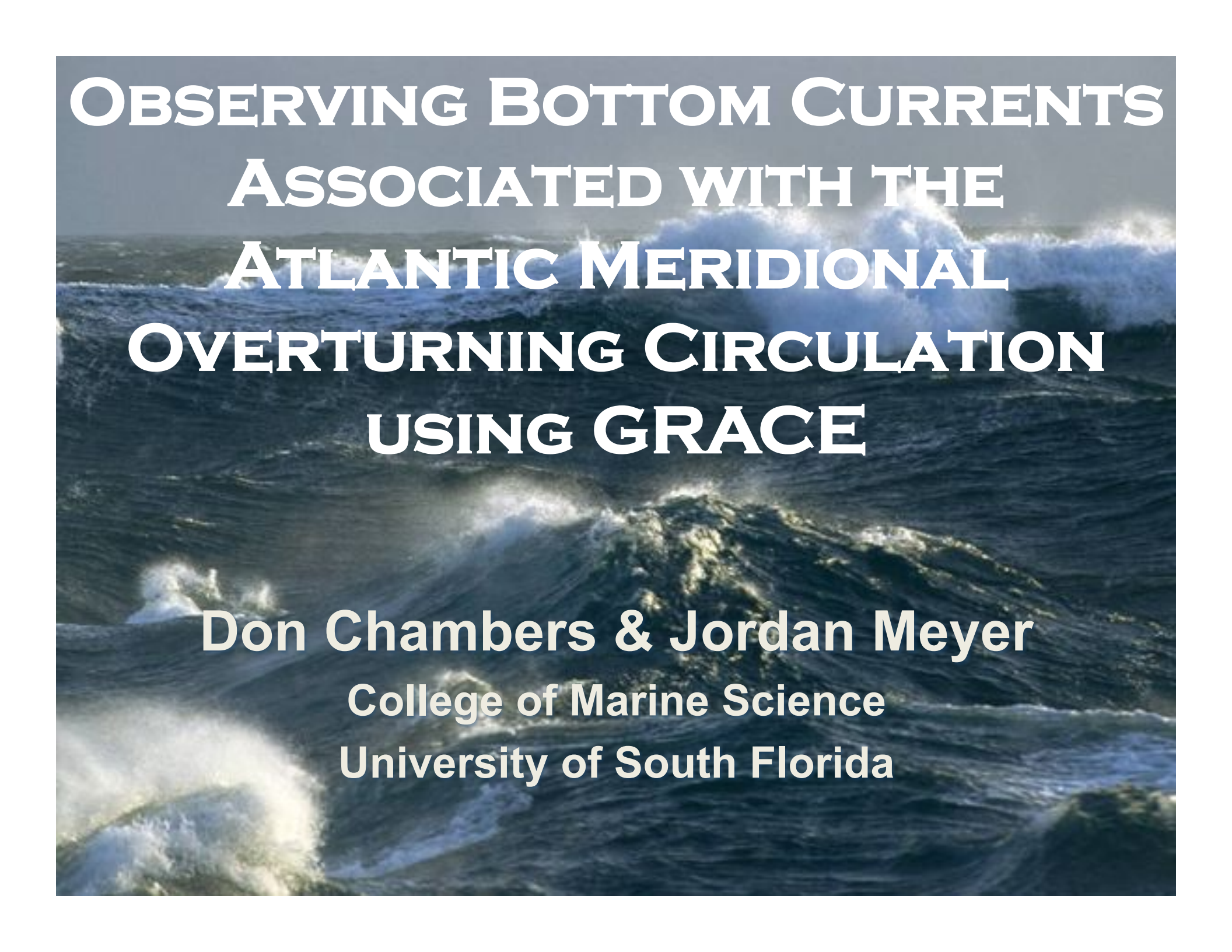


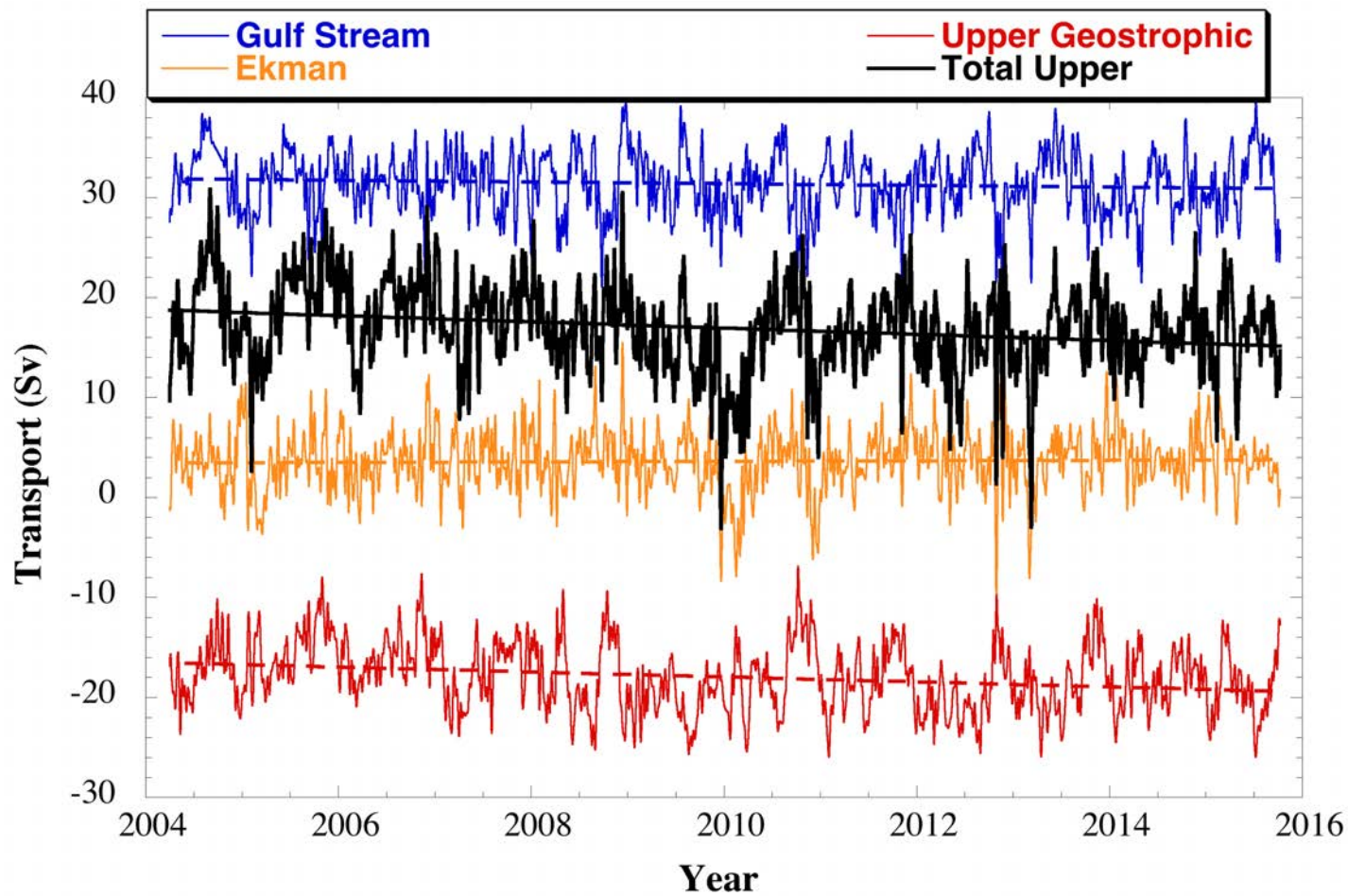


OBSERVING BOTTOM CURRENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ATLANTIC MERIDIONAL OVERTURNING CIRCULATION USING GRACE

