

regional_mom6: Automatic generation of regional configurations for the Modular Ocean Model 6 in Python

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

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Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

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Summary

The Modular Ocean Model version 6 (MOM6) is a widely-used open-source general circulation ocean-sea ice model developed mainly at the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) (Adcroft et al., 2019). Among other improvements over its predecessor MOM5 (Griffies, 2014), MOM6 has more capable 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. However, setting up a regional configuration for MOM6 can be challenging and 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.

The regional_mom6 package takes as input various datasets that containing the ocean initial condition, the boundary forcing (ocean and atmosphere) for the regional domain, and the bathymetry. The input datasets can be on the Arakawa A, B, or C grids (Arakawa & Lamb, 1977); the package performs the appropriate interpolation using xESMF (Zhuang et al., 2023) under the hood, to put the everything on the C grid required by MOM6. Thus, the package automates the re-gridding of all the required forcing input, takes care of all the metadata encoding, generates the regional grid, and deals with a few other necessary steps. This allows users to setup a regional MOM6 configurations using only Python and from a single Jupyter notebook.

regional_mom6 is continuously tested and comes with an extensive documentation that also includes documented tutorials/examples for setting up regional MOM6 configurations using publicly-available forcing and bathymetry datasets (namely, the GLORYS dataset for ocean boundary forcing (Copernicus Marine Services, 2024), the ERA5 reanalysis for atmospheric forcing (Copernicus Climate Change Service, 2024), and the GEBCO dataset for bathymetry (GEBCO Bathymetric Compilation Group 2023, 2023)).

Having the entire process for setting up a regional configuration running in a Jupyter notebook 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

42 users can use their own custom-made grids with more complex boundaries and construct the
43 boundary forcing terms one by one.

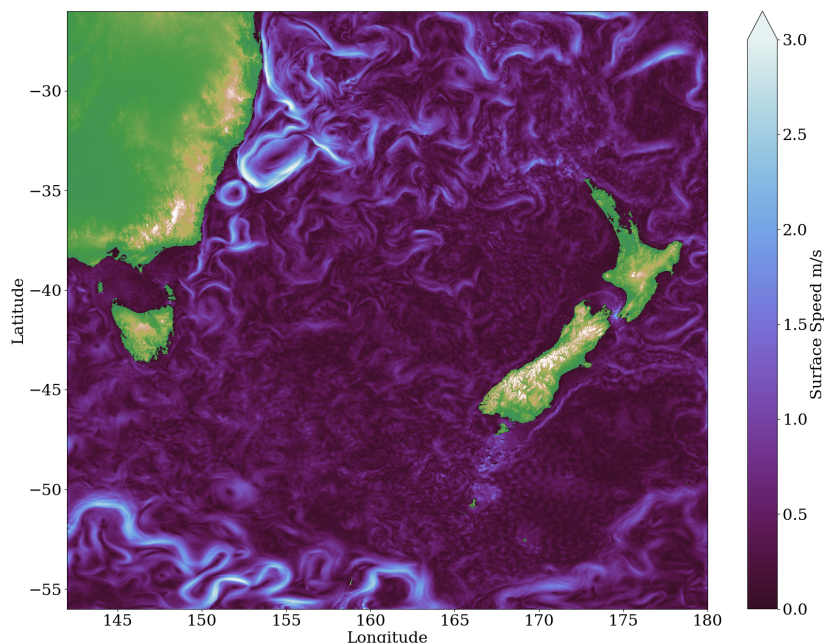


Figure 1: A snapshot of the ocean surface currents from a MOM6 regional simulation of the Tasman sea. The simulation is forced by GLORYS and ERA5 reanalysis datasets and configured with a horizontal resolution of 1/80th degree and 100 vertical levels (see Barnes (2024) for the source code).

44 [Figure 1](#) shows the surface currents from a regional ocean simulation of the Tasman sea that
45 was configured using the `regional_mom6` package.

46 Statement of need

47 The learning curve for setting up a regional ocean model can be quite steep. In the case of
48 MOM6, there are several tools scattered in Github repositories, for example those collected
49 in ESMG's grid tools (Cermak et al., 2021). Also, there exist several regional configuration
50 examples but they are hardcoded for particular domains, specific input files, and work only on
51 specific high-performance computing machines.

52 Until now there has been no one-stop-shop for users to learn how to get a regional MOM6
53 configuration up and running. Users are required to use several tools in several programming
54 languages and then modify –sometimes by hand– some of the input metadata to bring everything
55 into the format that MOM6 expects. Many parts of this process are not documented, requiring
56 users to consult the MOM6 Fortran source code. Other ocean models have packages to
57 aid in regional configuration setup, for example Pyroms (Hedstrom & contributors, 2023) for
58 the Regional Oceanic Modelling System (ROMS; Shchepetkin & McWilliams (2005)) and
59 MITgcm_python (Naughten & Jones, 2023) for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
60 General Circulation Model (MITgcm; Marshall et al. (1997)). With MOM6's growing user
61 base for regional applications, there is a need for a platform that walks users through regional
62 domain configuration from start to finish and, ideally, automates the process on the way.
63 `regional_mom6` fills precisely this need.

64 By having a shared set of tools that the community can work with and contribute to, this
65 package also facilitates collaboration and knowledge-sharing between different research groups.
66 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.

Another potential advantage of a package that allows users to automatically obtain regional configurations of MOM6 is in education. 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 resolution or 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) for useful discussions during the development of this package. N.C.C. acknowledges funding from the Australian Research Council under DECRA Fellowship DE210100749. A.E.K. was supported by the Australian Research Council grant LP200100406. 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.

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