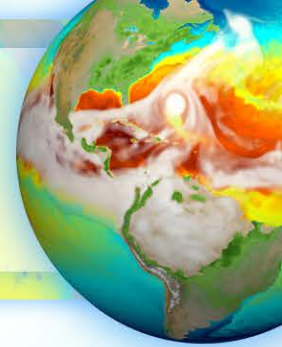


Unstructured Wave Modeling in E3SM

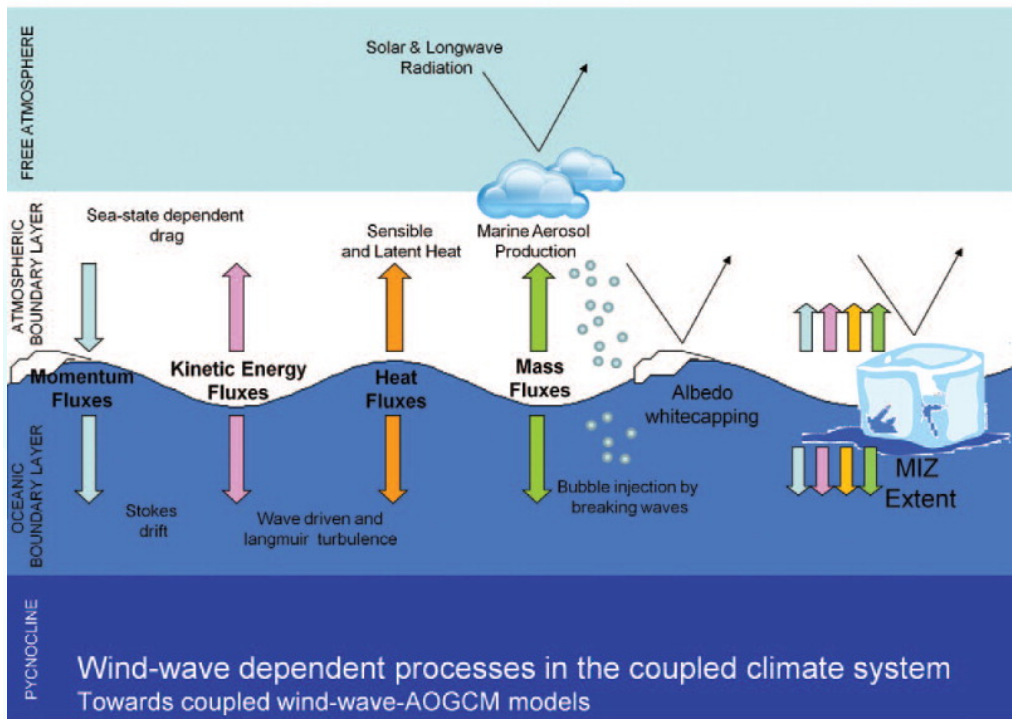


Steven Brus, Phillip J. Wolfram,

Jon Wolfe, Andrew Roberts, Elizabeth Hunke,
Qing Li, Luke Van Roekel, &
the E3SM community

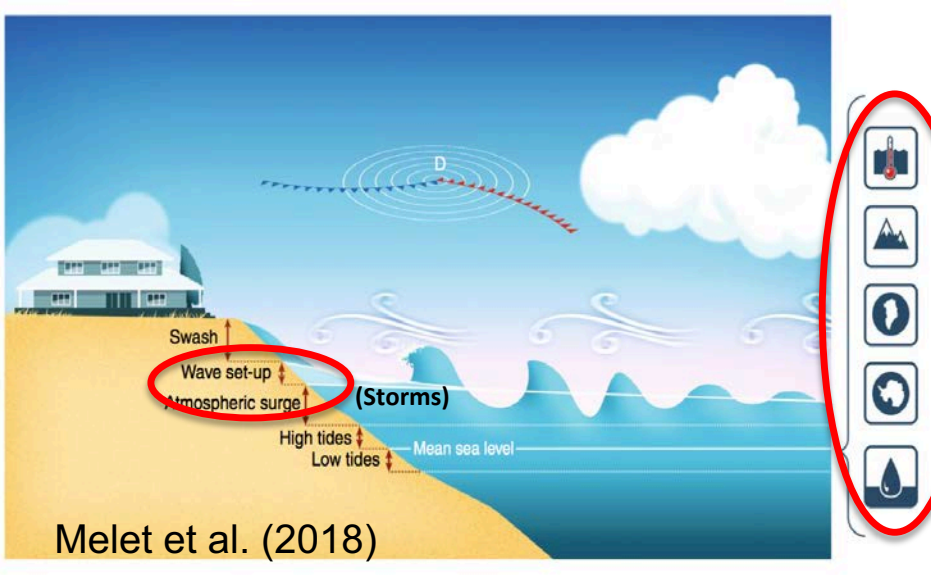
E3SM Coastal Waves NGD

Role of Waves in the Coupled Climate System



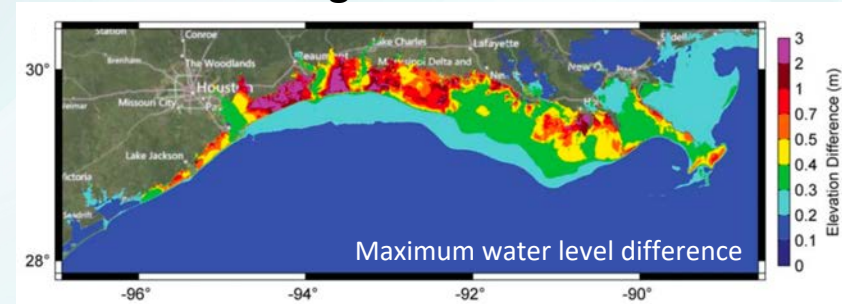
- Wind-generated waves are an important interfacial process in the climate system
- Some cross-component interactions include:
 - Ocean vertical mixing
 - Sea-state dependent drag
 - White-capping albedo
 - Sea-ice floe size

Role of Waves in Coastal Flooding



Climate drivers

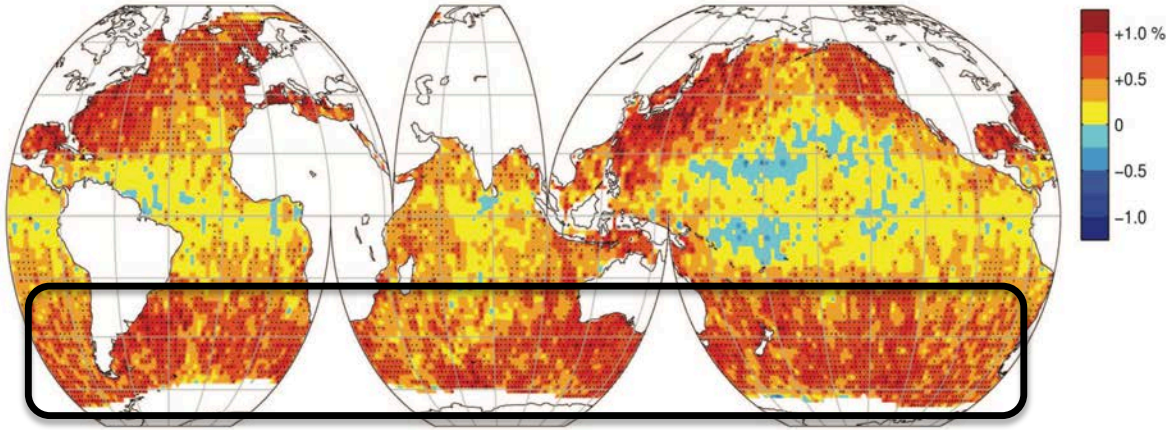
Wave contribution to water levels during Hurricane Ike



Kerr et al. (2013)

Trend in Global Wave Climate

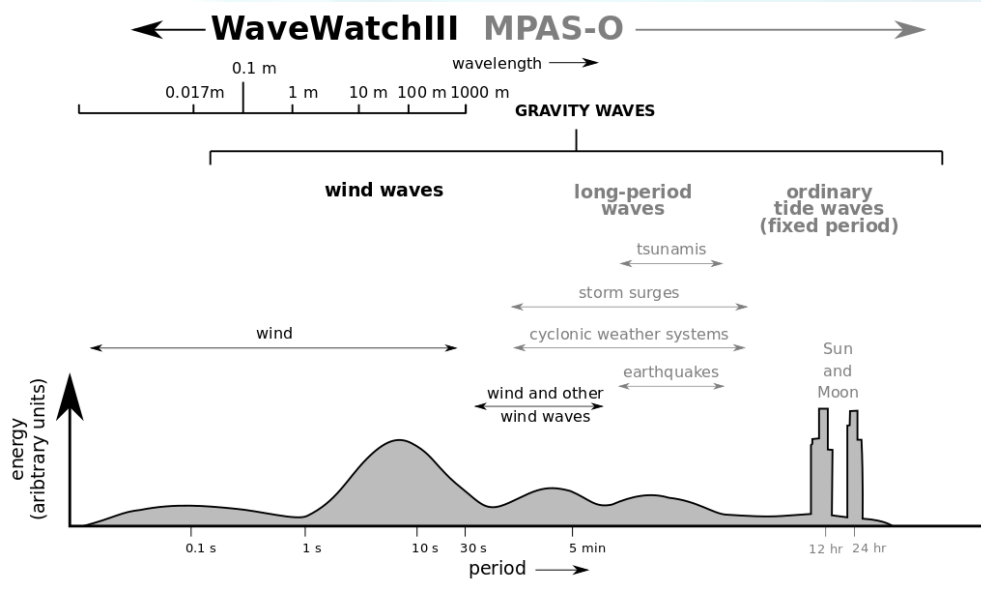
99th percentile significant wave height (1985-2008)



- Global wave (and wind) extremes have been increasing
- Especially at high latitudes

Young et al. Science (2011)

Wave Energy Spectrum



- Wind waves represent a distinct portion of the energy spectrum
- Wavelengths order 10-100 m
- Periods order 1-10s
- Require separate modeling approach
- Phase averaged paradigm vs. directly modeling sea surface

Spectral Description of Waves

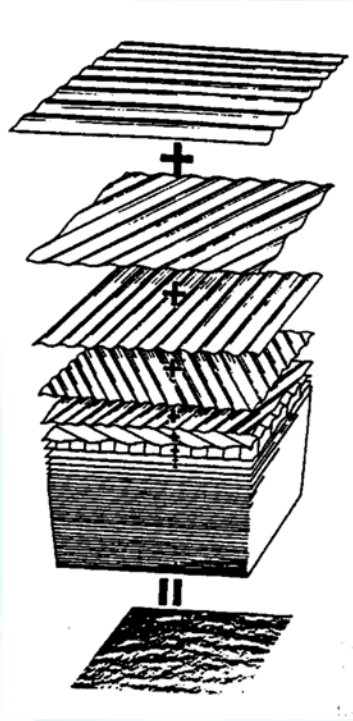


Image Credit: ECMWF

- Actual water surface represented by summation of sinusoidal components with different frequencies and directions
- Spectrum: Distribution of energy among the components

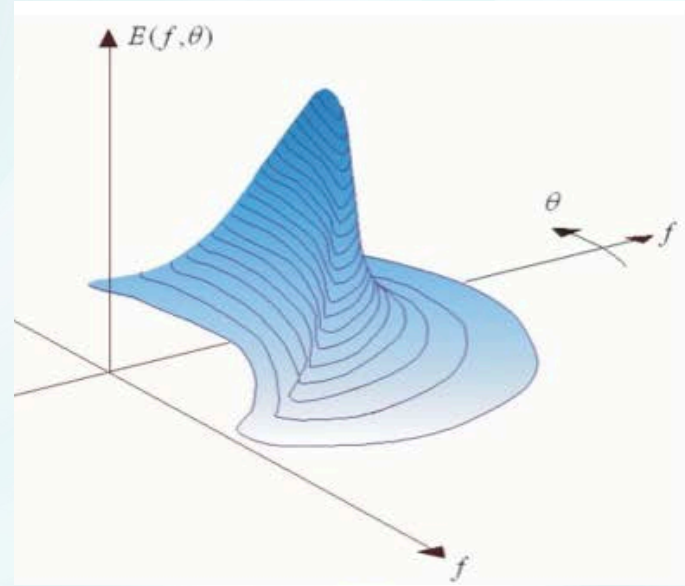


Image Credit: ECMWF

Spectral (Phase-Average) Wave Modeling

Describes evolution of action density:

$$N(\phi, \lambda, \sigma, \theta, t) = \frac{F}{\sigma}$$

energy density

lon lat relative frequency direction time

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(c_\phi N)}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial(c_\lambda N)}{\partial \lambda}}_{\text{Advection by group velocity and currents}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial(\sigma N)}{\partial \sigma}}_{\text{Frequency dispersion (stretching)}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial(c_\theta N)}{\partial \theta}}_{\text{Refraction (bending)}} = \underbrace{\sum_i S_i}_{\text{Production, Dissipation, Non-linearities}}$$

- S_{in} - Atmosphere-wave interaction
- S_{ds} - Dissipation
- S_{nl} - Non-linear wave interactions
- S_{tr} - Triad interactions
- S_{sc} - Wave scattering
- S_{bot} - Wave-bottom interactions
- S_{db} - Depth-limited breaking
- S_{ice} - Wave-ice interactions
- S_{ref} - Reflection

Mean Wave Parameters

- Significant Wave Height

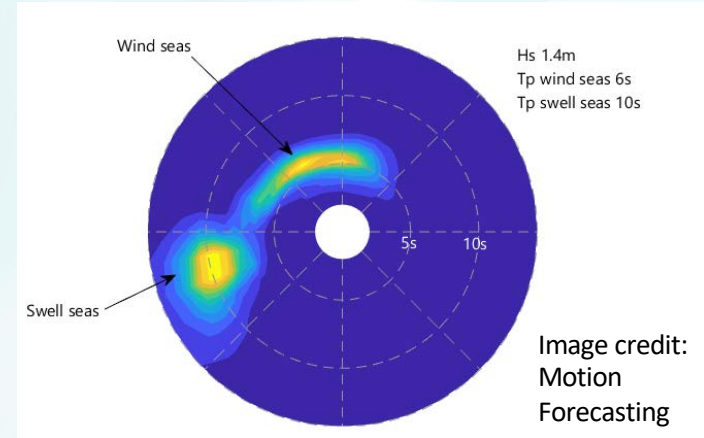
$$H_s = 4\sqrt{E}$$
$$E = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} F(\sigma, \theta) d\sigma d\theta$$

- Mean Wave Period

$$T_m = E^{-1} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \sigma F(\sigma, \theta) d\sigma d\theta$$

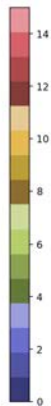
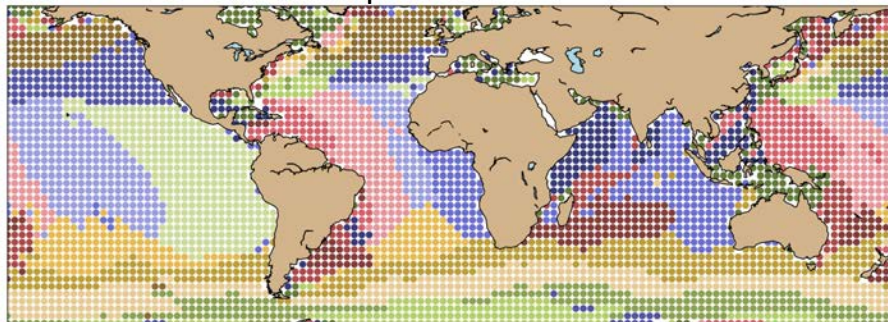
- Mean Wave Direction

$$\theta_m = \tan^{-1} \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \sin \theta F(\sigma, \theta) d\sigma d\theta}{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \cos \theta F(\sigma, \theta) d\sigma d\theta}$$

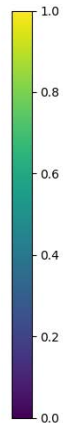
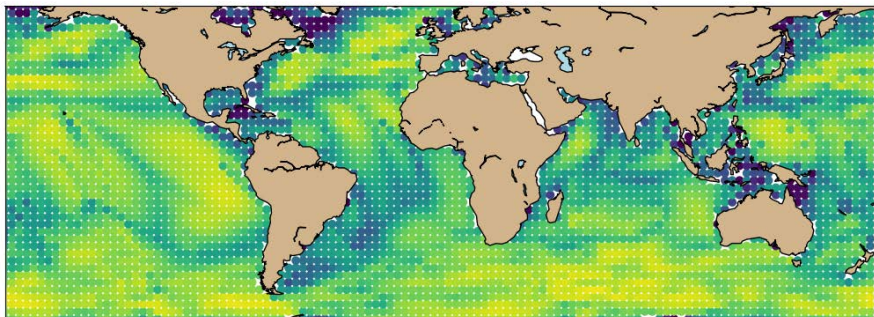


Global Wave Spectra ML Classification

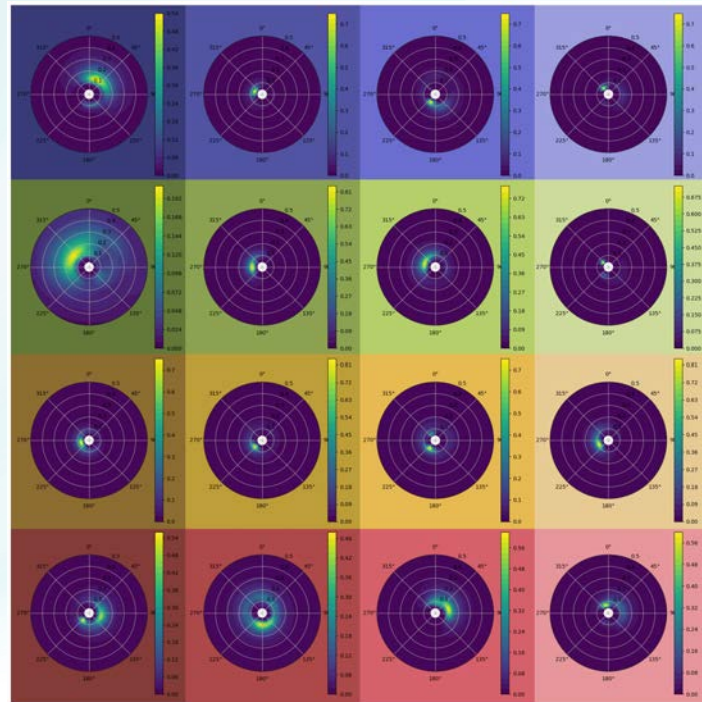
Wave spectrum clusters



Correlation Coefficient

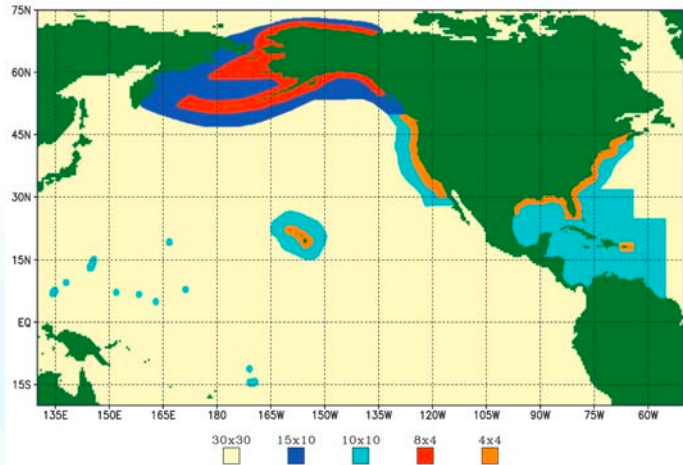


Representative cluster wave spectra



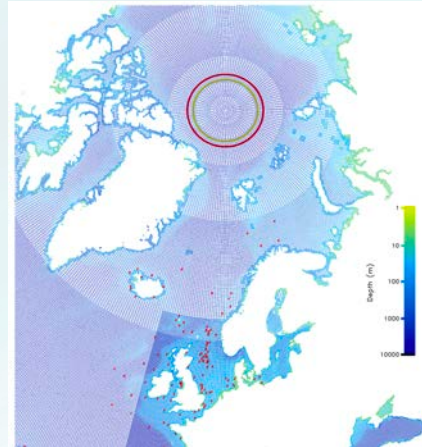
WaveWatchIII Mesh Configurations

Current operational WWIII nesting



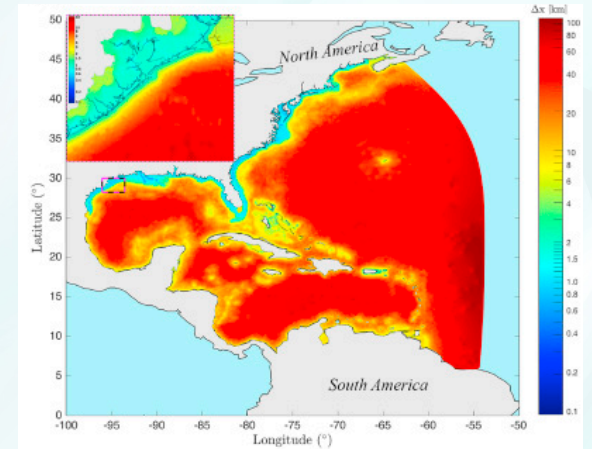
Chawla et al. (2013)

Spherical Multi
Cell WWIII grid



Li (2012)

Regional Triangular Mesh



Abdolali et al. (2020)

Integration of WaveWatchIII into E3SM

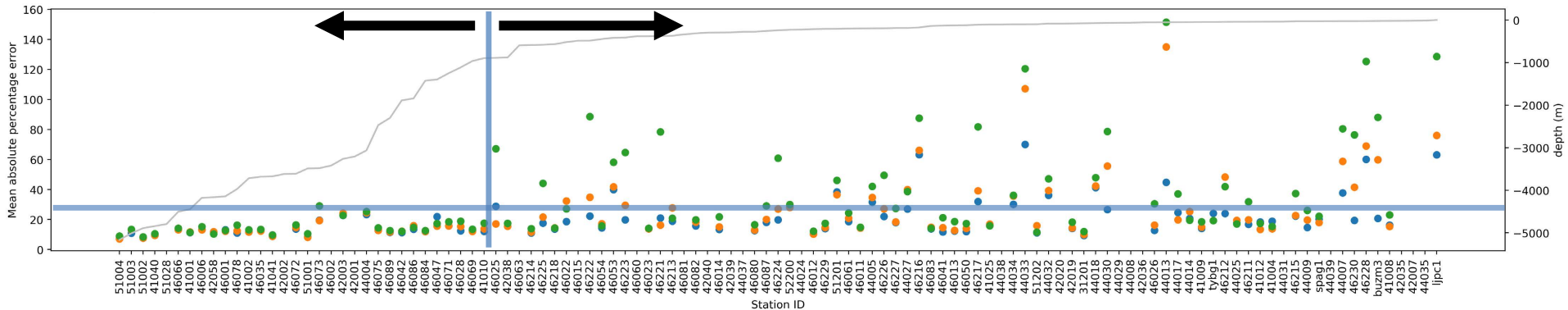
- WaveWatchIII is now available via GitHub:
<https://github.com/NOAA-EMC/WW3>
- Latest version 6.07 has been made a submodule in E3SM
- WaveWatchIII uses “switches” to define physics/formulation options. Source code must be pre-processed to generate compilable code.
- Several auxiliary programs are necessary for processing grids, initial conditions, and output

```
TYPE SRCP
REAL
! /ST1 REAL :: WMNMEANTAIL, SSTXFTTAIL
! /ST2 REAL :: SINC1, SDSC1
! /ST2 REAL :: ZWIND, FSWELL, SHSTAB, &
! /ST2 OFSTAB, CCNG, CCPS, FFNG, FFPS, &
! /ST2 CDSA0, CDSA1, CDSA2, SDSALN, &
! /ST2 CDSB0, CDSB1, CDSB2, CDSB3, FPIMIN, &
! /ST2 XFH, XF1, XF2
! /ST3 INTEGER :: SSDSISO, SSDSBRDF
! /ST3 REAL :: AALPHA, BBETA, ZZ0MAX, ZZ0RAT, ZZALP, &
! /ST3 SSINTHP, TTAUWSHELTER, SSWELLF(1:6), &
! /ST3 SSDSC1, SSDSC2, SSDSC3, SSDSBR, &
! /ST3 SSDSP, WMNMEANP, SSTXFTF, SSTXFTWN, &
! /ST3 FFXPM, FFXFM, &
! /ST3 SSDSC4, SSDSC5, SSDSC6, DDELTA1, &
! /ST3 DDELTA2, ZZWIND
!
! /ST4 INTEGER :: SSWELLFPAR, SSDSISO, SSDSBRDF
! /ST4 INTEGER, POINTER :: IKTAB(:, :), SATINDICES(:, :)
! /ST4 REAL, POINTER :: DCKI(:, :), SATWEIGHTS(:, :), CUMULW(:, :), QBI(:, :)
! /ST4 REAL :: AALPHA, BBETA, ZZ0MAX, ZZ0RAT, ZZALP, &
! /ST4 SSINTHP, TTAUWSHELTER, SSWELLF(1:7), &
! /ST4 SSDSC(1:11), SSDSBR, &
! /ST4 SSDSP, WMNMEANP, SSTXFTF, SSTXFTWN, &
! /ST4 FFXPM, FFXFM, FFXFA, FFXFI, FFXFD, &
! /ST4 SSDSBRF1, SSDSBRF2, SSDSBINT, SSDSBCK, &
! /ST4 SSDSHCK, SSDSABK, SSDSPBK, SSINBR
! /ST4 REAL :: ZZWIND
! /ST4 REAL :: SSDSC05, SSDSDTH, SSDSBR2, SSDSBM(0:4)
!
! /ST6 REAL :: SIN6A0, SDS6A1, SDS6A2, SWL6B1, &
! /ST6 SIN6W5, SIN6FC
! /ST6 INTEGER :: SDS6P1, SDS6P2
! /ST6 LOGICAL :: SDS6ET, SWL6S6, SWL6CSTB1
!
! /STX REAL :: DUMMY
END TYPE SRCP
```


Importance of Regional Refinement

Deeper (open ocean):
Accurate with
lower resolution

Shallower (coastal):
Requires higher resolution



- Structured lon-lat meshes
- June-August 2005 CFSR winds
- Comparison with NDBC buoys

Global Unstructured WaveWatchIII Meshes

Quasi-uniform 50 km



Regionally Refined Delaware Bay
240km – 4km

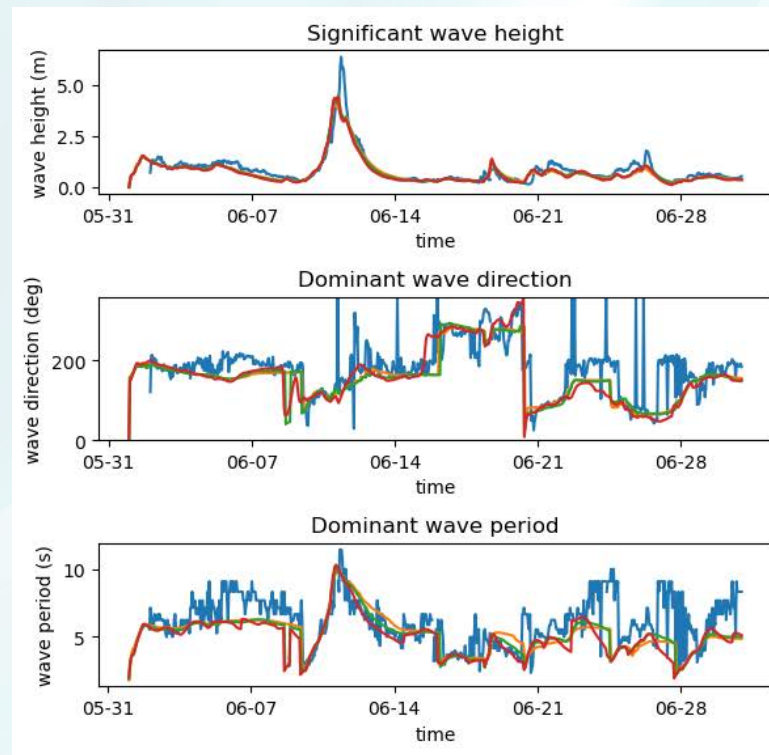


Meshes generated with OceanMesh2D software:
<https://github.com/CHLNDDEV/OceanMesh2D>

Global Unstructured Mesh Validation



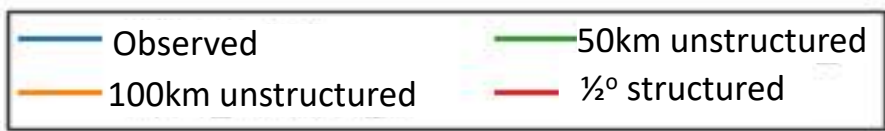
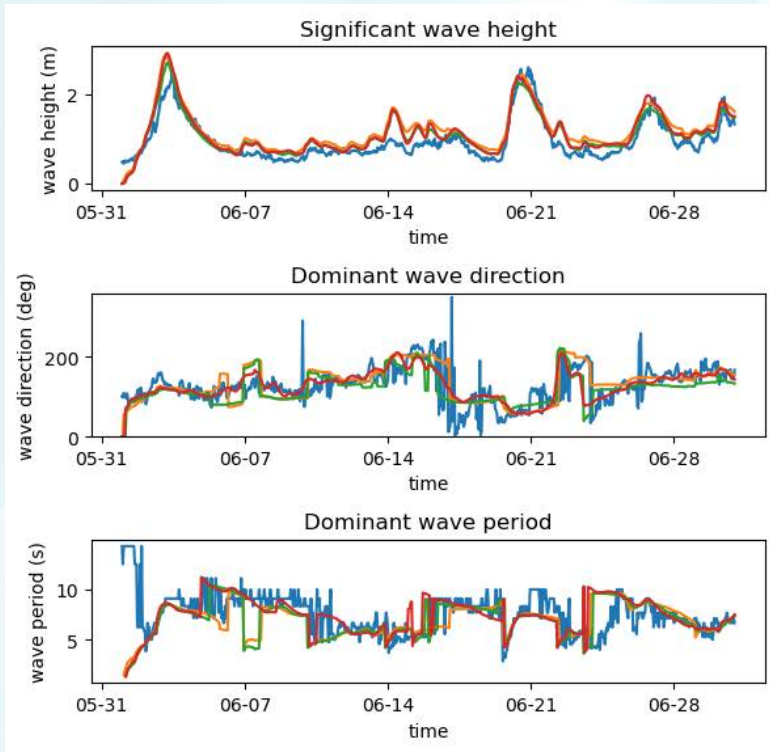
- June-August 2005
- CFSR winds (1/2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



Global Unstructured Mesh Validation



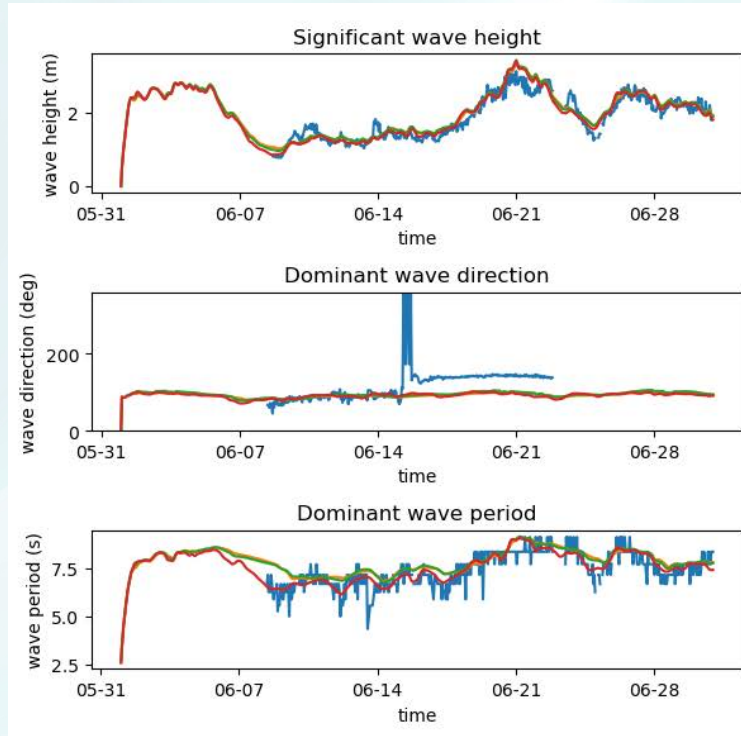
- June-August 2005
- CFSR winds (1/2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



Global Unstructured Mesh Validation



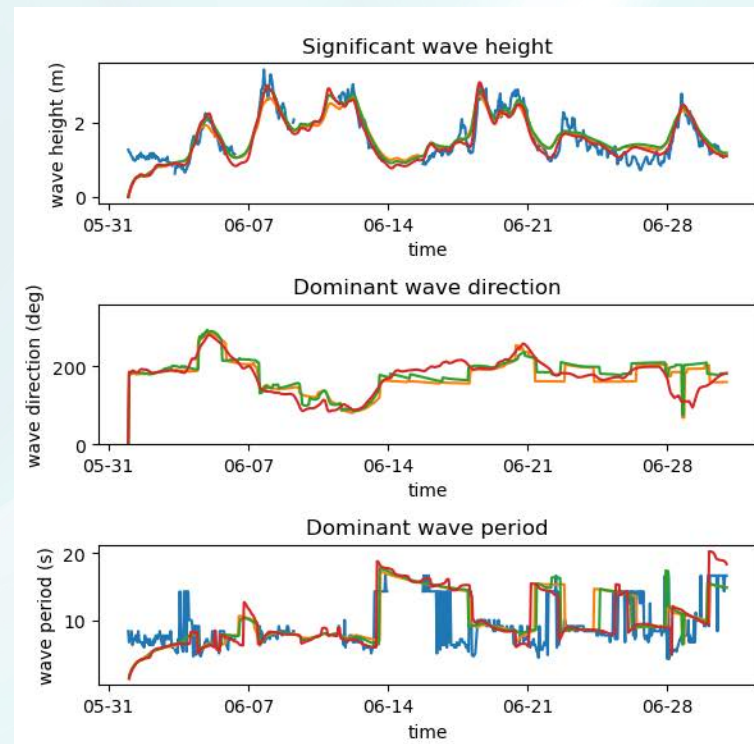
- June-August 2005
- CFSR winds (1/2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



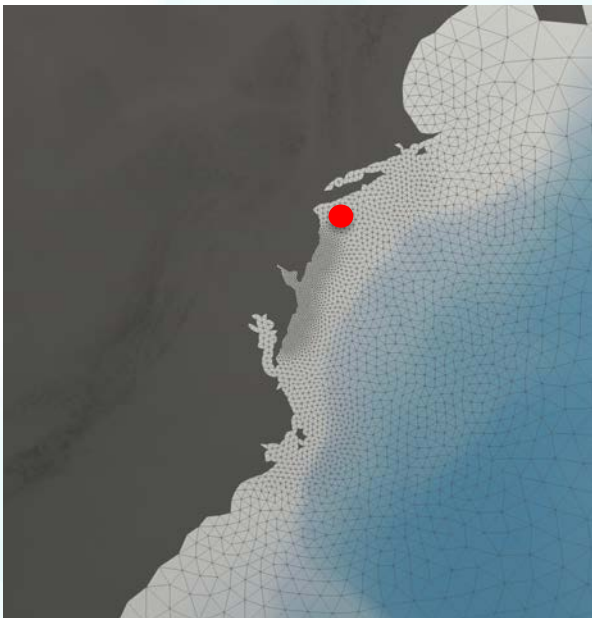
Global Unstructured Mesh Validation



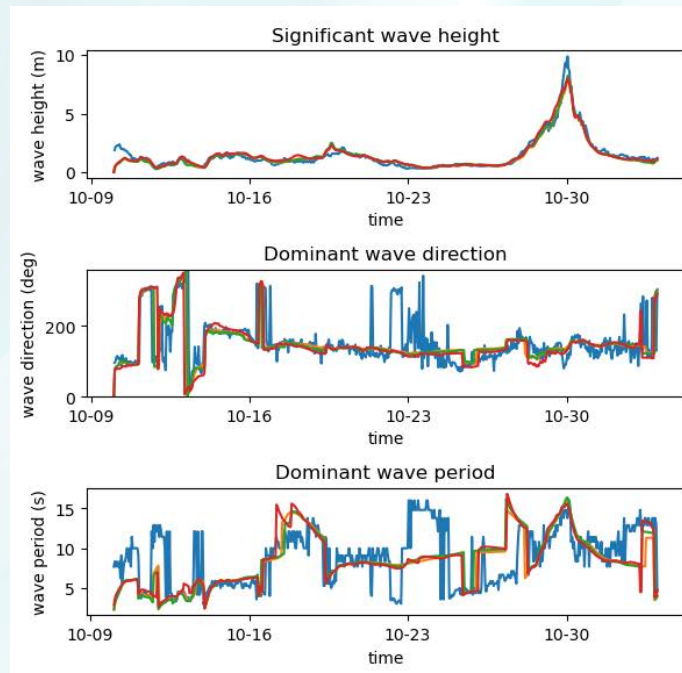
- June-August 2005
- CFSR winds (1/2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



Global Regionally Refined Mesh Validation

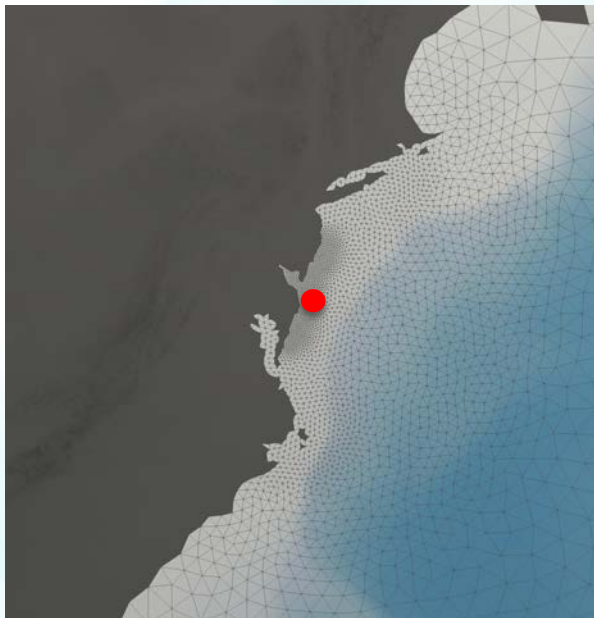


4km unstructured
14x faster than
1/2° structured

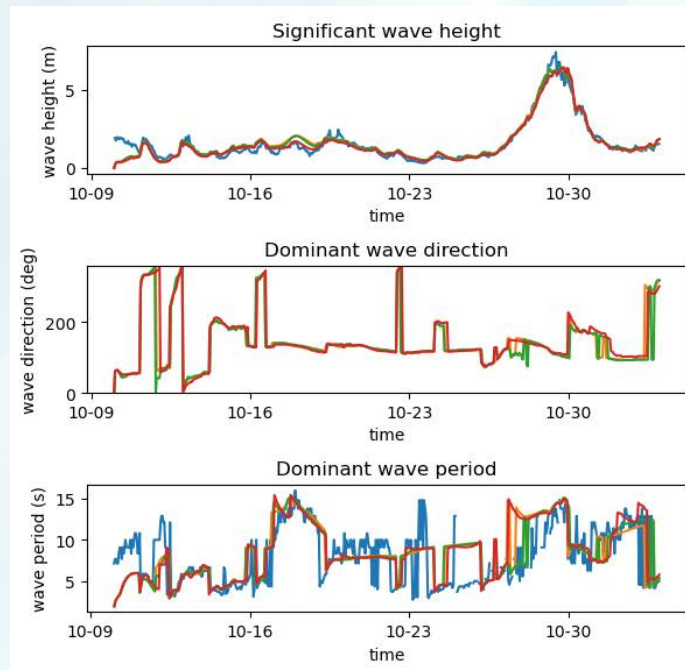


- Hurricane Sandy 2012
- CFSv2 winds (0.2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data

Global Regionally Refined Mesh Validation



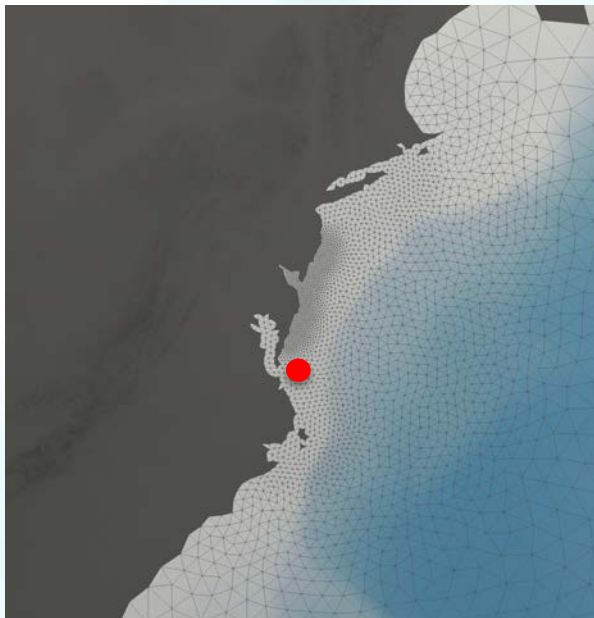
4km unstructured
14x faster than
1/2° structured



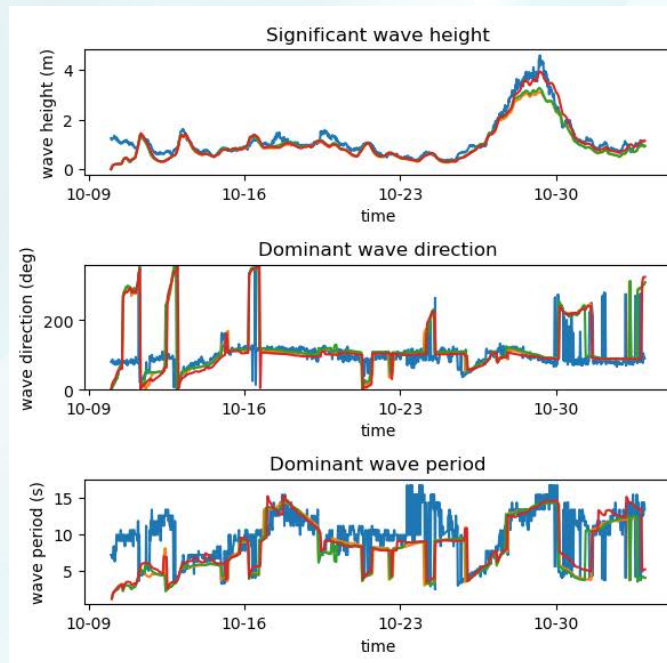
- Hurricane Sandy 2012
- CFSv2 winds (0.2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



Global Regionally Refined Mesh Validation



4km unstructured
14x faster than
1/2° structured



- Hurricane Sandy 2012
- CFSv2 winds (0.2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



WaveWatchIII Coupler Mapping

- WaveWatchIII already uses SCRIP internally for mapping nested grids
- Repurposed for generating mapping files for E3SM

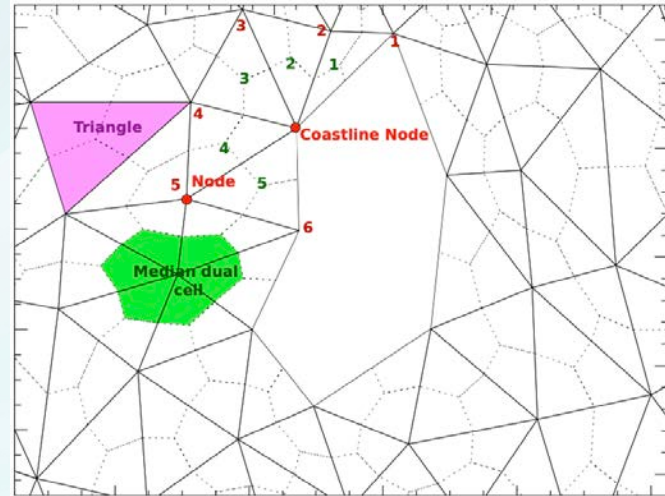
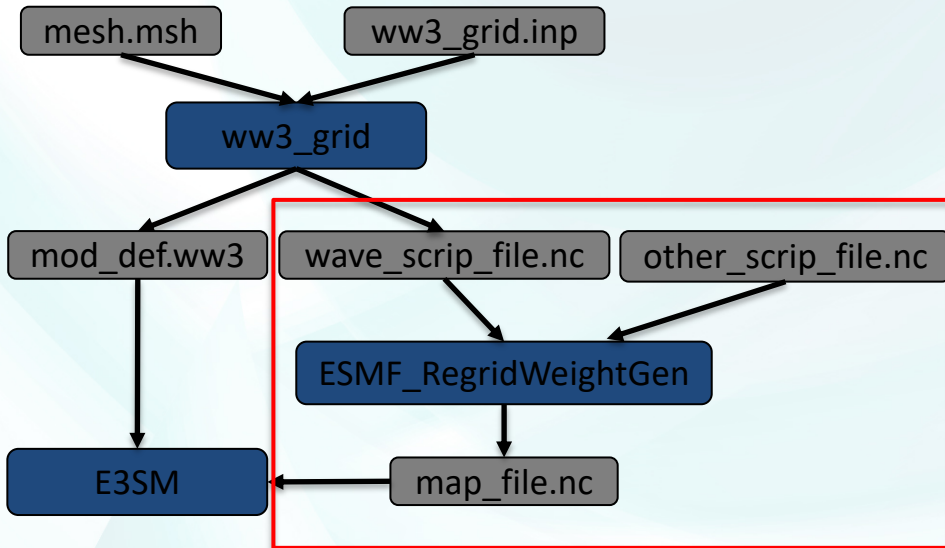
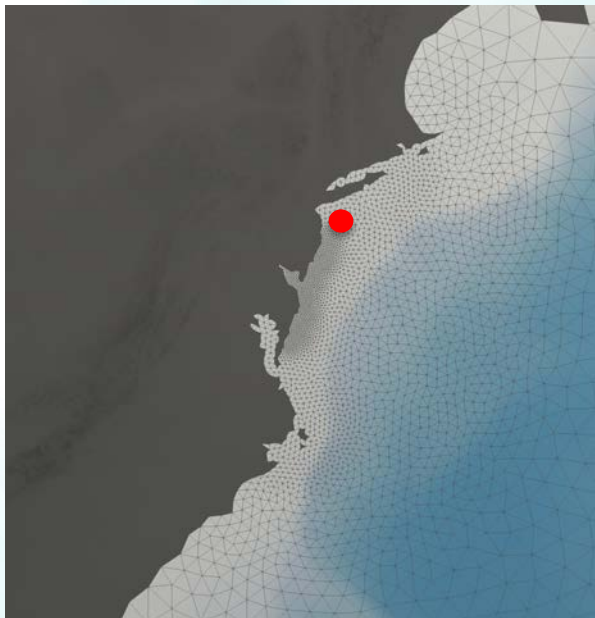
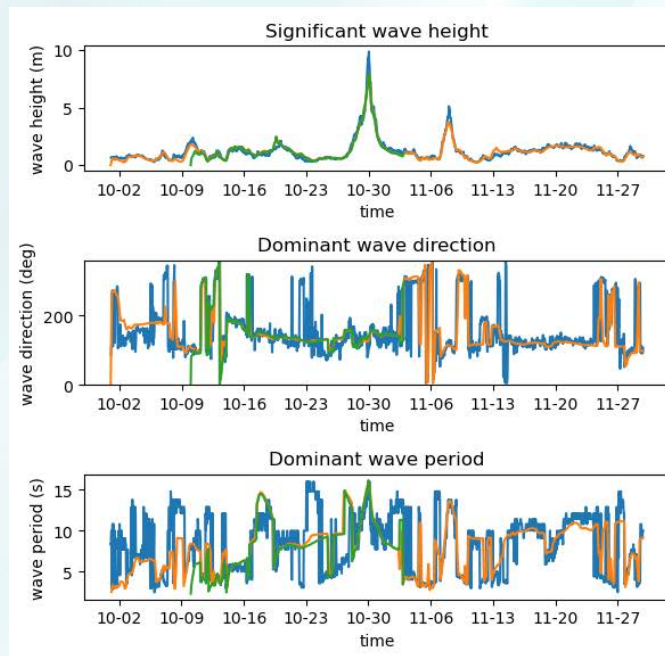


Image Source: WaveWatchIII User's Manual

Data Atmosphere + Unstructured Waves Compset

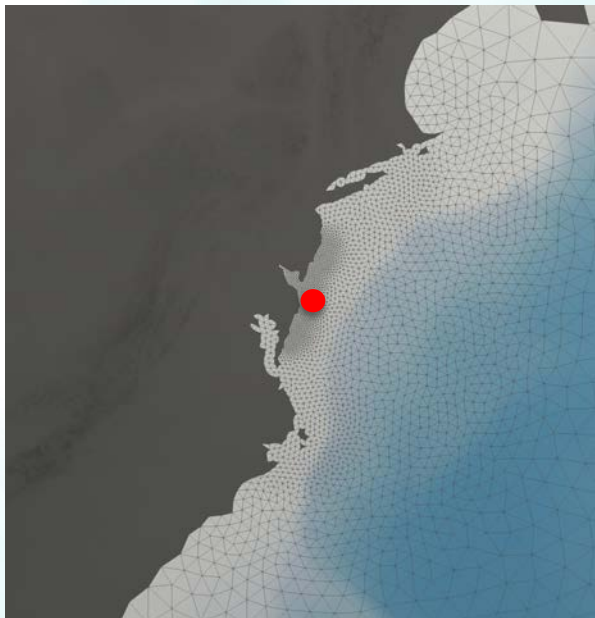


- Hurricane Sandy 2012
- CFSv2 winds (0.2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data

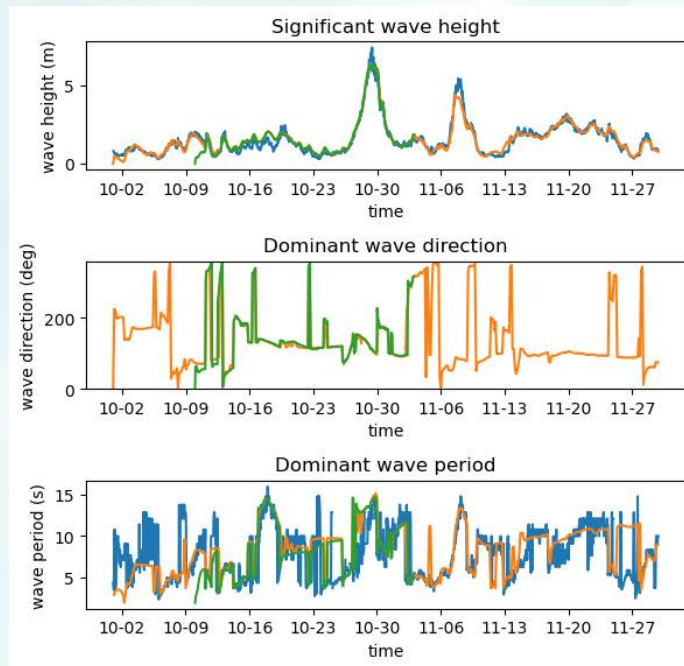


— Observed — WWIII Standalone
— E3SM: datm+WWIII

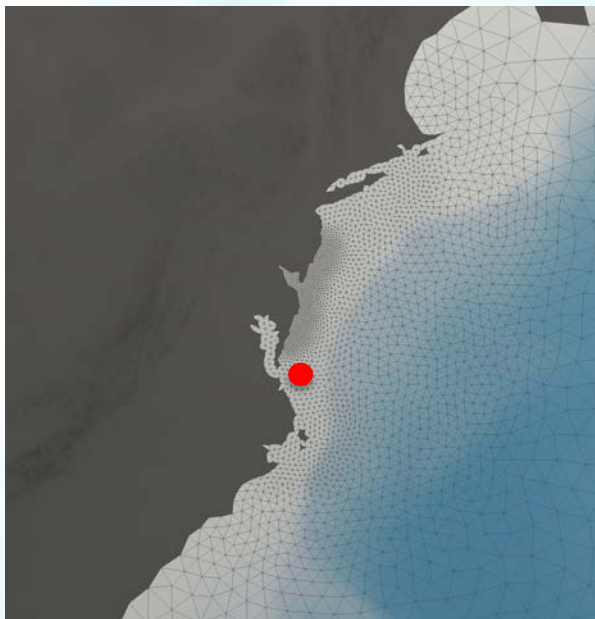
Data Atmosphere + Unstructured Waves Compset



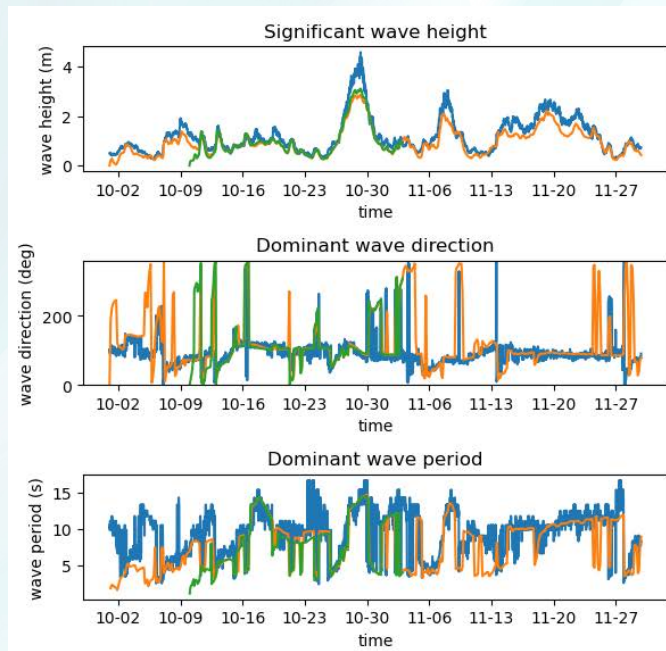
- Hurricane Sandy 2012
- CFSv2 winds (0.2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



Data Atmosphere + Unstructured Waves Compset



- Hurricane Sandy 2012
- CFSv2 winds (0.2 degree resolution)
- Comparison with NDBC buoy data



Summary

- Waves are an important interfacial process in the climate system
- High latitude wave heights are increasing
- E3SM will have the first coupled, global unstructured WaveWatchIII configuration
- Our initial validation results have shown promise in balancing accuracy and cost

Next Steps

- Performance evaluation of global unstructured configuration
- One-way coupling from ocean and sea-ice to waves (verification)
- Two-way coupling between waves, ocean, and sea ice (G case+waves)
- Collaborate with InterFACE project on wave/ice couplings and simulations