

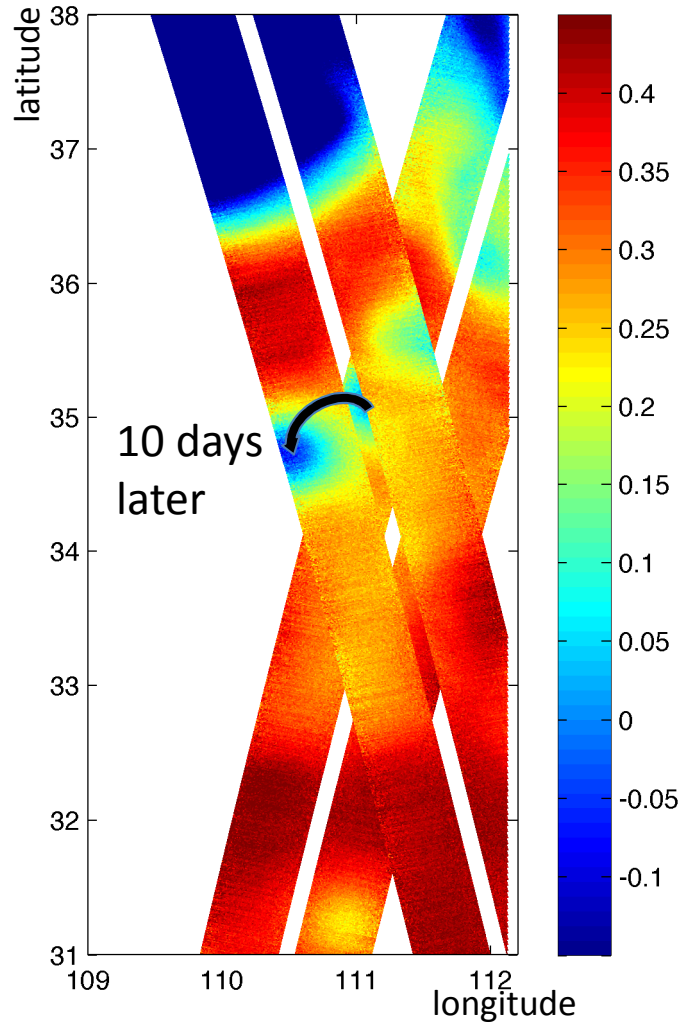
Toward improved mapping of Sea Surface Height

Clement Ubelmann (CLS)

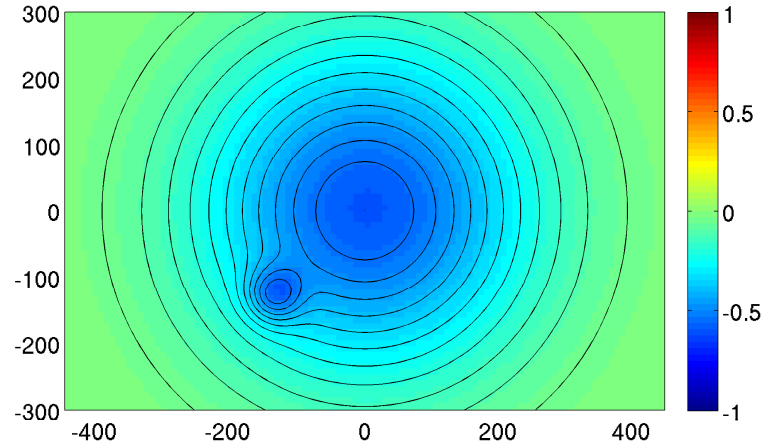
Patrice Klein (Ifremer), Lee-Lueng Fu
(JPL), Bruce Cornuelle (SCRIPPS), ...

Motivations for going beyond linear objective mapping

SSH sampled with SWOT
(from SWOT-L3 simulator)



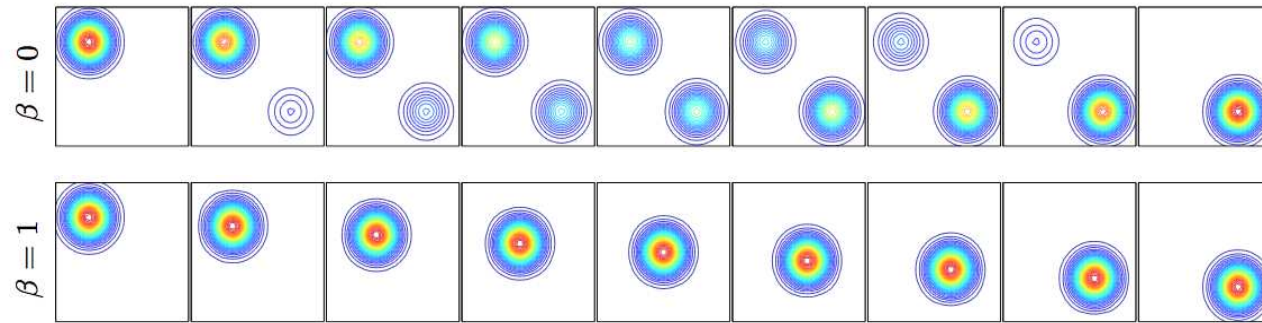
Strong non-linearities: active advection of PV



Today's OI mapping cannot handle non-linearities :

→ Most of the SWOT signal would be filtered out of the maps, unused.

→ **We need to go beyond linear OI to design new data products**



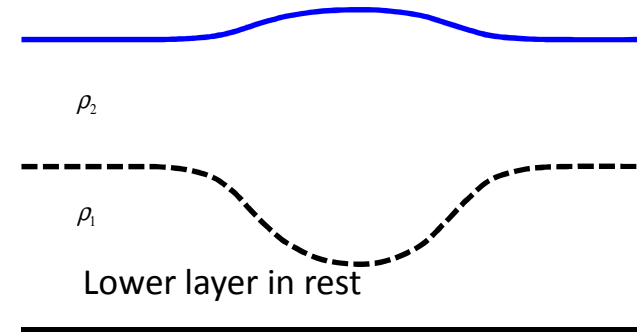
Optimal transport (Vidard et al.)

First baroclinic mode PV conservation as a « propagator »

- 1st baroclinic mode known to explain a large part of the eddy variability
- SSH and a Rossby radius climatology are sufficient to resolve PV conservation in first baroclinic mode framework :

$$\begin{aligned}\psi &= \frac{g}{f} SSH \\ q &= \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{1}{L_R^2} \psi \\ \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + J(\psi, q) - \beta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

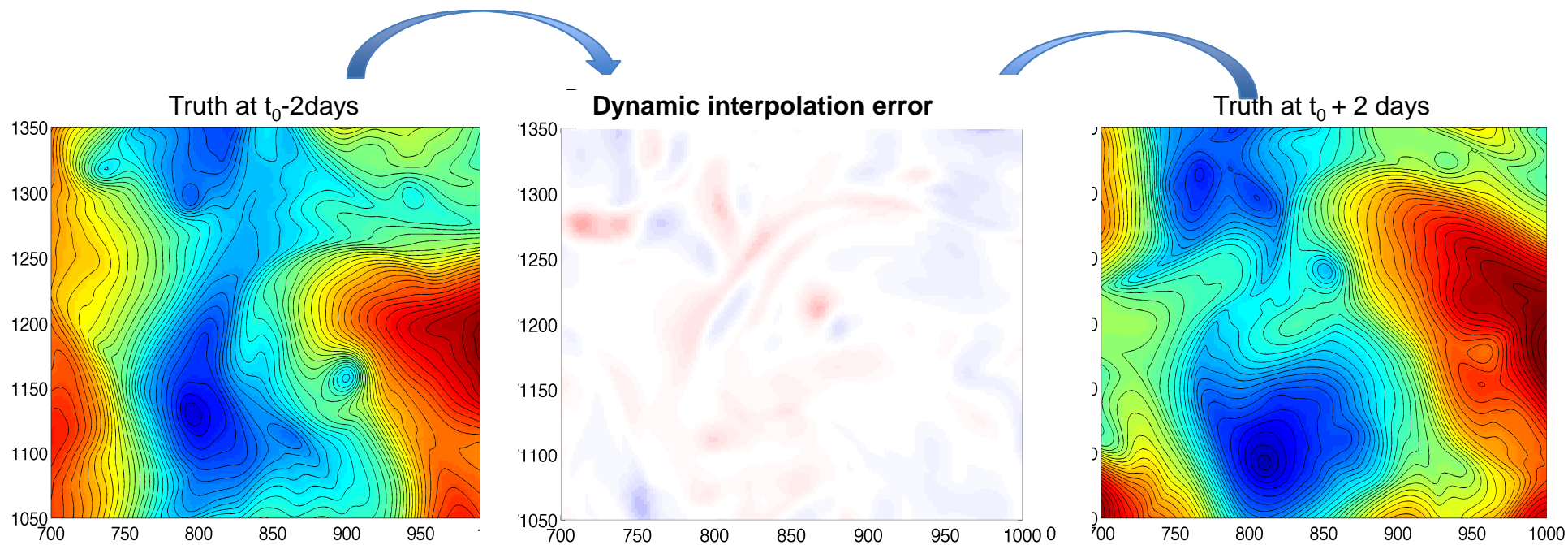
(e.g. Charney, 1948)



- From given SSH, this system defines a short-term SSH evolution forward and backward in time
- Physical characteristics: - Scales $\gg L_R$: wave-like propagation (westward)
- Smaller scales: self-advection

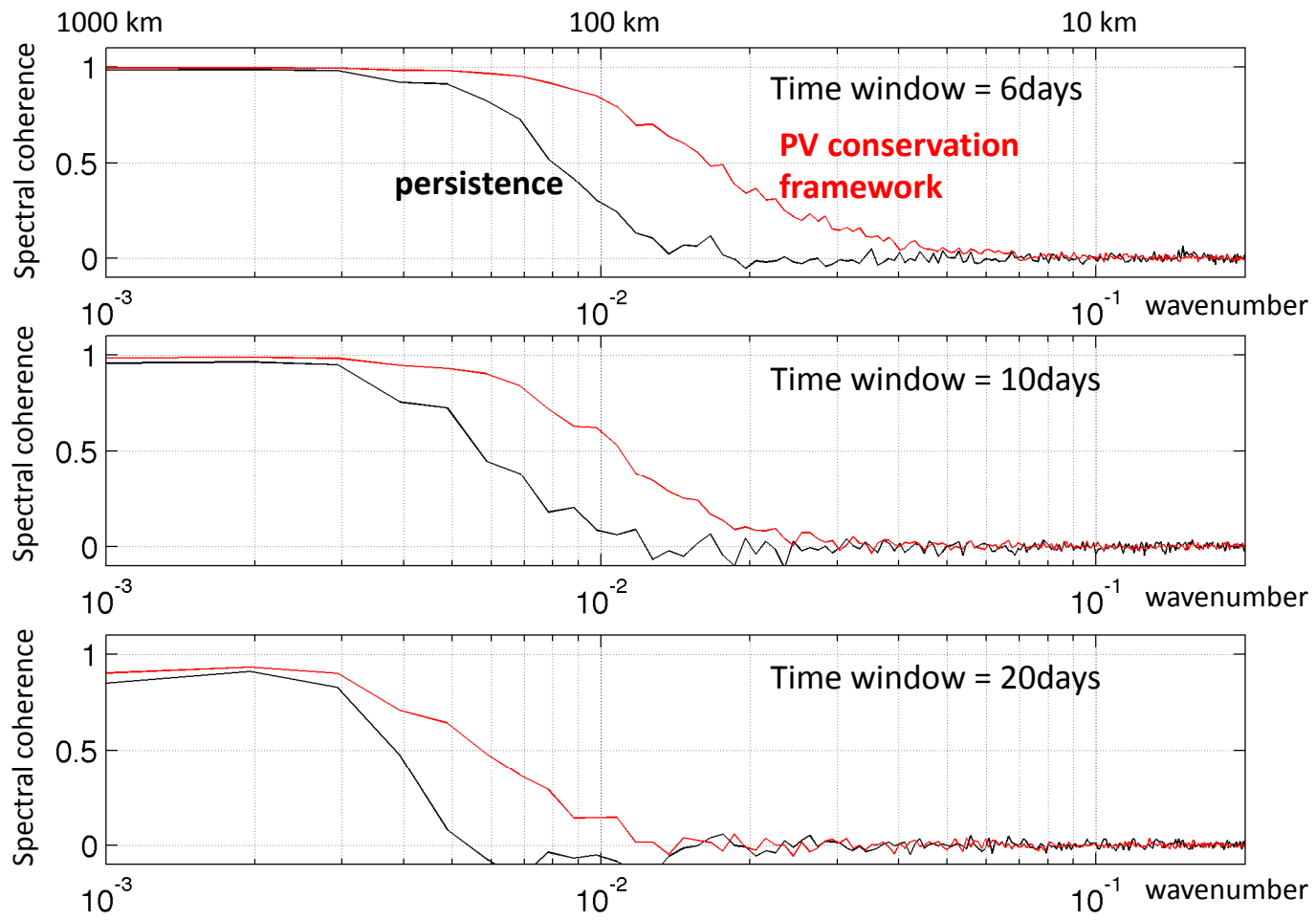
→ We found that at short time scales (until ~10-20 days), the motion of 50km-300km mesoscale eddies is very well explained by this propagator (illustration next slide)

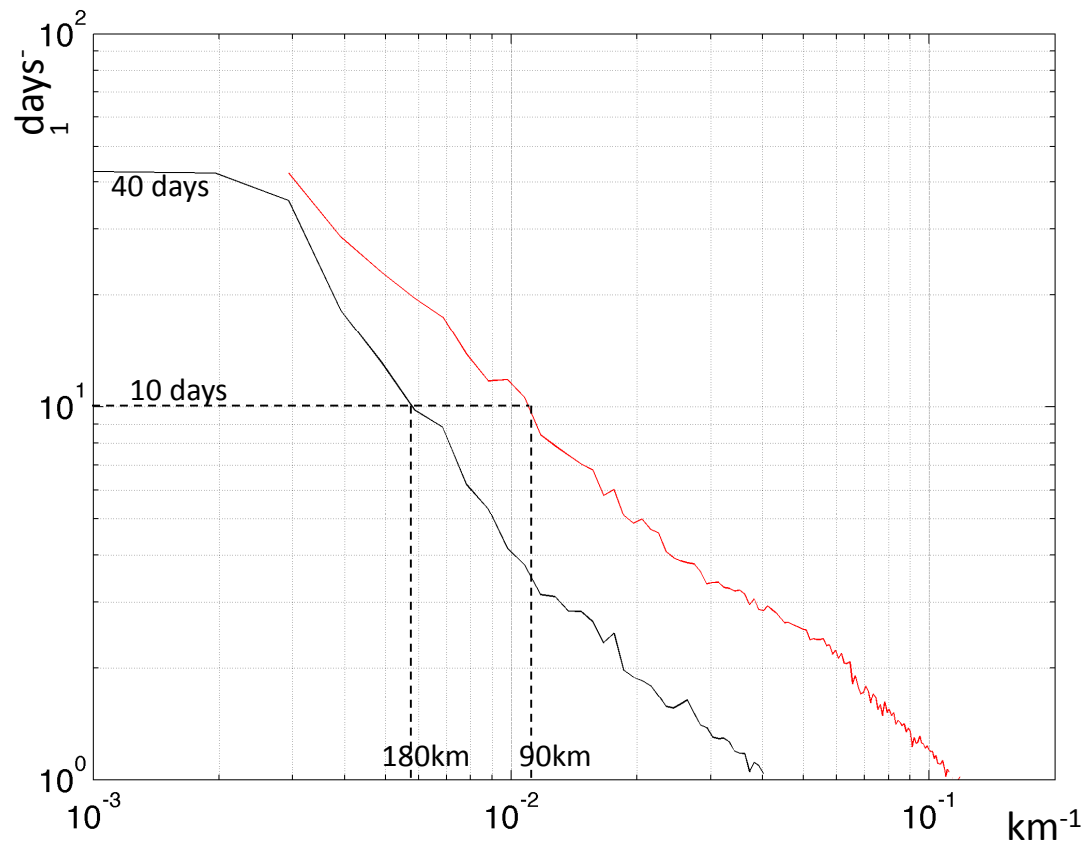
Illustration on a simple case



More details in Ubelmann&Klein&Fu, JTECH, 2015

- The use of the propagator significantly reduces residual errors





→ Performing interpolation in the 'propagator space' would 'extend' time decorrelations

Dynamic Optimal Interpolation

Standard mapping with predefined covariances \mathbf{B}

$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1} [\mathbf{y}_o - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}_b]$$

Covariance model:

$$B(r, t) = \langle SSH^2 \rangle \left(1 + r + \frac{1}{6}r^2 - \frac{1}{6}r^3 \right) * e^{-r} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^2}$$

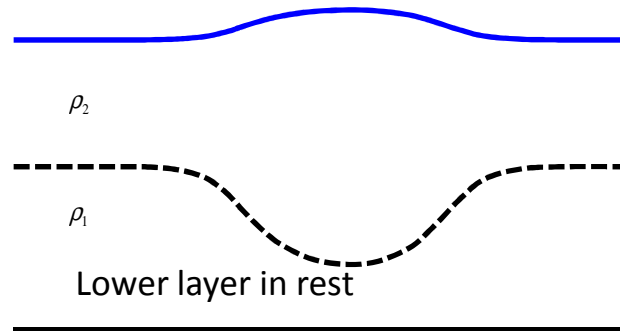
e.g. Arhan et Colin de Verdière, 1985

$$\psi = \frac{g}{f} SSH$$

$$q = \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{1}{L_R^2} \psi$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + J(\psi, q) - \beta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0$$

(e.g. Charney, 1948)



Idea: keep a centered OI time/space analysis, with above equations \mathbf{M} used as a covariance propagator in time:

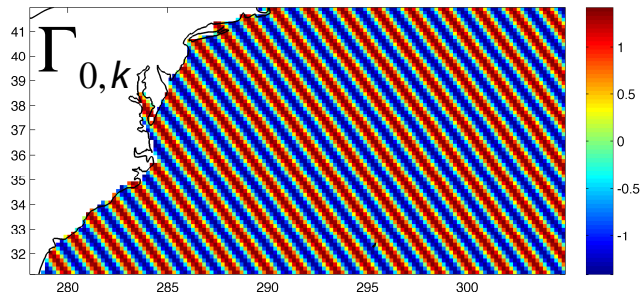
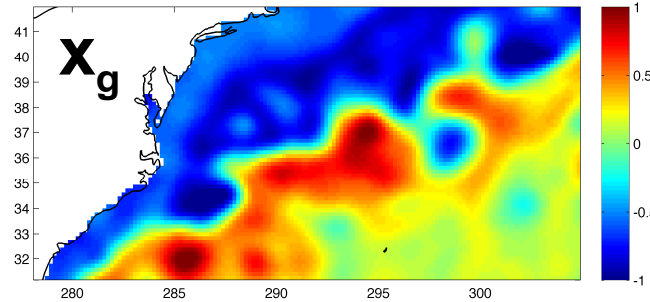
Dynamic mapping with flow-dependant covariances

$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{M}_{x_g}^T \mathbf{H}^t (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{M}_{x_g} \mathbf{B}\mathbf{M}_{x_g}^T \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1} [\mathbf{y}_o - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}_b - \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}_g - \mathbf{x}_b) - \mathbf{M}_{x_g}(\mathbf{x}_g - \mathbf{x}_b))]$$

Practically solved in a reduced space (2D Fourier decomposition)~. Iterations on the guess x_g .

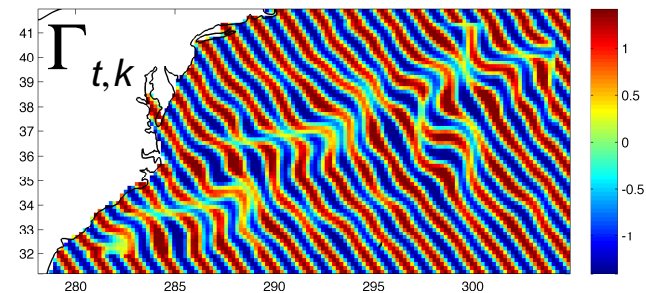
Computing the covariances B' from the linearized propagator

Time evolving guess (integrated forward and backward)



One of the ~1000 Fourier component

M_{x_g}

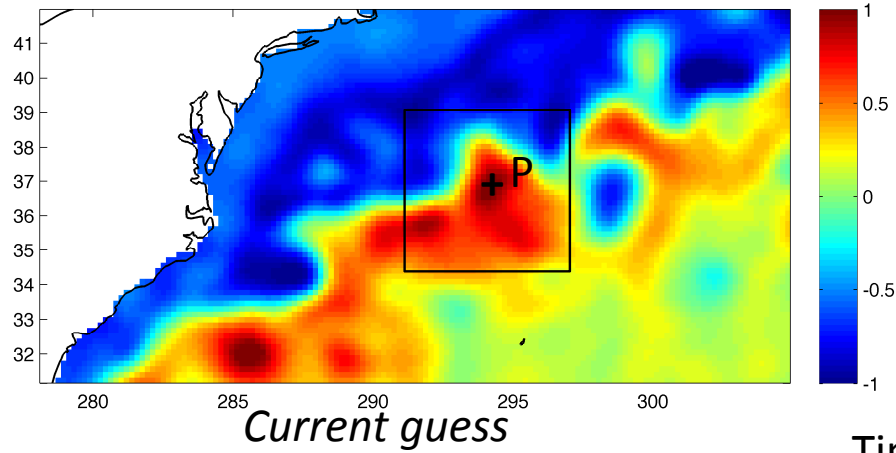


Linear response around the guess after 2 days

$G_k = H \Gamma_k$ Γ_k represents the propagated Fourier components (or 'Green functions') by the linear response of the propagator around the guess. G (projected in obs space) is the green function matrix

$B' = \Gamma Q \Gamma^T$ Q is diagonal, constructed consistently with the spatial covariance (inverse FFT of SSH spectrum)

How do covariances look like



Representers:

- 10 days

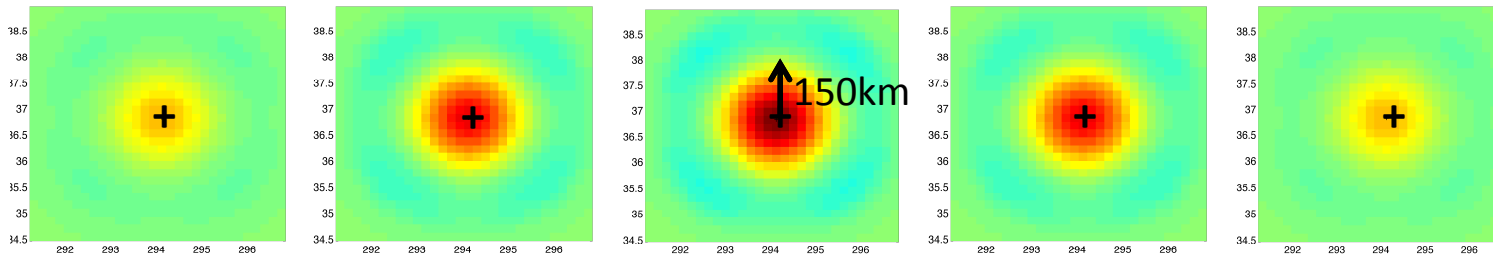
- 5 days

Time of
analysis

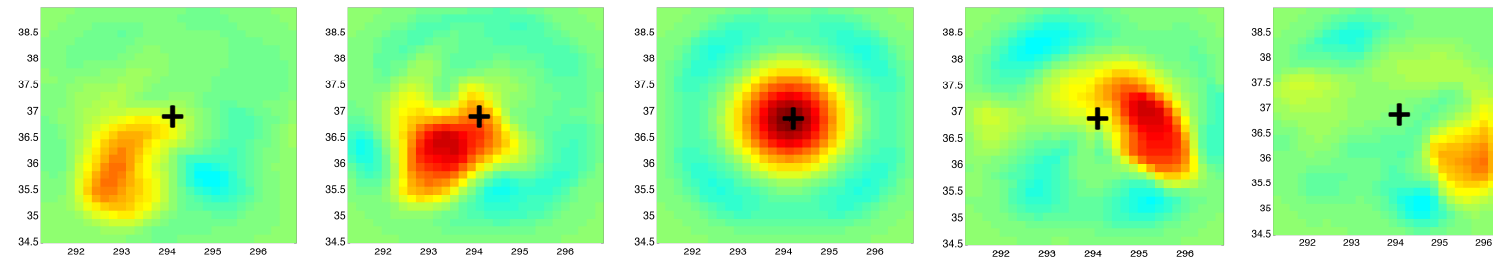
+ 5 days

+ 10 days

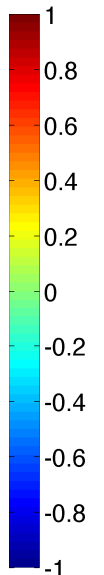
Standard
mapping
covariance
model



Dynamic
mapping
covariance
model



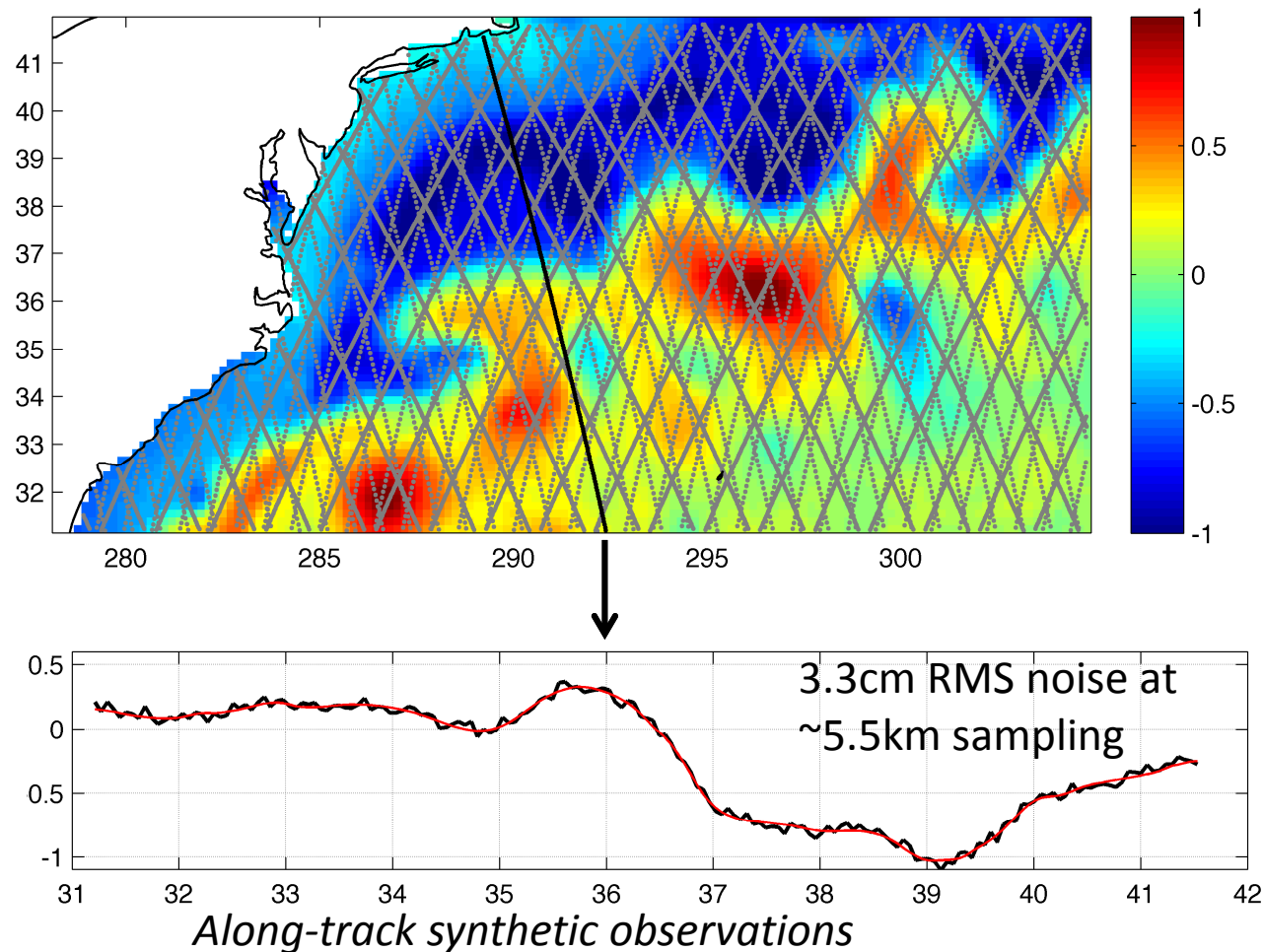
Flow-dependant covariances



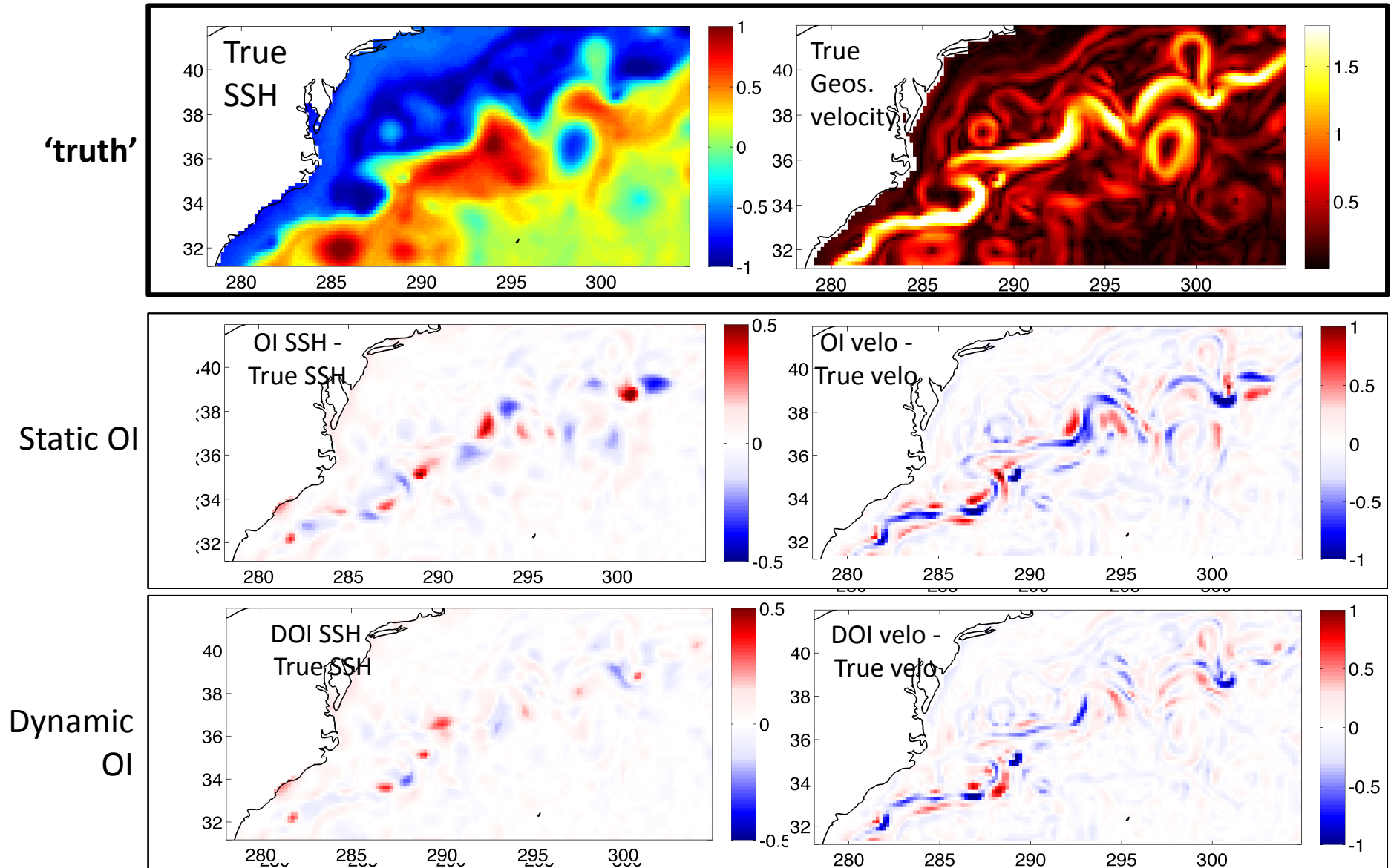
Experimental setup: OSSEs

- Regional study in the Gulf Stream
- Reference SSH field: 'unknown truth' state from a MITgcm global simulation at ~6km resolution.

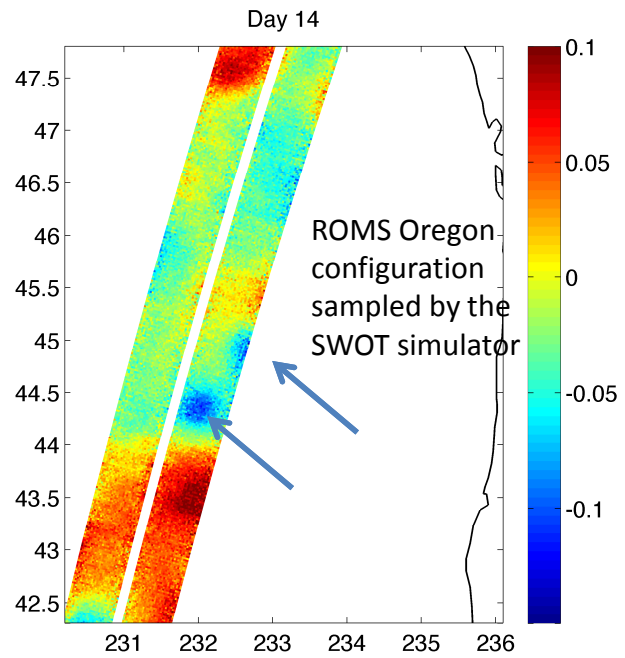
Constellation of 3 satellites on Jason (2) and AltiKa (1) orbits



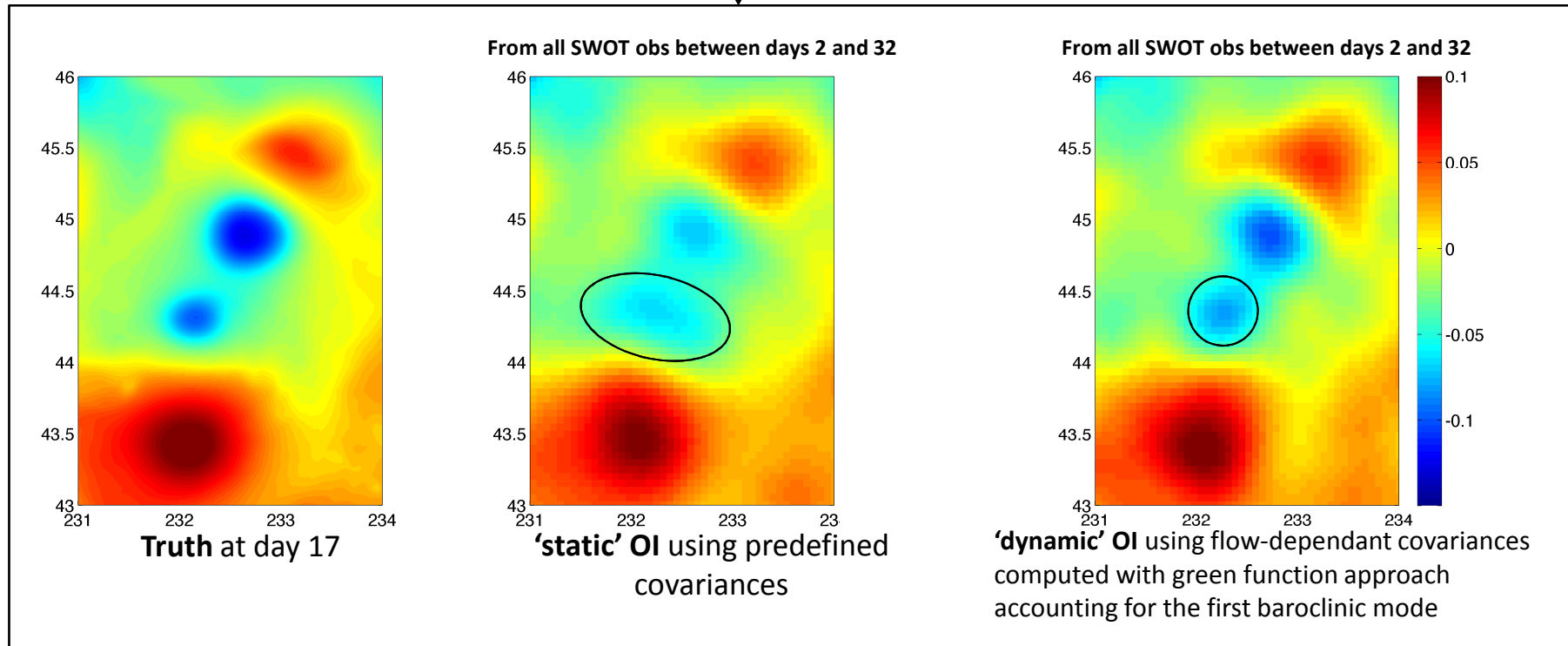
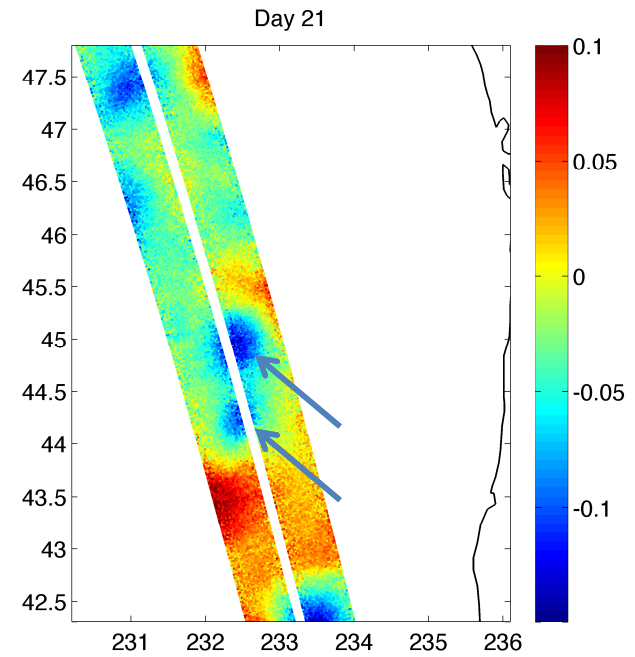
Results



Error variance reduction by ~30-35% over 6 month worth of analysis



Day 17
mapping



Conclusions

- A first attempt, will be demonstrated with real observations soon.
- Possible improvements of the propagator:
 - Add impact of Ekman current?
 - test SQG framework
 - Add cyclo-geostrophy in advection term?
- Altimetry-only so far, but does not exclude multi-sensor approaches for better constraints
- Others possible approaches to “fill” temporal gaps, e.g. optimal transport, ...