EuroGOOS conference 2021



Data assimilation system for the operational and reanalysis products in the Baltic Sea area

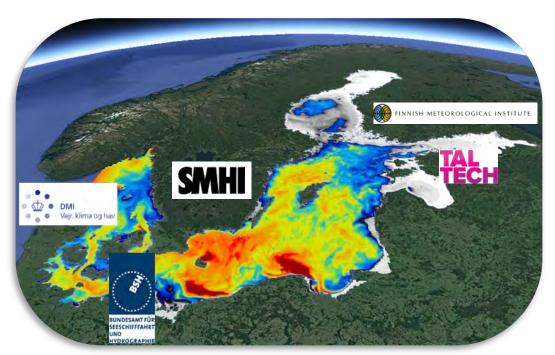
Vasily Korabel, Ida M. Ringgaard, Jun She, Adam Nord, Patrik Ljungemyr, Saeed Falahat, Lars Axell, Xin Li with support of the whole BAL MFC team.

BAL MFC



Consortium of five Baltic Sea Institutes:

Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI)
Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI)
Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)
Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH), Germany
Marine System Institute (MSI), TalTech, Estonia



BAL MFC Nemo-Ergom-PDAF system



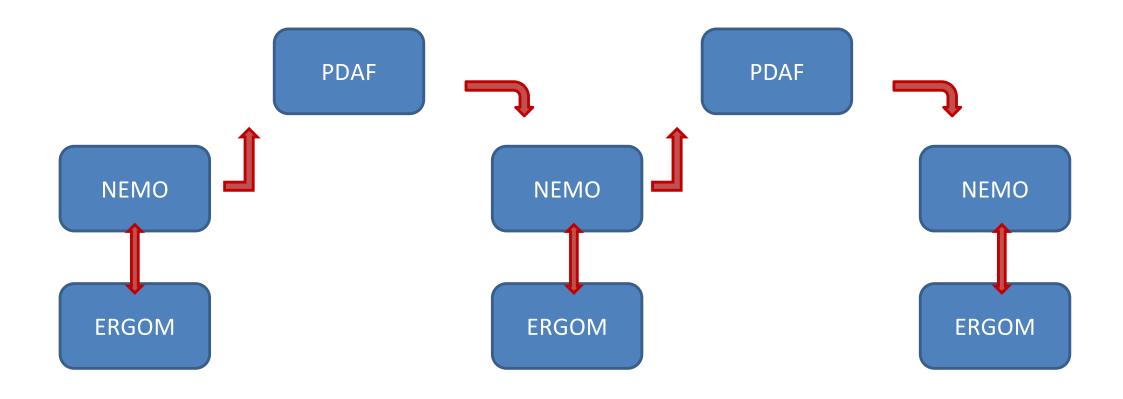
Baltic Sea Model System consists of four parts:

NEMO + SI3 model: sea level, sea current, temperature, salinity, sea ice

WAM: wave height, wave period, wave direction

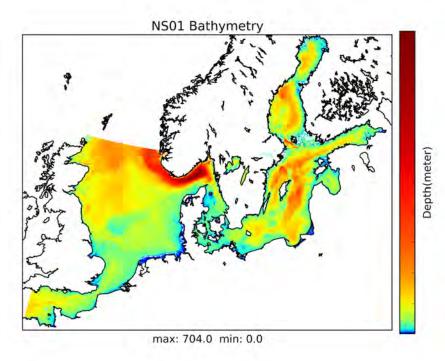
ERGOM: dissolved oxygen, nutrients, chl-a, carbon cycle

PDAF Data assimilation system: increments for T, S



Model setup





- Grid size: 1046 x 1238 x 56
- Horizontal resolution of 1 nm
- 56 z* vertical layers
- GLS turbulence scheme
- OBCs from NWS system (T,S,U,V,SSH including tides)
- ATM forcing: ERA5
- EHYPE hydrology

DA scheme: PDAF LESTKF



- DA scheme: LESTKF (Local Ensemble Square-root Transform Kalman Filter)
- Error covariances: anomalies sampled from 5-year long historical run without DA
- Ensemble size = 70 members
- Constant influence radius for both SST and T/S profiles
- Gaspari-Corn localization with exponential support and radius R = 50 km for SST and 25 km for T/S profiles
- Nemo model runs on 15 nodes, PDAF runs on 4 nodes

	SST	T/S
DA exp1	daily	
DA exp2	72 hours	72 hours

DA exp1: assimilation of SST

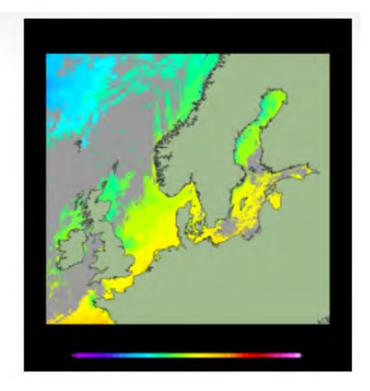


Assimilated data set: <u>SST_BAL_SST_L3S_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_010_032</u> from CMEMS

NORTH SEA/BALTIC SEA - SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS L3S

Metadata provided by CMEMS

Credits: E.U. Copernicus Marine Service Information



OVERVIEW

Short description:

For the Baltic Sea- The DMI Sea Surface Temperature L3S alms at providing daily multi-sensor supercollated data at 0.03deg, x 0.03deg, horizontal resolution, using satellite data from infra-red radiometers. Uses SST satellite products from these sensors: NOAA AVHRRs 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, Envisat ATSR1, ATSR2 and AATSR.

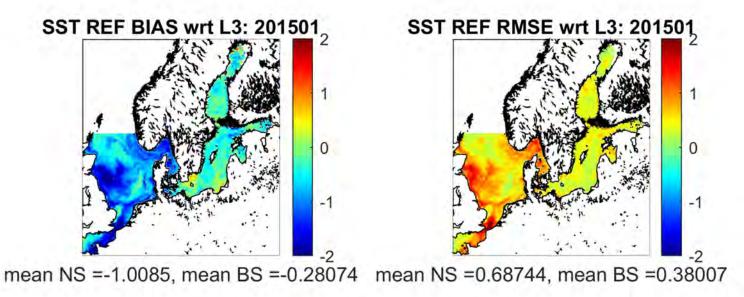
REFERENCES

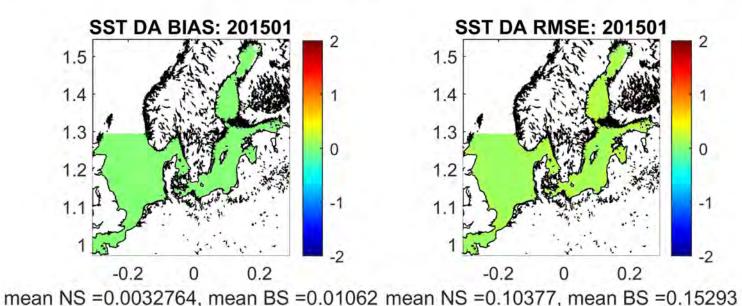
Høyer, J. L., Le Borgne, P. and Eastwood, S. 2014. A bias correction method for Arctic satellite sea surface temperature observations. Remote Sensing of Environment, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2013.04.020.

Høyer, J. L. and She, J., Optimal interpolation of sea surface temperature for the North Sea and Baltic Sea, J. Mar. Sys., Vol 65, 1-4, pp., 2007. Høyer, J. L. and She, J., Optimal interpolation of sea surface temperature for the North Sea and Baltic Sea, J. Mar. Sys., Vol 65, 1-4, pp., 2007.

Results DA exp1: monthly mean SST errors for January 2015

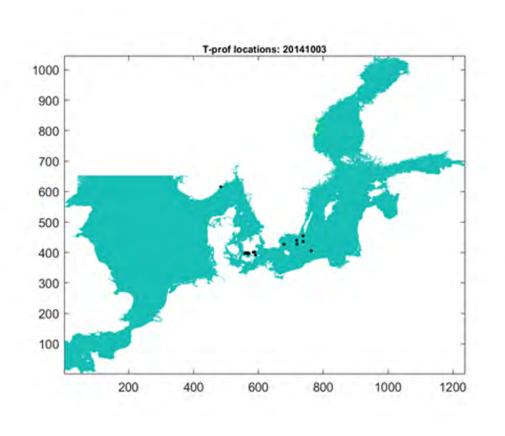


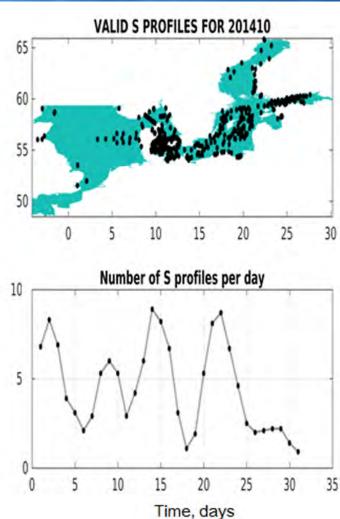




DA exp2: assimilate SST + T/S profiles



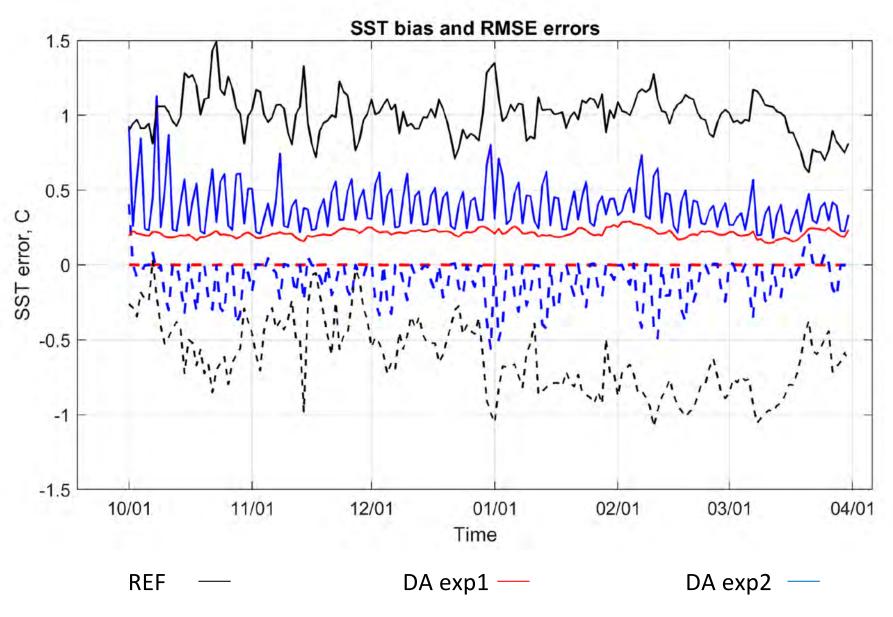




- SST data set: same as in DA exp1
- Daily T/S profiles from ICES

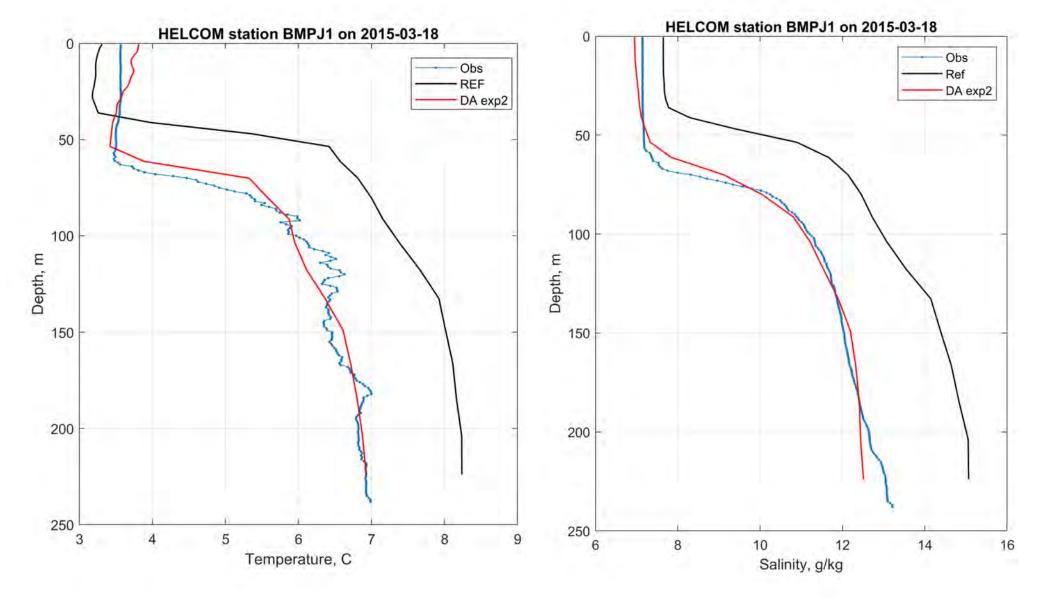
Results DA exp2





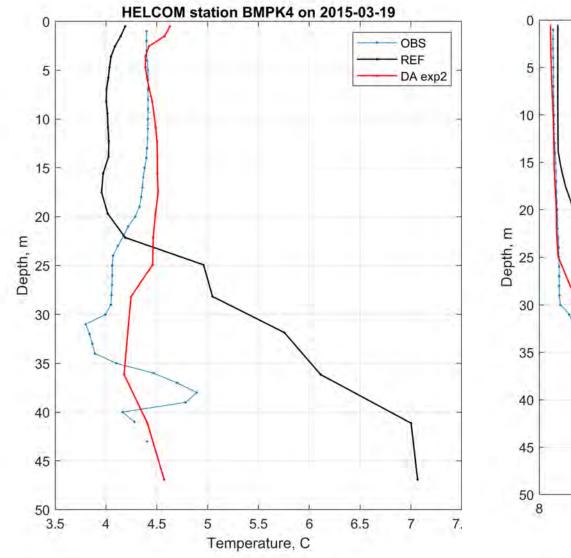
Results DA exp2: verification against HELCOMt observations

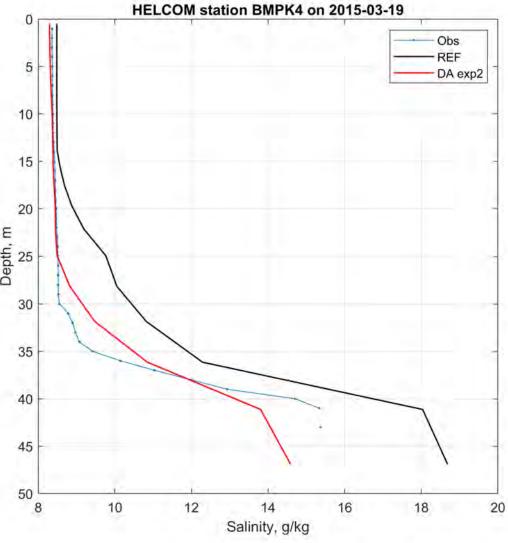




Results DA exp2: verification against HELCOM observations

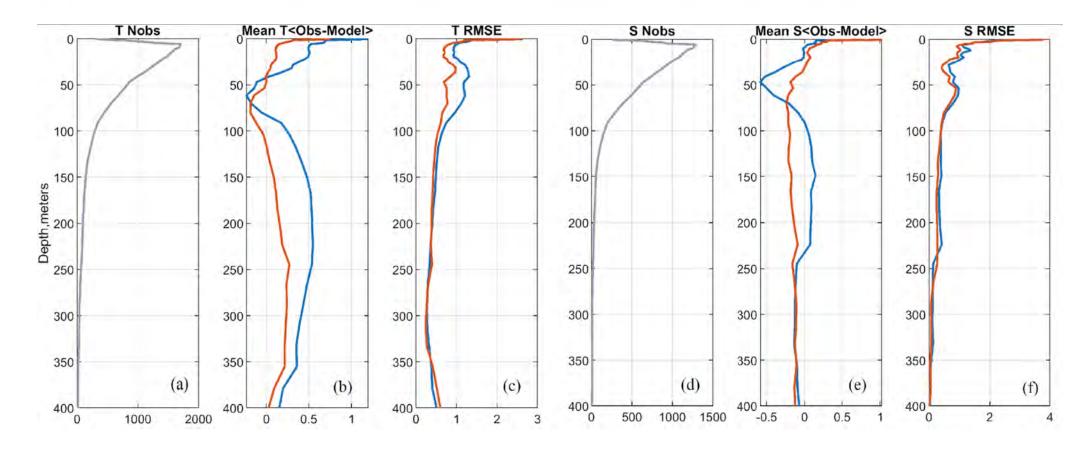






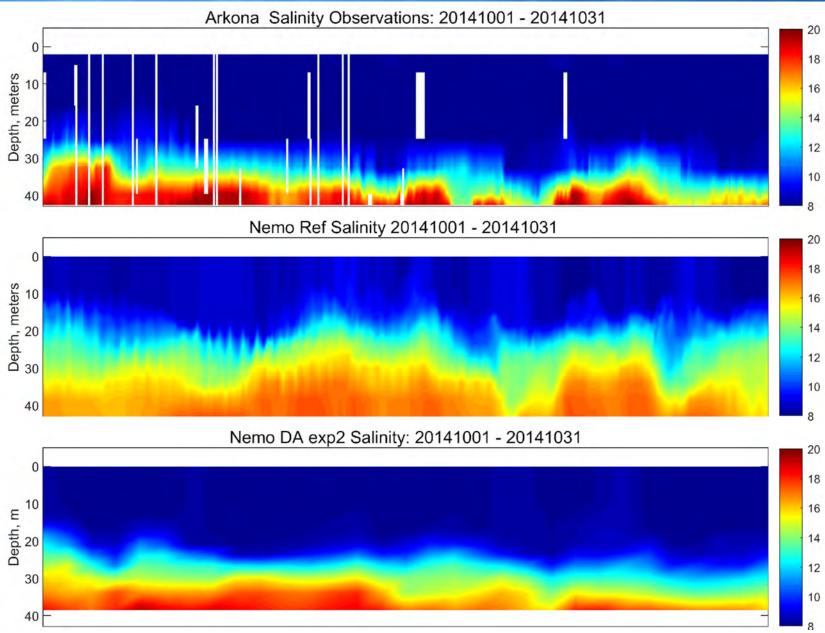
Results DA exp2: averaged error statistics over October 2014 – April 2015





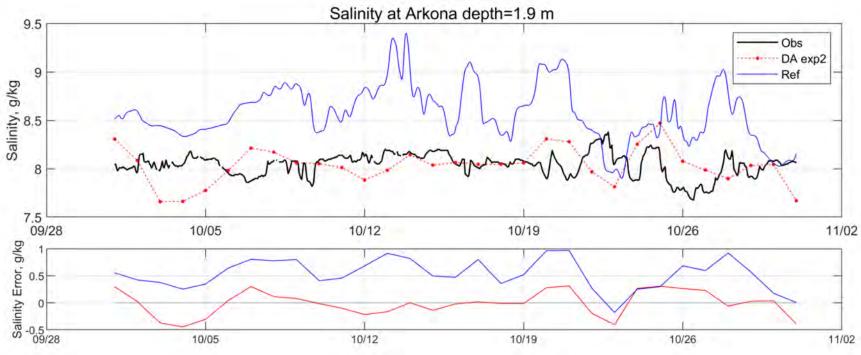
Results DA exp2: verification against independent MARNET stations





Results DA exp2: verification against independent MARNET stations

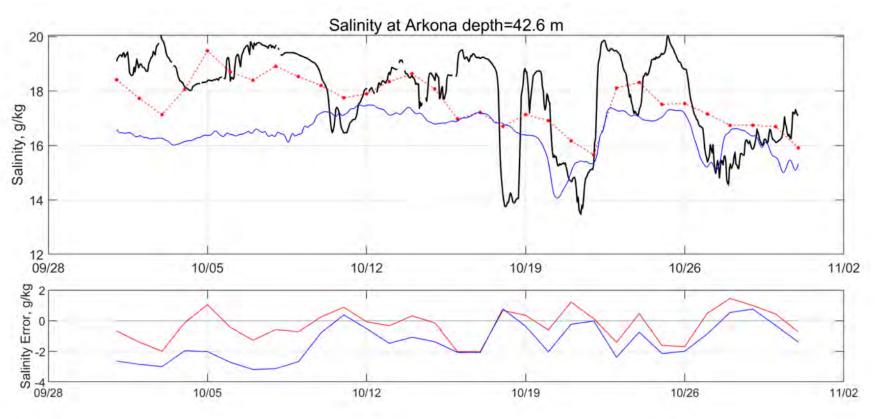




Salinity, g/kg	Ref run	DA exp2
Mean bias	0.53	-0.01
RMSE	0.60	0.22
CRMSE	0.27	0.22

Results DA exp2: verification against independent MARNET stations





Salinity, g/kg	Ref run	DA exp2
Mean bias	-1.40	-0.29
RMSE	1.83	1.04
CRMSE	1.18	0.99

Conclusions and future work Conclusions and future work Conclusions and future work Common and futu

Conclusions:

- The DA system works well for both SST and T/S
- Good improvements for SST and T/S
- The system is ready for the reanalysis

Future work:

- spatially variable localization (SVL)
- Error subspace reduction (EOFs)
- Reduce memory and cpu requirements
- Assimilate more observation types (sea ice charts)