



A Wind-Wave-Current Data Assimilation Scheme for the 3D-Real Time Mesoscale Analysis

A NOAA-JTTI Project with NOAA EMC and NOAA CSL Collaboration

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Project Goals and Objectives

To advance the science and technology of data assimilation of surface wind, sea wave, and surface ocean current in the 3D-RTMA.

- Data QC for new marine and ocean observations
- Regional MOM6 ocean model
- Field-alignment on background fields
- Background error covariance wind-wave modeling
- Data assimilation scheme for mesoscale windwave-current fields



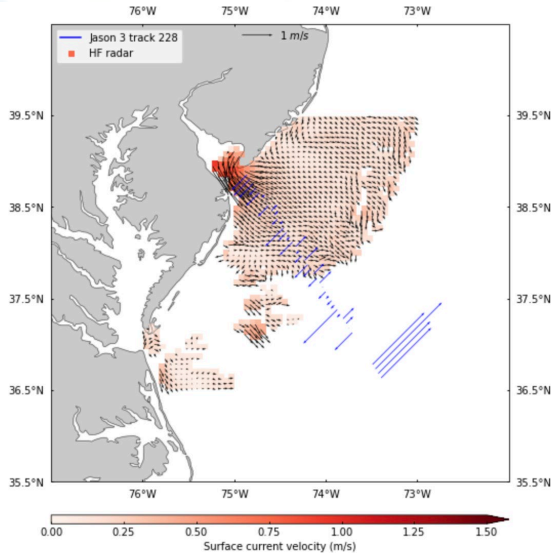
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Datasets for validation of 3DRTMA

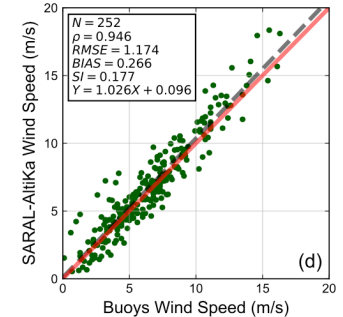
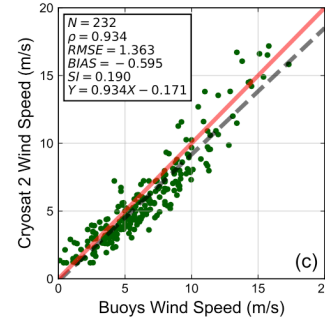
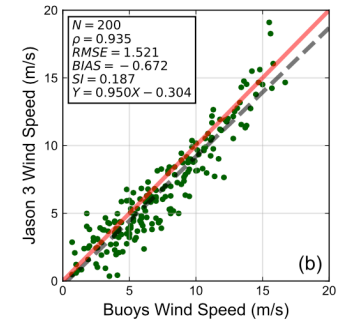
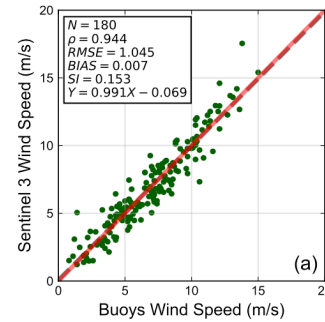
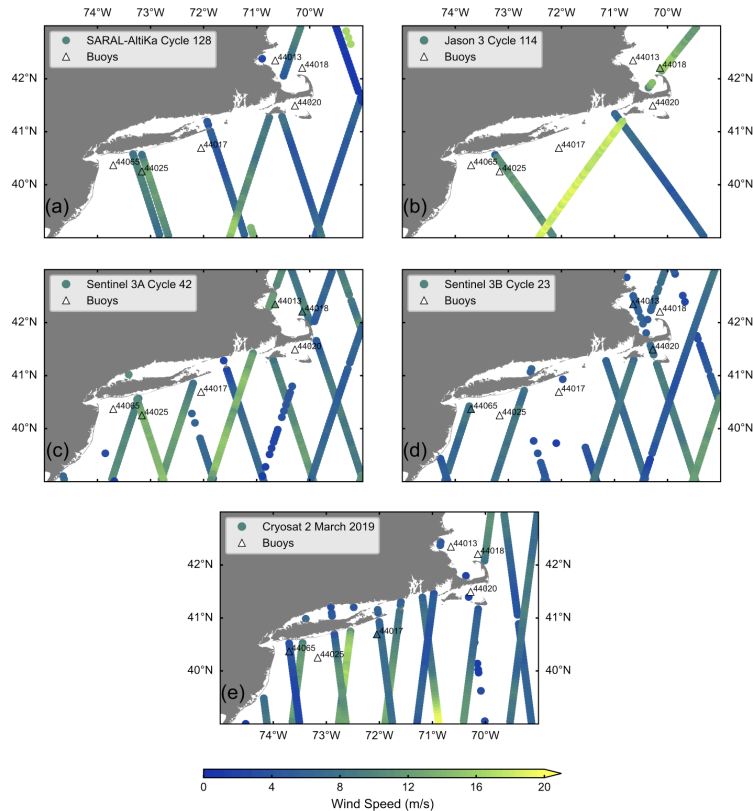
- Increase the robustness of the data quality control system for marine and ocean variables—especially the High-Frequency Radar and Satellite Altimetry data,

