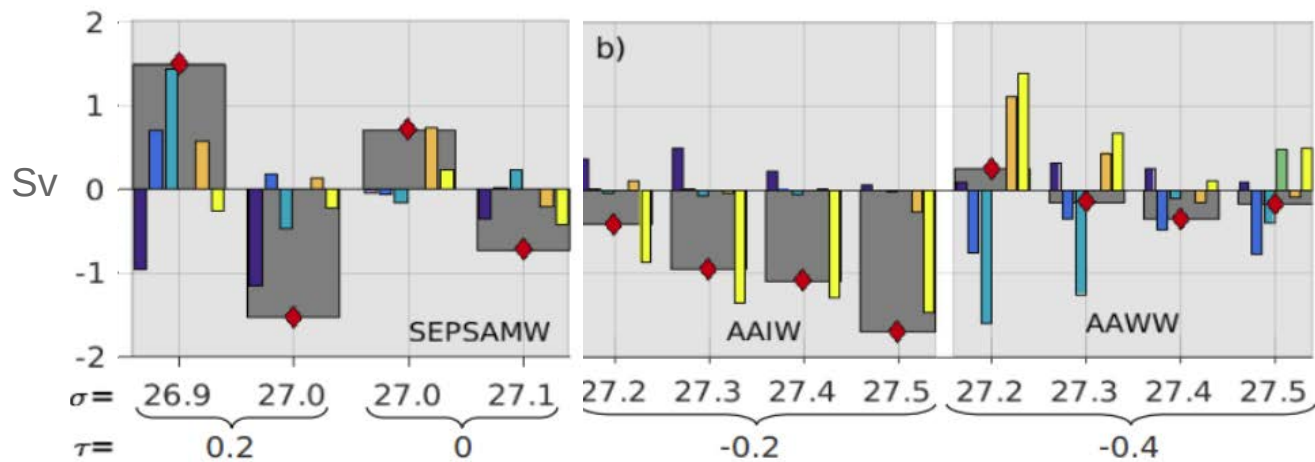
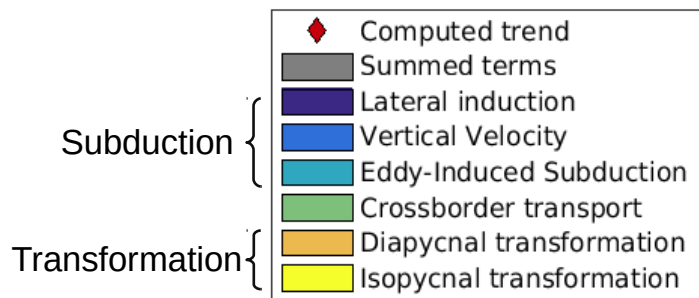


