ICONGETM v1.0 – Flexible NUOPC-driven two-way coupling via ESMF exchange grids between the unstructured-grid atmosphere model ICON and the structured-grid coastal ocean model GETM

Tobias Peter Bauer[1,2], Knut Klingbeil[2], Peter Holtermann[2], Bernd Heinold[1], Hagen Radtke[2], and Oswald Knoth[1]

[1]Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), Permoserstraße 15, 04318 Leipzig
[2]Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde (IOW), Seestraße 15, 18119 Rostock

Correspondence: Tobias Peter Bauer (tobias.bauer@tropos.de)

Abstract. Two-way model coupling is important for representing the mutual interactions and feedbacks between atmosphere and ocean dynamics. This work presents the development of the two-way coupled model system ICONGETM, consisting of the atmosphere model ICON and the ocean model GETM. ICONGETM is built on the latest NUOPC coupling software with flexible and conservative data exchange via ESMF exchange grids. With ICON providing a state-of-the-art NWP kernel on an unstructured mesh and GETM being an established coastal ocean model, ICONGETM is especially suited for high-resolution studies. For demonstration purposes the newly developed model system has been applied to a coastal upwelling scenario in the Central Baltic Sea.

1 Introduction

In numerous studies, the added value of two-way coupled atmosphere-ocean models has been demonstrated. Interactive model coupling is important for representing the mutual interactions and feedbacks between atmosphere and ocean dynamics (e.g., Chelton and Xie, 2010). The sea surface temperature (SST) of the ocean determines moisture fluxes into the atmosphere and the stability of the atmospheric boundary layer (Fallmann et al., 2019). The modulated surface wind in turn affects surface currents and mixing in the ocean, both altering SST patterns. This air-sea interaction is very dynamic and strongly sensitive to fronts and eddies (Small et al., 2008; Shao et al., 2019). In the coastal ocean, fronts are further pronounced due to upwelling and river run-off. Therefore, especially high-resolution coastal applications, where sharp gradients and small-scale eddies are resolved, can benefit from two-way coupled atmosphere-ocean models.

The atmosphere model COAMPS (Hodur, 1997) and the regional ocean model ROMS (Shchepetkin and McWilliams, 2005) were coupled with the Model Coupling Toolkit (MCT; Larson et al., 2005) for investigating an upwelling event with a $1\,\mathrm{km}$ high resolution (Perlin et al., 2007). In the following decade, numerous high resolution studies were performed with the two-way coupled model system COAMPS-NCOM, in which COAMPS was originally coupled via MCT with the coastal ocean model NCOM (Barron et al., 2006). Pullen et al. (2006, 2007) demonstrated the improved skill of the two-way coupled model system during Bora events in the Adriatic Sea, simulated down to a resolution of $4\,\mathrm{km}$ in the atmosphere and $2\,\mathrm{km}$ in the

ocean. With the same resolution and a coupling time step of $12\,\mathrm{min}$, the model system has been applied to the Ligurian Sea and confirmed the importance of the interactive model coupling in the coastal zone (Small et al., 2011). The impact of coastal orography was investigated in a $2\,\mathrm{km}$ simulation of Madeira Island (Pullen et al., 2017). Another two-way coupled model system widely applied in high-resolution studies is COAWST (Warner et al., 2010). The atmosphere model WRF (Skamarock et al., 2005), ROMS and the wave model SWAN (Booij et al., 1999) are coupled with MCT. COAWST has been applied for a realistic hindcast of a storm event over the Gulf of Lion and the Balearic Seas with a resolution of $3\,\mathrm{km}$ in the atmosphere and $1.8\,\mathrm{km}$ in the ocean (Renault et al., 2012). In another application, a Bora event and the dense water formation in the Adriatic sea with $7\,\mathrm{km}$ resolution in the atmosphere and $1\,\mathrm{km}$ in the ocean was simulated (Carniel et al., 2016). Both studies investigated the effects of different coupling strategies and demonstrated the benefit of the fully coupled model system. Recently, the high-resolution regional coupled environmental prediction system UKC for the northwest European Shelf has been developed (Lewis et al., 2018, 2019a). On a $1.5\,\mathrm{km}$ high resolution, the atmosphere model MetUM (Cullen, 1993; Brown et al., 2012) was coupled with the ocean model NEMO (Madec et al., 2017) via OASIS3-MCT (Valcke et al., 2012; Craig et al., 2017). First results demonstrate reduced bias in SST fields (Lewis et al., 2019b) and impacts on cloud and fog formation over the North Sea (Fallmann et al., 2017, 2019).

Key technical aspects of coupled model systems are the coordinated execution of and the data exchange between the individual models. Required infrastructure for time management, communication between different nodes and interpolation between different grids is provided by various coupling libraries, e.g. MCT, OASIS, ESMF. Coupling frameworks, like the Earth System Modeling Framework (ESMF; Hill et al., 2004), provide an additional superstructure layer which offers a standardized execution of models as model components and data exchange in coupler components. On top of ESMF, the National Unified Operational Prediction Capability (NUOPC) layer (Theurich et al., 2016) defines generic components which offer a unified and automated driving of coupled model systems. The generic components require only minimum specialization for the individual models, e.g. registration of routines for initialization and time step advance, definition of required import and possible export data. NUOPC automatically negotiates the data exchange between individual model components based on standard names and synonyms from a dictionary. All required information about the different model grids and their distribution across processors from the models are received during runtime. Therefore, models once equipped with a NUOPC-compliant interface can be plugged into any other coupled model system driven by NUOPC, without the need to adapt coupling specifications.

NUOPC supports a seamless data exchange and interpolation between models operating on different grids via so called connectors. In addition, NUOPC offers mediator components to perform e.g. merging, time-averaging and interface flux calculations on a hub between several models. With ESMF/NUOPC, it is also possible to perform these calculations on automatically generated exchange grids. They have been introduced in Balaji et al. (2006) as the union of two rectangular grids. ESMF extended this functionality to unstructured grids, with the final exchange grid obtained by a triangulation of the union. This triangulation is the basis for conservative interpolation. Moreover, the ESMF exchange grid considers the masking of the original grids, e.g. land/sea mask, such that fluxes can be calculated in a physically consistent way.

There is an ongoing effort to implement the new NUOPC layer into model systems and equip many popular models with a NUOPC interface under the umbrella of the Earth System Prediction Suite (Theurich et al., 2016). However, until now, there

exists only a limited number of publications about its integration. The functioning of the NUOPC layer within the Regional Earth System Model (RegESM) was described by Turuncoglu (2019). Sun et al. (2019) developed the regional integrated prediction system SKRIPS based on NUOPC, coupling the atmosphere model WRF and the nonhydrostatic ocean model MITgcm (Marshall et al., 1997). Only very recently, a coupled unstructured-grid model application consisting of the ocean model ADCIRC (Luettich, Jr. et al., 1992) and the wave model WAVEWATCH III (WW3DG, 2019) within the NUOPC-based NOAA Environmental Modeling System (NEMS; https://www.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/emc/pages/infrastructure/nems.php) was reported by Moghimi et al. (2020).

Despite the potential of the ESMF exchange grid, its implementation and usage in a mediator component has not been published, yet. This paper presents the newly developed model system ICONGETM, consisting of the next-generation atmosphere model ICON (Zängl et al., 2015) and the coastal ocean model GETM (Burchard and Bolding, 2002). With ICON providing a state-of-the-art NWP kernel on an unstructured mesh and GETM being one of the leading Baltic Sea models, a so far missing coupled model system for high-resolution studies in the Baltic has been developed. The model system is based on a NUOPC-Mediator, taking care of the conservative data exchange via an ESMF exchange grid.

First, the technical structure of ICONGETM including a short overview of ICON and GETM as well as the automated coupling with ESMF/NUOPC is described in Sec. 2. The details of the data exchange and interpolation using the ESMF exchange grid are explained in Sec. 3. In Sec. 4, a demonstration of the coupled model system for the Central Baltic Sea is presented. The added value and potential of using the ESMF exchange grid in ICONGETM are discussed in detail in Sec. 5. And finally, the paper is summarized in Sec. 6.

2 The coupled model system ICONGETM

2.1 The atmospheric model ICON

The ICOsahedral Non-hydrostatic modelling framework (ICON) was developed by the German Weather Service (DWD) and the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (MPI-M) as a unified modelling system for global numerical weather prediction (NWP) and climate modelling, including exact local mass conservation, mass-consistent tracer transport, a flexible grid nesting capability and the usage of nonhydrostatic Euler equations on global domains (e.g. Gassmann and Herzog, 2008; Dipankar et al., 2015; Zängl et al., 2015; Heinze et al., 2017; Giorgetta et al., 2018; Crueger et al., 2018; Borchert et al., 2018). The details of the model are given in Zängl et al. (2015). They have been summarized in Ullrich et al. (2017) for the dynamical core model inter-comparison project (DCMIP) 2016.

The atmospheric component of ICON can be configured to various models, e.g. LES, NWP or climate, by coupling a common dynamical core with different physics packages. The model used in this study is a configuration led by DWD, mainly used for high-resolution NWP applications. Some physics schemes largely inherit the fast-physics parametrizations from the COSMO model, see Zängl et al. (2015).

ICON solves the 2-D vector-invariant equations on an icosahedral triangular grid with Arakawa C-grid staggering and terrain-following vertical discretization. A predictor–corrector scheme is employed, which is explicit in all terms except for

those describing the vertical propagation of sound waves. The nesting capability in ICON includes a bisection of the simulation time step from one nest to the other.

The DWD applies ICON as a member of the operative weather forecast system in Germany (DWD, 2019). High-resolutions simulations were conducted to understand the physical feedbacks due to clouds (e.g. Dipankar et al., 2015; Heinze et al., 2017). MPI-M uses the ICON Earth system model (ICON-ESM; e.g. Hanke et al., 2016; Giorgetta et al., 2018; Crueger et al., 2018), where individual model components for the atmosphere (ICON-A), ocean (ICON-O) and land (ICON-L) are coupled with the YAC library (Hanke et al., 2016).

For the coupling in ICONGETM, an interface to ESMF was implemented for the nonhydrostatic NWP core.

2.2 The ocean model GETM

The General Estuarine Transport Model (GETM) is an open-source ocean model for coastal and regional applications (www.getm.eu). Originally developed for solving the primitive equations as well as transport equations for temperature and salinity on C-staggered finite volumes (Burchard and Bolding, 2002), it nowadays also offers a non-hydrostatic extension of the dynamic kernel for high-resolution applications (Klingbeil and Burchard, 2013). GETM supports boundary-following vertical coordinates with adaptive interior model layers (Hofmeister et al., 2010; Gräwe et al., 2015). The nonlinear free surface is computed by a split-explicit mode-splitting technique with drying-and-flooding capability, see the review about numerics of coastal ocean models by Klingbeil et al. (2018). GETM uses efficient 2nd-order transport schemes with minimized spurious mixing (Klingbeil et al., 2014). State-of-the-art turbulence closure is provided from the General Ocean Turbulence Model (GOTM; www.gotm.net). Via an interface to the Framework for Aquatic Biogeochemical Models (FABM; www.fabm.net), GETM can act as a hydrodynamic host model for a variety of biogeochemical models. An efficient decomposition into subdomains offers high-performance computing on massively parallel systems for high-resolution and climate-scale simulations (e.g. Gräwe et al., 2019; Lange et al., 2020). For coupling to other models, GETM already provides an interface to ESMF (Lemmen et al., 2018).

