PARTICLE TRANSPORT MODEL SENSITIVITY ON WAVE-INDUCED PROCESSES

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EGU General Assembly 2017, 23.-28.04., Vienna, Austria OS2.3, Oceanography at coastal scales. Modelling, coupling and observations





GCOAST

Coupled Earth-System Model



Centre for Materials and Coastal Research





- 1. Wave-induced processes into NEMO
- 2. Comparisons with observations
 - 1. Effects of surface ocean waves on the model sea level
 - 2. Effects of wave processes on circulation
- 3. Drifter in the North Sea
 - 1. Transport model sensitivity to wave parameters
- 4. Discussion



Model setup



	NEMO 3.6	WAM 4.5.4
Modelling period	01.10.2013 - 31.12.2016	Switched on at 01.05.2013
Horizontal grid	2 nm covering North Sea and north west shelf	Same
Vertical grid	50 σ-layers; emphasis on surface	N/A
Initial field	CMEMS UKMO data	EWAM wave data
Boundary condition	OSU tides; CMEMS UKMO Data for T,S,u,v,SSH	EWAM wave data
Atmospheric forcing	UKMO Data (1 h)	Same
Vertical diffusion scheme	GLS (<i>k-eps</i>)	N/A
Bottom friction coef.	Log-laver	Const.





Physical processes forming wave-circulation interaction

- We will further develop and implement into the target areas NEMO ocean model that takes into account the following wave effects:
- 1) The Stokes-Coriolis forcing (Hasselmann, 1970);
- 2) Sea state dependent momentum flux (Janssen, 1989; Janssen, 2012);
- 3) Sea state dependent energy flux (Craig and Banner, 1994).



Wave 2NEMO

il February 15

Alari et al. (2016)





Alari et al. (2016)

Implementation in NEMO 3.6:

 $\frac{D\boldsymbol{u}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p + (\boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{v}_{s}) \times f\,\hat{\boldsymbol{z}} + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\tau}{\partial z}$

turbulent length scale for TKE scaled with wave heigh H_s

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}_{s}} = \int df d\theta \frac{2gk}{\omega \tanh(2kD)} \overrightarrow{k} F(f,\theta) \qquad \longrightarrow \text{ Stokes drift}$$

$$\tau_{\text{in}} = \rho_{\text{w}} g \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{k}}{\omega} S_{\text{in}} d\omega d\theta , \quad \tau_{\text{oc}} = \tau_{\text{a}} - \tau_{\text{in}} - \tau_{\text{db}} \qquad \longrightarrow \text{ wave induced stress}$$

output of wave breaking parameter $\mathbf{\Omega}$ for TKE

NEMO Model modifications to include waves



TKE

momentum eq.

 \longrightarrow turb. length scale

≻

 \geq





	NEMO	Stokes- Coriolis force	Ocean side momentum stress	Wave breaking
NOWAVE	\checkmark			
STCOR	\checkmark	\checkmark		
TAUOC	\checkmark		\checkmark	
TKE	\checkmark			\checkmark
TAUST	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
ALL	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark





North Sea: Comparisons between the wave model



Wave 2NEMO



days from 12/01/2015

 (\mathbf{i}) CC

HZG North Sea drifter





RMS and correlation -

Drifter v/s model runs



	RMSE		Correlation			
	U _{mag}	U	V	U _{mag}	u	V
NOWAVES	0.1279	0.1319	0.1252	0.6650	0.9024	0.8274
ALL	0.1170	0.1232	0.1157	0.7178	0.9129	0.8574

 $\longrightarrow\,$ Reduction of RMSE and increase of correlation using the coupled model.





time [HH:MM], 06/01-06/03 2015

۲ (cc)







07/05

07/15

05/26

06/05

Distances to drifter.

06/15

06/25

date [mm/dd]

Application of particle tracking

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION





TAUOC





STCOR



<u>Seeding</u> on: 10/01/2014. <u>Distribution</u> on: 10/23/2014

Wave2NEMO

Vave2NEMC

til February 15 2

(after Ex-Hurricane Gonzalo)

<u>Important</u> for biogeochemical models, SAR models, oil spill models.





- A coupled NEMO-WAM-Lagrangian model has been set up and applied for the North Sea and new wave-induced parameterizations have been added.
- Effects of considering sea state and introducing wave-induced forcing on model simulations are not negligible.
- Storm surge and circulation of the NEMO-WAM coupled model showed better agreement with the observations for the coupled model compared with stand-alone circulation model only.
- Particle tracking applications benefit from the newly developed wave-induced processes in the coupled model system.
- The coupled system paws the road to more realistic simulations to be used for both ocean forecasting and long-term simulations.





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