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Global Ocean Forecast System V3.0 Validation Test Report Addendum: Provision of Boundary Conditions to the Relocatable Navy Coastal Ocean Model (NCOM))

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14. ABSTRACT One of the primary functions of the Global Ocean Forecast System (GOFS) Version 3.0 (V3.0) (consisting of the 1/12° global HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM) that employs the Navy Coupled Ocean Data Assimilation (NCODA)) is to provide boundary conditions (BCs) to higher horizontal and vertical resolution regional nested ocean models, such as the Relocatable (Relo) Navy Coastal Ocean Model (NCOM). This document can be viewed as both a User's Manual and an addendum to the GOFS V3.0 Phase II boundary condition validation work. As such, the dual methodology for extracting GOFS V3.0 BCs is documented. Secondly, it describes a set of experiments in which BCs extracted from the real-time GOFS V3.0 have been remapped to 40, 50, or 100 vertical levels, and these are used with corresponding versions of Relo NCOM configured for the region off the New Jersey coast. The sensitivity of the vertical resolution is examined with regard to error analyses of temperature (T) vs depth and acoustical proxy measures (i.e., mixed layer depth (MLD), sonic layer depth (SLD), below layer gradient (BLG), and deep sound channel (DSC)).					
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

One of the primary functions of the Global Ocean Forecast System (GOFS) Version 3.0 (V3.0) (consisting of the $1/12^\circ$ global HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM) that employs the Navy Coupled Ocean Data Assimilation (NCODA), Metzger et al., 2008) is to provide boundary conditions (BCs) to higher horizontal and vertical resolution regional nested ocean models. This was validated in the GOFS V3.0 Phase II Validation Test Report (VTR) (Metzger et al., 2010) for the Relocatable (Relo) (or Regional) Navy Coastal Ocean Model (NCOM) (Rowley et al., 2010) configured for the region surrounding Luzon Strait that connects the Pacific Ocean with the South China Sea. The Phase II VTR determined that the Luzon Strait Relo NCOM hindcast using GOFS V3.0 BCs produced superior results to a twin hindcast that used BCs from GOFS V2.6 (consisting of $1/8^\circ$ global NCOM/NCODA, $1/32^\circ$ Navy Layered Ocean Model (NLOM) and $1/8^\circ$ Modular Ocean Data Assimilation (MODAS)).

This document can be viewed as both a User's Manual and an addendum to the Phase II boundary condition validation work. As such, the dual methodology for extracting GOFS V3.0 BCs is documented (Section 2). Secondly, it describes a set of experiments in which BCs extracted from the real-time GOFS V3.0 have been remapped to 40, 50 or 100 vertical levels and these are used with corresponding versions of Relo NCOM configured for the region off the New Jersey coast (Section 3). The sensitivity of the vertical resolution is examined with regard to error analyses of temperature (T) vs. depth and acoustical proxy measures (i.e. mixed layer depth (MLD), sonic layer depth (SLD), below layer gradient (BLG) and deep sound channel (DSC)).

2.0 METHODOLOGY FOR EXTRACTING GOFS V3.0 BCs

There are currently two sets of procedures for extracting GOFS V3.0 BCs for use with Relo NCOM. Under method 1, as part of the real-time system's runstream, netCDF files are output on a constant .08° latitude/longitude grid that spans the globe from 80°S-80°N. (Currently these netCDF files are output from the nowcast through the 120-hr forecast with 3-hourly temporal frequency.) These are vertically interpolated to 40 levels: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1250, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000 and 5000 m. A sequence of scripts (defined in Section 2.1) is then executed to extract the BCs for a user-defined Relo NCOM domain. Under method 2, the global 3D HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM) archive files on the native vertical hybrid grid (or on a user-defined subdomain) can be extracted and saved at a defined temporal frequency. A different sequence of scripts (defined in Section 2.2) is then executed to extract the BCs for a Relo NCOM domain. An advantage of the second method is that the vertical resolution can be different from the 40 levels defined in the first approach.

The scripts defined in this document have been saved using the Subversion (SVN) configuration management software and can be found at:

```
setenv SVNROOT "https://www7320.nrlssc.navy.mil/svn/repos"
```

```
${SVNROOT}/GOFSV3/trunk/postproc/BC_extraction/V1.0/script_cut
```

```
${SVNROOT}/GOFSV3/trunk/postproc/BC_extraction/V1.0/script_glb
```

```
${SVNROOT}/GOFSV3/trunk/postproc/BC_extraction/V1.0/subregion
```

2.1 Method 1: Procedure to extract BCs from GOFS V3.0 netCDF files

The basic idea behind both methods is to create netCDF files with the same naming convention and format that Relo NCOM uses for receiving BCs from GOFS V2.6. Thus it is necessary to create the files and directory structure similar to the hostnl namelist of the Relo NCOM domain, a portion of which is noted below:

```
&hostnl
  host_ncpath = '/scr/${user}/hycom/Nc_GLBu0.08
  host_odimens = '/scr/${user}/hycom/GLBu0.08/input0/odimens.D',
  host_ohgrda = '/scr/${user}/hycom/GLBu0.08/input0/ohgrd_1.A',
  host_ohgrdb = '/scr/${user}/hycom/GLBu0.08/input0/ohgrd_1.B',
  host_ovgrdd = '/scr/${user}/hycom/GLBu0.08/input0/ovgrd_1.D',
```

2.1.1 Script set-up

It is user's responsibility to create/copy/modify the files and to define the environmental variables. In the scripts that follow, the **yellow highlighted areas** may need to be changed by the user.

1. The file `/u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env` contains the location of the executables and working directories required for extracting GOFS V3.0 BCs.

`/u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env`

```
#
# --- This file defines environmental variables that are used
# --- in extracting GOFS V3.0 boundary conditions for a Relo
# --- NCOM nested domain
#
# --- working directory
#
setenv WRK_dir      /scr/${user}/hycom
#
# --- directory for scripts to extract BCs:
# --- SCRPT_cut is the methodology for using HYCOM archive files
# --- that are a subregion of the entire domain
# --- SCRPT_glb is the methodology for using the constant .08 deg
# --- lat/lon netCDF files
#
setenv SCRPT_cut    /u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut
setenv SCRPT_glb    /u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_glb
```

```

#
# --- netCDF operators directory
#
setenv NCO          /site/nco-3.9.8_64/bin/
#
# --- executables and utilities directories
#
setenv AWBIN        /u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin
setenv AWBIN2       /u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL/ncom/src/
setenv AWsub        /u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL/subregion/src
setenv AWarc        /u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL/archive/src
setenv AWTPO        /u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL/topo/src
setenv MODASbin     /u/home/smedstad/bin
setenv PLTF         navo
#
# --- topography directories: note GLBa0.08 is the native Mercator-
# --- curvilinear HYCOM grid whereas GLBu0.08 is the constant .08
# --- deg lat/lon grid onto which the netcdf files have been
# --- interpolated
#
setenv TOPohy_dir   /u/home/${user}/hycom/GLBa0.08/topo
setenv TOPonc_dir   newton:/u/home/${user}/hycom/GLBu0.08/topo

```

2. The scripts in the directory `/u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_glb` are used on the GOFS V3.0 constant .08° lat/lon netCDF files, i.e. the GLBu0.08 grid. The following files are required:

a. `/u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_glb/include.env` defines more environmental variables, the time frame over which to extract BCs, the GLBu0.08 array size and the GOFS V3.0 experiment number, in this example 908. Typically, `day1`, `day2` and maybe `taus` will be the only variables to change in this file.

```

#!/bin/csh
#
# --- this file is used as part of the methodology to extract
# --- GOFS V3.0 BCs for a Relo NCOM domain. In this case, GOFS
# --- V3.0 input files are in netCDF format and on a constant
# --- 0.08 deg lat/lon grid
#
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
setenv SCRPT      $SCRPT_glb
#
setenv AREA       GLBu0.08
setenv ncom_gr    $WRK_dir/$AREA/input0
setenv ARCHenv    $WRK_dir/global_nc
setenv NC_area    $WRK_dir/Nc_$AREA
setenv Topo_area  $ARCHenv

```

```

#
# --- day1 = start DTG, day2 = end DTG, taus = temporal freq
#
setenv day1 20100820
setenv day2 20100821
setenv taus "000 003 006 009 012 015 018 021"
#
# --- array dimensions of GOFS V3.0 netcdf files
#
setenv NX 4500
setenv NY 2001
#
# --- more GOFS V3.0 parameters:
# --- Tenv = topography version number
# --- REGenv = domain name for the constant .08 deg grid
#
setenv Tenv 09
setenv REGenv GLBu0.08
#
# --- expt name in two forms
#
setenv Eenv 908
setenv Xenv 90.8
#
# --- HRenv = analysis time
# --- HR2env = nowcast time
#
setenv HRenv 18
setenv HR2env 00

```

b. `/u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_glb/step1.get_GOFSV3_ncdf.com` is used to transfer the GLBu0.08 netCDF files from the archive machine (newton.navo.hpc.mil) to the working directory.

```

#!/bin/csh -x
#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -e XXX.err
#PBS -l walltime=6:00:00
#PBS -A NRLSS018
#PBS -q transfer
#PBS -l select=1
#
set echo
set time = 1
#
cd

```

```

source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_glb/include.env
#
# --- location of GOFS V3.0 netCDF files interpolated to constant
# --- 0.08 deg lat/lon grid
#
setenv V /u/home/ooc/data/hycom/${REGenv}/expt_${Xenv}/data/netcdf
setenv S $ARCHenv
#
if (! -e ${S}) mkdir -p ${S}
cd ${S}
set var = "ssh ts3z uv3z"
set tau = "000 003 006 009 012 015 018 021"
#
set dstr = $day1
set dend = $day2
echo $dstr $dend
#
# --- stage files on newton
#
while ( $dstr <= $dend)
  foreach nm ($var)
    foreach tt ($tau)
      rsh newton /opt/SUNWsamfs/bin/stage
${V}/hycom_glb_${Eenv}_${dstr}00_t${tt}_${nm}.nc
    end
  end
  set dstr = ` $MODASbin/addndays YYYYMMDD $dstr +1 `
end
#
set dstr = $day1
set dend = $day2
#
# --- copy files from newton
#
while ( $dstr <= $dend )
  foreach nm ($var)
    foreach tt ($tau)
      /usr/bin/rcp
newton:${V}/hycom_glb_${Eenv}_${dstr}00_t${tt}_${nm}.nc . &
    end
  end
  wait
  set dstr = ` $MODASbin/addndays YYYYMMDD $dstr +1 `
end

```

c. **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_glb/step2.manipulate_ncdf.com** is used to manipulate the GLBu0.08 netCDF files and put in a format consistent with what Relo NCOM expects.

```

#!/bin/csh -f
#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -e XXX.err
#PBS -l walltime=3:00:00
#PBS -A NRLSS018
#PBS -q standard
#PBS -l select=1
#
set echo
set time = 1
#
# --- this script manipulates the netcdf files and modifies to
# --- make them consistent with what Relo NCOM wants
#
/bin/date
cd
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_glb/include.env
#
setenv Nncks $NCO/ncks
setenv WK $NC_area
mkdir -p $WK
#
setenv ARCH $ARCHenv
#
set taus = '000 003 006 009 012 015 018 021'
set dstr = $day1
set dend = $day2
#
set var = "ssh s3d t3d u3d v3d"
set hnm = hycom_$Eenv
#
while($dstr <= $dend)
  foreach dd ($taus)
    set glfile = $ARCH/hycom_glb_$Eenv_"$dstr"00_t"$dd
    /bin/cp $glfile"_"ssh.nc $WK/ssh_$hnm_"$dstr"00_t"$dd"h".nc
    $Nncks -O -h -v water_temp $glfile"_"ts3z.nc
    $WK/t3d_$hnm"_"$dstr"00_t"$dd"h".nc
    $Nncks -O -h -v salinity $glfile"_"ts3z.nc
    $WK/s3d_$hnm"_"$dstr"00_t"$dd"h".nc
    $Nncks -O -h -v water_u $glfile"_"uv3z.nc
    $WK/u3d_$hnm"_"$dstr"00_t"$dd"h".nc
    $Nncks -O -h -v water_v $glfile"_"uv3z.nc
    $WK/v3d_$hnm"_"$dstr"00_t"$dd"h".nc

    foreach name ($var)
      set file = $WK/$name"_"$hnm"_"$dstr"00_t"$dd"h".nc
      $NCO/ncwa -O -h -a time $file $file
    end

    echo ncwa $dd
    set file = $hnm"_"$dstr"00_t"$dd"h".nc
    $Nncks -O -h -v surf_el $WK/ssh_$file $WK/ssh_$file
    $Nncks -O -h -v water_temp $WK/t3d_$file $WK/t3d_$file
    $Nncks -O -h -v salinity $WK/s3d_$file $WK/s3d_$file
  end
end

