

Greenland meltwater into the Labrador Sea in numerical simulations with CORE-II and CGRF forcing

Xianmin Hu and Paul G. Myers

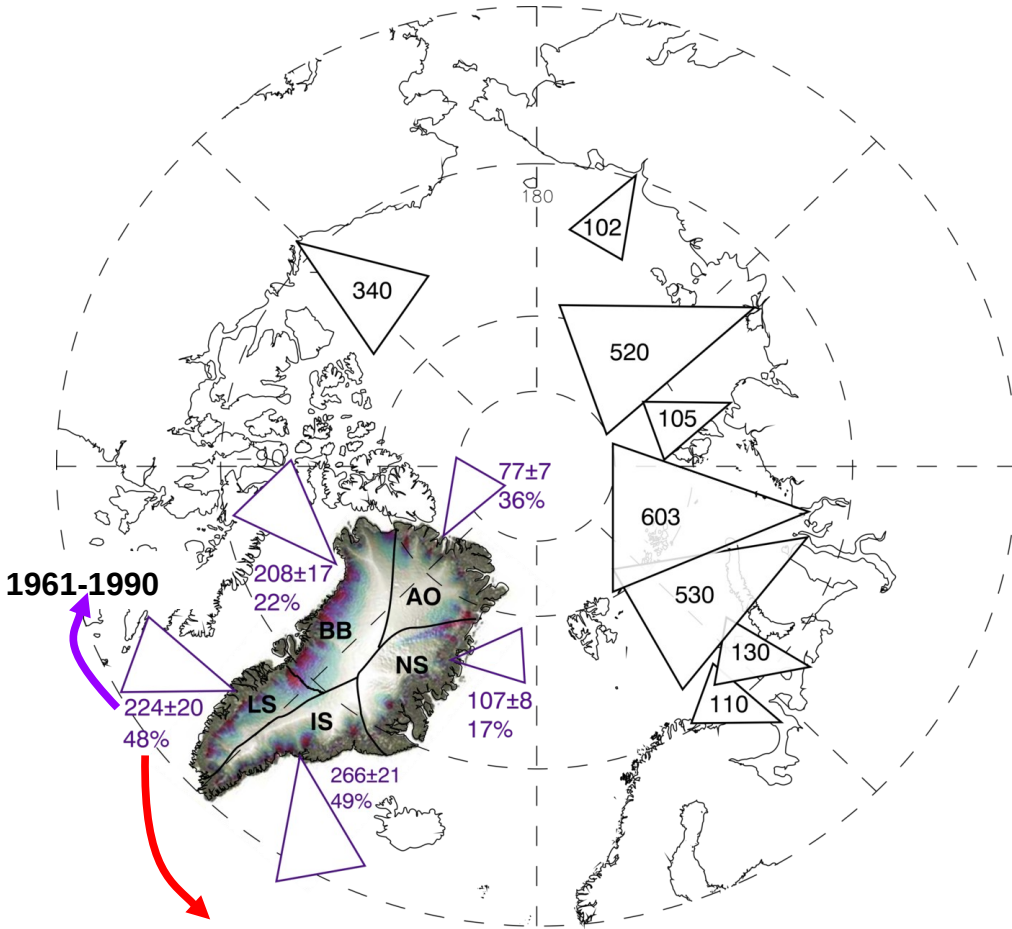
Department of Earth and Atmosphere Sciences
University of Alberta

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Outline

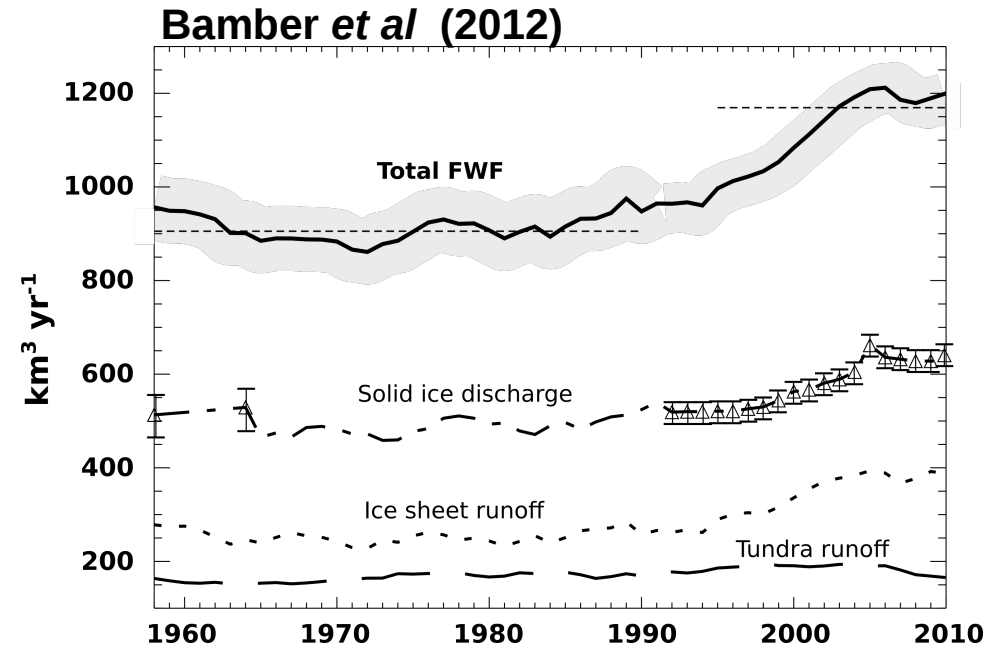
- **Background**
- **Model configuration and experiment setup**
- **Results**
 - Distribution of Greenland meltwater in Labrador Sea
 - Lateral exchange of Greenland meltwater into deep basin
 - Impact of Greenland meltwater on deep convection
- **Summary and future work**

