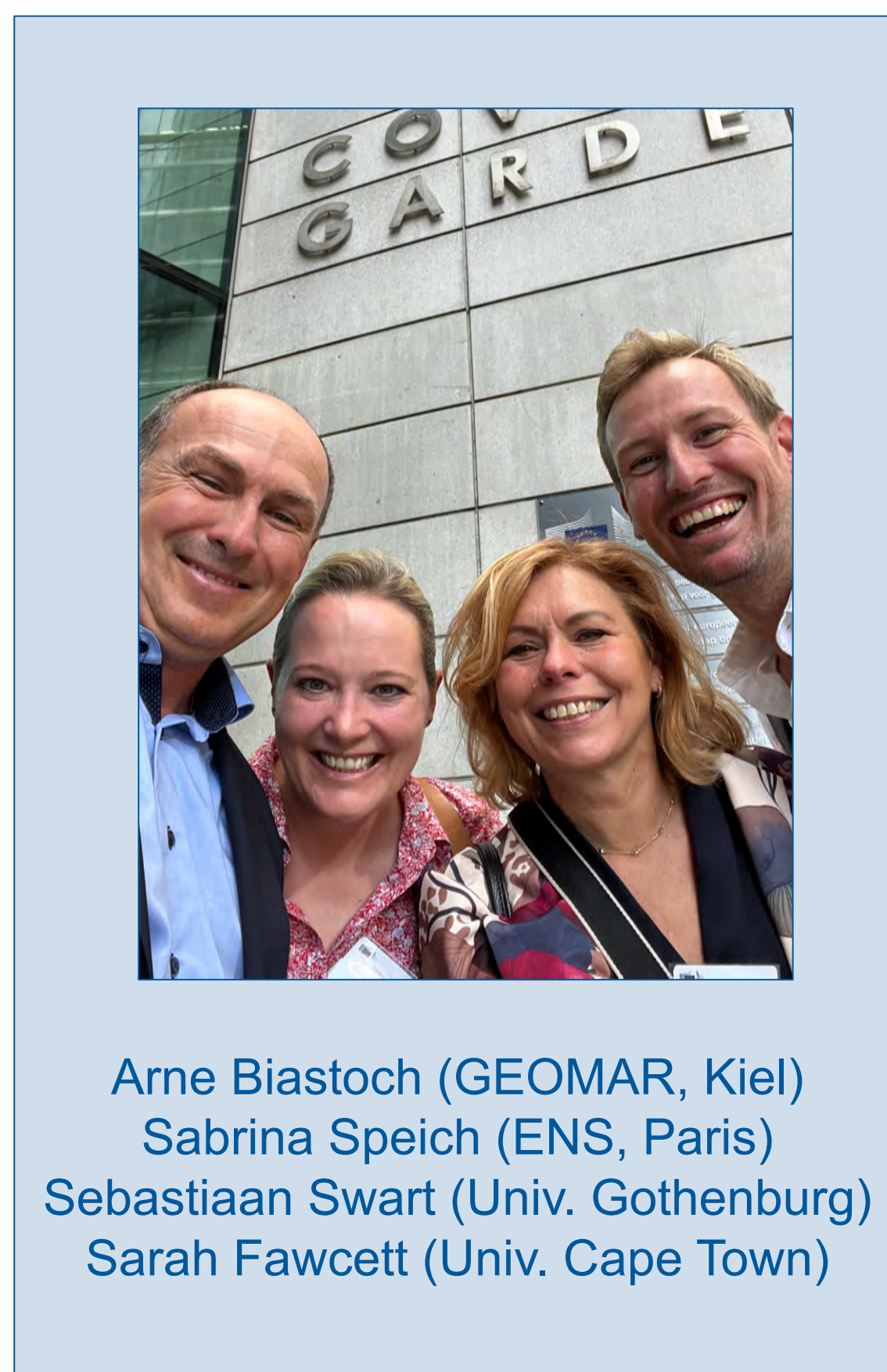


The ERC Synergy project WHIRLS – an optimal testbed for fine-scale parameterizations



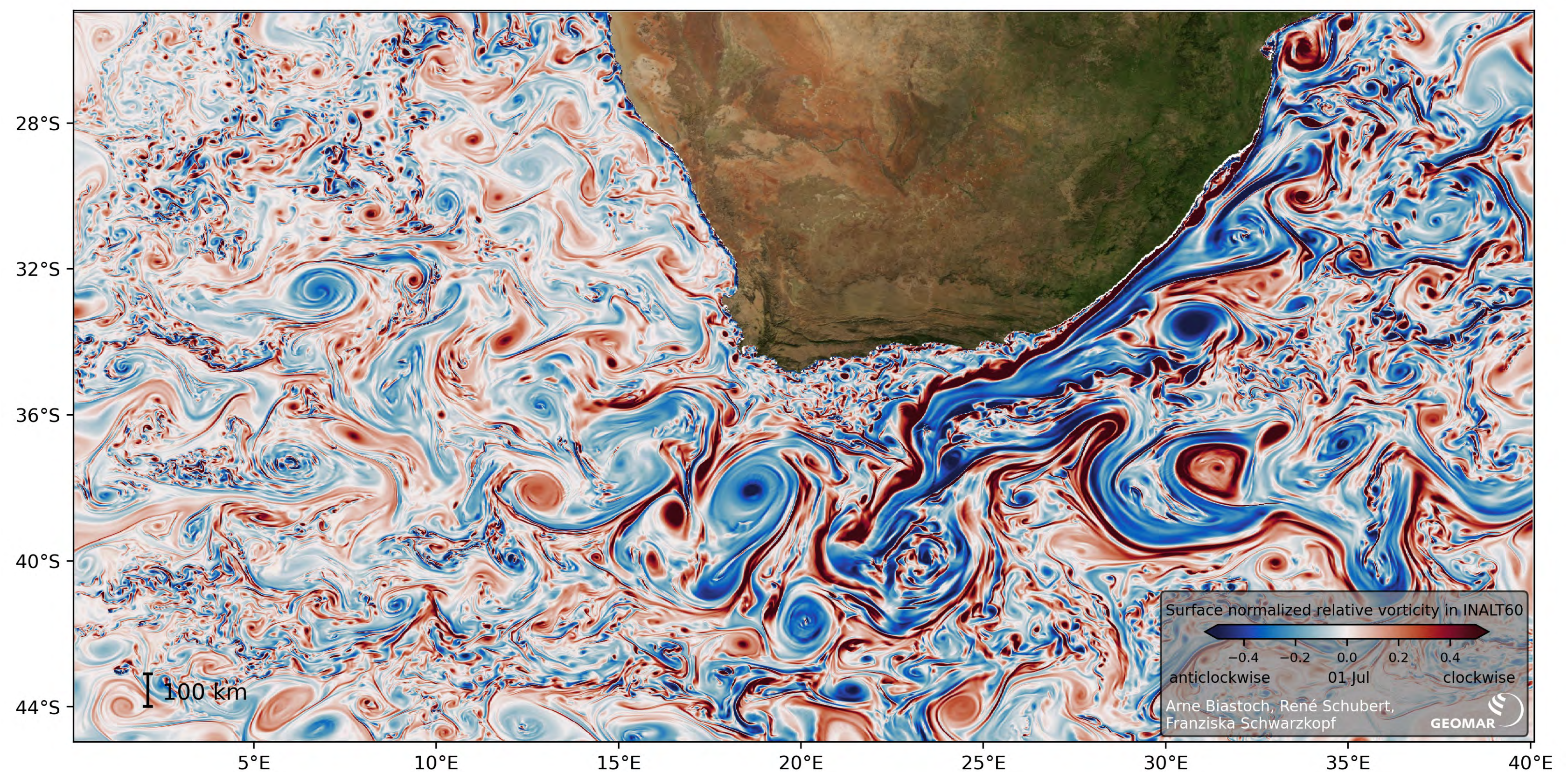
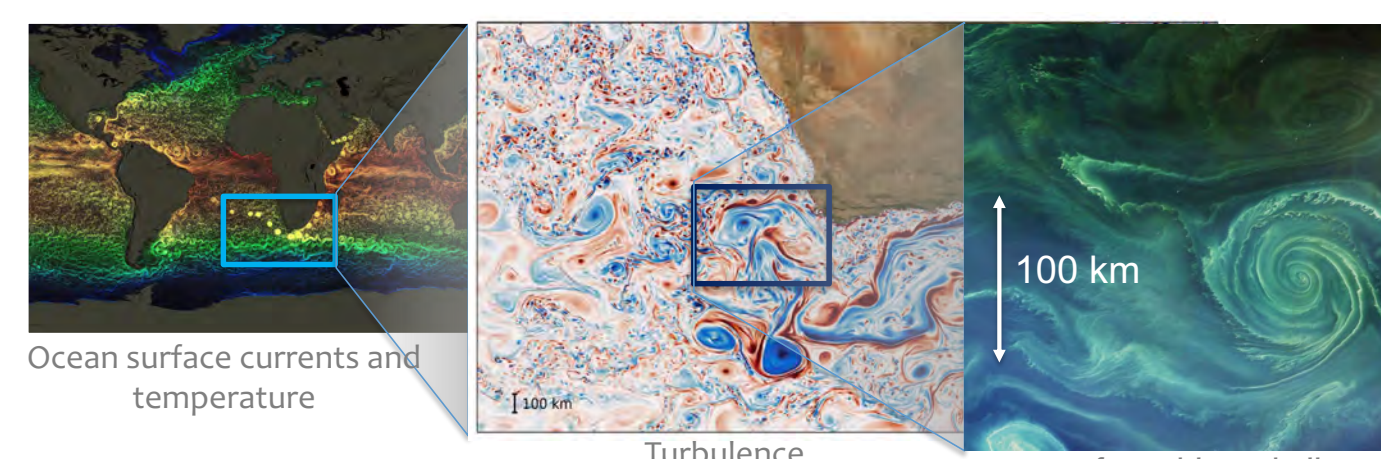
Arne Biastoch (GEOMAR, Kiel)
Sabrina Speich (ENS, Paris)
Sebastiaan Swart (Univ. Gothenburg)
Sarah Fawcett (Univ. Cape Town)

The new European Research Council (ERC) Synergy Project WHIRLS

- (1) observes & simulates fine-scale ocean processes,
- (2) quantifies their role & impact on global ocean circulation, air-sea exchange of heat & carbon, and the marine biome,
- (3) develops representation of fine-scale processes in Earth system models to improve climate prediction.

GEOMAR supports the sea-going & autonomous observations around South Africa with a series of numerical ocean and climate models.

Project period: 2024-2030 | Budget: 11,9 Mio. EUR

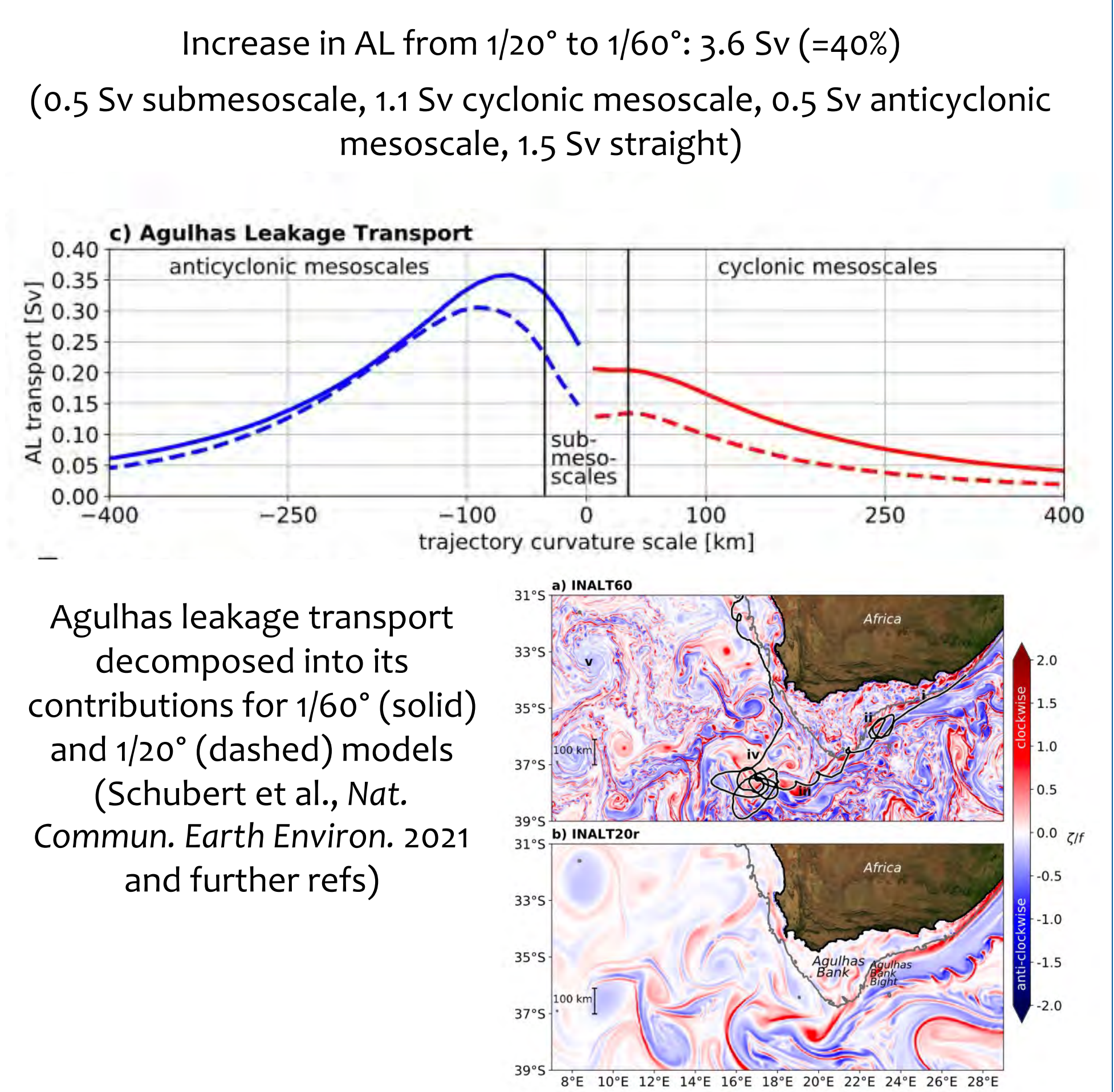
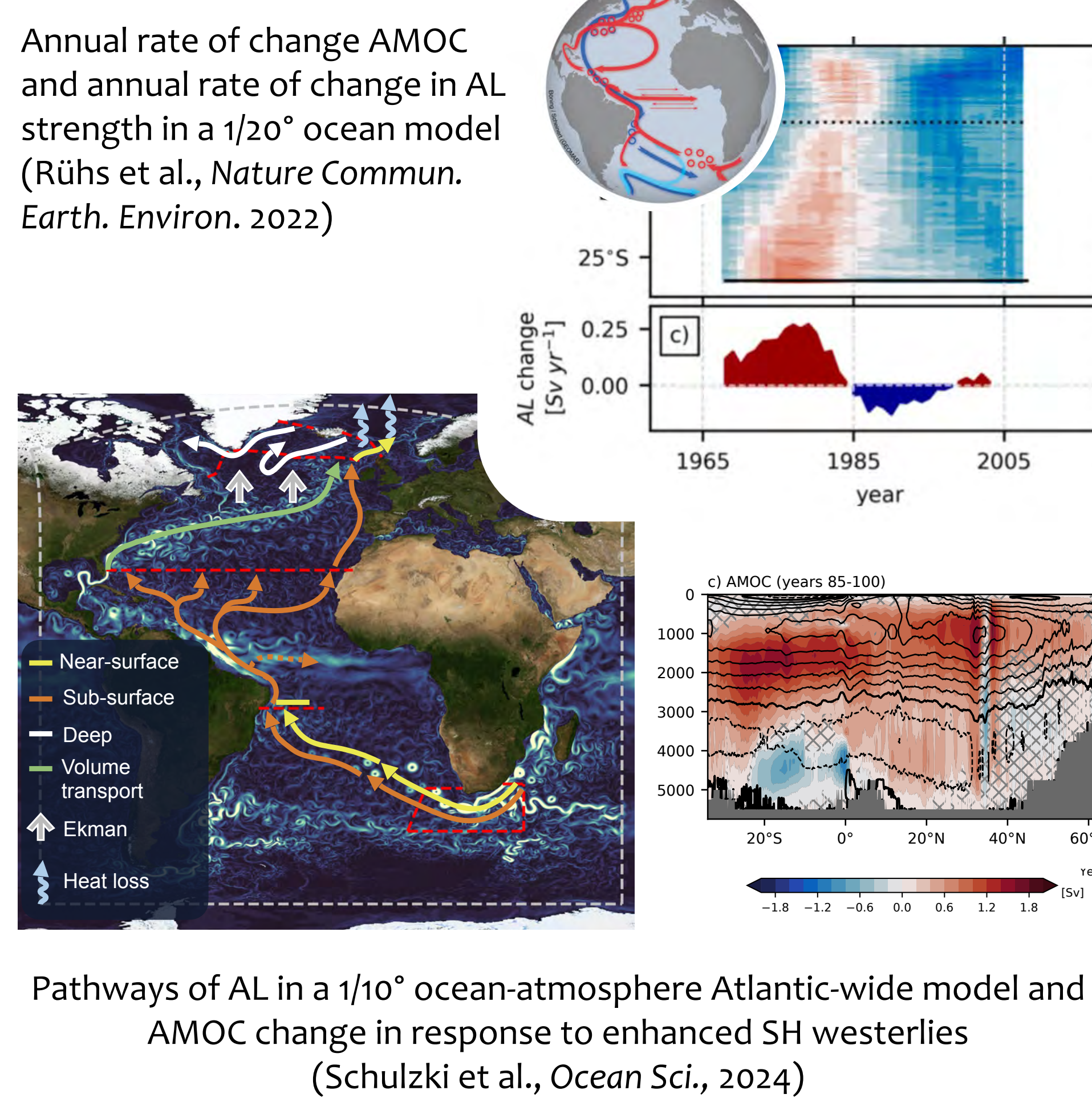
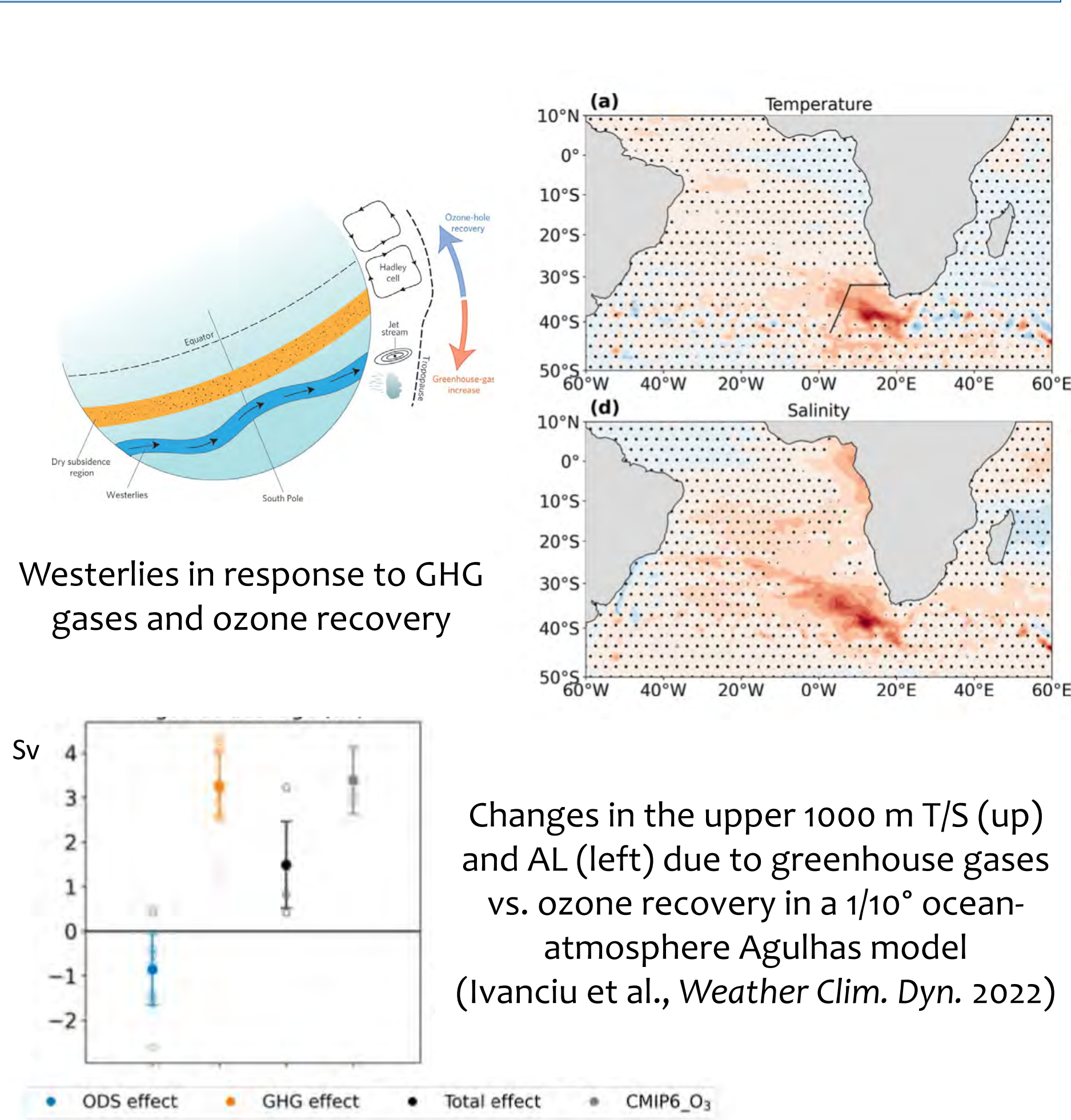


