# Interpolation of high-frequency radar velocities

EGU 2022 General Assembly Oceanography at coastal scales. Modelling, coupling, observations and applications

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> > GHER - ULiège

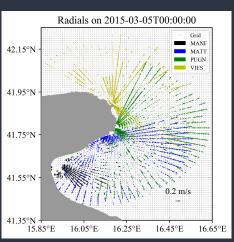
23–27 May, 2022





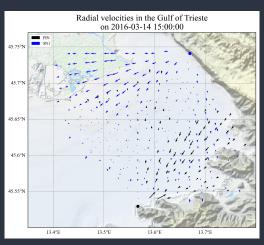
## What do we do?

Generate gridded velocity fields using radial velocities from high-frequency radar systems



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# Why?

- Gaps present in original fields
- Several applications requiring filled fields
- Many methods available...

#### How do we do that?

DIVAnd = Data-Interpolating Variational Analysis in n dimensions



## How do we do that?

Minimisation of a cost function taking into account

- Observations
- Regularity of the field

#### How do we do that?

#### Additional constraints, specific to HF radar:

divergence: weak divergence of the flow

boundary conditions: normal velocity component pprox 0

Coriolis force: velocity at a given time is similar to the velocity before/after

# DIVAnd\_HFRadar.jl



The package DIVAnd\_HFRadar interpolates surface current data on a regular grid possibly taking dynamical contraints into account. The primary use-case is for radial current measurements for high-frequency radars (like WERA or CODAR SeaSonde). But it can also be applied to any other current data (like ADCPs or drifters).

The method is described in: Barth, A., Troupin, C., Reyes, E., Alvera-Azcárate, A., Beckers J.-M. and Tintoré J. (2021): Variational interpolation of high-frequency radar surface currents using DIVAnd. Ocean Dynamics, 71, 293–308 doi: 10.1007/s10236-020-01432-x (open access, bibtex)

## Fields generated in 4 regions:

- 1. Gulf of Manfredonia (Adriatic coast of Italy),
- Gulf of Trieste (north of the Adriatic Sea),
- Gulf of Naples (south-western coast of Italy) and
- 4. Northeast Gran Canaria island (Atlantic Ocean).

Format: netCDF

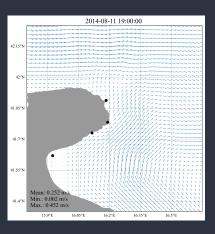
Metadata: Climate and Forecast (CF) conventions

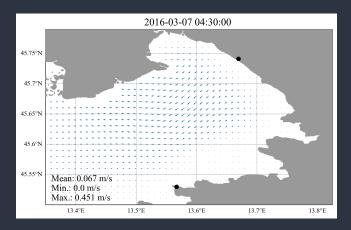
+ recommendation of the EuroGOOS HFR Task Team

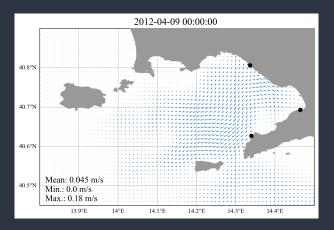
Resolution

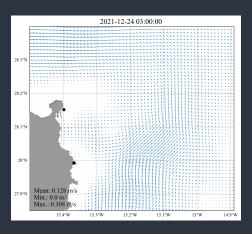
Region	Spatial resolution	Temporal resolution
Naples	$0.01^{\circ} \times 0.01^{\circ}$	1 hour
Canary	$0.01^{\circ} \times 0.01^{\circ}$	1 hour
Trieste	$0.01^{\circ} \times 0.01^{\circ}$	30 minutes
Manfredonia	$0.02^{\circ} \times 0.02^{\circ}$	1 hour

Distribution: through EMODnet Physics





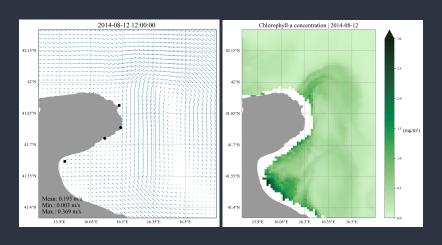




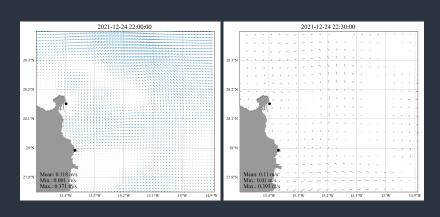
#### Difficult to find in situ measurements $\rightarrow$ external datasets

- Velocity from model (CMEMS product no. IBI\_ANALYSISFORECAST\_PHY\_005\_001) for Gran Canaria.

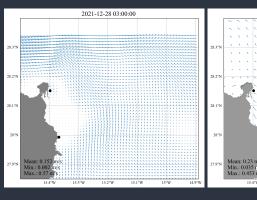
## HF radar vs. chlorophyll concentration

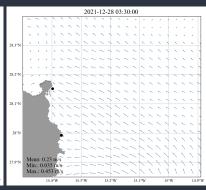


#### HF radar vs. CMEMS IBI model



#### HF radar vs. CMEMS IBI model





#### Credits

#### Cast

Data access
Code developer
Application design

Alexander Barth Charles Troupin

Validation and parameter optimisation

Basile Caterina, Quentin Renouvel and Hugo Romanelli

#### Code

DIVAnd.jl

- https://github.com/gher-ulg/Divand.jl
- DIVAnd\_HFRadar.jl EMODnet Physics HF Radar
- https://github.com/gher-ulg/DIVAnd\_HFRadar.jlhttps://gitlab.uliege.be/gher/diva-emodnetphysics

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#### **Publications**

Barth et al. (2021), Ocean Dynamics
Report

- 10.1007/s10236-020-01432-x
- 10.5281/zenodo.5811989

#### **Funding**

Projects

EMODnet Physics, SeaDataCloud

Computing (CECI HPC)

F.R.S.-FNRS & the Walloon Region