

# A probabilistic description of the forced and intrinsic oceanic variability: SLA, SST, MOC, water masses

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## CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

Future climate simulators will include eddying rather than laminar oceans. When eddies are present, global ocean/sea-ice simulations forced by repeated annual cycles show that an **intrinsic low-frequency (LF: interannual-to-multidecadal) oceanic variability emerges spontaneously**, with a **chaotic character**, and a **strong (large-scale) imprint on SLA, SST, MOC, water masses**. This suggests that in coupled mode, eddying ocean models might inject low-frequency « noise » into the atmosphere/climate, but also questions the **actual constraint exerted by the atmosphere on the ocean variability**. Ensembles of eddying ocean/sea-ice simulations are performed and analyzed to quantify the imprint of the **atmospherically-forced and intrinsic/chaotic variabilities** on various oceanic quantities observed from space or from in-situ arrays.

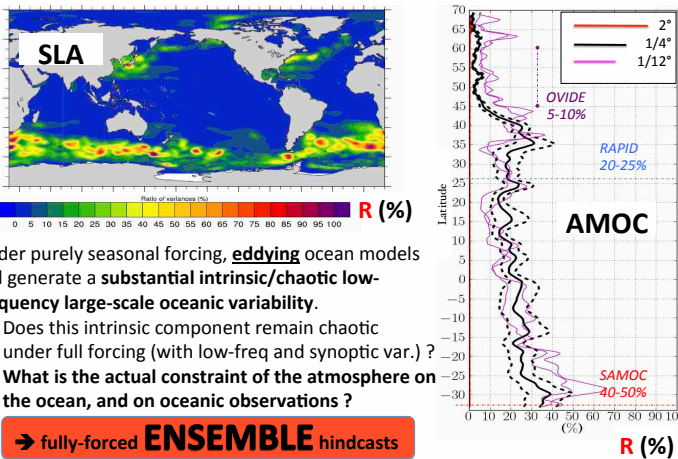
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## SEASONAL FORCING → ¼° NEMO RUN

Results from the OST-ST CHAOCEAN project

**Intrinsic/chaotic part (R in %)** of the large-scale (L>1000km) interannual variance

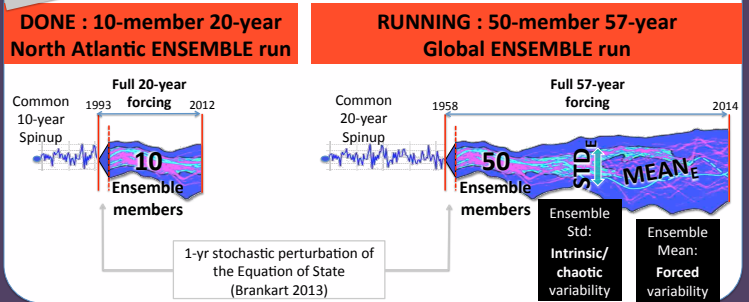
Penduff et al (2011), Sérazin et al (2015), Gr  gorio et al (2015)



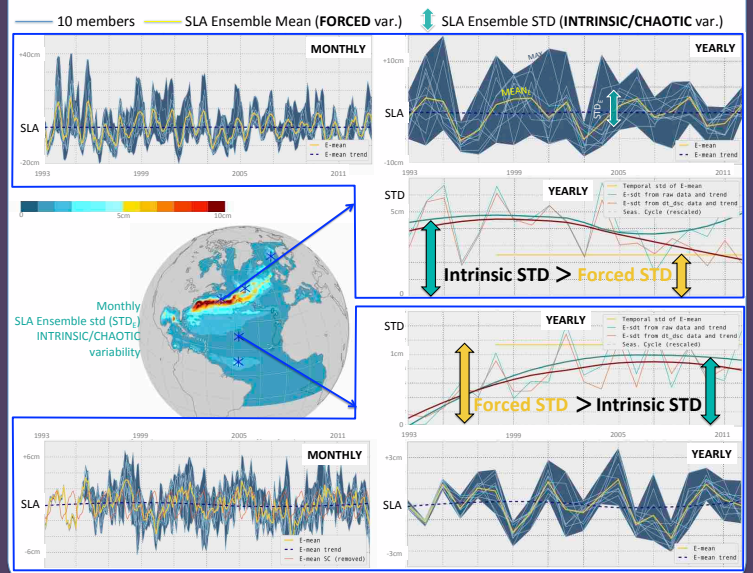
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## FULL FORCING → ¼° NEMO ENSEMBLE RUNS

Simulation strategy (OST-ST CHAOCEAN and ANR/PRACE OCCIPUT projects)

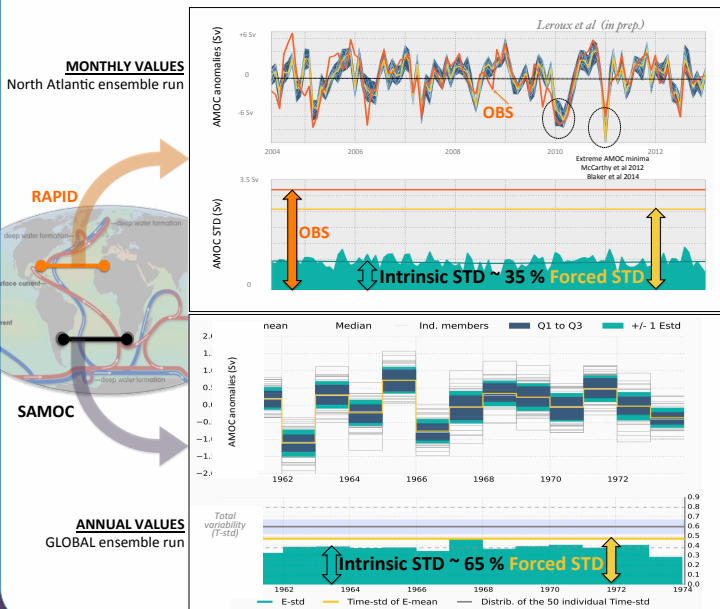


## NORTH ATLANTIC ENSEMBLE : SLA



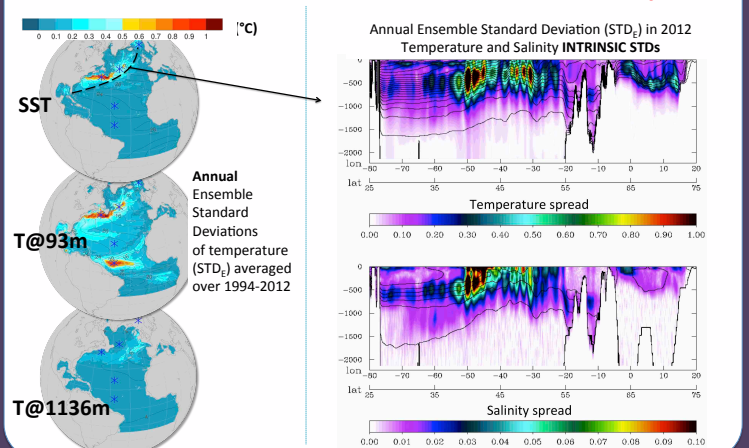
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## NORTH ATLANTIC & GLOBAL ENSEMBLES : AMOC



5

## NORTH ATLANTIC ENSEMBLE : ANNUAL T/S



## TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

- Eddying regime → 1-10 year oceanic variability is **partly chaotic**.
- Ensemble hindcasts with perturbed initial conditions & full forcing :
  - \* Interannual SLA variability is **mostly chaotic** in the Gulf Stream
  - \* **Chaotic interannual SST variability exceeds 1  C** in the Gulf Stream
  - \* 65% of the interannual AMOC std at 35  S is **chaotic**
- **PROBABILISTIC INTERPRETATIONS OF OBSERVATIONS**

## References

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