2.3 Coupling with ESMF/NUOPC

ICONGETM is built on ESMF/NUOPC. It is hierarchically structured into main program, driver, model and coupler components, see Fig. 1. The NUOPC layer controls the execution and interaction of the components by triggering different phases for their Initialization, Run and Finalization. Generic actions are performed automatically and only individual specification routines need to be implemented for the components. The implementation of the NUOPC layer in ICONGETM was inspired by the prototype codes `AtmOcnMedPetListProto`, `AtmOcnTransferGridProto`, `CustomFieldDictionaryProto` and `AtmOcnFDSynoProto` as well as `AtmOcnConProto` from https://earthsystemmodeling.org/nuopc/#prototype-applications.
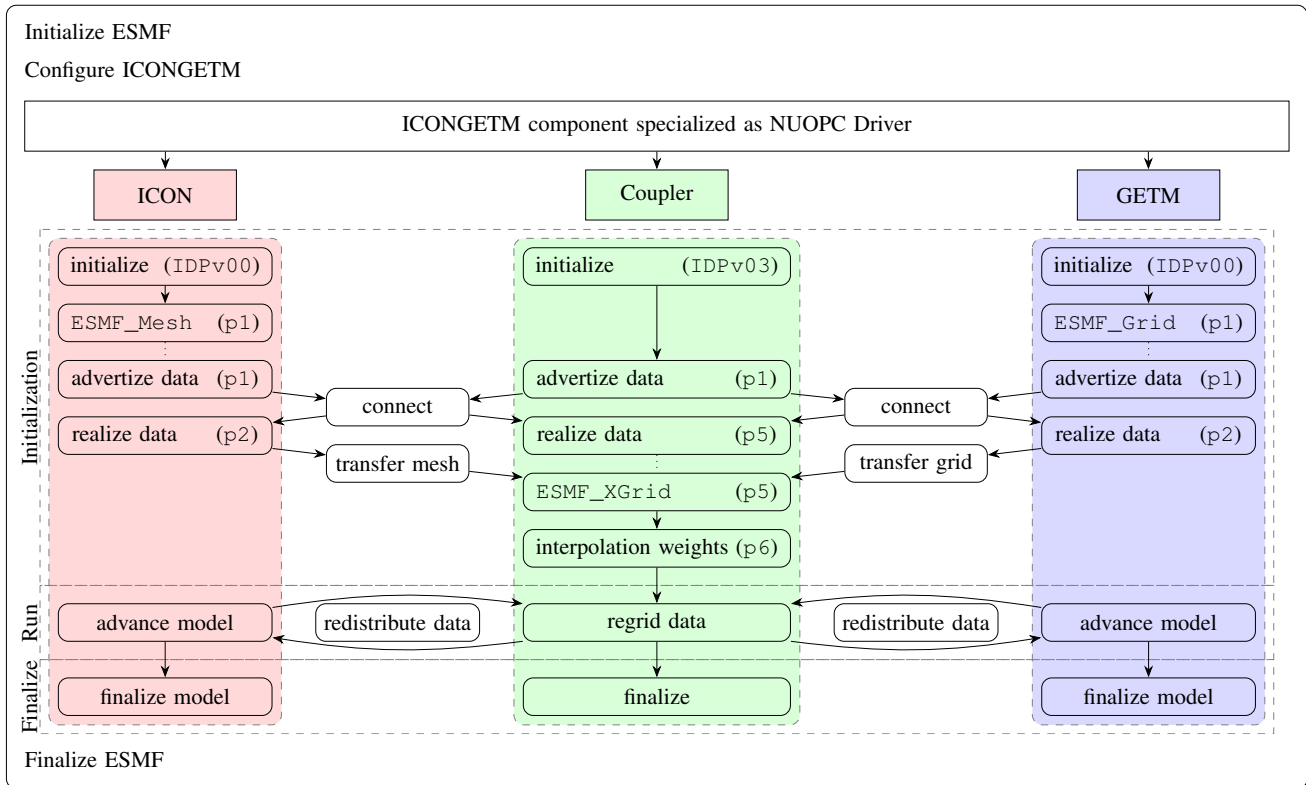
Figure 1. Structure of ICONGETM. The ICONGETM component created by the main program is specialized as NUOPC-Driver and consists of NUOPC-Model components for ICON and GETM as well as a NUOPC-Mediator for the Coupler . For all components the implemented specialized routines for initialization, run and finalization are indicated. The initialization phases of the NUOPC-layer are given in parenthesis. Automated generic NUOPC operations are represented by arrows. In the pdf version of this article the central NUOPC components presented in the Figure are linked to the corresponding locations in the source code.

2.3.1 Initialization

120

ICONGETM is initialized and configured in different stages. At first, ESMF itself is initialized. Next, the coupled model is configured from a user-provided configuration file with the number of processes for each model component, the names of the data to be received by each model component as well as the coupling time step.

A NUOPC-Driver is applied, which creates NUOPC-Model components for ICON and GETM as well as a NUOPC-
125 Mediator, which serves as a data exchange component between the model components. The current implementation only supports a concurrent distribution of the components among all available computing units. For the time management, a run sequence defines in which order the mediator and model components will interact during the simulation.

Next, the initialization routines of each NUOPC-Model component are called. They have access to the initializing routines of the individual models themselves. Additionally, the horizontal grid structures are translated into an `ESMF_Grid` and

Quantity	ICON		Coupler	GETM		one-/two-way
sea surface temperature	`t_seasfc`	[K]	$\Longleftarrow$	`T(:,:,kmax)`	[°C]	(2w)
mean sea level air pressure	`pres_msl`	[Pa]	$\Longrightarrow$	`slp`	[Pa]	(1w, 2w)
gridscale rain rate	`rain_gsp_rate`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$				
gridscale snow rate	`snow_gsp_rate`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$				
gridscale graupel rate	`graupel_gsp_rate`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$				
gridscale hail rate	`hail_gsp_rate`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$	`precip`	$\left[\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\right]$	(1w, 2w)
gridscale ice rate	`ice_gsp_rate`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$				
convective rain rate	`rain_con_rate`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$				
convective snow rate	`snow_con_rate`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$				
surface moisture flux	`qhfl_s`	$\left[\mathrm{kg\,m^{-2}s^{-1}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$	`evap`	$\left[\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\right]$	(1w, 2w)
u-momentum flux at surface	`umfl_s`	$\left[\mathrm{N\,m^{-2}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$ (R)	`tausx`	$\left[\mathrm{N\,m^{-2}}\right]$	(1w, 2w)
v-momentum flux at surface	`vmfl_s`	$\left[\mathrm{N\,m^{-2}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$ (R)	`tausy`	$\left[\mathrm{N\,m^{-2}}\right]$	(1w, 2w)
surface sensible heat flux	`shfl_s`	$\left[\mathrm{W\,m^{-2}}\right]$				
surface latent heat flux	`lhfl_s`	$\left[\mathrm{W\,m^{-2}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$	`shf`	$\left[\mathrm{W\,m^{-2}}\right]$	(1w, 2w)
longwave net flux at surface	`thb_s`	$\left[\mathrm{W\,m^{-2}}\right]$				
shortwave net flux at surface	`sob_s`	$\left[\mathrm{W\,m^{-2}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$	`swr`	$\left[\mathrm{W\,m^{-2}}\right]$	(1w, 2w)
zonal wind in 10 m	`u_10m`	$\left[\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$ (R)	`u10`	$\left[\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\right]$	
meridional wind in 10 m	`v_10m`	$\left[\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$ (R)	`v10`	$\left[\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\right]$	
temperature in 2 m	`t_2m`	[K]	$\Longrightarrow$	`t2`	[K]	
dew point in 2 m	`td_2m`	[K]	$\Longrightarrow$	`hum`	[K]	
relative humidity in 2 m	`rh_2m`	$\left[1\times10^{-2}\right]$	$\Longrightarrow$	`hum`	$\left[1\times10^{-2}\right]$	
total cloud cover	`clct`	[1]	$\Longrightarrow$	`tcc`	[1]	

Table 1. List of quantities which can be exchanged in ICONGETM. The direction is indicated by the arrow. The units of the source and target variables are given in square brackets. Data conversion and aggregation is done automatically in the coupler. `precip` and `evap` are obtained by division with the reference density of fresh water. The corresponding contributions to precipitation from graupel, hail and ice are only considered for the coupling if they are activated in ICON. Wind data need to be rotated (R) to the local coordinate system in GETM. The exchanged humidity quantity (dew point or relative humidity) is correctly identified by the name attribute of the connected ESMF field. The possibility to exchange either flux data (3rd block) or state variables (last block) offers the comparison of different coupling strategies within the same model environment. The last column indicates which data are exchanged during the performed one- and two-way coupled simulations.

130 `ESMF_Mesh` for structured and unstructured discretizations, respectively, see Sec. 3.1 and 3.2. Moreover, `ESMF_Field`s are created to advertise all data which are available for exchange. However, based on the user-specified lists of data that should be received by each model component, the model system automatically detects the required subset of fields which are finally connected and realized. The current implementation supports the exchange of flux and state data, see Tab. 1 for a list of exchangeable quantities and their optional conversion by the mediator.

135   The data transfer between the NUOPC-Models via the NUOPC-Mediator is then prepared generically, i.e. by the NUOPC layer. NUOPC-Connectors are set up to redistribute the data between the different computing units used by the coupler and model components. For the actual regridding (interpolation) between the horizontal triangular grid from ICON and the horizontal latitude-longitude grid from GETM, one ESMF exchange grid (`ESMF_XGrid`) is created for each direction, for details see Sec. 3. The interpolation weights are calculated only once during initialization and will be used in the Run phase. The gen-

140 eration of the `ESMF_XGrid` and the interpolation weights is the most expensive part of the overall overhead due to coupling. The later performed interpolation in the Run phase is relatively cheap.

   In the present implementation, no model receives data during Initialization phase. However, the first data exchange takes place at the beginning of the Run phase, as specified in the run sequence. All model components update their export fields at the end of the Initialization phase.

145 **2.3.2   Run**

During runtime the coupled model system is integrated in time by repeating the prescribed run sequence with the given coupling intervals until the simulation end time is reached. At the beginning of the run sequence, new input data are provided to each model component by data exchange and regridding via the mediator component. In ICON, the received data must be copied to model internal memory locations. For GETM, the `ESMF_Field`s already contain pointers to the internal memory. With the

150 new data from the import fields, each model advances with its own time step until the next coupling time point is reached. At the end of the run sequence, all model components prepare the following data exchange by updating their export fields from the internal model memory.

2.3.3   Finalization

This phase finalizes all ESMF and NUOPC components. The finalization of the model compoents is included by calling the

155 finalizing interface in ICON and GETM. The overall last step is the finalization of ESMF.

3   Data exchange between ICON and GETM

The data exchange between ICON and GETM is based on the regridding from the source model grid to an exchange grid and the regridding from the exchange grid to the target model grid. The ESMF exchange grid (`ESMF_XGrid`) infrastructure is used for the conservative interpolation at the air-sea interface, i.e. in the NUOPC-Mediator, compare with Fig. 1. The aim is to apply

160 an interpolation approach which is independent of any horizontal resolution in ICON and GETM. Before the `ESMF_XGrid`

and how it is utilized in ICONGETM is explained in detail, the horizontal discretization of ICON and GETM is presented. Furthermore, the interpolation is schematically described.

3.1 Triangular mesh in ICON

The horizontal grid structure of ICON is described in detail by Linardakis et al. (2011). The very first assumption for the horizontal grid is that the Earth is approximated as a sphere. It is based on the projection of an icosahedron onto the sphere. The edges of each triangle of the icosahedron can now be interpreted as an arc of great circles on the sphere. A refinement of the grid, i.e. to increase the resolution by using smaller triangles, is achieved by a combination of two steps. The first step is an initial division of the original icosahedron triangle edges by $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The second step are $k \in \mathbb{N}$ bisections of the remaining smaller triangles. The final grid is then described by RnBk. The number of triangles on the sphere for a grid RnBk is given by $20n^2 4^k$, see Zängl et al. (2015). The effective grid resolution is given by

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{5}} \frac{r_{\mathrm{E}}}{n2^k} \tag{1}$$

with Earth radius r_{E}. Table 1 in Zängl et al. (2015) shows different R2Bk grids with effective grid resolutions. The DWD applies a global R3B07 grid, a R3B08 Europe-grid and a R3B09 Germany-grid for the weather forecast simulations, which have effective resolutions of $13.15\,\mathrm{km}$, $6.58\,\mathrm{km}$ and $3.29\,\mathrm{km}$, respectively.

The construction of refined grids supports a straight-forward nesting. An example for the Baltic Sea region based on R2B08, R2B09 and R2B10 grids with effective resolutions of $9.89\,\mathrm{km}$, $4.93\,\mathrm{km}$ and $2.47\,\mathrm{km}$ is shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows the R2B10 grid over the Island of Gotland in the Central Baltic Sea. Based on various external datasets (e.g. Reinert et al., 2020) every grid cell is associated with a set of fraction values for different land classifications, e.g. forest, urban areas and others. Cells with less than $50\,\%$ of land fraction are considered entirely as ocean cells, and vice versa. The triangular grid and the associated cell classification are stored in an `ESMF_Mesh` object, which also contains information about the domain decomposition onto computing units. The creation of the `ESMF_Mesh` is computing unit specific. Therefore, the domain distributing among the available computing units performed by ICON is kept in the `ESMF_Mesh` in ICONGETM.

3.2 Structured grid in GETM

The grid in GETM is structured and supports curvilinear horizontal coordinates in Cartesian and latitude-longitude space. For coupling with ICON, only grids in spherical coordinates can be used. A land mask defines land and water cells, see Fig. 3. Coordinate, area (defined through rhumb lines) and mask data as well as information about the domain distribution on computing units are stored in an `ESMF_Grid` object.