Increasing Greenland Melt



relative increase over 1992-2010

≈ Mackenzie River discharge

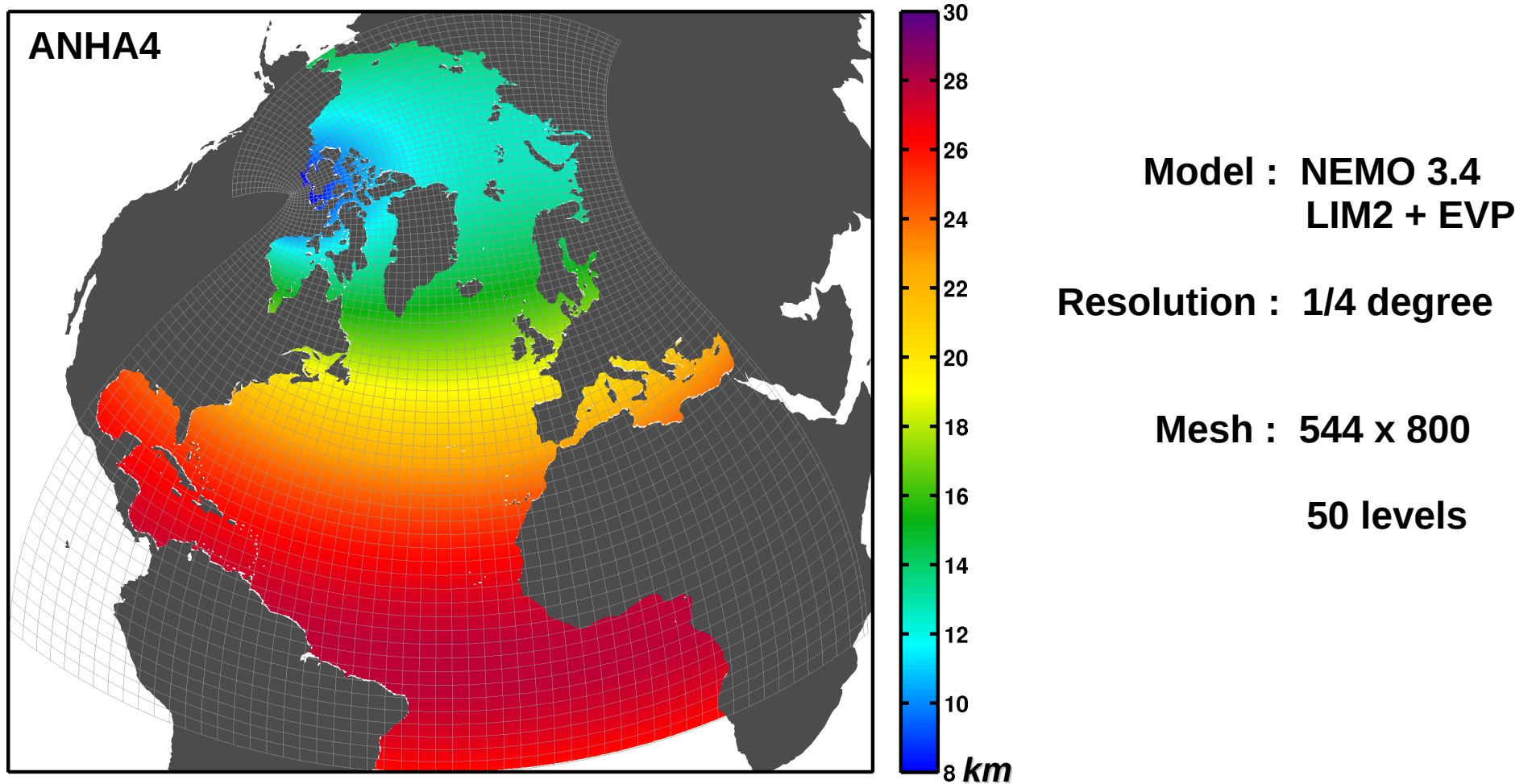


- NOT negligible
- increasing quickly since the early 1990s
- surface runoff counts ~46%

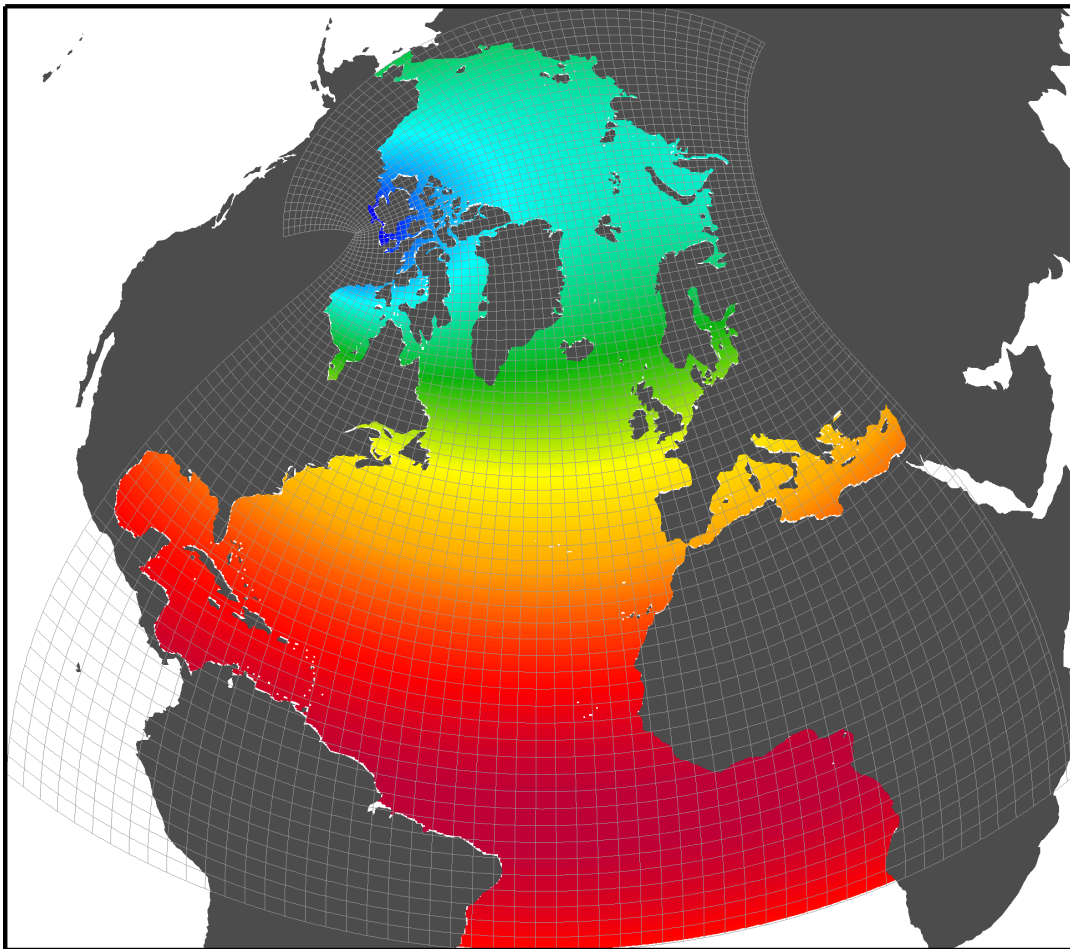
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Model Configuration



Experiment Setup



Initialization:

3D T, S, U and V (GLORYS2v3, Jan02)
SSH and seaice

Atmospheric forcing (CGRF, hourly):

T2, Q2, U10, V10
Precipitation
Radiation (SW & LW)

Runoff:

Inter-annual Dai and Trenberth's runoff
+ Jonathan Bamber's Greenland melt

OBC:

U, V, T and S (GLORYS2v3)

