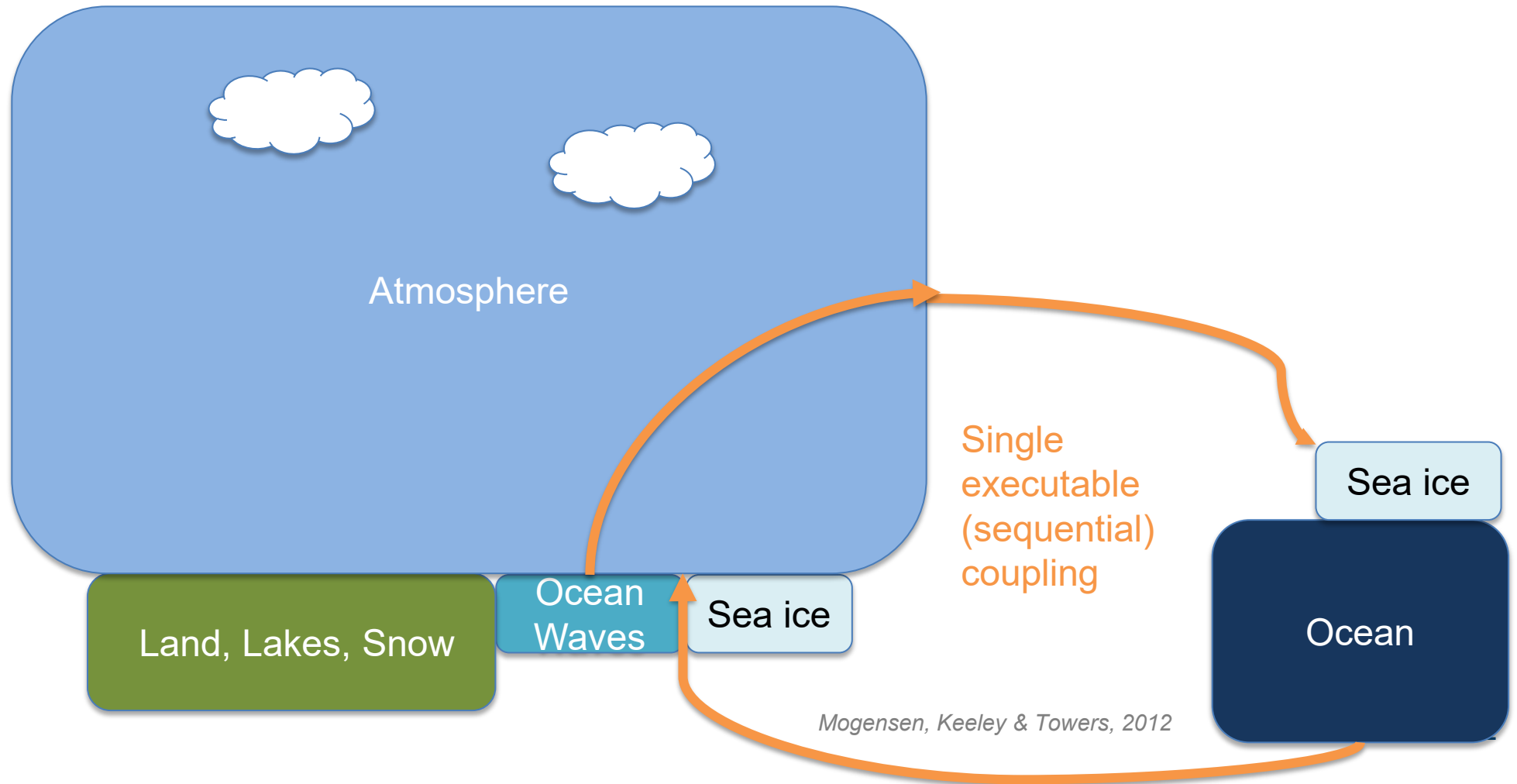


Effects of an interactive ocean component on NWP: Lessons learned so far and some thoughts on future directions

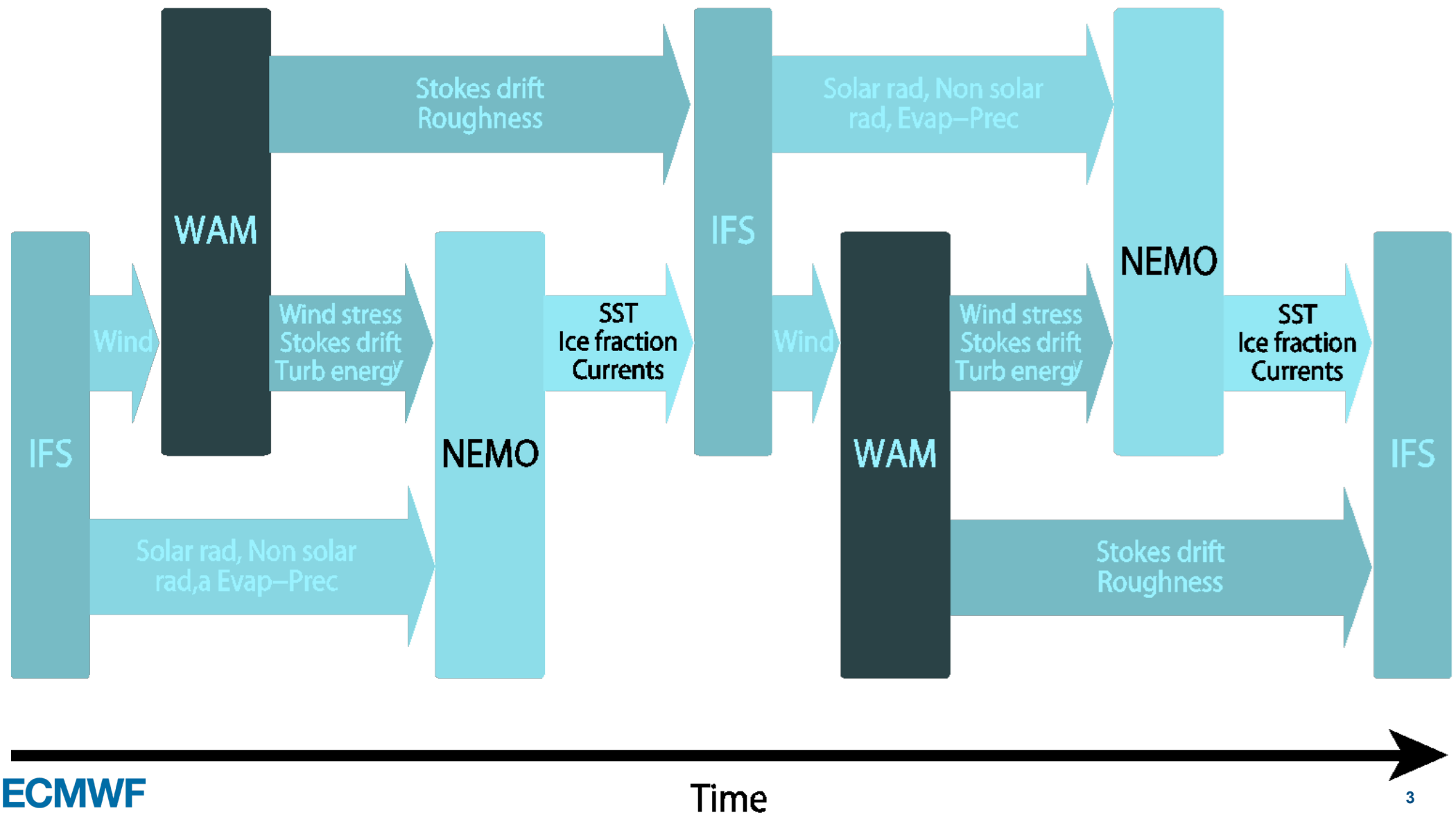
Sarah Keeley, Kristian Mogensen, Josh Kousal, Charles Pelletier
Ocean Modelling Team

