

Operational wind-wave forecasting system for the Gulf of Mexico.

11th International Workshop on Wave Hindcasting and Forecasting
& 2nd Coastal Hazards Symposium.



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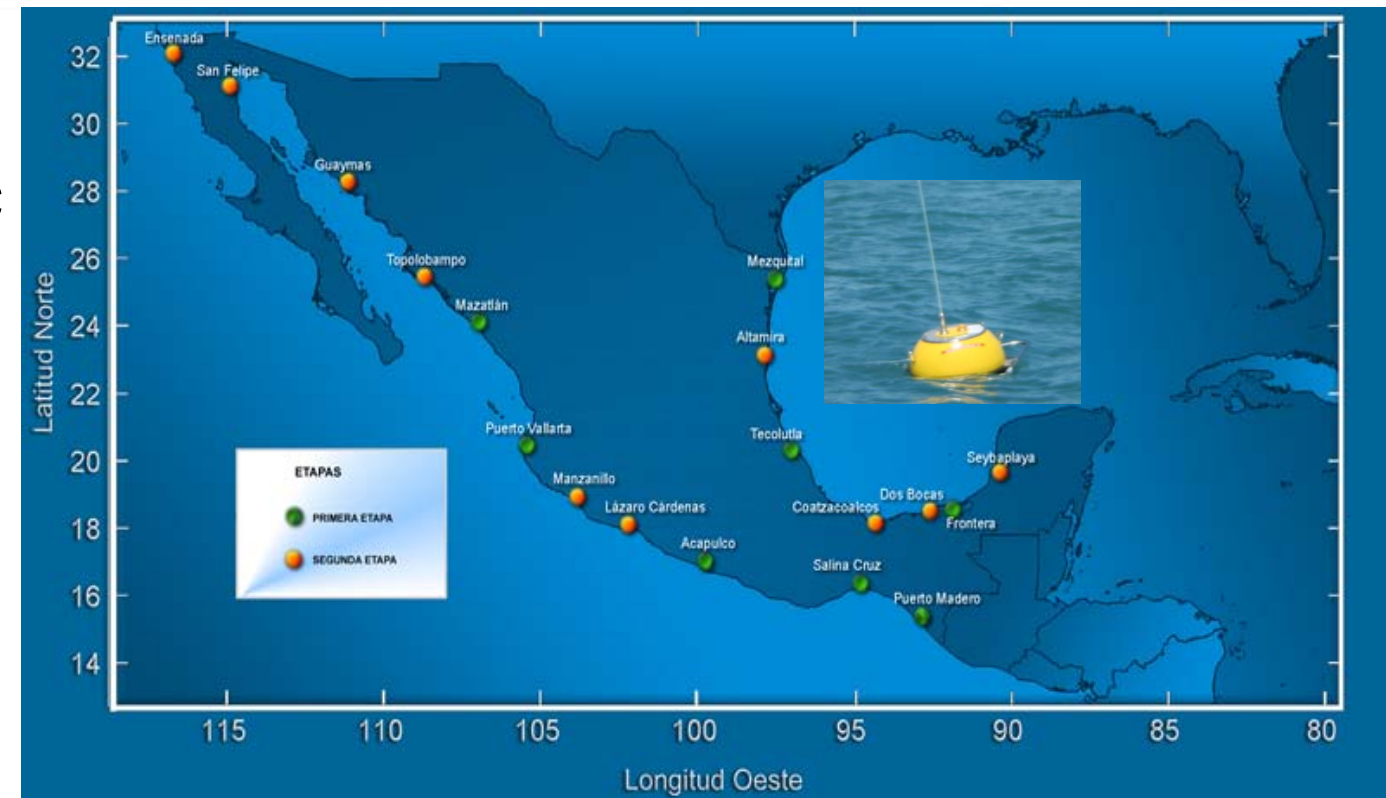
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René Lobato Sánchez

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SEMARNAT

Motivation

- The forecasting of high waves associated to extreme atmospheric events in the Gulf of Mexico (GoM), has become an important issue due to lost of lives, severe damage to human activities and societal infrastructure.



Hurricane Gilberto, 1988
Tampico

- Every year the GoM is the scene, on average, of 25 tropical storms (between June and October) and 40 cold fronts (between November and April).
- Due to the lack of wind and wind-waves measurements and forecasting in the Mexican Coast of the GoM, a numerical forecast system has been implemented.



AVN

Methodology

AVN

MM5

MM5

Winds at 10m.

Winds at 10m.

WAM

WAM

Boundary Cond.

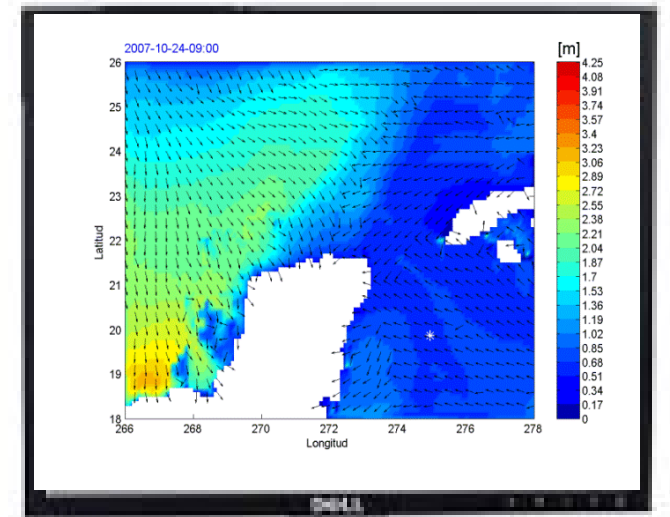
Boundary Cond.

SWAN

SWAN

I.C.

I.C.



Results

Bouys data

Model validation

t_0

t_1

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•

•

t_n



Summary and conclusions

The results for the Caribbean grid are presented.

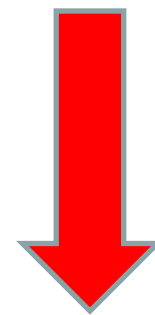
The POMA system underestimates wind speed mainly during the peak of extreme events, such as the cold front and the hurricane cases.

It is believed that simulation of Hs will be better with the introduction of wind fields every hour from MM5, instead of every 6 hours.

Validation of POMA system is in progress.