# 4. Results and Discussion

## Example: Southeastern Pacific (SEP) SAMW

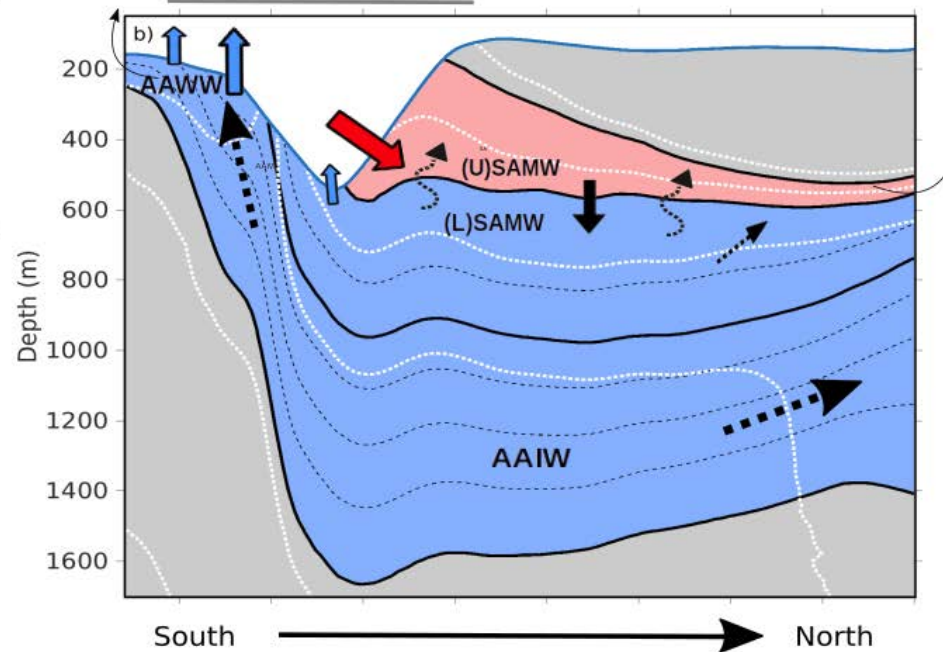
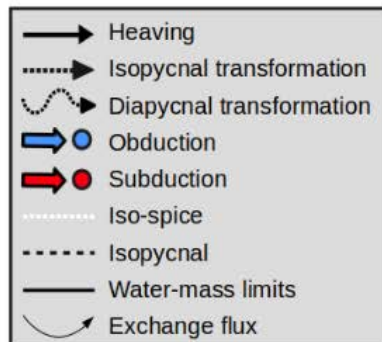