Model Components at ECMWF

- Coupled model in all our forecast systems



Schematic overview of coupled system:



Moving to dynamic boundary conditions - heat, momentum and moisture

- Waves

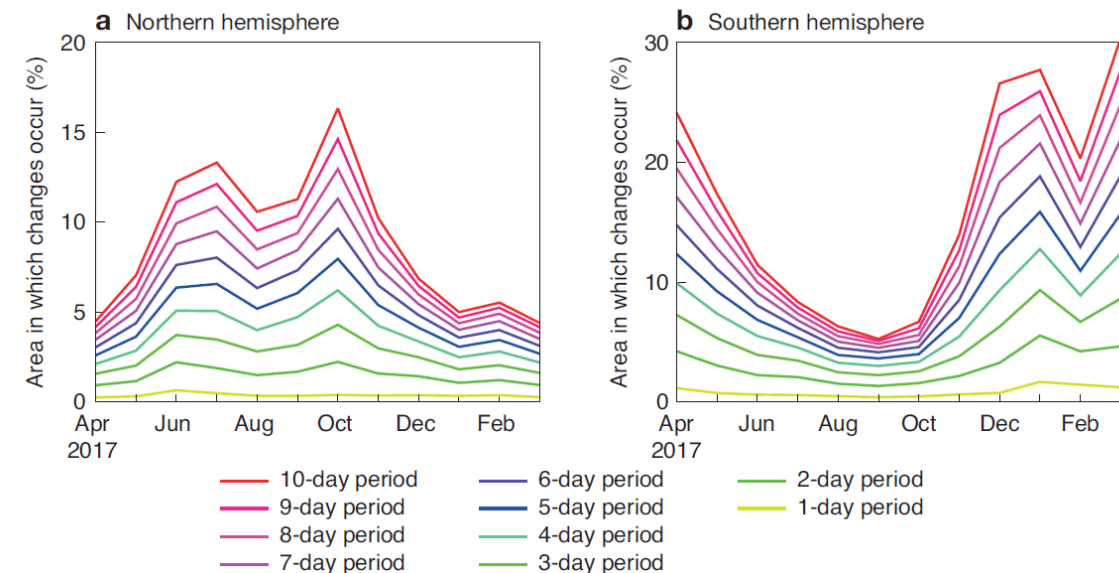
- source of momentum, heat & moisture exchange for the atmosphere
- source of momentum and mixing in the upper ocean

- Sea Ice

- limits heat, moisture and momentum exchange between atmosphere and ocean
- persistence is not a good assumption – especially in summer and winter
- using recent climatology is proxy is difficult in a period of rapid change

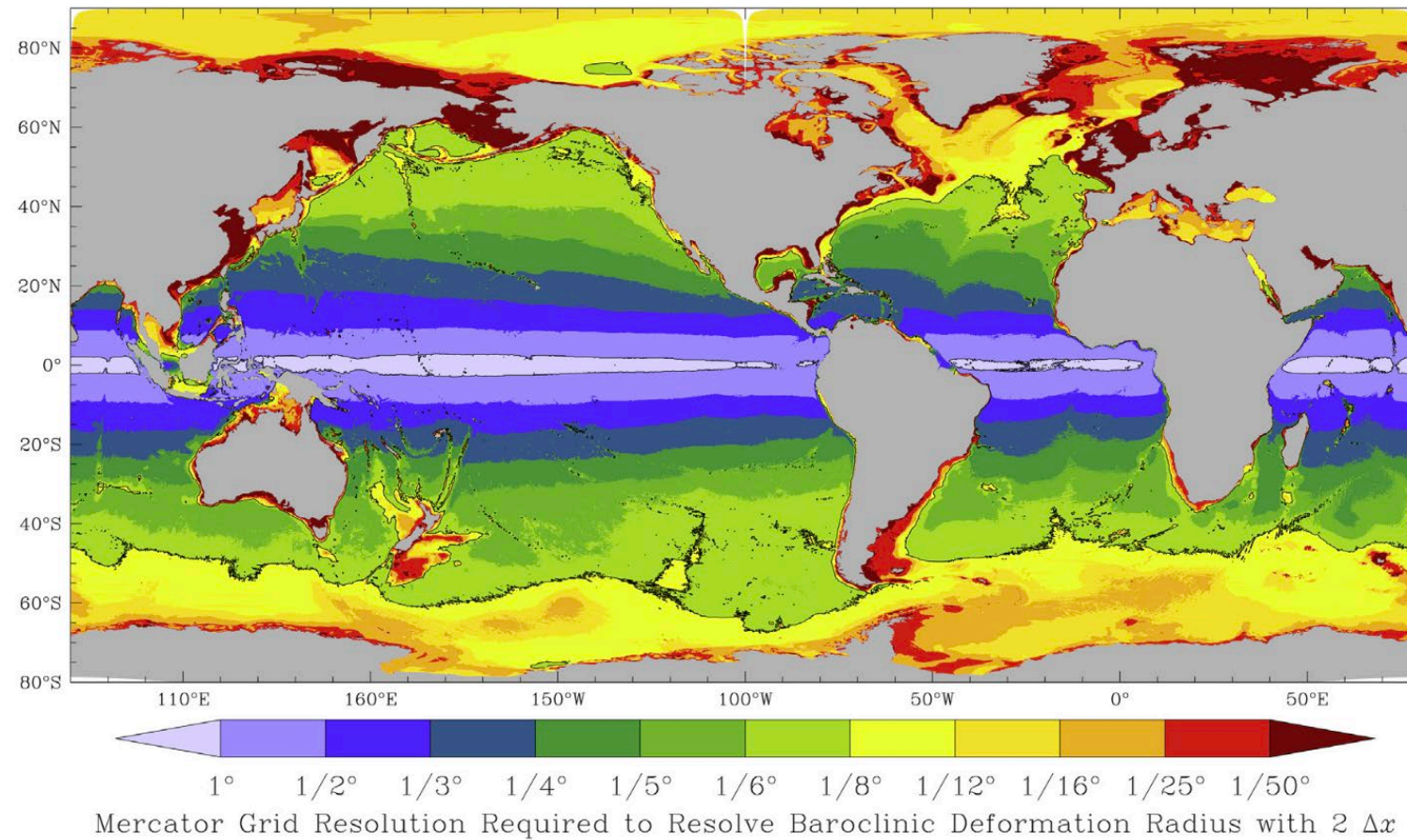
- Ocean

- source of heat and moisture for storms
- SST gradients and evolution matter for interaction with overlying atmosphere



A brief diversion – to ocean modelling

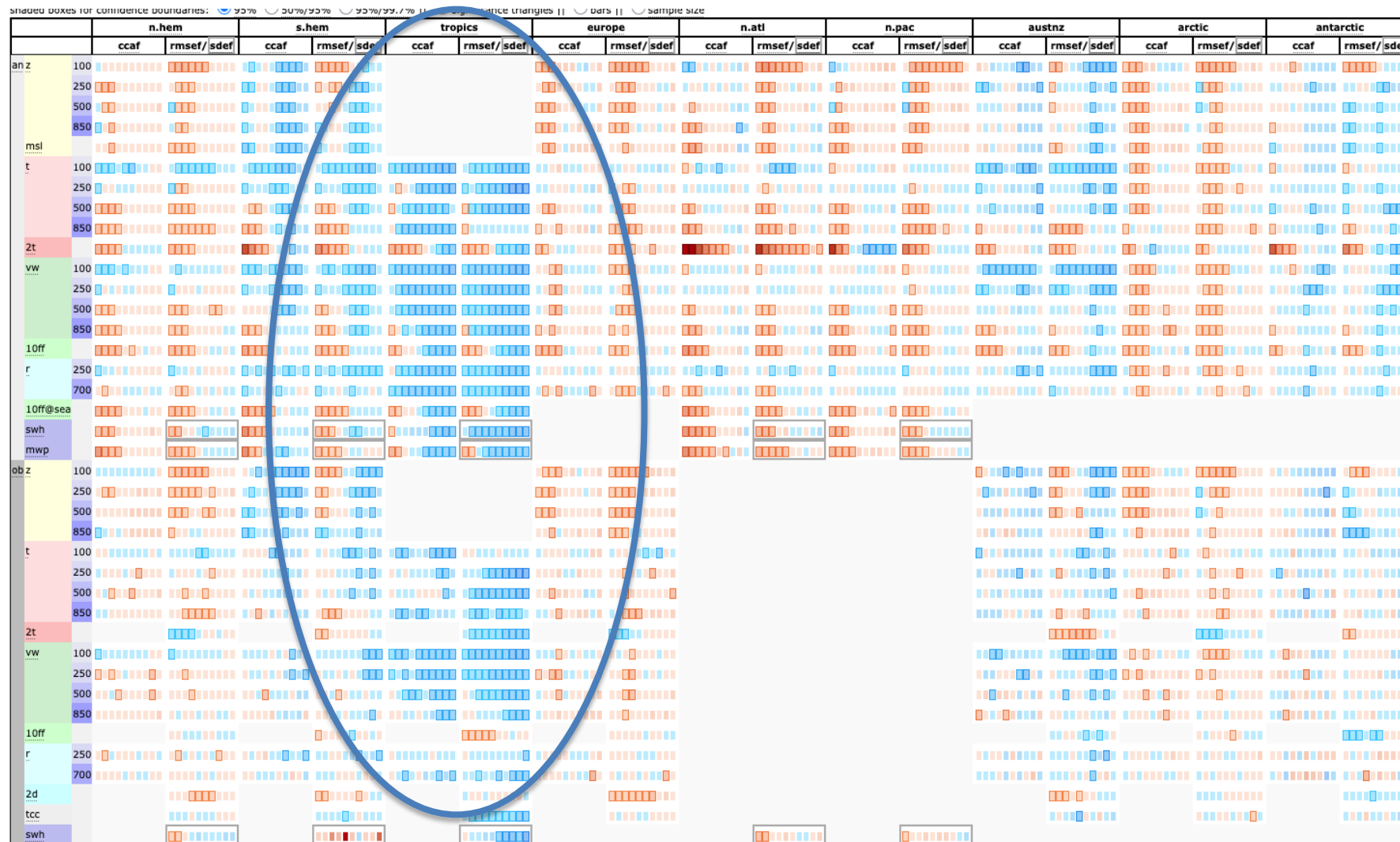
R. Hallberg/Ocean Modelling 72 (2013) 92–103



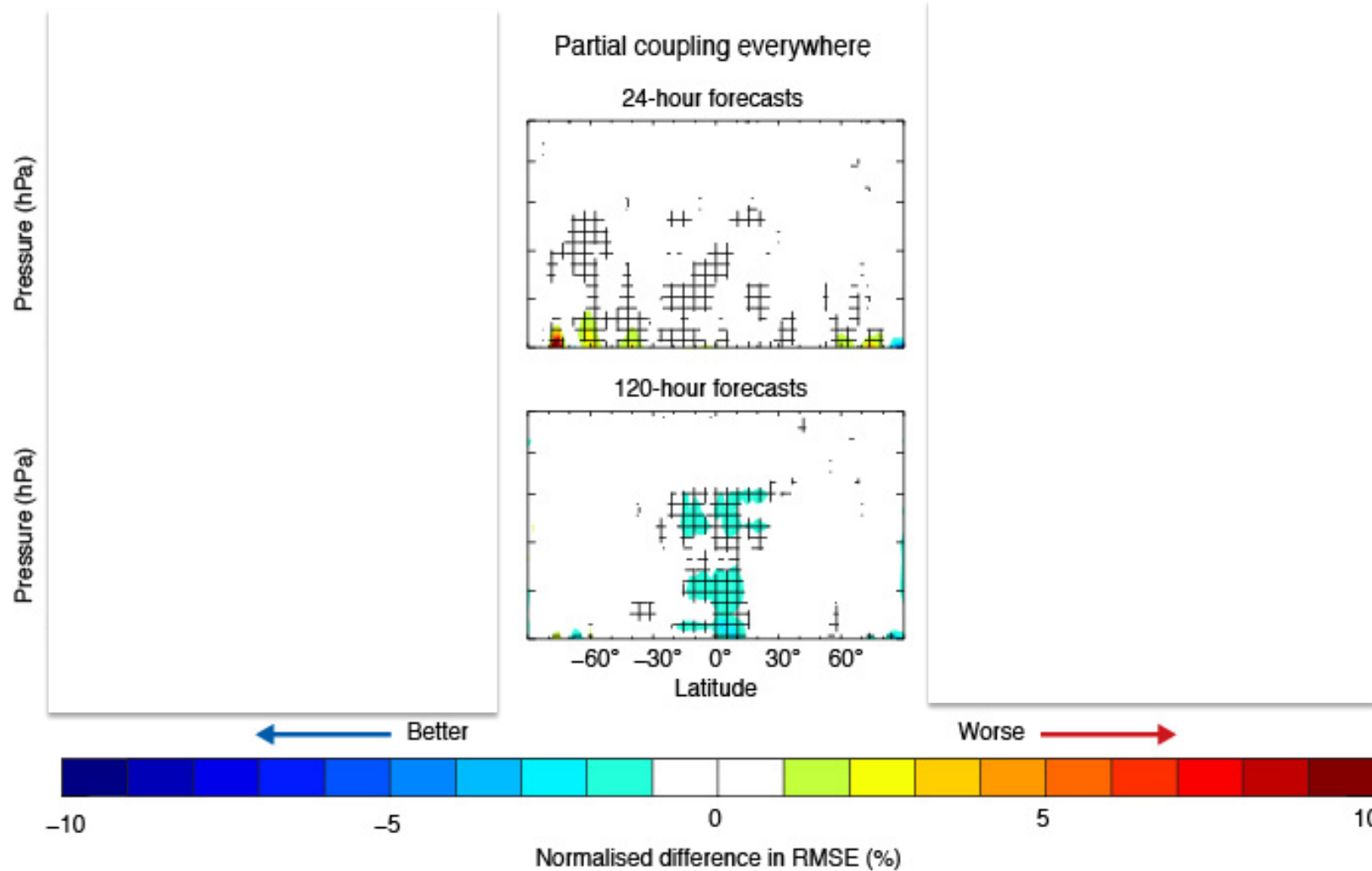
At different model resolutions we can resolve features in different geographical locations.

