

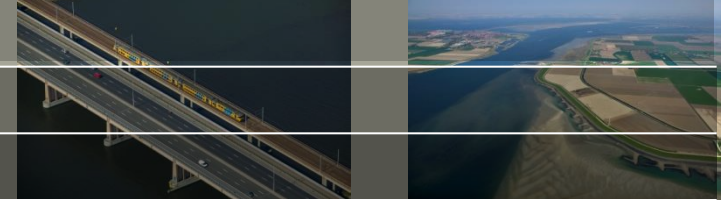


October 26 2016

# GLOSSIS

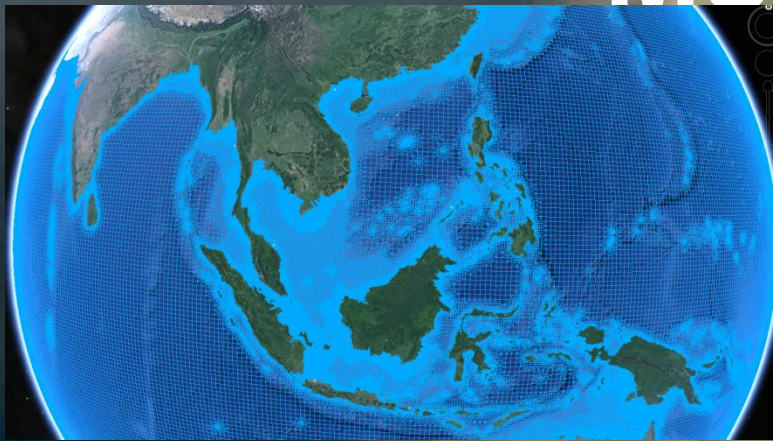
# Outline

- A Global Tide and Surge Model (GTSM)
- Real-time environment in FEWS
- Archive
- Web-viewer
- Example – Hurricane Matthew
- Satellite observations





# A Global Tide and Surge Model



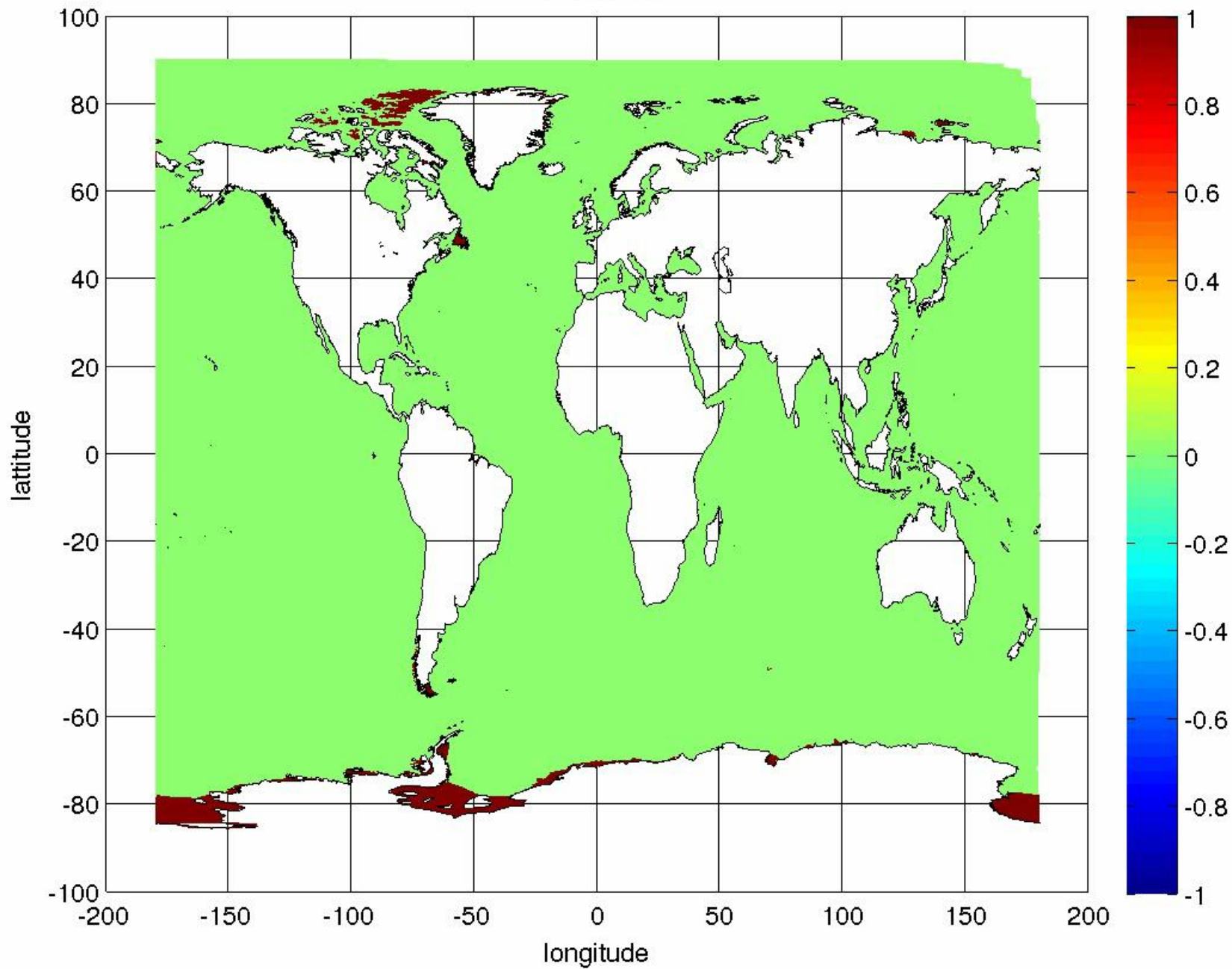
# Grid in Dflow-FM

Unstructured approach - with grid refinement in shallow areas



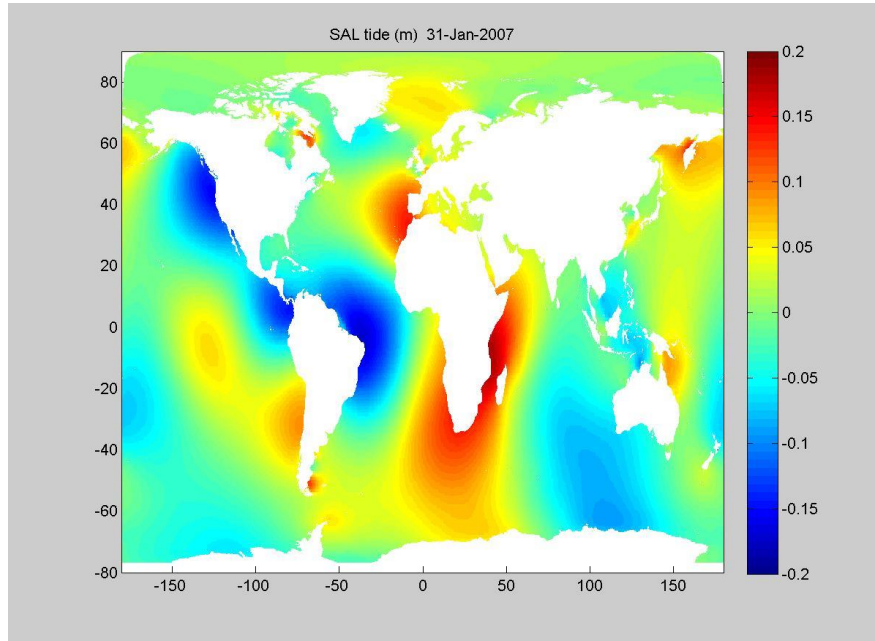
This Dflow-FM grid uses triangles and rectangles for local grid refinement. Resolution is based on Courant number.

