

Geometry of 3D Dipole Interactions: Painting HYCOM

MURI-4D-DS Workshop

Wilmington Delaware

January 24-26, 2012

Supported by: Office of Naval Research Multiple University Research Initiative: Analysis of 4D Ocean Flows

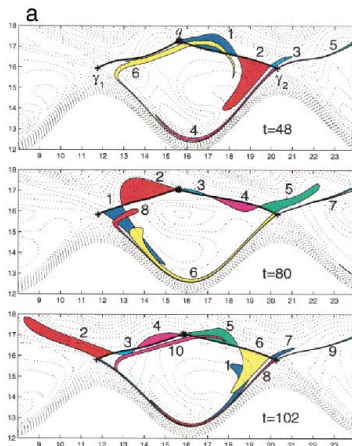
Collaborators:

- MURI Crowd
- Robert Numrich, CUNY HPCC
- David Dritschel, St. Andrews
- Bruce Lipphardt, U. Del
- Eugene Dedits, CUNY
- Lucas Garber, CUNY

Overview: 'Paradigm' 3D Ocean Structures?

- 2D Coherent Structures:

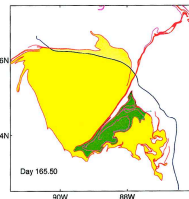
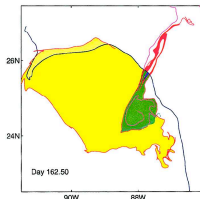
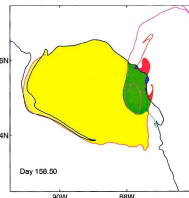
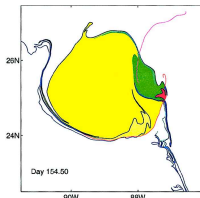
- ▶ Classical phase space pictures:
- ▶ Hetero-clinic orbits: Cat's Eye
 - ★ Meandering Jet
 - ★ Eddy-eddy interaction
 - ★ Dipoles
- ▶ Homoclinic Orbits:
 - ★ Eddy-pinchoff
 - ★ Eddy-jet interaction



Overview: 'Paradigm' 3D Ocean Structures?

- 2D Coherent Structures:

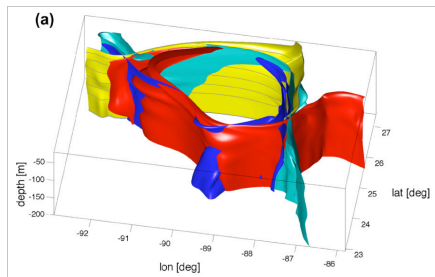
- ▶ Classical phase space pictures:
- ▶ Hetero-clinic orbits: Cat's Eye
 - ★ Meandering Jet
 - ★ Eddy-eddy interaction
 - ★ Dipoles
- ▶ Homoclinic Orbits:
 - ★ Eddy-pinchoff
 - ★ Eddy-jet interaction



Overview: 'Paradigm' 3D Ocean Structures?

● 3D Coherent Structures?

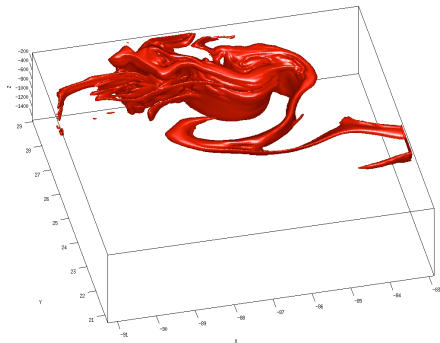
- ▶ 2D + 1
z-dependent 2D structures
 $\mathbf{u} = (u(x, y, z), v(x, y, z))$
- ▶ 3D + symmetry
 $\mathbf{u} = (u(r, \theta), v(r, \theta), w(r, \theta))$
- ▶ Fully 3D? Role of w component?
 - ★ Isopycnal advection.
 - ★ Diagnose w in cartesian coordinates.



Overview: 'Paradigm' 3D Ocean Structures?

• 3D Coherent Structures?

- ▶ 2D + 1
z-dependent 2D structures
 $\mathbf{u} = (u(x, y, z), v(x, y, z))$
- ▶ 3D + symmetry
 $\mathbf{u} = (u(r, \theta), v(r, \theta), w(r, \theta))$
- ▶ Fully 3D? Role of w component?
 - ★ Isopycnal advection.
 - ★ Diagnose w in cartesian coordinates.



Goal: Tool for quickly visualizing 3D advective pathways in available model data sets.

Eulerian Approach to LCS

- Trouble: Proxy measures rely on differencing gridded trajectories w.r.t. initial conditions.
- Time dependent 3D structures \rightarrow *many* particles.
- Look instead at a differentiable scalar field:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \phi = \kappa \nabla^2 \phi + S(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \phi_0(\mathbf{x})$$

κ and S prescribed
 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ given ($\mathcal{I}(\mathbf{u}_{ijkl})$)

- ‘Judicious’ choice of S and/or $\phi_0(\mathbf{x})$
- Computationally minimal κ ensures differentiable ϕ .
- Backwards in time evolution with $\mathbf{u} \rightarrow -\mathbf{u}$.

Advection-Diffusion + HYCOM

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \phi = \kappa \nabla^2 \phi + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \phi_0(\mathbf{x})$$

- Standard conservative, explicit 2nd order finite-differences.
- 2-pass MPDATA for advection.
 - ▶ Upwind + Anti-Diffusive.
 - ▶ Stable w/no explicit diffusion.
- Dufort-Frankel diffusion.
- Interpolation:
 - ▶ cubic in space.
 - ▶ linear in time.
- *Fancy* CAF Code (F2008)
- User-defined grid

$$\Delta x < \Delta x_{\text{Model}}$$

- Split diffusion:

$$\kappa \nabla_h^2 \phi + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$$

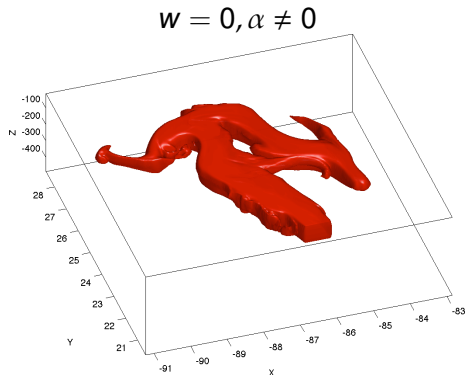
Advection-Diffusion: HYCOM Results

HYCOM - GOM30.1

- HYCOM GOM: 1/25 Degree, 2010 archive.
- Daily output, Cartesian grid.
- w available.

Case 1: Plane Source

- Loop Current Dynamics:
- $S(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{constant}$ on $x - z$ plane at inflow
- $\Delta x = 0.75 \Delta x_{HYCOM}$
- Regrid: $\Delta z = 25\text{m}$
- ~ 5 minutes for 50 days
($300 \times 300 \times 20$ layers)



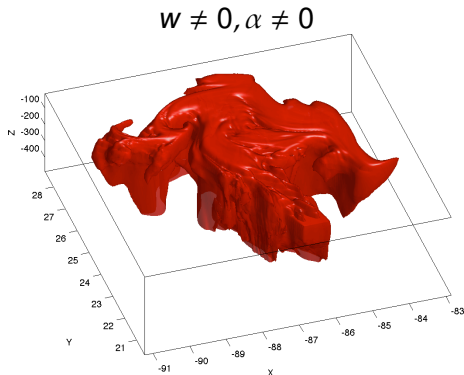
Advection-Diffusion: HYCOM Results

HYCOM - GOM30.1

- HYCOM GOM: 1/25 Degree, 2010 archive.
- Daily output, Cartesian grid.
- w available.

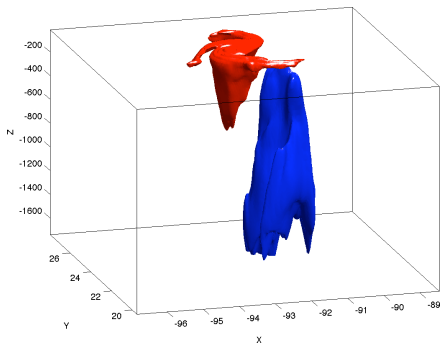
Case 1: Plane Source

- Loop Current Dynamics:
- $S(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{constant}$ on $x - z$ plane at inflow
- $\Delta x = 0.75 \Delta x_{HYCOM}$
- Regrid: $\Delta z = 25\text{m}$
- ~ 5 minutes for 50 days
($300 \times 300 \times 20$ layers)

