

HF RADAR: A KEYSTONE FOR VALIDATING HIGH-RESOLUTION OCEAN MODELS

E. Reyes, B. Mourre, J. Hernández, E. Aguiar, M. Juza, A. Orfila and J. Tintoré

ROW 2017, 19-21 SEP LÜNEBURG (GERMANY)





OUTLINE

- 1. Goal
- 2. Study area
- 3. Data set description
 - HFR & met-ocean buoy
 - Model: WMOP operational
- 4. Results HFR vs. In-situ data
- 5. Results WMOP vs. HFR data
- 6. Conclusions



01 GOAL

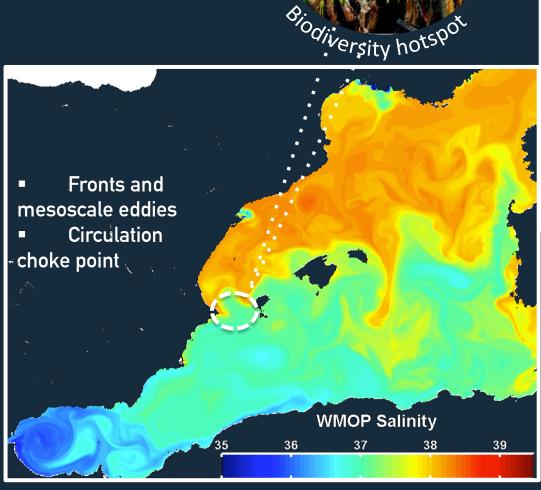
HFR vs. in-situ data

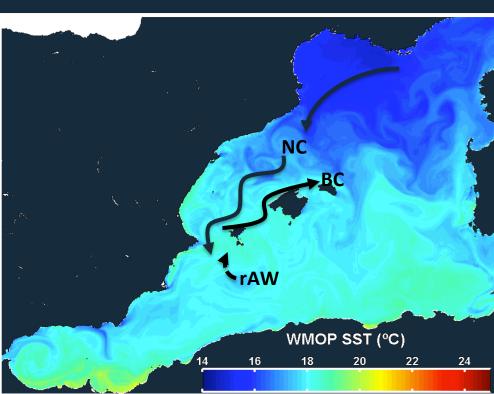
- To validate the HF radar surface currents using in-situ current observations
- To quantify the quality of the HFR surface current measurements
- To evaluate the HFR performance
- To identify temporal periods of malfunctioning of the radar (or the buoy)

WMOP forecast model assessment vs. HFR

- To ensure that model simulation represents the dynamic of the ocean surface (prerequisite to DA)
- To characterize and understand the model errors
- To compare different versions and evaluate potential improvements







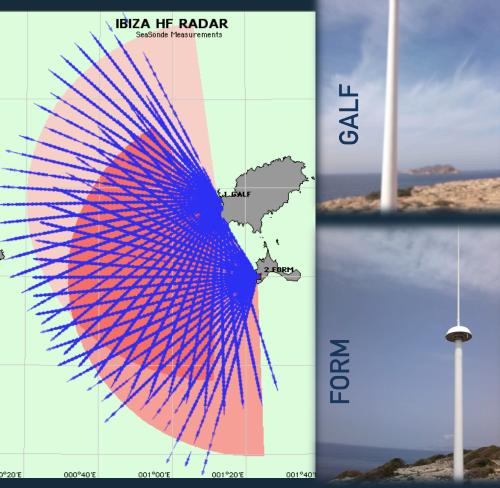
- Interaction between Atlantic and Mediterranean waters:
 - Southward NC: saltier and cooler waters
 - Northward BC: fresher and warmer waters
- Seasonality
 - Winter: larger southward transport
 - Summer: larger northward transport

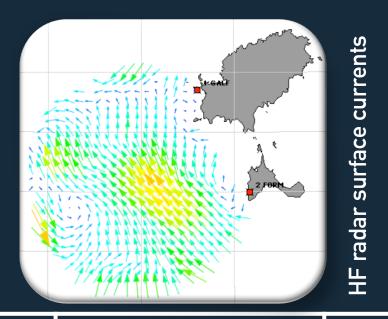




2 CODAR SeaSonde HF radar stations

Frequency= 13.5 MHz Bandwidth= 90 kHz





SETTINGS

Output interval	1 h
Grid resolution	3 km
Averaging radius	6 km
Maximum range totals	65 km
Azimuth range	5°
Range cell / resolution	1.6 km
Average Depth	~0.9 m
Resonant Bragg condition	Λ_{radar} = 22.2 m Λ_{wav} =11.1 m

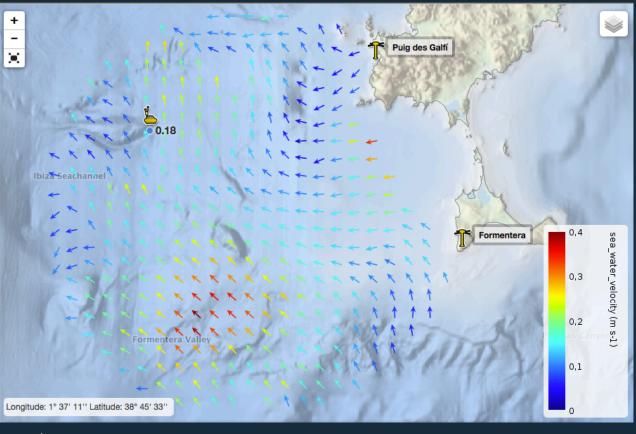






DATA SET DESCRIPTION: MET-OCEAN BUOY

Ibiza Channel Buoy- CM & ADCP



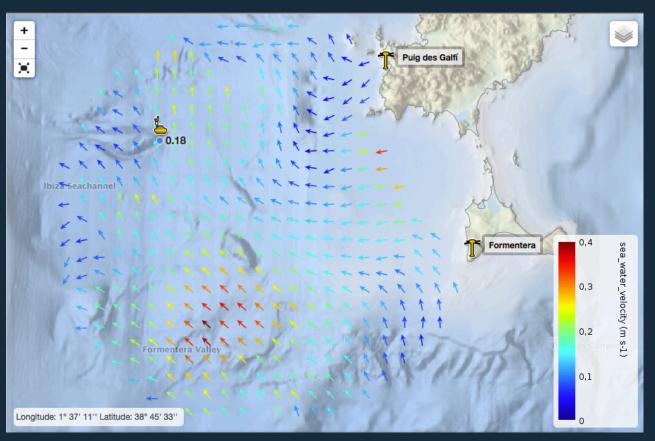
HFR total currents and meteo-buoy location

inside HFR footprint



D3 DATA SET DESCRIPTION: MET-OCEAN BUOY

Ibiza Channel Buoy- CM & ADCP



HFR total currents and meteo-buoy location inside HFR footprint

- Inside HFR total footprint
- NRE data availability
- Comparable depth of
 measurements with HFR

CM (SCB-DCS002) CM [depth]= 1.5 m

ADCP (SONTEK002) ADCP [depth] = 5-125 m

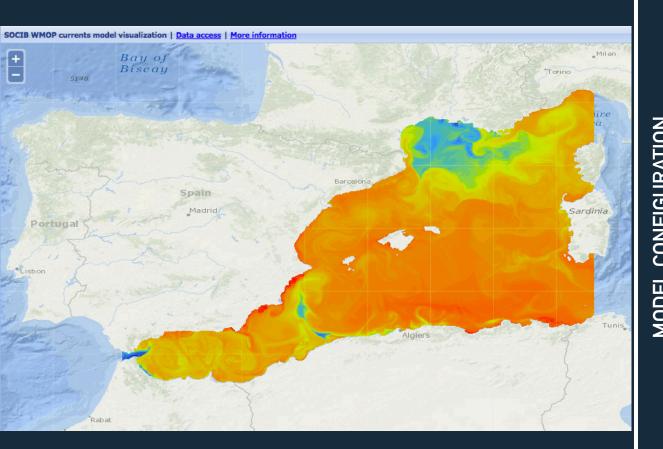
Deployed: 24th Sep.2013 Loc: 38°49.46'N / 0° 47.02 W Distance: 40 km from GALF 55 km from FORM Distance CM-closest radar grid point = 1400 m Re-deployed: Jun.2015 Re-deployed: Jun.2017





D3 DATA SET DESCRIPTION: WMOP FORECASTING SYSTEM

WMOP (Westerm Mediterranean OPerational)



