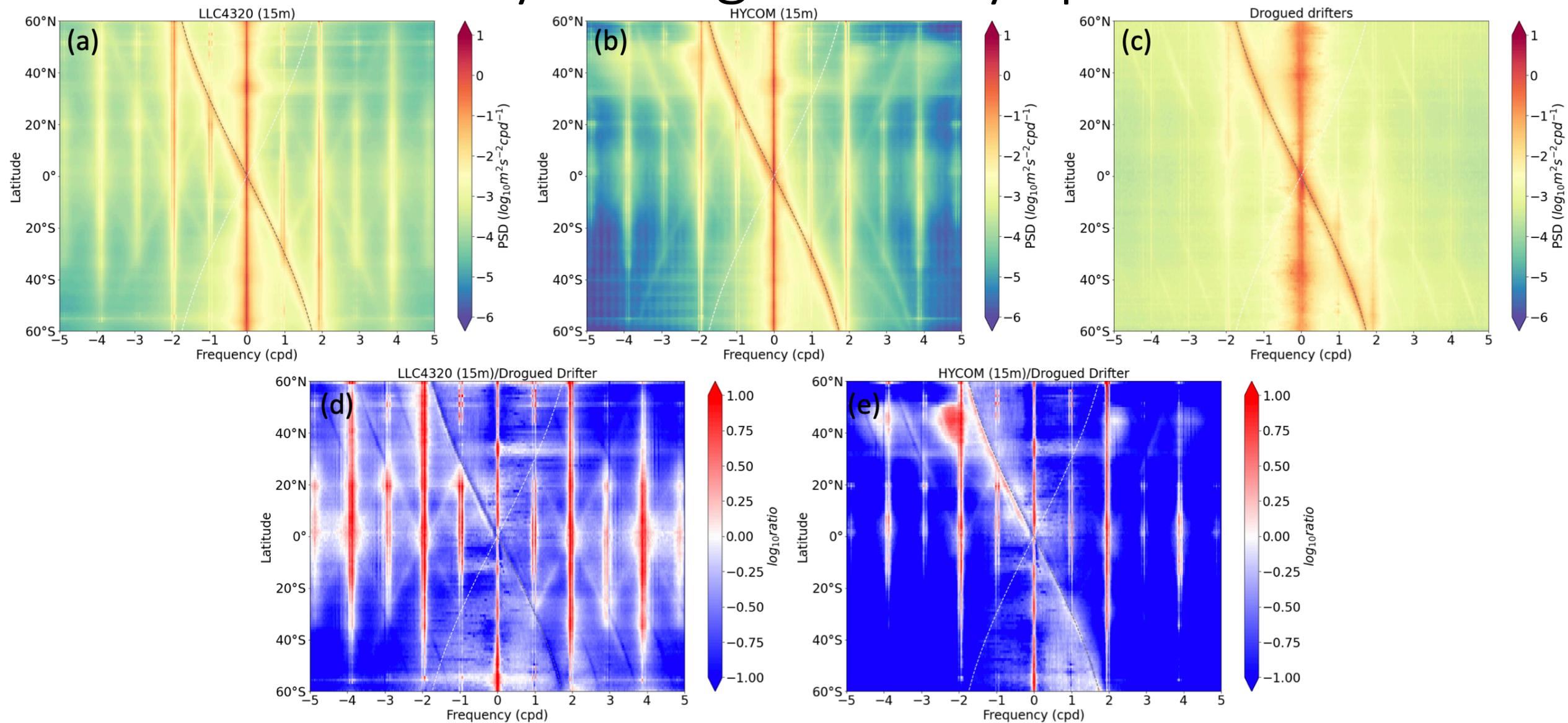


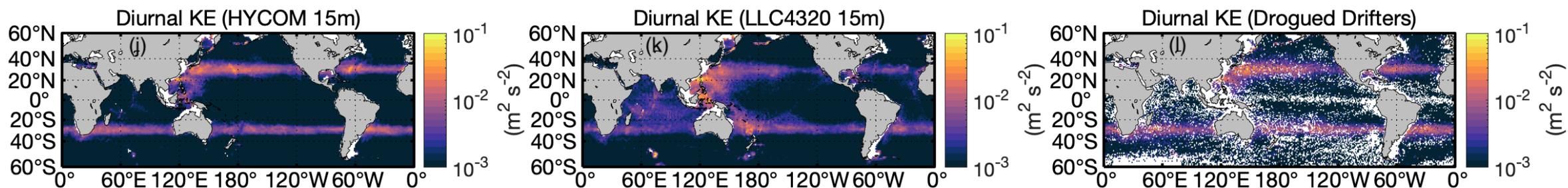
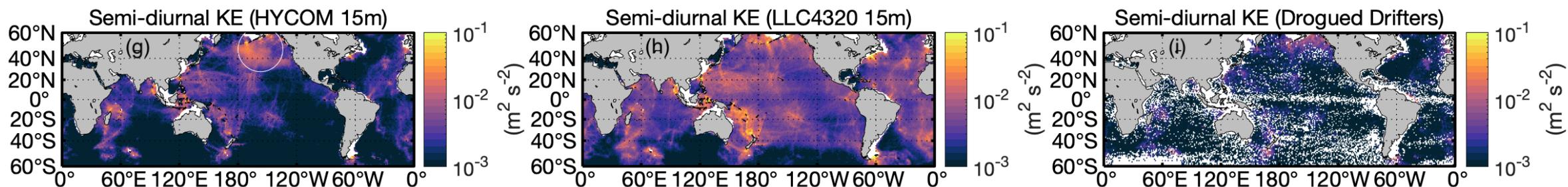
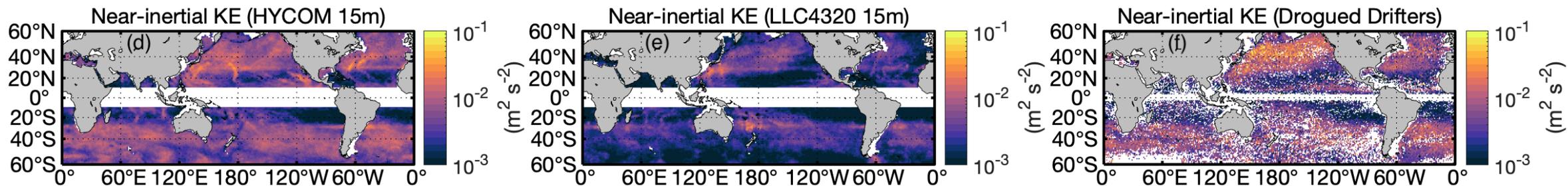
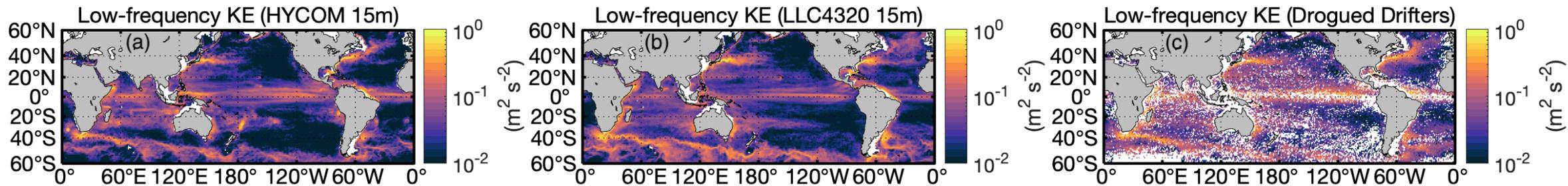
High-frequency surface kinetic energy in global high-resolution models

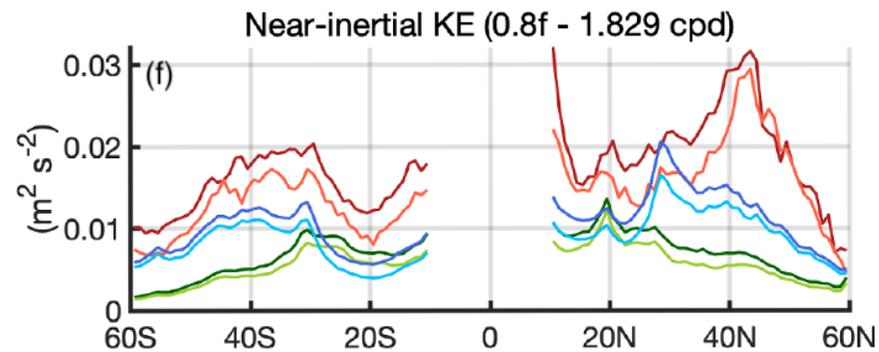
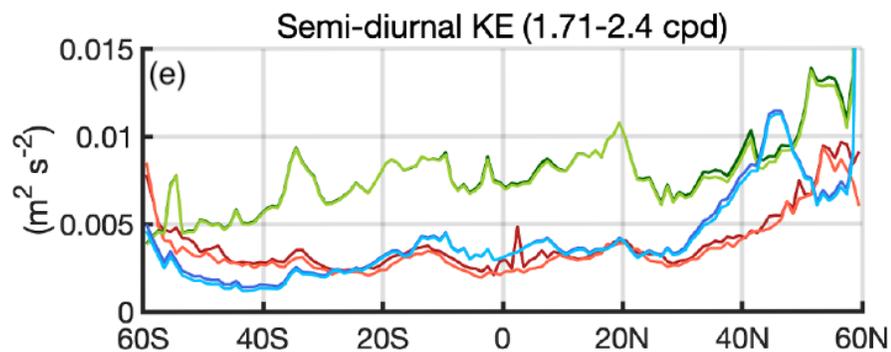
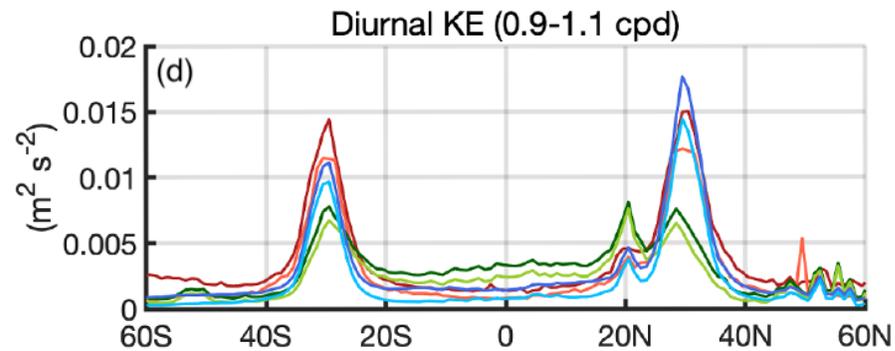
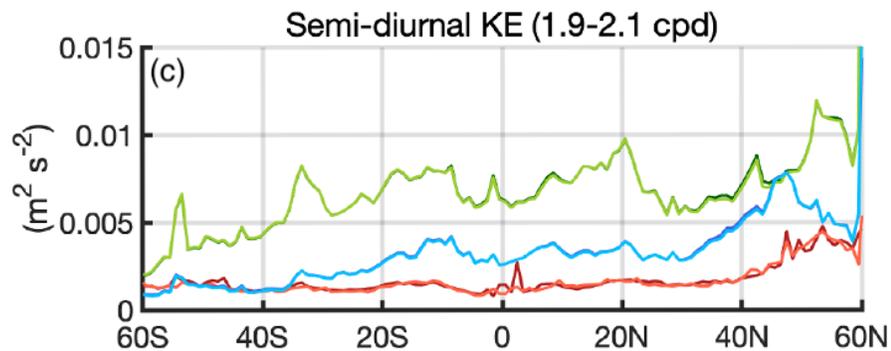
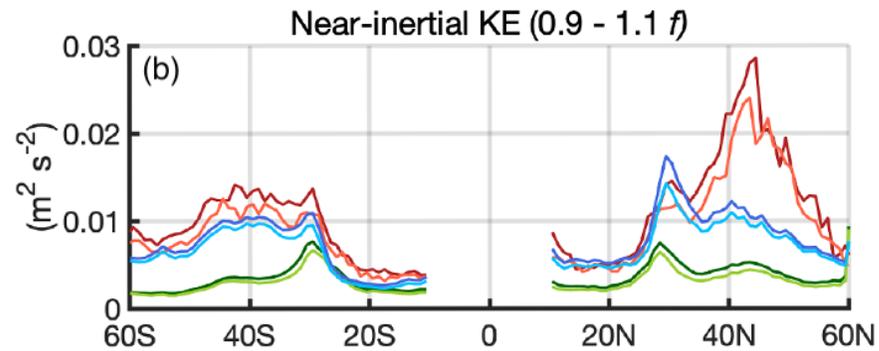
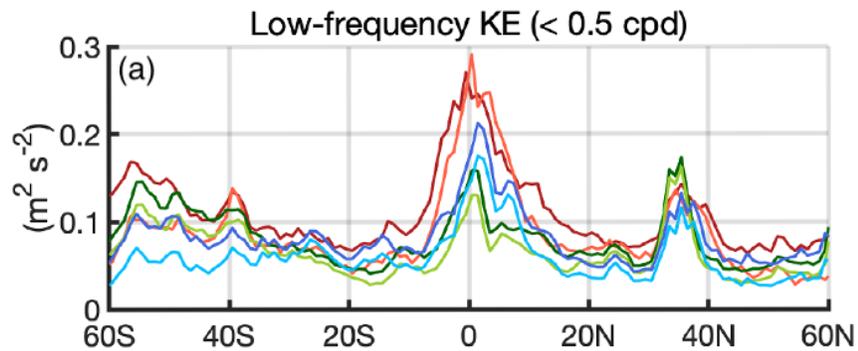
Jonathan M. Brasch, Brian K. Arbic, Shane Elipot, Dimitris Menemenlis, Aurélien L. Ponte,
Jay F. Shriver, Xiaolong Yu, Edward D. Zaron, Matthew H. Alford, Maarten C. Buijsman,
Ryan Abernathey, Paige E. Martin, Arin D. Nelson

- We have been comparing the high-frequency motions in HYCOM and MITgcm to observations, especially altimetry and moorings
- Here we compare surface kinetic energy in HYCOM vs. drifters, building upon Yu et al. (2019) comparison of MITgcm vs. drifters

Zonally averaged rotary spectra

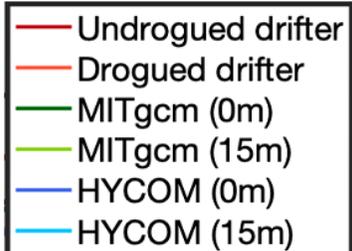






Latitude

Latitude



Conclusions

- Drifters provide a global dataset to discriminate differences between models
- More frequently updated wind fields provide greater near-inertial energy in HYCOM, thus a closer agreement with drifters, than in MITgcm.
- Northern hemisphere near-inertial motions in HYCOM, though closer to drifters, are still too weak → under investigation.
- Tidal KE in HYCOM is too strong relative to drifters but is not as strong as MITgcm, mainly due to inclusion of wave drag in HYCOM/lack of wave drag in MITgcm.
- In zonal averages, both models display higher energy at 0 m than at 15 m in near-inertial, diurnal, and low-frequency bands, in qualitative agreement with results in undrogued vs. drogued drifters.