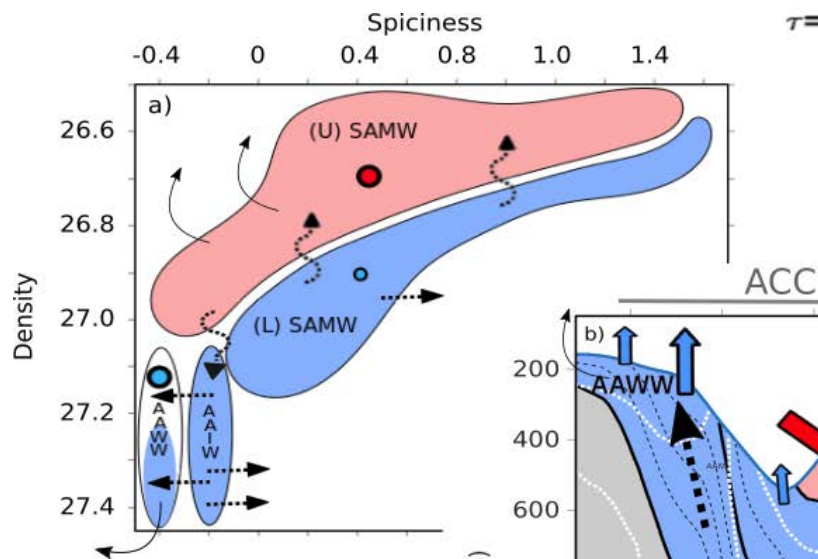
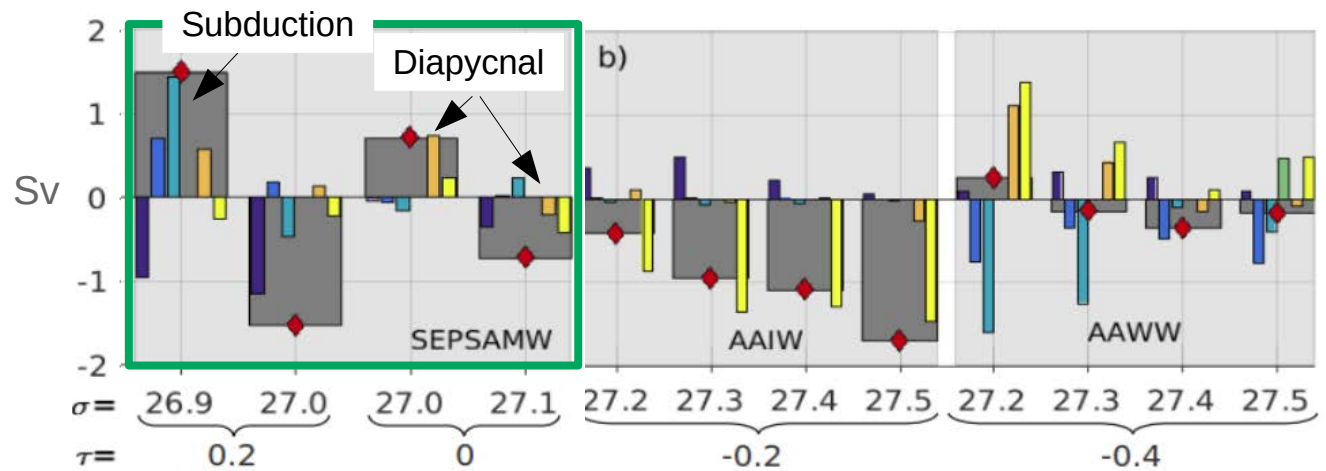
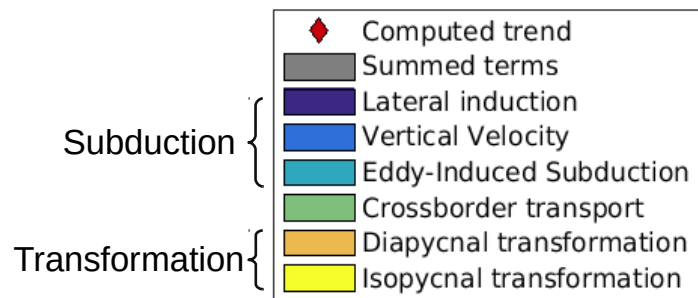


