

GODAE OceanView



Observing system Evaluation Activities under GODAE OceanView

Peter Oke

CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research

Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research

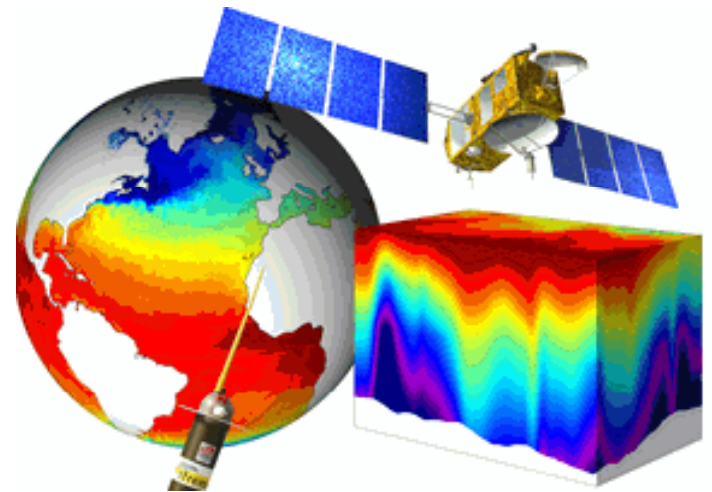
July 2011

“The most exciting phrase to hear in science, the one that heralds the most discoveries, is not ‘Eureka!’, but ‘That’s funny...’”, Isaac Asimov (1920-1992)

www.cmar.csiro.au/staff/oke/

Talk Outline

- GODAE and GODAE OceanView
- Observing System Evaluation Task Team (OSEval-TT)
 - Capacity building
 - Research activities
 - Delayed-mode data impacts
 - Observing system design
 - Routine monitoring
 - NRT OSEs
 - Observation Impact Statements
- Summary

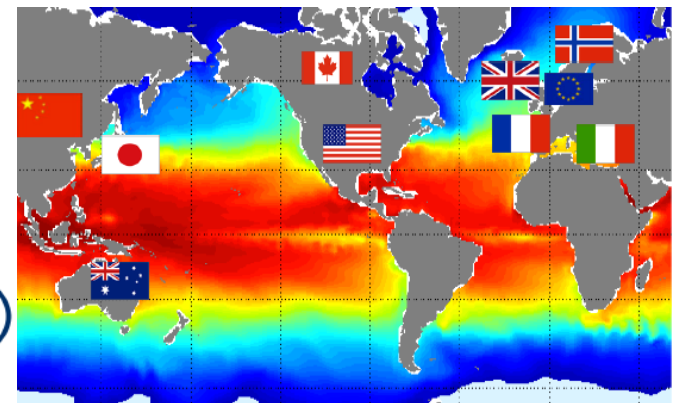




GODAE achievements (1997-2008)

Mission: *A practical demonstration of the feasibility & utility of high-res, global analyses & short-range forecasts of 3D temperature, salinity and currents → Global operational oceanography*

- **Observing systems and data processing:**
 - Argo (GODAE/CLIVAR pilot project); and
 - GHRSSST (GODAE pilot projects)
- **Global modelling & data assimilation capabilities**
 - Short-range forecasting
 - Global and regional reanalysis efforts (Bluelink, GLORYS, TOPAZ)
- **Community activities:**
 - Workshops, symposia, science team meetings
 - Summer schools, text book, special issues
 - Inter-comparison activities





GODAE OceanView (2009-)

Mission: *Define, monitor and promote actions aimed at coordinating and integrating research associated with multi-scale and multi-disciplinary ocean analysis and forecasting systems.*

➤ **Five Task Teams**

- Coastal Ocean and Shelf Seas
- Inter-comparison and Validation
- Marine ecosystem and prediction
- Observing System Evaluation
- Short- to medium-range coupled prediction

➤ **International Patrons** Group (Chaired by E. Lindstrom and M. Bell)

➤ **Work Plan** (2009-2013)

➤ New members in 2010 (Brazil, India)

➤ GODAE OceanView website: <https://www.godae-oceanview.org/>

GODAE OceanView






GODAE OceanView (2009-)



GODAE OceanView



Work Plan

GODAE OceanView Science Team

2009 – 2013

From an Experiment Towards a long-term International Program for Ocean Analysis and Forecasting

Schiller-Brassington Eds.

Andreas Schiller
Gary B. Brassington
Editors

Operational Oceanography in the 21st Century

Operational Oceanography in the 21st Century

Springer



GOV OSEVal-TT organisation

Co-Chairs:

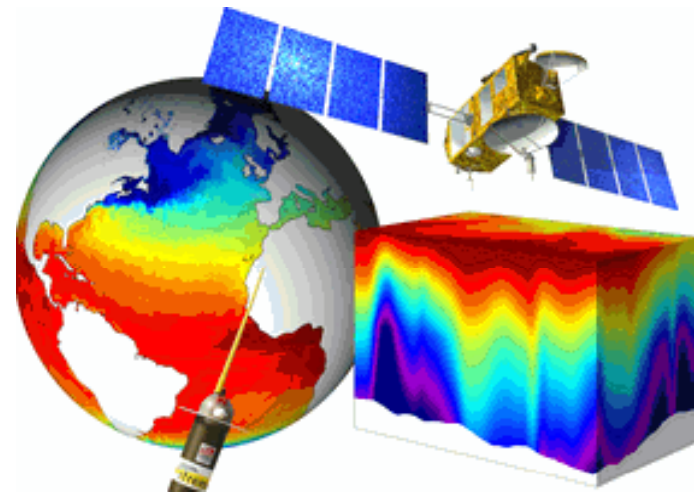
- Peter Oke (CSIRO)
- Gilles Larnicol (CLS)

Core Members:

- Magdalena Balmaseda (ECMWF)
- Laurent Bertino (NERSC)
- Gary Brassington (BoM)
- Jim Cummings (NRL)
- Yosuke Fujii (JMA/MRI)
- Pat Hogan (NRL)

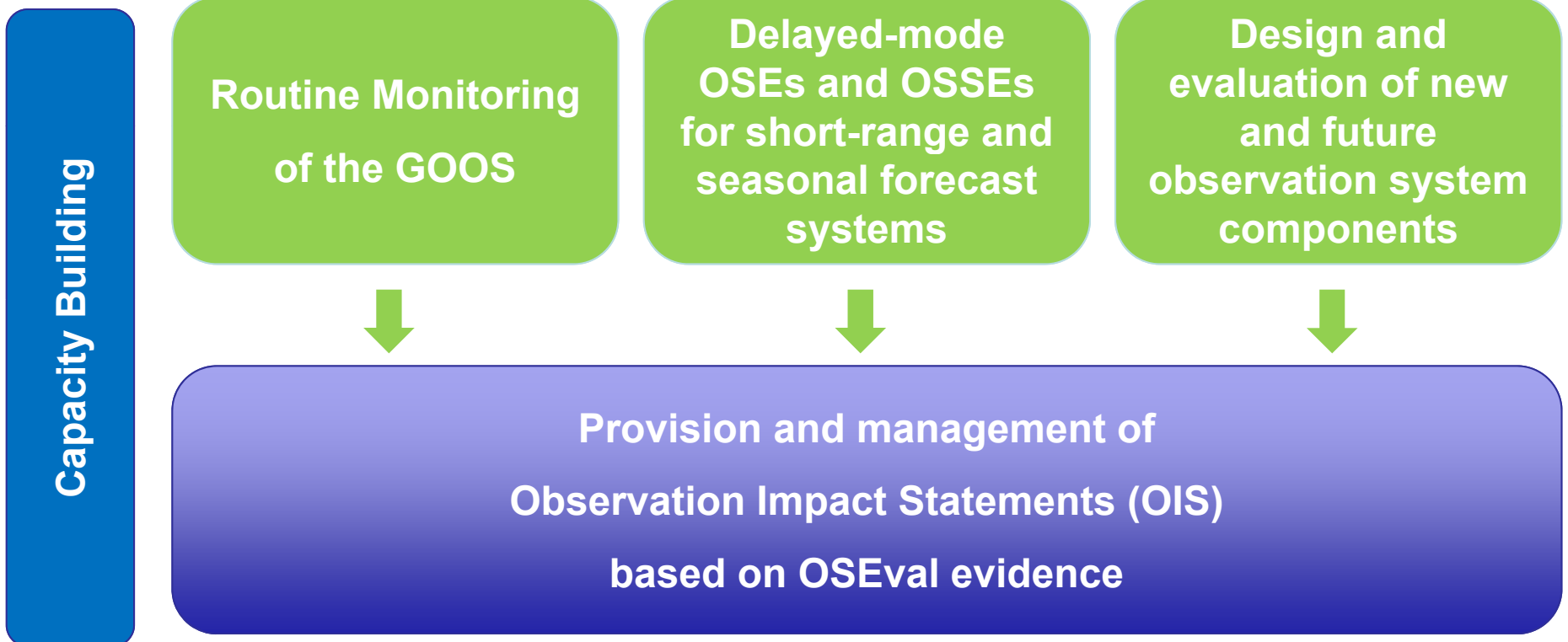
Associate members:

- Mike Bell (UKMet)
- Eric Dombrowsky (Mercator)
- Fabrice Hernandez (Mercator)
- Eric Lindstrom (NASA)
- Andreas Schiller (CSIRO)





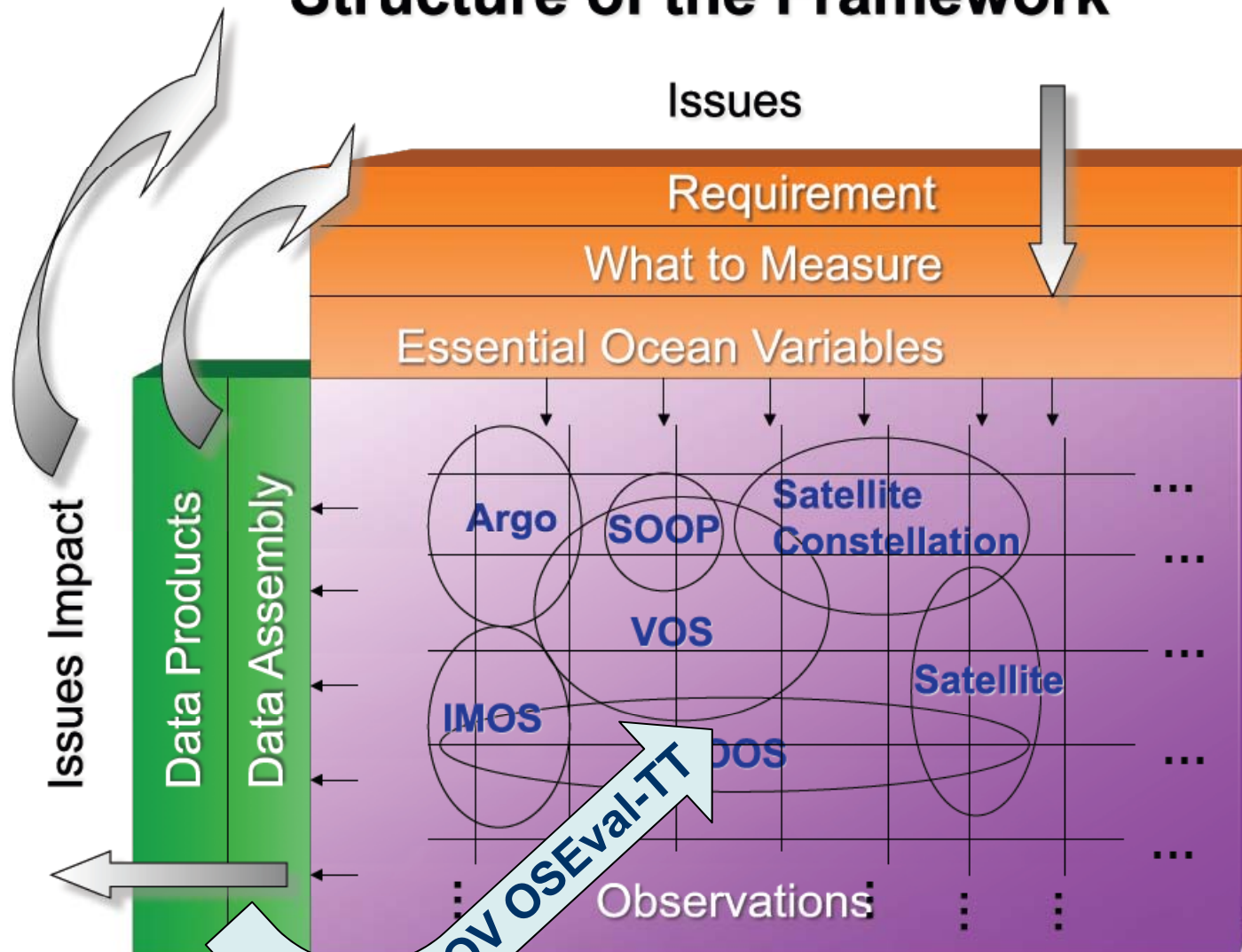
Observing System Evaluation Task Team (OSEval-TT)





Framework for Ocean Observing: where GODAE OceanView fits

Structure of the Framework



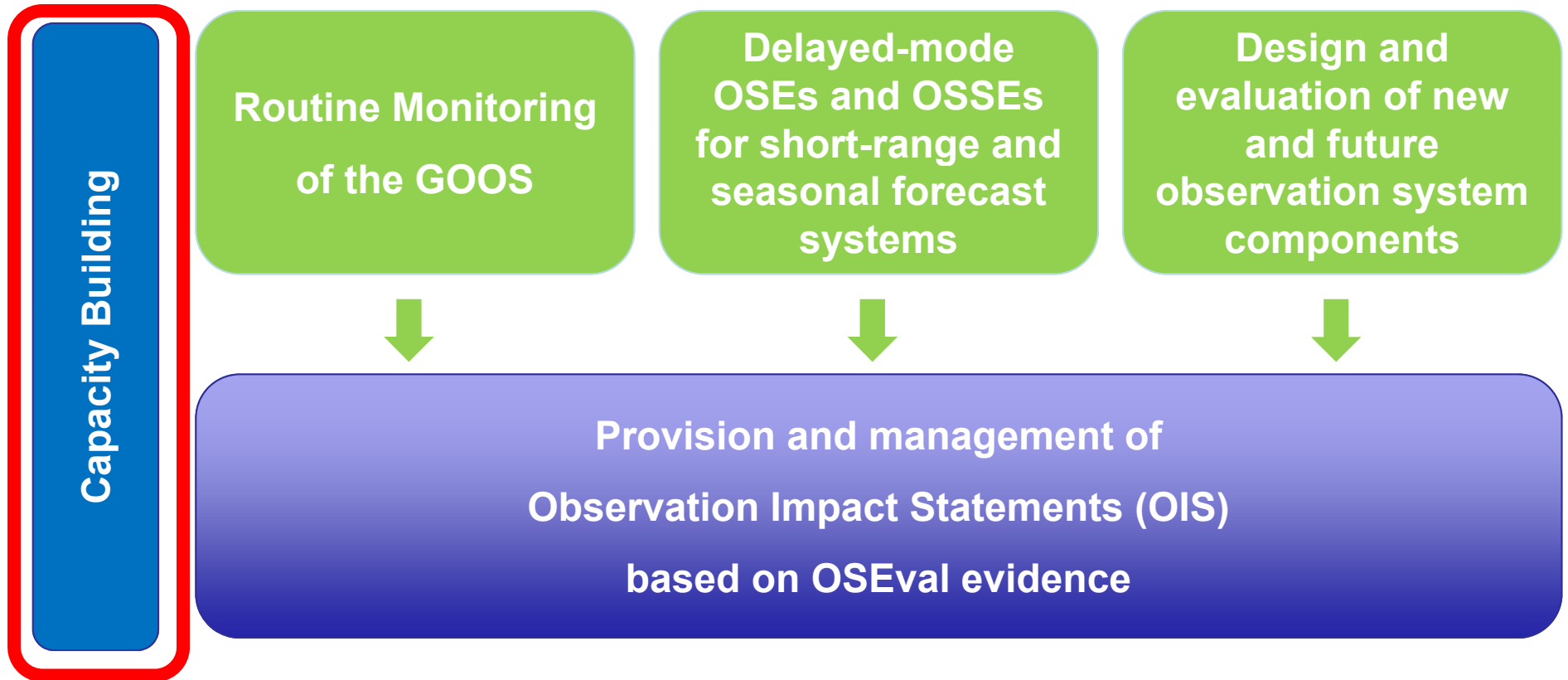
April 2011

Contributed by E. Lindstrom, OOPC Chair, NASA

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Observing System Evaluation Task Team (OSEval-TT)





Capability building: GODAE and GOV OSEval Workshops

1st GODAE OSE/OSSE workshop (November 2007, UNESCO, Paris)

- *OSEval-TT established*

2nd GOV OSEVal-TT workshop (June 2009, CLS, Toulouse)

- Initiation of Routine Monitoring activities
- OSEval-TT work plan (draft)

GOVST meeting (November, 2010, JMA, Tokyo)

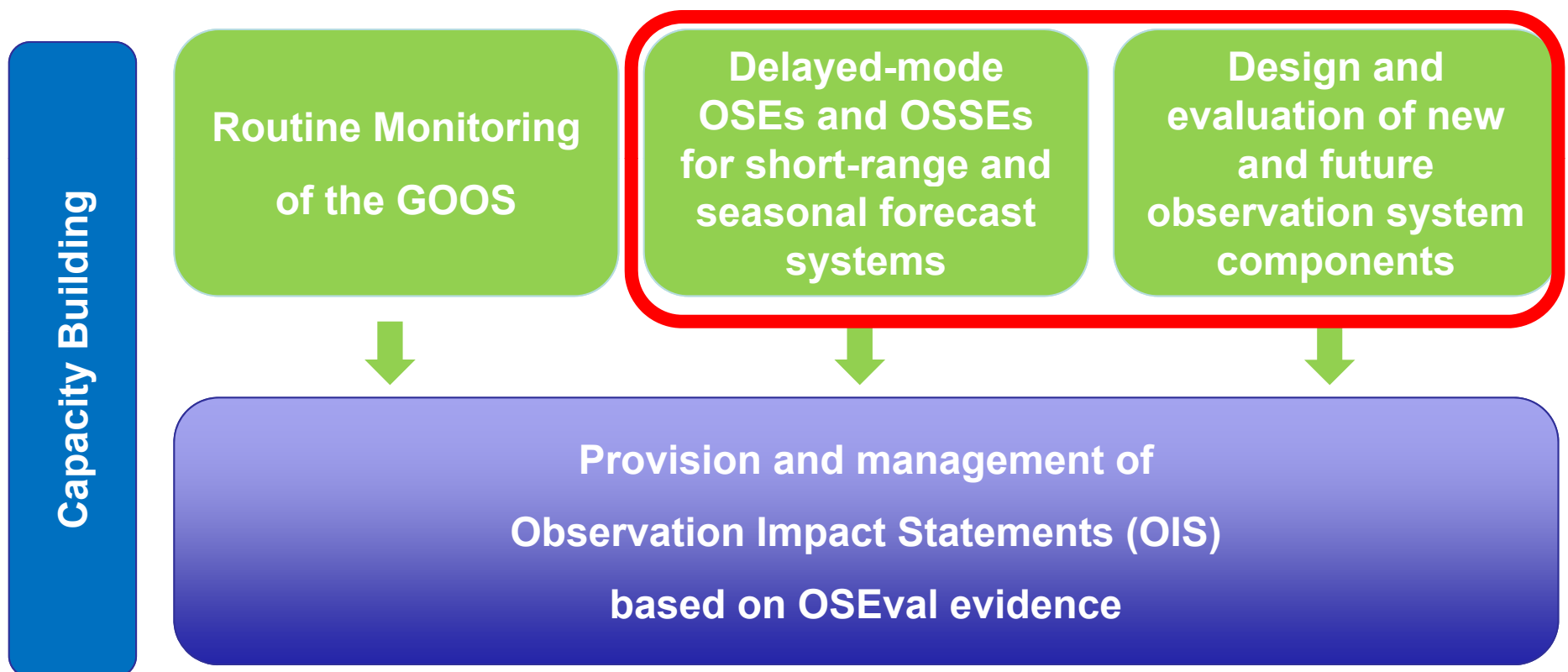
- Initiation of NRT OSEs (2 groups committed; 1 group delivered)
- OSEval-TT work plan (final; www.godae-oceanview.org)

GODAE OceanView and CLIVAR GSOP workshop on Observing System Evaluation and Inter-comparisons (June 2011, Santa Cruz, CA, USA)

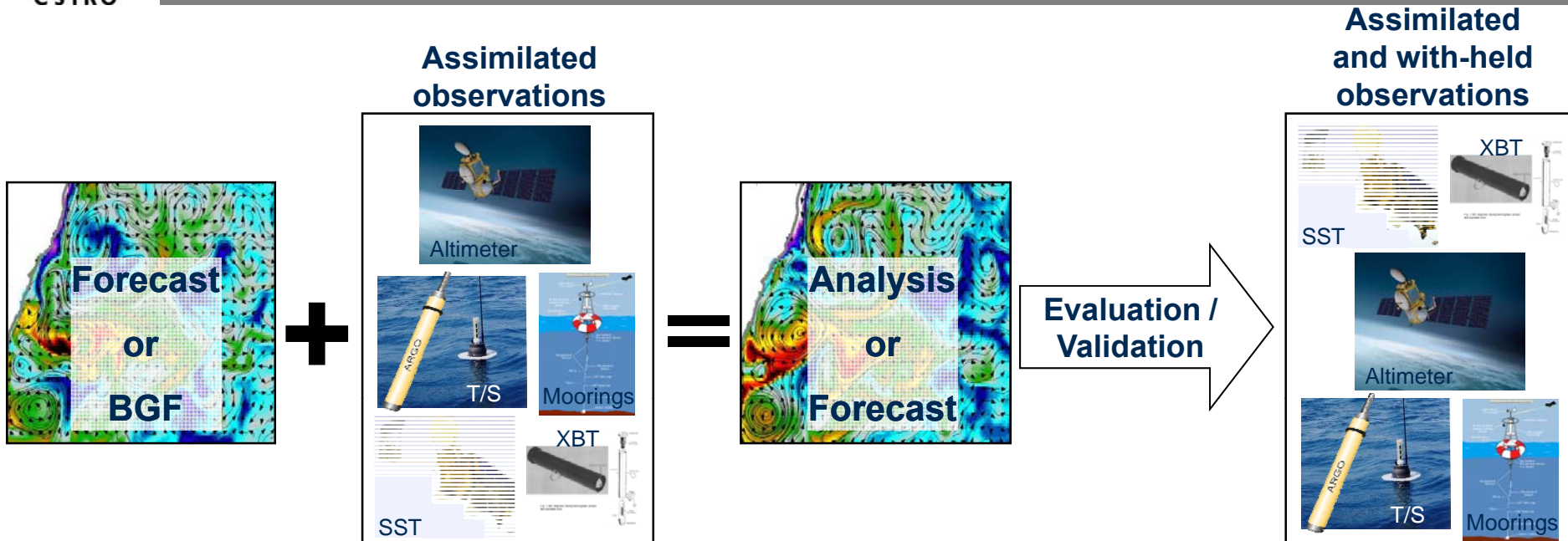
- Extension and expansion of NRT OSEs (4 groups committed; 4 may participate)
- Concept of “Observation Impact Statement” introduced



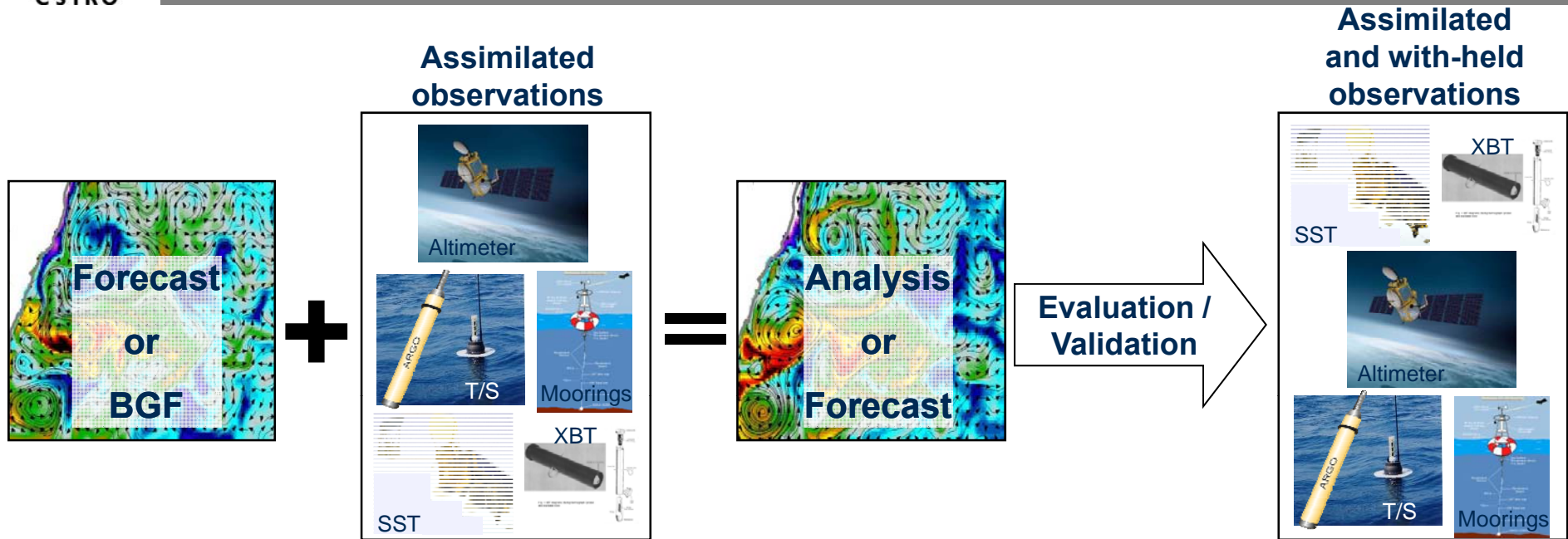
Observing System Evaluation Task Team (OSEval-TT)



Introduction: OSEs and OSSEs

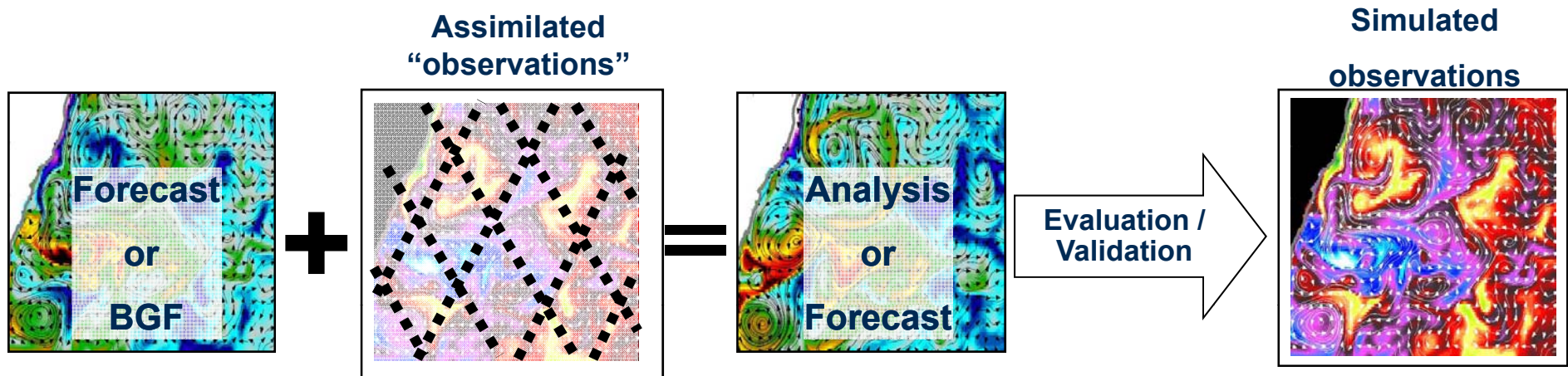


Introduction: OSEs and OSSEs



Observing System Experiments (OSEs)

- Assimilate real observations
- Systematically with-hold observation types



Observing System Experiments (OSEs)

- Assimilate real observations
- Systematically with-hold observation types

Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs)

- Assimilate pretend "observations" ... from a model
- Systematically include different observation types ... including future observation types

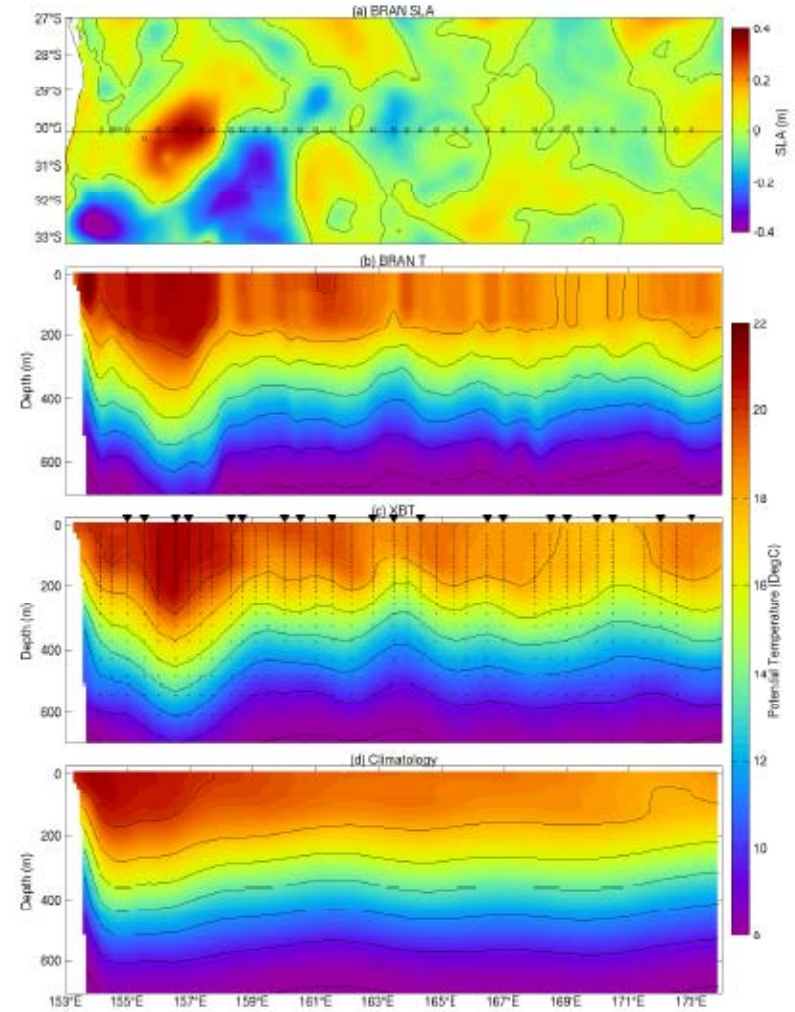
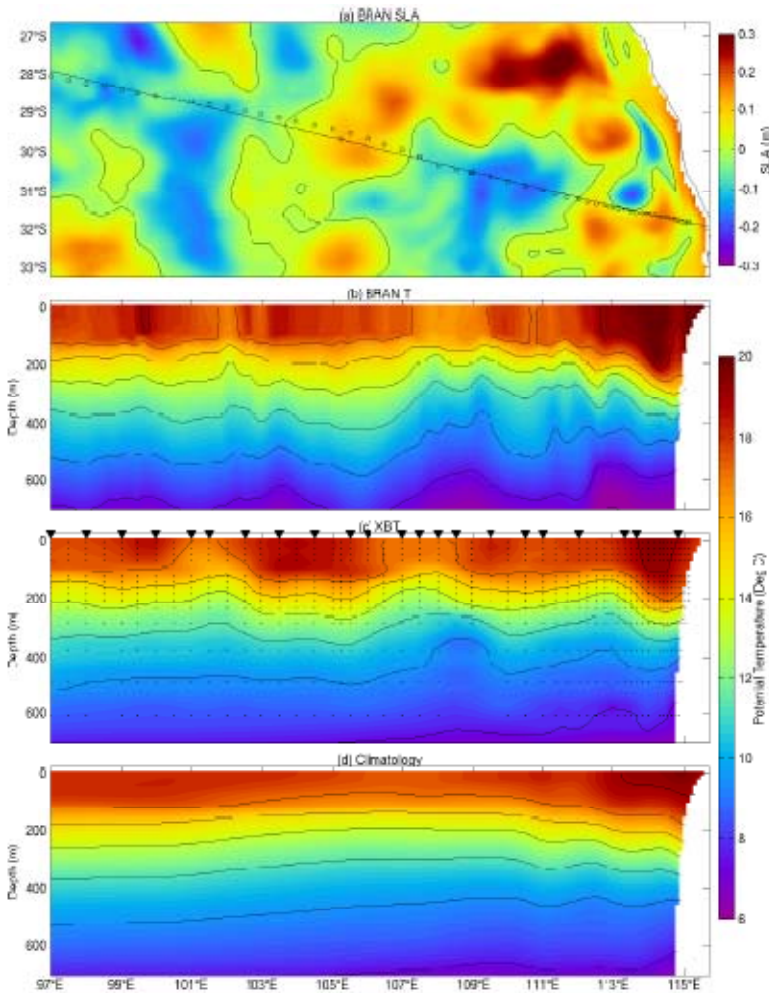


OSEs using the Bluelink system

Oke and Schiller

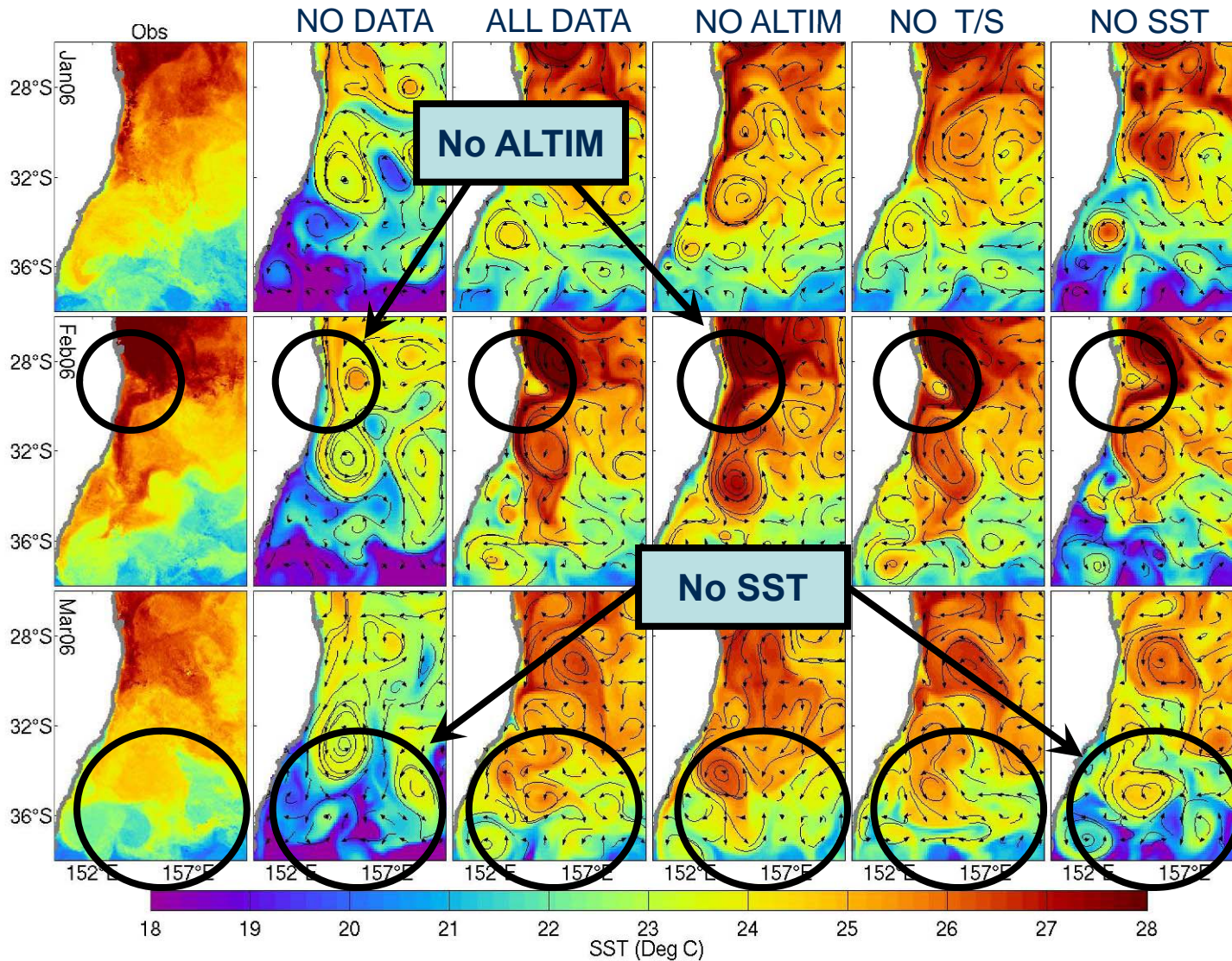
Evaluation of the Bluelink ReANalysis

Argo floats don't align themselves like XBT ...





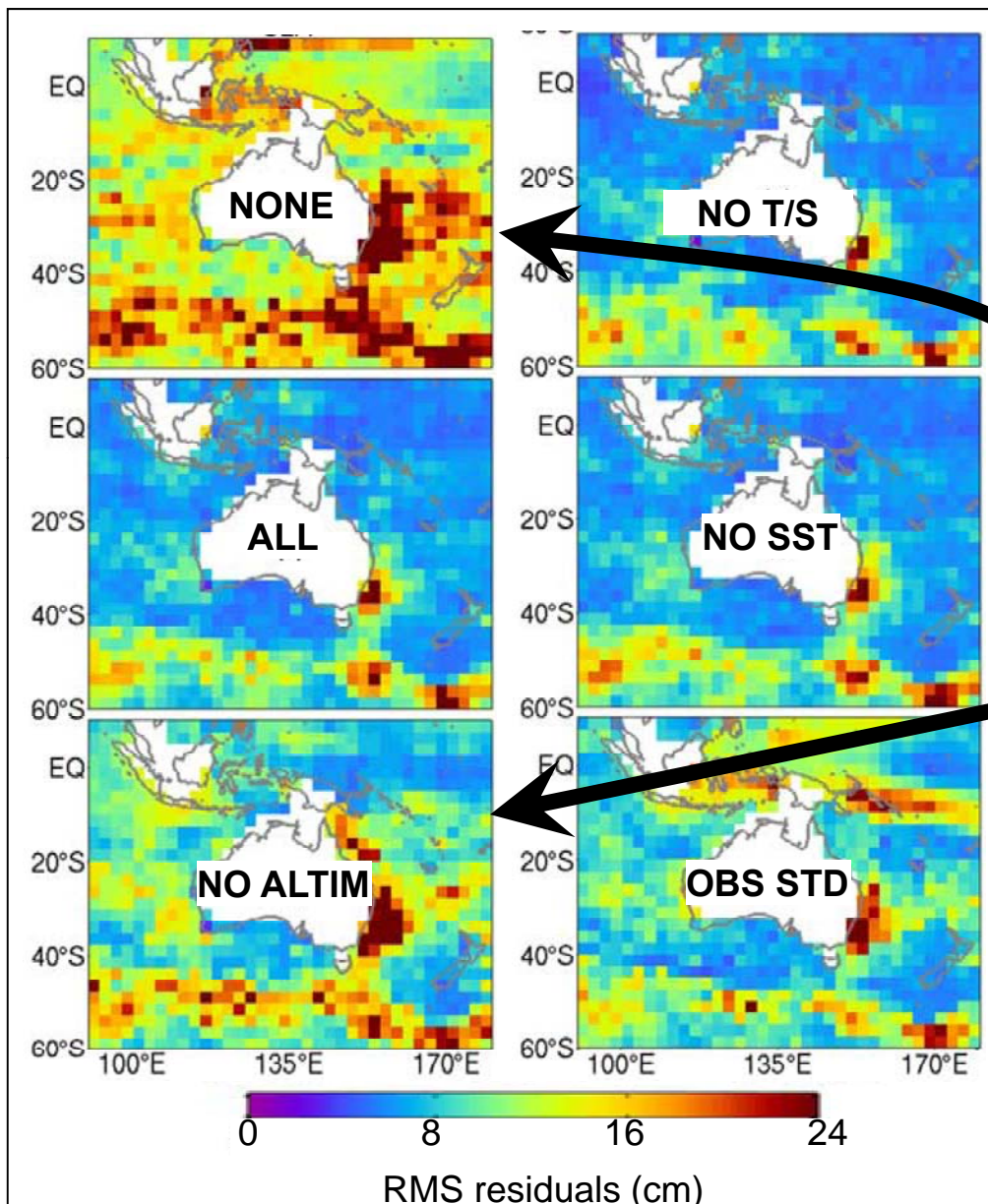
Complimentary data types: mesoscale prediction



1/10° Bluelink system

6-month long OSEs starting December 2005

Complimentary data types: mesoscale prediction



Estimated SLA Errors

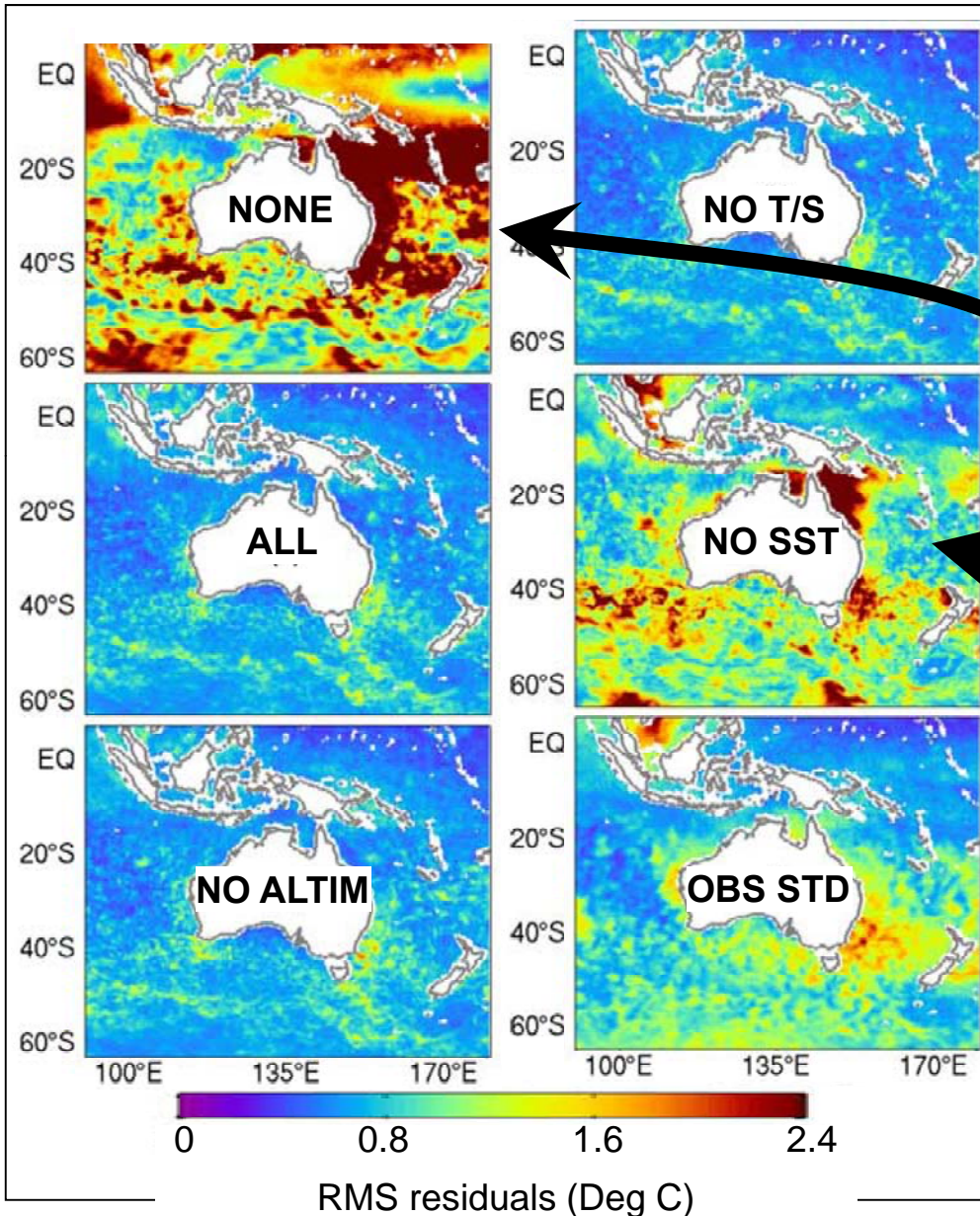
1/10° Bluelink system

6-month long OSEs starting December 2005

SST and Argo/XBT partially compensate for no ALTIM ... but ALTIM is clearly necessary to represent the mesoscale



Complimentary data types: mesoscale prediction



Estimated SST Errors

1/10° Bluelink system

6-month long OSEs starting December 2005

Argo/XBT partially compensates for no SST ... but not over wide shelves and shallow seas

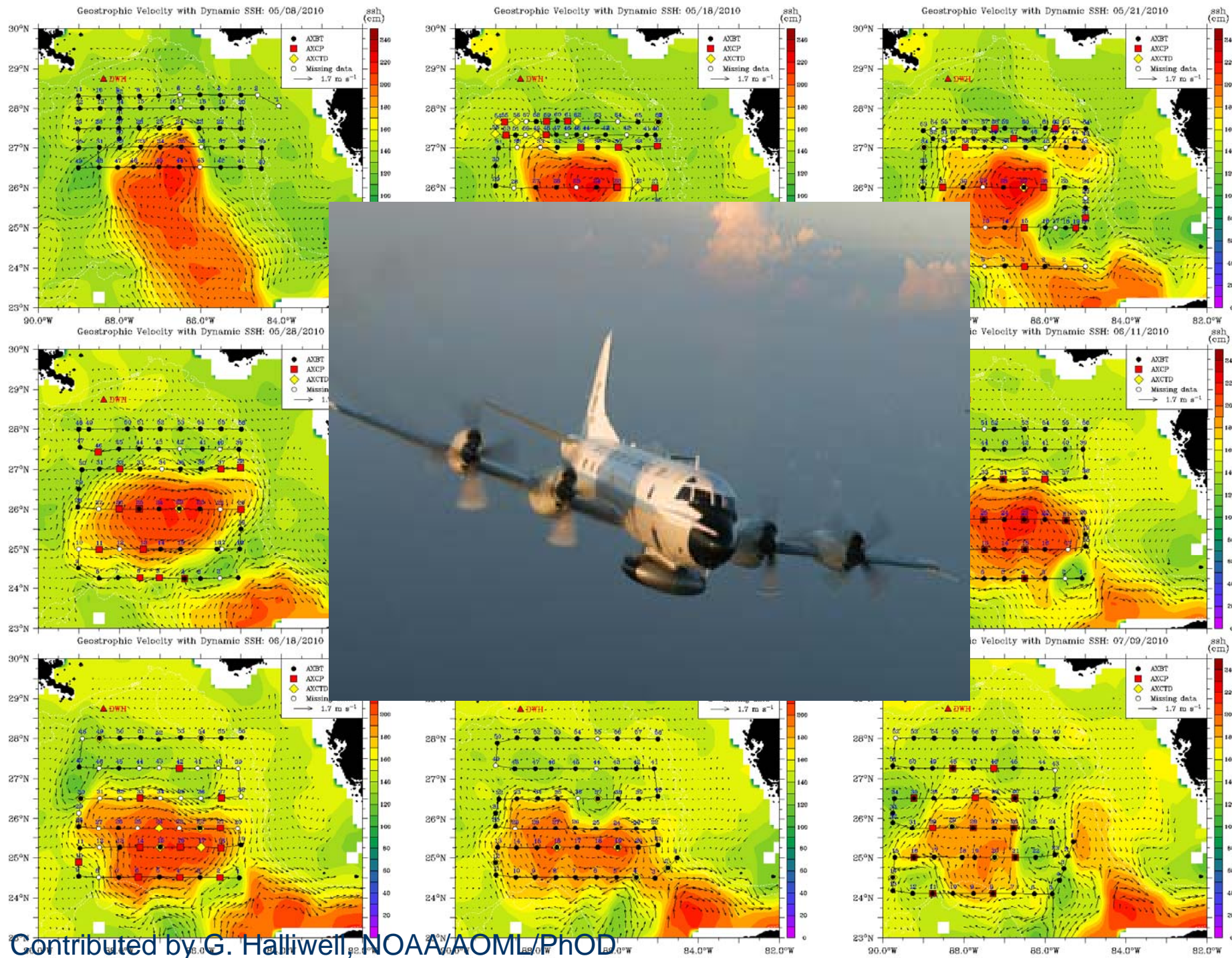
Oke and Schiller (2007; *GRL*)





OSEs using HYCOM after the DWH Oil spill

Halliwell et al. (NRL & NOAA)

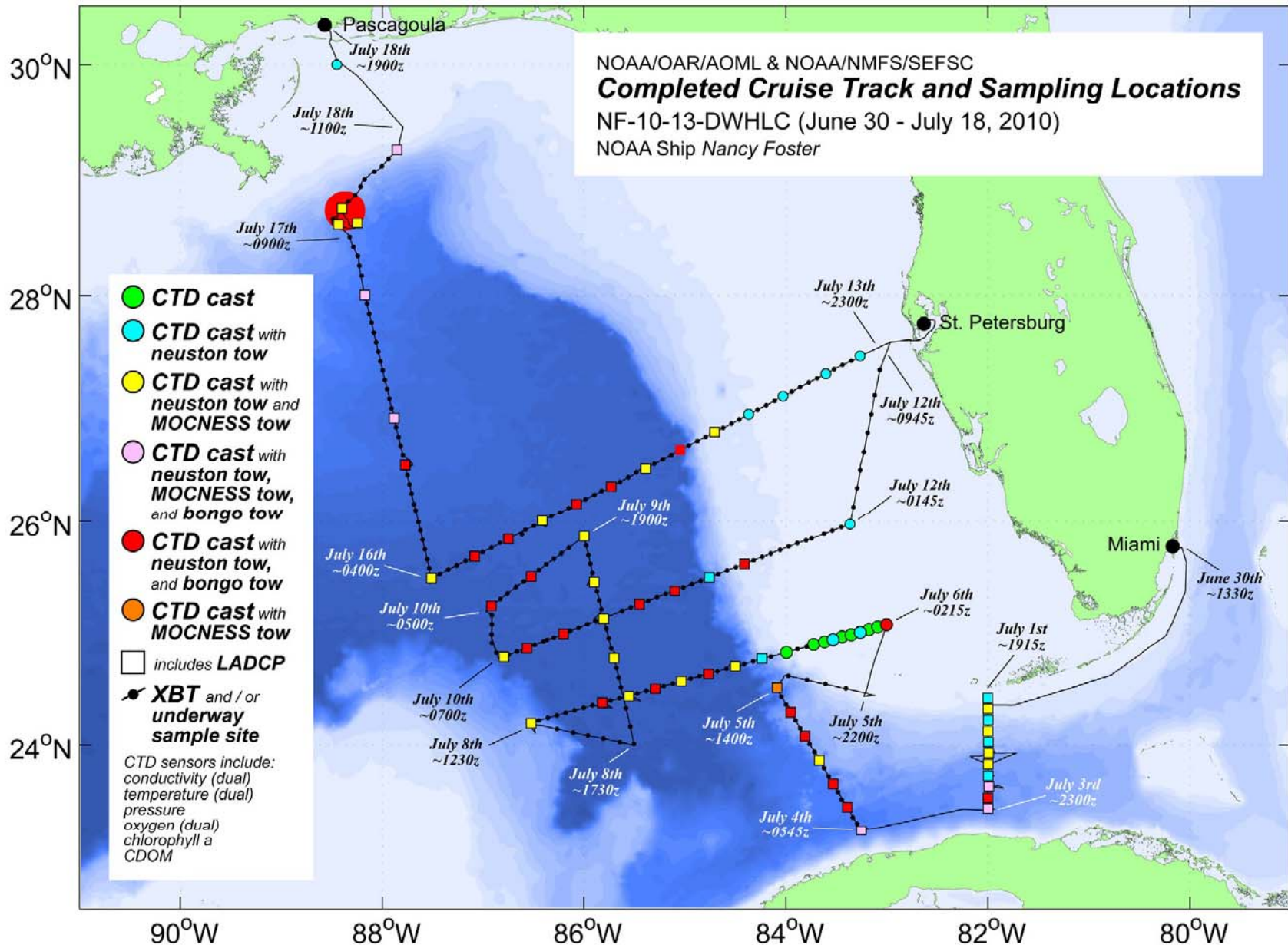


Contributed by G. Halliwell, NOAA/AOML/PhOD



c.

From Nancy Foster Cruise Report (NOAA/AOML/PhOD)



Contributed by G. Halliwell, NOAA/AOML/PhOD

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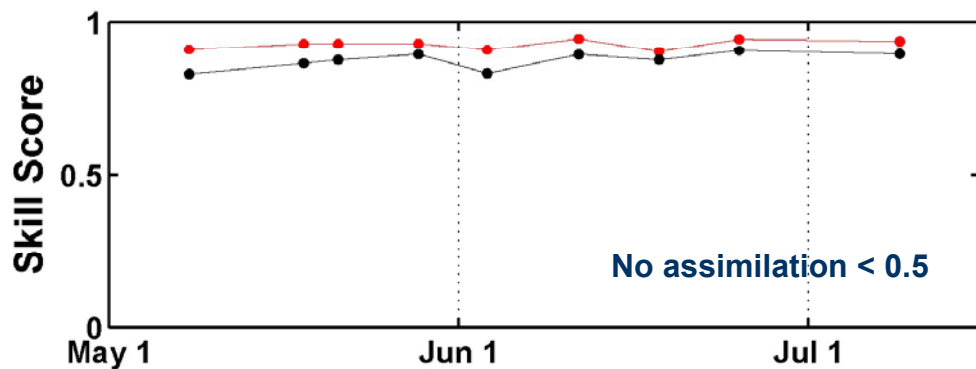
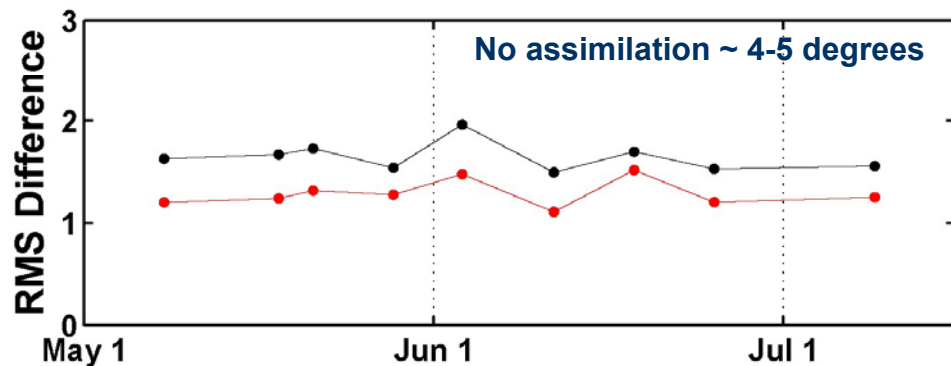
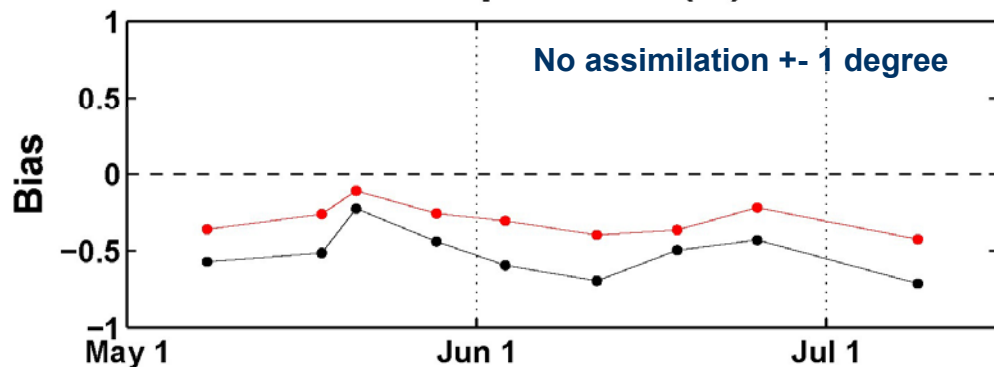
Impact of P-3 Observations on Ocean Analyses

Collaboration between AOML and NRL-Stennis

- NRL ran two experiments with the $1/25^\circ$ regional HYCOM:
 1. Assimilate all observations
 2. Deny only the P3 observations

- Critical issues affecting this evaluation:
 - Results depend on choices of model and DA scheme
 - Impact of update cycle
 - Impact of relative weighting of synthetic T,S profiles derived from altimetry vs. *in-situ* T,S profiles

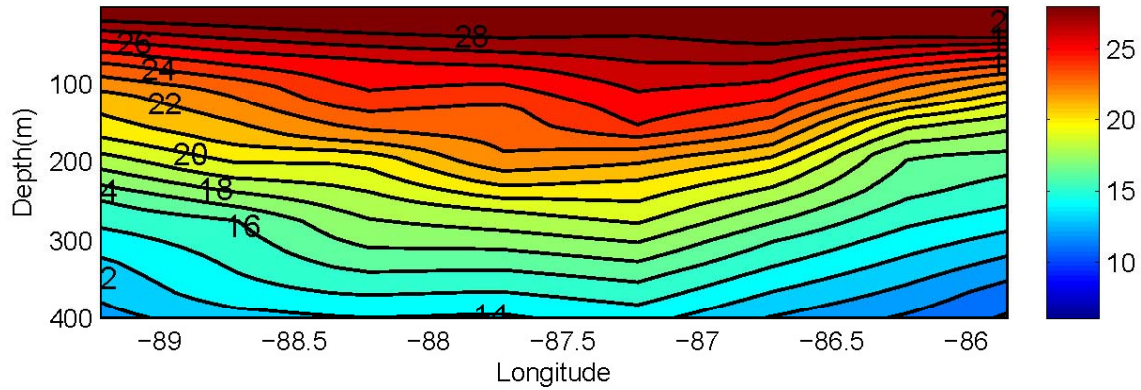
Temperature (C)



RED: With P3 assimilation

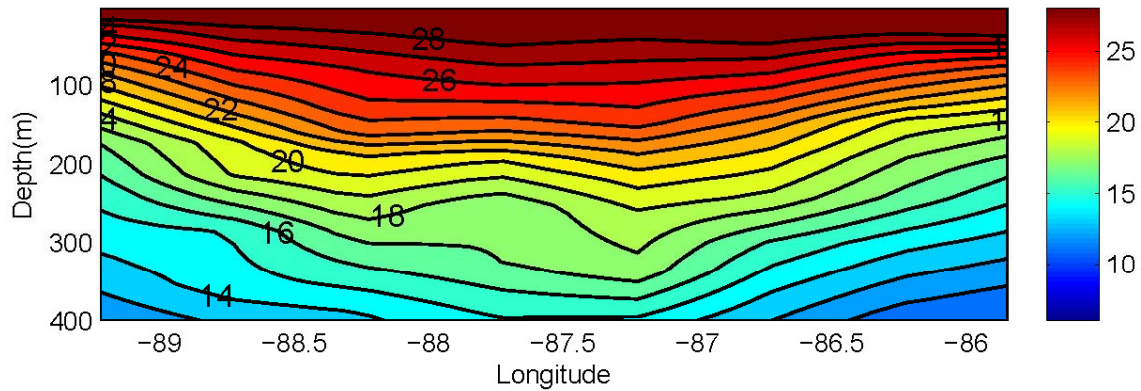
BLACK: No P3 assimilation

HYCOM GOM2 Temp(C) at 25.75N 20100709



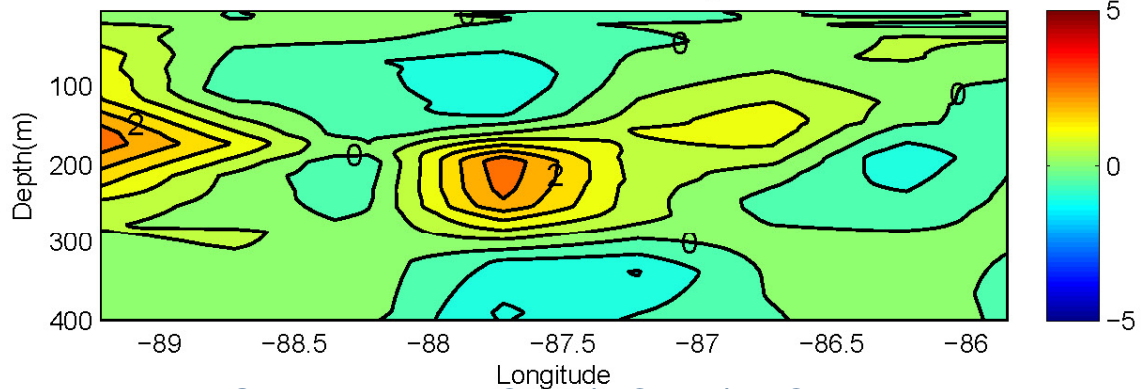
**T (°C), GoM HYCOM
With P-3 Assimilation**

HYCOM GOM3 Temp(C) at 25.75N 20100709



**T (°C), GoM HYCOM
Without P-3
Assimilation**

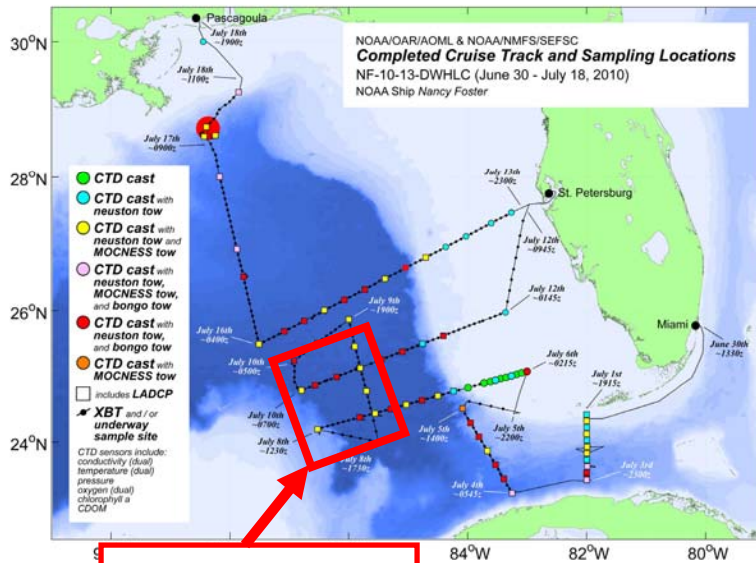
HYCOM GOM2 - HYCOM GOM3 Temp 25.75N 20100709



**ΔT, Impact of P-3
Assimilation (0.5°C
contour interval)**

Error Analysis, Nancy Foster T Profiles, 9 July

Temperature, 30 – 360 m



8-10 July

Experiment	Bias (°C)	RMS Diff. (°C)	Skill Score
P-3 Profiles Assimilated	-1.11	1.41	0.88
P-3 Profiles Denied	-1.18	1.79	0.84
No Data Assimilation	-0.40	4.5	0.31

20°C isotherm depth

Experiment	Bias (°C)	RMS Diff. (m)	Skill Score
P-3 Profiles Assimilated	-21.1	35.8	0.09
P-3 Profiles Denied	-24.3	44.3	< 0
No Data Assimilation	19.3	89.5	< 0



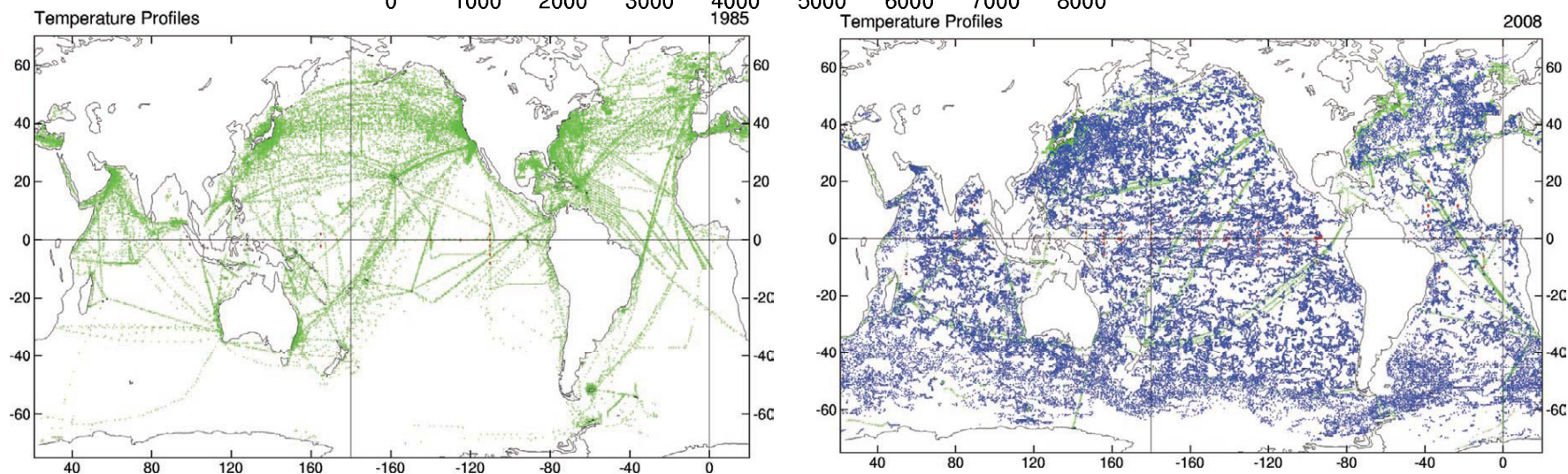
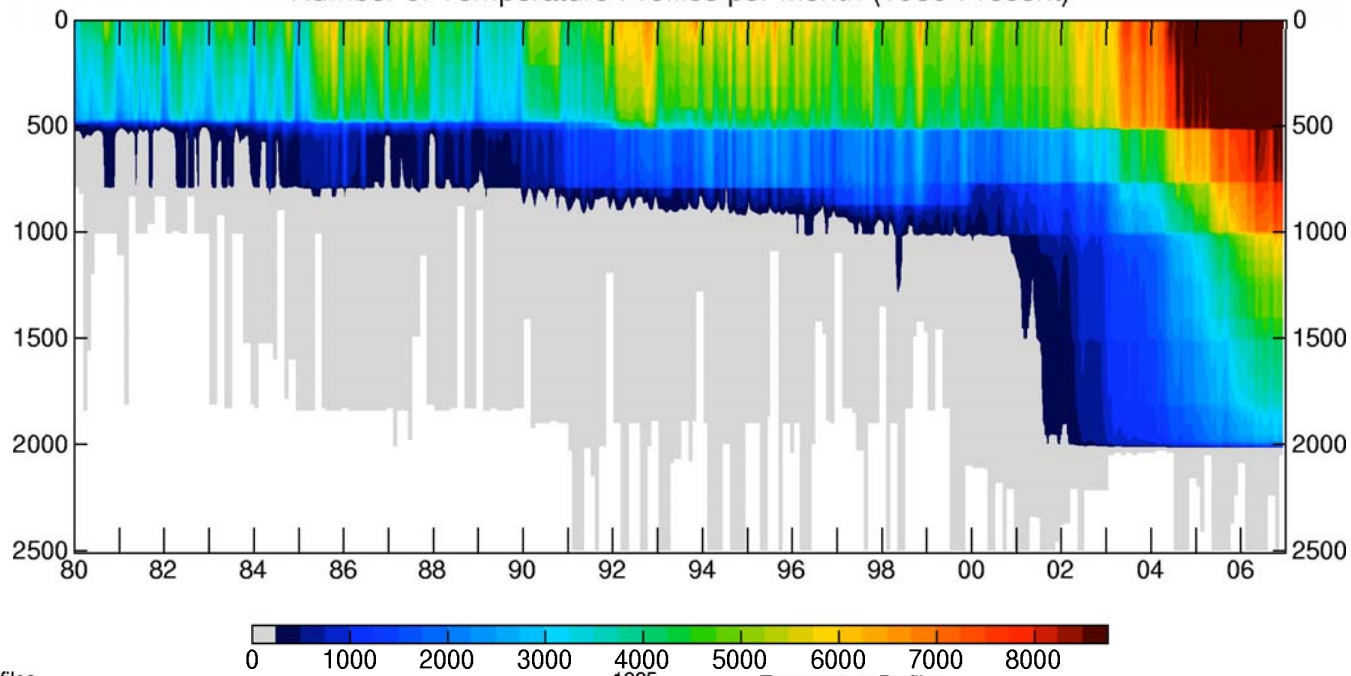
Inter-comparisons of intermediate-resolution reanalyses

Xue et al.



In Situ Observations

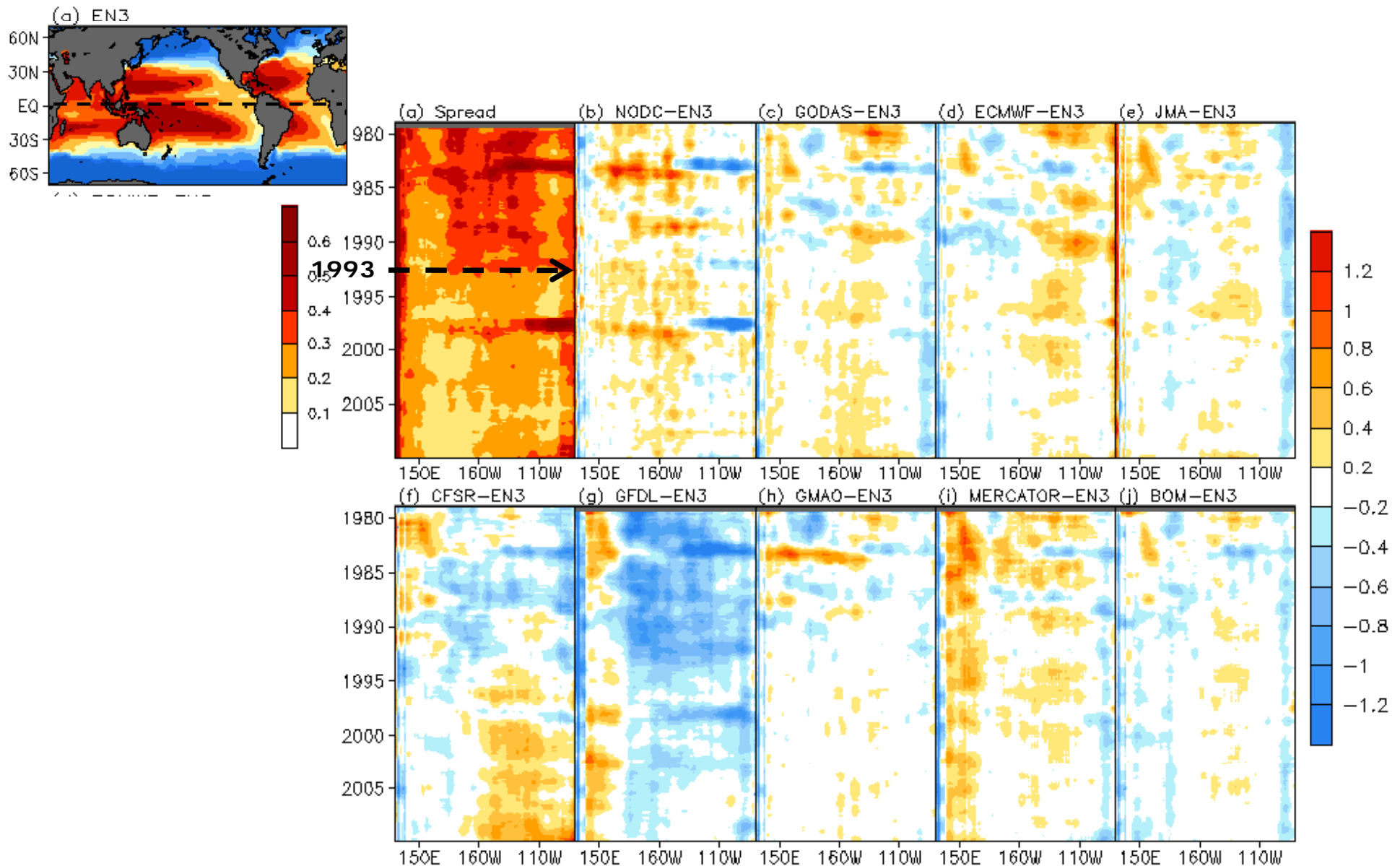
Number of Temperature Profiles per Month (1980-Present)



Contributed by Y. Xue, NOAA/NCEP – from Saha et al. (2010)



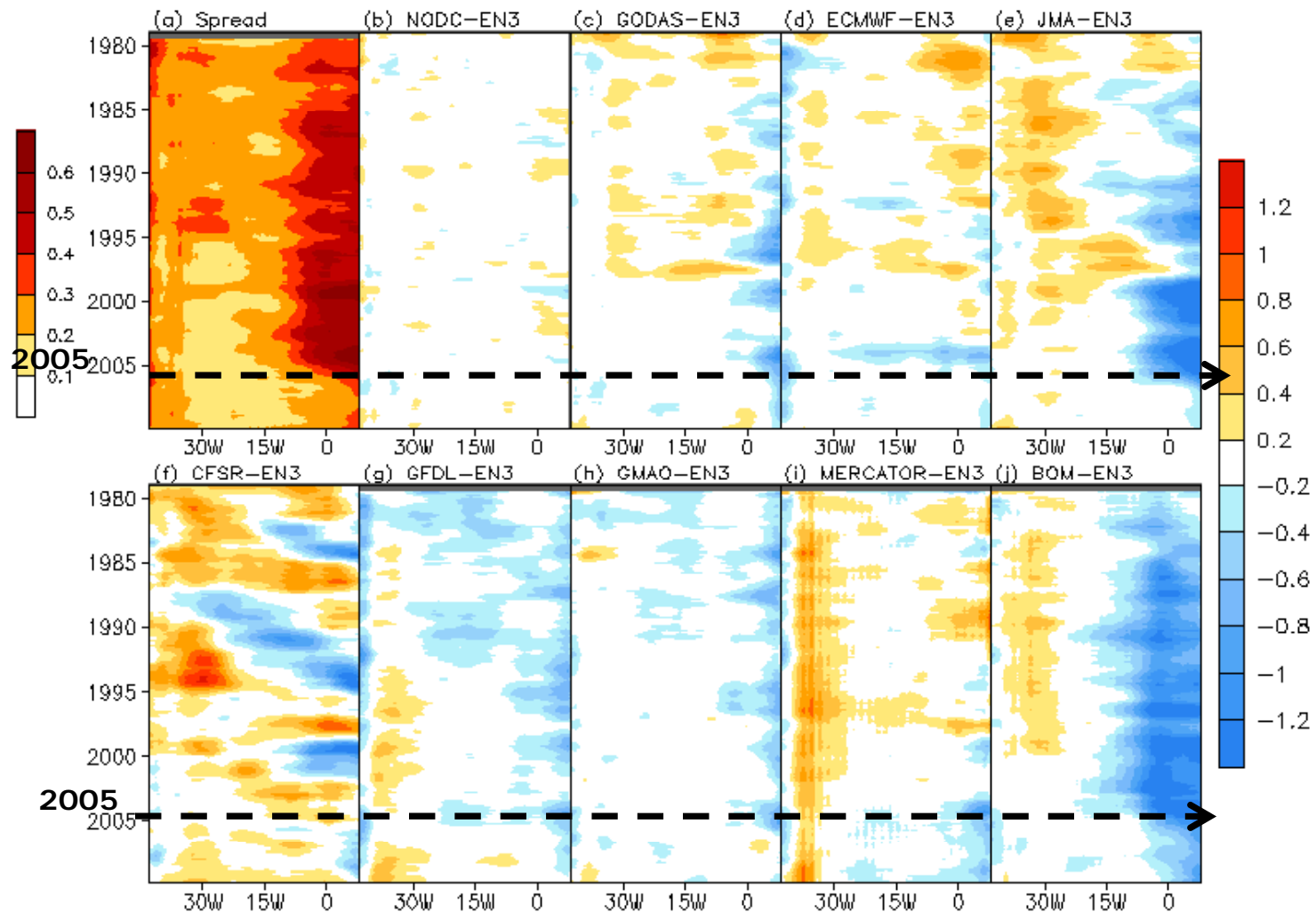
Inter-comparison of CLIVAR systems: HC300 in Equatorial Pacific (2°S-2°N)



Contributed by Y. Xue, NOAA/NCEP

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Inter-comparison of CLIVAR systems: HC300 in Equatorial Atlantic (2°S-2°N)



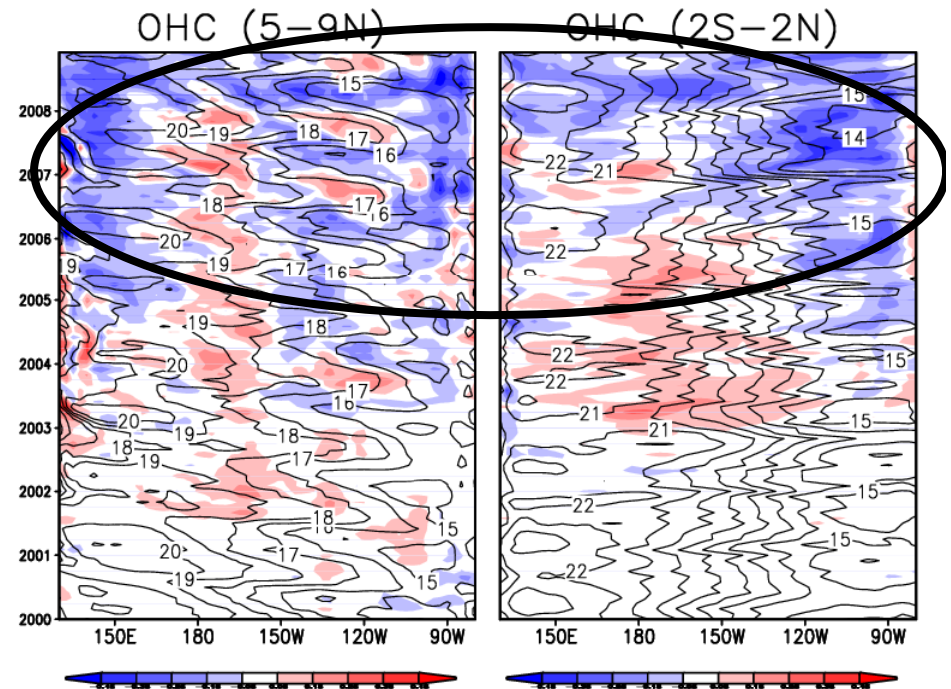
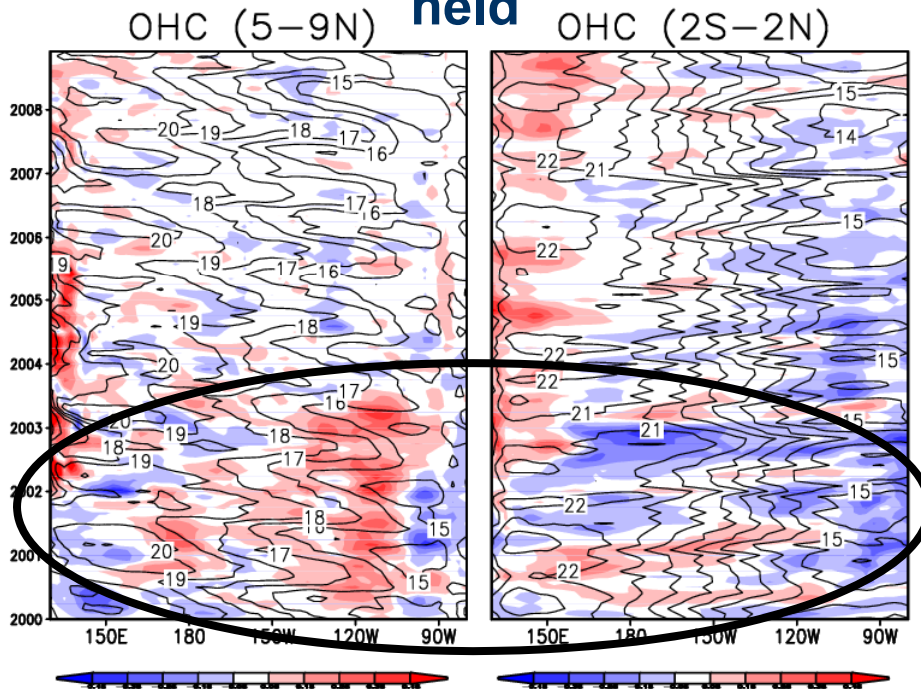


OSEs using JMA/MRI seasonal prediction system

Fujii et al.

Difference when TAO/TRITON data are with-held

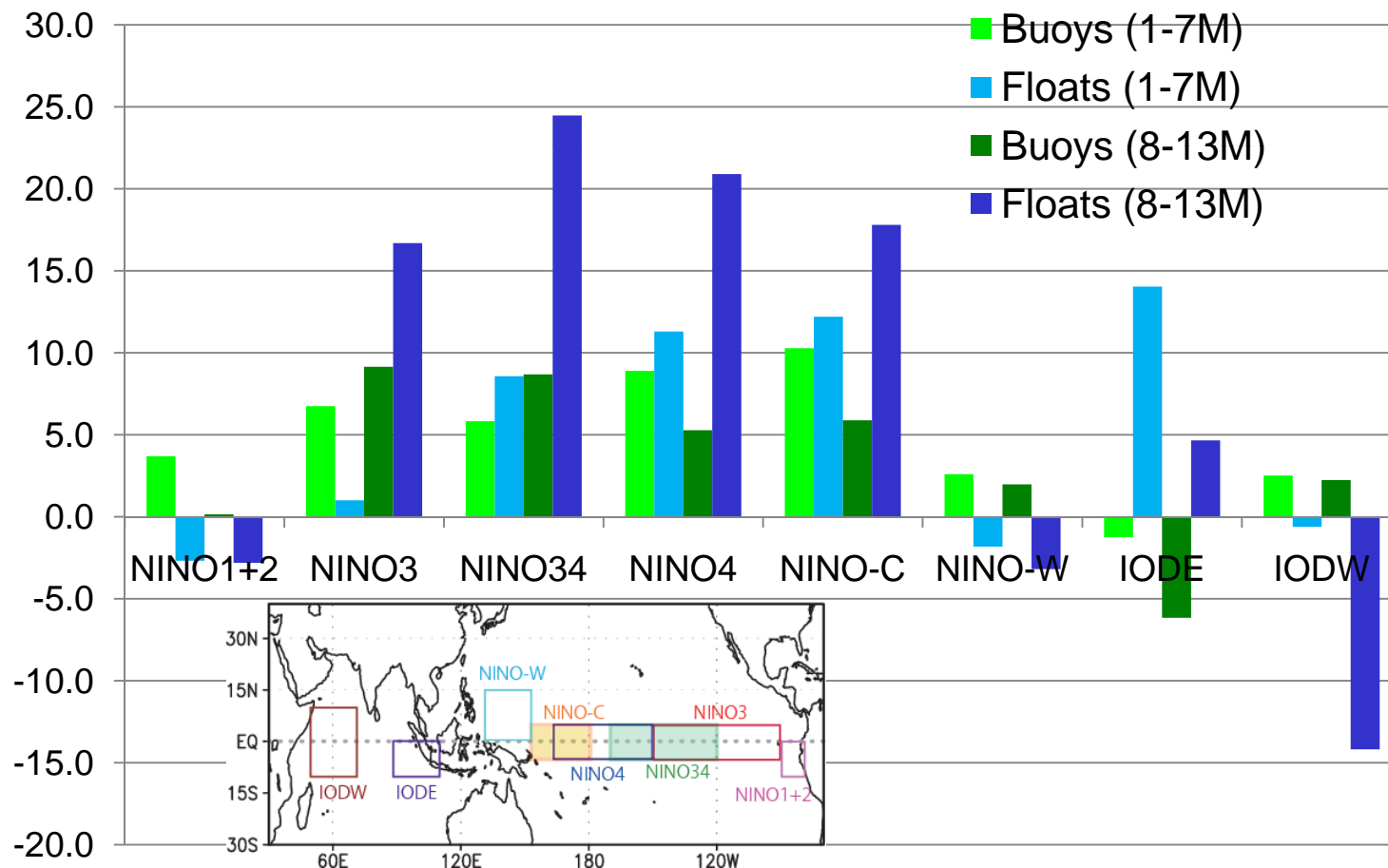
Difference when Argo data are with-held



Impact of TAO data decreases, and Argo data increases, as the number of Argo floats increases

Impact of Argo and TAO data on JMA forecast skill

- With-holding Argo data degrades the skill of forecasts over 8-13 months by almost 25% in the Pacific Ocean
- With-holding TAO data degrades the skill of forecasts over 1-7 months by almost 15% in the Indian Ocean.

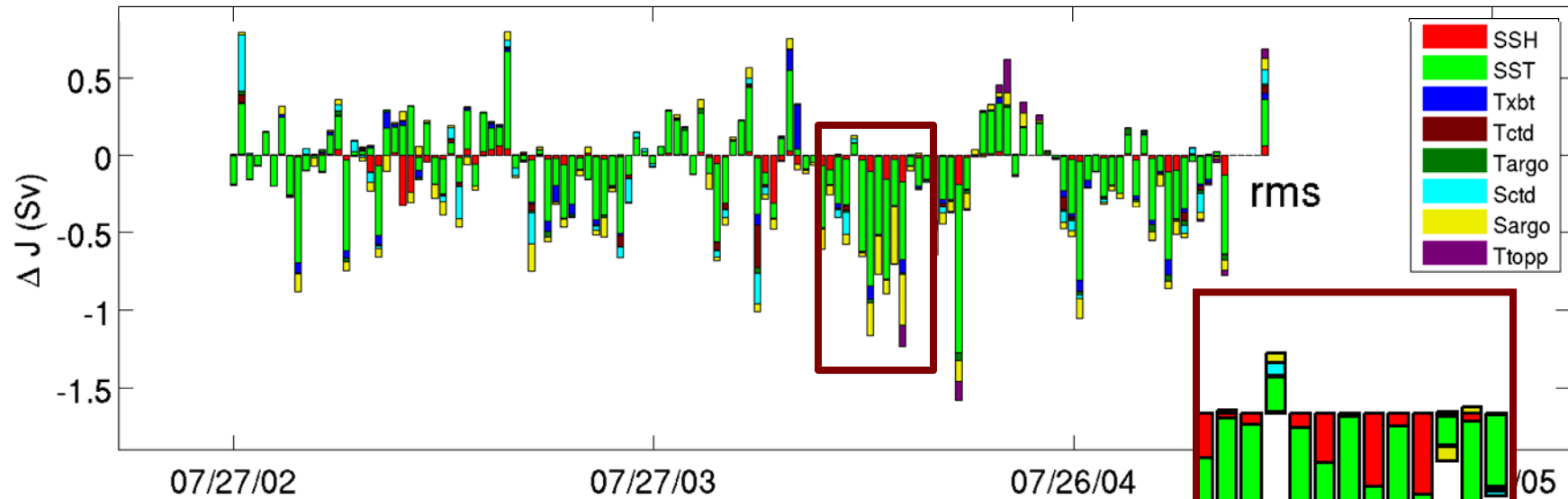




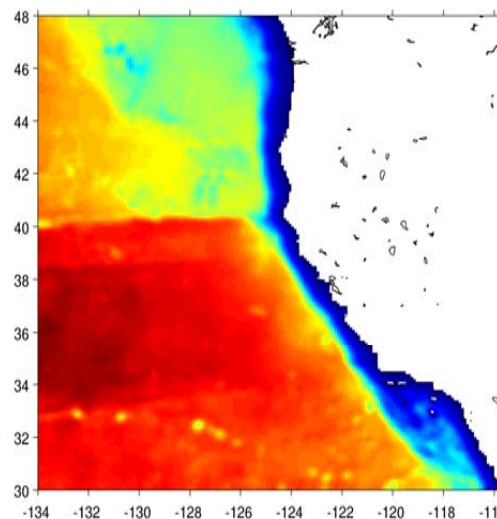
Information content (analysis sensitivity) and forecast sensitivity using coastal model off California

Moore et al.

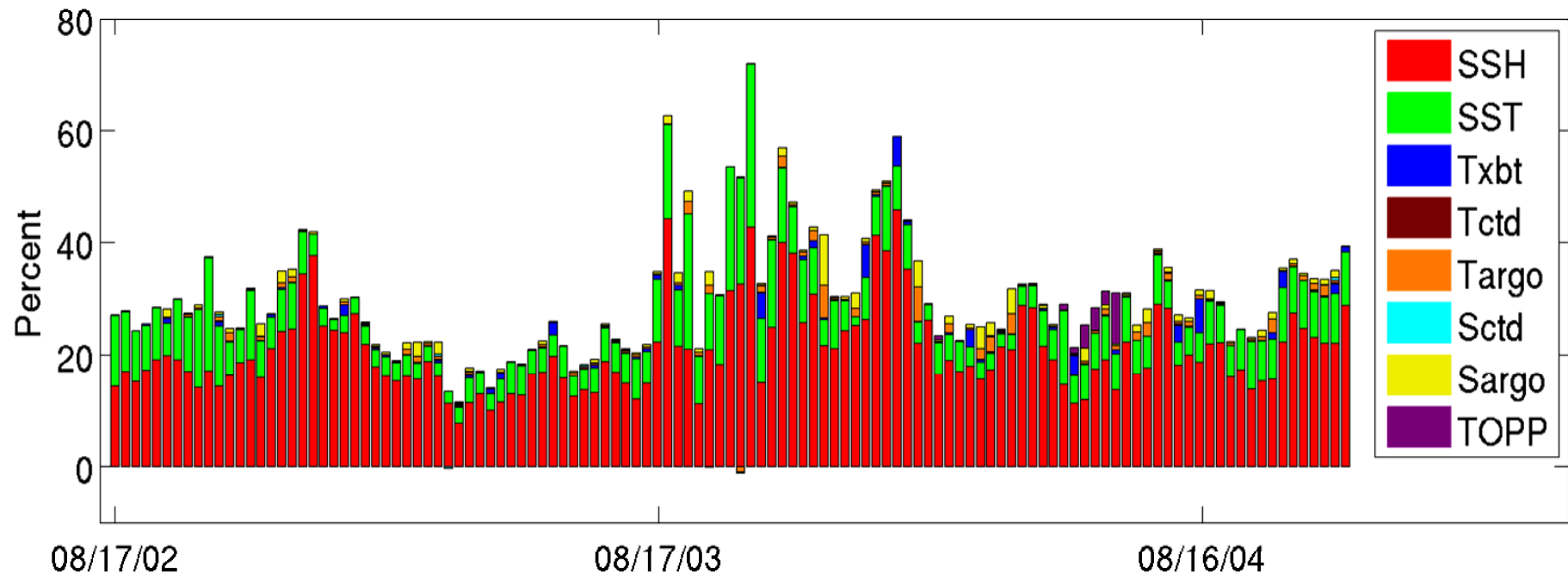
Data impacts on coastal model analyses and forecasts



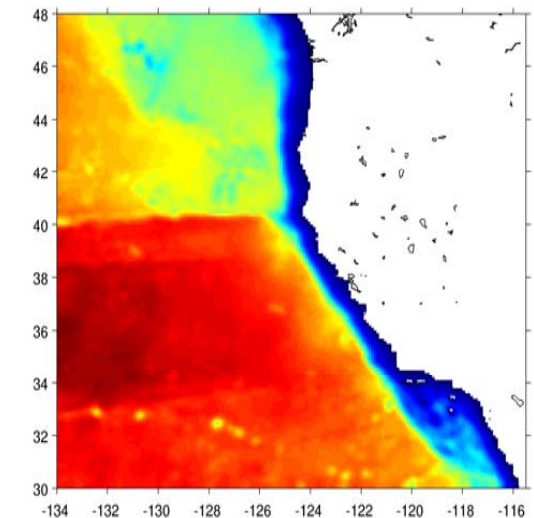
- We can quantify the impact of every observation on an analysis for any data assimilation system (Information Content)
- 10 km res, ROMS application
- SST and In Situ data are critical



Data impacts on coastal model analyses and forecasts



- Using a 4dVar system, we can quantify the impact of every observation on a forecast (Forecast sensitivity)
- 10 km res, ROMS application
- SSH data are critical



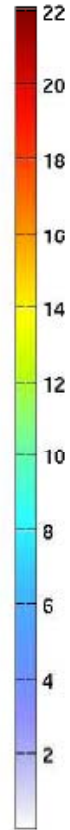
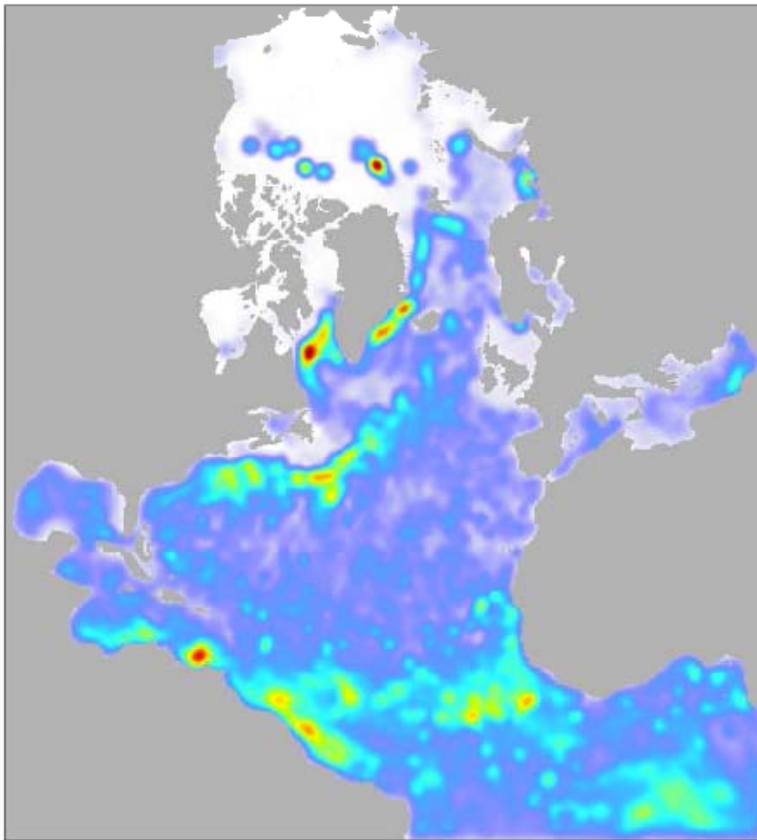


Information content (analysis sensitivity) using the TOPAZ system

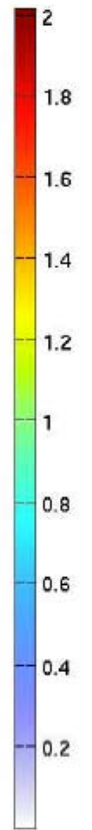
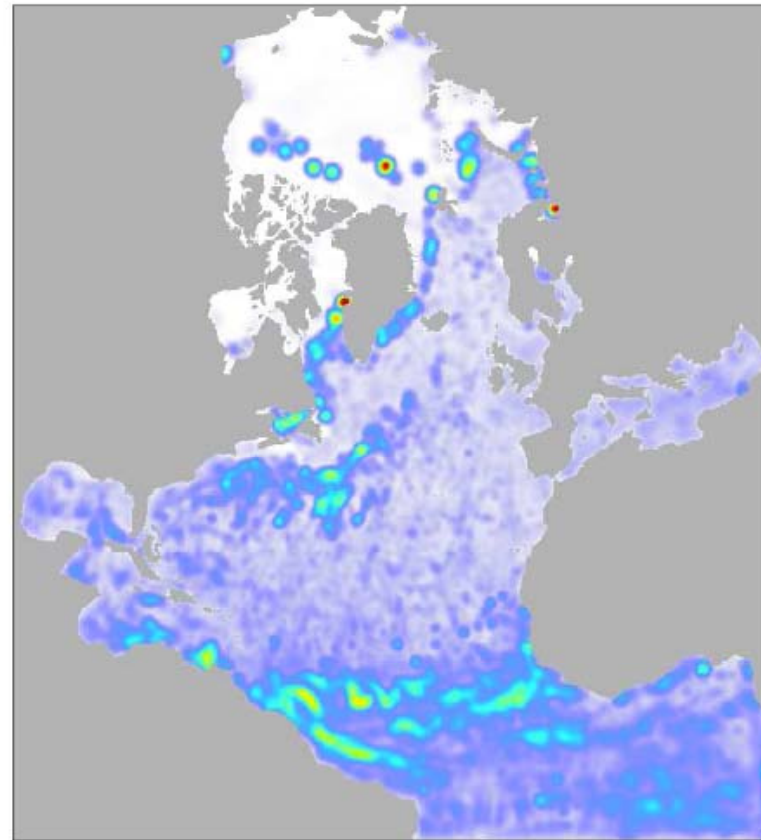
Sakov et al.

Data impact on TOPAZ reanalysis

Total DFS, 23/4/2008

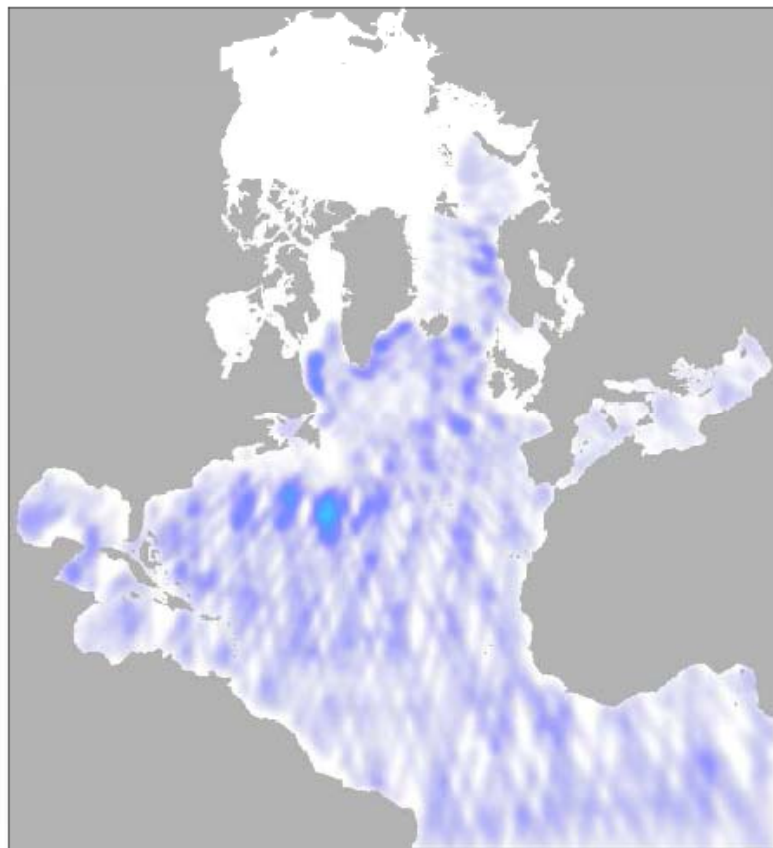


Total SRF, 23/4/2008

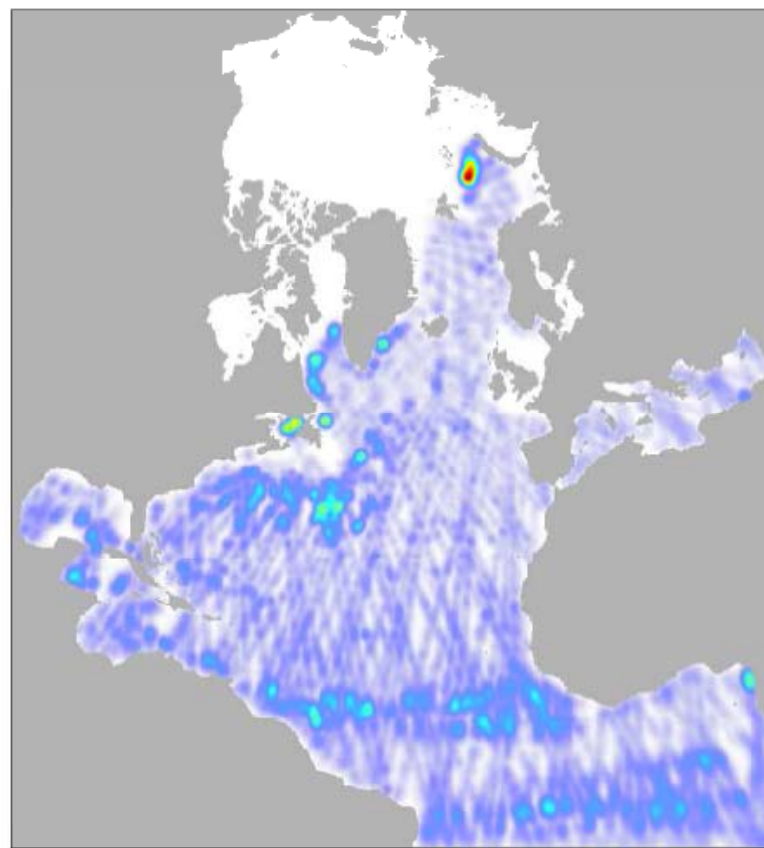


Data impact on TOPAZ reanalysis

DFS of TSLA, 23/4/2008

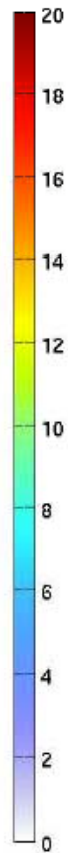
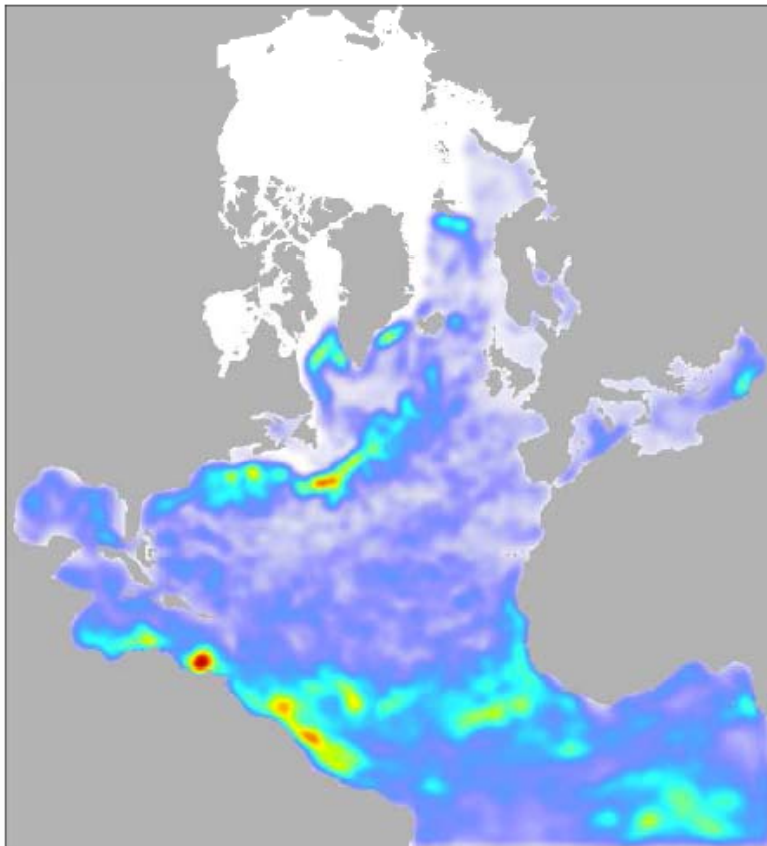


SRF of TSLA, 23/4/2008

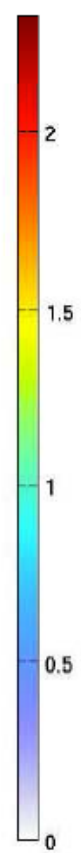
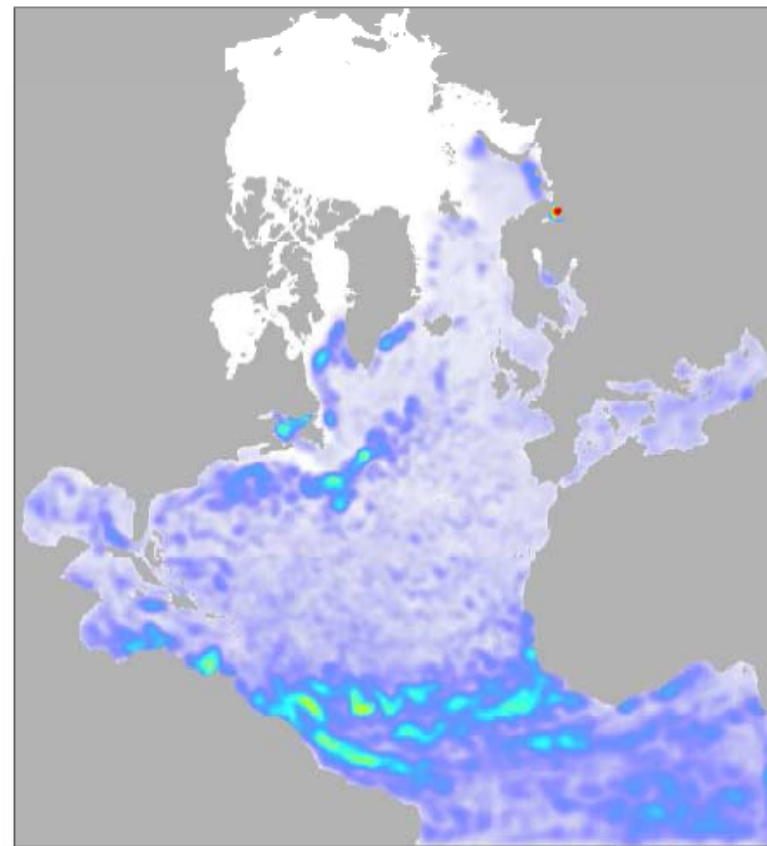


Data impact on TOPAZ reanalysis

DFS of SST, 23/4/2008



SRF of SST, 23/4/2008



Data impact on TOPAZ reanalysis

DFS of ICEC, 23/4/2008

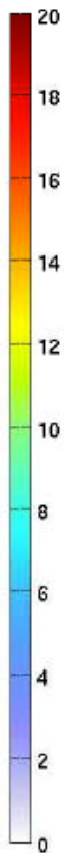
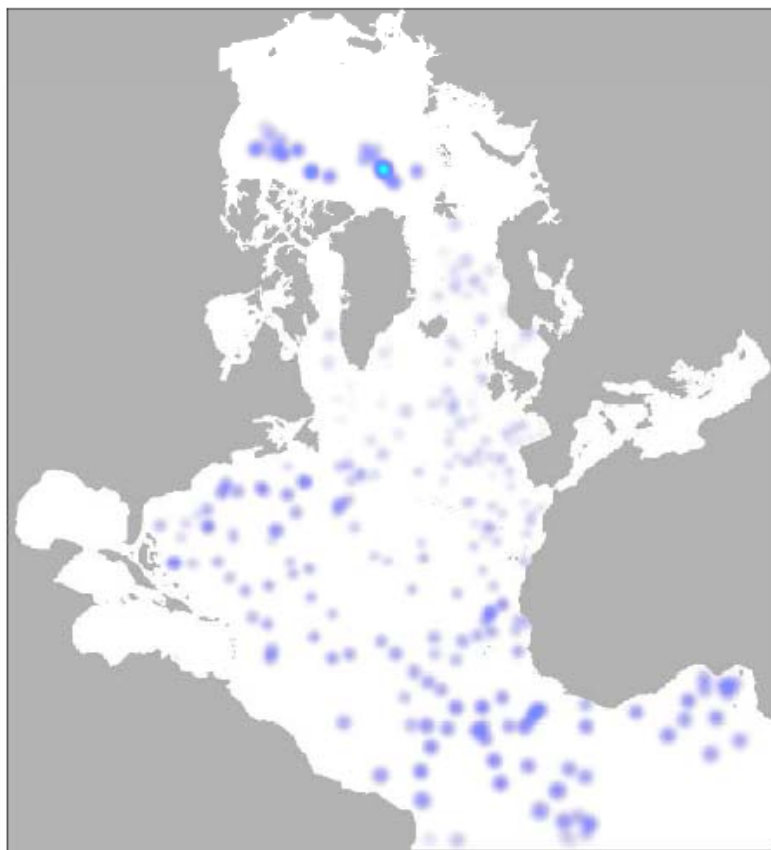


SRF of ICEC, 23/4/2008

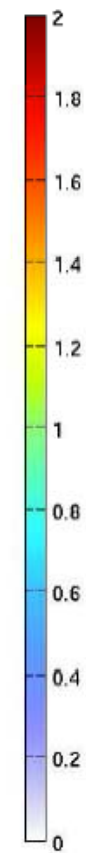
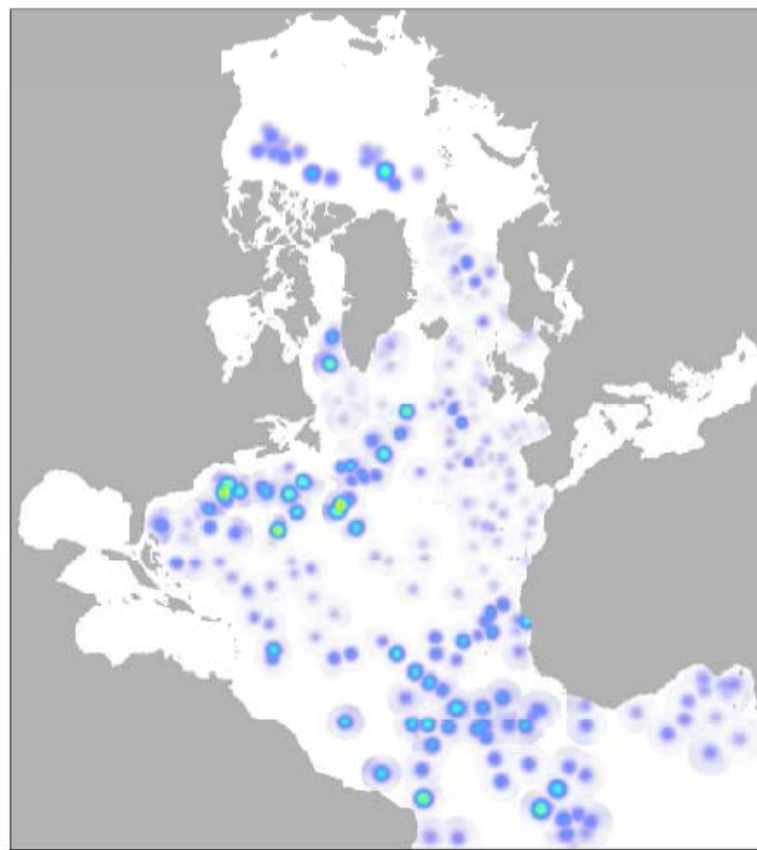


Data impact on TOPAZ reanalysis

DFS of T, 23/4/2008

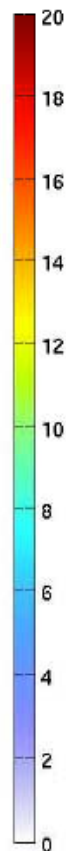
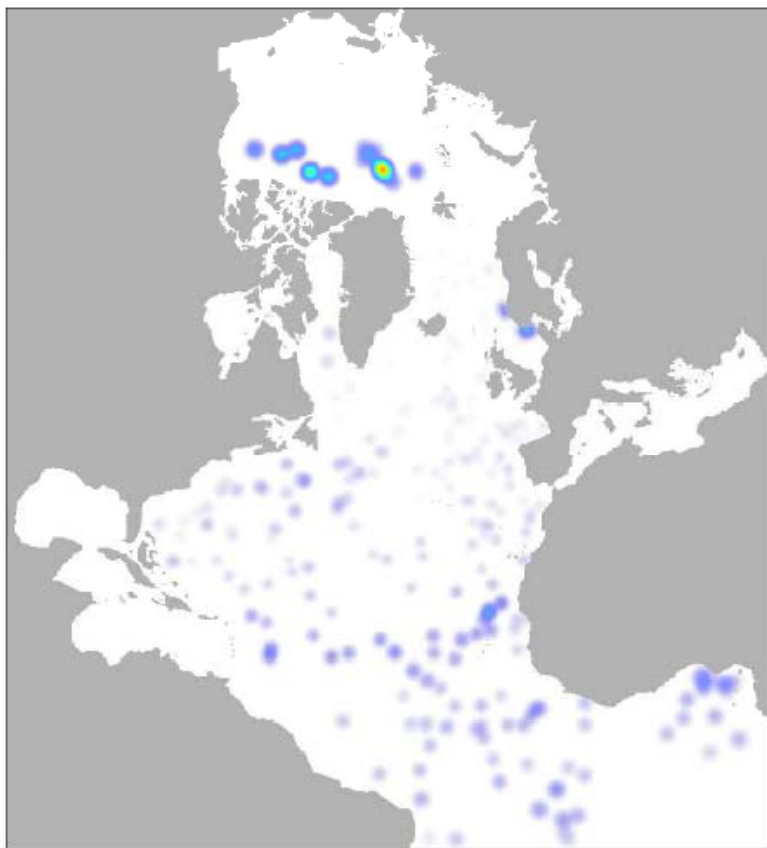


SRF of T, 23/4/2008

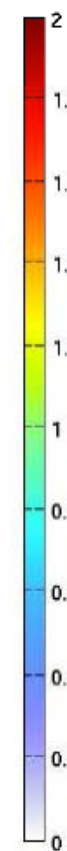
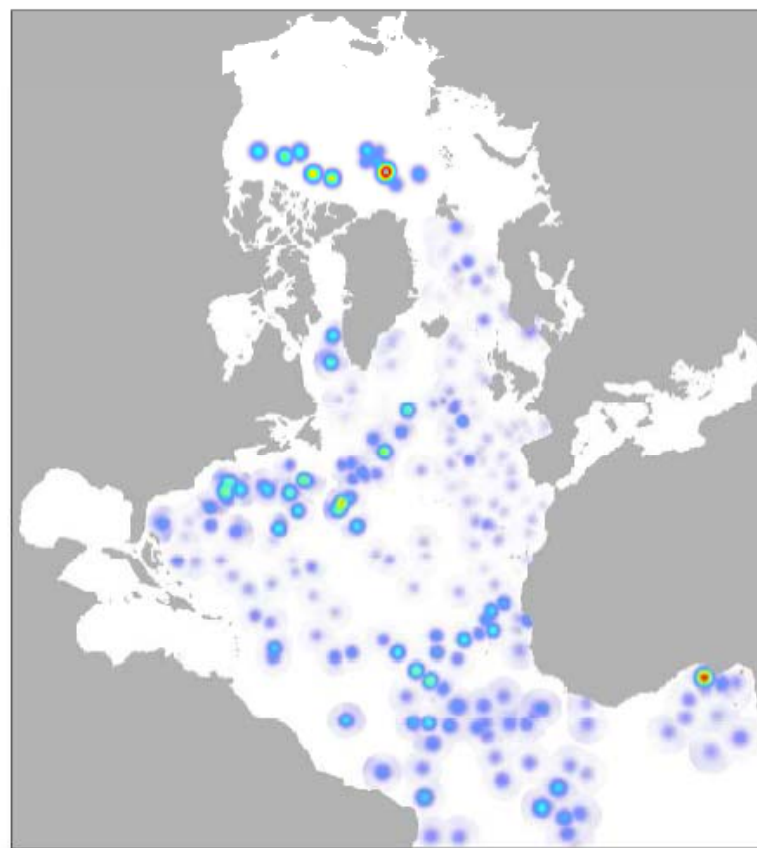


Data impact on TOPAZ reanalysis

DFS of S, 23/4/2008



SRF of S, 23/4/2008





Evaluating options for altimeter constellations

Larnicol et al.

Altimeter constellations

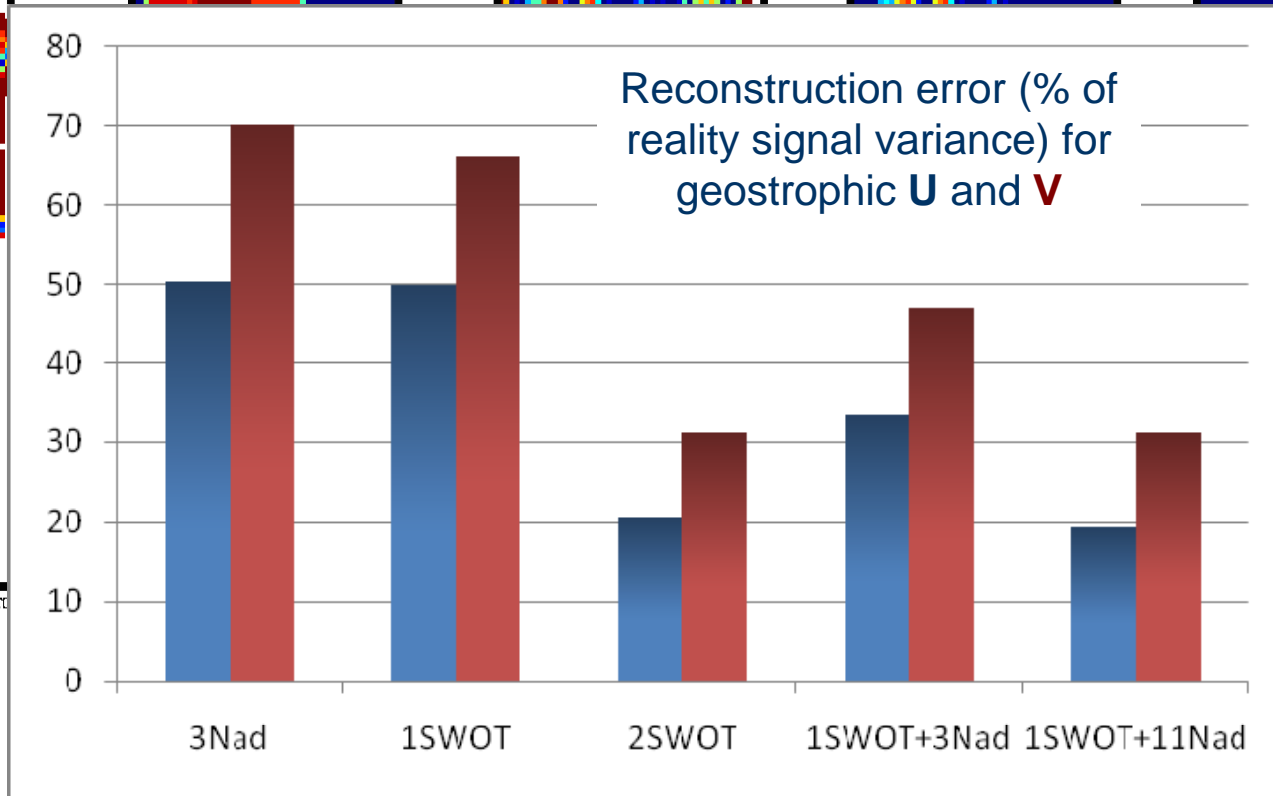
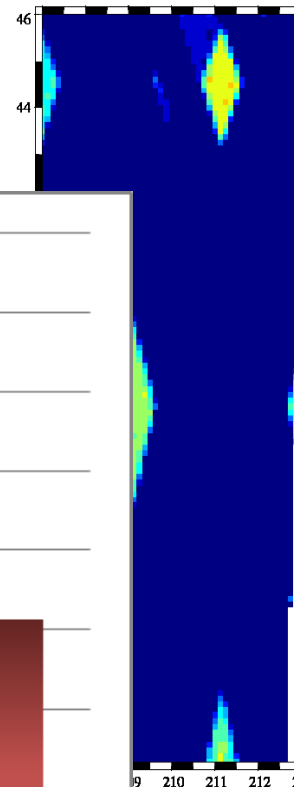
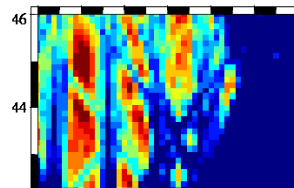
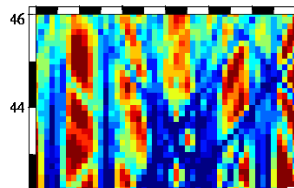
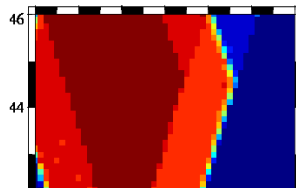
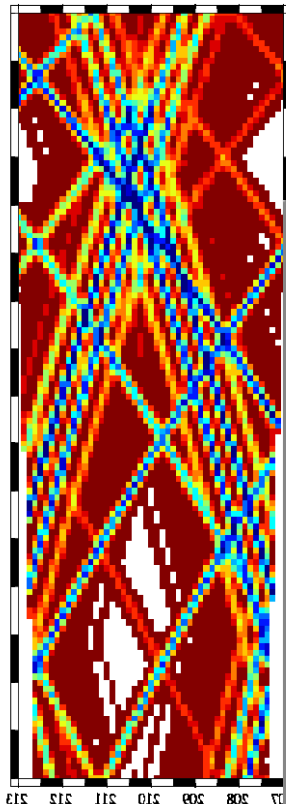
3 x Nadir

1x SWOT

11 x Nadir
(Iridium 6 + Jason-CS
+GFO2+ HYC+ S3A + S3B)

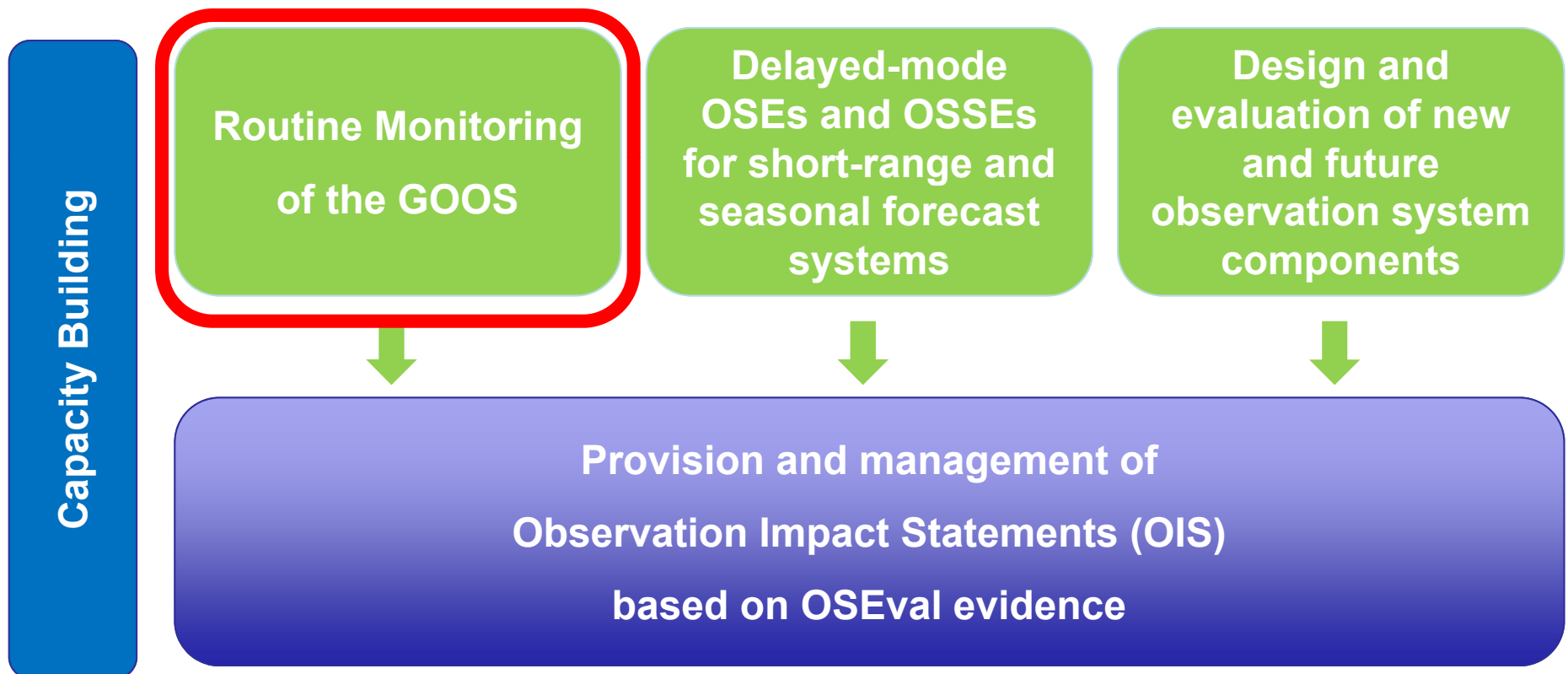
1 x SWOT +
11 x Nadir

2 x SWOT





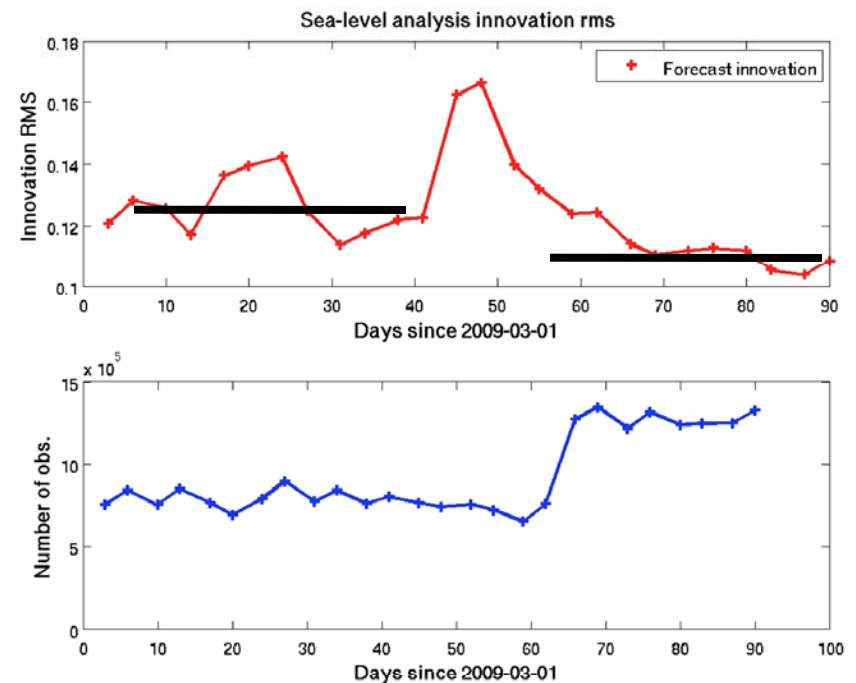
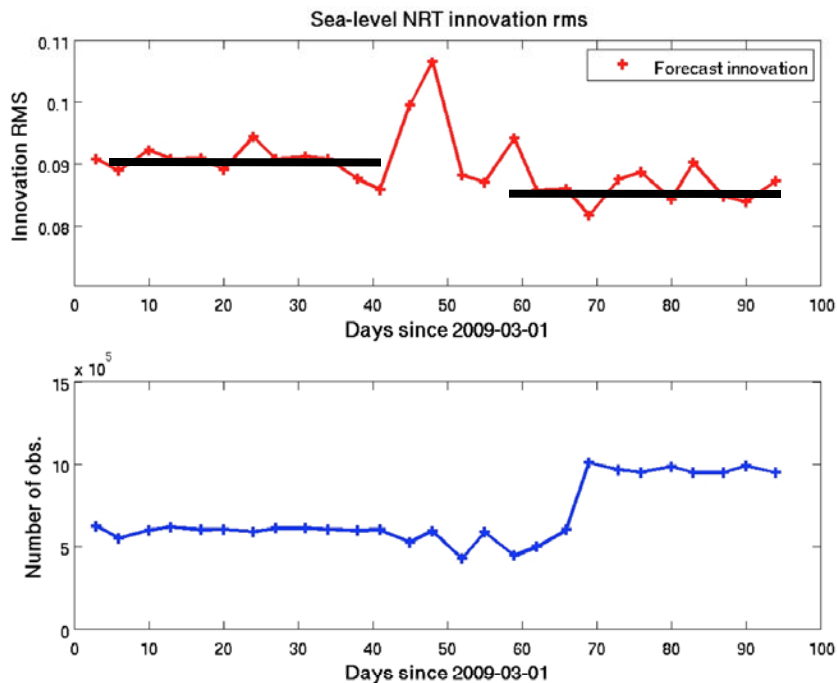
Observing System Evaluation Task Team (OSEval-TT)





Responses to “observing system events”

- Continuation of Jason-1 data processing in inter-leaved orbit (June 2009)
 - UKMet and BoM provided a demonstration of the impact of Jason-1 data in inter-leaved orbit during recent outages





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- Continuation of Jason-1 data processing in inter-leaved orbit (June 2009)
 - UKMet and BoM provided a demonstration of the impact of Jason-1 data in inter-leaved orbit during recent outages.
- Extension of life of Jason-1
 - CLS provided results to OSTST
- Availability of Cryosat-2 data
 - GODAE OceanView Chairs and Patrons applied pressure to space agencies



Responses to “observing system events”

- Continuation of Jason-1 data processing in inter-leaved orbit (June 2009)
 - UKMet and BoM provided a demonstration of the impact of Jason-1 data in inter-leaved orbit during recent outages.
- Extension of life of Jason-1
 - CLS provided results to OSTST
- Availability of Cryosat-2 data
 - GODAE OceanView Chairs and Patrons applied pressure to space agencies

Too ad hoc – we need to be more organised



NRT OSEs

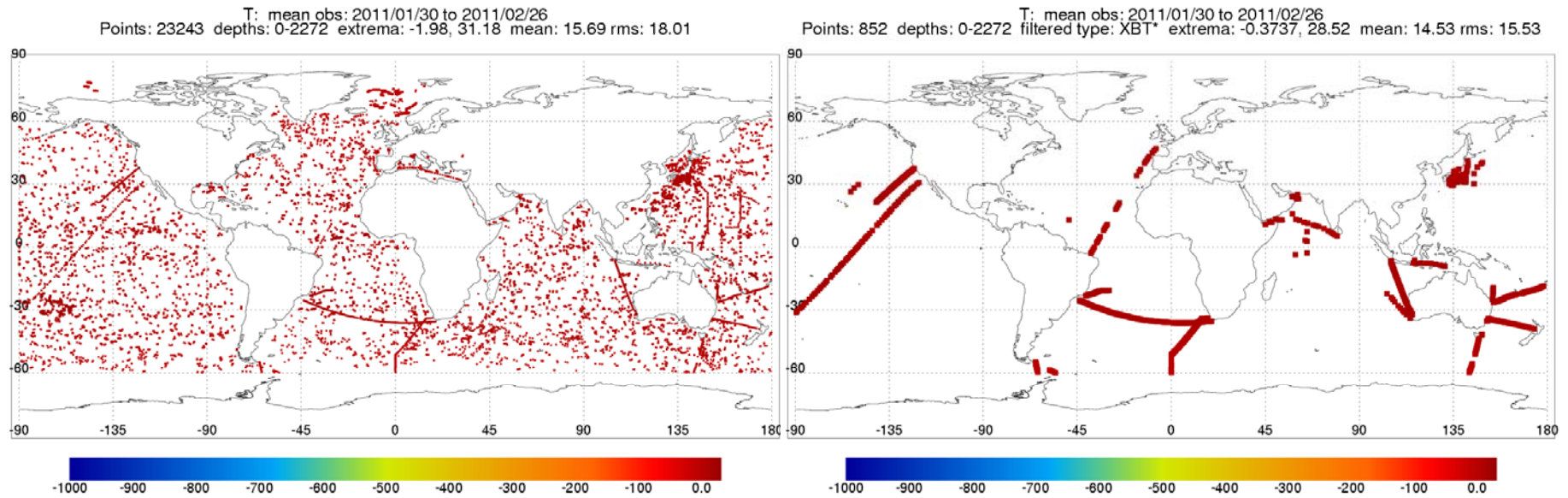
- Routinely run parallel forecast at operational centers and withhold a different data each month:

Jan 2011	Argo	Jul 2011	-
Feb 2011	XBT	Aug 2011	Microwave SST
Mar 2011	TAO	Sep 2011	Argo
Apr 2011	Jason-02	Oct 2011	XBT
May 2011	All altims	Nov 2011	TAO
Jun 2011	SST	Dec 2011	Jason-2

- Quantify the impact of each data type on forecasts
- Multi-system approach
- Rotating data types each month



NRT OSEs – with-holding XBT data (February 2011)



Not many... 3.7% of total profile type observations

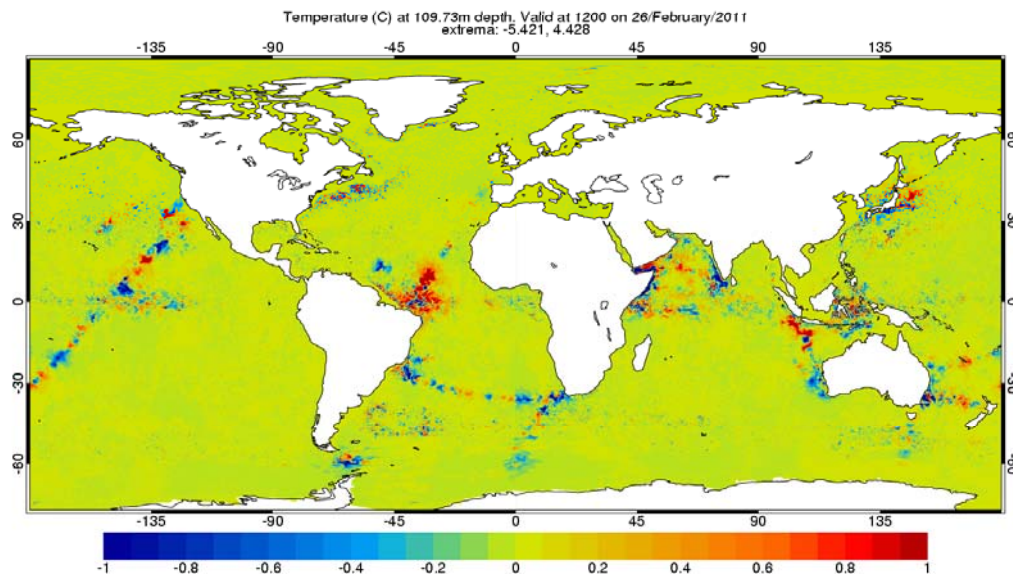


NRT OSEs – with-holding XBT data (February 2011)

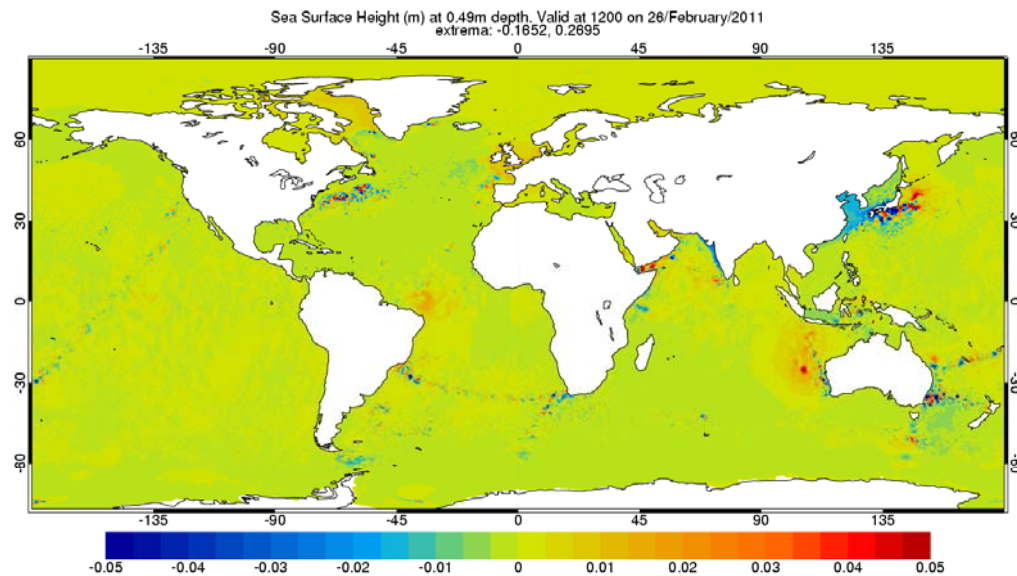
100m
temp

Oper minus OSE

I.e. shows the effect
of assimilating XBT

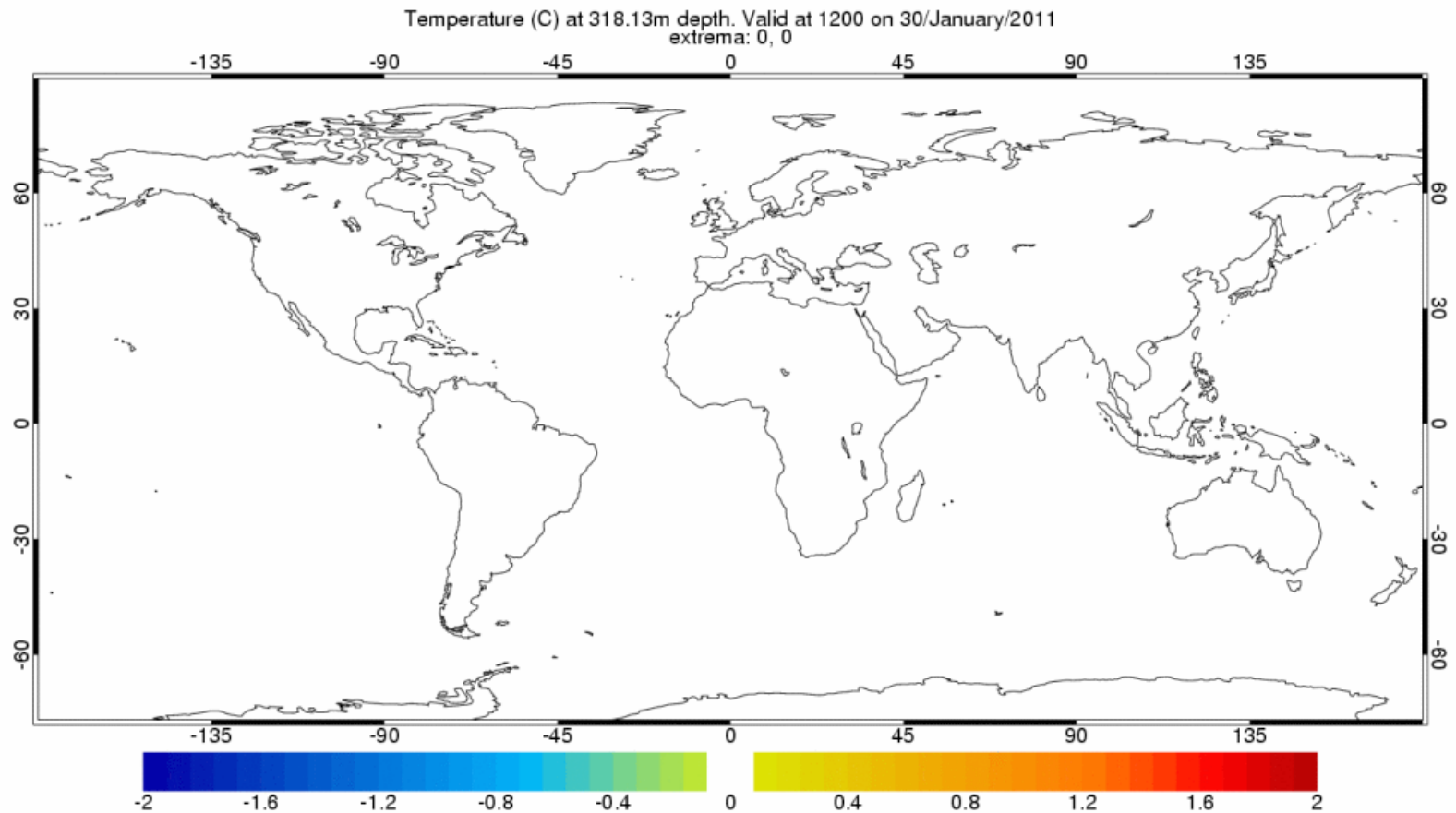


SST





NRT OSEs – with-holding XBT data (February 2011) Impact on sub-surface temperature (320 m depth)

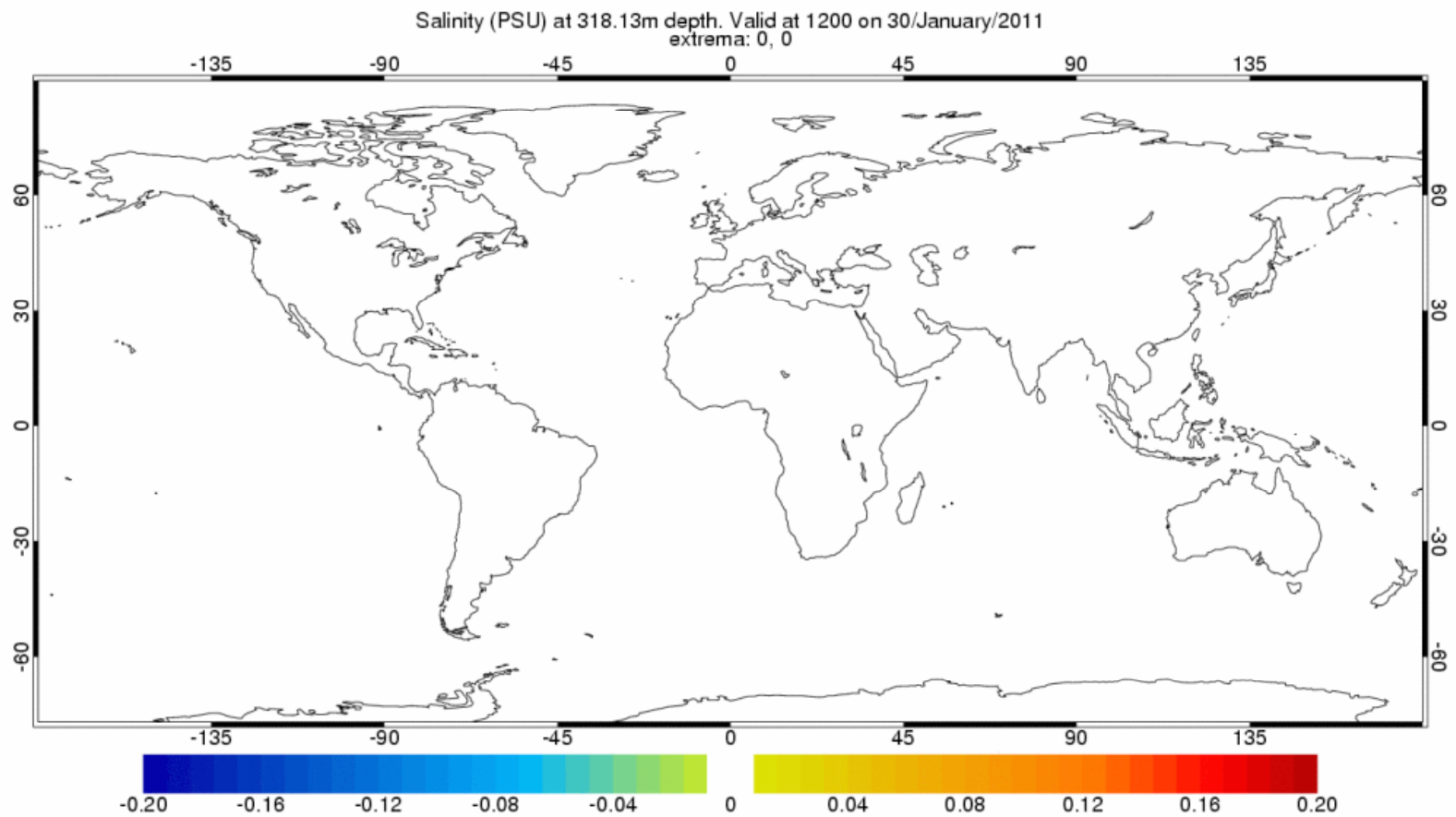


Contributed by D. Lea, UKMet Office

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NRT OSEs – with-holding XBT data (February 2011) Impact on sub-surface salinity (320 m depth)

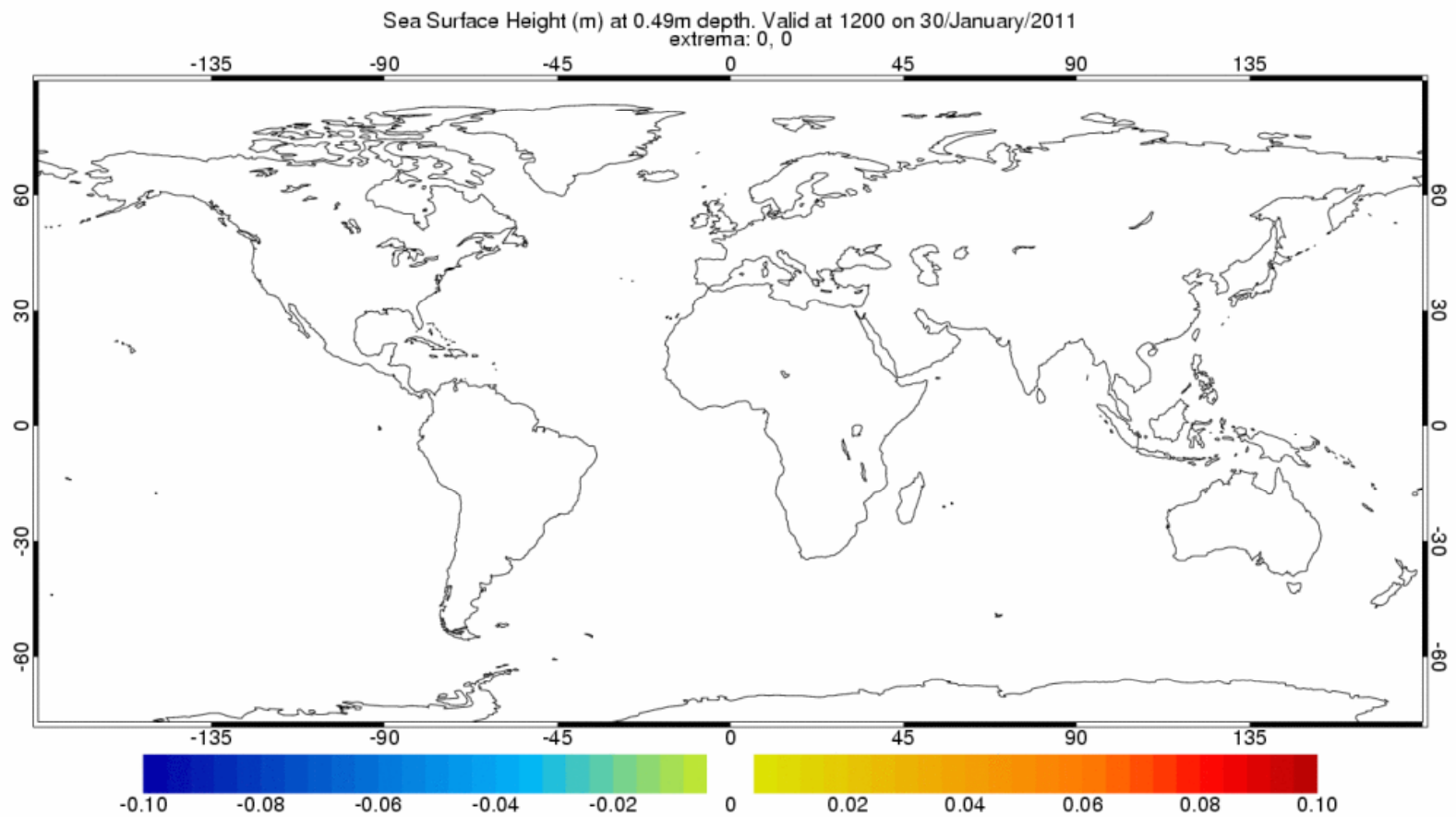


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NRT OSEs – with-holding XBT data (February 2011) Impact on sea surface height

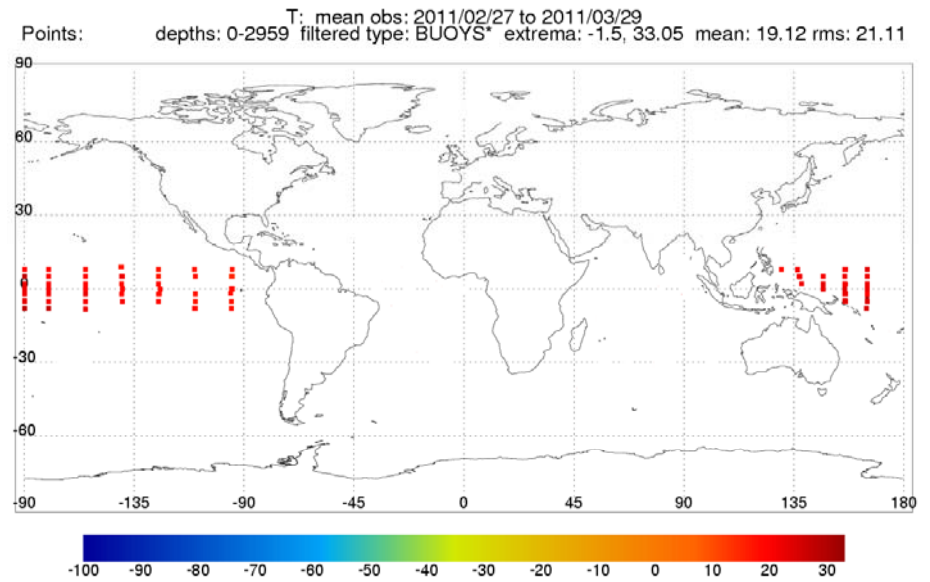
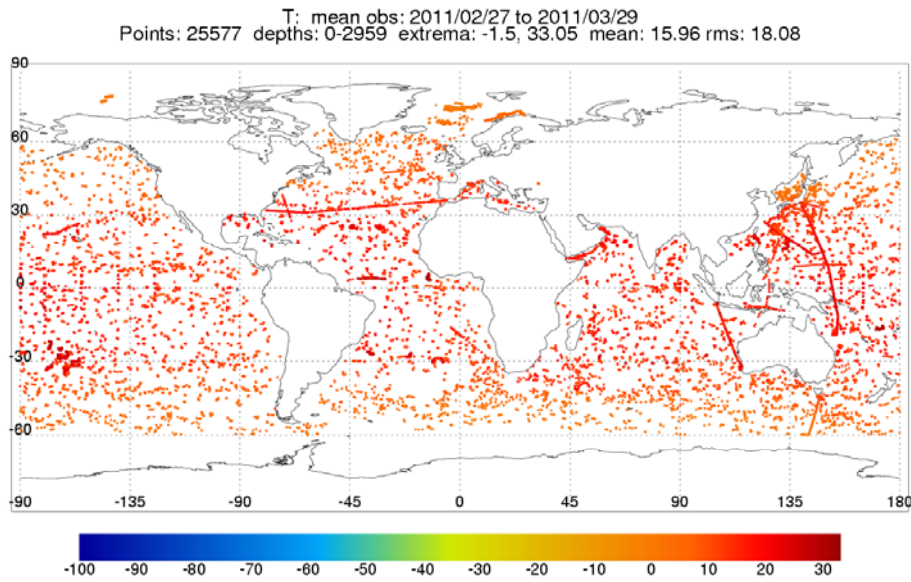


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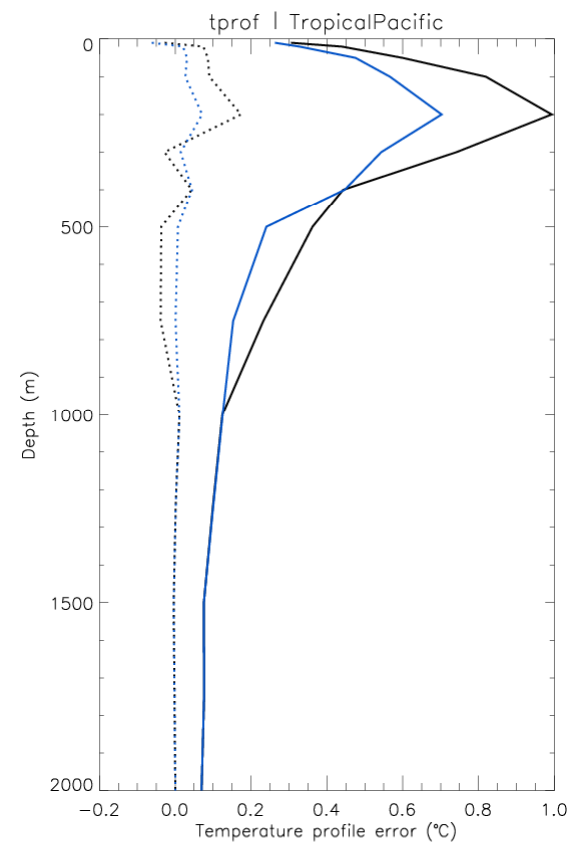
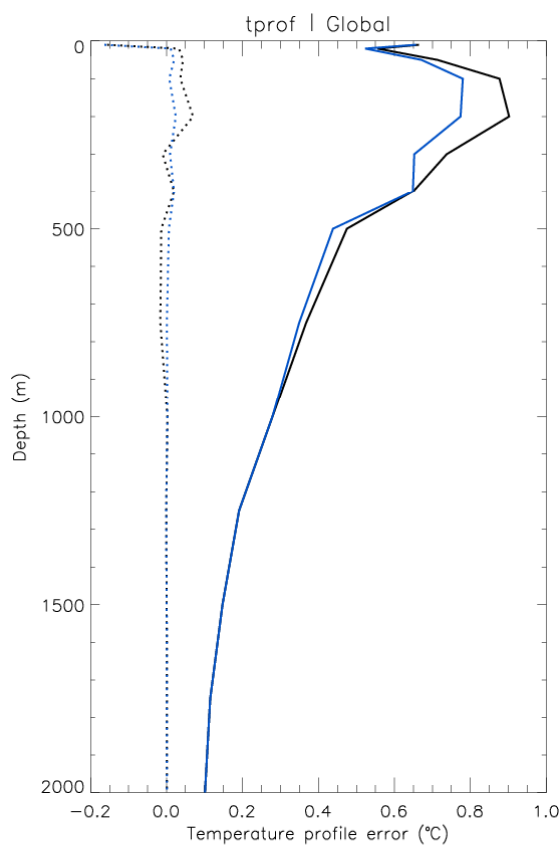
Exclude TAO/TRITON (March 2011)





Exclude TAO/TRITON Impact on temperature

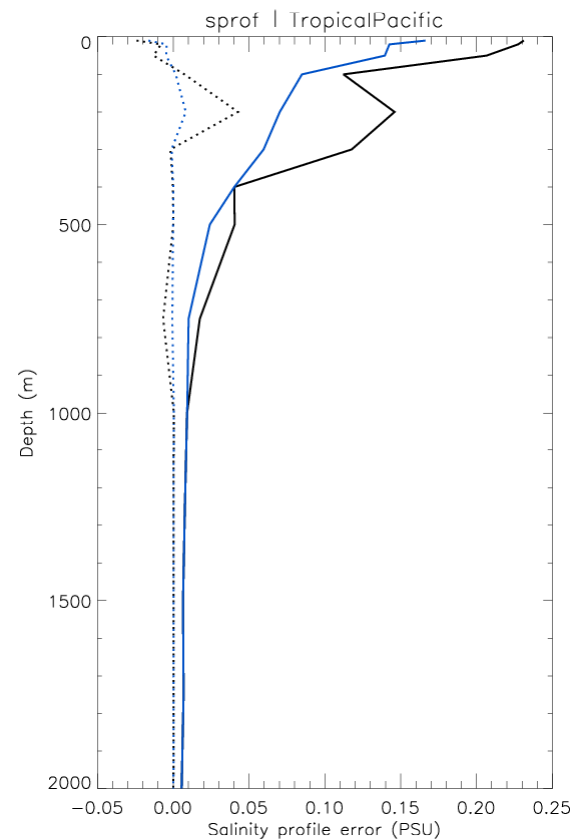
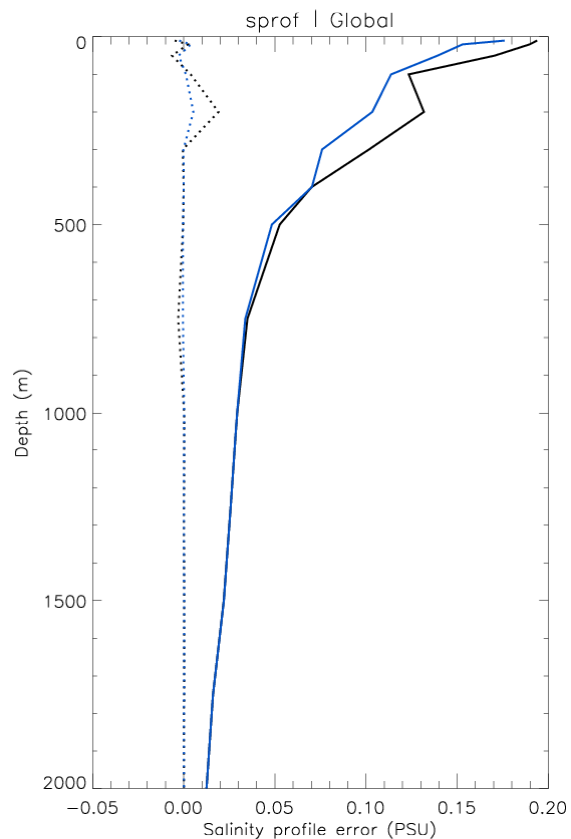
obs – minus background Mean and RMS
blue operational, black OSE





Exclude TAO/TRITON Impact on salinity

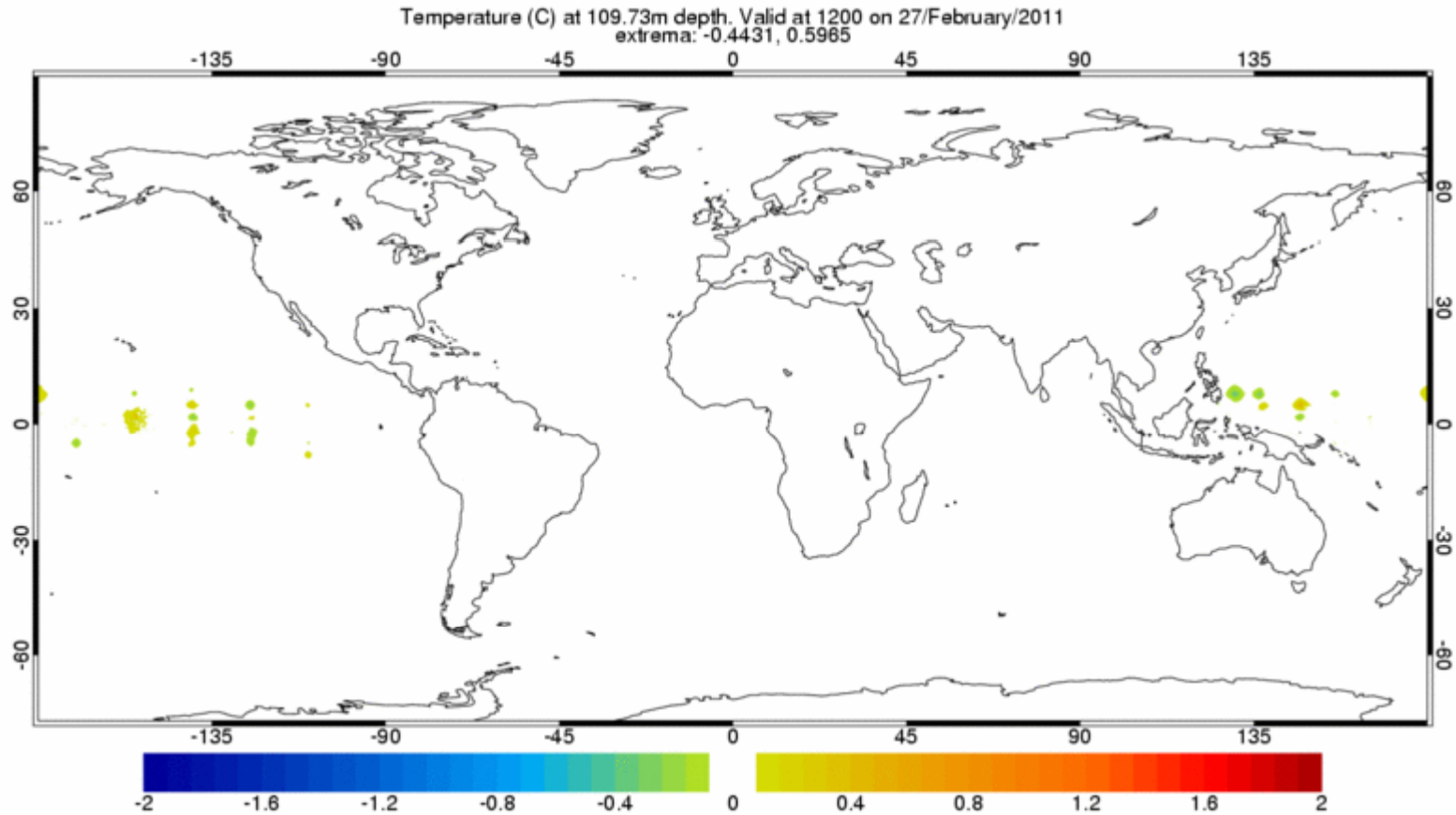
obs – minus background Mean and RMS
blue operational, black OSE





Exclude TAO/TRITON Impact on T110

Animation



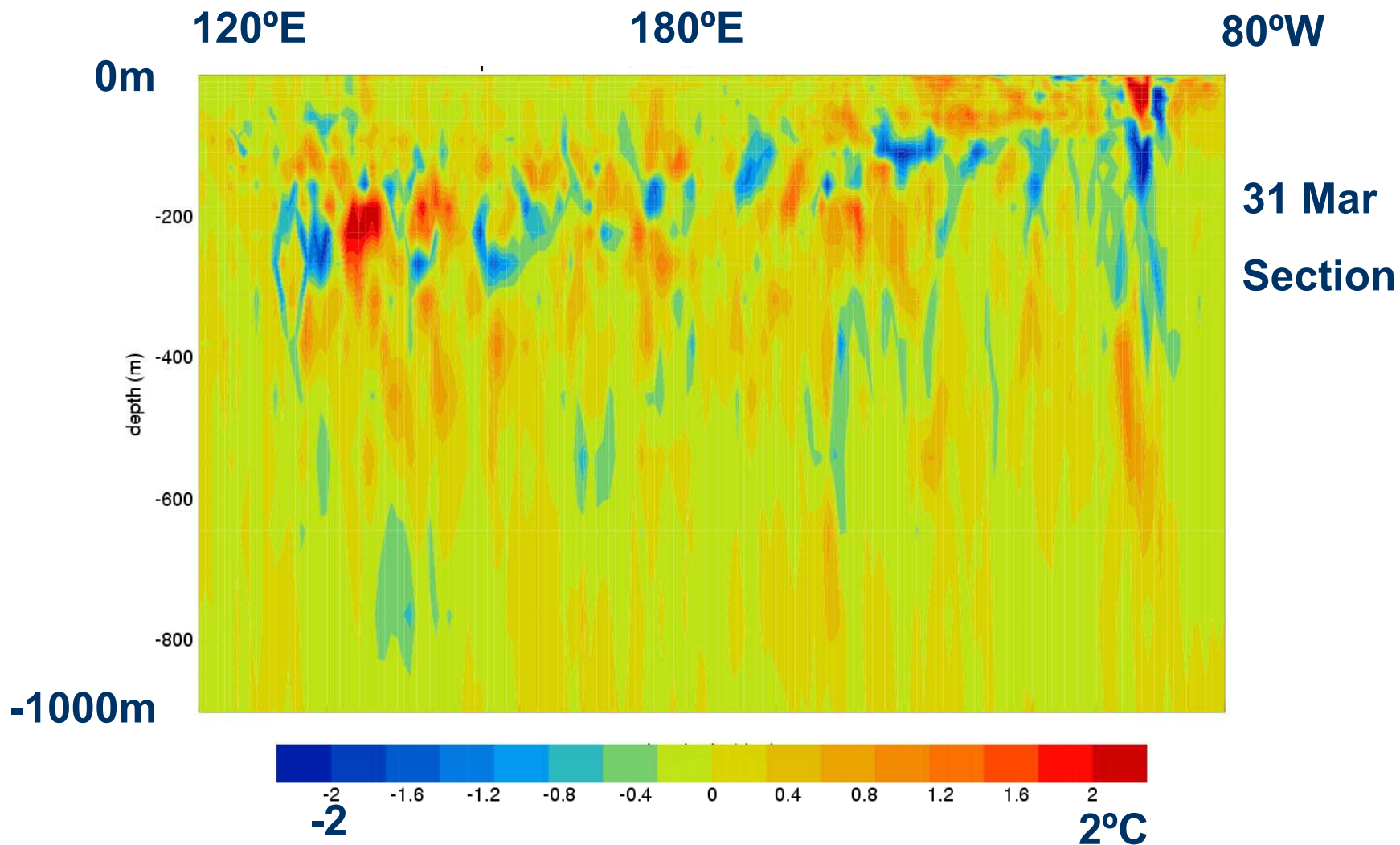
Contributed by D. Lea, UKMet Office

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Exclude TAO/TRITON Impact on sub-surface temperature

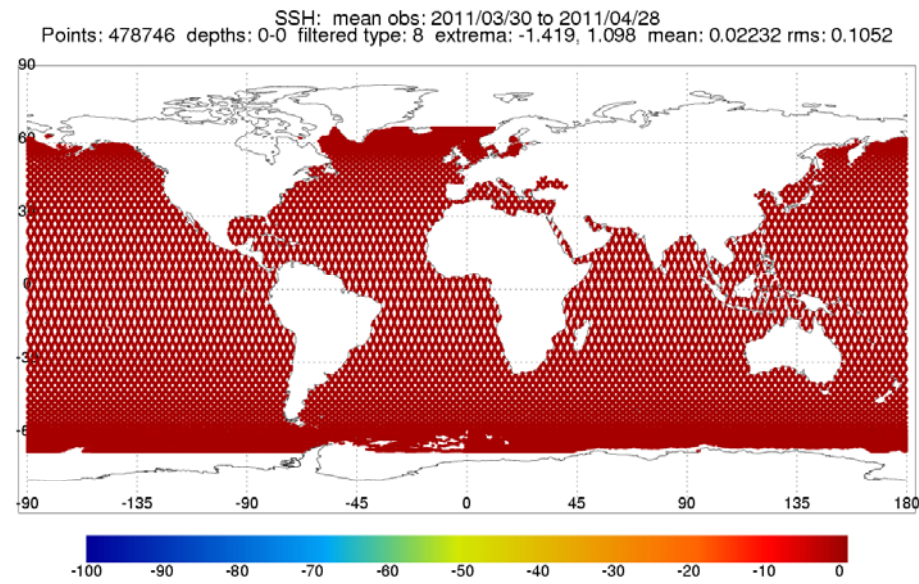
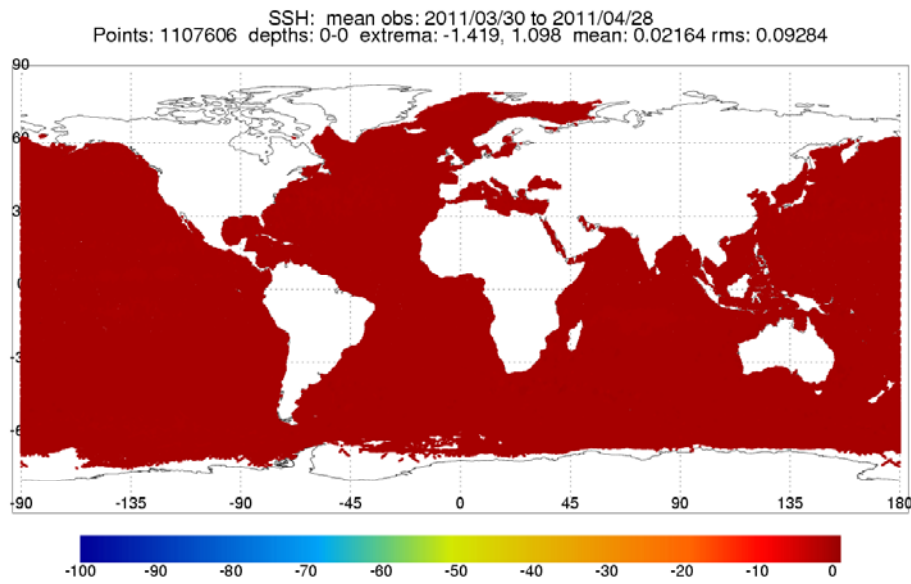
Cross section 30 Mar



Contributed by D. Lea, UKMet Office



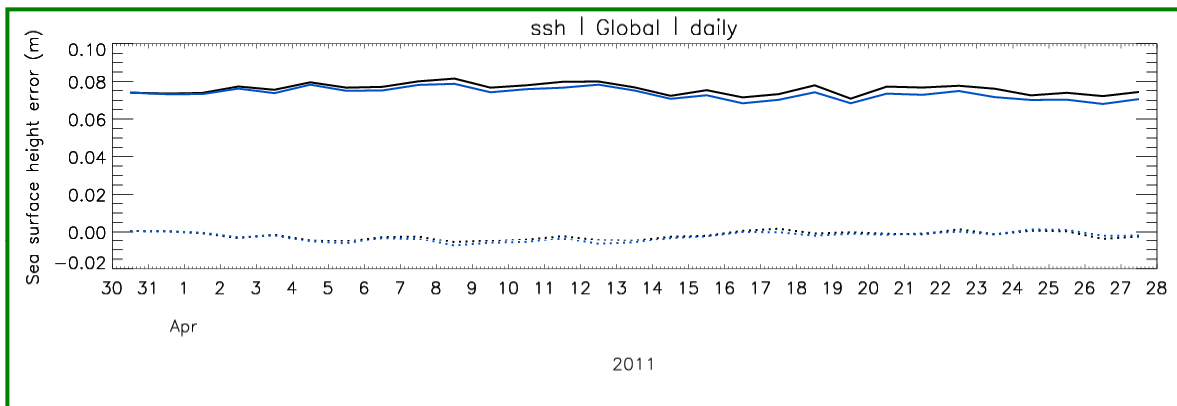
Exclude Jason 2 / All altimeter (Apr / May)



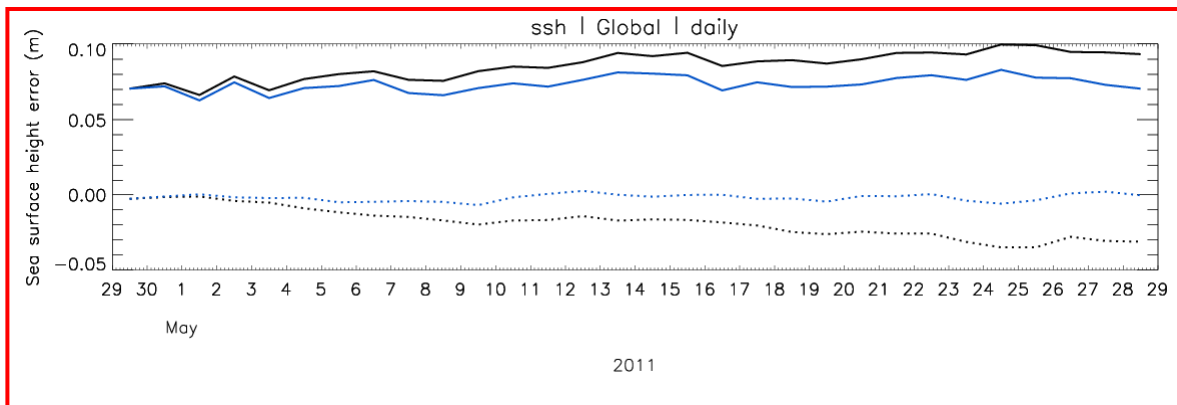
1 month of data



Exclude Jason-2 / All altimeter



***Exclude J-2**
***oper**

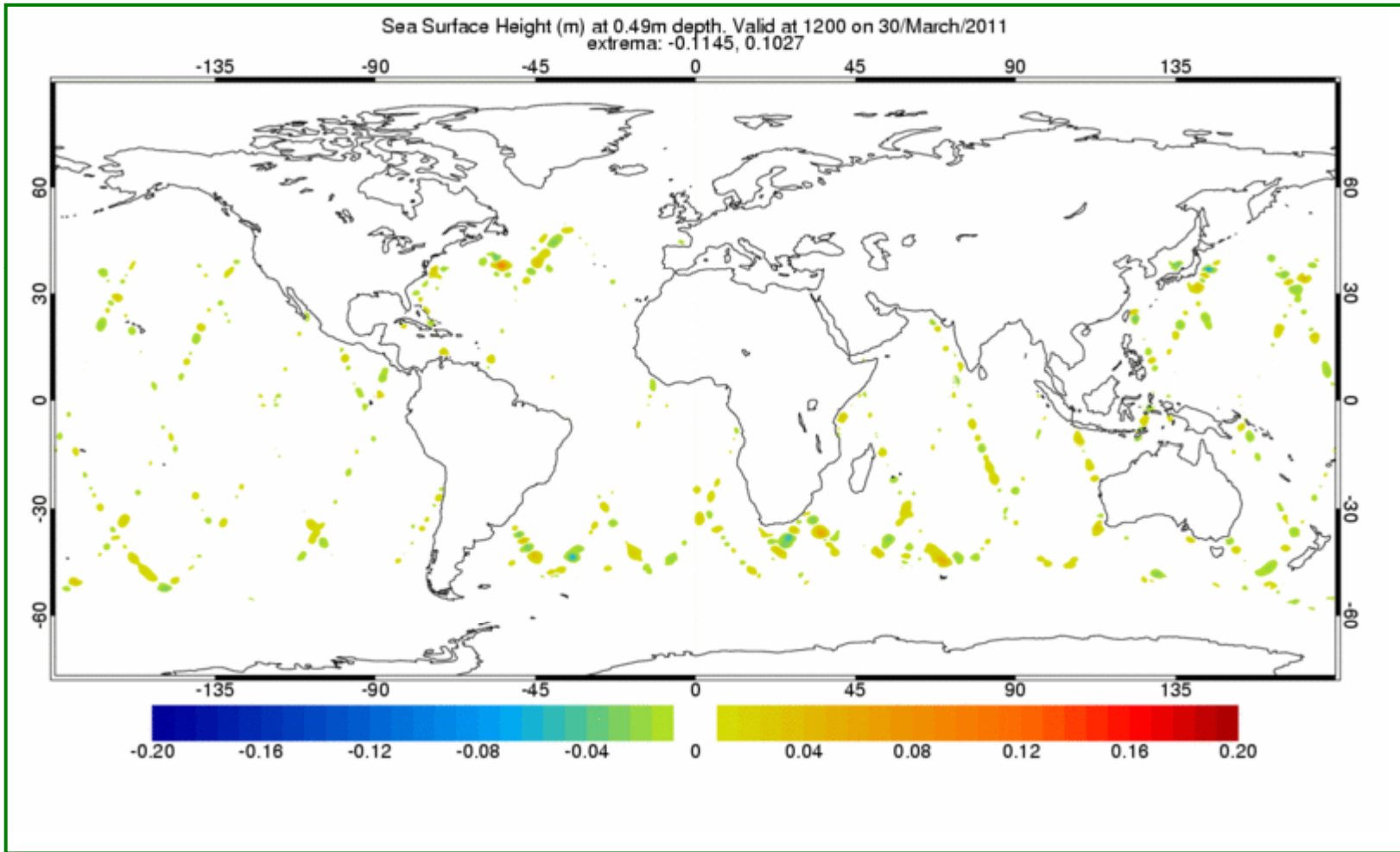


***Exclude all altimeter**
***oper**



Exclude Jason-2 / All altimeter

Animation for Jason-2 OSE



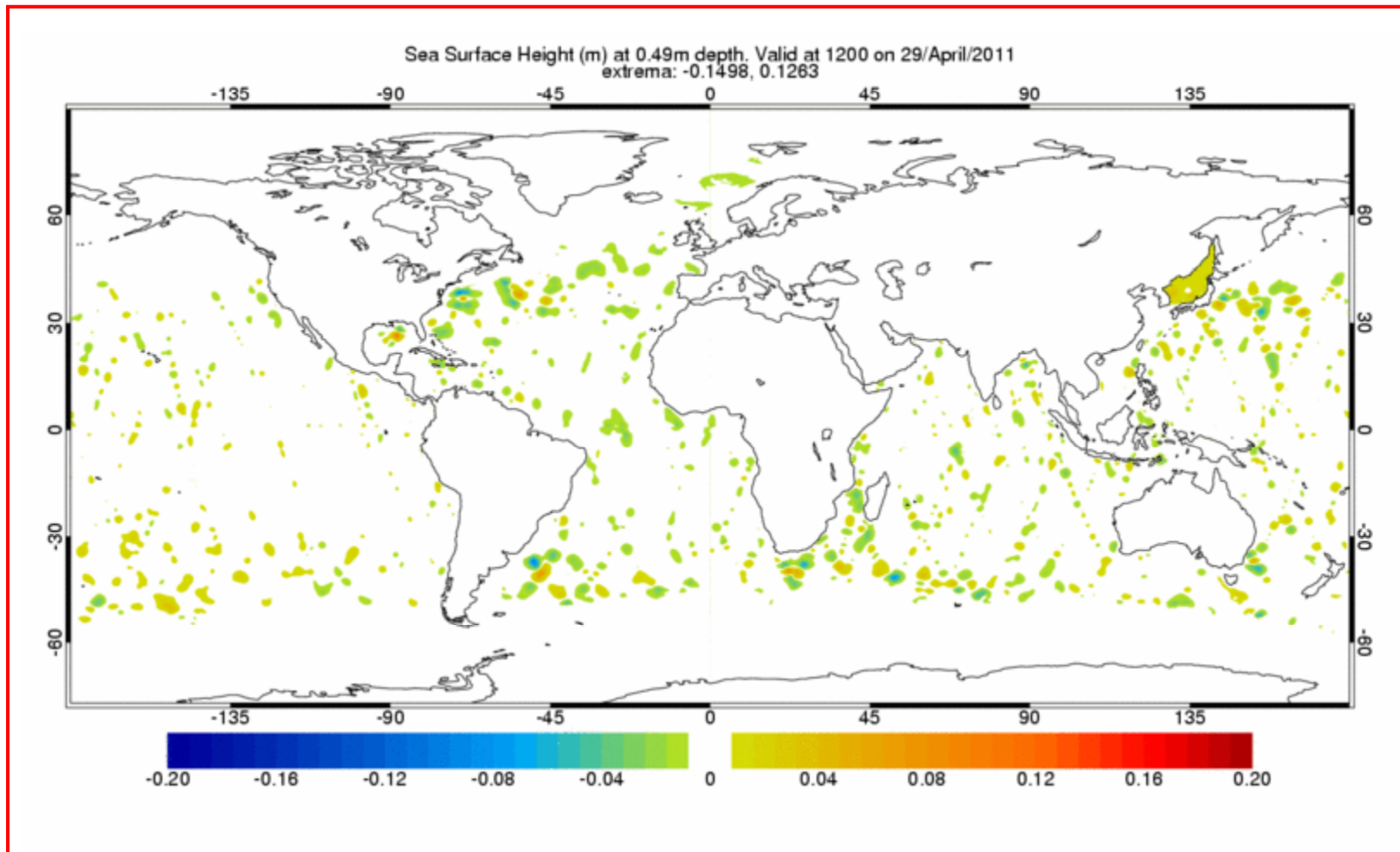
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Exclude Jason-2 / All altimeter

Animation for “all altimeter” OSE



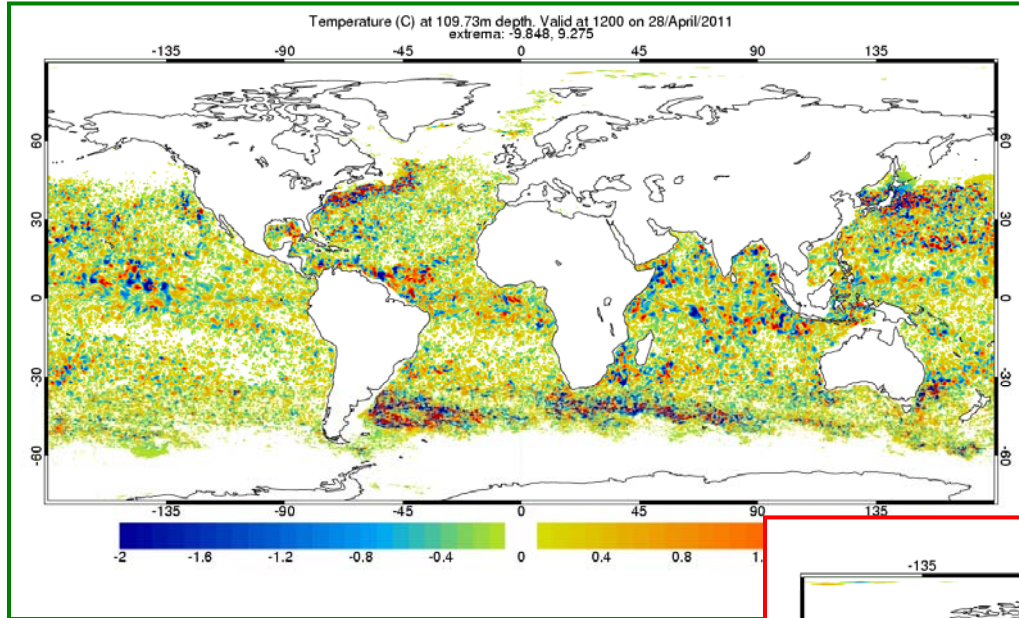
Contributed by D. Lea, UKMet Office

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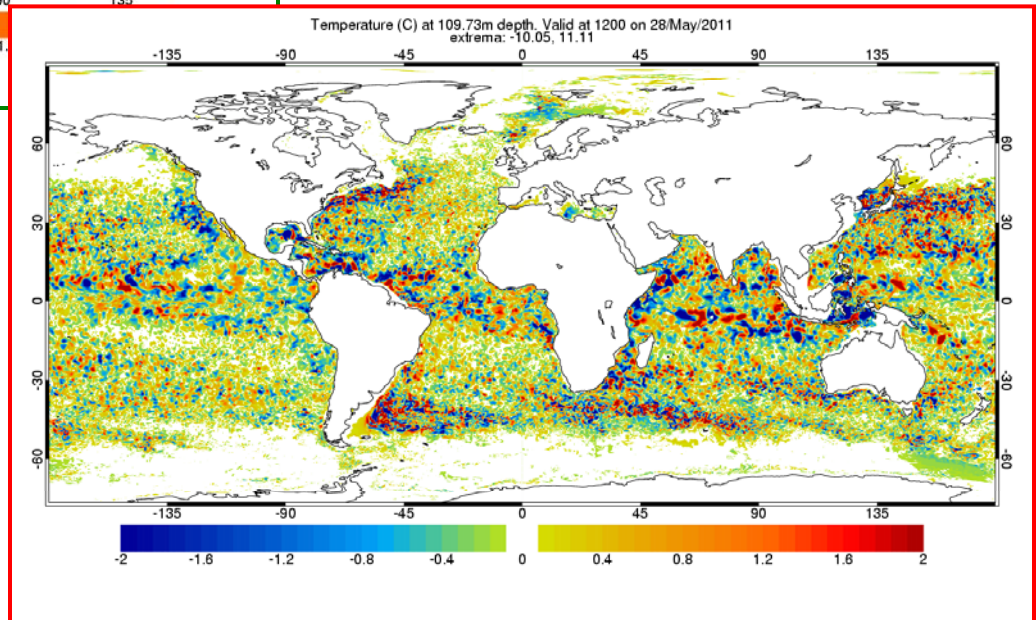
Exclude Jason-2 / All altimeter

Final T diff at 100m



Oper minus OSE exclude J-2

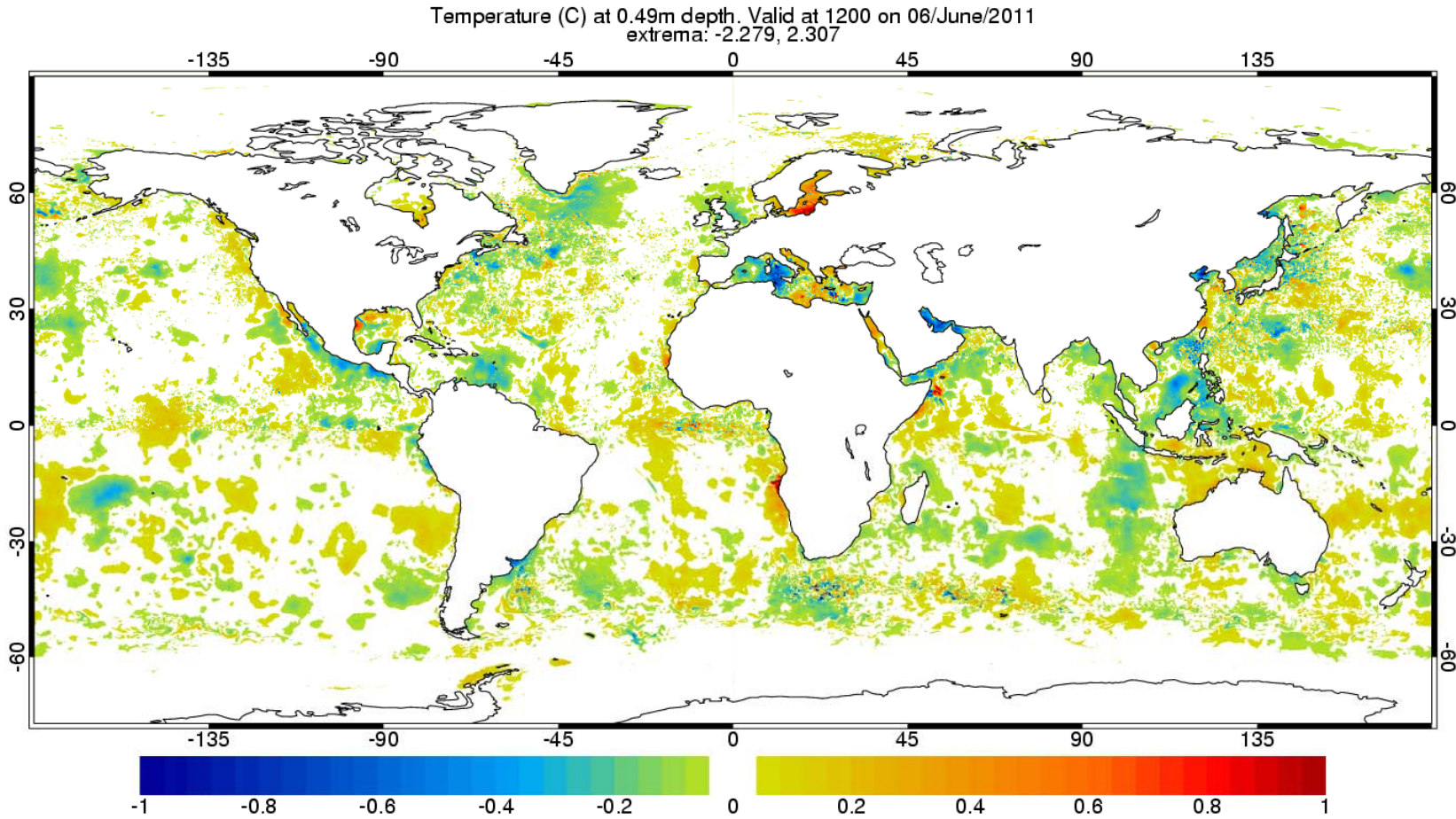
**Oper minus OSE
exclude all
altimeter**





Exclude AVHRR (NOAA&METOP) (Jun)

SST diff



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Summary

- GODAE OceanView OSEval-TT are committed to supporting observation agencies/teams in demonstrating the impact of observations on forecast and analysis products
- Many groups are undertaking research activities to:
 - quantify the impact of past observations; and
 - contribute to the design of future observing systems
- Recent initiatives have motivated operational centers to develop capabilities for quantifying the impact of current observations in NRT
- The OSEval-TT are developing the idea of “Observation Impact Statements” ... *please help us figure out how to do this*



Summary – relating specifically to XBT

- XBT data are assimilated by all operational centers associated with GODAE and GODAE OceanView:
 - XBT is a core data set for short-range forecasting
 - Assimilation of in situ observations improves seasonal predictions by up to 25% for some key variables
 - Assimilation of XBT data in the Gulf of Mexico after the DWH oil spill reduced forecast errors by up to 1/3rd of the signal
 - Assimilation of XBT data using the UKMet short-range forecast system (FOAM) reduces forecast errors by:
 - over 2 degrees for sub-surface temperature;
 - over 0.2 psu for salinity; and
 - over 10 cm for sea-level
- ... in the vicinity of the XBT lines during the February 2011
GODAE OceanView NRT OSE