Don Chambers & Jordan Meyer

College of Marine Science

University of South Florida



-0.8 ± 0.2 Sv/decade

-3.1 ± 0.2 Sv/decade

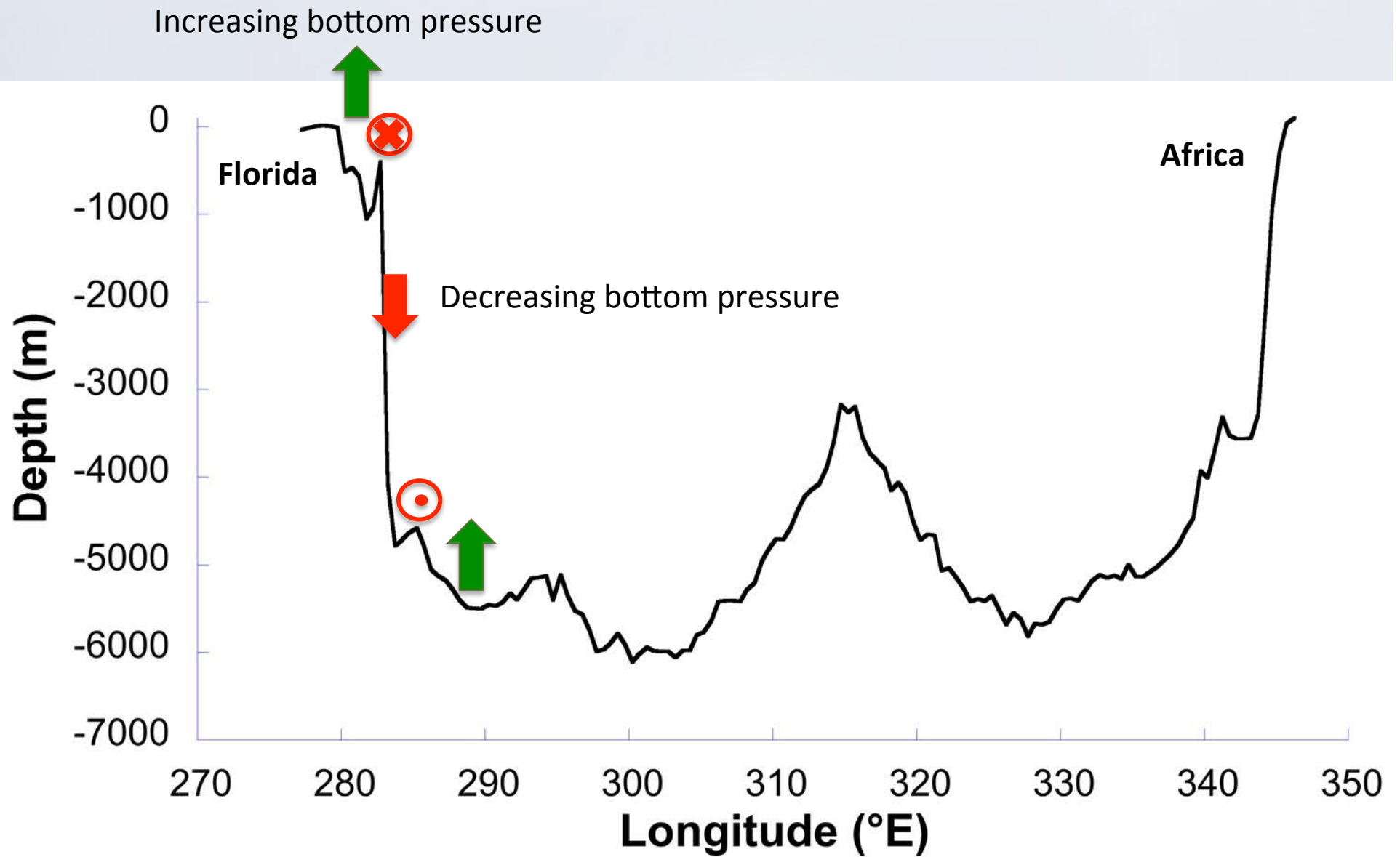
0.3 ± 0.2 Sv/decade

-2.5 ± 0.2 Sv/decade

(90% confidence)

