



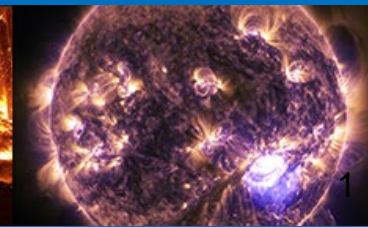
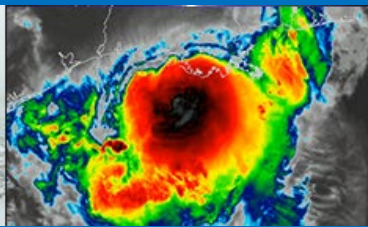
National  
Weather  
Service

# Integrating Ocean Color in NOAA/NCEP's Next-generation Global Ocean Data Assimilation System (NG-GODAS)

Xiao Liu<sup>1</sup> ([Xiao.Liu@noaa.gov](mailto:Xiao.Liu@noaa.gov)), Avichal Mehra<sup>2</sup> (PI), Jong Kim<sup>1</sup>, Daryl Kleist<sup>2</sup>, Guillaume Vernieres<sup>3</sup>, Hae-Cheol Kim<sup>4</sup>, Eric Bayler<sup>5</sup>





<sup>1</sup>MSG@ NOAA/NWS/NCEP/EMC, <sup>2</sup>NOAA/NWS/NCEP/EMC, <sup>3</sup>JCSDA, <sup>4</sup>UCAR @ NOAA/OAR/GFDL, <sup>5</sup>NOAA/NESDIS/STAR

NOCCG Seminar, June 2, 2021





# Outline

- Overview of JPSS-PGRR funded project (ongoing - FY23)  
*“Implementation of ocean biogeochemical modeling and ocean color data assimilation in the UFS in support of NCEP’s weather, S2S, and ecological predictions”*
  - Why ocean color for NG-GODAS?
  - Model system – DATM-MOM6-**BLING**-CICE6 based on JEDI/SOCA
  - Prototype 1° 3DVAR experiments – daily chlorophyll analysis (2015 test cases)
  - Challenges and next steps
- 
- 
- 
- 

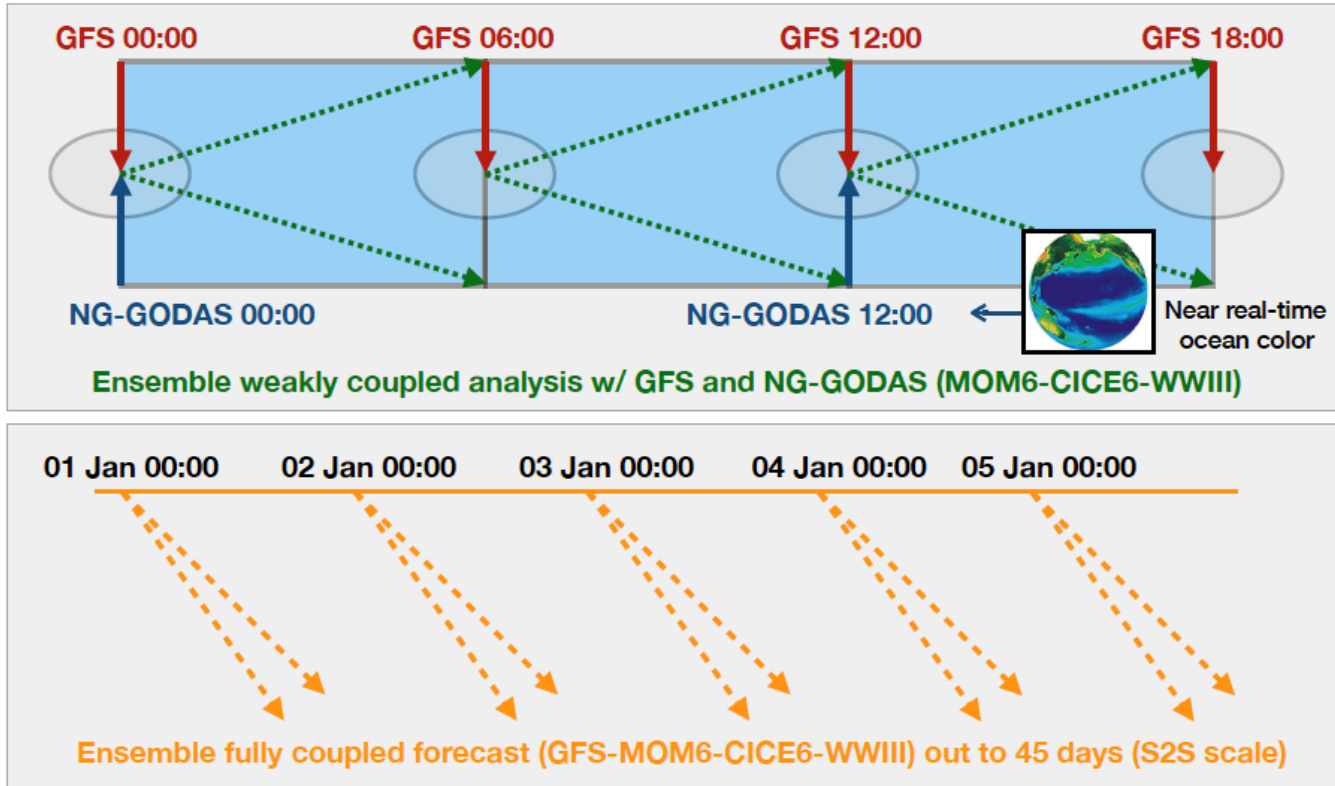


## *JPSS-PGRR FY21-23 “Implementation of ocean biogeochemical modeling and ocean color data assimilation in the Unified Forecast System in support of NCEP’s weather, S2S, and ecological predictions”*

The **overarching goals** of this project are to ...

- Support NOAA/NCEP’s **operational weather forecasts** at Subseasonal-to-Seasonal (S2S) scales by improving ocean state initialization through the ingestion of near real-time ocean color data and the integration of biophysical feedback in the marine component of the UFS;
- Start building NOAA/NCEP’s **ecological forecast capabilities** for monitoring critical changes and “tipping points” in coastal ecosystems.

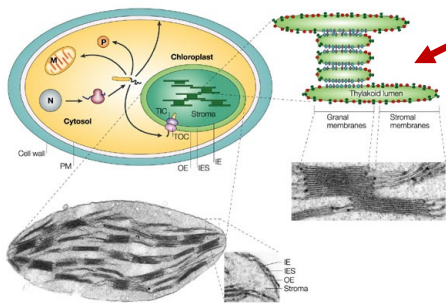
# GEFS: the Global Ensemble Forecast System



NOAA NCEP's GEFS weakly coupled analysis (top) and ensemble forecasts (bottom). Adapted from Fig. 1 in Saha *et al.*, 2010. For illustration purposes only.

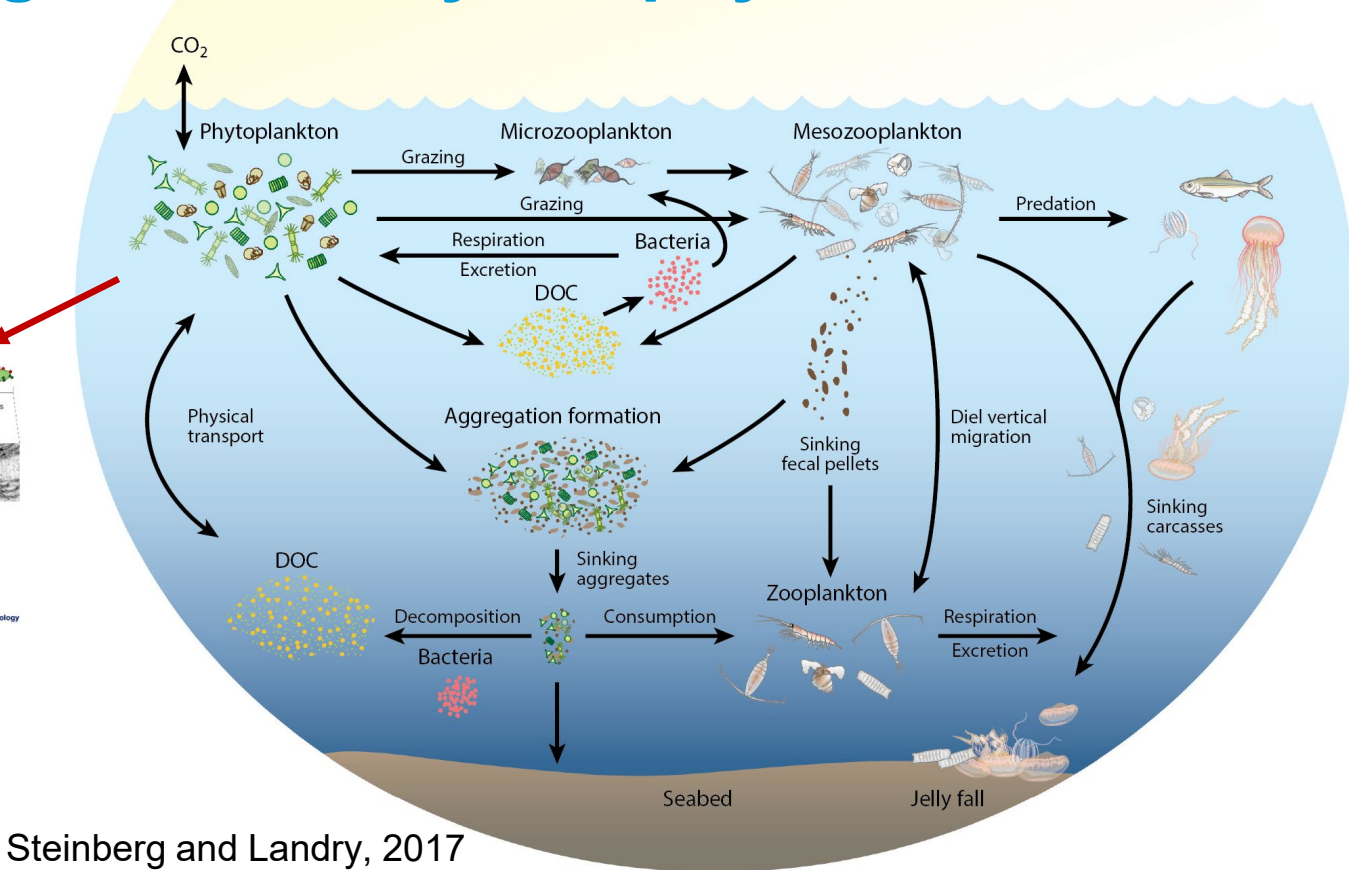
# Ocean biogeochemistry: biophysical feedback

## Radiative heating



Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

Soll and Schleiff 2004



Steinberg and Landry, 2017





# Needs for ecological forecasts



## HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS

Harmful algal blooms, or HABS, occur when colonies of microscopic algae grow out of control. These blooms are a growing problem in every U.S. coastal and Great Lakes state. While we can't prevent these blooms, we can be better prepared. NOAA leads many research efforts to help coastal communities counter the environmental and health effects associated with these "red tide" events.

Sometimes, microscopic algal species in waterways around the nation grow out of control. Some of these algal blooms can contaminate water and shellfish, kill animals, and make humans sick.

HABs...  
Hypoxia...  
Acidification...  
Fisheries



# BLING – Biogeochemistry with Light Iron Nutrient and Gas

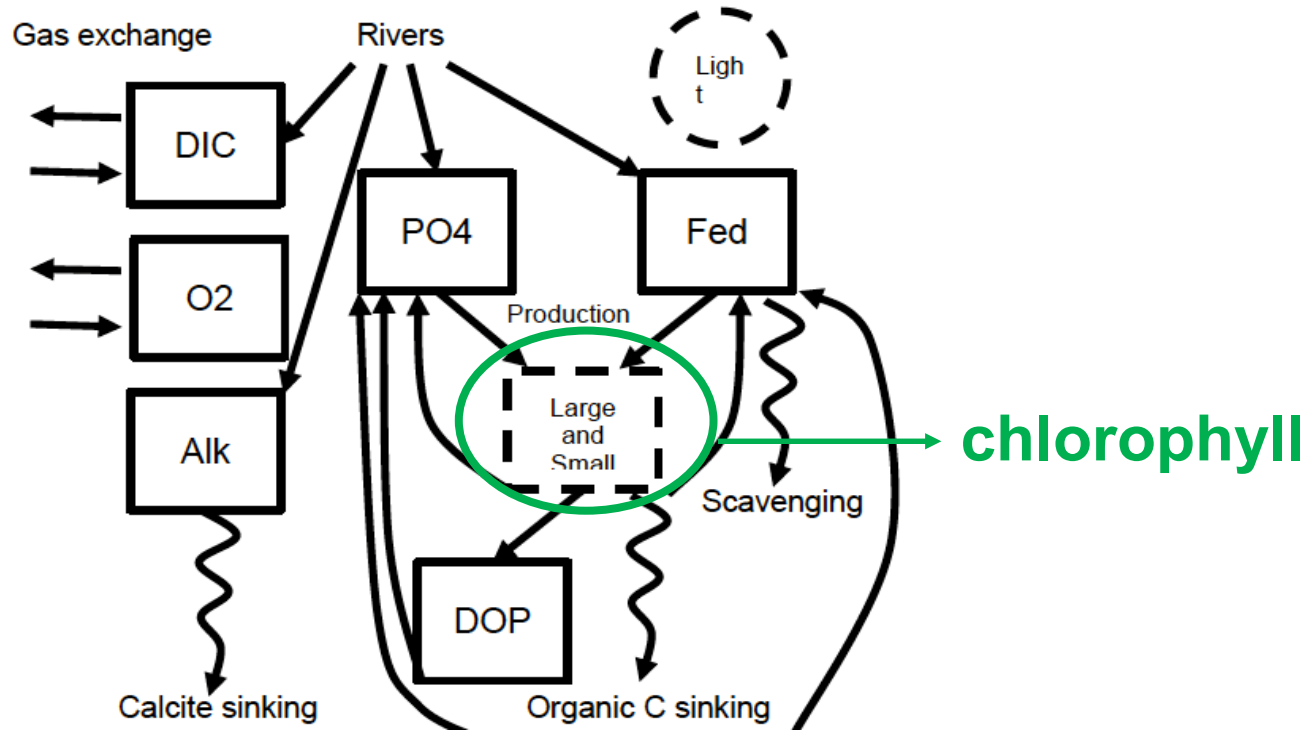


Figure. Simplified model schematic of BLINGv2 ocean biogeochemical model (Dunne *et al.*, 2020)

# Model System: UFS-marine DA (+BLING)

The coupled **DATM–MOM6–CICE6** based on NEMS/CMEPS has been developed. In tandem with the FV3-MOM6-CICE6 but without feedback to the atmosphere.

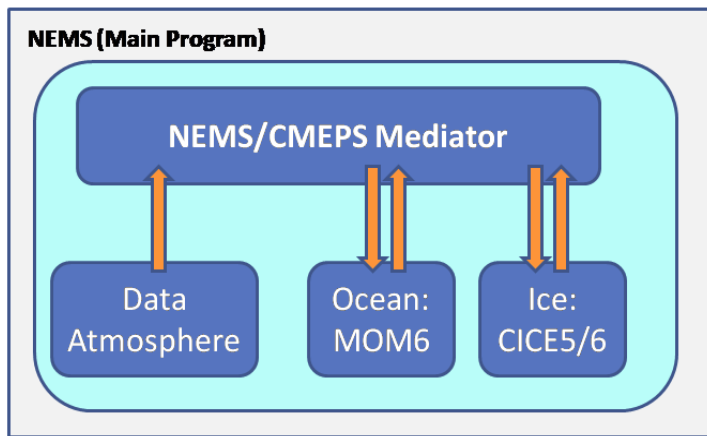
**Forcing:** CFSR, GEFS Reanalysis, and weekly 11 member ensemble are available

