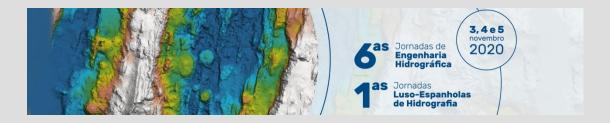




Towards the establishment of a reference hydrographic surface (RHS) in Spanish waters: Application and validation of CMEMS IBI-Reanalysis data

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1st Portuguese-Spanish Hydrographic Engineering Conference Lisbon, 3-5 November 2020



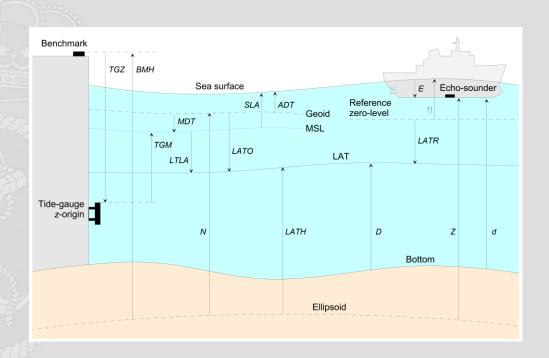


Application and validation of CMEMS IBI-Reanalysis data

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Introduction



'Traditional' Hydrography:

$$D = d - E + LATR - \eta$$

GNSS-based Hydrography:

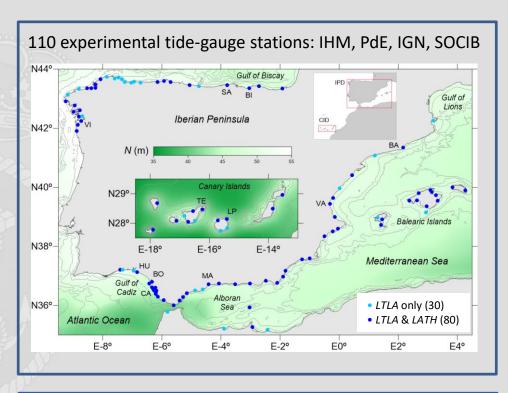
$$D = d + LATH - Z$$

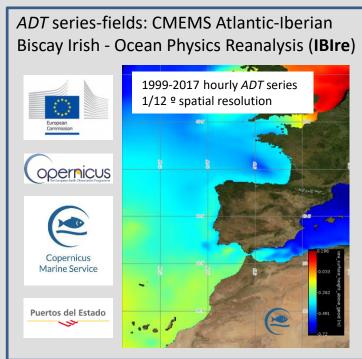
Reference Hydrographic Surface (RHS)





Methodology: data sources





Geoid undulation (N): EGM2008-REDNAP (IGN)

1/60 ° spatial resolution

2 domains: Iberian Peninsula (IPD), Canary Islands (CID)

WGS84 ellipsoid

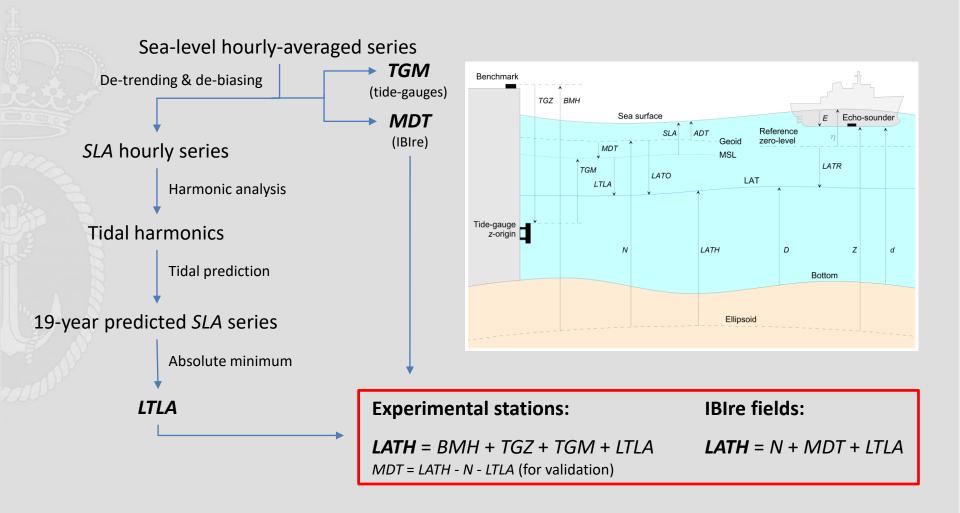


Comparison: DTU10 global tidal model
1/8 ° spatial resolution
Constituents M2, S2, N2, K2, K1, O1, P1, Q1, S1, M4
+ MDT global field 1/60 ° spatial resolution

