

***On the coupling
between
COSMO – WAM (- ROMS)***

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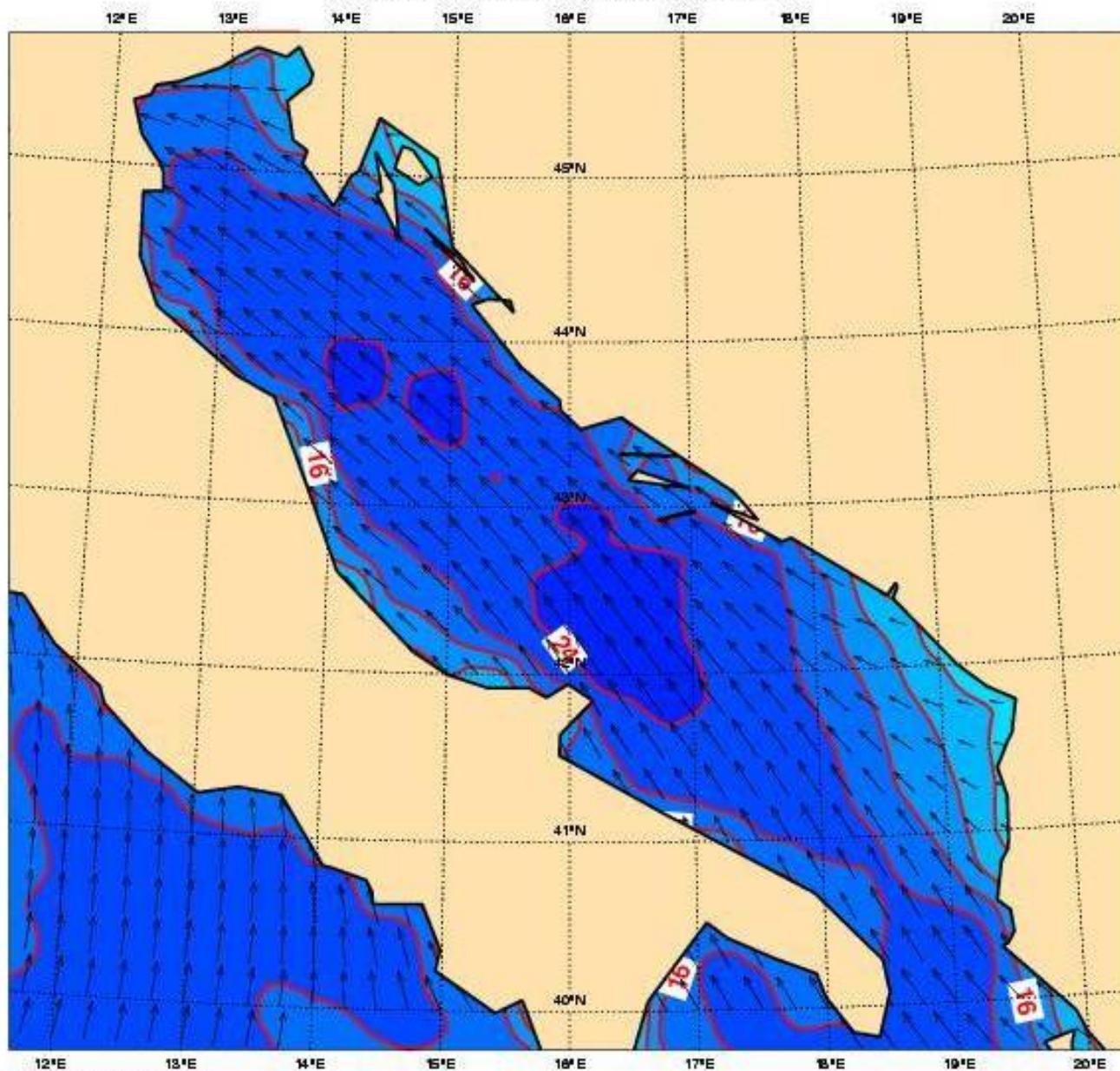


Motivation





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Motivation

The usefulness of coupling atm-waves has been amply shown
in the open ocean

In the coastal zones the limited depth increases wave steepness and
therefore the air-sea interactions

The implications are felt at a greater extent in the inner and enclosed seas
because of limited fetches and extended coastal zones

Here the interactions imply also the coastal currents and
the sediment motion

It is therefore natural to extend the coupling to the LAMs –

In order to model the full cycle our plan is to couple:

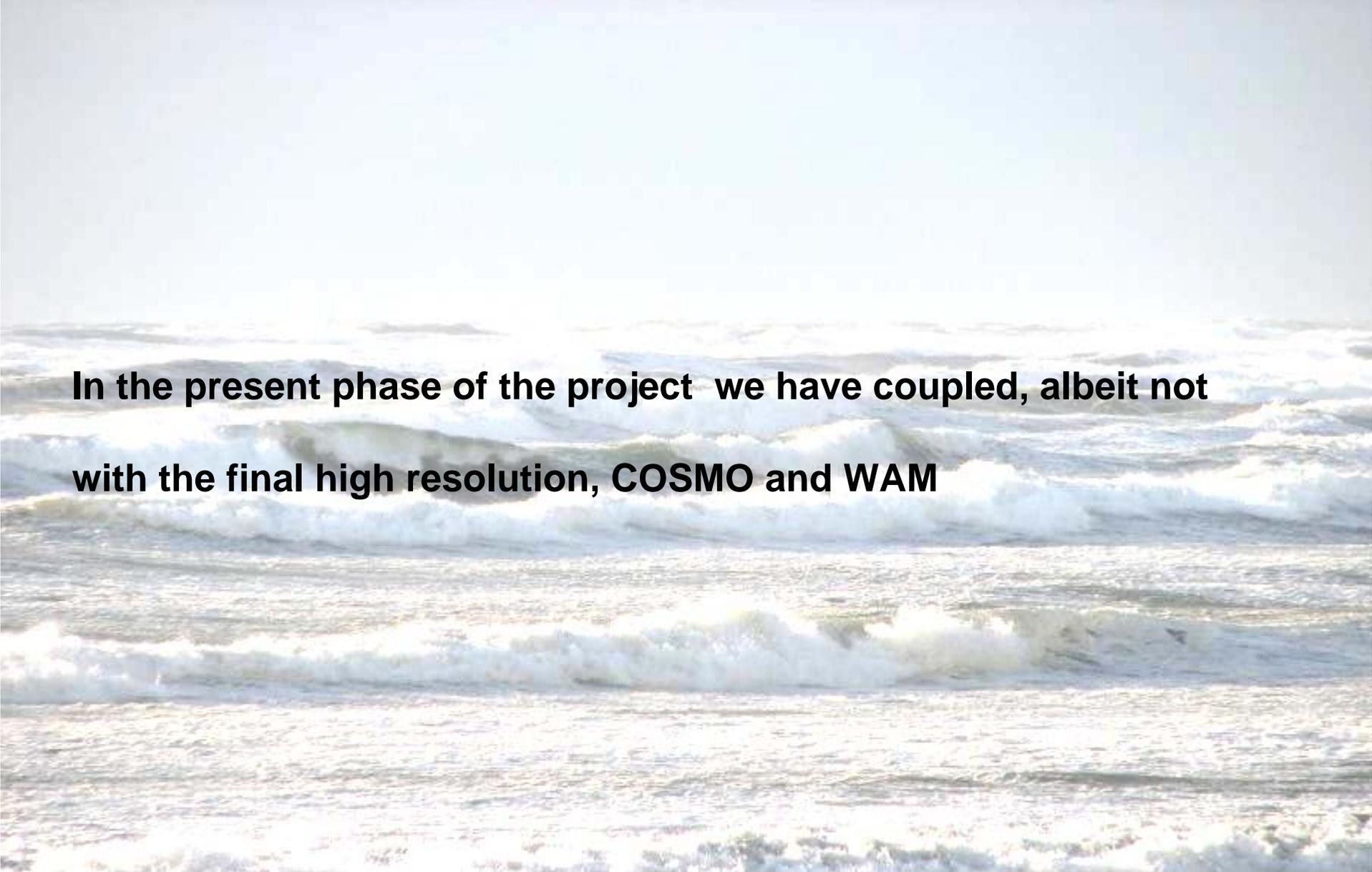
WAM (waves)

COSMO (atmosphere)

ROMS (currents and sediments)

Work plan

In the present phase of the project we have coupled, albeit not with the final high resolution, COSMO and WAM

A photograph of a beach with waves crashing onto the shore under a bright sky. The waves are white and foamy, and the sky is a pale, hazy blue. The overall scene is bright and somewhat overexposed.

Work in progress

Original plan: to use the MCT (Model Coupling Toolkit) following Warner et al

After some trials and problems, we chose a different approach

A custom made MPI library has been developed suitable for coupling multiple models

At the present stage COSMO and WAM have been two-way coupled and successfully run

Methodology

Given N processors, the technique is to decompose them as

$$N_{\text{ocn}} + N_{\text{wav}} + N_{\text{atm}} = N$$

Computationally, this means to split the `MPI_COMM_WORLD` into subsets by using the `MPI_COM_SPLIT` command

Having done that, each model uses a `OCN_COMM_WORLD`, `ATM_COMM_WORLD` and `WAV_COMM_WORLD`

The coupling provides instantaneous values of the fields, i.e. no average is done. Hence the models are fully synchronised.

Grids

Each model is run on its original grid – no need for a common one

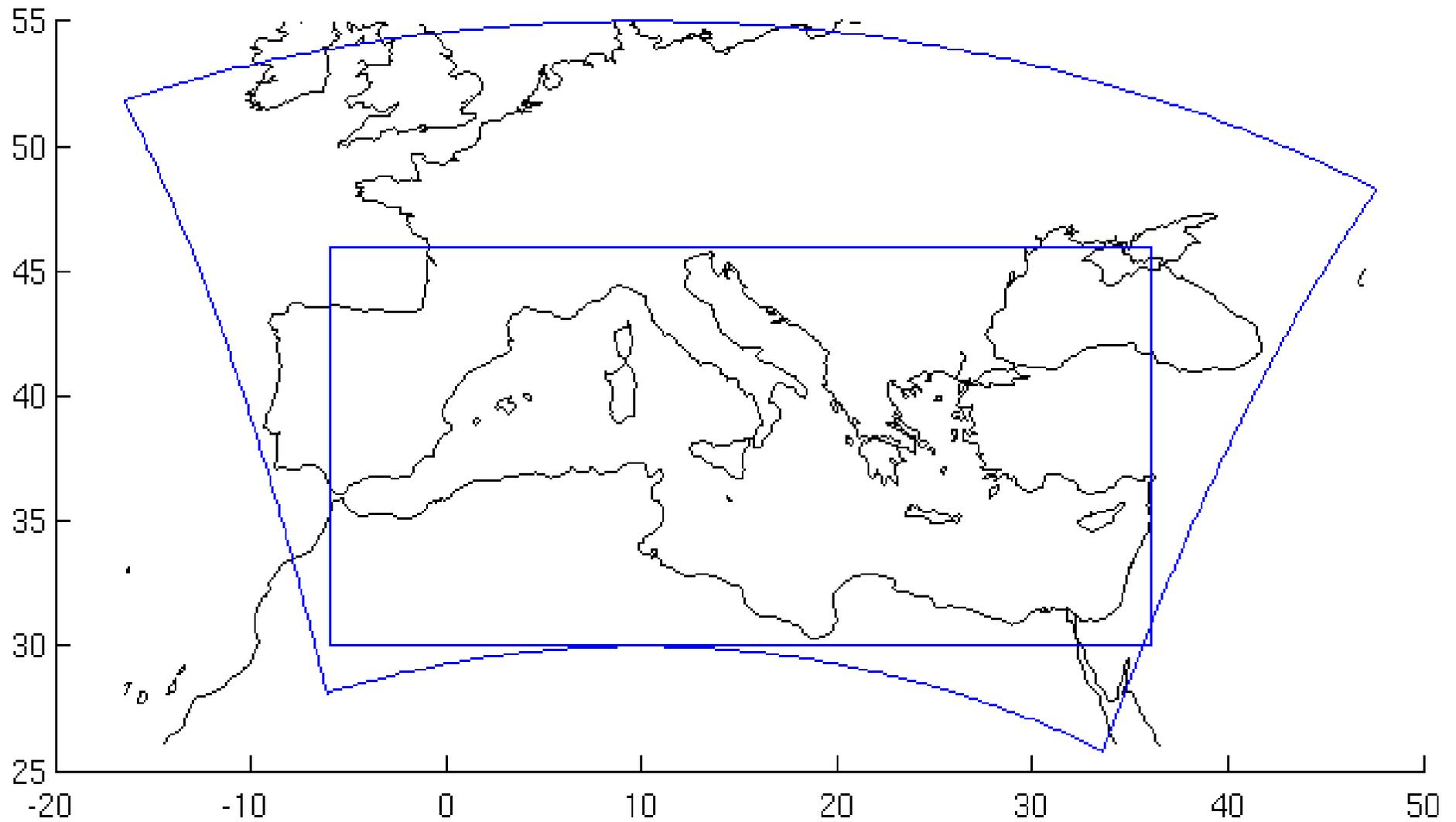
The coefficients of the necessary interpolation are evaluated once forever

Each computational node computes the full matrix. Together with the partition of the processors, this allows each node to know what to pass to and what to expect from each other node

