The effect of the 18.6-year lunar nodal cycle on steric sea level changes

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Abstract

We show that steric sea-level varies with a period of 18.6 years along the western European coast. We hypothesize that this variation originates from the modulation of semidiurnal tides by the lunar nodal cycle and associated changes in ocean mixing. Accounting for the steric sea level changes in the upper 400 m of the ocean solves the discrepancy between the nodal cycle in mean sea level observed by tide gauges and the theoretical equilibrium nodal tide. Namely, by combining the equilibrium tide with the nodal modulation of steric sea level, we close the gap with the observations. This result supports earlier findings that the observed phase and amplitude of the 18.6-year cycle do not always correspond to the equilibrium nodal tide.

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Key points:

- Steric sea level changes are influenced by the 18.6-year lunar nodal cycle along the western European coast
- This influence could result from the modulation of semidiurnal tides by the lunar nodal cycle and the associated change in ocean mixing
- This finding is a step toward resolving the long-standing discrepancy between the theoretical long-period nodal tide and observed signal

Abstract:

We show that steric sea-level varies with a period of 18.6 years along the western European coast. We hypothesize that this variation originates from the modulation of semidiurnal tides by the lunar nodal cycle and associated changes in ocean mixing. Accounting for the steric sea level changes in the upper 400 m of the ocean solves the discrepancy between the nodal cycle in mean sea level observed by tide gauges and the theoretical equilibrium nodal tide. Namely, by combining the equilibrium tide with the nodal modulation of steric sea level, we close the gap with the observations. This result supports earlier findings that the observed phase and amplitude of the 18.6-year cycle do not always correspond to the equilibrium nodal tide.

Plain language summary:

The orbital position of the moon and the gravity pull it exerts on the earth varies with a period of 18.6 years. This cycle is called the lunar nodal cycle and it results in small variations of yearly averaged sea level (~1 to 2 cm). Understanding this variability is important because it allows, for example, to quickly detect an acceleration in local sea-level rise due to global warming. Here we show that the lunar nodal cycle also has an influence on the temperature and salinity in the surface 400m of the ocean. As a result, the ocean density changes and amplifies sea level variations along the western European coast. We make the hypothesis that since the lunar nodal cycle also influences the amplitude of the semidiurnal tides, and since those tides are known to be responsible for a large part of ocean mixing, a change in ocean mixing could be the cause of the ocean density variability that we observe.

1. Introduction

The 18.6-year lunar nodal cycle, the precession of the lunar ascending node, produces the main modulation of the tidal range on decadal timescales (Pugh, 1987). Therefore, this cycle is important when considering inter-annual variations in extreme sea level events and coastal flooding. The nodal modulation of the tidal range amounts to up to 30 cm in different locations around the world (Haigh, Eliot, & Pattiaratchi, 2011; Peng et al., 2019; Thompson et al., 2021; Enriquez et al., 2022). The spatial variations in the amplitude and phase of the nodal modulations depend on the tidal characteristics, e.g. diurnal or semidiurnal (Haigh, Eliot, & Pattiaratchi, 2011). Theoretically, the nodal modulation has an effect of 3.7% on the semidiurnal M2 tide. The effect is relatively larger on the diurnal tides, K1 and O1, namely 11% and 19% (Pugh, 1987). However, the equilibrium theory (i.e., assuming the constituents conform to the tide-generating potential) seems to overpredict the nodal modulation of the semidiurnal M2 tide in several regions of the world (Feng et al., 2015, Pineau-Guillou et al., 2021).

The nodal cycle is not only observed in the tidal range but also in mean sea level. The theoretical equilibrium nodal tide has a maximum amplitude at the poles, zero amplitude at ±35ºN, is out-of-phase between poles and equator and has no zonal dependence, much like a standing wave (Proudman, 1960). The amplitude increases with about 25% when accounting for loading and self-attraction (Agnew & Farrell, 1978; Woodworth, 2012). Multiple studies have observed the nodal tide in mean sea level time-series from tide gauge records across the globe (Rossiter, 1967; Lisitzin, 1974; Iz, 2006; Cherniawsky et al., 2010). Recently, research has found that the nodal cycle can influence estimates of sea level rise acceleration (Houston & Dean, 2011; Baart et al., 2012; Keizer et al., 2023). However, the observed phase and amplitude do not always seem to correspond to the equilibrium tide (Baart et al., 2012). This may be partly due to a contamination of the signal with other multi-decadal oscillations (e.g., ocean-atmosphere internal variability), as suggested by Woodworth (2012).