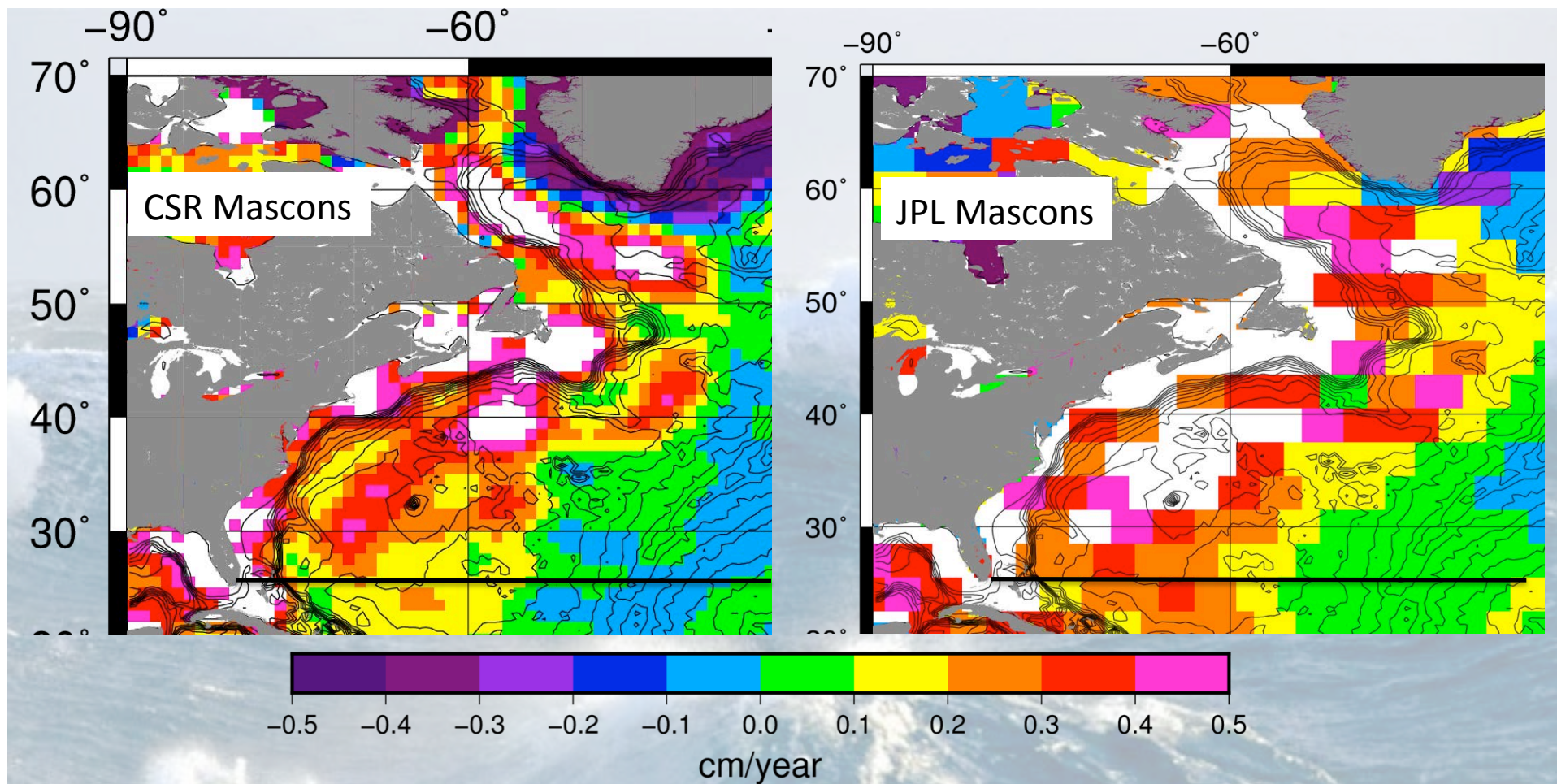
From RAPID-MOCHA project

$1 \text{ Sv} = 10^6 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$



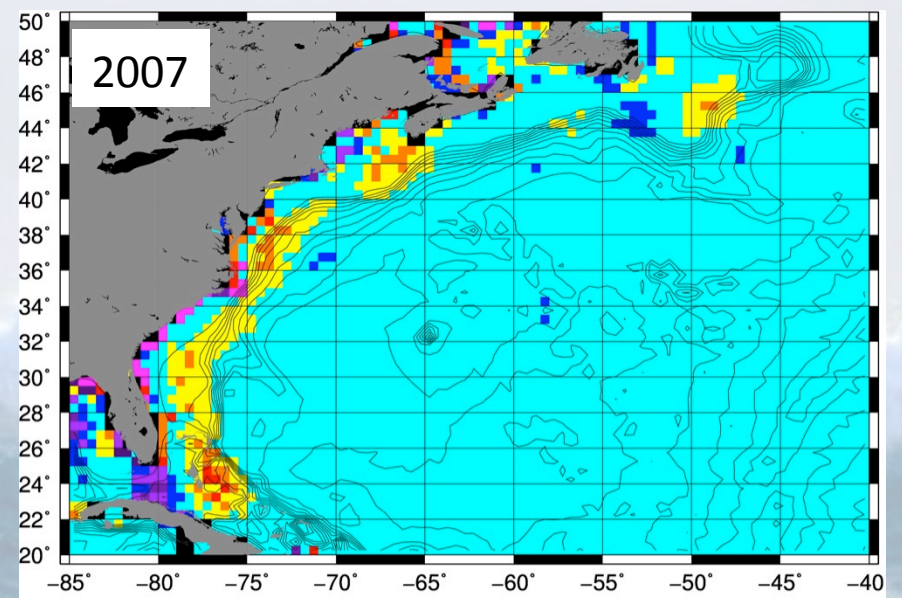
