

State of Progress of the Modelling Activities

Implementation of SHYFEM for FVG Pilot Area

AdriaClim | PP11 - ARPA FVG | A. Minigher

Internal Meeting - Online | 15th December 2021

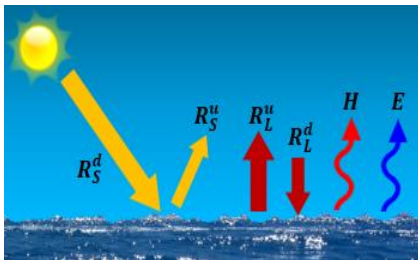
Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Current Problems & Solutions**
- **Annual Simulation**
- **Spin-up Time of the Modelling System**
- **9th SISC Annual Conference**
- **Future Developments**

Forcing for SHYFEM

The **dynamics** of the **Pilot Area** (i.e. **Gulf of Trieste & Marano and Grado lagoon**) is mainly **determined** by the **interplay** of:

sea surface heat fluxes



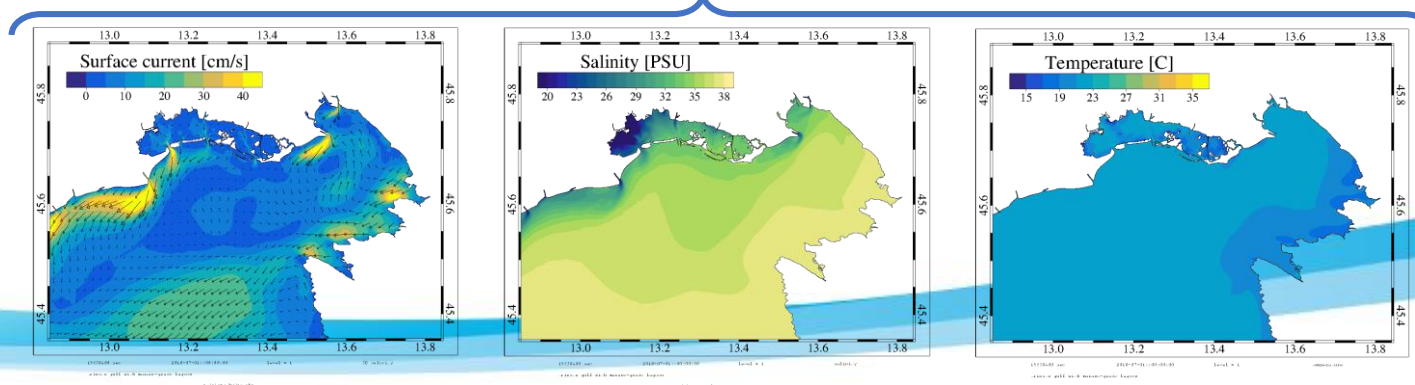
sea surface wind stress



riverine freshwater input

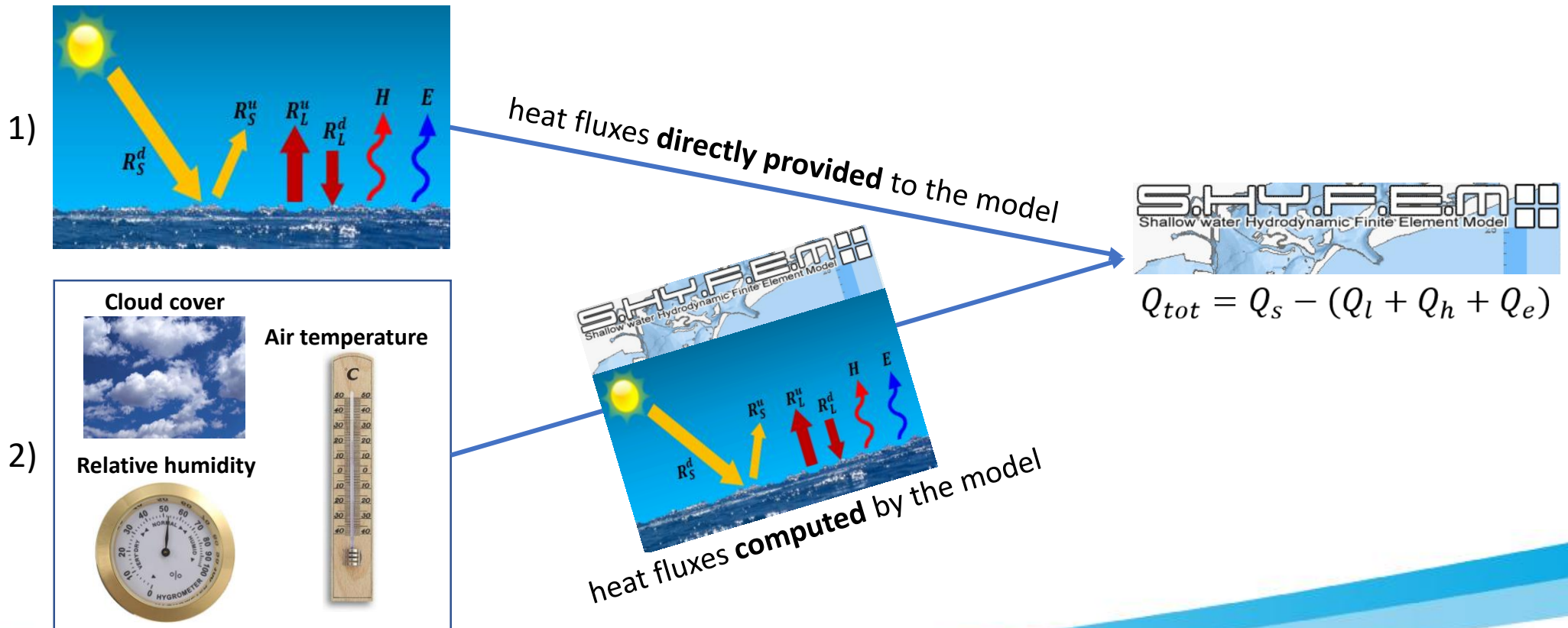


control from Adriatic Sea



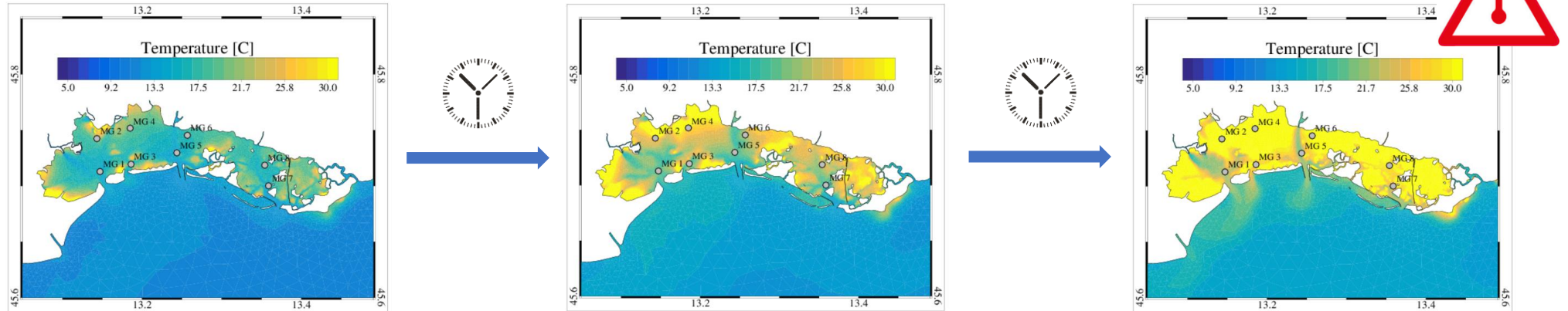
Sea Surface Heat Fluxes – Two Options for SHYFEM

There are **2 options** for **SHYFEM** to compute the sea surface **heat balance**:



Sea Surface Heat Fluxes – Current Problems (1/2)

- What kind of problem?



- What is the cause?



heat fluxes incorrectly read by SHYFEM – option 1)



Sea Surface Heat Fluxes – Current Problems (2/2)

- What is the solution?

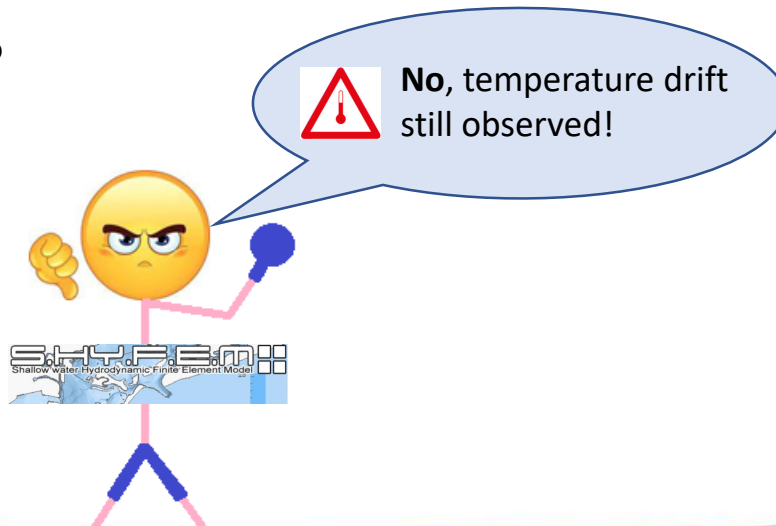
```
cc = max(0.,cc)  
cc = min(1.,cc)  
rh = max(0.,rh)  
rh = min(100.,rh)
```



```
! BUG FIX  
  
if ( iheat .ne. 7 ) then  
  cc = max(0.,cc)  
  cc = min(1.,cc)  
  rh = max(0.,rh)  
  rh = min(100.,rh)  
endif
```



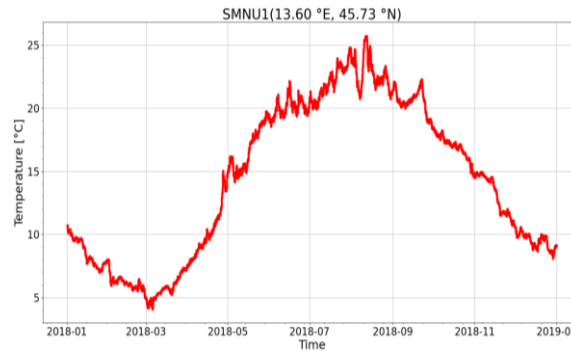
- All solved?



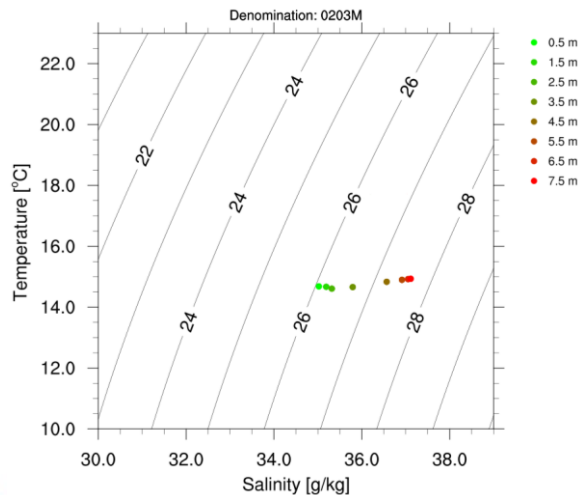
To be continued...



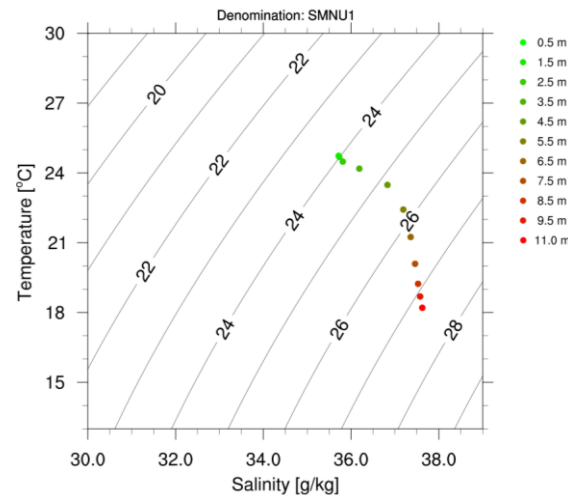
Annual Simulation



T-S Diagram at: 2018-11-07 13:11:08 UTC



T-S Diagram at: 2018-08-08 11:39:55 UTC



By implementing **SHYFEM with option 2**), we performed an **annual hindcast simulation** (year 2018):

- **benchmark**
- **already subjected to validation**
- **big dataset** carrying a lot of information
 - **1 year of hourly data** (T , S & \vec{v}), in **18'311** different **locations**
 - **1 year of high frequency (15 minutes)** data (T , S & \vec{v}), in **46** desired **locations**
- important either for **AdriaClim** (starting point for **sensitivity runs**), **CASCADE** (**characterization of the Pilot Area**) and **FIRESPELL** (**oil spill simulations**)



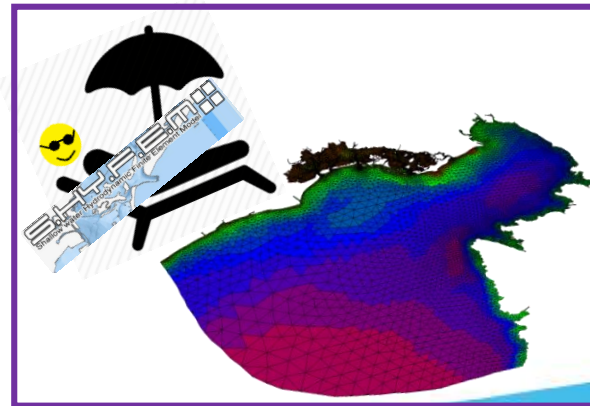
Spin-up Time of the Modelling System – Intro (1/2)

- Oceanographic **models** are generally characterized by an **initial time period**, during which they attempt to **stabilize** and **relax** from initial and boundary conditions (**spin-up time**)
- This time period is characterized by **unreliable results** → usually **discarded**
- Its **length** may **depend** on **several factors** (e.g. model and size of the study site)
- An **accurate knowledge** of the **relaxation** of the **modelling system** allows to consider a **tailored initial time period to discard**, hence to:

1) save HPC resources



2) ensure the relaxation of the system



Spin-up Time of the Modelling System – Intro (2/2)

- Therefore, we carried out a **detailed study** on the **relaxation** of our modelling system (i.e. **SHYFEM + Gulf of Trieste & Marano and Grado lagoon**), by means of a **statistical approach**, to obtain a **quantitative estimation of spin-up time**

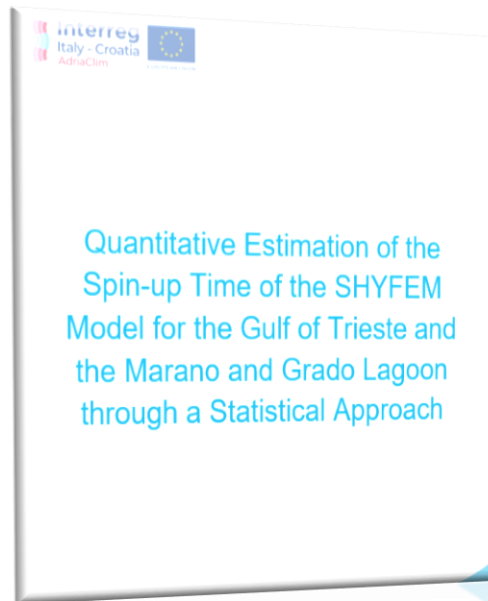


Table of Contents	
1	Introduction 3
2	Study Site 3
2.1	Gulf of Trieste 3
2.2	Marano and Grado Lagoon 5
3	Methods 6
3.1	Numerical Model 6
3.2	Computational Mesh 7
3.3	Setup of Simulations 8
3.4	Sampling Points (EXT Nodes) 9
4	Analysis 11
5	Results 12
5.1	Regression and Statistics 13
5.2	Spatial Distribution 23
6	Conclusions 27
	References 30



Spin-up Time of the Modelling System – Methods

- **4 simulations** (hindcast), **sharing** the same **setup** of the model and **input dataset**, but **starting on different dates**

	Simulation	Start [YYYY-MM-DD]	
<i>Winter</i>	1995F100A1_A020	2018-01-01	} $\Delta t = 10 \text{ days}$
	1995F100A1_A021	2018-01-11	
<i>Summer</i>	1995F100A1_A022	2018-07-01	} $\Delta t = 10 \text{ days}$
	1995F100A1_A023	2018-07-11	

- **46 nodes** (of the 3D computational mesh) in which **simulations** are **compared, two by two**
- **5 variables** for which comparison is carried out (**sea temperature, salinity, eastward and northward sea water velocity & water level**)
- **2 seasons** investigated (**winter & summer**)

Spin-up Time of the Modelling System – Analysis

- Let **A** and **B** be the two **simulations** to be compared, for a **variable V**
- Let us compute the **absolute value** of the **difference** between V^A and V^B , at **time t_i** ($\in [t_0, t_n]$, i.e. the **time period shared** by A and B):

$$D_{t_i}^{AB} \equiv |V_{t_i}^A - V_{t_i}^B|$$

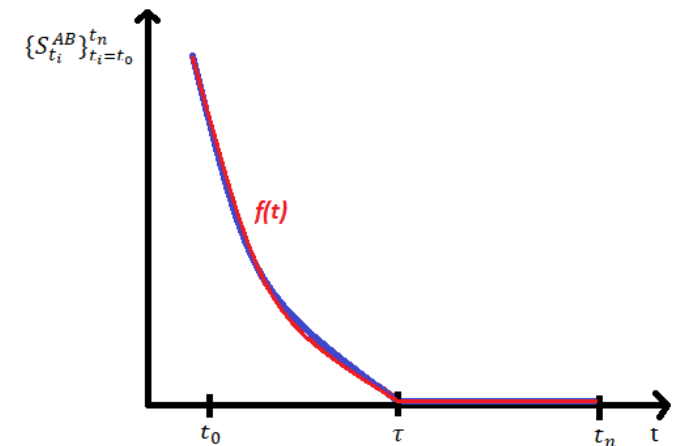
- Let us now **sum** all the **differences**, from t_i onwards:

$$S_{t_i}^{AB} \equiv \sum_{t=t_i}^{t_n} D_t^{AB}$$

- Finally, let us consider the **time series** $\{S_{t_i}^{AB}\}_{t_i=t_0}^{t_n}$

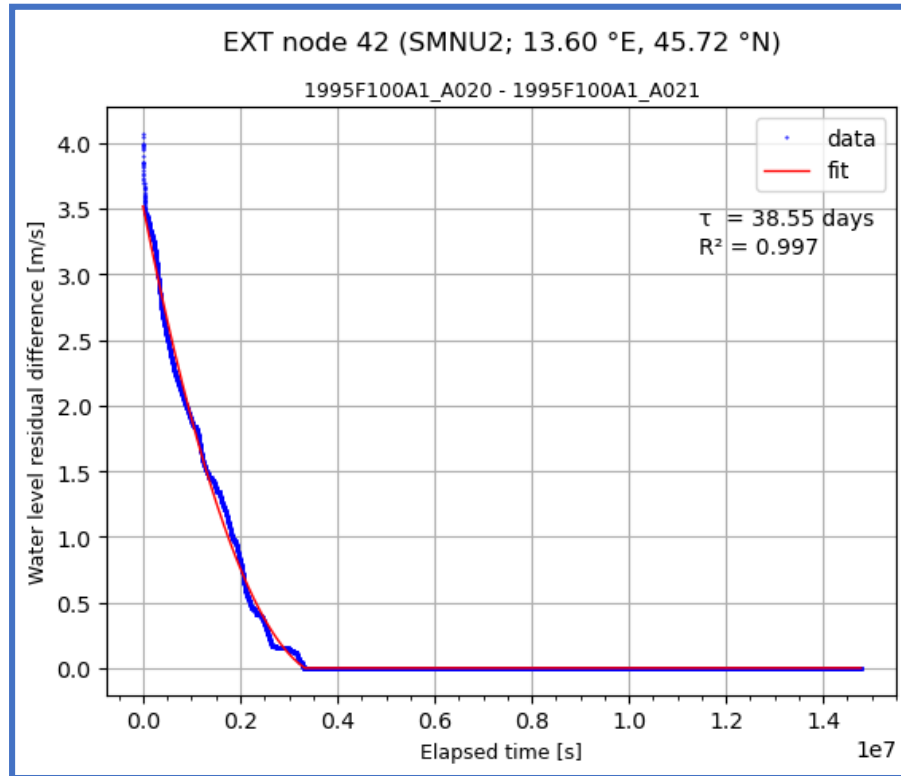
- We choose the following **regression function**:

$$f(t) \equiv \begin{cases} at^2 + bt + c & t < \tau \\ k & t \geq \tau \end{cases} \quad (k = a\tau^2 + b\tau + c \text{ by continuity})$$

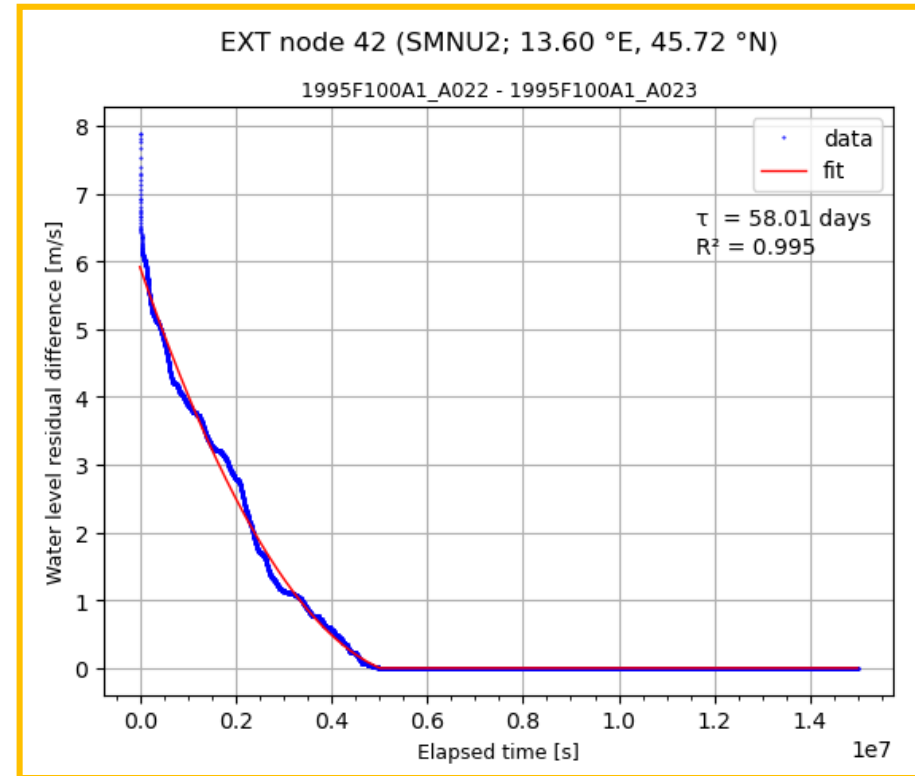


Spin-up Time of the Modelling System – Results (1/2)

Winter

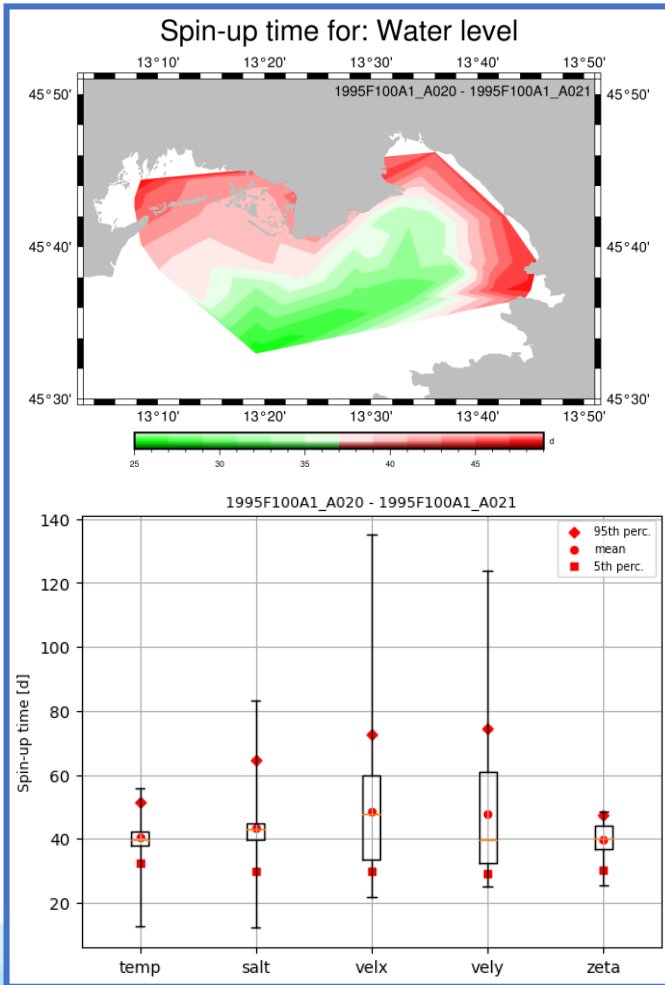


Summer

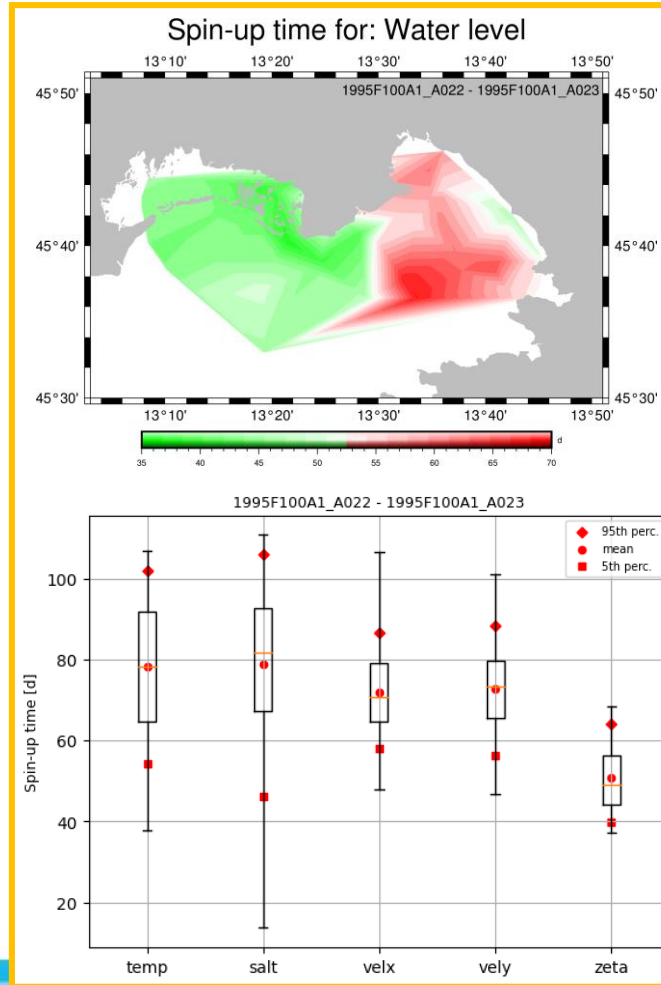


Spin-up Time of the Modelling System – Results (2/2)

Winter



Summer



- **Spin-up time** has a strong **seasonal** and **spatial character**
- **Relaxation** is generally **faster** in **winter**
- **Salinity** and sea water **velocity** **struggle to relax** completely
- $\tau = \begin{cases} (50 \pm 10) \text{ days} & \text{winter} \\ (80 \pm 20) \text{ days} & \text{summer} \end{cases}$

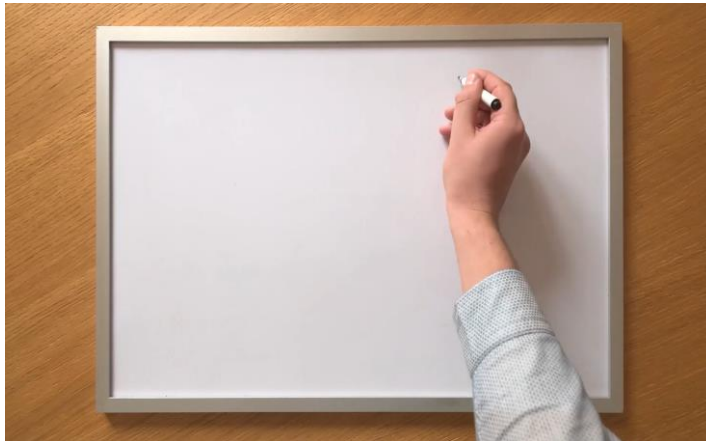
9th SISC Annual Conference

A. Acquavita, M. Bagnarol, C. Ferrarin, F. Flapp, D. GIAIOTTI, E. Giancesini, D. Guiatti, S. Martini, E. Marini, A. Minigher, C. Moro, M. Pittis

Towards Local Scale Scenarios of Coastal Climate Change in the Northern Adriatic Area

F. Flapp, L. Gover, E. Sfiligoi, M. Arteni, S. Ursella, D. GIAIOTTI, E. Giancesini, A. Minigher, A. Pividori, M. Bagnarol, S. Martini, A. Acquavita

A Novel Approach in Supporting the Local Authorities to Define Adaptation Actions to Climate Change



D. Giajotti, A. MINIGHER

Recent Trends and Future Perspectives of Upwelling Events in the Gulf of Trieste

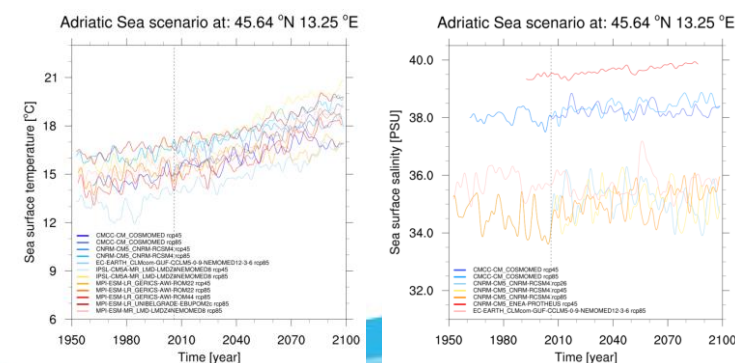


3 oral presentations at the 9th SISC (Società Italiana per le Scienze del Clima) **Annual Conference**, including a study on **“Recent Trends and Future Perspectives of Upwelling Events in the Gulf of Trieste”**, showing that:

- **upwelling** and **Bora** wind episodes are **strictly related**
- summer **Bora** wind episodes **lasting** more than about **12 hours** effectively **mix** the **water column**
- it is possible to use the **mean sea level pressure gradient** at the **synoptic** scale as **proxy** for the identification of **Bora** wind episodes at the **local** scale
- there were **no trends** in coastal **upwelling** episodes in the **last 19 years** (same results for both **summer** and **winter**)
- **downscaling** of **mean sea level pressure gradient** can be used for **climatic projections** of future trends in **coastal upwelling** episodes (**EURO-CORDEX** data, **AdriaClim** project)

Future Developments


- **Solution of SHYFEM problems with sea surface heat fluxes**
- **Validation and calibration of SHYFEM through ARPA FVG oceanographic measurement campaigns**
- **Implementation of the ARPA FVG marine forecasting system for the Pilot Area**
- **Annual Runs of SHYFEM, for the years 2030, 2040, 2050 etc., starting from:**
 - 1) **CMCC climatic projections (RCP 8.5)**
 - 2) **perturbed boundary conditions (and meteorological forcing), according to MED-CORDEX climatic projections (RCPs 4.5 and 8.5)**



CONTACT INFORMATION

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