

























SURGE MODEL INTERCOMPARISON **PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

Natacha B. Bernier, O. Huizy, P. Wang, N. Mori, M. Hemer and SurgeMIP collaborators

WHAT IS SURGEMIP?

Storm surges and extreme sea levels: Review, establishment of model intercomparison and coordination of surge climate projection efforts (SurgeMIP).

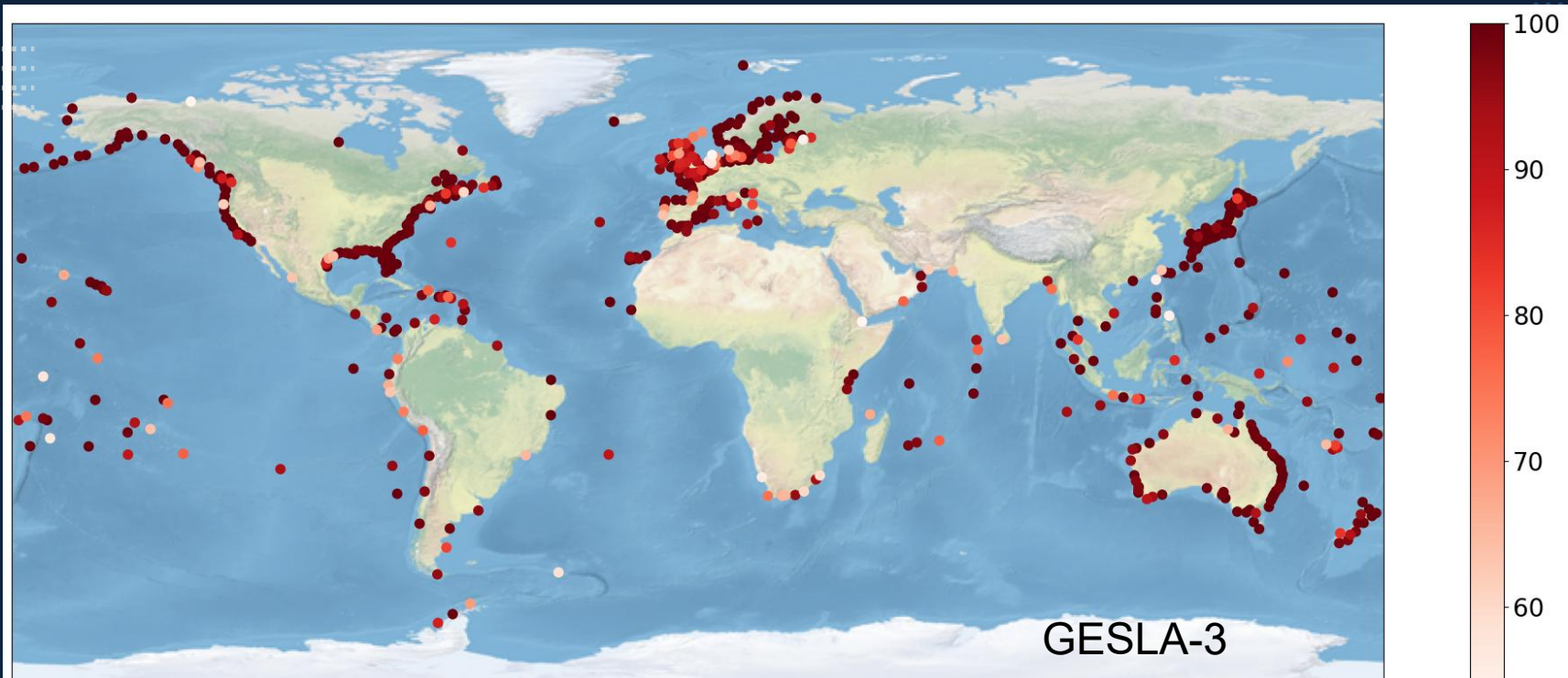
Natacha B. Bernier^a  , Mark Hemer^b , Nobuhito Mori^c , Christian M. Appendini^d ,
Oyvind Breivik^e , Ricardo de Camargo^f , Mercè Casas-Prat^g , Trang Minh Duong^{h i j} ,
Ivan D. Haigh^k , Tom Howard^l , Vanessa Hernaman^m , Oleksandr Huizyⁿ , Jennifer L.
Irish^o , Ebru Kirezci^p , Nadao Kohno^q , Jun-Whan Lee^r , Kathleen L. McInnes^s ,
Elke M.I. Meyer^t , Marta Marcos^u , Reza Marsooli^v ...Y. Joseph Zhang^{af} 

- a) Document contemporary storm surge modelling/prediction efforts (initially at global scale),
- b) Compare performance of contemporary storm surge modelling systems under standardized forcing conditions (as possible), data handling, and evaluation metrics,
- c) Compare existing historical storm surge hindcasts, recognizing inhomogeneity of forcing parameters,
- d) Build a community-based ensemble of storm surge systems, for both operational prediction, and climate projection scale applications,
- e) Produce and assemble projection of a community-based ensemble of storm surge heights at global scale for IPCC AR7.

MOTIVATION

- **Public and private sectors require more accurate forecasts with longer lead times worldwide (e.g., for activation of emergency measures including evacuations).**
- **CIFI bring much needed information to those in need, but they are costly, and reaching all in need is too slow.**
- **Need to reach more (all) faster? – Global sea level systems can now be shared via WMO.**
- **Can we contribute to the UN Early Warning For All Initiative through the provision of numerical guidance that is skillful in all ocean basins?**
- **Can we produce informative and actionable data at the community level worldwide?**





INTERCOMPARISON:

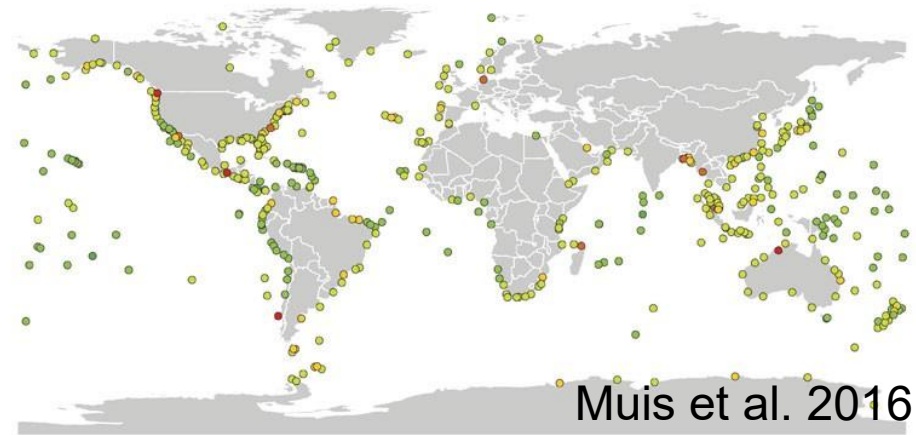
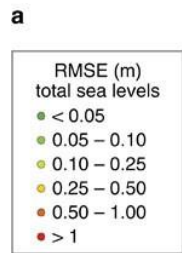
2013-2018

ERA 5 FORCING FIELDS

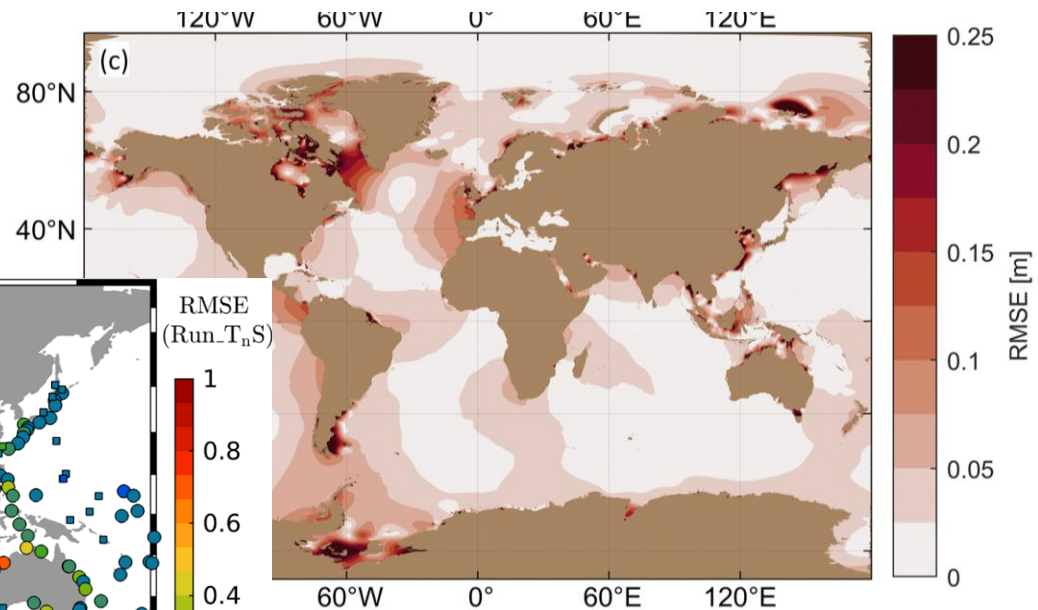
- Data exchanged at 500 gauges distributed worldwide – careful selection applied to include areas that could most benefit from a global ‘CIFI’.
- Hindcasts and observations run through the same piece of code to minimize external differences.
- Mechanics in place, more results available online: <https://hpfx.collab.science.gc.ca/~olh001/verification/surgemip/>

WHERE DID WE STAND WHEN WE STARTED?

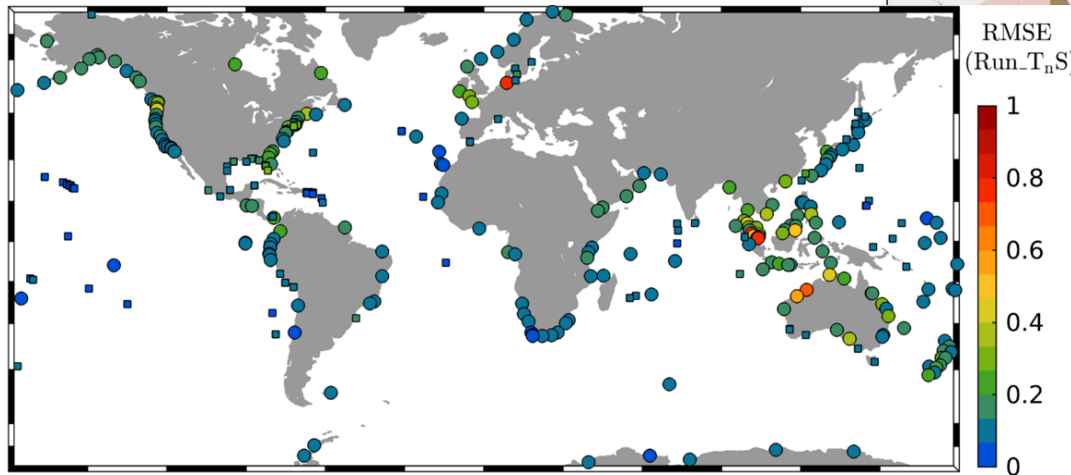
- A few global systems - verified over different time periods and tide gauges.
- Rich diversity of regional models that often do not overlap



Muis et al. 2016

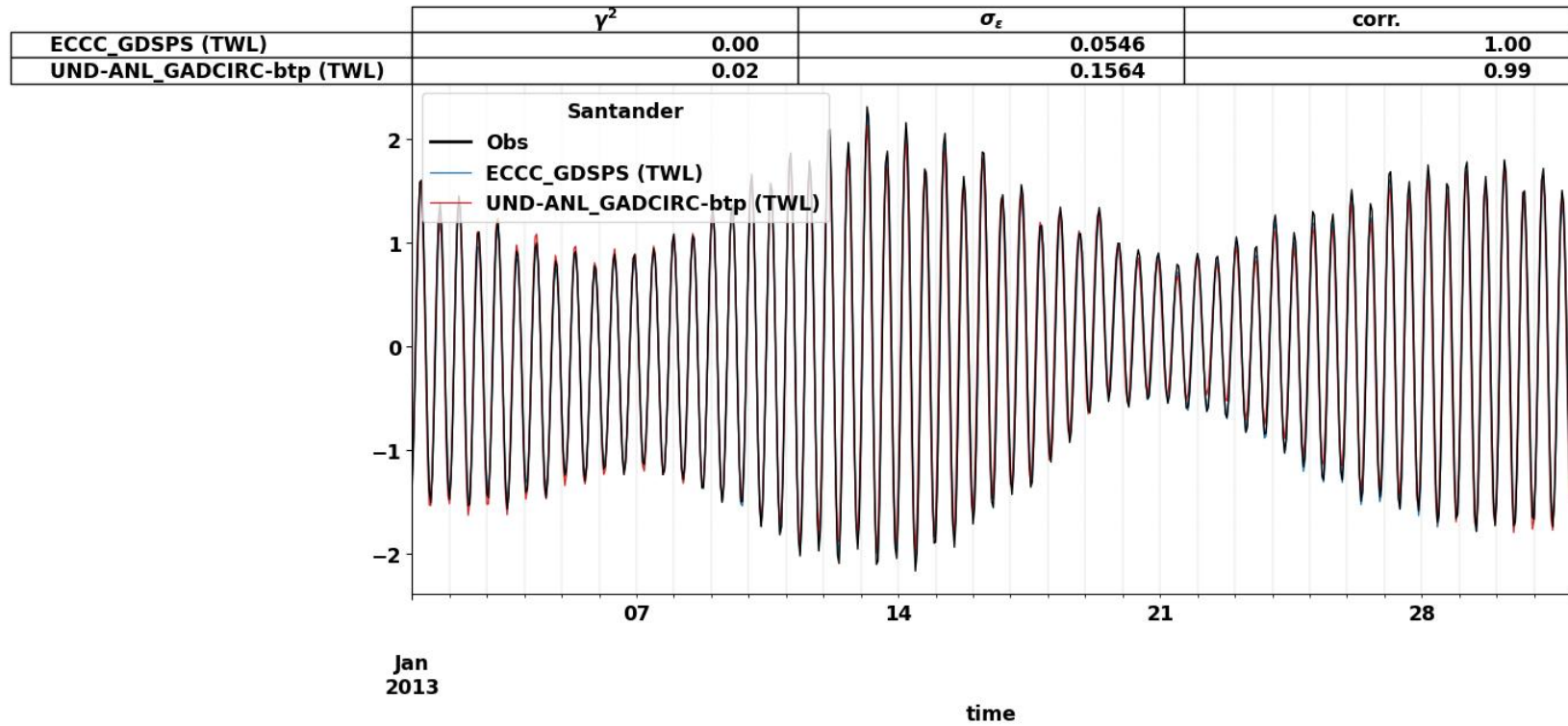


Pringle et al. 2021

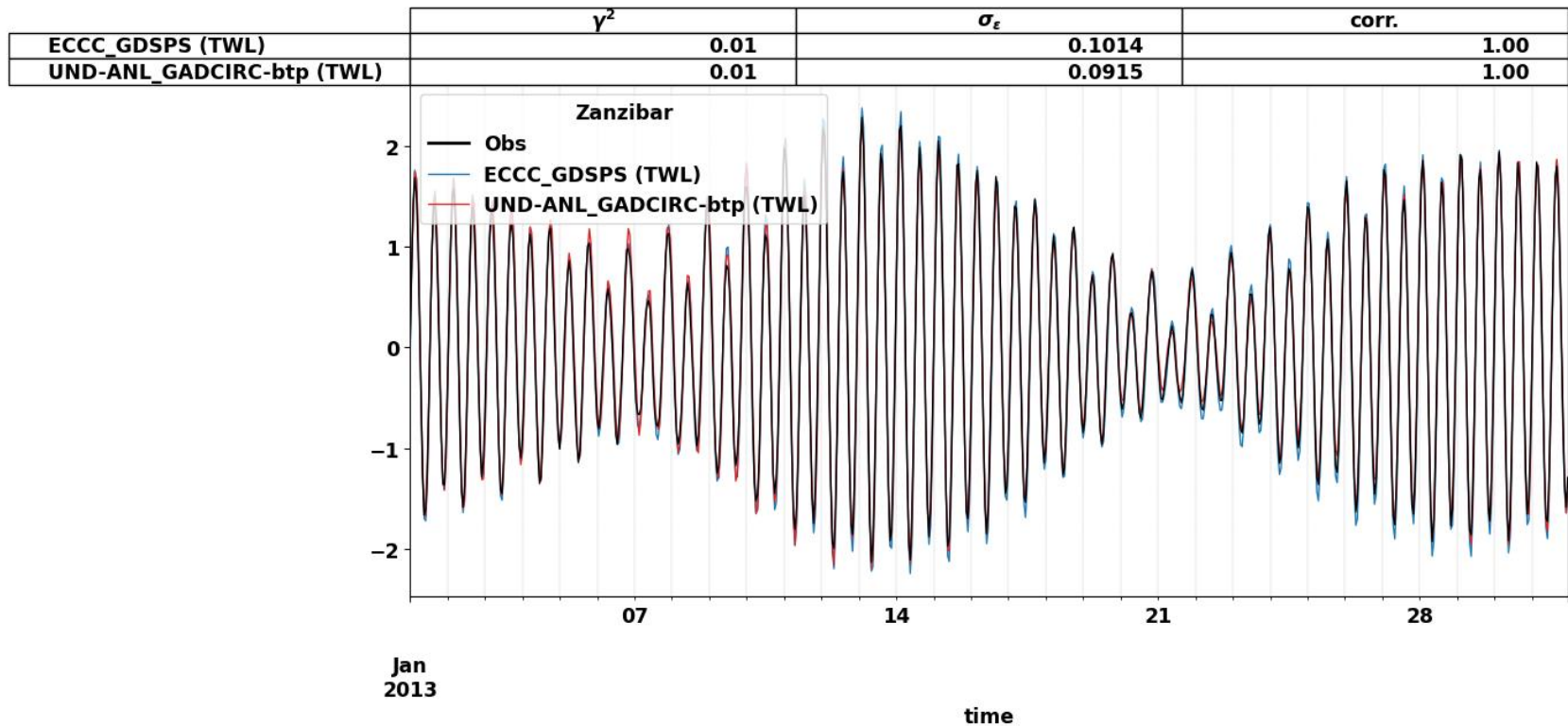


Wang et al. 2021

TIME SERIES OF TWL AT SANTANDER JAN. 2013



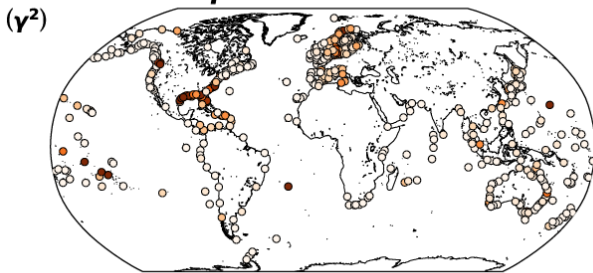
TIME SERIES OF TWL AT ZANZIBAR JAN. 2013



PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR TWL 2013-2018

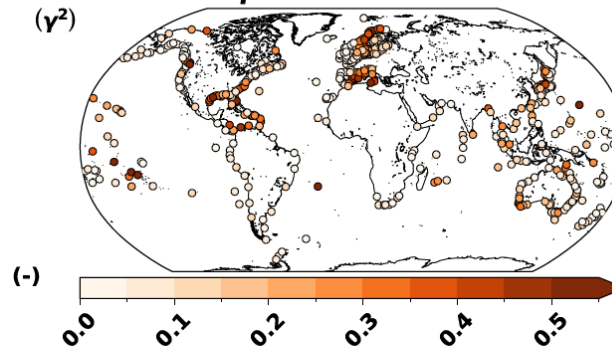
ECCC_GDSPS (TWL)

$$\overline{\gamma^2} = 1.518e - 01$$

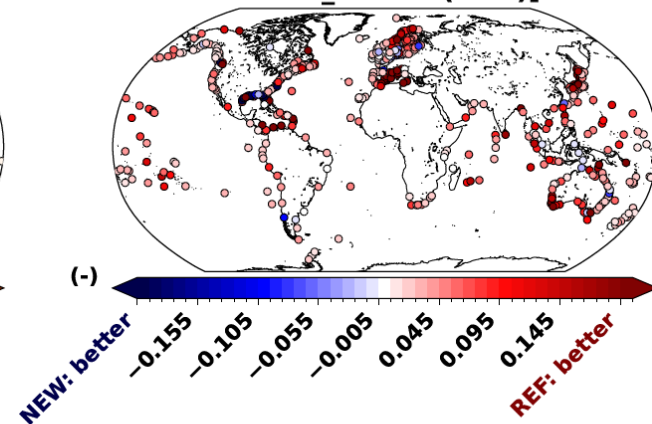


UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (TWL)

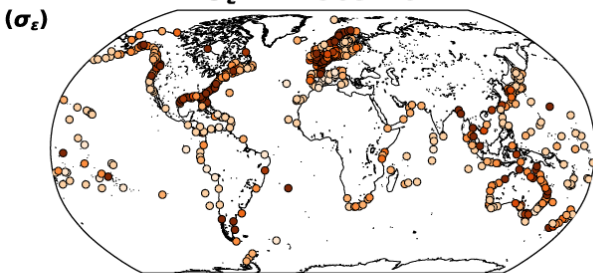
$$\overline{\gamma^2} = 3.383e - 01$$



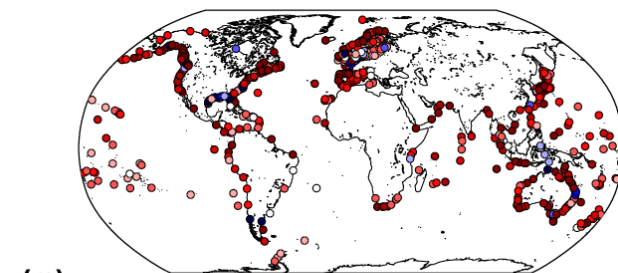
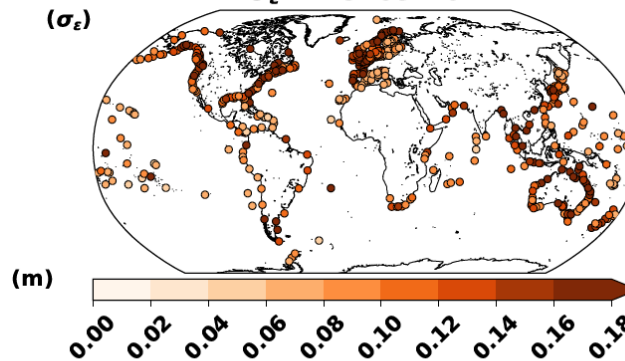
$\Delta[\text{UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (TWL)} - \text{ECCC_GDSPS (TWL)}]$



$$\overline{\sigma_\varepsilon} = 1.196e - 01$$



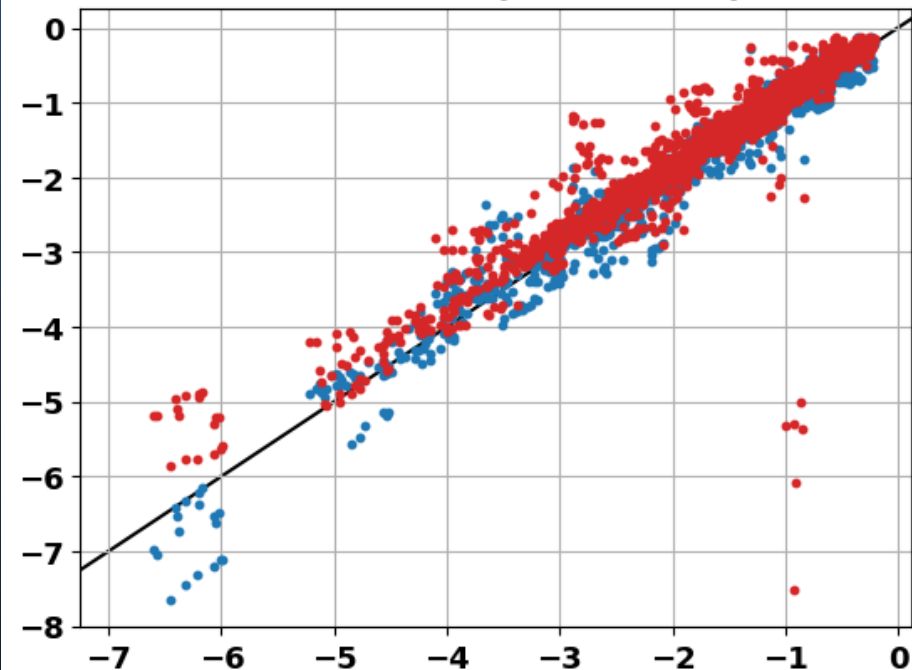
$$\overline{\sigma_\varepsilon} = 1.516e - 01$$



STDE is 11 cm for ECCC_GDSPS and 15 cm for UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp. UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp is better in regions with complex coastlines where unstructured grid allows higher resolution.

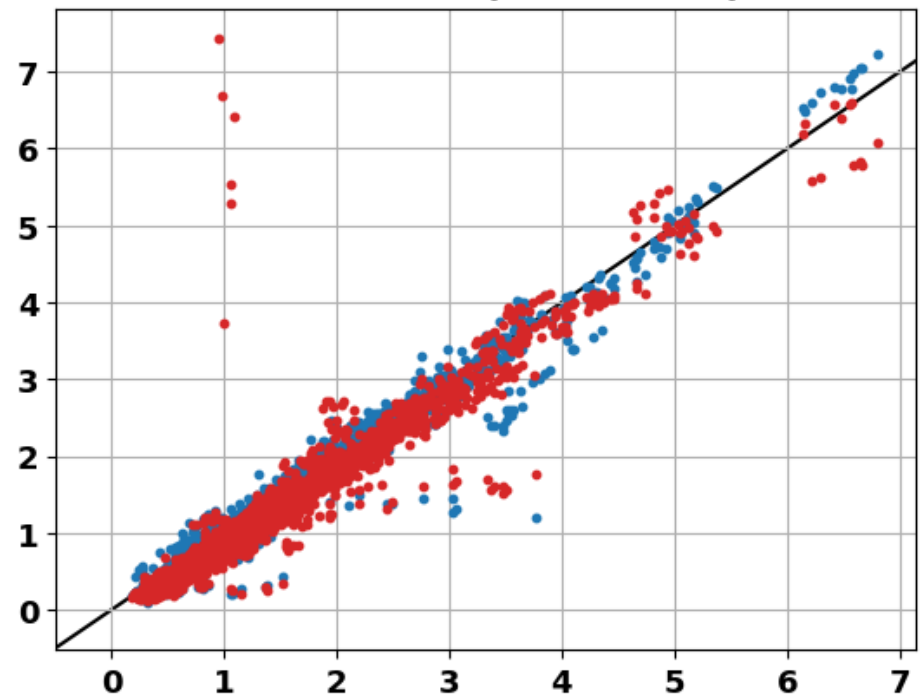
ARE EXTREMES CAPTURED?

Mean of 3 annual min
All stations (2013-2018)



- ECCC_GDSPS (TWL), $R^2 = 0.97$
- UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (TWL), $R^2 = 0.89$

Mean of 3 annual max
All stations (2013-2018)



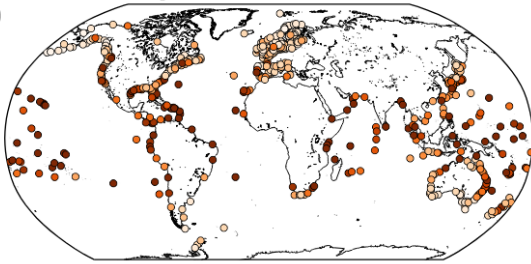
- ECCC_GDSPS (TWL), $R^2 = 0.97$
- UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (TWL), $R^2 = 0.89$

TIME SERIES OF STORM SURGES

ECCC_GDSPS (Surge)

$$\overline{\gamma^2} = 2.763e - 01$$

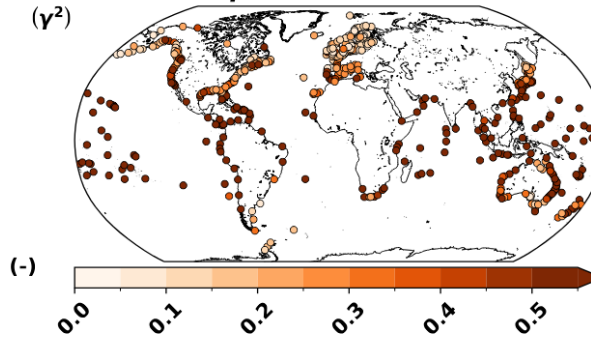
(γ^2)



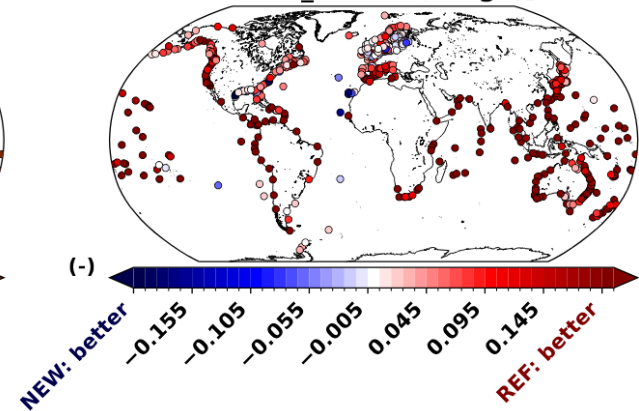
UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (Surge)

$$\overline{\gamma^2} = 8.725e - 01$$

(γ^2)

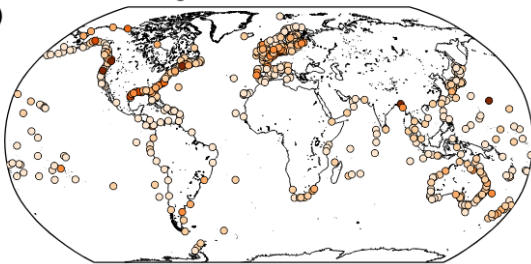


Δ [UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (Surge) - ECCC_GDSPS (Surge)]



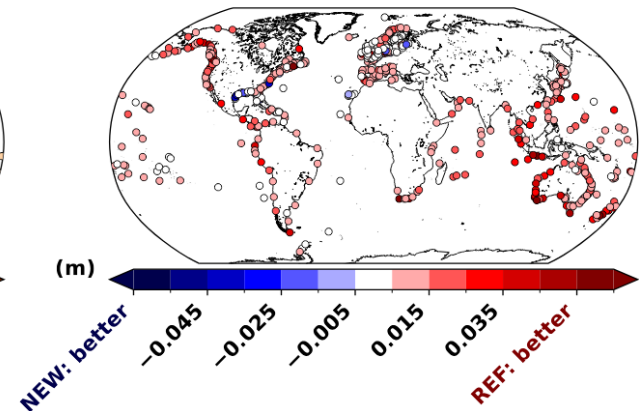
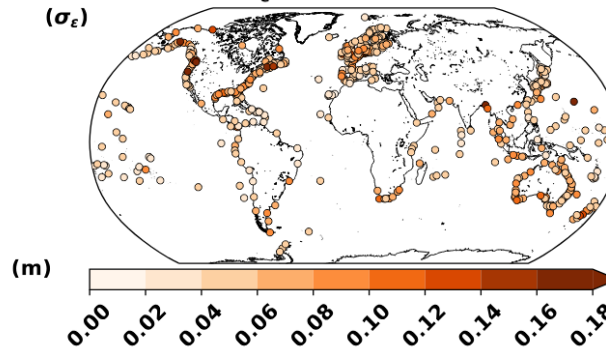
$$\overline{\sigma_\epsilon} = 4.869e - 02$$

(σ_ϵ)



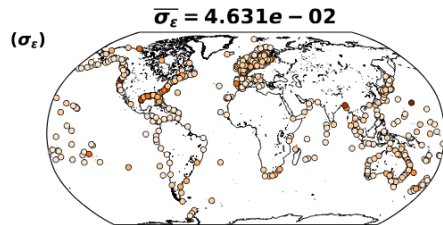
$$\overline{\sigma_\epsilon} = 6.410e - 02$$

(σ_ϵ)

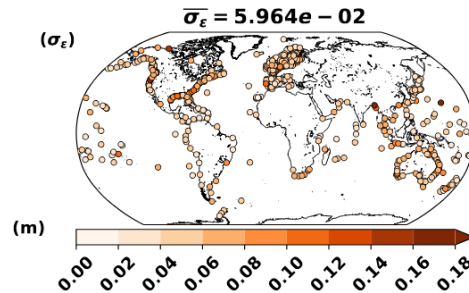


Overall error is 4.9 cm for ECCC_GDSPS and 6.4 cm for UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp.

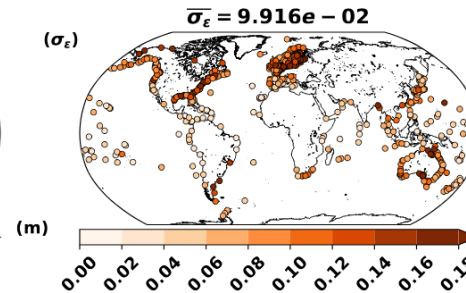
ECCC_GDSPS (Surge)



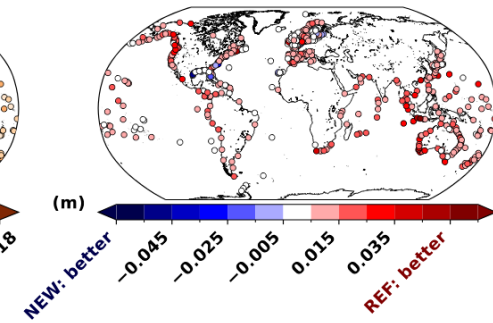
UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (Surge)



JRC (Surge)



$\Delta[\text{UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (Surge)} - \text{ECCC_GDSPS (Surge)}]$



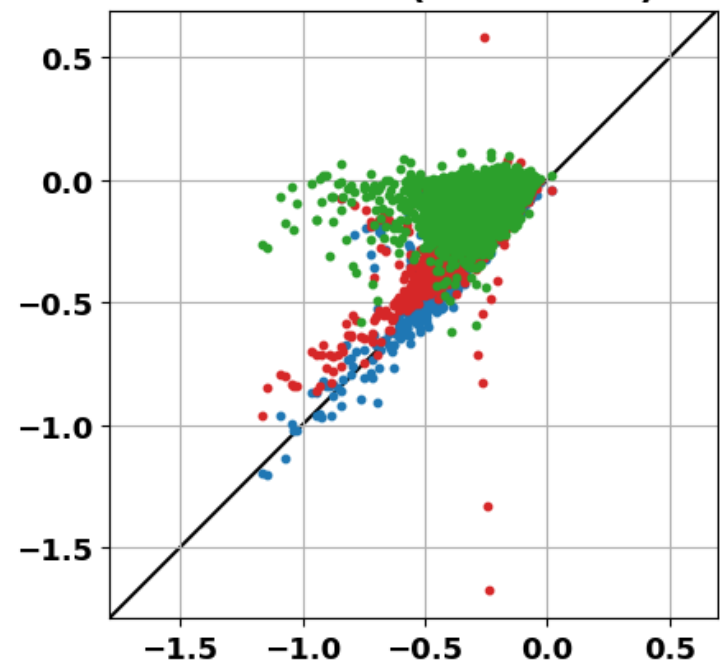
STDE: GDSPS: 4.6 cm; GADCIRC-btp: 6.0 cm; JRC: 9.9 cm

JRC model is a statistical model trained on pre-processed tide gauge and satellite data, only produces daily min/max

DAILY MAX SURGE – NOW INCLUDES JRC'S DATA

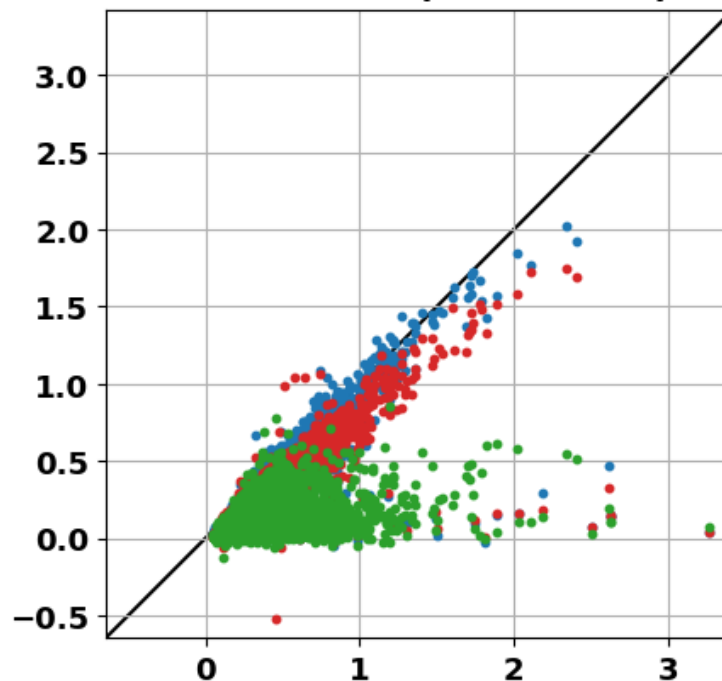
DAILY MIN MAX OF SURGES

Mean of 3 annual min
All stations (2013-2018)



- ECCC_GDSPS (Surge), $R^2 = 0.78$
- UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (Surge), $R^2 = 0.48$
- JRC (Surge), $R^2 = -1.32$

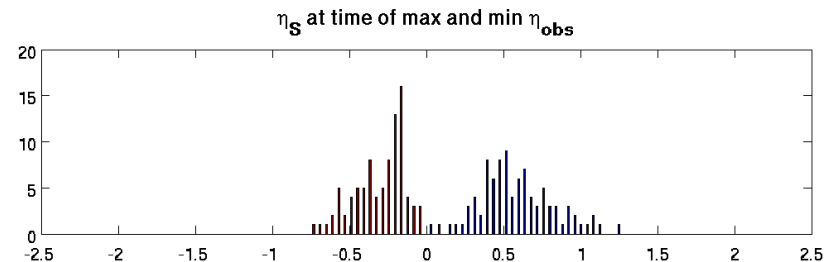
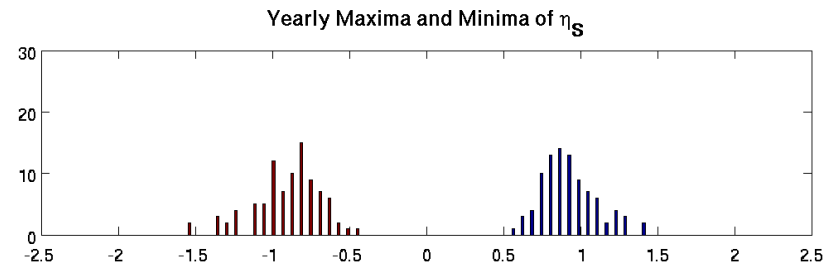
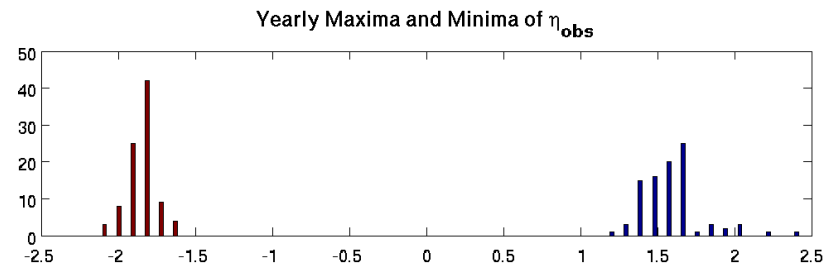
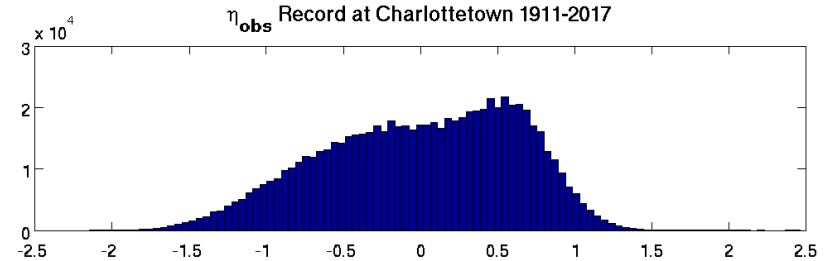
Mean of 3 annual max
All stations (2013-2018)



- ECCC_GDSPS (Surge), $R^2 = 0.62$
- UND-ANL_GADCIRC-btp (Surge), $R^2 = 0.50$
- JRC (Surge), $R^2 = -0.79$

MIN AND MAX H_{OBS} AND H_S

- Extreme surges are rarely the ones leading to extreme total water levels
- We must forecast surges at all times, not only when large storms are expected



SURGEMIP/CLIP



Want to get
involved?

- Want to contribute to next topics and activities, SurgeMIP, AI, ensemble, compound effects, ...



F2F meeting
This Friday
2pm Rm 2



Email
Natacha.Bernier@m
eteo.fr