





ervice Evolutior

opernicus

OWIN

Empirical consistency of regional and coastal ocean model uncertainties using stochastic methods and a global atmospheric ensemble

V. Vervatis, P. De Mey-Frémaux, J. Karagiorgos, B. Lemieux-Dudon, N. Ayoub, S. Sofianos

8th meeting of the COSS-TT: International Coordination Meeting (2nd online meeting)

Study objectives

- Ocean physics and biogeochemistry uncertainty modelling (SPPT, SPP, SPUF)
- Use of atmospheric forcing from the ECMWF global ensemble system
- Ensemble-based consistency verification and tune-up
- Ensemble data assimilation

Study area and modelling tools

- Bay of Biscay (CMEMS IBI-MFC subdomain)
- NEMO-PISCES high-resolution 1/36 configuration
- Sequoia Data Assimilation Platform (SDAP) <u>https://sourceforge.net/projects/sequoia-dap/</u>
- Study builds on previous CMEMS Service Evolution projects SCRUM and SCRUM2 (Vervatis et al., 2021a; 2021b)

Experiments of model uncertainty





Production of 50 ensemble members (per experiment)

Model errors (SST Ensemble spread)





Empirical ensemble consistency Criteria on array modes

- ArM1 Array performance is measured by the number of modes above obs. noise
- ArMCA1 Diagonal ensemble consistency is measured by statistically consistency of innovation variance with the sum of prior model and obs. error variance estimates
- ArMCA2 Extradiagonal ensemble consistency is measured by operator norm of observational ECM with diagonal elements removed





Experiments of SST model spread vs. OSTIA-SST

How to read the Hovmöller diagrams

• ArM1

- Colorbar spectra of array mode per rank and per day (as if 1-day DA cycle was performed)
- Grey pixels below obs. noise
- ArMCA1
 - White pixels rank of inconsistent array modes
- ArMCA2
 - Dashed black line number of submatrices of extradiagonal obs. ECM which are "close" to null matrix





Experiments of SST model spread vs. OSTIA-SST

- Marginal array performance at "detecting" model <u>SST</u> errors was
 observed during winter for the <u>non-stochastic</u> ensembles
- Empirical <u>consistency</u> was <u>harder</u> to be verified <u>for chlorophyll a</u> and the <u>obs. ECM</u> is most of the time full of <u>nondiagonal</u> elements





Chl model spread vs. chl-a





 $SLA_{uncorrected} = SLA + dac - lwe$

dac = dynamic atmospheric correction
lwe = long wave error

Model and data detided

- <u>Array performance</u> appeared to be <u>satisfactory</u> when the <u>dac</u> was not applied to the SLA data (i.e. having the SLA_{uncorrected})
 - Possibly explained also by the <u>SLP</u> <u>stochastic perturbations</u>
 - <u>Diagonal</u> obs. ECM
- When <u>dac is subtracted</u> from the SLA data, array <u>modes</u> are <u>below obs. noise</u>

De Mey-Frémaux, P., 2020: Array-space analysis tools in SCRUM and SCRUM2 (Version 2). Zenodo. <u>http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3688509</u>

Vervatis, V.D., De Mey-Frémaux, P., Ayoub, N., Karagiorgos, J., Ciavatta, S., Brewin, R., Sofianos, S., (2021a). Assessment of a regional physical-biogeochemical stochastic ocean model. Part 2: empirical consistency. Ocean Modell., 160 (4), 101770, <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2021.101770</u>

Vervatis, V.D., De Mey-Frémaux, P., Ayoub, N., Karagiorgos, J., Ghantous, M., Kailas, M., Testut, C.-E., and Sofianos, S., (2021b). Assessment of a regional physical-biogeochemical stochastic ocean model. Part 1: ensemble generation, Ocean modell., 160, 101781, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2021.101781</u>.

Vervatis, V.D., De Mey-Frémaux, P., et al., Regional ocean model uncertainties using a global atmospheric ensemble, in prep.







ervice Evolutior

opernicus

OWIN

Empirical consistency of regional and coastal ocean model uncertainties using stochastic methods and a global atmospheric ensemble

V. Vervatis, P. De Mey-Frémaux, J. Karagiorgos, B. Lemieux-Dudon, N. Ayoub, S. Sofianos

8th meeting of the COSS-TT: International Coordination Meeting (2nd online meeting)