

# Inter-comparison of Operational Wave Forecasting Systems

Jean-Raymond Bidlot, European Centre for Medium range Weather Forecasts (**ECMWF**),  
Jian-Guo Li, the Met Office, UK, (**MO**),

Paul Wittmann, Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Centre, USA, (**FNMOC**),  
Manon Fauchon, Meteorological Service of Canada, Canada, (**MSC**),

Hsuan Chen, National Centers for Environmental Prediction, USA, (**NCEP**),  
Jean-Michel Lefèvre, Météo France, France, (**MF**),

Thomas Bruns, Deutscher Wetterdienst, Germany, (**DWD**),  
Diana Greenslade, Bureau of Meteorology, Australia, (**BoM**),

Fabrice Ardhuin, Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine, France, (**SHOM**)  
Nadao Kohno, Japan Meteorological Agency, Japan, (**JMA**),

Sanwook Park, Korea Meteorological Administration, Republic of Korea, (**KMA**),  
Marta Gomez, Puertos del Estado, Spain (**PRTOS**).

## Motivations:

- Following WISE 1995, a routine inter-comparison of wave model forecasts was set-up.
- It was intended to provide a mechanism for benchmarking wave forecast products.
- Since the early 90's, more wave observations have been available.
- Wave forecasting is now routine at many operational centres.
- The JCOMM Expert Team on Wind Waves and Storm Surges (ETWS) following ETWS-1(Halifax, 2003) endorsed the expansion of the project.
- At ETWS-2 (Geneva 2007), it was agreed to continue and expand this activity.
- First results were presented during WAVES97 (Bidlot et al. 1998) and a peer review paper was published (Bidlot et al. 2002).
- It is now opportune to review what has been achieved.

## Methodology:

- Each month, model data (analysis and forecasts) are exchanged for a set of prescribed locations where wave and wind observations are made.
- A simple ASCII format is used.
- The data sets are combined at ECMWF and quality controlled in-situ observations of wind speed and direction, wave height and wave period are added to the data set.
- The combined data sets are made available to all participants.
- Summary plots and tables are also produced at ECMWF.
- A technical report is available at:

<http://www.wmo.ch/pages/prog/amp/mmop/documents/Jcomm-TR/J-TR-30/J-TR-30.pdf>

## Conclusions:

- This informal inter-comparison of wind and wave model data has worked well for over 12 years.
- It is time to work on extending this exercise.
- By adding wave spectra?
- By comparing to remotely sensed data (Altimeter(s), SARs)?
- By exchanging model fields (High Resolution Diagnostic Data set (HDR) approach, objective score approach)?

# Participants :

## 1995:

- *European Centre for Medium range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)*, global model.
- *The Met Office*, UK, (**MO**), global model.
- *Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Centre*, USA, (**FNMOC**), global model.
- *Meteorological Service of Canada*, Canada, (**MSC**), 2 limited area models (N Pac. & N Atl.).

## 1996:

- *National Centers for Environmental Prediction*, USA, (**NCEP**), global model.

## 2001:

- *Météo France*, France (**MF**), global model\*

## 2004:

- *Deutscher Wetterdienst*, Germany, (**DWD**), global model and limited area models (N Sea & Med.).

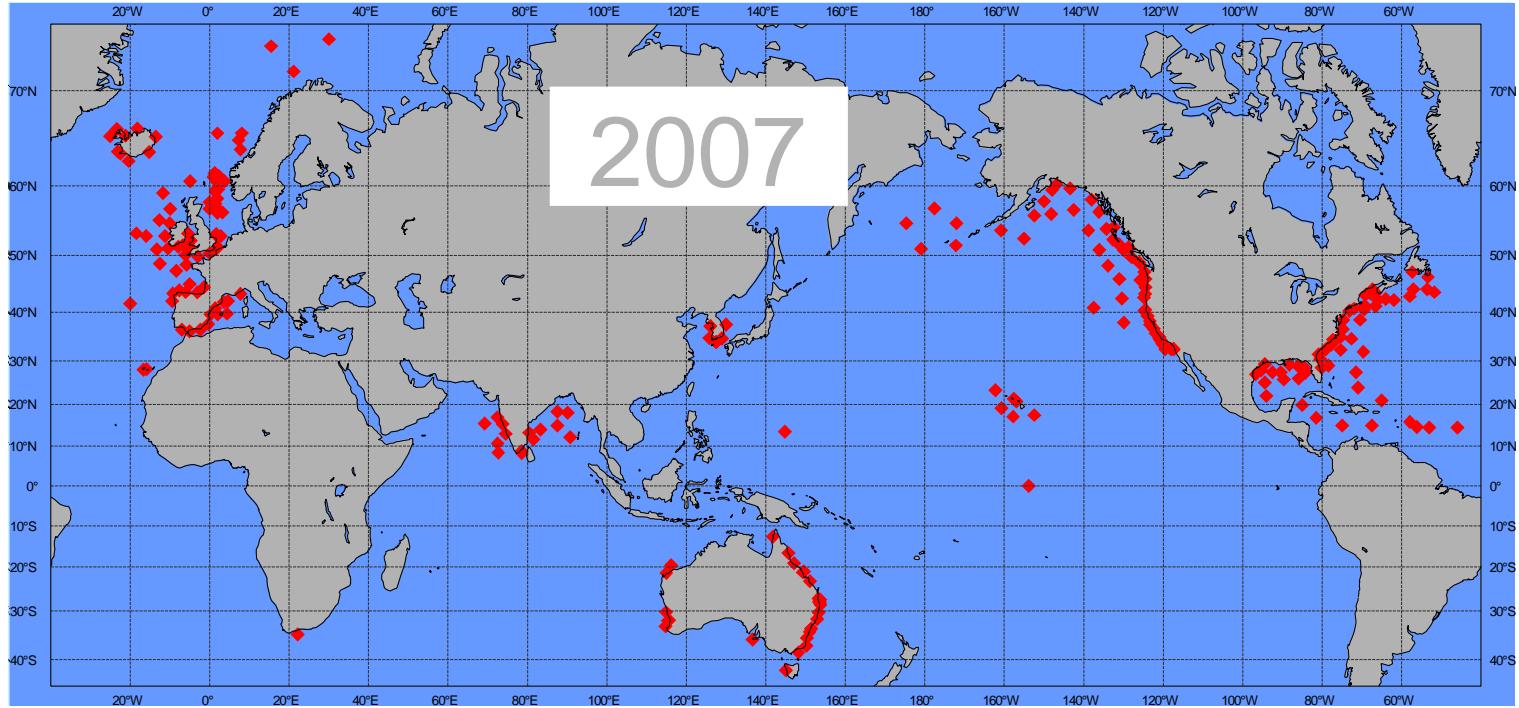
## 2006:

- *Bureau of Meteorology*, Australia, (**BoM**), global model.
- *Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine*, France, (**SHOM**), global model & N Atl..
- *Japan Meteorological Agency*, Japan, (**JMA**), global model.

## 2007:

- *Korea Meteorological Administration*, Republic of Korea, (**KMA**), global model.
- *Puertos del Estado*, Spain (**PRTOS**), limited area models (N Atl. & Med.).

# In-situ observations from buoys and platforms:



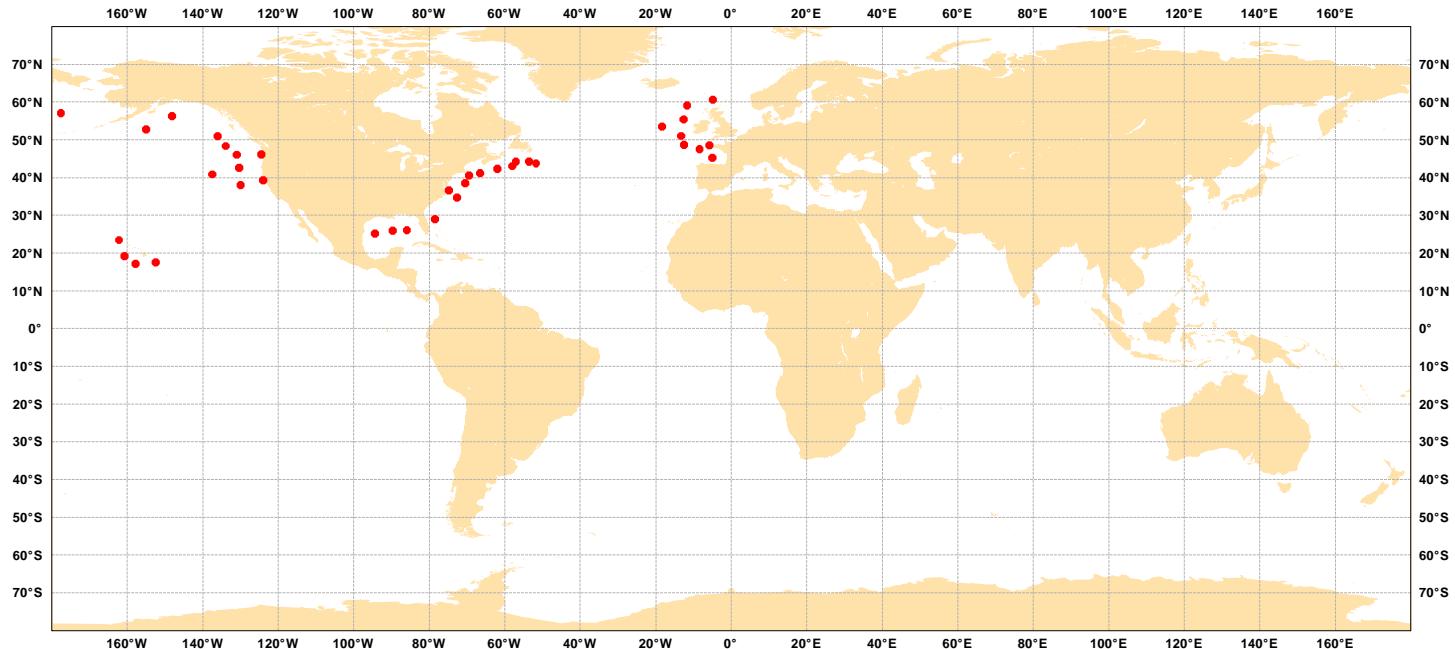
**Locations where wind and wave data were collocated with ECMWF model.**

**Sources:** mostly via the WMO GTS, but also from the South African Weather Service, and recently from BoM, Puertos del Estado, Oceanor, and SHOM.

**Quality control and processing of the data done at ECMWF**

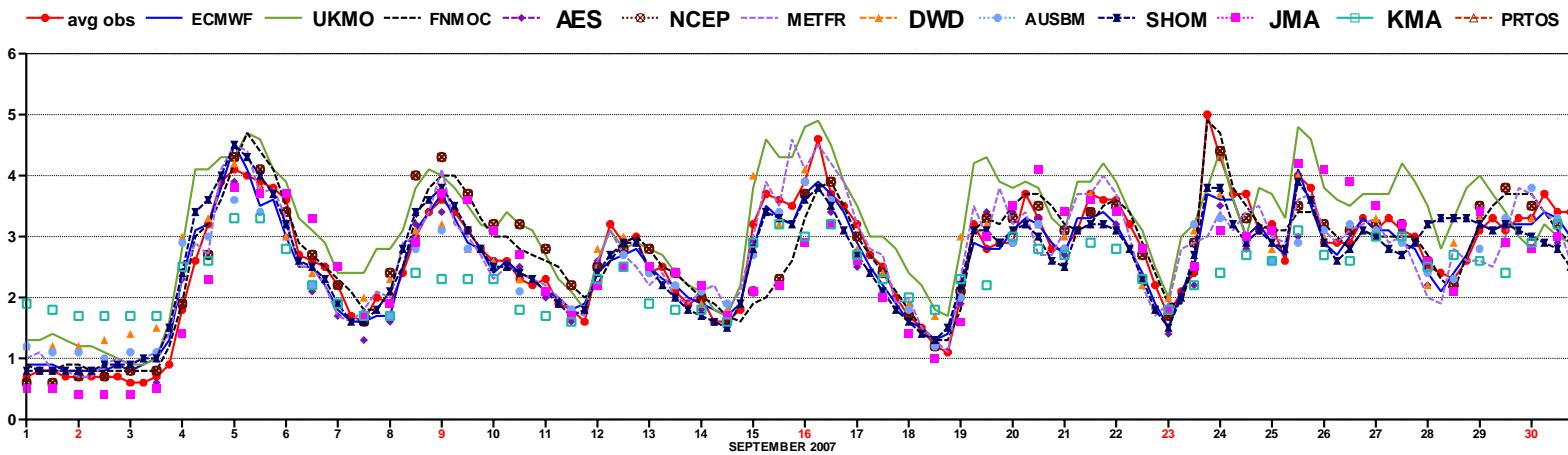
# Results based on original list of buoy locations

