

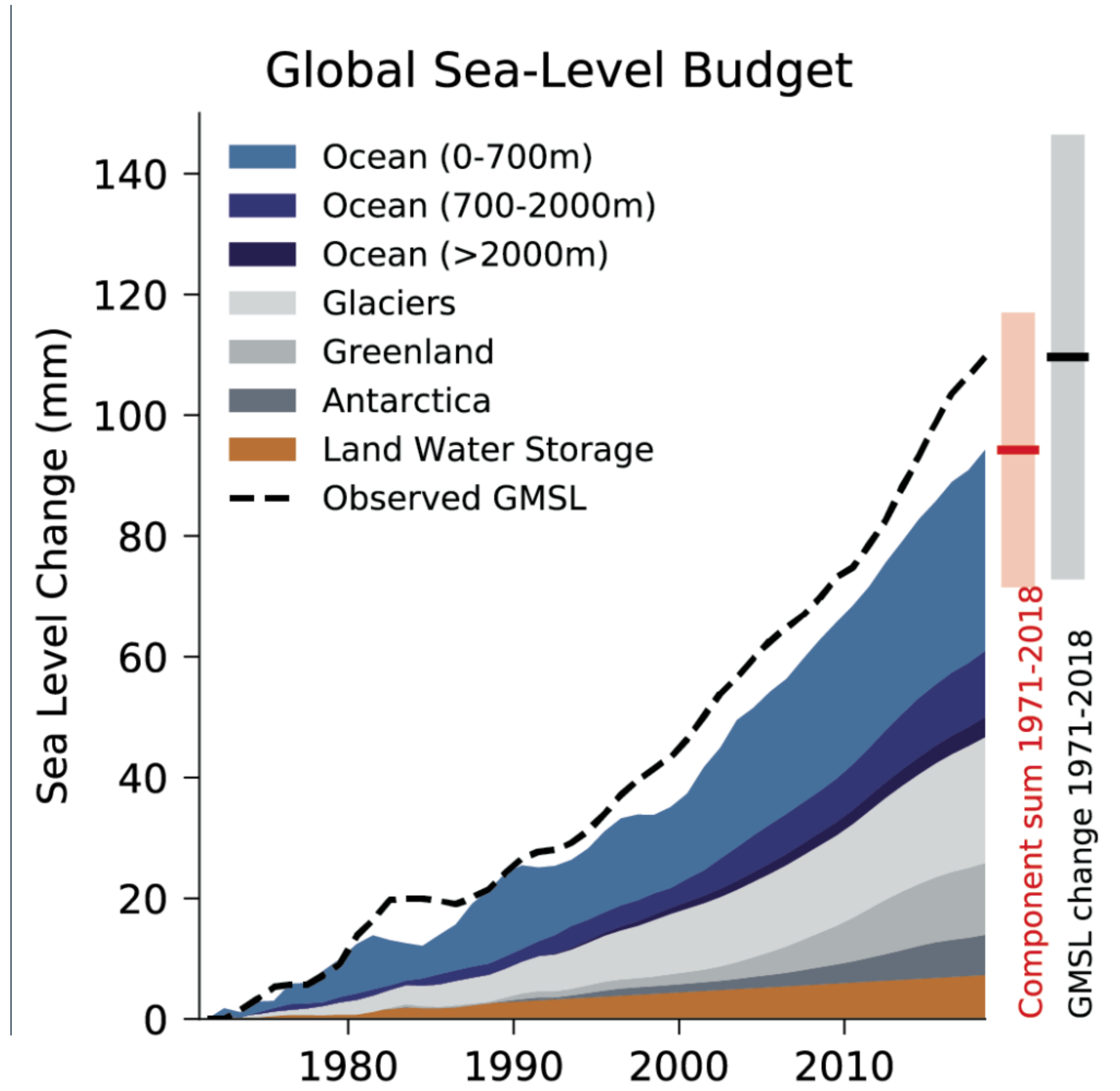
a mechanistic link between coastal sea level rise and offshore subsurface warming

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory



Jacob Steinberg, John Krasting, Stephen Griffies,
Christopher Piecuch, Andrew Ross
NOAA – GFDL

11 June 2024
CESM Annual Workshop - sea level

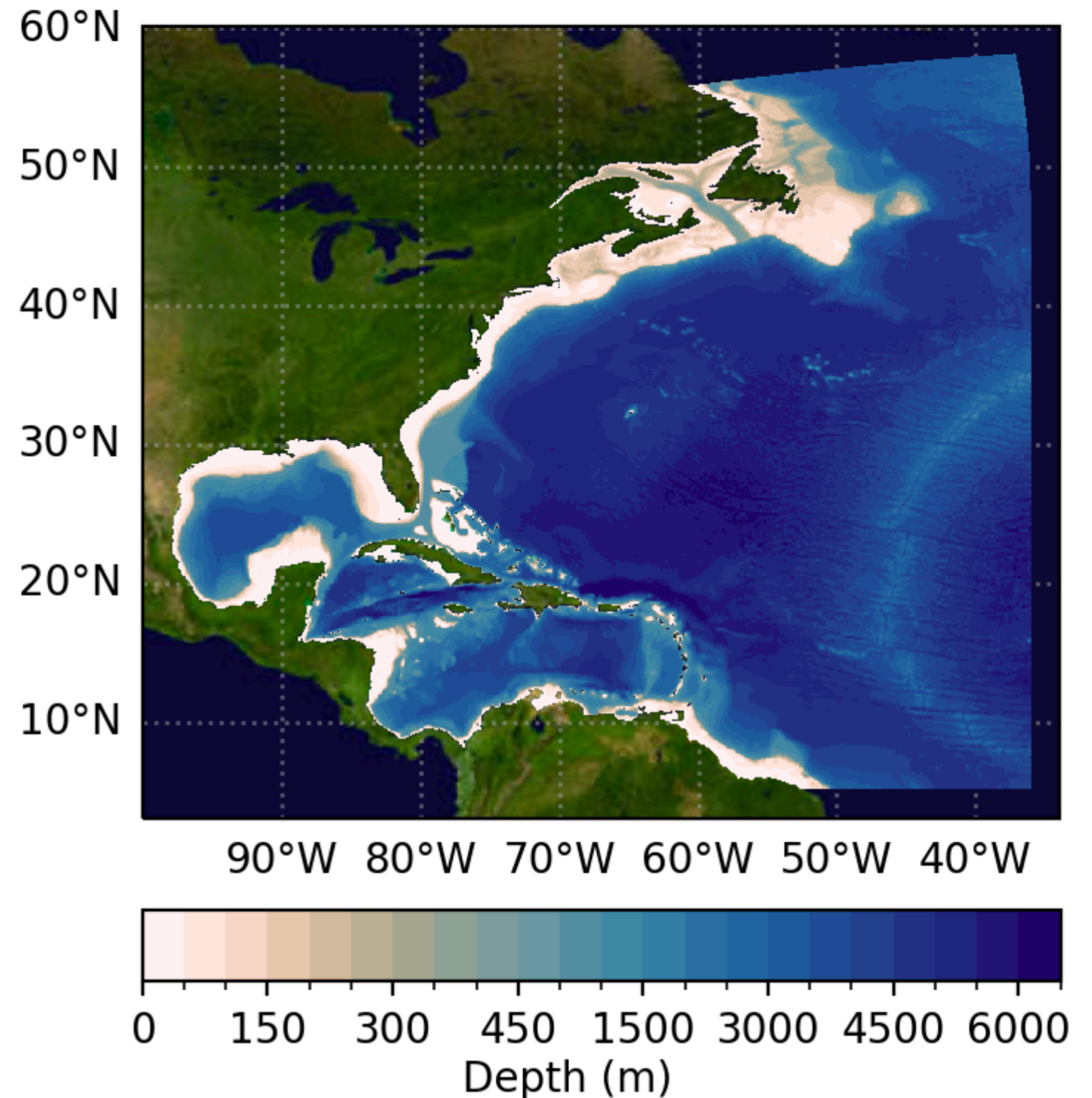


[<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/>]

a regional study

NOAA GFDL's NWA12

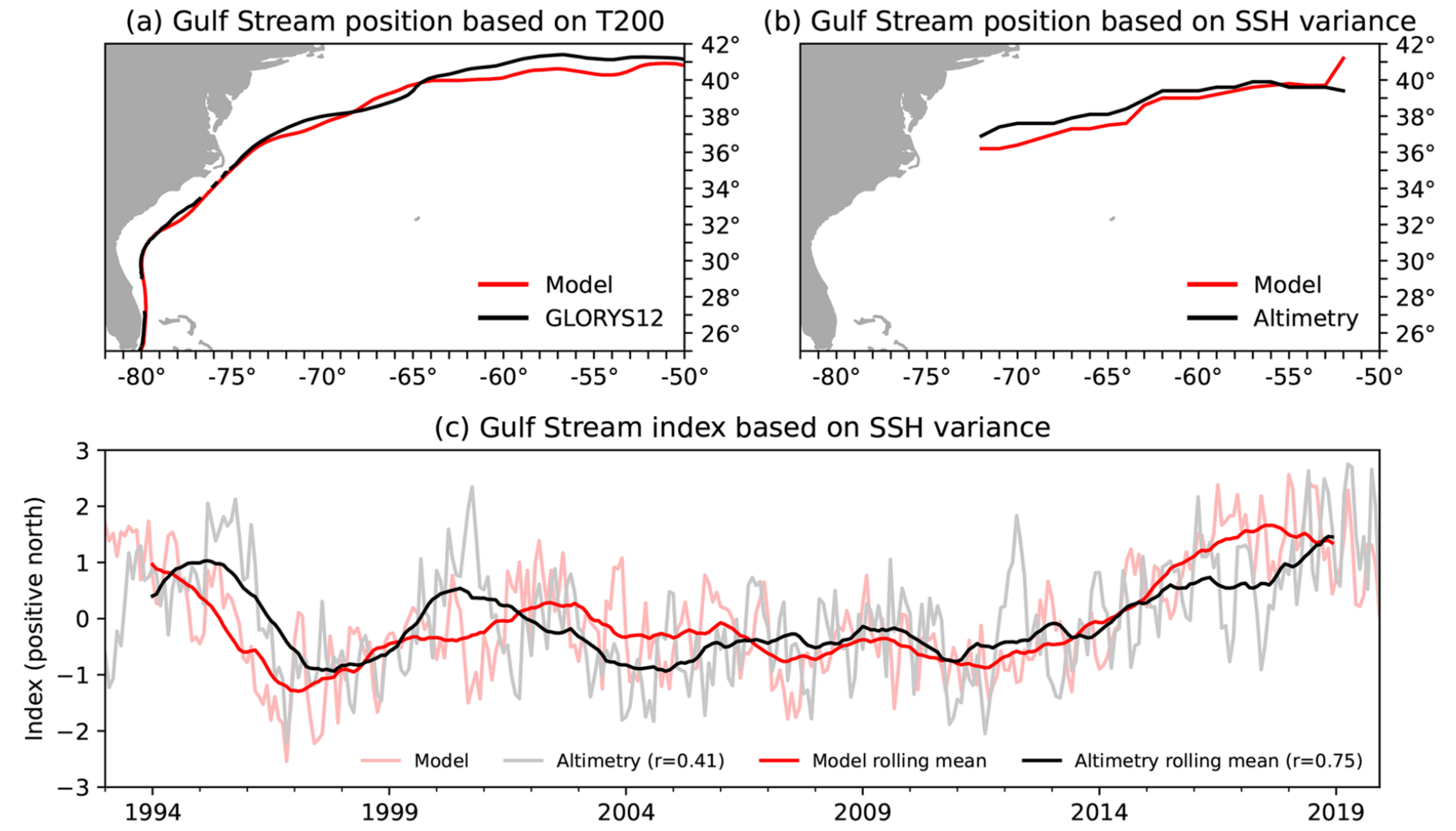
- regional ocean model - MOM6
- 1/12 degree horizontal resolution
- 75 vertical levels
- 1993-2023 (30yr hindcast run)
- Surface & ocean boundaries =
 - ERA5 atmospheric reanalysis
 - GLORYS12 ocean reanalysis



a regional study

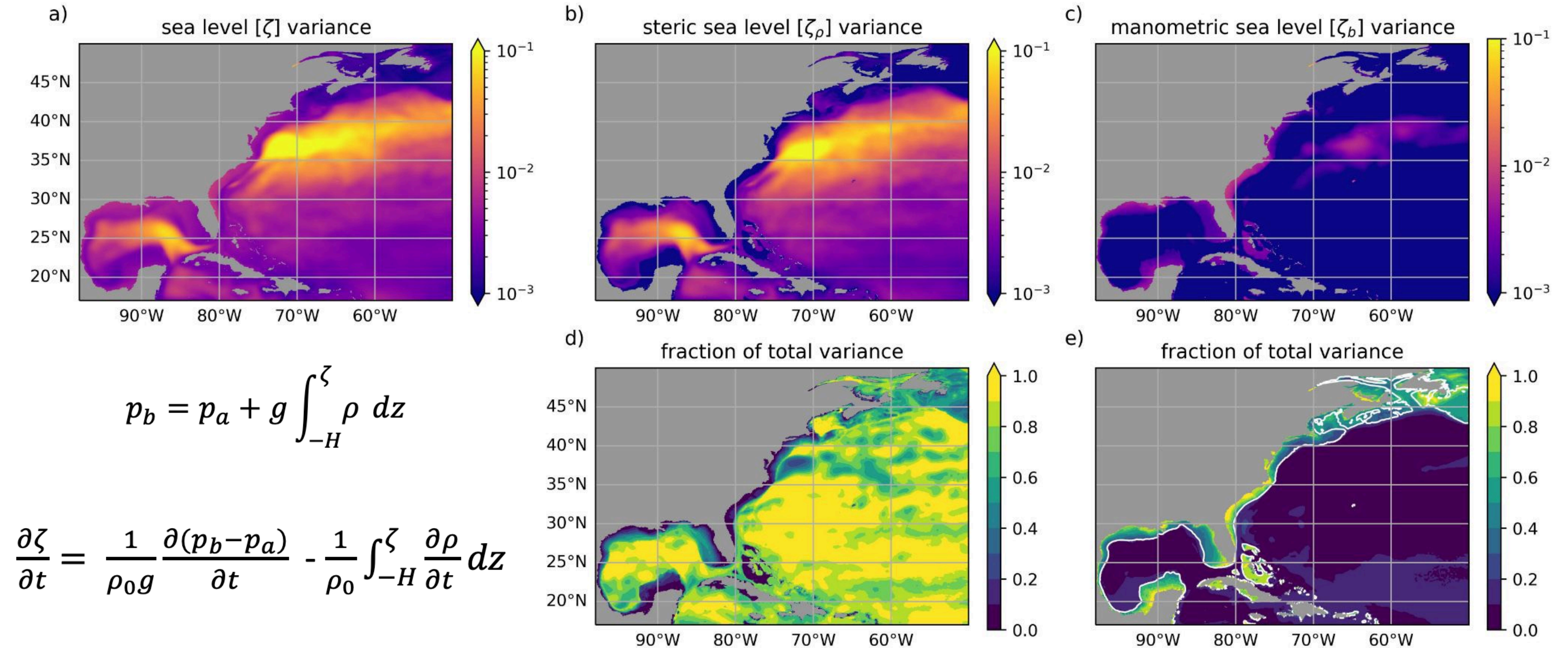
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time tendency of sea level decomposed into mass and density contributions

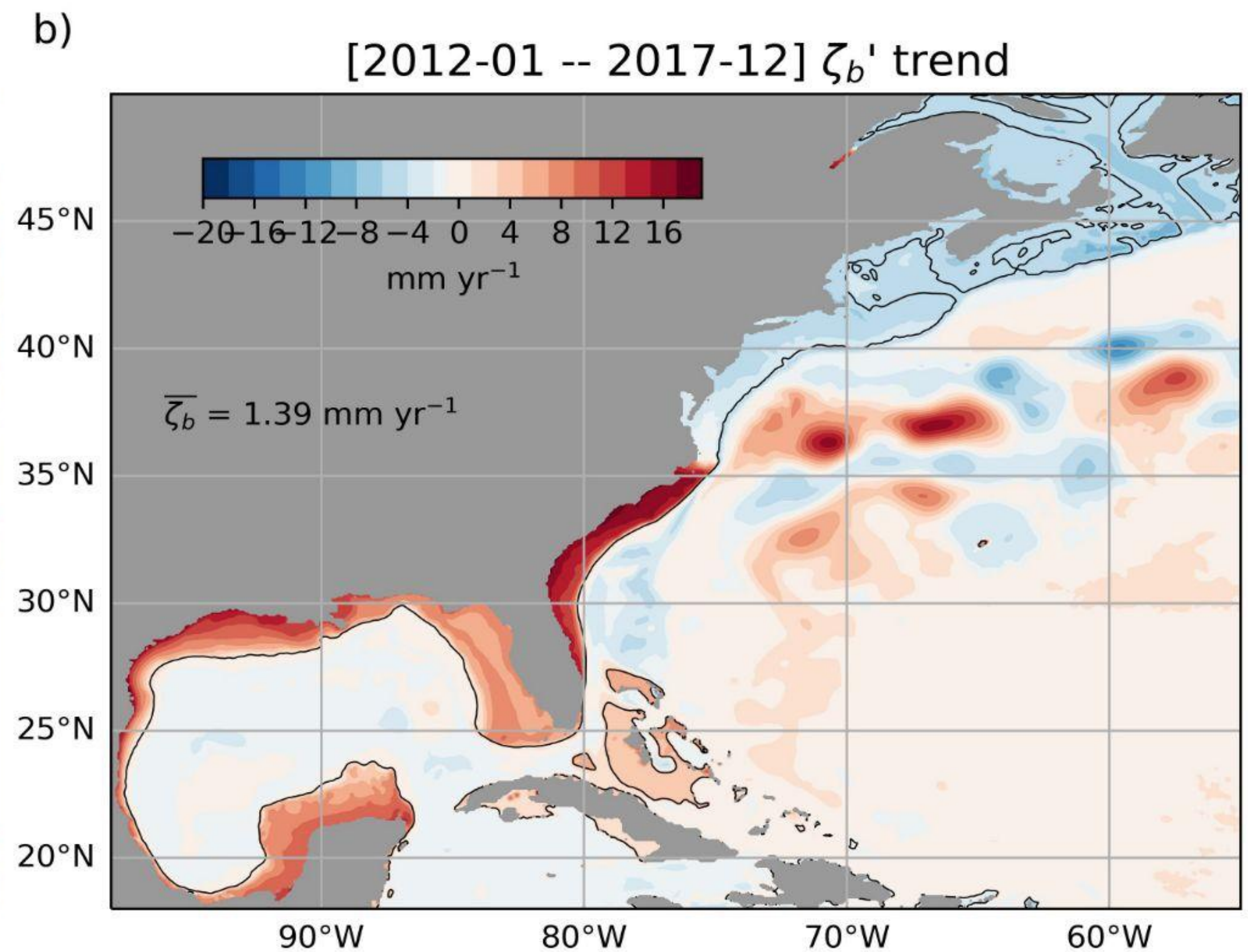
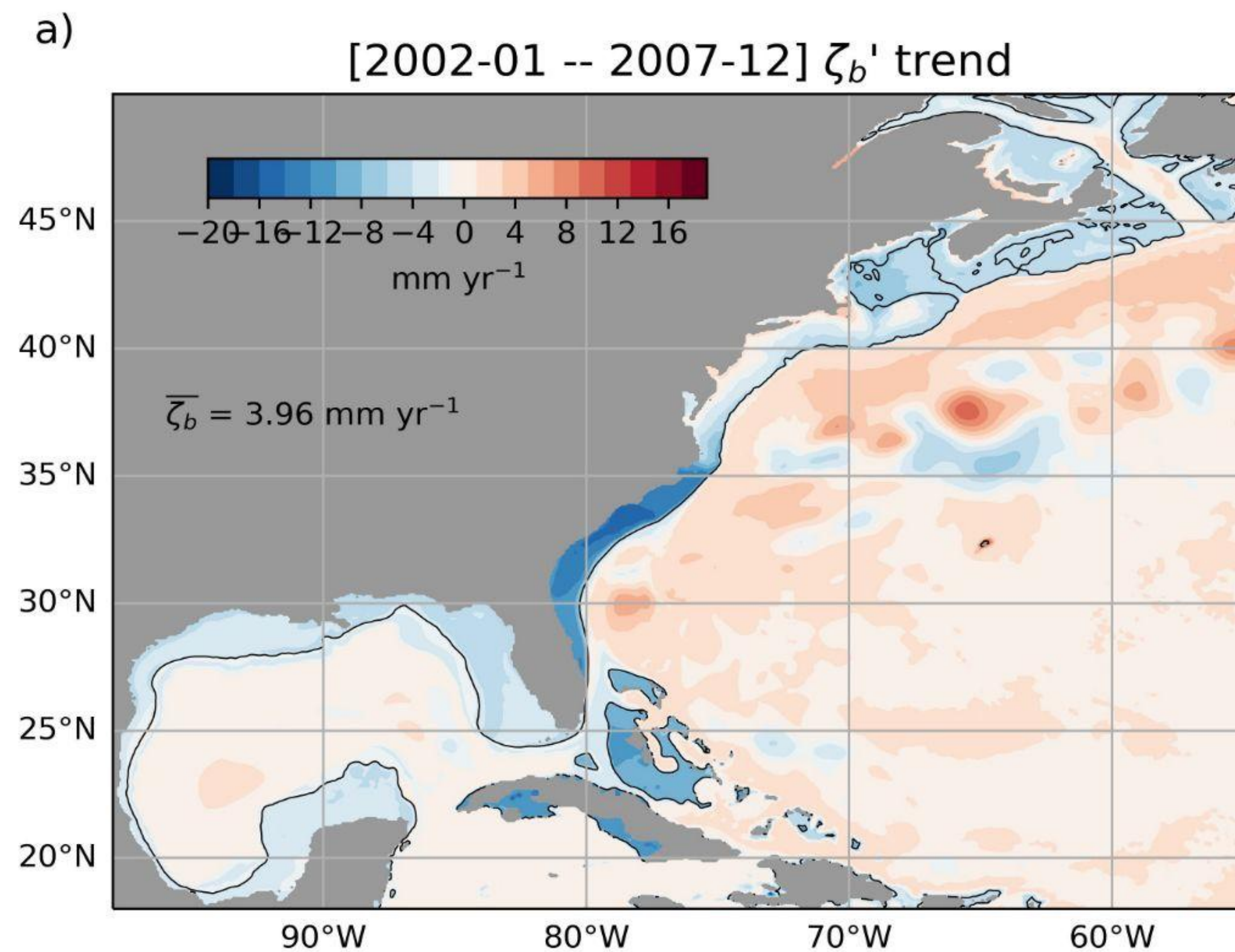
dependence on ocean depth and timescale



low frequency changes at the coast

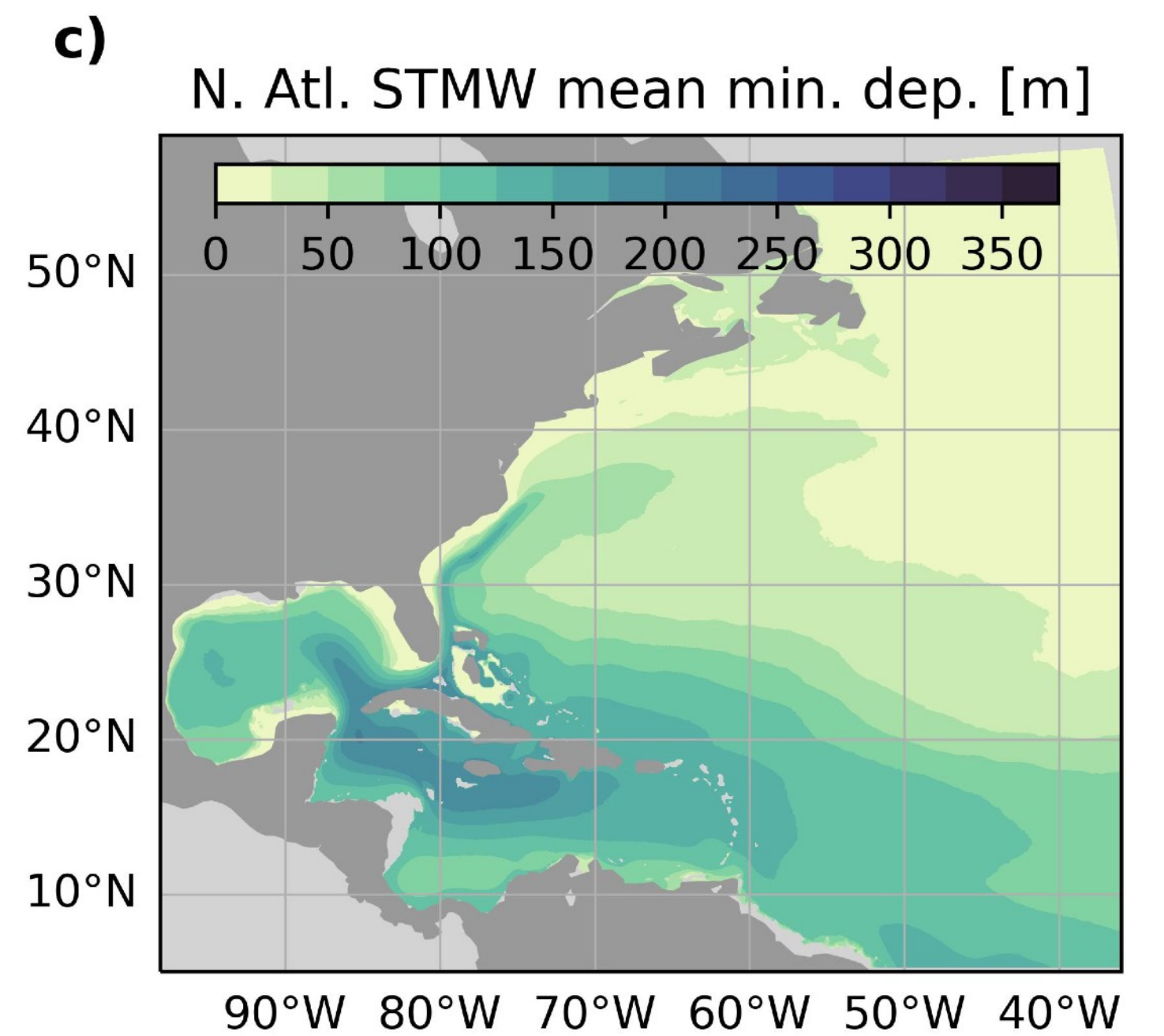
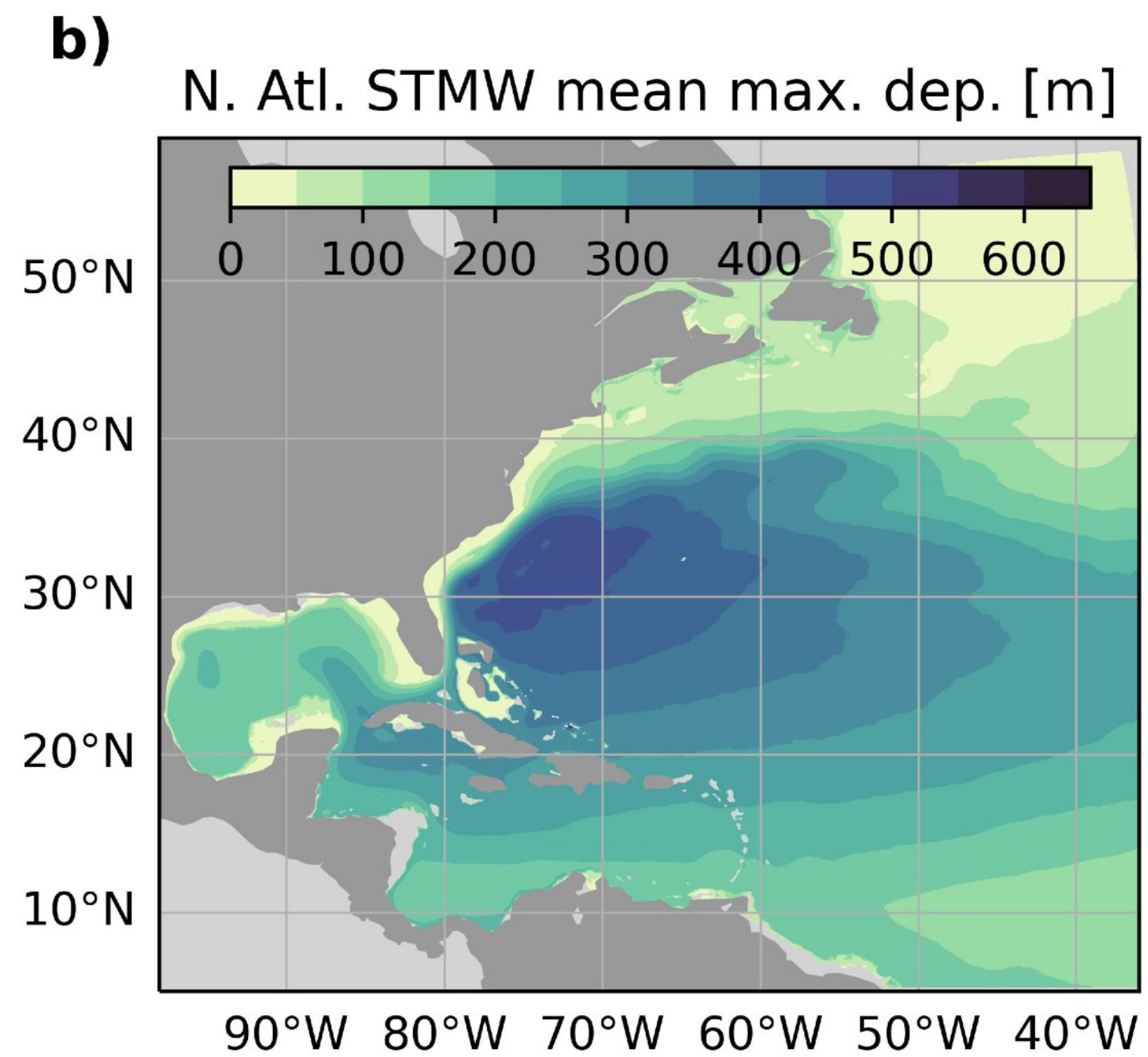
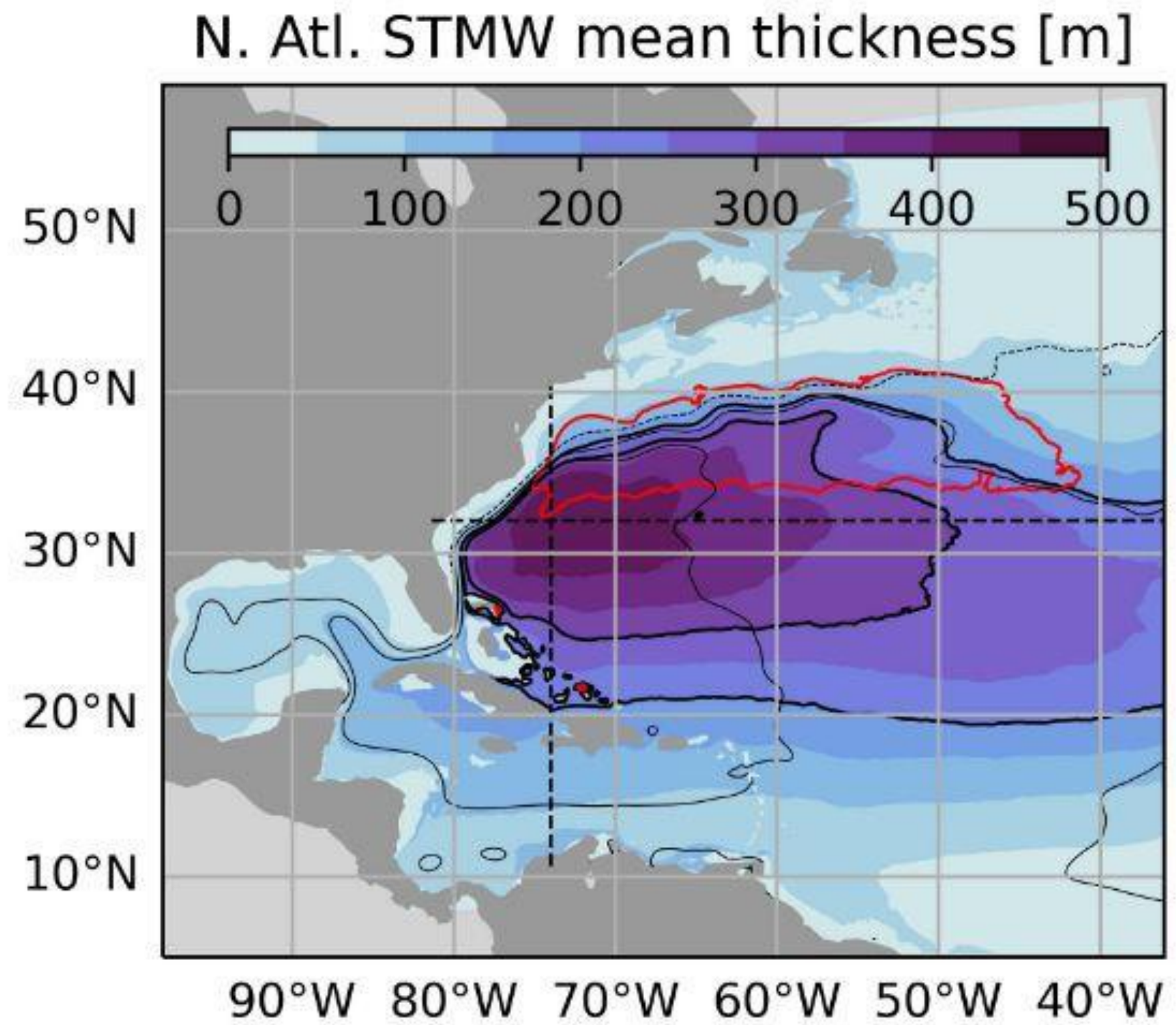
the spatial patterns of these trends suggest an offshore linkage

manometric sea level trends over two 6yr periods (with a domain average trend removed)



connectivity offshore / a region of interest:

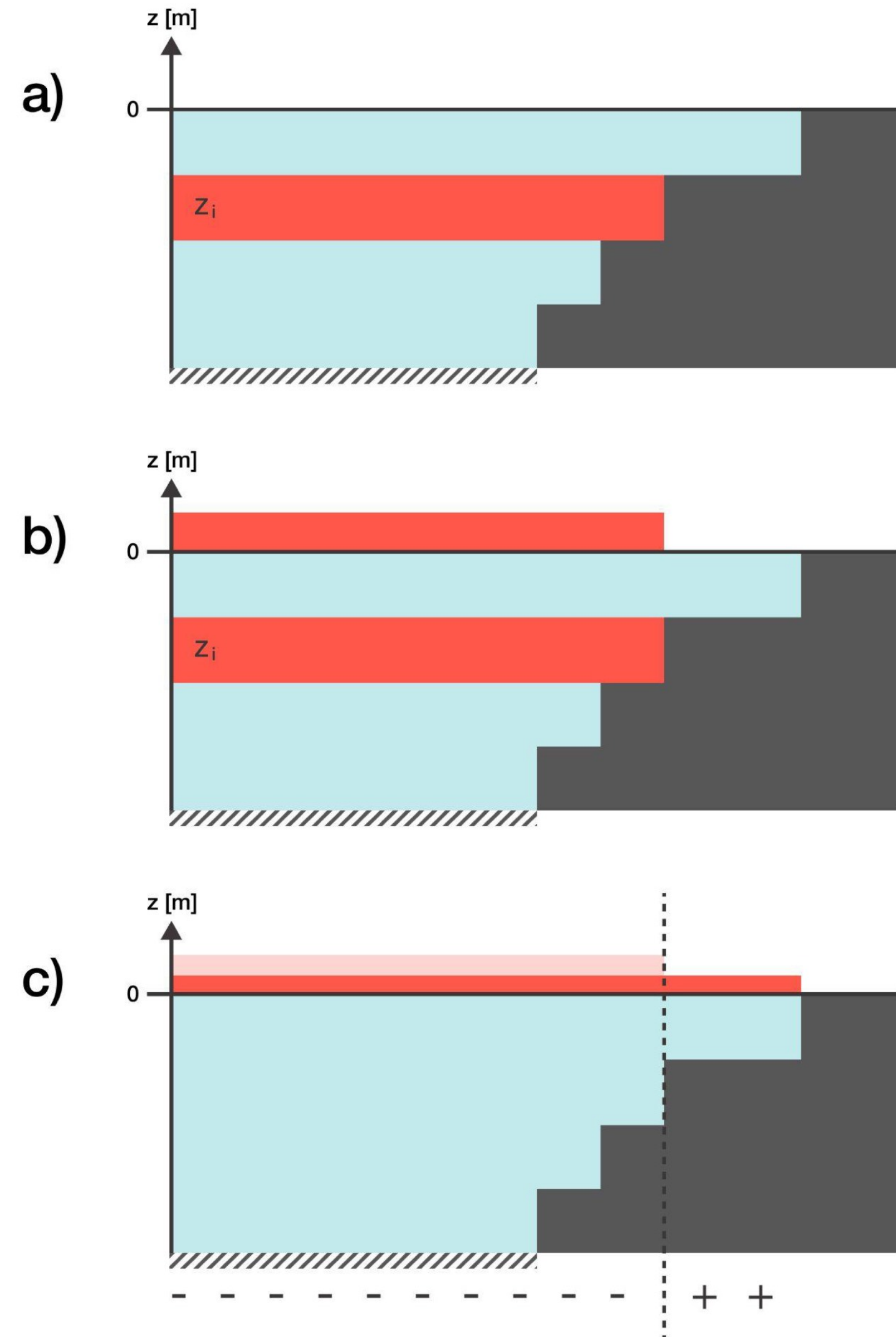
Subtropical North Atlantic
(18 degree water or mode waters)



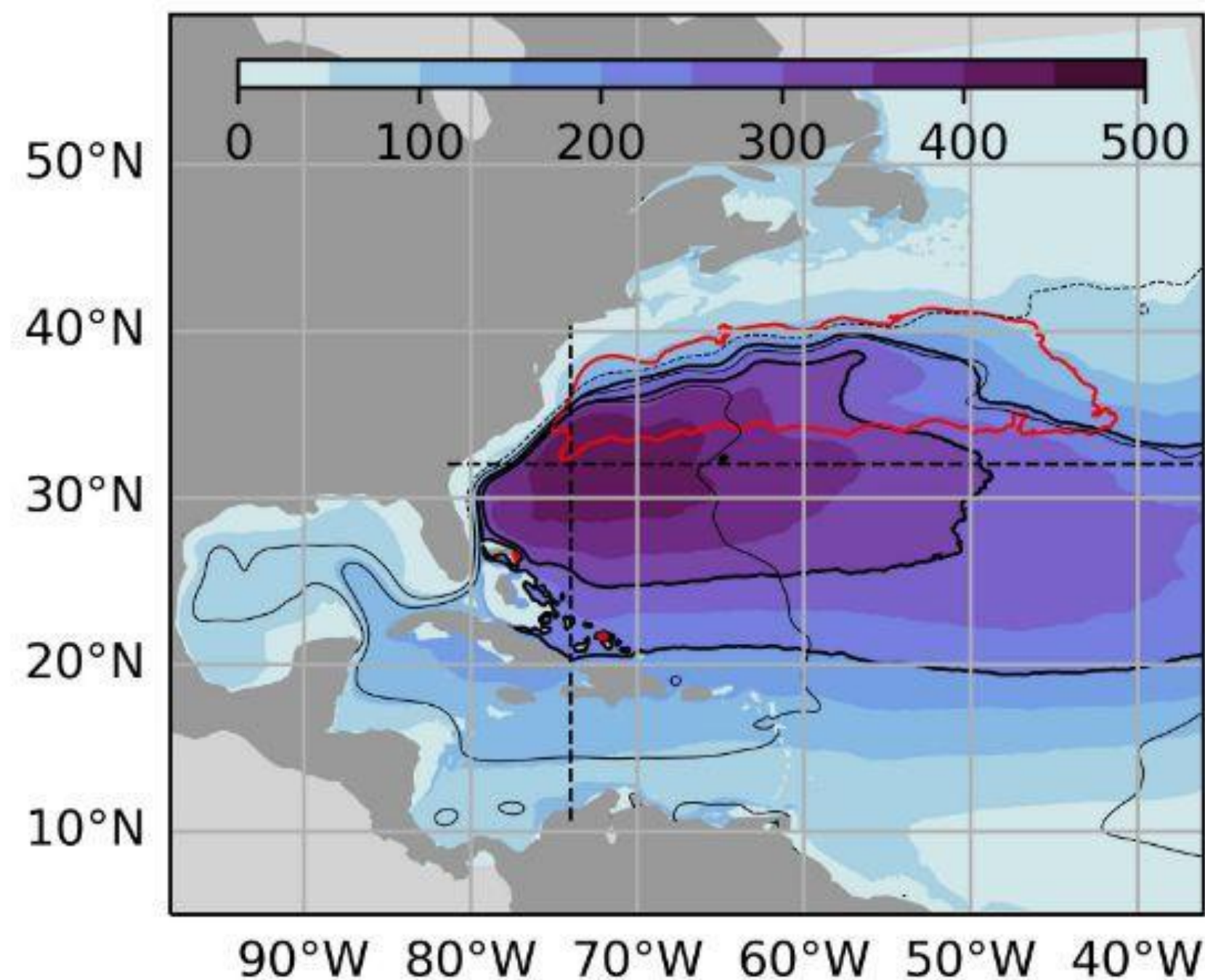
a mechanistic link:
 schematic of warming driven mass
 redistribution

Greatbatch 1994, Landerer et al. 2007, Steinberg et al. 2024
[\[https://doi.org/10.1029/2023JC019681\]](https://doi.org/10.1029/2023JC019681)

$$\zeta_b^*(z, t) = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^i \left(1 - \frac{A_i}{A_s} \right) \rho' h - \sum_{i=i+1}^n \frac{A_i}{A_s} \rho' h \right)$$

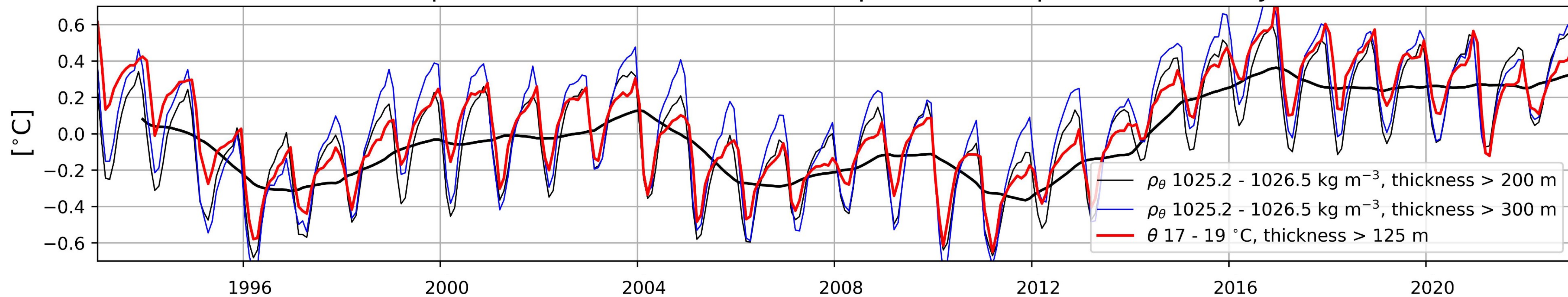


N. Atl. STMW mean thickness [m]

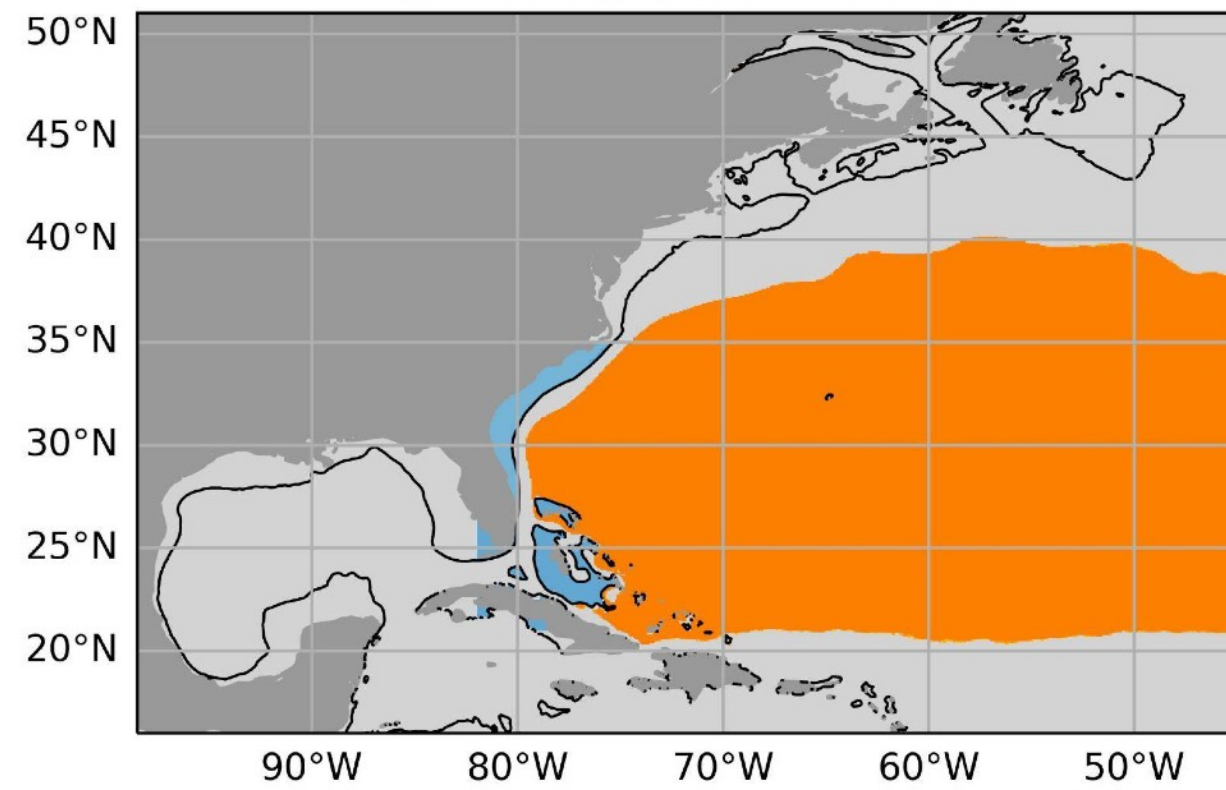


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Subtropical North Atlantic
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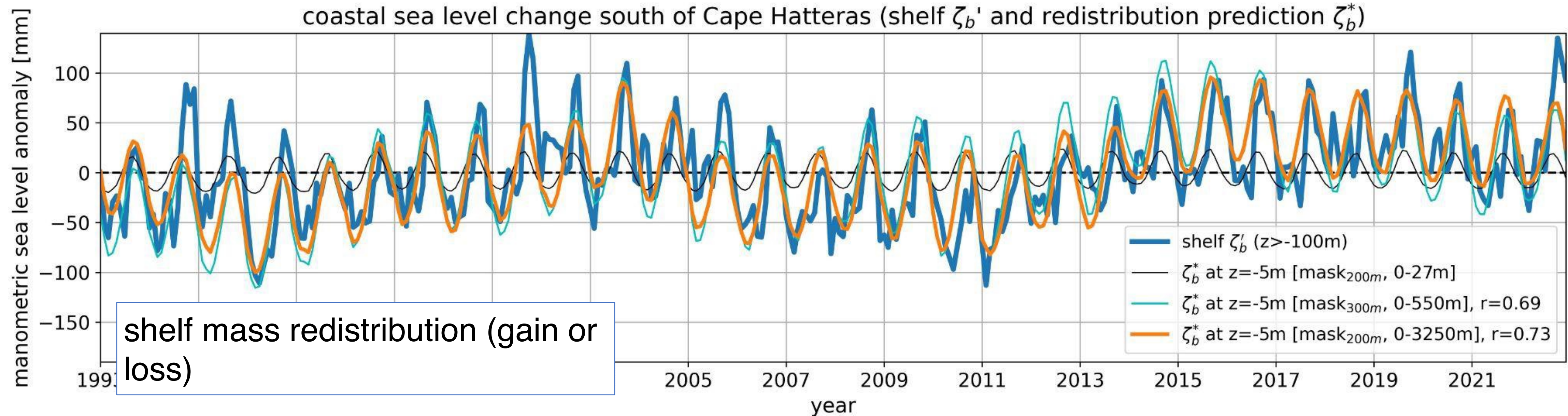
c) subtropical mode water volume mean potential temperature anomaly [θ']



Result: U.S. East Coast Sea Level

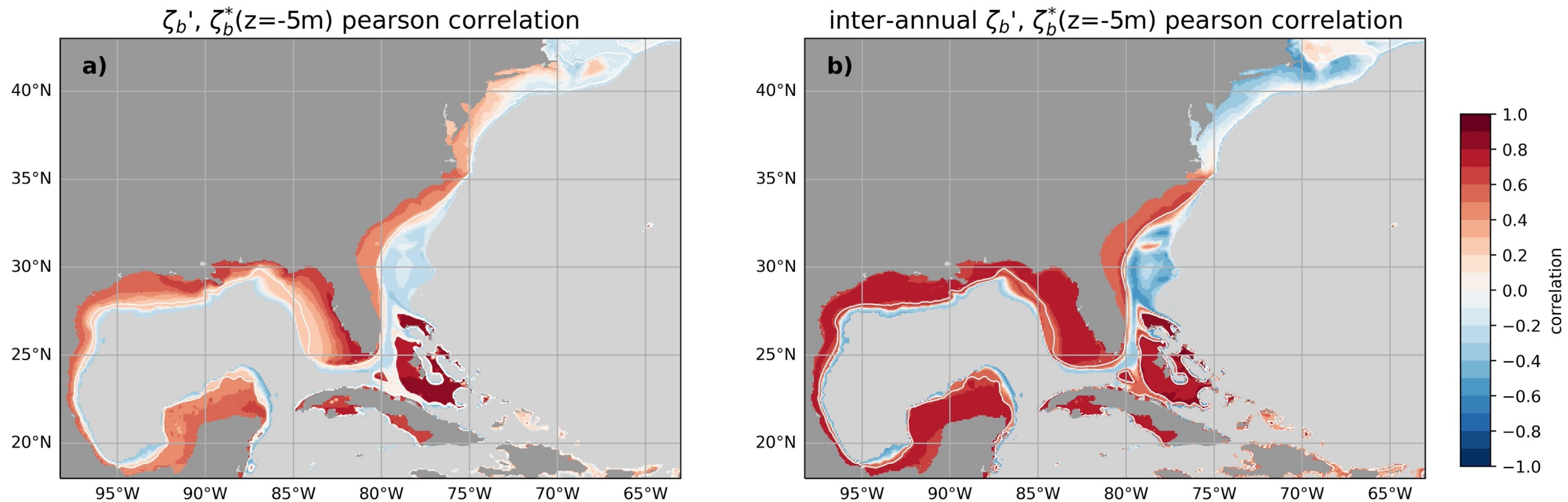


open-ocean density change (subsurface warming) corresponds to coastal sea level change south of Cape Hatteras across seasonal to interannual timescales



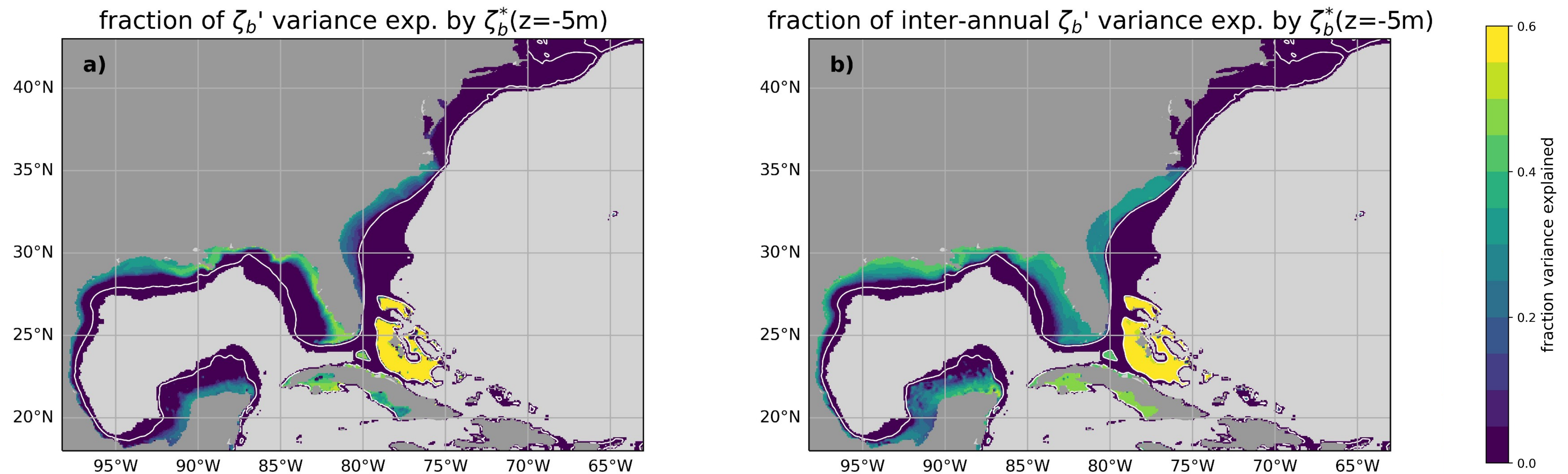
Result: U.S. East Coast Sea Level

open-ocean density change (subsurface warming)
corresponds to coastal sea level change south of
Cape Hatteras across seasonal to interannual



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conclusion:

realizing this connection between coastal sea level and offshore density change, we can better understand and anticipate coastal sea level change (where ocean heat uptake as an important contributor)

→ **towards observational monitoring and projections**

