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# Operational ocean forecasting for German coastal waters



JONSMOD 2014 – Thorger Brüning – 12.-14.05.2014

- Introduction
- Model system (at BSH)
- Validation
- Results of actual events
  - Elbe flood 2013
  - Xaver
- Outlook



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# Introduction

# Introduction

## Why do we run operational models?



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BSH provides daily forecasts for a variety of customers and applications

### Main applications:

- water level prediction and storm surge warning service
- drift calculations for oil, other substances & SAR
- offshore industry & coastal engineering
- German navy
- fisheries
- tourism



# Introduction

## Model history at BSH

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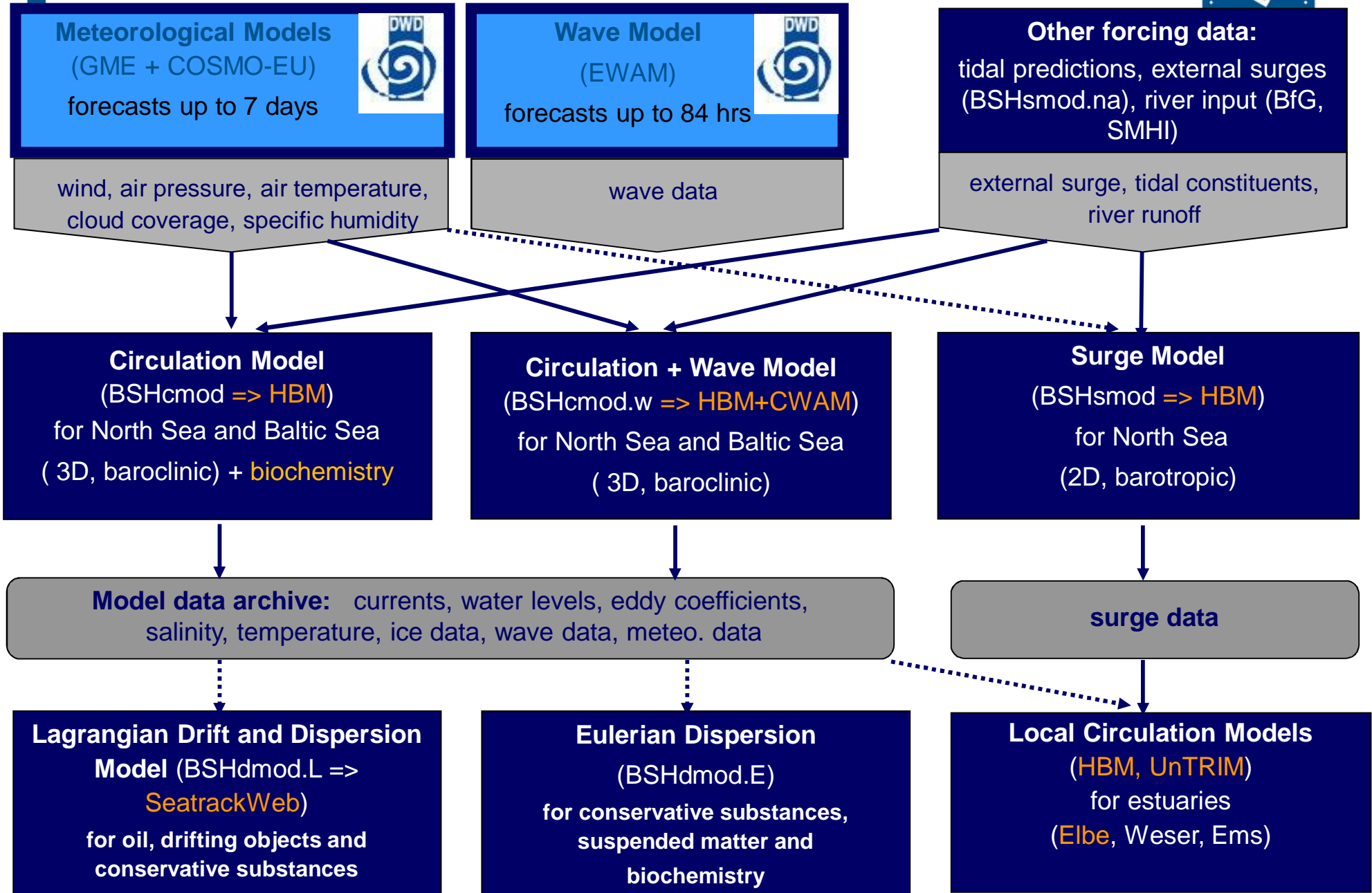
- Operational modelling (BSHcmod) since the early 80s
- One BSHcmod version has been sent to SMHI -> HIROMB
- Another version has been sent to DMI -> DMlcmod
- Within MyOcean DMlcmod + BSHcmod => HBM



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# Model system (at BSH)

# Operational model system at BSH



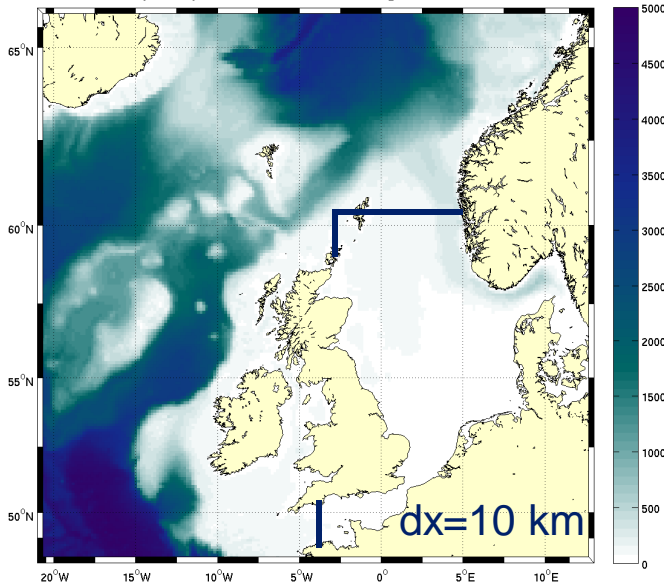


## Circulation model: BSHcmod V4 => HBM

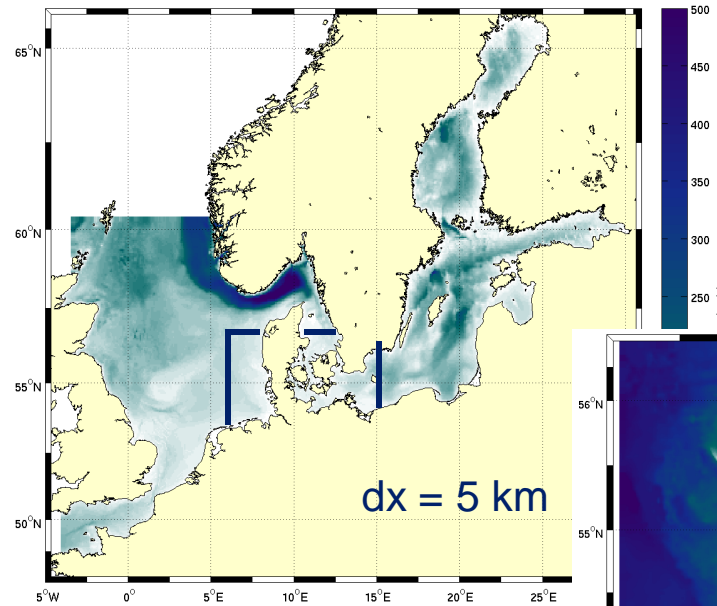
- 3D baroclinic, prognostic
- generalised, adaptive vertical co-ordinates (Kleine, 2004); optionally z-co-ordinates with free surface could be chosen
- 2-way fully dynamical nesting
- k-omega turbulence model
- drying and flooding of tidal flats
- sea ice dynamics (Hibler, 1979 => going to be replaced by BSH in-house development) and thermodynamics
- driven by meteo. forecasts of DWD, tides (14 constituents ) and river inputs
- obc (T+S sponge layer)



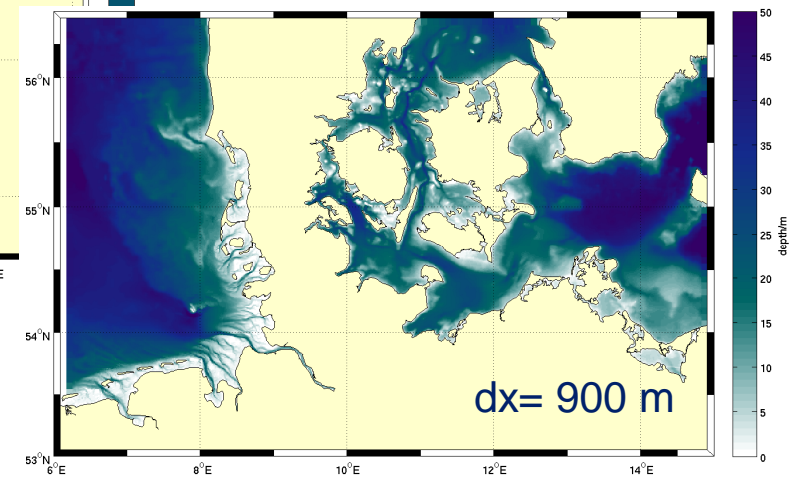
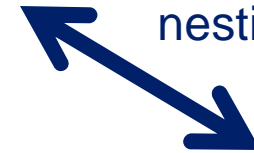
# Grid nesting V4 – part 1



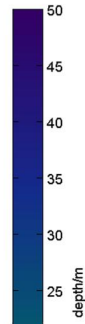
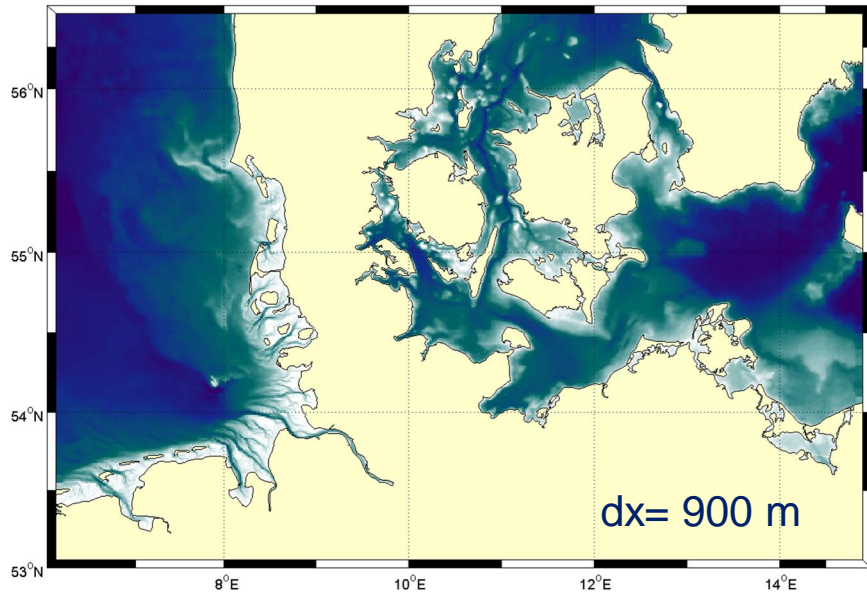
1-way  
nesting



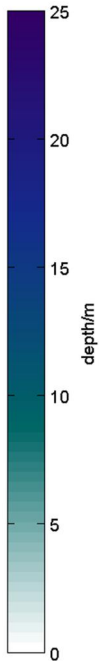
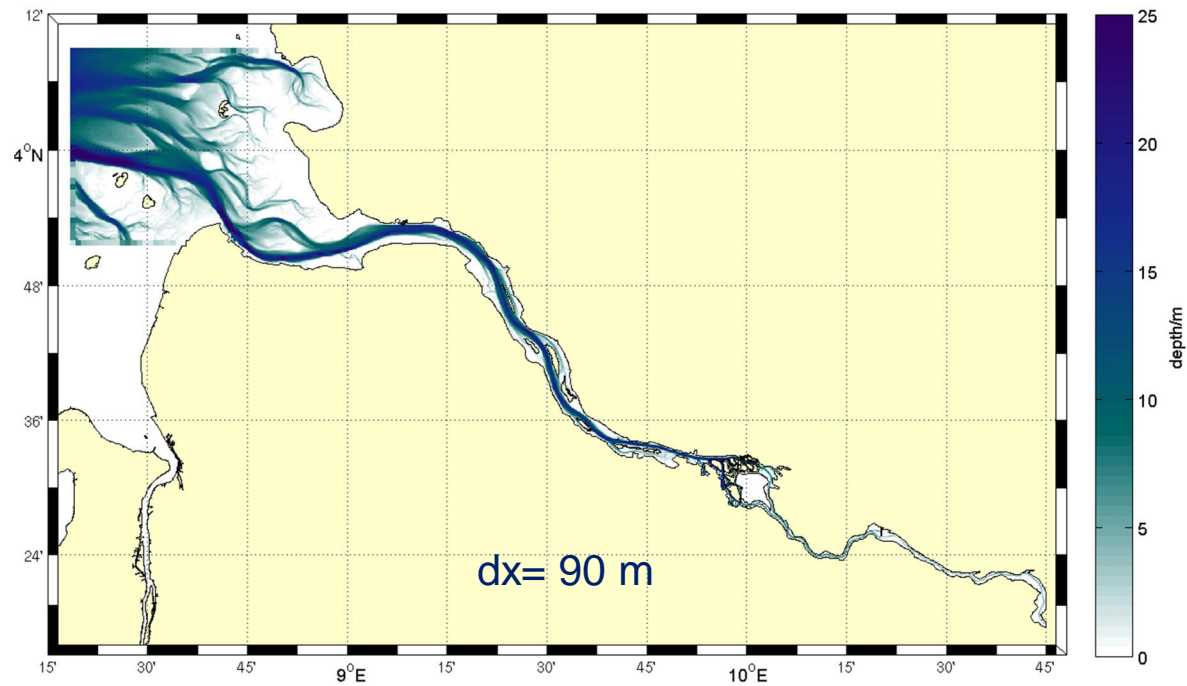
2-way  
nesting



# Grid nesting V4 – part 2



1-way  
nesting



# Validation of BSH-HBM

(period 1.1.2008 – 1.1.2009)

# Validation – water levels

- North Sea
  - Tides
  - High water / Low water (only peaks)
- Baltic Sea
  - Total water level

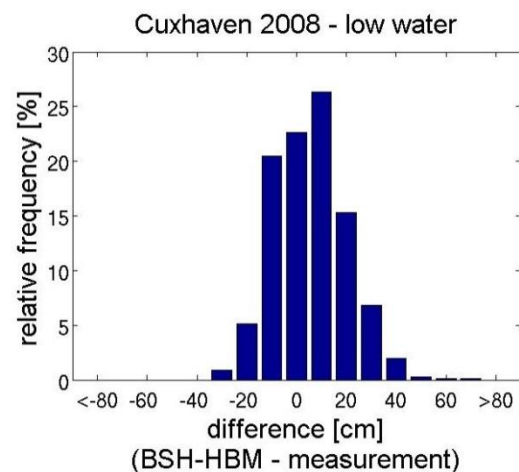
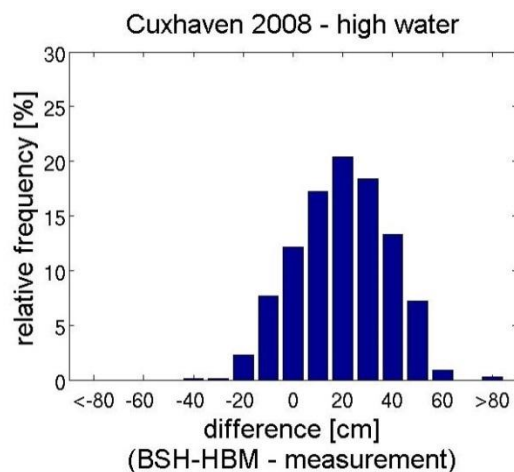
# Validation - Tides in the North Sea

## Introduction Model system

Station	M2 amp [cm]	M2 amp err [cm]	M2 pha [deg]	M2 pha err [deg]	S2 amp [cm]	S2 amp err [cm]	S2 pha [deg]	S2 pha err [deg]
Borkum	107.6	2.8	278	8	28.1	1.0	338	5
Helgoland	113.2	4.6	312	0	30.8	1.9	13	-5
Cuhaven	147.9	13.5	340	-4	37.1	2.7	46	-7
Buesum	154.7	-1.5	341	4	41.0	-1.1	47	0

# Validation – total water level in the North Sea

Station	Total water level			
	High water		Low water	
	Bias [cm]	RMSD [cm]	Bias [cm]	RMSD [cm]
Borkum	-3	11	10	14
Helgoland	3	14	10	11
Cuxhaven	19	18	5	14
Buesum	15	18	6	17

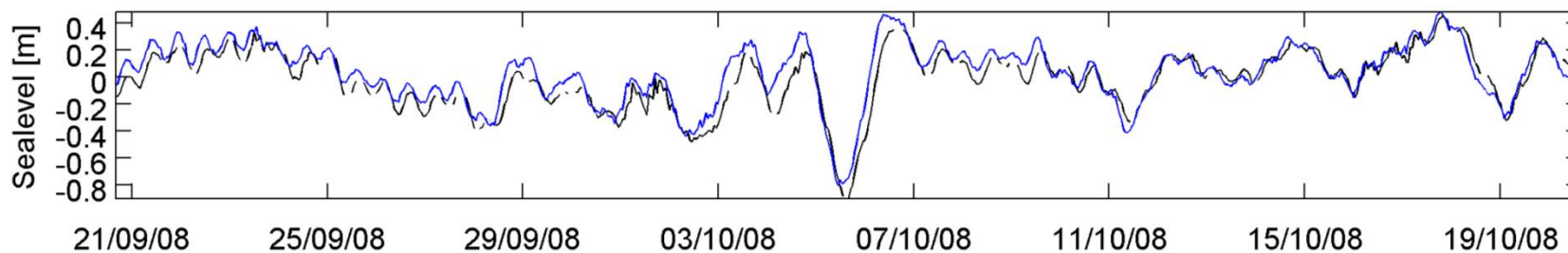
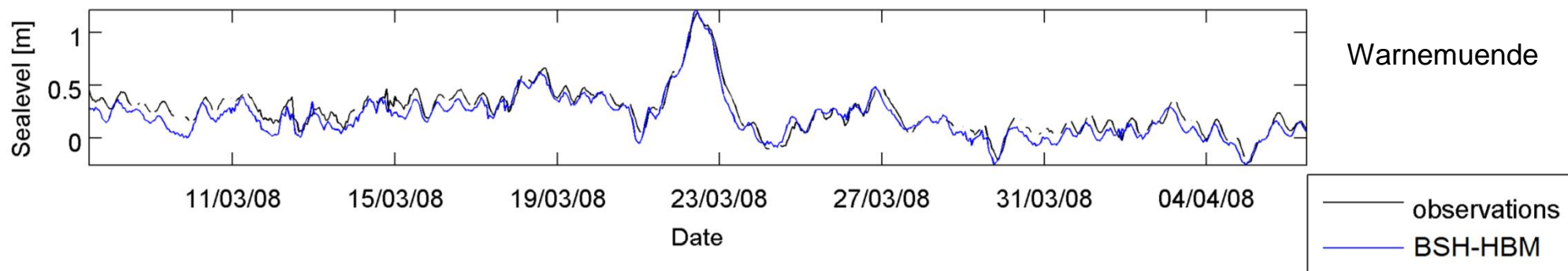


After bias correction:

- With an error of  $\pm 10$  cm BSH-HBM reproduced 39% of the high and 49% for low waters.
- With an error of  $\pm 20$  cm BSH-HBM reproduced 69% of the high and 85% for low waters.
- With an error of  $\pm 30$  cm BSH-HBM reproduced more than 90% of both high and low waters.

# Validation – water level in the Baltic Sea

Station	Water level elevation						
	Observations			BSH-HBM			
	N	$\sigma$ [m]	mean [m]	Bias [m]	$\sigma$ [m]	RMSD [m]	r
Kiel-Holtenau	8158	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.28	0.12	0.90
Koserow	8301	0.21	0.10	0.18	0.23	0.10	0.90
Sassnitz	5792	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.22	0.10	0.89
Travemuende	8472	0.24	0.07	0.08	0.28	0.12	0.90
Warnemuende	7477	0.22	0.08	0.11	0.25	0.11	0.89



## Validation – currents

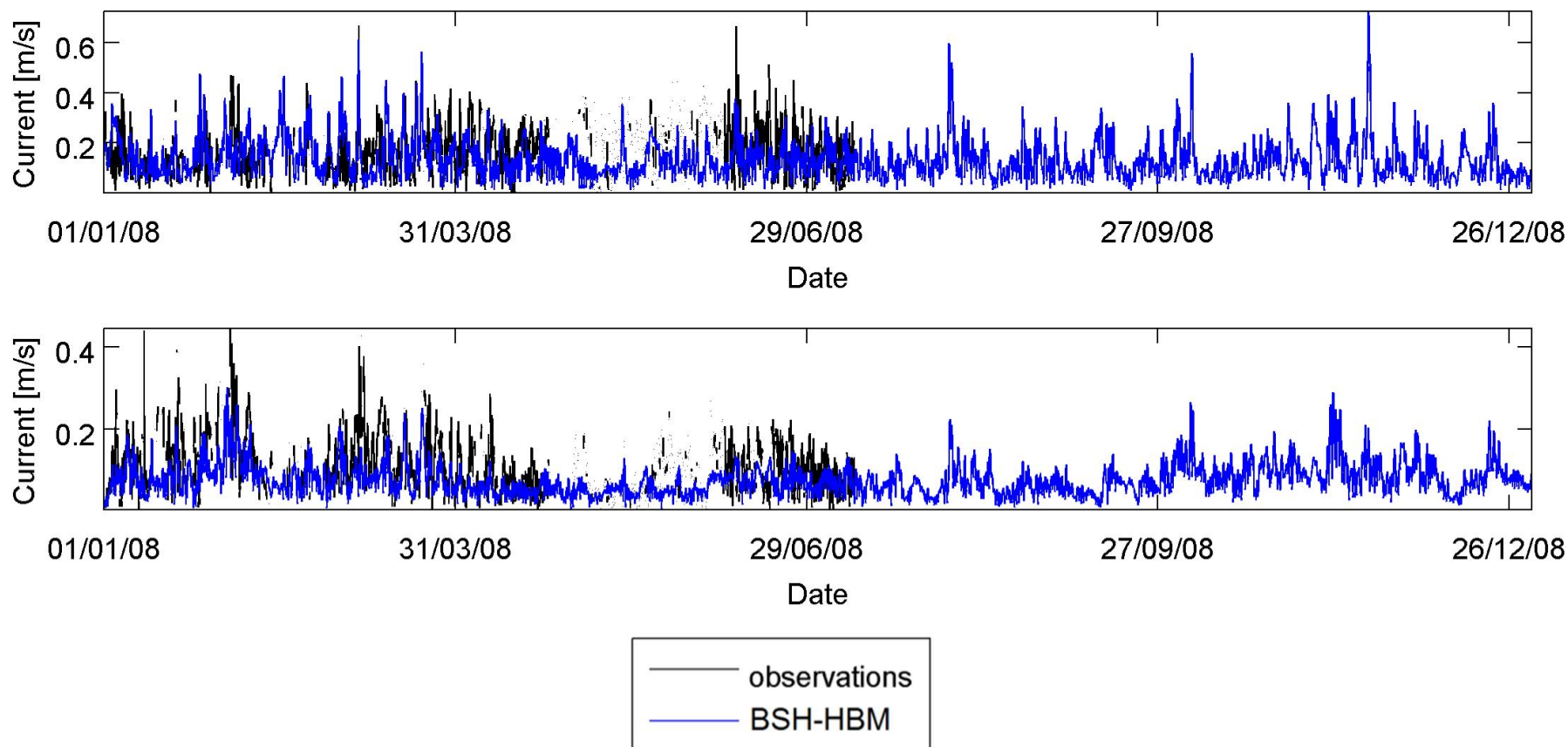
- Very difficult to validate
  - Only few measurements
  - High variability due to local topographic effects -> resolution not sufficient / difficult to find the corresponding grid point
- Data from a few Baltic stations were analysed
  - BSH-HBM reproduces variability of currents rather good (STD of BSH-HBM is nearly the same than STD of measurements)
  - Bias at bottom lower than 10 cm/s at all places
  - Bias at surface lower than 10 cm/s at most stations





## Validation – current speed

Arkona 54° 53,11' N, 13° 51,64' E, depth: 46m

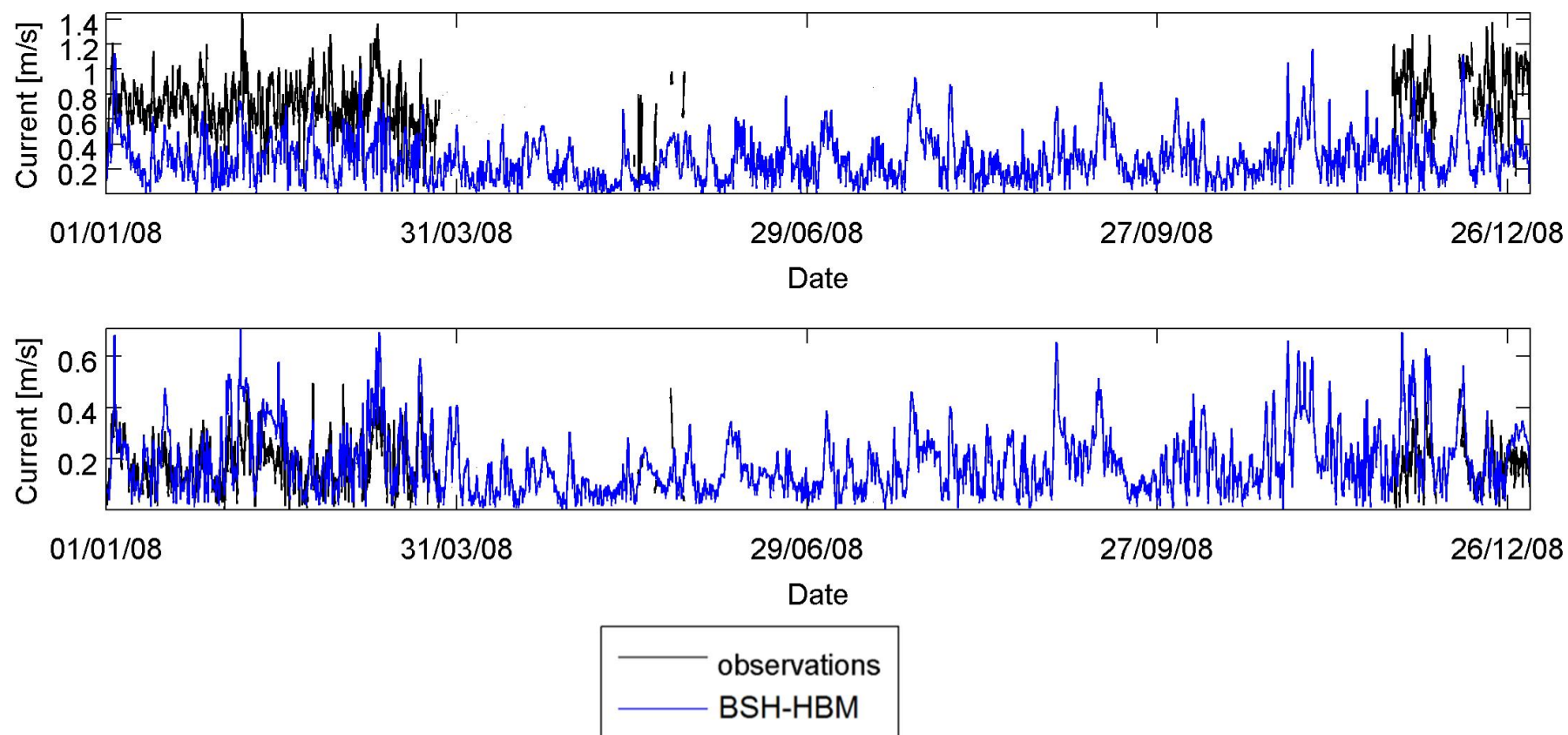




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## Validation – current speed

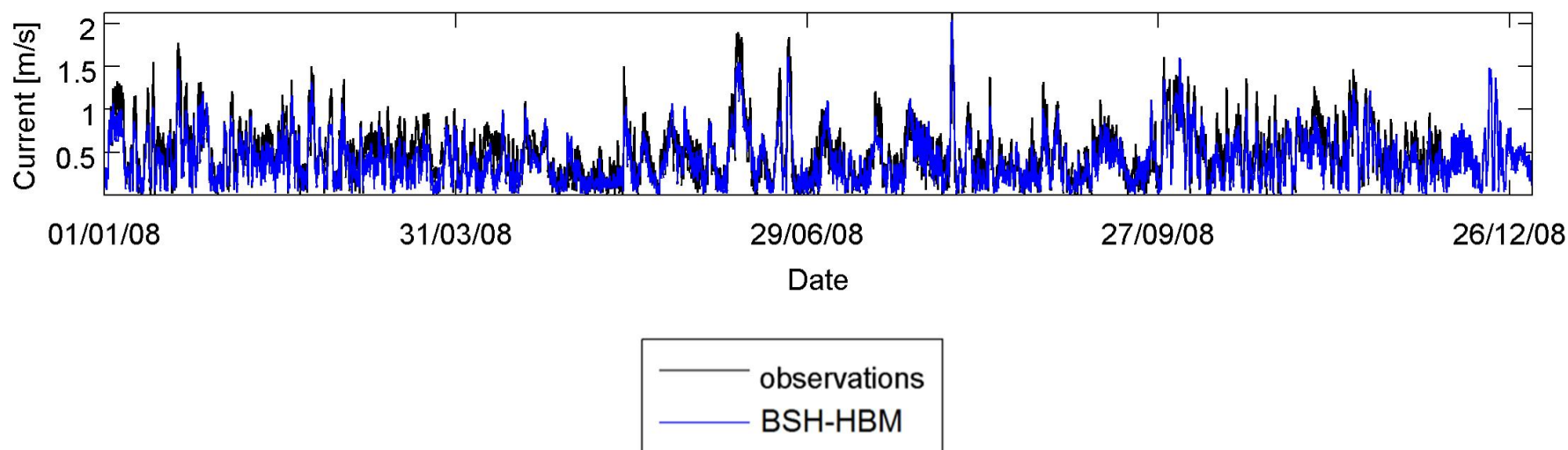
Darsser Sill 54° 41,9' N, 12° 42' E, depth: 21m





## Validation – current speed

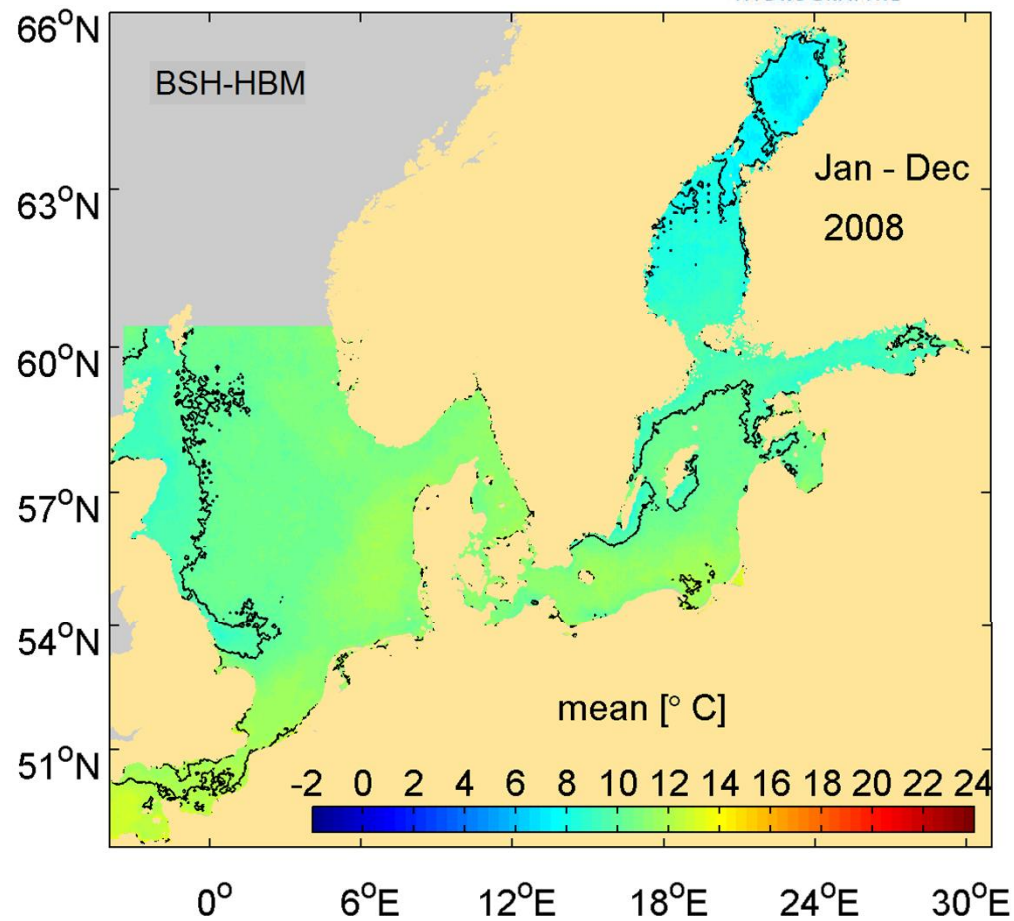
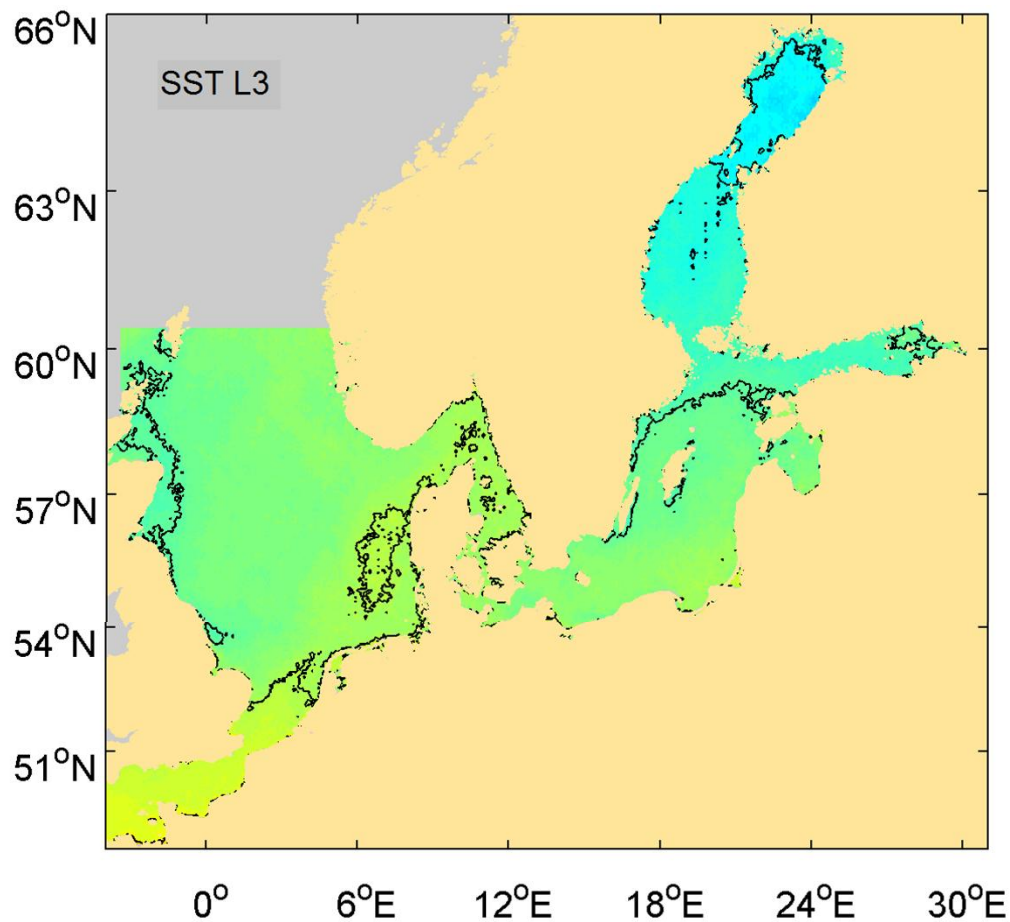
### Vengeance Grund in the Great Belt



