

Xianmin Hu (xianmin@ualberta.ca), Clark Pennelly, Juliana Marson, Laura Castro De La Guardia
Laura Gillard, Natasha Ridenour, Nathan Grivault, Peggy Courtois, Samantha Roch, Yarisbel Garcia and Paul G. Myers
Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
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Why Numerical Ocean Modelling

- conduct experiments to study the physics and "what if" kind of questions
- prediction for "sudden" events associated to the ocean state, e.g., oil spill pathway
- fill the gap in observations (economically) to better understand the past and current ocean states

What is NEMO and ANHA Configuration

NEMO stands for the Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean, which is a state-of-art modeling framework widely used for oceanographic research, operational oceanography, seasonal forecasting and climate studies. It includes five major components,

- the blue ocean (ocean dynamics)
- the white ocean (sea ice)
- the green ocean (biogeochemistry), more details about the ANHA and BLING marriage: poster #16
- the adaptive mesh refinement software (AGRIF, see poster #13)
- the assimilation component

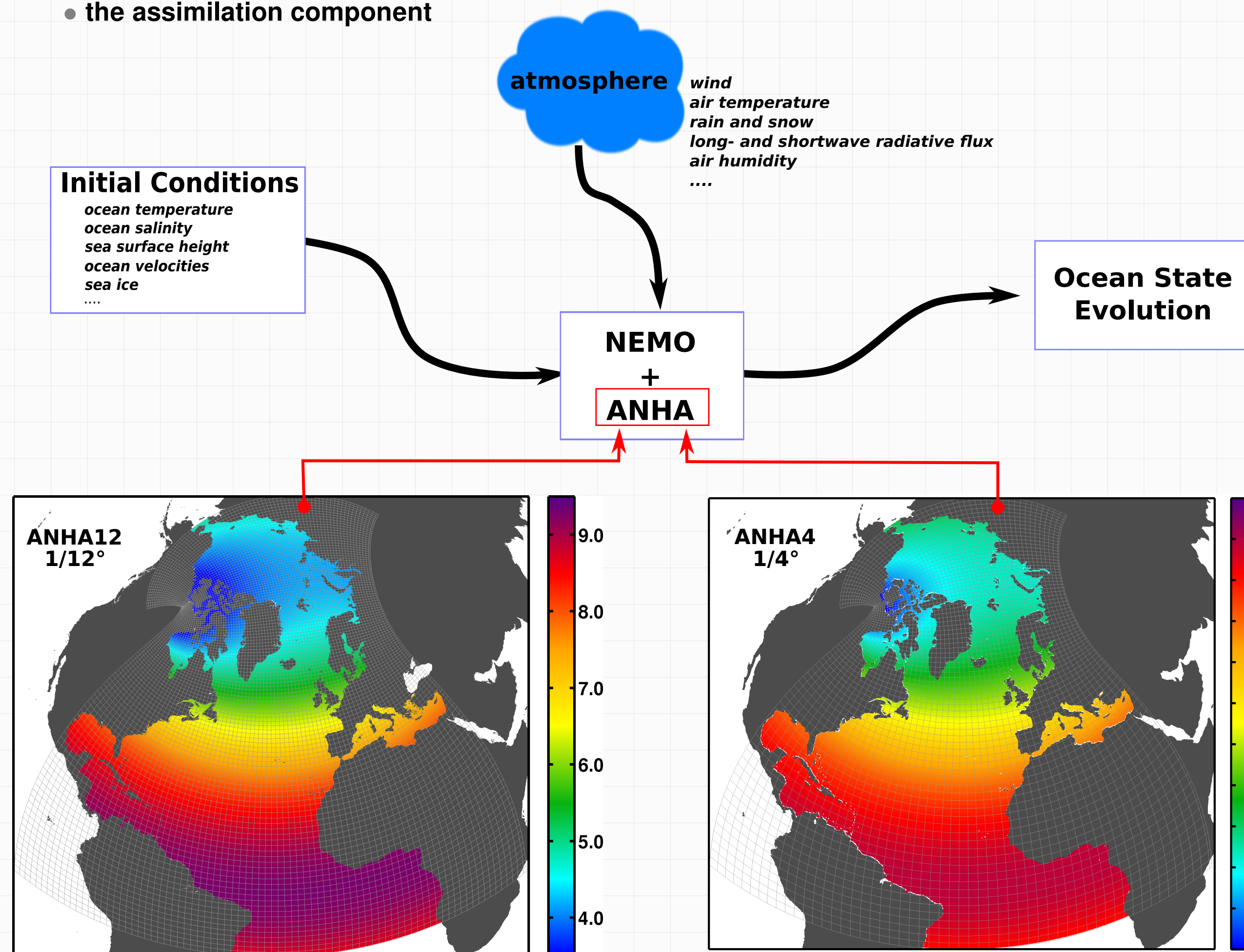
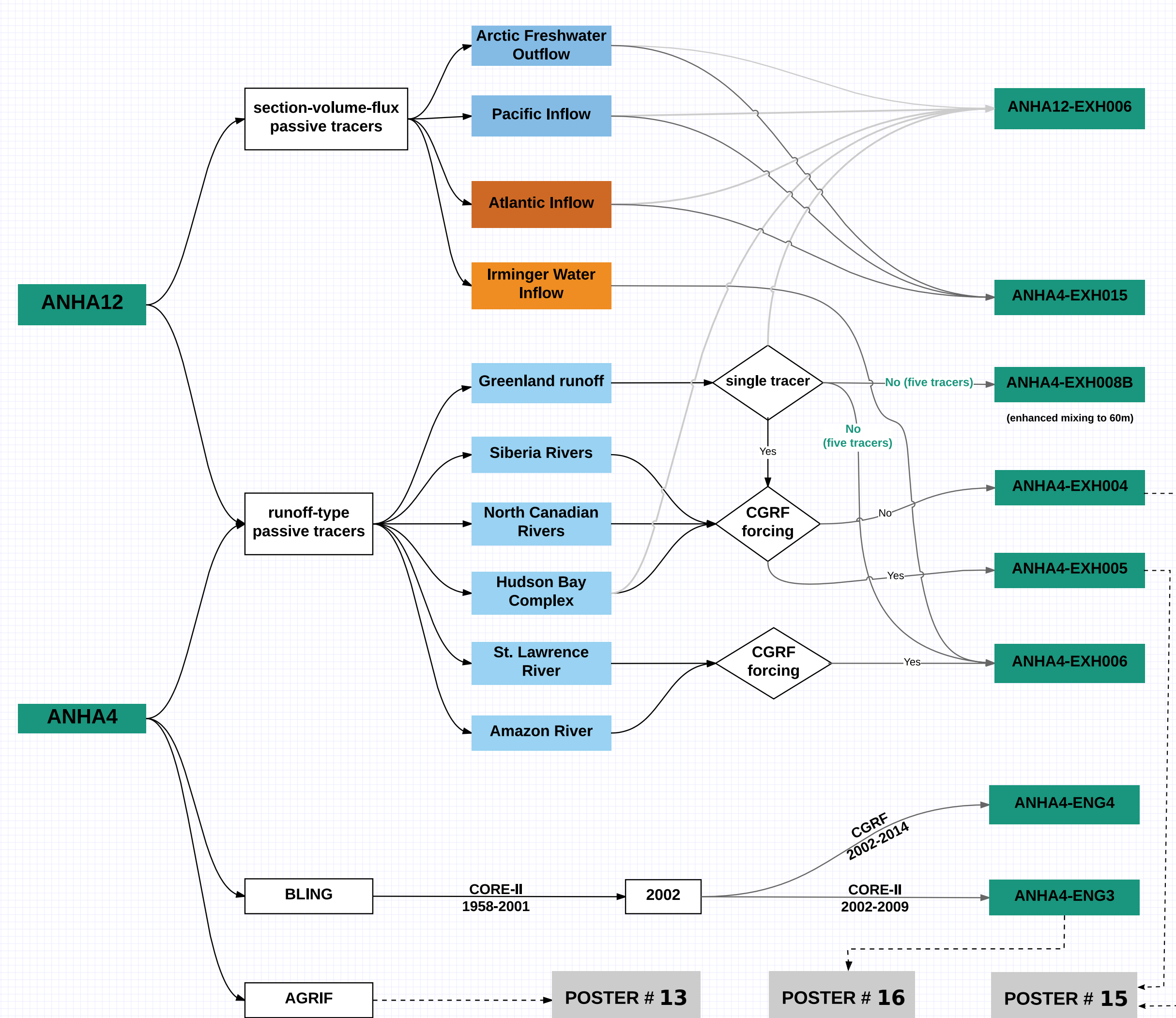


Figure 1 Arctic and Northern Hemisphere Atlantic (ANHA) NEMO configurations domain and horizontal resolution (colour, unit: km). Left is ANHA12 (1632 x 2400 x 50 grid points) and right is ANHA4 (544x800x50 grid points)

What Simulations We Do



What Is the Cost

CONFIG	simulation	cores	one model year simulation (core year)	storage (GB/year)
ANHA4	basic	48	0.13	11
	basic + 5 passive TRC	72	0.26	22
	basic + BLING	60	0.25~0.29	45
ANHA12	basic + 5 passive TRC	300	12~12.9	130+
AGRIF	POSTER # 13			

What Simulations Tell Us

Pathway of the Greenland meltwater in the ocean

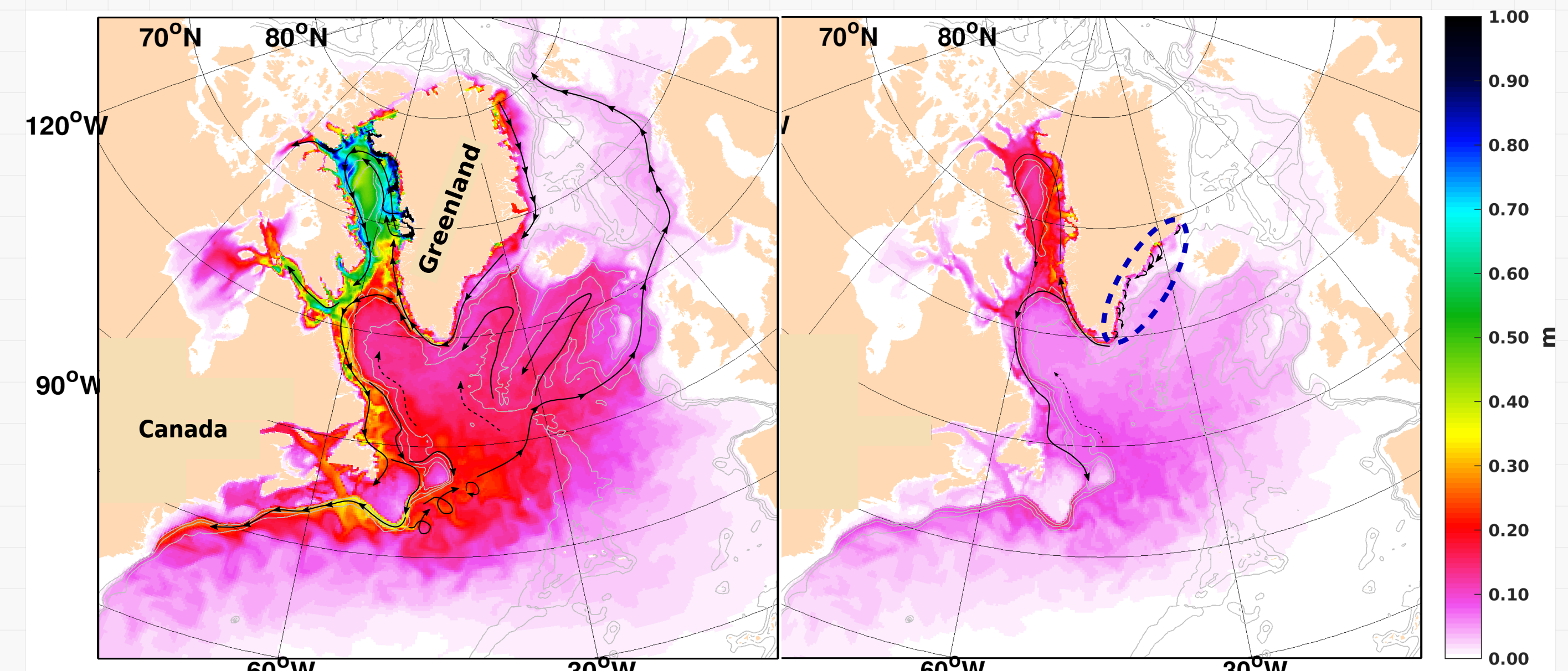


Figure 2 The horizontal distribution of vertical integrated Greenland meltwater passive tracer (left: meltwater from all around Greenland coast; right: meltwater only from southeast Greenland coast). Black arrows show the propagation pathway of the Greenland meltwater.

Pathway of the Pacific and Atlantic water in the Arctic Ocean

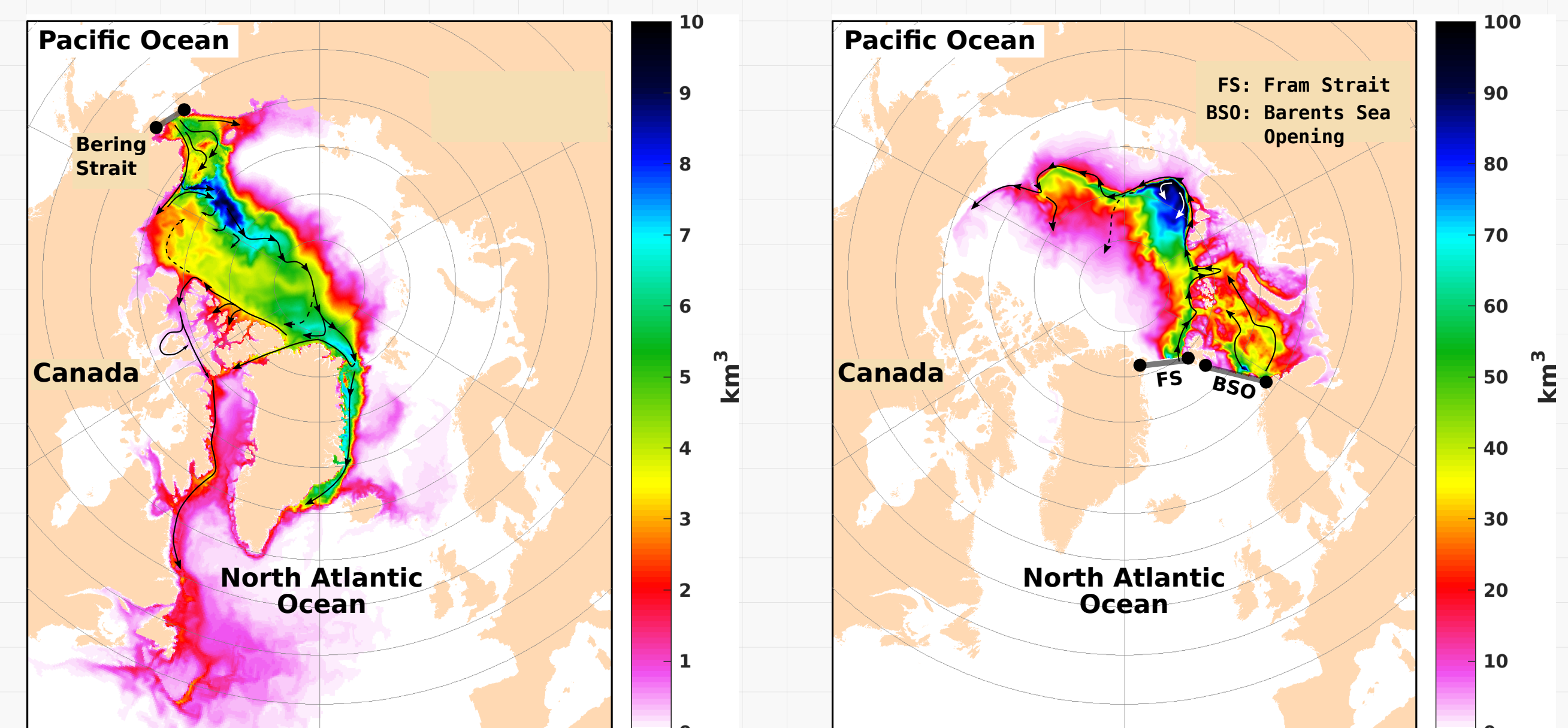


Figure 3 The horizontal distribution of vertical integrated Pacific Inflow (left) and Atlantic Inflow (right) passive tracer (volume accumulated since January 2002). Black arrows show the propagation pathway of the inflows.

Pathway of the riverine water in the ocean

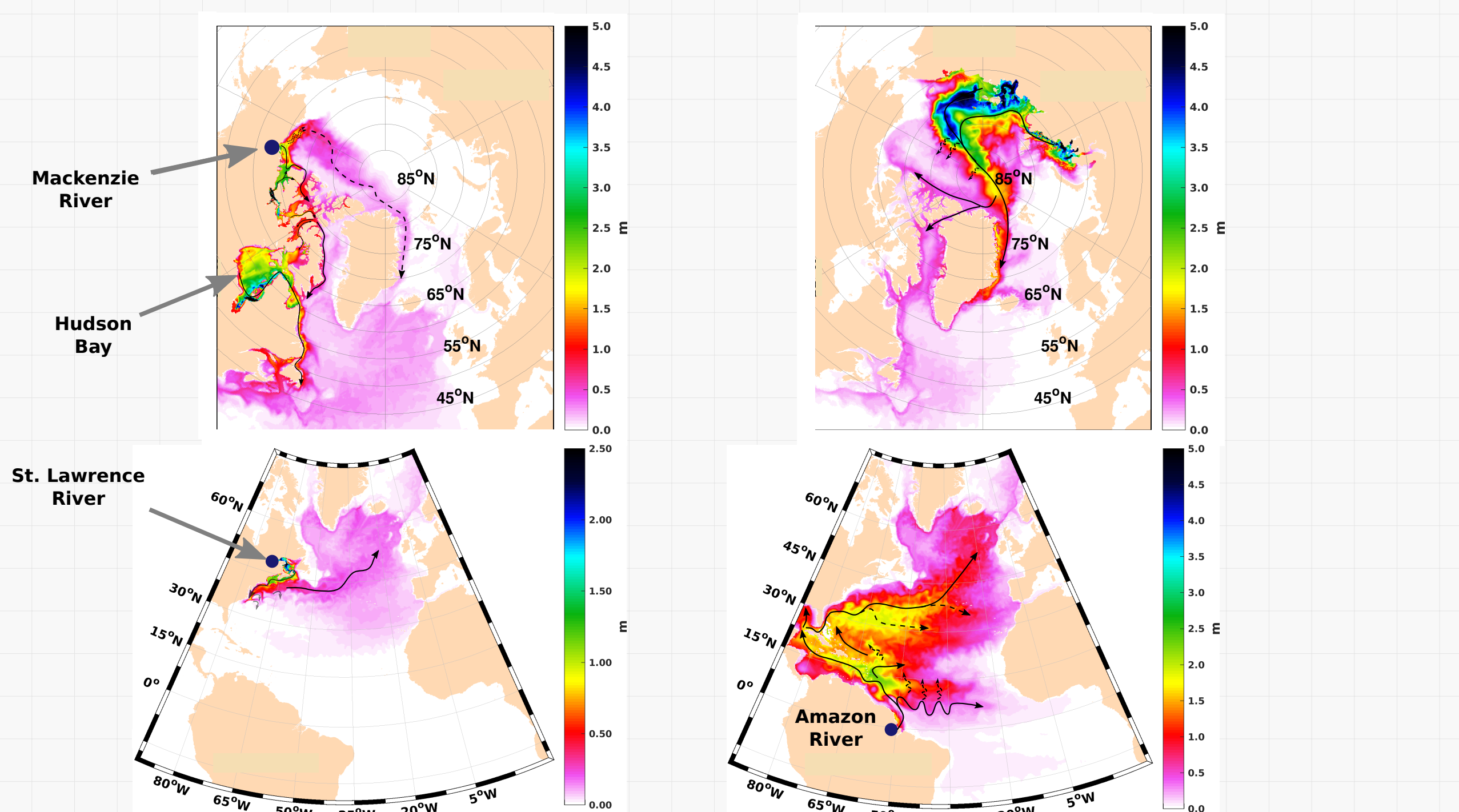


Figure 4 The horizontal distribution of riverine origin water in the Arctic and Atlantic Ocean (accumulated over the period of 2002 -- 2010). Top left panel for rivers from northern Canada (including Mackenzie River and rivers flowing into Hudson Bay). Top right panel for rivers from the Siberian coast. Bottom left is for St. Lawrence River and bottom right is for Amazon River.

Deep convection in the Labrador Sea and Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation

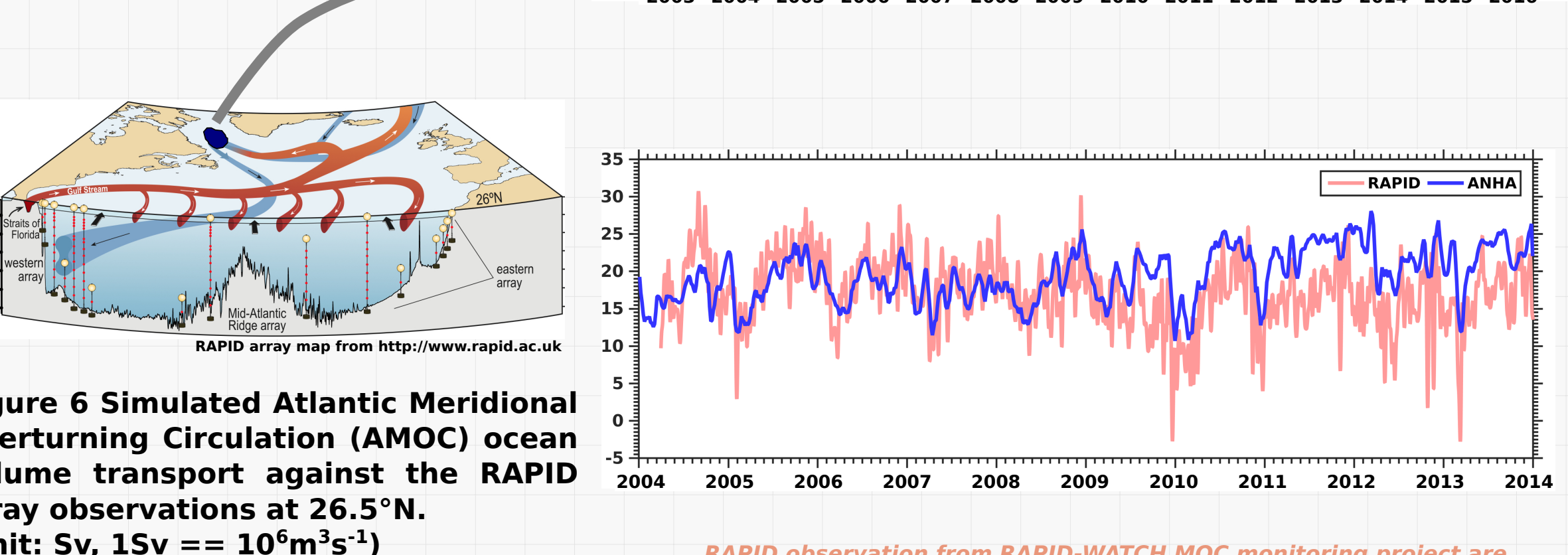
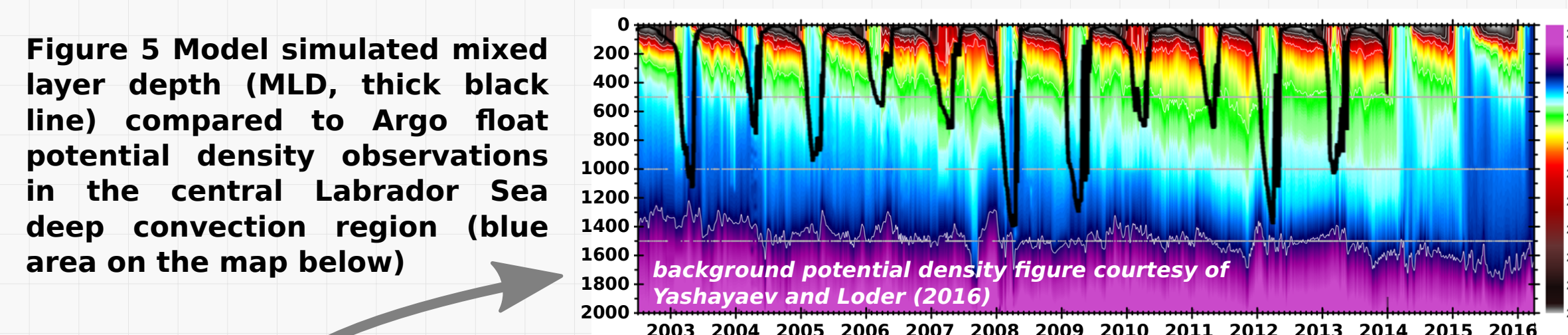


Figure 6 Simulated Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) ocean volume transport against the RAPID array observations at 26.5°N. (unit: Sv, 1Sv == 10⁶m³s⁻¹)

RAPID observation from RAPID-WATCH MOC monitoring project are funded by the Natural Environment Research Council and are freely available from www.rapid.ac.uk/rapidmoc

Acronyms:

AGRIF: Adaptive Grid Refinement In Fortran
BLING: Biogeochemical with Light, Iron, Nutrient and Gasses
CGRF: Canadian Meteorological Centre Global Deterministic Prediction System reforecasts
CORE-II: Coordinate Ocean-ice Reference Experiment version 2
GLORYS2v3: Global Ocean Physics Reanalysis II version 3