

New results from the Irminger Sea: deep convection and the Irminger Current between 2014–2015



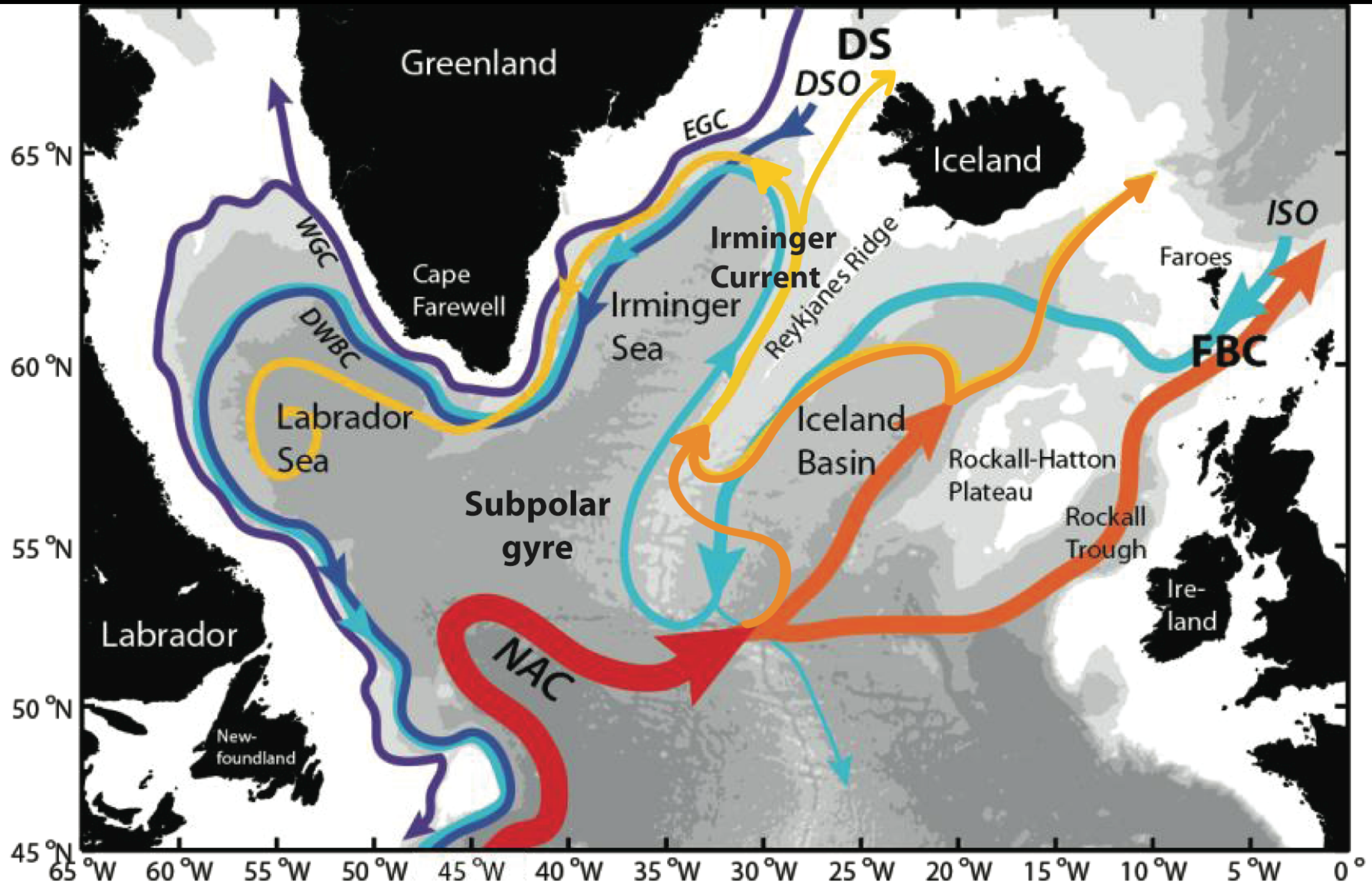
Femke de Jong^{1,3}, Stelios Kritsotalakis⁴, Laura de Steur^{1,2}

1) Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research NIOZ (The Netherlands),

2) Norwegian Polar Institute NPI (Norway), 3) Duke University (USA),

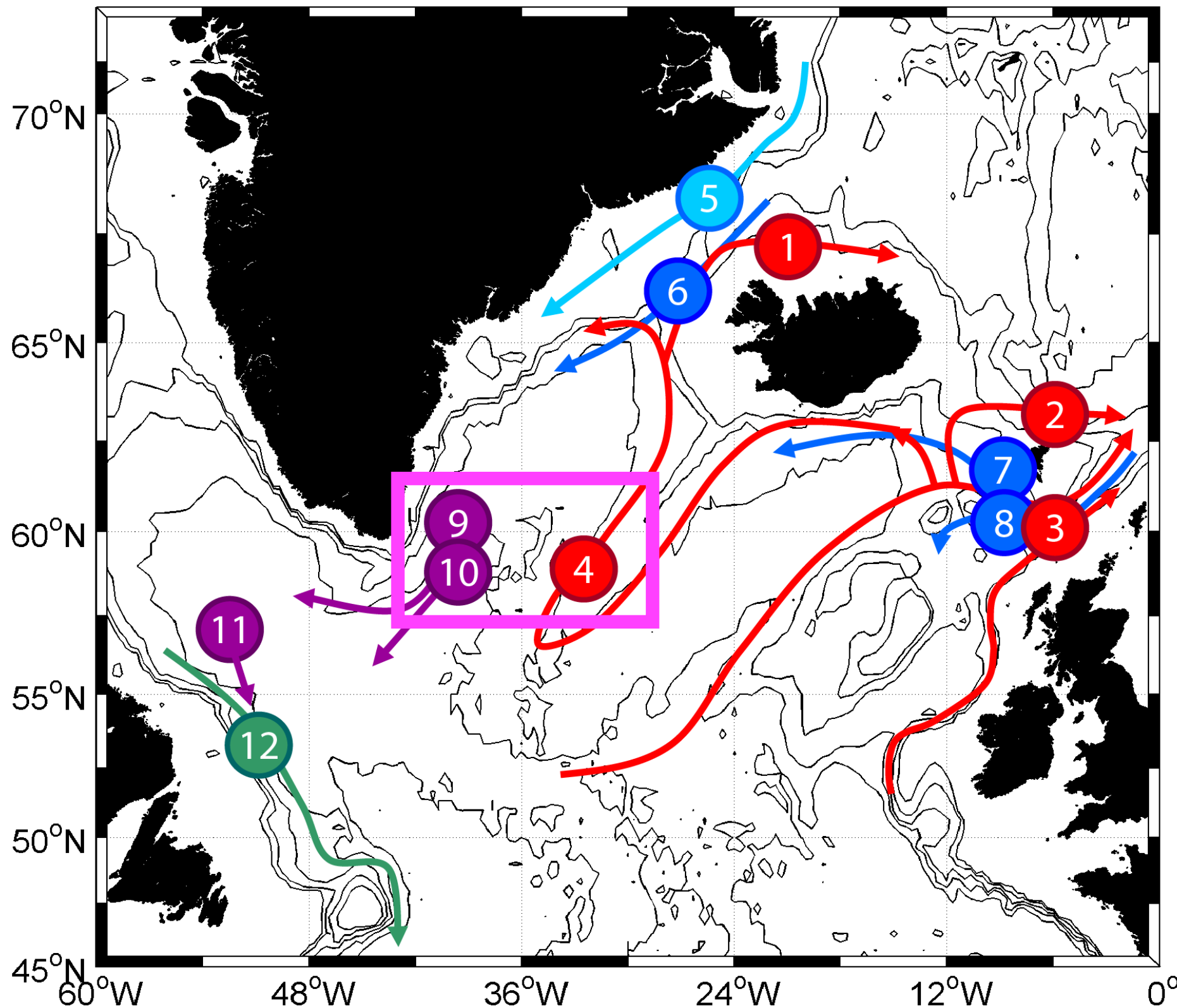
4) Institute for Marine & Atmospheric research Utrecht IMAU (The Netherlands)

The subpolar gyre and the Irminger Sea



Courtesy: Heather Furey (WHOI)

Continuous ocean measurements within NACLIM



Atlantic transport
arrays # 1-4

EGC shelf array
5

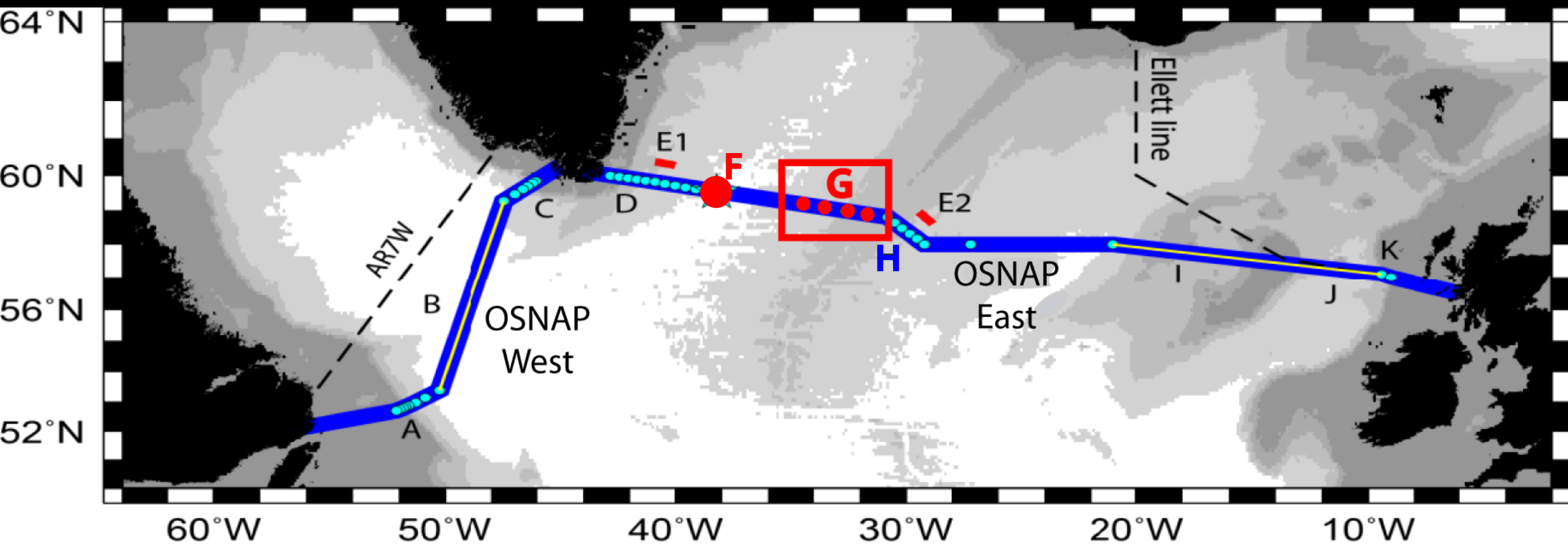
Overflow arrays
#6-8

Central gyre
moorings # 9-11

DWBC array
12

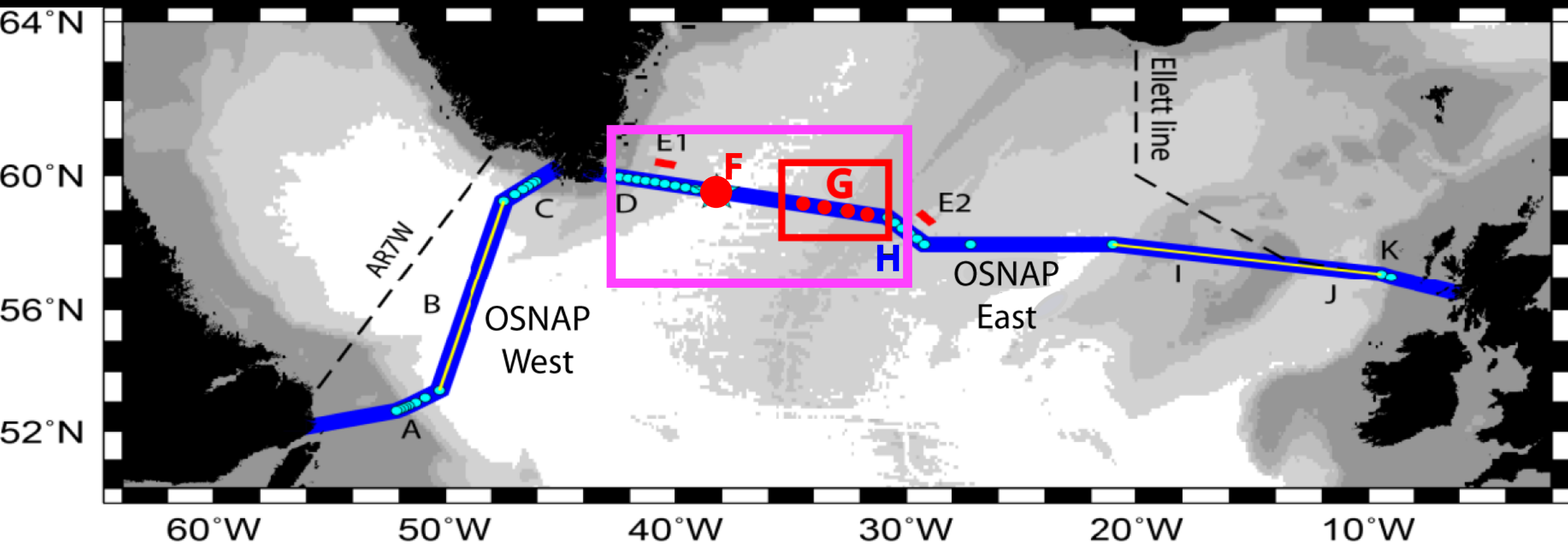
Courtesy: Clare Johnson (SAMS)

Overturning of the Subpolar North Atlantic Program (OSNAP)



USA, UK, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, France, China
2014–2018 (www.o-snap.org)

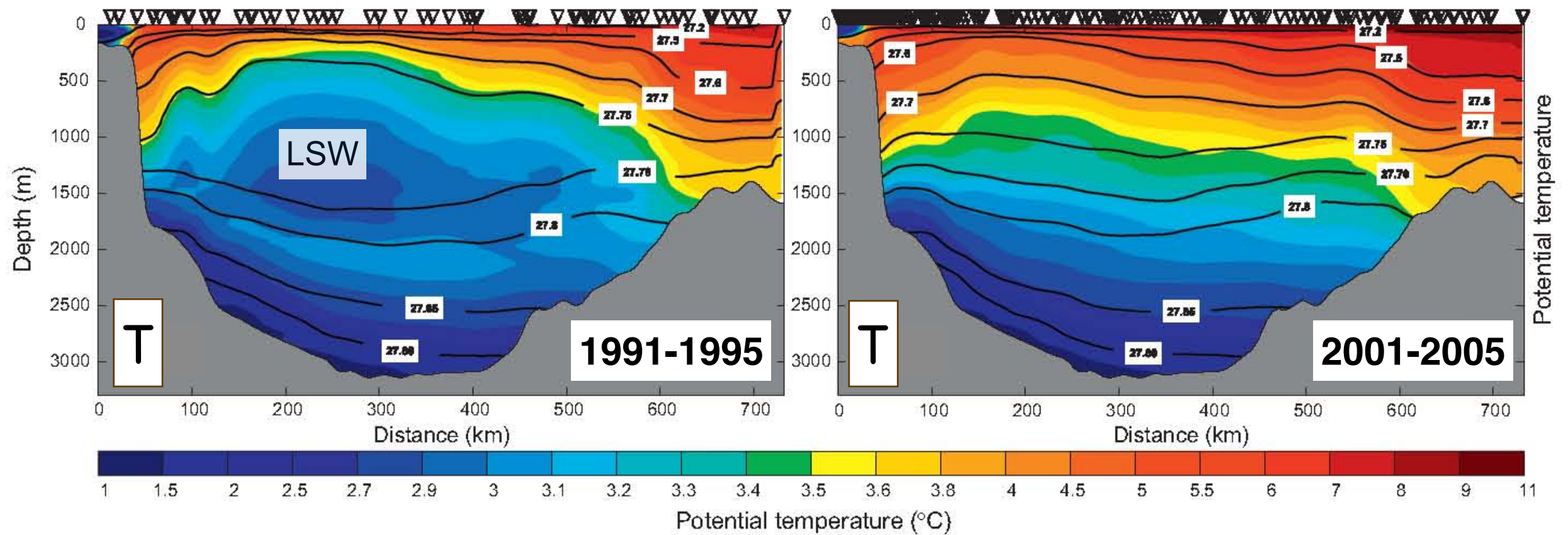
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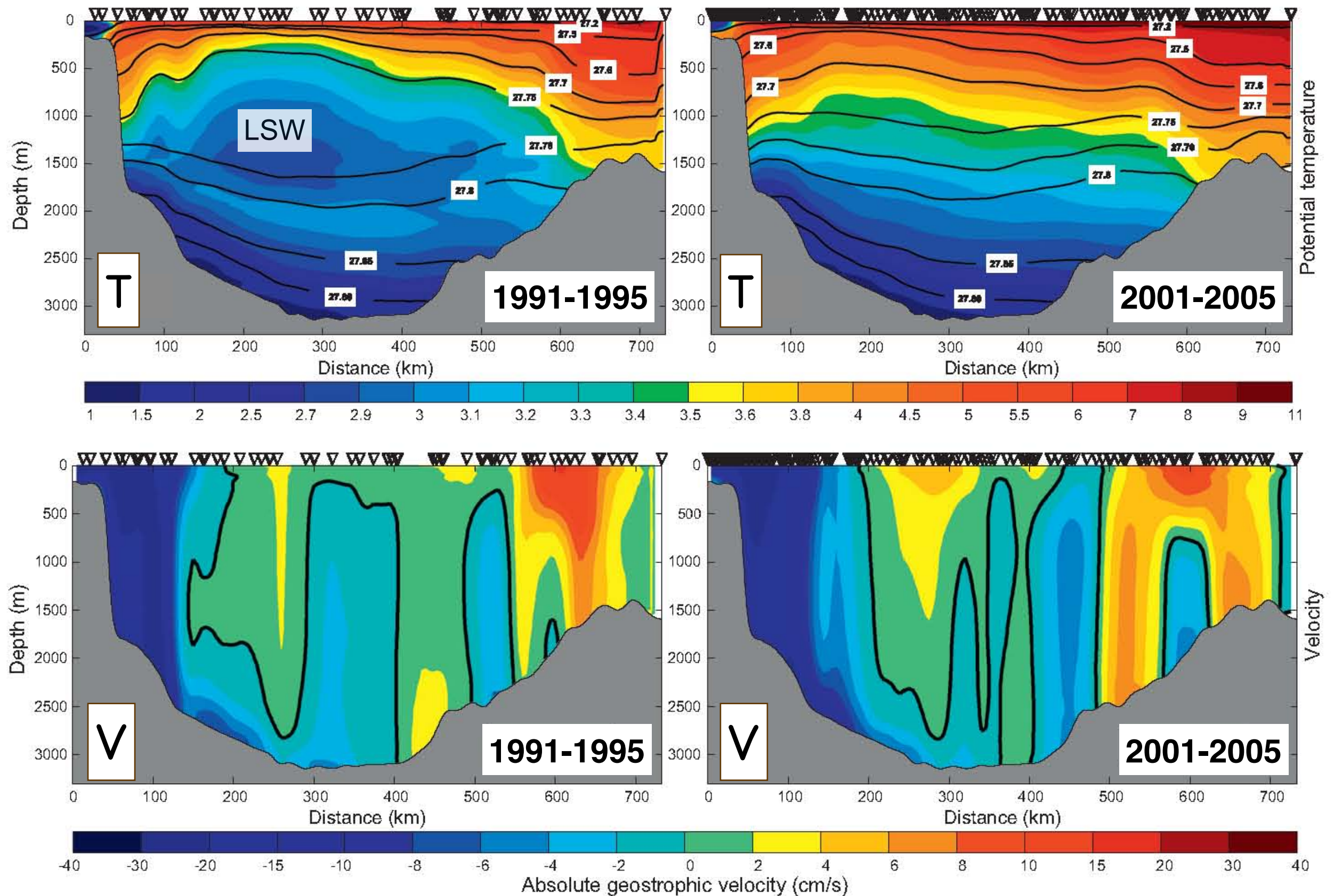
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Cruise 64PE400 July 2015

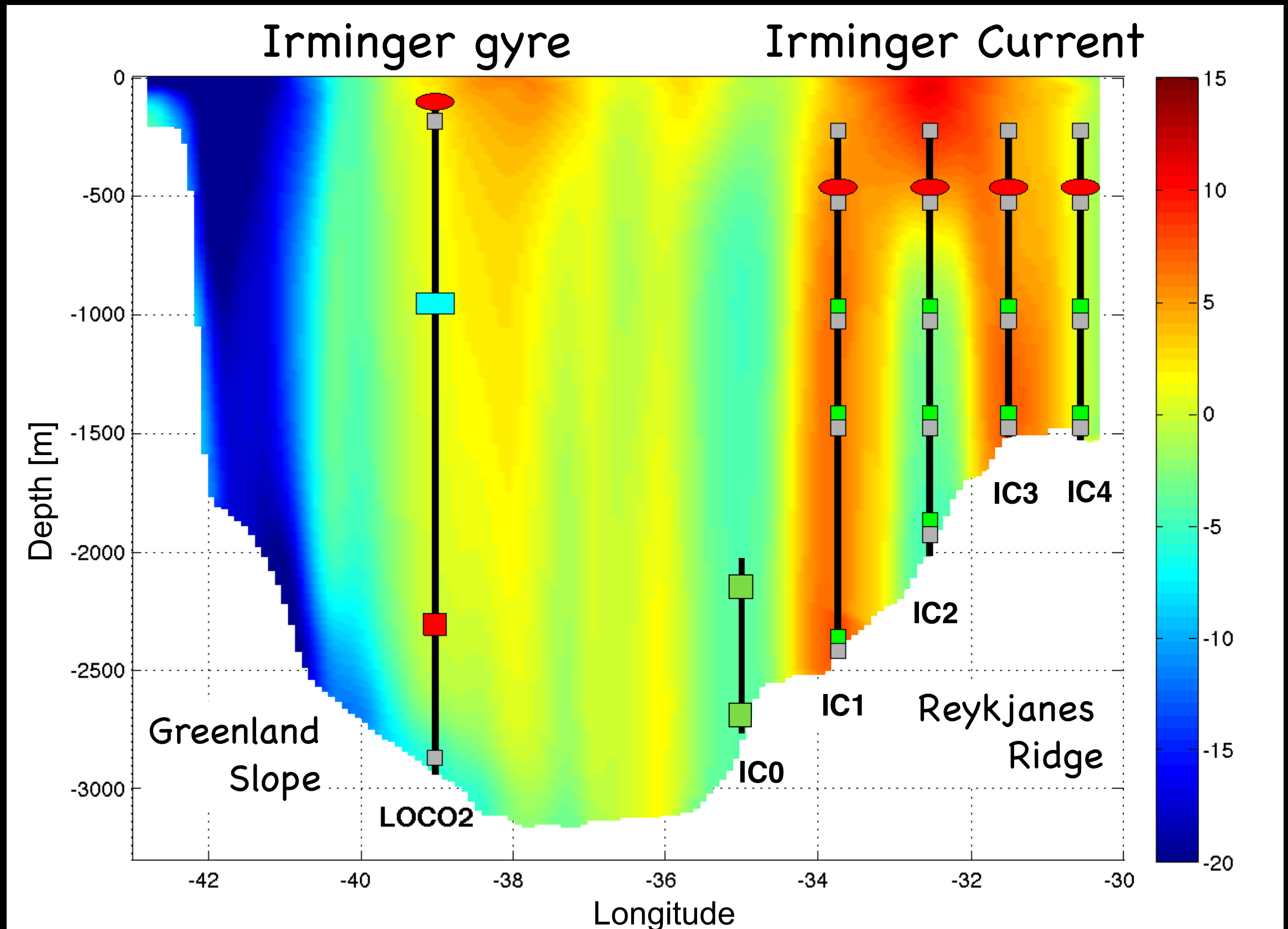
Irminger Sea mean hydrography 1990s vs 2000s



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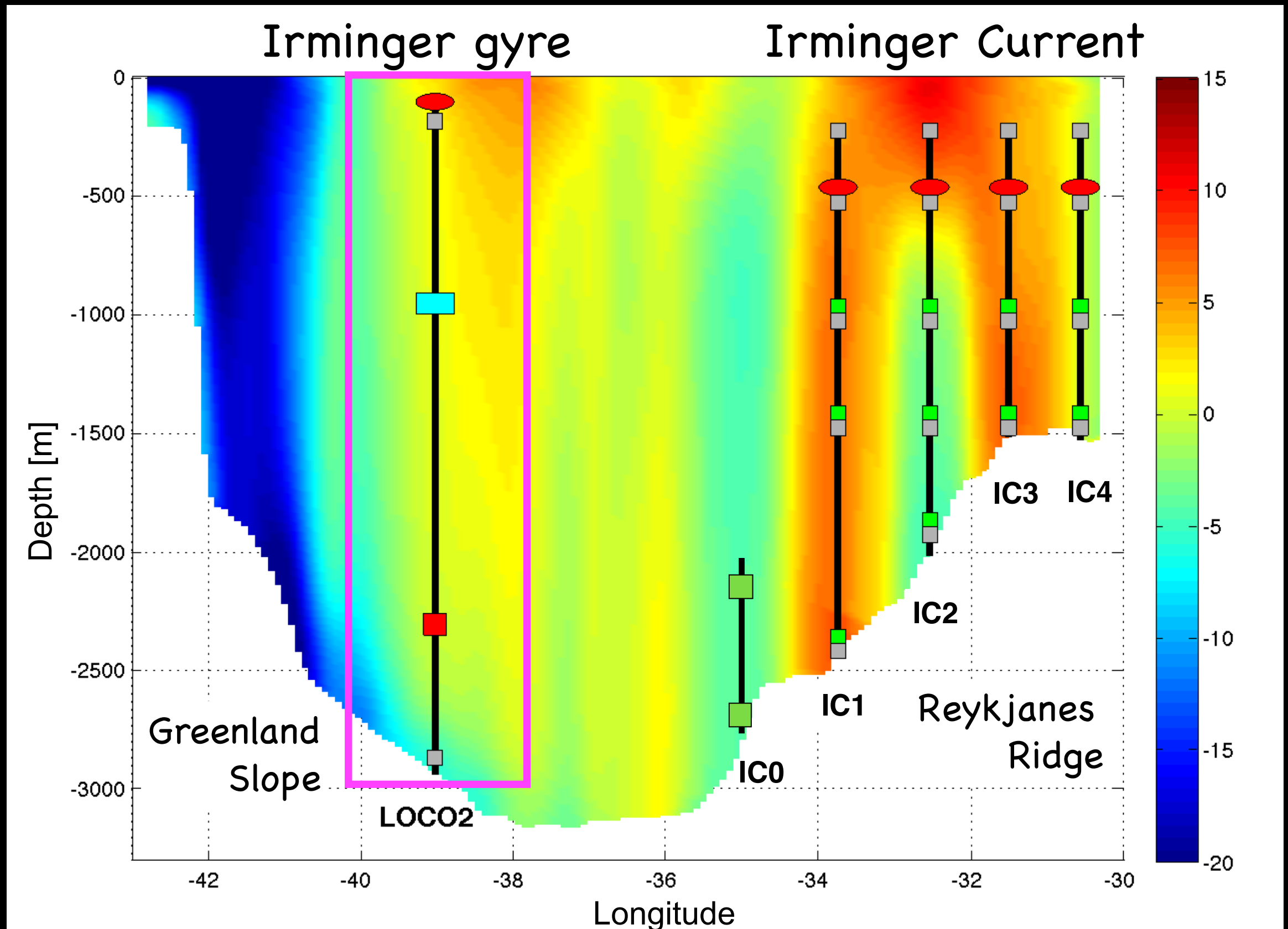