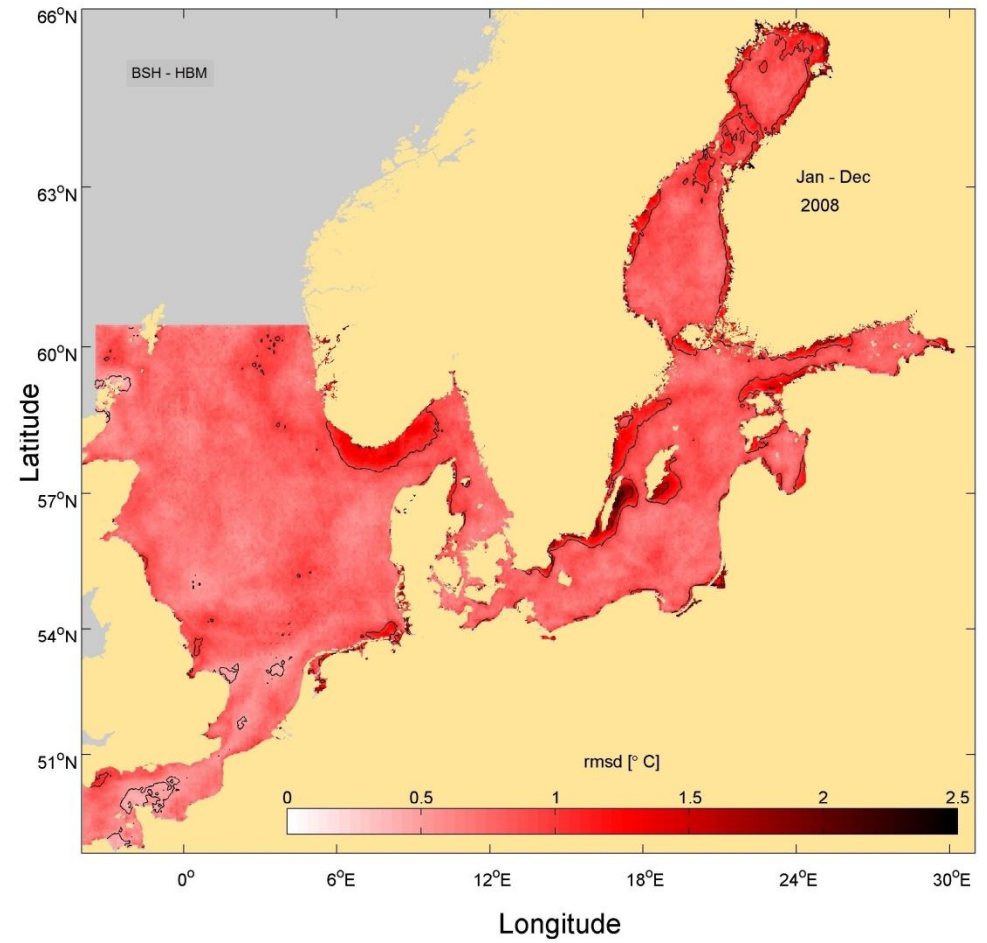
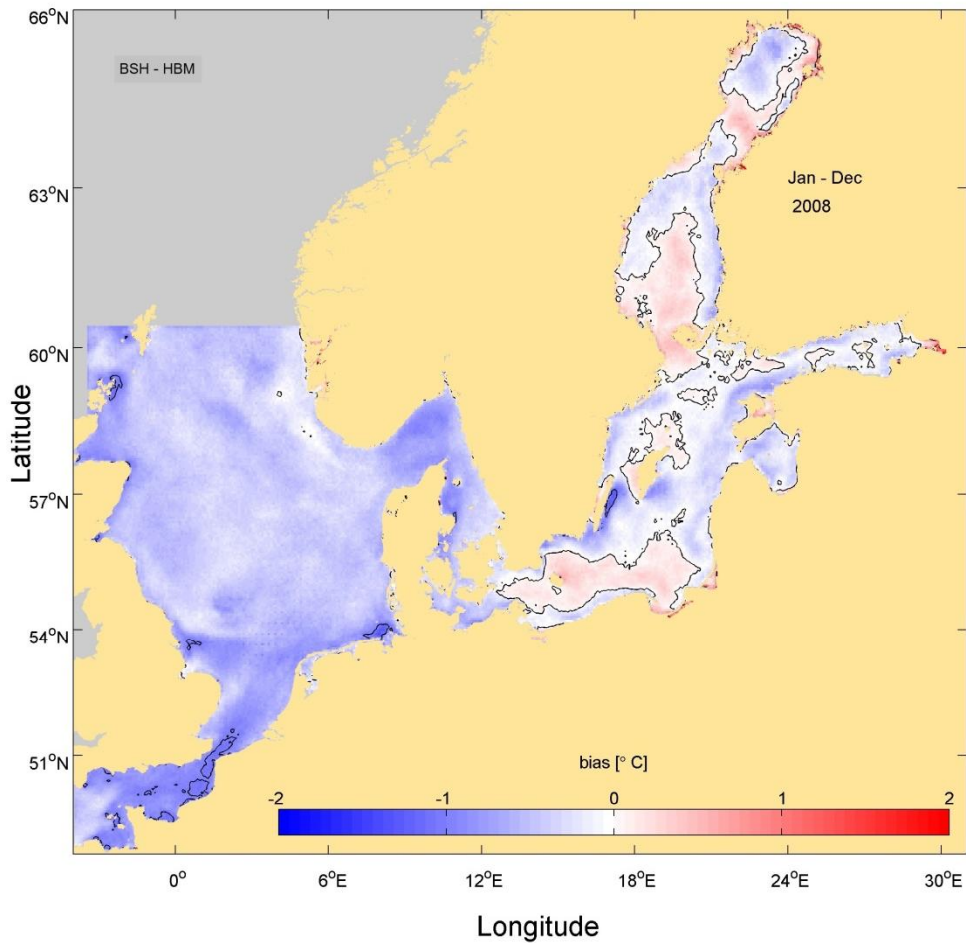


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## Validation – sea surface temperature



# Validation – sea surface temperature



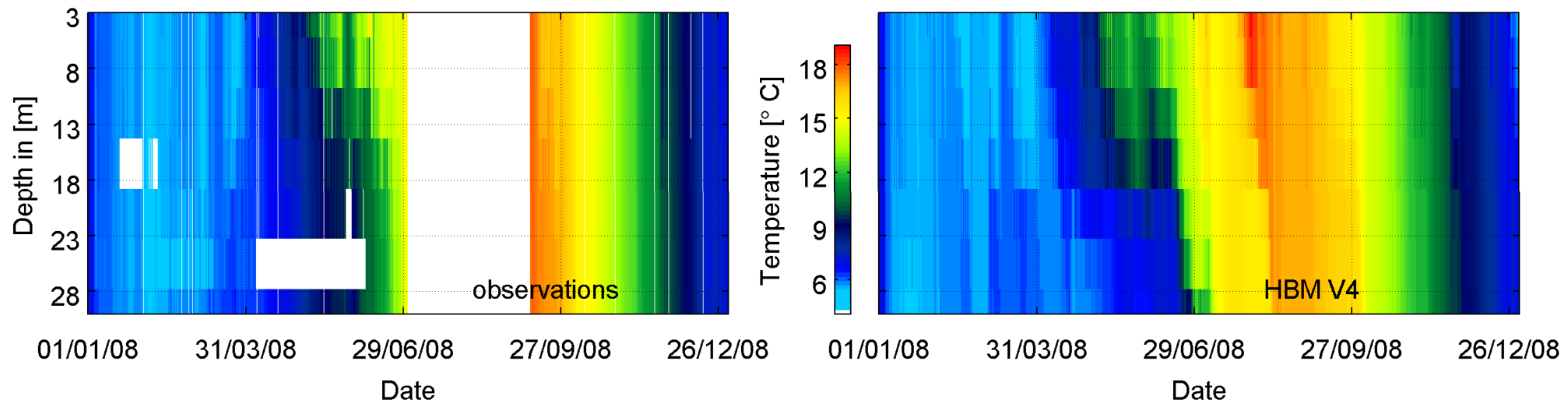


## Validation – temperature at stations

- Surface:  
In all places: Bias and RMSD  $< 0.7^{\circ}$  C, Correlation  $> 97$  %
- Depths between surface and 80 m  
At most and especially all German stations:  
Bias:  $0.2 - 2^{\circ}$  C, RMSD:  $0.5 - 1^{\circ}$  C, Correlation:  $> 90$  %
- Water depth  $> 80$  m in the Baltic  
Bottom temperature at Huvudskar Ost in the central Baltic  
Bias:  $-0.77^{\circ}$  C, RMSD:  $0.36^{\circ}$  C, Correlation:  $33$  %