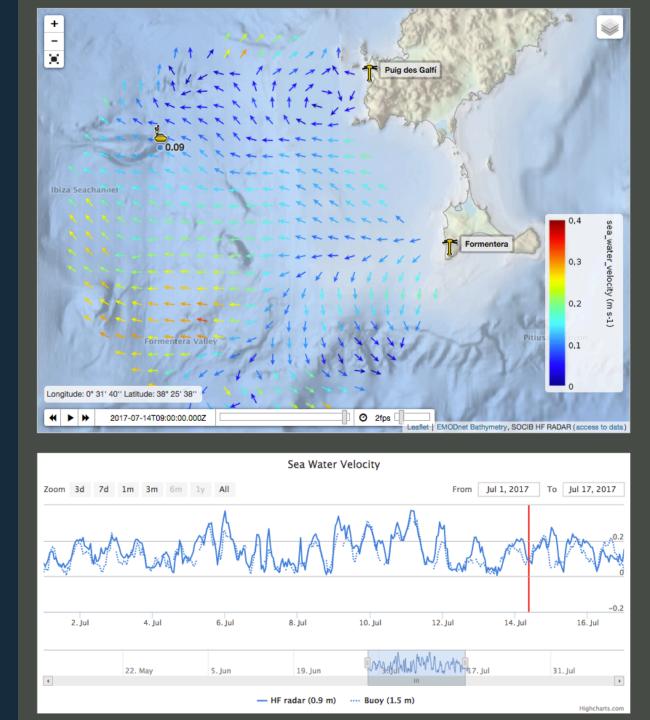
WMOP model spatial domain

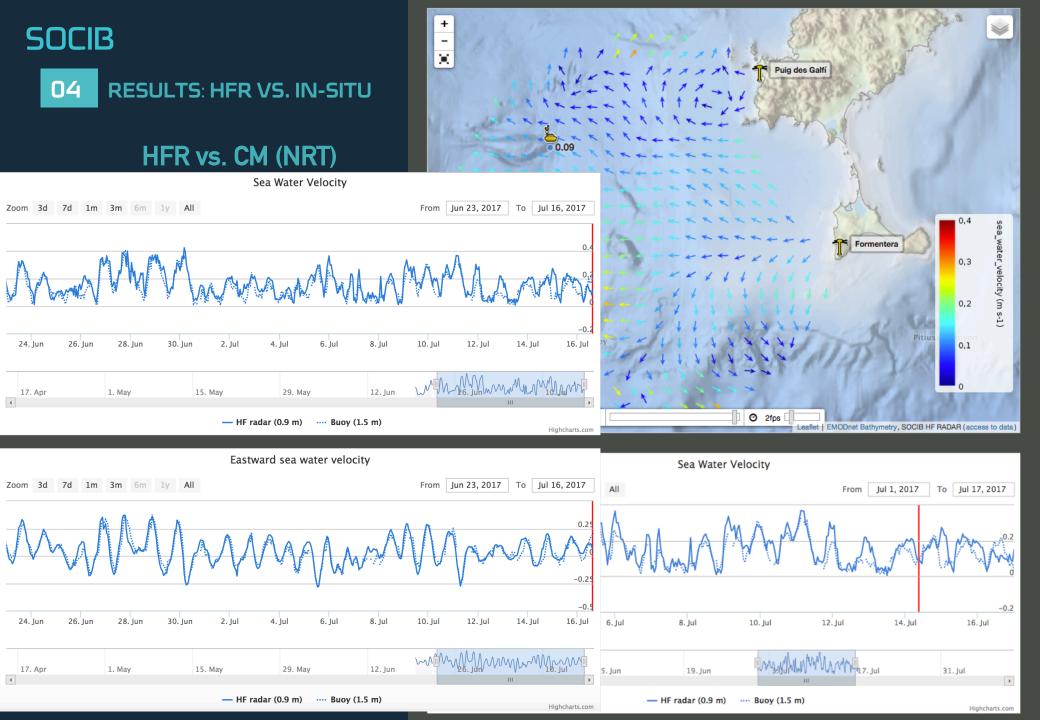
Z	Forecast Length	72 hours
	Spatial Resolution	1/50°~2 km
	Temporal Resolution	3 hours
	Temporal Coverage	27/08/2013- ongoing
	Update frequency	Daily
MUDEL CUNFIGURATION	Atm Forcing HIRLAM	3h; 1/20°
	Tides	NO
	Rivers	6
	Open boundaries	MED-MFC
	Assimilation	No
	Analysis release freq	Weekly (on Tuesday)
	Variables (3D, 13 levels)	Tem; Sal; U&V

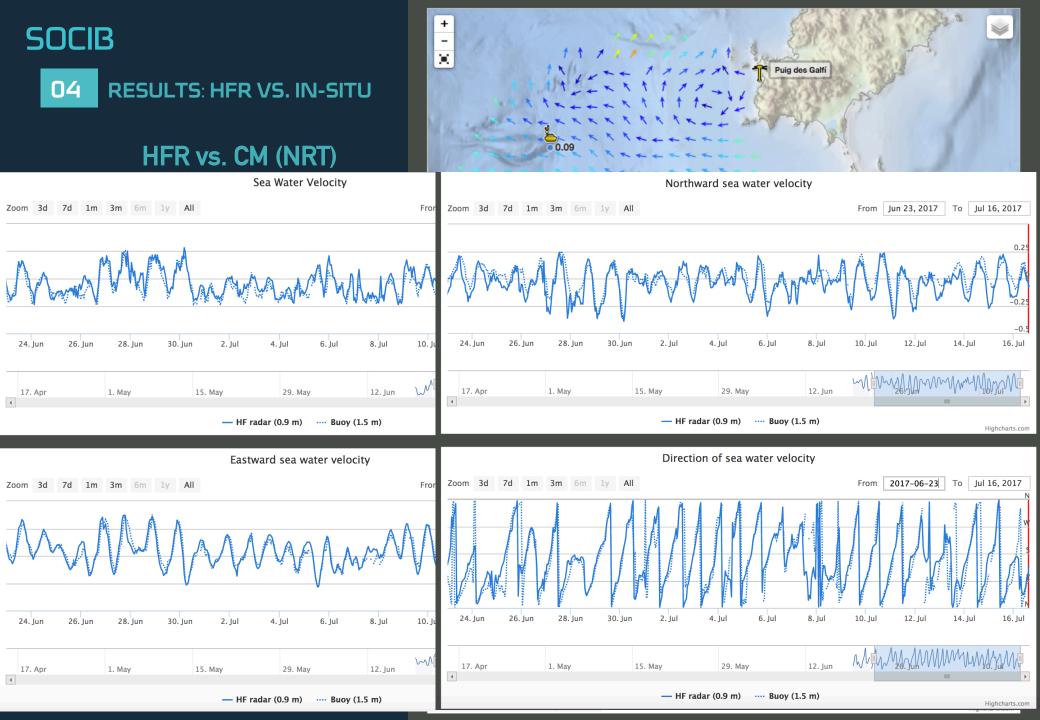


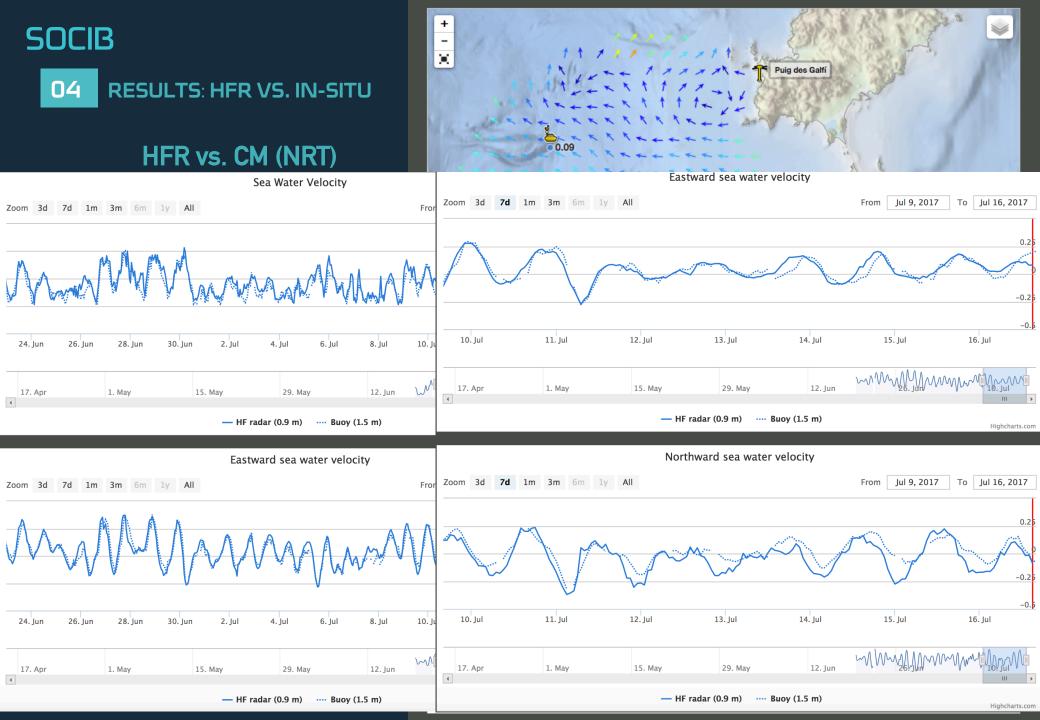


HFR vs. CM (NRT)