# 5. Summary



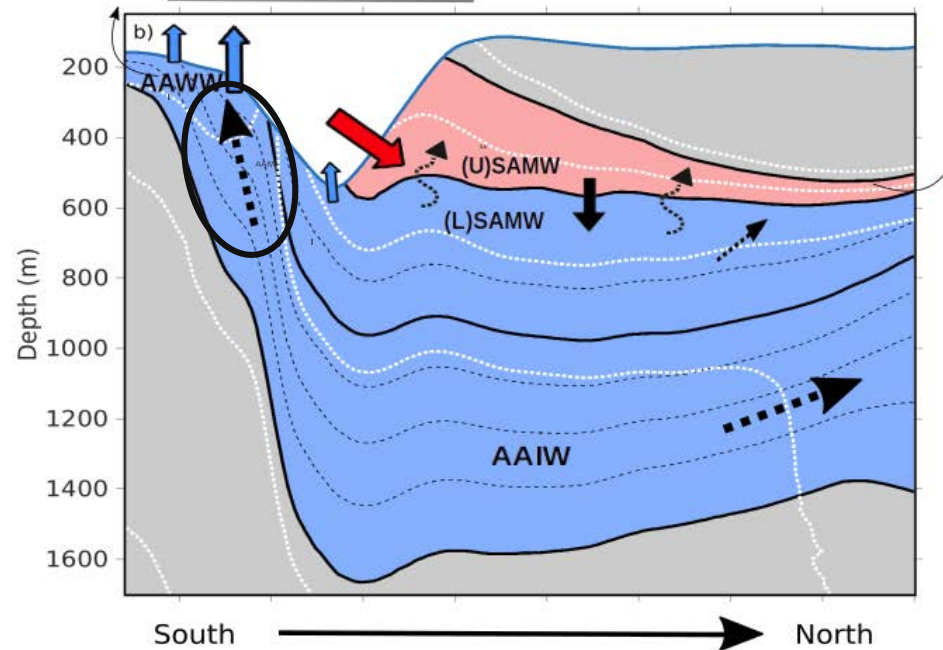
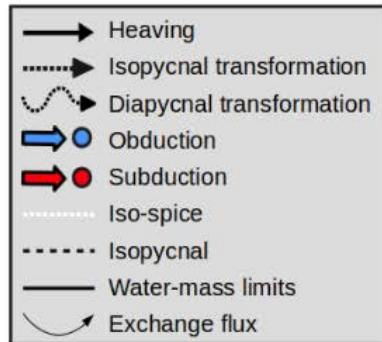
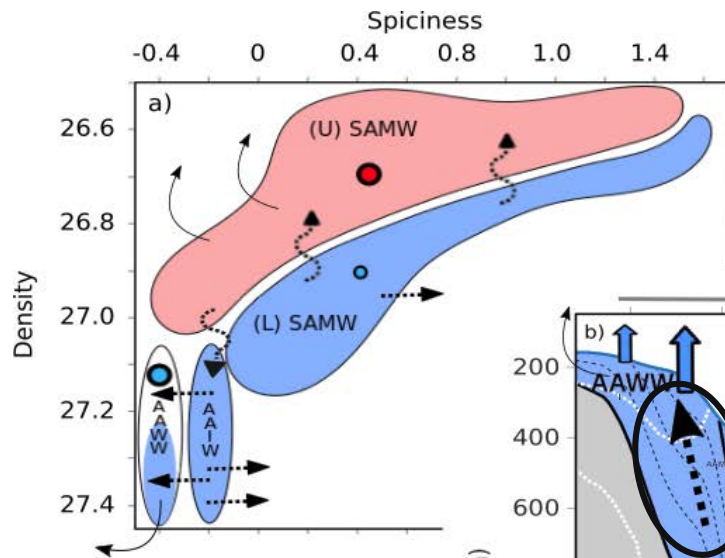
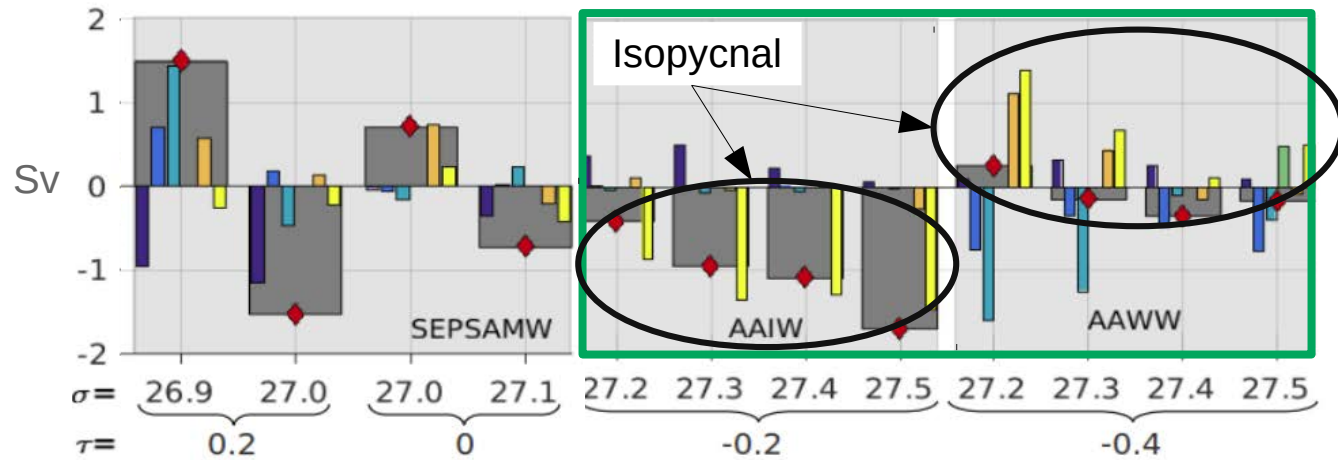
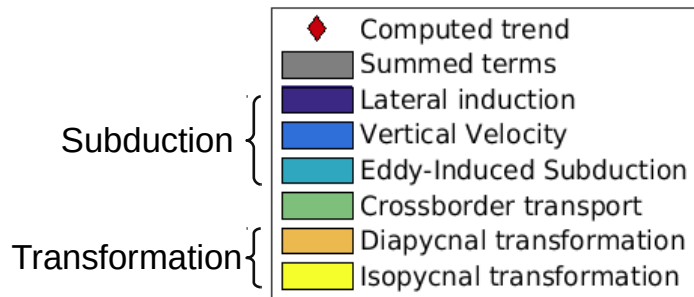