Irminger moorings deployed in 2014



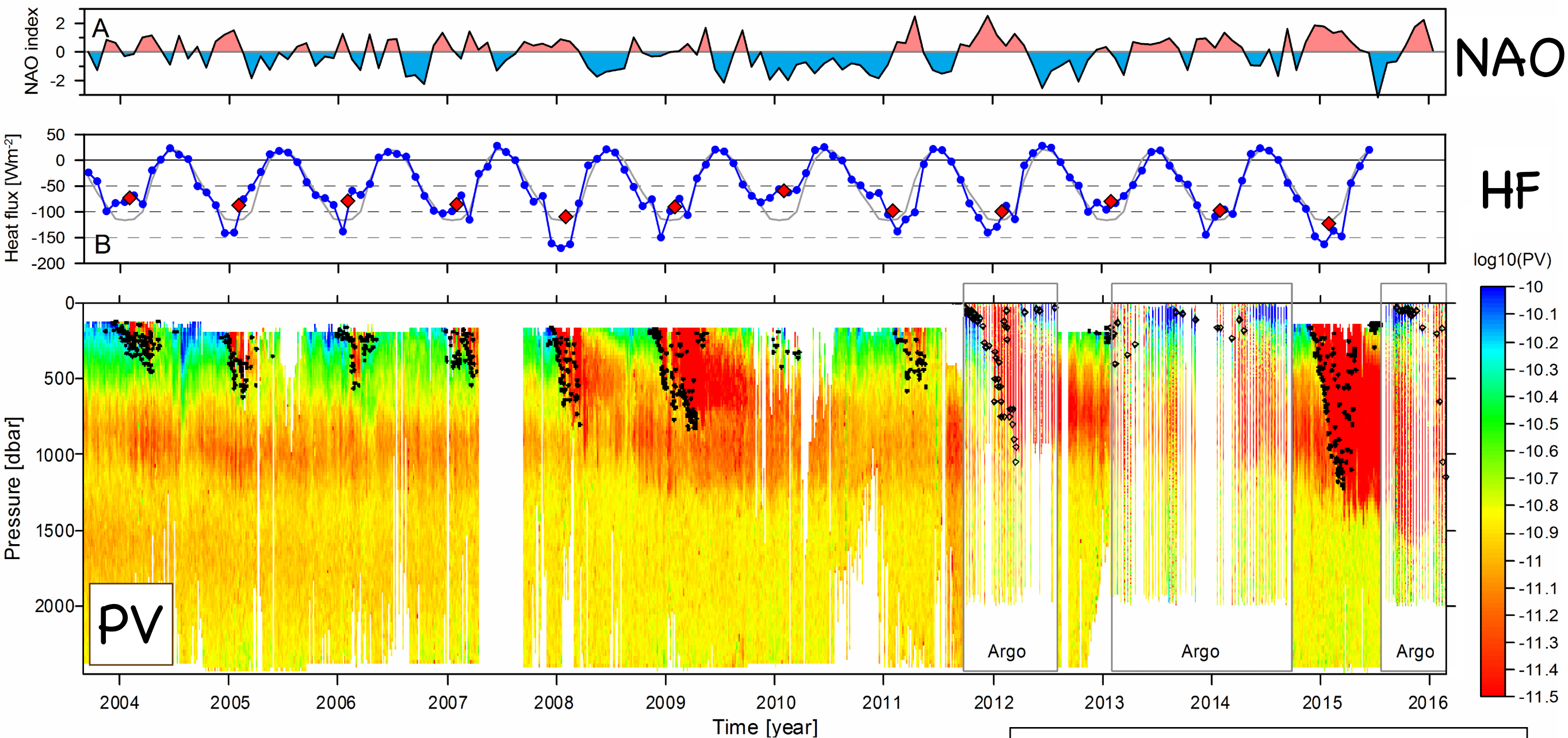
Background: absolute geostrophic velocity (Våge et al., 2011)

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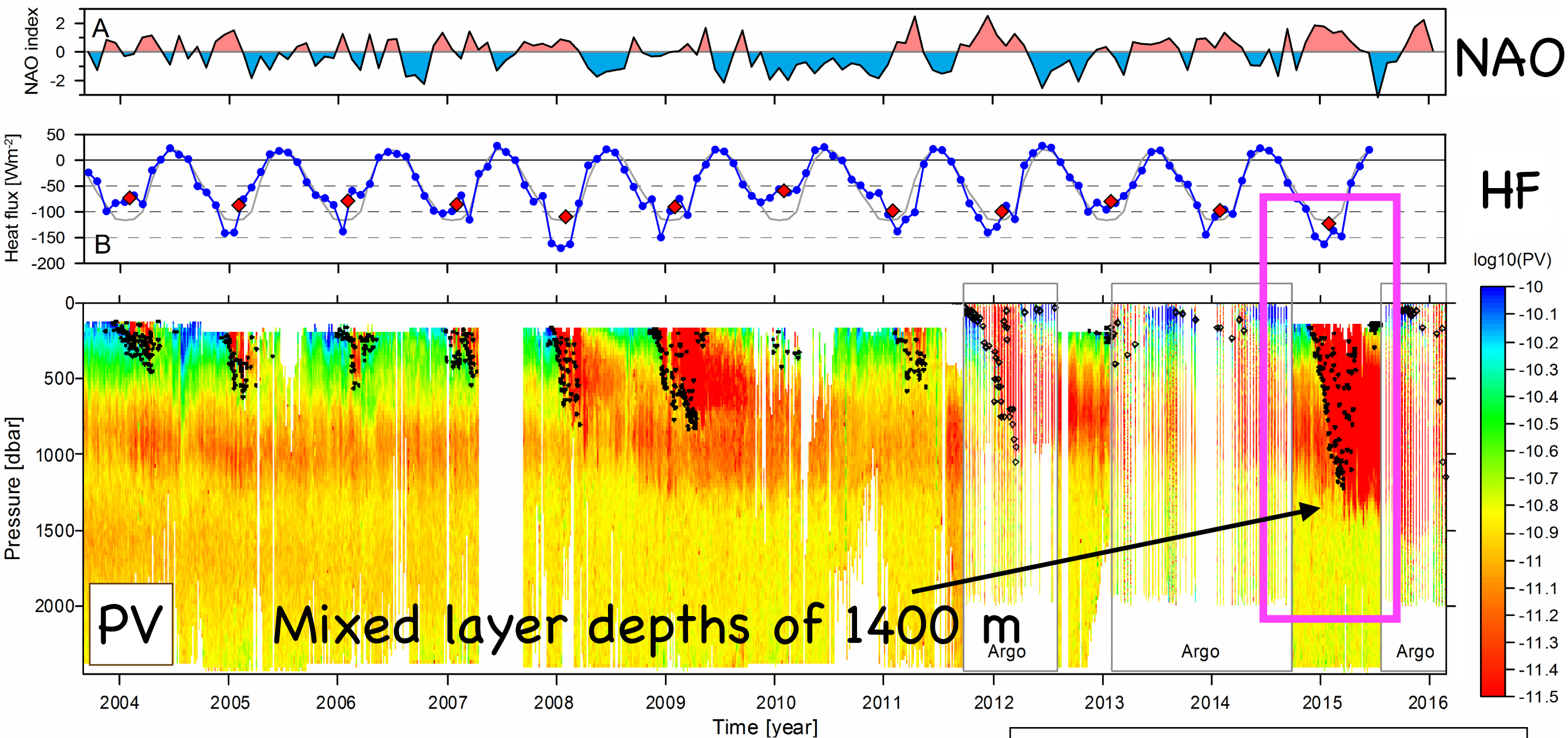
Background: absolute geostrophic velocity (Våge et al., 2011)

Time series of potential vorticity (PV) and heat flux (HF) in the Irminger Gyre



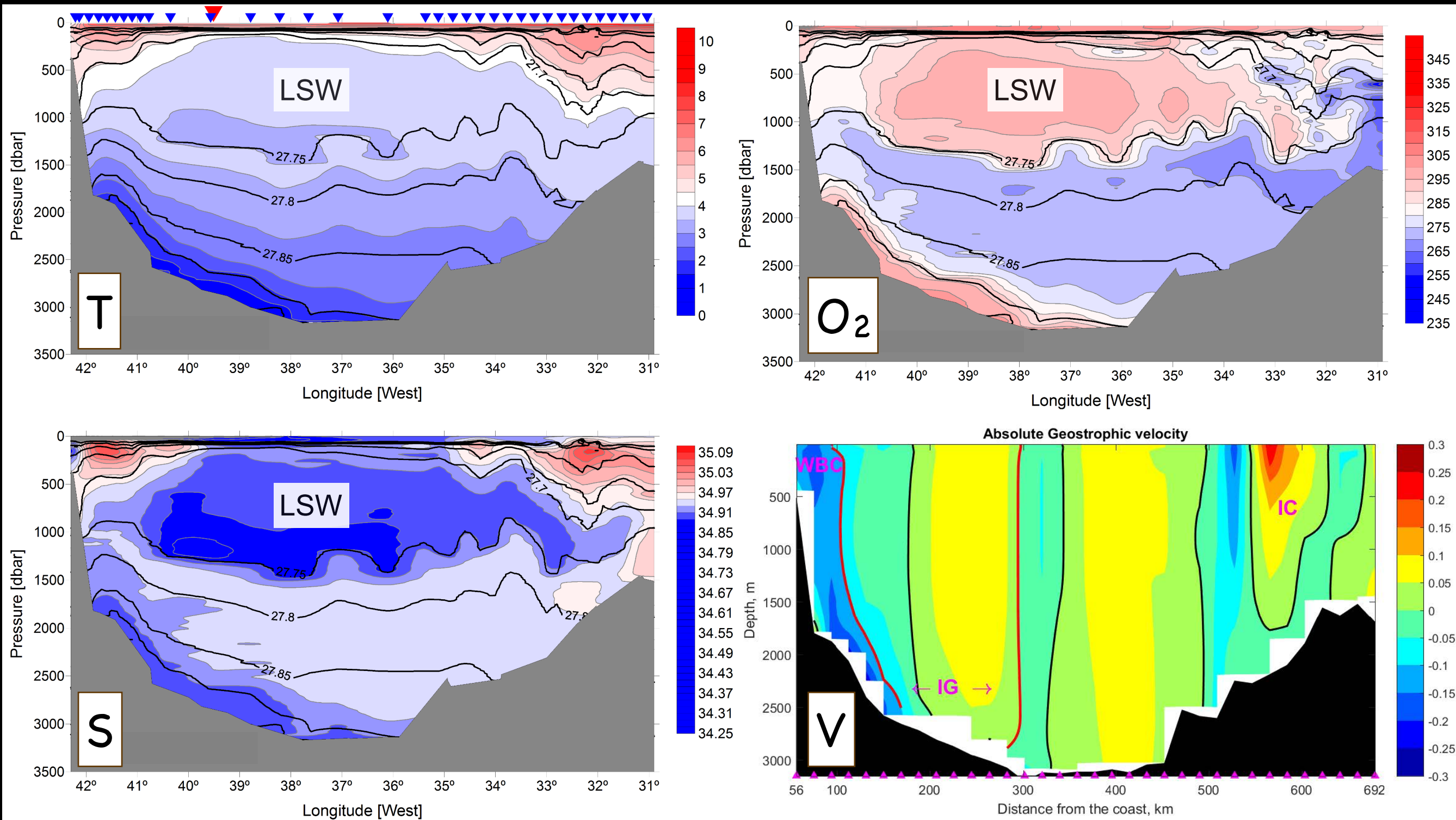
De Jong & De Steur, GRL 2016

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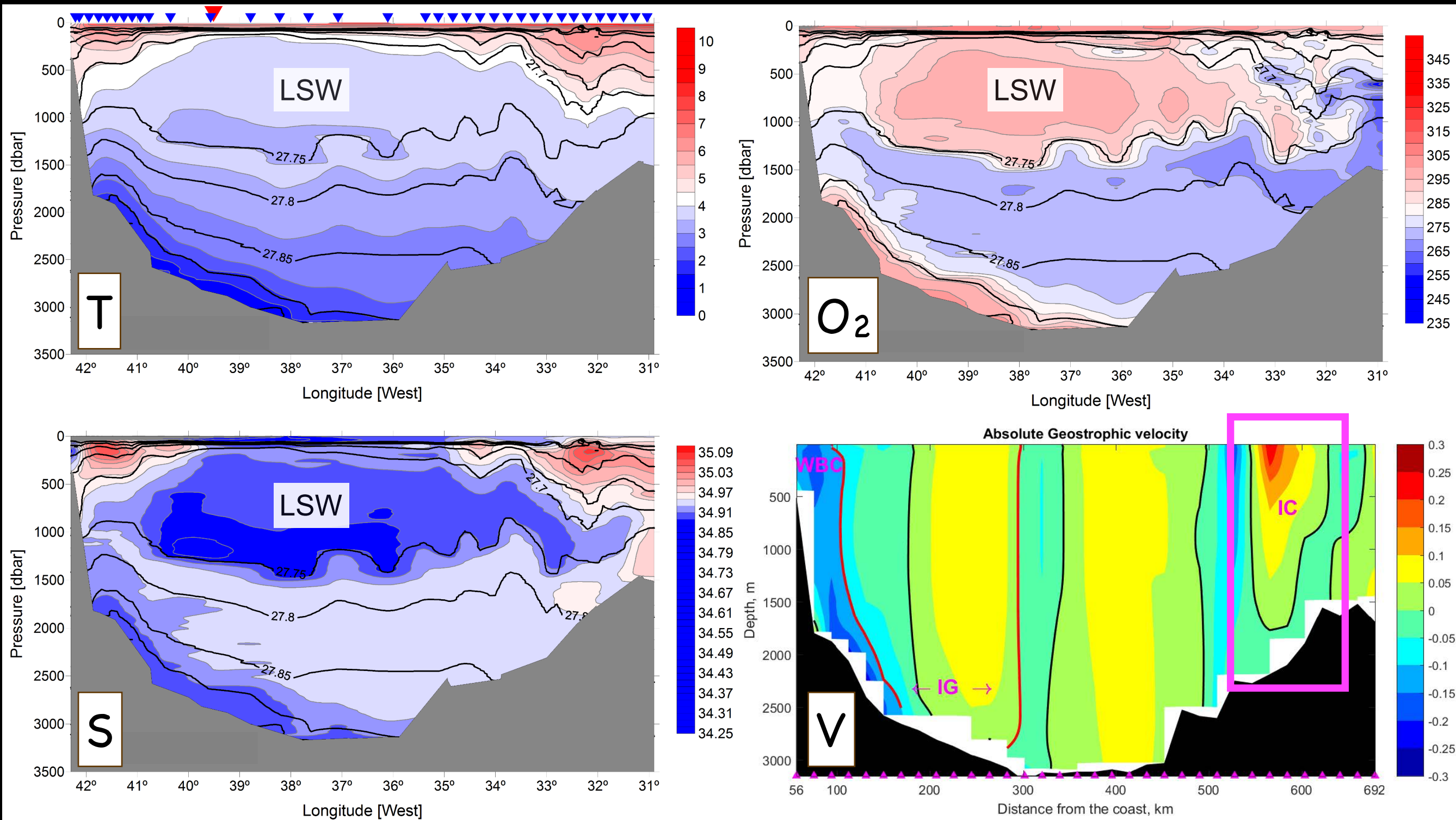
Deepest convective MLD since 2003 found in winter 2014–2015
Associated with a large atmospheric heat flux and a positive NAO