NO temperature & salinity restoring

CORE-II: Jan 2002 – Dec 2009

CGRF: Jan 2002 – Dec 2013

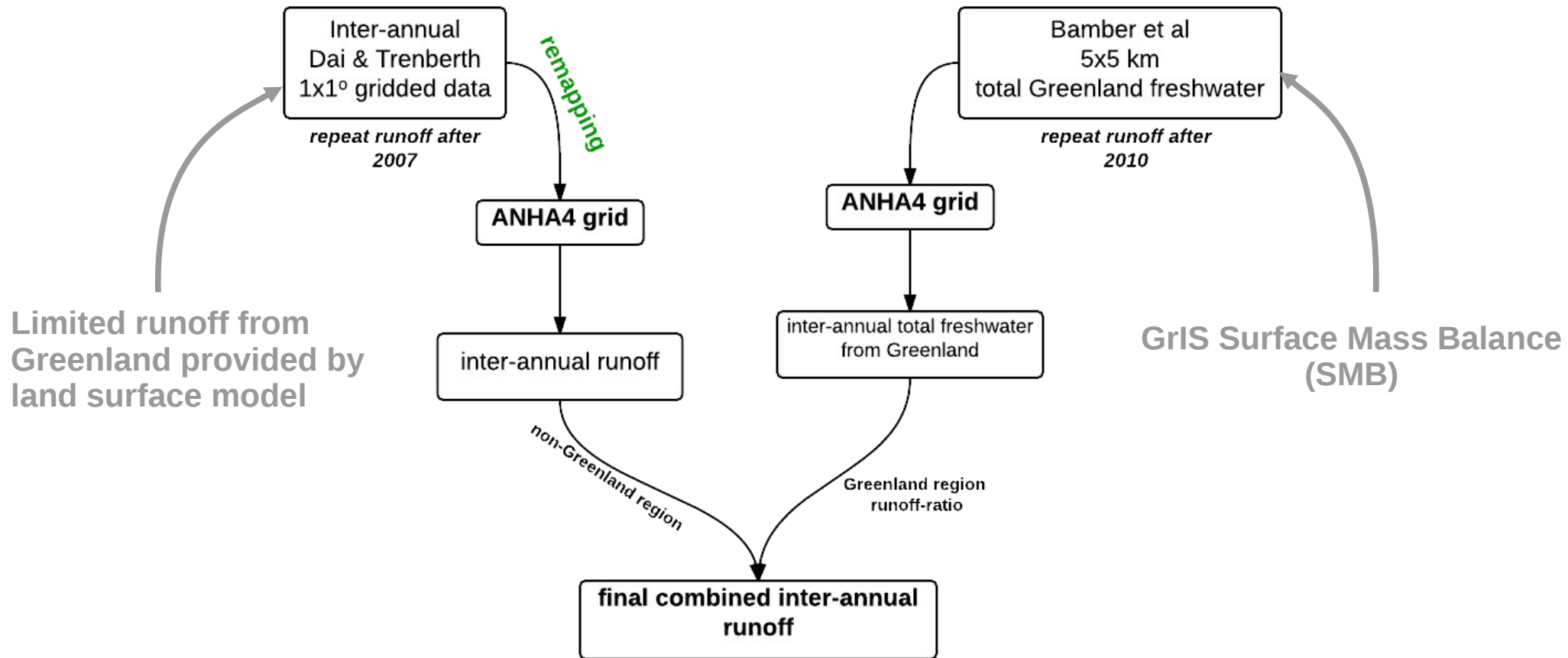
CGRF: CMC GDPS reforecasts

GDPS: Global Deterministic Prediction System

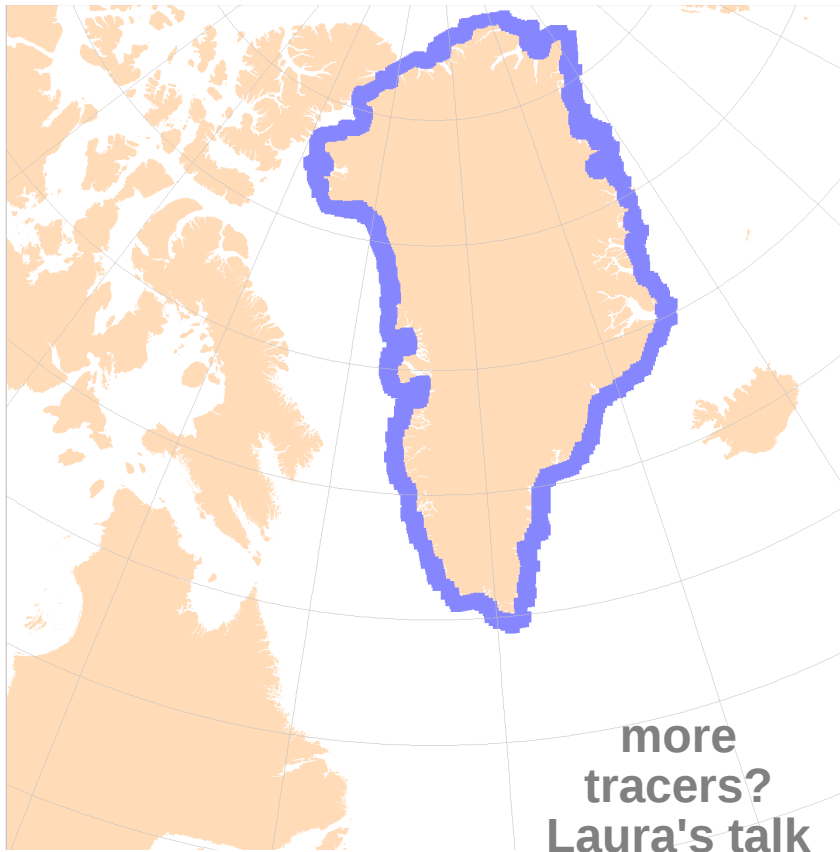
CMC: Canadian Meteorological Centre

GLORYS: GLocal Ocean ReanalYses and Simulations

How to Create the Runoff Data



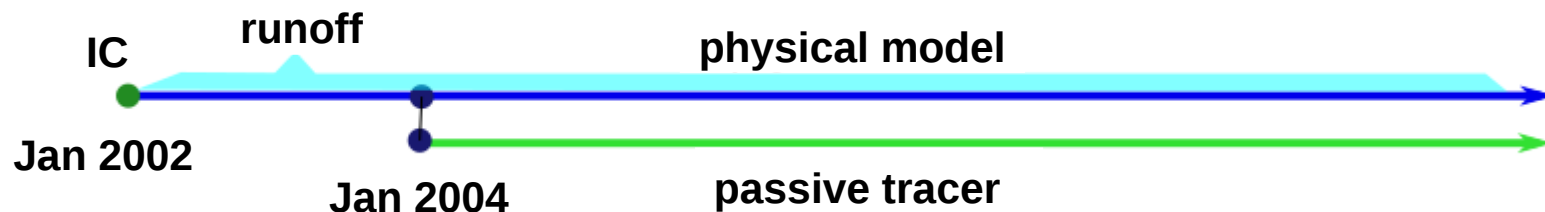
How to Add the Passive Tracers



- a single passive tracer
- proportional to the amount of runoff
- start adding tracers in Jan 2004

$$\Delta c = \frac{\Delta t}{\rho_o \cdot e3t_1} \cdot rnf$$

$$\frac{s}{\frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot m} \cdot \frac{kg}{m^2 \cdot s} = \textit{unitless}$$



