



# **Ocean Spinup in CESM. Current issues and discussion.**

**Cécile Hannay, Rich Neale and Joe Tribbia**  
*Atmospheric Modeling and Predictability (CGD/NCAR)*

**Keith Lindsay and Gokhan Danabasoglu**  
*Oceanography Section (CGD/NCAR)*

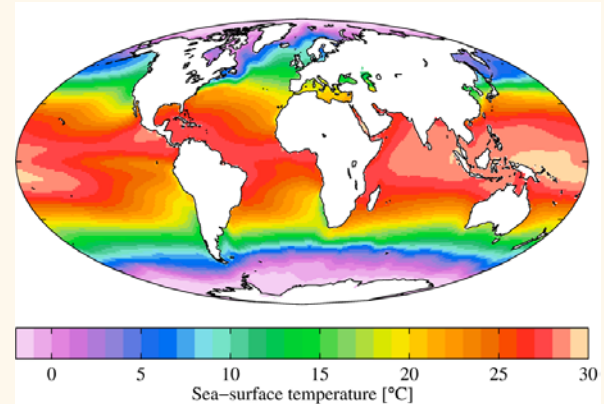
# Outline

- **Methods to initialize CESM**
- **Spin up issues with the Spectral Element dynamical core**
- **What controls the SSTs ?**
- **Take home message and discussion**

# Ways to initialize the ocean in CESM

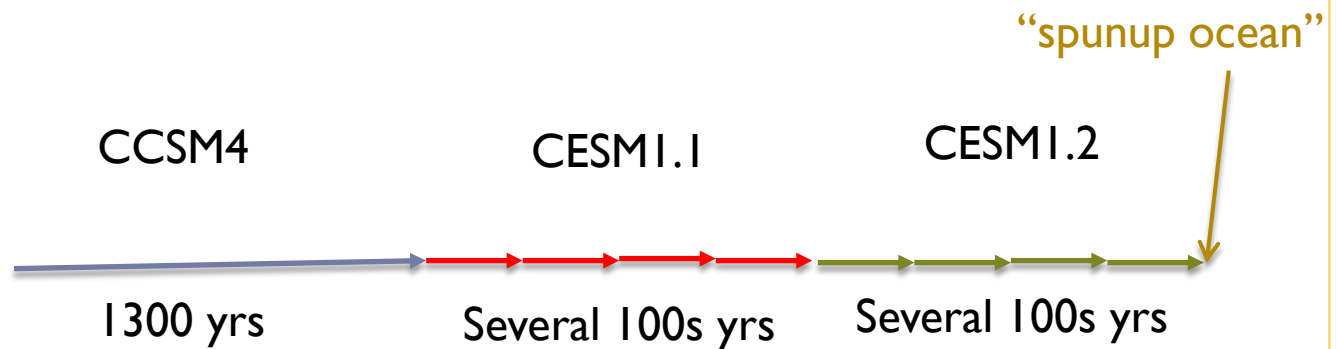
## Levitus

Start from **Levitus** climatology based on observations

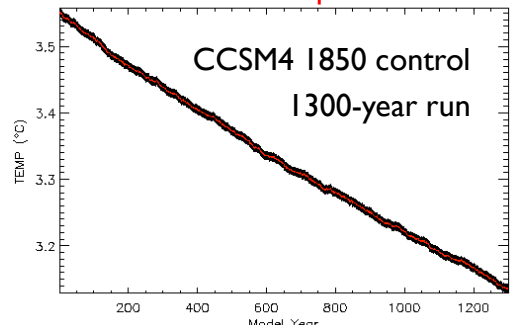


## Long spunup ocean

Start from a **long** previous run (or succession of runs)



# Pros and Cons of each initialization

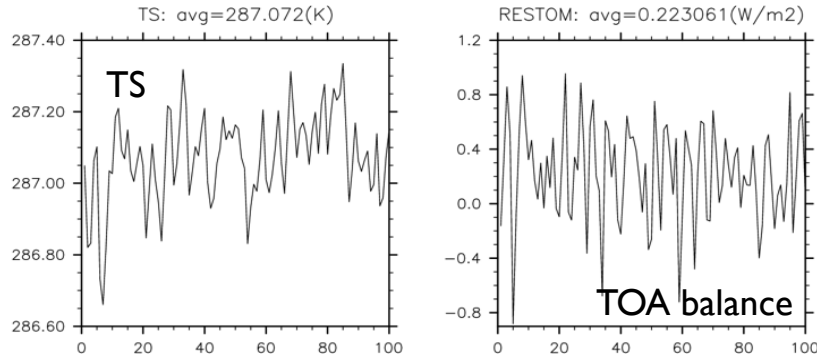
	Pros	Cons
<b>Levitus</b>	“Clean” way to initialize	Each run requires long spin-up. - At each experiment we will repeat this long spunup - More challenging to tune (*).  Levitus is present day ocean. Is it best to initialize 1850 ?
<b>Long spunup ocean</b>	Fast to adjust  Easier to tune	The model has drifted far away from reality.  Difficult to reproduce.

\* tune = adjust parameters (“tuning parameters”) to achieve TOA radiative balance  $\sim 0 \text{ W/m}^2$

# What happens in the first 100 years of the run?

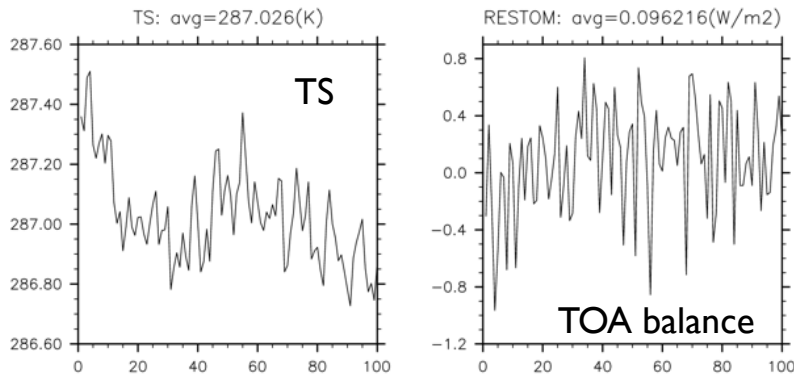
## CESM1.1: Finite volume (FV)

Spunup  
ocean



When starting from spunup ocean,  
model quickly adjusts (20 years)

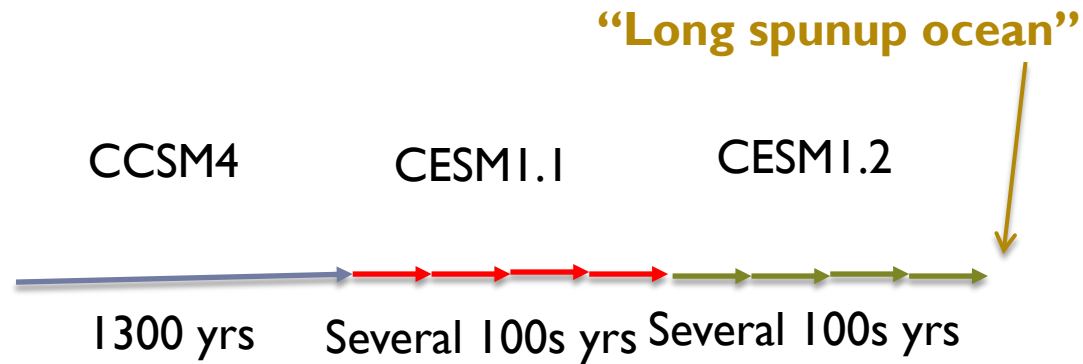
Levitus



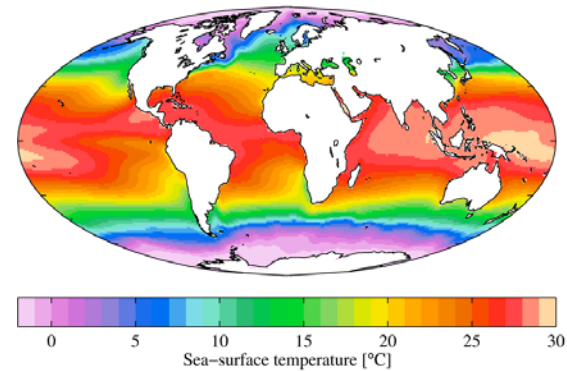
When starting from Levitus,  
model spinups longer (100 years).

# Proposed strategy to tune the model

(1) Use “long spunup” initialization, to obtain tuning parameters to adjust TOA balance  $\sim 0 \text{ W/m}^2$



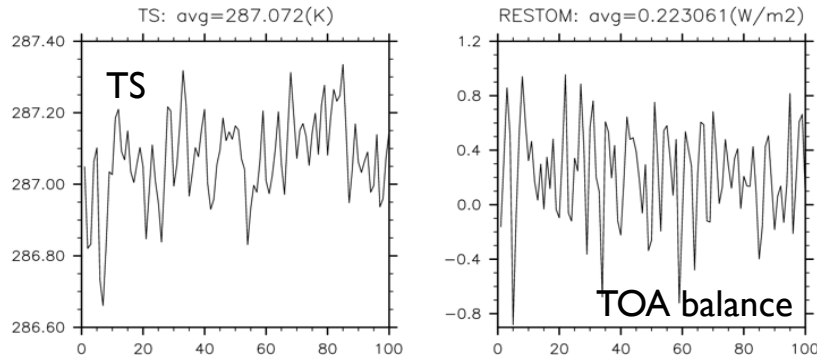
(2) Use tuning parameters obtained in (1) and restart the run from Levitus



(3) Retune “along the way” if needed to maintain TOA balance  $\sim 0 \text{ W/m}^2$

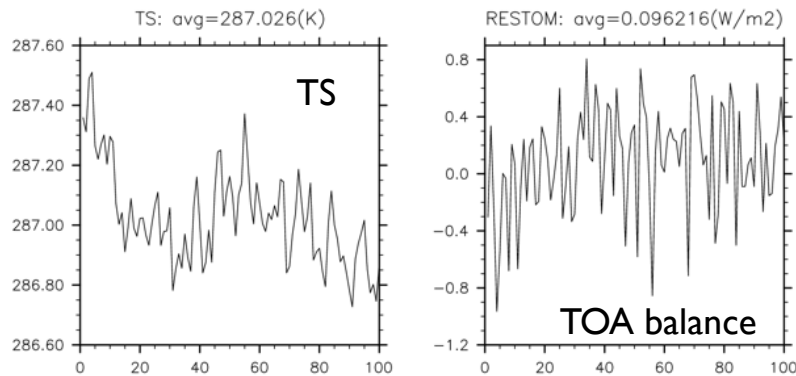
# What happens in the first 100 year of the run?

