Dynamical downscaling from the basin scale to submesoscale with a triply nested ocean model

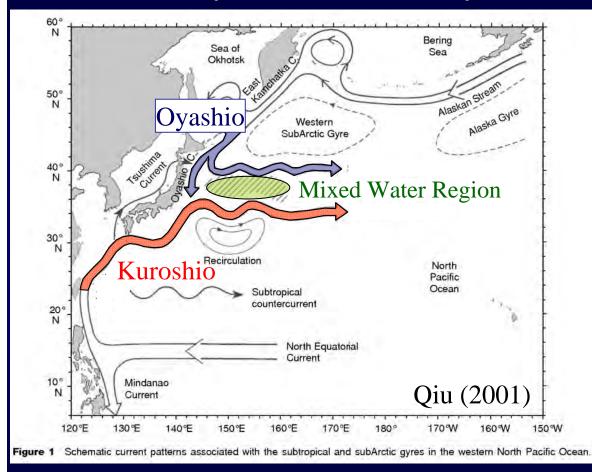
Hiroshi Kuroda, Takashi Setou, Manabu Shimizu, and Kazuhiro Aoki

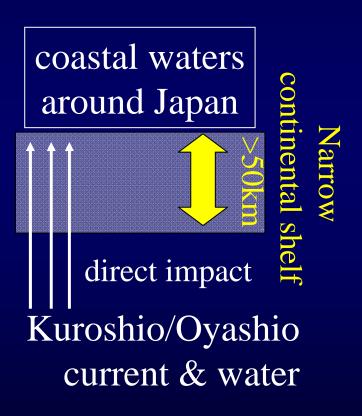
National Research Institute of Fisheries Science, Fisheries Research Agency, Japan



Introduction

Kuroshio-Oyashio Current System





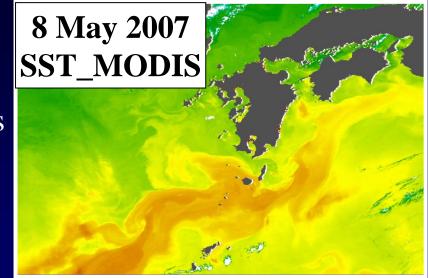


Introduction

Submesoscale variability e.g., the Kuroshio frontal disturbances

Effects of warm water spreading due to the frontal disturbances

coastal-offshore water exchange



http://kuroshio.eorc.jaxa.jp/ADEOS/mod_nrt/index.html

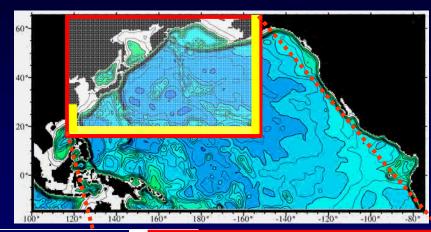
coastal-offshore transport/exchange of fish larvae/juvenile

 e.g., recruitment (jack mackerel, white-spotted-conger...), fishing-ground formation (sardine, anchovy,...), ...

Numerical modeling approach for studying each process, mechanism, year-to-year variability, response to climate change, ...

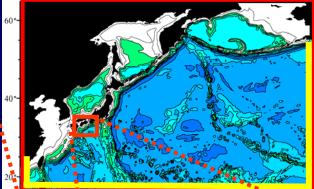


Dynamical downscaling system



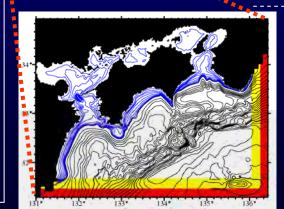
ROMS Regional Ocean Modeling System

External forcings; Climatological Run (monthly mean: JRA25)



160*

140

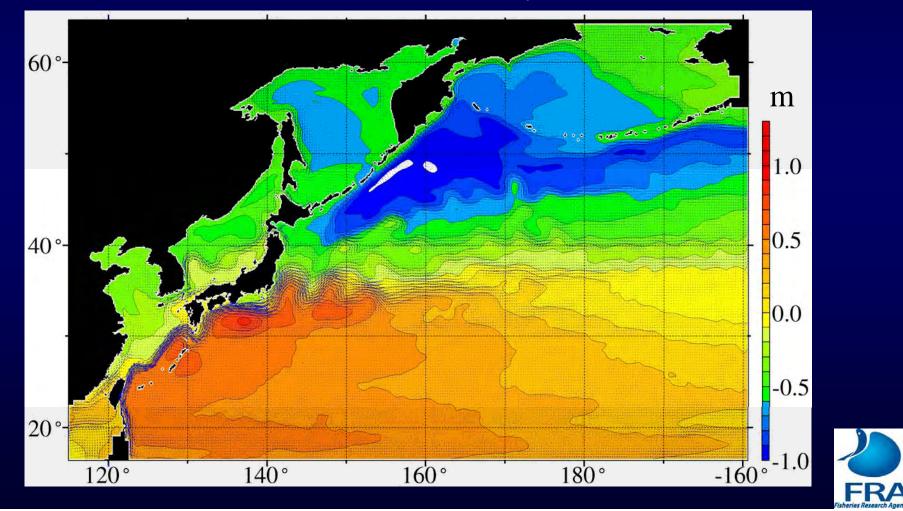


one-way nesting system

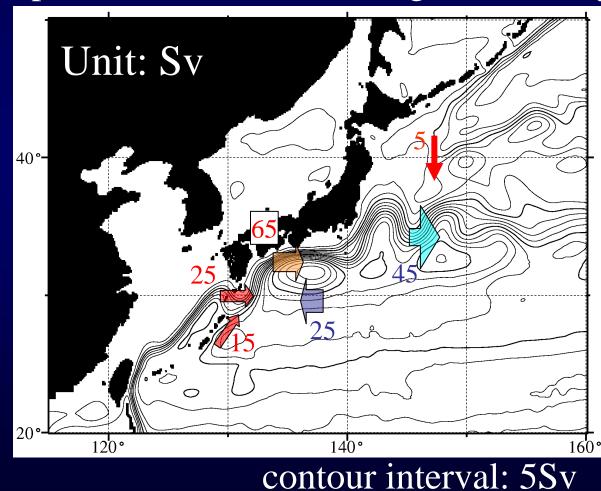


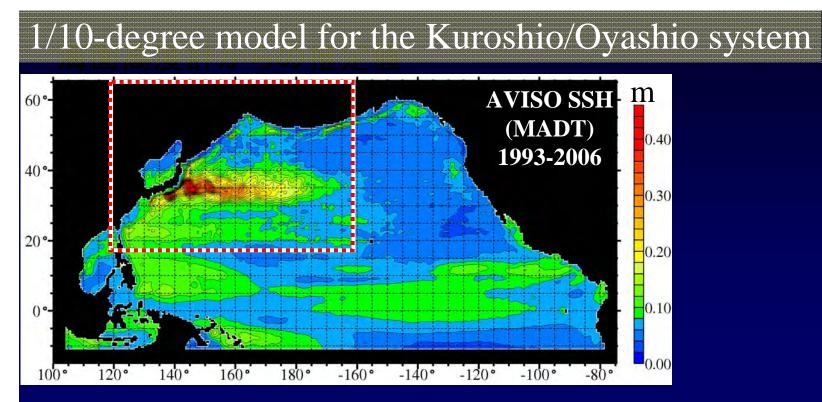
1/2 degree Basin-scale $(O(10^3) \text{ km})$ Basic Part 1/10 degree Mesoscale $(O(10^2) km)$ xchangeable 1/50 degree part Submesoscale $(O(10^1) \text{ km})$

4-year mean sea surface height (a spinup experiment under monthly climatological forcings) from 15th to 18th year

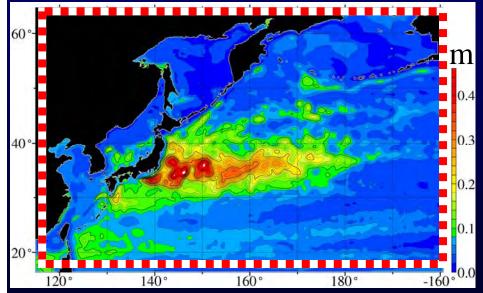


4-year mean volume transport (0-1000m) from 15th to 18th year (a spinup experiment under climatological monthly forcings)