3.3 Exchange grid in the coupler

Based on the information provided by the mesh from ICON and the grid from GETM, an exchange grid is created in the coupler. The ESMF library constructs the exchange grid by overlaying both meshes, see Fig. 4, calculating the intersection
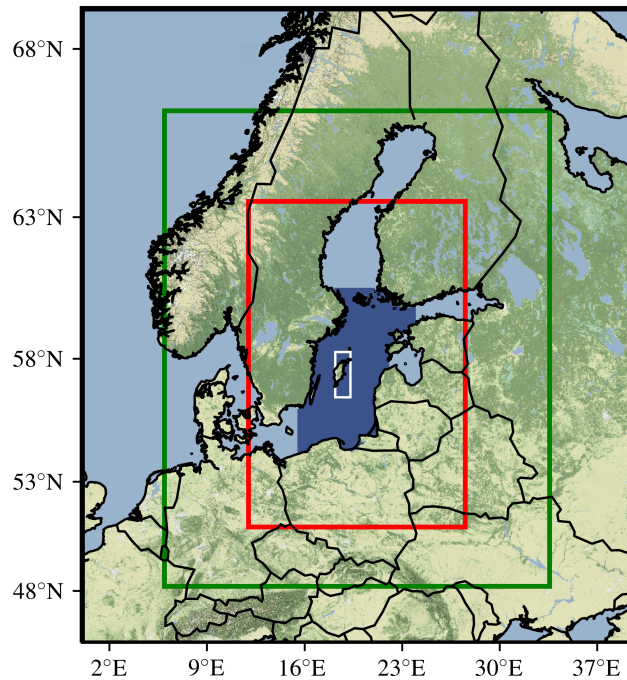
Figure 2. Nesting of different ICON domains with effective resolutions of $9.89\,\mathrm{km}$ (black frame), $4.93\,\mathrm{km}$ (green frame) and $2.47\,\mathrm{km}$ (red frame) over the Baltic Sea region. The darkblue area in the Central Baltic Sea represents the model domain of GETM. The white rectangle frames the area shown in Fig. 3.

points and conducting a final triangulation of all elements. For a schematic representation see Fig. 5. The `ESMF_XGrid` object only consists of elements that are required for the data exchange between the ocean cells in ICON and GETM.

As indicated in Figs. 4 and 5, the overlay of the different grids yields four possible combinations of land/ocean masks:

195   1. land cells in ICON and GETM,

2. ocean cell in ICON and land cell in GETM,

3. land cell in ICON and ocean cell in GETM,

4. ocean cells in ICON and GETM.

Elements of case 1 and 2 are excluded from the exchange grid, while elements of case 4 are included. Whether the elements
200   of case 3 belong to the exchange grid depends on the direction of interpolation. Therefore, two different exchange grids are
created and used: one for the interpolation from ICON to GETM, which includes the elements of case 3, and one vice versa,
excluding elements of case 3, see Fig. 6.
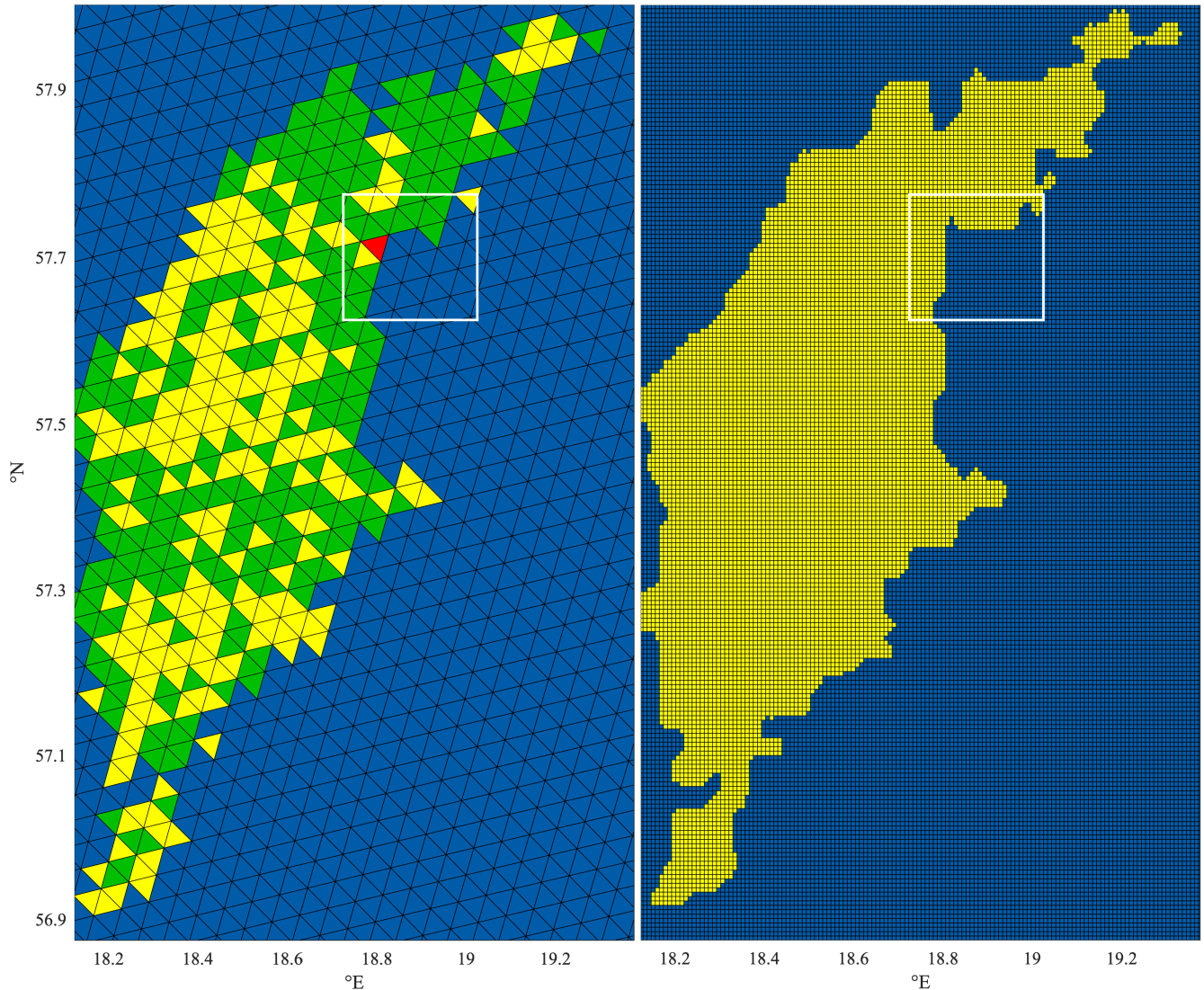
Figure 3. Triangular grid with an effective resolution of $2.47\,\mathrm{km}$ used in ICON (left) and rectangular grid with a resolution of approximately $600\,\mathrm{m}$ used in GETM (right) over the Island of Gotland in the Central Baltic Sea, see Fig. 2. In the ICON grid, the different colouring represents cells that consist of more than 50% of ocean (blue), forest (green), urban areas (red) or non-specific land classifications (yellow). GETM only distinguishes between ocean (blue) and land (yellow). The white rectangles frame the area shown in Fig. 4.

3.4 Regridding

One major challenge for the coupling between the unstructured grid of ICON and the structured grid of GETM is the interpo-
205 lation of data on scattered nodes. The irregularity of the unstructured grid complicates the selection of the stencil. The correct
interpolation weights for a conservative interpolation require the determination of the intersections of the source and target
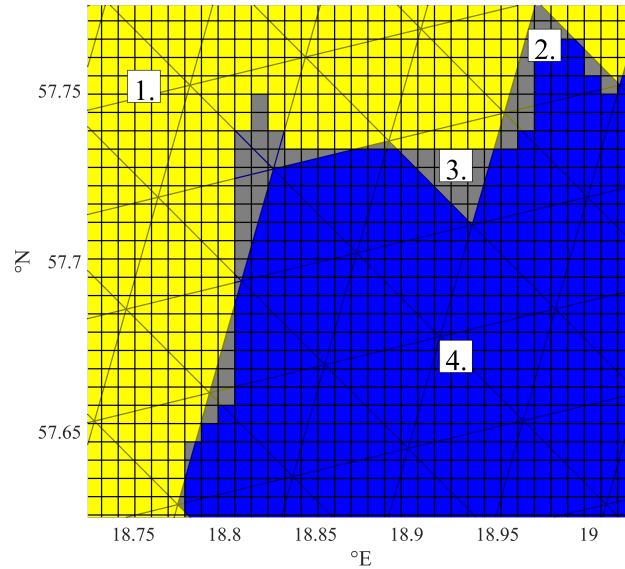
Figure 4. Overlay of the triangular ICON grid and the rectangular GETM grid at the eastern coast of the Island of Gotland in the Central Baltic Sea, see Fig. 3. The four possible combinations of land/ocean masks are labeled. Gray areas mark different land/ocean masks: ICON ocean and GETM land (case 2), ICON land and GETM ocean (case 3).
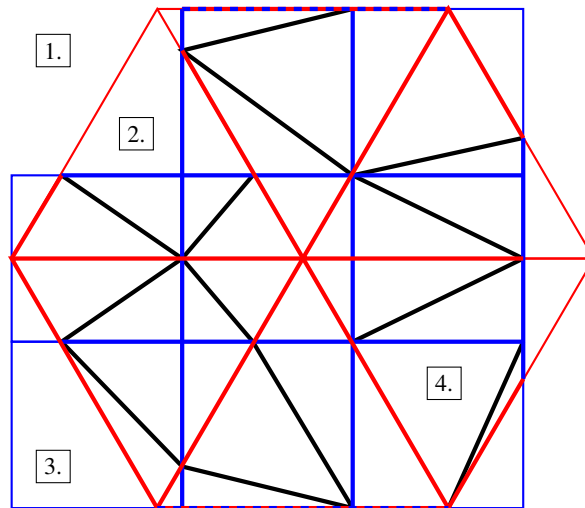
Figure 5. Exemplary 2D exchange grid formed by a triangular atmosphere (red) and a rectangular ocean (blue) grid. The exchange grid consists of edges from the original triangular and rectangular grids (thick red and blue) and additional edges from the triangulation (black). Assuming that only water cells are shown, the four possible combinations of land/ocean masks are labeled. Here the exchange grid is shown for the interpolation from the ocean to the atmosphere grid, therefore, excluding the elements of case 3.
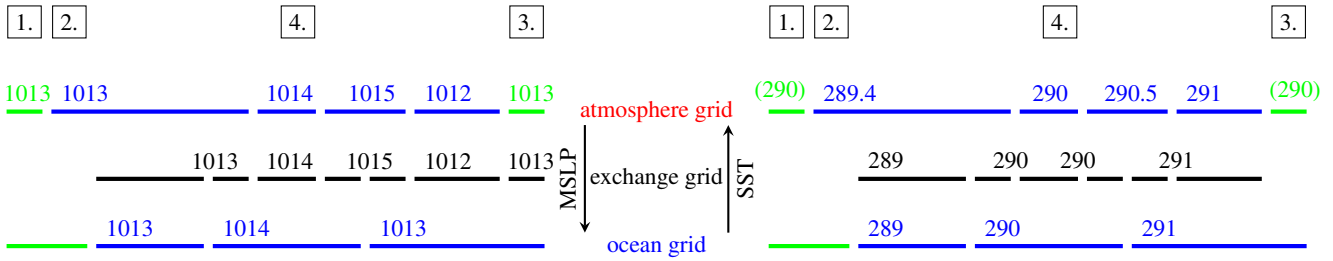
Figure 6. Schematic representation of the regridding between ICON and GETM. In the atmosphere and ocean grids active ocean cells are coloured in blue and land cells in green. As shown for the transfer of mean sea level pressure (MSLP in hPa) and sea surface temperature (SST in K), the exchange grid can consist of different cells for each direction. The four possible combinations of land/ocean masks are indicated. On land (cases 1 and 3) an ICON-internal SST (here 290 K) is used. This ICON-internal SST is also considered for fractions of ocean cells not covered by GETM ocean cells (case 2).

grids, and the calculation of the resulting areas. The processing of distributed neighbor information in unstructured grids also requires performant data structures and algorithms. The ESMF exchange grid (`ESMF_XGrid`) and the associated interpolation weights stored in the `ESMF_RouteHandle` hide all these aspects from the user and provide an efficient and automatic
210 conservative interpolation infrastructure.

The `ESMF_XGrid` class supports first and second order conservative interpolation. Currently, only the first order method has been applied in ICONGETM. The interpolation weights are calculated during the initialization, based on the areas of the grid cells. The connecting edges between the vertices in the exchange grid are defined on arcs of great circles, which differ from the rhumb lines used in GETM. However, the interpolation between GETM and the exchange grid is still conservative,
215 because the weights are scaled in terms of the area provided by GETM.

3.4.1 Regridding from ICON to GETM

As sketched in Fig. 6 for the regridding of the mean sea level pressure (MSLP), the interpolation from ICON to GETM is straight-forward, because ICON provides all quantities over the whole domain. However, there is a physically inconsistent utilization of surface fluxes calculated over land cells in ICON. They are based on the corresponding parameterizations for
220 land surfaces, but provided to ocean cells in GETM (case 3).

3.4.2 Regridding from GETM to ICON

Fig. 6 sketches the regridding of the sea surface temperature (SST). The update of an ICON ocean cell that is partly covered by a GETM land cell (case 2) needs some remarks. For the contribution from a GETM land cell to an ICON ocean cell, the SST value of the ICON cell is applied. This value can be either a user-provided ICON-internal SST, if the climatological update is
225 activated, or simply the SST from the last time step. For the first time step this is the initial ICON-internal SST.

4 Demonstration

For demonstration purposes, the newly developed model system ICONGETM is applied to the Central Baltic Sea. High-resolution uncoupled, one-way and two-way coupled simulations are carried out and compared. The modelling period July 1 – 21, 2012 is chosen to evaluate the model results with measurement data from a field campaign with research vessel (RV) Meteor (cruise M87).

4.1 Coupled Central Baltic Sea setup

4.1.1 ICON configuration

The ICON setup is based on the operational non-hydrostatic numerical weather prediction configuration from the German Weather Service (DWD), but covers a different model domain. For the coupled Baltic Sea setup ICON is run in limited area mode with three nested domains with effective resolutions of $9.89\,\text{km}$, $4.93\,\text{km}$ and $2.47\,\text{km}$, respectively, see Fig. 2. The vertical terrain-following hybrid grids consist of 90, 65 and 54 height-based vertical levels. The heights are pre-defined depending on the associated pressure in the US 1976 standard atmosphere, with the top boundary of the model domain depending on the numbers of levels (Reinert et al., 2020, Fig. 3.5). At the open boundaries, the outermost domain is driven by 6-hourly IFS data from ECMWF. The designed nesting guarantees a smooth transition from this coarse boundary forcing, provided with $16\,\text{km}$ resolution, to the innermost domain over the Central Baltic Sea. The feedback from refined nesting levels is relaxation-based. The model time steps are $60\,\text{s}$, $30\,\text{s}$ and $15\,\text{s}$, respectively. For all domains, initial conditions are obtained by interpolation from IFS data. In contrast to long term hindcast applications, ICON is not re-initialized during the model run. Within this "free run" the ICON-internal sea surface temperature, prescribed by the OSTIA data from the DWD (Donlon et al., 2012) with a resolution of $\frac{1}{20}^{\circ}$ (approx. $5\,\text{km}$), is not updated by daily or monthly climatological increments.

The settings include also the sub-grid scale cloud scheme as well as the vertical diffusion and transfer turbulent coefficients from COSMO. For the performed summer simulations, COSMO microphysics (Bechtold et al., 2008; Doms et al., 2011; Zängl et al., 2015) with only two frozen water substances (cloud ice and snow) are applied. The Rapid Radiation Transfer Model (RRTM) of Mlawer et al. (1997) is used. The convection parameterization is switched off for the finest resolved domain.

The complete configuration can be found in the code. The run scripts include the namelist settings. A detailed description of the namelist options are provided through the ICON documentation which is part of the ICON model code.

ICON does not need any specific settings when run two-way coupled in ICONGETM, because the coupler will simply overwrite the ICON-internal sea surface temperature with the data provided from GETM.

4.1.2 GETM configuration

The GETM setup for the Central Baltic Sea is taken from Holtermann et al. (2014). The model domain is shown in Fig. 2. Based on an equidistant spherical grid, the horizontal resolution varies between $500\,\text{m}$ and $600\,\text{m}$. In the vertical, 100 terrain-following layers with adaptive zooming towards stratification are applied. At the open boundaries, hourly data for temperature, salinity,

sea surface elevation and normal depth-averaged velocity from the Baltic Sea setup of Gräwe et al. (2019) are prescribed. Furthermore, the freshwater discharge of the five major rivers entering the model domain is prescribed, see Chrysagi et al. (2021) for details. The initial temperature and salinity distribution for the present study was obtained by continuing the original simulations of Holtermann et al. (2014) and subsequent distance-weighted nudging with available measurements from the HELCOM database (www.helcom.fi) below $50\,\mathrm{m}$ depths. The 3D model time step is $45\,\mathrm{s}$.

During a spin-up period from 20 May – 30 June 2012, GETM is run uncoupled. In the GETM configuration file, two namelist parameters have to be changed for the uncoupled and coupled simulations. The first one specifies whether atmospheric data should be read from file or whether an external coupler will take care of the data provision. A second one specifies whether GETM needs to compute the air-sea fluxes during runtime or whether air-sea fluxes are already provided. In the uncoupled simulation, GETM calculates the air-sea fluxes according to the bulk parameterization of Kondo (1975) in terms of hourly meteorological CFSv2 data (Saha et al., 2014) read from file. During the one- and two-way coupled simulations the coupler will process the air-sea fluxes from ICON.

4.1.3 ICONGETM configuration

The exchanged data for the one- and two-way coupled simulations are listed in Tab. 1. In order to temporally resolve the fast feedbacks between atmosphere and ocean dynamics, the coupling time step is set to three minutes, the least common multiplier of the time steps from ICON and GETM. For the present setup a good concurrent load-balancing with minimum idle/waiting times for the single model components was empirically obtained with 864 processes for ICON and 384 processes for GETM.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Effects of interactive coupling on meteorology

In the uncoupled and one-way coupled simulations, ICON uses its prescribed internal sea surface temperature (SST), which does not show any pronounced temperature gradients due to oceanic eddies or coastal upwelling. Short-term and small-scale variations are only considered in the two-way coupled ICONGETM run, see Fig. 7, with the SST simulated and provided in high-resolution by GETM.

In July 2012, the simulated SST ranged around $289\,\mathrm{K}$, with values below $282\,\mathrm{K}$ in the upwelling areas south of the coast of mainland Sweden and the islands of Öland and Gotland. The ICON-internal SST is between $0.5\,\mathrm{K}$ and $2\,\mathrm{K}$ colder. The overall warmer surface of the Baltic Sea in the two-way coupled ICONGETM run causes a predominantly warmer lower troposphere. As a result, the daily mean $2\,\mathrm{m}$ temperature is about $0.5\,\mathrm{K}$ to $2\,\mathrm{K}$ higher, cf. Fig. 8.

Over the upwelling regions, however, where cold deep water has risen to the surface, only the two-way coupled ICONGETM run is able to reproduce the cooling in the $2\,\mathrm{m}$ temperatures of between minus $1\,\mathrm{K}$ to $2\,\mathrm{K}$ against the surroundings. Thus, the two-way coupled atmosphere-ocean simulation provide a more realistic representation of actual weather conditions. This is also reflected in a better agreement when comparing the model results with air temperature measured onboard the RV Meteor off the island of Gotland during the above-mentioned field campaign, see Fig. 9. While the temperature is occasionally
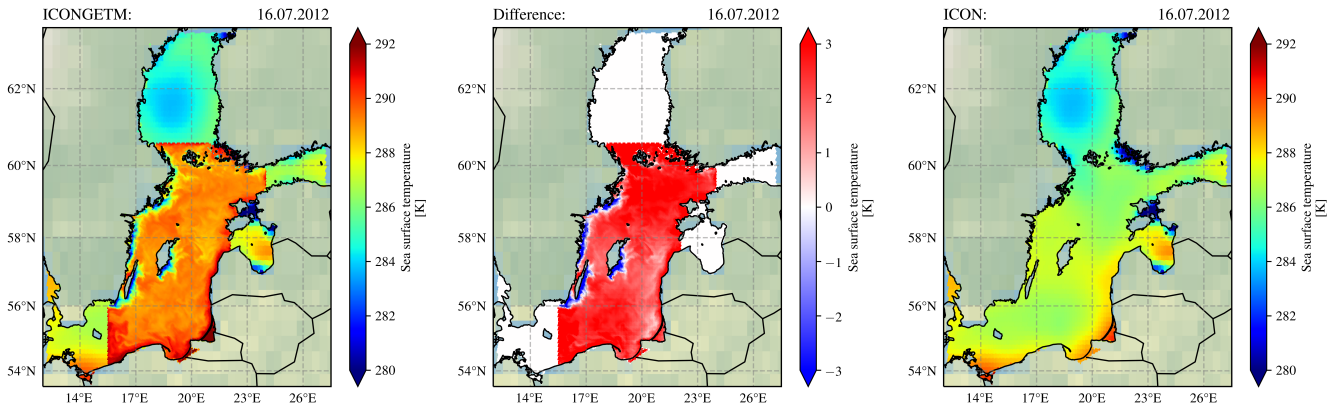
Figure 7. Daily mean sea surface temperature (SST) from the two-way coupled ICONGETM run (left panel), and the uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON run (right panel), as well as the difference (central panel; ICONGETM minus ICON) for 16 July 2012. Outside the domain of simulated SST in the Central Baltic Sea, the two-way coupled ICONGETM run also uses the prescribed ICON-internal SST.
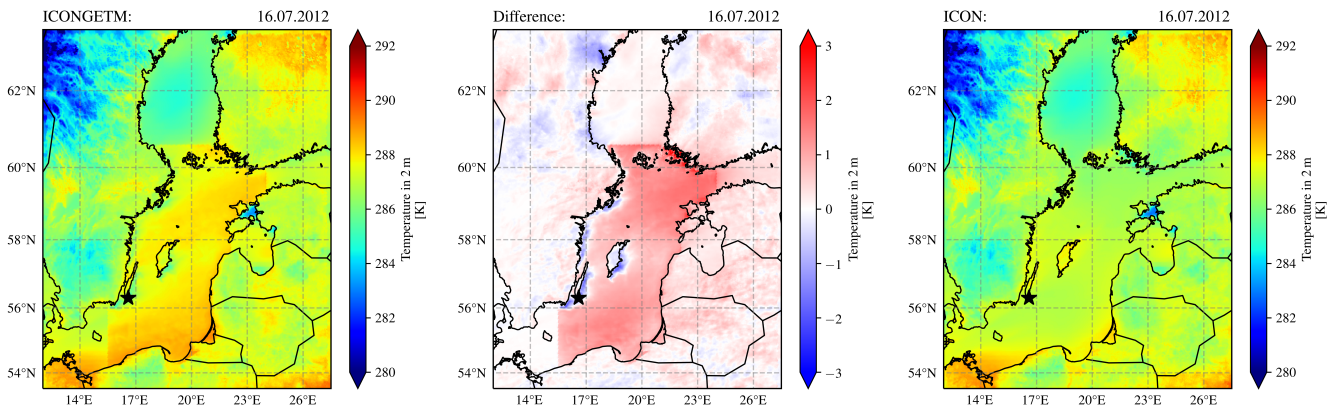
Figure 8. Daily mean $2\,\mathrm{m}$ air temperature from the two-way coupled ICONGETM simulation (left panel) and the uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON simulation (right panel), as well as the difference (central panel; ICONGETM minus ICON) for 16 July 2012. The black star south-east of the island of Öland marks the position of the vertical profiles shown in Fig. 12.