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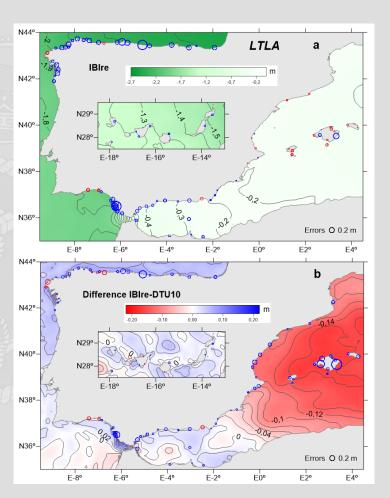
Methodology: determination of the *LATH*





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Results: Lowest tidal sea-level anomaly (LTLA)



Error (mean \pm s.d.; cm); R^2 :

IBIre DTU10 IPD: 6.9 ± 10.5; 0.989755 6.7 ± 8.7; 0.991594 CID: 3.7 ± **3.3**; **0.935133** 1.9 ± 3.7; 0.920629

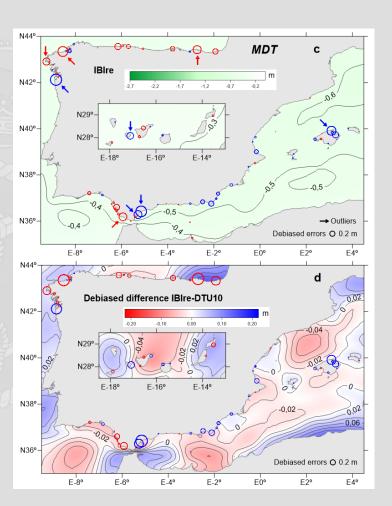
Validation of tidal harmonics: errors

Constituent	Amplitude (cm)		Phase-constant (°)	
	IBIre	DTU10	IBIre	DTU10
Long-period				
SA ⁽²⁾	-0.2 ± 1.1	-	9.5 ± 16.4	-
SSA ⁽²⁾	-0.5 ± 0.4	-	-6.6 ± 17.4	-
MM ⁽¹⁾	-0.2 ± 0.6	-	-23.7 ± 18.6	-
MF ⁽¹⁾	-0.4 ± 0.5	-	-1.9 ± 30.6	-
Diurnal				
O1 ⁽¹⁾	0.4 ± 0.4	-0.1 ± 0.4	-5.1 ± 8.8	-1.4 ± 5.2
P1 ⁽¹⁾	-0.2 ± 0.3	0.0 ± 0.1	-3.7 ± 11.8	3.0 ± 9.9
S1 ⁽²⁾	-0.7 ± 0.8	-0.3 ± 0.8	-17.6 ± 109.0	-55.7 ± 101.4
K1 ⁽¹⁾	0.7 ± 0.8	0.0 ± 0.3	2.8 ± 8.0	-2.9 ± 6.5
Semi-diurnal				
N2(1)	0.4 ± 1.1	0.5 ± 1.0	3.4 ± 9.6	-4.7 ± 7.7
M2 ⁽¹⁾	1.0 ± 4.9	0.8 ± 3.9	4.8 ± 12.8	-0.6 ± 3.0
S2 ⁽¹⁾	-0.4 ± 2.0	0.8 ± 1.9	-2.9 ± 13.1	-1.9 ± 3.7
K2 ⁽¹⁾	-0.2 ± 0.6	-0.3 ± 0.8	1.2 ± 17.0	7.0 ± 11.3
Shallow-water				
MN4 ⁽³⁾	-0.7 ± 0.6	-	3.5 ± 73.4	-
M4 ⁽¹⁾	-0.6 ± 0.7	-0.4 ± 0.6	9.8 ± 22.1	-4.9 ± 50.9
MS4 ⁽³⁾	-0.6 ± 0.6	-	-26.5 ± 78.2	-
M6 ⁽³⁾	-0.4 ± 0.4	-	-4.0 ± 105.4	-





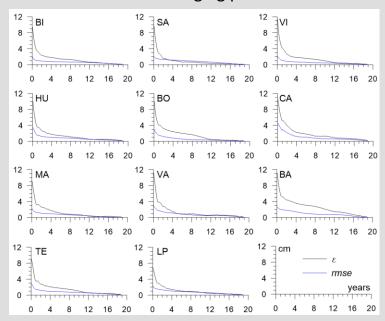
Results: Mean dynamic topography (MDT)



Error (mean ± s.d.; cm); R²:

| IBIre | DTU10 | IPD: -67.6 ± 10.0 ; 0.549786 | -15.5 ± 10.4 ; 0.435832 | CID: -35.8 ± 6.8 ; 0.110002 | 15.1 ± 8.8 ; 0.038917

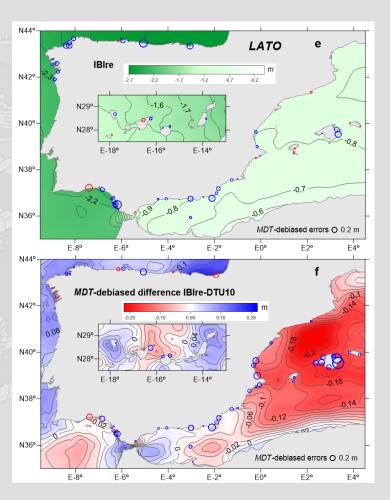
Effect of the time-averaging period:







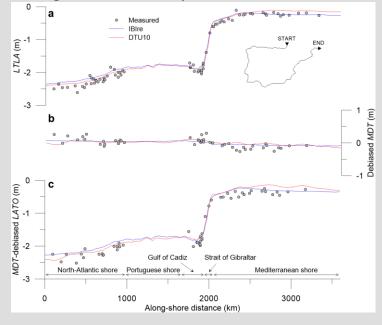
Results: Orthometric height of the LAT (LATO = LTLA + MDT)



Error (mean \pm s.d.; cm); R^2 :

| IBIre DTU10 | IPD: -59.1 \pm 10.6; 0.985246 | -6.6 \pm 12.1; 0.985273 | CID: -30.7 \pm 7.4; 0.820241 | 18.7 \pm 8.8; 0.749008

Along-shore variability:





Results: Fitted orthometric (LATO) and ellipsoidal (LATH) heights of the LAT

IBIre LATO fields
Linear fitting to observations

Fitted LATO fields

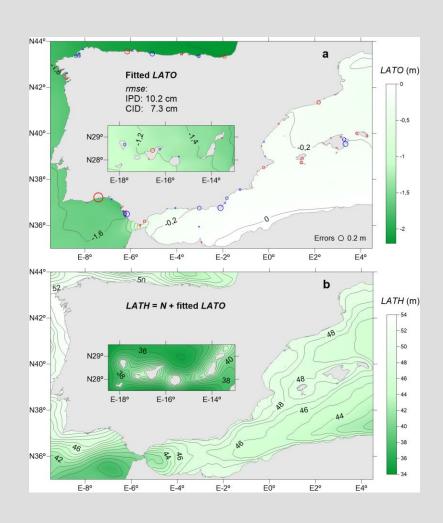
2-D cubic-spline densification

1/60 ° resolution fitted LATO fields

+ N (EGM2008-REDNAP)

1/60 ° resolution fitted LATH fields
Errors: ± 10.2 cm (IPD); ± 7.3 cm (CID)







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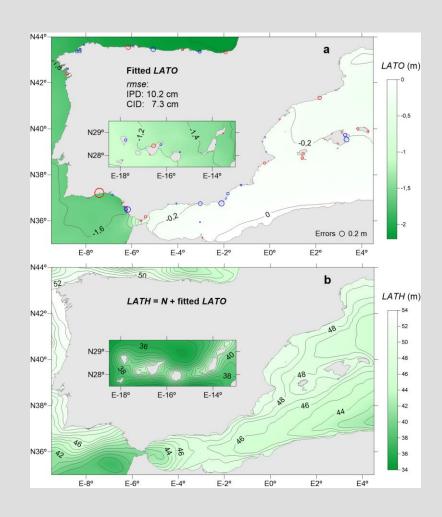


Concluding remarks

Enough quality of CMEMS IBIre data to constitute a reliable basis of the RHS in Spanish waters

Improvements/updates:

- · Normalization of experimental MSL values
- · Increasing number of *BMH* GNSS-measurements
- · Inclusion of data from open-sea buoys
- Product validation during hydrographic surveys
- · Nesting of regional/local hydrodynamic models





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Thank you
Obrigado
Gracias

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