# 5. Summary



SAMW

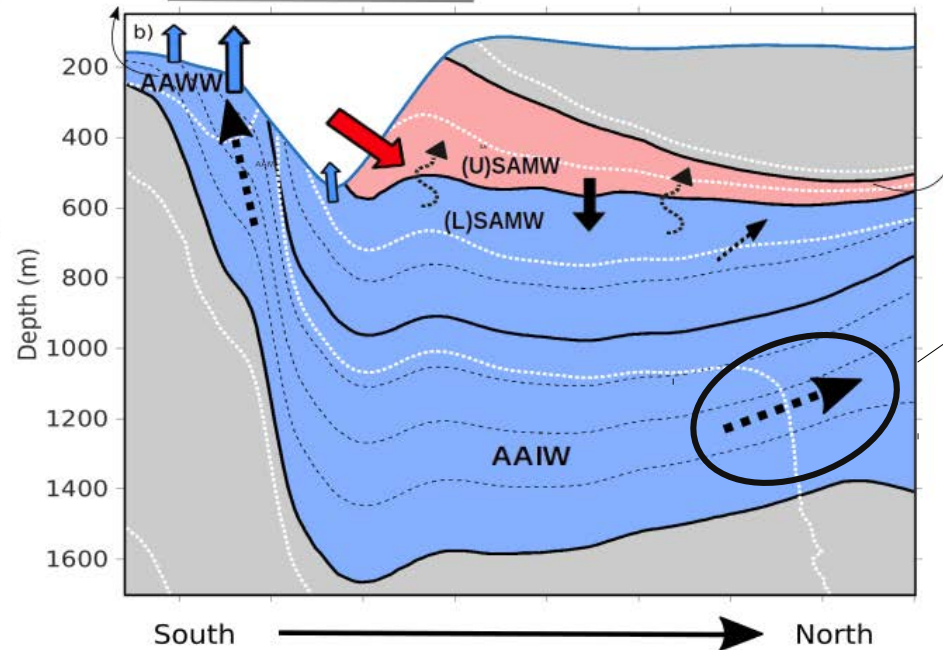
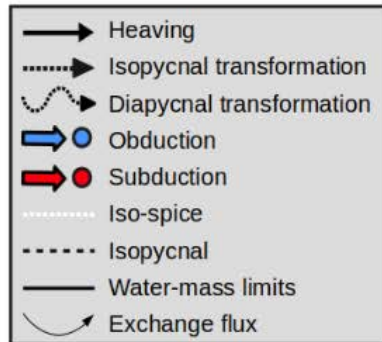
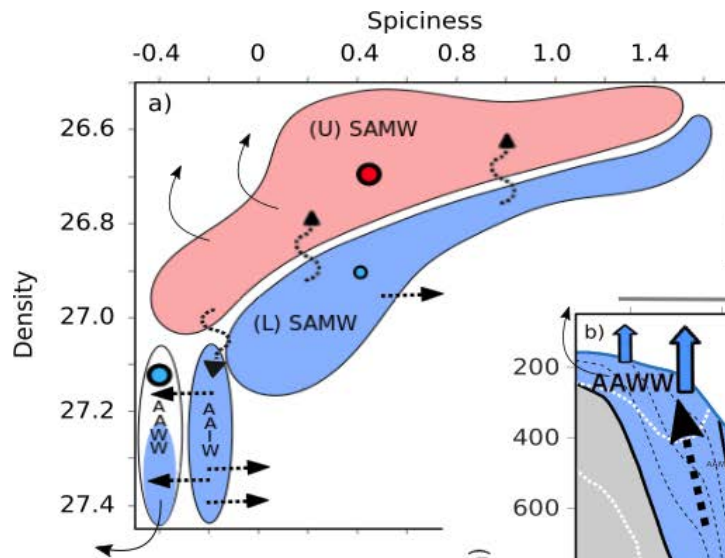
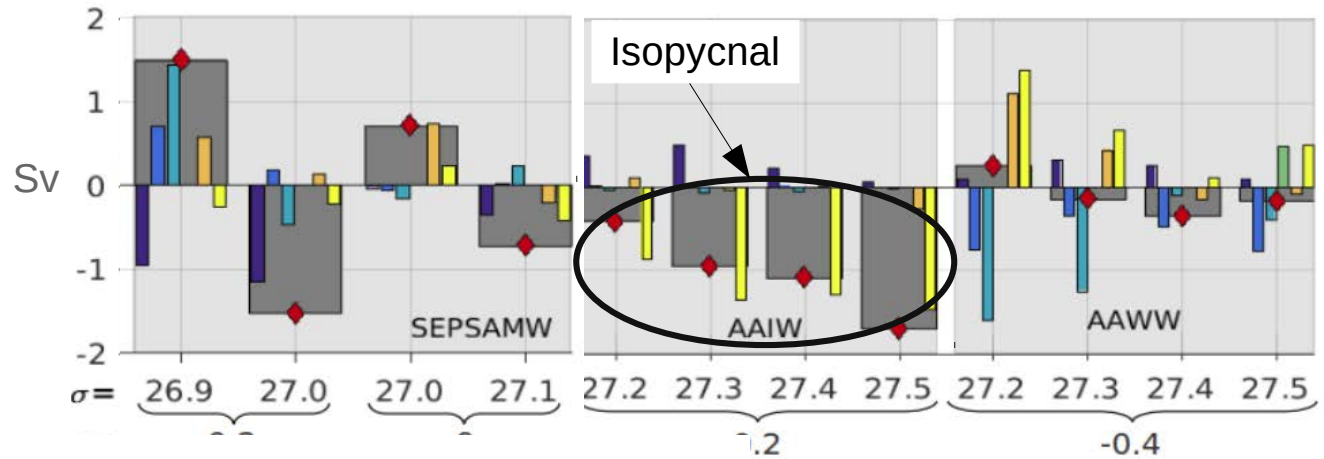
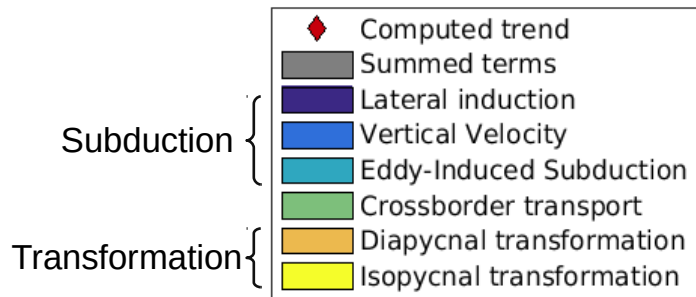
# 5. Summary



