

A PRIMITIVE EQUATION, 3-DIMENSIONAL MODEL OF THE OCEAN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
A. Introduction	A 1 - A 2	8/30/84
B. Continuous equations of the model	B 1 - B 5	8/30/84
C. Finite difference formulation	C 1 - C 9	8/30/84
D. Integral constraints	D 1 - D 5	8/30/84
E. Program flow	E 1	8/30/84
F. Disc I/O system	F 1 - F 2	8/30/84
G. List of variables (figure of grid spacing and indexing - p. G3 )	G 1 - G 2 G 3 G 4 - G11	8/30/84 4/30/85 8/30/84
H. Updating and code options	H 1 - H 3	8/30/84
I. Memory requirements	I 1	4/25/86
J. Polynomial approximation to the Knudsen formula	J 1	8/30/84
K. Listing of the base code Version 1.0		
COMDECKS	K 1 - K 2	8/30/84
OCEAN	K 3 - K11	8/30/84
STEP	K12 - K21	8/30/84
CLINIC	K22 - K32	8/30/84
TRACER	K33 - K38	8/30/84
RELAX	K39 - K46	8/30/84
STATE	K47 - K49	8/30/84
MATRIX	K50	8/30/84
ODAM	K51 - K53	8/30/84
FILTER	K54 - K57	8/30/84
FINDEX	K58 - K59	8/30/84
L. Forming and running models	L 1 - L 2	8/30/84
Model 1	L 3 - L12	8/30/84
Model 2	L13 - L22	8/30/84
Model 3	L23 - L41	8/30/84
M. Restarting procedure	M 1	8/30/84

## A. Introduction

More than two decades have passed since the first primitive equation, 3-dimensional numerical ocean model was coded for use in studying the most basic aspects of large-scale, baroclinic ocean circulation (Bryan and Cox, 1967). A description of the physics and numerics involved was published by Bryan (1969). In this model the prediction of currents is carried out using the Navier-Stokes equations with three basic assumptions. The Boussinesq approximation is adopted, in which density differences are neglected except in the buoyancy term. The hydrostatic assumption is made in which local acceleration and other terms of equal order are eliminated from the equation of vertical motion. And, lastly, closure is attained by adopting the turbulent viscosity hypothesis in which stresses exerted by scales of motion too small to be resolved by the grid are represented as an enhanced molecular mixing. The temperature and salinity are calculated using conservation equations, again utilizing a turbulent mixing hypothesis for closure. The equations are linked by a simplified equation of state.

Several techniques are used for the purpose of computational efficiency. High speed, external gravity waves are eliminated by the "rigid-lid" approximation, and a Laplacian equation is solved for the non-divergent, vertically averaged flow. The next most serious time-step limitation, the half pendulum day constraint associated with inertia-gravity waves, is overcome by a semi-implicit treatment of the Coriolis term.

Considerable improvement was made to the structure of the FORTRAN code of this model by Semtner (1974) who, at the same time, added various features to the mathematical formulation, chief of which was the use of "hole relaxation" (Takano, 1974) in the solution of the external mode for a model with islands. This version of the model has been adopted by many investigators and has seen considerable use for a number of years in the ocean modelling work at GFDL. During this time, as vector processing machines became more demanding of suitable FORTRAN structure, significant changes have been made to the code for efficiency purposes. It has also been generalized in several ways, among which is the incorporation of variable grid spacing in the horizontal, and an arbitrary number of tracer prognostic variables. The relaxation code for the solution of the external mode has been redesigned, and a better technique for establishing the initial guess has reduced the scans-to-convergence considerably.

While many alterations have been made to the original Semtner code, anyone who is familiar with that code will note that the basic structure remains the same. It is the goal here to provide improvements while retaining as much continuity with the former version as possible.

The present code was optimized primarily for the CYBER 205 system. This machine yields a great payoff in execution speed for long vector lengths, and the basic design philosophy has been to produce long vectors to the greatest degree possible. At the same time, reasonably good efficiency should be realized on virtually any machine and this consideration has been made in the design as well.

Two objectives have been sought in designing the code for outside of GFDL. First, it has been made universal to some degree, the use of optional code lines. Secondly, it has been given the possibility of future expansion and improvement by incorporating 1 sequence numbers. A separate, FORTRAN coded updating utility is provided to carry out these operations (see section H).

In the interests of the greater ocean modelling community, it is our wish that users of the code will be willing to share alterations and improvements which they have developed and find helpful. The accompanying updating system has been designed with that possibility in mind. The staff at GFDL will act as disseminators of such information if we are provided with such update sets. An example which will be available at GFDL soon is an update set to provide 4th order, biharmonic mixing. Periodic communications will be mailed to all known users of the code describing available update sets.

Bryan, K., and M. D. Cox, 1967: A numerical investigation of the oceanic general circulation. *Tellus*, 19, 54-80.

Bryan, K., 1969: A numerical method for the study of the circulation of the World Ocean. *J. Computat. Phys.*, 4, 347-376.

Semtner, A. J., 1974: An oceanic general circulation model with bottom topography. UCLA Dept. of Meteorology Tech. Rep. No. 9, 99 pp.

Takano, K., 1974: A general circulation model for the World Ocean. UCLA Dept. of Meteorology Tech. Rep. No. 8.

## B. Continuous Equations of the Model

The basic equations of the model as described above are written here in continuous form. Let

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \sec\theta \\n &= \sin\theta \\f &= 2\Omega a \sin\theta \\u &= a\dot{\lambda}/a \\v &= a\dot{\theta}\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where  $\theta$  is latitude,  $\lambda$  is longitude and  $a$  is the radius of the earth. An advective operator,

$$\Gamma(\mu) = na^{-1}[(u\mu)_{\lambda} + (v\mu n^{-1})_{\theta}] + (w\mu)_z\tag{2}$$

is adopted in which  $\mu$  is any scalar quantity. The equations of motion are then

$$u_t + \Gamma(u) - fv = -na^{-1}(p/\rho_0)_{\lambda} + F^u\tag{3}$$

$$v_t + \Gamma(v) + fu = -a^{-1}(p/\rho_0)_{\theta} + F^v\tag{4}$$

where  $\rho_0$  is taken to be unity. The local pressure,  $p$ , is given by the hydrostatic relation,

$$p(z) = p^s + \int_z^0 g\rho dz\tag{5}$$

where  $p^s$  is the pressure at the surface of the ocean. The continuity equation is

$$\Gamma(1) = 0.\tag{6}$$

The conservation equation,

$$T_t + \Gamma(T) = F^T \quad (7)$$

applies to any "tracer" type of quantity carried in the model. These include the active tracers, potential temperature and salinity (active in the sense that they appear in the equation of state), and any passive tracers such as Carbon 14 or Tritium. The equation of state is

$$\rho = \rho(\theta, S, z) \quad (8)$$

where  $\theta$  is potential temperature,  $S$  is salinity and the depth dependence arises from compression effects. In the present model, (8) is represented by a polynomial fit to the Knudsen formula (Bryan and Cox, 1972, see section J). Let

$$\nabla^2 \mu = \pi^2 \mu_{\lambda\lambda} + \pi(\mu_\theta/\pi)\theta. \quad (9)$$

Then the effects of turbulent mixing are

$$F^u = A_{MV} u_{zz} + A_{MH} a^{-2} [\nabla^2 u + (1 - \pi^2 n^2) u - 2\pi n^2 v_\lambda] \quad (10)$$

$$F^v = A_{MV} v_{zz} + A_{MH} a^{-2} [\nabla^2 v + (1 - \pi^2 n^2) v + 2\pi n^2 u_\lambda] \quad (11)$$

$$F^T = [(A_{TV}/\delta) T_z]_z + A_{TH} a^{-2} \nabla^2 T \quad (12)$$

where  $A_{ab}$  is the mixing coefficient corresponding to

- a:
  - M momentum
  - T tracer
  - V vertical
- b:
  - H horizontal.

Vertical mixing is known to be a rather complex function of vertical stability in nature. Since this process is still not well understood, we have adopted a simple, uniform mixing under statically stable conditions, and an infinite mixing under statically unstable conditions. If  $\rho''_z$  is the local vertical density gradient (absent of compression effects), then

$$\delta = \begin{cases} 1 & \rho''_z < 0 \\ 0 & \rho''_z > 0. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

At lateral walls, the boundary conditions are

$$u, v, T_n = 0 \quad (14)$$

where the  $n$  subscript indicates a local derivative with respect to the coordinate normal to the wall. At the surface,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 A_M V(u_z, v_z) &= \tau^\lambda, \tau^\theta \\ A_{TV}(T_z) &= \eta \quad z = 0 \\ w &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

The "rigid-lid" assumption of zero vertical motion at the surface filters out high speed external gravity waves which would otherwise seriously limit the length of the time step of the numerical integration. The quantities  $\tau^\lambda, \tau^\theta$  are the zonal and meridional components of the surface stress, and  $\eta$  is a flux through the surface, of the particular tracer involved. At the bottom,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 A_M V(u_z, v_z) &= \tau_B^\lambda, \tau_B^\theta \\ T_z &= 0 \quad z = -H \\ w &= -\mu a^{-1} H_\lambda - \nu a^{-1} H_\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where  $\tau_B^\lambda$  and  $\tau_B^\theta$  are bottom stresses.

Combining (3) and (4) with (5),

$$u_t = u_t' - \pi a^{-1} p_\lambda^s; \quad v_t = v_t' - a^{-1} p_\theta^s \quad (17)$$

where

$$u_t' = -\Gamma(u) + fv - \pi g a^{-1} \int_z^0 \rho_\lambda dz' + F^u \quad (18)$$

$$v_t' = -\Gamma(v) - fu - a^{-1} \int_z^0 \rho_\theta dz' + F^v. \quad (19)$$

Let us define

$$u = \hat{u} + \bar{u}; \quad v = \hat{v} + \bar{v} \quad (20)$$

where

$$\bar{u} = H^{-1} \int_H^0 \mu dz \quad (21)$$

Then, since  $p^s$  is not a function of depth,

$$\hat{u}_t = u_t' - \bar{u}_t; \quad \hat{v}_t = v_t' - \bar{v}_t. \quad (22)$$

Since all terms on the right of (18) and (19) are known, (22) may be solved for the internal modes of momentum. Under the rigid-lid boundary condition, the external mode of momentum may be represented by a volume transport stream function,  $\psi$ ,

$$\bar{u} = -(aH)^{-1} \psi_\theta; \quad \bar{v} = \pi (aH)^{-1} \psi_\lambda. \quad (23)$$



This is shown by integrating (6) vertically, substituting (23) and noting that the boundary conditions (15) and (16) on  $w$  are satisfied. A prognostic equation for  $\psi$  may be obtained by averaging (17) vertically, and eliminating terms in  $p^s$  by applying the curl operator,

$$\text{curl}_z(\bar{v}_t, \bar{u}_t) = \alpha a^{-1} [\bar{v}_{t\lambda} - (\bar{u}/\alpha)_t]_0. \quad (24)$$

Substituting (23),

$$[\alpha \psi_{t\lambda} / (Ha^2)]_\lambda + [\psi_{t0} / (\alpha Ha^2)]_0 = a^{-1} [\bar{v}_{t\lambda} - (\bar{u}_t/\alpha)_0]. \quad (25)$$

The boundary condition on  $\psi$  at lateral walls, corresponding to (14) is

$$\psi_0 = \psi_\lambda = 0. \quad (26)$$

This condition is satisfied by setting  $\psi$  constant over each unconnected land mass comprising the ocean boundary. In the case of an enclosed basin with no islands,  $\psi$  may be arbitrarily set to zero over the boundary forming land mass. If, in addition, islands are present, the associated constant for each island reflects the net flow around the island and must therefore be predicted by the governing equations. The method used is "hole relaxation" in which the line integral of the quantity  $\nabla p^s$ , taken around the island, is required to vanish. Averaging (17) vertically, integrating around the coast of the island and setting the contribution due to  $p^s$  to zero, the predictive equation,

$$\oint [(\alpha \psi_{t\lambda} / H) d\theta - (\psi_{t0} / (\alpha H)) d\lambda] = \alpha \oint [\bar{v}_{t\lambda} d\theta + (\bar{u}_t / \alpha) d\lambda] \quad (27)$$

is obtained. Applying the Stokes theorem yields a more useful form,

$$\alpha^{-2} \int_A [(\alpha \psi_{t\lambda} / H)_\lambda + (\psi_{t0} / (\alpha H))_0] dA = a^{-1} \int_A [\bar{v}_{t\lambda} - (\bar{u}_t / \alpha)_0] dA. \quad (28)$$

Note that (28) is simply an area integral of (25), taken over the island.

### C. Finite Difference Formulation

The initial value problem described in Section II by prognostic equations (7), (22), (25), associated diagnostic equations (6), (8), (23), and boundary conditions (14), (15), (16), (20), (28) may be solved numerically using finite difference techniques. Rewriting the continuous equations in finite difference form may be done in any of several different ways. However, it is of critical importance that certain integral constraints be maintained during the solution of the initial value problem, and these constraints dictate the particular finite difference formulation which is used. Arakawa (1966) did much of the early work along these lines and Bryan (1969) generalized it using the arguments summarized below.

Let the basin under consideration be divided into cells with interfaces lying along common planes of constant latitude, longitude, and depth. The first constraint which must be satisfied is that of mass conservation within each cell. If each cell interface is designated by the index  $b$ , with the area of interface  $b$  equal to  $A_b$  and the velocity normal to interface  $b$  into the cell equal to  $V_b$ , then

$$\sum_{b=1}^6 V_b A_b = 0. \quad (29)$$

Secondly, the basin wide integral,  $I'$  of any conserved quantity  $q$ , must remain unchanged by the advective process. This assures conservation of momentum, heat, salt and other tracer quantities. If  $q_b$  is the value of  $q$  on interface  $b$  and there are a total of  $N$  cells in the (closed) basin, then

$$dI'/dt = - \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{b=1}^6 q_b V_b A_b = 0. \quad (30)$$

That the above integral vanishes in general can be seen by considering that each term involving interior interfaces appears twice once with a positive sign and once with a negative sign. The remaining, uncanceled terms at the boundaries are zero since  $V_b$  is zero there.

The third constraint is that the volume integral, of the square of  $q$  is unchanged by advection. This assures conservation of kinetic energy and the variance of temperature, salinity and other tracer quantities. If  $Q_n$  is the average of  $q$  within the cell, then

$$dI''/dt = -2 \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{b=1}^6 q_b Q_n V_b A_b = 0. \quad (31)$$

The above integral is not zero for all definitions of  $q_b$ , although it has been shown (Arakawa, 1966) that it can be made to vanish by defining

$$q_b = (Q_b + Q_n) / 2 \quad (32)$$

where  $Q_b$  is the average of  $q$  in the cell sharing interface  $b$ . The integral can be rewritten

$$dI''/dt = - \sum_{n=1}^M [Q_n^2 \sum_{b=1}^6 v_b A_b + \sum_{b=1}^6 Q_n Q_b v_b A_b]. \quad (33)$$

The first term on the right vanishes by (29) and the second term vanishes by the same cancelling process which occurs in (30).

The fourth constraint which must be met by the finite difference equations is that kinetic energy gained (lost) through the pressure term of the momentum equations must be balanced by an equal loss (gain) of potential energy through the advection terms of the conservation equation for density. Note that, in actuality, there is no conservation equation for density itself, but only for the temperature and salinity separately. Therefore, when the equation of state, (8) is nonlinear, the following balance does not strictly hold. Multiplying the pressure terms by  $u$  and  $v$ , the density advection by  $gz$ , and integrating, we get, in the continuous form,

$$\int_V [-ma^{-1}u(p/\rho_0)_\lambda - va^{-1}(p/\rho_0)_\theta] dV = - \int_V gz \Gamma(\rho) dV. \quad (34)$$

Finally, since an insulating boundary condition exists for the tracer quantities,  $T$ , at all boundaries of the basin except the surface, the constraint,

$$\int_V F^T dV = \int_A \eta dA \quad (35)$$

must be met, where the integral on the right is taken over the surface area of the basin.

Let the cells described earlier be indexed such that the eastward position is given by  $i$ , the northward position by  $j$  and the downward position by  $k$ . The dimensions of each cell will be denoted by  $\Delta_i\lambda$ ,  $\Delta_j\phi$  and  $\Delta_kz$ . The arrangement of variables within the cells corresponds to the "B-grid" configuration of Arakawa and Lamb (1977). Horizontally, the tracer quantities,  $T$  are situated in the centers of the cells with the horizontal velocity components placed at the corners as shown in Fig. 1a. The two-dimensional quantity,  $\psi$  is also positioned at the horizontal center of the cells. The vertical arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 1b.  $T$ ,  $u$  and  $v$  are located halfway through the vertical dimension of the cell. Two sets of vertical velocities are calculated. The quantity  $w^T$  is used for computing  $T$  and  $w^v$  is used for computing  $u$  and  $v$ . In each case  $w$  is calculated at the horizontal interface of the cell, in vertical line with its associated prognostic variable,  $T$ ,  $u$ ,  $v$ .

It will be convenient to define the following finite difference operators:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_\lambda(\mu_i) &= (\mu_{i+1/2} - \mu_{i-1/2})/\Delta_i\lambda \\ \overline{\mu}_i^\lambda &= (\mu_{i+1/2} + \mu_{i-1/2})/2 \\ \text{Max}_\lambda(\mu_i) &= \text{maximum of } (\mu_{i+1/2}, \mu_{i-1/2}) \\ \text{Min}_\lambda(\mu_i) &= \text{minimum of } (\mu_{i+1/2}, \mu_{i-1/2}). \end{aligned}$$

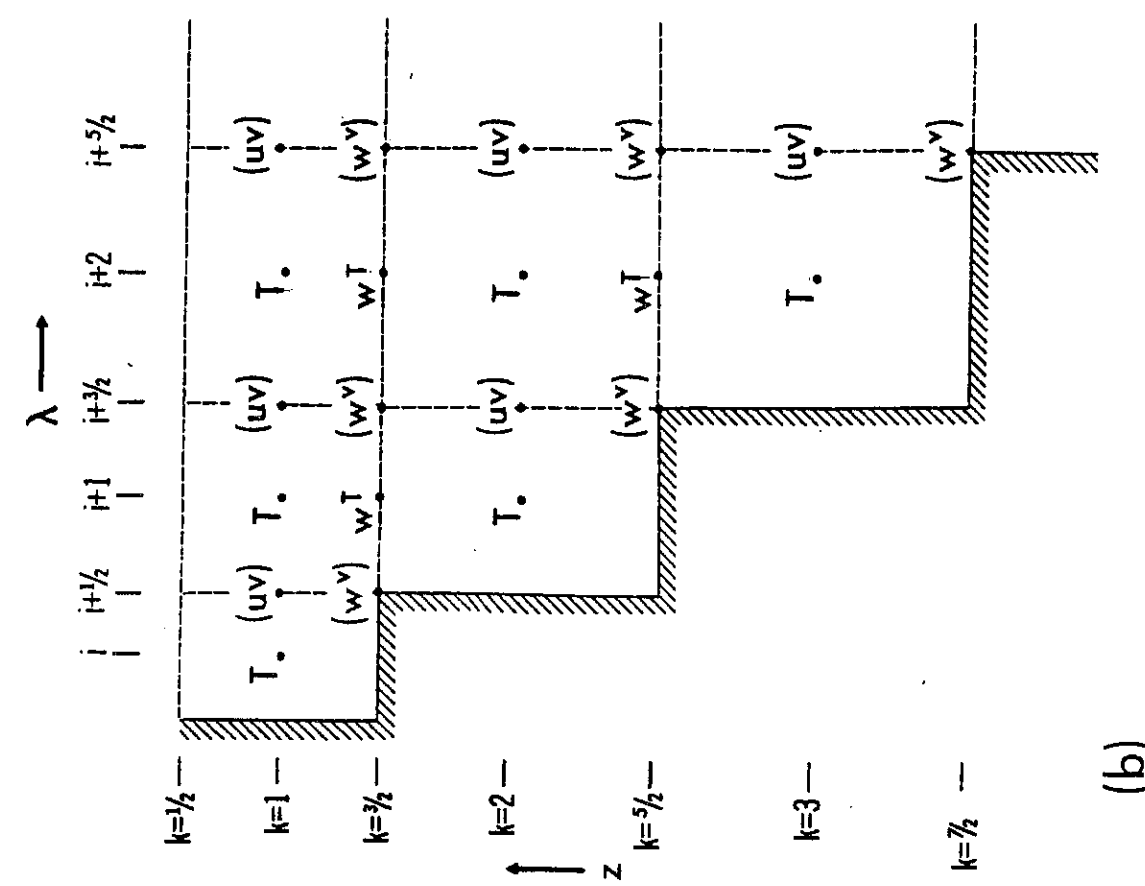
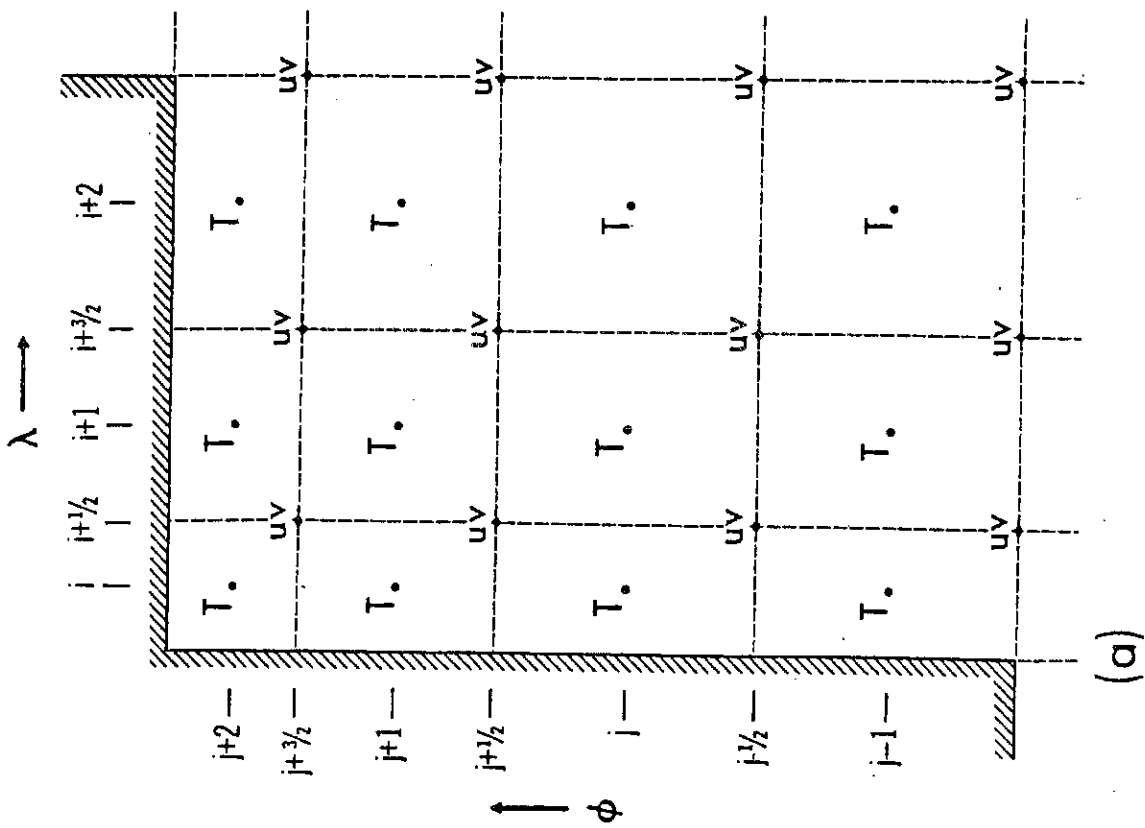
In the following discussion, the indices  $i, j$  will be used in some equations to denote the position of  $T$  and in other equations to denote the position of  $u, v$ . Whether  $i$  and  $j$  are full integers ( $T$ ) or half integers ( $u, v$ ) will be implied by the variable they index. Further, if indices are omitted, the values  $i, j, k$  are understood.

Based upon the previous description of the placement of variables within the cells, it is possible to define an alternate cell where the tracer quantities appear at the corners. The horizontal dimensions of such a cell would be

$$\Delta_i\lambda = \overline{\Delta_i\lambda}^\lambda; \quad \Delta_j\phi = \overline{\Delta_j\phi}^\phi. \quad (36)$$

where, as stated above, the index of the term on the left is implied to be a half integer and that on the right, a full integer. Further, cells can be defined in which  $T$ ,  $u$  and  $v$  appear at vertical interfaces. Their vertical dimension is

$$\Delta_kz = \overline{\Delta_kz}^z \quad (37)$$



where, again, the index on the left is implied to be a half integer. These cells are used later in forming volume integrals of quantities appearing at the horizontal or vertical velocity points.

From Fig. 1b it may be seen that the total depth of the basin  $H_V$ , defined at the corner points of the original cells is

$$H_V = \text{Min}_\lambda [\text{Min}_\phi (H^T)] \quad (38)$$

or the minimum of the depths  $H^T$ , of the four surrounding vertical columns of cells. We can now define a finite difference equivalent of the vertical averaging operator (21),

$$\bar{u}^* = H^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K \mu \Delta z. \quad (39)$$

Rewriting (20), we get

$$u = \hat{u} + \bar{u}^*; \quad v = \hat{v} + \bar{v}^* \quad (40)$$

where (23) is rewritten

$$\bar{u}^* = -(aH)^{-1} \delta_\phi \bar{\psi}^\lambda; \quad \bar{v}^* = m(aH)^{-1} \delta_\lambda \bar{\psi}^\phi. \quad (41)$$

We will first develop the finite difference equations for the internal modes, followed by the equations for  $\psi$  and then the equations for the tracers,  $T$ .

Using centered differencing in time, (22) is written

$$\delta_t(\bar{u}) = \delta_t u' - \delta_t u''; \quad \delta_t(\bar{v}) = \delta_t v' - \delta_t v''. \quad (42)$$

The Coriolis term is handled semi-implicitly in time so that the time-step need not be limited to a value small enough to resolve inertial oscillations. Equations (18) and (19) may be written

$$\delta_t \overline{u}^t - f\alpha v^{N+1} = Gu \quad (43)$$

$$\delta_t \overline{v}^t + f\alpha u^{N+1} = Gv \quad (44)$$

where N+1 indicates the time step being predicted and

$$Gu = -\Gamma^*(u) + f(1-\alpha)v^{N-1} - mga^{-1} \sum_{k'=1/2}^{k-1/2} \overline{\delta_\lambda \rho_{k'} \Delta_{k'} z}^\phi + Fu^* \quad (45)$$

$$Gv = -\Gamma^*(v) - f(1-\alpha)u^{N-1} - ga^{-1} \sum_{k'=1/2}^{k-1/2} \overline{\delta_\phi \rho_{k'} \Delta_{k'} z}^\lambda + Fv^* \quad (46)$$

It may be shown that, for a value of  $\alpha > .5$ , the constraint of resolving inertial oscillations in time is removed. This is particularly useful in coarse resolution studies where long timesteps are otherwise possible.

Before defining the advective operator  $\Gamma^*$ , we construct two auxiliary quantities

$$u^* = \frac{-\lambda}{\hat{u}} - (\delta_\phi \psi) / [a \text{Max}_\lambda(H)] \quad (47)$$

$$(v/m)^* = \frac{-\phi}{\hat{v}/m} - (\delta_\lambda \psi) / [a \text{Max}_\phi(H)]. \quad (48)$$

Then,

$$\Gamma^*(\mu) = ma^{-1} [\delta_\lambda (u^* \overline{\mu}^\lambda) + \delta_\phi ((v/m)^* \overline{\mu}^\phi)] + \delta_z (w^v \overline{\mu}^z) \quad (49)$$

and  $w^v$  is defined by

$$\Gamma^*(1) = 0 \quad (50)$$

along with the boundary condition

$$w_{k=1/2}^v = 0. \quad (51)$$

Constraints (29) and (30) are satisfied automatically by (50) and constraint (31) is satisfied by expressing the advected quantity,  $\mu$  at the various interfaces, as the average of the neighboring values as in (32). The use of the special quantities (47) and (48) is needed so that the vertical velocity at the bottom of the basin is of the form of boundary condition (16).

The frictional terms are lagged one timestep for purposes of numerical stability (Richtmyer and Morton, 1967),

$$F^{u*} = A_{MV} \delta_z \delta_z u^{N-1} + A_{MH} a^{-2} [\nabla^2 u^{N-1} + (1 - m^2 n^2) u^{N-1} - 2 m n^2 \delta_\lambda v^{N-1}] \quad (52)$$

$$F^{v*} = A_{MV} \delta_z \delta_z v^{N-1} + A_{MH} a^{-2} [\nabla^2 v^{N-1} + (1 - m^2 n^2) v^{N-1} + 2 m n^2 \delta_\lambda u^{N-1}] \quad (53)$$

where

$$\nabla^2 (\mu) = m \delta_\lambda \delta_\lambda \mu + m \delta_\theta (m^{-1} \delta_\theta \mu). \quad (54)$$

The finite difference form of (25) for the stream function,  $\psi$  is also complicated somewhat by the semi-implicit treatment of the Coriolis term. Bringing the implicit component to the left side,

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_\lambda [(m / (\bar{H}^\theta a^2)) \delta_\lambda \delta_t \bar{\psi}^t] + \delta_\theta [(1 / (m \bar{H}^\lambda a^2)) \delta_\theta \delta_t \bar{\psi}^t] \\ & + \delta_\theta [(\alpha f / (H a^2)) \delta_\lambda \bar{\psi}^{N+1}] \Delta \lambda / \Delta \lambda - \delta_\lambda [(\alpha f / (H a^2)) \delta_\theta \bar{\psi}^{N+1}] \Delta \theta / \Delta \theta \\ & = a^{-1} [\delta_\lambda (\bar{G}^v) \Delta \theta / \Delta \theta - \delta_\theta (\bar{G}^u / m) \Delta \lambda / \Delta \lambda]. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

Boundary condition (26) is satisfied by setting  $\psi$  constant along the two rows of cells straddling the basin boundary. In the case of a singly connected basin, this value may be arbitrarily set at zero. For an island, the value must be calculated using a finite difference form of (28). This simply amounts to taking an area weighted sum of (55) over all cells for which  $\psi$  will take the island value.



The solution of the elliptic problem above is achieved by the method of successive over-relaxation. A guess is made for all cells variant in  $\psi$ , including the island constants, a residual is computed based on (55) and the stated boundary conditions, and a new guess is established from the residual. This process is iterated until the change in  $\psi$  between guesses is smaller than an arbitrary constant. Convergence is assured as long as the matrix of coefficients of  $\psi$  is diagonally dominant. Large gradients of bottom depth may destroy such dominance through the implicit Coriolis term of (55). However, this is not a problem for most bottom configurations used.

The predictive equation for the tracer quantities  $T$  may be written in finite difference form,

$$\delta_t \bar{T}^t = -\Gamma^{**}(T) + F T^* \quad (56)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^{**}(T) = \pi a^{-1} [ & \delta_\lambda (\overline{u \Delta \theta} \bar{T}^\lambda) / \Delta \theta + \delta_\theta (\overline{(v/\pi) \Delta \lambda} \bar{T}^\theta) / \Delta \lambda ] \\ & + \delta_z (w^T \bar{T}^z) \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

and  $w^T$  is defined by

$$\Gamma^{**}(1) = 0 \quad (58)$$

along with the boundary condition

$$w_{k=1/2}^T = 0. \quad (59)$$

Constraints (29), (30) and (31) are satisfied by the same arguments used for the advective operator on momentum. The additional weighting by  $\Delta \theta$  and  $\Delta \lambda$  under the bar operators is needed to satisfy constraint (34) (see section D).

The diffusive operator may be written

$$F T^* = A_{TV} \delta_z \delta_z T + (A_{TH}/a^2) \nabla^2 T. \quad (60)$$

Convective mixing, indicated by  $\delta=0$  in (12), is accomplished in the model by testing the vertical static stability of each column of cells at the end of each timestep, volume averaging the T values for all cells which are found to be statically unstable, and resetting each cell to the average. This process simulates a vertical mixing with infinite mixing coefficient.

Arakawa, A., 1966: Computational design for long-term numerical integration of the equations of fluid motion: two dimensional incompressible flow. Part 1. J. Comput. Phys., 1, 119-143.

Richtmyer, R. D., and K. W. Morton, 1967: Difference Methods for Initial Value Problems, 2nd Ed., Interscience, New York.

Bryan, K., 1969: see section A.

Arakawa, A., and V. R. Lamb, 1977: Computational design of the basic dynamical processes of the UCLA general circulation model. Methods in Computational Physics, Vol. 17, Academic Press, 174-265.

#### D. Integral constraints

The importance of maintaining certain constraints on the volume integrals of kinetic and potential energy has been mentioned earlier. It is the purpose of this section to show formally that such constraints are satisfied by the particular set of finite difference equations presented here. The approach follows closely that of Bryan (1969).

If we denote the total kinetic energy (K.E.) by  $K$ , then

$$K = \bar{K} + \hat{K}, \quad (61)$$

where

$$\bar{K} = (\bar{u}^2 + \bar{v}^2) / 2 \quad (62)$$

is the K.E. of the external mode and

$$\hat{K} = (\hat{u}^2 + \hat{v}^2) / 2 \quad (63)$$

is the K.E. of the internal modes. Let  $( )$  designate the volume integral over a closed ocean basin. The left side of (25), when multiplied by  $m\psi/H$ , integrated over the entire volume and rearranged becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & ((m/a^2H) [ (m\psi\psi_{t\lambda}/H)_{\lambda} + (\psi\psi_{t\theta}/mH)_{\theta} ] \\ & - (m^2(\psi_{\lambda}^2)_{t}/(a^2H^2) + (\psi_{\theta}^2)_{t}/(a^2H^2)) / 2. \end{aligned}$$

The first two terms vanish due to boundary condition (26) on  $\psi$ , and the last two are the time derivative of the right side of (62) with (23) substituted. Therefore,

$$(\bar{K}_t) = -((m\psi/aH) [v_{t\lambda}^T - (u_{t\theta}^T/m)_{\theta}]) \quad (64)$$

by (25) with  $u'$  and  $v'$  given by (18) and (19). Furthermore, the individual rates of change of K.E. due to a particular term on the right of (18) and (19) may be obtained by substituting that term for  $u'$  and  $v'$  in (64).

Multiplying (22) by  $\hat{u}, \hat{v}$  and integrating,

$$(\hat{K}_t) = (\hat{u}u'_t + \hat{v}v'_t) - (\hat{u}\overline{u'_t} + \hat{v}\overline{v'_t}). \quad (65)$$

The second term on the right vanishes by definition of  $\hat{u}, \hat{v}$ . Again, the contributions of the individual terms in (18) and (19) are obtained by substituting them in (65) for  $u, v$ .

To obtain an expression for the rate of change of total K.E., it will be necessary to combine the finite difference equivalents of (64) and (65). For this purpose it will be helpful to establish several identities involving the finite difference operators. It is easy to verify that

$$\eta\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda\mu + \overline{\mu\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda\eta}^\lambda = \Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda(\overline{\eta}^\lambda\mu) \quad (66)$$

and

$$\overline{\overline{\eta}^\lambda\mu} - \eta\overline{\mu}^\lambda = \Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda(\mu\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda\eta)/4. \quad (67)$$

Combining (66) and (67) and substituting  $\overline{\delta}^\theta$  for  $\mu$ ,

$$\eta\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda\overline{\delta}^\theta + \overline{\delta\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda\eta}^{\lambda\theta} = \Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda(\overline{\eta}^\lambda\overline{\delta}^\theta) + \Delta\theta\delta_\theta[\overline{\delta\Delta\theta\delta_\theta(\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda\eta)}^\lambda]/4. \quad (68)$$

The finite difference equivalent of the right side of (64), corresponding to (55) is

$$\overline{I} = -\sum_{i,j,k} (\rho a \psi / H) [\delta_\lambda \overline{(G^v)^*} \Delta\theta / \Delta\theta - \delta_\theta \overline{(G^u)^*} / m \Delta\lambda / \Delta\lambda] \Delta z \Delta\theta \Delta\lambda / m. \quad (69)$$

Since the integrand is constant in  $k$ , the vertical summation cancels with  $H$ . Using (68),

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I} = a^2 \sum_{ij} [ & \overline{(\bar{G}^v \pi \delta_\lambda \psi^\theta - \bar{G}^u \delta_\theta \psi^\lambda) \Delta \theta \Delta \lambda / \pi}^{\lambda \theta} \\ & - \Delta \lambda \delta_\lambda (\overline{\psi^\lambda \Delta \theta \bar{G}^v})^\theta + \Delta \theta \delta_\theta (\overline{\psi^\theta \Delta \lambda \bar{G}^u})^\lambda \\ & - \Delta \theta \delta_\theta [\overline{\bar{G}^v \Delta \theta \Delta \theta \delta_\theta (\Delta \lambda \delta_\lambda \psi)}]^\lambda / 4 \\ & + \Delta \lambda \delta_\lambda [\overline{(\bar{G}^u / \pi) \Delta \lambda \Delta \lambda \delta_\lambda (\Delta \theta \delta_\theta \psi)}]^\theta / 4 ]. \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

The last four terms on the right vanish by boundary condition (26) on  $\psi$ . Substituting (41),

$$\bar{I} = a^2 \sum_{ij} \overline{H(\bar{u}^* \bar{G}^u + \bar{v}^* \bar{G}^v) \Delta \theta \Delta \lambda / \pi}^{\lambda \theta}. \quad (71)$$

The finite difference equivalent of the right side of (65), corresponding to (43) and (44) is

$$\hat{I} = a^2 \sum_{ijk} (\hat{u} G^u + \hat{v} G^v) \Delta z \Delta \theta \Delta \lambda / \pi. \quad (72)$$

Note that, since the integrand is defined at  $u, v$  points, this integral is taken on the alternate cells, with horizontal dimensions described by (36). However, it is easy to show that, for a closed basin, an equivalent expression is

$$\hat{I} = a^2 \sum_{ijk} \overline{(\hat{u} G^u + \hat{v} G^v) \Delta z \Delta \theta \Delta \lambda / \pi}^{\lambda \theta}. \quad (73)$$

Combining (71) and (73) we get an expression for the rate of change of total K.E.,

$$I = a^2 \sum_{ijk} \overline{(u G^u + v G^v) \Delta z \Delta \theta \Delta \lambda / \pi}^{\lambda \theta} \quad (74)$$

where total  $u$  and  $v$  are defined by (40). Again, the overbar is optional, making no difference in the value of the integral.

As stated earlier, the rates of change of K.E. due to individual terms of (45) and (46) may be evaluated by substituting them into (74) for  $G^u$  and  $G^v$ . For advection,

$$I_1 = a^2 \sum_{i,j,k} [-u\bar{\Gamma}^*(u) - v\bar{\Gamma}^*(v)] \Delta z \Delta \theta \Delta \lambda / \pi. \quad (75)$$

This integral may be rewritten

$$I_1 = - \sum_{i,j,k} \left[ u \sum_{b=1}^6 v_b A_b u_b + v \sum_{b=1}^6 v_b A_b v_b \right] \quad (76)$$

which is equivalent in form to (31).  $I_1$  has been shown to vanish when  $u_b, v_b$  are defined as in (32). This condition is met by the advective operator (49). It is therefore established that no change in total K.E. occurs through advection.

Constraint (34) states that total (kinetic plus potential) energy must be conserved through the pressure term of (45) and (46) and the advection term of (56). Let

$$\delta = \sum_{k'=1/2}^{k-1/2} \frac{1}{\rho_{k'} \Delta k'} \bar{z}^2; \quad \delta_z \delta = \bar{\rho}^2. \quad (77)$$

Then the rate of change of K.E. by the pressure term is

$$I_2 = ga \sum_{i,j,k} \overline{[-u \delta_\lambda \bar{\gamma}^\theta - v \delta_\theta \bar{\gamma}^\lambda]} \Delta z \Delta \theta \Delta \lambda / \pi. \quad (78)$$

Applying (68),

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 = & g\alpha \sum_{i,j,k} \left[ \overline{\delta\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda(u\Delta\theta)} - \Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda(\overline{\delta^\lambda u\Delta\theta}) \right. \\
 & \left. - \overline{\Delta\theta\delta_\theta[u\Delta\theta\Delta\theta\delta_\theta(\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda\delta)]} / 4 \right. \\
 & \left. + \overline{\delta\Delta\theta\delta_\theta((v/m)\Delta\lambda^\lambda)} - \Delta\theta\delta_\theta(\overline{\delta^\theta(v/m)\Delta\lambda^\lambda}) \right. \\
 & \left. - \overline{\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda[(v/m)\Delta\lambda\Delta\lambda\delta_\lambda(\Delta\theta\delta_\theta\delta)]} / 4 \right] \Delta z. \quad (79)
 \end{aligned}$$

For a closed basin, all terms on the right vanish except for the first and fourth. Combining them and substituting (58),

$$I_2 = g\alpha^2 \sum_{i,j,k} -\delta\delta_z(w^T) \Delta z \Delta\theta \Delta\lambda / m. \quad (80)$$

Using (66) and (77),

$$I_2 = g\alpha^2 \sum_{i,j,k} \left[ \overline{w^T \Delta z P^Z} - \Delta z \delta_z(\overline{\delta^Z w^T}) \right] \Delta\theta \Delta\lambda / m. \quad (81)$$

The second term vanishes in the summation, and applying (66) once more with  $\eta=z$ ,

$$I_2 = g\alpha^2 \sum_{i,j,k} \left[ -z \Delta z \delta_z(w^T P^Z) + \Delta z \delta_z(\overline{z^Z w^T P^Z}) \right] \Delta\theta \Delta\lambda / m. \quad (82)$$

where, once again, the last term vanishes in the summation. The remainder is equivalent to

$$I_2 = -g\alpha^2 \sum_{i,j,k} z \Gamma^{**}(\rho) \Delta z \Delta\theta \Delta\lambda / m \quad (83)$$

since the two horizontal terms of (57) vanish in the summation. The expression above is the net loss of potential energy through advection of density, and constraint (34) is verified.

## E. Program flow

The FORTRAN code of the model consists of the main program OCEAN, and seven subroutines. Their functions are described below.

- OCEAN : Performs all operations which need be done only once at the beginning of each run of the model, calls STEP once per timestep, and attends to operations which must be done at the end of each run.
- STEP : Called once per timestep by OCEAN, it initializes various quantities, bootstraps the row-by-row computation of prognostic variables, manages the I/O for the latter, and performs various analysis procedures on the progressing solution.
- CLINIC: Called once per row by STEP, it computes the internal mode component of the u and v velocities (Eqs. 43,44) as well as the vorticity driving function for use by RELAX later in determining the external mode (right side of Eq. 55).
- TRACER: Called once per row by STEP, it computes temperature, salinity, and any tracers which are carried in the model (Eq. 56).
- RELAX: Called once at the end of each timestep by STEP, it takes the vorticity driving function computed in CLINIC and, using sequential overrelaxation, solves the Laplacian equation for the external mode of velocity in terms of a mass transport stream function (Eq. 55).
- STATE: Called by CLINIC and TRACER once per row, and STEP in the bootstrap procedure, it computes normalized densities by using a 3rd order polynomial fit to the Knudsen formula (Eq. 8).
- MATRIX: Called by STEP on specified timesteps, it is a general 2-dimensional array printing routine.
- ODAM: (Ocean Direct Access Manager)  
Used primarily by STEP, it is a set of routines which is responsible for handling the transfer of data between memory and disc (virtual disc residing in memory in the core contained mode).

In summary, for one timestep, OCEAN calls STEP, which establishes the proper data in memory and calls CLINIC and TRACER row-by-row from south to north through the basin. Upon completing the final row, STEP calls RELAX and returns control to OCEAN, which may call STEP for another timestep.

Two additional subroutines, FINDEX and FILTER are used when Fourier filtering is needed to overcome the timestep limitation arising from convergence of meridians at high latitudes.