Irminger Sea hydrography & velocity 2015



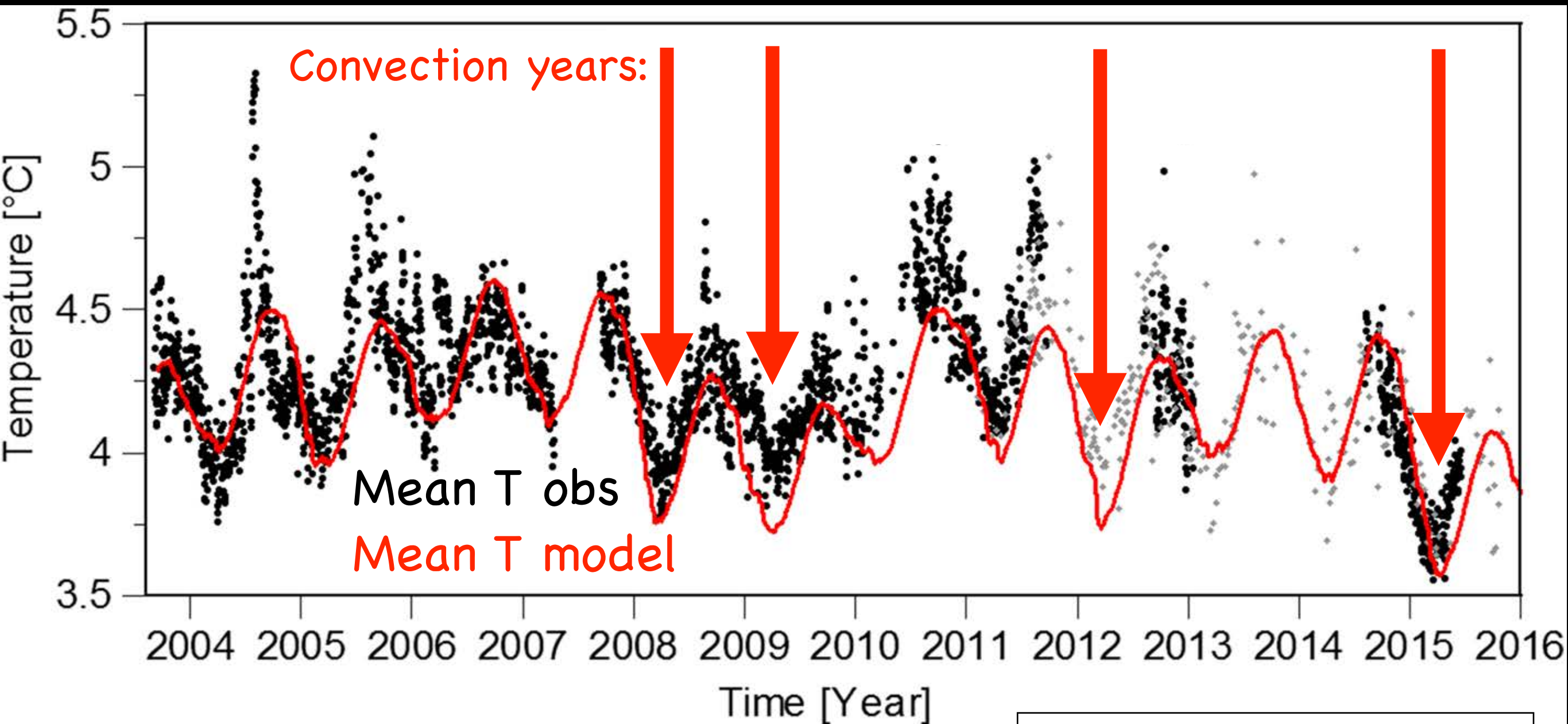
Newly and locally formed Labrador Sea Water
A single Irminger Current (IC) core

Irminger Sea hydrography & velocity 2015



Newly and locally formed Labrador Sea Water
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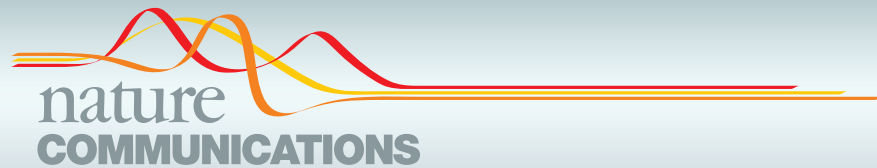
Temperature evolution in the upper 1 km in the Irminger Gyre from a 1-D model



De Jong & De Steur, GRL 2016

Red: temperature evolution from the 1-D model $H_\rho C_p (dT/dt) = Q_{sfc} + Q_{adv}$ using North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR) surface fluxes

GIS ice sheet melt & shut down deep convection?



ARTICLE

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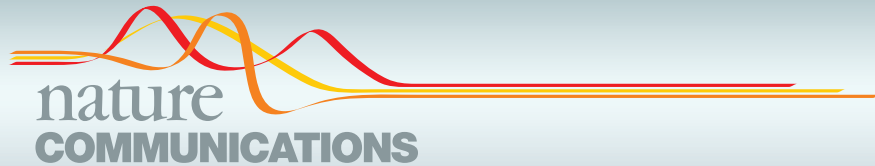
Recent increases in Arctic freshwater flux affects Labrador Sea convection and Atlantic overturning circulation

Qian Yang¹, Timothy H. Dixon¹, Paul G. Myers², Jennifer Bonin³, Don Chambers³ & M.R. van den Broeke⁴

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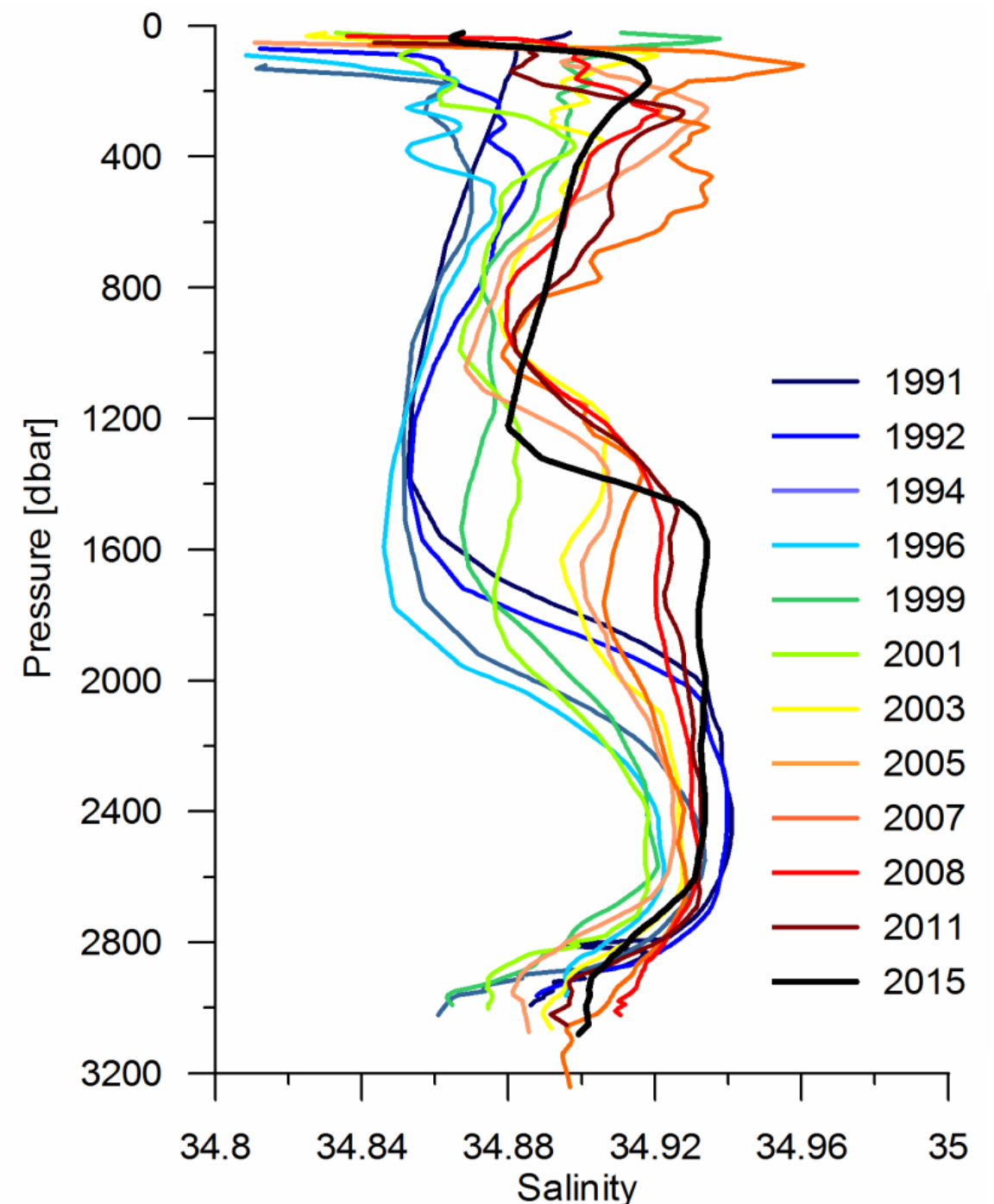
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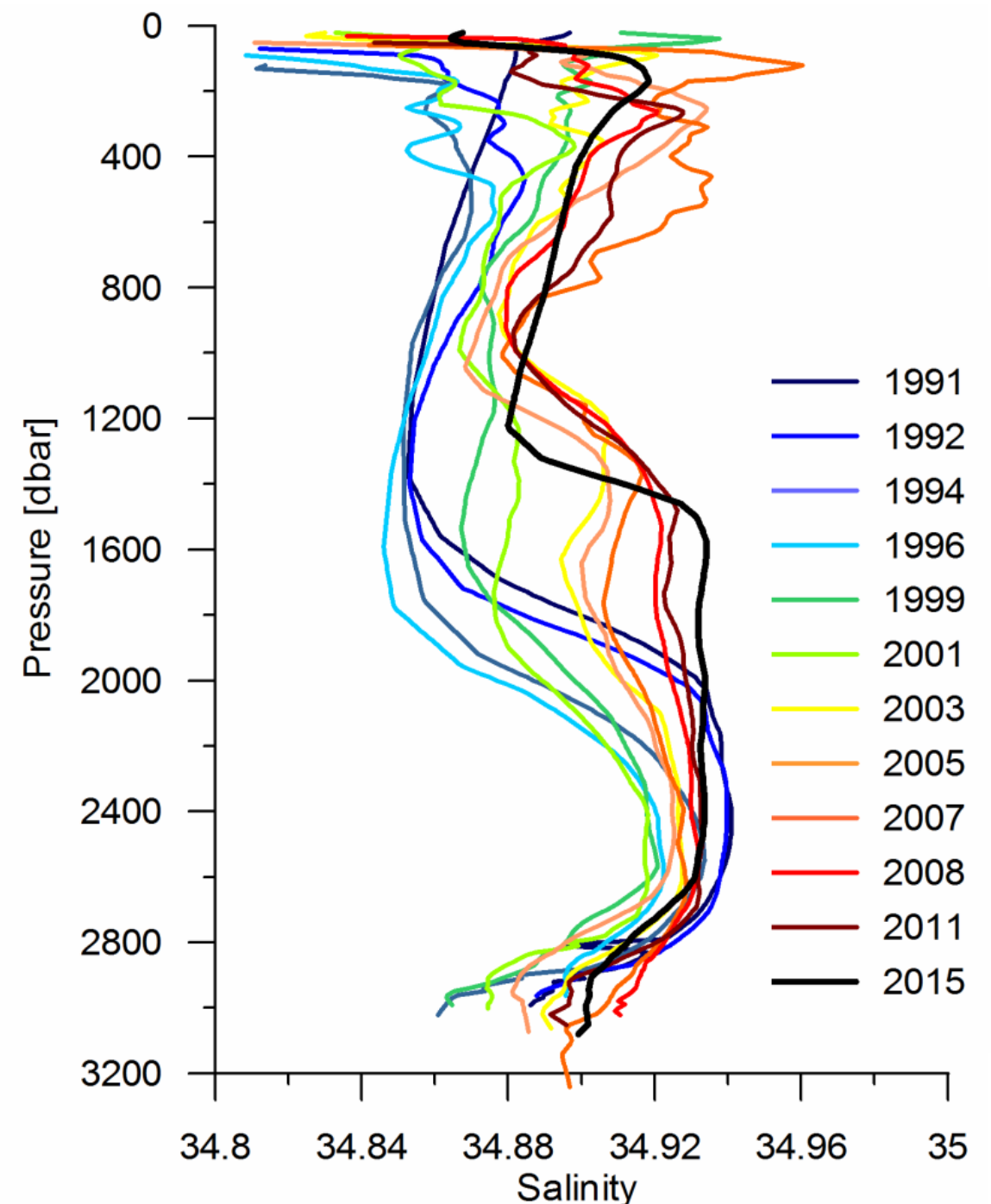
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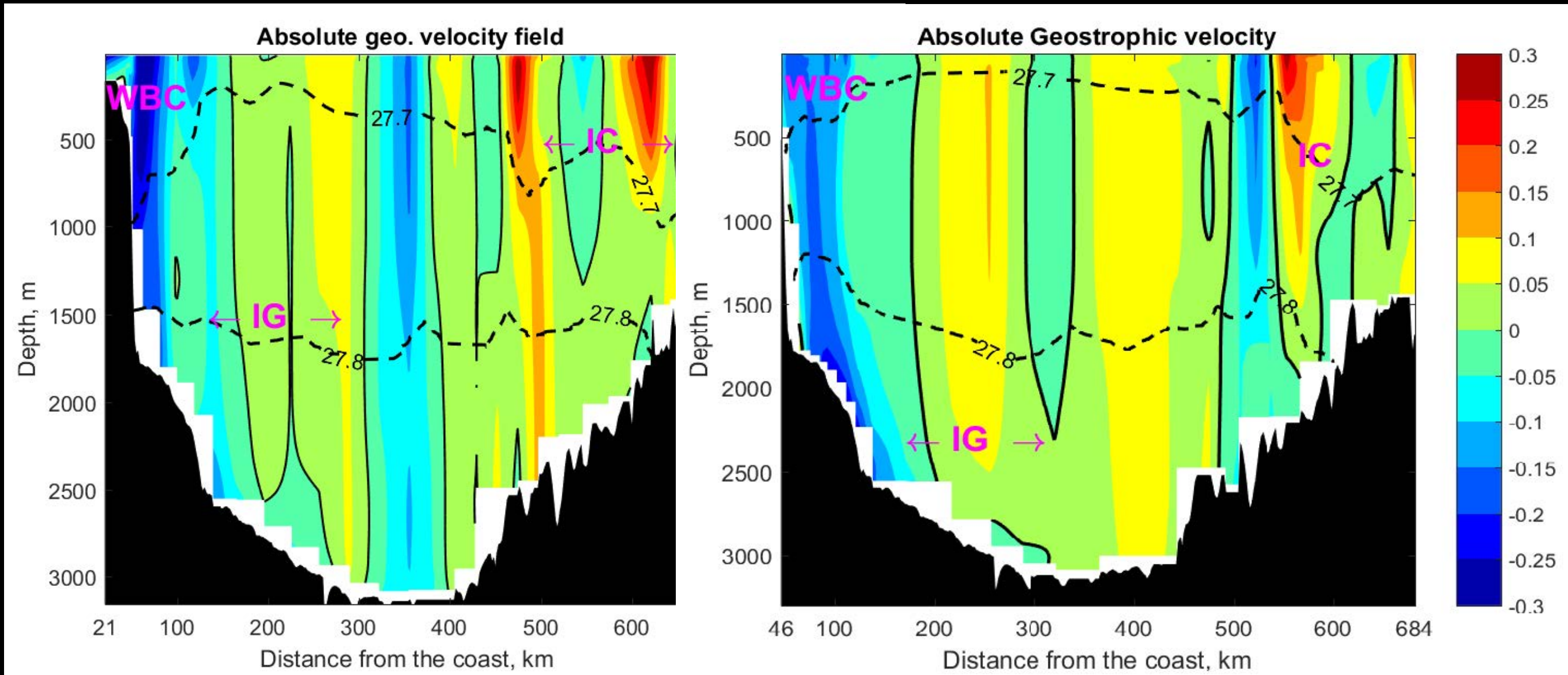
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Irminger Sea section 2014 vs 2015