Surface Currents



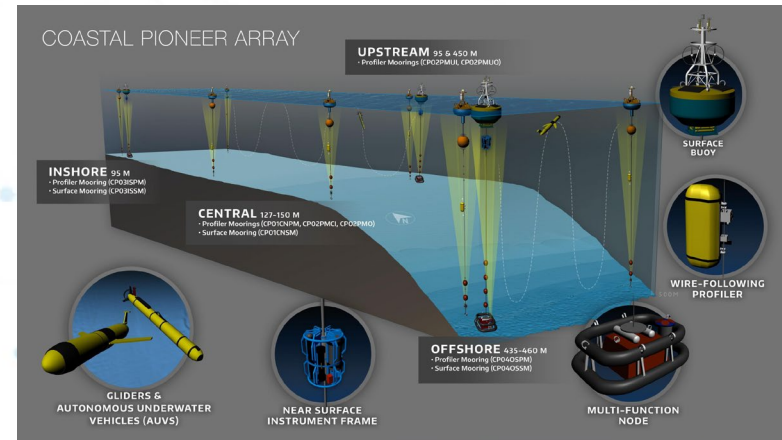
- Data collected since 2006
- Surface current products
 - 2 km and 6 km resolution
- No operational QC algorithm
- Validation data ongoing
 - Pioneer array
 - ADCP and SOFAR drifting buoy

Satellite altimetry data vs. in situ surface winds



Tasks: Data Quality Control of New Observations

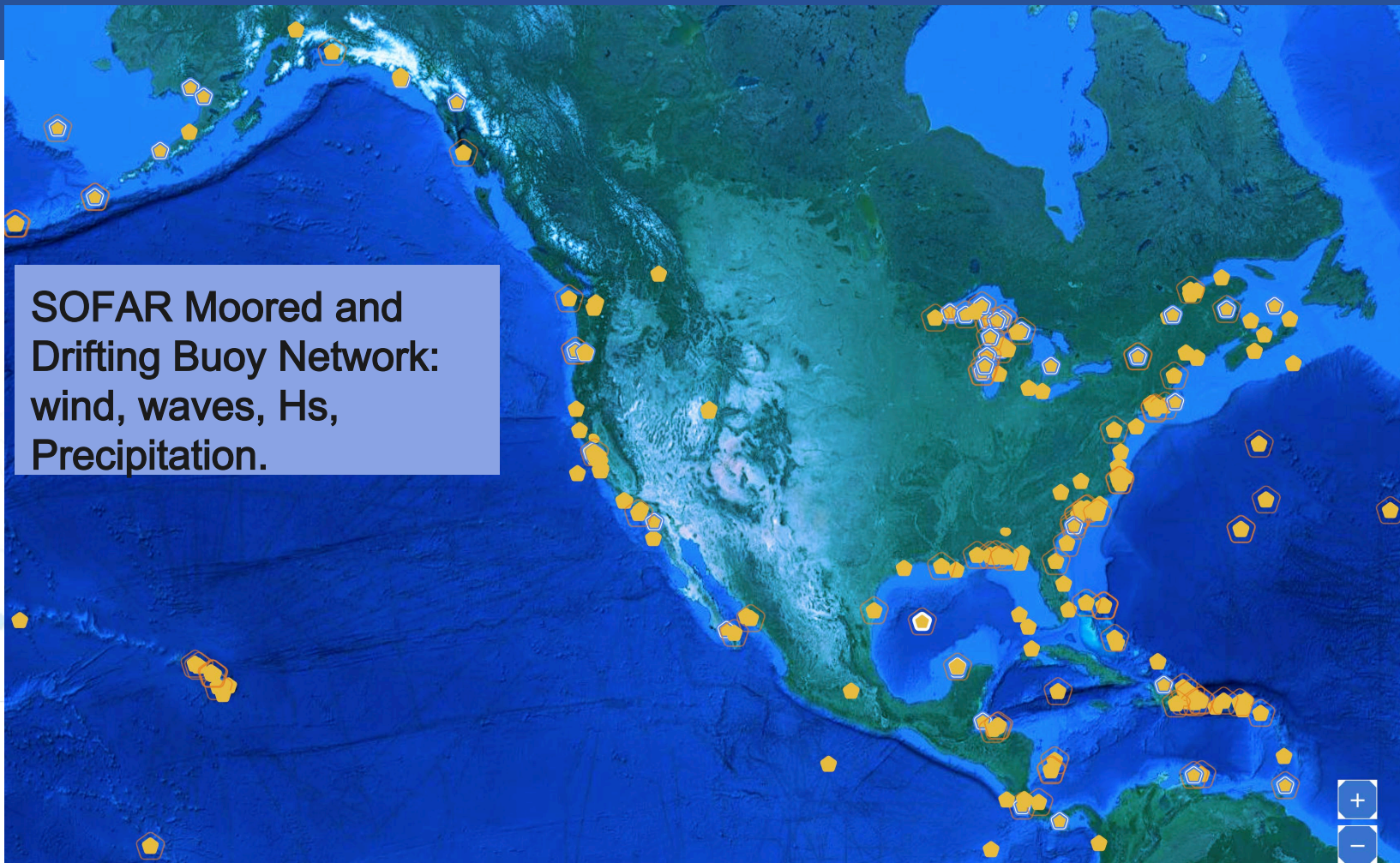
- IODA Software
- IODA Software to develop forward operator