**Wind and wave observations at common locations for all buoys from 200706 to 200708**

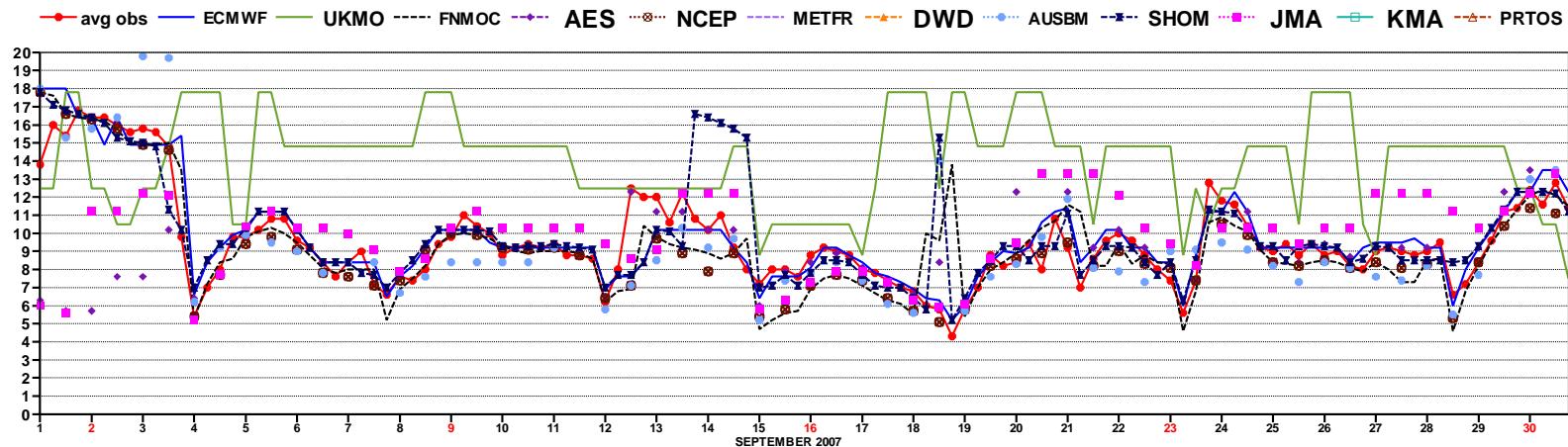


# Original list

Analysed significant wave height and averaged buoy data at buoy 46001

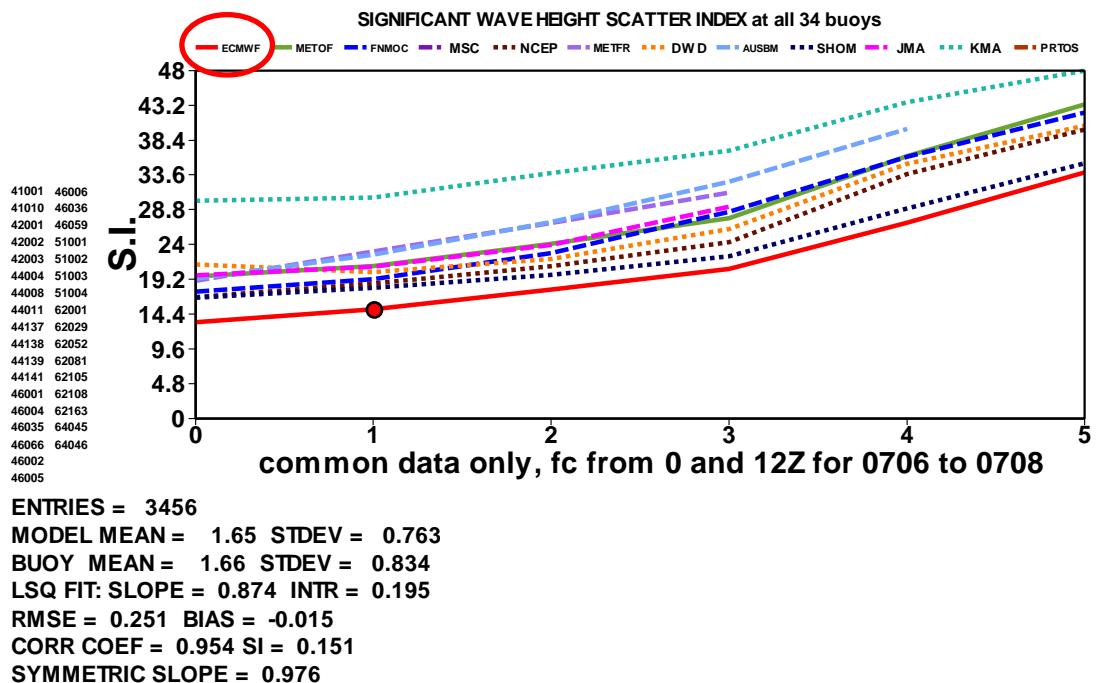
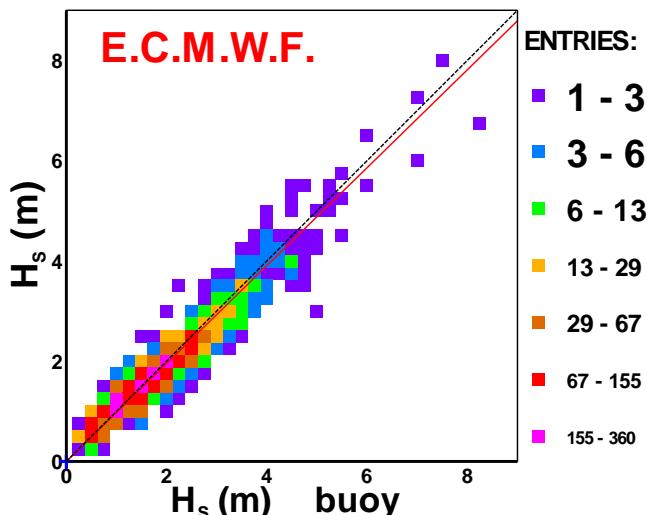


Analysed peak period and averaged buoy data at buoy 46001

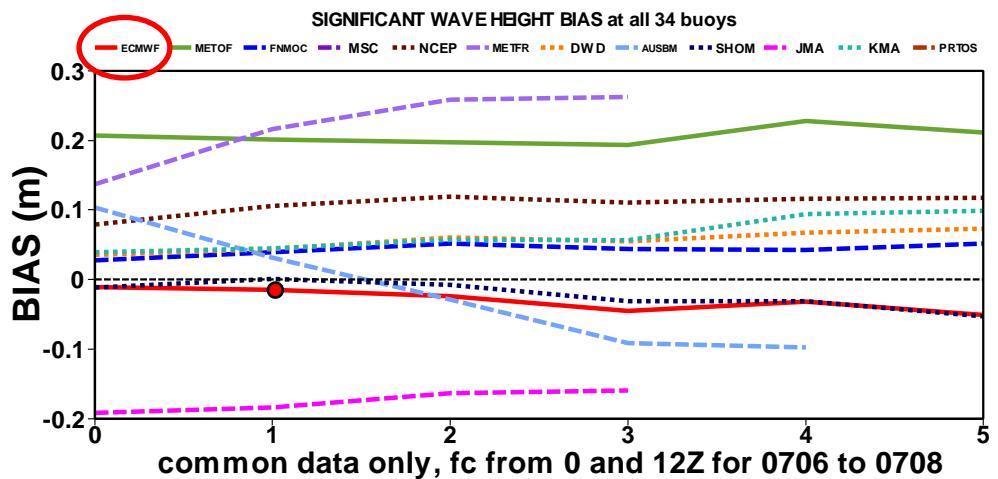


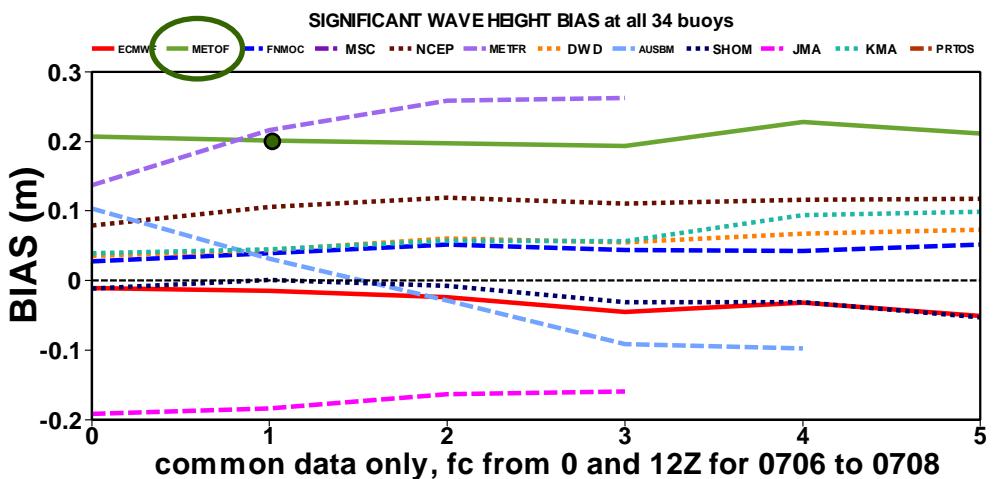
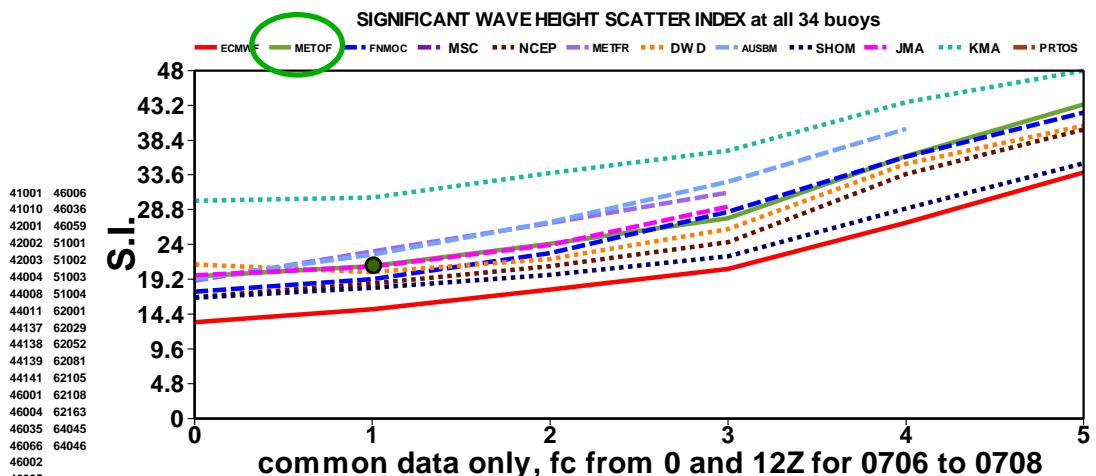
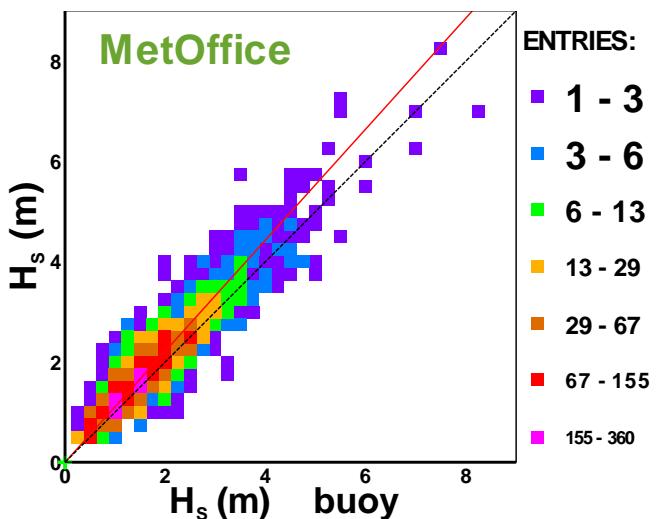
# Original list

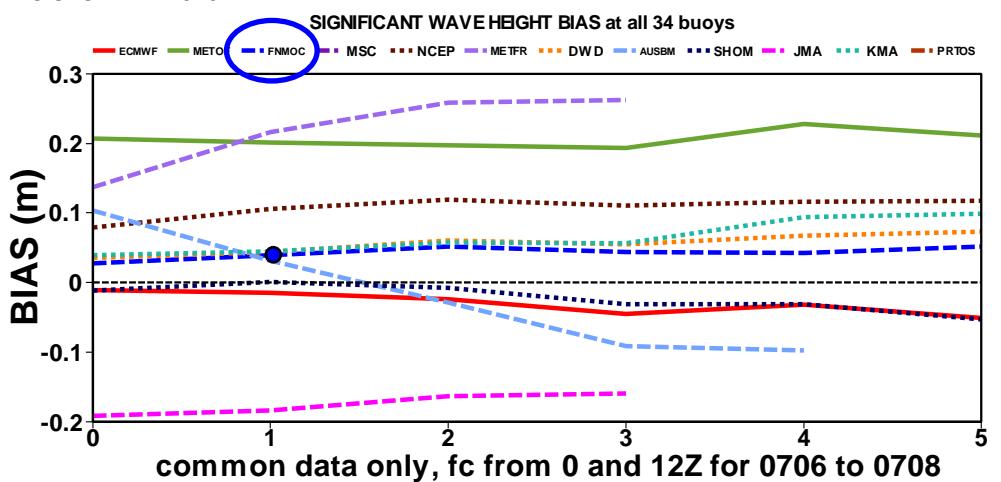
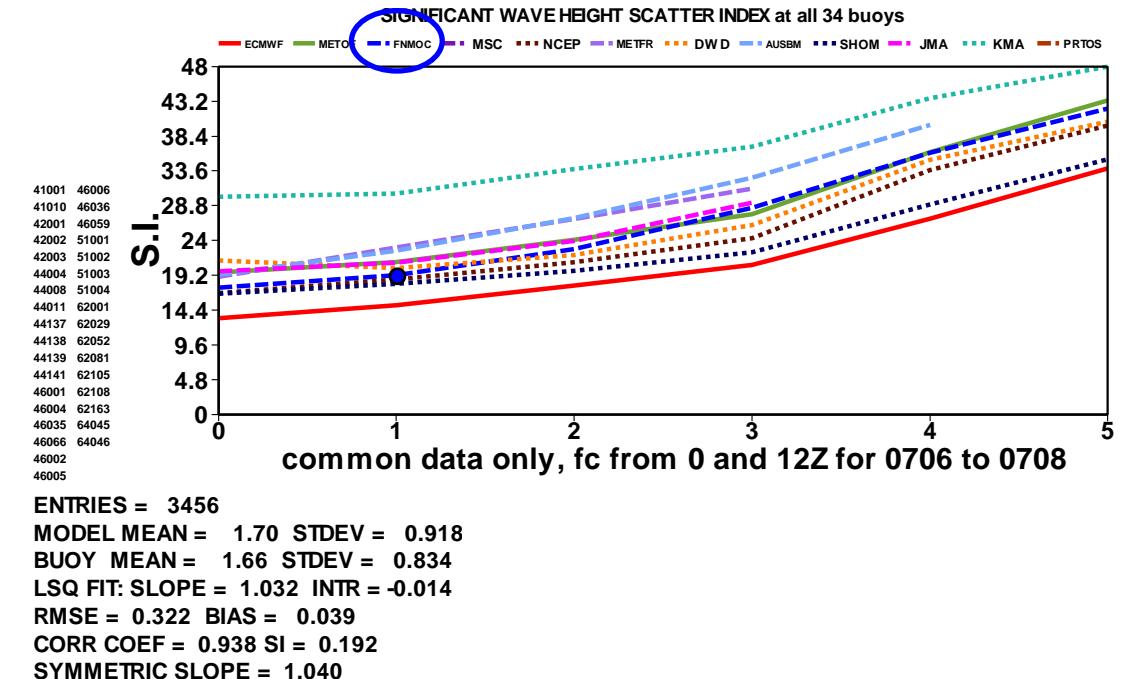
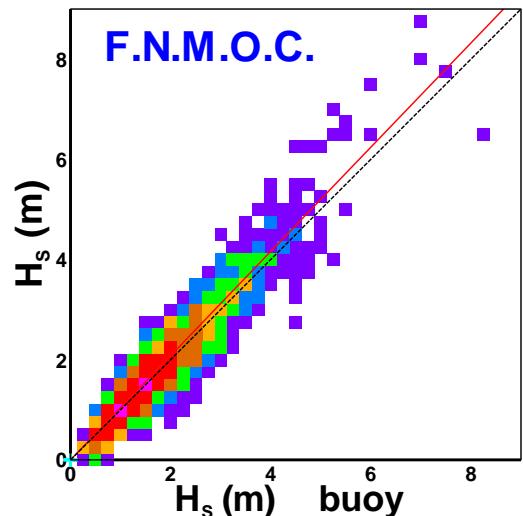
all buoys 0706 to 0708