## CESM1.1: Finite volume (FV)



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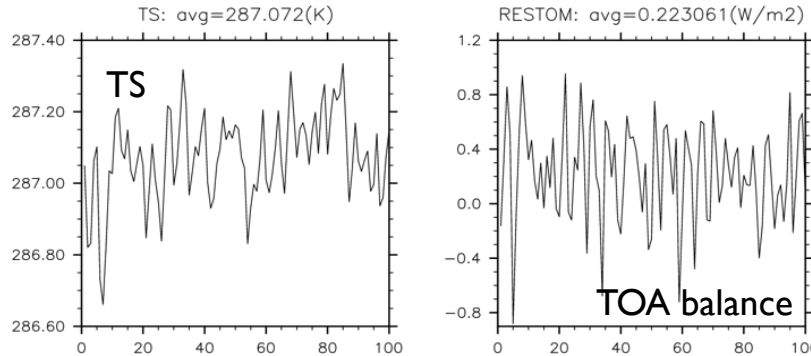
When starting from Levitus,  
model spinups longer (100 years).

Proposed strategy was quite  
successful in CESM1.1.

Used for “large-ensemble”

# What happens in the first 100 year of the run?

## CESM1.1: Finite volume (FV)



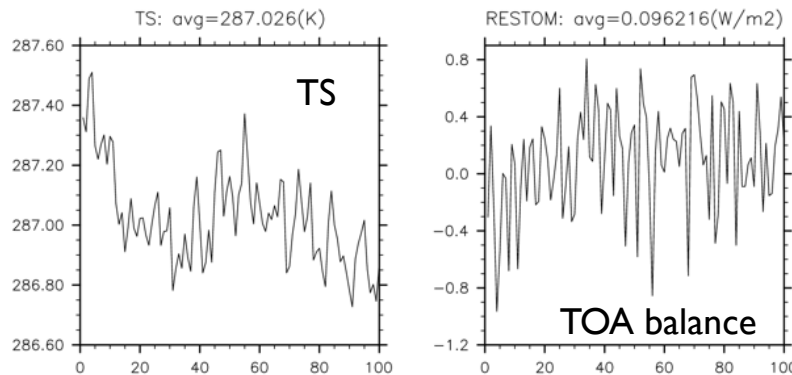
Spunup  
ocean

When starting from spunup ocean,  
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## CESM1.2: Spectral element (SE)

Then comes CESM1.2  
and its new dynamical core

Levitus

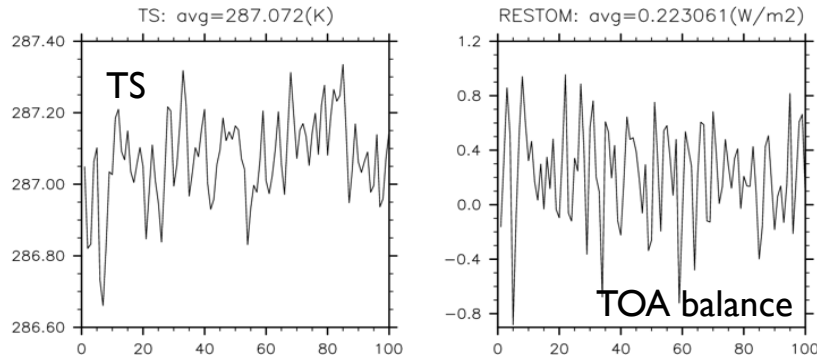


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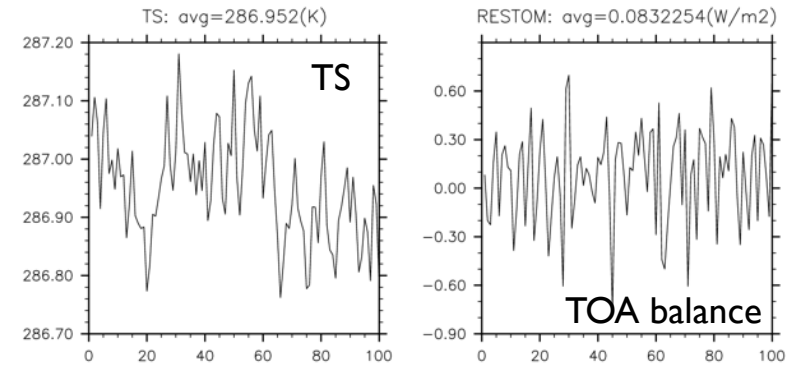
## CESM1.1: Finite volume (FV)



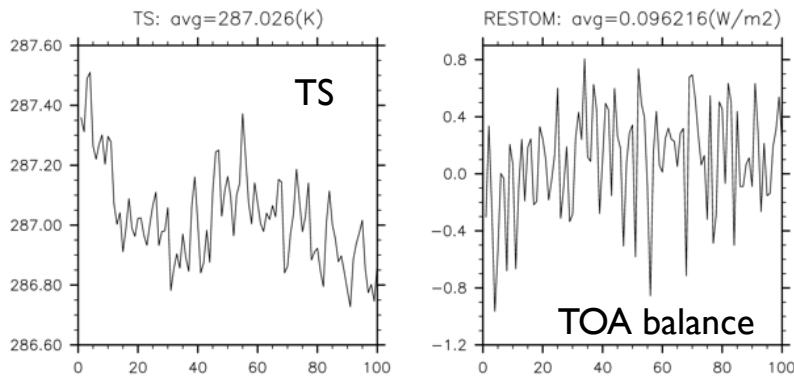
Spunup  
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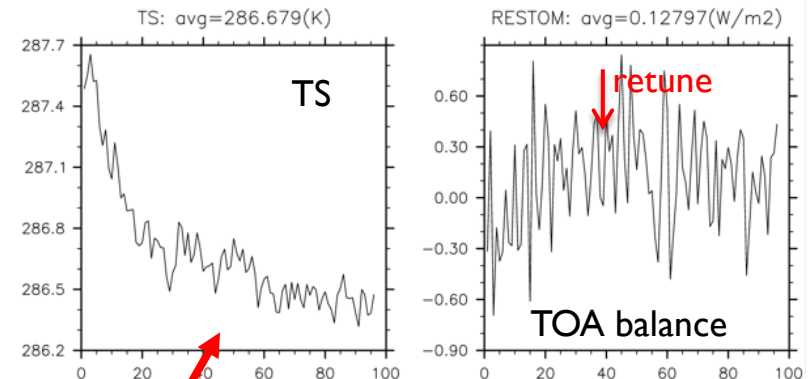
## CESM1.2: Spectral element (SE)



Levitus



When starting from Levitus,  
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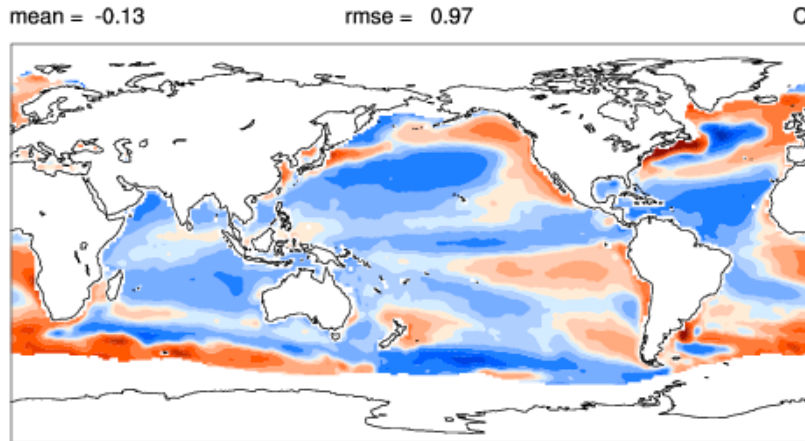


“Houston, we have problem”

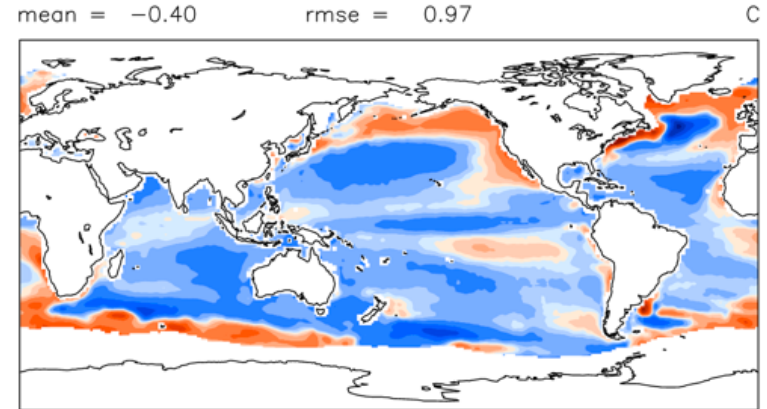
# SST biases

Compared to HadISST/OI.v2 (pre-industrial)

## Finite Volume: Spunup ocean

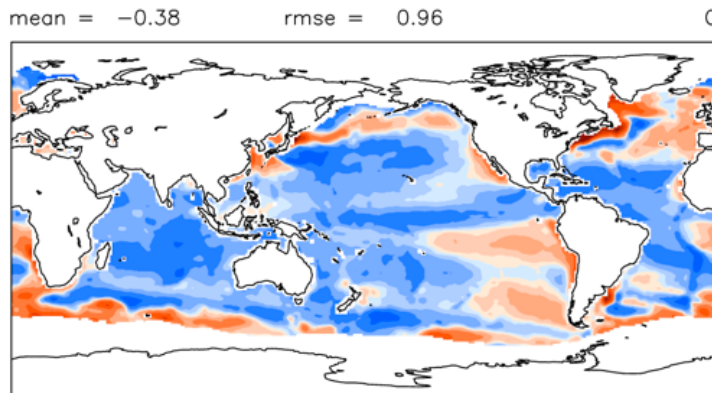


## Spectral Element: Spunup ocean

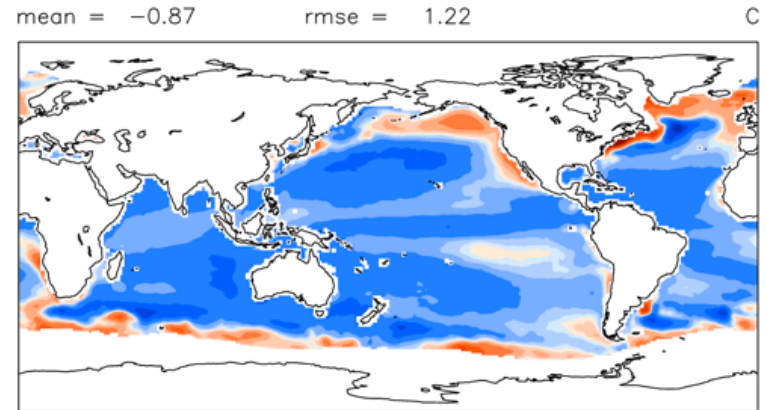


Similar bias that FV except SE Pacific.