The question as to what extent the nodal tide - the long-period oscillation of mean sea level - follows the equilibrium tide is thus still unresolved. Up to now, this question has been considered as detached from the other nodal effect, the 18.6 years modulation of the tidal range and the associated modulation of tidal current amplitudes. In this paper, we propose a possible connection between the two, via a long-period modulation of tidal mixing and associated steric sea level changes. Internal tides have a large influence on diapycnal mixing in the ocean (Munk & Wunsch, 1998; Garrett & St. Laurent, 2002, Vic et al., 2019). Internal tides are generated when tidal waves encounter rough topography, such as mid-ocean ridges and continental shelves (Polzin et al., 1997). They are a significant source term for the power input to the oceanic internal wave field (Waterhouse, et al., 2014).

The influence of the nodal cycle on diapycnal mixing was hypothesized by Loder and Garrett (1978), who used a model of vertical mixing showing significant variation in sea surface temperature (SST). McKinnell & Crawford (2007) showed a significant cross-correlation of the air temperature record and SSTs with the lunar nodal cycle. Bi-decadal oscillations of SST were attributed to the nodal modulation of the high frequency tides (Osafune & Yasuda, 2006), and the modified SST may be amplified through a midlatitude air-sea interaction (Osafune, Masuda, & Sugiura, 2014). Recently, Joshi et al. (2023) suggested that not only the SST, but also salinity and temperature at depth vary with the nodal cycle. This implies that the density varies with the nodal cycle as well.

Interestingly, Frederikse et al. (2016), while closing the sea level budget for the Northwestern European continental shelf, concluded that the observed nodal cycle follows the equilibrium law, which is in apparent contradiction with Baart et al. (2012) and Keizer et al. (2023). However, Frederikse et al. (2016) considered the signal that is left after having removed the effect of steric variations (as well as wind effects and mass changes) on sea level. We argue in this paper that steric sea level changes are responsible for the observed discrepancy between the 18.6-year cycle observed from tide gauges along the western European coast and the equilibrium lunar nodal tide.

2. Data

Tide gauges

Yearly averaged mean sea-level measurements are used from fourteen tide gauges along the European coast, namely: Cascais, Brest, Newlyn, Vlissingen, Hoek van Holland, IJmuiden, Den Helder, Harlingen, Delfzijl, Cuxhaven, Esbjerg, North Shields, Stavanger and Bergen (Figure 1a). These stations are chosen because their temporal coverage includes at least five nodal cycles. In addition, they have few data gaps. The data before 1890 was discarded for all tide gauges to avoid the inclusion of a sea-level jump around 1885 (Frederikse and Gerkema, 2018; Baart et al., 2019).

