

A data assimilation framework for ocean-sea-ice prediction

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EnKF Coupled Data Assimilation (CDA) System

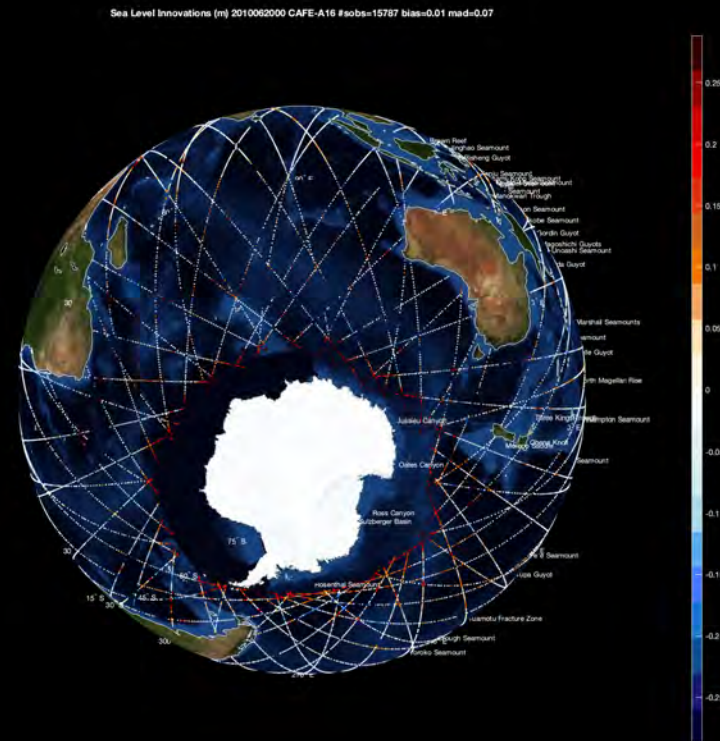
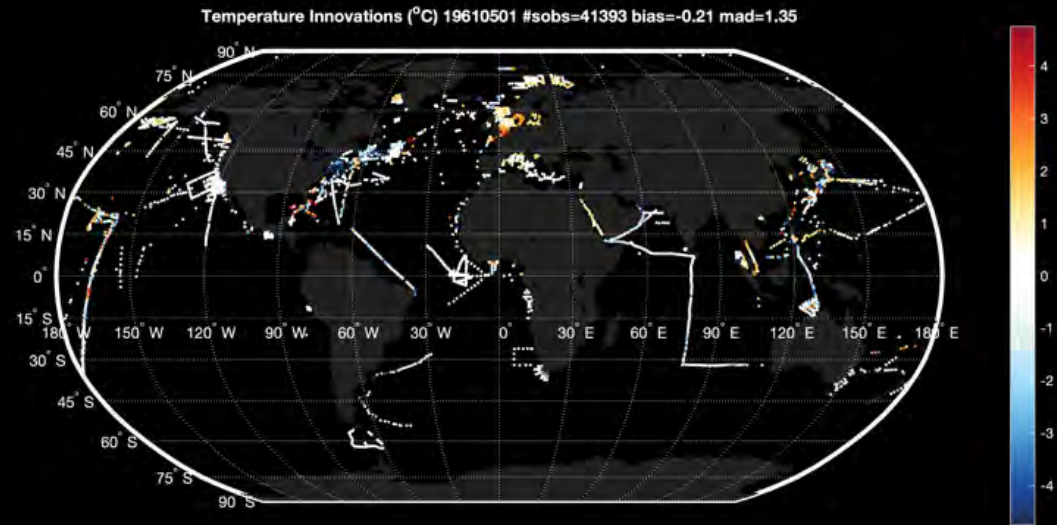
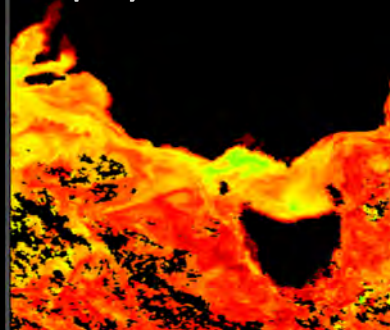


- DA for any coupled modelling system
- Scalable to relatively large models and ensemble sizes
- Parameter estimation, bias correction, asynchronous assimilation, sub-grid observation errors, footprint matching, CDA domains
- Framework for both prediction and verification using system wide consistency measures

Observations

- JRA55 atmospheric reanalysis - daily
- Reynolds OISST or HadISST2 prior to 1993
- Satellite SST from 1993 – NAVO-AVHRR, AMSR-E, AMSR-2, WindSat, PATHFINDER, VIIRS
- RADS altimetry from 1993
- In-situ T/S from **CORA5.0** including gliders, drifters, profilers, RV-CTD, XBT, MBT, XCTD, bottles, CTD, XBT, moorings, marine mammals etc.
- OSISAF sea ice concentration
- Remotely sensed chlorophyll

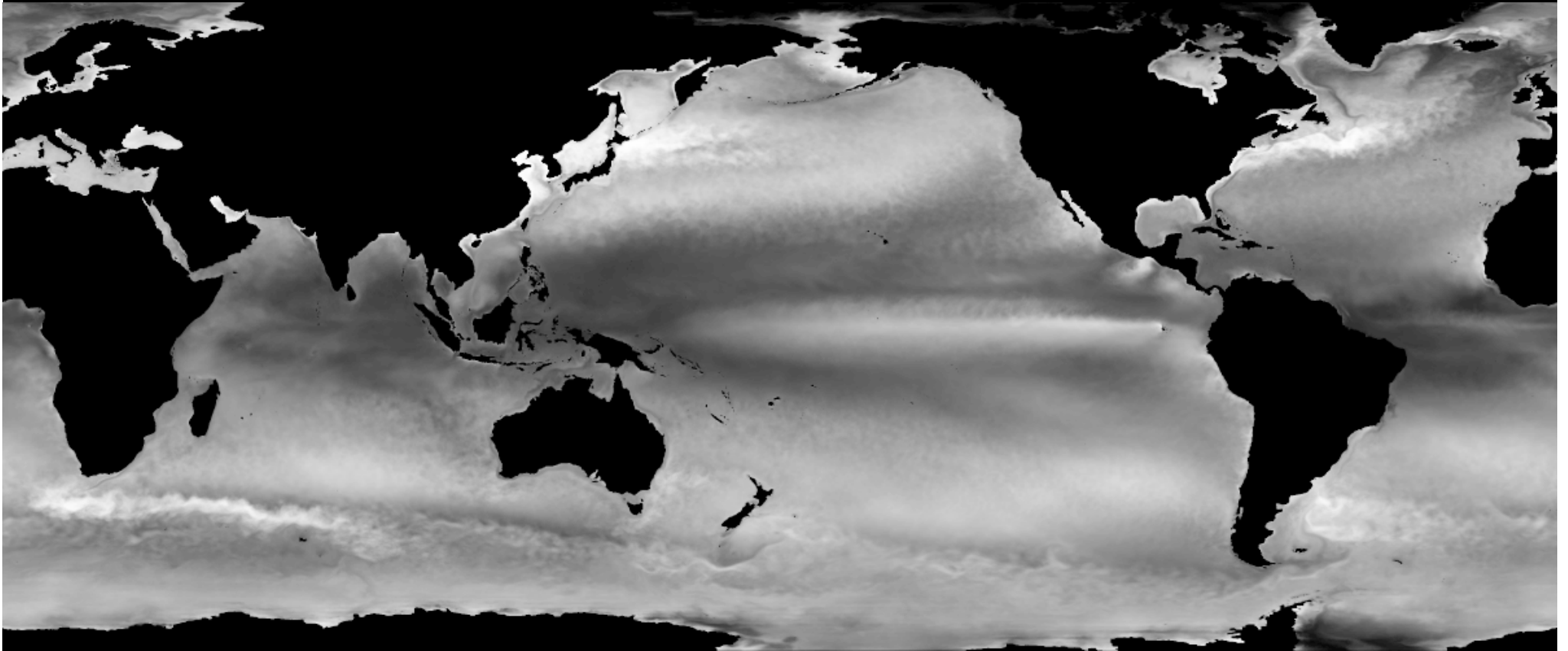
All used for verification





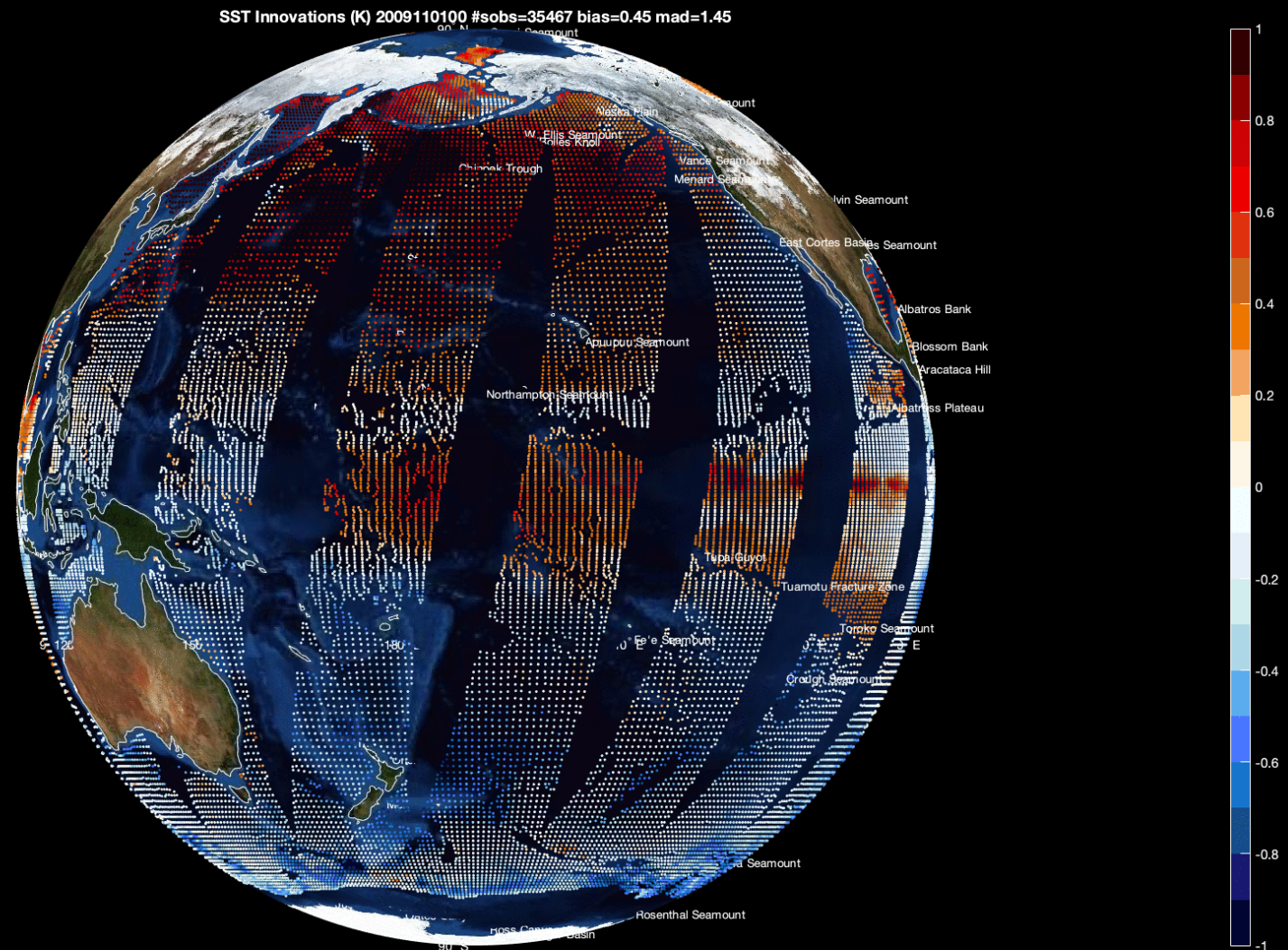


SST Spread from OFAM3-EnKF



CAFE-EnKF

SPINUP of coupled DA system from CAFE-60
(monthly perturbations) to 7-day assimilation cycle



CAFE-88

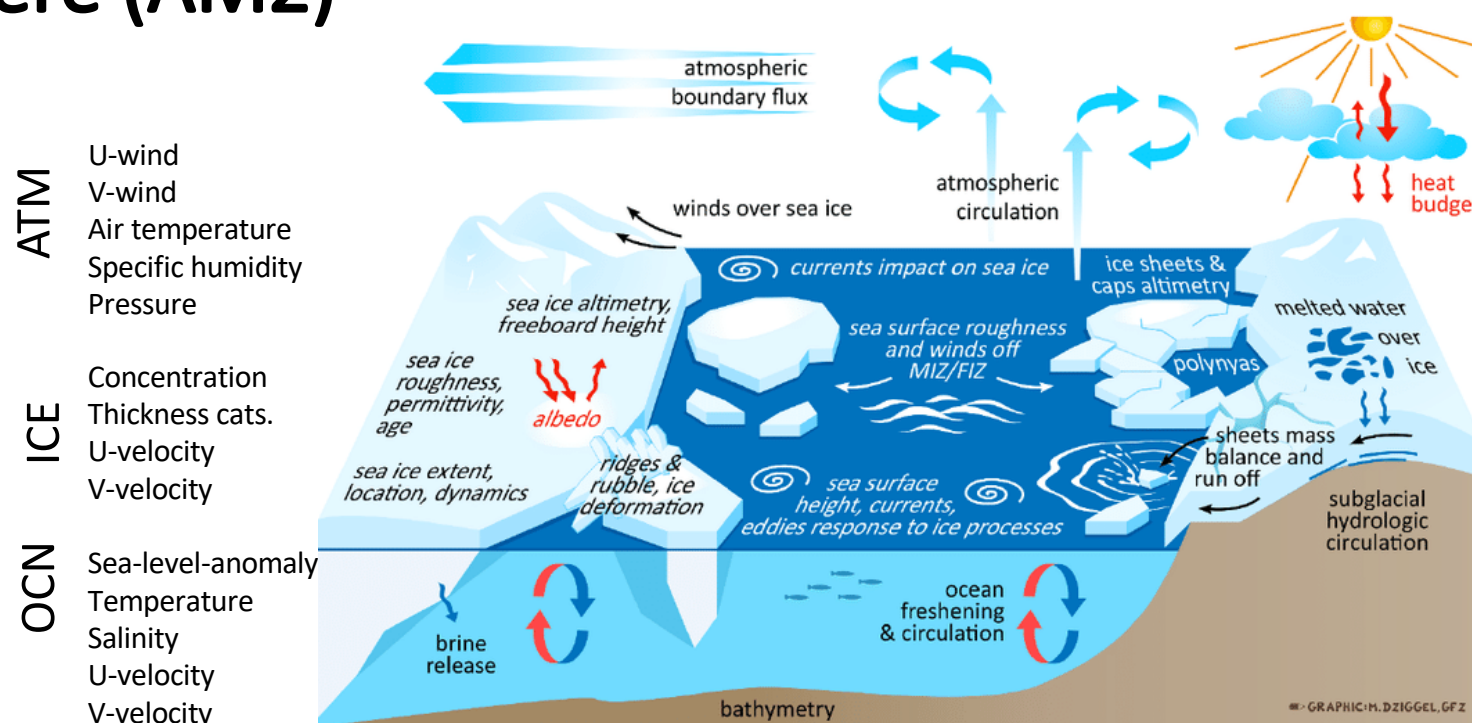
Coupled atmosphere-ocean-sea-ice prediction and reanalysis system from 1988-2019+

GFDL CM2.1

1° ice and ocean (SIS + MOM5 ACCESS configuration)

2° atmosphere (AM2)

- 96 member ensemble
- 1 day assimilation cycle
- Coupled state vector



CAFE-88

Coupled atmosphere-ocean-sea-ice prediction and reanalysis system from 1988-2019+

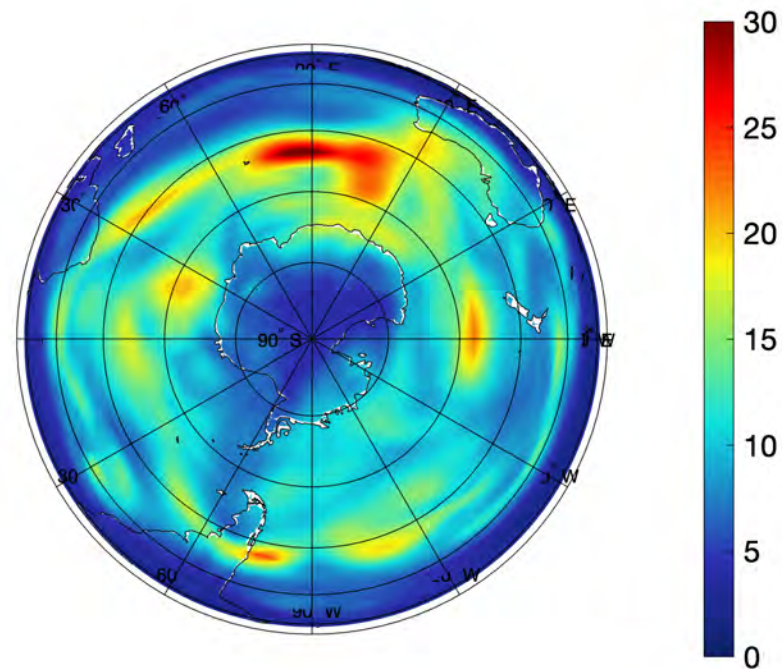
GFDL CM2.1

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ATM	U-wind V-wind Air temperature Specific humidity Pressure
ICE	Concentration Thickness cats. U-velocity V-velocity
OCN	Sea-level-anomaly Temperature Salinity U-velocity V-velocity



Ensemble spread 500hPa height

CAFE-88

Coupled atmosphere-ocean-sea-ice prediction and reanalysis system from 1988-2019+

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ATM

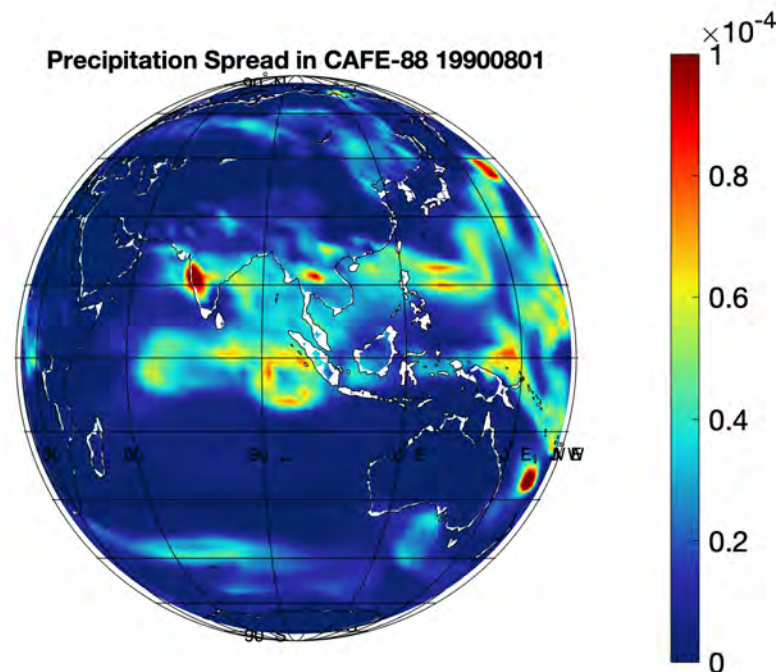
U-wind
V-wind
Air temperature
Specific humidity
Pressure

ICE

Concentration
Thickness cats.
U-velocity
V-velocity

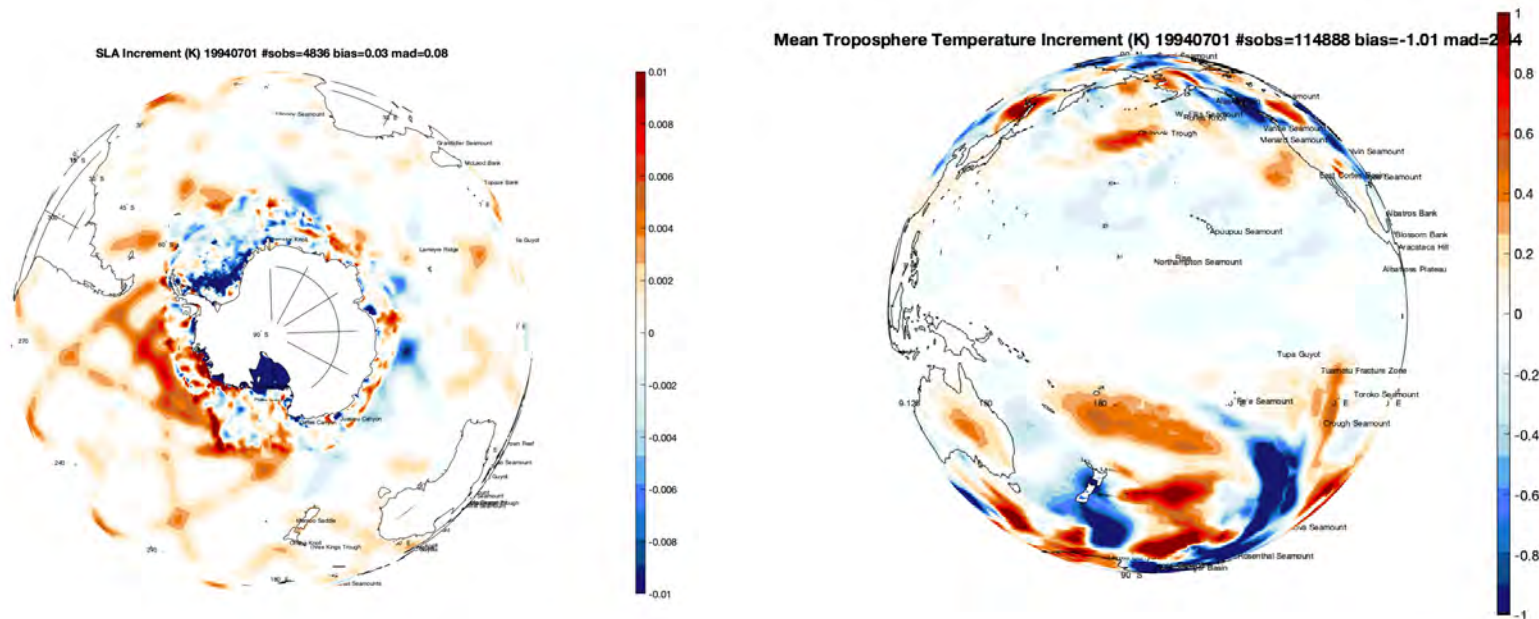
OCN

Sea-level-anomaly
Temperature
Salinity
U-velocity
V-velocity



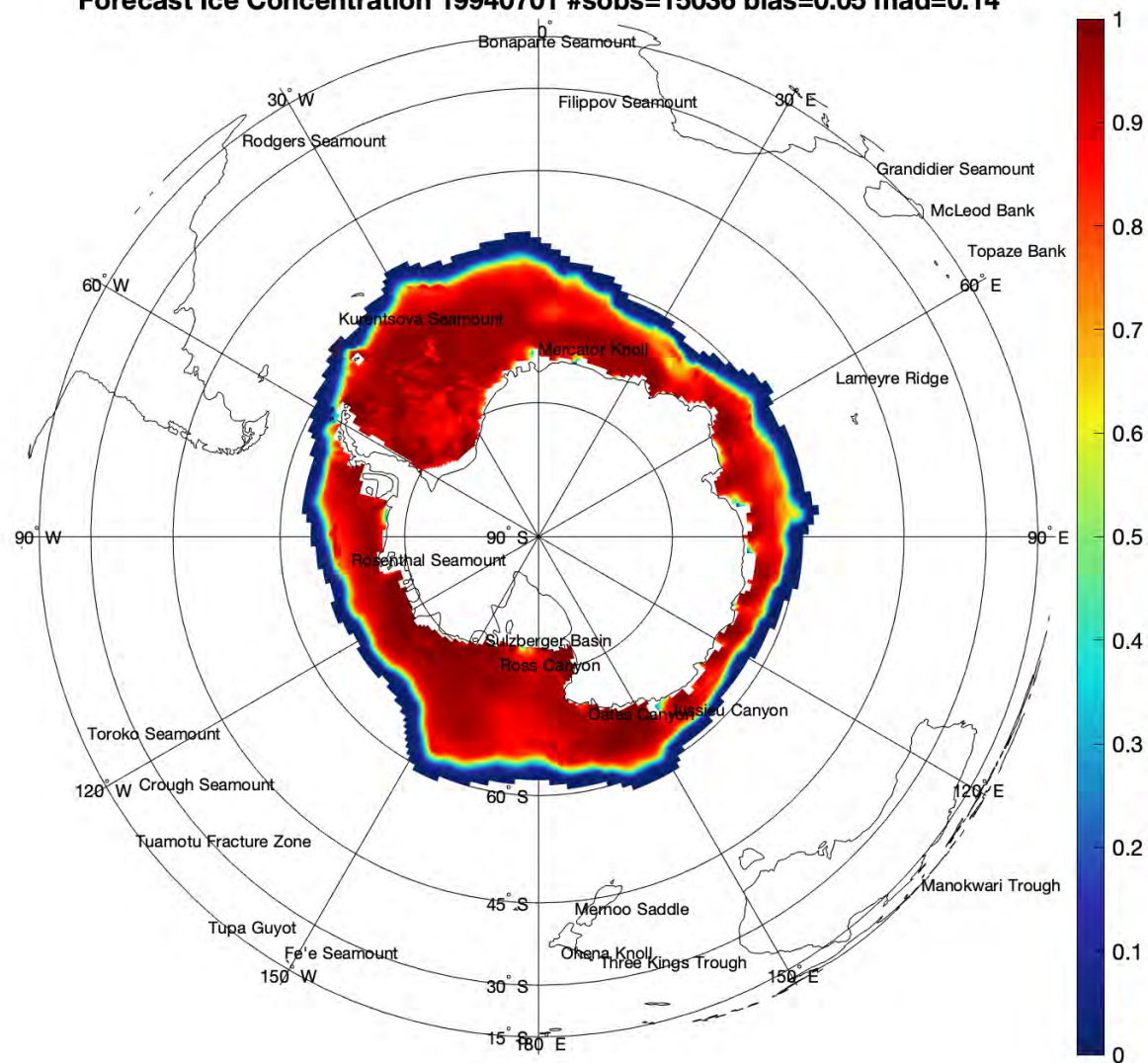
Polar regions – predictability challenge

- All prediction systems have largest errors over poles
- Polar regions source of predictability for mid-latitudes – observations!

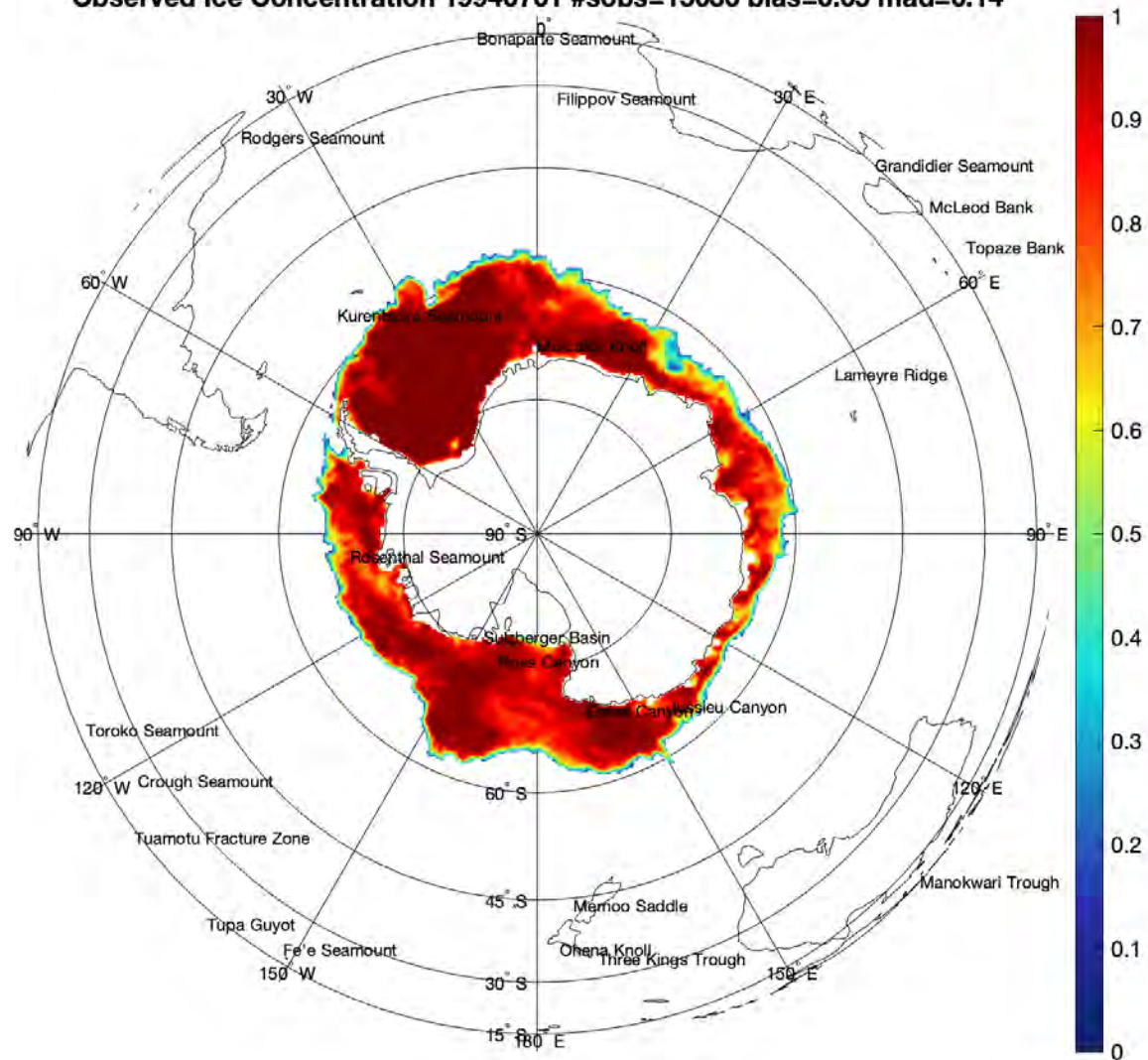


- Sea-ice challenge as mass ice has an affect similar to the inverse barometer
- 1m ice $\sim$ 0.1m SLA!

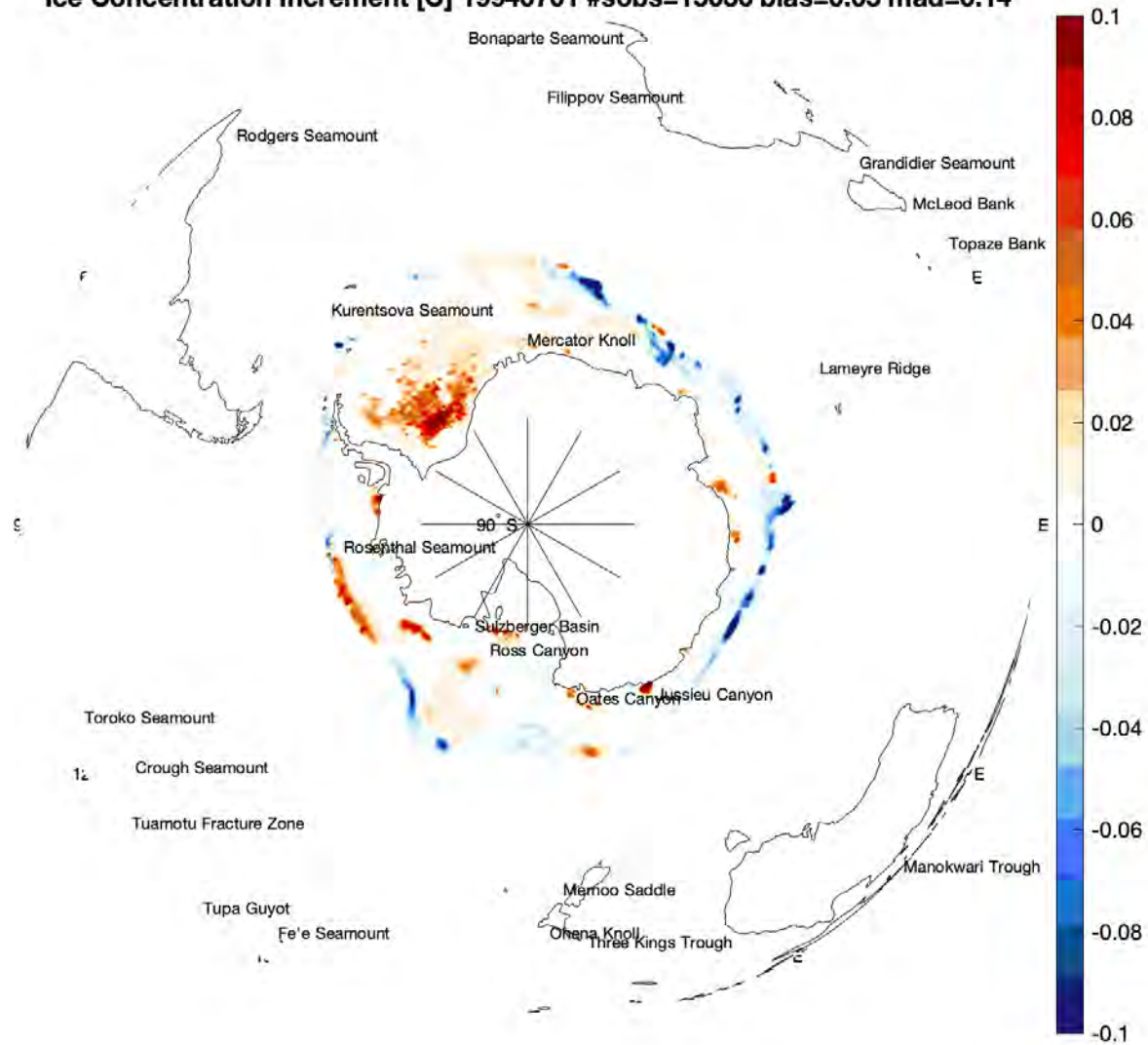
Forecast Ice Concentration 19940701 #sobs=15036 bias=0.05 mad=0.14



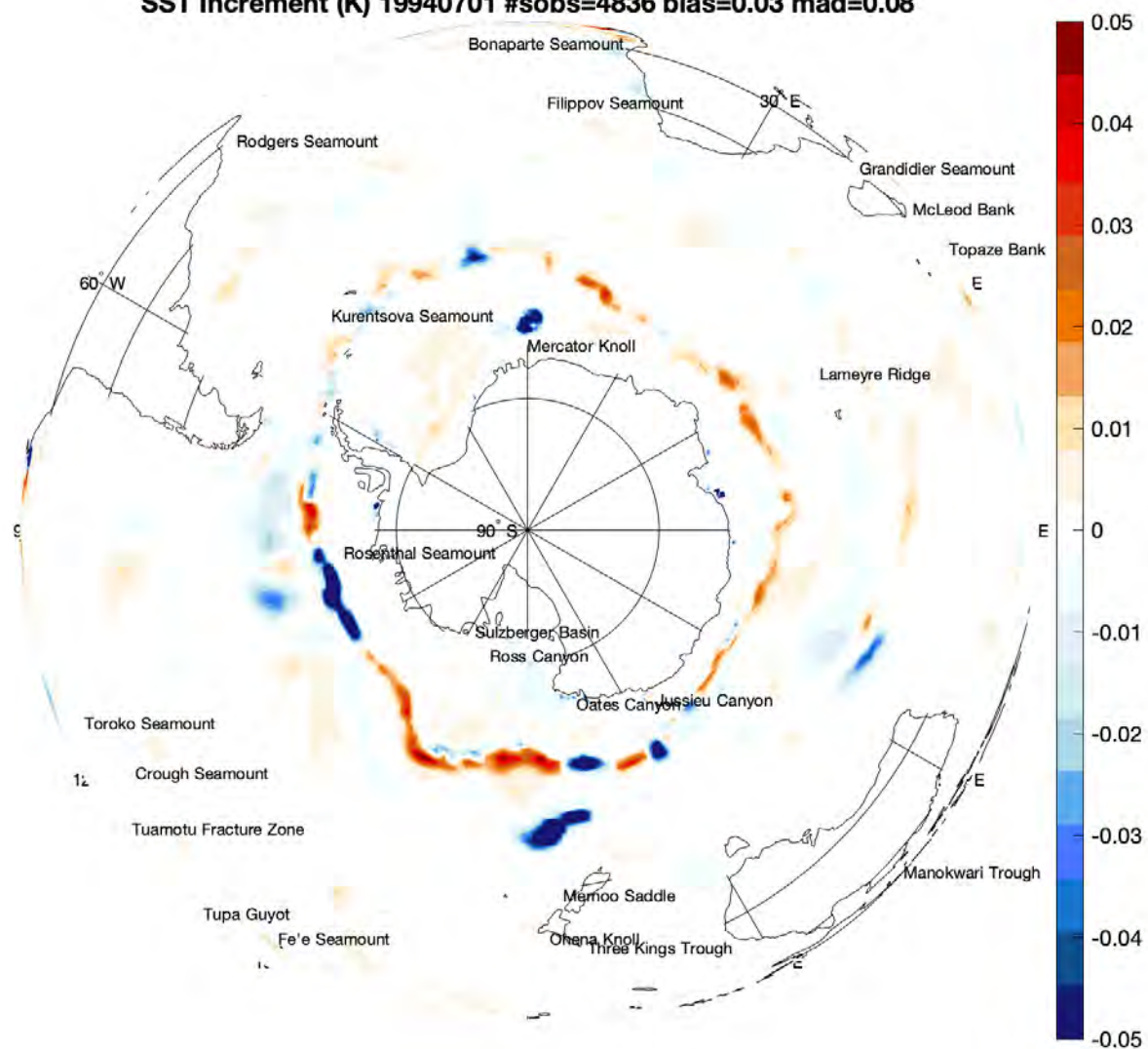
Observed Ice Concentration 19940701 #sobs=15036 bias=0.05 mad=0.14

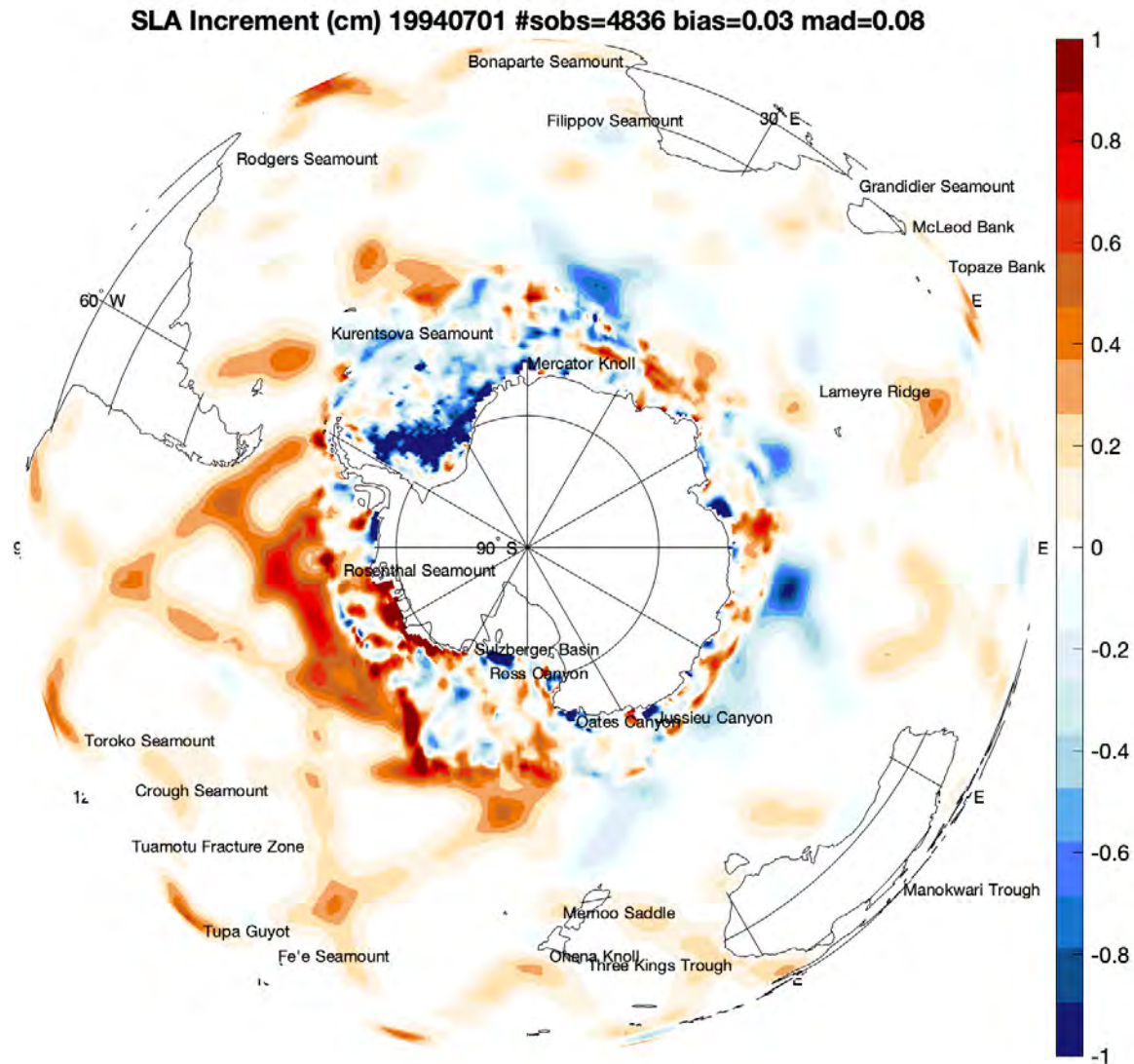


Ice Concentration Increment [C] 19940701 #sobs=15036 bias=0.05 mad=0.14

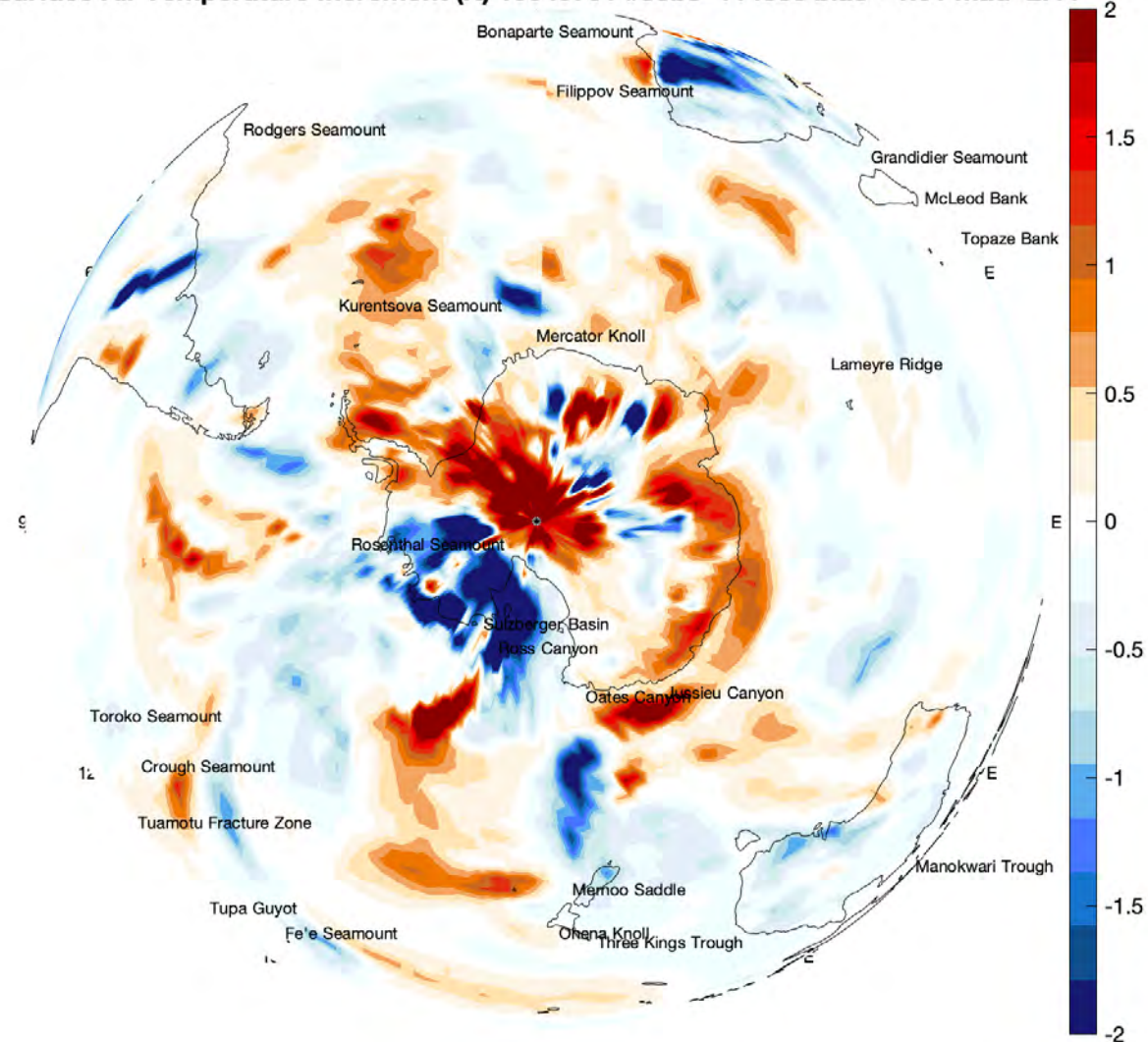


SST Increment (K) 19940701 #sobs=4836 bias=0.03 mad=0.08

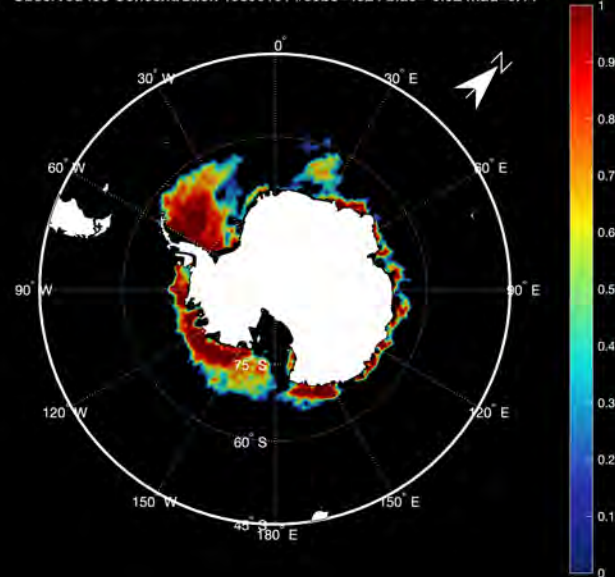




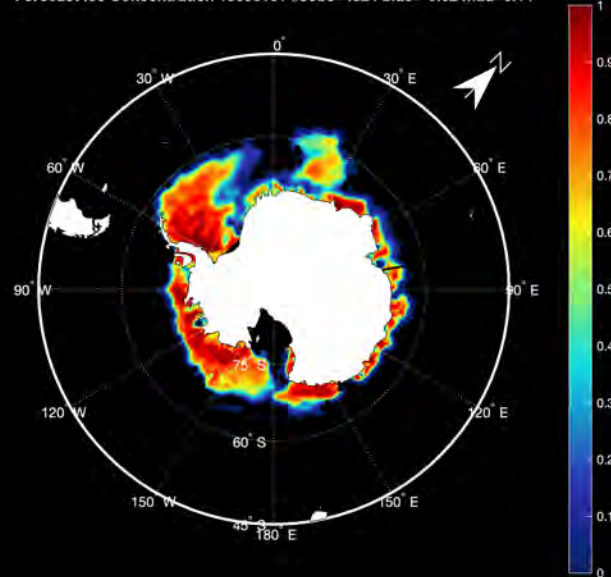
Surface Air Temperature Increment (K) 19940701 #sobs=114888 bias=-1.01 mad=2.44



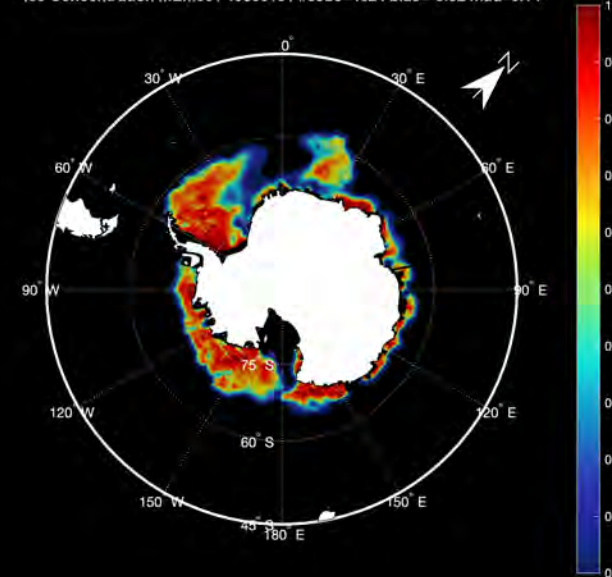
Observed Ice Concentration 19890101 #sobs=4324 bias=-0.02 mad=0.14



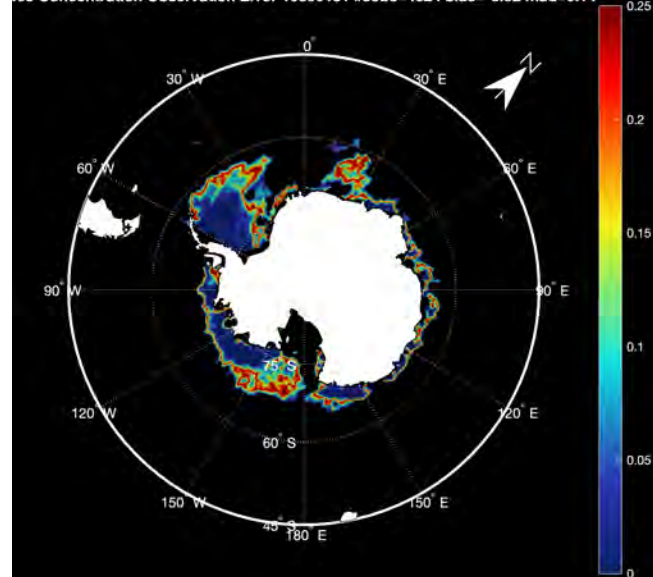
Forecast Ice Concentration 19890101 #sobs=4324 bias=-0.02 mad=0.14



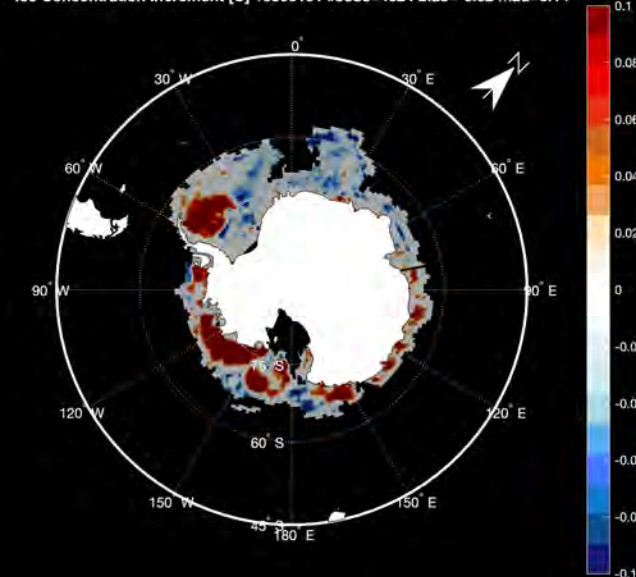
Ice Concentration MEM001 19890101 #sobs=4324 bias=-0.02 mad=0.14



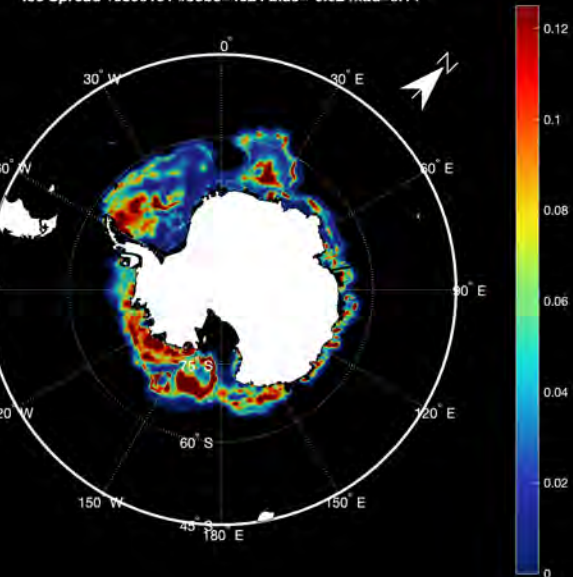
Ice Concentration Observation Error 19890101 #sobs=4324 bias=-0.02 mad=0.14

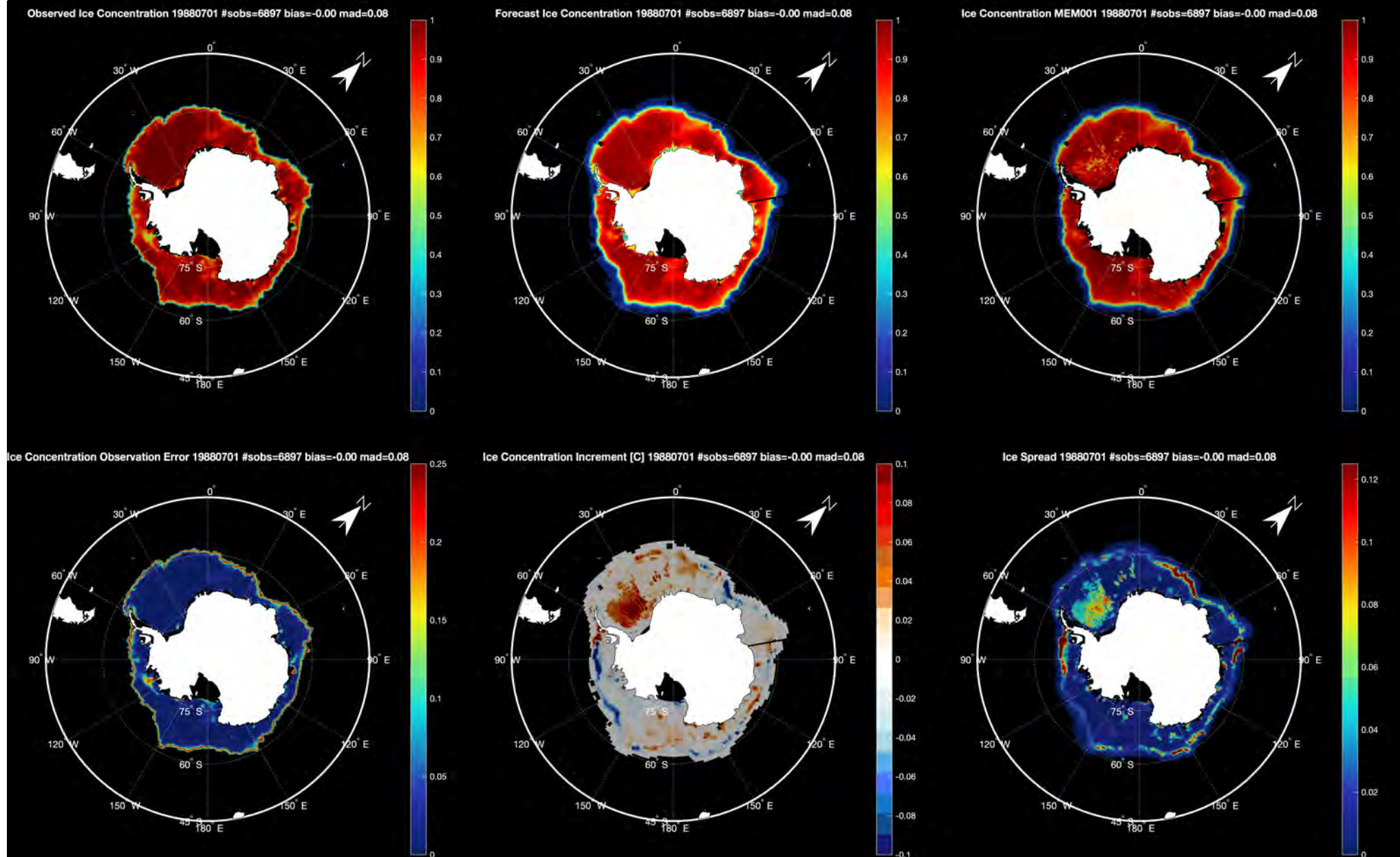


Ice Concentration Increment [C] 19890101 #sobs=4324 bias=-0.02 mad=0.14

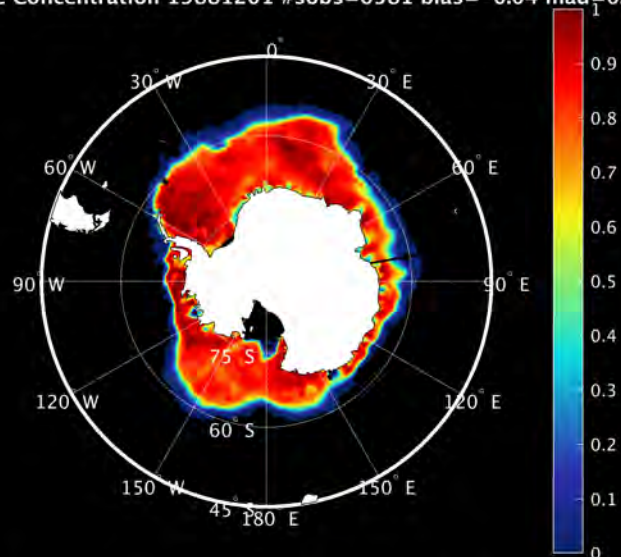


Ice Spread 19890101 #sobs=4324 bias=-0.02 mad=0.14

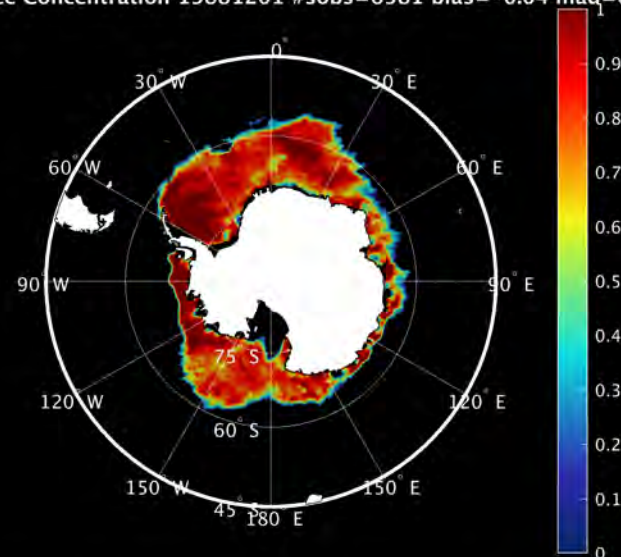




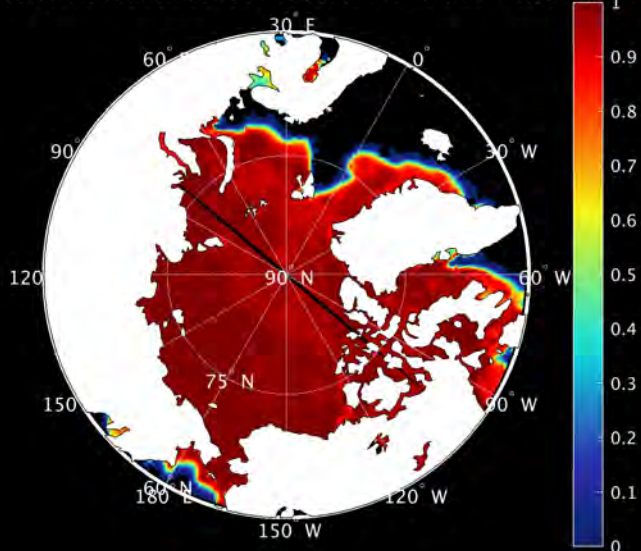
Forecast Ice Concentration 19881201 #sobs=6581 bias=-0.04 mad=0.09



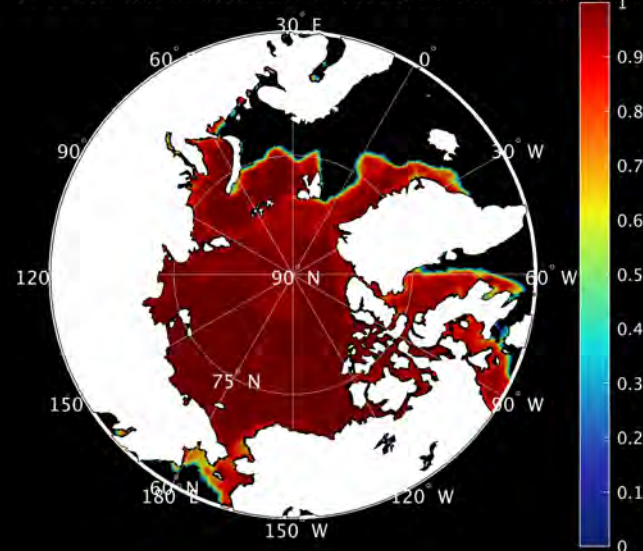
Observed Ice Concentration 19881201 #sobs=6581 bias=-0.04 mad=0.09



Forecast Ice Concentration 19881201 #sobs=6726 bias=-0.01 mad=0.06



Observed Ice Concentration 19881201 #sobs=6726 bias=-0.01 mad=0.06



- We plan to implement the CDA framework for the ACCESS-OM suite to support next generation BRAN2020 and OceanMAPS4 ocean and sea-ice forecasting.
- The CDA framework is being used carry out joint state and parameter estimation in order to find less biased forecast model.
- This becomes increasingly important for ocean, seasonal and climate prediction.