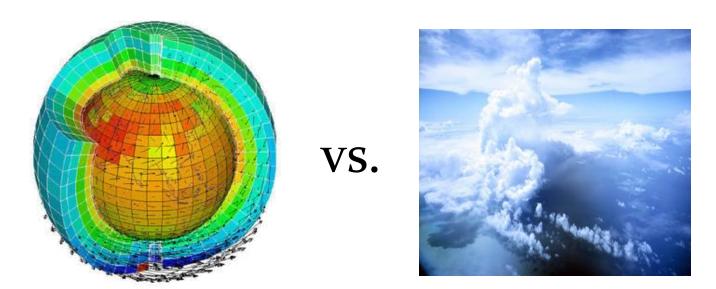
Intertropical ocean-atmosphere coupling in a state of the art Earth System Model: Evaluating the representation of turbulent air-sea fluxes in IPSL-CM5A



Alina Găinuşă-Bogdan, Pascale Braconnot

Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, Saclay, France

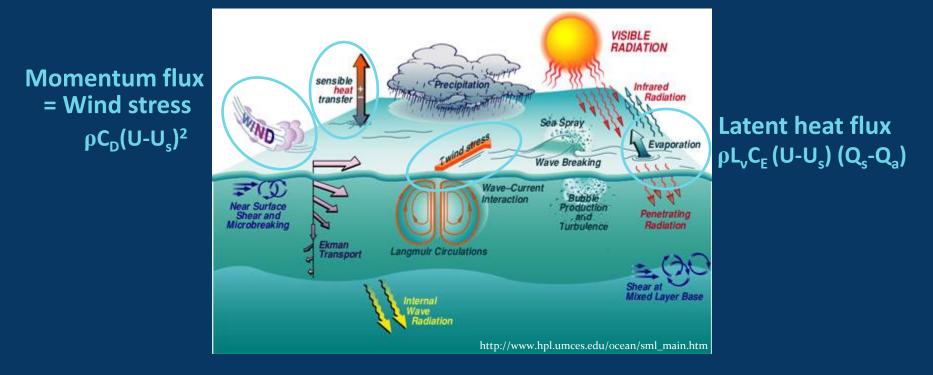


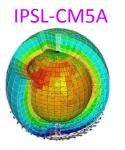




Turbulent fluxes

Sensible heat flux $\rho C_p C_H (U-U_s) (T_s-T_a)$





vs.



Direct evaluation of the model of interest



VS.

VS.



Direct evaluation of the model of interest

LMDZ5A AMIP

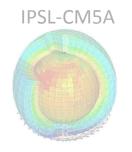


IPSL-CM5A



vs.

Atmospheric processes vs. Oceanatmosphere feedbacks



VS.



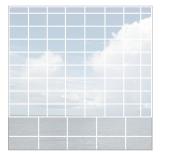
Direct evaluation of the model of interest

LMDZ5A AMIP



VS.

VS.

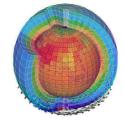


IPSL-CM5A

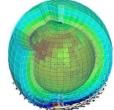


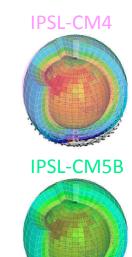
Atmospheric processes vs. Oceanatmosphere feedbacks

IPSL-CM5A



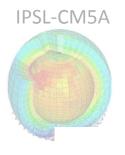
IPSL-CM5AMR







Model development perspective



VS.



climatologies

Direct evaluation of the model of interest

Atmospheric processes

vs. Ocean-

atmosphere

feedbacks

LMDZ5A AMII



annual mean large-scale patterns

seasonality in selected regions

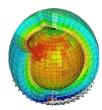
IPSL-CM5A IPSL-CM5AMR VS.





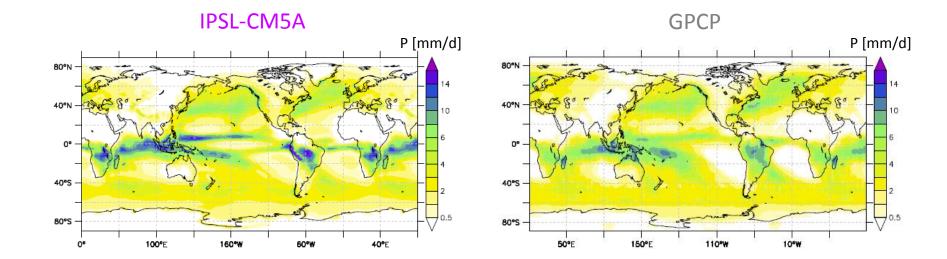
Model development perspective

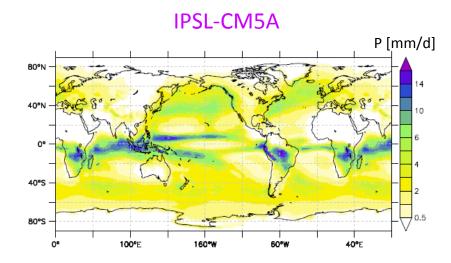
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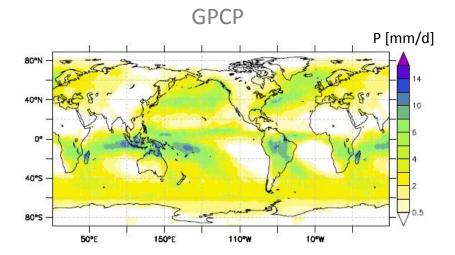