MODEL (15th to 18th year under climatological monthly forcings)



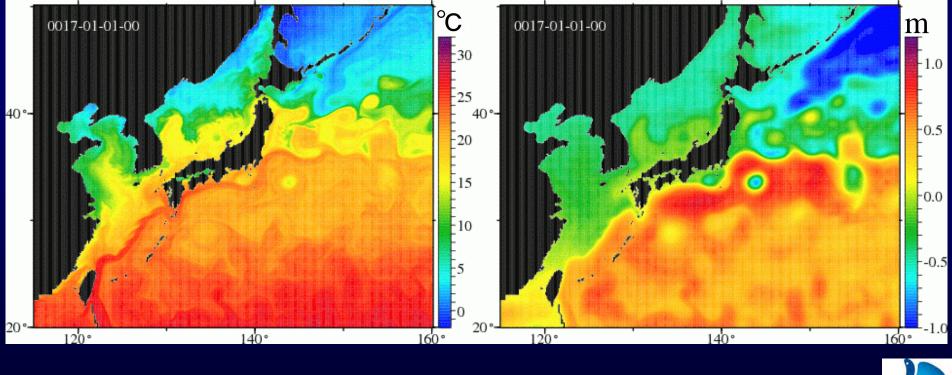
SSH standard deviation from monthly mean value



Animation in the 17th year (a spin-up experiment under climatological monthly forcings)



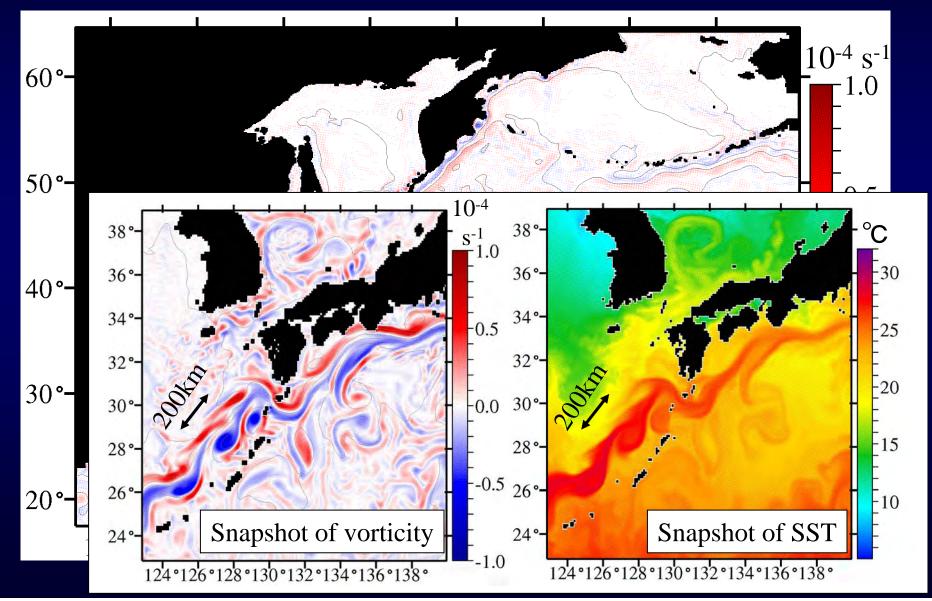
Sea Surface Height



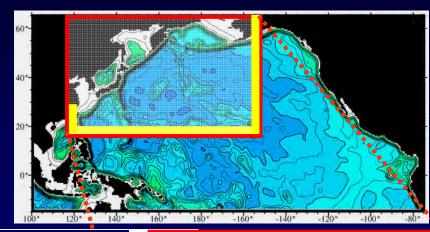




Snapshot of simulated vorticity at the sea surface (1 May in the 17th year)



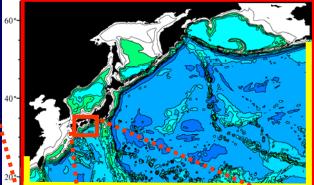
Dynamical downscaling system



ROMS Regional Ocean Modeling System

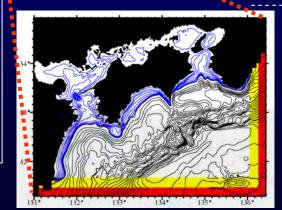
External forcings

Climatological Run



160*

140



one-way nesting system

> 1/2 degree Basin-scale (O(10³) km)

1/10 degree Mesoscale (O(10²) km)

1/50 degree

Submesoscale

 $(O(10^1) \text{ km})$

Basic Part

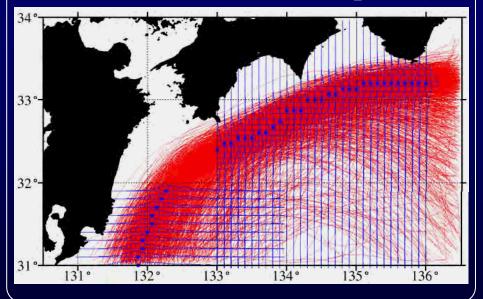
FRA

Relatively easily exchangeable

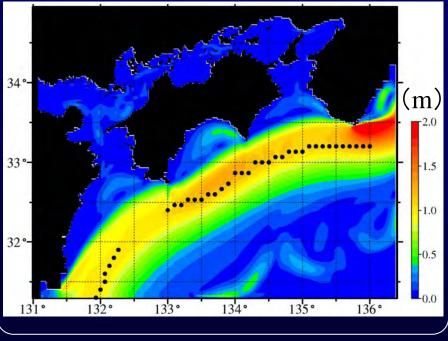
1/50-degree model for the submesoscale

A month when the modeled Kuroshio takes a nearshore and stable path

DATA: Kuroshio-axis position Red: years of 1967~2008 Blue closed circle: mode position



MODEL: surface velocity (monthly mean)



May of 18th year in a spinup experiment



1/50-degree model for the submesoscale

D



OBSERAVTION

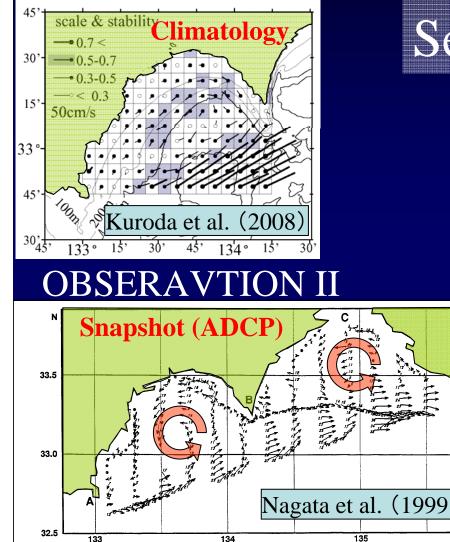
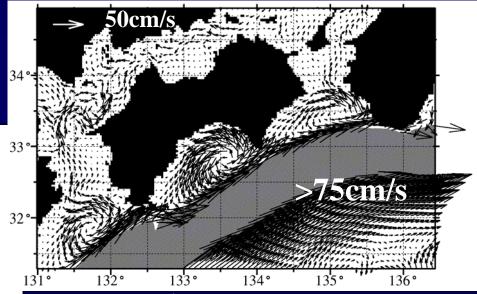


Fig. 10. Current distribution in Tosa Bay and near the Kii Channel at the depth of 10 m on Aug. 20–22, 1997 measured by ADCP. Numerals attached to arrows indicate current speed in 0.1 knots. A: Cape Ashizuri, B: Cape Muroto, C: Kii Channel and D: Cape Shionomisaki (courtesy of the 5th Maritime Safety Headquarters).

