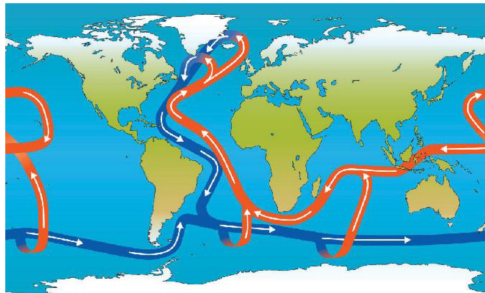


A 70-year perspective on water mass transformation in the central Greenland Sea

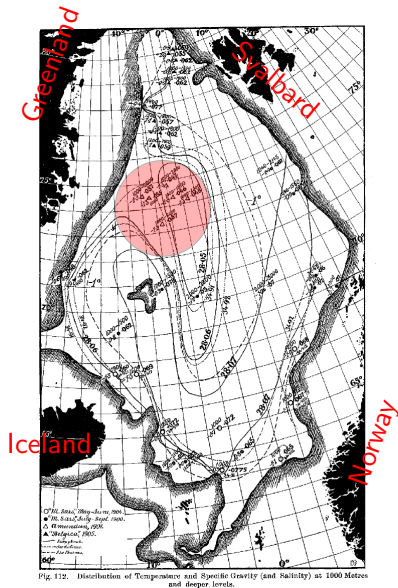
Anna-Marie Strehl, Kjetil Våge, Lars Henrik Smedsrud

Group Retreat 24th Mar 2022

Motivation

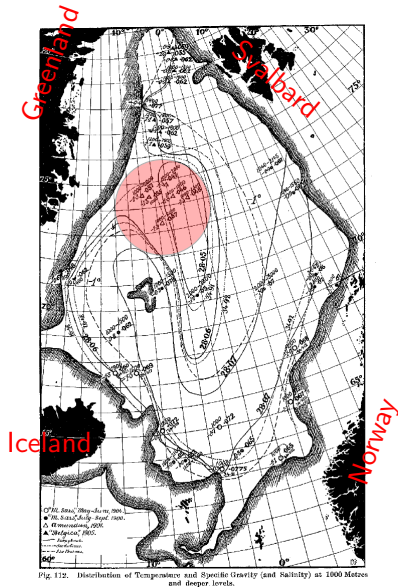


Motivation



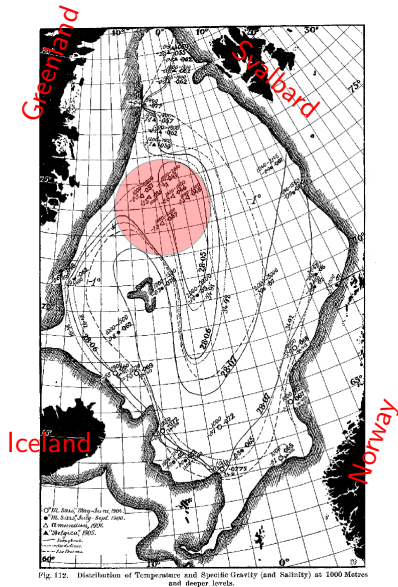
- 1909, Helland-Hansen and Nansen: deep water production takes place in the Greenland Sea

Motivation



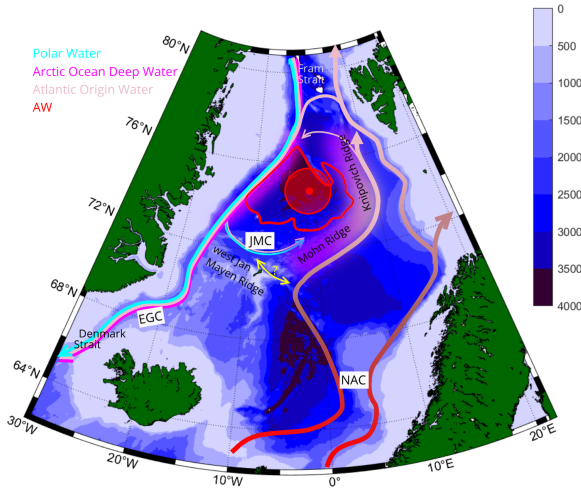
- 1909, Helland-Hansen and Nansen: deep water production takes place in the Greenland Sea
- cessation of bottom reaching convection in the 1980s

Motivation



- 1909, Helland-Hansen and Nansen: deep water production takes place in the Greenland Sea
- cessation of bottom reaching convection in the 1980s
- 2019, Brakstad et al.: formation of a new class of intermediate water (GSAIW)

Overview - central Greenland Sea



changes in:

- hydrography
- convection
- seasonal variability

impacted by:

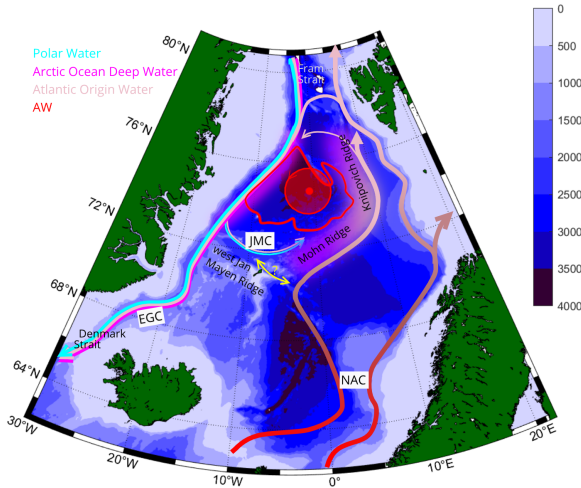
- surrounding water masses
- surface forcing
 - sea ice cover
 - heat fluxes

EGC: East Greenland Current

JMC: Jan Mayen Current

NAC: Norwegian Atlantic Current

Overview - central Greenland Sea



changes in:

- hydrography
- convection
- seasonal variability

impacted by:

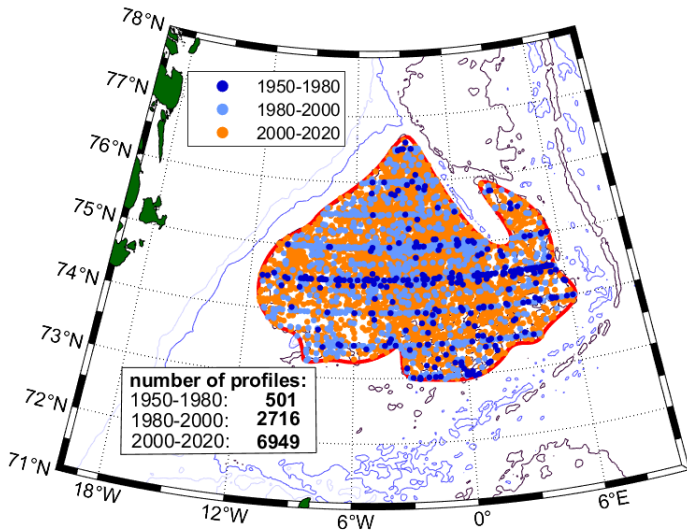
- surrounding water masses
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EGC: East Greenland Current