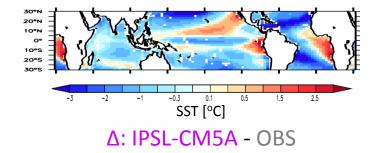
		- 25
Models	"Validation" data sets	
IPSL-CM5A	3 in situ	
LMDZ5A → "AMIP"	3 satellite-based	
IPSL-CM5AMR	3 hybrid	
IPSL-CM4	3 reanalyses	
IPSL-CM5B	2 ocean model forcing	

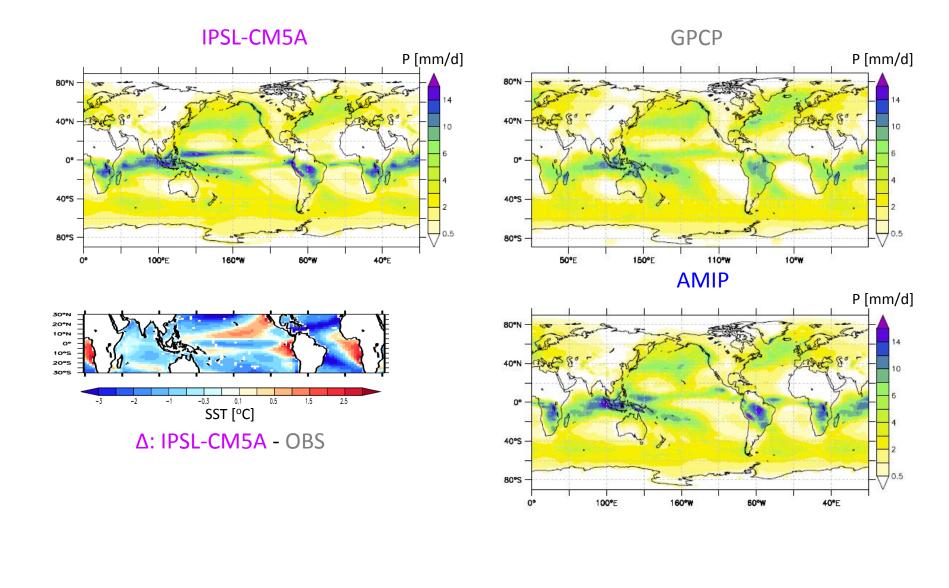
Period of reference: 1979-2005

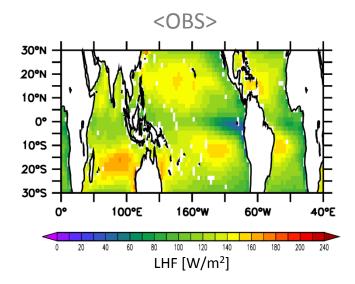


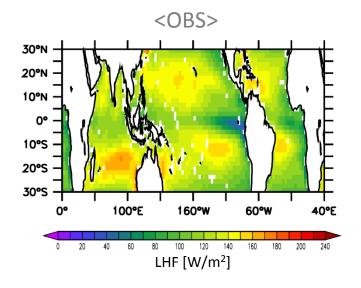


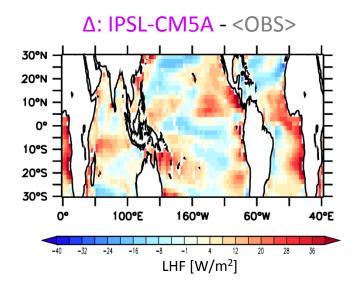


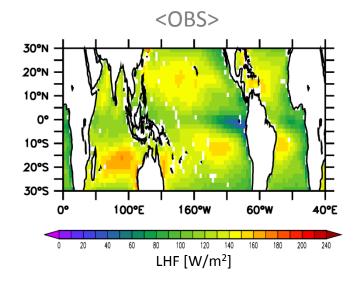


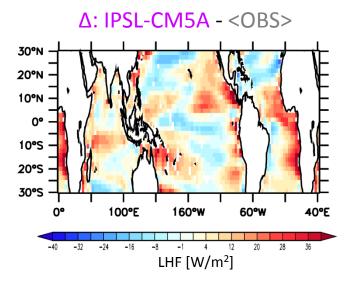




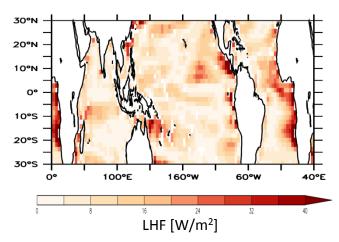


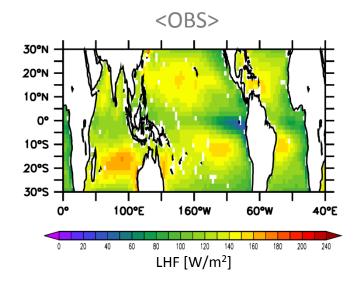


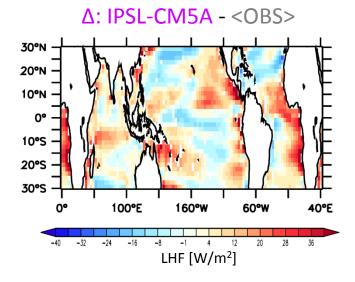