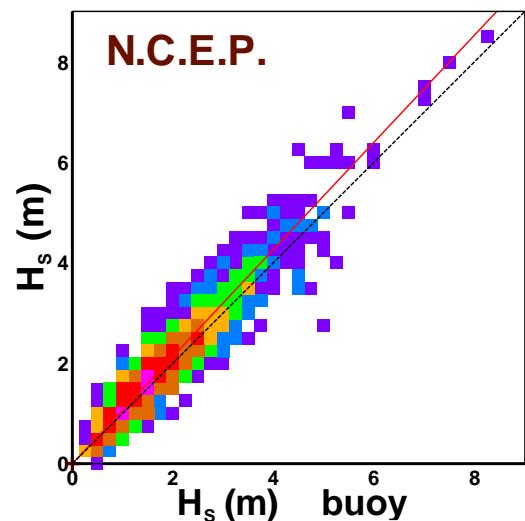


Statistics for all buoys combined

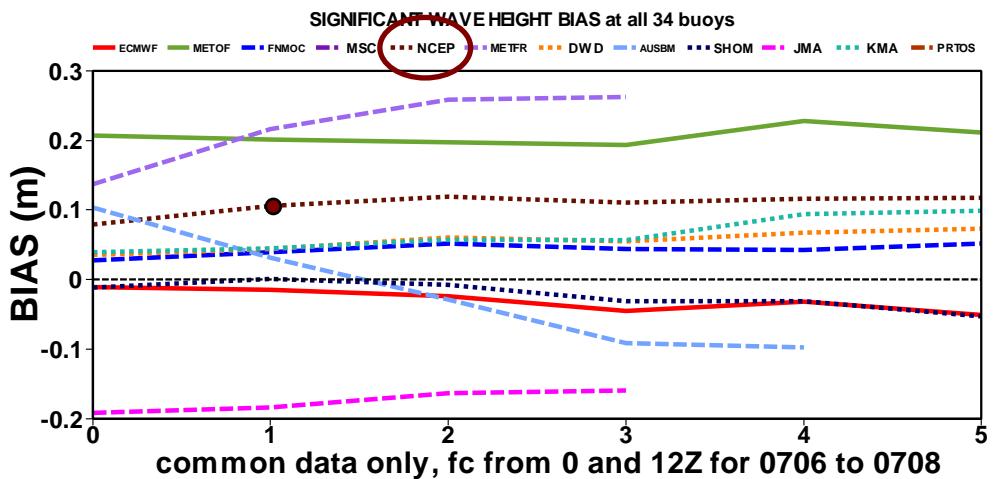
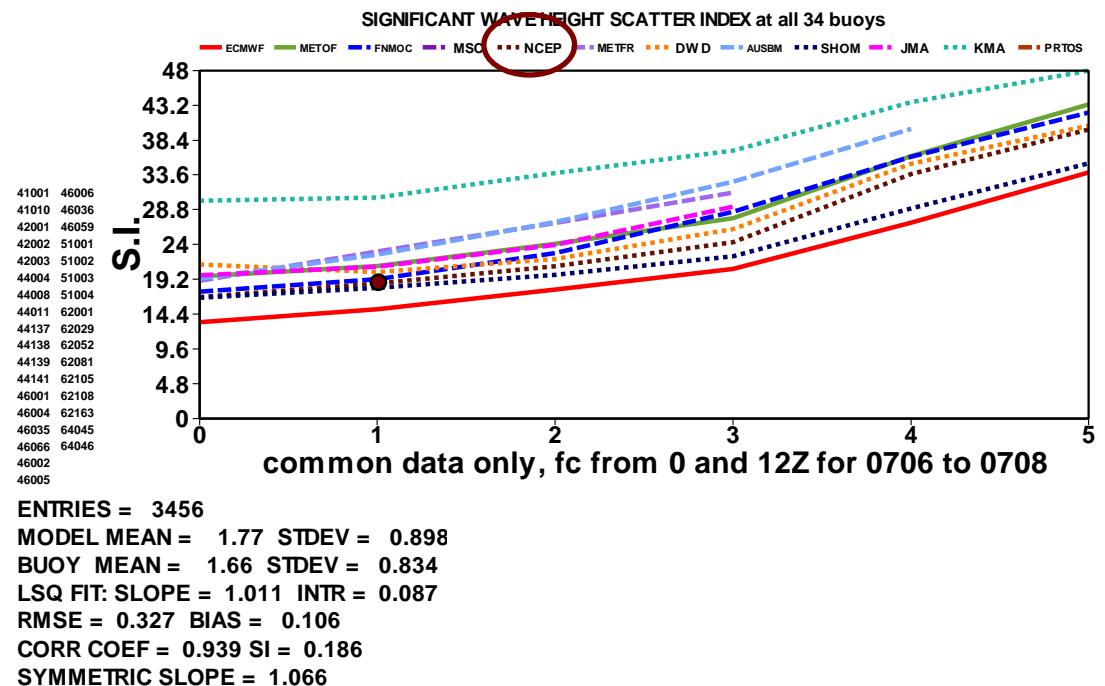


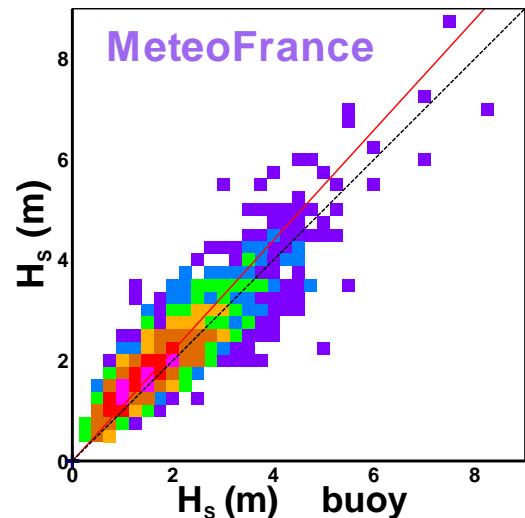




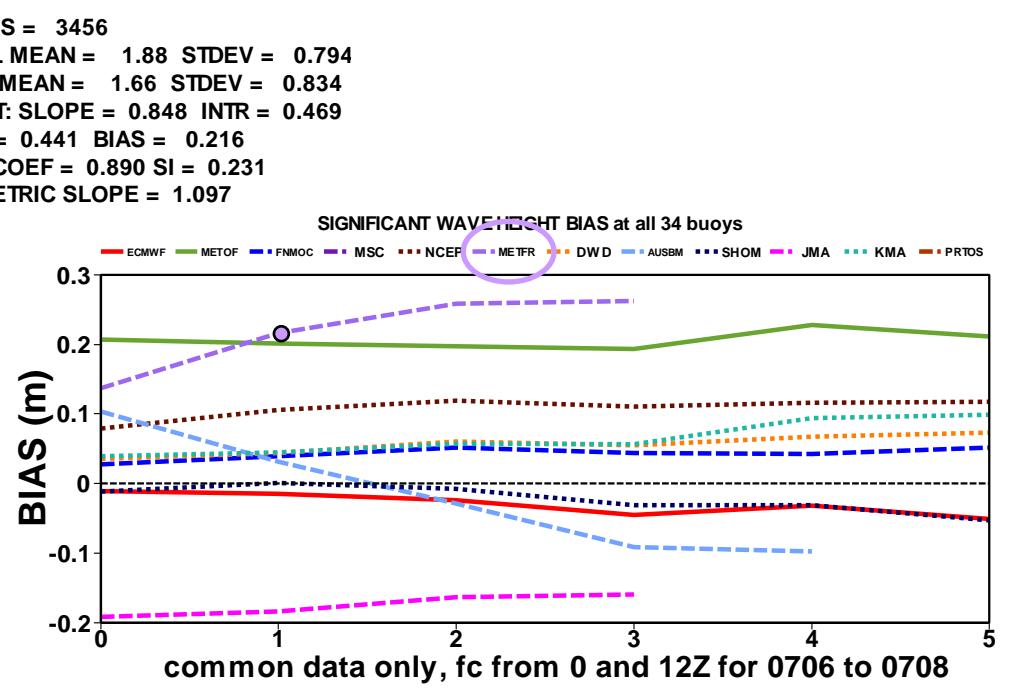
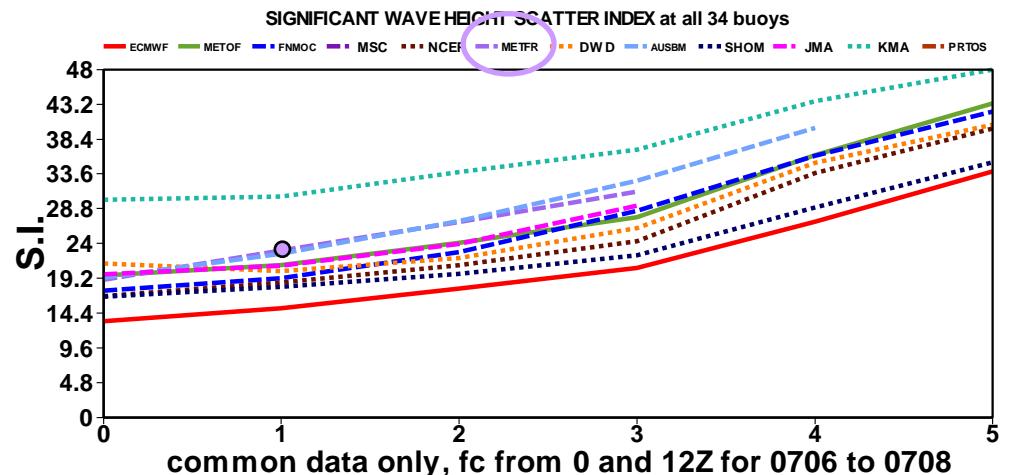


Comparison of forecast( $t=t+24$ ) NCEP wave height with averaged buoy data. fc from 0 and 12Z.

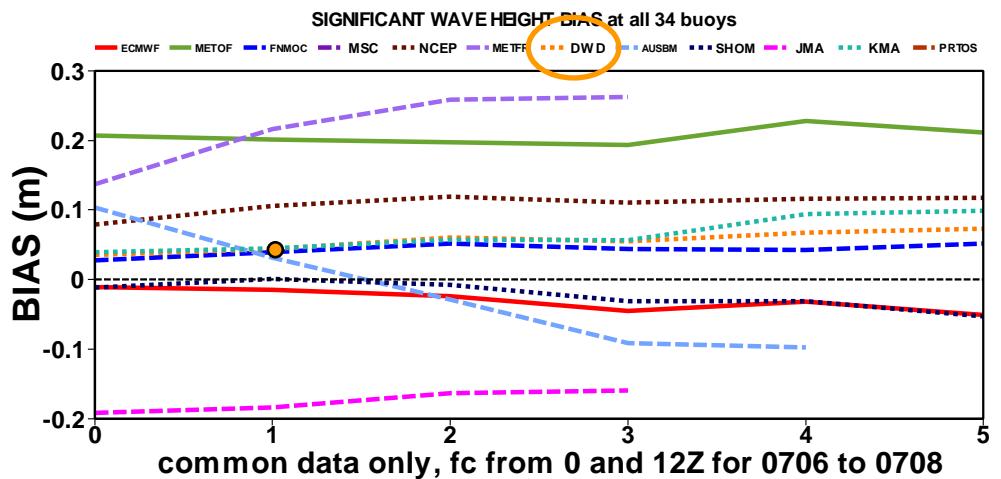
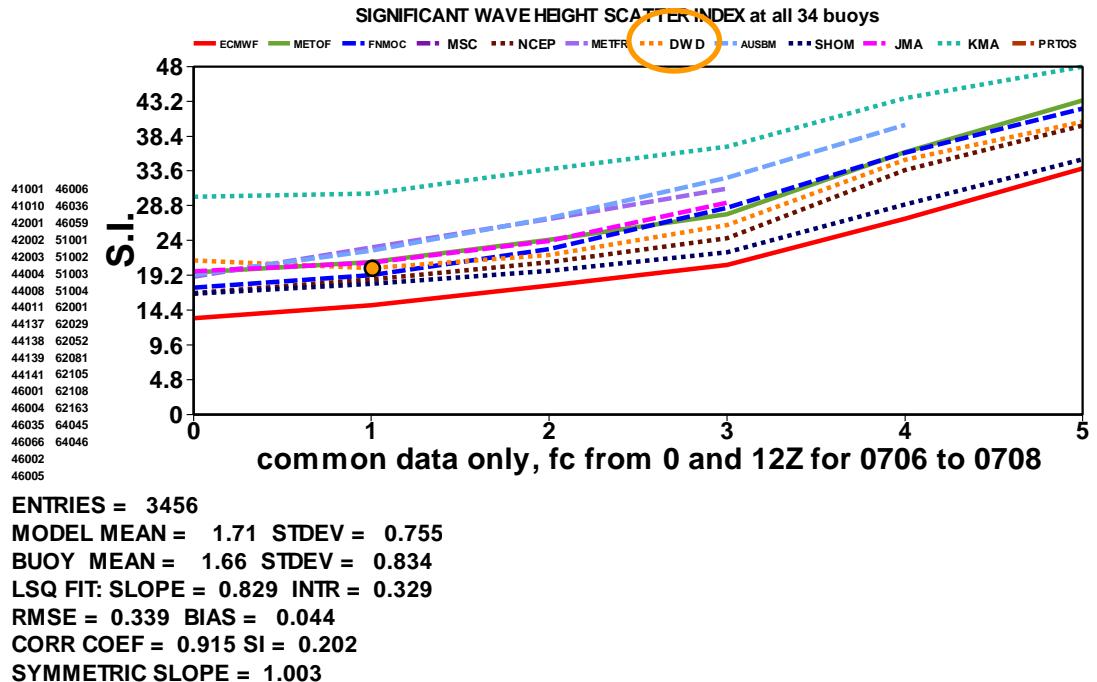
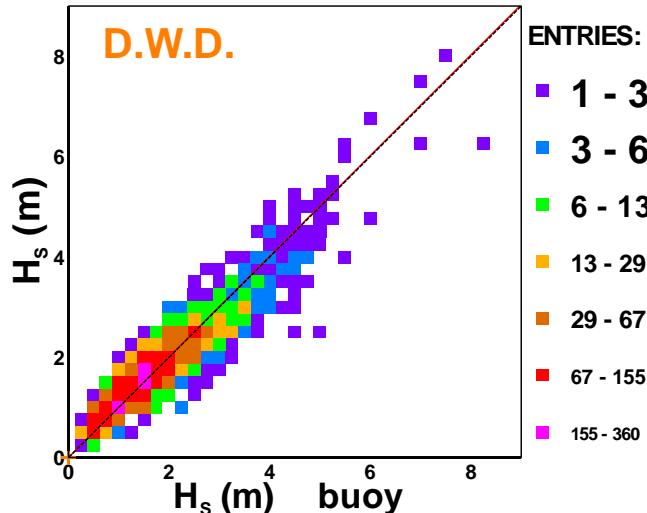


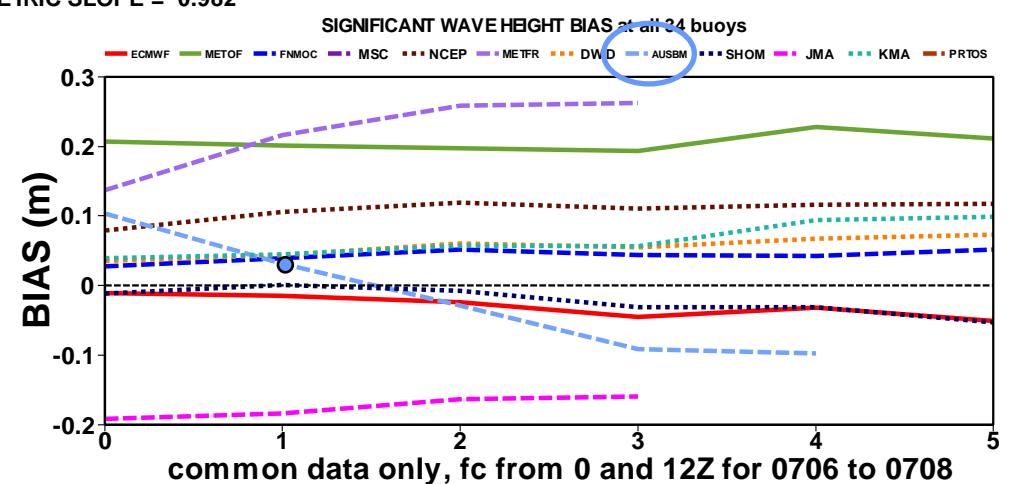
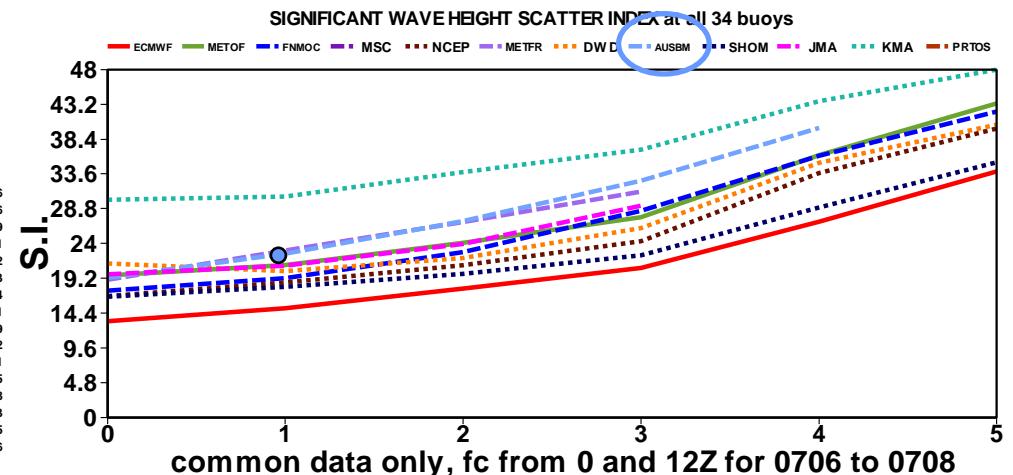
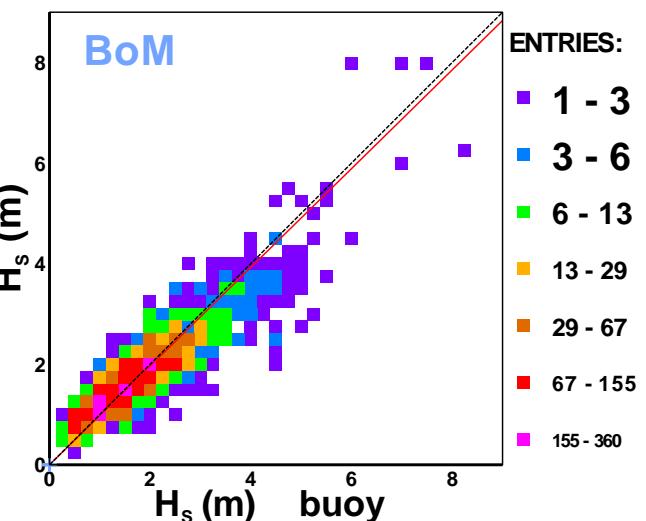
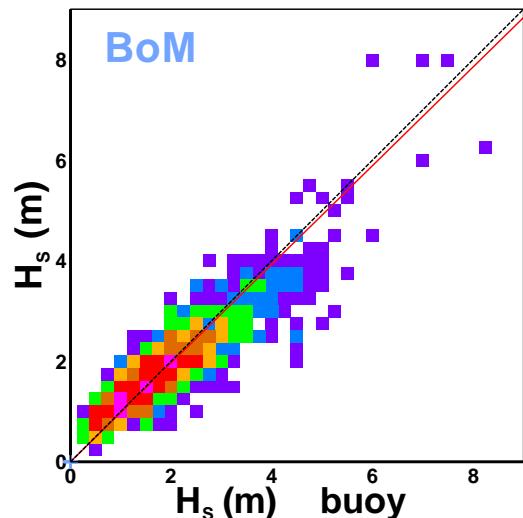