This was achieved by some suitably designed functions

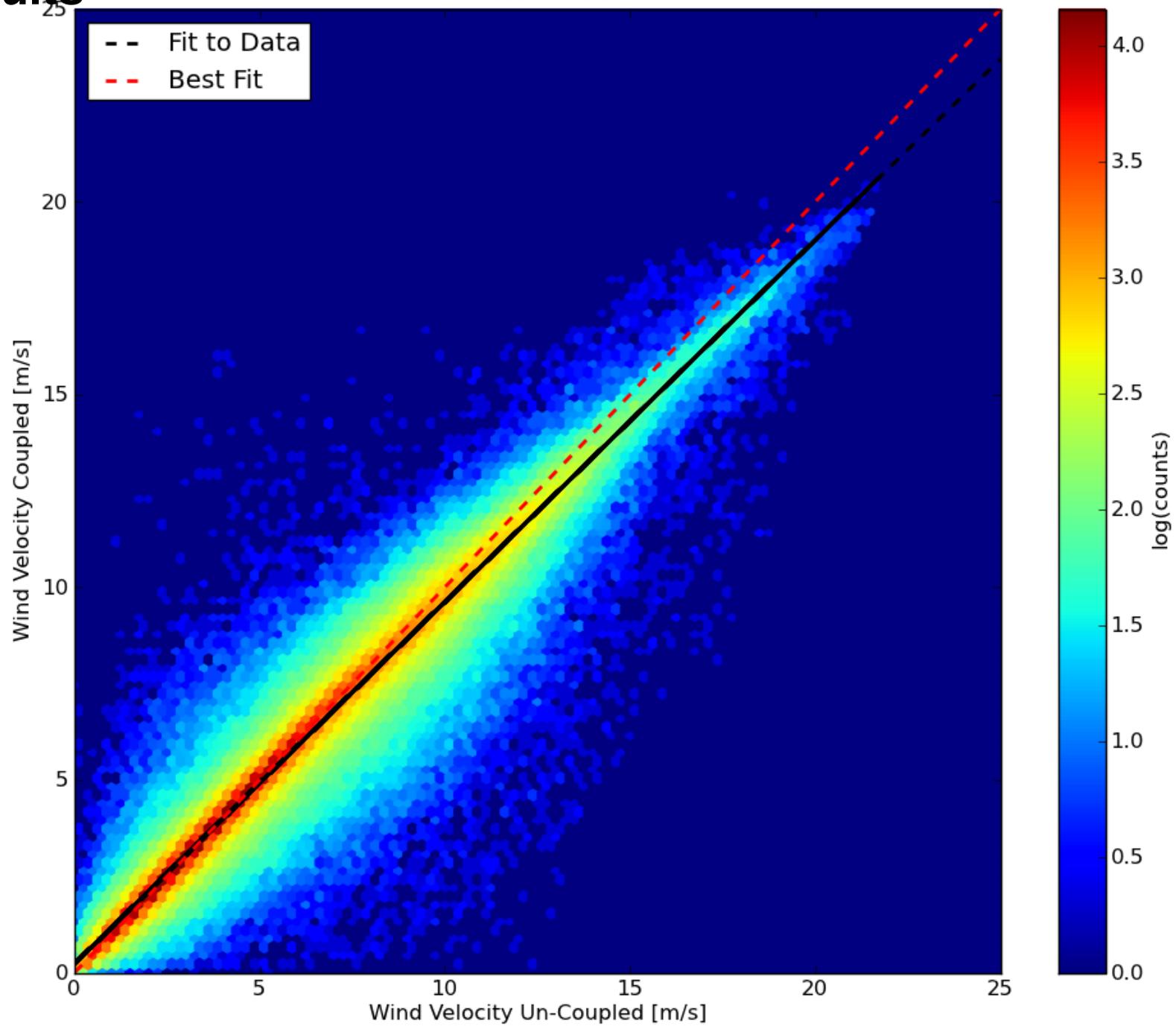
The approach makes the overall procedure quite transparent and easy to follow

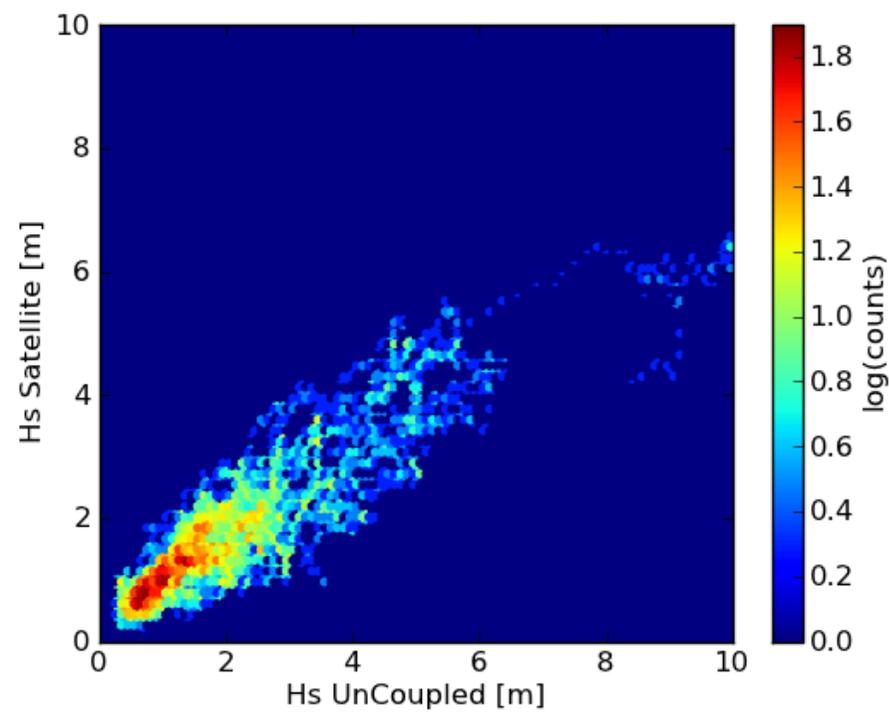
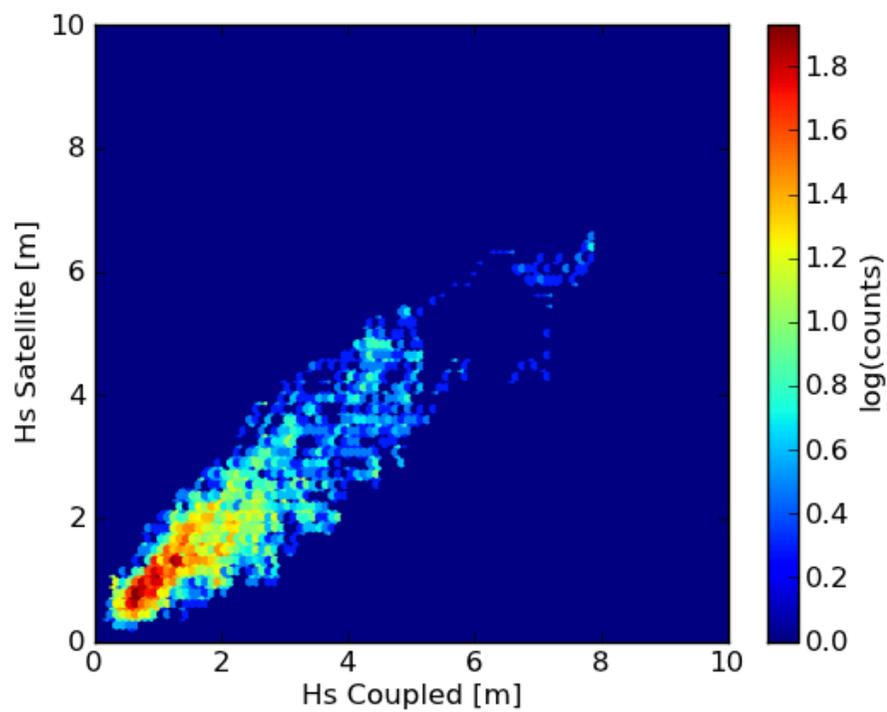
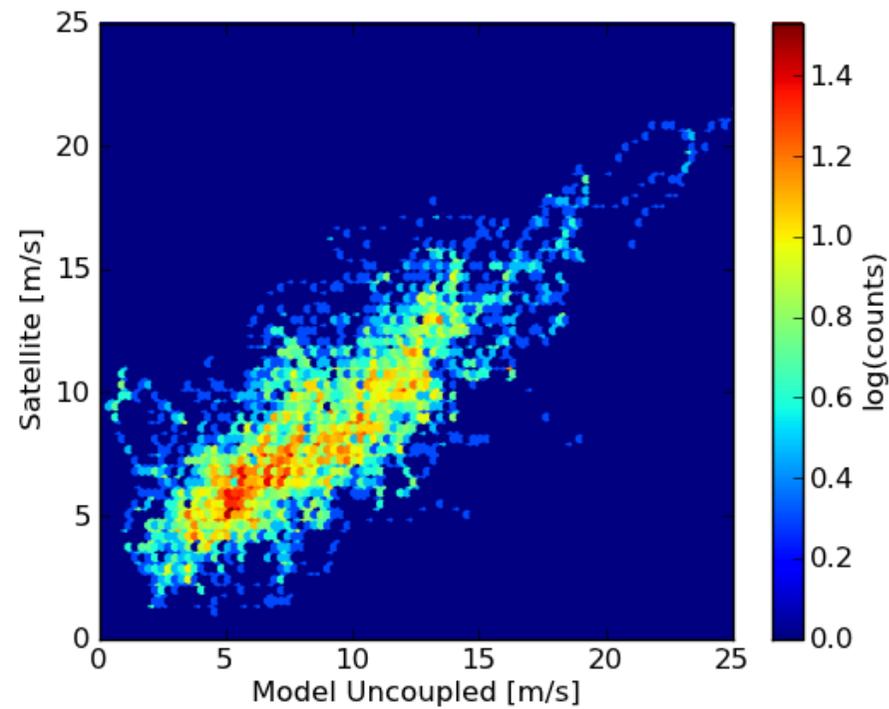
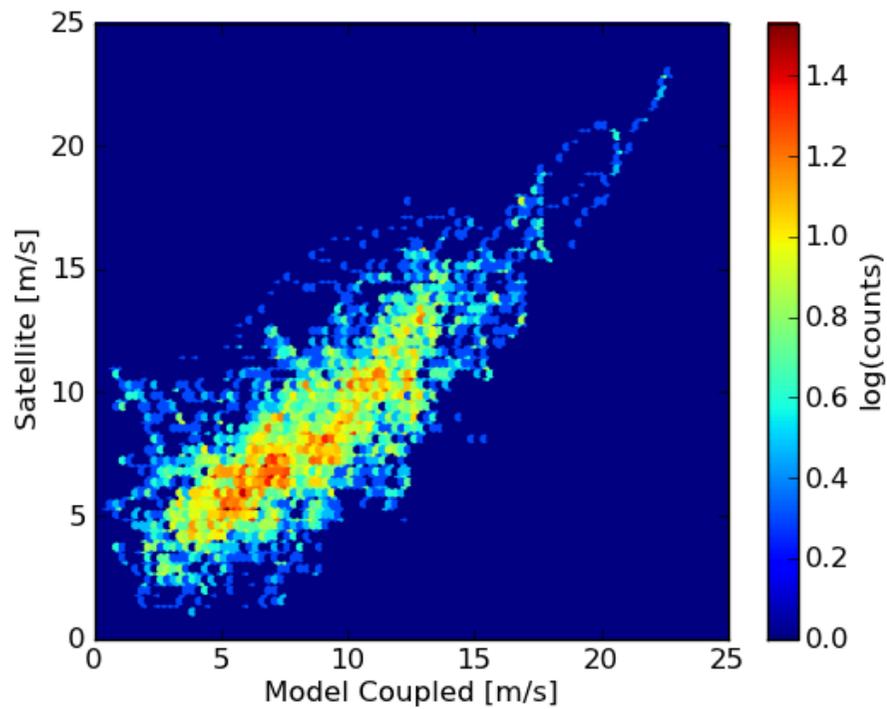
Grids



