

# NASA's Ocean Observations for Climate Analyses and Prediction

OSTM/Jason 2  
2008

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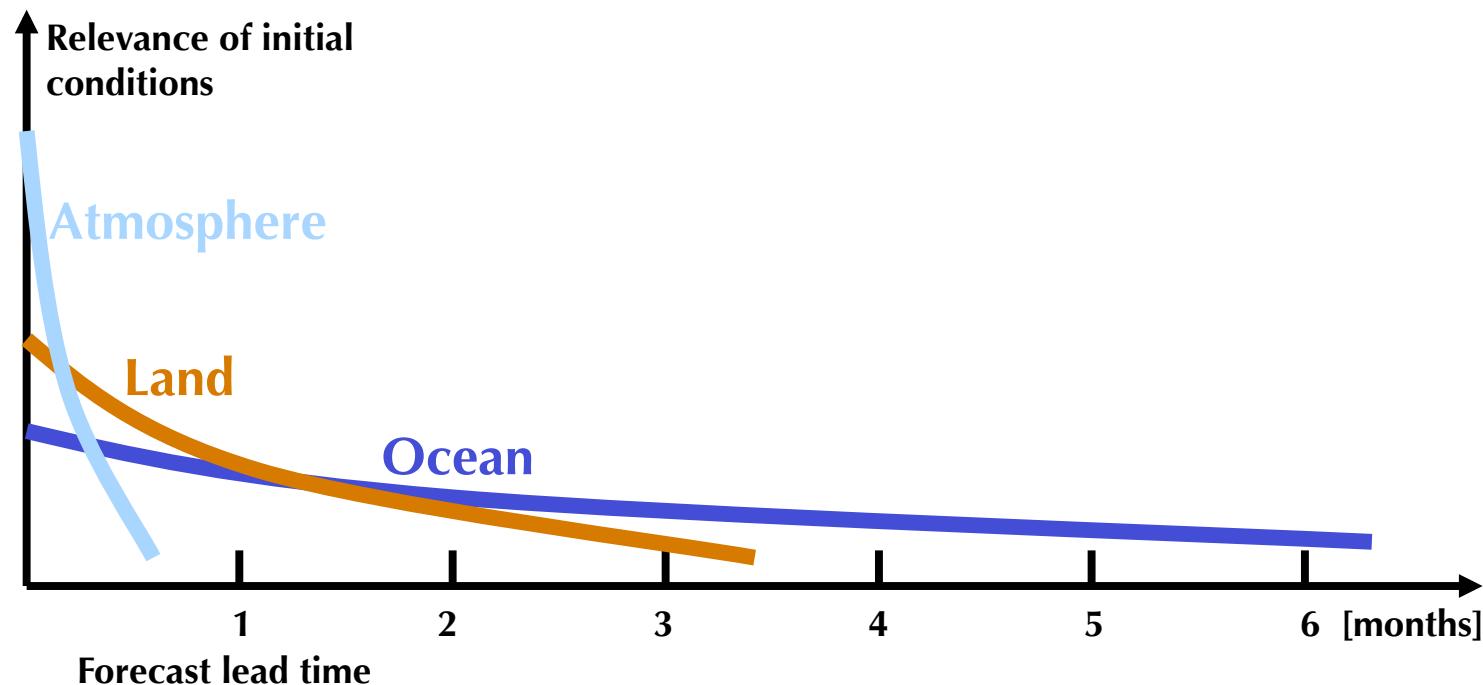
Jason 1  
2001–Present  
Global Modeling and Assimilation Office  
Goddard Space Flight Center

TOPEX/Poseidon  
1992–2006



*NASA ESS20 Symposium  
June 23 2009*

## ***Initial conditions and forecast lead time***



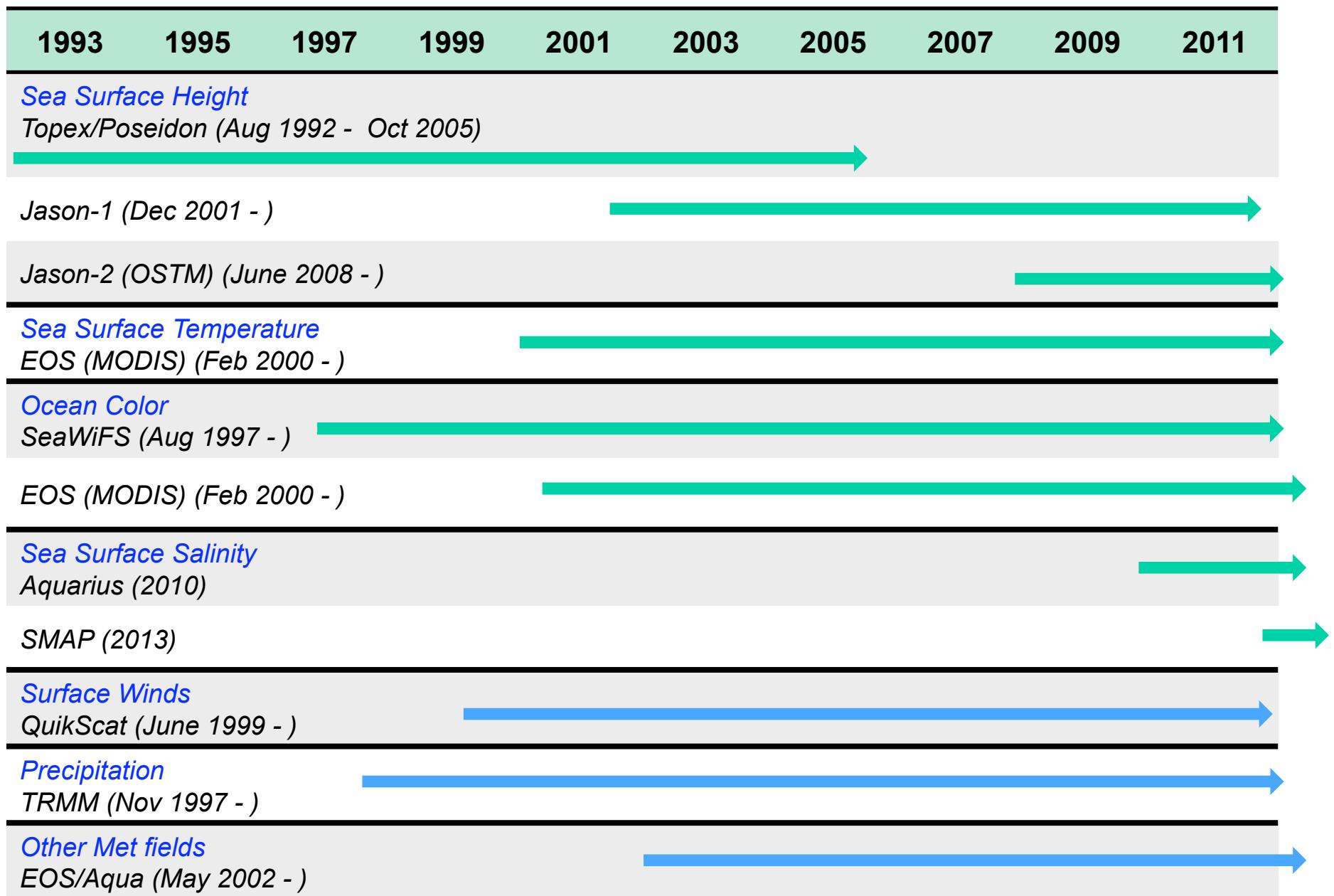
Short-term weather prediction with numerical models are limited by chaos in the atmosphere.

For seasonal climate prediction, we must rely on slower moving components of the Earth's system, such as ocean heat content and soil moisture.

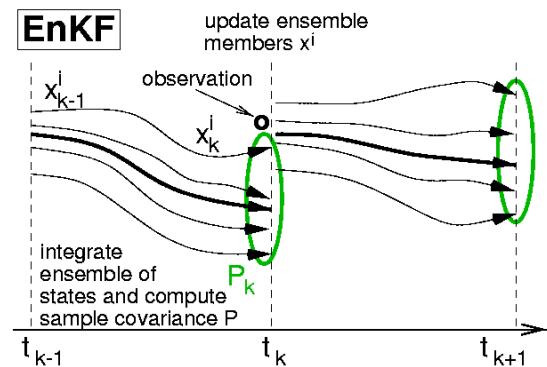
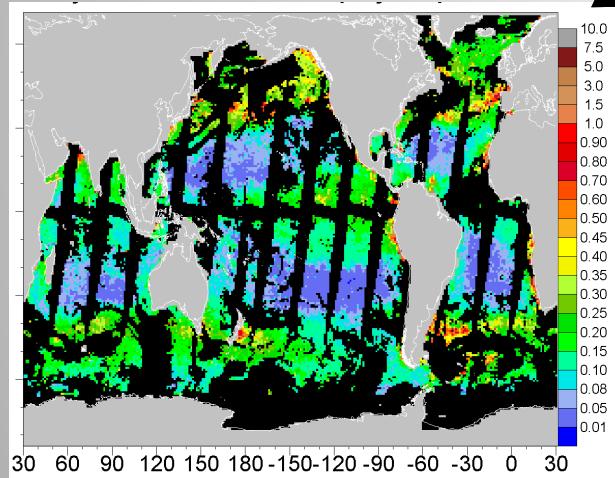
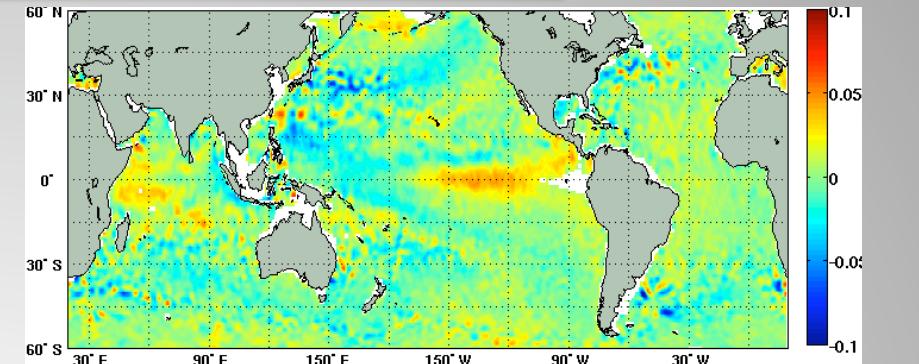
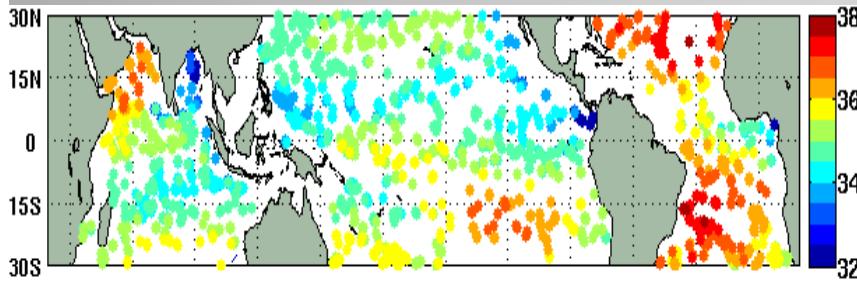
Land initialization important at 2 week – 2 month (sub-seasonal) time scales.

Ocean initialization important from weather to multi-decadal climate time scales.

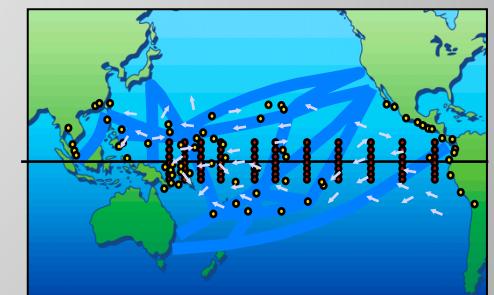
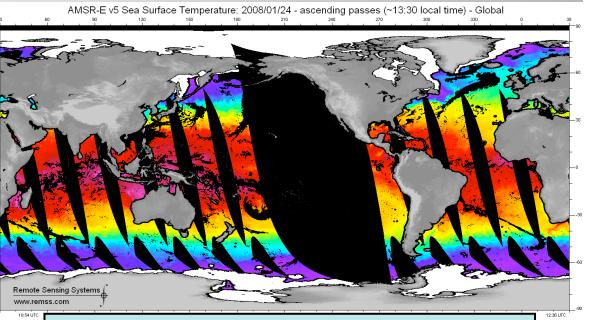
## NASA Missions for Short-term Climate Forecasts – with focus on the ocean



# Ocean data assimilation in the GMAO

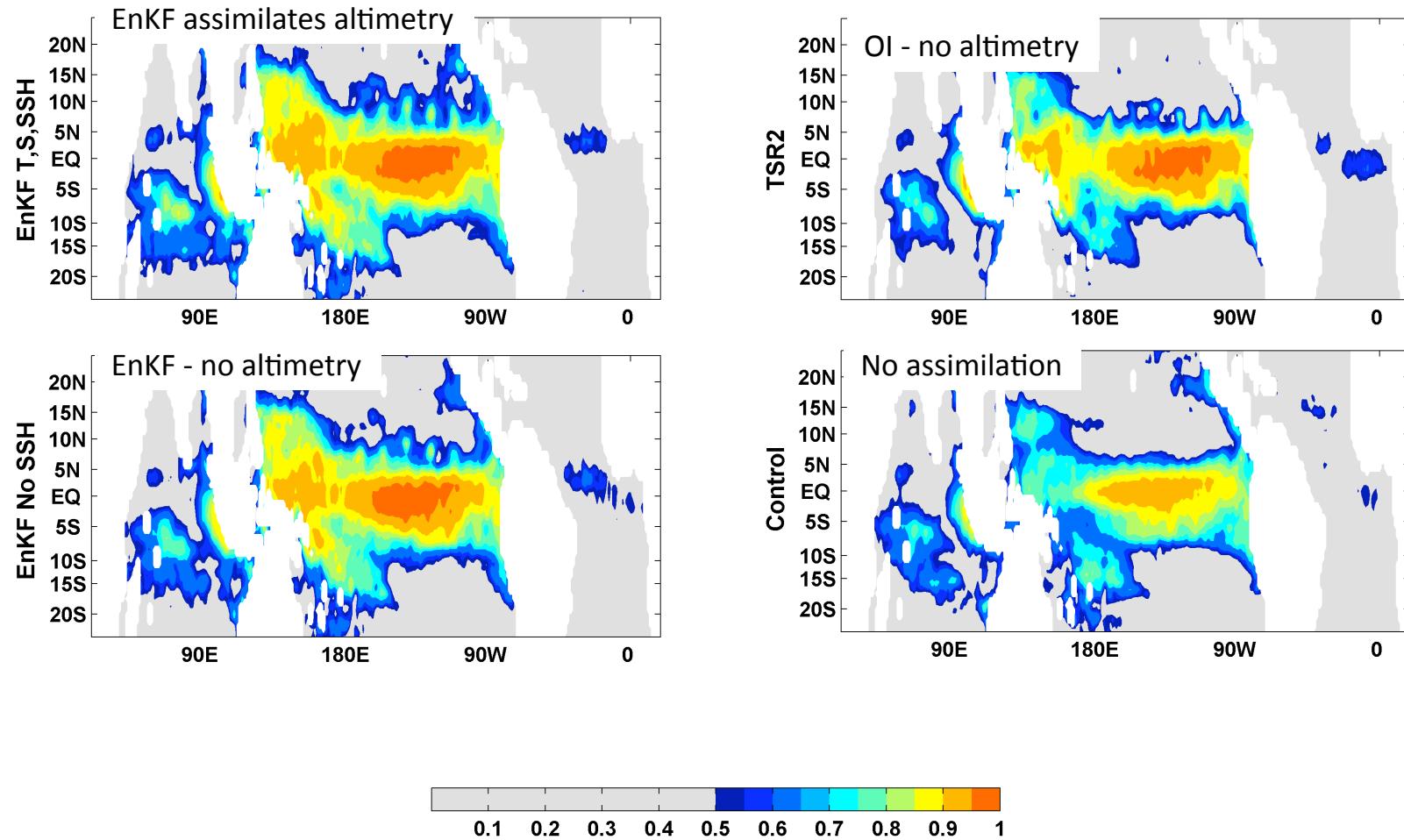


Coupled augmented ensemble Kalman filter



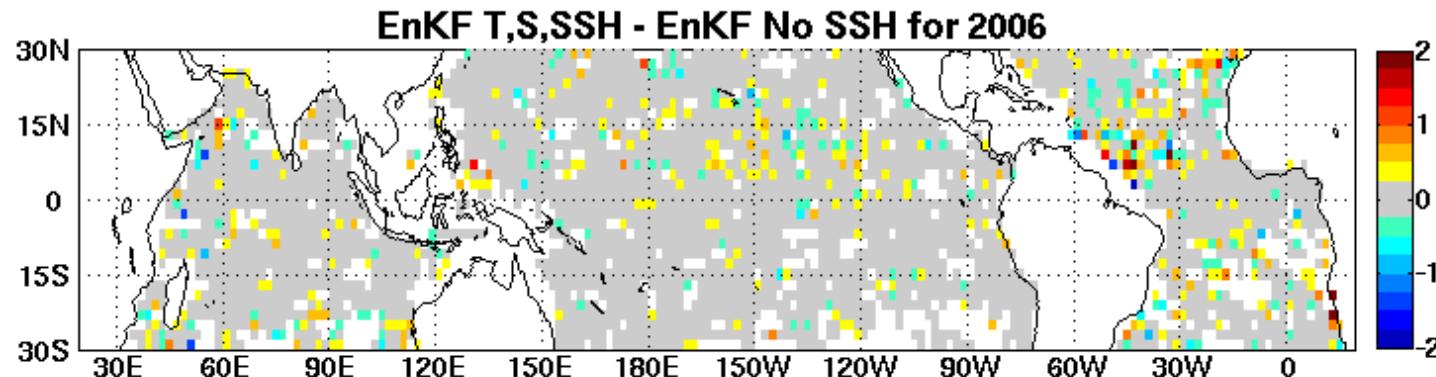
Ocean state estimates for climate analysis and for short-term climate forecasts

## Verifying SSH analyses against Satellite Altimetry Anomaly Correlation, 1994-2006

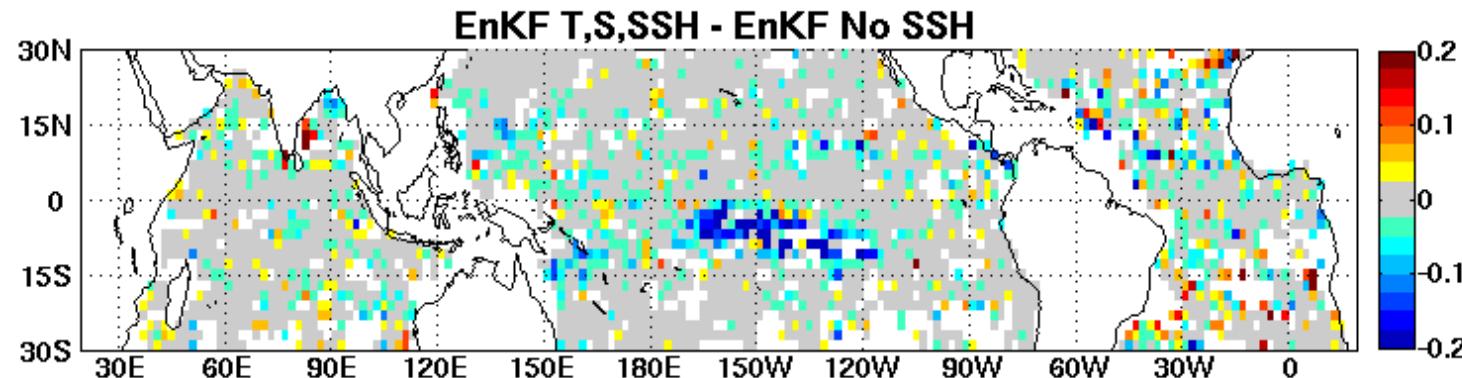


**Impact of altimeter assimilation**  
 Verifying subsurface analyses against *in-situ* data  
 RMS(innovations): 0-300 m for 2006  
 Salinity from Argo drifters

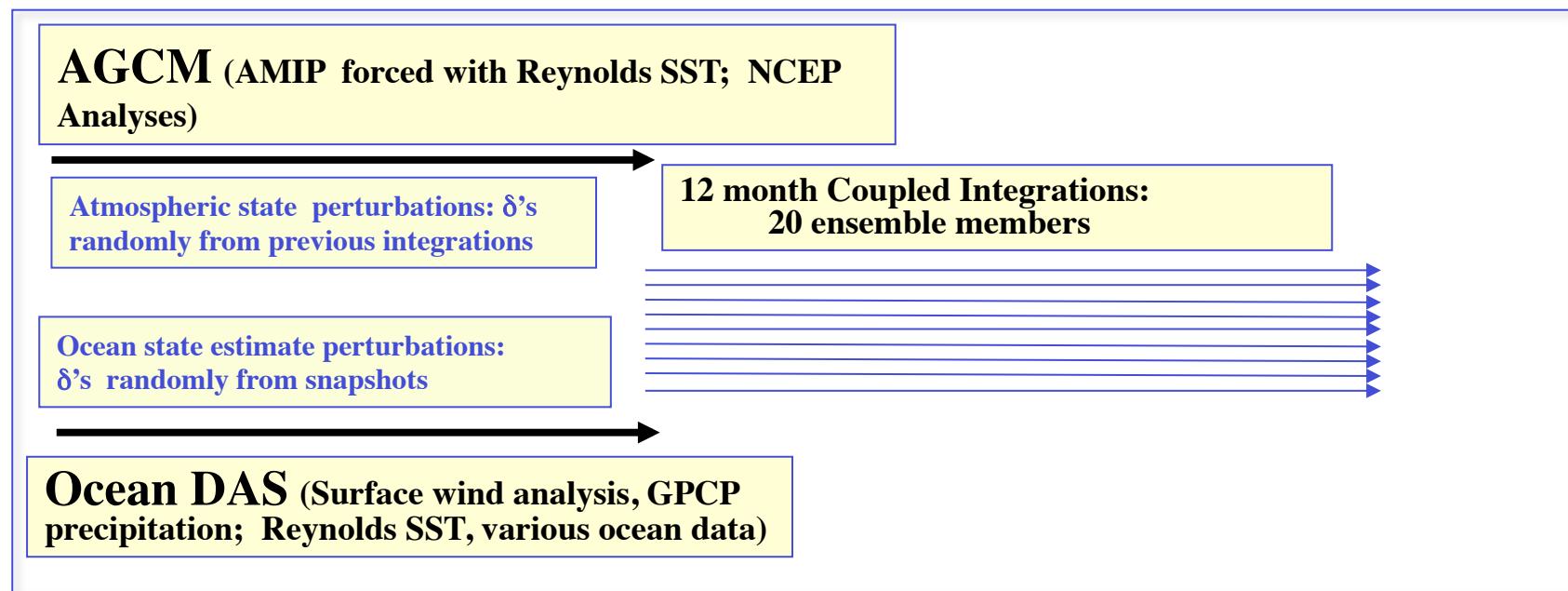
All Temperature: RMS OMF Difference (0 to 300 meters)



Argo Salinity: RMS OMF Difference (0 to 300 meters): 2006



# GMAO CGCMv1 (Tier1) Forecast Ensembles



AGCM: **NSIPP1 AGCM, 2 x 2.5 x L34**

LSM: Mosaic (SVAT)

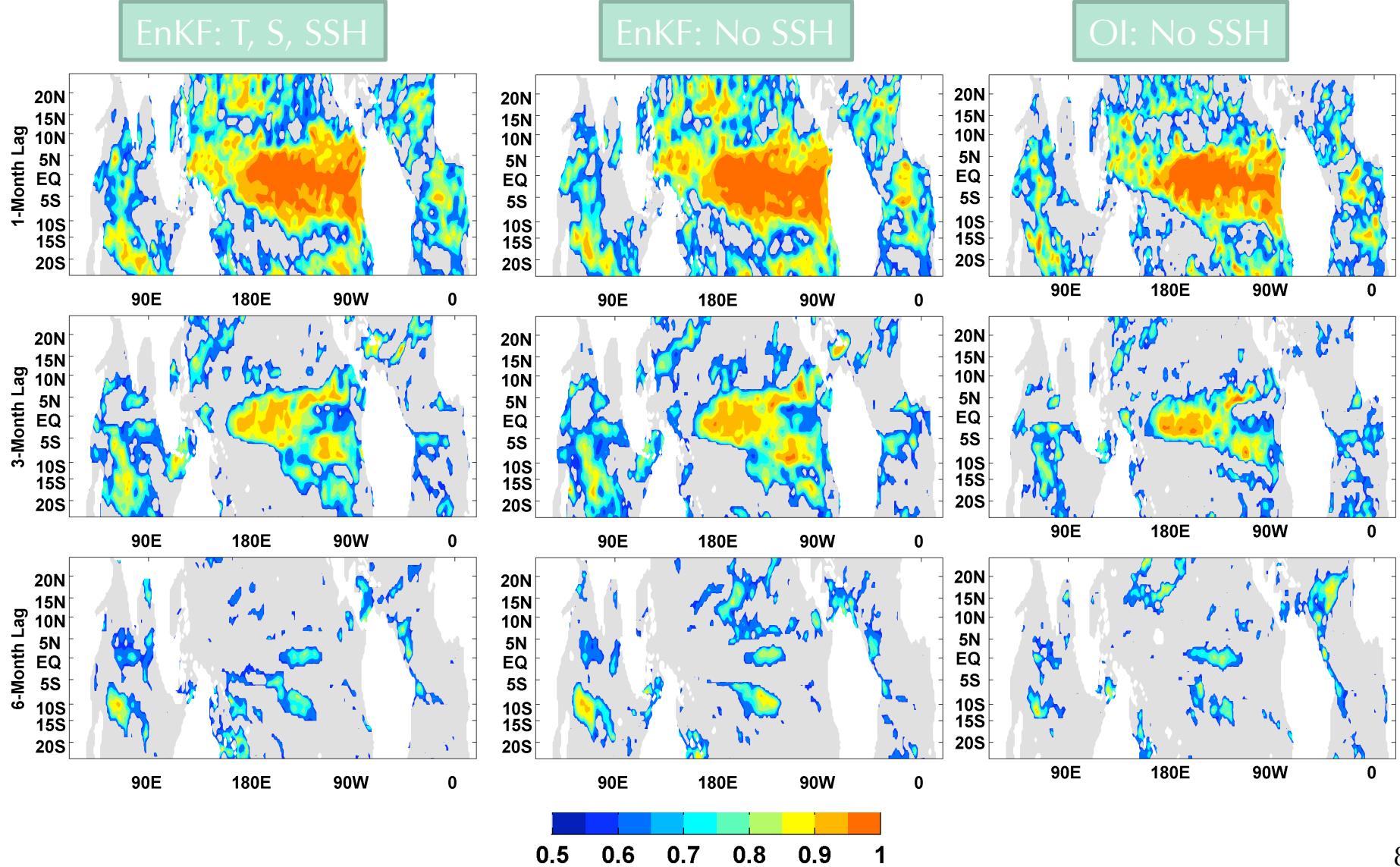
OGCM: Poseidon v4, **1/3 x 5/8 x L27**, with embedded **mixed layer physics**

CGCM: Full coupling, once per day

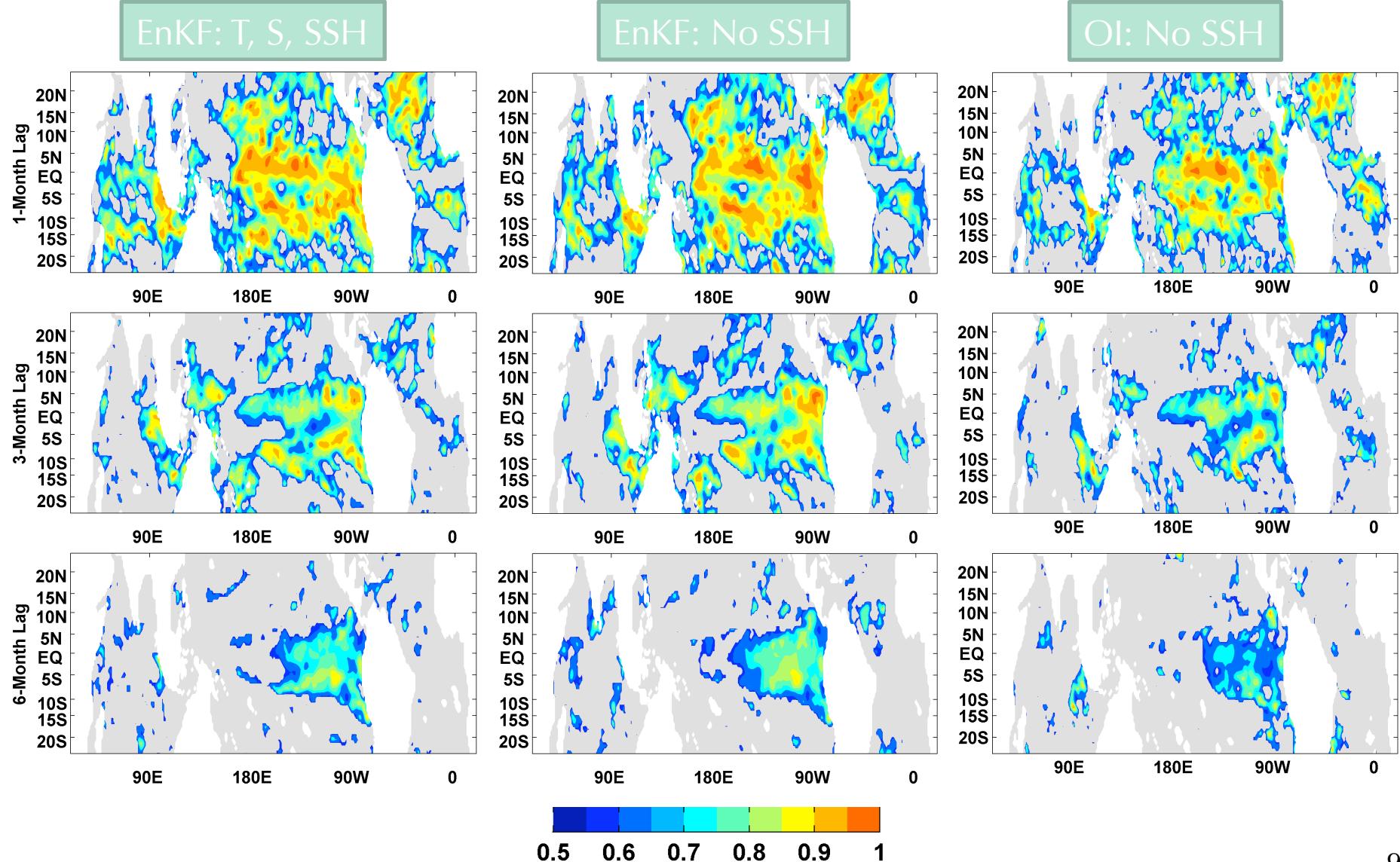
ODAS: Ensemble Kalman Filter with *in situ* T & S, *satellite* SSH; Optimal Interpolation of *in situ* T & S

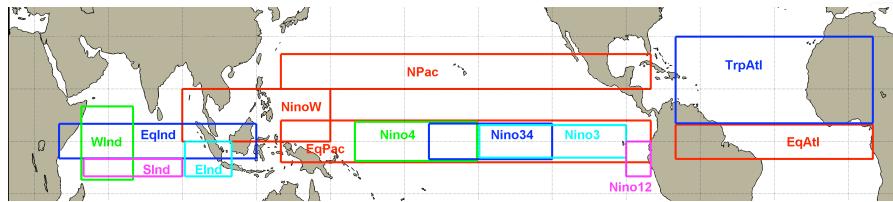
“LDAS”: Offline forced land states (recalibrated)

## SST Anomaly Correlations (1994-2006): January Starts Verified Against Reynolds SST



## SST Anomaly Correlations (1994-2006): July Starts Verified Against Reynolds SST

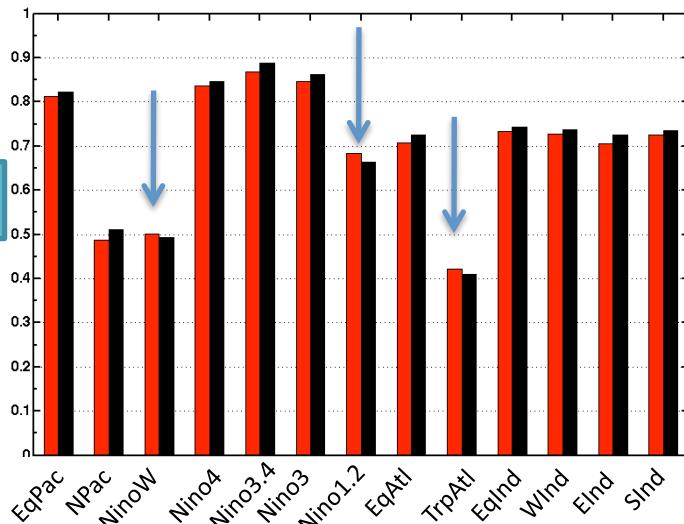




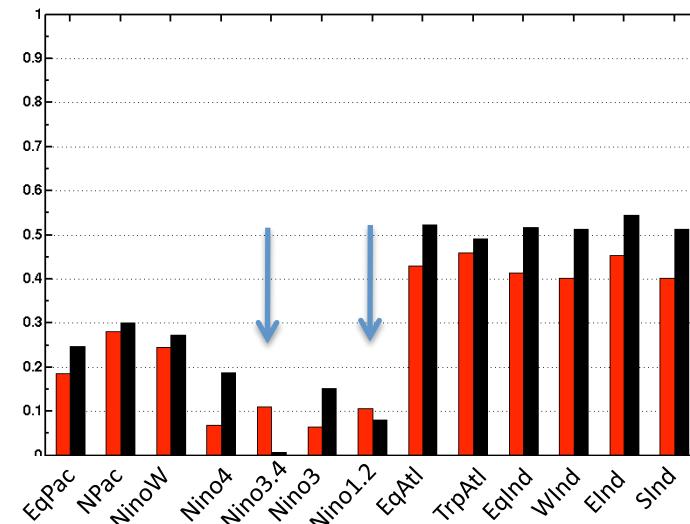
## SST Anomaly Correlations (1994-2006) Verified Against Reynolds SST

Jan Starts

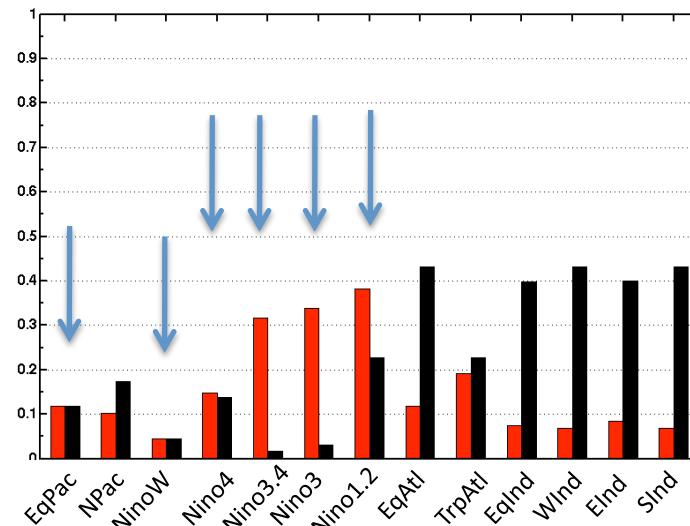
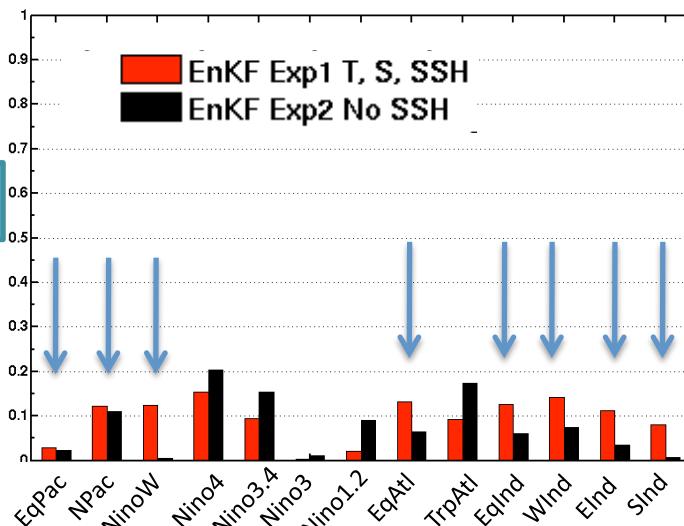
1<sup>st</sup> season



July Starts

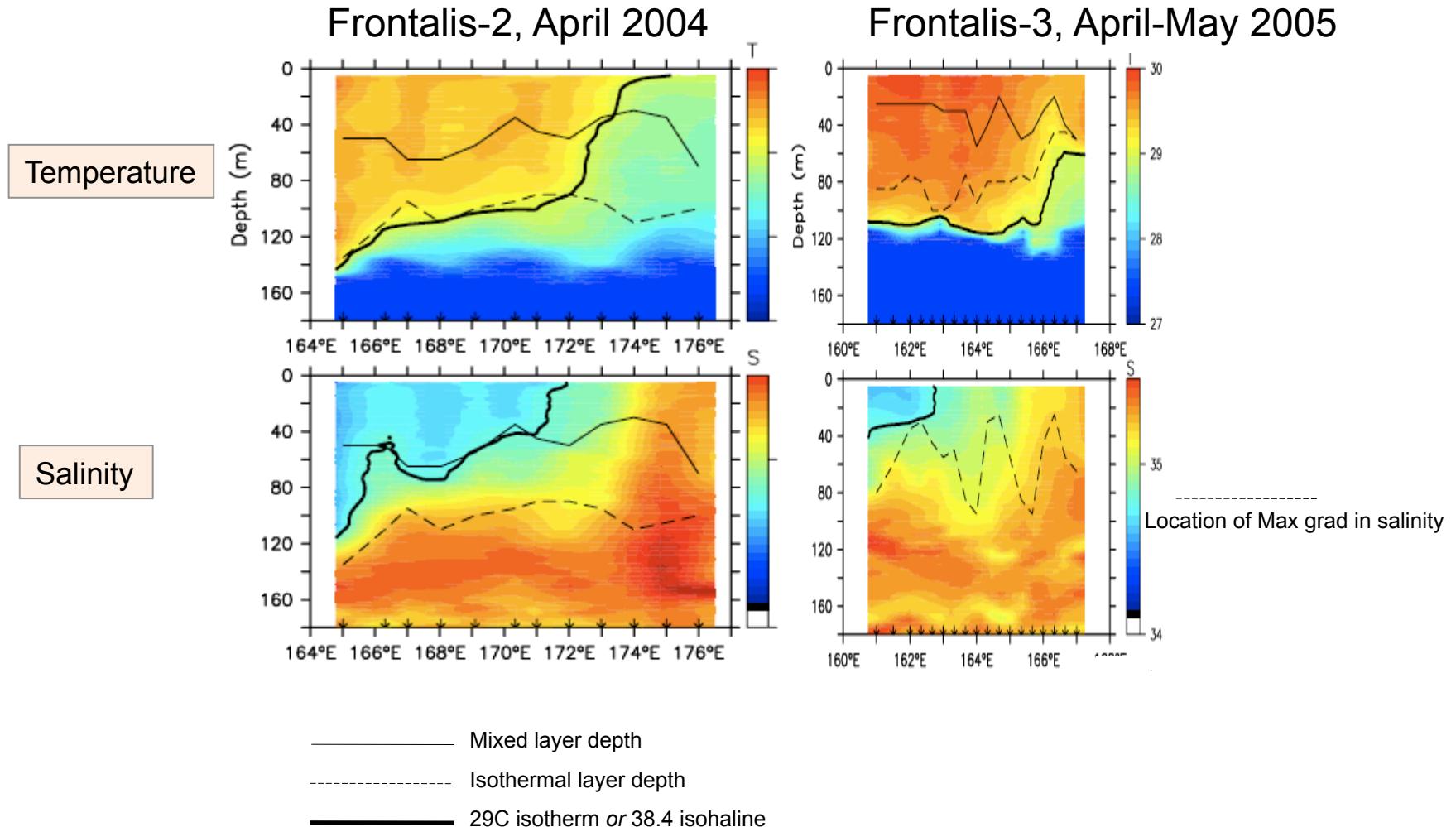


2<sup>nd</sup> season



# Looking forward to Aquarius

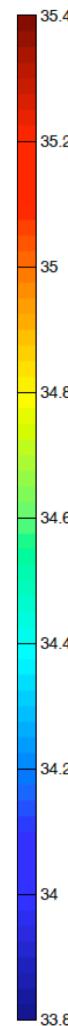
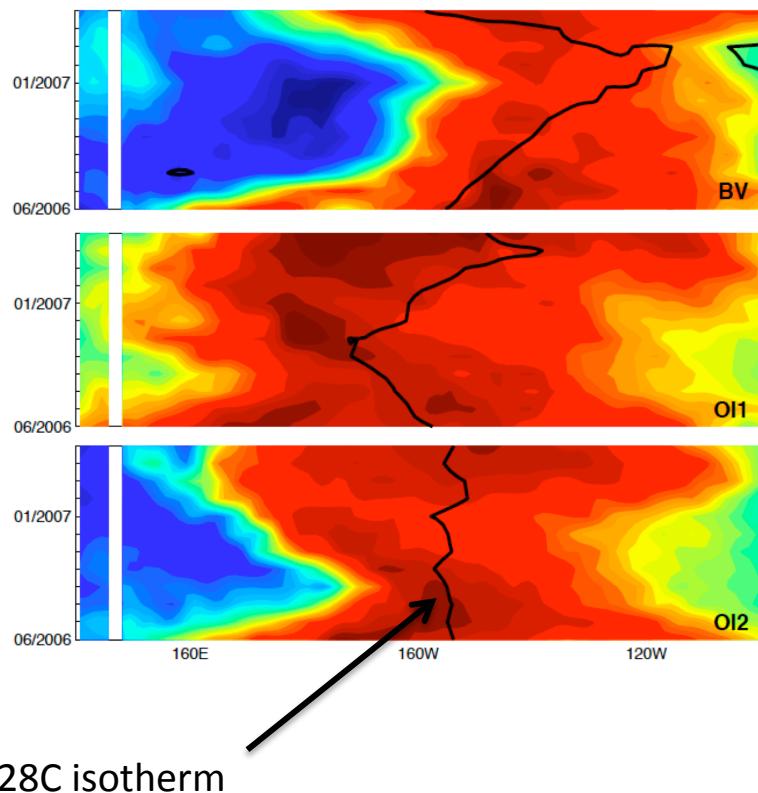
## Along the equator, salinity matters.....



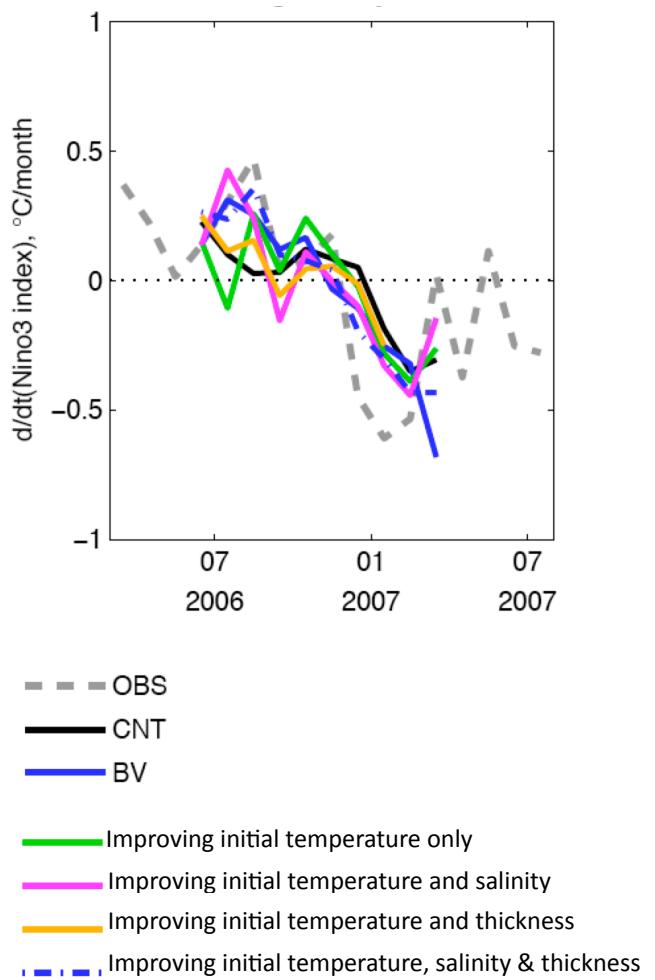
# Looking forward to Aquarius

## Salinity matters.....

Forecast SSS evolution  
depends on initial salinity distribution  
Forecasts initialized 1 June 2006  
(warm event)



Niño-3 SST anomaly tendency  
Forecasts initialized 1 June 2006  
(warm event)



# SUMMARY

- Assimilation of ocean satellite data requires sophisticated covariance modeling to project surface information to the thermocline where much of the ocean's memory resides.
- Satellite altimetry improves representation of the mass field – but using it effectively requires good covariance modeling – state-dependent covariances from EnKF and the Breeding Method appear to be effective.
- Salinity matters – an important component in the mass field *and* it mediates the ocean-atmosphere exchanges in the western-central equatorial Pacific.
- **Challenges** remain in the initialization of coupled models – reducing initialization shocks requires attention to the *coupled system* (integrated analyses).
- **Changing observing systems** are a challenge to ocean climate analyses, even more than for the atmosphere.