

# Spurious Mixing in MOM6

An energetic approach

Angus Gibson

May 27, 2016

## Overview

# Motivation

- ▶ Understand the numerical accuracy of different:
  - ▶ remapping schemes
  - ▶ advection schemes
  - ▶ vertical coordinates
- ▶ Evaluate MOM6?

## Reference (background) potential energy

- ▶ The lowest potential energy state of a fluid
  - ▶ Adiabatically resort to a stratified state
- ▶ Should be constant in an unforced model with closed boundaries
  - ▶ Increased by mixing; centre of mass is raised

$$\text{RPE} = g \int_{\Omega} z \rho^*(z) \, dV$$

- ▶ *Gives no localised information*

# Looking at a timestep

- ▶ MOM6 is a generalised vertical coordinate model (ALE)
  - ▶ Clear distinction between along- and across-coordinate dynamics
- ▶ Take differences in RPE from different parts of a timestep to determine their contribution
  - ▶  $\Delta RPE_{adv} = RPE_{post\ adv} - RPE_{pre\ adv}$
  - ▶  $\Delta RPE_{ale} = RPE_{post\ ale} - RPE_{pre\ ale}$

## Experiments

# Overview

- ▶ We follow experiments from Ilicak et al. (2012) and Petersen et al. (2015):
  - ▶ Lock exchange (dam break)
  - ▶ Overflow (downslope flow)
  - ▶ Internal gravity waves
  - ▶ Baroclinic eddies
- ▶ Spurious mixing is investigated as a function of the grid Reynolds number:

$$\text{Re}_\Delta = \frac{U\Delta x}{\nu_h}$$

Overflow



## Low viscosity

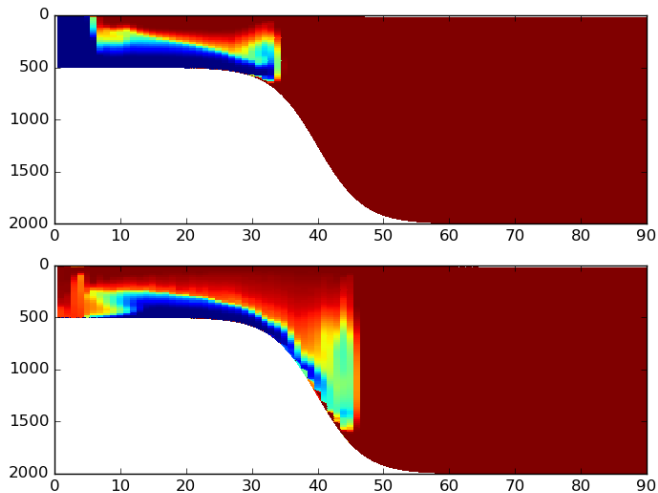


Figure 1:  $z^*$  coordinate at  $Re_{\Delta} = 1.5 \times 10^5$

## High viscosity

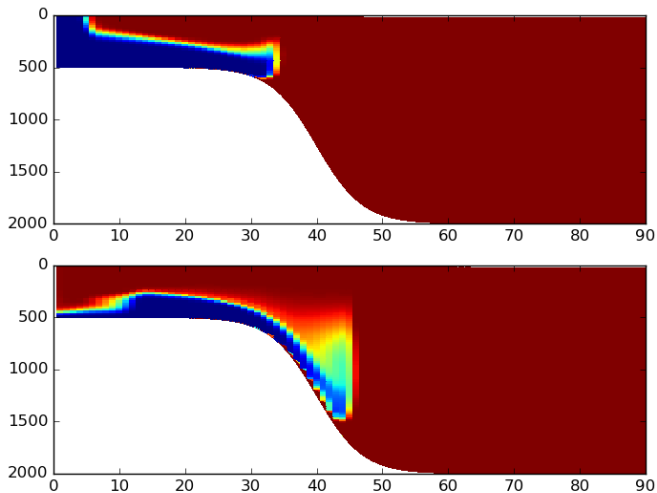


Figure 2:  $z^*$  coordinate at  $Re_\Delta = 1.5$

## Low viscosity ( $\sigma$ )

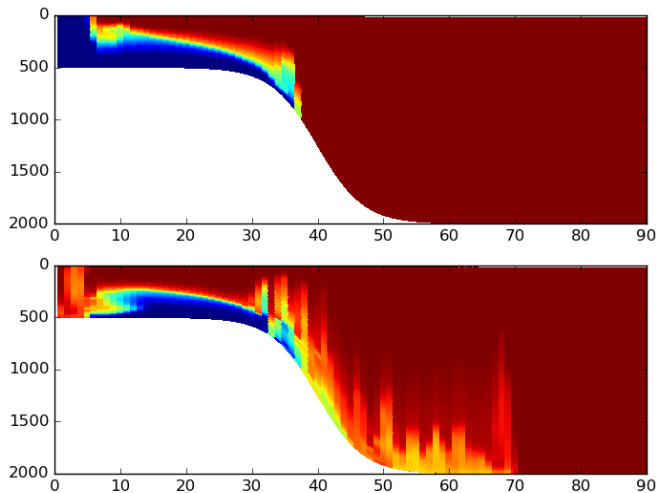


Figure 3: Sigma coordinate at  $Re_{\Delta} = 1.5 \times 10^5$

## High viscosity ( $\sigma$ )

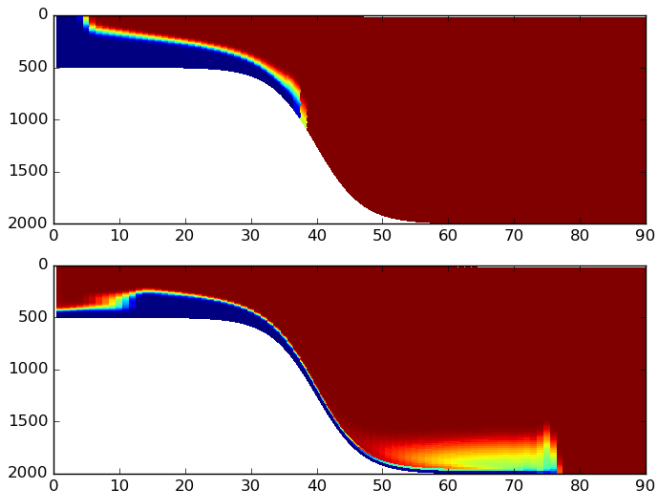


Figure 4: Sigma coordinate at  $Re_{\Delta} = 1.5$

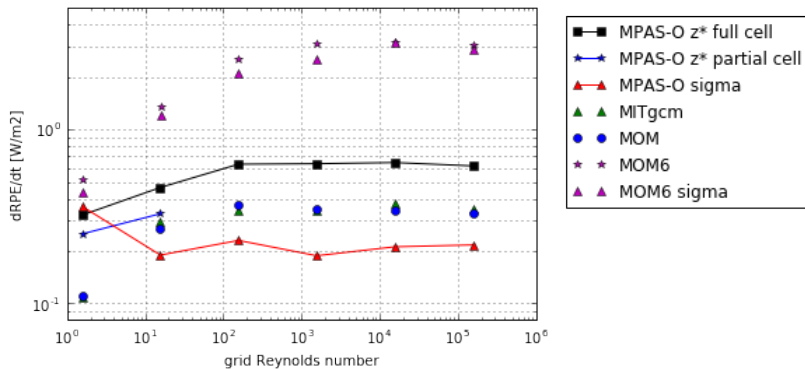


Figure 5: Model comparison (mean  $dRPE/dt$  over entire run)

## Baroclinic eddies

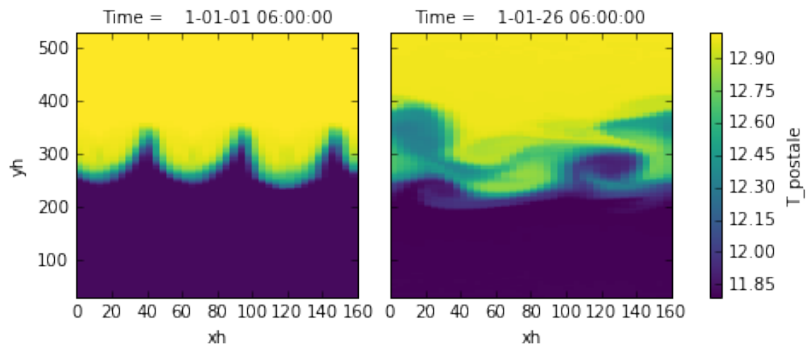


Figure 6: Surface snapshot

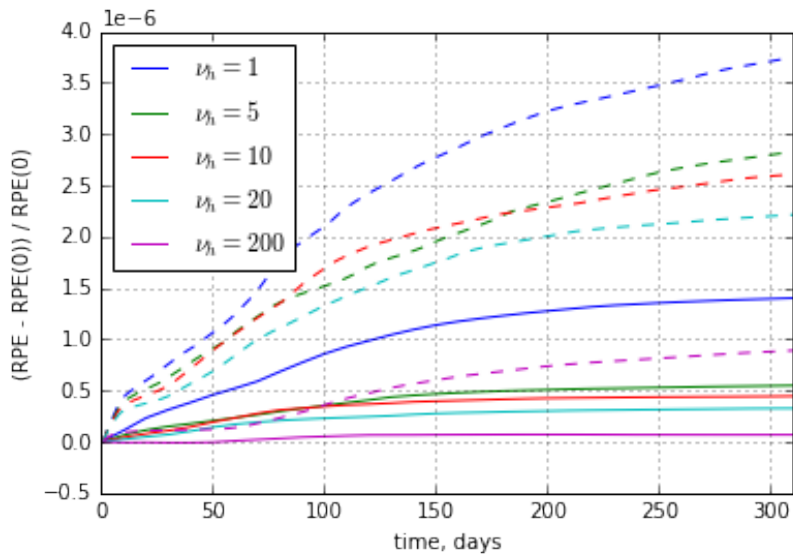


Figure 7: Solid: MPAS-O, dashed: MOM6



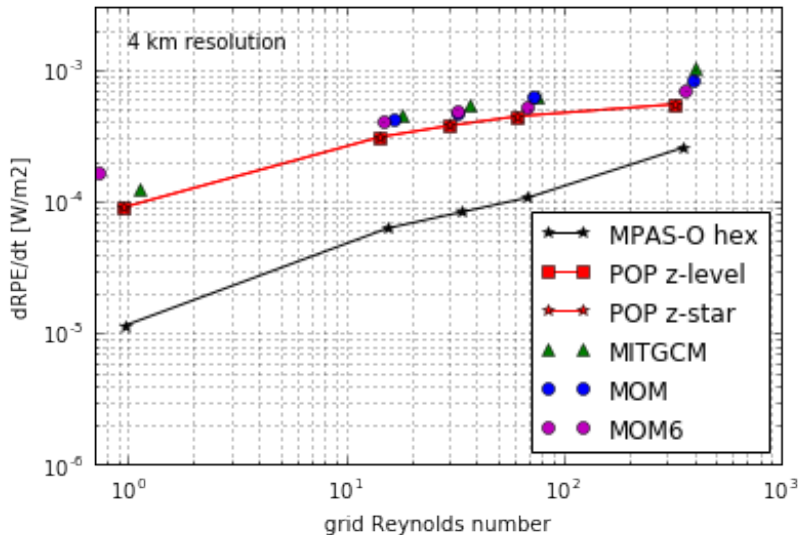


Figure 8: Model comparison

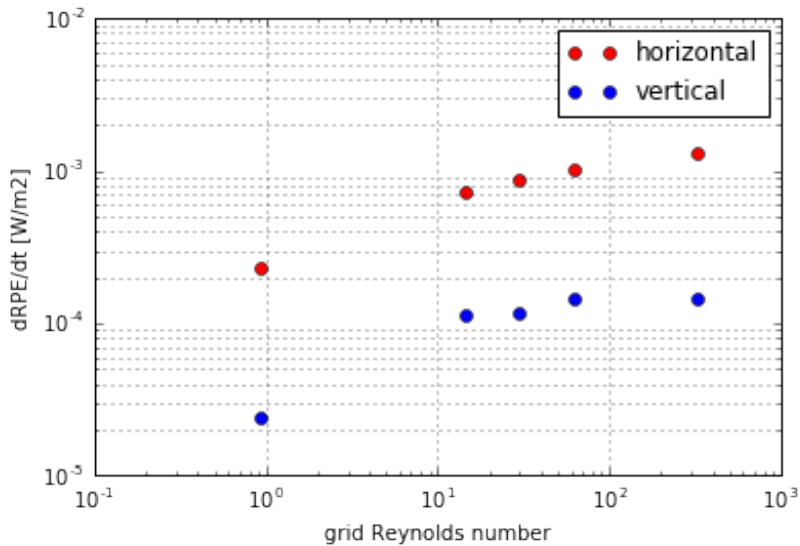


Figure 9: Direction split

## Internal waves

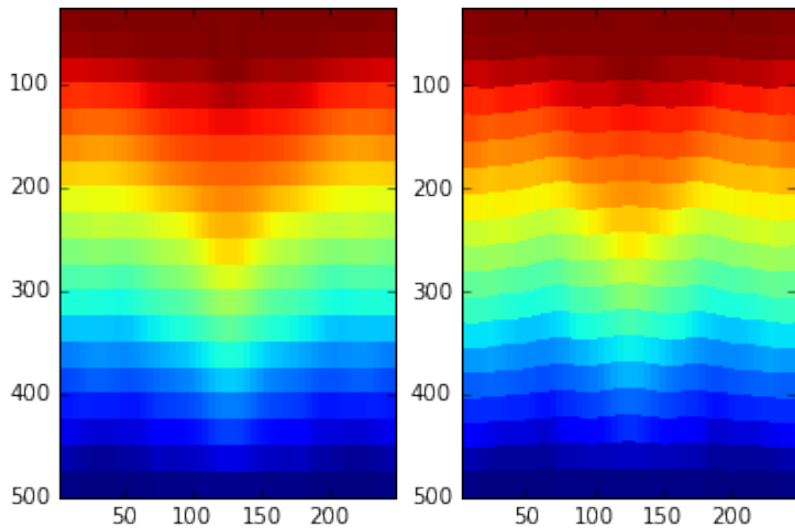


Figure 10: Snapshot

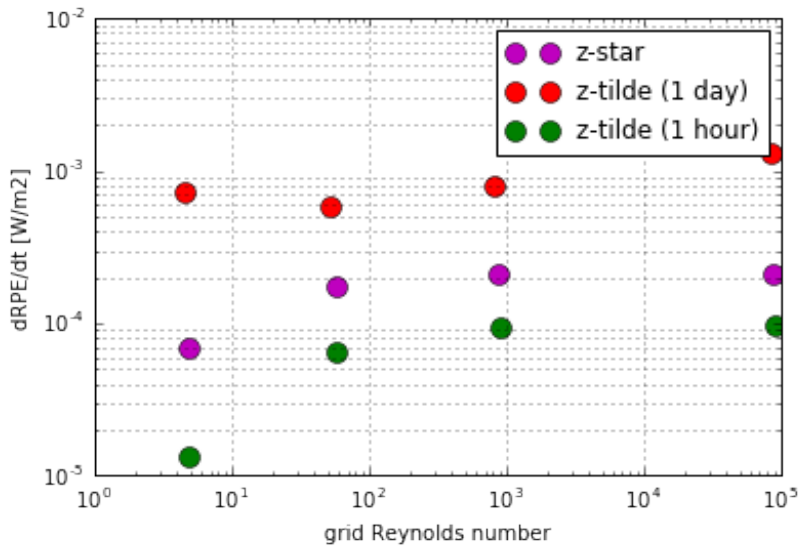


Figure 11: Effect of coordinates

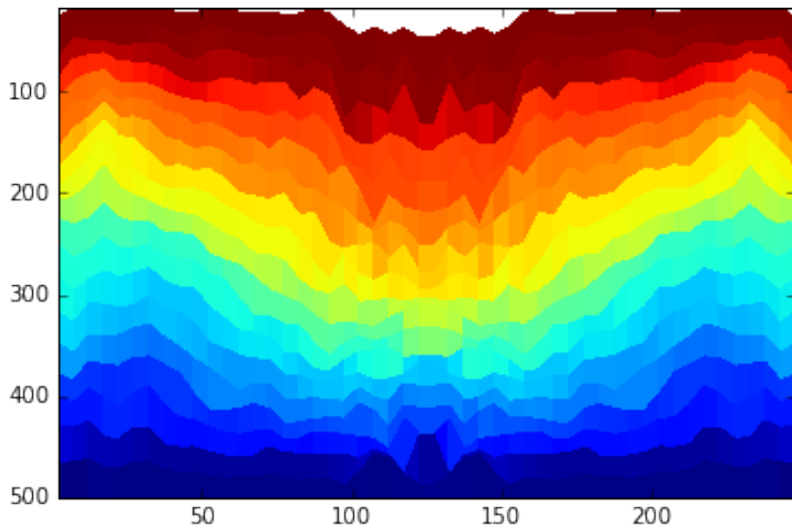


Figure 12: An explanation

# Discussion

- ▶ High-order advection schemes?
- ▶ The effect of CFL number (edge differencing)
- ▶ Coordinate choices

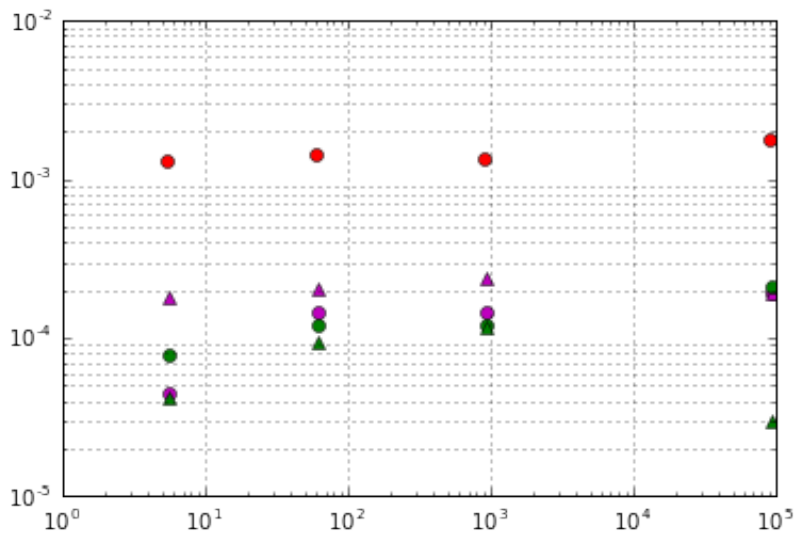


Figure 13: