



Modellering van getij op de Noordzee vertikale referentie

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6 Feb 2014 NCG

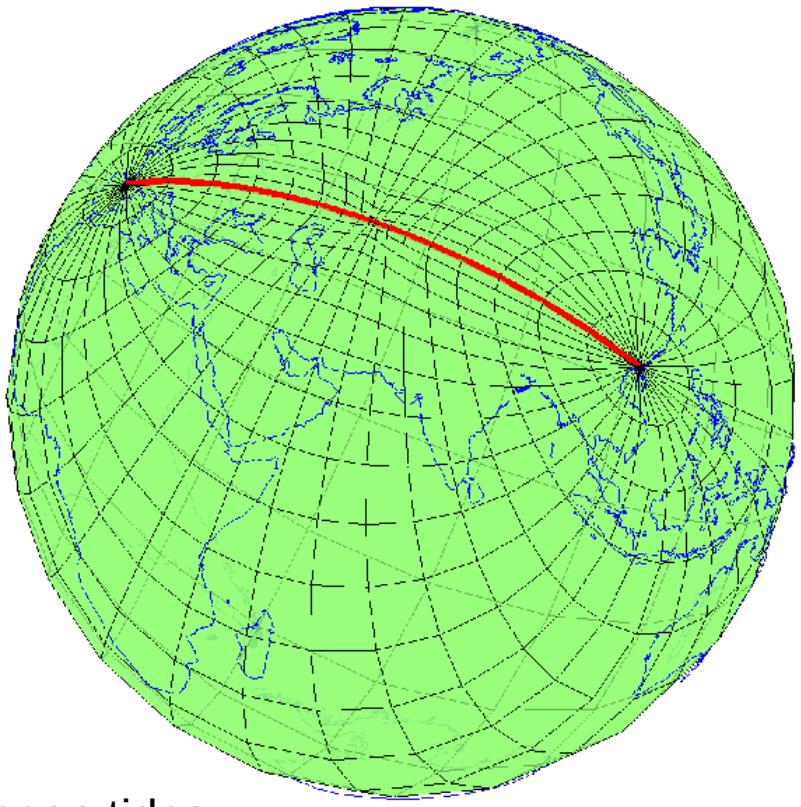


Outline

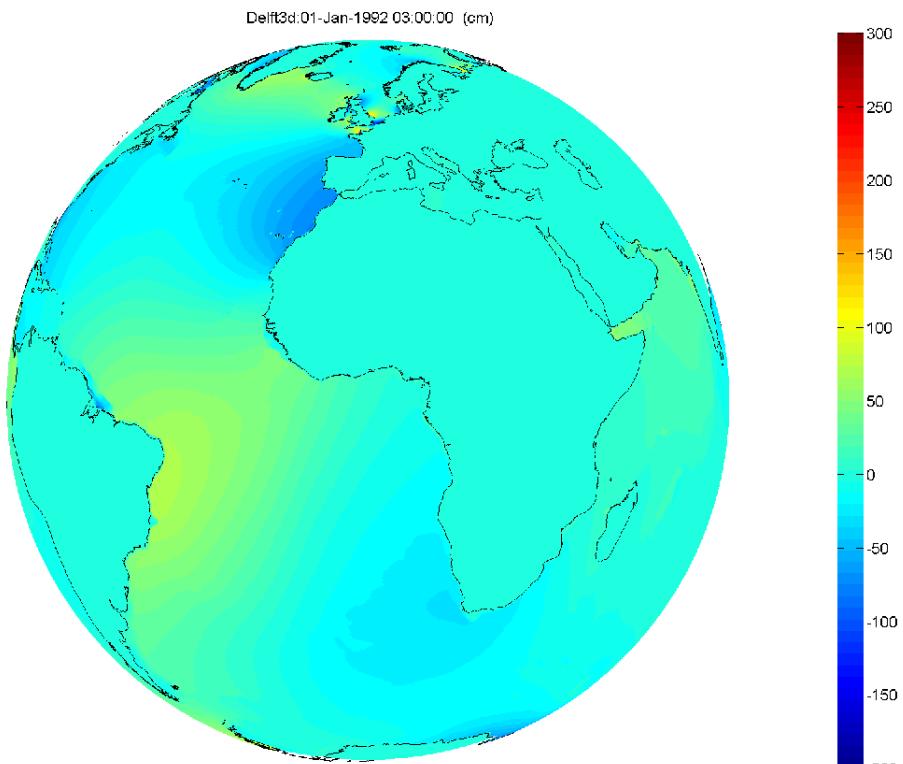
- Introduction
 - Observations & harmonic analysis
 - Numerical models
 - Reference surfaces
- MDT and LAT
- More accurate model DCSMv6
- Challenges & future work



Global tide model

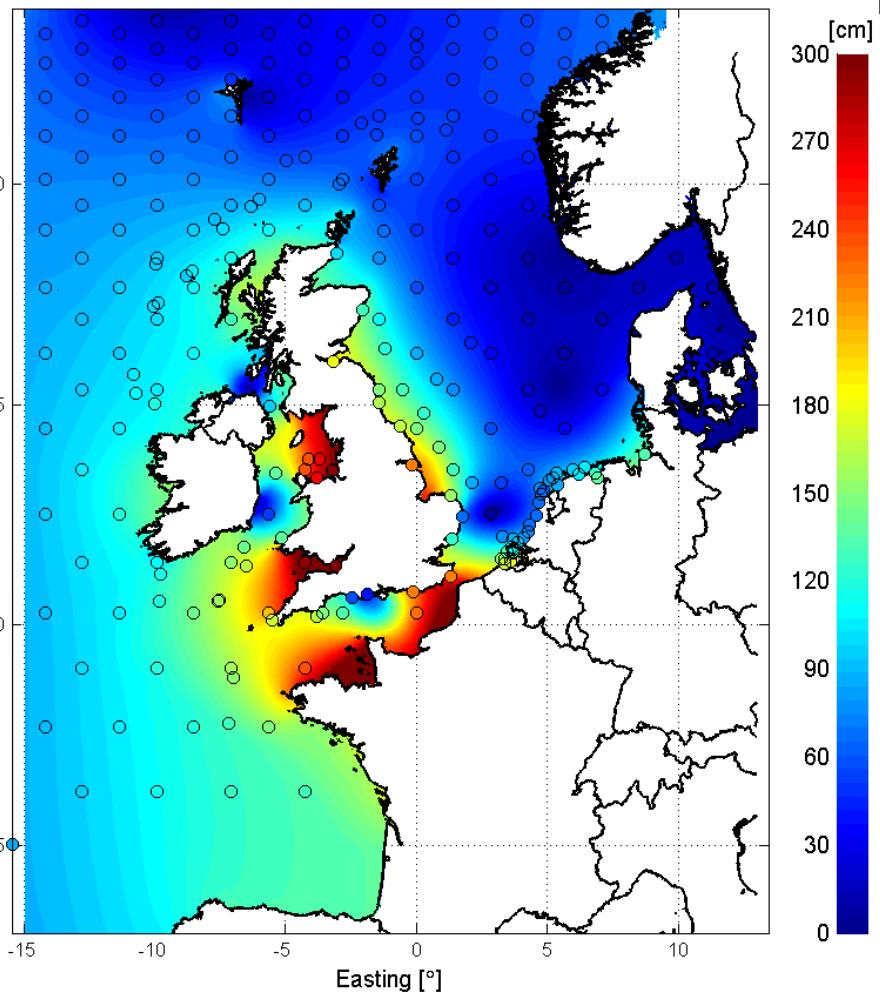


ocean tides
Student project.
Delft3d at <http://oss.deltares.nl>

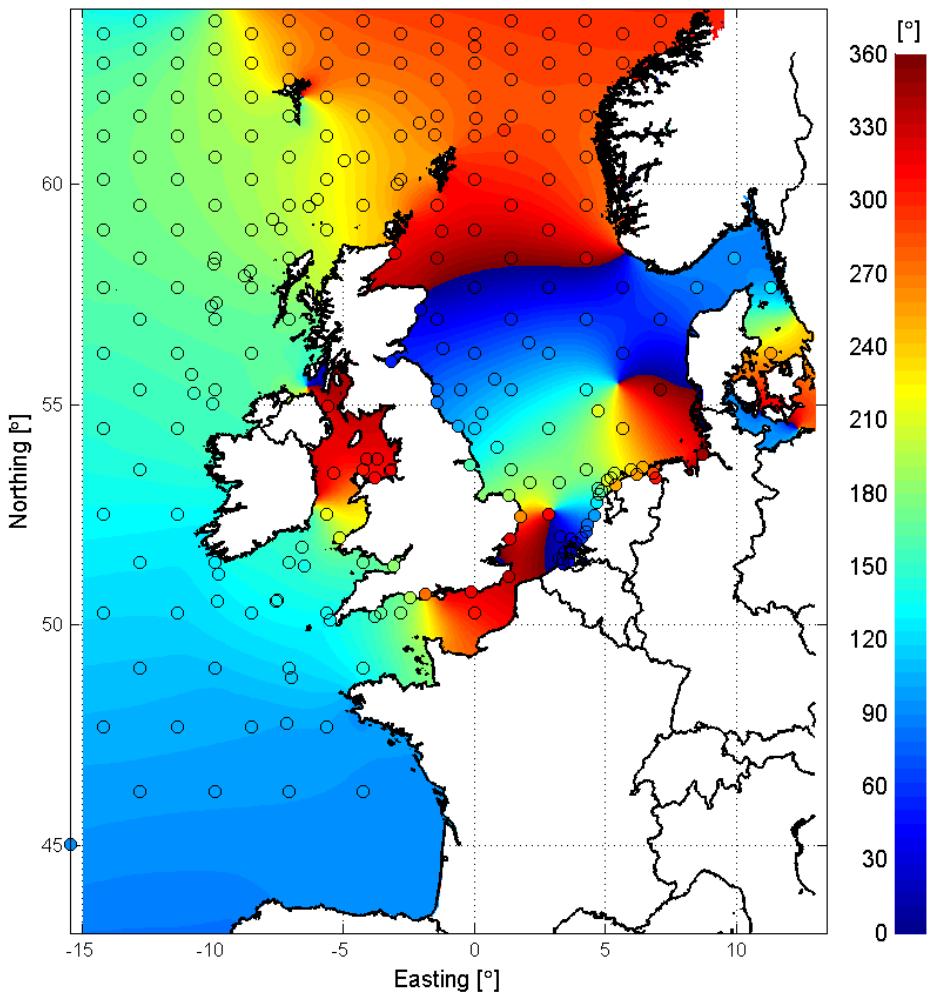


Tides in North Sea

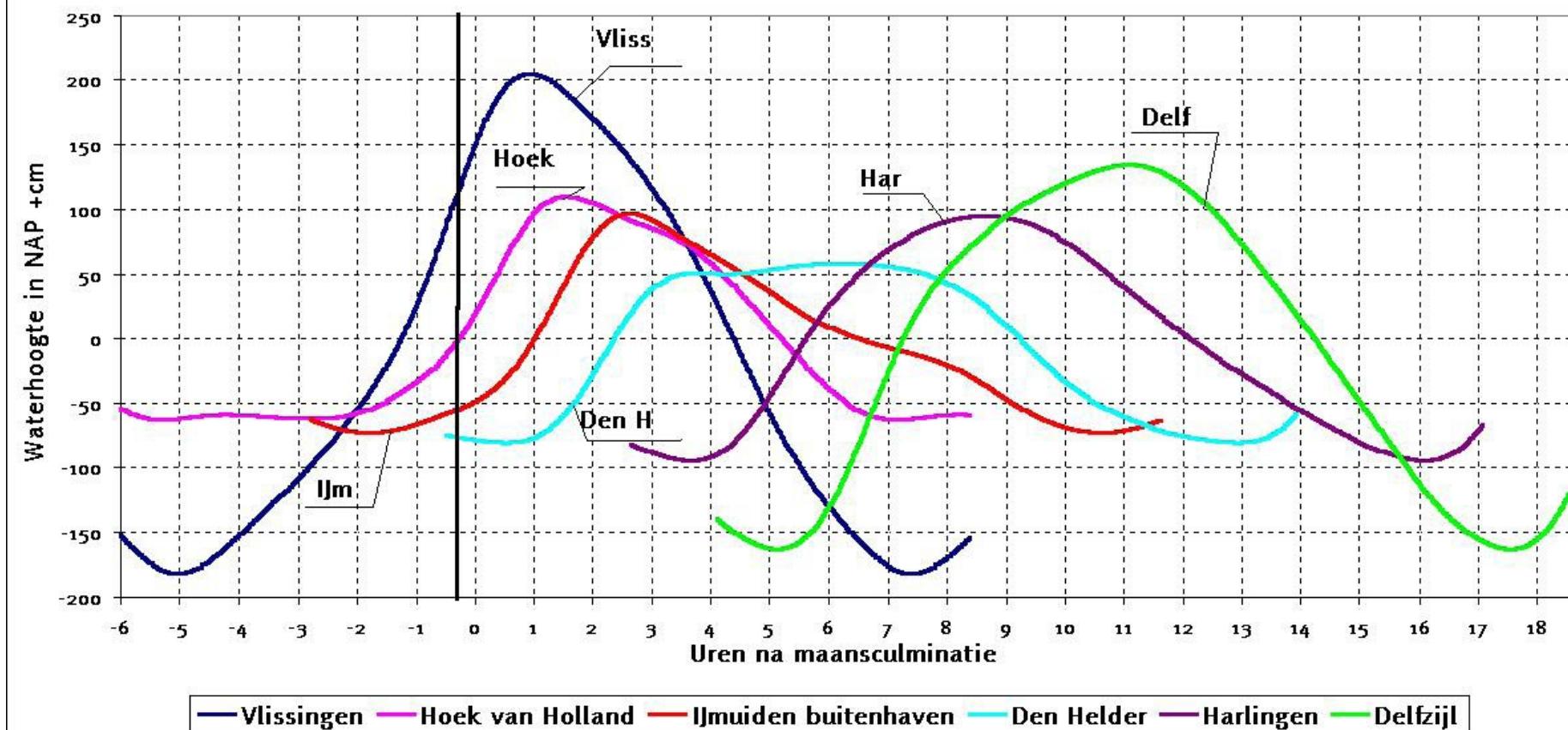
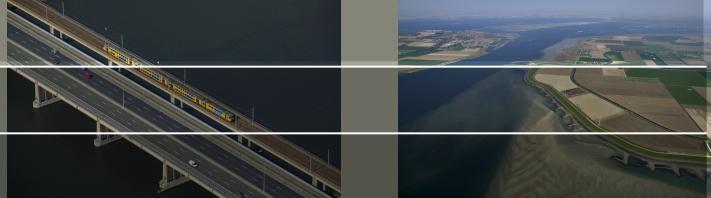
Amplitude for constituent: M2 (RMSE = 6.5 cm)



