

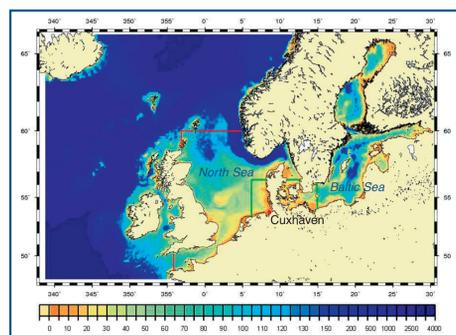
MOS water level forecasts – especially for open tidal harbours

Klaus Knüpfer (1) and Sylvin H. Müller-Navarra (2)



Cuxhaven tide gauge building

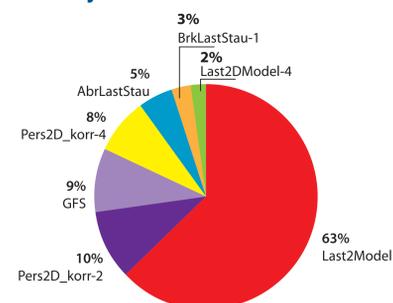
The water depth available to a vessel is computed by adding the current local water level referred to local chart datum to the water depth shown in the navigational chart, allowing for some under-keel clearance. The physical factor most relevant in this regard is the water level, which fluctuates periodically about a mean value due to tidal influence, and aperiodically mainly due to meteorological factors (wind surge). On the example of the German tidal harbour of Cuxhaven,



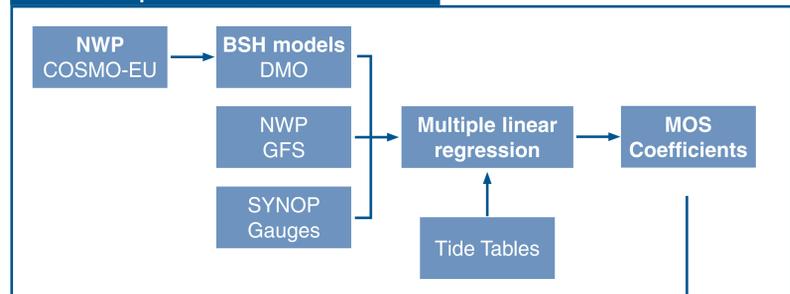
located on the mouth of the river Elbe downstream of Hamburg, it is demonstrated how the quality of wind surge and water level forecasts can be improved by applying the Model Output Statistics (MOS) method.

Model areas of BSH's numerical water level forecast system

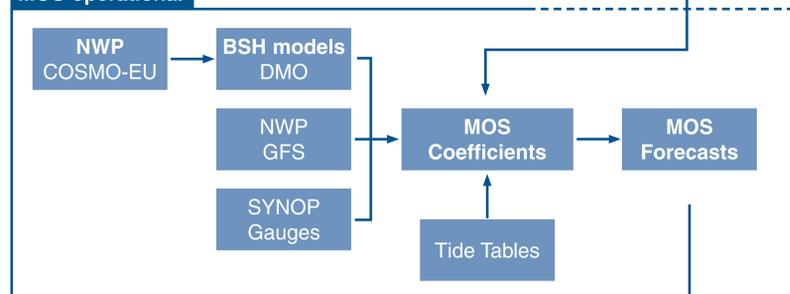
Predictor weights for lead time T+3 h. Predictors of 2D hydrodynamic model (input from DWD/COSMO-EU), tide gauge measurements from other locations (Borkum, Aberdeen) and independent weather prediction model GFS. Pie chart: S. Drefenstedt



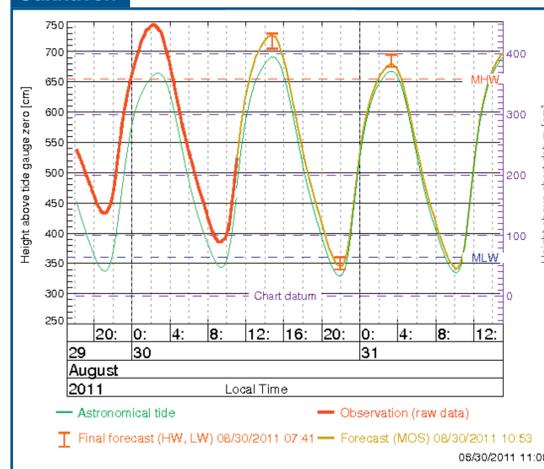
MOS Development with historical data set



