

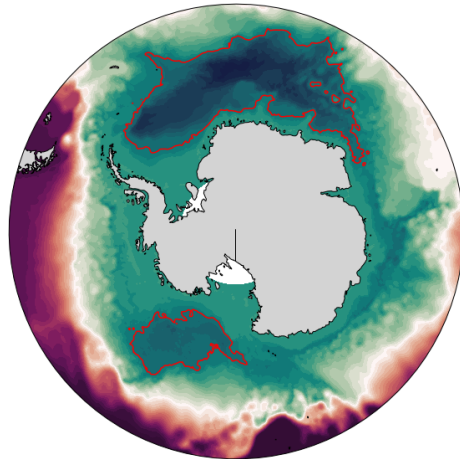
# Preliminary analysis of the Ross and Weddell Gyres in ACCESS-OM2

Julia Neme, PhD student  
Matthew England, Supervisor  
Andy Hogg  
Steve Rintoul

University of New South Wales

# Background

- **Cyclonic** gyres predominantly **wind driven** and **topographically steered**
- Connected to **deep water formation** and **poleward heat transport**
- **Very undersampled**
- Weddell gyre transport estimates: **30 - 100 Sv**
- Ross gyre transport estimates: **8 - 50 Sv**
- Strong seasonal variability with a stronger (weaker) gyre during winter (summer)
- Variability related to climate modes, such as ENSO, SAM and ASL (Amundsen Sea Low)



## Objectives

1. Study how the gyres "look" in ACCESS-OM2
2. Assess the model's ability to reproduce observed features

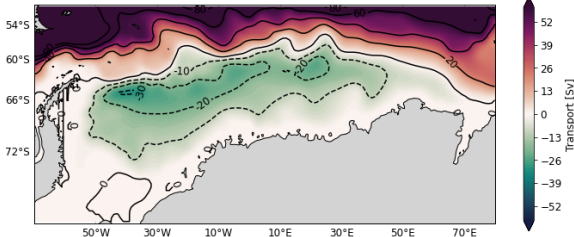
Data:

- **ACCESS-OM2**:  $1^\circ$  resolution interannual forcing experiment. Last forcing cycle, years **1958 to 2018**.
- **ACCESS-OM2-025**:  $0.25^\circ$  resolution interannual forcing experiment. Last forcing cycle, years **1958 to 2018**.
- **ACCESS-OM2-01**:  $0.1^\circ$  resolution interannual forcing experiment, years **1985 to 2018**.

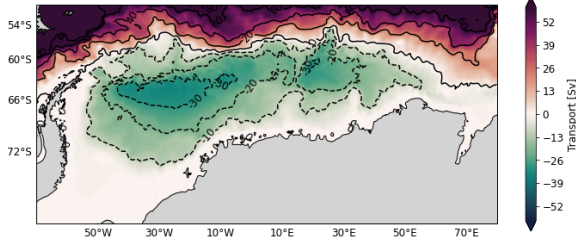
$\Psi_B$ (barotropic stream function) defined as the meridional integral of the zonal, depth integrated transport starting from the Antarctica.

# Weddell Gyre: mean $\Psi_B$

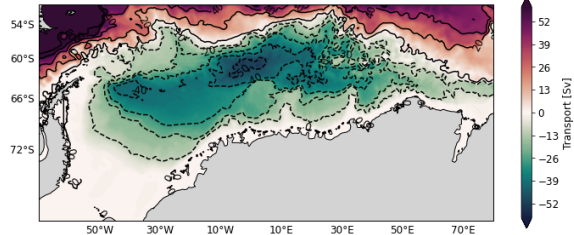
ACCESS-OM2



ACCESS-OM2-025

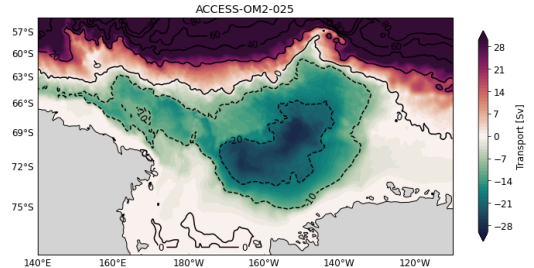
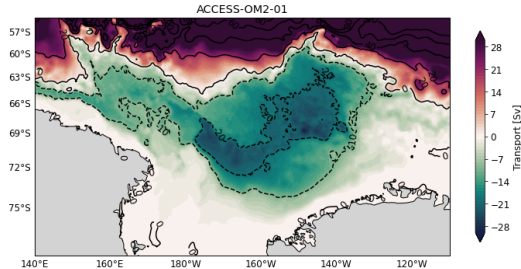
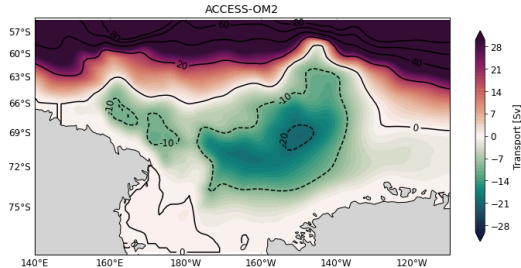