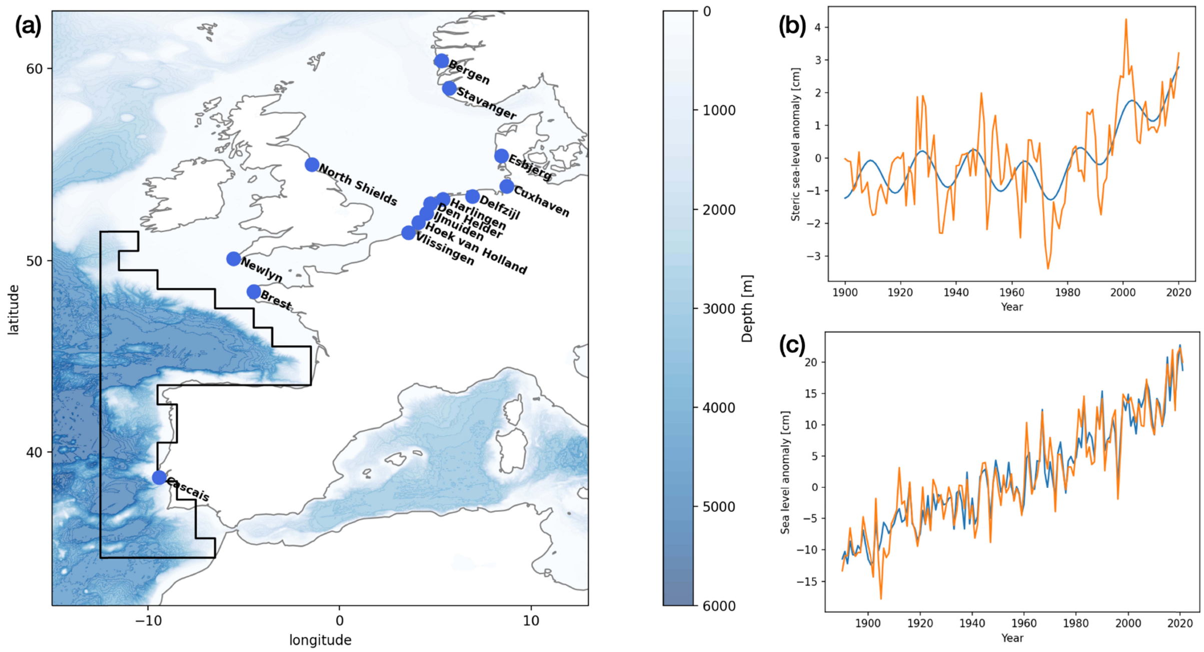

Figure 1. a) Location of the fourteen tide gauges used to determine the nodal modulation in the mean sea level along the European coast and the region of steric sea level integration, that we call extended Bay of Biscay. The bathymetry is shown in the background. b) Annual steric sea-level anomaly averaged over the extended Bay of Biscay (orange) and GAM model fit including a long-term trend and a sinusoidal with a period of 18.6 years (blue). c) Annual sea level anomaly for the tide gauge of Delfzijl (orange) and GAM model fit including a long-term trend, wind effects, and a sinusoidal with a period of 18.6 years (blue).

Temperature and salinity

Two analysis products for temperature and salinity data are used, namely EN4.2.2 (Good et al., 2013) with bias correction from Gouretski and Franco Reseghetti (2010) and IAP (Cheng et al., 2017). The datasets contain objective analyses from the temperature and salinity data. Both datasets are gridded at a 1°x1° horizontal resolution. The vertical resolution varies with depth with a higher resolution close to the surface than at depth. The EN4 dataset covers the period 1900 to present and has 42 depth levels going down to over 5000m water depth, while IAP provides data from 1940 to present covering 41 depth levels down to a depth of 2000m.

Atmospheric reanalysis

The monthly mean zonal and meridional wind at 10m from two atmospheric reanalysis products are used. The ERA5 reanalysis is available from 1940 to present (Hersbach et al., 2023), and has a spatial resolution of 0.25°×0.25°. The second product, the Twentieth Century Reanalysis Version 3 (20CRv3) is available from 1836 to 2015 (Slivinski et al., 2019), with a spatial resolution of 1.0°×1.0°.

3. Method

Equilibrium tide

The phase and the amplitude of the theoretical equilibrium tide for each location are determined using the equation provided by Woodworth (2012), which is based on Agnew & Farrell (1978). We assume that the amplitude approximates the self-consistent equilibrium law, accounting for self-attraction and loading (Richter et al., 2013), by including the factor *L=1.2* in Eq. 1, and that the phase does not shift (Woodworth, 2012). The period is 18.61 years, with the reference set at 1922.7. High extremes close to the poles occur at the same time as low extremes along the equator, with a latitude of separation at ±35.3°N. The amplitude is dependent on the latitude as well, with the maximum amplitude at the poles:

$$n = A\,cos\left(\frac{2\pi(t-1922.7)}{18.61}+\pi\right) \quad \text{with} \quad A = A_e L(1+k_2-h_2)\left(3\sin(\frac{lat*\pi}{180})^2-1\right) \quad \text{[Eq. 1]}$$

Where n is the surface displacement due to the nodal cycle, $k_2 = 0.298, h_2 = 0.6032$ and the amplitude A is expressed in cm; time t is measured in years. The parameters k_2 and h_2 are Love numbers and are included to account for the change in potential and elastic response of the solid Earth. The amplitude at the equator A_e is 0.88 cm (Table 1 from Woodworth (2012)).