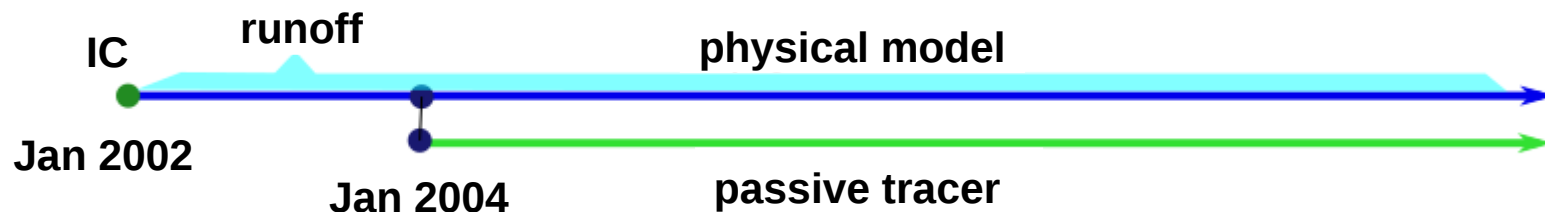
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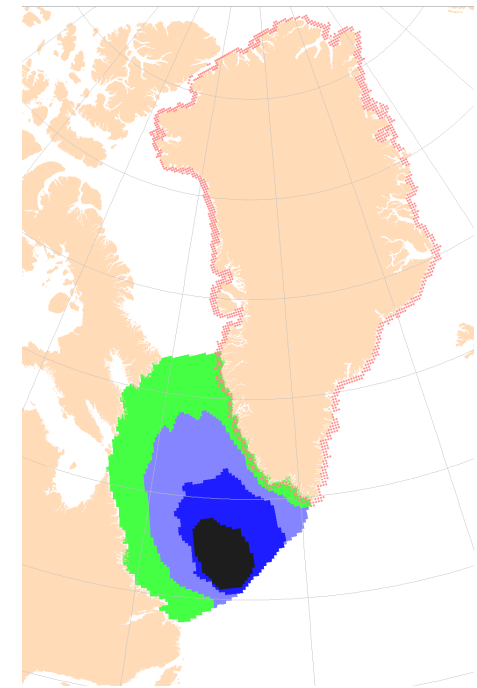
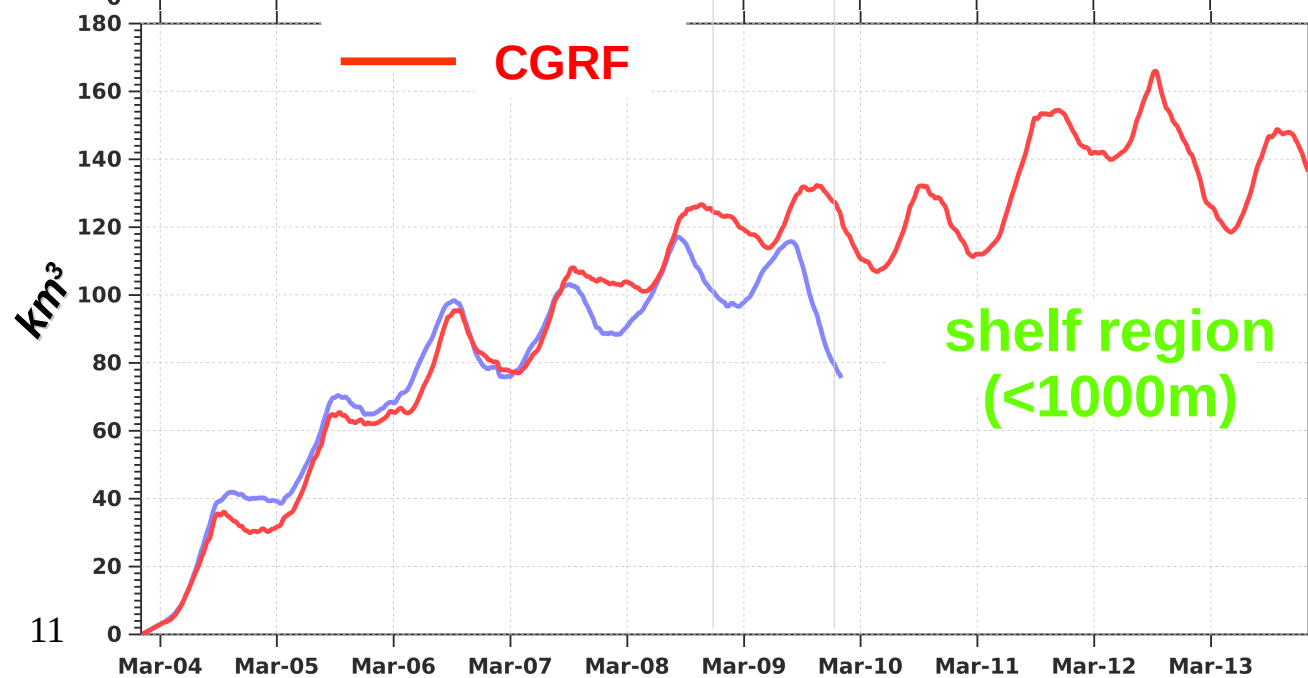
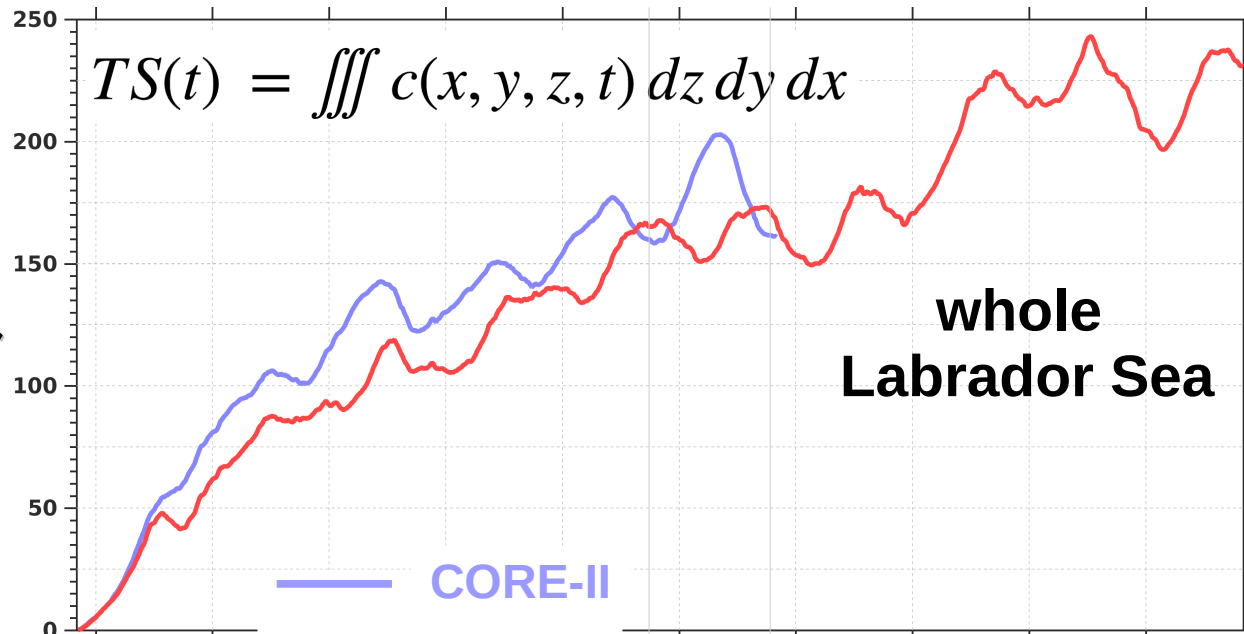
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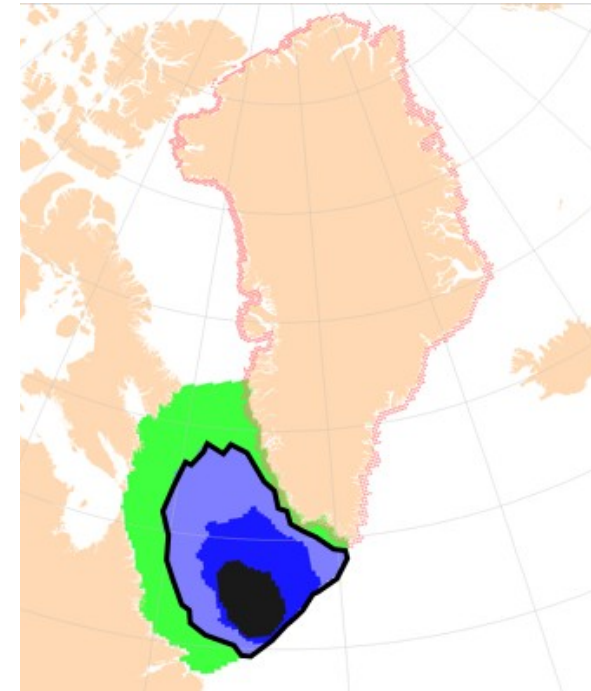
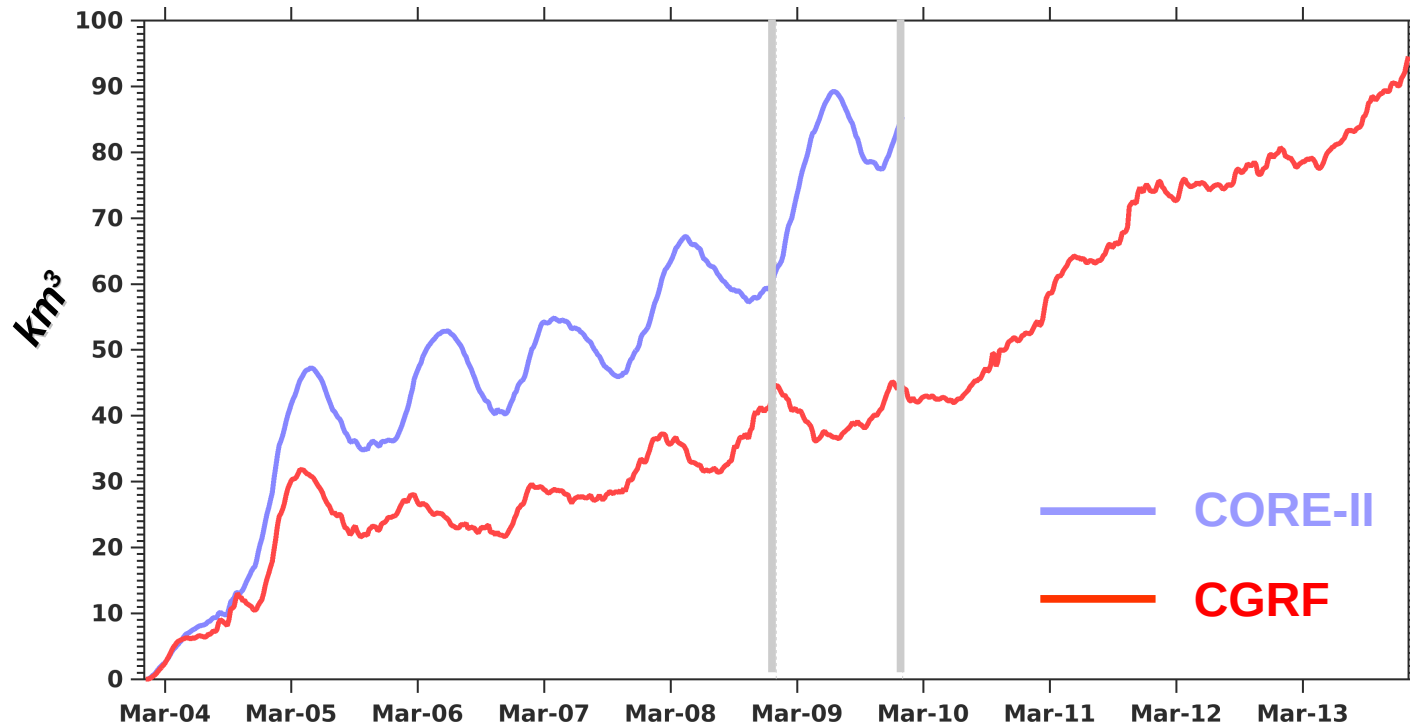
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Passive Tracer Storage in Labrador Sea