## F. Disc I/O system

Next to the equations themselves, the component of the code which accounts for the greatest complexity is the I/O system. The purpose of this system is twofold. First, having a complete record of all prognostic variables on permanent disc at the end of each timestep allows restarting an experiment from an earlier run, or from a machine malfunction. Secondly, during a run, it is generally impossible to fit the three dimensional arrays in memory entirely. The I/O system is designed to feed data to and from memory in a row-by-row manner. Data for one row, including all east-west and vertical grid points is termed a "slab". At any one time, only the slabs necessary for the computation are present. While the computation for one row proceeds, the I/O system is feeding the slab just computed, back to disc and fetching the slab which will be needed to compute the next row. If the disc transfers are done fast enough, no wait for data will be needed at the beginning of each row and the system is said to be completely "buffered".

Three disc units are needed for the process when using centered differencing in time; one for the  $N$  timestep data (read), one for the  $N-1$  timestep data (read), and one for the newly computed  $N+1$  timestep data (written). Since the  $N$  level on one timestep becomes the  $N-1$  level for the next, it is convenient to permute the disc units to minimize data transfers. Thus, on timestep 1,  $N-1$  and  $N$  data are read from units 13 and 14, and the  $N+1$  data is written to 15. On timestep 2, units 14 and 15 are read and the  $N+1$  data is written to 13. On timestep 3, 15 and 13 are read with the  $N+1$  data going to 14, etc.

Possibly the most abstruse feature of the model is the manner in which the "slab incidental data" is handled. Just as the slab system reduces the row dimension of the 3-dimensional prognostic variables to 3, it can also be used to reduce the row dimension of 2-dimensional variables which would otherwise add considerably to the memory requirements. Also, if these variables are constant in time, there is no need to keep multiple time records of them. Consider two arrays, A and B, for which there is data, invariant in time, at each row and column horizontally across the grid. They may be carried in the model as "slab incidental data", thereby reducing their row dimension to 3. Furthermore, let A reside in the slab corresponding to the  $N-1$  time level of the primary slab data, and B reside in the  $N$  level slab. The diagram below illustrates the 6 timestep cycle which the permuting disc units execute, with  $N-1$ ,  $N$  and  $N+1$  denoting the primary slab data, and A,B denoting slab incidental data.

TIMESTEP: UNIT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	N-1,A	N+1,B	N,B	N-1,B	N+1,A	N,A	N-1,A
14	N,B	N-1,B	N+1,A	N,A	N-1,A	N+1,B	N,B
15	N+1,A	N,A	N-1,A	N+1,B	N,B	N-1,B	N+1,A

Note that on even timesteps, the slab incidental data enters memory in the wrong slabs and must be switched between slabs N and N-1. Also, storing of A and B into the N+1, slab must be alternated on successive timesteps. In the base code, FKMU and WSY are "A" type arrays, and FKMT and WSX are "B" type arrays.

Disc unit 12 is used primarily for the storage of 2-dimensional, horizontal fields. It is divided into 7+ blocks in the following manner:

- Blocks 1-3: permuting blocks for the stream function at N-1, N, and N+1 time levels
- Block 4: reciprocal of total depth
- Blocks 5-6: permuting blocks for former relaxation solutions
- Block 7+ : start and end indices (additional blocks are added as necessary when filtering indices fill block 7)

Finally, unit 11 contains the timestep counter, total elapsed time, and the area and volume of the basin.

Data is fed to and from these units by means of the entry points of subroutine ODAM. It, in turn, must use a direct access I/O package provided locally. If FORTRAN direct access I/O is available, with a facility to buffer the operations (such as a FIND statement), the QDAM calls in ODAM of the base code may be replaced by the appropriate FORTRAN statements. Otherwise, a specially written set of I/O utilities such as QDAM must be supplied. If, instead, the core-contained option is invoked, no such package is needed.

## G. List of variables

The variables used in the routines OCEAN, STEP, CLINIC, TRACER, RELAX, STATE and ODAM are listed below in alphabetical order. The "base" names are often used in altered form, designated by a prefix or suffix described below:

### Prefix

C2 : 2 times the base value

### Suffixes

A : base value at timestep after present  
B : base value at timestep before present  
F : a forced full word version of the base value; no difference from base value in full word mode  
M : base value at row J-1  
P : base value at row J+1  
Q : base value with a dimension added for purposes of vectorization  
R : reciprocal of base value  
2R : reciprocal of 2 times the base value  
4R : reciprocal of 4 times the base value

When these prefixes and suffixes are used in the following list, the base name which they supplement will be underlined.

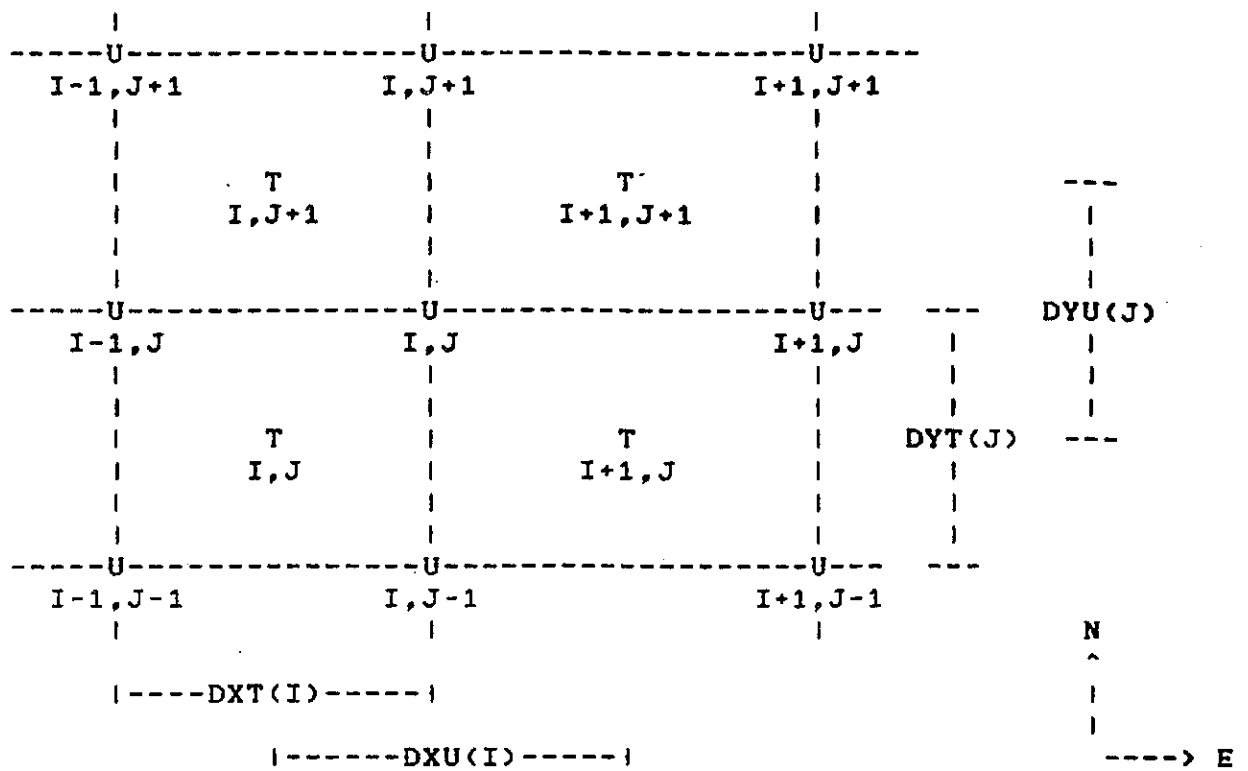
A            Origination/destination array  
ABT         Array of characters describing topography  
ACOR        =0: treat Coriolis term explicitly  
            >0: treat Coriolis term implicitly with forward  
            component weighted by ACOR, past component by 1.-ACOR  
ACORF  
AH           Coefficient of horizontal mixing of T  
AHF  
AKNTRL     An unused series of words in the string saved to unit 11;  
            available for storage of values which need to be saved  
            on the restart file  
AM           Coefficient of horizontal mixing of U,V  
AMF  
AREA        Area of the surface of the model basin  
BBTJ        Coefficient used in horizontal mixing of T  
BBUJ        Coefficient used in horizontal mixing of U,V  
BCON        Slab incidental data on N+1 slab  
BIG         Virtual disc, holding disc data in core contained mode  
BLK         A single blank character  
BOXVOL     Volume of one grid box  
BUOY        Energy transfer through buoyancy effects

C In STATE: Coefficients of equation of state  
 In ODAM: Equivalent to BIG, but dimensioned short to  
 avoid 65K vector length limitation

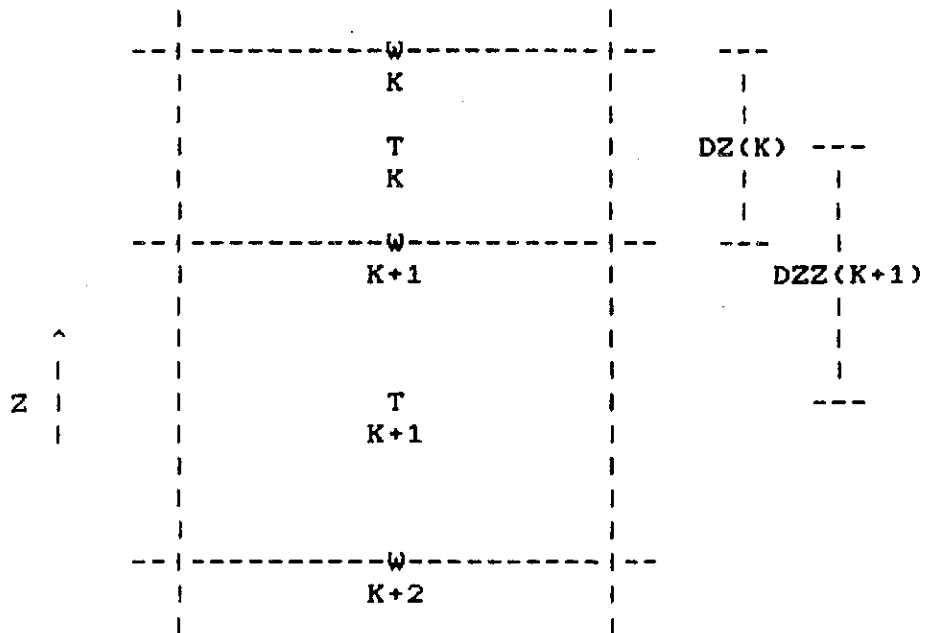
CCTJ Coefficient used in horizontal mixing of T  
 CCUJ Coefficient used in horizontal mixing of U,V  
 CFE Coefficient of eastern point in LaPlacian star  
 CFN Coefficient of northern point in LaPlacian star  
 CFS Coefficient of southern point in LaPlacian star  
 CFW Coefficient of western point in LaPlacian star  
 CFWADR Vector descriptor  
 CFWLOC Index designator  
 CIQ Knudsen formula coefficients with alternating  
 reference levels

COF Normalization array in computation of island flow  
 COFIS Integral of COF  
 CONTRL NAMELIST data file of program flow controllers  
 CPF Normalization factor used in constructing LaPlacian star  
 CQ Knudsen formula coefficients  
 CRIT Criterion for convergence of relaxation  
 CRITF Altered value of CRIT for computational efficiency  
 CRTP  
 CS Cosine of U,V point latitudes  
 CSR  
 CST Cosine of T point latitudes  
 CSTR  
 C2DTSF  
 C2DTTS  
 C2DTUV  
 C2DZ  
 C2DZQ  
 DAYSYR Number of days per year  
 DDTJ Coefficient used in horizontal mixing of T  
 DDUJ Coefficient used in horizontal mixing of U,V  
 DETMR Reciprocal of determinant of the matrix arising from  
 simultaneous equations of the semi-implicit treatment of  
 the Coriolis term

DIAG1 Temporary storage of diagonal differences for  
 computational efficiency  
 " " " "  
 DIAG2  
 DOT A single "." character  
 DPDX Zonal derivative of hydrostatic pressure  
 DPDY Meridional derivative of hydrostatic pressure  
 DTABS Volume average of absolute change of temperature  
 DTSF Length of timestep on stream function  
 DTSEF  
 DTTS Length of timestep on T  
 DTTSF  
 DTUV Length of timestep on internal mode of U,V  
 DTUVF  
 DXT Zonal grid spacing across T boxes (between U,V pts)  
 (see figure on page G3)



HORIZONTAL GRID SPACING AND INDEXING



VERTICAL GRID SPACING AND INDEXING

DXTQ  
DXTR  
DXT2R  
DXT4R  
DXT4RQ  
DXU                   Zonal grid spacing across U,V boxes (between T pts)  
                          (see figure on page G3)

DXUQ  
DXUR  
DXU2R  
DXU2RQ  
DXU4R  
DYT                   Meridional grid spacing across T boxes (between U,V pts)  
                          (see figure on page G3)

DYTR  
DYT2R  
DYT4R  
DYU                   Meridional grid spacing across U,V boxes (between T pts)  
                          (see figure on page G3)

DYUR  
DYU2R  
DYU4R  
DZ                    Vertical grid spacing across U,V,T boxes (between w pts)  
                          (see figure on page G3)

DZZ                   Vertical grid spacing across w boxes (between U,V,T pts)  
                          (see figure on page G3)

DZZQ  
DZZ2R  
DZZ2RQ  
DZ2R  
DZ2RQ  
EB                    =.true. : Euler backward timestep for time mixing  
                          =.false. : forward timestep for time mixing  
EDDY                 NAMELIST data file of eddy mixing coefficients  
EEH                   Upper vertical mixing coefficient of T  
EEHQ  
EEM                   Upper vertical mixing coefficient of U,V  
EEMQ  
EKTOT                Total kinetic energy normalized by volume  
ENGEXT               Accumulators of rates of change of KE of external mode  
ENGINT               Accumulators of rates of change of KE of internal mode  
ENGTMP               Temporary accumulator of change of KE of external mode  
FFH                   Lower vertical mixing coefficient of T  
FFHQ  
FFM                   Lower vertical mixing coefficient of U,V  
FFMQ  
FINS                  Floating point array to read in start and end indices  
FKMP                  Number of vertical levels of ocean at T points  
FKMQ                  Number of vertical levels of ocean at U,V points  
FKMT                  Number of vertical levels of ocean at T points



IMT Total number of T grid boxes zonally  
 IMTKM IMT\*KM  
 INTM1 IMT-1  
 INTM2 IMT-2  
 INTP1 IMT+1  
 IMU Total number of U,V grid boxes zonally  
 IMUM1 IMU-1  
 INUM2 IMU-2  
 IND Indicates which levels to compare for static stability  
 INTBV Bit interior indicator; =1 on interior (non-land  
 neighboring) points  
 IPRT Number of columns to print beginning at western boundary  
 IREDO Same function as IDX  
 IS Starting index for I DO loop  
 ISAVE Starting index for previous I DO loop  
 ISIS Starting I index of island box  
 ISLE DO loop index indicating island being computed  
 ISMASK Grid point type indicator;  
 =0 over interior (non-land neighboring) points  
 =1 over perimeter (land neighboring) points  
 =2 over land points  
 ISP Index designator  
 ISTF Array of starting indices for filtering T  
 ISTOP Final column to be printed  
 ISTORE Index designator  
 ISTRT First column to be printed  
 ISUF Array of starting indices for filtering U,V  
 ISZ Array of starting indices for vorticity  
 ISZF Array of starting indices for filtering vorticity  
 ITT Timestep counter; total number of timesteps completed  
 J Meridional grid point index  
 (see figure on page G3)  
 JE Ending index for J DO loop  
 JEIS Ending J index of island box  
 JFRST First J row of T to be filtered  
 JFTO Filtering is done on T with a low-pass cut-off set to make  
 the zonal dimension of the box filtered effectively the  
 same as that of the boxes on row JFTO  
 JFT1 Last J row of T in southern hemisphere to be filtered  
 JFT2 First J row of T in northern hemisphere to be filtered  
 JFU0 Same function as JFTO but for U,V points  
 JFU1 Last J row of U,V in southern hemisphere to be filtered  
 JFU2 First J row of U,V in northern hemisphere to be filtered  
 JJ Index designator  
 JMT Total number of T grid boxes meridionally  
 JMTM1 JMT-1  
 JMTM2 JMT-2  
 JMTP1 JMT+1  
 JREV DO loop index in reverse order  
 JS Starting index for J DO loop



JSIS Starting J index of island box  
 JSKPT Number of rows of T not filtered in mid & low latitudes +1  
 JSKPU Number of rows of U,V not filtered in mid & low lats. +1  
 K Vertical grid point index  
 (see figure on page G3)  
 KAR KAR(K)=K used to enable vectorization  
 KFLDS Disc unit number (12) for 2-D horizontal fields and start  
 and end indices  
 KM Total number of vertical levels  
 KMM1 KM-1  
 KMP1 KM+1  
 KMP2 KM+2  
 KMT Number of vertical levels of ocean at T points  
KMTP  
 KMU Number of vertical levels of ocean at U,V points  
KMUP  
 KONTRL Disc unit number (11) for timestep counter etc.  
 KPR Temporary array for printing topography map  
 KREF Reference level indicator  
 KS Indicates which levels to compare for static stability  
 KZ Temporary indicator of number of levels of ocean points  
 L Index designator  
 LABS Disc unit numbers (13-15) for slabs  
 LBC Number of arrays of slab incidental data  
 LEN Block length indicator  
 LENV Vector length indicator  
 LENV1 Vector length indicator  
 LENV2 Vector length indicator  
 LL Index designator  
 LN Vector length indicator  
 LO Restart tape unit number  
 LSEG Max. number of sets of start and end indices for vorticity  
 LSEGF Max. number of sets of start and end indices for filtering  
 LSEGP LSEG+1  
 LU Disc unit number  
 LUPTD Permuted disc unit number for saving previous relaxation  
 solution  
 LUPTDB Permuted disc block number for saving relaxation solution  
 of 2 timesteps previous; if LUPTD=5, then LUPTDB=6; when  
 next solution is obtained, LUPTDB is set to 5, LUPTD to  
 6 and the new solution is written to LUPTD.  
 M Index indicating the tracer being computed  
 MIX Mixing timestep indicator; =0 : no mixing timestep  
 =1 : mixing timestep  
 MM Index indicating the tracer being computed  
 MSB Unused  
 MSCAN Relaxation scan counter  
 NTEST Print on-off switch  
 MXP =1 on 2nd pass of Euler backward timestep  
 =0 otherwise

MXSCAN Maximum number of relaxation scans permitted  
 N Index designator  
 NA Unused integer read in by NAMELIST; available for use-  
 (used in core contained mode to enable restart tape write)  
 NB Unused integer read in by NAMELIST; available for use  
 NBLK Number of words per block on disc unit  
 NBUF Number of buffers set aside for disc I/O use  
 NC Unused integer read in by NAMELIST; available for use  
 NCON Number of passes to make on convection; since mixing is  
 done only 2 levels at a time, total homogenization of  
 unstable levels does not occur in one pass  
 NDICES Total number of start and end indices  
 NDISK Permutes with NDISKB and NDISKA on 13,14,15 indicating the  
 disc units for the slabs at various time levels; see  
 section F  
NDISKA  
NDISKB  
 NDISKX Temporary disc unit to which data is written on 2nd pass  
 of Euler backward timestep  
 NDW Unused integer read in by NAMELIST; suggest using it to  
 indicate writeout of data for analysis purposes  
 NE Ending DO loop limit  
 NERGY =1 to execute energy/printout code  
 =0 otherwise  
 NFIRST =1 to start a run from scratch  
 =0 to restart from data supplied on units 11-15  
 NFRST Disc unit address of the 1st word to be transferred  
 NISLE Number of islands in the model basin  
 NJTBFT Number of J rows to be filtered on T  
 NJTBFU Number of J rows to be filtered on U,V  
 NLAST Final timestep to compute on this run of the model  
 NKFLDS Number of 2-D fields needed on disc unit 12; this is 6  
 plus the number of (equivalent) 2-D fields needed to  
 contain the start and end indices, normally one.  
 NMIX Number of timesteps between mixing timesteps; mixing is  
 done to suppress the computational mode associated with  
 leap-frog timestepping; see EB  
 NERGY No. of timesteps between execution of energy/printout code  
 NS Starting Do loop limit  
 NSKP Index designator  
 NSLAB Number of words in one slab  
 NSSIF Total number of start and end indices for filtering  
 NSWICH Number of words in slab incidental data within each slab  
 which is non-prognostic and must be switched; see sec. F  
 NT Number of tracer type variables carried in the model; this  
 is generally 2 (T and S) + no. of passive tracers  
 NTMIN2 Maximum of NT or 2  
 NTOT Total length of a disc unit  
 NTSI Number of timesteps between print of single line of  
 information containing timestep number, KE, etc.

NWDS INT\*JMT  
 In ODAM: Number of words to transfer in a disc operation  
 NWRITE Unused integer read in by NAMELIST; available for use  
 (used in core contained mode as number of timesteps  
 between backup restart write)  
 NWRS Number of words to transfer in a disc operation  
 OMEGA Rate of rotation of the coordinate system  
 P Mass transport stream function  
 PAD Unused memory space to prevent overwriting on I/O  
 PARMS NAMELIST data file of various parameters of the model  
 PB  
 PHI Latitude in radians of the U,V points  
 PHIT Latitude in radians of the T points  
 PI 3.1415927  
 PLICEX Energy change due to implicit effects on external mode  
 PLICIN Energy change due to implicit effects on internal mode  
 PTD Change of stream function across a timestep  
 PTDB Change of stream function across previous timestep  
 RADIAN 57.29578 degrees  
 RADIUS Radius of the earth  
 RES Residual of relaxation  
 RESADR Vector descriptor  
 RESIS Residual of relaxation of island  
 RESLOC Index designator  
 RESMAX Maximum of the residuals at all grid points  
 RHO Density with a space and time invariant constant  
 subtracted; the constant varies with level and is  
 approximately equal to the mean density for the level  
 RHON RHO for the row to the north  
 RHOS RHO for the row to the south  
 SCL Scaling factor for printout  
 SFU External mode component of U  
 (used elsewhere for temporary storage)  
 SFUB  
 SFV External mode component of V  
 (used elsewhere for temporary storage)  
 SFVB  
 SINE Sine of U,V point latitudes  
 SO Normalizing salinities for KNUDSN coefficients  
 SOQ  
 SOIQ Normalizing salinities with alternating reference level  
 SOR Coefficient of over-relaxation; generally between 1.5-1.8  
 SORF  
 SPCOS Coefficients used to turn vectors before filtering and  
 restore them afterward, to compensate for spher. geom.  
 SPSIN See SPCOS  
 SQ Normalized salinities  
 SUNDY Summation of DYT  
 SWLDEG Latitude in degrees of the southern wall (PHI(1)\*RADIAN)  
 SX Salinities

T Tracer type of variables (temperature, salinity, tracers)  
TA  
TB  
TBM  
TBP  
TBRN Zonal summation of tracer, defined to the north  
TBRZ Zonal summation of tracer, defined to the south  
TBRZ Zonal/vertical average of tracer  
TBSLAB Array of entire N-1 slab  
TDIF Diffusion computation array  
TEMPA Utility array used as temporary storage  
TEMPB Utility array used as temporary storage  
TEST1 Product of reciprocals of four surrounding depths  
TEST2 Sum of reciprocals of four surrounding depths  
TFULL Array of temporary storage forced full precision  
TINIT Initial values of tracers  
TINITF  
TM  
TMT Meridional mass transport  
TNG Tangent of U,V point latitudes  
TO Normalizing temperatures for KNUDSN coefficients  
TOQ  
TOIQ Normalizing temperatures with alternating reference levels  
TOTDX Total zonal span of ocean boxes  
TOTDZ Total vertical span of ocean boxes  
TP  
TQ Normalized temperatures  
TSLAB Array of entire N slab  
TSPROF NAMELIST data file for initial tracers  
TSTEPS NAMELIST data file for timestep lengths  
TTDAY Current day-of-the-year number  
TTDTOT Array of integrals on tracers  
TTN Northward transport of tracers  
TTSEC Current total elapsed time in seconds  
TTYEAR Number of years of integration completed  
TVAR Change of variance of tracers  
TX Temperatures  
TO Parameter used in timing code  
T1 Parameter used in timing code  
T2 Parameter used in timing code  
T3 Parameter used in timing code  
U Zonal component of velocity  
UA  
UB  
UBM  
UBP  
UCLIN Array of internal mode component of U at row J+1  
UDIF Vertical mixing computation array for U  
UENG Individual forcing terms on U  
UM

UOVER           Positioned in COMMON to be equivalent of UDIF with K index  
                   equal 0; used to set surface boundary conditions

UP  
 USAV            Array of internal mode component of U at row J  
 UUNDER         Positioned in COMMON to be equivalent of UDIF with K index  
                   equal KM+1

V  
VA  
VB  
VBM  
VBP  
 VBR            Zonal summation of meridional velocity  
 VBRZ           Zonal/vertical summation of meridional velocity  
 VCLIN          Array of internal mode component of V at row J+1  
 VDIF           Vertical mixing computation array for V  
 VENG           Individual forcing terms on V

VH  
 VOLUME         Total volume of the model basin  
 VOVER          Positioned in COMMON to be equivalent of VDIF with K index  
                   equal 0; used to set surface boundary conditions

VP  
 VSAV           Array of internal mode component of V at row J  
 VUNDER         Positioned in COMMON to be equivalent of VDIF with K index  
                   equal KM+1

W  
 Vertical velocity  
                   computed in vertical line with U,V in CLINIC  
                   computed in vertical line with T in TRACER

WSX  
WSXM  
WSXP  
WSY  
 WSYM           Meridional component of surface wind stress

WSYP  
 ZDZ            Vertical position of bottom of levels  
 ZDZZ           Vertical position of center of levels  
 ZTD            Change of vorticity across one timestep  
 ZUN            Time change of vertically averaged zonal forcing  
 ZUNENG         Vertical average of U forcing  
 ZVS            Time change of vertically averaged meridional forcing  
 ZVSENG         Vertical average of V forcing

## H. Updating and code options

There is currently no standardization within the computer industry concerning specific procedures used in code updating utilities. It is, therefore, impossible to provide the model code with update directives that are usable by all updating systems. For this reason, a separate, stand alone updating utility, "UPDOC" (Update Ocean) has been provided with which the "base code" which is supplied here, can be altered to produce the specific model desired. By necessity, this is a "batch", as opposed to "interactive" type of updating system. It requires the construction of a separate set of updates which are then used to alter the base code. Obviously, the update sets themselves may be constructed and altered interactively. Users who desire to alter their code directly in interactive mode must be aware that their code will quickly become divorced from the base code supplied here, and future interactions with other users, such as use of externally supplied updates, will be quite difficult. (Note.. such a direct interactive mode may be feasible if a COMPARE utility is available locally.)

UPDOC uses information in columns 82-100 of the FORTRAN lines of the base code. A sequence number appears in columns 82-90, and code option characters appear in columns 92-100. The function of the latter will be described first.

Code can be treated optionally in a FORTRAN program either at execution time by means of "IF" statements, or in a pre-compilation, update step. The latter has the advantage of shortening and simplifying the executable code and is used here. The options provided in the base code are designated by single letters and are listed below with their respective functions:

- C : include comments
- F : include Fourier filtering at high latitudes
- H : run in half-word mode
- I : islands allowed in the topography
- K : run core contained -- no disc I/O necessary
- O : cyclic conditions are set east-west
- Q : code which is specific to the CYBER 205
- S : symmetry conditions are set at the northern boundary
- T : timing analysis is done for each subroutine  
(a routine must be available to interrogate the system clock - replace GETIME & QSTIME)
- W : WHERE statements are used in place of IF

A single record of input ("option record") is read by UPDOC from unit 10, to control the execution/deletion of optional lines from the base code. It begins in column 1 and its format is:

OPT=X,X,X,...

where the X's correspond to the option letters above. A line from the base code is executed if and only if all of the option letters designated on it appear in the option record. There are also reverse logic options designated on some of the lines of the base code, indicated by a "-" preceding them. For these cases, the line is executed if and only if the option letter does not appear in the option record to UPDOC.

The sequence number in columns 82-90 is used by UPDOC to alter the base code beyond the preset options described above. The high 4 digits in these numbers will remain unchanged for all time. The lower 5 are used for updating. The base code is altered in the following manner by records 2 and beyond in unit 10:

replace a line  
in the base code : Include the new line in unit 10 with the same sequence number as the replaced line in columns 82-90.

insert a line  
in the base code : Include the new line in unit 10 with a sequence number between those of its intended neighbors.

delete line(s)  
from the base code : Include a record of the following format beginning in column 1:

-XXXXXXXXX,YYYYYYYYY

causing lines with sequence numbers XXXXXXXXXX through YYYYYYYYYY to be deleted. The comma and second number may be omitted, in which case only line XXXXXXXXXX is deleted. Full, 9 digit numbers must be provided (include leading zeroes).

The update command records must be ordered such that the sequence numbers of the lines processed are in ascending order. In the case of deletions, the first number on the deletion line must be greater than the previous sequence number processed.

It is possible under UPDOC, to perform separate, or modular update stages. This is convenient if the user has constructed a separate update module for say, a special mixing parameterization, which is to be applied along with other updates to form the final model. Such modules must be separated in unit 10 by a line with the character "/" in column 1. The remainder of the line is free-form and may contain an identifying comment. Note that the ascending order constraint on update sequence numbers is released between modules, but remains in effect within each module.

It is convenient to categorize updates in the following manner:

- local : updates which are used to construct a specific model
- global : updates which are more general in nature and are of use in many different models
- permanent : updates which improve the code for all possible applications

In constructing local updates, only the lower three digits of the sequence numbers should be altered. Digits 4 and 5 can then be used for global and permanent updates, thereby limiting the possible interference when using multiple update sets.

The final process within UPDOC is the distribution of the COM-DECKS, common PARAMETER and COMMON statements, throughout the code where they are designated with \*CALL commands in the base code.

After constructing the input file (unit 10), the base code is placed on unit 20, and UPDOC is executed, rewriting unit 20 with the resulting model code. This file can then be compiled and executed.

Permanent updates should be made only through the GFDL staff. As stated earlier, users are encouraged to make homemade global updates available to other users through GFDL. They should be written as generally as possible and well checked out. All known users will be notified periodically of the latest permanent and global updates available.



## I. Memory requirements

The following symbols will be used in the memory formulas below:

IMT : total number of grid points east-west  
JMT : total number of grid points north-south  
KM : total number of grid points vertically  
LBC : number of arrays kept as slab incidental data  
NKFLDS : number of IMT x JMT fields stored on unit 12  
(normally 7)  
NISLE : number of islands in the model  
I : 1 if NISLE > 0  
0 if NISLE = 0  
H : 1 if in fullword mode  
1/2 if in halfword mode  
C : 0 if in disc I/O mode  
1 if in core contained mode

The common block, WORKSP, is the single largest block of memory used by the model for most applications. Since the relaxation solution for the external mode is done after all of the row-by-row computations of CLINIC and TRACER are completed, the same work space may be used for both. Therefore, WORKSP appears in an alternate version in RELAX. Depending on the grid shape, the RELAX version (R) may be smaller or larger than the standard version (S) found in the other routines. The total space taken by each of the two is:

$$\text{MEM(S)} = (78 + 8 \cdot \text{NT}) \cdot \text{IMT} \cdot \text{KM} + (37 + 7 \cdot \text{LBC}) \cdot \text{IMT}$$

$$\text{MEM(R)} = 6 \cdot \text{IMT} \cdot \text{JMT} + \text{IMT} + \text{I} \cdot 2 \cdot \text{IMT} \cdot \text{JMT} + \text{NISLE}$$

The requirement for WORKSP is the maximum of these two. The requirement for the next largest common block, FIELDS, is  $4 \cdot \text{IMT} \cdot \text{JMT}$ . Data in singly dimensioned arrays takes extremely little memory and will not be considered here. If the model is run in core contained mode, an additional block must be provided for the virtual disc, "BIG":

$$\text{MEM(BIG)} = 20 + \text{NKFLDS} \cdot \text{IMT} \cdot \text{JMT} + 2 \cdot ((\text{NT} + 2) \cdot \text{IMT} \cdot \text{KM} + \text{LBC} \cdot \text{IMT}) \cdot \text{JMT}$$

If the model is run in halfword mode, these figures are all multiplied by 1/2. The total data memory requirement is then

$$\text{MEM(TOTAL)} = [\text{Maximum of (MEM(S), MEM(R))} + 4 \cdot \text{IMT} \cdot \text{JMT} + \text{C} \cdot \text{MEM(BIG)}] \cdot \text{H}$$

In addition, memory will be used by both the object code of the model, and I/O buffers (in the disc I/O mode).

## J. Polynomial approximation to the Knudsen formula.

A technique is described in Bryan and Cox (1972) whereby, for each level of the model individually, a 9-term, 3rd order polynomial in temperature and salinity may be constructed to serve as the equation of state, which closely approximates the Knudsen formula for the density of seawater. A considerable decrease in computational effort is realized over using the formula directly. To use this technique, a set of nine coefficients must be provided for each level. The program "KNUDSN" generates FORTRAN "DATA" statements on unit 10 containing these coefficients, with the proper sequence numbers included, so they can be merged directly into the unit 10 input file UPDOC. On a listing of "KNUDSN", near the top are two comment lines with asterisks extending to the right, directing the entry of, first, the number of levels (LEVELS= ), corresponding to KM in the base code, and secondly, for each level, the thickness in centimeters corresponding to DZ in the base code. The bounds of T and S over which the polynomial is to be fitted is given by the array TS for each 250 meter depth span of the ocean. It is currently set at a reasonably general distribution but may be altered if unusual T or S values are expected, such as in a paleo-oceanographic model.

The values of LEVELS and DZ currently entered correspond to those of sample models 2 and 3 (see section L). "KNUDSN" may be run in its present form to obtain a check with the coefficients used there. Note, however, that somewhat different values may be obtained, particularly for the higher order terms, due to different precision and/or object code sequence produced by different machines.

Bryan, K., and M. D. Cox, 1972: An approximate equation of state for numerical models of ocean circulation. J. Phys. Oceanogr., 2, 510-514.

\*CONDECK PARAM  
 PARAMETER (INT=??,JMT=??,KM=??,NT=??,LSEG=??,NISLE=??,LBC=??  
 \*,LSEGF=??,JFRST=??,JFTO=??,JFT1=??,JFT2=??,JFUO=??,JFU1=??,JFU2=??

C  
 C  
 C  
 C  
 C

FILTER T TO YIELD EQUIV DX AT J=JFTO FROM J=JFRST TO JFT1 AND  
 J=JFT2 TO JMTN1  
 FILTER U TO YIELD EQUIV DX AT J=JFUO FROM J=JFRST TO JFU1 AND  
 J=JFU2 TO JMTN2

\*,INU=INT-1  
 \*,INU=INT  
 \*,INTP1=INT+1,INTM1=INT-1,INTH2=INT-2,INUM1=INU-1,INUM2=INU-2  
 \*,JNTP1=JMT+1,JMTN1=JMT-1,JNTH2=JMT-2,JSCAN=JNTH2  
 \*  
 \*,KMP1=KM+1,KMP2=KM+2,KMN1=KM-1  
 \*,MSLAB=INT\*((NT+2)\*KM+LBC),NWDS=INT\*JMT,NSWICH=LBC\*INT  
 \*,JSKPT=JFT2-JFT1,JSKPU=JFU2-JFU1  
 \*,NJTBT=(JFT1-JFRST+1)+(JMTN1-JFT2+1)  
 \*,NJTBFU=(JFU1-JFRST+1)+(JMTN1-JFU2+1)  
 \*,NSSIF=2\*(NJTBT+NJTBFU)\*LSEGF\*KM+2\*NJTBFU\*LSEGF  
 \*,NDICES=2\*LSEGF\*JMT+4\*NISLE  
 \*  
 \*,INTKM=INT\*KM,NTMIN2=NT+1/NT,NKFLDS=7\*(NDICES/NWDS)  
 IMPLICIT HALF PRECISION(A-H,O-Z)

\*CONDECK FULLWD

REAL TTSEC,AREA,VOLUME,AKNTRL,PAD,ENGINT,ENGEXT,TTDTOT,BUOY,  
 \* PLICIN,PLICEX,EKTOT,DTABS,TVAR

LOGICAL EB

COMMON /FULLWD/ ITT,TTSEC,AREA,VOLUME,AKNTRL(6),PAD(10),  
 \* ENGINT(8),ENGEXT(8),TTDTOT(6,NT),BUOY,PLICIN,PLICEX,EKTOT,  
 \* DTABS(NT),TVAR(NT),WFIRST,MLAST,NMIX,NENERGY,NWRITE,NA,NB,NC,  
 \* MXSCAN,NDISK,NDISK,NDISKA,KONTRL,KFLDS,LABS(3),MIX,MXP,NERGY,  
 \* MSCAN,MSB,NDW,NTSI,KAR(KM),  
 \* KMT(INT),KNTP(INT),KNU(INT),KNUP(INT),EB,  
 \* ISZ(JMT,LSEG),IEZ(JMT,LSEG)  
 \* ,ISIS(NISLE),IEIS(NISLE),JSIS(NISLE),JEIS(NISLE)  
 \* ,ISTF(NJTBT,LSEGF,KM),IETF(NJTBT,LSEGF,KM),  
 \* ,ISUF(NJTBFU,LSEGF,KM),IEUF(NJTBFU,LSEGF,KM),  
 \* ,ISZF(NJTBFU,LSEGF),IEZF(NJTBFU,LSEGF),  
 \* SPSIM(INT),SPCOS(INT)

\*CONDECK SCALAR

COMMON /SCALAR/ DTTS,DTUV,DTSF,C2DTTS,C2DTUV,C2DTSF,AH,AM,FKPH,  
 \* FKPH,ACOR,CRIT,SOR,OMEGA,RADIUS,GRAV,RADIAN,PI,SWLDEG

\*CONDECK ONEDIM

COMMON /ONEDIM/

\* DXT (INT),DXTR (INT),DXT2R(INT),DXU (INT),DXUR (INT),DXU2R(INT)  
 \* ,DXU4R(INT),DXT4R(INT),SFU (INT),SFUB (INT),SFV (INT),SFVB (INT)  
 \* ,ZUN (INT),ZUS (INT),ZVN (INT),ZVS (INT)  
 \* ,DYT (JMT),DYTR (JMT),DYT2R(JMT),DYU (JMT),DYUR (JMT),DYU2R(JMT)  
 \* ,DYU4R(JMT),DYT4R(JMT),CS (JMT),CSR (JMT),CST (JMT),CSTR (JMT)  
 \* ,PHI (JMT),PHIT (JMT),SINE (JMT),TNG (JMT)  
 \* ,C2DZ (KM),DZ (KM),DZZR (KM),EEH (KM),EEM (KM),FFH (KM)  
 \* ,FFH (KM),ZDZ (KM)  
 \* ,DZZ (KMP1),DZZ2R(KMP1),ZDZZ(KMP1),TINIT(KM,NT)

\*CONDECK FIELDS

COMMON /FIELDS/ P(INT,JMT),PB(INT,JMT),ZTD(INT,JMT),HR(INT,JMT)

\*CONDECK WRKSPA

COMMON /WORKSP/

\*TA (INT,KM,NT),UA (INT,KM),VA (INT,KM),BCON(INT,LBC),  
 \*TBP(INT,KM,NT),UBP(INT,KM),VBP(INT,KM),  
 \* FKXUP(INT),WSYP(INT),  
 \* TP (INT,KM,NT),UP (INT,KM),VP (INT,KM),  
 \* FKXTP(INT),WSXP(INT),  
 \* TB (INT,KM,NT),UB (INT,KM),VB (INT,KM),  
 \* FKXU (INT),WSY (INT),  
 \* T (INT,KM,NT),U (INT,KM),V (INT,KM),  
 \* FKXT (INT),WSX (INT),  
 \* TBN(INT,KM,NT),UBN(INT,KM),VBN(INT,KM),  
 \* FKXUN(INT),WSYN(INT),  
 \* TM (INT,KM,NT),UH (INT,KM),VH (INT,KM),  
 \* FKXTH(INT),WSXN(INT)  
 COMMON /WORKSP/  
 \* UCLIN(INT,KM),VCLIN(INT,KM),USAV (INT,KM),VSAV (INT,KM),  
 \* RHON (INT,KM),RHOS (INT,KM),FUW (INT,KM),FVW (INT,KM),  
 \* FVSU (INT,KM),FVST (INT,KM),  
 \* FMM (INT,KM),FM (INT,KM),FMP (INT,KM),  
 \* GH (INT,KM),  
 \* UOVER(INT),UDIF (INT,KM),UUNDER(INT),  
 \* VOVER(INT),VDIF (INT,KM),VUNDER(INT),  
 \* W(INT,KMP1),TENPA(INT,KMP1),TENPB(INT,KMP1),  
 \* TDIF(INT,KMP2,NTMIN2),  
 \* ZUNENG(INT,8),ZUSENG(INT,8),ZVNENG(INT,8),ZVSENG(INT,8)  
 COMMON /WORKSP/  
 \* DXTQ (INT,KM),DXUQ (INT,KM),DXT4RQ(INT,KM),DXU2RQ(INT,KM),

000100000  
 000200000  
 000300000 F  
 000400000 FC  
 000500000 FC  
 000600000 FC  
 000700000 FC  
 000800000 FC  
 000900000 FC  
 001000000 -O  
 001100000 O  
 001200000  
 001300000  
 001400000 S  
 001500000  
 001600000  
 001700000 F  
 001800000 F  
 001900000 F  
 002000000 F  
 002100000  
 002200000 F  
 002300000  
 002400000 H  
 002500000  
 002600000 H  
 002700000 H  
 002800000  
 002900000  
 003000000  
 003100000  
 003200000  
 003300000  
 003400000  
 003500000  
 003600000 I  
 003700000 F  
 003800000 F  
 003900000 F  
 004000000 F  
 004100000  
 004200000  
 004300000  
 004400000  
 004500000  
 004600000  
 004700000  
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 007100000  
 007200000  
 007300000  
 007400000  
 007500000  
 007600000  
 007700000  
 007800000  
 007900000  
 008000000  
 008100000  
 008200000  
 008300000  
 008400000

* DZ2RQ (INT,KH),DZZQ (INT,KH),DZZ2RQ(INT,KH),C2DZQ (INT,KH)	008500000
* EHQ (INT,KH),EEHQ (INT,KH),FFHQ (INT,KH),FFHQ (INT,KH)	008600000
* CQ (INT,KH,9 ),TOQ (INT,KH ),SOQ (INT,KH )	008700000
* CIQ(INT,KH,9,2),TOIQ(INT,KH,2),SOIQ(INT,KH,2)	008800000
*COMDECK WRKSPB	008900000
COMMON /WORKSP/	009000000
* ISHASK(INT,JMT),COF(INT,JMT),COFIS(NISLE)	009100000 I
* CFN(INT,JMT),CFS(INT,JMT),CFE(INT,JMT),CFW(INT,JMT),	009200000
* PTD(INT,JMT),RES(INT,JMT),CPF(INT)	009300000
*COMDECK BITVEC	009400000
BIT KEVENBV(INT,KH),KODDBV(INT,KH),KALTBV(INT,KH,2)	009500000
EQUIVALENCE (KODDBV,KALTBV(1,1,1)),(KEVENBV,KALTBV(1,1,2))	009600000
COMMON /BITVEC/ KALTBV	009700000
*COMDECK TIME	009800000
REAL T0,T1,T2,T3,TIME	009900000
COMMON /TIME/ TIME(10)	010000000



9831 FORMAT(1X,'NWDS & NSLAB MUST BE EVEN FOR QDAM IN HALFWORD MODE')

```
C
C-----
C INITIALIZE VARIOUS QUANTITIES
C-----
C
  NWRITE=1000000
  NDW=1000000
  NTSI=1
  NA=0
  NB=0
  NC=0
  KONTRL=11
  KFLDS=12
  LABS(1)=13
  LABS(2)=14
  LABS(3)=15
  PI=3.1415927
  OMEGA=3.1415927/43082.
  RADIUS=6370.E5
  RADIAN=57.29578
  GRAV=980.6
C-----
C SET THE LATITUDE (IN DEGREES) OF THE SOUTHERN WALL
C-----
C
  SWLDEG=??
C-----
C SET Y DIMENSION OF BOXES IN DEGREES AND CONVERT TO CENTIMETERS
C-----
C
  DO 52 J=2,JMTH1
    DYT(J)=??
    DYT(J)=DYT(J)*RADIUS/RADIAN
  52 CONTINUE
  DYT(1)=DYT(2)
  DYT(JMT)=DYT(JMTH1)
C-----
C SET X DIMENSION OF BOXES IN DEGREES AND CONVERT TO CENTIMETERS
C-----
C
  DO 57 I=2,INTM1
    DXT(I)=??
    DXT(I)=DXT(I)*RADIUS/RADIAN
  57 CONTINUE
  DXT(1)=DXT(2)
  DXT(INT)=DXT(INTM1)
C-----
C SET CYCLIC CONDITIONS ON DXT
C
  DXT(1)=DXT(INTM1)
  DXT(INT)=DXT(2)
C-----
C SET Z DIMENSION OF BOXES (IN CENTIMETERS)
C-----
C
  DZ(1)=??
C-----
C READ IN RUN PARAMETERS
C-----
C
  READ (5,CONTRL)
  WRITE(6,CONTRL)
  READ (5,EDDY)
  WRITE(6,EDDY)
  READ (5,TSTEPS)
  WRITE(6,TSTEPS)
  READ (5,PARMS)
  WRITE(6,PARMS)
  AM=AMF
  AH=AHF
  FKPH=FKPMF
  FKPH=FKPHF
  DTTS=DTTSF
  DTUV=DTUVF
  DTSF=DTSFF
  ACOR=ACORF
  SOR=SORF
  CRIT=CRITF
```

```
108400000 H
108500000 C
108600000 C
108700000 C
108800000 C
108900000 C
109000000
109100000
109200000
109300000
109400000
109500000
109600000
109700000
109800000
109900000
110000000
110100000
110200000
110300000
110400000
110500000
110600000 C
110700000 C
110800000 C
110900000 C
111000000 C
111100000
111200000 C
111300000 C
111400000 C
111500000 C
111600000 C
111700000
111800000
111900000
112000000
112100000
112200000
112300000 C
112400000 C
112500000 C
112600000 C
112700000 C
112800000
112900000
113000000
113100000
113200000
113300000
113400000 OC
113500000 OC
113600000 OC
113700000 O
113800000 O
113900000 C
114000000 C
114100000 C
114200000 C
114300000 C
114400000
114500000 C
114600000 C
114700000 C
114800000 C
114900000 C
115000000
115100000
115200000
115300000
115400000
115500000
115600000
115700000
115800000
115900000
116000000
116100000
116200000
116300000
116400000
116500000
116600000
116700000
```



```

        FXB=FXA*FLOAT(I-2)
        SPSIN(I)=SIN(FXB)
        SPCOS(I)=COS(FXB)
        IF(ABS(SPSIN(I)).LT.FX)SPSIN(I)=0.0
        IF(ABS(SPCOS(I)).LT.FX)SPCOS(I)=0.0
670 CONTINUE
        SPSIN(1)=0.0
        SPCOS(1)=0.0
        SPSIN(INU)=0.0
        SPCOS(INU)=0.0
C-----
C PRINT GRID GEOMETRY ARRAYS
C-----
        PRINT 9701
9701 FORMAT(50HO GRID BOX THICKNESS 'DZ' )
        PRINT 970, DZ
        PRINT 9702
9702 FORMAT(50HO GRID POINT SEPARATION 'DZZ' )
        PRINT 970, DZZ
        PRINT 9703
9703 FORMAT(50HO DEPTH OF BOX BOTTOM 'ZDZ' )
        PRINT 970, ZDZ
        PRINT 9704
9704 FORMAT(50HO DEPTH OF GRID POINT 'ZDZZ' )
        PRINT 970, ZDZZ
        PRINT 9705
9705 FORMAT(50HO LATITUDE OF T,S POINTS (RADIAN) 'PHIT' )
        PRINT 970, PHIT
        PRINT 9706
9706 FORMAT(50HO LATITUDE OF U,V POINTS (RADIAN) 'PHI' )
        PRINT 970, PHI
        PRINT 9707
9707 FORMAT(50HO COSINE OF T,S LATITUDE 'CST' )
        PRINT 970, CST
        PRINT 9708
9708 FORMAT(50HO COSINE OF U,V LATITUDE 'CS' )
        PRINT 970, CS
        PRINT 9709
9709 FORMAT(50HO SINE OF U,V LATITUDE 'SINE' )
        PRINT 970, SINE
970 FORMAT(1X,10E13.5)
C-----
C OPEN THE DISK DATASETS
C-----
        CALL OSTART(KONTRL,20,20,1)
        CALL OSTART(KFLDS,NKFLDS=NWDS,NWDS,1)
        NBUF=2
        CALL OSTART(LABS(1),JMT=NSLAB,NSLAB,NBUF)
        CALL OSTART(LABS(2),JMT=NSLAB,NSLAB,NBUF)
        CALL OSTART(LABS(3),JMT=NSLAB,NSLAB,NBUF)
        IF(NFIRST.EQ.0) CALL ORD(21)
C-----
C *****
C END INTRODUCTORY SECTION *****
C-----
C *****
C BEGIN SECTION WHICH IS EXECUTED ONLY WHEN STARTING *****
C A RUN FROM SCRATCH *****
C-----
        IF (NFIRST.EQ.0) GO TO 160
C-----
C SET MAXIMUM LEVEL INDICATORS FOR TOPOGRAPHY
C-----
        DO 690 J=1,JMT
        DO 690 I=1,INT
            FKMP(I,J)=0
            FKMQ(I,J)=0
            FKHZ(I,J)=0
690 CONTINUE
C *****
C 1ST, SET NUMBER OF VERTICAL LEVELS FOR T POINTS
C *****
        DO 700 J=2,JMTH1
        DO 700 I=2,INTH1
            FKMP(I,J)=??
700 CONTINUE

```

```

125200000 F
125300000 F
125400000 F
125500000 F
125600000 F
125700000 F
125800000 F
125900000 F
126000000 F
126100000 F
126200000 C
126300000 C
126400000 C
126500000 C
126600000 C
126700000
126800000
126900000
127000000
127100000
127200000
127300000
127400000
127500000
127600000
127700000
127800000
127900000
128000000
128100000
128200000
128300000
128400000
128500000
128600000
128700000
128800000
128900000
129000000
129100000
129200000
129300000
129400000
129500000 C
129600000 C
129700000 C
129800000 C
129900000 C
130000000
130100000
130200000
130300000
130400000
130500000
130600000 K
130700000 C
130800000 C
130900000 C
131000000 C
131100000 C
131200000 C
131300000 C
131400000 C
131500000 C
131600000 C
131700000
131800000 C
131900000 C
132000000 C
132100000 C
132200000 C
132300000
132400000
132500000
132600000
132700000
132800000
132900000 C
133000000 C
133100000 C
133200000
133300000
133400000
133500000

```



C		133600000	OC
C	SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	133700000	OC
C		133800000	OC
	DO 728 J=1,JMT	133900000	O
	FKMP( 1,J)=FKMP(INTM1,J)	134000000	O
	FKMP(INT,J)=FKMP( 2,J)	134100000	O
	728 CONTINUE	134200000	O
C		134300000	C
C	2ND, COMPUTE NUMBER OF VERTICAL LEVELS AT EACH U,V POINT	134400000	C
C		134500000	C
	DO 730 J=1,JNTH1	134600000	
	DO 730 I=1,INTM1	134700000	
	FKMQ(I,J)=MIN(FKMP(I,J),FKMP(I+1,J),FKMP(I,J+1),FKMP(I+1,J+1))	134800000	
	730 CONTINUE	134900000	
C		135000000	OC
C	SET CYCLIC CONDITIONS	135100000	OC
C		135200000	OC
	DO 732 J=1,JMT	135300000	O
	FKMQ(INT,J)=FKMQ(2,J)	135400000	O
	732 CONTINUE	135500000	O
C		135600000	C
C	3RD, COMPUTE AN ARRAY TO INDICATE "INTERIOR" GRID BOXES	135700000	C
C		135800000	C
	DO 740 J=2,JNTH1	135900000	
	DO 740 I=2,INU	136000000	
	FKMZ(I,J)=MIN(FKMQ(I-1,J-1),FKMQ(I,J-1),FKMQ(I-1,J),FKMQ(I,J))	136100000	
	740 CONTINUE	136200000	
C		136300000	OC
C	SET CYCLIC CONDITIONS	136400000	OC
C		136500000	OC
	DO 742 J=1,JMT	136600000	O
	FKMZ(1,J)=FKMZ(INTM1,J)	136700000	O
	742 CONTINUE	136800000	O
C		136900000	C
C	-----	137000000	C
C	COMPUTE START & END INDICES FOR STREAM FUNCTION CALCULATIONS	137100000	C
C	-----	137200000	C
C		137300000	C
	DO 750 N=1,NDICES	137400000	
	ISZ(N,1)=0	137500000	
	750 CONTINUE	137600000	
	LSEGP=LSEG+1	137700000	
	DO 780 J=3,JSCAN	137800000	
	L=1	137900000	
	DO 780 I=2,INUM1	138000000	
	IF(FKMZ(I-1,J).EQ.O. .AND. FKMZ(I,J).NE.O.) ISZ(J,L)=I	138100000	
	IF(I.EQ.2 .AND. FKMZ(INT,J).NE.O.) ISZ(J,L)=2	138200000	
	IF(FKMZ(I,J).NE.O. .AND. FKMZ(I+1,J).EQ.O.) IEZ(J,L)=I	138300000	
	IF(I.EQ.INUM1 .AND. FKMZ(I+1,J).NE.O.) IEZ(J,L)=I	138400000	
	IF(FKMZ(I,J).NE.O. .AND. FKMZ(I+1,J).EQ.O.) L=L+1	138500000	
	IF(L.GT.LSEGP) STOP 780	138600000	
	780 CONTINUE	138700000	
C	-----	138800000	FC
C	FIND AND PRINT START & END INDICES FOR FILTERING	138900000	FC
C	-----	139000000	FC
C		139100000	FC
	PRINT 833	139200000	FC
	IF (LSEGP.GT.11) PRINT 834	139300000	F
	PRINT 835	139400000	F
	CALL FINDEX(FKMP,NJTBFT,KH,JFT1,JFT2,INT,ISTF,IETF)	139500000	F
	PRINT 836	139600000	F
	CALL FINDEX(FKMQ,NJTBFU,KH,JFU1,JFU2,INU,ISUF,IEUF)	139700000	F
	PRINT 837	139800000	F
	CALL FINDEX(FKMZ,NJTBFU, 1,JFU1,JFU2,INT,ISZF,IEZF)	139900000	F
	833 FORMAT (1H1,'START AND END INDICES FOR FOURIER FILTERING:')	140000000	F
	834 FORMAT (1X,'ONLY 11 SETS OF INDICES FIT ACCROSS THE PAGE.',	140100000	F
	' OTHERS WILL NOT BE PRINTED.')	140200000	F
	835 FORMAT (///1X,'FILTERING INDICES FOR T,S:')	140300000	F
	836 FORMAT (///1X,'FILTERING INDICES FOR U,V:')	140400000	F
	837 FORMAT (///1X,'FILTERING INDICES FOR STREAM FUNCTION:')	140500000	F
C	-----	140600000	F
C	COMPUTE FIELD OF RECIPROCAL DEPTH	140700000	C
C	-----	140800000	C
C		140900000	C
	DO 790 J=1,JMT	141000000	C
	DO 790 I=1,INT	141100000	C
	HR(I,J)=0.0	141200000	
	IF(FKMQ(I,J).NE.O) HR(I,J)=1./ZDZ(INT(FKMQ(I,J)))	141300000	
	790 CONTINUE	141400000	
C		141500000	
C	SET SYMMETRY CONDITIONS	141600000	SC
C		141700000	SC
C		141800000	SC
C		141900000	SC

```

DO 792 I=1,INT
  HR(I,JMT)=HR(I,JMTH2)
792 CONTINUE
C-----
C COMPUTE THE SURFACE AREA AND VOLUME OF THE OCEAN
C-----
C
  AREA=0.0
  VOLUME=0.0
  DO 800 J=2,JMTH1
  DO 800 I=2,INTM1
    IF(FKMP(I,J).GT.0) THEN
      AREA=AREA+CST(J)*DXT(I)*DYT(J)
      VOLUME=VOLUME+CST(J)*DXT(I)*DYT(J)*ZDZ(INT(FKMP(I,J)))
    ENDIF
  800 CONTINUE
C-----
C PRINT TOPOGRAPHY MAP
C (...NOTE.. THE NUMBER OF LEVELS ARE PRINTED IN HEX;
C A DOT SUPERIMPOSED ==> ADD AN ADDITIONAL 16)
C-----
C
  PRINT 950
  950 FORMAT(50H1 NUMBER OF LEVELS AT T,S POINTS AND U,V POINTS )
  DO 810 IBK=1,INT,65
    PRINT 960
  960 FORMAT(/)
    ISP=IBK
    IEPT=IBK+64
    IEPU=IBK+64
    IF(IEPT.GT.INT) IEPT=INT
    IF(IEPU.GT.INU) IEPU=INU
    DO 810 JREV=1,JMT
      J=JMT-JREV+1
      IF(J.NE.JMT) THEN
        DO 968 I=1,INT
          KPR(I)=FKHQ(I,J)
        968 CONTINUE
          PRINT 972, (KPR(I),I=ISP,IEPU)
        972 FORMAT(2X,65(1X,Z1))
          DO 969 I=1,INT
            ABT(I)=BLK
          969 CONTINUE
            DO 952 I=ISP,IEPU
              IF(KPR(I).GT.15)ABT(I)=DOT
            952 CONTINUE
              PRINT 971, (ABT(I),I=ISP,IEPU)
            971 FORMAT(2H+ ,65(1X,A1))
            ENDIF
            DO 953 I=1,INT
              KPR(I)=FKMP(I,J)
            953 CONTINUE
              PRINT 982, (KPR(I),I=ISP,IEPT)
            982 FORMAT(1X,65(1X,Z1))
            DO 979 I=1,INT
              ABT(I)=BLK
            979 CONTINUE
              DO 954 I=ISP,IEPT
                IF(KPR(I).GT.15)ABT(I)=DOT
              954 CONTINUE
                PRINT 981, (ABT(I),I=ISP,IEPT)
            981 FORMAT(1H+ ,65(1X,A1))
            810 CONTINUE
C-----
C PRINT AREA AND VOLUME OF THE OCEAN, AS WELL AS START & END
C INDICES FOR THE STREAM FUNCTION CALCULATION
C-----
C
  PRINT 940, AREA,VOLUME
  940 FORMAT(/,15H SURFACE AREA =,1PE13.6,5X,9H VOLUME =,1PE13.6)
  PRINT 9502
  9502 FORMAT(43H1 START AND END INDICES FOR STREAM FUNCTION)
  DO 830 JREV=1,JMT
    J=JMT-JREV+1
    PRINT 930,J, (ISZ(J,L),IEZ(J,L),L=1,LSEG)
  930 FORMAT(' J=',I3,5X,5(2I5,10X))
  830 CONTINUE
C-----
C READ IN INITIAL TRACER VALUES
C AND ISLAND BOX CORNER POINT INDICES

```

```

14200000 S
14210000 S
14220000 S
14230000 C
14240000 C
14250000 C
14260000 C
14270000 C
14280000
14290000
14300000
14310000
14320000
14330000
14340000
14350000
14360000
14370000 C
14380000 C
14390000 C
14400000 C
14410000 C
14420000 C
14430000 C
14440000
14450000
14460000
14470000
14480000
14490000
14500000
14510000
14520000
14530000
14540000
14550000
14560000
14570000
14580000
14590000
14600000
14610000
14620000
14630000
14640000
14650000
14660000
14670000
14680000
14690000
14700000
14710000
14720000
14730000
14740000
14750000
14760000
14770000
14780000
14790000
14800000
14810000
14820000
14830000
14840000
14850000 C
14860000 C
14870000 C
14880000 C
14890000 C
14900000 C
14910000
14920000
14930000
14940000
14950000
14960000
14970000
14980000
14990000
15000000 C
15010000 C
15020000 C
15030000 IC

```

```

C-----
C
      READ (5,TSPROF)
      WRITE(6,TSPROF)
      DO 832 H=1,NT
      DO 832 K=1,KH
      TINIT(K,H)=TINITF(K,H)
832  CONTINUE
      READ (5,IBOX)
      WRITE(6,IBOX)
C-----
C INITIALIZE SLAB DATA ON DISK
C-----
C
      DO 880 J=1,JHT
      DO 840 I=1,IHT
C
C SET WIND STRESS TO SPECIFIED DISTRIBUTION
C
      WSY(I)=??
      WSY(I)=??
C
C SET MAXIMUM LEVEL INDICATORS TO VALUES COMPUTED ABOVE
C
      FKMT(I)=FKMP(I,J)
      FKHU(I)=FKHQ(I,J)
840  CONTINUE
      DO 842 K=1,KH
      DO 842 I=1,IHT
C
C SET INTERNAL NODE VELOCITIES TO ZERO
C
      UB(I,K)=0.0
      U (I,K)=0.0
      VB(I,K)=0.0
      V (I,K)=0.0
      DO 842 H=1,NT
      TB(I,K,H)=0.0
      T (I,K,H)=0.0
842  CONTINUE
C
C SET TRACERS OVER OCEAN POINTS TO SPECIFIED VALUES
C
      DO 870 I=1,IHT
      KZ=FKMP(I,J)
      IF(KZ.NE.0) THEN
      DO 860 K=1,KZ
      DO 860 H=1,NT
      TB(I,K,H)=TINIT(K,H)
      IF(H.EQ.2) TB(I,K,H)=TINIT(K,H)-0.035
      T(I,K,H)=TB(I,K,H)
860  CONTINUE
      ENDIF
870  CONTINUE
C
C SEND THE INITIAL SLABS TO DISK
C
      CALL OPUT(LABS(1),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1,TB)
      CALL OPUT(LABS(2),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1,T )
      CALL OPUT(LABS(3),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1,T )
880  CONTINUE
C-----
C INITIALIZE REMAINDER OF DISK
C-----
C
C SET INITIAL STREAM FUNCTION TO ZERO
C
      DO 890 J=1,JHT
      DO 890 I=1,IHT
      PB(I,J)=0.0
      P (I,J)=0.0
890  CONTINUE
C
C SEND INITIALIZED DATA TO DISC
C
      CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWDS,1,PB)
      CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWDS,NWDS+1,P)
      CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWDS,3*NWDS+1,HR)
      CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWDS,4*NWDS+1,P)
      CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWDS,5*NWDS+1,P)
C
C CONVERT START AND END INDICES TO REAL (THIS IS DONE TO ACCONODATE

```

```

150400000 C
150500000 C
150600000
150700000
150800000
150900000
151000000
151100000
151200000 I
151300000 I
151400000 C
151500000 C
151600000 C
151700000 C
151800000 C
151900000
152000000
152100000 C
152200000 C
152300000 C
152400000
152500000
152600000 C
152700000 C
152800000 C
152900000
153000000
153100000
153200000
153300000
153400000 C
153500000 C
153600000 C
153700000
153800000
153900000
154000000
154100000
154200000
154300000
154400000
154500000 C
154600000 C
154700000 C
154800000
154900000
155000000
155100000
155200000
155300000
155400000
155500000
155600000
155700000
155800000
155900000 C
156000000 C
156100000 C
156200000
156300000
156400000
156500000
156600000 C
156700000 C
156800000 C
156900000 C
157000000 C
157100000 C
157200000 C
157300000
157400000
157500000
157600000
157700000
157800000 C
157900000 C
158000000 C
158100000
158200000
158300000
158400000
158500000
158600000 C
158700000 C

```

```

C THE OPTION OF RUNNING THE MODEL IN HALFWORD MODE; ALSO,
C NOTE THAT "FINS" IS EQUIVALENCED WITH "P")
C
C DO 164 N=1,NDICES
C FINS(N)=ISZ(N,1)
164 CONTINUE
C SET TIMESTEP COUNTER AND TOTAL ELAPSED TIME TO ZERO
C
C ITT=0
C TTSEC=0.0
C SEND REMAINDER OF INITIALIZED DATA TO DISC
C
C CALL OPUT(KONTRL,20,1,ITT)
C CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NDICES,6*NWDS+1,FINS)
C
C *****
C END SECTION TO START FROM SCRATCH *****
C *****
C BEGIN SECTION TO TIMESTEP THE MODEL *****
C *****
C -----
C READ DISK DATA INTO MEMORY FOR STARTUP
C -----
C
C READ IN TIMESTEP COUNTER, TOTAL ELAPSED TIME, AREA AND VOLUME
C
160 CALL OGET(KONTRL,20,1,ITT)
C
C READ IN START AND END INDICES AND CONVERT TO INTEGERS
C
C CALL OGET(KFLDS,NDICES,6*NWDS+1,FINS)
C DO 165 N=1,NDICES
C ISZ(N,1)=FINS(N)
165 CONTINUE
C
C COMPUTE PERMUTING DISC INDICATORS AND READ IN 2 LEVELS OF
C STREAM FUNCTION AS WELL AS RECIPROCAL DEPTH.
C
C NDISK =MOD(ITT+0,3)+1
C NDISKA=MOD(ITT+1,3)+1
C CALL OGET(KFLDS,NWDS,(NDISK-1)*NWDS+1,PB)
C CALL OGET(KFLDS,NWDS,(NDISKA-1)*NWDS+1,P)
C CALL OGET(KFLDS,NWDS,3*NWDS+1,HR)
C
C -----
C INITIALIZE SEVERAL VARIABLES TO ZERO TO AVOID AN "UNINITIALIZED
C VARIABLE" TYPE OF ERROR LATER WHERE, FOR PURPOSES OF VEC-
C TORIZATION, THE COMPUTATION PROCEEDS ACROSS LAND POINTS
C -----
C
C DO 168 I=1,INT
C UUNDER(I)=0.0
C VUNDER(I)=0.0
C DO 166 J=1,JMT
C ZTD(I,J)=0.0
166 CONTINUE
C DO 167 K=1,KMP1
C TEMPA(I,K)=0.0
C TEMPB(I,K)=0.0
167 CONTINUE
C DO 168 M=1,MT
C DO 168 K=1,KMP2
C TDIF(I,K,M)=0.0
168 CONTINUE
C
C CALL GETIME(TO,TIME(1))
C
C -----
C PROCEED WITH TIMESTEPPING UNTIL THE SPECIFIED NUMBER
C OF STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN
C -----
C
200 CALL STEP
C
C -----
C SAVE RESTART DATA EVERY NWRITE TIMESTEPS, AND AT END OF RUN IF NA=1
C -----
C
C IF(MOD(ITT,NWRITE).EQ.0) CALL OWRT(22)

```

```

158800000 C
158900000 C
159000000 C
159100000 C
159200000 C
159300000 C
159400000 C
159500000 C
159600000 C
159700000 C
159800000 C
159900000 C
160000000 C
160100000 C
160200000 C
160300000 C
160400000 C
160500000 C
160600000 C
160700000 C
160800000 C
160900000 C
161000000 C
161100000 C
161200000 C
161300000 C
161400000 C
161500000 C
161600000 C
161700000 C
161800000 C
161900000 C
162000000 C
162100000 C
162200000 C
162300000 C
162400000 C
162500000 C
162600000 C
162700000 C
162800000 C
162900000 C
163000000 C
163100000 C
163200000 C
163300000 C
163400000 C
163500000 C
163600000 C
163700000 C
163800000 C
163900000 C
164000000 C
164100000 C
164200000 C
164300000 C
164400000 C
164500000 C
164600000 C
164700000 C
164800000 C
164900000 C
165000000 C
165100000 C
165200000 C
165300000 C
165400000 C
165500000 C
165600000 C
165700000 TC
165800000 T
165900000 C
166000000 C
166100000 C
166200000 C
166300000 C
166400000 C
166500000 C
166600000 K
166700000 K
166800000 Y
166900000 K
167000000 K
167100000 K

```





```

-----
C ESTABLISH OVER DIMENSIONED ARRAYS FOR VECTORIZATION
-----
C
DO 184 K=1,KH
DO 184 I=1,IHT
DXTQ (I,K)=DXT (I)
DXT4RQ(I,K)=DXT4R(I)
DKUQ (I,K)=DXU (I)
DXU2RQ(I,K)=DXU2R(I)
DZZQ (I,K)=DZZ (K)
DZZ2RQ (I,K)=DZZ2R (K)
DZZ2RQ(I,K)=DZZ2R(K)
C2DZQ (I,K)=C2DZ (K)
EEHQ (I,K)=EEH (K)
EEMQ (I,K)=EEM (K)
FFHQ (I,K)=FFH (K)
FFMQ (I,K)=FFM (K)
184 CONTINUE
-----
C LOAD COEFFICIENT ARRAYS FOR SUBSEQUENT CALLS TO "STATE" AND "STATEC"
-----
C CALL STINIT
-----
C QUEUE UP DISK READS FOR THIS TIMESTEP
-----
C
DO 120 J=2,JHTM1
CALL OFIND(LABS(NDISKB),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1)
CALL OFIND(LABS(NDISK),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1)
120 CONTINUE
-----
C INITIALIZE VARIOUS QUANTITIES USED FOR ANALYSIS OF THE SOLUTION
-----
C
EKTOT=0.0
DO 130 M=1,NT
DTABS(M)=0.0
TVAR(M)=0.0
130 CONTINUE
NERGY=0
IF(MOD(ITT,NENERGY).EQ.0) NERGY=1
IF(NERGY.EQ.1 .AND. MXP.EQ.0) THEN
BUOY=0.0
DO 190 LL=1,8
ENGINT(LL)=0.0
ENGEXT(LL)=0.0
DO 190 I=1,IHT
ZUSENG(I,LL)=0.0
ZVSENG(I,LL)=0.0
190 CONTINUE
DO 192 M=1,NT
DO 192 LL=1,6
TTDTOT(LL,M)=0.0
192 CONTINUE
DO 194 J=1,JHT
DO 193 M=1,NTHIN2
DO 193 LL=1,8
TTN(LL,J,M)=0.0
193 CONTINUE
DO 194 K=1,KH
THT(J,K)=0.0
194 CONTINUE
ENDIF
-----
C *****
C END OF SECTION FOR INITIALIZATION *****
C *****
C BEGIN A BOOTSTRAP PROCEDURE TO PREPARE FOR THE *****
C ROW-BY-ROW COMPUTATION OF PROGNOSTIC VARIABLES *****
C *****
-----
C FETCH DATA FOR ROW 2 FROM THE DISC
-----
C
CALL OGET(LABS(NDISKB),NSLAB,NSLAB+1,TBP)
CALL OGET(LABS(NDISK),NSLAB,NSLAB+1,TP)

```

```

208400000 C
208500000 C
208600000 C
208700000 C
208800000 C
208900000 C
209000000 C
209100000 C
209200000 C
209300000 C
209400000 C
209500000 C
209600000 C
209700000 C
209800000 C
209900000 C
210000000 C
210100000 C
210200000 C
210300000 C
210400000 C
210500000 C
210600000 C
210700000 C
210800000 C
210900000 C
211000000 C
211100000 C
211200000 C
211300000 C
211400000 C
211500000 C
211600000 C
211700000 C
211800000 C
211900000 C
212000000 C
212100000 C
212200000 C
212300000 C
212400000 C
212500000 C
212600000 C
212700000 C
212800000 C
212900000 C
213000000 C
213100000 C
213200000 C
213300000 C
213400000 C
213500000 C
213600000 C
213700000 C
213800000 C
213900000 C
214000000 C
214100000 C
214200000 C
214300000 C
214400000 C
214500000 C
214600000 C
214700000 C
214800000 C
214900000 C
215000000 C
215100000 C
215200000 C
215300000 C
215400000 C
215500000 C
215600000 C
215700000 C
215800000 C
215900000 C
216000000 C
216100000 C
216200000 C
216300000 C
216400000 C
216500000 C
216600000 C
216700000 C

```

```

-----
C SWITCH SLAB INCIDENTAL DATA INTO CORRECT SLAB AFTER READIN
-----
C
C IF(MOD(ITT,2)*MXP.NE.1) THEN
C   DO 220 N=1,MSWICH
C     BCON(N,1)=FKMUP(N)
C     FKMUP(N)=FKMTP(N)
C     FKHTP(N)=BCON(N,1)
220 CONTINUE
C   ENDIF
C
-----
C CONVERT MAXIMUM LEVEL INDICATORS TO INTEGERS
-----
C
C DO 222 I=1,INT
C   KMTP(I)=FKMTP(I)
C   KMUP(I)=FKMUP(I)
222 CONTINUE
C
-----
C MOVE TAU-1 DATA TO TAU LEVEL ON A MIXING TIMESTEP
-----
C
C IF(MIX.EQ.1) THEN
C   DO 224 M=1,NT
C     DO 224 K=1,KH
C       DO 224 I=1,INT
224     TBP(I,K,M)=TP(I,K,M)
C     CONTINUE
C     DO 226 K=1,KH
C       DO 226 I=1,INT
226     UBP(I,K)=UP(I,K)
C     VBP(I,K)=VP(I,K)
C     CONTINUE
C   ENDIF
C
-----
C INITIALIZE ARRAYS FOR FIRST CALLS TO CLINIC AND TRACER
-----
C
C FX=0.0
C DO 240 N=1,MSLAB
C   TBSLAB(N)=FX
C   T SLAB(N)=FX
240 CONTINUE
C DO 250 K=1,KH
C DO 250 I=1,INT
C   FVST(I,K)=FX
C   RHOS(I,K)=FX
C   FHM(I,K)=FX
C   FH(I,K)=FX
250 CONTINUE
C
-----
C CONSTRUCT MASK ARRAY FOR ROW 2 TRACERS
-----
C
C DO 254 K=1,KH
C DO 254 I=1,INT
C   IF(KMTP(I).GE.KAR(K)) THEN
C     FMP(I,K)=1.0
C   ELSE
C     FMP(I,K)=0.0
C   ENDIF
C   FXA=0.0
C   FXB=1.0
C   WHERE (KMTP(1;INT).GE.KAR(K))
C     FMP(1,K;INT)=FXB
C   OTHERWISE
C     FMP(1,K;INT)=FXA
C   END WHERE
254 CONTINUE
C
-----
C SET VORTICITY COMPUTATION ARRAYS AT SOUTHERN WALL
-----
C
C FX=0.0
C DO 258 I=1,INT
C   ZUS(I)=FX
C   ZVS(I)=FX

```

```

216800000 C
216900000 C
217000000 C
217100000 C
217200000 C
217300000 C
217400000 C
217500000 C
217600000 C
217700000 C
217800000 C
217900000 C
218000000 C
218100000 C
218200000 C
218300000 C
218400000 C
218500000 C
218600000 C
218700000 C
218800000 C
218900000 C
219000000 C
219100000 C
219200000 C
219300000 C
219400000 C
219500000 C
219600000 C
219700000 C
219800000 C
219900000 C
220000000 C
220100000 C
220200000 C
220300000 C
220400000 C
220500000 C
220600000 C
220700000 C
220800000 C
220900000 C
221000000 C
221100000 C
221200000 C
221300000 C
221400000 C
221500000 C
221600000 C
221700000 C
221800000 C
221900000 C
222000000 C
222100000 C
222200000 C
222300000 C
222400000 C
222500000 C
222600000 C
222700000 C
222800000 C
222900000 -W
223000000 -W
223100000 -W
223200000 -W
223300000 -W
223400000 -W
223500000 W
223600000 W
223700000 W
223800000 W
223900000 W
224000000 W
224100000 W
224200000 C
224300000 C
224400000 C
224500000 C
224600000 C
224700000 C
224800000 C
224900000 C
225000000 C
225100000 C

```



```

258 CONTINUE
C-----
C SAVE INTERNAL MODE VELOCITIES FOR ROW 2
C AND COMPUTE ADVECTIVE COEFFICIENT FOR SOUTH FACE OF ROW 2 U,V BOXES
C-----
C
FX=DYU2R(2)*CSR(2)*CST(2)*0.5
DO 260 K=1,KH
DO 260 I=1,INT
UCLIN(I,K)=UP(I,K)
VCLIN(I,K)=VP(I,K)
FVSU(I,K)=(VP(I,K)+V(I,K))*FX
260 CONTINUE
C-----
C COMPUTE EXTERNAL MODE VELOCITIES FOR ROW 2
C-----
C 1ST, COMPUTE FOR TAU-1 TIME LEVEL
C
J=1
DO 270 I=1,INTM1
DIAG1=PB(I+1,J+2)-PB(I,J+1)
DIAG2=PB(I,J+2)-PB(I+1,J+1)
SFUB(I)=-(DIAG1+DIAG2)*DYU2R(J+1)*HR(I,J+1)
SFVB(I)=(DIAG1-DIAG2)*DXU2R(I)*HR(I,J+1)*CSR(J+1)
270 CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, COMPUTE FOR TAU TIME LEVEL
C
DO 280 I=1,INTM1
DIAG1=P(I+1,J+2)-P(I,J+1)
DIAG2=P(I,J+2)-P(I+1,J+1)
SFU(I)=-(DIAG1+DIAG2)*DYU2R(J+1)*HR(I,J+1)
SFV(I)=(DIAG1-DIAG2)*DXU2R(I)*HR(I,J+1)*CSR(J+1)
280 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C
SFUB(INT)=SFUB(2)
SFVB(INT)=SFVB(2)
SFU(INT)=SFU(2)
SFV(INT)=SFV(2)
C-----
C ADD EXTERNAL MODE TO INTERNAL MODE FOR ROW 2 (OCEAN PTS. ONLY)
C-----
C
DO 300 K=1,KH
DO 300 I=1,IMU
IF(KHUP(I).GE.KAR(K)) THEN
UBP(I,K)=UBP(I,K)+SFUB(I)
VBP(I,K)=VBP(I,K)+SFVB(I)
UP(I,K)=UP(I,K)+SFU(I)
VP(I,K)=VP(I,K)+SFV(I)
ENDIF
WHERE (KNUP(1;IMU).GE.KAR(K))
UBP(1,K;IMU)=UBP(1,K;IMU)+SFUB(1;IMU)
VBP(1,K;IMU)=VBP(1,K;IMU)+SFVB(1;IMU)
UP(1,K;IMU)=UP(1,K;IMU)+SFU(1;IMU)
VP(1,K;IMU)=VP(1,K;IMU)+SFV(1;IMU)
ENDWHERE
300 CONTINUE
C-----
C ACCUMULATE KINETIC ENERGY FROM ROW 2 EVERY NTSI Timesteps
C-----
C
IF(MOD(ITT,NTSI).EQ.0) THEN
DO 305 K=1,KH
FX=0.5*CS(J+1)*DYU(J+1)*DZ(K)
DO 305 I=2,IMU1
EKTOT=EKTOT+(UP(I,K)*UP(I,K)+VP(I,K)*VP(I,K))*FX*DXU(I)
305 CONTINUE
ENDIF
C-----
C COMPUTE DENSITY OF ROW 2
C-----
C
CALL STATE(TP(1,1,1),TP(1,1,2),RHOS,TDIF(1,1,1),TDIF(1,1,2))
C
C SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

```

```

C      DO 310 K=1,KM
      RHOS(INT,K)=RHOS(2,K)
310  CONTINUE
C-----
C      END OF BOOTSTRAP PROCEDURE
C-----
C      BEGIN ROW-BY-ROW COMPUTATION OF PROGNOSTIC VARIABLES
C-----
C      DO 380 J=2,JMTH1
C-----
C      MOVE ALL SLAB DATA DOWN ONE ROW
C-----
C      DO 320 N=1,NSLAB
      TBM(N,1,1)=TB (N,1,1)
      TH (N,1,1)=T (N,1,1)
      TB (N,1,1)=TBP(N,1,1)
      T (N,1,1)=TP (N,1,1)
320  CONTINUE
C-----
C      COMPLETE READIN OF J+1 SLAB (EXCEPT LAST ROW)
C-----
C      IF(J.NE.JMTH1) THEN
      CALL OGET(LABS(NDISKB),NSLAB,J*NSLAB+1,TBP)
      CALL OGET(LABS(NDISK ),NSLAB,J*NSLAB+1,TP )
      ENDIF
C-----
C      INITIATE WRITEDOUT OF NEWLY COMPUTED DATA FROM PREVIOUS ROW
C-----
C      IF(J.GT.2) CALL OPUT(LABS(NDISKA),NSLAB,(J-2)*NSLAB+1,TA)
C-----
C      SWITCH SLAB INCIDENTAL DATA INTO CORRECT SLAB AFTER READIN
C-----
C      IF(MOD(ITT,2)+MXP.NE.1) THEN
      DO 332 N=1,NSWICH
      BCON(N,1)=FKNUP(N)
      FKNUP(N)=FKNTP(N)
      FKNTP(N)=BCON(N,1)
332  CONTINUE
      ENDIF
C-----
C      SHIFT MAXIMUM LEVEL INDICATORS DOWN ONE ROW AND SET J+1 VALUES
C-----
C      DO 334 I=1,INT
      KHT (I)=KHTP (I)
      KHU (I)=KNUP (I)
      KNTP(I)=FKNTP(I)
      KHUP(I)=FKHUP(I)
334  CONTINUE
C-----
C      SET SYMMETRY BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON LAST ROW
C-----
C      IF(J.EQ.JMTH1) THEN
      DO 335 I=1,INT
      KNTP(I)=FKHT (I)
      KNUP(I)=FKHU(I)
335  CONTINUE
      DO 336 M=1,NT
      DO 336 K=1,KM
      DO 336 I=1,INT
      TBP(I,K,M)=TB(I,K,M)
      TP(I,K,M)=T (I,K,M)
336  CONTINUE
      ENDIF
C-----
C      MOVE TAU-1 DATA TO TAU LEVEL ON A MIXING TIMESTEP
C-----

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```

233600000 OC
233700000 O
233800000 O
233900000 O
234000000 C
234100000 C
234200000 C
234300000 C
234400000 C
234500000 C
234600000 C
234700000 C
234800000 C
234900000 C
235000000 C
235100000 C
235200000 C
235300000 C
235400000 C
235500000 C
235600000 C
235700000 C
235800000 C
235900000 C
236000000 C
236100000 C
236200000 C
236300000 C
236400000 C
236500000 C
236600000 C
236700000 C
236800000 C
236900000 C
237000000 C
237100000 C
237200000 C
237300000 C
237400000 C
237500000 C
237600000 C
237700000 C
237800000 C
237900000 C
238000000 C
238100000 C
238200000 C
238300000 C
238400000 C
238500000 C
238600000 C
238700000 C
238800000 C
238900000 C
239000000 C
239100000 C
239200000 C
239300000 C
239400000 C
239500000 C
239600000 C
239700000 C
239800000 C
239900000 SC
240000000 SC
240100000 SC
240200000 SC
240300000 SC
240400000 S
240500000 S
240600000 S
240700000 S
240800000 S
240900000 S
241000000 S
241100000 S
241200000 S
241300000 S
241400000 S
241500000 S
241600000 C
241700000 C
241800000 C
241900000 C

```

```

C          IF(NIX.EQ.1) THEN
DO 337 M=1,NT
DO 337 K=1,KM
DO 337 I=1,INT
    TBP(I,K,M)=TP(I,K,M)
337 CONTINUE
DO 338 K=1,KM
DO 338 I=1,INT
    UBP(I,K)=UP(I,K)
    VBP(I,K)=VP(I,K)
338 CONTINUE
ENDIF

C-----
C SHIFT MASKS DOWN ONE ROW AND COMPUTE NEW MASKS
C-----
C
DO 345 K=1,KM
DO 345 I=1,INT
    FHM(I,K)=FH(I,K)
    FM(I,K)=FMP(I,K)
345 CONTINUE
DO 354 K=1,KM
DO 354 I=1,INT
    IF(KMTP(I).GE.KAR(K)) THEN
        FMP(I,K)=1.0
    ELSE
        FMP(I,K)=0.0
    ENDIF
    IF(KMU(I).GE.KAR(K)) THEN
        GM(I,K)=1.0
    ELSE
        GM(I,K)=0.0
    ENDIF
    FXA=0.0
    FXB=1.0
    WHERE (KMTP(1;INT).GE.KAR(K))
        FMP(1,K;INT)=FXB
    OTHERWISE
        FMP(1,K;INT)=FXA
    ENDWHERE
    WHERE (KMU(1;INT).GE.KAR(K))
        GM(1,K;INT)=FXB
    OTHERWISE
        GM(1,K;INT)=FXA
    ENDWHERE
354 CONTINUE

C          CALL GETINE(TO,T2)

C-----
C CALL THE MAIN COMPUTATIONAL ROUTINES TO UPDATE THE ROW
C-----
C          IF(J.NE.JMTH1) CALL CLINIC(J)
C          CALL CLINIC(J)
C          CALL GETINE(T1,T2)
C          TIME(3)=TIME(3)+T1-TO
C          CALL TRACER(J)
C          CALL GETINE(TO,T2)
C          TIME(4)=TIME(4)+TO-T1

C-----
C PRINT THE PROGRESSING SOLUTION AT SPECIFIED ROWS ON ENERGY TSTEP
C-----
C          NTEST=MOD(J,??)
C          IF(ENERGY.EQ.0.OR.MXP.EQ.1) GO TO 339
C          IF(NTEST.NE.0) GO TO 8090
C          IPRT=??

C          DETERMINE INDEX OF FIRST T OCEAN POINT
C          DO 430 I=1,INT
C             ISTRT=I
C             IF(KMI(I).NE.0) GO TO 431
430 CONTINUE
431 CONTINUE
ISTOP=ISTRT+IPRT-1

```

```

242000000 C
242100000 C
242200000 C
242300000 C
242400000 C
242500000 C
242600000 C
242700000 C
242800000 C
242900000 C
243000000 C
243100000 C
243200000 C
243300000 C
243400000 C
243500000 C
243600000 C
243700000 C
243800000 C
243900000 C
244000000 C
244100000 C
244200000 C
244300000 C
244400000 -W
244500000 -W
244600000 -W
244700000 -W
244800000 -W
244900000 -W
245000000 -W
245100000 -W
245200000 -W
245300000 -W
245400000 -W
245500000 W
245600000 W
245700000 W
245800000 W
245900000 W
246000000 W
246100000 W
246200000 W
246300000 W
246400000 W
246500000 W
246600000 W
246700000 C
246800000 TC
246900000 T
247000000 C
247100000 C
247200000 C
247300000 C
247400000 C
247500000 -S
247600000 -SC
247700000 S
247800000 SC
247900000 T
248000000 T
248100000 TC
248200000 C
248300000 C
248400000 T
248500000 T
248600000 TC
248700000 C
248800000 C
248900000 C
249000000 C
249100000 C
249200000 C
249300000 C
249400000 C
249500000 C
249600000 C
249700000 C
249800000 C
249900000 C
250000000 C
250100000 C
250200000 C
250300000 C

```

```

IF(ISTOP.GT.INT) ISTOP=INT
DO 8015 M=1,NT
  IF(M.EQ.1) PRINT 8001,J,ITT
  IF(M.EQ.2) PRINT 8002,J,ITT
  IF(M.EQ.3) PRINT 8003,J,ITT
  IF(M.EQ.4) PRINT 8004,J,ITT
8001 FORMAT(20H TEMPERATURE FOR J =,I4,12H AT TIMESTEP,I7)
8002 FORMAT(20H SALINITY FOR J =,I4,12H AT TIMESTEP,I7)
8003 FORMAT(20H TRACER 1 FOR J =,I4,12H AT TIMESTEP,I7)
8004 FORMAT(20H TRACER 2 FOR J =,I4,12H AT TIMESTEP,I7)
  SCL=1.0
  IF(M.EQ.2) SCL=1.E-3
  CALL MATRIX(T(1,1,M),INT,ISTR,ISTOP,0,KM,SCL)
8015 CONTINUE
  PRINT 8011,J,ITT
8011 FORMAT(20H W VELOCITY FOR J =,I4,12H AT TIMESTEP,I7)
C
C SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITION ON W BEFORE PRINTING
C
  DO 433 K=1,KMP1
  W(1,K)=W(INTM1,K)
  V(INT,K)=W(2,K)
433 CONTINUE
  SCL=1.E-3
  CALL MATRIX(W,INT,ISTR,ISTOP,0,KMP1,SCL)
C
C DETERMINE INDEX OF FIRST U,V OCEAN POINT
C
  DO 440 I=1,INTM1
  ISTR=I
  IF(KMU(I+1).NE.0) GO TO 441
440 CONTINUE
441 CONTINUE
  ISTOP=ISTR+IPRT-1
  IF(ISTOP.GT.INT) ISTOP=INT
  PRINT 8021,J,ITT
8021 FORMAT(20H U VELOCITY FOR J =,I4,12H AT TIMESTEP,I7)
  SCL=1.0
  CALL MATRIX(U,INT,ISTR,ISTOP,0,KM,SCL)
  PRINT 8022,J,ITT
8022 FORMAT(20H V VELOCITY FOR J =,I4,12H AT TIMESTEP,I7)
  CALL MATRIX(V,INT,ISTR,ISTOP,0,KM,SCL)
C
C -----
C COMPUTE THE NORTHWARD TRANSPORT OF EACH TRACER QUANTITY
C AS WELL AS THE ZONALLY INTEGRATED MERIDIONAL MASS TRANSPORT
C -----
C
8090 IF(J.EQ.JMTH1) GO TO 8190
DO 8092 K=1,KM
  VBR(K)=0.0
  DO 8092 M=1,NT
  TBR(K,M)=TBRN(K,M)
  TBRN(K,M)=0.0
8092 CONTINUE
  IF(J.GT.2) GO TO 8110
DO 8094 M=1,NT
DO 8094 K=1,KM
  TBR(K,M)=0.0
8094 CONTINUE
DO 8102 K=1,KM
  TOTDX=0.0
DO 8100 I=2,INTM1
  TOTDX=TOTDX+DXT(I)*(FM(I,K))
DO 8100 M=1,NT
  TBR(K,M)=TBR(K,M)+T(I,K,M)*FM(I,K)*DXT(I)
8100 CONTINUE
  IF(TOTDX.NE.0.0) THEN
DO 8101 M=1,NT
  TBR(K,M)=TBR(K,M)/TOTDX
8101 CONTINUE
  ENDIF
8102 CONTINUE
8110 CCTJ=AH*DYUR(J)
DO 8130 K=1,KM
  TOTDX=0.0
DO 8120 I=2,INTM1
  TOTDX=TOTDX+DXT(I)*(FMP(I,K))
  VBR(K)=VBR(K)+V(I,K)*DXU(I)*CS(J)
DO 8120 M=1,NT
  TBRN(K,M)=TBRN(K,M)+TP(I,K,M)*FMP(I,K)*DXT(I)
8120 CONTINUE
  IF(TOTDX.NE.0.0) THEN
DO 8122 M=1,NT

```

```

250400000
250500000
250600000
250700000
250800000
250900000
251000000
251100000
251200000
251300000
251400000
251500000
251600000
251700000
251800000
251900000
252000000 DC
252100000 DC
252200000 DC
252300000 0
252400000 0
252500000 0
252600000 0
252700000
252800000
252900000 C
253000000 C
253100000 C
253200000
253300000
253400000
253500000
253600000
253700000
253800000
253900000
254000000
254100000
254200000
254300000
254400000
254500000
254600000 C
254700000 C
254800000 C
254900000 C
255000000 C
255100000 C
255200000
255300000
255400000
255500000
255600000
255700000
255800000
255900000
256000000
256100000
256200000
256300000
256400000
256500000
256600000
256700000
256800000
256900000
257000000
257100000
257200000
257300000
257400000
257500000
257600000
257700000
257800000
257900000
258000000
258100000
258200000
258300000
258400000
258500000
258600000
258700000

```

```

      TBRN(K,M)=TBRN(K,M)/TOTDX
8122  CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      IF(K.EQ.1) TMT(J,1)=VBR(1)*DZ(1)
      IF(K.GT.1) TMT(J,K)=TMT(J,K-1)+VBR(K)*DZ(K)
      DO 8130 M=1,NT
        TTN(1,J,M)=TTN(1,J,M)+VBR(K)*(TBRN(K,M)+TBRN(K,M))*0.5*DZ(K)
      DO 8130 I=2,INTM1
        TTN(6,J,M)=TTN(6,J,M)+(V(I,K)*DXU(I)+V(I-1,K)*DXU(I-1))*
          (T(I,K,M)+TP(I,K,M))*CS(J)*0.25*DZ(K)
        * TTN(7,J,M)=TTN(7,J,M)-CCTJ*FM(I,K)*FHP(I,K)+
          (TP(I,K,M)-T(I,K,M))*DXT(I)*CS(J)*DZ(K)
8130  CONTINUE
      DO 8140 M=1,NT
      DO 8140 I=2,INTM1
        TOTDZ=0.0
        VBRZ=0.0
        TBRZ=0.0
        IKM=I
        IF(KMU(I-1).GT.KMU(I)) IKM=I-1
        KZ=KMU(IKM)
        IF(KZ.EQ.0) GO TO 8140
      DO 8135 K=1,KZ
        VBRZ=VBRZ+(V(I,K)*DXU(I)+V(I-1,K)*DXU(I-1))*DZ(K)
        TBRZ=TBRZ+(T(I,K,M)+TP(I,K,M))*DZ(K)
        TOTDZ=TOTDZ+DZ(K)
8136  CONTINUE
      TBRZ=TBRZ/TOTDZ
      TTN(3,J,M)=TTN(3,J,M)+VBRZ*TBRZ*CS(J)*0.25
      TTN(5,J,M)=TTN(5,J,M)-(WSX(I)*DXU(I)+WSX(I-1)*DXU(I-1))*
        (T(I,1,M)+TP(I,1,M)-TBRZ)*CS(J)/(8.0*OMEGA*SINE(J))
8140  CONTINUE
      DO 8150 M=1,NT
        TTN(2,J,M)=TTN(6,J,M)-TTN(1,J,M)
        TTN(4,J,M)=TTN(6,J,M)-TTN(3,J,M)-TTN(5,J,M)
        TTN(8,J,M)=TTN(6,J,M)+TTN(7,J,M)
8150  CONTINUE
8190  CONTINUE
339  CONTINUE
C-----
C PUT SLAB INCIDENTAL DATA INTO CORRECT SLAB FOR WRITEOUT
C-----
      IF(MOD(ITT,2).EQ.0) THEN
        DO 340 M=1,NSWICH
          BCON(M,1)=FKMT(M)
340   CONTINUE
        ELSE
          DO 360 M=1,NSWICH
            BCON(M,1)=FKMU(M)
360   CONTINUE
          ENDIF
380  CONTINUE
C-----
C END ROW-BY-ROW COMPUTATION
C-----
C PRINT ONE LINE OF TIMESTEP INFORMATION ON SPECIFIED TIMESTEPS
C-----
      IF(EB.AND.MIX.EQ.1) GO TO 390
      IF(MOD(ITT,NTSI).EQ.0) THEN
        EKTOT=EKTOT/VOLUME
        DO 381 M=1,NT
          DTABS(M)=DTABS(M)/VOLUME
381  CONTINUE
          DAYSYR=365.25
          TTYEAR=TTSEC/(3600.*24.*DAYSYR)
          TTDAY=TTSEC/(3600.*24.)
          TTDAY=MOD(TTDAY,DAYSYR)
          PRINT 910,ITT,TTYEAR,TTDAY,EKTOT,DTABS(1),DTABS(2),MSCAN
910  FORMAT(4H TS=,I6,7H YEAR=,F7.2,6H DAY=,F5.1,9H ENERGY=,
          * 1PE13.6,8H DTEMP=,1PE13.6,8H DSALT=,1PE13.6,8H SCANS=,I3)
          ENDIF
C-----
C COMPLETE AND PRINT THE ON-LINE INTEGRALS ON ENERGY TIMESTEPS
C-----
      IF(ENERGY.EQ.0) GO TO 390

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258800000
258900000
259000000
259100000
259200000
259300000
259400000
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260100000
260200000
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263900000
264000000
264100000
264200000
264300000
264400000
264500000
264600000
264700000
264800000
264900000
265000000
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265200000
265300000
265400000
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265700000
265800000
265900000
266000000
266100000
266200000
266300000
266400000
266500000
266600000
266700000
266800000
266900000
267000000
267100000

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C 1ST, NORMALIZE PREVIOUSLY COMPUTED INTEGRALS BY VOLUME
C
DO 382 LL=1,8
  ENGINT(LL)=ENGINT(LL)/VOLUME
  ENGEXT(LL)=ENGEXT(LL)/VOLUME
382 CONTINUE
DO 383 M=1,NT
  TVAR(M)=TVAR(M)/VOLUME
DO 383 LL=1,6
  TTDTOT(LL,M)=TTDTOT(LL,M)/VOLUME
383 CONTINUE
  BUOY=BUOY/VOLUME
C
C 2ND, COMPUTE RESIDUAL TERMS
C
PLICIN=ENGINT(1)-ENGINT(2)-ENGINT(3)-ENGINT(4)
  -ENGINT(5)-ENGINT(6)-ENGINT(7)-ENGINT(8)
PLICEX=ENGEXT(1)-ENGEXT(2)-ENGEXT(3)-ENGEXT(4)
  -ENGEXT(5)-ENGEXT(6)-ENGEXT(7)-ENGEXT(8)
DO 384 M=1,NT
  TTDTOT(6,M)=TTDTOT(1,M)-TTDTOT(2,M)-TTDTOT(3,M)
  -TTDTOT(4,M)-TTDTOT(5,M)
384 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, PRINT THE INTEGRALS
C
PRINT 9100
PRINT 9101,ENGINT(1),ENGEXT(1),TTDTOT(1,1),TTDTOT(1,2)
PRINT 9102,ENGINT(2),ENGEXT(2),TTDTOT(2,1),TTDTOT(2,2)
PRINT 9103,ENGINT(3),ENGEXT(3),TTDTOT(3,1),TTDTOT(3,2)
PRINT 9104,ENGINT(4),ENGEXT(4),TTDTOT(4,1),TTDTOT(4,2)
PRINT 9105,ENGINT(5),ENGEXT(5),TTDTOT(5,1),TTDTOT(5,2)
PRINT 9106,ENGINT(6),ENGEXT(6),TTDTOT(6,1),TTDTOT(6,2)
PRINT 9109,PLICIN,PLICEX,TVAR(1),TVAR(2)
PRINT 9107,ENGINT(7),ENGEXT(7)
PRINT 9108,ENGINT(8),ENGEXT(8)
9100 FORMAT( 1X,50HWORK BY:          INTERNAL MODE  EXTERNAL MODE,
  *      10X,50H                      TEMPERATURE    SALINITY )
9101 FORMAT( 1X,20HTIME RATE OF CHANGE ,2(1PE15.6)
  *      10X,20HTIME RATE OF CHANGE ,2(1PE15.6)
9102 FORMAT( 1X,20HHORIZONTAL ADVECTION,2(1PE15.6)
  *      10X,20HHORIZONTAL ADVECTION,2(1PE15.6)
9103 FORMAT( 1X,20HVERTICAL ADVECTION ,2(1PE15.6)
  *      10X,20HVERTICAL ADVECTION ,2(1PE15.6)
9104 FORMAT( 1X,20HHORIZONTAL FRICTION ,2(1PE15.6)
  *      10X,20HHORIZONTAL DIFFUSION,2(1PE15.6)
9105 FORMAT( 1X,20HVERTICAL FRICTION  ,2(1PE15.6)
  *      10X,20HSURFACE FLUX          ,2(1PE15.6)
9106 FORMAT( 1X,20HPRESSURE FORCES    ,2(1PE15.6)
  *      10X,20HTRUNCATION ERROR      ,2(1PE15.6)
9107 FORMAT( 1X,20HWORK BY WIND        ,2(1PE15.6)
9108 FORMAT( 1X,20HBOTTOM DRAG         ,2(1PE15.6)
9109 FORMAT( 1X,20HIMPLICIT EFFECTS   ,2(1PE15.6)
  *      10X,20HCHANGE OF VARIANCE    ,2(1PE15.6)
  TVAR(1)=BUOY-ENGINT(6)-ENGEXT(6)
  DTABS(1)=ENGINT(2)+ENGINT(3)+ENGEXT(2)+ENGEXT(3)
  PRINT 9110, BUOY, TVAR(1), DTABS(1)
9110 FORMAT(1X,25HWORK BY BUOYANCY FORCES ,1PE15.6,5X,25HENERGY CONVER
  *SION ERROR ,1PE15.6,5X,25HNONLINEAR EXCHANGE ERROR ,1PE15.6)
C
-----
C PRINT THE NORTHWARD TRANSPORT OF HEAT AND SALT
C
-----
C
PRINT 8195
8195 FORMAT(/,' NORTHWARD TRANSPORT OF HEAT (X10**15 WATTS)',24X,'NORTH
  *WARD TRANSPORT OF SALT (X10**10 CM**3/SEC)',/ ,6X,'X MEAN X EDDY
  *Z MEAN Z EDDY EKMAN TOT ADV DIFFUS TOTAL X MEAN X EDDY Z
  * MEAN Z EDDY EKMAN TOT ADV DIFFUS TOTAL')
C
C CONVERT HEAT TRANSPORT TO PEDAWATTS, SALT TRNSPT TO 10**10 CM**3/SEC
C
DO 8198 J=1,JMT
DO 8198 LL=1,8
  TTN(LL,J,1)=TTN(LL,J,1)*4.186E-15
  TTN(LL,J,2)=TTN(LL,J,2)*1.E-10
8198 CONTINUE
DO 8197 JJ=2,JMTN2
  J=JMT-JJ
  PRINT 8196,J,(TTN(I,J,1),I=1,8),(TTN(I,J,2),I=1,8)
8196 FORMAT(14,8F8.3,1X,8F8.3)
8197 CONTINUE
PRINT 8194
8194 FORMAT(/,' MERIDIONAL MASS TRANSPORT')

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267200000 C
267300000 C
267400000 C
267500000
267600000
267700000
267800000
267900000
268000000
268100000
268200000
268300000
268400000 C
268500000 C
268600000 C
268700000
268800000
268900000
269000000
269100000
269200000
269300000
269400000
269500000 C
269600000 C
269700000 C
269800000
269900000
270000000
270100000
270200000
270300000
270400000
270500000
270600000
270700000
270800000
270900000
271000000
271100000
271200000
271300000
271400000
271500000
271600000
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271800000
271900000
272000000
272100000
272200000
272300000
272400000
272500000
272600000
272700000
272800000
272900000
273000000
273100000 C
273200000 C
273300000 C
273400000 C
273500000 C
273600000
273700000
273800000
273900000
274000000
274100000 C
274200000 C
274300000 C
274400000
274500000
274600000
274700000
274800000
274900000
275000000
275100000
275200000
275300000
275400000
275500000

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SCL=1.E12
CALL MATRIX(TMT,JMT,1,JMT,0,KM,SCL)
390 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C INITIATE WRITEOUT OF NEWLY COMPUTED DATA FROM THE FINAL ROW
C-----
C
CALL OPUT(LABS(NDISKA),NSLAB,(JMT-2)*NSLAB+1,TA)
C
CALL GETIME(T0,T2)
C
C-----
C SOLVE FOR THE NEW STREAM FUNCTION
C-----
C
CALL RELAX
C
CALL GETIME(T1,T2)
TIME(5)=TIME(5)+T1-T0
C
C-----
C IF THIS IS THE END OF THE 1ST PASS OF AN EULER BACKWARD TIMESTEP,
C SET THE INPUT DISC UNITS SO THAT THE PROPER LEVELS ARE FETCHED ON
C THE NEXT PASS. THE OUTPUT FOR THE 2ND PASS WILL BE PLACED ON THE
C UNUSED UNIT ("NDISKB") AND TRANSFERRED TO THE PROPER UNIT ("NDISKA")
C LATER. RETURN TO THE TOP OF "STEP" TO DO THE 2ND PASS.
C-----
C
IF(MIX.EQ.1 .AND. EB) THEN
MIX=0
MXP=1
NDISKX=NDISKB
NDISKB=NDISK
NDISK=NDISKA
NDISKA=NDISKX
GO TO 182
ENDIF
C
C-----
C IF THIS IS THE END OF THE 2ND PASS OF AN EULER BACKWARD TIMESTEP,
C TRANSFER THE DATA WRITTEN TEMPORARILY TO "NDISKX" TO ITS FINAL
C DESTINATION (THE ORIGINAL "NDISKA").
C-----
C
IF(MXP.EQ.1) THEN
NDISKA=NDISK
NDISK=NDISKB
DO 394 J=2,JMTH1
CALL OGET(LABS(NDISKX),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1,TA)
CALL OPUT(LABS(NDISKA),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1,TA)
394 CONTINUE
ENDIF
C
C-----
C FOR PURPOSES OF RECOVERING FROM THE DISC AFTER AN ABNORMAL STOP,
C NORMALLY INACTIVE DISC UNITS ARE BROUGHT UP TO DATE HERE.
C-----
C
CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWDS,(NDISKA-1)*NWDS+1,P)
CALL OPUT(KONTRL,20,1,ITT)
C
C-----
C PRINT THE STREAM FUNCTION ON AN ENERGY TIMESTEP
C-----
C
IF(MERGY.EQ.1) THEN
PRINT 8000,ITT
8000 FORMAT(' STREAM FUNCTION IN SVERDRUPS, TS=',I6)
SCL=1.E12
CALL MATRIX(P,INT,2,INTM1,JMT,0,SCL)
ENDIF
C
RETURN
END

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275600000
275700000
275800000
275900000 C
276000000 C
276100000 C
276200000 C
276300000 C
276400000
276500000 TC
276600000 T
276700000 C
276800000 C
276900000 C
277000000 C
277100000 C
277200000
277300000 TC
277400000 T
277500000 T
277600000 C
277700000 C
277800000 C
277900000 C
278000000 C
278100000 C
278200000 C
278300000 C
278400000 C
278500000
278600000
278700000
278800000
278900000
279000000
279100000
279200000
279300000
279400000 C
279500000 C
279600000 C
279700000 C
279800000 C
279900000 C
280000000 C
280100000
280200000
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280900000 C
281000000 C
281100000 C
281200000 C
281300000 C
281400000 C
281500000
281600000
281700000 C
281800000 C
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282000000 C
282100000 C
282200000
282300000
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282600000
282700000
282800000 C
282900000
283000000

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*DECK CLINIC
SUBROUTINE CLINIC(J)
C
C-----
C
C CLINIC COMPUTES, FOR ONE ROW, THE INTERNAL MODE COMPONENT OF
C THE U AND V VELOCITIES, AS WELL AS THE VORTICITY DRIVING
C FUNCTION FOR USE BY "RELAX" LATER IN DETERMINING THE
C EXTERNAL MODES, WHERE:
C J=THE ROW NUMBER
C-----
C
C-----
C DEFINE GLOBAL DATA
C-----
C
*CALL PARAM
*CALL FULLWD
*CALL SCALAR
*CALL ONEDIM
*CALL FIELDS
*CALL WRKSPA
C-----
C
C-----
C DEFINE AND EQUIVALENCE LOCAL DATA
C-----
C
DIMENSION DPDY(IMT,KH),DPDY(IMT,KH),UENG(IMT,KH),VENG(IMT,KH)
EQUIVALENCE (TDIF(1,1,1),DPDX(1,1),UENG(1,1)),
* (TDIF(1,1,2),DPDY(1,1),VENG(1,1))
C-----
C
C-----
C BEGIN EXECUTABLE CODE
C-----
C
C-----
C BEGIN INTRODUCTORY SECTION, PREPARING VARIOUS
C ARRAYS FOR THE COMPUTATION OF THE INTERNAL MODES
C-----
C
C-----
C FIND ADVECTIVE COEFFICIENT 'FUW' FOR WEST FACE OF U,V BOX
C & 'FVN' FOR NORTH FACE OF U,V BOX
C-----
C
C-----
C 1ST, CALCULATE EXT. MODE U AT WEST FACE OF U,V BOX
C & V AT NORTH FACE OF U,V BOX
C-----
C
DO 100 I=1,IMT
SFU(I)=- (P(I ,J+1)-P(I,J ))=DYUR(J)*MIN(HR(I-1,J ),HR(I,J))
SFV(I)= (P(I+1,J+1)-P(I,J+1))=DXUR(I)*MIN(HR(I ,J+1),HR(I,J))
* CSTR(J+1)
100 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C-----
C 2ND, CALCULATE INT. MODE U AT WEST FACE OF U,V BOX
C & V AT NORTH FACE OF U,V BOX
C-----
C
FX=0.5
DO 110 K=1,KH
DO 110 I=1,IMT
FUW(I,K)=(UCLIN(I,K)+UCLIN(I-1,K))*FX
FVN(I,K)=(VCLIN(I,K)+VCLIN(I ,K))*FX
110 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C-----
C 3RD, COMBINE EXT. AND INT. MODES AND ADD GRID WGT. FACTOR
C-----
C
FX=DYU2R(J)*CSR(J)=CST(J+1)
DO 115 K=1,KH
DO 115 I=1,IMT
FUW(I,K)=(FUW(I,K)+SFU(I))*CSR(J)
FVN(I,K)=(FVN(I,K)+SFV(I))*FX
115 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C-----
C SAVE INTERNAL MODE VELOCITIES
C-----
C
DO 140 K=1,KH
DO 140 I=1,IMT
USAV(I,K)=UCLIN(I,K)
VSAV(I,K)=VCLIN(I,K)
UCLIN(I,K)=UP(I,K)
VCLIN(I,K)=VP(I,K)

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300000000
300100000
300200000 C
300300000 C
300400000 C
300500000 C
300600000 C
300700000 C
300800000 C
300900000 C
301000000 C
301100000 C
301200000 C
301300000 C
301400000 C
301500000 C
301600000 C
301700000
301800000
301900000
302000000
302100000
302200000
302300000 C
302400000 C
302500000 C
302600000 C
302700000 C
302800000
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303100000 C
303200000 C
303300000 C
303400000 C
303500000 C
303600000 C
303700000 C
303800000 C
303900000 C
304000000 C
304100000 C
304200000 C
304300000 C
304400000 C
304500000 C
304600000 C
304700000 C
304800000 C
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305400000 C
305500000 C
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305700000 C
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306200000
306300000
306400000 C
306500000 C
306600000 C
306700000
306800000
306900000
307000000
307100000
307200000
307300000 C
307400000 C
307500000 C
307600000 C
307700000 C
307800000
307900000
308000000
308100000
308200000
308300000

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140 CONTINUE
IF LAST ROW, NO NEED TO PERFORM OPERATIONS ON J+1 ROW
IF(J.EQ.JMTH1) GO TO 176
-----
COMPUTE EXTERNAL MODE VELOCITIES FOR ROW J+1
-----
1ST, COMPUTE FOR TAU-1 TIME LEVEL
DO 150 I=1,INTM1
  DIAG1=PB(I+1,J+2)-PB(I ,J+1)
  DIAG2=PB(I ,J+2)-PB(I+1,J+1)
  SFUB(I)=- (DIAG1+DIAG2)*DYU2R(J+1)*HR(I,J+1)
  SFVB(I)= (DIAG1-DIAG2)*DXU2R(I )*HR(I,J+1)*CSR(J+1)
150 CONTINUE
2ND, COMPUTE FOR TAU TIME LEVEL
DO 155 I=1,INTM1
  DIAG1=P (I+1,J+2)-P (I ,J+1)
  DIAG2=P (I ,J+2)-P (I+1,J+1)
  SFU (I)=- (DIAG1+DIAG2)*DYU2R(J+1)*HR(I,J+1)
  SFV (I)= (DIAG1-DIAG2)*DXU2R(I )*HR(I,J+1)*CSR(J+1)
155 CONTINUE
3RD, SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
SFUB(INT)=SFUB(2)
SFVB(INT)=SFVB(2)
SFU (INT)=SFU (2)
SFV (INT)=SFV (2)
-----
ADD EXTERNAL MODE TO INTERNAL MODE FOR ROW J+1 (OCEAN PTS. ONLY)
-----
DO 170 K=1,KM
DO 170 I=1,IMU
  IF(KMUP(I).GE.KAR(K)) THEN
    UBP(I,K)=UBP(I,K)+SFUB(I)
    VBP(I,K)=VBP(I,K)+SFVB(I)
    UP (I,K)=UP (I,K)+SFU (I)
    VP (I,K)=VP (I,K)+SFV (I)
  ENDIF
  WHERE (KMUP(1;IMU).GE.KAR(K))
    UBP(1,K;IMU)=UBP(1,K;IMU)+SFUB(1;IMU)
    VBP(1,K;IMU)=VBP(1,K;IMU)+SFVB(1;IMU)
    UP (1,K;IMU)=UP (1,K;IMU)+SFU (1;IMU)
    VP (1,K;IMU)=VP (1,K;IMU)+SFV (1;IMU)
  ENDWHERE
170 CONTINUE
-----
ACCUMULATE KINETIC ENERGY FROM ROW J+1 EVERY NTSI TIMESTEPS
-----
IF(MOD(ITT,NTSI).EQ.0) THEN
  FX=0.25*CS(J+1)*DYU(J+1)
WEIGHT SYMMETRY ROW BY ONE HALF
IF(J.EQ.JMTH2) FX=FX*0.5
DO 173 K=1,KM
DO 173 I=1,INT
  UENG(I,K)=(FX*(UP(I,K)*UP(I,K)+VP(I,K)*VP(I,K)))
    =C2D2Q(I,K)*DXUQ(I,K)
173 CONTINUE
DO 175 K=1,KM
DO 175 I=2,IMUM1
  EKTOT=EKTOT+UENG(I,K)
*****
DO 175 I=2,IMUM1
  EKTOT=EKTOT+UENG(I,K)
***** ABOVE 2 STMTS REPLACED BY FOLLOWING FOR VECTORIZATION *****
EKTOT=EKTOT+Q8SSUM(UENG(2,K;IMUM2))
*****
175 CONTINUE
ENDIF
176 CONTINUE
-----

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308400000
308500000 C
308600000 SC
308700000 SC
308800000 S
308900000 SC
309000000 C
309100000 C
309200000 C
309300000 C
309400000 C
309500000 C
309600000
309700000
309800000
309900000
310000000
310100000
310200000 C
310300000 C
310400000 C
310500000
310600000
310700000
310800000
310900000
311000000
311100000 OC
311200000 OC
311300000 OC
311400000 O
311500000 O
311600000 O
311700000 O
311800000 C
311900000 C
312000000 C
312100000 C
312200000 C
312300000
312400000 -W
312500000 -W
312600000 -W
312700000 -W
312800000 -W
312900000 -W
313000000 -W
313100000 W
313200000 W
313300000 W
313400000 W
313500000 W
313600000 W
313700000
313800000 C
313900000 C
314000000 C
314100000 C
314200000 C
314300000
314400000
314500000 SC
314600000 SC
314700000 SC
314800000 S
314900000
315000000
315100000
315200000
315300000
315400000
315500000 -Q
315600000 -Q
315700000 QC
315800000 QC
315900000 QC
316000000 QC
316100000 Q
316200000 QC
316300000
316400000
316500000
316600000 C
316700000 SC

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C SET SYMMETRY CONDITIONS ON THE LAST ROW
C-----
      IF(J.EQ.JMTH1) THEN
        DO 178 K=1,KM
          DO 178 I=1,INT
            FVN(I,K)=-FVSU(I,K)
            UBP(I,K)=UBM(I,K)
            UP(I,K)=UM(I,K)
178      CONTINUE
C
C ON 1ST PASS OF MIXING TSTEP, REPLACE TAU-1 U VEL. WITH TAU U VEL.
C
      IF(MIX.NE.0) THEN
        DO 179 K=1,KM
          DO 179 I=1,INT
            UBP(I,K)=UP(I,K)
179      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      ENDIF
C-----
C COMPUTE DENSITY OF ROW J+1
C-----
      CALL STATE(TP(1,1,1),TP(1,1,2),RHON,TDIF(1,1,1),TDIF(1,1,2))
C
C SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C
      DO 232 K=1,KM
        RHON(INT,K)=RHON(2,K)
232      CONTINUE
C-----
C COMPUTE VERTICAL VELOCITY IN U,V COLUMNS
C-----
C 1ST, SET VERTICAL VELOCITY AT THE SURFACE TO ZERO (RIGID-LID)
C
      FX=0.0
      DO 240 I=1,INT
        W(I,1)=FX
240      CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, COMPUTE CHANGE OF W BETWEEN LEVELS
C
      DO 250 K=1,KM
        DO 250 I=1,INT
          W(I,K+1)=C2D2Q(I,K)+((FUW(I+1,K)-FUW(I,K))*DXU2RQ(I,K)
            +FVN(I,K)-FVSU(I,K))
250      CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, INTEGRATE DOWNWARD FROM THE SURFACE
C
      DO 255 K=1,KM
        DO 255 I=1,INT
          W(I,K+1)=W(I,K)+W(I,K+1)
255      CONTINUE
C-----
C COMPUTE HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE GRADIENT
C-----
C 1ST, COMPUTE IT AT THE FIRST LEVEL
C
      FXA=GRAV*DZZ(1)*CSR(J)
      FXB=GRAV*DZZ(1)*DYU2R(J)
      DO 260 I=1,INT
        UDIF(I,1)=RHON(I+1,1)-RHOS(I,1)
        VDIF(I,1)=RHON(I,1)-RHOS(I+1,1)
        DPDX(I,1)=((UDIF(I,1)-VDIF(I,1))*FXA)*DXU2R(I)
        DPDY(I,1)=(UDIF(I,1)+VDIF(I,1))*FXB
260      CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, COMPUTE THE CHANGE IN PRESSURE GRADIENT BETWEEN LEVELS
C
      FXA=GRAV*CSR(J)*0.5
      FXB=GRAV*DYU4R(J)
      DO 270 K=2,KM
        DO 270 I=1,INT
          DPDX(I,K)=RHON(I,K-1)*RHON(I,K)
          DPDY(I,K)=RHOS(I,K-1)*RHOS(I,K)
270      CONTINUE
      DO 273 K=2,KM

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316800000 SC
316900000 SC
317000000 SC
317100000 S
317200000 S
317300000 S
317400000 S
317500000 S
317600000 S
317700000 S
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317900000 SC
318000000 SC
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318200000 S
318300000 S
318400000 S
318500000 S
318600000 S
318700000 S
318800000 C
318900000 C
319000000 C
319100000 C
319200000 C
319300000 C
319400000 DC
319500000 DC
319600000 DC
319700000 O
319800000 O
319900000 O
320000000 C
320100000 C
320200000 C
320300000 C
320400000 C
320500000 C
320600000 C
320700000 C
320800000 C
320900000 C
321000000 C
321100000 C
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323000000 C
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323200000 C
323300000 C
323400000 C
323500000 C
323600000 C
323700000 C
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323900000 C
324000000 C
324100000 C
324200000 C
324300000 C
324400000 C
324500000 C
324600000 C
324700000 C
324800000 C
324900000 C
325000000 C
325100000 C

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DO 273 I=1,INT
UDIF(I,K)=DPDX(I+1,K)-DPDY(I,K)
VDIF(I,K)=DPDX(I,K)-DPDY(I+1,K)
DPDX(I,K)=(FXA*(UDIF(I,K)-VDIF(I,K)))*DZZQ(I,K)+DXUZRQ(I,K)
DPDY(I,K)=(FXB*(UDIF(I,K)+VDIF(I,K)))*DZZQ(I,K)
273 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, INTEGRATE DOWNWARD FROM THE FIRST LEVEL
C
DO 275 K=1,KM1
DO 275 I=1,INT
DPDX(I,K+1)=DPDX(I,K)+DPDX(I,K+1)
DPDY(I,K+1)=DPDY(I,K)+DPDY(I,K+1)
275 CONTINUE
C
-----
C SET BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR THE COMPUTATION OF
C VERTICAL DIFFUSION OF MOMENTUM
C
-----
C 1ST, TRANSFER INTERIOR POINTS INTO DIFFUSION COMPUTATION ARRAYS
C
DO 280 K=1,KM
DO 280 I=1,INT
UDIF(I,K)=UB(I,K)
VDIF(I,K)=VB(I,K)
280 CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, SET K=0 ELEMENTS OF DIFF. COMP. ARRAYS TO REFLECT WIND STRESS
C
FX=DZZ(1)/FKPM
DO 290 I=1,INT
UOVER(I)=UB(I,1)+WSX(I)*FX
VOVER(I)=VB(I,1)+WSY(I)*FX
290 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, SET FIRST LAND LEVEL IN EACH COLUMN TO REFLECT BOTTOM CONDITION
C
DO 295 I=1,INT
KZ=KMU(I)
UDIF(I,KZ+1)=UB(I,KZ)
VDIF(I,KZ+1)=VB(I,KZ)
295 CONTINUE
C
-----
C END INTRODUCTORY SECTION *****
C
-----
C BEGIN COMPUTATION OF THE INTERNAL NODES. *****
C THE NEW VALUES "UA" AND "VA", WILL FIRST BE LOADED WITH *****
C THE TIME RATE OF CHANGE, AND THEN UPDATED. *****
C
-----
C COMPUTE TOTAL ADVECTION OF MOMENTUM
C
-----
C 1ST, COMPUTE FLUX THROUGH WEST FACE OF U,V BOX
C
DO 300 K=1,KM
DO 300 I=1,INT
TEMPA(I,K)=FUW(I,K)*(U(I-1,K)+U(I,K))
TEMPB(I,K)=FUV(I,K)*(V(I-1,K)+V(I,K))
300 CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, COMPUTE ZONAL FLUX DIVERGENCE
C
DO 303 K=1,KM
DO 303 I=1,INT
UA(I,K)=(TEMPA(I,K)-TEMPA(I+1,K))*DXUZRQ(I,K)
VA(I,K)=(TEMPB(I,K)-TEMPB(I+1,K))*DXUZRQ(I,K)
303 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, ADD IN MERIDIONAL FLUX DIVERGENCE
C
DO 305 K=1,KM
DO 305 I=1,INT
UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)-FVN(I,K)*(U(I,K)+U(I,K))
+ FVSU(I,K)*(U(I,K)+UM(I,K))
VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)-FVN(I,K)*(V(I,K)+V(I,K))
+ FVSU(I,K)*(V(I,K)+VM(I,K))
305 CONTINUE

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325300000
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333400000
333500000 C

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C 4TH, COMPUTE FLUX THROUGH TOP OF U,V BOX
C
DO 340 K=1,KMP1
DO 340 I=1,INT
  TENPA(I,K)=W(I,K)*(U(I,K-1)+U(I,K))
  TENPB(I,K)=W(I,K)*(V(I,K-1)+V(I,K))
340 CONTINUE
C
C 5TH, ADD IN VERTICAL FLUX DIVERGENCE
C
DO 343 K=1,KM
DO 343 I=1,INT
  UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)+(TENPA(I,K+1)-TENPA(I,K))*DZ2RQ(I,K)
  VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)+(TENPB(I,K+1)-TENPB(I,K))*DZ2RQ(I,K)
343 CONTINUE
C
-----
C ADD IN HORIZONTAL DIFFUSION OF MOMENTUM (EVAL. AT TAU-1 TSTEP)
C -----
C
C 1ST, COMPUTE SEVERAL COEFFICIENTS DEPENDENT ONLY ON LATITUDE
C
BBUJ=8.0*AM*CSR(J)*CSR(J)
CCUJ=AM*CST(J+1)*DYTR(J+1)*DYUR(J)*CSR(J)
DDUJ=AM*CST(J)*DYTR(J)*DYUR(J)*CSR(J)
GGUJ=AM*(1.0-TNG(J)*TNG(J))/(RADIUS*RADIUS)
HHUJ=2.0*AM*SINE(J)/(RADIUS*CS(J)*CS(J))
C
C 2ND, COMPUTE GRADIENTS AT WEST FACE OF U,V BOX
C
DO 320 K=1,KM
DO 320 I=1,INT
  TENPA(I,K)=DXT4RQ(I,K)*(UB(I,K)-UB(I-1,K))
  TENPB(I,K)=DXT4RQ(I,K)*(VB(I,K)-VB(I-1,K))
320 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, ADD IN FINAL CONTRIBUTION FROM HOR. DIFF. OF MOMENTUM
C
DO 323 K=1,KM
DO 323 I=1,INT
  UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)+BBUJ*(DXU2RQ(I,K)*(TENPA(I+1,K)-TENPA(I,K)))
  * +CCUJ*(UB(I,K)-UB(I,K))+DDUJ*(UBN(I,K)-UB(I,K))
  * +GGUJ*(UB(I,K)-HHUJ*DXU2RQ(I,K)*(VB(I+1,K)-VB(I-1,K)))
  VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)+BBUJ*(DXV2RQ(I,K)*(TENPB(I+1,K)-TENPB(I,K)))
  * +CCUJ*(VBP(I,K)-VB(I,K))+DDUJ*(VBN(I,K)-VB(I,K))
  * +GGUJ*(VB(I,K)+HHUJ*DXV2RQ(I,K)*(UB(I+1,K)-UB(I-1,K)))
323 CONTINUE
C
-----
C ADD IN VERTICAL DIFFUSION OF MOMENTUM
C -----
C
C 1ST, COMPUTE GRADIENTS AT TOP OF U,V BOX
C
DO 345 K=1,KMP1
DO 345 I=1,INT
  TENPA(I,K)=UDIF(I,K-1)-UDIF(I,K)
  TENPB(I,K)=VDIF(I,K-1)-VDIF(I,K)
345 CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, ADD IN FINAL CONTRIBUTION FROM VERT. DIFF. OF MOMENTUM
C
DO 348 K=1,KM
DO 348 I=1,INT
  UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)+EEMQ(I,K)*TENPA(I,K)-FFMQ(I,K)*TENPA(I,K+1)
  VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)+EEMQ(I,K)*TENPB(I,K)-FFMQ(I,K)*TENPB(I,K+1)
348 CONTINUE
C
-----
C ADD IN CORIOLIS FORCE (EVAL. ON TAU TSTEP FOR EXPLICIT TRTMT;
C EVAL. ON TAU-1 TSTEP FOR IMPLICIT TRTMT
C WITH REMAINDER OF TERM TO BE ADDED LATER)
C -----
C
FX=2.0*OMEGA*SINE(J)
IF(ACOR.EQ.0.) THEN
DO 357 K=1,KM
DO 357 I=1,INT
  UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)+FX*V(I,K)
  VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)-FX*U(I,K)
357 CONTINUE
ELSE
DO 359 K=1,KM
DO 359 I=1,INT

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333600000 C
333700000 C
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341800000 C
341900000 C

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      UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)+FX*VB(I,K)
      VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)-FX*UB(I,K)
359  CONTINUE
      ENDIF
C-----
C  ADD IN PRESSURE TERM AND MASK OUT LAND
C-----
      DO 360 K=1,KM
      DO 360 I=1,IMT
      UA(I,K)=GM(I,K)*(UA(I,K)-DPDX(I,K))
      VA(I,K)=GM(I,K)*(VA(I,K)-DPDY(I,K))
360  CONTINUE
C-----
C  FORM TIME CHANGE OF VERTICALLY AVERAGED FORCING
C-----
C  1ST, INTEGRATE TIME CHANGE VERTICALLY
C
      FX=0.0
      DO 370 I=1,IMT
      ZUN(I)=FX
      ZVN(I)=FX
370  CONTINUE
      DO 380 K=1,KM
      FX=C2DTSF*DZ(K)
      DO 380 I=1,IMT
      ZUN(I)=ZUN(I)+UA(I,K)*FX
      ZVN(I)=ZVN(I)+VA(I,K)*FX
380  CONTINUE
C
C  (SET SYMMETRY ROW TO ZERO)
C
      IF(J.EQ.JMTH1) ZVN=0.
C
C  2ND, FORM AVERAGE BY DIVIDING BY DEPTH
C
      DO 390 I=1,IMT
      ZUN(I)=ZUN(I)*HR(I,J)
      ZVN(I)=ZVN(I)*HR(I,J)
390  CONTINUE
C-----
C  DO ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL MODE FORCING ON ENERGY TIMESTEP
C  ALSO, FORM VERT AVE. FOR USE LATER IN EXT. MODE ANALYSIS
C-----
      FX=0.0
      DO 395 LL=1,8
      DO 395 I=1,IMT
      ZUNENG(I,LL)=FX
      ZVNENG(I,LL)=FX
395  CONTINUE
C
C  1ST, COMPUTE KE CHANGE DUE TO PRESSURE TERM
C
      IF(NERGY.EQ.0.OR.HXP.EQ.1) GO TO 550
      FX=CS(J)*DYU(J)
C
C  (WEIGHT SYMMETRY ROW BY ONE HALF)
C
      IF(J.EQ.JMTH1) FX=FX*0.5
      DO 400 K=1,KM
      DO 400 I=2,IMUM1
      UENG(I,K)=GM(I,K)*(-DPDX(I,K))
      VENGI(I,K)=GM(I,K)*(-DPDY(I,K))
      ENGINI(6)=ENGINI(6)+(USAV(I,K)*UENG(I,K)
      *VSAV(I,K)*VENGI(I,K))+FX*DXU(I)*DZ(K)
      ZUNENG(I,6)=ZUNENG(I,6)+UENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
      ZVNENG(I,6)=ZVNENG(I,6)+VENGI(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
400  CONTINUE
C
C  2ND, COMPUTE KE CHANGE DUE TO ADVECTION OF MOMENTUM
C
      DO 430 K=1,KM
      DO 430 I=2,IMUM1
      UENG(I,K)=GM(I,K)*((-FUW(I+1,K)*(U(I+1,K)+U(I,K))
      *FUW(I,K)*(U(I,K)+U(I-1,K)))*DXU2R(I)
      *FVN(I,K)*(U(I,K)+U(I-1,K))
      *FVSU(I,K)*(U(I,K)+UM(I,K)))
      VENGI(I,K)=GM(I,K)*((-FUW(I+1,K)*(V(I+1,K)+V(I,K))
      *FUW(I,K)*(V(I,K)+V(I-1,K)))*DXU2R(I)

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      -FVW (I ,K)=(VP(I ,K)+V (I ,K))
      +FVSU(I ,K)=(V (I ,K)+VM(I ,K))
      ENGINT(2)=ENGINT(2)+(USAV(I,K)*UENG(I,K)
      +VSAV(I,K)*VENG(I,K))*FX*DXU(I)*DZ(K)
      ZUNENG(I,2)=ZUNENG(I,2)+UENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
      ZVNENG(I,2)=ZVNENG(I,2)+VENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
430 CONTINUE
      DO 460 K=1,KM
      DO 460 I=2,INUM1
      UENG(I,K)=GH(I,K)*(-(W(I,K )*(U(I,K-1)+U(I,K ))
      -W(I,K+1)*(U(I,K )+U(I,K+1))))*DZ2RQ(I,K))
      VENG(I,K)=GH(I,K)*(-(W(I,K )*(V(I,K-1)+V(I,K ))
      -W(I,K+1)*(V(I,K )+V(I,K+1))))*DZ2RQ(I,K))
      ENGINT(3)=ENGINT(3)+(USAV(I,K)*UENG(I,K)
      +VSAV(I,K)*VENG(I,K))*FX*DXU(I)*DZ(K)
      ZUNENG(I,3)=ZUNENG(I,3)+UENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
      ZVNENG(I,3)=ZVNENG(I,3)+VENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
460 CONTINUE
CCC 3RD, COMPUTE KE CHANGE DUE TO HOR. DIFFUSION OF MOMENTUM
      DO 490 K=1,KM
      DO 490 I=2,INUM1
      UENG(I,K)=GH(I,K)*(
      +BBUJ*DXU2R(I)=(DXT4R(I+1)*(UB(I+1,K)-UB(I,K))
      +DXT4R(I )*(UB(I-1,K)-UB(I,K)))
      +CCUJ*(UBP(I,K)-UB(I,K))+DDUJ*(UBM(I,K)-UB(I,K))
      +GGUJ*UB(I,K)-HHUJ*DXU2R(I)=(VB(I+1,K)-VB(I-1,K)))
      VENG(I,K)=GH(I,K)*(
      +BBUJ*DXU2R(I)=(DXT4R(I+1)*(VB(I+1,K)-VB(I,K))
      +DXT4R(I )*(VB(I-1,K)-VB(I,K)))
      +CCUJ*(VBP(I,K)-VB(I,K))+DDUJ*(VBM(I,K)-VB(I,K))
      +GGUJ*VB(I,K)+HHUJ*DXU2R(I)=(UB(I+1,K)-UB(I-1,K)))
      ENGINT(4)=ENGINT(4)+(USAV(I,K)*UENG(I,K)
      +VSAV(I,K)*VENG(I,K))*FX*DXU(I)*DZ(K)
      ZUNENG(I,4)=ZUNENG(I,4)+UENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
      ZVNENG(I,4)=ZVNENG(I,4)+VENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
490 CONTINUE
CCC 4TH, COMPUTE KE CHANGE DUE TO WIND STRESS
      DO 522 I=2,INUM1
      UENG(I,1)=GH(I,1)*EEM(1)*(UOVER(I)-UDIF(I,1))
      VENG(I,1)=GH(I,1)*EEM(1)*(VOVER(I)-VDIF(I,1))
      ENGINT(7)=ENGINT(7)+(USAV(I,1)*UENG(I,1)
      +VSAV(I,1)*VENG(I,1))*FX*DXU(I)*DZ(1)
      ZUNENG(I,7)=ZUNENG(I,7)+UENG(I,1)*DZ(1)*HR(I,J)
      ZVNENG(I,7)=ZVNENG(I,7)+VENG(I,1)*DZ(1)*HR(I,J)
522 CONTINUE
CCC 5TH, COMPUTE KE CHANGE DUE TO BOTTOM DRAG
      DO 524 I=2,INUM1
      KZ=KNU(I)
      UENG(I,KZ)=GH(I,KZ)*FFH(KZ)*(UDIF(I,KZ+1)-UDIF(I,KZ))
      VENG(I,KZ)=GH(I,KZ)*FFH(KZ)*(VDIF(I,KZ+1)-VDIF(I,KZ))
      ENGINT(8)=ENGINT(8)+(USAV(I,KZ)*UENG(I,KZ)
      +VSAV(I,KZ)*VENG(I,KZ))*FX*DXU(I)*DZ(KZ)
      ZUNENG(I,8)=ZUNENG(I,8)+UENG(I,KZ)*DZ(KZ)*HR(I,J)
      ZVNENG(I,8)=ZVNENG(I,8)+VENG(I,KZ)*DZ(KZ)*HR(I,J)
524 CONTINUE
CCC 6TH, COMPUTE KE CHANGE DUE TO VERT. DIFFUSION OF MOMENTUM
      DO 520 I=2,INUM1
      KZ=KNU(I)
      DO 520 K=1,KZ
      FXA=1.0
      FXB=1.0
      IF(K.EQ.1) FXA=0.0
      IF(K.EQ.KZ) FXB=0.0
      UENG(I,K)=GH(I,K)*( FXA=EEM(K)*(UDIF(I,K-1)-UDIF(I,K ))
      -FXB*FFH(K)*(UDIF(I,K )-UDIF(I,K+1)))
      VENG(I,K)=GH(I,K)*( FXA=EEM(K)*(VDIF(I,K-1)-VDIF(I,K ))
      -FXB*FFH(K)*(VDIF(I,K )-VDIF(I,K+1)))
      ENGINT(5)=ENGINT(5)+(USAV(I,K)*UENG(I,K)
      +VSAV(I,K)*VENG(I,K))*FX*DXU(I)*DZ(K)
      ZUNENG(I,5)=ZUNENG(I,5)+UENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
      ZVNENG(I,5)=ZVNENG(I,5)+VENG(I,K)*DZ(K)*HR(I,J)
520 CONTINUE
550 CONTINUE
-----
C COMPUTE NEW VELOCITIES (WITH INCORRECT VERTICAL MEANS)

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357300000
357400000
357500000
357600000
357700000
357800000
357900000
358000000
358100000
358200000
358300000
358400000
358500000 C
358600000 C
358700000 C

```

```

C ALSO, ADD IN REMAINDER OF CORIOLIS TERM IF TREATED IMPLICITLY
C-----
C
IF(ACOR.EQ.0.) THEN
DO 560 K=1,KH
DO 560 I=1,IMT
UA(I,K)=(UB(I,K)+C2DTUV*UA(I,K)
VA(I,K)=(VB(I,K)+C2DTUV*VA(I,K)
560 CONTINUE
ELSE
FX=C2DTUV*ACOR*2.0*OMEGA*SINE(J)
DETR=1.0/(1.0+FX*FX)
DO 565 K=1,KH
DO 565 I=1,IMT
UDIF(I,K)=(UA(I,K)+FX*VA(I,K))*DETR
VDIF(I,K)=(VA(I,K)-FX*UA(I,K))*DETR
UA(I,K)=UB(I,K)+C2DTUV*UDIF(I,K)
VA(I,K)=VB(I,K)+C2DTUV*VDIF(I,K)
565 CONTINUE
ENDIF
C
C-----
C DETERMINE THE INCORRECT VERTICAL MEANS OF THE NEW VELOCITIES
C-----
C
FX=0.0
DO 575 I=1,IMT
SFU(I)=FX
SFV(I)=FX
575 CONTINUE
DO 580 K=1,KH
DO 580 I=1,IMT
SFU(I)=SFU(I)+UA(I,K)*DZ(K)
SFV(I)=SFV(I)+VA(I,K)*DZ(K)
580 CONTINUE
DO 590 I=1,IMT
SFU(I)=SFU(I)*HR(I,J)
SFV(I)=SFV(I)*HR(I,J)
590 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C SUBTRACT INCORRECT VERTICAL MEAN TO GET INTERNAL MODE
C-----
C
DO 600 K=1,KH
DO 600 I=1,IMT
UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)-SFU(I)
VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)-SFV(I)
600 CONTINUE
DO 602 K=1,KH
DO 602 I=1,IMT
UA(I,K)=GH(I,K)*UA(I,K)
VA(I,K)=GH(I,K)*VA(I,K)
602 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C COMPUTE TOTAL CHANGE OF K.E. OF INTERNAL MODE ON ENERGY TIMESTEP
C-----
C
IF(ENERGY.EQ.1 .AND. MXP.NE.1) THEN
DO 605 K=1,KH
FX=CS(J)*DYU(J)*DZ(K)/C2DTUV
IF(J.EQ.JMTH1)FX=FX*0.5
DO 605 I=2,IMUM1
ENGINT(1)=ENGINT(1)+(USAV(I,K)*(UA(I,K)-UB(I,K))
+VSAV(I,K)*(VA(I,K)-VB(I,K)))*FX*DXU(I)
605 CONTINUE
ENDIF
C
C-----
C END COMPUTATION OF INTERNAL MODES
C-----
C
C-----
C BEGIN COMPUTATION OF VORTICITY FOR INPUT TO "RELAX"
C-----
C
C-----
C SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON EXT. MODE FORCING FUNCTIONS
C-----
C
ZUN(1)=ZUN(IMUM1)
ZVN(1)=ZVN(IMUM1)
IF(ENERGY.EQ.0.OR.MXP.EQ.1) GO TO 613

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```

358800000 C
358900000 C
359000000 C
359100000 C
359200000 C
359300000 C
359400000 C
359500000 C
359600000 C
359700000 C
359800000 C
359900000 C
360000000 C
360100000 C
360200000 C
360300000 C
360400000 C
360500000 C
360600000 C
360700000 C
360800000 C
360900000 C
361000000 C
361100000 C
361200000 C
361300000 C
361400000 C
361500000 C
361600000 C
361700000 C
361800000 C
361900000 C
362000000 C
362100000 C
362200000 C
362300000 C
362400000 C
362500000 C
362600000 C
362700000 C
362800000 C
362900000 C
363000000 C
363100000 C
363200000 C
363300000 C
363400000 C
363500000 C
363600000 C
363700000 C
363800000 C
363900000 C
364000000 C
364100000 C
364200000 C
364300000 C
364400000 C
364500000 C
364600000 C
364700000 C
364800000 C
364900000 C
365000000 S
365100000 C
365200000 C
365300000 C
365400000 C
365500000 C
365600000 C
365700000 C
365800000 C
365900000 C
366000000 C
366100000 C
366200000 C
366300000 C
366400000 C
366500000 C
366600000 C
366700000 C
366800000 C
366900000 C
367000000 C
367100000 C
367200000 C
367300000 C
367400000 C
367500000 C
367600000 C
367700000 C
367800000 C
367900000 C
368000000 C
368100000 C
368200000 C
368300000 C
368400000 C
368500000 C
368600000 C
368700000 C
368800000 C
368900000 C
369000000 C
369100000 C
369200000 C
369300000 C
369400000 C
369500000 C
369600000 C
369700000 C
369800000 C
369900000 C
370000000 C
370100000 C
370200000 C
370300000 C
370400000 C
370500000 C
370600000 C
370700000 C
370800000 C
370900000 C
371000000 C

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DO 612 LL=2,8
ZUNENG(1,LL)=ZUNENG(INUM1,LL)
ZVNENG(1,LL)=ZVNENG(INUM1,LL)
612 CONTINUE
613 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C FORM CURL OF TIME CHANGE IN VERTICALLY AVERAGED EQUATIONS
C-----
C NON-ACTIVE VORTICITY PTS. ARE KEPT AT ZERO FOR CONVENIENCE IN RELAX.
C TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, ZTD IS COMPUTED ONLY BETWEEN GIVEN STARTING AND
C ENDING INDICES.
C
DO 620 L=1,LSEG
IS=ISZ(J,L)
IF(IS.EQ.0) GO TO 621
IE=IEZ(J,L)
C ALL VORTICITY PTS. ARE COMPUTED SO THAT THOSE NEEDED FOR THE LINE
C INTEGRAL OF HOLE RELAXATION (IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO ISLANDS) WILL
C BE DEFINED.
C
IS=2
IE=INTM1
DO 620 I=IS,IE
ZTD(I,J)=((ZUN(I)*DXU(I)+ZUN(I-1)*DXU(I-1))*CS(J)
* -(ZUS(I)*DXU(I)+ZUS(I-1)*DXU(I-1))*CS(J-1))
ZTD(I,J)=((ZVN(I)-ZVN(I-1))*DYU(J)
* +(ZVS(I)-ZVS(I-1))*DYU(J-1)
* -ZTD(I,J))*DXT2R(I)*DYTR(J))*CSTR(J)
620 CONTINUE
621 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C DO ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL MODE FORCING ON ENERGY TIMESTEP
C-----
C
IF(ENERGY.EQ.1. AND .MXP.NE.1) THEN
DO 630 LL=2,8
IF(J.EQ.JHTM1) THEN
DO 628 I=1,INT
ZVNENG(I,LL)=0.0
628 CONTINUE
ENDIF
DO 630 I=2,INTM1
ENGEXT(LL)=ENGEXT(LL)
* -P(I,J)*(((ZVNENG(I,LL)-ZVNENG(I-1,LL))*DYU(J)
* +(ZVSENG(I,LL)-ZVSENG(I-1,LL))*DYU(J-1))
* DXT2R(I)*DYTR(J))
* -((ZUNENG(I,LL)*DXU(I)+ZUNENG(I-1,LL)*DXU(I-1))*CS(J)
* -(ZUSENG(I,LL)*DXU(I)+ZUSENG(I-1,LL)*DXU(I-1))*CS(J-1))
* DYT2R(J)*DXTR(I))*DXT(I)*DYT(J)
630 CONTINUE
FX=CST(J)*DYT(J)/C2DTSF
ENGTMP=0.
DO 635 I=2,INTM1
ENGTMP =ENGTMP -P(I,J)*ZTD(I,J)*FX*DXT(I)
635 CONTINUE
ENGEXT(1)=ENGEXT(1)+ENGTMP
ENDIF
C
C=====
C END COMPUTATION OF VORTICITY =====
C=====
C
C-----
C FOURIER FILTER U AND V AT HIGH LATITUDES
C-----
C
IF((J.GT.JFU1.AND.J.LT.JFU2).OR.J.LT.JFRST)GO TO 840
JJ=J-JFRST+1
IF(J.GE.JFU2) JJ=JJ-JSKPU+1
FX=-1.0
IF(PHI(J).GT.0.) FX=1.0
ISAVE=0
IEAVE=0
DO 740 L=1,LSEGF
DO 730 K=1,KM
IF(ISUF(JJ,L,K).EQ.0) GO TO 730
IS=ISUF(JJ,L,K)
IE=IEUF(JJ,L,K)
IREDO=1
IF(IS.NE.ISAVE .OR. IE.NE.IEAVE) THEN
IREDO=0

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```

367200000 O
367300000 O
367400000 O
367500000 O
367600000 O
367700000 C
367800000 C
367900000 C
368000000 C
368100000 C
368200000 -IC
368300000 -IC
368400000 -IC
368500000 -IC
368600000 -I
368700000 -I
368800000 -I
368900000 -I
369000000 IC
369100000 IC
369200000 IC
369300000 IC
369400000 I
369500000 I
369600000
369700000
369800000
369900000
370000000
370100000
370200000
370300000
370400000 C
370500000 C
370600000 C
370700000 C
370800000 C
370900000
371000000
371100000 S
371200000 S
371300000 S
371400000 S
371500000 S
371600000
371700000
371800000
371900000
372000000
372100000
372200000
372300000
372400000
372500000
372600000
372700000
372800000
372900000
373000000
373100000
373200000 C
373300000 C
373400000 C
373500000 C
373600000 C
373700000 FC
373800000 FC
373900000 FC
374000000 FC
374100000 F
374200000 F
374300000 F
374400000 F
374500000 F
374600000 F
374700000 F
374800000 F
374900000 F
375000000 F
375100000 F
375200000 I
375300000 I
375400000 F
375500000 F

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```

      IN=IE-IS+1
      ISAVE=IS
      IEAVE=IE
      M=2
      N=IFIX(IM*CS(J)*CSR(JFUO)+0.5)
      IF(IM.NE.INTM2) THEN
        M=2
        N=IFIX(IM*CS(J)*CSR(JFUO)+0.5)
      ELSE
        M=3
        N=IFIX(IM*CS(J)*CSR(JFUO)*.5+.5)
      ENDIF
      ENDIF
      DO 700 II=IS,IE
        I=MOD(II-2,INUM2)+2
        UDIF(II+1-IS,K)=-FX*UA(I,K)*SPSIN(I)-VA(I,K)*SPCOS(I)
        VDIF(II+1-IS,K)=FX*UA(I,K)*SPCOS(I)-VA(I,K)*SPSIN(I)
700  CONTINUE
      CALL FILTER(UDIF(1,K),IM,M,N,IRED0)
      CALL FILTER(VDIF(1,K),IM,M,N,1)
      DO 720 II=IS,IE
        I=MOD(II-2,INUM2)+2
        UA(I,K)=-FX*UDIF(II+1-IS,K)*SPSIN(I)
        +FX*VDIF(II+1-IS,K)*SPCOS(I)
        VA(I,K)=-UDIF(II+1-IS,K)*SPCOS(I)-VDIF(II+1-IS,K)*SPSIN(I)
720  CONTINUE
730  CONTINUE
740  CONTINUE
      DO 750 I=1,INT
        UOVER(I)=0.0
        VOVER(I)=0.0
750  CONTINUE
      DO 760 K=1,KM
        DO 760 I=1,INT
          UOVER(I)=UOVER(I)+UA(I,K)*DZ(K)
          VOVER(I)=VOVER(I)+VA(I,K)*DZ(K)
760  CONTINUE
      DO 770 I=1,INT
        UOVER(I)=UOVER(I)*HR(I,J)
        VOVER(I)=VOVER(I)*HR(I,J)
770  CONTINUE
      DO 780 K=1,KM
        DO 780 I=1,INT
          UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)-UOVER(I)
          VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)-VOVER(I)
780  CONTINUE
      DO 785 K=1,KM
        DO 785 I=1,INT
          UA(I,K)=UA(I,K)*GH(I,K)
          VA(I,K)=VA(I,K)*GH(I,K)
785  CONTINUE
      -----
      FOURIER FILTER ZTD AT HIGH LATITUDES
      -----
      IF(J.EQ.JFU2) GO TO 840
      DO 830 L=1,LSEGF
        IS=ISZF(JJ,L)
        IF(IS.EQ.0) GO TO 840
        IE=IEZF(JJ,L)
        DO 800 II=IS,IE
          I=MOD(II-2,INTM2)+2
          UDIF(II+1-IS,1)=ZTD(I,J)
800  CONTINUE
          IN=IE-IS+1
          M=1
          N=IFIX(IM*CST(J)*CSR(JFUO)+.5)
          IF(IM.NE.INTM2) THEN
            M=1
            N=IFIX(IM*CST(J)*CSR(JFUO)+.5)
          ELSE
            M=3
            N=IFIX(IM*CST(J)*CSR(JFUO)*.5+.5)
          ENDIF
          CALL FILTER(UDIF(1,1),IM,M,N,0)
          DO 820 II=IS,IE
            I=MOD(II-2,INTM2)+2
            ZTD(I,J)=UDIF(II+1-IS,1)

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375600000 F
375700000 F
375800000 F
375900000 F-O
376000000 F-O
376100000 FO
376200000 FO
376300000 FO
376400000 FO
376500000 FO
376600000 FO
376700000 FO
376800000 F
376900000 F
377000000 F
377100000 F
377200000 F
377300000 F
377400000 FC
377500000 F
377600000 FC
377700000 F
377800000 FC
377900000 F
378000000 F
378100000 F
378200000 F
378300000 F
378400000 F
378500000 F
378600000 F
378700000 F
378800000 F
378900000 F
379000000 F
379100000 F
379200000 F
379300000 F
379400000 F
379500000 F
379600000 F
379700000 F
379800000 F
379900000 F
380000000 F
380100000 F
380200000 F
380300000 F
380400000 F
380500000 F
380600000 F
380700000 F
380800000 F
380900000 F
381000000 FC
381100000 FC
381200000 FC
381300000 FC
381400000 FC
381500000 F
381600000 F
381700000 F
381800000 F
381900000 F
382000000 F
382100000 F
382200000 F
382300000 F
382400000 F
382500000 F-O
382600000 F-O
382700000 FO
382800000 FO
382900000 FO
383000000 FO
383100000 FO
383200000 FO
383300000 FO
383400000 FC
383500000 F
383600000 FC
383700000 F
383800000 F
383900000 F

```

```

820 CONTINUE
830 CONTINUE
840 CONTINUE
C-----
C TRANSFER QUANTITIES COMPUTED TO THE NORTH OF THE PRESENT ROW
C TO BE DEFINED TO THE SOUTH IN THE COMPUTATION OF THE NEXT ROW
C-----
      FX=CS(J)*DYU(J)*CSR(J+1)*DYUR(J+1)
      DO 644 K=1,KM
      DO 644 I=1,INT
        FVSU(I,K)=FVN(I,K)*FX
644 CONTINUE
      DO 650 I=1,INT
        ZUS(I)=ZUN(I)
        ZVS(I)=ZVN(I)
650 CONTINUE
      IF(MERGY.EQ.1. AND .MXP.NE.1) THEN
        DO 660 LL=2,8
        DO 660 I=1,INT
          ZUSENG(I,LL)=ZUNENG(I,LL)
          ZVSENG(I,LL)=ZVNENG(I,LL)
660 CONTINUE
      ENDIF
C-----
C SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON NEWLY COMPUTED INTERNAL MODE
C-----
      DO 662 K=1,KM
        UA(1,K)=UA(IMU1,K)
        VA(1,K)=VA(IMU1,K)
        UA(IMU,K)=UA(2,K)
        VA(IMU,K)=VA(2,K)
662 CONTINUE
C-----
C SET MERIDIONAL COMPONENT OF INTERNAL MODE TO ZERO ON SYMMETRY ROW
C-----
      IF(J.EQ.JMTH1) THEN
        FX=0.0
        DO 850 K=1,KM
        DO 850 I=1,INT
          VA(I,K)=FX
850 CONTINUE
      ENDIF
C
      RETURN
      END

```

```

384000000 F
384100000 F
384200000 F
384300000 FC
384400000 C
384500000 C
384600000 C
384700000 C
384800000 C
384900000 C
385000000 C
385100000 C
385200000 C
385300000 C
385400000 C
385500000 C
385600000 C
385700000 C
385800000 C
385900000 C
386000000 C
386100000 C
386200000 C
386300000 C
386400000 C
386500000 C
386600000 OC
386700000 OC
386800000 OC
386900000 OC
387000000 0
387100000 0
387200000 0
387300000 0
387400000 0
387500000 0
387600000 OC
387700000 SC
387800000 SC
387900000 SC
388000000 SC
388100000 S
388200000 S
388300000 S
388400000 S
388500000 S
388600000 S
388700000 S
388800000 SC
388900000 SC
389000000

```



```

DO 720 K=1,KM
DO 720 I=1,INT
      TDIF(I,K+1,M)=TB(I,K,M)
720 CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, SET TOP POINT OF THE COLUMN TO REFLECT SURFACE FLUX,
C     BOTTOM POINT OF THE COLUMN TO REFLECT INSULATION.
C (THE ROUND OFF ERROR IN W AT THE BOTTOM IS ALSO ELIMINATED HERE)
C
      FX=0.0
      DO 730 I=1,INT
        KZ=KMT(I)
        W(I,KZ+1)=FX
        DO 730 M=1,NT
          TDIF(I,1,M)=TB(I,1,M)
          TDIF(I,KZ+2,M)=TB(I,KZ,M)
730 CONTINUE
C-----
C END INTRODUCTORY SECTION
C-----
C BEGIN COMPUTATION OF THE TRACERS.
C THE NEW VALUES "TA", WILL FIRST BE LOADED WITH
C THE TIME RATE OF CHANGE, AND THEN UPDATED.
C-----
      DO 855 M=1,NT
C-----
C COMPUTE TOTAL ADVECTION OF TRACERS
C-----
      1ST, COMPUTE FLUX THROUGH WEST FACE OF T BOX
C
      DO 810 K=1,KM
      DO 810 I=1,INT
        TENPA(I,K)=FUW(I,K)*(T(I,K,M)+T(I-1,K,M))
810 CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, COMPUTE ZONAL FLUX DIVERGENCE
C
      DO 815 K=1,KM
      DO 815 I=1,INT
        TA(I,K,M)=(TENPA(I,K)-TENPA(I+1,K))*DXT4RQ(I,K)
815 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, ADD IN MERIDIONAL FLUX DIVERGENCE
C
      DO 820 K=1,KM
      DO 820 I=1,INT
        TA(I,K,M)=TA(I,K,M)-FVN(I,K)*(TP(I,K,M)+T(I,K,M))
        +FVST(I,K)*(T(I,K,M)+TM(I,K,M))
820 CONTINUE
C
C 4TH, COMPUTE FLUX THROUGH TOP OF T BOX
C
      DO 822 K=1,KMP1
      DO 822 I=1,INT
        TENPB(I,K)=W(I,K)*(T(I,K-1,M)+T(I,K,M))
822 CONTINUE
C
C 5TH, ADD IN VERTICAL FLUX DIVERGENCE
C
      DO 824 K=1,KM
      DO 824 I=1,INT
        TA(I,K,M)=TA(I,K,M)+(TENPB(I,K+1)-TENPB(I,K))*DZ2RQ(I,K)
824 CONTINUE
C-----
C ADD IN HORIZONTAL DIFFUSION OF TRACERS (EVAL. AT TAU-1 TINESTEP)
C-----
      1ST, COMPUTE SEVERAL COEFFICIENTS DEPENDENT ONLY ON LATITUDE
C
      BBTJ=8.0*AH=CSTR(J)*CSTR(J)
      CCTJ=AH*CS(J)*DYUR(J)*DYTR(J)*CSTR(J)
      DDTJ=AH*CS(J-1)*DYUR(J-1)*DYTR(J)*CSTR(J)
C
      2ND, COMPUTE GRADIENTS AT WEST FACE OF T BOX
C
      DO 838 K=1,KM
      DO 838 I=1,INT

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```

408400000
408500000
408600000
408700000
408800000 C
408900000 C
409000000 C
409100000 C
409200000 C
409300000
409400000
409500000
409600000
409700000
409800000
409900000
410000000
410100000 C
410200000 C
410300000 C
410400000 C
410500000 C
410600000 C
410700000 C
410800000 C
410900000 C
411000000 C
411100000 C
411200000
411300000 C
411400000 C
411500000 C
411600000 C
411700000 C
411800000 C
411900000 C
412000000
412100000
412200000
412300000
412400000 C
412500000 C
412600000 C
412700000
412800000
412900000
413000000
413100000 C
413200000 C
413300000 C
413400000
413500000
413600000
413700000
413800000
413900000 C
414000000 C
414100000 C
414200000
414300000
414400000
414500000
414600000 C
414700000 C
414800000 C
414900000
415000000
415100000
415200000
415300000 C
415400000 C
415500000 C
415600000 C
415700000 C
415800000 C
415900000 C
416000000
416100000
416200000
416300000 C
416400000 C
416500000 C
416600000
416700000

```

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      TEMPA(I,K)=DXU2RQ(I-1,K)*(TB(I,K,M)-TB(I-1,K,M))
838 CONTINUE
C
C 3RD, ADD IN FINAL CONTRIBUTION FROM HOR. DIFF. OF TRACERS.
C (TO PROVIDE FOR INSULATED WALLS, EACH GRADIENT IS MULTIPLIED BY
C THE MASK OF THE POINT IN ITS RESPECTIVE DIRECTION, THUS
C CAUSING IT TO BE ZERO IF IT IS TAKEN ACROSS A WALL)
C
      DO 840 K=1,KM
      DO 840 I=1,IMT
      TA(I,K,M)=TA(I,K,M)+BBTJ*DXT4RQ(I,K)*
      * (FM(I+1,K)*TEMPA(I+1,K)-FM(I-1,K)*TEMPA(I,K))
      * +CCTJ*FMP(I,K)*(TBP(I,K,M)-TB(I,K,M))
      * +DDTJ*FMM(I,K)*(TBM(I,K,M)-TB(I,K,M))
840 CONTINUE
C
C -----
C ADD IN VERTICAL DIFFUSION OF TRACERS
C -----
C
C 1ST, COMPUTE GRADIENTS AT TOP OF T BOX
C
      DO 842 K=1,KMP1
      DO 842 I=1,IMT
      TEMPB(I,K)=TDIF(I,K,M)-TDIF(I,K+1,M)
842 CONTINUE
C
C 2ND, ADD IN FINAL CONTRIBUTION FROM VERT. DIFF. OF TRACERS
C
      DO 844 K=1,KM
      DO 844 I=1,IMT
      TA(I,K,M)=TA(I,K,M)+EEHQ(I,K)*TEMPB(I,K)
      * -FFHQ(I,K)*TEMPB(I,K+1)
844 CONTINUE
C
C -----
C COMPUTE NEW TRACERS, RESETTING LAND POINTS TO ZERO
C -----
C
      DO 850 K=1,KM
      DO 850 I=1,IMT
      TA(I,K,M)=(TB(I,K,M)+C2DTTS*TA(I,K,M))*FH(I,K)
C
C FORCE UPDATING IN FULL PRECISION TO ASSURE CONSERVATION OF TRACERS
C
      TFULL(I,K)=TB(I,K,M)+EXTEND(C2DTTS)*TA(I,K,M)
850 CONTINUE
C
C ROUND TO HALF PRECISION (NOTE.. DOES NOT TRUNCATE)
C
      CALL QSRCONV('0000000',0,TFULL(1,1;IMTKM),,0,TA(1,1,M;IMTKM))
      TA(*,*,M)=TA(*,*,M)*FH(*,*)
C
855 CONTINUE
C
C -----
C SET SALINITY TO 45 PPT OVER LAND TO STOP CONVECTION THERE
C (..NOTE THAT THIS IS .01 IN MODEL UNITS -- (PPT-35)/1000..)
C -----
C
      IF(NT.GE.2) THEN
      FXA=0.01
      FXB=1.0
      DO 860 K=1,KM
      DO 860 I=1,IMT
      TA(I,K,2)=TA(I,K,2)+FXA*(FXB-FH(I,K))
860 CONTINUE
      ENDIF
C
C -----
C DO ANALYSIS OF TRACER FORCING ON ENERGY TIMESTEP
C -----
C
      IF(ENERGY.EQ.0.OR.NXP.EQ.1) GO TO 920
      DO 910 I=2,IMTH1
      KZ=KMT(I)
      IF (KZ.EQ.0) GOTO 910
      DO 900 M=1,NT
      DO 900 K=1,KZ
      BOXVOL = CST(J)*DXT(I)*DYT(J)*DZ(K)
C
C 1ST, COMPUTE TRACER CHANGE DUE TO ADVECTION
C
      TTDTOT(2,M)=TTDTOT(2,M)+BOXVOL*

```

```

416800000
416900000
417000000 C
417100000 C
417200000 C
417300000 C
417400000 C
417500000 C
417600000
417700000
417800000
417900000
418000000
418100000
418200000
418300000 C
418400000 C
418500000 C
418600000 C
418700000 C
418800000 C
418900000 C
419000000
419100000
419200000
419300000
419400000 C
419500000 C
419600000 C
419700000
419800000
419900000
420000000
420100000
420200000 C
420300000 C
420400000 C
420500000 C
420600000 C
420700000
420800000
420900000 -H
421000000 HC
421100000 HC
421200000 HC
421300000 H
421400000
421500000 HC
421600000 HC
421700000 HC
421800000 H
421900000 H
422000000 C
422100000
422200000 C
422300000 C
422400000 C
422500000 C
422600000 C
422700000 C
422800000
422900000
423000000
423100000
423200000
423300000
423400000
423500000
423600000 C
423700000 C
423800000 C
423900000 C
424000000 C
424100000
424200000
424300000
424400000
424500000
424600000
424700000
424800000 C
424900000 C
425000000 C
425100000

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      *      ((-FUW (I+1,K)*(T (I+1,K,M)+T (I ,K,M))
      *      +FUW (I ,K)*(T (I ,K,M)+T (I-1,K,M)))*DXT4R(I)
      *      -FVM (I ,K)*(TP(I ,K,M)+T (I ,K,M))
      *      +FVST(I ,K)*(T (I ,K,M)+TM(I ,K,M))
      *      TTDTOT(3,M)=TTDTOT(3,M)+BOXVOL*
      *      (W(I,K+1)*(T(I,K ,M)+T(I,K+1,M))
      *      -W(I,K )*(T(I,K-1,M)+T(I,K ,M)))*DZZ2R(K)
      *      425200000
      *      425300000
      *      425400000
      *      425500000
      *      425600000
      *      425700000
      *      425800000
      *      425900000 C
      *      426000000 C
      *      426100000 C
      *      426200000
      *      426300000
      *      426400000
      *      426500000
      *      426600000
      *      426700000 C
      *      426800000 C
      *      426900000 C
      *      427000000
      *      427100000
      *      427200000
      *      427300000
      *      427400000 C
      *      427500000 C
      *      427600000 C
      *      427700000
      *      427800000
      *      427900000
      *      428000000
      *      428100000
      *      428200000
      *      428300000
      *      428400000 C
      *      428500000 C
      *      428600000 C
      *      428700000 C
      *      428800000 C
      *      428900000 C
      *      429000000 C
      *      429100000 C
      *      429200000 C
      *      429300000
      *      429400000
      *      429500000
      *      429600000 C
      *      429700000 C
      *      429800000 C
      *      429900000
      *      430000000 C
      *      430100000 C
      *      430200000 C
      *      430300000 -W
      *      430400000 -W
      *      430500000 -W
      *      430600000 -W
      *      430700000 -W
      *      430800000 -W
      *      430900000 -W
      *      431000000 -W
      *      431100000 -W
      *      431200000 W
      *      431300000 W
      *      431400000 W
      *      431500000 W
      *      431600000 W
      *      431700000 W
      *      431800000 W
      *      431900000 W
      *      432000000 W
      *      432100000 W
      *      432200000 W
      *      432300000
      *      432400000 C
      *      432500000 C
      *      432600000 C
      *      432700000 C
      *      432800000 C
      *      432900000 C
      *      433000000 C
      *      433100000 C
      *      433200000 C
      *      433300000
      *      433400000
      *      433500000

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          FX=CST(J)*DYT(J)*DZ(K)/C2DTTS
          DO 970 I=2,INTM1
             TTDTOT(1,M)=TTDTOT(1,M)+(TA(I,K,M)  -TB(I,K,M)  ) *FX*DXT(I)
             TVAR(M)  =TVAR(M)  +(TA(I,K,M)**2-TB(I,K,M)**2)*FX*DXT(I)
970      CONTINUE
          ENDIF
C-----
C      FOURIER FILTER TRACERS AT HIGH LATITUDES
C-----
          IF((J.GT.JFT1.AND.J.LT.JFT2).OR.J.LT.JFRST)GO TO 1190
          JJ=J-JFRST+1
          IF (J.GE.JFT2) JJ=JJ-JSKPT+1
C
C      IF PREVIOUS STRIPS WERE OF SAME LENGTH, DONT RECOMPUTE FOURIER COEFFS
C
          ISAVE=0
          IEAVE=0
          DO 1140 L=1,LSEGF
             DO 1135 K=1,KM
                IF(ISTF(JJ,L,K).EQ.0) GO TO 1135
                IS=ISTF(JJ,L,K)
                IE=IETF(JJ,L,K)
                IREDO=0
                IF(IS.NE.ISAVE .OR. IE.NE.IEAVE) THEN
                   IREDO=-1
                   ISAVE=IS
                   IEAVE=IE
                   IM=IE-IS+1
                   M=1
                   N=IFIX(IM*CST(J)*CSTR(JFTO)+.5)
                   IF(IM.NE.INTM2.OR.KMT(1).LT.K) THEN
                      M=1
                      N=IFIX(IM*CST(J)*CSTR(JFTO)+.5)
                   ELSE
                      M=3
                      N=IFIX(IM*CST(J)*CSTR(JFTO)*.5+.5)
                   ENDIF
                ENDIF
                DO 1130 MM=1,NT
                   IDX=IREDO+MM
                   DO 1100 II=IS,IE
                      I=MOD(II-2,INTM2)+2
                      TDIF(II+1-IS,K,1)=TA(I,K,MM)
1100      CONTINUE
C
                   CALL FILTER(TDIF(1,K,1),IM,M,N,IDX)
C
                   DO 1120 II=IS,IE
                      I=MOD(II-2,INTM2)+2
                      TA(I,K,MM)=TDIF(II+1-IS,K,1)
1120      CONTINUE
1130      CONTINUE
1135      CONTINUE
1140      CONTINUE
1190      CONTINUE
C-----
C      ACCUMULATE INTEGRATED ABSOLUTE CHANGES IN T EVERY NTSI TIMESTEPS
C-----
          IF(MOD(ITT,NTSI).EQ.0) THEN
             FX=0.5*CST(J)*DYT(J)/C2DTTS
             DO 983 M=1,NT
                DO 983 K=1,KM
                   DO 983 I=1,INT
                      TDIF(I,K,M)=ABS(TA(I,K,M)-TB(I,K,M))*C2DZQ(I,K)*FX*DXTQ(I,K)
983      CONTINUE
                   DO 985 M=1,NT
                      DO 985 K=1,KM
                         DO 985 I=2,INTM1
                            DTABS(M)=DTABS(M)+TDIF(I,K,M)
C *****
C      DO 985 I=2,INTM1
C      DTABS(M)=DTABS(M)+TDIF(I,K,M)
C ***** ABOVE 2 STMNTS REPLACED BY FOLLOWING FOR VECTORIZATION *****
C      DTABS(M)=DTABS(M)+Q8SSUM(TDIF(2,K,M;INTM2))
C *****
985      CONTINUE
          ENDIF
C-----
C      TRANSFER QUANTITIES COMPUTED TO THE NORTH OF THE PRESENT ROW

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433600000
433700000
433800000
433900000
434000000
434100000
434200000 C
434300000 FC
434400000 FC
434500000 FC
434600000 FC
434700000 F
434800000 F
434900000 F
435000000 FC
435100000 FC
435200000 FC
435300000 F
435400000 F
435500000 F
435600000 F
435700000 F
435800000 F
435900000 F
436000000 F
436100000 F
436200000 F
436300000 F
436400000 F
436500000 F
436600000 F-O
436700000 F-O
436800000 FO
436900000 FO
437000000 FO
437100000 FO
437200000 FO
437300000 FO
437400000 FO
437500000 F
437600000 F
437700000 F
437800000 F
437900000 F
438000000 F
438100000 F
438200000 FC
438300000 F
438400000 FC
438500000 F
438600000 F
438700000 F
438800000 F
438900000 F
439000000 F
439100000 F
439200000 F
439300000 FC
439400000 C
439500000 C
439600000 C
439700000 C
439800000
439900000
440000000
440100000
440200000
440300000
440400000
440500000
440600000
440700000 -Q
440800000 -Q
440900000 QC
441000000 QC
441100000 QC
441200000 QC
441300000 Q
441400000 QC
441500000
441600000
441700000 C
441800000 C
441900000 C

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CALL OFIND(KFLDS,NWDS,(LUPTD-1)*NWDS+1)
-----
FORM ISLAND MASK (ISMASK=0 OVER INTERIOR OCEAN POINTS
ISMASK=1 OVER PERIMETER OCEAN POINTS
ISMASK=2 OVER LAND POINTS)
-----
DO 95 I=2,INU
DO 95 J=2,JMTM1
TEST1=HR(I,J)*HR(I-1,J)*HR(I,J-1)*HR(I-1,J-1)
TEST2=HR(I,J)+HR(I-1,J)+HR(I,J-1)+HR(I-1,J-1)
IF(TEST1.EQ.0.0) ISMASK(I,J)=1
IF(TEST2.EQ.0.0) ISMASK(I,J)=2
95 CONTINUE
-----
CALCULATE DEPTH FIELD FROM ITS RECIPROCAL
(..NOTE.. H IS EQUIVALENCED WITH PTD)
-----
COMPUTE RECIPROCALLS WITH AN EPSILON ADDED TO AVOID ZERO DIVIDE
FXA=1.0
FXB=1.E-20
DO 110 J=2,JMTM1
DO 110 I=1,INT
H(I,J)=FXA/(HR(I,J)+FXB)
110 CONTINUE
THEN RESET H OVER LAND TO ZERO
FX=0.0
DO 112 J=1,JMT
DO 112 I=1,INT
IF(HR(I,J).EQ.FX)H(I,J)=FX
112 CONTINUE
THEN SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON H
DO 117 J=1,JMT
H(1,J)=H(INUM1,J)
117 CONTINUE
-----
GENERATE ARRAYS OF COEFFICIENTS FOR RELAXATION
-----
1ST, COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS OF THE LAPLACIAN STAR
(HOLD NON-INTERIOR POINTS TO ZERO USING START AND END INDICES)
DO 130 J=3,JMTM1
DO 130 L=1,LSEG
IS=ISZ(J,L)
IF(IS.EQ.0) GO TO 130
IE=IEZ(J,L)
FXA=2.0*CSTR(J)*CSTR(J)
FXB=2.0*CS(J)*CSTR(J)*DYTR(J)*DYUR(J)
FXC=2.0*CS(J-1)*CSTR(J)*DYTR(J)*DYUR(J-1)
130 (SET BIT INTERIOR INDICATOR TO ONES OVER INTERIOR POINTS)
INTBV(IS,J;IE-IS+1)=.NOT.INTBV(IS,J;IE-IS+1)
FX=1.0
DO 120 I=IS,IE
CFN(I,J)=FXB/(H(I-1,J)+H(I,J))
CFS(I,J)=FXC/(H(I-1,J-1)+H(I,J-1))
CFE(I,J)=FXA*DXUR(I)*DXTR(I)/(H(I,J)+H(I,J-1))
CFW(I,J)=FXA*DXUR(I-1)*DXTR(I)/(H(I-1,J)+H(I-1,J-1))
CPF(I)=FX/(CFN(I,J)+CFS(I,J)+CFE(I,J)+CFW(I,J))
120 CONTINUE
2ND, AUGMENT COEFFICIENTS FOR IMPLICIT TREATMENT OF CORIOLIS TERM
IF(ACOR.NE.0.0) THEN
FX=-C2DTSF*ACOR*CSTR(J)*DYTR(J)*OMEGA
DO 125 I=IS,IE
CFN(I,J)=CFN(I,J)+(HR(I,J)-HR(I-1,J))*SINE(J)
* *FX*DXTR(I)
CFS(I,J)=CFS(I,J)-(HR(I,J-1)-HR(I-1,J-1))*SINE(J-1)
* *FX*DXTR(I)
CFE(I,J)=CFE(I,J)-(HR(I,J)*SINE(J)-HR(I,J-1)*SINE(J-1))
* *FX*DXTR(I)
CFW(I,J)=CFW(I,J)+(HR(I-1,J)*SINE(J)-HR(I-1,J-1)*SINE(J-1))

```

```

508400000
508500000 C
508600000 IC
508700000 IC
508800000 IC
508900000 IC
509000000 IC
509100000 IC
509200000 I
509300000 I
509400000 I
509500000 I
509600000 I
509700000 I
509800000 I
509900000 IC
510000000 C
510100000 C
510200000 C
510300000 C
510400000 C
510500000 C
510600000 C
510700000
510800000
510900000
511000000
511100000
511200000
511300000 IC
511400000 IC
511500000 IC
511600000 I
511700000 I
511800000 I
511900000 I
512000000 I
512100000 OC
512200000 OC
512300000 OC
512400000 O
512500000 O
512600000 O
512700000 C
512800000 C
512900000 C
513000000 C
513100000 C
513200000 C
513300000 C
513400000 C
513500000
513600000
513700000
513800000
513900000
514000000
514100000
514200000
514300000 WC
514400000 WC
514500000 WC
514600000 W
514700000
514800000
514900000
515000000
515100000
515200000
515300000
515400000
515500000 C
515600000 C
515700000 C
515800000
515900000
516000000
516100000
516200000
516300000
516400000
516500000
516600000
516700000

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125 * CONTINUE *FX*DXTR(I)
ENDIF
C
C C 3RD, NORMALIZE COEFFICIENTS AND FORCING TERM FOR EFFICIENCY
C
DO 128 I=IS,IE
CFN(I,J)=CFN(I,J)*CPF(I)
CFS(I,J)=CFS(I,J)*CPF(I)
CFE(I,J)=CFE(I,J)*CPF(I)
CFW(I,J)=CFW(I,J)*CPF(I)
ZTD(I,J)=ZTD(I,J)*CPF(I)
128 CONTINUE
130 CONTINUE
C
C C 4TH, COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS ON ISLAND PERIMETER POINTS
C
DO 180 ISLE=1,NISLE
COFIS(ISLE)=0.0
IS=ISIS(ISLE)
IE=IEIS(ISLE)
JS=JSIS(ISLE)
JE=JEIS(ISLE)
DO 175 J=JS,JE
FXA=2.0*CSTR(J)*CSTR(J)
FXB=2.0*CS(J)*DYUR(J)*DYTR(J)*CSTR(J)
FXC=2.0*CS(J-1)*DYUR(J-1)*DYTR(J)*CSTR(J)
FXD=-C2DTSF*ACOR*CSTR(J)*DYTR(J)*OMEGA
DO 175 I=IS,IE
IF(ISHASK(I,J).NE.1) GO TO 175
IF(HR(I-1,J).NE.0.0.OR.HR(I,J).NE.0.0)
CFN(I,J)=FXB/(PTD(I-1,J)+PTD(I,J))
+FXD*DXTR(I)*(HR(I,J)-HR(I-1,J))*SINE(J)
IF(HR(I-1,J-1).NE.0.0.OR.HR(I,J-1).NE.0.0)
CFS(I,J)=FXC/(PTD(I-1,J-1)+PTD(I,J-1))
-FXD*DXTR(I)*(HR(I,J-1)-HR(I-1,J-1))*SINE(J-1)
IF(HR(I,J).NE.0.0.OR.HR(I,J-1).NE.0.0)
CFE(I,J)=FXA*DXTR(I)*DXUR(I)/(PTD(I,J)+PTD(I,J-1))
-FXD*DXTR(I)*(HR(I,J)*SINE(J)-HR(I,J-1)*SINE(J-1))
IF(HR(I-1,J).NE.0.0.OR.HR(I-1,J-1).NE.0.0)
CFW(I,J)=FXA*DXTR(I)*DXUR(I-1)/(PTD(I-1,J)+PTD(I-1,J-1))
+FXD*DXTR(I)*(HR(I-1,J)*SINE(J)-HR(I-1,J-1)*SINE(J-1))
COF(I,J)=1.0/(CFN(I,J)+CFS(I,J)+CFE(I,J)+CFW(I,J))
CFN(I,J)=CFN(I,J)*COF(I,J)
CFS(I,J)=CFS(I,J)*COF(I,J)
CFE(I,J)=CFE(I,J)*COF(I,J)
CFW(I,J)=CFW(I,J)*COF(I,J)
ZTD(I,J)=ZTD(I,J)*COF(I,J)
COF(I,J)=CST(J)*DXT(I)*DYT(J)/COF(I,J)
COFIS(ISLE)=COFIS(ISLE)+COF(I,J)
175 CONTINUE
COFIS(ISLE)=1./COFIS(ISLE)
180 CONTINUE
C
C C FINALLY, MULTIPLY THE COEFFICIENTS BY THE OVERRELAXATION FACTOR
C
DO 182 J=1,JMT
DO 182 I=1,IHT
CFN(I,J)=CFN(I,J)*SOR
CFS(I,J)=CFS(I,J)*SOR
CFE(I,J)=CFE(I,J)*SOR
CFW(I,J)=CFW(I,J)*SOR
182 CONTINUE
C
C C-----
C C COMPUTE A FIRST GUESS FOR THE RELAXATION BY EXTRAPOLATING THE TWO
C C PREVIOUS SOLUTIONS FORWARD IN TIME.
C C-----
C C 1ST, COMPLETE READIN OF RELAXATION SOLUTION OF PREVIOUS TIMESTEP
C C CALL OGET(KFLDS,NWDS,(LUPTD-1)*NWDS+1,PTD)
C C 2ND, PERFORM TIME EXTRAPOLATION (ACCOUNTING FOR MIXING TIMESTEP)
C C
FXA=1.0
FXB=2.0
IF(NIX.EQ.1.OR.MXP.EQ.1) FXA=0.5
DO 135 J=1,JMT
DO 135 I=1,IHT
PTD(I,J)=FXA*(FXB*PTD(I,J)-PTDB(I,J))
135 CONTINUE
C
C C COMPUTE CRITERION FOR CONVERGENCE OF RELAXATION AND SET RESIDUALS 0

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516800000
516900000
517000000
517100000 C
517200000 C
517300000 C
517400000
517500000
517600000
517700000
517800000
517900000
518000000
518100000
518200000 IC
518300000 IC
518400000 IC
518500000 I
518600000 I
518700000 I
518800000 I
518900000 I
519000000 I
519100000 I
519200000 I
519300000 I
519400000 I
519500000 I
519600000 I
519700000 I
519800000 I
519900000 I
520000000 I
520100000 I
520200000 I
520300000 I
520400000 I
520500000 I
520600000 I
520700000 I
520800000 I
520900000 I
521000000 I
521100000 I
521200000 I
521300000 I
521400000 I
521500000 I
521600000 I
521700000 I
521800000 I
521900000 I
522000000 I
522100000 C
522200000 C
522300000 C
522400000
522500000
522600000
522700000
522800000
522900000
523000000
523100000 C
523200000 C
523300000 C
523400000 C
523500000 C
523600000 C
523700000 C
523800000 C
523900000
524000000 C
524100000 C
524200000 C
524300000
524400000
524500000
524600000
524700000
524800000
524900000
525000000 C
525100000 C

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```

C
CRTP=CRIT*FXA*SOR
FX=0.0
DO 140 J=1,JMT
DO 140 I=1,IMT
RES(I,J)=FX
140 CONTINUE
CALL GETIME(TO,T2)
C
C-----
C END INTRODUCTORY SECTION
C-----
C
C-----
C BEGIN SECTION TO DO THE RELAXATION
C-----
C
MSCAN=0
300 MSCAN=MSCAN+1
C
C-----
C COMPUTE ENTIRE FIELD OF RESIDUALS AS IN SIMULTANEOUS RELAXATION
C (.NOTE.. RESIDUALS WILL REMAIN 0 OVER NON-INTERIOR POINTS)
C-----
C
DO 230 J=3,JSCAN
DO 230 I=1,IMT
RES(I,J)=CFN(I,J)*PTD(I,J+1)
* +CFS(I,J)*PTD(I,J-1)
* +CFE(I,J)*PTD(I+1,J)
* +CFW(I,J)*PTD(I-1,J)
* -SOR*(PTD(I,J)+ZTD(I,J))
230 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C RESET RESIDUALS TO ZERO OVER LAND
C-----
C
FX=0.0
DO 224 J=3,JSCAN
DO 220 I=1,IMT
CPF(I)=FX
220 CONTINUE
DO 221 L=1,LSEG
IS=IS2(J,L)
IF(IS.EQ.0) GO TO 222
IE=IEZ(J,L)
DO 221 I=IS,IE
CPF(I)=RES(I,J)
221 CONTINUE
222 CONTINUE
DO 223 I=1,IMT
RES(I,J)=CPF(I)
223 CONTINUE
224 CONTINUE
LENV=(JSCAN-2)*IMT
WHERE (.NOT.INTBV(1,3;LENV)) RES(1,3;LENV)=FX
C
C-----
C SET CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON THE RESIDUALS
C-----
C
DO 226 J=3,JSCAN
RES(1,J)=RES(IMUM1,J)
RES(IMT,J)=RES(2,J)
226 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C PERFORM CORRECTION ON SOUTHERN POINT TO YIELD SEQUENTIAL RELAXATION
C-----
C
DO 247 J=3,JSCAN
DO 236 I=2,INTM1
RES(I,J)=RES(I,J)+CFS(I,J)*RES(I,J-1)
236 CONTINUE
DO 254 L=1,LSEG
IS=IS2(J,L)
IF(IS.EQ.0) GO TO 255
IE=IEZ(J,L)
DO 254 I=IS,IE
RES(I,J)=RES(I,J)+CFS(I,J)*RES(I,J-1)
254 CONTINUE
255 CONTINUE
WHERE (INTBV(1,J;IMT))

```

```

525200000 C
525300000 C
525400000 C
525500000 C
525600000 C
525700000 C
525800000 C
525900000 T
526000000 C
526100000 C
526200000 C
526300000 C
526400000 C
526500000 C
526600000 C
526700000 C
526800000 C
526900000 C
527000000 C
527100000 C
527200000 C
527300000 C
527400000 -IC
527500000 C
527600000 C
527700000 C
527800000 C
527900000 C
528000000 C
528100000 C
528200000 C
528300000 C
528400000 IC
528500000 IC
528600000 IC
528700000 IC
528800000 IC
528900000 IC
529000000 I
529100000 I-W
529200000 I-W
529300000 I-W
529400000 I
529500000 I
529600000 I-W
529700000 I-W
529800000 I-W
529900000 I-W
530000000 I-W
530100000 I-W
530200000 I-W
530300000 I-W
530400000 I-W
530500000 I-W
530600000 I-W
530700000 IW
530800000 IW
530900000 OC
531000000 OC
531100000 OC
531200000 OC
531300000 OC
531400000 0
531500000 0
531600000 0
531700000 0
531800000 C
531900000 C
532000000 C
532100000 C
532200000 C
532300000 C
532400000 -I
532500000 -I
532600000 -I
532700000 I-W
532800000 I-W
532900000 I-W
533000000 I-W
533100000 I-W
533200000 I
533300000 I
533400000 I-W
533500000 IW

```

RES(1,J;INT)=RES(1,J;INT)+CFS(1,J;INT)\*RES(1,J-1;INT)  
ENDWHERE

533600000 IW  
533700000 IW  
533800000 C  
533900000 C  
534000000 C  
534100000 C  
534200000 C  
534300000  
534400000  
534500000  
534600000  
534700000 -Q  
534800000 -Q  
534900000 -Q  
535000000 QC  
535100000 QC  
535200000 QC  
535300000 QC  
535400000 QC  
535500000 QC  
535600000 Q  
535700000 Q  
535800000 Q  
535900000 Q  
536000000 Q  
536100000 Q  
536200000 Q  
536300000 Q  
536400000 Q  
536500000 Q-H  
536600000 Q-H  
536700000 Q-H  
536800000 Q-H  
536900000 Q-H  
537000000 QH  
537100000 QH  
537200000 QH  
537300000 QH  
537400000 QH  
537500000 Q  
537600000 QC  
537700000 Q-H  
537800000 Q-H  
537900000 Q-H  
538000000 Q-H  
538100000 Q-H  
538200000 QH  
538300000 QH  
538400000 QH  
538500000 QH  
538600000 QH  
538700000 Q  
538800000 Q  
538900000 QC  
539000000 Q-H  
539100000 Q-H  
539200000 Q-H  
539300000 Q-H  
539400000 Q-H  
539500000 QH  
539600000 QH  
539700000 QH  
539800000 QH  
539900000 QH  
540000000 Q  
540100000 Q  
540200000 QC  
540300000 Q-H  
540400000 Q-H  
540500000 Q-H  
540600000 Q-H  
540700000 Q-H  
540800000 QH  
540900000 QH  
541000000 QH  
541100000 QH  
541200000 QH  
541300000 Q  
541400000 Q  
541500000 QC  
541600000 Q-H  
541700000 Q-H  
541800000 Q-H  
541900000 Q-H

C  
C-----  
C PERFORM CORRECTION ON WESTERN POINT TO YIELD SEQUENTIAL RELAXATION  
C-----  
C

DO 245 L=1,LSEG  
IS=ISZ(J,L)  
IF(IS.EQ.0) GO TO 247  
IE=IEZ(J,L)  
DO 237 I=IS,IE  
RES(I,J)=RES(I,J)+CFW(I,J)\*RES(I-1,J)  
237 CONTINUE

C\*\*\*\*\*  
C THE FOLLOWING IS A HAND-TUNED VERSION OF THE RECURSIVE SCALAR LOOP:  
C DO 237 I=IS,IE  
C RES(I,J)=RES(I,J)+CFW(I,J)\*RES(I-1,J)  
C237 CONTINUE  
C\*\*\*\*\*

IEND=IE+4  
I=0  
ASSIGN RESADR,RES(I,J;0)  
ASSIGN CFWADR,CFW(I,J;0)  
CALL Q8ADDX(IS,X'16',I)  
CALL Q8SUBX(IS,X'16',ISTORE)  
CALL Q8RTOR(IE,,IEND5L)  
CALL Q8RTOR(CFWADR,,CFWLOC)  
CALL Q8RTOR(RESADR,,RESLOC)  
CALL Q8L0D(RESLOC,ISTORE,15)  
CALL Q8L0D(CFWLOC,IS,6)  
CALL Q8L0D(RESLOC,IS,11)  
CALL Q8L0D(CFWLOC,I,7)  
CALL Q8L0D(RESLOC,I,12)  
CALL Q8L0DH(RESLOC,ISTORE,15)  
CALL Q8L0DH(CFWLOC,IS,6)  
CALL Q8L0DH(RESLOC,IS,11)  
CALL Q8L0DH(CFWLOC,I,7)  
CALL Q8L0DH(RESLOC,I,12)  
CALL Q8IBXGE(B'00000100',I,X'16',&2237,IEND5L,I)

C  
1237 CALL Q8MPYS(15,6,6)  
CALL Q8L0D(CFWLOC,I,8)  
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,15)  
CALL Q8ADDN(11,6,11)  
CALL Q8L0D(RESLOC,I,13)  
1237 CALL Q8MPYSH(15,6,6)  
CALL Q8L0DH(CFWLOC,I,8)  
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,15)  
CALL Q8ADDNH(11,6,11)  
CALL Q8L0DH(RESLOC,I,13)  
CALL Q8ADDX(I,X'16',I)  
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)

C  
CALL Q8MPYS(11,7,7)  
CALL Q8L0D(CFWLOC,I,9)  
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,11)  
CALL Q8ADDN(12,7,12)  
CALL Q8L0D(RESLOC,I,14)  
CALL Q8MPYSH(11,7,7)  
CALL Q8L0DH(CFWLOC,I,9)  
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,11)  
CALL Q8ADDNH(12,7,12)  
CALL Q8L0DH(RESLOC,I,14)  
CALL Q8ADDX(I,X'16',I)  
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)

C  
CALL Q8MPYS(12,8,8)  
CALL Q8L0D(CFWLOC,I,10)  
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,12)  
CALL Q8ADDN(13,8,13)  
CALL Q8L0D(RESLOC,I,15)  
CALL Q8MPYSH(12,8,8)  
CALL Q8L0DH(CFWLOC,I,10)  
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,12)  
CALL Q8ADDNH(13,8,13)  
CALL Q8L0DH(RESLOC,I,15)  
CALL Q8ADDX(I,X'16',I)  
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)

C  
CALL Q8MPYS(13,9,9)  
CALL Q8L0D(CFWLOC,I,6)  
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,13)  
CALL Q8ADDN(14,9,14)

```

CALL Q8LOD(RESLOC,I,11)
CALL Q8MPYSH(13,9,9)
CALL Q8LODH(CFWLOC,I,6)
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,13)
CALL Q8ADDNH(14,9,14)
CALL Q8LODH(RESLOC,I,11)
CALL Q8ADDX(I,X'16',I)
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)
C
CALL Q8MPYS(14,10,10)
CALL Q8LOD(CFWLOC,I,7)
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,14)
CALL Q8ADDN(15,10,15)
CALL Q8LOD(RESLOC,I,12)
CALL Q8MPYSH(14,10,10)
CALL Q8LODH(CFWLOC,I,7)
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,14)
CALL Q8ADDNH(15,10,15)
CALL Q8LODH(RESLOC,I,12)
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)
CALL Q8IBXLT(B'00000110',I,X'16',&1237,IENDSL,I)
CALL Q8IBXGE(B'00000100',I,,&237,IEND,I)
C
2237 CALL Q8MPYS(15,6,6)
CALL Q8LOD(CFWLOC,I,8)
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,15)
CALL Q8ADDN(11,6,11)
2237 CALL Q8LOD(RESLOC,I,13)
CALL Q8MPYSH(15,6,6)
CALL Q8LODH(CFWLOC,I,8)
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,15)
CALL Q8ADDNH(11,6,11)
CALL Q8LODH(RESLOC,I,13)
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)
CALL Q8IBXGE(B'00000100',I,X'16',&237,IEND,I)
C
CALL Q8MPYS(11,7,7)
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,11)
CALL Q8ADDN(12,7,12)
CALL Q8MPYSH(11,7,7)
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,11)
CALL Q8ADDNH(12,7,12)
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)
CALL Q8IBXGE(B'00000100',I,X'16',&237,IEND,I)
C
CALL Q8MPYS(12,8,8)
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,12)
CALL Q8ADDN(13,8,13)
CALL Q8MPYSH(12,8,8)
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,12)
CALL Q8ADDNH(13,8,13)
CALL Q8ADDX(ISTORE,X'16',ISTORE)
CALL Q8IBXGE(B'00000100',I,X'16',&237,IEND,I)
C
CALL Q8STO(RESLOC,ISTORE,13)
CALL Q8STOH(RESLOC,ISTORE,13)
C
237 CONTINUE
C
C*****
C END UNROLLED RECURSIVE SCALAR LOOP
C*****
245 CONTINUE
247 CONTINUE
C
-----
C MAKE A CORRECTION TO PTD BASED ON THE RESIDUALS
-----
C
DO 235 J=3,JSCAN
DO 235 I=1,INT
PTD(I,J)=PTD(I,J)+RES(I,J)
235 CONTINUE
C
-----
C FIND THE MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE RESIDUAL TO DETERMINE CONVERGENCE
-----
C
RESMAX=0.0
DO 253 J=3,JSCAN
DO 253 I=2,INT1
RESMAX=MAX(ABS(RES(I,J)),RESMAX)
253 CONTINUE
RESMAX=MAX(ABS(Q8SMAX(RES(1,1;NWDS))),

```

```

54200000 Q-H
54210000 QH
54220000 QH
54230000 QH
54240000 QH
54250000 QH
54260000 Q
54270000 Q
54280000 QC
54290000 Q-H
54300000 Q-H
54310000 Q-H
54320000 Q-H
54330000 Q-H
54340000 QH
54350000 QH
54360000 QH
54370000 QH
54380000 QH
54390000 Q
54400000 Q
54410000 Q
54420000 QC
54430000 Q-H
54440000 Q-H
54450000 Q-H
54460000 Q-H
54470000 Q-H
54480000 QH
54490000 QH
54500000 QH
54510000 QH
54520000 QH
54530000 Q
54540000 Q
54550000 QC
54560000 Q-H
54570000 Q-H
54580000 Q-H
54590000 QH
54600000 QH
54610000 QH
54620000 Q
54630000 L
54640000 QC
54650000 Q-H
54660000 Q-H
54670000 Q-H
54680000 QH
54690000 QH
54700000 QH
54710000 Q
54720000 Q
54730000 QC
54740000 Q-H
54750000 QH
54760000 QC
54770000 Q
54780000 QC
54790000 QC
54800000 QC
54810000 QC
54820000 Q
54830000 Q
54840000 C
54850000 C
54860000 C
54870000 C
54880000 C
54890000 C
54900000 C
54910000 C
54920000 C
54930000 C
54940000 C
54950000 C
54960000 C
54970000 C
54980000 -D
54990000 C
55000000 C
55010000 -U
55020000 -Q
55030000 Q

```



```

DO 272 J=1,JMT
  PTD(1,J)=PTD(IMUM1,J)
  PTD(IMU,J)=PTD(2,J)
272 CONTINUE
C-----
C TEST MAXIMUM RESIDUAL FOR CONVERGENCE OF THE RELAXATION.
C IF NOT CONVERGED, PROCEED WITH ANOTHER SCAN.
C (...NOTE.. IF THE NUMBER OF SCANS REACHES MXSCAN, LEAVE THE LOOP)
C-----
C IF(RESMAX.GE.CRTP .AND. MSCAN.LT.MXSCAN) GO TO 300
C-----
C END OF THE RELAXATION
C-----
C CALL GETIME(T1,T2)
C TIME(8)=TIME(8)+T1-T0
C-----
C UPDATE THE STREAM FUNCTION BASED UPON THE RELAXATION SOLUTION
C-----
DO 340 J=1,JMT
DO 340 I=1,IMT
  PTDB(I,J)=PB(I,J)+PTD(I,J)
  PB(I,J)=P(I,J)
  P(I,J)=PTDB(I,J)
340 CONTINUE
C-----
C SAVE PTD TO COMPUTE 1ST GUESS FOR RELAXATION NEXT TIMESTEP
C (...NOTE.. ON 1ST PASS OF EULER BACKWARD TIMESTEP, BYPASS THIS
C SAVE, SINCE IT WILL BE DONE ON THE 2ND PASS)
C (...NOTE.. ON A MIXING TIMESTEP, ALTER PTD TO BE CONSISTENT WITH
C NORMAL, LEAP-FROG STEPPING)
C-----
C IF(MIX.EQ.1 .AND. EB) RETURN
C IF(MXP.NE.O. OR. MIX.NE.O) THEN
  FX=2.0
  DO 350 J=1,JMT
  DO 350 I=1,IMT
    PTD(I,J)=FX*PTD(I,J)
350 CONTINUE
  ENDIF
360 CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWDS,(LUPTDB-1)*NWDS+1,PTD)
  RETURN
  END

```

```

558800000 O
558900000 O
559000000 O
559100000 O
559200000 C
559300000 C
559400000 C
559500000 C
559600000 C
559700000 C
559800000 C
559900000 C
560000000 C
560100000 C
560200000 C
560300000 C
560400000 C
560500000 T
560600000 T
560700000 TC
560800000 C
560900000 C
561000000 C
561100000 C
561200000 C
561300000 C
561400000 C
561500000 C
561600000 C
561700000 C
561800000 C
561900000 C
562000000 C
562100000 C
562200000 C
562300000 C
562400000 C
562500000 C
562600000 C
562700000 C
562800000 C
562900000 C
563000000 C
563100000 C
563200000 C
563300000 C
563400000 C
563500000 C
563600000 C
563700000 C

```



```

*DECK STATE
SUBROUTINE STATE(TX,SX,RHO,TQ,SQ)
C
C-----
C STATE COMPUTES ONE ROW OF NORMALIZED DENSITIES BY USING A 3RD
C ORDER POLYNOMIAL FIT TO THE KNUDSEN FORMULA, LEVEL BY
C LEVEL, WHERE:
C TX =THE INPUT ROW OF TEMPERATURES
C SX =THE INPUT ROW OF SALINITIES (UNITS: (PPT-35)/1000)
C RHO=THE RETURNED ROW OF NORMALIZED DENSITIES
C TQ =ONE ROW OF WORK SPACE PROVIDED BY THE CALLING ROUTINE
C SQ =ONE ROW OF WORK SPACE PROVIDED BY THE CALLING ROUTINE
C-----
C-----
C DEFINE GLOBAL DATA
C-----
C
*CALL PARAM
*CALL SCALAR
*CALL WRKSPA
*CALL TIME
C-----
C DEMENSION LOCAL DATA
C-----
C DIMENSION TX(IMT,KM),SX(IMT,KM),RHO(IMT,KM),TQ(IMT,KM),SQ(IMT,KM)
C DIMENSION TO(KM),SO(KM),C(KM,9)
C-----
C ENTER NORMALIZING TEMPERATURES AND SALINITIES,
C AND COEFFICIENTS GENERATED BY THE PROGRAM ("KNUDSN") WHICH
C FITS 3RD ORDER POLYNOMIALS TO THE KNUDSEN FORMULA, LEVEL BY LEVEL.
C-----
C DATA TO/??/
C DATA SO/??/
C DATA C/??/
C-----
C BEGIN EXECUTABLE CODE
C-----
C CALL GETIME(TO,T2)
C-----
C SUBTRACT NORMALIZING CONSTANTS FROM TEMPERATURE AND SALINITY
C AND COMPUTE POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION OF KNUDSEN DENSITY.
C (.NOTE.. FOR PRECISION PURPOSES, THERE IS A CONSTANT SUBTRACTED
C FROM THE DENSITY RETURNED BY THIS ROUTINE. THIS MAKES NO DIFFERENCE
C HOWEVER, SINCE ONLY HORIZONTAL GRADIENTS ARE USED BY THE MODEL.)
C-----
C DO 100 K=1,KM
C DO 100 I=1,IMT
C TQ(I,K)=TX(I,K)-TOQ(I,K)
C SQ(I,K)=SX(I,K)-SOQ(I,K)
C RHO(I,K)=(CQ(I,K,1)+(CQ(I,K,4)+CQ(I,K,7)*SQ(I,K))*SQ(I,K)
C *(CQ(I,K,3)+CQ(I,K,8)*SQ(I,K)+CQ(I,K,6)*TQ(I,K))*TQ(I,K)
C *TQ(I,K)+(CQ(I,K,2)+(CQ(I,K,5)+CQ(I,K,9)
C *SQ(I,K))*SQ(I,K))*SQ(I,K)
C 100 CONTINUE
C CALL GETIME(T1,T2)
C TIME(6)=TIME(6)+T1-TO
C RETURN
C
C ENTRY STATEC(TX,SX,RHO,TQ,SQ,IND)
C-----
C STATEC COMPUTES, FOR ONE ROW, THE NORMALIZED DENSITIES BY USING
C A 3RD ORDER POLYNOMIAL FIT TO THE KNUDSEN FORMULA, FOR
C PURPOSES OF CHECKING VERTICAL STABILITY BETWEEN ADJACENT
C LEVELS. THE REFERENCE DEPTH FOR PRESSURE DEPENDENCE IN
C THE KNUDSEN FORMULA MUST BE HELD CONSTANT FOR THIS PURPOSE.
C THAT LEVEL IS DETERMINED BY "IND". THE ARGUMENTS ARE:
C TX =THE INPUT ROW OF TEMPERATURES
C SX =THE INPUT ROW OF SALINITIES (UNITS: (PPT-35)/1000)
C RHO=THE RETURNED ROW OF NORMALIZED DENSITIES
C TQ =ONE ROW OF WORK SPACE PROVIDED BY THE CALLING ROUTINE
C SQ =ONE ROW OF WORK SPACE PROVIDED BY THE CALLING ROUTINE
C IND=1 FOR COMPARING LEVELS 1 TO 2, 3 TO 4, ETC.

```

```

600000000
600100000
600200000 C
600300000 C
600400000 C
600500000 C
600600000 C
600700000 C
600800000 C
600900000 C
601000000 C
601100000 C
601200000 C
601300000 C
601400000 C
601500000 C
601600000 C
601700000 C
601800000 C
601900000 C
602000000
602100000
602200000
602300000 T
602400000 C
602500000 C
602600000 C
602700000 C
602800000 C
602900000
603000000
603100000 C
603200000 C
603300000 C
603400000 C
603500000 C
603600000 C
603700000 C
603800000
603900000
604000000
604100000 C
604200000 C
604300000 C
604400000 C
604500000 T
604600000 C
604700000
604800000 C
604900000 C
605000000 C
605100000 C
605200000 C
605300000 C
605400000 C
605500000
605600000
605700000
605800000
605900000
606000000
606100000
606200000
606300000
606400000 T
606500000 T
606600000
606700000 C
606800000
606900000 C
607000000 C
607100000 C
607200000 C
607300000 C
607400000 C
607500000 C
607600000 C
607700000 C
607800000 C
607900000 C
608000000 C
608100000 C
608200000 C
608300000 C

```

```

C          --COEFFICIENTS FOR THE LOWER OF THE 2 LEVELS ARE USED ***** 608400000 C
C          IND=2 FOR COMPARING LEVELS 2 TO 3, 4 TO 5, ETC. ***** 608500000 C
C          --COEFFICIENTS FOR THE UPPER OF THE 2 LEVELS ARE USED ***** 608600000 C
C          ***** 608700000 C
C          ***** 608800000 C
C          ***** 608900000 C
C          ***** 609000000 T
C          ***** 609100000 C
C          ***** 609200000 C
C          ***** 609300000 C
C          ***** 609400000 C
C          ***** 609500000 C
C          ***** 609600000 C
C          ***** 609700000 C
C          ***** 609800000 C
C          ***** 609900000 C
C          ***** 610000000 T
C          ***** 610100000 T
C          ***** 610200000 C
C          ***** 610300000 C
C          ***** 610400000 C
C          ***** 610500000 C
C          ***** 610600000 C
C          ***** 610700000 C
C          ***** 610800000 C
C          ***** 610900000 C
C          ***** 611000000 C
C          ***** 611100000 C
C          ***** 611200000 C
C          ***** 611300000 C
C          ***** 611400000 C
C          ***** 611500000 C
C          ***** 611600000 C
C          ***** 611700000 C
C          ***** 611800000 C
C          ***** 611900000 C
C          ***** 612000000 C
C          ***** 612100000 C
C          ***** 612200000 C
C          ***** 612300000 C
C          ***** 612400000 C
C          ***** 612500000 C
C          ***** 612600000 C
C          ***** 612700000 C
C          ***** 612800000 C
C          ***** 612900000 C
C          ***** 613000000 C
C          ***** 613100000 C
C          ***** 613200000 C
C          ***** 613300000 C
C          ***** 613400000 C
C          ***** 613500000 C
C          ***** 613600000 C
C          ***** 613700000 C
C          ***** 613800000 C
C          ***** 613900000 C
C          ***** 614000000 C
C          ***** 614100000 C
C          ***** 614200000 C
C          ***** 614300000 C
C          ***** 614400000 C
C          ***** 614500000 C
C          ***** 614600000 C
C          ***** 614700000 C
C          ***** 614800000 C
C          ***** 614900000 C
C          ***** 615000000 C
C          ***** 615100000 C
C          ***** 615200000 C
C          ***** 615300000 C
C          ***** 615400000 C
C          ***** 615500000 C
C          ***** 615600000 C
C          ***** 615700000 C
C          ***** 615800000 C
C          ***** 615900000 C
C          ***** 616000000 C
C          ***** 616100000 C
C          ***** 616200000 C
C          ***** 616300000 C
C          ***** 616400000 C
C          ***** 616500000 C
C          ***** 616600000 C
C          ***** 616700000 C

CALL GETIME(T0,T2)
DO 1100 L=1,KM
DO 1100 I=1,INT
  TO(I,L)=TX(I,L)-TOIQ(I,L,IND)
  SQ(I,L)=SX(I,L)-SOIQ(I,L,IND)
  RHO(I,L)=(CIQ(I,L,1,IND)+(CIQ(I,L,4,IND)+CIQ(I,L,7,IND)
1*SQ(I,L))*SQ(I,L)+(CIQ(I,L,3,IND)+CIQ(I,L,8,IND)*SQ(I,L)
2*CIQ(I,L,6,IND)+TO(I,L))*TO(I,L)+TO(I,L)*(CIQ(I,L,2,IND)
3*(CIQ(I,L,5,IND)+CIQ(I,L,9,IND)*SQ(I,L))*SQ(I,L))*SQ(I,L)
1100 CONTINUE
CALL GETIME(T1,T2)
TIME(7)=TIME(7)+T1-T0
RETURN

ENTRY STINIT

STINIT LOADS THE APPROPRIATE NORMALIZATION CONSTANTS AND COEF-
FICIENTS INTO ARRAYS OF PROPER DIMENSION TO PERMIT VEC-
TORIZATION IN THE SUBSEQUENT CALLS TO "STATE" AND "STATEC"

-----
LOAD COEFFICIENTS FOR USE IN STATE
-----

DO 10 N=1,9
DO 10 K=1,KM
DO 10 I=1,INT
  CQ(I,K,N)=C(K,N)
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 K=1,KM
DO 20 I=1,INT
  TOQ(I,K)=TO(K)
  SOQ(I,K)=SQ(K)
20 CONTINUE

-----
LOAD COEFFICIENTS FOR USE IN STATEC.
DETERMINE THE REFERENCE LEVEL INDICATOR, "KREF" IN ACCORD WITH
COMMENT ON "IND" IN INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT FOR ENTRY STATEC.
-----

DO 70 IND=1,2
DO 52 K=1,KM,2
  IF (IND.EQ.1) THEN
    KREF=K+1
    IF(KREF.GT.KM) KREF=KM
  ELSE
    KREF=K
  ENDIF
DO 50 I=1,INT
  TOIQ(I,K,IND)=TOQ(I,KREF)
  SOIQ(I,K,IND)=SOQ(I,KREF)
50 CONTINUE
DO 52 N=1,9
DO 52 I=1,INT
  CIQ(I,K,N,IND)=CQ(I,KREF,N)
52 CONTINUE
DO 62 K=2,KM,2
  IF (IND.EQ.2) THEN
    KREF=K+1
    IF(KREF.GT.KM) KREF=KM
  ELSE
    KREF=K
  ENDIF
DO 60 I=1,INT
  TOIQ(I,K,IND)=TOQ(I,KREF)
  SOIQ(I,K,IND)=SOQ(I,KREF)
60 CONTINUE
DO 62 N=1,9
DO 62 I=1,INT
  CIQ(I,K,N,IND)=CQ(I,KREF,N)
62 CONTINUE
70 CONTINUE
RETURN

```

END

616800000



```

*DECK ODA
SUBROUTINE ODA
C
C-----
C
C ODA (OCEAN DIRECT ACCESS MANAGER) IS A SET OF ROUTINES
C WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HANDLING THE TRANSFER OF DATA
C FROM CENTRAL MEMORY TO DISC AND VICE VERSA. FOR THIS
C PURPOSE, IT USES THE GFDL LOCAL UTILITIES, ODA (QUEUED
C DIRECT ACCESS MANAGER), WHERE:
C LU =I/O UNIT NUMBER
C NTOT =LENGTH OF UNIT, IN WORDS
C NBLK =LENGTH OF EACH BLOCK ON THE UNIT
C NBUF =NUMBER OF BUFFERS SUPPLIED TO THE UNIT
C NWDS =NUMBER OF WORDS TO TRANSFER
C NFRST=UNIT ADDRESS OF THE FIRST WORD TO BE TRANSFERRED
C A =ORIGINATION/DESTINATION ARRAY IN MEMORY
C-----
C
C-----
C DIMENSION ARRAY PASSED IN ARGUMENT (..NOTE.. 8 IS ARBITRARY)
C-----
C DIMENSION A(8)
C-----
C BEGIN EXECUTABLE CODE
C-----
C INITIALIZE ONE DISC UNIT
C-----
C ENTRY OSTART(LU,NTOT,NBLK,NBUF)
C CALL OSTART(LU,NTOT,NBLK,NBUF)
C CALL OSTART(LU,NTOT/2,NBLK/2,NBUF)
C RETURN
C-----
C INITIATE A DISC-TO-MEMORY TRANSFER (BEGIN DATA FEED TO BUFFER)
C-----
C ENTRY OFIND(LU,NWDS,NFRST)
C CALL OFIND(LU,NWDS,NFRST)
C CALL OFIND(LU,NWDS/2,(NFRST-1)/2+1)
C RETURN
C-----
C COMPLETE A DISC-TO-MEMORY TRANSFER (FINISH DATA FEED TO BUFFER AND
C TRANSFER INTO MEMORY)
C-----
C ENTRY OGET(LU,NWDS,NFRST,A)
C CALL OGET(LU,NWDS,NFRST,A)
C CALL OGET(LU,NWDS/2,(NFRST-1)/2+1,A)
C RETURN
C-----
C INITIATE A MEMORY-TO-DISC TRANSFER (TRANSFER DATA TO BUFFER AND
C BEGIN A FEED TO THE DISC)
C-----
C ENTRY OPUT(LU,NWDS,NFRST,A)
C CALL OPUT(LU,NWDS,NFRST,A)
C CALL OPUT(LU,NWDS/2,(NFRST-1)/2+1,A)
C RETURN
C-----
C TERMINATE ALL I/O ON THE SPECIFIED UNIT
C (GENERATE A SUMMARY REPORT FOR I/O ACTIVITY WHEN CLOSING UNIT 15)
C-----
C ENTRY OCLOSE(LU)
C CALL OSNAP(LU)
C IF(LU.EQ.15)CALL OSUMMARY
C RETURN
C
C END
SUBROUTINE ODA
C-----
C ODA (OCEAN DIRECT ACCESS MANAGER) IS A SET OF ROUTINES WHICH

```

```

630000000
630100000 -K
630200000 -KC
630300000 -KC
630400000 -KC
630500000 -KC
630600000 -KC
630700000 -KC
630800000 -KC
630900000 -KC
631000000 -KC
631100000 -KC
631200000 -KC
631300000 -KC
631400000 -KC
631500000 -KC
631600000 -KC
631700000 -KC
631800000 -KC
631900000 -KC
632000000 -KC
632100000 -KC
632200000 -KC
632300000 -KC
632400000 -K
632500000 -KC
632600000 -KC
632700000 -KC
632800000 -KC
632900000 -KC
633000000 -KC
633100000 -KC
633200000 -KC
633300000 -KC
633400000 -K
633500000 -K-H
633600000 -KH
633700000 -K
633800000 -KC
633900000 -KC
634000000 -KC
634100000 -KC
634200000 -KC
634300000 -K
634400000 -K-H
634500000 -KH
634600000 -K
634700000 -KC
634800000 -KC
634900000 -KC
635000000 -KC
635100000 -KC
635200000 -KC
635300000 -K
635400000 -K-H
635500000 -KH
635600000 -K
635700000 -KC
635800000 -KC
635900000 -KC
636000000 -KC
636100000 -KC
636200000 -KC
636300000 -K
636400000 -K-H
636500000 -KH
636600000 -K
636700000 -KC
636800000 -KC
636900000 -KC
637000000 -KC
637100000 -KC
637200000 -KC
637300000 -K
637400000 -K
637500000 -K
637600000 -K
637700000 -KC
637800000 -K
637900000 K
638000000 KC
638100000 KC
638200000 KC
638300000 KC

```



C	-----	646800000 KC
C	ENTRY ORD(LO)	646900000 KC
	READ(LO)BIG	647000000 K
	RETURN	647100000 K
C	-----	647200000 K
C	SAVE VIRTUAL DISC TO TAPE	647300000 KC
C	-----	647400000 KC
C	ENTRY OWRT(LO)	647500000 KC
	WRITE(LO)BIG	647600000 KC
	RETURN	647700000 KC
C	END	647800000 K
		647900000 K
		648000000 K
		648100000 K





```

      INM1=IM-1
      IF (INM1.EQ.0) GOTO 25
      DO 20 I=1,INM1
      DENOMSAV(IBASE+I)=1.0/(1.0-COS(PI*FLOAT(I)*FIMR))
20    CONTINUE
25    IDBASE(IM)=IBASE
      IBASE=IBASE+INM1
C
      INQC=(IM-1)/2
      IF (INQC.EQ.0) GOTO 35
      DO 30 I=1,INQC
      COSSAV(JBASE+I)=COS(PI*FLOAT(I)*FIMR)
30    CONTINUE
35    ICBASE(IM)=JBASE
      JBASE=JBASE+INQC
C
50    CONTINUE
C
C    CALCULATE ADJUSTMENTS FOR GENERAL FOURIER CASE IF IM=2*N
C
      DO 60 IM=1,IMT
      COSNPI(IM)=CIRCLE(MOD(IM-1,4)+1)
60    CONTINUE
      INITDONE=.TRUE.
      IM=IMSAVE
C
C
C    CALCULATE SOME USEFUL CONSTANTS
C
90    IF (MM.EQ.2 .AND. N.EQ.0) THEN
      DO 92 I=1,IM
      S(I)=0.0
92    CONTINUE
      GO TO 3950
      ENDIF
      IF (MM.EQ.1) THEN
      NHAX=N-1
      ELSE
      NHAX=N
      ENDIF
      NHAXP1=NHAX+1
C
      IF (MM.EQ.2) THEN
      LCY=2*(IM+1)
      FNORM=2.0/FLOAT(IM+1)
      ELSE
      LCY=2*IM
      FNORM=2.0/FLOAT(IM)
      ENDIF
      LH=LCY/2
      LHM1=LH-1
      LQM=(LH-1)/2
      L2CY=2*LCY
      LCM1=LCY-1
      LCYP1=LCY+1
C
      INX2=IM*2
      INX4=IM*4
      INX8=IM*8
C
C    AVERAGE INCOMING ARRAY
C
      SSUM=0.0
      DO 100 I=1,IM
100   SSUM=SSUM + S(I)
C
      MM = 1  DERIVATIVE MUST BE ZERO AT BOUNDARIES (COSINE)
      MM = 2  VALUE MUST BE ZERO AT BOUNDARIES (SINE)
      MM = 3  CYCLIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS (GENERAL FOURIER SERIES)
C
      FIM=FLOAT(IM)
      FIMR=1.0/FIM
      STEMP=SSUM*FIMR
      IF (N.GT.1 .OR. MM.NE.1) GO TO 400
      DO 300 I=1,IM
      S(I)=STEMP
300   GO TO 3950
400   CONTINUE
      IF (MM.NE.2) THEN
      DO 450 I=1,IM
      S(I)=S(I)-STEMP
450   CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      IF (ISS.GT.0) GO TO 3000

```

```

708400000 F
708500000 F
708600000 F
708700000 F
708800000 F
708900000 F
709000000 F
709100000 FC
709200000 F
709300000 F
709400000 F
709500000 F
709600000 F
709700000 F
709800000 F
709900000 FC
710000000 F
710100000 FC
710200000 FC
710300000 FC
710400000 F
710500000 F
710600000 F
710700000 F
710800000 F
710900000 FC
711000000 FC
711100000 FC
711200000 FC
711300000 F
711400000 F
711500000 F
711600000 F
711700000 F
711800000 F
711900000 F
712000000 F
712100000 F
712200000 F
712300000 F
712400000 F
712500000 FC
712600000 F
712700000 F
712800000 F
712900000 F
713000000 F
713100000 F
713200000 F
713300000 F
713400000 F
713500000 F
713600000 F
713700000 F
713800000 F
713900000 FC
714000000 F
714100000 F
714200000 F
714300000 FC
714400000 FC
714500000 FC
714600000 F
714700000 F
714800000 F
714900000 FC
715000000 FC
715100000 FC
715200000 FC
715300000 FC
715400000 F
715500000 F
715600000 F
715700000 F
715800000 F
715900000 F
716000000 F
716100000 F
716200000 F
716300000 F
716400000 F
716500000 F
716600000 F
716700000 F

```

C		716800000	FC
C		716900000	FC
C	ASSEMBLE APPROPRIATE 1-CYCLE (2*PI) COSINE ARRAY	717000000	FC
C		717100000	F
C	USE STORED 1/4 CYCLE TO CALCULATE FIRST 1/2 CYCLE	717200000	F
	JBASE=ICBASE(LH)	717300000	F
	DO 700 I=1,LQM	717400000	F
	COSINE(I)=COSSAV(JBASE+I)	717500000	F
	COSINE(LH-I)=-COSSAV(JBASE+I)	717600000	F
700	CONTINUE	717700000	F
C	FILL IN COS(PI/2) IF LH IS EVEN	717800000	FC
	IF (2*(LQM+1).EQ.LH) COSINE(LQM+1)=0.0	717900000	F
C	FILL IN COS(PI) IN ANY CASE	718000000	FC
	COSINE(LH)=-1.0	718100000	F
C	FILL IN REST OF CYCLE	718200000	FC
	DO 710 I=1,LH	718300000	F
	COSINE(LH+I)=-COSINE(I)	718400000	F
710	CONTINUE	718500000	F
C		718600000	FC
C	ASSEMBLE DENOMINATOR ARRAY	718700000	FC
		718800000	FC
	IBASE>IDBASE(LH)	718900000	F
	FXA=0.25	718910000	F
	DO 720 I=1,LHM1	718920000	F
	DENOM(I)=FXA*DENONSAV(IBASE+I)	718930000	F
720	CONTINUE	718940000	F
	DENOM(LH)=0.125	718950000	F
	DO 721 I=1,LHM1	718960000	F
	DENOM(LH+I)=DENOM(LH-I)	718970000	F
721	CONTINUE	718980000	F
	NPRINT=0	718990000	F
	DENOM(LCY)=0.0	719000000	F
	DO 730 I=LCYP1,IMX4	719010000	F
	DENOM(I)=DENOM(I-LCY)	719020000	F
730	CONTINUE	719030000	F
C		720100000	F
C	ASSEMBLE APPROPRIATE SUBSCRIPT ARRAYS	720200000	FC
C		720300000	FC
C	CALCULATE NEEDED INDICES	720400000	FC
C		720500000	FC
	IF (MM.EQ.3) THEN	720600000	FC
	FACT1=2*NMAX	720700000	F
	FACT2=2*NMAXP1	720800000	F
	ELSE	720900000	F
	FACT1=NMAX	721000000	F
	FACT2=NMAXP1	721100000	F
	ENDIF	721200000	F
	DO 740 I=1,IMX4	721300000	F
	INDX(I)=I*FACT1	721400000	F
	INDX(IMX4+I)=I*FACT2	721500000	F
740	CONTINUE	721600000	F
C	CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR REDUCING INDICES	721700000	F
	MAXIND=IMX4*FACT2	721800000	FC
	NCYC=(MAXIND-1)/LCY + 1	721900000	F
	MAXNDX=LCY	722000000	F
	IF (MAXNDX.GE.MAXIND) GOTO 790	722100000	F
	DO 750 NPWR=1,NCYC+2	722200000	F
	MAXNDX=2*MAXNDX	722300000	F
	IF (MAXNDX.GE.MAXIND) GOTO 760	722400000	F
750	CONTINUE	722500000	F
	STOP 'ERROR: FELL THROUGH DO-LOOP TERMINATION AT 750'	722600000	F
760	DO 770 NP=1,NPWR	722700000	F
	MAXNDX=MAXNDX/2	722800000	F
	DO 765 I=1,IMX8	722900000	F
	IF(INDX(I).GT.MAXNDX) INDX(I)=INDX(I)-MAXNDX	722910000	F-W
765	CONTINUE	722920000	F-W
	WHERE (INDX(1;IMX8).GT.MAXNDX)	722930000	F-W
	INDX(1;IMX8)=INDX(1;IMX8)-MAXNDX	723000000	FW
	ENDWHERE	723100000	FW
770	CONTINUE	723200000	FW
790	CONTINUE	723300000	F
C		723400000	F
C	GATHER COEFFICIENTS	723500000	FC
C		723600000	FC
800	DO 810 J=1,IMX8	723700000	FC
	COF(J)=COSINE(INDX(J))	723800000	F
810	CONTINUE	723900000	F
C		724000000	F
	GO TO (1000,1300,1600),MM	724100000	FC
C		724200000	F
C	ASSEMBLE TRANSFORMATION ARRAY WHICH WILL FILTER S	724300000	F
C		724400000	FL
C		724500000	FC
C	COSINE TRANSFORM	724600000	FC
		724700000	FC

```

1000 IOFF1=LCY
      IOFF2=LCY+IMX4
      FXA=0.5
      DO 1200 J=1,IM
      JOFF=(J-1)*INT
      DO 1100 I=1,IM
      FTARR(JOFF+I)=(COF(I-J+IOFF1)-COF(I-J+IOFF2))*DENOM(I-J+IOFF1)
      * ((COF(I+J-1)-COF(IMX4+I+J-1))*DENOM(I+J-1) - FXA
1100 CONTINUE
      FTARR(JOFF+J)=FTARR(JOFF+J)+0.5*FLOAT(NMAX)+0.25
1200 CONTINUE
      GOTO 3000
C
C SINE TRANSFORM
1300 IOFF1=LCY
      IOFF2=LCY+IMX4
      DO 1500 J=1,IM
      JOFF=(J-1)*INT
      DO 1400 I=1,IM
      FTARR(JOFF+I)=(COF(I-J+IOFF1)-COF(I-J+IOFF2))*DENOM(I-J+IOFF1)
      * -(COF(I+J)-COF(IMX4+I+J))*DENOM(I+J)
1400 CONTINUE
      FTARR(JOFF+J)=FTARR(JOFF+J)+0.5*FLOAT(NMAX)+0.25
1500 CONTINUE
      GOTO 3000
C
C GENERAL FOURIER TRANSFORM
1600 IF (2*N.EQ.IM) THEN
      GENADJ=0.5
      ELSE
      GENADJ=0.0
      ENDIF
      IOFF1=LCY
      IOFF2=LCY+IMX4
      FXA=2.0
      FXB=0.5
      DO 1800 J=1,IM
      JOFF=(J-1)*INT
      DO 1700 I=1,IM
      FTARR(JOFF+I)=
      * (FXA*(COF(I-J+IOFF1)-COF(I-J+IOFF2)))*DENOM(2*I-2*J+IOFF1)
      * -FXB - GENADJ*COSNPI(I)*COSNPI(J)
1700 CONTINUE
      FTARR(JOFF+J)=FTARR(JOFF+J)+FLOAT(NMAX)+0.5
1800 CONTINUE
      GOTO 3000
C
C FILTER S
C
3000 SPRIME(1;IM)=0.0
      DO 3100 I=1,IM
      IOFF=(I-1)*INT
      DO 3100 J=1,IM
C NOTE THAT FTARR(J,I)=FTARR(I,J), SO FOLLOWING IS LEGAL
      SPRIME(J)=SPRIME(J)+S(I)*FTARR(IOFF+J)
3100 CONTINUE
      SPRIME(1;IM)=FNORM*SPRIME(1;IM)
      IF(MM.EQ.2) THEN
      DO 3150 I=1,IM
      S(I)=SPRIME(I)
3150 CONTINUE
      GO TO 3950
      ENDIF
C
3700 SSM=0.0
      DO 3800 I=1,IM
      SSM=SSM+SPRIME(I)
3800 CONTINUE
      SSM=(SSM-SSM)*FIMR
      DO 3900 I=1,IM
      S(I)=SSM+SPRIME(I)
3900 CONTINUE
3950 CONTINUE
      CALL GETIME(T1,T2)
      TIME(9)=TIME(9)+T1-T0
      RETURN
4000 PRINT 4001, IM,MM,N,ISS
4001 FORMAT (' BAD ARGUMENT(S) IN CALL TO FILTER'/' IN,MM,N,ISS = ',
      * 4I10)
      STOP 'BAD ARGUMENT(S) IN CALL TO FILTER'
      END

```

```

724800000 F
724900000 F
724910000 F
725000000 F
725100000 F
725200000 F
725300000 F
725400000 F
725500000 F
725600000 F
725700000 F
725800000 F
725900000 FC
726000000 FC
726100000 F
726200000 F
726300000 F
726400000 F
726500000 F
726600000 F
726700000 F
726800000 F
726900000 F
727000000 F
727100000 F
727200000 FC
727300000 FC
727400000 F
727500000 F
727600000 F
727700000 F
727800000 F
727900000 F
728000000 F
728010000 F
728020000 F
728100000 F
728200000 F
728300000 F
728400000 F
728500000 F
728600000 F
728700000 F
728800000 F
728900000 F
729000000 FC
729100000 FC
729200000 FC
729300000 FC
729400000 F
729500000 F
729600000 F
729700000 F
729800000 FC
729900000 F
730000000 F
730100000 F
730200000 F
730300000 F
730400000 F
730500000 F
730600000 F
730700000 F
730800000 FC
730900000 F
731000000 F
731100000 F
731200000 F
731300000 F
731400000 F
731500000 F
731600000 F
731700000 F
731800000 FT
731900000 FT
732000000 F
732100000 F
732200000 F
732300000 F
732400000 F
732500000 F

```



1000	FORMAT (1X,'LSEGF NOT LARGE ENOUGH. J=',I4,' K=',I3)	748400000 F
	DO 70 L = 1,LSEGF	748500000 F
	ISF(JJ,L,K) = IIS(L)	748600000 F
	IEF(JJ,L,K) = IIE(L)	748700000 F
70	CONTINUE	748800000 F
80	CONTINUE	748900000 F
100	CONTINUE	749000000 F
C		749100000 FC
C	PRINT THEM	749200000 FC
C		749300000 FC
	LLAST=LSEGF	749400000 F
	IF (LLAST .GT. 11) LLAST=11	749500000 F
	JJ=JJ+1	749600000 F
	DO 200 J=JHTH1,JFRST,-1	749700000 F
	IF (J.GT.JF1 .AND. J.LT.JF2) GO TO 200	749800000 F
	JJ = JJ-1	749900000 F
	IF (KMAX .GT. 1) THEN	750000000 F
	PRINT 1010,J	750100000 F
	DO 150 K=1,KMAX	750200000 F
	PRINT 1011,K,(ISF(JJ,L,K),IEF(JJ,L,K),L=1,LLAST)	750300000 F
150	CONTINUE	750400000 F
	ELSE	750500000 F
	PRINT 1011,J,(ISF(JJ,L,1),IEF(JJ,L,1),L=1,LLAST)	750600000 F
	ENDIF	750700000 F
200	CONTINUE	750800000 F
1010	FORMAT (/1X,'INDICES FOR ROW ',I3,':')	750900000 F
1011	FORMAT (1X,I9,3X,11(I5,I4))	751000000 F
	RETURN	751100000 F
	END	751200000 F

## L. Forming and running models

The program tape includes the following files with record lengths as specified, and a block size of 4000:

### FILE RECL

1	100	base code
2	80	UPDOC
3	80	KNUDSN
4	100	Model 1 update file
5	80	Model 1 data file
6	100	Model 2 update file
7	80	Model 2 data file
8	100	Model 3 update file
9	80	Model 3 data file

The formation of a specific model involves several steps, listed below:

1. determine the code options needed and enter them in record 1 of unit 10 (see section H)
2. determine other code alterations needed and enter the update lines on record 2 and on, in unit 10
3. run "KNUDSN" and place the update lines generated on unit 50, into their proper place in unit 10
4. place the base code on unit 20
5. run "UPDOC"
6. compile the code generated on unit 20 by UPDOC
7. establish the namelist input file for execution of the model
8. run the model

There are several places in the base code which must be updated in step 2 above to obtain a successful compilation. As these lines currently stand, they have "??" on the right side of the FORTRAN assignment statements. They consist of:

<u>SEQ. NO.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
000200000	PARAMETER assignments
111100000	designation of the latitude of the southern wall
111800000	designation of meridional grid spacing
112900000	designation of zonal grid spacing
114400000	designation of vertical grid spacing
133400000	designation of bottom topography
152400000	designation of zonal wind driving
152500000	designation of meridional wind driving
249100000	designation of rows to be printed for diagnosis
249400000	designation of columns to be printed for diagnosis
603800000 through 604000000	data for the equation of state from KNUDSN

Replacements for all of these lines must appear in the update file, along with any other changes to the base code that are needed. Several sample models have been constructed to illustrate the procedure and are described below.

Model 1 is a duplicate of the sample model Semtner supplies in his report. It consists of a closed, rectangular basin with a shelf along the western wall and a small island in the center. The update file, NAMELIST input data file, and output file for this model are given on the following pages. The option record specifies that an island is included, that the model is to be run core contained, and that comments are desired in the code listing. The updates which follow simply alter the base code to yield a model like that of Semtner's sample. Note that many of the updates arise because an alternate equation of state is used. There are differences in the manner in which the computation is handled between the two models, so that the answers will not be exactly the same. In particular, Semtner's version uses a relaxation which does not converge as rapidly as that used here, and, in fact, is cut off on most timesteps at 26 scans, before convergence occurs. In the present model, the convergence is completed for all but a few timesteps. The result is that the answers are somewhat different but presumably more accurate in the present model.

The NAMELIST input data file specifies the following:

NFIRST=1	start from scratch
NLAST=42	stop after timestep 42
NENERGY=20	print fields every 20 timesteps
NTSI=1	print single line of information every timestep
NMIX=10	do a mixing timestep every 10 timesteps
AMF=1.E9	horizontal mixing of momentum
AHF=2.E7	horizontal mixing of heat, salinity, tracers
FKPMF=1.0	vertical mixing of momentum
FKPHF=1.0	vertical mixing of heat, salinity, tracers
DTTSF=172800.	length of timestep on temp., sal., tracers
DTUVF=7200.	length of timestep on internal mode velocities
DTSFF=7200.	length of timestep on stream function
MXSCAN=25	cut off relaxation at 25 scans if not converged
SORF=1.50	coefficient of over-relaxation
CRITF=4.E9	criterion for convergence of relaxation
ACORF=0.5	weight forward and backward timestep equally in the semi-implicit Coriolis term
TINITF=...	initial values of temperature, salinity, tracers (note... for purposes of precision, salinity is carried in the model in units of parts per part, with .035 subtracted off, however TINITF is expected in parts per part; .035 is subtracted after read-in)
ISIS=13,...	the island and its perimeter points are included in a box between I=13-16 and J=9-12



UPDATE FOR MODEL 1:

```
OPT=I,K,C
PARAMETER (INT=25,JMT=20,KM=6,NT=2,LSEG=2,NISLE=1,LBC=2
EB=.FALSE.
SWLDEG=16.0
  DYT(J)=2.0
  DXT(I)=2.0
  DZ(1)= 50.E2
  DZ(2)= 200.E2
  DZ(3)= 500.E2
  DZ(4)= 800.E2
  DZ(5)=1000.E2
  DZ(6)=1200.E2
  FKMP(I,J)=KM
  DO 702 J=2,JMTH1
    FKMP(2,J)=2
  DO 702 I=3,6
    FKMP(I,J)=I-1
702 CONTINUE
  DO 704 J=7,14
    FKMP(14,J)=5
    FKMP(15,J)=5
704 CONTINUE
  DO 706 J=8,13
    FKMP(14,J)=4
    FKMP(15,J)=4
706 CONTINUE
  DO 708 J=9,12
    DO 708 I=13,16
      FKMP(I,J)=4
708 CONTINUE
  FKMP(14,10)=0
  FKMP(15,10)=0
  FKMP(14,11)=0
  FKMP(15,11)=0
  DO 710 J=1,JMT
    DO 710 I=1,INT
      IF(I-J.GE.18) FKMP(I,J)=0
710 CONTINUE
  DO 712 J=1,JMT
    DO 712 I=1,INT
      IF(I+J.GE.39) FKMP(I,J)=0
712 CONTINUE
  FX=-COS(PI*FLOAT(J-2)/FLOAT(JMT-4))
  WSX(I)=FX
  WSY(I)=0.0
  NTEST=MOD(J,7)
  IPRT=INT
C***** SPECIAL PATCH FOR PRESTRIED SURFACE VALUES *****
  FXA=SIN(2.*PI*FLOAT(J-2)/FLOAT(JMT-3))
  IF(NERGY.EQ.1 .AND. MXP.EQ.0) THEN
    FXB=CST(J)*DYT(J)*DZ(1)/C2DTTS
    DO 876 I=2,INTM1
      TDDTOT(5,1)=TDDTOT(5,1)
      * +(27.-25.*FLOAT(J-2)/FLOAT(JMT-3))-TA(I,1,1))*FXB*DXT(I)*FM(I,1)
      TDDTOT(5,2)=TDDTOT(5,2)
      * +(.0007*FXA-TA(I,1,2))*FXB*DXT(I)*FM(I,1)
876 CONTINUE
    ENDIF
    DO 878 I=2,INTM1
      TA(I,1,1)=(27.-25.*FLOAT(J-2)/FLOAT(JMT-3))*FM(I,1)
      TA(I,1,2)=.0007*FXA*FM(I,1)
878 CONTINUE
C***** END SPECIAL PATCH *****
-600300000,601500000
*CALL ONEDIN
-603100000,604000000
-604700000,606300000
  DO 100 K=1,KM
    FACTOR=5891.+2DZZ(K)/1013.
    DO 100 I=1,INT
      RHO(I,K)=FACTOR+3000.*(SX(I,K)+.035)+(38.-0.375*TX(I,K))*TX(I,K)
100 CONTINUE
  DO 200 K=1,KM
    DO 200 I=1,INT
      RHO(I,K)=(1779.5+(11.25-0.0745*TX(I,K))*TX(I,K)
      * -(3800.+10.*TX(I,K))*(SX(I,K)+.035))/RHO(I,K)
200 CONTINUE
  DO 300 K=1,KM
    DO 300 I=1,INT
      RHO(I,K)=1.0/(0.698+RHO(I,K))-1.02
300 CONTINUE
-607000000,608900000
```

```

-609100000,609900000
  KD=IND-1
  DO 400 K=1,KH
    L=K+MOD(K+KD,2)
    FACTOR=5891.+2DZZ(L)/1013.
    DO 400 I=1,INT
      RHO(I,K)=FACTOR+3000.*(SX(I,K)+.035)+(38.-0.375*TX(I,K))*TX(I,K)
400 CONTINUE
    DO 500 K=1,KH
      DO 500 I=1,INT
        RHO(I,K)=(1779.5+(11.25-0.0745*TX(I,K))*TX(I,K)
          *(3800.+10.*TX(I,K)))/(SX(I,K)+.035)/RHO(I,K)
500 CONTINUE
    DO 600 K=1,KH
      DO 600 I=1,INT
        RHO(I,K)=1.0/(0.698+RHO(I,K))-1.02
600 CONTINUE
-610500000,616600000

```

```

609900010
609900020
609900030
609900040
609900050
609900060
609900070
609900080
609900090
609900110
609900120
609900130
609900140
609900150
609900160
609900170

```

DATA FOR MODEL 1:

```

&CONTRL NFIRST=1,NLAST=42,NENERGY=20,NTSI=01,NNIX=10,&END
&EDDY AMF=1.E9,AHF=2.E7,FKPHF=1.0,FKPHF=1.0,&END
&TSTEPS DTTSF=172800.,DTUVF=7200.,DTSFF=7200.,&END
&PARMS MXSCAN=25,SORF=1.50,CRITF=.4E10,ACORF=.5,&END
&TSPROF TINITF=4.0,4.0,4.0,4.0,4.0,4.0,
.0349,.0349,.0349,.0349,.0349,.0349,&END
&IBOX ISIS=13,IEIS=16,JSIS=9,JEIS=12,&END

```







22.67 23 67 24 67 25  
 .08 .09 .10 .10  
 .10 .10 .10 .10  
 .10 .10 .10 .10

4 VELOCITY FOR J = 4 7 AT TIMESTEP

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.04	.21	.19	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

22.08 23 08 24 08 25  
 .08 .08 .08 .08  
 .08 .08 .08 .08  
 .08 .08 .08 .08

U VELOCITY FOR J = 3 7 AT TIMESTEP

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.78	.81	.88	.84	.81	.78	.74	.73	.73	.73	.74	.74	.70	.72	.75	.71	.70	.70	.72	.72
3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

21.80 22 80 23 84 24 84 25  
 .01 .01 .01 .01  
 .01 .01 .01 .01  
 .01 .01 .01 .01

V VELOCITY FOR J = 3 7 AT TIMESTEP

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.91	1.15	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

21.33 22 33 23 38 24 38 25  
 .07 .07 .07 .07  
 .07 .07 .07 .07  
 .07 .07 .07 .07

TEMPERATURE FOR J = 4 14 AT TIMESTEP

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
2	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00









The two integral constraints addressed in Section D may be seen to hold for Model 1 from the energy integral printout on p. L11. The constraint of Eq. 31, proven by Eqs. 61-76, is verified by the "NON-LINEAR EXCHANGE ERROR" which is some 10 orders of magnitude less than the "HORIZONTAL" and "VERTICAL ADVECTION" terms individually. The former is simply the summation of the latter 4 terms. The constraint of Eq. 34, proven by Eqs. 77-83, is verified by the "ENERGY CONVERSION ERROR" which is 9 orders of magnitude smaller than the "WORK BY BUOYANCY FORCES", indicating a balance of the latter with the 2 "PRESSURE FORCES" terms. These balances should be checked carefully upon setting up a new model or changing an existing one. The error terms will generally be at least three orders of magnitude less than the constituent terms, depending on the precision of the computer used.

Model 2 is a 15 level, rectangular basin with a shelf along the western wall, extending from 54°S to the equator, where symmetry conditions are imposed (by means of the "S" option). It also includes a telescoping grid in the zonal direction, increasing from 2° spacing in the west to 3° spacing at the eastern wall. Bottom drag has been included in the updates as well as a Newtonian surface boundary condition for T and S. The NAMELIST input file is similar in structure to that of Model 1.

UPDATE FOR MODEL 2:

OPT=K,S,C

PARAMETER (INT=025,JNT=020,KH=15,NT=2,LSEG=1,NISLE=0,LBC=2

SWLDEG=-54.0

DYT(J)=3.0

DXT(I)=2.0

IF(I.GT.8)DXT(I)=2.5-0.5\*COS(PI\*(I-8)/16.)

DZ(1)=30.00E2

DZ(2)=46.30E2

DZ(3)=67.45E2

DZ(4)=94.46E2

DZ(5)=128.46E2

DZ(6)=170.57E2

DZ(7)=221.91E2

DZ(8)=283.51E2

DZ(9)=356.21E2

DZ(10)=440.57E2

DZ(11)=536.78E2

DZ(12)=644.54E2

DZ(13)=763.00E2

DZ(14)=890.71E2

DZ(15)=1025.53E2

DO 700 J=2,JNT

FKMP(I,J)=KH

DO 702 J=2,JNT

DO 702 I=2,7

FKMP(I,J)=2\*I

702

CONTINUE

FX=(-SIN(PI\*FLOAT(J-2)/FLOAT(JNT-4)))=2.

WSX(I)=FX

WSY(I)=0.0

MTEST=MOD(J,7)

IPRT=20

C

ASSUME 10 DEGREE TURNING ANGLE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY

C

CD=1.3E-3

FXA=CD/FRPH

FXB=FXA\*SQRT(UB(I,KZ)\*\*2+VB(I,KZ)\*\*2)\*DZZ(KZ+1)

UDIF(I,KZ+1)=UB(I,KZ)-FXB\*(UB(I,KZ)\*.98481-VB(I,KZ)\*.17365)

VDIF(I,KZ+1)=VB(I,KZ)-FXB\*(UB(I,KZ)\*.17365+VB(I,KZ)\*.98481)

C

SET NEWTONIAN SURFACE BOUNDARY CONDITION

C

FXA=25.0

FXB=20.0

IF(M.EQ.2) THEN

FXA=0.0

FXB=-.001

ENDIF

DO 846 I=2,INTM1

TA(I,1,M)=TA(I,1,M)+2.315E-7\*(FXA+FXB\*PHIT(J)-TB(I,1,M))

846

CONTINUE

C

ADD IN CONTRIBUTION FROM NEWTONIAN BOUNDARY CONDITION

C

IF(M.EQ.1) TTDTOT(S,1)=TTDTOT(S,1)

+2.315E-7\*(25.0+20.0\*PHIT(J)-TB(I,1,1))

IF(M.EQ.2) TTDTOT(S,2)=TTDTOT(S,2)

+2.315E-7\*( -.001\*PHIT(J)-TB(I,1,2))

DATA TO/

13.4979166,13.4926065,13.4846595,13.4732852, 8.4679890,

8.4517059, 5.9421330, 4.4281250, 3.9040599, 2.8802061,

2.8360754, 2.7780657, 2.7025290, 2.6052822, 2.9625234/

DATA SO/

-.0022500, -.0022500, -.0022500, -.0022500, .0001500,

.0001500, -.0001000, -.0001000, -.0002500, -.0002000,

-.0002000, -.0002000, -.0002000, -.0002000, -.0002000/

DATA (C( 1,N),N=1,9)/

-.2019152E-03, .7709387E+00, -.4915766E-05, -.2007672E-02,

.4496149E+00, .3652747E-07, .4725372E-02, .3768380E-04,

.6548196E+01/

DATA (C( 2,N),N=1,9)/

-.2026279E-03, .7706838E+00, -.4903913E-05, -.2004045E-02,

.4497566E+00, .3639690E-07, .4712010E-02, .3761764E-04,

.6546772E+01/

DATA (C( 3,N),N=1,9)/

-.2036885E-03, .7703042E+00, -.4886267E-05, -.1998629E-02,

.4499598E+00, .3620095E-07, .4692196E-02, .3751913E-04,

.6544648E+01/

DATA (C( 4,N),N=1,9)/

-.2051946E-03, .7697646E+00, -.4861205E-05, -.1990901E-02,

000200000  
111100000  
111800000  
112900000  
112900010  
114400000  
114400010  
114400020  
114400030  
114400040  
114400050  
114400060  
114400070  
114400080  
114400090  
114400100  
114400110  
114400120  
114400130  
114400140  
133200000  
133400000  
133500010  
133500020  
133500030  
133500040  
151900010  
152400000  
152500000  
249100000  
249400000  
328900010  
328900020  
328900030  
328900040  
329100010  
329200000  
329300000  
420100010  
420100020  
420100030  
420100040  
420100050  
420100060  
420100070  
420100080  
420100090  
420100100  
420100110  
420100120  
420100130  
420100140  
427200010  
427200020  
427200030  
427200040  
427200050  
427200060  
427200070  
603800000  
603800010  
603800020  
603800030  
603900000  
603900010  
603900020  
603900030  
604000000  
604000010  
604000020  
604000030  
604000040  
604000050  
604000060  
604000070  
604000080  
604000090  
604000100  
604000110  
604000120  
604000130



















Model 3 is a global model with greatly simplified land masses. It contains an island at its southern extremity and another in the interior. The option line specifies that Fourier filtering is to be done to handle the convergence of meridians at high latitudes, that islands are present, that cyclic continuity exists east-west, and that comments are to be included in the FORTRAN listing. The NAMELIST input file is similar in structure to that of Model 1 although, on line 1, "NA=1" has been added, directing that a restart file be sent to unit 21 at the end of the run.

UPDATE FOR MODEL 3:

```

OPT=F,I,O,K,C
PARAMETER (INT=062,JMT=032,KM=15,NT=2,LSEG=3,NISLE=2,LBC=2
*,LSEGF=3,JFRST=3,JFTO=8,JFT1=7,JFT2=26,JFUO=8,JFU1=7,JFU2=27
SWLDEG=-90.0
  DYT(J)=6.0
  DXT(I)=6.0
  DZ(1)=30.00E2
  DZ(2)=46.30E2
  DZ(3)=67.45E2
  DZ(4)=94.46E2
  DZ(5)=128.46E2
  DZ(6)=170.57E2
  DZ(7)=221.91E2
  DZ(8)=283.51E2
  DZ(9)=356.21E2
  DZ(10)=440.57E2
  DZ(11)=536.78E2
  DZ(12)=644.54E2
  DZ(13)=763.00E2
  DZ(14)=890.71E2
  DZ(15)=1025.53E2
  FKMP(I,J)=KM
DO 702 J=10,27
DO 702 I=2,10
  FKMP(I,J)=0
702 CONTINUE
DO 704 J=8,27
DO 704 I=34,45
  FKMP(I,J)=0
704 CONTINUE
DO 706 J=8,11
DO 706 I=15,18
  FKMP(I,J)=0
706 CONTINUE
DO 708 I=11,33
  FKMP(I,27)=0
708 CONTINUE
DO 710 J=10,27
DO 710 I=60,61
  FKMP(I,J)=0
710 CONTINUE
DO 712 I=2,INTM1
  FKMP(I,2)=0
712 CONTINUE
DO 714 J=3,4
  FKMP(2,J)=0
714 CONTINUE
  FX=(SIN(3.*PI*FLOAT(J-2)/FLOAT(JMT-4)))*
  * (1.1+COS(2.*PI*FLOAT(J-2)/FLOAT(JMT-4)))*.5
  WSX(I)=FX
  WSY(I)=0.0
  MTEST=MOD(J,7)
  IPRT=20
C
C-----
C SET NEWTONIAN SURFACE BOUNDARY CONDITION
C-----
C
  FXA=25.0
  FXB=-15.0
  IF(M.EQ.2) THEN
    FXA=0.0
    FXB=+.001
  ENDIF
DO 846 I=2,INTM1
  TA(I,1,M)=TA(I,1,M)+2.315E-7*(FXA+FXB*ABS(PHIT(J))-TB(I,1,M))
846 CONTINUE
C
C ADD IN CONTRIBUTION FROM NEWTONIAN BOUNDARY CONDITION
C
  IF(M.EQ.1) TTDTOT(5,1)=TTDTOT(5,1)
  * +2.315E-7*(25.0-15.0*ABS(PHIT(J))-TB(I,1,1))
  IF(M.EQ.2) TTDTOT(5,2)=TTDTOT(5,2)
  * +2.315E-7*(+.001*ABS(PHIT(J))-TB(I,1,2))
DATA TO/
* 13.4979166,13.4926065,13.4846595,13.4732852, 8.4679890,
* 8.4517059, 5.9421330, 4.4281250, 3.9040599, 2.8802061,
* 2.8360754, 2.7780657, 2.7025290, 2.6052822, 2.9625234/
DATA SO/
* -.0022500, -.0022500, -.0022500, -.0022500, .0001500,
* .0001500, -.0001000, -.0001000, -.0002500, -.0002000,
* -.0002000, -.0002000, -.0002000, -.0002000, -.0002000/
000200000
000300000
111100000
111800000
112900000
114400000
114400010
114400020
114400030
114400040
114400050
114400060
114400070
114400080
114400090
114400100
114400110
114400120
114400130
114400140
133400000
133500010
133500020
133500030
133500040
133500050
133500060
133500070
133500080
133500090
133500100
133500110
133500120
133500130
133500140
133500150
133500160
133500170
133500180
133500190
133500200
133500210
133500220
133500230
133500240
133500250
151900010
151900020
152400000
152500000
249100000
249400000
420100010
420100020
420100030
420100040
420100050
420100060
420100070
420100080
420100090
420100100
420100110
420100120
420100130
420100140
427200010
427200020
427200030
427200040
427200050
427200060
427200070
603800000
603800010
603800020
603800030
603900000
603900010
603900020
603900030

```









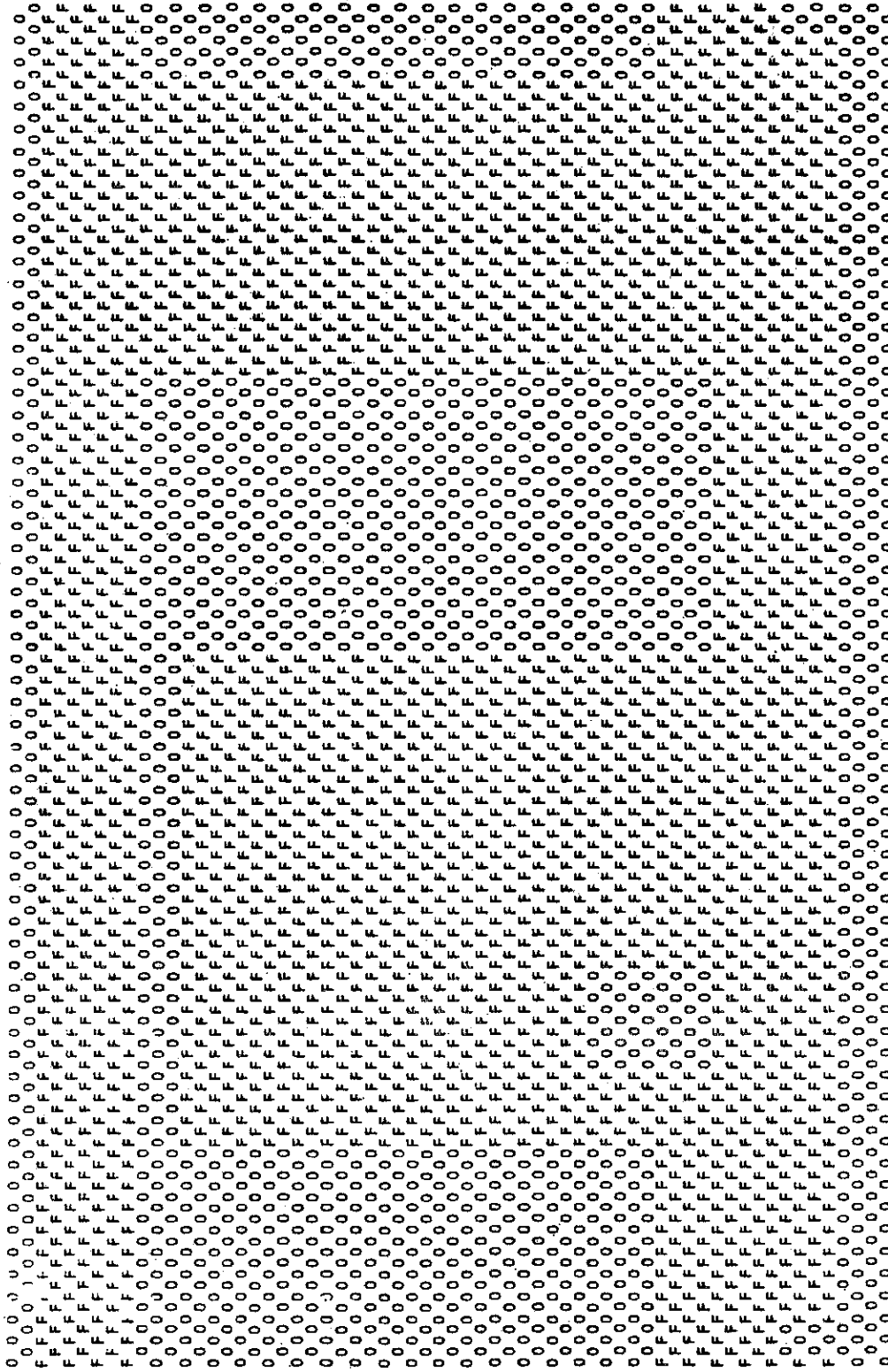




0000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	00000
0000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	00000
0000000000	0000000000000000	NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	00000
0000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	00000
HHHHHHHHHH	SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU	00000
0000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	00000
NNNNNNNNNN	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	00000
INDICES FOR ROW 27	INDICES FOR ROW 7	INDICES FOR ROW 6	INDICES FOR ROW 5	INDICES FOR ROW 4	
0000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	0000000000000000	
INDICES FOR ROW	INDICES FOR ROW	INDICES FOR ROW	INDICES FOR ROW	INDICES FOR ROW	



NUMBER OF LEVELS AT T,S POINTS AND U,V POINTS



SURFACE AREA = 3.367699E+18 VOLUME = 1.919588E+24





















#### M. Restarting procedure

All data that is needed to restart a run from a previous run is included in units 11-15. When using disc I/O, if permanent disc files are available, no action is necessary at the end of each run. If the disc files are not reserved after the end of the run, they must be saved to tape and then recopied to disc when restarting.

When running in core contained mode, the virtual disc, "BIG" must be saved to tape at the end of each run. This is designated by setting NA=1 in the "CONTRL" NAMELIST file, whereupon unit 21 will receive the restart data. For safety, it may be wise to save this file periodically through the run. This can be done by setting NWRITE to the interval, in timesteps, for which this is to be done, the data going to unit 22.

In both the disc I/O and core contained modes, restarting is indicated by setting NFIRST=0 on the "CONTRL" NAMELIST file, whereupon the run will restart at whatever timestep the data on the disc (or virtual disc) is defined.

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 1

Sept. 28, 1984

Toward the goal of keeping all users and potential users of the GFDL ocean model abreast of the latest happenings with respect to the model code, this is the first in a series of circulars to be distributed occasionally. It is anticipated that these notes will include updates to the code of both PERMANENT and GLOBAL types (see sec. H of the manual), clarifications and corrections to the manual, and various other communications which may be helpful. It is suggested that they be kept in the binder with the manual. All persons who have requested the documentation manual will receive the circulars unless they indicate otherwise.

---

The following update should be made permanently to the base code. Some of these changes have already been indicated to some users on the introductory note accompanying the tape.

PERMANENT UPDATE:

```
IF(J.EQ.JMTM1) THEN          ... 345500000 S
  DO 382 I=1,INT              ... 345510000 S
    ZVN(I)=0.                 ... 345520000 S
382  CONTINUE                 ... 345530000 S
  ENDIF                       ... 345540000 S

PARAMETER(N11=20,N12=INT*JMT*NKFLDS, ... 640800000 K

PARAMETER (IMP1X2=IMTP1*2)    ... 703200000 F
DIMENSION COSSAV(LQMSUM),DENMSV(LHSUM),COSNPI(INT) ... 703800000 F
DIMENSION DIFF(IMP1X2)      ... 704400000 F
LOGICAL INITDN              ... 704900000 F
DATA INITDN/.FALSE./       ... 704910000 F
IF(INITDN) GOTO 90         ... 706100000 F
DENMSV(IBASE+I)=1.0/(1.0-COS(PI*FLOAT(I)*FIMR)) ... 708700000 F
INITDN=.TRUE.              ... 710700000 F
DENOM(I)=FXA*DENMSV(IBASE+I) ... 719100000 F

3000 DO 3010 I=1,IM         ... 729400000 F
     SPRIME(I)=0.          ... 729410000 F
3010 CONTINUE              ... 729420000 F

DO 3110 I=1,IM             ... 730100000 F
  SPRIME(I)=FNORM*SPRIME(I) ... 730110000 F
3110 CONTINUE              ... 730120000 F
```

Explanatory remarks:

345500000-345540000:

This is a replacement of CDC 205 specific code by equivalent standard FORTRAN. No change in answers or running speed.

(over)



640800000:

This is a minor bug. N11 is changed from 5 to 20. No change in answers unless the auxiliary array AKNTRL, normally unused, was brought into use specifically by the local programmer.

703200000-719100000:

Same as 345500000-345540000 (... >6 characters in variable name & implied data statement not standard)

729400000-729420000:

Same as 345500000-345540000

730100000-730120000:

Same as 345500000-345540000

---

Manual correction:

On p. 11, the formula for MEM(BIG) should read (corrections underlined):

MEM(BIG)=20+NKFLDS\*INT\*JMT+3\*((NT+2)\*INT\*KN+LBC\*INT)\*JMT

---

END

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 2

Oct. 28, 1984

Minor alterations are needed to get the model running on various systems. For systems which require all FORTRAN I/O units to be specified ahead of time, for instance on the PROGRAM statement, units 10,20,22,24, and 25 must be so specified before running the UPDOC utility.

Some systems require header cards preceding each routine in the FORTRAN source code and others do not. Such cards (\*DECK) are included in the source code supplied to you originally, and are the separators required by the CDC system at GFDL. If your system does not use separators between routines, an alteration to the UPDOC utility, suggested by David Webb of IOS, England can be made to eliminate them. Immediately after the statement labelled 322 in UPDOC, place the following line:

IF(CD(1).EQ.'\*' .AND. CD(2).EQ.'D') GO TO 320

An additional line can be inserted at this point if an alternate separator is needed.

The following update should be made permanently to the base code.

PERMANENT UPDATE:

ISM1=IS-1		376810000 F
IEA=IE		376820000 F
IF(IE.GE.IMU) IEA=IMUM1		376830000 F
DO 700 I=IS,IEA		376900000 F
-377000000		
UDIF(I-ISM1,K)=FXUA(I,K)*SPSIN(I)-UA(I,K)*SPCOS(I)		377100000 F
UDIF(I-ISM1,K)= FXUA(I,K)*SPCOS(I)-UA(I,K)*SPSIN(I)		377200000 F
IF(IE.GE.IMU) THEN		377310000 F
IEB=IE-IMUM2		377320000 F
II=IMUM1-IS		377330000 F
DO 702 I=2,IEB		377340000 F
UDIF(I+II,K)=FXUA(I,K)*SPSIN(I)-UA(I,K)*SPCOS(I)		377350000 F
UDIF(I+II,K)= FXUA(I,K)*SPCOS(I)-UA(I,K)*SPSIN(I)		377360000 F
702 CONTINUE		377370000 F
ENDIF		377380000 F
DO 720 I=IS,IEA		377900000 F
-378000000		
UA(I,K)=FX*(-UDIF(I-ISM1,K)*SPSIN(I)		378100000 F
* +UDIF(I-ISM1,K)*SPCOS(I))		378200000 F
UA(I,K)=-UDIF(I-ISM1,K)*SPCOS(I)-UDIF(I-ISM1,K)*SPSIN(I)		378300000 F
IF(IE.GE.IMT) THEN		378410000 F
DO 722 I=2,IEB		378420000 F
UA(I,K)=FX*(-UDIF(I+II,K)*SPSIN(I)		378430000 F
* +UDIF(I+II,K)*SPCOS(I))		378440000 F
UA(I,K)=-UDIF(I+II,K)*SPCOS(I)-UDIF(I+II,K)*SPSIN(I)		378450000 F
722 CONTINUE		378460000 F
ENDIF		378470000 F
ISM1=IS-1		437710000 F
IEA=IE		437720000 F
IF(IE.GE.IMT) IEA=IMTM1		437730000 F
DO 1100 I=IS,IEA		437800000 F
-437900000		
TDIF(I-ISM1,K,1)=TA(I,K,MM)		438000000 F
IF(IE.GE.IMT) THEN		438110000 F
IEB=IE-IMTM2		438120000 F
II=IMTM1-IS		438130000 F
DO 1102 I=2,IEB		438140000 F
TDIF(I+II,K,1)=TA(I,K,MM)		438150000 F
1102 CONTINUE		438160000 F
ENDIF		438170000 F
DO 1120 I=IS,IEA		438500000 F
-438600000		
TA(I,K,MM)=TDIF(I-ISM1,K,1)		438700000 F
IF(IE.GE.IMT) THEN		438810000 F
DO 1122 I=2,IEB		438820000 F
TA(I,K,MM)=TDIF(I+II,K,1)		438830000 F
1122 CONTINUE		438840000 F
ENDIF		438850000 F

(over)

Explanatory remarks:

376810000-438850000:

This is an alteration to enable vectorization of the section of the code which sets up the strip of velocities (1st part) and tracers (2nd part) which are to be filtered when the "F" option is used. The previous code contained a MOD function which prohibits vectorization on some machines. No change in answers, but a speed increase of 10-20% depending upon the model.

END

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 3

April 30, 1985

Please advise me of address changes. (Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540)

There are two pages accompanying this circular which should replace the corresponding pages of the GFDL ocean model documentation, along with a new table of contents which should replace the old one. An error in the indexing of W is corrected on p. G 3, and the error in the memory requirement formula (first reported in Circular 1) is corrected on p. II.

The following update should be made permanently to the base code.

PERMANENT UPDATE:

BIT KEVENEV(IMT,KM),KODDBV(IMT,KM),KALTBV(IMT,KM,2),CONBV(IMT,KM)	009500000
C CONVERT HEAT TRANSPORT TO PETAWATTS, SALT TRNSPT TO 10**10 CM**3/SEC	274200000 C
DO 967 N=1,NCON	429400000
LCB=0	429410000 W
CONBV(1,KS;LN)=KALTBV(1,KS,KS;LN)	431310000 W
* .AND. TEMPA(1,KS;LN).GT.TEMPA(1,KS+1;LN)	431320000 W
LCA=Q8SCNT(CONBV(1,KS;LN))	431330000 W
LCB=LCB+LCA	431340000 W
IF(LCA.EQ.0) GO TO 965	431350000 W
WHERE (CONBV(1,KS;LN))	431600000 W
-431700000	
IF(LCB.EQ.0) GO TO 968	432310000 W
967 CONTINUE	432320000
968 CONTINUE	432330000 W
C MM =1 (COSINE SERIES, DERIV AT BNDRY PTS=0)	----- 701000000 FC
C =2 ( SINE SERIES, BNDRY PTS=0)	----- 701100000 FC

Explanatory remarks:

009500000 & 429400000-4323300000

This is an improvement in the 205 optimized code to eliminate passes through the convection loop (when NCON>1) when static stability has already been achieved and further passes would accomplish nothing. No change in answers, but a minor speed increase depending on model.

274200000

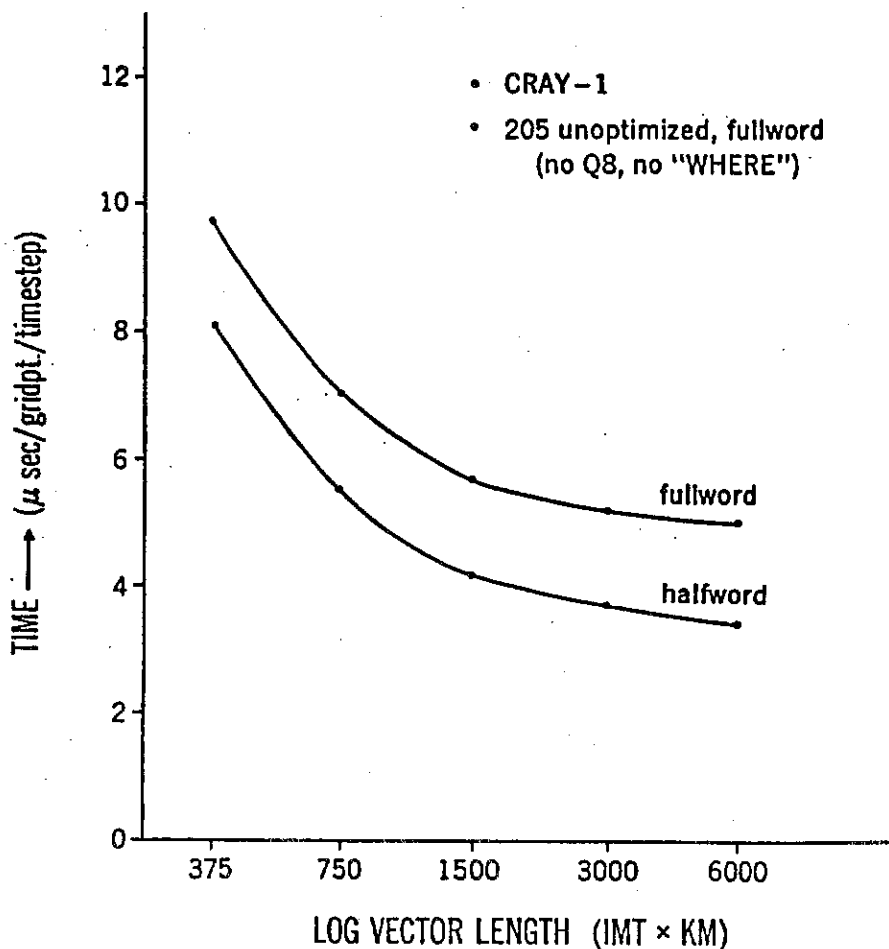
Spelling correction on comment line.

701000000-701100000

Correction of erroneous comments.

(over)

There have been several inquiries concerning the running speed of the model. A convenient method of representing the speed is the quantity, time per gridpoint per timestep. There are several factors in the model which affect this quantity. For vectorizing computers, one of the most important factors affecting rate of computation is vector length. The curves plotted below show the results of several test runs of the model on the CYBER 205 with "Q" and "W" optimization specified (see p. H 1 of documentation), and for fullword (64 bit) and halfword (32 bit) mode as functions of the most predominant vector length in the model,  $IMT \times KM$ . There is an appreciable increase in computation rate between vector length 0(100) and 0(1000) on the 205. The computation rate for the model run on the 205 with no "Q" or "W" optimization, as well as the rate using the CRAY-1 at NCAR is indicated for the vector length 1500 case by lone dots. Note that the computation rate of the CRAY-1 is not as sensitive to vector length, for vectors more than several multiples of 64, and its curve is probably nearly horizontal through most of the region depicted here.



Obviously, there are many other factors affecting the computation rate, some of which are listed below with their values in the tests above:

# of relaxation scans to convergence (MSCAN)	20
# of convection passes (NCON)	2
frequency of Euler backward timestep (EB, NMIX)	0
frequency of energy/printout timestep (NENERGY)	0
# of tracers computed (NT)	2
use of Fourier filtering at high latitudes	0
# of islands computed (NISLE)	0

END

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 4

Feb. 12, 1986

If my current address for you is not up to date, please advise.  
(Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540 - Tel. (609) 452-6531)

---

Since the last circular, there has been a series of suggestions for correction and improvement to the model. These have been included on pages 2 and 3 as a permanent update. In each case, the alterations produce either a speed increase, prevention of machine bomb for certain configurations of the model, or simply an aesthetic improvement to the code. None of them produce significant (other than roundoff) changes in answers. Thanks to those indicated for their suggestions.

---

Some additional work has been done on the UPDOC utility recently and a factor of two increase in running speed has been achieved. A listing of the new version is included on pages 4 and 5.

---

A "global" update (see p. H3 of the documentation) for utilization of a Robert time filter on prognostic variables has been submitted for general use by Malcolm MacVean of the U.K. Met. Office and is included on page 6.

---

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\*       Anyone wishing to have their program tape updated to the current \*  
\*       version (through this circular, including the new UPDOC) may do so by \*  
\*       returning the original tape or sending a new one to me at any time. I \*  
\*       will update it and return it promptly. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

(over)

The following update should be made permanently to the base code.

PERMANENT UPDATE:

```
* * * NIEVEN=2*(NISLE+1)*(2)
* * * VSRXSR(I,MT,J,AT),COF(I,MT),COFIS(NIEVEN),

-----
SAVE RESTART DATA EVERY NWRITE TIMESTEPS, AND AT END OF RUN IF NA=1
-----

-----
RESET KM+1 BOUNDARY VELOCITY TO ZERO
-----

DO 122 I=1,IMT
  VUNDER(I)=0.
  VUNDER(I)=0.
122 CONTINUE
-260600000,260900000
  DO 8136 K=1,KM
    IF(KMT(I).GE.K.AND.KMTP(I).GE.K) THEN
      VBRZ=VBRZ+(V(I,K)*DXU(I)+V(I-1,K)*DXU(I-1))*DZ(K)
      TBRZ=TBRZ+(T(I,K,M)+TP(I,K,M))*DZ(K)
      TOTDZ=TOTDZ+DZ(K)
    ENDIF
    IF(TOTDZ.EQ.0.) GO TO 8140
    IF(KZ.EQ.0) GO TO 524
    IF(KZ.EQ.0) GO TO 520
521 DO 521 K=1,KZ
  CONTINUE
    N=NINT(IM*CS(J)*CSR(JFUO))
    N=NINT(IM*CS(J)*CSR(JFUO))
    N=NINT(IM*CS(J)*CSR(JFUO)*0.5)
    N=NINT(IM*CST(J)*CSR(JFUO))
    N=NINT(IM*CST(J)*CSR(JFUO))
    N=NINT(IM*CST(J)*CSR(JFUO)*0.5)
    N=NINT(IM*CST(J)*CSTR(JFTO))
    N=NINT(IM*CST(J)*CSTR(JFTO))
    N=NINT(IM*CST(J)*CSTR(JFTO)*0.5)
  ----- COEFFICIENTS FOR THE LOWER OF THE 2 LEVELS ARE USED -----
  REWIND LO
  DIMENSION ICBASE(IMTP1),IDBASE(IMTP1),IND(IMX8),TEMP(IMX4)
  DO 10 I=1,IMX8
    C1=0.5*FLOAT(NMAX)+0.25
    C2=FLOAT(NMAX)+0.5
-717600000
  DO 701 I=1,LQH
  701 COSINE(LH-I)=-COSSAV(JBASE+I)
  DO 710 I=1,LH
  COSINE(LH+I)=-COSINE(I)
  710 CONTINUE
  COSINE(LH+1;LH)=-COSINE(1;LH)
  TEMP(I)=DENOM(LH-I)
  DO 722 I=1,LHM1
  722 DENOM(LH+I)=TEMP(I)
  DO 730 I=LCYP1,IMX4
  730 DENOM(I)=DENOM(I-LCY)
  CONTINUE
  DENOM(LCYP1;IMX4-LCY)=DENOM(1;IMX4-LCY)
  INDX(I)=IND(I)*FACT1
-721600000
  DO 741 I=1,IMX4
  741 INDX(IMX4+I)=INDX(I)*FACT2
  DO 810 J=1,IMX8
  COF(J)=COSINE(INDX(J))
  810 CONTINUE
  COF(1;IMX8)=QBVGATHR(COSINE(1;IMX8),INDX(1;IMX8);COF(1;IMX8))
-724200000
  IF(MM.EQ.1) THEN
-725600000
  DO 1201 J=1,IM
  1201 FTARR(J*IMTP1-IMT)=FTARR(J*IMTP1-IMT)+C1
  ELSE IF(MM.EQ.2) THEN
-726900000
  DO 1501 J=1,IM
  1501 FTARR(J*IMTP1-IMT)=FTARR(J*IMTP1-IMT)+C1
  ELSE IF(MM.EQ.3) THEN
-728800000
  DO 1801 J=1,IM
  1801 FTARR(J*IMTP1-IMT)=FTARR(J*IMTP1-IMT)+C2
  ENDIF
```

Explanatory remarks:

002210000-0091000000

This gets around a potential problem which can arise when using half-precision and islands. Machine bomb is prevented for these cases, no change in answers otherwise. (A. Rosati, GFDL)

166600000-167000000

The "C" option identifier was inadvertently left off these comments. No change in answers.

211710000-211790000

Initialization which is needed for certain configurations of the model. Machine bomb is prevented for these models, no change in answers otherwise. (H. Cattle, U.K. Met. Office)

260600000-261410000

Correction of a minor bug in the code to compute northward transport of heat, salt, tracer due to vertically averaged flow. No change in answers for prognostic variables.

355710000-358210000

New code to prevent execution of a possible null DO loop. No change in answers. (M. MacVean, U.K. Met. Office)

376000000-437300000

Replacement of "IFIX" function by "NINT" function which is more appropriate for this section of code. No change in answers. (M. MacVean, U.K. Met. Office)

608600000

Correction of erroneous comment.

647810000

This causes the restart file to be overwritten each time in core-contained mode. Whether overwriting or cumulative writing is done is at the option of the programmer by keeping or deleting this rewind. No change in answers.

703700000-729000000

These are various updates to FILTER which enable vectorization of code previously unvectorizable on the CDC-205. There are insignificant changes in answers due to some reordering of computation, and a modest speed increase. (M. MacVean, U.K.M.O)

(over)



## PROGRAM UPDCC

```

-----
OCEAN UPDATING PROGRAM
/ IN COL 1 TO START NEW UPDATE MODULE
: IN COL 1 FOR COMMENT (IGNORED BY UPDCC)
SEE GFDL OCEAN GROUP TECH REPORT #1, SECTION H FOR DOCUMENTATION
-----

```

```

CHARACTER CD*80,CDUPD*80,OPTIN*19,OPTCD*9,OPTUPD*9,NAME*6,NAMEC*6
CHARACTER LN*100
DIMENSION NAME(70)
LOGICAL LOPT,LMATCH
REWIND 10
REWIND 20
REWIND 22
REWIND 24
OPTIN=

```

```

-----
READ IN CODE OPTIONS
-----

```

```

READ(10,9998,END=400) CD
PRINT 9984
PRINT 9994,CD
IF(CD(1:4).NE.'OPT=') GO TO 400
OPTIN=CD(5:23)

```

```

-----
PROCESS CODE UPDATES
-----

```

```

LR=20
LW=22
MAXSEQ=999999999
100 MUPDB=0
    READ(LR,9998,END=105) CD,M,OPTCD
    GO TO 110
105 M=MAXSEQ
110 READ(10,9998,END=190) CDUPD,MUPD,OPTUPD
    PRINT 8998,CDUPD,MUPD,OPTUPD
    IF(CDUPD(1:1).EQ.'1') GO TO 110
    IF(CDUPD(1:1).EQ.'/') GO TO 190
    CDUPD(73:73)='*'
    IF(CDUPD(1:1).EQ.'-') GO TO 180
    IF(MUPD.LT.MUPDB) GO TO 600
120 MUPDB=MUPD
    IF(M.GT.MUPD) GO TO 160
    IF(M.EQ.MUPD) GO TO 140
    MX=M/1000
    IF(MOD(M,100000).EQ.0) GO TO 126
    MX=MOD(M,100000)
    WRITE(LW,9989) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
    GO TO 128
126 WRITE(LW,9990) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
128 READ(LR,9998,END=130) CD,M,OPTCD
    GO TO 120
130 M=MAXSEQ
    GO TO 120

```

```

-----
REPLACE LINE
-----

```

```

140 CD=CDUPD
    M=MUPD
    OPTCD=OPTUPD
    GO TO 110

```

```

-----
INSERT LINE
-----

```

```

160 MX=MUPD/1000
    IF(MOD(MUPD,100000).EQ.0) GO TO 166
    MX=MOD(MUPD,100000)
    WRITE(LW,9989) CDUPD(1:73),MX,MUPD,OPTUPD
    GO TO 110
166 WRITE(LW,9990) CDUPD(1:73),MX,MUPD,OPTUPD
    GO TO 110

```

```

-----
DELETE LINE(S)
-----

```

```

180 READ(CDUPD,9995)MS,ME
    IF(MS.LE.MUPDB) GO TO 600
    MUPDB=MS
    IF(ME.EQ.0) ME=MS
182 IF(M.LT.MS) GO TO 186
184 IF(M.GT.ME) GO TO 110
    READ(LR,9998,END=185) CD,M,OPTCD
    GO TO 184
185 M=MAXSEQ
    GO TO 184
186 MX=M/1000
    IF(MOD(M,100000).EQ.0) GO TO 187
    MX=MOD(M,100000)
    WRITE(LW,9989) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
    GO TO 189
187 WRITE(LW,9990) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
189 READ(LR,9998,END=189) CD,M,OPTCD
    GO TO 182
188 M=MAXSEQ
    GO TO 182
190 CONTINUE
    IF(M.EQ.MAXSEQ) GO TO 200

```

(over)

```

MX=M/1000
IF(MOD(M,100000).EQ.0) GO TO 196
MX=MOD(M,100000)
WRITE(LW,9989) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
GO TO 192
196 WRITE(LW,9990) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
192 READ(LR,9998,END=200) CD,M,OPTCD
MX=M/1000
IF(MOD(M,100000).EQ.0) GO TO 197
MX=MOD(M,100000)
WRITE(LW,9989) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
GO TO 192
197 WRITE(LW,9990) CD(1:73),MX,M,OPTCD
GO TO 192
200 REWIND LW
IF(CDUPD(1:1).NE.'/') GO TO 220

```

C PREPARE TO PROCESS ANOTHER UPDATE SET

```

C
C
C
C
LS=LW
LR=LW
LW=LS
REWIND LR
REWIND LW
COUPD(1:1)=' '
GO TO 100

```

-----  
C PROCESS CODE OPTIONS  
-----

```

220 READ(LW,9998,END=300) CD,M,OPTCD
LOPT=.TRUE.
DO 250 N=1,9
IF(OPTCD(N:N).EQ.' ') GO TO 260
IF(OPTCD(N:N).EQ.'-') THEN
LOPT=.FALSE.
GO TO 250
ENDIF
LMATCH=.FALSE.
DO 230 NN=1,19,2
IF(OPTCD(N:N).NE.OPTIN(NN:NN)) GO TO 230
LMATCH=.TRUE.
GO TO 240
230 CONTINUE
240 IF((LMATCH.AND..NOT.LOPT) .OR. (.NOT.LMATCH.AND.LOPT)) GO TO 220
LOPT=.TRUE.
250 CONTINUE
260 WRITE(24,9998) CD,M,OPTCD
GO TO 220
300 CONTINUE
REWIND 24

```

-----  
C PLACE COMDECKS  
-----

```

C
C
C
REWIND 20
DO 310 N=41,70
NAME(N)=' '
310 CONTINUE
L=40
320 READ(24,9997,END=390) LN
322 IF(LN(1:1).EQ.'*' .AND. LN(2:2).EQ.'C') GO TO 340
WRITE(20,9997) LN
GO TO 320
340 IF(LN(3:3).EQ.'A') GO TO 360
L=L+1
NAME(L)=LN(10:15)
342 READ(24,9997,END=390) LN
IF(LN(1:1).EQ.'*') GO TO 322
WRITE(L,9997) LN
GO TO 342
360 NAMEC=LN(7:12)
L=40
362 L=L+1
IF(NAME(L).EQ.' ') GO TO 500
IF(NAME(L).NE.NAMEC) GO TO 362
REWIND L
364 READ(L,9997,END=368) LN
WRITE(20,9997) LN
GO TO 364
368 REWIND L
GO TO 320
390 CONTINUE
STOP
400 PRINT 9996
STOP
500 PRINT 9992,NAMEC
STOP
600 PRINT 9991
STOP
9998 FORMAT(A30,I10,1X,A9)
9997 FORMAT(A100)
9996 FORMAT(' ABNORMAL END -- NO OPTION RECCRD PROVIDED')
9995 FORMAT(2(1X,I9))
9994 FORMAT(1X,A80)
9992 FORMAT(' ABNORMAL END -- COMDECK ',A6,' NOT PROVIDED')
9991 FORMAT(' ABNORMAL END -- UPDATES NOT IN ASCENDING ORDER')
9990 FORMAT(A73,I6,'>',I10,1X,A9)
9989 FORMAT(A73,'<',I6,I10,1X,A9)
9984 FORMAT(/)
8998 FORMAT(1X,A80,I10,1X,A9)
END

```

(over)

GLOBAL UPDATE: Robert time filter

Submitted by  
( & all inquiries to )

Malcolm MacVean  
Meteorological Office  
Bracknell, Berkshire  
RG12 2SZ  
ENGLAND

Notes:

1. Tested only under K option. Due to the additional DPUT at 248627000 which interferes with the normal I/O flow of the model, severe reduction in wall-clock efficiency may be experienced when running in disc I/O mode.

```

X NDISKS,PNU,PNU2M,
X,TF(I,M,KM,NT),UF(I,M,KM),VF(I,M,KM),FRCON(I,M,LNC)
X,FRCONP(I,M,LDC)
X,SSFUB(I,M),SSFVB(I,M),SSFUP(I,M),SSFVBP(I,M)
REAL PNUF
X,EB,PNUF
PNU=PNUF
PNU2M=1.-2.*PNU
NDISKS=NDISKA
003350000
007110000
007120000
007130000
104710000
105010000
116710000
116720000
163250000
216750000 C
-----
C
C SAVE INCIDENTAL QUANTITIES FOR USE IN TIME FILTER
C
C
C DO 210 N=1,NSWICH
FRCONP(N,1)=FKMTP(N)
210 CONTINUE
216751000 C
216752000 C
216753000 C
216754000 C
216755000
216756000
216757000
229550000 C
229551000 C
229552000 C
229553000 C
229554000 C
229555000
229556000
229557000
229558000
235250000 C
236050000
236051000
236052000
236053000
236054000
236055000
236056000
236350000 C
236850000
236851000
236852000
248601000 C
248602000 C
248603000 C
248604000 C
248605000 C
248606000 C
248607000 C
248608000
248609000
248610000
248611000
248612000
248613000
248613500
248613510
248613520
248613530
248613540
248613550
248613560
248613570
248613580
248613590
248614000
248615000
248616000
248617000
248618000
248619000
248620000
248621000
248622000
248623000
248624000
248625000
248626000
248627000
281450000
311750000 C
311751000 C
311752000 C
311753000 C
311754000 C
311755000
311756000
311757000
311758000
311759000 C
360950000 C
360951000 C
360952000 C
361500000
361750000
C
C
C SAVE EXTERNAL MODE FOR USE IN TIME FILTER
C
C
C DO 156 I=1,IHT
SSFUP(I)=SFUR(I)
SSFVBP(I)=SFVB(I)
156 CONTINUE
C
C TIME FILTERING THE STREAMFUNCTION AT TIME LEVEL TAU
C THE UNFILTERED FIELD HELD ON 'DISK' IS OVERWRITTEN WITH THE
C VALUES FROM THE FILTERED FIELD PB
PB(I,J)=PNU2M*P(I,J)+PNU*(PP(I,J)+PTD(I,J))
CALL DPUT(KFLDS,NHDS,(NDISKS-1)*NWS+1,PB)
311758000
360950000 C
360951000 C
360952000 C
361500000
361750000

```

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 5

Apr. 25, 1986

If my current address for you is not up to date, please advise. Also, anyone wishing to receive a current version (through this circular) of the model on tape, please notify me. (Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540; 609-924-7530)

The main feature of this circular is an update which allows those running in core-contained mode to reduce their memory requirements significantly. Please replace 2 pages of your manual with the enclosed 2 sheets which reflect this.

The following update should be made permanently to the base code.

PERMANENT UPDATE:

```

-156400000
NDISKB=MOD(IIT+2,3)+1
NDISKX=MOD(IIT,3)+1
NDISKA=MOD(IIT+1,3)+1
NDISKKB=MOD(IIT+1,2)+1
NDISKK=MOD(IIT,2)+1
NDISKA=NDISKB
C UNUSED UNIT ("NDISKB") AND TRANSFERRED TO THE PROPER UNIT ("NDISKA")
C LATER RETURN TO THE TOP OF "STEP" TO DO THE 2ND PASS.
C "NDISKA" UNIT. RETURN TO THE TOP OF "STEP" TO DO THE 2ND PASS.
-----
C IF THIS IS THE END OF THE 2ND PASS OF AN EULER BACKWARD TIMESTEP,
C TRANSFER THE DATA WRITTEN TEMPORARILY TO "NDISKX" TO ITS FINAL
C DESTINATION (THE ORIGINAL "NDISKA").
-----
IF(MXP.EQ.1) THEN
  NDISKA=NDISK
  NDISK=NDISKB
  DO 394 J=2,JMTM1
    CALL DGET(LABS(NDISKX),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1,TA)
    CALL OPUT(LABS(NDISKA),NSLAB,(J-1)*NSLAB+1,TA)
394 CONTINUE
ENDIF
C CALL OPUT(KFLDS,NWOS,MOD(IIT+1,3)*NWOS+1,P)
C SET VERTICAL VELOCITY AT KMP1 TO ZERO
W(I,KMP1)=FX
DO 250 K=1,KMM1
DO 255 K=1,KMM1
DO 70 JND=1,2
  IF (JND.EQ.1) THEN
    TOIO(I,K,JND)=TOOI(KREF)
    SOIO(I,K,JND)=SDOI(KREF)
    CIO(I,K,N,JND)=COI(KREF,N)
  IF (JND.EQ.2) THEN
    TOIO(I,K,JND)=TOOI(KREF)
    SOIO(I,K,JND)=SDOI(KREF)
    CIO(I,K,N,JND)=COI(KREF,N)
  * NSL=(INT(2)*INT(KN+LBC+JMT)+JMT)*N11+N12+2*NSL
  IF(ILU.GE.13) NS=NSKP+(2*(INFRST-1)/NWRS)+(LU-13)*NWRS+1
  IF(ILU.GE.13) NS=NSKP+(2*(INFRST-1)/NWRS)+(LU-13)*NWRS+1
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613500000-616400000

Using the variable "IND" in entry "STINIT" as a DO LOOP index and in entry "STATEC" as an argument is not acceptable to some compilers. This update eliminates that potential problem. (Thanks to M. MacVean, U.K. Met. Office)

**GLOBAL UPDATE:** Update to accelerate convergence of lower levels.

Submitted by M. Cox, GFDL

Notes: 1. This update allows one to use longer time-steps at lower levels to speed convergence. It should only be used when the final solution will not be altered by this procedure.

2. In its present configuration, the multiplicative factor increases from 1 at the surface to 60 at 5000 meters on an exponential curve and remains at this value below 5000 m. Lines 119400010-50 may be changed to effect different configurations.

```

/ UPDATE TO ACCELERATE LOWER LEVELS *****
* DTX(KM)
* DTXO (INT,KM),DZXO (INT,KM),ZZRXO (INT,KM),
X5K=60,
BX=LOG(X5K)/5.E5
DO 12 K=1,KM
DTX(K)=MIN(EXP(BX*ZDZ(K)),X5K)
12 CONTINUE
DTXR=1./DTX(K)
DTXO (I,K)=DTX(K)
DZXO (I,K)=DZ(K)*DTXR
FX=1.
DO 185 K=2,KM
ZZRXO(I,K)=FX/(DZXO(I,K-1)+DZXO(I,K))
185 CONTINUE
TA(I,K,M)=(TB(I,K,M)+CZDITS*DTXO(I,K)+TA(I,K,M))*FM(I,K)
TFULL(I,K)=TB(I,K,M)+EXTEND(CZDITS)*DTXO(I,K)+TA(I,K,M)
TA(I,K,M)=(DZXO(I,K)+TA(I,K,M)+DZXO(I,K+1))*TA(I,K+1,M)+
ZZRXO(I,K+1)
TEMPB(1,1;INTKM)=DZXO(1,1;INTKM)+TA(1,1,M;INTKM)
ZZZRXO(1,KS+1;LN)
TDIF(I,K,M)=TDIF(I,K,M)/DTXO(I,K)
005400070
008600070
119400010
119400020
119400030
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119400050
208800070
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210100072
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430700000
430701000
431500000
431900000
440300070
-H
-H
-W
W

```

**GLOBAL UPDATE:** Update for a single state variable.

Submitted by M. Cox, GFDL

Notes: 1. This update allows one to run with an "apparent temperature", with changes to the "STATE" subroutine to yield an equation of state of the type:

$$\rho = 1.0 - 2.5E-4 * (\text{apparent temperature})$$

```

/ UPDATE FOR A SINGLE STATE VARIABLE *****
* XXXXXX
-8800000
-600200000,601900000
-602100000,602200000
-603000000,604000000
-604700000,605400000
FXA=-2.5E-4
RHO(I,K)=FXA*TX(I,K)
-605800000,606200000
-606900000,608800000
FXA=-2.5E-4
RHO(I,L)=FXA*TX(I,L)
-609400000,609800000
-610500000,616600000
8700000
605400010
605700000
809000010
609300000

```

Present distribution of this circular: 46

Australia	2	Italy	1
Belgium	1	Japan	2
Canada	4	Switzerland	1
Denmark	1	USA	22
England	5	West Germany	4
France	3		

END

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 6

Dec. 15, 1986

If my current address for you is not up to date, please advise. Also, anyone wishing to receive a current version (through this circular) of the model on tape, please notify me. (Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540; 609-924-7530)

This circular contains one permanent update that corrects a minor bug in the base code, a minor correction to the documentation, two optional ("global") updates and other comments that may be helpful.

---

The following update should be made permanently to the base code.

PERMANENT UPDATE:

```
LENV=(JSCAN-2)*INT                                550210000 Q
RESMAX=MAX(ABS(Q8SMAX(RES(1,3;LENV))),             550300000 Q
*          ABS(Q8SMIN(RES(1,3;LENV))))            550400000 Q
```

Explanatory remarks:

xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxx

This corrects a bug in the base code when running under both Q and I options (at the same time), and rows 2 or JMTM1 contain island neighboring ocean points. Before this fix, it is possible that, under the above circumstances, the convergence of the relaxation in RELAX could have been measured erroneously, resulting in the execution of more scans than necessary to reach the prescribed convergence criterion.

---

Manual correction:

On p. C7 of the documentation there should be an  $m^2$  immediately following the equal sign in Eq. 54.

---

GLOBAL UPDATES: There are two new update modules available which may be useful for some applications. They are both of considerable length and will not be listed here, but anyone wishing to receive them may do so by contacting me as directed above.

1. Update for biharmonic mixing:  
This module replaces the previous Laplacian type mixing on velocity and tracers with mixing of biharmonic form, useful in eddy-resolving studies. It contains code to keep 5 instead of 3 rows in memory at once.
2. Update for wind-forced mixing:  
This module is an implementation of the Kraus-Turner bulk mixed-layer model. It takes a given KE input and converts it to PE via mixing within the upper layers.

(over)

List of global update modules available:

<u>Update</u>	<u>Circular</u>
Robert time filter	4
Accelerate convergence of lower levels	5
Single state variable	5
Biharmonic mixing	6
Wind-forced mixing	6

Most of these modules are available either on floppy disc or tape from me at the address above. Anyone who has developed a module of this type that may be of use to others in the modelling community, and is willing to make it available is invited to do so through this circular.

---

For those non-CDC users who don't want the \*DECK lines to be passed by UPDOC to the compiler, you can get rid of them by placing the following line in the UPDOC code after the statement labelled 322:

```
IF(LN(1:5).EQ.'*DECK') GO TO 320
```

---

```
*****  
*  
*  
*   HAPPY HOLIDAYS   *  
*  
*  
*****
```

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 7

Jan. 15, 1987

If my current address for you is not up to date, please advise. Also, anyone wishing to receive a current version (through this circular) of the model on tape, please notify me. (Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540; 609-52-6531)

---

The purpose of this circular is to announce the availability of an update module which implements mixing of all "T" quantities (temperature, salinity, passive tracers) along isopycnals in the model. The theoretical basis for this algorithm is presented in:

Redi (1982): Oceanic isopycnal mixing by coordinate rotation.  
J. Phys. Oceanogr., 12, 1154-1158.

The mixing tensor derived there is simplified somewhat using scale analysis. For numerical stability, a constraint, read in through namelist input data, is imposed upon the maximum slope of the mixing vector. To relax this constraint somewhat, the "zz" term of the tensor is calculated fully implicitly. For most applications, mixing vector slopes of at least  $\rho_x/\rho_z=1/100$  should be attainable without reducing the timestep.

This module has been in use at GFDL for several months on an experimental basis with promising results. Due to its computational complexity, a significant decrease in running speed is realized in the overall model. However, the improvement in the solution in various aspects may more than justify the additional investment.

Anyone wishing to obtain this (approx. 400 line) module may do so by contacting me at the above address. Standard ASCII text file on a PC-DOS floppy disc is the preferable mode of transfer, although 9-track tape is possible as well. Please specify.

---

List of global update modules available:

<u>Update</u>	<u>Circular</u>
Robert time filter	4
Accelerate convergence of lower levels	5
Single state variable	5
Biharmonic mixing	6
Wind-forced mixing	6
Isopycnal mixing	7

---

A note on using update modules under "UPDOC". Update modules may be included in the unit 10 input data to UPDOC as separate entities. After the initial block of updates with the "OPT=" card leading, additional modules may be included separately, with "/" cards leading:

```
OPT=I,K,C
.....
.....
.....
/ UPDATE FOR XXXXX
.....
.....
/ UPDATE FOR YYYYY
.....
.....
etc. ....
.....
```

Care should be taken that there is no interference between update modules.

END



GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 8

Sept. 9, 1987

If my current address for you is not up to date, please let me know. Anyone wishing to receive a current version (through this circular) of the model on tape, please notify me. (Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540; 609-452-6531)

On pages B2-3 of the documentation, convection within a statically unstable water column is described as a special case of the vertical diffusion process, wherein the coefficient goes to infinity. In the model, this is accomplished by a two-pass process in which first odd levels are mixed with their lower neighbor if unstable, and then even levels also conditionally mixed with their lower neighbor. This process can, obviously, leave residual instability behind for odd relative to even levels, and to bring the process toward completion, it is necessary to perform multiple passes (NCON>1). In practice, particularly for  $KM > 10$  or so, it is difficult for this algorithm to mix the levels vigorously enough to maintain physically reasonable static stability. In addition, the resultant degree of stabilization is a function of timestep length with shorter timesteps resulting in relatively more complete stabilization. The following module replaces the above system with an algorithm which performs the process described in Eq (12) more literally. Convection is integrated into the diffusive process by adopting a large coefficient of mixing in statically unstable regions.

To accommodate the large coefficient without exceeding numerical constraints, it is necessary to evaluate the vertical diffusion term implicitly. The scheme described in Richtmyer and Morton, 1967 is used for this purpose. A coefficient of  $10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$  is found to maintain stability quite well, although this value can be adjusted for preference.

Besides maintaining stability better, the new system conducts convection in a more continuous, less episodic manner resulting in a generally lower noise level within the solution in some cases. Although some additional memory is required for the implicit treatment, the new scheme is generally faster than a multi-pass application of the old scheme. This is primarily because the equation of state must be calculated only once per grid point, whereas the old scheme requires a new call to STATEC for each double pass. I recommend trying the new module in any model in which convection may be a critically important process. A copy on PC-DOS floppy disk is available through me.

```

/ UPDATE FOR IMPLICIT VERTICAL DIFFUSION (CONVECTION)
* EEND (INT,KM),FFMO (INT,KM),FK3 (INT,KM,3)),
-209800000
-210000000
REAL AA(INT,KM),BB(INT,KM),CC(INT,KM),
* EE(INT,KMP1),FF(INT,KMP1,NT),EFDRC(INT)
DIMENSION RZ(INT,KMP1)
EQUIVALENCE (EE,TDIF),(AA,RZ)
C ELIMINATE ROUND-OFF ERROR IN W AT THE BOTTOM
1408100000,409200000
1409700000,409900000
418300000,420100000
-----
C COMPUTE VERTICAL DIFFUSION OF TRACERS IMPLICITLY
C & STABILIZE THE WATER COLUMN VERTICALLY
-----
C 1ST, COMPUTE THE VERTICAL DENSITY GRADIENT OF THE WATER COLUMN
CALL STATEC(TB ,TB (1,1,2),TEMPA,TDIF,TDIF(1,1,2),1)
CALL STATEC(TB ,TB (1,1,2),TEMPB,TDIF,TDIF(1,1,2),2)
DO 860 K=2,KM,2
DO 860 I=1,INT
RZ (I,K)=TEMPA(I,K-1)-TEMPA(I,K)
RZ (I,K+1)=TEMPB(I,K)-TEMPB(I,K+1)
860 CONTINUE
C 2ND, SET THE COEFFICIENT OF VERTICAL DIFFUSIVITY
C (SET LARGE IN CASE OF STATIC INSTABILITY)
DO 862 K=2,KM
DO 862 I=1,INT
FK3(I,K,3)=FKPH
862 CONTINUE
FXA=10000.
DO 863 K=2,KM
DO 863 I=1,INT
IF(RZ(I,K).GE.0.0) FK3(I,K,3)=FXA
863 CONTINUE
WHERE(RZ(1,2;INT*KMH1).GE.0.0)FK3(1,2,3;INT*KMH1)=FXA
C 3RD, SOLVE THE IMPLICIT DIFFUSION EQUATIONS
C (AS IN RICHTMYER AND MORTON, 1967, PAGE 198...)
FXA=4.0
FX9=1.0
FXC=0.0

```

```

DC 865 I=1, INT
AA(I, 1)=FXC
CC(I, KM)=FXC
EE(I, KM+1)=FXC
865 CONTINUE
DO 866 M=1, NT
DO 866 I=1, INT
FF(I, KM+1, M)=FXC
866 CONTINUE
DO 867 K=1, KM
DO 867 I=1, INT
TEMPA(I, K)=C2DTTS*DZ2RQ(I, K)*FXA*FN(I, K)
867 CONTINUE
DO 868 K=2, KM
DO 868 I=1, INT
TEMPB(I, K)=FK3(I, K, 3)*DZ2RQ(I, K)
868 CONTINUE
DO 869 K=2, KM
DO 869 I=1, INT
AA(I, K)=TEMPA(I, K)*TEMPB(I, K)
869 CONTINUE
DO 870 K=1, KMM1
DO 870 I=1, INT
CC(I, K)=TEMPA(I, K)*TEMPB(I, K+1)*FN(I, K+1)
870 CONTINUE
DO 871 K=1, KM
DO 871 I=1, INT
BB(I, K)=AA(I, K)+CC(I, K)+FXB
871 CONTINUE
DO 872 K=KM, 1, -1
DO 872 I=2, INTM1
EFDR(I)=FXB/(BB(I, K)-CC(I, K)+EE(I, K+1))
872 CONTINUE
DO 873 I=2, INTM1
EE(I, K)=AA(I, K)+EFDR(I)
873 CONTINUE
DO 874 M=1, NT
DO 874 I=2, INTM1
FF(I, K, M)=(TA(I, K, M)+CC(I, K)*FF(I, K+1, M))*EFDR(I)
874 CONTINUE
DO 875 I=2, INTM1
BB(I, 1)=FF(I, 1, M)
875 CONTINUE
DO 876 K=2, KM
DO 876 I=2, INTM1
BB(I, K)=EE(I, K)+BB(I, K-1)+FF(I, K, M)
876 CONTINUE
DO 877 K=1, KM
DO 877 I=1, INT
TA(I, K, M)=BB(I, K)*FN(I, K)
877 CONTINUE
-422200000, 422300000
-426700000, 427200000
-428400000, 432330000

```

```

422127400
422127600
422127800
422128000
422128200
422128400
422128600
422128800
422129000
422129200
422129400
422129600
422129800
422130000
422130200
422130400
422130600
422130800
422131000
422131200
422131400
422131600
422131800
422132000
422132200
422132400
422132600
422132800
422133000
422133200
422133400
422133600
422133800
422134000
422134200
422134400
422134600
422134800
422135000
422135200
422135400
422135600
422135800
422136000
422136200
422136400
422136600
422136800
422137000
422137200
422137400
422137600

```

There are the following interactions with modules covered in earlier circ.:

1. NEEDED WHEN RUNNING MODULE TO ACCELERATE LOWER LEVELS \*\*\*\*\*  
\* \*DTXQ(I, K) 422129610
2. NEEDED WHEN RUNNING WIND FORCED MIXING MODULE \*\*\*\*\*

```

C (DO NOT APPLY DIFFUSION WITHIN WIND MIXED LAYER)
FXA=2.0
FXB=1.0
FXC=0.0
DO 8631 K=2, KMWFM
DO 8631 I=2, INTM1
TEMPA(I, K)=FXB-(DML(I, J)-ZDZ(K-1))*DZ2R(K)*FXA
8631 CONTINUE
DO 8632 K=2, KMWFM
DO 8632 I=2, INTM1
IF(TEMPA(I, K).GT.FXB) TEMPA(I, K)=FXB
IF(TEMPA(I, K).LT.FXC) TEMPA(I, K)=FXC
8632 CONTINUE
WHERE(TEMPA(1, 2; INT*(KMWFM-1)).GT.FXB) TEMPA(1, 2; INT*(KMWFM-1))=FXB
WHERE(TEMPA(1, 2; INT*(KMWFM-1)).LT.FXC) TEMPA(1, 2; INT*(KMWFM-1))=FXC
DO 8633 K=2, KMWFM
DO 8633 I=1, INT
FK3(I, K, 3)=TEMPA(I, K)*FK3(I, K, 3)
8633 CONTINUE

```

```

422125610
422125815
422126020
422126225
422126430
422126635
422126840
422127045
422127250
422127455
422127660
422127865
422128070
422128275
422128480
422128685
422128890
422129095
422129300
422129505
422129710

```

Those of you using the isopycnal diffusion module may adopt this scheme by inserting the 863 loop of the module above after the 250 loop of that module, and adding the -428400000, 432330000 directive.

Manual corrections:

1. On p. C7 of the documentation, line 2 of Eq (55), the leading sign should be +, and both "a"s should be squared.
2. The integrated contribution from the Newtonian boundary condition in the update modules for model examples 2 and 3 should be outside of the K loop instead of inside as positioned at 427200010... Also, they should be multiplied by DZ(1). This affects only the "SURFACE FLUX" and "TRUNCATION ERROR" diagnostics on p. L21, L39 and no other answers, and is a bug in the update modules only. Thanks to the two users who pointed this out.

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 9

Feb. 18, 1988

If my current address for you is not up to date, please let me know. Anyone wishing to receive a current version (through this circular) of the model on tape, please notify me. (Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540; 609-452-6531)

---

The elliptic equation relating the mass transport stream function to the vorticity calculated in CLINIC is currently solved in RELAX using the method of successive over relaxation. Since, in this scheme, updating of the field being relaxed is done immediately when the residual is calculated, the western or I-1 segment of the relaxation star cannot be vectorized. This presents a serious problem for the overall efficiency of the code. In some model runs where many (O(100)) scans are needed for convergence, the relaxation process may take a considerable part of the total cp seconds per timestep, with much of it tied up in the scalar I-1 component of the star. One alternative is simultaneous relaxation in which updating of the field being relaxed is done after all residuals are calculated. This has the advantage of being completely vectorizable, but takes so many more scans to convergence that its speed advantage is more than cancelled by additional computation.

A new scheme has been developed by John Derber at GFDL, using the technique of conjugate gradients, which has the advantage of being completely vectorizable but generally does not require more scans for convergence to equal accuracy. Preliminary tests indicate that 10-20% and more can be saved in overall model running time with the use of this scheme, depending on the number of scans being used presently. Tests also indicate that convergence using the conjugate gradient technique is somewhat more adversely affected by sharply changing bottom topography (particularly shallow areas), or implicit treatment of external beta waves (ACOR>O.) The advantage of the scheme may be reduced if such conditions exist.

An update module in UPDOC format has been prepared and is available to implement the scheme. Since it is roughly 200 lines in length, I have not listed it here but will make it available on PC-DOS floppy disk to anyone requesting it. J. Derber has a short manuscript describing the technique and will provide it upon request. Thanks to Ron Pacanowaki who helped expand the update to UPDOC format for general use.

---

There are various other major code supplements currently being developed by different users, some I am aware of and possibly others I am not. One involves a major change in the treatment of the external mode in which the rigid-lid constraint is relaxed, and the free surface height is calculated by means of multiple sub-timesteps within the main timestep. This technique will probably become more attractive as we enter the realm of eddy resolution where, from experience so far, the relaxation scan count can become large. Carrying surface elevation as a prognostic variable also has the advantage of facilitating the utilization of altimetry data.

Another effort involves the implementation of multi-tasking in the model for use on multi-processing machines. There are various ways in which multi-tasking can be implemented, and opinion currently appears to be in a state of flux as to what is the most appropriate. How will charging algorithms be written? What mix of multi-processing/multi-programming will facility managers prefer? What degree of auto-tasking will compilers provide? Is there any prospect of having a universal multi-tasking protocol? How much redundant calculation or supplementary memory is justified to achieve a given level of multi-tasking in terms of the optimization of total machine usage? The answers to these questions will largely determine the optimum multi-tasking approach. Anyone who has been or will be engaged in efforts to multi-task the code is invited to make their update modules available through this circular. I know of at least one such effort.

Likewise, anyone who has developed a code supplement of any type which may be of use to other modelers is invited to make it known through this circular.

GFDL OCEAN MODEL CIRCULAR NO. 10

April 22, 1988

If my current address for you is not up to date, please notify me. Also, anyone wishing to receive a current version (through this circular) of the model on tape, please notify me. (Mike Cox, Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08540; 609-452-6531)

This circular contains three permanent updates, two of which correct minor bugs in the base code, and one that generalizes the timing code somewhat.

The following updates should be made permanently to the base code.

PERMANENT UPDATE 1:

IF(MXP.EQ.0) THEN	561110000
ELSE	561710000
DO 342 J=1,JMT	561720000
DO 342 I=1,IMT	561730000
P(I,J)=PB(I,J)+PTD(I,J)	561740000
342 CONTINUE	561750000
ENDIF	561760000

Explanatory remarks:

This corrects a bug in the base code when running with EB=.TRUE. (Euler backward mixing timestep.) In the uncorrected code, the stream function at tau-1 (PB) is updated on both passes of the Euler backward timestep. This update corrects the code so that PB is updated only on the first pass, as is required in the Euler backward formulation. The error occurs only on mixing timesteps and is found, with recent test runs, to be generally insignificant except when the stream function is changing rapidly in time. Such conditions may exist when P contains high frequency waves, or at the beginning of a spin-up when P is developing rapidly. For this reason, the answers in Examples 2 and 3 of the documentation are changed somewhat. Solutions for experiments which have been brought to reasonably steady state with only temporal variations remaining which are well resolved by the timestep used should not be significantly affected by this change. Since removal of the error causes P to evolve more smoothly across mixing timesteps, the scan count tends to remain somewhat lower in the corrected code. Thanks to C. Wübbler at AWI, Bremerhaven, FRG for finding this bug and making it known.

PERMANENT UPDATE 2:

DO 168 M=1,NTMIN2	165300000
-------------------	-----------

Explanatory remarks:

This corrects a bug in the base code when running with NT=1 where an "uninitialized variable" error may occur due to initializing only half of the TDIF array. No change in answers.

(over)

PERMANENT UPDATE 3:

T3=SECOND()	106700000	T
T0=SECOND()	165800000	T
TIME(1)=T0-T3	165810000	T
T1=SECOND()	168300000	T
-203200000		
T0=SECOND()	203800000	T
-203900000		
PRINT 110,T0	204000000	T
110 FORMAT (' ACC TIME(SEC)=' ,F10.2)	204100000	T
T0=SECOND()	246900000	T
T1=SECOND()	247900000	T
T0=SECOND()	248400000	T
T0=SECOND()	276600000	T
T1=SECOND()	277400000	T
T0=SECOND()	525900000	T
T1=SECOND()	560500000	T
T0=SECOND()	604500000	T
T1=SECOND()	606400000	T
T0=SECOND()	609000000	T
T1=SECOND()	610000000	T
T0=SECOND()	705700000	FT
T1=SECOND()	731800000	FT

Explanatory remarks:

This replaces the non-standard timing call "GETIME" with the more standard function "SECOND" making the use of option T possible for more users. No change in answers.

END