Determining the nodal signal

To estimate the nodal cycle from the observations, a statistical model called Generalized Additive Model (GAM) is used (Hastie and Tibshirani, 2017; Wood, 2020). This model is like a multi-linear regression with the added benefit that it is not necessary to make assumptions on the shape of the trend. For the annual averaged tide gauge data the model includes a trend, a sinusoidal function with free amplitude and phase at the period of the nodal cycle, and zonal and meridional wind stress (Keizer et al., 2023). The wind stress is included via terms $\sqrt{u^2+v^2}*u$ and $\sqrt{u^2+v^2}*v$, where u and v are the zonal and meridional wind from the reanalysis. Wind from the nearest reanalysis grid box from the tide gauges are used in the regression model. To model steric sea-level change, we do not include wind since there is no direct physical mechanism relating them. The model fit to steric sea level change and one tide gauge are shown in Figure 1b and 1c.

Steric sea level changes

Ocean density is computed from temperature and salinity data using the GSW-Python toolbox (TEOS-10, 2017), a python implementation of the Thermodynamic Equation of Seawater 2010 (TEOS-10). Subsequently, steric sea level changes are derived. Steric sea-level changes on the continental shelf are negligibly small because it is shallow. However, those in the deep ocean are felt on the shallow shelf areas by mass transfer (Landerer et al., 2007). The choice for the appropriate deep-sea region and depth of integration of steric sea-level change to estimate the influence of steric sea-level change on tide gauge measurements was discussed in Bingham and Hughes (2012). Here we choose the region of the extended Bay of Biscay (Figure 1a) which has a strong correlation with sea-level variability in the North Sea (Frederikse et al., 2016). Frederikse et al. (2016) also showed that satellite altimetry observations indicate a coherence between the North Sea and the Norwegian coast. Therefore, for all tide gauge stations, we assume that the steric sea-level changes are equal to those of the extended Bay of Biscay. As we go back in time the quality and quantity of temperature and salinity observations reduces. We find that using steric sea-level data for the period 1960-2020 and integrating to a depth of 400m provides the best fit with tide gauge observations (see supplementary material).

4. Results

We fit the GAM including a trend and a sinusoidal function with free amplitude and phase at the period of the nodal cycle to each point of the steric sea-level change dataset to obtain the spatial variation of the phase and magnitude (Figure 2a-b). For a large region from Northern Morocco to Ireland the nodal cycle in the steric sea-level peaks around 2002 (Figure 2a). Along the coasts of the southern North Sea, the peak in the steric sea-level change occurs later in time. To compare steric sea level-change to tide gauges, we compute the difference between the nodal cycle estimated from the observed sea level signal and the equilibrium tide at each tide gauge station. This provides an estimate of the influence of steric sea-level change at the tide gauges. We see that for all tide gauges the phase of the maximum is around 2002, like in the region of the extended Bay of Biscay, even though local steric sea-level changes are different. North of Scotland a sharp shift occurs, with a peak around 2004 in the Atlantic Ocean, while the cycle in the Norwegian Sea peaks around 1995. The regions are therefore out-of-phase.

The amplitude of the nodal modulation in the steric sea level changes (Figure 2b) is small in the region North of Scotland, where the phase is shifted. This might be due to the North Atlantic Current impinging on the shelf and advecting steric anomalies away (Daniault et al., 2016). The amplitude is larger in the extended Bay of Biscay, about 1 cm. On the northwest European shelf the amplitude is smaller, around 0.3 cm, because of the shallow depth. The smallest amplitude occurs in the southern North Sea. However, at the tide gauges surrounding the North Sea, the amplitudes are larger than the amplitude in the local steric sea level changes. These amplitudes are in the range of the amplitude in the steric sea level changes in the extended Bay of Biscay. The results for both phase and magnitude of the estimated steric sea-level changes at the tide gauges endorse the choice of the extended Bay of Biscay at the region influencing the most the mass transport to the western European shelves resulting from steric sea-level changes.