Models equations

Atmospheric Momentum equation

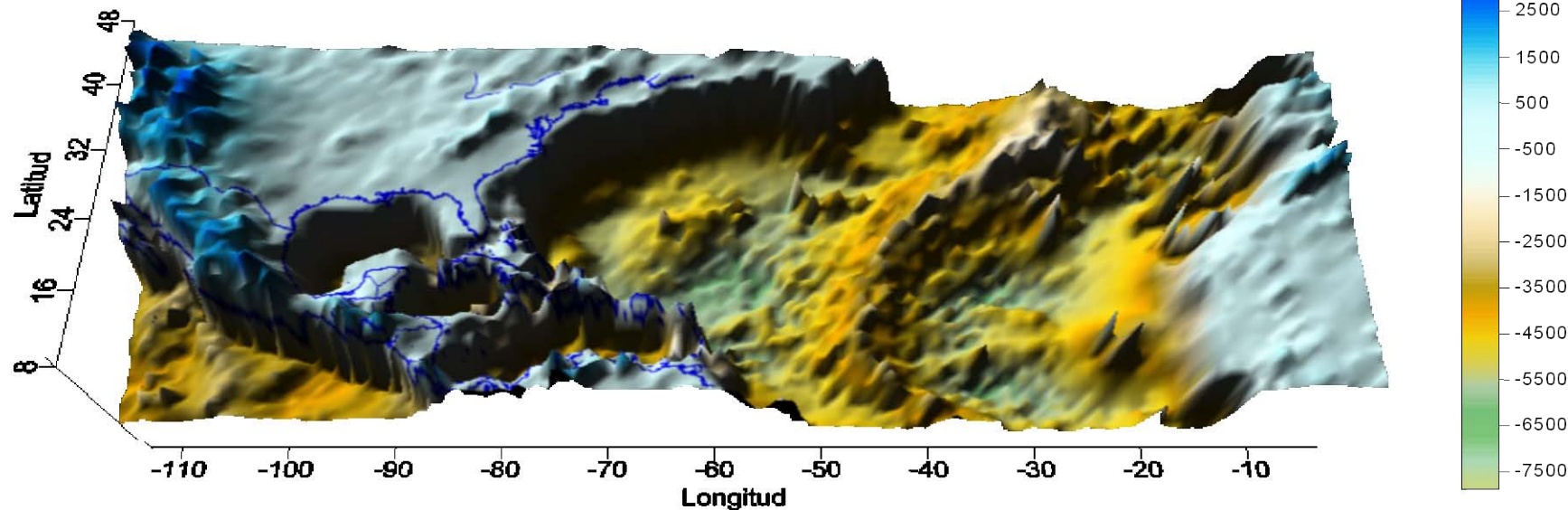


**One-way
coupling**

Spectral wave action equation

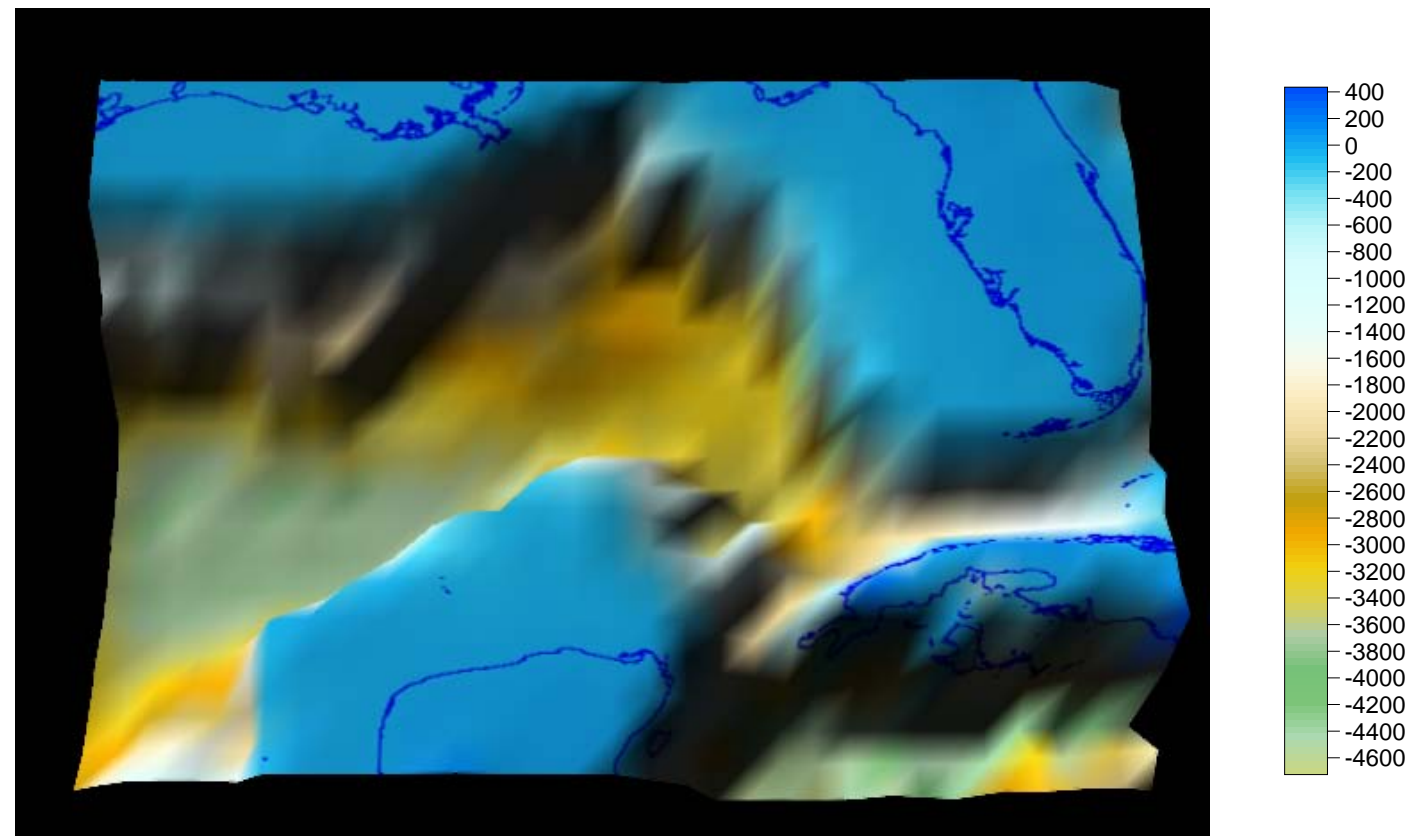
ETOPO2 v2 (2006) bathymetry

Batimetría Gruesa



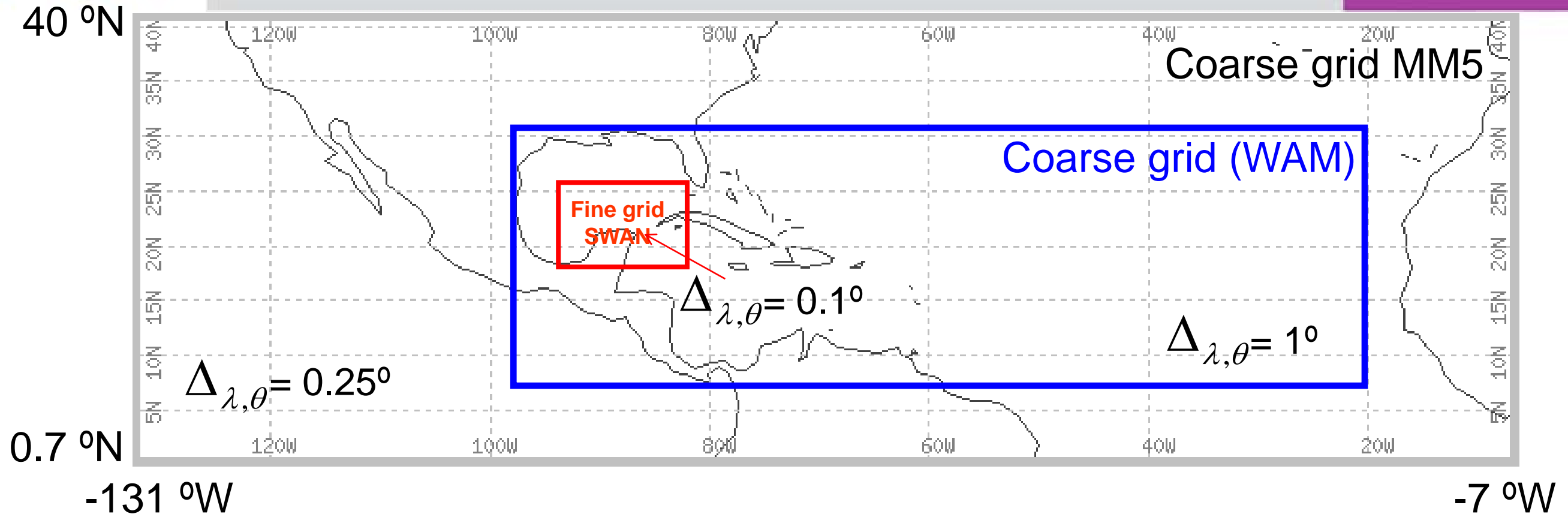
The coarse grid (used by WAM) has a resolution of 1 degrees. West Atlantic

The fine grid (used by SWAN) has a resolution of 0.1 degrees. Yucatan Peninsula.





