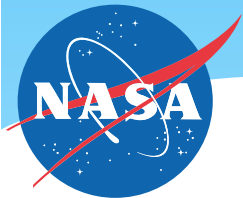


Sea surface temperature characterization using a high- resolution ocean model

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- * llc_4320 : global simulation on 1/48th-degree lat-lon-cap grid
- * Time steps in 25 secs
- * 90+ depth iterations, meters in the upper ocean
- * Realistic tidal and diurnal forcing (from ECMWF)
- * Run and results stored on NASA AMES supercomputer... really big big data

- * We will report on the use of simulated sea surface temperature (SST) from a highly instrumented (hourly output of full 3D fields), high-resolution (0.75 to 2.2 km horizontal grid spacing and 90 vertical levels) global ocean configuration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology general circulation model (MITgcm) to investigate SST L2P matchups, and sampling issues in the generation of Level-4 analyses. The simulation is particularly well suited to carry out these exercises because it has thin vertical levels (1 m) near the surface and includes tidal forcing and realistic diurnal forcing from latest 0.14-degree European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) analysis. In the first exercise we use the model near-surface output from one month to investigate the temporal evolution of model SST relative to geostationary SST observations in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean. **Goals of the comparisons include investigating the diurnal signature of SST in cloudy regions, determining how to use model SST as a proxy for foundation temperature, and gauging the accuracy and realism of the model itself using the satellite SST observations. For the second exercise, we review the use of the model fields themselves as sources of high-resolution synthetic data for Level-4 analysis experiments.**

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Comparison of Mean SST Gradient Magnitudes derived from 2km ECCO2, MUR and NCDC for a 2-month period (Oct-Nov 2011)