ACCESS-OM2-01



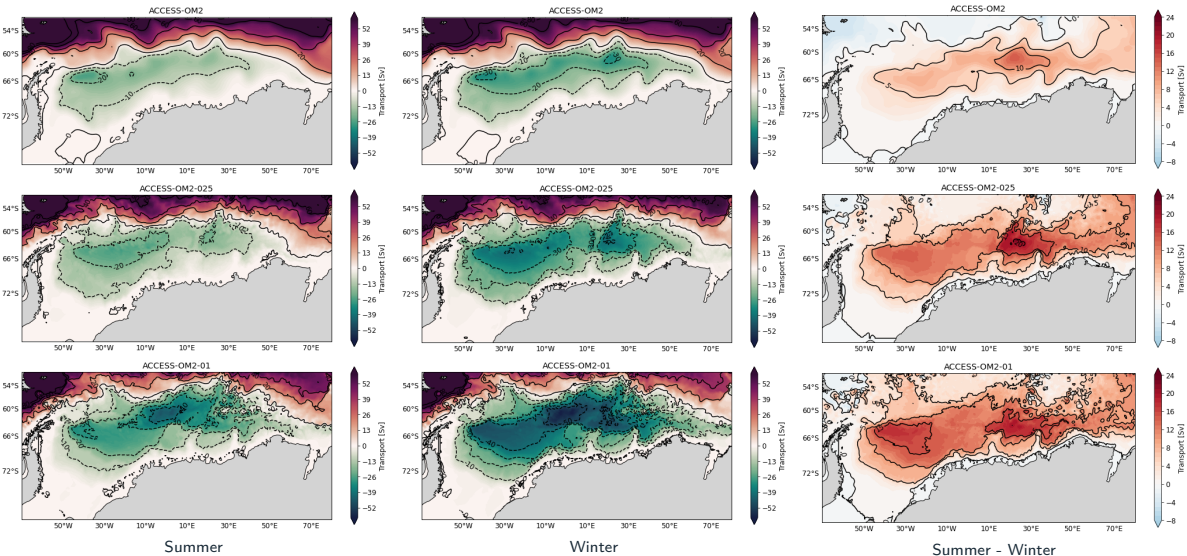
- Gyre intensity and area increase with resolution and the flow becomes more unstable.
- In ACCESS-OM2-01 the gyre does not show a "double lobe" circulation or a defined eastern boundary.

# Ross Gyre: mean $\Psi_B$

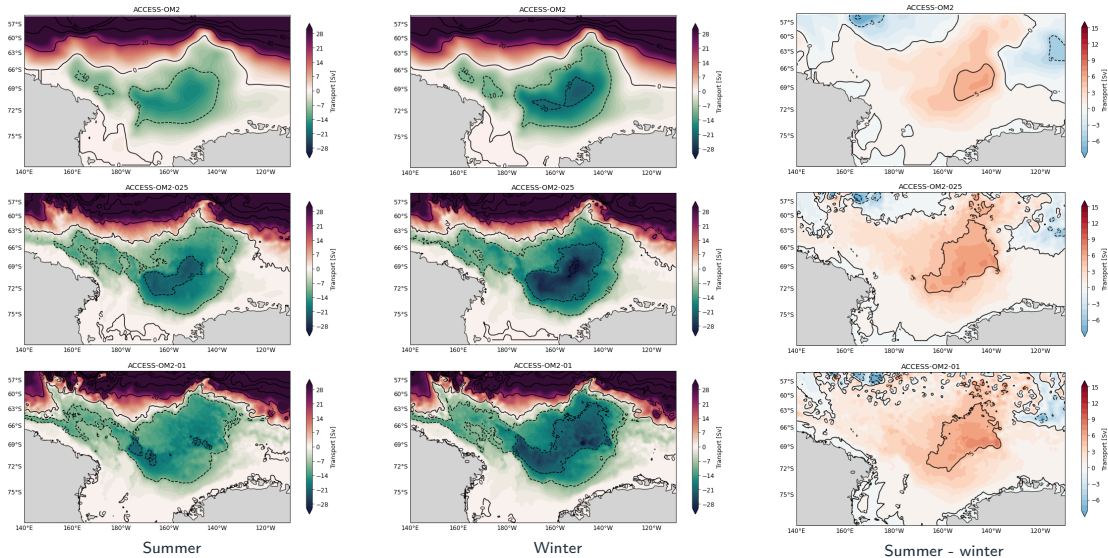


- Position and region of highest intensity does not vary among resolutions.
- ACCESS-OM2 presents the weakest and smaller gyre.
- The area and intensity in ACCESS-OM2-025 and ACCESS-OM2-01 is similar.

# Weddell Gyre: summer/winter $\Psi_B$

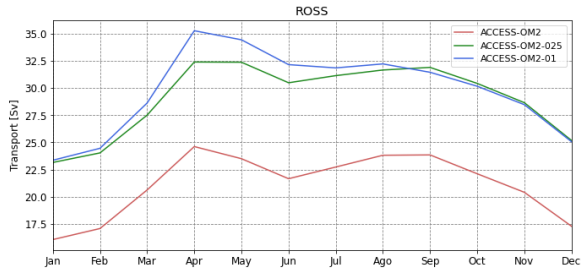
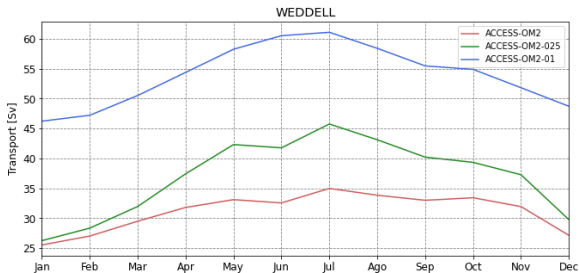


# Ross Gyre: summer/winter $\Psi_B$



# Gyre Strength: annual cycle

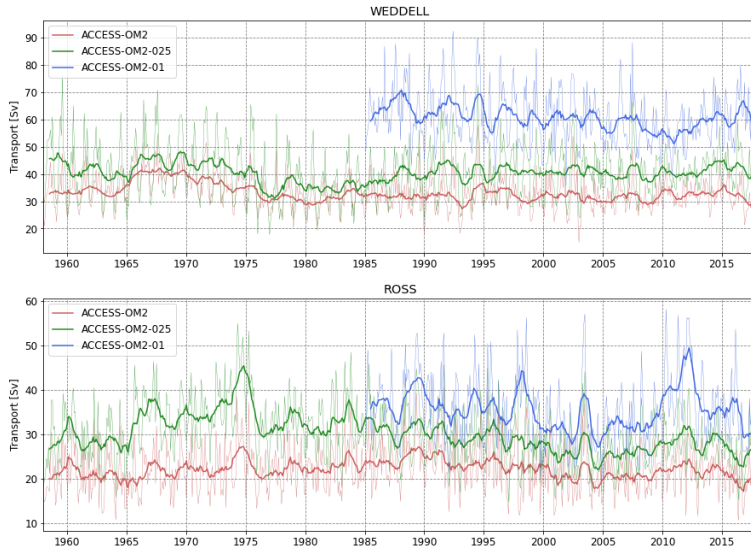
Gyre strength definition: **regional minimum** of the  $\Psi_B$ . For the Weddell Gyre, the region is bounded by  $[-80^\circ\text{S}:60^\circ\text{S}] \times [60^\circ\text{W}:30^\circ\text{E}]$ . For the Ross Gyre,  $[-80^\circ\text{S}:60^\circ\text{S}] \times [150^\circ\text{E}:130^\circ\text{W}]$ .



- The Weddell displays a clear winter (summer) intensification (weakening) of  $\sim 20\text{Sv}$  for ACCESS-OM2-025 and ACCESS-OM2-01 and  $\sim 10\text{Sv}$  for ACCESS-OM2.
- The Ross shows a clear weakening in summer and hints a double peak during April and Aug-Sep with an abrupt spin-up during Feb-Mar-Apr.



# Gyre Strength: time series



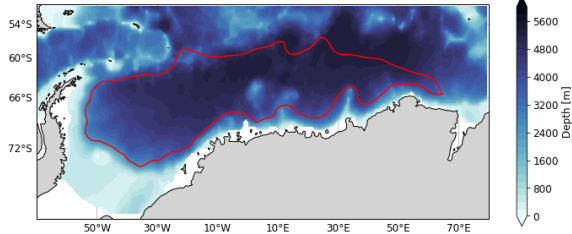
- Monthly values (thin line) and 12-month running mean (thick line)
- Gyre strength estimates are within the range reported in previous works.
- The variability is in phase among resolutions, which speaks of the influence of the forcing.

## Future work

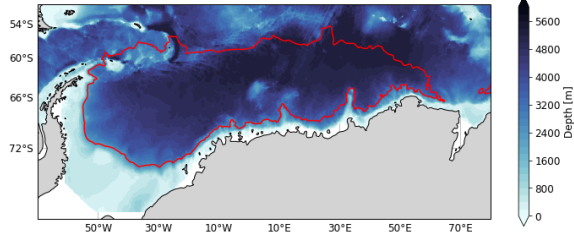
1. Continue describing the Ross and Weddell Gyre's as they appear in the model: mean characteristics, seasonal and interannual variability, connection to climate modes, etc.
2. Evaluating the model's ability to reproduce characteristics reported by observation-based works. Where the model performs well and where it does not?
3. Explore the gyre's wind/buoyancy forcing mechanisms in the interannual forcing runs.
4. Plan and run experiments to further study these mechanisms.
5. Investigate the role of these gyres in heat transport and deep water formation and how could these be related to climate change and ice-sheet melting.

# Bathymetry

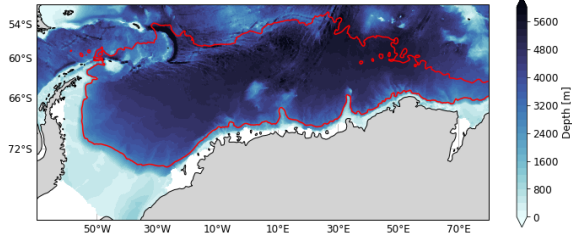
ACCESS-OM2



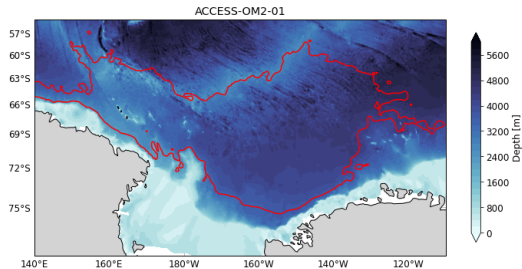
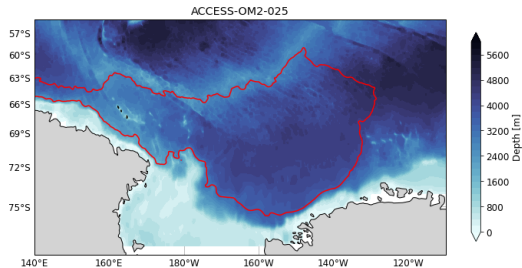
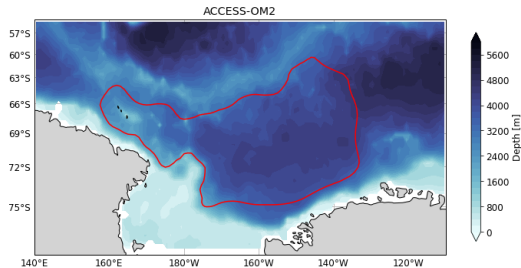
ACCESS-OM2-025



ACCESS-OM2-01

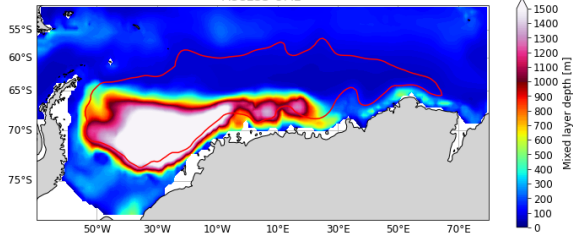


# Bathymetry

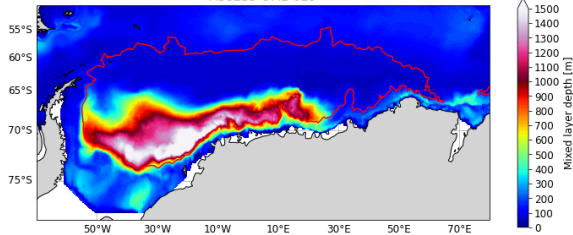


# Mixed layer depth

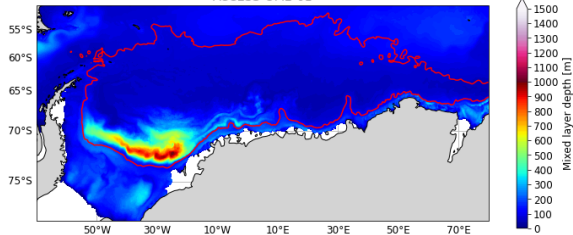
ACCESS-OM2



ACCESS-OM2-025



ACCESS-OM2-01



# Mixed layer depth