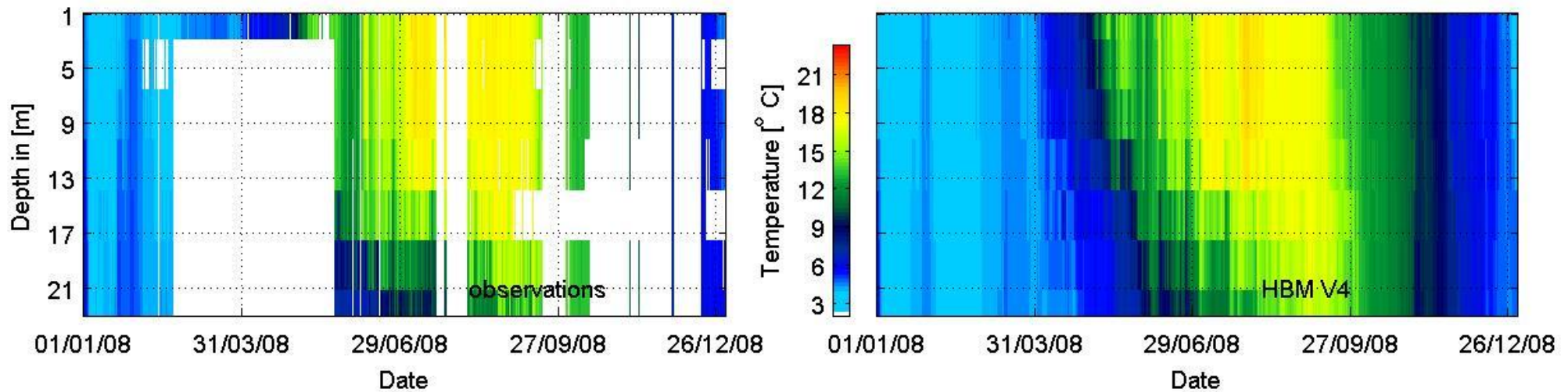
# Validation – temperature at stations

## Station UFS Deutsche Bucht in the German Bight / North Sea



# Validation – temperature at stations

## Station Fehmarn Belt in the Western Baltic



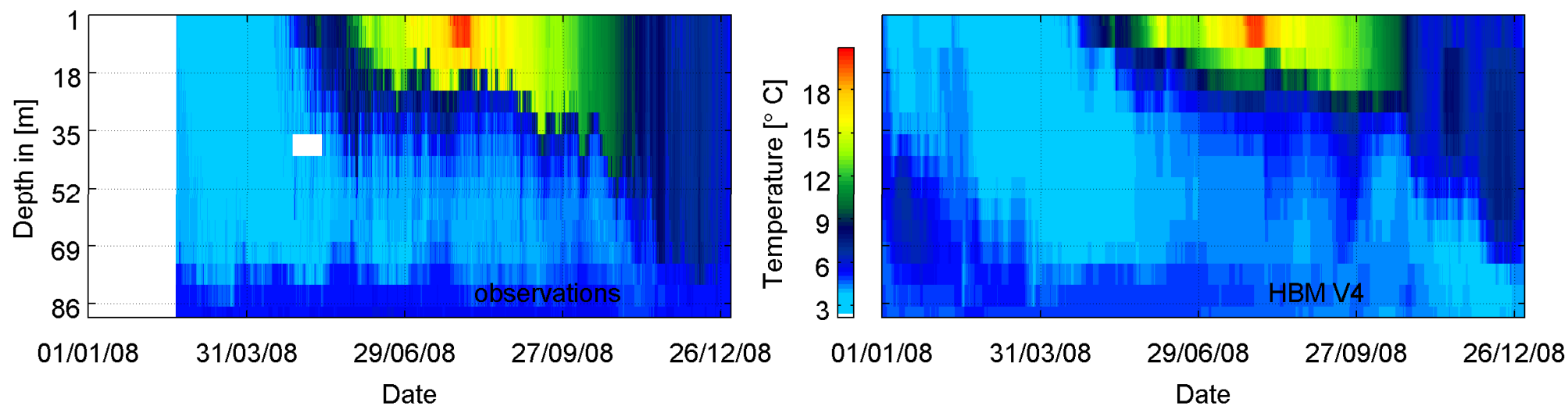




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# Validation – temperature at stations

## Station Huvudskar Ost in the central Baltic



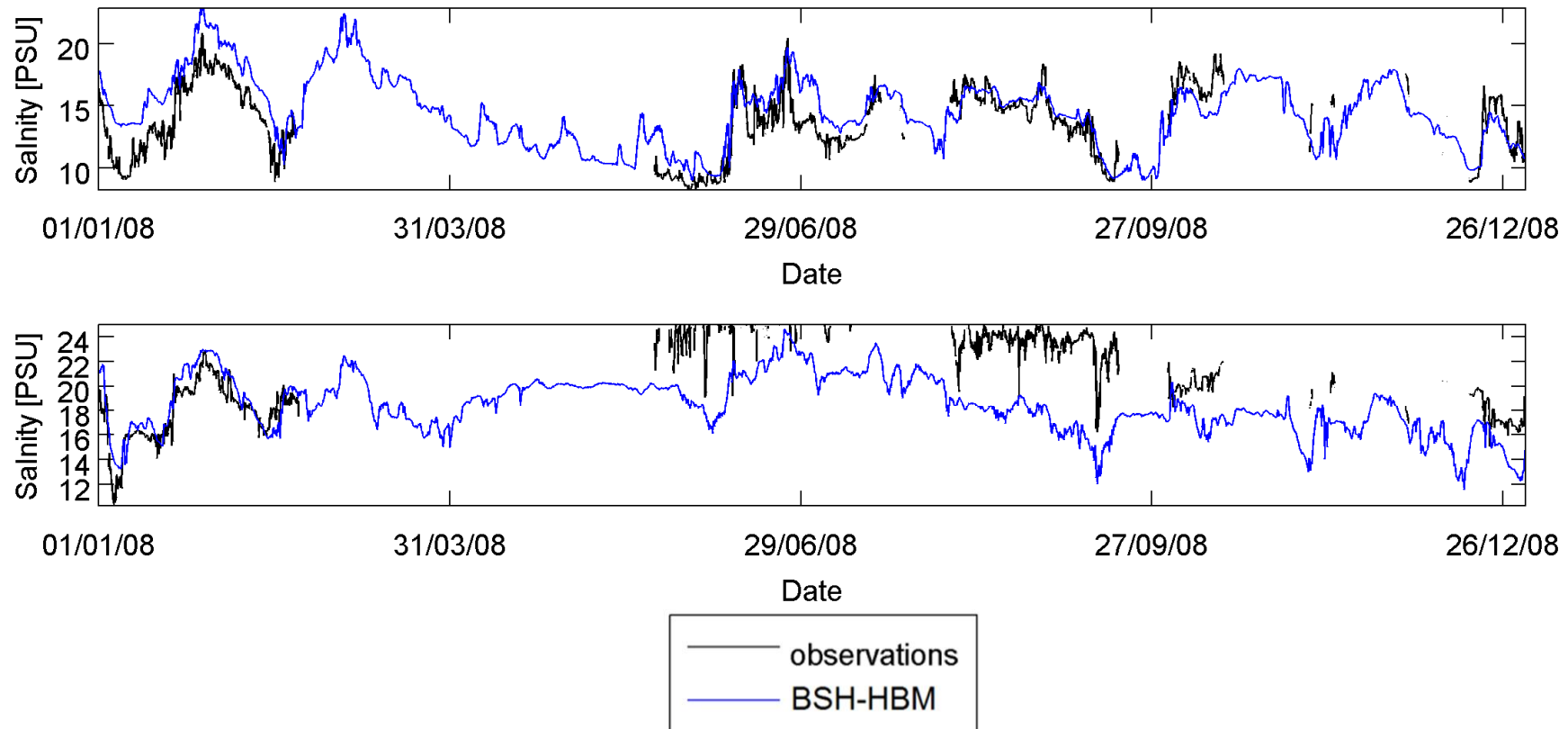
## Validation – salinity at stations

- Only few observations available
- Good agreement in deeper water depths ( $> 60$  m)
- Sufficient correlation at surface, but potential for improvements
- At depths above the permanent halocline and below the surface measurements show generally stronger fluctuations than BSH-HBM

This is most probably owed to a combination of the complicated bathymetry of the Baltic Sea and the (probably too) coarse vertical resolution of the applied model setups

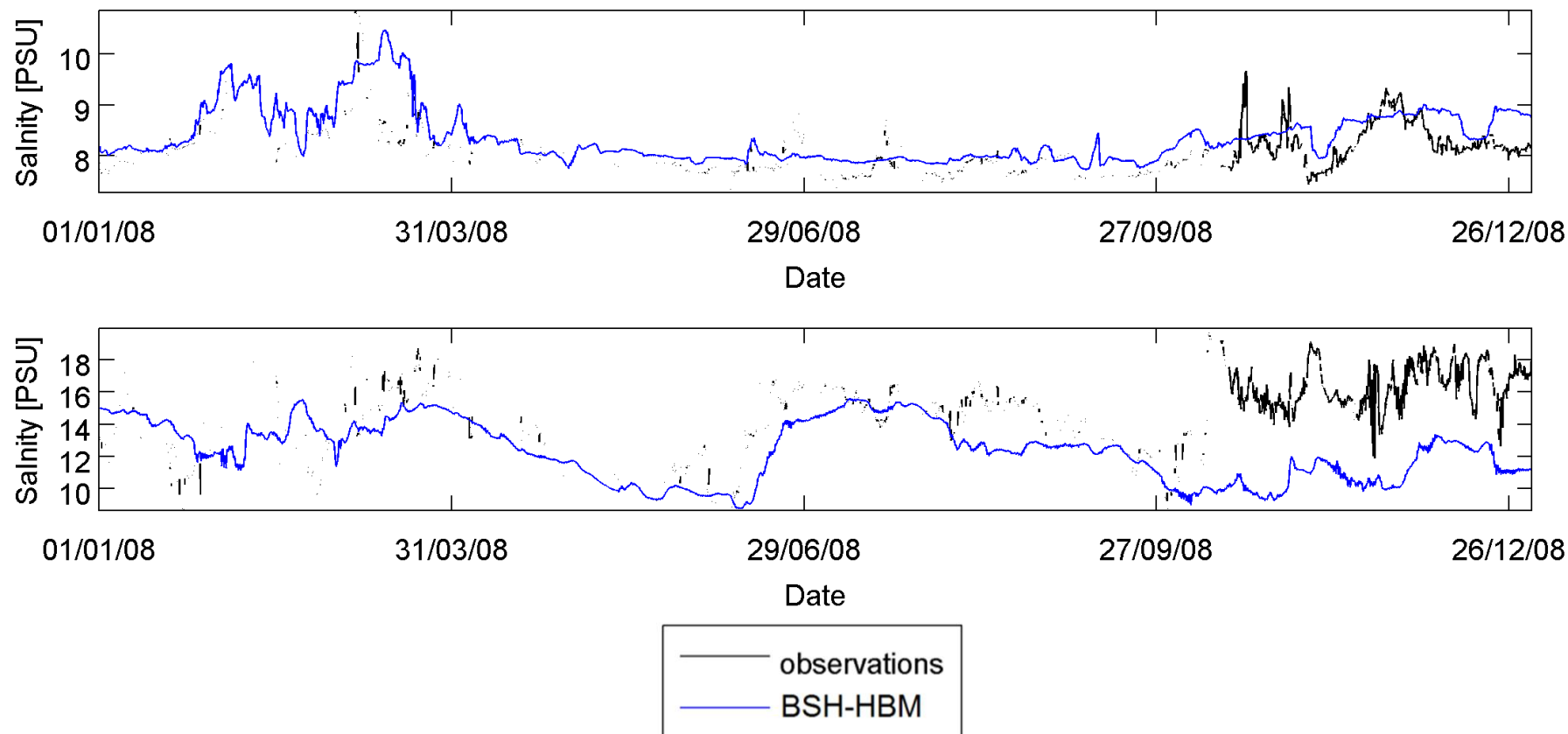
## Validation – salinity at stations

### Station Fehmarn Belt in the Western Baltic



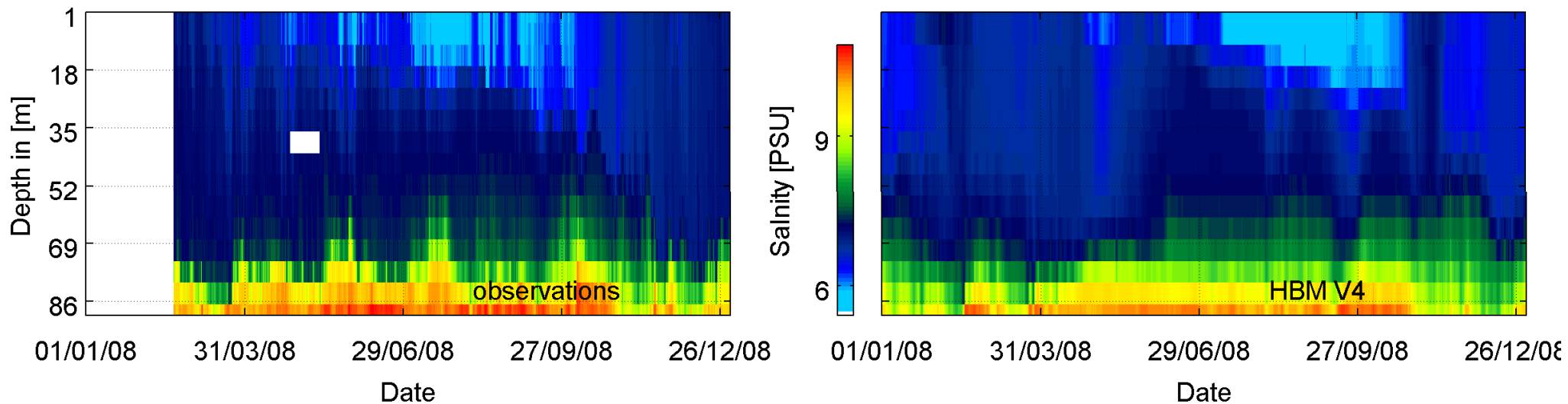
# Validation – salinity at stations

## Station Arkona in the Western Baltic



# Validation – salinity at stations

## Station Huvudskar Ost in the central Baltic



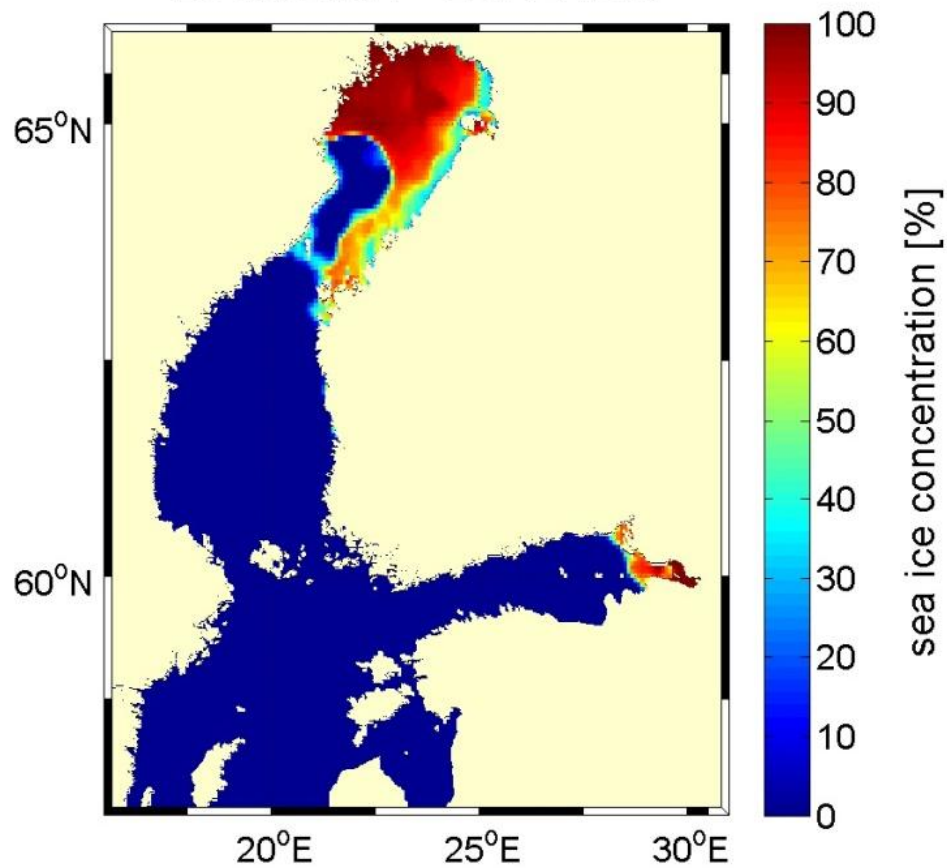
# Validation – Sea Ice



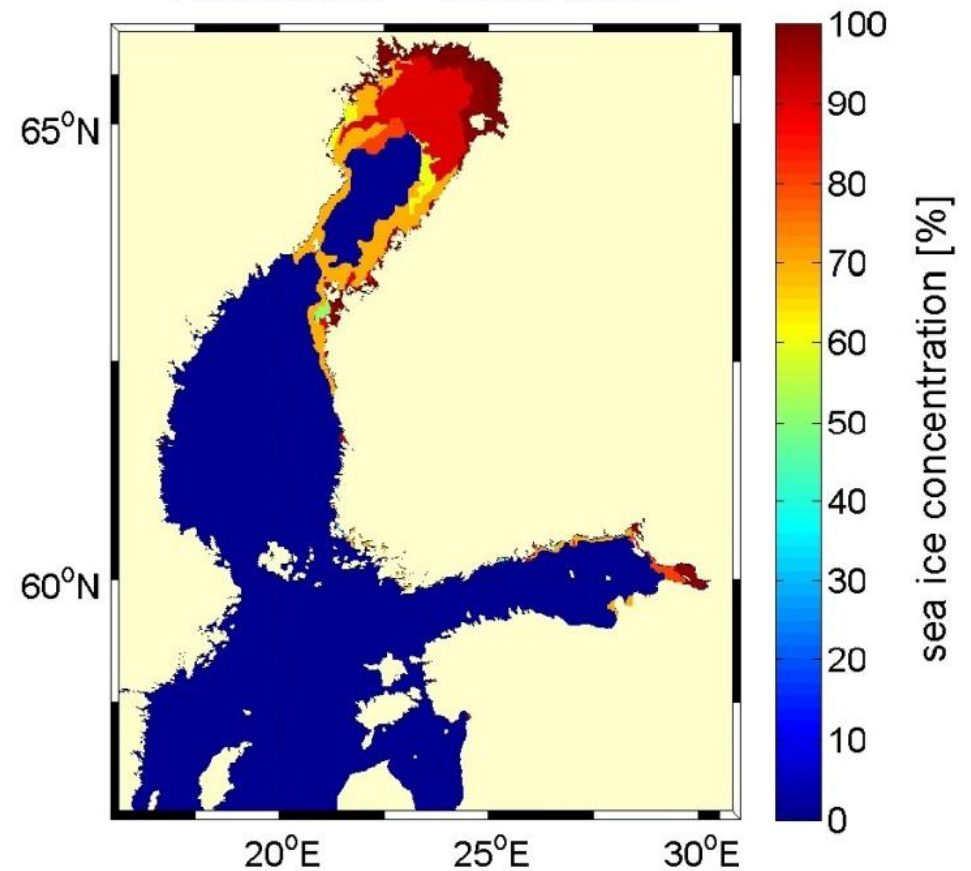
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# Validation – Sea Ice

2008.03.01 - BSH-HBM



2008.03.01 - Observation





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# Elbe flood

## (May / June 2013)



## Elbe flood

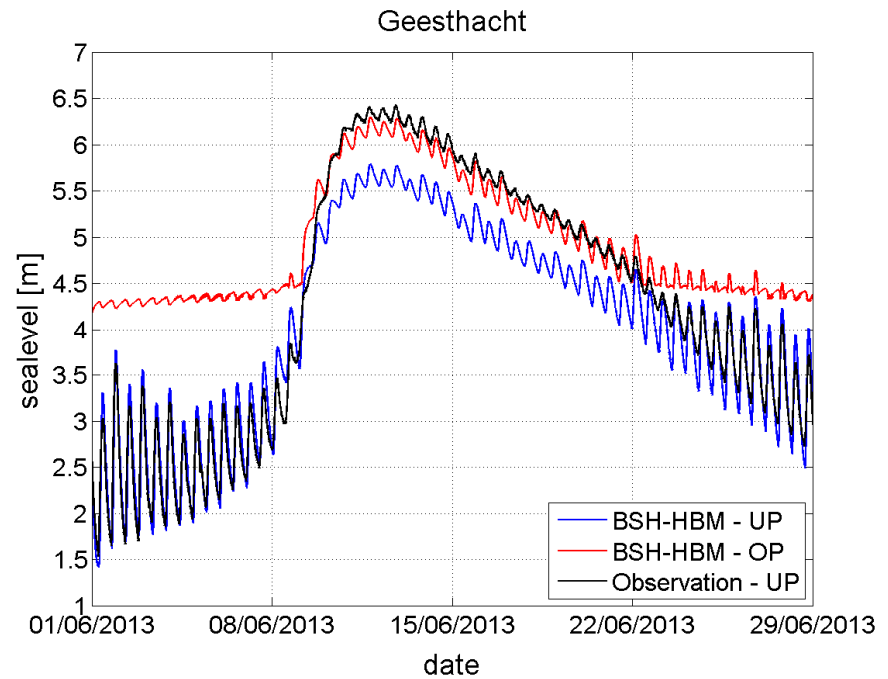
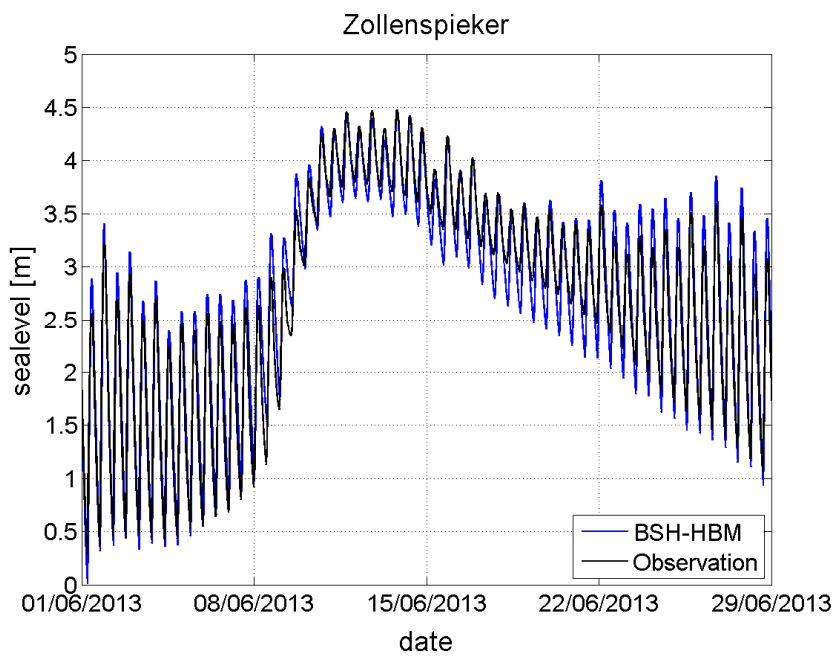
- Heavy rainfall in south-east Middle Europe in May and June 2013 caused a flood at various rivers in that region.
- Along the river Elbe water levels which never occurred before were measured.
- Very high water levels in the tidal influenced part of the Elbe estuary between St.Pauli and the weir in Geesthacht.

- The forecast of the river discharge was characterized by high uncertainties and therefore a high variability from forecast to forecast.
- Best estimate forecast of BSH-HBM works with discharge calculations from water levels in Neu Darchau (outside the EL-model region).
- Calculated river discharges of more than 4000 m<sup>3</sup>/s (nearly five times as high as the medium discharge) were also fraught with uncertainty.

# Elbe flood



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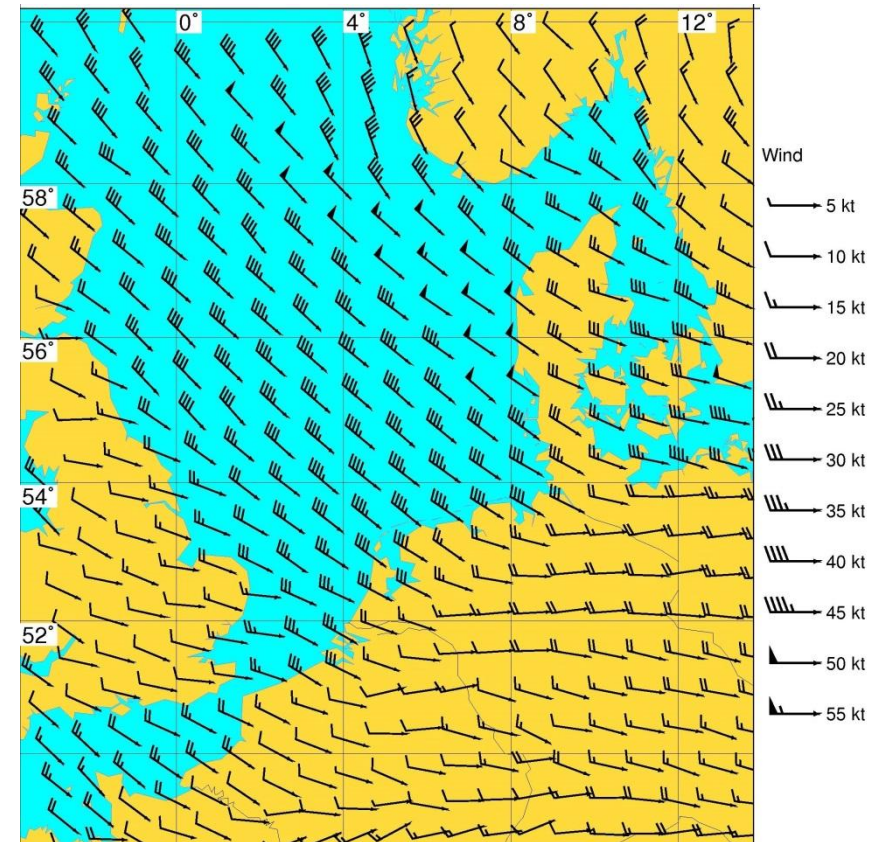
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# Xaver

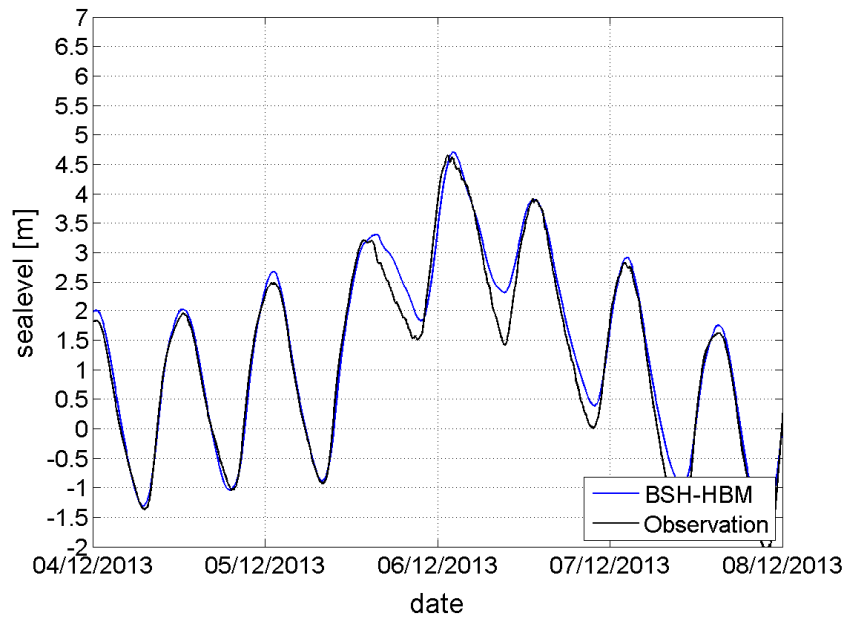
(5th to 7th December 2013)

# Xaver

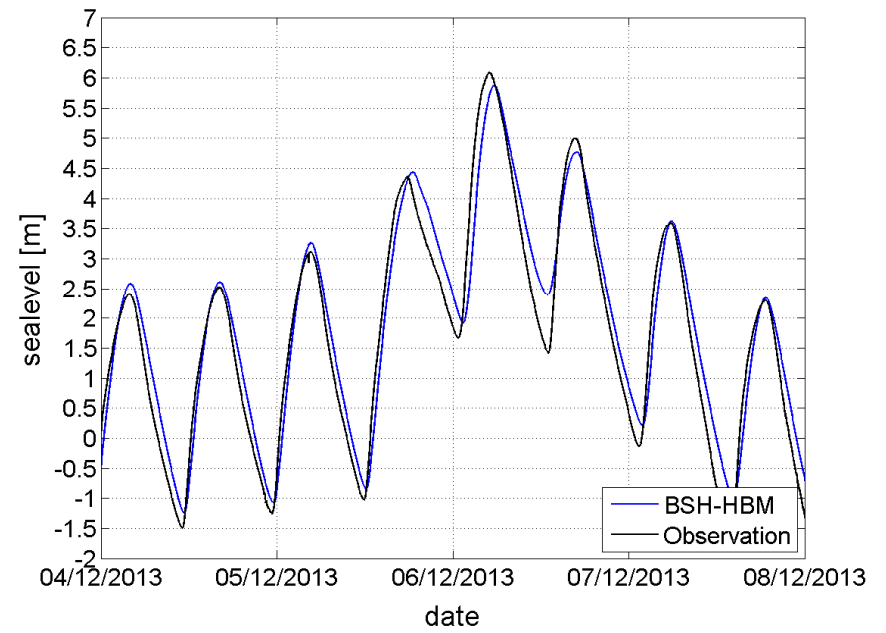
- Very high middle wind speeds between 45 and 55 knots (9-10 Beaufort) from north-westerly directions in the German Bight.
- Up to four storm surges and up to two strong storm surges in a row at almost all German North Sea stations.
- Highest water level elevation at station St.Pauli with 3.98 m above the mean high water, i.e. 6.09 m above mean sea level – a very strong storm surge and the second highest value ever.



### Cuxhaven

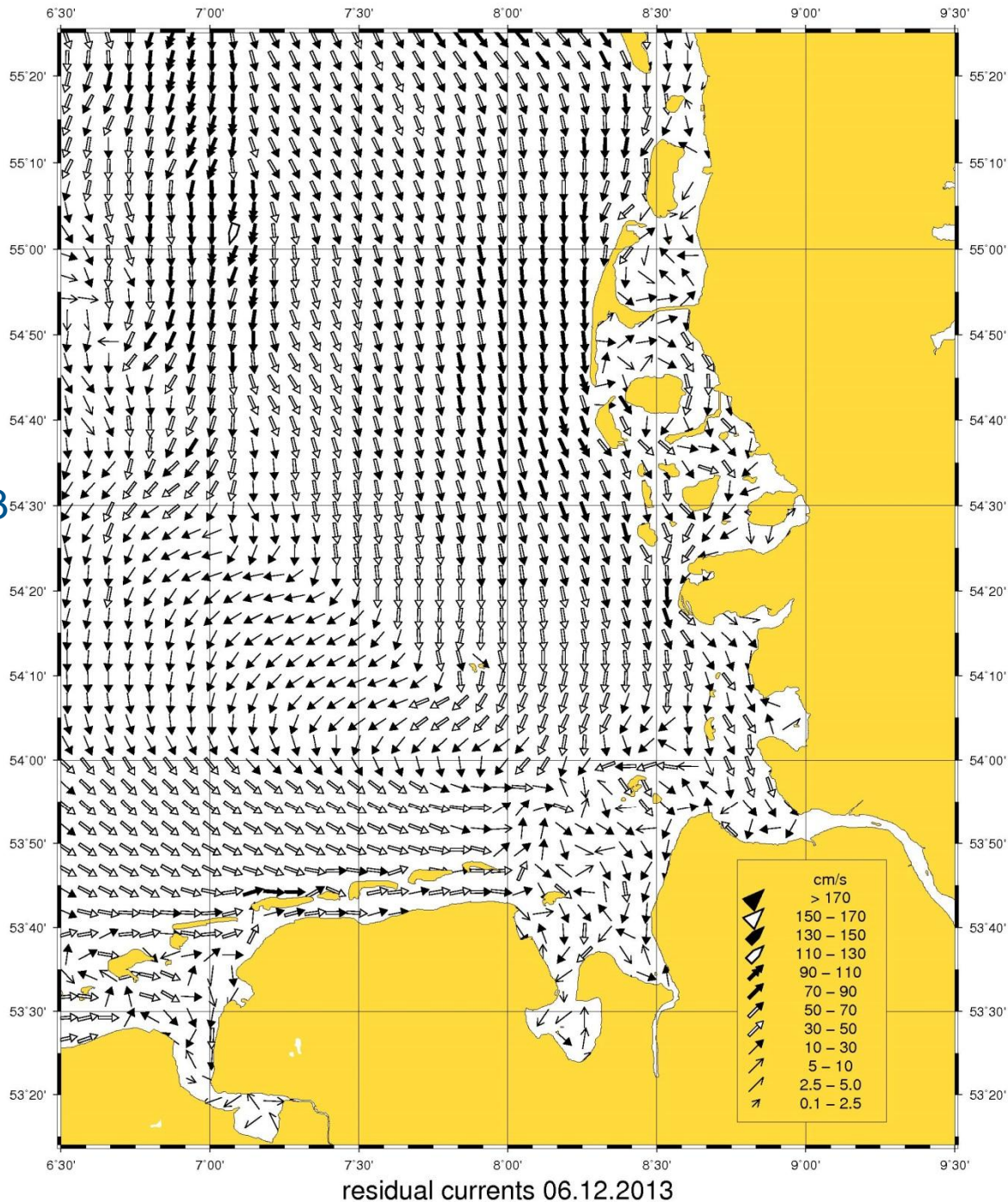


### St.Pauli



# Xaver

Residual  
Currents  
on  
6<sup>th</sup> December 2013



Three times  
as high as  
compared to a  
situation with  
stable wind  
conditions of  
4-5 Beaufort  
from one  
direction over  
a whole day.



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# Outlook



# Biogeochemical module (under development)



- Internal coupling interface (F90 modules)
- Development in co-operation with DMI
- Combined „**North Sea/Baltic Sea model**“  
→ Online coupling of HBM + **ERGOM (DMU)**
- **Goal:** Operational model with data assimilation

**Will go pre-operational this summer!!**

# Development of pre-operational coupled current/wave model system by BSH & DWD



Coupling of

HBM circulation model and

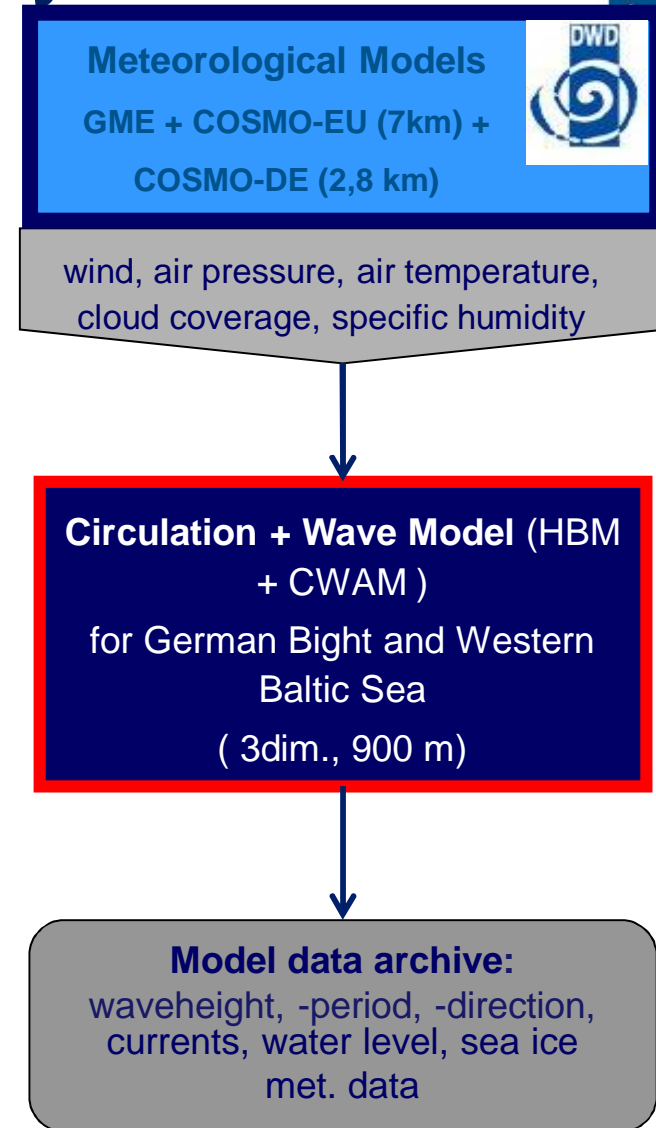
WAM wave model

based on OASIS3 coupler

with 900m resolution

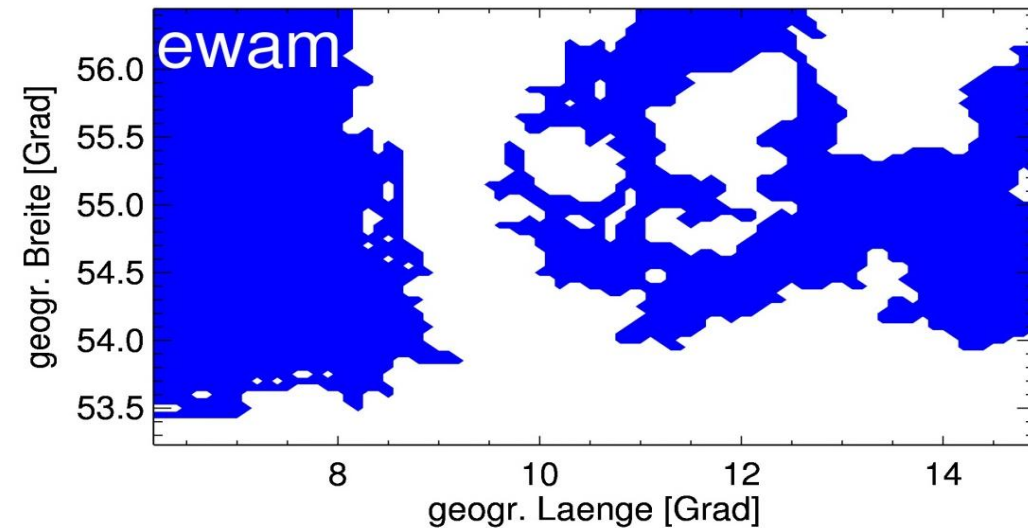
products for

- weather
- waves
- Currents+sea level+ice



# Model domain and resolution

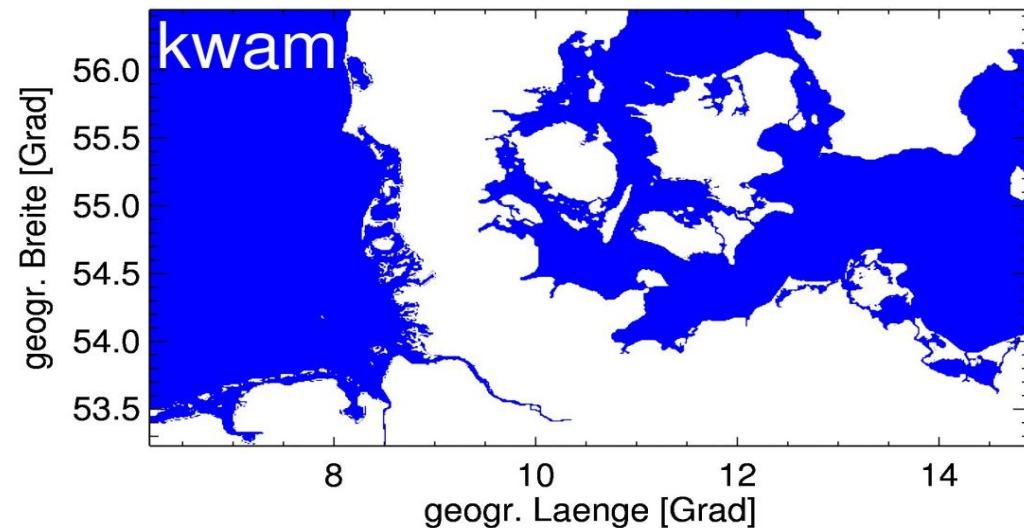
Model domain cWAM:  $53.2292^{\circ}$  N –  $56.4458^{\circ}$  N  
 $6.1736^{\circ}$  O –  $14.9097^{\circ}$  O



Coarse resolution EWAM  
(„Europäisches wave model“)

Grid spacing:

Lon.:  $0.1^{\circ}$  , Lat.:  $0.05^{\circ}$



fine resolution c(K)WAM  
(„coastal wave model“)

Grid spacing:

Lon.:  $0.01388^{\circ}$  , Lat.:  $0.00833^{\circ}$  (ca. 900  
m)

# Prospects

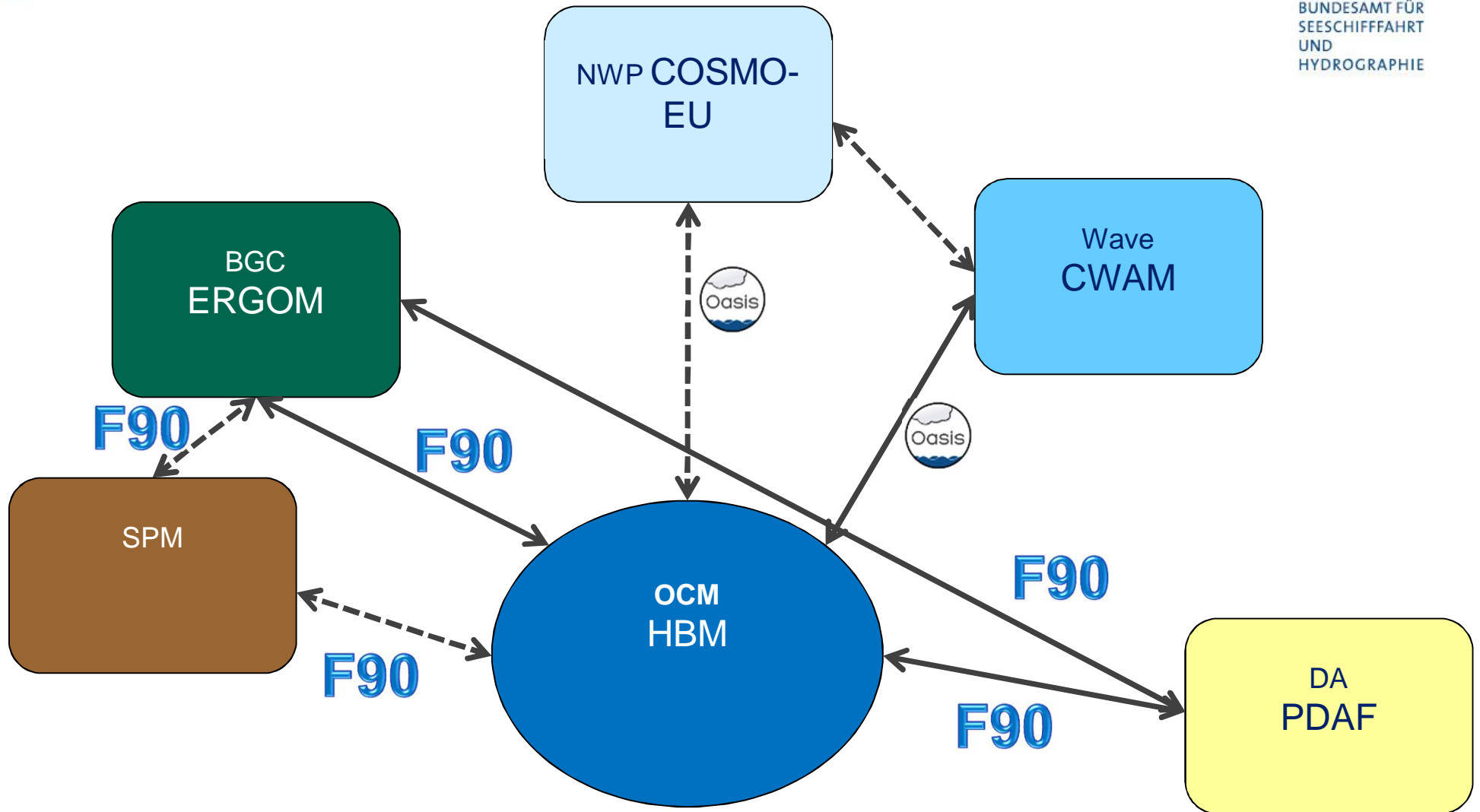


Coupling of COSMO-CLM and HBM via OASIS within the KLIWAS-project to



- Generate a regional coupled atmosphere-ocean-model
- Extend the multi-model ensemble of coupled atmosphere-ocean-models
- Effective and sustainable use of professional expertise at DWD and BSH

# BSH model system: (potential) coupling



Thank you!



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