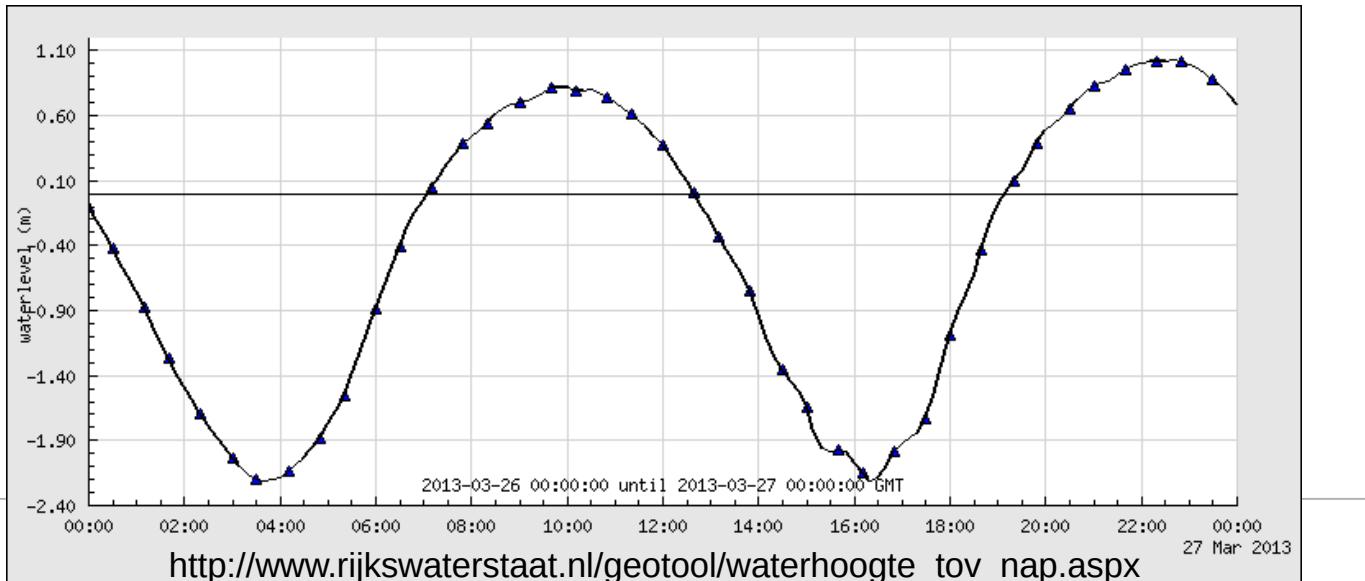
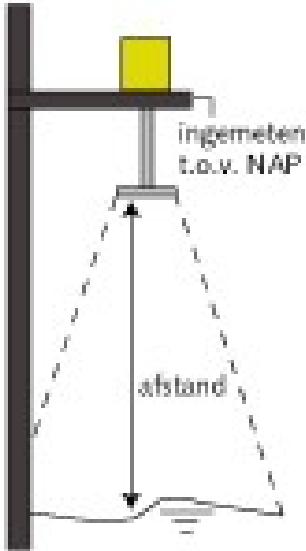
Phase for constituent: M2 (RMSE = 4.8 °)



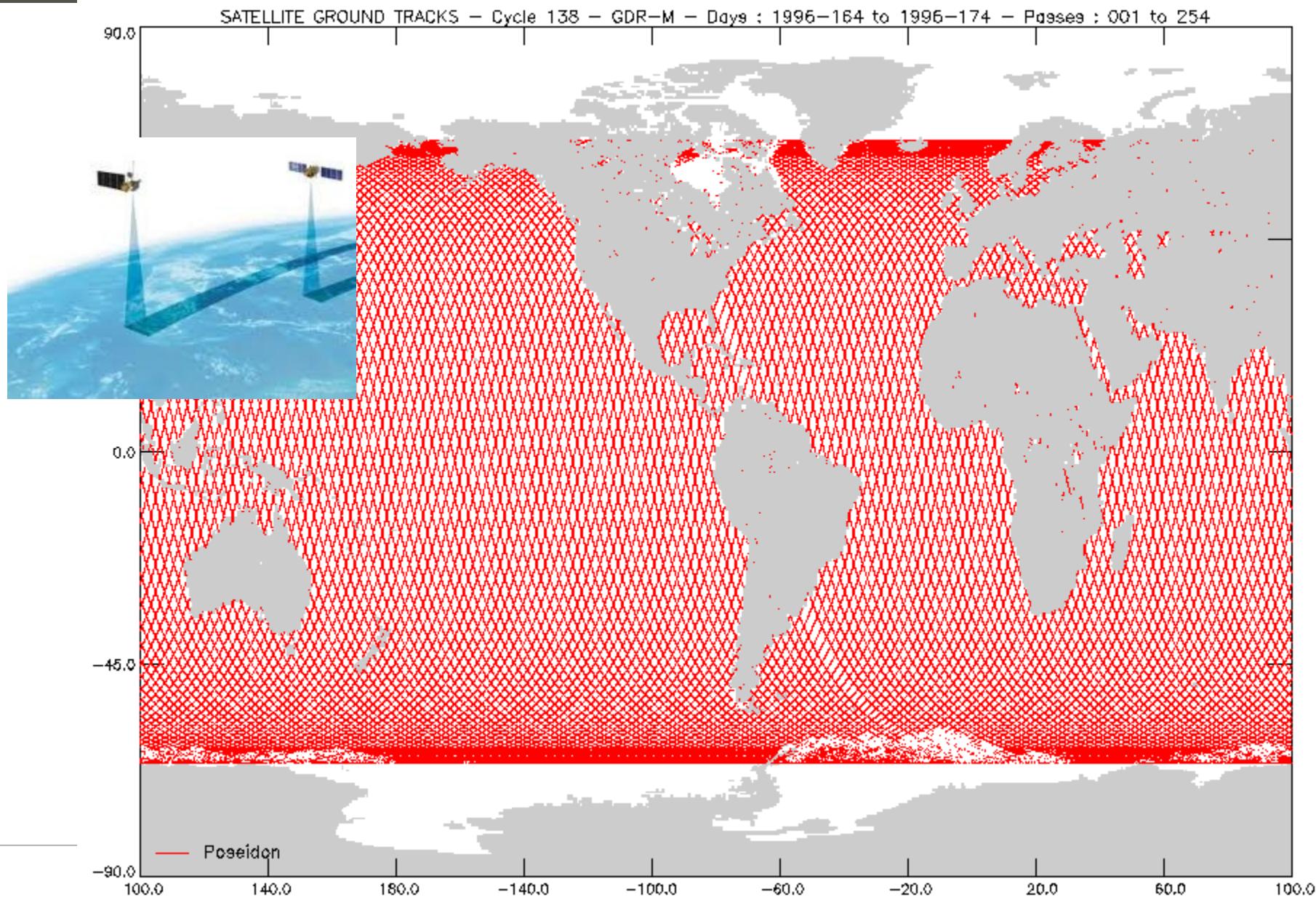
Tides along Dutch coast



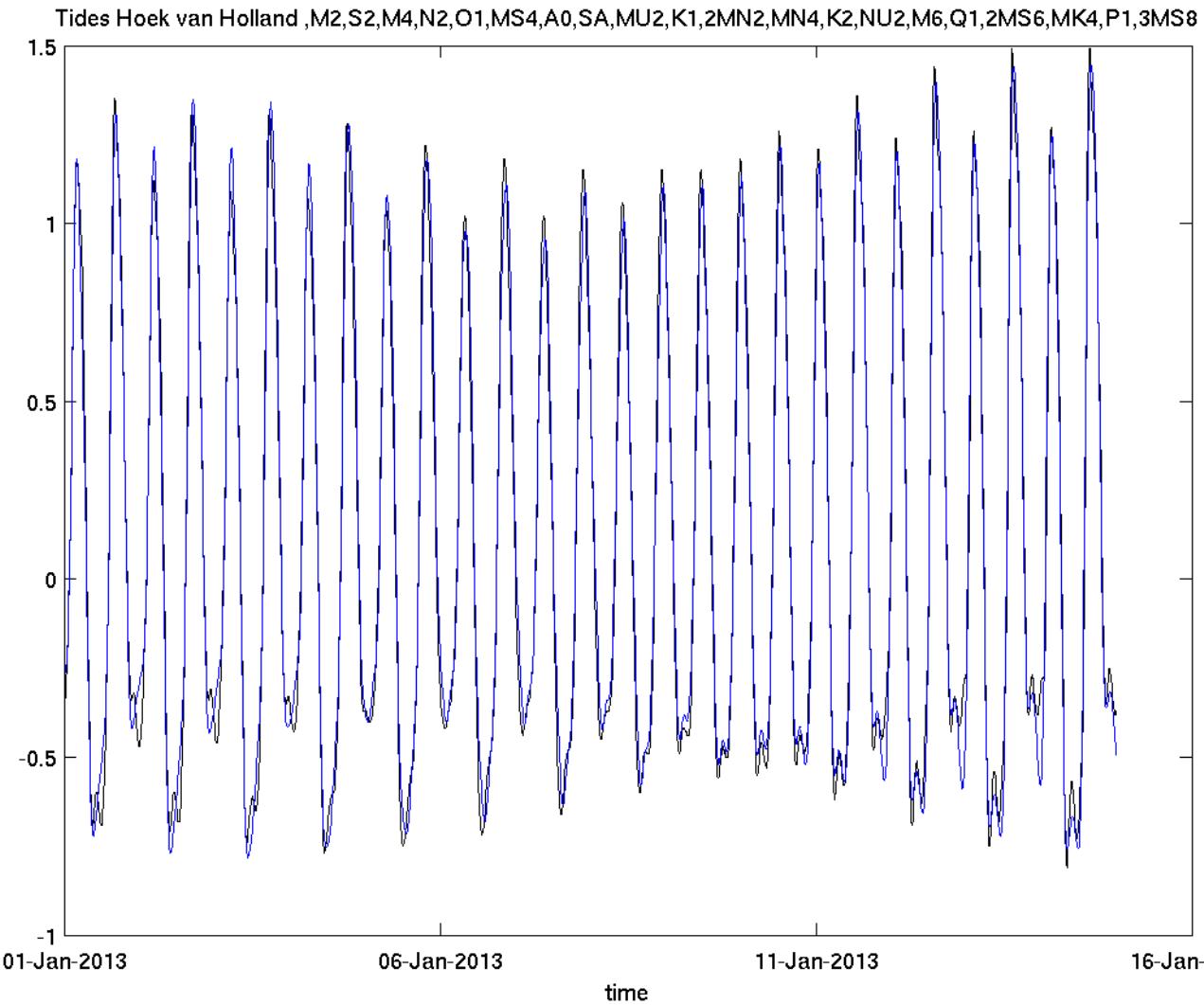
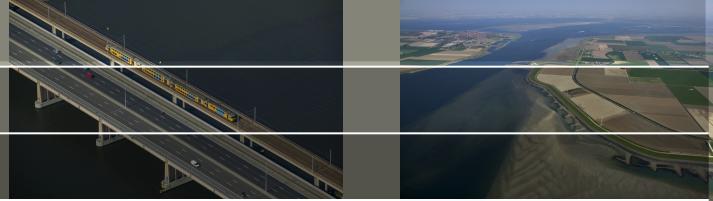
Radarnivometer



Altimeter observations



Harmonic analysis



20 constituents
out of 95 in
analysis

Needs at least 1 year of data

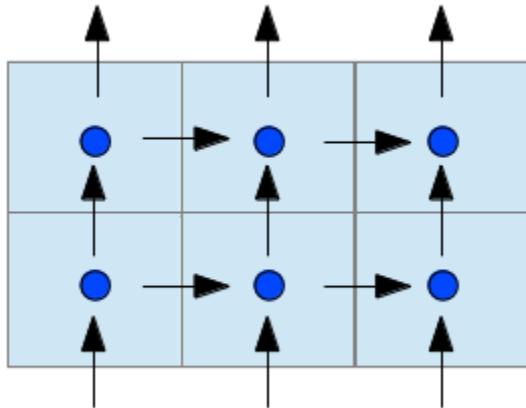
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Deltas