Impact of coupling an ocean – first implementation

- Biggest improvement seen in the Tropics
- Near surface temperatures compared to observations have reduced error

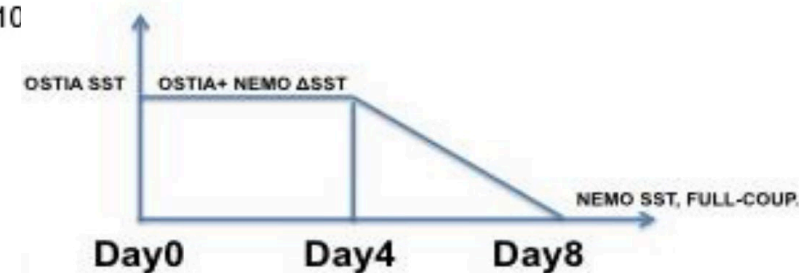


Partial coupling at ECMWF – Couple the tendency & keep high res features



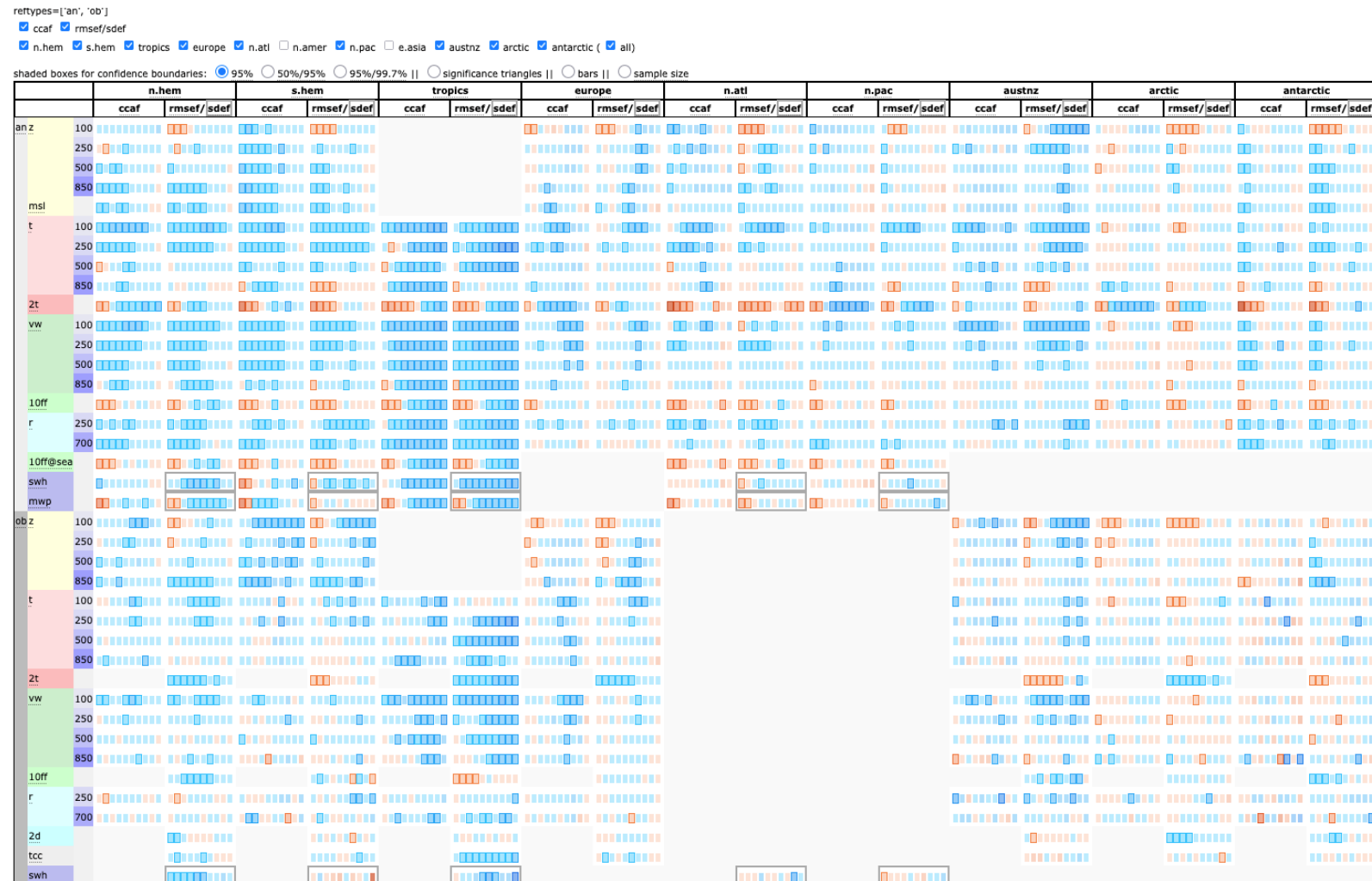
With partial coupling we add the change of SST from the ocean model to the SST of the initial conditions (OSTIA) rather than use the SST of the ocean model

- In practice we only do this for the first 4 days and gradually change to use the ocean SST directly (below figure)



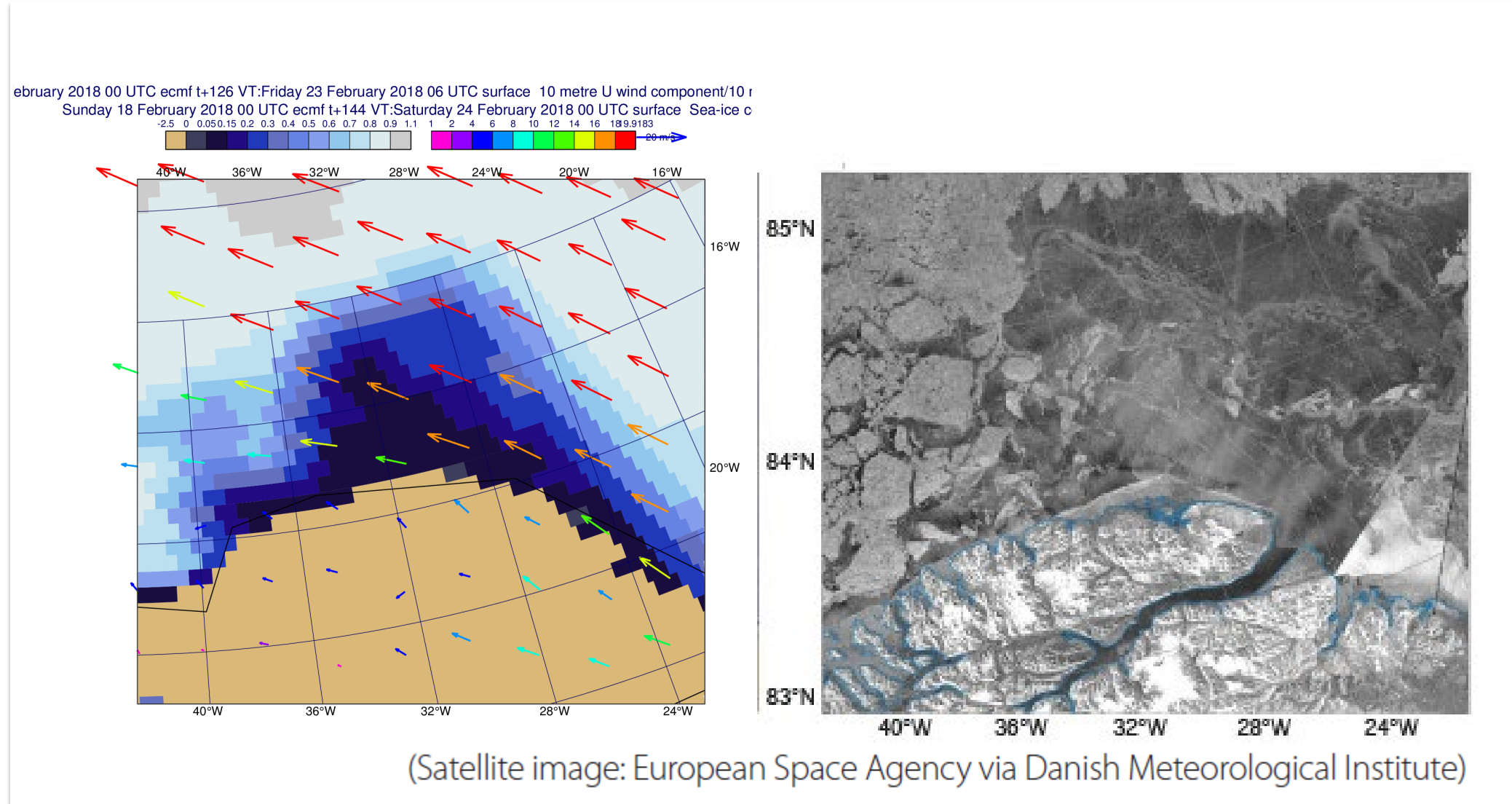
Impact with partial coupling

- Capturing the SST features that are important for the extra-tropics

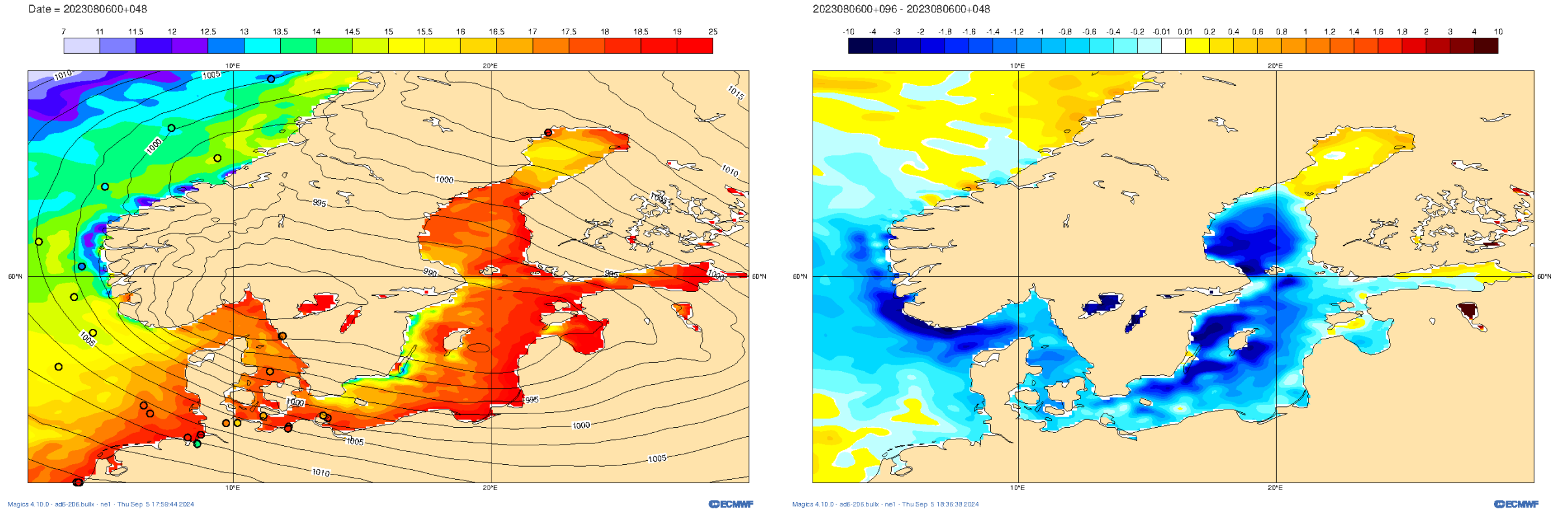


Example: Cape Morris Jesup February 2018

- Wind driven event that was well captured by the 10 day forecast. Sea ice advected off the coast