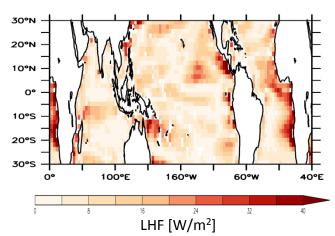
MAX | IPSL-CM5A - <OBS>

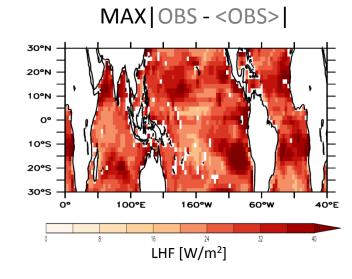


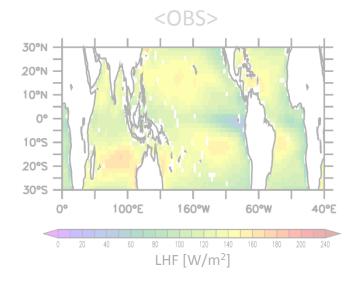


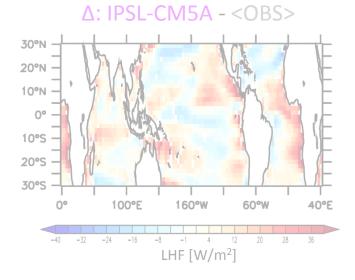




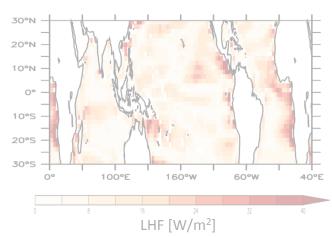


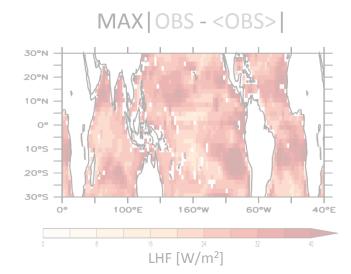


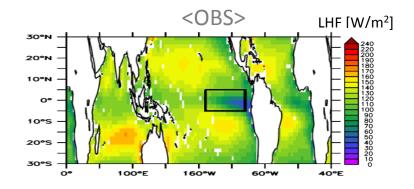


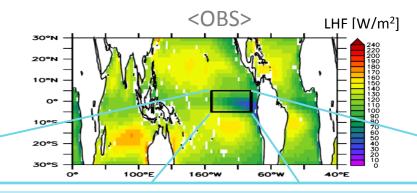




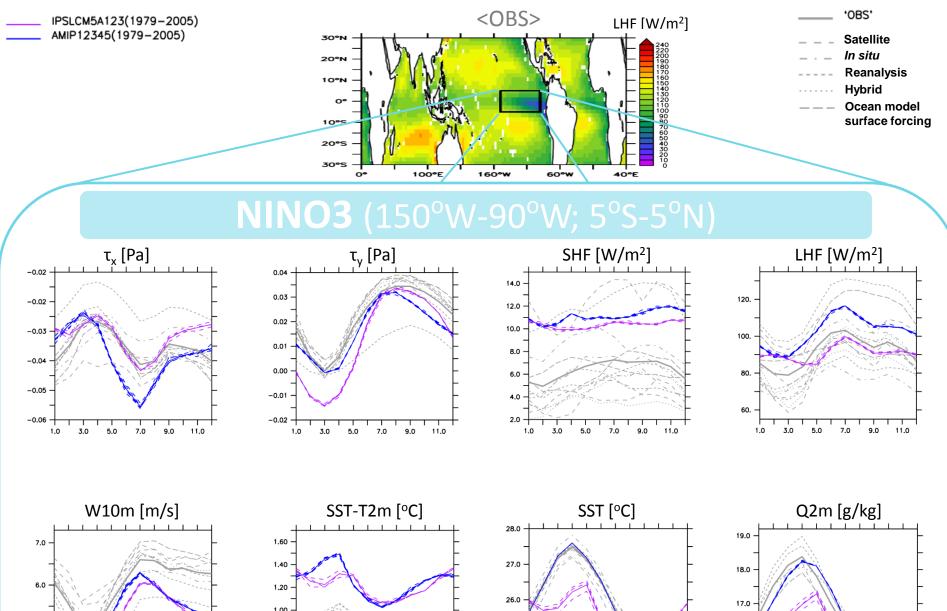


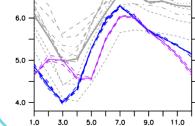


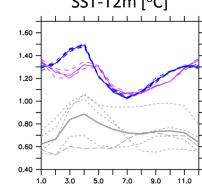


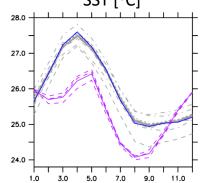


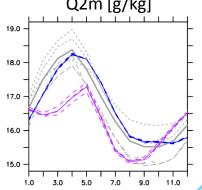
NINO3 (150°W-90°W; 5°S-5°N)

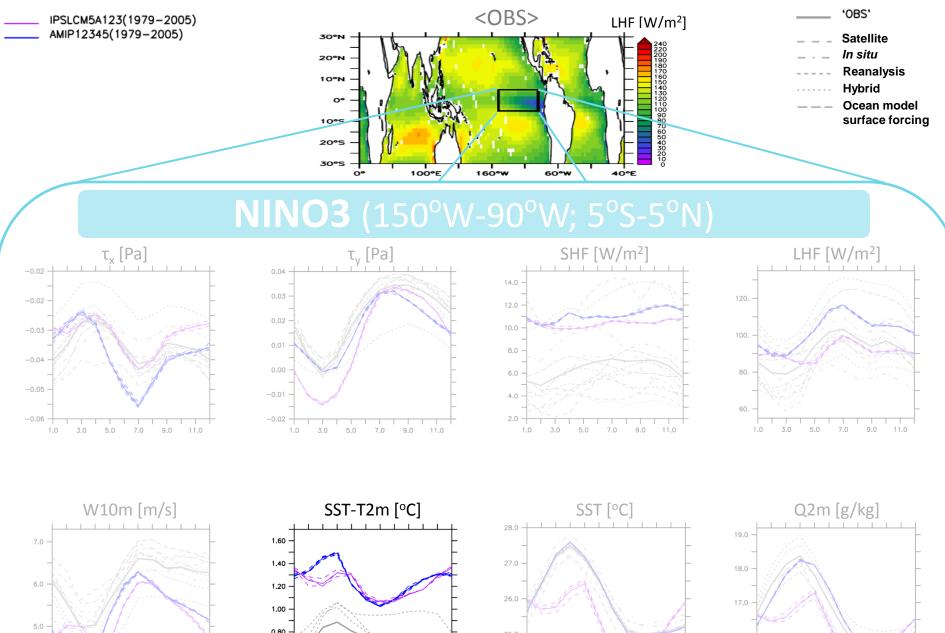


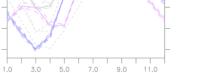




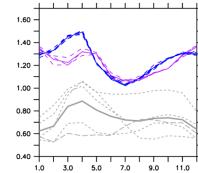


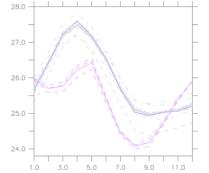


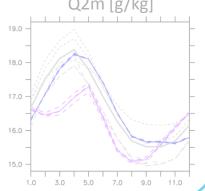


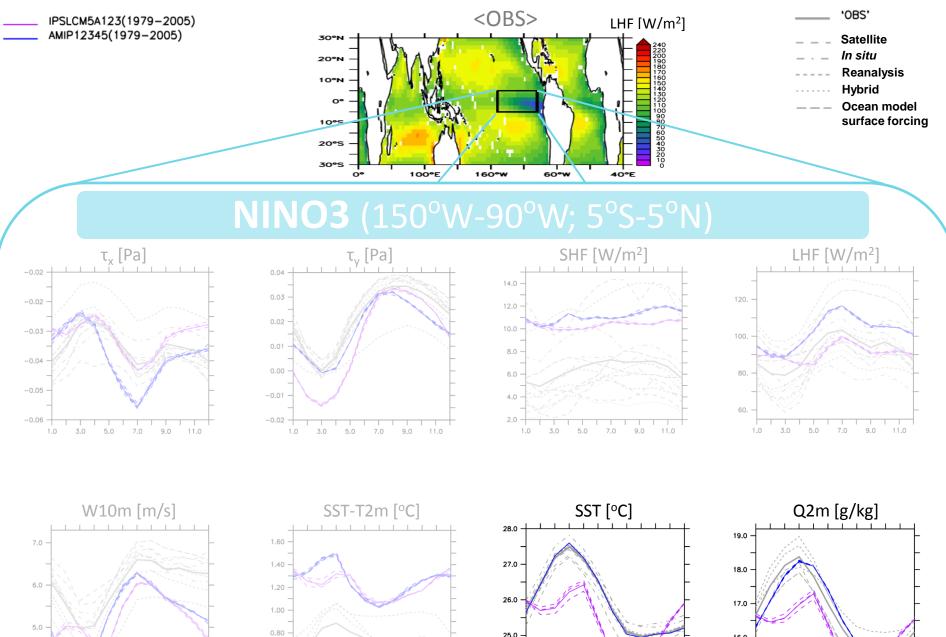


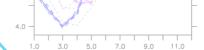
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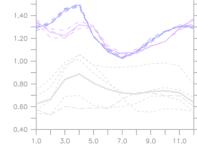


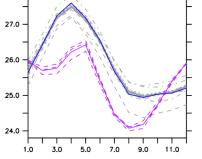


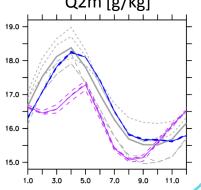


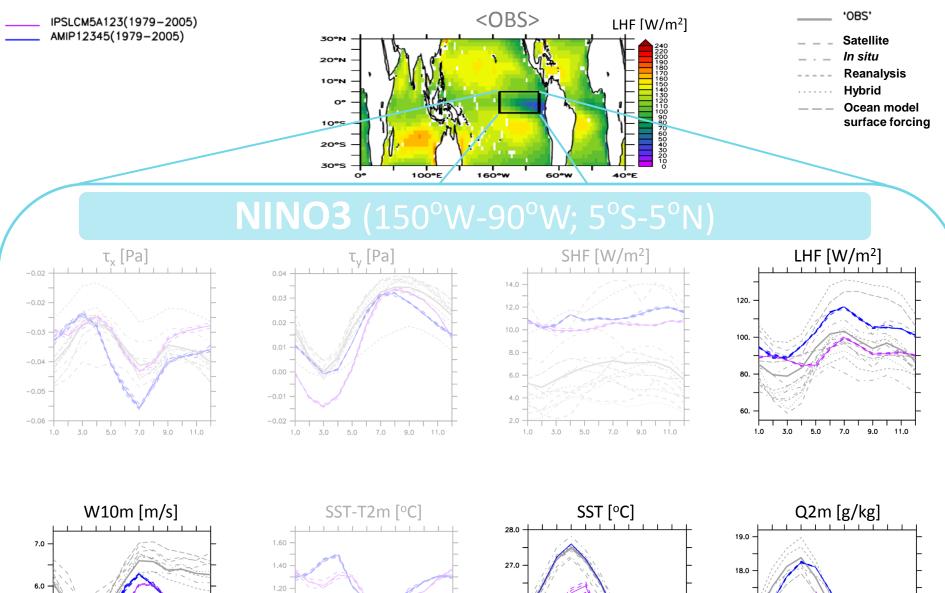


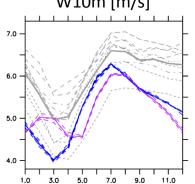


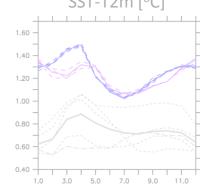


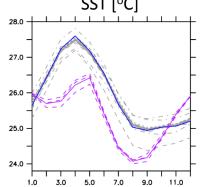


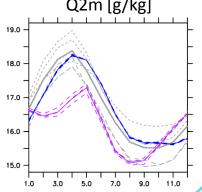


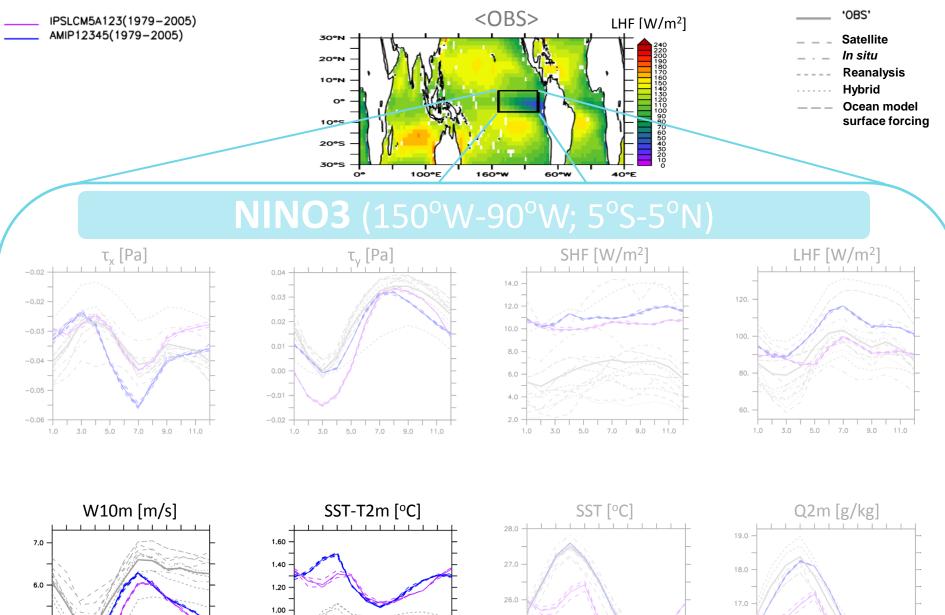


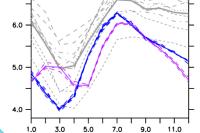


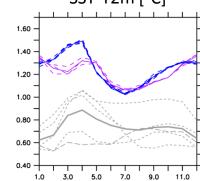


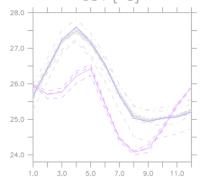


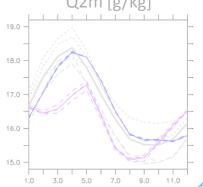


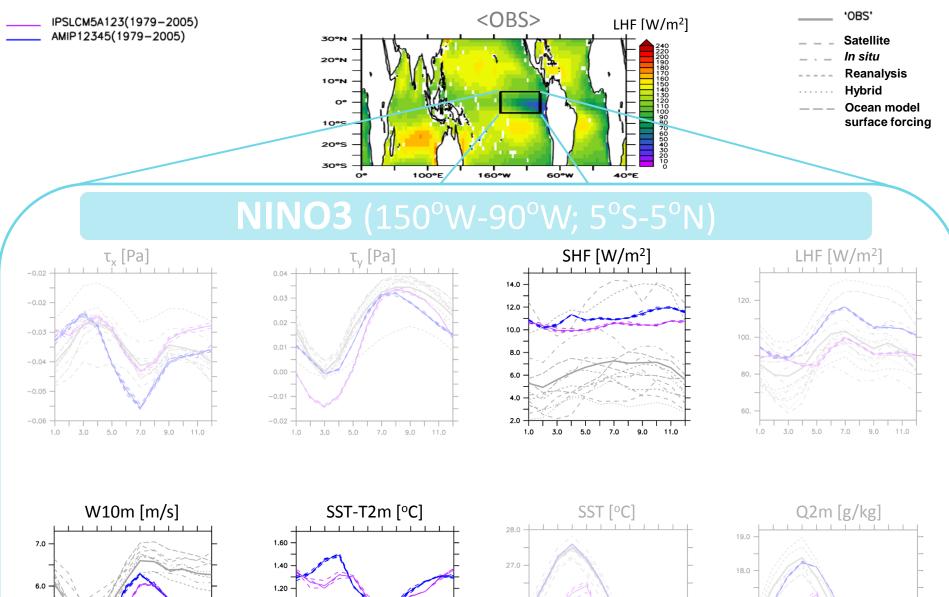


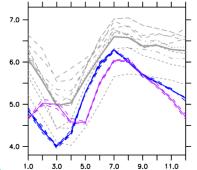


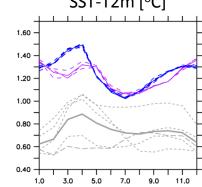


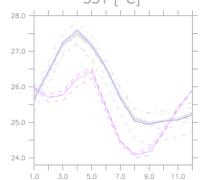


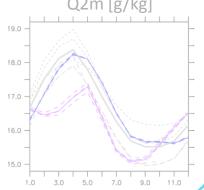


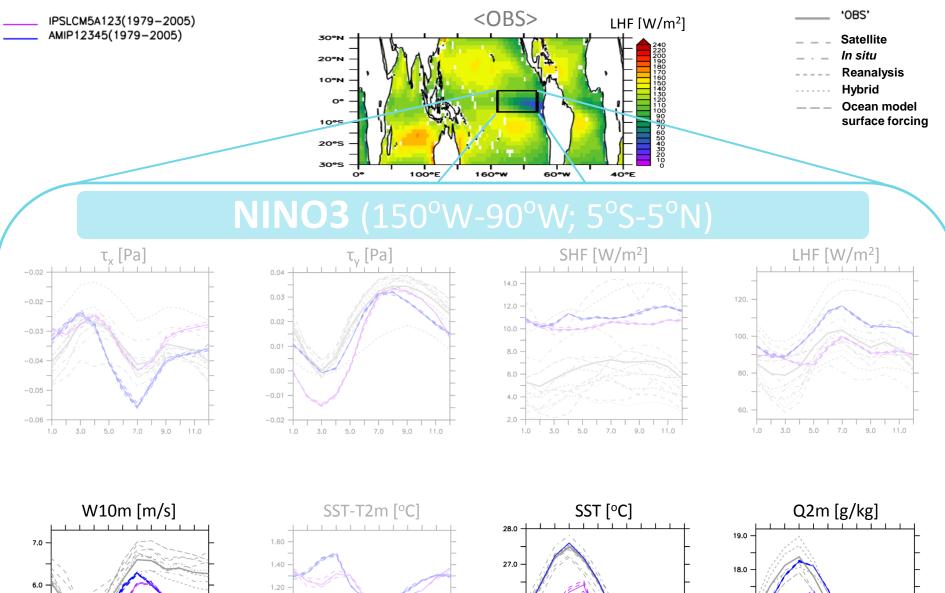


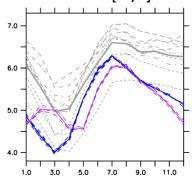


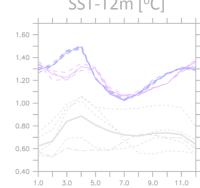


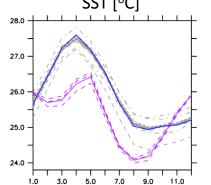


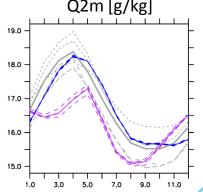


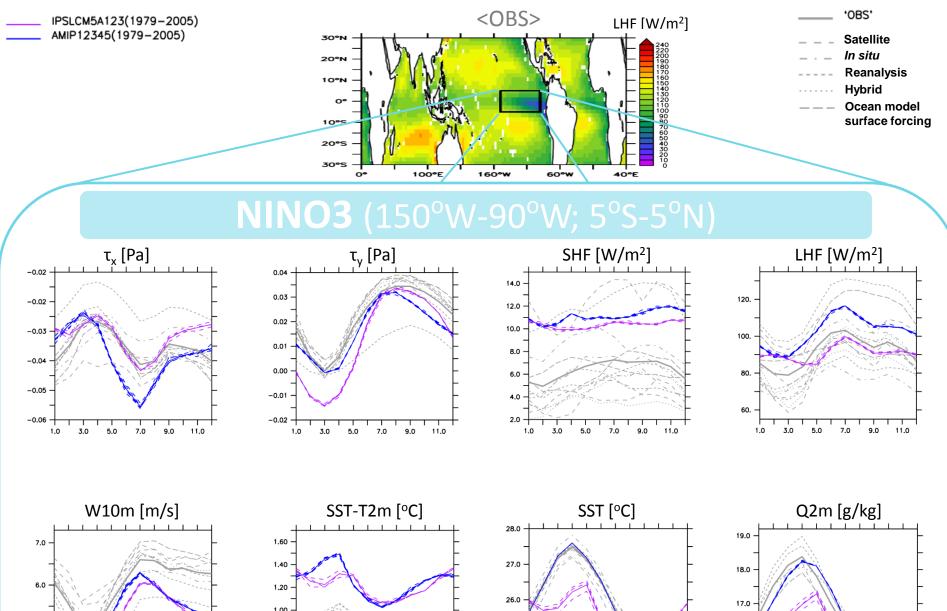


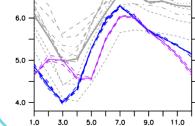


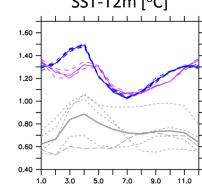


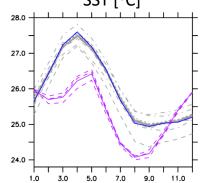


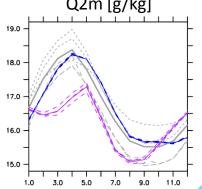


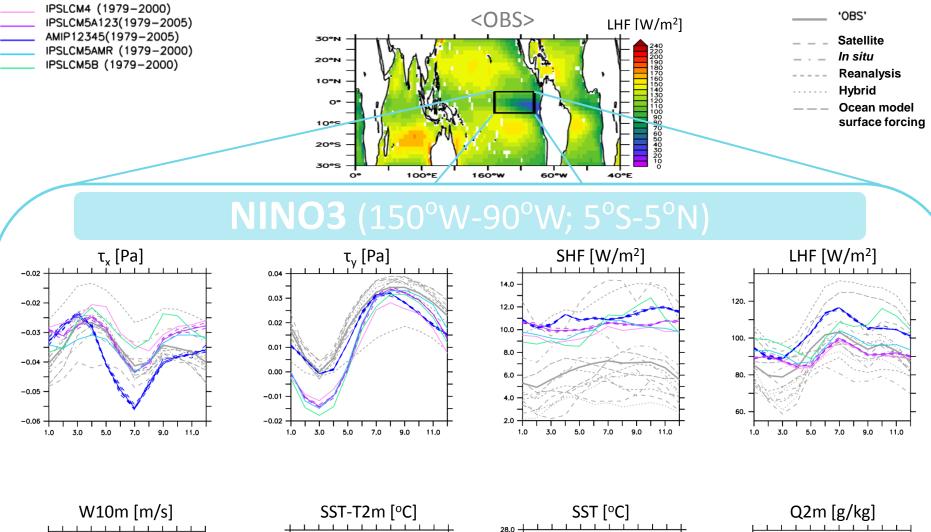


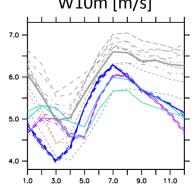


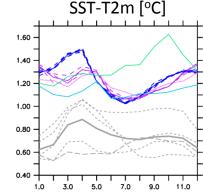


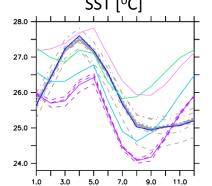


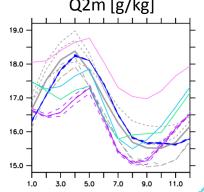


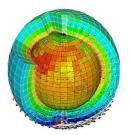












Conclusions



Large observational uncertainties, especially in the surface heat fluxes
need to be addressed by the observational community
When evaluating model results, we need to account for these uncertainties

□ Systematic model biases (cold sea surface, weak winds) do not transfer to the surface fluxes, because of compensation of effects

□ Except for mean value shifts, the largest differences are found between the old versions of the model and IPSL-CM5B





Extra slides...

"Validation" data

NOC2

(National Oceanography Center flux dataset)

FSU3

(Florida State University flux product)

Da Silva

(A. da Silva, A. C. Young, S. Levitus. Atlas of Surface Marine Data 1994, Volume 1: Algorithms and Procedures, number 6, 1994)



IFREMER

(Institut français de recherche pour l'exploatation de la mer)

J-OFURO

(Japanese Ocean Flux Data Sets with Use of Remote Sensing Observations)

HOAPS3

(Hamburg Ocean Atmosphere Parameters and Fluxes from Satellite_ Data)

ECMWF - ERA-Interim(?)

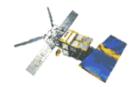
(European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts)

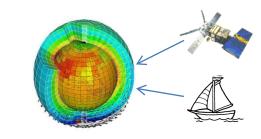
NCEP/NCAR

(National Centers for Environmental Prediction/ National Centre for Atmospheric Research)

JRA25

(Japanese 25-year reanalysis)





"Validation" data

OAFlux

(Objectively-Analyzed air-sea Fluxes for the Global Oceans - WHOI)

GSSTF2

(Version 2 Goddard Satellite-Based Surface Turbulent Fluxes)

TropFlux

(National Institute of Oceanography, India & IPSL)

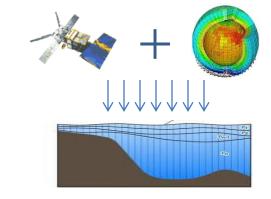


CORE2

(GFDL version 2 forcing for common ocean-ice reference experiments)

DFS4

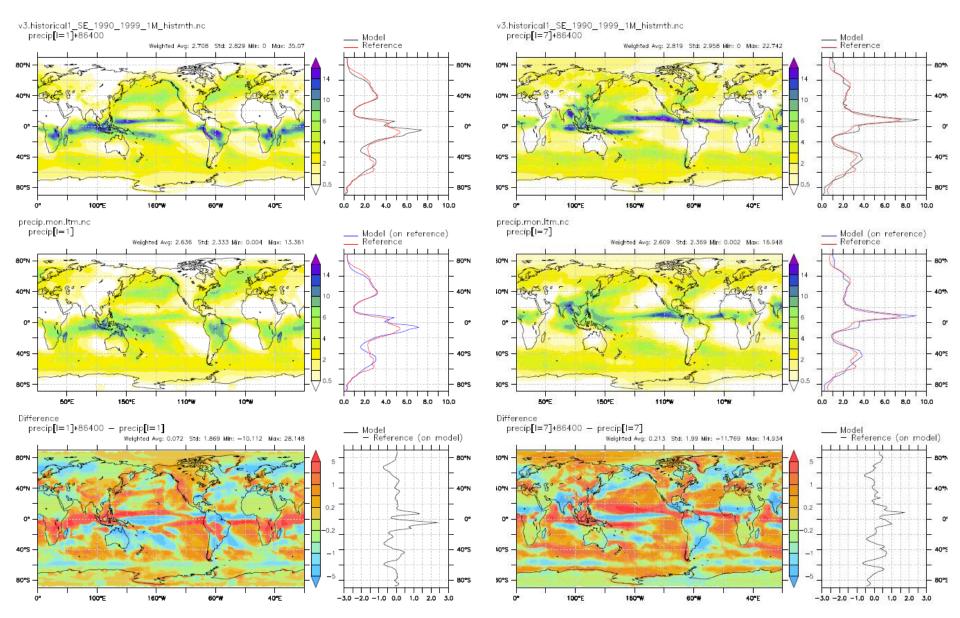
(DRAKKAR Forcing Set v4.3 – MEOM, Grenoble)



v3.historical1

January

July



5

-5

09

100°E

160°W

60°W

40°E

60°W

IPSL-CM5A 80° 40% 0° 40°S 80°S 100°E 0 160°W 60°W 40°E precip.mon.ltm.nc precip[I=1] Weighted Avg: 2.636 Std: 2.333 Min: 0.004 Max: 13.361 80°N 40°N 0° 40°S 0.5 80°S 50"E 150°E 110"W 10°W Difference precip[I=1]*86400 - precip[I=1] Weighted Avg: 0.072 Std: 1.869 Min: -10.112 Max: 28.148 80°N 40°N 0.2 0°

40°S

80°S

0

100°E

160°W

AMIP 80°N 40°N 40°S 80°S 100°E 40°E 0.0 160°W BOOW precip.mon.ltm.nc precip[I=1] Weighted Avg: 2.636 Std: 2.333 Min: 0.004 Max: 13.361 40°N 10 40°S 80°S 50°E 150°E 110°W 10°W Difference precip[I=1]*86400 - precip[I=1] Weighted Avg: 0.174 Std: 1.66 Min: -10.331 Max: 24.014 5 1 40°N 0.2 40°S -1 80°S

40°E