Intermediate Waters



# 5. Summary



isopycnal transformation from AAIW to spicier IW

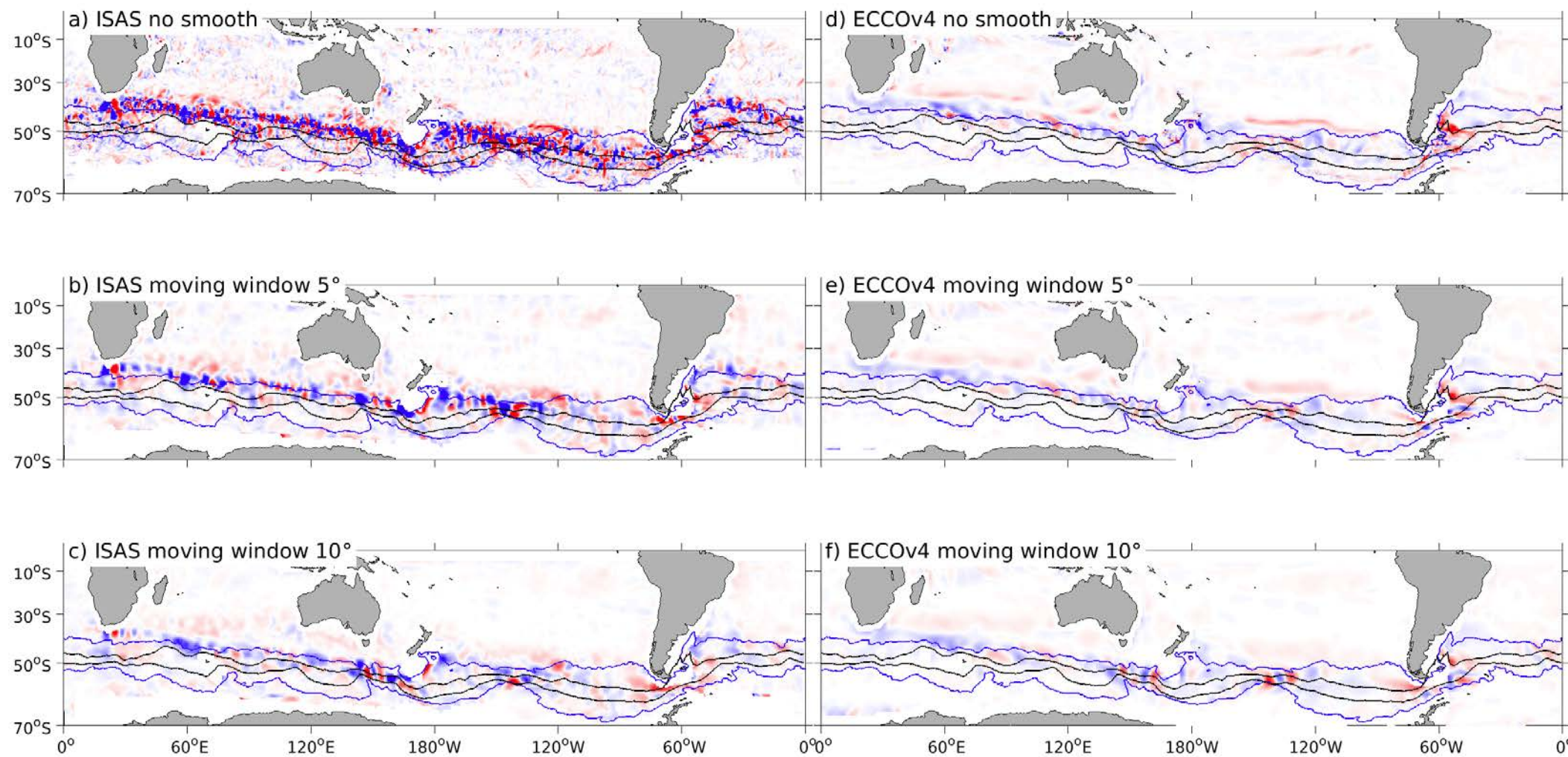
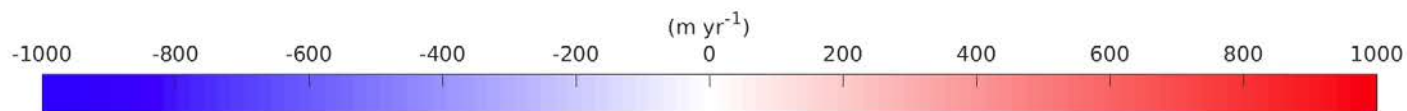
	Water mass	Volume trend	Driving mechanisms
SAMW	Upper SAMW	Positive	Subduction Diapycnal transformation
	Lower SAMW	Negative	Diapycnal transformation Isopycnal transformation
Intermediate Waters	AAIW	Negative	Isopycnal transformation
	AAWW	~0	Isopycnal transformation Obduction
	Tropical IW	~0	Isopycnal transformation

...Thank you

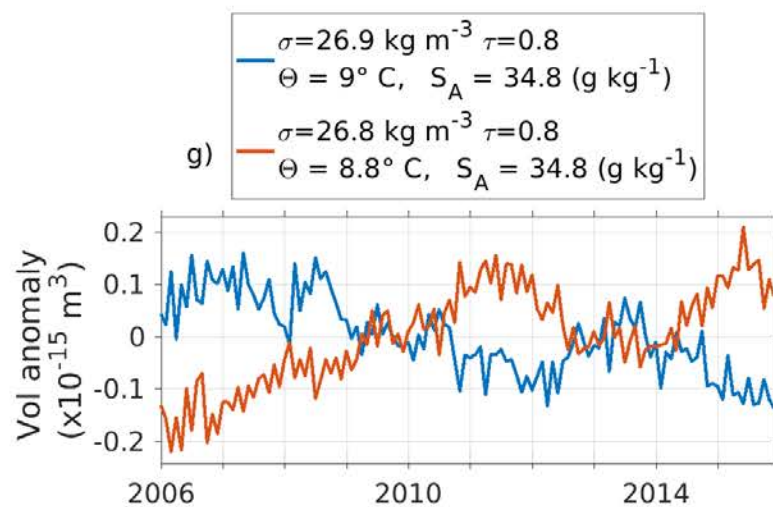
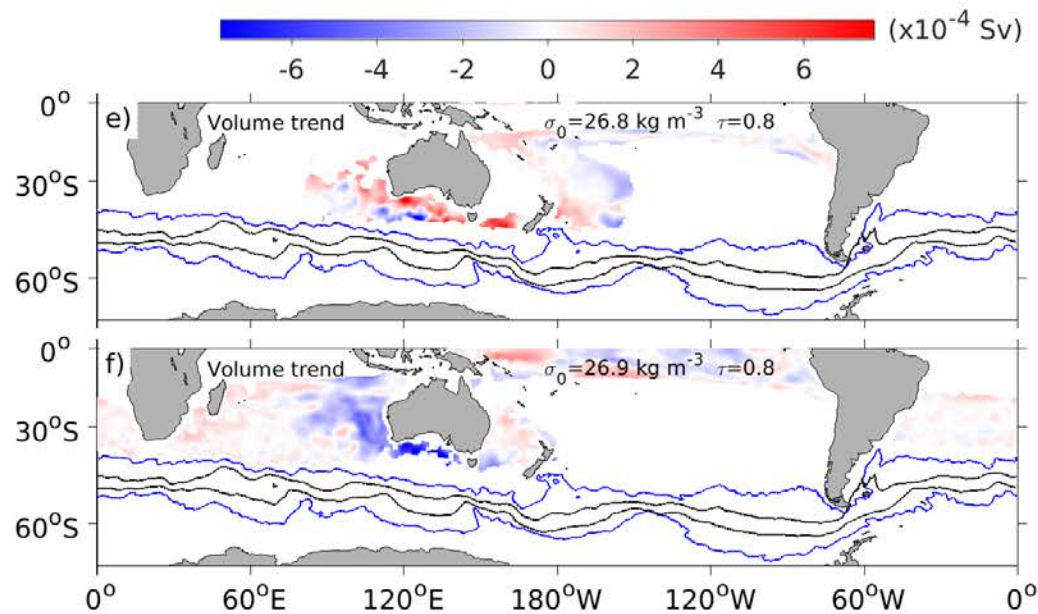
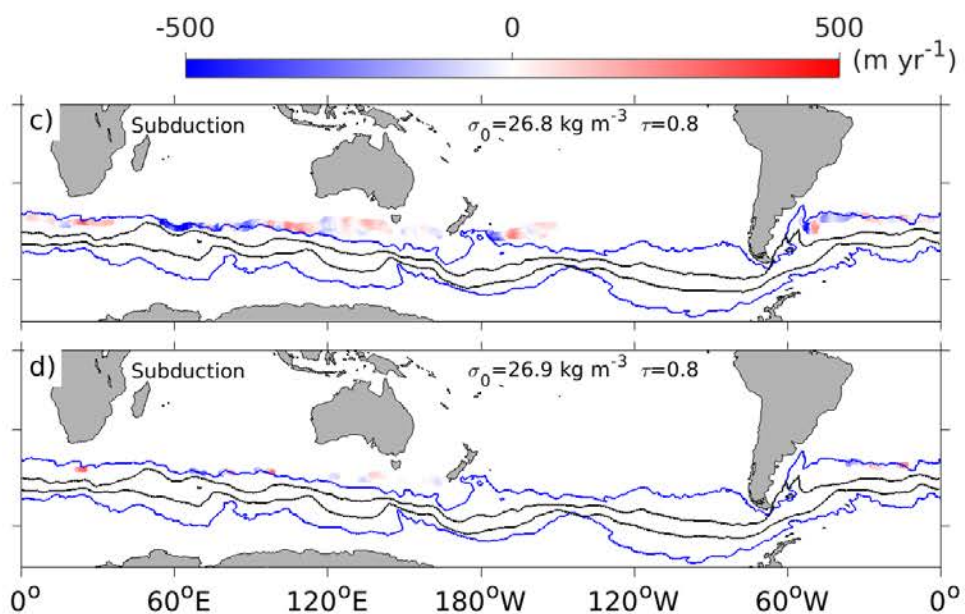
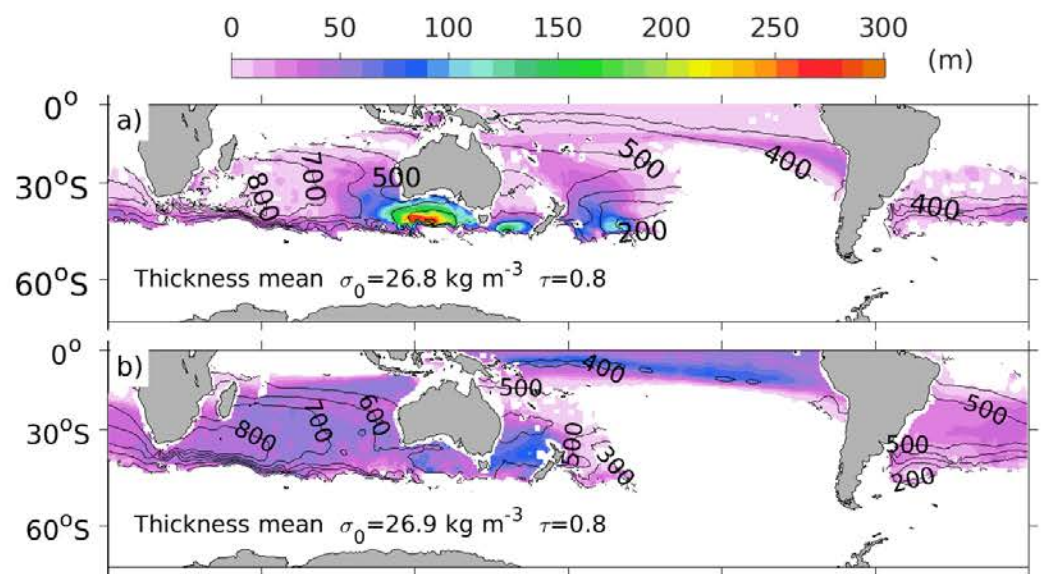
# Questions ?

...Thank you

# ISAS vs ecco







## 2. Results and Discussion

### Subduction decomposition

$$\underbrace{U_H \cdot \nabla_h H}_{\text{lateral induction}}$$

+

$$\underbrace{\nabla_h (U_H^*)}_{\text{eddy induced}}$$

+

$$\underbrace{W_H}_{\text{vertical } v}$$

=

$$\underbrace{S(x, y)}_{\text{Subduction}}$$

