

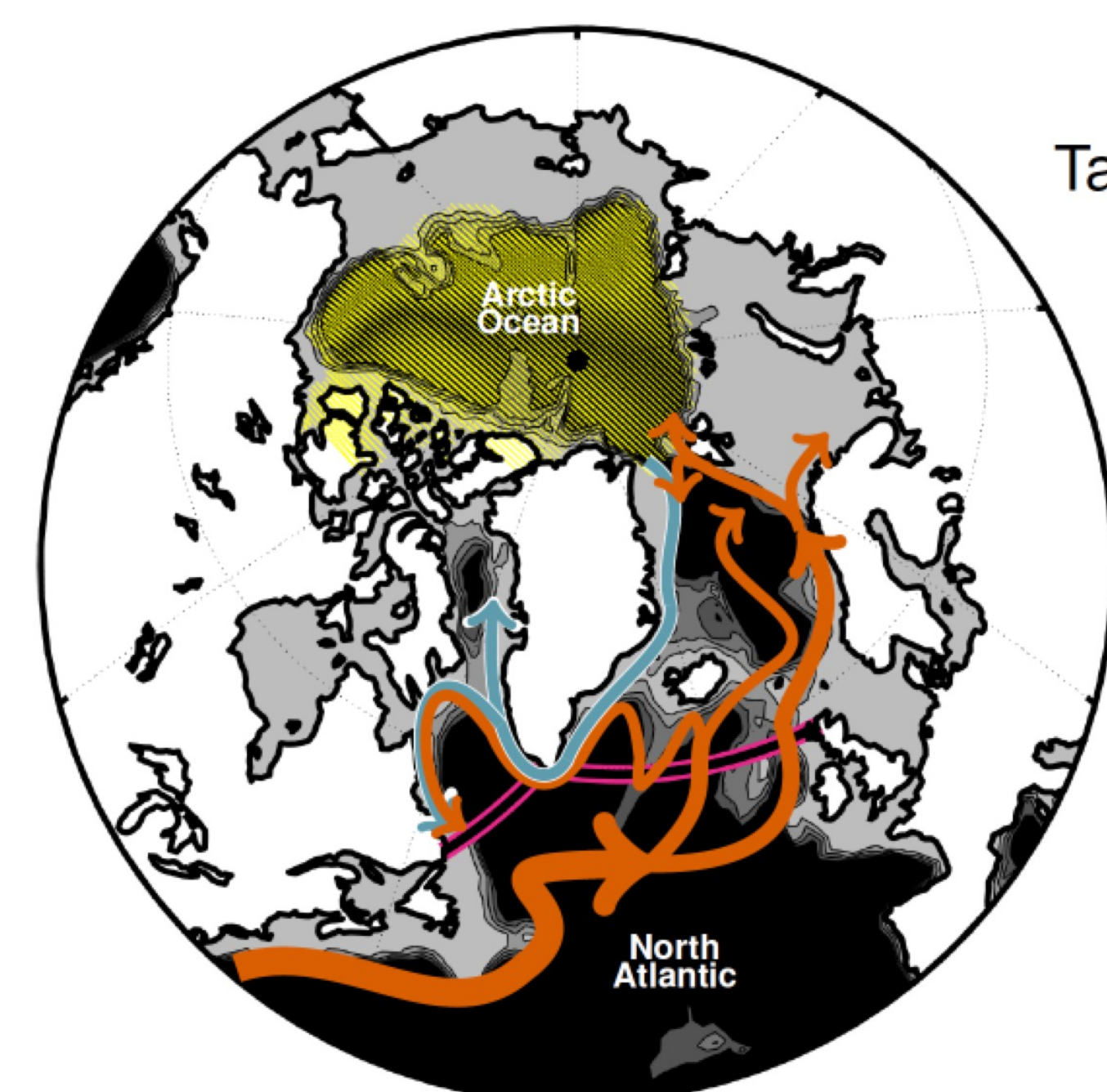
Leveraging Uncertainty Quantification to Design Ocean Climate Observing Systems

Nora Loose¹ & Patrick Heimbach²

University of Colorado, Boulder, USA
University of Texas at Austin, USA

Email: Nora.Loose@colorado.edu
URL: <https://crios-ut.github.io>

Define mission goals ("Target")



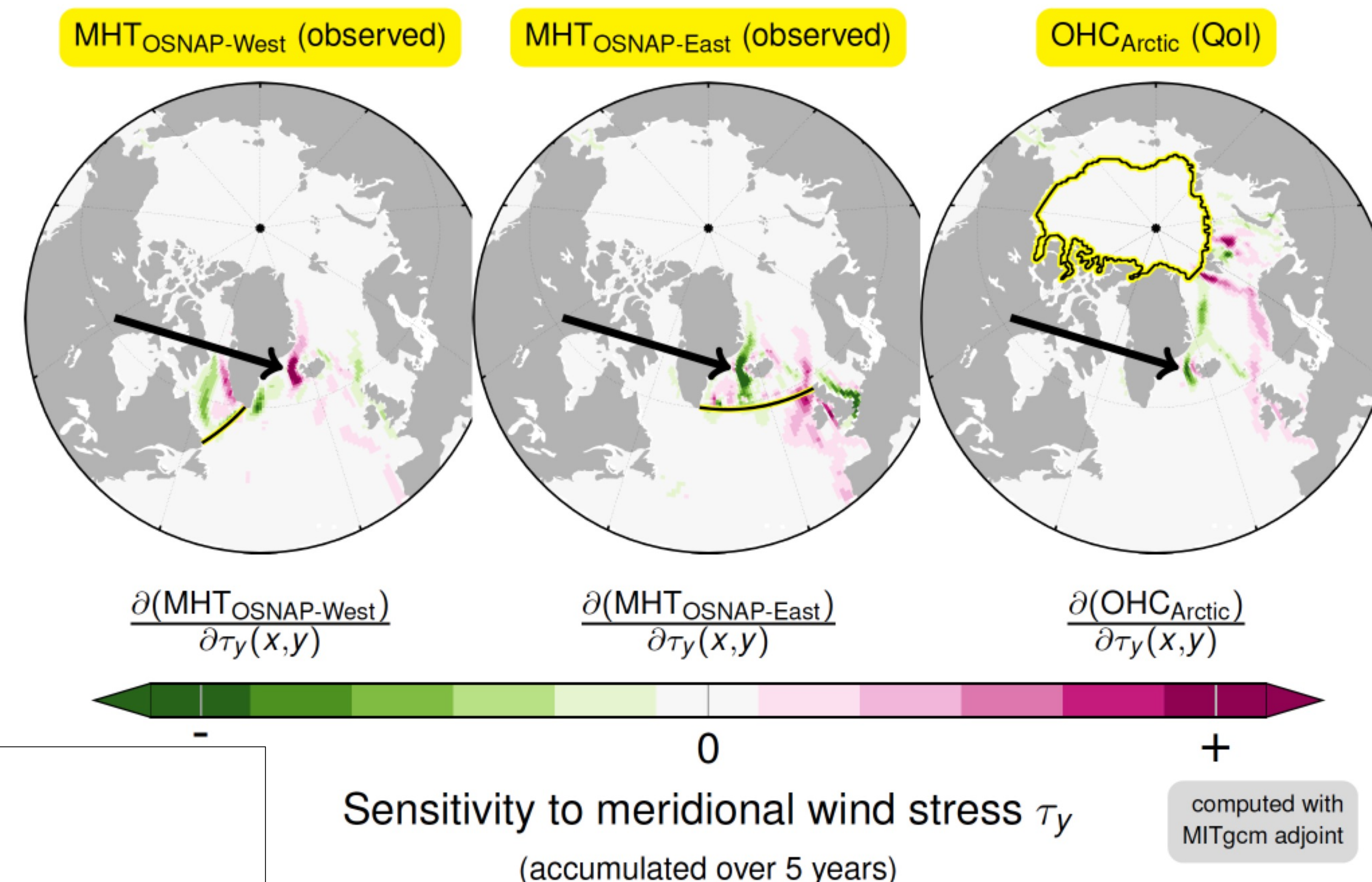
Target Quantity of Interest (QoI):
subsurface (200 m - bottom)
heat content of Arctic Ocean
(OHC_{Arctic})

→ warm Atlantic waters
→ cold Arctic waters
— OSNAP array

Exploit ocean connectivity!

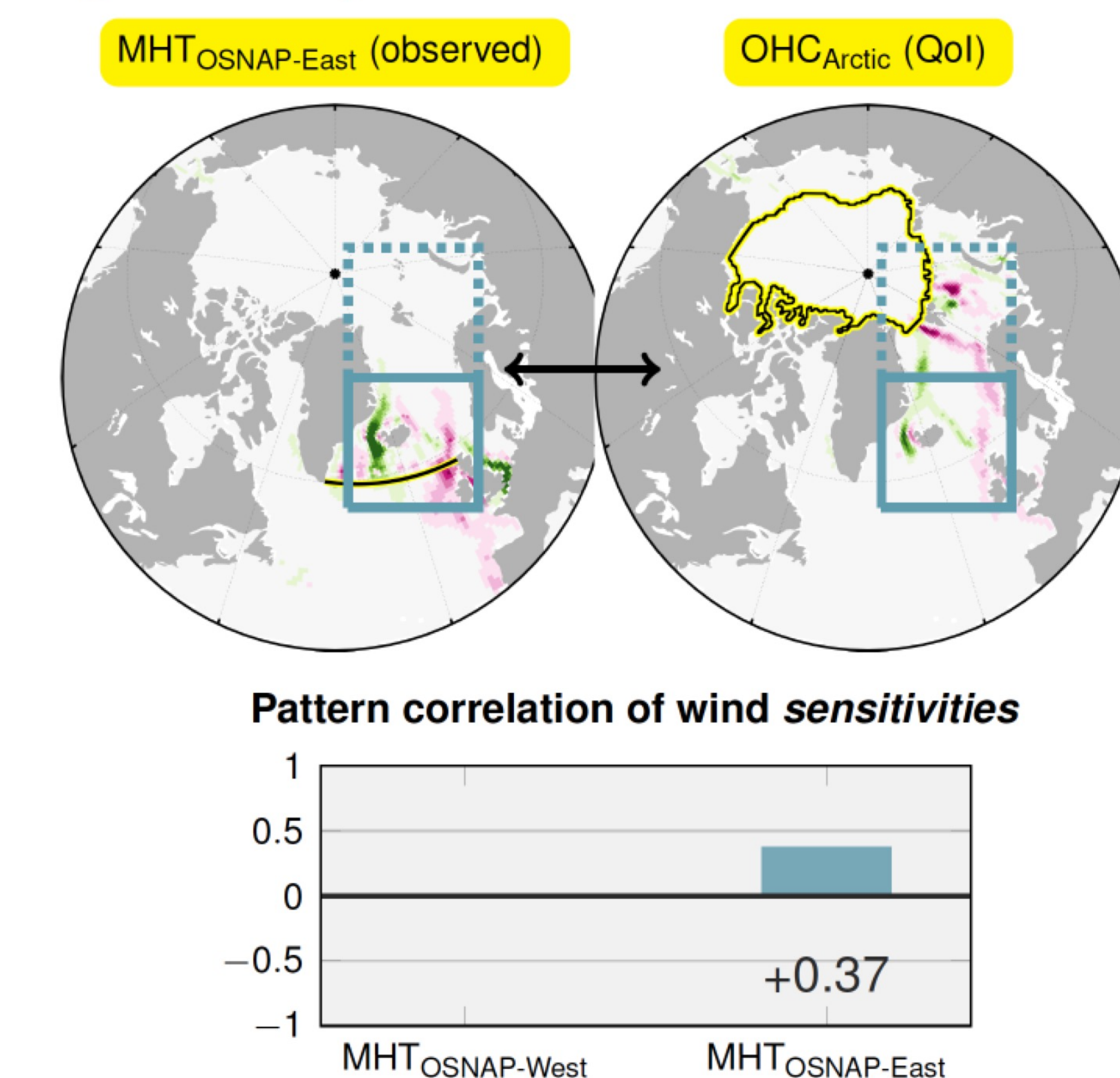
Arctic OHC may covary with better observed quantities elsewhere.

Adjoint model identifies all origins of (co)variation

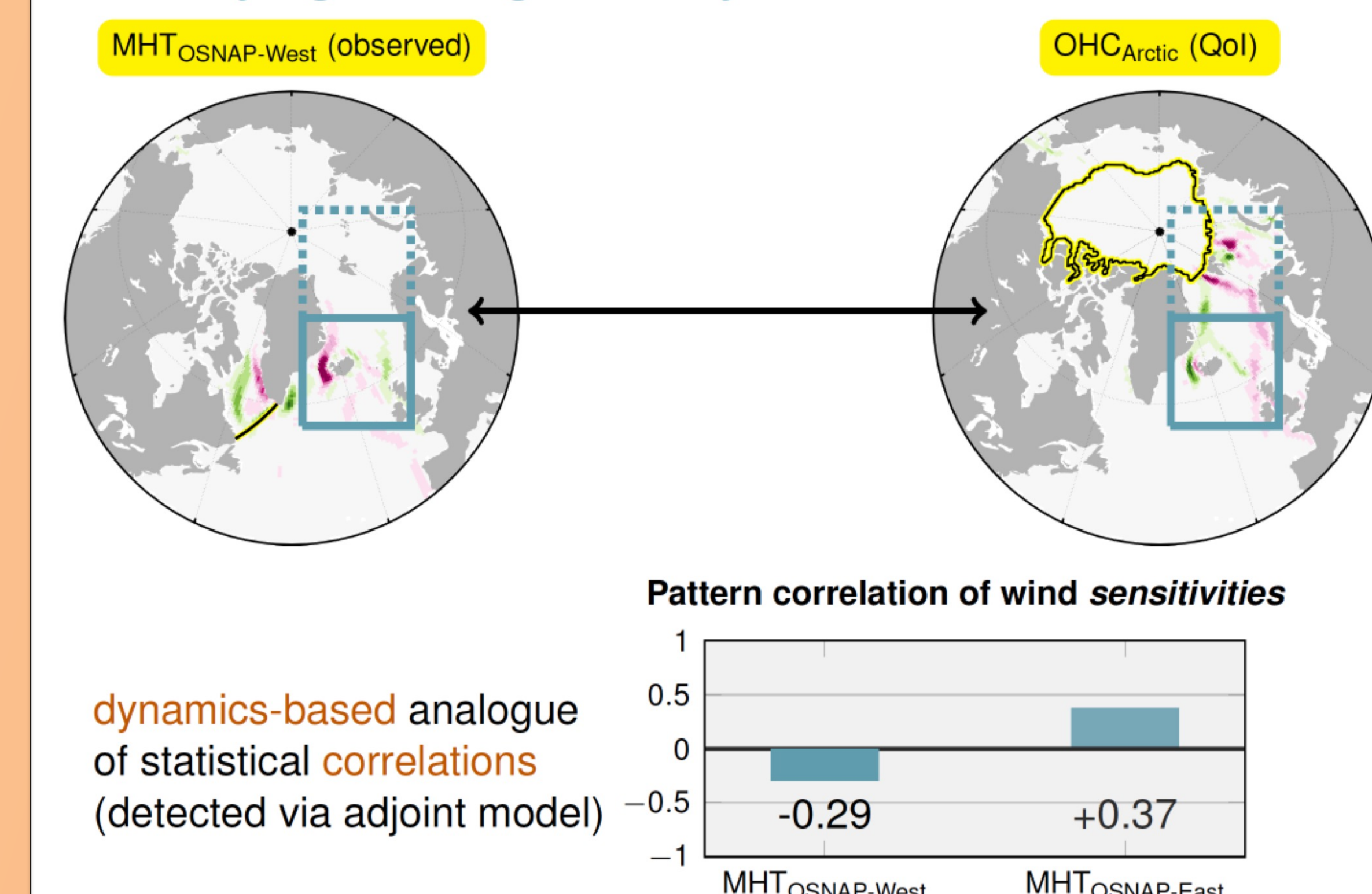


- Loose, N. and P. Heimbach, 2021: Leveraging Uncertainty Quantification to Design Ocean Climate Observing Systems. *J. Adv. Model. Earth Syst.*, 13(4), doi:10.1029/2020MS002386
- Loose, N., P. Heimbach, H. Pillar, and K. Nisancioglu, 2020: Quantifying Dynamical Proxy Potential through Shared Adjustment Physics in the North Atlantic. *J. Geophys. Res.*, 125(9), doi:10.1029/2020JC016112
- Supported by NASA/ECCO (JPL) and NSF

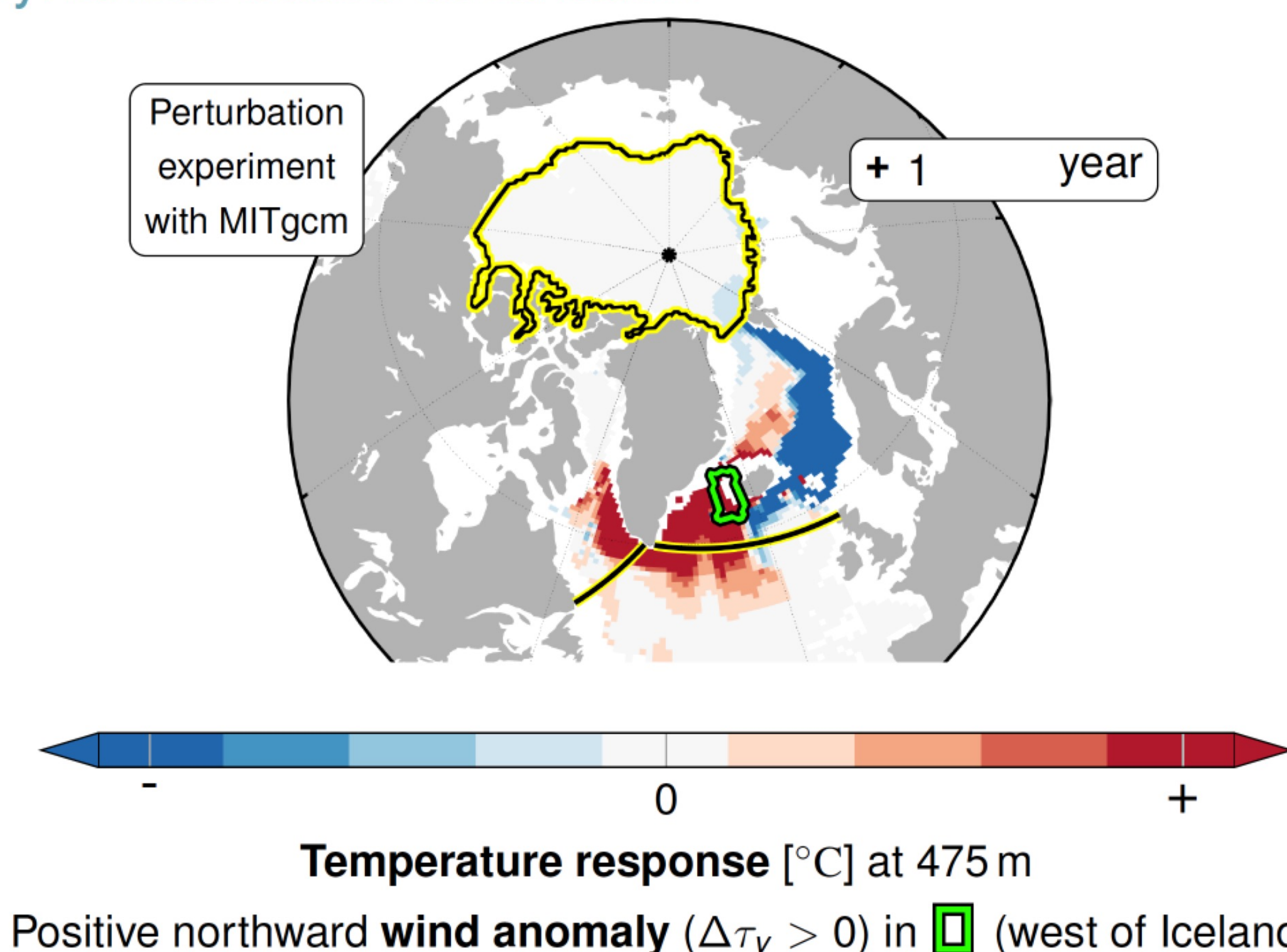
Quantifying the degree of dynamics-based covariation