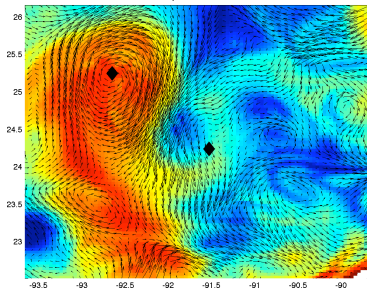


Case 2: Isolated Structures

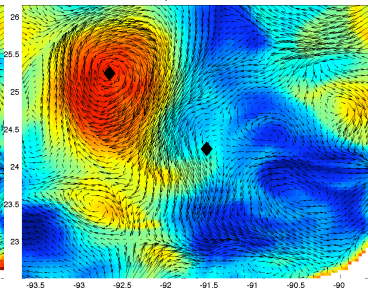
- Deep-water, western Gulf.
- One (of many) multi-pole pairs.
- $\phi_0(\mathbf{x}) = \text{constant}$ in z dependent cyclone-anticyclone.
- Strong vertical component.



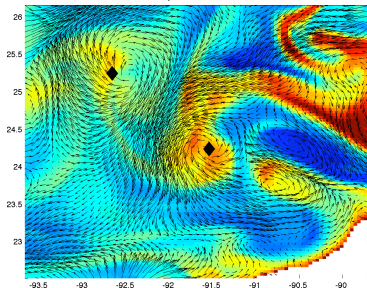
depth = 60m



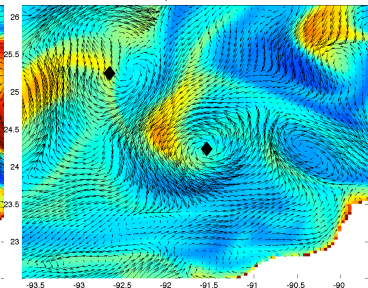
depth = 100m



depth = 400m

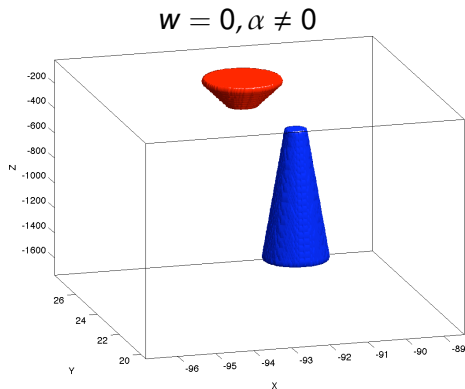


depth = 800m



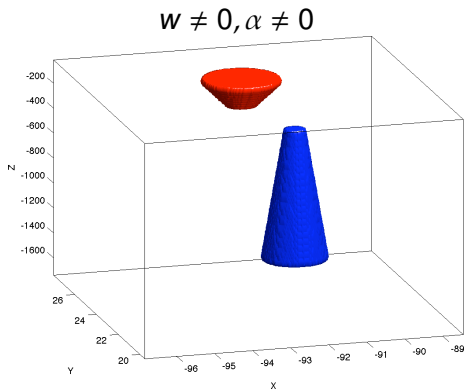
Case 2: Isolated Structures

- Deep-water, western Gulf.
- One (of many) multi-pole pairs.
- $\phi_0(\mathbf{x}) = \text{constant}$ in z dependent cyclone-anticyclone.
- Strong vertical component.



Case 2: Isolated Structures

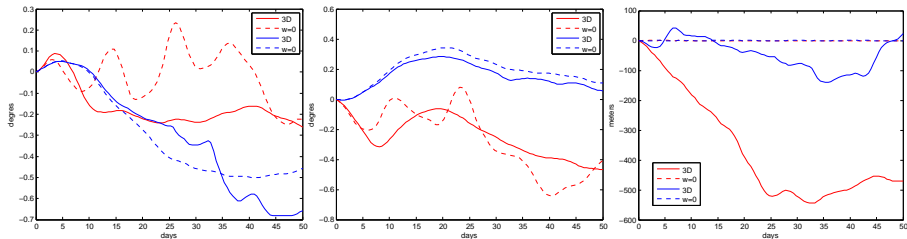
- Deep-water, western Gulf.
- One (of many) multi-pole pairs.
- $\phi_0(\mathbf{x}) = \text{constant}$ in z dependent cyclone-anticyclone.
- Strong vertical component.



Advection-Diffusion: HYCOM Results

Center of Mass:

$$M_i(t) = \iiint x_i \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) dV$$



To Do List:

- Compare scalar/LCS proxies
- Raw HYCOM output:
 - ▶ $\Delta t \sim 1$ hour
 - ▶ Isopycnal coordinates:

$$\frac{\partial h\phi}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) h\phi = \nabla \cdot \kappa h \nabla \phi + \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

- High Res HYCOM North Atlantic.
- Extend to other OGCM data bases.