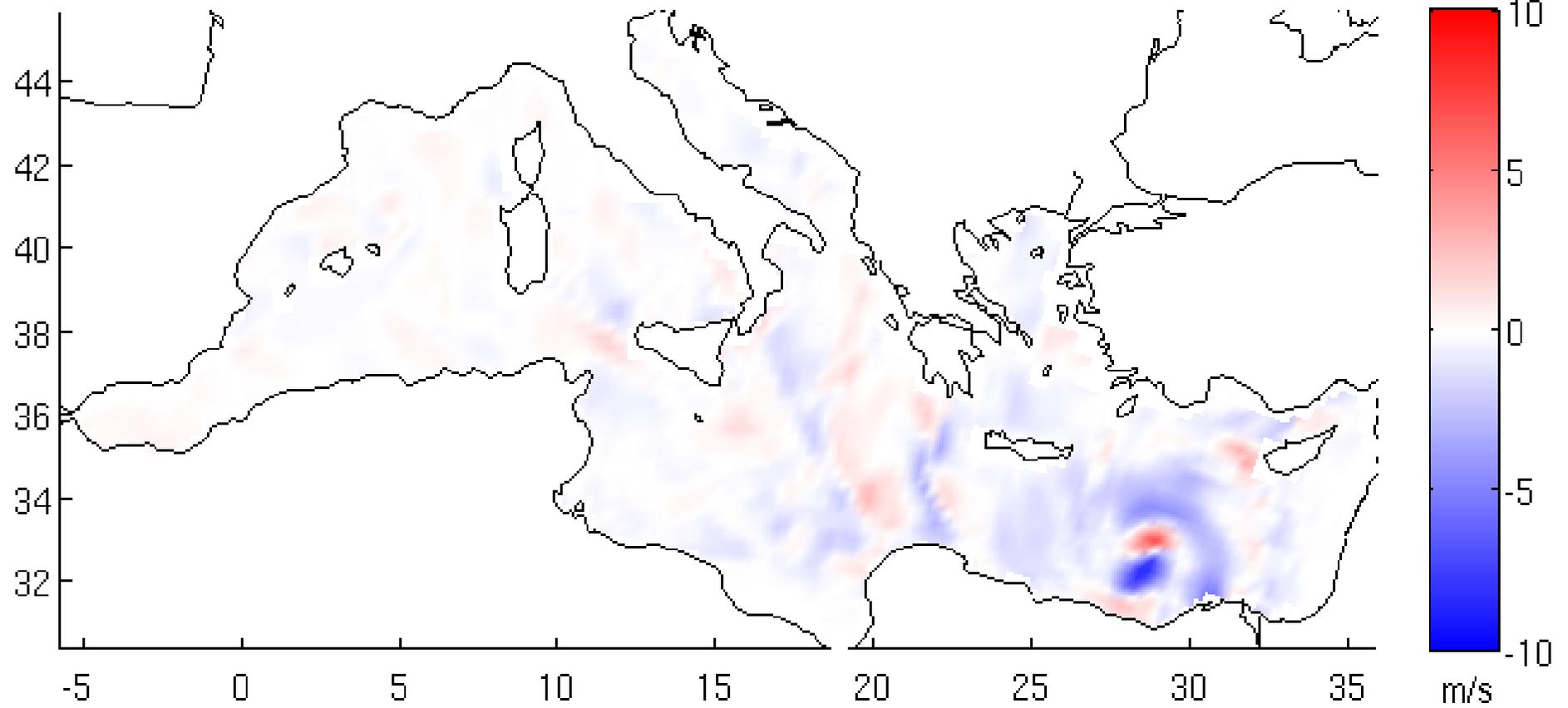
Results

Scatter of u10

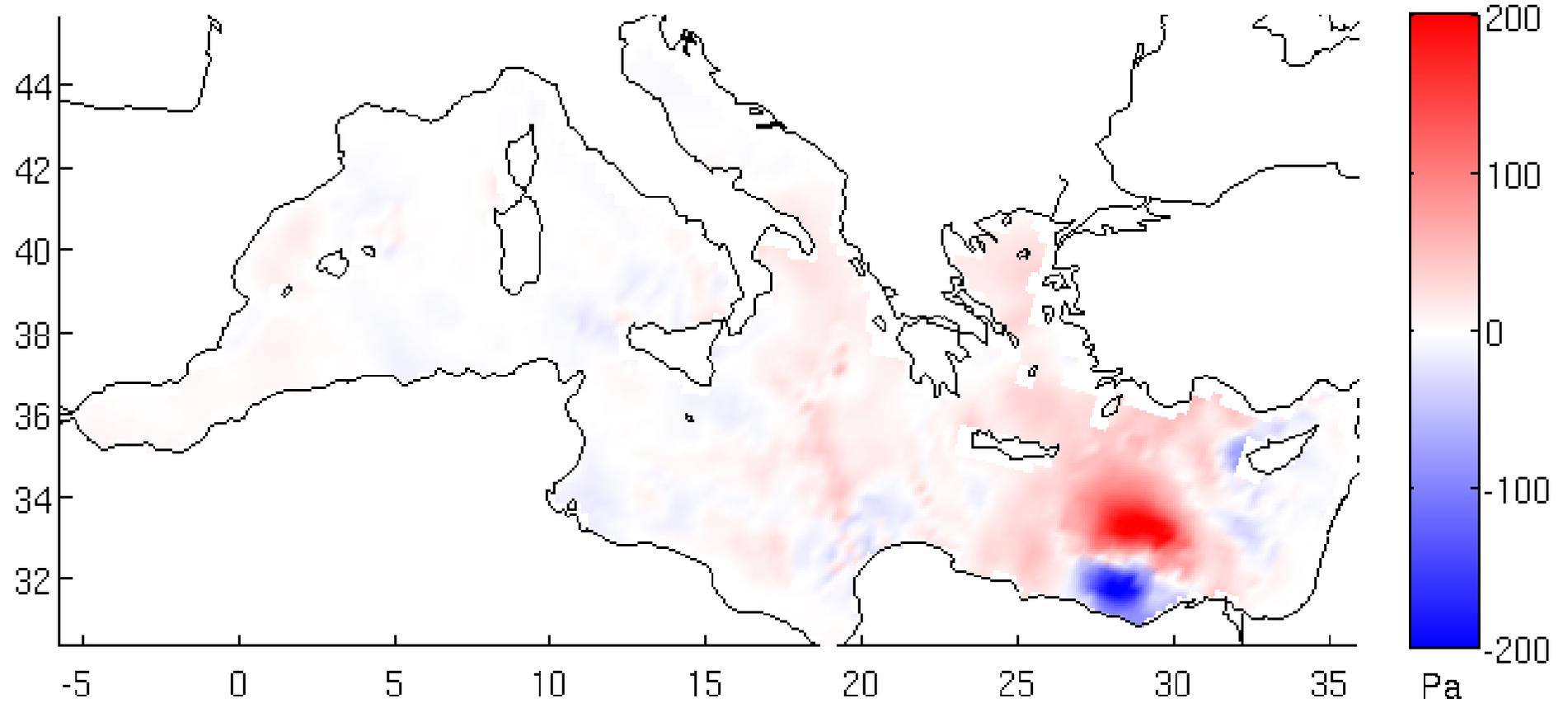




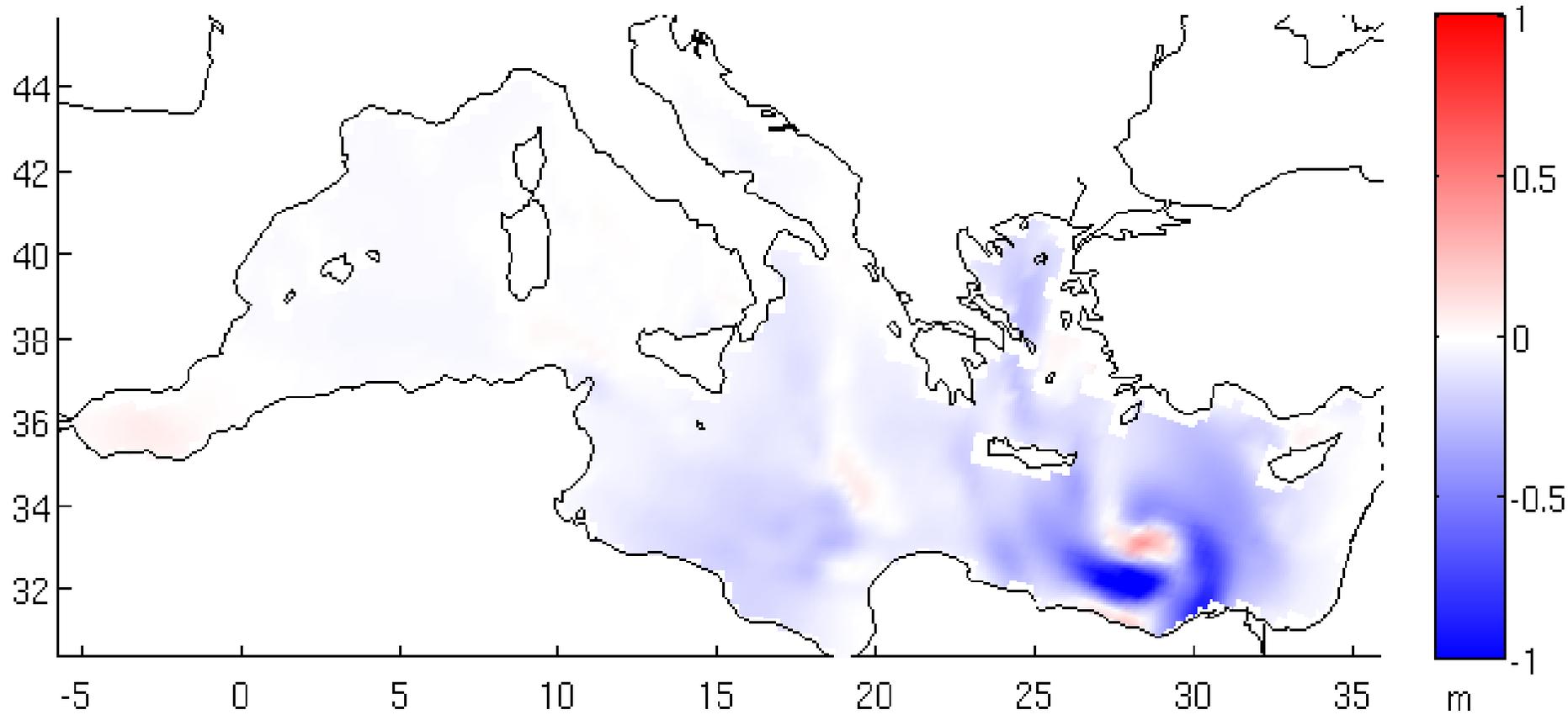
Wind magnitude (COU - UNC) at 2011-09-24 13:00:00



Surface pressure (COU - UNC) at 2011-09-24 13:00:00



Significant wave height (COU - UNC) at 2011-09-24 13:00:00



Results

		ME	AE	RMSE	CRMSE	Corr	sci	sciR
Waves	Coup	0.13	0.39	0.54	0.52	0.90	0.31	0.30
	Uncoup	0.29	0.47	0.71	0.65	0.90	0.42	0.38

		ME	AE	RMSE	CRMSE	Corr	sci	sciR
Wind	Coup	0.09	1.59	2.12	2.12	0.81	0.25	0.25
	Uncoup	0.23	1.71	2.25	2.24	0.82	0.27	0.26

Period	Wave			Wind		
	ME	AE	RMSE	ME	AE	RMSE
11/11/2010	-0.16	0.27	0.31	-0.33	1.03	1.30
11/21/2010	-0.01	0.20	0.27	-0.29	1.43	1.86
12/1/2010	0.04	0.28	0.37	0.19	1.33	1.72
12/11/2010	0.03	0.31	0.42	-0.07	1.23	1.70
12/21/2010	0.24	0.53	0.67	-0.39	2.27	2.95
12/31/2010	0.65	0.74	0.89	1.53	2.18	2.61

NbPt=1119
 NbPt=1291
 NbPt=1402
 NbPt=1453
 NbPt=1480
 NbPt=1248

Period	Wave			Wind		
	ME	AE	RMSE	ME	AE	RMSE
11/11/2010	-0.01	0.26	0.33	-0.08	1.03	1.32
11/21/2010	0.07	0.23	0.34	-0.24	1.36	1.77
12/1/2010	0.10	0.28	0.38	0.24	1.35	1.73
12/11/2010	0.16	0.37	0.55	0.02	1.43	1.91
12/21/2010	0.51	0.70	0.90	-0.25	2.49	3.13
12/31/2010	0.90	0.97	1.26	1.77	2.47	2.89

Two month comparison vs Jason altimeter

Overall results:

passing from uncoupled to coupled models:

U_{10} bias reduced of 48%

scatter index reduced of 5%

H_s bias reduced of 50%

scatter index reduced of 20%

(this still with a coarse resolution, 0.25° –
expected operational resolutions

atm 7 km
wave 0.05°)

