

Coupled ocean-atmosphere-sea-ice assimilation

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ACCESS-ESM
GFDL FLOR
GFDL CM2.4
GFDL CM2.5

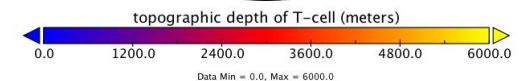
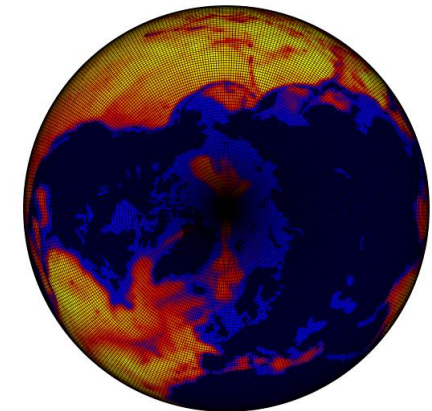
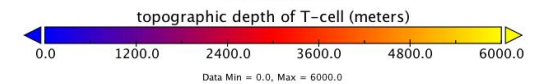
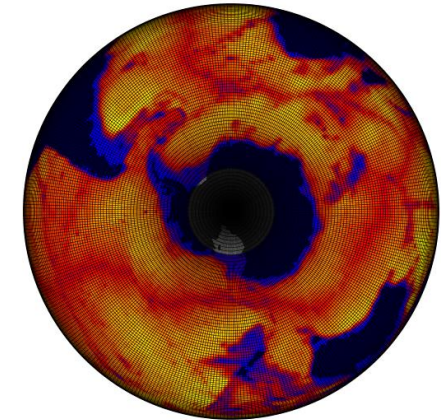


GFDL
CM2.1 ↔ EnKF-C ↔ Obs



CSIRO
DFP V2
with
BGC

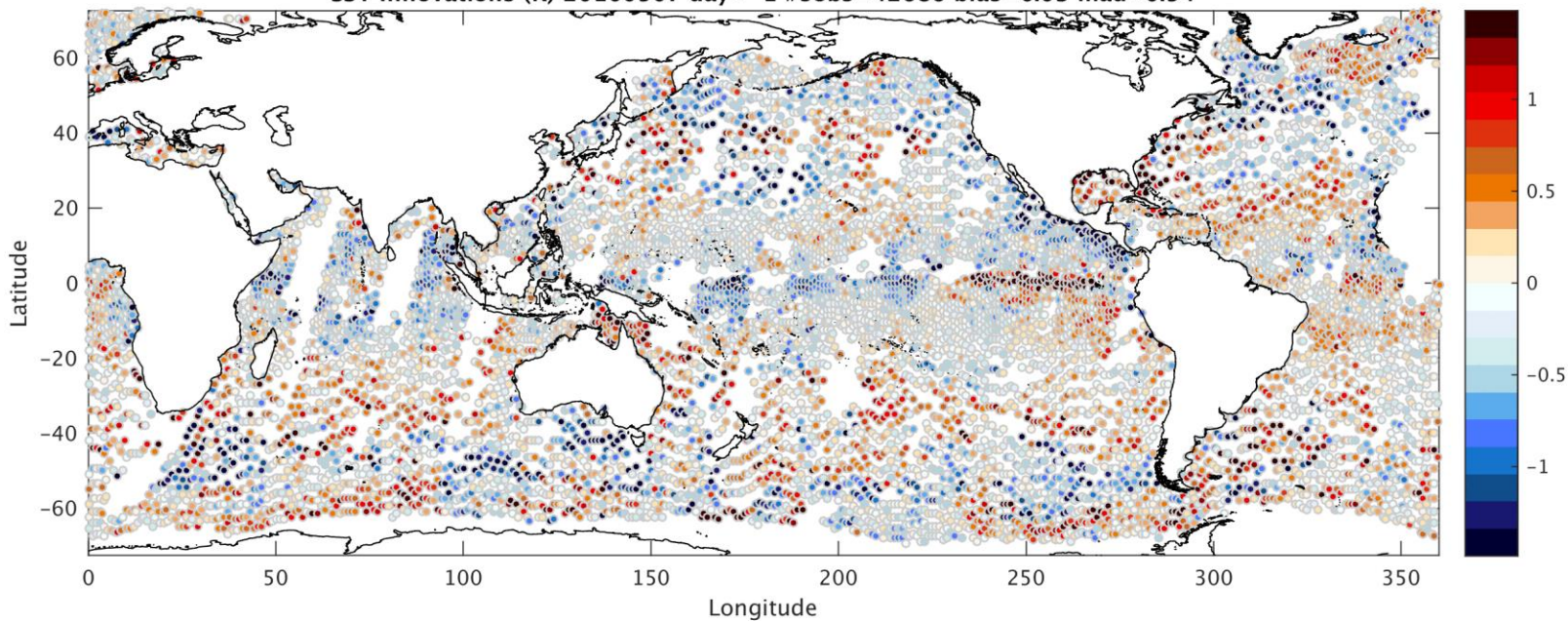
- Model independent
- Coupled state vector
- 96 member ensemble
- Asynchronous DA
- EnKF bias correction
- EnKF parameter estimation



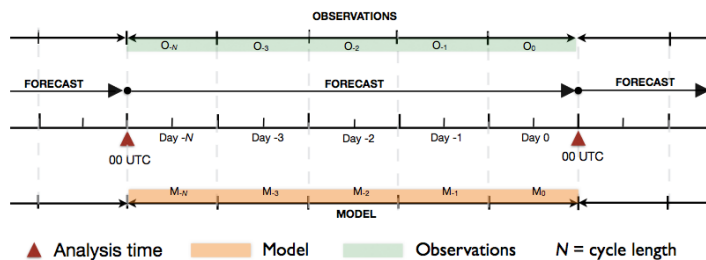
Observations

- RADS altimetry
- SST – NAVO-AVHRR, AMSR-E, AMSR-2, WindSat, PATHFINDER, VIIRS
- SSS – SMOS L2 debiased SMAP
- In-situ T/S from CARS and WMO GTS including ARGO, CTD, XBT, RAMA, PIRATA, TAO-TRITON.
- JRA-55 hybrid sigma-pressure level data
- OSISAF sea ice concentration
- Under ice freezing point SST derived from OSISAF
- MEOP polar T and S

SST Innovations (K) 20100507 day=-1 #sobs=42686 bias=0.03 mad=0.54

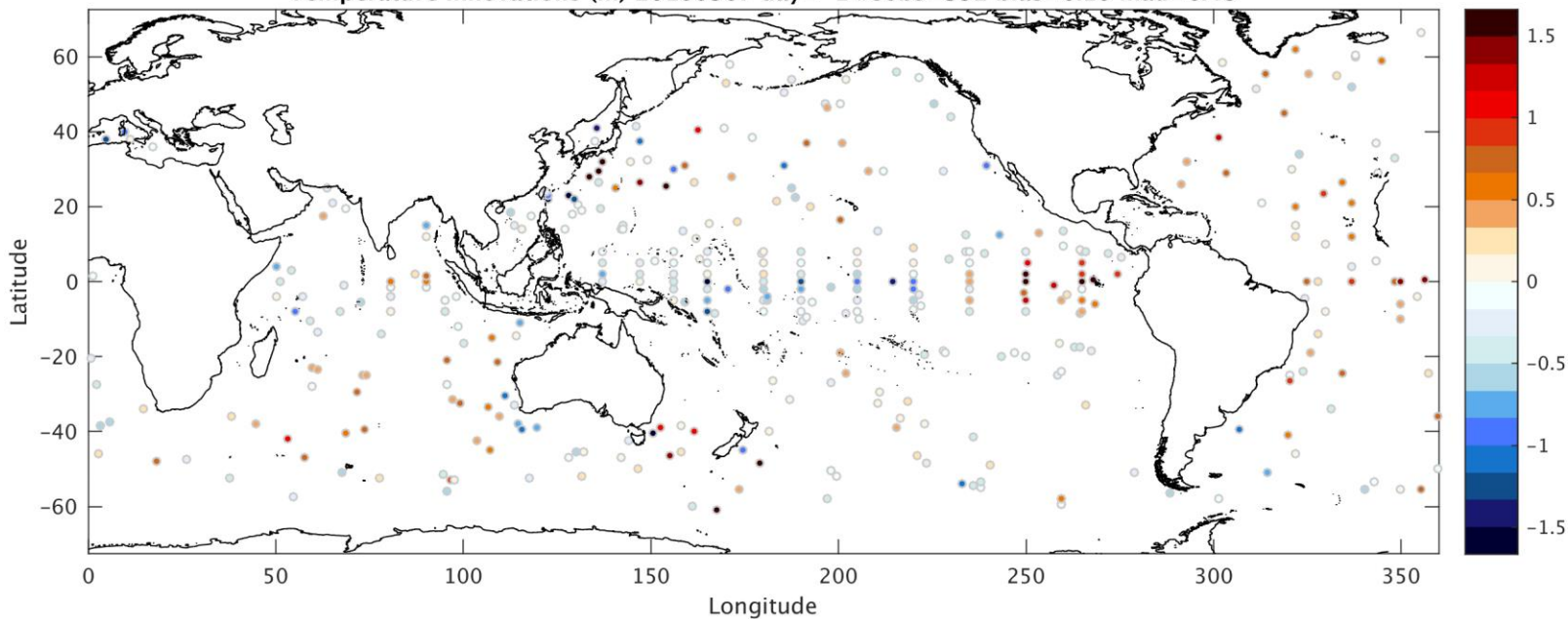


EnKF Analysis-Forecast cycle

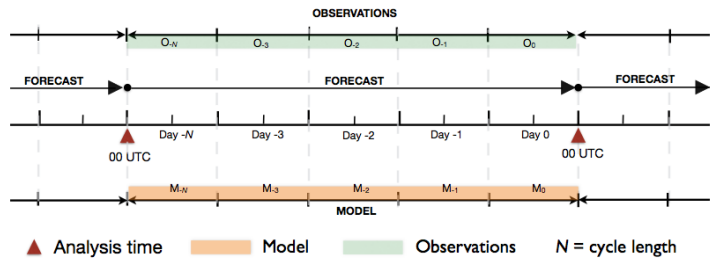


Asynchronous and asymmetric backwards in time scheme

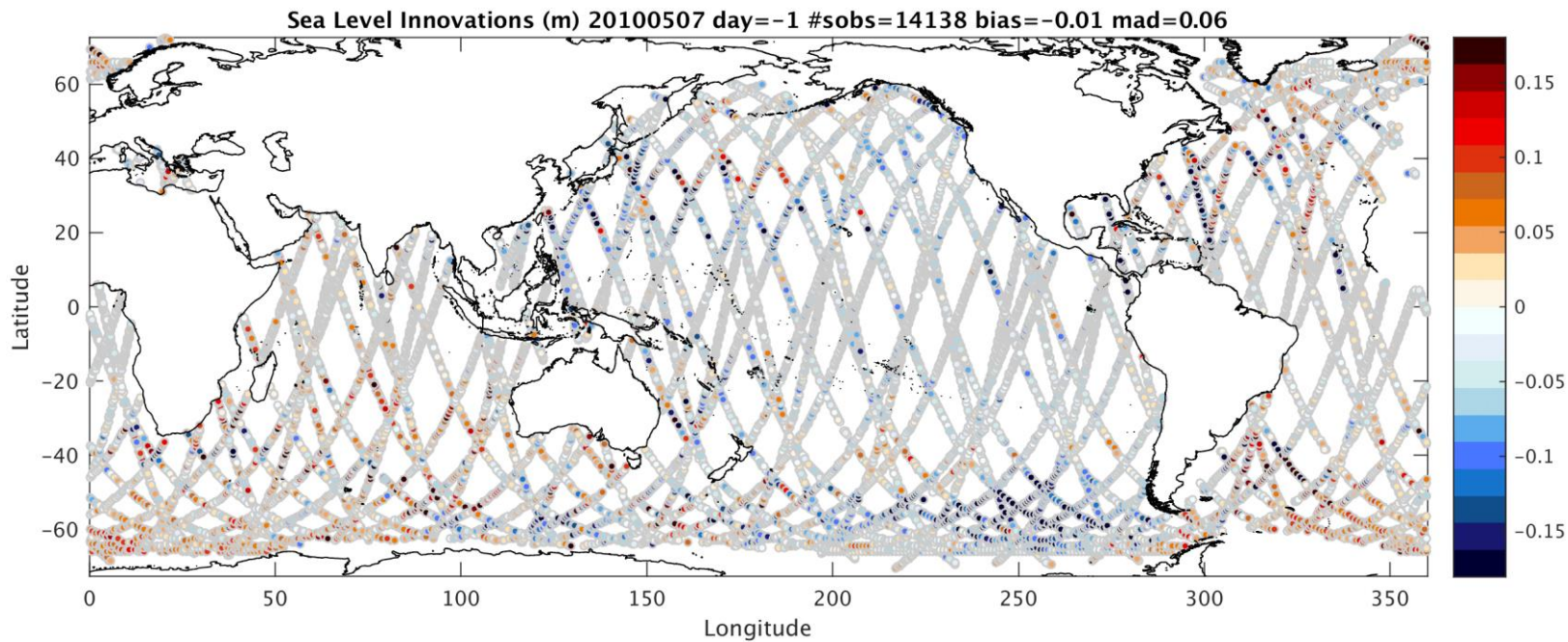
Temperature Innovations (m) 20100507 day=-1 #sobs=392 bias=0.10 mad=0.48



