









# Ocean Heat Budget analysis in OGCMs

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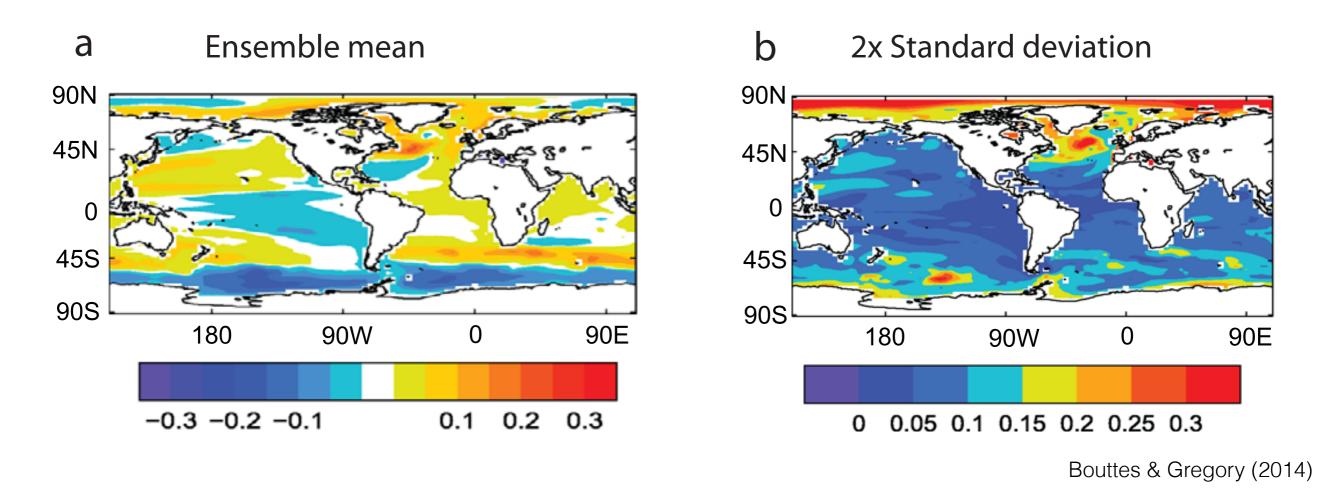
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# Large uncertainty in sea level rise projections from AOGCMS



- Ocean heat uptake and vertical/lateral transport
- Long standing scientific question of great societal importance (WCRP Grand Challenge Regional Sea Level and Coastal Impacts)
- Lack mechanistic view of the physical processes
   (diagnostics & international coordination) => CMIP6/FAFMIP (Flux-Anomaly-Forced MIP) and OMIP

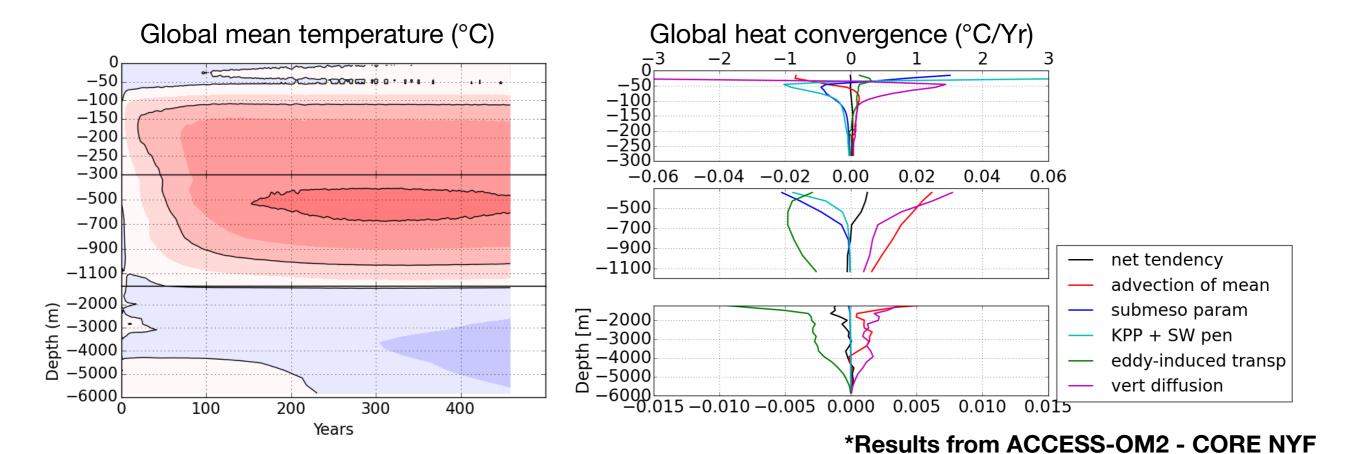
## Ocean heat budget analysis

$$\rho_0 c_p \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (F_{ADV} + F_{EIT} + F_{KPP} + F_{SW} + F_{SUBMESO} + F_{VDIFF} + F_{OVERFLOW})$$

#### Temperature equation

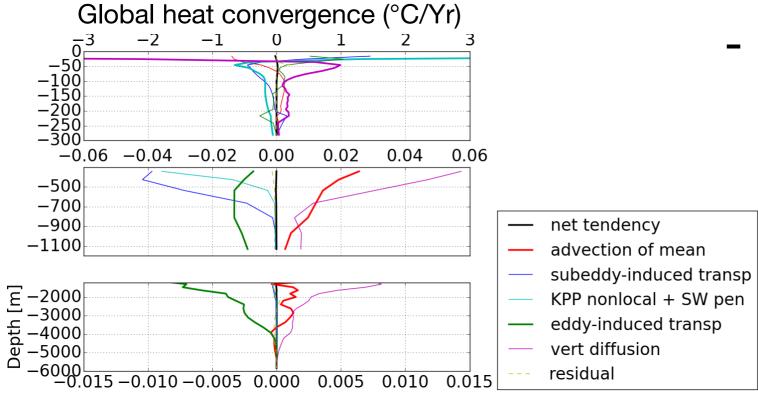
- LHS net heat tendency
- RHS Transport convergence terms:
  - ADV = resolved advection
  - EIT = Eddy-induced transport (advection + diffusion)
  - **KPP** = nonlocal K-profile parametrisation (mixed layer physics)
  - SW = Shortwave penetration
  - SUBMESO = Submesoscale restratification on the mixed layer
  - VDIFF = Vertical (diapycnal diffusion)
  - **OVERFLOW** = Overflow of dense waters parametrisation

## Model drift studies

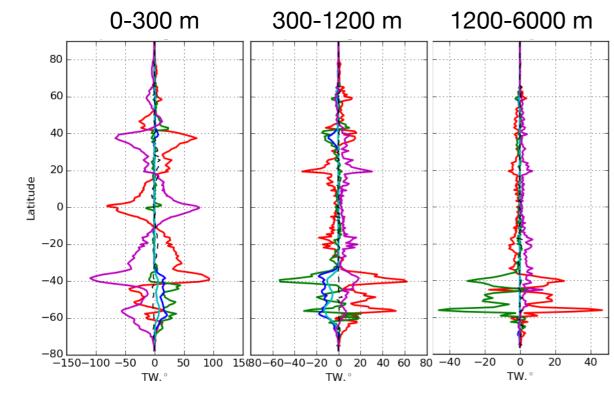


- Improving model drift/bias:
  - subgrid-scale parametrisation
    - high-resolution solutions
  - advection, shortwave schemes

## Ocean heat balance



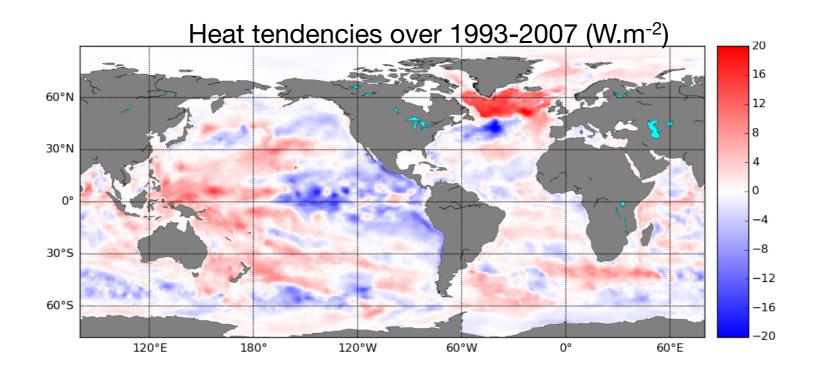
- Long spin-up = stable mean-state
  - "control" experiment
  - Processes are in a balance

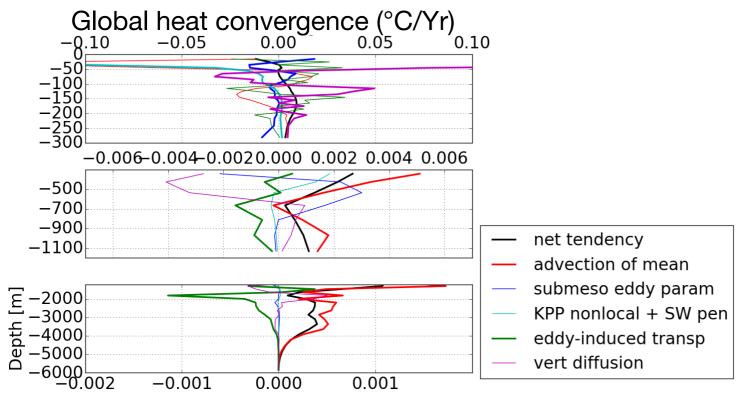


\*Results from MOM5-SIS - CORE NYF

- Heat redistribution: regional processes

## Ocean heat uptake and redistribution





- Perturbed experiments:
  - Inter annual forcing
  - Idealised forcing (e.g. FAFMIP)
- Contrasted with control
  - how processes differ?

\*Results from MOM5-SIS - CORE IAF

## Summary

- Ocean heat budget analysis useful tool for:
  - Scientific questions ocean heat uptake and redistribution processes
    - ocean variability on different time scales
    - climate change scenarios
  - Model development help to test features and reduce model drift
- Next steps:
  - complement analysis using thermohaline coordinates (water mass framework)
  - Idealised experiments like FAFMIP climate change scenarios on OGCMs