MOS operational



Cuxhaven

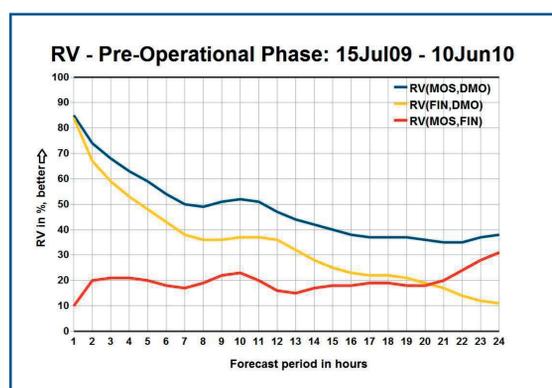


DWD weather briefing

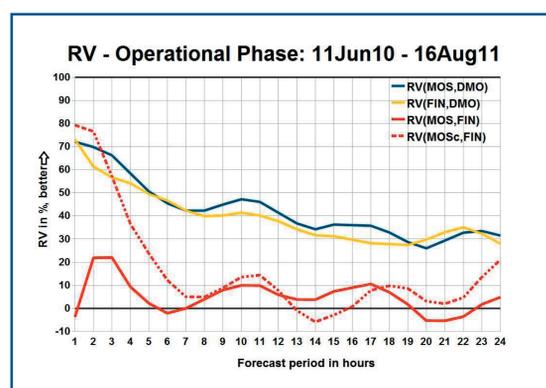
FIN Oceanographers final forecast with MOS guidance

Verification

MOS reduces 50% of the error variance of the high quality numerical model, i.e. the sum of squared errors of MOS is about half that of DMO (direct 2D model output).



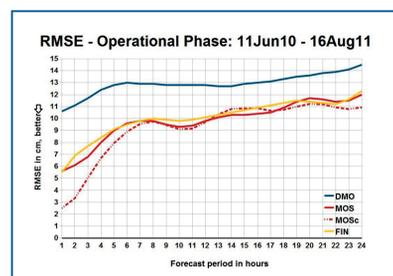
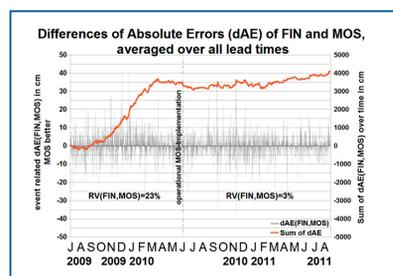
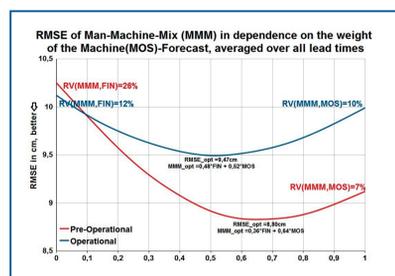
Oceanographers forecasts (FIN) without MOS guidance



Oceanographers forecasts (FIN) with MOS guidance

Abbreviations

- RV(M,R): Reduction of error variance RV of M with respect to R
- $RV(M,R) = [1 - MSE(R)/MSE(M)] * 100\%$
- MOS: MOS forecast of high and low water wind surge
- MOSc: MOS forecast of high and low water wind surge derived from full curve
- DMO: Direct Model Output (2D-hydrodynamic North Sea model)
- FIN: Final Forecast (oceanographers' forecast)
- NWP: Numerical Weather Prediction
- DWD: German Meteorological Service
- GFS: Global Forecast System



Contact

(1) METEO SERVICE weather research GmbH, D-14169 Berlin, Teltower Damm 25, Germany klaus@mswr.de, www.mswr.de
(2) Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency, Hamburg, D-20359 Hamburg, Bernhard-Nocht-Straße 78, Germany mueller-navarra@bsh.de, www.bsh.de