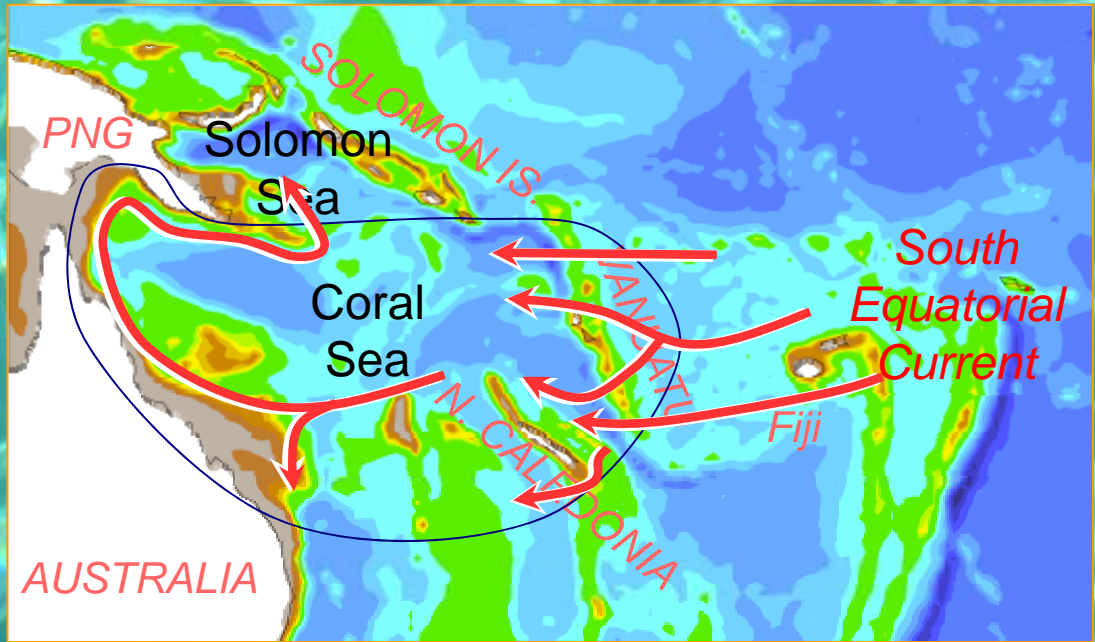




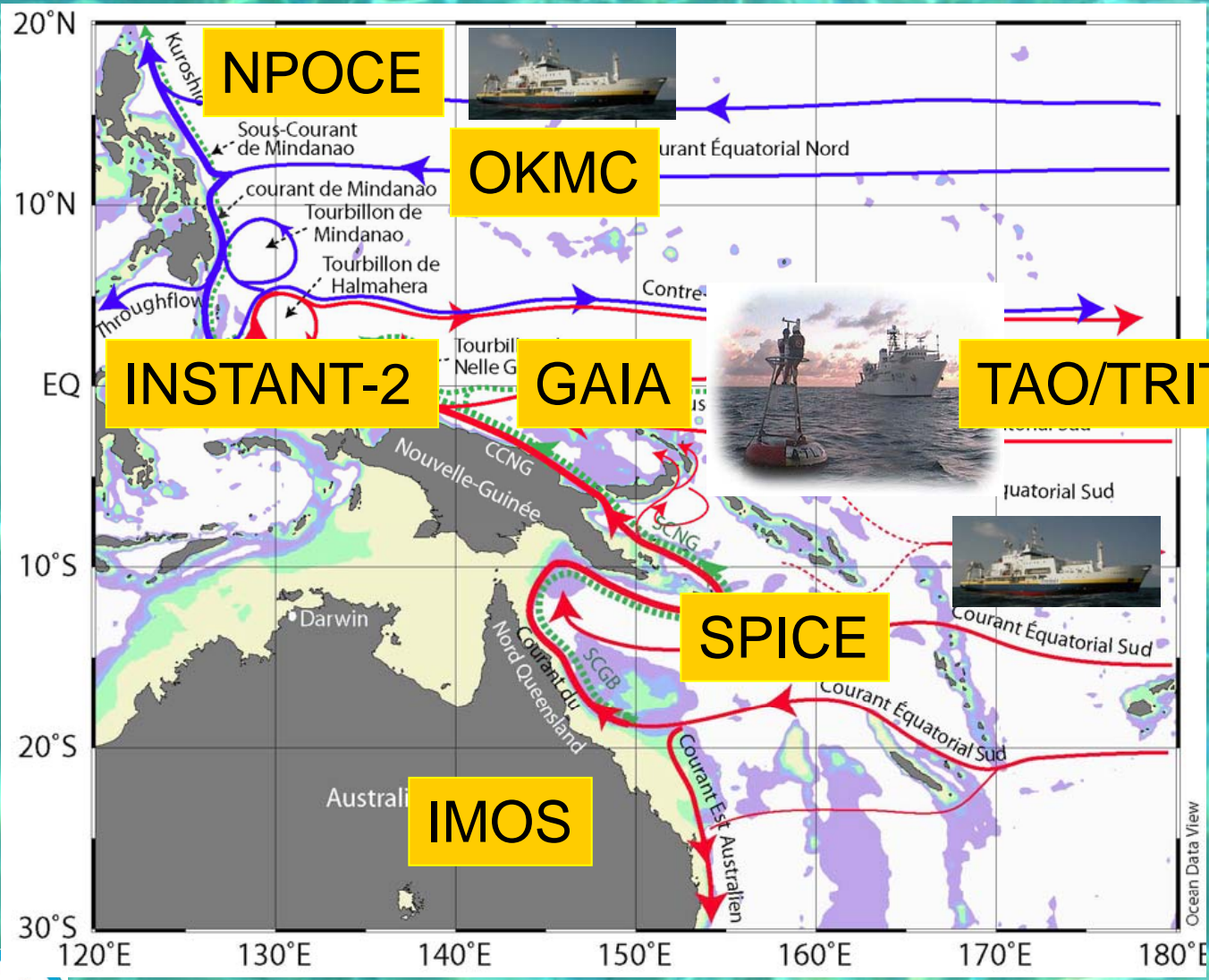
# Monitoring the northern limb of the subtropical gyre with high-resolution XBT surveys in the South Pacific Ocean

C. Maes, A. Ganachaud, D. Varillon, F. Durand  
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Nouméa  
New Caledonia





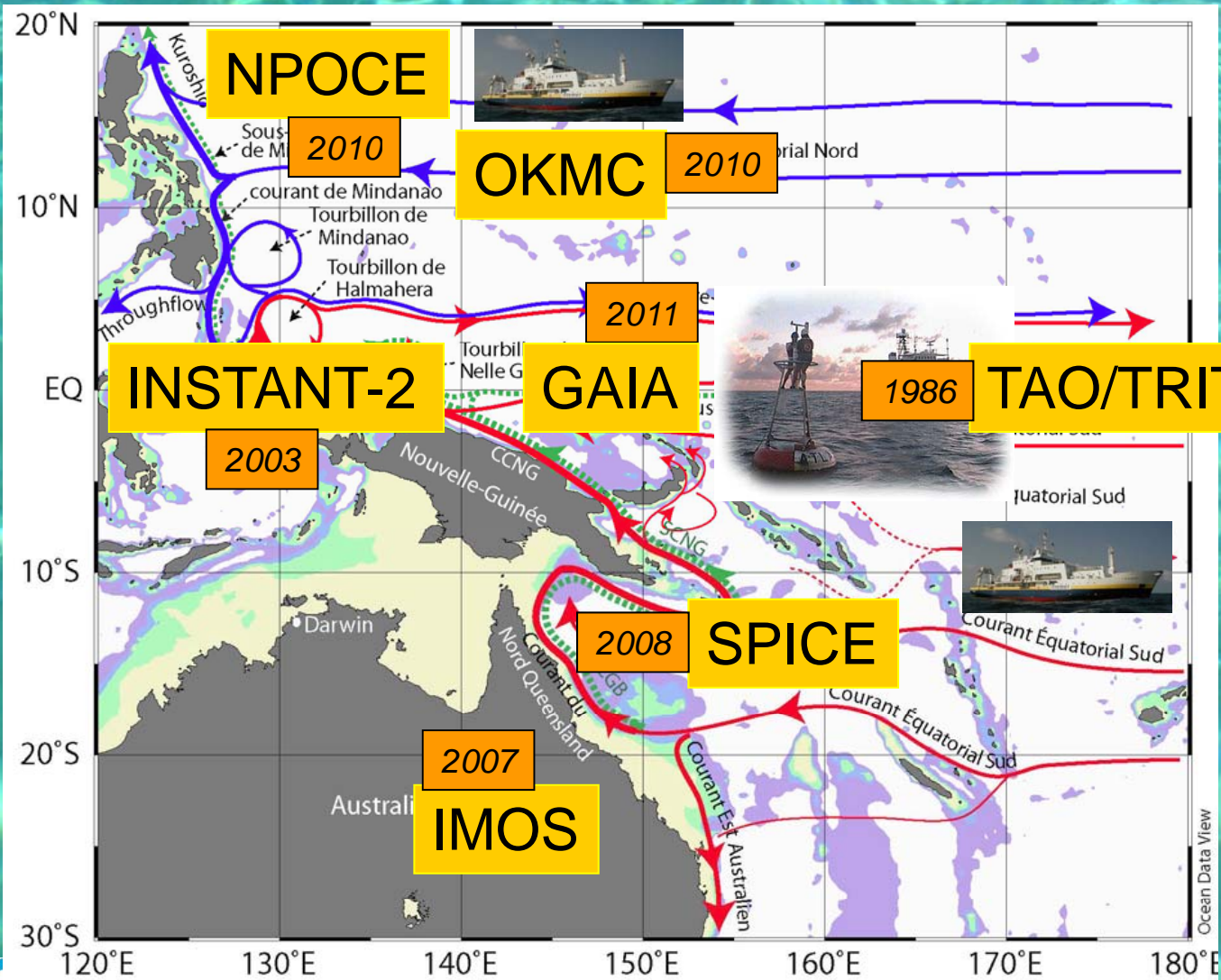
# A West Pacific coordination



CLIVAR Newsletter, 2010  
M. Fieux, 2010



# A West Pacific coordination



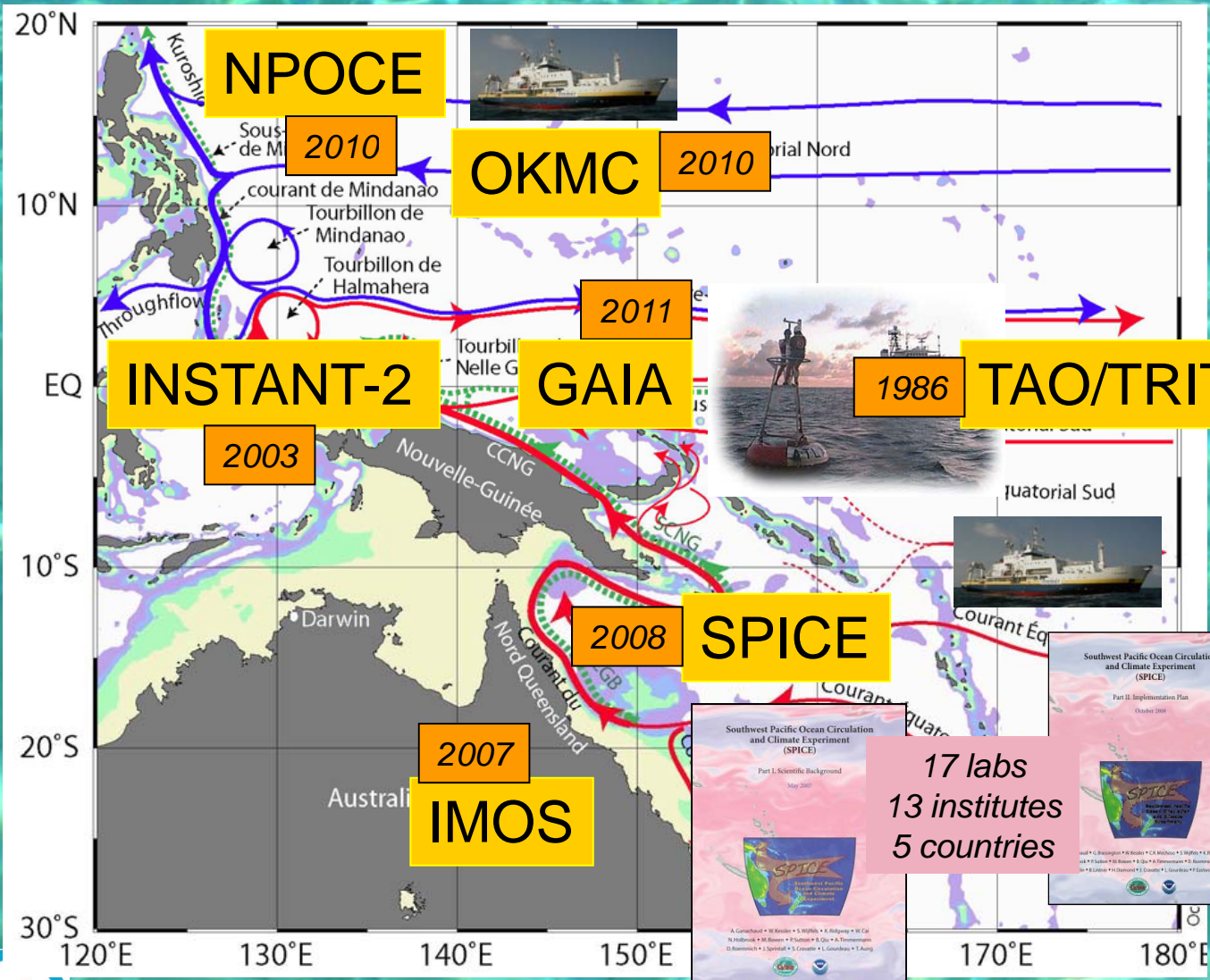
CLIVAR Newsletter, 2010  
M. Fieux, 2010





# A West Pacific coordination

[www.clivar.org](http://www.clivar.org)



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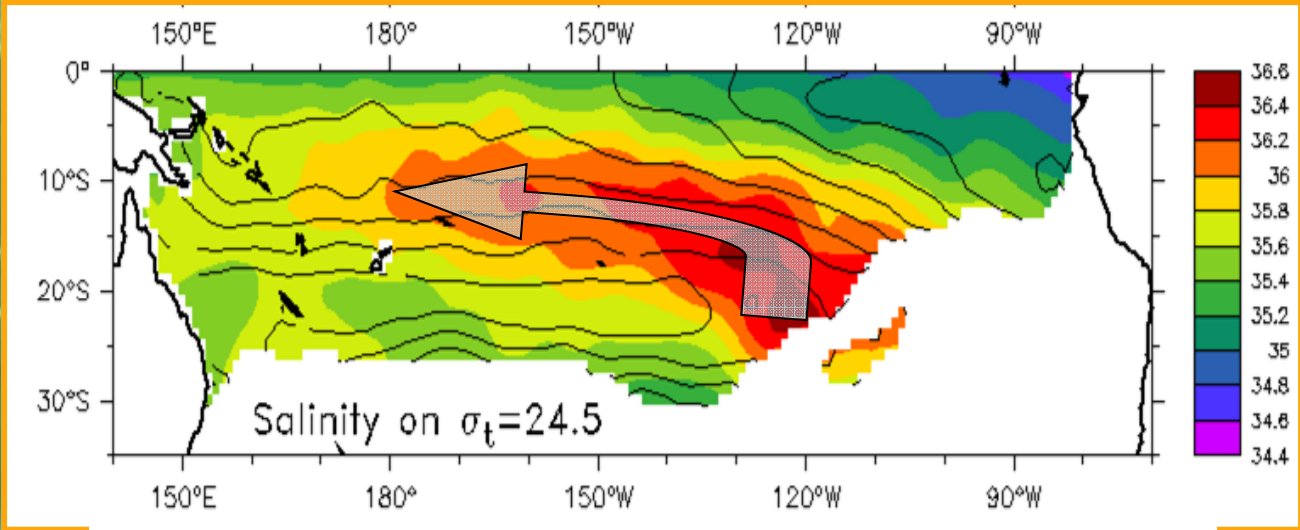






# Why SPICE ?

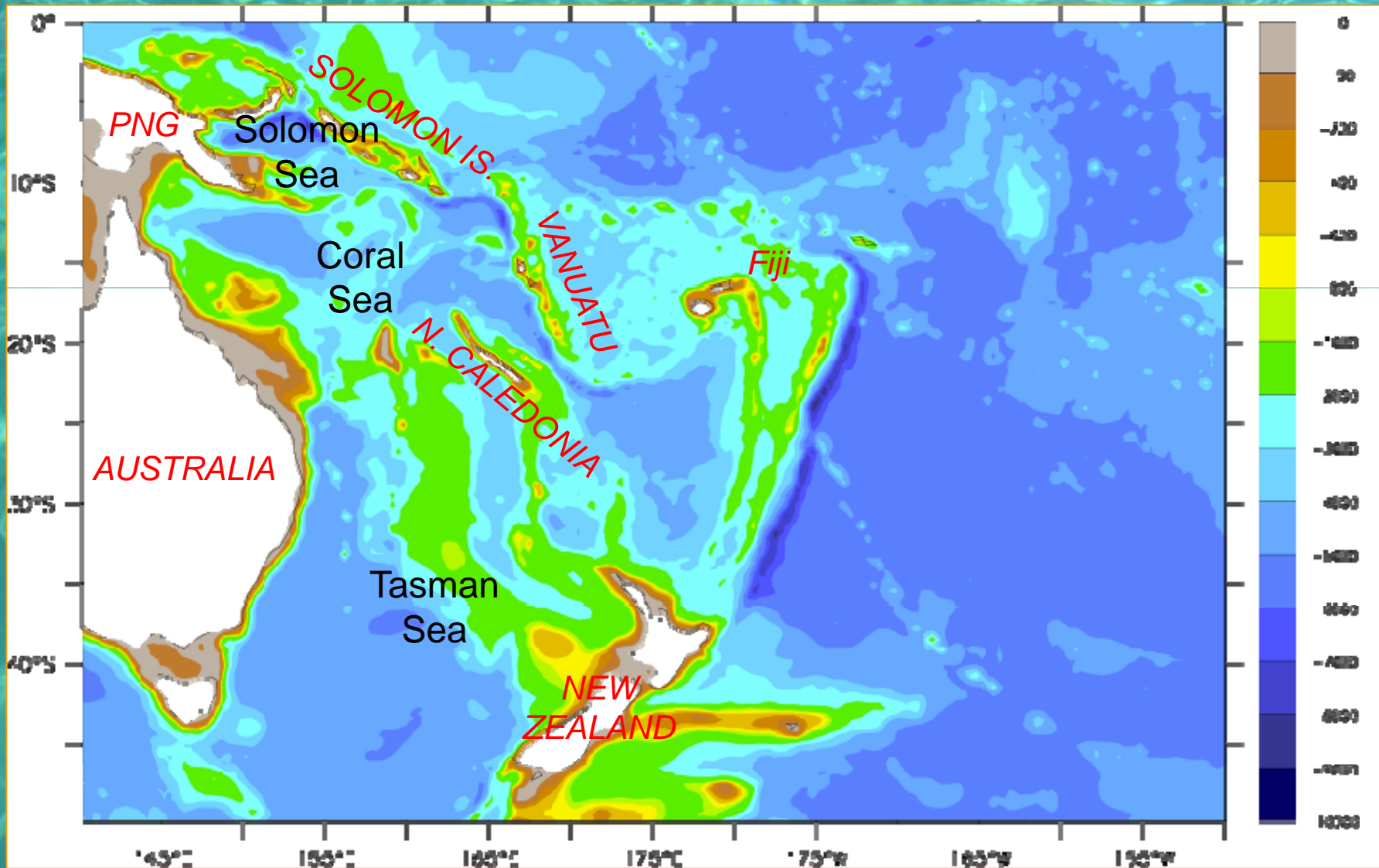
Decadal climate variability  
Connection subtropics to equator  
and Tasman Sea **through WBCs**



Salinity and geostrophic streamlines on 24.5 (courtesy B. Kessler)

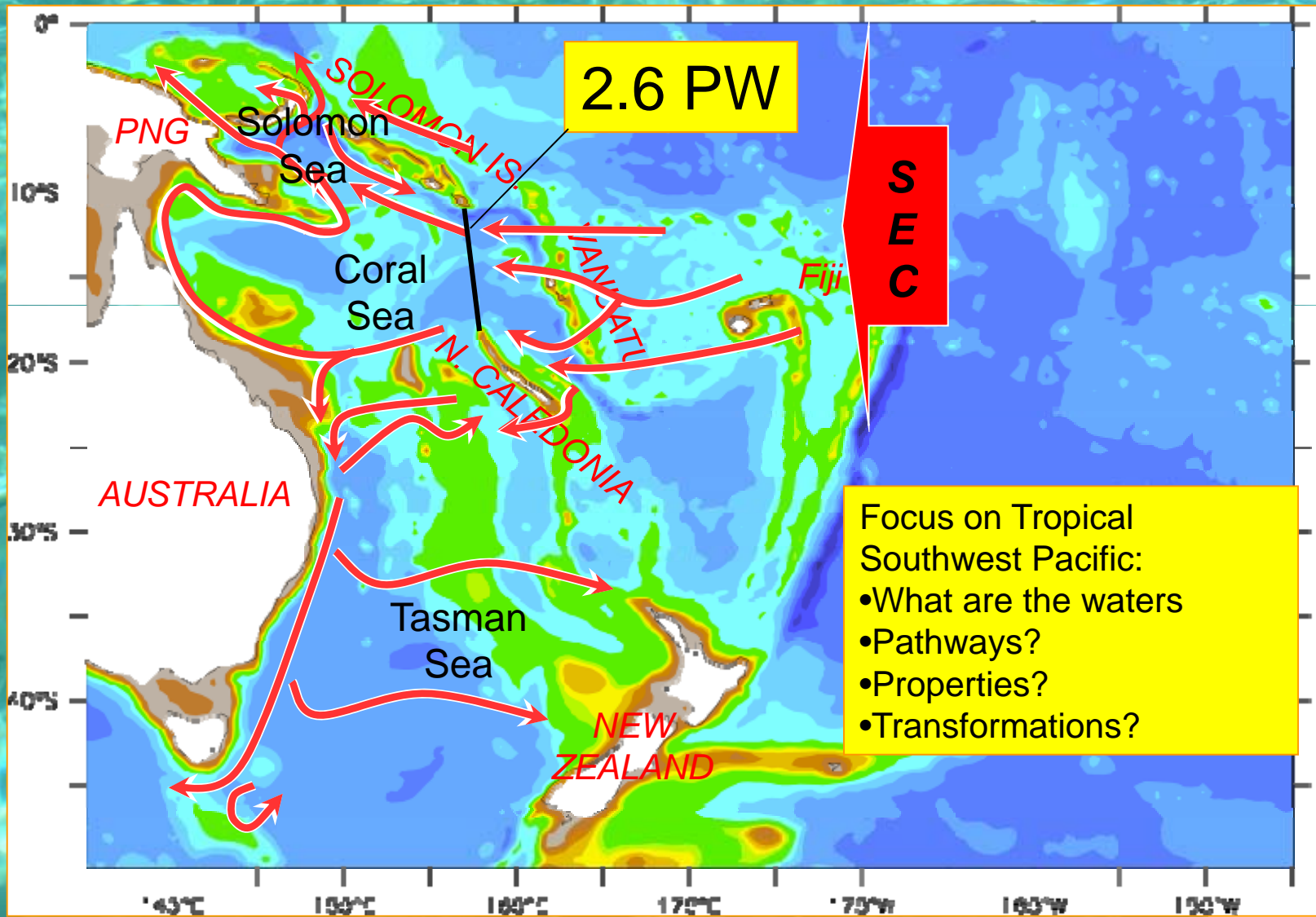


# Southwest Pacific topography



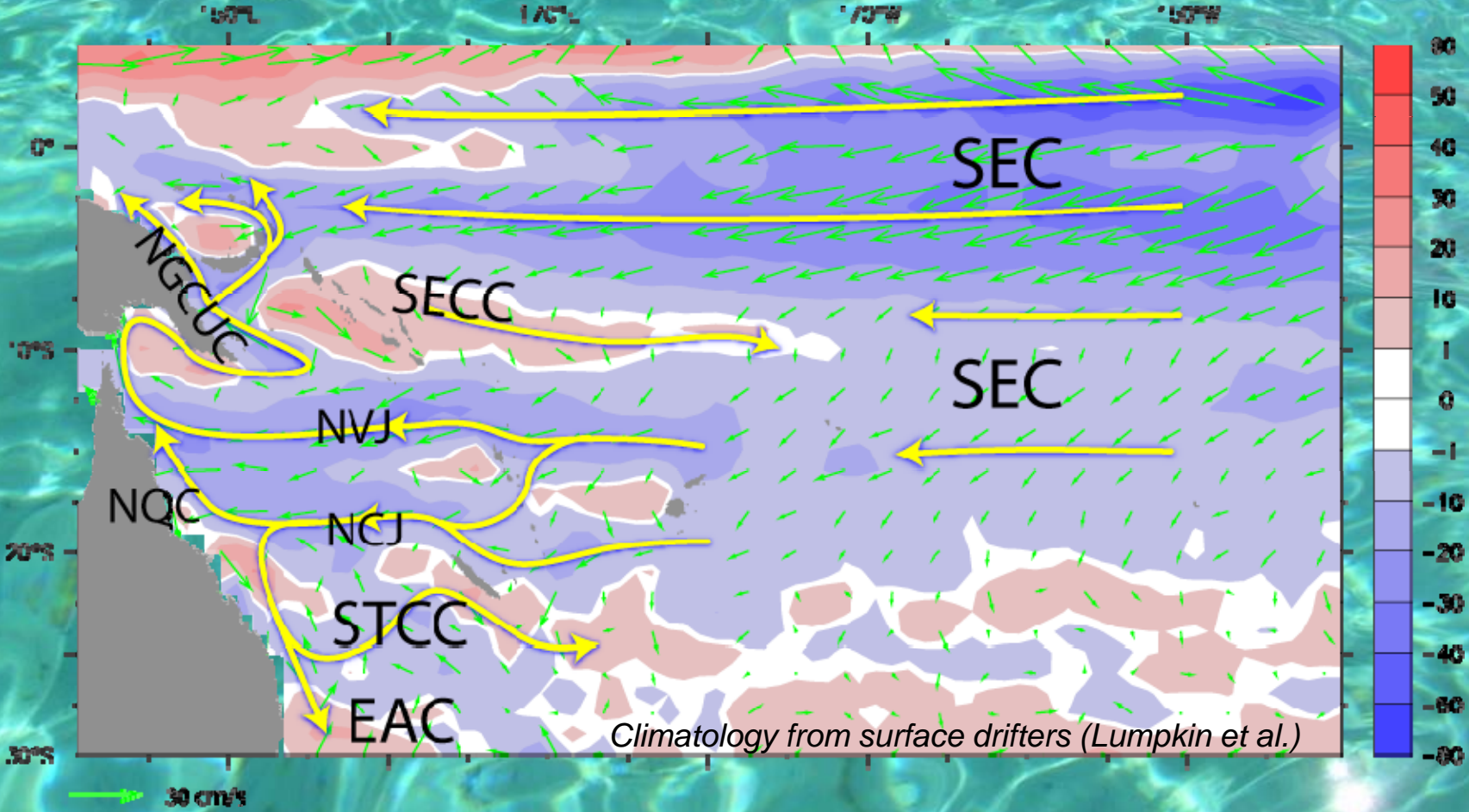


# Fate of the incoming warm water



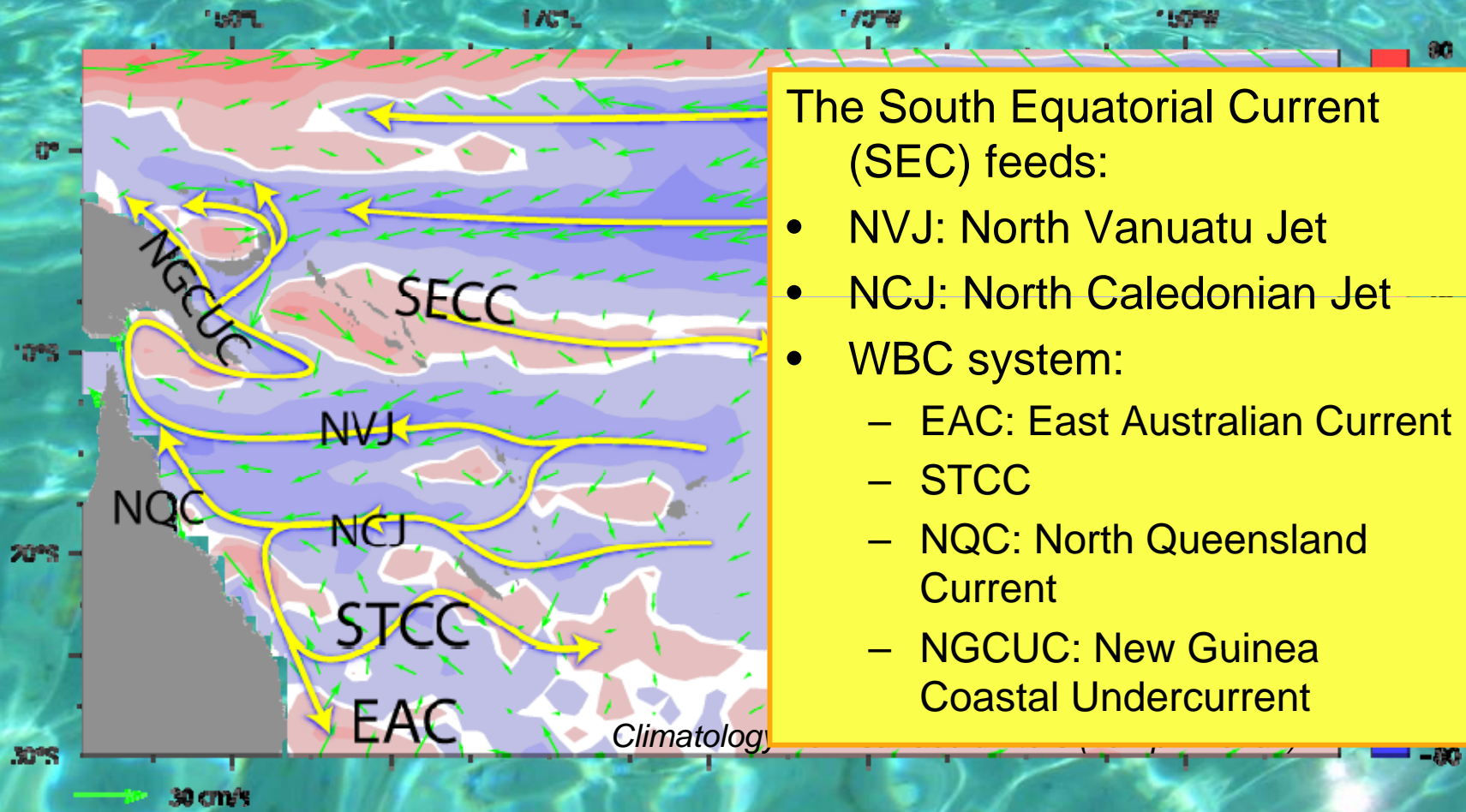


# Ongoing experiments, Coral Sea





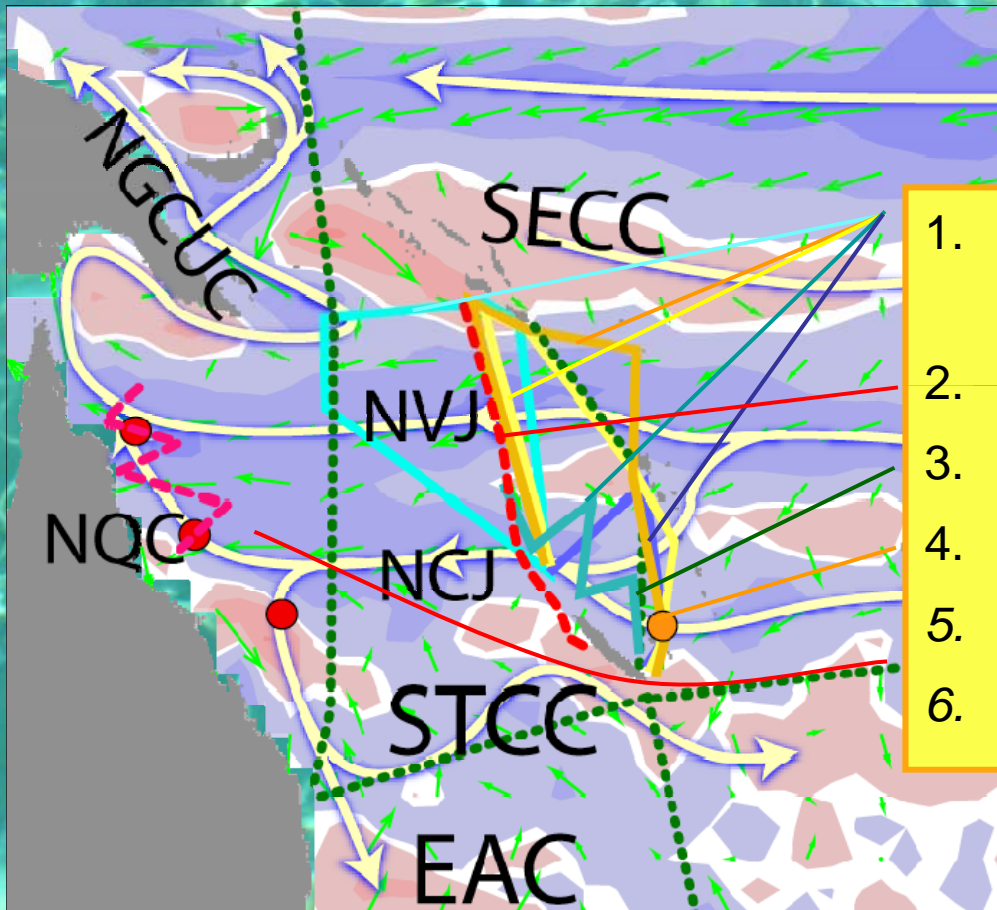
# Ongoing experiments, Coral Sea



The South Equatorial Current (SEC) feeds:

- NVJ: North Vanuatu Jet
- NCJ: North Caledonian Jet
- WBC system:
  - EAC: East Australian Current
  - STCC
  - NQC: North Queensland Current
  - NGCUC: New Guinea Coastal Undercurrent

# Ongoing experiments, Coral Sea



1. Cruises 2003-2010: SECALIS/FLUSEC/SECARGO
2. Gliders: SIO / IRD
3. XBT/Argo on Voluntary OS
4. Altiglidex Mooring/Satellite
5. GBROOS Moorings NQC
6. GBROOS Gliders NQC

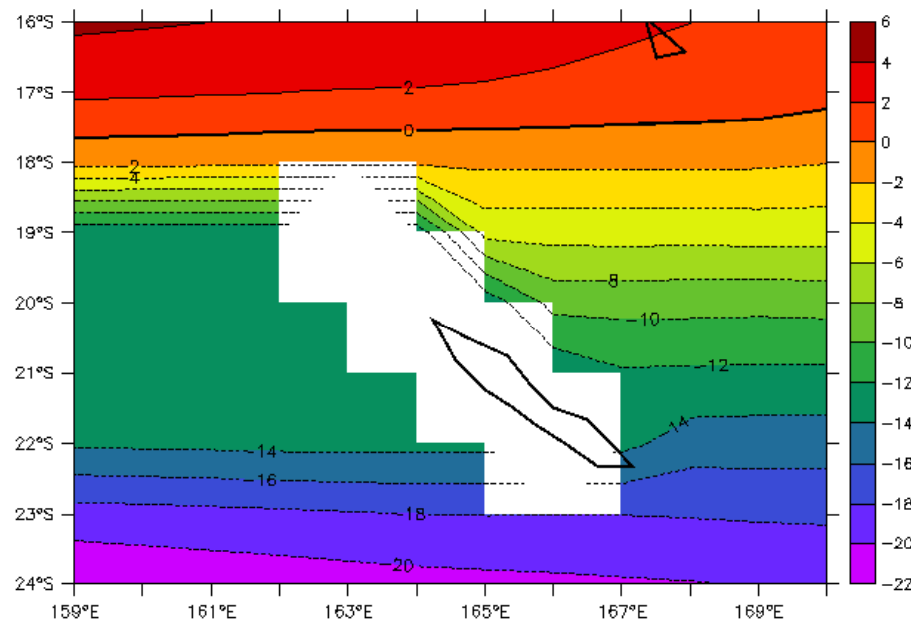
Funding: LEFE/ANR (Solwara project); CNES (SECARGO); Coriolis; IRD; NOAA



# What did we learn on water mass pathways ?

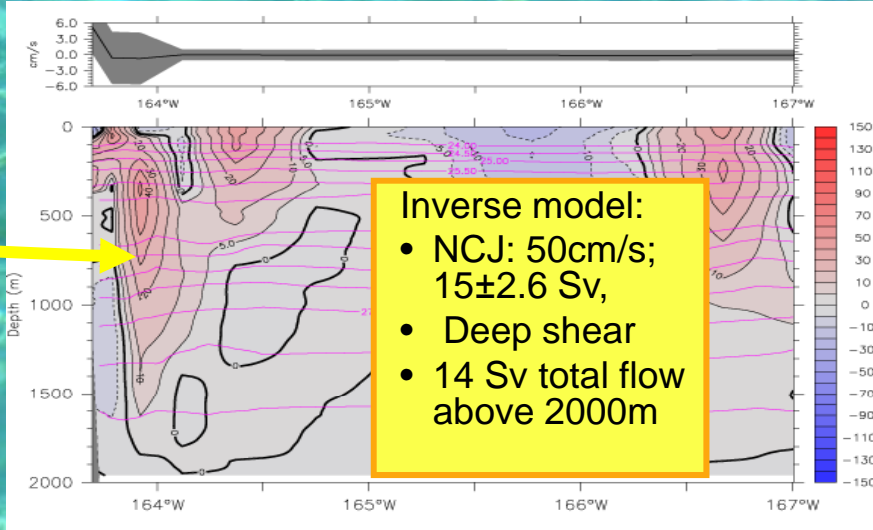
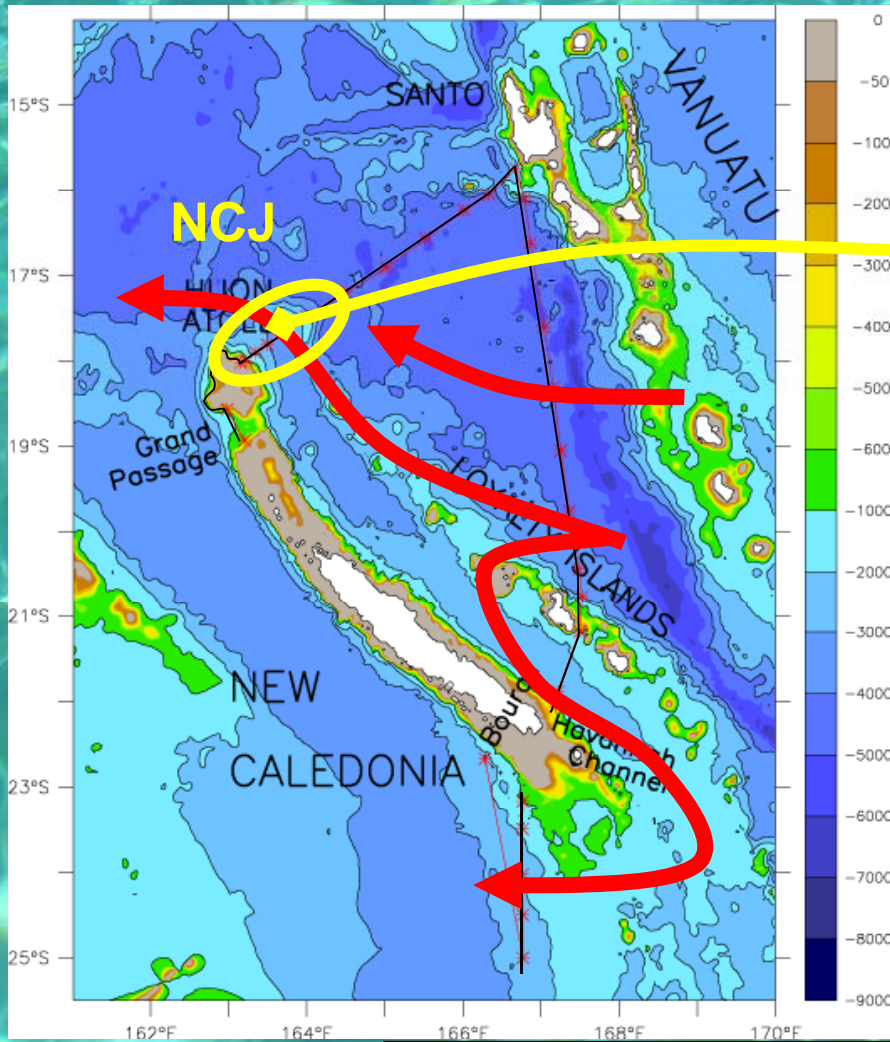
Island Rule streamfunction near New Caledonia

ERS winds,  $T_0 = 13.4$  Sv



B. Kessler, August 2002:  
 "According to these linear dynamics, there should be a 10 Sv western boundary current along the NE coast of the island. Is that observed?"

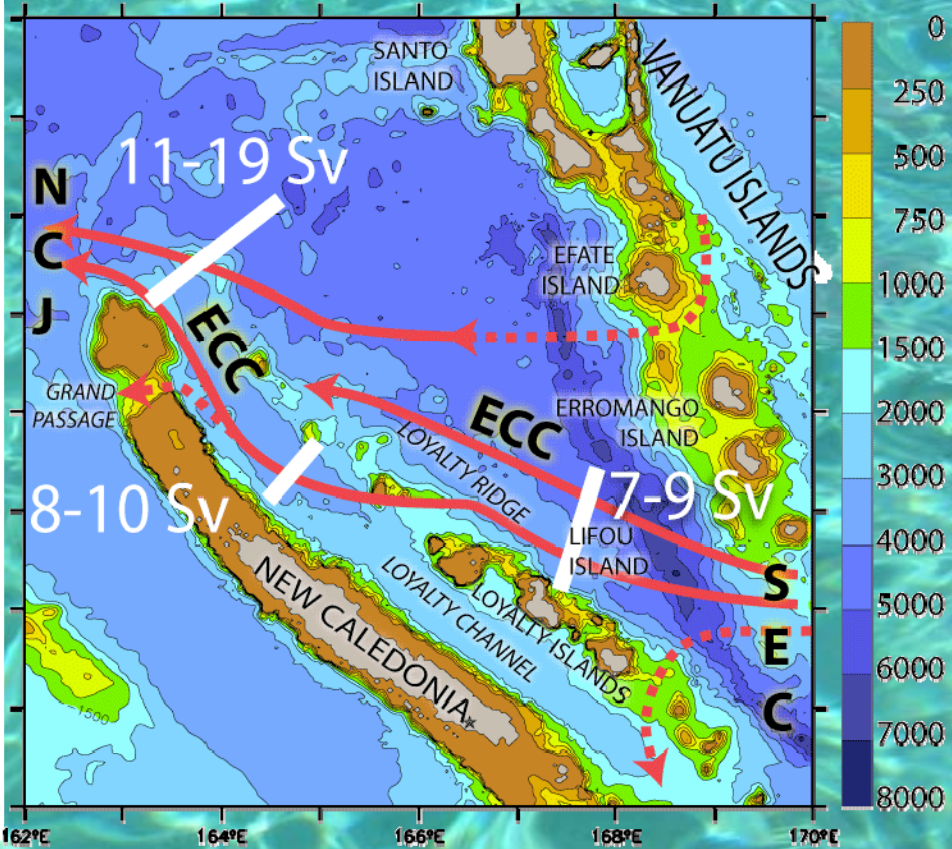
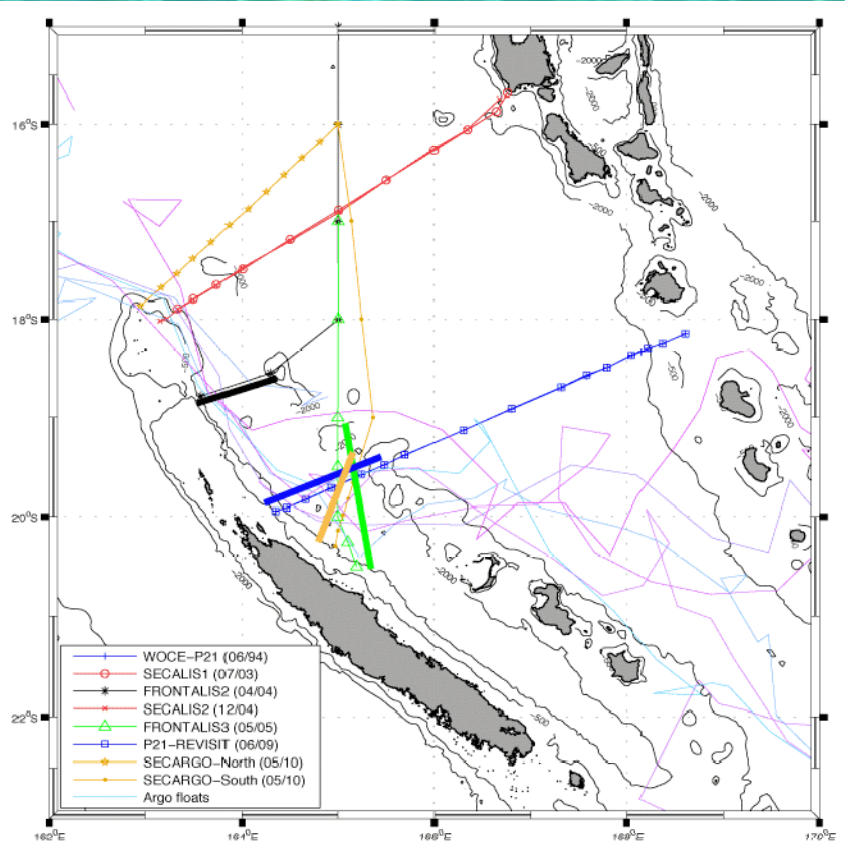
# Mean jet structures in the Coral Sea



Ganachaud, Gourdeau, Kessler, JPO, 2008

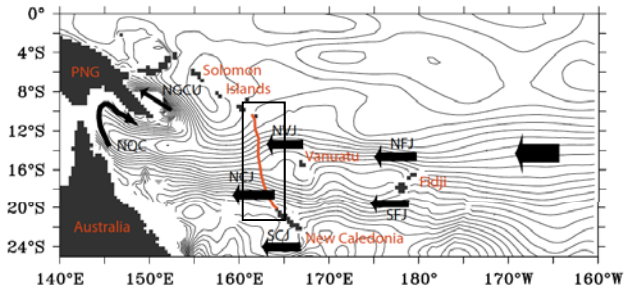


# Mean jet structures in the Coral Sea

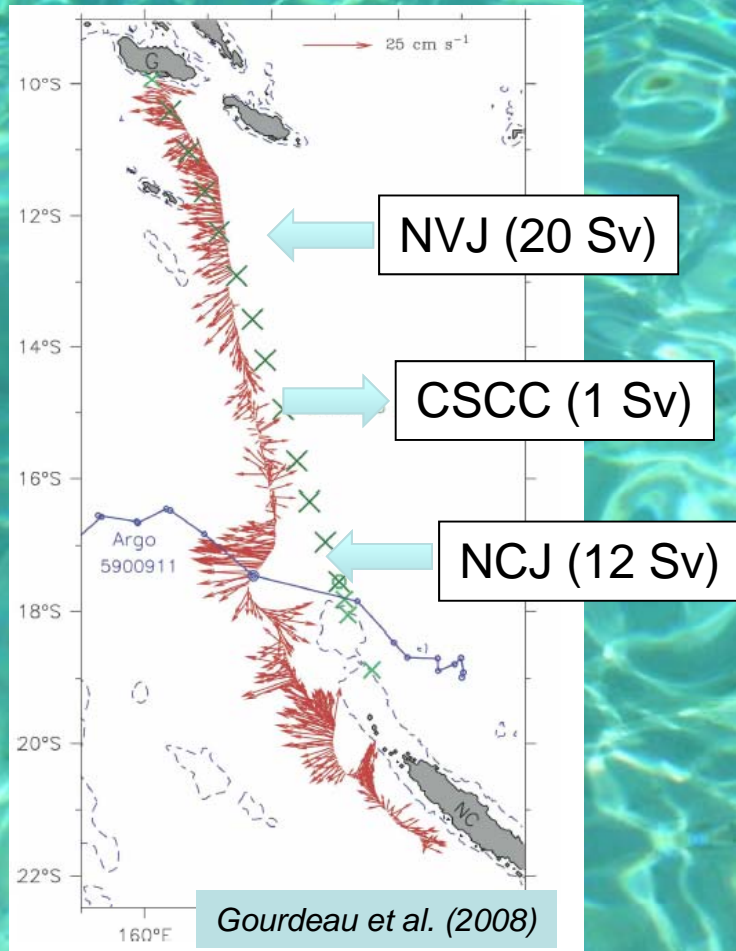


Gasparin et al. DSR, 2011





# Mean jet structures in the Coral Sea



NCJ: very deep, narrow  
 NVJ: broader, above thermocline  
 About 2.6 PW enthalpy westward

*PhD. Thesis, Gasparin*

Gourdeau et al. (2008)

0-600m glider velocity

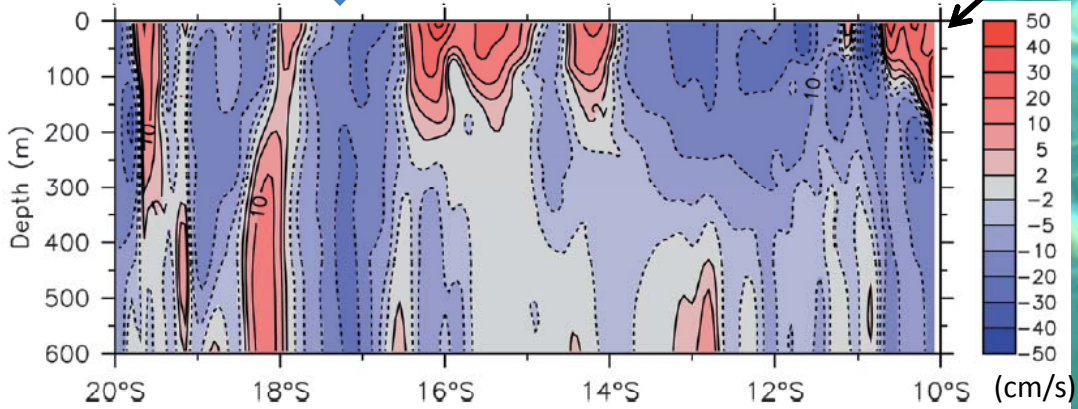
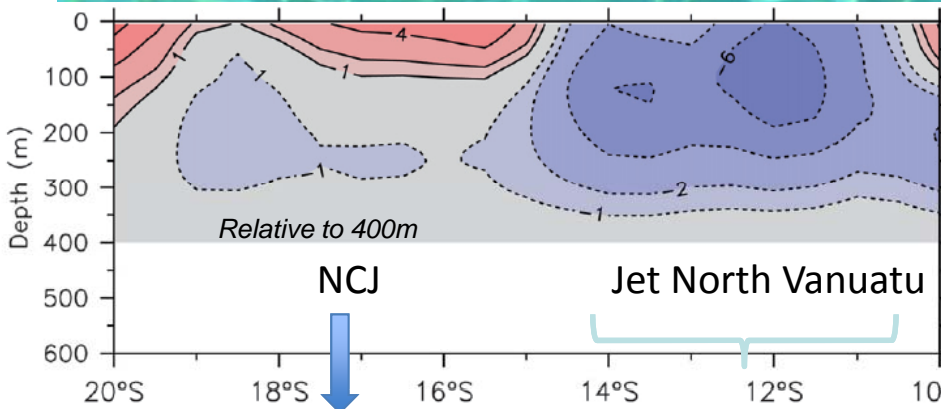
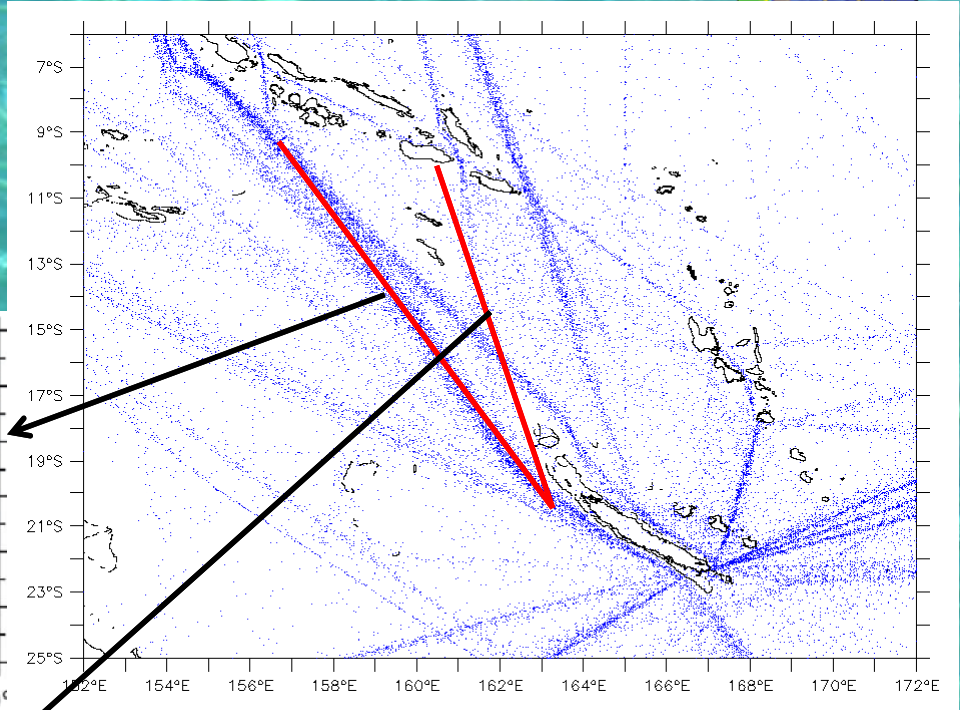




# Monitoring the SEC variability in the Coral Sea

Historical XBT data set from Nouméa

Geostrophic near zonal current from XBT 1985-2002 (Qiu et al., 2009)



Need to monitor the jets entering the Coral Sea:  
deep and HR XBT casts.

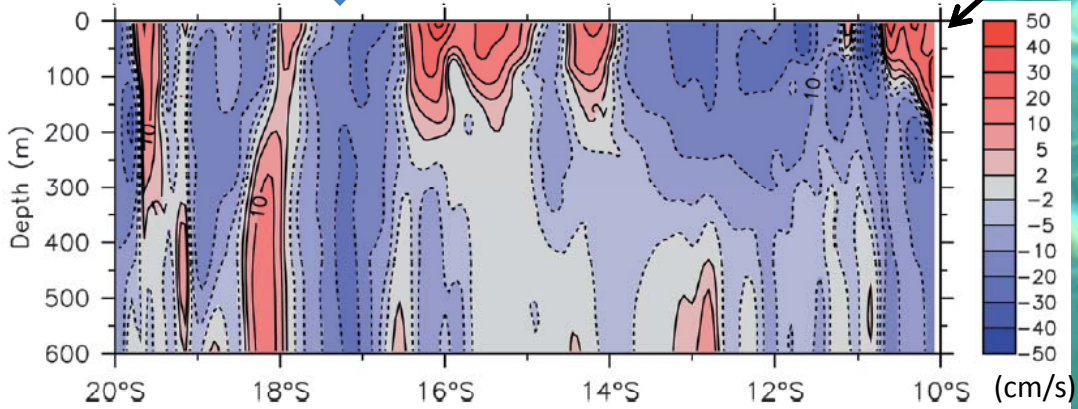
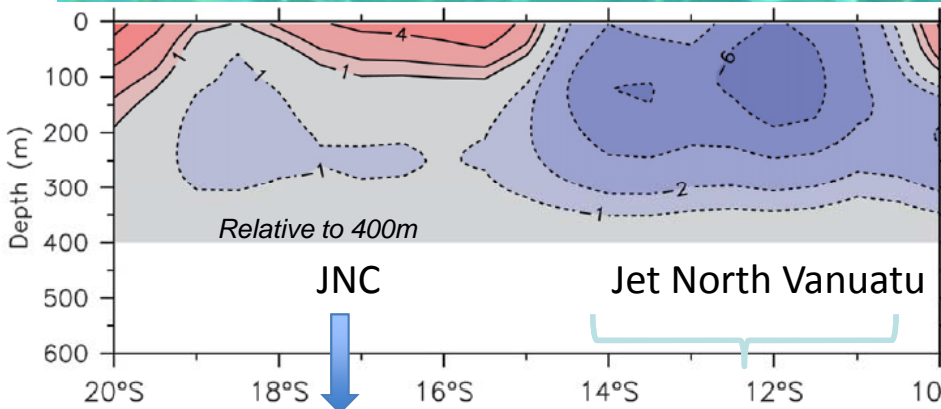
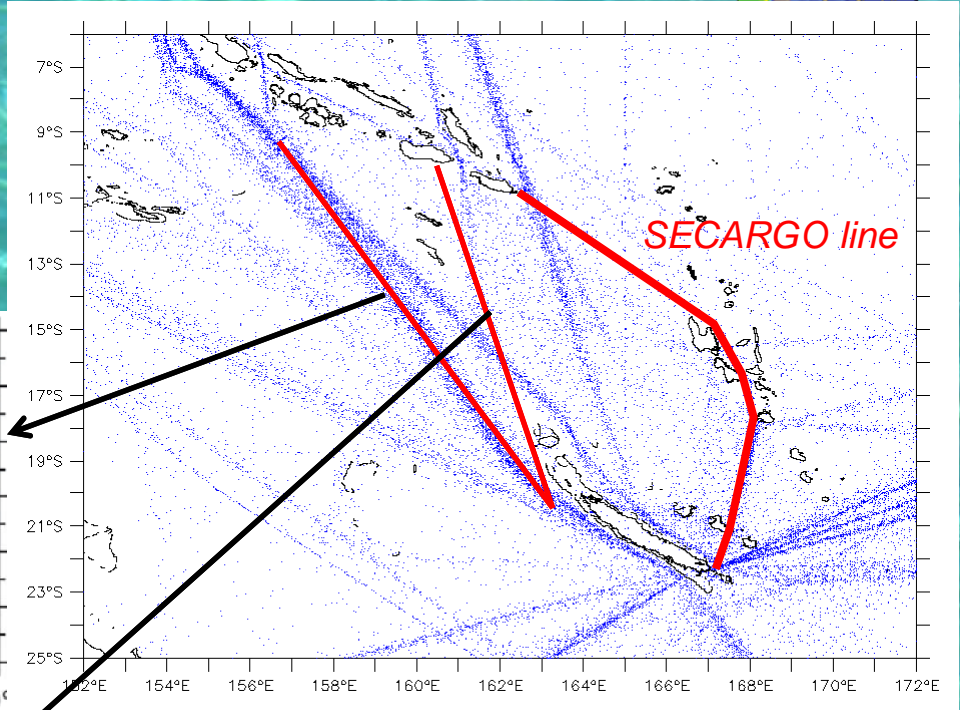
SECARGO project from Nouméa to Solomon Islands started in 2008



# Monitoring the SEC variability in the Coral Sea

Historical XBT data set from Nouméa

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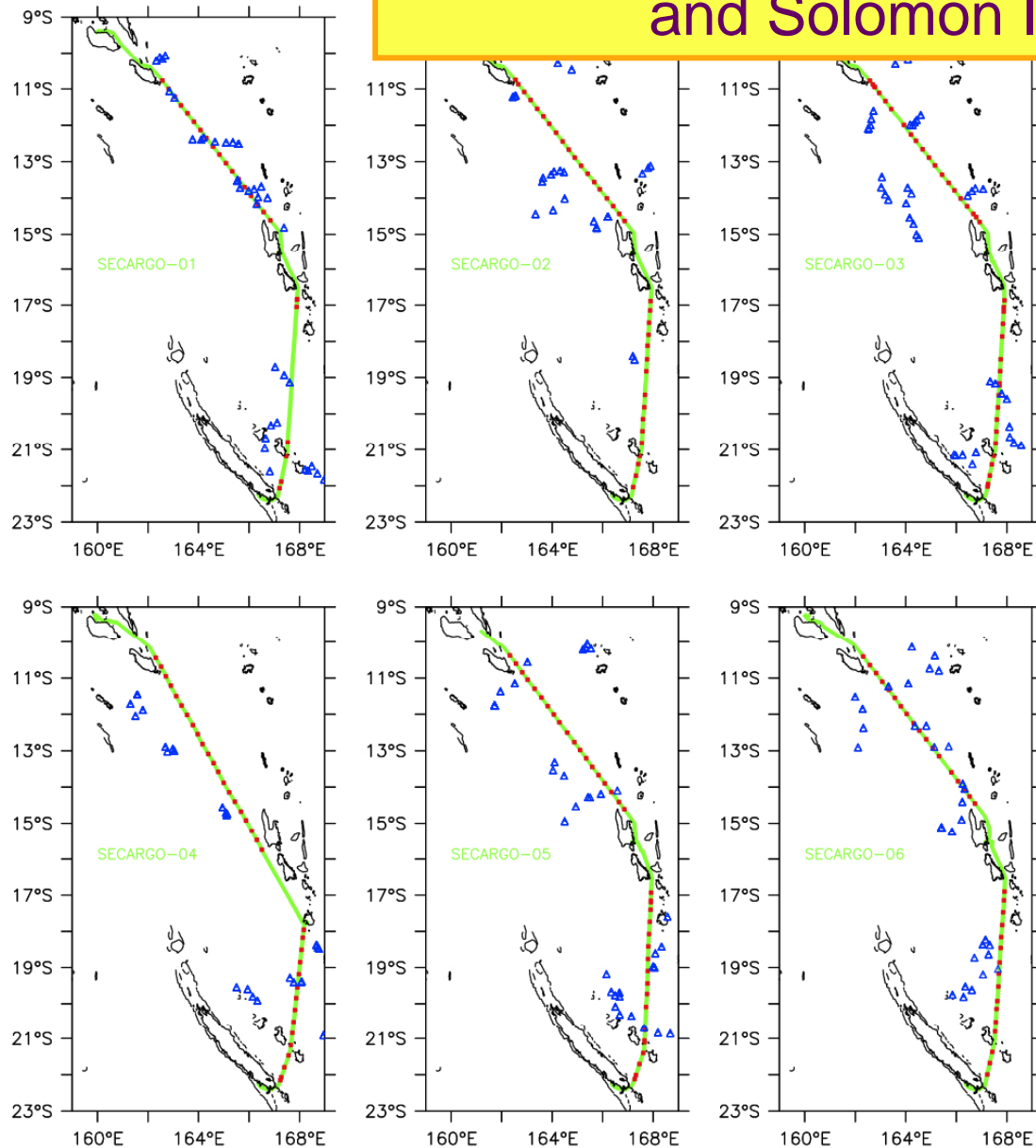


Needs for monitoring the jets entering the Coral Sea: deep and HR XBT casts.

SECARGO project from Nouméa to Solomon Islands started in 2008



# HR XBT line between New Caledonia and Solomon Islands



1st line in mid-2008; Seven repeats until now

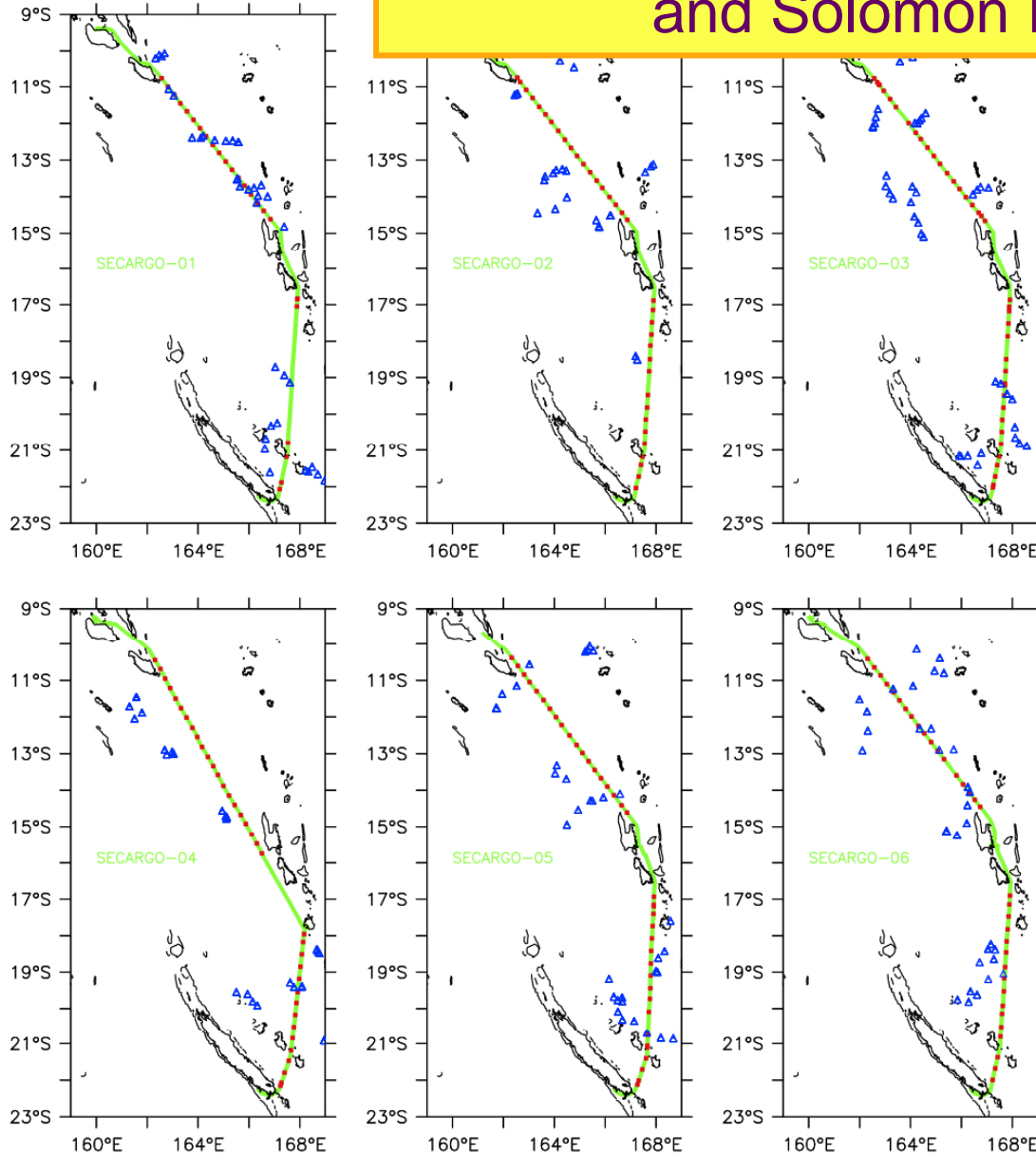
Dates	Type of probes (nominal depth, in m)	Nb of profile (nb of used probes)
27 June – 01 July 2008	DeepBlue (760)	25 (26)
31 Oct. – 03 Nov. 2008	DeepBlue	35 (41)
27 Feb. – 03 March 2009	T5 (1830) and T7 (760)	40 (57)
18 Aug. – 20 Aug. 2009	T5, T7 and FastDeep (1000)	36 (43)
17 Feb. – 20 Feb. 2010	T5, T7 and FastDeep	39 (46)
22 Nov. – 25 Nov. 2010	T7	34 (44)

Table 1: Characteristics of the SECARGO surveys.

(Maes et al., 2011, CORIOLIS newsletter)

One observer onboard VOS  
ARGO & SVP floats deployment

# HR XBT line between New Caledonia and Solomon Islands



1st line in mid-2008; Seven repeats until now

Dates	Type of probes (nominal depth, in m)	Nb of profile (nb of used probes)
27 June – 01 July 2008	DeepBlue (760)	25 (26)
31 Oct. – 03 Nov. 2008	Resolution at 1/6th° (40 probes) Different types of probes (NOAA; Coriolis Center; Solwara)	35 (41)
27 Feb. – 03 Mar. 2009		40 (57)
18 Aug. – 20 Aug. 2009		36 (43)
17 Feb. – 20 Feb. 2010	T5, T7 and FastDeep	39 (46)
22 Nov. – 25 Nov. 2010	T7	34 (44)

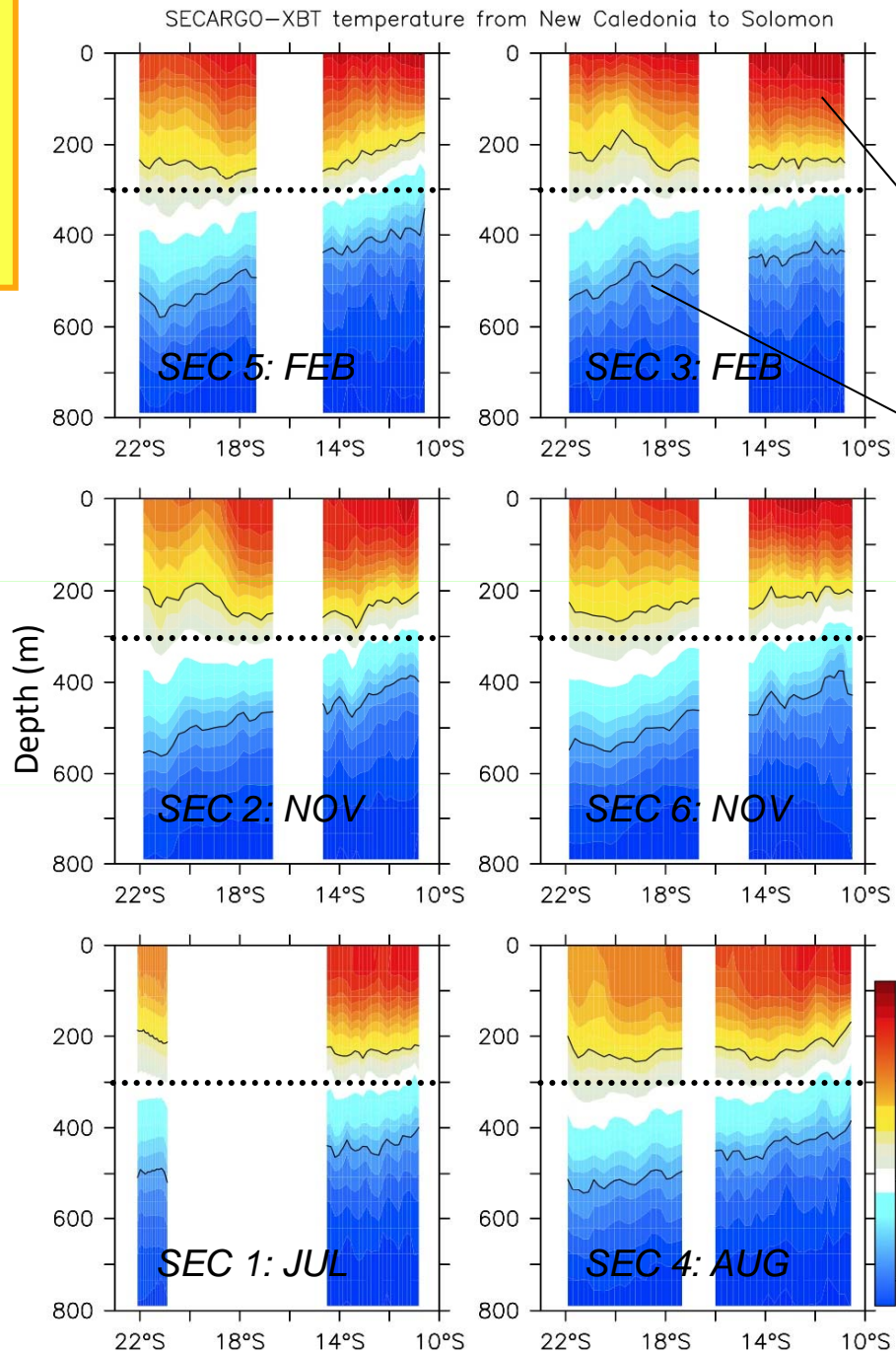
Table 1: Characteristics of the SECARGO surveys.

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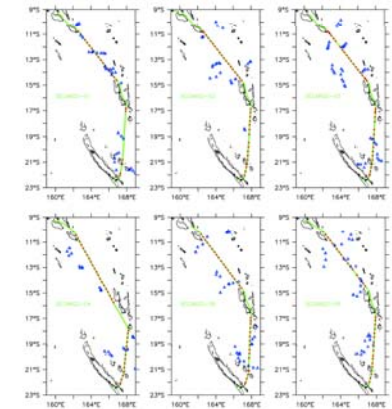
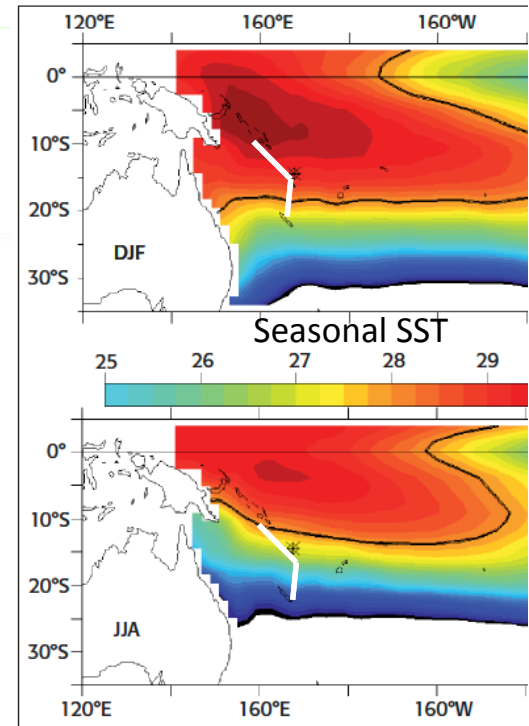
One observer onboard VOS  
ARGO & SVP floats deployment



# Temperature section from New Caledonia to Solomon Isl.

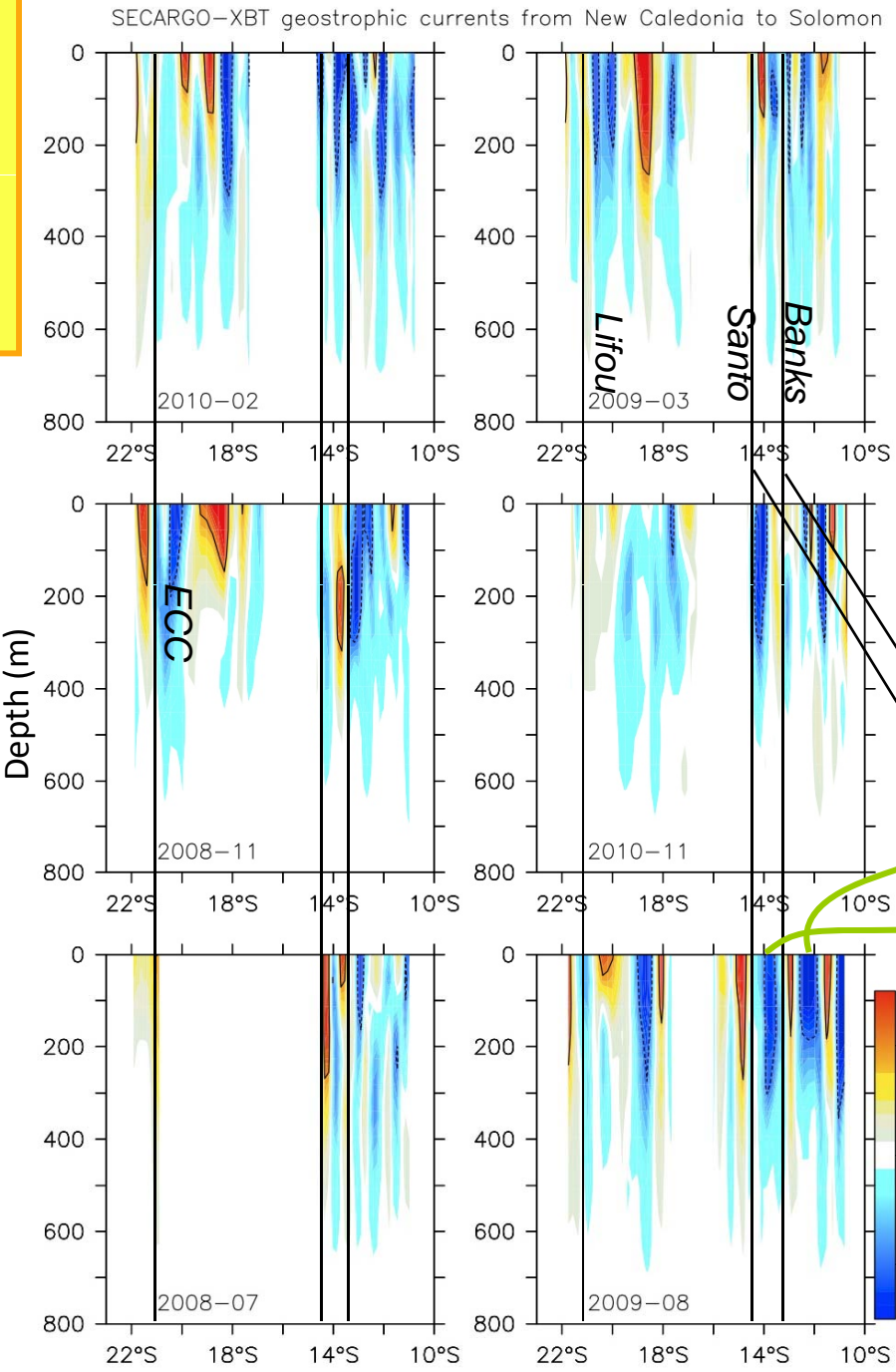
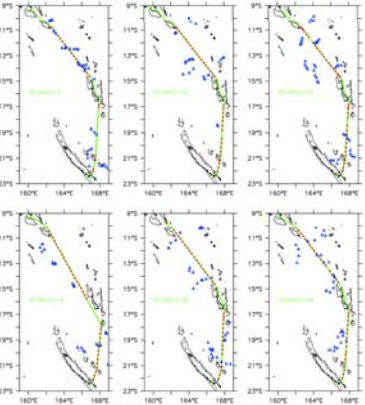


- Upper temperatures follow the seasonal variations of the warm pool in the northern part
- The thermocline is deep and tilted in the southern part



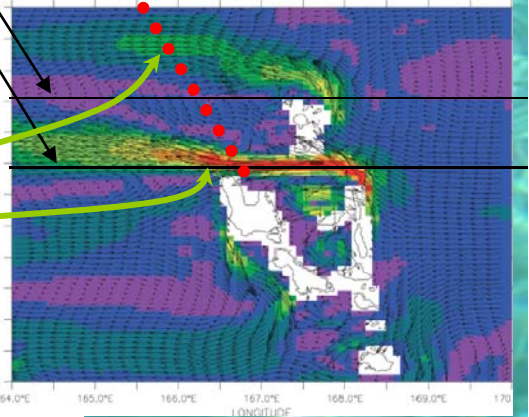
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# Near zonal current from New Caledonia to Solomon Isl



Ref. level 800 m

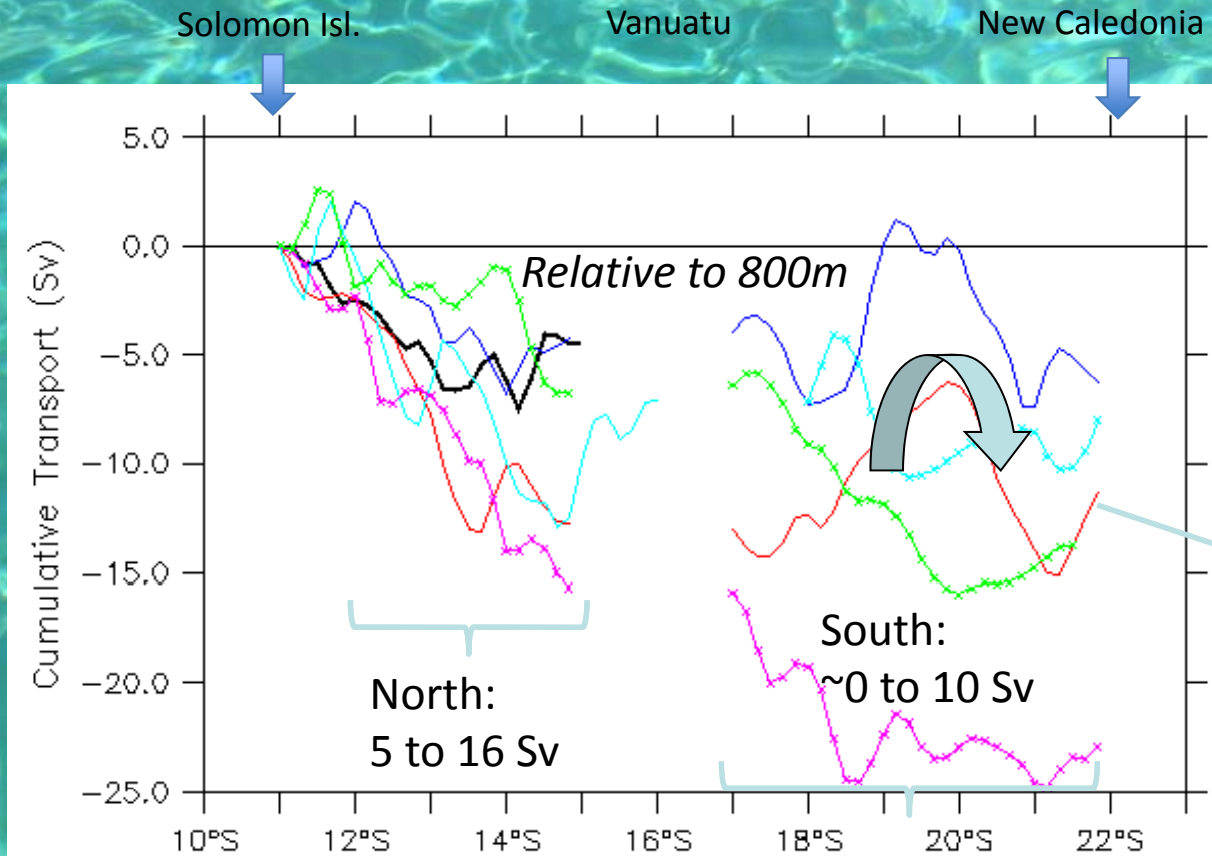
- HR XBTs reveal stable fine structures in the jets: multiple jets for the NVJ
- South part shows ECC but less stable



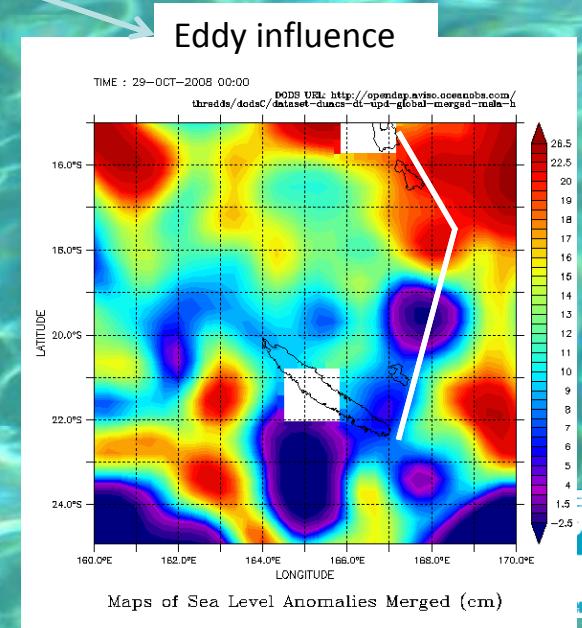




# Cumulative mass transport from Solomon Islands to New Caledonia



Total flow entering the Coral Sea:  
7 to 22 Sv relative to 800m



Gourdeau et al. 2008:  
20 Sv 0-600m glider

Ganachaud et al. 2008  
14 Sv 0-2000m

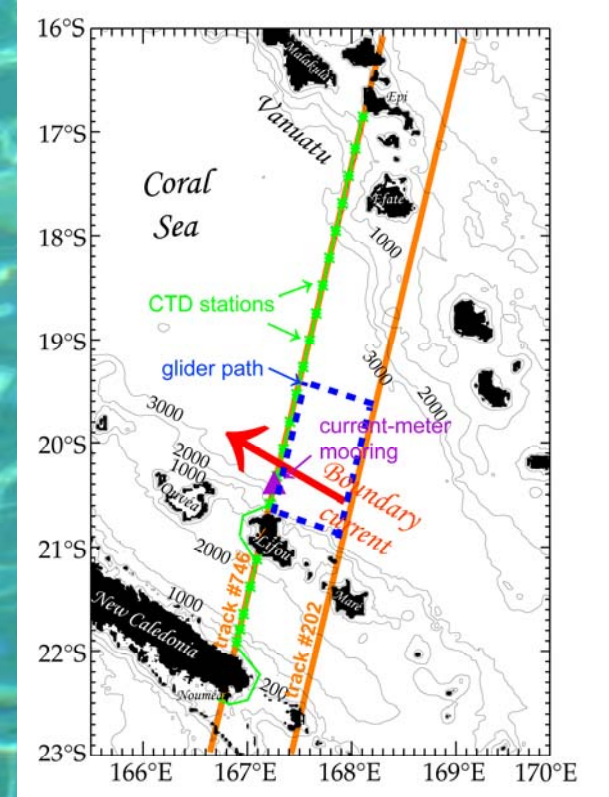
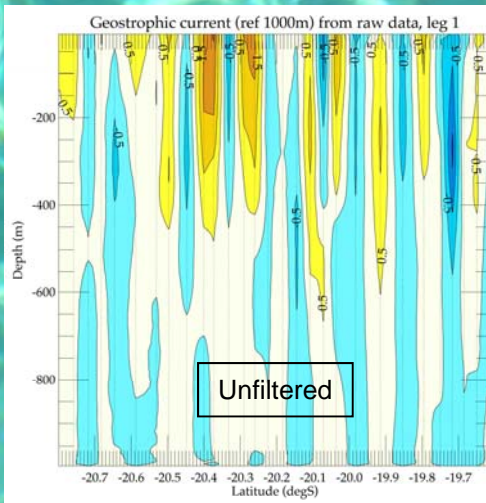
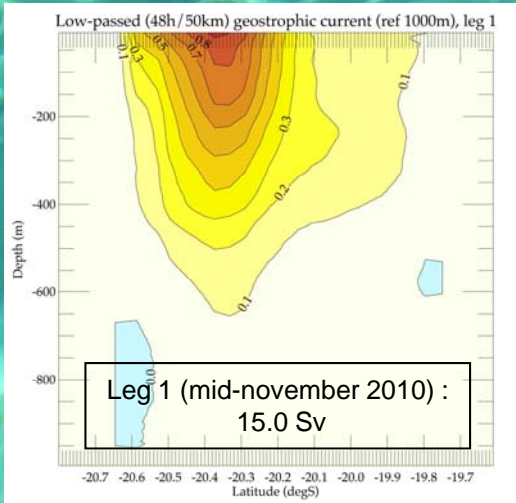


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# Variability in the Coral Sea: Altika, Mooring and XBT

**Synergy** between AltiKa and 3 *in situ* observing systems:  
 1-gliders  
 2-mooring  
 3-XBT/CTD sections  
 to monitor the whole spectrum of the boundary current.



*SECARGO and Altika projects*  
 (PIs C. Maes & F. Durand)





## Conclusions: Monitoring Coral Sea inflow with XBTs

- **A key measurement to the tropical climate system**
- **Transport of 20 to 35 Sv and ~2.6 PW into the Coral Sea (0-2000m)**
- Large variability; 15 Sv occur in the boundary current near New Caledonia; deep, variable shear that is missed by 0-800m XBTs.
- Need deep probes (1500-2000m) at high resolution, at least near the slopes (does this exist?)
- **Need probes and recurrent funding to reach 4 rotations/year**



SIO high resolution XBT <http://www-hrx.ucsd.edu/>

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Thank you !!



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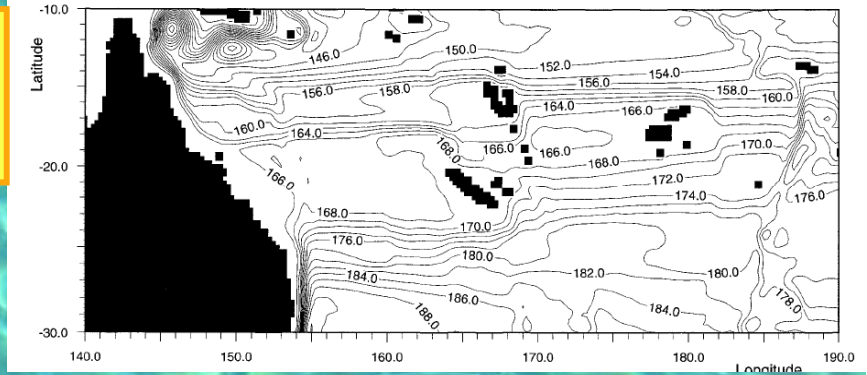
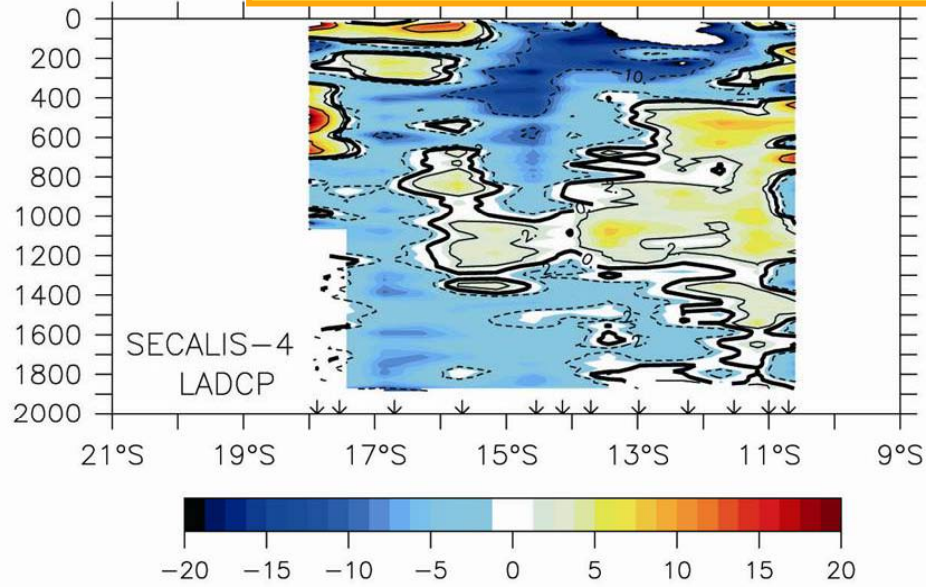
Slide 24



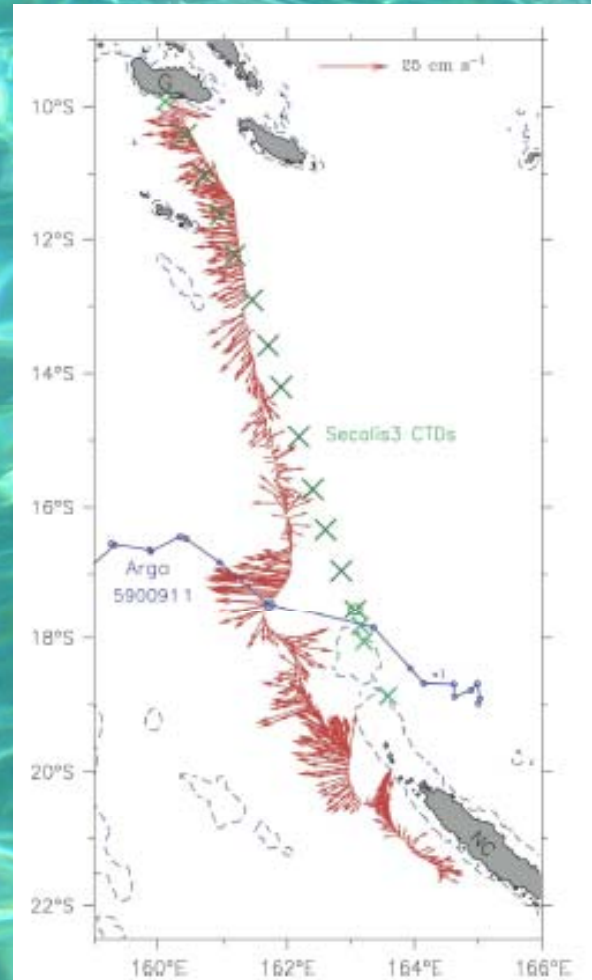




# XBT: Deep jets



LADCP  
Argo floats  
Secalis-3



QuickTime™ et un décompresseur sont requis pour visionner cette image.



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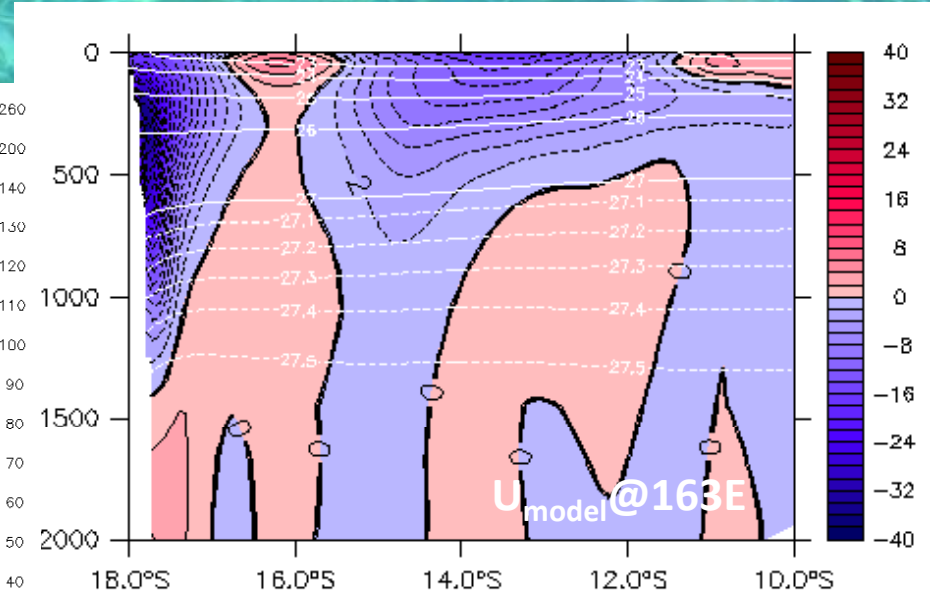
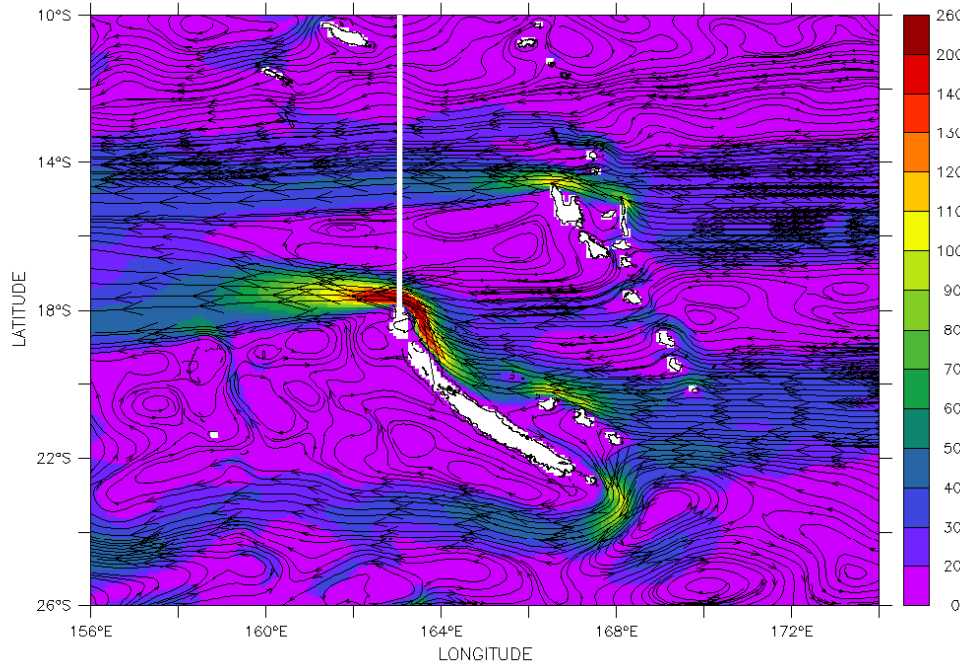
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# XBT: Missing part due to the deep currents?



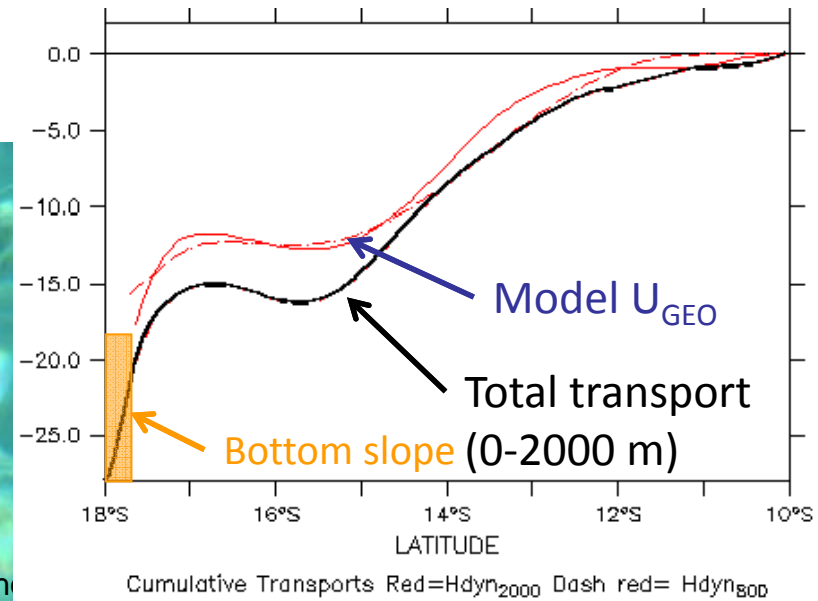
Estimates from high-resolution OGCM



Integrated mean circulation (0-1000 m)

ORCA 1/12 from MERCATOR  
(operational oceanography; no assimilation)

Geostrophy in a GCM: high loss  
near topography



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# Comparisons of Glider sections between 2005 and 2006



New Cal NCJ NVJ Guadalcanal

Depth

July to Oct. 2005

Geostrophic currents  
@ref = 600 m  
Horizontal 1/8°

QuickTime™ et un décompresseur  
sont requis pour visionner cette image.

Nov. To March 2007

Fine structures of the jets require high resolution data



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