

On the role of salinity on the water mass transformation in the central Irminger Sea between 2002 and 2011

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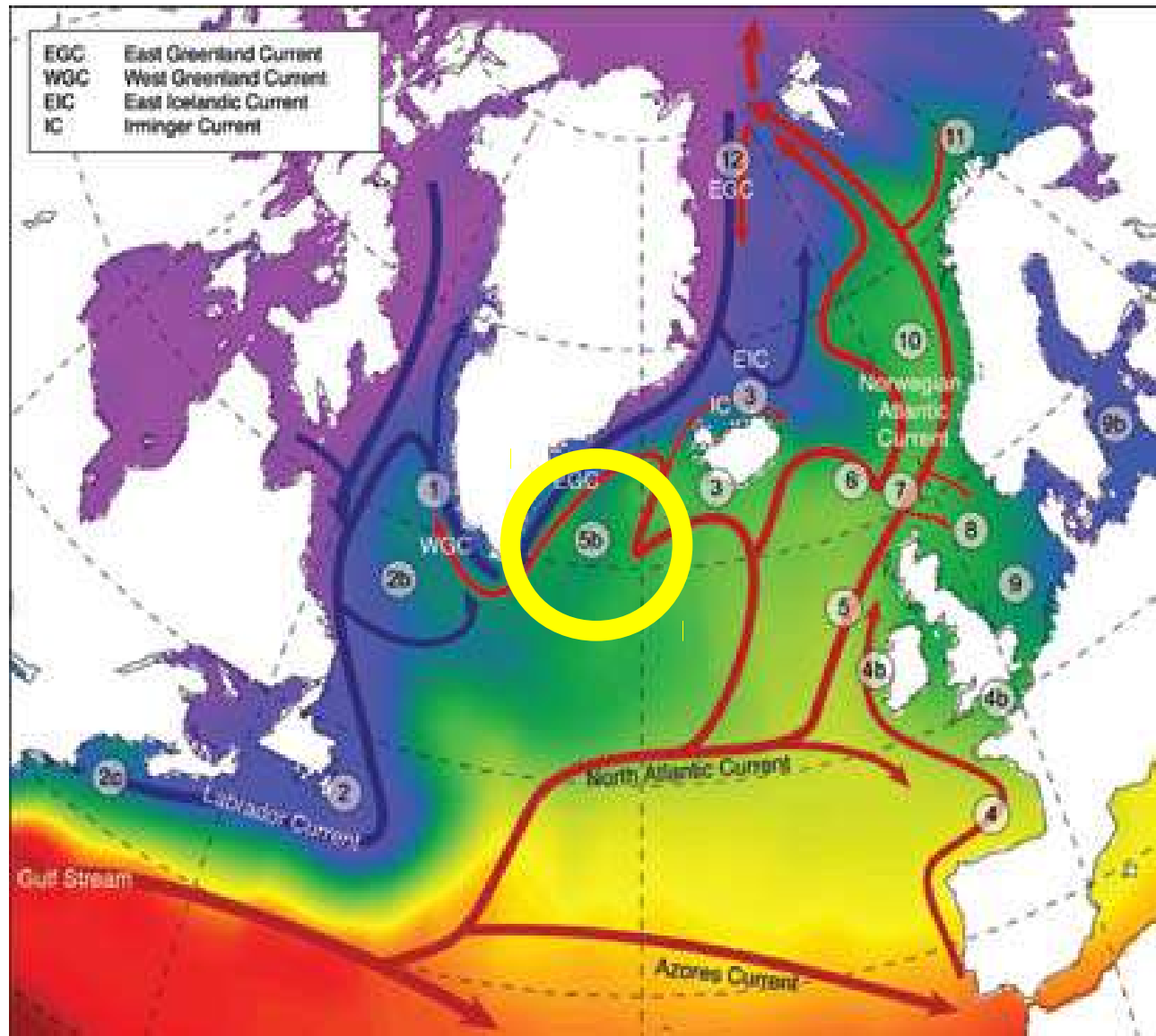
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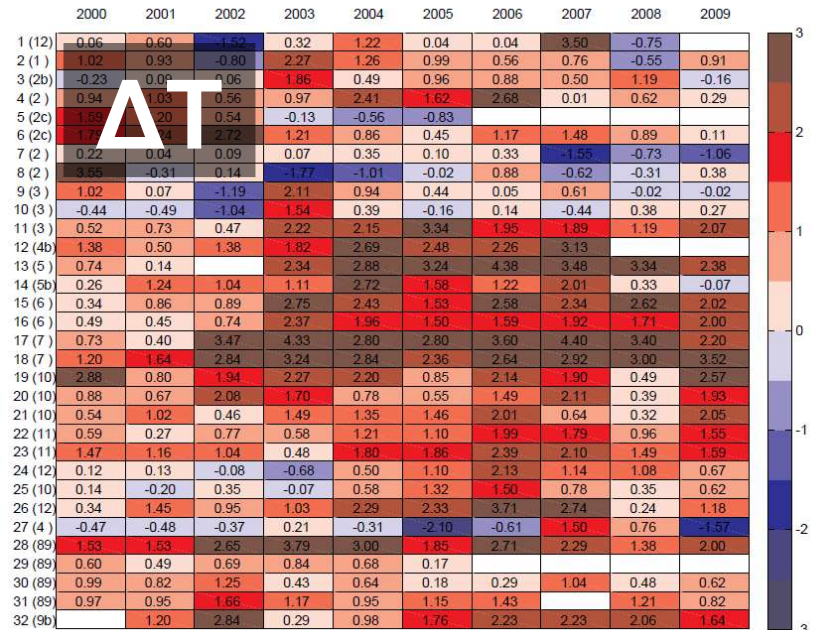
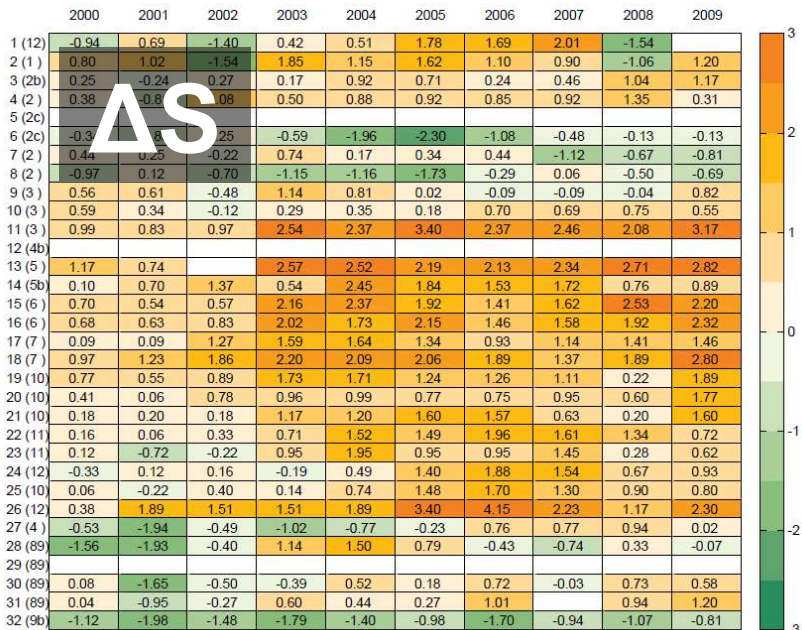


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Changes in Salinity & Temperature in ICES area (2000 to 2009) – mostly upper layer



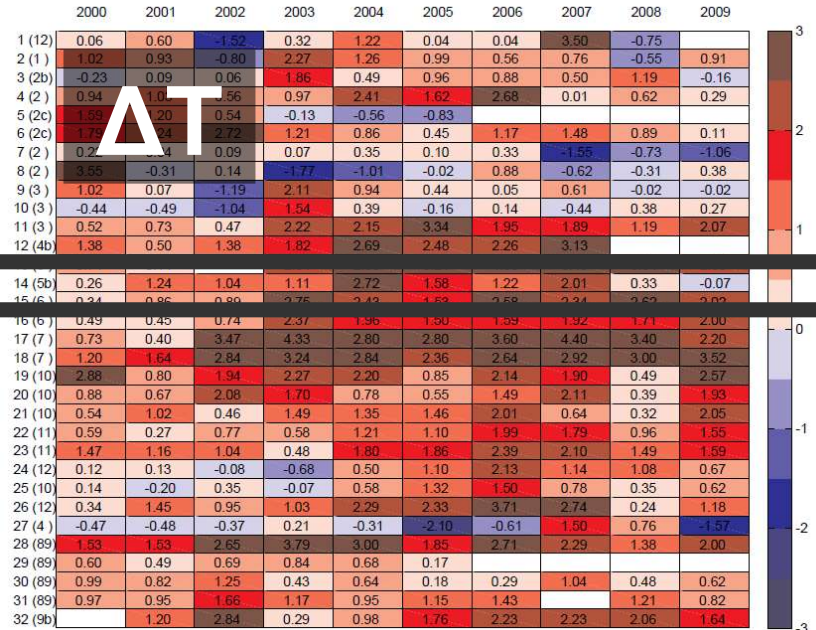
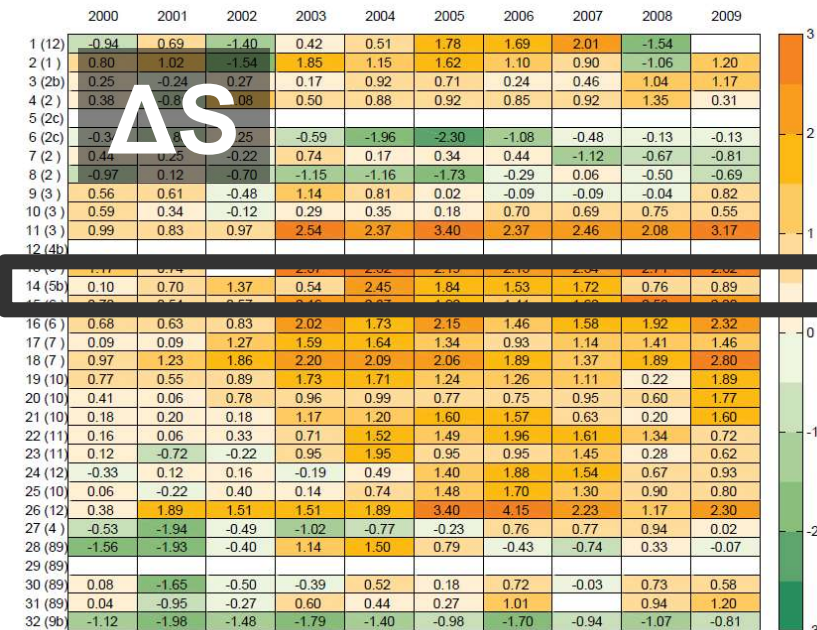
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Area 5b – Irminger Sea

Warming / salinity increase in middle of 2000's

Abrupt cooling in 2008 & 2009 –

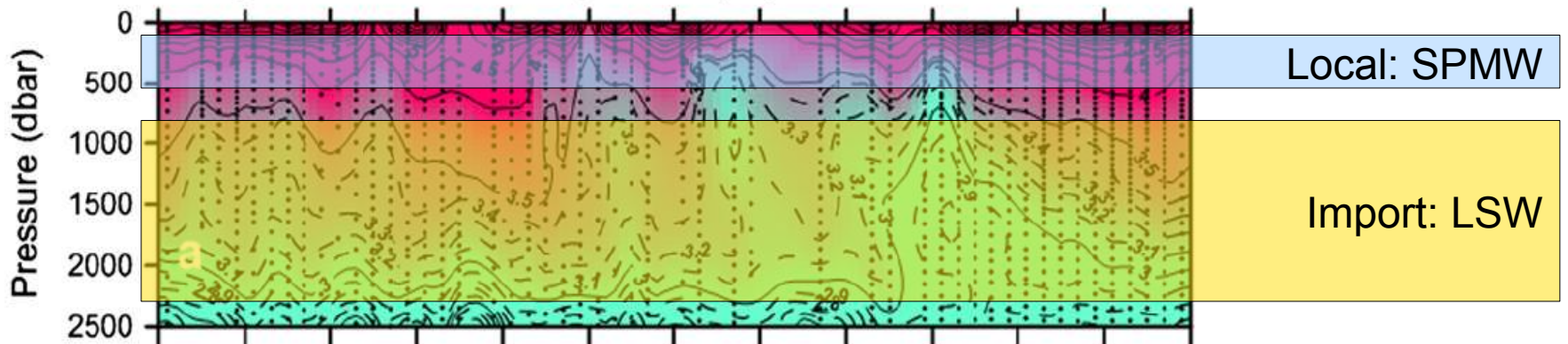
Return of deep convection to NA (Våge et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience)



