

Uncertainty in the estimation of global and regional ocean heat content since 1970

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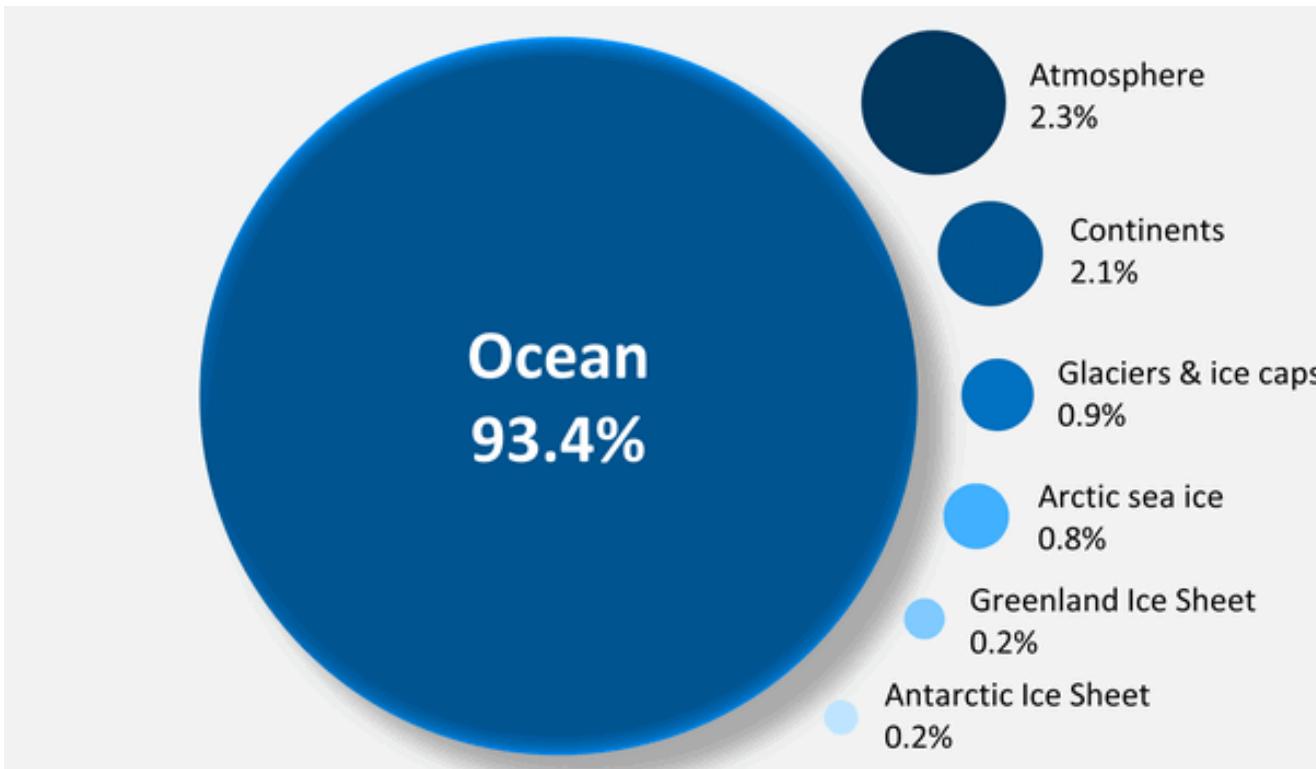


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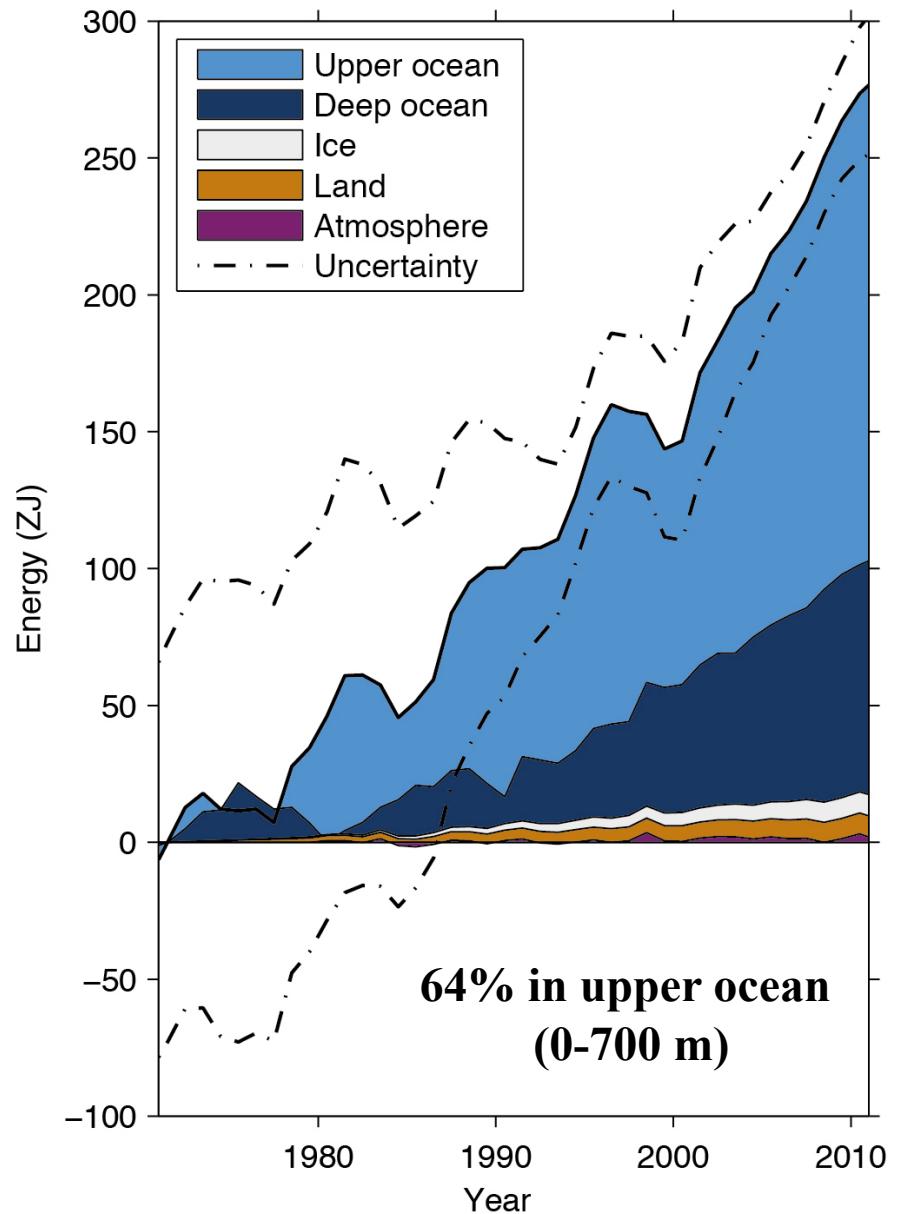
Why do we care about ocean warming?

Where is the human-induced heat stored in the Earth system?



Bindoff et al. (2007 IPCC AR4)

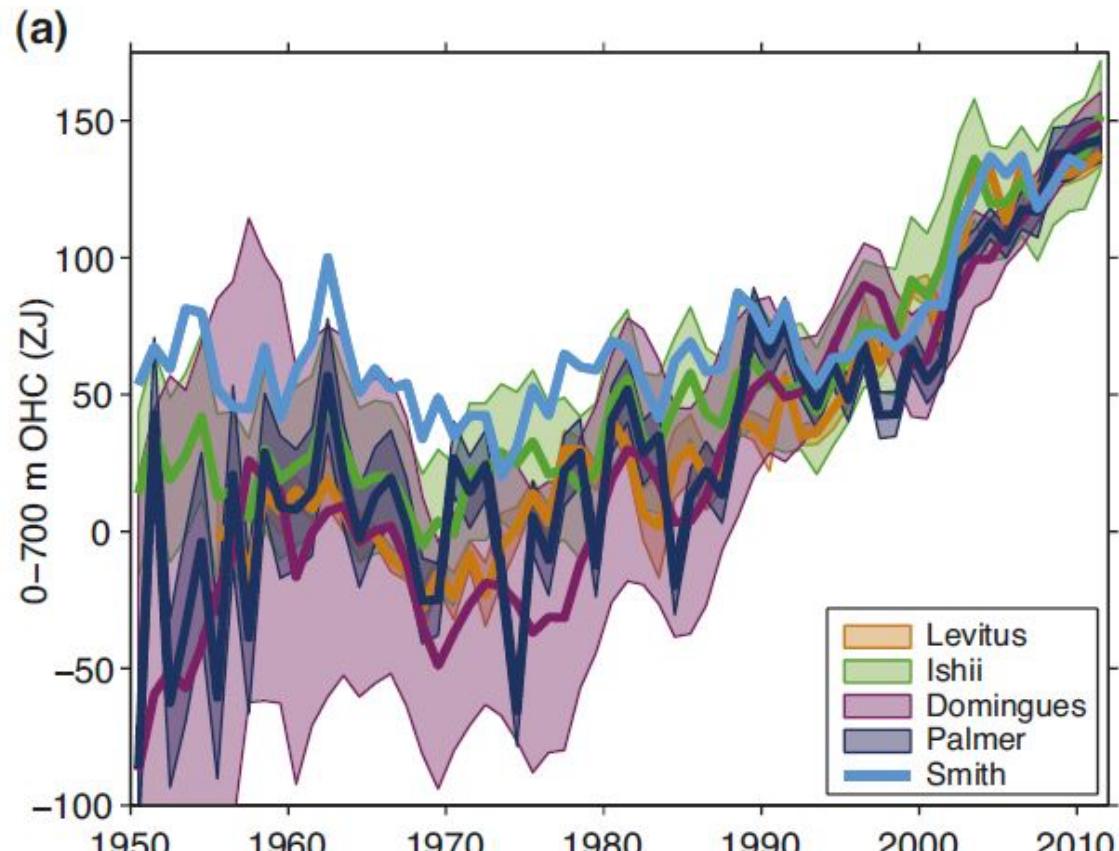
Rhein et al. (2013, IPCC AR5)



**64% in upper ocean
(0-700 m)**

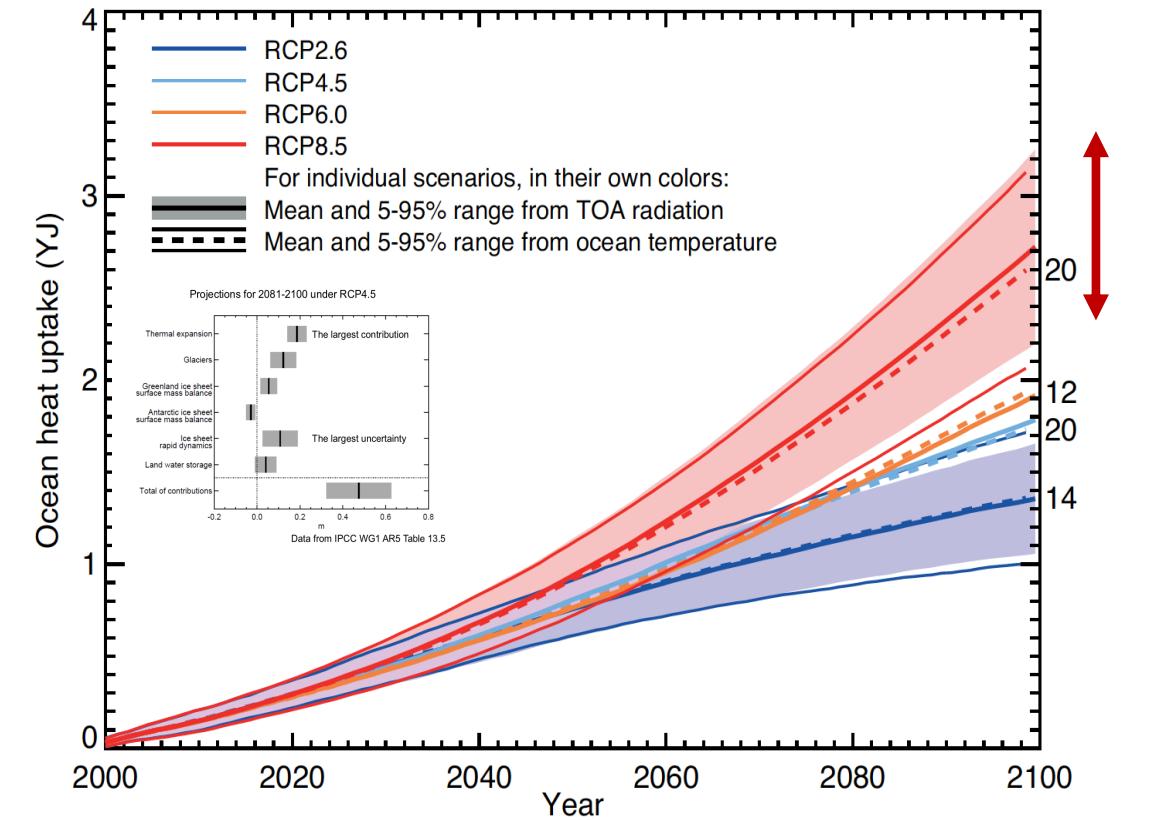
Uncertainty in the estimation of ocean warming

Observations



$$1 \text{ ZJ} = 10^{21} \text{ J}$$

CMIP5 models



$$1 \text{ YJ} = 10^{24} \text{ J}$$

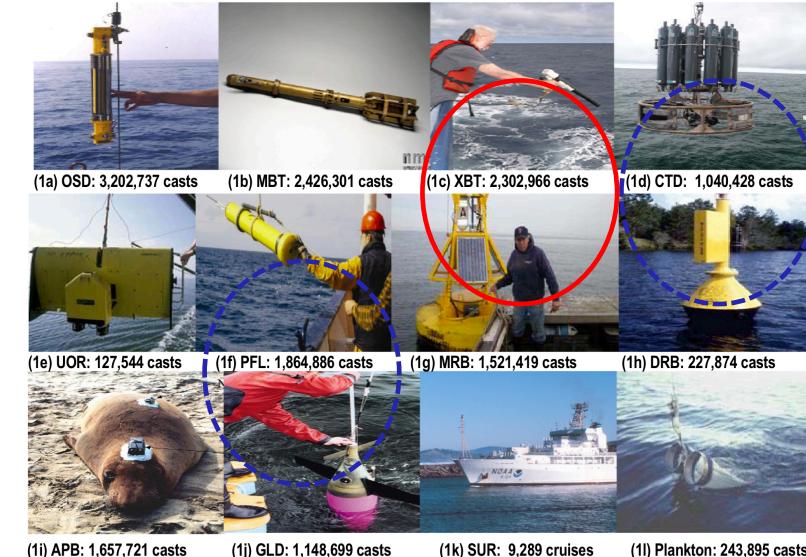
Church et al. (2013, IPCC AR5)

Major sources of uncertainty

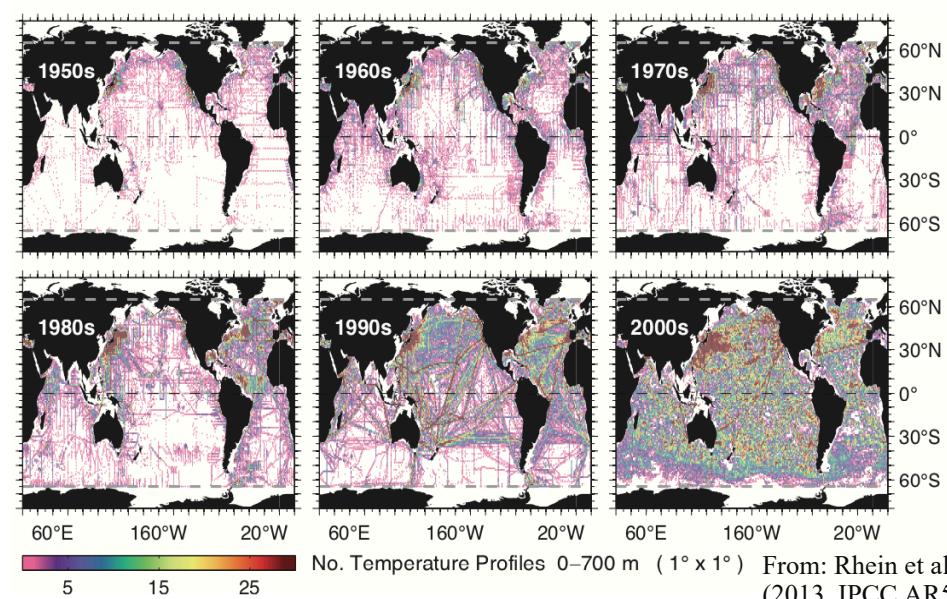
- ❑ Instrumental (XBT) bias corrections
- ❑ Mapping Methods
- ❑ Ocean mask definitions
- ❑ Quality/no. obs in global datasets
- ❑ Baseline climatologies



XBT= Expendable BathyThermograph



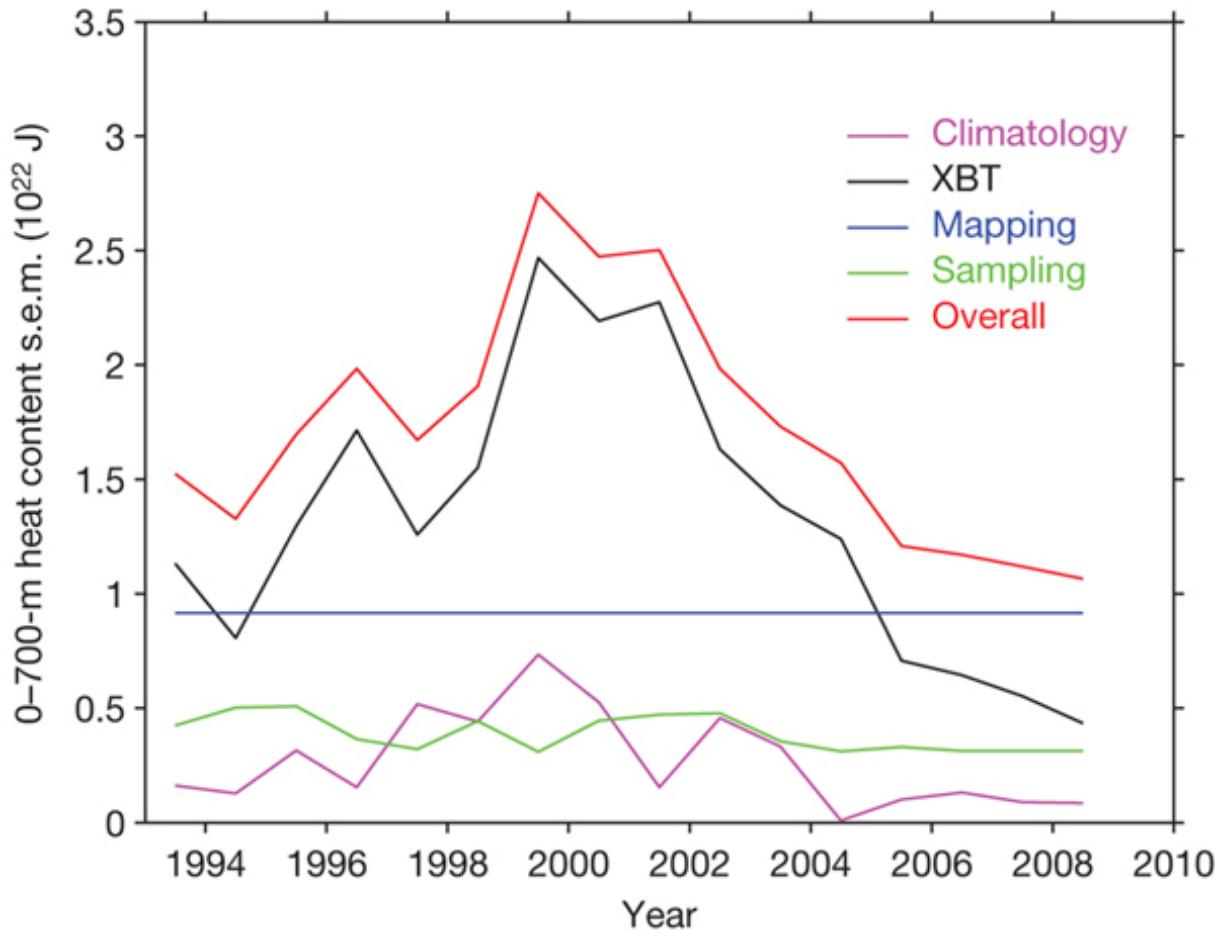
Courtesy: Tim Boyer



No. Temperature Profiles 0–700 m ($1^\circ \times 1^\circ$) From: Rhein et al.

(2013, IPCC AR5, suppl. material)

Previous findings

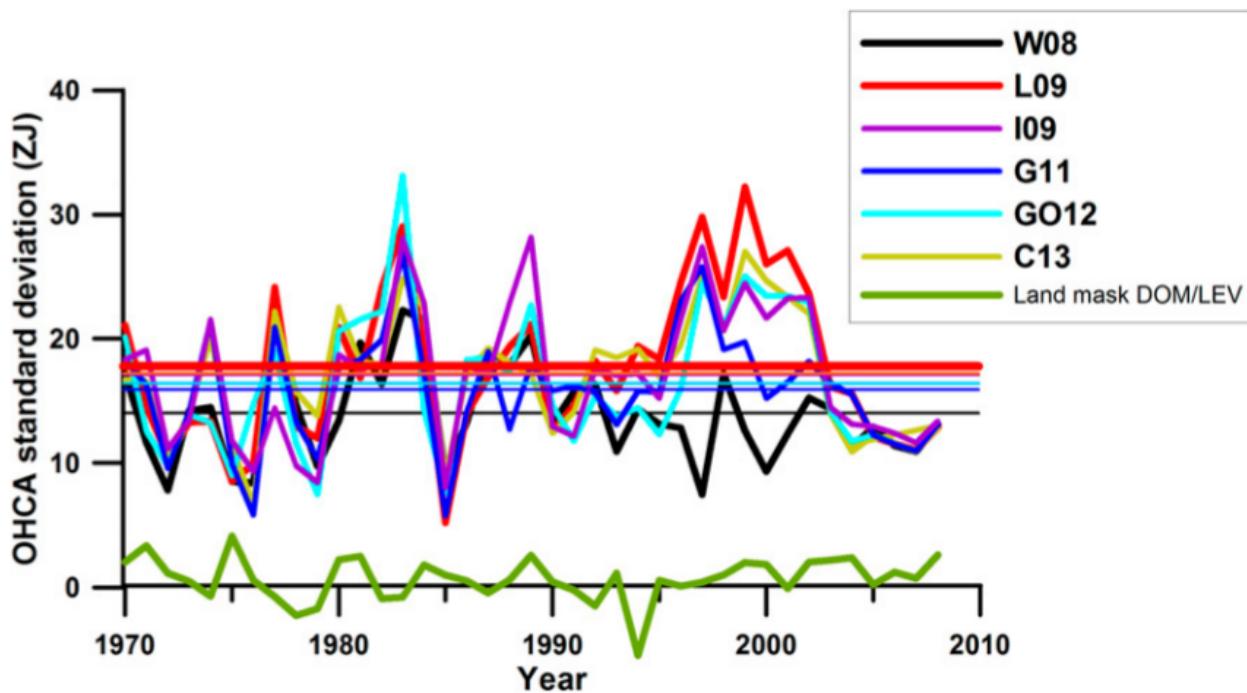


Lyman et al. (2010): Largest uncertainty due to choices for XBT bias correction

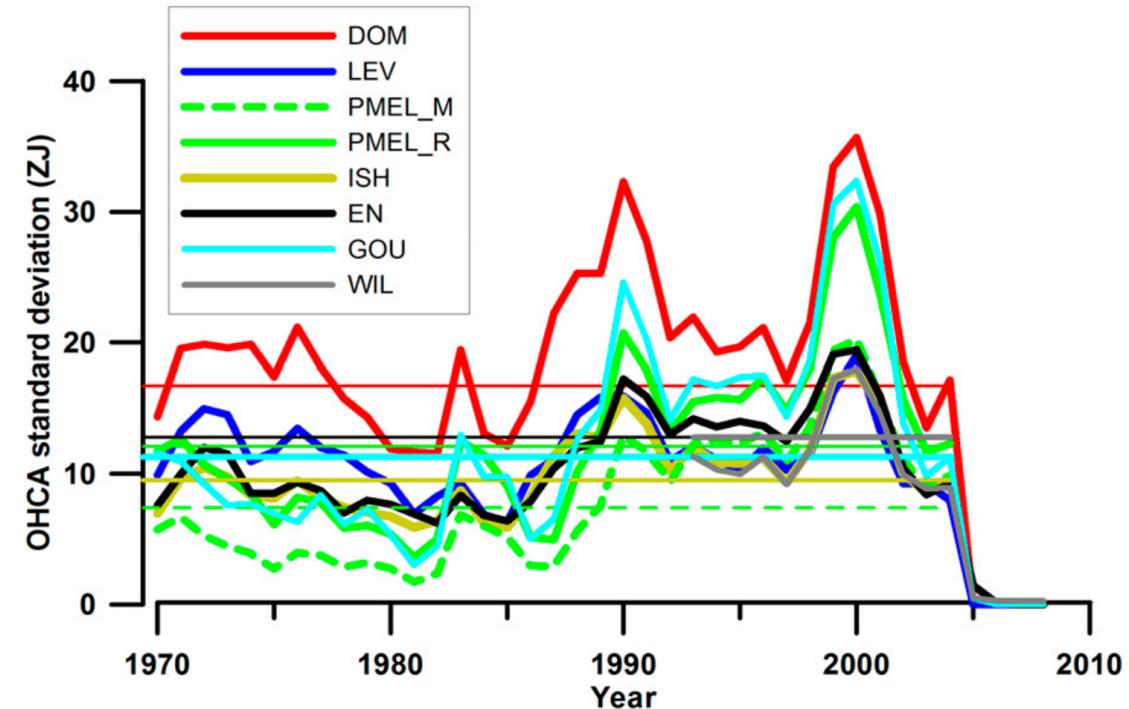
Limitations: not assessed with other mapping methods and only since 1993 (sparser obs. prior to 1993)

Previous findings*

Spread due to mapping method



Spread due to XBT correction



Boyer et al. (2016): On average, mapping method largest (17 ZJ) source of uncertainty
and second largest is XBT (12 ZJ), since 1970 or 1993

* Based on an internationally-coordinated protocol (I will be using the same datasets from this protocol)

Gaps

- Lyman et al. (2010) and Boyer et al. (2016) investigated uncertainty in OHCA estimates only at global scale.
No basin to regional information.

- Boyer et al. (2016) did not fully consider uncertainty introduced by differences in ocean domain (land-ocean mask definition) to OHC estimates.

