

# **Meridional Heat Transport in North Atlantic Simulated with a High-Resolution Model**

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## Motivation

- MHT (Meridional Heat Transport) in ocean plays important role in climate

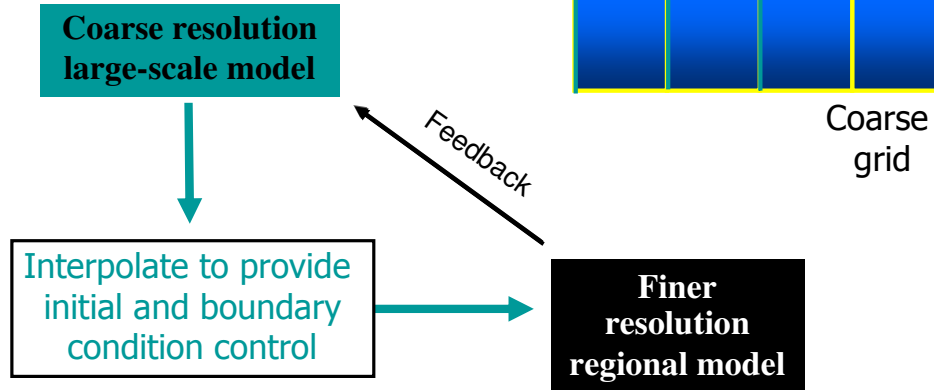
- Total MHT =  $\overline{vT} = \overline{vT} + \overline{v'T'}$   
 $\overline{vT}$  is related to MOC (Meridional Overturning Circulation)  
 $\overline{v'T'}$  is related to meso-scale eddies

- Coarse-resolution climate models show variations in  
 $\overline{vT}$  and MOC are correlated;  $\overline{v'T'}$  is parameterized

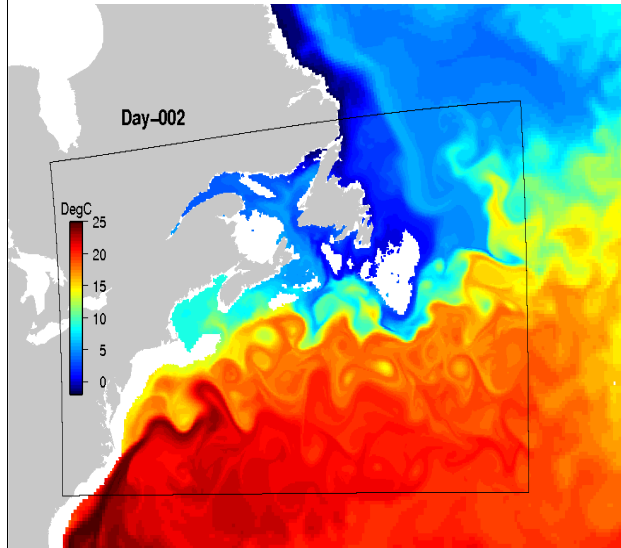
- Estimating  $\overline{v'T'}$  and its variability requires high-resolution eddy-resolving models

## 2-way nesting using AGRIF

A regional modelling strategy



## North Atlantic Model: $1/4^\circ$ Full NA + $1/12^\circ$ Embedding in Gulf Stream region



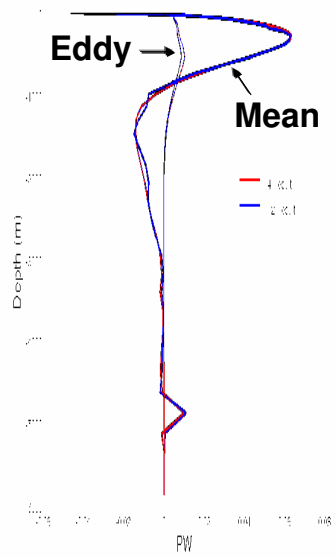
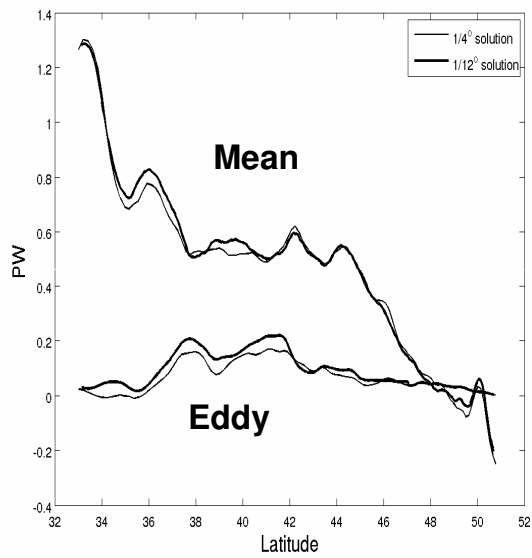
Temperature at 1000 m  
after 9 years of  
prognostic simulation  
with no nudging.

Without embedding,  
Gulf Stream  
“overshooting”  
commonly occurs  
within the first 5 years.

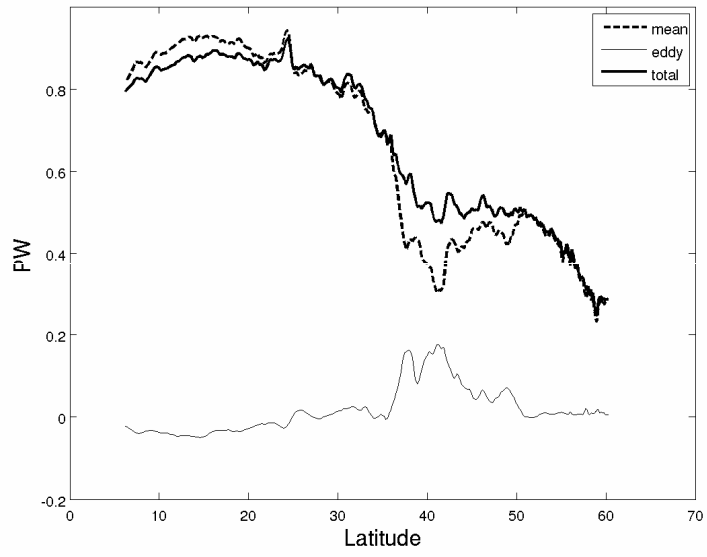
## Analyses

- **Three years of results (yr 6-9) are saved as 3-day averages**
- $\bar{v}$ ,  $\bar{T}$  defined as 3-year means; hence  $v'$ ,  $T'$  contain seasonal and inter-annual variations (assumed to be small)
- **First compare MHT from  $1/4^\circ$  and  $1/12^\circ$  solutions in overlapping area**
- **Then more detailed analysis of  $1/4^\circ$  solutions for the whole NA**

# MHT from 1/4° and 1/12° Solutions

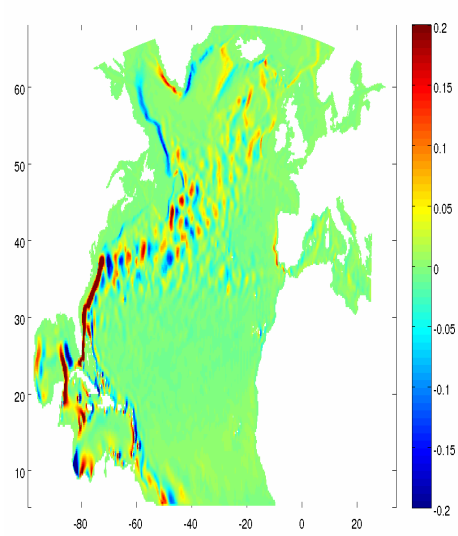


# MHT from 1/4° Solution: Latitude Distribution

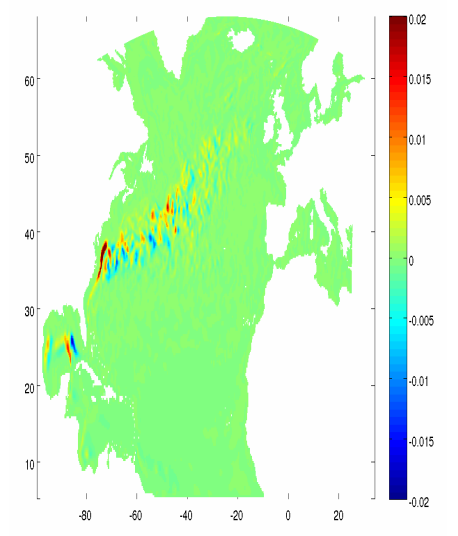


# MHT from 1/4° Solution: Horizontal Distribution

Mean

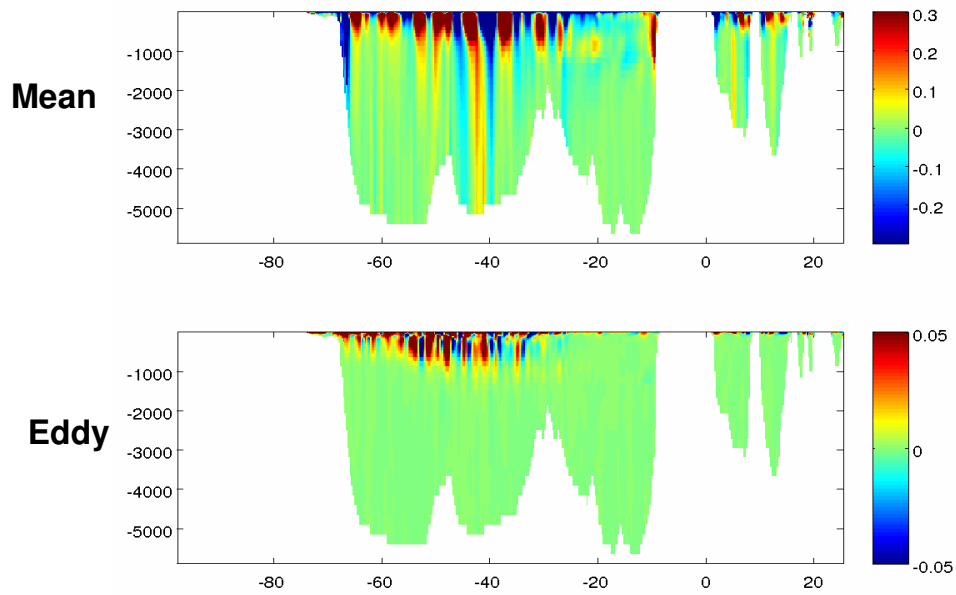


Eddy





# MHI from 1/4 Solution: Section at 40° N



# MHT from 1/4° Solution: Integration with Longitude at 40° N