Primary reason for warming of deep waters

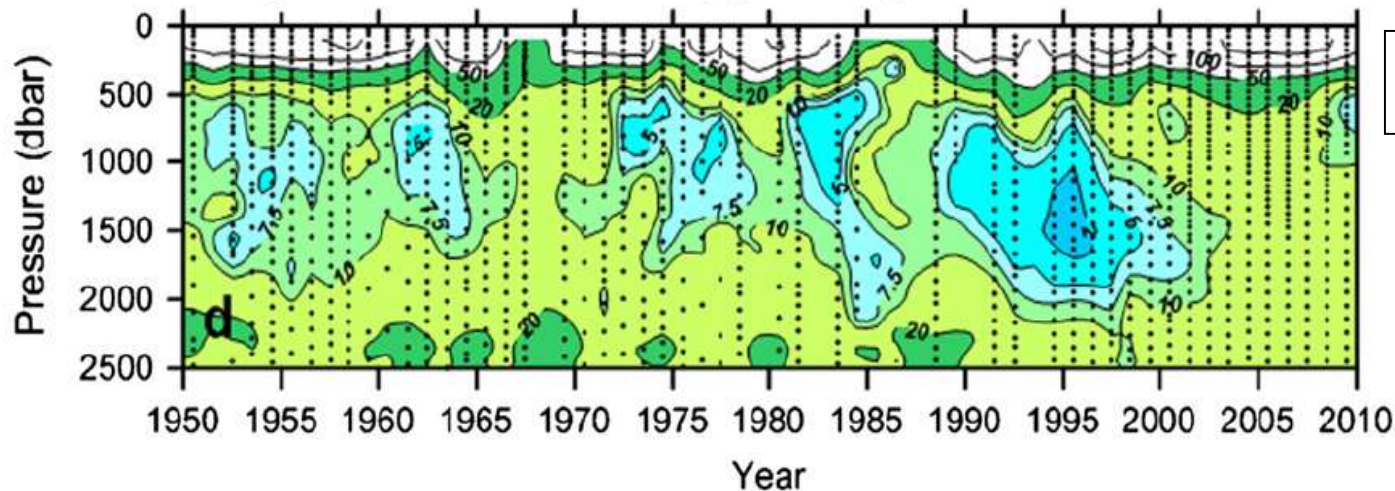
- Lack in deep reaching overturn/deep convection:

Irminger Sea, Potential Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)



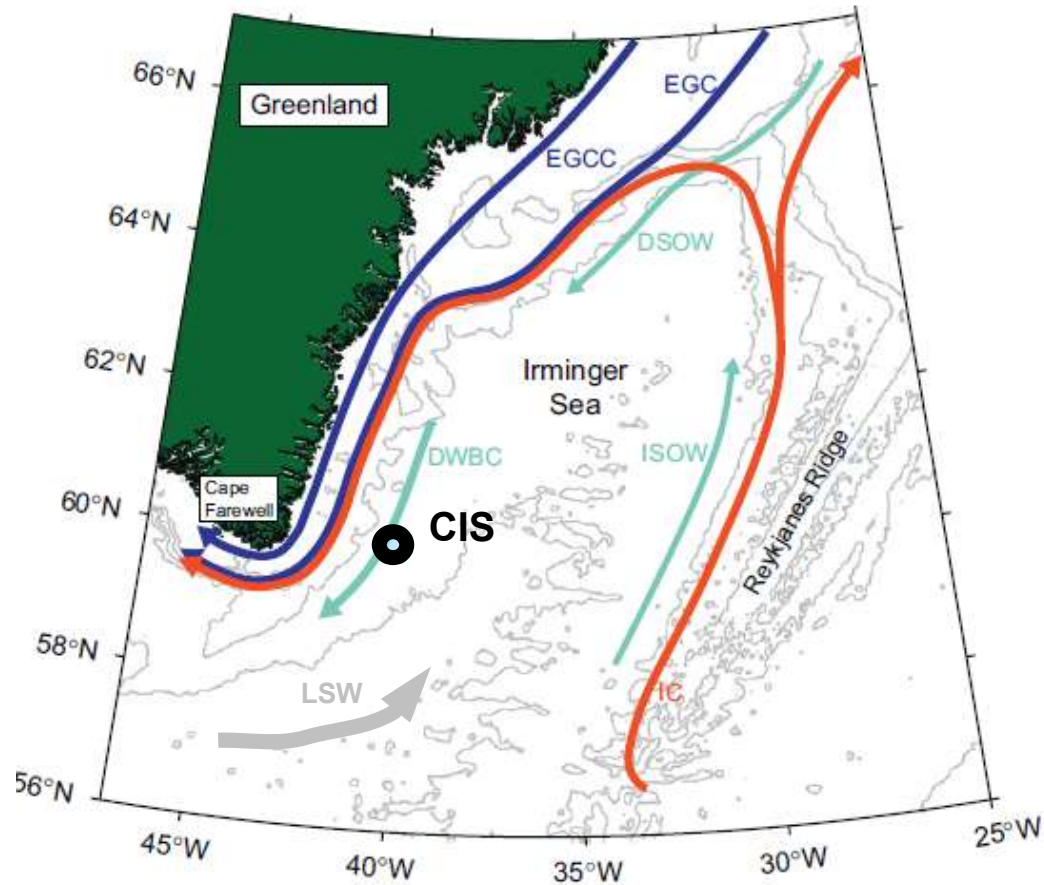
Irminger Sea, Potential Vorticity ($10^{-12}/\text{ms}$)

(van Aken et al. 2011, DSR1)



See Poster: 118

The Irminger gyre

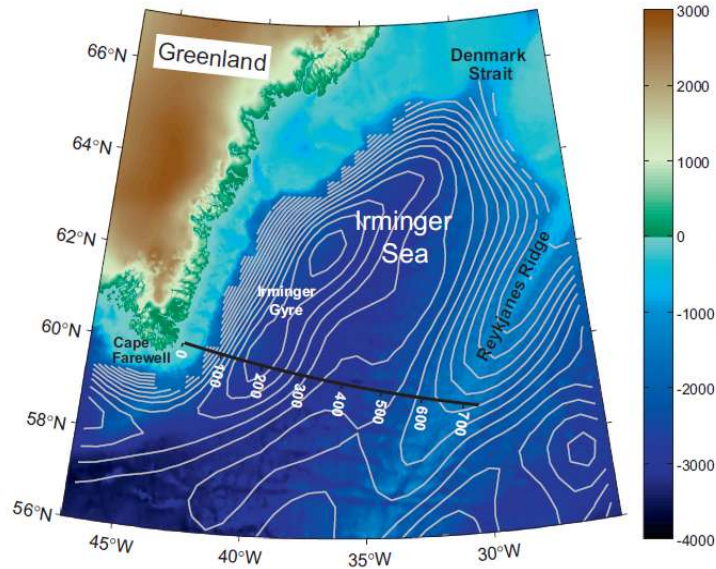


(based on K. Våge et al. 2011, DSR1)

The Irminger gyre

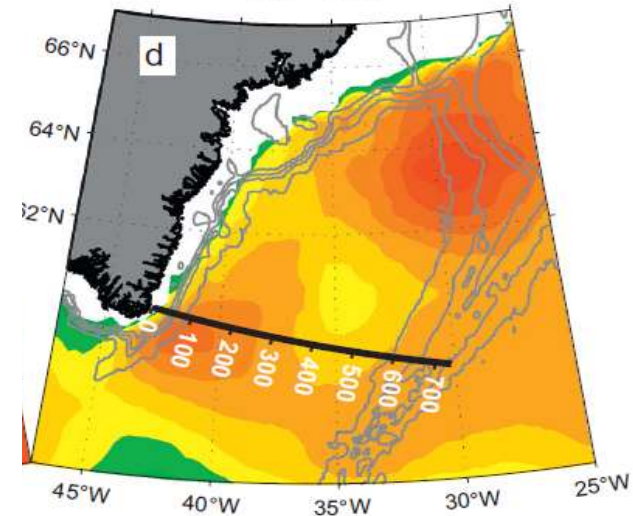
Geostrophic pressure

K. Våge et al. / Deep-Sea Research I 58 (2011) 590–614



Heat flux

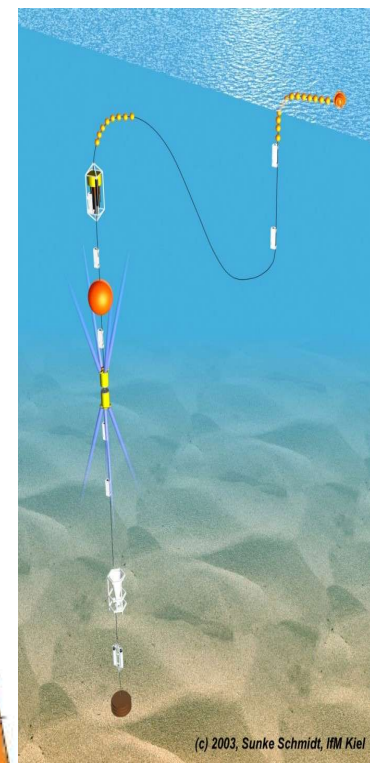
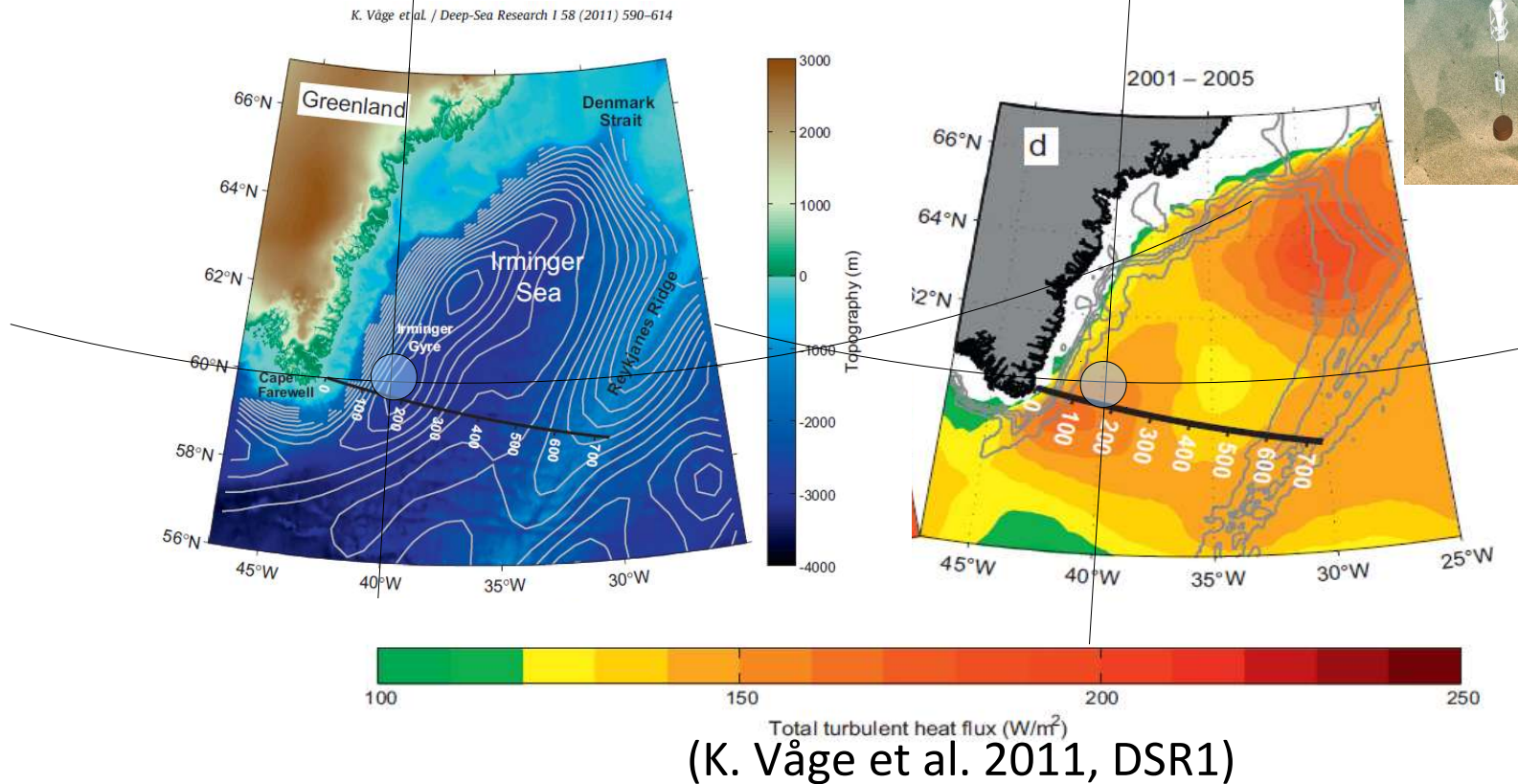
2001 – 2005