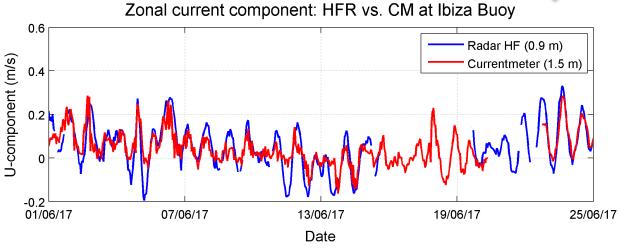




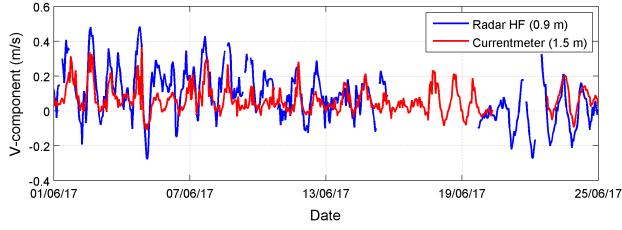
O4 RESULTS: HFR VS. IN-SITU

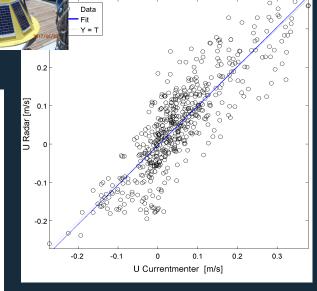


HFR vs. CM (DM) – June 2017



Meridional current component: HFR vs. CM at Ibiza Buoy



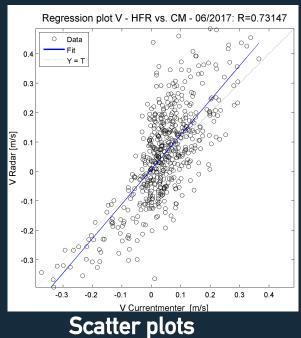


pression plot U - HFR vs. CM

SOCIB

R=0.85005

- 06/2017:



Time series

SOCIB SOCIB gression plot U - HFR vs. CM - 06/2017: R=0.85005 **RESULTS: HFR VS. IN-SITU** 04 Data HFR vs. CM (DM) – June 2017 0.2 00 QC Current Speed: HFR vs. CM at Ibiza Buoy U Radar [m/s] 0 9 Currentmeter velocity Radar HF (0.9 m):83.1944 % QC=1|2 8 **CODAR** velocity Currentmeter (1.5 m):99.5475 % QC=1|2 7 6 6 -0.1 5 5 4 -0.2 3 -0.2 SQ -0.1 0.1 0.2 0.3 2 U Currentmenter [m/s] g Regression plot V - HFR vs. CM - 06/2017: R=0.73147 13/06/17 01/06/17 07/06/17 19/06/17 25/06/17 0 Data Date 04 Y = TQC Current Direction: HFR vs. CM at Ibiza Buoy Currentmeter velocity direction velocity direction 0.3 9 Radar HF (0.9 m):83.1944 % QC=1|2 8 8 0.2 Currentmeter (1.5 m):99.5475 % QC=1|2 7 / Radar [m/s] 0 1^{.0} 6 6 5 5 CODAR -0.1 3

19/06/17

Date Time series

13/06/17

2

01/06/17

07/06/17

Scatter plots

V Currentmenter [m/s]

0.4

-0.1

-0.2

-0.3

-0.3

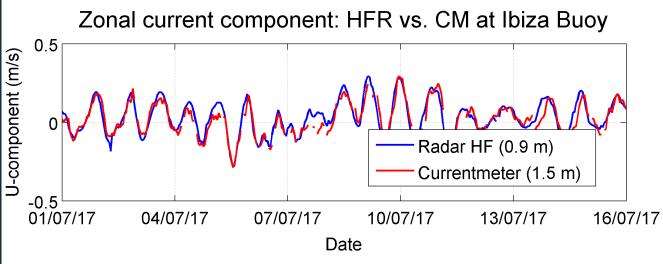
-0.2

25/06/172

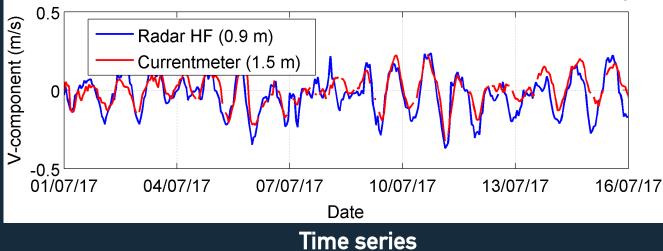


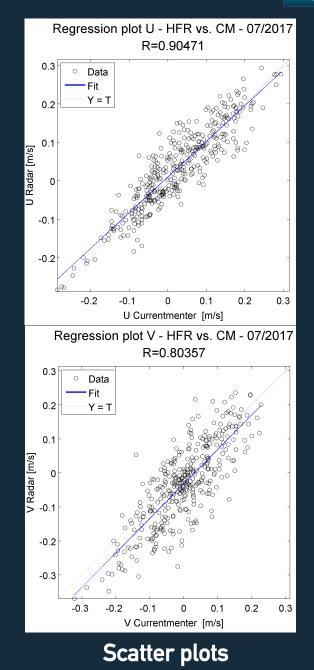
04 RESULTS: HFR VS. IN-SITU

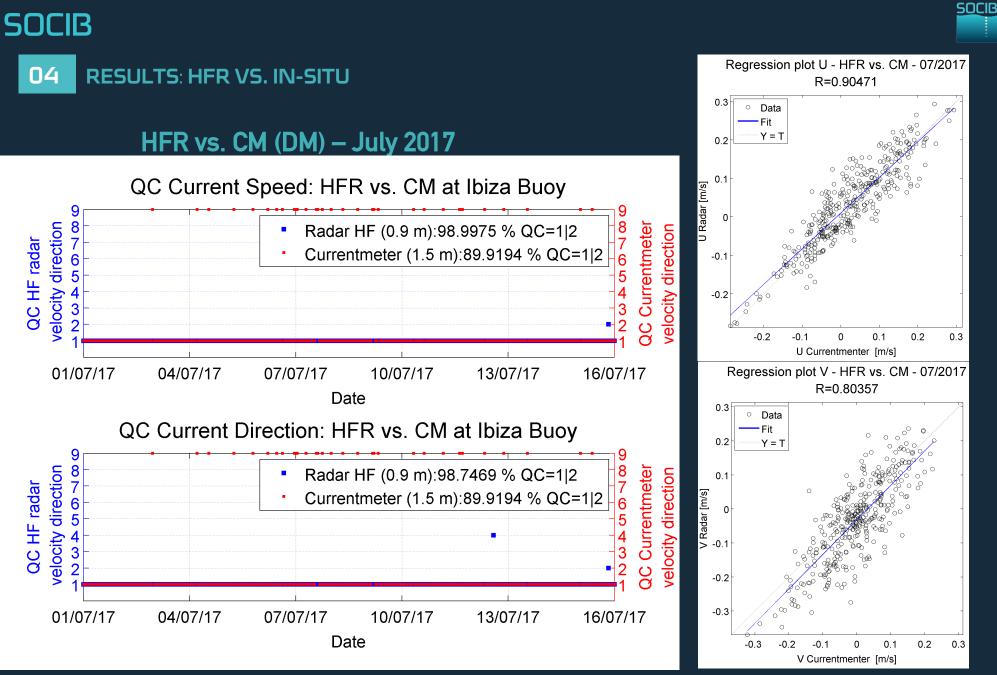
HFR vs. CM (DM) – July 2017



Meridional current component: HFR vs. CM at Ibiza Buoy







Time series

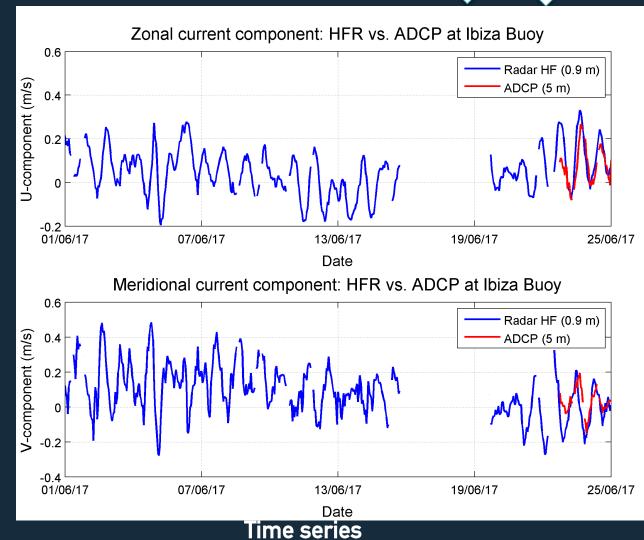
Scatter plots

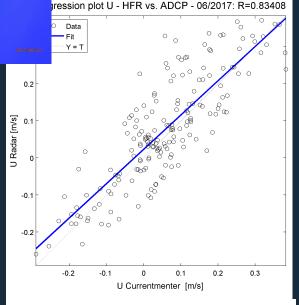






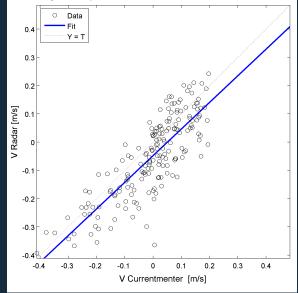
HFR vs. ADCP (DM) – June 2017





SOCIB

Regression plot V - HFR vs. ADCP - 06/2017: R=0.82533





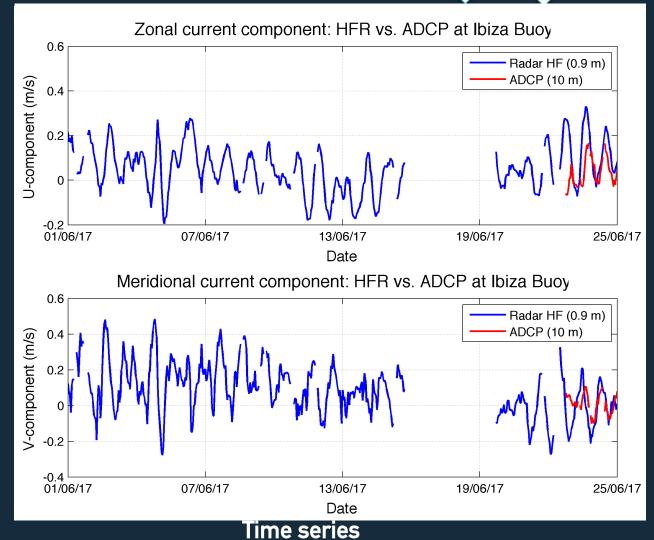


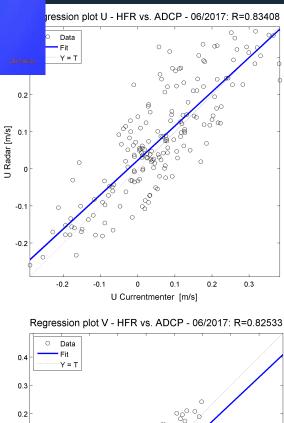
04



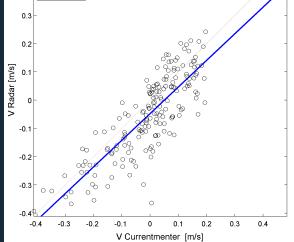
HFR vs. ADCP (DM) – June 2017

RESULTS: HFR VS. IN-SITU





SOCIB



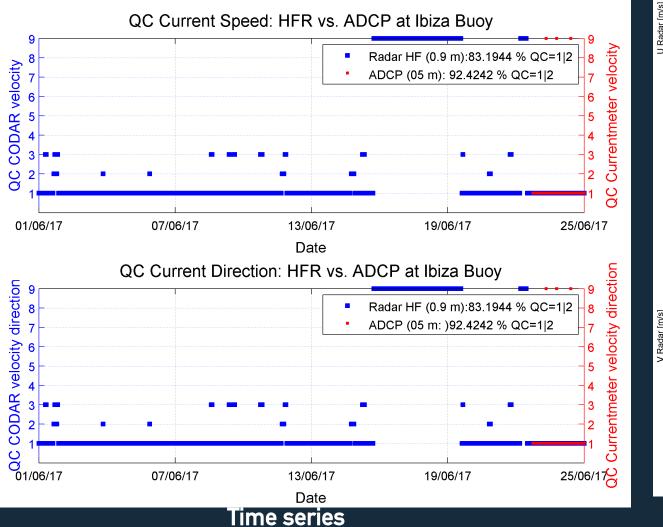
Scatter plots

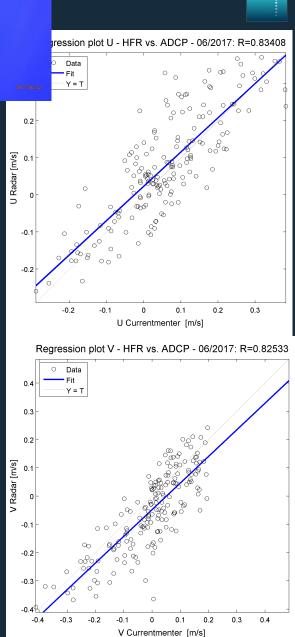






HFR vs. ADCP (DM) – June 2017





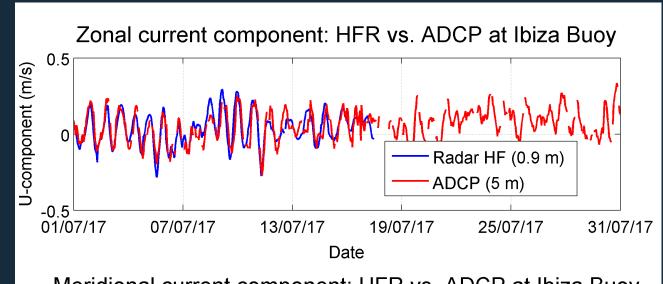
SOCIB

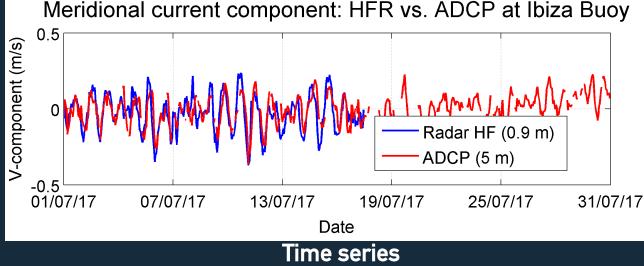
Scatter plots

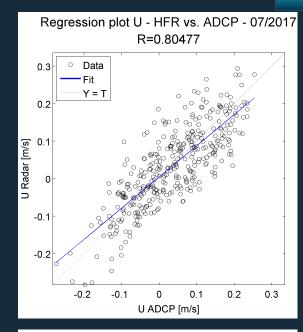


04 RESULTS: HFR VS. IN-SITU

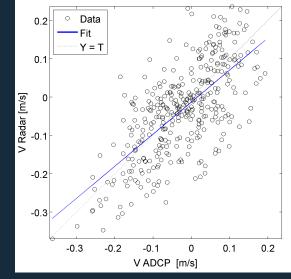
HFR vs. ADCP (DM) - July 2017







Regression plot V - HFR vs. ADCP - 07/2017 R=0.68913



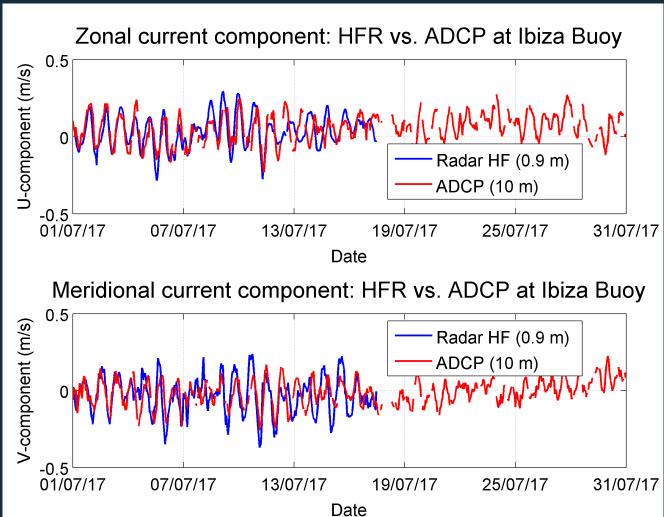
Scatter plots



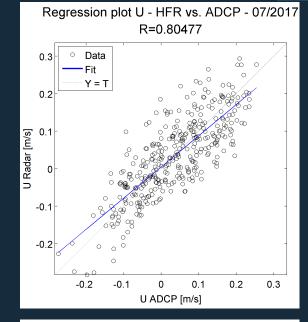


04 RESULTS: HFR VS. IN-SITU

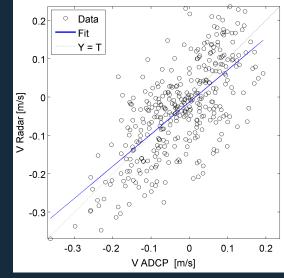
HFR vs. ADCP (DM) - July 2017



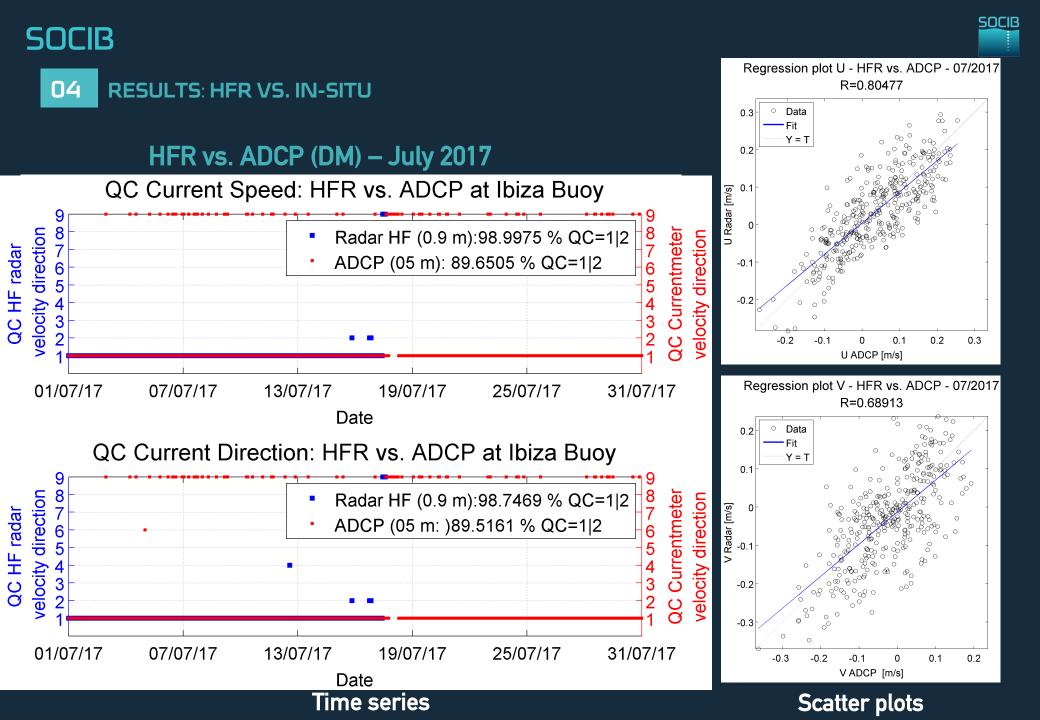
Time series



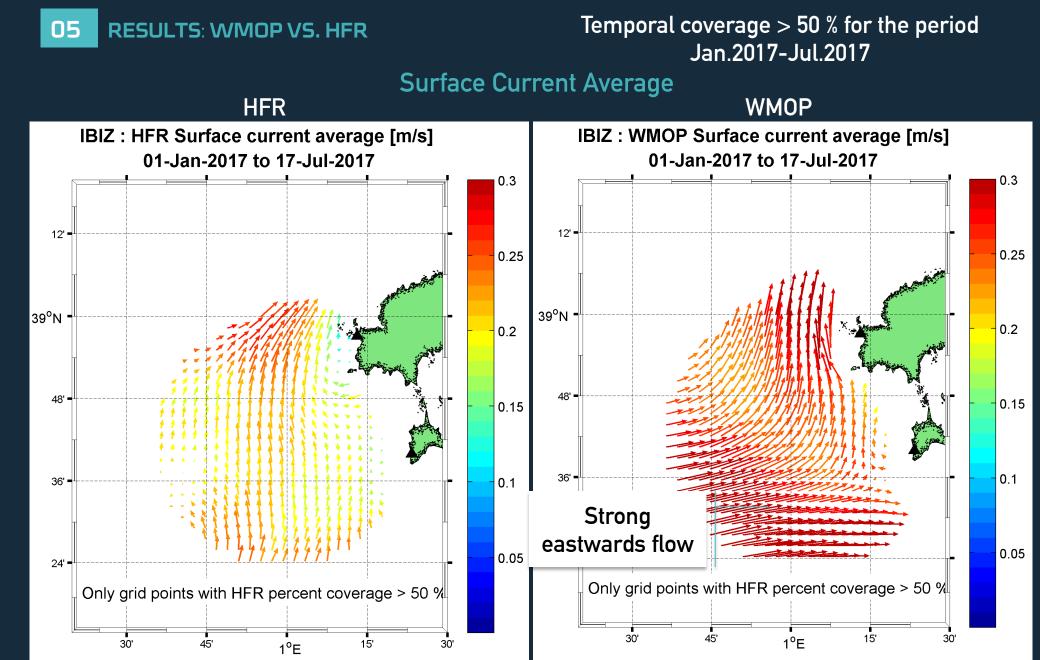
Regression plot V - HFR vs. ADCP - 07/2017 R=0.68913



Scatter plots

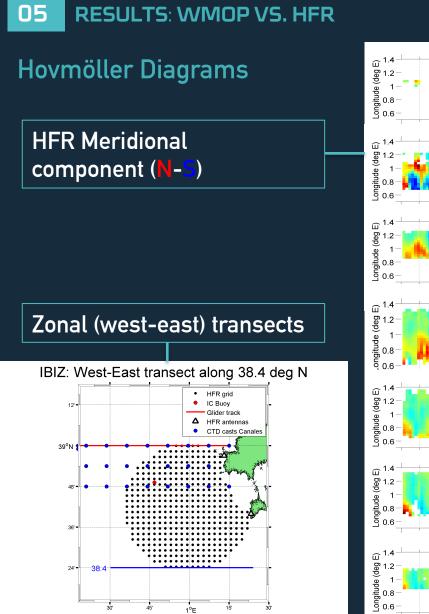








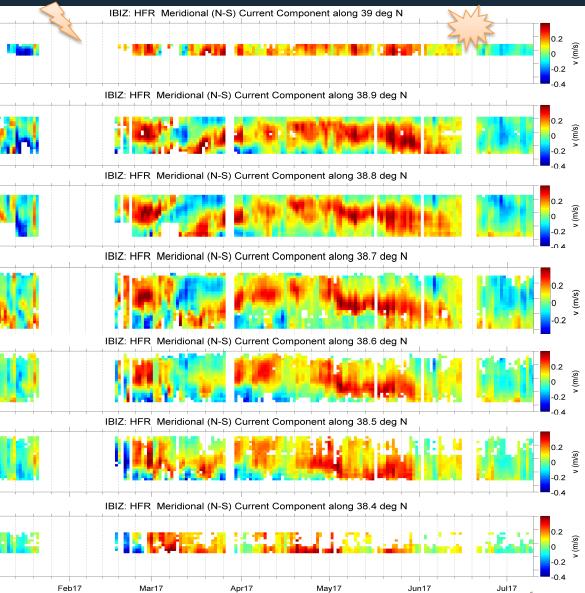




1⁰E

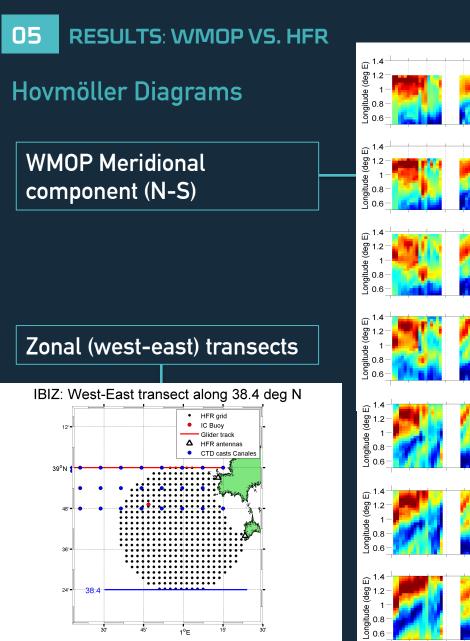
Jan17

Jan.2017-Jul.2017

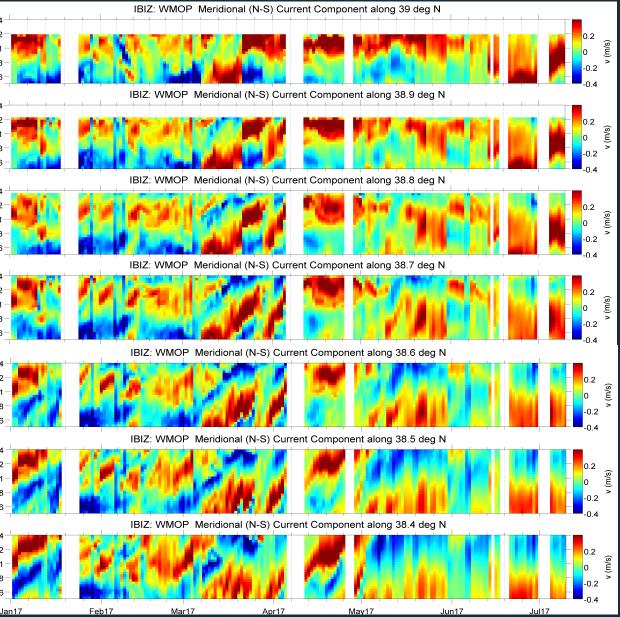


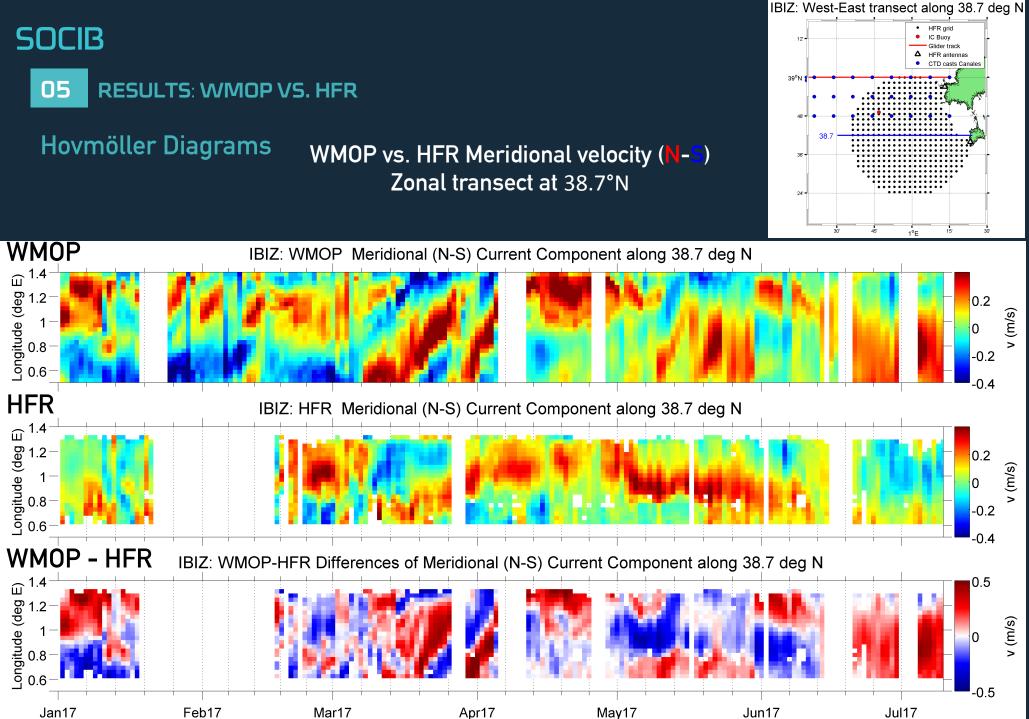


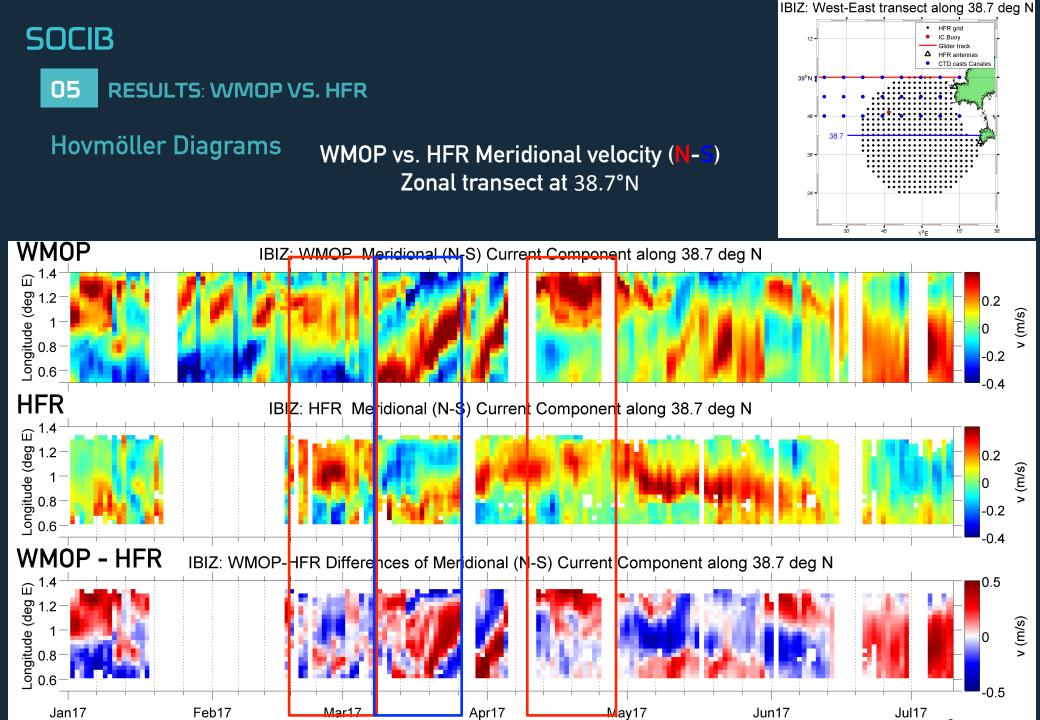


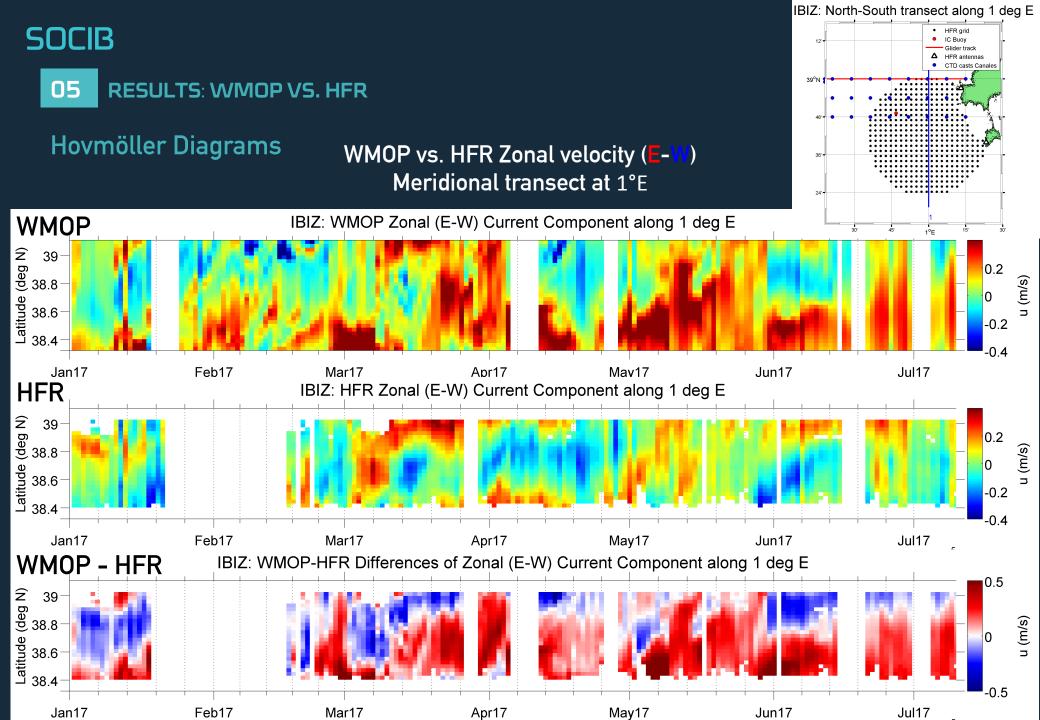


HFR Meridional











05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

Hovmöller Diagrams

WMOP vs. HFR Zonal velocity (E-W) Meridional transect at 1°E

IBIZ: North-South transect along 1 deg E

HFR grid
 IC Buoy
 Glider track
 HFR antennas
 CTD casts Canales

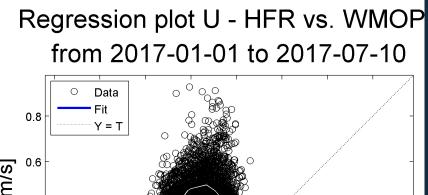
WMOP IBIZ: WMOP Zonal (E-W) Current Component along 1 deg E 1°E Catitude (deg N) 38.8 38.8 38.6 38.4 0.2 (s/ш) n 0 -0.2 -0 4 Feb17 Jan17 Apr17 Mav17 Jun17 Jul17 Mar17 **HFR** IBIZ: HFR Zonal (E-W) Current Component along 1 deg E Latitude (deg N) 38.8 38.6 38.4 0.2 n (m/s) 0 -0.2 -0.4 Jan17 Feb17 Mar17 Apr17 May17 Jun17 Jul17 WMOP - HFR IBIZ: WMOP-HFR Differences of Zonal (E-W) Current Component along 1 deg E 0.5 200 C n (m/s) 0 -0.5 Jun17 Jul17 Jan17 Feb17 Mar17 Apr17 May17



RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR 05

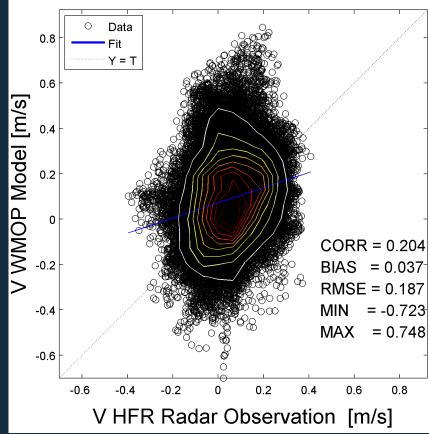
Scatter plots of error (WMOP - HFR)

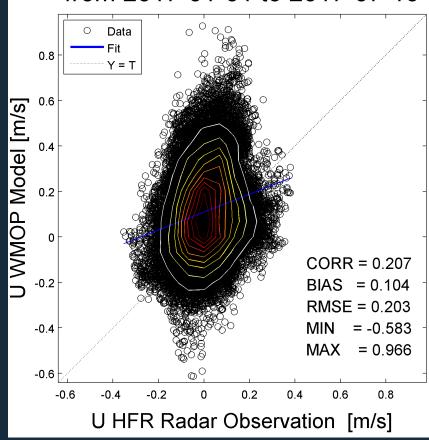
Zonal (E-W) component



Meridional (N-S) component

Regression plot V - HFR vs. WMOP from 2017-01-01 to 2017-07-10

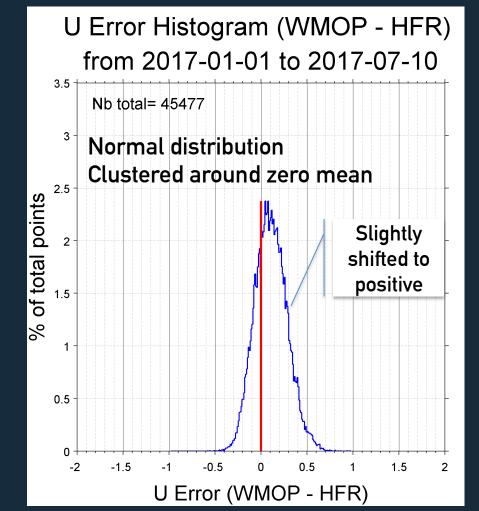




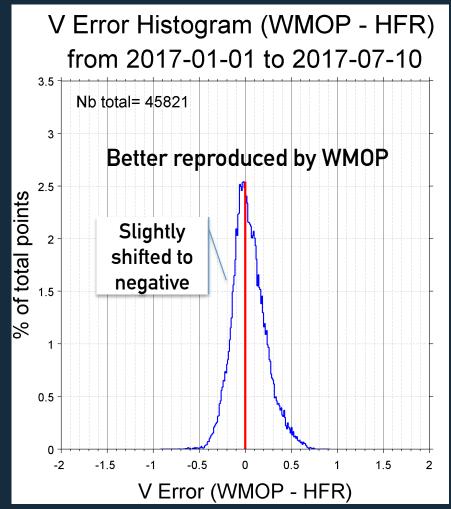


Error histograms (WMOP - HFR)

Zonal (E-W) component



Meridional (N-S) component





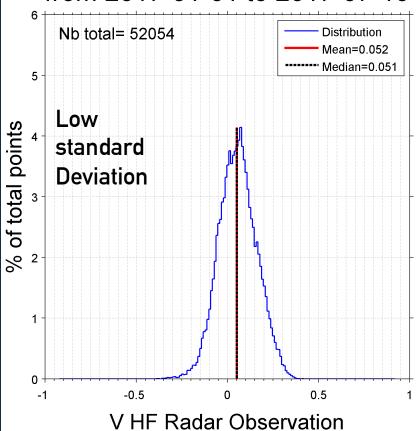
SOCIB

05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

Meridional component (N-S) value distribution

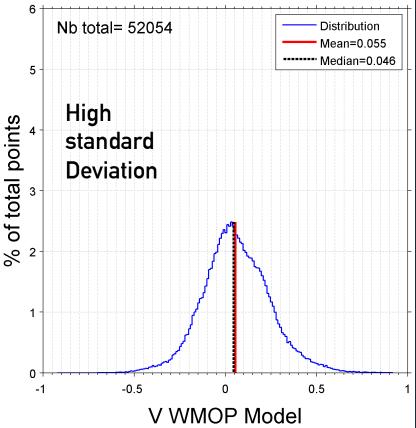
HFR

V Value Distribution (HFR) from 2017-01-01 to 2017-07-10



WMOP

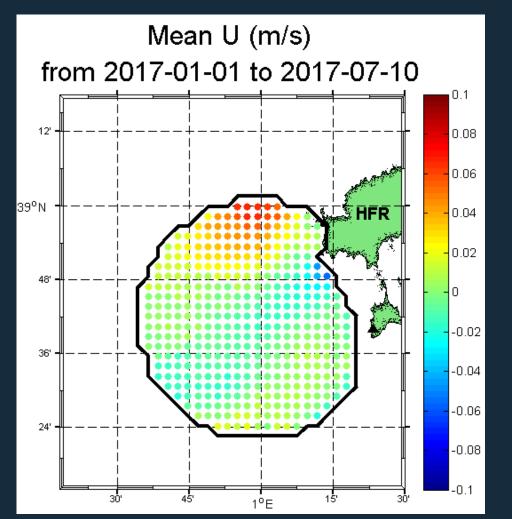
V Value Distribution (WMOP) from 2017-01-01 to 2017-07-10

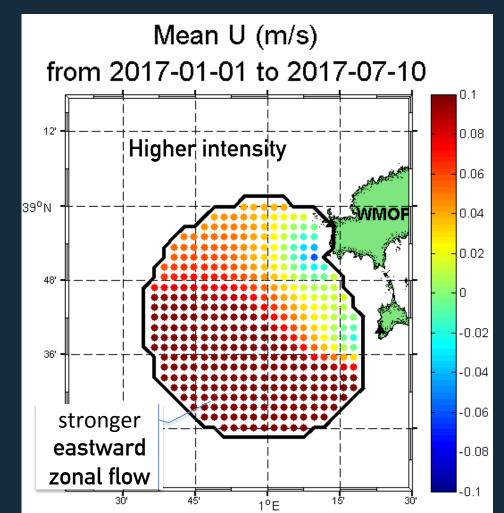


05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

SOCIB

Mean zonal (E-W) velocity component map HFR WMOP

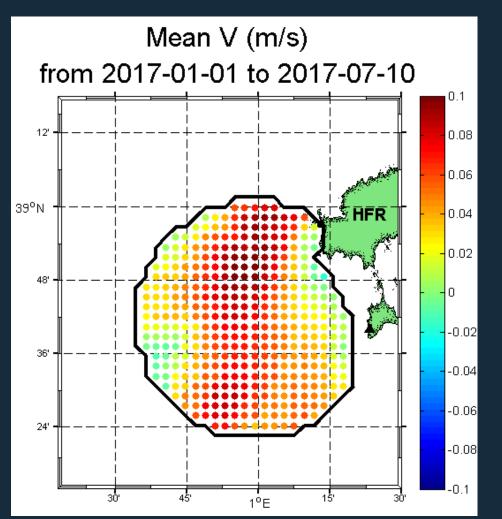


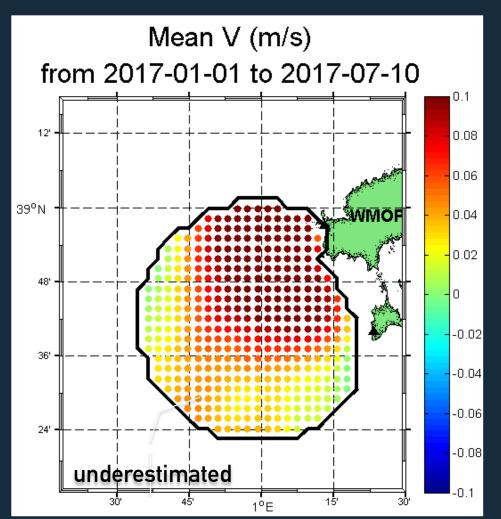


05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

SOCIB

Mean meridional (N-S) velocity component map HFR WMOP



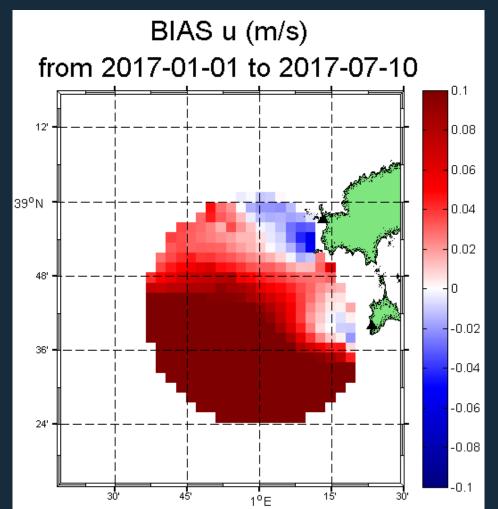


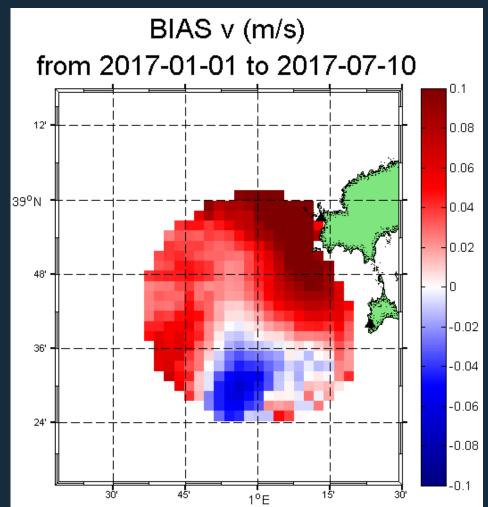
05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

BIAS (WMOP-HFR)

Zonal component





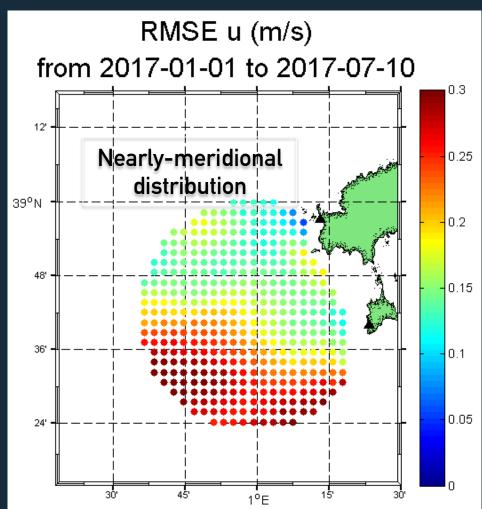


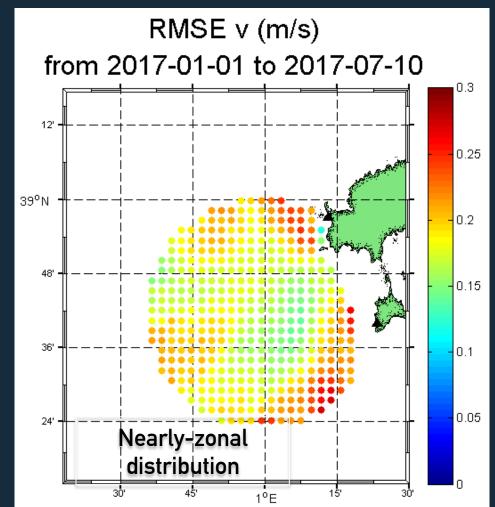
05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

RMSE (WMOP-HFR)

Zonal component







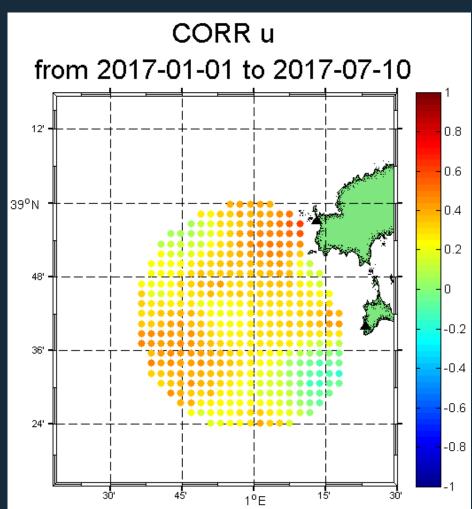


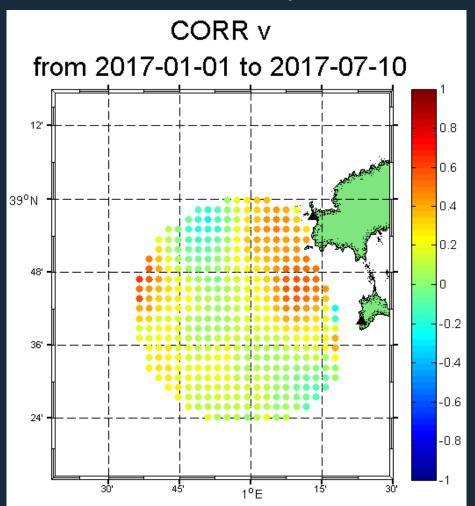


Correlation (WMOP-HFR)

Zonal component

Meridional component

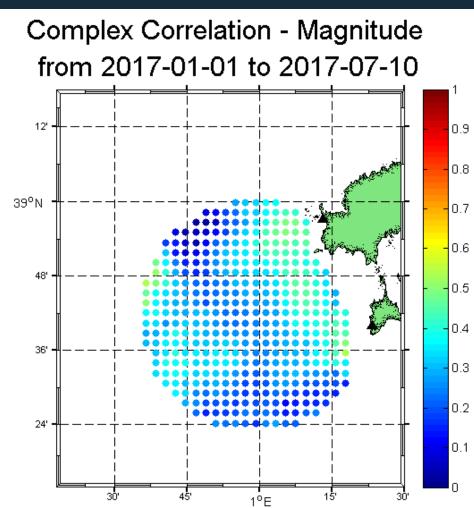


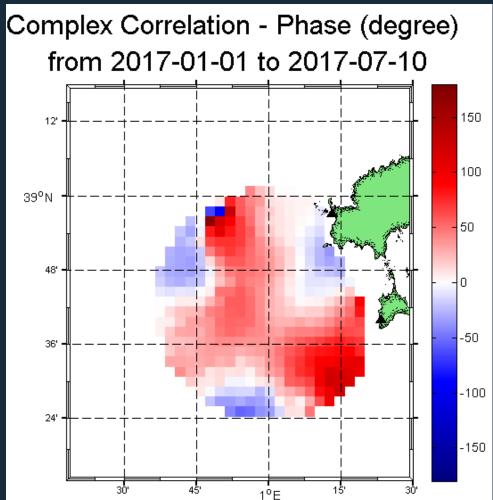


SOCIB 05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR Correlation (WMOP-HFR)

Magnitude





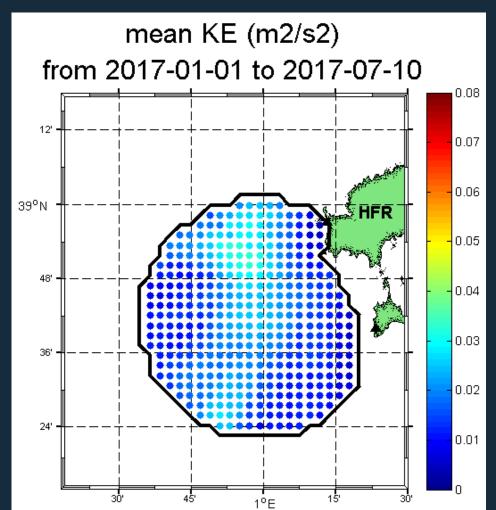


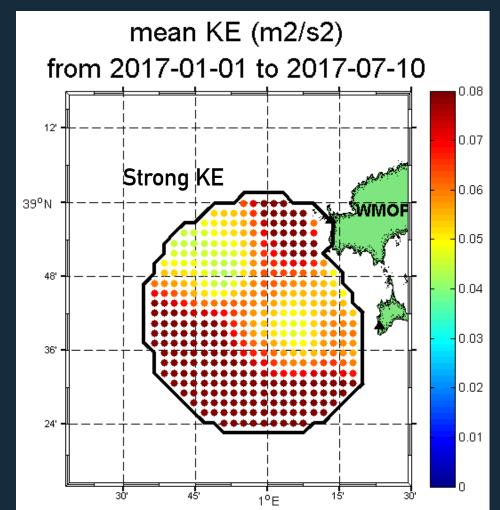
05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

Kinetic Energy (WMOP-HFR)

HFR

WMOP









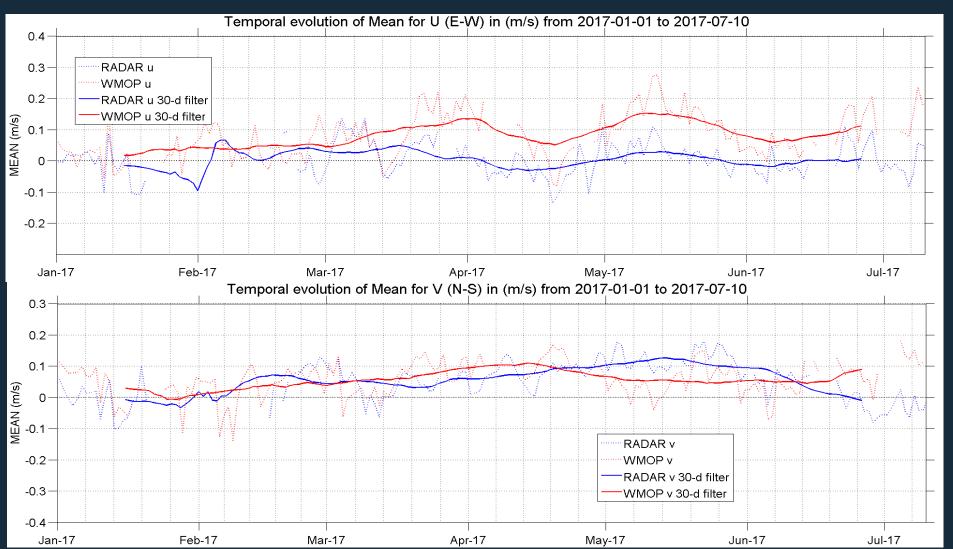
05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

Temporal evolution of mean zonal and meridional velocity components

SOCIB

ZONAL

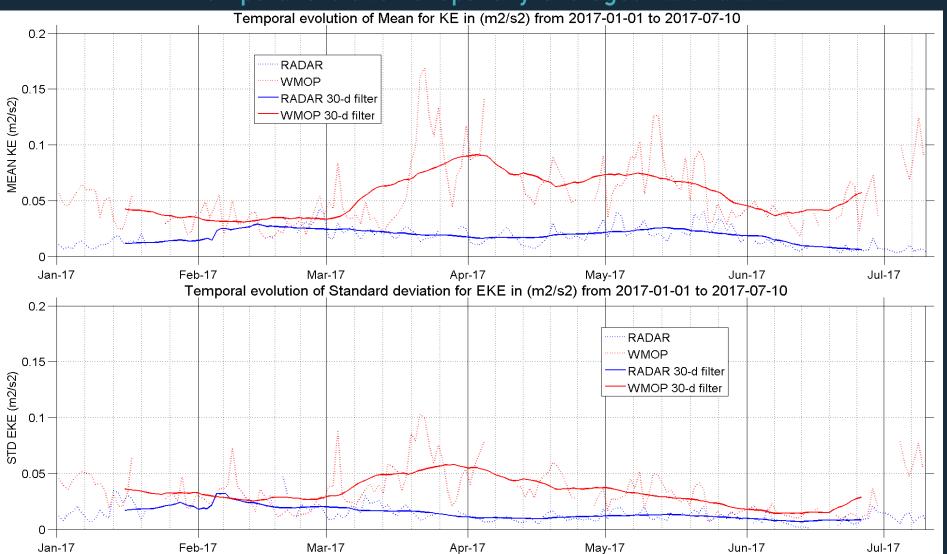
MERIDIONAL





05 RESULTS: WMOP VS. HFR

Temporal evolution of spatially-averaged KE and EKE



KE

SOCIB

EKE



06 CONCLUSIONS

HFR vs. independent in-situ data

- Near real-time validation of HFR data (vs. CM) is a powerful application
 - to detect gaps and malfunction period
 - to provide a quick qualitative assessment to the user
- HFR vs. in-situ data: shows a good agreement
- Both components CORR > 0.7 (in accordance with literature)
- Higher RMSE in the meridional component and for HFR.vs.ADCP
- HFR slightly overestimates total currents from the CM
- Instrument-to-instrument comparisons present intrinsic limitations
- Performance of in-situ instruments are important

WMOP model validation using HFR currents

- WMOP northward transport too strong
- WMOP model has higher surface velocities
- WMOP model presents a bias on the southern part of the domain
- WMOP model presents higher variability
- Leading to stronger kinetic energy
- Strong flow events are reproduced by WMOP
- One-single statistic is not enough
- Standardized validation methodologies and common comparison schemes



Social Balearic Islands Coastal Observing and Forecasting System

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION