



Norwegian  
Meteorological  
Institute



CENTRE FOR  
INTEGRATED REMOTE SENSING  
AND FORECASTING FOR ARCTIC OPERATIONS

# Forecast uncertainty and ensemble spread in surface currents from a regional ocean model

**Martina Idžanović**<sup>1</sup>, Edel Rikardsen<sup>1</sup>, and Johannes Röhrs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Division for Ocean and Ice, Oslo, MET Norway

# Introduction

**surface currents:** important ocean state variable for applications in marine ecosystems, offshore industries, and shipping

**regional ocean model *Barents-2.5* EPS:** we assess surface currents from *Barents-2.5* by validating them against HF-radar observations

**main question:** To what extent do we expect predictability in surface currents from **regional ocean models** that do not assimilate currents or have few observations of currents?

# Barents-2.5 EPS model

## Grid

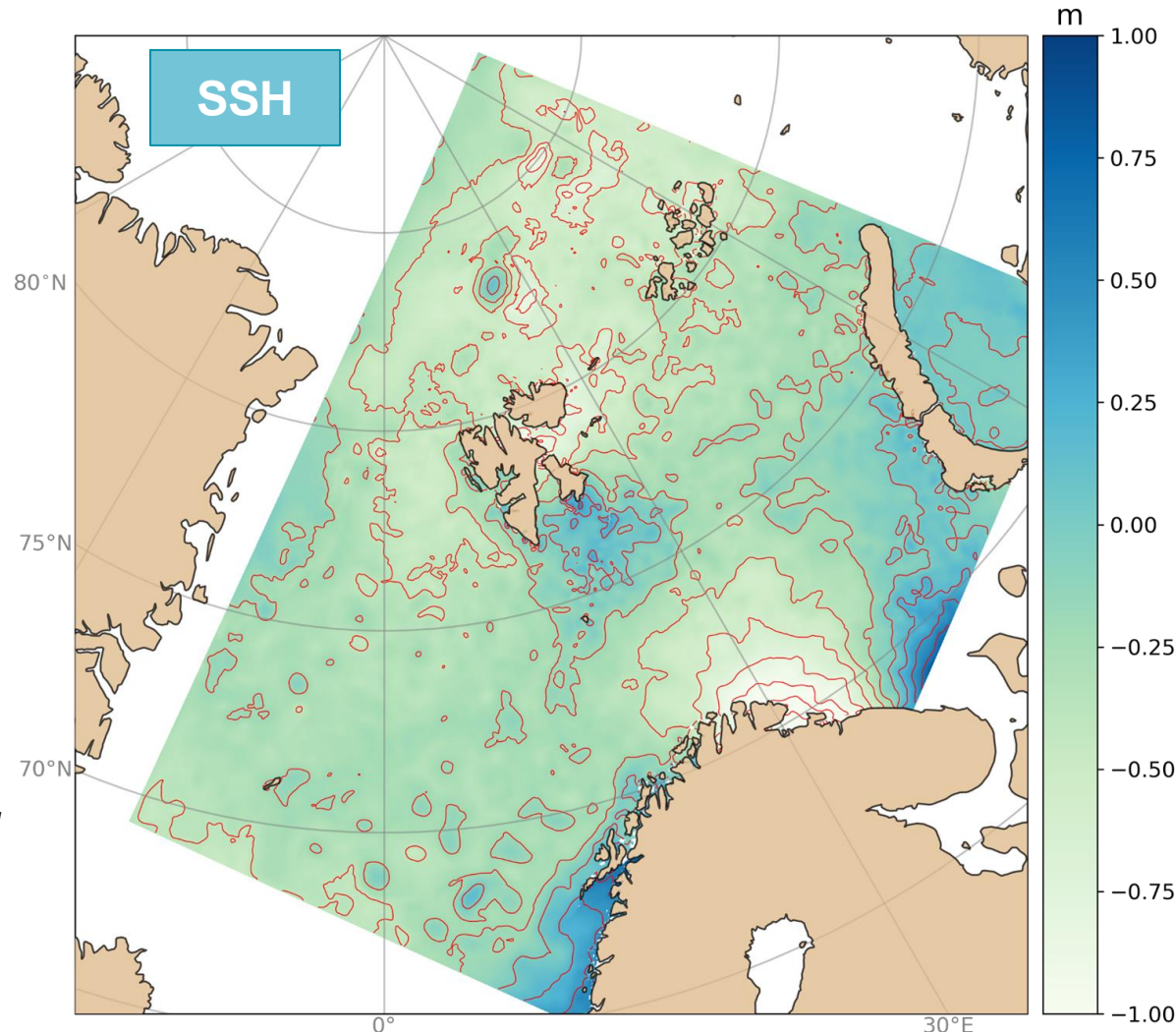
- 2.5 km horizontal resolution
- 42 vertical layers

## Barents-2.5 EPS

- 24 members
- **4 members: AROME-Arctic**
- **20 members: ECMWF**
- **66 hours** forecast length

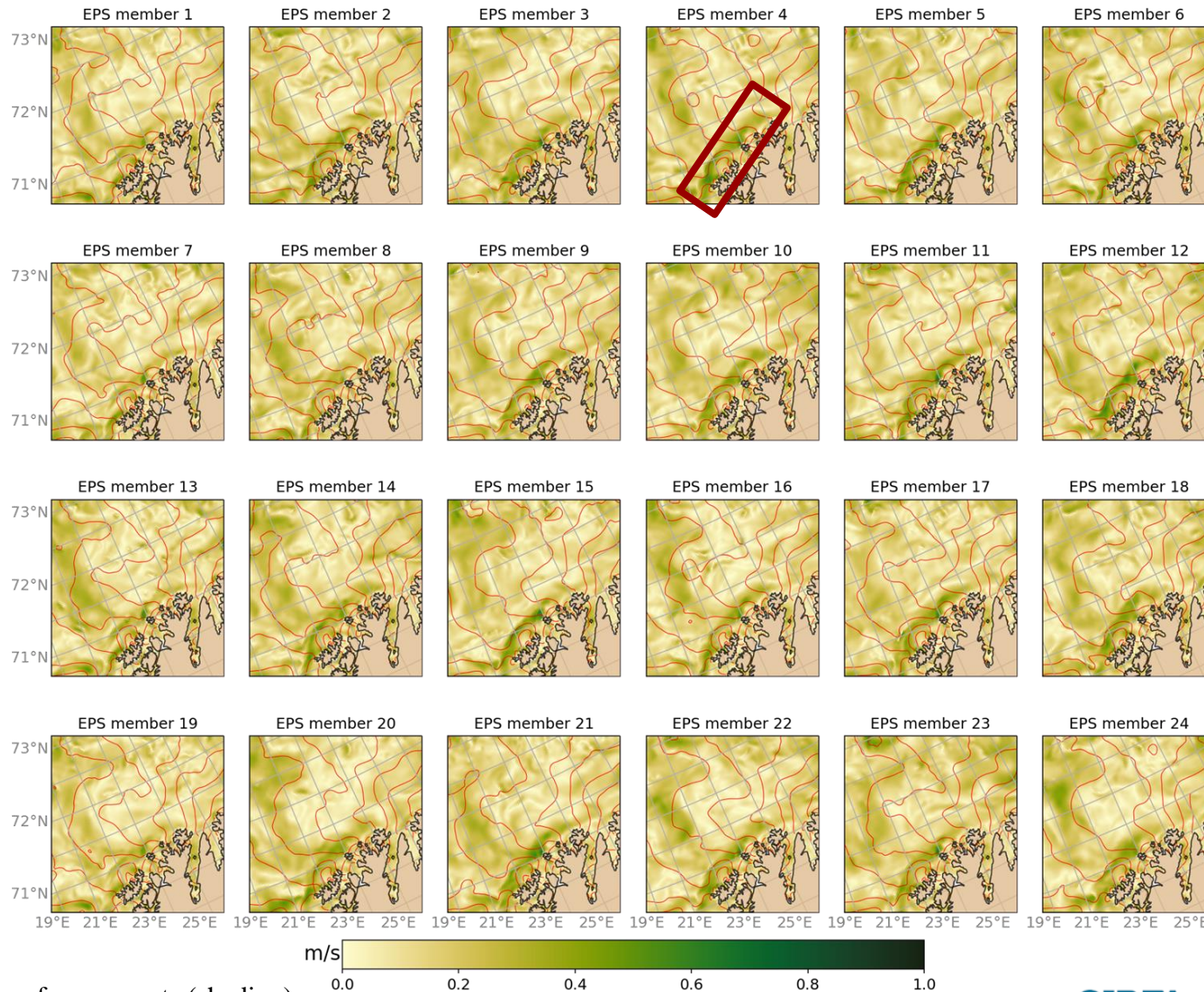
## Data assimilation

- method:  
Ensemble Kalman filter
- observations:  
sea-surface temperature,  
sea-ice concentration based  
on AMSR-2 (SIRANO), *in-situ*  
temperature and salinity