Grids characteristics



Parameters		Spectral domain		Value
f_{low}	f_{high}	[s-1]		0.0412, 0.4060
nf	Δf			24, 0.015
nf	$\Delta \theta$			36, 10°

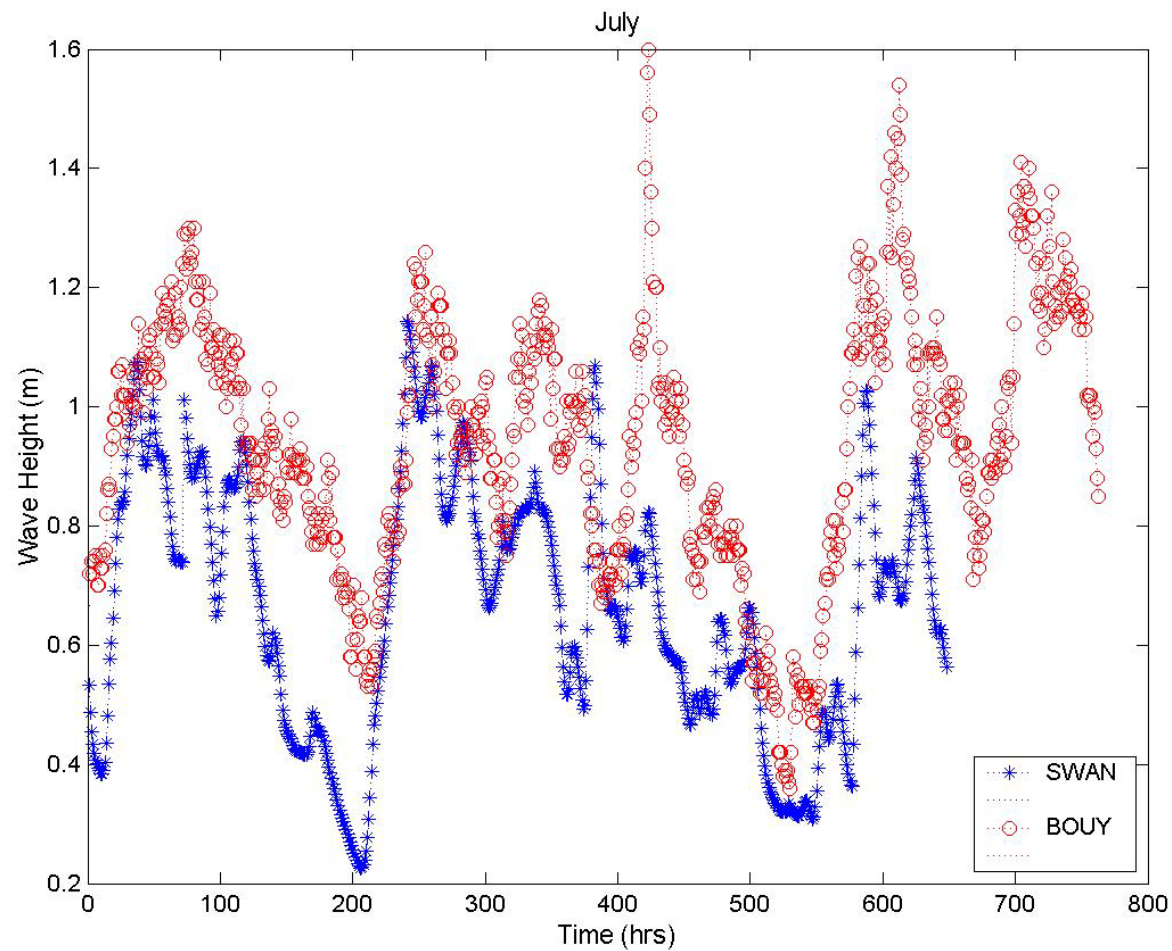
Bouys location in the Caribbean Sea



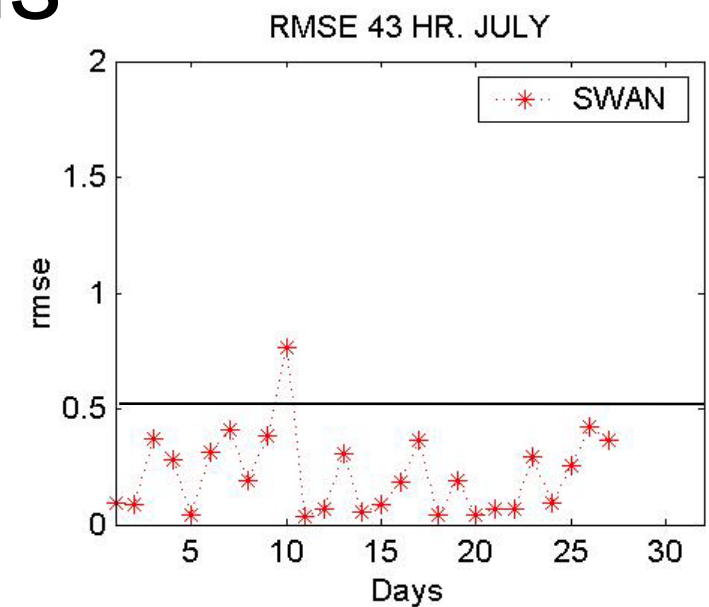
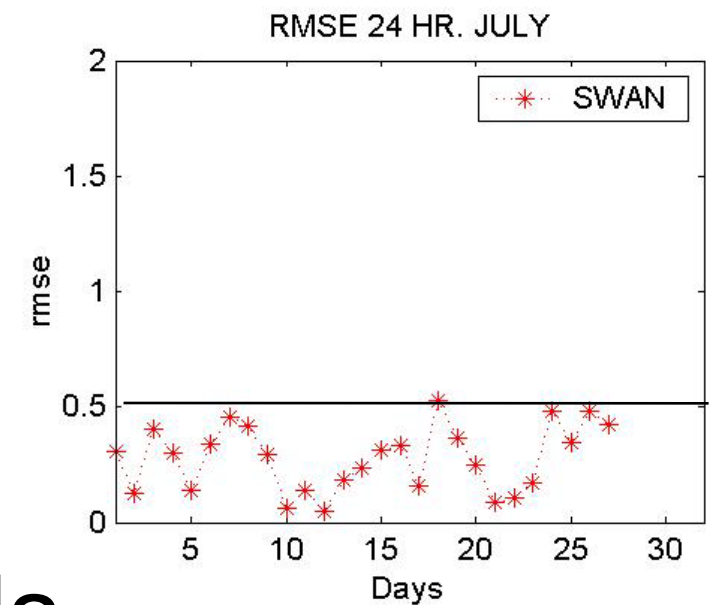
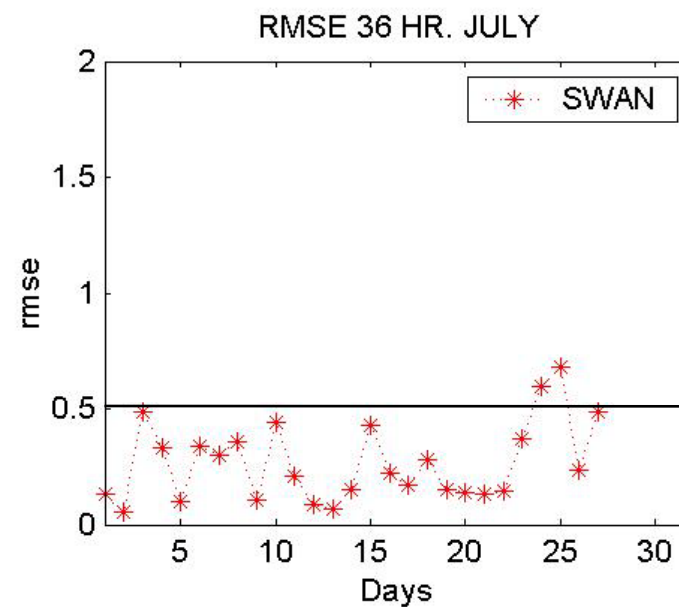
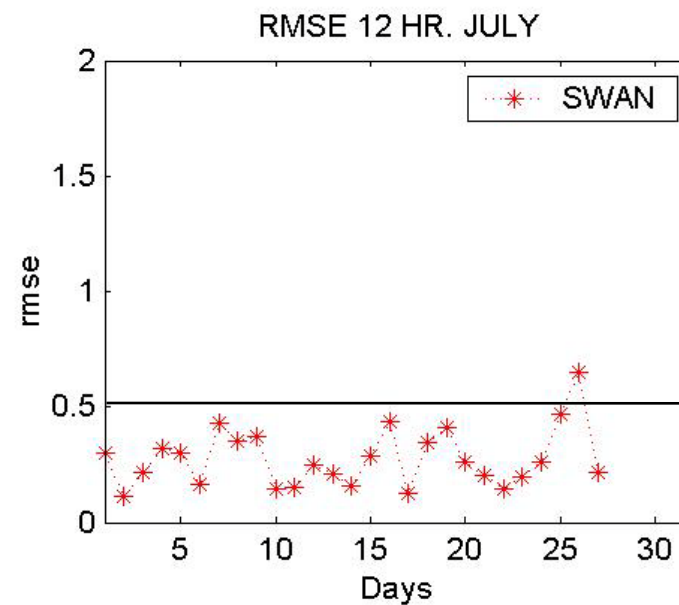


STUDY CASES

Calm situation (July 2007)



Bouy 42056

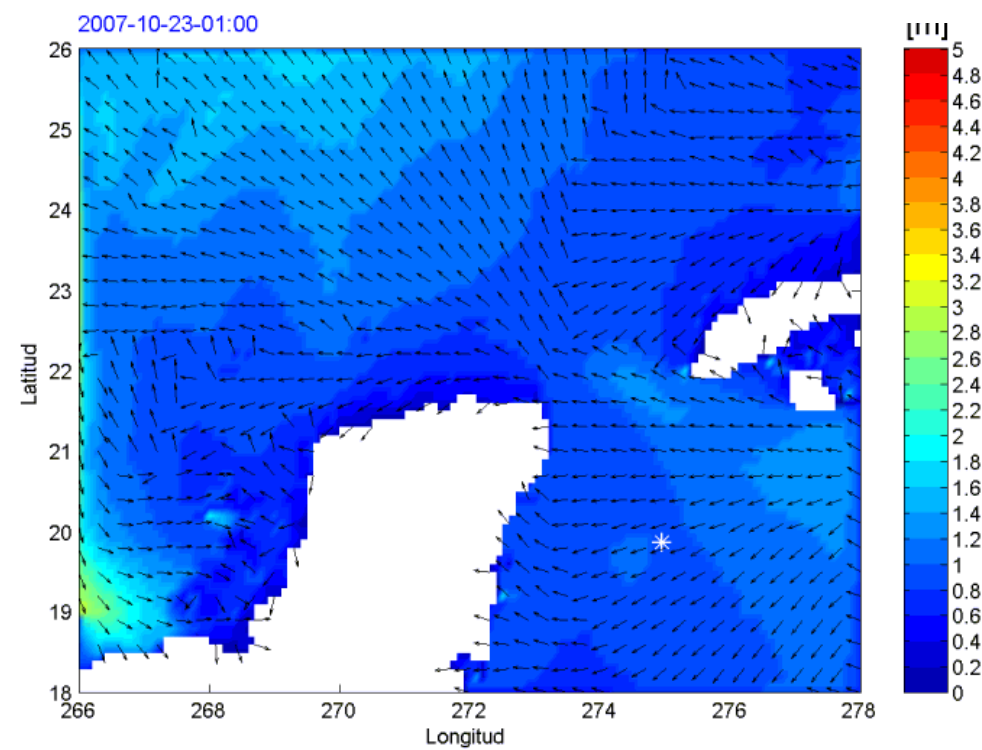
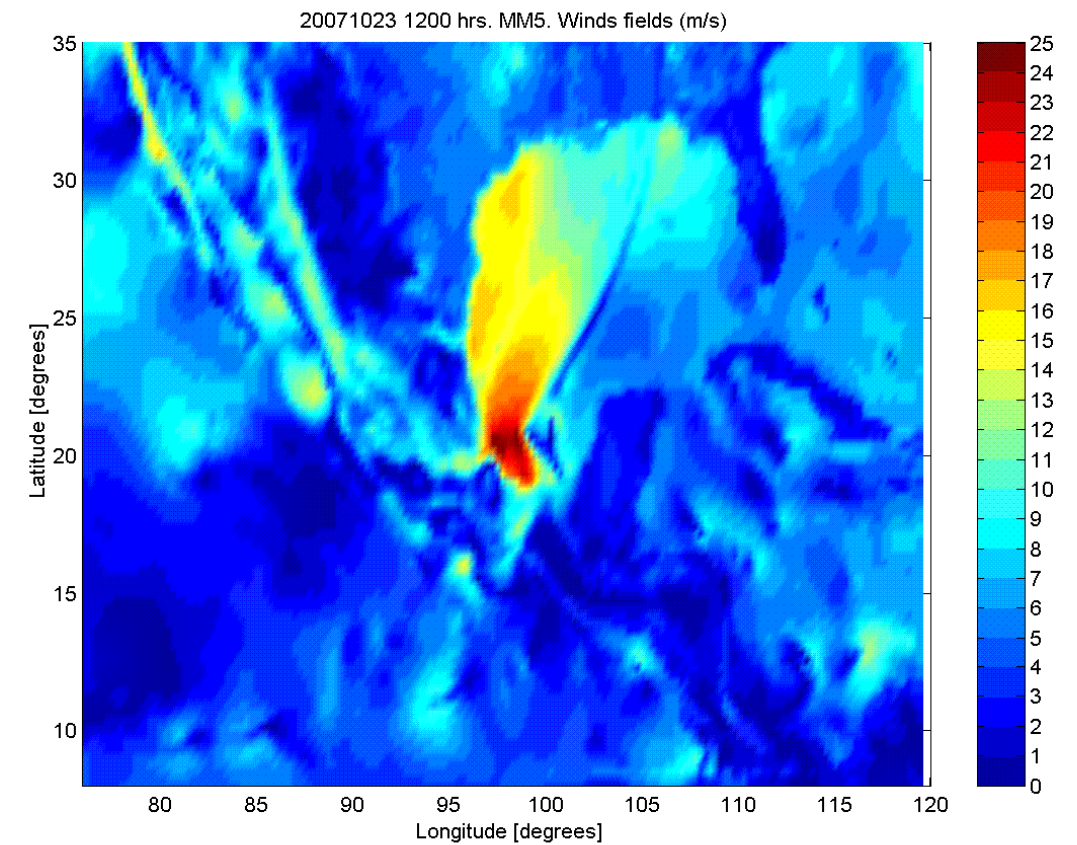
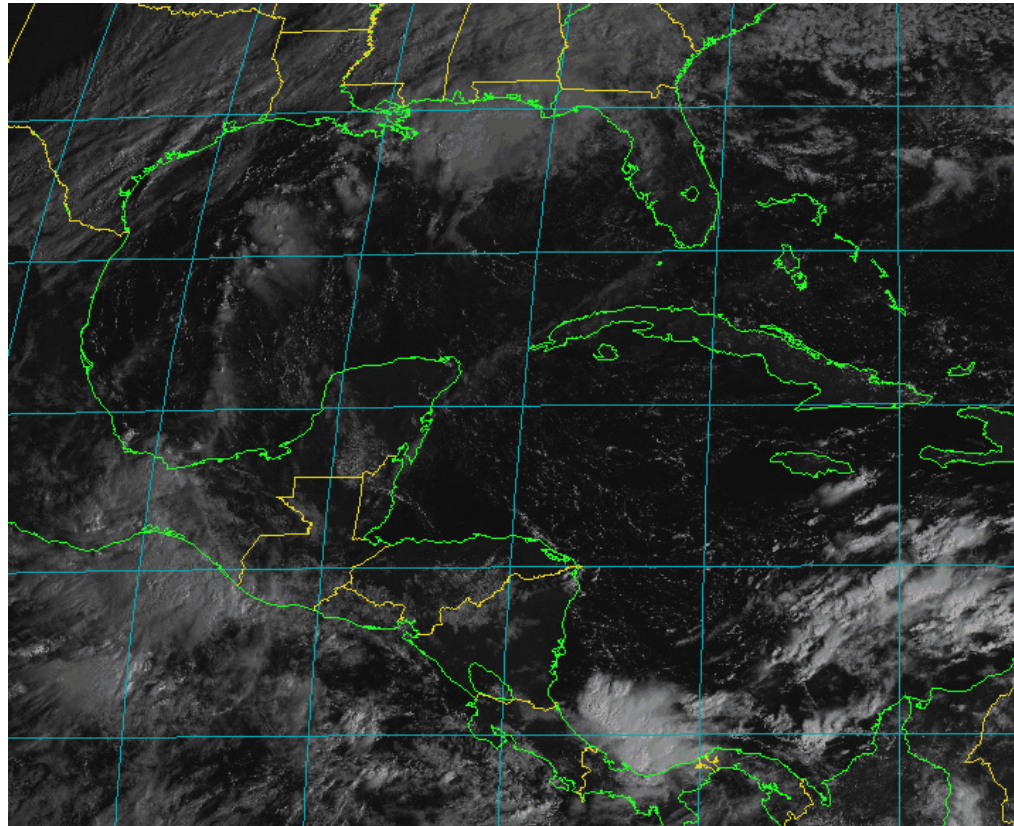


Hs

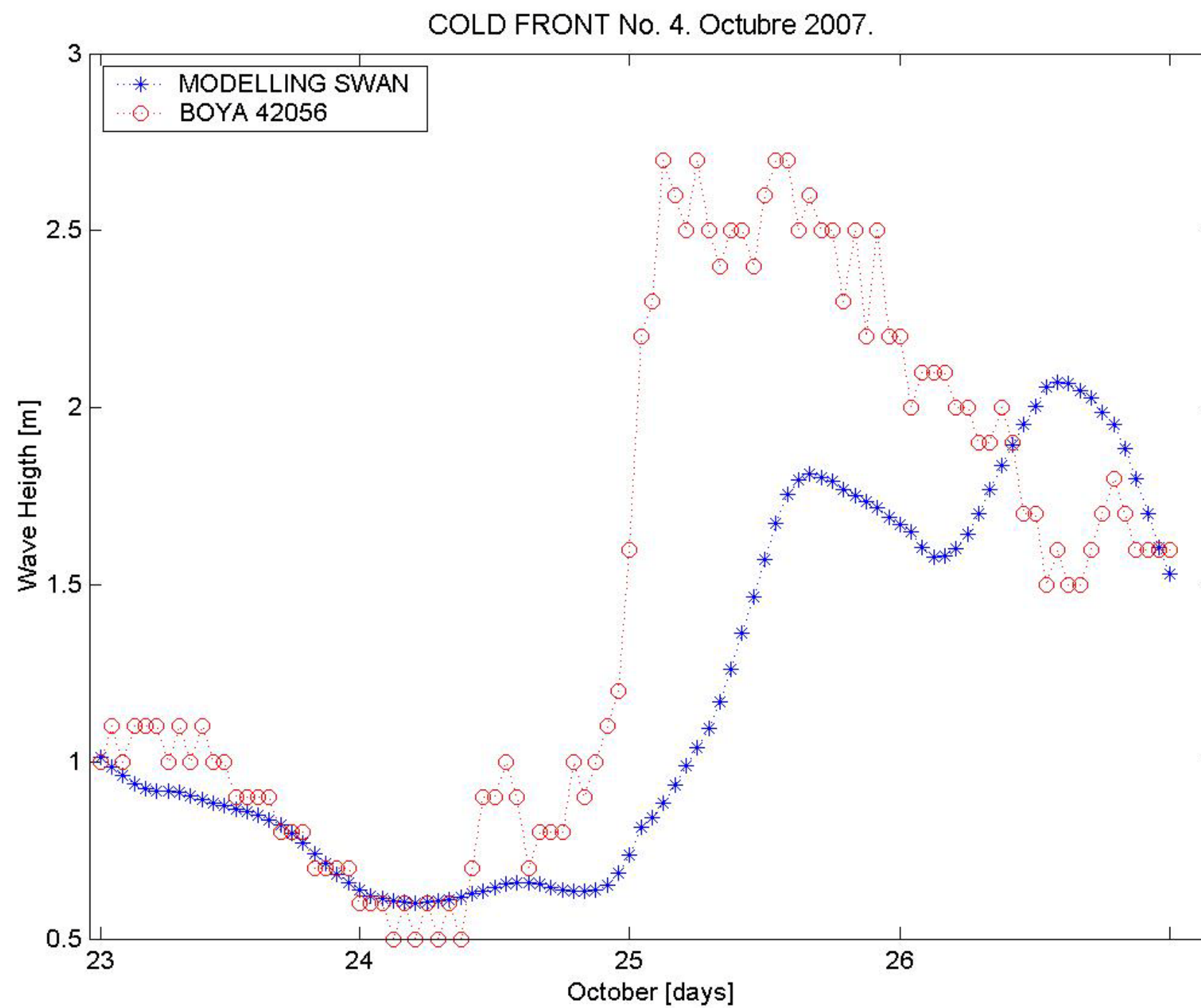


STUDY CASES

Cold Front



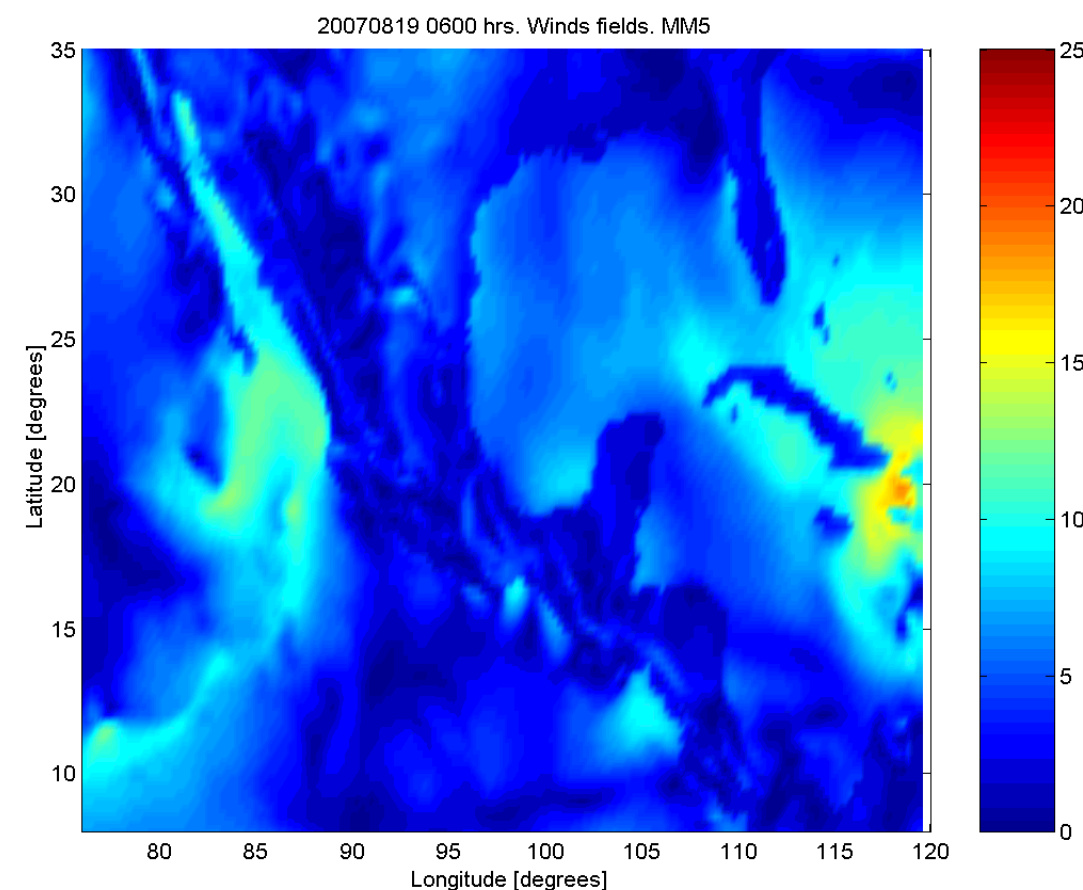
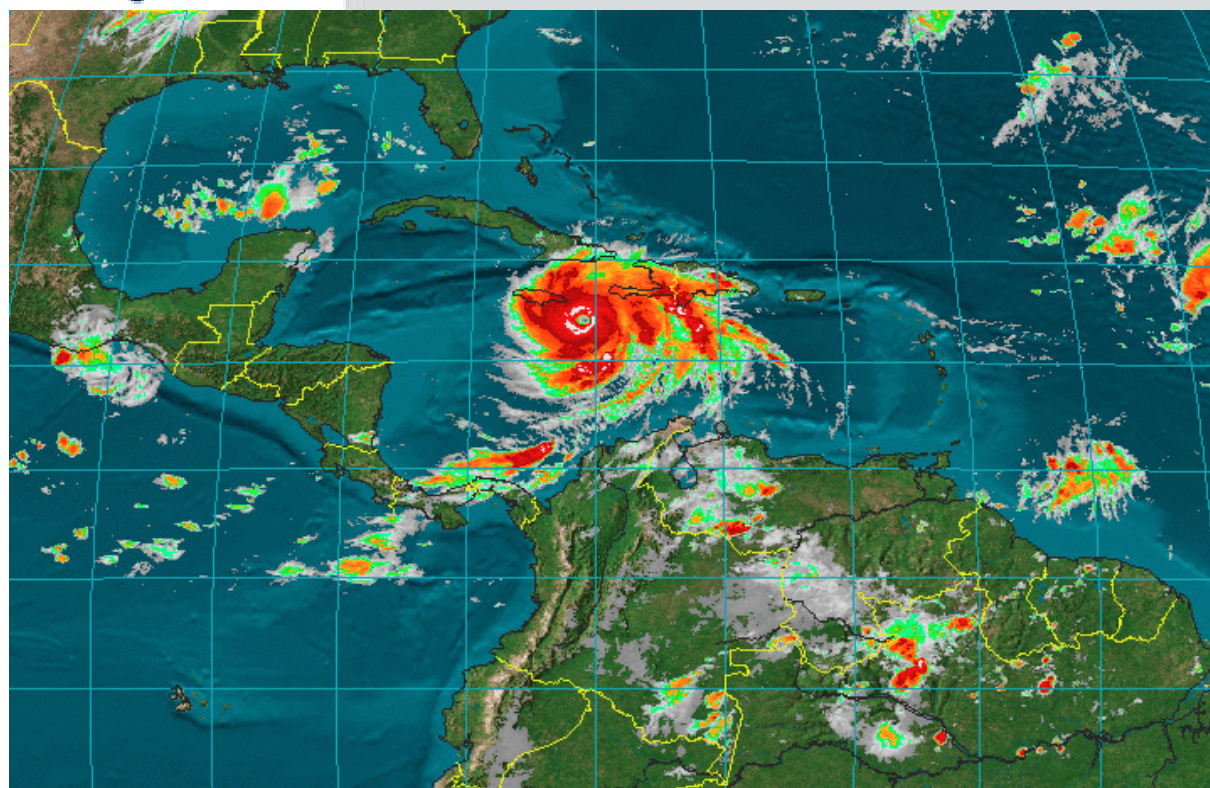
23 -31 October 2007



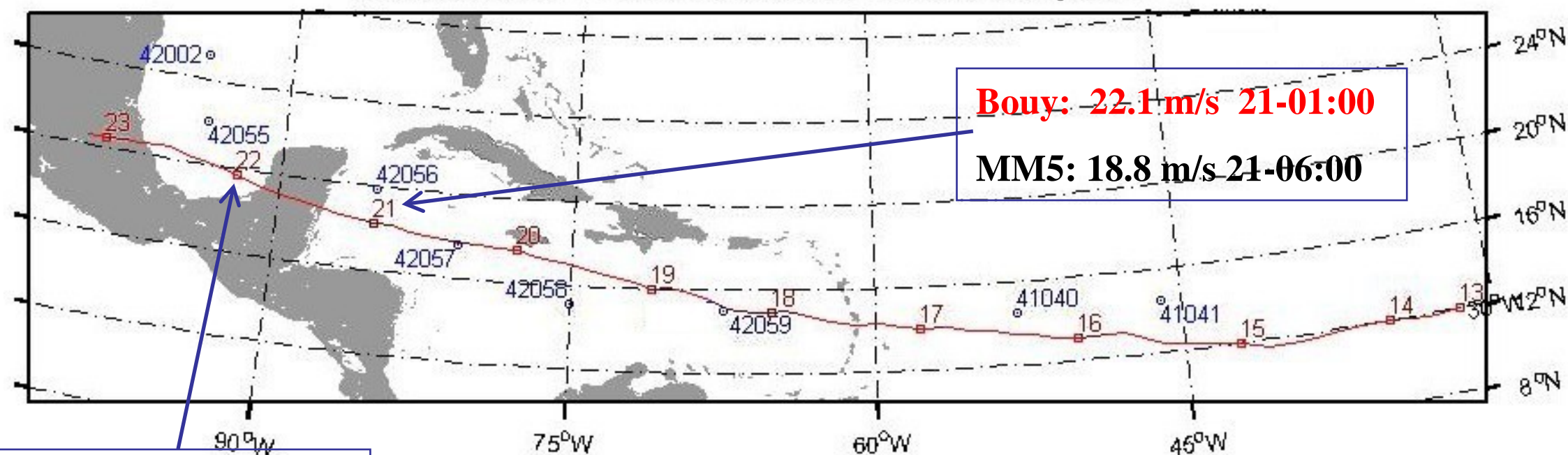


STUDY CASES

Hurricane Dean



NDBC Stations within 300 NM of Hurricane Dean's Track 13 - 23 August 2007



Bouy: 22.1 m/s 21-01:00

MM5: 18.8 m/s 21-06:00

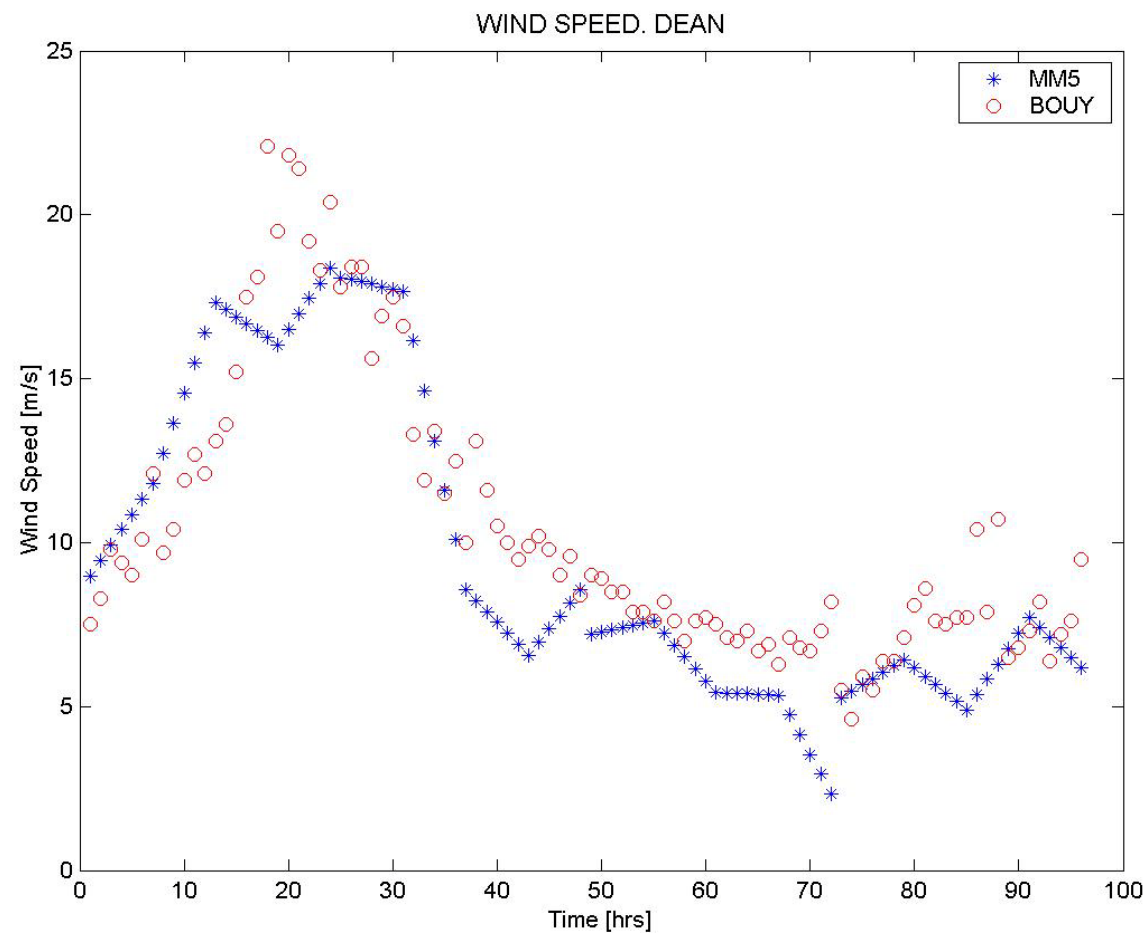
Bouy: 23.8 m/s 22-10:00

MM5: 23.3 m/s 22-12:00



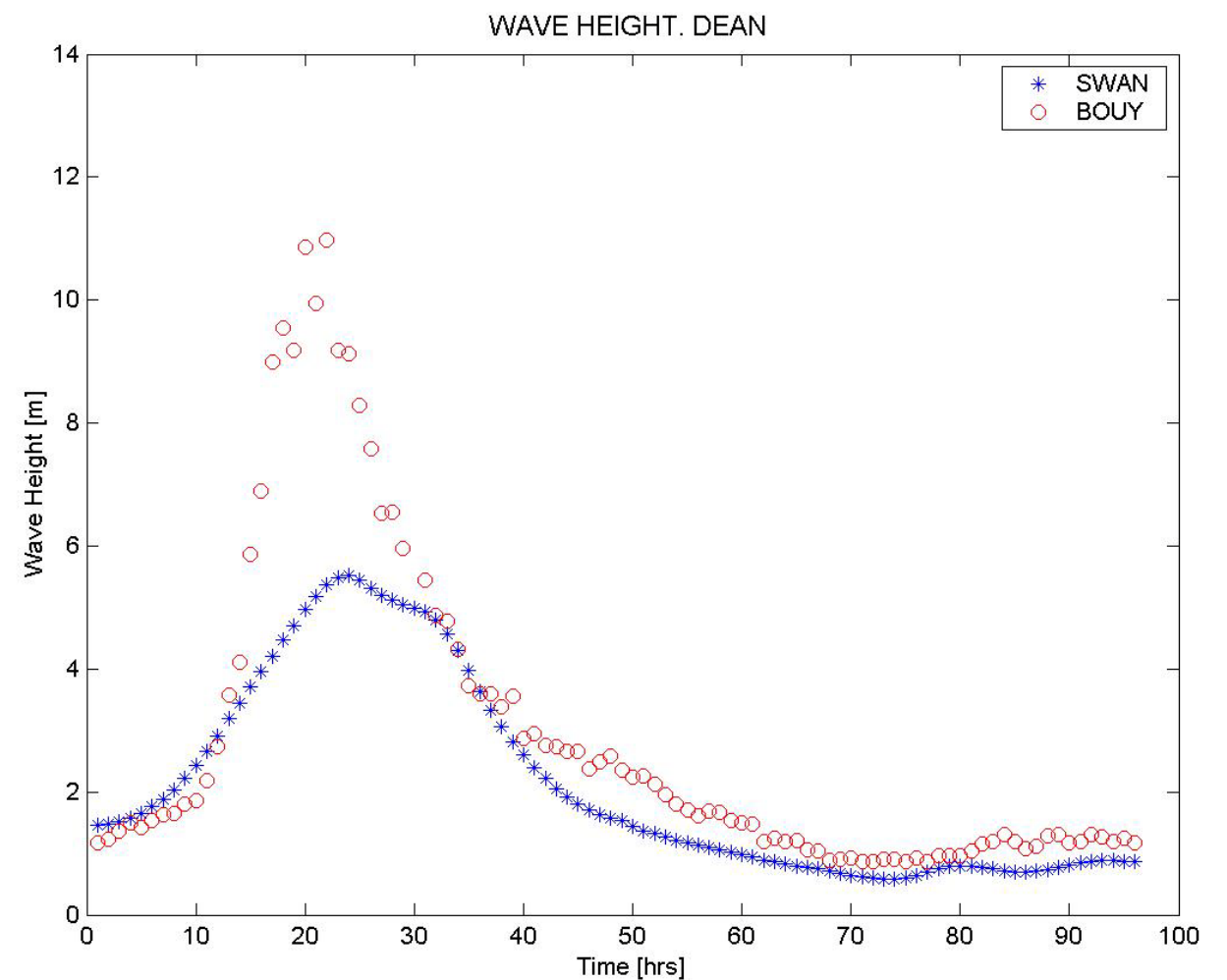
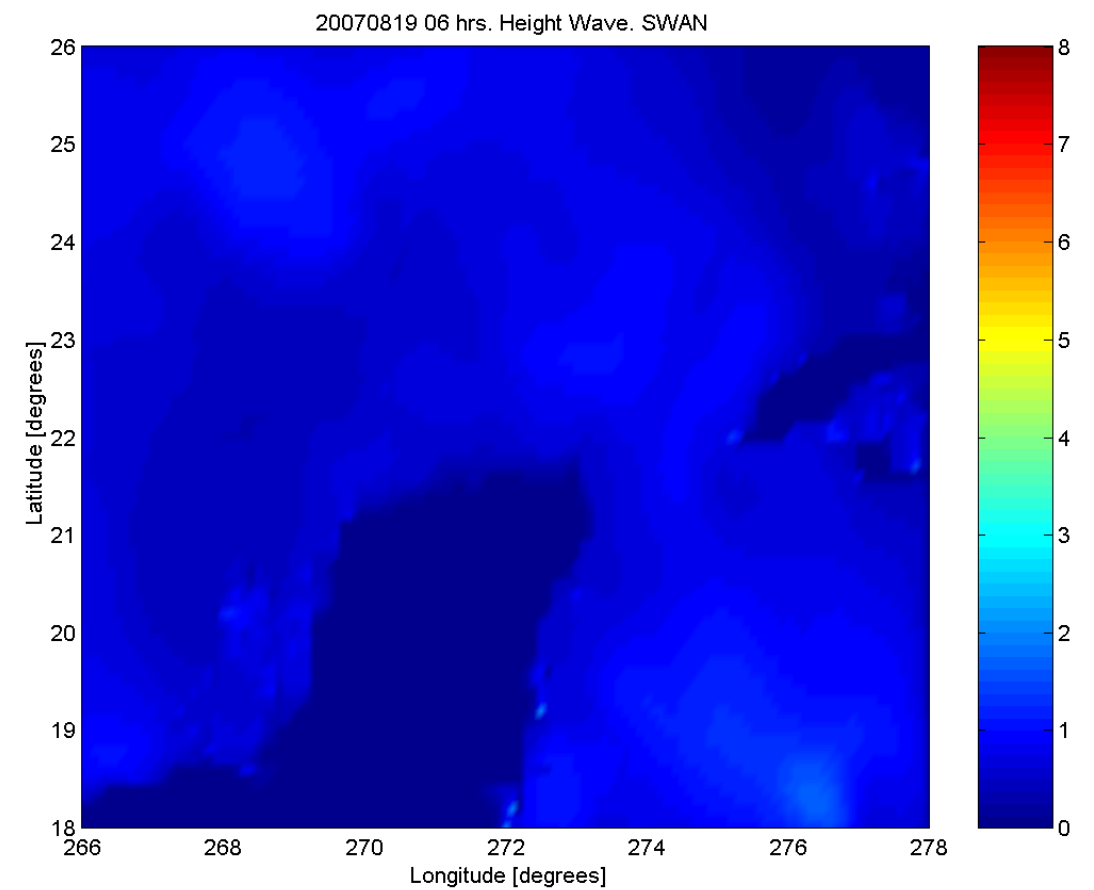
STUDY CASES