## Finite Volume: Levitus



## Spectral Element: Levitus

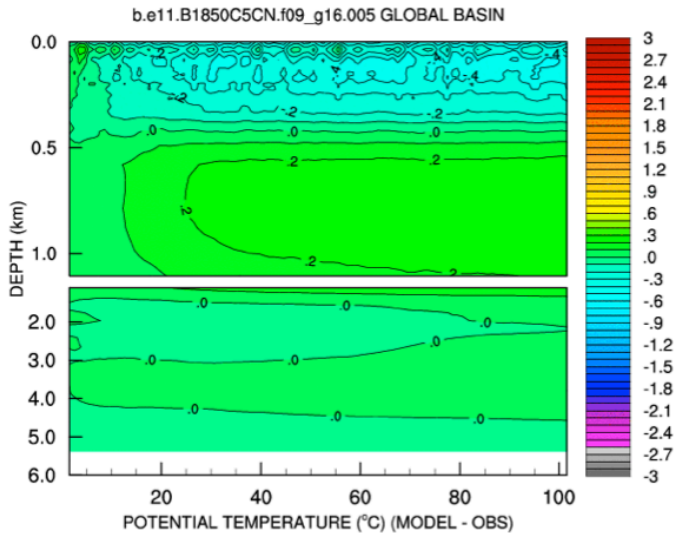


SSTs stabilize but too cold compared to obs  
SST: 0.5K colder than FV

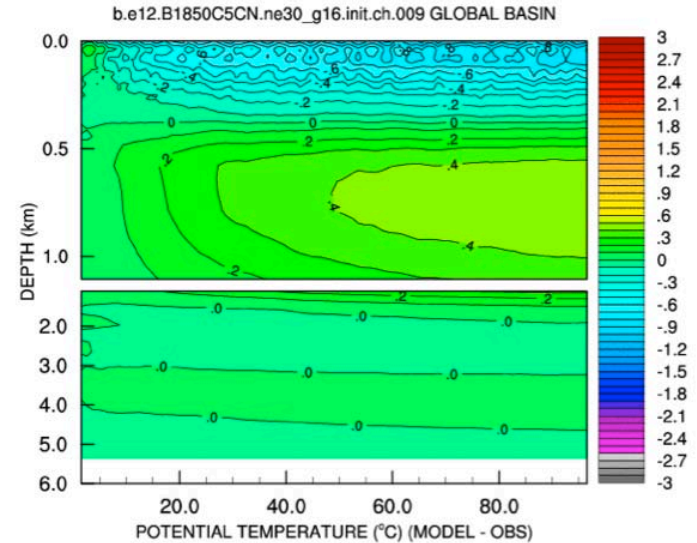
# Ocean temperature bias

$$T \text{ bias} = T_{\text{ocn}} - \text{Levitus}$$

## Finite Volume: Levitus



## Spectral Element : Levitus



When starting from Levitus:

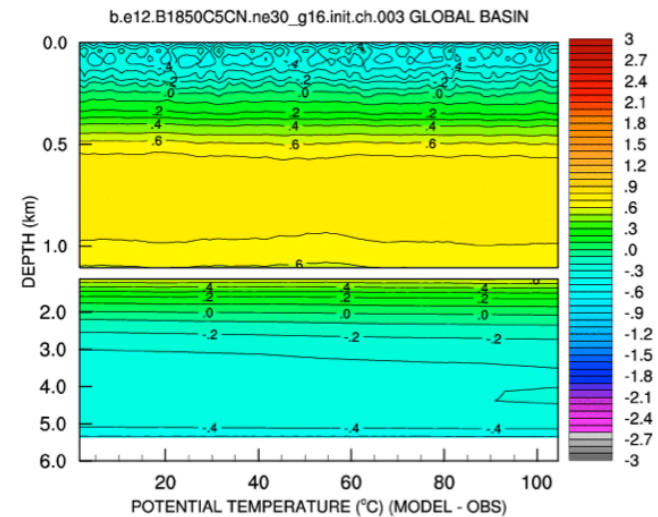
- cools near the surface
- warms around 750 meter
- exacerbated in SE

When starting from long spunup ocean:

- the 750-meter warm layer is present at initialization

**750-meter warm layer is a signature of Spectral Element (present in every run)**

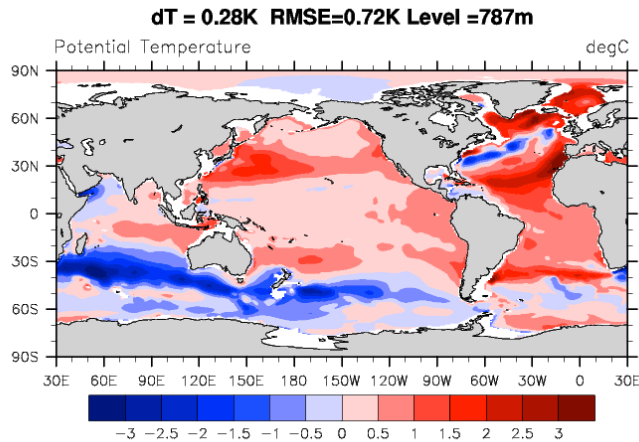
## Spectral Element: Spunup ocean



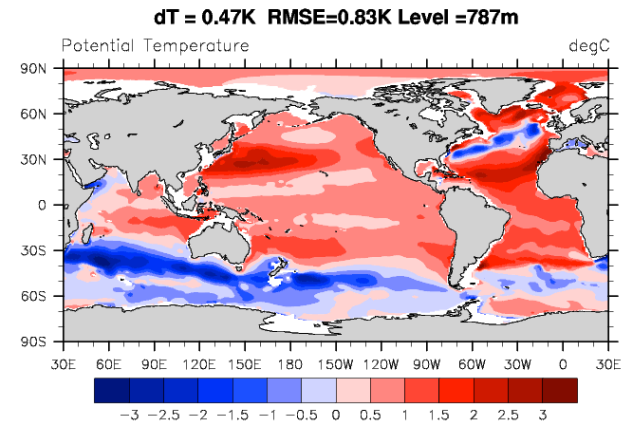
# Is 750-meter warming uniform over ocean ?

Bias at 750m = T 750-m - Levitus

Finite Volume (yrs 70-89)



Spectral Element (yrs 70-89)



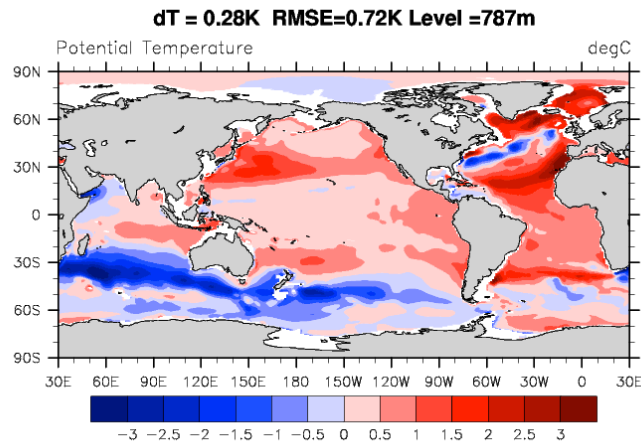
Warming is not uniform: areas of warming and cooling

Warming also exists in Finite Volume but cooling compensates warming globally.

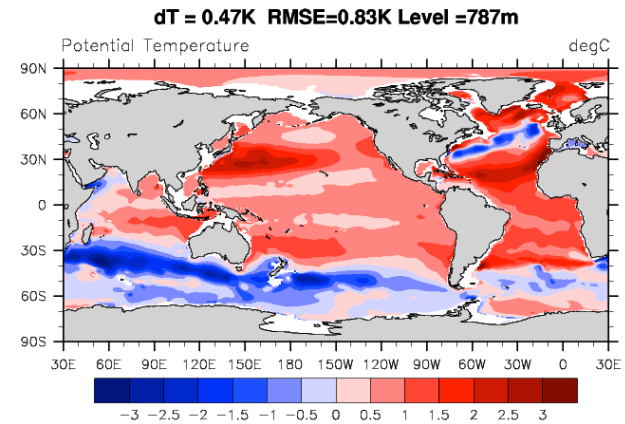
# Is 750-m warming correlated to SSTs cooling?

Bias at 750m = T 750-m - Levitus

Finite Volume (yrs 70-89)

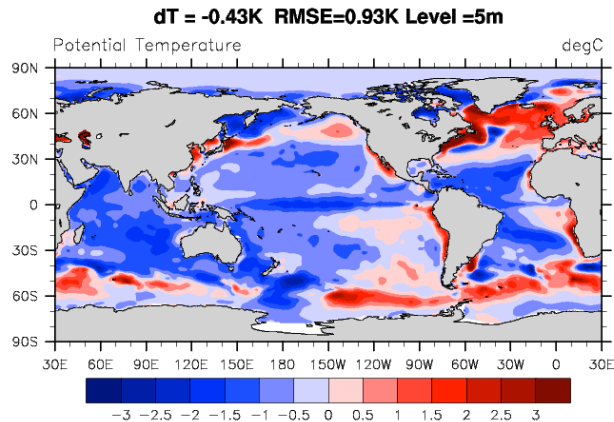


Spectral Element (yrs 70-89)

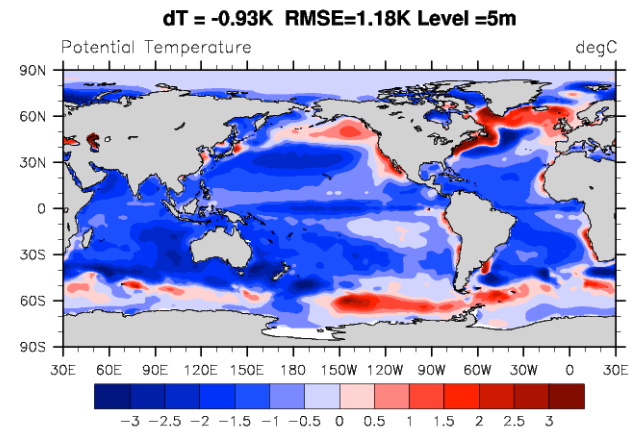


SST bias = SST - Levitus

Finite Volume (yrs 70-89)



Spectral Element (yrs 70-89)





# What is different (Finite Volume ↔ Spectral Element) ?

## Tuning parameters

	FV	SE
rhminl	0.8925	0.884
rpen	10	5
dust_emis	0.35	0.55

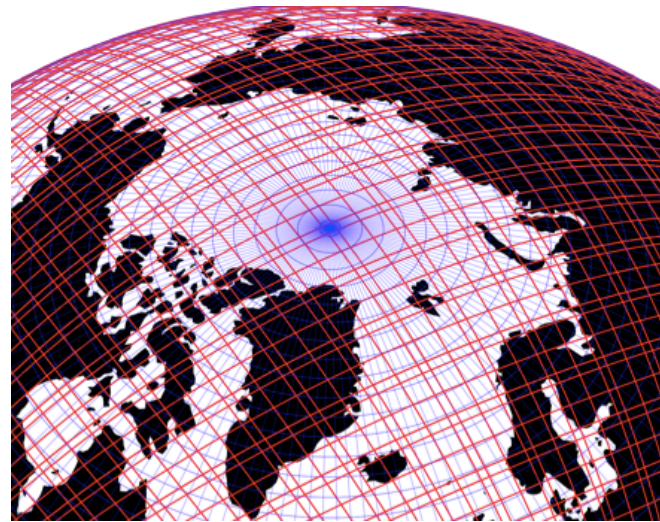
## Topography

New software to generate topography  
(accommodate unstructured grids and  
enforce more physical consistency)

## Climate

SST colder in SE than FV  
Atmosphere is drier in SE than FV  
Surface stress in Southern Ocean

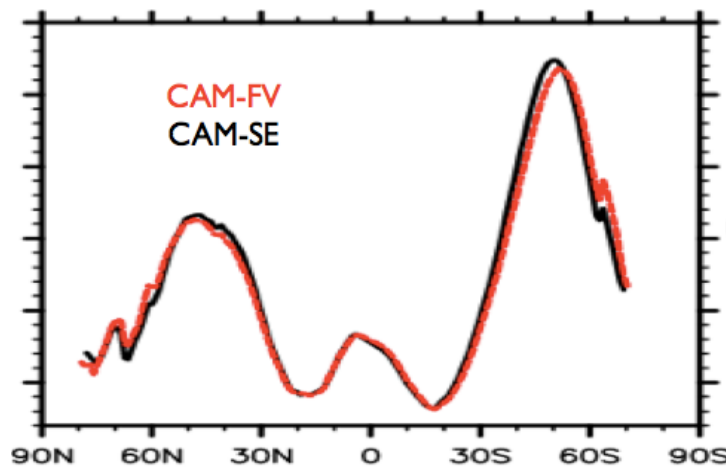
## Grid differences at high latitudes



Red: CAM-SE grid  
Blue: CAM-FV grid  
(at about 2 degree)

Courtesy:  
Peter Lauritzen

What's the impact on physics and remapping?



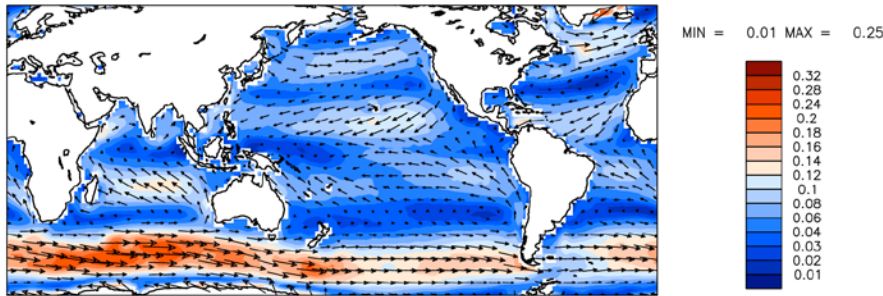
TAUX in CAM-SE:

- Location: maximum moves north
- Amplitude increases

# Surface stress

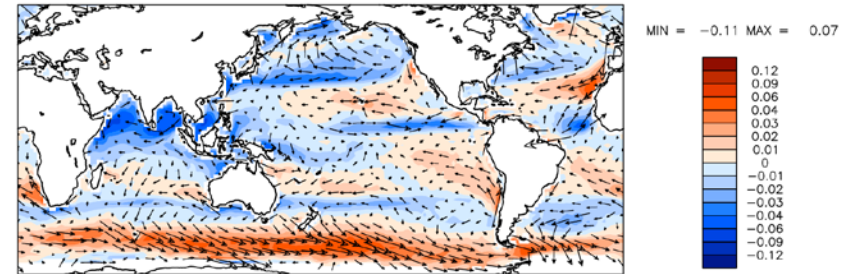
## Observed surface stress

Large-Yeager (2009)

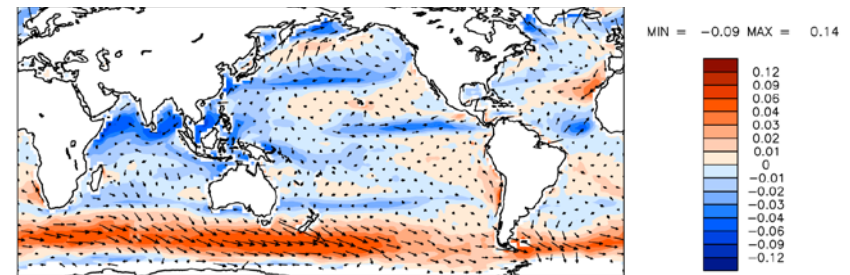


## Surface stress errors

CAM-FV - Obs



CAM-SE - Obs

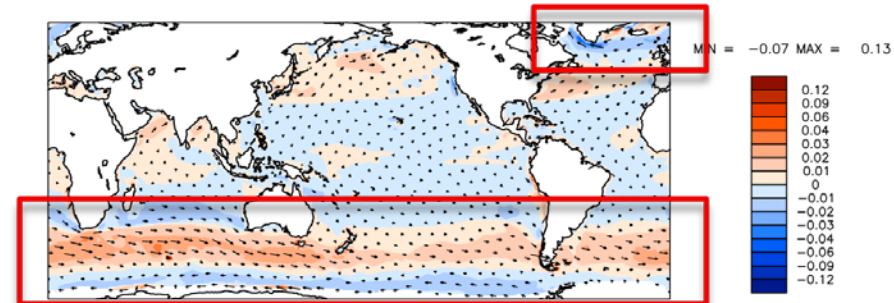


**Significant differences in surface stress**

- Southern oceans
- Close to Greenland

## Surface stress differences

CAM-SE - CAM-FV



# Surface stress and SSTs

## Difference between CAM-SE and CAM-FV

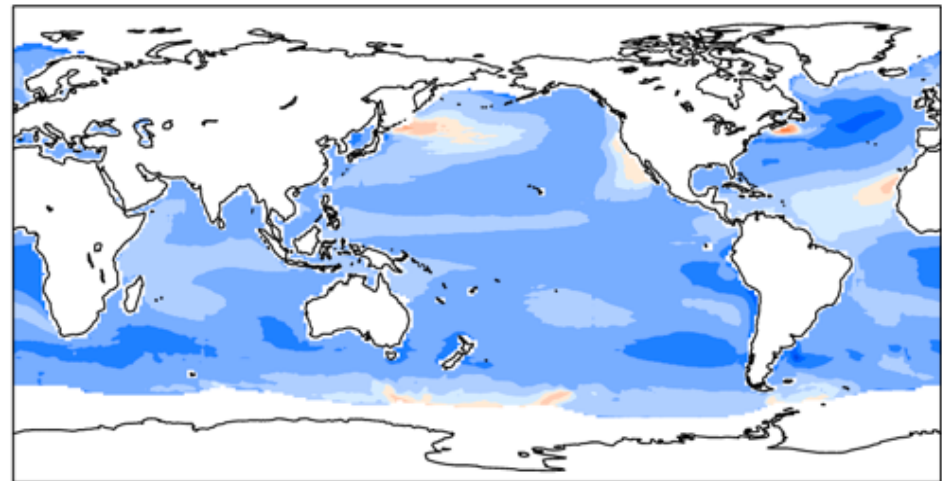
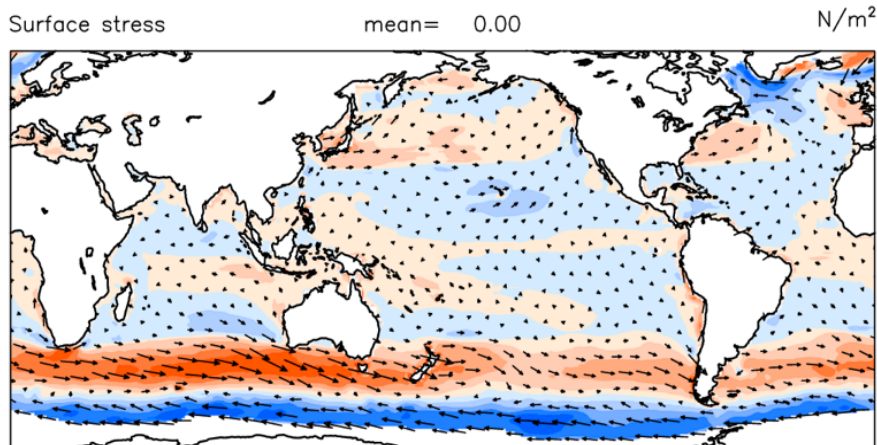
Surface stress: SE-FV

SSTs: SE-FV

mean = -0.64

rmse = 0.71

C



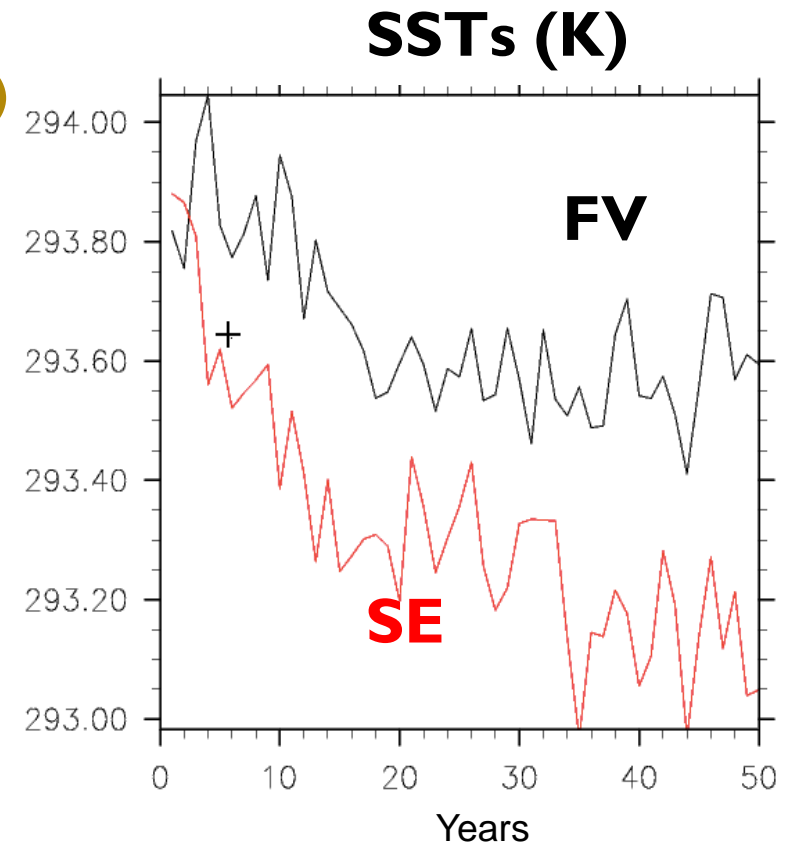
**Correlation between SST and surface stress differences**



# What controls SST cooling in SE ?

## Inventory of differences (SE ↔ FV)

- **Tuning parameters**
  - Dust emission factor
  - Cloud tuning (rhminl, rpen)
- **Topography**
- **Remapping (ocn ↔ atm)**
- **Surface stresses**

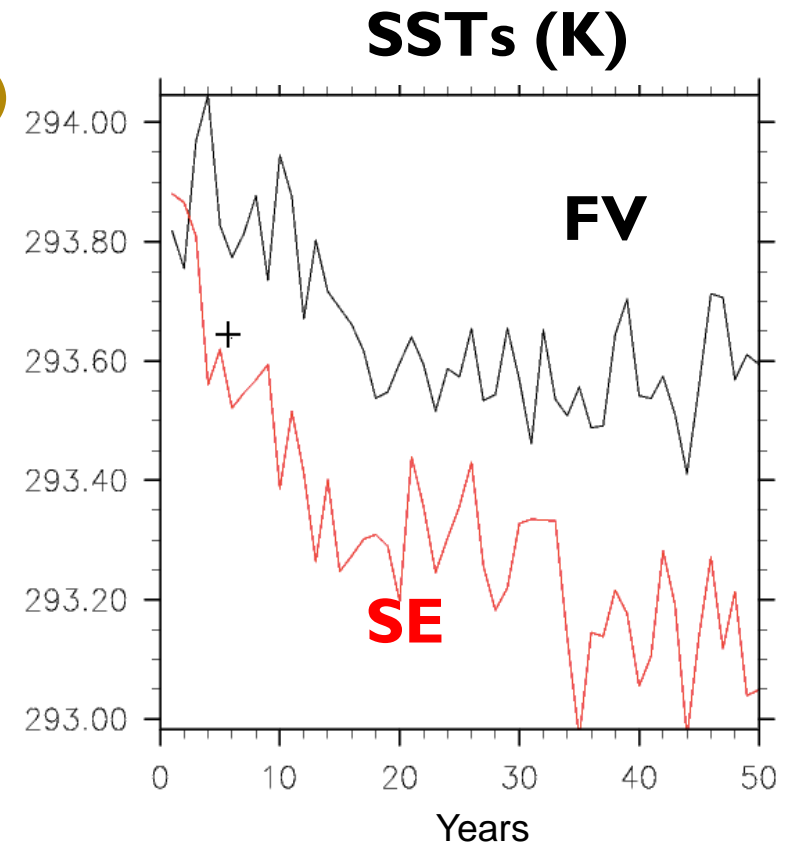


**Can we identify differences responsible of the SSTs cooling in SE ?**

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- **Tuning parameters**
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- **Surface stresses**
  - Turn off turbulent mountain stress
  - Increase turbulent mountain stress
  - Change gravity wave

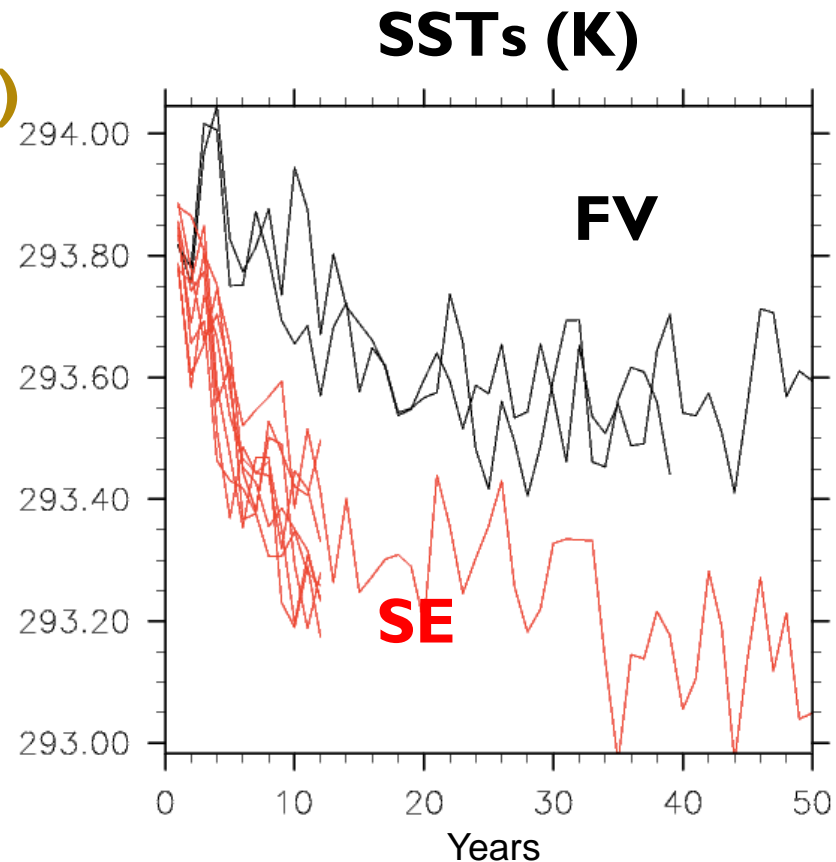


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# What controls SST cooling in SE ?

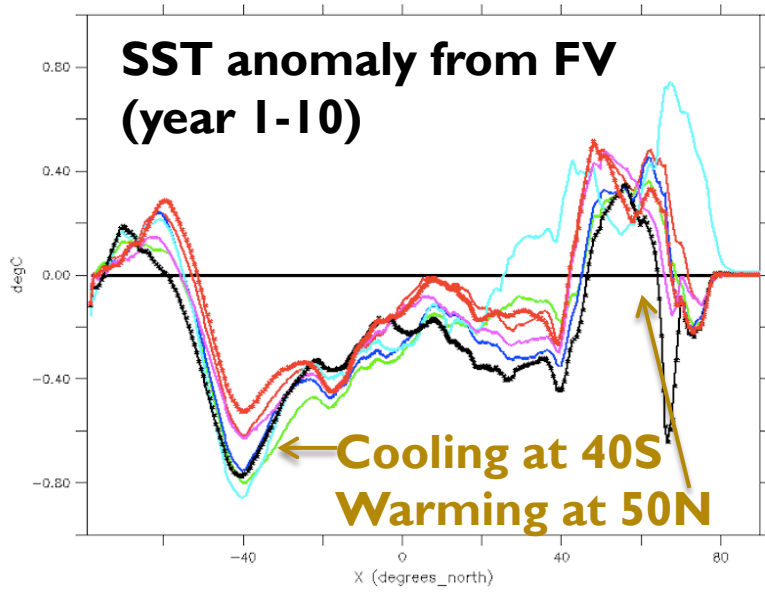
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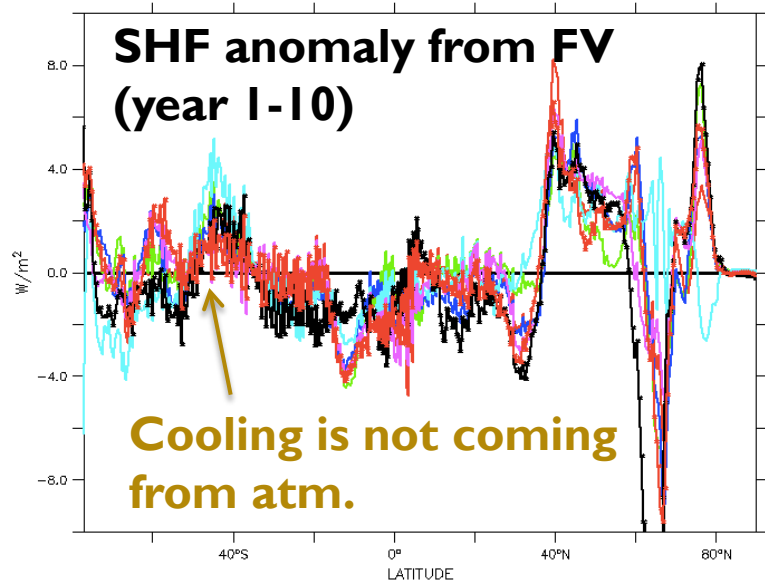
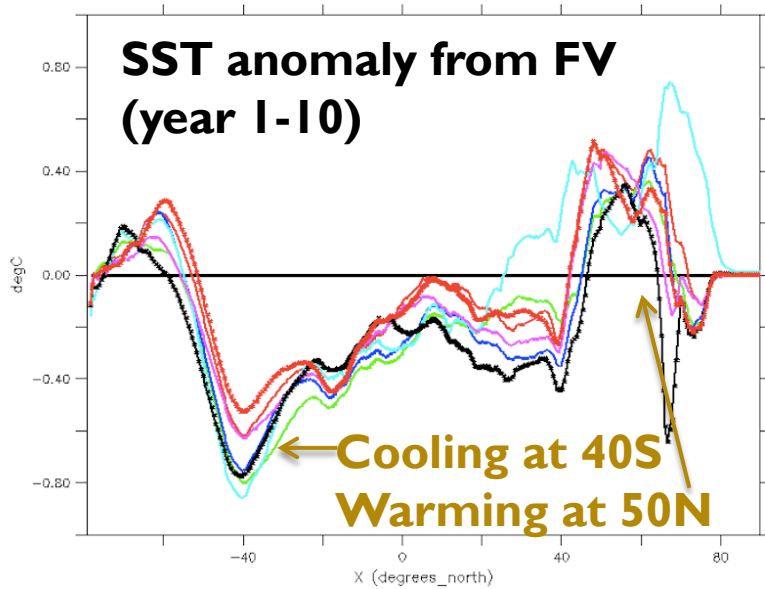


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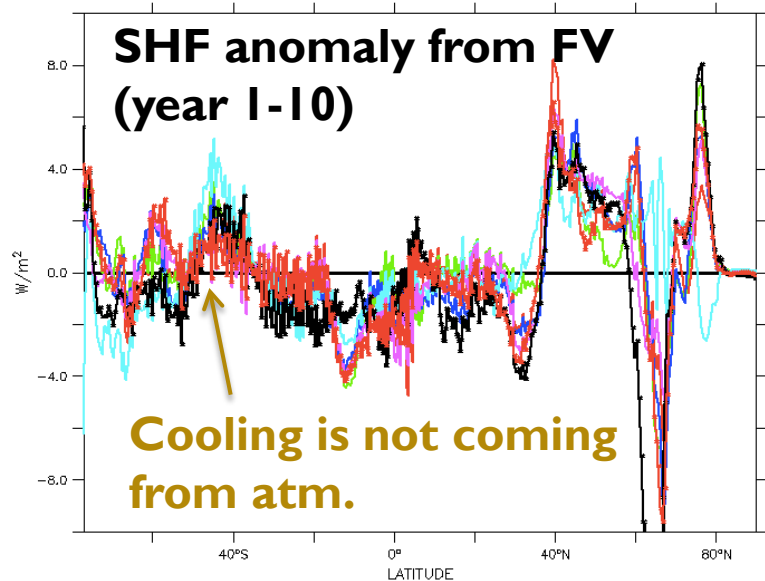
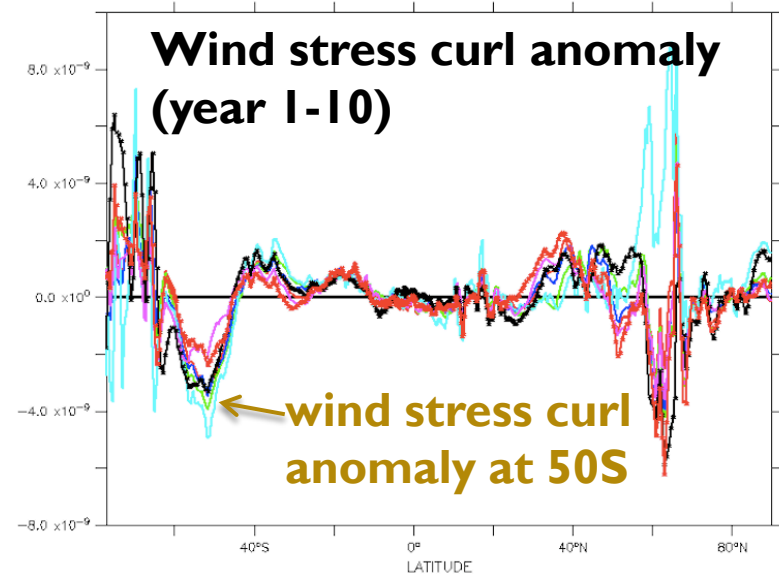
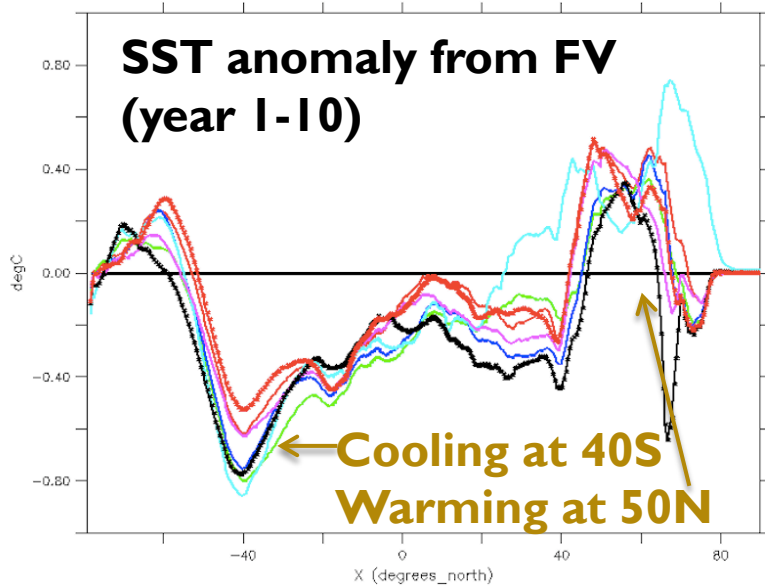
# Mechanism responsible of SST cooling in SE



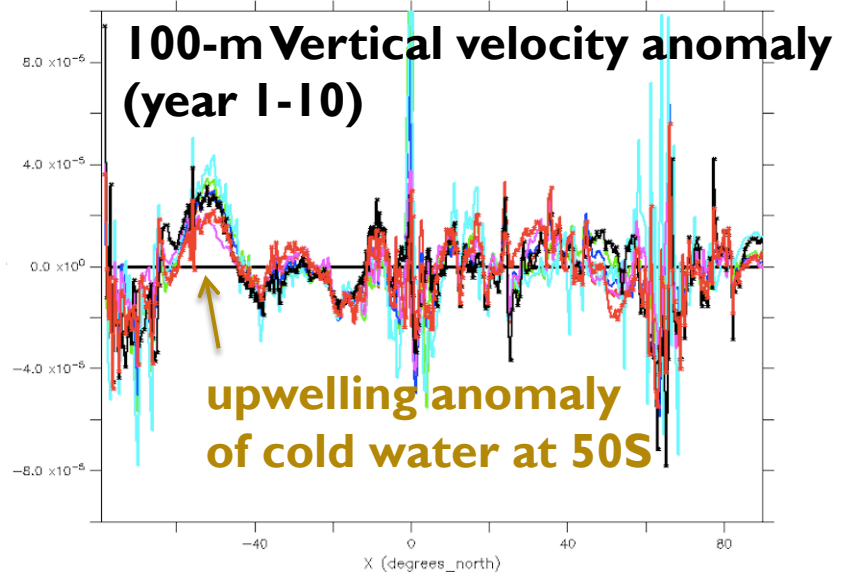
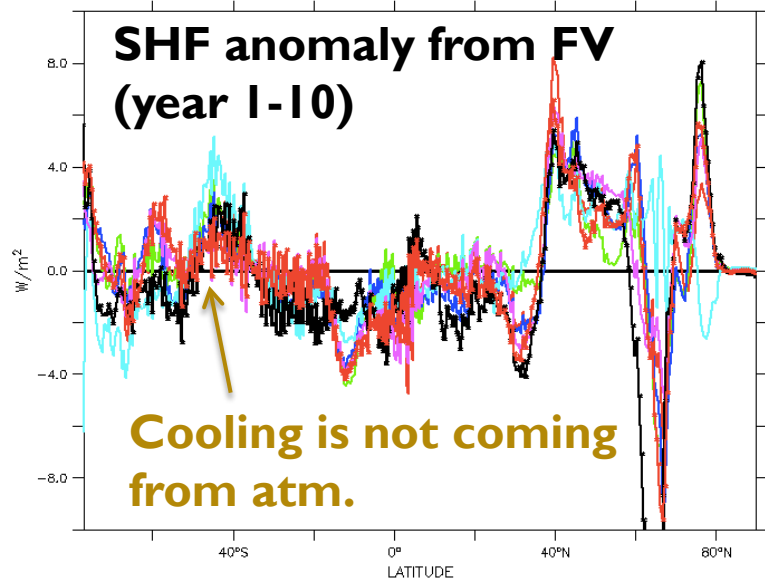
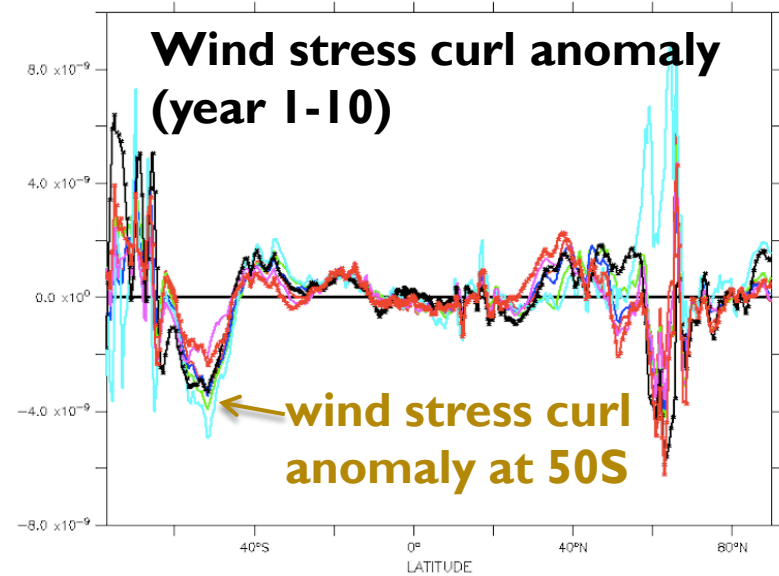
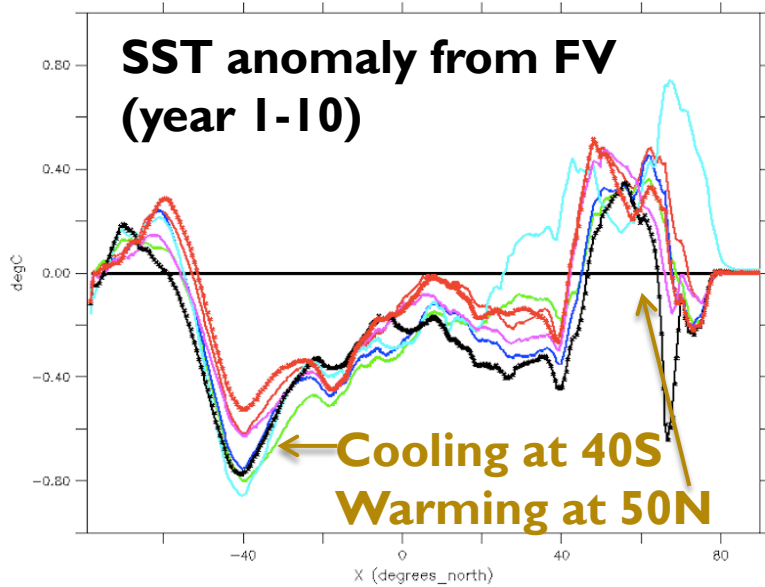
# Mechanism responsible of SST cooling in SE



# Mechanism responsible of SST cooling in SE



# Mechanism responsible of SST cooling in SE



# Take home message

Spinup issue with the **Spectral Element** dycore

When starting from Levitus

- **SSTs** are **cooling** too much
- Formation of **750m warm layer**

**Wind stress curl anomaly (from FV) responsible of upwelling anomaly at 50S. This leads to SSTs cooling anomaly in Southern ocean.**

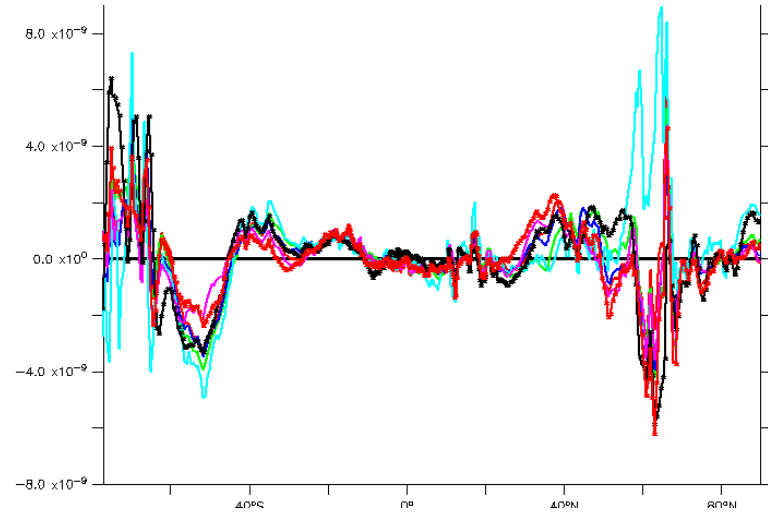
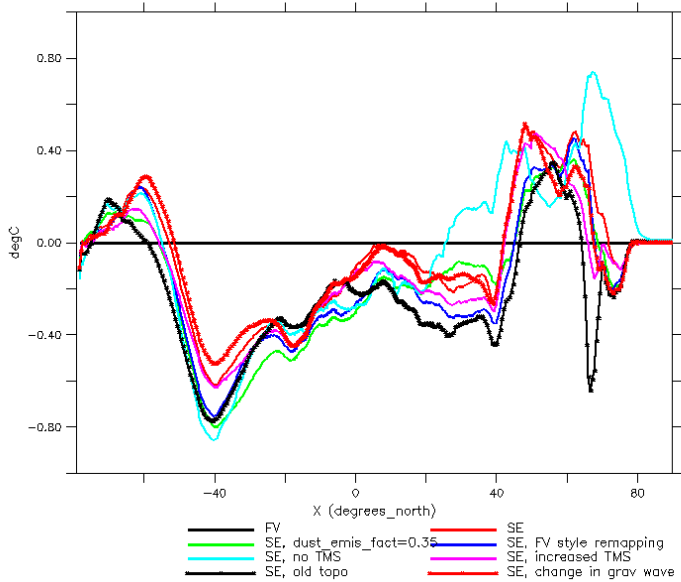
**Next step: compare with CORE**



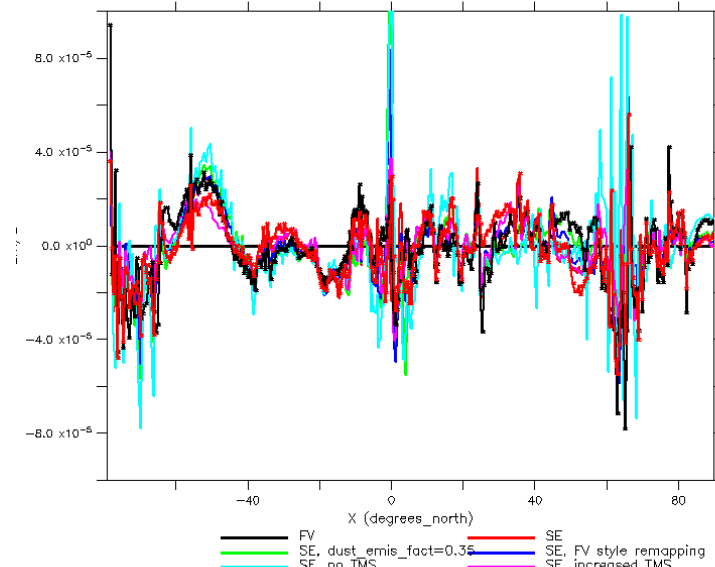
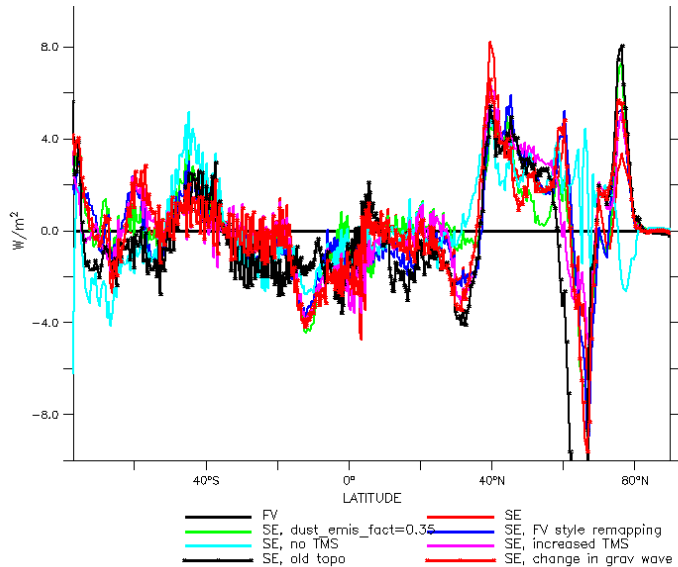
- **Extra slides**

# Mechanism responsible of SST cooling in SE

SST, Global, anomaly from FV, 0001-0010



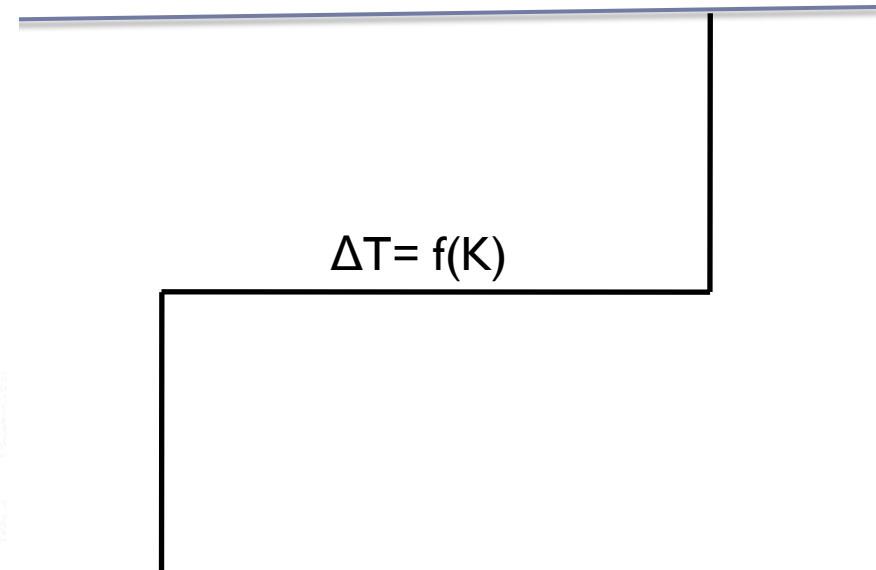
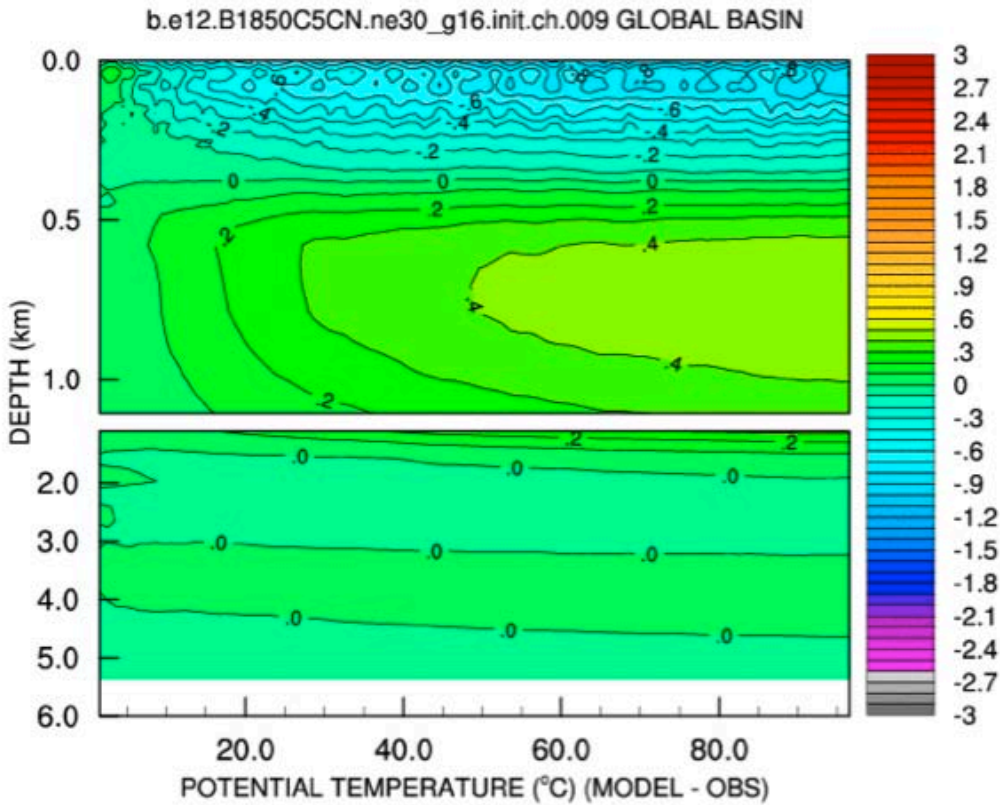
WVEL, Global, 100m, anomaly from FV, 0001-0010



# Can we adjust ocean vertical mixing ?

Ocean Temperature Bias

Temperature profile in the ocean

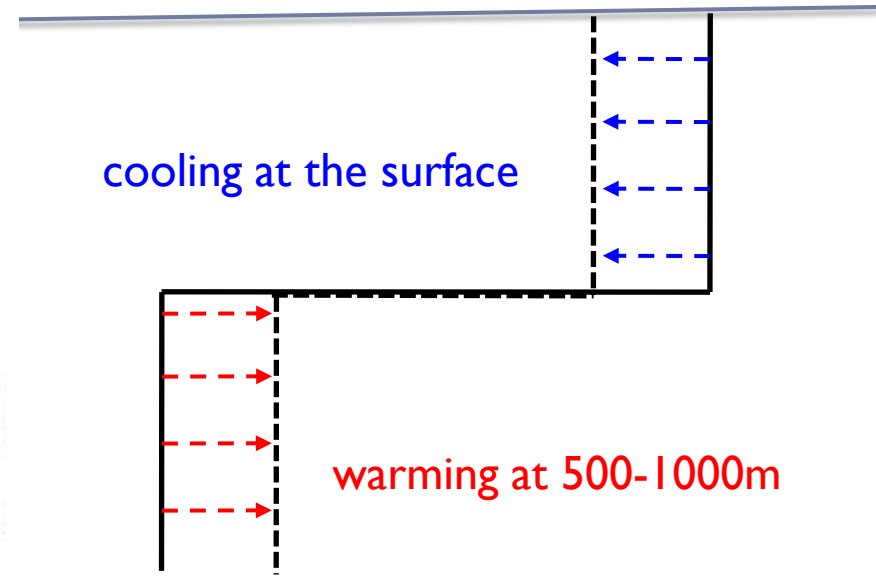
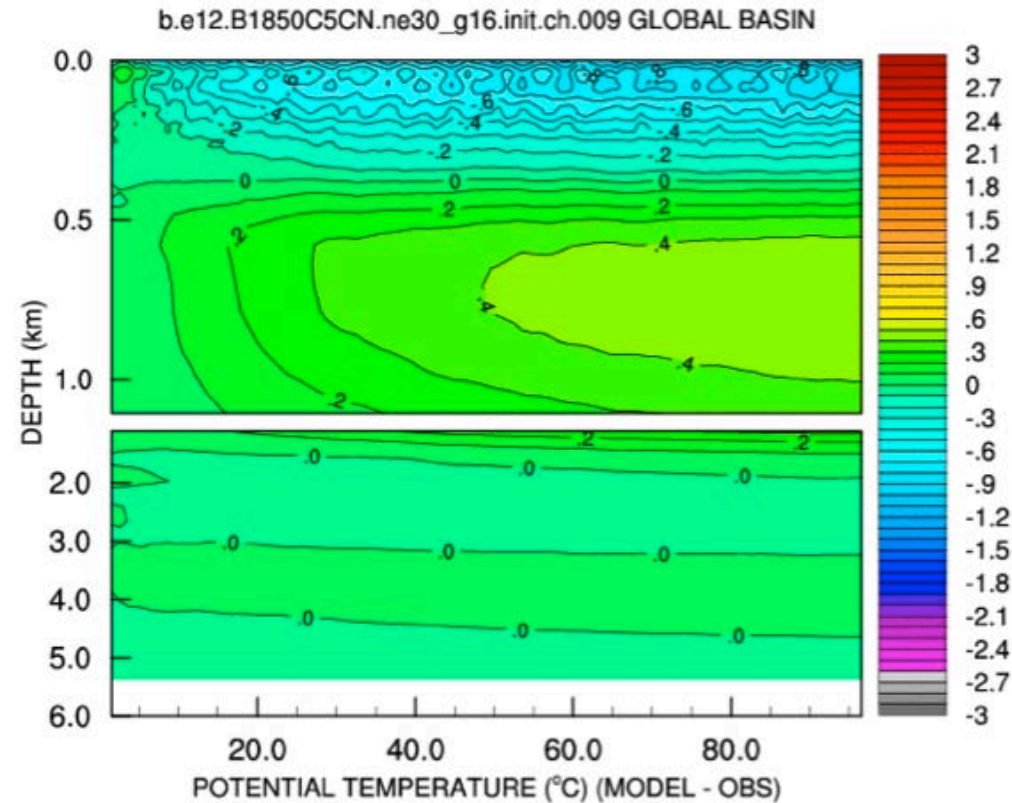


# Can we adjust ocean vertical mixing ?

Ocean Temperature Bias

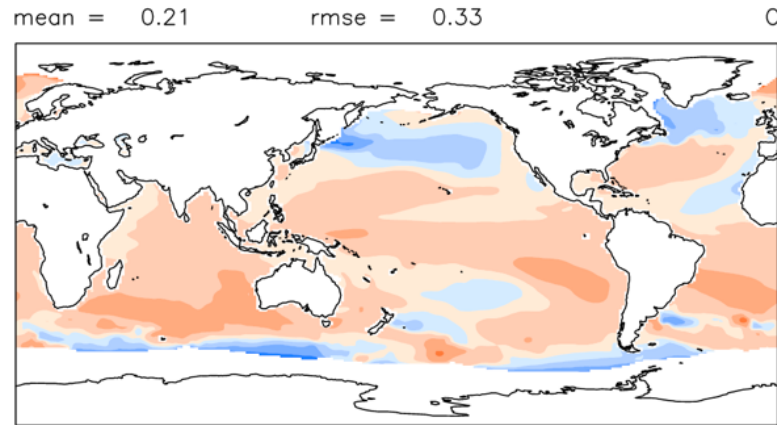
Temperature profile in the ocean

If there is too much mixing

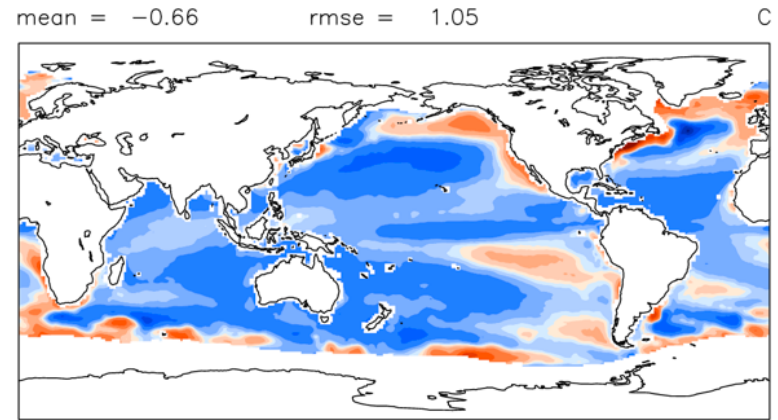


# Wind stress seen by the ocean is reduced by 30% south of 35S.

Change in SSTs when wind stress reduced



SST bias: model - HadISST/OI.v2



Changing the maximum amplitude reduces the SST cooling but the SSTs are still much colder than in FV