```

```

    $Nncks -O -h -v water_u $WK/u3d_$file $WK/u3d_$file
    $Nncks -O -h -v water_v $WK/v3d_$file $WK/v3d_$file
end
echo $dstr done
set dstr = ` $MODASbin/addndays YYYYMMDD $dstr +1 `
end
#
/bin/date

```

d. `/u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_glb/get_ncgrid.com` is used to transfer from newton.navo.hpc.mil the files associated with the GOFS V3.0 constant .08 deg lat/lon grid.

```

#!/bin/csh
#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -e XXX.err
#PBS -l walltime=1:00:00
#PBS -A NRLSS018
#PBS -q transfer
#PBS -l select=1
#
# --- script to transfer from newton the files associated
# --- with the GOFS V3.0 constant .08 deg lat/lon grid
#
set echo
set time = 1
#
cd
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_glb/include.env
#
setenv V /u/home/${user}/hycom/$AREA/input0
setenv S $ncom_gr
#
if (! -e ${S}) mkdir -p ${S}
cd ${S}
#
# --- stage files on newton
#
set file = "odimens.D ohgrd_1.A ohgrd_1.B ovgrd_1.D"
foreach ff ($file)
    /usr/bin/rsh newton /opt/SUNWsamfs/bin/stage ${V}/${ff}
end
#
# --- copy files from newton
#
foreach ff ($file)
    /usr/bin/rcp newton:${V}/${ff} . &
end
wait

```

2.1.2 Executing the scripts to extract GOFS V3.0 BCs

After the environmental variables are set, the scripts are run in this order.

1. **step1.get_GOFSV3_ncdf.com:** to retrieve the GOFS V3.0 netCDF files and store them in \$ARCHenv
2. **step2.manipulate_ncdf.com:** to convert the GOFS V3.0 netCDF files in \$ARCHenv and store the new format in \$NC_area.
3. **step3.get_GLBu0.08.com:** to retrieve the \$ncom_gr, the input0 directory of hostnl
4. Specify in **hostnl**, the path on \$ncom_gr and \$ NC_area.
5. Run Relo NCOM.

2.2 Method 2: Procedure to extract BCs from the GOFS V3.0 archive files on the native hybrid vertical grid

Boundary conditions can also be extracted from GOFS V3.0 archive files on the native hybrid vertical grid. This procedure is more cumbersome but has the advantage of allowing the vertical resolution to be different from the 40 pre-defined levels used in the GOFS V3.0 netCDF files. The input GOFS V3.0 archive files can cover the whole domain, or just a subdomain (defined in the archt.input file in the working GOFS V3.0 directory). If whole domain files are used, a sequence of scripts is used to extract a portion of the entire domain that is slightly larger than the Relo NCOM domain. These smaller files are then easier to manage. The procedure to process the GOFS V3.0 *subdomain* archive files is detailed in the appendix and this must be done before the following steps are performed. Such subdomain files would have to be created as GOFS V3.0 is running.

The example that follows is set up for a Relo NCOM domain that covers the Luzon Strait region. The longitude and latitude ranges are: 118.825-126.274°E and 17.35-25.153°N and it is

configured with 50 vertical levels. The GOFS V3.0 archive files must be slightly larger than the Relo NCOM domain and this example will use 118.0-127.0°E, 17.0-26.0°N. The user must determine the number of GOFS V3.0 gridpoints in the west-east (NX) and north-south (NY) directions and this is done as follows:

```
d13n6 88> /u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin/hycom_lonlat2ij 118.0 17.0
~/hycom/GLBa0.08/topo/regional.grid.a
549 1721
d13n6 89> /u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin/hycom_lonlat2ij 127.0 26.0
~/hycom/GLBa0.08/topo/regional.grid.a
661 1842
```

So, $NX = 661 - 549 + 1 = 113$ and $NY = 1842 - 1721 + 1 = 122$.

1. As in the previous methodology, the file **/u/home/\${user}/hycom_bin.env** contains the location of the executables and working directories required for extracting GOFS V3.0 BCs.
2. The scripts in the directory **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut** are used on the GOFS V3.0 archive files on the native hybrid vertical grid. The following files are required:
 - a. **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/include.env** defines more environmental variables, the time frame over which to extract BCs, the array size and the experiment number, in this example 908. Typically the only variables that change in this file are: day1/day2 – the start/end dates and NX/NY – the longitude/latitude dimensions on the GLBa0.08 grid (which have been determined above).

```
#!/bin/csh
#
# --- this file is used as part of the methodology to extract
# --- GOFS V3.0 BCs for a Relo NCOM domain. In this case, GOFS
# --- V3.0 input files are a subdomain of the full model grid
# --- and on the hybrid vertical grid, i.e. not z-levels
#
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
setenv SCRPT $SCRPT_cut
```

```

#
# --- array dimensions of the GOFs V3.0 subdomain
#
setenv NX 113
setenv NY 122
#
# --- environmental variable to define how the Relo NCOM vertical
# --- is configured. When set to 1, use pre-defined depths, when set
# --- to 0 use the Relo NCOM algorithm
#
setenv MAKE_VGRID 1
#
# --- day1 = start DTG, day2 = end DTG
#
setenv day1 20100702
setenv day2 20100706
setenv year `echo $day1 | awk '{print substr($1,1,4)}'`
#
# --- directories
#
setenv TMP $WRK_dir/tmp
setenv AREA LuzonStrait_cut
setenv ncom_gr $WRK_dir/$AREA/input0
setenv Topo_area /u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/Topo_$AREA
setenv ARCH_env $WRK_dir/global
setenv TOPO_dir $TOPOhy_dir
setenv ARCH_area $WRK_dir/Arch_$AREA
setenv NC_area $WRK_dir/Nc_$AREA
#
if (! -e $Topo_area) mkdir -p $Topo_area
if (! -e $ARCH_area) mkdir -p $ARCH_area
if (! -e $NC_area) mkdir -p $NC_area
#
# --- more GOFs V3.0 parameters:
# --- Tenv = topography version number
# --- REGenv = domain name for GOFs V3.0
#
setenv Tenv 09
setenv REGenv GLBa0.08
#
# --- expt number
#
setenv Eenv 908
#
# --- HRenv = analysis time
# --- HR2env = nowcast time
#
setenv HRenv 18
setenv HR2env 00
#
# --- define Julian dates
#
if ( $PLTF == navo) then
  set mm = `echo $day1 | awk '{print substr($1,5,2)}'`
  set dd = `echo $day1 | awk '{print substr($1,7,2)}'`
  set jj = `csh $MODASbin/ymd2doy.csh $year $mm $dd`
  setenv jull `echo $jj | awk '{print substr($1,6,3)}'`

```

```

set mm = `echo $day2 | awk '{print substr($1,5,2)}'`
set dd = `echo $day2 | awk '{print substr($1,7,2)}'`
csh $MODASbin/ymd2doy.csh $year $mm $dd
set jj = `csh $MODASbin/ymd2doy.csh $year $mm $dd`
setenv jul2 `echo $jj | awk '{print substr($1,6,3)}'`
else
setenv jul1 `$MODASbin/idt2jul $day1`
setenv jul2 `$MODASbin/idt2jul $day2`
endif

```

b. **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step1.get_GOFSV3_arch.com** will transfer from newton.navo.hpc.mil the tarballs that contains the best GOFS V3.0 analysis for each day of a specific month and year.

```

#!/bin/csh
#
#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -e XXX.err
#PBS -l walltime=6:00:00
#PBS -A NRLSS018
#PBS -q transfer
#PBS -l select=1
#
set echo
set time = 1
#
# --- this script will transfer from newton the tarballs that contains
# --- the best GOFS V3.0 analysis for each day of a specific month and
# --- year
#
cd
source ~/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
#
setenv R GLBa0.08
setenv E 908
setenv X 90.8
setenv Y 2010
setenv M 07
setenv V /u/home/ooc/data/hycom/${R}/expt_${X}/data
setenv S /scr/${user}/hycom/global
#
if (! -e ${S}) then
  mkdir -p ${S}
endif
cd ${S}
#
# --- list all best analysis tarballs for a given month into a file;
# --- sort through and find the best analysis
#
# --- the first day of the month is special
#

```

```

rsh newton "cd ${V}; ls ${E}_archv_${Y}?????_${Y}${M}0100*gz" >! 11
rsh newton "cd ${V}; ls ${E}_archv_${Y}?????_${Y}${M}*gz" >! 12
cat 11 12 >! list1
#
set L = `wc -l list1 | awk '{printf("%d", $1-1)}'`
tail -n ${L} list1 >! list2
#
cat list2 | sed -e 's/_/ /g' -e 's/\. /g' | sort -nr -k 4 | uniq -f 3
| sort -n -k 4 | sed -e 's/ gz/.gz/g' -e 's/ tar/.tar/g' -e 's/ /_/g'
>! list1
#
set L = `wc -l list1 | awk '{printf("%d", $1)}'`
#
cat list1
#
# --- copy files from newton
#
@ N = 1
while (${N} <= ${L})
    set F = `head -n ${N} list1 | tail -n 1`
    rcp newton:${V}/${F} . &
    @ N ++
end
wait
#
# --- untar/uncompress tarballs
#
@ N = 1
while (${N} <= ${L})
    set F = `head -n ${N} list1 | tail -n 1`
    /site/unsupported/bin/gtar --format=posix -xvzf ${F} &
    @ N ++
end
wait
#
# --- delete tarballs
#
@ N = 1
while (${N} <= ${L})
    set F = `head -n ${N} list1 | tail -n 1`
    /bin/rm -f ${F}
    @ N ++
end
#
/bin/rm -f list[12] 1[12]

```

c. **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step2.get_GLBa0.08.com** will link or transfer from newton.navo.hpc.mil the needed topography and latitude/longitude definition files.

```

#!/bin/csh
#
#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -e XXX.err

```

```

#PBS -l walltime=6:00:00
#PBS -A NRLSS018
#PBS -q transfer
#PBS -l select=1
#
set echo
set time = 1
#
cd
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env

setenv V /u/home/${user}/hycom/${REEnv}/topo
setenv S $ARCHenv
setenv LINK 1
#
if (! -e ${S}) mkdir -p ${S}
cd ${S}
#
if ($LINK == 1) then
  /bin/rm regional.*
  ln -sf ${V}/regional.grid.a .
  ln -sf ${V}/regional.grid.b .
  ln -sf ${V}/depth_${REEnv}_${Tenv}.b regional.depth.b
  ln -sf ${V}/depth_${REEnv}_${Tenv}.a regional.depth.a
else
  rsh newton /opt/SUNWsamfs/bin/stage ${V}/regional.grid.[ab]
  rcp newton:${V}/regional.grid.a . &
  rcp newton:${V}/regional.grid.b . &
  rsh newton /opt/SUNWsamfs/bin/stage ${V}/depth_${REEnv}_${Tenv}*
  rcp newton:${V}/depth_${REEnv}_${Tenv}.a regional.depth.a
  rcp newton:${V}/depth_${REEnv}_${Tenv}.b regional.depth.b
endif
wait

```

3. Next the Relo NCOM horizontal grid must be configured. It is assumed the user has sufficient knowledge to do this. Edit `/u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/relo.nl`. Here, variables `m = $NX` and `n = $NY`, `r lon/r lat` are the starting longitude/latitude, `dmax` is the deepest level and the first element of `lo` defines the number of levels. NOTE: STEPS 3-7 ONLY HAVE TO BE DONE ONE TIME.

```

&dsetnl
/
&gridnl
  nnest = 1,
  nproj = 5,
  m      = 113,  !longitude dimensions, m must be before n
  n      = 122,  !latitude  dimensions
  rlon   = 118.0 !starting longitude
  rlat   = 17.0  !starting latitude

```

```

    iref = 1,
    jref = 1,
    ii   = 1,
    jj   = 1,
    delx = 0.0833333,
    dely = 0.0833333,
/
&hostnl
/
&oanl
/
&omnloff
/
&parmlst
/
&rlx3nl
/
&setupl
    bathyfile = '/u/home/ooc/models/relo/relo_etc/dbdb2_v30.dat',
        dmax = -5500.,
        dmin = -10.,
        dztop = .5,
    gdem_dir = '/u/home/rowley/usr/relo/etc/ncoda/gdem3s',
    gdemfile = '/u/home/rowley/usr/relo/etc/gdem3_ts0.dat',
    initialtide = .false.,
        lo = 50, 2, 50, 50, 50,
            50, 50,
        lso = 2, 35, 35, 35, 35,
            35, 35,
    nobmaxo = 4000, 4000, 4000, 1000, 1000,
            1000, 1000,
        nqo = 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
            2, 2,
    nrivo = 200, 50, 50, 50, 50,
            50, 50,
        nro = 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
            2, 2,
    ntco = 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,
            8, 8,
    ntypo = 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
            1, 1,
    riverfile =
'/net/dynamic/export/data/rowley/models/relo/relo_1.1/etc/rivers6.dat'
,
    startatrest = .false.,
    tidefile =
'/net/dynamic/export/data/rowley/models/relo/relo_1.1/etc/tide_egb.dat'
,
    writeinit = .true.,
    writeosstf = .false.,
    writeotsf = .false.,
/
&sflxnl
/

```

a. There are two options for creating the Relo NCOM vertical grid (ovgrid) and these are controlled by the environmental variable MAKE_VGRID found in **include.env**. The scripts **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step3.make_reloncom.*** define the procedure. If MAKE_VGRID = 1, (i.e. pre-defined depths), an ASCII file (zin.dat) with the appropriate number of depths and levels must exist in \$SCRPT_cut/bin.

/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/bin/zin.dat

```

50      'number of levels'
0.000  'z      ' = sample depth
0.500  'z      ' = sample depth
1.083  'z      ' = sample depth
1.762  'z      ' = sample depth
2.554  'z      ' = sample depth
3.477  'z      ' = sample depth
4.552  'z      ' = sample depth
5.806  'z      ' = sample depth
7.268  'z      ' = sample depth
8.971  'z      ' = sample depth
10.957 'z      ' = sample depth
13.271 'z      ' = sample depth
15.968 'z      ' = sample depth
19.112 'z      ' = sample depth
22.777 'z      ' = sample depth
27.049 'z      ' = sample depth
32.027 'z      ' = sample depth
37.831 'z      ' = sample depth
44.595 'z      ' = sample depth
52.479 'z      ' = sample depth
61.669 'z      ' = sample depth
72.380 'z      ' = sample depth
84.865 'z      ' = sample depth
99.418 'z      ' = sample depth
116.380 'z     ' = sample depth
136.151 'z     ' = sample depth
159.195 'z     ' = sample depth
186.055 'z     ' = sample depth
217.363 'z     ' = sample depth
253.855 'z     ' = sample depth
296.390 'z     ' = sample depth
345.968 'z     ' = sample depth
403.755 'z     ' = sample depth
471.110 'z     ' = sample depth
549.619 'z     ' = sample depth
641.128 'z     ' = sample depth
747.789 'z     ' = sample depth
872.111 'z     ' = sample depth
1017.019 'z    ' = sample depth
1185.922 'z    ' = sample depth
1382.793 'z    ' = sample depth

```

```

1612.263 'z      ' = sample depth
1879.729 'z      ' = sample depth
2191.483 'z      ' = sample depth
2554.860 'z      ' = sample depth
2978.406 'z      ' = sample depth
3472.000 'z      ' = sample depth
4047.000 'z      ' = sample depth
4718.000 'z      ' = sample depth
5500.000 'z      ' = sample depth

```

If MAKE_VGRID = 0, the Relo NCOM algorithm will be used to define the depths and levels.

/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step3.make_reloncom.com

#!/bin/csh

source /u/home/\${user}/hycom_bin.env

source \$SCRPT_cut/include.env

\$SCRPT/step3.make_reloncom.s

/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step3.make_reloncom.s

#!/bin/sh

export RELO=/u/home/rowley/usr/relo

export BINDIR=\$RELO/bin

export JOBDIR=\$RELO/script

export ETCDIR=\$RELO/etc

export DEFDIR=\$RELO/default

export STATIC=\$WRK_dir

export REGION=\$AREA

mkdir -p \$STATIC/\$REGION

mkdir -p \$STATIC/\$REGION/input0

cd \$STATIC/\$REGION

export NCOM_OHGRD_1B=input0/ohgrd_1.B

export NCOM_OHGRD_1A=input0/ohgrd_1.A

export NCOM_DIMEN_0D=input0/odimens.D

export NCOM_OVGRD_1D=input0/ovgrd_1.D

export NCOM_OZOUT_1D=input0/ozout_1.D

#ovgrid from relonl

if [\$MAKE_VGRID -eq 0]; then

\$BINDIR/ncom_config.xc -dovgrd relo.nl >input0/ovgrid.log

else

csh \$SCRPT/make_ovgrid.com

fi

make the ohgrid for Relo NCOM

/bin/cp \$SCRPT/relo.nl \$STATIC/\$REGION

\$BINDIR/ncom_config.xc -dohgrd relo.nl

cd \$SCRPT

/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/make_ovgrid.com

```

#!/bin/csh
#
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
#
cd $SCRPT/bin
#
/bin/rm odimens.D
/bin/rm ovgrd_1.D
ln -s $ncom_gr/odimens.D odimens.D
ln -s $ncom_gr/ovgrd_1.D ovgrd_1.D
#
$SCRPT/bin/z2ovgrid.exe <<E-o-D
    &inputs
        Nx=$NX
        Ny=$NY
    /
E-o-D
cd $SCRPT

```

b. /u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step4.make_regiongrid.com creates a HYCOM

version of the Relo NCOM grid based on the NCOM longitude and latitude fields.

```

#!/bin/csh
#
set echo
#
cd
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
#
# --- a HYCOM version of a NCOM grid.
# --- based on the NCOM longitude and latitude fields.
#
setenv N $ncom_gr
setenv IDM $NX
setenv JDM $NY
#
cd $Topo_area
/bin/rm -f regional.lonlat.a+ regional.lonlat.a
#
$AWBIN/raw2hycom $N/ohgrd_1.A ${IDM} ${JDM}
regional.lonlat.a+
$AWBIN/hycom_extract regional.lonlat.a+ ${IDM} ${JDM} 2 1 1 1
regional.lonlat.a
/bin/rm -f regional.lonlat.a+
#
# --- temporary regional.grid.b
#
cat >! regional.grid.b <<E-o-D
${IDM} 'idm' = longitudinal array size
${JDM} 'jdm' = latitudinal array size
E-o-D
setenv FOR051A regional.lonlat.a

```

```

setenv FOR061A fort.61A
$AWTOPO/grid_lonlat_2d <<E-o-D
${IDM} 'idm' = longitudinal array size
${JDM} 'jdm' = latitudinal array size
E-o-D
mv fort.61 regional.grid.b
mv fort.61A regional.grid.a

cd $SCRPT

```

c. /u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step5.make_gmapi.com prepares the weight function of the interpolation from 2D native grid to 2D regular grid.

```

#!/bin/csh -f
set echo
set time=1
#
cd
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
#
# --- form subregion grid array index map file, GLBa0.08 to the
# --- Luzon Strait cutout domain
#
setenv R $Topo_area
file ${R}/regional.grid.a
#
mkdir -p $TMP
cd $TMP
if( !(-e regional.grid.a)) then
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.grid.a .
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.grid.b .
endif
if( !(-e regional.depth.a)) then
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.depth.a .
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.depth.b .
endif
touch ${R}/regional.gmapi_$REGenv.a
/bin/rm ${R}/regional.gmapi_$REGenv.[ab]
#
$AWSsub/isuba_gmapi <<E-o-D
${R}/regional.grid.a
${R}/regional.gmapi_$REGenv.a
$REGenv (4500x3298) to $AREA (maxinc=25)
$NX      'idm' = longitudinal array size of subregion
$NY      'jdm' = latitudinal array size
25      'maxinc' = maximum input array index jump on target grid
E-o-D
#
cd $WRK_dir

```

d. /u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step6.depth_GLBu0.08.com forms a subregion bathymetry file, GLBa0.08 to GLBu0.08.

```

#!/bin/csh
#
set echo
#
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
#
# --- form subregion bathymetry file, GLBa0.08 to Luzon Strait cutout
domain
#
setenv R $Topo_area
#
mkdir -p $TMP
cd $TMP
#
if( !(-e regional.grid.a)) then
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.grid.a .
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.grid.b .
endif
if( !(-e regional.depth.a)) then
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.depth.a .
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.depth.b .
endif
#
touch ${R}/depth_${AREA}_${Tenv}.[ab]
/bin/rm ${R}/depth_${AREA}_${Tenv}.[ab]
#
$AWSub/isuba_topog <<E-o-D
${R}/regional.gmapi GLBa0.08.a
$TOPO_dir/depth_${RE}Genv_${Tenv}.b
${R}/depth_${AREA}_${Tenv}.b
depth_GLBa0.08 subregioned to GLBu0.08 via isuba_topog
$NX      'idm'    ' = longitudinal array size of subregion
$NY      'jdm'    ' = latitudinal array size
E-o-D

```

e. **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step7.reg_2_ncomgr.com** remakes the ohgrd Relo NCOM file with the GOFS V3.0 bathymetry.

```

set echo
#
# --- form NCOM ohgrd file for GLBa0.08
#
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
setenv D $Topo_area
setenv R $ncom_gr
#
/bin/rm regional.grid.*
ln -sf $D/regional.grid.a .
ln -sf $D/regional.grid.b .
#
/bin/rm regional.depth.*
ln -s $D/depth_${AREA}"_"$Tenv.a regional.depth.a
ln -s $D/depth_${AREA}"_"$Tenv.b regional.depth.b
#

```

```

setenv NCOM_DIMEN_0D $R/odimens.D
setenv NCOM_OVGRD_1D $R/ovgrd_1.D
#
setenv NCOM_OHGRD_1A $R/ohgrd_1.A
setenv NCOM_OHGRD_1B $R/ohgrd_1.B
#
touch $NCOM_OHGRD_1A $NCOM_OHGRD_1B
touch regional.dncom.b
/bin/rm regional.dncom.[ab]
/bin/mv $R/ohgrd_1.A $R/ohgrd_1.A.relo
/bin/mv $R/ohgrd_1.B $R/ohgrd_1.B.relo
#
$AWBIN2/grid2ncom <<E-o-D
1      'i1st  ' = 1st hycom i-point on ncom grid
1      'j1st  ' = 1st hycom j-point on ncom grid
E-o-D
#
/bin/rm regional.grid.[ab] regional.depth.[ab]

