

Real-time HYCOM nowcast/forecast systems

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Bergen, Norway***

Present nowcast/forecast systems

1/12° Atlantic near real-time system

- *Running once a week since July 2002*
- *Assimilation: gridded surface observations only*
- *10 day hindcast, 14 day forecast*

1/25° Gulf of Mexico real time system

- *Running since 25 October 2006*
- *Assimilation: NCODA*
- *5 day hindcast, 7 day forecast*

1/12° Global real time system

- *Running since 22 December 2006*
- *Assimilation: NCODA*
- *5 day hindcast, 4(5) day forecast*

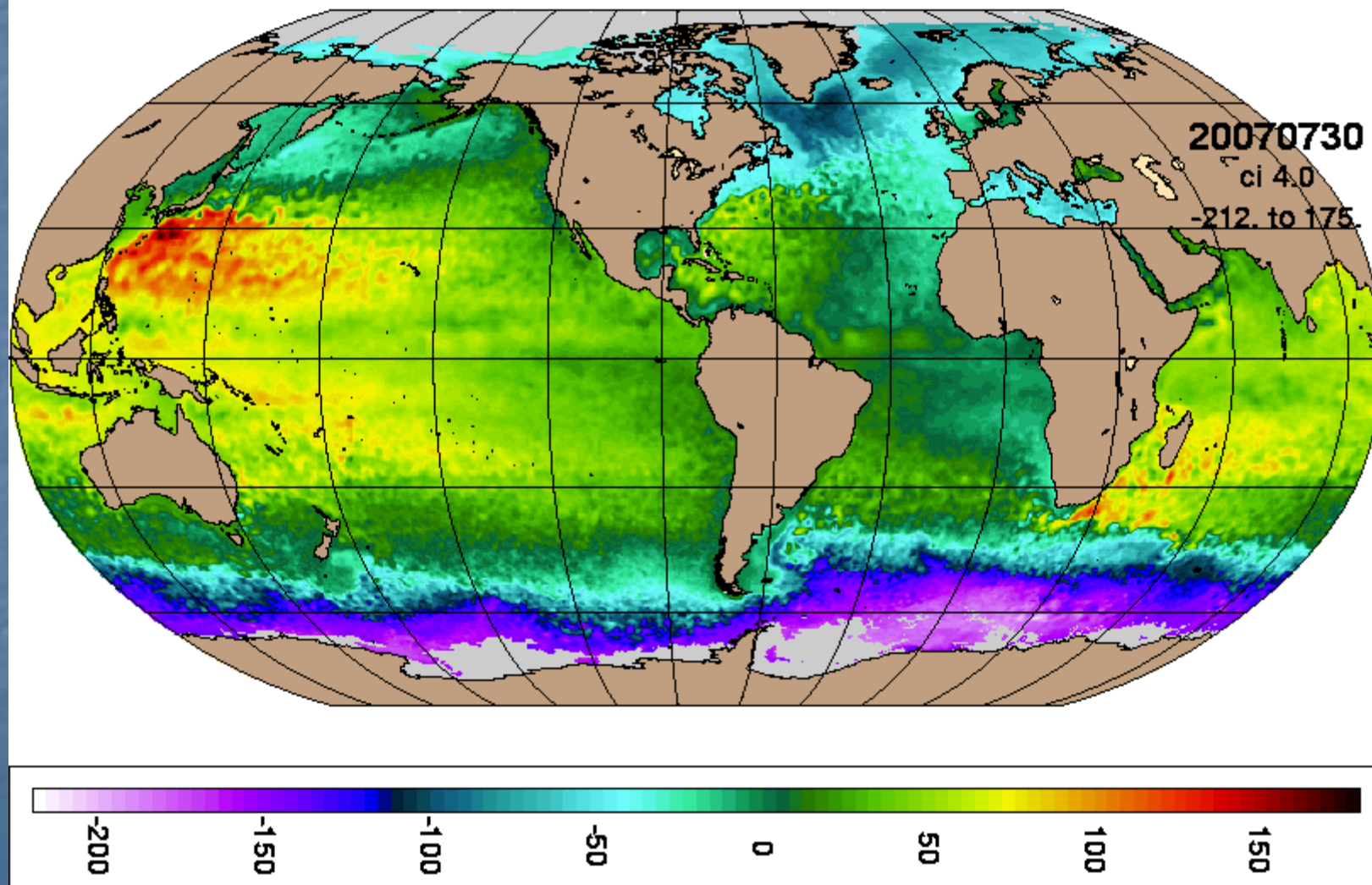
1/12° Global HYCOM Configuration

- Horizontal grid: 1/12° equatorial resolution
 - 4500 x 3298 grid points, ~6.5 km spacing on average, ~3.5 km at pole
- Mercator 79°S to 47°N, then Arctic dipole patch
- Vertical coordinate surfaces: 32 for σ_2^*
- KPP mixed layer model
- Thermodynamic (energy loan) sea-ice model
- Surface forcing: wind stress, wind speed, thermal forcing, precipitation, relaxation to climatological SSS
- Monthly river runoff (986 rivers)
- Initialize from January climatology (GDEM3) T and S, then SSS relaxation from PHC 3.0
 - No subsurface relaxation to climatology