Storm Hans August 2023 predictions



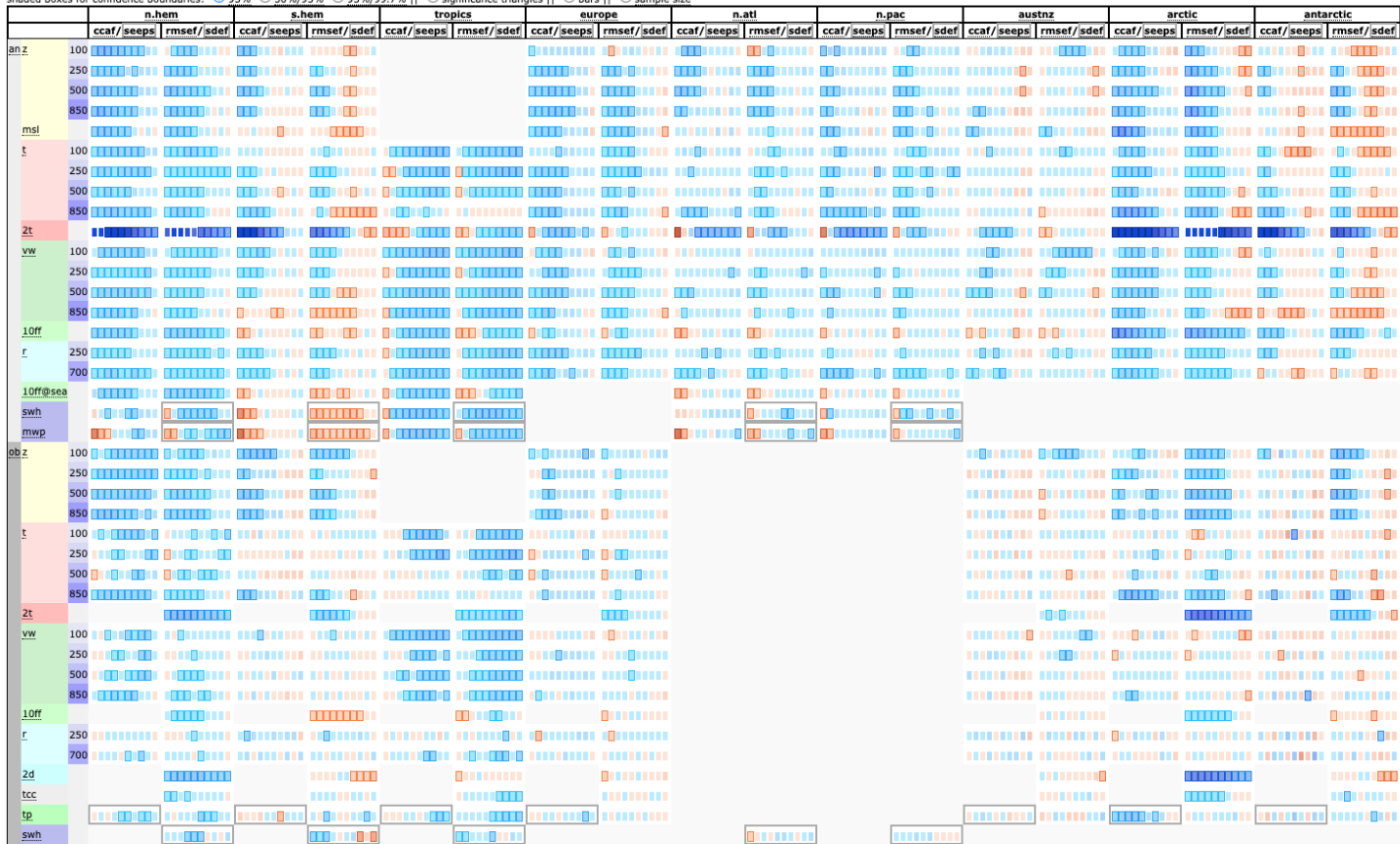
SST from ECMWF HRES on the 2023080600+048 (left) and the difference in SST prediction 2 days later showing a strong cooling in the seas around Southern Scandinavia

Does the ocean coupling matter for NWP? (revisited from the 45r1 HRES coup)

REF vs Uncoup_OSTIA for ALL start dates. scorecard

dates=[2021-06-01 00:00:00,2021-06-02 00:00:00,2021-06-03 00:00:00,...,2022-05-31 00:00:00,2022-06-01 00:00:00]
steps=[24, 48, 72, 96, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240]
vstreams=[qidx_ne1_det_an1, qidx_ne1_det_ob]
classes=rd
streams=wave
express=[cntrl:ifs9, exper:id5p]
reftypes=['an', 'ob']
ccaf/seeps rmsef/sdef

n.hem s.hem tropics europe n.atl n.amer n.pac e.asia austnz arctic antarctic (all)
shaded boxes for confidence boundaries: 95% 50%/95% 95%/99.7% || significance triangles || bars || sample size



ccaf=Anomaly correlation,rmsef=Root mean square error,sdef=Standard deviation of forecast error,seeps=Stable Equitable Error in Probability Space

red = the experiment (esuite) is worse than the control. blue = the experiment (esuite) is better than control.

purple = the experiment is more active than the control. green = the experiment is less active than control.

Colour hue and saturation are proportional to normalised difference value. A colour-framed cell indicate the differences are statistically significant on 95% confidence level. However, where the differences are not significant on at least 0% level they are masked by a light grey box.