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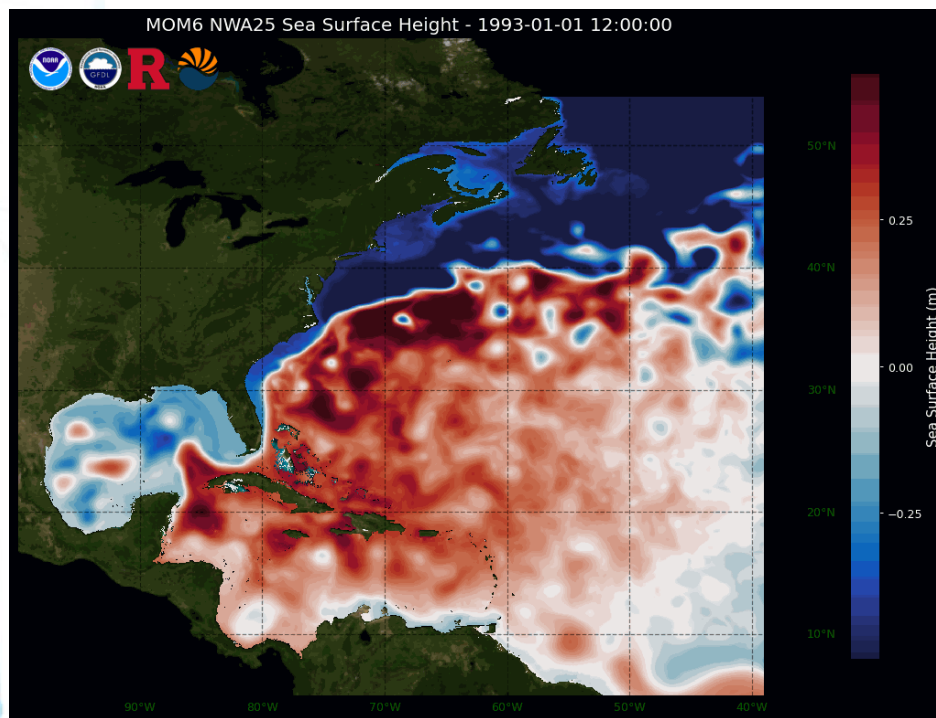
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**SOFAR Moored and
Drifting Buoy Network:
wind, waves, Hs,
Precipitation.**

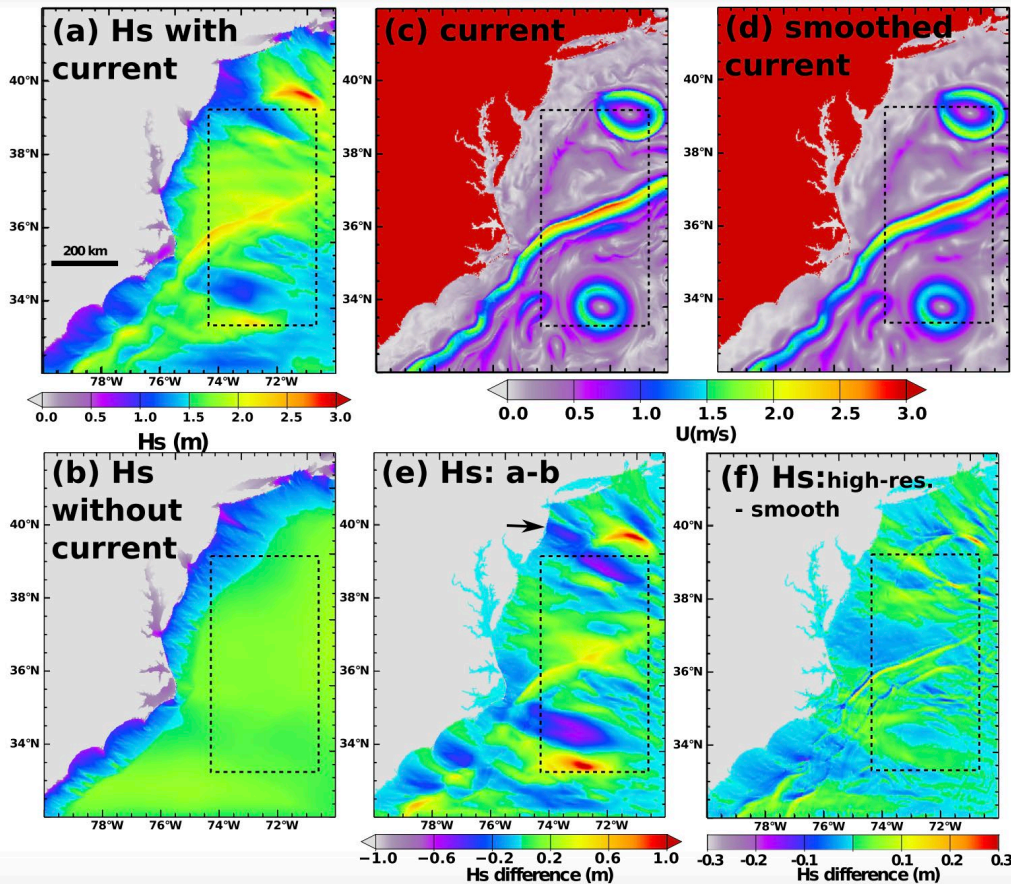


Objective 2. Surface ocean currents

- Stable version of RegMOM6 at 1/25th (4 km)
- Forcing: ERA-5 on the surface, Mercators' GLORYS for ocean open boundary conditions, NASA' TPXO for explicit tides.
- Period: 1993 to present.
- Yearly Perfect Restart
- All data is being post on THREDDS



Diagnosing consistency Wave-Currents



Impact of current field resolution and on H_s

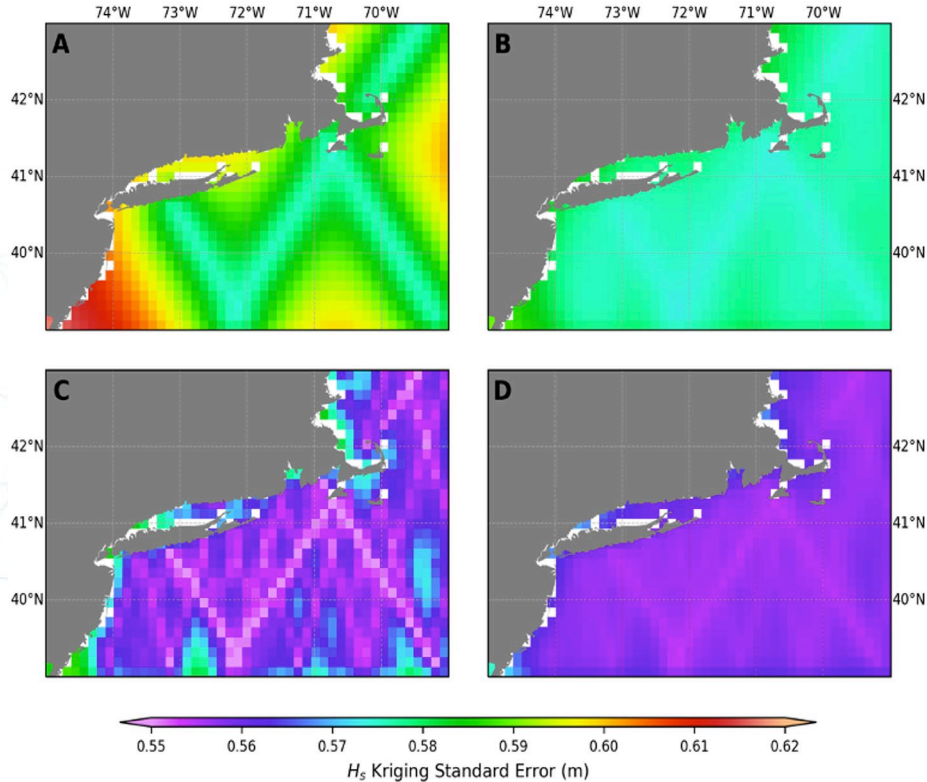


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Diagnosing Data Impact

Significant Wave Height



Accumulated analysis increments over time.
Analysis error reduction on each overpass.

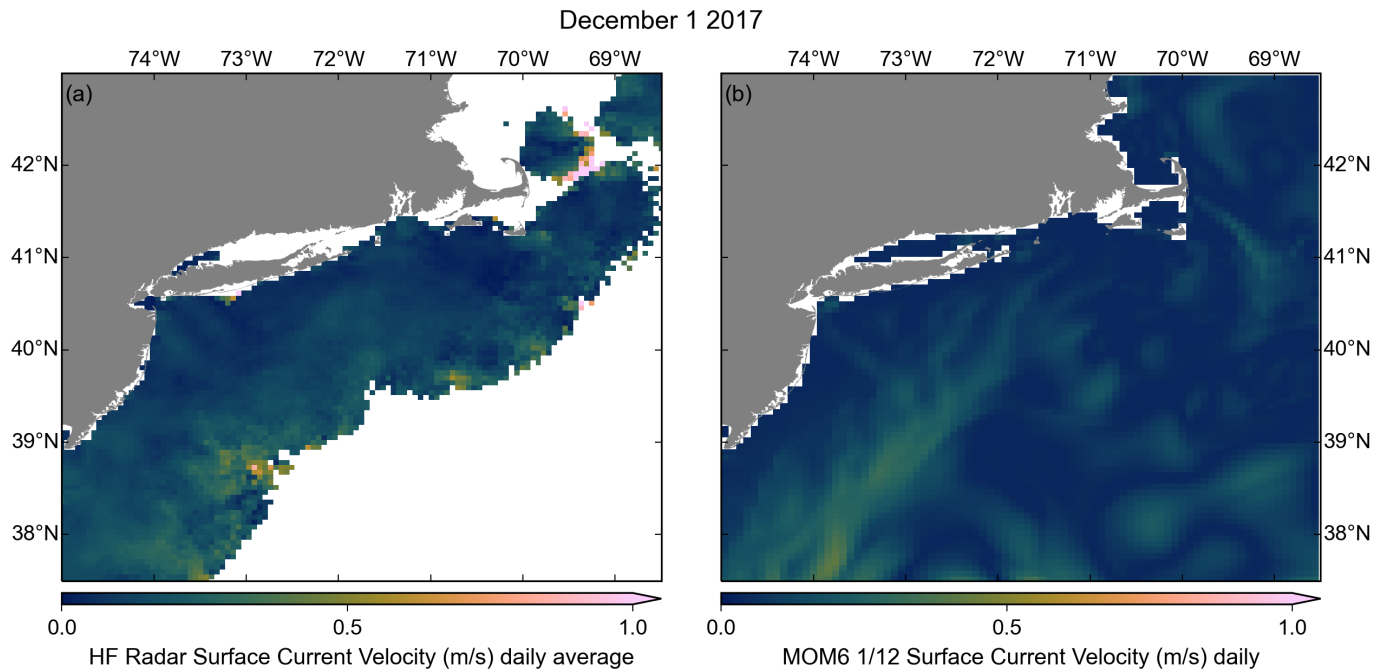


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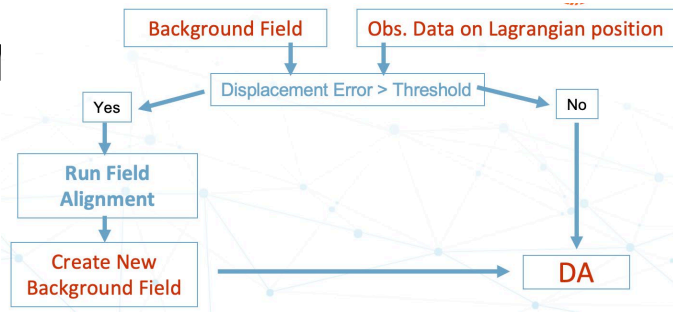
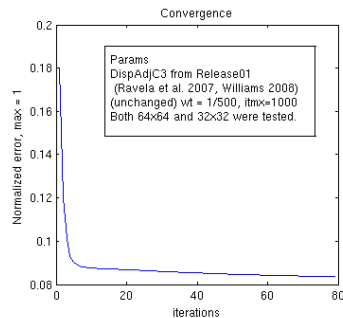
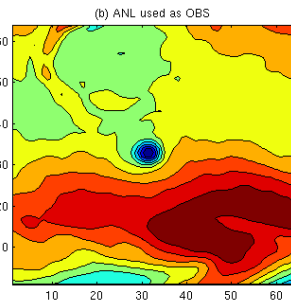
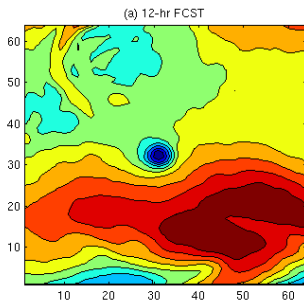
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HF-Radar vs. MOM6 currents

- Implement a field-alignment processing scheme for positional and amplitude error reduction in the background fields,

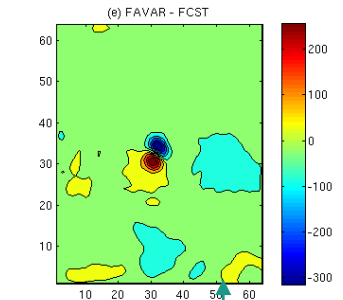
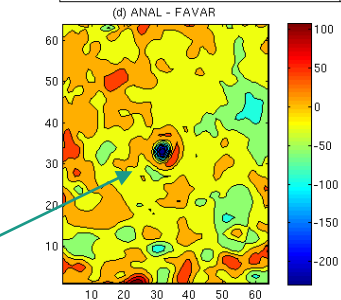
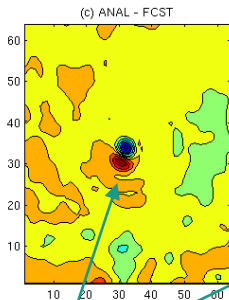


Objective 3. Field Alignment Experiment



After 10 iterations acceptable solution is found

HURRICANE BILL 12 UTC 19-AUG-2009



Displacement error of the vortex's center is eliminated

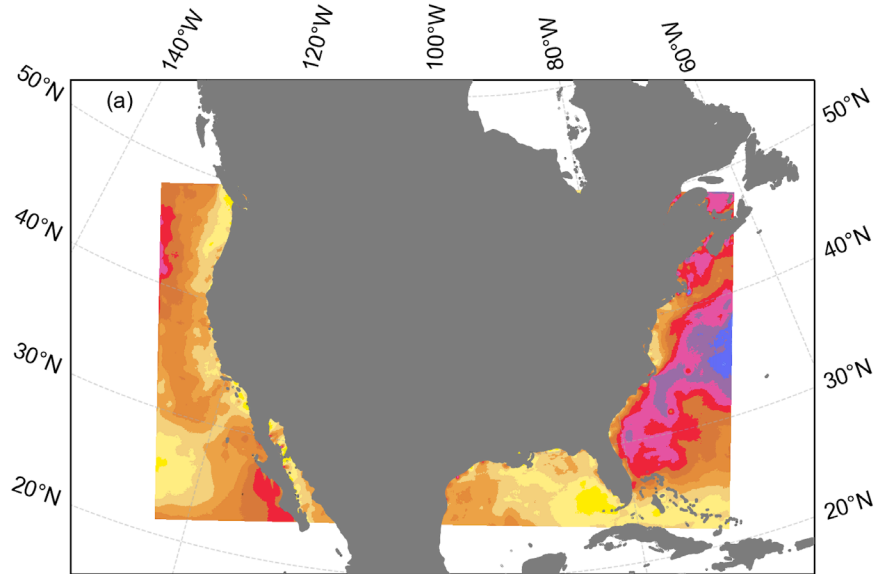
Analysis minus new forecast field

Domain's boundary is non-zero: Discontinuity generated

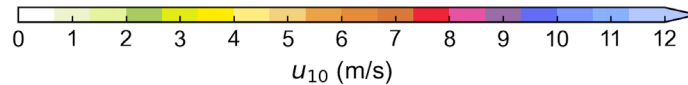
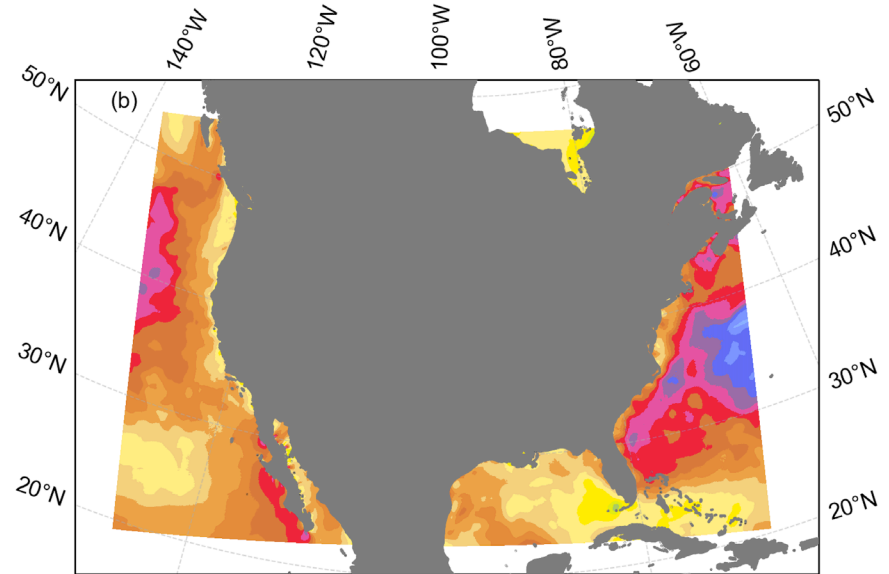
The y-axis (latitude) is reversed in this fig.

3DRTMA vs RTMA Wind Speed

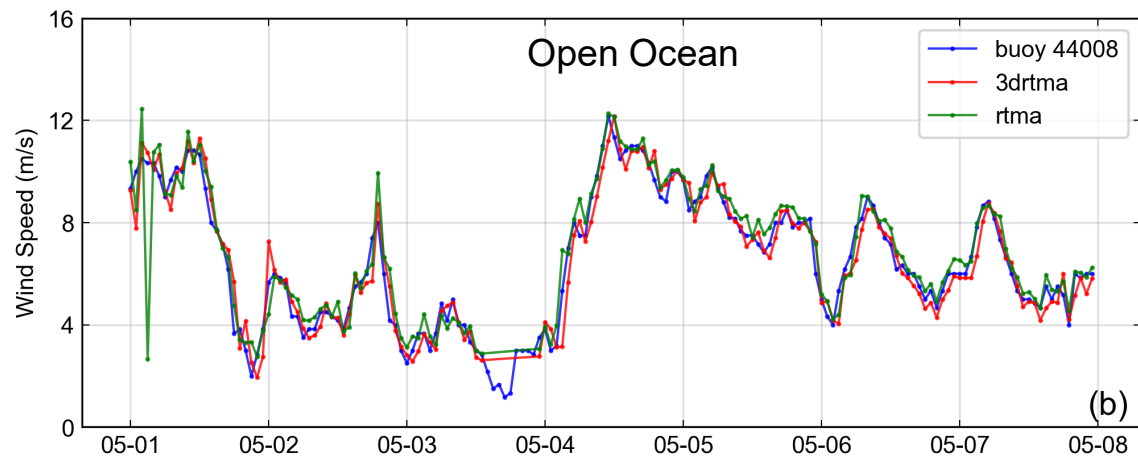
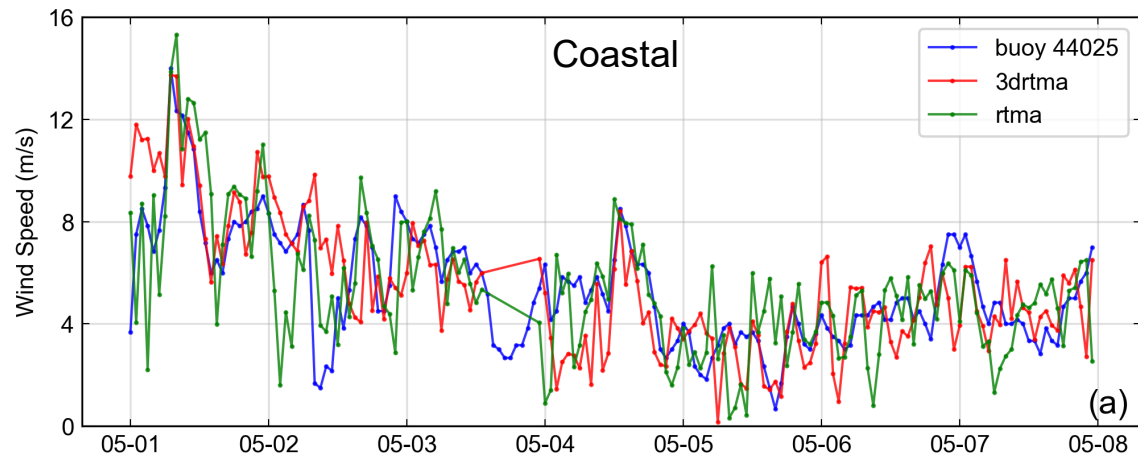
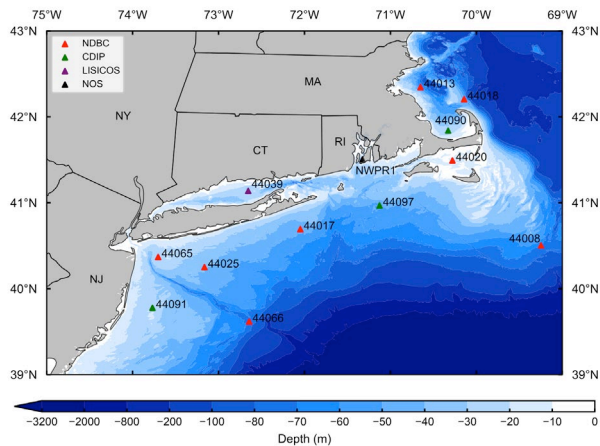
05/01-07 3D-RTMA Average Wind Speed



05/01-07 RTMA Average Wind Speed

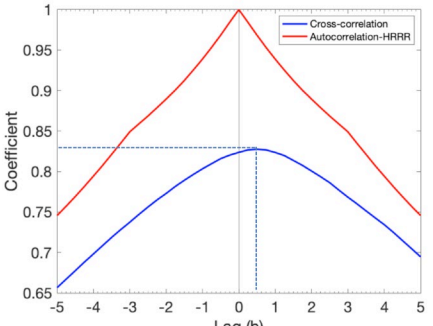
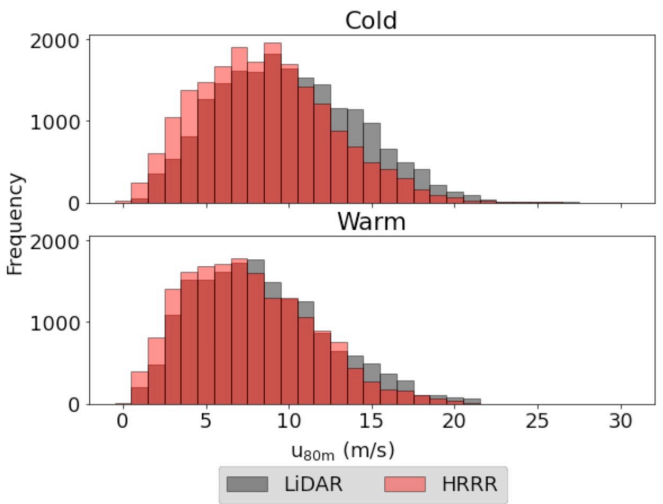