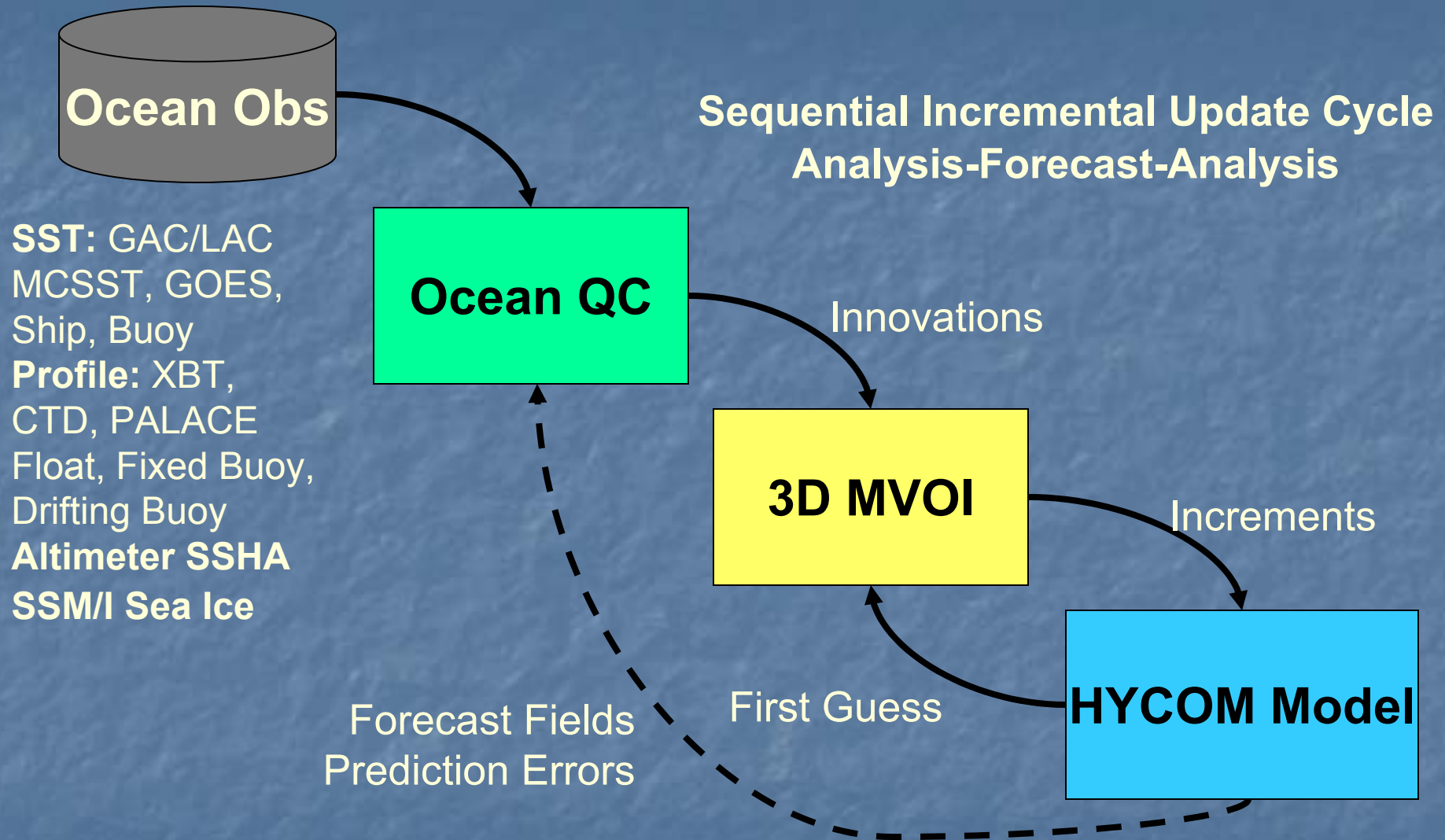
1/12° Global HYCOM

Real time run started 22 December 2006

SSH date: Jul 30, 2007 90.3

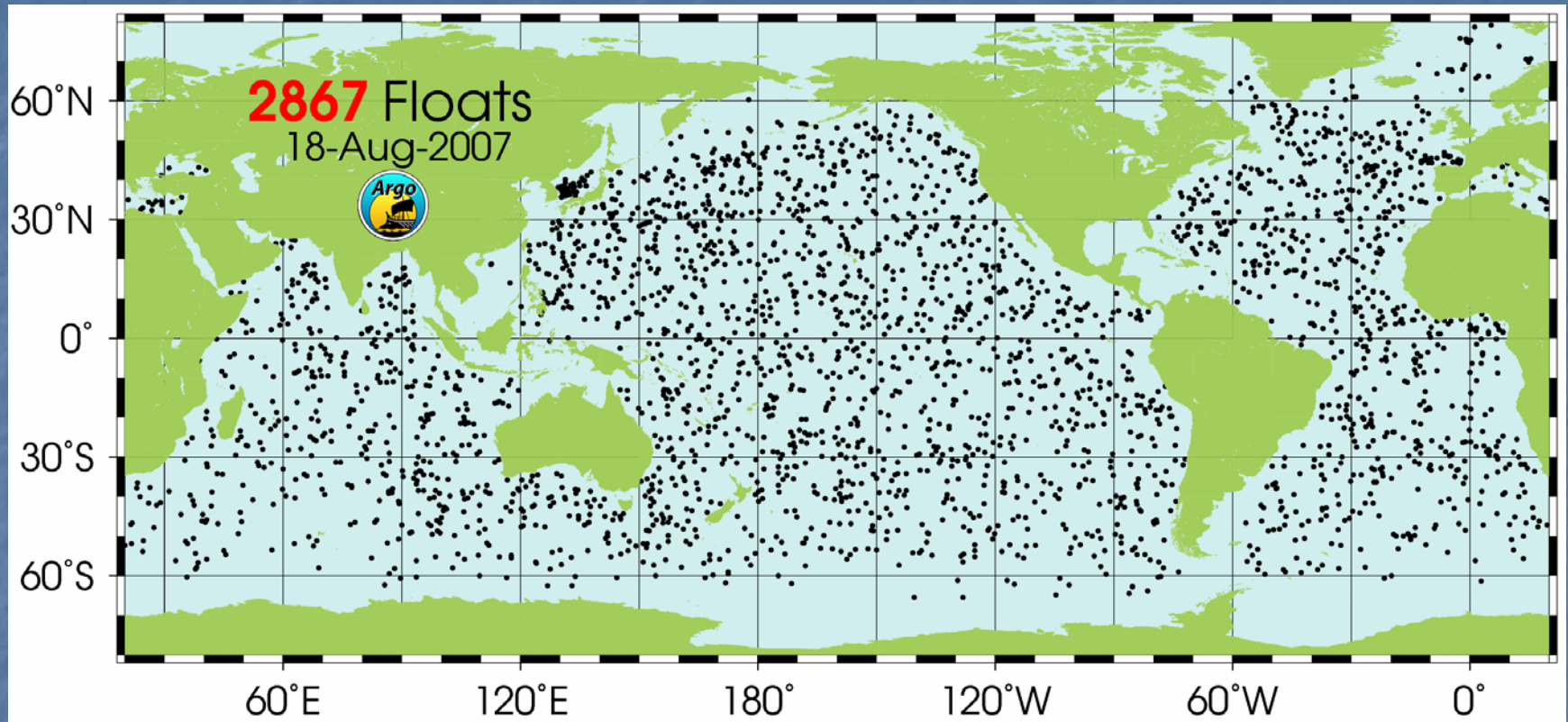


Navy Coupled Ocean Data Assimilation (NCODA)



MVOI - simultaneous analysis 5 ocean variables temperature, salinity, geopotential, layer pressure, velocity (u,v)

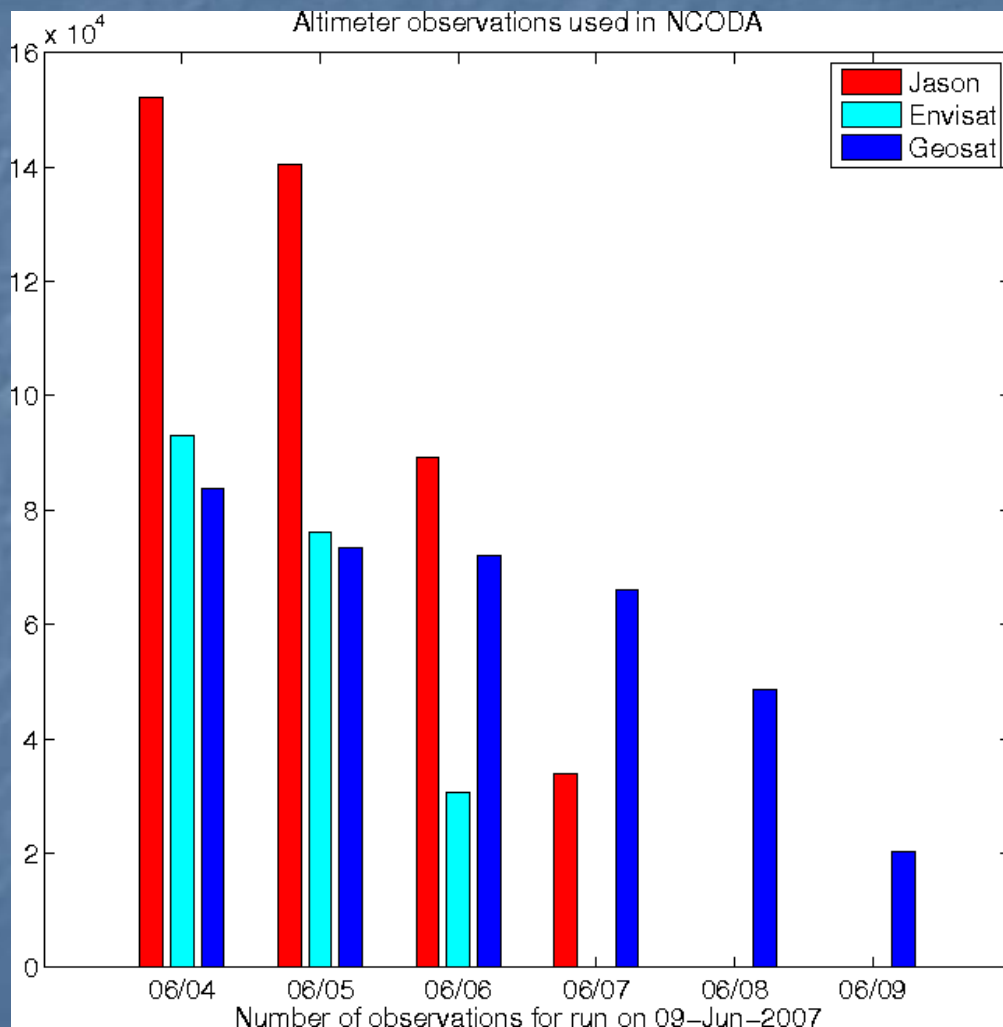
ARGO floats



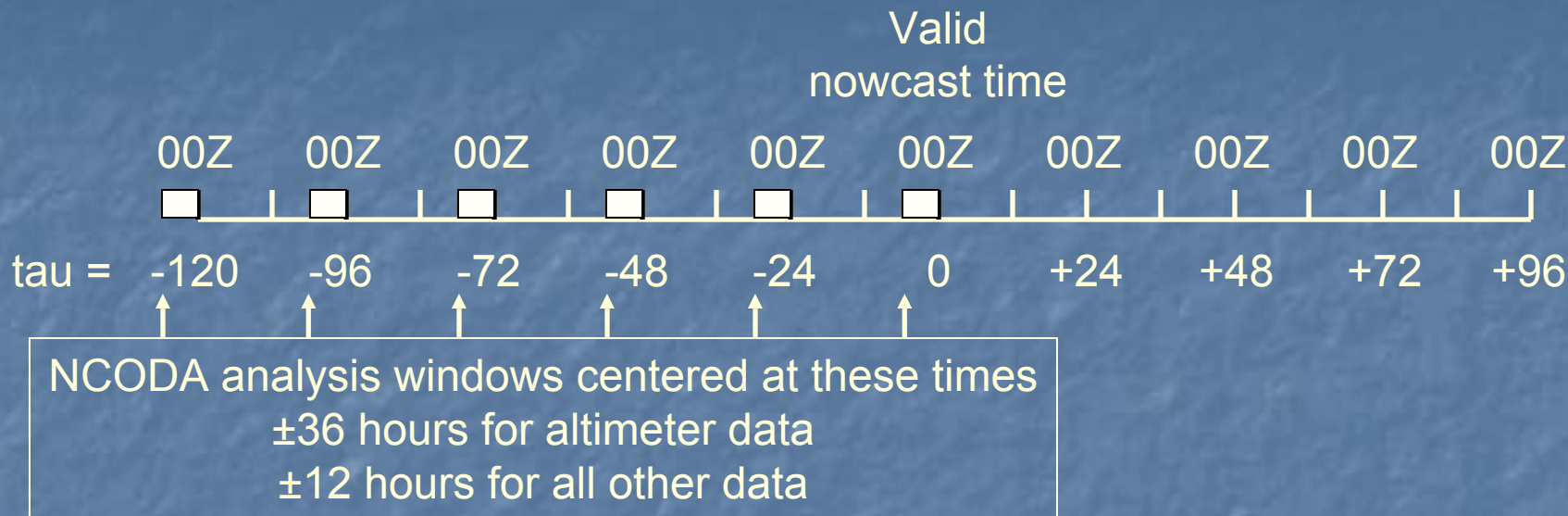
<http://www.argo.ucsd.edu/>

Available altimeter data

9 June 2007



HYCOM/NCODA Runstream



- 1) Perform first NCODA analysis centered on tau = -126, i.e. 18Z
- 2) Run HYCOM for 24 hours using incremental updating (■) over the first 6 hrs starting at 18Z
- 3) Repeat steps 1) and 2) until the nowcast time
- 4) Run HYCOM in forecast mode out to tau = 96, eventually to tau = 120

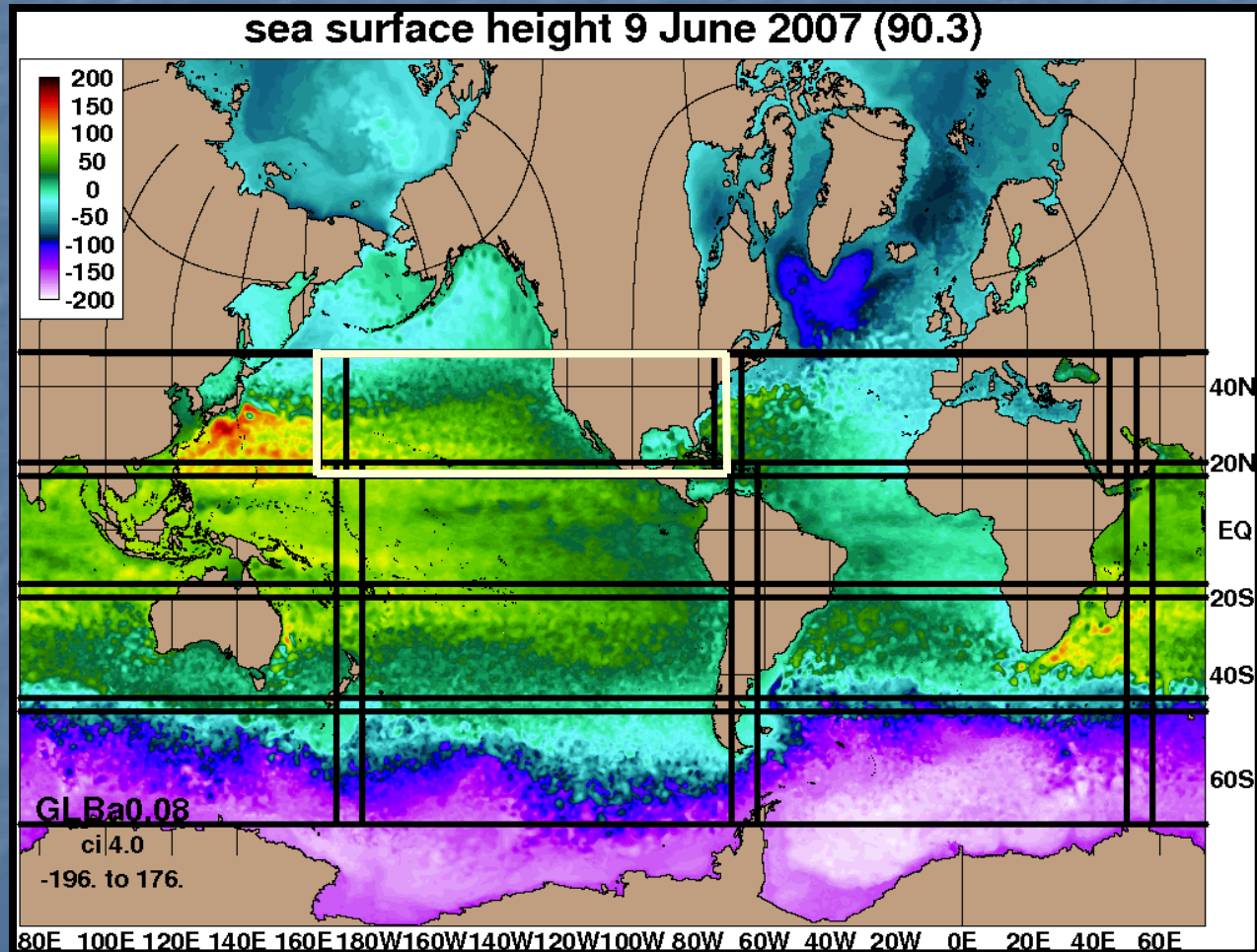
Approximate run times* (using 379 IBM Power 5+ processors):

- 1) Six NCODA analyses: 0.9 hrs/analysis = 5.4 hrs
- 2) Five HYCOM hindcast days @ 150 sec Δt : 1.1 hrs/day = 5.5 hrs
- 3) Four HYCOM forecast days @ 150 sec Δt : 1.1 hrs/day = 4.4 hrs
- 4) Total: 15.3 hrs

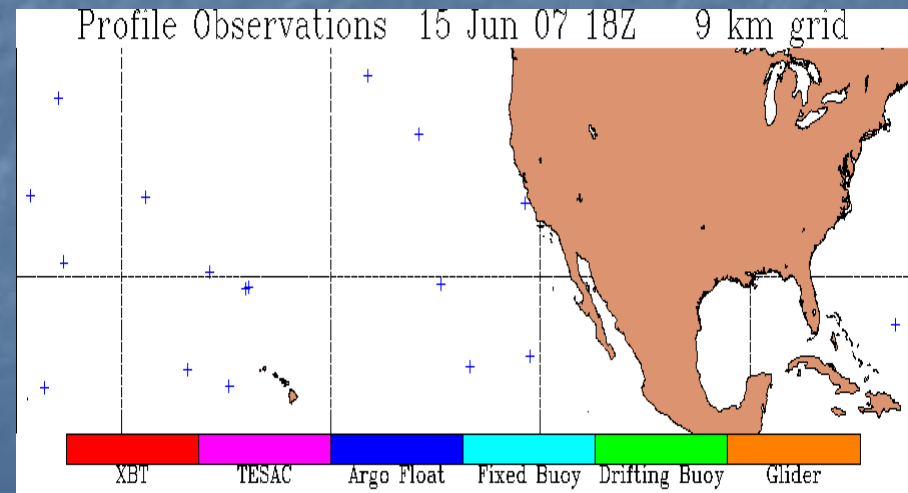
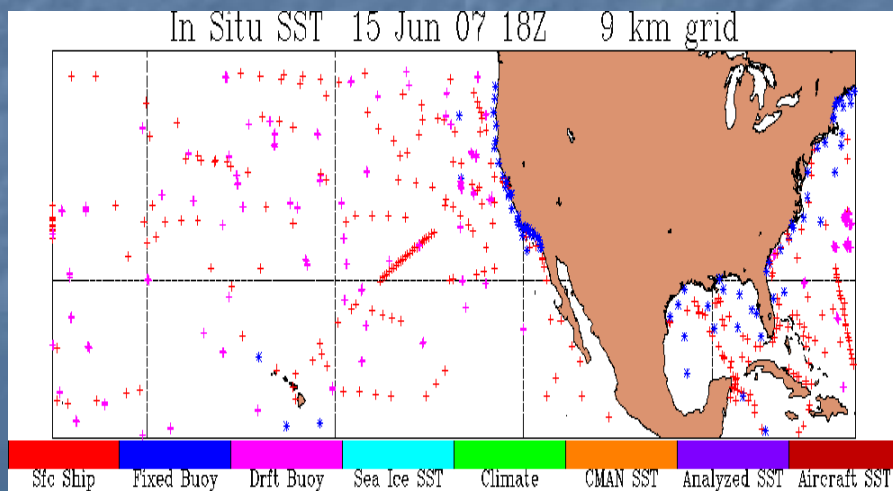
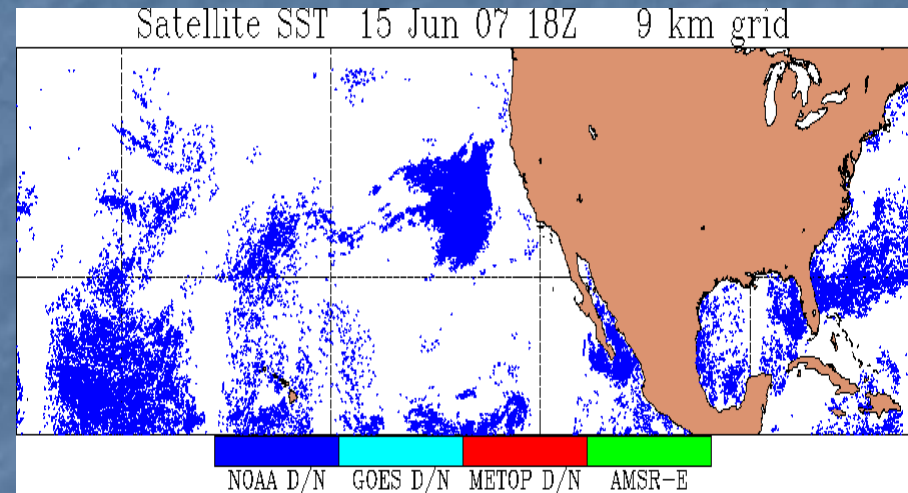
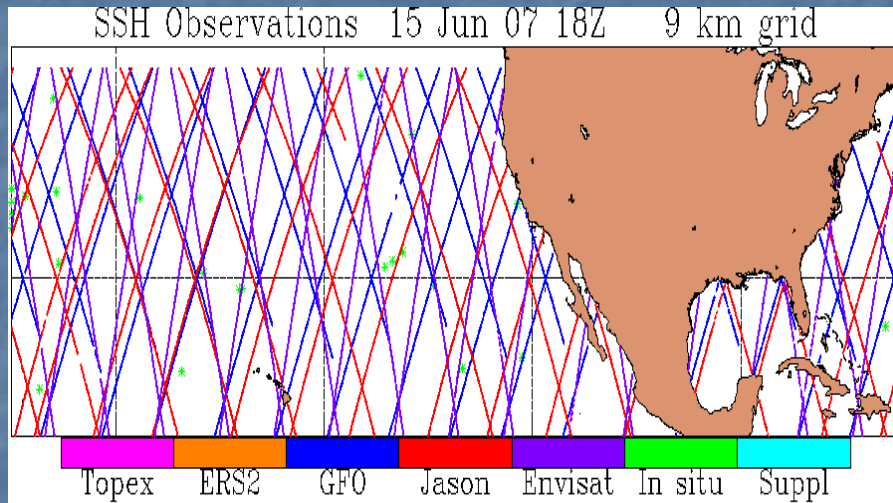
* Timings do not include PIPS coupling; assimilation in the Mercator part of grid only

