









# On the superposition of mean advective and eddy-induced transports in global ocean heat and salt budgets

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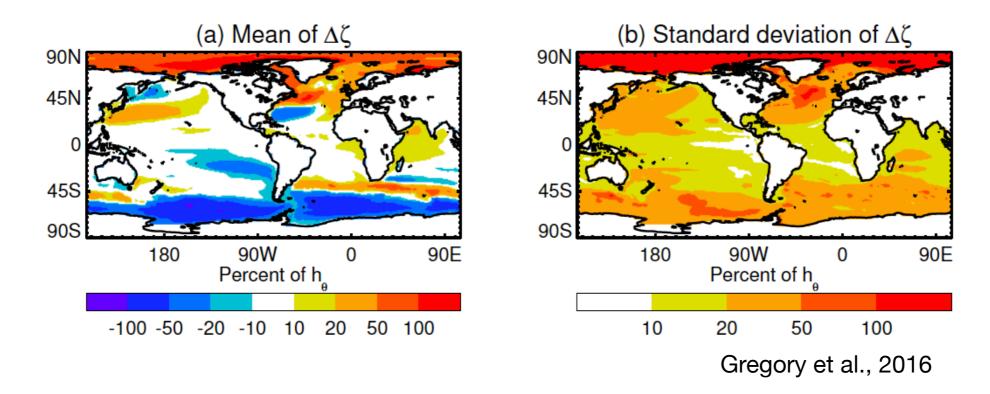
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## **Motivation**



- Thermal expansion of the seawater corresponds to ~30-50% of the sea level changes
- One of the main sources of uncertainties in projections
- No improvements since last CMIPs
- Lack understanding of the processes behind ocean heat uptake and vertical heat transport









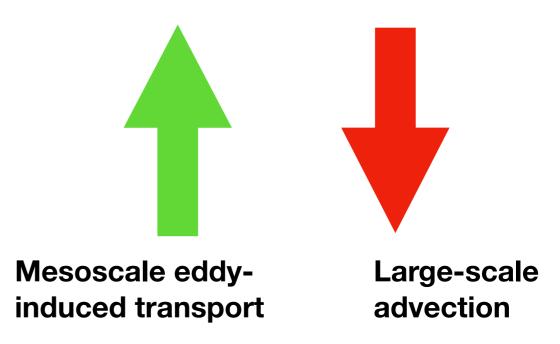


# Ocean heat budget

$$Cp \ 
ho_0 \ \partial_t \ \Theta \ dz = -\nabla_s \ F \ dz$$

$$F = ADV + DIA + KPP + SWP + EIT + SUB + CON + PME + RIV + FRZ$$

- Explains ocean heat content changes due to different processes
- Explicitly represented or parameterised
  - Depend on model resolution/computational resources
- Current generation (1degree ~ 100km)
  - only resolves large-scale circulation (advection)
- Current knowledge:
  - Southern Ocean (south of 30°S) dominates the vertical transport:







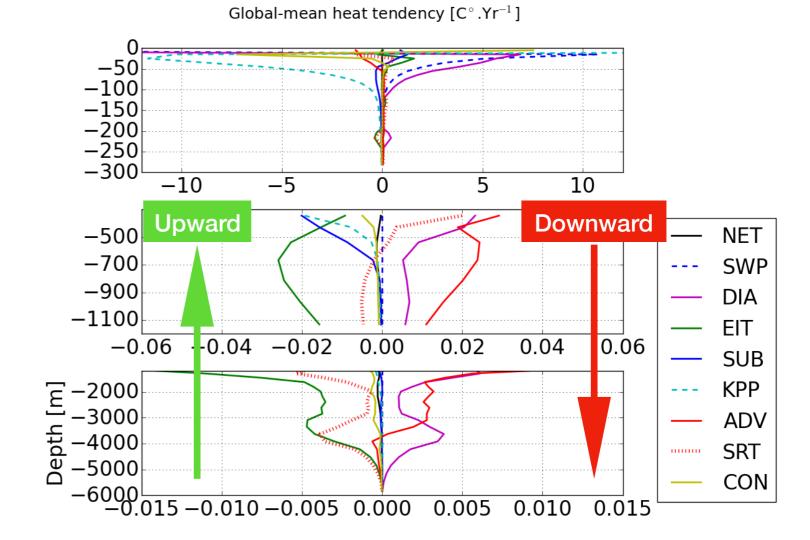






### Global vertical heat balance

- Near-stable 1000-yr ACCESS-OM2 run forced with JRA55-do RYF
- New framework:
  - combine large-scale advection + eddy-induced transport = SUPER-RESIDUAL TRANSPORT (dashed red line)
  - reveal two depth-regimes:
    - (a) mixed layers
    - (b) ocean interior





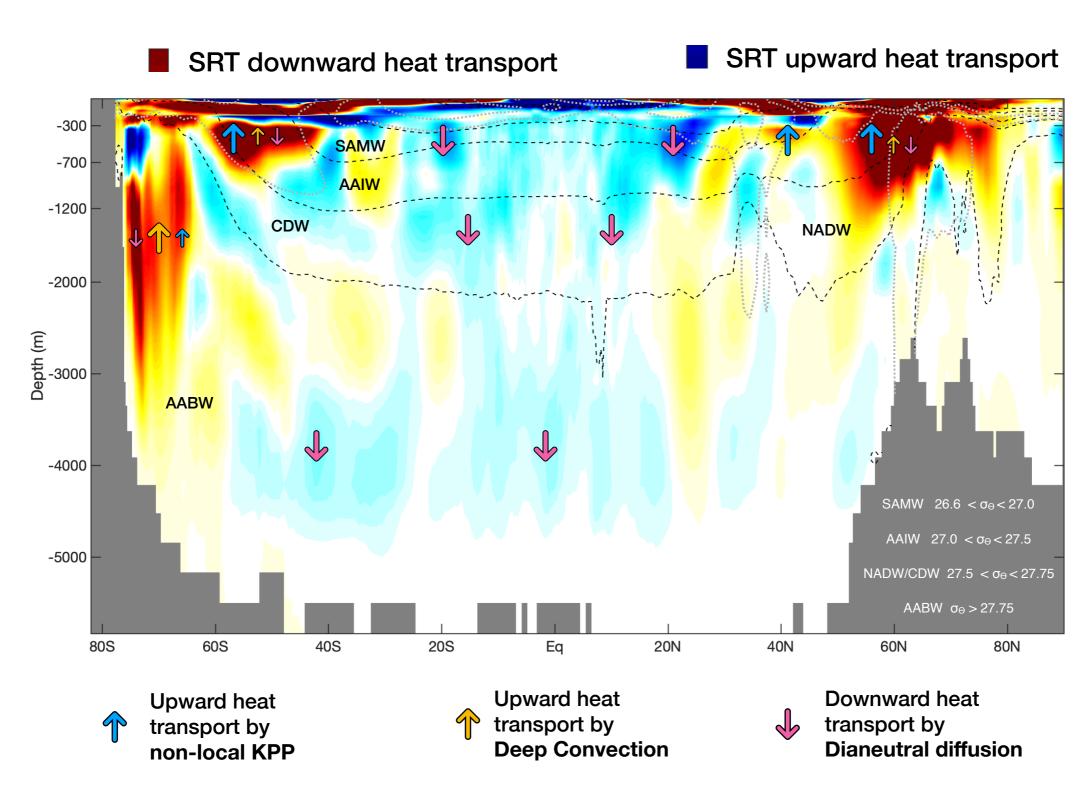








# Super-residual framework













# Impact of the framework

- Link between largest processes and small-scale mixing
  - formation and spread/destruction of dense water masses
- Intermodel comparison independent of model resolution
  - Large-scale and mesoscale processes combined
  - Eddy-permitting -> inconsistency resolved or parameterised
- Calibration of simple climate models: advective-diffusive balance