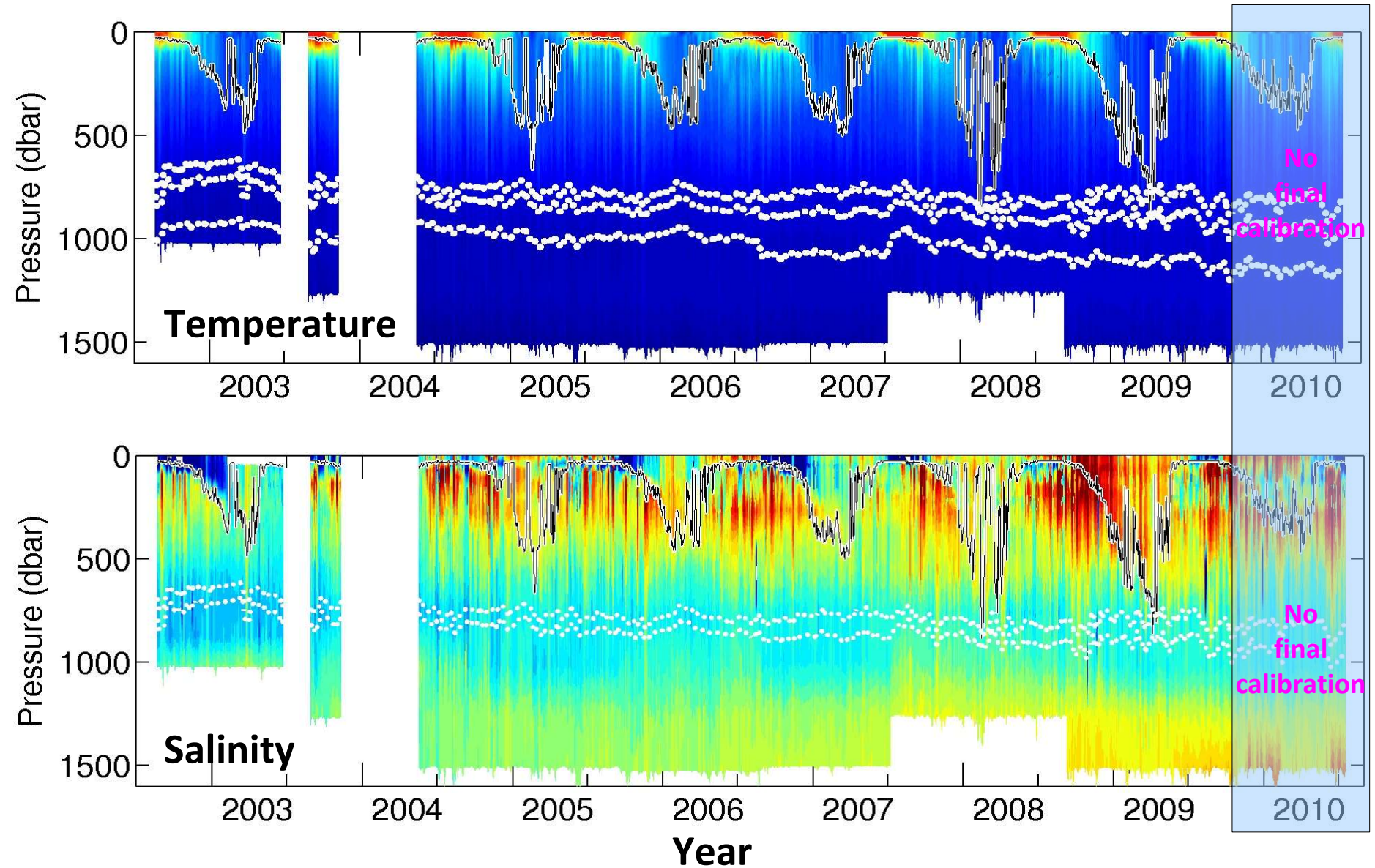
(K. Våge et al. 2011, DSR1)

The CIS mooring

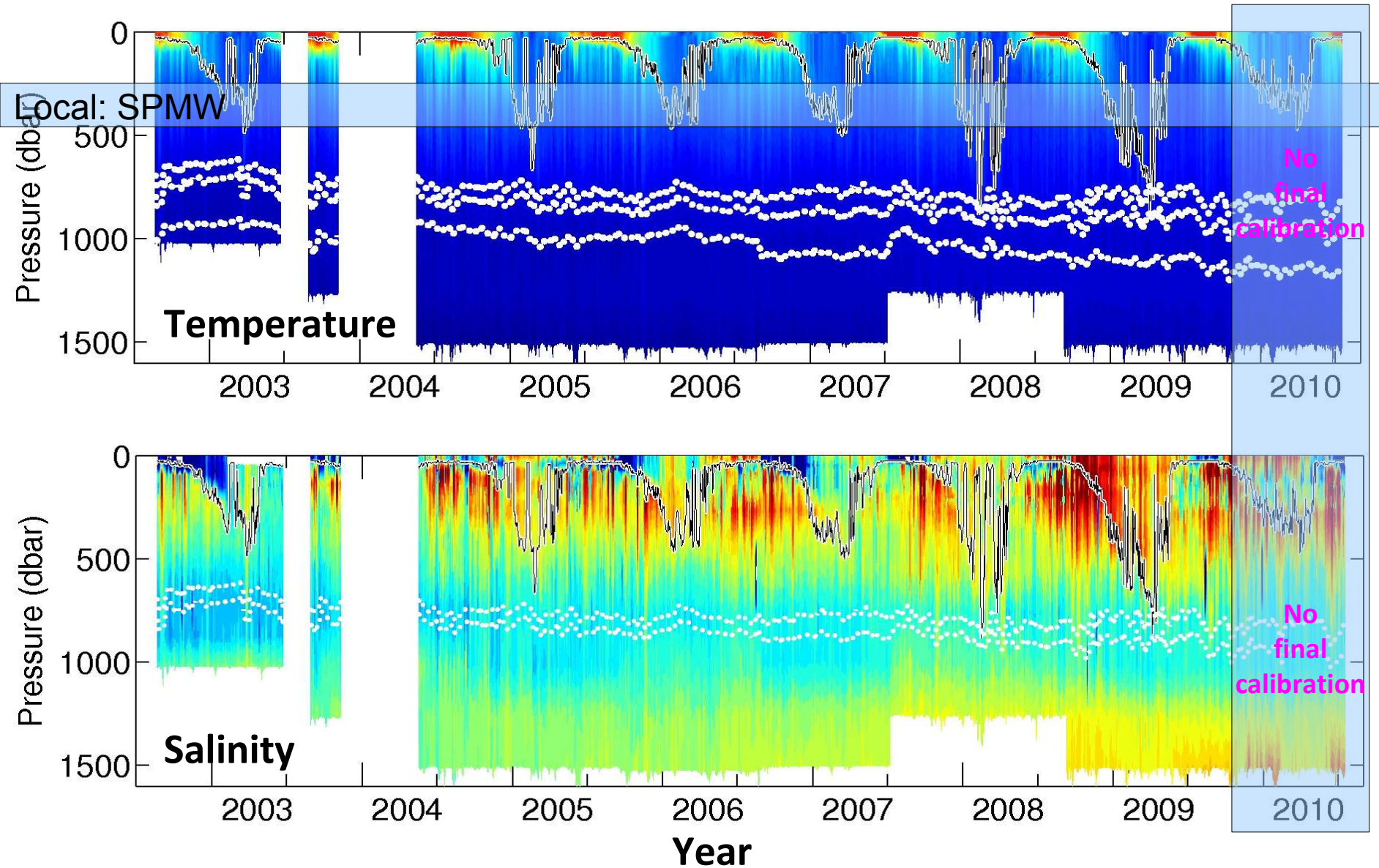
- Location: Compromise between Irminger Gyre centre & maximum heat loss (Greenland Tip Jet)



Time series (upper 1500m) from 2002 to 2010

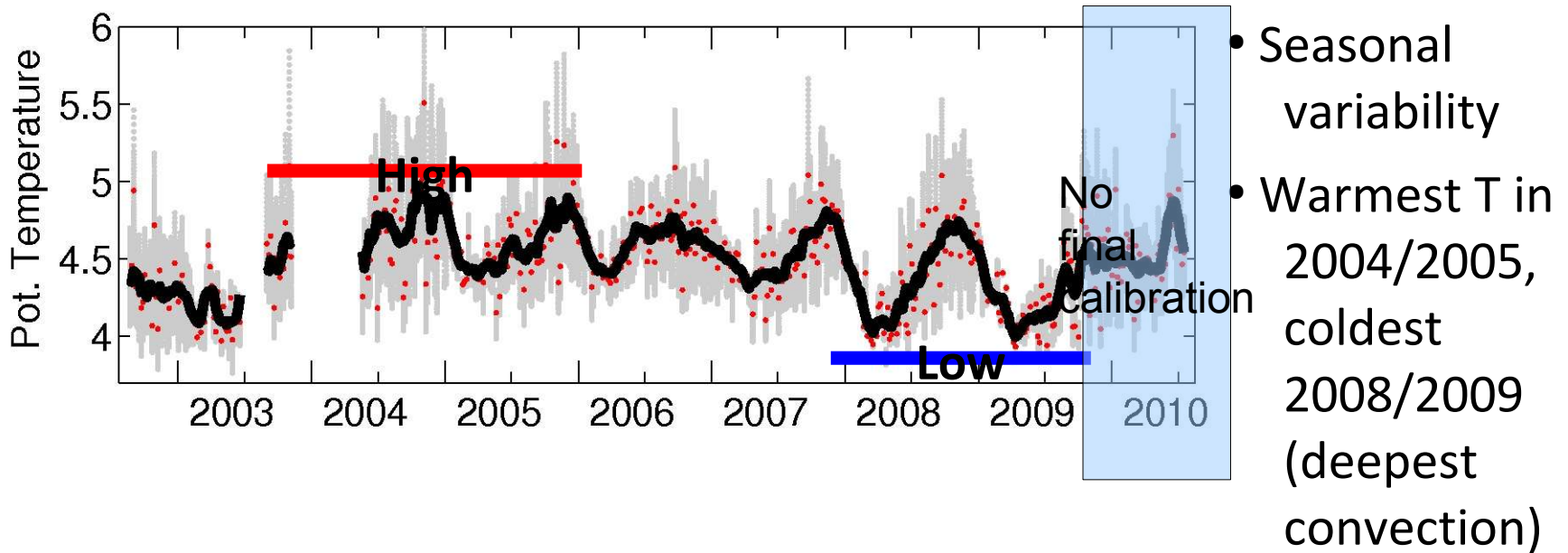


Time series (upper 1500m) from 2002 to 2010



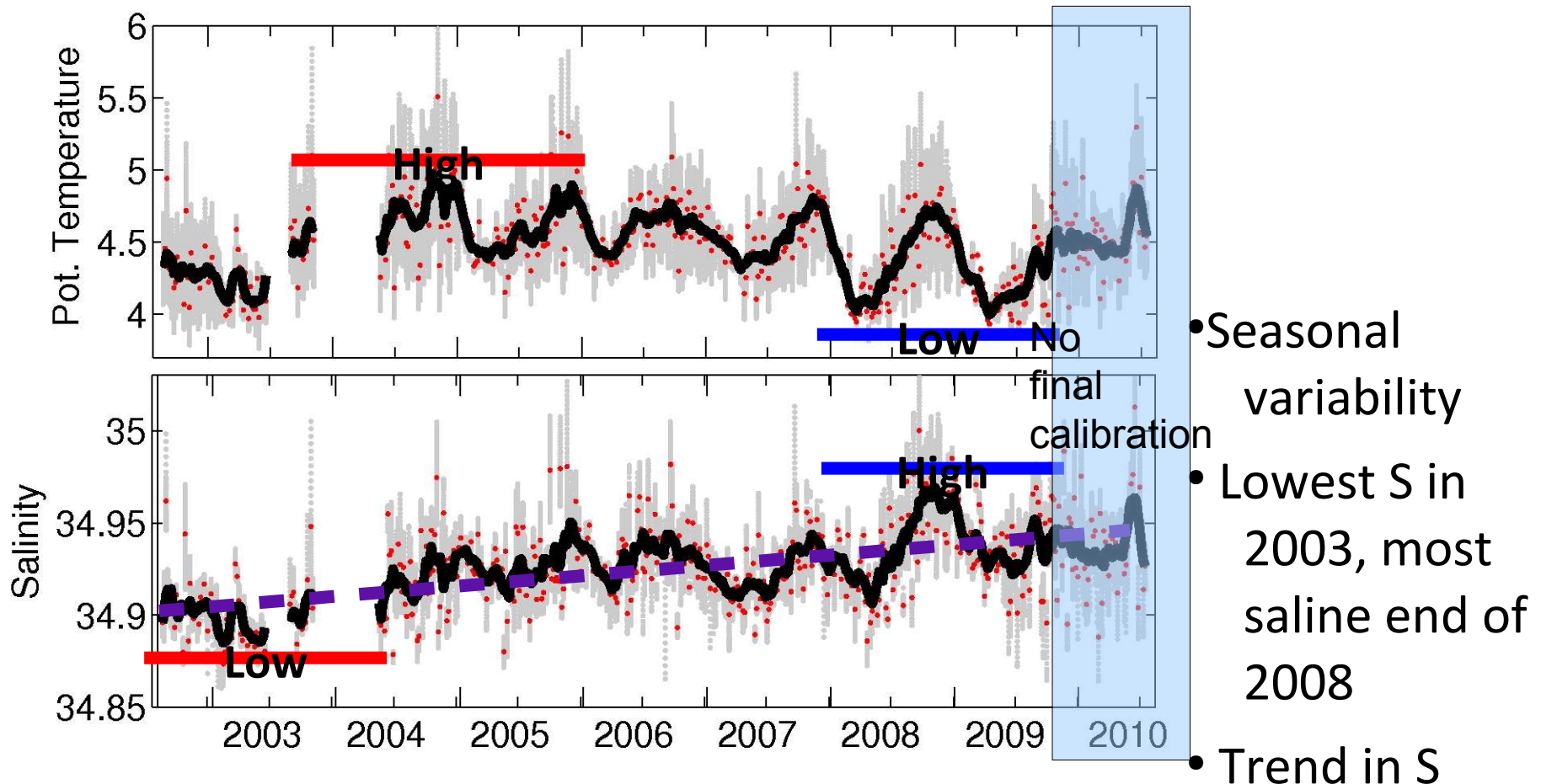
Subpolar Mode water variability (2002-2010) at mooring site

200-400m depth range; 7-day running mean:



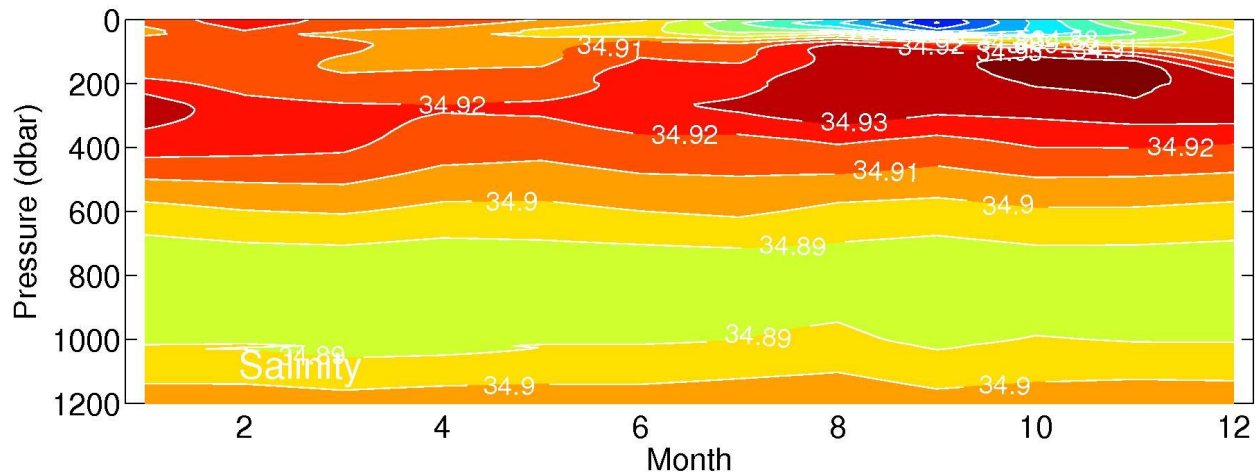
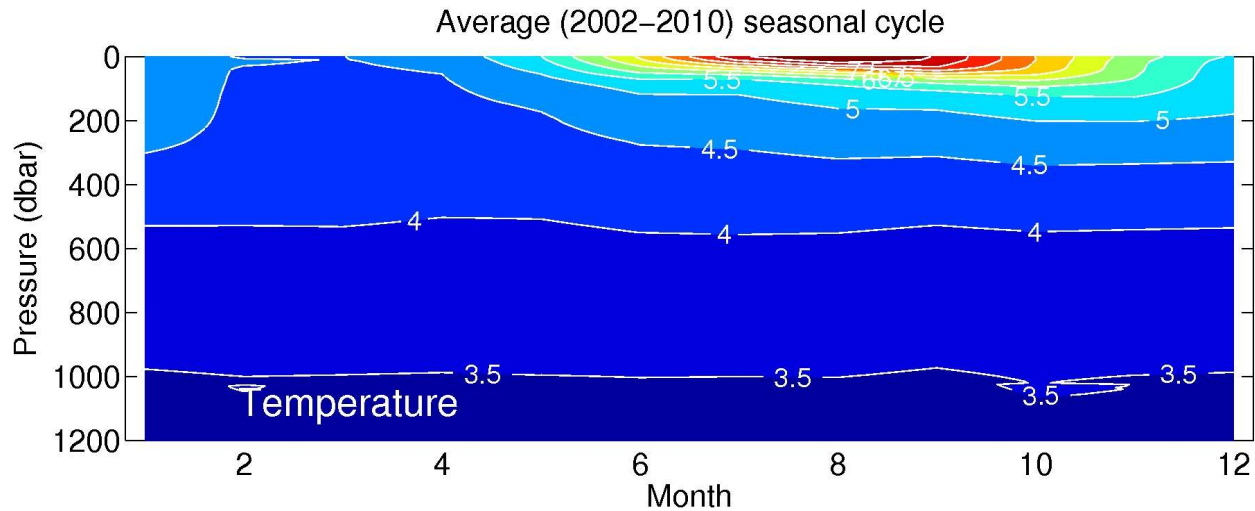
Subpolar Mode water variability (2002-2010) at mooring site

200-400m depth range; 7-day running mean:



Upper layer water mass transformation - average seasonal cycle -

- Seasonality to ~500m



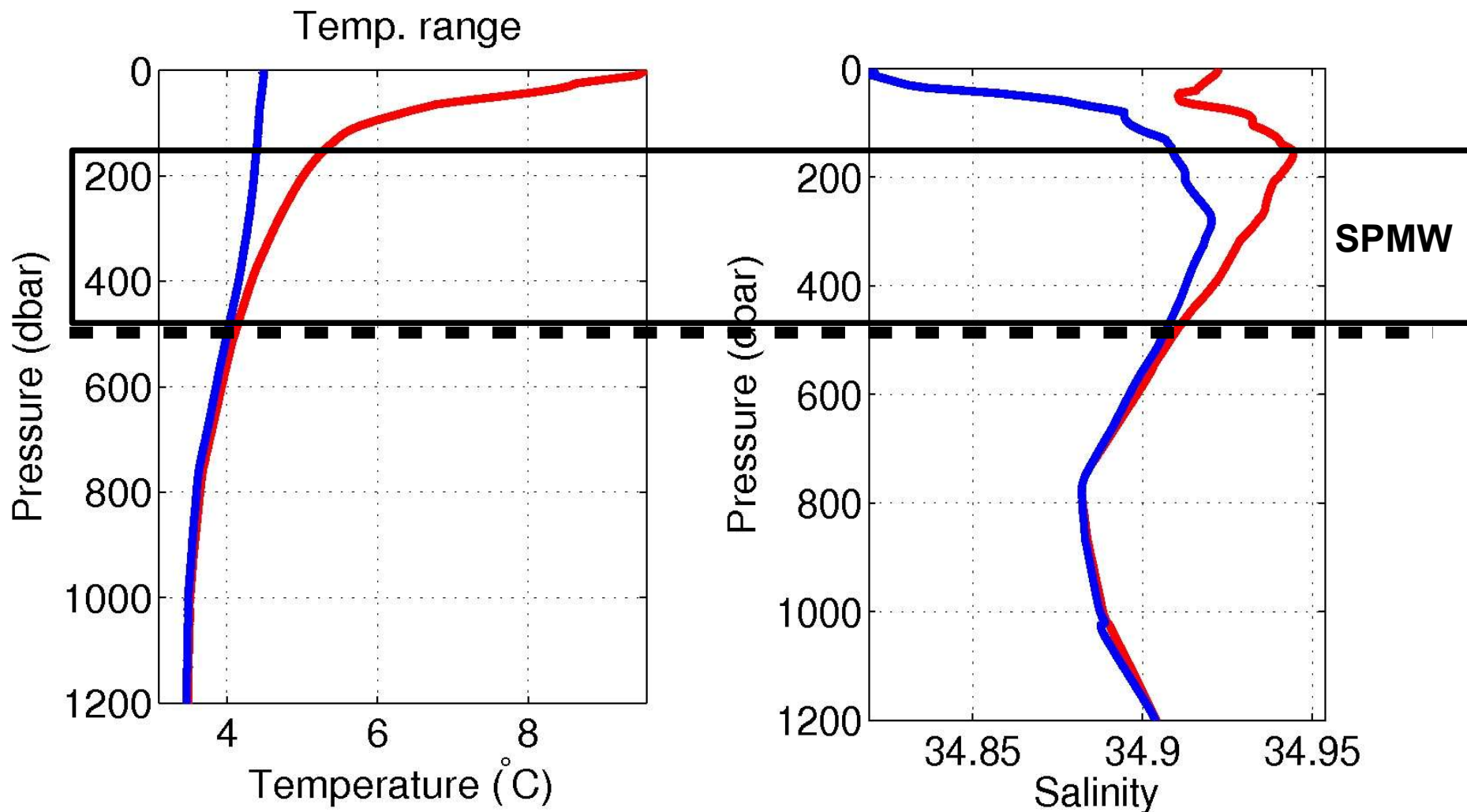
Is salinity important in the density (buoyancy) variability ?