```

4. Convert the GOFS V3.0 archive files to Relo NCOM netCDF files. These scripts are computer intensive.

a. **/u/home/\${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step8.arch_2_ncdf.com** forms interpolated subregion archive files, GLBa0.08 to GLBu0.08.

```

#!/bin/csh
#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -e XXX.log
#PBS -l walltime=2:00:00
#PBS -A NRLSS018
#PBS -q standard
#PBS -l select=1:ncpus=1
#
#
set echo
set time=1
#
set OS=`uname`
switch ($OS)
case 'Linux':
    which aprun
    if (! $status) then
        set APRUN='aprun -n 1 -m 15g '
        set SRC=/u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALLcn1
    else
        set APRUN=''
        set SRC=/u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL
    endif
    breaksw
case 'AIX'

```

```

set APRUN=''
set SRC=/u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL
breaksw
default:
set APRUN=''
set SRC=/u/home/wallcraf/hycom/ALL
endsw
#
date
#
cd
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
#
# --- form interpolated subregion archive files, GLBa0.08 to
# --- Luzon Strait cutout domain
#
# --- R is the original region
# --- U is the target region
# --- D is the location of the original archive files.
# --- N is the location of the subregion archive files.
# --- E,y,d,h select the archive files.
# --- T is topography number.
#
setenv T $Tenv
set REG=$REGENv
setenv U $AREAv
set E=$Eenv
setenv X `echo ${E} | awk '{printf("%04.1f", $1*0.1)}'`
set EXPT=expt_${X}
#
setenv idtg $day1
setenv idtgtod $day2
# --- analysis time
setenv HR $HREnv
# --- nowcast time
setenv HR2 $HR2env
#
setenv INP $ARCHenv
setenv OUT $ARCH_area
mkdir -p ${OUT}
lfs setstripe -d ${OUT}
lfs setstripe ${OUT} 1048576 -1 8
#
cd ${INP}
#
if( !(-e ${INP}/regional.grid.a)) then
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.grid.a ${INP}/regional.grid.a
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/regional.grid.b ${INP}/regional.grid.b
endif
if( !(-e ${INP}/regional.depth.a)) then
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/depth_${REG}_${T}.a ${INP}/regional.depth.a
    /bin/cp $TOPO_dir/depth_${REG}_${T}.b ${INP}/regional.depth.b
endif
#
if( !(-e ${OUT}/regional.gmap.a)) then
    /bin/cp $Topo_area/regional.gmap_${REG}.a ${OUT}/regional.gmap.a
    /bin/cp $Topo_area/regional.gmap_${REG}.b ${OUT}/regional.gmap.b

```

```

endif
if( !(-e ${OUT}/regional.grid.a)) then
    /bin/cp $Topo_area/regional.grid.a      ${OUT}/regional.grid.a
    /bin/cp $Topo_area/regional.grid.b      ${OUT}/regional.grid.b
endif
if( !(-e ${OUT}/regional.depth.a)) then
    /bin/cp $Topo_area/depth_${U}_${T}.a    ${OUT}/regional.depth.a
    /bin/cp $Topo_area/depth_${U}_${T}.b    ${OUT}/regional.depth.b
endif
#
set jul=$jul1
@ jul = $jul - 1
while ($jul <= $jul2)
#
    if (-e ${OUT}/archv_$AREA.${year}_${jul}_${HR2}.a) then
        /bin/rm ${OUT}/archv_$AREA.${year}_${jul}_${HR2}.*
    endif

    ${APRUN} ${AWSUB}/isubaregion <<E-o-D
    ${OUT}/regional.grid.a
    ${OUT}/regional.gmap.a
    ${OUT}/regional.depth.a
    ${INP}/regional.depth.a
    ${INP}/${E}_archv.${year}_${jul}_${HR2}.a
    ${OUT}/archv_$AREA.${year}_${jul}_${HR2}.a
    ${REG} interpolated to ${U}
    $NX      'idm'    = target longitudinal array size
    $NY      'jdm'    = target latitudinal array size
    1        'iceflg' = ice in output archive flag (0=none,1=energy loan
model)
    0        'smooth' = smooth interface depths      (0=F,1=T)
E-o-D

    @ jul = $jul + 1
end
#
date

```

b. `/u/home/${user}/hyc2ncom/script_cut/step9.ncdf_vertinterp.com.*` remaps the archive files to the defined vertical levels and creates netCDF files for Relo NCOM.

step9.ncdf_vertinterp.com

```

#!/bin/csh

#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -e XXX.err
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -l walltime=0:20:00
#PBS -A NRLSS018
#PBS -q standard
#PBS -l select=1:ncpus=1
#
set echo
set time = 1

```

```
#
cd
source /u/home/${user}/hycom_bin.env
source $SCRPT_cut/include.env
#
$SCRPT/step9.ncdf_vertinterp.s
```

step9.ncdf_vertinterp.s

```
#!/bin/sh
#
set echo
time = 1
#
# --- Script to "cutout" a hycom archive file to a netcdf file
# --- first do the 2d files and then the 3D files
# --- 3D files are extracted from hybrid into Z-coordinates
#
ncdf2d () {
#
# --- extract 2D fields from a single HYCOM archive file
#
CDF023=${NCDIR}/ssh_"${DOMAIN}"_"${E}"_"${dtg}${tau}.nc
mkdir -p $NCDIR
#
touch $CDF023
/bin/rm $CDF023
#
export CDF TITLE="HYCOM $DOMAIN $EXPT"
export CDF_INST="Naval Research Laboratory"
export CDF023=$CDF023
$AWarc/archv2ncdf2d << EOF
${HYCOMINPUTFILE}
MERSEA
000      'iexpt ' = experiment number x10 (000=from archive file)
  3      'yrflag' = days in year flag (0=360J16,1=366J16,2=366J01,3-
actual)
$NX      'idm   ' = longitudinal array size
$NY      'jdm   ' = latitudinal array size
  1      'kdm   ' = number of layers
34.0     'thbase' = reference density (sigma units)
  0      'smooth' = smooth fields before plotting (0=F,1=T)
  0      'mthin ' = mask thin layers from plots (0=F,1=T)
  1      'iorign' = i-origin of plotted subregion
  1      'jorign' = j-origin of plotted subregion
  0      'idmp  ' = i-extent of plotted subregion (<=idm; 0 implies
idm)
  0      'jdmp  ' = j-extent of plotted subregion (<=jdm; 0 implies
jdm)
  0      'botio ' = bathymetry          I/O unit (0 no I/O)
  0      'flxio ' = surf. heat flux     I/O unit (0 no I/O)
  0      'empio ' = surf. evap-pcip     I/O unit (0 no I/O)
  0      'ttrio ' = surf. temp trend    I/O unit (0 no I/O)
  0      'strio ' = surf. saln trend    I/O unit (0 no I/O)
  0      'icvio ' = ice coverage        I/O unit (0 no I/O)
  0      'ithio ' = ice thickness       I/O unit (0 no I/O)
  0      'ictio ' = ice temperature     I/O unit (0 no I/O)
23      'sshio ' = sea surf. height     I/O unit (0 no I/O)
```

```

0      'bsfio ' = baro. strmf.    I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'uvmio ' = mix. lay. u-vel. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'vvmio ' = mix. lay. v-vel. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'spmio ' = mix. lay. speed I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'bltio ' = bnd. lay. thick. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'mltio ' = mix. lay. thick. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'sstio ' = mix. lay. temp.  I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'sssio ' = mix. lay. saln.  I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'ssdio ' = mix. lay. dens.  I/O unit (0 no I/O)
1      'kf     ' = first output layer (=0 end output; <0 label with
layer #)
1      'kl     ' = last  output layer
0      'uvlio ' = layer k   u-vel. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'vvlio ' = layer k   v-vel. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'splio ' = layer k   speed. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'infio ' = layer k   i.dep. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'thkio ' = layer k   thick. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'temio ' = layer k   temp   I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'salio ' = layer k   saln.  I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'tthio ' = layer k   dens,  I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'sfnio ' = layer k   strmf. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0      'kf     ' = first output layer (=0 end output; <0 label with
layer #)
EOF

}
#
# --- extract 3D fields from a single HYCOM archive file
#
ncdf3d () {
#
# --- interpolate to 3D z-levels from a single HYCOM archive file
# --- and output to netCDF. Uses linear interpolation.
#
CDF033=${NCDIR}/u3d" "${DOMAIN}" "${E}" "${dtg}${tau}.nc
CDF034=${NCDIR}/v3d" "${DOMAIN}" "${E}" "${dtg}${tau}.nc
CDF035=${NCDIR}/t3d" "${DOMAIN}" "${E}" "${dtg}${tau}.nc
CDF036=${NCDIR}/s3d" "${DOMAIN}" "${E}" "${dtg}${tau}.nc
#
touch    $CDF033 $CDF034 $CDF035 $CDF036
/bin/rm $CDF033 $CDF034 $CDF035 $CDF036
#
export CDF TITLE="HYCOM $DOMAIN $EXPT"
export CDF INST="Naval Research Laboratory"
export CDF033=$CDF033
export CDF034=$CDF034
export CDF035=$CDF035
export CDF036=$CDF036
$AWarc/archv2ncdf3z << EOF
${HYCOMINPUTFILE}
MERSEA
000      'iexpt ' = experiment number x10 (000=from archive file)
3        'yrflag' = days in year flag (0=360J16,1=366J16,2=366J01,3-
actual)
$NX      'idm    ' = longitudinal array size
$NY      'jdm    ' = latitudinal array size
32       'kdm    ' = number of layers
34.0     'thbase' = reference density (sigma units)

```

```

0      'smooth' = smooth the layered fields (0=F,1=T)
1      'iorign' = i-origin of plotted subregion
1      'jorign' = j-origin of plotted subregion
0      'idmp'   ' = i-extent of plotted subregion (<=idm; 0 implies
idm)
0      'jdmp'   ' = j-extent of plotted subregion (<=jdm; 0 implies
jdm)
1      'itype'  ' = interpolation type (0=sample,1=linear)
50     'kz'     ' = number of levels
0.000  'z       ' = sample depth
0.500  'z       ' = sample depth
1.083  'z       ' = sample depth
1.762  'z       ' = sample depth
2.554  'z       ' = sample depth
3.477  'z       ' = sample depth
4.552  'z       ' = sample depth
5.806  'z       ' = sample depth
7.268  'z       ' = sample depth
8.971  'z       ' = sample depth
10.957 'z       ' = sample depth
13.271 'z       ' = sample depth
15.968 'z       ' = sample depth
19.112 'z       ' = sample depth
22.777 'z       ' = sample depth
27.049 'z       ' = sample depth
32.027 'z       ' = sample depth
37.831 'z       ' = sample depth
44.595 'z       ' = sample depth
52.479 'z       ' = sample depth
61.669 'z       ' = sample depth
72.380 'z       ' = sample depth
84.865 'z       ' = sample depth
99.418 'z       ' = sample depth
116.380 'z      ' = sample depth
136.151 'z      ' = sample depth
159.195 'z      ' = sample depth
186.055 'z      ' = sample depth
217.363 'z      ' = sample depth
253.855 'z      ' = sample depth
296.390 'z      ' = sample depth
345.968 'z      ' = sample depth
403.755 'z      ' = sample depth
471.110 'z      ' = sample depth
549.619 'z      ' = sample depth
641.128 'z      ' = sample depth
747.789 'z      ' = sample depth
872.111 'z      ' = sample depth
1017.019 'z     ' = sample depth
1185.922 'z     ' = sample depth
1382.793 'z     ' = sample depth
1612.263 'z     ' = sample depth
1879.729 'z     ' = sample depth
2191.483 'z     ' = sample depth
2554.860 'z     ' = sample depth
2978.406 'z     ' = sample depth
3472.000 'z     ' = sample depth
4047.000 'z     ' = sample depth
4718.000 'z     ' = sample depth

```

```

5500.000 'z' = sample depth
0 'botio' = bathymetry I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0 'mltio' = mix.l.thk. I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0 'tempml' = temperature jump across mixed-layer (degC, 0 no
I/O)
0 'densml' = density jump across mixed-layer (kg/m3, 0 no
I/O)
0 'infio' = interface depths I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0 'wvlio' = w-velocity I/O unit (0 no I/O)
33 'uvlio' = u-velocity I/O unit (0 no I/O)
34 'vvlio' = v-velocity I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0 'splio' = speed I/O unit (0 no I/O)
35 'temio' = temperature I/O unit (0 no I/O)
36 'salio' = salinity I/O unit (0 no I/O)
0 'tthio' = density I/O unit (0 no I/O)
EOF
}
#####
E=$Env
GLOBAL=$AREA
DOMAINDIRHOME=$ARCH_area
EXPTDIRSCR=$WRK_dir
DOMAIN=hycom
TOPOVER=$Tenv
TOPO=$Topo_area
#
# --- hycom archive output which are input files to this program
#
OUTPUT=${NC_area}
mkdir -p $OUTPUT
INPUT=${DOMAINDIRHOME}
#
# --- output directory for output (netcdf)
#
NCDIR=$OUTPUT
mkdir -p $NCDIR # should already be there
LOGS=$OUTPUT/logs
mkdir -p $LOGS
#
cd $EXPTDIRSCR
#
touch regional.depth.a regional.depth.b
/bin/rm -f regional.depth.[ab]
ln -sf $TOPO/depth_${GLOBAL}_${TOPOVER}.a regional.depth.a
ln -sf $TOPO/depth_${GLOBAL}_${TOPOVER}.b regional.depth.b
#
touch regional.grid.a regional.grid.b
/bin/rm -f regional.grid.[ab]
ln -sf $TOPO/regional.grid.a regional.grid.a
ln -sf $TOPO/regional.grid.b regional.grid.b
#
alias jul2cal=$MODASbin/doy2idtgl
#
# --- loop thru files (1 pero snapshot in julian days)
#
for run in ncdf2d ncdf3d; do
    yyyy=$year
    day=$jul1

```

```

dend=$jul2
while [ $day -le $dend ] ; do

    fday=`echo $day | awk '{printf "%3.3d", $1}'`
    dtg=`jul2cal $day $yyyy`
    echo $dtg
    # The outer nests have the experiment in front of the file
hr="00 06 12 18"
hr="00"
for tau in $hr
do
    HYCOMINPUTFILE=${INPUT}/archv_${GLOBAL}.${yyyy}_${fday}_${tau}.a

    if [ ! -e $HYCOMINPUTFILE ]; then
    echo "file not found $HYCOMINPUTFILE" >$LOGS/${yyyy}_${fday}.err
    # keep processing
    fi
    $run $HYCOMINPUTFILE
done
    day=`echo $day+1 | bc`
done
done

```

3.0 RELO NCOM TEST CASES FOR THE NEW JERSEY COAST

This section briefly describes the sensitivity of Relo NCOM to the vertical resolution of the boundary conditions obtained from GOFS V3.0. A regional Relo NCOM is configured for the area off the New Jersey coast bounded by the region 76°-68°W, 37.5°-43.5°N. The horizontal resolution is 3 km in both longitude and latitude and it is configured with 40, 50 and 100 vertical levels (40z, 50z and 100z, respectively). In each configuration, it receives GOFS V3.0 BCs with the same vertical resolution and the 40z case uses the same pre-defined levels noted in section 2.0. It uses wind forcing from the 18 km resolution Coupled Ocean Atmosphere Mesoscale Prediction System (COAMPS) and thermal forcing from the 0.5° Navy Operational Global Atmospheric Prediction System (NOGAPS). It includes river discharge (Barron and Smedstad, 2002) and barotropic tidal forcing from Egbert and Erofeeva (2002) is specified at the open boundaries. The hindcasts span ~2 months (22 May 2009 – 31 July 2009) and observations are assimilated via NCODA *with the exception of profile data*. These are withheld to be used as an

independent validation dataset. GOFS V3.0 BCs are provided to the inner model every 6 hours along the outermost grid row/column. NCODA is turned off within a 10 point buffer zone along each sidewall. The analysis period spans the entire month of June 2009. Figure 1 shows the location of the independent observations.

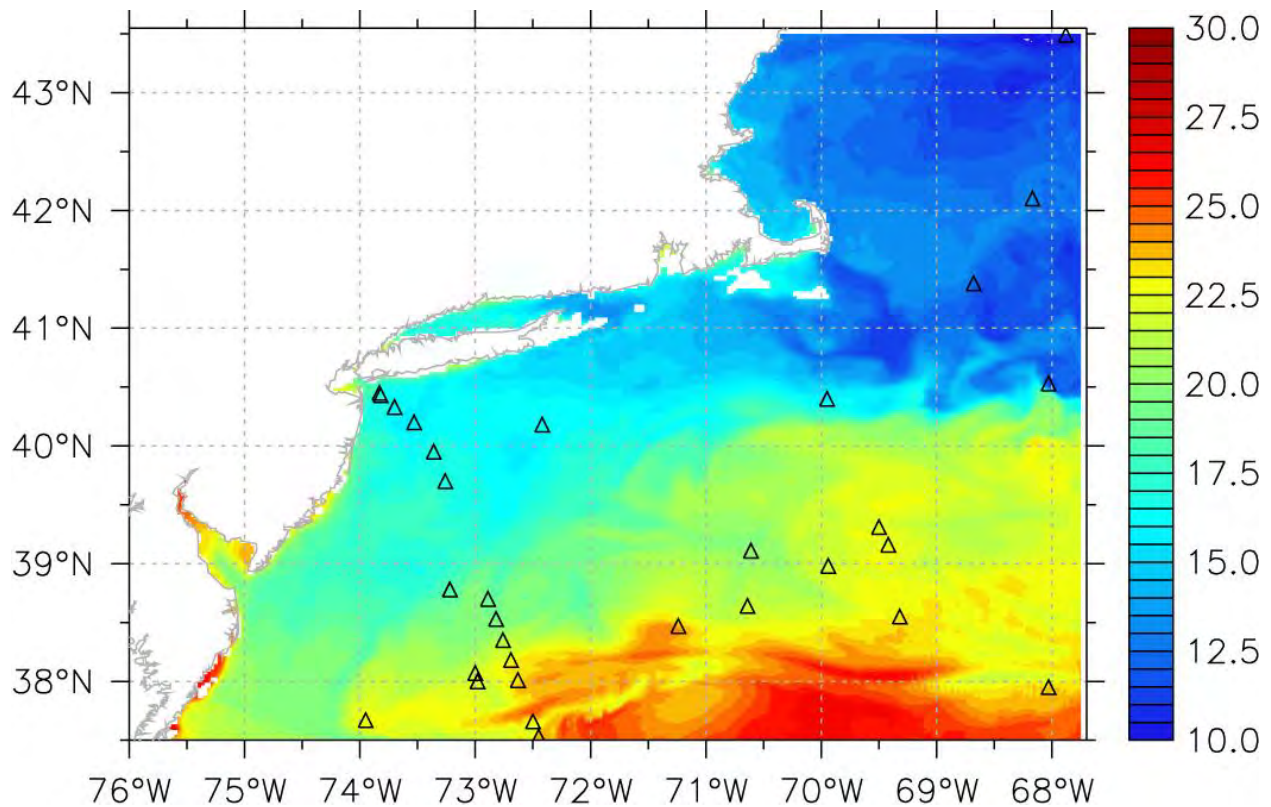


Figure 1: Sea surface temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for 15 June 2009 from New Jersey Relo NCOM. The triangles indicate the location of the independent observations. All are Argo profiles with the exception of one moored buoy in the northeast corner of the domain that provided observations most days of the analysis month.

Similar to the GOFS V3.0 Phase II VTR, a temperature versus depth error analysis was performed using independent profiles and is shown in Figure 2. In the upper 200 m of the water column, 50z Relo NCOM has reduced mean error and root mean square error (RMSE) than the 40z and 100 z configurations.

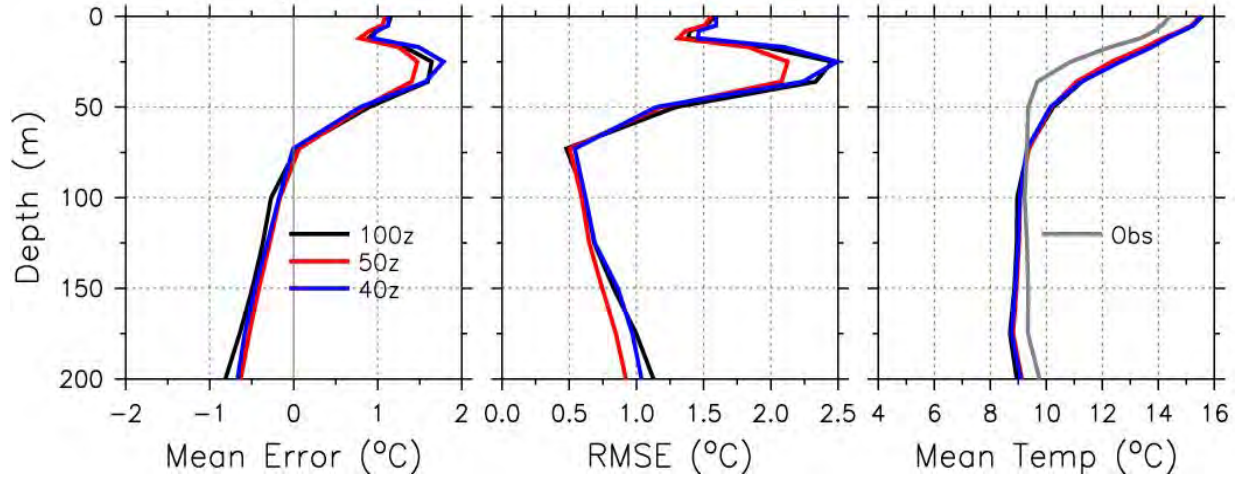


Figure 2: Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) versus depth error analysis in the upper 200 m for New Jersey Relo NCOM for June 2009 using 53 unassimilated profiles depicted in Figure 1. The left panel is mean error (bias), the middle panel is RMSE and the right panel an average temperature of all profiles. The gray curve is the observations and Relo NCOM configured with 40 levels (blue), 50 levels (red) and 100 levels (black).

An error analysis of the acoustical proxy variables is also computed and shown in Table 1. The observational profiles did not all contain enough information to compute each variable, and so the number of independent profiles is also listed in column 2. Note, that the analysis for SLD is only based on eight profiles. The mean of each variable is listed in column 3. The region is defined by shallow mixed and sonic layer depths during this time frame. Again, 50z Relo NCOM is the configuration that produces the lowest overall error.

The difference in these results is a consequence of the interpolation methodology employed here. The GOFS V3.0 native grid files are linearly interpolated onto the vertical levels of the netCDF files, and these are further interpolated onto the sigma-z levels of the Relo NCOM domain using the Piecewise Cubic Hermite Interpolating Polynomial (PCHIP). Linear interpolation provides line segments with sharp corners at the data points, while higher order interpolations are made for matching not only the data values but also the slopes and concavities

of each interpolating segment. The PCHIP method modifies the derivative values in the Hermite representation in order to eliminate the bumps and wiggles that are frequently corrupting the fields interpolated by cubic splines or Akiwa algorithms (Fritsch and Carlson, 1980). Therefore, the number of z levels in the netCDF files must be chosen to preserve the accuracy of GOFS V3.0 hybrid vertical coordinates, yet without over constraining the interpolated variables to a high number of linear segments in such a way that the PCHIP algorithm may perform in an area of strong gradients (i.e. the thermocline). In our example the 40 levels are not sufficient to provide a correct parameterization of the GOFS V3.0 thermocline and the 100 levels are over constraining the derivative values for an efficient application of the PCHIP method.

Table 1: Acoustical proxy error analysis for New Jersey Relo NCOM configured for 40, 50 and 100 levels for June 2009 using the number of unassimilated profiles noted in column 2. Those cells highlighted in green have the lowest bias or error of the three configurations.