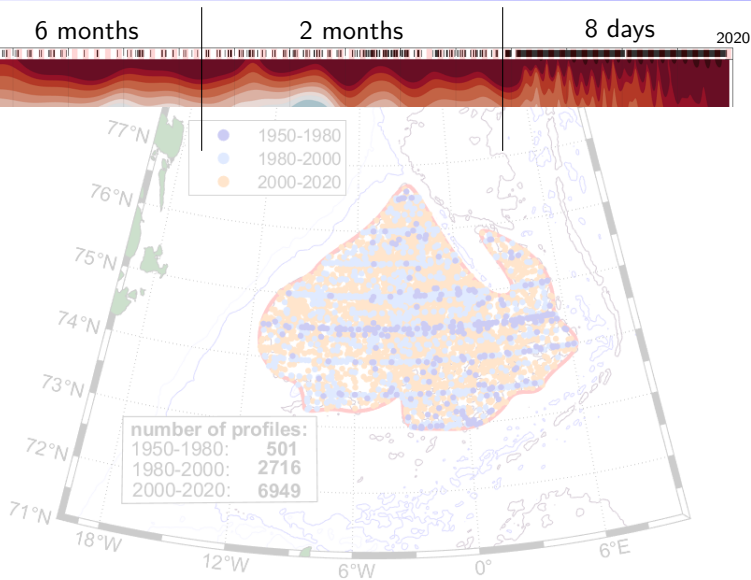
JMC: Jan Mayen Current

NAC: Norwegian Atlantic Current

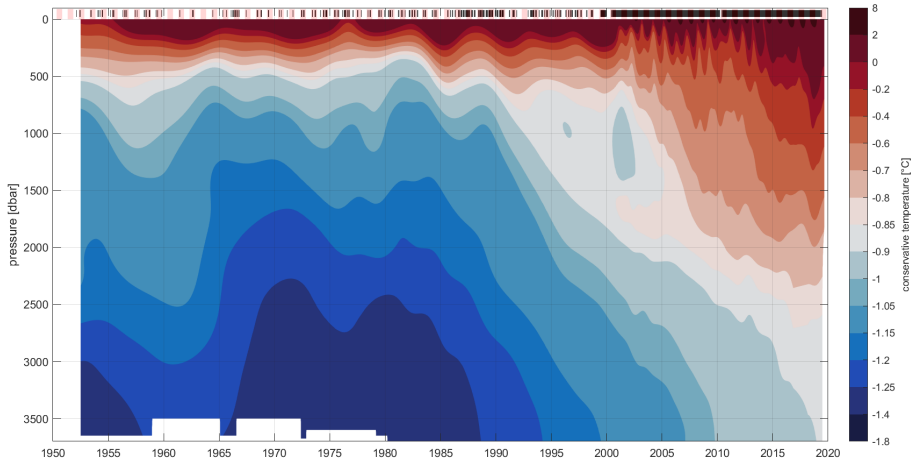
Data distribution



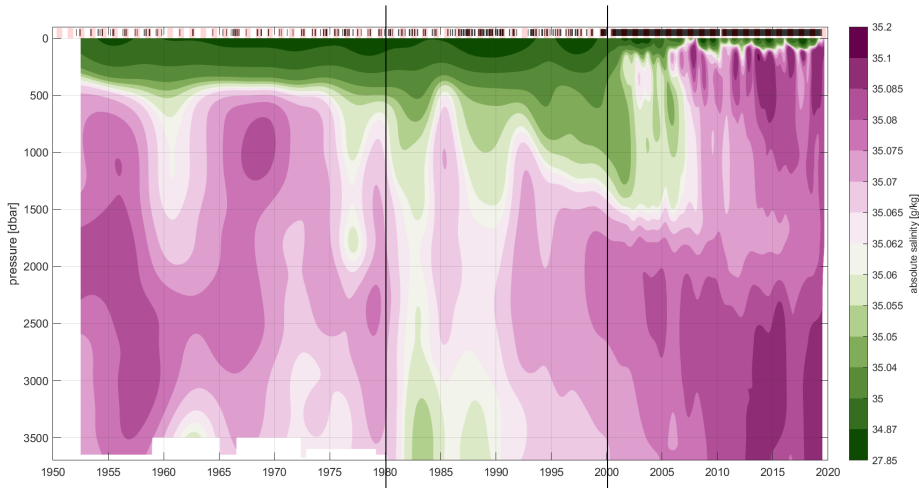
Data distribution



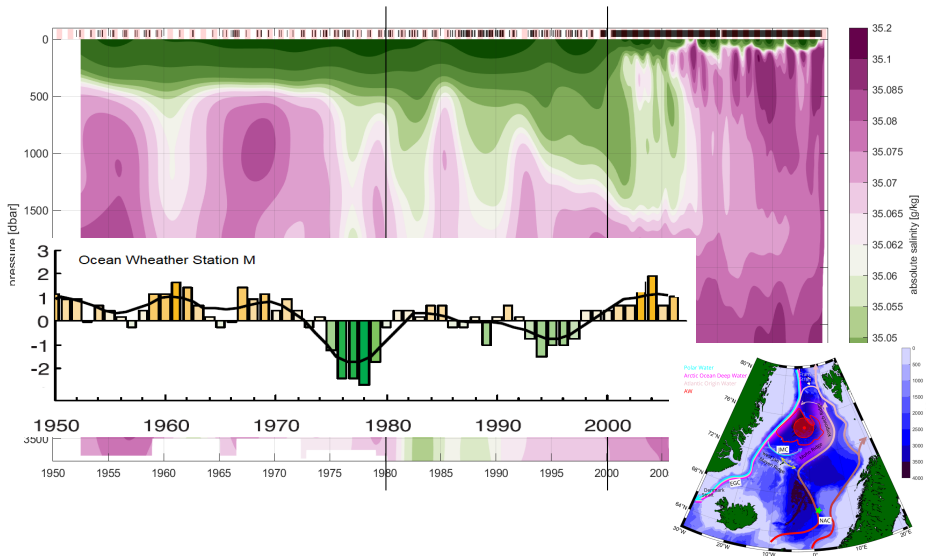
Temperature evolution



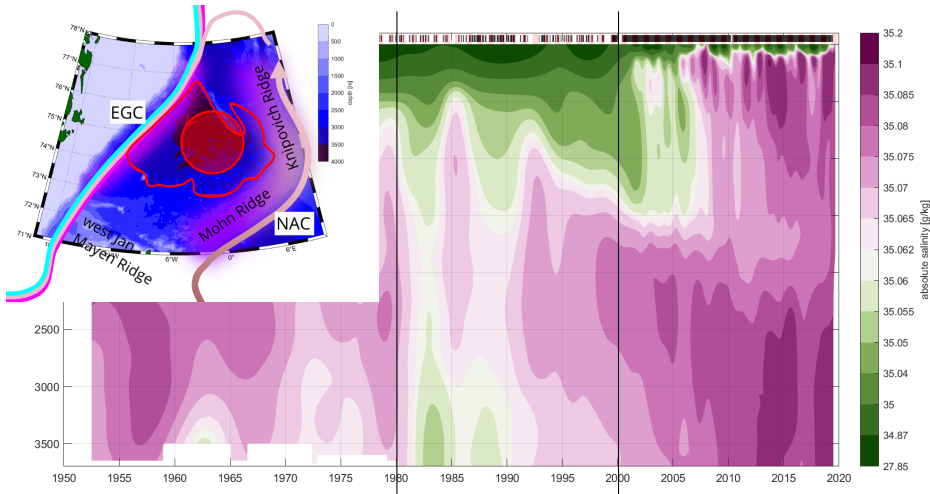
Salinity evolution



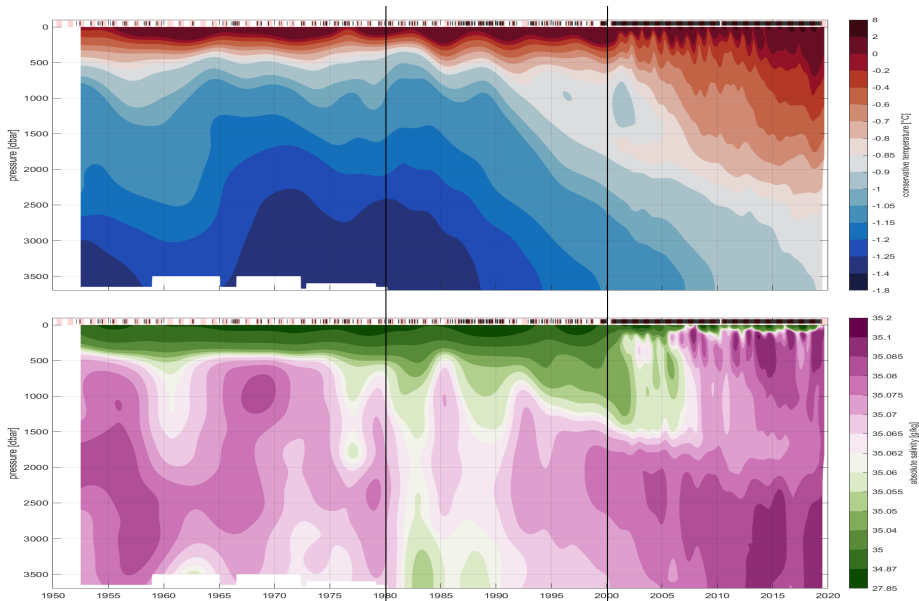
Salinity evolution



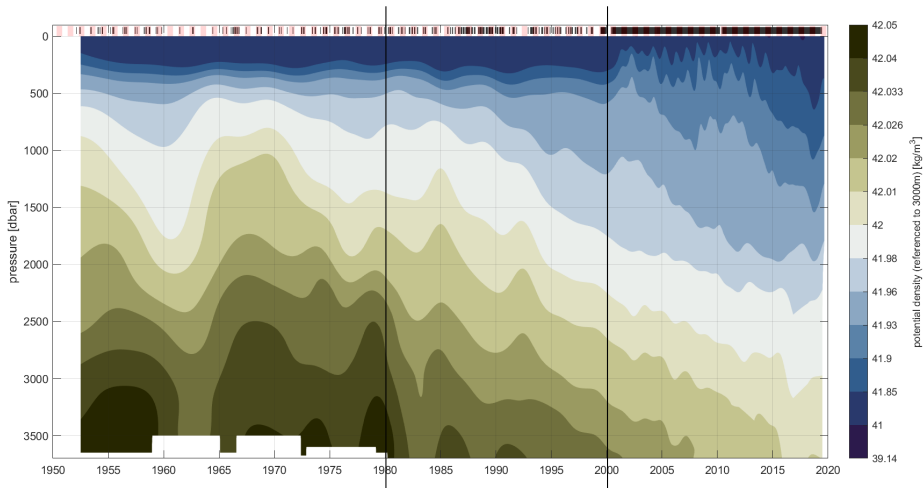
Salinity evolution



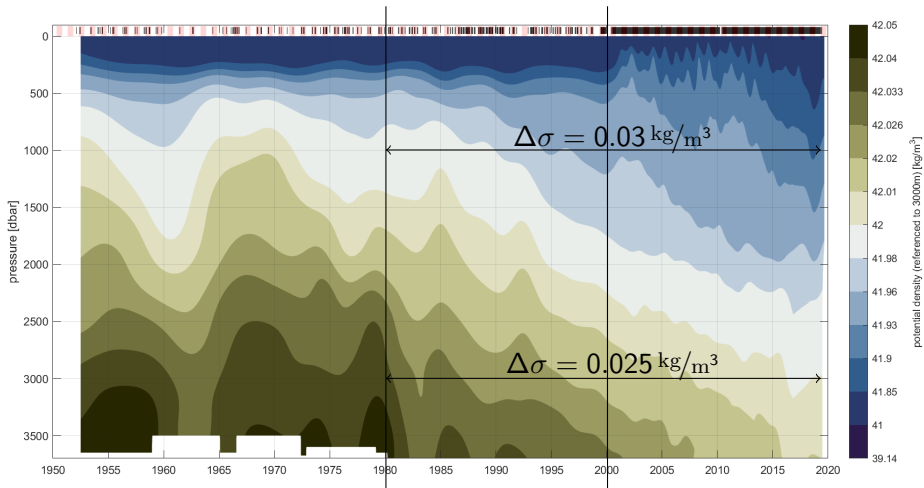