Coordinated approach

ENACT3 v2a Bo, CTD, XBT data (1970-2004) + Argo data (2000-2008)



6 XBT bias corrections | dataset versions
(W08, I09, L09, GD11, GK12 and CW13)



1 baseline climatology to reference anomalies



6 mapping methods | dataset versions
(DOM, LEV, I09, PMEL_M, EN, WIL)



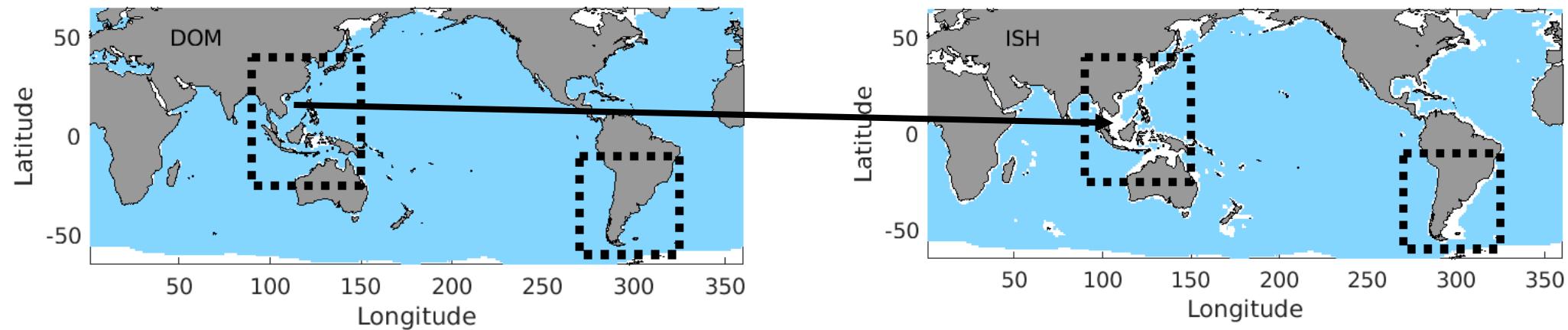
Yearly-average anomalies + same grid resolution ($1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$) + ocean mask (65N-65S)

0-700 m =
0-300 m
+
300-700 m

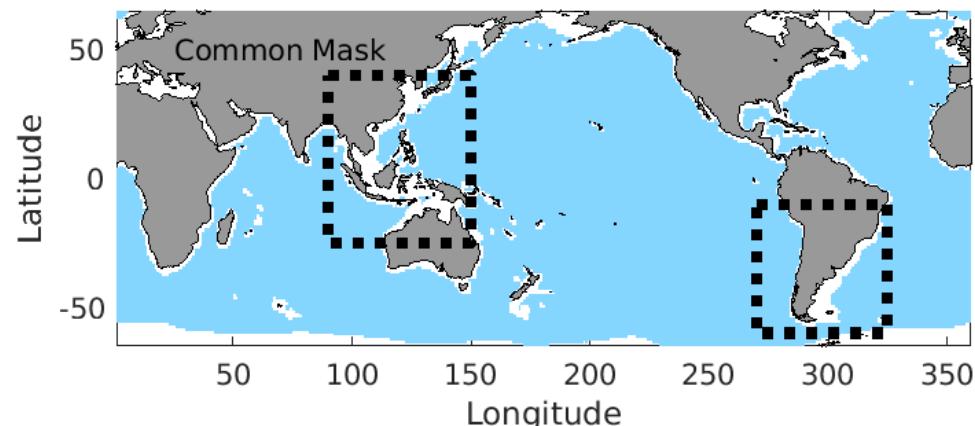
Ocean masks

- ❖ Australia: **ACECRC-CSIRO-IMAS/UTAS (DOM)**
- ❖ Germany: **Univ. Hamburg – Viktor Gouretski (GOU)**
- ❖ Japan: **MRI – Masayoshi Ishii (ISH)**
- ❖ UK: **Met Office - Simon Good (EN)**
- ❖ US: **NCEI/NOAA – Tim Boyer (LEV)**
- ❖ US: **JPL/PMEL/NOAA – John Lyman, Greg Johnson, Josh Willis (PMEL_M, PMEL_R, WIL)**

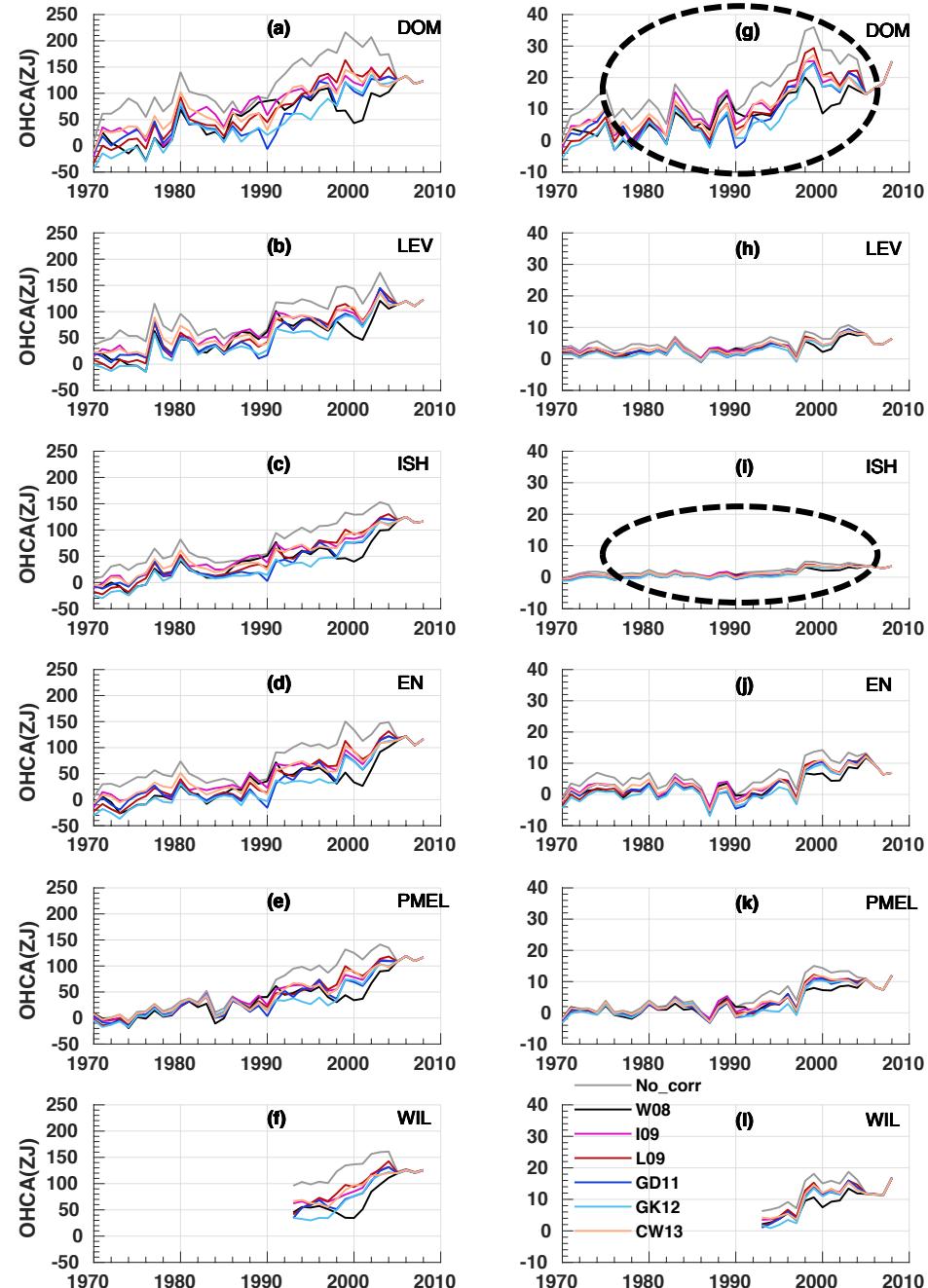
Original masks



Common mask



- Australia: ACECRC-CSIRO-IMAS/UTAS (**DOM**)
- Germany: Univ. Hamburg – Viktor Gouretski (**GOU**)
- Japan: MRI – Masayoshi Ishii (**ISH**)
- UK: Met Office - Simon Good (**EN**)
- US: NCEI/NOAA – Tim Boyer (**LEV**)
- US: JPL/PMEL/NOAA – John Lyman, Greg Johnson, Josh Willis (**PMEL_M, PMEL_R, WIL**)



**Global OHCA time series per mapping method
for each XBT correction (color)**

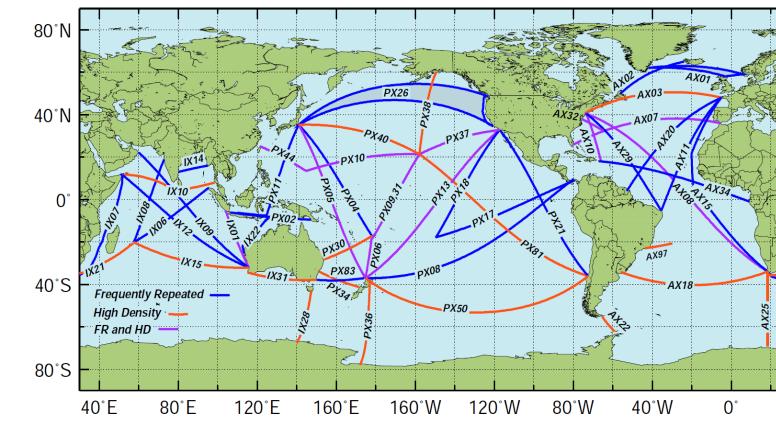
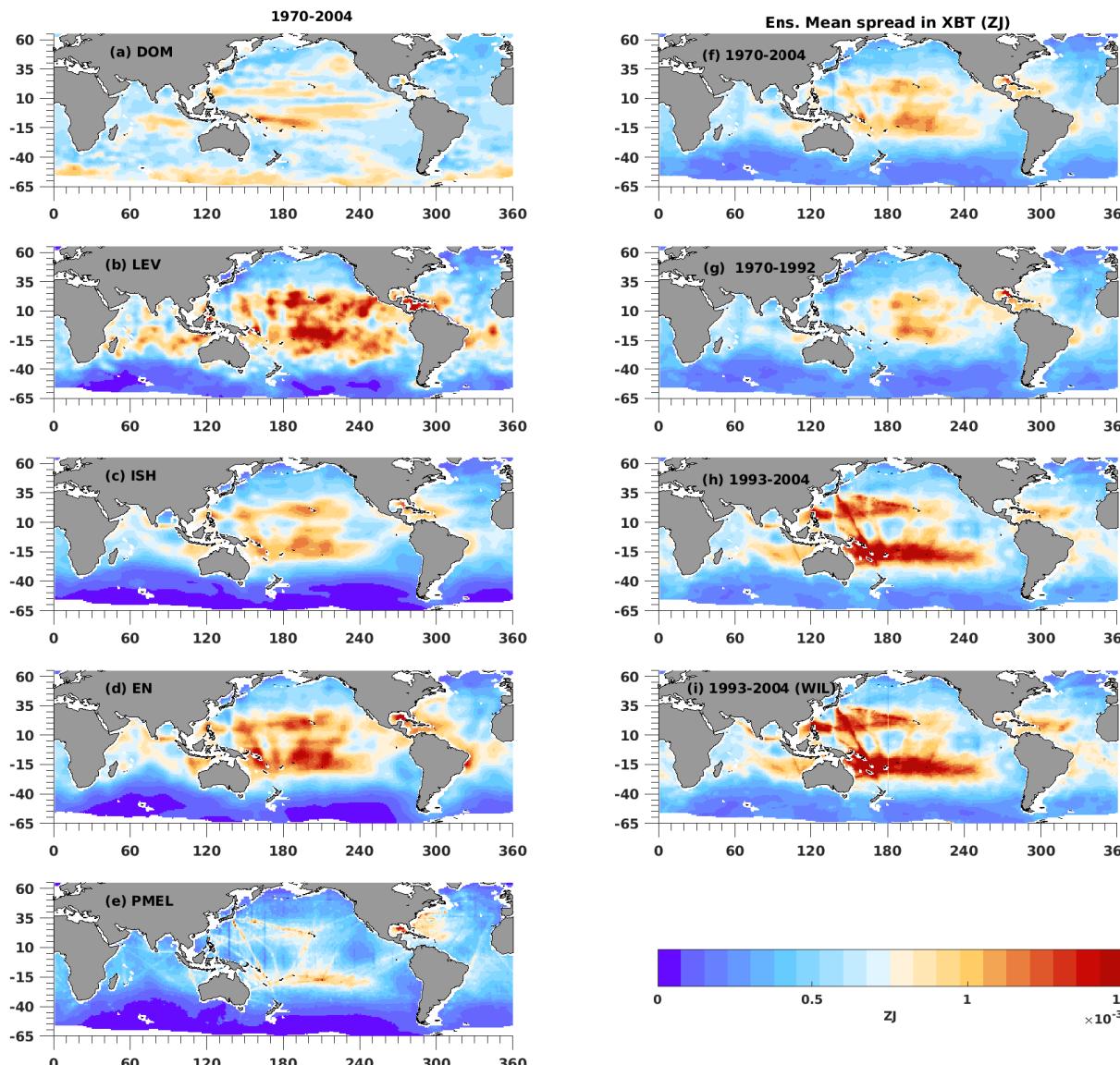
**Difference = Individual Mask minus Common
Mask**

- DOM has the largest mask difference**
- ISH has the smallest mask difference**
- (~2-13% total OHC change)**
- Differences vary with time and also depend on XBT correction.**

XBT bias corrections



Regional spread due to XBT bias correction



Largest XBT spread in the Pacific ocean, confined 30N-30S.

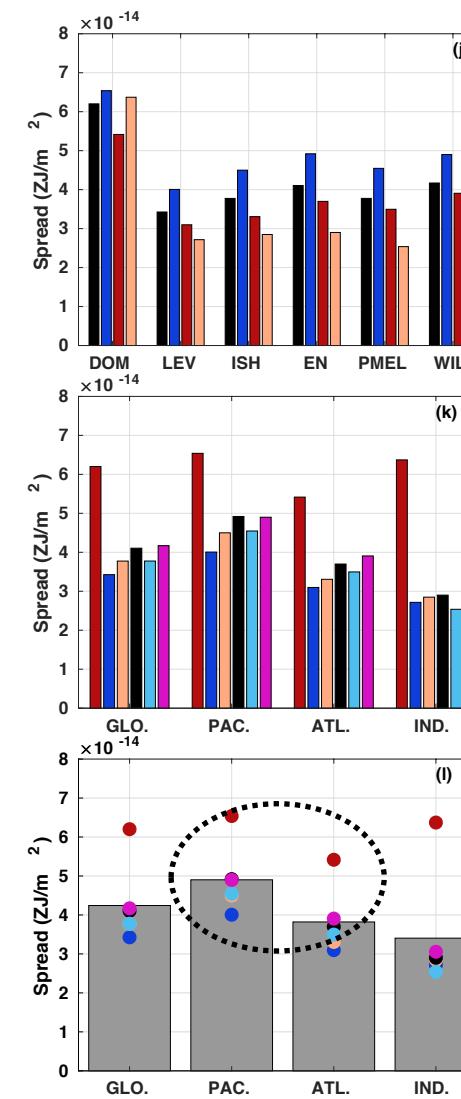
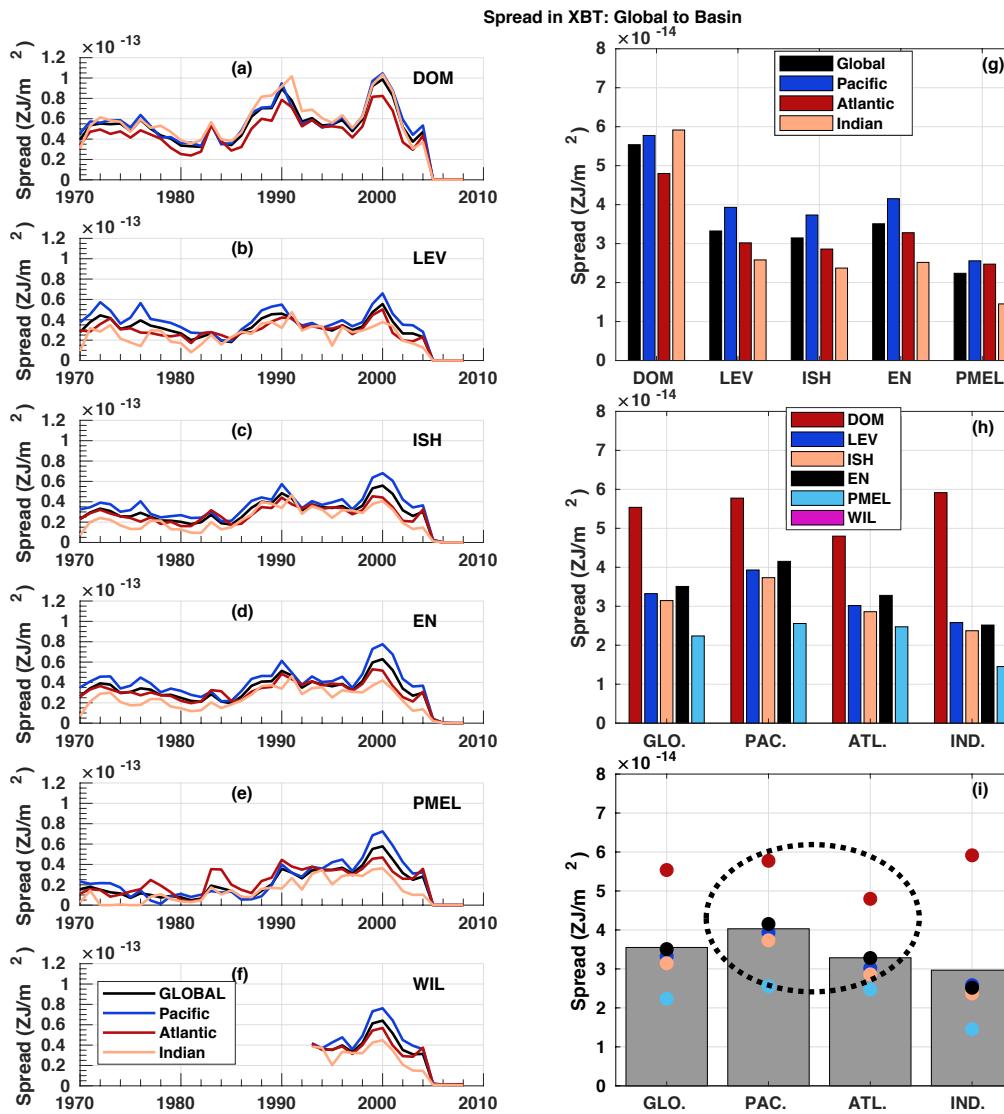
Spread largest during 1993-2004 than 1970-1992

Why? (speculations)

- More differences in XBT bias corrections
- Larger no. deep xbt profiles (depth integration)
- More stratified water column in 1993-2004

There are visible differences for individual mappings: left column

Global/ Basin spread due to XBT bias correction by mapping

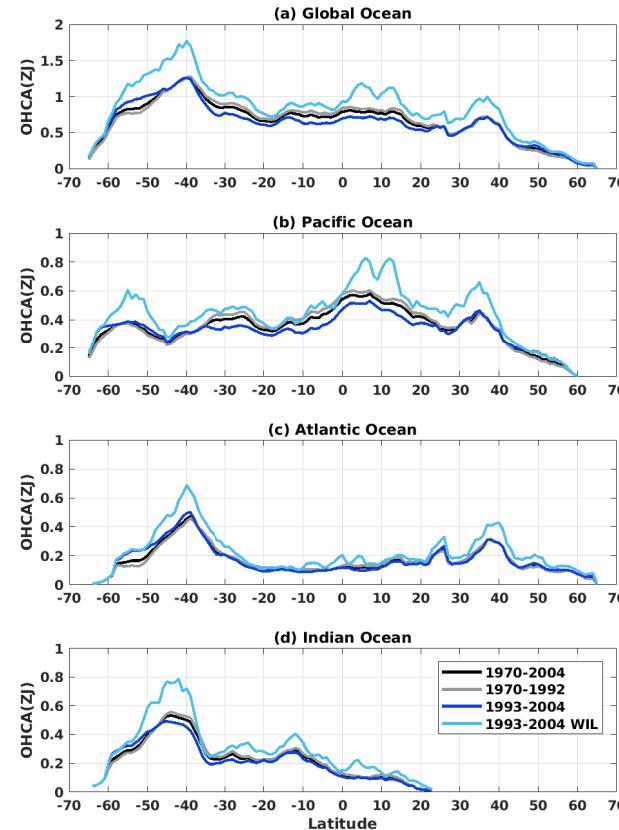
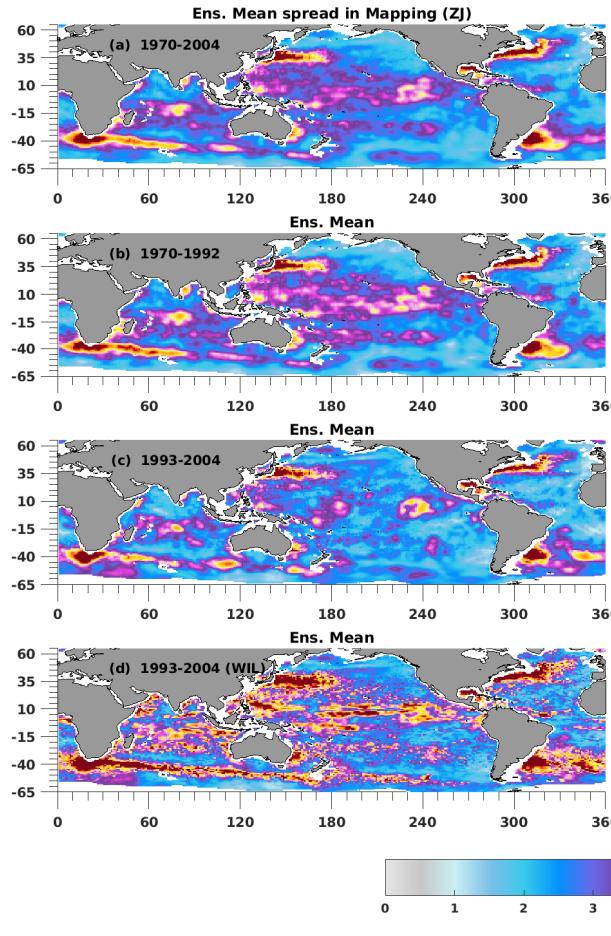


- DOM mapping has largest and PMEL has lowest XBT spread for each basin
- Overall XBT spread is largest in the pacific per m² followed by Atlantic Ocean
- XBT spread is larger during 1993-2004 than 1970-2004 for each mapping and each basin

A close-up photograph of two seals swimming in blue water. Their dark, textured heads are visible above the surface, which is covered in small, rippling waves. The lighting creates a soft glow on the water's surface.

Mapping methods

Regional spread due to mapping method



- ❑ Largest spread in eddy energetic/frontal regions

Why? Aliasing eddy-variability in different ways depending on mapping method? Where no data?

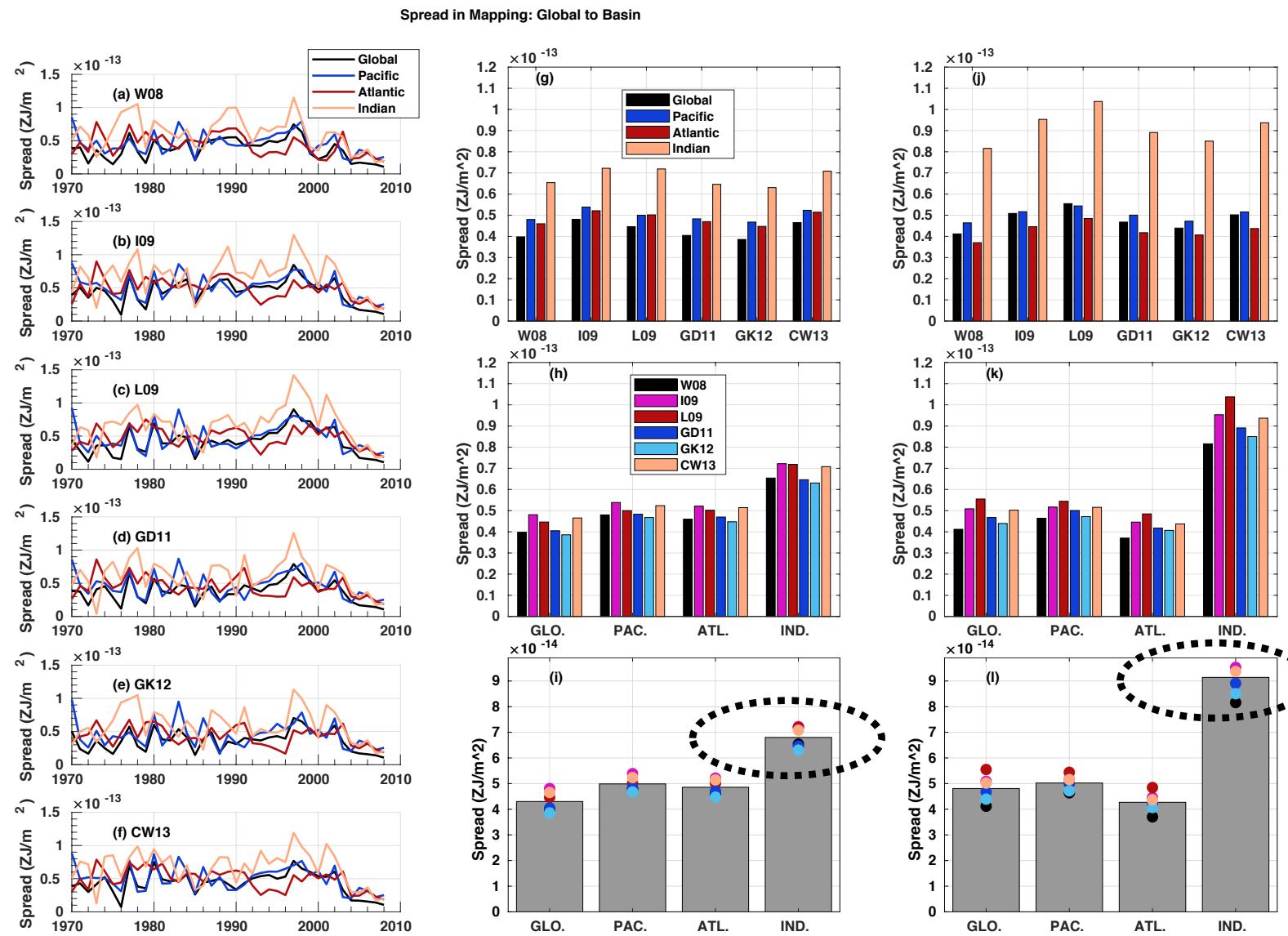
- ❑ Spread enhanced when including WIL mapping (1993-2004)



Why? WIL map is the richest in eddy features?

No visible differences in regional patterns for individual XBT bias corrections.

Global/Basin mapping due to XBT bias correction by XBT



- Mapping spread reduced since 2004 for each XBT correction
- Overall mapping spread is largest per m^2 in the Indian followed by Pacific Ocean
- mapping spread is larger during 1993-2004 than 1970-2004
- Mapping spread is independent of XBT correction used

SUMMARY - KEY MESSAGES

1970-2004

Domain	Common mask Impact	Largest Spread due to XBT Corrections	Largest Spread due to Mapping Methods
Global	Under/Over estimate up to 2-13% global OHC change over 1970-2004		
Ocean Basin		Pacific Ocean per m² (ensemble mean)	Indian Ocean per m² (ensemble)
Regional (Grid Point)		30°N-30°S (Pacific) 1970-2004 < 1993-2004	Energetic ocean regions (mesoscale eddy variability)

- XBT community? (larger impact/stratification)
- Mapping community? (higher “noise” variability)
- User community (inc. reanalyses)? Largest uncertainties in OHC estimates?

Ocean Mask (shallow areas/global) + XBT (Pacific) + Mapping (Indian)

Thank you

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Additional figures

