

Operational Regional and Coastal Storm Surge/Tide Forecasting System in Republic of Korea



Sung Hyup You

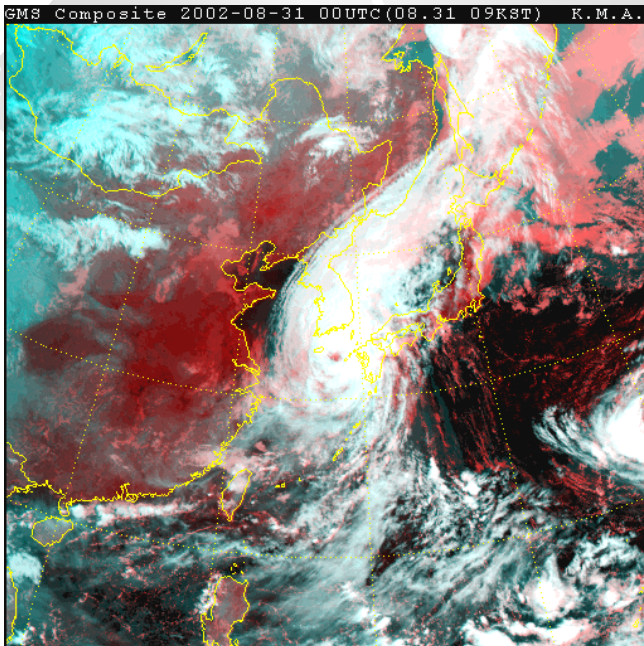
**Marine Meteorology Division
KMA**

Major Meteorological disasters in Korea

Accumulated Damage (2001 ~ 2010)

*GDP(2011) : 1,224TW

Disasters	Fatalities	Property Damage(BW)
Typhoon	418	10,245
Heavy Rain	236	4,575
Heavy Snow	14	1,319
Strong Wind	12	39



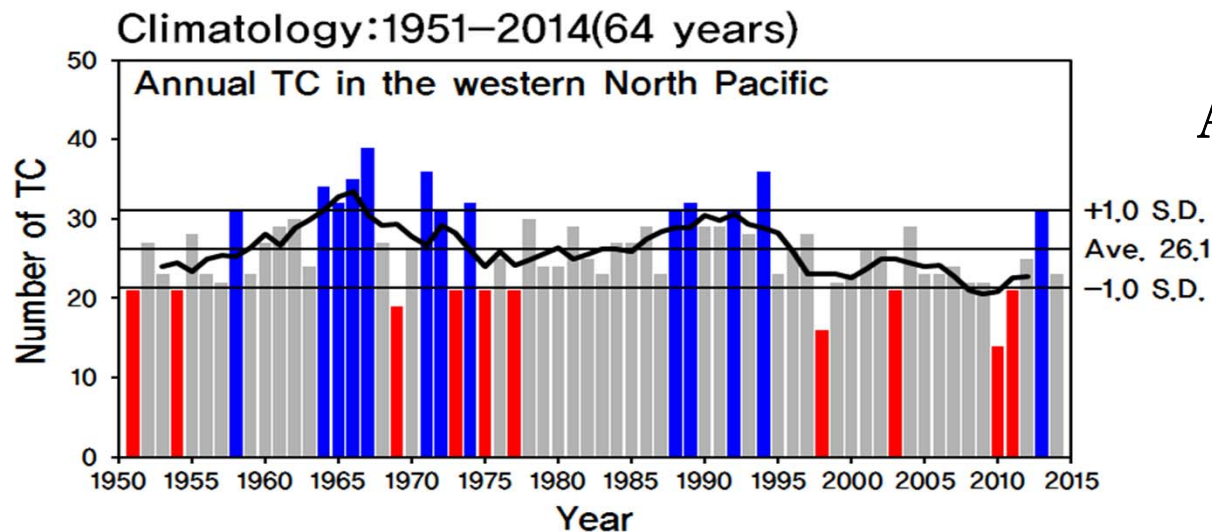
Occurrence Frequency of Typhoon

1951-2014

Month Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total
A	28	15	24	46	66	115	244	352	319	238	152	73	1672
K	0	0	0	0	2	17	58	75	47	7	0	0	206

A : Typhoon occurred in Northwestern Pacific Ocean

K : Typhoon effected on the Korean Peninsula



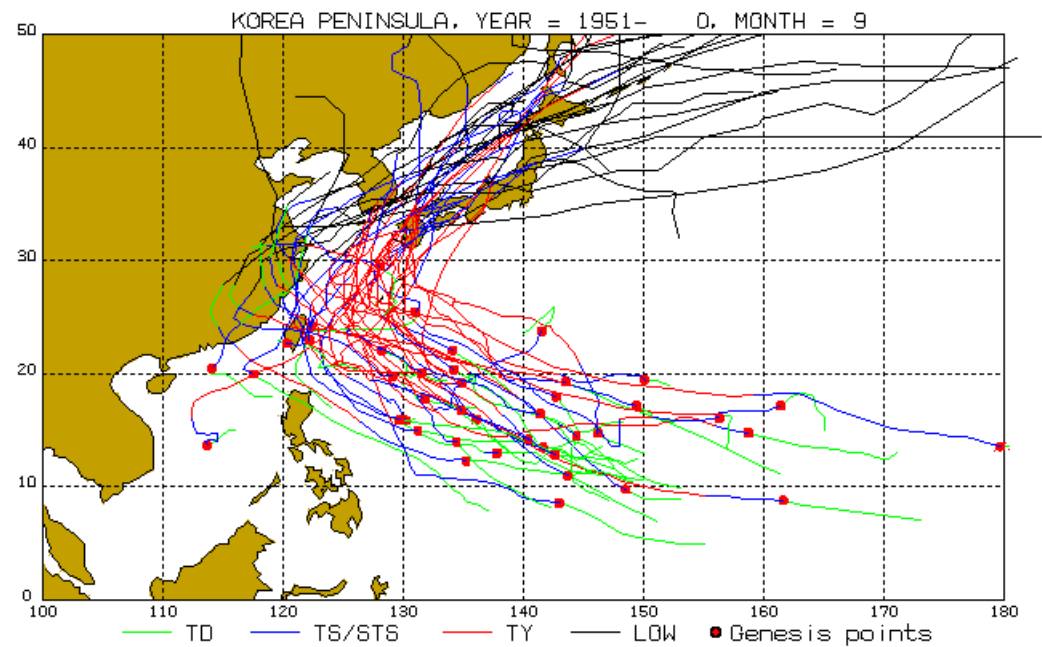
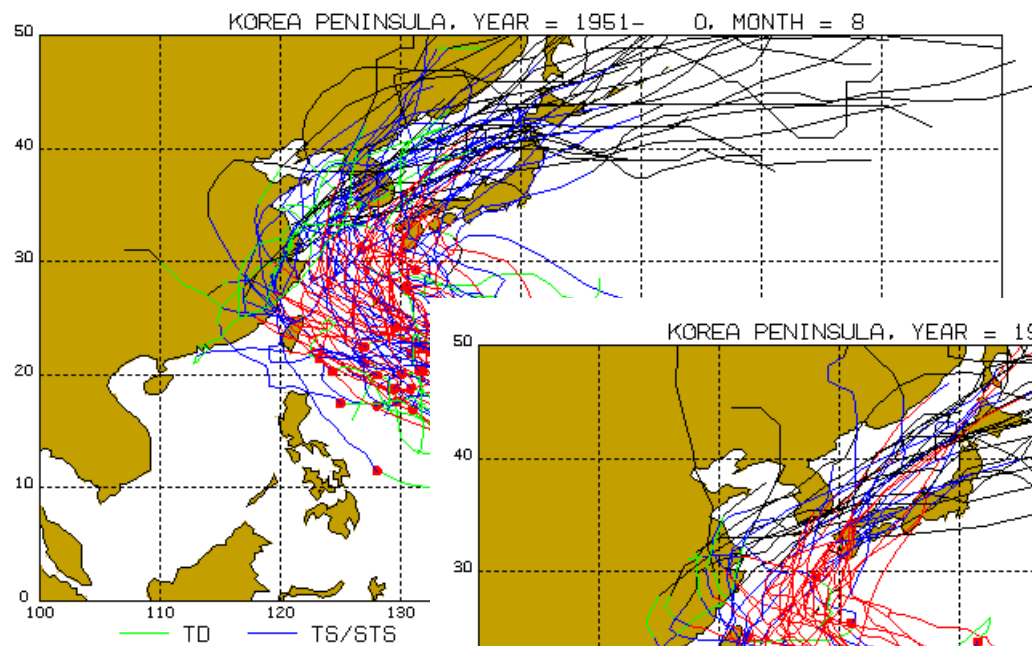
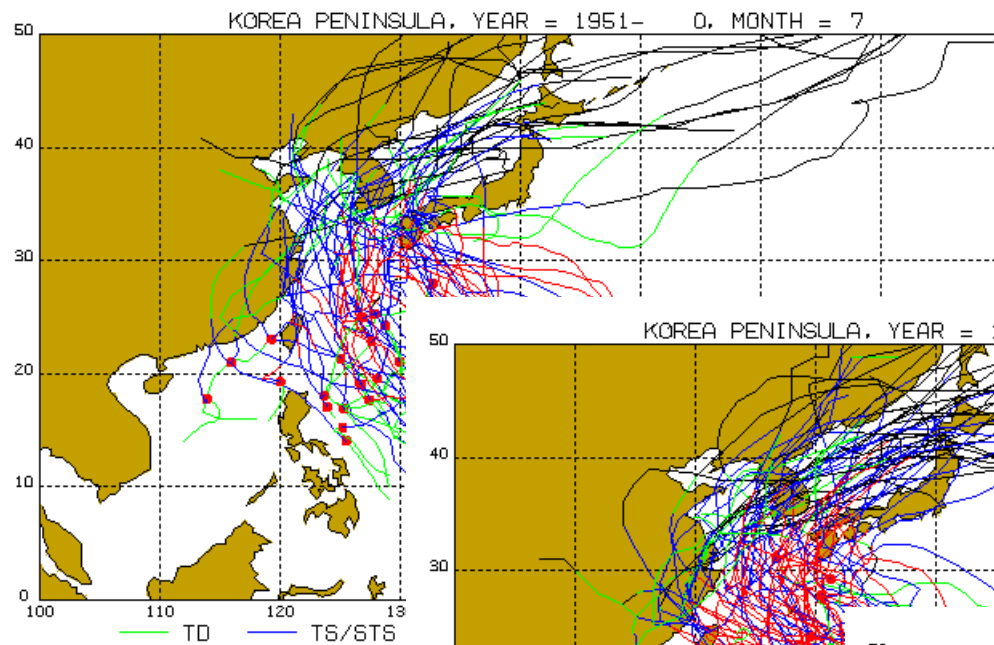
Average No. of Typhoon

1951-2014 : 26.6

1985-2014 : 25.4

2005-2014 : 22.8

Typhoon Tracks (Jul., Aug., Sep.)



Typhoon Damages in Korea



Observation

Marine Observations Network (2015)

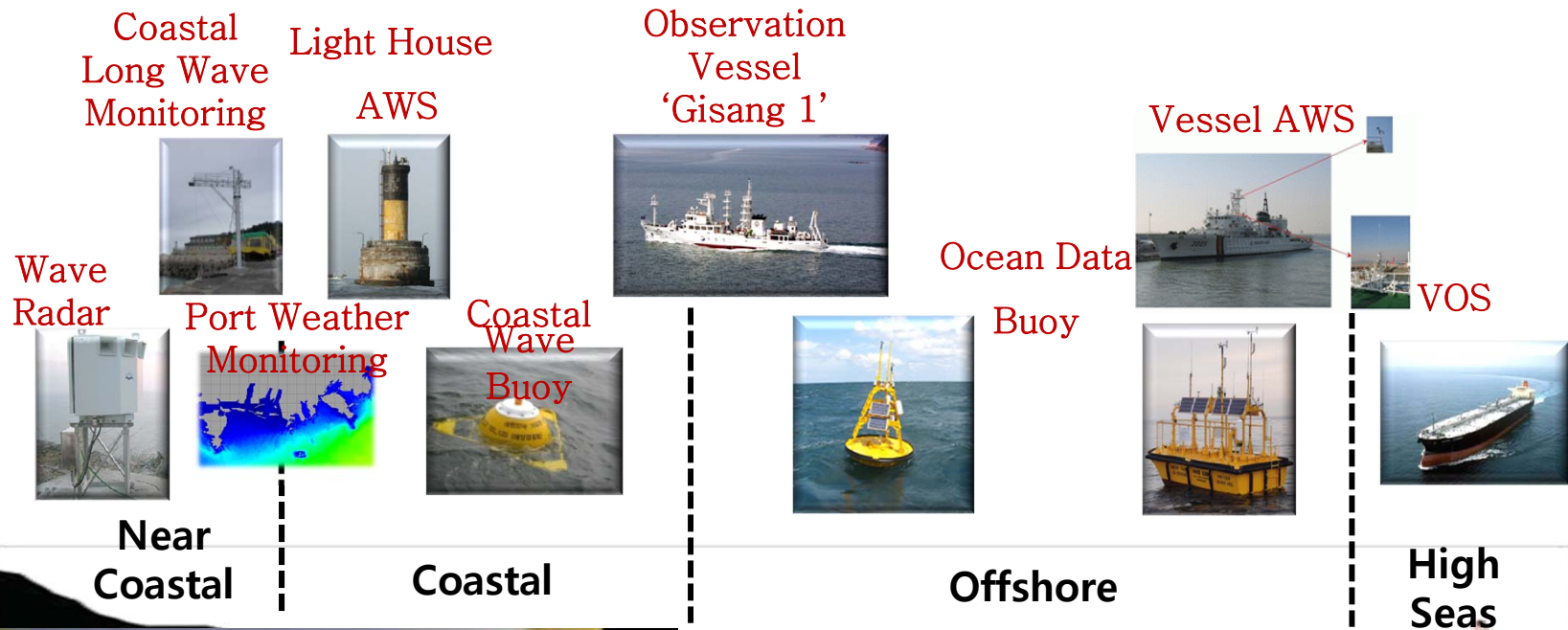
Observation Network

Ocean Data Buoys : 17
Coastal Wave Buoys : 48
Long Wave Monitoring : 18
Wave Radars : 6
Ports Weather Station : 2
Lighthouse AWS : 9
Vessel AWS : 10
Marine Obs. Station : 1

Observation Vessel (500 tons)

