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Altri autori (Persone)	HamiltonKevin <1956-> OhfuchiWataru <1963->
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Nota di contenuto	Numerical Resolution and Modeling of the Global Atmospheric Circulation: A Review of Our Current Understanding and Outstanding Issues -- The Rationale for Why Climate Models Should Adequately Resolve the Mesoscale -- Project TERRA: A Glimpse into the Future of Weather and Climate Modeling -- An Updated Description of the Conformal-Cubic Atmospheric Model -- Description of AFES 2: Improvements for High-Resolution and Coupled Simulations -- Precipitation Statistics Comparison Between Global Cloud Resolving Simulation with NICAM and TRMM PR Data -- Global Warming Projection by an Atmospheric General Circulation Model with a 20-km Grid -- Simulations of Forecast and Climate Modes Using Non-Hydrostatic Regional Models -- High-Resolution Simulations of High-Impact Weather Systems Using the Cloud-Resolving Model on the Earth Simulator -- An Eddy-Resolving Hindcast Simulation of the Quasiglobal Ocean from 1950 to 2003 on the Earth Simulator -- Jets and Waves in the Pacific Ocean -- The Distribution of the Thickness Diffusivity Inferred from a High-Resolution Ocean Model -- High Resolution Kuroshio Forecast System: Description and its Applications -- High-

Resolution Simulation of the Global Coupled Atmosphere-Ocean System: Description and Preliminary Outcomes of CFES (CGCM for the Earth Simulator) -- Impact of Coupled Nonhydrostatic Atmosphere-Ocean-Land Model with High Resolution.

Sommario/riassunto

All numerical simulations of atmospheric and oceanic phenomena are limited by the finite spatial resolution, generally requiring a parameterization of effects of motions on unresolved scales on those explicitly resolved. A goal of numerical modelers has been to resolve as many scales of the actual circulation as practically possible. With the recent advent of a new generation of high-performance computing systems such as the Earth Simulator, some notable thresholds in terms of model resolution have been approached or, in some cases, surpassed. For example, recently the first long integrations with genuinely eddy-permitting global ocean models have been reported. In atmospheric studies, decadal integrations with global models with effective horizontal resolution of about 20 km have now become possible, and shorter integrations of global models that explicitly resolve scales approaching those of individual convective elements have now been reported. These developments in global models have been paralleled by efforts to apply increasingly fine resolution regional atmospheric models for both climate and short-range forecasting problems. High Resolution Numerical Modelling of the Atmosphere and Ocean includes 15 individual papers that highlight the emerging research in atmospheric and oceanic science that has been made possible by exploiting newly available computational resources. Results from regional atmospheric, global atmospheric, global ocean, and global coupled ocean-atmosphere models are discussed in the various contributions. Wataru Ohfuchi is Senior Scientist and Leader of the Atmosphere and Ocean Simulation Research Group at the Earth Simulator Center of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology. Kevin Hamilton is Professor of Meteorology and Leader of the Environmental Change Research Team at the International Pacific Research Center of the University of Hawaii Manoa.