Variable	# of profiles	Obs. Mean	40z		50z		100z	
			Mean Error	RMSE	Mean Error	RMSE	Mean Error	RMSE
MLD	52	4.9 m	0.0 m	5.6 m	-0.4 m	5.1 m	-0.6 m	5.2 m
SLD	8	30.0 m	6.1 m	9.7 m	-1.9 m	2.4 m	-1.9 m	2.4 m
BLG	49	5.3 m/s/100 ft	0.7 m/s/100 ft	2.3 m/s/100 ft	0.6 m/s/100 ft	2.1 m/s/100 ft	0.8 m/s/100 ft	2.2 m/s/100 ft
DSC	34	278.9 m	-18.9 m	74.8 m	-17.8 m	95.1 m	-26.4 m	88.6 m

4.0 SUMMARY

This report documents the two methodologies for extracting GOFS V3.0 boundary conditions for use in Relo NCOM. In the first method netCDF files from the global system are on a constant .08° latitude/longitude grid and have been vertically remapped to 40 pre-defined levels. The second methodology allows more flexibility it uses the GOFS V3.0 archive files on the native hybrid vertical grid that can be remapped in the vertical to a user defined set of z-levels.

A version of Relo NCOM was configured for the area off the New Jersey coast and configured for 40, 50 and 100 levels, receiving outer BCs from GOFS V3.0 at the same vertical resolution. Using independent profile observations, error analyses of temperature as a function of depth and acoustical proxy variables indicate the configuration with 50 levels had overall slightly lower error than the other configurations.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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6.0 APPENDIX

The following describes an example of how to process GOFS V3.0 archive files where output exists only over a pre-defined subregion of the global domain. These are on the hybrid vertical grid and can be created as the system runs in real-time. They are designated as the **archt** files and the subregion is relative to the *i/j* grid as defined in the *archt.input* file. A sequence of scripts/software must be run to process and make them ready for the next step of extracting BCs for Relo NCOM, i.e. section 2.2.

If the subregion is new, files that define the latitude-longitude grid and topographic depths must be created. This need only be done once. As mentioned above, the subregion is defined in *archt.input* and may look something like:

```
eslogin1 92> cat archt.input
```

```
0
1
0386 1112 0314 0331
```

where the last line defines the subregion and is listed as: first i-coordinate, last i-coordinate, first j-coordinate, and last j-coordinate. Again, these are relative to the global domain. If the **EXACT** latitude and longitude of the lower left and upper right corners of the subregion are known, then **prep0.make_ij.com** can be used to extract the i,j coordinates.

```
davinci 98% csh prep0.make_ij.com
USAGE    : prep0.make_ij.com -lon1_xx*      -lon2_xx*      -lat1_xx*      -
lat2_xx*
EXAMPLE:  prep0.make_ij.com -lon1_283.25 -lon2_292.75 -lat1_35.60 -
lat2_42.85

davinci 99% csh prep0.make_ij.com -lon1_105.0 -lon2_130.0 -lat1_-30.0
-lat2_-5.0
i 386 j 1112 idm 314 jdm 331
```

Use **prep1.make_grid.com** to create the subregion file that defines the latitudes and longitudes and **prep2.make_depth.com** to create the subregion file that defines the topographic depths. Note: RRRr0.08 should be replaced with a subregion identifier name and environmental variable \$T is the topography version number used in GOFS V3.0.

prep1.make_grid.com

```
#!/bin/csh
#
# Purpose: Create the Sub-Regional & Sub-Depth files.
# Input Files: The Global Regional & Depth files
#
# Executable for Area : sub_grid
# Executable for Depth: sub_topog
#
# Version: 2.0 2011
# By : D.S. Franklin, QinetiQ-NA
#
#####
#
# Gather these variables to the necessary points
#
set debug = 0
#
foreach arg ( ${argv} )
  switch ( ${arg} )
    case -lon1_* :
      setenv LON1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lon1_//`
```

```

        breaksw
case -lon2_* :
    setenv LON2 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lon2_//'\`
    breaksw
case -lat1_* :
    setenv LAT1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lat1_//'\`
    breaksw
case -lat2_* :
    setenv LAT2 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lat2_//'\`
    breaksw
case -i_* :
    setenv I1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-i_//'\`
    breaksw
case -j_* :
    setenv J1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-j_//'\`
    breaksw
case -idm_* :
    setenv IDM `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-idm_//'\`
    breaksw
case -jdm_* :
    setenv JDM `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-jdm_//'\`
    breaksw
case -d :
    set debug = 1
    breaksw
default:
    echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -lat1_x* -lon1_x* -lat2_x* -
lon2_x*"
    echo "USAGE : or"
    echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -i_* -j_* -idm_* -jdm_*"
    exit 1
    breaksw
endsw
end
#
# Global Region is currently 4500 x 3298
#
if ( ! $?R ) setenv R "GLBa0.08" # Original Global Region
if ( ! $?S ) setenv S "RRRr0.00" # New SubRegional Name
if ( ! $?T ) setenv T "09" # Bathymetry
#
if ( ! $?SRC ) setenv SRC "~wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin"
if ( ! $?L ) setenv L `pwd`
if ( ! $?T1 ) setenv T1 "${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo"
if ( ! $?T2 ) setenv T2 "${HOME}/hycom/${S}/topo"
#
#####
#
# No need to change anything from below this point
#
#####
#
# Make sure coordinates exist
#
if ( ! $?I1 || ! $?J1 || ! $?IDM || ! $?JDM ) then
    if ( $?LAT1 && $?LAT2 && $?LON1 && $?LON2 ) then
        setenv IJINFO `/bin/csh ${L}/make_IJ.com -lat1_${LAT1} -
lat2_${LAT2} -lon1_${LON1} -lon2_${LON2}`
    fi
fi

```

```

        setenv I1 `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $2 }'`
        setenv J1 `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $4 }'`
        setenv IDM `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $6 }'`
        setenv JDM `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $8 }'`
    else
        echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -lat1_x* -lon1_x* -lat2_x* -lon2_x*"
        echo "USAGE : or"
        echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -i_* -j_* -idm_* -jdm_*"
        exit 2
    endif
endif
endif
echo "CREATING DEPTH FILE for ${S} STARTING AT ${I1}i ${J1}j
COVERING ${IDM}x${JDM} POINTS"
#
if ( -d ${T1} ) then
    cd ${T1}
else
    echo "NO Directory found: ${T1}"
    exit 2
endif
if ( ! -d ${T2} ) /bin/mkdir -p ${T2}
#
set grid1 = "${T1}/regional.grid"
set grid2 = "${T2}/regional.grid"
#
# Remove any previous versions of the subregional files
#
if ( -e ${grid2}.a ) /bin/rm ${grid2}.a
if ( -e ${grid2}.b ) /bin/rm ${grid2}.b
#
echo "MAKING GRID FILE for Region ${S}"
${SRC}/../subregion/src/sub_grid <<E-o-D
${grid1}.b
${grid2}.b
${IDM}      'idm      ' = longitudinal array size
${JDM}      'jdm      ' = latitudinal array size
${I1}       'irefi    ' = longitudinal input reference location
${J1}       'jrefi    ' = latitudinal input reference location
1          'irefo    ' = longitudinal output reference location
1          'jrefo    ' = latitudinal output reference location
E-o-D
if ( -e ${grid2}.a ) then
    echo "CREATED ${grid2}.a"
else
    echo "UNABLE TO CREATE ${grid2}.a"
    exit 3
endif
#
# End Program

```

prep2.make_depth.com

```

#!/bin/csh
# SubRegDepth.com
#
# Purpose: Create the Sub-Regional & Sub-Depth files.
# Input Files: The Global Regional & Depth files
#
# Executable for Area : sub_grid

```

```

# Executable for Depth: isub_topog
#
# Version: 2.0 2011
# By : D.S. Franklin, QinetiQ-NA
#
#####
#
# Gather these variables to the necessary points
#
set debug = 0
#
foreach arg ( ${argv} )
  switch ( ${arg} )
    case -lon1_* :
      setenv LON1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lon1_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -lon2_* :
      setenv LON2 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lon2_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -lat1_* :
      setenv LAT1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lat1_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -lat2_* :
      setenv LAT2 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-lat2_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -i_* :
      setenv I1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-i_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -j_* :
      setenv J1 `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-j_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -idm_* :
      setenv IDM `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-idm_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -jdm_* :
      setenv JDM `echo ${arg} | sed 's/-jdm_//'\`
      breaksw
    case -d :
      set debug = 1
      breaksw
    default:
      echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -lat1_x* -lon1_x* -lat2_x* -
lon2_x*"
      echo "USAGE : or"
      echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -i_* -j_* -idm_* -jdm_*"
      exit 1
      breaksw
  endsw
end
#
# Global Region is currently 4500 x 3298
#
if ( ! $?R ) setenv R "GLBa0.08" # Original Global Region
if ( ! $?S ) setenv S "RRRr0.00" # New SubRegional Name
if ( ! $?T ) setenv T "09" # Bathymetry
#
if ( ! $?SRC ) setenv SRC "~wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin"
if ( ! $?L ) setenv L `pwd`

```

```

    if ( ! $?T1 ) setenv T1  "${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo"
    if ( ! $?T2 ) setenv T2  "${HOME}/hycom/${S}/topo"
#
#####
#
# No need to change anything from below this point
#
#####
#
# Make sure coordinates exist
#
    if ( ! $?I1 || ! $?J1 || ! $?IDM || ! $?JDM ) then
        if ( $?LAT1 && $?LAT2 && $?LON1 && $?LON2 ) then
            setenv IJINFO  `/bin/csh  ${L}/make_IJ.com  -lat1_${LAT1}  -
lat2_${LAT2} -lon1_${LON1} -lon2_${LON2}`
            setenv I1  `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $2 }'`
            setenv J1  `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $4 }'`
            setenv IDM `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $6 }'`
            setenv JDM `echo ${IJINFO} | awk '{ print $8 }'`
        else
            echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -lat1_x* -lon1_x* -lat2_x* -lon2_x*"
            echo "USAGE : or"
            echo "USAGE : `basename $0` -i_* -j_* -idm_* -jdm_*"
            exit 2
        endif
    endif
    echo "CREATING DEPTH FILE for ${S} STARTING AT ${I1}i ${J1}j
COVERING ${IDM}x${JDM} POINTS"
#
    if ( -d ${T1} ) then
        cd ${T1}
    else
        echo "NO Directory found: ${T1}"
        exit 2
    endif
    if ( ! -d ${T2} ) /bin/mkdir -p ${T2}
#
    set depth1 = "${T1}/depth_${R}_${T}"
    set depth2 = "${T2}/depth_${S}_${T}"
#
# Remove any previous versions of the subregional files
#
    if ( -e ${depth2}.a ) /bin/rm ${depth2}.a
    if ( -e ${depth2}.b ) /bin/rm ${depth2}.b
#
# Create the depth file. This requires a special depth file to take
into
# account the tiled regions. The resulting global file will be large
as all
# the cells are written and filled.
#
    echo "MAKING DEPTH FILE for ${S}"
    ${SRC}/../subregion/src/isub_topog <<E-o-D
${depth1}.b
${depth2}.b
${depth1} subregioned to ${S} via isub_topog
${IDM}      'idm      ' = longitudinal array size
${JDM}      'jdm      ' = latitudinal array size

```

```

${I1}      'irefi ' = longitudinal input  reference location
${J1}      'jrefi ' = latitudinal   input  reference location
1          'irefo ' = longitudinal output reference location
1          'jrefo ' = latitudinal   output reference location
1          'ijgrd ' = integer scale factor between input and output
grids
E-o-D
if ( -e ${depth2}.a ) then
    echo "CREATED ${depth2}.a"
else
    echo "UNABLE TO CREATE ${depth2}.a"
    exit 4
endif
#
# End Program

```

A global HYCOM bathymetry file specifically for the tiled region is necessary to create the subregion HYCOM archive files. This file should exist as `/u/home/${user}/hycom/GLBa0.08/topo/depth_GLBa0.08_tileRRR.[ab]`. However this needs a *combined* global HYCOM archive file of the tiled regions that can be created using the script **prep3.make_tile.com**. The IDM and JDM are for the entire global domain. This resultant bathymetry file puts land everywhere the HYCOM file has a p-grid data void. If this is not done, there will be the following error:

```

error - wrong bathymetry for this archive
number of topo sea mismatches = <num>
number of topo land mismatches = <num>