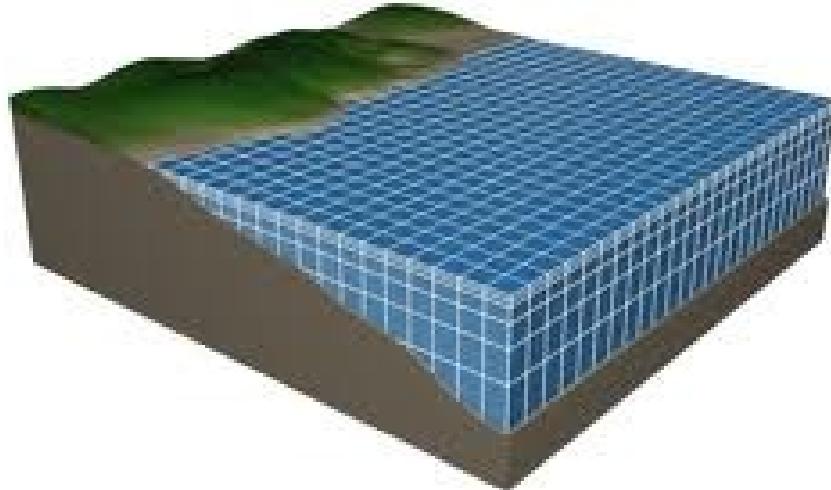
Numerical models



2D-Grid

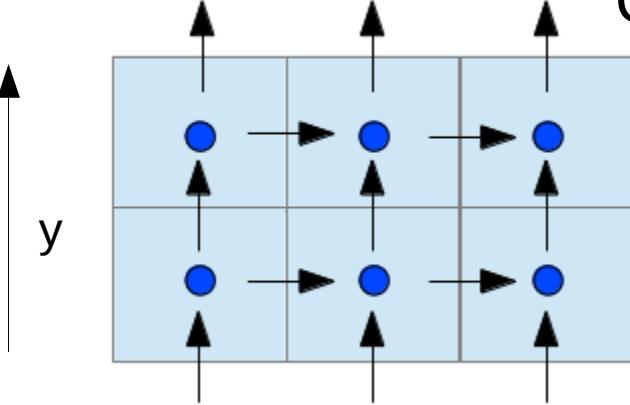


3-D Grid on the Coastal Ocean

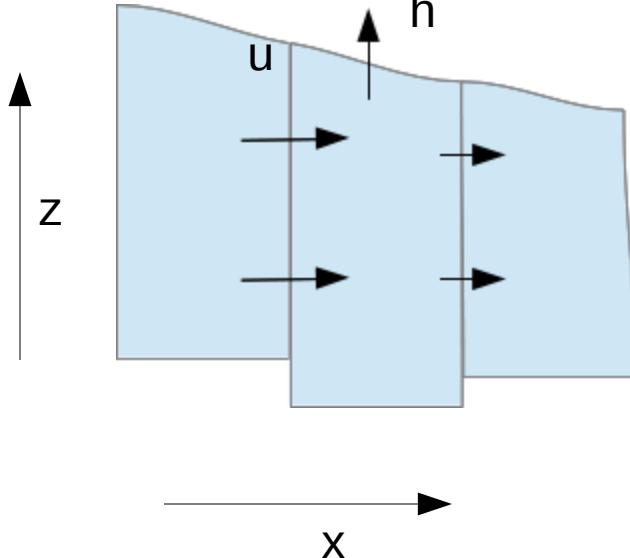


©The COMET Program

Shallow water model



Conservation of mass



Inflow

$$\Delta t H(u(x) - u(x + \Delta x)) \Delta y = \Delta h \Delta x \Delta y$$

Level rise

$$\frac{\Delta h}{\Delta t} + \frac{H(u(x + \Delta x) - u(x))}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial H u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H v}{\partial y} = 0$$

Note: non-linearity

Shallow water model

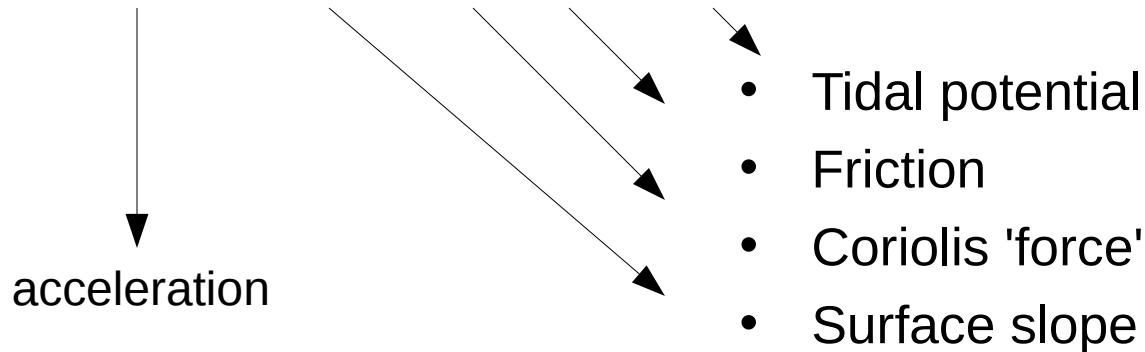


Conservation of momentum in x-direction

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - fv + \frac{cu}{H} + \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$Ma = F$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + fv - \frac{cu}{H} - \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial x}$$



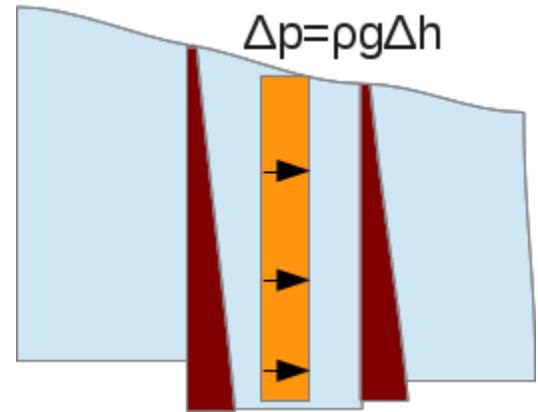
Hydrostatic pressure



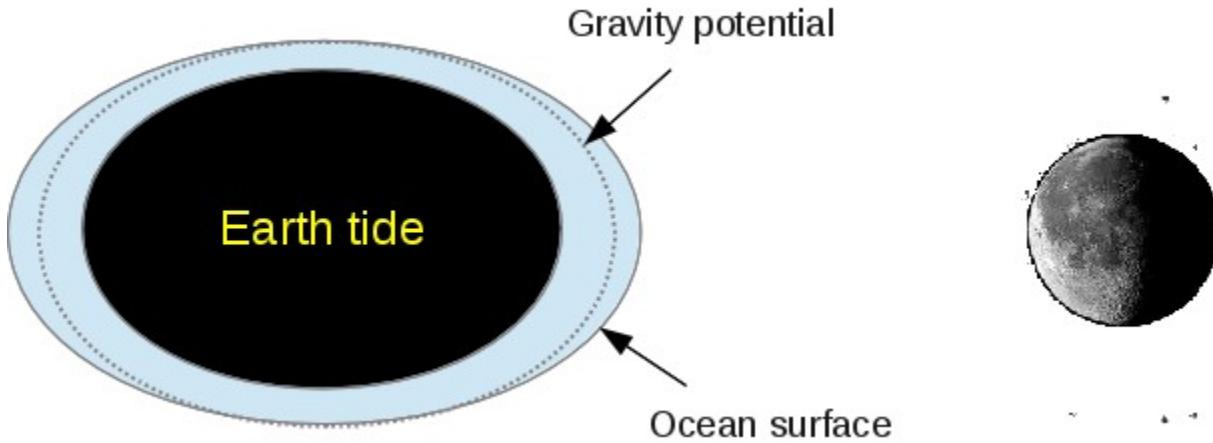
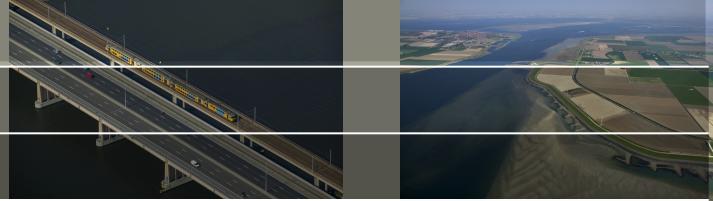
Surface slope

$$p = p_0 + \rho g (z - h)$$

$$F = \rho g H (h(x + \Delta x) - h(x))$$



Tidal potential



$$\Phi = \frac{GM}{|x - x_m|}$$

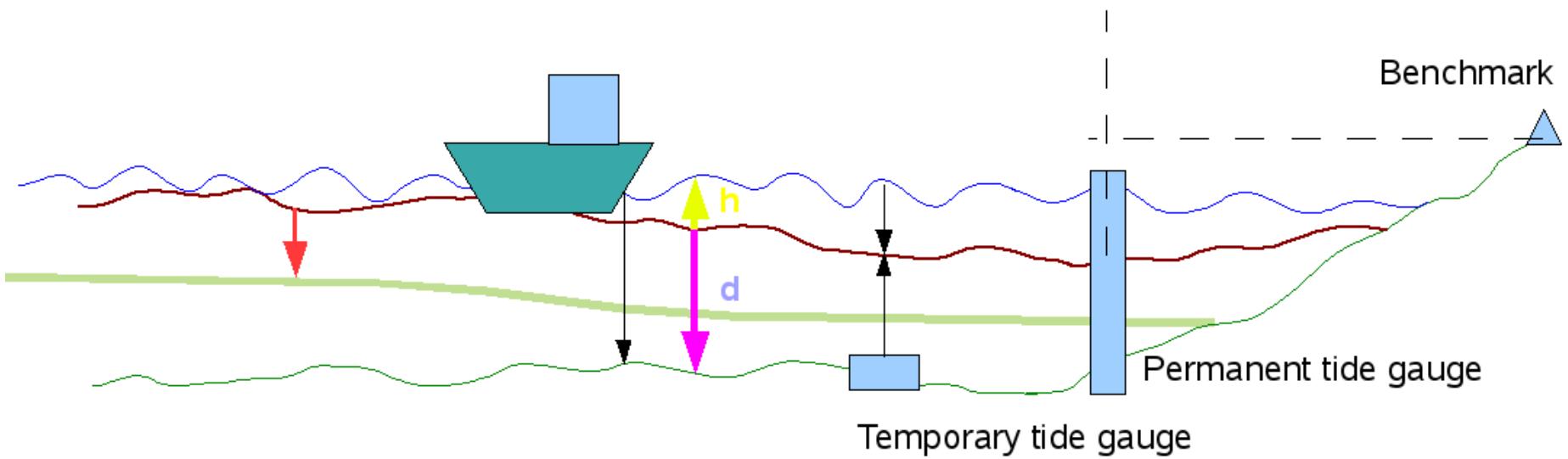
$$F = -\nabla \Phi m$$

$$\Phi_{eff} = \Phi' (1 + k - h)$$

$h=0.6$ earth tide

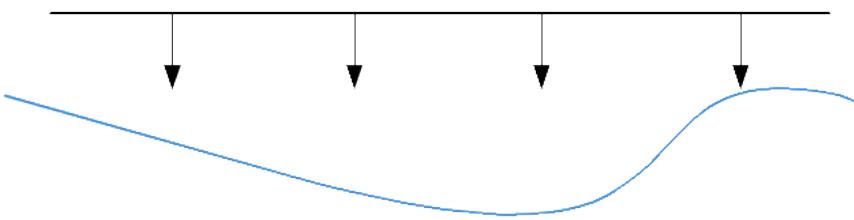
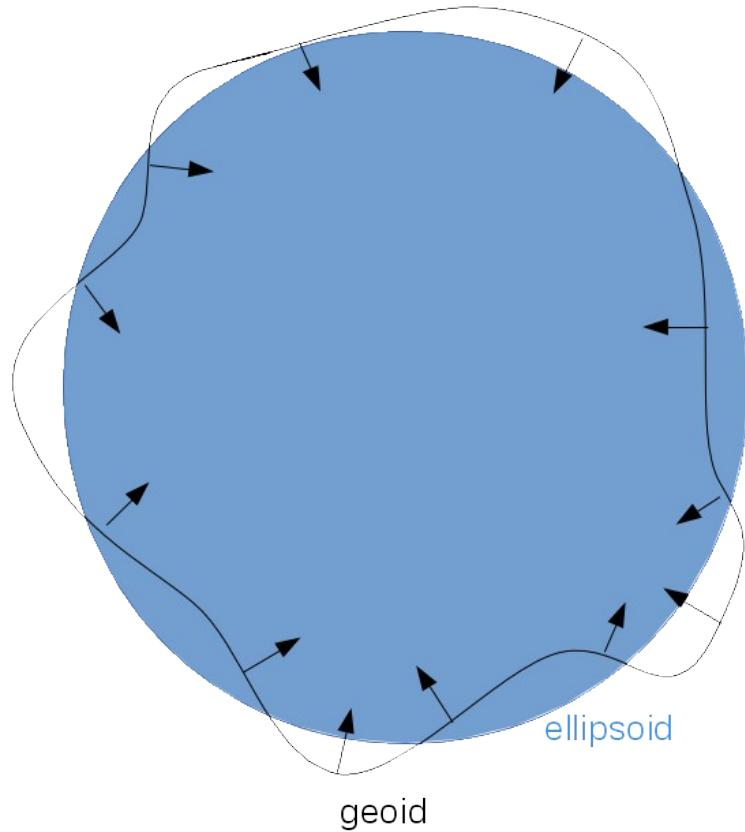
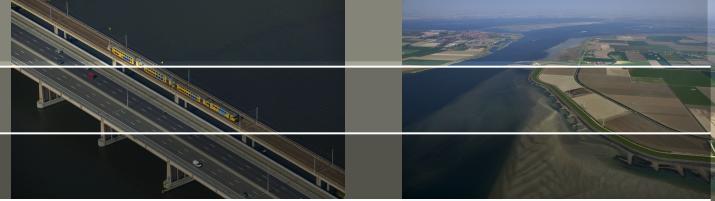
$k=0.3$ change in earth's potential