- Separating **temperature** and **salinity** effects on density change:

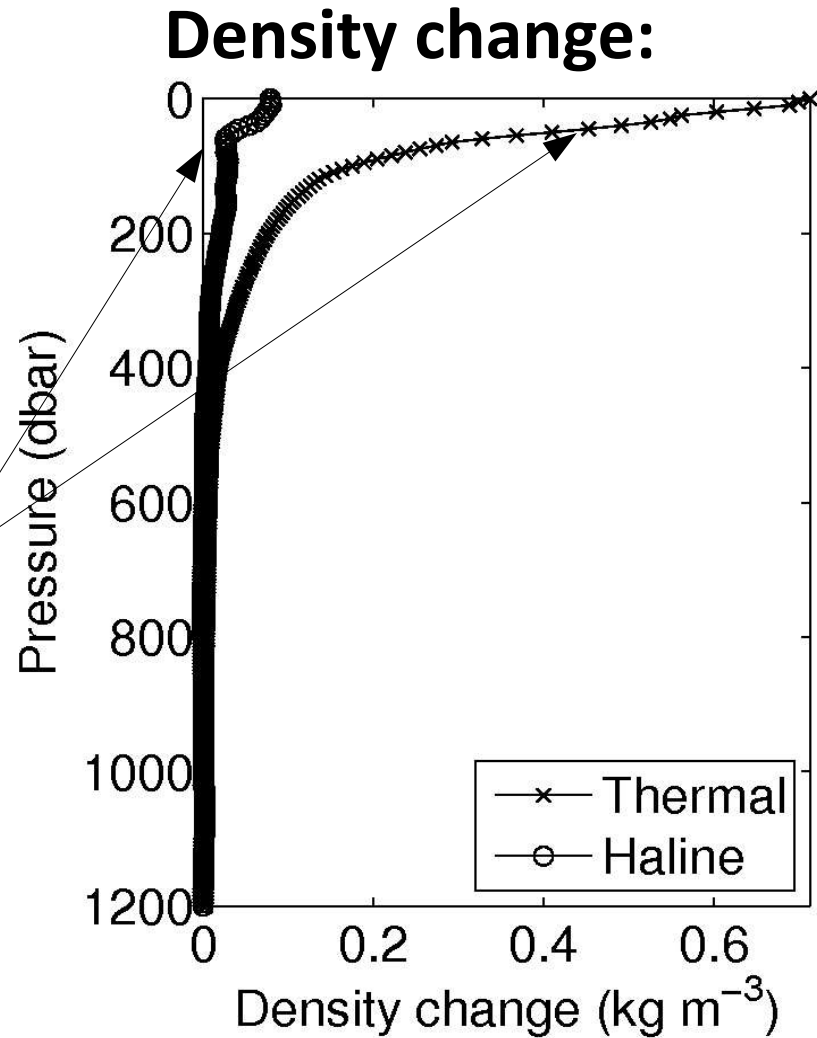
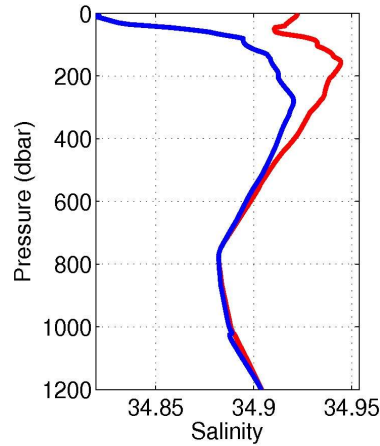
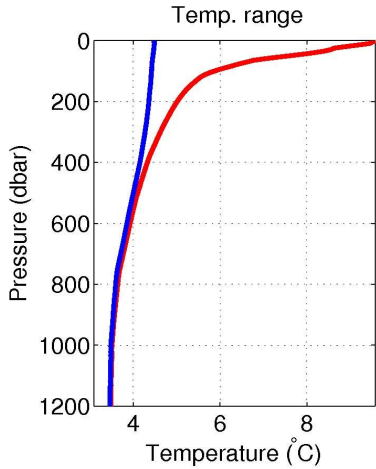
$$\rho = \rho_0 [1 - \alpha(T - T_0) + \beta(S - S_0)]$$

- ρ / ρ_0 : Density / reference density
- α : thermal expansion
- β : haline contraction

Upper layer water mass transformation - average seasonal cycle -

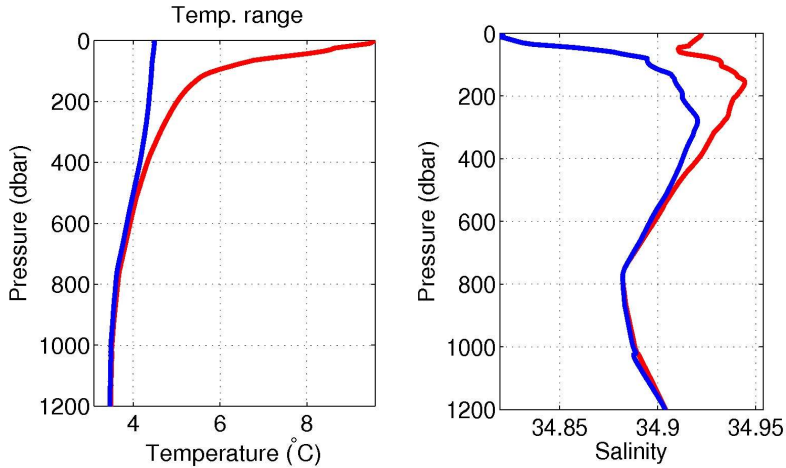


Upper layer water mass transformation - average seasonal cycle -

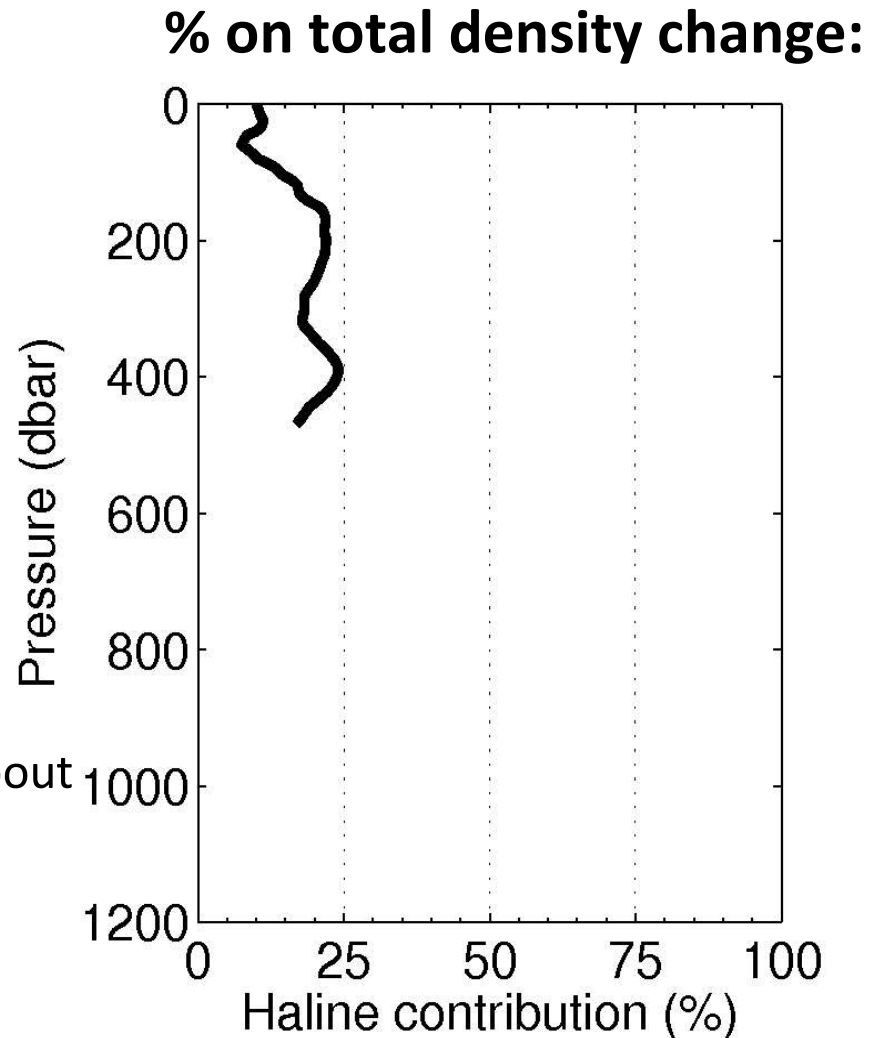


$$\rho = \rho_0 [1 - \alpha(T - T_0) + \beta(S - S_0)]$$

Upper layer water mass transformation - average seasonal cycle -

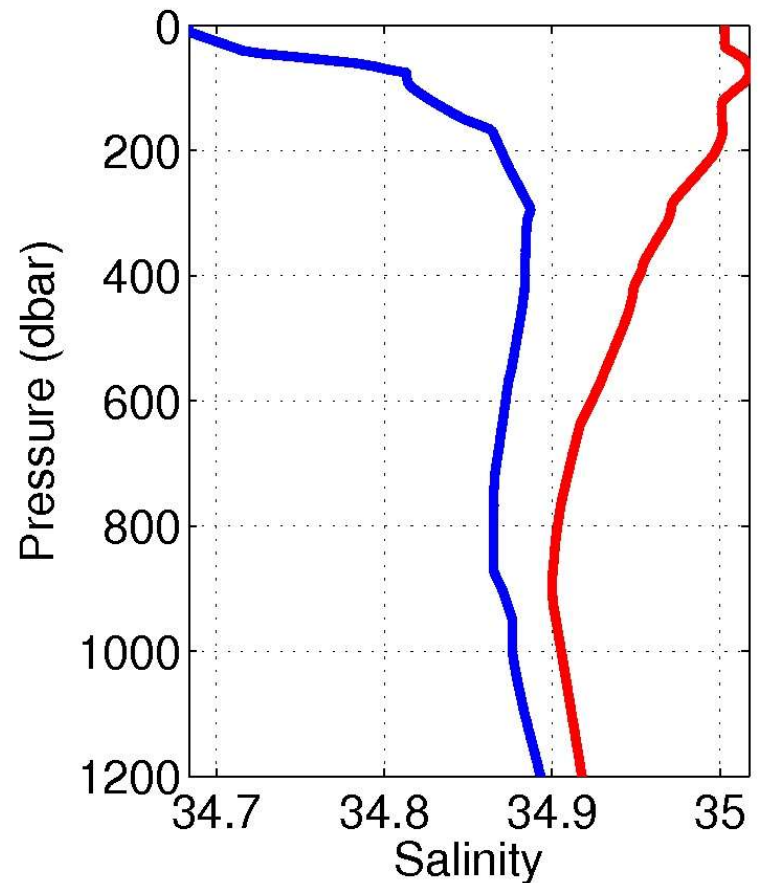
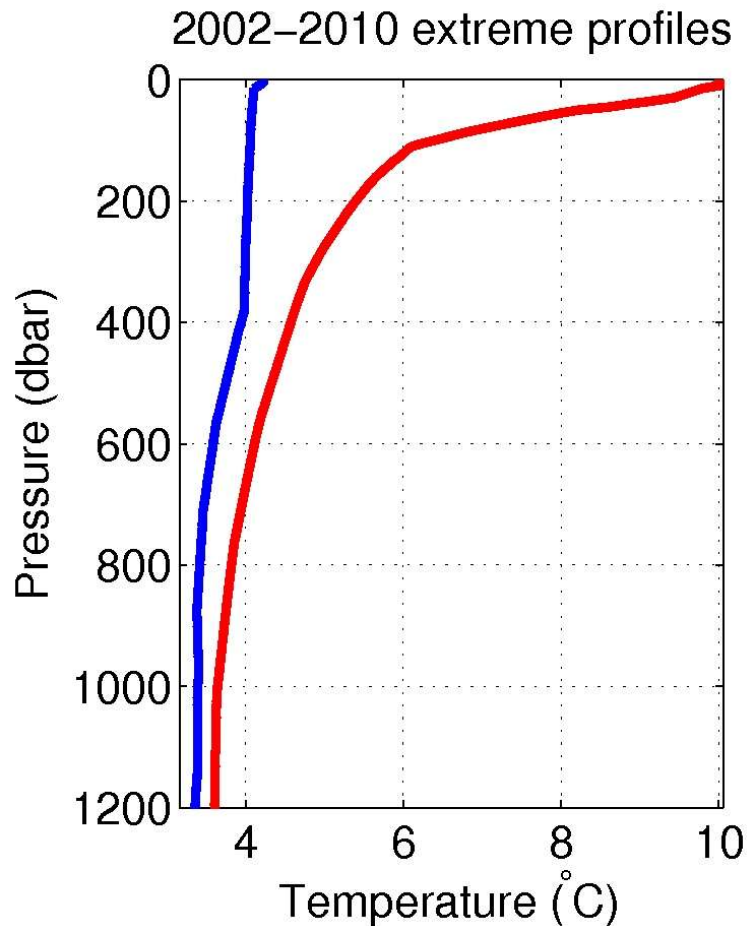


- Upper 50m (summer mixed layer) thermal/ air-sea heat flux driven
- Below 50m:
Haline buoyancy flux contributes about 20% to total buoyancy change.

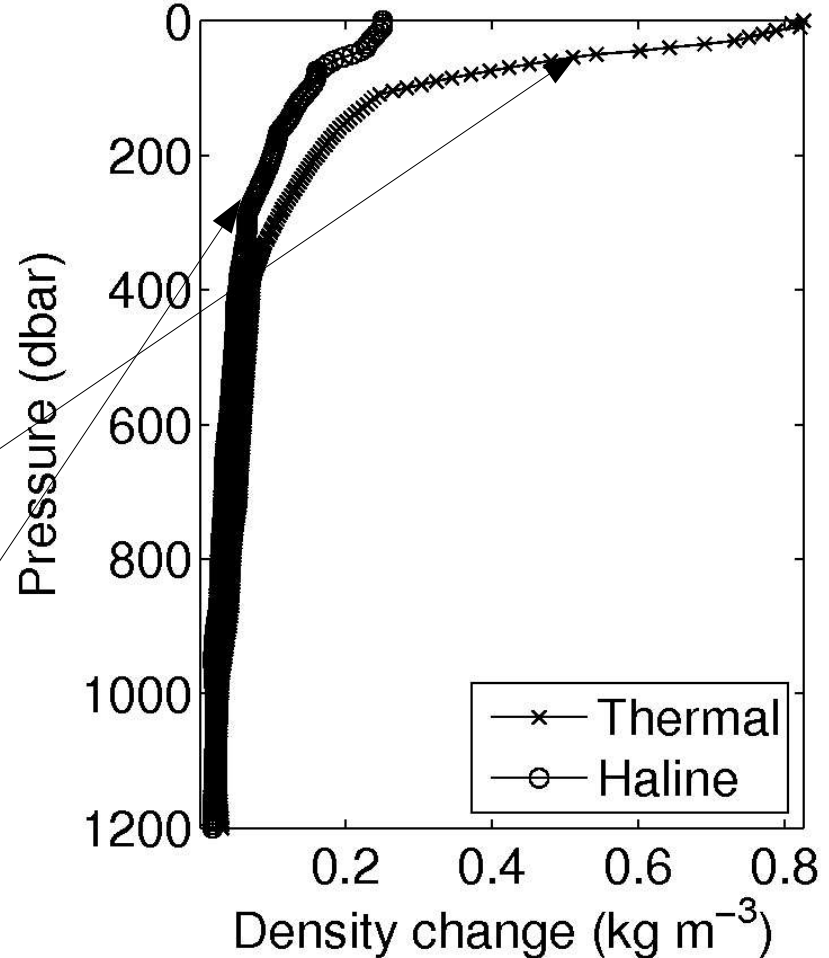
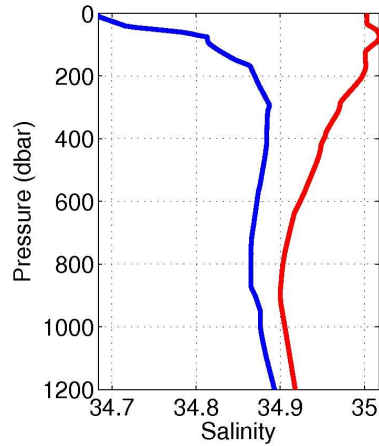
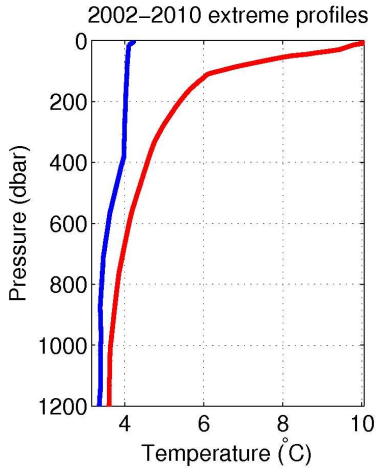


“Extreme” seasonal cycle

- Select the maximum/minimum T/S values for the whole time series 2002 to 2010 (monthly averages)

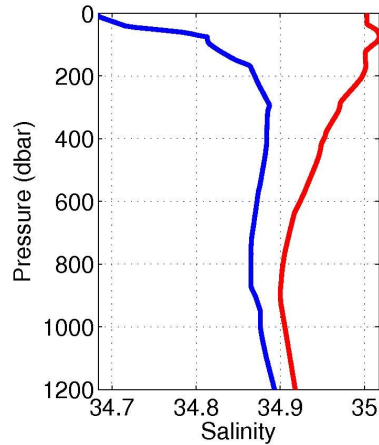
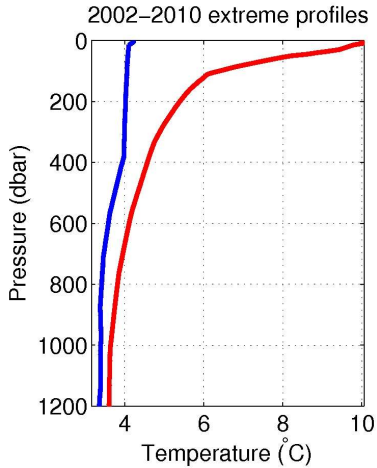


Upper layer water mass transformation - extreme seasonal cycle -

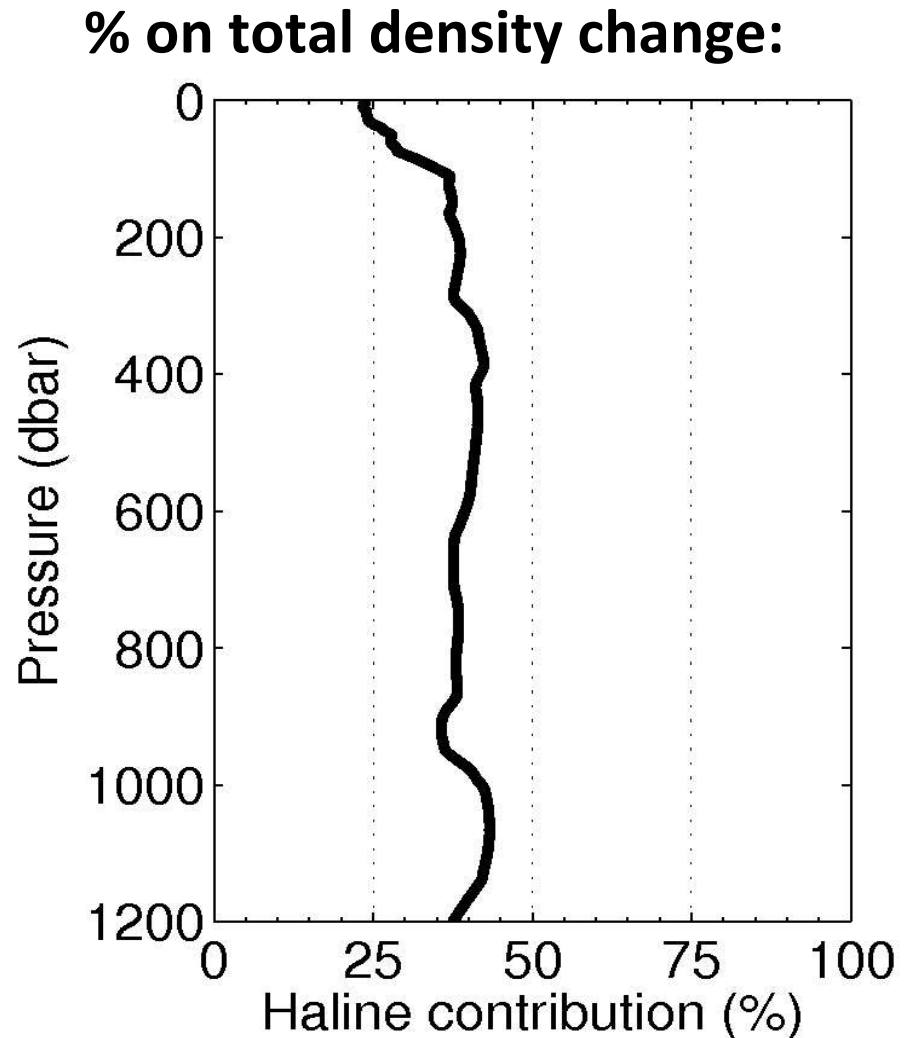


$$\rho = \rho_0 [1 - \alpha(T - T_0) + \beta(S - S_0)]$$

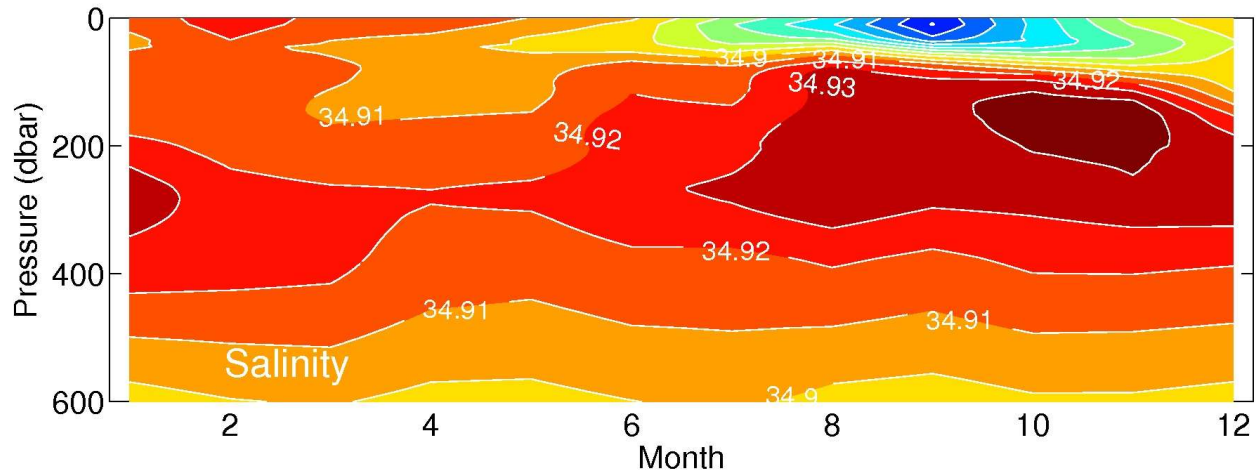
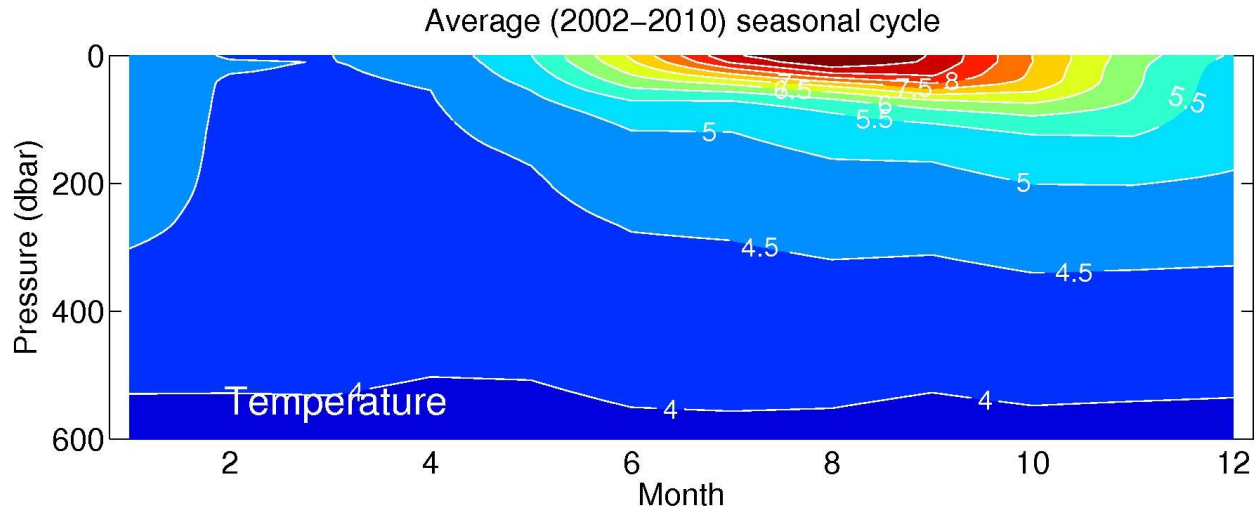
Upper layer water mass transformation - extreme seasonal cycle -



- Haline buoyancy flux accounts for approx. 40% of total below 100m
- Dominated by general warming & salinity increase of water column – “the trend!”

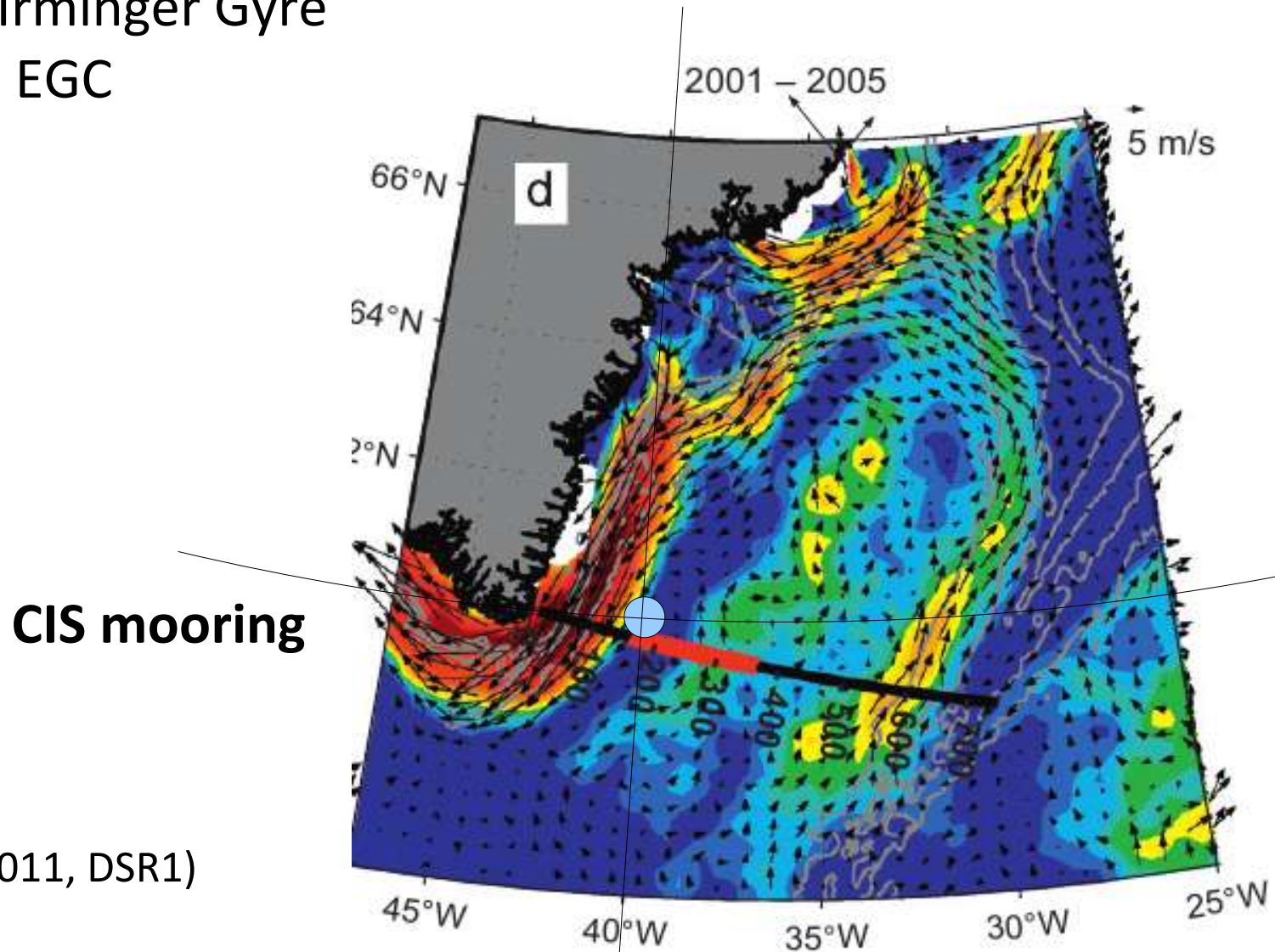


What drives the subsurface salinity variability?



The CIS mooring

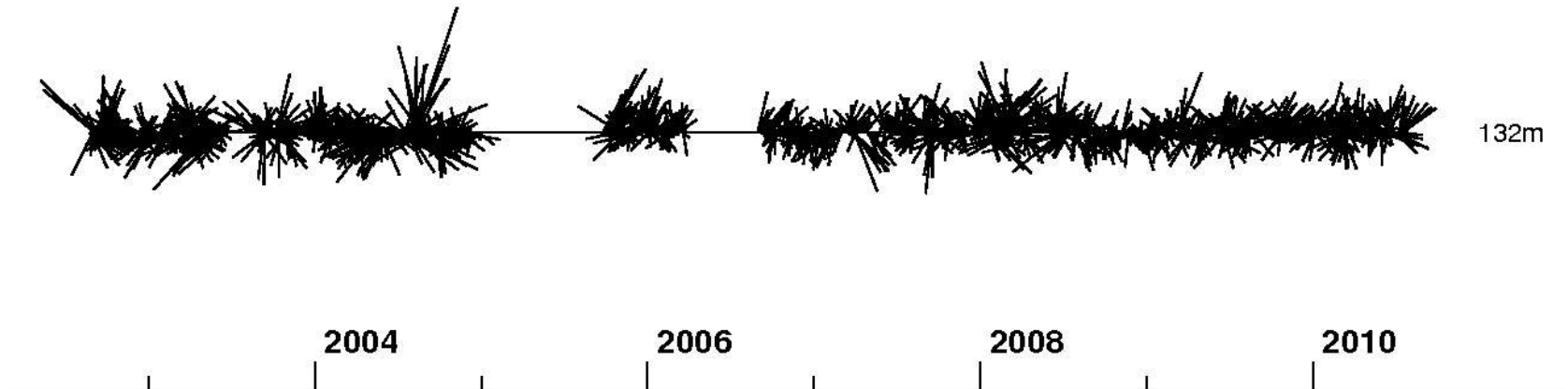
- Close to Irminger Gyre front to EGC



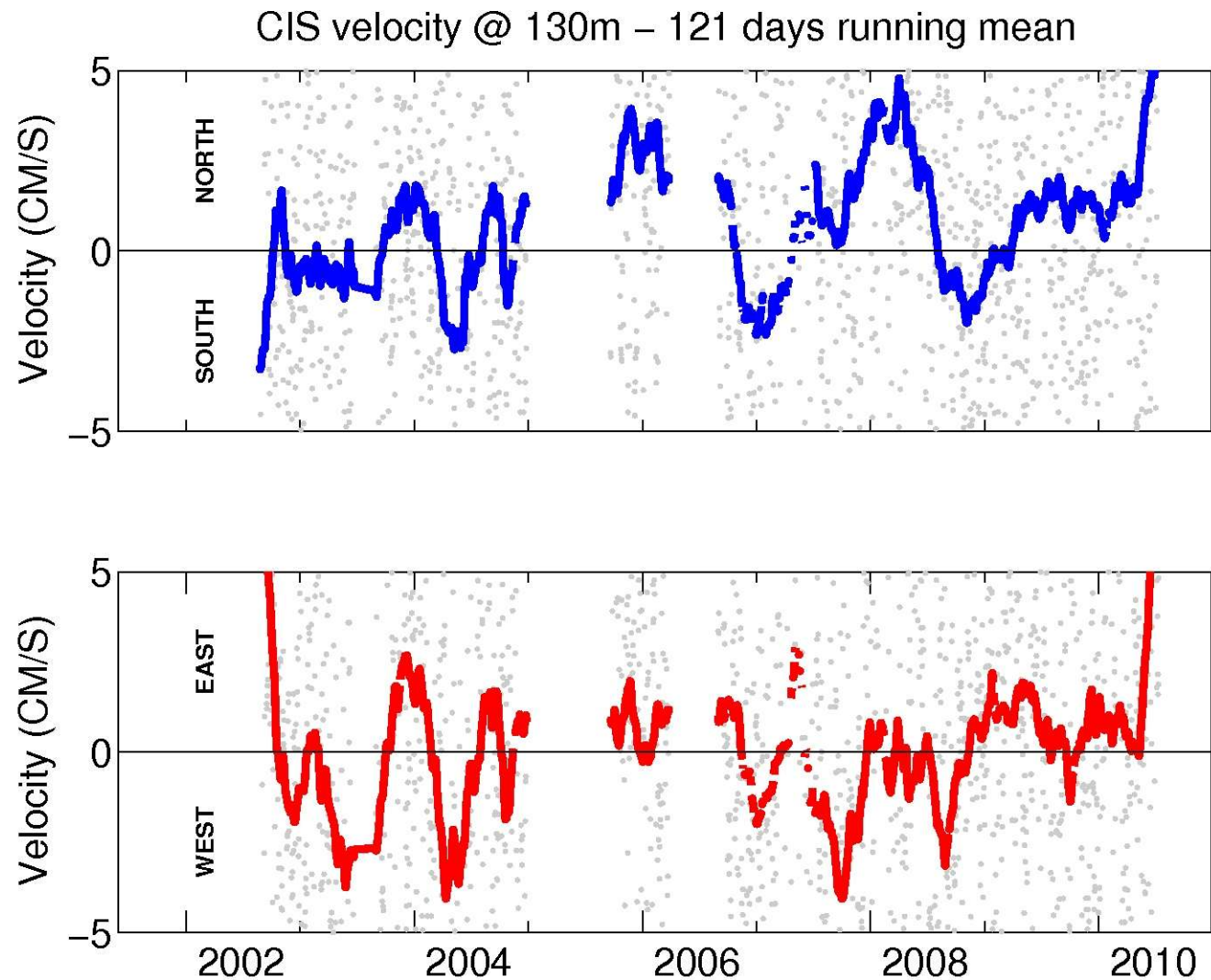
(K. Våge et al. 2011, DSR1)

Currents at CIS site

- 1-day running mean:
dominated by eddies!



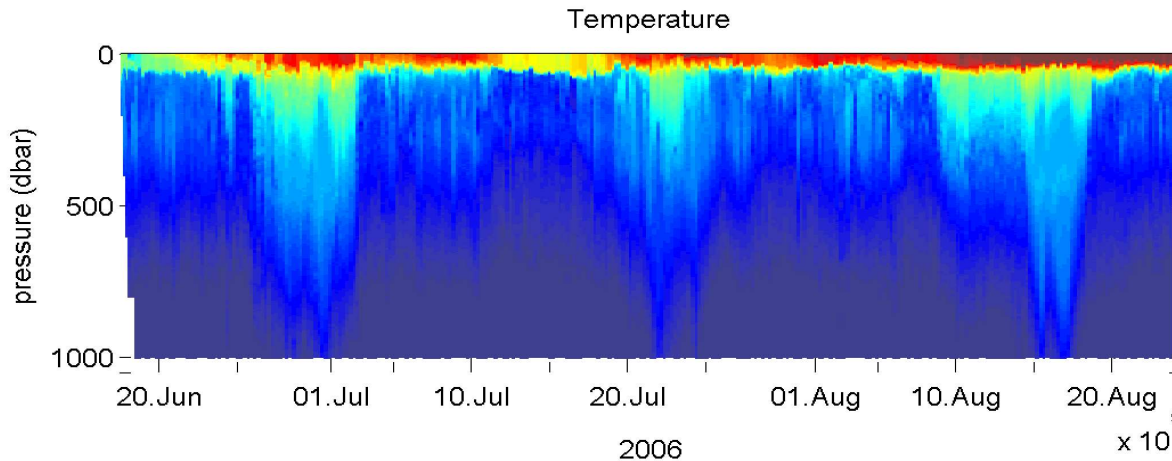
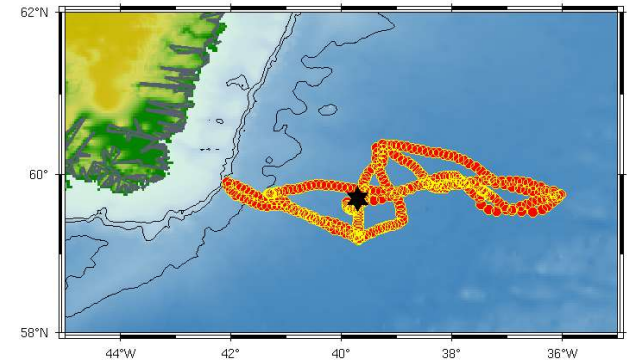
Currents at CIS site



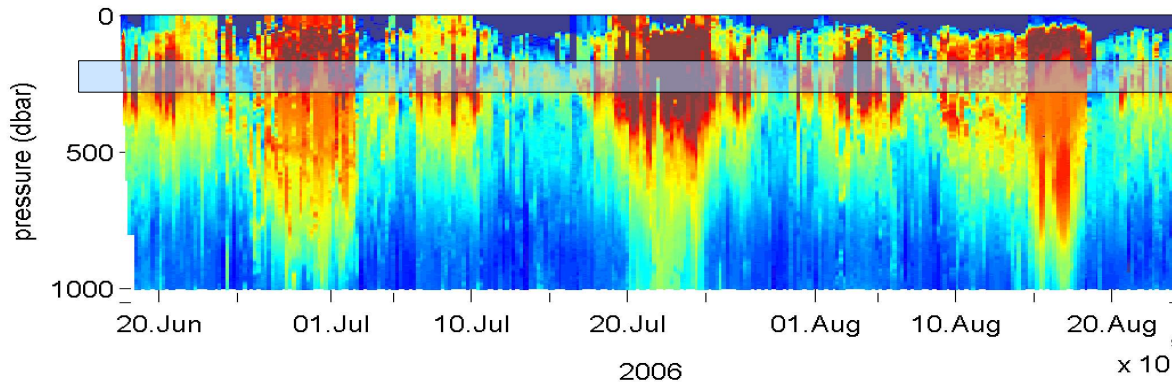
- Mooring NOT in southward branch of Irminger Gyre
- Does such a branch exist?
- Are there strong recirculation cells at the rim of the current?

“Currents” at CIS site

- Eddy fluxes play a dominant role in transporting information from east



**Glider in
summer 2006
(X. Fan, SIO)**

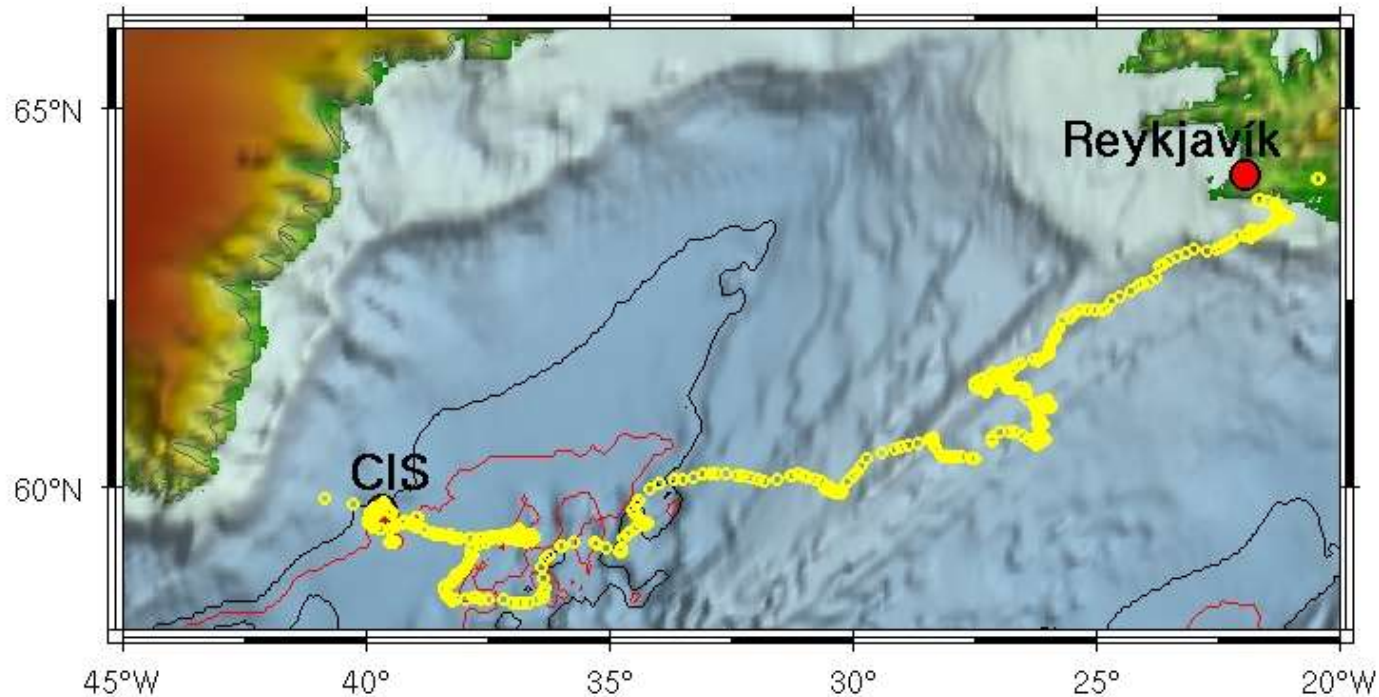


Conclusion

- Below shallowest mixed layer (~50m) salinity variability is largest at about 200m depth
- In the upper 50m, air/sea heat flux dominates the changes in density
- Average seasonal cycle indicates that haline driven water mass transformation accounts for 20% on density changes (below 50m)
- Including the long-term trend (2002 to 2010) the haline contribution accounts for > 40% on density changes (below 100m)
- Interannual variability in subsurface salinity can not be related directly to observed mean current variability – need to check correlation with eddy variability.
- Modelling Irminger Sea overturn requires “accurate” subsurface salinity information

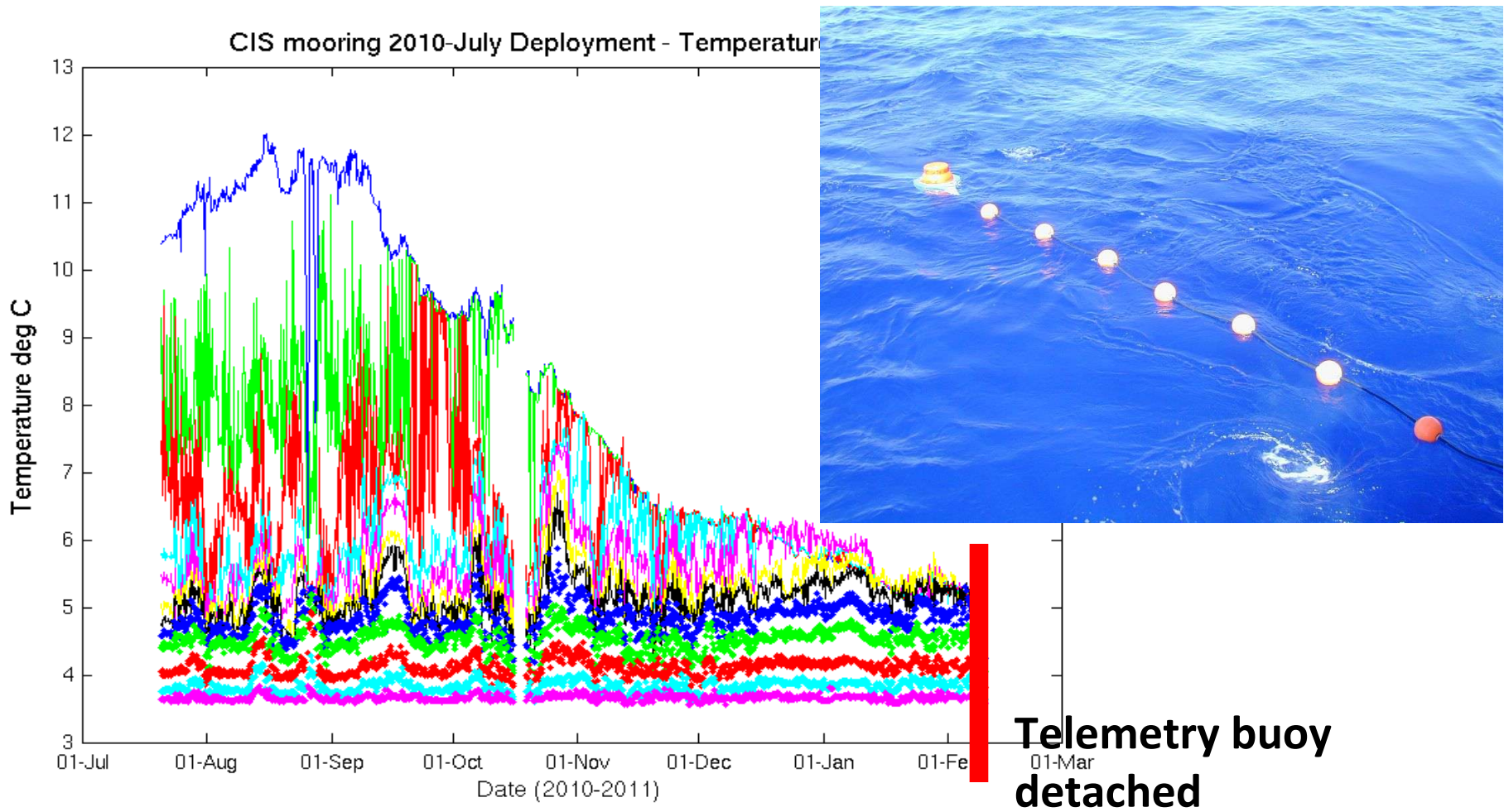
Flow field

- Two month surface drift
(mid Feb 2011- mid April 2011)



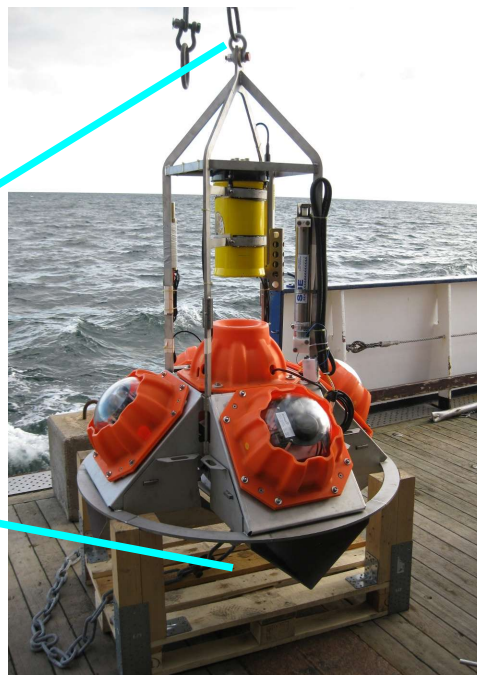
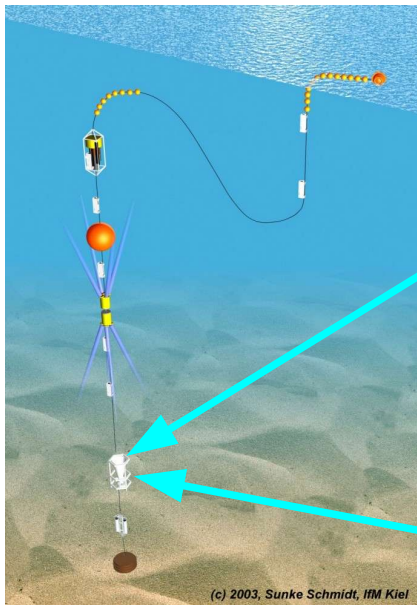
The 2010 to 2011 data

- Real-time (4h) data telemetry system



A subsurface Telemetry system

- In 2011 a new telemetry system based on pop-up buoy's will be tested at the site (collaboration with FP7 THOR)
- Pop-up “messenger” buoys come to surface autonomously and send data to shore via Iridium satellite communication
- Serial & Inductive connection of instruments



Buoy drifting at surface ...



Thank you!

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Central Irminger Sea: SPMW T / S Timseries (1991-2009)