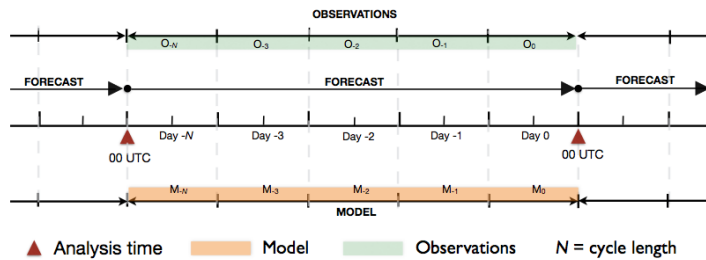
EnKF Analysis-Forecast cycle



Asynchronous and asymmetric backwards in time scheme



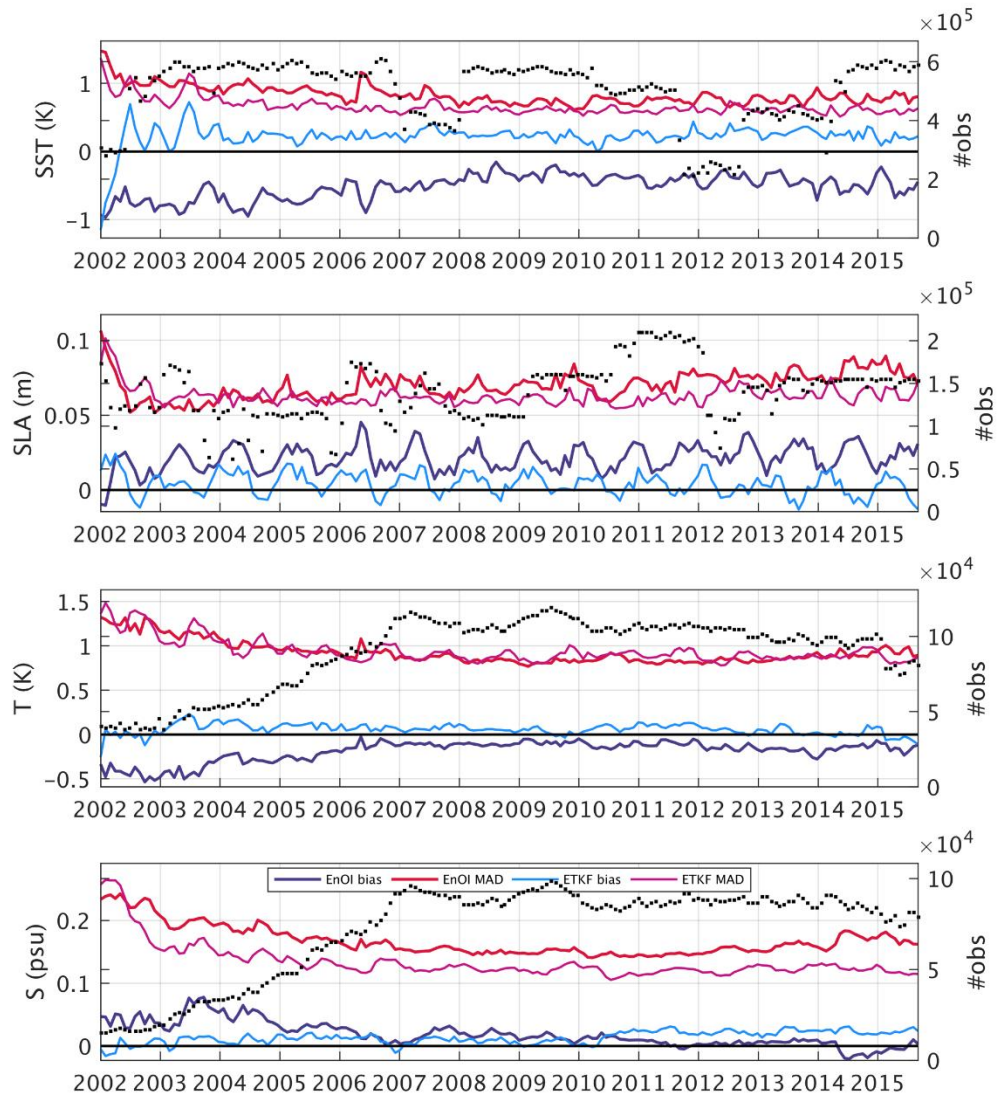
EnKF Analysis-Forecast cycle



Asynchronous and asymmetric backwards in time scheme

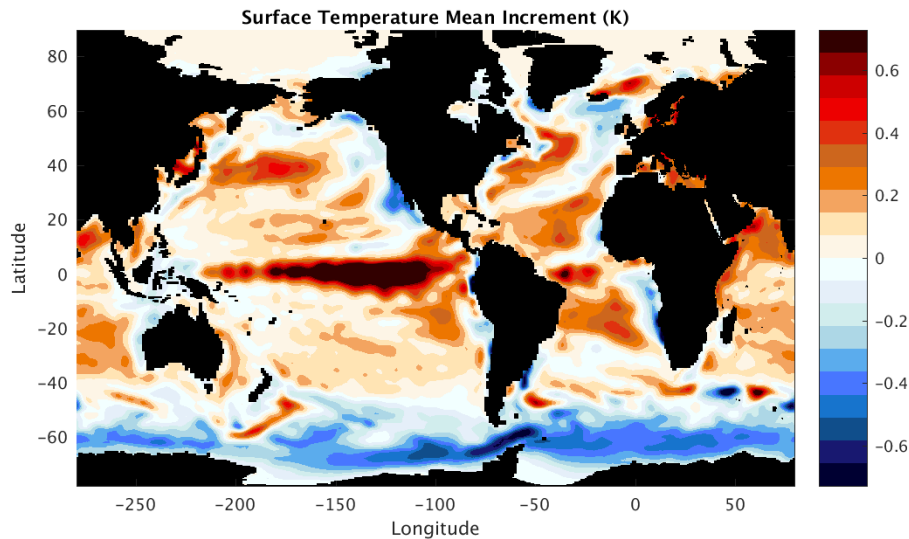
EnOI → D9 Forecasts 2002-2018

- Forecast innovation bias and MAD for 20N to 20S
- 28 day lead time

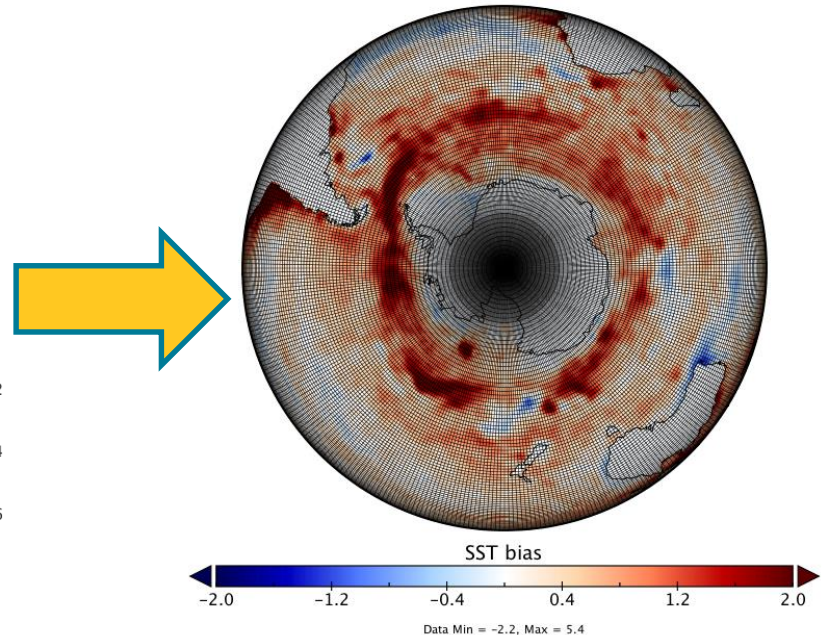


SST and SLA bias correction

- Start with ensemble of bias fields added to the state vector
- Stochastic model to maintain spread
- Estimate **mean forecast error** directly from observations and subtract this from innovations prior to analysis



