

regional-mom6: Automatic generation of regional configurations for the Modular Ocean Model 6 in Python

Ashley J. Barnes^{1,2}, Navid C. Constantinou^{1,2}, Angus H. Gibson¹, Chris Chapman³, Dhruv Bhagtani^{1,2}, John Reilly⁴, and Andrew E. Kiss^{1,2}

¹ Australian National University, Australia ² ARC Centre of Excellence for Climate Extremes, Australia ³ CSIRO Environment, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia ⁴ University of Tasmania, Australia

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

Software

- [Review](#)
- [Repository](#)
- [Archive](#)

Editor: [Open Journals](#)

Reviewers:

- [@openjournals](#)

Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/))

Summary

The Modular Ocean Model version 6 (MOM6) is a widely-used open-source general circulation ocean-sea ice model, developed mainly at the NOAA Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (Adcroft et al., 2019). MOM6 contains several improvements over its predecessor MOM5 (Griffies, 2014), including the implementation of the Arbitrary-Lagrangian-Eulerian vertical coordinates (Griffies et al., 2020), more efficient tracer advection schemes, and state-of-the-art parameterizations of sub-grid scale physics.

The nature of turbulent flows is such that smaller scales of motion emerge spontaneously, i.e., flows exhibit forward energy cascade. Oceanic flows are no exception to this rule. What might seem counter-intuitive is that in the ocean the small-scale motions (motions from ~100m to ~100km) are very important in shaping the large-scale ocean circulation and climate (motions of ~10,000km) (de Lavergne et al., 2022; Gula et al., 2022; Melet et al., 2022). Despite the increase in computational power and the use of graphical processing units that can bring breakthrough performance and speedup (Silvestri et al., 2023), there will always be processes that are smaller than the model's grid spacing and, thus, remain unresolved.

To resolve more scales of motion within the constraints of computational power, we can turn to regional ocean modeling. Regional ocean modeling simulates the ocean only at a prescribed region which is a subset of the global ocean. To do that, we need to apply open boundary conditions at the region's boundaries, that is, we need to impose conditions that mimic the oceanic flow that we are not simulating (open boundary conditions; Orlanski (1976)). Figure 1 that shows the surface currents from a regional ocean simulation of the Tasman sea that was configured using the regional-mom6 package. The boundaries of the domain depicted in Figure 1b are forced with the ocean flow from a reanalysis product that is shown in Figure 1a.

MOM6 provides support for open boundary conditions and thus is becoming popular for regional ocean modeling studies (see, e.g., Ross et al. (2023), Ross et al. (2024)) in addition to global configurations. However, setting up a regional configuration for MOM6 can be challenging, time consuming, and often involves using several programming languages, a few different tools, and also manually editing/tweaking some input files. The regional-mom6 Python package overcomes these difficulties, automatically generating a regional MOM6 configuration with relatively simple domain geometry.

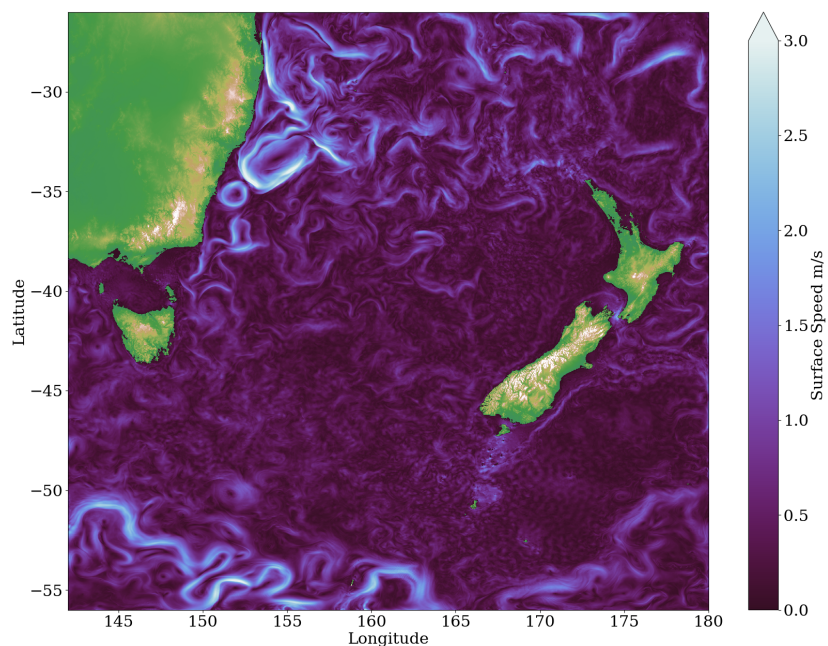


Figure 1: A snapshot of the ocean surface currents from a MOM6 regional simulation of the Tasman sea. The simulation is forced by GLORYS and ERA5 reanalysis datasets and configured with a horizontal resolution of 1/80th degree and 100 vertical levels (see Barnes (2024) for the source code).

39 The regional-mom6 package takes as input various datasets that containing the ocean initial
40 condition, the boundary forcing (ocean and atmosphere) for the regional domain, and the
41 bathymetry. The input datasets can be on the Arakawa A, B, or C grids (Arakawa & Lamb,
42 1977); the package performs the appropriate interpolation using xESMF (Zhuang et al., 2023)
43 under the hood, to put the everything on the C grid required by MOM6. This base grid for
44 the regional configuration can be constructed in two ways. The first, by the user defining
45 a desired resolution and choosing between pre-configured options. The second, by the user
46 providing a pre-existing horizontal and/or vertical MOM6 grids. The user can use MOM6's
47 Arbitrary-Lagrangian-Eulerian vertical coordinates, regardless of the native vertical coordinates
48 of the boundary forcing input. The package automates the re-gridding of all the required
49 forcing input, takes care of all the metadata encoding, generates the regional grid, and ensures
50 that the final input files are in the format expected by MOM6. Additionally, the tricky case of a
51 regional configuration that includes the 'seam' in the longitude of the raw input data is handled
52 automatically, removing the need for any preprocessing of the input data. (For example, such
53 a 'seam'-related issue arises for a 10°-wide regional configuration centered at Fiji (178°E) when
54 forced by input with native longitude coordinate in the range between 180°W and 180°E.) The
55 above-mentioned automation allows users to setup a regional MOM6 configuration using only
56 Python and from the convenience of a single Jupyter notebook. Rules-of-thumb to guide the
57 user in setting grid parameters such as the regional domains resolution, can be found in the
58 paper by Herzfeld et al. (2011).

59 regional-mom6 is installable via conda, it is continuously tested, and comes with an extensive
60 documentation that also includes documented tutorials and examples for setting up regional
61 MOM6 configurations using publicly-available forcing and bathymetry datasets (namely, the
62 GLORYS dataset for ocean boundary forcing (Copernicus Marine Services, 2024), the ERA5
63 reanalysis for atmospheric forcing (Copernicus Climate Change Service, 2024), and the GEBCO
64 dataset for bathymetry (GEBCO Bathymetric Compilation Group 2023, 2023)).

65 With the entire process for setting up a regional configuration streamlined to run within a
66 Jupyter notebook, the package dramatically reduces the barrier-to-entry for first-time users, or

those without a strong background in Fortran, experience in compiling and running scripts in terminals, and manipulating netCDF files. Besides making regional modelling with MOM6 more accessible, our package can automate the generation of multiple experiments (e.g., a series of perturbation experiments), saving time and effort, and improving reproducibility.

We designed regional-mom6 with automation of regional configurations in mind. However, the package's code design and modularity makes more complex configurations possible since users can use their own custom-made grids with more complex boundaries and construct the boundary forcing terms one by one.

Statement of need

The learning curve for setting up a regional ocean model can be quite steep, and it is not obvious for a new user what inputs are required, nor the appropriate format. In the case of MOM6, there are several tools scattered in Github repositories, for example those collected in Earth System Modeling Group grid tools (Simkins et al., 2021). Also, there exist several regional configuration examples (e.g., [cite here 1-2 repos?]) but they are hardcoded for particular domains, specific input files, and work only on specific high-performance computing machines.

Until now there has been no one-stop-shop for users to learn how to get a regional MOM6 configuration up and running. Users are required to use several tools in several programming languages and then modify –sometimes by hand– some of the input metadata to bring everything into the format that MOM6 expects. Many parts of this process are not documented, requiring users to dig into the MOM6 Fortran source code. Other ocean models have packages to aid in regional configuration setup, for example Pyroms (Hedstrom & contributors, 2023) for the Regional Oceanic Modelling System (ROMS; Shchepetkin & McWilliams (2005)) and MITgcm_python (Naughten & Jones, 2023) for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology General Circulation Model (MITgcm; Marshall et al. (1997)). With MOM6's growing user base for regional applications, there is a need for a platform that walks users through regional domain configuration from start to finish and, ideally, automates the process on the way. regional-mom6 fills precisely this need.

By having a shared set of tools that the community can work with and contribute to, this package also facilitates collaboration and knowledge-sharing between different research groups. Using a shared framework for setting up regional models, it is easier to compare and contrast examples of different experiments and allows for users to gain intuition for generating their chosen domain.

regional-mom6 package can also be used for educational purposes, for example as part of course curricula. With the technically-challenging aspects of setting up a regional configuration now being automated by the regional-mom6 package, students can set up and run simple MOM6 regional configurations and also change parameters like the model's resolution or the forcing, run again, and see how these parameters affect the ocean flow.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Consortium for Ocean–Sea Ice Modeling in Australia (cosima.org.au) and Josué Martínez-Moreno for useful discussions during the development of this package. We acknowledge support from the Australian Research Council under DECRA Fellowship DE210100749 (N.C.C.) and grant LP200100406 (A.E.K.). We would also like to acknowledge the code and notes by James Simkins, Andrew Ross, and Rob Cermak, which helped us to troubleshoot and improve the algorithms in our package.

References

- Adcroft, A., Anderson, W., Balaji, V., Blanton, C., Bushuk, M., Dufour, C. O., Dunne, J. P., Griffies, S. M., Hallberg, R., Harrison, M. J., Held, I. M., Jansen, M. F., John, J. G., Krasting, J. P., Langenhorst, A. R., Legg, S., Liang, Z., McHugh, C., Radhakrishnan, A., ... Zhang, R. (2019). The GFDL global ocean and sea ice model OM4.0: Model description and simulation features. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, 11(10), 3167–3211. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019MS001726>
- Arakawa, A., & Lamb, V. R. (1977). Computational design of the basic dynamical processes of the UCLA general circulation model. *Methods in Computational Physics: Advances in Research and Applications*, 17(Supplement C), 173–265. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-460817-7.50009-4>
- Barnes, A. J. (2024). Tasman-tides. In *GitHub repository*. GitHub. <https://github.com/ashjbarnes/tasman-tides>
- Copernicus Climate Change Service. (2024). *ECMWF Reanalysis v5*. European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. <https://doi.org/10.48670/moi-00021>
- Copernicus Marine Services. (2024). *Global ocean physics reanalysis*. Mercator Ocean International. <https://doi.org/10.48670/moi-00021>
- de Lavergne, C., Groeskamp, S., Zika, J., & Johnson, H. L. (2022). Chapter 3 – the role of mixing in the large-scale ocean circulation. In M. Meredith & A. Naveira Garabato (Eds.), *Ocean mixing* (pp. 35–63). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821512-8.00010-4>
- GEBCO Bathymetric Compilation Group 2023. (2023). *The GEBCO_2023 Grid - a continuous terrain model of the global oceans and land*. NERC EDS British Oceanographic Data Centre NOC. <https://doi.org/10.5285/f98b053b-0cbc-6c23-e053-6c86abc0af7b>
- Griffies, S. M. (2014). Elements of the modular ocean model (MOM). *GFDL Ocean Group Tech. Rep.*, 7, 47. https://mom-ocean.github.io/assets/pdfs/MOM5_manual.pdf
- Griffies, S. M., Adcroft, A., & Hallberg, R. W. (2020). A primer on the vertical Lagrangian-remap method in ocean models based on finite volume generalized vertical coordinates. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, 12(10), e2019MS001954. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019MS001954>
- Gula, J., Taylor, J., Shcherbina, A., & Mahadevan, A. (2022). Chapter 8 – submesoscale processes and mixing. In M. Meredith & A. Naveira Garabato (Eds.), *Ocean mixing* (pp. 181–214). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821512-8.00015-3>
- Hedstrom, K., & contributors. (2023). Pyroms. In *GitHub repository*. GitHub. <https://github.com/ESMG/pyroms>
- Herzfeld, M., Schmidt, M., Griffies, S. M., & Liang, Z. (2011). Realistic test cases for limited area ocean modelling. *Ocean Modelling*, 37(1), 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2010.12.008>
- Marshall, J., Adcroft, A., Hill, C., Perelman, L., & Heisey, C. (1997). A finite-volume, incompressible Navier Stokes model for studies of the ocean on parallel computers. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 102(C3), 5753–5766. <https://doi.org/10.1029/96JC02775>
- Melet, A. V., Hallberg, R., & Marshall, D. P. (2022). Chapter 2 – the role of ocean mixing in the climate system. In M. Meredith & A. Naveira Garabato (Eds.), *Ocean mixing* (pp. 5–34). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821512-8.00009-8>
- Naughten, K., & Jones, D. (2023). MITgcm_python. In *GitHub repository*. GitHub. https://github.com/knaughten/mitgcm_python

- 158 Orlanski, I. (1976). A simple boundary condition for unbounded hyperbolic flows. *Journal of*
159 *Computational Physics*, 21(3), 251–269. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0021-9991\(76\)90023-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0021-9991(76)90023-1)
- 160 Ross, A. C., Stock, C. A., Adcroft, A., Curchitser, E., Hallberg, R., Harrison, M. J., Hedstrom,
161 K., Zadeh, N., Alexander, M., Chen, W., Drenkard, E. J., Pontavice, H. du, Dussin, R.,
162 Gomez, F., John, J. G., Kang, D., Lavoie, D., Resplandy, L., Roobaert, A., ... Simkins, J.
163 (2023). A high-resolution physical–biogeochemical model for marine resource applications in
164 the northwest Atlantic (MOM6-COBALT-NWA12 v1.0). *Geoscientific Model Development*,
165 16(23), 6943–6985. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-16-6943-2023>
- 166 Ross, A. C., Stock, C. A., Koul, V., Delworth, T. L., Lu, F., Wittenberg, A., & Alexander,
167 M. A. (2024). Dynamically downscaled seasonal ocean forecasts for North American East
168 Coast ecosystems. *EGUsphere*, 2024, 1–40. <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-394>
- 169 Shchepetkin, A. F., & McWilliams, J. C. (2005). The regional oceanic modeling system
170 (ROMS): A split-explicit, free-surface, topography-following-coordinate oceanic model.
171 *Ocean Modelling*, 9(4), 347–404. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2004.08.002>
- 172 Silvestri, S., Wagner, G. L., Hill, C., Ardakani, M. R., Blaschke, J., Campin, J.-M., Churavy,
173 V., Constantinou, N. C., Edelman, A., Marshall, J., Ramadhan, A., Souza, A., & Ferrari,
174 R. (2023). *Oceananigans.jl: A model that achieves breakthrough resolution, memory, and*
175 *energy efficiency in global ocean simulations*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.06662>
- 176 Simkins, J., Cermak, R., Hedstrom, K., & Gibson, A. (2021). Earth System Modeling Group
177 (ESMG) gridtools. In *GitHub repository*. GitHub. <https://github.com/ESMG/gridtools>
- 178 Zhuang, J., Dussin, R., Huard, D., Bourgault, P., Banihirwe, A., Raynaud, S., Malevich,
179 B., Schupfner, M., Filipe, Levang, S., Gauthier, C., Jüling, A., Almansi, M., Scott,
180 R., RondeauG, Rasp, S., Smith, T. J., Stachelek, J., Plough, M., & Li, X. (2023).
181 xESMF: Universal regridded for geospatial data. In *GitHub repository*. Zenodo. <https://github.com/pangeo-data/xESMF>
182