

Analog forecasting (AnDA) and large-ensemble ocean simulations to improve satellite-derived gridded products

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OceanNext Hydrosphere Data & Numerics

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Analog forecasting (AnDA) and large-ensemble ocean simulations to improve satellite-derived gridded products.

Context & Approach:

- Investigate AnDA as an alternative, data-driven method to interpolate along-track satellite altimetry data (CMEMS-3DA project).
- Approach: Twin experiment based on the OCCIPUT largeensemble global ocean simulation.

Fig.: Examples of Truth: Nov. 8 , 2004 Member 36, Year 18 SSH daily

Analog Data Assimilation

AnDA (e.g., Lgensat & Tandeo, 2017).

Analog forecasting + Ensemble Kalman filter analysis

- Data-driven approach where the analogs are searched via k-th nearest neighbours algrorithm in a historical catalog.
- AnDA can be seen as an Optimal Interpolation with a physicallyconstrained covariance structure.



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snapshots from 4 members of the OCCIPUT ensemble illustrating different states of the simulated loop current and shredded eddy in the **Gulf of** Mexico.



50 days late

- The OCCIPUT dataset:
 - → 50 members x 20 years of daily SSH at 1/4° resolution (e.g. Penduff et all, 2014, Bessières et al 2017).
 - → Member #1 of the ensemble is taken as the truth.
 - Along-track AVISO-like pseudo-observations are extracted from this truth for 2004.
 - The 49 members and 19 years left are used as the historical catalog.

• Goal:

- Reconstruct AVISO-like gridded products from along-track SSH,
- Compare AnDA with Optimal Interpolation methods.



Application to Lorenz-63:



because: It uses past trajectories to produce realistic reconstructions.

It uses an adaptive covariance structure (i.e. AnDA "knows" when the reanalysis is good or less good).

Application to the reconstruction of gridded SSH

0.4

OI

0.4

0.006

0.8

Reconstruction results at (85°W, 25°N) in 2004

Jacques Verron Sammy Metref

3DA: A CMEMS project



Example results from a Twin Experiment in the Gulf of Mexico region: SSH



0.8

0.4





0.8

Fig. Estimated standard deviation from AnDA (left) and OI (right) reconstructions.



Fig. Daily snapshots of th reconstructed SSH with AnDA (left) and with OI (right).

Fig. Daily snapshot of SSH in 2004 in the

Gulf of Mexico from the Truth (OCCIPUT

along-track pseudo-obs (right).

simulation member #1, left) and extracted





Fig. Timeseries of the True and reconstructed SSH and velocity from AnDA and OI methods at an example gridpoint in the loop current (85W, 25N) in 2004.





Fig. Snapshot of the absolute error of the reconstructed SSH with AnDA (left) and OI (right)

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References:

Contacts:

Lguensat et al., The analog data assimilation, MWR,2017 Penduff et al., Ensembles of eddying ocean simulations for climate. CLIVAR Exchanges,65(19-2), 2014. Bessières et al., Development of a probabilistic ocean modelling system based on NEMO 3.5: application at eddying resolution, GRL, 2017.

Conclusions:

• AnDA is able to capture high-frequency SSH signals better than OI (e.g. Florida coastal waves).

• AnDA produces realistic SSH trajectories, with a reconstructed variance less sensitive to observational sampling than OI.

• AnDA is significantly dependent on the catalog (its size, resolution, realism, etc).

• Further work is on-going to investigate how AnDA behaves in a "cousin" experiment (pseudoobs taken from a higher-resolution simulation than the OCCIPUT catalog) and with real observations.

