

Forum for Operational Oceanography





Modelling systems – research and operations



nectar

OF MARKENESCENCE

UNSW

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Bureau of Meteorology

Talk outline

- Model resolution
 - Predictability
 - Modelling variability vs forecasting an event
 - Dependence on observations
- Overview of modelling systems within Australia



Model resolution and predictability

- Many operational applications demand highresolution forecasts or hindcasts
- As scales become smaller ... the variability becomes more chaotic and less predictable ... consider:
 - Internal waves
 - Fronts
 - Filaments
 - Sub-mesoscale eddies





The lure of higher resolution







You can't observe coarse scales and hope to realistically reproduces fine scales ... can you?























A proud Kiwi, ready for some fssh

15 Credit: http://marine.rutgers.edu/~wilkin/

You can't observe coarse scales and hope to realistically reproduces fine scales (for chaotic circulation features, like eddies, fronts, and filaments)



You can't observe coarse scales and hope to realistically reproduces fine scales (for chaotic circulation features, like eddies, fronts, and filaments) You may be able to realistically simulate variability at highresolution ... but predicting a specific feature or event often requires data assimilation



Oceanography

Global Ocean Observations

• Satellite altimetry

(~7 km along-track + ~100 km between tracks)

• Satellite Sea Surface Temperature

(AVHRR: 1-4 km; Microwave: 25 km)

• In Situ profiling floats

(Argo ~300 km spacing; XBT ~ 100 km spacing)

- Surface drifting buoys
- Regional observations
 - Moorings
 - HF radar
 - Gliders
 - Moorings



Two options in regions with chaotic variability:

1. Model resolution matches observed resolution

Initialise model state for each forecast and constrain the boundary forcing using observations

... yields a single forecast

4-10 km grid spacing

2. Model resolution exceeds observed resolution

Perform an ensemble of forecasts with each ensemble member configured with different forcing, initial conditions and/or parameterizations

... yields a probability forecast Finer than 4 km grid spacing



Model systems in Australia BoM + CSIRO + UTAS + AIMS + UNSW + UWA

Systems used for operations and research:

- Bluelink ReANalysis BRAN
- OceanMAPS
- Relocatable Ocean Atmosphere Model ROAM
- Marine Virtual Laboratory
- eReefs
- NSW 4dVar
- OzROMS

... other ??



Peter Oke, Pavel Sakov, Paul Sandery, Russ Fiedler, et al.

- MOM: near-global 1/10° res. with 51 levels
- Forced with ERA-interim
- EnOI assimilating:
 - Argo + XBT + Tropical Moorings + Satellite SSH + Microwave & AVHRR SST
- 20+ year reanalysis (1993-present)
- 3-day cycle



Bluelink ReANalysis Peter Oke, Pavel Sakov, Paul Sandery, Russ Fiedler, et al.

BRAN history		BRAN2015 model-obs misfits:	
2005	BRAN1	SLA	~7 cm
2009	BRAN2p1	SST	~0.3 Dec C
2013	BRAN3p5	T profiles	~0.4 Deg C
2015	BRAN2015	S profiles	~0.1 psu

BRAN2015 will soon be released to registered users for commercial and non-commercial use



OceanMAPS

Gary Brassington, Justin Freeman, Pavel Sakov, Paul Sandery, et al.

- Operational implementation of BLUElink components with ACCESS-G forcing and NRT datastreams
- Same tools as BRAN, but NRT datastreams
- Four-cycle forecast system





OceanMAPS – performance gains



Relocatable Ocean Atmosphere Model (ROAM) Uwe Rosebrock, Emlyn Jones, Mike Herzfeld, Peter Oke, et al.

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Model components:

- SHOC ocean model
- SWAN wave model
- RAMS atmosphere

Desktop application allowing a non-specialist to configure and execute a regional model forecast or hindcast



NRT applications include MH3570

Marine Virtual Laboratory (MARVL)

Roger Proctor, Peter Oke, Uwe Rosebrock, et al.