Temperature + salinity evolution



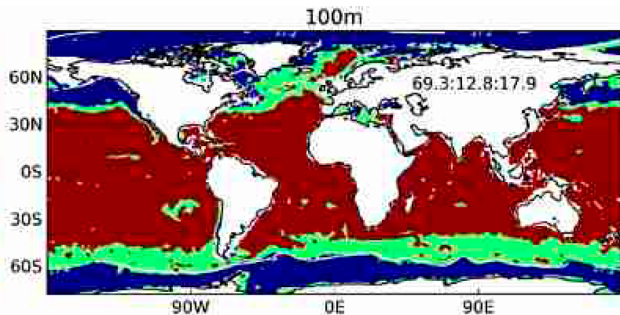
Density evolution (referenced to 3000 m)



Density evolution (referenced to 3000 m)



The central Greenland Sea - something in between



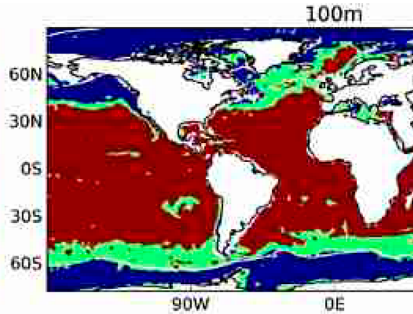
β -ocean
(salinity stratified)

transition ocean

α -ocean
(temperature stratified)

$$N^2 = g \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} - \beta \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \right)$$