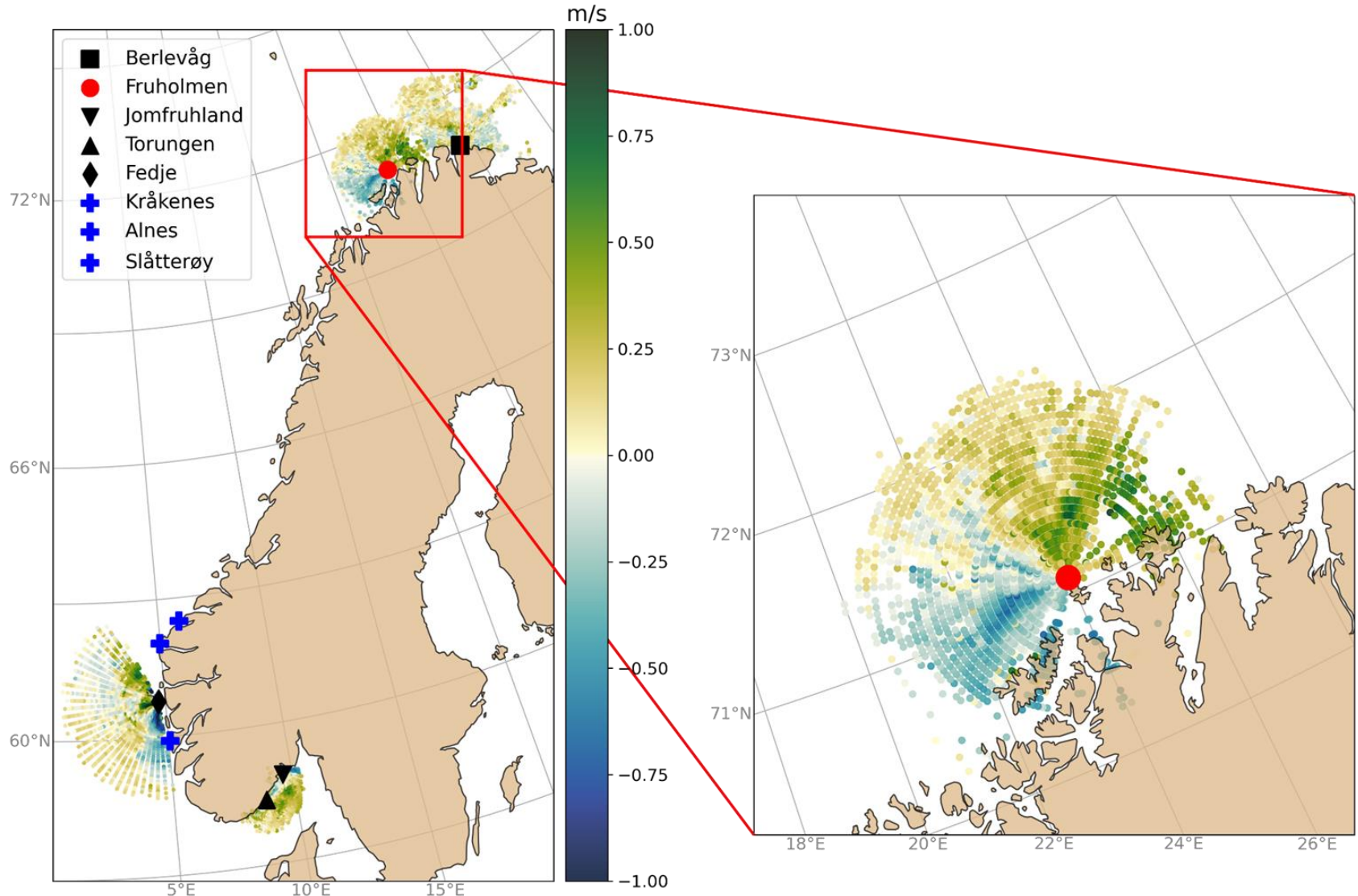
*Röhrs et al. (2023), Barents-2.5km v2.0: An operational data-assimilative coupled ocean and sea ice ensemble prediction model for the Barents Sea and Svalbard, GMD, doi: [10.5194/gmd-2023-20](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2023-20).*

# Barents-2.5 EPS members

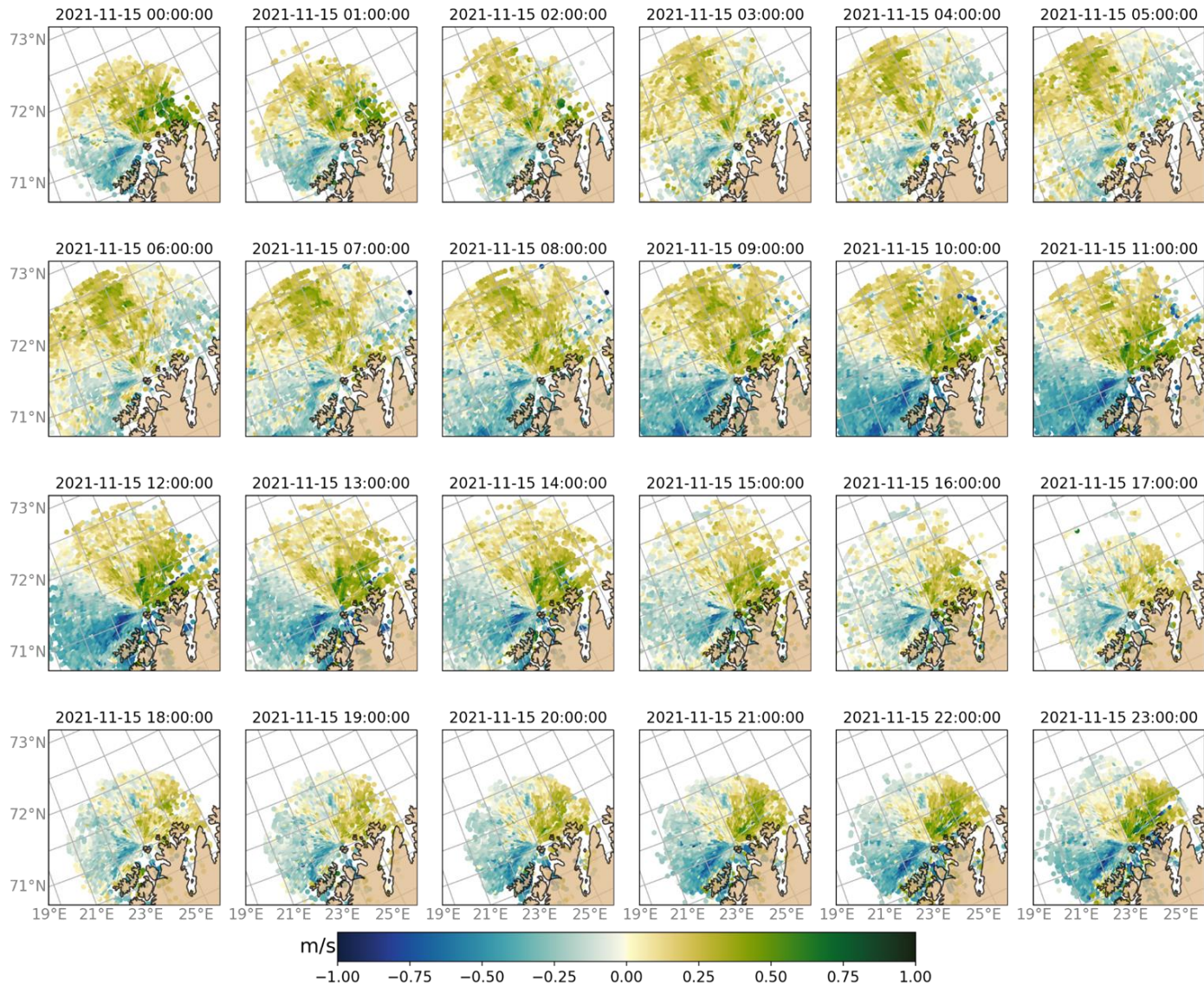


surface currents (shading)  
sea surface height (red contours)