Large positive impact of running coupling for NWP time scales

Both ocean initial conditions and model matter

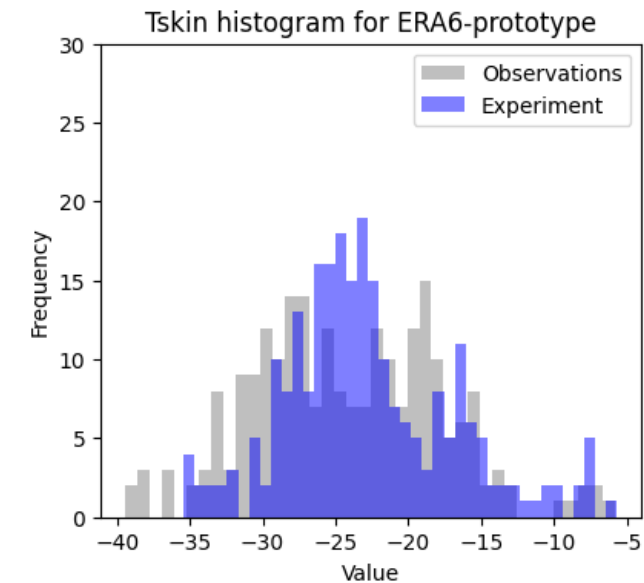
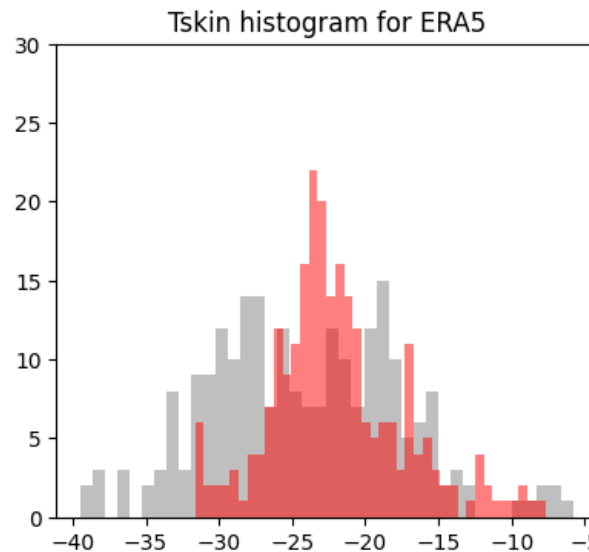
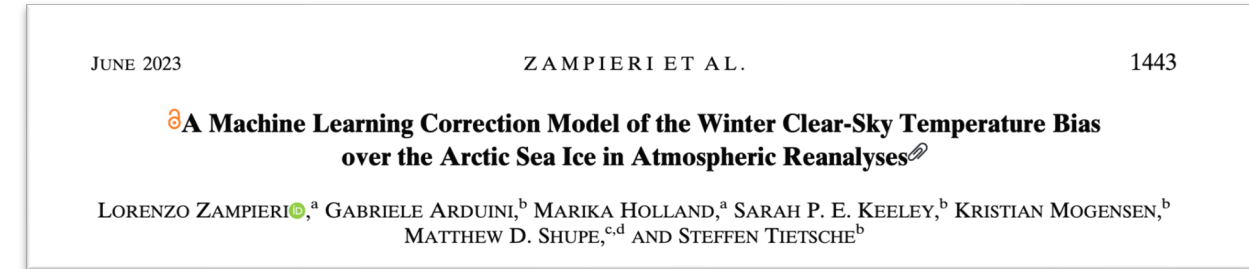
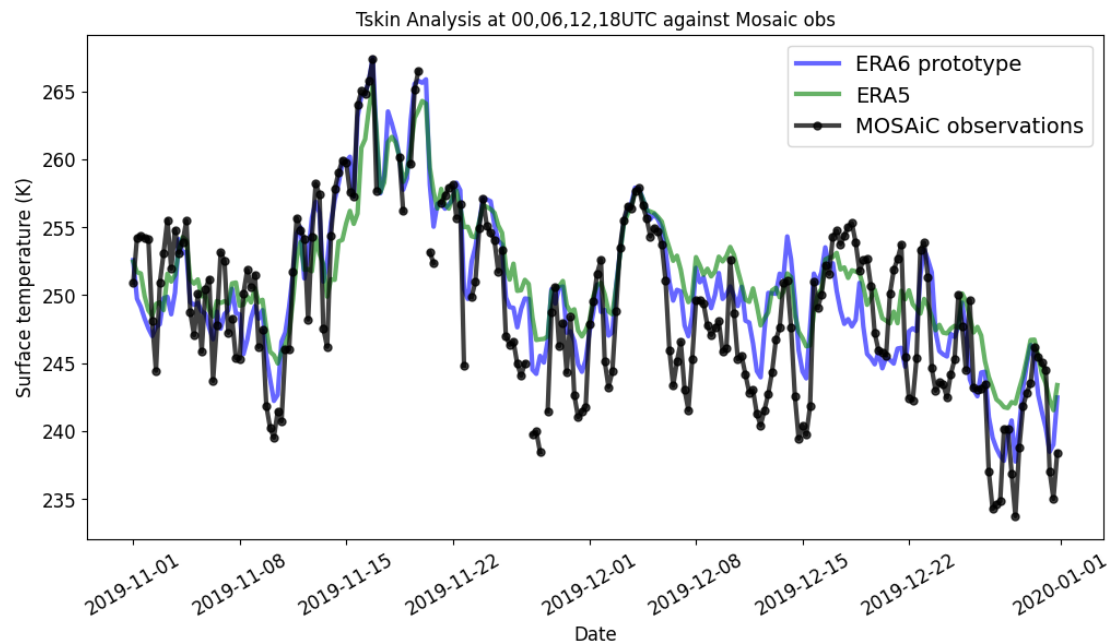
Degradation in SHEM wave scores believed to be due to difference in sea-ice cover

Looking forward – heat, momentum and moisture

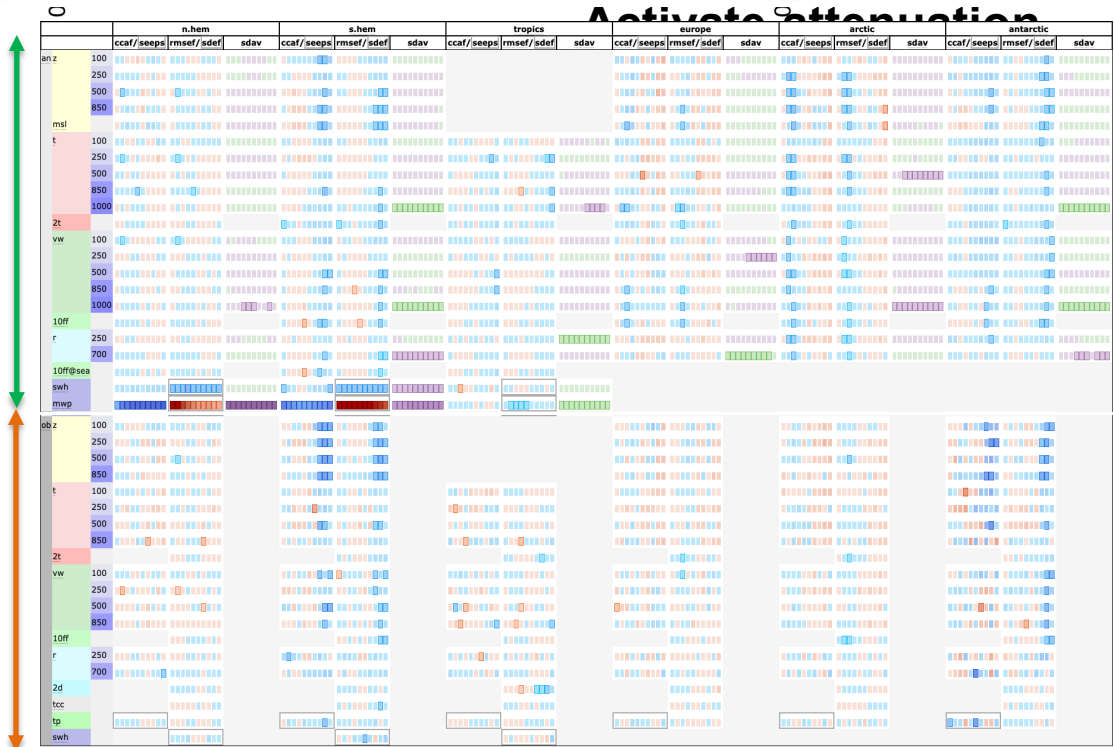
- Revisit the energy and water cycles to improve the conservation properties
- capture processes that are important for physical modelling and data driven training
- how to improve while not losing skill

Sea ice coupling and snow on sea ice for ERA6/SEAS6 + 50r1

- ERA5 has known deficiencies in representing polar surface temperatures.
 - too warm in clear sky snow covered situations
- ERA6 bringing snow on sea ice
 - using of ORAS6, snow depths and ice thickness
 - compare MOSAiC data with ERA6 Tco799 v7 prototype
 - ongoing testing with field campaign data



Figures from Gabriele Arduini



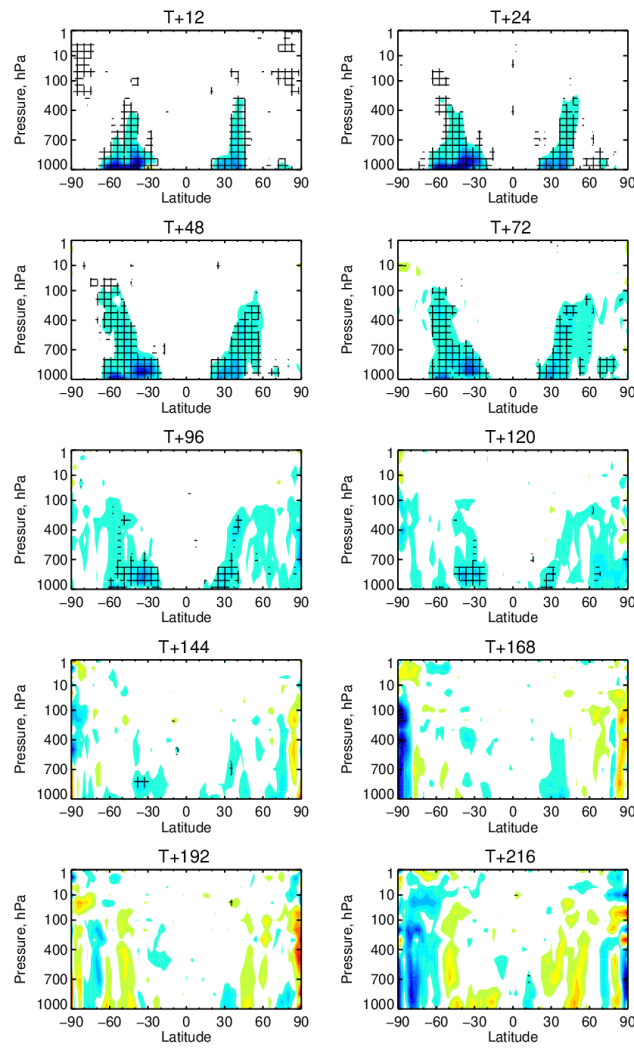
Conclusions

- The marine component of the Earth System is valuable for enhancing NWP on timescales from days to months.
- The value of the ocean model is demonstrated more clearly in the tropics
 - is this currently limited by the ocean resolution?
- Adding complexity and realism is hard where there are compensating errors – value in tuning and assessing a coupled system

Effect of partial coupling in V40 compared to V34

Change in RMS error in T (V34+OC5+part (i6u5)-V34+OC5 (i6to))

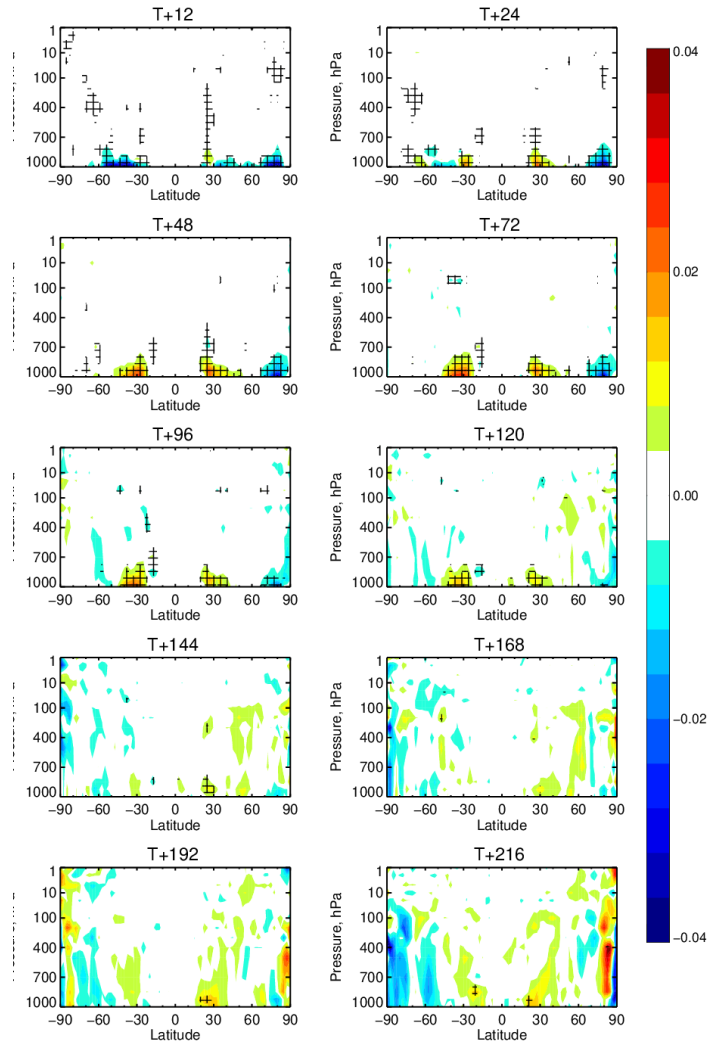
1-Jun-2020 to 1-Jun-2021 from 356 to 366 samples. Verified against 0001.
Cross-hatching indicates 95% confidence with Sidak correction for 20 independent tests.



V34

Change in RMS error in T (V40+P40+part (i6u6)-V40+P40 (i6tp))

1-Jun-2020 to 1-Jun-2021 from 356 to 366 samples. Verified against 0001.
Cross-hatching indicates 95% confidence with Sidak correction for 20 independent tests.



V40

The positive impact of partial coupling we have in the old system is gone and replaced with negative impact (at least after 24 hours)