Bias corrected



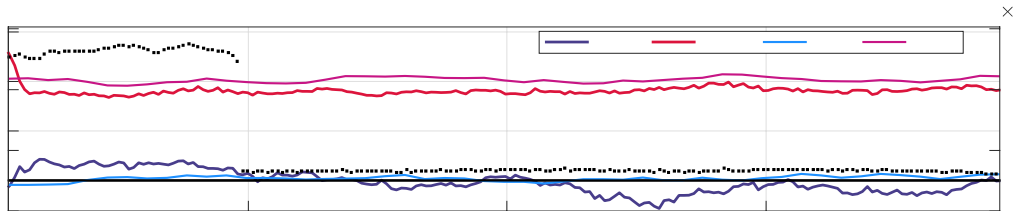
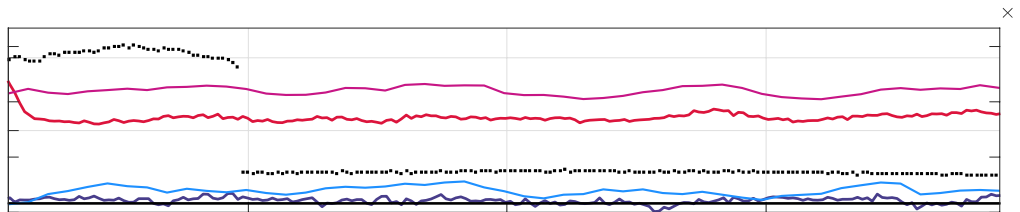
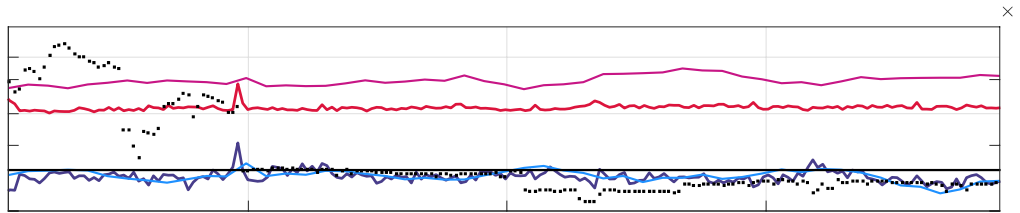
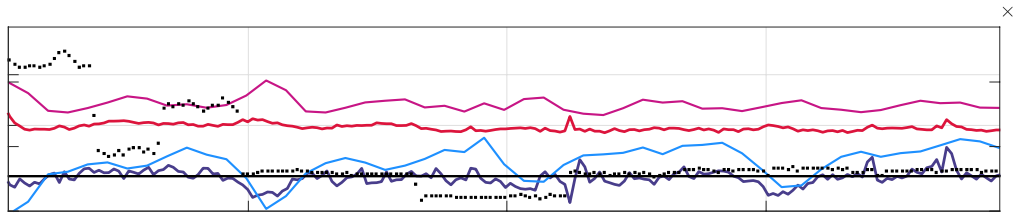
Analysed bias 2010-2014

D9→D49

Forecasts

2010-2014

- GLOBAL

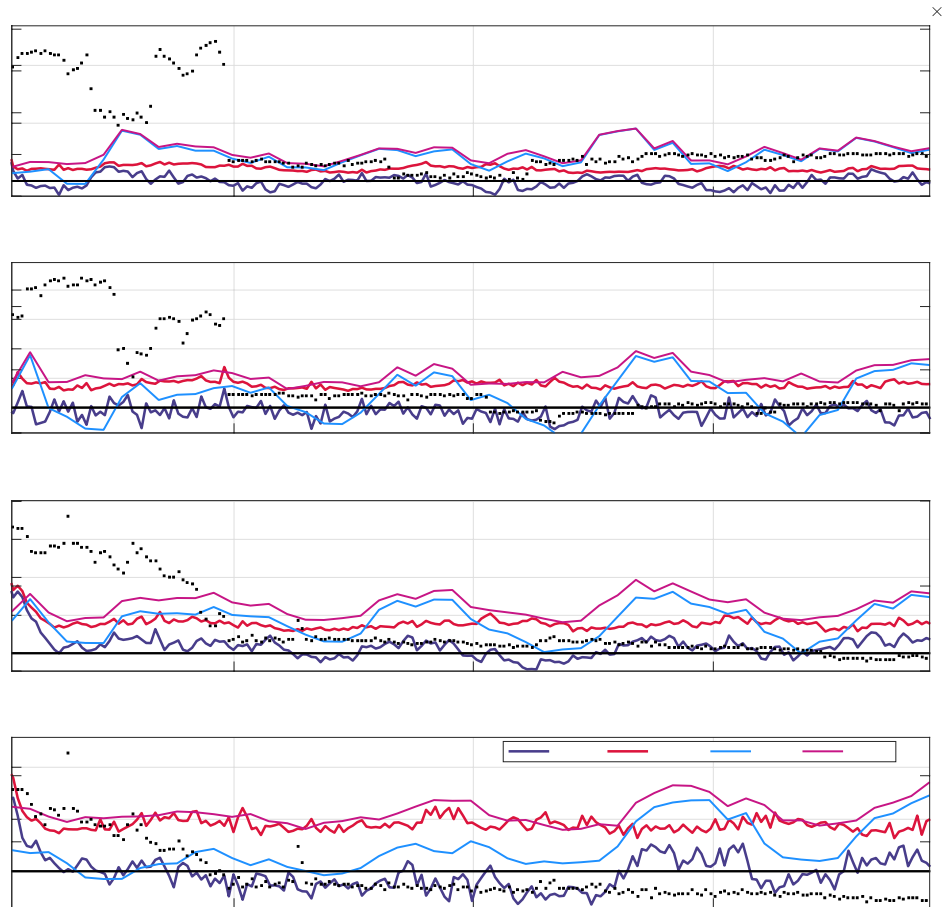


D9→D49

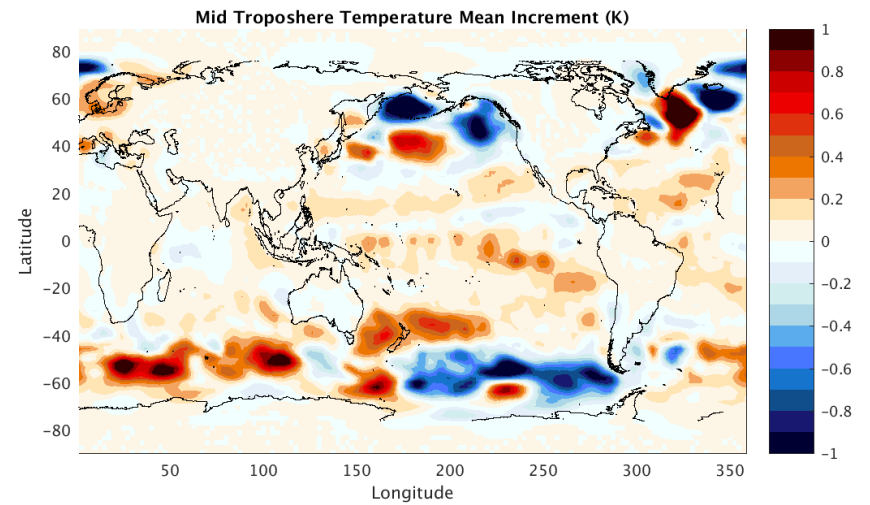
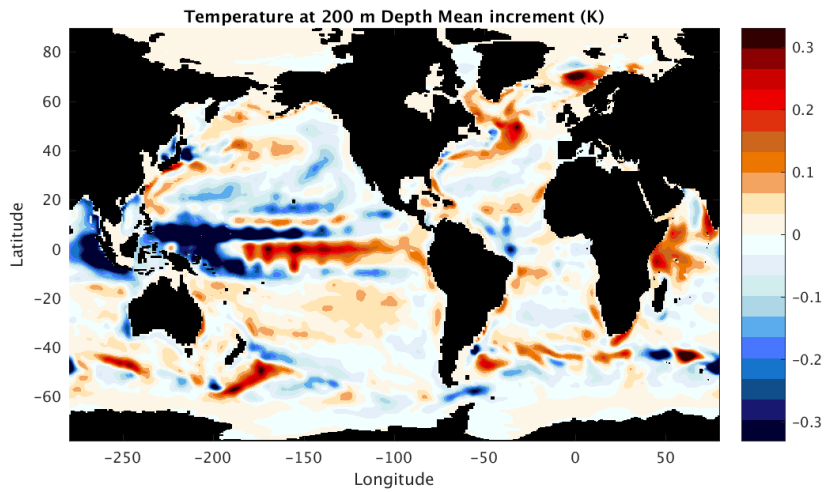
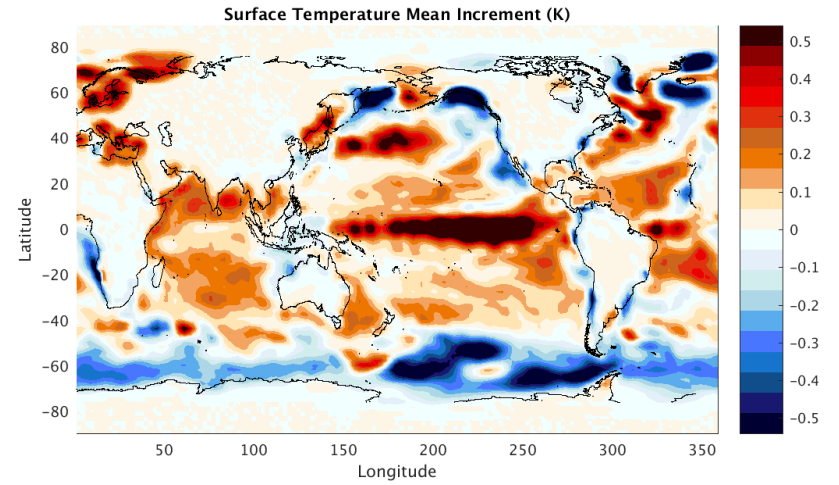
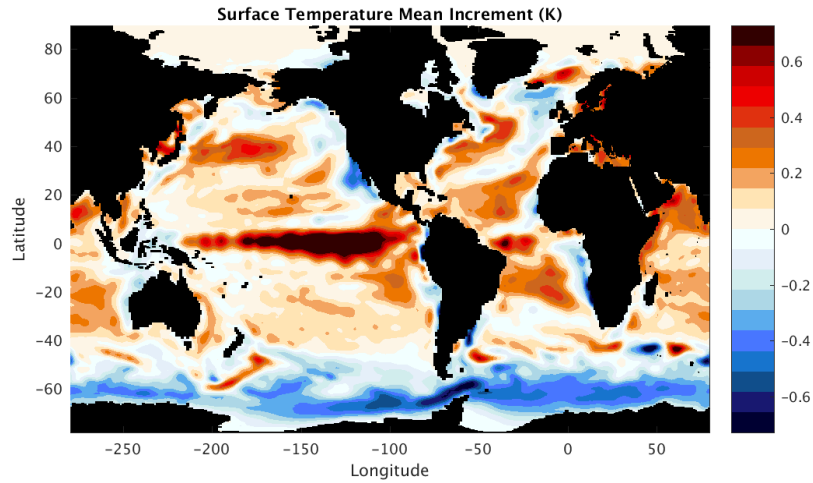
Forecasts

2010-2014

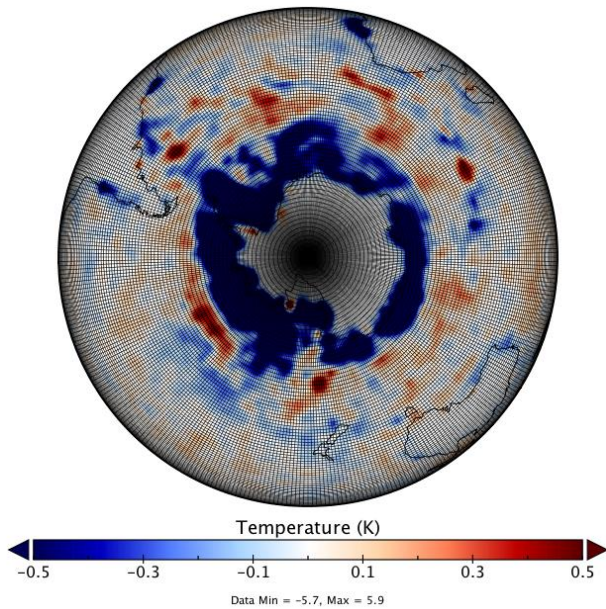
- NINO34



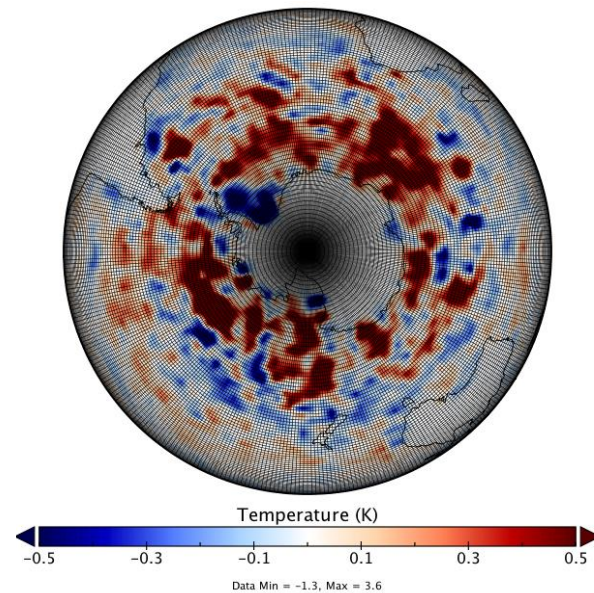
Mean Increments



Atmospheric mean increments D49

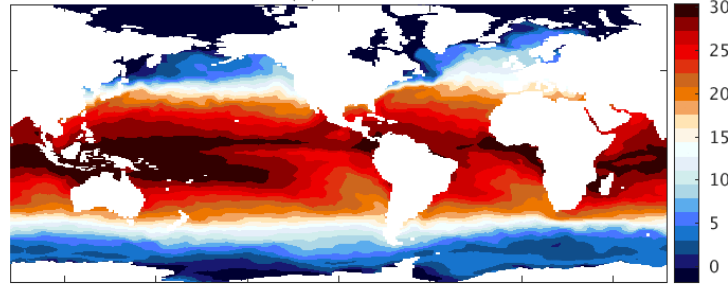


Surface

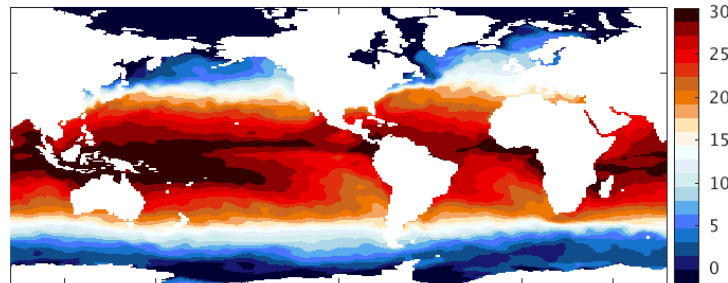


500hPa

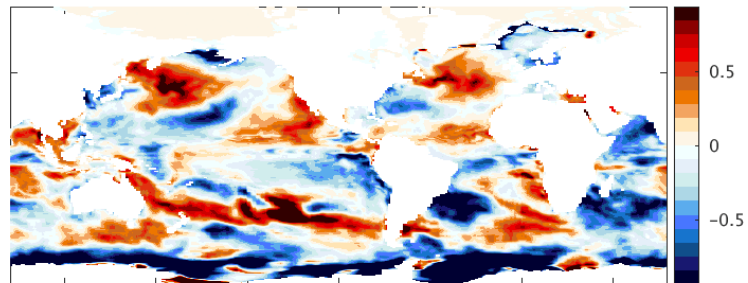
SST (C) 20040101



Ensemble Mean



Ensemble Member



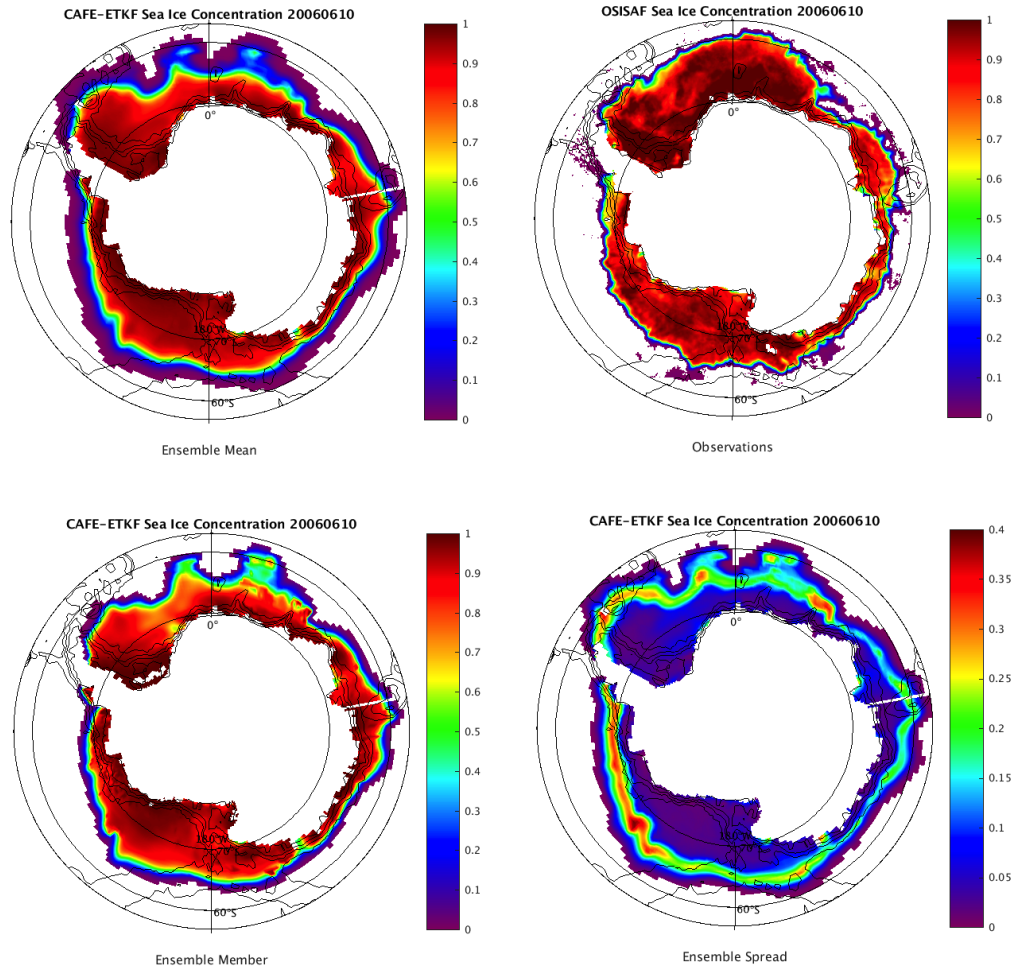
Ensemble Anomaly

Assimilating sea-ice concentration

96 MEMBER GFDL CM2.1 (MOM5-SIS1-AM2) ENSEMBLE

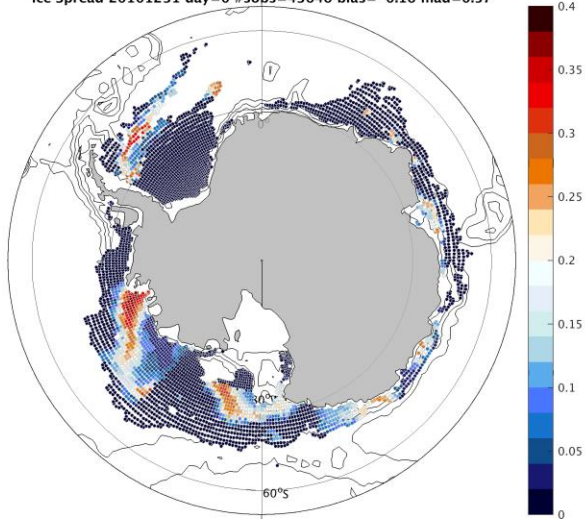
- Assimilation Methods

- SIC observations are 2D
- SIS has 5 ice thickness categories
- RED, RFT (Smith et al, 2016)
- Augment state vector with thickness categories (Barth et al, 2015)
- Use SIC to derive freezing point SST observation

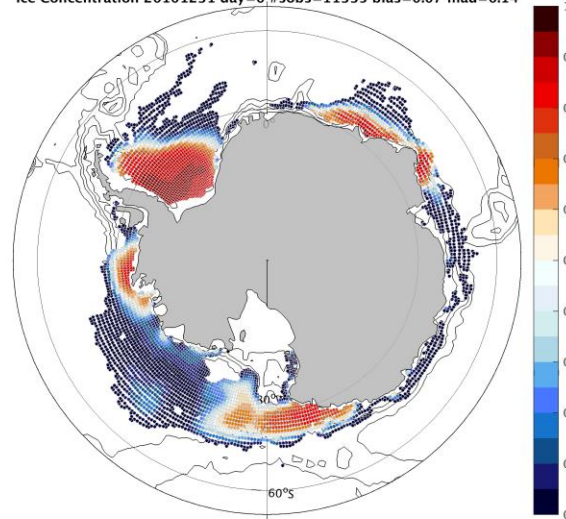


Assimilating sea-ice concentration

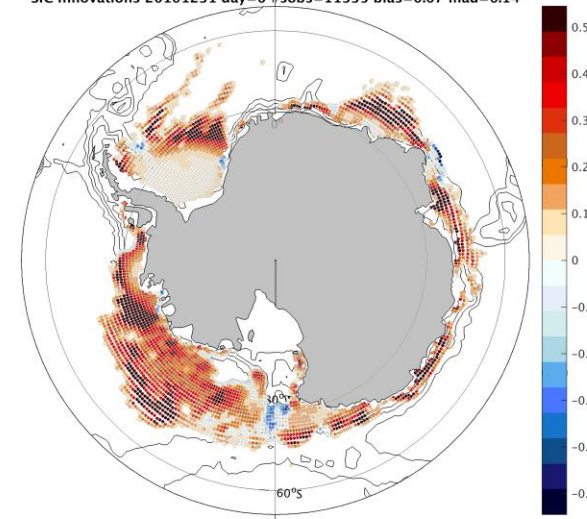
Ice Spread 20101231 day=0 #sobs=43646 bias=-0.16 mad=0.57