To assess whether the period of the nodal cycle is dominant in the observed signal of steric sea-level changes in the extended Bay of Biscay, we compute the spatially averaged steric sea-level in that region and apply the GAM model with varying periods of the sinusoidal signal. We find that the amplitudes are largest around 18.6 years (Figure 2c). This points towards the nodal cycle as the dominant multi-year cycle and makes it unlikely that the observed signal would be the result of internal ocean-atmosphere variability.

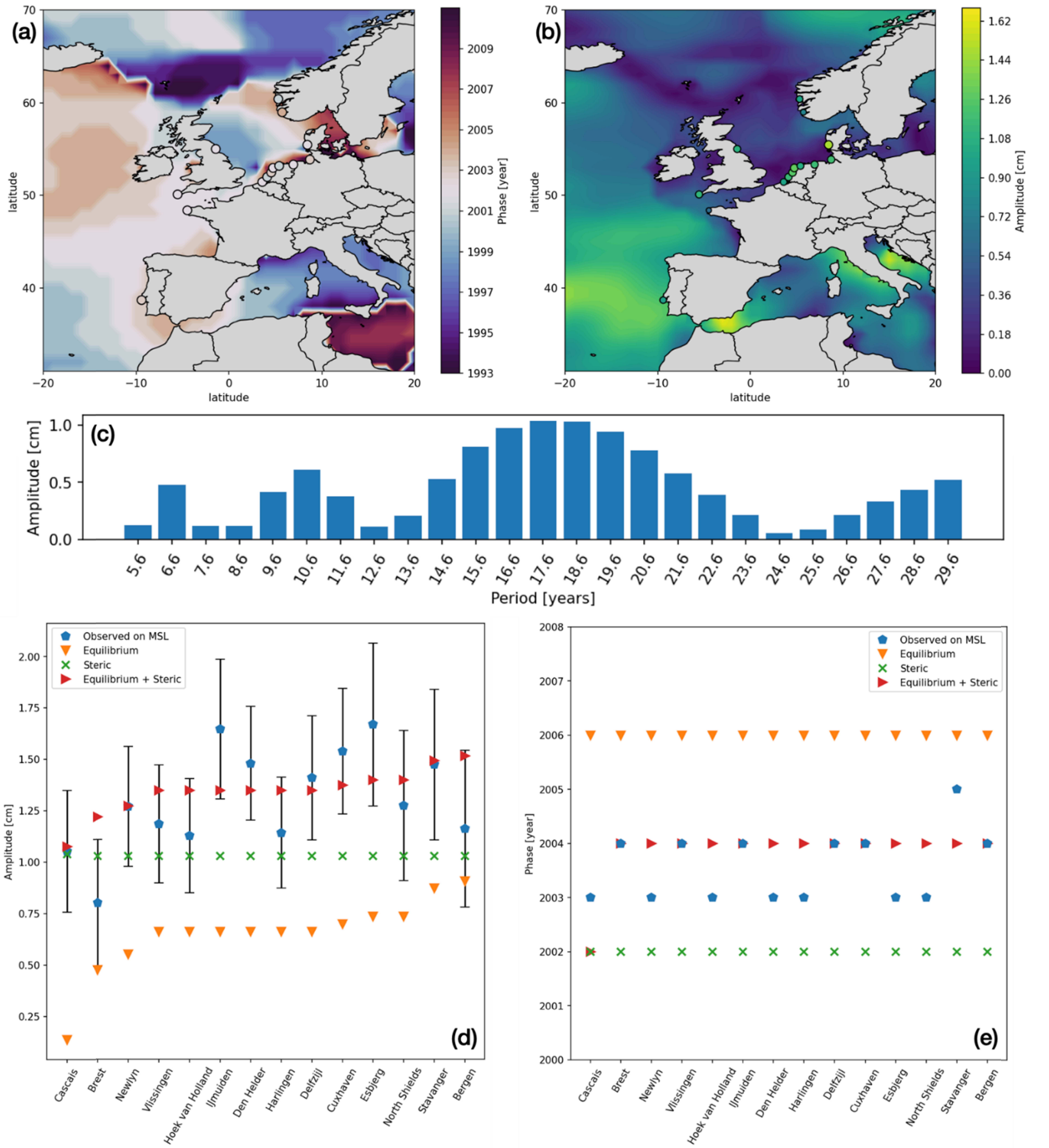

Figure 2. a) Phase and b) amplitude of the nodal modulation in the steric sea level changes integrated over the top 400m of the ocean for the EN4 dataset. The phase is defined as the year when the sinusoidal signal reaches a maximum between 1993 and 2011. The dots indicate the phase (a) and amplitude (b) of the observed sea level minus the equilibrium tide at the tide gauges. c) Amplitude of the sinusoidal function through the steric sea level changes for different periods expressed in years. d) Amplitudes and e) phase of the different components of the nodal cycle for the fourteen tide gauges. The observed amplitudes include error bars representing ±1 standard deviation in the estimation of the nodal cycle from the tide gauge data. The average error in the observed phase is 0.87 years [0.62-1.42 years]. Because the phase is annually resolved, the error bars are not shown. MSL stands for Mean Sea Level in the legends of panels d and e.

The amplitude and phase of the different nodal cycle components (observed signal, equilibrium tide, steric signal, sum of steric and equilibrium signal) at each tide gauge are shown in Figures 2d and 2e. The amplitude of the equilibrium tide increases with latitude and is smaller than the observed nodal amplitude at all tide gauges. The equilibrium tide only overlaps with the uncertainty range of observed nodal cycle in Bergen. The nodal modulation of the steric sea-level changes is the same for all tide gauges, as it is equal to the steric sea level changes of the extended Bay of Biscay. The steric amplitude agrees more closely with the observed amplitude. Adding the steric and equilibrium components results in most cases in an amplitude close to the observed amplitude. The sum is outside the observed uncertainty range only for Brest. The equilibrium tide peaks in 2006, while the observed nodal cycle peaks in 2003 or 2004 for most tide gauge stations (Figure 2e). The nodal modulation in the steric sea-level change on the other hand peaks earlier, in 2002. The sum of the steric and equilibrium nodal signals falls approximately in the middle and approaches the phase of the observed signal better than the steric or equilibrium nodal cycle for most tide gauges.

From the phase of the different components of the nodal cycle, it was apparent that the peak of the nodal steric component precedes the peak of the equilibrium nodal tide. This can be clearly seen in Figure 3a. The nodal steric leads the equilibrium tide by approximately four years. The M_2 tide is dominant in this region and its range varies with the nodal cycle (Pineau-Guillou et al. 2021) as shown in Figure 3a for the tide gauge of Brest. It is in opposition of phase with the equilibrium tide, peaking around 1997. The effect of the nodal modulation on the M_2 tide at Brest is ±4.3% (Pineau-Guillou et al., 2021). The modulation in the steric sea level changes is in quadrature with the modulation in the tides, it increases when the amplitude of tides is larger than average, while the opposite occurs when the amplitude of tides is smaller than average. This suggests that larger tides, by increasing ocean mixing, drive a steric expansion of the top 400m in the extended Bay of Biscay.

Up to now we have considered steric sea level changes, which integrate density anomalies vertically, but the effect of the nodal cycle on the density varies with depth (Figure 3b). The amplitude in the density is largest in the top 400m of the water column, with a peak in amplitude around 50-100m water depth. The difference in amplitude between the EN4 and IAP datasets is small. The phase of the nodal cycle influence on density also varies with depth. Near the surface, the nodal signal in the density peaks around 2001, while at 400m water depth the peak occurs around 2005 (Figure 3c). Deeper than 400m depth there is a discrepancy between EN4 and IAP possibly because of a lack of data before the deployment of Argo floats.

We now look at vertical density profiles at different stages of the nodal cycle (Figure 3d). The density is smallest at the moment of a maximum of steric sea level changes in the top 400m, while there is a small positive anomaly for the deeper layers. The opposite is the case for the moment of a minimum amplitude, where in the upper layers the density is largest. At the moment of a maximum increase in the steric sea level, which corresponds with the largest amplitude in M2 tides, there is a negative anomaly in the top

200m and a positive one in the deeper water columns. This could be an indication of increased vertical mixing.

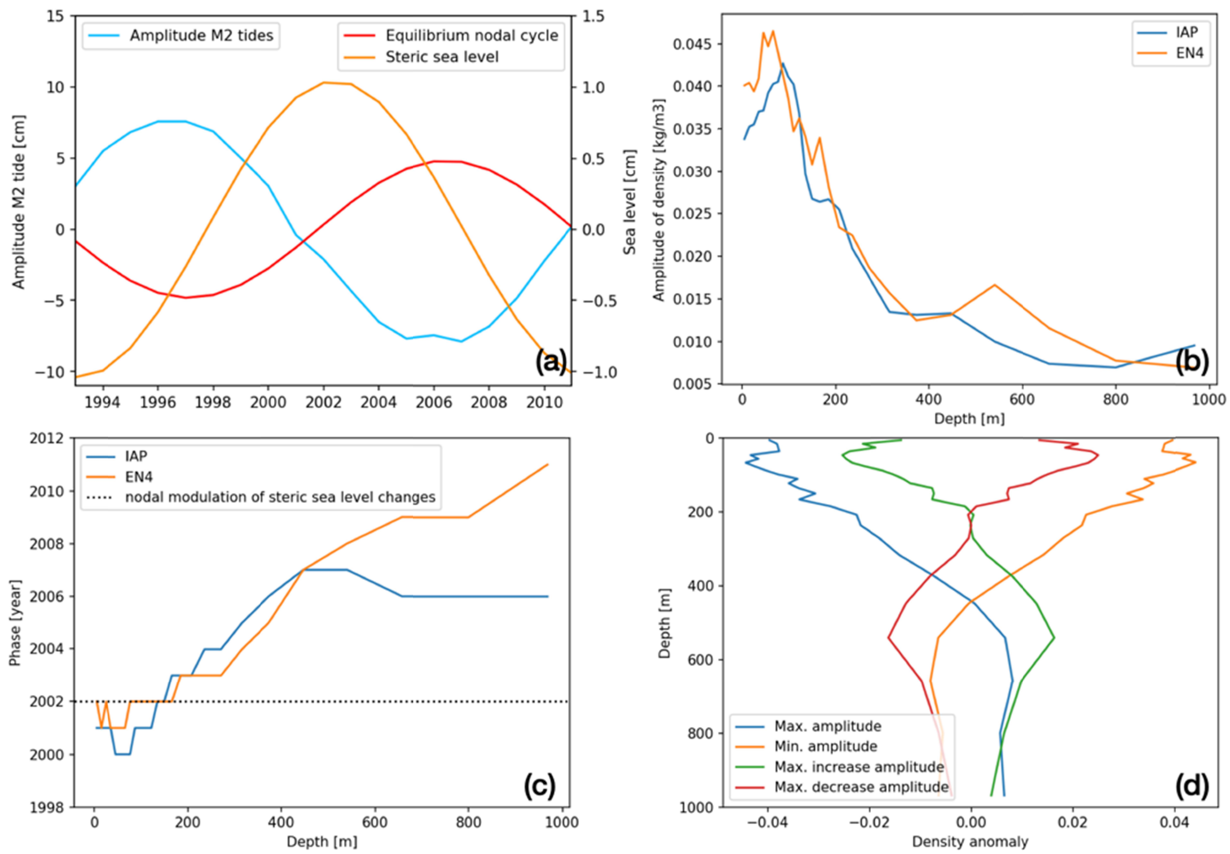

Figure 3. a) Amplitude of the M2 tide in Brest from Pineau-Guillou et al. (2021), equilibrium nodal tide in Brest and modulation in the steric sea level changes in the extended Bay of Biscay. b) Amplitude and c) phase of the nodal cycle in the density for water depths between 0 and 1000m for the EN4 and IAP datasets. d) Density anomaly at four instances of the nodal modulation of steric sea level changes between 0 and 1000m water depth for the EN4 dataset.

5. Conclusion and discussion

We used observational data to determine the effect of the lunar nodal cycle on steric mean sea level changes. The results show that there is a nodal modulation of steric mean sea level changes in the extended Bay of Biscay. This is linked to the nodal modulation of the semi-diurnal tides and, presumably, the associated changes in tidal mixing. We argue that the nodal modulation of steric sea level combines with the equilibrium nodal cycle at the western European coast by showing that their sum agrees more closely with the observed nodal cycle than the equilibrium nodal tide alone. This confirms the findings of earlier research that concluded that the observed nodal cycle does not follow the equilibrium tide (Cherniawsky et al., 2010; Baart et al., 2012; Keizer et al., 2023). Accounting for the steric sea level changes, as was done by Frederikse et al. (2016), closes the gap with the observed nodal cycle, thus resolving the discrepancy.

We propose that the observed nodal modulation of steric sea-level changes is a result of changes in tidal mixing. This proposed mechanism is based on earlier research, linking changes in temperature and salinity at depth to the nodal cycle (Joshi et al., 2023), and our findings that the modulation in the steric signal is related to the modulation in high-frequency tides. However, we do not demonstrate the mechanism directly. The variation in mixing intensity has a direct effect at the edge of the Northwest European Continental shelf, but it remains unknown how this translates to the deep ocean. Numerical computations with a regional ocean model would be needed to demonstrate how changes in mixing intensity at the shelf affect the Bay of Biscay.

The mechanism we propose here for the western European coast cannot be directly generalised to other regions. One of the limiting factors to determine the observed nodal cycle is the availability of long tide gauge records. Another reason why the mechanism cannot be observed consistently in other regions of the world might be the presence of ocean currents (Talley et al., 2011). In the extended Bay of Biscay, the presence of strong ocean currents is limited, as the North Atlantic Current deflects towards the north and south near the edge of the northwest European shelf (Daniault et al., 2016). The local density anomalies remain relatively unaffected, and the small nodal signal can be detected. This is not the case for most other coastal systems. For example, along the Japanese coast the Kuroshio current is strong and the combined signal at the tide gauges in these regions does not approach the observed nodal signal well. However, we found two other tide gauges for which the mechanism we propose seem to also be at work. At the Pensacola tide gauge, in the Gulf of Mexico, the observed nodal cycle is approached relatively well by adding the steric and equilibrium signals. This might be due to the weaker current further into the Gulf. Another exception is the Ketchikan tide gauge. This tide gauge lays approximately between the Alaska Current and the California Current System therefore the steric sea-level changes might be relatively unaffected by these two current systems.

Open Research

All data and code necessary to reproduce the results presented in this paper are openly available. The tide gauge data was obtained from the Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level (https://psmsl.org, Holgate et al., 2013). EN.4.2.2 data were obtained from https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/en4/ and are © British Crown Copyright, Met Office, provided under a Non-Commercial Government Licence http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/non-commercial-government-licence/version/2/. The IAP data is available from http://www.ocean.iap.ac.cn/ftp/cheng/CZ16_v3_IAP_Temperature_gridded_1month_netcdf/Monthly/ for temperature and

http://www.ocean.iap.ac.cn/ftp/cheng/CZ16_v0_IAP_Salinity_gridded_1month_netcdf/Monthly/ for salinity. Surface wind from ERA5 are available from https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/reanalysis-era5-single-levels-monthly-means?tab=overview. The 20th Century Reanalysis data is available at https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.20thC_ReanV3.html. The ETOPO2 data is available at https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/etopo-global-relief-model.
The code used to produce the results described in this paper is available on GitHub at https://github.com/KNMI-sealevel/CodeNodalCyclePaper under the GNU General Public License v3.

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