Hurricane Dean



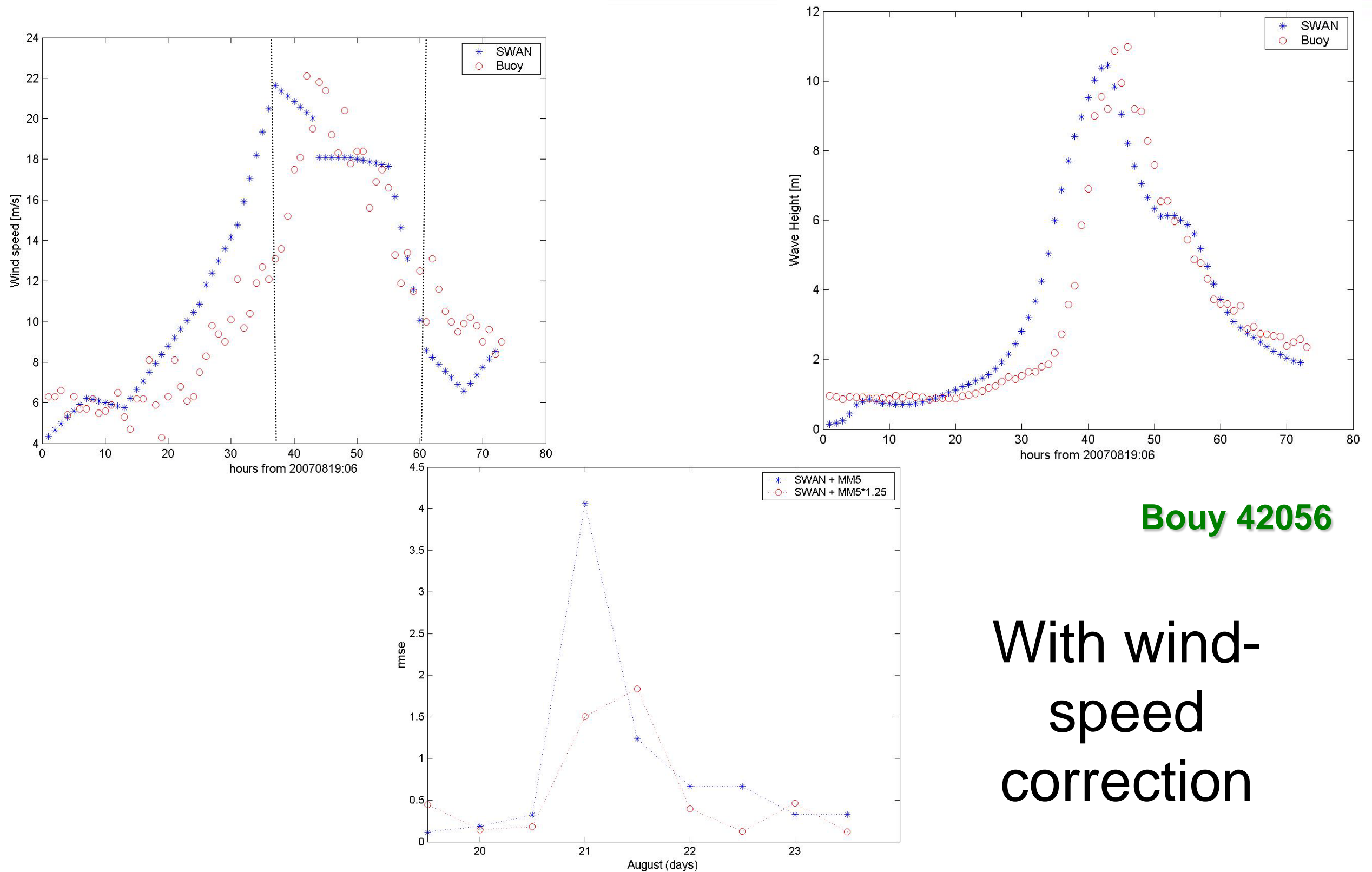
Without wind-speed correction

Bouy 42056





Hurricane Dean (Cont.)

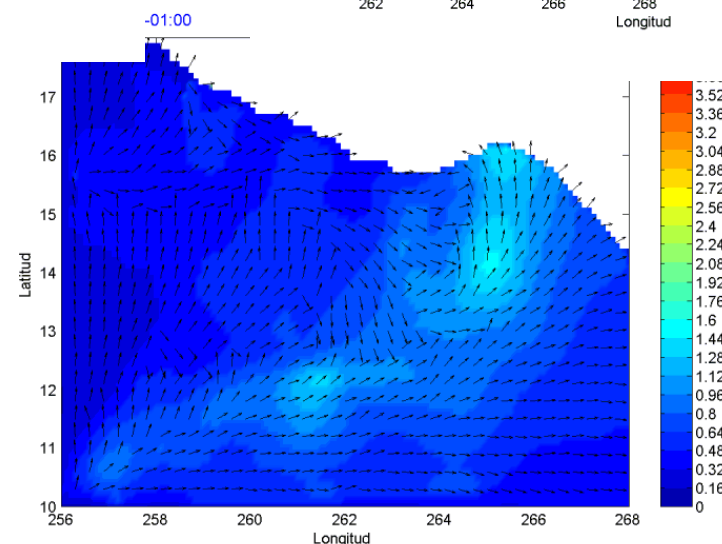
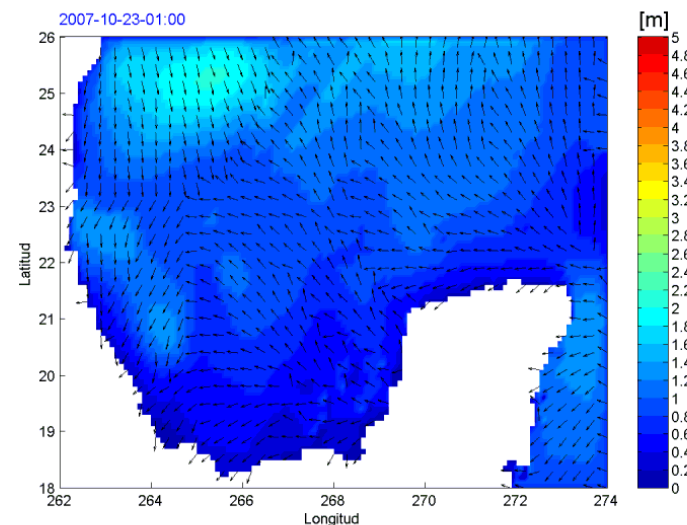
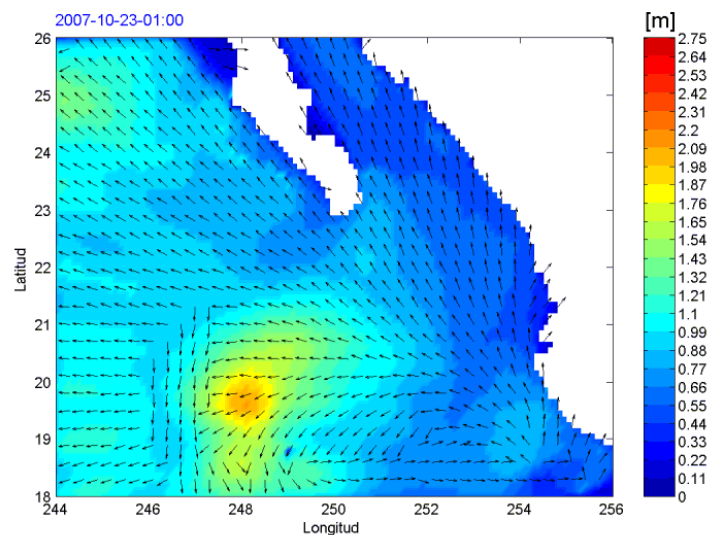


Bouy 42056

With wind-speed correction

Concluding remarks.

The wind-wave forecasting system is working in an operational way in a five domains in a nested fashion over the Mexican waters



To attend diverse clients in Mexico and Latin America by means of the service of numerical simulation giving them access through a web page hosted in IMTA.