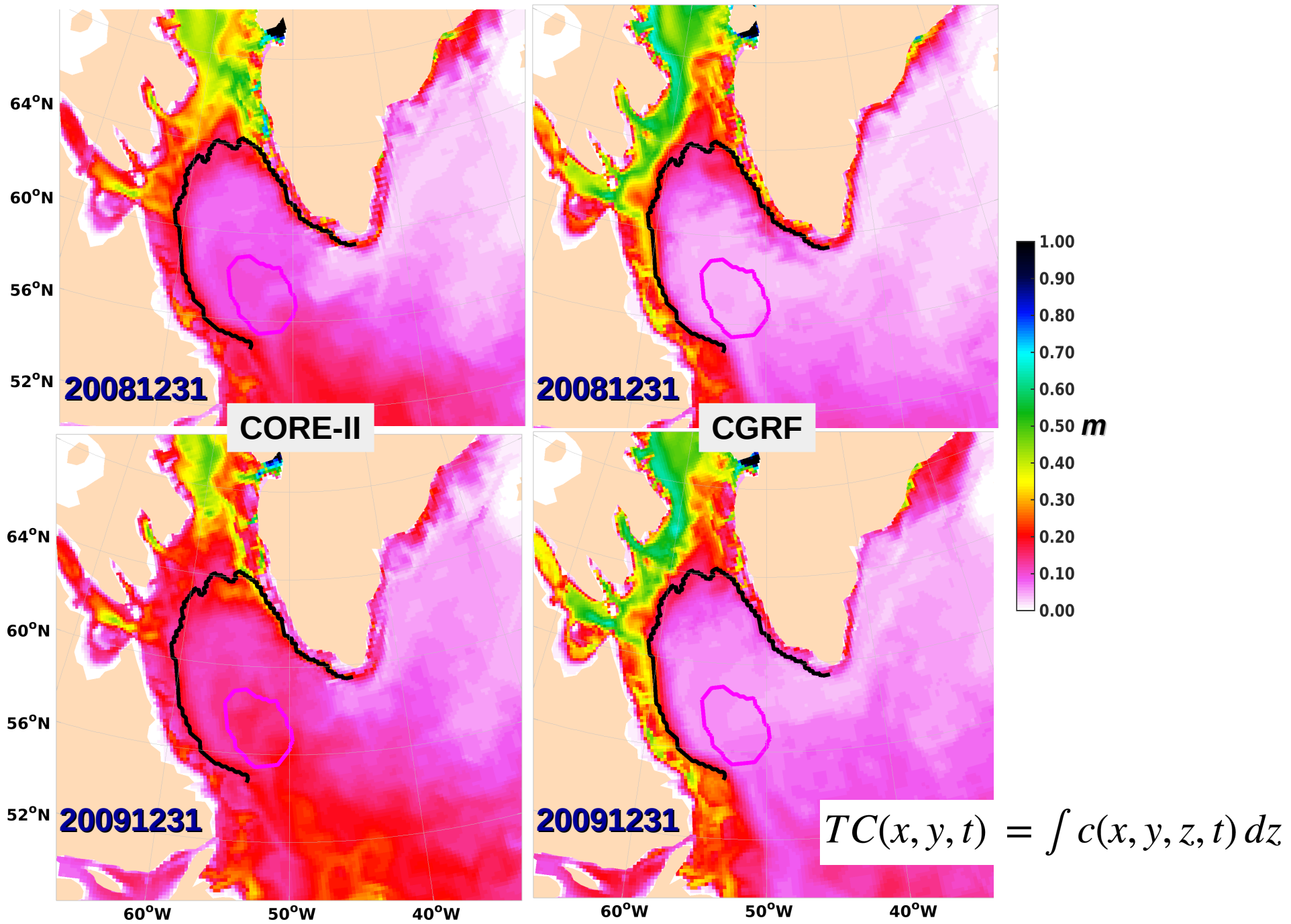
- total: CORE-II
- shelf: CGRF

Passive Tracer Storage in Labrador Sea

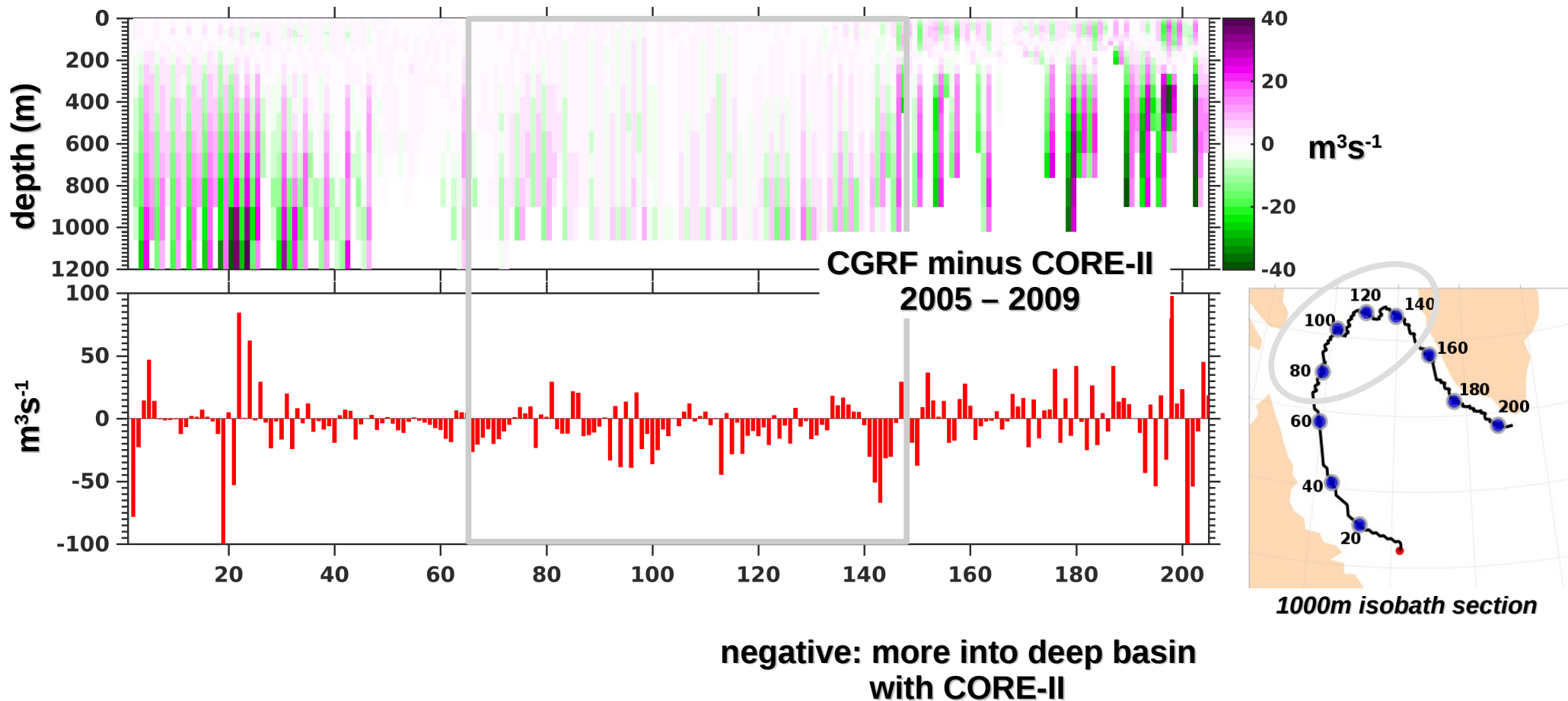


- deep basin: CORE-II

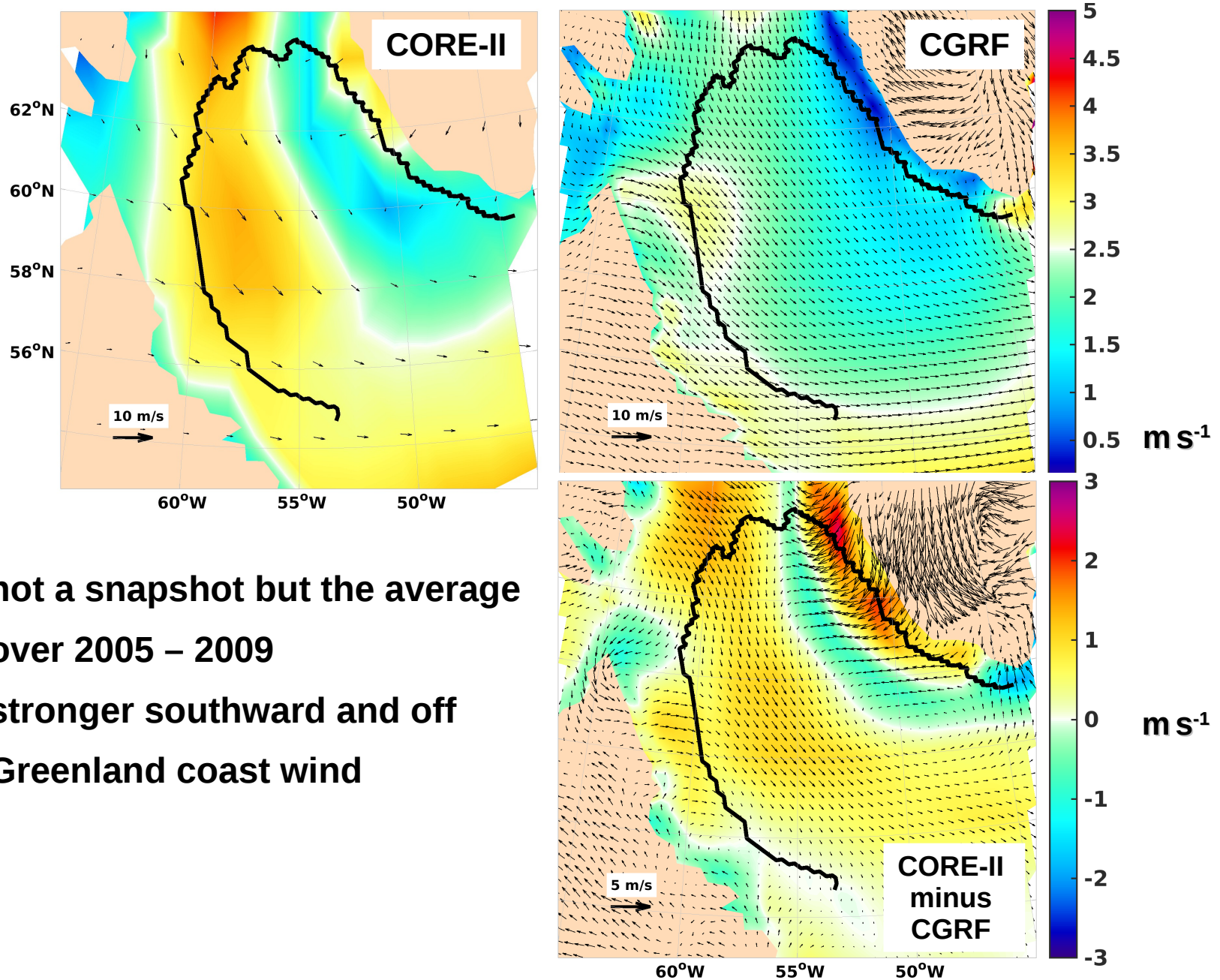
Spatial Distribution of Tracer Content



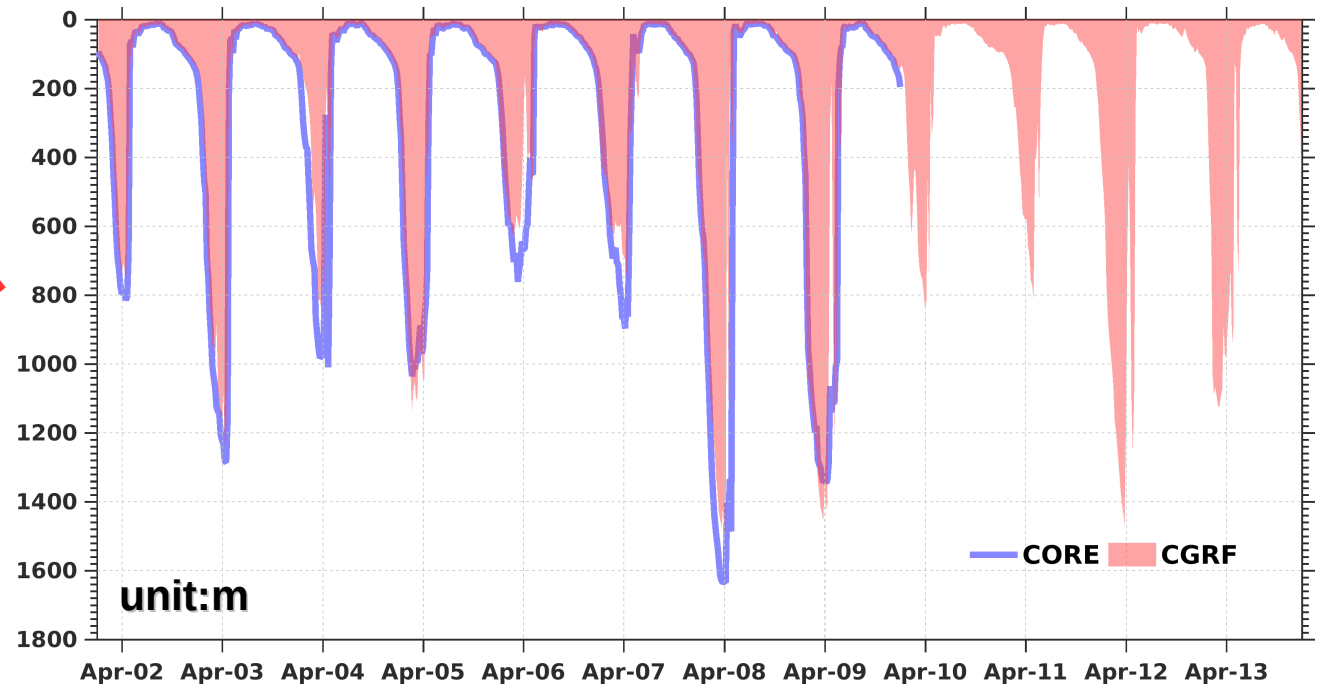
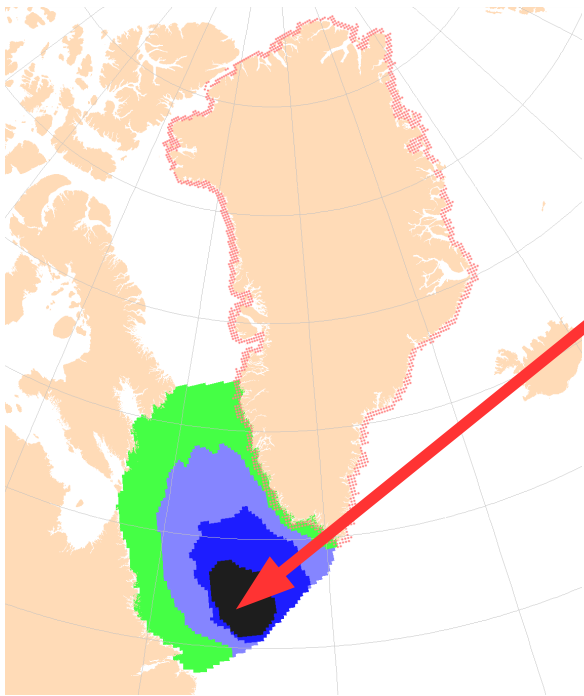
Difference in Lateral Exchange of Passive Tracer Flux Into Deep Basin



Difference in Surface Wind

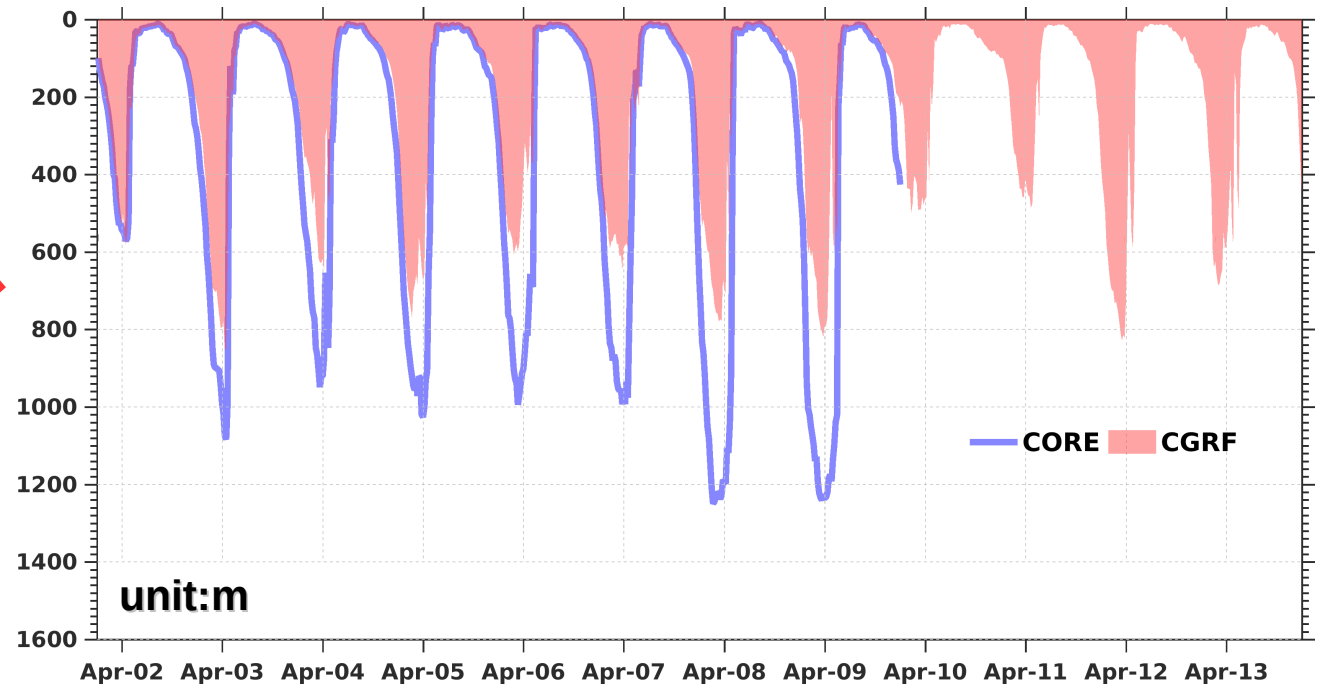
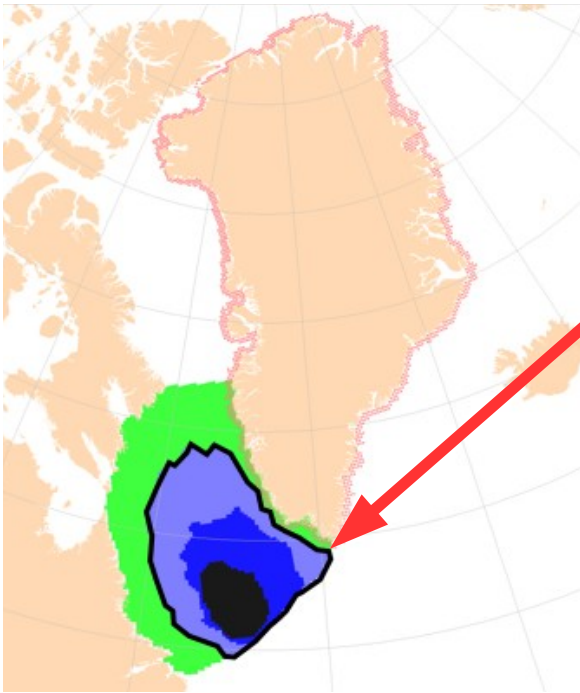


Impact of Greenland Meltwater on Deep Convection



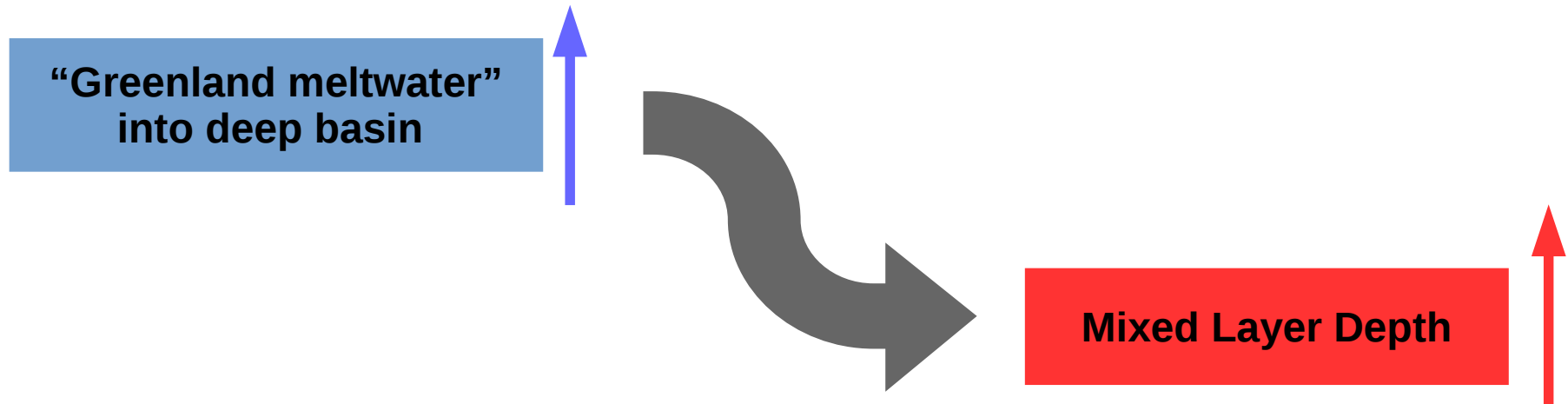
- re-calculated MLD
- not much difference
- good range and inter-annual variability

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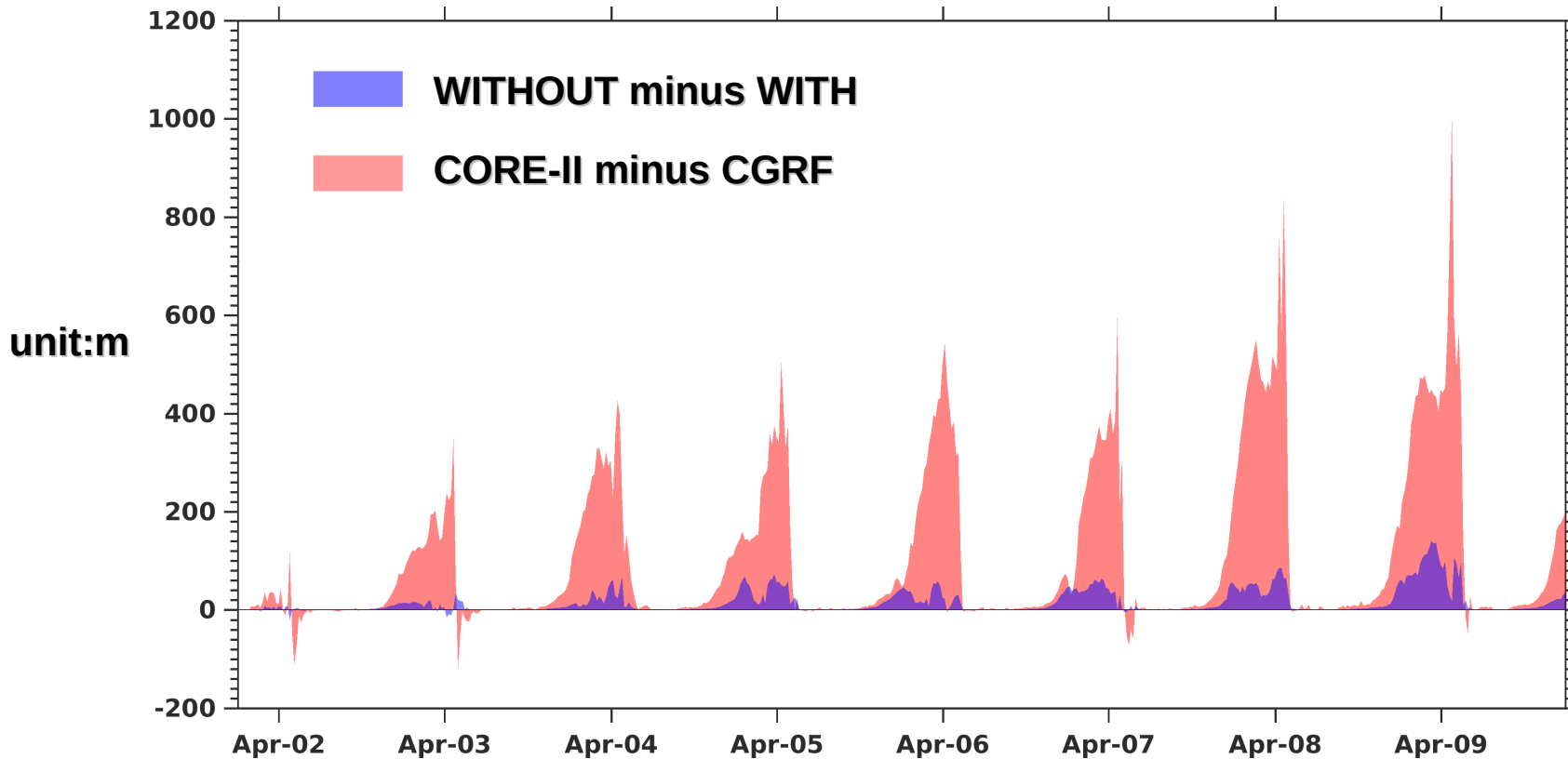
- deeper MLD with CORE-II forcing
- similar inter-annual variability

Impact of Greenland Meltwater on Deep Convection

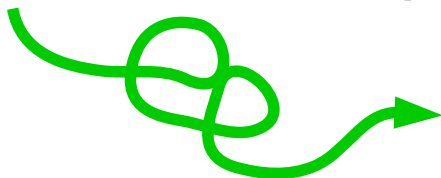


Make Sense ?????

Impact of Greenland Meltwater on Deep Convection



WITH Greenland meltwater ($\approx 500 \text{ km}^3$ per year)



SHALLOWER MLD in Labrador Sea deep basin!!!

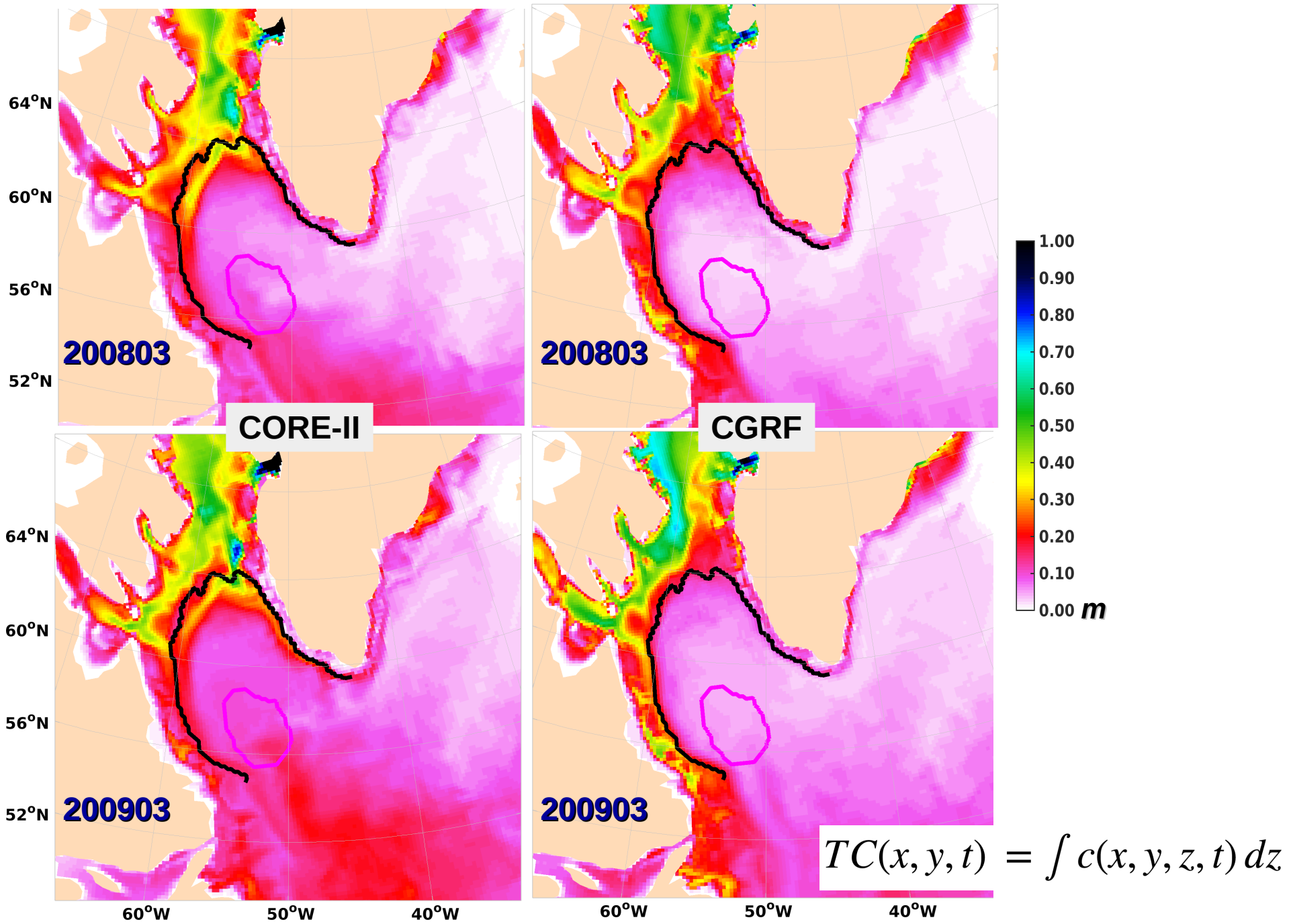
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Summary and Future Work

- Different atmospheric forcing data has an impact on the spatial distribution of Greenland meltwater in the ocean
 - ♦ CGRF results in more Greenland meltwater in Baffin Bay and shelf region
 - ♦ CORE-II favors more Greenland meltwater in Labrador Sea and the deep ocean region
- Greenland meltwater does have an impact (reducing) on the mixed layer depth in Labrador Sea.
 - ♦ this signal is much smaller than the influence due to different atmospheric forcings, i.e., surface non-solar heat flux in CORE-II vs CGRF

Spatial Distribution of Tracer Content



Difference in Lateral Exchange of Passive Tracer Flux Into Deep Basin