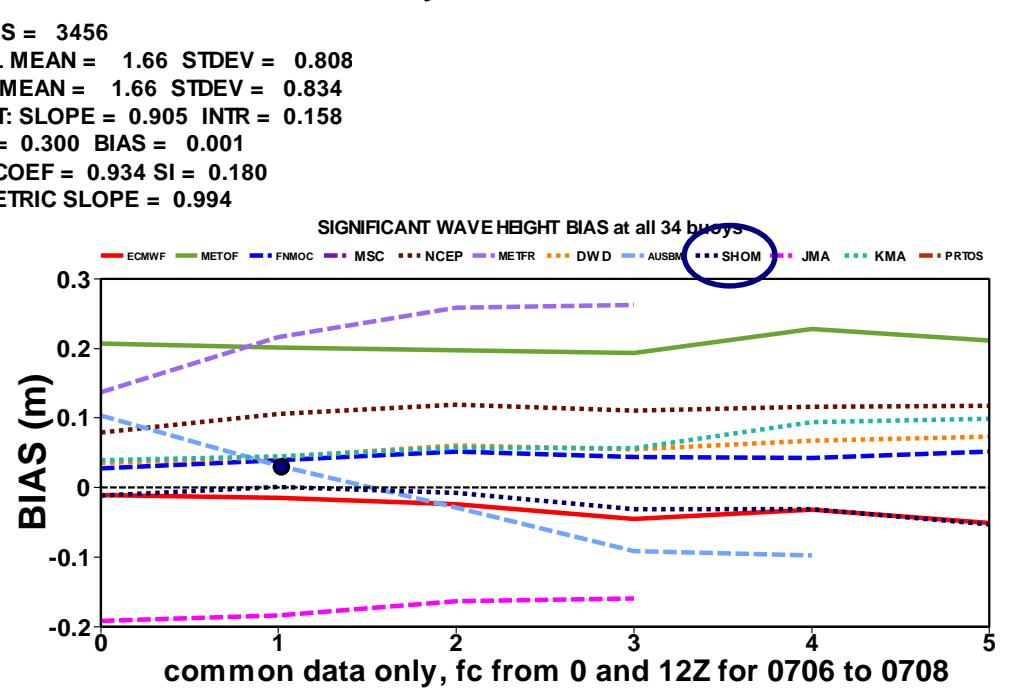
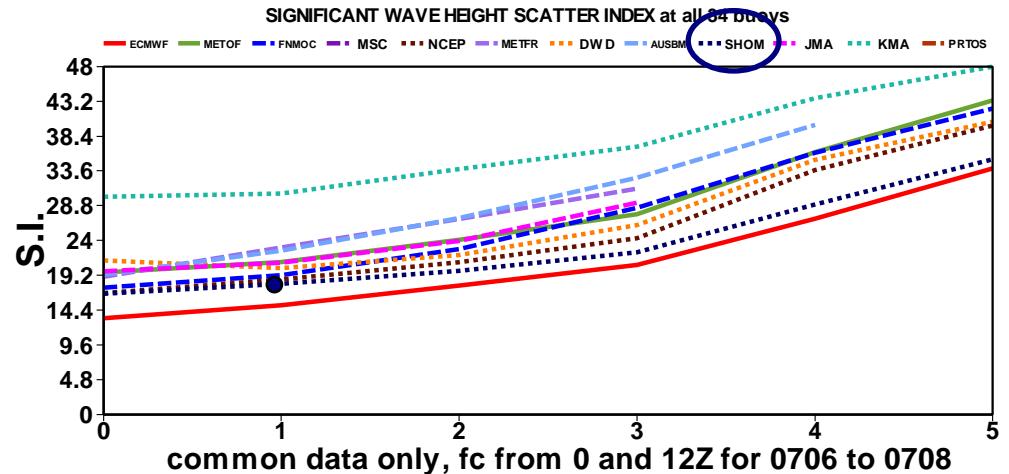
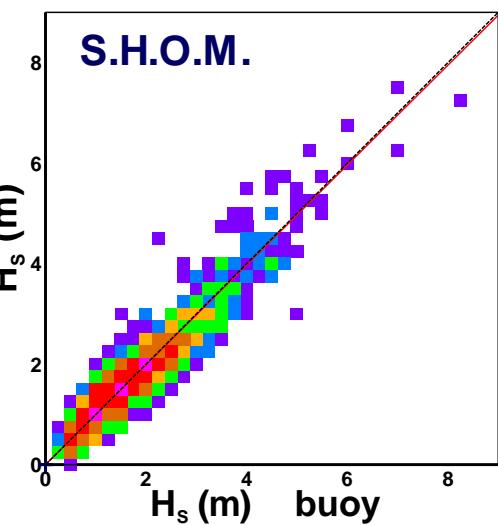
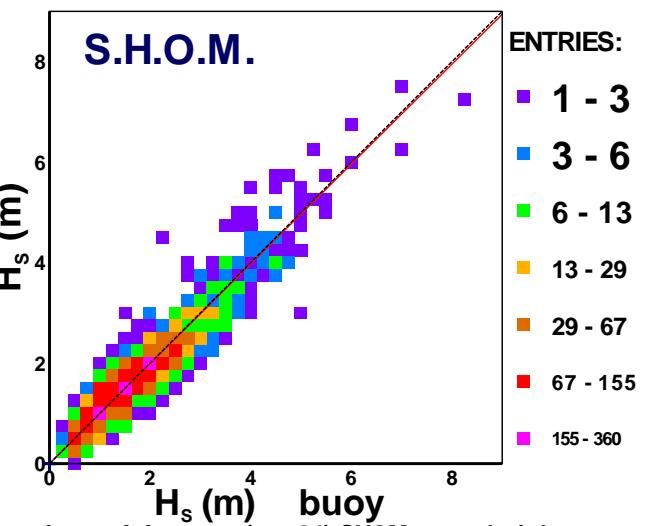
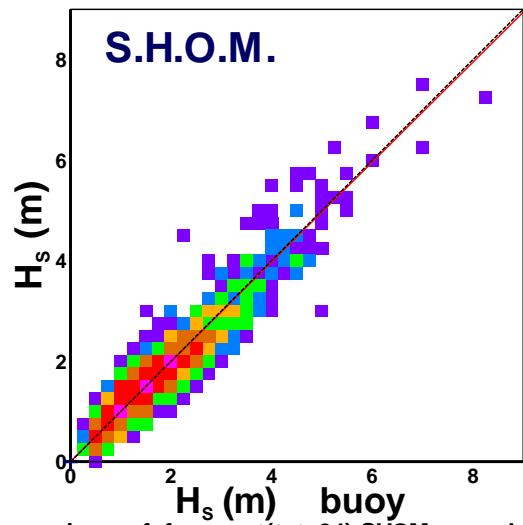
**ENTRIES = 3456**  
**MODEL MEAN = 1.88 STDEV = 0.794**  
**BUOY MEAN = 1.66 STDEV = 0.834**  
**LSQ FIT: SLOPE = 0.848 INTR = 0.469**  
**RMSE = 0.441 BIAS = 0.216**  
**CORR COEF = 0.890 SI = 0.231**  
**SYMMETRIC SLOPE = 1.097**



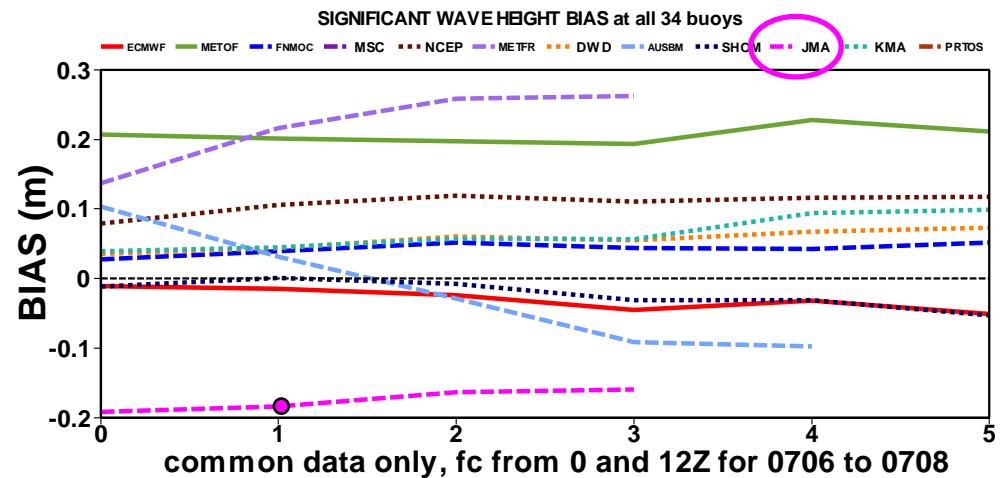
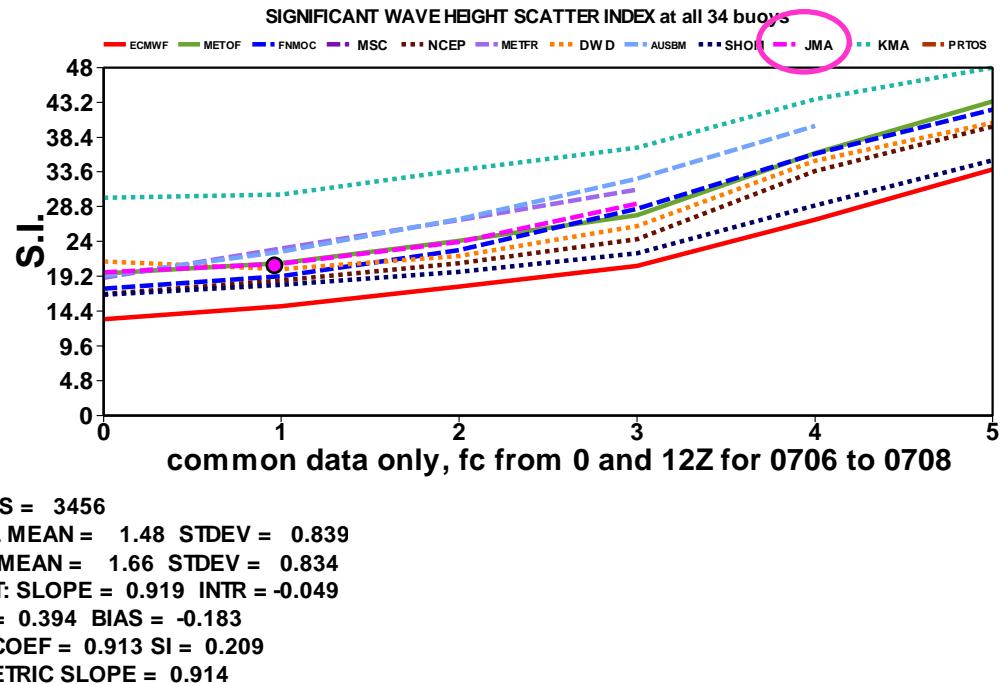
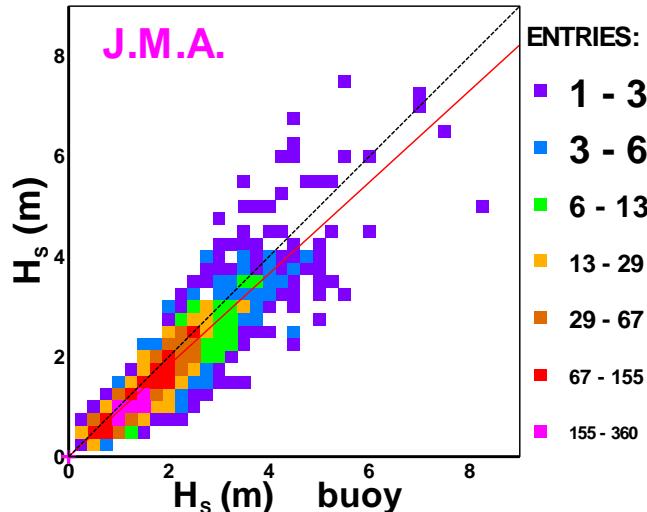
all buoys 0706 to 0708