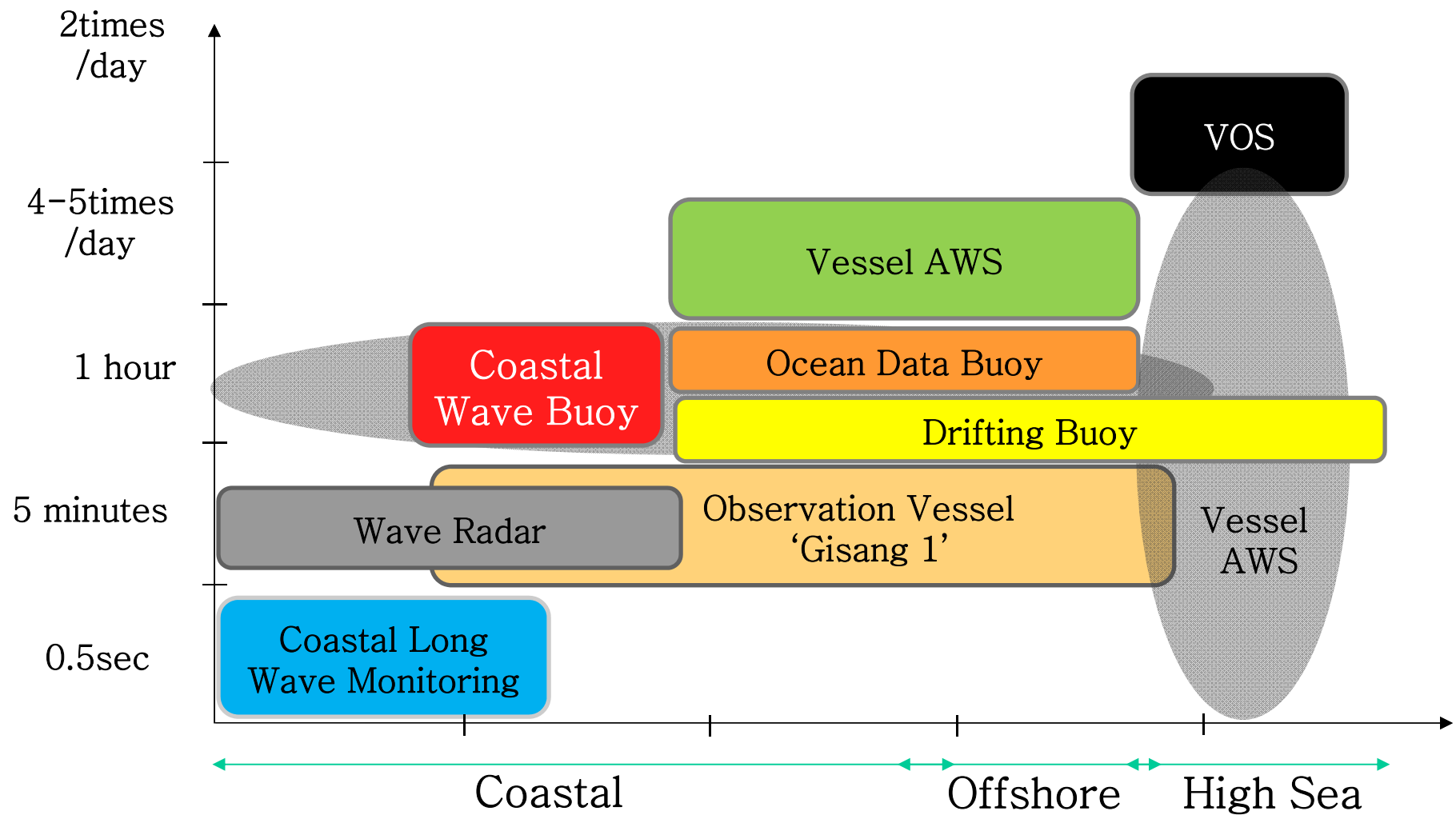


Marine Observations Network(Spatial)



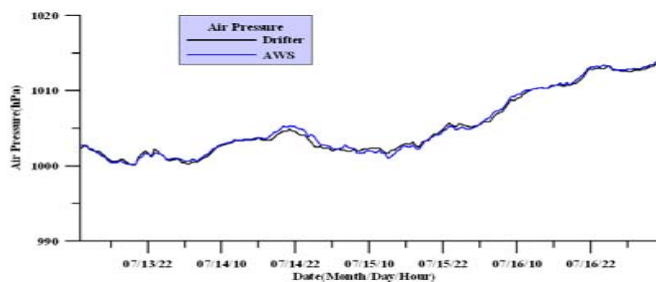
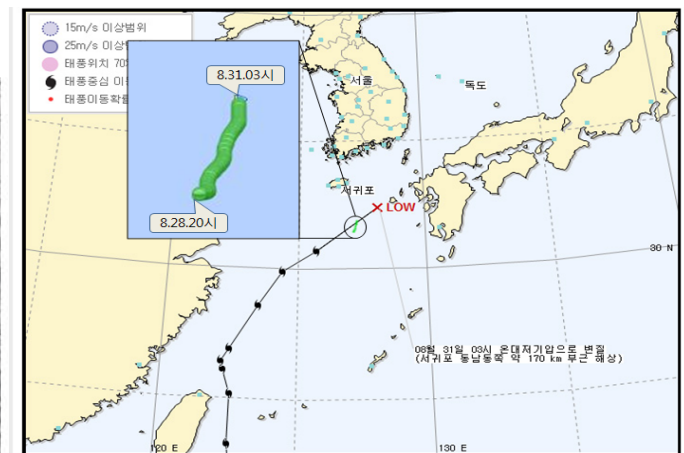
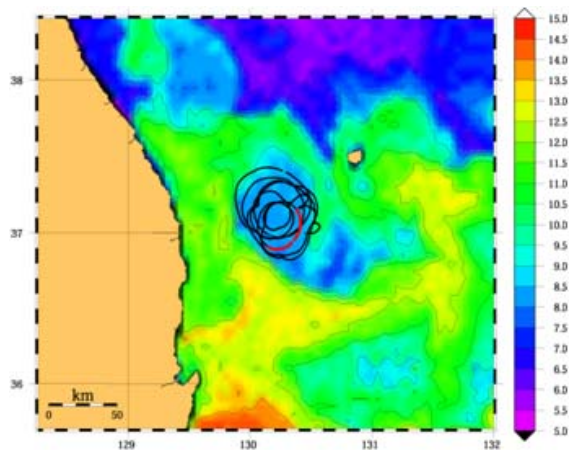
Black Box Image on Ocean Data Buoy

Marine Observations Network(Temporal)



Drifting Buoy (Offshore)

- ❖ Lagrangian observation
- ❖ GPS, Satellite Communication
- ❖ Observation : Position, Temperature, Pressure, Wave



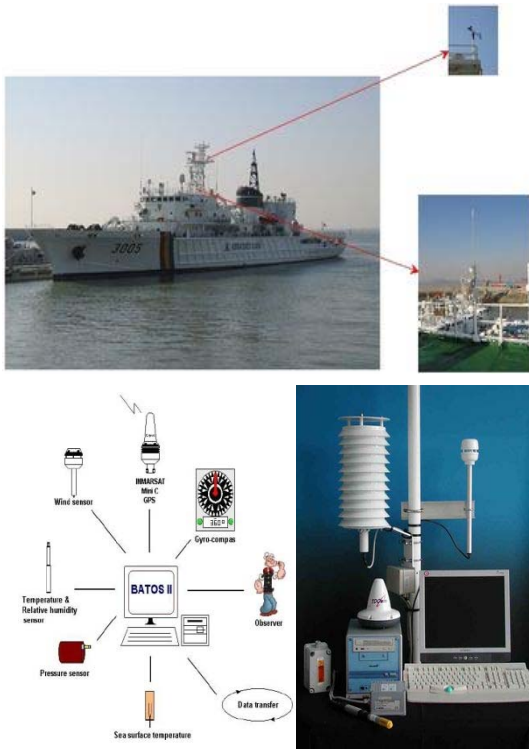
<Comparison of Pressure between AWS and buoy >



Vessel AWS (High Seas)

❖ AWS on Vessel of Government and Passenger Ship

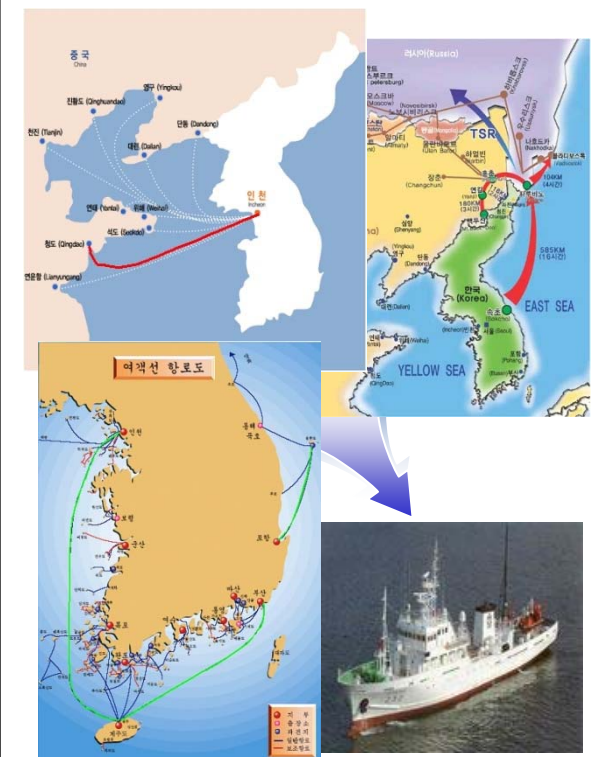
1 Government Ship



2 VOS (Volunteer Observing Ship)



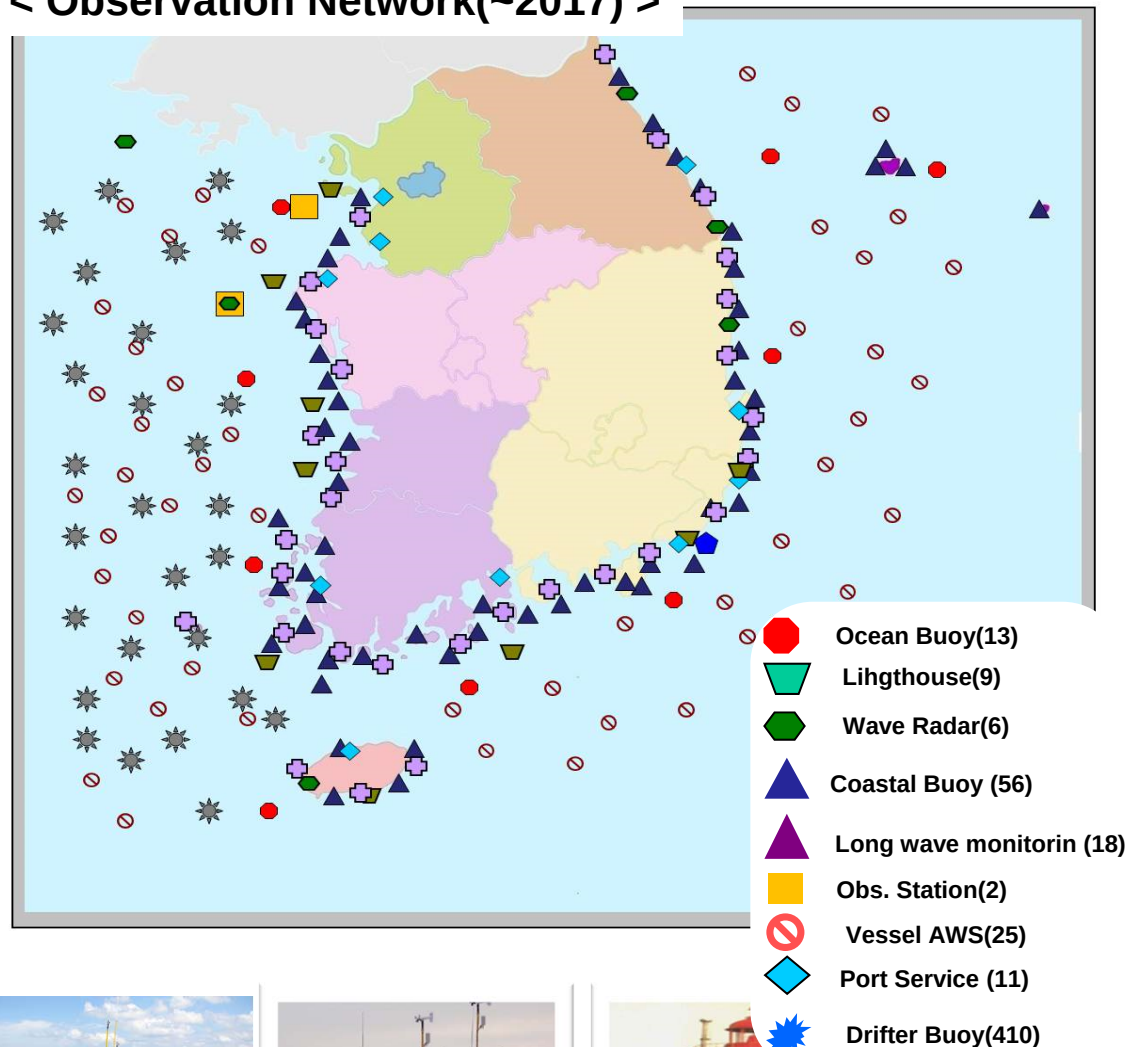
3 Passenger Ship



Strategic Extension of Marine Observation Network

Year	Instruments(total)
2013	Ocean Data Buoy(10) Light House AWS(9) Wave Radar(6) Coastal Wave Buoy(35) Long Wave Monitoring(17) Port Weather Monitoring(3) Vessel AWS(8) Research Vessel(1) Observation Station(1) Drifting Buoy (10)
2014	Ocean Data Buoy(10) Light House AWS(9) Wave Radar(6) Coastal Wave Buoy(39) Long Wave Monitoring(18) Port Weather Monitoring(4) Vessel AWS(10) Drifting Buoy (10)
2017	Ocean Data Buoy(13) Light House AWS(9) Wave Radar(6) Coastal Wave Buoy(56) Long Wave Monitoring(18) Port Weather Monitoring(11) Research Vessel(2) Observation Station(2) Vessel AWS(25) Drifting Buoy (410)

< Observation Network(~2017) >



Prediction

Super Computer in KMA

NEC SX-5/28M2

1999.12 ~ 2005.11

Theoretical performance

0.2 TFlops

1st Supercomputer



×90

CRAY X1E 1024/MSP

2005.12 ~ 2010.11

Theoretical performance

18.5 TFlops

2nd Supercomputer



×41

CRAY XE6 90,240 cores

2010.12 ~ 2015.12

Theoretical performance

758 TFlops

3rd Supercomputer



×10

CRAY XC40

2015.12 ~

Theoretical performance

2.9 Peta Fflops

4th Supercomputer



NWP model based on Unified Model (UM)

Global(UM)

- Resolution
N512L70
(~25km / top = 80km)
- Target Length
288hrs (00/12UTC)
87hrs (06/18UTC)
- Initialization : **4DVAR**

Global EPS

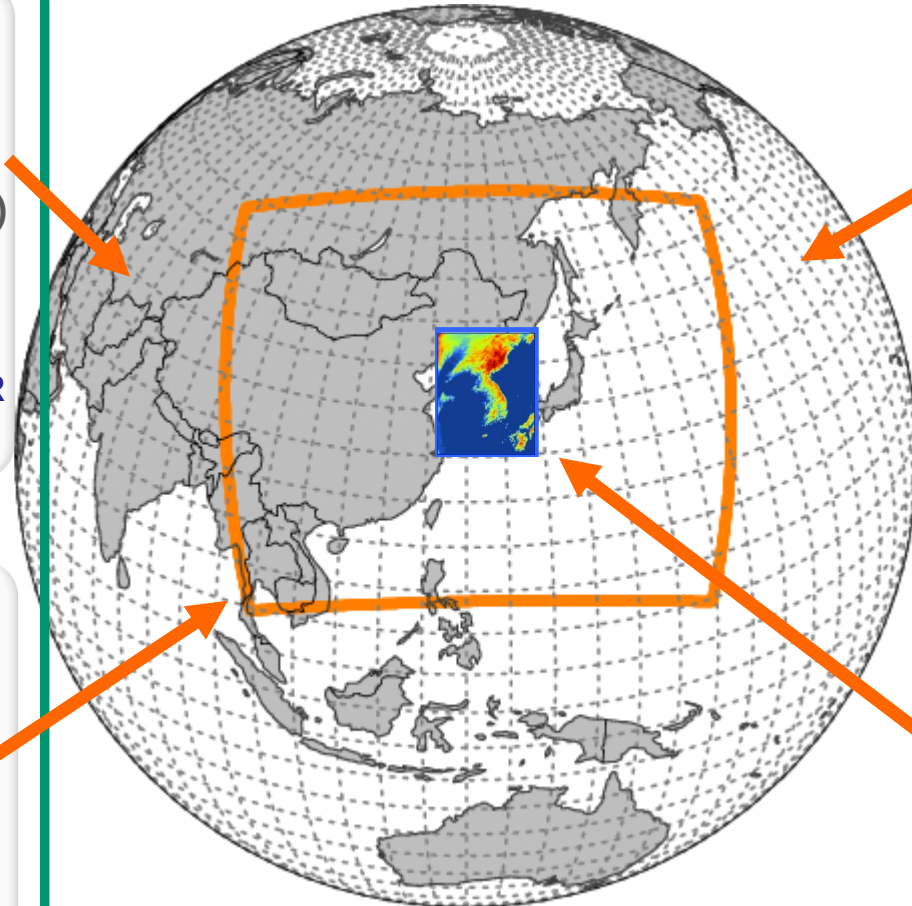
- Resolution
N320L70
(~40km/ top = 80km)
- Target Length
240hrs
- IC : GDAPS
- # of Members : 24

Regional(UM)

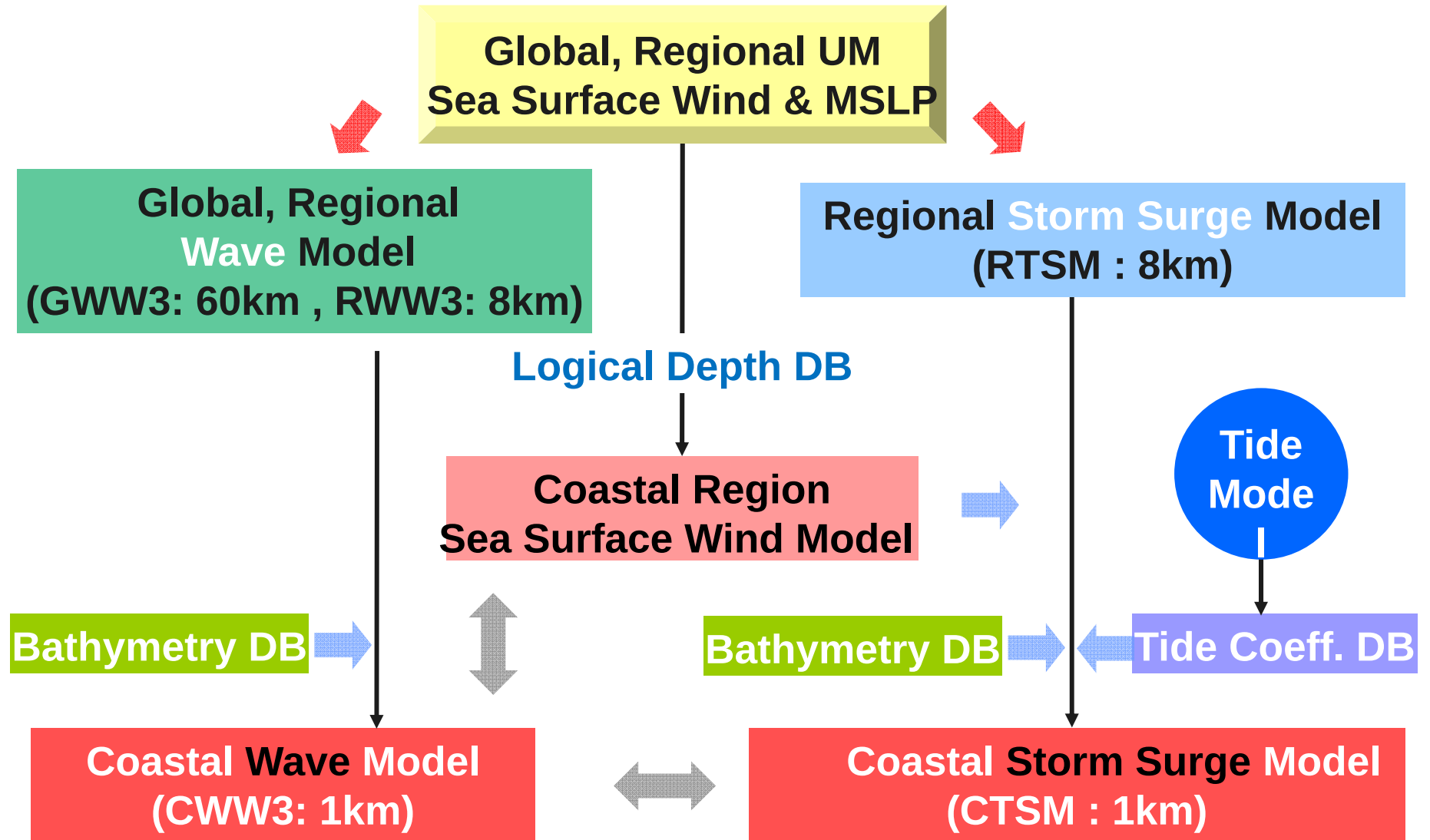
- Resolution
12kmL70
(0.11°x0.11° / top=80km)
- Target Length
87hrs (6 hourly)
- Initialization : **4DVAR**

Local (HIW)

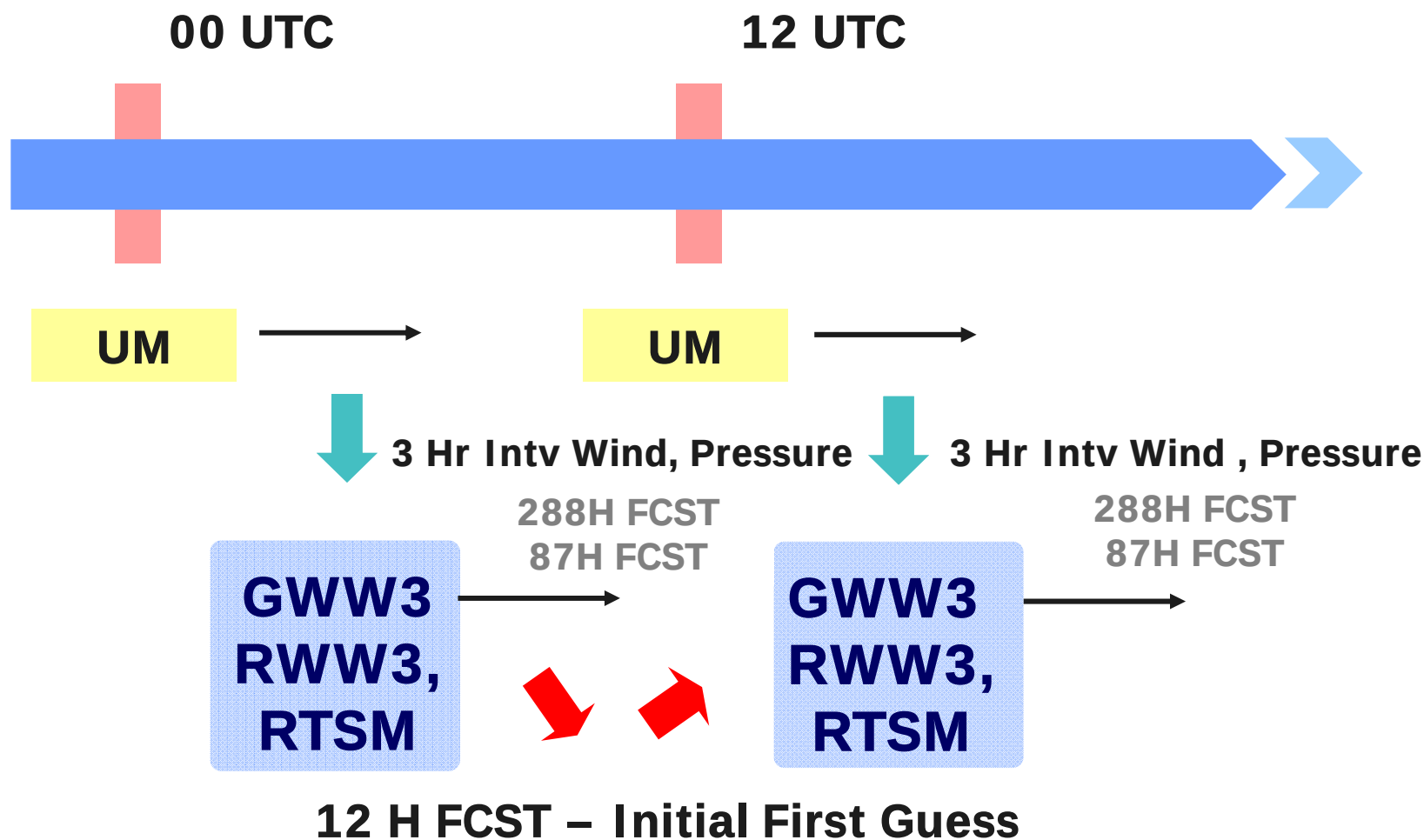
- Resolution
1.5kmL70
(744x928 / top = 39km)
- Target Length
36hrs
- Initialization : **3DVAR**



Wave / Storm Surges Forecasting System



Operational Time Schedule



Operational Wind Wave Prediction Models

Global

- 60Km (1/2°)
- 288 hour forecast twice/day

Regional

- 8Km (1/12°)
- 87 hour forecast twice/day

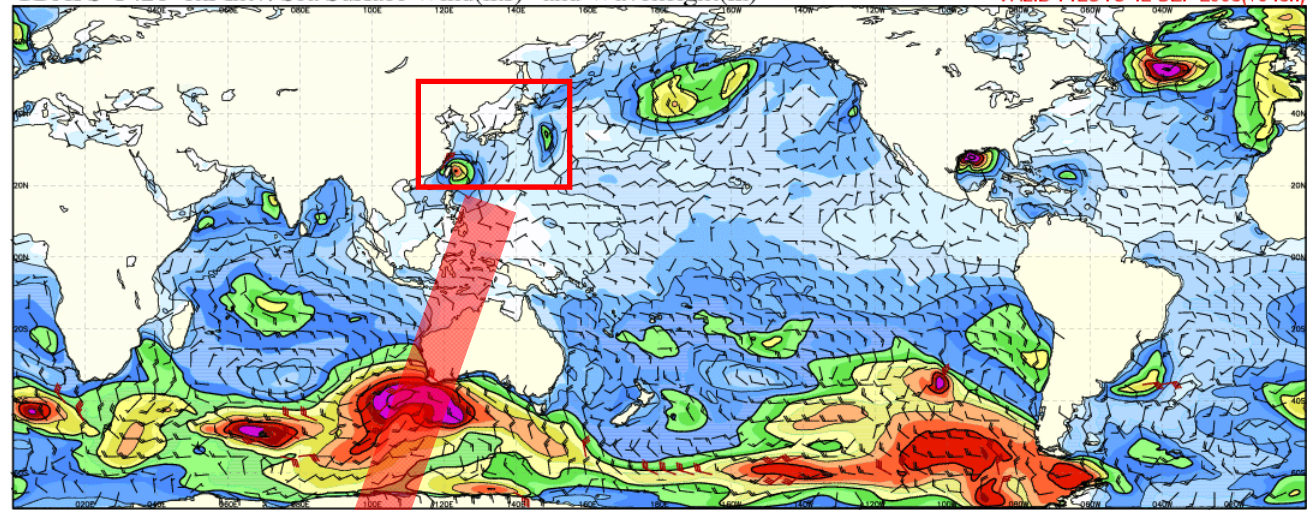
Coastal

- 1km (1/120°)
- 72 hour forecast twice/day
- 6 coastal domains

KMA Global Wave Model (GoWW3 : 0.5 deg)

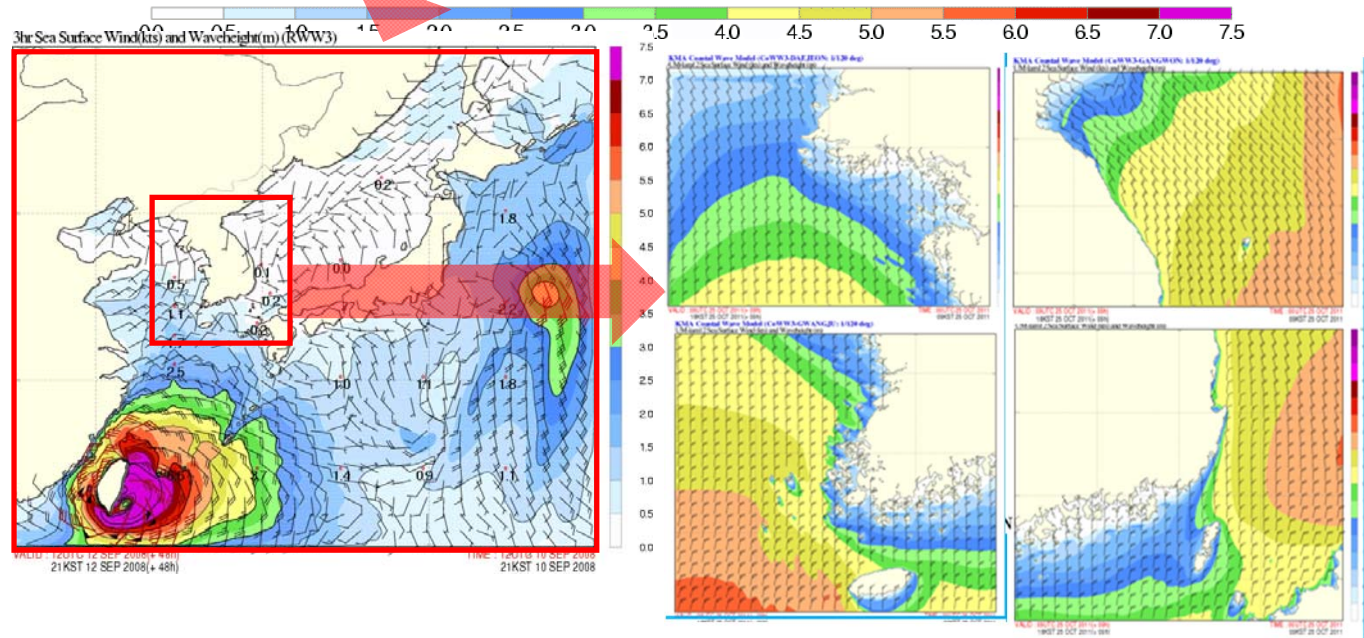
GDAPS-T426 6hr Intv. Sea Surface Wind(kts) and Waveheight(m)

VALID : 12UTC 12 SEP 2008(+048h)



VALID : 12UTC 12 SEP 2008(+048h)

TIME : 12UTC 10 SEP 2008

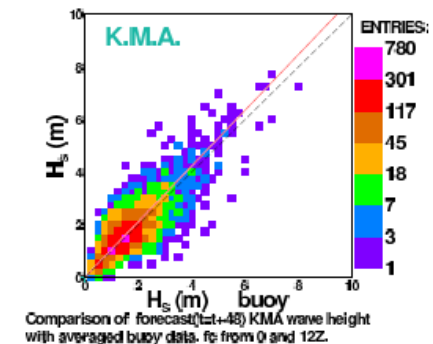
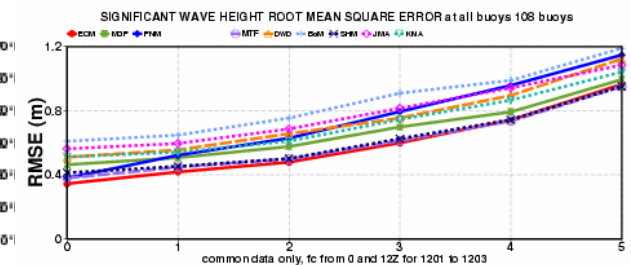
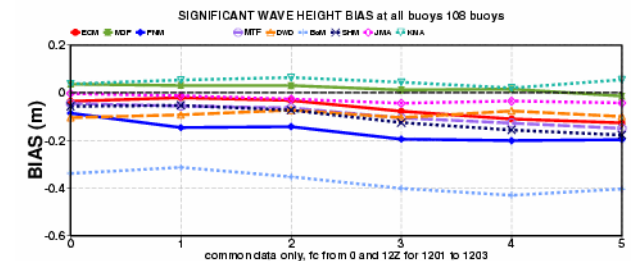
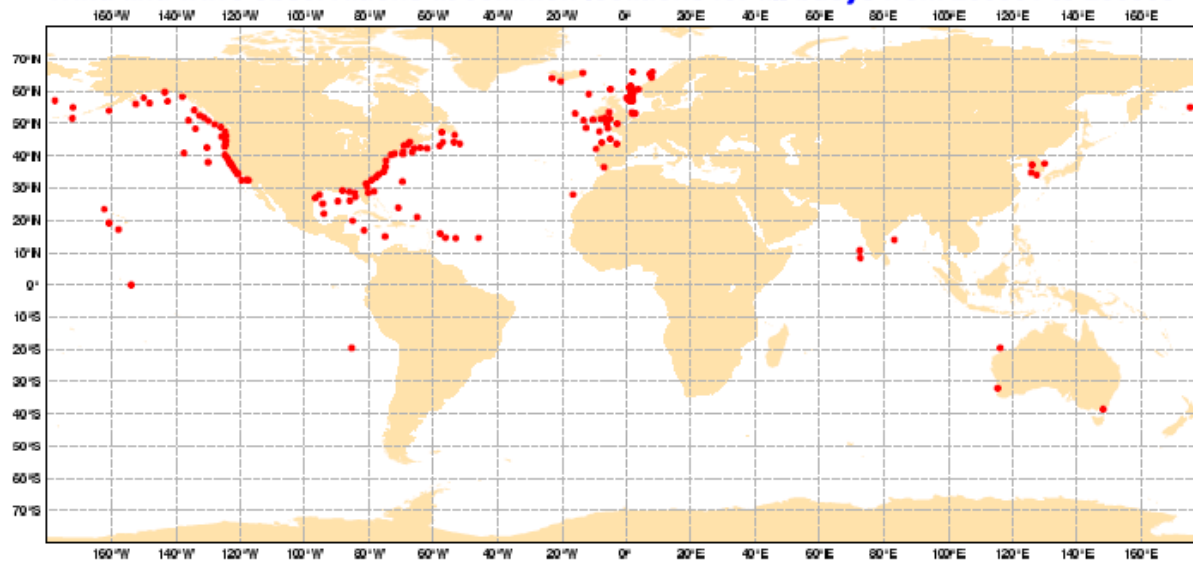


Intercomparison of Operational Wind Wave

Intercomparison of operational wave forecasting
systems against buoy data:
time series of statistics
data from ECMWF, MetOffice, FNMOC, NCEP,
MeteoFrance, DWD, BoM, SHOM, JMA and
KMA

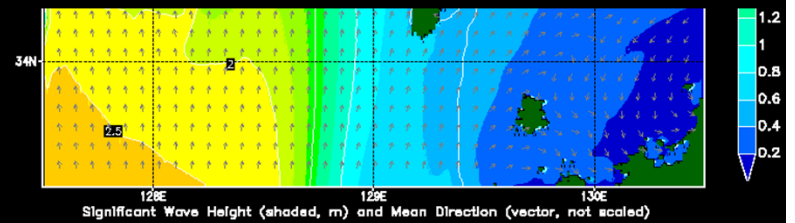
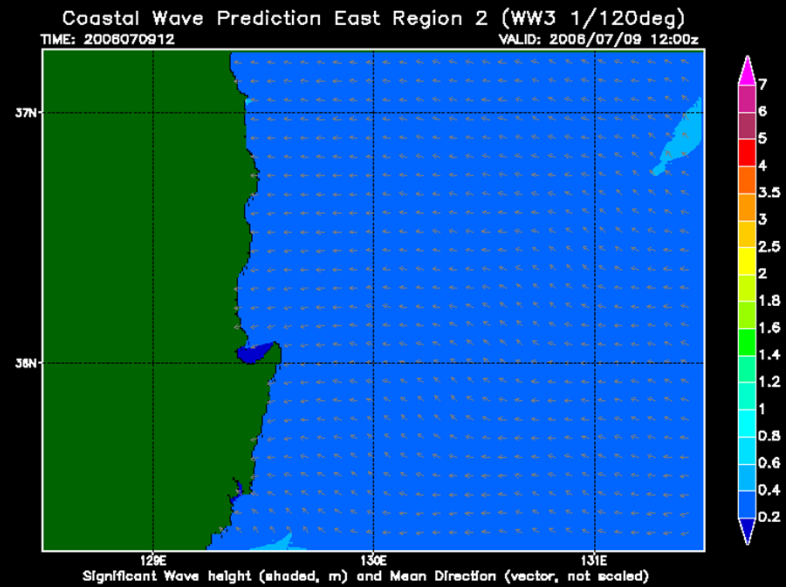
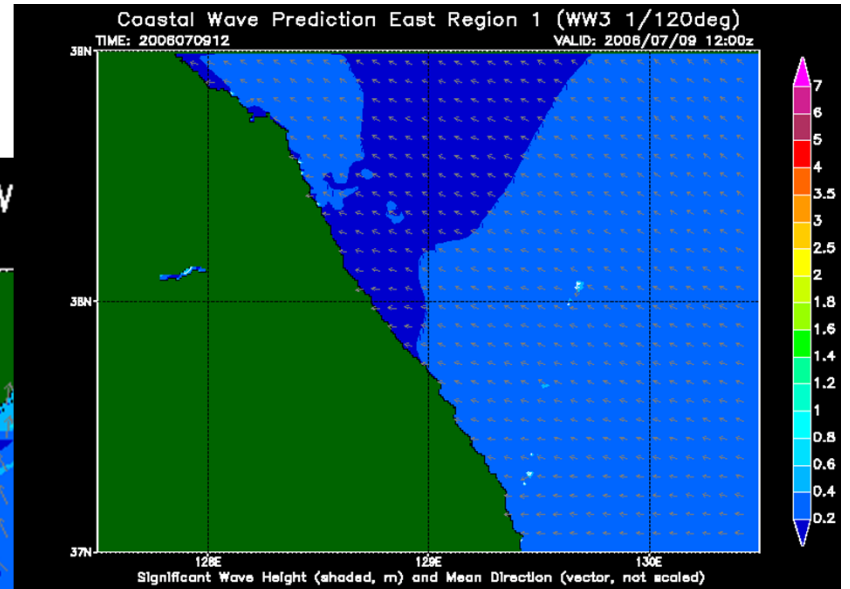
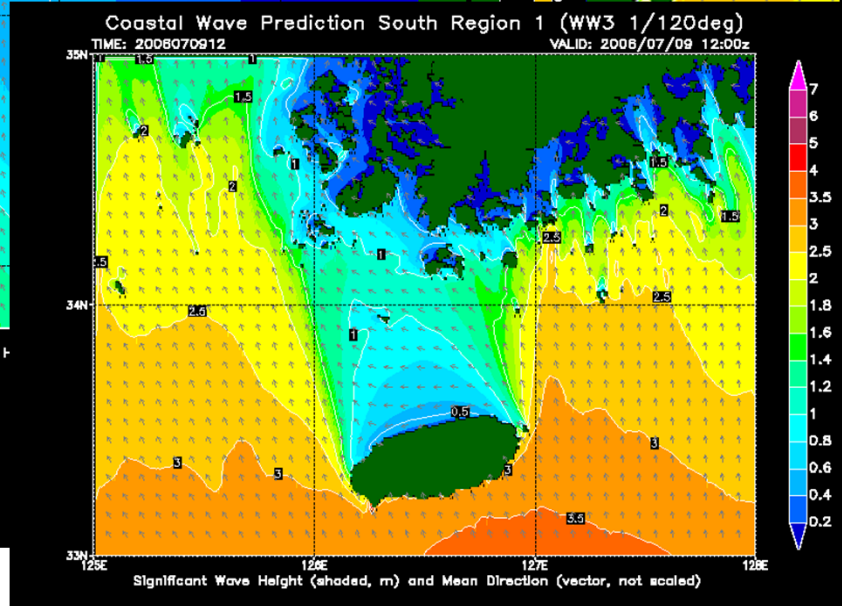
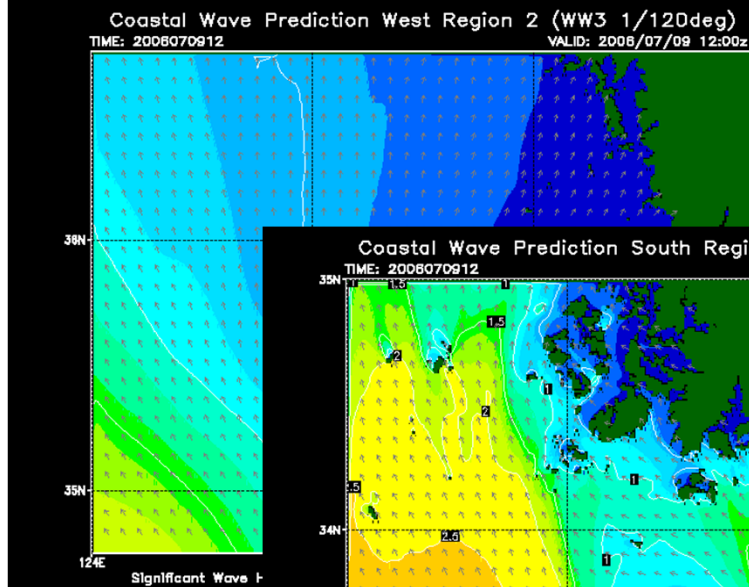
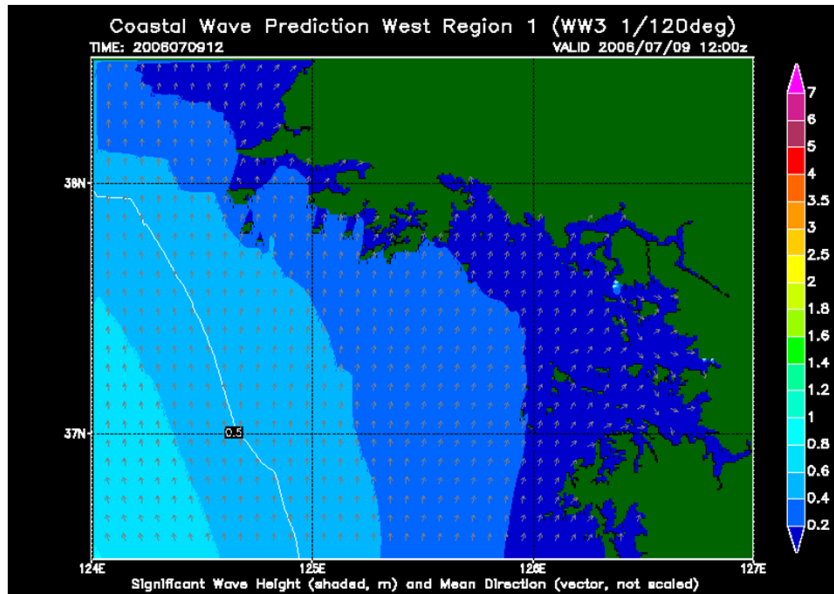
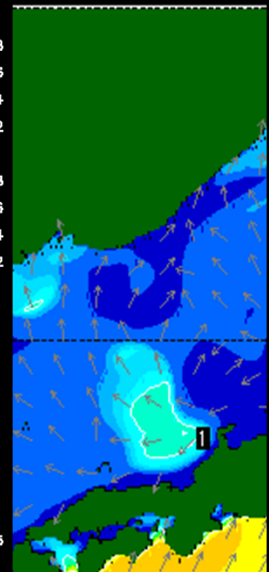
Jean-Raymond Bidlot,
European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts,
jean.bidlot@ecmwf.int

Wind and wave observations at common locations for all buoys from 200901 to 200903

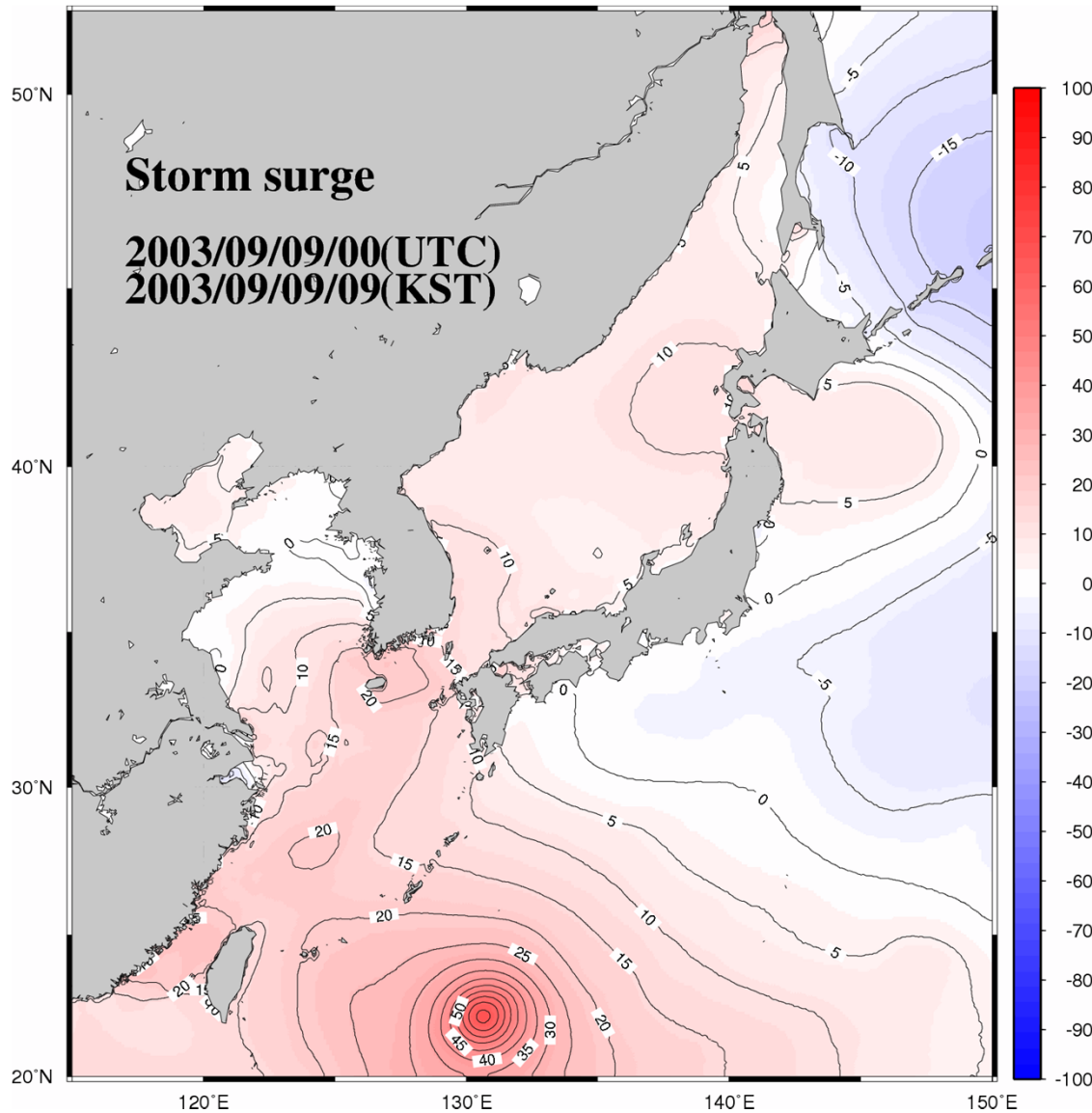


typhoon

PREDICTION (W

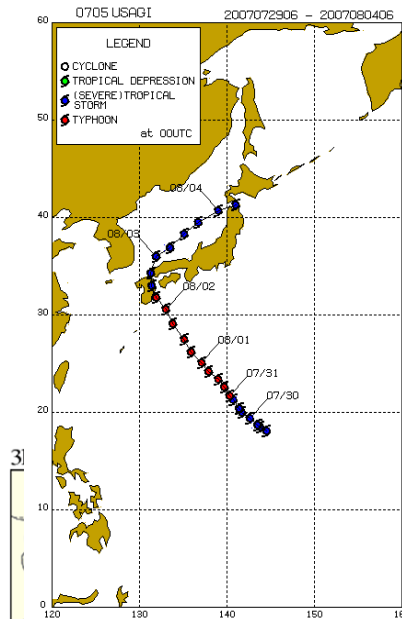


RTSM (Regional Tide/Storm Surges Model)

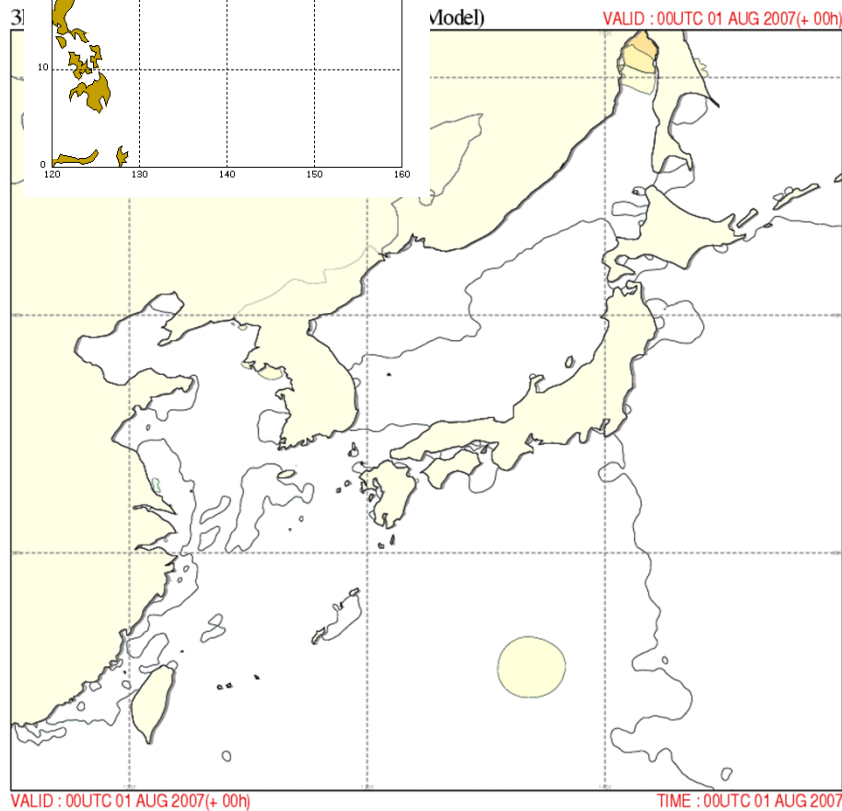


- ✓ 2-D **POM** model
- ✓ **1/12° (8km)**
- Regional Storm Surge Model**
- ✓ Considering
tide, sea wind, pressure
- ✓ Calculating the height of
Tidal elevation and storm surge
- ✓ operating from **June 2006**

Storm Surges Forecasting



**Typhoon
USAGI**

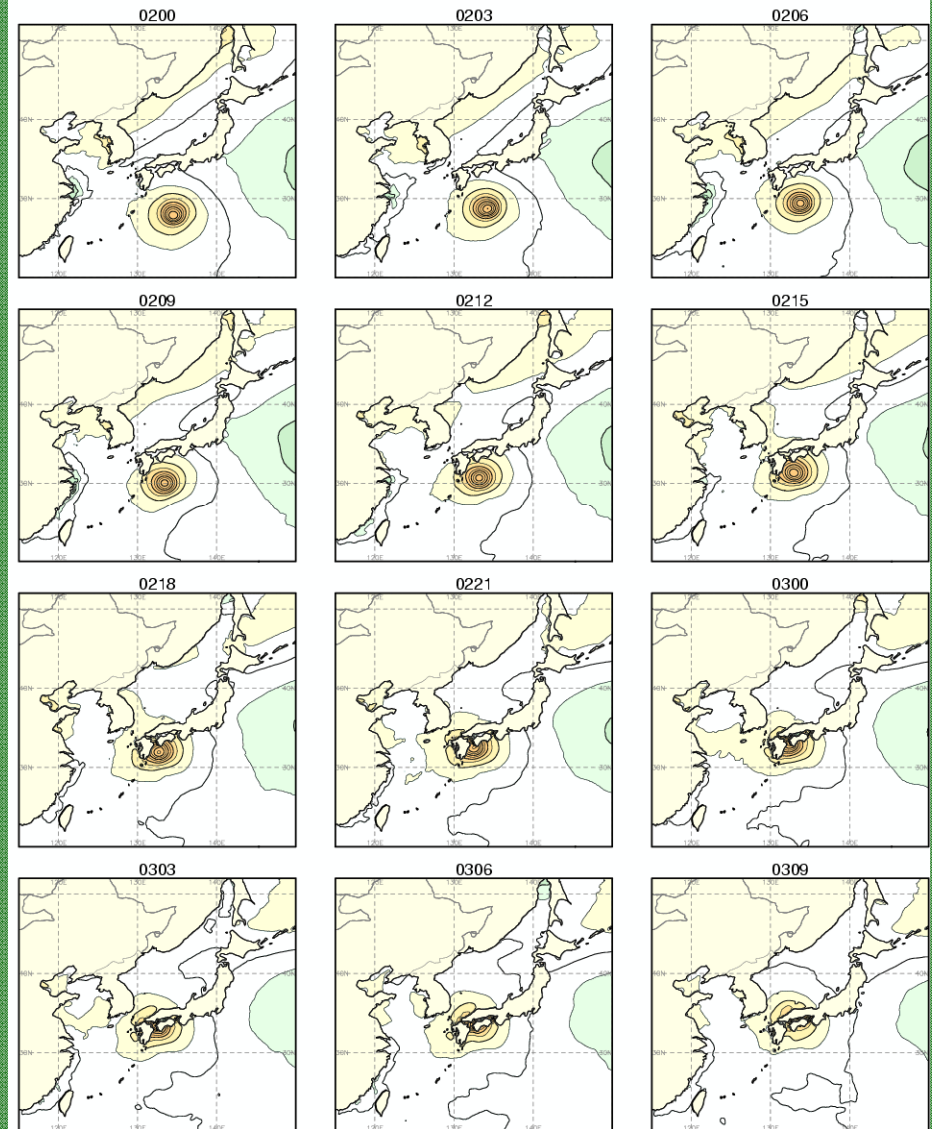


FTSE4A 00UTC 01 AUG 2007

VALID : 00KST 02 AUG 2007 - 09KST 03 AUG 2007

Surge Height(cm)

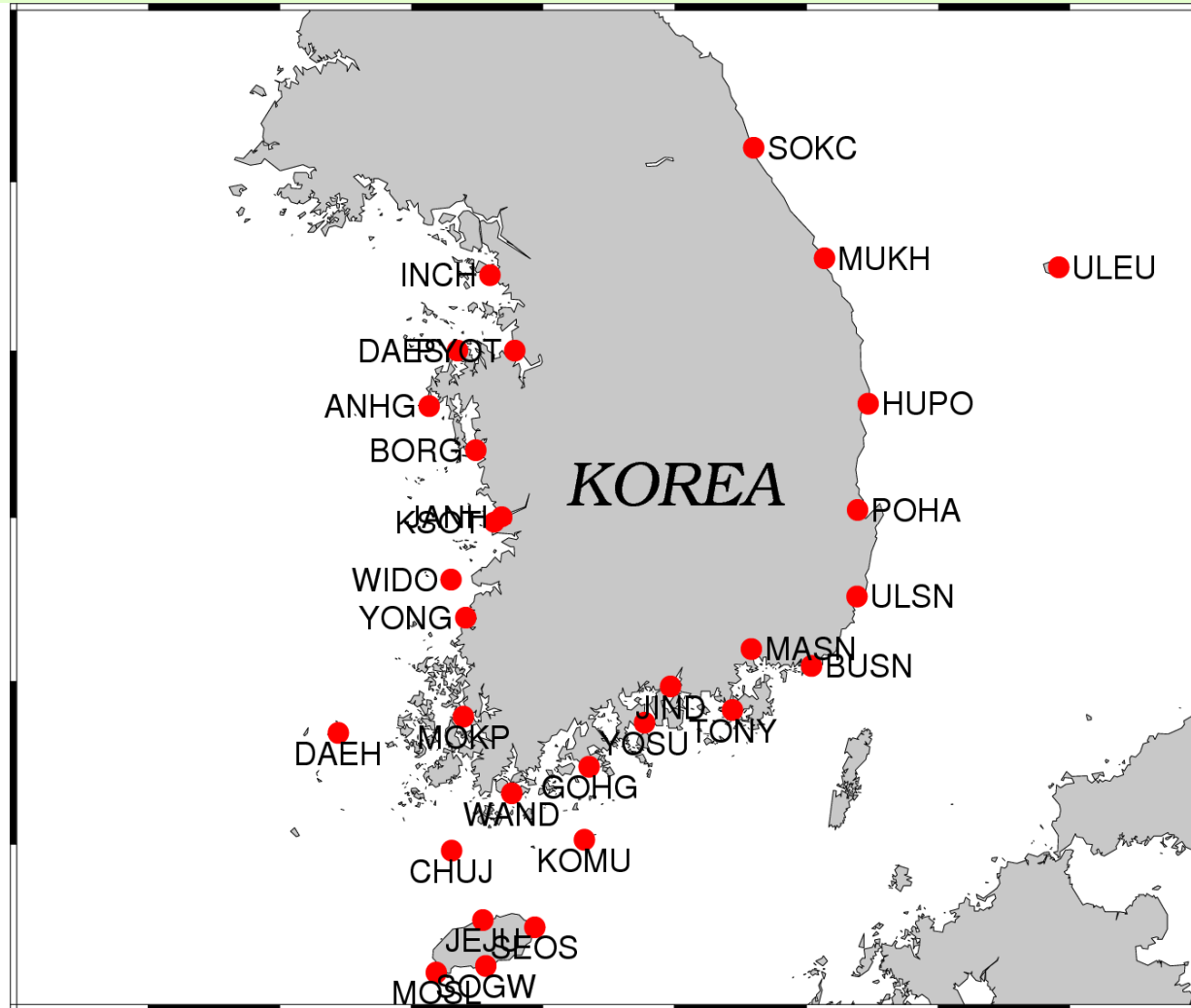
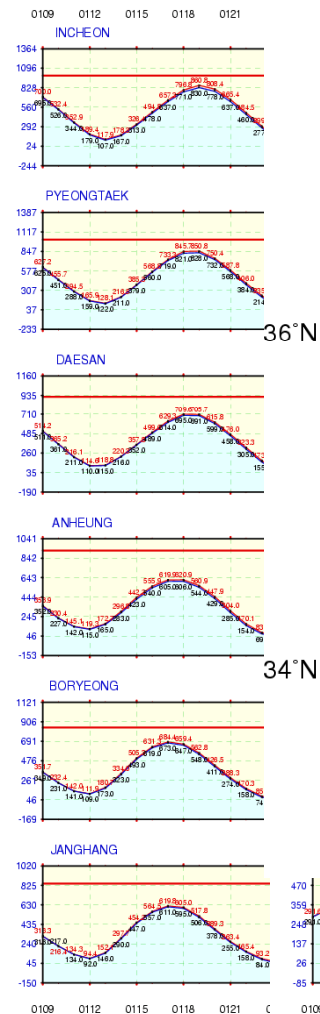
3HR Surge Height Forecast Chart
Regional Tide/ Storm Surge Model (RTSM)
Korea Meteorological Administration