21-Dec-2006

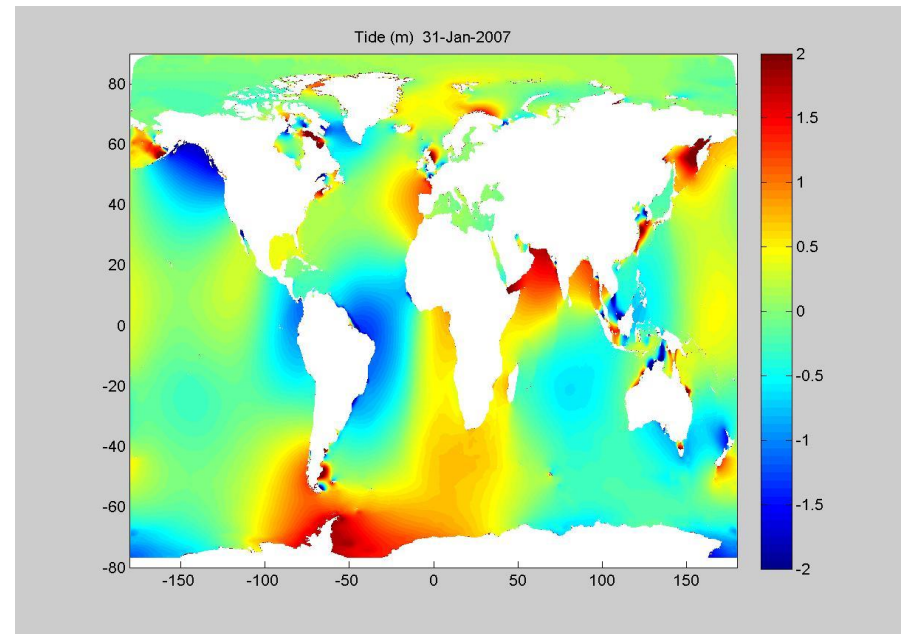


# SAL results – SAL tide spatial distribution

SAL tide

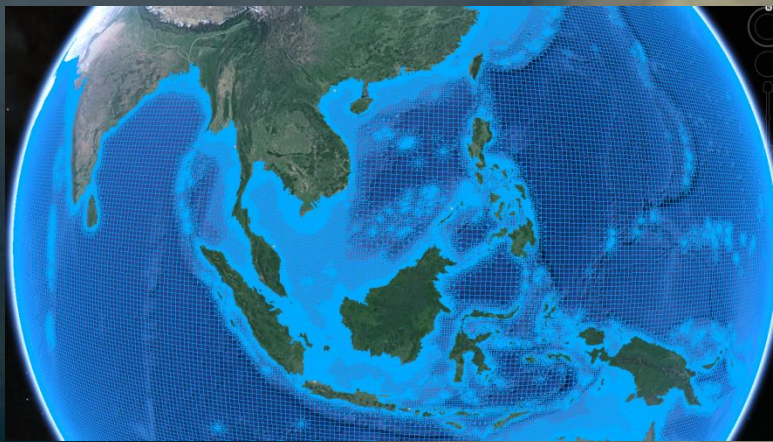


Tide



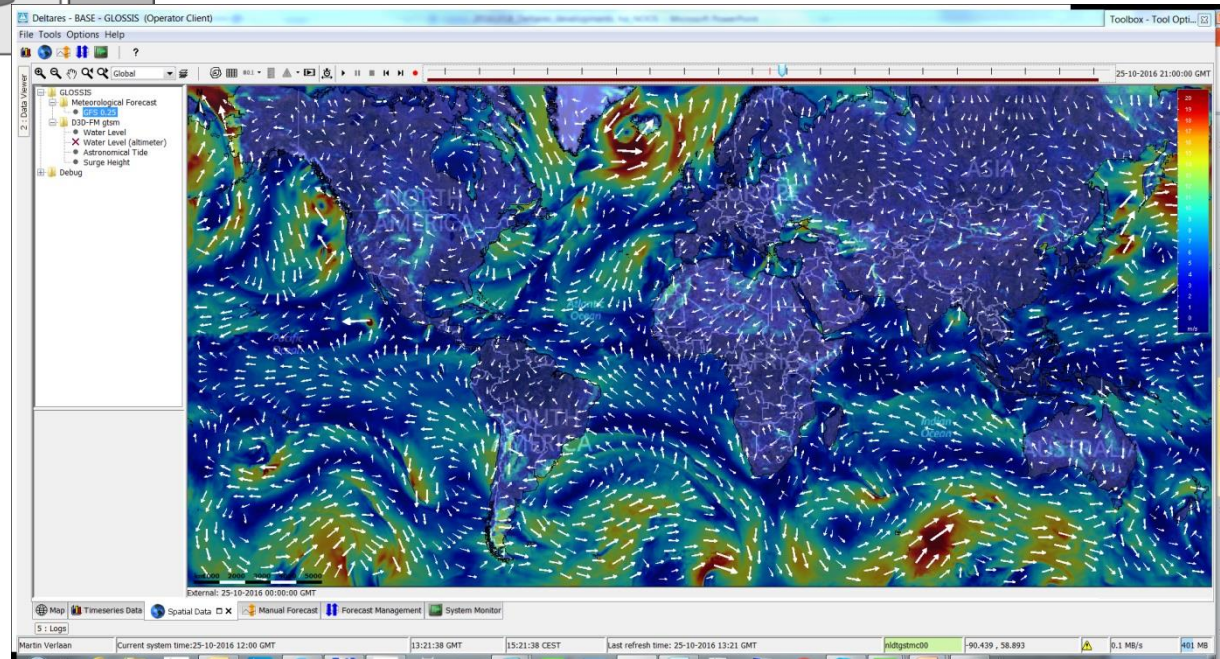
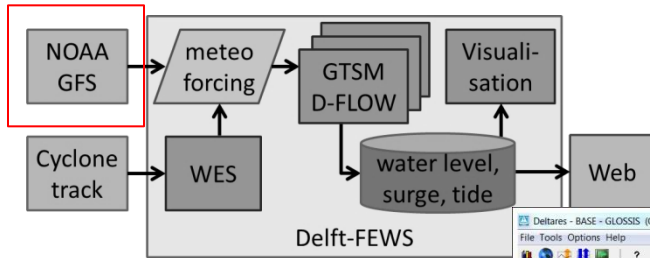
10% approximation too simplistic

# Real-time sea level



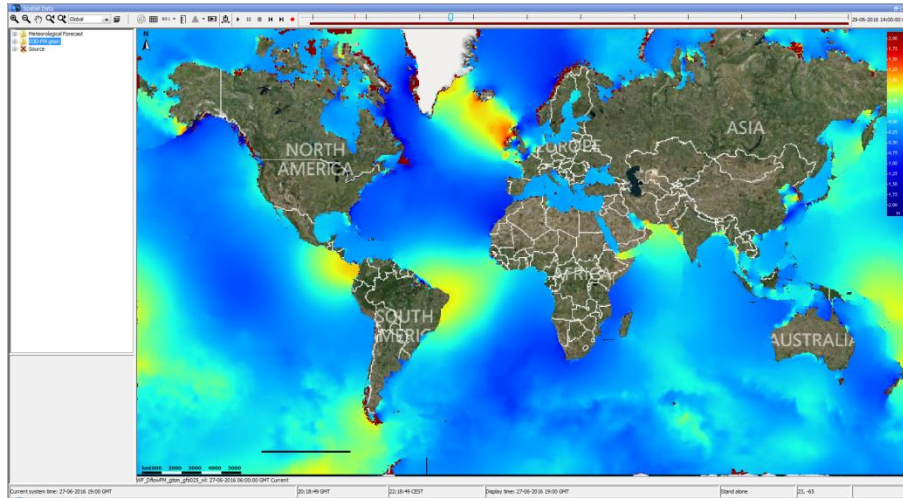
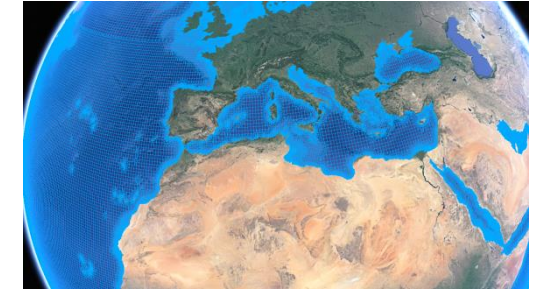
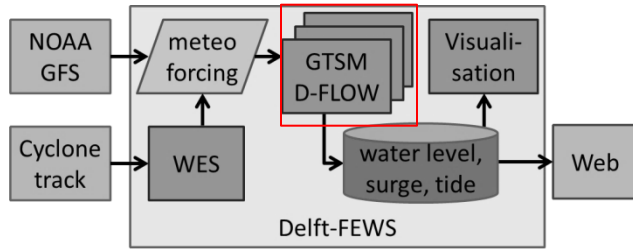
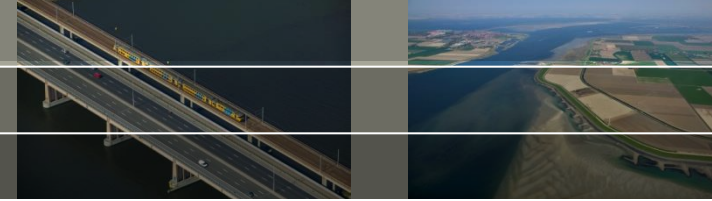


# GLOSSIS – meteo forcing

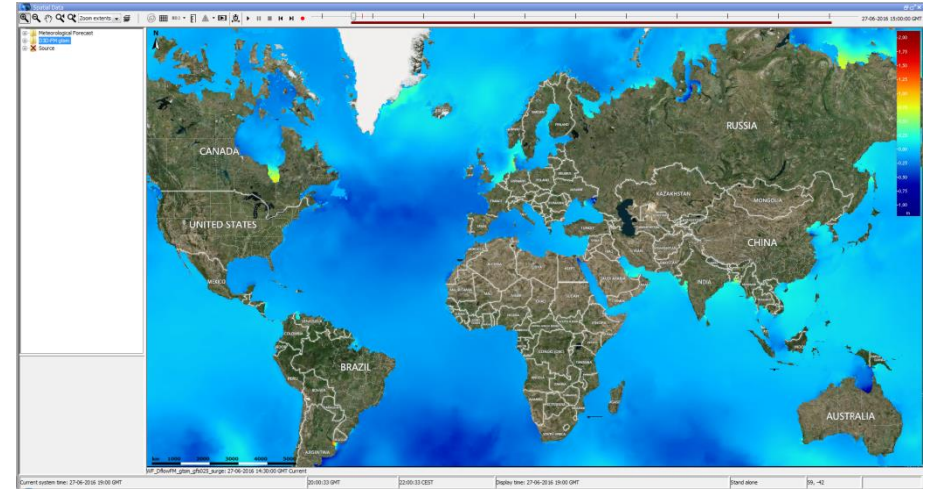


- Default meteorological forcing comes from NOAA GFS (1/4° resolution, 3 hrs timestep, 10 day forecast)
- System will also be setup to use ECMWF forecasts
- NWP models generally do well in capturing large extra-tropical storms

# GLOSSIS – GTSM



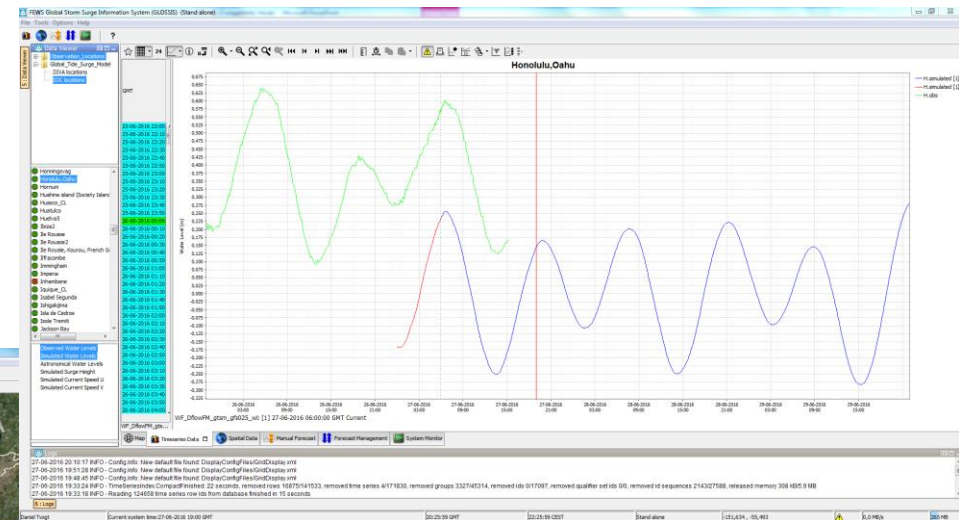
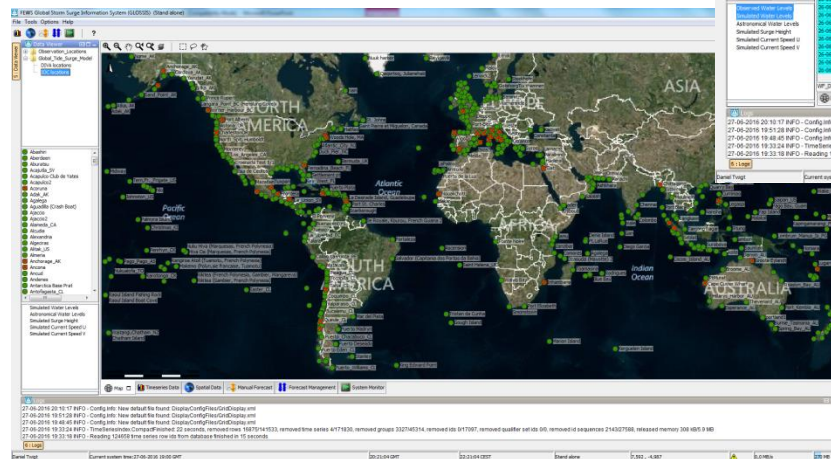
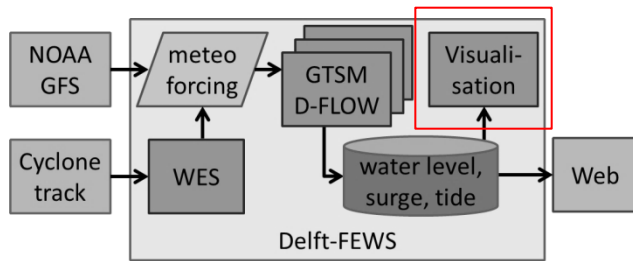
Tide



Surge

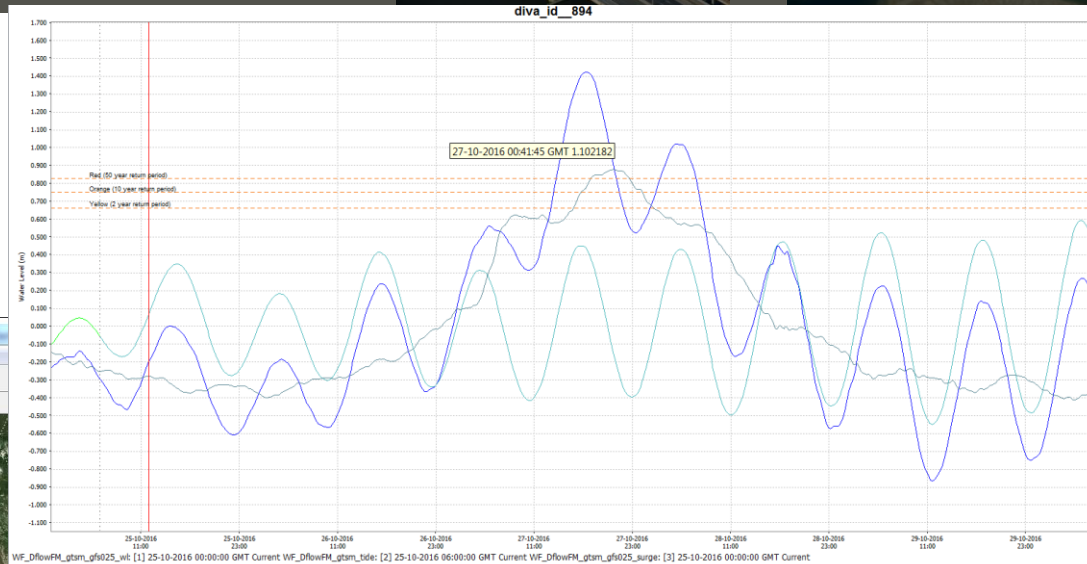
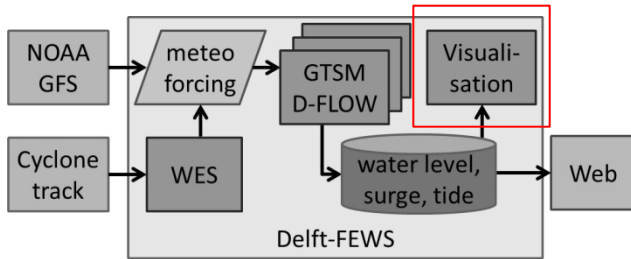
$$\text{Surge} = (\text{tide} + \text{surge})_{\text{gtsm}} - \text{tide}_{\text{gtsm}}$$

# GLOSSIS – validation against in-situ data



- On-the-fly validation against in-situ data from IOC Sea Level Station Monitoring Facility (675 locations total)
- Available real-time at high resolution (10 minutes)
- Data requires further cleaning and referencing

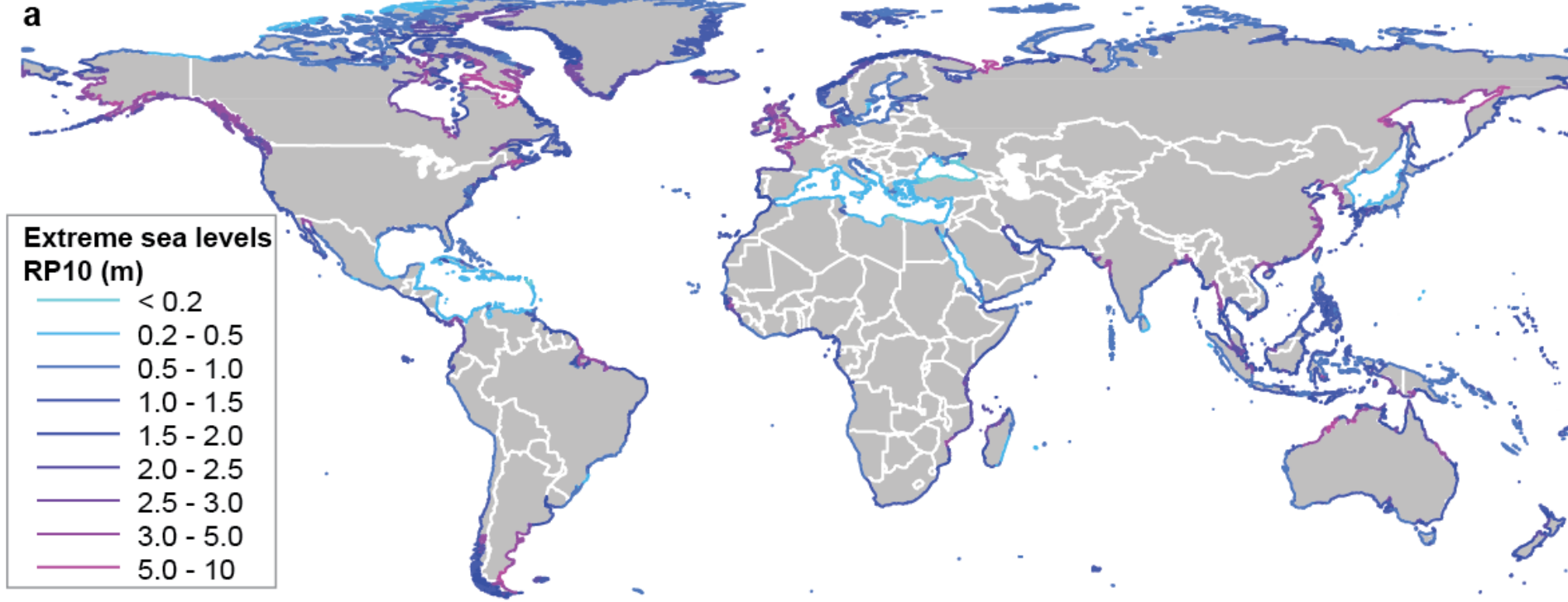
# Warning thresholds



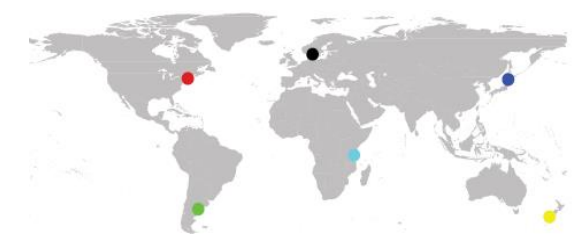
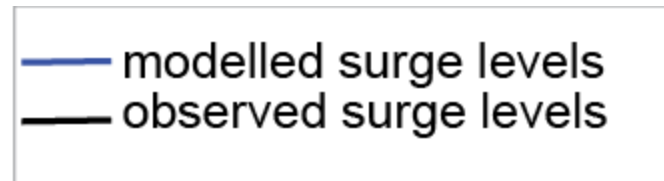
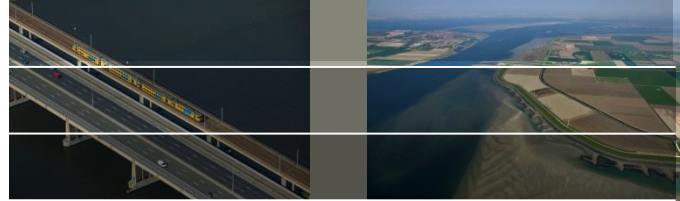
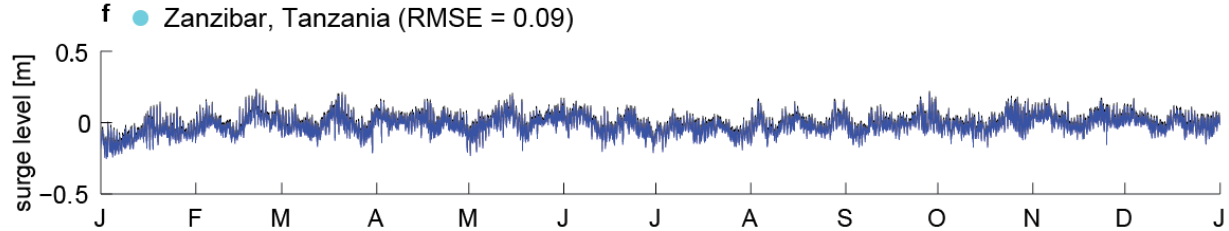
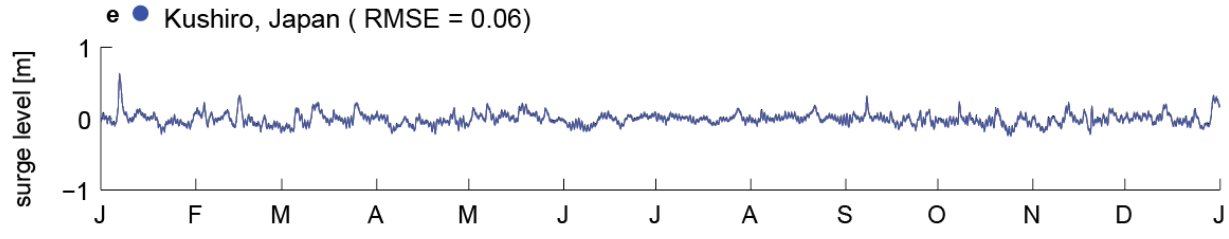
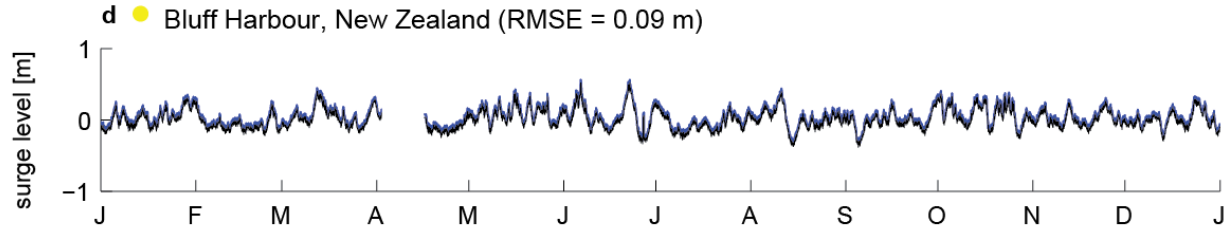
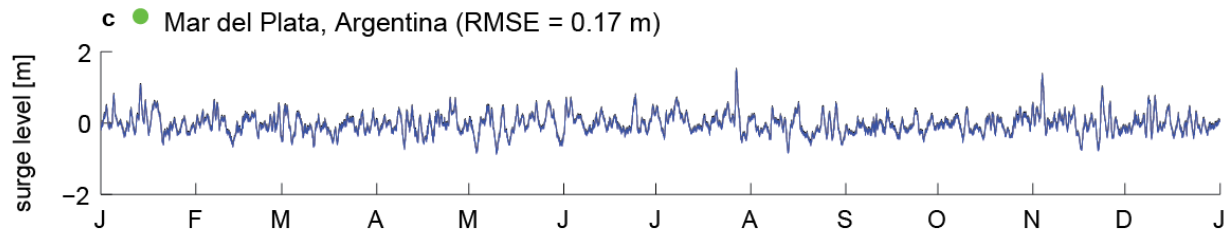
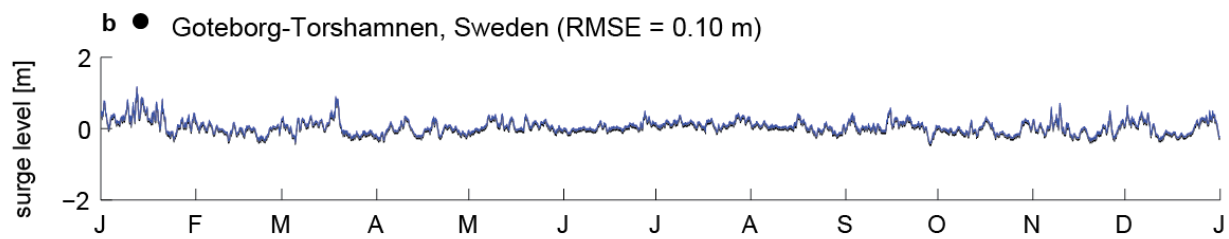
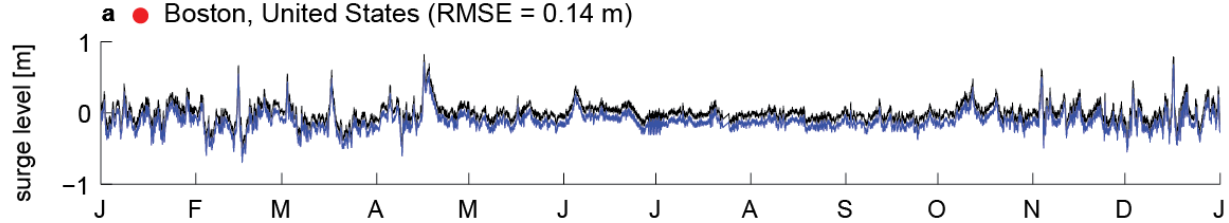
The screenshot shows the 'Deltares - BASE - GLOSSIS (Operator Client)' interface. The main window displays a map of South America with numerous 'diva' locations marked by colored dots. A legend on the left lists 'Simulated Water Levels' and 'Alert Level'. The bottom status bar shows system information: 'Martin Verlaan', 'Current system time: 25-10-2016 12:00 GMT', '13:33:22 GMT', '15:33:22 CEST', 'Last refresh time: 25-10-2016 13:33 GMT', 'nlitgstm00', '-51.302, -16.532', '0.1 MB/s', and '479 MB'.

