

# Systematic error correction in numerical ocean models with artificial neural networks

GN contacts



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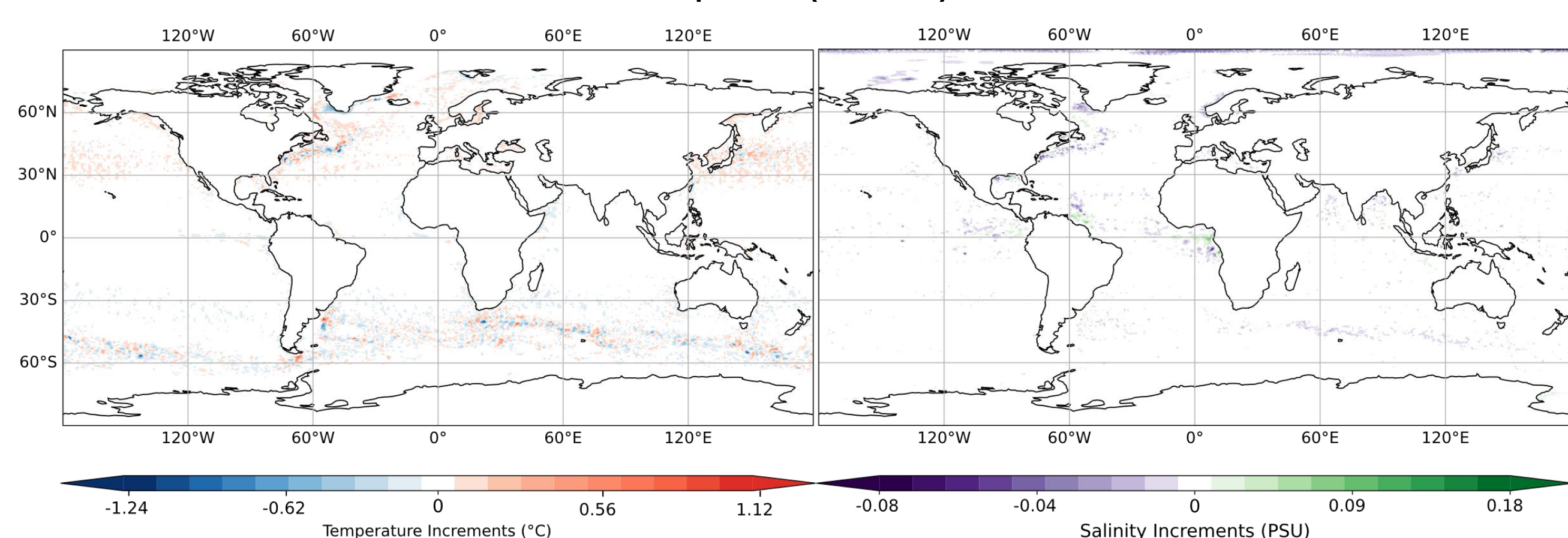
## Introduction

Systematic errors come from:

1. Numerical approximations
2. Unresolved physical processes
3. Parameterization assumptions.

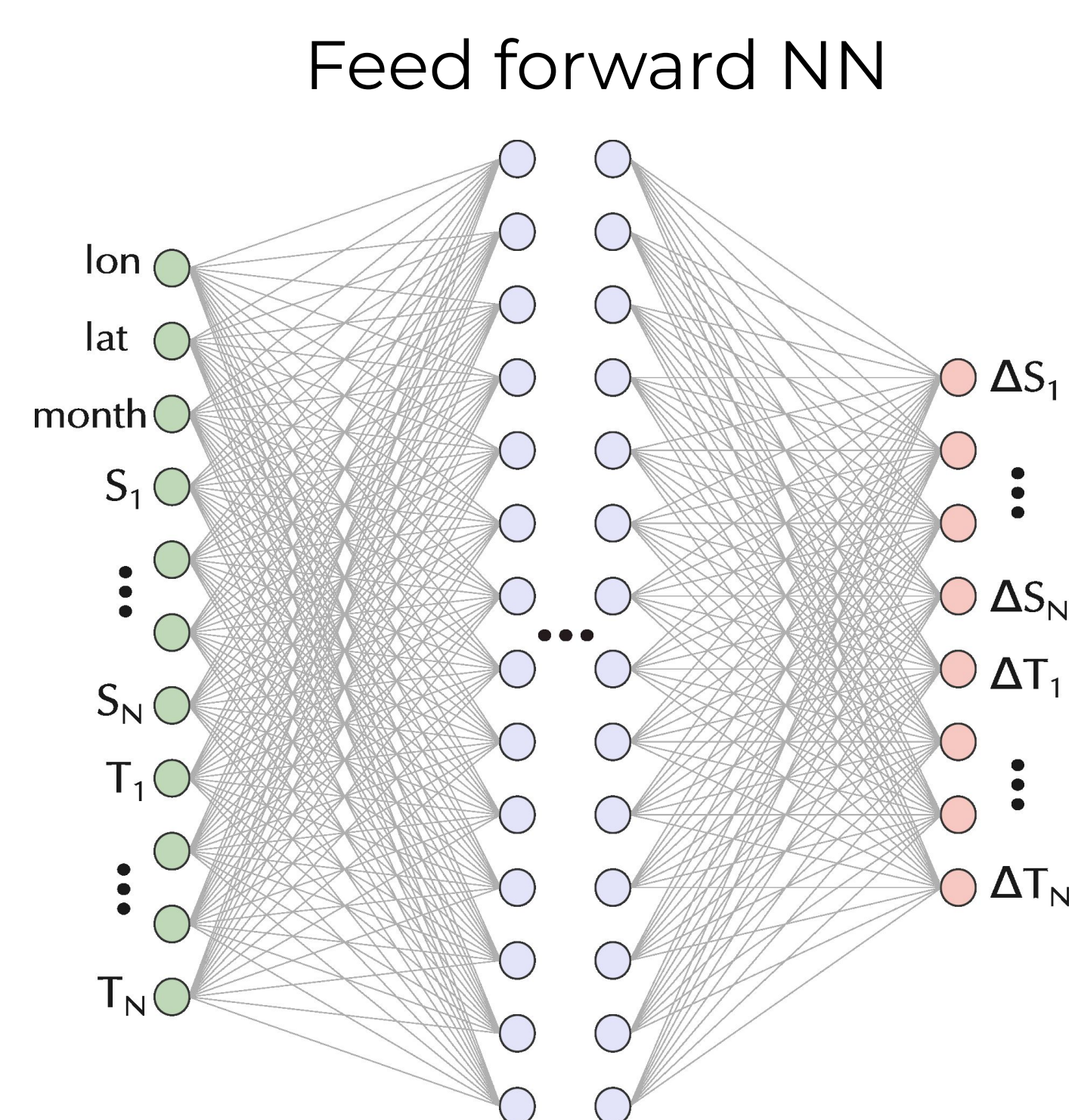


Monthly Mean of Analysis Increment  
0.5m Depth (AMJ) 2010–2022



Reduce prediction accuracy.

## Methods



Analysis increment  
learned from the  
ocean state

$$\Delta \mathbf{x} = f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)$$

NEMO tendency equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial t} = \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\Delta \mathbf{x}' \cdot dt}{\Delta t}$$

Loss function

$$\mathcal{L}(\Delta \mathbf{x}^{\text{true}}, \Delta \mathbf{x}^{\text{recon}}) = \frac{1}{\sum_i m(i)} \sum_i m(i) (\Delta \mathbf{x}_i^{\text{true}} - \Delta \mathbf{x}_i^{\text{pred}})^2$$

$$m(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \text{ not seafloor} \\ 0 & \text{if } i \text{ seafloor} \end{cases}$$

## Training Dataset

**Input** Predictors as monthly means from ECMWF ORAS6 (NEMO 4.0.6)

**Target** Analysis increments of T/S from ECMWF ORAS6 (NEMOVAR)

**Time span** 2005 – 2022

## Data preprocessing

Low pass filter

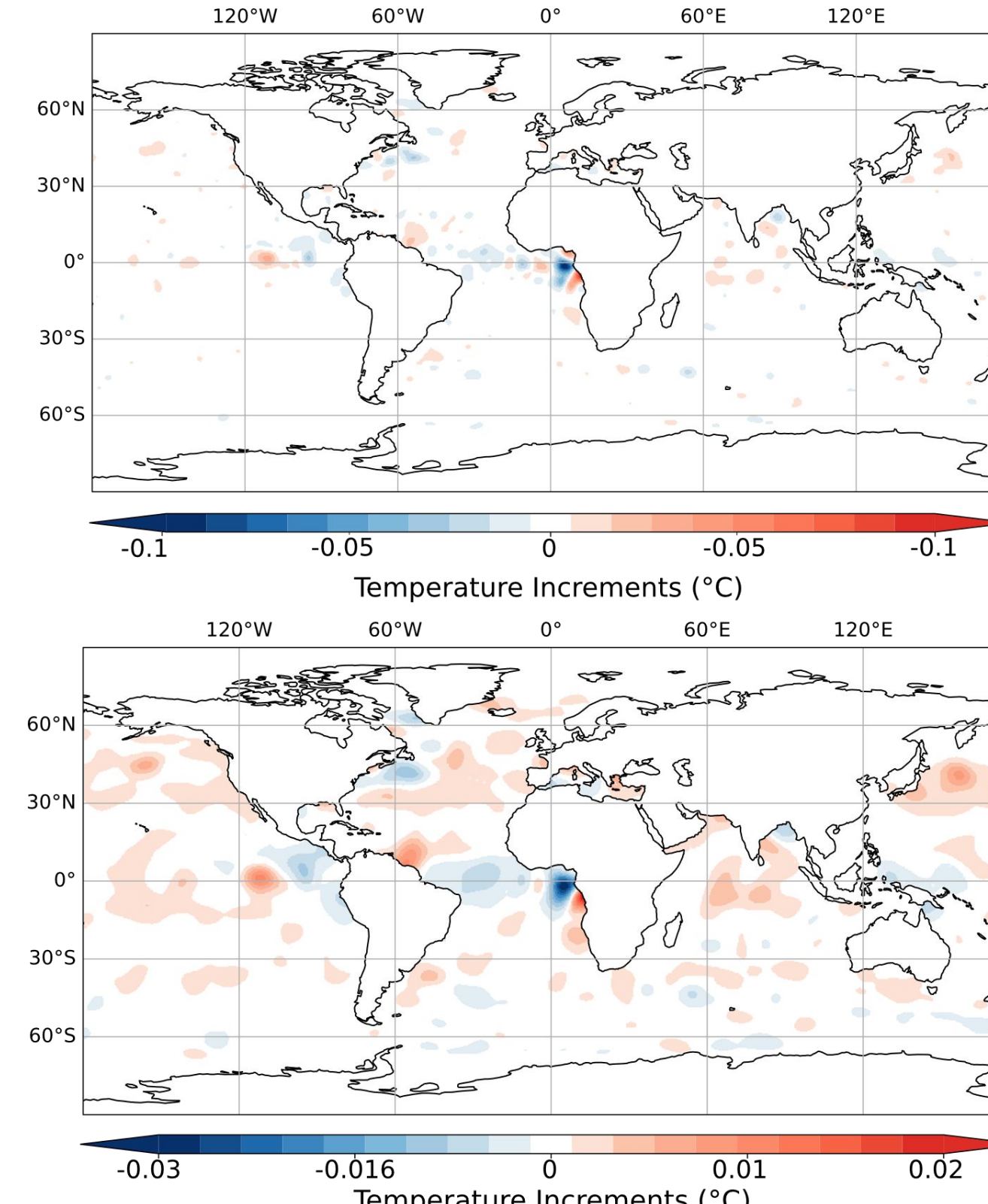


Normalized by depth, month, and latitude bands (every 30°, from 90°N to 90°S)



Subsampling with step of 10 grid point

Monthly Mean of Temperature Analysis Increment May 2005. 0.5m Depth

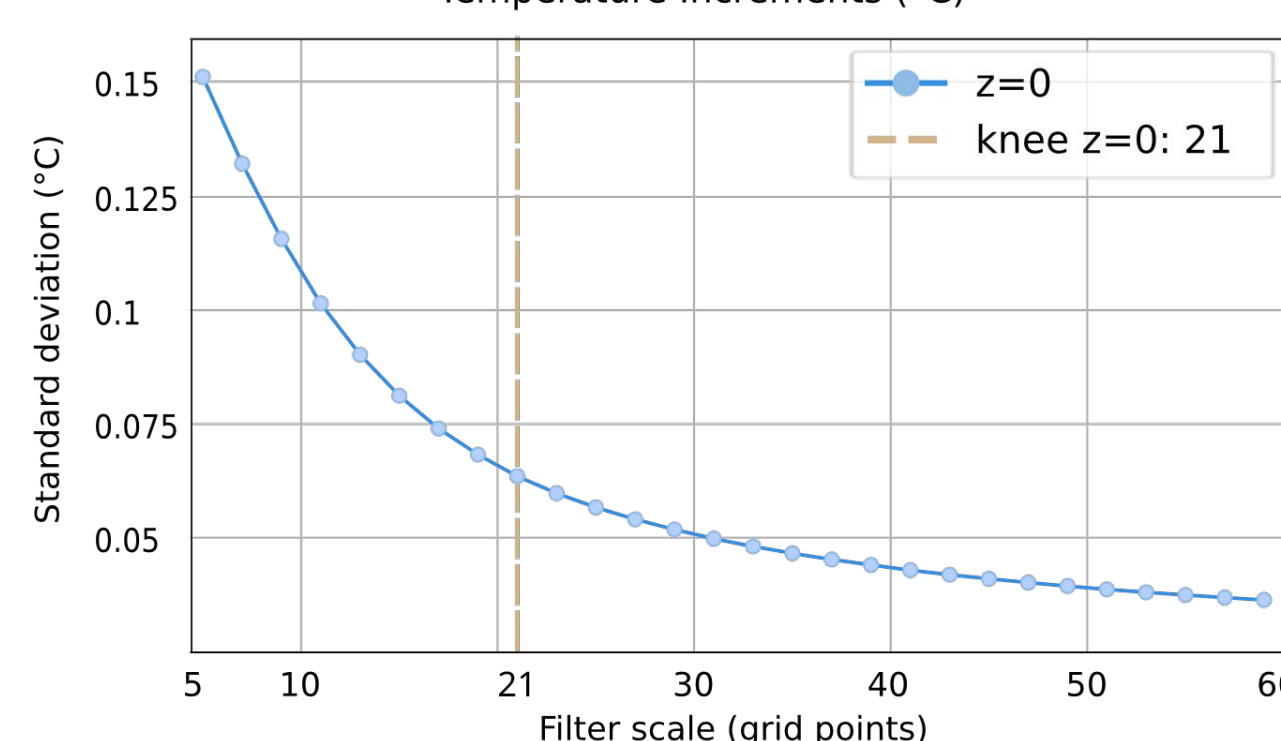


**Filter scale: 25**

**Filter scale: 50**

Filter scale	Consequence
Too low	retains high frequency noise
Too high	obscures systematic bias patterns

**Comment:**  
Filter scale becomes a key hyperparameter!



## Minibatch design

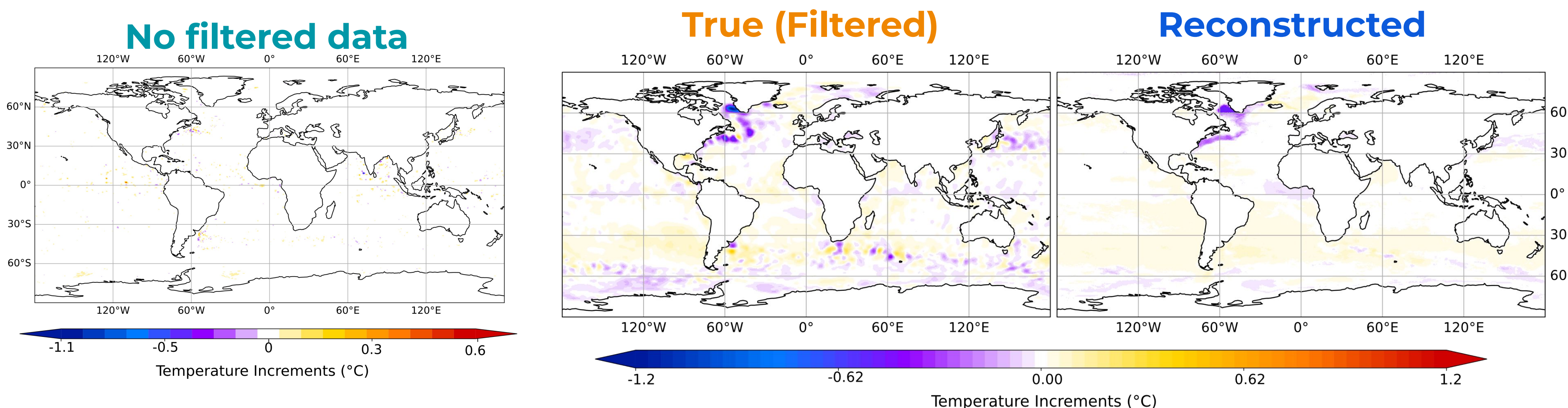
Basin-balanced & time-shuffled batches



Avoid spatial and temporal bias

## Results

Monthly Mean of Temperature Analysis Increment  
January 2018. 16,5m Depth (Test Dataset)



### Model architecture/hyperparameters

1. Batch size: 4096
2. Activation function: tanh
3. 3 × 1024 neurons + dropout (rate 0.2) after each hidden layer.

### Comments:

1. Key patterns in the True analysis increment are recovered
2. Reconstructed appears as filtered version of the True (Chen et al., 2022, JAMES)

## Future work

1. Explore strategies to mitigate the imbalance between informative and non-informative profiles
2. Explore use of additional predictors

## Acknowledgements

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