2014

2015



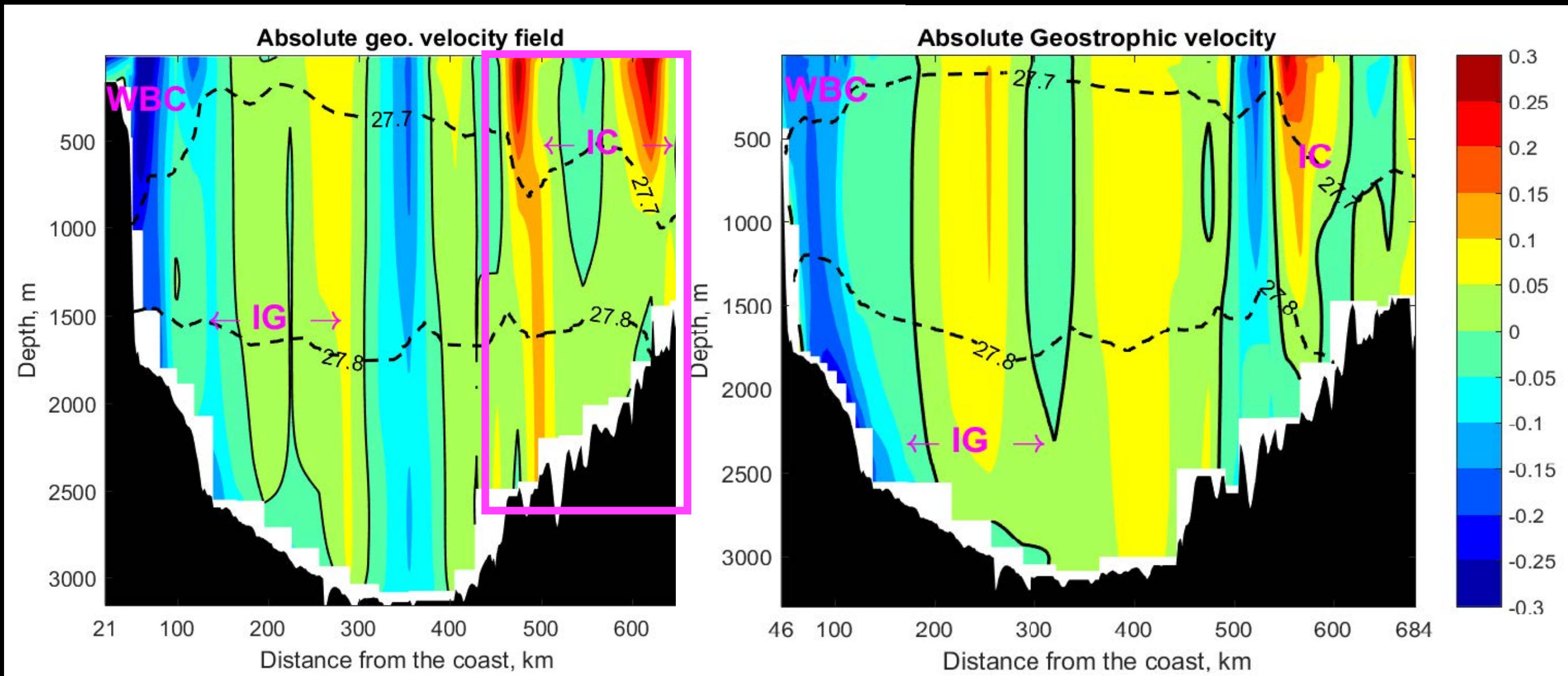
Double Irminger Current core
(similar to 2000s)

single Irminger Current core
(similar to 1990-1995)

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2015



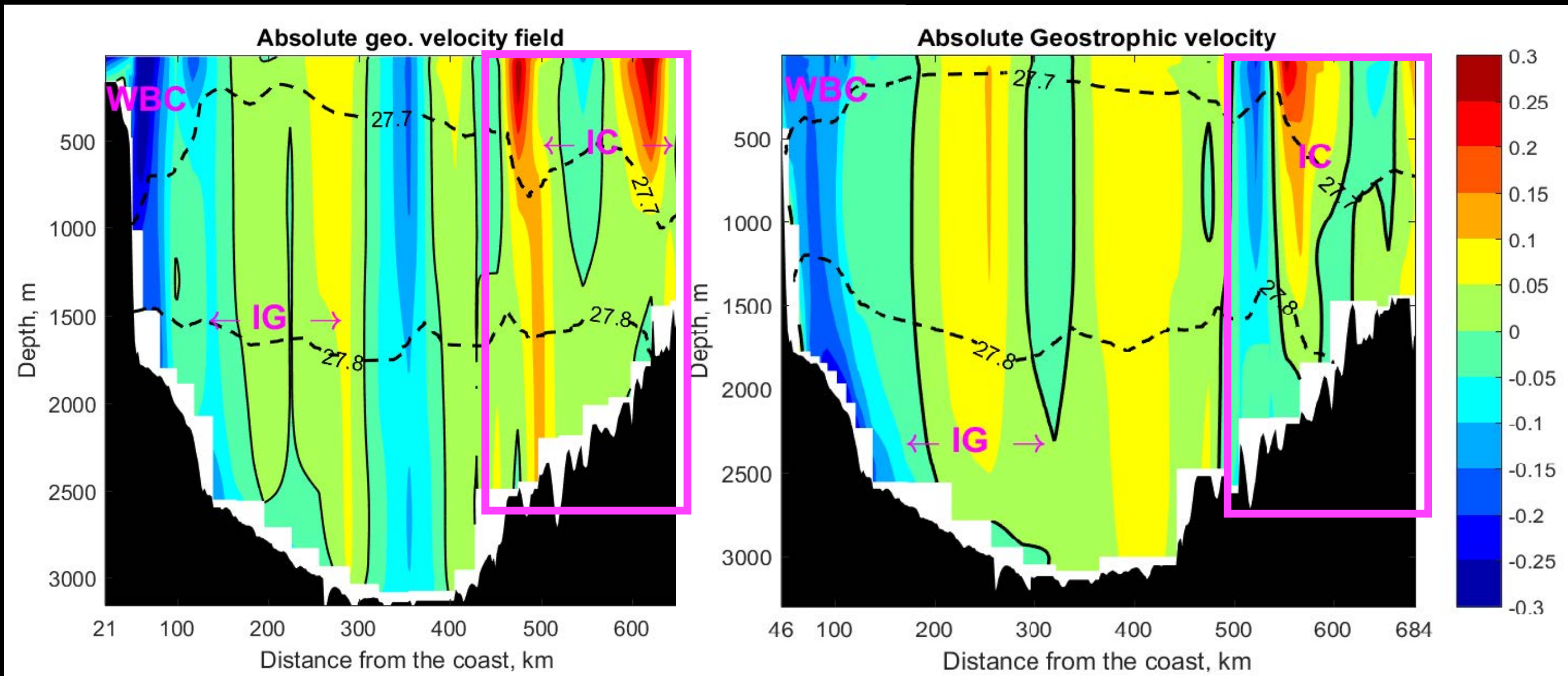
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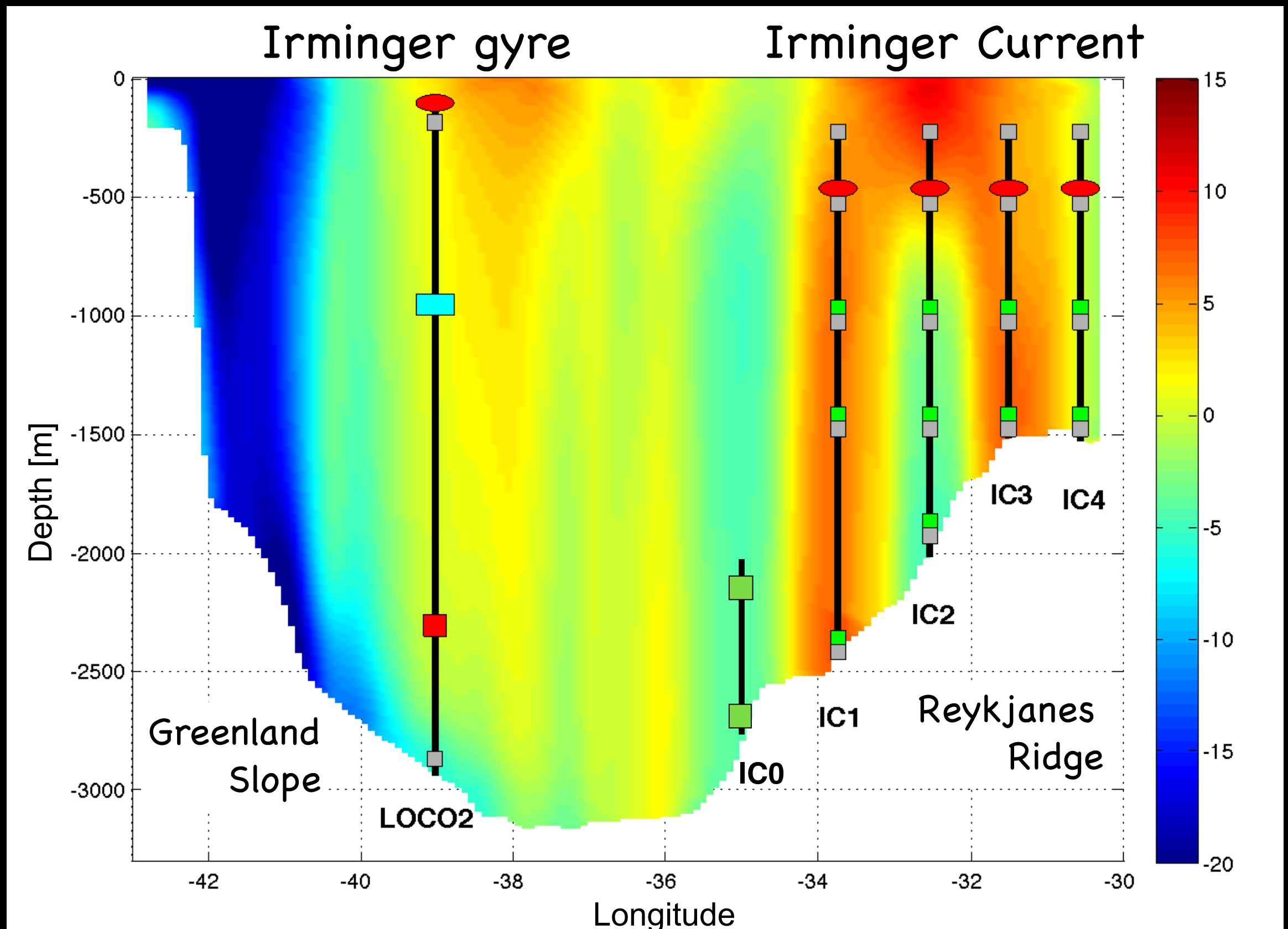
2015



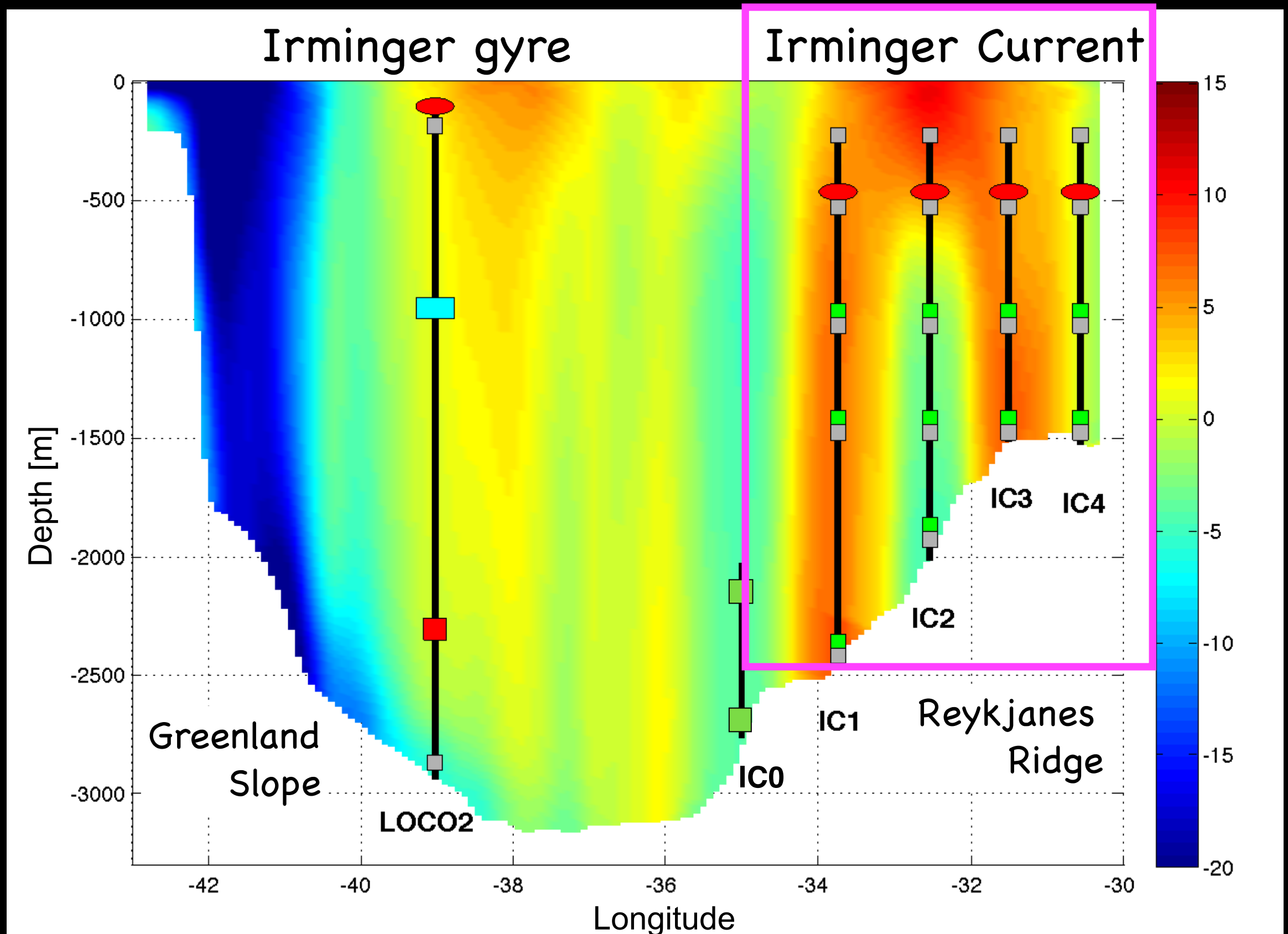
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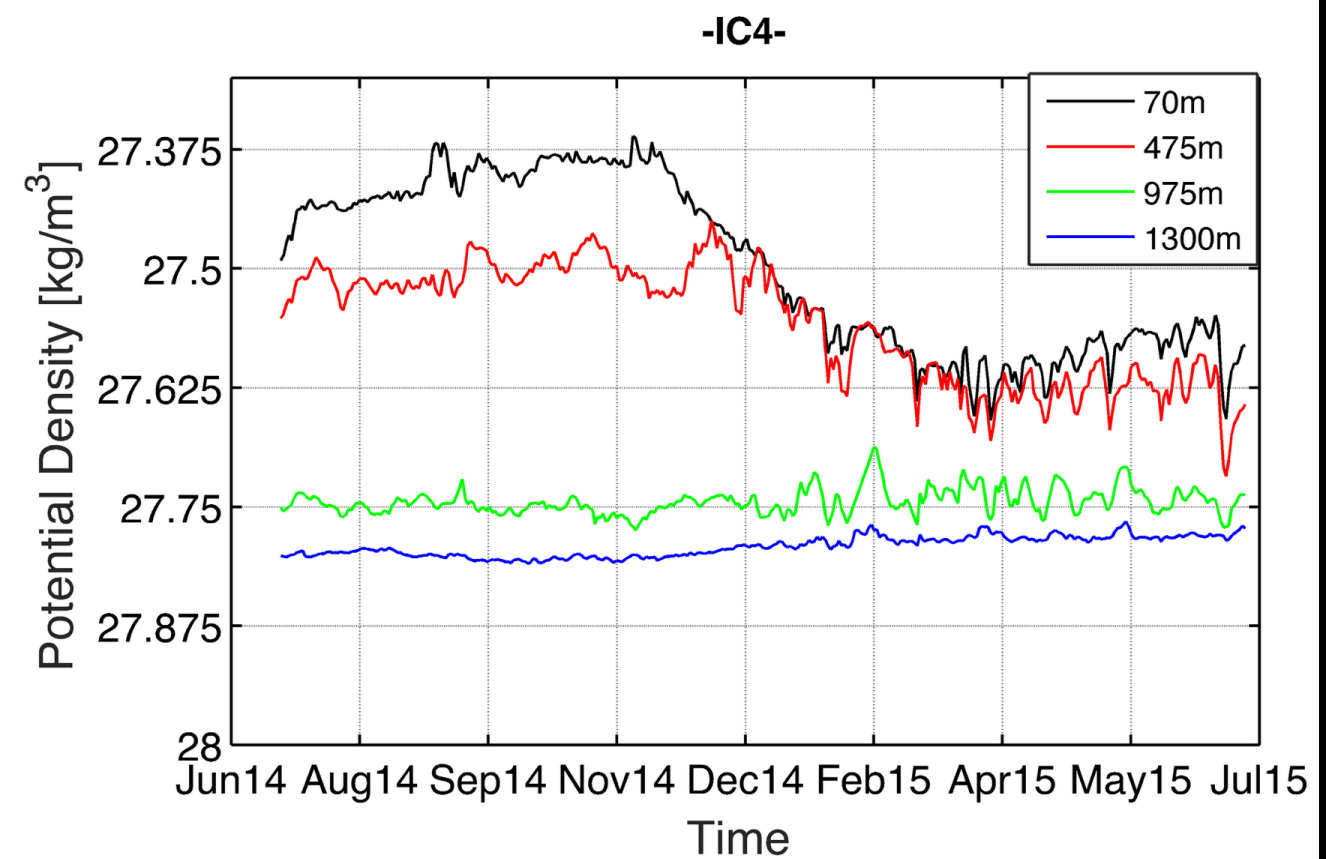
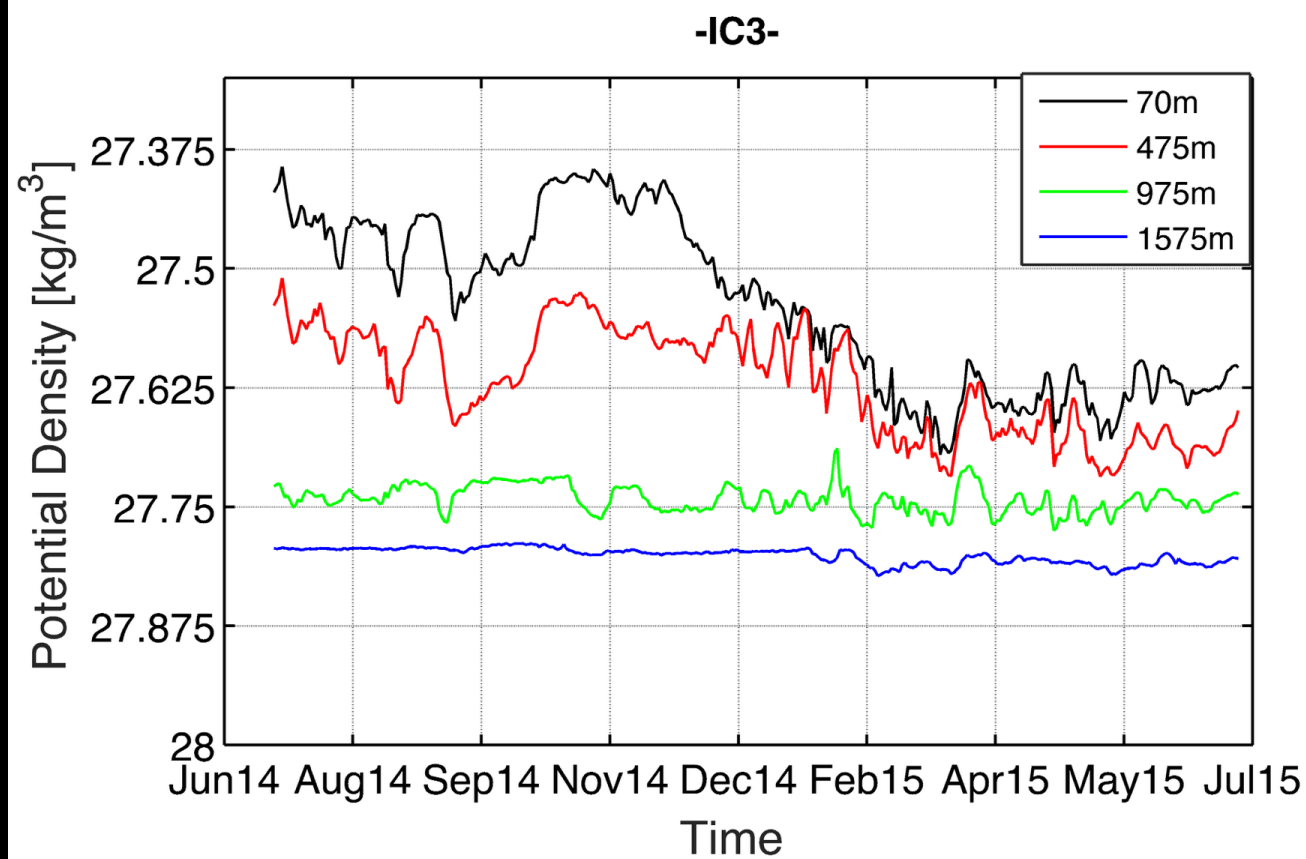
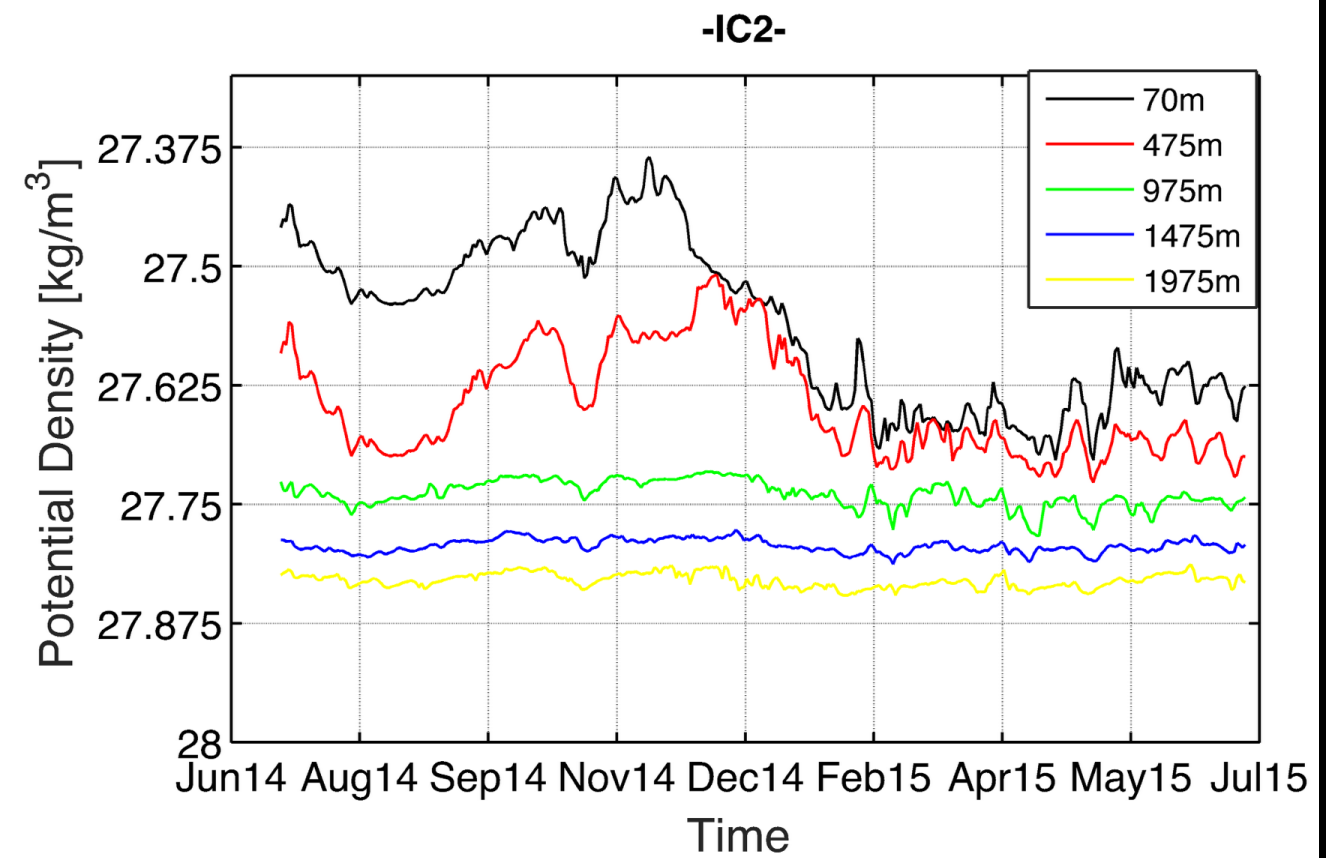
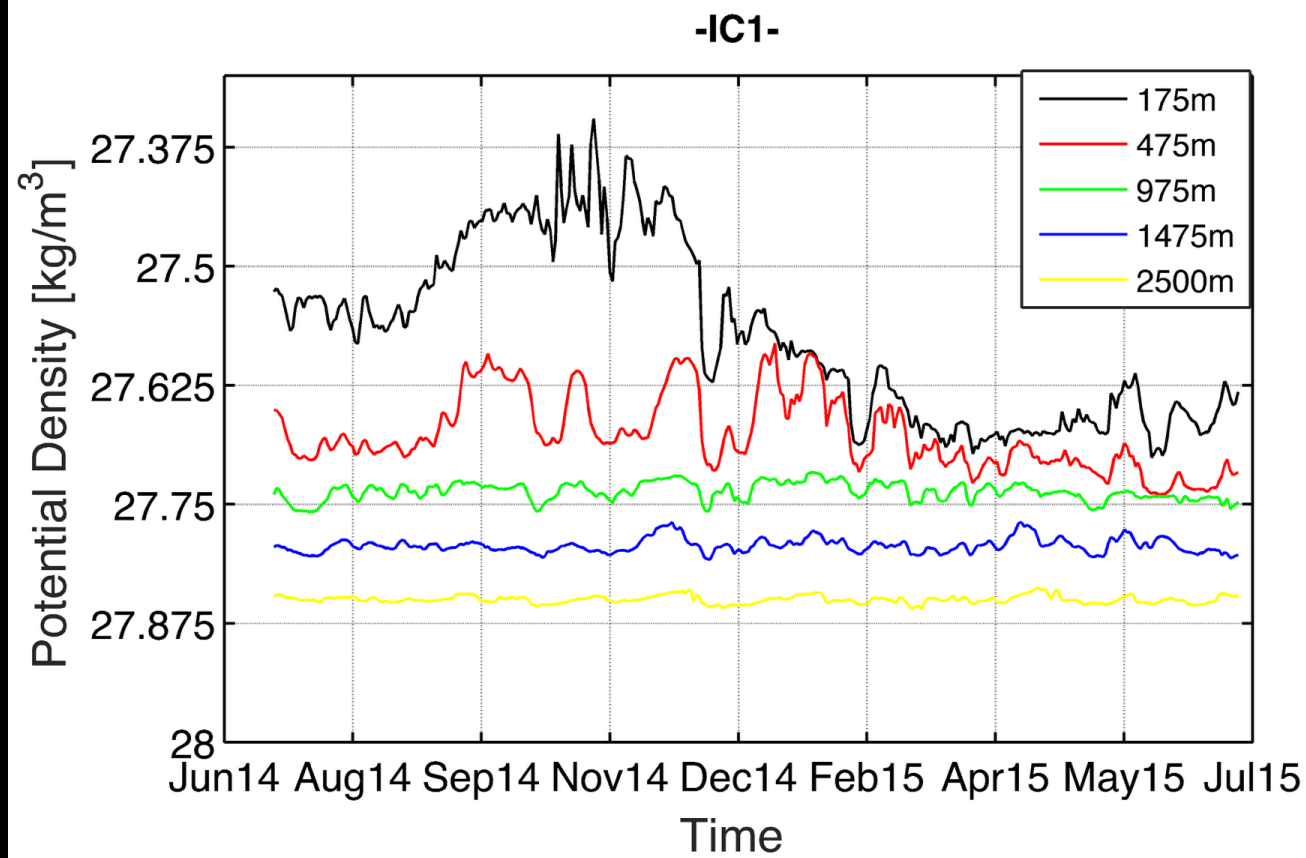
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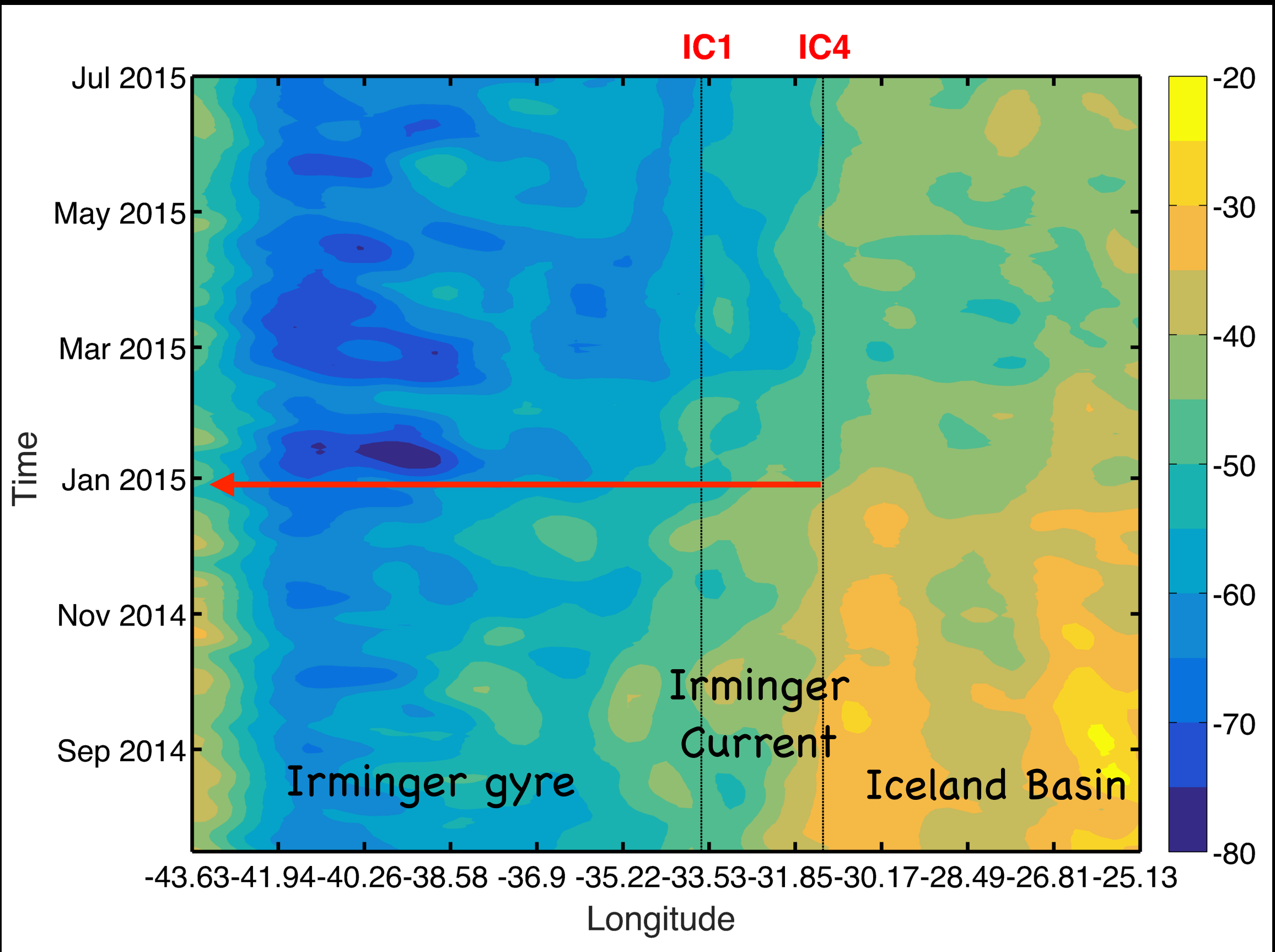
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Potential density increase upper ocean Jan 2015



