ERA-CLIM2 Project Mercator Ocean Contributions to WP2.2

Task 2.2 : Development of assimilation techniques



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Mercator Activities in the ERA-CLIM2 Project Contribution to the development of assimilation techniques



WP2 task2.2 : Development of assimilation techniques for improved use of surface observations

MO Sub task : Assimilation of Sea Ice Concentration

Objective: to improve coupled ocean/sea-ice data assimilation. Developing and testing a scheme that transforms sea-ice concentration to a Gaussian variable during the assimilation process.

Deliverable D2.2 (t0+27+12):

Results from a study Documented code and library applicable in the context of NEMOVAR.



1 - Production of reference simulation without the use of Gaussian transformation in the sea ice analysis

→Development of a multivariate sea ice analysis vs univariate sea ice analysis (used in operational)
→Well posed to demonstrate the interest of the Gaussian transformation due to the presence of wrong extrapolation

→Use the Arctic-Northern Atlantic Configuration at 1/4°(75lev,CREG4/NEMO3.6/LIM3) coupled with the Mercator Assimilation System (SAM2) and the multivariate/univariate sea ice analysis.

⇒a low-cost and recent model configuration centred on the Arctic Sea will be more efficient for this study...

→ Production of reference simulation using **multivariate sea ice analysis** with CREG4/NEMO3.6/LIM3

We have realized various multi-years reanalysis using different tuning for the state vector and we are working on the identification of an optimal set up for sea ice analysis.

2 - Development of libraries dedicated to the anamorphosis approach

- \rightarrow First version of libraries and tools dedicated to transformation
- → First application through a very simple method considering a post analysis 1D extrapolation of the SIC update to the others variables

→Production of multi-year hindcast using this post analysis 1D extrapolation :... Work in Progress...

Experimental set up with the CREG Configuration

CREG = One of the tools identified in the Partnership with Canada (Env. Canada and DFO).

CREG configuration = tailored (20% of the global cost) for sea ice developments (Model, Assimilation, Observations)

Configuration used in ICE ARC FP7 Project.

Experimental set up at ¹/₄° with the NRT protocol ...:

ERA INTERIM Forcing (3H) (Oct 2006-2014)

✓ Boundaries conditions from global ¼° operational systems
✓ Initial Conditions from WOA13 for (T,S) and GLORYS for sea

ice thickness, OSI SAF for sea ice concentration

✓ Bathymetry ETOPO/GEBCO

Runoff (Dai & Trenberth, 2009) + Greenland and nordic glaciers.

✓ No restoring.

... But with different physics and parameterisation: ✓NEMO3.6

LIM3 (multi-category) (Drags = 1.4E-03 (ice/air), 5.10-03 (ice/ocean), P*=20000)

✓ Time-splitting, VVL, 75 z-levels, GLS vertical mixing, …

✓ Tests already made with LIM2, ocean/ice drag (Roy et al., 2015), with wave breaking cutoff, …

Mercator Ocean Ocean Forecasters

CREG025 Bathymetry





0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000 4400 4800

Assimilation of Sea Ice Concentration :

Model

- Nemo 3.6, LIM3/Multi-categories(1:5)
- CREG 1/4, 75 levels

Assimilation

- Analysis based on a 2D local multivariate SEEK/LETKF filter
- Weakly-coupled DA system using 2 separate analyses :
- Ocean Analysis (SLA, InSitu Data from CORA3.2, SST), IAU on (h,T,S,U,V)
- Sea Ice Analysis
 - SIC Error: 1% open ocean, linear from 25% to 5% for SIC values between 0.01 and 1
 - Forecast error covariances are built from a prior ensemble of Sea Ice Model anomalies

- Unidata/Multivariate Sea Ice analysis with various multivariate state vector

- -REA111 experiment using multivariate state vector [SIC, SIVOLU]
 - + fixed distribution giving SICONCAT(1:5), SIVOLUCAT(1:5)

-REA113 experiment using multivariate state vector [SIC, SICONCAT(1:5), SIVOLUCAT(1:5)]



CREG4 Mercator ocean and sea-ice near real-time system Mercator 2006-2013 Free simulation using Nemo3.6/LIM3 with 5 categories Ocean Ocean Forecasters SIC (20070915) SIVOLU (20070915) Observation (Ice sat) CREG4 120E 90F 3.0 3.6 4.2 4.8 5.4 2.4 Piomas Mean thickness (March-April 2007) Free simulation 28.0 24.0 20.0 This Free simulation is used to build background error as km3 a prior ensemble of Sea Ice Model anomalies. 16.0 00 12.0 Sea ice state vector (general case) : [SIC, SIVOLU, SICONCAT(1:5), SIVOLUCAT(1:5)] 4 O Volume (2007-2013)

MJSDMJSDMJSDMJSDMJSDMJS

2010

2011

2012

2013

2008

2009

REA111

Model update from analysis : [siconc,sivolu]

prior distribution [0.77 0.15 0.05 0.02 0.01]

(Δ siconcat(1:5), Δ sivolucat(1:5)) estimated from (Δ siconc, Δ sivolu) update using fixed distribution



REA111 Model update from analysis : [siconc,sivolu] prior distribution [0.77 0.15 0.05 0.02 0.01]

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REA111 Model update from analysis : [siconc,sivolu] prior distribution [0.77 0.15 0.05 0.02 0.01] $(\Delta siconcat(1:5), \Delta sivolucat(1:5))$ estimated from ($\Delta siconc, \Delta sivolu$) update using fixed distribution Sea Ice model update (20070105)



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REA113

Model update from analysis : [siconc,siconcat,sivolucat]

(Δ siconcat(1:5), Δ sivolucat(1:5)) estimated from analysis based on OSI-SAF SI and null innovations on SICONCAT(5) and SIVOLUCAT(5)



REA113

Model update from analysis : [siconc,siconcat,sivolucat]

(Δ siconcat(1:5), Δ sivolucat(1:5)) estimated from analysis based on OSI-SAF SI and null innovations on SICONCAT(5) and SIVOLUCAT(5)



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The Gaussian Anamorphosis approach Spatial correlation using background error based on 2006-2013 CREG4 Free simulation model states



To build a background error in the anamorphosed space

1 – we transform each state of the 2006-2013 CREG4 Free simulation in the anamorphosed space using their own transformation

2 – we build the background error as an ensemble of anomalies to the median (0 in practise)



The Gaussian Anamorphosis approach 1D correlation using background error based on 2006-2013 CREG4 Free simulation model states





The Gaussian Anamorphosis approach

Development of a simple sea ice analysis

using a post analysis 1D extrapolation in the anamorphosed space

Post analysis 1D extrapolation method

- 1 launch of an unidata/univariate sea ice analysis to produce SIC update
- 2 transformation the SIC update in anamorphosed SIC update considering the background SIC state
- 3 1D extrapolation to anamorphosed SIVOLU update
- 4 back in physical space considering the background SIVOLU state

SIVOLU update (20070105) for different sea ice analysis set up



Mercator Ocean

The Gaussian Anamorphosis approach

Development of a simple sea ice analysis

using a post analysis 1D extrapolation in the anamorphosed space

Main defaults :

- Well posed in unidata analysis case only. It is not possible to consider several type of observations in the 1D extrapolation. It is also preferable to observe all the domain.
- No consideration of the spatial and or time covariance between SIC and SIVOLU as it is done during the multivariate analysis.

Main advantages :

- Simple implementation after the analysis and before the restart of the model.
- Independent from the analysis scheme which could be a kalman filter or a variational approach.
- Permits to explore anamorphosis approach before an on-line implementation in the analysis

Limitation :

- Needs ensemble of state (to build the transformation) consistent with the physic of the days. It is well posed if an ensemble scheme is used.

This method seems to be appropriate to the unidata sea ice analysis case as it has been developed in several group (NEMOVAR, SAM2, ...)

However ,this method is only a first step before a full on-line implementation and should be considered as an exploration approach





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