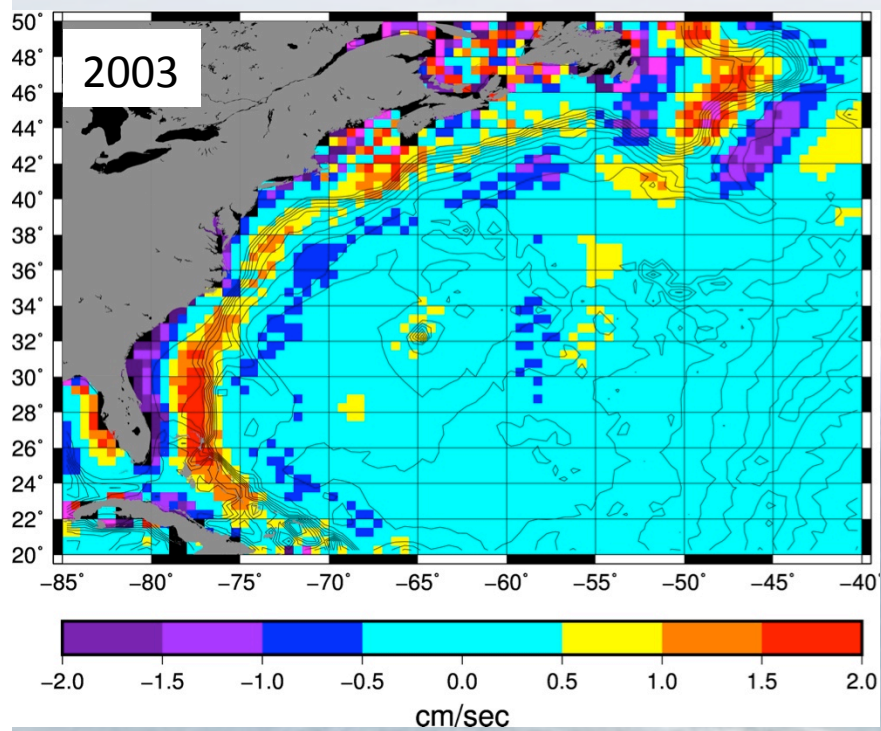
26.5°N looking north



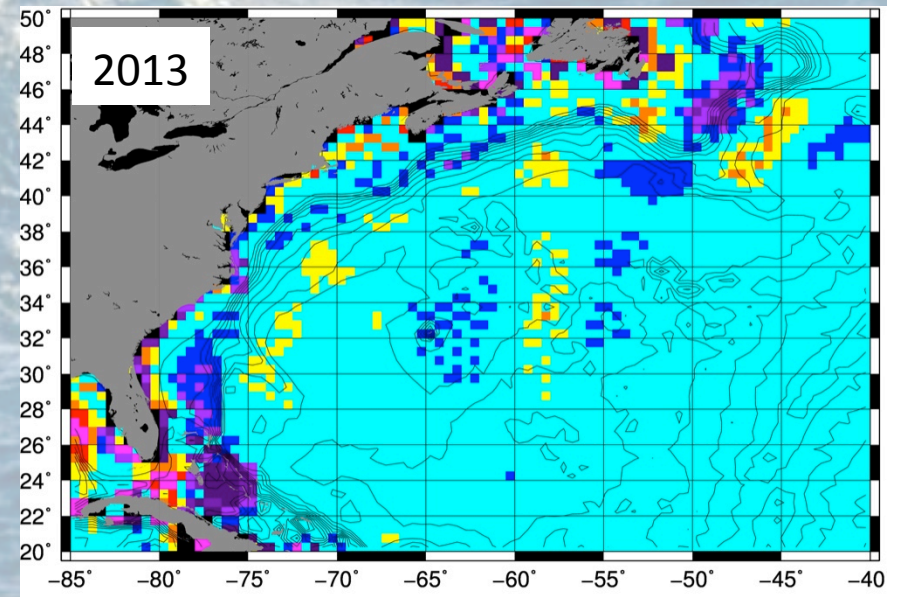
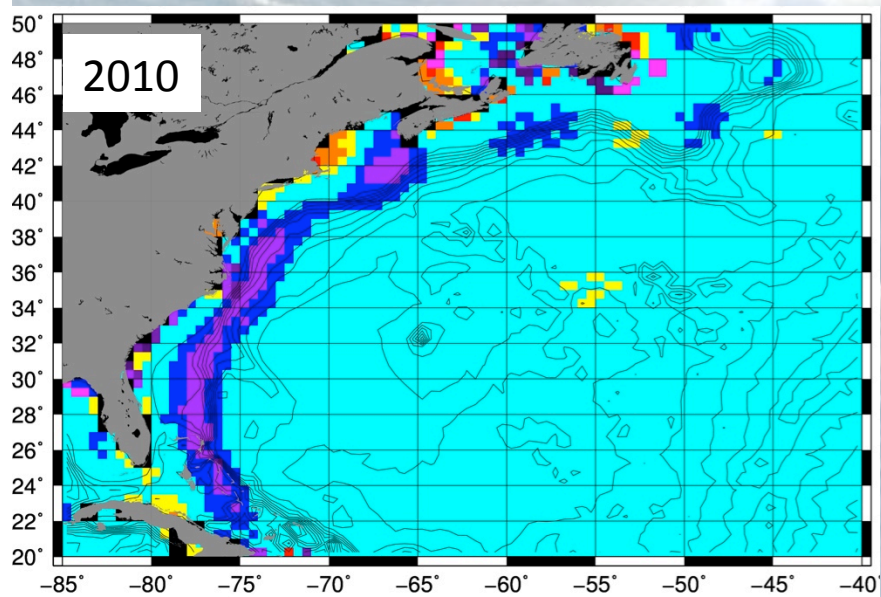


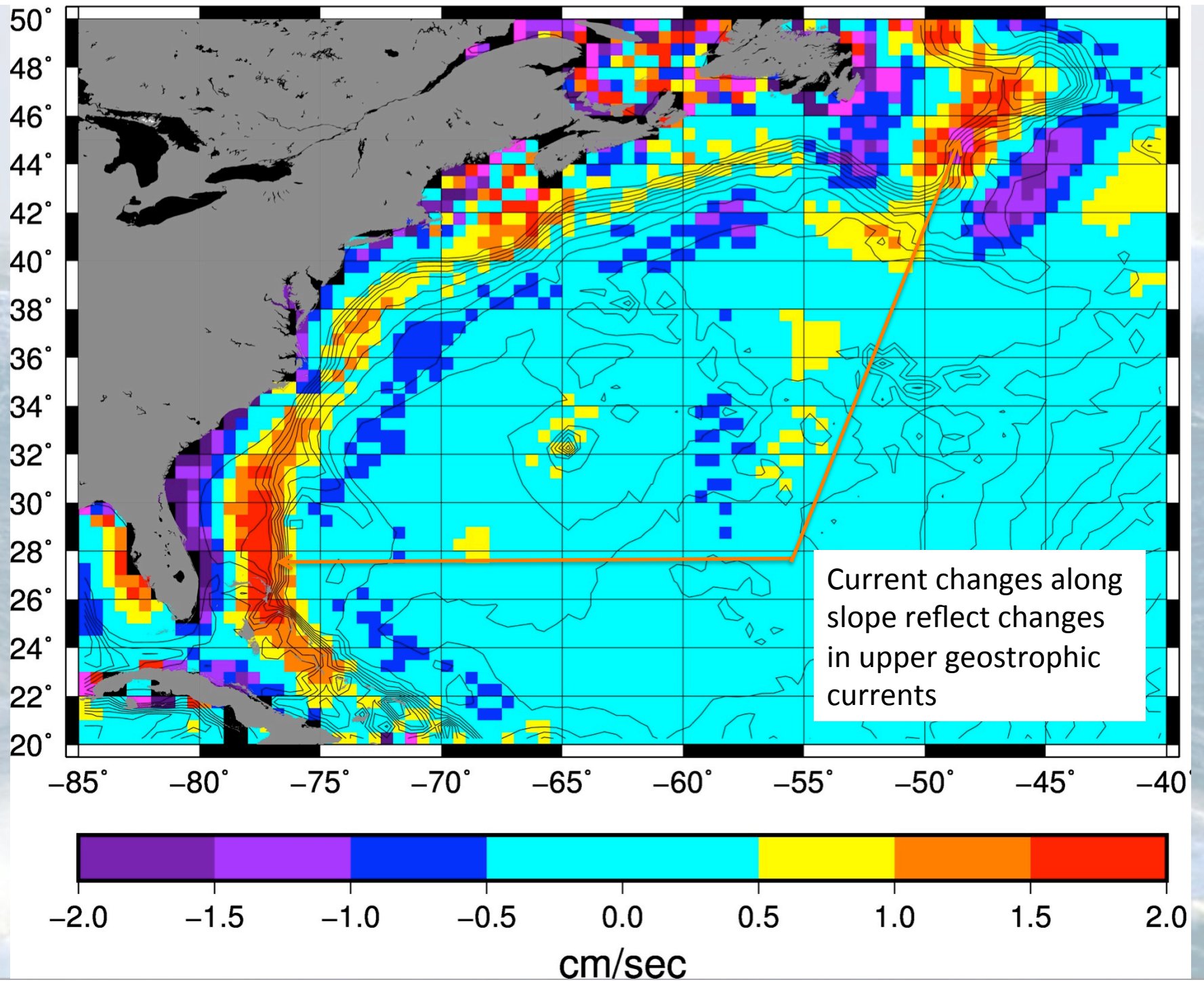
Bottom Pressure Trend (cm of equivalent water)