# Highwater exceedance estimates

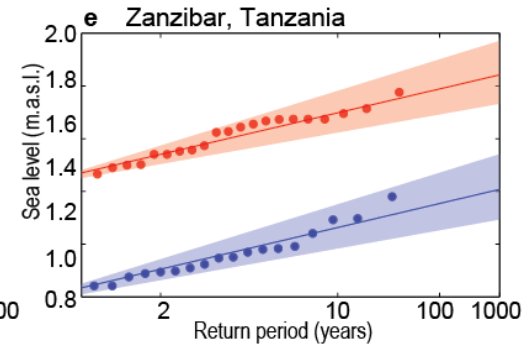
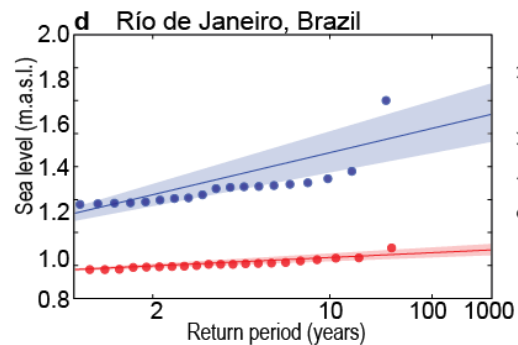
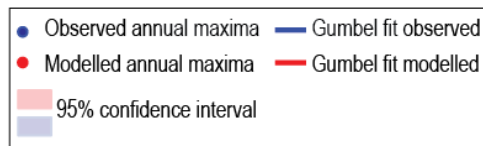
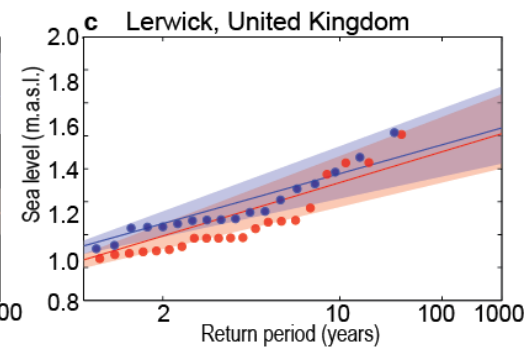
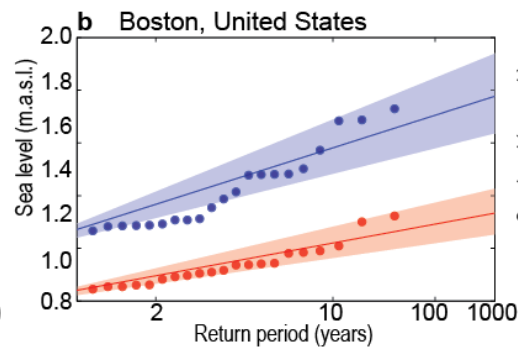
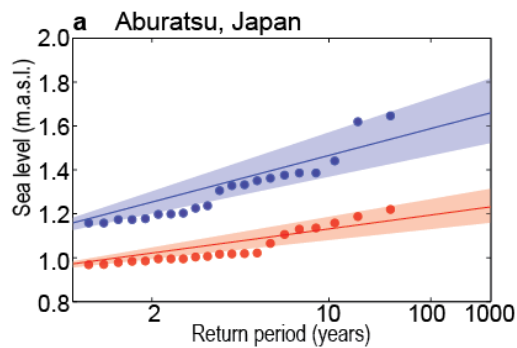
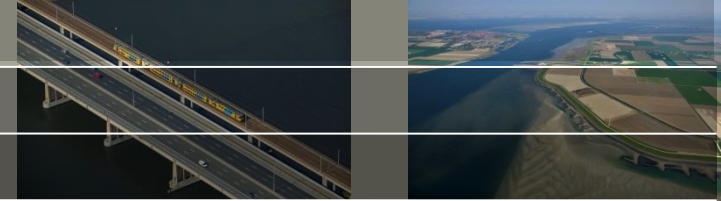
Reanalysis with ERA-interim meteo-forcing (1979-present)



Cooperation:  
Sanne Muis



# Validation of return periods

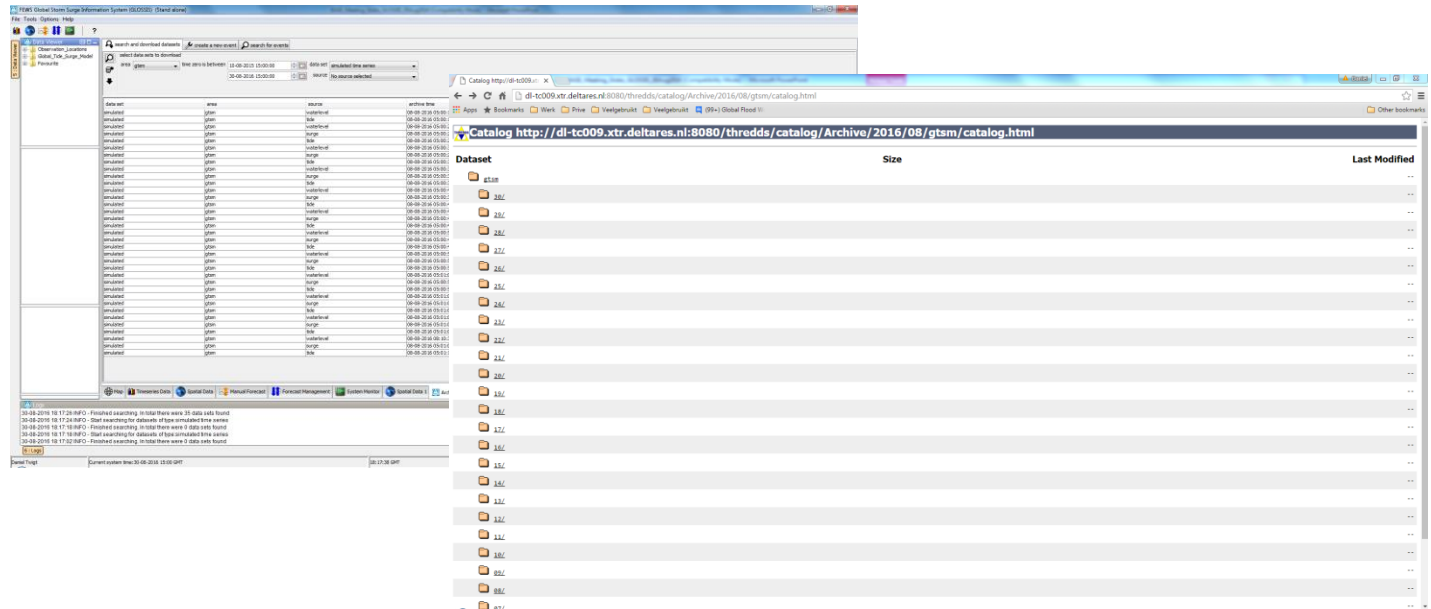
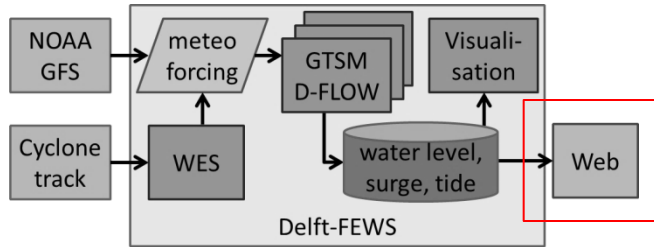


An aerial photograph of a coastal region. On the left, a large body of water (likely a bay or estuary) meets a town with numerous buildings. To the right, a large area of agricultural land is visible, divided into various colored plots (green, brown, tan). A prominent green dike or embankment runs along the water's edge, with a road and some structures on top. The foreground shows a wide, sandy or silty area, possibly a beach or a large-scale construction site. The sky is clear and blue.

# Archive and Webviewer



# Archiving

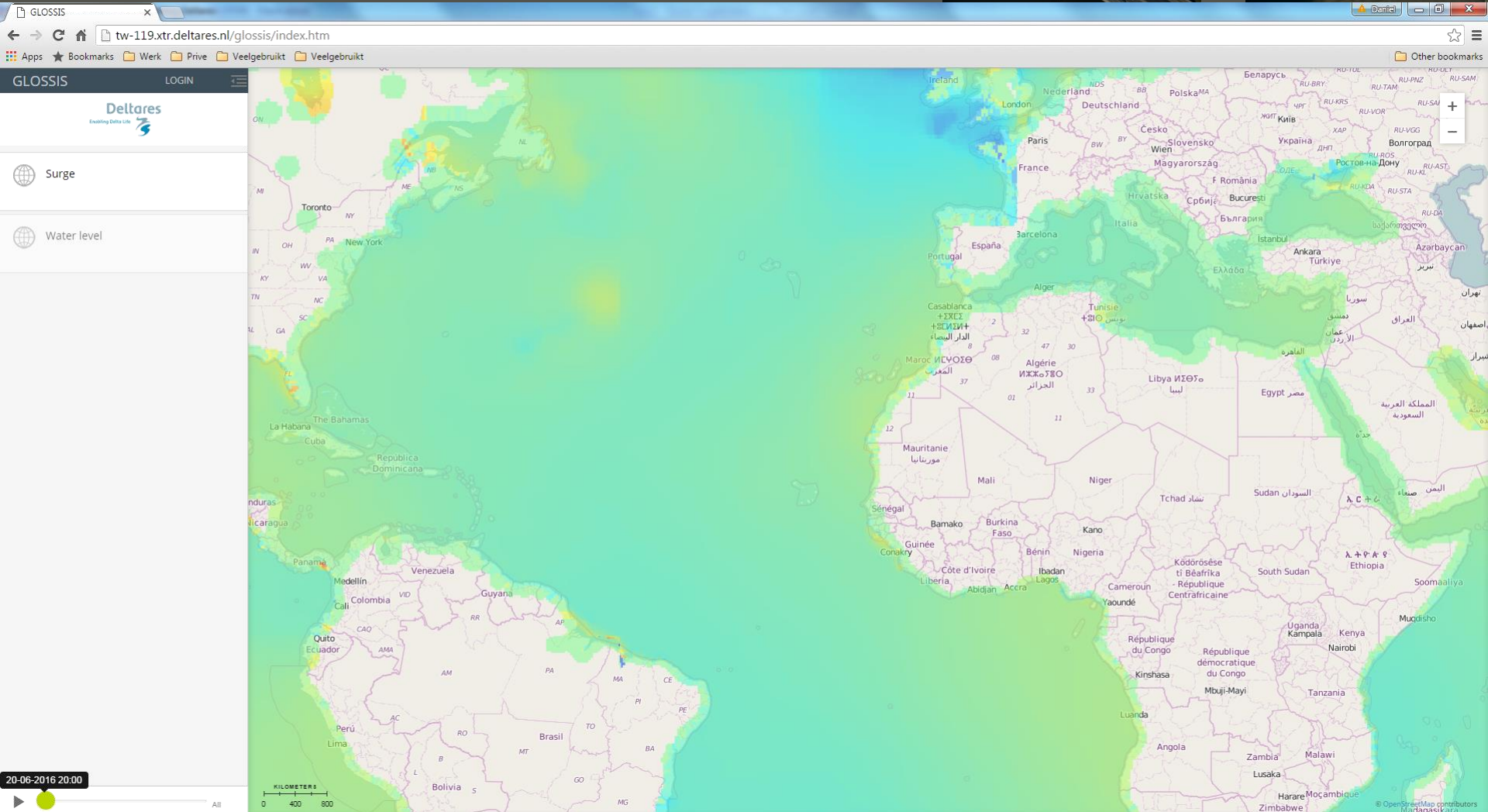


- Archiving of results in Deltares Open Archive
- Seamless integration with GLOSSIS client

# GLOSSIS Web viewer

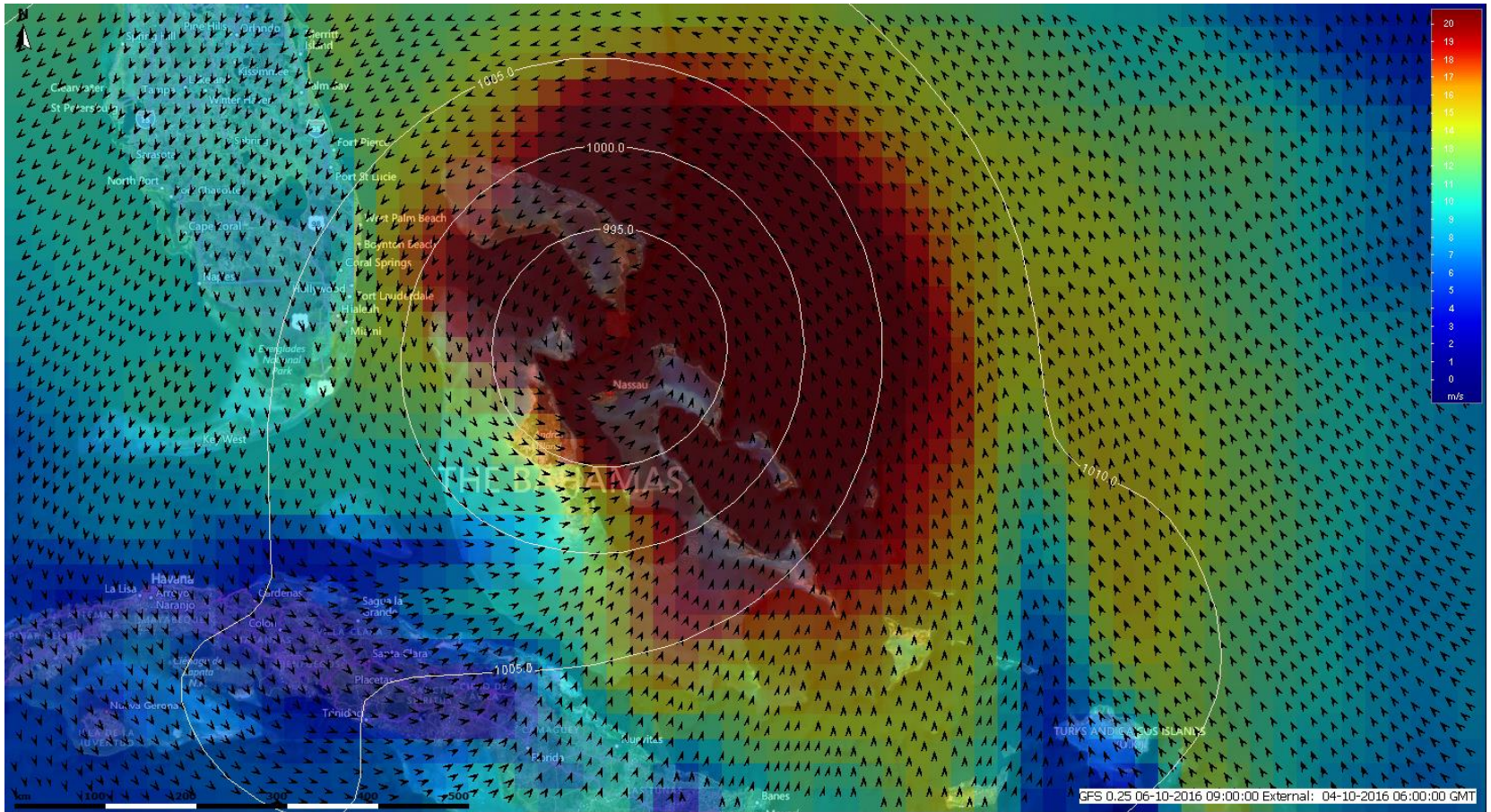
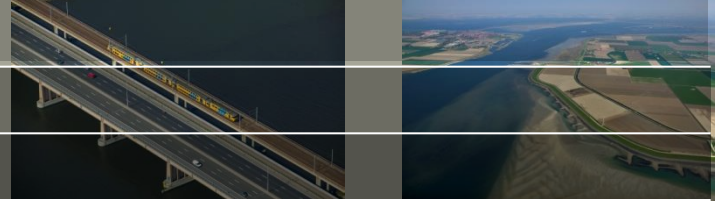
The screenshot displays the GLOSSIS Web viewer interface. At the top, a browser window shows the URL `tw-119.xtr.deltares.nl/glossis/index.htm`. The interface includes a sidebar with the Deltares logo and navigation options for 'Surge' and 'Water level'. The main area features a world map with a grid overlay. A pop-up window titled 'GLOSSIS Webviewer' is centered on the map, containing the text 'Webviewer for GLOSSIS. Add more text...' and a satellite image of the Earth. The pop-up window has 'READ MORE' and 'CLOSE' buttons. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances up to 2000 kilometers. The browser's address bar and navigation icons are visible at the top.

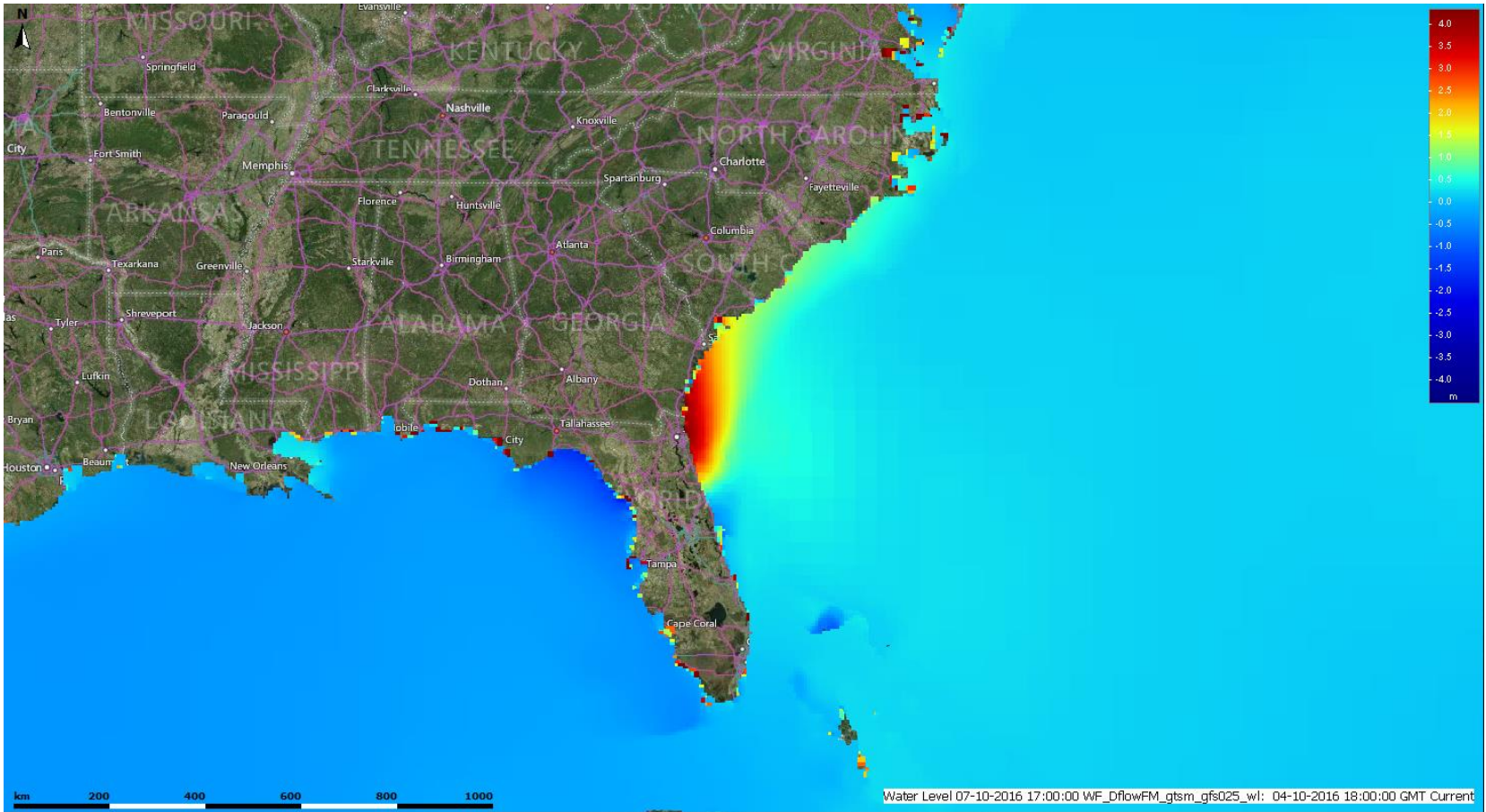
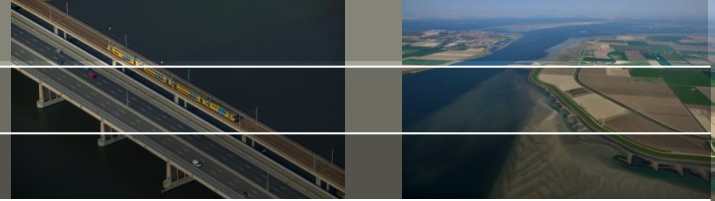
# GLOSSIS Web viewer

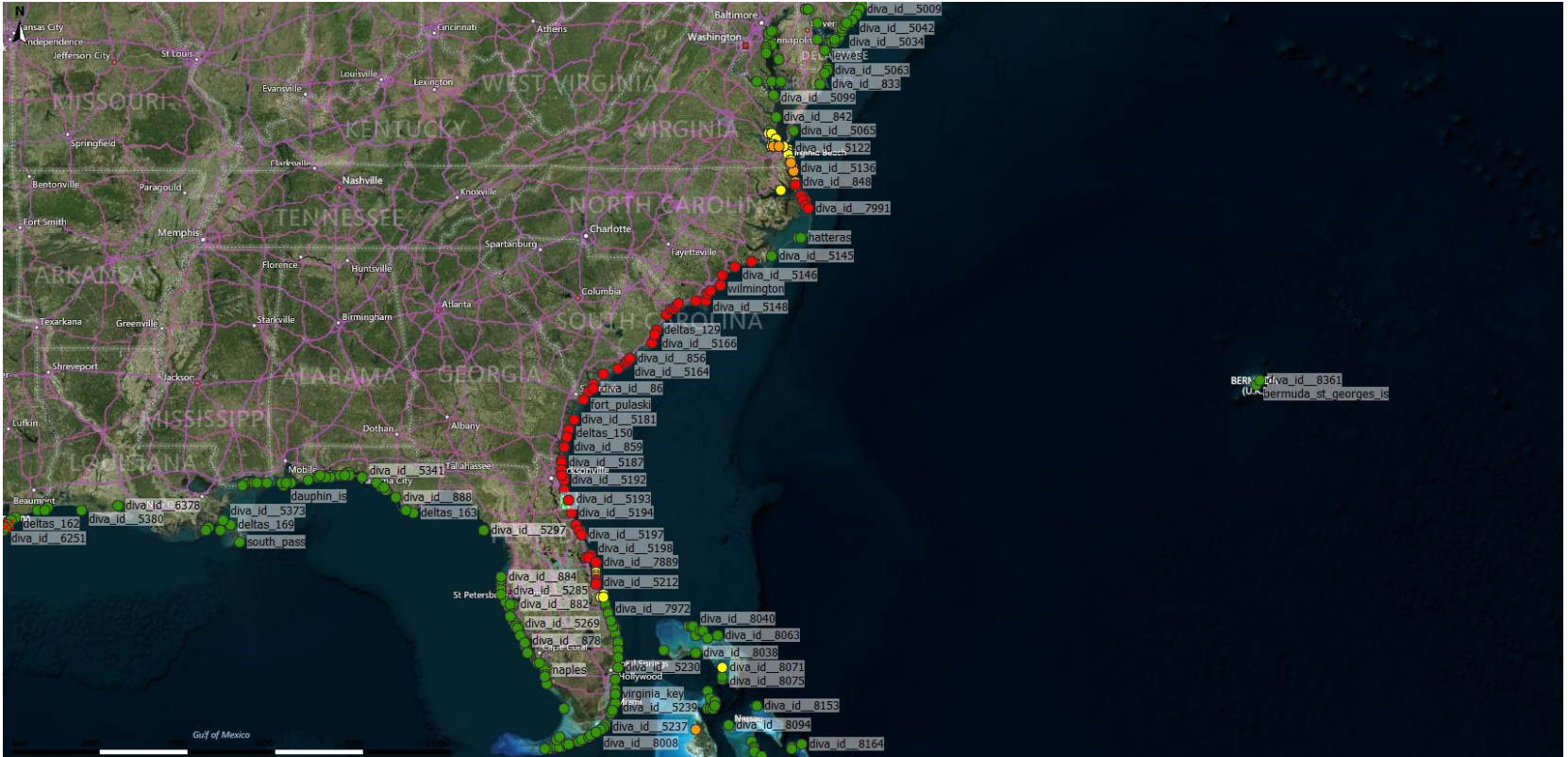
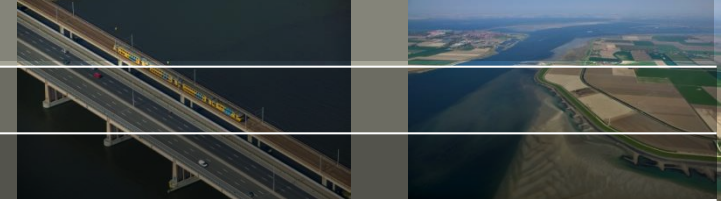




# Hurricane Matthew





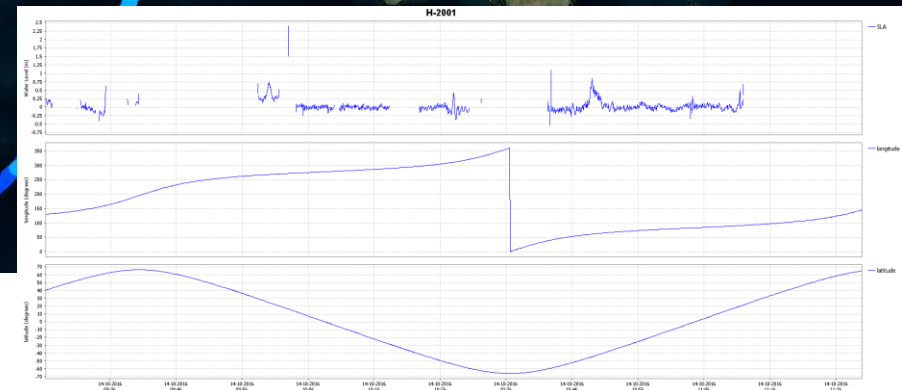
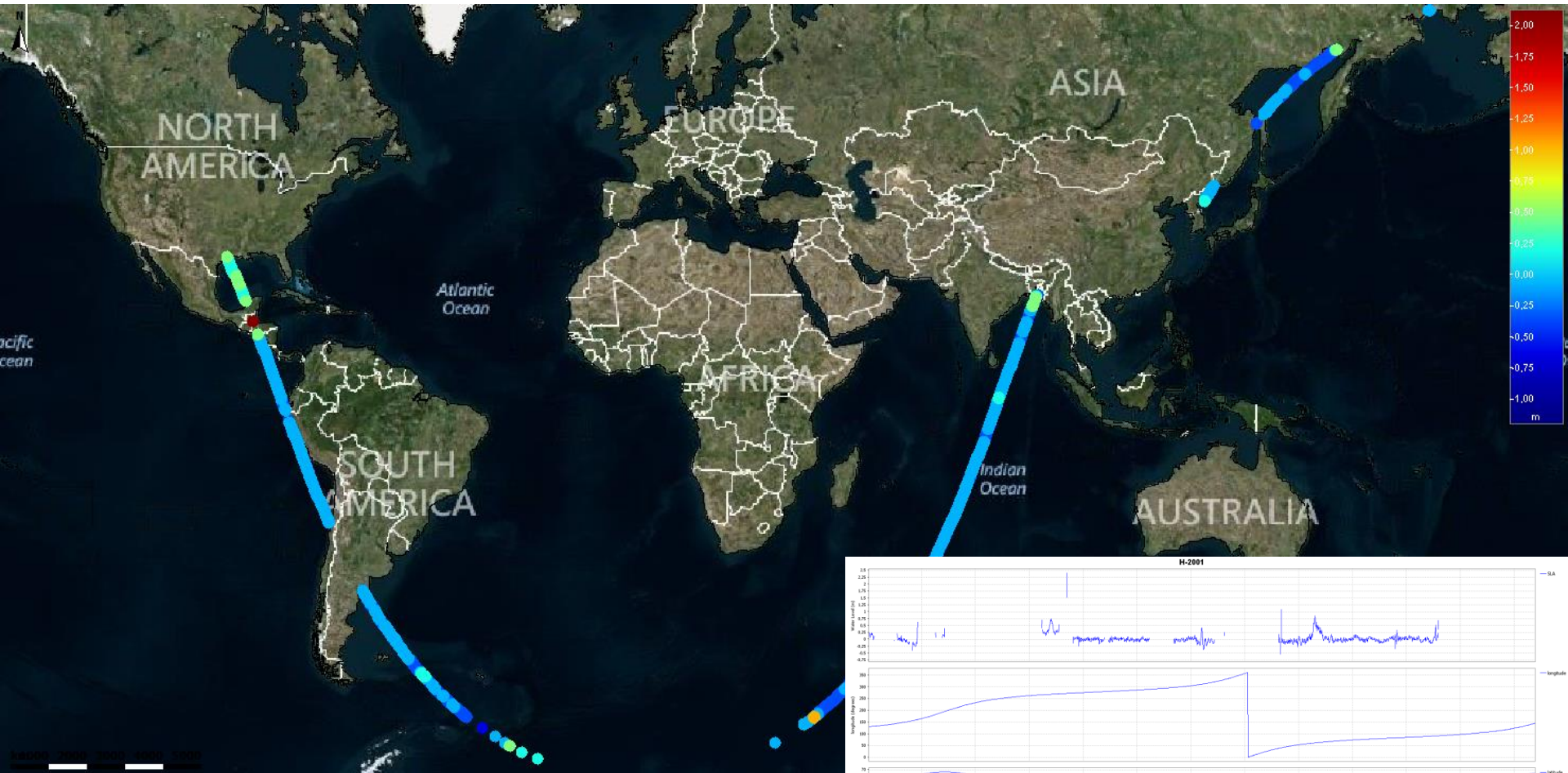
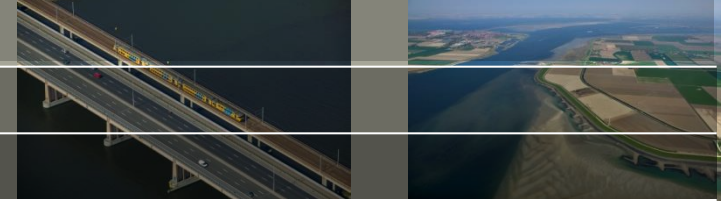




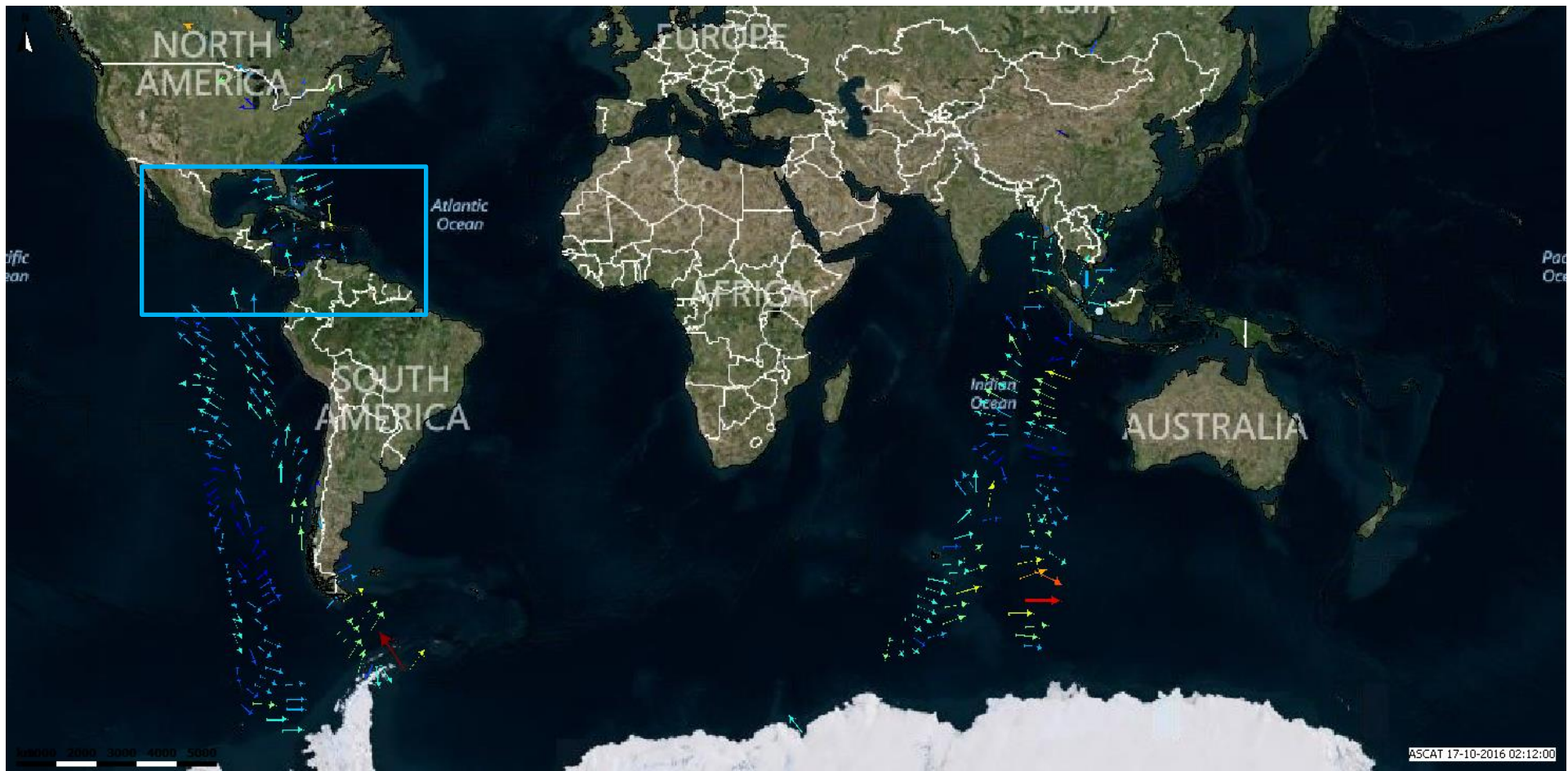
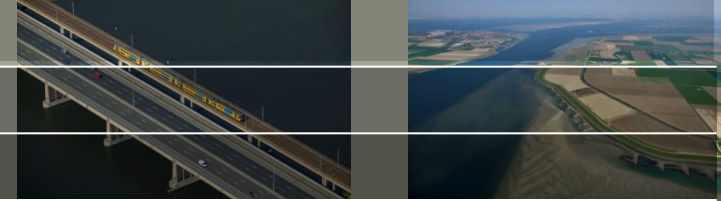
# Satellite Data



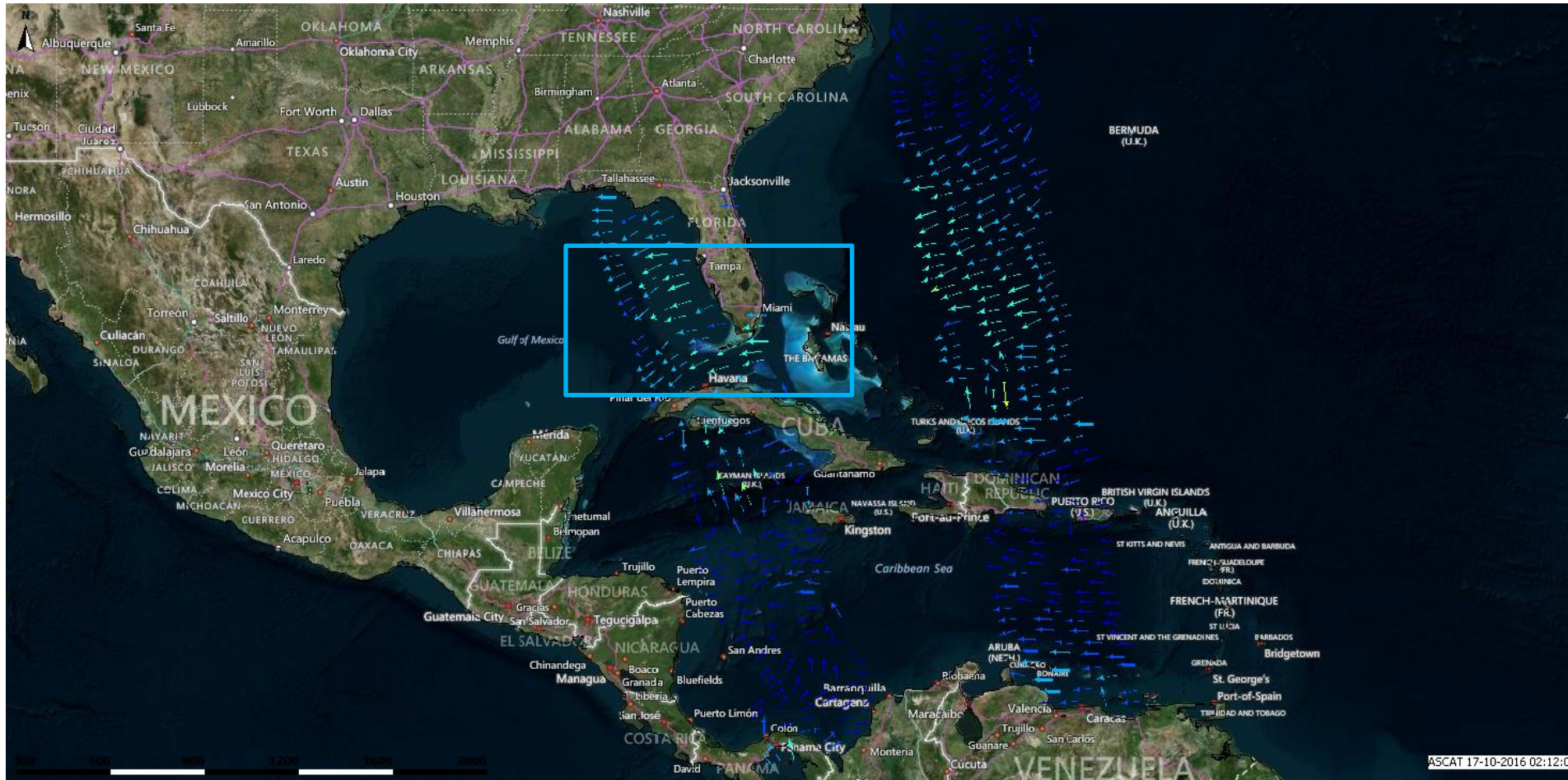
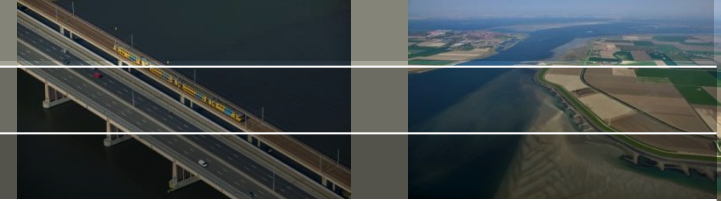
# JASON-3 Sealevel example



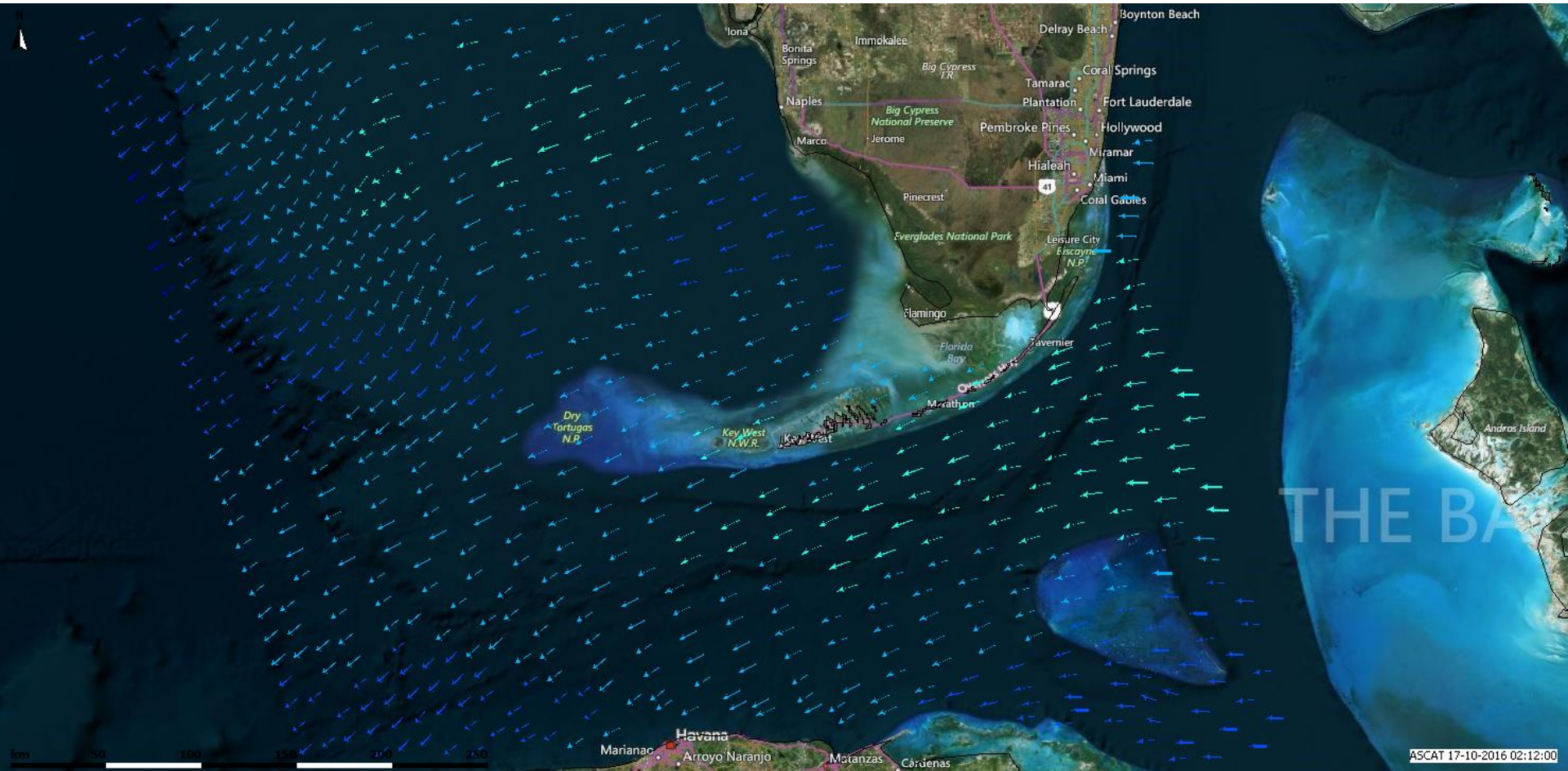
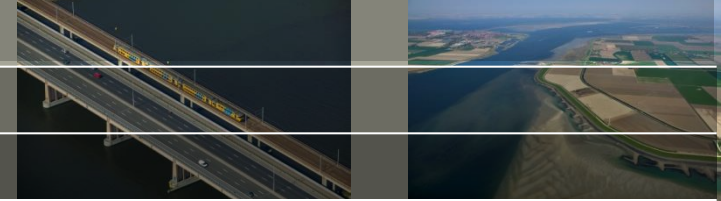
# ASCAT Scatterometer winds



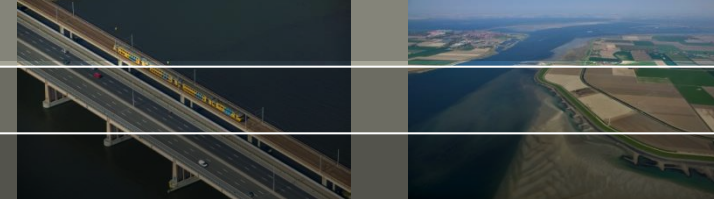
# ASCAT Scatterometer winds



# ASCAT Scatterometer winds



# Future plans

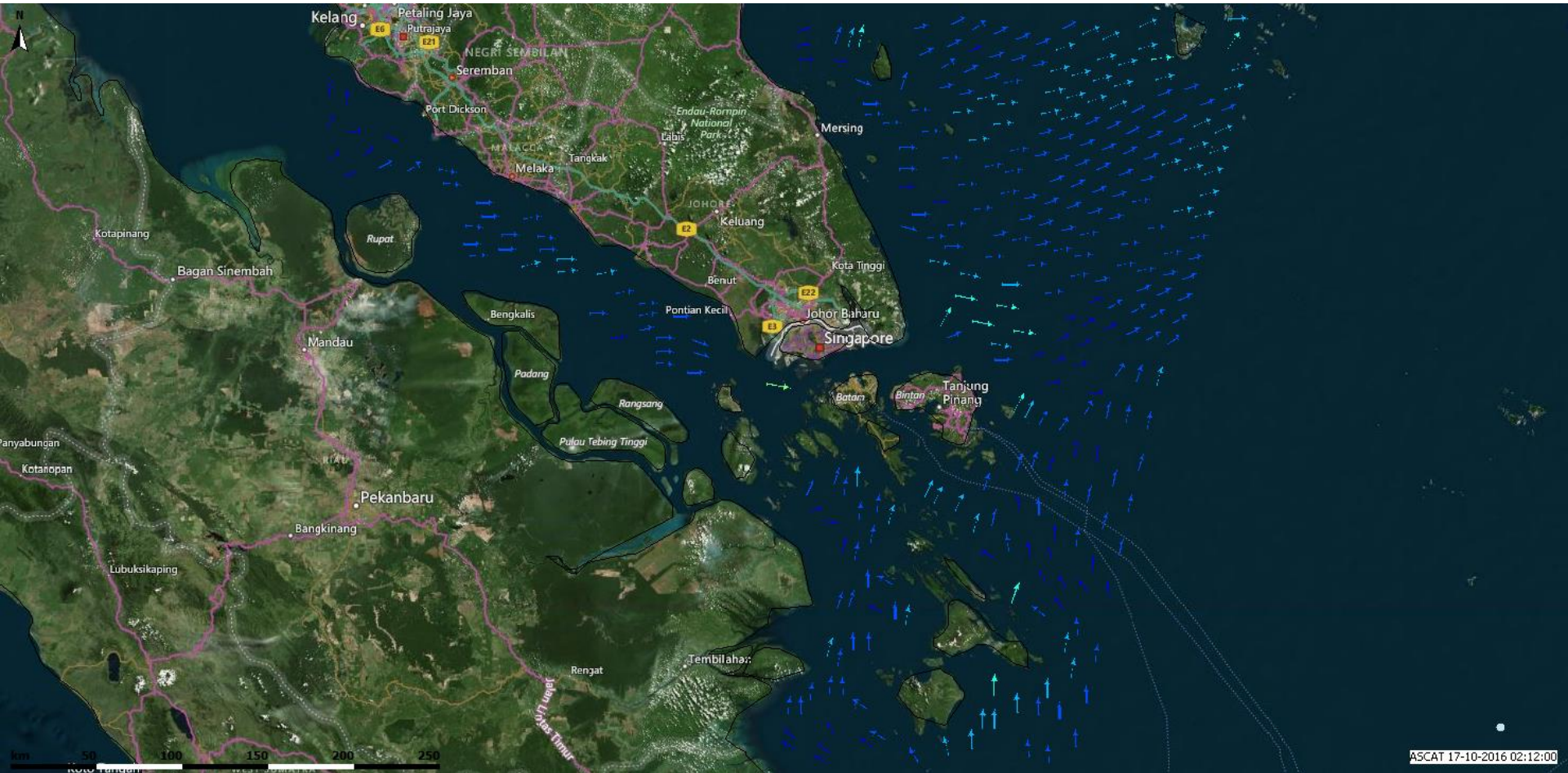
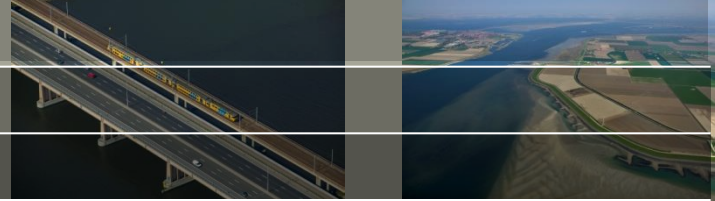


- Incorporate real-time satellite observations in FEWS
- Replace GTSM with next version of the model
- Improve web-viewer and make it visible to outside world
- Add data-assimilation
- Study feasibility of an ensemble of forecasts
- Study feasibility of adding coastal processes and inundation estimates



Questions?

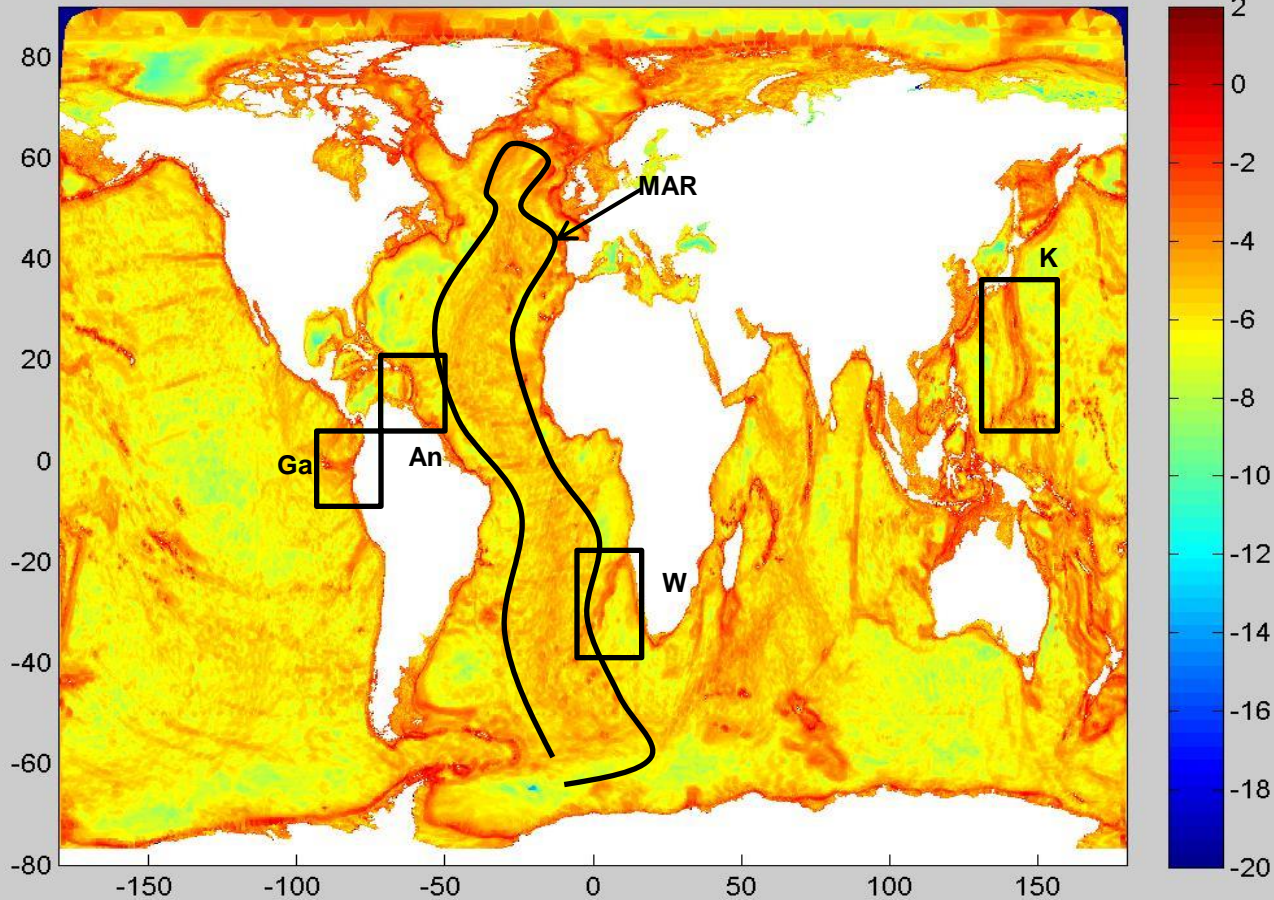
# ASCAT Scatterometer winds



# IT dissipation results- Dissipation rates



Internal Tides Energy Dissipation Log10 ( $W/m^2$ )



An Antilles

G:Galapagos

K:Kyushu/Palu  
Ridge

MAR:Mid-Atlantic  
ocean ridge

W: Walvis Ridge  
Kg: Kerguelan