Spring semester 2018

**OEAS-435/605**
Introduction to Ocean Modeling and Prediction

**Time**: Mon/Wed, 5:00pm-6:15pm, First class: Monday 8-Jan-2018.
**Location**: CCPO, 4111 Monarch Way, Res.-I Bldg., Room 3200

**Instructor**: Tal Ezer
( [http://www.ccpo.odu.edu/Facstaff/faculty/tezer/ezer.html](http://www.ccpo.odu.edu/Facstaff/faculty/tezer/ezer.html) )
(office: CCPO 3217, Phone: 683-5631, email: tezer@odu.edu)
Office Hours: Tuesdays 9:30-11:00 (or email for appointment)

**Grading**:
- Homework and project assignments (40%)
- Mid-term exam, Mon. 26-Feb-2018 (30%)
- Final exam, Wed. 25-Apr-2018 (30%)

Class notes will be posted on the course web site:
[http://www.ccpo.odu.edu/~tezer/605](http://www.ccpo.odu.edu/~tezer/605)

Prerequisite: OEAS 604 or 405/505 Physical Oceanography (or permission by instructor). Grad students from modeling and simulation, coastal engineering, or other sciences with background in math/physics are also encouraged to take the class.

Related follow up courses:
- 708/808 Simulation techniques for ocean circulation (Klinck)
- 755/855 Mathematical modeling of marine ecosystems (Hofmann)
- 630, 730/830 Dynamical oceanography I, II (Klinck)

**Aim of Course**

The class will provide students a broad background on basic concepts in ocean modeling and prediction and will demonstrate many examples of different usages of ocean models. Computer programming knowledge is not needed. Students will learn about the history of the development of ocean circulation models, about the different types of models, the choices that modelers need to make, and what data are needed to set up models for various applications. Basic knowledge of ocean properties, ocean circulation and the equations of motion, is useful, but a brief review of the equations will be included in the course for those with background outside oceanography.

* Students are expected to follow the ODU “honor code” and “code of student conduct”.
The class has no official textbook. Various sources such as journal papers, model simulations and online data will be used. Below are some suggestions for further reading.

**Ocean modeling:**


**Forecasting and data assimilation:**


**Numerical Methods:**


**Review papers:**


**Physical Oceanography background:**

Stewart, *Introduction to Physical Oceanography*, Online.
(http://oceanworld.tamu.edu/resources/ocng_textbook/contents.html)
Other Phys. Oceanog. textbooks: Knauss, Pond & Pickard, Mellor,…

**Syllabus**

**Introduction**
- Review and classification of different ocean models
- Review of physical oceanography properties
- The equation of state used in different ocean models
- Review of terms used in modeling (vorticity, stream function, etc.)
- Data sources (i.e., Altimeter)

**Equations and approximations**
- Review of the equations of motion (Primitive Equations Models)
- Common assumptions and their impact (Hydrostatic, Boussinesq)

**Parameterization of mixing in ocean models**
- Horizontal and vertical diffusion & viscosity
- Turbulence schemes & mixed-layer models
Finite differencing and grid choices
- Basic finite differencing schemes and stability analysis
- Staggered grids and their impact
- Time split techniques and their effect on model efficiency
- Horizontal grids (rectangular, curvilinear, triangular, unstructured)

Quasi-Geostrophic and Shallow-Water Models

Classification of ocean models by vertical grid choices
- Z-level models and the BBL problem
- Isopycnal and layer models: from simple 1.5L reduce-gravity models to global hybrid models
- Terrain-following/Sigma-coordinate models
  - the pressure gradient problem
  - the horizontal diffusion problem
- Generalized coordinate models
- Comparison between models (idealized and realistic examples)

Boundary Conditions
- Sea-bed/bottom boundary conditions and sediments
- Surface boundary conditions and air-sea exchange
- Lateral/coastal boundary conditions
  - Special cases: rivers, wetting and drying
- Open boundary conditions
  - Radiation conditions, cyclical, buffer zones
  - Tides

Diagnostic models
- 2D basin scale circulation models based on the vertically integrated vorticity balance equation: the JEBAR effect and climate studies.
- 3D diagnostic models: robust-diagnostic, diagnostic-prognostic adjustment techniques and their applications for climate and coastal simulations

Data assimilation and Ocean Forecast systems
- Assimilation Methods and concepts:
  - Simple methods (insertion, nudging)
  - Sequential methods (Optimal Interpolation, Kalman Filter, 3DVAR)
  - Non sequential methods (4DVAR/adjoin, inverse)
- Examples from assimilations of Altimeter data
- Examples from ocean forecast systems in various locations