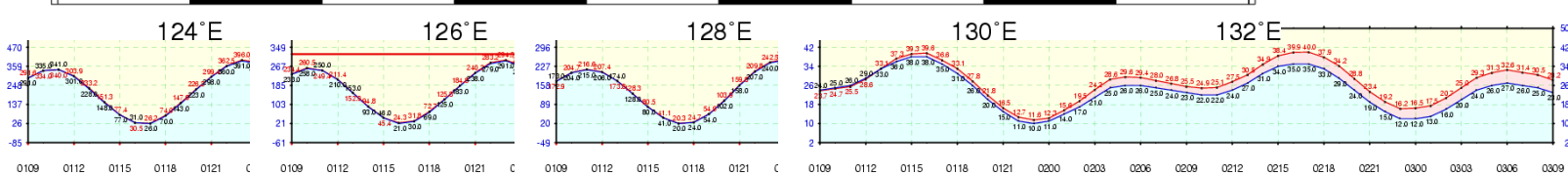
Storm Surges/Tide Forecasting

30 coastal stations

Issued at 00UTC 01 Aug 2007
Valid : 09KST 01 Aug 2007 - 09KST 02 Aug 2007



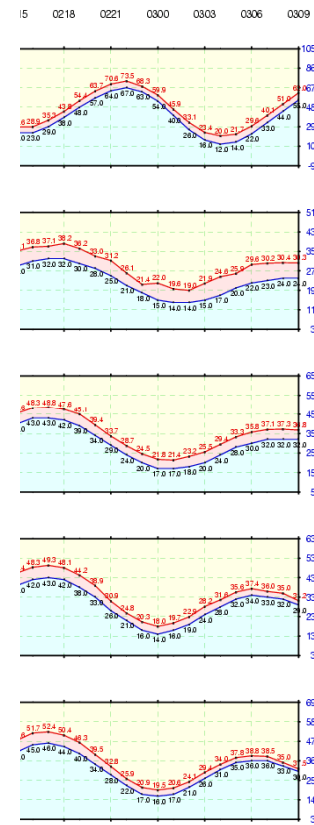
38°N
36°N
34°N



ast



onal Tide/Storm Surge Model(RTSM)
Korea Meteorological Administration



Model Verification

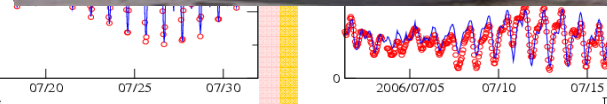
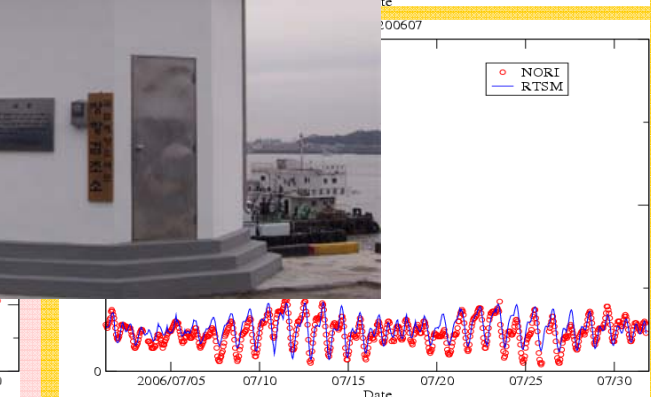
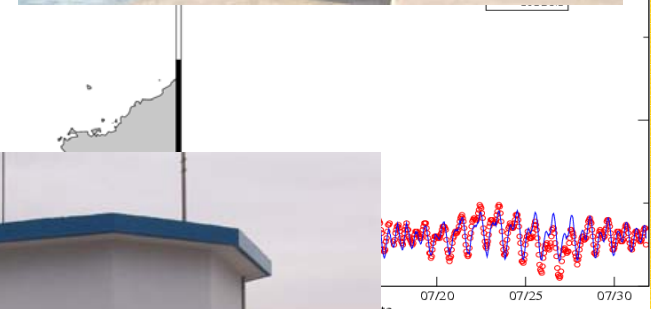
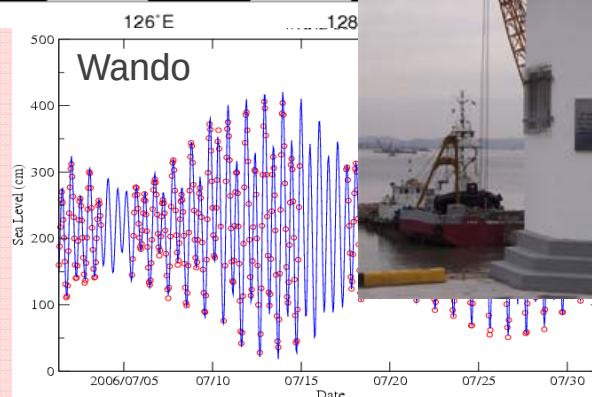
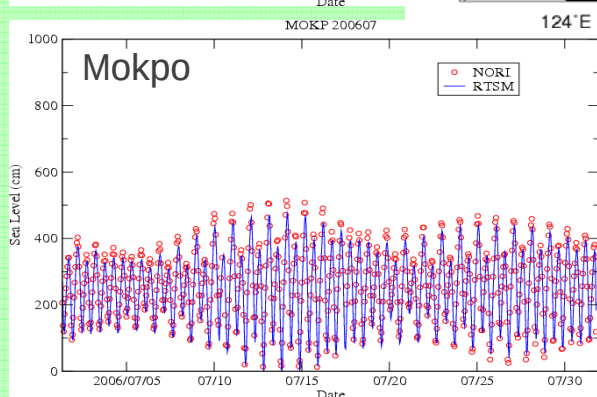
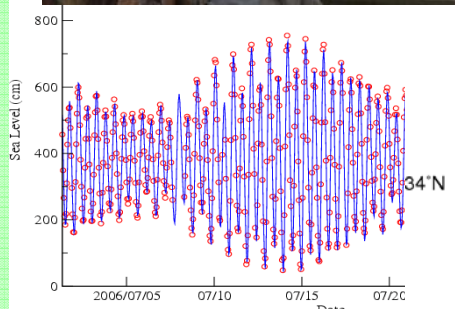
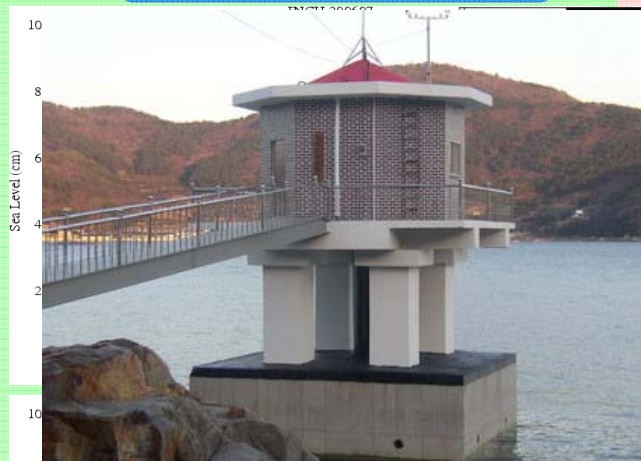
o Obs, - Mod

Western coast

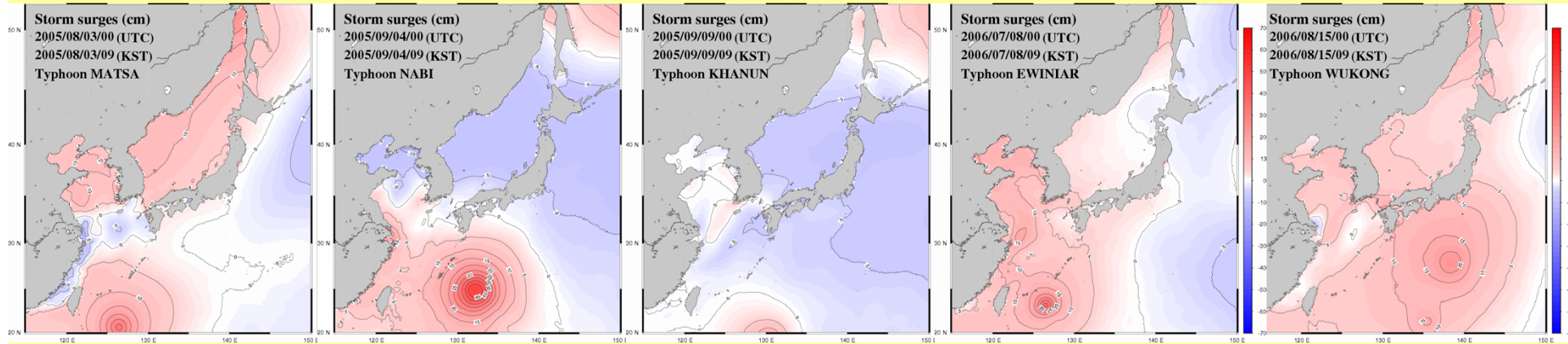
Southern coast

Eastern coast

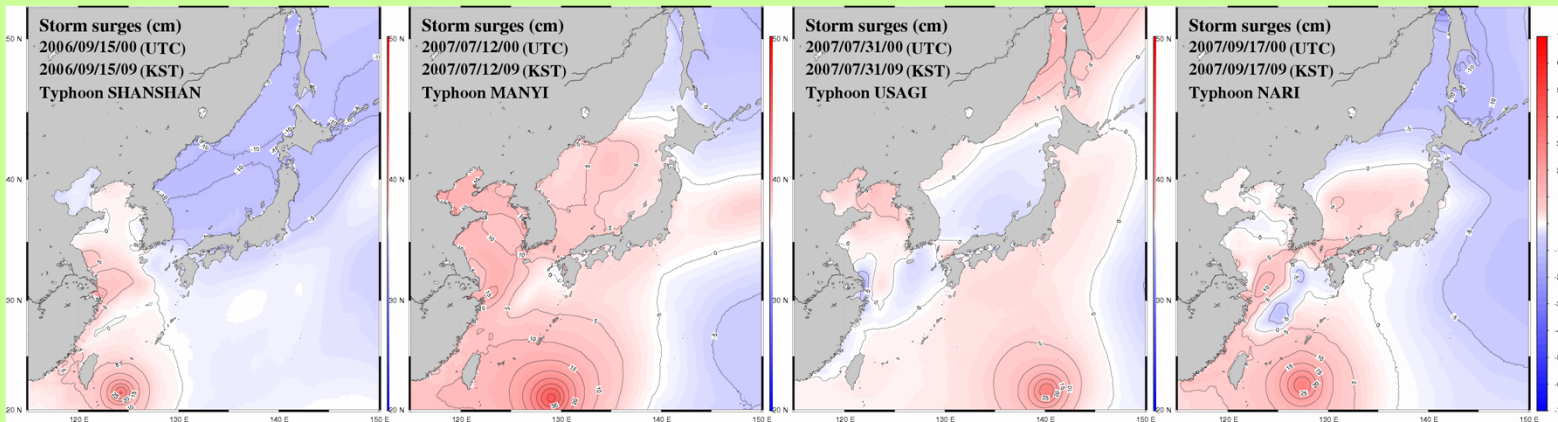
Tidal Stations



Model Verification



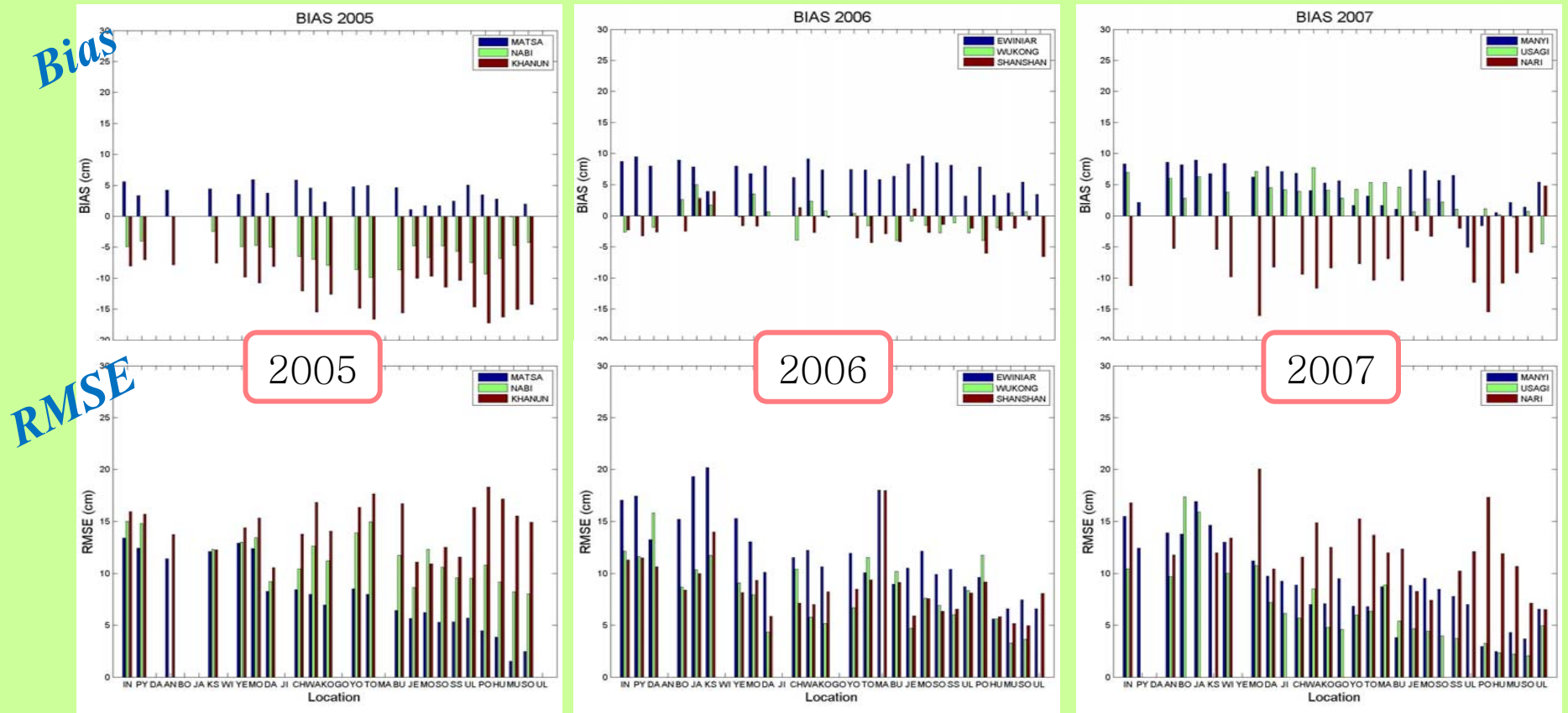
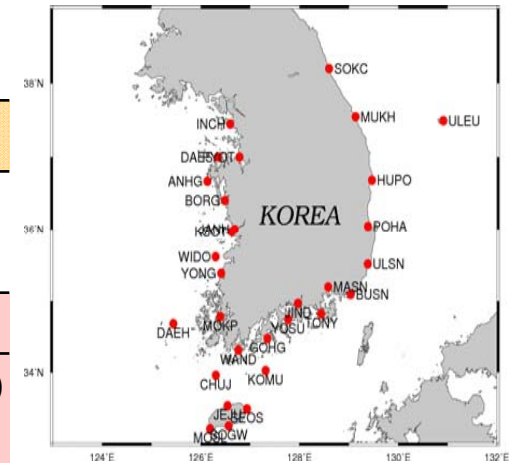
MATSA (0509) NABI (0514) KHANUN (0515) EWINIAR (0603) WUKONG (0610)



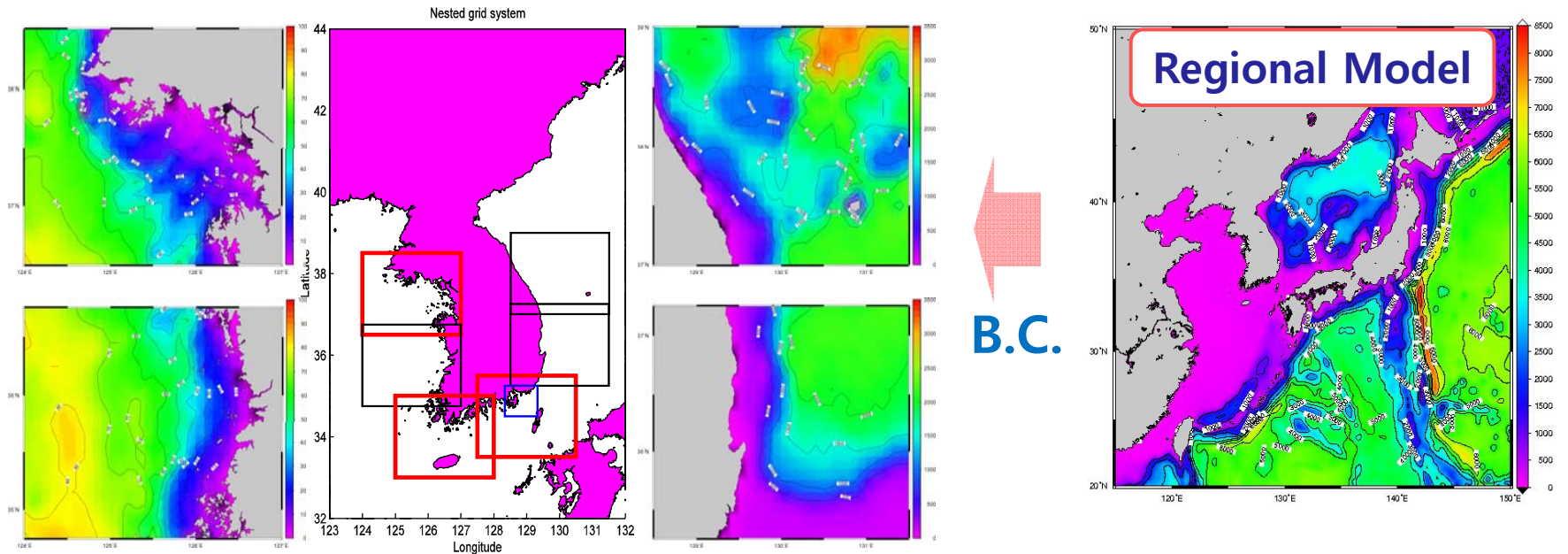
SHANSHAN (0613) MANYI (0704) USAGI (0705) NARI (0711)

Model Verification

	MATSA (0509)	NABI (0514)	KHANUN (0515)	EWINIAR(0603)	WUKONG (0610)
BIAS (cm)	3.54	-6.14	-12.06	6.92	0.79
RMSE (cm)	7.72	11.41	14.61	12.00	9.07
	SHAN HAN (0613)	MANYI (0704)	USAGI (0705)	NARI (0711)	Avg.
BIAS (cm)	-1.76	4.69	3.34	-7.99	3.86 (+)/- 6.99 (-)
RMSE (cm)	8.63	8.95	6.78	12.19	10.15



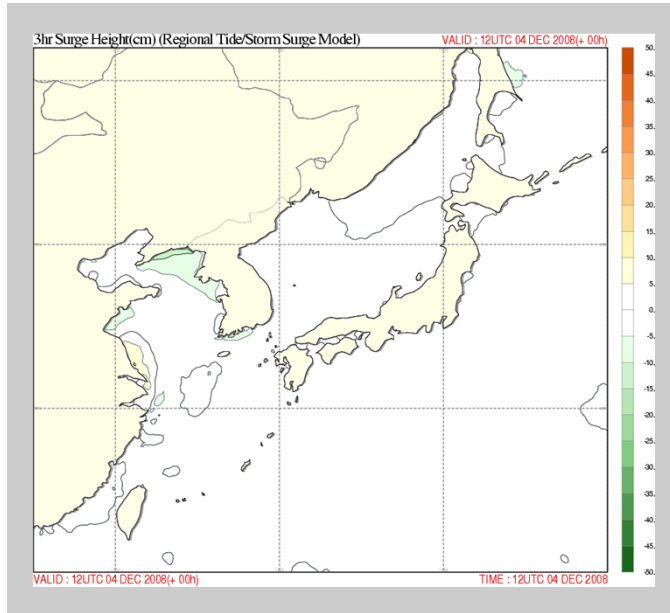
Nesting Coastal Storm surges Model



Model	2-D Ocean Circulation Model (POM 2D)
Coordinate System	Spherical Coordinate
Model Domain	6 coastal areas
Horizontal Resolution	1/120 ° by 1/120 ° (361 ×241)
ΔT	60 sec
Input Data	E,U,V from Regional Model RDAPS Wind and Pressure

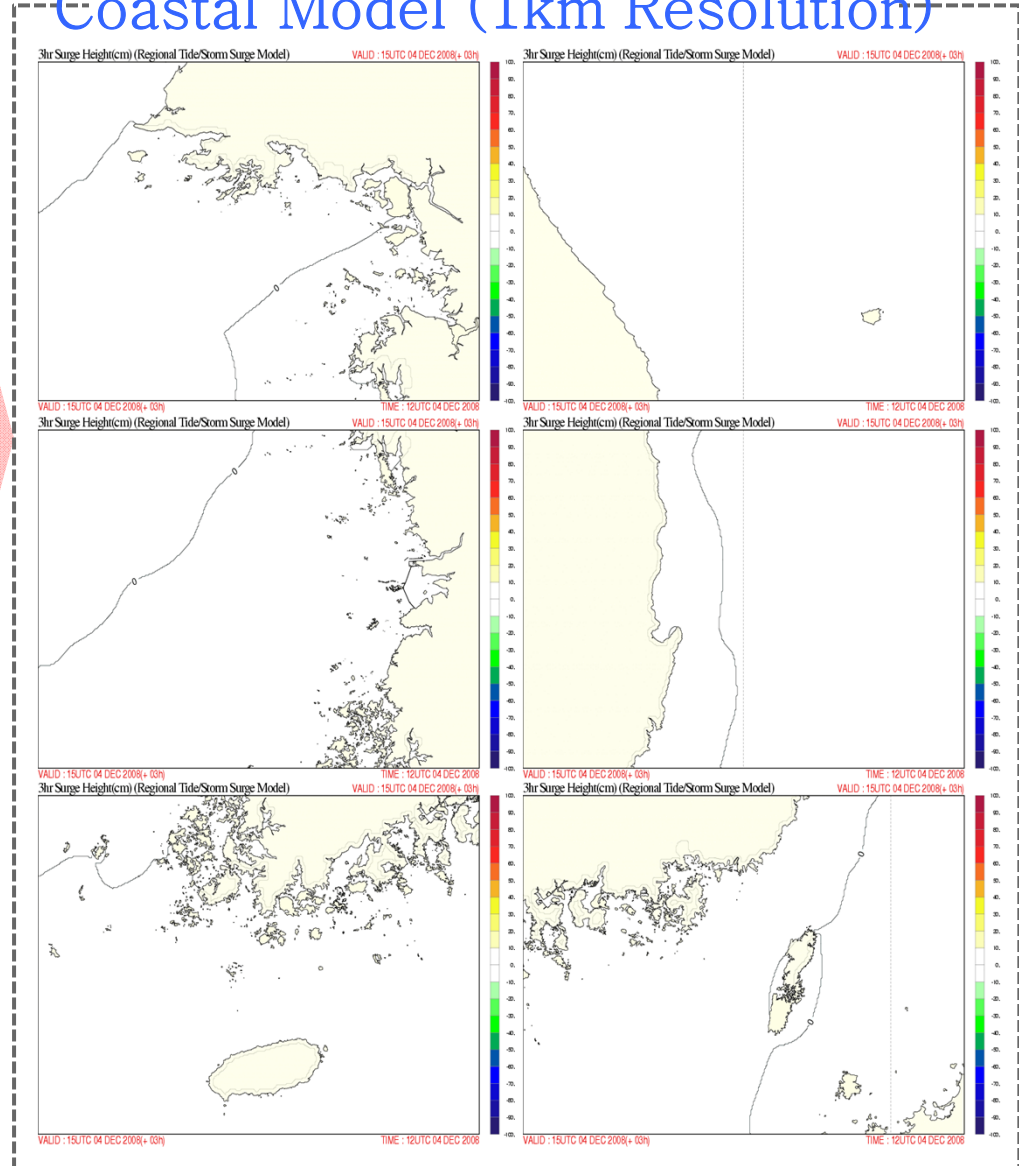
Coastal Tide / Storm surges Model(CTSM)

Regional Model (8km)

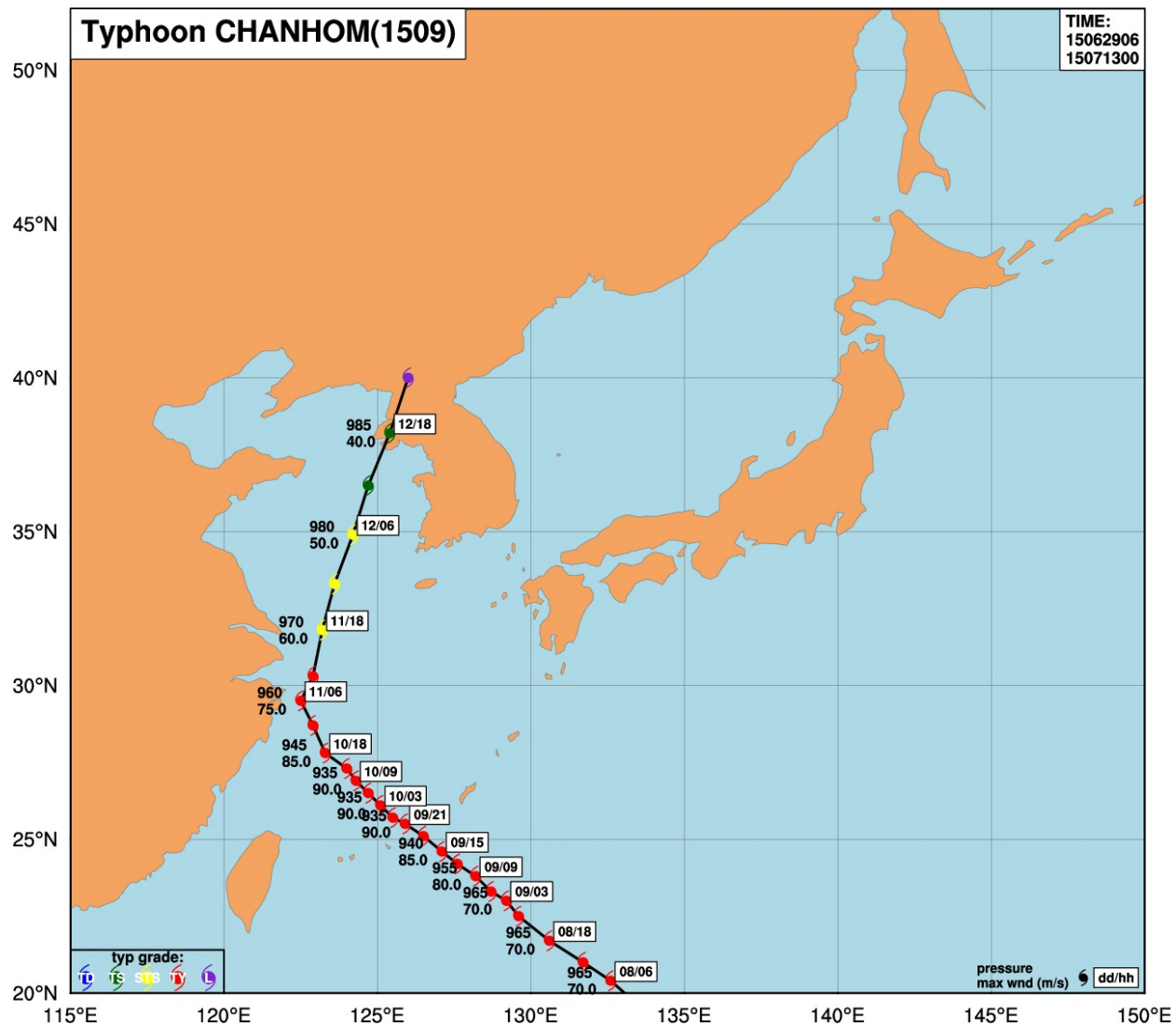


Boundary Condition

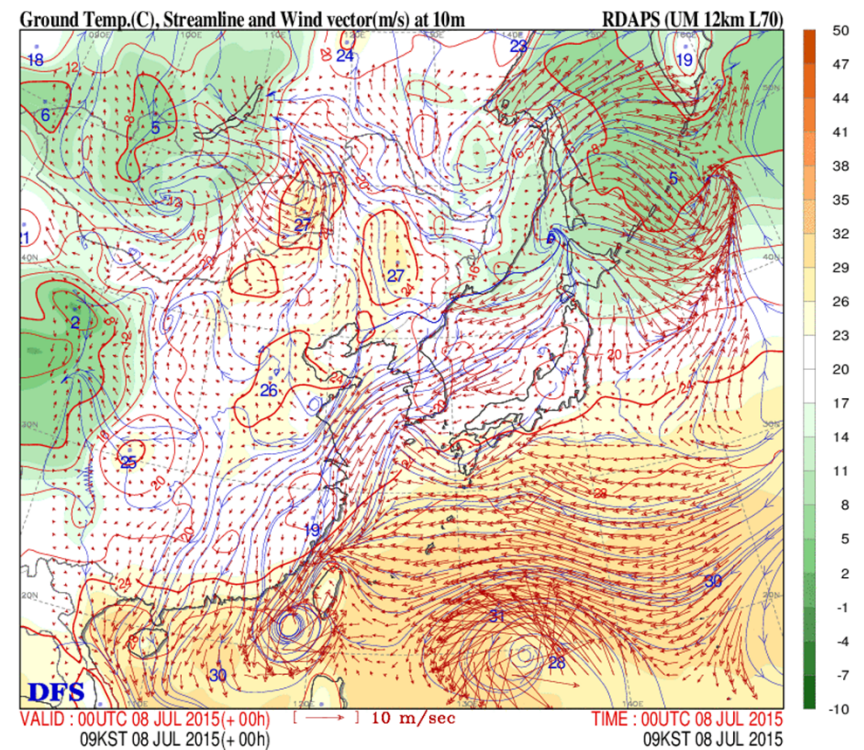
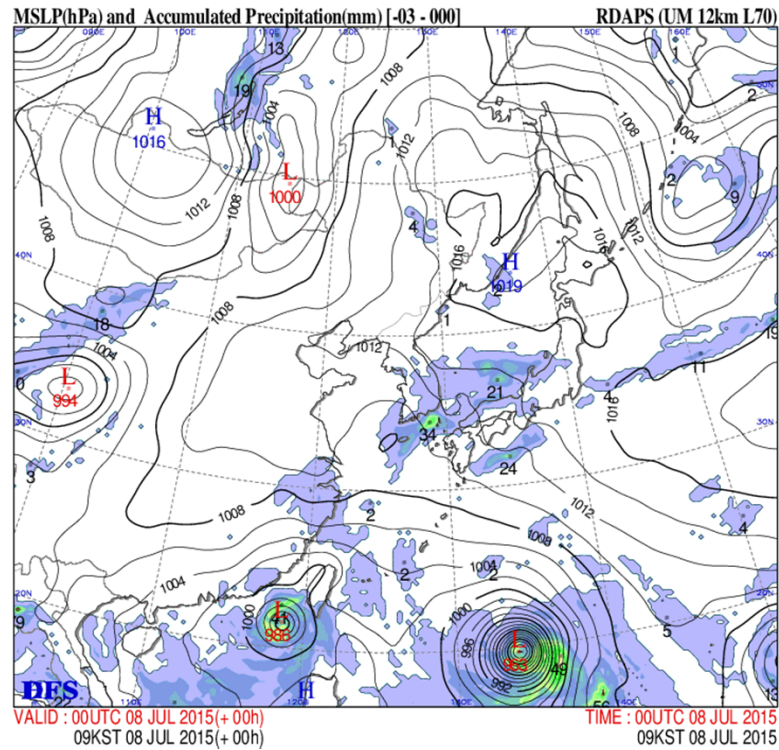
Coastal Model (1km Resolution)