**Ocean:** MOM6 (GFDL):

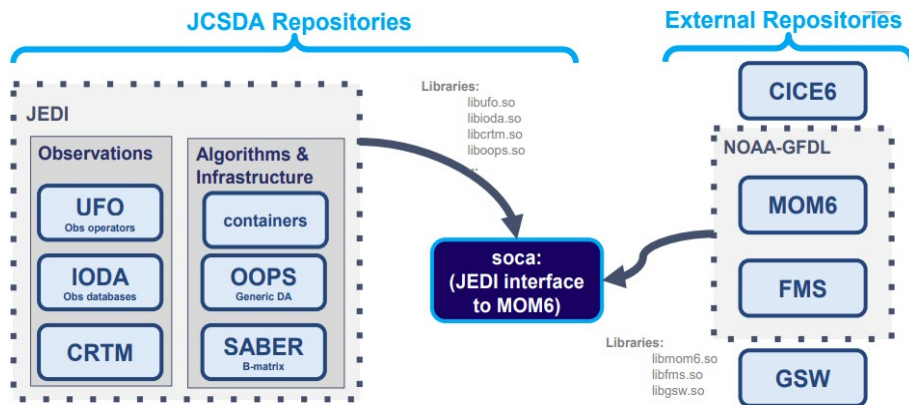
- 0.25° spatial resolution
- 75 layer hybrid vertical coordinates

**Sea-Ice:** Los Alamos CICE6

- Same grid as the ocean



## JEDI SOCA Interfaces: MOM6-CICE6



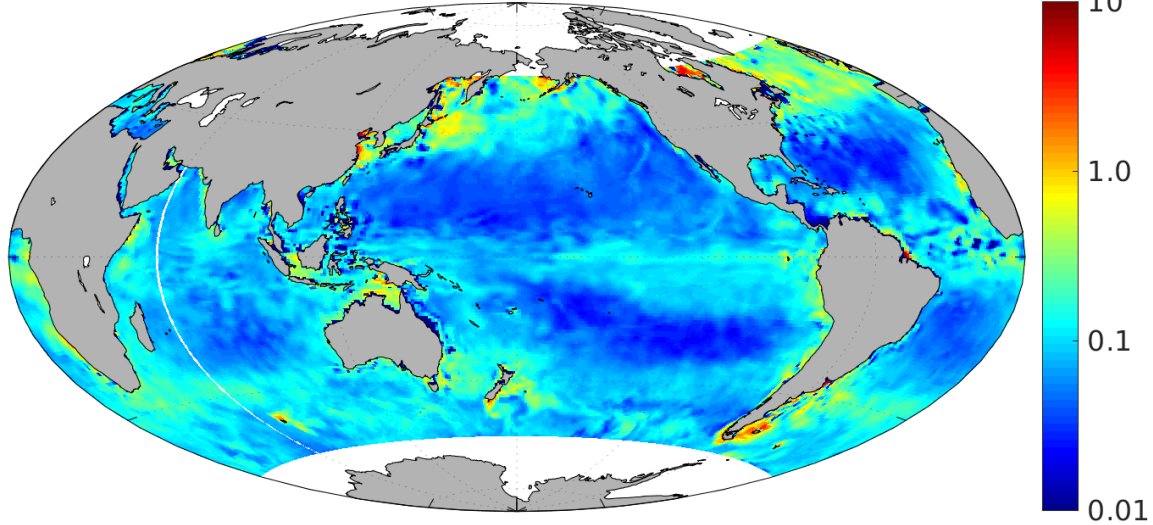


# Integrating Ocean Color into the system

- **Ocean color data flow:** SNPP-VIIRS and NOAA20-VIIRS (L2, L3) *chlor\_a* from CoastWatch; SeaWiFS and Aqua-MODIS *chlor\_a* (L2, L3) and VIIRS *poc* (L2) from OB.DAAC;
- **IODA-converter:** preprocess observations for ingestion by JEDI/SOCA (unified format), thinning, retrieve (L2) or define (L3) error/flag info;
- **Forward operators:** model space -> obs. space, filters for quality control and thinning, error inflation;
- Appropriately apply *chlor\_a* or *poc* “increments” to model and run checkpoints -> **analysis** restart; **balance** other BGC fields (e.g. PO<sub>4</sub>);
- **DA cycle** (e.g. 24-h): model restart -> analysis -> 24h “forecast” -> model restart.

# Interim 1° NG-GODAS Reanalysis (3DVAR)

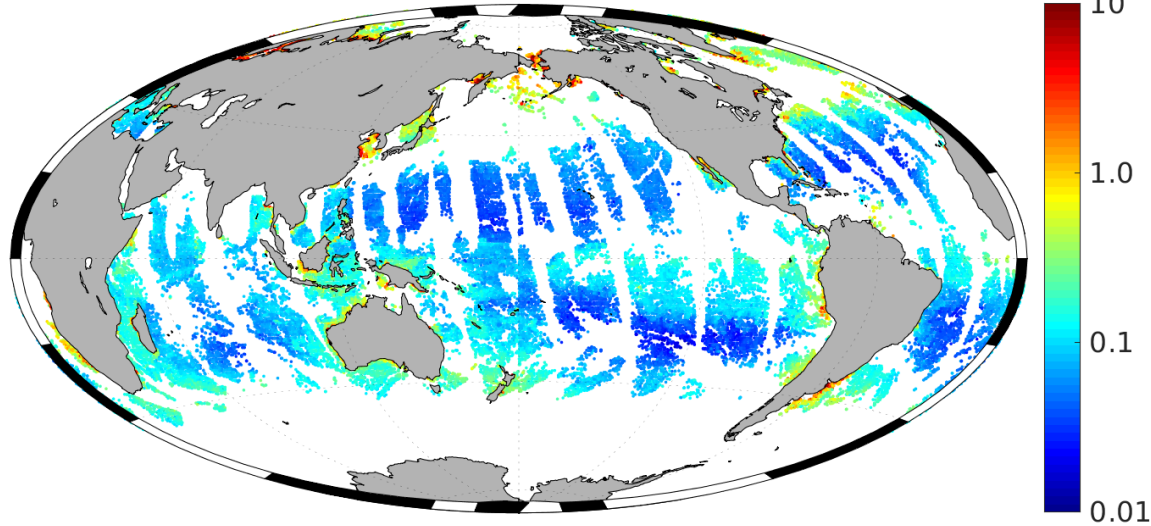
Model Bkg chlor (  $\text{mg m}^{-3}$  ) 20150531



BLING model simulated chlorophyll concentration (snapshot at 12h, 05/31/2021)

# Interim 1° NG-GODAS Reanalysis (3DVAR)

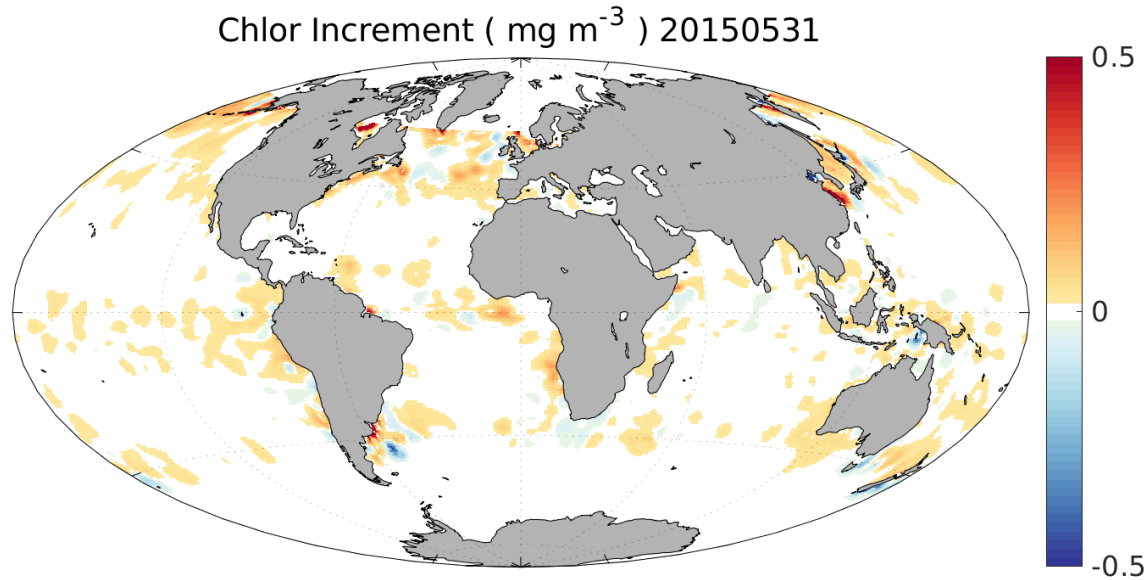
SNPP-VIIRS L3 chlor (  $\text{mg m}^{-3}$  ) 20150531