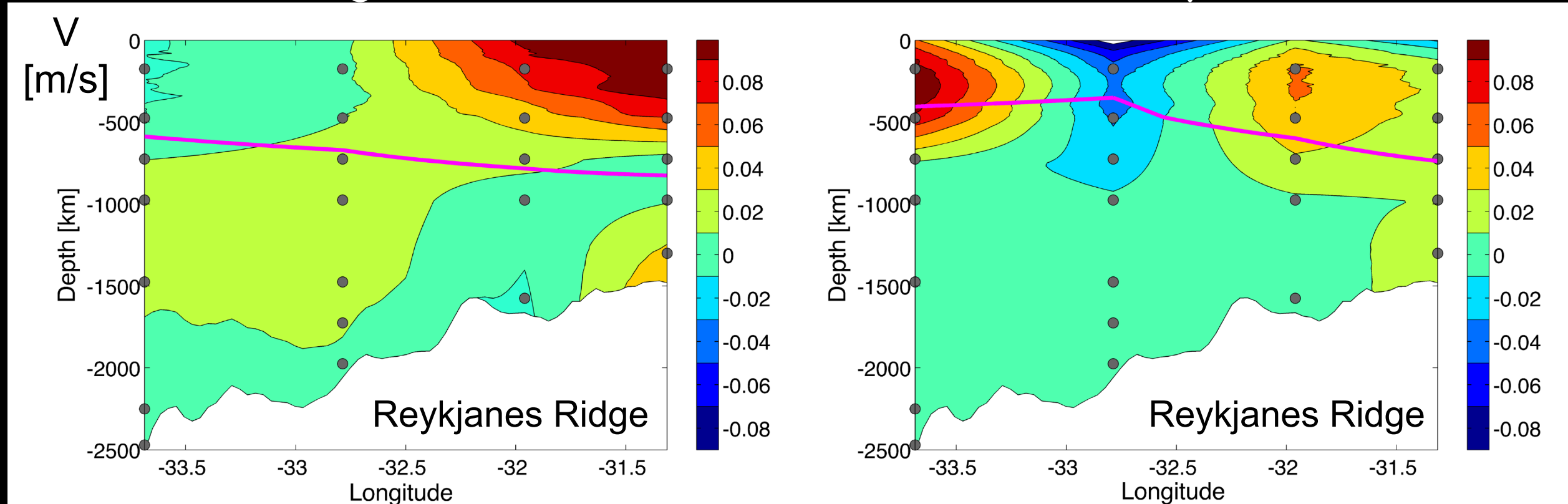
Absolute Dynamic Topography



The Irminger Current

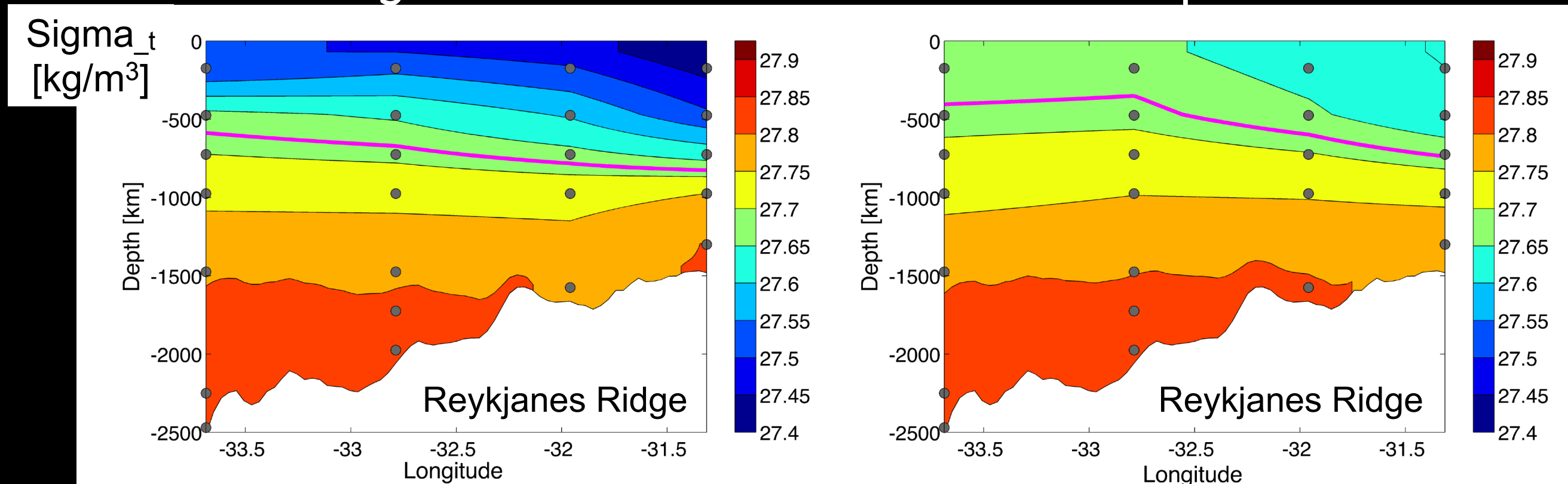
Aug-Oct 2014

Feb-Apr 2015

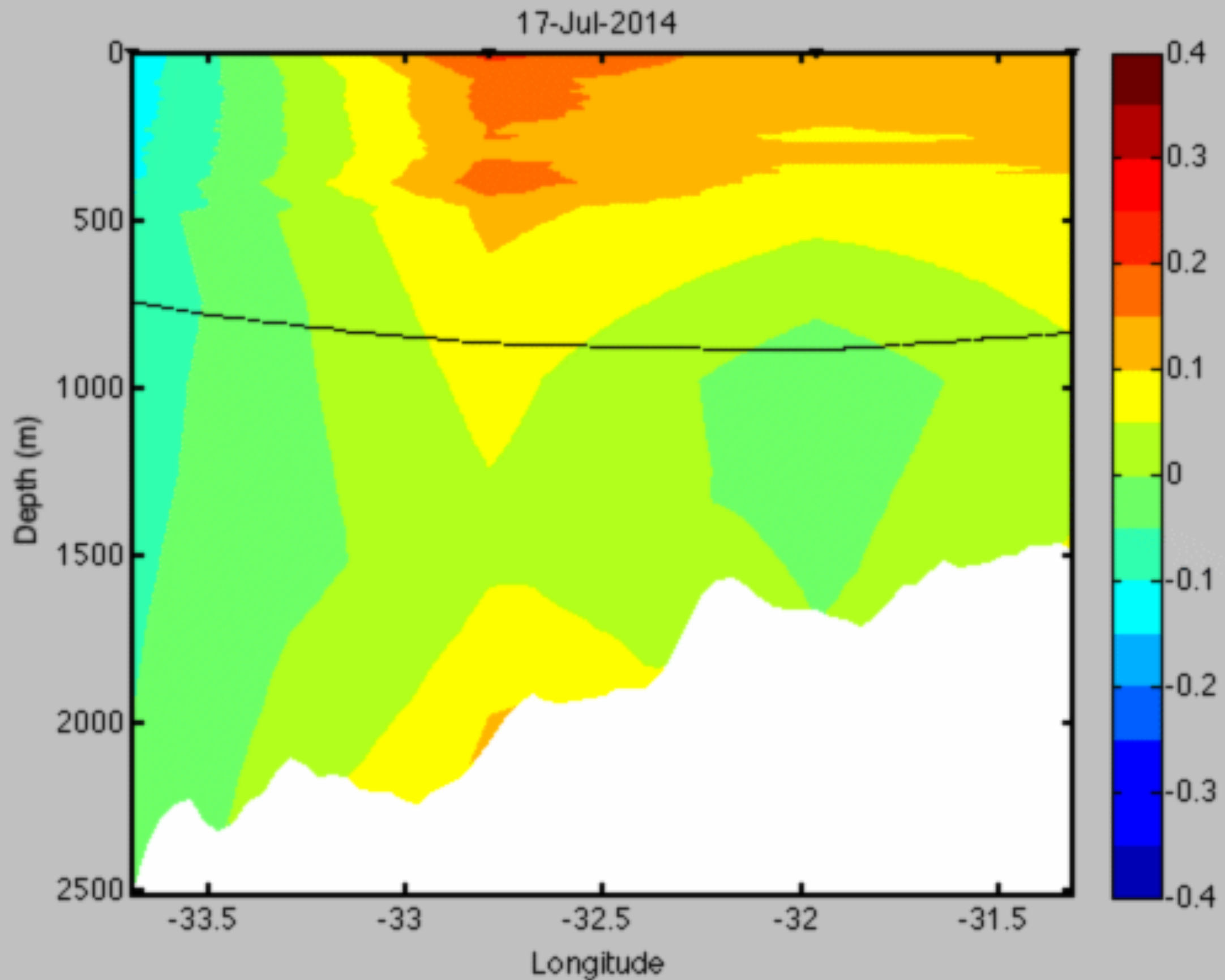


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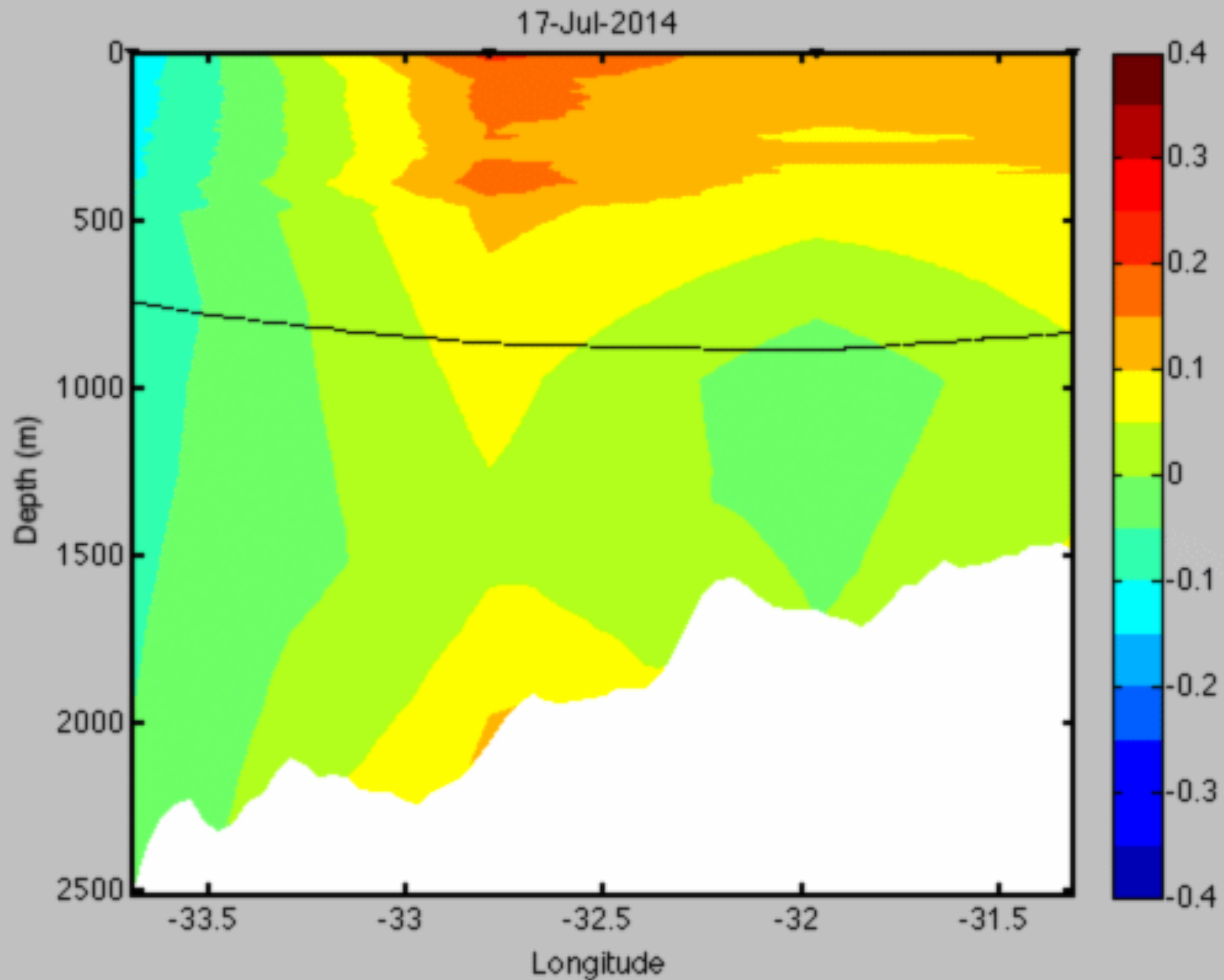
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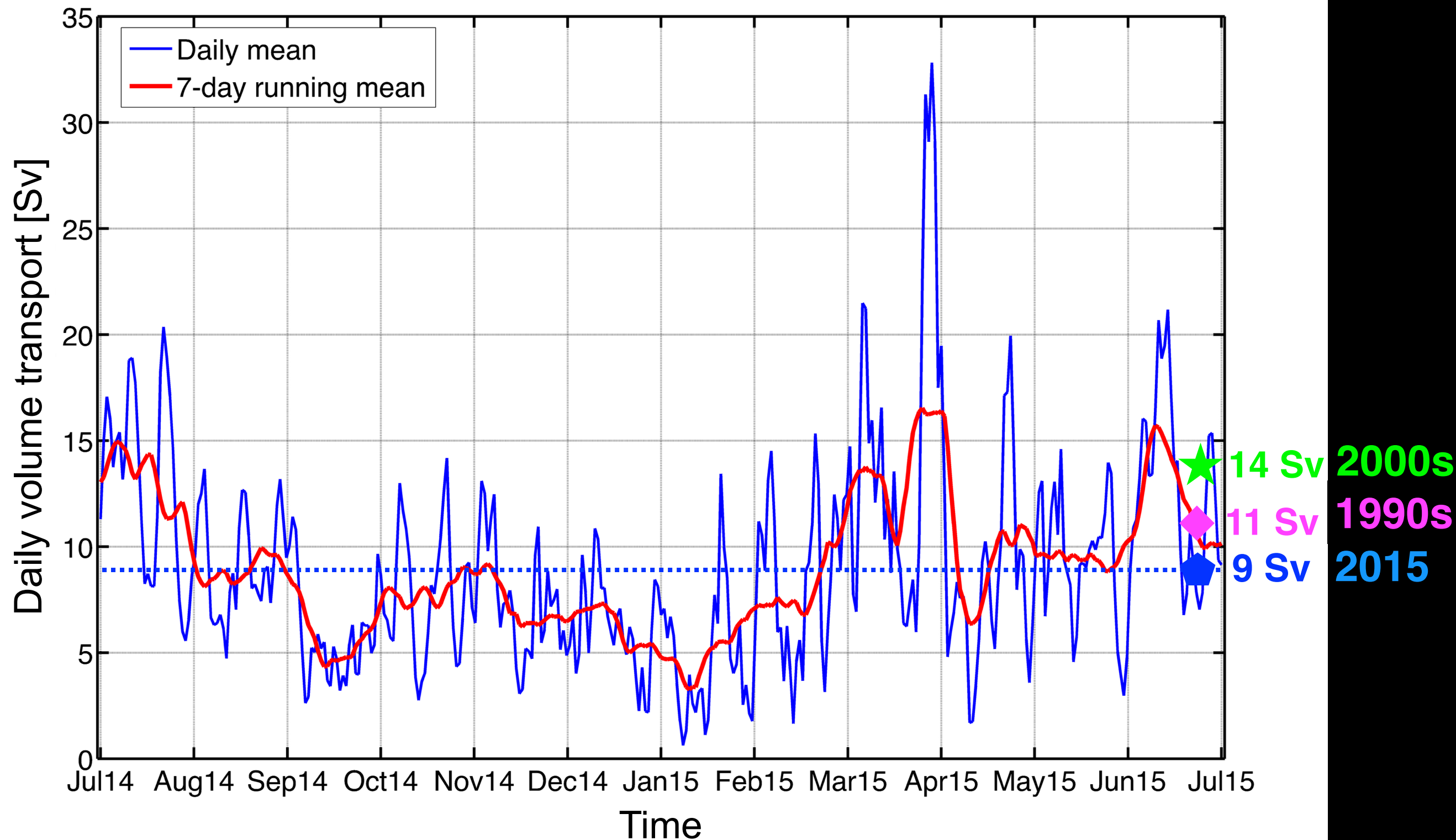
The Irminger Current



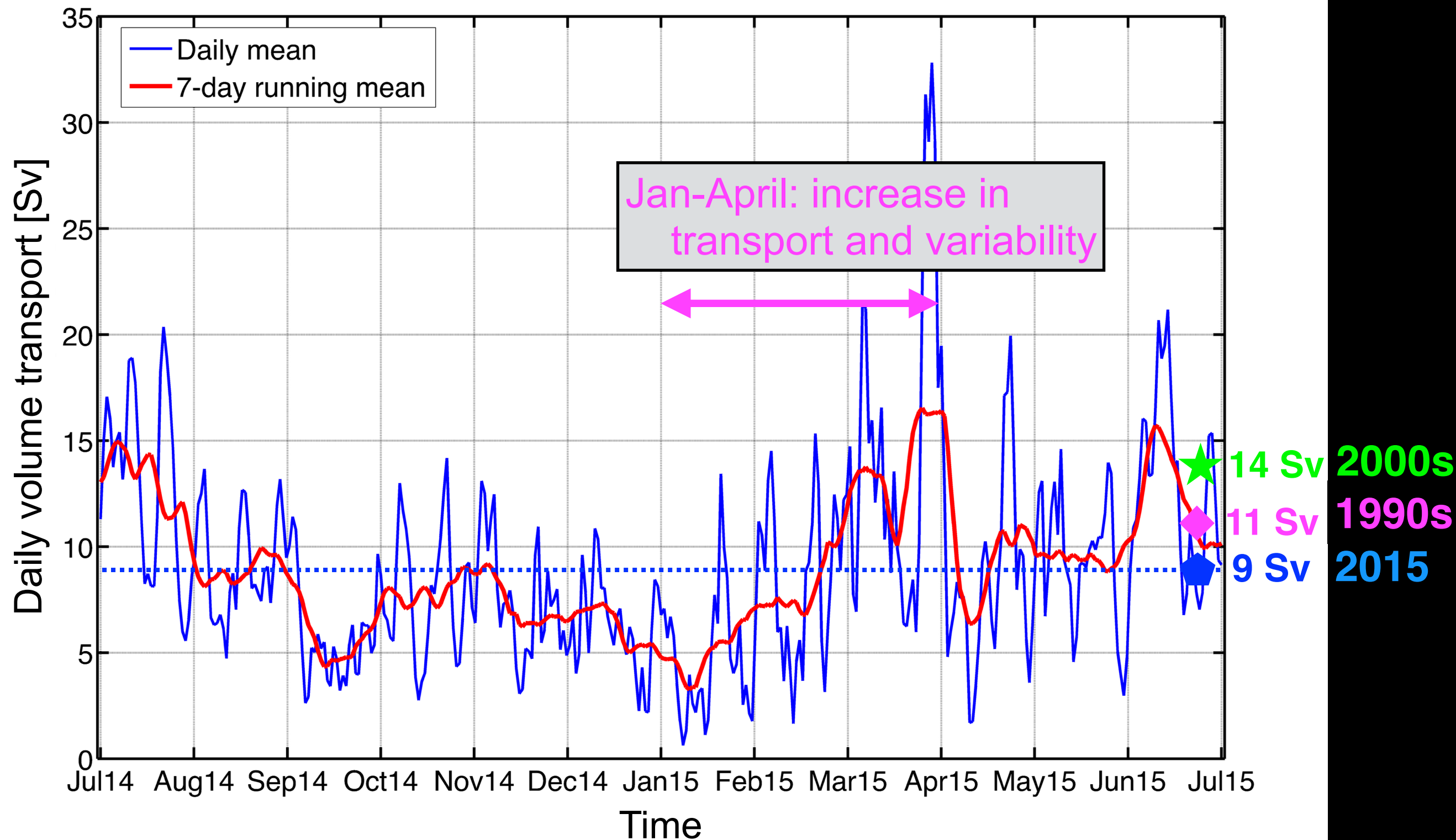
The Irminger Current



Volume transport Irminger Current 2014-2015



Volume transport Irminger Current 2014–2015



Conclusions

- Exceptional strong winter 2014–2015 during a positive NAO led to very deep convection in the Irminger Sea

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- The IC displayed a single core in July 2015 similar to the conditions observed in the 1990s
- However, the IC shows very large variability, particularly during winter
- One-year mean transport of IC was 9 Sv, which is lower than earlier estimates from the 90s and 00s



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