Coastal and Open Ocean Wind Analyses

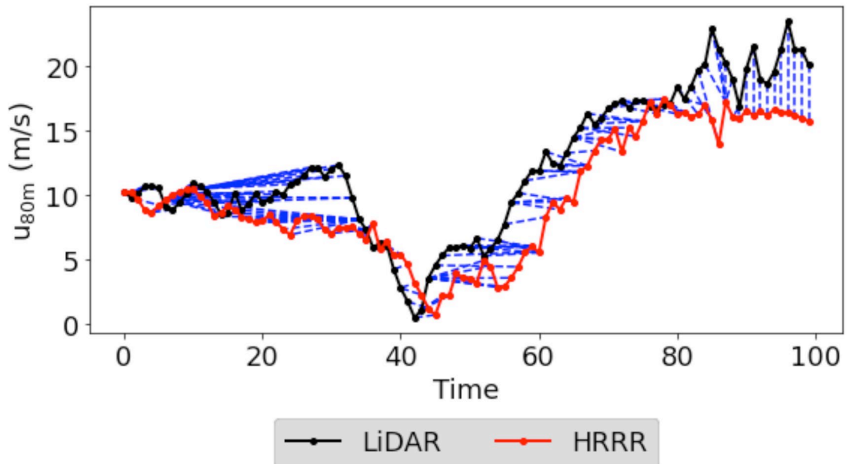


Bias correction Methods

80-m wind timeseries in the HRRR



Dynamic Time Warping

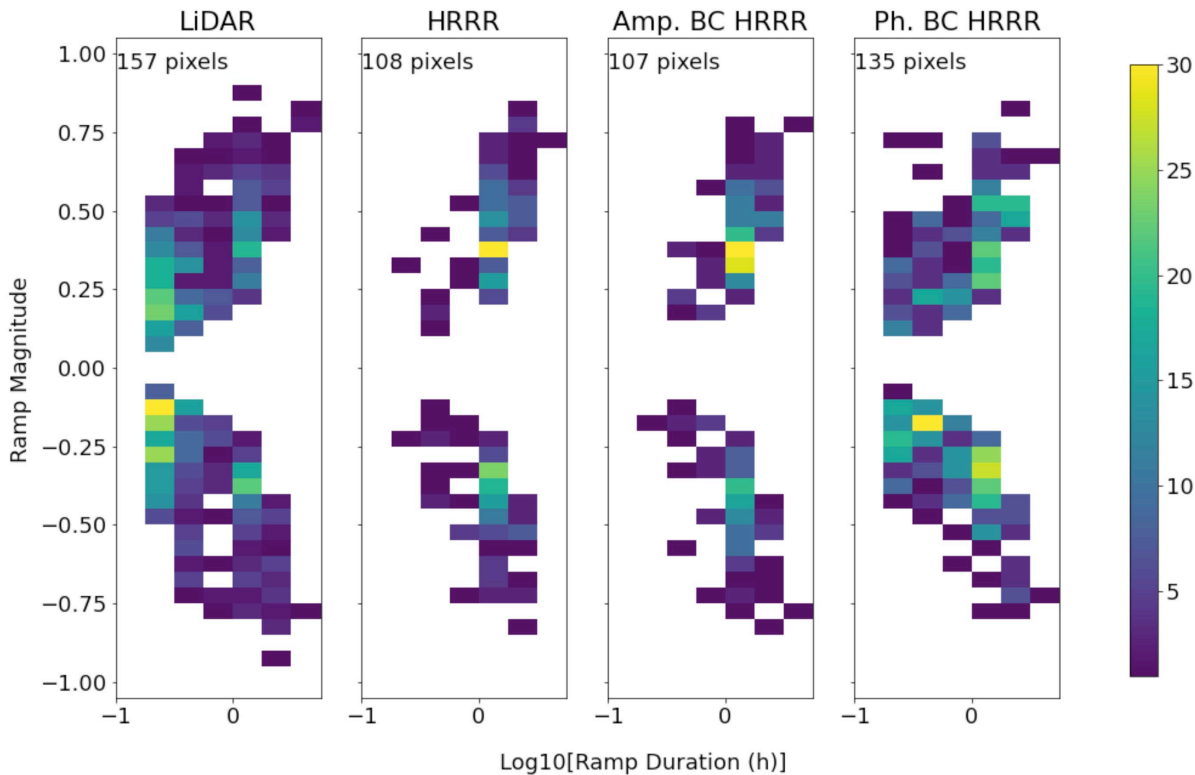


Wind Ramps Statistics



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Future Work

- RegMOM6 to be ported to the UFS framework
- Workflow management to integrate new software
- Background Error Covariance of wind-wave
- Metrics for Consistency
- Determine suitable configuration of RegMOM6