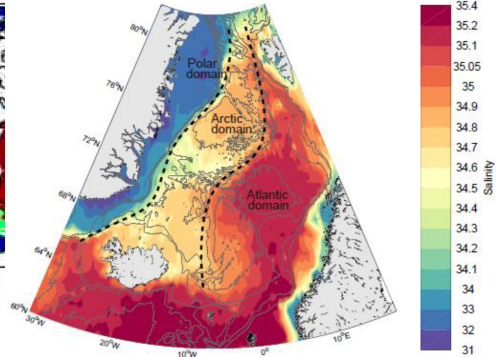
The central Greenland Sea - something in between



β -ocean
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transition ocean

α -ocean
(temperature stratified)

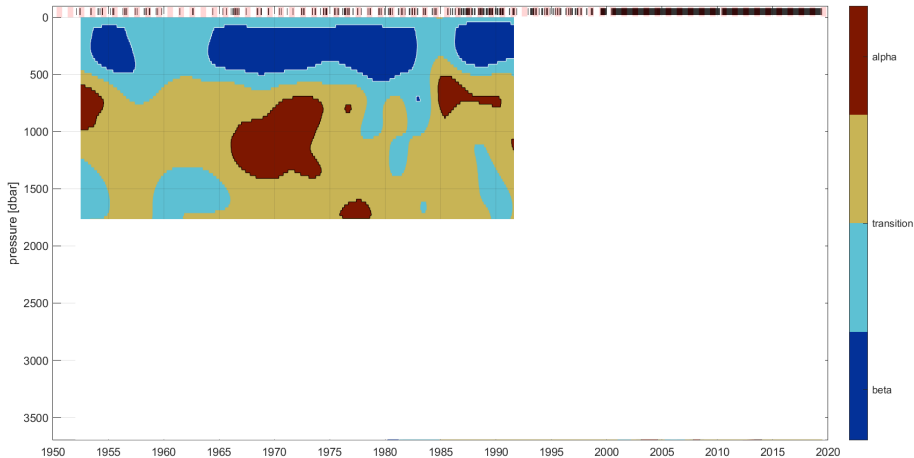


$$N^2 = g \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} - \beta \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \right)$$

α -/ β -ocean classification

β -ocean: salinity stratified

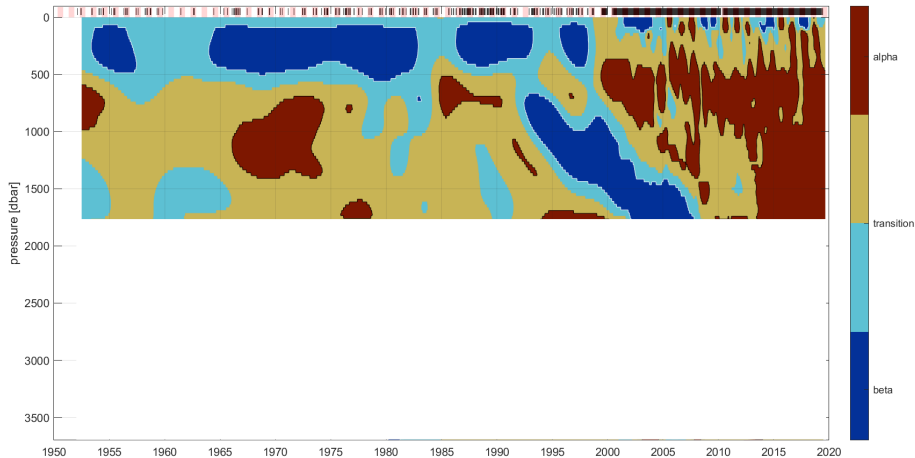
α -ocean: temperature stratified



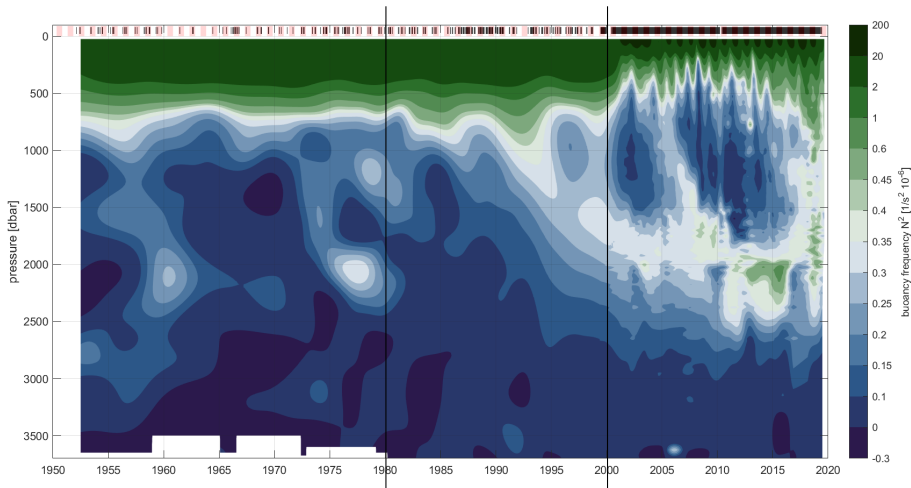
α -/ β -ocean classification

β -ocean: salinity stratified

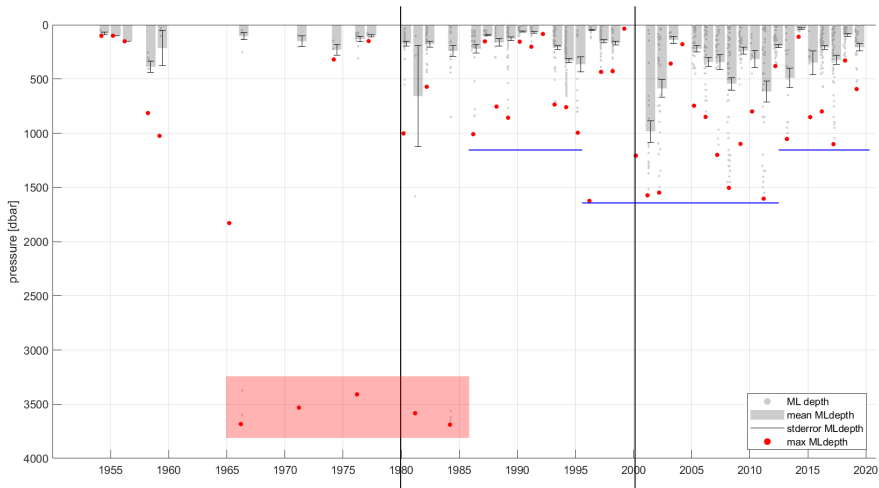
α -ocean: temperature stratified

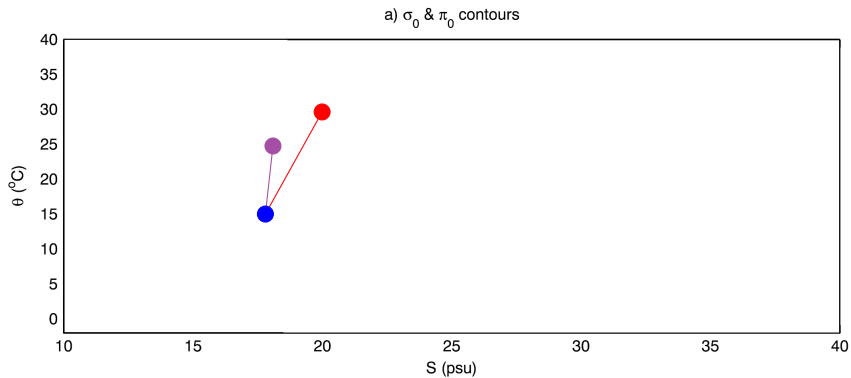


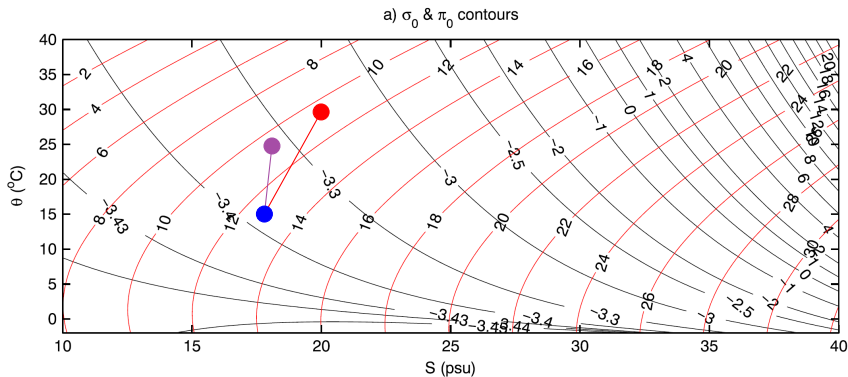
Stratification (buoyancy frequency) evolution



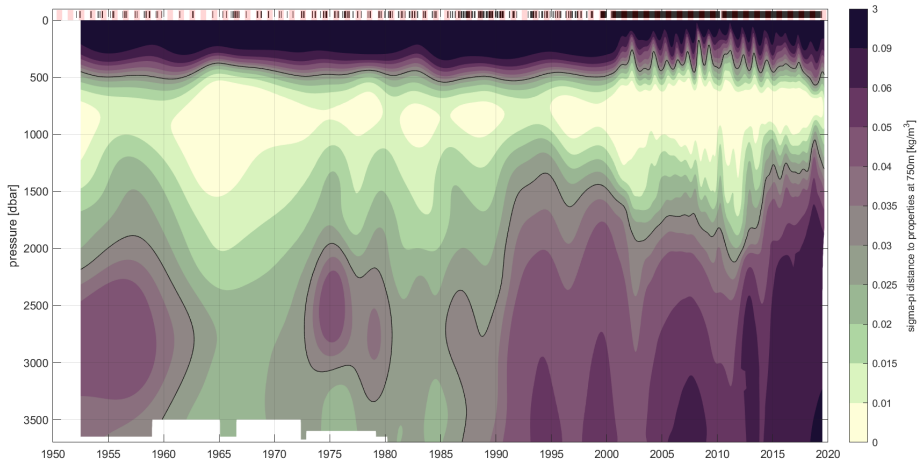
Mixed layer depth

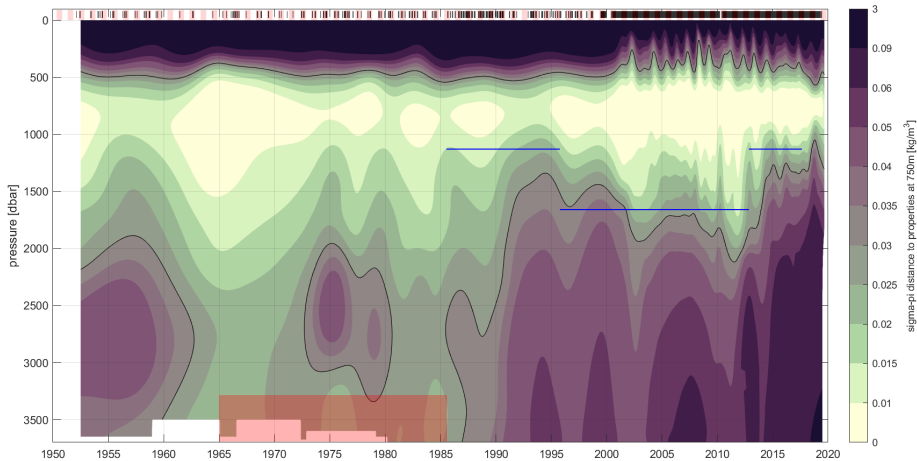


σ - π distance

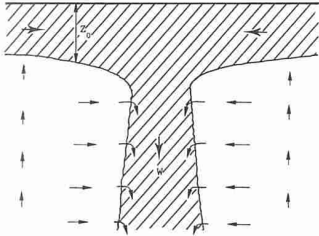
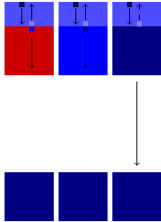
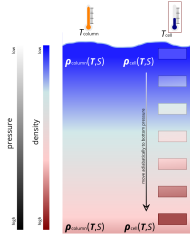
σ - π distance σ : density π : spicity

change coordinate system from θ - S to σ - π

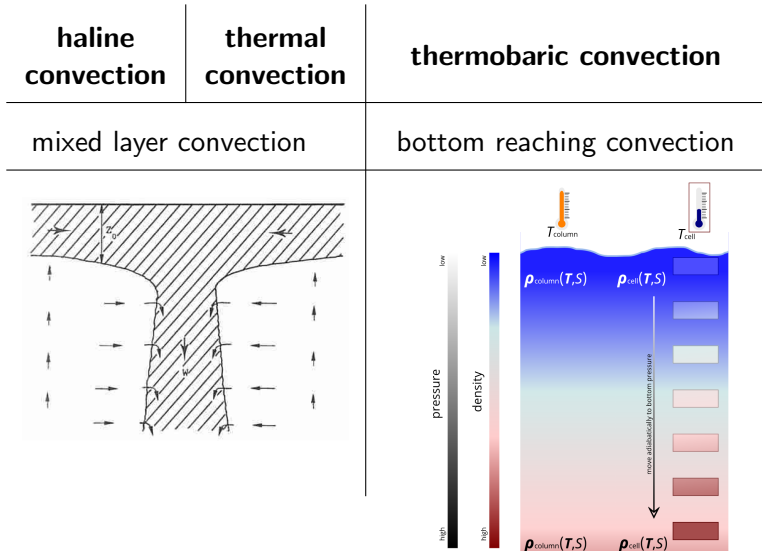
σ - π distance to 750 m

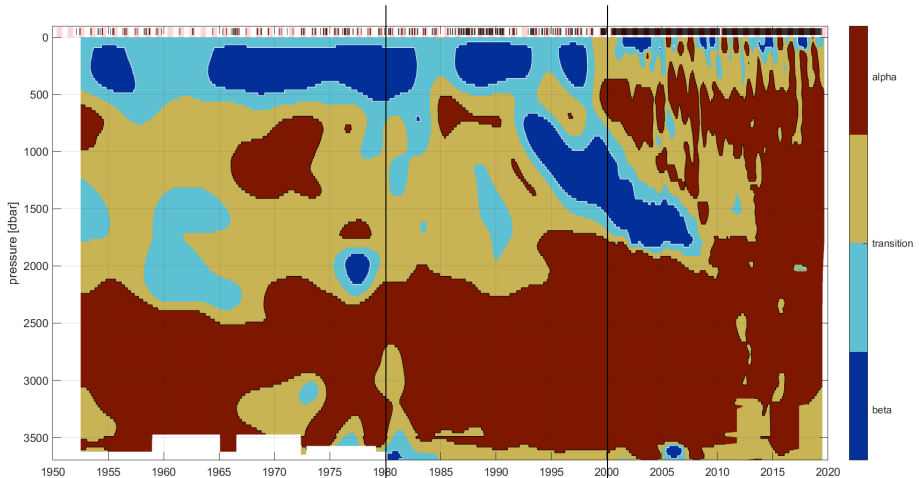
σ - π distance to 750 m

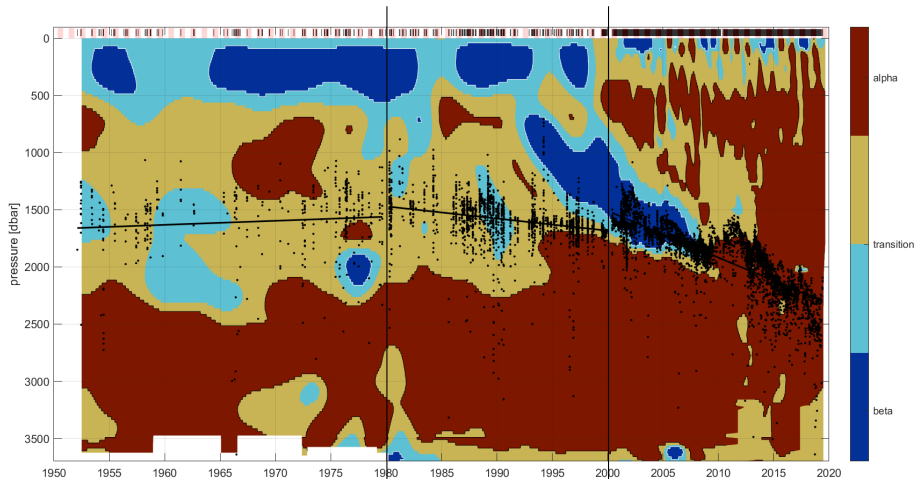
convective mechanisms

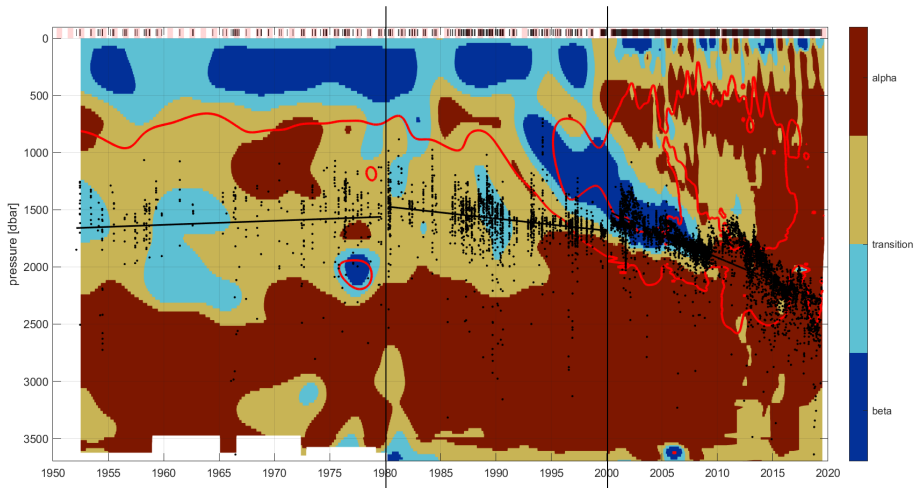
haline convection	thermal convection	double diffusive convection + cabbeling	thermobaric convection
mixed layer convection		internal convection	bottom reaching convection
			

convective mechanisms



α -/ β -ocean classification α -ocean: temperature-stratified β -ocean: salinity-stratified

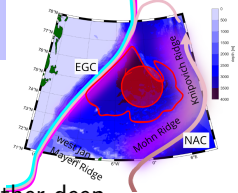
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Summary - changes in the central Greenland Sea

Hydrography:

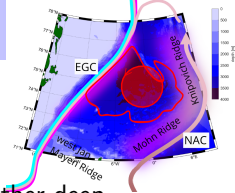
- intermediate variability probably driven by variability in the NAC
- deep variability caused by convection and import of other deep water masses



Summary - changes in the central Greenland Sea

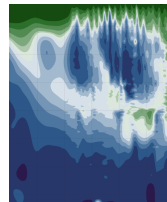
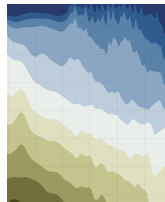
Hydrography:

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Formation of GSAIW:

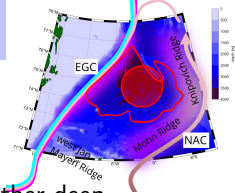
- ↑ increase of temperature and salinity
↓ decrease in density
- formation of stratified layer separates intermediate from deep ocean



Summary - changes in the central Greenland Sea

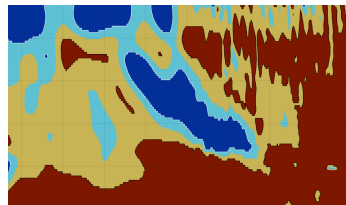
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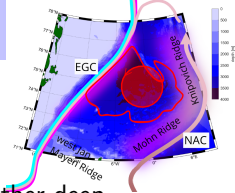
- ↑ increase of temperature and salinity
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Summary - changes in the central Greenland Sea

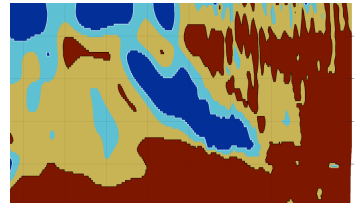
Hydrography:

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Formation of GSAIW:

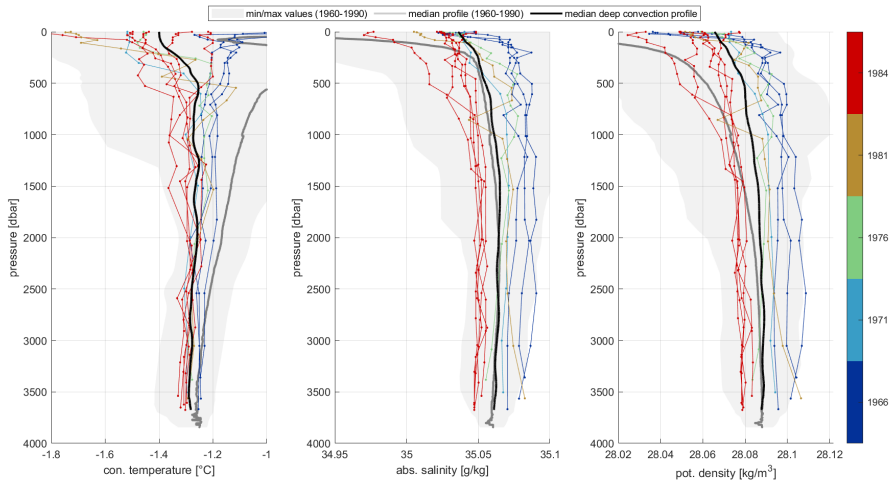
- ↑ increase of temperature and salinity
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Convection:

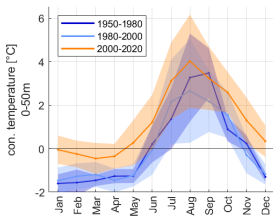
- deep convection until 1985
- intermediate mixed layer depth increased during formation of GSAIW
- since the early 2010s even the intermediate convection became shallower

deep convection profiles

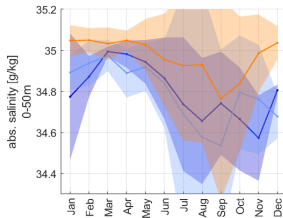


Seasonal Variability of surface properties

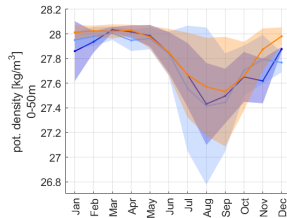
temperature



salinity

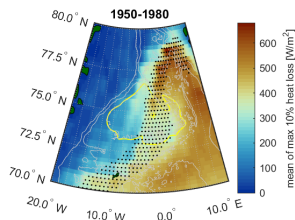


density



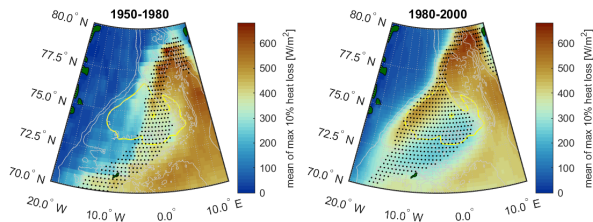
Typical heat fluxes and the MIZ

black points: MIZ (marginal ice zone, 15 %–50 % ice coverage),
colour: composite mean of the max. 10 % of heat loss



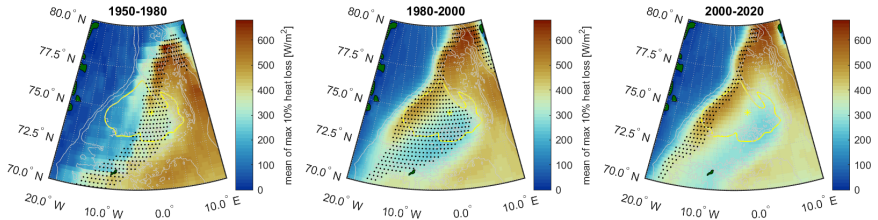
Typical heat fluxes and the MIZ

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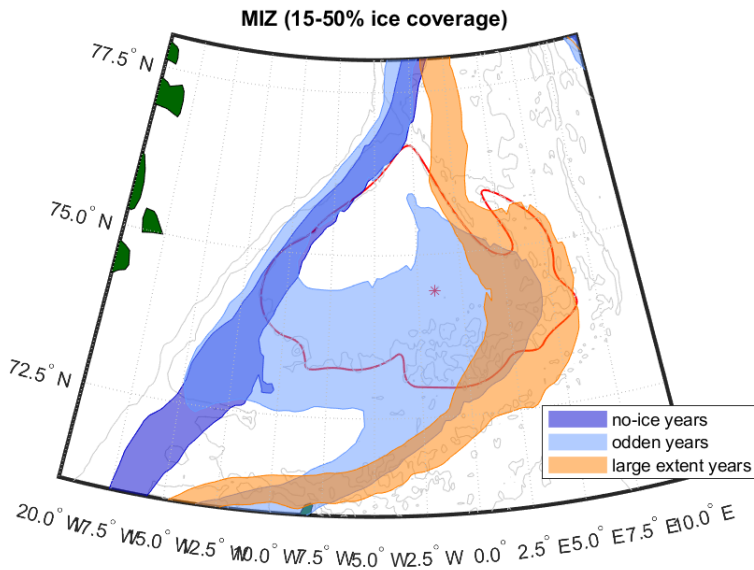


Typical heat fluxes and the MIZ

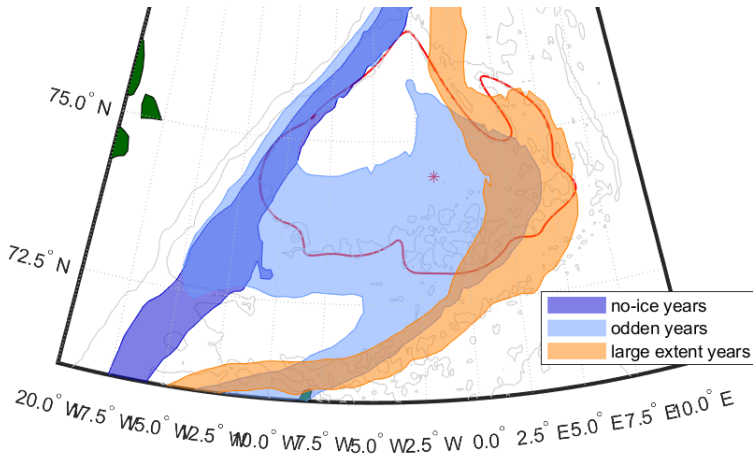
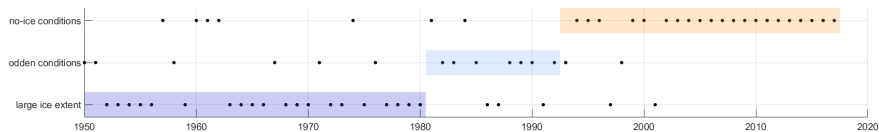
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ice coverage of the central Greenland Sea

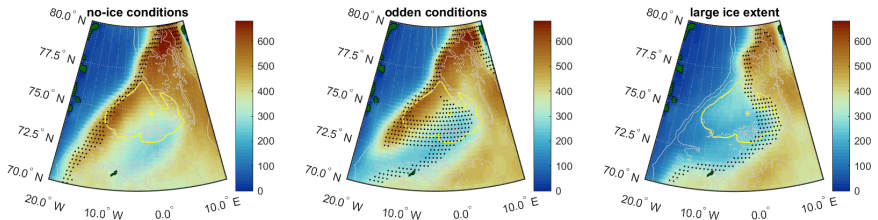


ice coverage of the central Greenland Sea

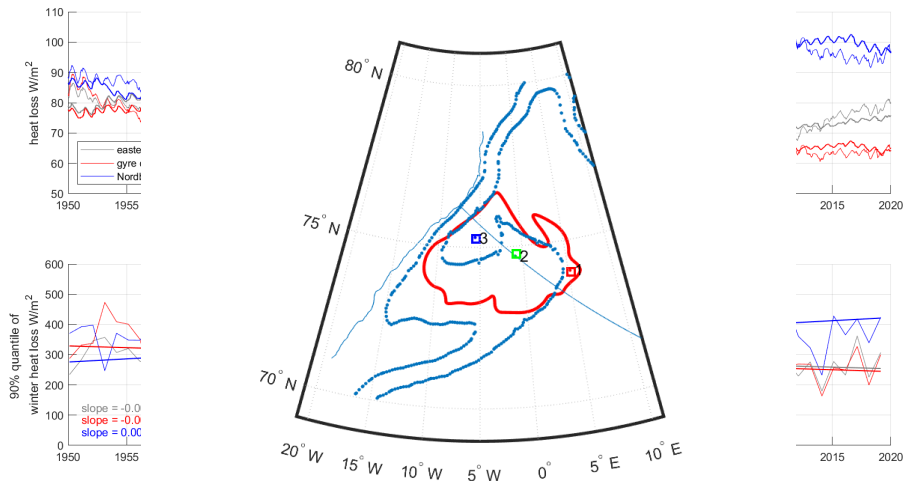


Typical heat fluxes for the different ice states

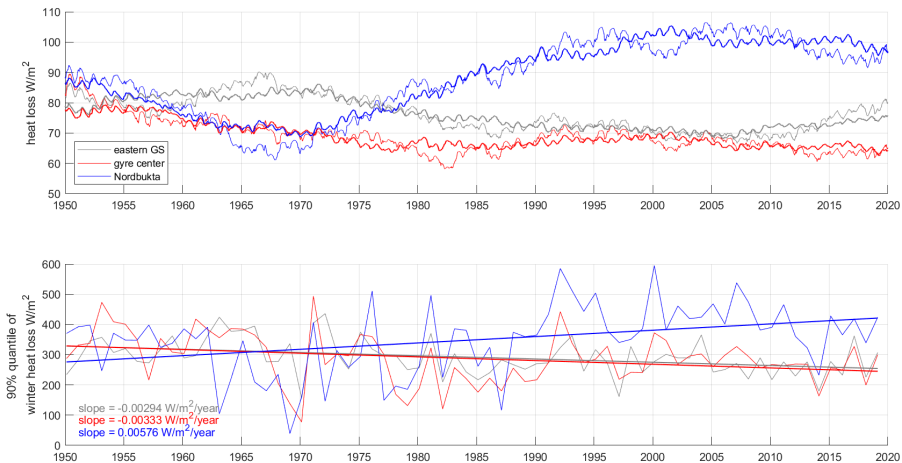
black points: MIZ (marginal ice zone, 15 %–50 % ice coverage),
colour: composite mean of the max. 10 % of heat loss



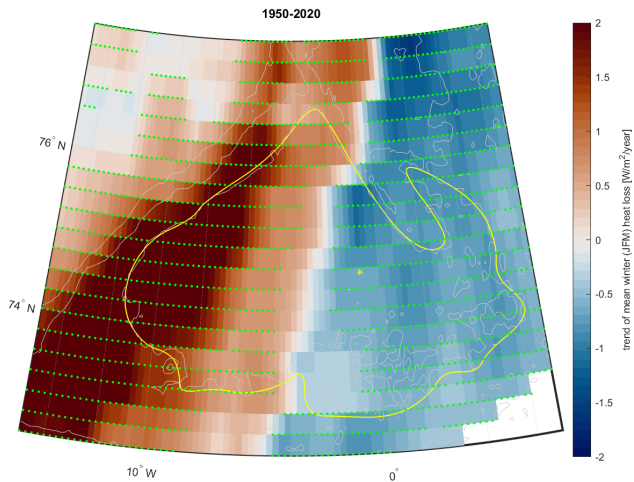
heat flux trend at different locations



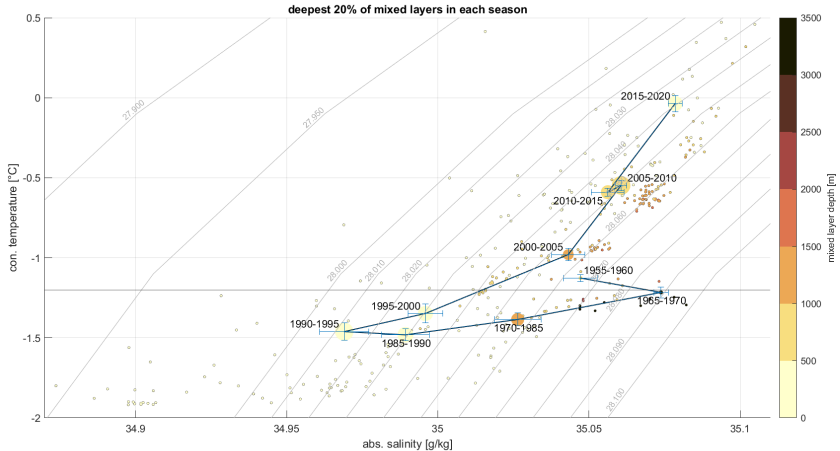
heat flux trend at different locations



heat flux trend



Mixed Layer properties



Literatur I

- [1] A. Brakstad et al. "Overturning in the Nordic Seas". In: *Progress in Oceanography* (in prep).
- [2] Ailin Brakstad et al. "Water Mass Transformation in the Greenland Sea during the Period 1986–2016". In: *Journal of Physical Oceanography* 49.1 (2019), pp. 121–140.
- [3] Bjørn Helland-Hansen and Fridtjof Nansen. "The Norwegian Sea: Its Physical Oceanography Based Upon the Norwegian Researches 1900–1904". In: *Report on Norwegian Fishery and Marine-Investigations* 11.2 (1909).
- [4] N. Penny Holliday et al. "Reversal of the 1960s to 1990s freshening trend in the northeast North Atlantic and Nordic Seas". In: *Geophysical Research Letters* 35.3 (2008).

Literatur II

- [5] Jie Huang et al. "Sources and upstream pathways of the densest overflow water in the Nordic Seas". In: *Nature communications* 11.1 (2020), p. 5389.
- [6] Rui Xin Huang, Lu-Sha Yu, and Sheng-Qi Zhou. "New Definition of Potential Spicity by the Least Square Method". In: *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans* 123.10 (2018), pp. 7351–7365.
- [7] MetOffice. "Risk Management of climate thresholds and feedbacks: Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)". In: *Factsheet MetOffice* (2019), pp. 1–2.
- [8] Bert Rudels. "Haline convection in the greenland sea". In: *Deep Sea Research Part A. Oceanographic Research Papers* 37.9 (1990), pp. 1491–1511.

Literatur III

- [9] Kial D. Stewart and Thomas W. N. Haine. “Thermobaricity in the Transition Zones between Alpha and Beta Oceans”. In: *Journal of Physical Oceanography* 46.6 (2016), pp. 1805–1821.