# HF radars *Norwegian coast*



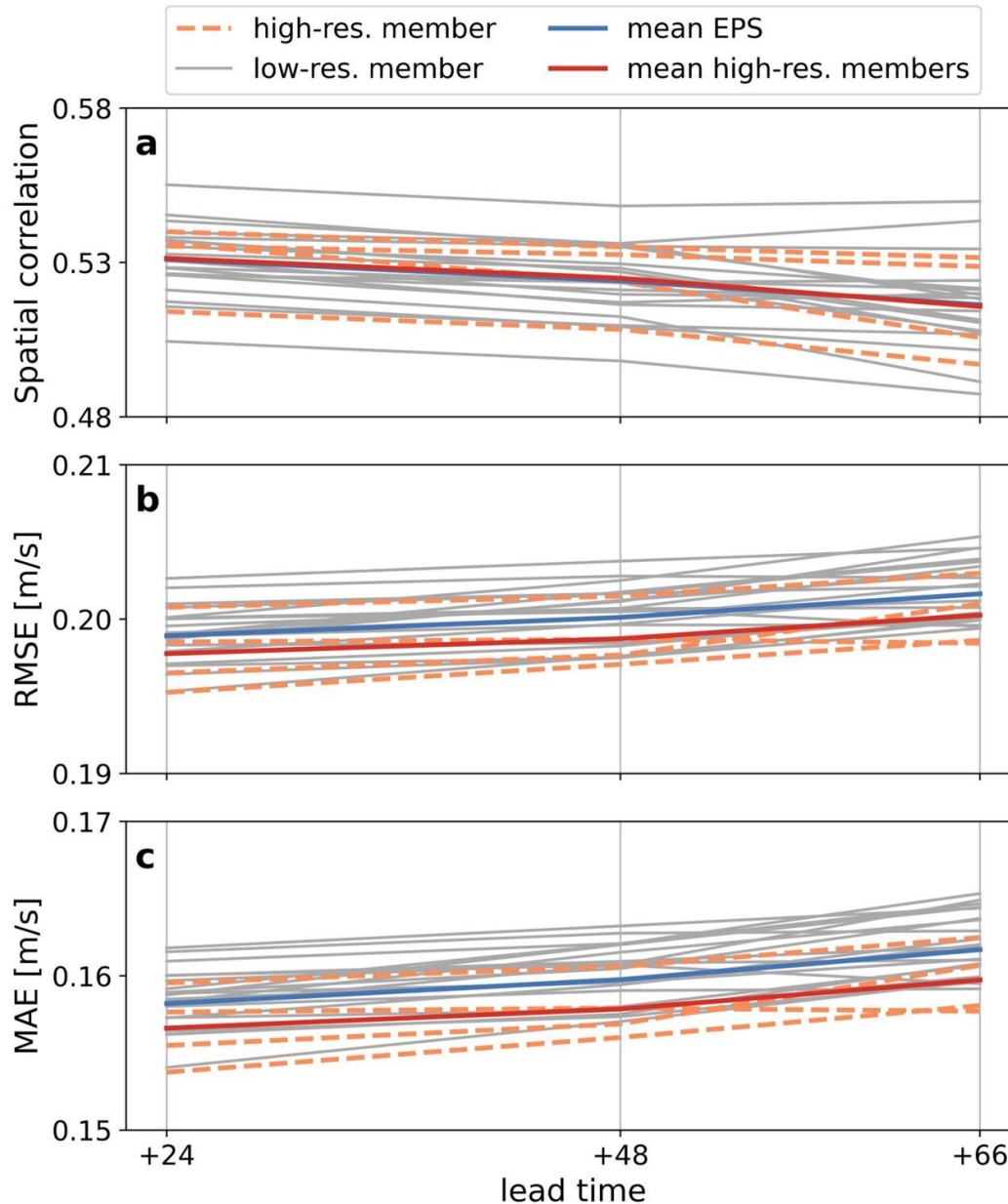
# HF radars *Fruholmen*



# Barents-2.5 EPS vs. HF radar

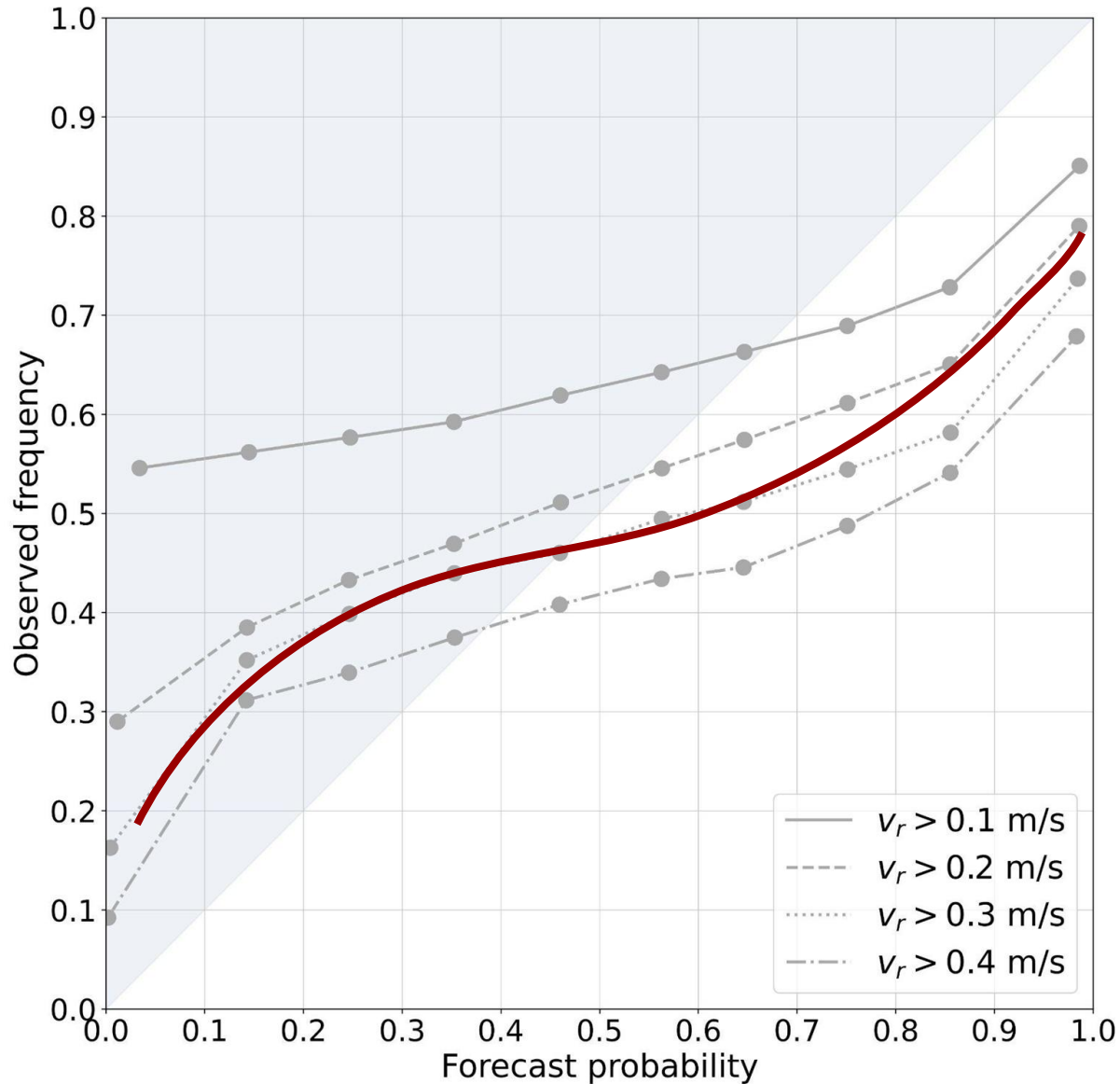
- data processing:
  - model smoothing: 2.5 km → 5 km
  - modeled  $u$ ,  $v$  rotated from model grid onto north/east directions and interpolated to observed HF-radar positions
  - $u$ ,  $v$  projected onto HF radar's bearing direction
  - here, only the radial current component was considered
- validation period:
  - start date = 2021-11-15
  - end date = 2021-12-31
- three time spans:
  - 0h – 24h → +24h
  - 24h – 48h → +48h
  - 48h – 66h → +66h
- we looked into:
  - skill in surface current forecasts
  - prediction of uncertainty in surface currents

# Skill in surface current forecasts

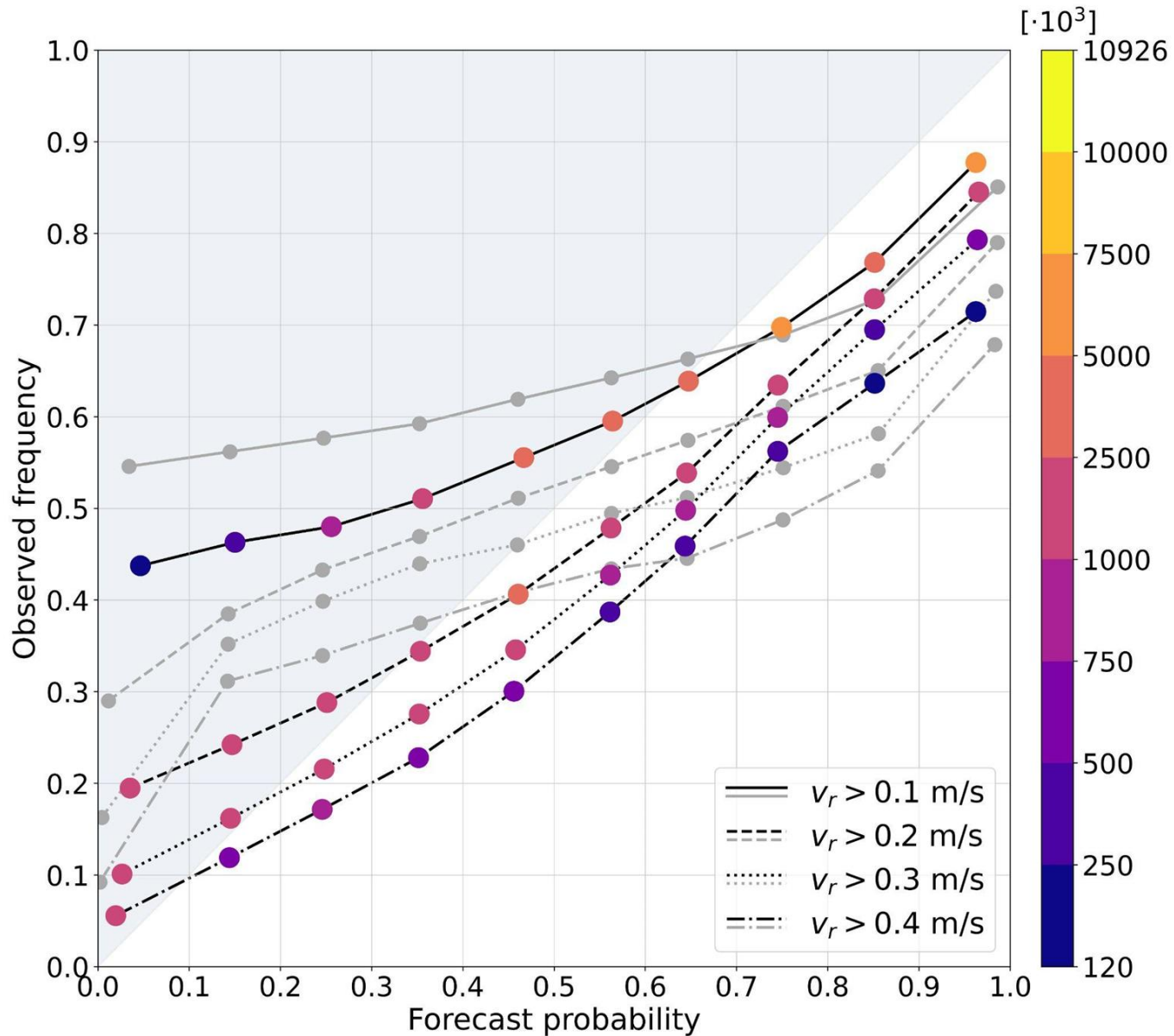




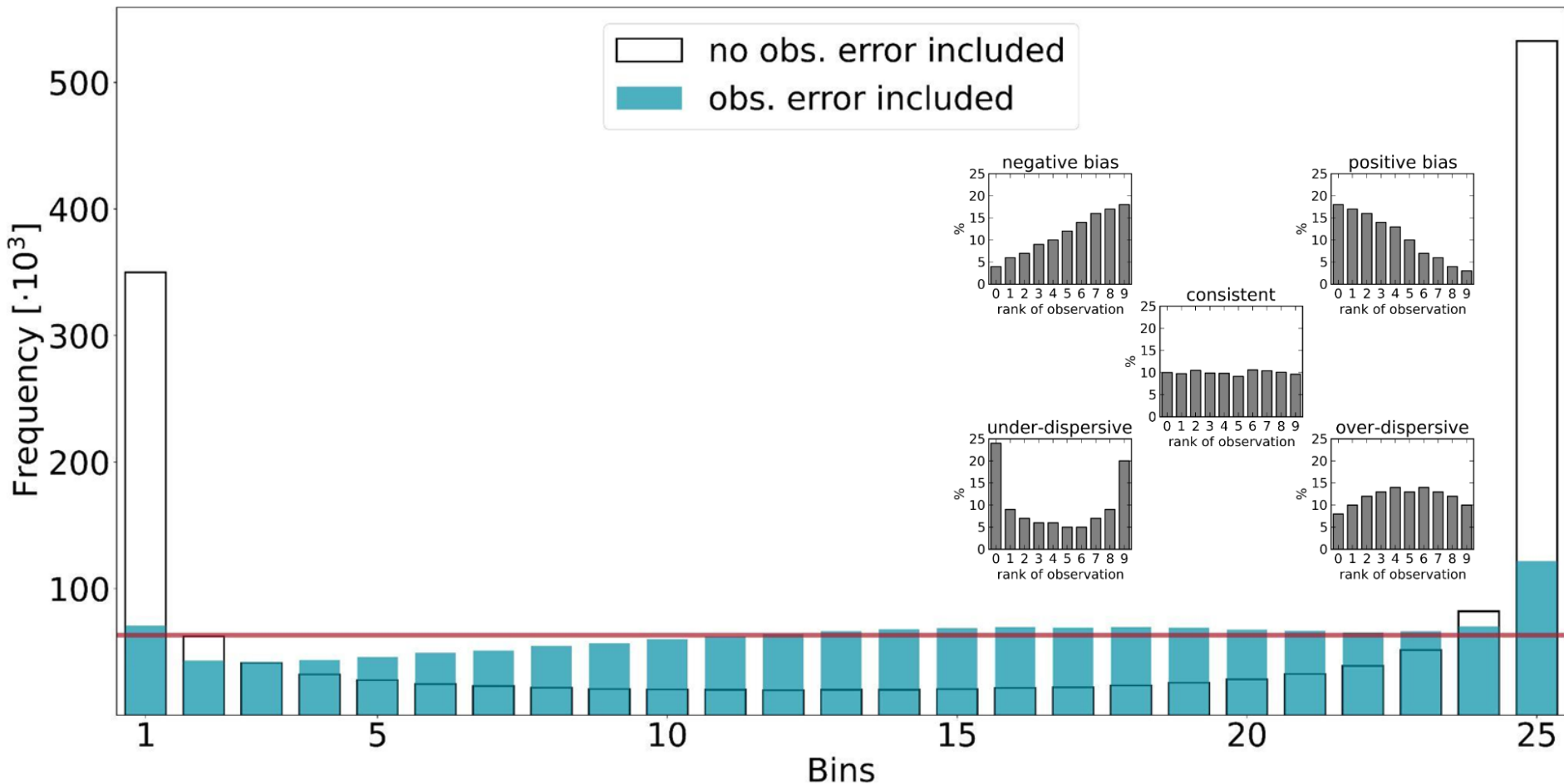
# Prediction of uncertainty in surface currents



# Prediction of uncertainty in surface currents



# Prediction of uncertainty in surface currents *con't*

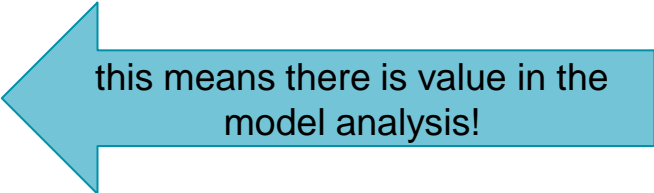


# Concluding remarks on regional ocean modeling

- promising abilities of *Barents-2.5* EPS to predict surface currents and their uncertainty

# Concluding remarks on regional ocean modeling


- promising abilities of *Barents-2.5* EPS to predict surface currents and their uncertainty
- with increasing lead time
  - decreasing spatial correlation
  - increasing RMSE and MAE



this means there is value in the model analysis!

# Concluding remarks on regional ocean modeling

- promising abilities of *Barents-2.5* EPS to predict surface currents and their uncertainty
- with increasing lead time
  - decreasing spatial correlation
  - increasing RMSE and MAE
- constant spread and reliability over forecast lead time



this means there is value in the model analysis!

# Concluding remarks on regional ocean modeling

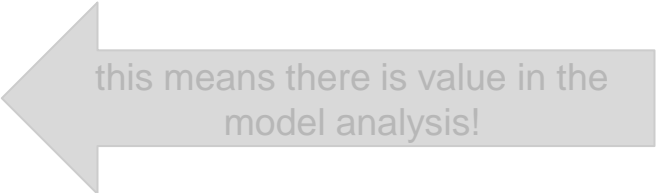
- promising abilities of *Barents-2.5* EPS to predict surface currents and their uncertainty
- with increasing lead time
  - decreasing spatial correlation
  - increasing RMSE and MAE
- constant spread and reliability over forecast lead time
- may be different for other HF-radar locations or in the open ocean



this means there is value in the model analysis!

# Concluding remarks on regional ocean modeling

- promising abilities of *Barents-2.5* EPS to predict surface currents and their uncertainty
- with increasing lead time
  - decreasing spatial correlation
  - increasing RMSE and MAE
- constant spread and reliability over forecast lead time
- may be different for other HF-radar locations or in the open ocean
- high-resolution forcing gives better statistic skill



this means there is value in the model analysis!

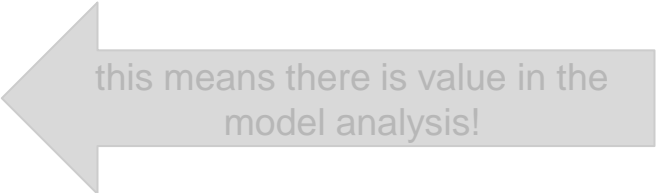


AROME-Arctic



# Concluding remarks on regional ocean modeling

- promising abilities of *Barents-2.5* EPS to predict surface currents and their uncertainty
- with increasing lead time
  - decreasing spatial correlation
  - increasing RMSE and MAE
- constant spread and reliability over forecast lead time
- may be different for other HF-radar locations or in the open ocean
- high-resolution forcing gives better statistic skill
- **EPS - can identify highly probable situations - useful in search and rescue**



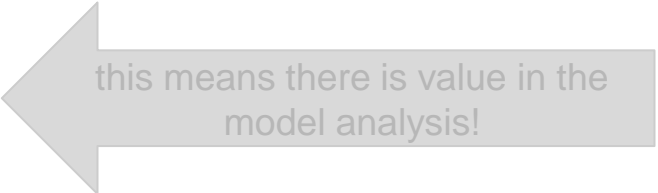
this means there is value in the model analysis!



AROME-Arctic

# Concluding remarks on regional ocean modeling

- promising abilities of *Barents-2.5* EPS to predict surface currents and their uncertainty
- with increasing lead time
  - decreasing spatial correlation
  - increasing RMSE and MAE
- constant spread and reliability over forecast lead time
- may be different for other HF-radar locations or in the open ocean
- high-resolution forcing gives better statistic skill
- EPS - can identify highly probable situations - useful in search and rescue
- low predictive skill - to be improved by data assimilation of satellite altimetry and HF radars (ongoing work)



this means there is value in the model analysis!



AROME-Arctic



Norwegian  
Meteorological  
Institute

**CIRFA**  
CENTRE FOR  
INTEGRATED REMOTE SENSING  
AND FORECASTING FOR ARCTIC OPERATIONS

# Thank you for your attention!

Questions? Comments?

[martinai@met.no](mailto:martinai@met.no)

Idžanović, M., E. Rikardsen, and J. Röhrs: Forecast uncertainty and ensemble spread in surface currents from a regional ocean model, in review for *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 2023.

# References

Harlan, J., E. Terrill, L. Hazard, C. Keen, D. Barrick, C. Whelan, S. Howden, and J. Kohut (2010), The integrated ocean observing system high-frequency radar network: Status and local, regional, and national applications, *Marine Technology Society Journal*, **44**(6), doi: 10.4031/MTSJ.44.6.6.

Paduan, J.D. and H.C. Graber (1997), Introduction to high frequency radar: Reality and myth, *Oceanography*, **10**(2).

Röhrs, J., G. Sutherland, G. Jeans, M. Bedington, A. K. Sperrevik, K.-F. Dagestad, Y. Gusdal, C. Mauritzen, A. Dale, and J. H. LaCasce (2021), Surface currents in operational oceanography: Key applications, mechanisms, and methods, *Journal of Operational Oceanography*, doi: 10.1080/1755876X.2021.1903221.

Wilks, D. S. (2019), *Statistical Methods in the Atmospheric Sciences*, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands.