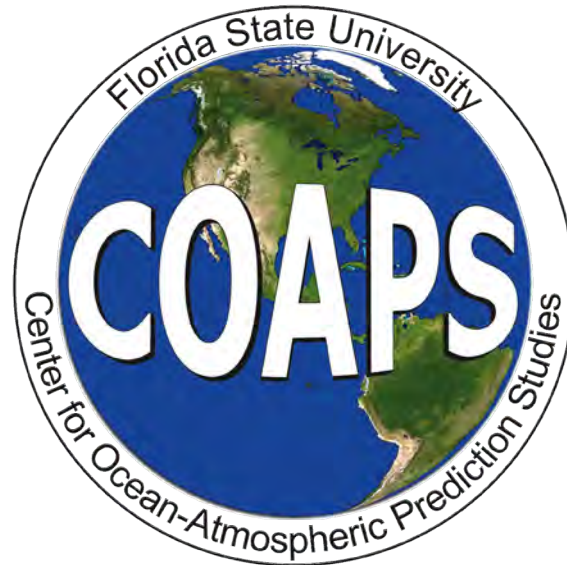


Using SWOT to assess the realism of km-scale models

Eric Chassignet

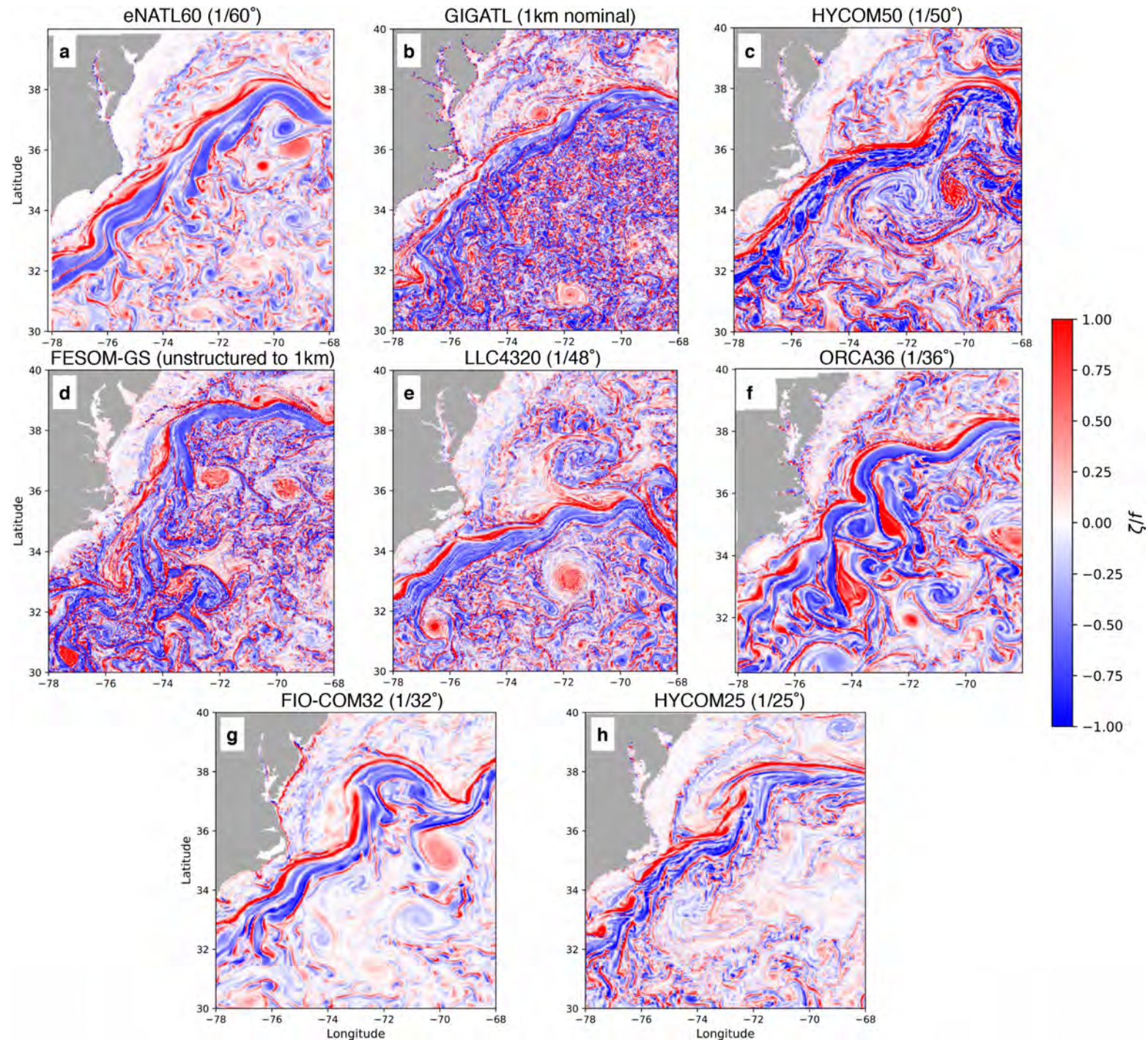
Florida State University

In collaboration with X. Xu, A. Bozec, A. Wallcraft , and T. Uchida



Uchida et al. (2022)

- Five 1-km scale models with very different behavior.
- Which one is closer to reality?
- Can SWOT help?
- CNES postdoc (to be hired-start date July 24) to quantify differences and identify what can be compared to SWOT data
 - Spectral analysis
 - Log-likelihood of (sub)mesoscale structures (machine learning)
 - Energy cascade analysis

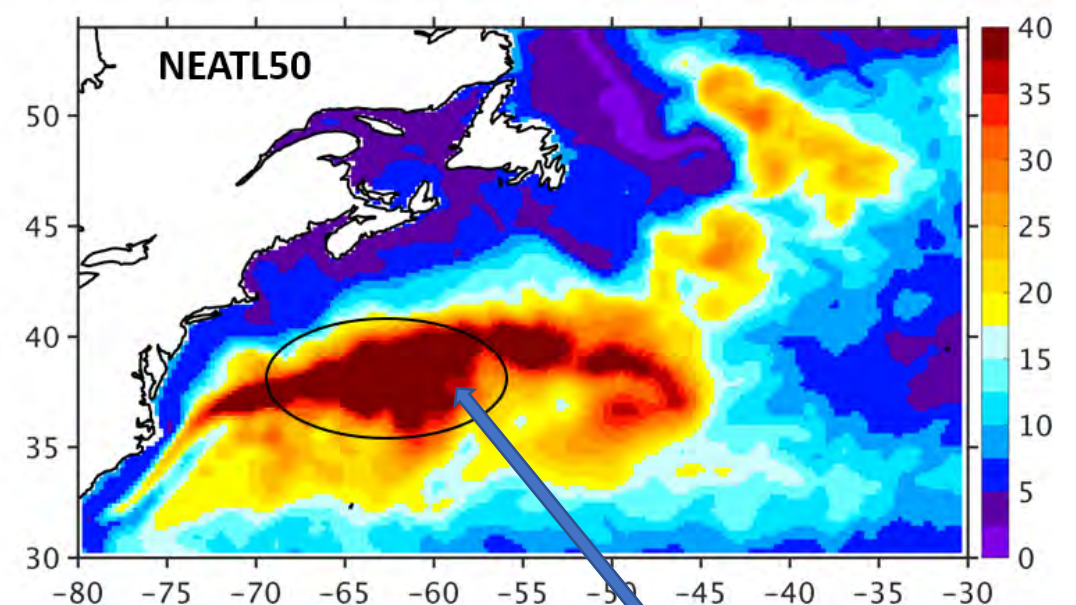
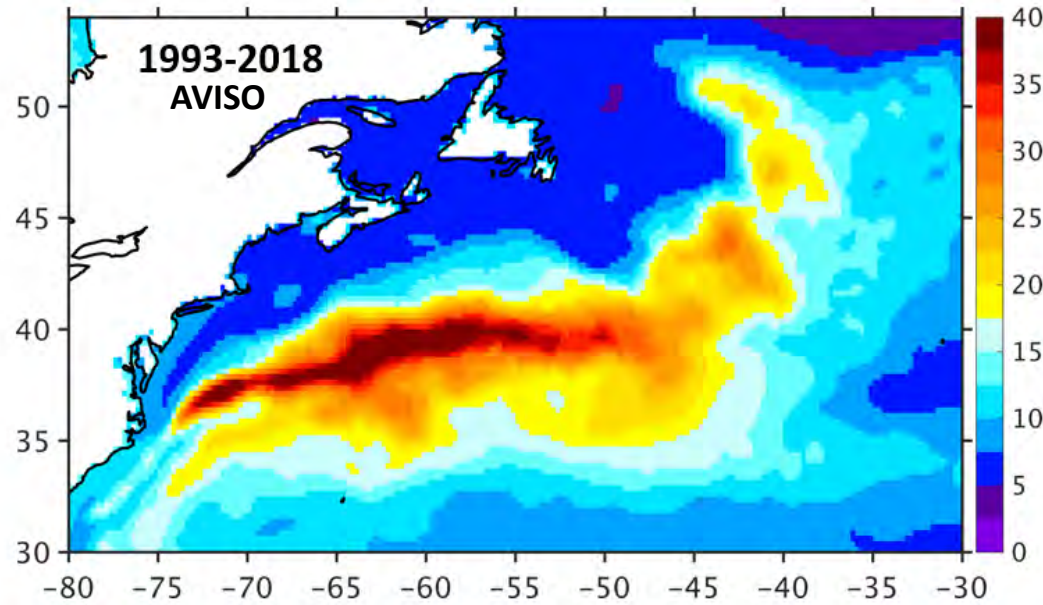


Km-scale models are sensitive to numerical/physical choices

- Bathymetry
- Atmospheric forcing

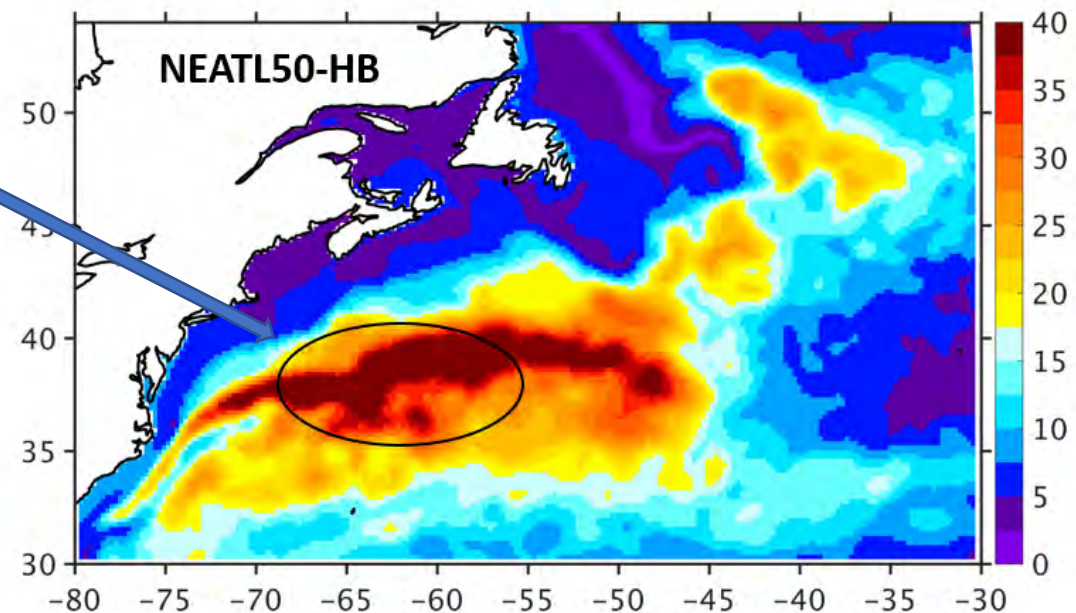
=> Better quantification using SWOT – examples follows

Impact of bathymetry on surface EKE



Bathymetry resolution = 6 km

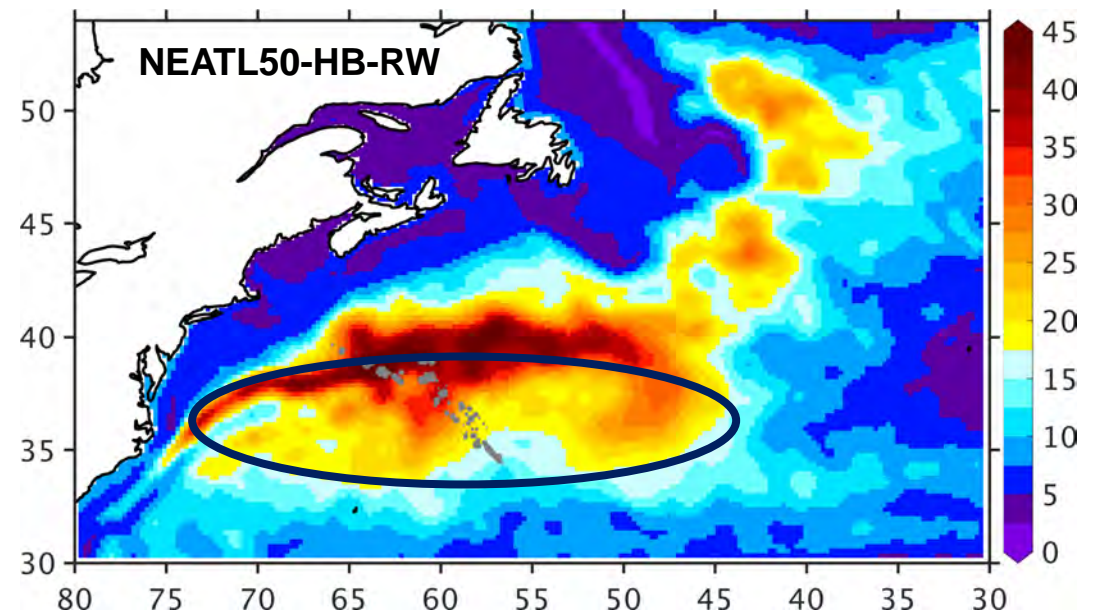
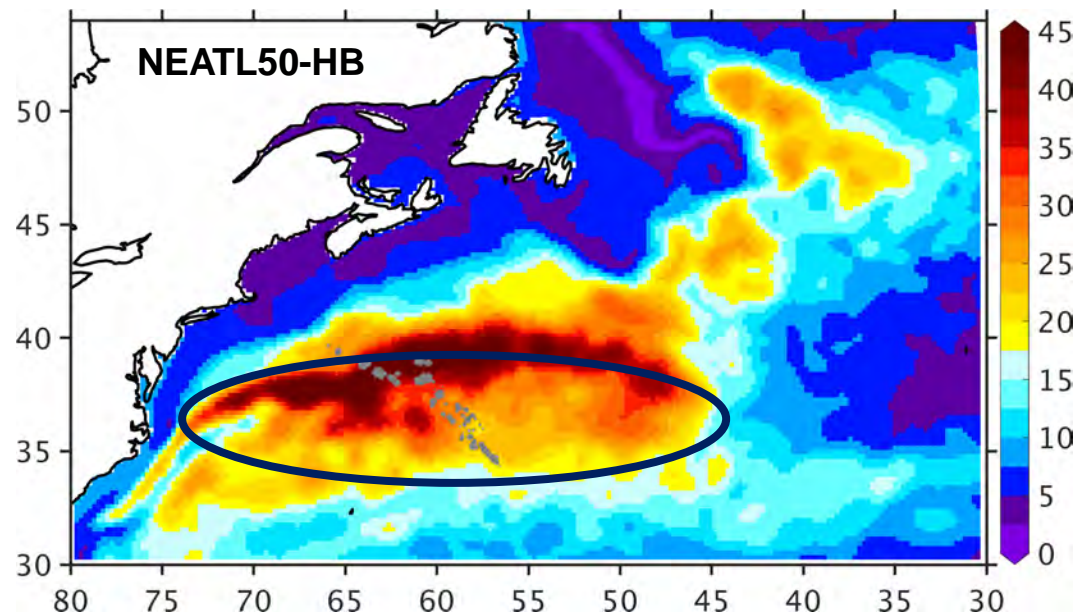
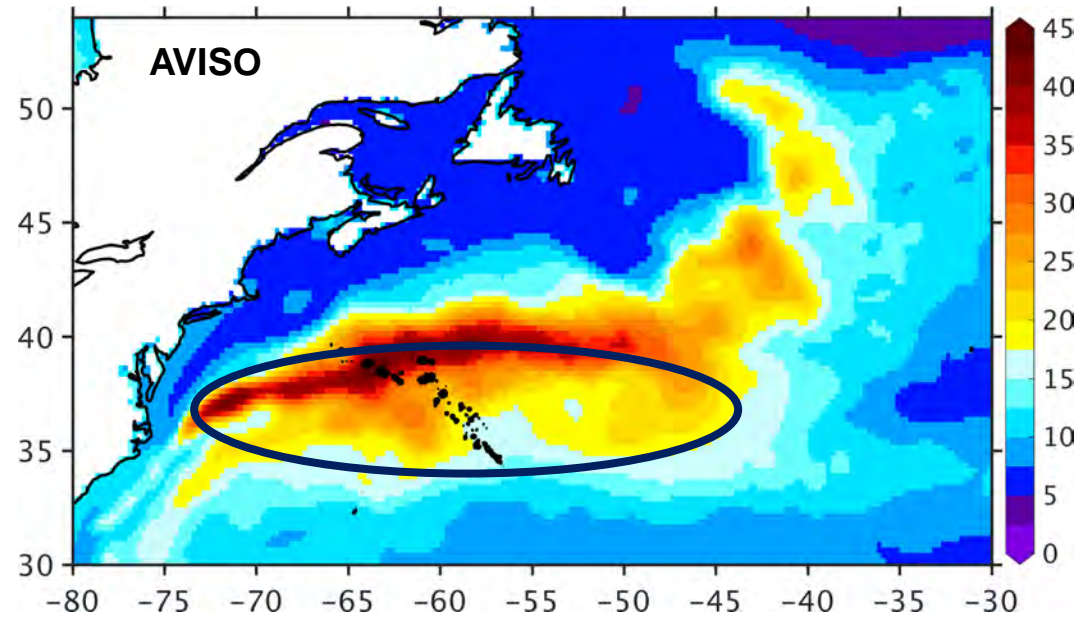
Bathymetry resolution = 1.5 km



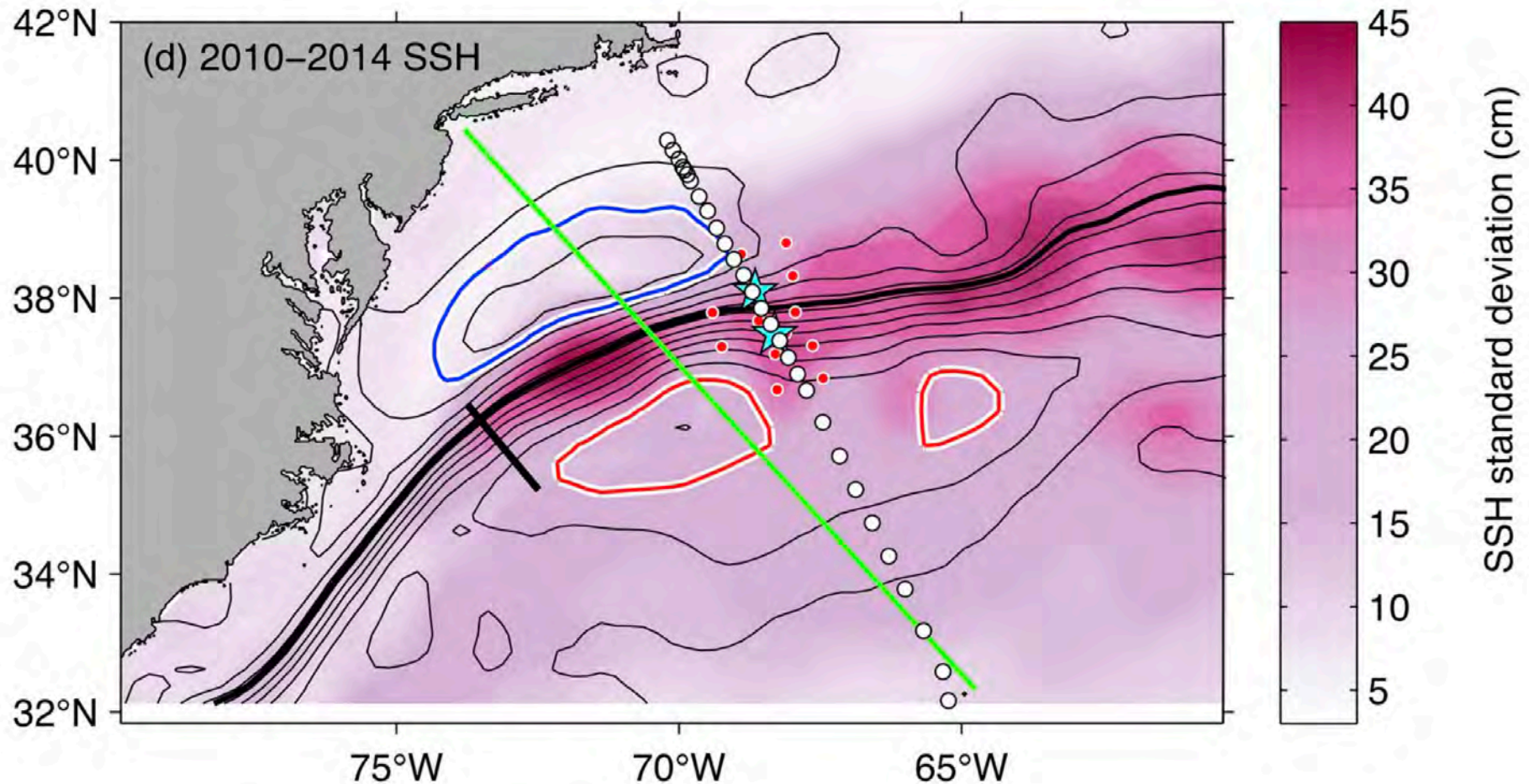
Chassignet et al. (2023, JPO)

Relative wind impact on surface EKE

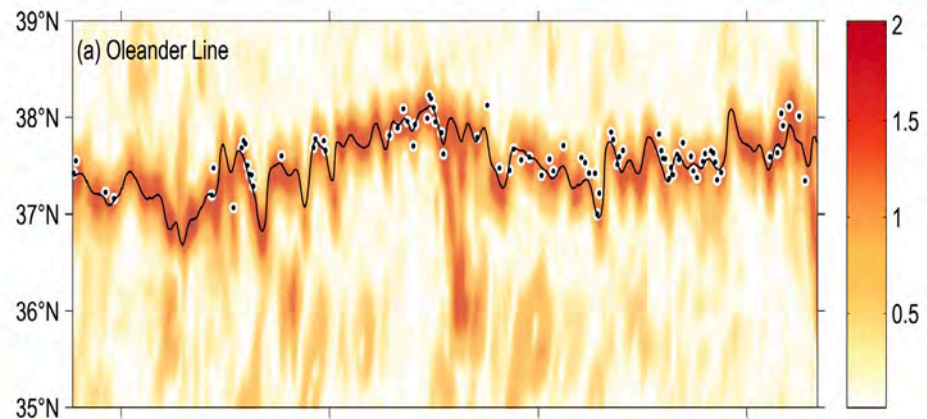
Renault et al. (2019) proposed a 70% relative wind stress formulation to take into account ocean-atmospheric feedback.



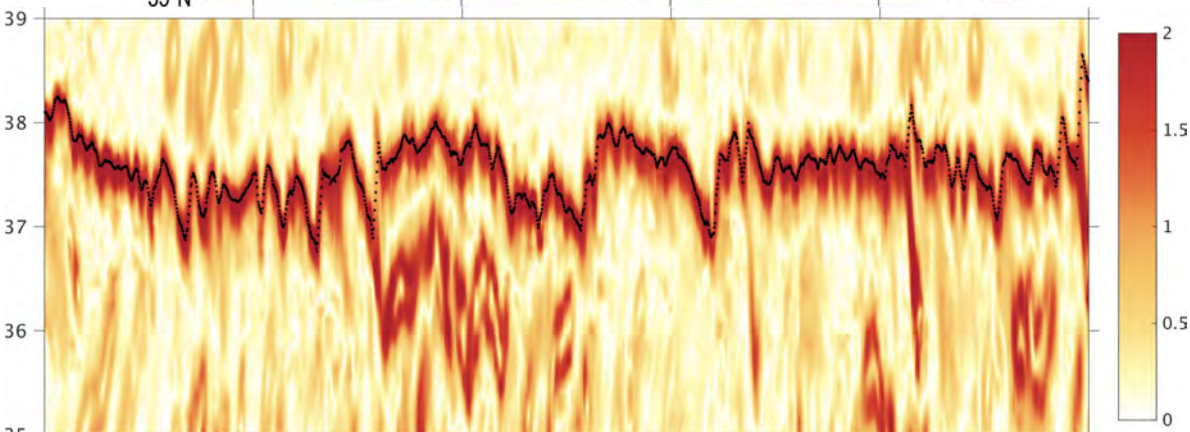
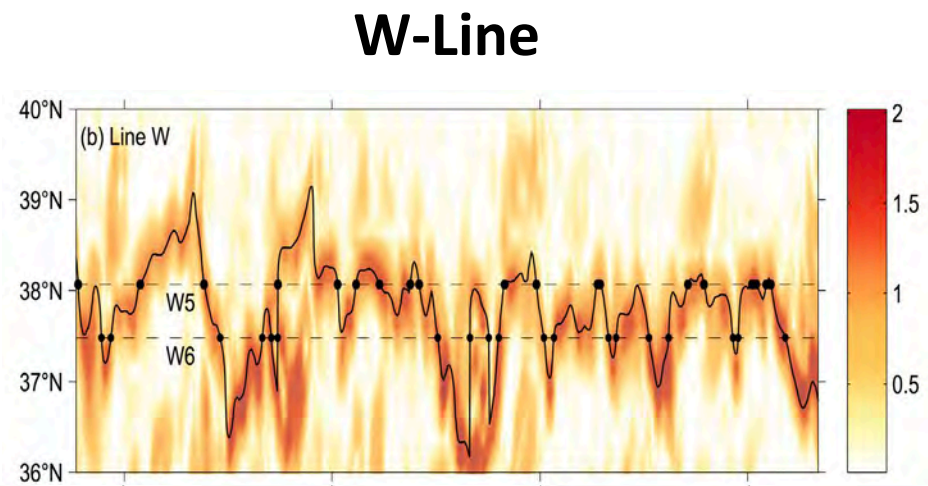
Comparison with Oleander & W line results (Andres et al., 2020)



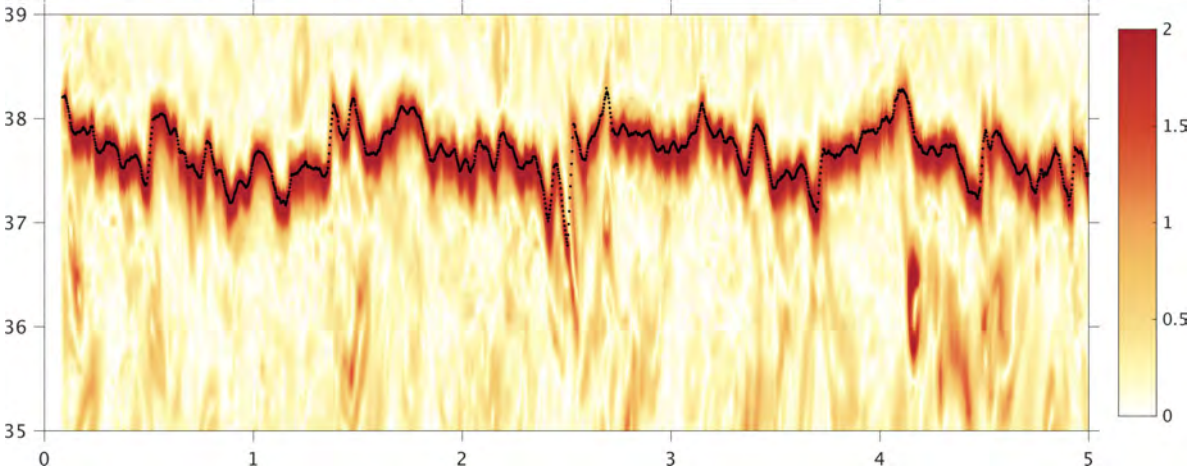
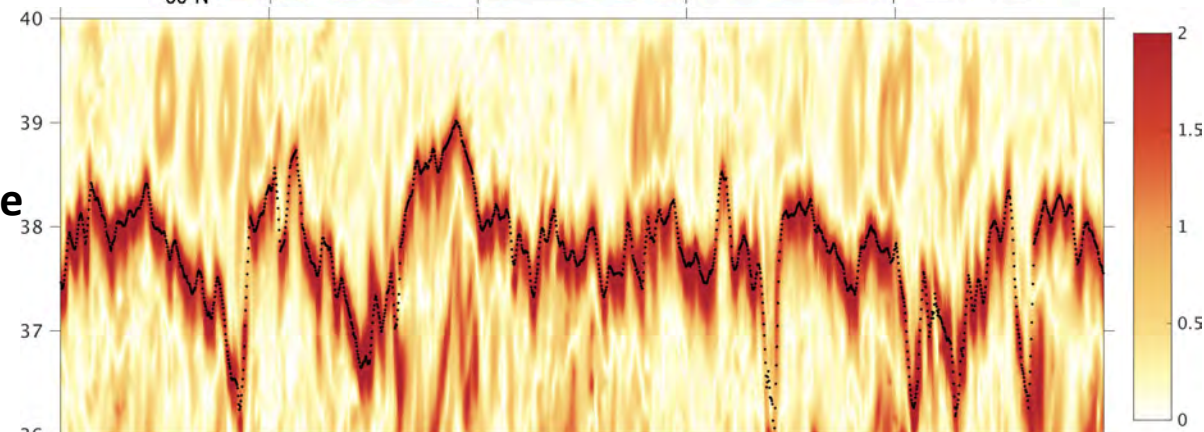
Oleander-Line



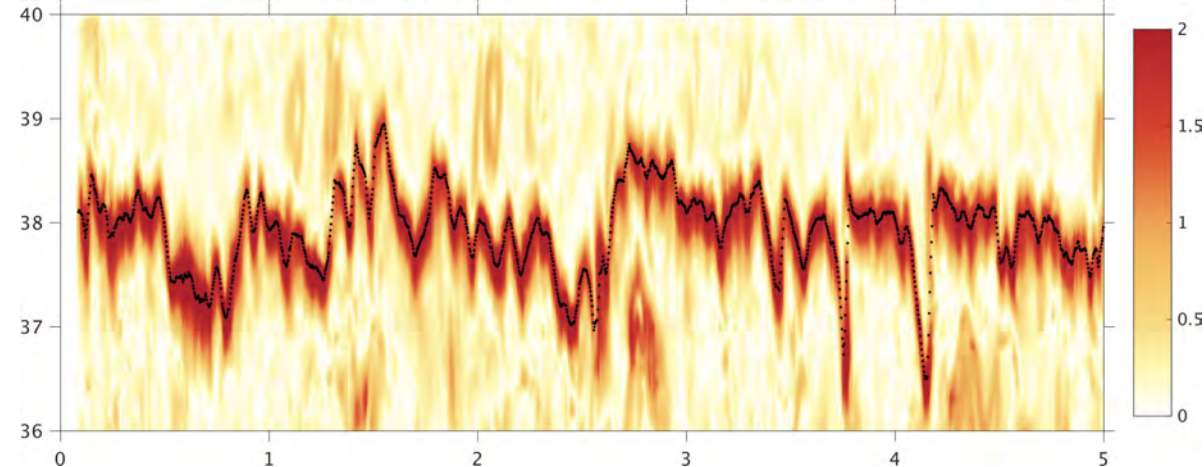
Observations



Absolute Wind

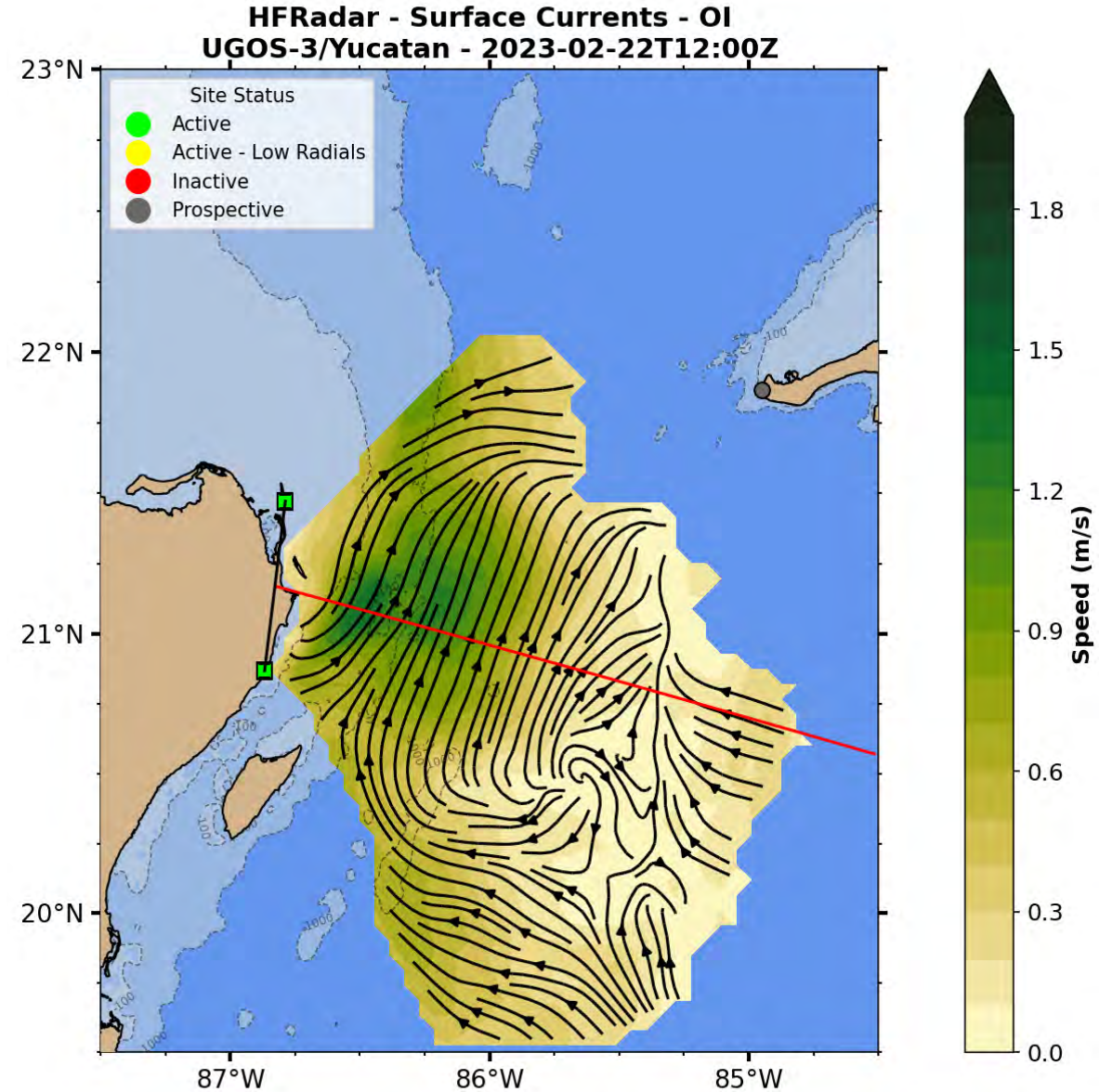


Relative Wind



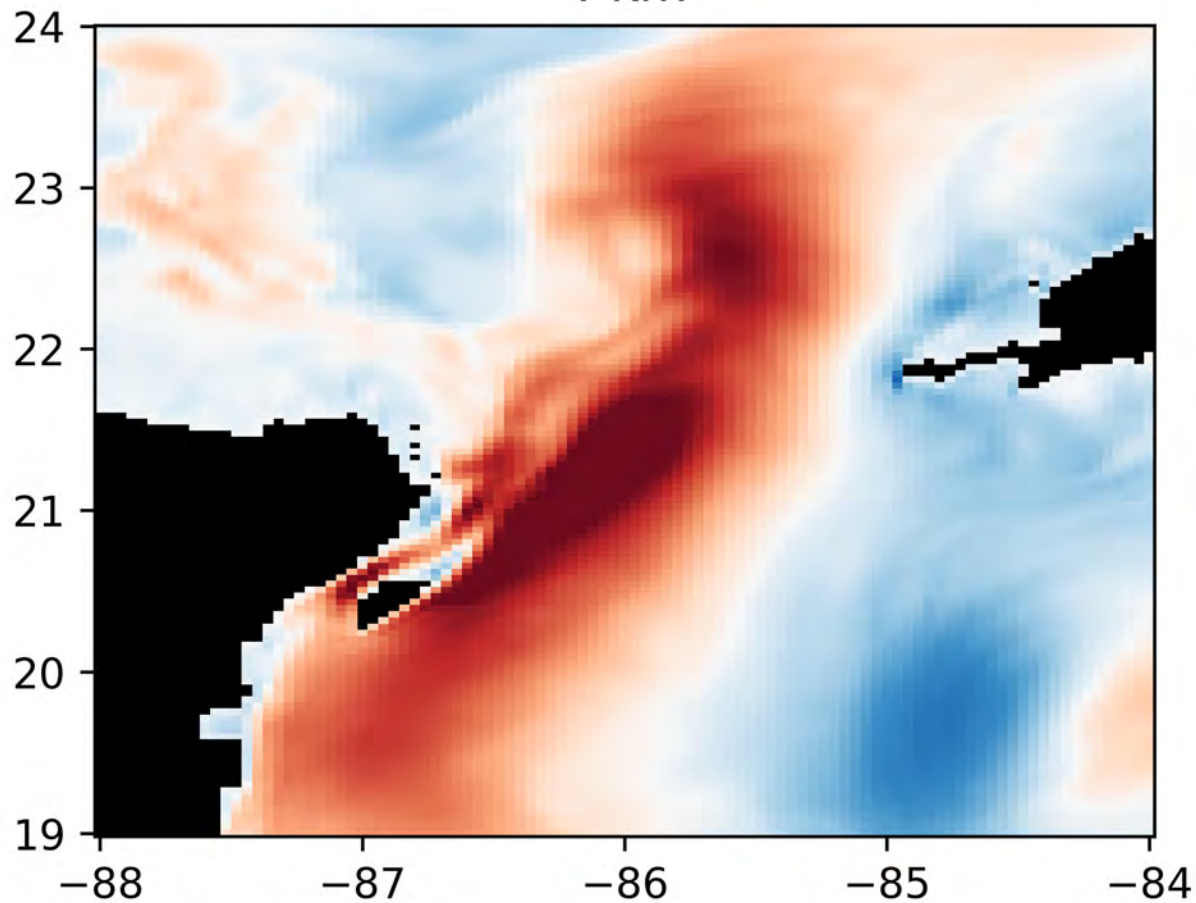
Impact of resolution on Gulf of Mexico Loop Current

1 km versus 4 km Gulf of Mexico HYCOM configuration

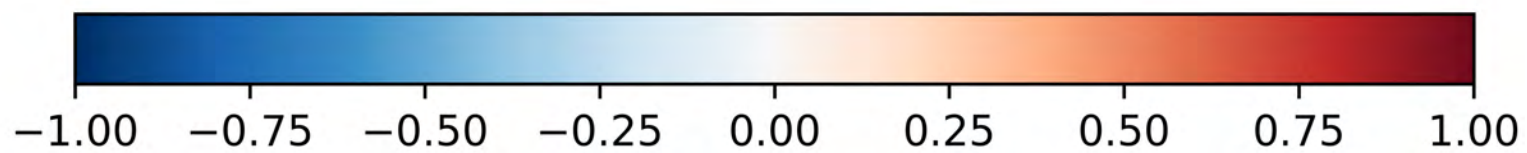
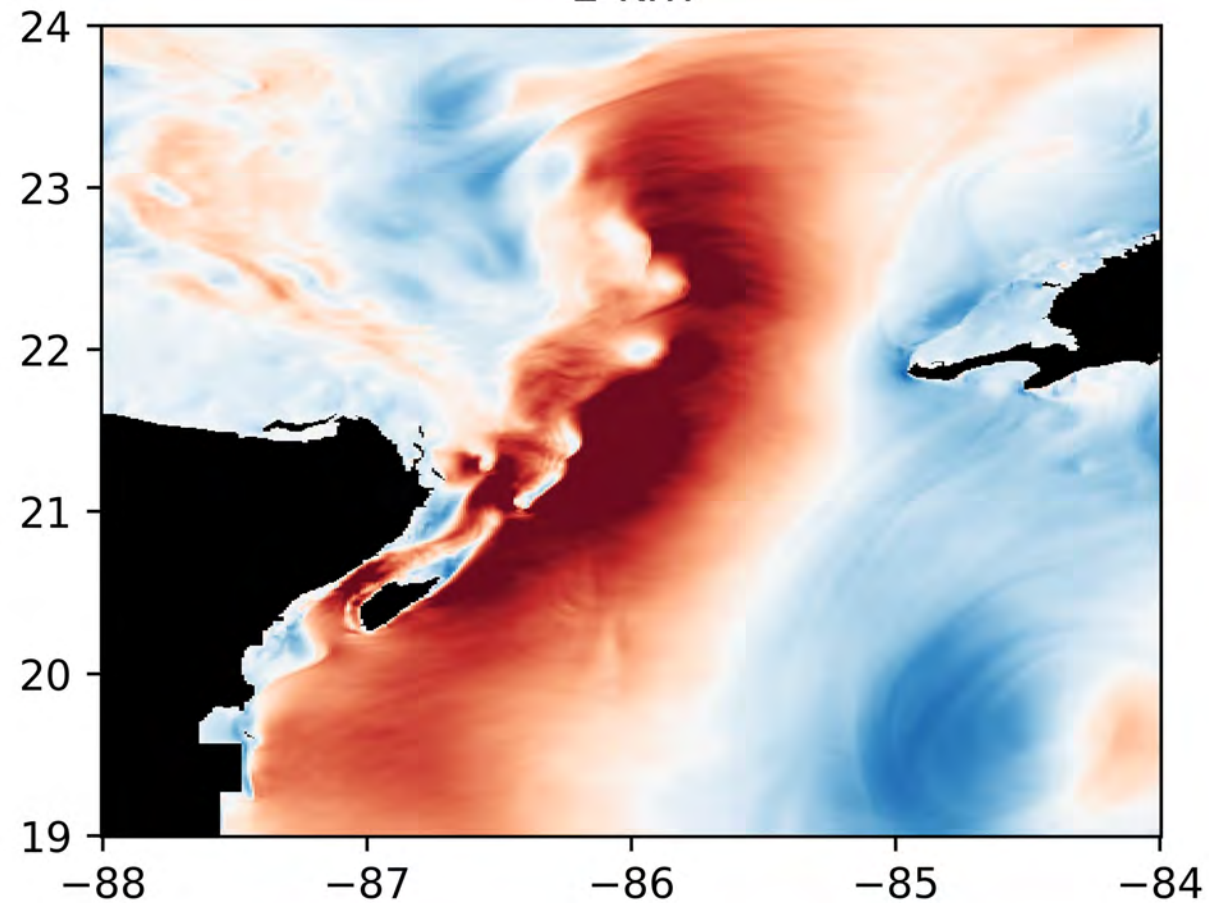


v-velocity, Date: 2020-01-22:00

4 km



1 km



v-velocity, Date: 2020-01-22:00