Data Assimilation Subregions

Overlaid on SSH valid on 9 June 2007



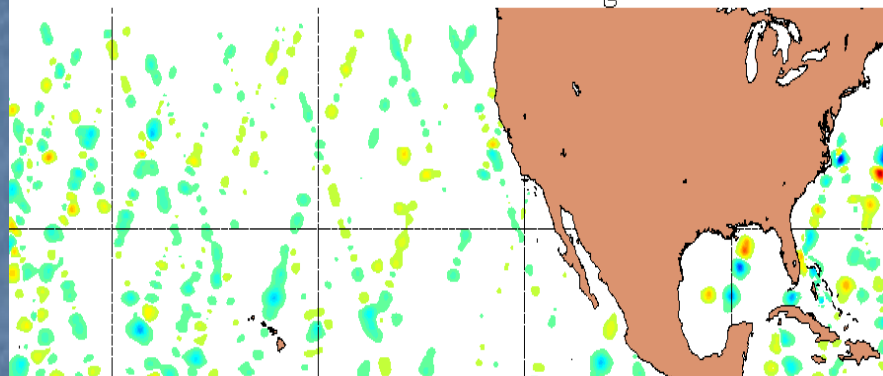
NCODA Observation Locations



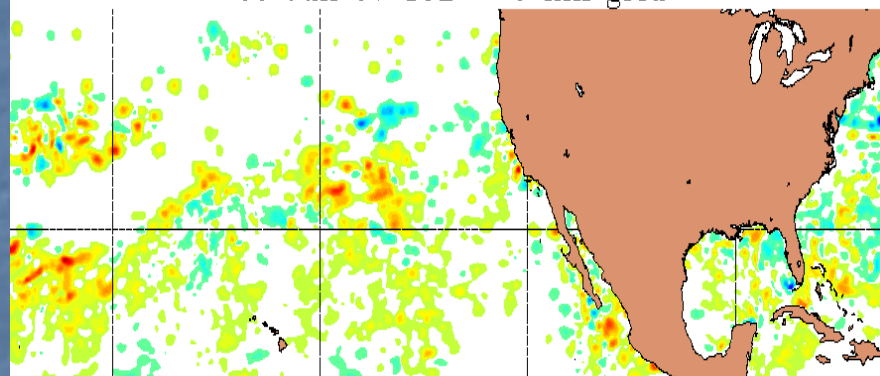
Sea Surface Height and Temperature Increments

9 June 2007

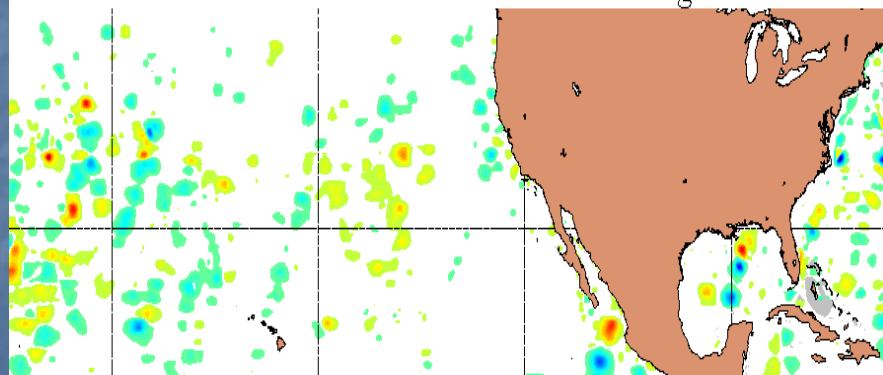
SSH Analyzed Increment (M)
09 Jun 07 18Z 9 km grid



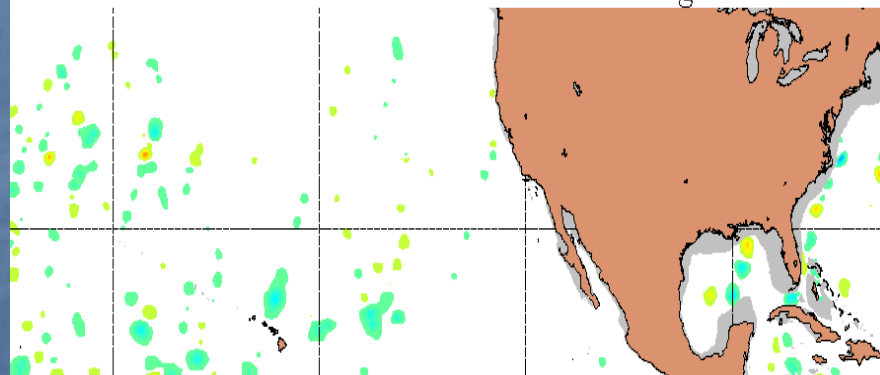
SST Analyzed Increment (C)
09 Jun 07 18Z 9 km grid



Temperature Analyzed Increment (C) 36 M Depth
09 Jun 07 18Z Tau 000 9 km grid

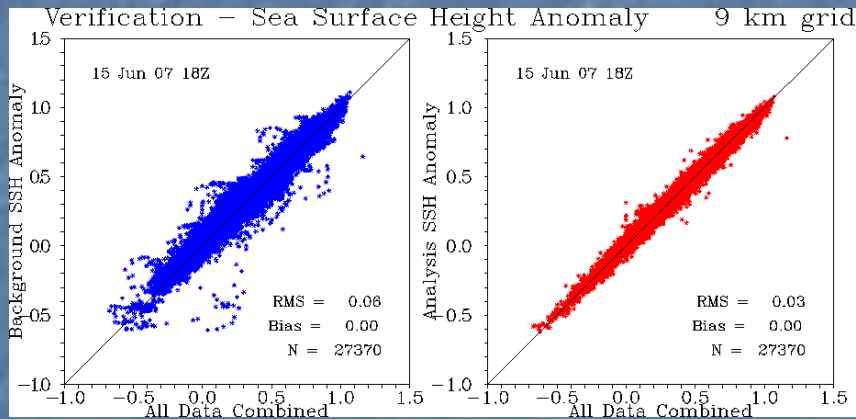


Temperature Analyzed Increment (C) 300 M Depth
09 Jun 07 18Z Tau 000 9 km grid

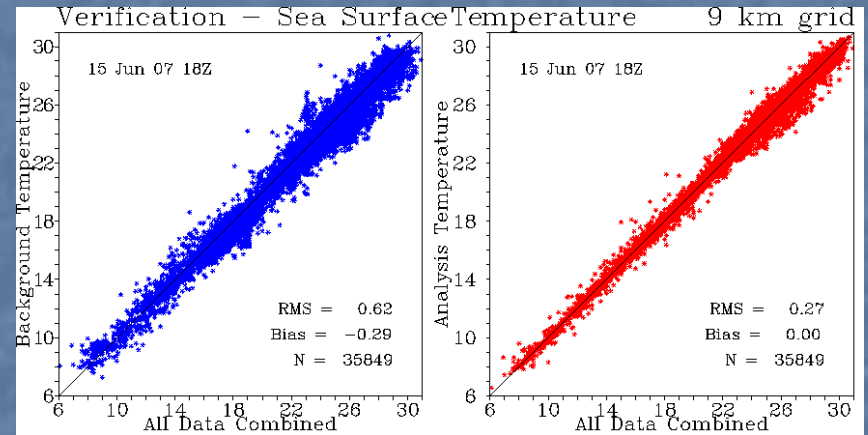


NCODA verification

SSH verification



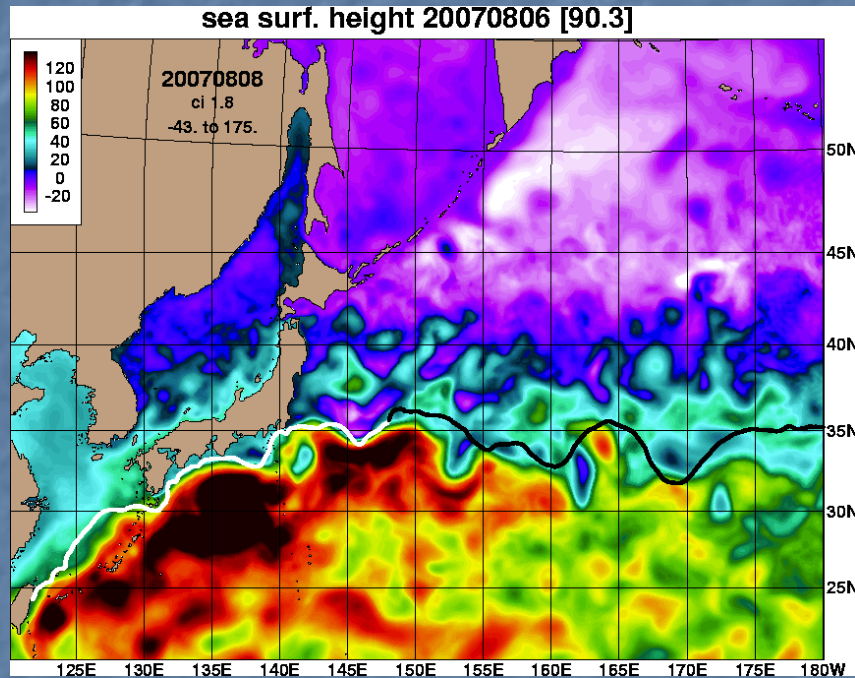
SST verification



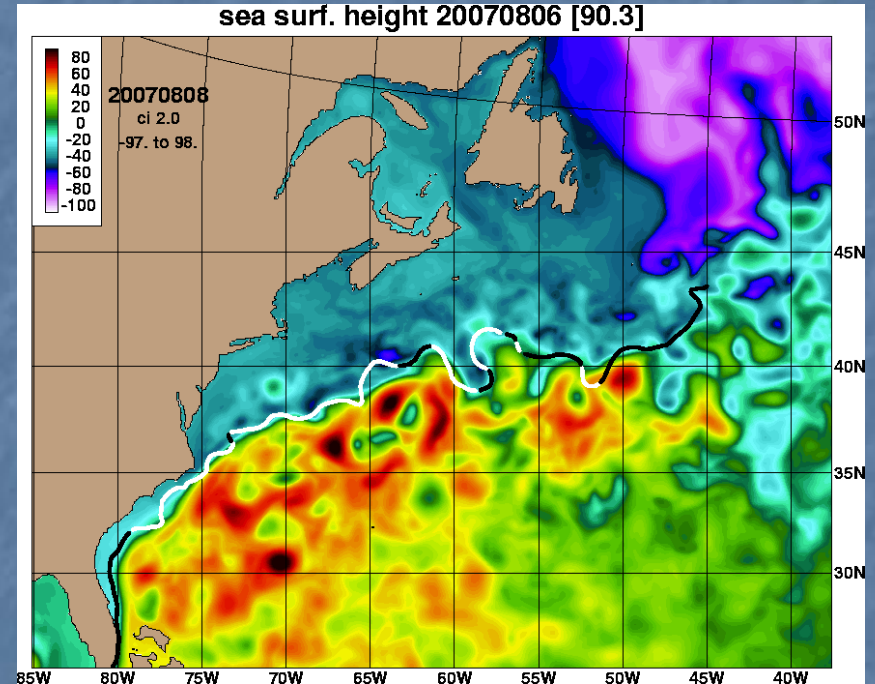
Data Assimilation in Global HYCOM

Gulf Stream and Kuroshio SSH with SST-based frontal analysis overlaid

6 August 2007



6 August 2007

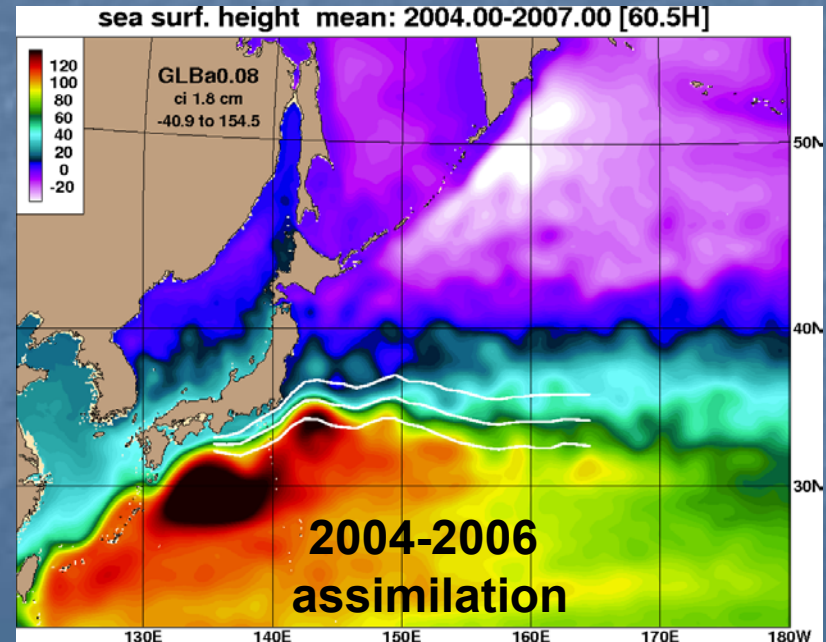
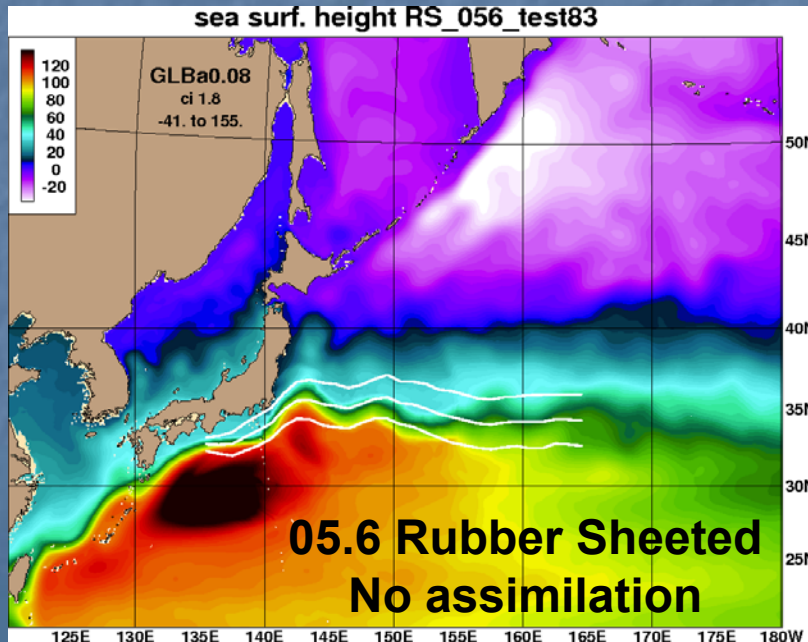
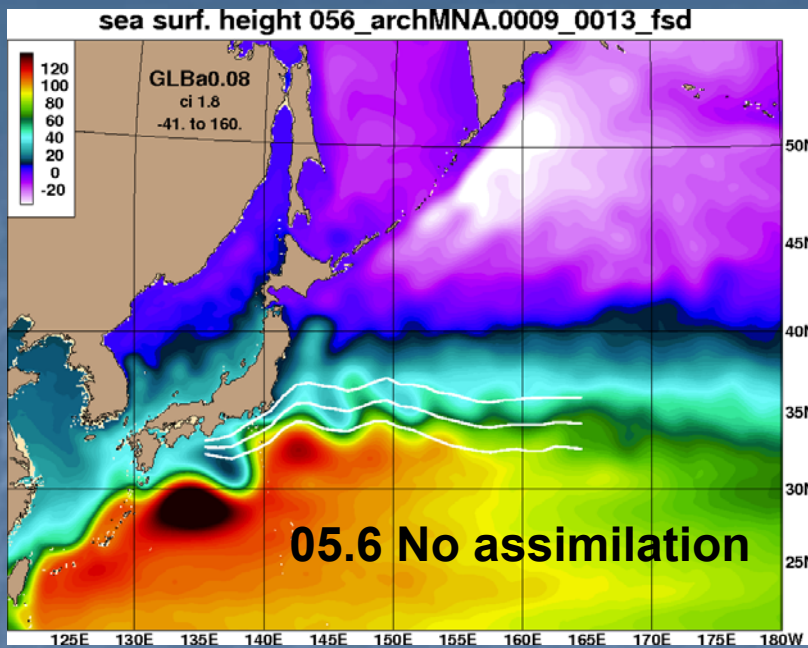


Frontal analysis < 4 days old = white,
analysis \geq 4 days old = black

1/12° Global HYCOM

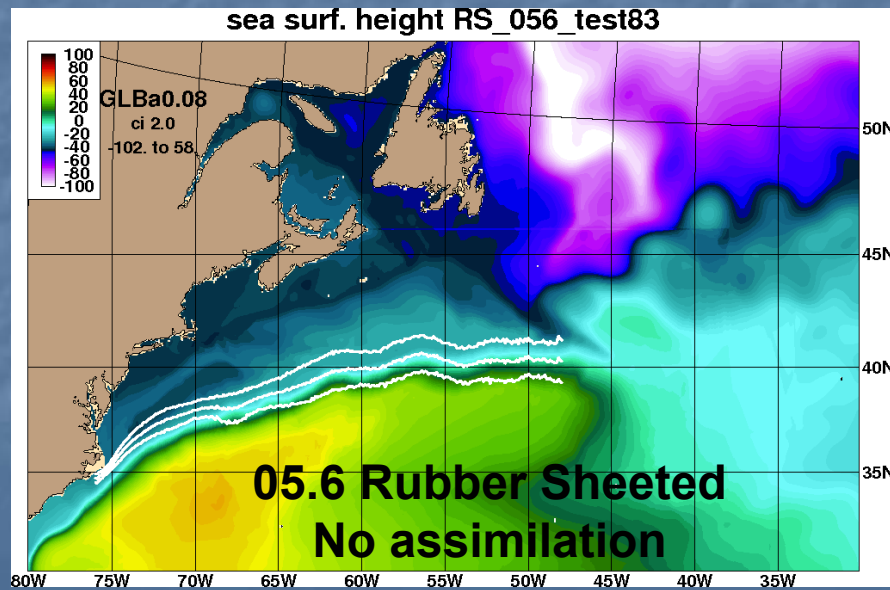
Mean SSH

Kuroshio region



White lines are the mean position and +/- 1 stdv

Figure 1 is a map of the North Atlantic showing sea surface height (SSH) anomalies. The map is titled "sea surf. height mean: 2004.00-2007.00 [60.5H]". A color bar on the left indicates SSH values from -100 to 100 cm, with a contour interval of 2.0 cm. The map shows the coastline of North America and the British Isles. A white line indicates the 2004-2006 Assimilation period. The map is labeled with "GLBa0.08" and "ci 2.0 cm". The map shows a large area of negative SSH anomalies (purple) in the central North Atlantic, and a large area of positive SSH anomalies (yellow/green) in the western North Atlantic. The 2004-2006 Assimilation period is marked by a white line that follows the coast of North America and extends into the western North Atlantic.

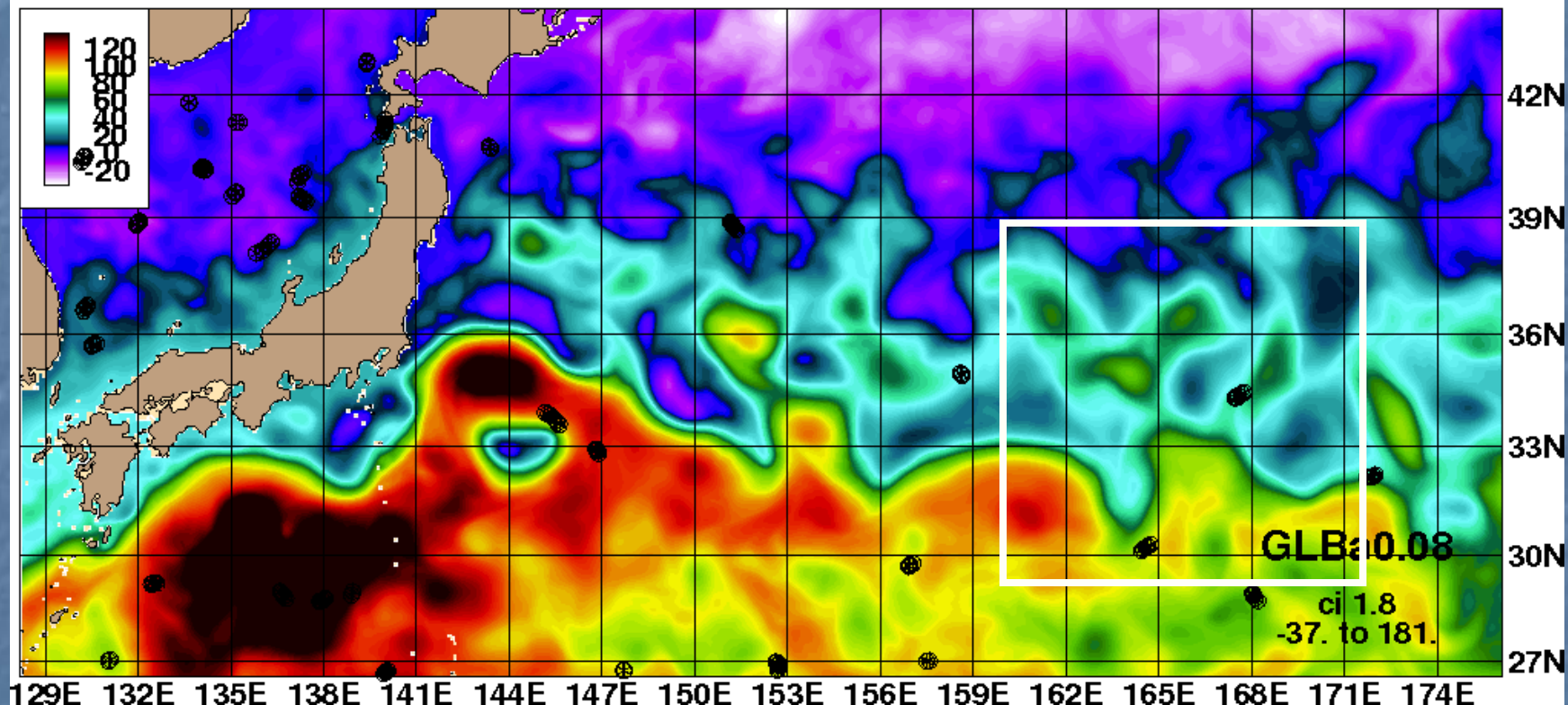


White lines are the mean position and ± 1 stdv

1/12° Global HYCOM

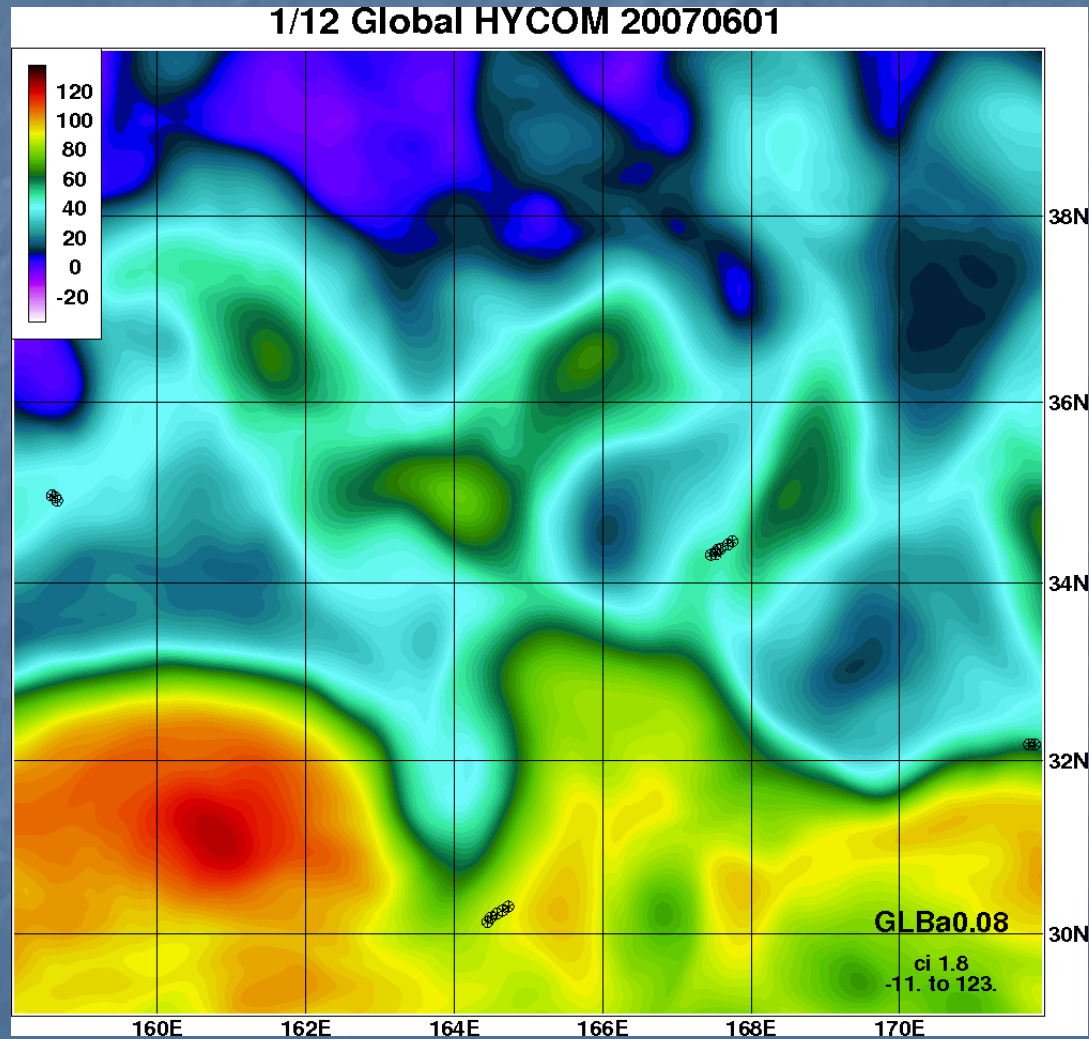
SSH and surface drifters

1/12 Global HYCOM 20070601



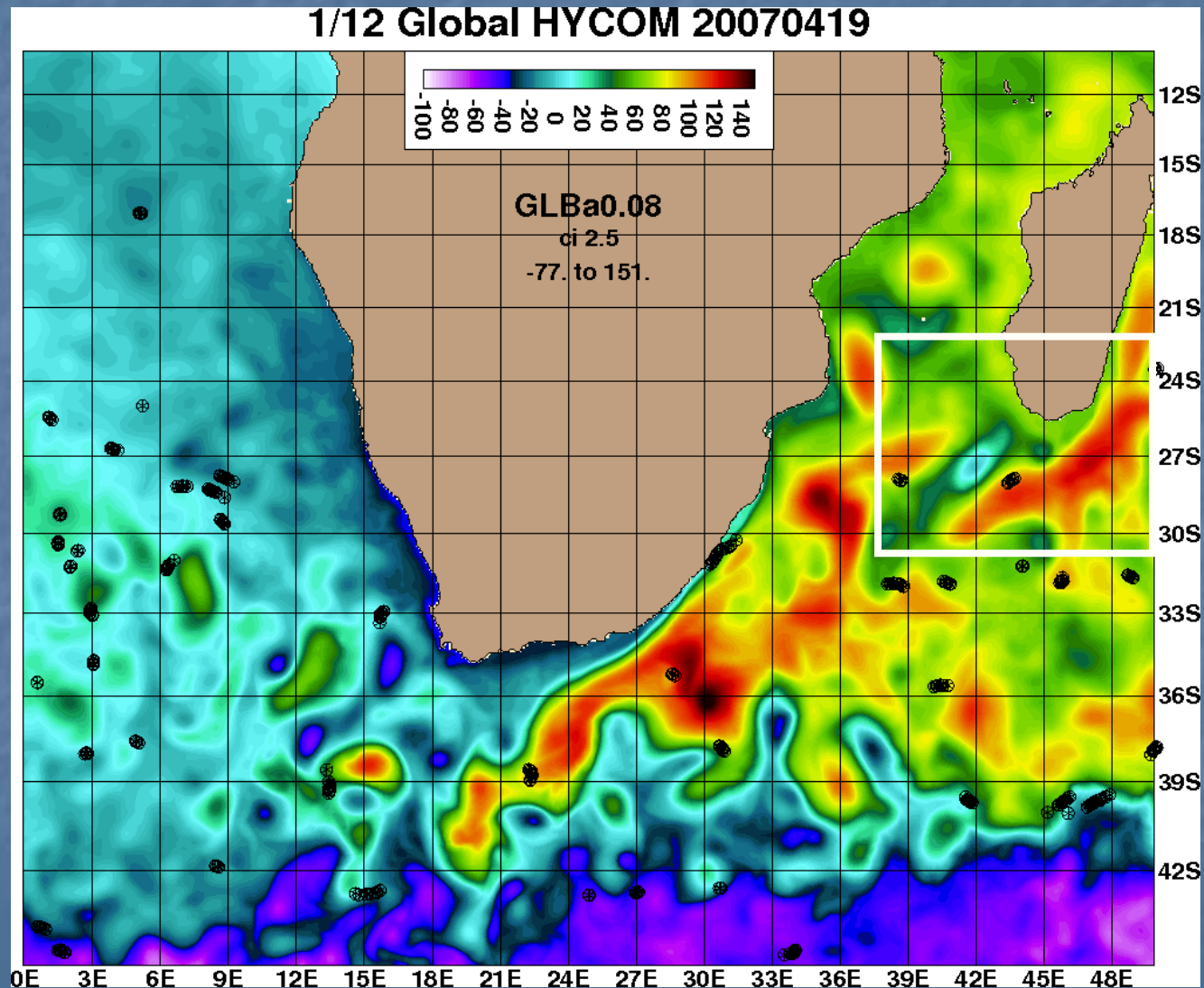
1/12° Global HYCOM

SSH and surface drifters