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Marine Virtual Laboratory Portal uses the Australian Access Federation (AAF) for it's authentication. There have been some issues with some IdPs not conforming with the AAF Core Attributes. If this prevents you from logging on please contact your local help desk.



Web portal allowing a specialist to gather and format data needed for a regional ocean or wave model hindcast

Model options:

- SHOC, ROMS, MOM ocean model
- SWAN, WW3 wave model

Generates "take-away bundles" in modelspecified formats.

UNSW 4dVar

Colette Kerry, Moninya Roughan, Brian Powell, Peter Oke

- ROMS: 2.5 km res. with 30 layers
- Nested within OceanMAPS
- Forced with ACCESS_R
- 4dVar assimilating:
 - HF radar
 - Gliders
 - Argo + XBT
 - Moorings
 - Satellite SSH
 - AVHRR SST
- 2-year reanalysis (2012-2013)
- 4-day cycle

eReefs Gary Brassington, Mike Herzfeld, et al.

- SHOC: 1 km res.
- SHOC 4 km res.
- ROMS 4 km res.
- Nested within OceanMAPS or BRAN
- Includes tides
- Forced with ACCESS_R
- EnOI assimilating:
 - Argo + XBT
 - Moorings
 - Satellite SSH
 - AVHRR SST
 - Satellite ocean colour
- Multiple reanalysis
- Routine forecasts systems running

Development version by BoM

Credit: F. Colberg

OzROMS Chari Pattiaratchi, Sarath Wijeratne, et al.

- ROMS: 2-4 km res. with 30 layers
- Nested within HYCOM
- Forced with ERA-interim
- Includes tides
- No data assimilation
- Reports of "high skill" à realistic variability

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Adapted from Wijeratne, Pattiaratchi, Proctor, 2014, ACOMO2014

Summary

- Consider predictability ... modelling variability vs forecasting ... dependence on observations
- The Australian oceanography has established modelling and forecast systems suitable for research and operations
- Some systems are mature
- Some systems have been partially assessed
- Research systems have a role to play in operations:
 - Oil and gas planning and approval
 - Exploring different scenarios
 - Understanding extremes
- There's a difference between "operational" and "routine" forecasting

Oceanograph

Additional Slide

Peter Oke, Pavel Sakov, Paul Sandery, Russ Fiedler, et al.

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OceanMAPS – routine verification

-10

SLA forecast innovation 20150706

0.3

0.2

0.1

Verification is critical to operations System and inter-comparison metrics Smart tools to improve relevance

OceanMAPS – four-cycles reducing uncertainty

SSH (m)

OceanMAPS - impact

- RAN operations
- Montara Oil Spill response
- SAR and MH370
- Aggregate sea level
- Coastal downscaling
- Heat stress

UNSW 4dVar

Colette Kerry, Moninya Roughan, Brian Powell, Peter Oke

The reanalysis provides a dynamically-consistent synthesis of the 3d ocean circulation

RMS obs anomaly RMS free run-obs RMS analysis-obs

HF radar

eReefs

Gary Brassington, Mike Herzfeld, et al.

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Credit: M. Baird

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Showing results for 4-8 July 2015 Run "routinely" by CSIRO Accessed on 14 July 2015 Credit: J. Andrewartha

OzROMS Chari Pattiaratchi, Sarath Wijeratne, et al.

Comparisons with observations show some systematics errors, plus some qualitative agreement

Adapted from Wijeratne, Pattiaratchi, Proctor, 2014, ACOMO2014

OzROMS Chari Pattiaratchi, Sarath Wijeratne, et al.

Comparisons with observations show realistic variability – but a comprehensive assessment hasn't been done ... has it?

The lure of higher resolution

Ocean Modellers love to increase the model's resolution ...

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4 km grid

1 km grid

44 Credit: E. Jones, M. Baird, M. Herzfeld and M. Mongin