Typhoon Cases (Chanhom, 1509)

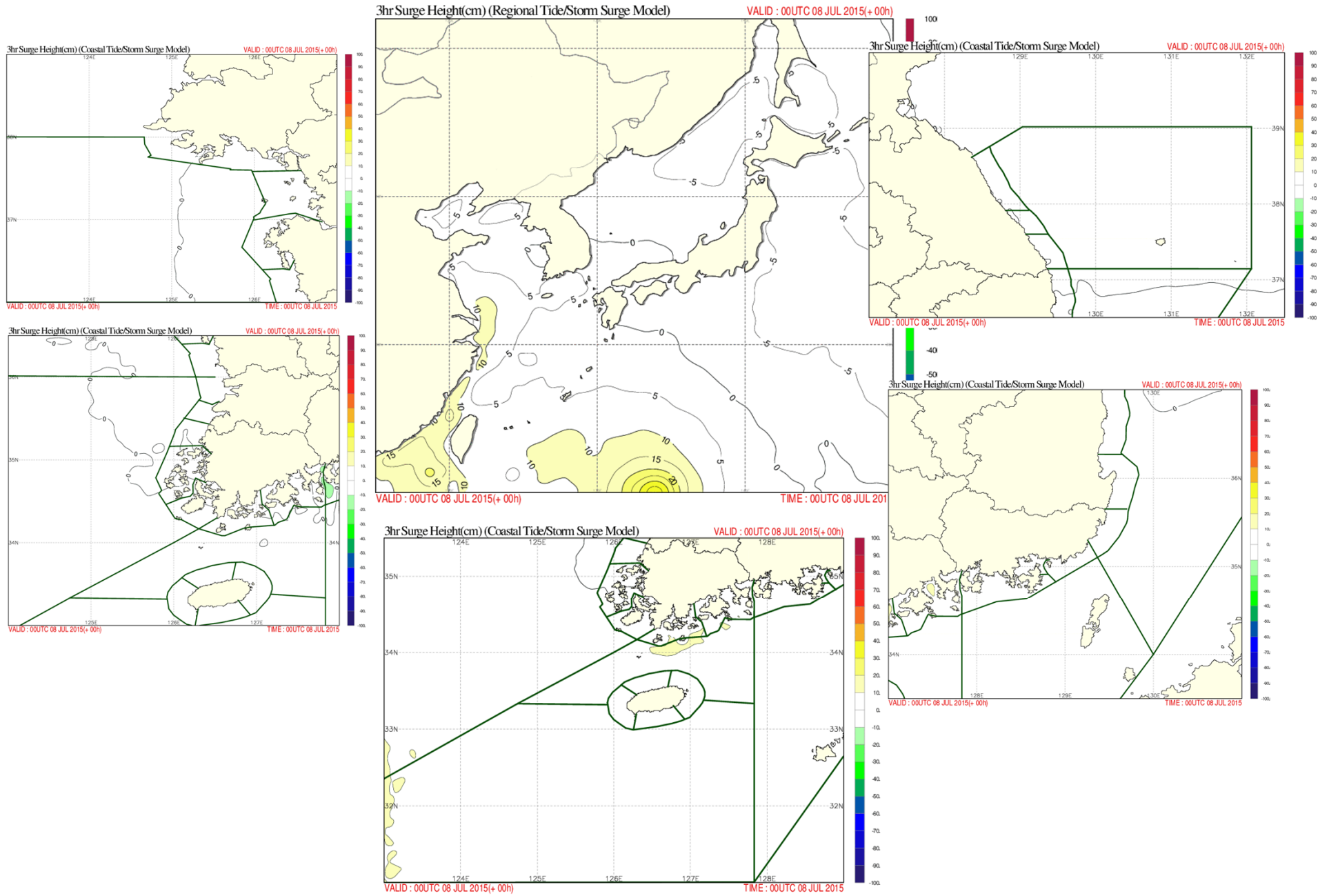


Typhoon Chanhom(1509)

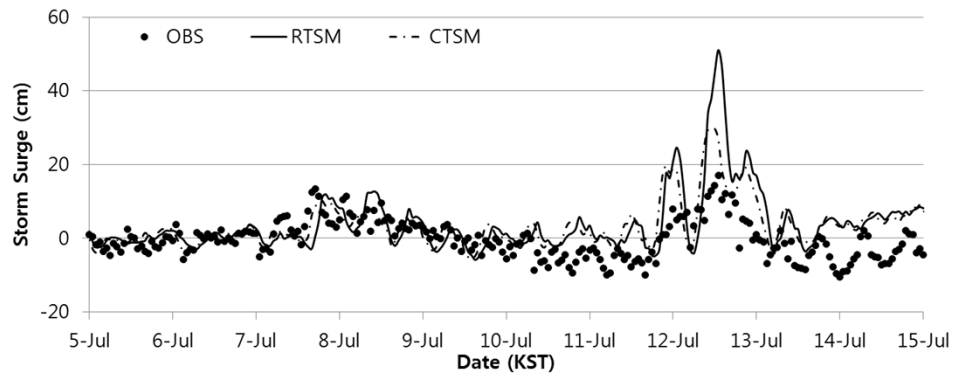
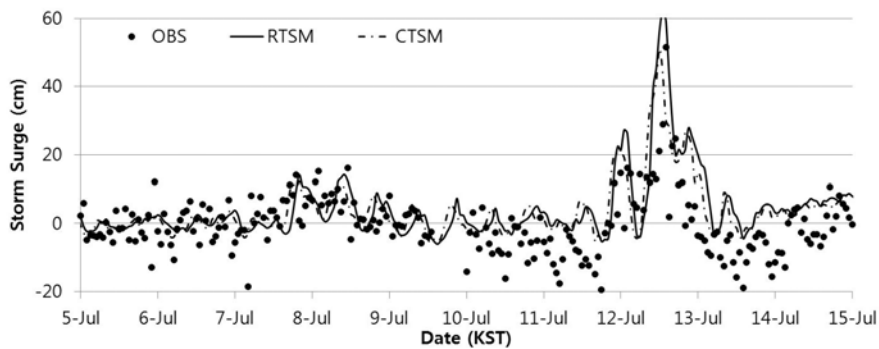
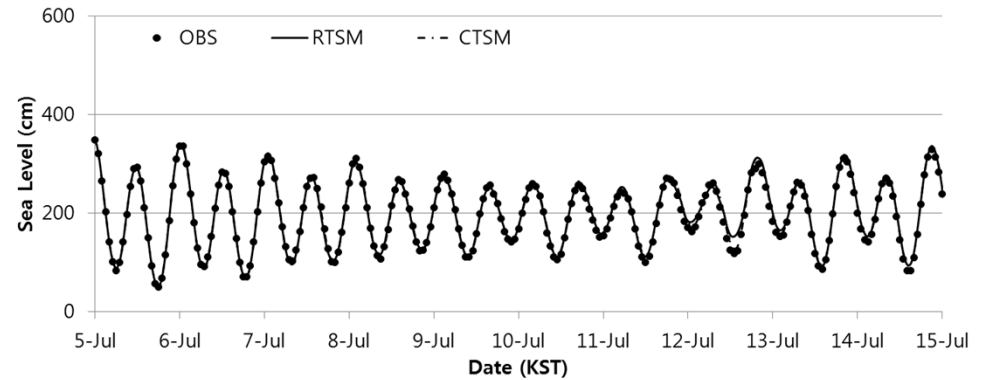
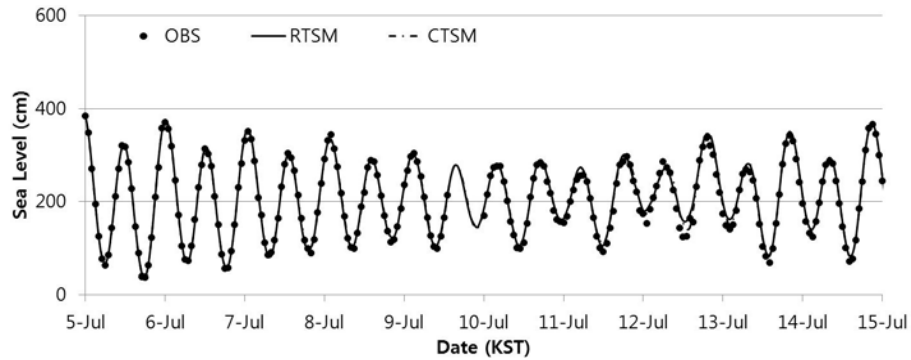


MSLP & Sea Winds

RTSM & CTSM



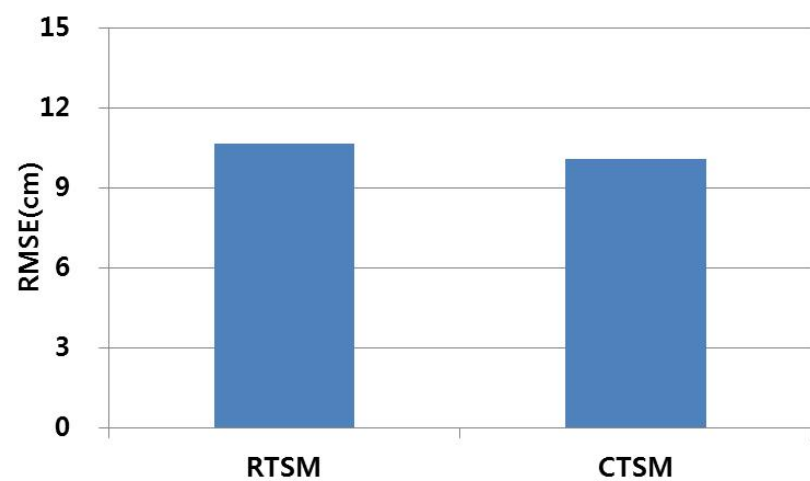
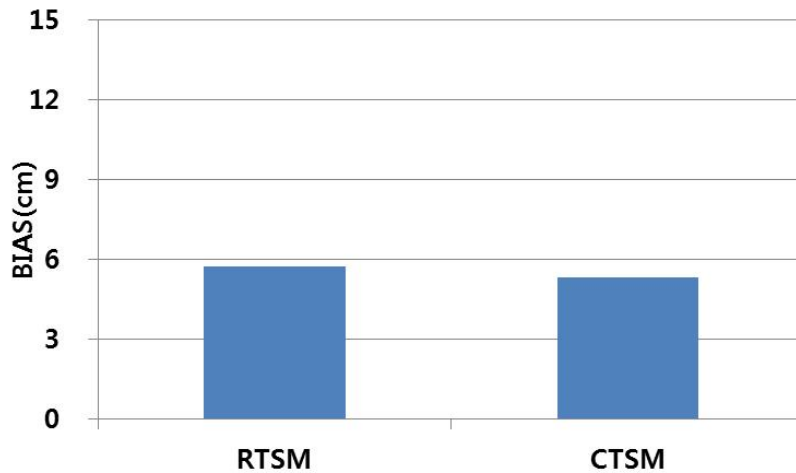
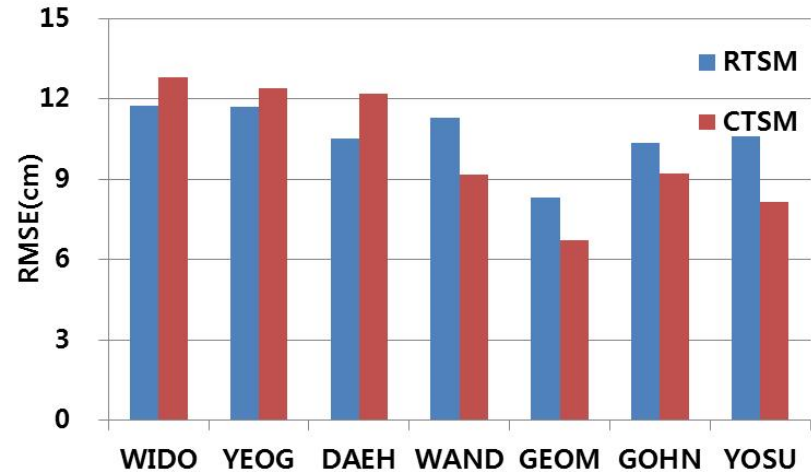
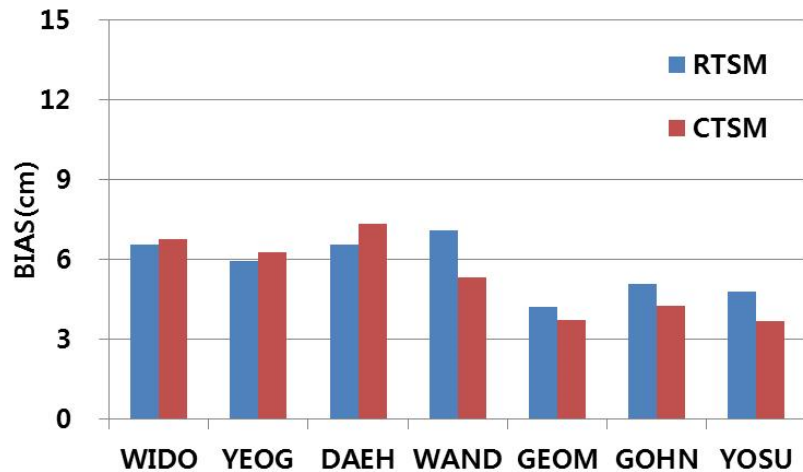
Comparison of Storm Surge / Tide



Goheung

Geomundo

Verification



Typhoon	Model	Bias(cm)	RMSE(cm)
Chanhom (1509)	RTSM	5.74	10.64
	CTSM	5.33	10.09

Summary

- **Examine** the storm surge with nine typhoon (2005–2007) by comparing Operational Regional Storm surge model results and observation from 30 stations
 - Total Averaged RMSE : 10.2 cm
 - Maximum positive bias : 6.92cm, Negative bias : -12.06 cm
- **Developing** Operational Regional (8km) and Coastal (1km) Storm surge model
 - High resolution coastal storm surge model show a little better agreement with the observed storm surge along the complex coastline of Korea