

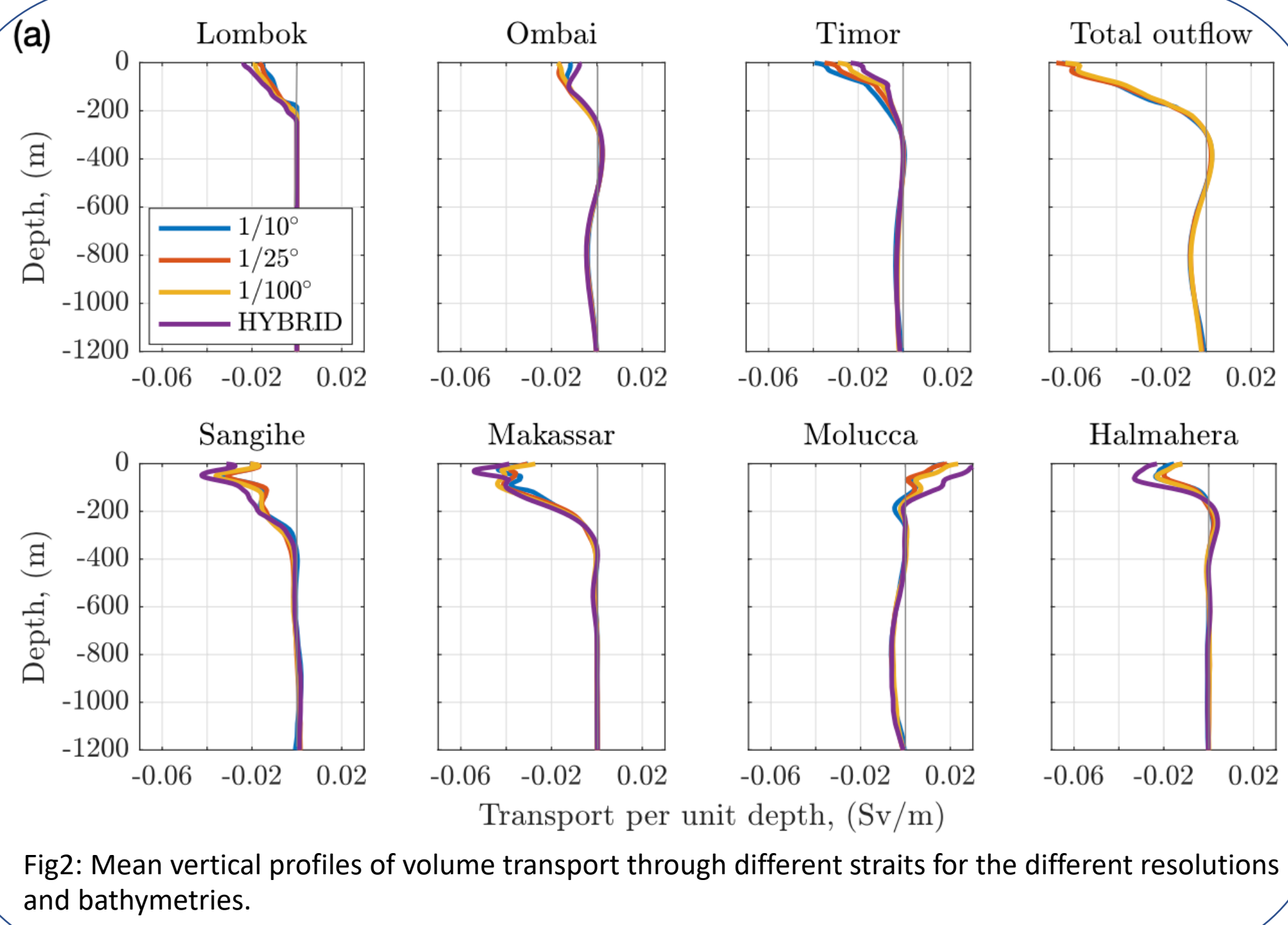
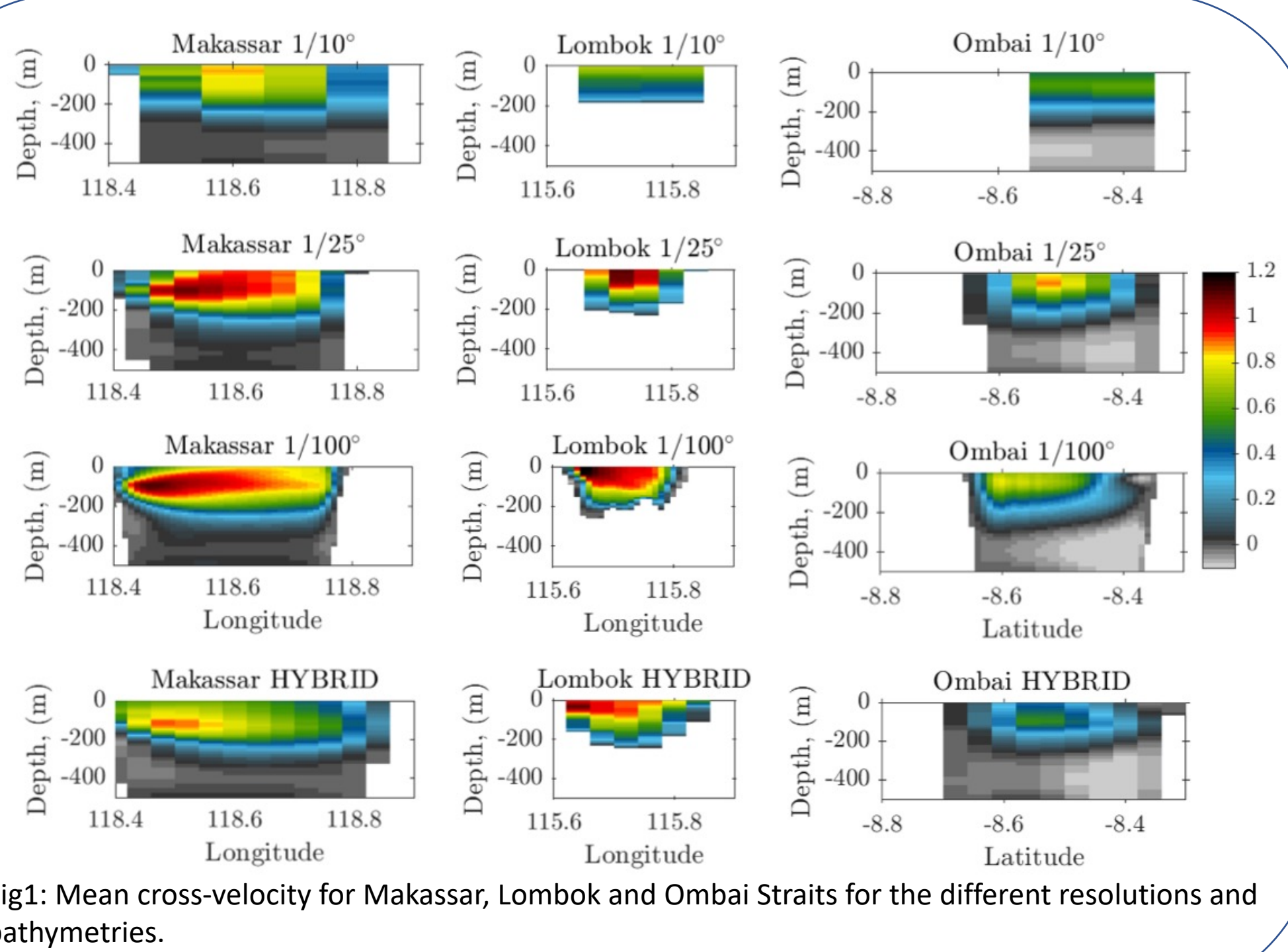
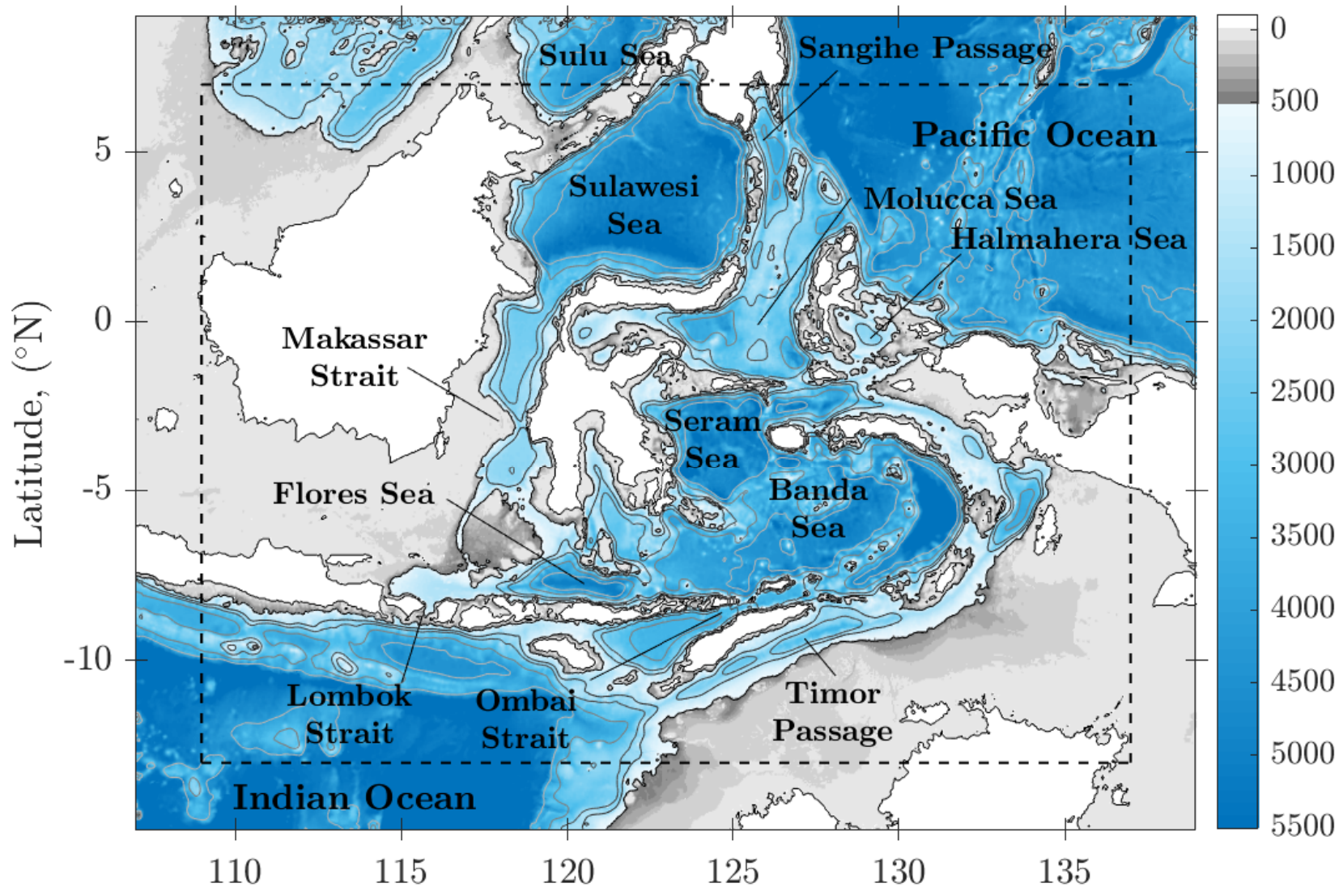
Response of the Indonesian Throughflow and its properties to different high resolutions and different bathymetries: a model case study

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Context: Global climate and oceanic numerical models with a horizontal resolution smaller than $1/10^\circ$ are poorly resolving the circulation through the Indonesian Seas due to the complex topography of the region, characterized by narrow straits and deep seas and the constraints of the topography on the circulation (Chassignet et al. 2020, Kiss et al. 2020). Is this discrepancy related to a misrepresentation of the complex bathymetry (roughness, size of the straits) or is it due to not resolving dynamical small scales (mixing)?

Model: Regional 3D simulations with MITgcm

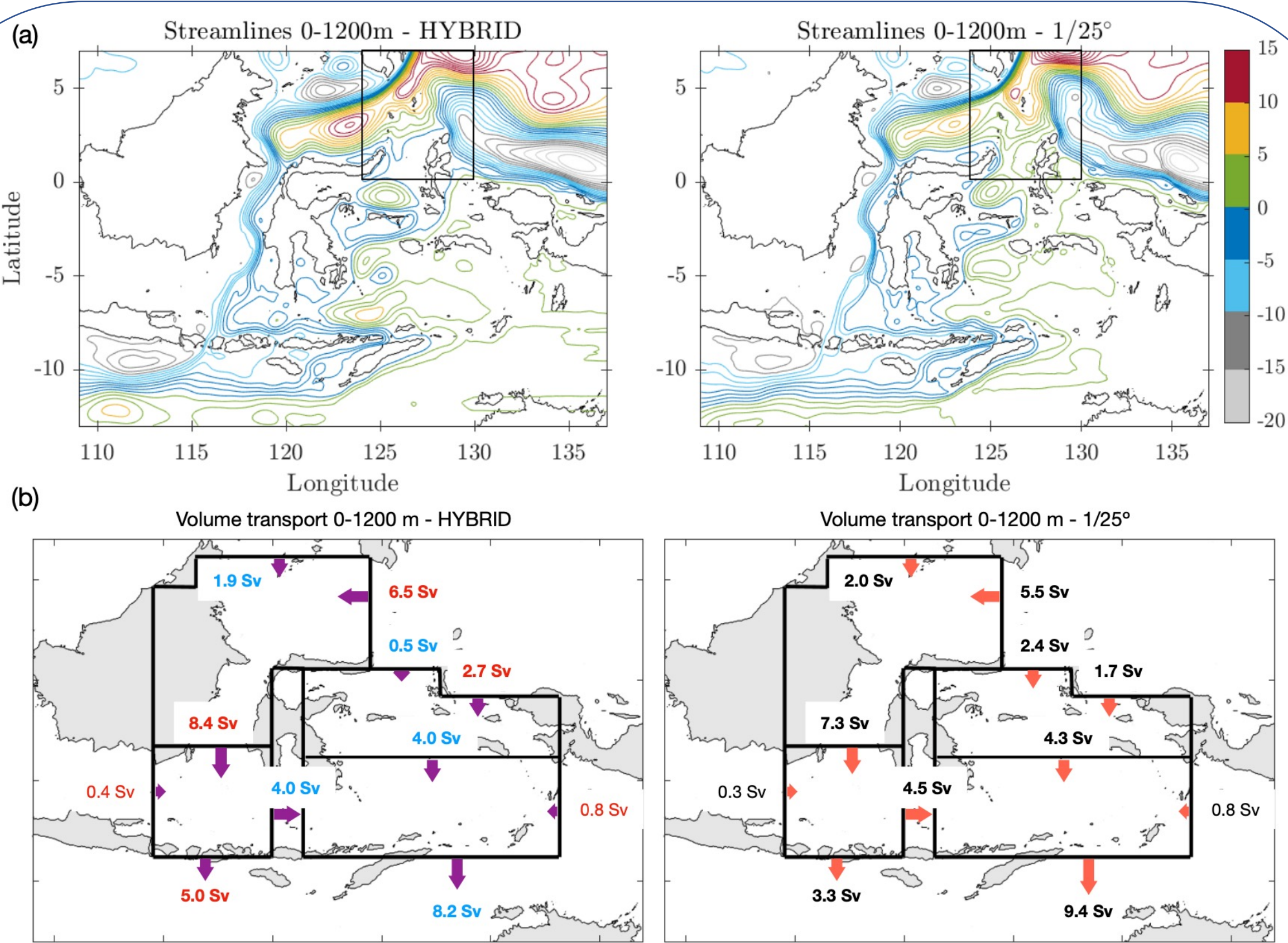
- Boundary forcing: ACCESS-OM2-01 RYF 1990-91
- Surface forcing: JRA55-do (bulk formula)
- Bathymetry: SRTM30-PLUS ($\sim 1/100^\circ$)
- Vertical resolution: 2.1m (surf.) to 263m (bot.) - 100 levels
- Horizontal resolutions: $1/10^\circ$, $1/25^\circ$ and $1/100^\circ$
- Bathymetry simulations: $1/25^\circ$ (rough bathymetry) and HYBRID = $1/25^\circ$ with $1/10^\circ$ bathymetry (smooth bathy.)



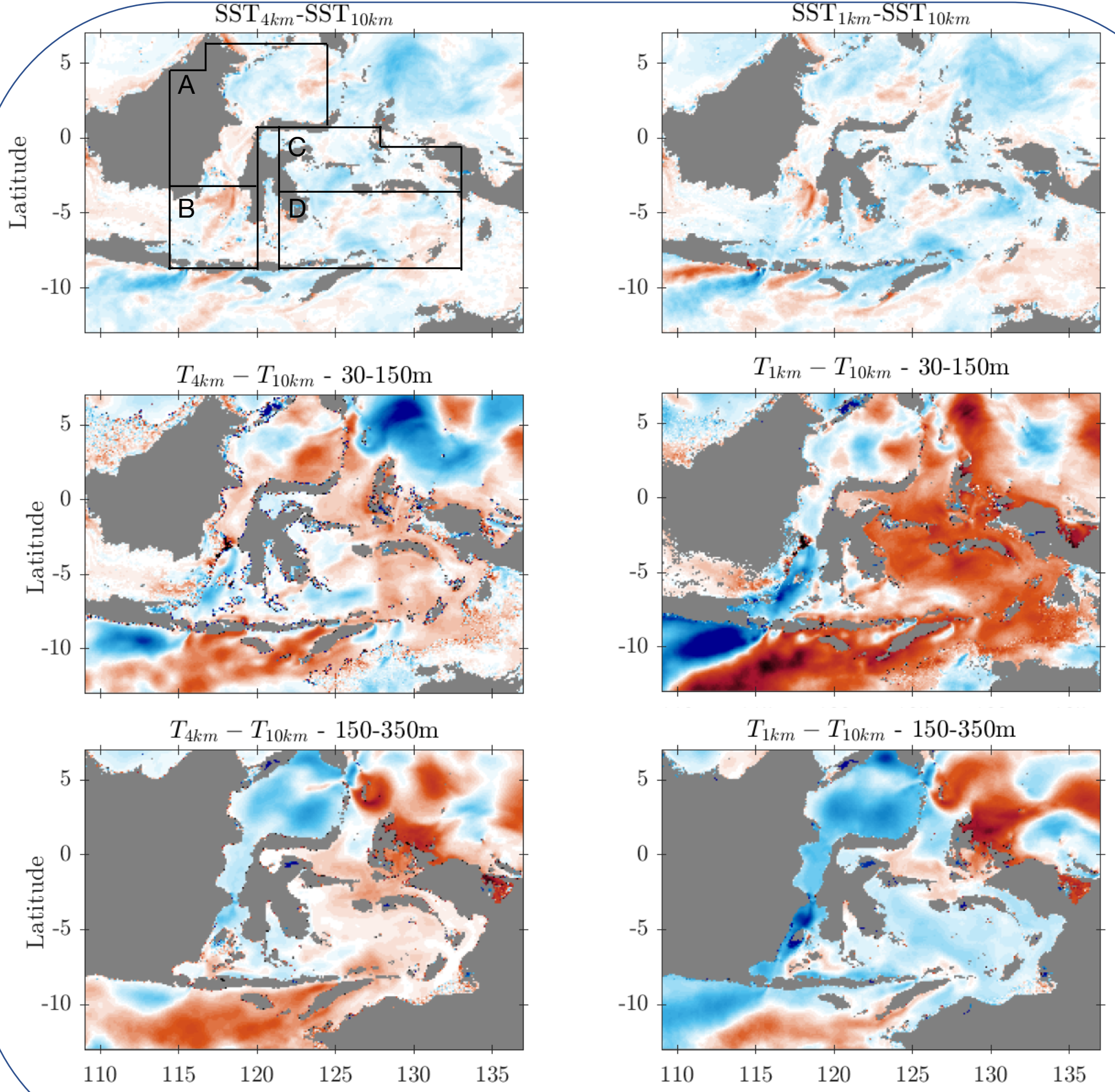
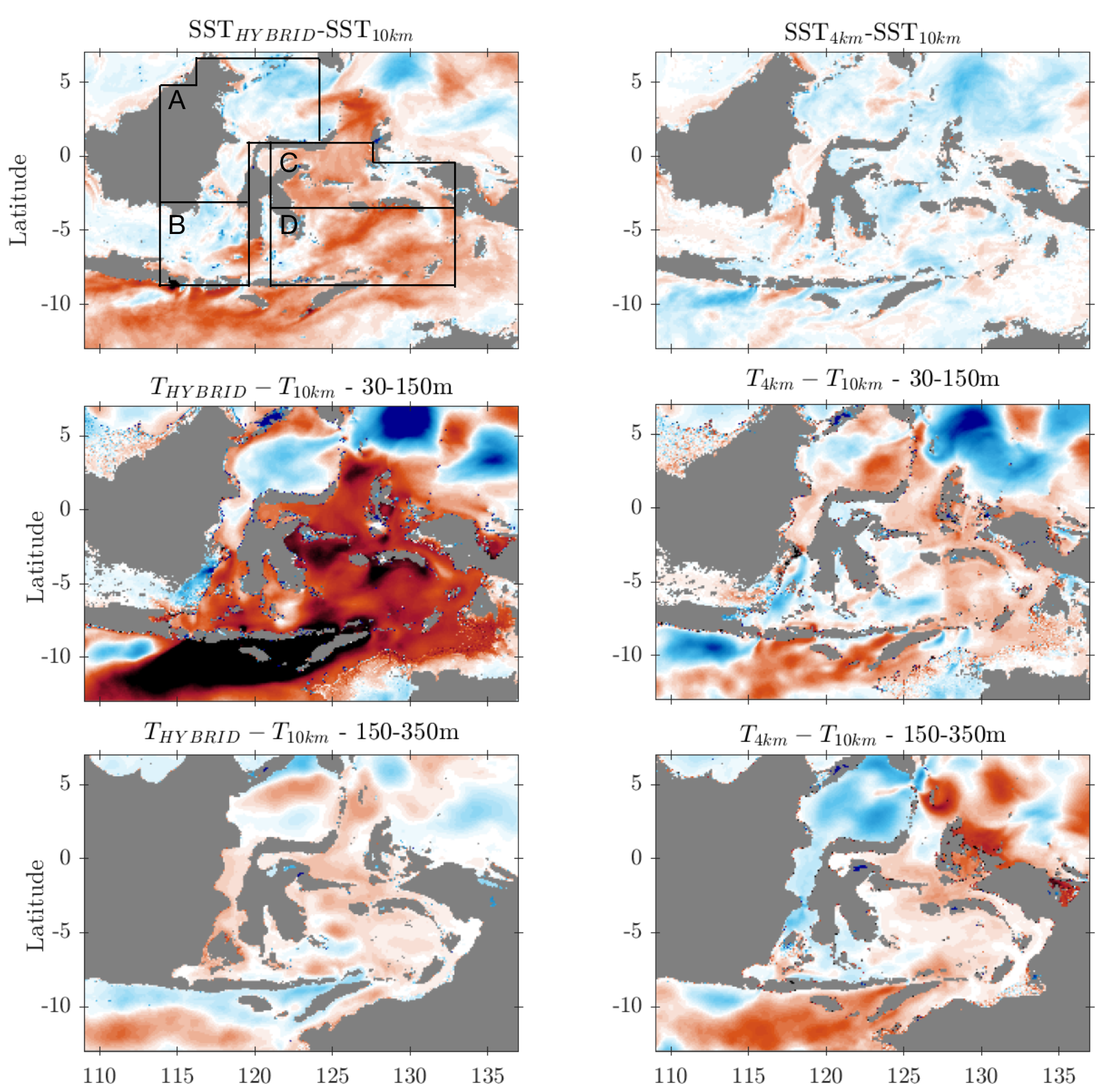
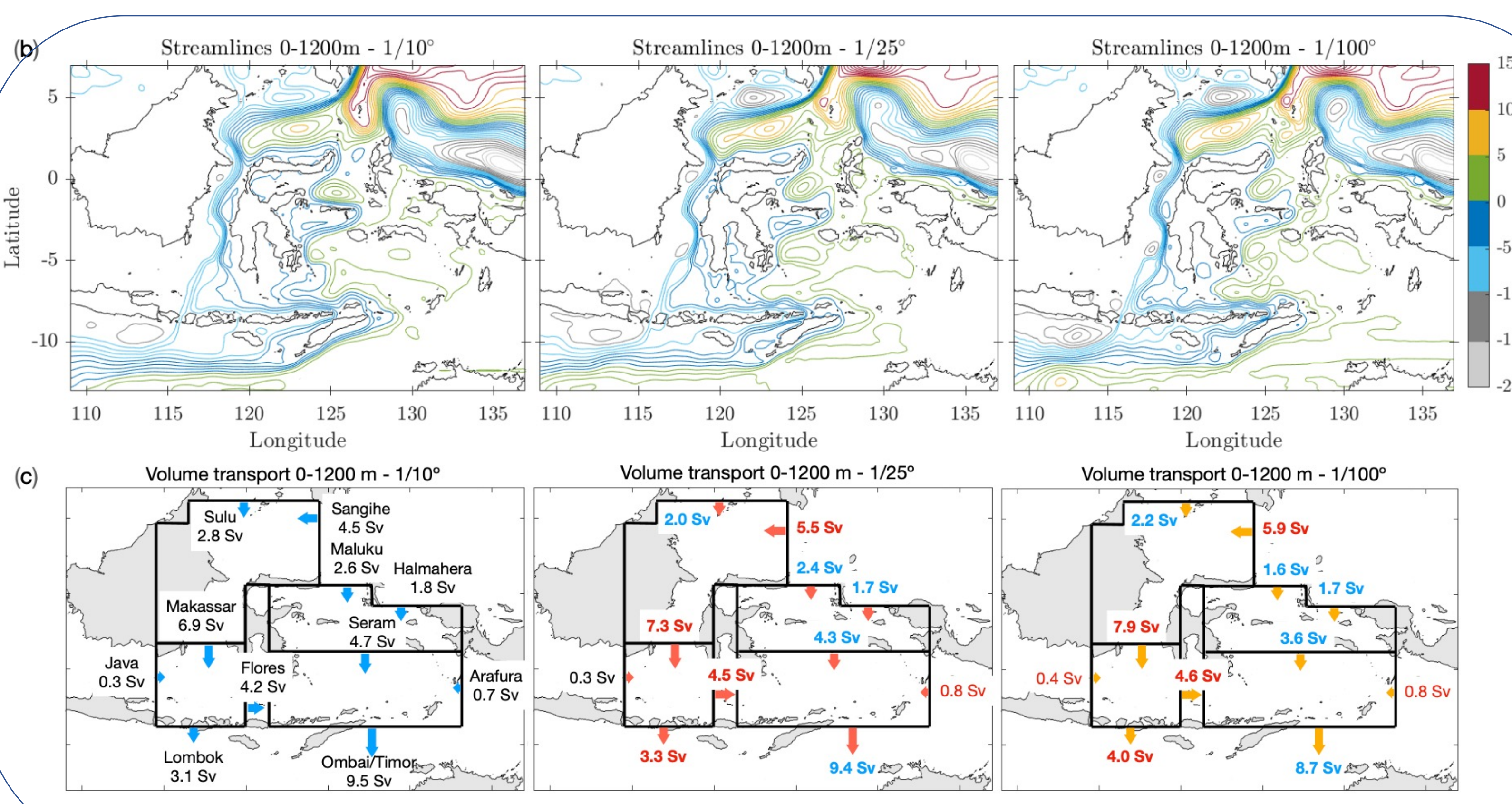
Results:

- High resolution: small scales, boundary layers, jets.
- Reso. & bathy.
 - change magnitude of the flow, not the vertical structure
 - More water along western route (Makassar) and less along eastern route (Molucca, Halmahera)

BATHYMETRY



HORIZONTAL RESOLUTION



Further work:

- Explore why the temperature change with resolution and bathymetry.
- Understand what matters the most (mixing, roughness, size of the straits, resolution, etc)