

U.S. GODAE: Global Ocean Prediction with

**HY
COM**

HYbrid
Coordinate
Ocean Model

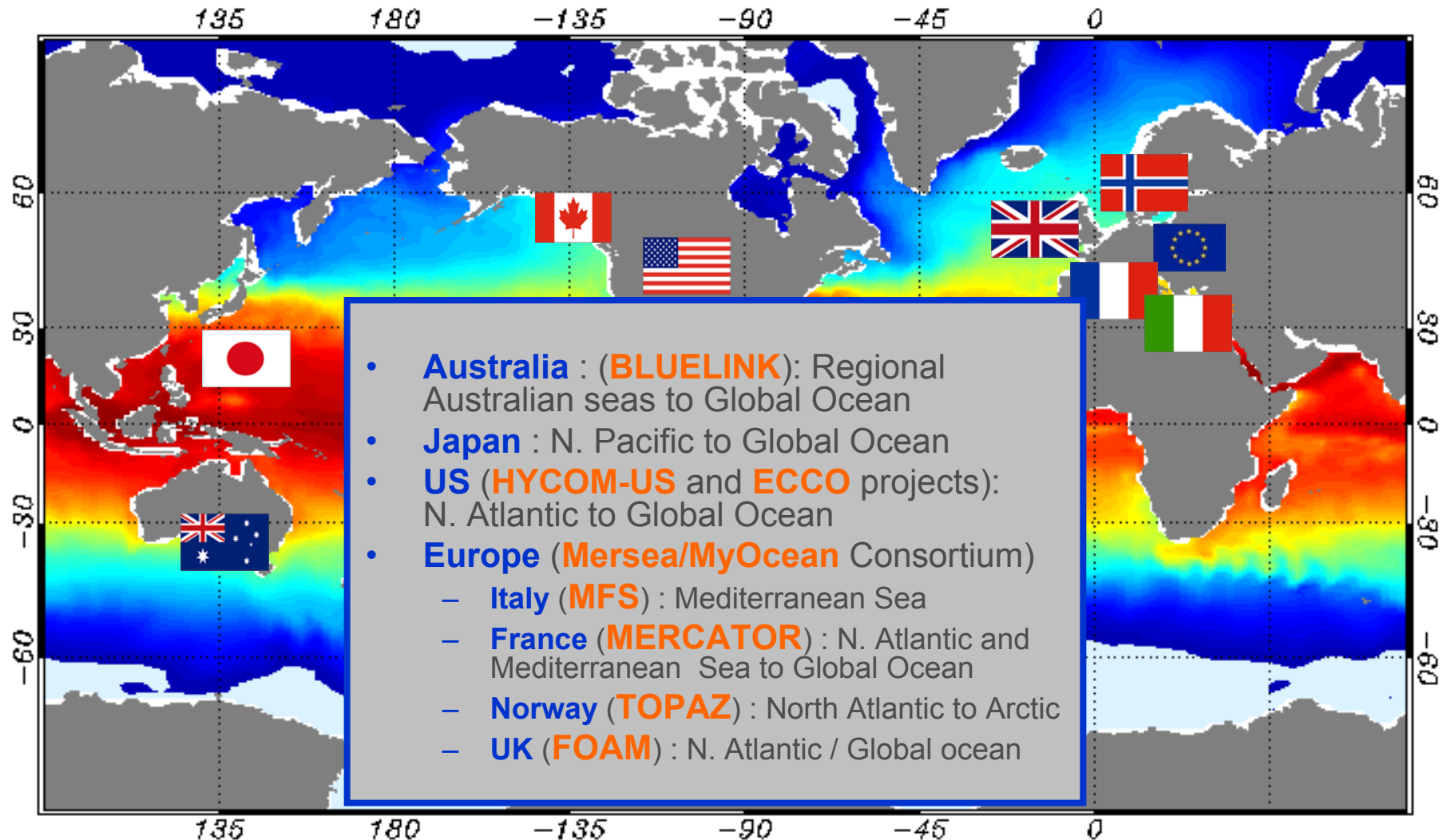
Community Effort: NRL, FSU, U. of Miami, NASA-GISS, NOAA/NCEP, NOAA/AOML, NOAA/PMEL, PSI, FNMOC, NAVOCEANO, SHOM, LEGI, OPeNDAP, UNC, Rutgers, USF, Fugro-GEOS, Orbimage, Shell, ExxonMobil

Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE)

The vision:

"A global system of observations, communications, modeling and assimilation, that will deliver regular, comprehensive information on the state of the oceans in a way that will promote and engender wide utility and availability of this resource for maximum benefit to society."