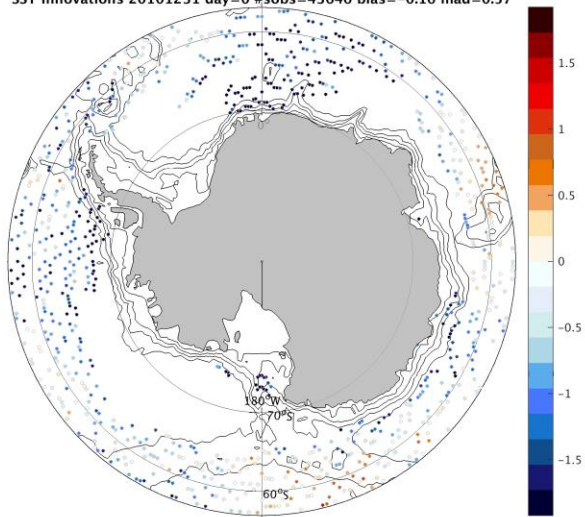
Ice Concentration 20101231 day=0 #sobs=11335 bias=0.07 mad=0.14



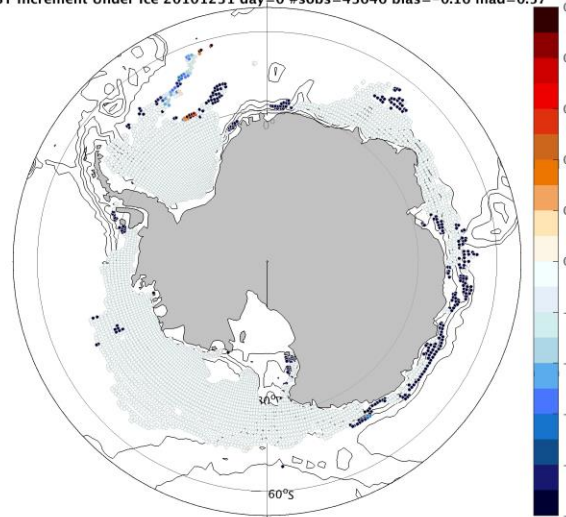
SIC Innovations 20101231 day=0 #sobs=11335 bias=0.07 mad=0.14



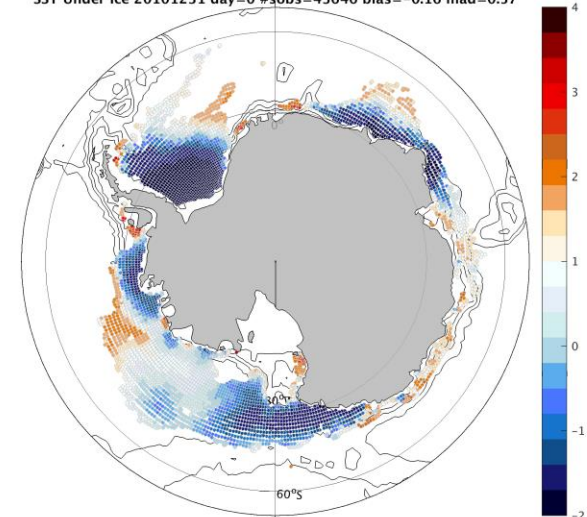
SST Innovations 20101231 day=0 #sobs=43646 bias=-0.16 mad=0.57



SST Increment Under Ice 20101231 day=0 #sobs=43646 bias=-0.16 mad=0.57

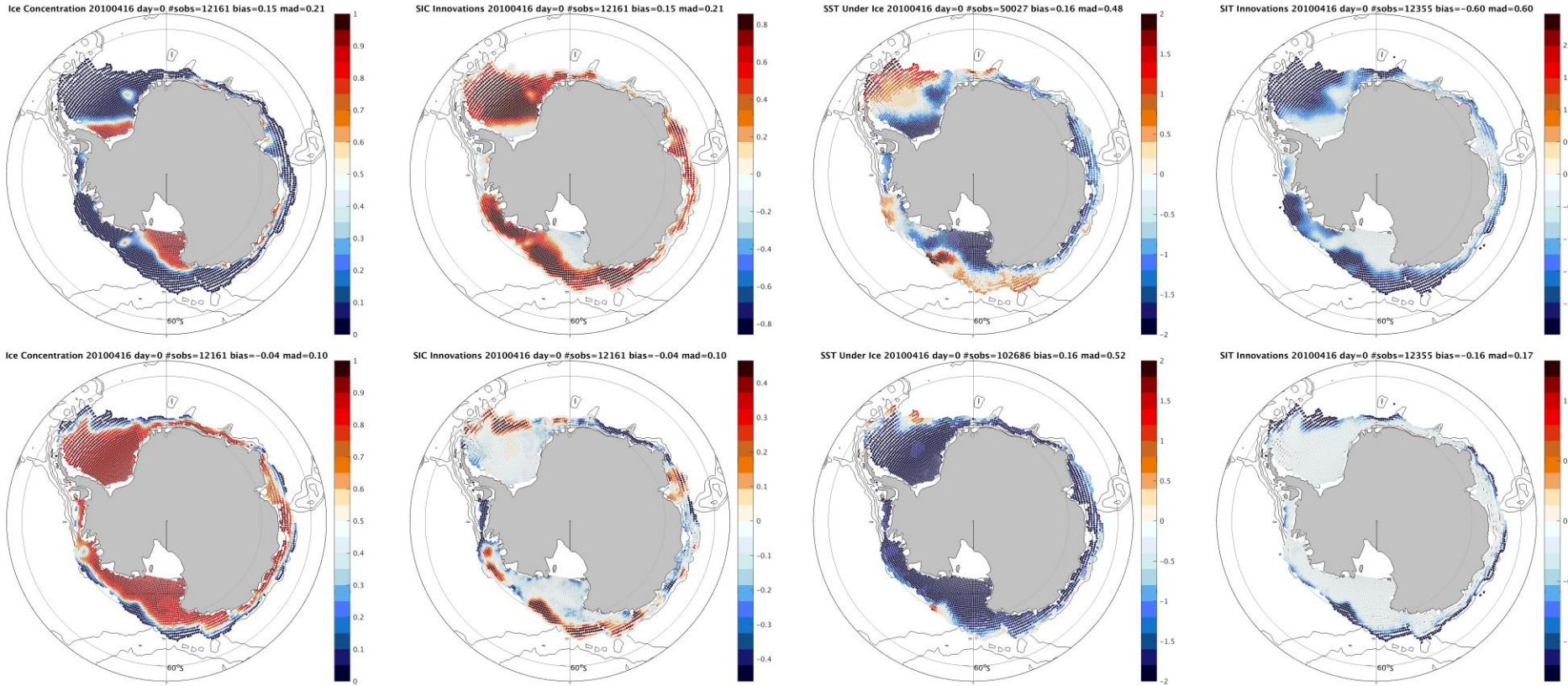


SST Under Ice 20101231 day=0 #sobs=43646 bias=-0.16 mad=0.57

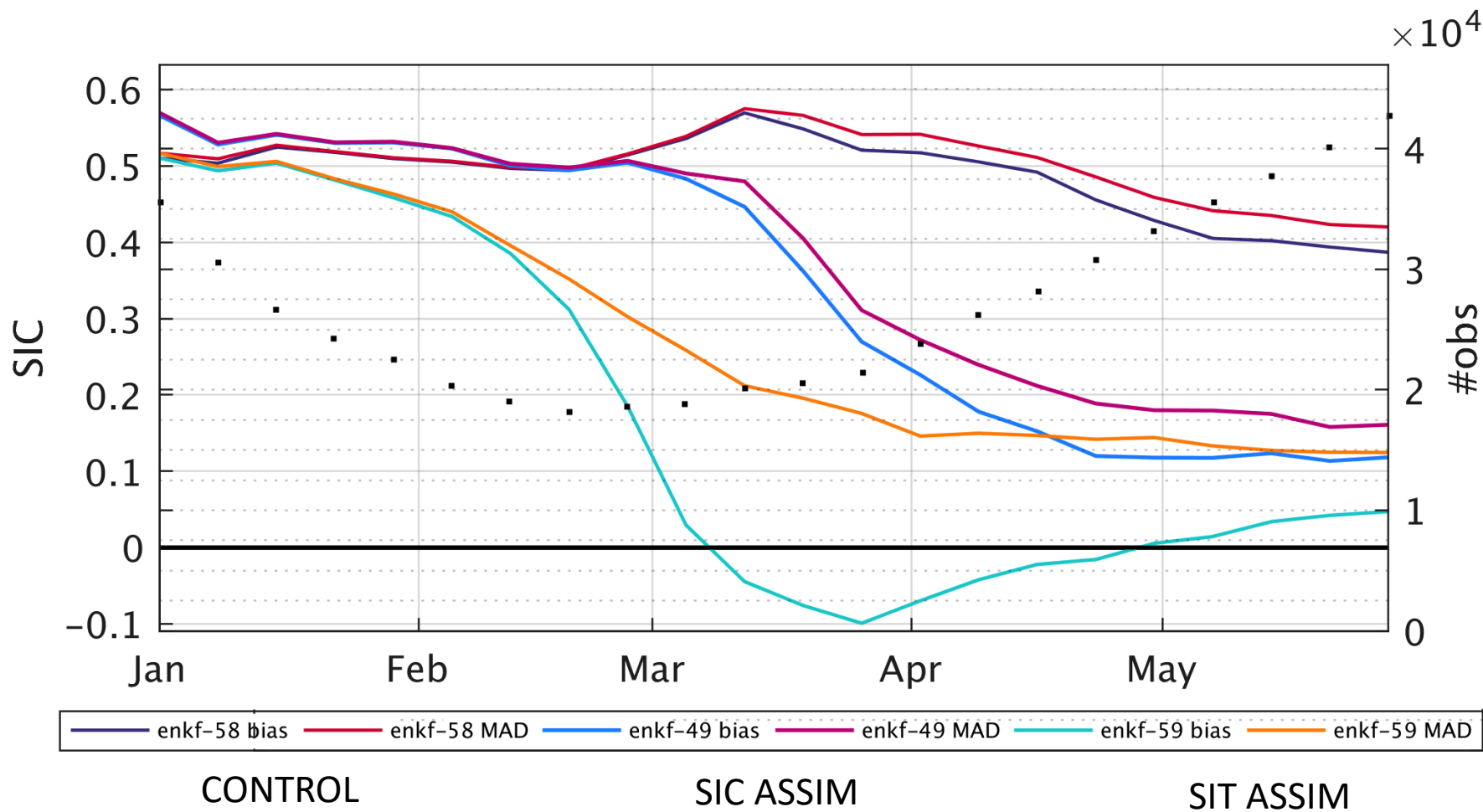


Assimilating under-ice freezing point temperature

CONTROL

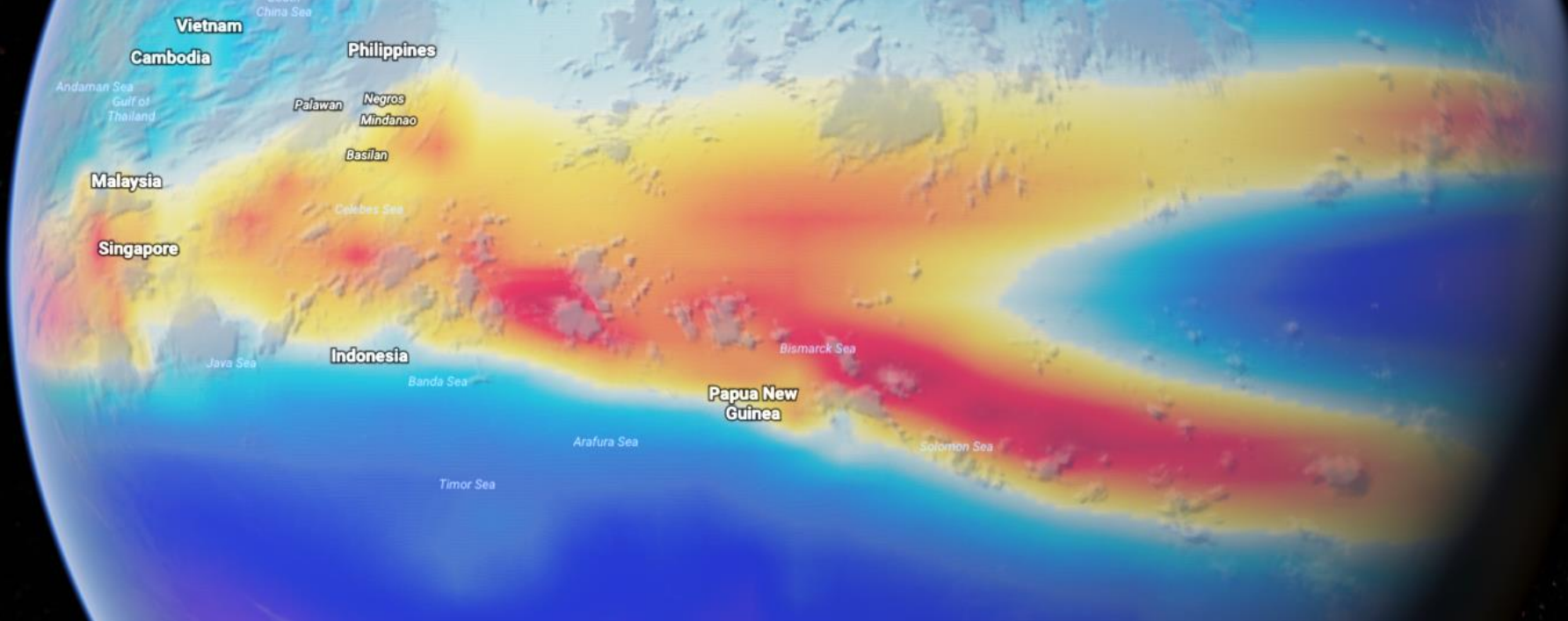


ASSIMILATION



Activities underpinning CAFE-EnKF reanalysis and forecasting

- Strong and weakly coupled DA experiments
- Sea-ice assimilation experiments
- Impact of remotely sensed salinity in tropics
- Assimilation of under ice observations
- Forecast model improvements through parameter estimation using the EnKF
- Adoption of various other coupled models eg. CM2.5, ACCESS-ESM when resources permit.



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