- MSL
- Sea Surface
- Bottom
- LAT



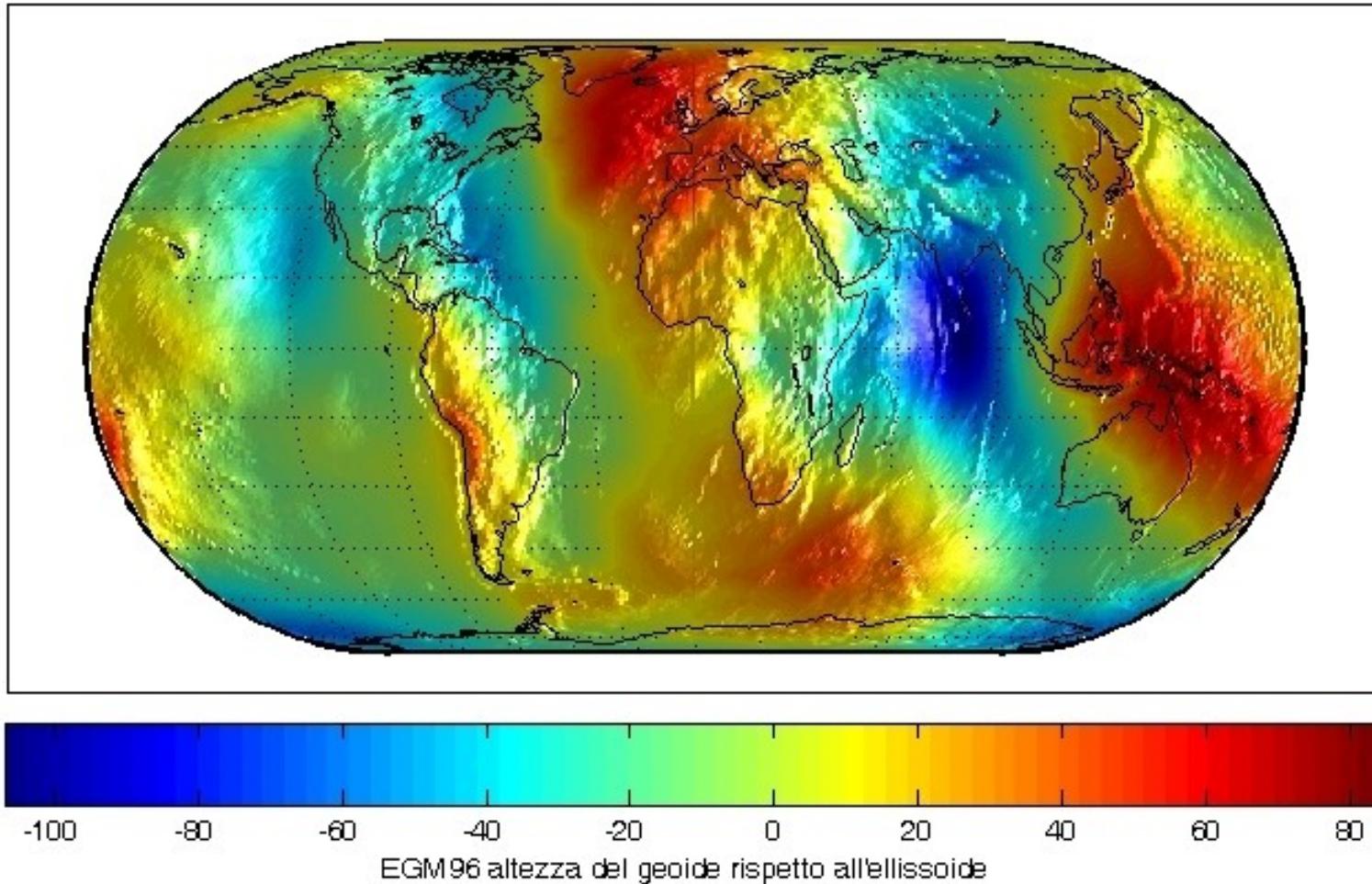
Source: citg.tudelft.nl

Geoid in numerical model



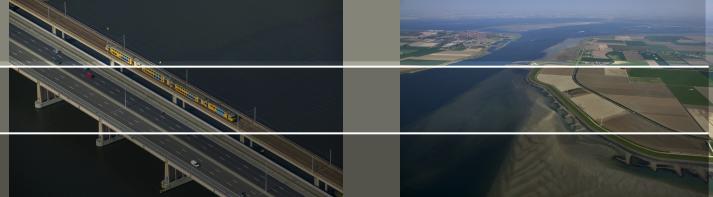
Gravity perpendicular to geoid

Geoid relative to ellipsoid

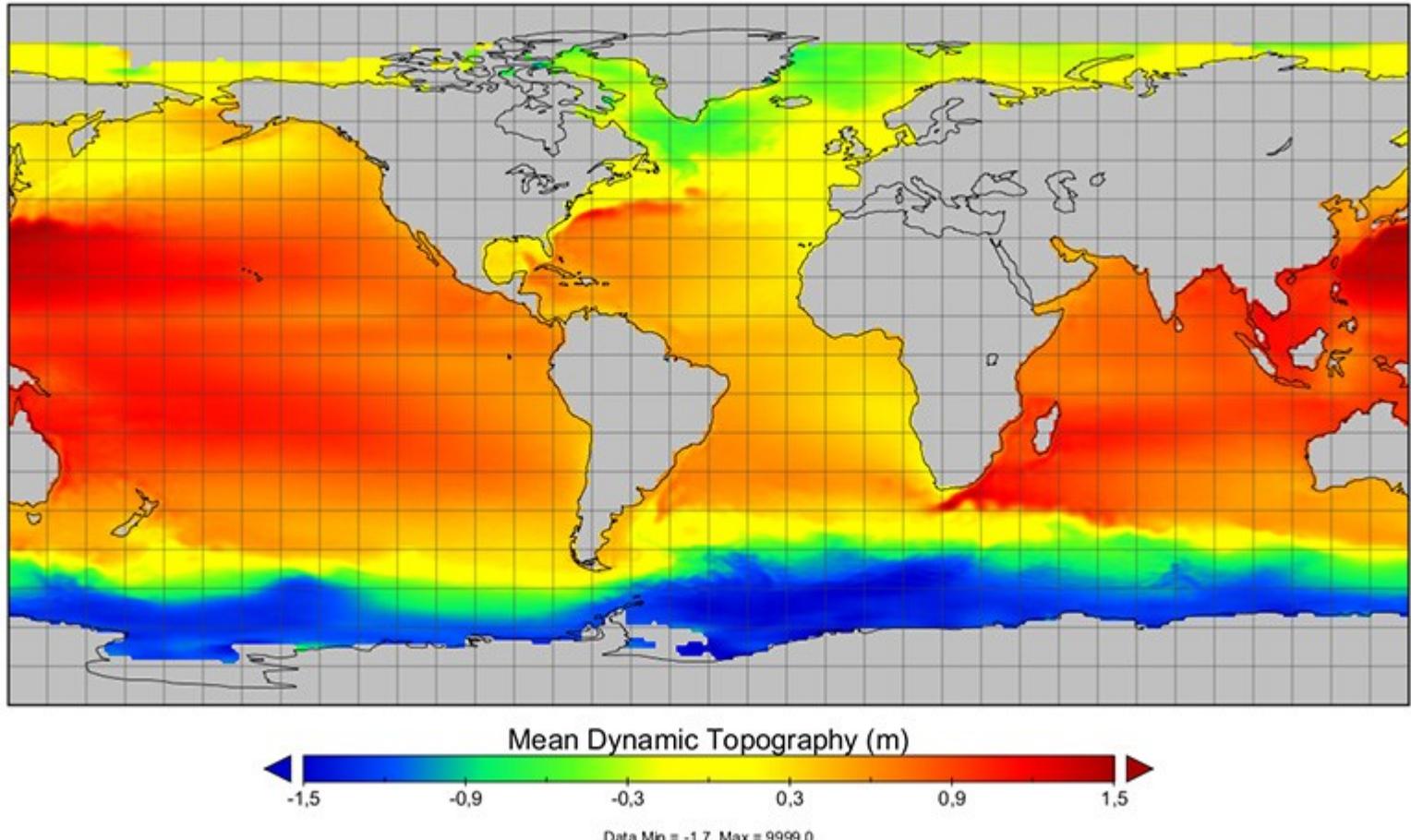


Source: cnes

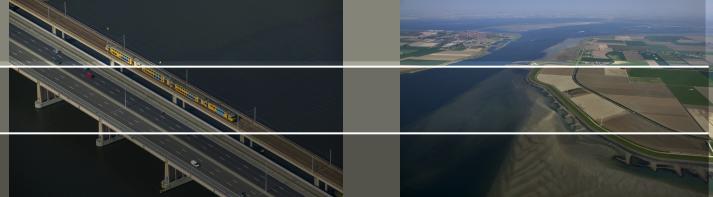
Mean dynamic topography



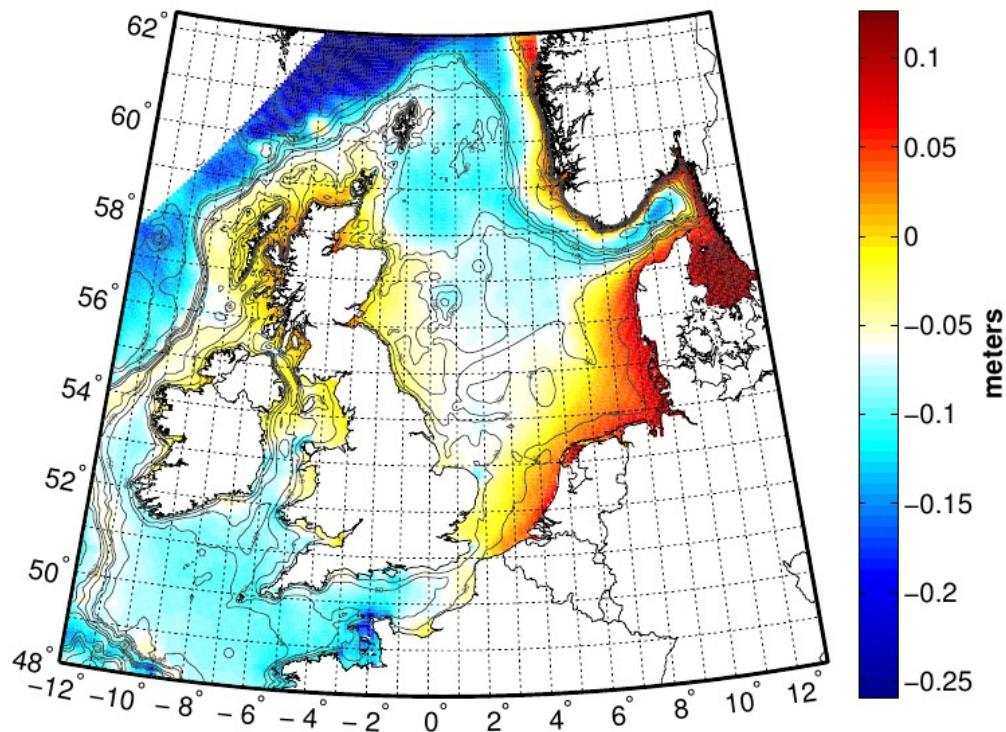
Mean Dynamic Topography



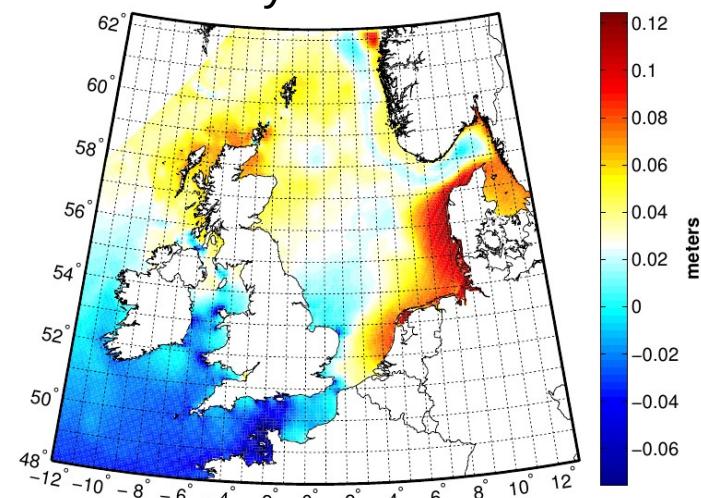
Mean dynamic topography



MDT wrt EGG08

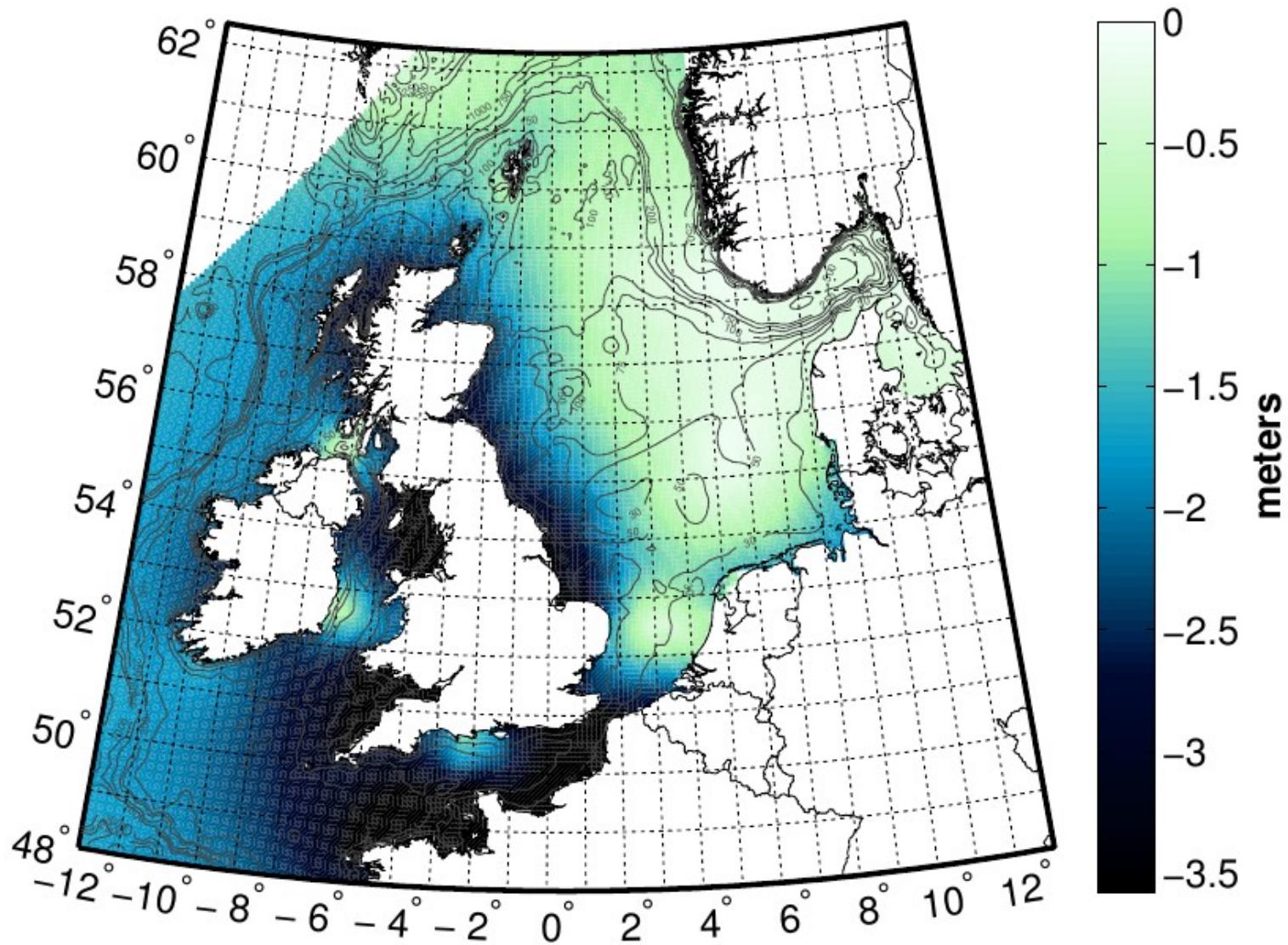


Density contribution



Source: Slobbe et. al. 2012

Lowest Astronomical Tide

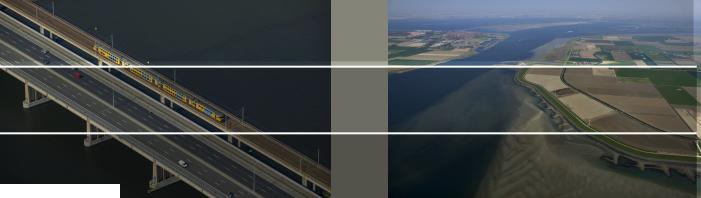


Slobbe et. al. 2013

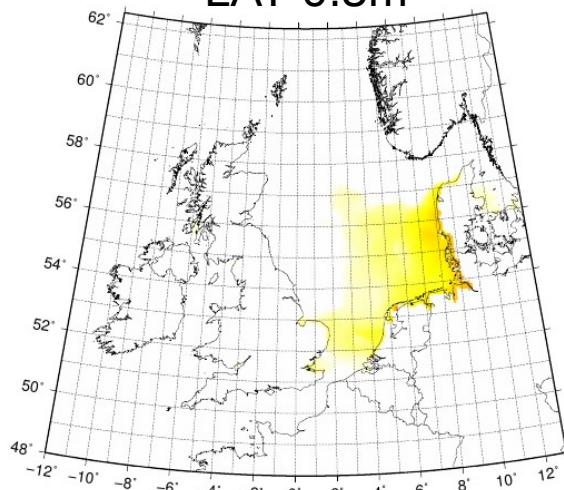
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Deltares

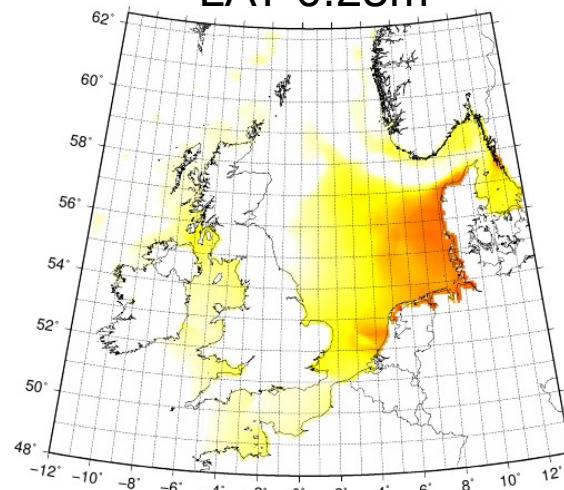
LAT exceedance frequency



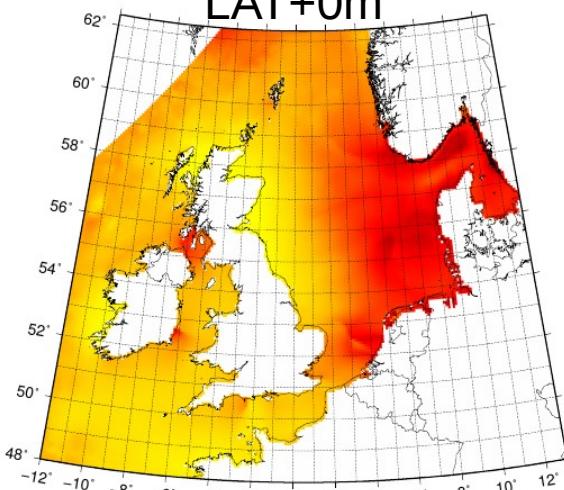
LAT-0.5m



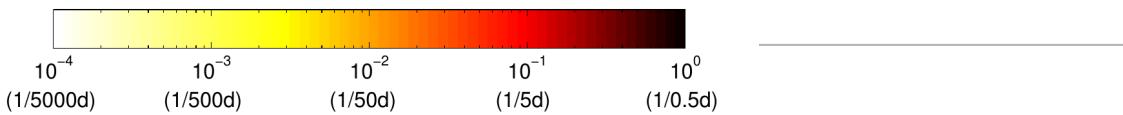
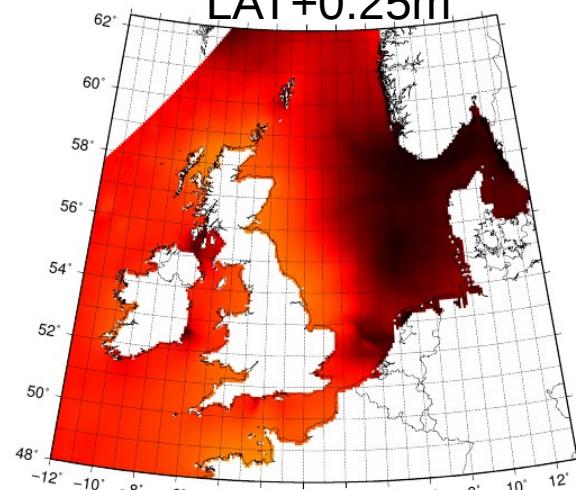
LAT-0.25m



LAT+0m

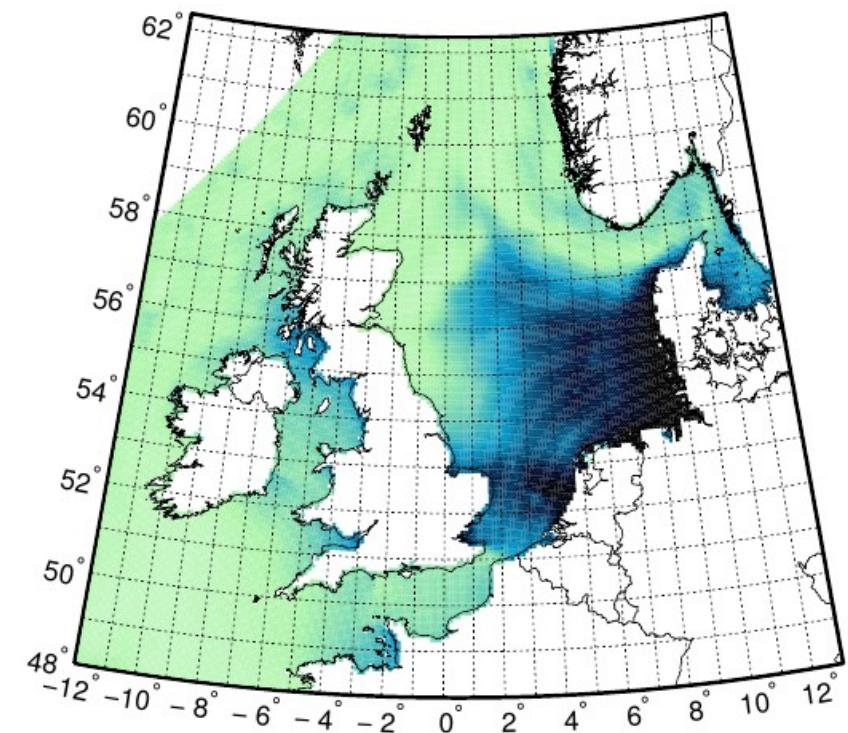
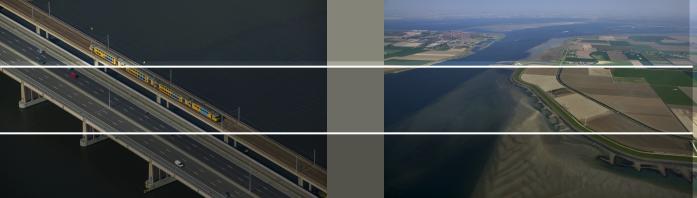


LAT+0.25m

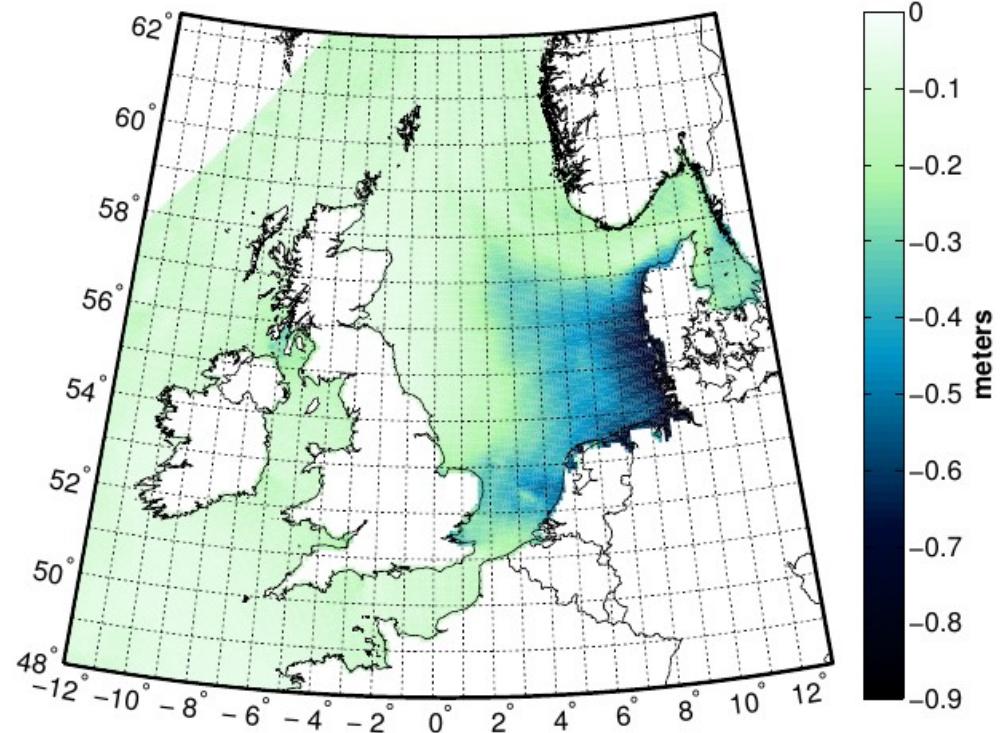


Deltares

LAT exceedance frequency

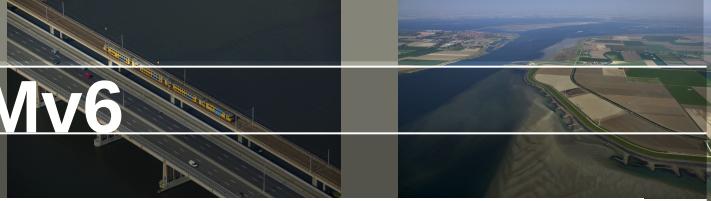


(b) Once per 10 years



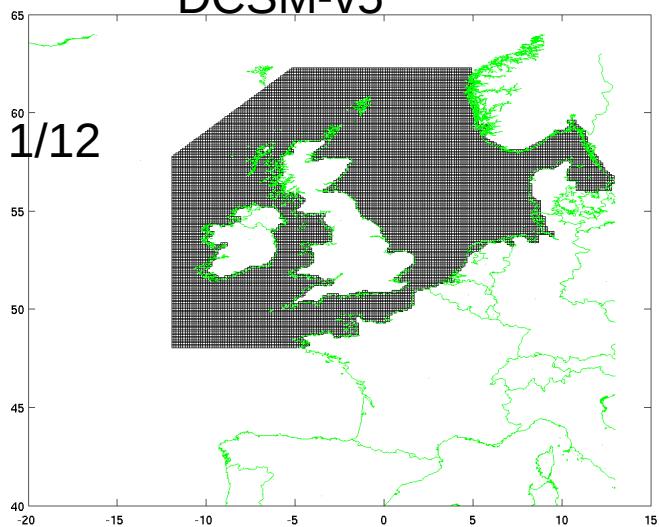
(c) Once per year

New surge & tide model – DCSMv6

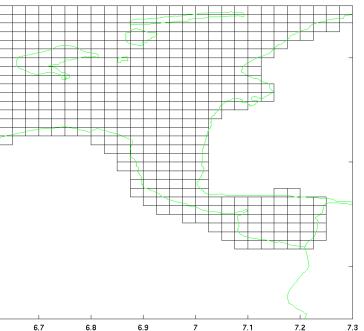
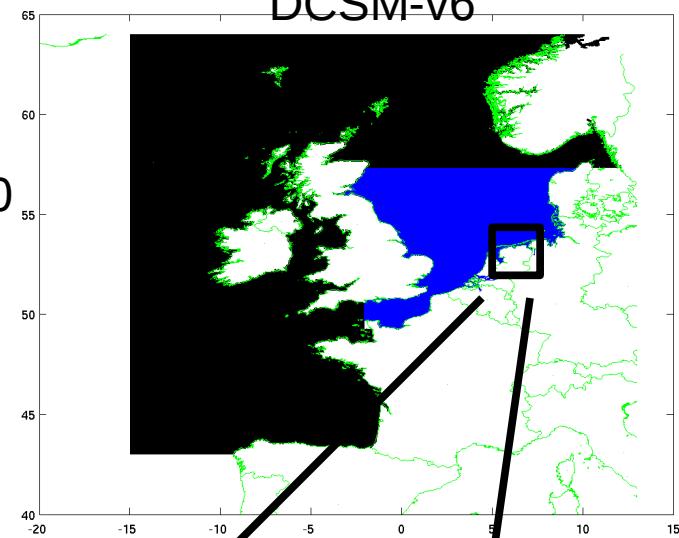


