

# Improving high-resolution ocean reanalyses using a smoother algorithm

Bo Dong, Keith Haines and Matthew Martin

Dong, B., Haines, K. and Martin, M., (2021). Improved high resolution ocean reanalyses using a simple smoother algorithm. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, 13(12), p.e2021MS002626.

EGU session OS4.7, 25<sup>th</sup> May 2022

- Long memory and sparse observation of the ocean
  - use “future” data to improve historical state estimate
- Operational Ocean Forecasting is sequential (**only using past data**), e.g., 3DVar-FGAT. Same method used for Reanalysis! =>**Future data not being used!**
- **Increments** from reanalysis are archived.
- Smoother uses increments for smoothing in future data.

# Simple smoothing algorithm

3

Smoothing  $\mathbf{S}$ , of Analysis  $\mathbf{A}$  + Increments  $\mathbf{I}$ ; Time decay  $\gamma$  where  $\gamma < 1$

$$S_{t=0} = A_{t=0} + \gamma I_{t=1} + \gamma^2 I_{t=2} + \gamma^3 I_{t=3} + \gamma^4 I_{t=4} + \dots$$

$$S_{t=1} = A_{t=1} + \gamma I_{t=2} + \gamma^2 I_{t=3} + \gamma^3 I_{t=4} + \gamma^4 I_{t=5} + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S_0 & = & A_0 & + & \gamma[S_1 - A_1 + I_1] \\ \text{Smoother} & & \text{Analysis} & & \text{Smoother increment} \end{array}$$

Recursive relationship: Start at latest time  $t$  and work backward through reanalysis

- Decay timescale  $\tau = -1/\ln(\gamma)$  *e.g.*,  $\sim 3$  days for  $\gamma = 0.7$
- Variations in  $\gamma(x,y,z)$  possible

# Lorenz 1963 twin

4

x observation frequency 20 timesteps

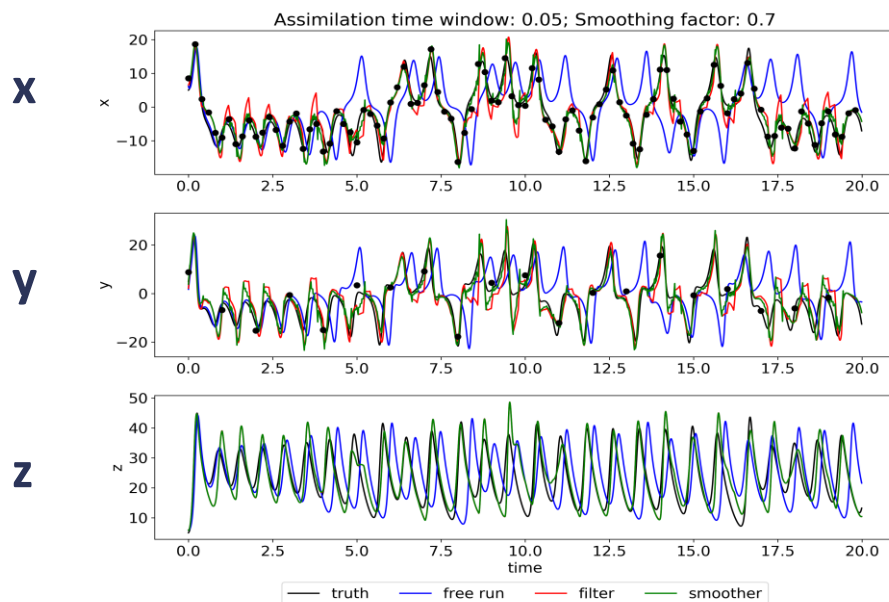
y observation frequency 100 timesteps

no z observation

Analysis time window 5 timesteps using 3DVar-FGAT

**Truth, free model run**

**Analysis** and **Smoother** solutions



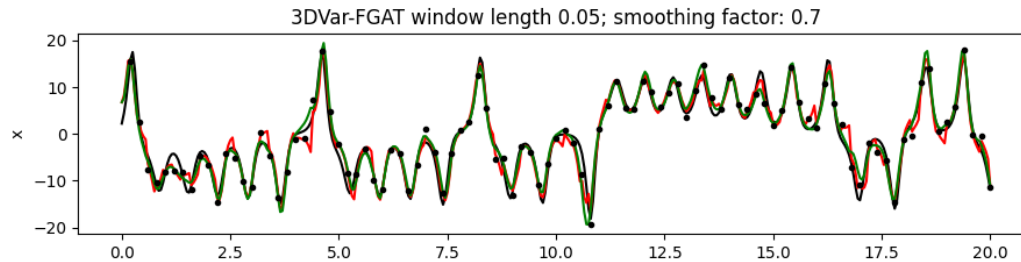
**Increments: Analysis vs. Smoother**



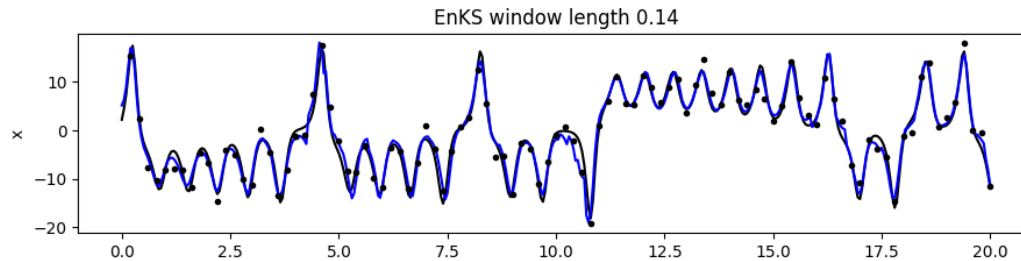
# Compare ocean smoother with EnKS

5

Truth  
Analysis  
Smoother

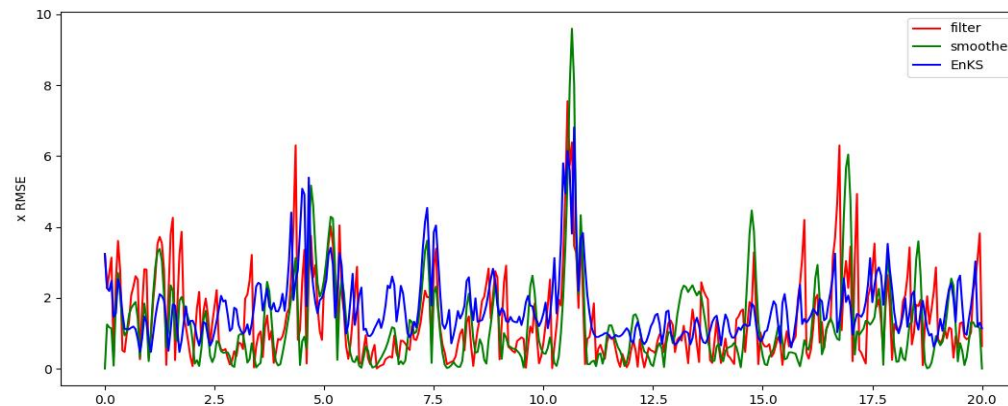


EnKS



- Ensemble size 100
- Lag = 14 timesteps (~2.8 window)

ensemble  
RMSE



Mean RMSE

Analysis – 1.73

EnKS – 1.69

Smoother – 1.36

# Smoother for GloSea5 (FOAM) ocean reanalysis

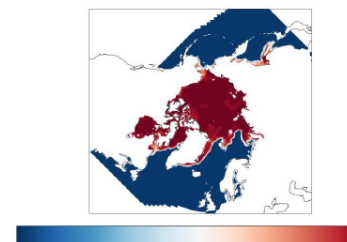
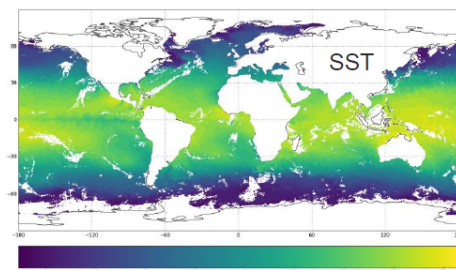
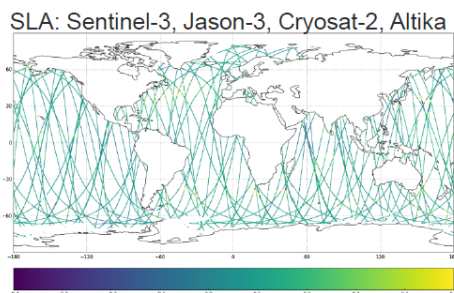
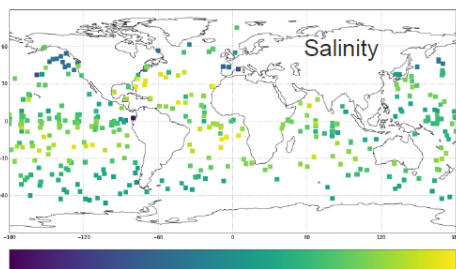
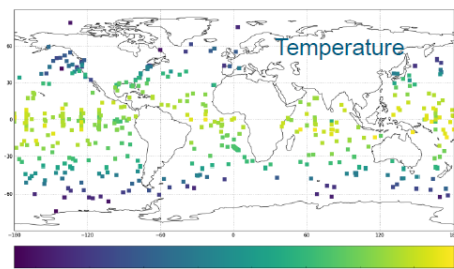
6

- Smoother increment added on T and S fields.
- SSH and U,V increments are in geostrophic balance with the density field increments

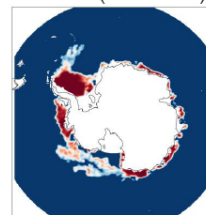


1 day of observations assimilated on 6<sup>th</sup> Jan 2018

Profiles: Argo, moored buoys, gliders, marine mammals, XBTs



Sea-ice concentration:  
SSMIS (OSI-SAF)



- Forecasting Ocean Assimilation Model (FOAM) version 14 ocean reanalysis, global  $\frac{1}{4}^\circ$  resolution
- Daily Incremental 3DVar-FGAT
- Incremental analysis update (IAU): assimilation increments are added evenly in the 1-day window during analysis run

[www.metoffice.gov.uk](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk)

© Crown Copyright 2017, Met Office

# Temperature errors against Argo Observations - June 2016

7

## FOAM Analysis

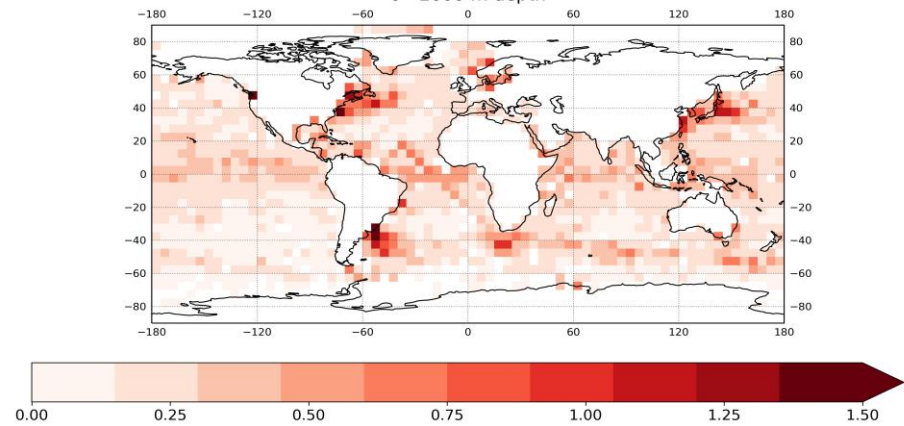
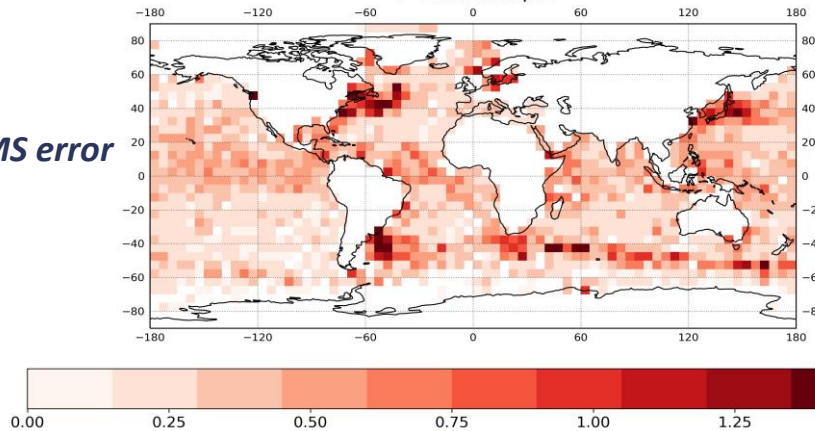
## Smoother

(units °C)

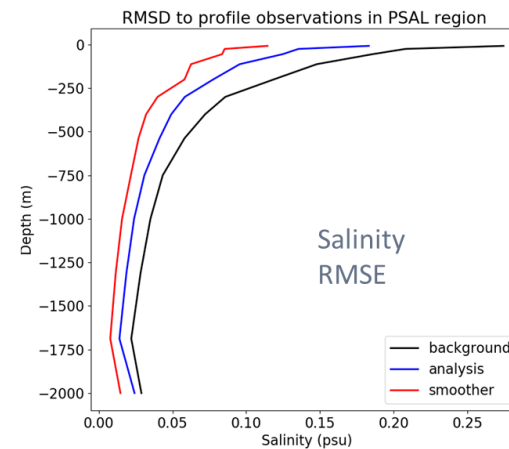
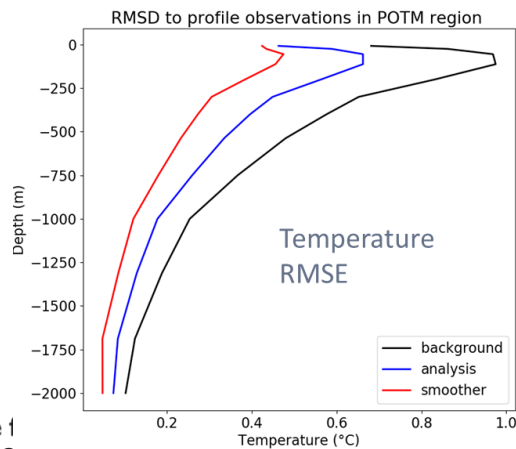
RMS POTM (°C) obs-minus-model for iau for June 2016  
0 - 2000 m depth

RMS POTM (°C) obs-minus-model for smoother for June 2016  
0 - 2000 m depth

RMS error



Global mean  
RMS differences

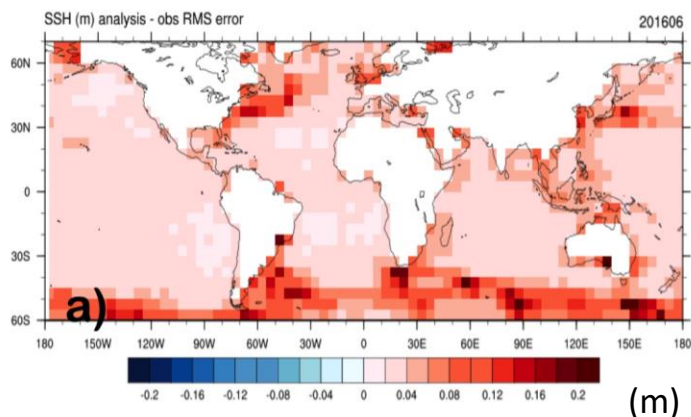




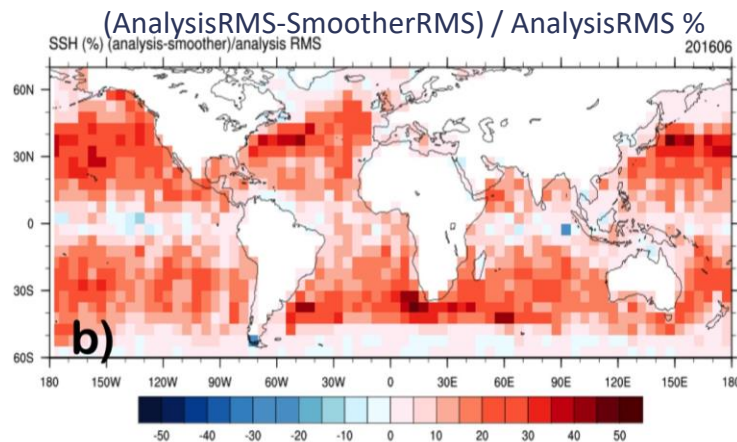
# RMS SSH errors against Altimeter Observations

8

## FOAM SSH Analysis errors



## Smoother % SSH error reduction vs. Analysis

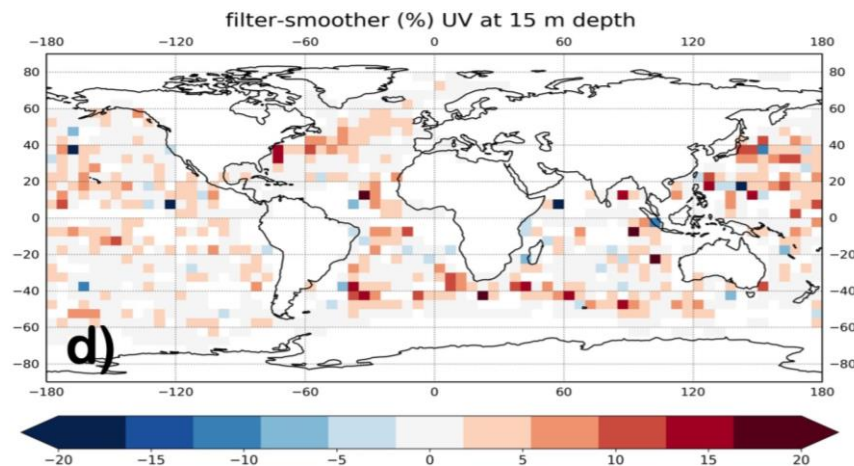


SSH error reduction in smoother is up to 50% compared to FOAM analysis

# RMS velocity errors against 15m Drifters

## Smoother % U,V (15m) error reduction vs. Analysis

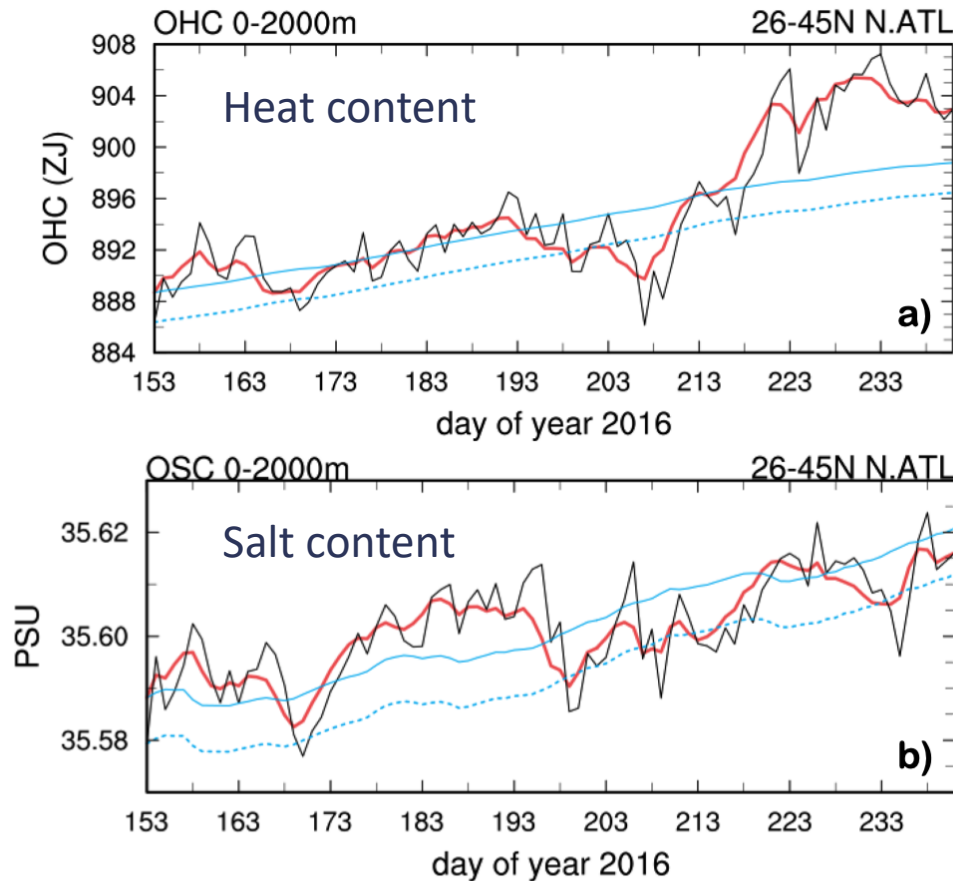
### Independent Drifter Comparison





# Smoothed Regional Ocean Heat & Salt content

## North Atlantic



**Smother** vs. Analysis  
**Artificial free model run:**  
 stringing together OHC 1-day  
 tendencies from the  
*background* runs

High frequency changes  
 taking place in the analysis  
 run are coming directly from  
 the DA

# Summary

---

10

- Ocean smoother performs well in Lorenz 63 and FOAM models
- Only future increments are smoothed – internal high frequency variability is retained
- Inexpensive to run! -- advantage over 4DVar and Kalman smoother in global high resolution model.
- Works effectively where
  - observations made in new regions which were not available at all in the forward pass
  - the system evolution is relatively slow so that error covariances do not evolve rapidly