



**Shirshov Institute of Oceanology  
Russian Academy of Sciences**

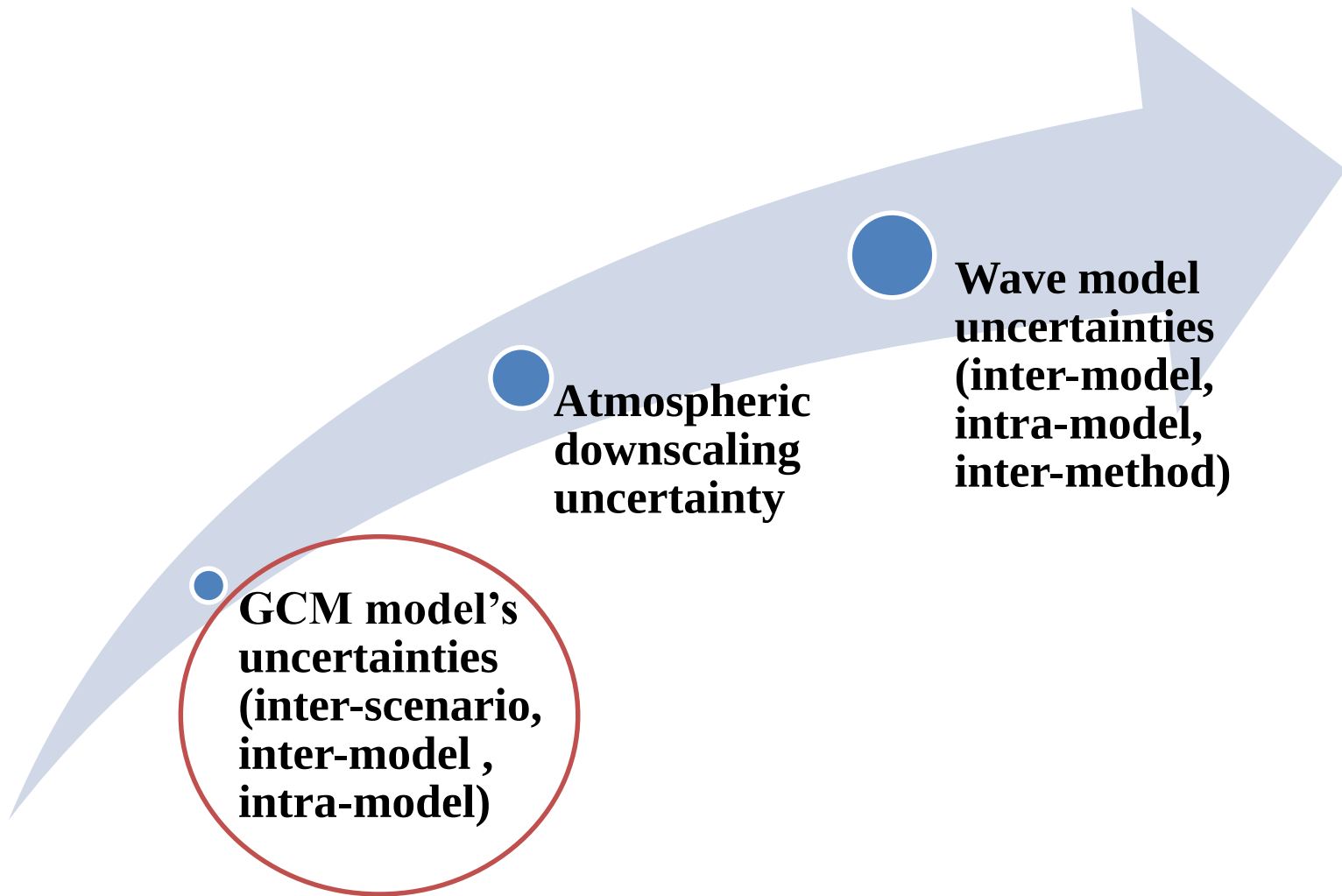


**Understanding discrepancies in global ocean surface wave  
climate based on  
ERA5, MERRA2, ERA-I and CFSR hindcasts**

**Sharmar V., Markina M., Gulev S.**

**2nd International Workshop on Waves, Storm Surges and Coastal Hazards 2019  
15 November 2019**

# Discrepancies-?



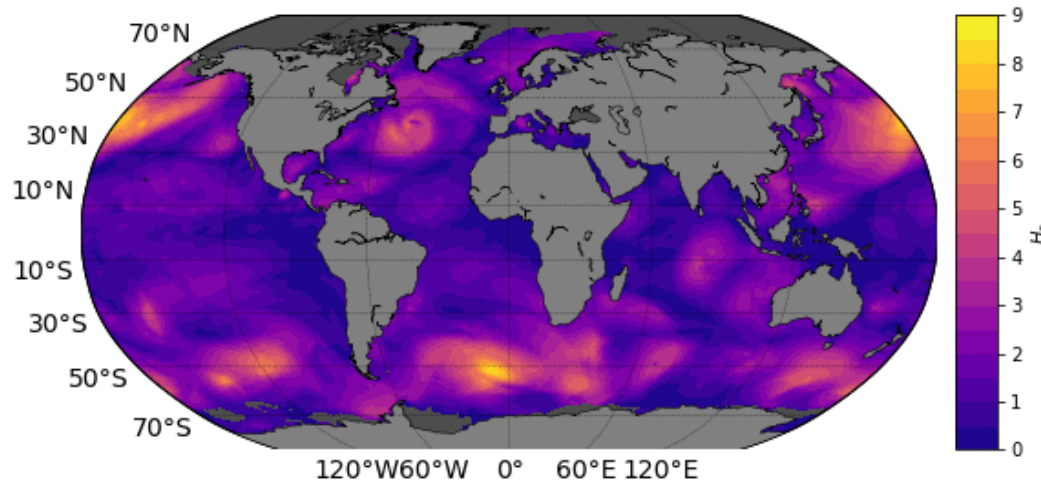
(COWCLIP nomenclature, Morim et.al, 2018)

# Goals

1. To perform 4 hindcasts based on modern reanalyses
2. To validate wind speeds and wave heights from hindcasts against satellite data
3. To analyze discrepancies between different hindcasts
4. To estimate global trends in wind speeds and wave heights from reanalyses and hindcasts

# Methods

We performed 4 long-term (1980-2017) wind wave hindcasts based on ERA5, CFSR, MERRA2, ERA-Interim atmospheric reanalyses and analysed discrepancies between them.



WAVEWATCH III – third generation spectral wave model:

- ST4 physics package
- Spectral resolution: 25 frequencies, 24 directions
- DIA for non-linear wave interactions

| Boundary conditions: 10-m winds and sea ice concentrations (6-hourly) | Spatial resolution (lat x lon) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ERA5 (ECMWF)                                                          | 0.25° × 0.25°                  |
| ERA-Interim (ECMWF)                                                   | 0.7° × 0.7°                    |
| NCEP CFSR (v2)                                                        | 0.312° × 0.312°                |
| MERRA2 (NASA)                                                         | 0.5° × 0.625°                  |

# Validation of hindcasts against altimeter data (Jason1)

$$NBIAS = \left[ (\bar{h} - \bar{m}) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i)^2} \right] \times 100$$

$$SI = \frac{1}{\bar{h}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [(h_i - \bar{h}) - (m_i - \bar{m})]^2} \times 100$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (h_i - m_i)^2}$$

Wind Speed

Wave height

NBIAS

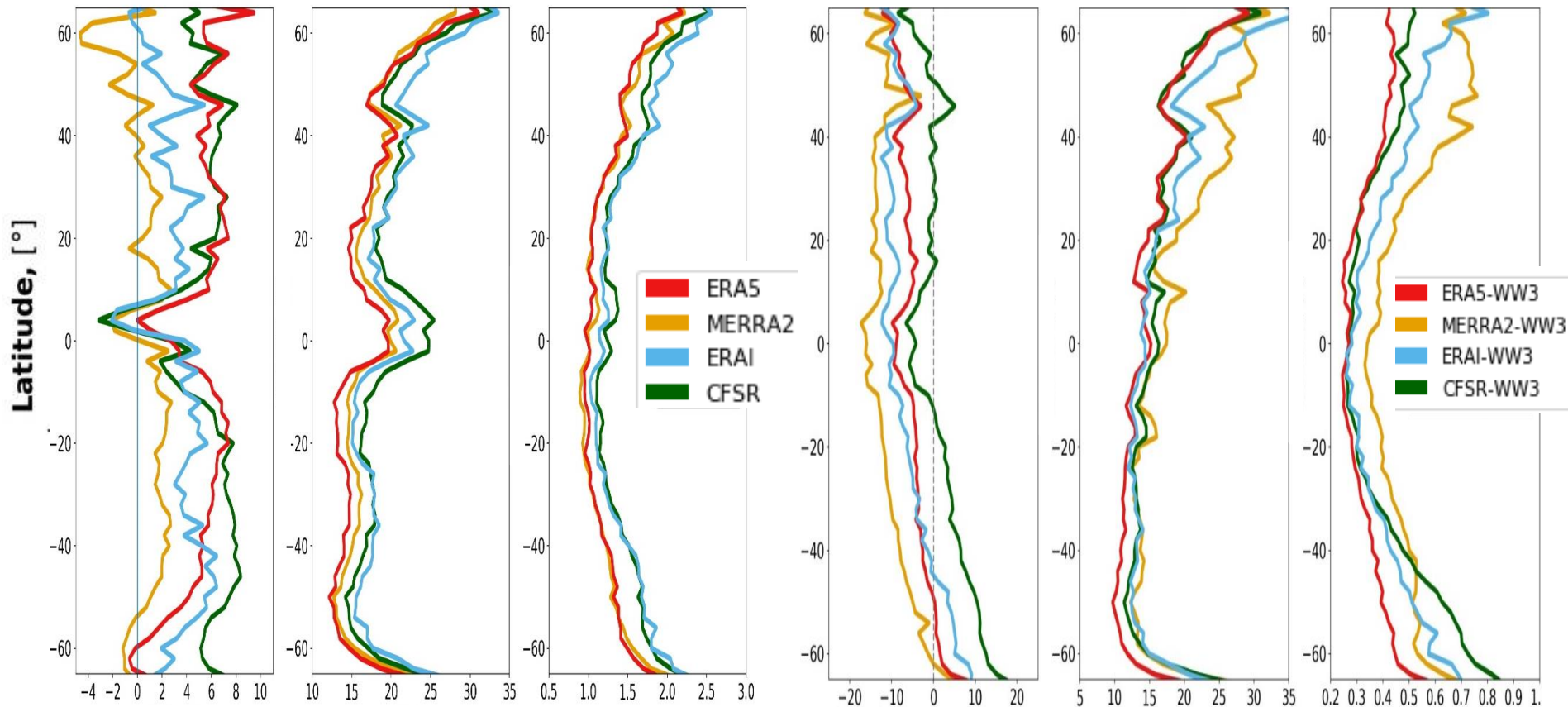
SI

RMSE

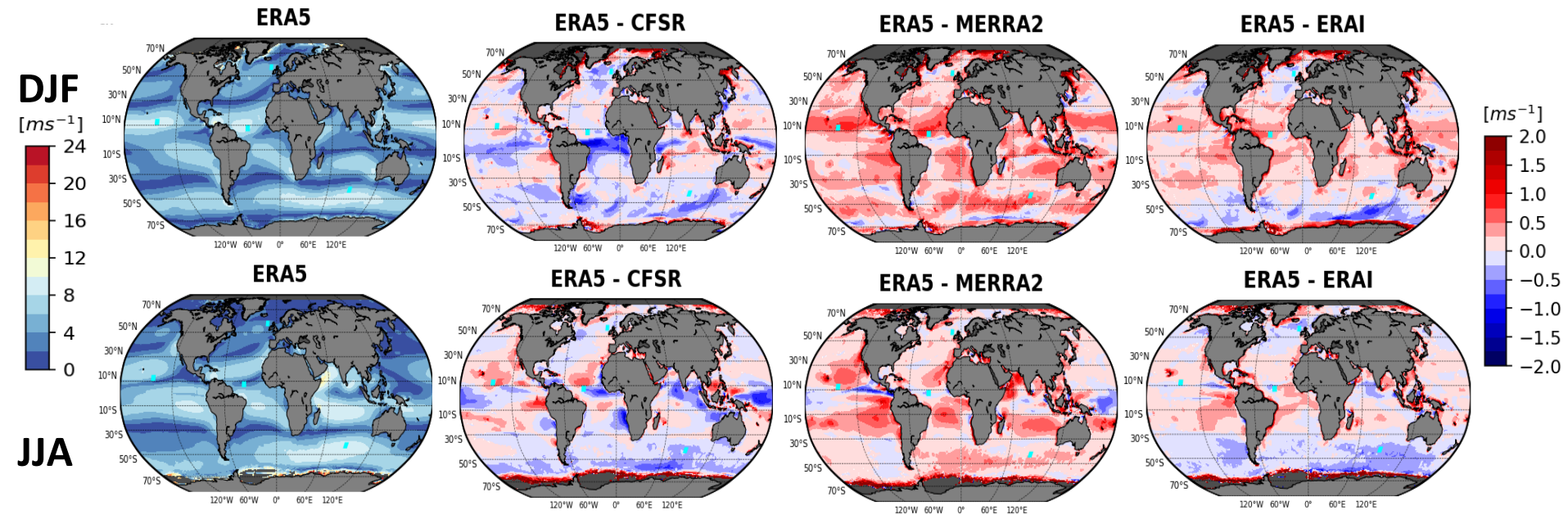
NBIAS

SI

RMSE

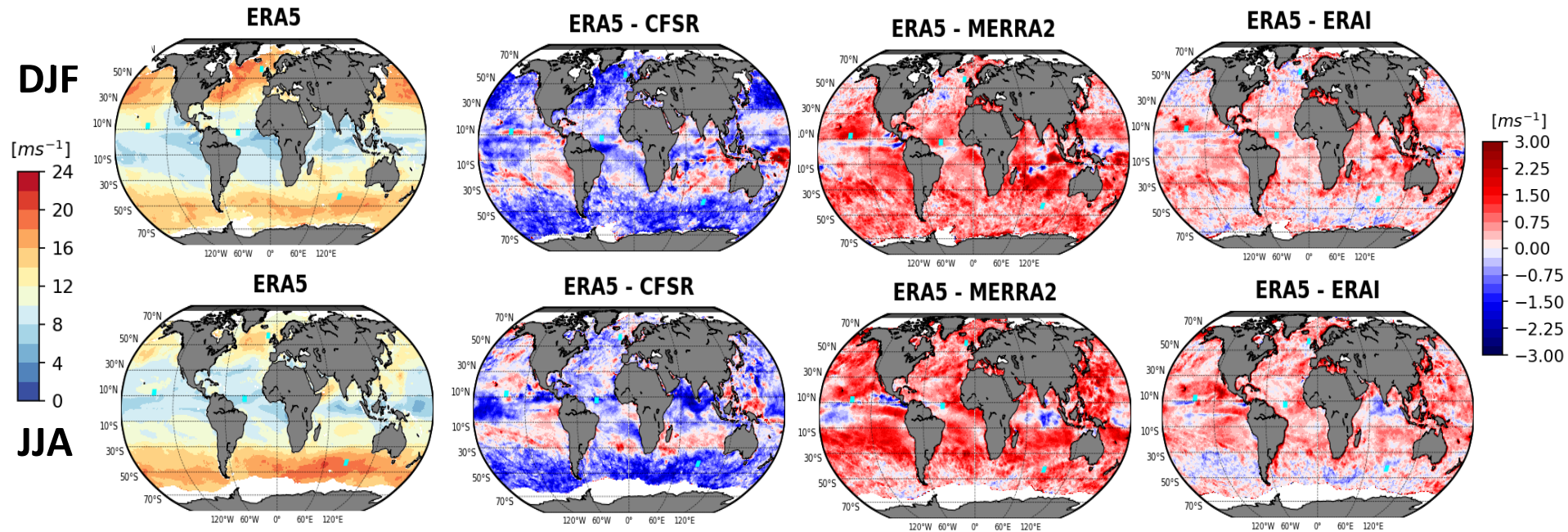


# Climatology of wind speed in 1980-2017



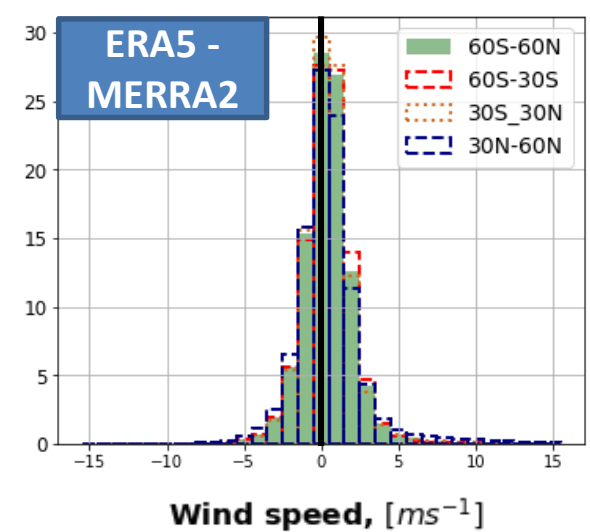
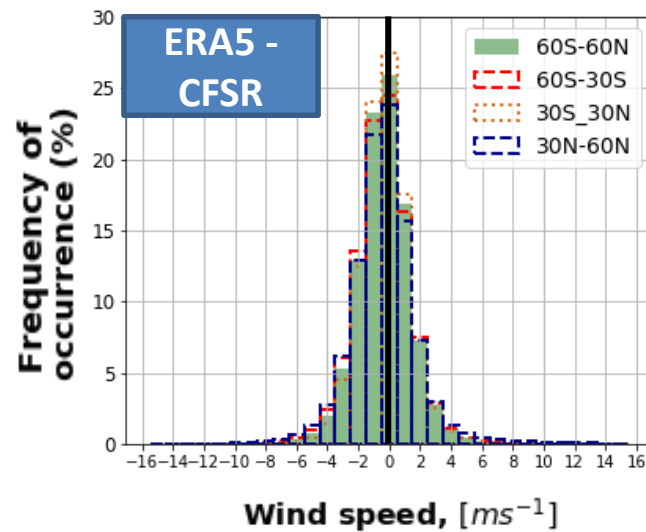
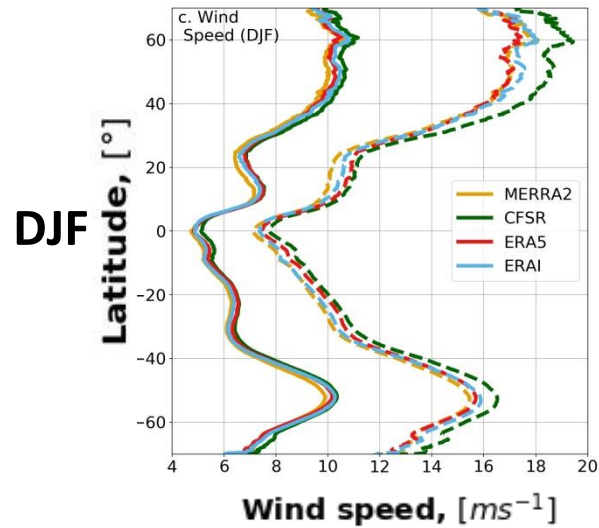
- ERA5 < CFSR in the equatorial region
- ERA5 > MERRA2 in the tropical regions
- ERA5 and ERA-Interim give the closest mean wind speeds

# Extreme wind speeds in 1980-2017



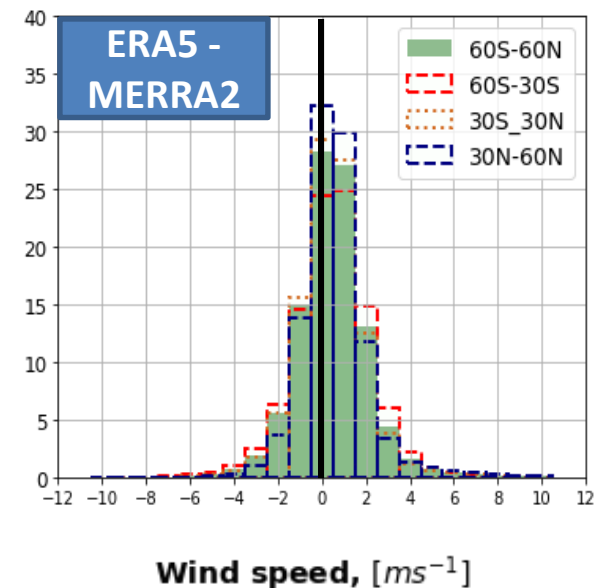
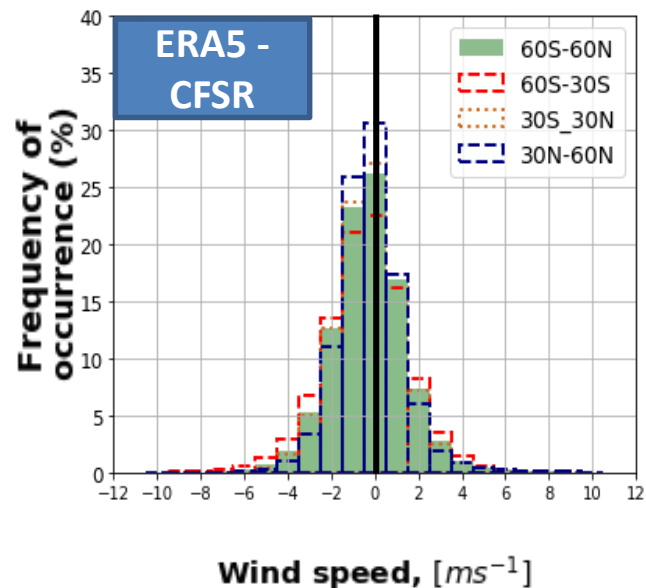
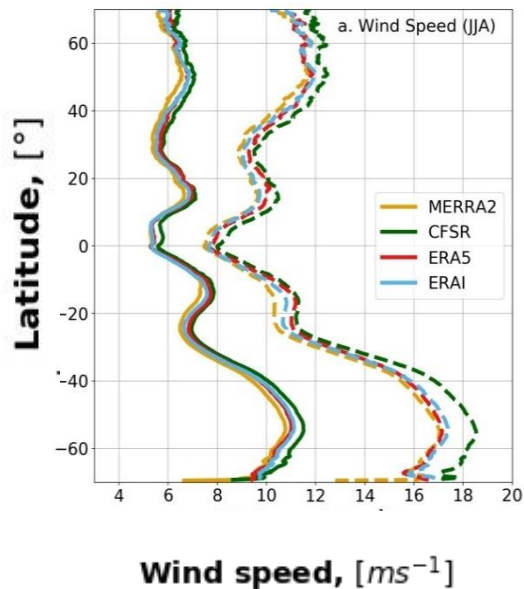
- ERA5 < CFSR both in the equatorial region and in **the mid-latitudes**
- ERA5 > MERRA2 overall
- ERA5 the closest to ERA-i

# Wind speed: zonal mean and error histograms



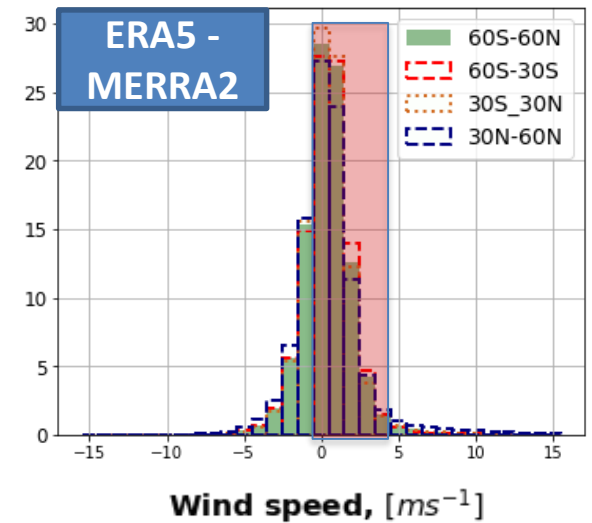
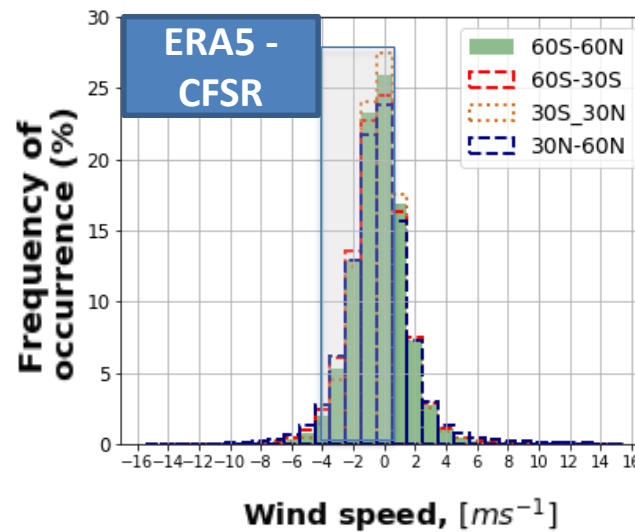
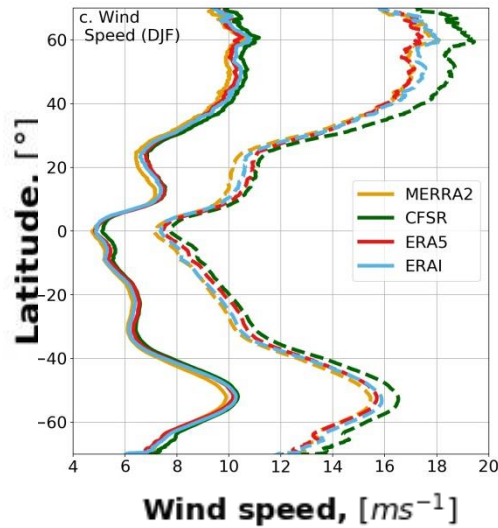
# Wind speed: zonal mean and error histograms

JJA

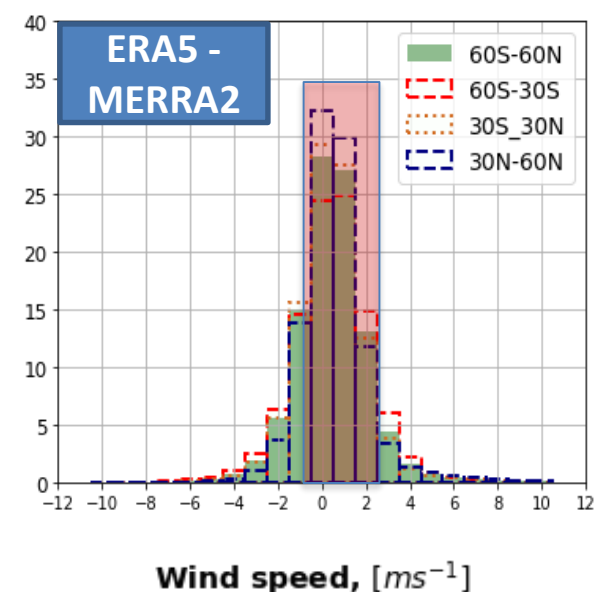
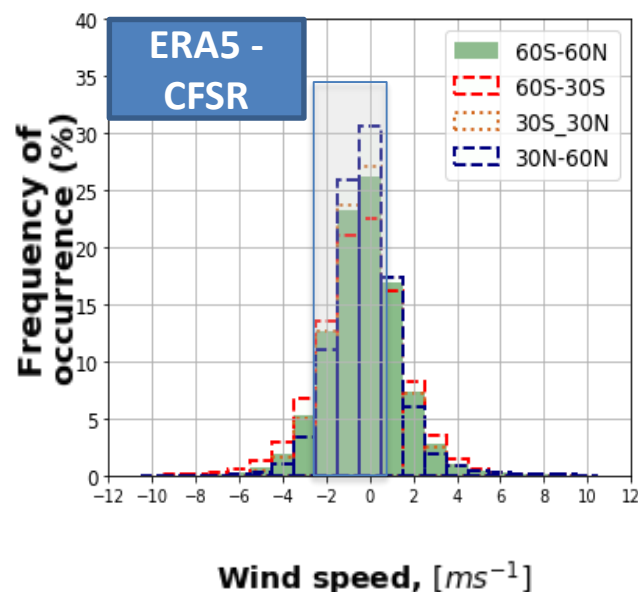
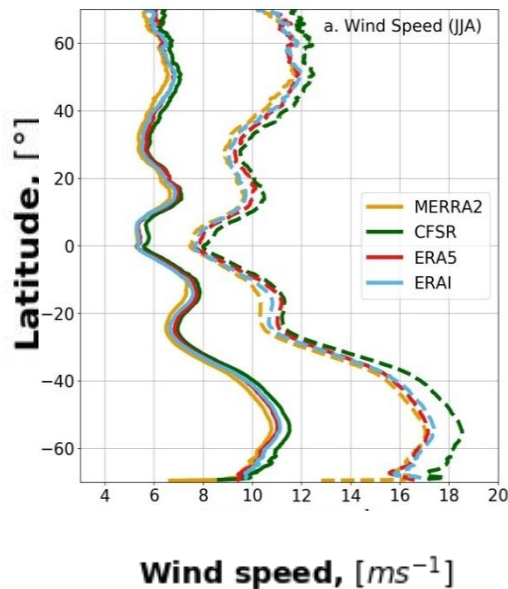


# Wind speed: zonal mean and error histograms

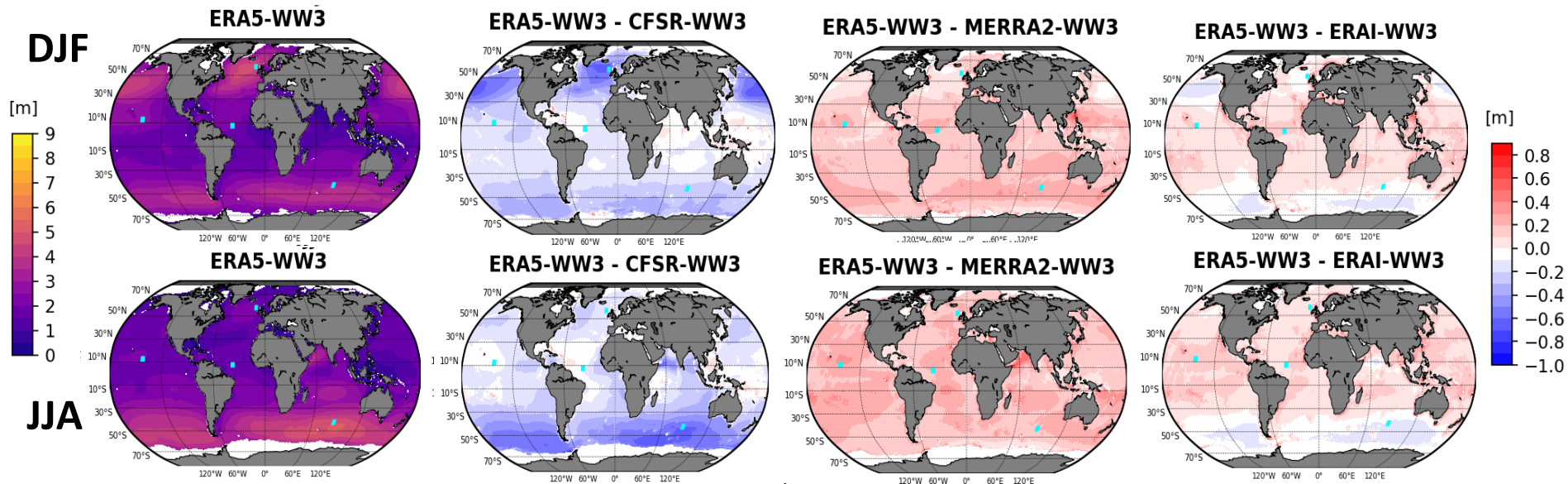
DJF



JJA

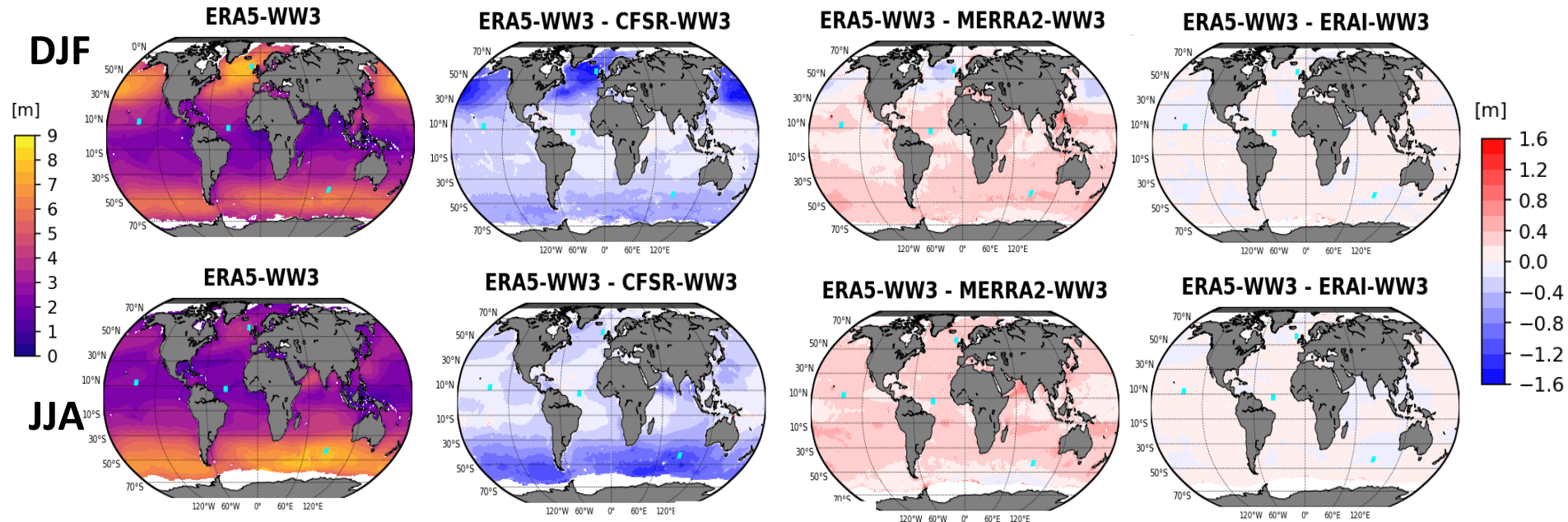


# Climatology of wave height in 1980-2017



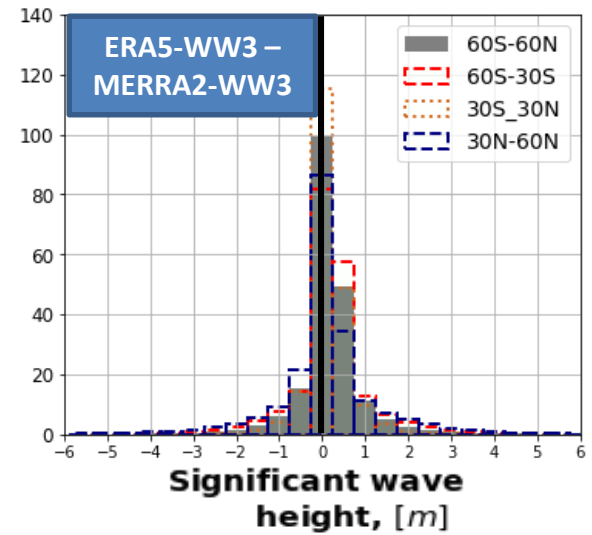
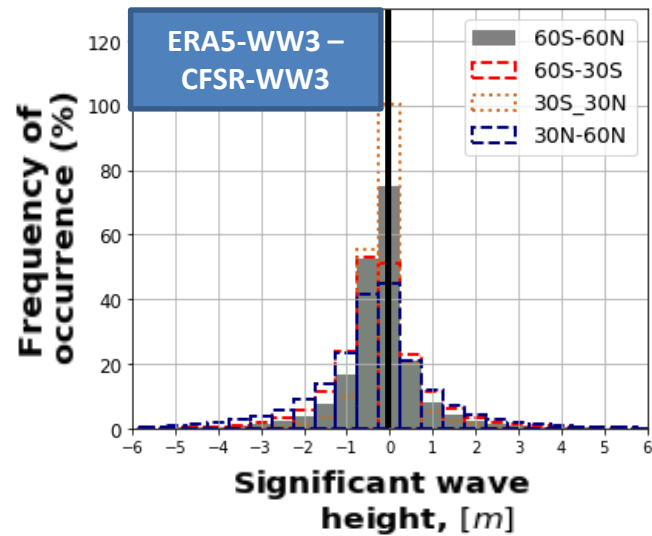
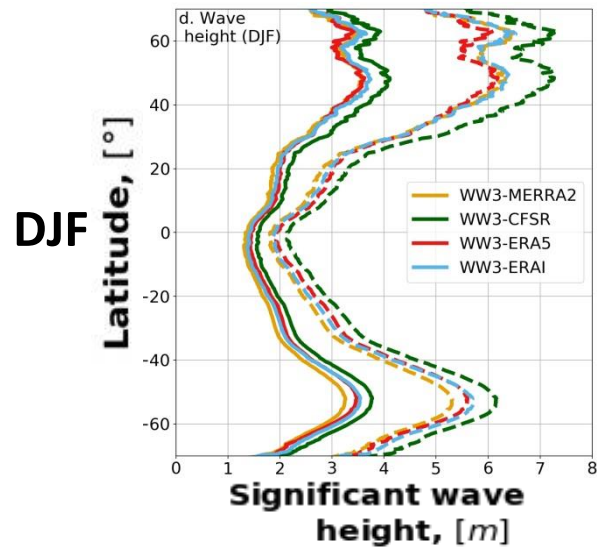
- ERA5-WW3 < CFSR-WW3 in winter of the correspondent hemisphere
- ERA5-WW3 > MERRA2-WW3 overall
- ERA5-WW3 < ERAI-WW3 in the SH mid-latitudes

# Extreme wave height in 1980-2017

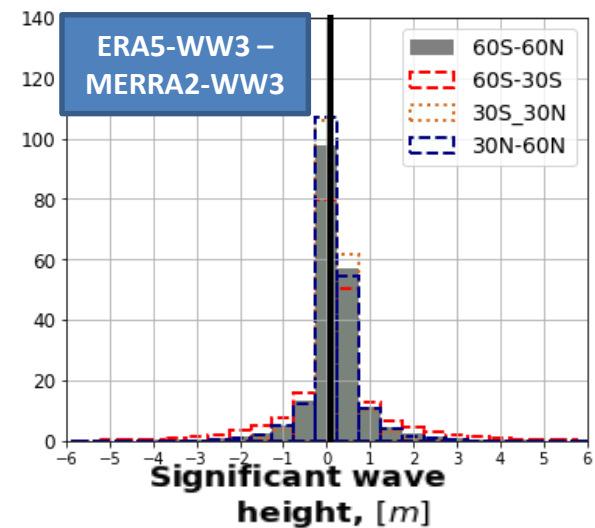
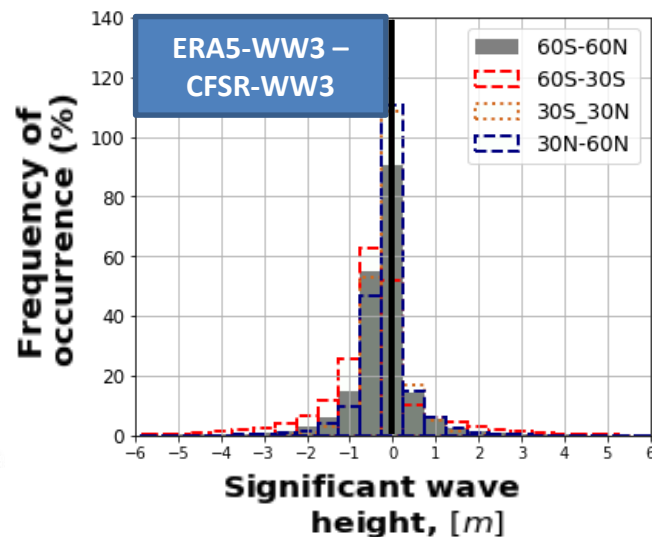
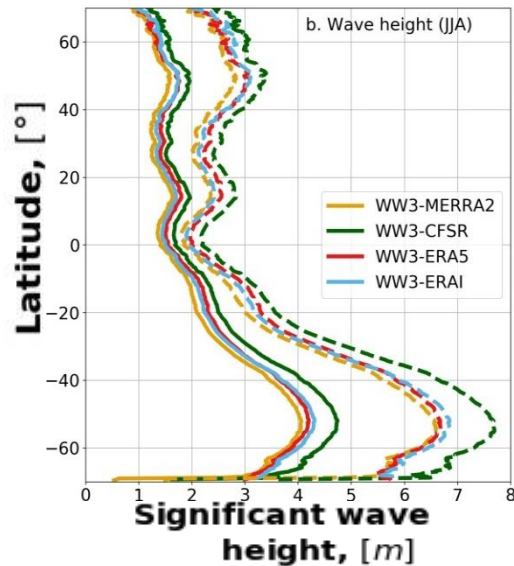


- ERA5-WW3 < CFSR-WW3
- ERA5 > MERRA2 overall, except **the mid-latitudes of NH in DJF**
- ERA5-WW3 the **closest** to ERAI-WW3

# Wave height: zonal mean and error histograms

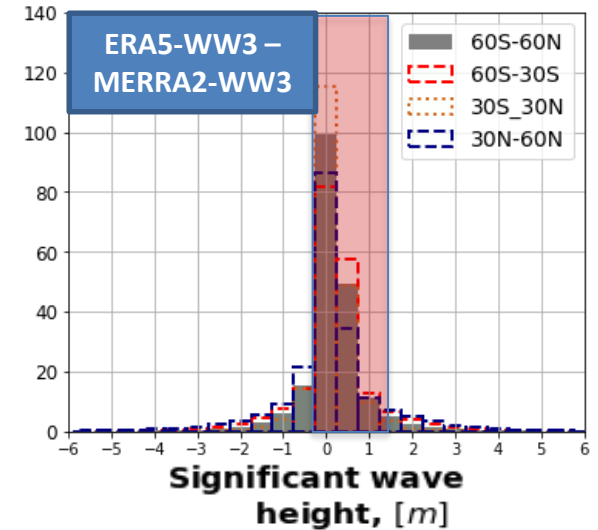
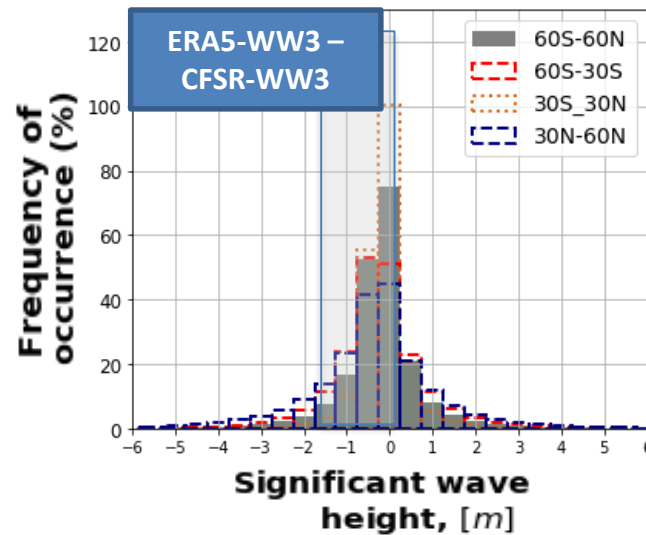
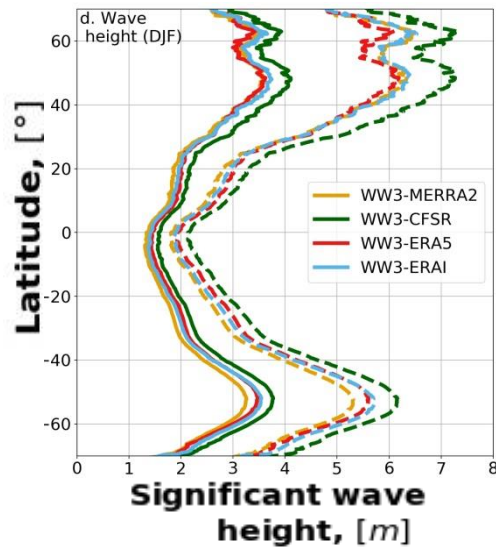


# Wave height: zonal mean and error histograms

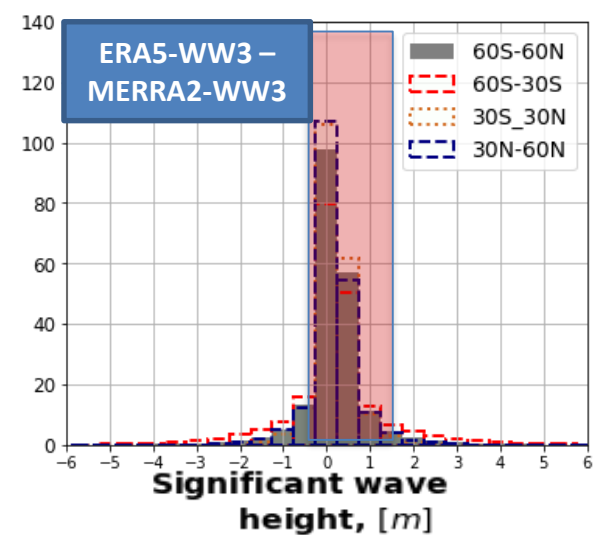
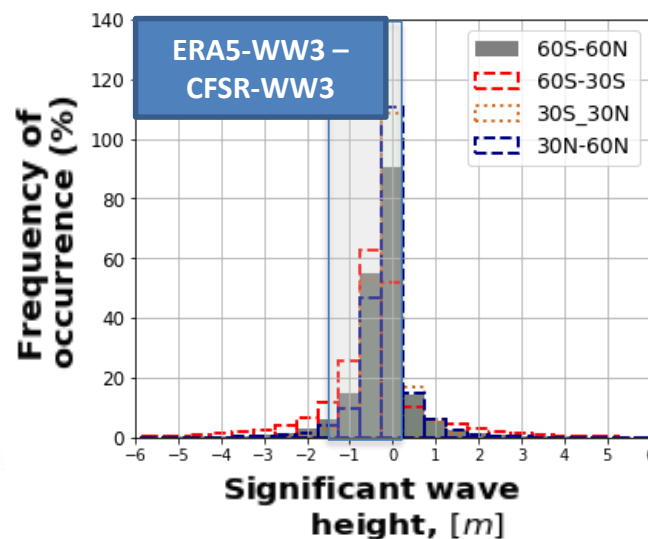
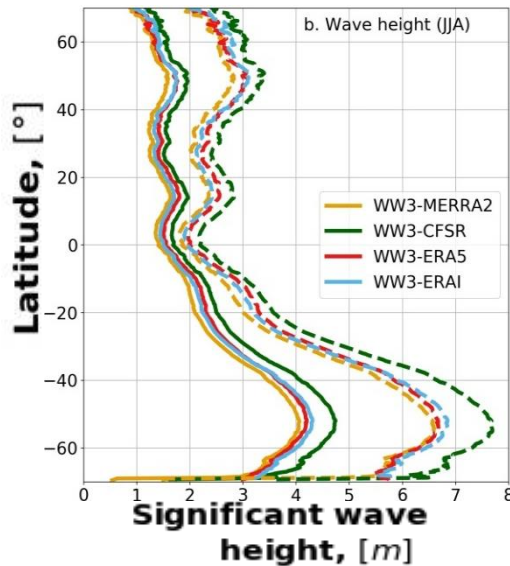


# Wave height: zonal mean and error histograms

DJF

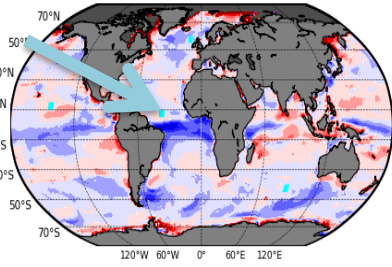


JJA

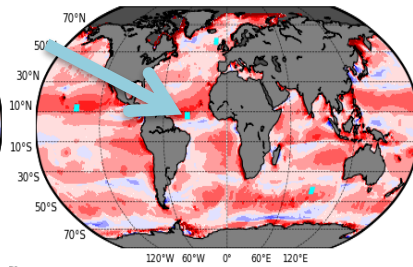


# Regional analysis

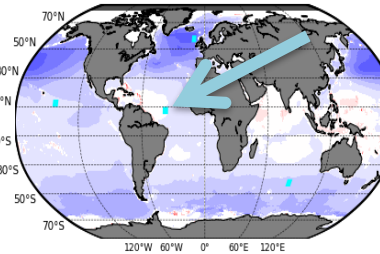
**ERA5 - CFSR**



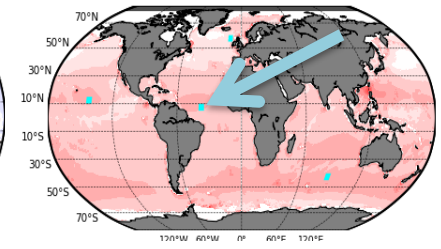
**ERA5 - MERRA2**



**ERA5-WW3 - CFSR-WW3**



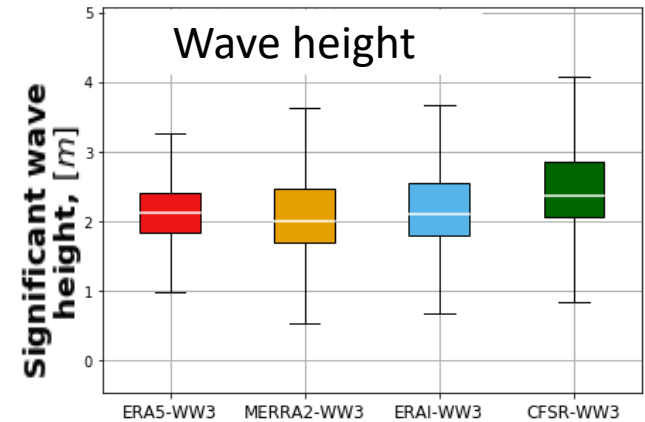
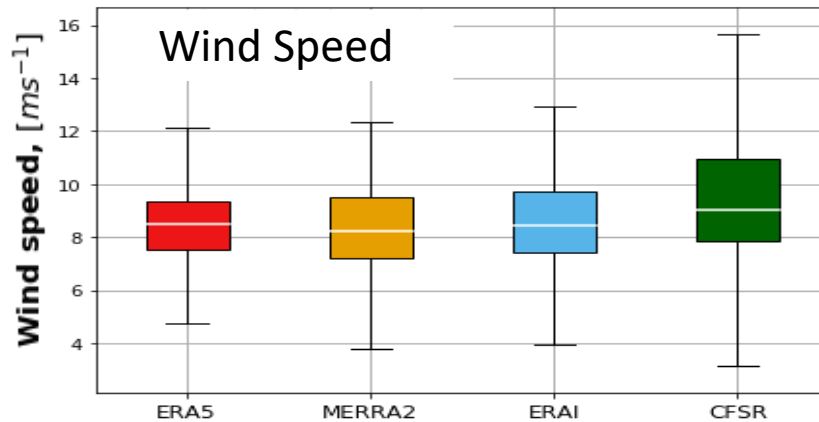
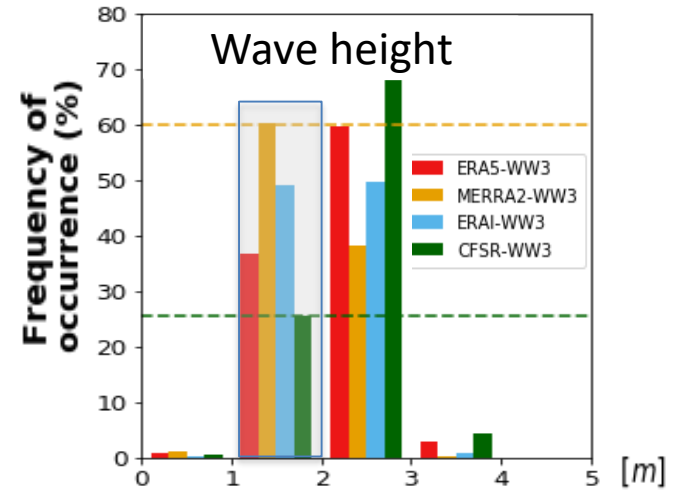
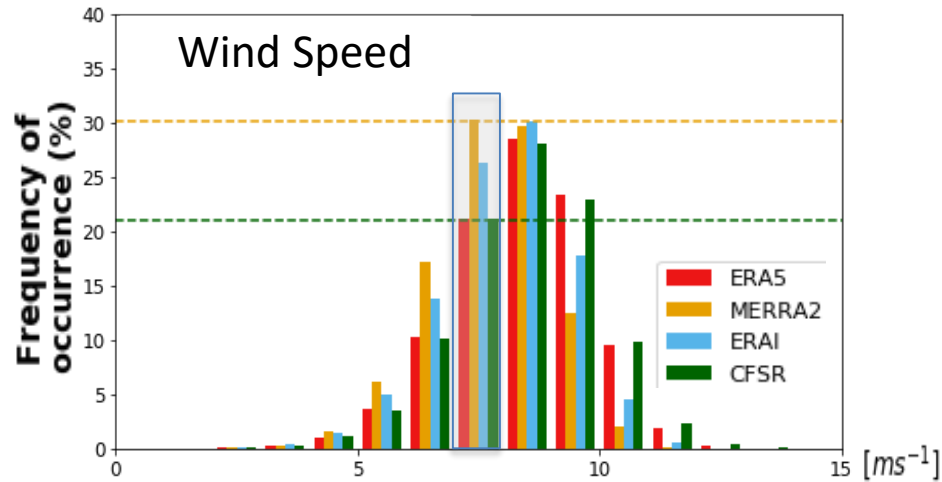
**ERA5-WW3 - MERRA2-WW3**



## Central Atlantic Ocean (CAO)



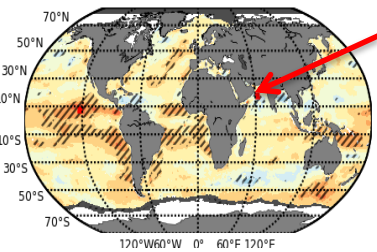
# Histograms and box diagrams in Central Atlantic in DJF



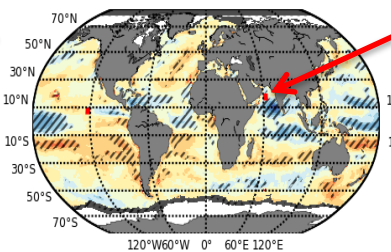
# Trends in mean wind speed and wave height in 1980-2017 (JJA)

## Wind Speed

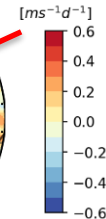
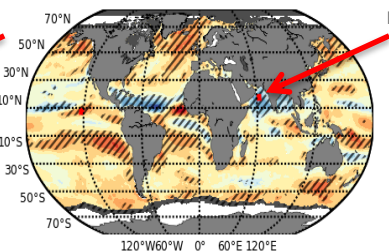
ERA5



CFSR

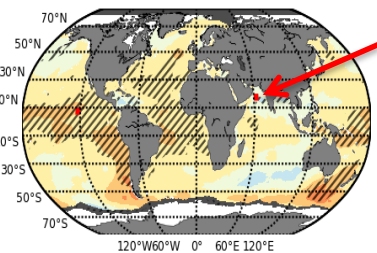


MERRA2

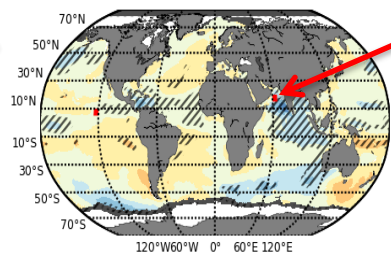


## Wave height

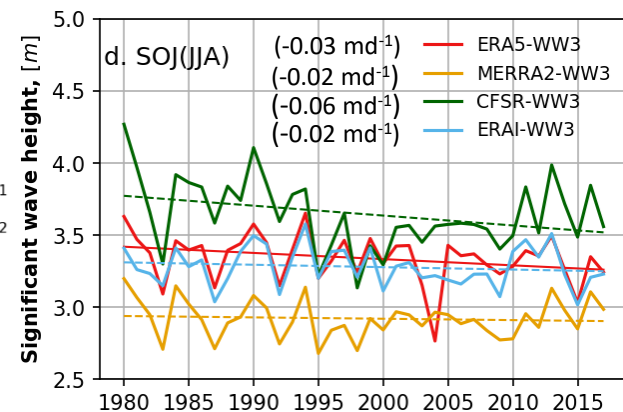
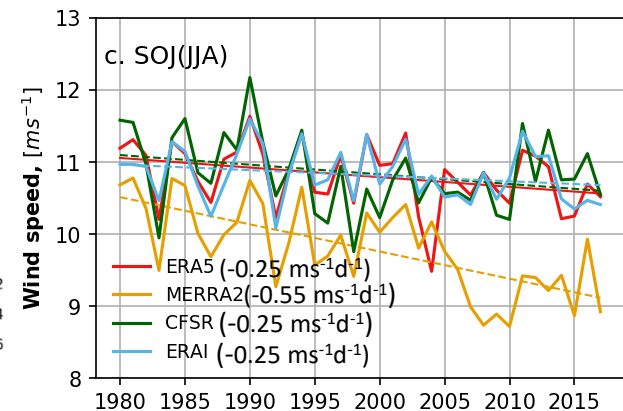
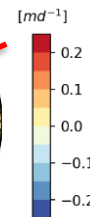
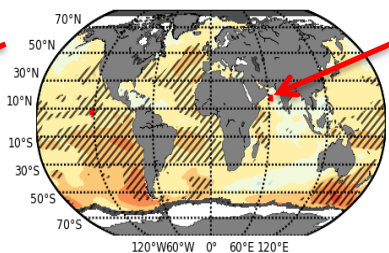
ERA5-WW3



CFSR-WW3

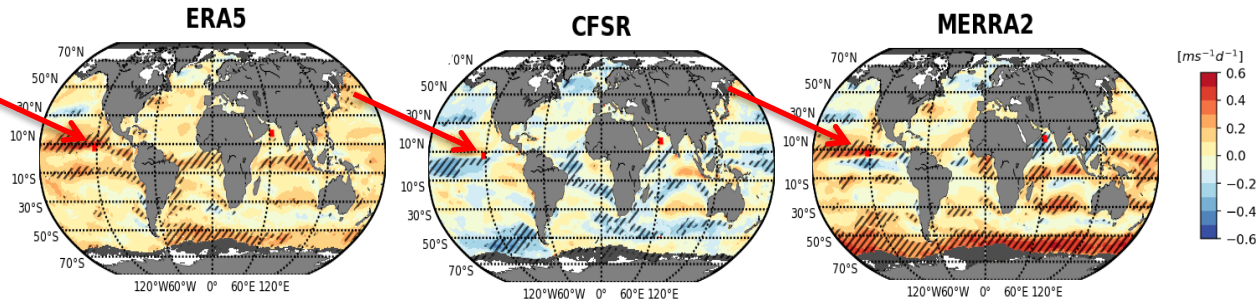


MERRA2-WW3

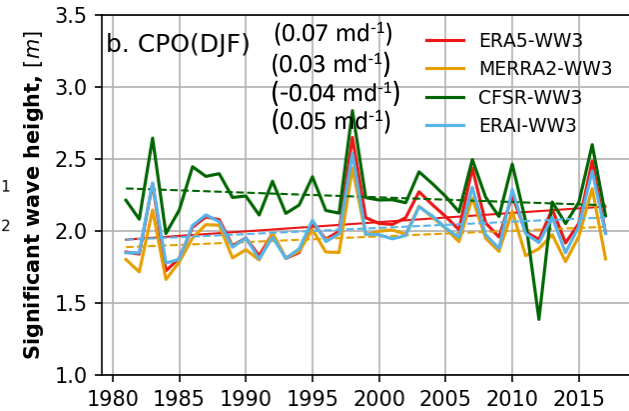
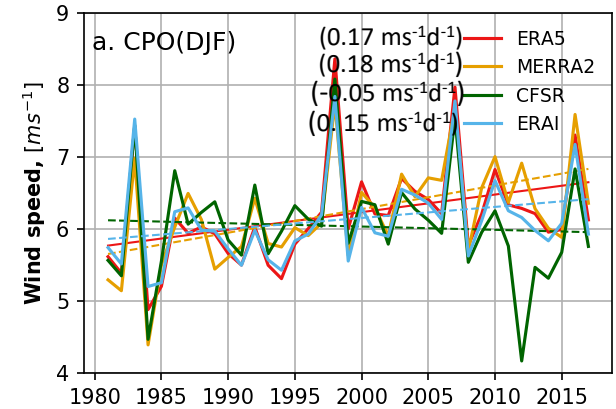
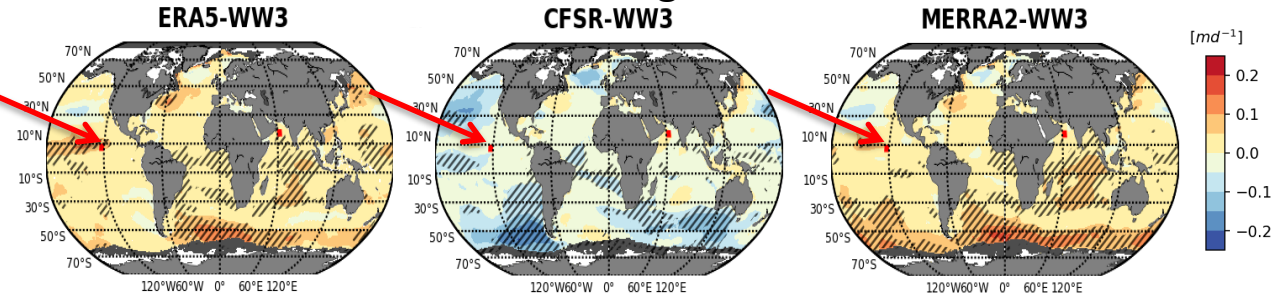


# Trends in mean wind speed and wave height in 1980-2017 (DJF)

## Wind Speed



## Wave height



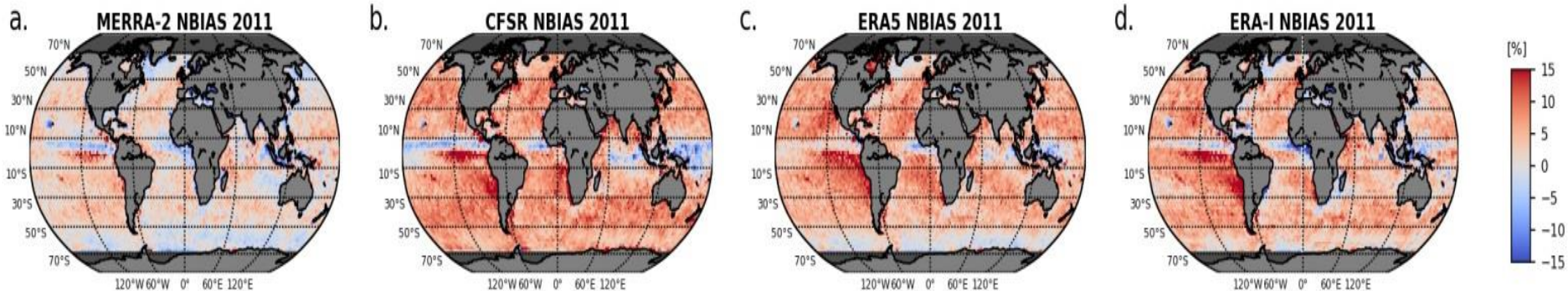
## Conclusions

- **Four global long-term wind wave hindcasts have been created**  
(MERRA2 was used for the first time)
- The largest discrepancies in **wind speeds in the tropical regions** and in **wave heights in the extratropical areas**  
(MERRA2 < ERA5 < CFSR)
- **Positive trends** in wind speed in North Atlantic and equatorial Pacific, Indian Oceans. **Negative trends** in Caribbean and Arabian Seas and Bay of Bengal.
- **Trends in waves are consistent with winds, only with larger spatial coverage**

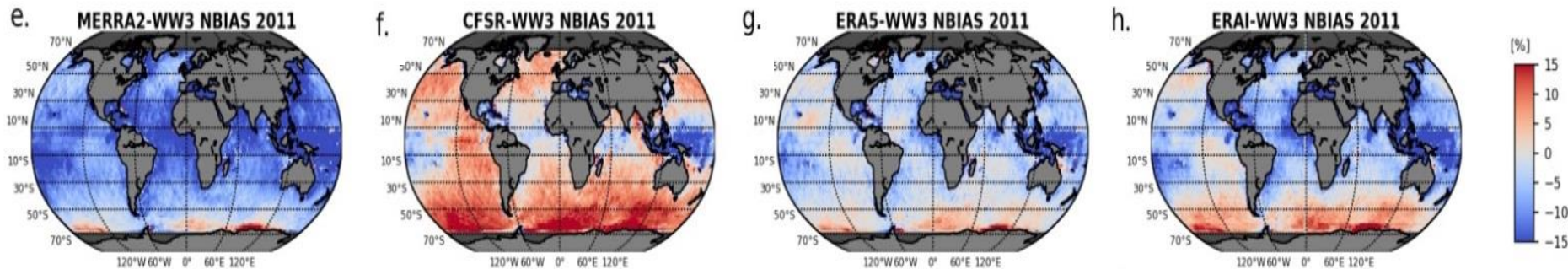
# Normalized bias between reanalyses/hindcasts against altimeter (Jason1)

$$NBIAS = \left[ (\bar{h} - \bar{m}) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i)^2} \right] \times 100$$

**10-m winds** according to reanalyses

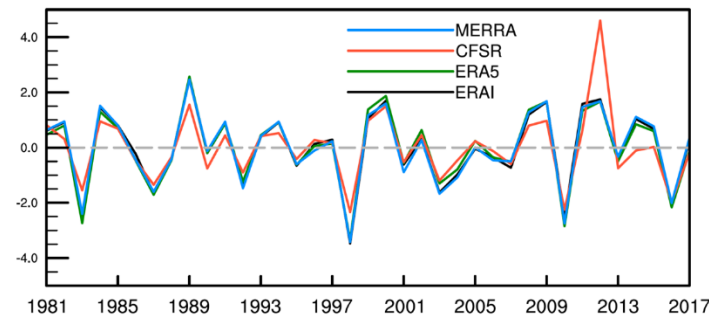
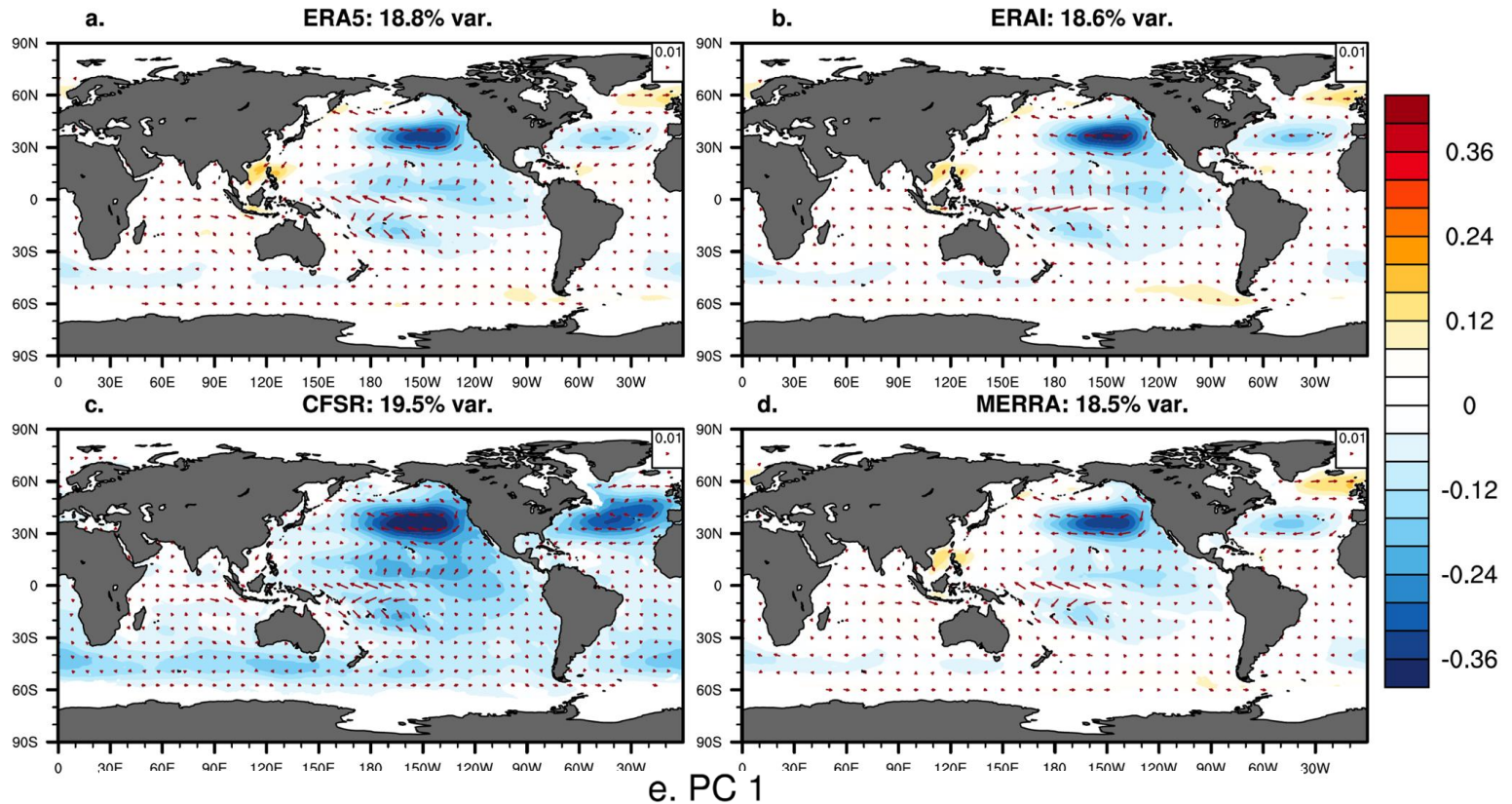


**Wave heights** according to hindcasts

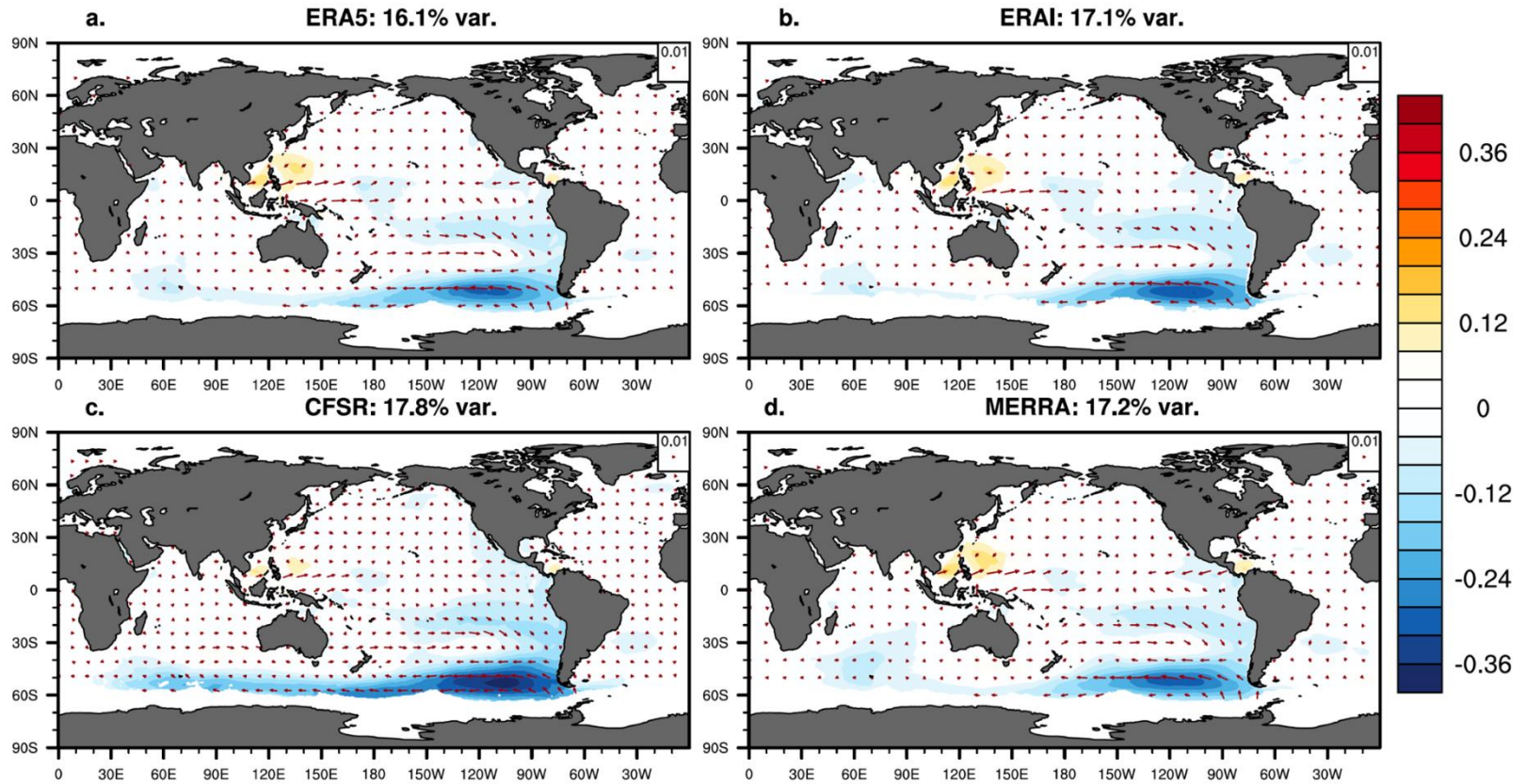


# Connection between the wave field variability and wind field

EOF 1



# EOF 1



## e. PC 1