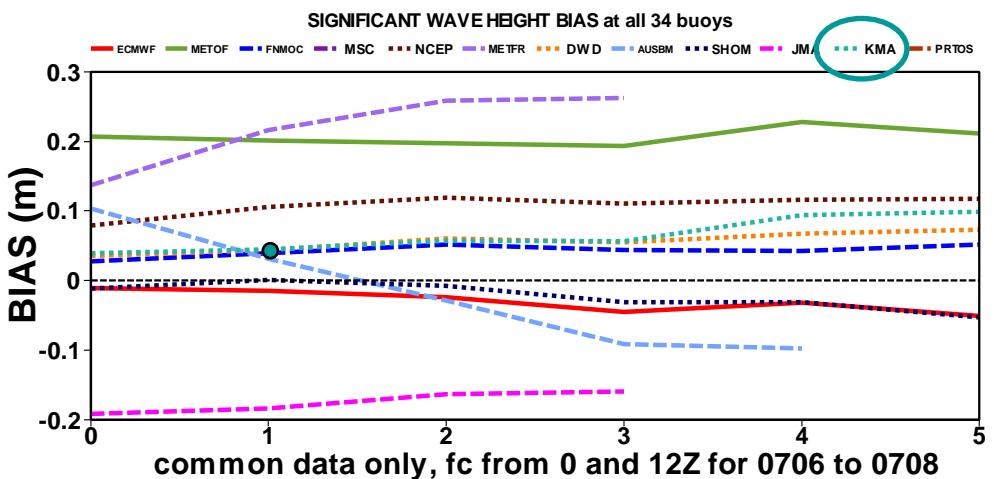
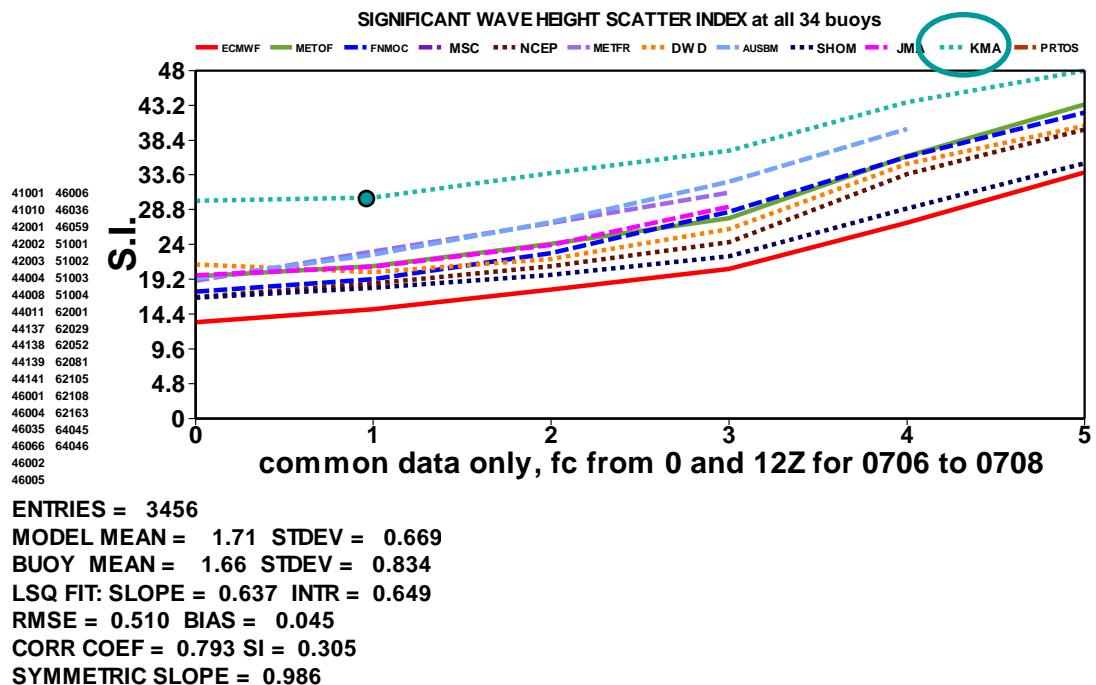
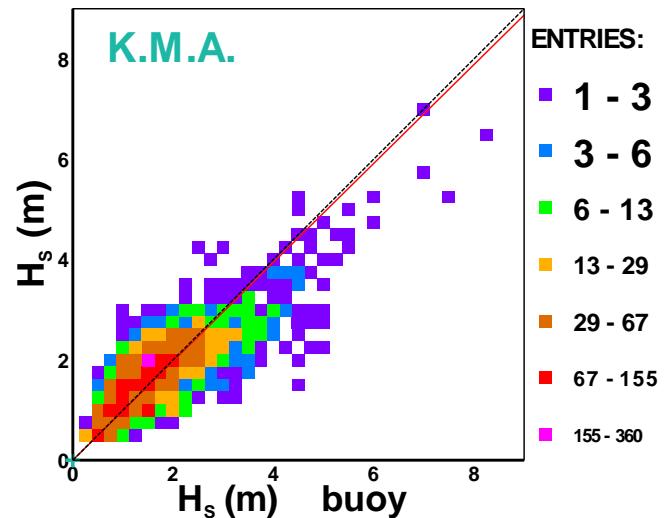




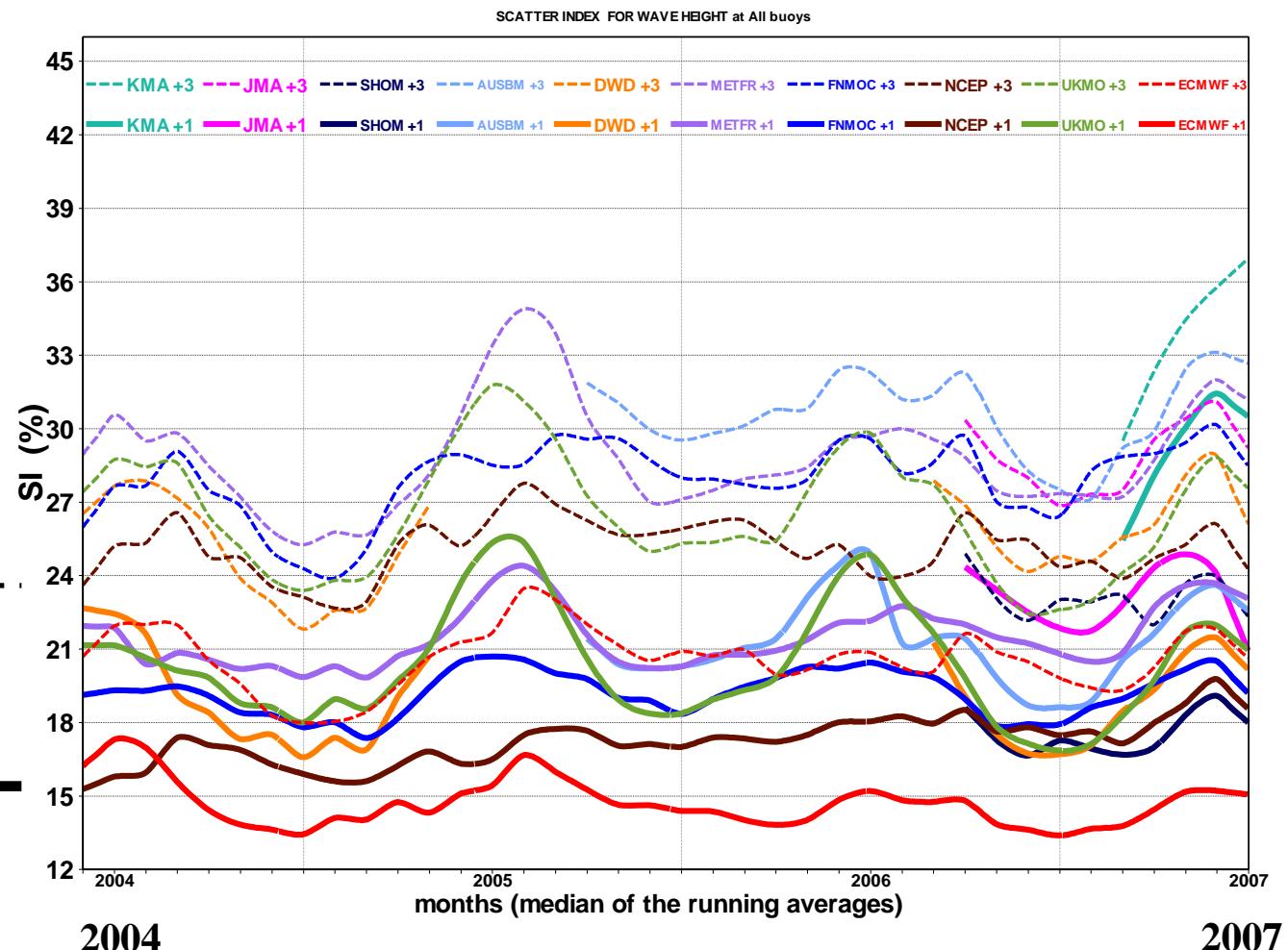


all buoys 0706 to 0708





## Original list: wave height scatter index time series

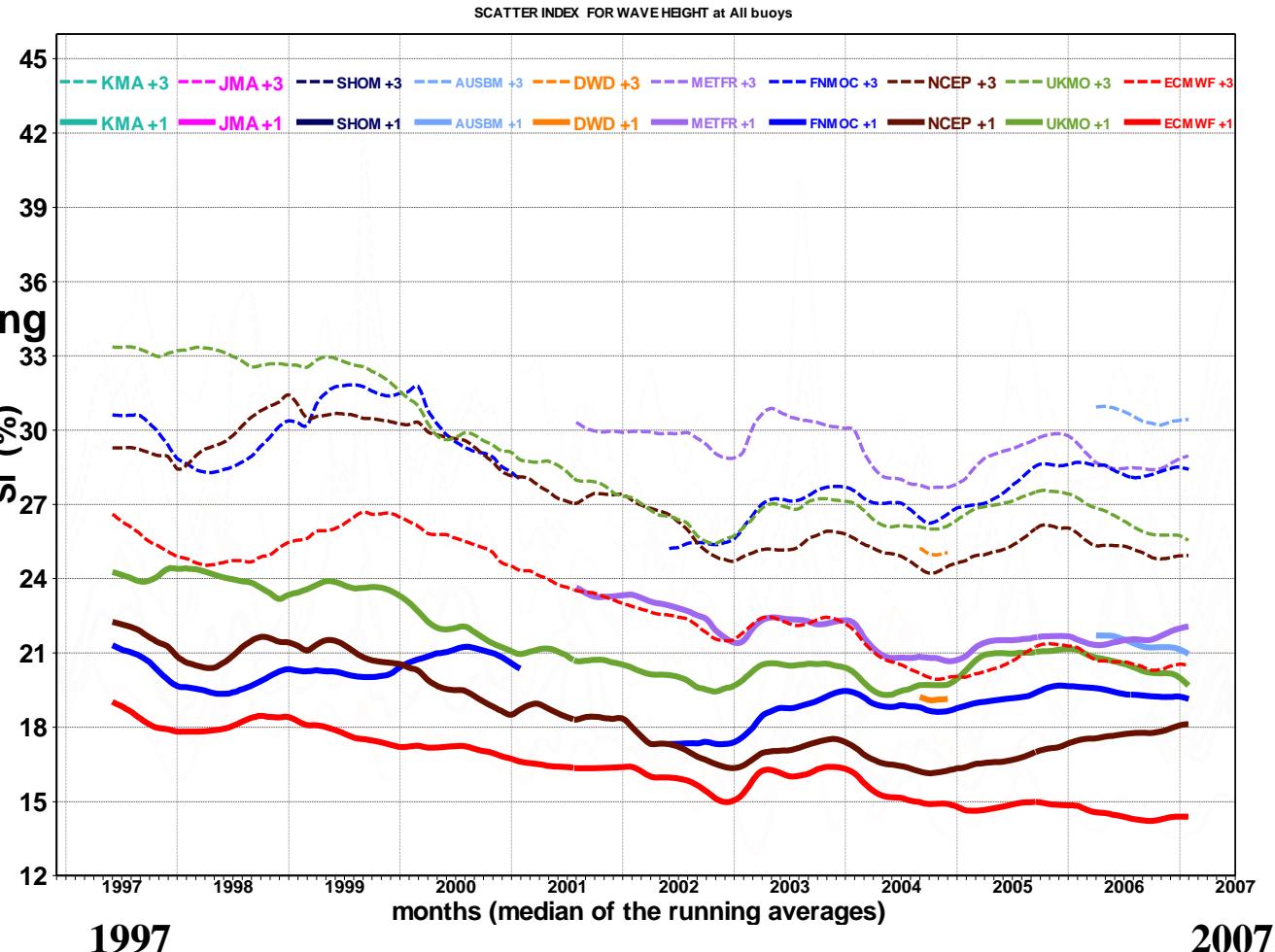


# Original list: wave height scatter index time series

12-month running average

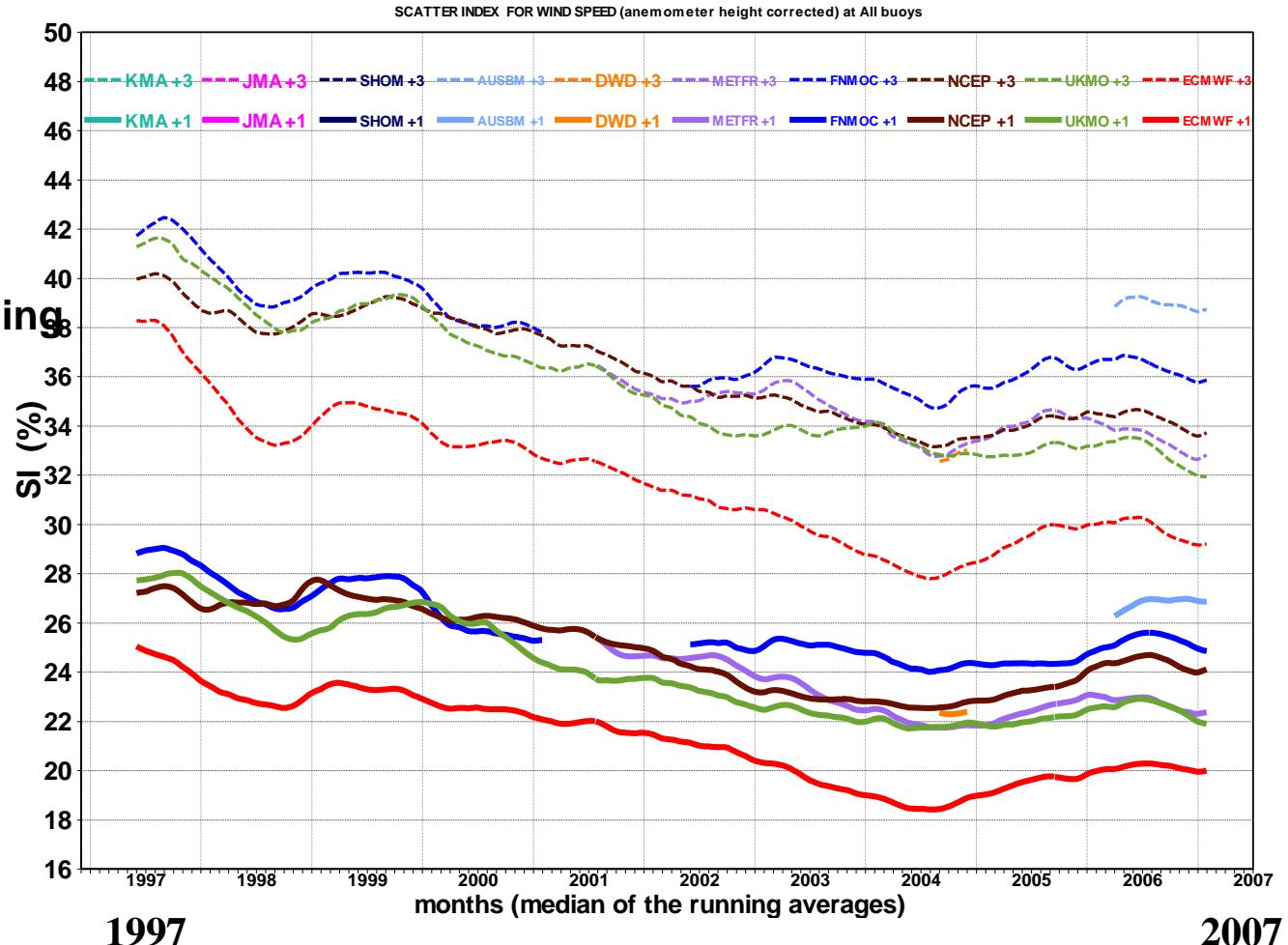
fc d+3

Analysis



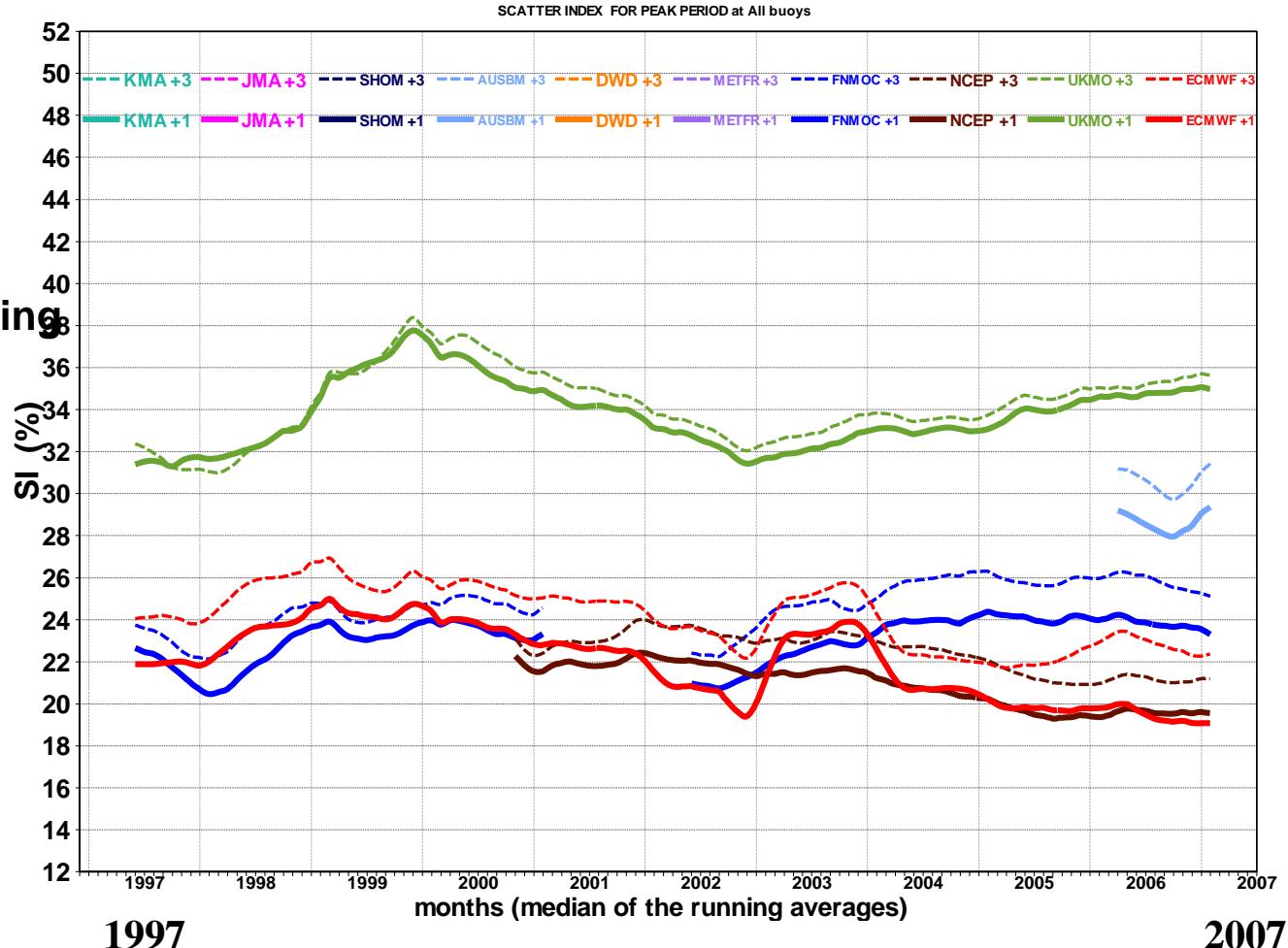
# Original list: wind speed scatter index time series

12-month running  
Average.  
Wind speed



## Original list: peak period scatter index time series

12-month running  
Average.  
Peak period

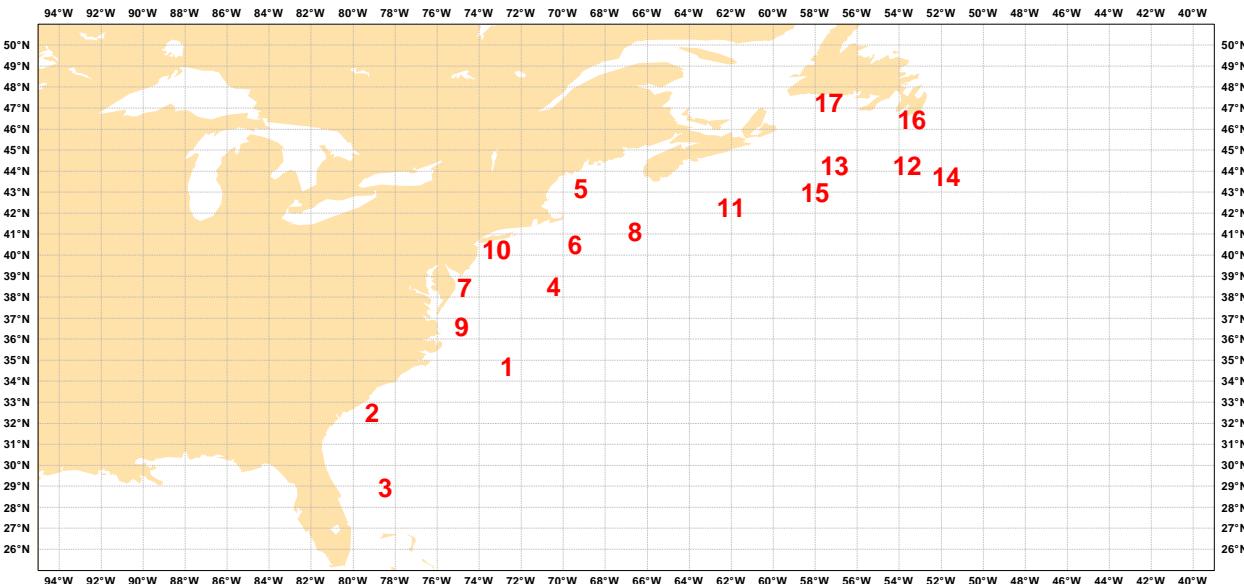


# Sub-areas:

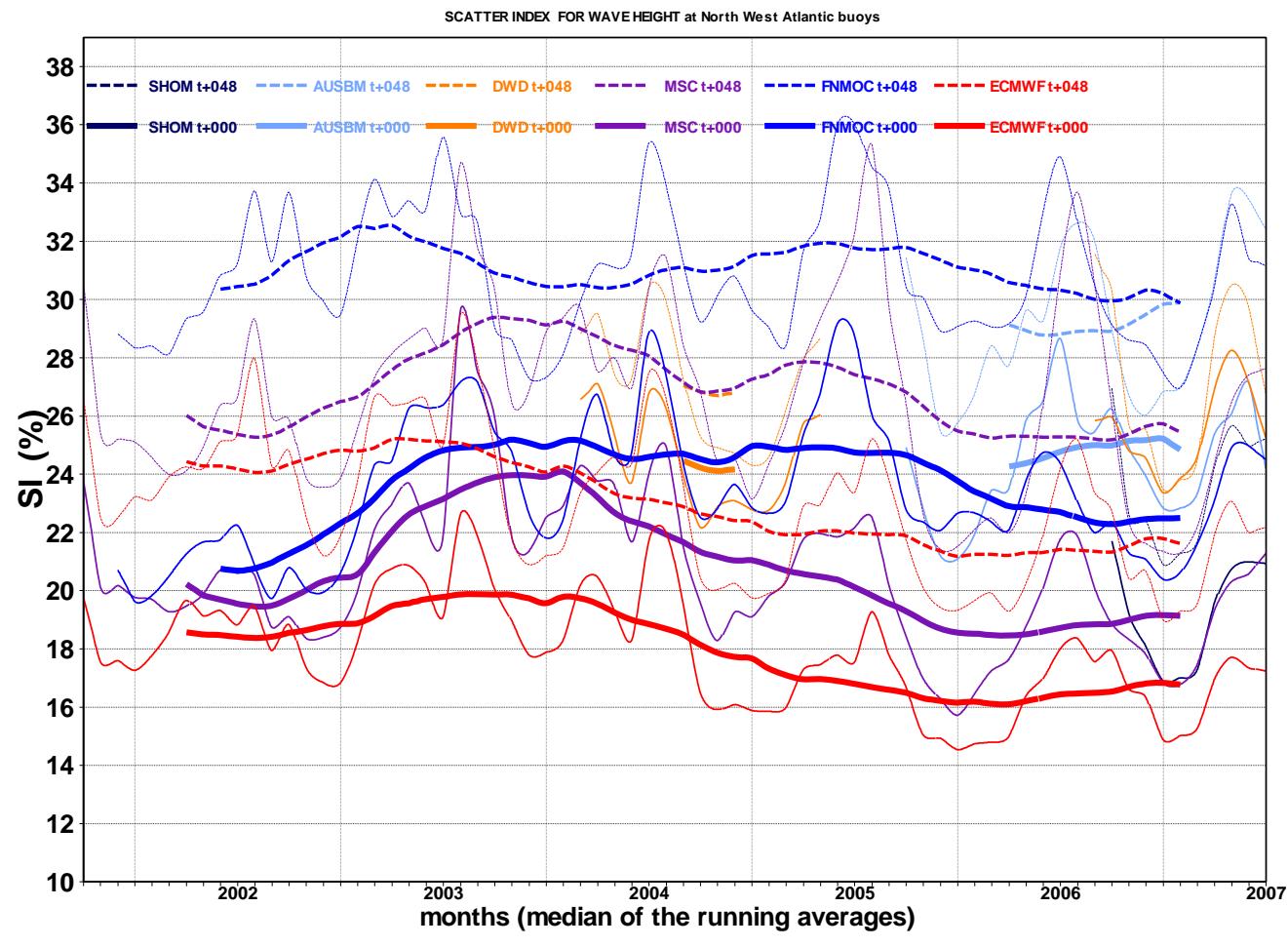
Number of common observations for North West Atlantic buoys (NWATL) from 200706 to 200708 (wind, Hs, Tp)

<b>1</b>	41001	178	177	177	US East Coast, E Hatteras	<b>10</b>	44025	0	179	179	US North East Coast, Long Island
<b>2</b>	41004	101	100	100	US South-East Coast, Edisto	<b>11</b>	44137	178	118	118	Nova Scotia, East Scotia slope
<b>3</b>	41010	178	179	179	US East Florida , Cape Canaveral East	<b>12</b>	44138	64	178	178	Newfoundland, SW Grand Bank
<b>4</b>	44004	180	179	179	US North East Coast, Hotel	<b>13</b>	44139	178	177	177	Newfoundland, Banquerau
<b>5</b>	44005	55	129	129	US North East Coast, Gulf of Maine	<b>14</b>	44140	179	117	117	Newfoundland, Tail Of The Bank
<b>6</b>	44008	180	180	180	US North-East Coast, Nantucket	<b>15</b>	44141	180	180	180	Nova Scotia, Laurentian Fan
<b>7</b>	44009	180	179	179	US North-East Coast, Delaware bay	<b>16</b>	44251	71	143	143	Newfoundland, Nickerson Bank
<b>8</b>	44011	180	180	180	US North-East Coast, Georges Bank	<b>17</b>	44255	180	179	0	Newfoundland, NE Bugeo Bank
<b>9</b>	44014	179	176	176	US East Coast, Virginia Beach						

## North West Atlantic



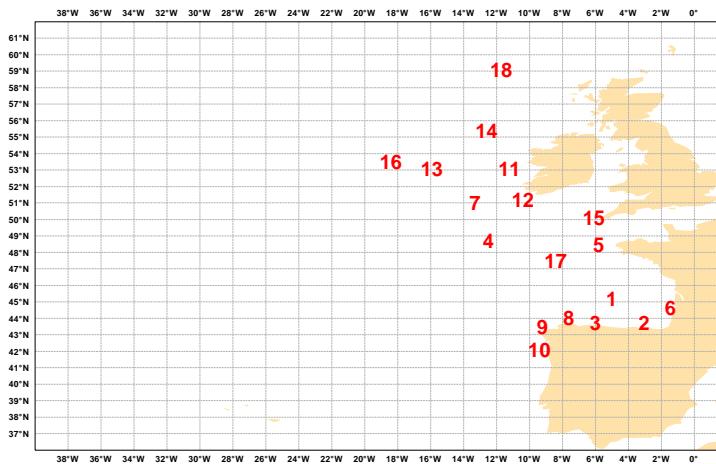
## North West Atlantic



# Euro Atlantic

Number of common observations for North East Atlantic buoys (NEATL) from 200708 to 200709 (wind, Hs, Tz)

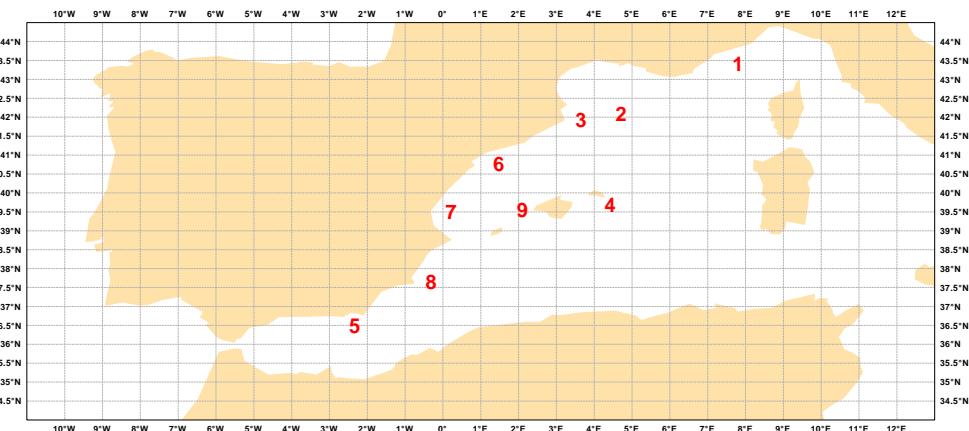
1	62001	118	118	0	Gulf of Biscay, Gascogne	10	62084	115	115	115	Silleiro Spain
2	62024	65	115	115	Bilbao (Spain)	11	62090	1	0	0	West Ireland (M1), Aran Islands
3	62025	115	115	115	Cabo de Penas (Spain)	12	62092	118	118	118	South West Ireland (M3), Mizen Head
4	62028	168	168	0	UK Celtic Sea shelf break (K1)	13	62095	118	118	0	West Ireland (M6), West Coast
5	62052	113	118	0	CETMEF Quessant (Brest)	14	62105	0	134	117	UK East Atlantic (K4)
6	62064	0	117	117	SHOM (Cape Ferret)	15	62107	118	118	118	Isle of Scilly (7 stones)
7	62081	169	169	117	UK East Atlantic (K2)	16	62108	0	168	118	UK East Atlantic (K3)
8	62082	94	94	94	Estaca de Bares (Spain)	17	62163	68	118	118	UK Celtic Sea shelf break (Brittany)
9	62083	89	89	89	Villano-Sisargas (Spain)	18	64045	0	118	118	UK North-East Atlantic (K5)



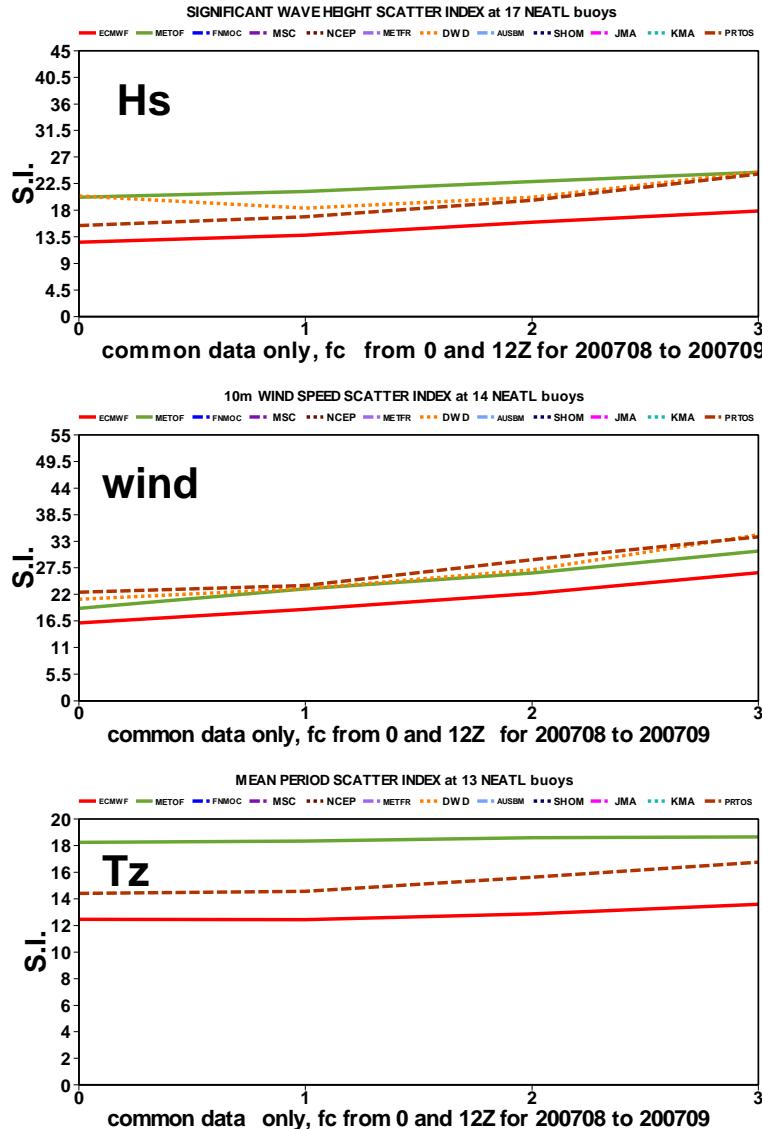
# Western Mediterranean Sea

Number of common observations for Western Mediterranean Sea (WMED) from 200708 to 200709 (wind, Hs, Tz)

