

The detection of the magnetic fields induced by ocean circulation – An observing system simulation experiment

Aaron Hornschild¹, Jan Saynisch-Wagner¹,
Julien Baerenzung¹, Christopher Irrgang¹
and Maik Thomas^{1,2}

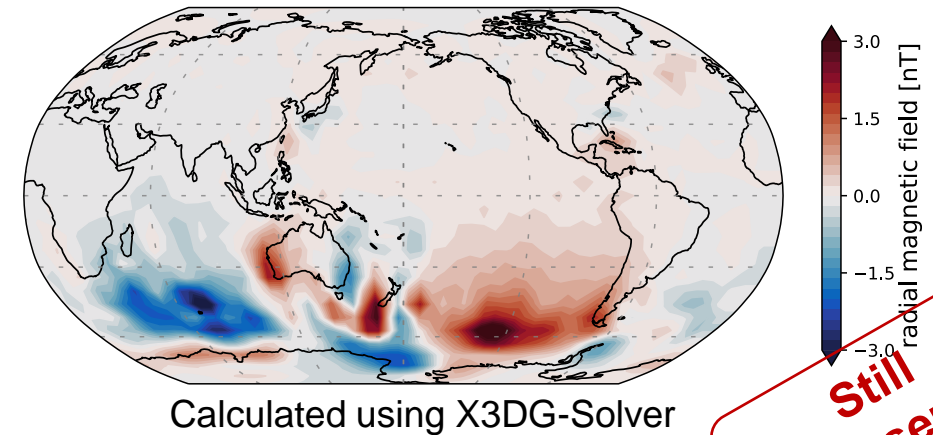
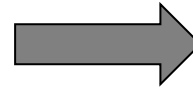
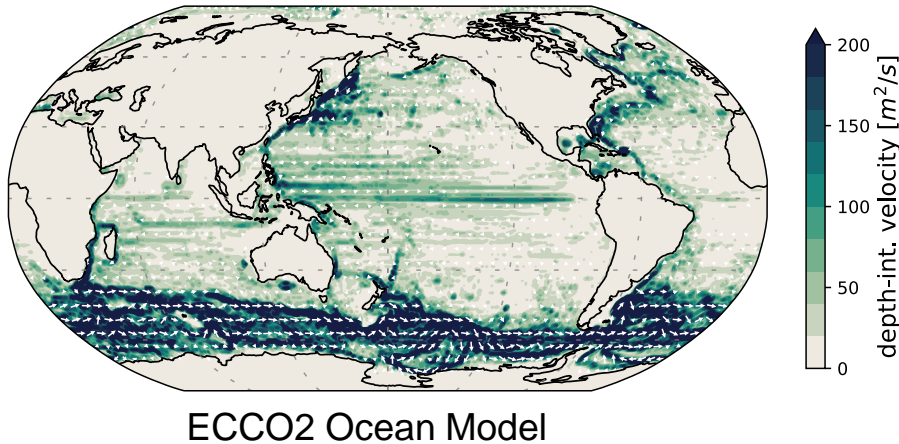
¹ GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Potsdam, Germany

² Freie Universität Berlin, Institute of Meteorology, Berlin, Germany

EGU 2022, Session EMRP2.16

Ocean Induced Magnetic Signals

- **Movement** of conducting sea water through Earth's magnetic field induces **magnetic signals**



**Still
unobserved**

- Goal:**
- Identification of ocean-induced magnetic signals in satellite observations
 - Using ocean-induced magnetic signal as new source of information

- Challenge:**
- Difficult separation from other magnetic contributions due to: complex temporal behavior and low magnitude

Observing System Simulation Experiment (OSSE)

Proposed method:

- Assimilation of geomagnetic observations using Kalman filter-based approach
- Extension of Kalmag model (*Baerenzung et al.*)

Testing the method
in an OSSE

PRIOR:

Prior Characterization
(via parameters of
autoregressive processes)

Imposed Oceanic Field
(presumed proxy)

Swarm-like Observations (t)

Kalman Filter
Assimilation and
Separation

POSTERIOR:

Core Field

Lithospheric Field

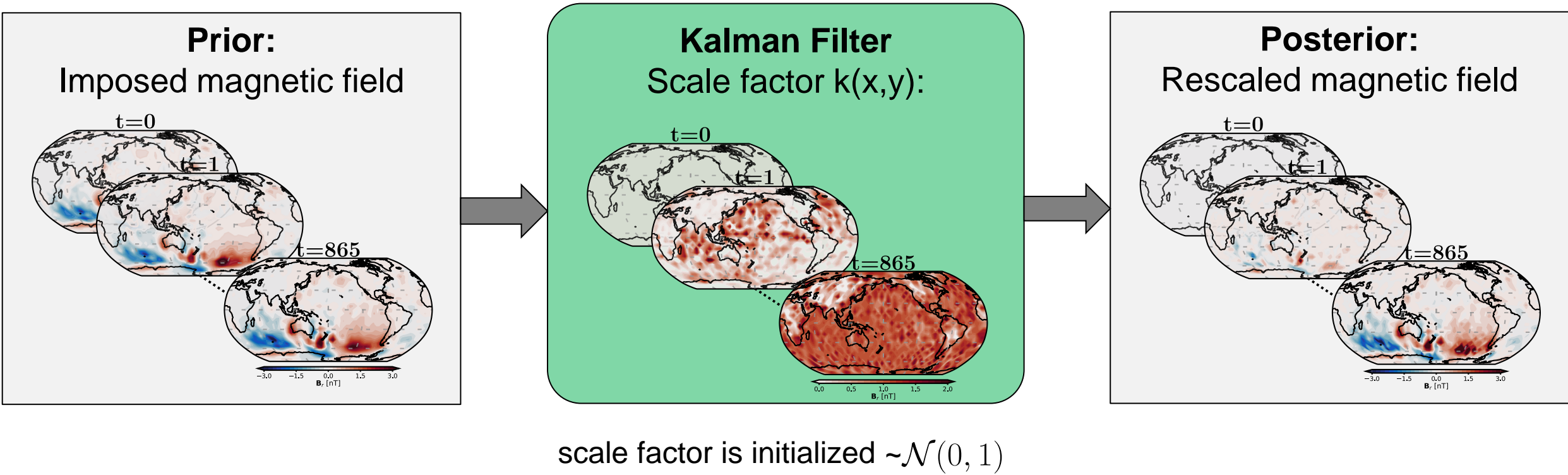
Ionospheric Field

Rescaled Oceanic Field

Magnetospheric Field

Detectability of Ocean Induced Magnetic Field

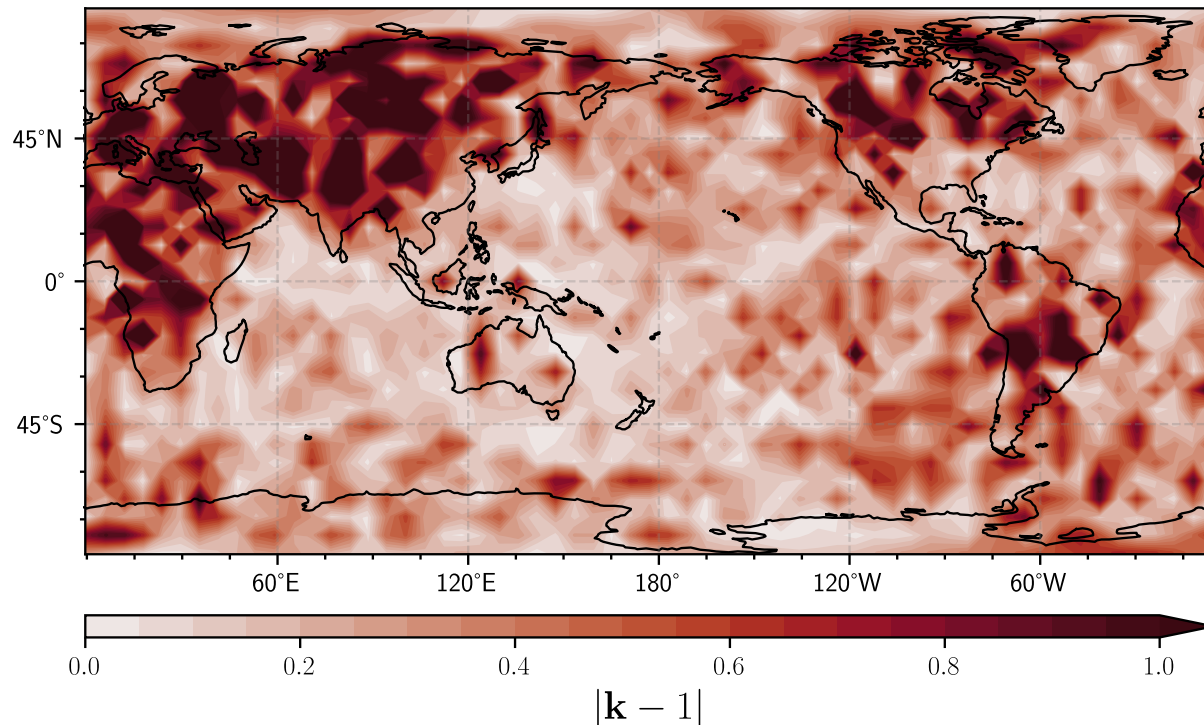
- Using the assimilation to determine a local scale factor for the presumed proxies
- Evaluating detectability through the evolution of the scale factor under the influence of observations



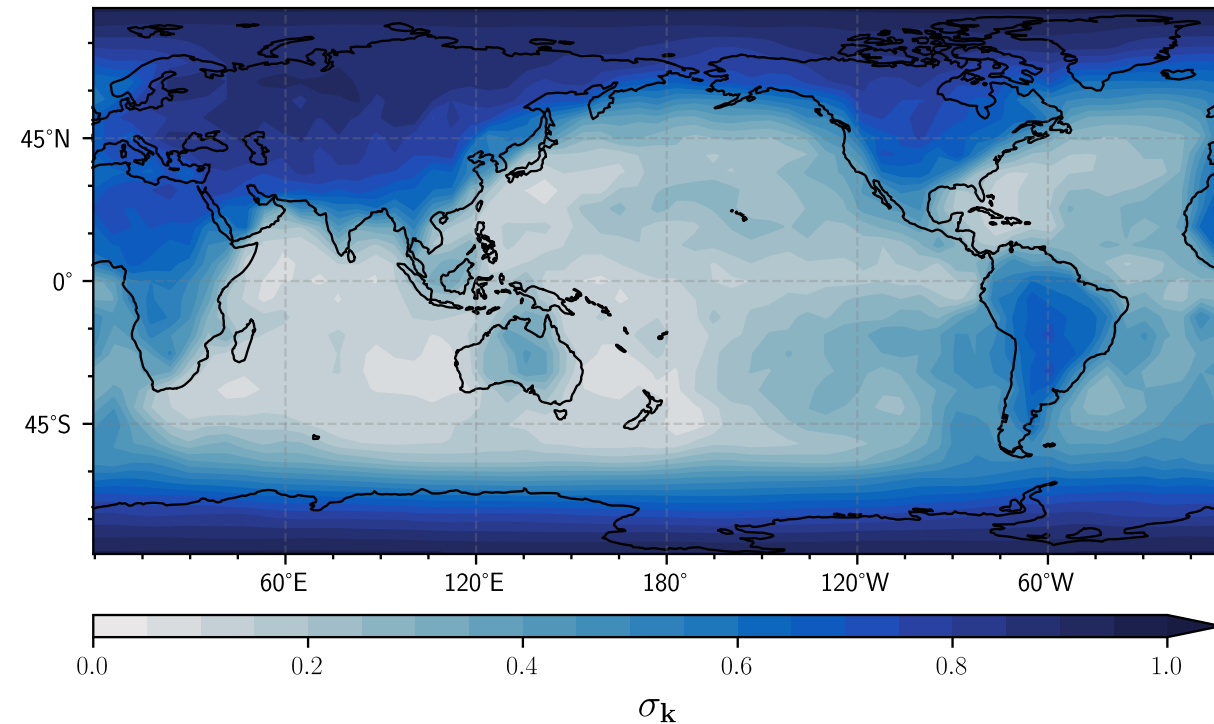
Assimilation Results: Ideal Scenario

- Imposed magnetic field and true magnetic field are chosen as identical
- Final scale factor after the assimilation is expected to equal $\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = 1$

Final scale factor deviation:



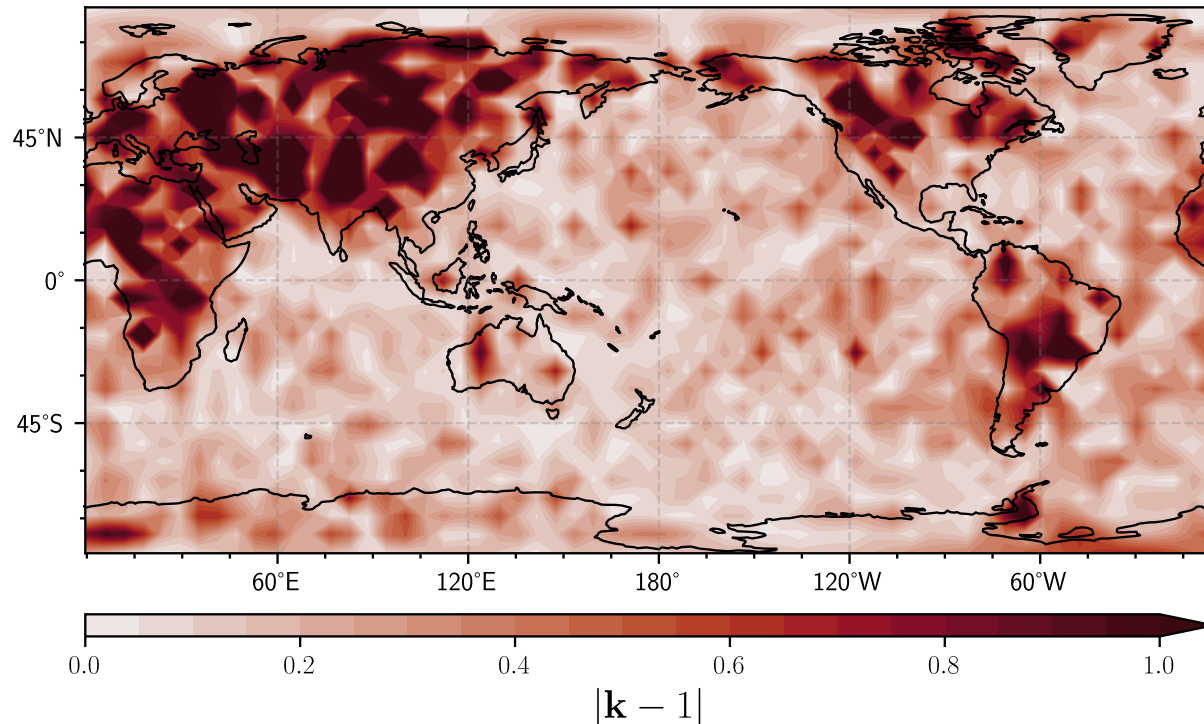
Final associated uncertainty:



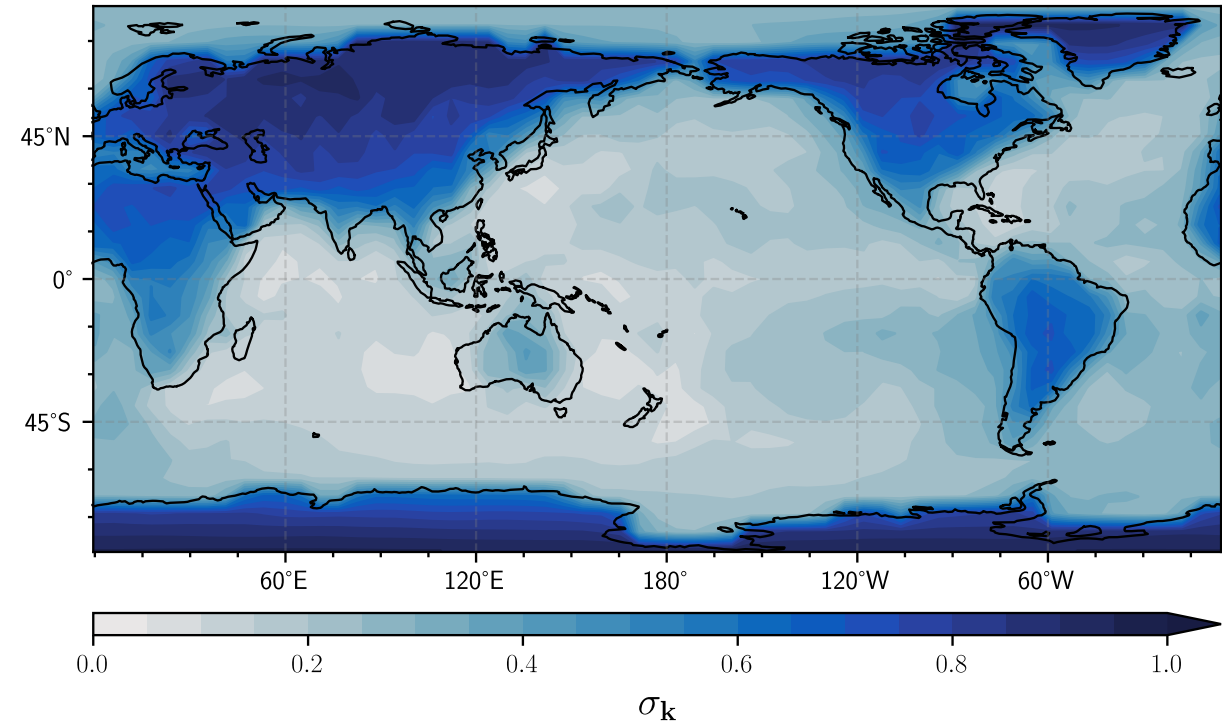
Improved Results Through Spatial Constraints

- Incorporating **spatial correlation** between nearby scale factor (a priori exponentially decaying spatial covariance)

Final scale factor deviation:



Final associated uncertainty:



Take Away:

- The assimilation results obtained from the OSSE are promising:
In an ideal scenario ocean-induced magnetic signals *can be identified* in swarm-like observations using the proposed Kalman filter approach
- Incorporating spatial constraints improve the assimilation results

Thank you for your attention!