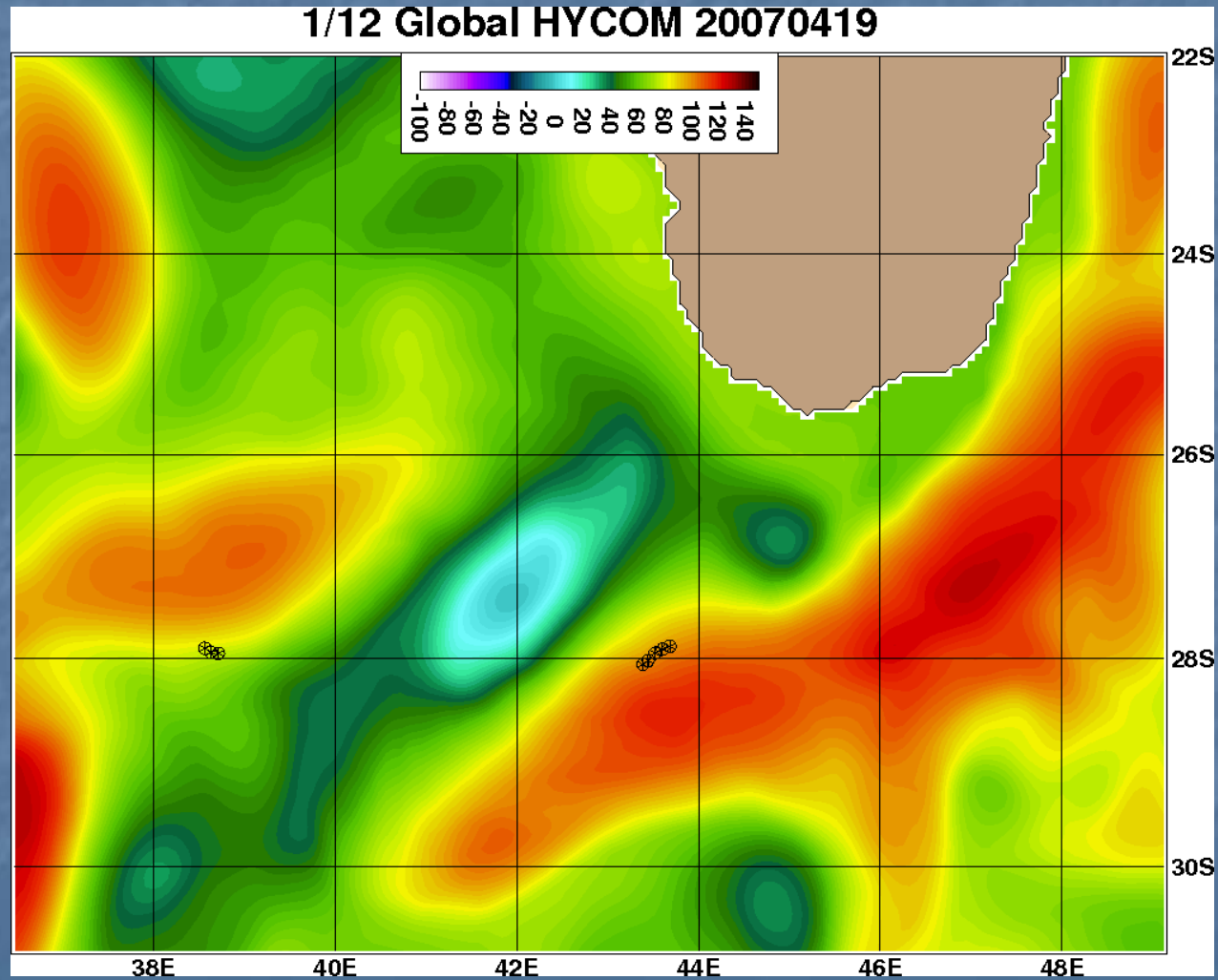
1/12° Global HYCOM

SSH and surface drifters



1/12° Global HYCOM

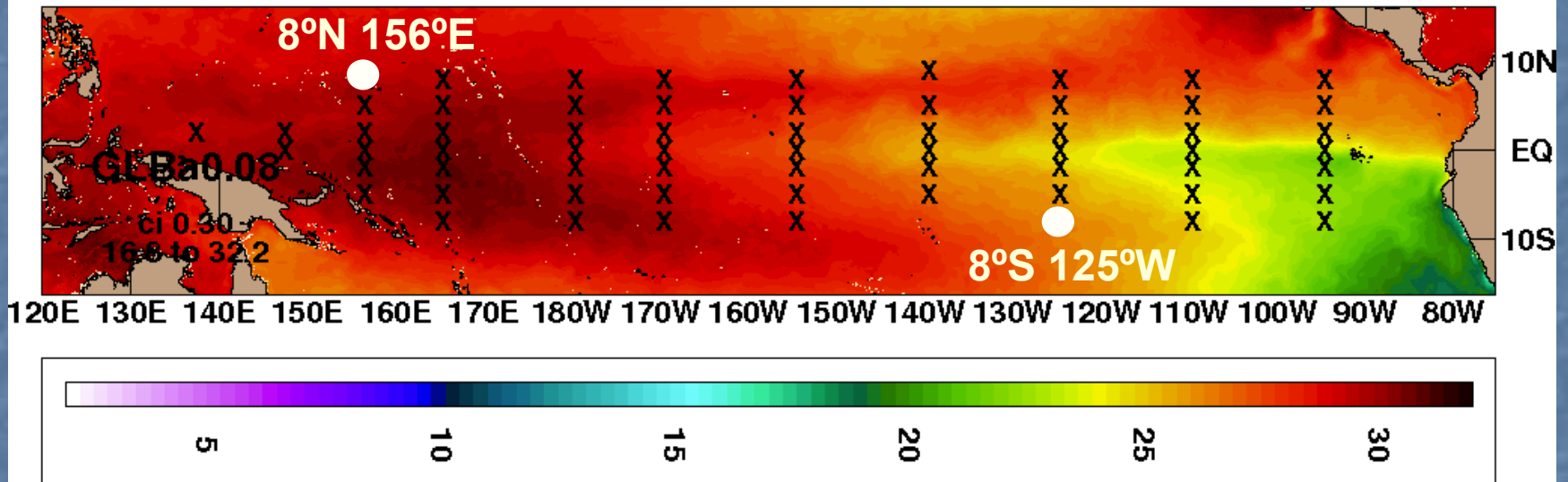
SSH and surface drifters



1/12° Global HYCOM

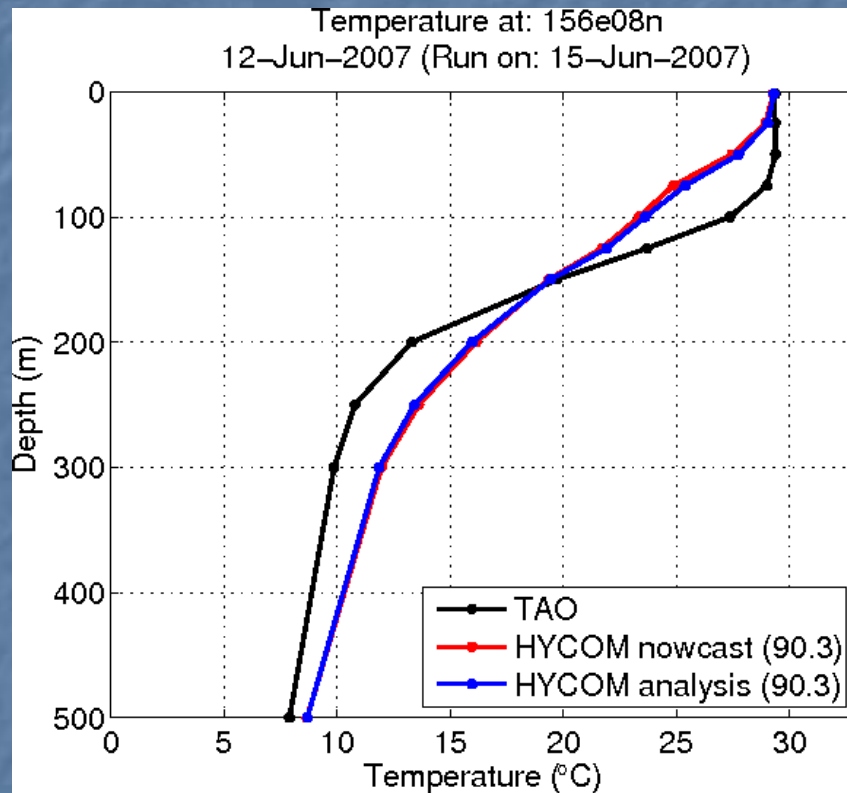
Position of TAO/TRITON

Mean sea surface temperature January 2004 (60.5)

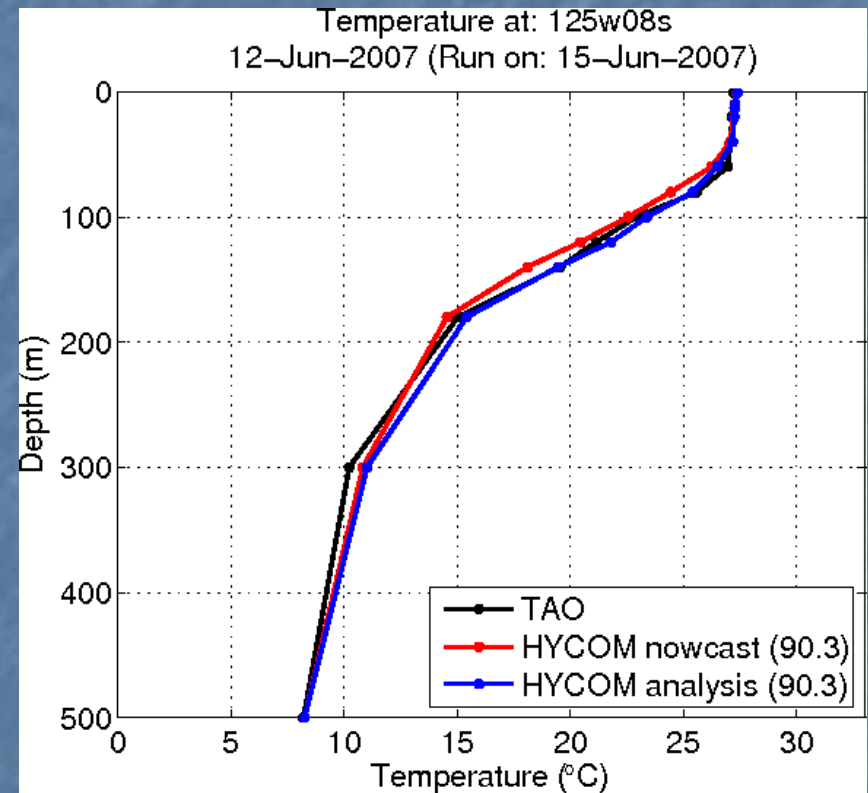


Vertical temperature profiles

8°N 156°E



8°S 125°W



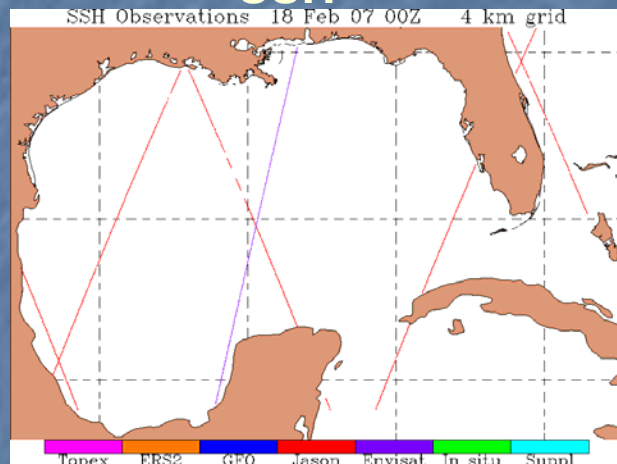
1/25° Gulf of Mexico HYCOM CONFIGURATION

- Horizontal grid: 1/25° (517 x 349 grid points, 4 km spacing on average)
- 18°N to 31°N
- 20 vertical coordinates
- Bathymetry: real coastline (minimum depth 2m)
- Surface forcing from FNMOC/NOGAPS
- Monthly river runoff
- Nested Boundary:
relaxation to the 1/12° Atlantic HYCOM climatological T, S, U and V along open boundary

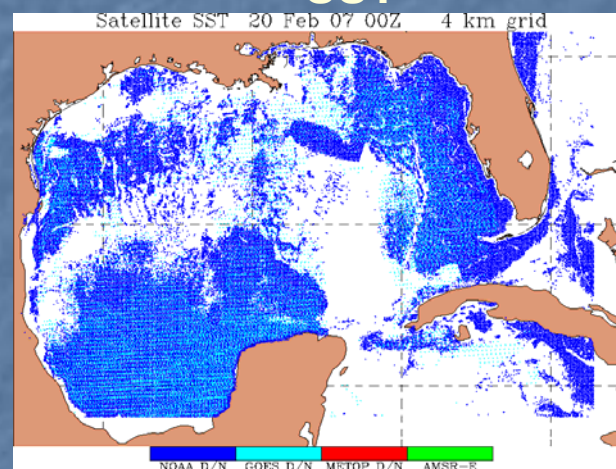
1/25° Gulf of Mexico HYCOM

NCODA observations 20 February to 21 March 2007

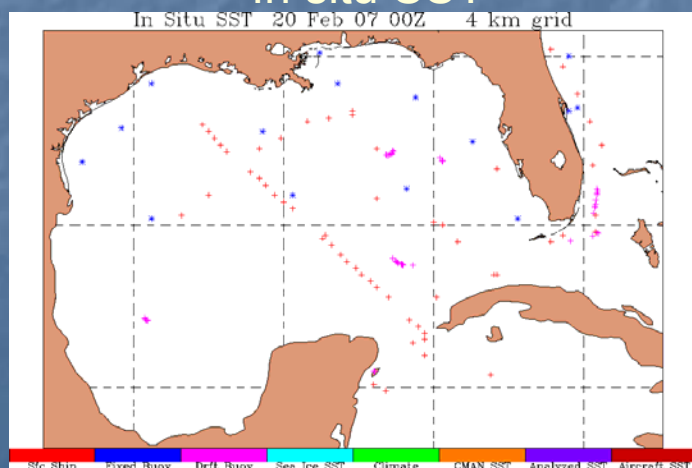
SSH



SST



In situ SST

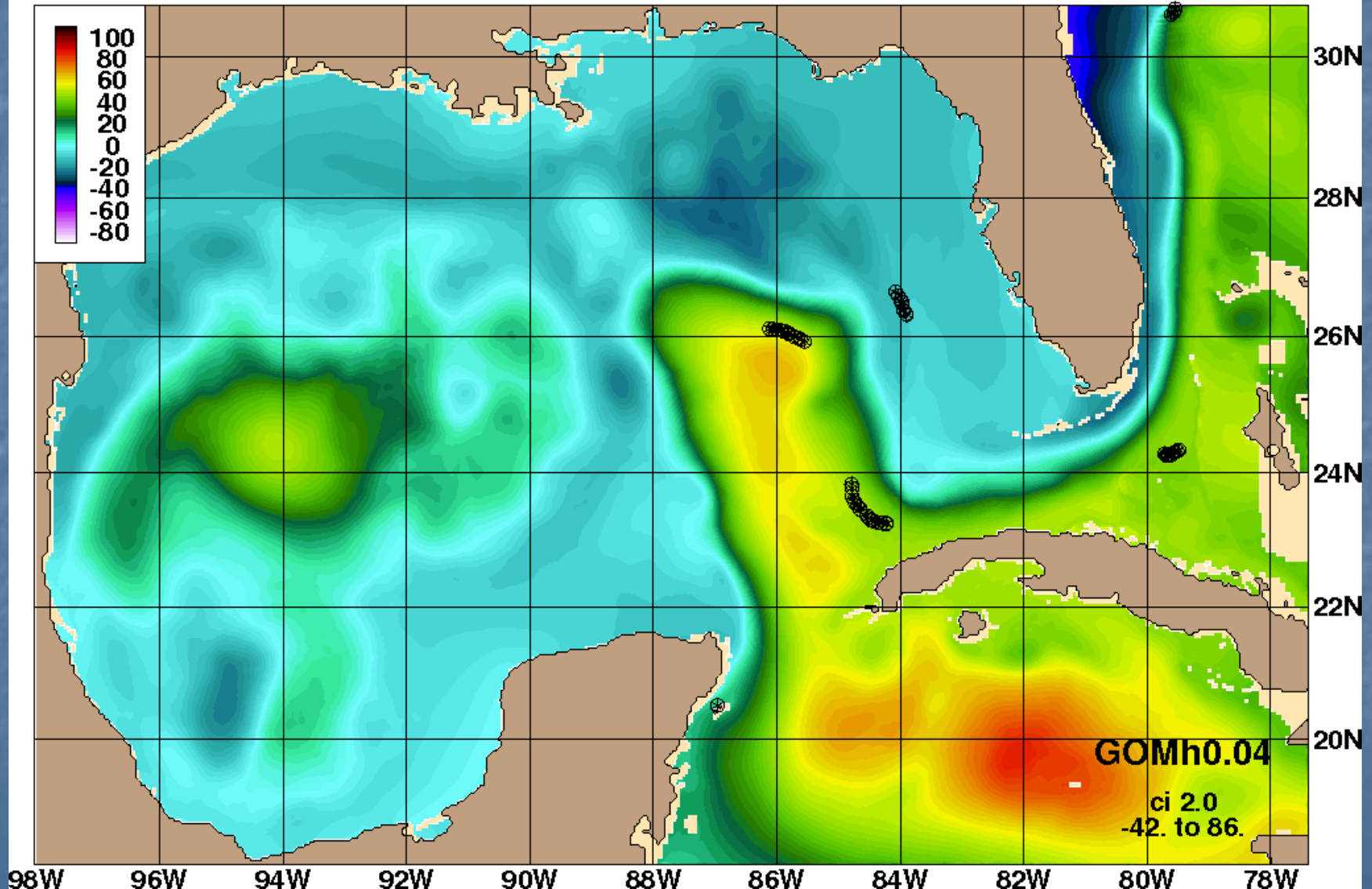


Profiles

Profiles not available

1/25° GULF OF MEXICO HYCOM

1/25 GOM (90.1) 2007022700



New Data Assimilation Subregions Overlaid on SSH valid on 9 June 2007