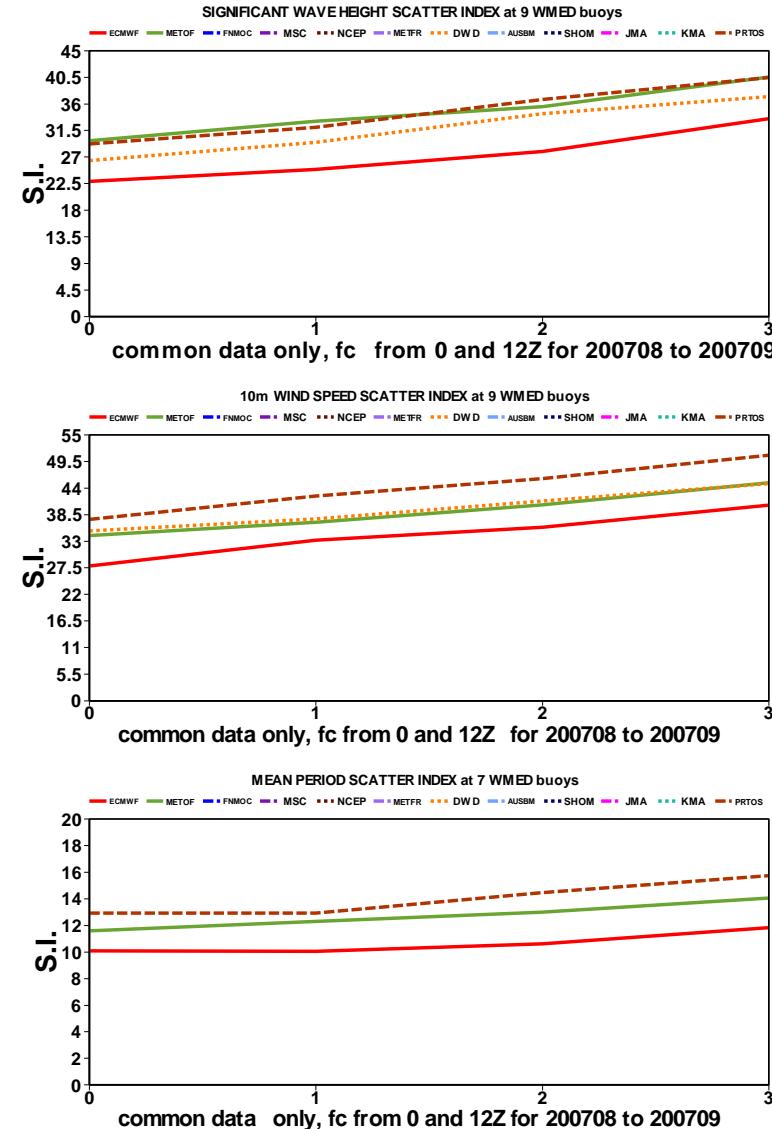
1	61001	108	116	0	Ligurian Sea (Cote d'Azur)	6	61280	114	14	14	Tarragona (Spain)
2	61002	115	115	0	Gulf of Lion	7	61281	91	91	91	Valencia (Spain)
3	61196	97	114	114	Begur (Spain)	8	61417	114	114	114	Cabo de Palos (Spain)
4	61197	53	53	53	Mahon (Spain)	9	61430	114	111	111	Dragonera (Spain)
5	61198	113	114	114	Cabo Gata (Spain)						



# Euro Atlantic

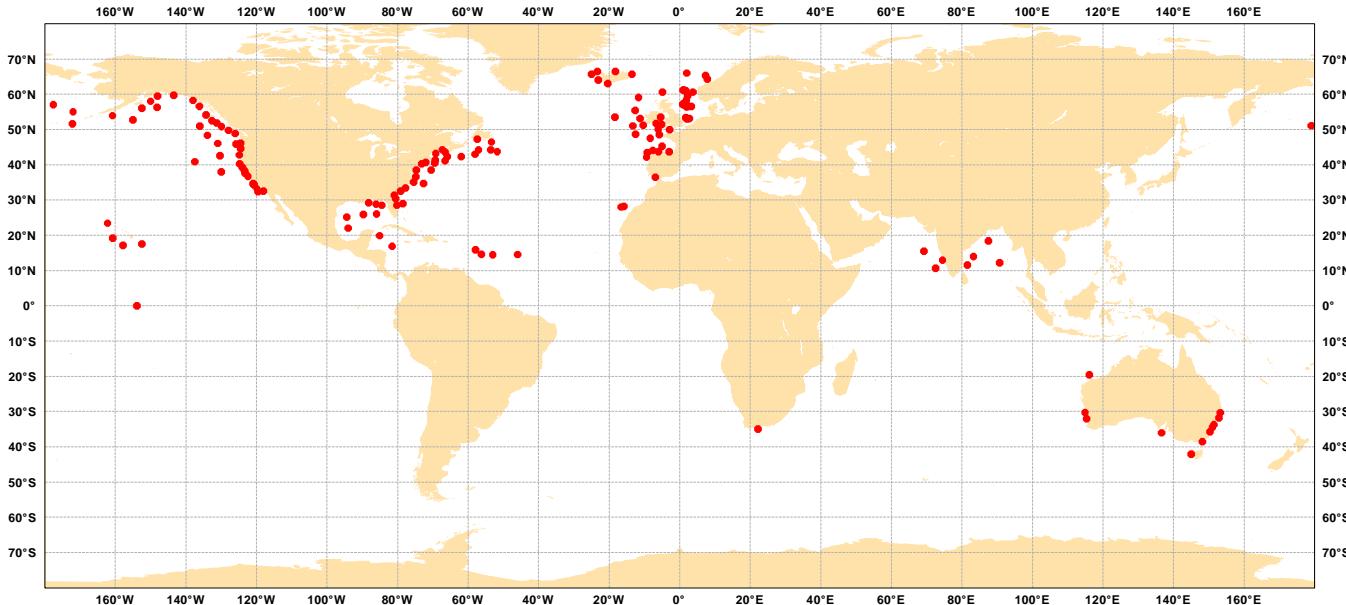


# Western Mediterranean Sea



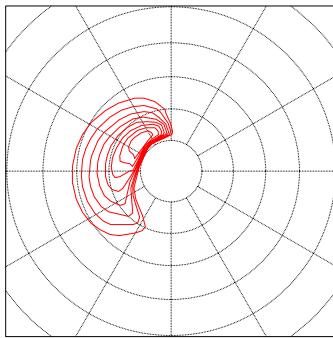
# Latest list

Wind and wave observations at common locations for all buoys from 200708 to 200709



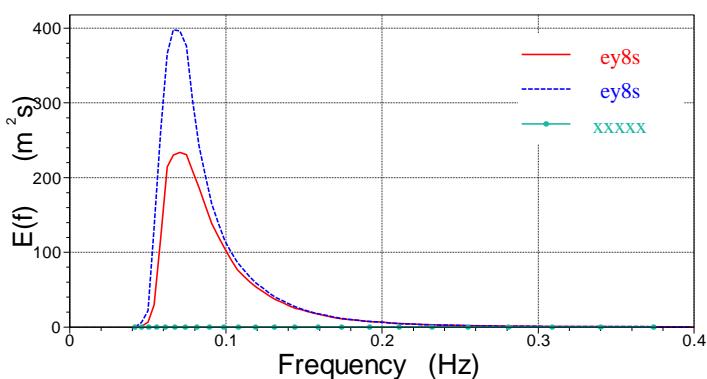
# Extension: wave spectra ?

Normalised 2-D spectrum for  
ey8s 1045 AN alpha= 0.1  
21:00Z on 17.08.1969  
at xxxx ( 29.00°, -88.80°) at depth 220.0 m  
Hs= 13.54 m, fm= 0.085 Hz, fp= 0.067 Hz  
Qp= 1.156, Dir. Spread = -nan

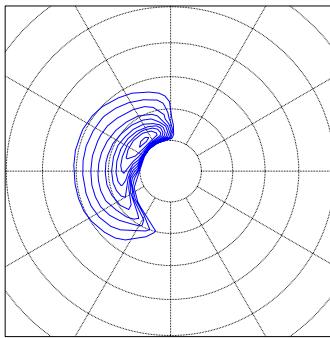


ey8s: Hs= 13.54 m, fm= 0.085 Hz, fp= 0.067 Hz  
U10=43.27 m/s, u\*= 3.17 m/s, windsea direction = 295°

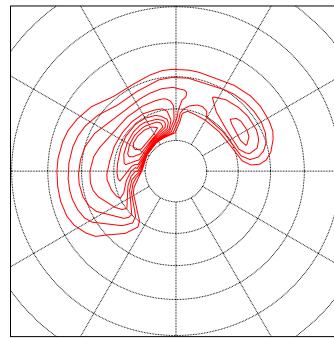
ey8s: Hs= 16.20 m, fm= 0.079 Hz, fp= 0.067 Hz  
U10=43.27 m/s, u\*= 3.18 m/s, windsea direction = 299°  
buoy: Hs= 0.00 m, fm= 0.000 Hz, fp= 0.000 Hz  
wind speed = 0.00 m/s, wind direction (ocean. convention) = 0°



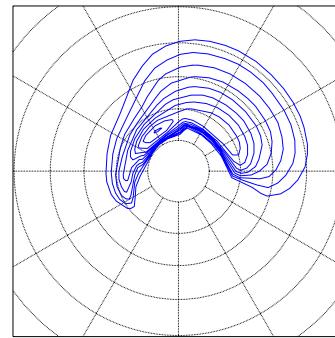
Normalised 2-D spectrum for  
ey8s 1045 AN alpha= 1.0  
21:00Z on 17.08.1969  
at xxxx ( 29.00°, -88.80°) at depth 220.0 m  
Hs= 16.20 m, fm= 0.079 Hz, fp= 0.067 Hz  
Qp= 1.300, Dir. Spread = -nan



Normalised 2-D spectrum for  
ey8s 1045 AN alpha= 0.1  
00:00Z on 18.08.1969  
at xxxx ( 29.00°, -88.80°) at depth 220.0 m  
Hs= 8.32 m, fm= 0.096 Hz, fp= 0.074 Hz  
Qp= 0.968, Dir. Spread = 0.647

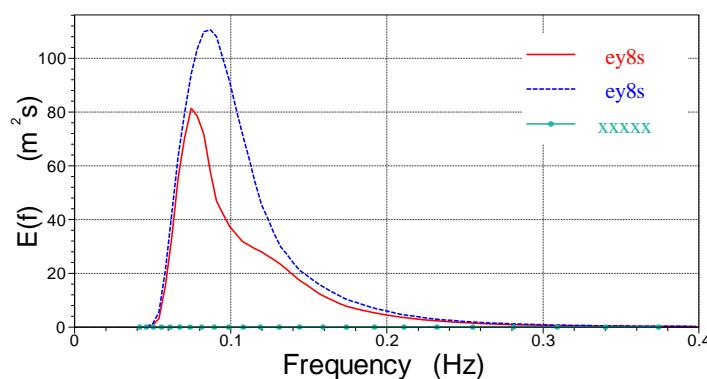


Normalised 2-D spectrum for  
ey8s 1045 AN alpha= 1.0  
00:00Z on 18.08.1969  
at xxxx ( 29.00°, -88.80°) at depth 220.0 m  
Hs= 10.41 m, fm= 0.097 Hz, fp= 0.090 Hz  
Qp= 0.853, Dir. Spread = -nan



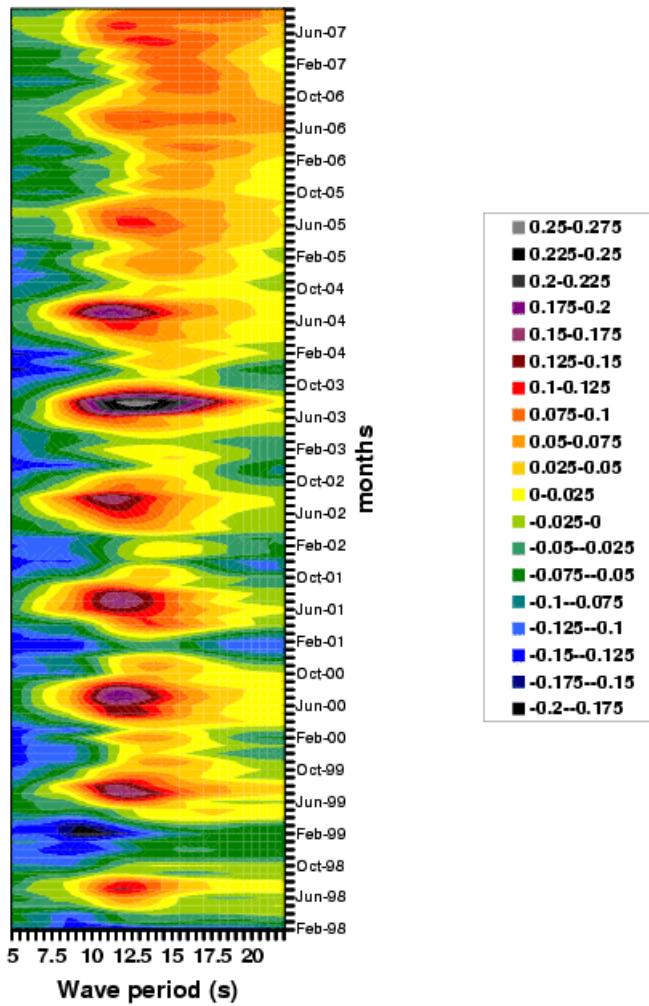
ey8s: Hs= 8.32 m, fm= 0.096 Hz, fp= 0.074 Hz  
U10=32.30 m/s, u\*= 1.66 m/s, windsea direction = 7°

ey8s: Hs= 10.41 m, fm= 0.097 Hz, fp= 0.090 Hz  
U10=32.30 m/s, u\*= 2.60 m/s, windsea direction = 26°  
buoy: Hs= 0.00 m, fm= 0.000 Hz, fp= 0.000 Hz  
wind speed = 0.00 m/s, wind direction (ocean. convention) = 0°



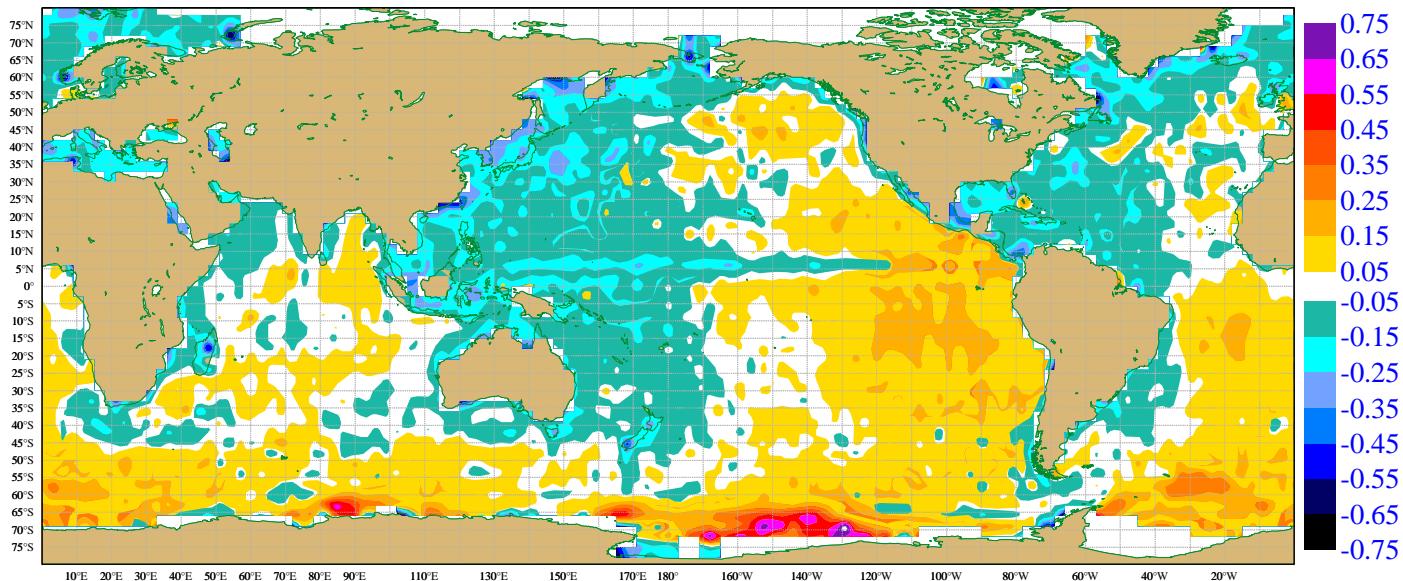
# Extension: wave spectra ?