The Importance of Submesoscale Processes for the Large-scale Circulation. An Example:

➤ Agulhas leakage (AL), the amount of warm and saline waters from the Indian Ocean into the Atlantic, will increase under global warming.

➤ This leads to (fast) wave and (slow) advective responses. In particular the positive salinity/density anomaly strengthens the AMOC on longer timescales.

➤ Simulating the correct amount of Agulhas leakage depends on the representation of submesoscale processes and a fully resolved mesoscale around South Africa.



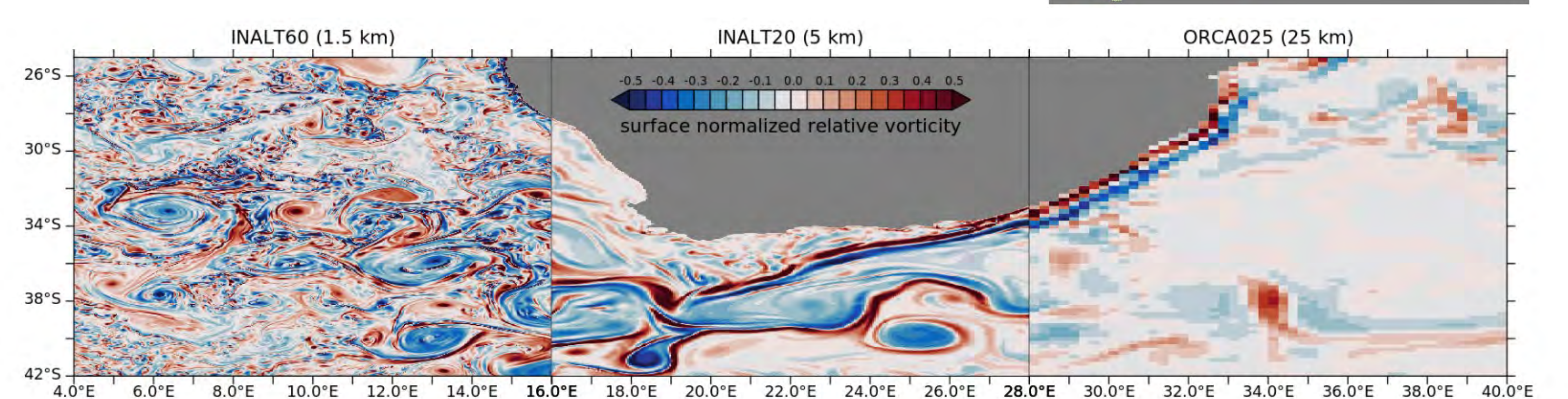
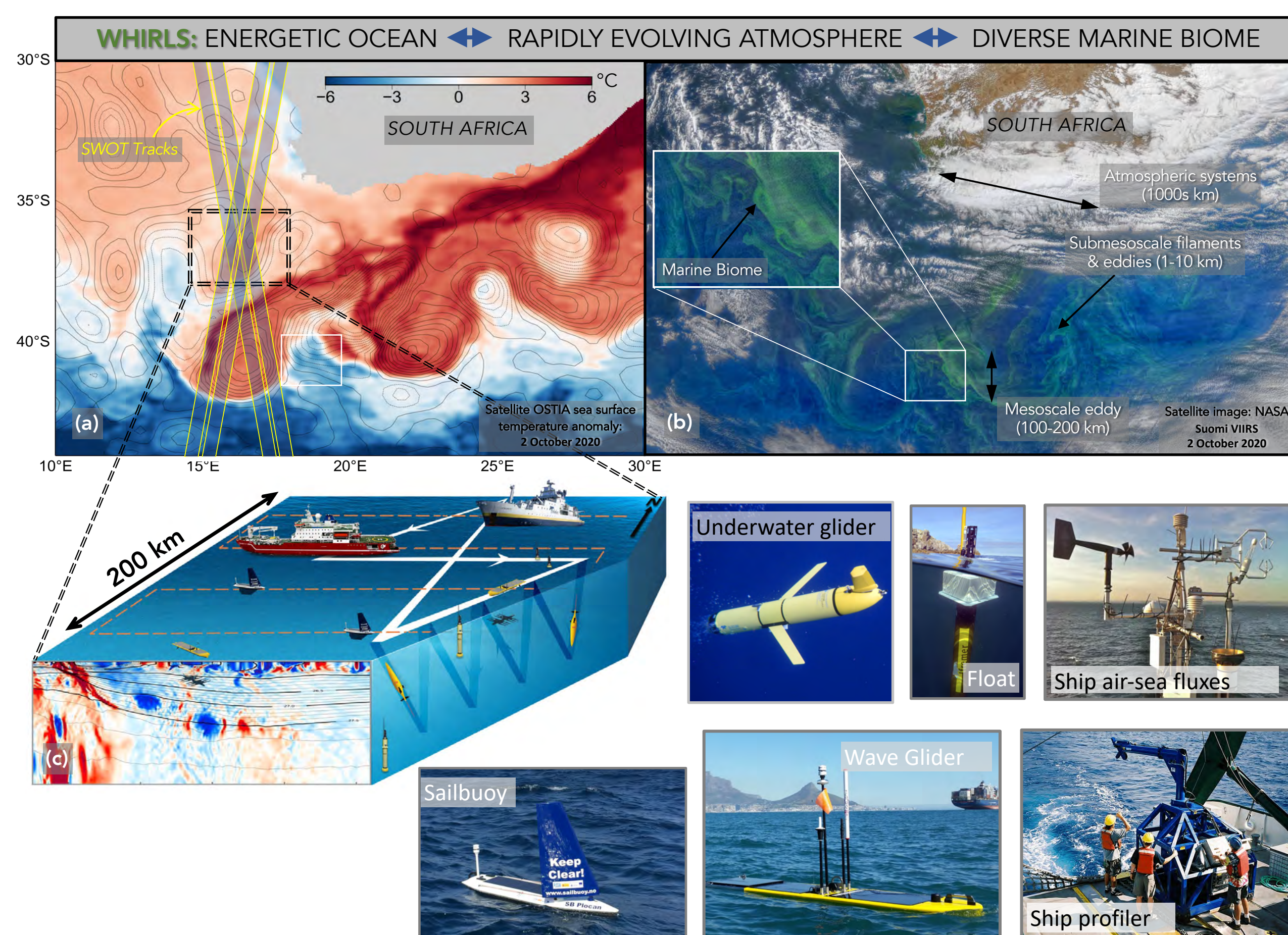
WHIRLS Observational Campaign and Model Hierarchy

➤ WHIRLS plans a multidisciplinary-multiplatform-multination effort with two ships and several autonomous instruments for austral winter 2026 to sample ocean, atmosphere & biogeochemistry parameters, distributed under FAIR principles.

➤ WHIRLS observations are accompanied by a hierarchy of coupled models down to the km-resolution to

- study submesoscale processes in the upper ocean and their impacts on air-sea exchange, the large-scale circulation, weather and climate, and biogeochemistry,
- provide data to support planning of the observational campaigns,
- provide data to expand the spatio-temporal range of observations, to guide their interpretation and understanding, and to quantify and scale up,
- use data science methods, e. g. to detect submesoscale structures, train AI-based submesoscale parameterizations, and to fuse observations with models,

➤ following an open data approach & encouraging collaboration!



Name	Grid @34S	Processes	Equiv.	Ocean	Atmosphere	Biogeochemistry
eORCA025	23 km	eddy-active	CMIP6	NEMO	OpenIFS	PISCES (24 tracers),
eINALT20	5 km	eddy-rich	CMIP7	v4.2	OpenIFS	MOPS (NPZD+CO ₂ +O ₂)
eINALT60	1.5 km	submesoscale-		AGRIF		
eINALT100 (new)	<1 km	active			OpenIFS	PISCES