significantly underestimated by up to $2.5\,\mathrm{K}$ by the uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON simulation, the values from the two-way coupled ICONGETM run are in the same range as the measurements and the temporal development also agrees much better with the observations, see Fig. 9, especially after 10 days of simulations. The average deviation from the modelled and measured temperature is about $1.6\,\mathrm{K}$ / $1.5\,\mathrm{K}$ and $1.9\,\mathrm{K}$ / $2.0\,\mathrm{K}$ for the two-way coupled and uncoupled simulations from 01 / 10 July 2012 onward, respectively. This is a significant improvement of about 15%/ 25%, respectively. However, the Pearson correlation coefficient is only slightly improved, i.e. 0.7158 / 0.7487 and 0.6996 / 0.7336 for the two-way coupled and uncoupled simulations from 01 / 10 July 2012, respectively. The more reduced average deviation and higher correlation
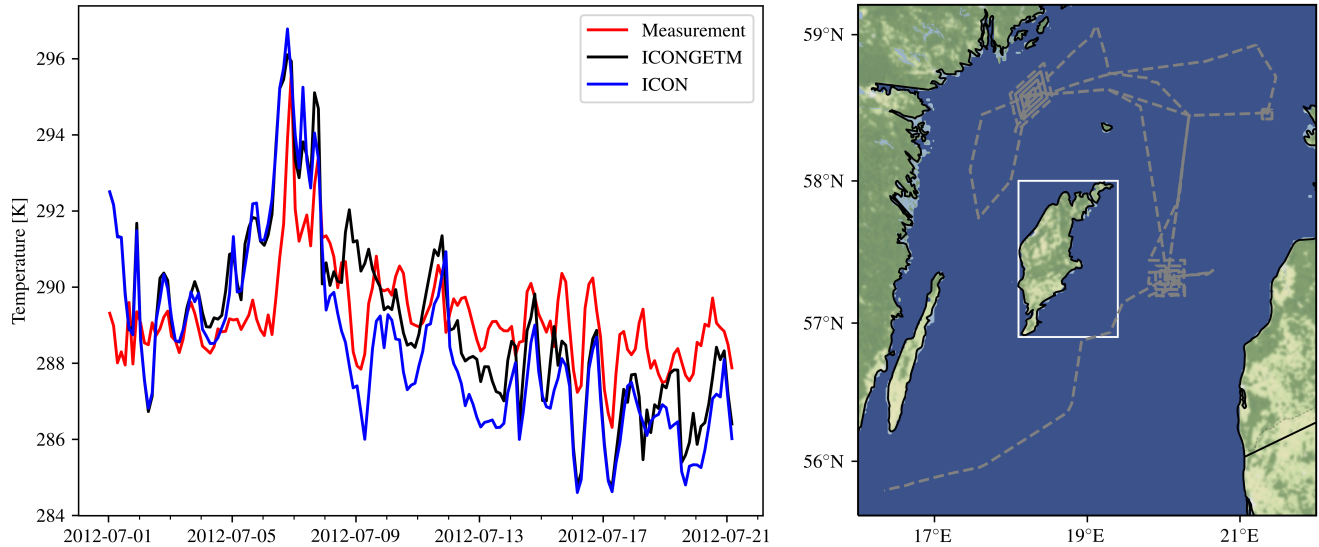
Figure 9. Air temperature in the Central Baltic Sea over the period July 1 – 21, 2012 (left panel). Compared are 3-hourly measurements in 29.1 m onboard the RV Meteor, ship track shown on the right panel, with model results from the two-way coupled ICONGETM and uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON simulations, respectively. The white frame shows the island of Gotland, similar to Fig. 2.

of the two-way coupled simulations after 10 July 2012 is related to the spin up of the model, since GETM is initialized as hot start while ICON uses the IFS reanalysis data.

The interactive coupling between ICON and GETM also affects the synoptic-scale dynamic meteorology and leads to local effects in the atmospheric boundary layer. The warmer Baltic Sea and higher lower-troposphere temperatures in the two-way coupled ICONGETM simulation result in a mean sea-level pressure that is up to 1 hPa lower over sea and adjacent land than in the uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON run, cf. Fig. 10.

Therefore, the low-pressure area over the northern Baltic Sea, which causes the observed upwelling event, is even stronger in the two-way coupled simulation. The resulting higher pressure gradient between the Baltic low and the high over Western Europe, cf. Fig. 10, leads to an increase of the near-surface wind field over a large part of the water surface, while locally wind velocity is reduced in the upwelling regions, see Fig. 11.

The weather conditions leading to the upwelling event are therefore more pronounced in the two-way coupled model run. The effects of the interactive atmosphere-ocean coupling on the boundary layer dynamics is most evident for the upwelling regions. Fig. 12 shows vertical profiles of potential temperature and specific humidity over the upwelling area east of Öland, see star marker in Fig. 8.

Compared are the profiles for 16 July 2012 at noon and midnight, when the upwelling event was most pronounced in this area. As a result of the upwelling of cold deep water, the potential temperature is reduced by up to 1.5 K to 2 K and atmospheric stratification is increased in the lowermost 50 m to 150 m at noon and mid-night, respectively. The two-way
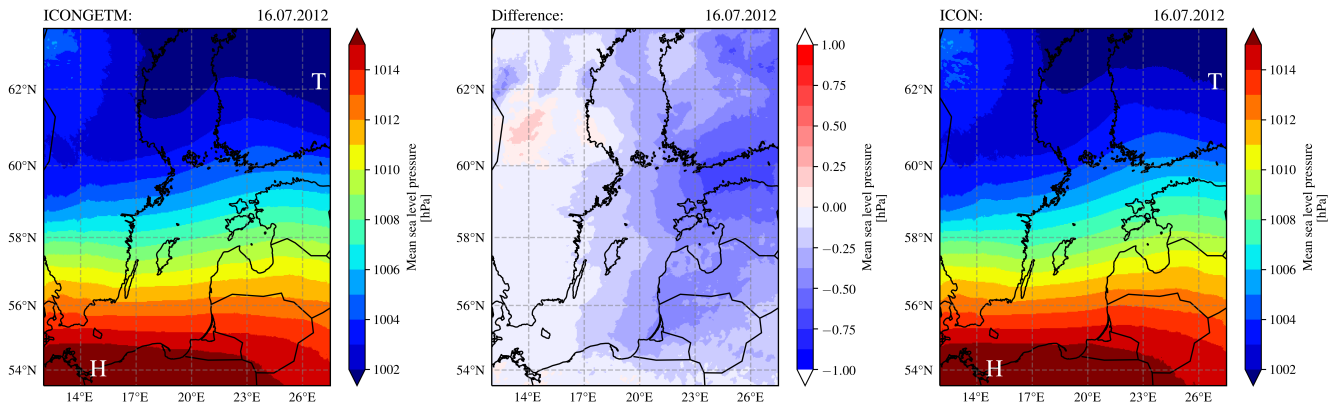
Figure 10. Daily mean sea-level pressure from the two-way coupled ICONGETM simulation (left panel) and the uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON simulation (right panel), as well as the difference (central panel; ICONGETM minus ICON) for 16 July 2012. 'T' and 'H' mark surface lows and highs, respectively.
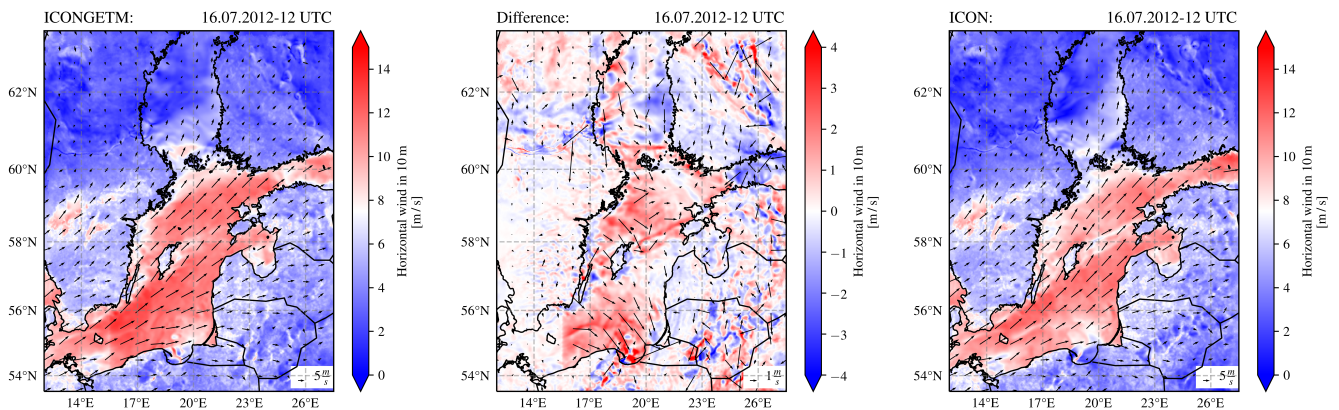
Figure 11. 10 m horizontal wind field from the two-way coupled ICONGETM simluation (left panel) and the uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON simulation (right panel), as well as the difference (central panel; ICONGETM minus ICON) for 16 July 2012 12 UTC. Displayed are the wind vectors (reference vector at the bottom of the figure, units of $\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$) and the wind speed (coloured).

coupled ICONGETM run also shows slightly enhanced gradients in the potential temperature profile at the upper boundary layer. The more stable stratification has an effect on the boundary-layer mixing, whereby humid air is more concentrated in the central to upper part of the boundary layer, between 900 m and 2400 m in left panel of Fig. 12. Due to reduced evaporation, it is less in the lowermost part, below 500 m in left panel of Fig. 12. In addition, there is less momentum mixed downwards (not shown), which is a likely explanation for the locally reduced wind velocity in the upwelling regions at Sweden's mainland coast and the Öland and Gotland islands, shown by negative differences in the central panel of Fig. 11. In the coupled case, the temperature gradient between land and sea is increased in the area of the upwelling, cf. Fig. 8, with almost the same land

315
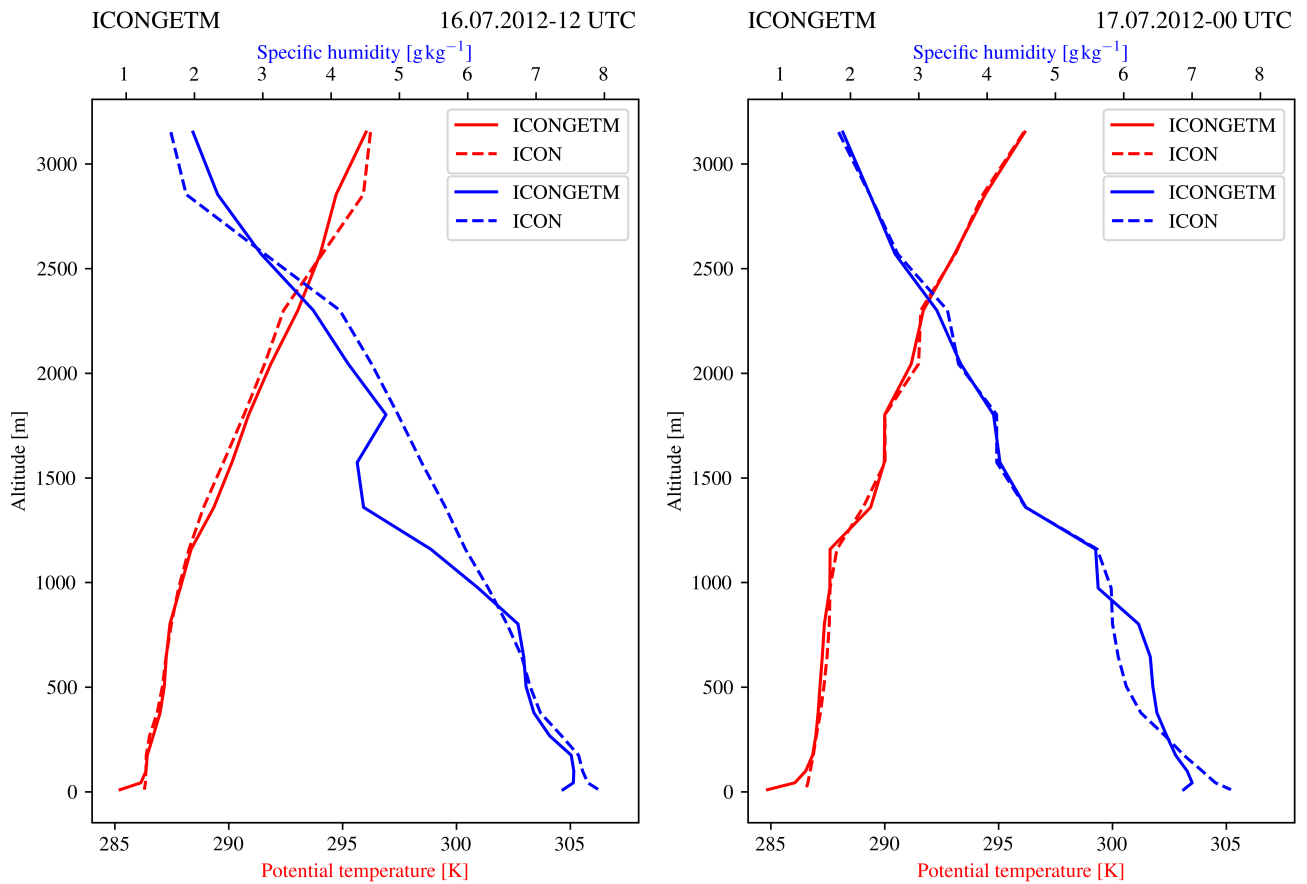
Figure 12. Atmospheric vertical profiles of potential temperature and specific humidity from the two-way coupled ICONGETM run and the uncoupled/one-way coupled ICON run, for 16 (left) and 17 (right) July 2012 at 12 UTC and 00 UTC, respectively. The profiles are obtained south-east of the island of Öland, see black star in Fig. 8.

320   temperatures but significantly lower SSTs, which locally increases the onshore wind component and thus weakens the overall more easterly wind in Fig. 11.

    Hence, the evolution/stratification of the marine boundary layer are reproduced more realistically. Similarly, also the boundary layer wind conditions, in particular over upwelling regions, are better represented using two-way atmosphere-ocean coupling. The wind stress being coupled with the SST is largely related to atmospheric stability effects rather than to the change

325   of the surface wind speed. This has also been shown recently in Fallmann et al. (2019).

4.2.2   Coupling effects in the ocean

In Fig. 13, the sea surface temperature (SST) from all model simulations are compared to satellite data.

16.07.2012
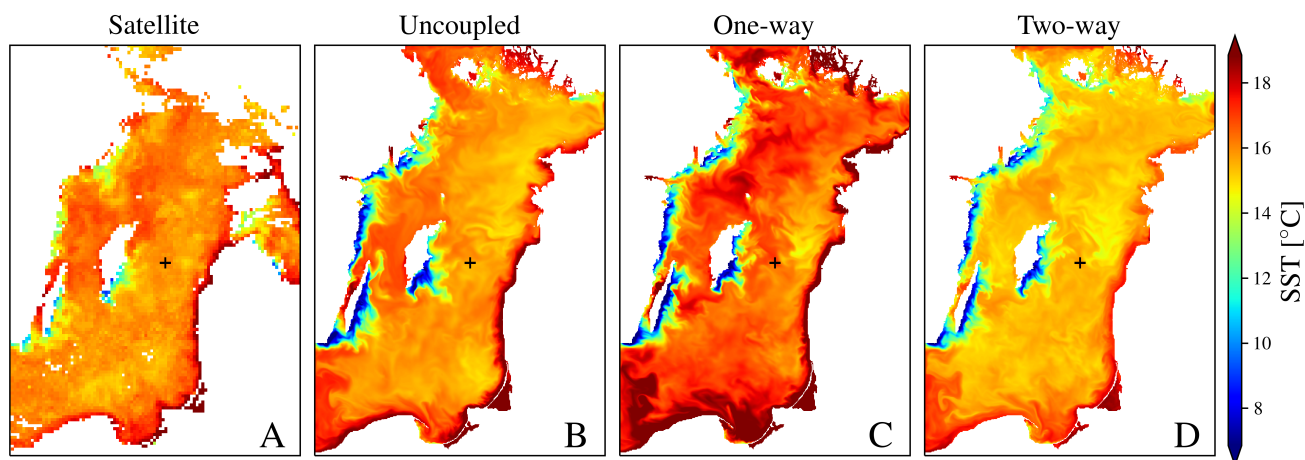
Figure 13. Daily mean sea surface temperature from satellites (A) and simulated by GETM in the uncoupled (B), one-way (C) and two-way (D) coupled simulation for 16 July 2012. The colorbar is identical to Fig. 7. The SST derived from satellite data was provided by the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency of Germany (BSH). The black cross marks the position of station TF271 in the Eastern Gotland Basin.

Due to the forcing with meteorological reanalysis data, the SST from the uncoupled simulation shows best agreement with the satellite data and most pronounced upwelling activity. The SST from the two-way coupled simulation is only slightly colder, but is clearly overestimated in the one-way coupled simulation. This overestimation results from a continuous increase of near surface temperature, see Fig. 14 for the evolution in the Eastern Gotland Basin.

The evolution indicates that the surface heat flux (not shown) used in the one-way coupled GETM simulation is overestimated after 12 July 2012. For the one-way coupled simulation, the heat flux provided by ICON is calculated in terms of the too cold ICON-internal SST, see Fig. 7. In the uncoupled and two-way coupled simulations, the surface heat flux is calculated in terms of the SST from GETM, either within GETM or ICON, respectively. Henceforth, the fluxes are adapting more conveniently to the warming ocean. The temperature differences are not only confined to the sea surface, see Fig. 15 for vertical profiles of temperature and salinity in the Eastern Gotland Basin.

In the upper $20\,\mathrm{m}$, the temperatures from the uncoupled and two-way coupled simulations are very similar and do excellently agree with the measurements, cf. Fig. 15 B. The temperature from the one-way coupled simulation is approximately $1.5\,\mathrm{K}$ too warm. Within the thermocline, $20-40\,\mathrm{m}$ depth, the temperature profiles do show a stronger difference. When these deviations are compared against the temporal variability of the temperature in an 8 days interval, it becomes clear that the differences can be attributed to the natural variability of the thermocline in the Central Baltic Sea, see Fig. 15 B. For a better visibility, only the variability of the uncoupled simulation is shown. A slightly different excitation timing of wind driven processes, i.e. near inertial internal waves, are subsequently causing the differences between the analysed profiles.
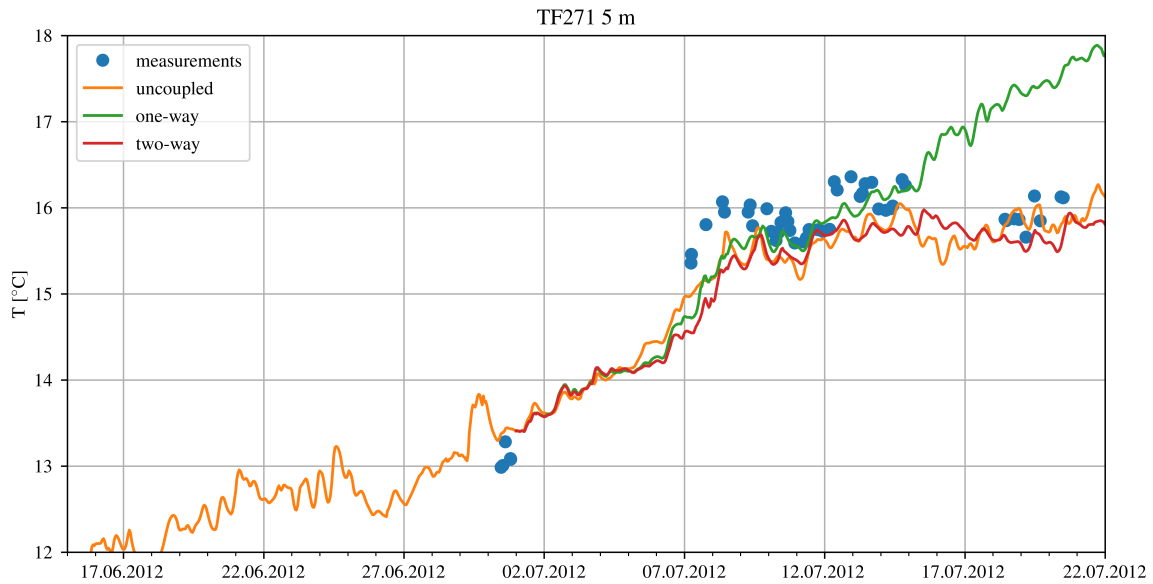
Figure 14. Temperature in 5 m depth at station TF271 from CTD measurements and the three model simulations. The one- and two-way coupled simulations are started at 1 July 2012, after the uncoupled spin-up period.

The salinity differences between the simulations show, in analogy to the temperature, deviations in the thermocline, but are also within the variability observed over an 8 day time period, Fig. 15 D. In contrast to the surface, the deep water below the thermocline is virtually not affected by the different atmospheric forcing, Fig. 15 A and C, which is due the strong density gradients in the thermo- and halocline, inhibiting a significant turbulent transport of heat and salt on the timescales analysed here (Reissmann et al., 2009; Holtermann et al., 2020).

5 Discussion

ICONGETM supports the exchange of fluxes and state variables across the air-sea interface. The applied ESMF exchange grid guarantees a conservative flux exchange. The NUOPC-Mediator performs additional unit conversion and merging of precipitation fluxes, see Tab. 1. In ICONGETM v1.0, the air-sea fluxes are taken from the atmosphere model ICON. Their calculation in ICON is very complex and deeply nested in the model code. However, in later releases the air-sea fluxes should be calculated in the mediator, in terms of state variables received from atmosphere and ocean. Their calculation directly on the ESMF exchange grid also solves the problem of different land/sea masks (Balaji et al., 2006) and ensures physical consistency in the sense that no fluxes calculated over land, i.e. not influenced by the sea surface temperature, are provided to the ocean. Without an exchange grid creep, nearest neighbor and other extrapolation methods might be required (see e.g. Kara et al.,
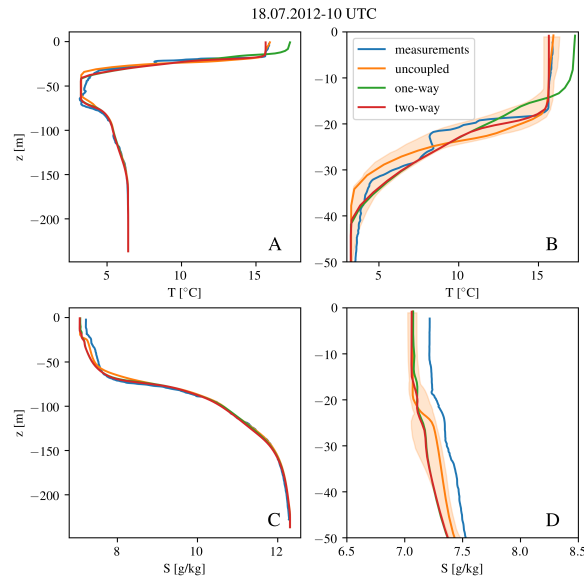
Figure 15. Temperature and salinity profiles at station TF271 from CTD measurements and the three model simulations. Panels A and C depict the whole water column, B and D a zoom towards the sea surface. The light orange shaded area depicts the variability of the uncoupled simulation within an 8 days time interval (14 – 21 July 2012).

2007; Chen et al., 2010; Turuncoglu, 2019), especially if an atmosphere model with low spatial resolution is coupled. Fluxes provided by the mediator can be applied in the atmosphere and ocean over the same period until new fluxes are calculated in the next coupling time step. Besides this physical and energetic consistency, the flux calculation on the ESMF exchange grid in a central mediator component also offers the most straight-forward extension of the coupled system by models for e.g. waves and sea ice. One drawback of the flux calculation outside the single models can be stability issues for explicit time stepping schemes or complex coupling implementations for implicit time stepping schemes.

Another feature missing in ICON is mixed land/ocean cells. However, for a fully coherent treatment of land/sea masks in the coupled system, ICON needs to consider the water fraction area of GETM from the exchange grid.

The two-way coupled simulation presented in the previous section was conducted with a coupling time step of $3\,\mathrm{min}$ and showed an overhead of approximately $15\,\%$ compared to the uncoupled simulation. The majority is spent for the initialization. This demonstrates the excellent performance of the developed model system based on ESMF/NUOPC and its potential for future high-resolution coupled atmosphere-ocean simulations with fast feedback integration.

6 Conclusions

With ICONGETM, consisting of the next generation operational atmosphere model ICON and the established coastal ocean model GETM, a new model system especially suited for high-resolution studies has been developed. The two-way coupled model system is driven by latest NUOPC coupling technology. The data exchange between the unstructured grid of ICON and the structured grid of GETM is carried out via a central mediator component. In contrast to other model systems with interpolation directly between model grids, the new implementation and usage of ESMF exchange grids in the mediator component has been described in detail. The added value and the potential of ESMF exchange grids for conservative interpolation, flux calculations and coherent land/sea masks has been discussed. The functioning and performance of ICONGETM has been demonstrated. Thanks to NUOPC, future extensions of the model system by wave or sea ice models require only minimal implementational effort.

Code availability. The source code of ICONGETM is available from https://gitlab.com/modellers-tropos/icongetm.git under GPL license. A frozen version of the code and run scripts as used in this paper is archived on Zenodo (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4516568). The modified source code of ICON is also archived on Zenodo (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4432739), and available if a valid Software License Agreement, obtained via https://code.mpimet.mpg.de/projects/icon-license, is presented to the first author. The source code of GETM was not modified and is available from https://sourceforge.net/p/getm/code/ci/iow/tree/ under GPL license.

Author contributions. The code has been designed, developed and implemented by TPB in cooperation with KK. The demonstration setup was provided by TPB and BH for ICON and PH and KK for GETM. The coupling configuration has been prepared by TPB and KK and discussed with all authors. BH and TPB evaluated the meteorological results of the simulation, i.e. ICON. PH and KK evaluated the simulation results on the ocean side, i.e. GETM. HR advised and discussed the flux exchange as well as the coupling strategy. OK advised the code development and supported the implementation of mathematical utility routines. All authors contributed to this paper in the sections corresponding to their part during the work flow.