```

prep3.make_tile.com

```

#!/bin/csh
#
# Program: make_tile.com
# Create a masked tiled Global Depth file
# --- bathymetry for expt 74.2 subregion archive.
# Since directory structure changes for the archt files,
# pass directory information via command line
#
# Version: 2.0 2011
# By : D.S. Franklin, QinetiQ-NA
# Modified Script from Alan Wallcraft (NRL)
#
#####
#
setenv R "GLBa0.08"
setenv V "RRRr0.08"
setenv U `echo ${V} | cut -c1-3`
setenv E "185"

```

```

setenv X `echo ${E} | awk '{ printf("%04.1f\n", $1 * 0.1 ) }'`
setenv T "09"
setenv Y03 108
setenv YY `echo ${Y03} | awk '{ print $1 + 1900 }'`
setenv A "h"
setenv O "${YY}_244"
setenv G "01"
#
setenv SRC "~wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin"
setenv T1 "${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo"
setenv T2 "${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo"
setenv TMPF "tmp.lis"
setenv OD "${T1}/depth_${R}_${T}"
setenv GD "depth_${R}_${T}_tile${U}"
setenv S "/scr/${user}/hycom/${R}/expt_${X}/data/tart_${Y03}${A}"
setenv L "${HOME}/hycom/${V}/subregion"
setenv GF "${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${G}"
#
cd ${S}
#
# Check for existence of a a full days worth of global archive data
# Create if missing.
#
if ( ! -e ${GF}.a ) then
#
# Link topo files for global processing
#
if ( -e ./regional.grid.a ) /bin/rm ./regional.grid.a
if ( -e ./regional.grid.b ) /bin/rm ./regional.grid.b
/bin/cp ${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/regional.grid.a .
/bin/cp ${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/regional.grid.b .
#
# Create a a full days worth of global archive data
#
awk -f ${L}/subreg.awk o=${O} g=${G} r=${R} e=${E} x=${X} t=${T}
s="${S}" \
    ${L}/step1.make_global.com >!
${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.com
csh ${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.com >&!
${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.log
endif
#
# --- bathyetry for expt ${X} subregion archive.
#
if ( -e ${GF}.a ) then
if ( -e ${GD}.a ) /bin/mv ${GD}.a++
if ( -e ${GD}.b ) /bin/mv ${GD}.b++

setenv IDM `grep idm ${T1}/regional.grid.b | awk '{ print $1 }'`
setenv JDM `grep jdm ${T1}/regional.grid.b | awk '{ print $1 }'`
#
if ( -e ${TMPF} ) /bin/rm -f ${TMPF}
${SRC}/hycom_mask ${OD}.a ${GF}.a ${IDM} ${JDM} ${GD}.a > ${TMPF}
if ( ! ${status} ) then
echo "Failed to create ${GD}.a, exiting"
exit 5
endif
endif
#

```

```

# --- uses min,max from hycom_mask
#
#   set min = `grep min ${TMPF} | awk '{ print $4 }'`
#   set max = `grep max ${TMPF} | awk '{ print $5 }'`
cat <<E-o-D >! ${GD}.b
from depth ${R} ${T}
MASKED EVERYWHERE EXCEPT FOR EXPT ${X} SUBREGION ARCHIVE LOCATIONS
based on smith and sandwell lmin

Depths greater than 6500.0 scaled by 0.20
E-o-D
printf "min,max depth = %10.3f %9.3f\n" $min $max >> ${GD}.b
#
#   cat ${GD}.b
#   /bin/mv -f ${GD}.[ab] ${T1}/
#   else
#   echo "ERROR : Missing Tiled Global Archive File ${GF}"
#   endif
#
# End Program

```

In the main subregional topo directory a new file of the type "**RegionIJ.csh**" is required to have the IDM, JDM, IREF, JREF and file size information in the C-Shell environmental setup for future sourcing. This is created by running **prep4.make_RegionIJ.com**.

prep4.make_RegionIJ.com

```

#!/bin/csh
setenv R "GLBa0.08"
setenv V "RRRr0.08"
setenv W "~wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin/"
setenv I "Region_${V}_IJ.csh"
#
# Determine if the file already exists,
# if so back it up into a unique name before recreating.
#
if ( -e ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I} ) then
    /bin/mv -f ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}
    ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}.`date +%Y%m%d%H%M`
endif
#
# From the Subregion regional grid file, find the IJ domain
#
setenv IDM `grep idm ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/regional.grid.b | awk '{
print $1 }'`
setenv JDM `grep jdm ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/regional.grid.b | awk '{
print $1 }'`
#
# Use the Subregion regional grid file to determine
# the start of the region in global lonlat coordinates.
# Use this lonlat to determine the reference point on the global
regional grid.
#

```

```

set ll = `${W}/hycom_ij2lonlat 1 1
`${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/regional.grid.a`
set ll = `echo ${ll} | sed -e 's/E//' -e 's/N//' -e 's/\(.*\)W\(.*\) /-
\1\2/' -e 's/\(.*\) \(.*)S\(.*
\)/\1 -\2/'`
set ll = (`${W}/hycom_lonlat2ij ${ll}
`${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/regional.grid.a`)
#
# Create the regional IJ file
#
echo ' setenv IDM "'${IDM}"" >! ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}
echo ' setenv JDM "'${JDM}"" >> ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}
echo ' setenv IREFI "'$ll[1]"" >> ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}
echo ' setenv JREFI "'$ll[2]"" >> ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}

```

Creating the tiled HYCOM archive file uses the steps in the script **step0.submitwrap.com**. Modify this with the experiment number, the subregions, etc. This queue submission wrapper script creates a global HYCOM archive file per hour (**step1.make_global.com**), each regional subfile per hour (**step2.isubreghrly.com**), and finally will tar up the resultant subregional hourly files into daily archives (**step3.tarhrfiles.com**).

All scripts are created using the HYCOM technique of an awk script, "subreg.awk", to modify the resultant scripts as needed. The user should only have to modify **step0.submitwrap.com**, and no changes should be required in **step1.make_global.com**, **step2.isubreghrly.com**, and **step3.tarhrfiles.com**.

step0.submitwrap.com

```

#!/bin/csh
#PBS -N XXX
#PBS -j oe
#PBS -o XXX.log
#PBS -l walltime=6:00:00
#PBS -W umask=027
#PBS -A ACCTNUM
#PBS -q standard
#
# Wrapper script to run all the processing
#
# Version: 2.0 2011
# By : D.S. Franklin, QinetiQ-NA
# Based on Scripts by E.J.Metzger, NRL

```

```

#
set echo
set verbose
#
setenv OS `uname`
switch ($OS)
case 'SunOS':
case 'Linux':
    which yod
    if (! $status) then
        setenv OS XT3
    endif
    which aprun
    if (! $status) then
C --- XT4 or XT5
        setenv OS XT4
        set APRUN='aprun -n 1'
        set APRUNPLT='aprun -n 1 '
    endif
    breaksw
case 'AIX':
    set APRUN=''
    set APRUNPLT=''
    breaksw
default:
    set APRUN=''
    set APRUNPLT=''
endsw
#
# --- convert tiled to standard archives
#
# Set the following switches
# -- 1 processing
# -- 0 skip
# -- global - create hourly global archive file
# -- isub - create hourly subregional file
# -- tarNrm - tar up subregional files and remove global and
subregional files
#
set global = 1
set isub = 1
set tarNrm = 0
#
setenv R GLBa0.08
setenv E 185
setenv X 18.5
setenv T 09
setenv VS "RRRr0.08"
setenv I "Region_${VS}_IJ.csh"
#
# - environment variables defining the year and part
#
setenv Y03 108
setenv YY `echo ${Y03} | awk '{ print $1 + 1900 }'`
setenv A h
setenv GLB HOURS "00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23"
setenv DTG1 214

```

```

setenv DTG2 244
setenv Z "1000"
#
# - environment variables defining the working directories
#
setenv S /scr/${user}/hycom/${R}/expt_${X}/data/tart_${Y03}${A}
setenv L ${HOME}/hyc2ncom/subregion
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Using arguments : "
date +"STATUS : %D %T :                      REGIONS    = ${VS}"
date +"STATUS : %D %T :                      GLB HOURS = ${GLB_HOURS}"
if ( ! ${global} ) date +"WARNING: %D %T : SKIPPING GLOBAL Processing"
if ( ! ${isub} ) date +"WARNING: %D %T : SKIPPING REGIONAL
Processing unless missing"
#
while ( `echo ${DTG1} | sed 's/^0*//'` <= `echo ${DTG2} | sed
's/^0*//'` )

    if ( `echo ${DTG1} | wc -c` > 8 ) then
#
#   If Ordinal day is from DTG1: Output is in form YEAR_ORD
#
        setenv Y `echo ${DTG1} | cut -c1-4`
        setenv MTH `echo ${DTG1} | cut -c5-6`
        setenv DAY `echo ${DTG1} | cut -c7-8`
        setenv O `${L}/ymd2doy.csh ${Y} ${MTH} ${DAY}`
    else
        setenv O ${YY}_${DTG1}
    endif
    date +"STATUS : %D %T : Processing for ${O}"
#
# GLOBAL PROCESSING
#
    if ( ${global} ) then

        cd ${S}

#
#   Link topo files for global processing
#
        if ( -e ./regional.grid.a ) /bin/rm ./regional.grid.a
        if ( -e ./regional.grid.b ) /bin/rm ./regional.grid.b
        /bin/cp ${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/regional.grid.a .
        /bin/cp ${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/regional.grid.b .

#
#   Create a full days worth of global data
#
        foreach G ( ${GLB_HOURS} )
            awk -f ${L}/subreg.awk o=${O} g=${G} r=${R} e=${E} x=${X} t=${T}
z=${Z} s="${S}" \
                ${L}/step1.make_global.com >!
${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.com
        csh ${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.com >&!
${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.log &
#
#   Set automatically the size of the file for the required region
#
        if ( -e ${E}_archt.${O}_${G}.a ) then
            set sz = `ls -l ${E}_archt.${O}_${G}.a | awk '{ print $5 }'`

```

```

        if ( "${sz}" > "${Z}" ) setenv Z ${sz}
    endif
end
wait
#
# Sometimes the global file is not created, rerun if missing
#
    foreach G ( ${GLB_HOURS} )
        if ( ! -e ${E}_archt.${O}_${G}.a ) then
            date +"WARNING: %D %T : First pass did not create
${E}_archt.${O} ${G}.a, trying again"
            awk -f ${L}/subreg.awk o=${O} g=${G} r=${R} e=${E} x=${X}
t=${T} z=${Z} s="${S}" \
            ${L}/step1.make_global.com >! ${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.com
            csh ${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.com >&!
${E}_make_global_${O}_${G}.log
            if ( ! -e ${E}_archt.${O}_${G}.a ) then
                date +"ERROR: %D %T : Unable to create
${E}_archt.${O}_${G}.a"
            endif
        endif
    end
    echo "FINISHED Creating Global Data file"
endif
#
# REGIONAL PROCESSING
#
    if ( ${isub} ) then
        foreach V ( ${VS} )
            setenv U `echo ${V} | cut -c1-3`
            cd ${S}
            if ( -e ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I} ) then
#
# Source specific dimensions of region
#
                /bin/cp ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I} .
                source ${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}
#
# Create regional archive file
#
                foreach G ( ${GLB_HOURS} )
#
# Check that a tile file has been created
#
                    set tfile = ${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/depth_${R}_${T}_tile${U}
                    if ( ! -e ${tfile}.a ) then
                        awk -f ${L}/subreg.awk o=${O} g=${G} r=${R} e=${E} x=${X}
t=${T} \
                                v=${V} idm=${IDM} jdm=${JDM} ir=${IREFI}
jrr=${JREFI} s="${S}" \
                                ${L}/prep3.make_tile.com >! ${E}_make_tile_${V}.com
                                /bin/csh ${E}_make_tile_${V}.com >&!
${E}_make_tile_${V}.log
                            endif
                                /bin/cp -p ${tfile}.[ab] .
                                if ( -e ${E}_archt.${O}_${G}.a ) then
                                    awk -f ${L}/subreg.awk o=${O} g=${G} r=${R} e=${E} x=${X}
t=${T} \

```

```

v=${V} idm=${IDM} jdm=${JDM} ir=${IREFI}
jr=${JREFI} s="${S}" \
    ${L}/step2.isubreghrly.com >!
${E}_isubreghrly_${O}-${G}_${V}.com
    /bin/csh ${E}_isubreghrly_${O}-${G}_${V}.com >&!
${E}_isubreghrly_${O}-${G}_${V}.log &
    else
        date +"ERROR : %D %T : Global file ${E}_archt.${O}_${G}.a
missing, can not create subregion"
    endif
end
wait
else
    date +"ERROR : %D %T : Missing file
${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo/${I}"
    date +"ERROR : %D %T : Creating the file necessary to have
the IDMXJDM and length of region, Rerun"
    awk -f ${L}/subreg.awk r=${R} v=${V}
${L}/prep4.make_RegionIJ.com >! ${E}_make_RegionIJ.com
    /bin/csh ${E}_make_RegionIJ.com >&! ${E}_make_RegionIJ.log
    endif
end
endif
#
# At end of the day, after the last hourly file:
#
# Remove hourly files if directed
#
if ( ${tarNrm} ) then
    foreach V ( ${VS} )
        awk -f ${L}/subreg.awk o=${O} r=${R} e=${E} x=${X} t=${T} \
            v=${V} gh="${GLB_HOURS}" s="${S}" \
                ${L}/step3.tarhrfiles.com >!
${E}_tarhrfiles_${O}_${V}.com
        /bin/csh ${E}_tarhrfiles_${O}_${V}.com >&!
${E}_tarhrfiles_${O}_${V}.log &
    end
endif
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : End of Processing for ${O}"
date +"STATUS : %D %T : ======"
#
# Update the day by your favorite program
#
if ( `echo ${DTG1} | sed 's/^0*//'` > 19000000 ) then
    perl ${L}/dtgadj.pl ${DTG1} +d1
else
    setenv DTG1 `expr ${DTG1} + 1`
endif
date +"STATUS : %D %T : New date is ${DTG1}"
end
wait

```

step1.make_global.com

```

#!/bin/csh
#
# Version: 2.0 2011
# By : D.S. Franklin, QinetiQ-NA

```

```

#       Based on Scripts by E.J.Metzger, NRL
#
set echo
set verbose
set gstatus = 0
set gsize   = 0
#
# --- convert tiled to standard global archive file
#
if ( ! $?APRUN ) setenv APRUN ""
setenv R GLBa0.08
setenv E 742
setenv X `echo ${E} | awk '{ printf("%04.1f\n", $1*0.1 ) }`
setenv T 09
setenv O 2007_001
setenv G 00
#
# - environment variables defining the working directories
# - tart_2007083118_2007090100
#
setenv S "/scr/${user}/hycom/${R}/expt_${X}/data"
setenv Z "10000000000"
setenv SRC "~wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin"
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Using arguments :"
date +"STATUS : %D %T :          YEAR_ORD  = ${O}"
date +"STATUS : %D %T :          HOUR      = ${G}"
date +"STATUS : %D %T :    Min File Size = ${Z}"
#
#####
#
# Create GLOBAL file from the tiled files
#
#####
#
if ( ! -d ${S} ) mkdir -p ${S}
#
# Run over the number of hours in a day
#
cd ${S}
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Processing Day ${O} for Hour ${G}"
if ( ! -e archt2archv ) /bin/cp ${SRC}/../archive/src/archt2archv .
#
# Link topo files for global processing
#
if ( ! -e regional.grid.a ) /bin/cp
${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/regional.grid.a
if ( ! -e regional.grid.b ) /bin/cp
${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo/regional.grid.b
#
set gfile = "${E}_archt.${O}_${G}"
#
# Remove previous versions of the file
#
/bin/rm -f ./${gfile}.[ab] >&! /dev/null
echo      ./${gfile}.a      >! ${gfile}.tmp
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Searching for ./?????/archt.${O}_${G}.A"

```

```

/bin/ls -l ./?????/archt.${O}_${G}.A >> ${gfile}.tmp
set files = `wc -l ${gfile}.tmp | awk '{ print $1 }'`
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Running archt2archv with ${files} files for
${O} ${G} with ${gfile}.tmp"
${APRUN} ./archt2archv < ${gfile}.tmp
set gstatus = ${status}
set gsize = 0
if ( -e ${gfile}.a ) set gsize = `ls -l ./${gfile}.a | awk '{
print $5 }'`
if ( ${gsize} < ${Z} ) then
if ( -e ${gfile}.a ) /bin/rm -f ${gfile}.[ab]
set gstatus = 5
endif
if ( ${gstatus} != 0 ) date +"ERROR : %D %T : Problem creating
global files for ${O} ${G}"

```

step2.isubreghrly.com

```

#!/bin/csh
#
# Version: 2.0 2011
# By : D.S. Franklin, QinetiQ-NA
# Based on Scripts by E.J.Metzger, NRL
#
set echo
set verbose
#
# --- convert tiled to standard archive file
#
if ( ! $?APRUN ) setenv APRUN ""
setenv R GLBa0.08
setenv E 742
setenv X `echo ${E} | awk '{ printf("%04.1f\n", $1*0.1 ) }'`
setenv T 09
setenv O 2007_001
setenv G 00
#
# Set regional variables
#
setenv V "ITFt0.08"
setenv U `echo ${V} | cut -c1-3`
setenv IDM "XXX"
setenv JDM "XXX"
setenv IR "XXX"
setenv JR "XXXX"
#
# - environment variables defining the working directories
#
setenv S "/scr/${user}/hycom/${R}/expt_${X}/data"
setenv W "~wallcraf/hycom/ALL/bin"
#
setenv T1 "${HOME}/hycom/${R}/topo"
setenv T2 "${HOME}/hycom/${V}/topo"
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Using arguments :"
date +"STATUS : %D %T : YEAR_ORD = ${O}"
date +"STATUS : %D %T : REGION = ${V}"
#
# Create regional hourly files, this needs a specific tiled depth file created
for it
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Creating regional files for ${O} ${G}"

```

```

#
# Change to regional directory, link needed files, if necessary
#
if ( ! -d ${S}/${V} ) mkdir -p ${S}/${V}
cd ${S}/${V}
if ( ! -e isubregion ) /bin/cp ${W}/../subregion/src/isubregion .
if ( ! -e regional.grid.a ) /bin/cp ${T1}/regional.grid.a .
if ( ! -e regional.grid.b ) /bin/cp ${T1}/regional.grid.b .
#
set GD = "depth_${R}_${T}_tile${U}"
if ( ! -e ${GD}.a ) /bin/cp ${T1}/${GD}.a .
if ( ! -e ${GD}.b ) /bin/cp ${T1}/${GD}.b .
#
set RD = "depth_${V}_${T}"
if ( ! -e ${RD}.a ) /bin/cp ${T2}/${RD}.a .
if ( ! -e ${RD}.b ) /bin/cp ${T2}/${RD}.b .
#
# Set input and output name, removing any previous versions of the output
#
set input_name = "${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${G}"
set output_name = "${E}_archt_${V}.${O}_${G}"
/bin/rm ${output_name}.[ab] >&! /dev/null
#
# Create the subregion hourly file
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Running isubregion for ${V} ${O} ${G}"
${APRUN} ./isubregion <<E-o-D
${input_name}.b
${GD}.b
${output_name}.b
${RD}.b
${R} interpolated to ${V}
${IDM} 'idm' = longitudinal array size
${JDM} 'jdm' = latitudinal array size
${IR} 'irefi' = longitudinal input reference location
${JR} 'jrefi' = latitudinal input reference location
1 'irefo' = longitudinal output reference location
1 'jrefo' = latitudinal output reference location
1 'ijgrd' = integer scale factor between input and output grids
0 'iceflg' = ice in output archive flag (0=none,1=energy loan model)
0 'smooth' = smooth interface depths (0=F,1=T)
E-o-D

```

step3.tarhrfiles.com

```

#!/bin/csh
#
# At end of the day, after the last hourly file:
# - Collect all regions into tar file
# - Clean up hourly files
#
# Version: 2.0 2011
# By : D.S. Franklin, QinetiQ-NA
# Based on Scripts by E.J.Metzger, NRL
#
set echo
set verbose
#
setenv R GLBa0.08
setenv V ITFt0.08
setenv E 742
setenv X 74.2

```

```

setenv GH "00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23"
setenv HR ""
setenv O 2007_001
set remove = 0
set gstatus = 0
#
# - environment variables defining the working directories
#
setenv S /scr/${user}/hycom/${R}/expt_${X}/data
setenv OUT_R "${S}/${V}"
#
date +"STATUS : %D %T : Using arguments :"
date +"STATUS : %D %T : OUT_R = ${OUT_R}"
date +"STATUS : %D %T : YEAR_ORD = ${O}"
#
# Create Tar file of all hours in a day
#
cd ${OUT_R}
#
set tarfile = "${E}_archt_${V}.${O}.tar"
foreach h ( ${GH} )
    if ( ! -e "${E}_archt_${V}.${O}_${h}.a" ) then
        date +"WARNING: %D %T : Missing hourly file
${E}_archt_${V}.${O}_${h}.a"
        setenv HR "${HR}_${h}"
        set gstatus = 115
    else
        if ( -e ${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.a ) then
            date +"STATUS : %D %T : Removing Global file
${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.a"
            if ( -e ${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.a ) /bin/rm -f
${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.a
            if ( -e ${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.b ) /bin/rm -f
${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.b
            if ( -e ${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.tmp ) /bin/rm -f
${S}/${E}_archt.${O}_${h}.tmp
            endif
        endif
    endif
end
if ( ! ${gstatus} || ${gstatus} == "115" ) then
    date +"STATUS : %D %T : Creating tar file ${tarfile}"
    tar -cvf ${tarfile} ${E}_archt_${V}.${O}??.[ab]
    if ( ${gstatus} != "115" ) set gstatus = ${status}
#
# Remove hourly files after creation of the tar file
#
    date +"STATUS : %D %T : Completed Gtar for tarfile ${tarfile} DTG
${O} with status = ${gstatus}"
    if ( ${gstatus} == 0 && -e ${tarfile} ) then
        ls -l ${tarfile}
        if ( ${remove} ) then
            date +"STATUS : %D %T : Removing hourly Regional Files for ${V}
${O}:"
            /bin/rm -f ${OUT_R}/${E}_archt_${V}.${O}??.[ab]
        endif
    else if ( ${gstatus} == "115" ) then
        date +"WARNING: %D %T : Missing hourly files : ${HR}"

```

```
    else
      date +"WARNING: %D %T : Unable to create tar file ${tarfile}"
    endif
  else
    date +"WARNING: %D %T : Unable to create tar file ${tarfile}"
  endif
endif
```

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8.0 TABLE OF ACRONYMS

BCs	Boundary Conditions
BLG	Below Layer Gradient
DSC	Deep Sound Channel
DSRC	DoD Supercomputing Research Center
GOFS	Global Ocean Forecast System
HYCOM	HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model
MLD	Mixed Layer Depth
MODAS	Modular Ocean Data Analysis System
NAVOCEANO	Naval Oceanographic Office
NCODA	Navy Coupled Ocean Data Assimilation
NCOM	Navy Coastal Ocean Model
NLOM	NRL Layered Ocean Model
NRL	Naval Research Laboratory
SLD	Sonic Layer Depth
T	Temperature
VTR	Validation Test Report