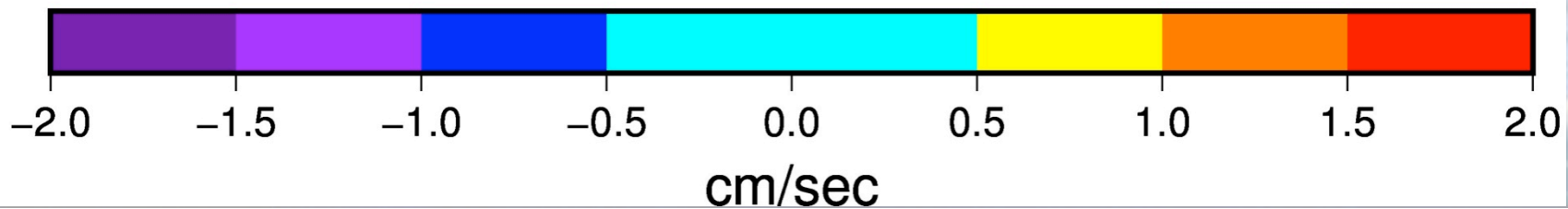
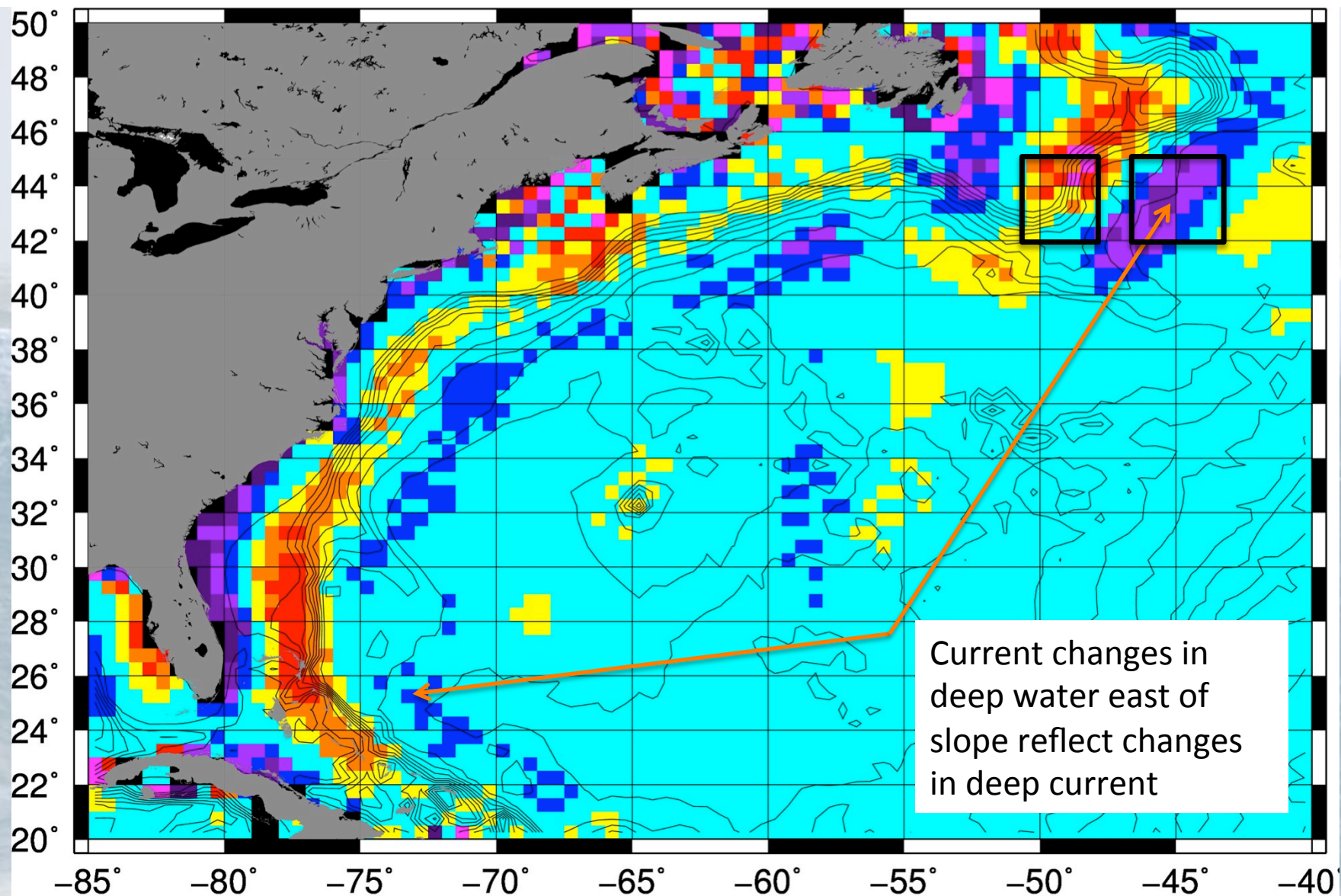
Contours are every 500 m of depth