Sea Surface Current

MODEL (monthly mean)



May of 18th year in a spinup experiment

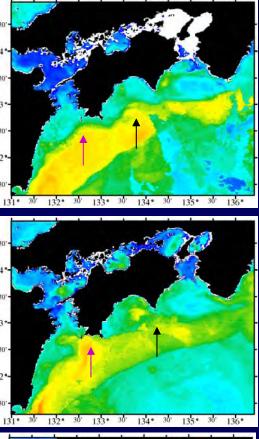


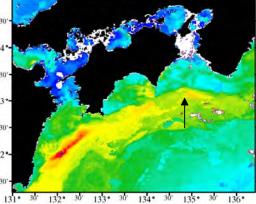
8 May 2009

9 May 2009

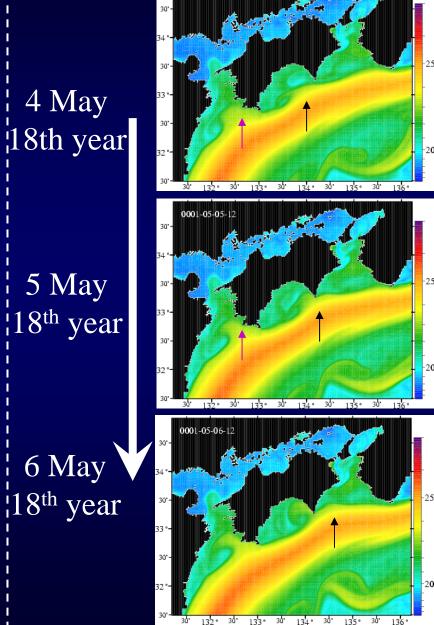
10 May 2009

Satellite SST



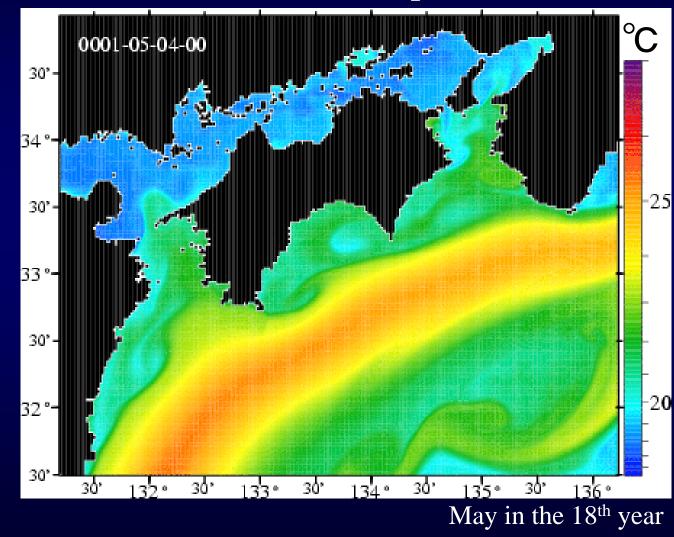


Modeled SST



1/50-degree model for the submesoscale

Sea Surface Temperature



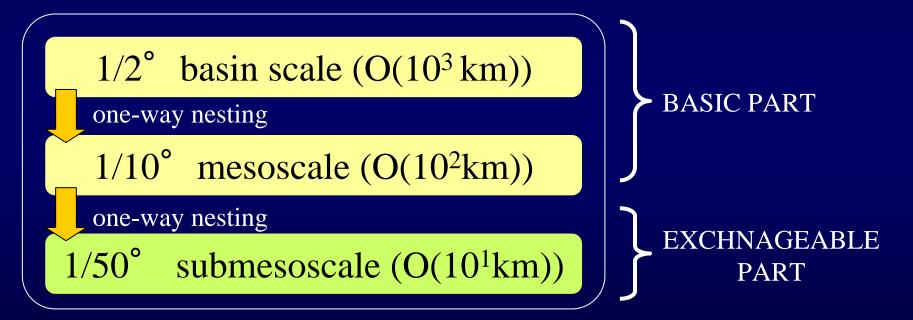


Key words

cyclonic circulation frontal wave warm water spreading

Summary

Dynamical downscaling system from basin scale to submesoscale has been developed for fisheries science.





Future work

Now, this system can be implemented by the climatological or historical forcings. When the forcings are replaced with those under the global warming state, this system is expected to evaluate downscaled effects on coastal waters around Japan.

The basic part of this system (1/2 & 1/10-degree models) is coupled with a lower trophic ecosystem model by Ito and Kameda.



Thank you for your attention.

