

Are we Redi?

Andy Hogg

Eddy-Permitting models

ACCESS-OM2-025

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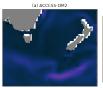
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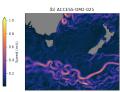
Experiments Results

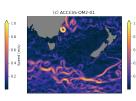
Options for

Current coupled climate models tend to use a 1° ocean-sea ice model component.

- ► The 0.25° family of models is better at representing mesoscale features, which may alter low-frequency climate variability.
- But "eddy-permitting" models also have their problems (the subject of this talk).
- ▶ 0.1° models remain prohibitively expensive for climate studies (for Australia).







Eddy-Permitting models

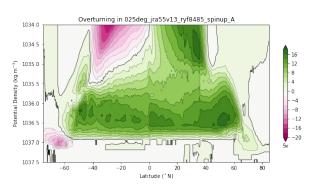
weak Drake Passage transport, enhanced ocean heat uptake.

ACCESS-OM2-025 Experiments

▶ BGC models perform poorly (Chamberlain).

Results

Because eddies are neither resolved nor parameterised?



Eddy-Permitting models

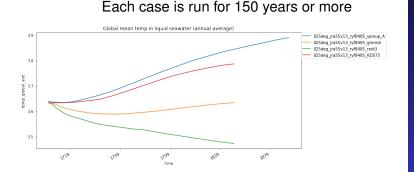
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Experiments

Results

Options for proceeding

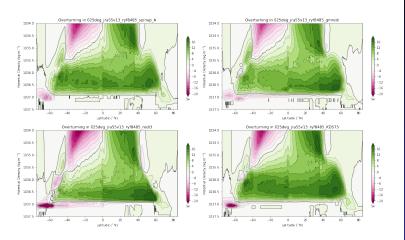
spinup Our standard spinup case
gmredi Added Gent-McWilliams eddy
parameterisation and Redi diffusion
redi3 No GM, only Redi
KDS75 Enhanced vertical resolution



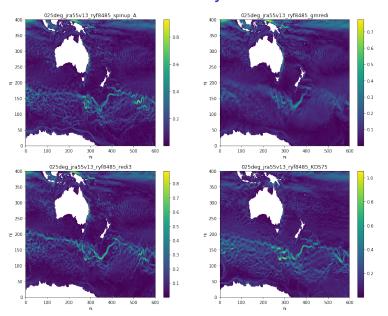
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Схроппп

Results



GM: ... but terrible velocity fields



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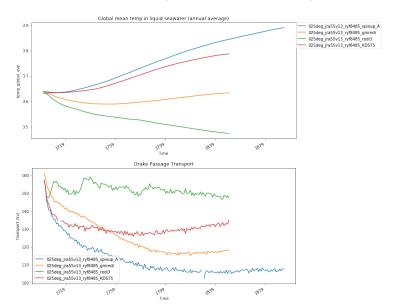
Eddy-Permitting models

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Results

Options for

Redi: better heat uptake & DP transport ...



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Experime

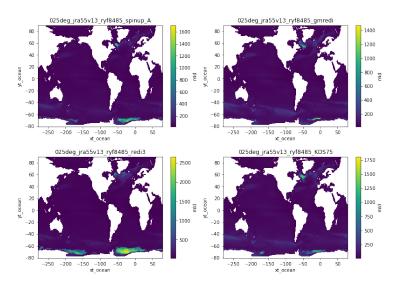
Results



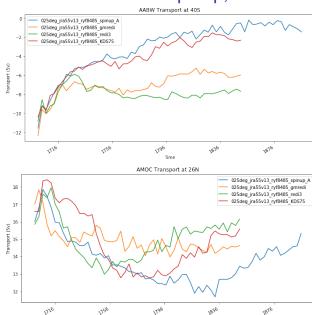


025

Results



KDS75: Better than spinup, but AABW weak



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Eddy-Permitting models

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Experime

Results

Experiments

Results

- Deeper analysis and slightly longer runs may tell us more.
- Check out latitudinal dependence GM schemes in MOM.
- ► Hallberg's (2013) solution for switching GM on only when Rossby radius is unresolved?
- Forget about 0.25° and run everything at 0.1°? (The NCAR option)
- Any other ideas?