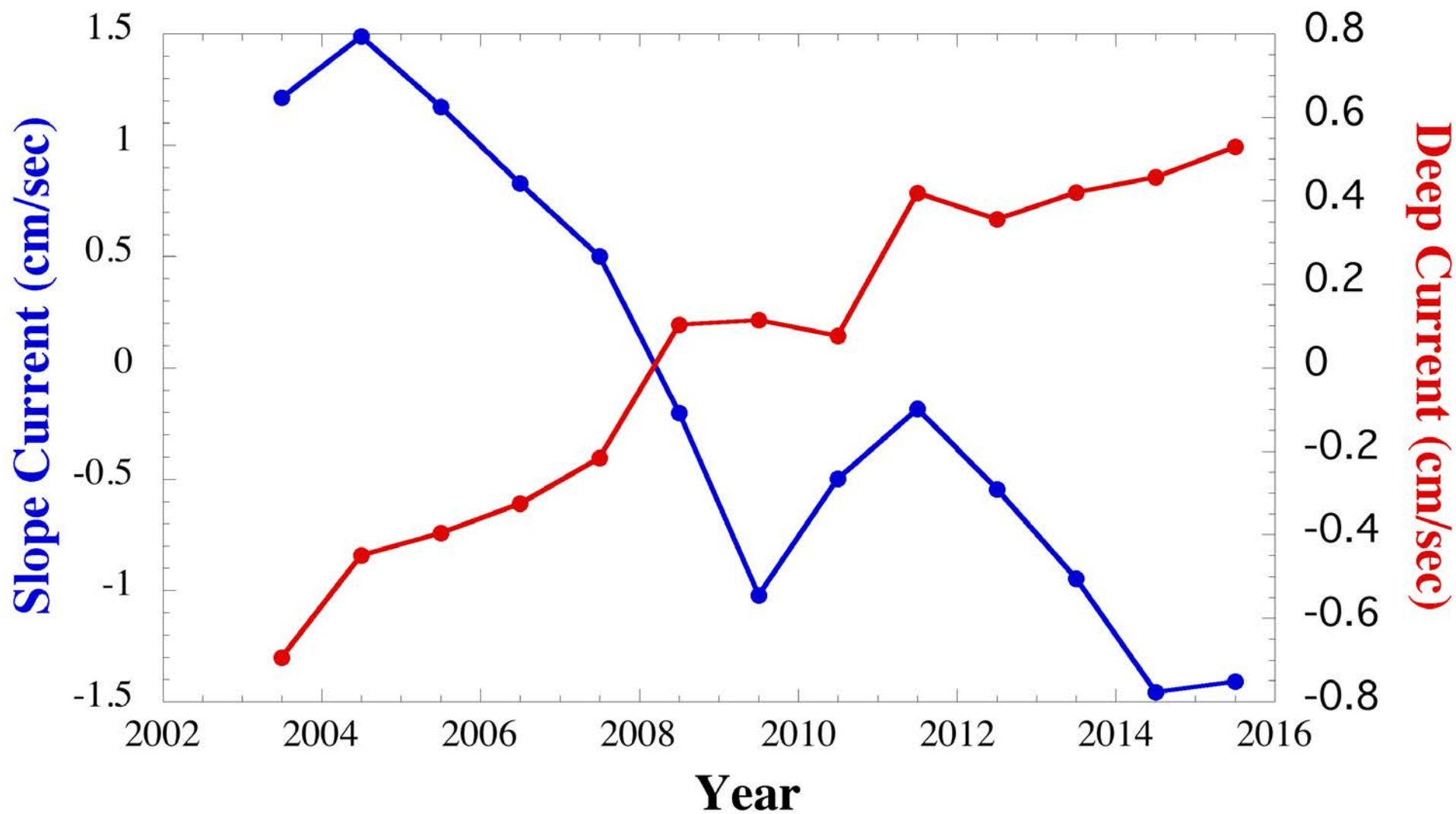


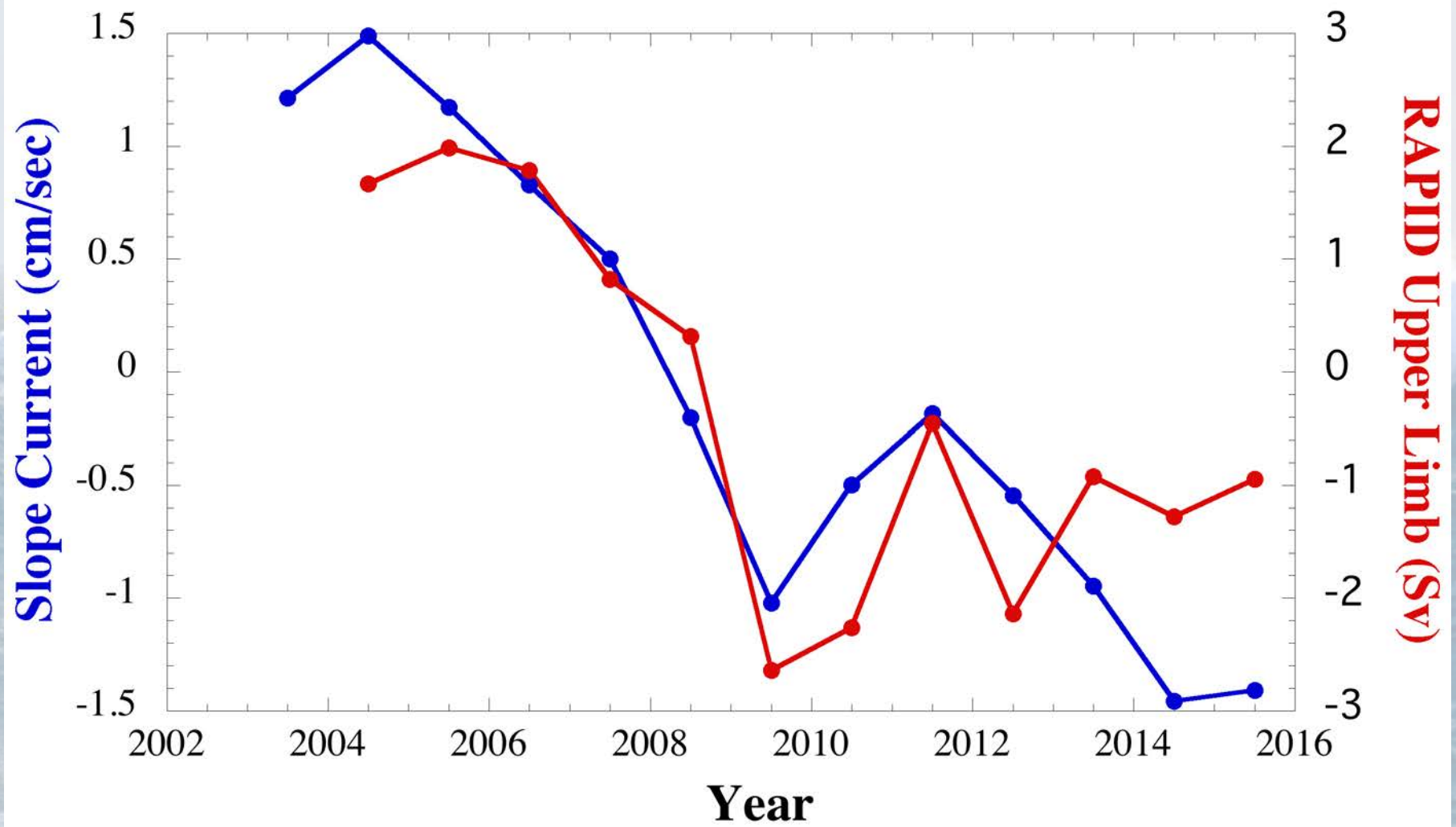
Anomalous meridional bottom current; positive to the north (CSR GRACE mascons)



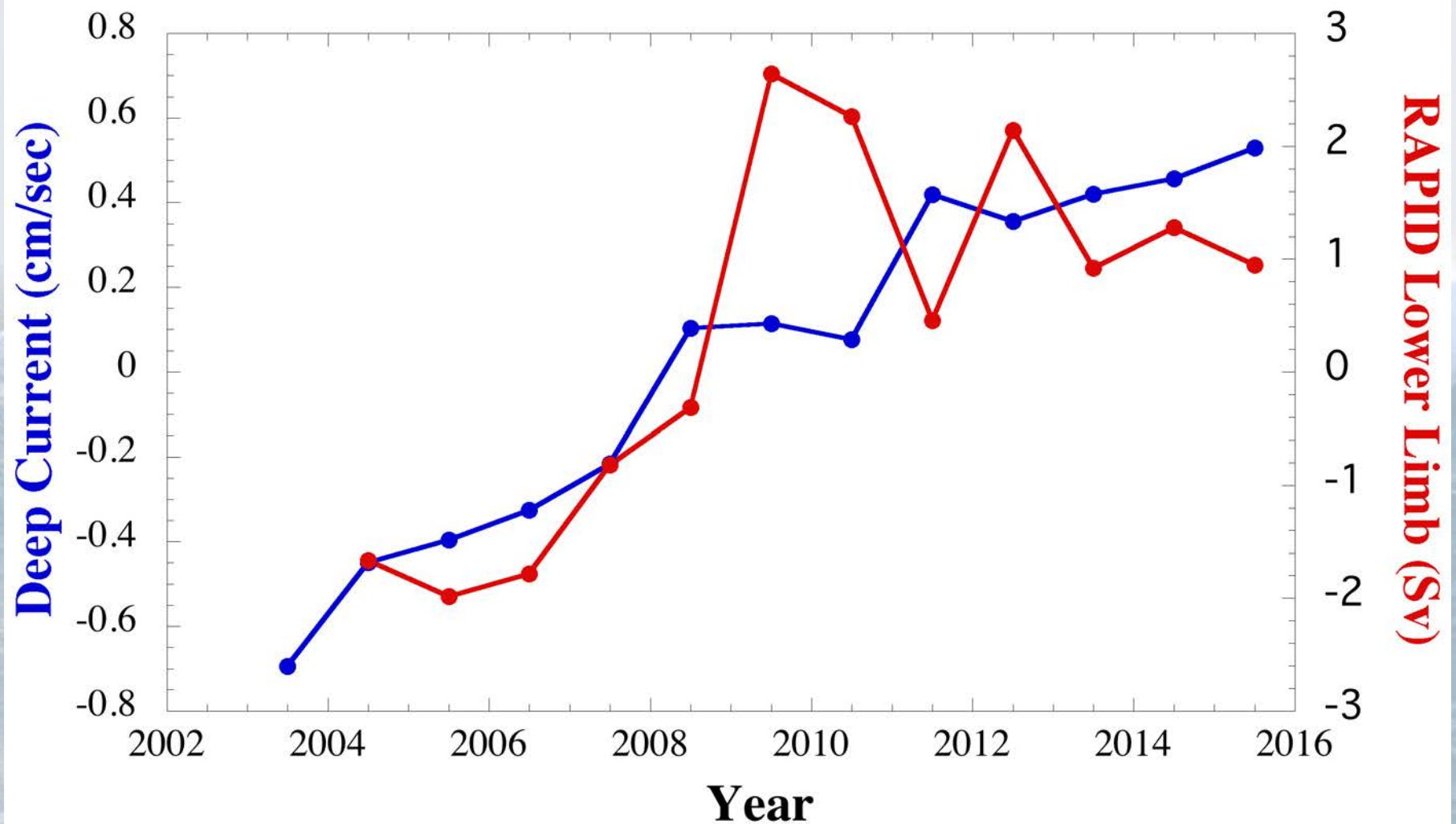








Correlation = 0.84



Correlation = 0.74

Note that lower limb transport inferred from negative of upper limb

Conclusions

- Current GRACE solutions have leaked bottom pressure variations from shelf and deep water onto slope
- Computing gradient and looking at bottom currents reduces this large-scale error, showing upper and lower limb geostrophic currents with similar trends and variability as measured by RAPID array
- Can improve results by introducing correlations along shelf, slope, and deep water in mascon solutions. Work to be done.