Competing interests. The authors declare having no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements. This work is the outcome of the model coupling initiative LOCUS (Land-ocean interaction mediated by coastal upwelling and sea breeze) funded by the Leibniz institutes TROPOS and IOW. The authors gratefully acknowledge additional financial support by the German Research Foundation for the Collaborative Research Center TRR181 on Energy Transfers in Atmosphere and Ocean (Project 274762653) and the funding of Peter Holtermann by grant HO 5891/1-1, as well as the project MOSSCO (Modular System for Shelves and Coasts; FKZ 03F0740B, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Research and Education). Furthermore, the authors would like to acknowledge Fei Lui, Robert Oehmke, Rocky Dunlap and Gerhard Theurich from

the ESMF support, who replied to every support request and continuously improved the ESMF library. KK is thankful for the inspiring

400   collaboration and discussions with Carsten Lemmen (Helmholtz Zentrum Geesthacht).

References

Balaji, V., Anderson, J., Held, I., Winton, M., Durachta, J., Malyshev, S., and Stouffer, R. J.: The Exchange Grid: A mechanism for data exchange between Earth System components on independent grids, in: Parallel Computational Fluid Dynamics 2005, pp. 179–186, Elsevier, https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-044452206-1/50021-5, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/B9780444522061500215, 2006.

Barron, C. N., Kara, A. B., Martin, P. J., Rhodes, R. C., and Smedstad, L. F.: Formulation, implementation and examination of vertical coordinate choices in the Global Navy Coastal Ocean Model (NCOM), Ocean Modelling, 11, 347–375, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2005.01.004, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500305000120, 2006.

Bechtold, P., Köhler, M., Jung, T., Doblas-Reyes, F., Leutbecher, M., Rodwell, M. J., Vitart, F., and Balsamo, G.: Advances in simulating atmospheric variability with the ECMWF model: From synoptic to decadal time-scales, Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 134, 1337–1351, https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.289, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/qj.289, 2008.

Booij, N., Ris, R. C., and Holthuijsen, L. H.: A third-generation wave model for coastal regions: 1. Model description and validation, Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, 104, 7649–7666, https://doi.org/10.1029/98JC02622, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1029/98JC02622, 1999.

Borchert, S., Zhou, G., Baldauf, M., Schmidt, H., Zängl, G., and Reinert, D.: The upper-atmosphere extension of the ICON general circulation model, Geoscientific Model Development Discussions, m, 1–50, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2018-289, https://www.geosci-model-dev-discuss.net/gmd-2018-289/, 2018.

Brown, A., Milton, S., Cullen, M., Golding, B., Mitchell, J., and Shelly, A.: Unified Modeling and Prediction of Weather and Climate: A 25-Year Journey, Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 93, 1865–1877, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00018.1, https://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00018.1, 2012.

Burchard, H. and Bolding, K.: GETM – a General Estuarine Transport Model. Scientific Documentation, Tech. rep., European Commission, http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC23237http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC23237/EUR20253EN.pdf, 2002.

Carniel, S., Benetazzo, A., Bonaldo, D., Falcieri, F. M., Miglietta, M. M., Ricchi, A., and Sclavo, M.: Scratching beneath the surface while coupling atmosphere, ocean and waves: Analysis of a dense water formation event, Ocean Modelling, 101, 101–112, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2016.03.007, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500316300051http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2016.03.007, 2016.

Chelton, D. B. and Xie, S.-P.: Coupled Ocean-Atmosphere Interaction at Oceanic Mesoscales, Oceanography, 23, 52–69, https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2010.05, https://tos.org/oceanography/article/coupled-ocean-atmosphere-interaction-at-oceanic-mesoscales, 2010.

Chen, S., Campbell, T. J., Jin, H., Gaberšek, S., Hodur, R. M., and Martin, P.: Effect of Two-Way Air–Sea Coupling in High and Low Wind Speed Regimes, Monthly Weather Review, 138, 3579–3602, https://doi.org/10.1175/2009MWR3119.1, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/2009MWR3119.1, 2010.

Chrysagi, E., Umlauf, L., Holtermann, P. L., Klingbeil, K., and Burchard, H.: High-resolution simulations of submesoscale processes in the Baltic Sea: The role of storm events, Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JC016411, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2020JC016411, 2021.

Craig, A., Valcke, S., and Coquart, L.: Development and performance of a new version of the OASIS coupler, OASIS3-MCT_3.0, Geoscientific Model Development, 10, 3297–3308, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-10-3297-2017, https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/10/3297/2017/, 2017.

Crueger, T., Giorgetta, M. A., Brokopf, R., Esch, M., Fiedler, S., Hohenegger, C., Kornblueh, L., Mauritsen, T., Nam, C., Naumann, A. K., Peters, K., Rast, S., Roeckner, E., Sakradzija, M., Schmidt, H., Vial, J., Vogel, R., and Stevens, B.: ICON-A, The Atmosphere Component of the ICON Earth System Model: II. Model Evaluation, Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems, 10, 1638–1662, https://doi.org/10.1029/2017MS001233, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1029/2017MS001233, 2018.

Cullen, M. J.: The unified forecast/climate model, Meteorological Magazine, 122, 81–94, https://digital.nmla.metoffice.gov.uk/IO{_}faa7dfb4-d31a-4a1b-92ba-16a145be1509/, 1993.

Dipankar, A., Stevens, B., Heinze, R., Moseley, C., Zängl, G., Giorgetta, M. A., and Brdar, S.: Large eddy simulation using the general circulation model ICON, Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems, 7, 963–986, https://doi.org/10.1002/2015MS000431, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/2015MS000431, 2015.

Doms, G., Förstner, J., Heise, E., Herzog, H.-J., Mironov, D., Raschendorfer, M., Reinhardt, T., Ritter, B., Schrodin, R., Schulz, J.-P., and Vogel, G.: A description of the Nonhydrostatic Regional COSMOS Model, Part II: Physical parameterization, Tech. rep., Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach, http://www.cosmo-model.org, 2011.

Donlon, C. J., Martin, M., Stark, J., Roberts-Jones, J., Fiedler, E., and Wimmer, W.: The Operational Sea Surface Temperature and Sea Ice Analysis (OSTIA) system, Remote Sensing of Environment, 116, 140–158, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2010.10.017, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0034425711002197, 2012.

DWD: Weather Forecast System, https://www.dwd.de/EN/research/weatherforecasting/num{_}modelling/01{_}num{_}weather{_}prediction{_}modells/icon{_}description.html, 2019.

Fallmann, J., Lewis, H. W., Castillo, J. M., Arnold, A., and Ramsdale, S.: Impact of sea surface temperature on stratiform cloud formation over the North Sea, Geophysical Research Letters, 44, 4296–4303, https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL073105, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/2017GL073105, 2017.

Fallmann, J., Lewis, H. W., Sanchez, J. C., and Lock, A.: Impact of high-resolution ocean–atmosphere coupling on fog formation over the North Sea, Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 145, 1180–1201, https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.3488, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/qj.3488, 2019.

Gassmann, A. and Herzog, H.-J.: Towards a consistent numerical compressible non-hydrostatic model using generalized Hamiltonian tools, Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 134, 1597–1613, https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.297, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/qj.297, 2008.

Giorgetta, M. A., Brokopf, R., Crueger, T., Esch, M., Fiedler, S., Helmert, J., Hohenegger, C., Kornblueh, L., Köhler, M., Manzini, E., Mauritsen, T., Nam, C., Raddatz, T., Rast, S., Reinert, D., Sakradzija, M., Schmidt, H., Schneck, R., Schnur, R., Silvers, L., Wan, H., Zängl, G., and Stevens, B.: ICON-A, the Atmosphere Component of the ICON Earth System Model: I. Model Description, Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems, 10, 1613–1637, https://doi.org/10.1029/2017MS001242, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1029/2017MS001242, 2018.

Gräwe, U., Holtermann, P. L., Klingbeil, K., and Burchard, H.: Advantages of vertically adaptive coordinates in numerical models of stratified shelf seas, Ocean Modelling, 92, 56–68, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2015.05.008, http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500315000979, 2015.

Gräwe, U., Klingbeil, K., Kelln, J., and Dangendorf, S.: Decomposing Mean Sea Level Rise in a Semi-Enclosed Basin, the Baltic Sea, Journal of Climate, 32, 3089–3108, https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0174.1, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0174.1, 2019.

Hanke, M., Redler, R., Holfeld, T., and Yastremsky, M.: YAC 1.2.0: New aspects for coupling software in Earth system modelling, Geoscientific Model Development, 9, 2755–2769, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-9-2755-2016, 2016.

Heinze, R., Dipankar, A., Henken, C. C., Moseley, C., Sourdeval, O., Trömel, S., Xie, X., Adamidis, P., Ament, F., Baars, H., Barthlott, C., Behrendt, A., Blahak, U., Bley, S., Brdar, S., Brueck, M., Crewell, S., Deneke, H., Di Girolamo, P., Evaristo, R., Fischer, J., Frank, C., Friederichs, P., Göcke, T., Gorges, K., Hande, L., Hanke, M., Hansen, A., Hege, H.-c., Hoose, C., Jahns, T., Kalthoff, N., Klocke, D., Kneifel, S., Knippertz, P., Kuhn, A., van Laar, T., Macke, A., Maurer, V., Mayer, B., Meyer, C. I., Muppa, S. K., Neggers, R. A. J., Orlandi, E., Pantillon, F., Pospichal, B., Röber, N., Scheck, L., Seifert, A., Seifert, P., Senf, F., Siligam, P., Simmer, C., Steinke, S., Stevens, B., Wapler, K., Weniger, M., Wulfmeyer, V., Zängl, G., Zhang, D., and Quaas, J.: Large-eddy simulations over Germany using ICON: a comprehensive evaluation, Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 143, 69–100, https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.2947, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/qj.2947, 2017.

Hill, C., DeLuca, C., Balaji, V., Suarez, M., and Da Silva, A. M.: The architecture of the earth system modeling framework, Computing in Science & Engineering, 6, 18–28, https://doi.org/10.1109/MCISE.2004.1255817, http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/1255817/, 2004.

Hodur, R. M.: The Naval Research Laboratory's Coupled Ocean/Atmosphere Mesoscale Prediction System (COAMPS), Monthly Weather Review, 125, 1414–1430, https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493(1997)125<1414:TNRLSC>2.0.CO;2, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/1520-0493(1997)125{%}3C1414:TNRLSC{%}3E2.0.CO;2, 1997.

Hofmeister, R., Burchard, H., and Beckers, J.-M.: Non-uniform adaptive vertical grids for 3D numerical ocean models, Ocean Modelling, 33, 70–86, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2009.12.003, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500309002248, 2010.

Holtermann, P. L., Burchard, H., Gräwe, U., Klingbeil, K., and Umlauf, L.: Deep-water dynamics and boundary mixing in a nontidal stratified basin: A modeling study of the Baltic Sea, Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, 119, 1465–1487, https://doi.org/10.1002/2013JC009483, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/2013JC009483, 2014.

Holtermann, P. L., Prien, R., Naumann, M., and Umlauf, L.: Interleaving of oxygenized intrusions into the Baltic Sea redoxcline, Limnology and Oceanography, 65, 482–503, https://doi.org/10.1002/lno.11317, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/lno.11317, 2020.

Kara, A. B., Wallcraft, A. J., and Hurlburt, H. E.: A Correction for Land Contamination of Atmospheric Variables near Land–Sea Boundaries*, Journal of Physical Oceanography, 37, 803–818, https://doi.org/10.1175/JPO2984.1, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/JPO2984.1, 2007.

Klingbeil, K. and Burchard, H.: Implementation of a direct nonhydrostatic pressure gradient discretisation into a layered ocean model, Ocean Modelling, 65, 64–77, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2013.02.002, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2013.02.002https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500313000280, 2013.

Klingbeil, K., Mohammadi-Aragh, M., Gräwe, U., and Burchard, H.: Quantification of spurious dissipation and mixing – Discrete variance decay in a Finite-Volume framework, Ocean Modelling, 81, 49–64, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2014.06.001, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500314000754, 2014.

Klingbeil, K., Lemarié, F., Debreu, L., and Burchard, H.: The numerics of hydrostatic structured-grid coastal ocean models: State of the art and future perspectives, Ocean Modelling, 125, 80–105, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2018.01.007, http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500318300180, 2018.

Kondo, J.: Air-sea bulk transfer coefficients in diabatic conditions, Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 9, 91–112, https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00232256, 1975.

Lange, X., Klingbeil, K., and Burchard, H.: Inversions of Estuarine Circulation Are Frequent in a Weakly Tidal Estuary With Variable Wind Forcing and Seaward Salinity Fluctuations, Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, 125, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JC015789, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2019JC015789, 2020.

Larson, J., Jacob, R., and Ong, E.: The Model Coupling Toolkit: A New Fortran90 Toolkit for Building Multiphysics Parallel Coupled Models, The International Journal of High Performance Computing Applications, 19, 277–292, https://doi.org/10.1177/1094342005056115, http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1094342005056115, 2005.

515 Lemmen, C., Hofmeister, R., Klingbeil, K., Nasermoaddeli, M. H., Kerimoglu, O., Burchard, H., Kösters, F., and Wirtz, K. W.: Modular System for Shelves and Coasts (MOSSCO v1.0) – a flexible and multi-component framework for coupled coastal ocean ecosystem modelling, Geoscientific Model Development, 11, 915–935, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-11-915-2018, https://www.geosci-model-dev.net/11/915/2018/, 2018.

Lewis, H. W., Castillo Sanchez, J. M., Graham, J., Saulter, A., Bornemann, J., Arnold, A., Fallmann, J., Harris, C., Pearson, D., Ramsdale, S., 520 Martínez-de la Torre, A., Bricheno, L., Blyth, E., Bell, V. A., Davies, H., Marthews, T. R., O'Neill, C., Rumbold, H., O'Dea, E., Brereton, A., Guihou, K., Hines, A., Butenschon, M., Dadson, S. J., Palmer, T., Holt, J., Reynard, N., Best, M., Edwards, J., and Siddorn, J.: The UKC2 regional coupled environmental prediction system, Geoscientific Model Development, 11, 1–42, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-11-1-2018, https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/11/1/2018/, 2018.

Lewis, H. W., Castillo Sanchez, J. M., Arnold, A., Fallmann, J., Saulter, A., Graham, J., Bush, M., Siddorn, J., Palmer, T., Lock, A., Edwards, 525 J., Bricheno, L., Martínez-de la Torre, A., and Clark, J.: The UKC3 regional coupled environmental prediction system, Geoscientific Model Development, 12, 2357–2400, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-2357-2019, https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/12/2357/2019/, 2019a.

Lewis, H. W., Siddorn, J., Castillo Sanchez, J. M., Petch, J., Edwards, J. M., and Smyth, T.: Evaluating the impact of atmospheric forcing and air–sea coupling on near-coastal regional ocean prediction, Ocean Science, 15, 761–778, https://doi.org/10.5194/os-15-761-2019, https://os.copernicus.org/articles/15/761/2019/, 2019b.

530 Linardakis, L., Reinert, D., and Gassmann, A.: ICON Grid Documentation, Tech. rep., DKRZ, Hamburg, https://www.dkrz.de/SciVis/hd-cp-2/en-icon{_}grid.pdf?lang=en, 2011.

Luettich, Jr., R. A., Westerink, J. J., and Scheffner, N. W.: ADCIRC: An Advanced Three-Dimensional Circulation Model for Shelves, Coasts, and Estuaries. Report 1. Theory and Methodology of ADCIRC-2DDI and ADCIRC-3DL., Tech. rep., Coastal Engineering Research Center, Vicksburg, MS, https://apps.dtic.mil/docs/citations/ADA261608, 1992.

535 Madec, G., Bourdallé-Badie, R., Bouttier, P.-A., Bricaud, C., Bruciaferri, D., Calvert, D., Chanut, J., Clementi, E., Coward, A., Delrosso, D., Ethé, C., Flavoni, S., Graham, T., Harle, J., Iovino, D., Lea, D., Lévy, C., Lovato, T., Martin, N., Masson, S., Mocavero, S., Paul, J., Rousset, C., Storkey, D., Storto, A., and Vancoppenolle, M.: NEMO ocean engine (Version v3.6-patch), Tech. rep., Pôle De Modélisation De L'institut Pierre-simon Laplace (IPSL), https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.3248739, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3248739, 2017.

Marshall, J., Adcroft, A. J., Hill, C., Perelman, L., and Heisey, C.: A finite-volume, incompressible Navier Stokes model for studies of 540 the ocean on parallel computers, Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, 102, 5753–5766, https://doi.org/10.1029/96JC02775, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1029/96JC02775, 1997.

Mlawer, E. J., Taubman, S. J., Brown, P. D., Iacono, M. J., and Clough, S. A.: Radiative transfer for inhomogeneous atmospheres: RRTM, a validated correlated-k model for the longwave, Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 102, 16 663–16 682, https://doi.org/10.1029/97JD00237, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1029/97JD00237, 1997.

545 Moghimi, S., Van der Westhuysen, A., Abdolali, A., Myers, E., Vinogradov, S., Ma, Z., Liu, F., Mehra, A., and Kurkowski, N.: Development of an ESMF Based Flexible Coupling Application of ADCIRC and WAVEWATCH III for High Fidelity Coastal Inundation Studies, Journal of Marine Science and Engineering, 8, 308, https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse8050308, https://www.mdpi.com/2077-1312/8/5/308, 2020.

Perlin, N., Skyllingstad, E. D., Samelson, R. M., and Barbour, P. L.: Numerical Simulation of Air–Sea Coupling during Coastal Upwelling,
Journal of Physical Oceanography, 37, 2081–2093, https://doi.org/10.1175/JPO3104.1, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/JPO3104.1, 2007.

Pullen, J., Doyle, J. D., and Signell, R. P.: Two-Way Air–Sea Coupling: A Study of the Adriatic, Monthly Weather Review, 134, 1465–1483,
https://doi.org/10.1175/MWR3137.1, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/MWR3137.1, 2006.

Pullen, J., Doyle, J. D., Haack, T., Dorman, C., Signell, R. P., and Lee, C. M.: Bora event variability and the role of air-sea feedback, Journal
of Geophysical Research, 112, C03S18, https://doi.org/10.1029/2006JC003726, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1029/2006JC003726, 2007.

Pullen, J., Caldeira, R., Doyle, J. D., May, P., and Tomé, R.: Modeling the air-sea feedback system of Madeira Island, Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems, 9, 1641–1664, https://doi.org/10.1002/2016MS000861, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/2016MS000861, 2017.

Reinert, D., Prill, F., Frank, H., Denhard, M., and Zängl, G.: Database Reference Manual for ICON and ICON-EPS, Tech. rep., DWD, Offenbach, https://doi.org/10.5676/DWD_pub/nwv/icon_1.2.12, https://www.dwd.de/DWD/forschung/nwv/fepub/icon{_}database{_}main.pdf, 2020.

Reissmann, J. H., Burchard, H., Feistel, R., Hagen, E., Lass, H. U., Mohrholz, V., Nausch, G., Umlauf, L., and Wieczorek, G.: Vertical mixing in the Baltic Sea and consequences for eutrophication – A review, Progress in Oceanography, 82, 47–80, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2007.10.004, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0079661109000159, 2009.

Renault, L., Chiggiato, J., Warner, J. C., Gomez, M., Vizoso, G., and Tintoré, J.: Coupled atmosphere-ocean-wave simulations of a storm event over the Gulf of Lion and Balearic Sea, Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, 117, n/a–n/a, https://doi.org/10.1029/2012JC007924, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1029/2012JC007924, 2012.

Saha, S., Moorthi, S., Wu, X., Wang, J., Nadiga, S., Tripp, P., Behringer, D., Hou, Y.-T., Chuang, H.-y., Iredell, M., Ek, M., Meng, J., Yang, R., Mendez, M. P., van den Dool, H., Zhang, Q., Wang, W., Chen, M., and Becker, E.: The NCEP Climate Forecast System Version 2, Journal of Climate, 27, 2185–2208, https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00823.1, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00823.1, 2014.

Shao, M., Ortiz-Suslow, D. G., Haus, B. K., Lund, B., Williams, N. J., Özgökmen, T. M., Laxague, N. J. M., Horstmann, J., and Klymak, J. M.: The Variability of Winds and Fluxes Observed Near Submesoscale Fronts, Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, 124, 7756–7780, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JC015236, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2019JC015236, 2019.

Shchepetkin, A. F. and McWilliams, J. C.: The regional oceanic modeling system (ROMS): a split-explicit, free-surface, topography-following-coordinate oceanic model, Ocean Modelling, 9, 347–404, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2004.08.002, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500304000484, 2005.

Skamarock, W. C., Klemp, J. B., Dudhia, J., Gill, D. O., Barker, D. M., Wang, W., and Powers, J. G.: A Description of the Advanced Research WRF Version 2, Tech. rep., UCAR, https://doi.org/10.5065/D6DZ069T, 2005.

Small, R. J., DeSzoeke, S., Xie, S.-P., O'Neill, L., Seo, H., Song, Q., Cornillon, P., Spall, M., and Minobe, S.: Air–sea interaction over ocean fronts and eddies, Dynamics of Atmospheres and Oceans, 45, 274–319, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dynatmoce.2008.01.001, https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0377026508000341, 2008.

Small, R. J., Campbell, T., Teixeira, J., Carniel, S., Smith, T. A., Dykes, J., Chen, S., and Allard, R.: Air–Sea Interaction in the Ligurian Sea: Assessment of a Coupled Ocean–Atmosphere Model Using In Situ Data from LASIE07, Monthly Weather Review, 139, 1785–1808, https://doi.org/10.1175/2010MWR3431.1, http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/2010MWR3431.1, 2011.

Sun, R., Subramanian, A. C., Miller, A. J., Mazloff, M. R., Hoteit, I., and Cornuelle, B. D.: SKRIPS v1.0: a regional coupled ocean–atmosphere modeling framework (MITgcm–WRF) using ESMF/NUOPC, description and preliminary results for the Red Sea, Geoscientific Model Development, 12, 4221–4244, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-4221-2019, https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/12/4221/2019/, 2019.

590 Theurich, G., DeLuca, C., Campbell, T., Liu, F., Saint, K., Vertenstein, M., Chen, J., Oehmke, R., Doyle, J. D., Whitcomb, T., Wallcraft, A. J., Iredell, M., Black, T., Da Silva, A. M., Clune, T., Ferraro, R., Li, P., Kelley, M., Aleinov, I., Balaji, V., Zadeh, N., Jacob, R., Kirtman, B., Giraldo, F., McCarren, D., Sandgathe, S., Peckham, S., and Dunlap, R.: The earth system prediction suite: Toward a coordinated U.S. modeling capability, Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 97, 1229–1247, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-14-00164.1, 2016.

595 Turuncoglu, U. U.: Toward modular in situ visualization in Earth system models: the regional modeling system RegESM 1.1, Geoscientific Model Development, 12, 233–259, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-233-2019, https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/12/233/2019/, 2019.

Ullrich, P. A., Jablonowski, C., Kent, J., Lauritzen, P. H., Nair, R. D., Reed, K. A., Zarzycki, C. M., Hall, D. M., Dazlich, D., Heikes, R., Konor, C., Randall, D., Dubos, T., Meurdesoif, Y., Chen, X., Harris, L., Kühnlein, C., Lee, V., Qaddouri, A., Girard, C., Giorgetta, M. A., Reinert, D., Klemp, J. B., Park, S.-H., Skamarock, W. C., Miura, H., Ohno, T., Yoshida, R., Walko, R. L., Reinecke, A., and Viner, 600 K.: DCMIP2016: a review of non-hydrostatic dynamical core design and intercomparison of participating models, Geoscientific Model Development, 10, 4477–4509, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-10-4477-2017, https://www.geosci-model-dev.net/10/4477/2017/, 2017.

Valcke, S., Balaji, V., Craig, A., DeLuca, C., Dunlap, R., Ford, R. W., Jacob, R., Larson, J., O'Kuinghttons, R., Riley, G. D., and Vertenstein, M.: Coupling technologies for Earth System Modelling, Geoscientific Model Development, 5, 1589–1596, https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-5-1589-2012, https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/5/1589/2012/, 2012.

605 Warner, J. C., Armstrong, B., He, R., and Zambon, J. B.: Development of a Coupled Ocean–Atmosphere–Wave–Sediment Transport (COAWST) Modeling System, Ocean Modelling, 35, 230–244, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2010.07.010, http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500310001113https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1463500310001113, 2010.

WW3DG, The WAVEWATCH III Development Group.: User Manual and System Documentation of WAVEWATCH III version 6.07, Tech. Rep. Tech. Note 33, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/MMAB, https://github.com/NOAA-EMC/WW3/wiki/files/manual.pdf, 2019.

610 Zängl, G., Reinert, D., Rípodas, P., and Baldauf, M.: The ICON (ICOsahedral Non-hydrostatic) modelling framework of DWD and MPI-M: Description of the non-hydrostatic dynamical core, Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 141, 563–579, https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.2378, http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/qj.2378, 2015.