







Can a barotropic vorticity budget help us understand the drivers of the variability of the Weddell Gyre?

Julia Neme, Matthew England and Andrew McC Hogg. Special thanks to Hemant Khatri and Stephen Griffies

Method

The barotropic vorticity equation can be obtained by taking the curl of the *depth-integrated* momentum equation:

 $\beta V = \frac{J(p_b, H)}{2} - f \frac{Q_m}{2} + f \partial_t \eta - \nabla \times \mathcal{U}_t + \frac{\nabla \times \tau_s}{2} - \frac{\nabla \times \tau_b}{2} + \nabla \times \mathcal{A} + \nabla \times \mathcal{A}$



3. Mass flux term

up

5. Curl of the depth-integrated acc.

6. Curl of surface stress

8. Curl of non-linear terms 9. Curl of horizontal viscosity

Model

We are using MOM6 coupled with SIS2 at 0.1° resolution, with the RYF PanAntarctic configuration.

- **CTRL**: 34-year spin-up until stabilization of the gyre's circulation
- Perturbation experiments: branched off after spin-



What is happening during the spin-up period?

Only three of the terms of the budget display trends (bottom pressure torque, bottom drag and horizontal viscosity):



Production of Dense Shelf Water is decreasing, making the bottom layer of the gyre lighter and reducing abyssal transport:



of the gyre (left), and the trend in the lower layer barotropic streamfunction (right).

Reduced stratification at the surface, increasing the transport by thermal wind balance:



Hypothesis

- The bottom layer weakening reduces the bottom drag curl
- The surface layer intensifies at a higher rate than the bottom layer weakens, resulting in an increased gyre strength.
- The overall intensification is balanced by an increasingly dominant BPT

Future work

Look at the response in the perturbation experiments, and the reaction of the barotropic vorticity budget.