DCSM-v5

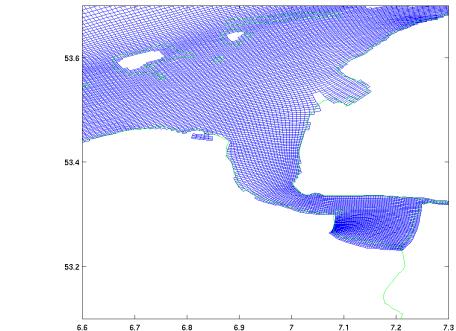
$1/8 \times 1/12$



$1/40 \times 1/60$



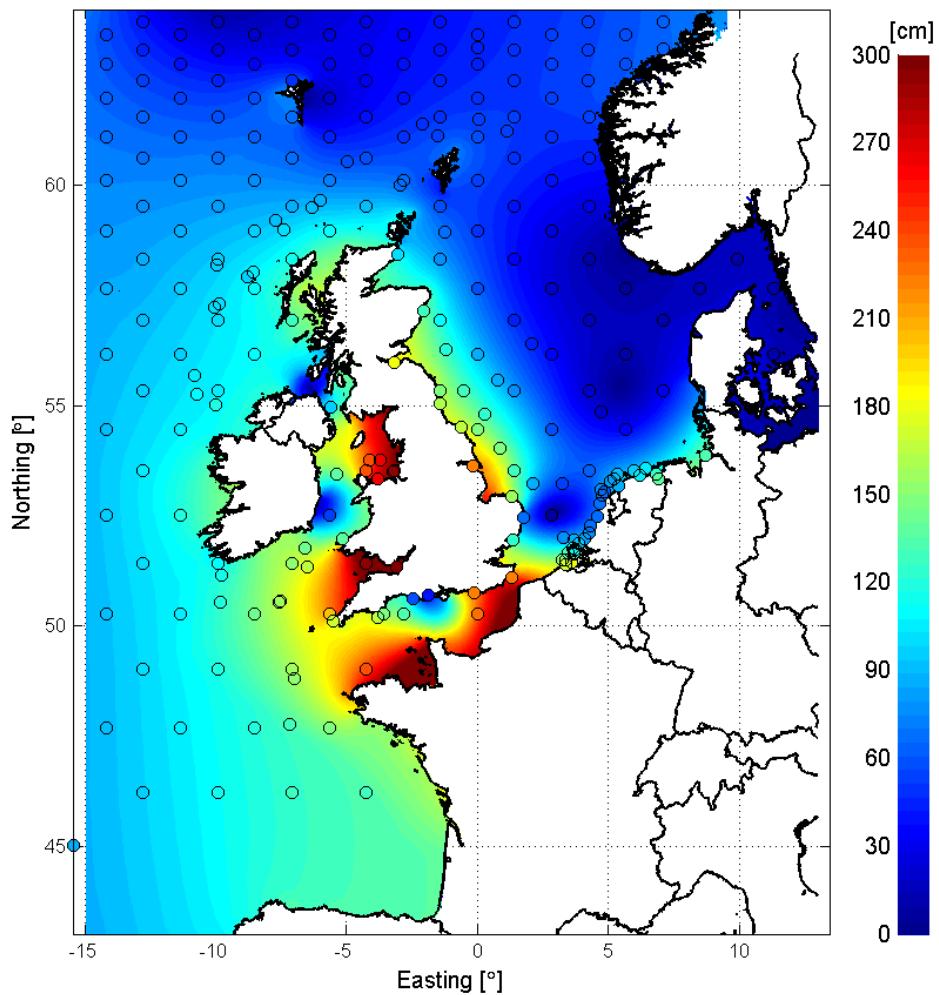
domain 1 detail



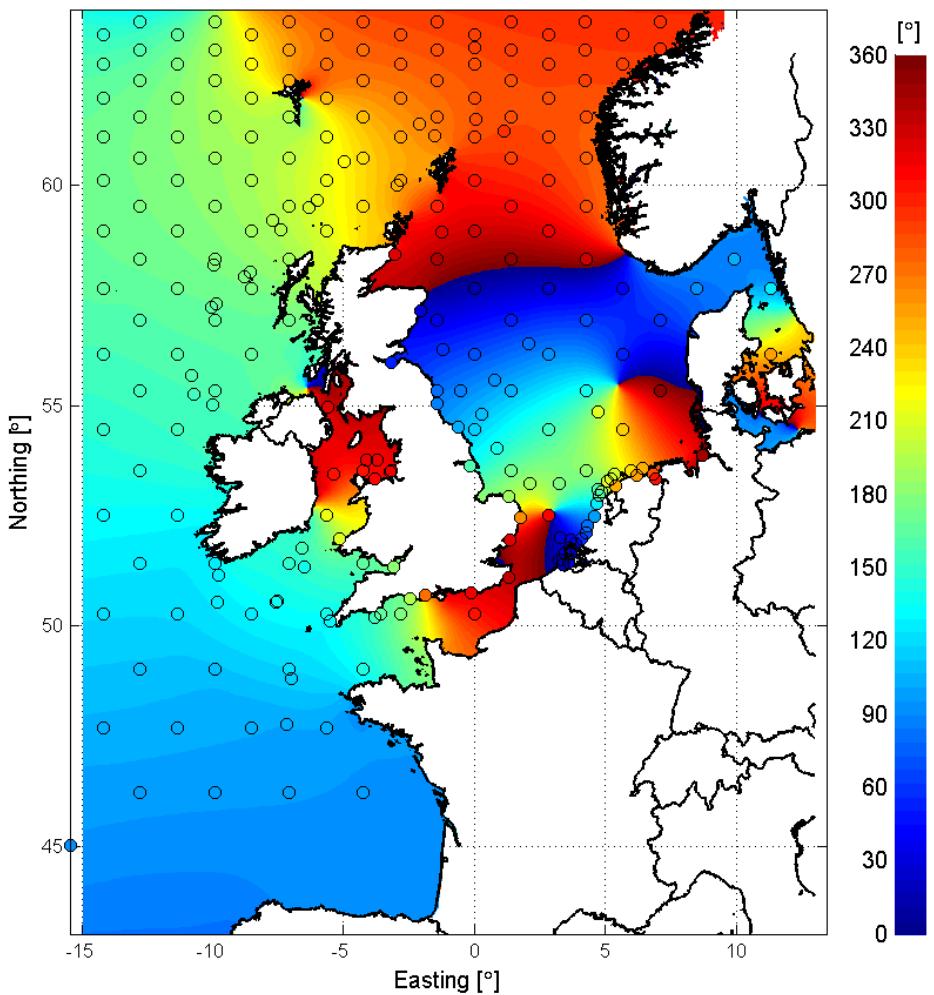
domain 2 detail

Calibration of tides

Amplitude for constituent: M2 (RMSE = 6.5 cm)



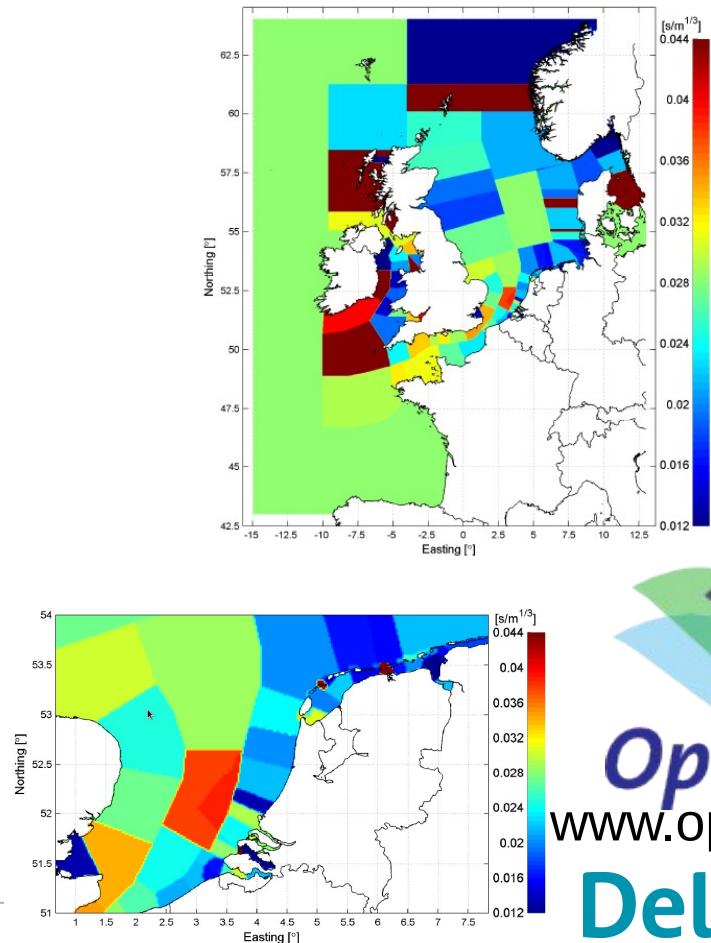
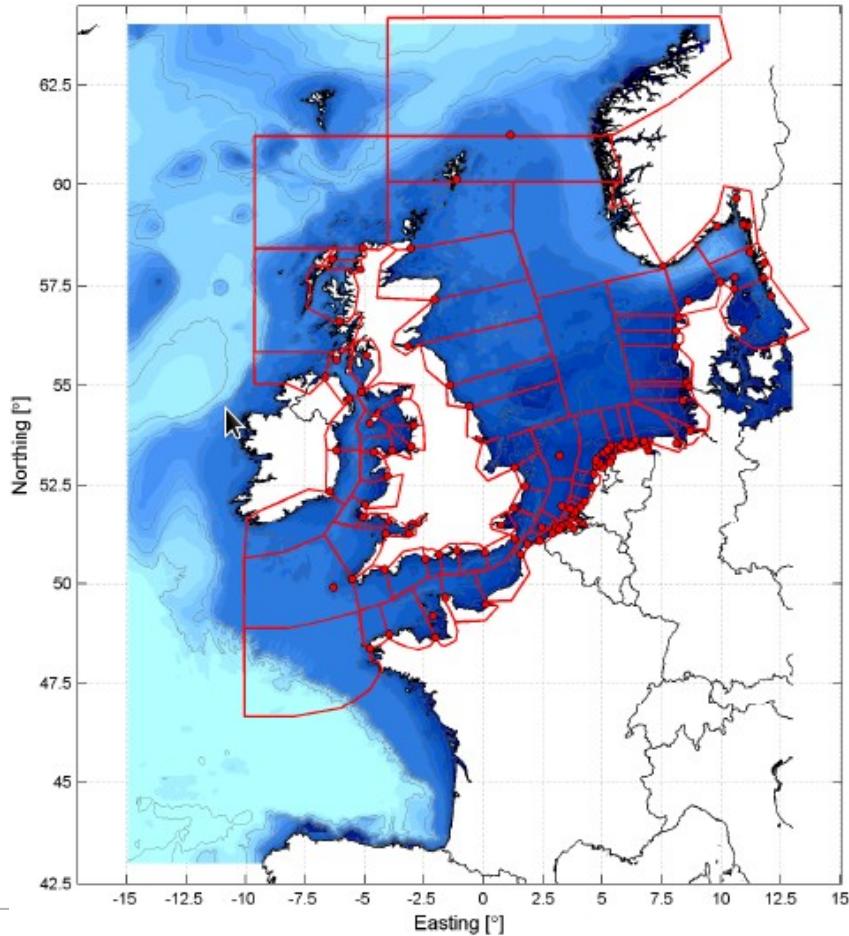
Phase for constituent: M2 (RMSE = 4.8 °)



Calibration of tides

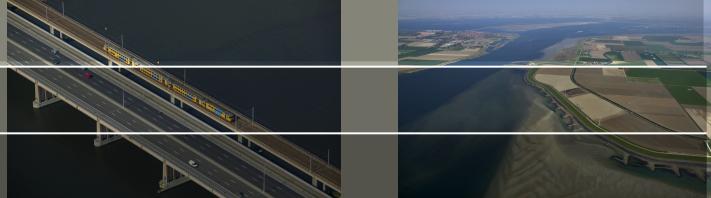


- More than 100 tide gages used
- Around 100 parameters for friction and 100 parameters for depth
- Efficient optimization methods with restarting and parallel computing

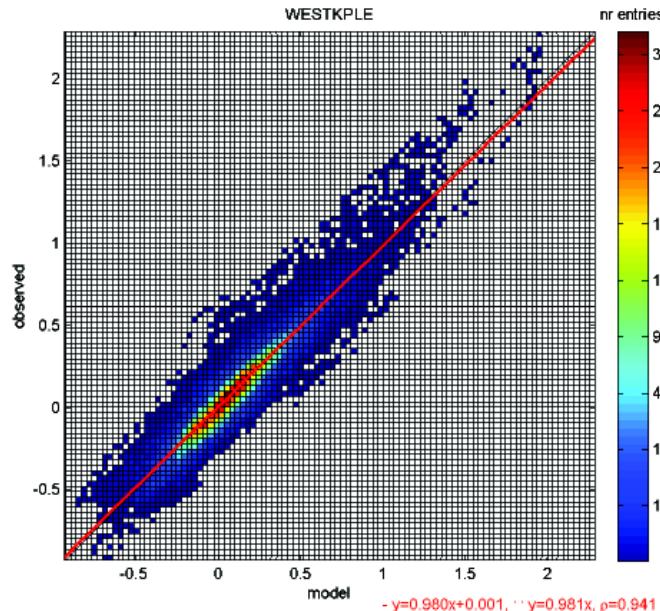


OpenDA
www.opendata.org
Deltares

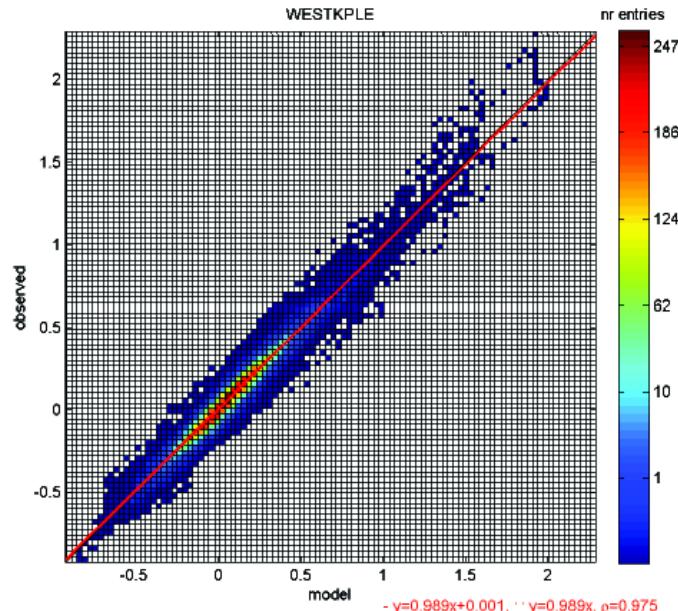
Results calibration DCSM-v6



	RMSE tides	RMSE surge	RMSE sea-level
Before calibration	6.6	9.7	11.7
After calibration	3.7	6.9	7.8

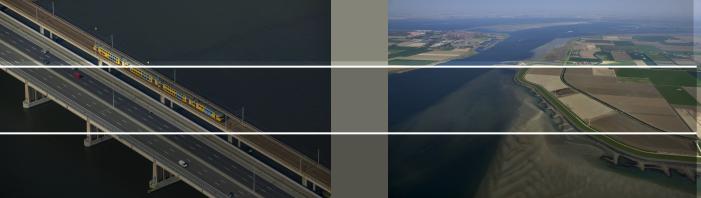


Surge before calibration



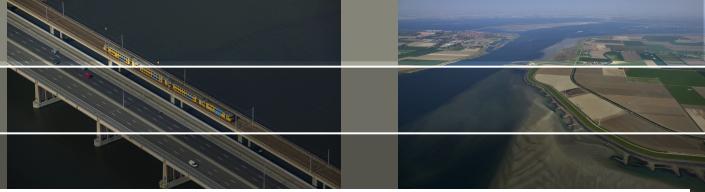
Surge after calibration

DCSM v5 and v6



Station	RMSE tide (cm)			RMSE surge (cm)			RMSE water level (cm)		
	DCSMv5	DCSMv6	(%)	DCSMv5	DCSMv6	(%)	DCSMv5	DCSMv6	(%)
CADZD	12.6	3.7	-71	10.8	7.0	-35	16.6	7.9	-52
WESTKPLE	10.4	3.2	-69	10.4	6.6	-37	14.7	7.3	-50
ROOMPBTN	14.2	3.0	-79	9.5	6.6	-31	17.1	7.2	-58
BROUWHVSGT08	8.3	3.3	-60	9.4	6.8	-28	12.6	7.6	-40
HARVT10	8.2	3.2	-61	9.5	7.0	-26	12.6	7.7	-39
HOEKVHLD	8.0	3.8	-53	9.1	6.8	-25	12.2	7.8	-36
SCHEVNGN	10.2	3.3	-68	8.6	7.0	-19	13.3	7.7	-42
IJMDBTHVN	7.5	3.7	-51	8.9	7.3	-18	11.7	8.1	-31
PETTZD	9.9	4.2	-58	8.8	7.2	-18	13.2	8.3	-37
K13APFM	8.2	3.0	-63	7.1	5.4	-24	10.8	6.2	-43
TERSLNZE	6.8	3.9	-43	8.2	7.2	-12	10.7	8.2	-23
WIERMGDN	7.7	4.4	-43	8.3	7.1	-14	11.4	8.4	-26
HUIBGT	8.6	4.2	-51	8.5	7.4	-13	12.1	8.5	-30
average	9.3	3.6	-61	9.0	6.9	-23	13.0	7.8	-40
RMS	9.5	3.7	-61	9.1	6.9	-24	13.1	7.8	-40

Effects of ZUNO domain & tidal correction

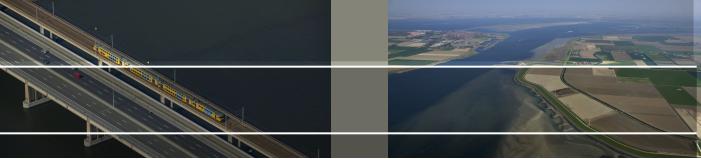


DSCMv6	RMSE tide	2007	
		RMSE	
		zonder	met
WICK	6.4	8.6	8.0
ABDN	4.9	7.6	8.9
NORTHSS	6.1	9.2	9.9
LOWST	3.8	7.8	8.3
SHEERNS	16.9	20.9	13.4
DOVR	7.9	10.1	10.5
CADZD	3.7	7.9	8.8
VLISSGN	4.1	8.7	9.2
HOEKVHLD	3.8	7.8	8.6
IJMDBTHVN	3.7	8.1	9.7
EURPFM	4.1	7.4	7.5
HUIBGT	4.2	8.5	10.3
HARLGN	7.0	11.3	12.3
DELFLZL	11.9	17.8	14.6
gemiddelde	6.3	10.1	10.0
RMS	7.3	10.9	10.2

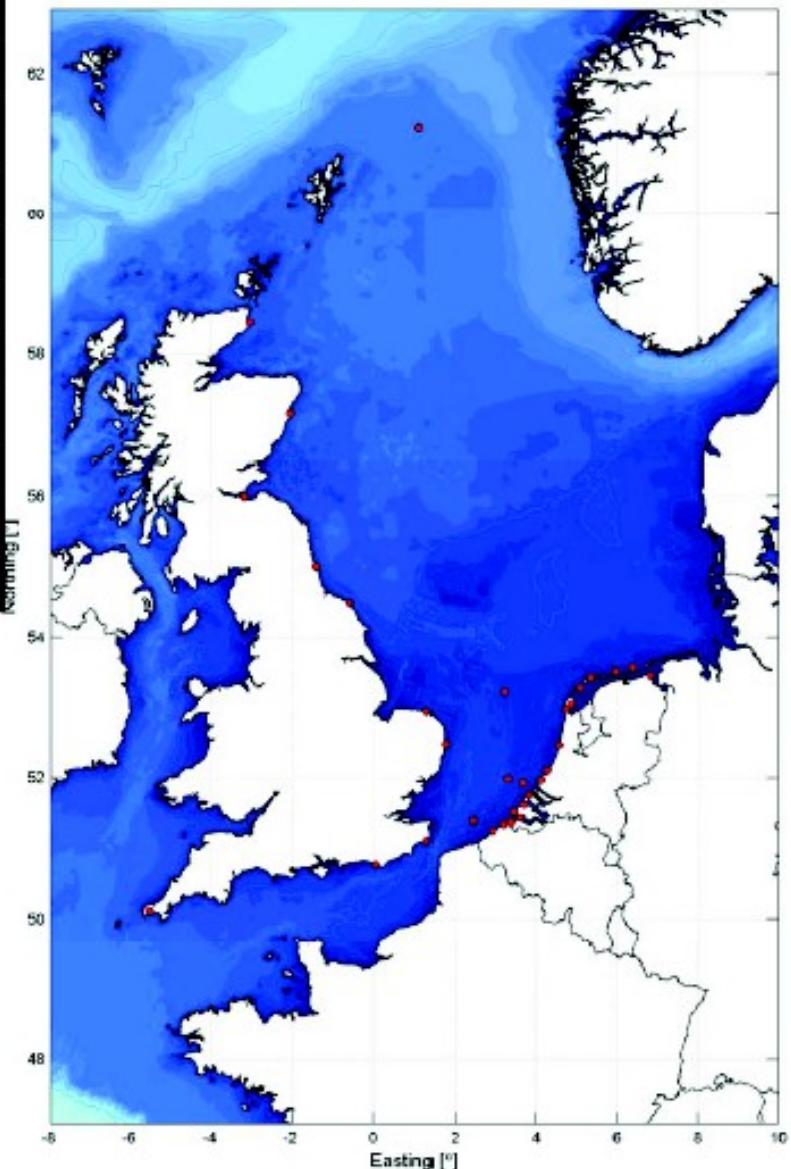
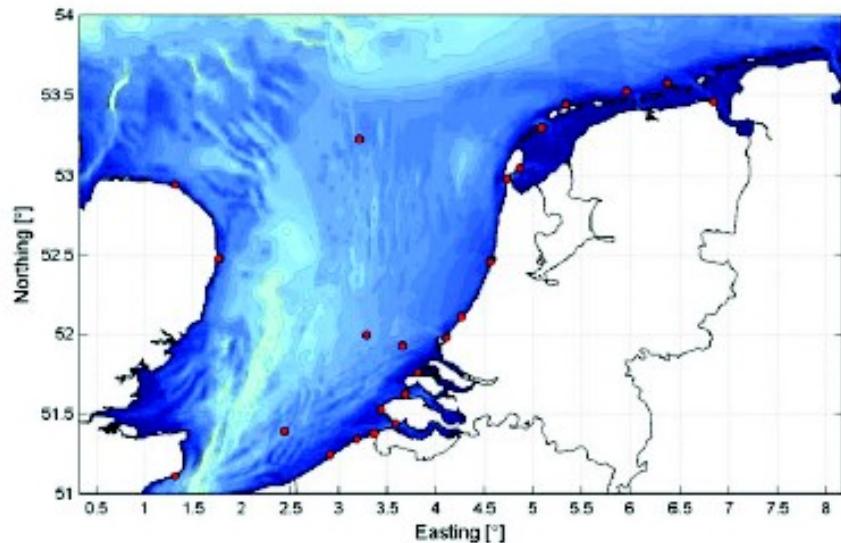
→

DCSMv6 +ZUNO	RMSE tide	2007	
		RMSE	
		zonder	met
WICK	5.8	8.6	9.3
ABDN	5.3	8.7	10.8
NORTHSS	5.3	9.6	12.1
LOWST	3.7	8.4	9.9
SHEERNS	7.4	12.8	14.0
DOVR	4.8	8.1	11.0
CADZD	3.2	8.2	10.1
VLISSGN	3.2	8.5	10.4
HOEKVHLD	3.4	7.7	9.5
IJMDBTHVN	3.3	8.1	10.3
EURPFM	2.9	7.1	8.5
HUIBGT	4.4	8.8	10.7
HARLGN	3.9	8.1	11.2
DELFLZL	4.6	10.4	13.4
gemiddelde	4.4	8.8	10.8
RMS	4.5	8.9	10.9

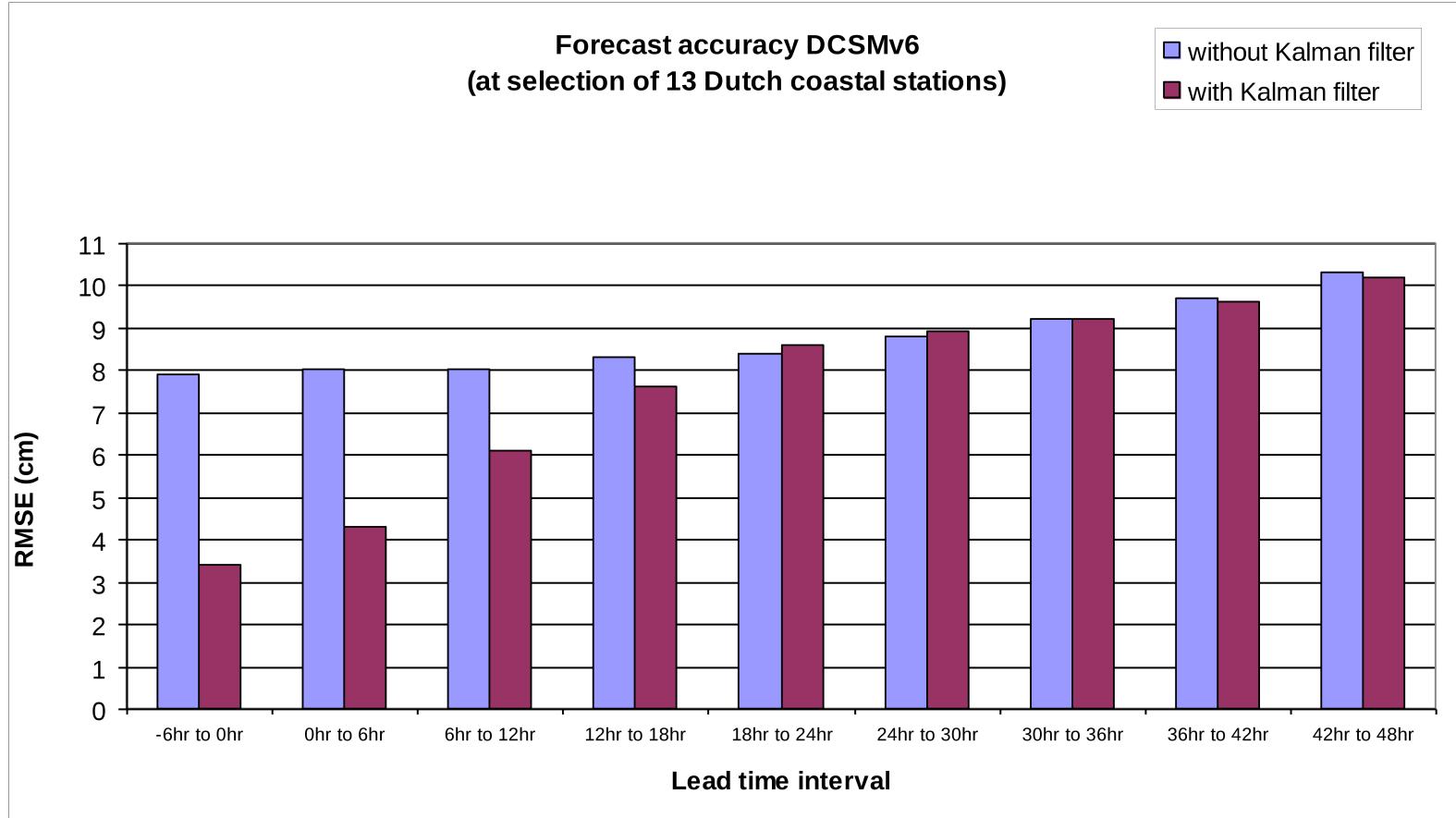
Kalman filter for DCSMv6



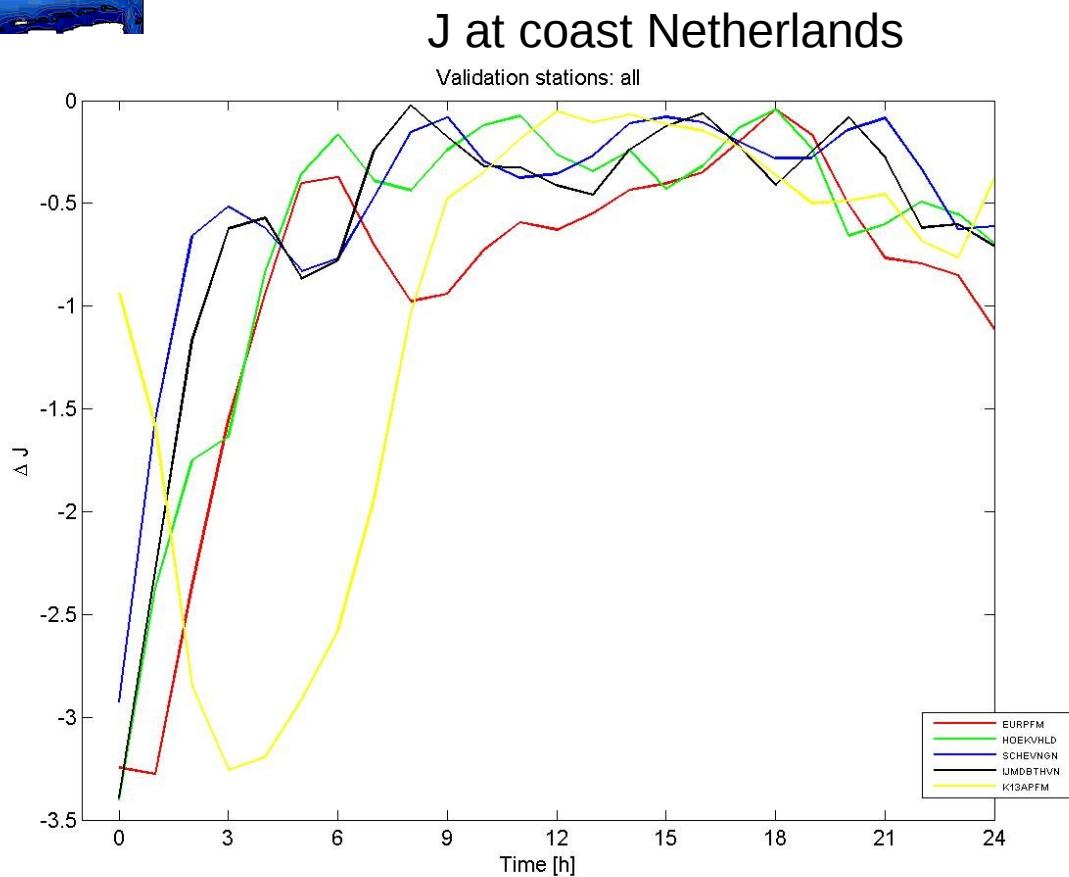
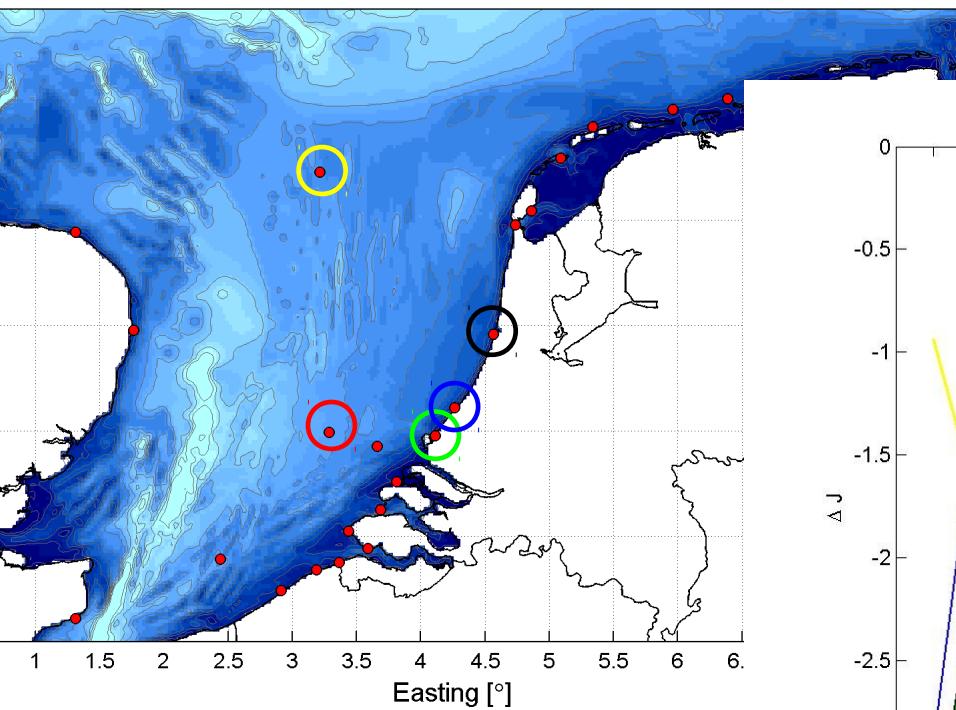
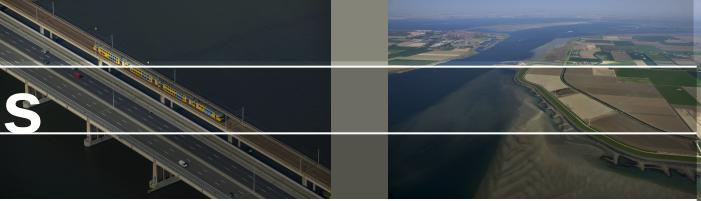
NORTHCMRT	CADZD	HUIBGT
WICK	WESTKPLE	NEWLN
ABDN	EURPFM	NEWHVN
LEITH	BROUWHVSGT08	DOVR
NORTHSS	LICHTELGRE	VLISSGN
WHITBY	HOEKVHLD	ROOMPBTN
CROMR	SCHEVNGN	DENHDR
LOWST	IJMDBTHVN	OUDSD
Oostende	K13APFM	VLIELHVN
Westhinder	TERSLNZE	EEMSHVN
Zeebrugge	WIERMGDN	



Accuracy of DCSMv6 with Kalman filter

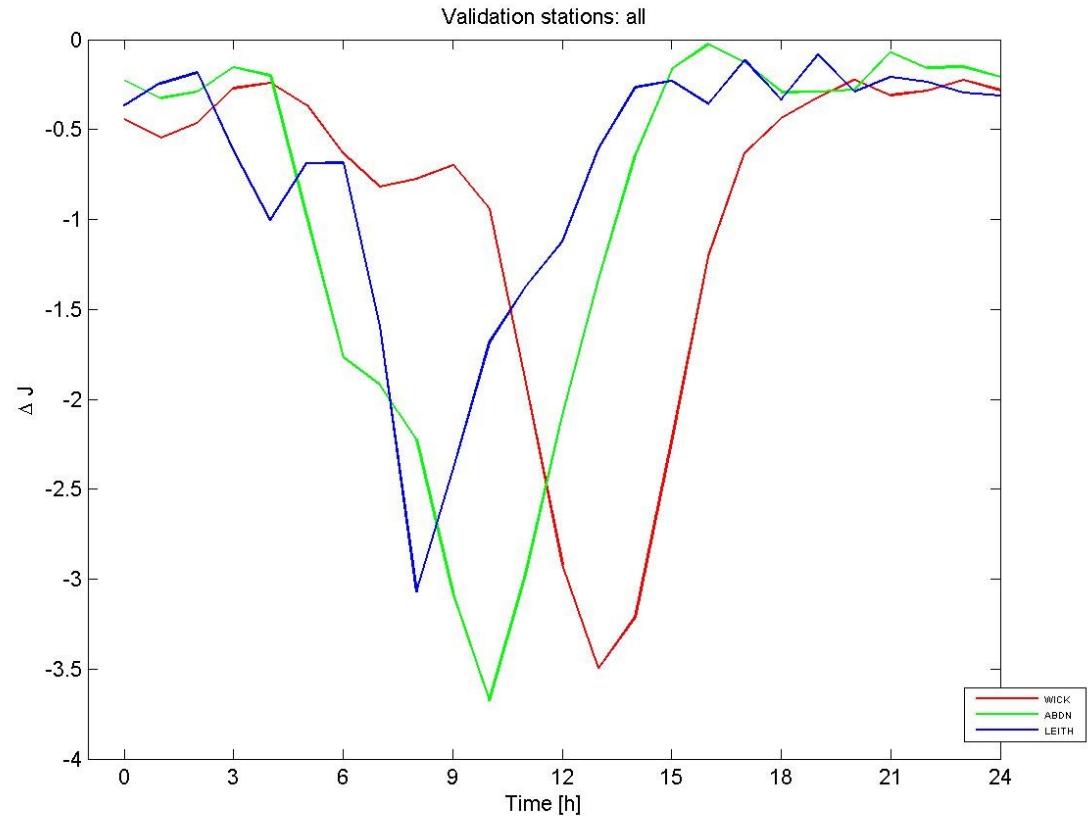
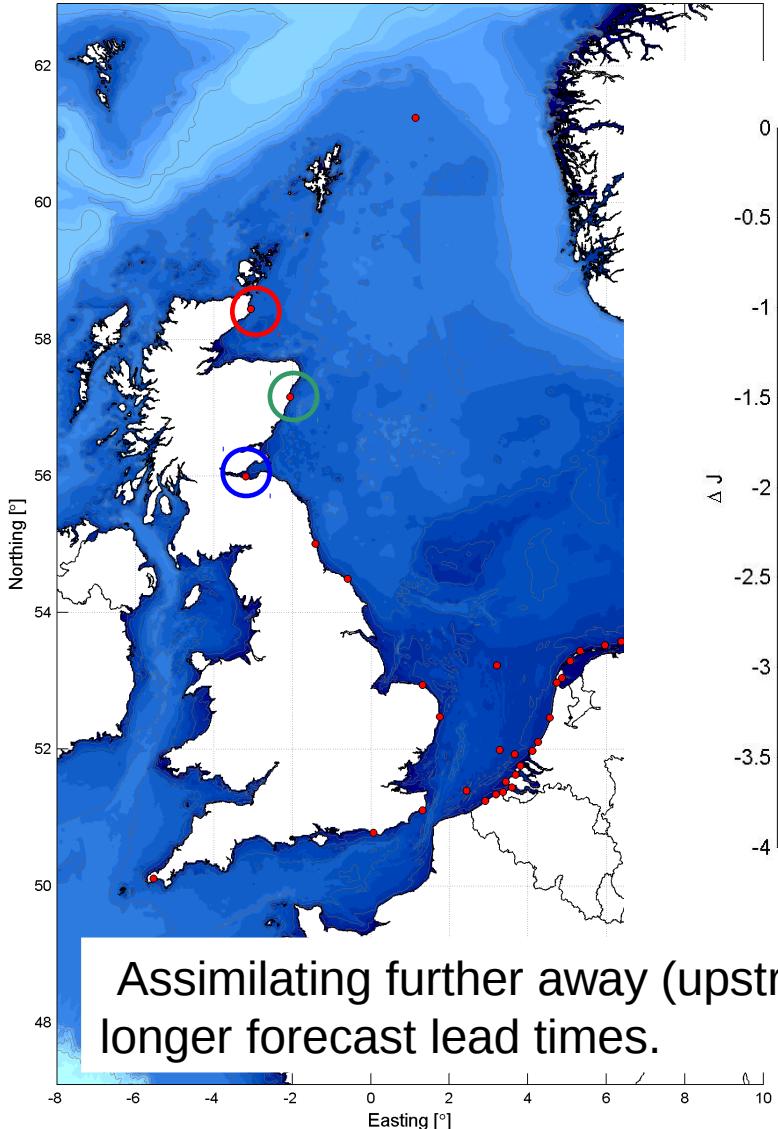
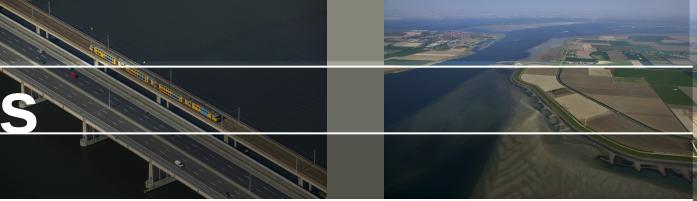


Impact of assimilation stations



Assimilating nearby stations gives immediate impact on the forecast accuracy.

Impact of assimilation stations

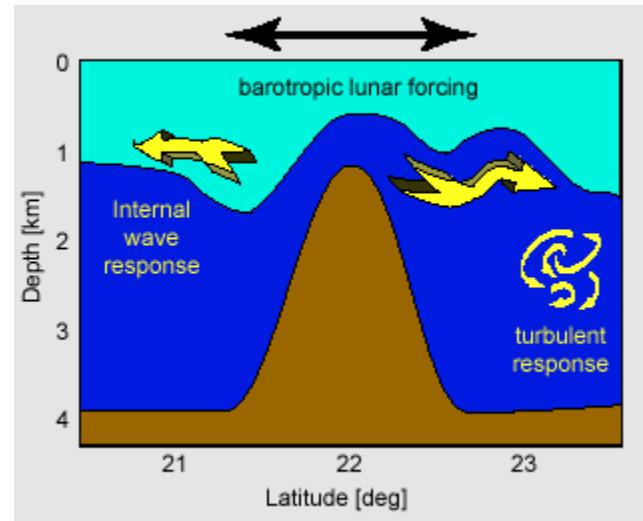


Assimilating further away (upstream) stations improves the accuracy of longer forecast lead times.

Challenges and future work



- Dissipation by internal tides
- Self Attraction and Loading
- Open boundary



Improved open boundaries & sensitivity



Google earth

Deltares

An aerial photograph of a coastal region. On the left, a wide river flows into a large body of water, with a small town visible along its banks. To the right, a large area of land is divided into numerous agricultural fields of different colors (green, brown, and yellow). A winding road or canal cuts through the fields. In the bottom right corner, there is a prominent embankment or dike made of sand and soil, with some green vegetation on top. The sky is clear and blue.

Questions?

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