Equivalent wave height bias (model-buoy)  
at all US and Canadian buoys.  
Operational analysis

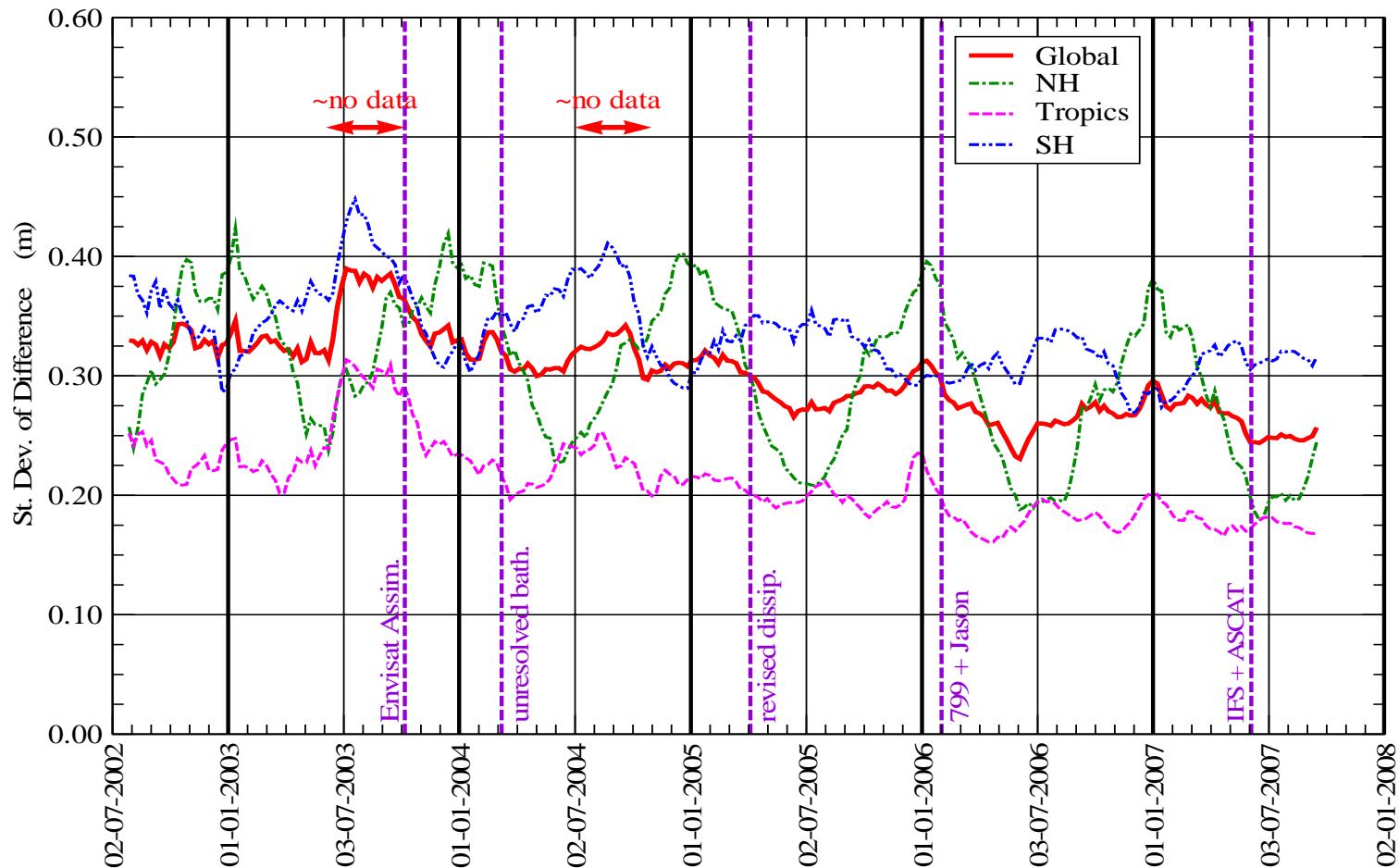


# Extension: comparison with altimeter Hs ?

**model analysis hindcast from 2006-12-01 to 2007-02-28  
with data assimilation (ew46)**



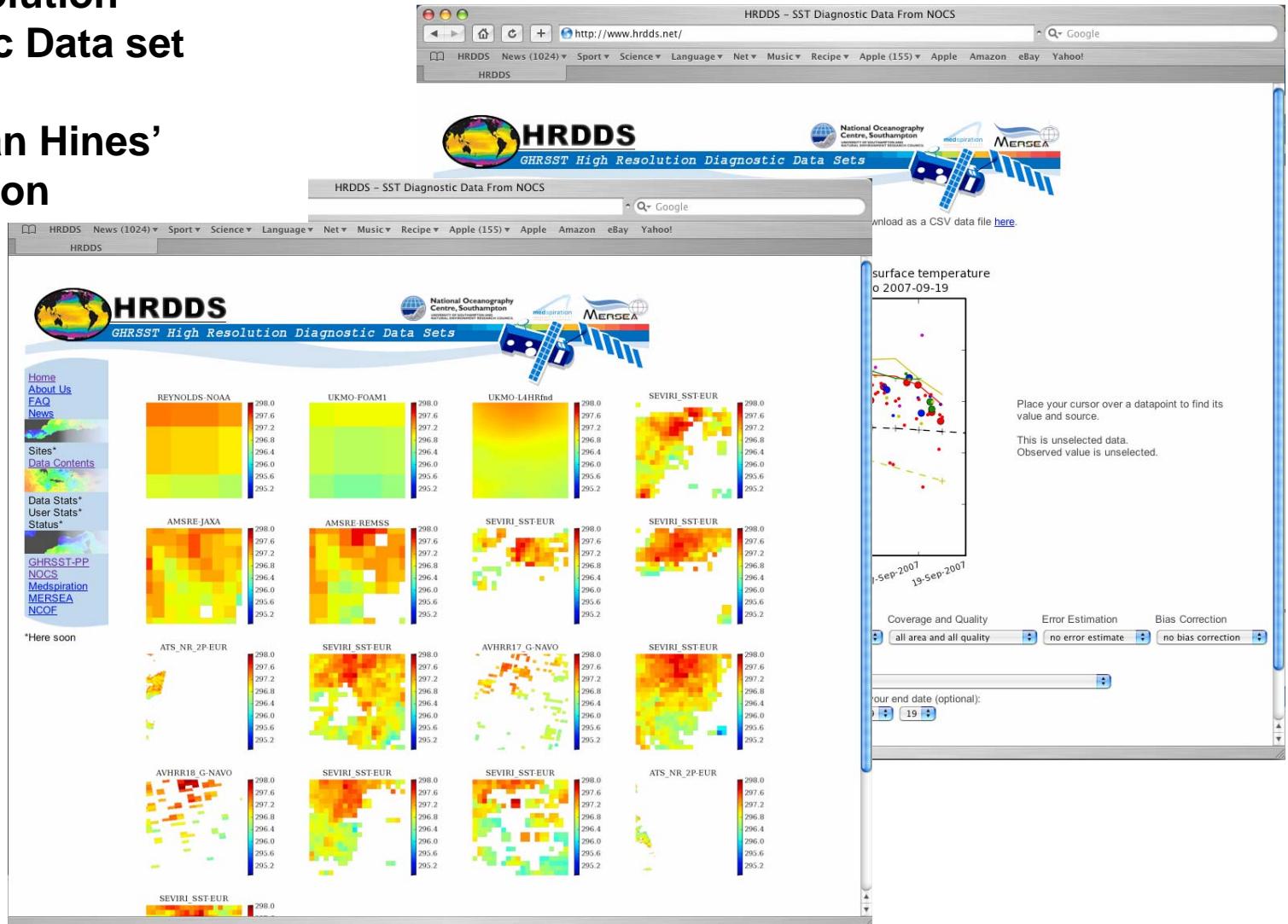
## Extension: comparison with altimeter Hs ?



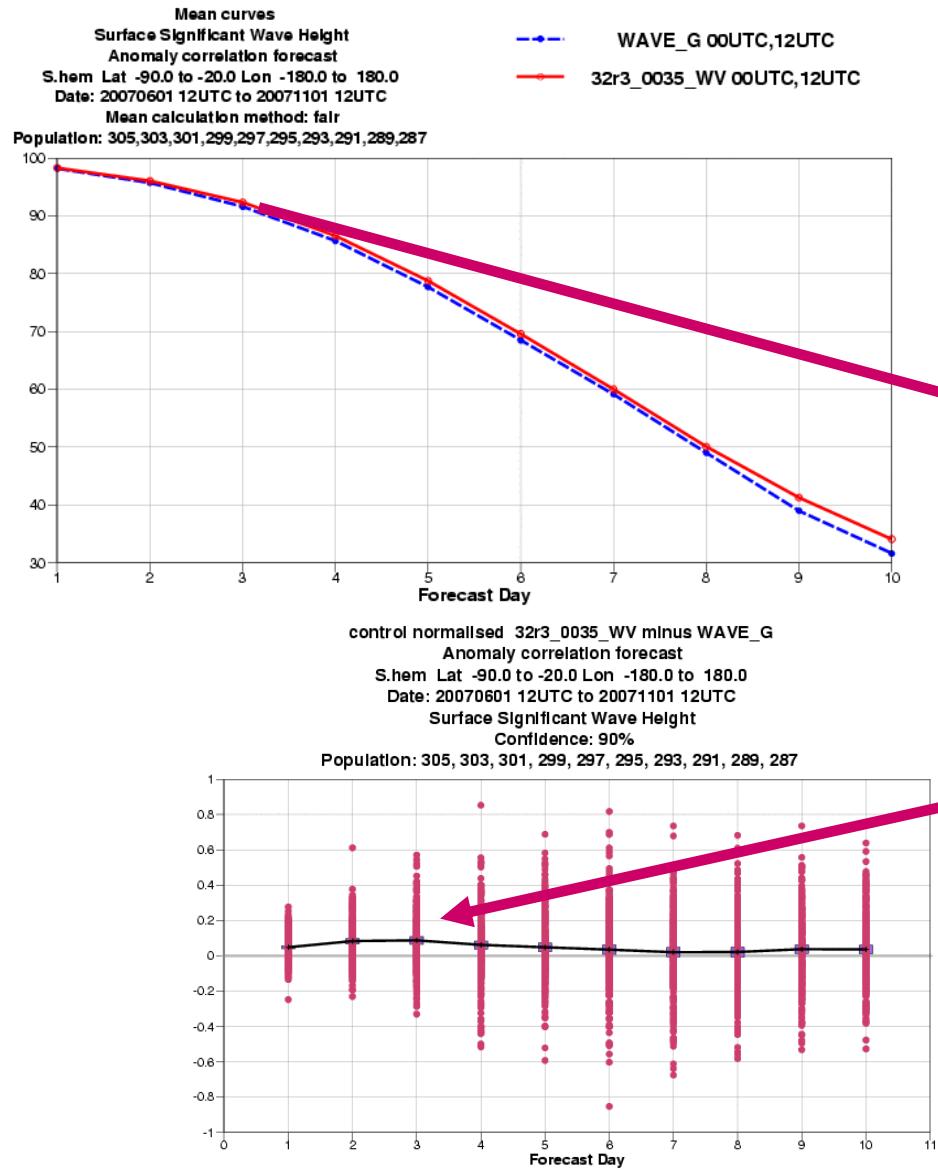
ENVISAT RA-2 SWH St. Dev. Diff. with respect to WAM

# Extension: field comparison ?

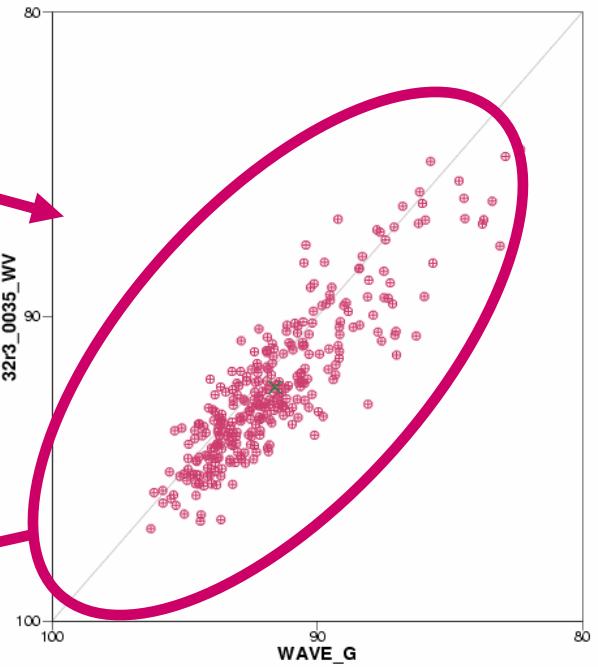
## High Resolution Diagnostic Data set (HRDDS) (see Adrian Hines' presentation)



# Extension: field comparison: scores as in atm. forecasting



Anomaly correlation forecast  
S.hem Lat -90.0 to -20.0 Lon -180.0 to 180.0  
Date: 20070601 12UTC to 20071101 12UTC - 301 cases  
Surface Significant Wave Height T+72



WAVE\_G Is WORSE than 32r3\_0035\_WV at the 0.1 level (sigrn\_test)  
WAVE\_G Is WORSE than 32r3\_0035\_WV at the 0.1 level (t\_test)

Diff had too small variance ratio at the 0.1 (f\_test)  
Diff had too few runs at the 0.1 level (run\_test)

## Conclusions:

- This informal inter-comparison of wind and wave model data has worked well for over 12 years.
- It is time to work on extending this exercise.
- By adding wave spectra?
- By comparing to remotely sensed data (Altimeter(s), SARs)?
- By exchanging model fields (HHDR approach, objective score approach)?