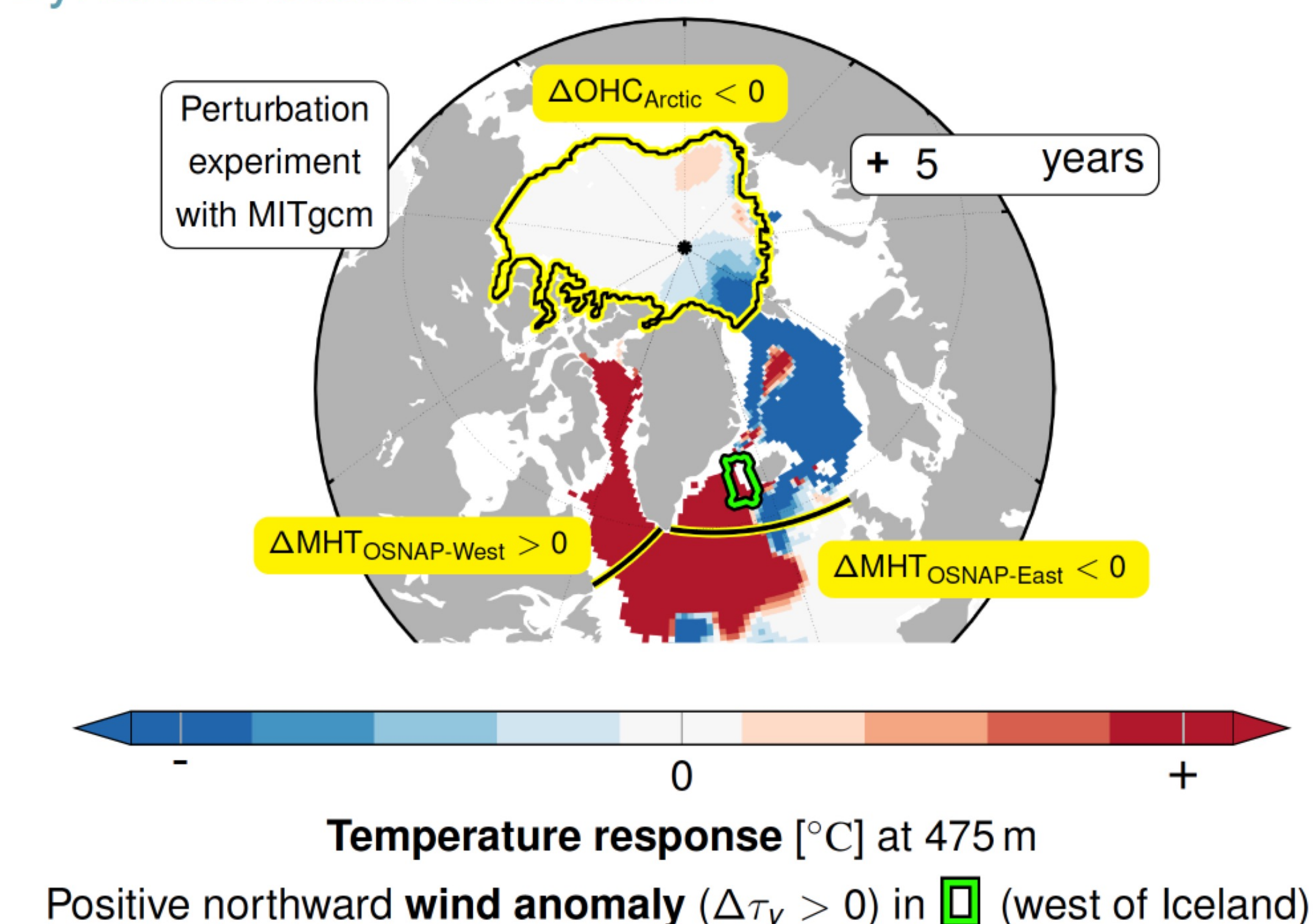
Quantifying the degree of dynamics-based covariation



Dynamics-based covariation



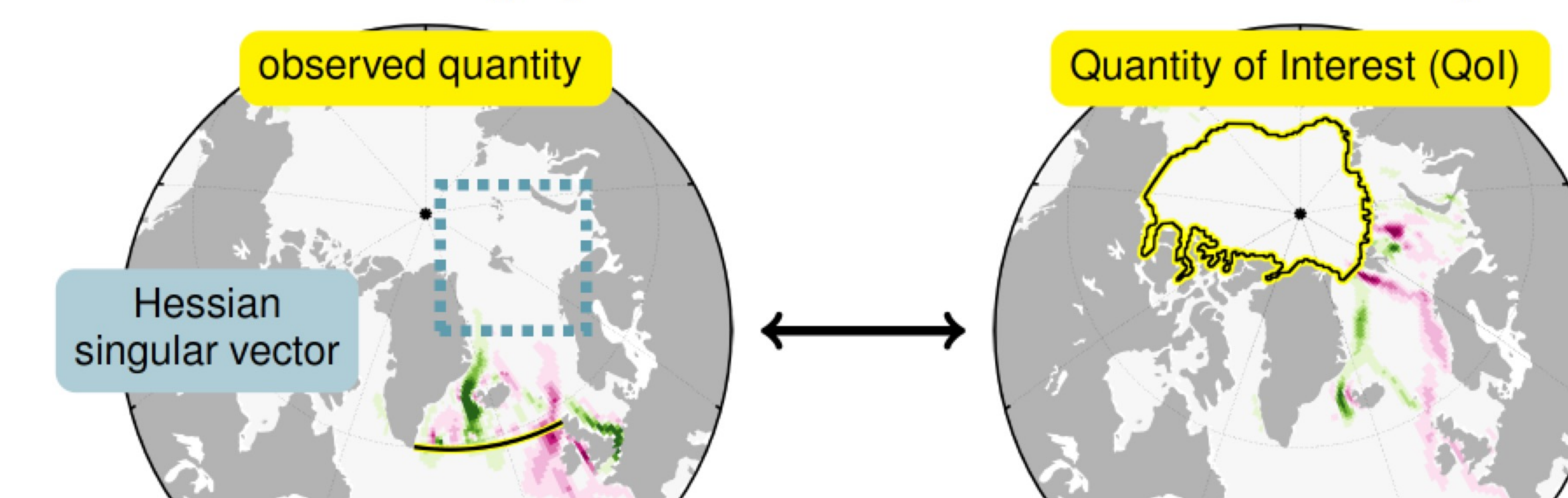
Dynamics-based covariation



The underlying mathematical framework

Targeted observations via Hessian Uncertainty Quantification

- seeks observing system that minimizes QoI uncertainty



Strong sensitivity pattern correlation
= effective reduction in QoI uncertainty (via dynamics-based covariation)

- formalizes this concept
- systematically extracts independent sensitivity information from distinct observations (incl. data uncertainty)
- does not require actual measurement values