Modeling/Assimilation Centers



Objectives and Goals

- A broad partnership of institutions that collaborate in developing and demonstrating the performance and application of eddy-resolving, real-time global and basin-scale ocean prediction systems using HYCOM.
- Transition for operational use by the U.S. Navy at NAVOCEANO (2008) and by NOAA at NCEP (N. Atlantic - 2007).

Objectives and Goals

- Strong participation of the coastal ocean modeling community in using and evaluating boundary conditions from the global and basin-scale ocean modeling prediction systems
- Efficient data distribution (100 Terabytes Storage Area Network)

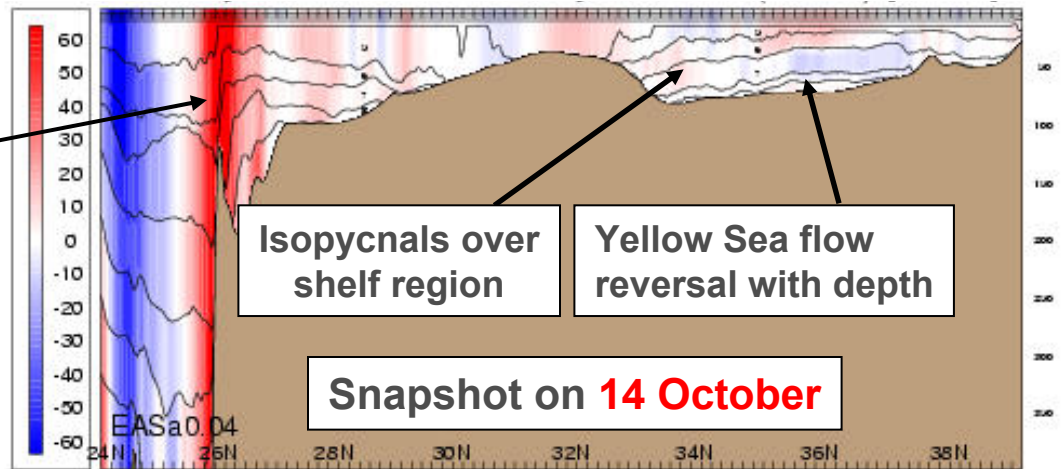
The data are available to the community at large within 24 hours via Live Access Server (LAS), ftp, and OPeNDAP at <http://www.hycom.org>

The hybrid coordinate in HYCOM is one that is **isopycnal** in the open, stratified ocean, but smoothly reverts to a **terrain-following** coordinate in shallow coastal regions, and to **pressure** coordinate in the mixed layer and/or unstratified seas

**1/25° East Asian Seas HYCOM
(nested inside 1/6° Pacific HYCOM)**

North-south velocity cross-section along 124.5°E, upper 400 m

density front
associated with
sharp topographic feature
(cannot be easily resolved with
fixed z- or sigma- coordinates)

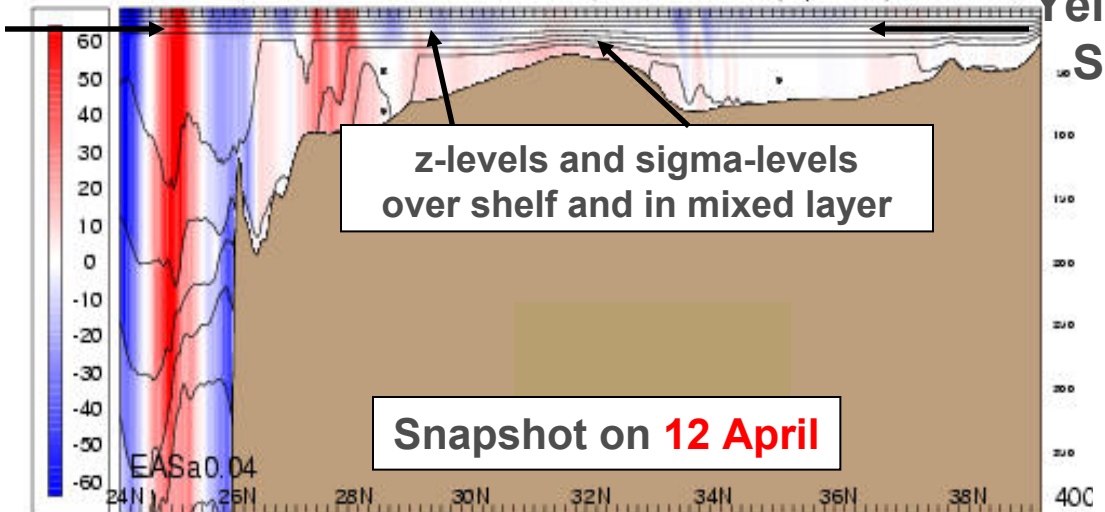


**East China
Sea**

**Yellow
Sea**

blue=westward flow

red=eastward flow



Snapshot on 12 April

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

1/12° Global real time system

- Running daily since December 2006
- Assimilation: NCODA
- 5 day hindcast, 5 day forecast

1/25° Gulf of Mexico real time system

- Running daily since November 2006
- Assimilation: NCODA
- 5 day hindcast, 7 day forecast

Global HYCOM configuration

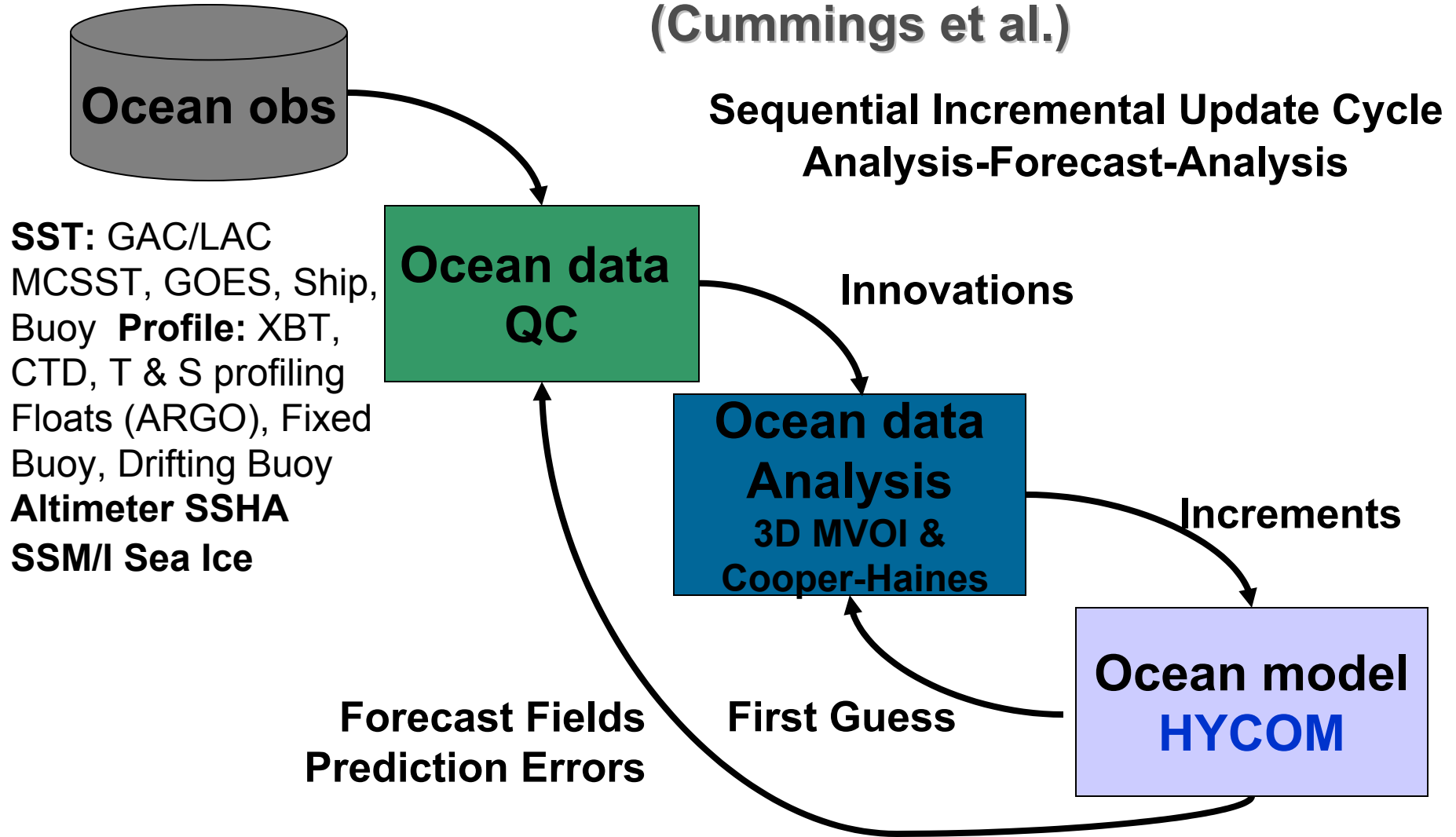
- Horizontal grid: 1/12° equatorial resolution
 - 4500 x 3298 grid points, ~6.5 km spacing on average, ~3.5 km at pole, 5 m minimum depth
- Mercator 79°S to 47°N, then Arctic dipole patch
- 32 σ_2^* vertical coordinate surfaces:
- KPP mixed layer model
- Thermodynamic sea-ice model (soon to be PIPS/CICE)
- Surface forcing: wind stress, wind speed, thermal forcing, precipitation, weak relaxation to climatological SSS
- Monthly river runoff (986 rivers)
- Initialized from January climatology (GDEM3) T and S

216,000 CPU hrs/model year on 784 IBM Power 4+ CPUs

7.2 TB/model year for daily 3-D output

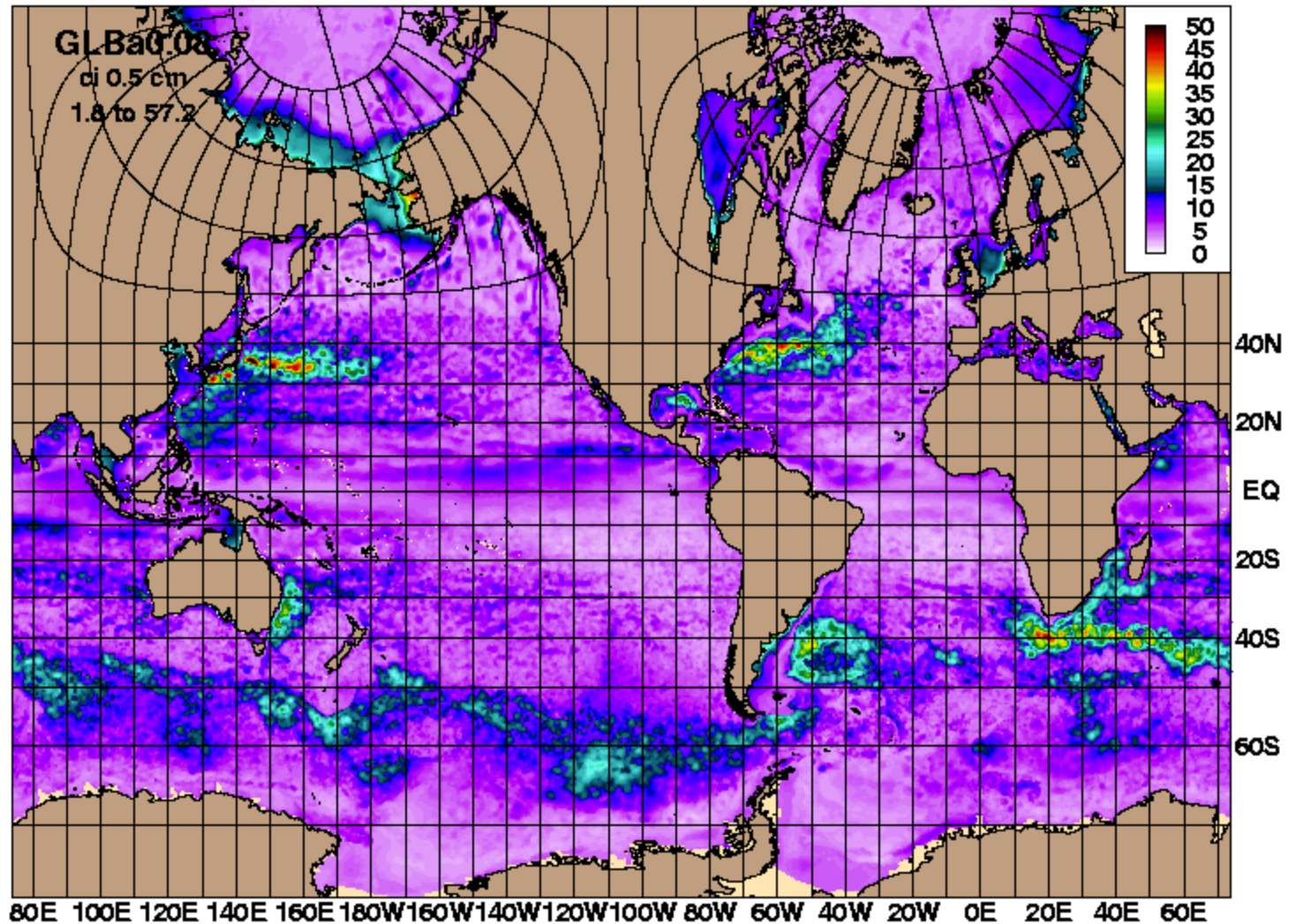
Data Assimilation via NCODA

(Cummings et al.)



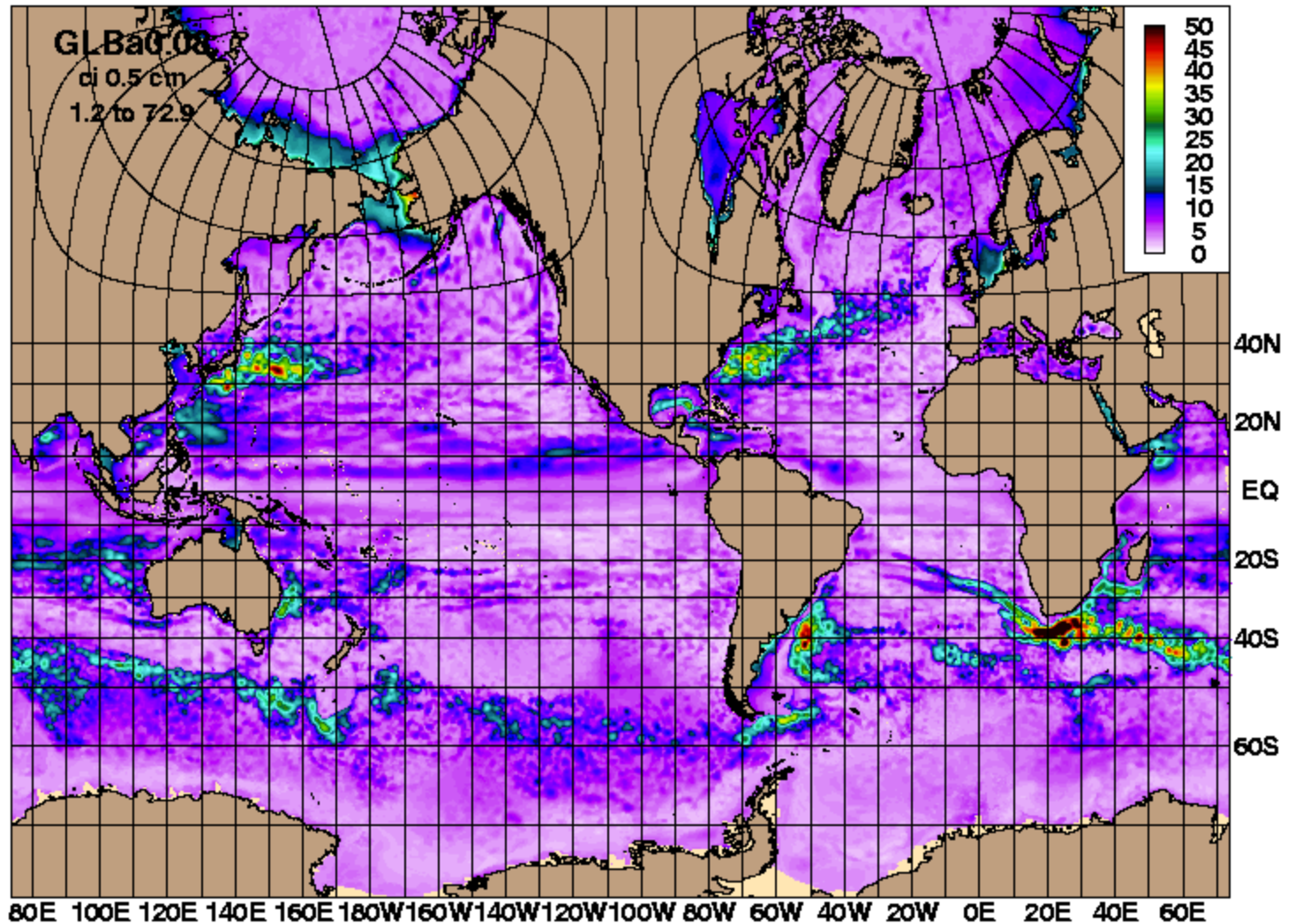
MVOI - simultaneous analysis 5 ocean variables
temperature, salinity, pressure, velocity (u,v)

sea surf. height sdev: 2004.00-2005.00 [60.4H]



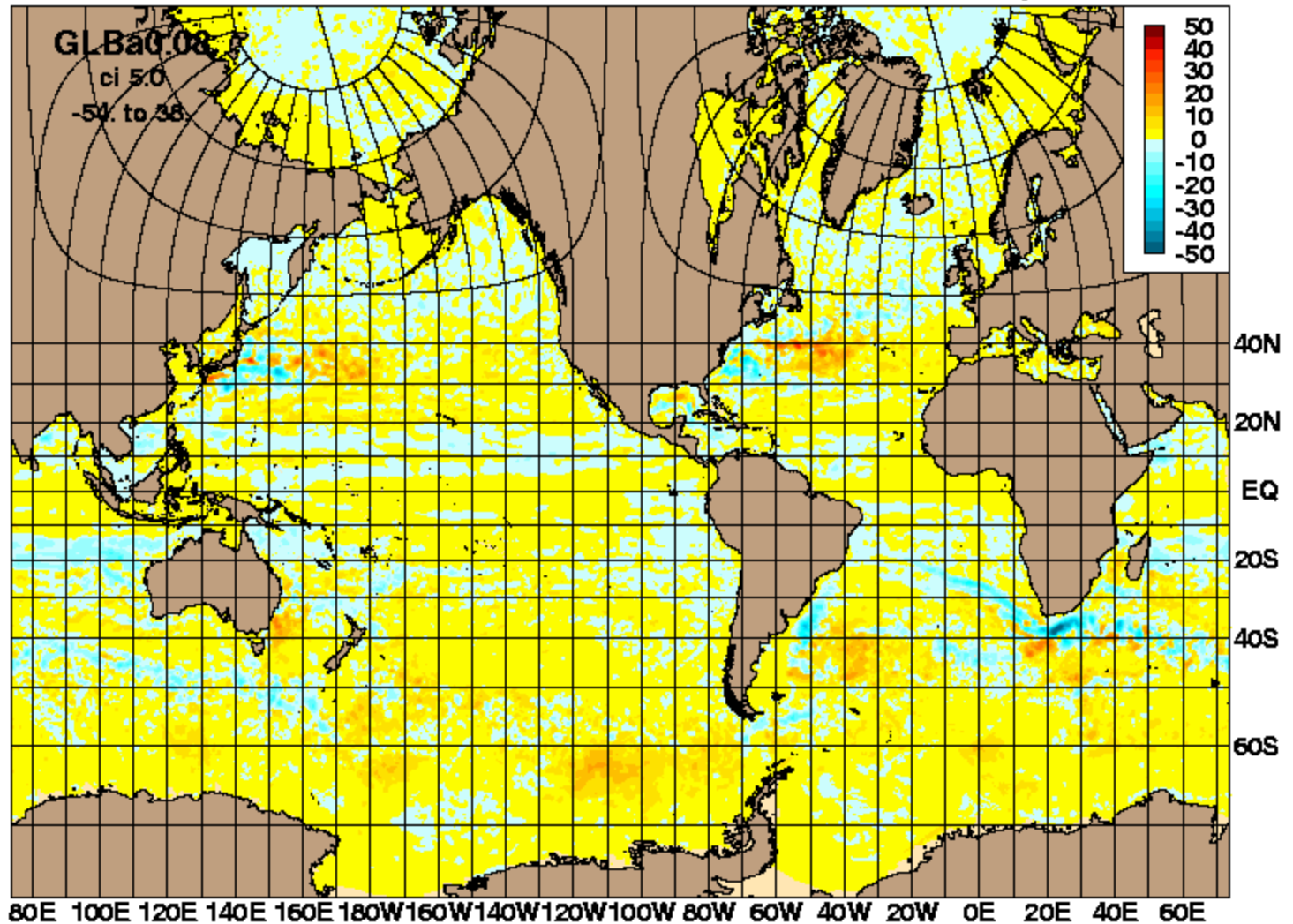
with assimilation (GLBa0.08-60.4)

sea surf. height sdev: 2004.00-2005.00 [05.8H]



without assimilation (GLBa0.08-05.8)

GLBa0.08: 60.4-05.8 Difference SSH Variability 2004



Overall increase in variability - largest changes occur in the western boundary currents

Eddy Kinetic Energy Comparison

EKE at ~700 m in the Gulf Stream

Observations from
Schmitz (1996)