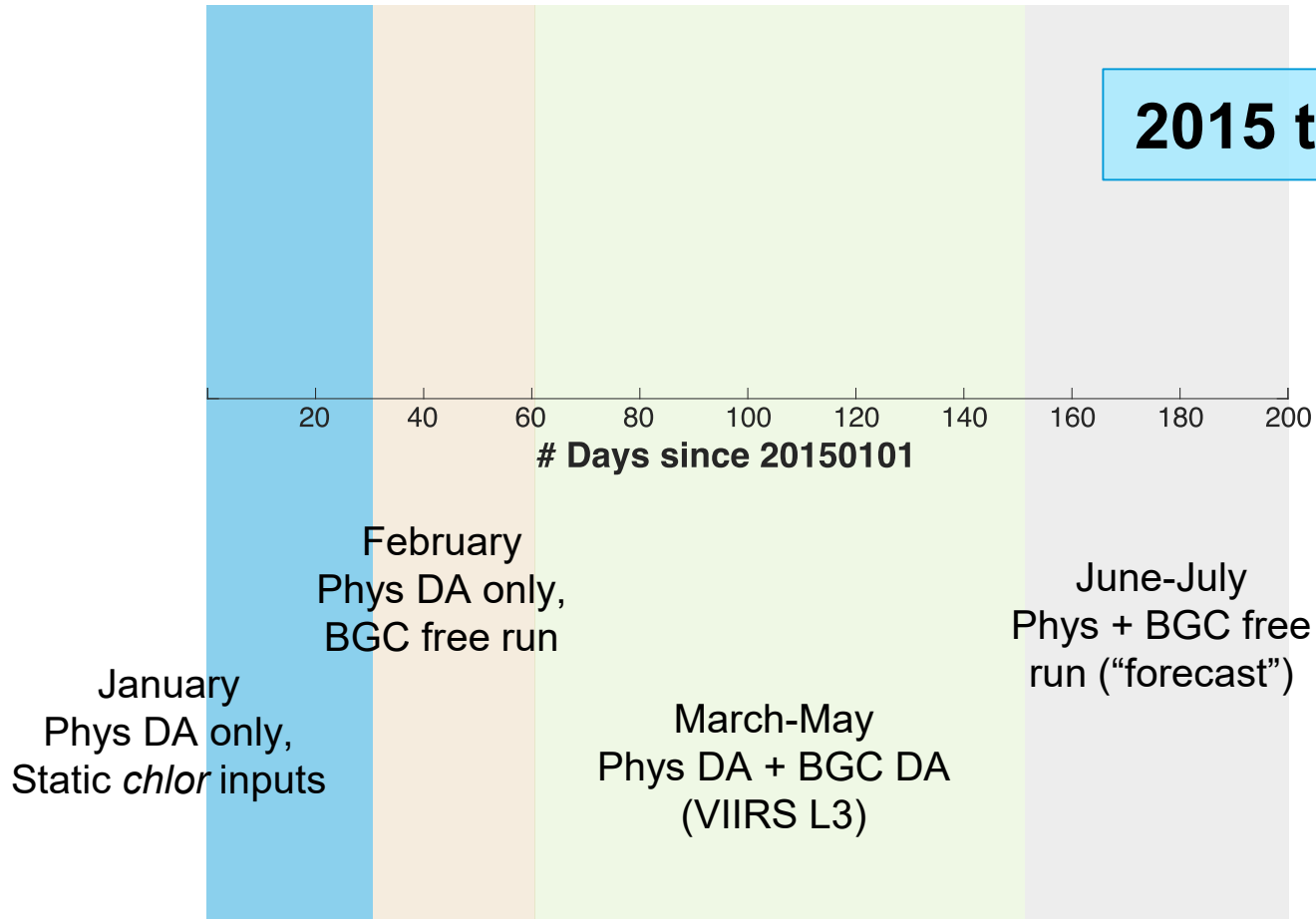
SNPP-VIIRS L3 chlorophyll retrievals (daily composite, 05/31/2021)

Preprocessing: 50% random thinning,  $<30 \text{ mg m}^{-3}$ , assuming 30% observational error

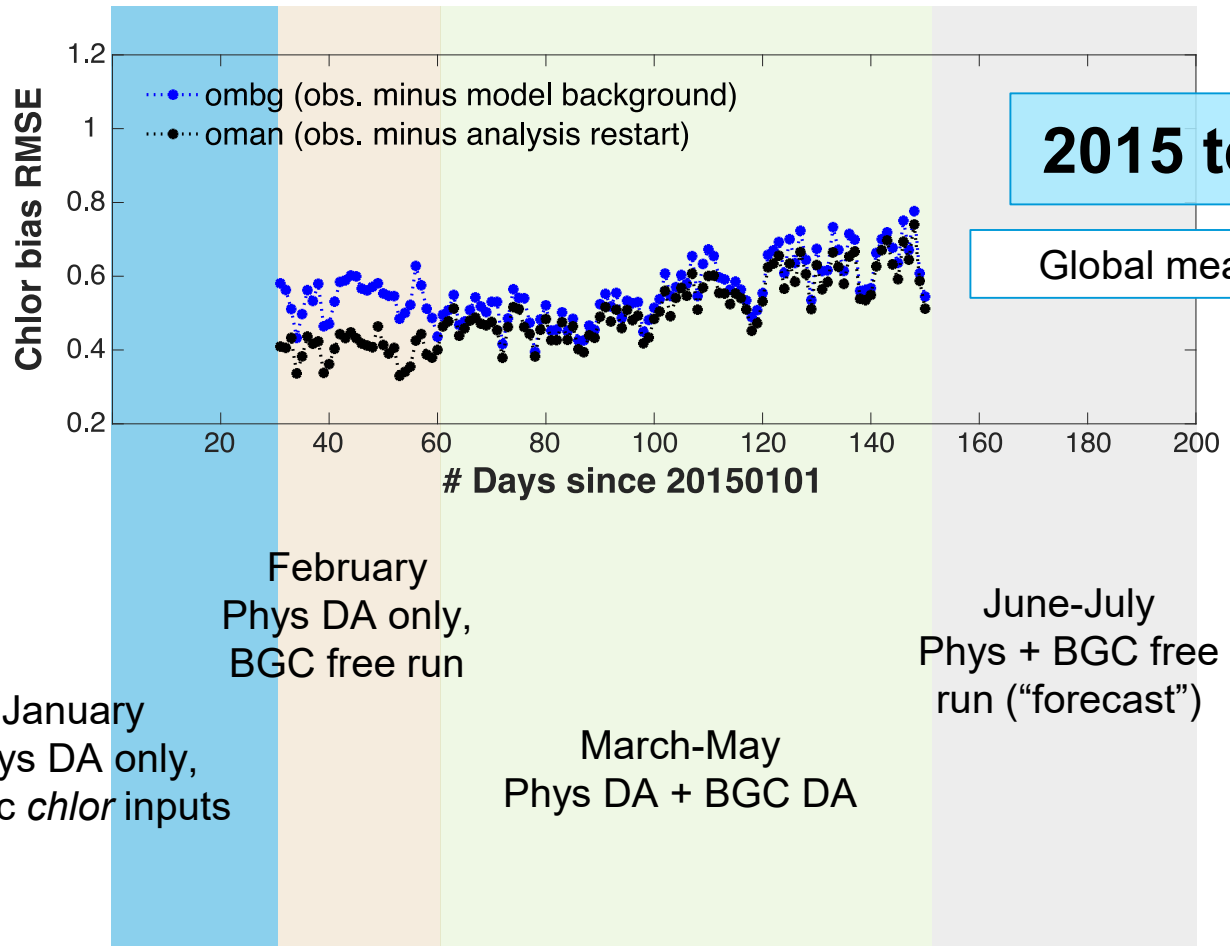
# Interim 1° NG-GODAS Reanalysis (3DVAR)

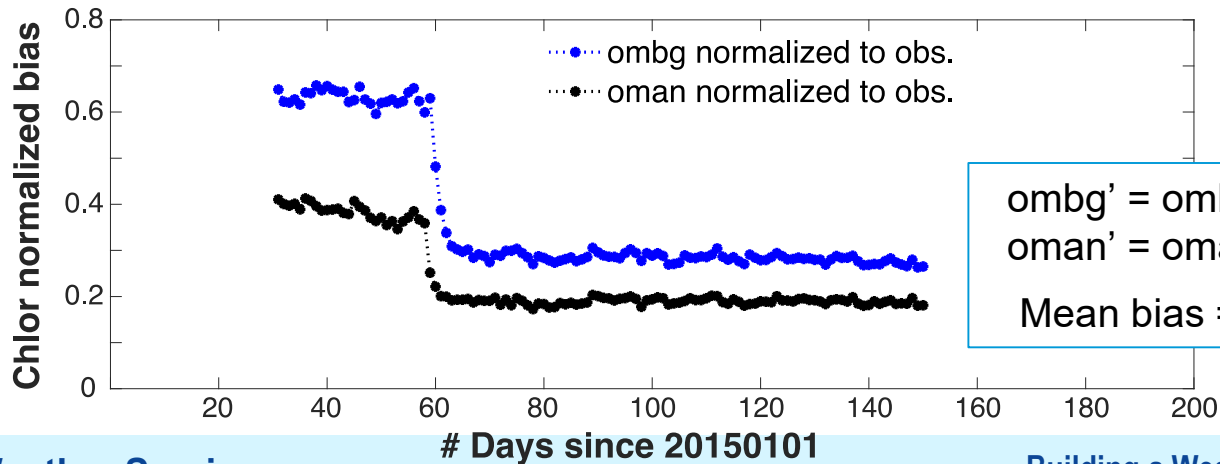
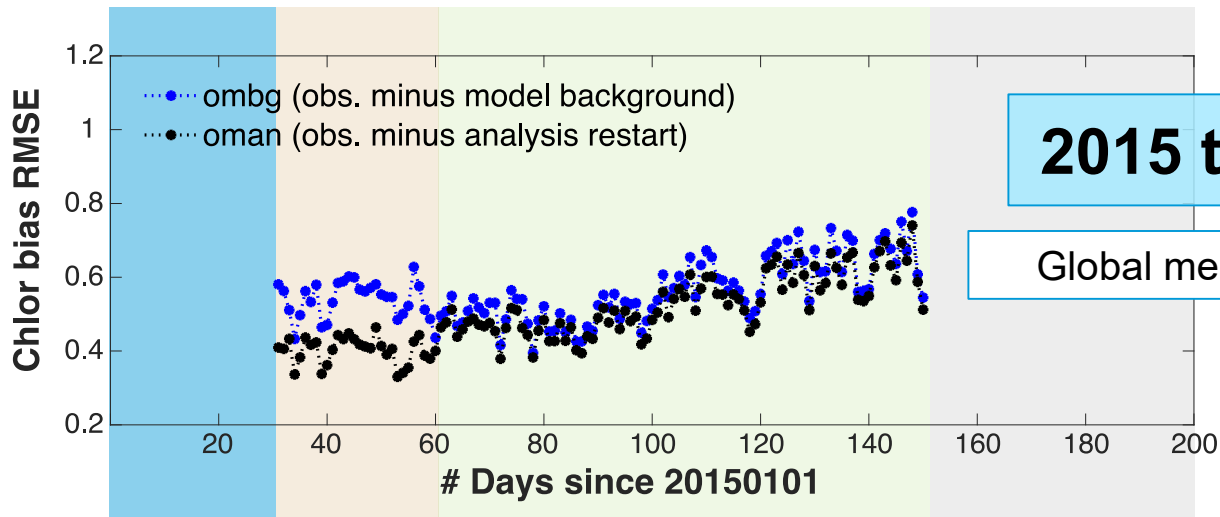


Increments computed by JEDI/SOCA using the variational scheme  
Post-processing: checkpoints, “balancing” (i.e. po4, biomass\_p) -> analysis





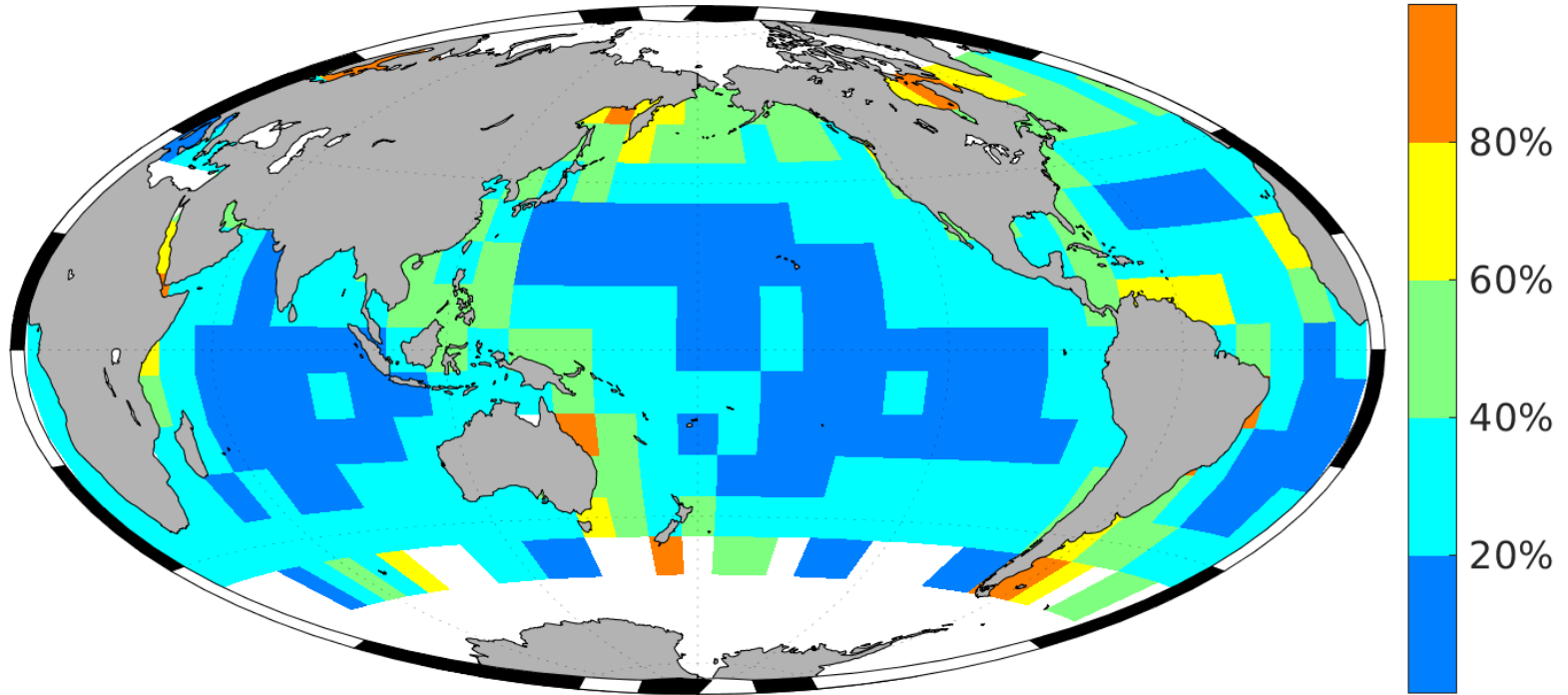






Mean model bias (%)

April, 2015



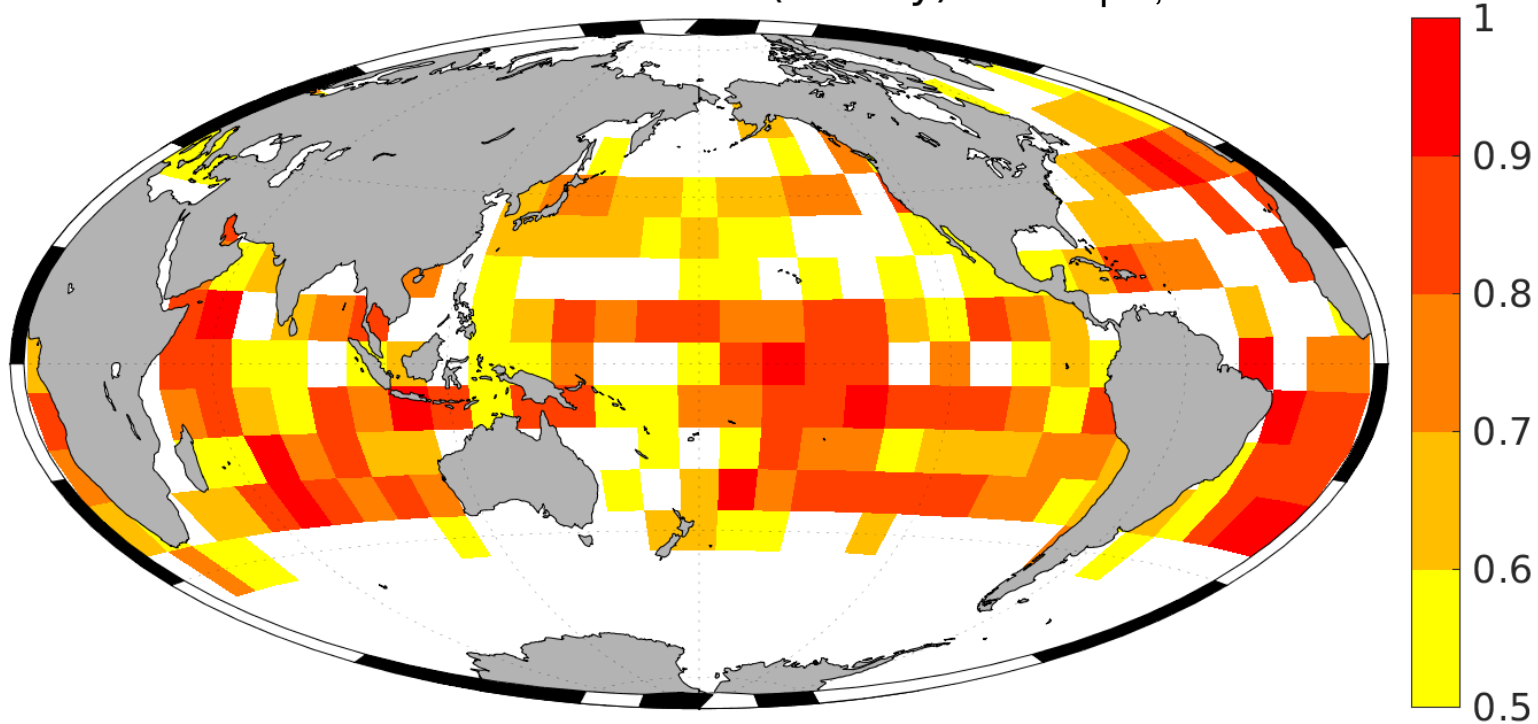
Mean model bias (ombg') averaged over each 10°x10° grid over the 30-day period





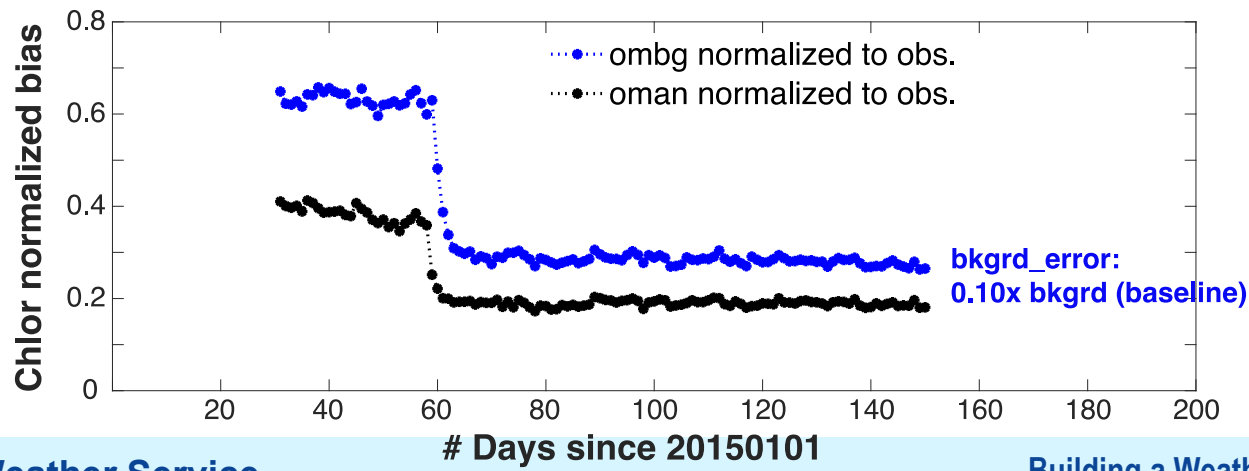
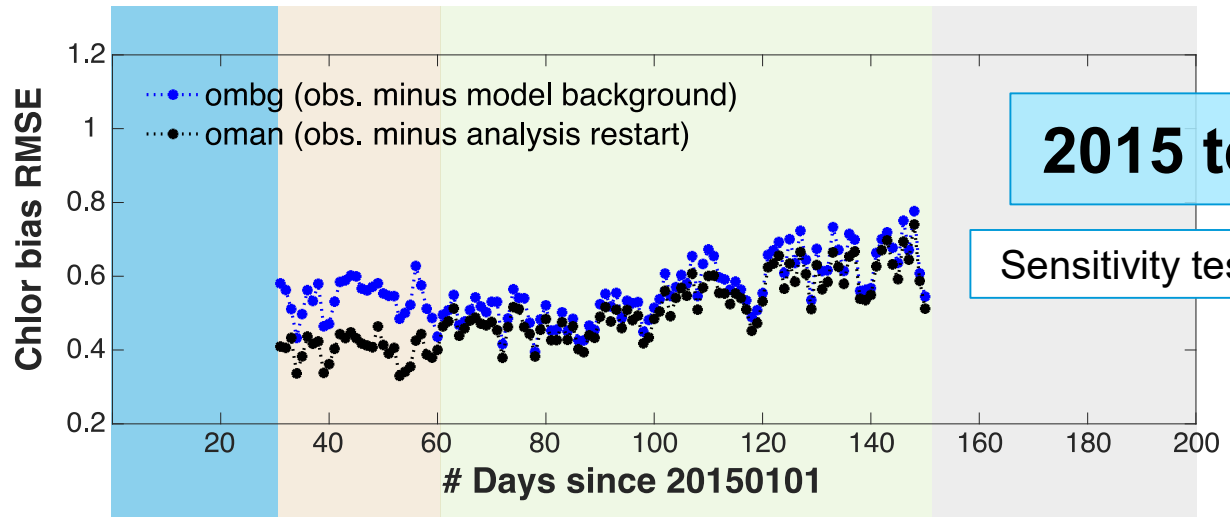
Mod-Obs Corr. (30-day)

April, 2015

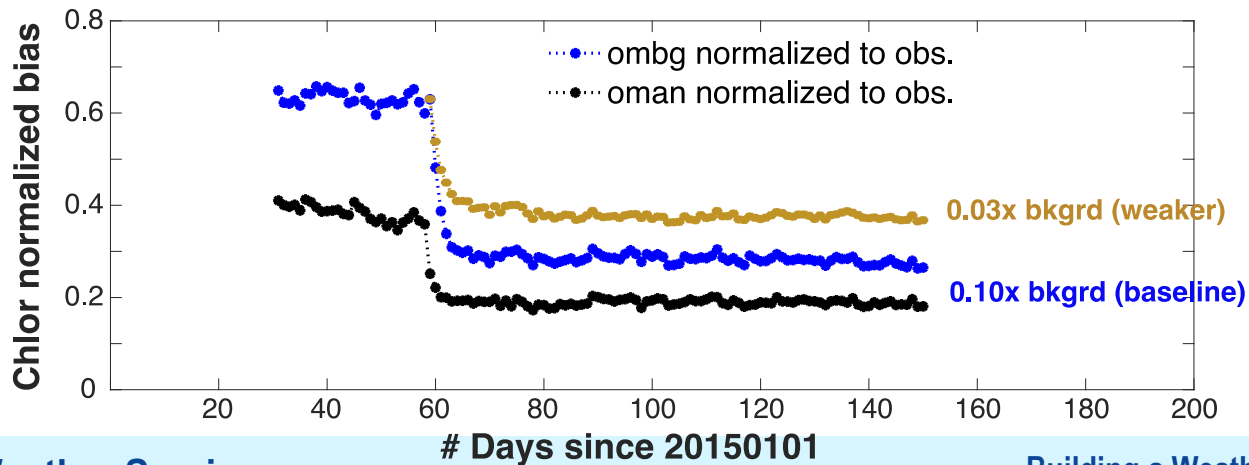
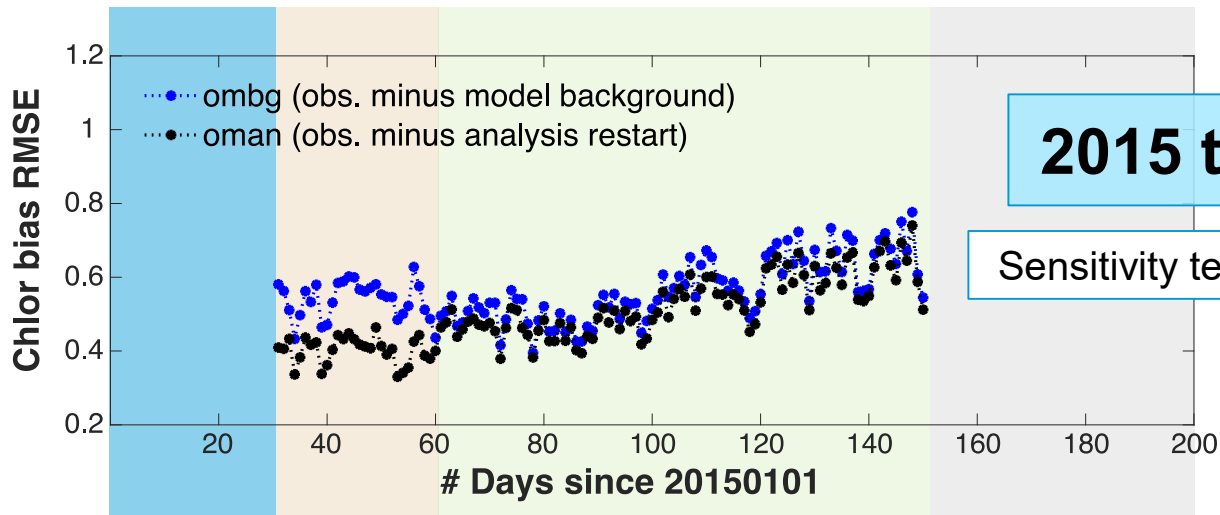


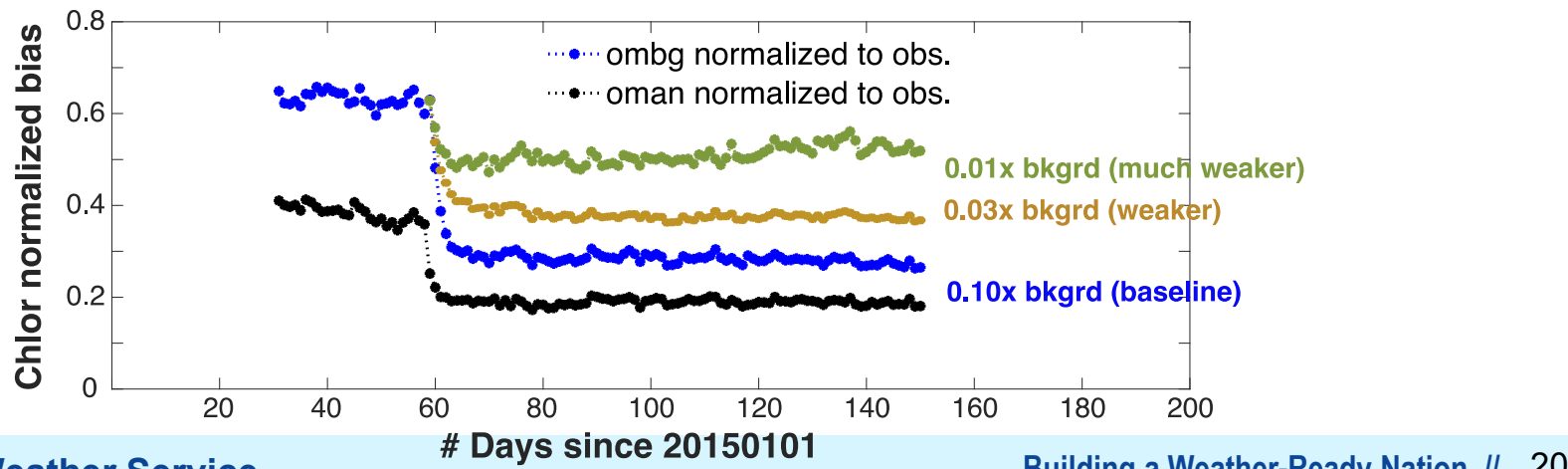
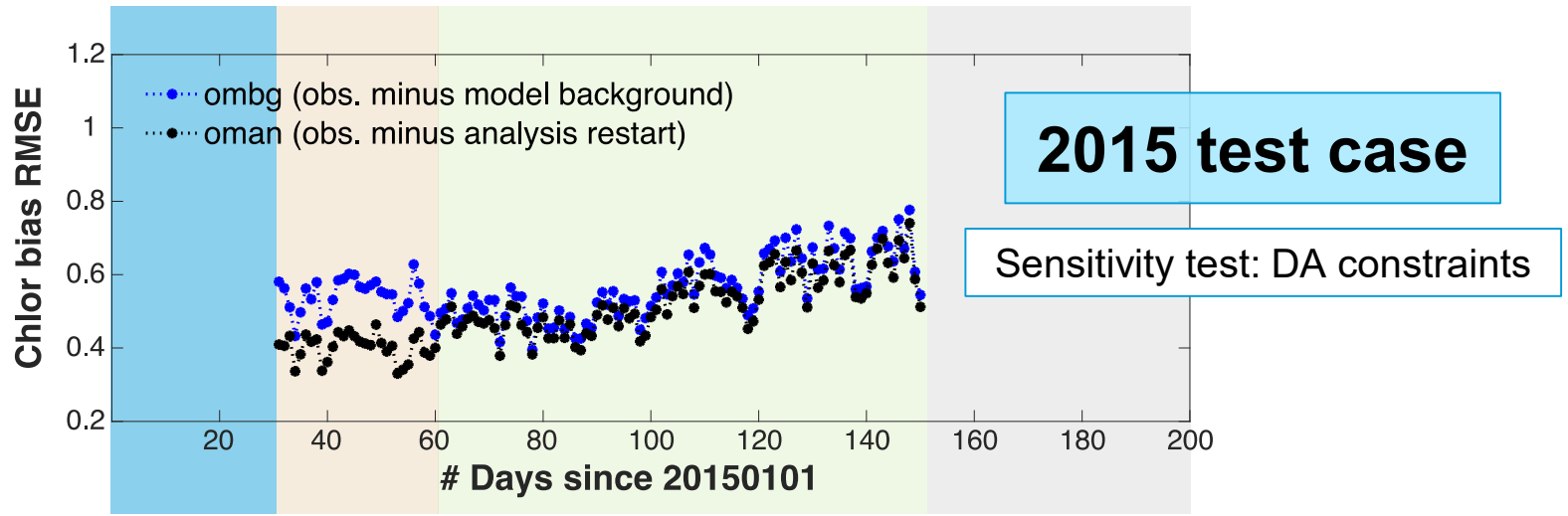
Temporal correlation ( $n \leq 30$ ) btw mod. and obs. daily means over each  $10^\circ \times 10^\circ$  grid (where  $p < 0.05$ )

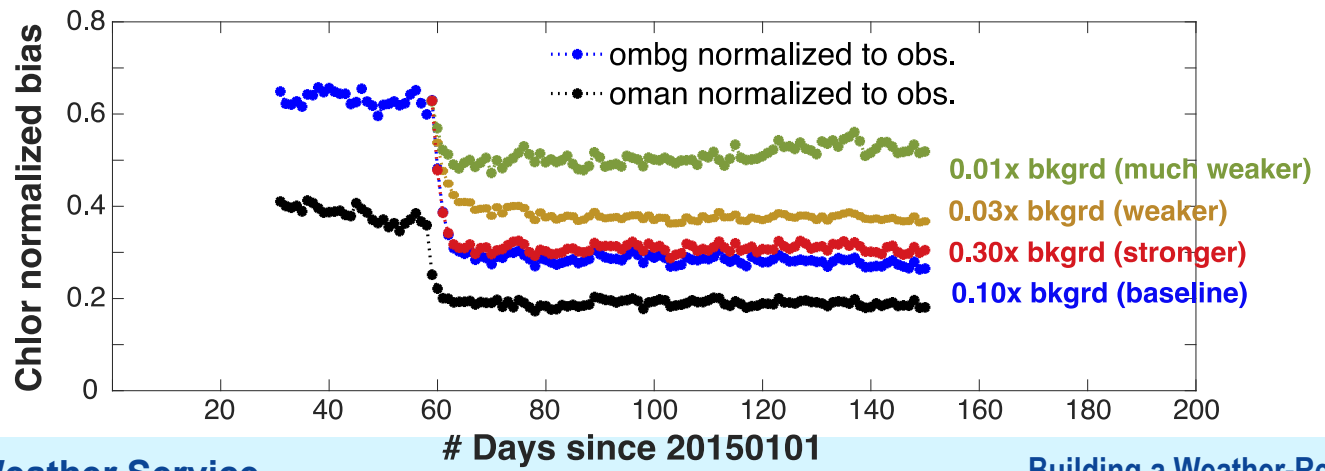
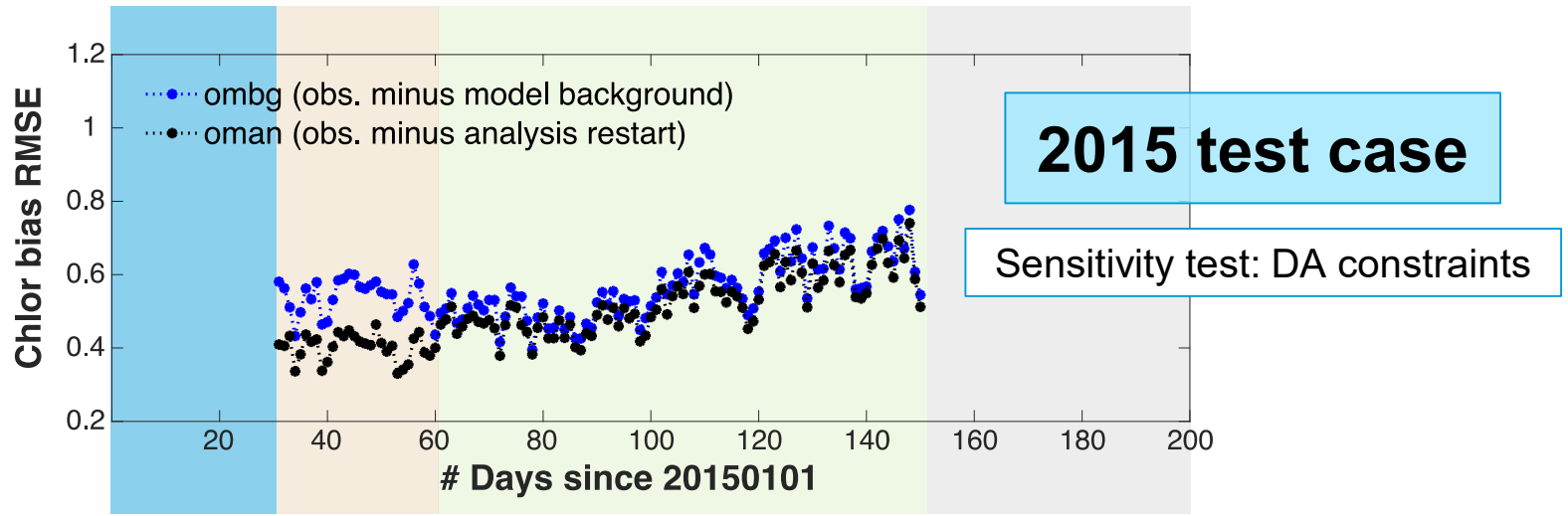


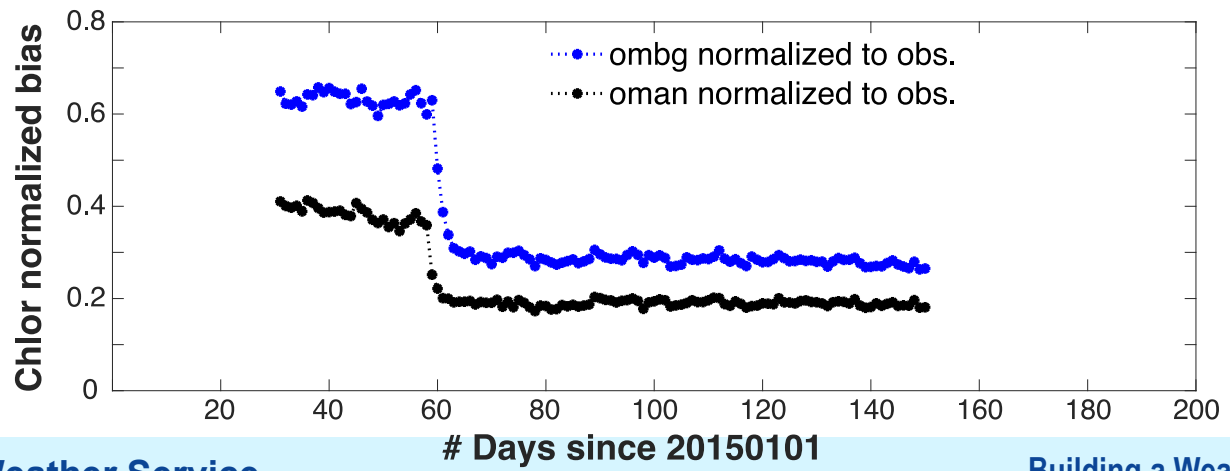
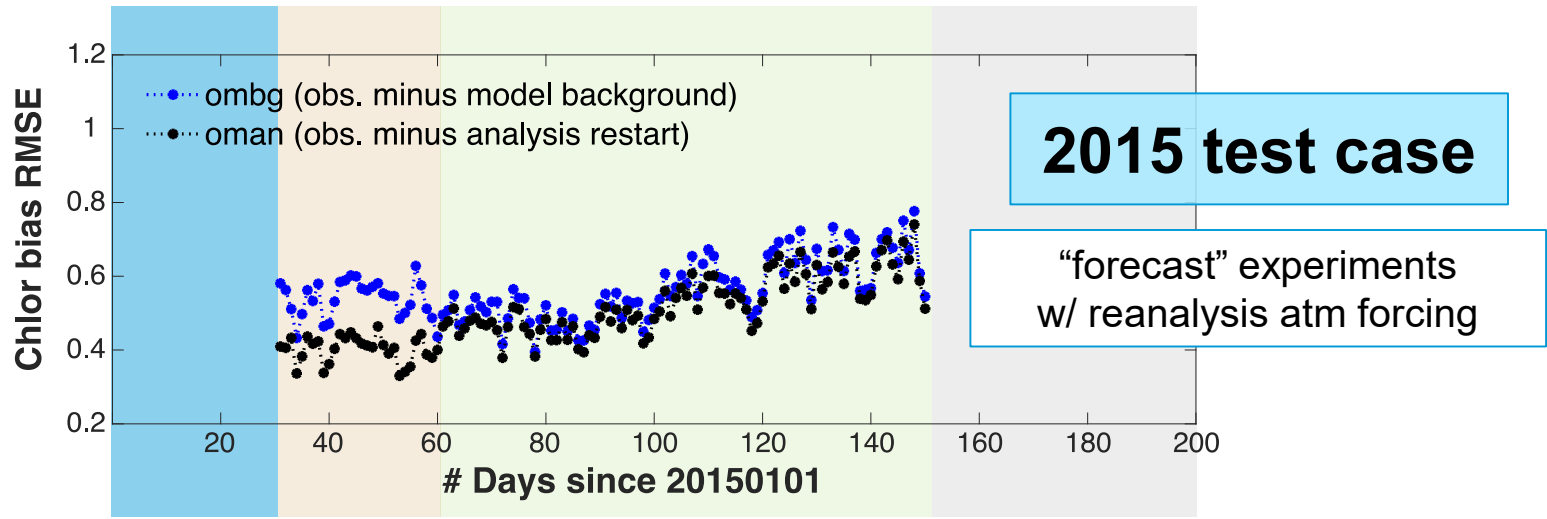


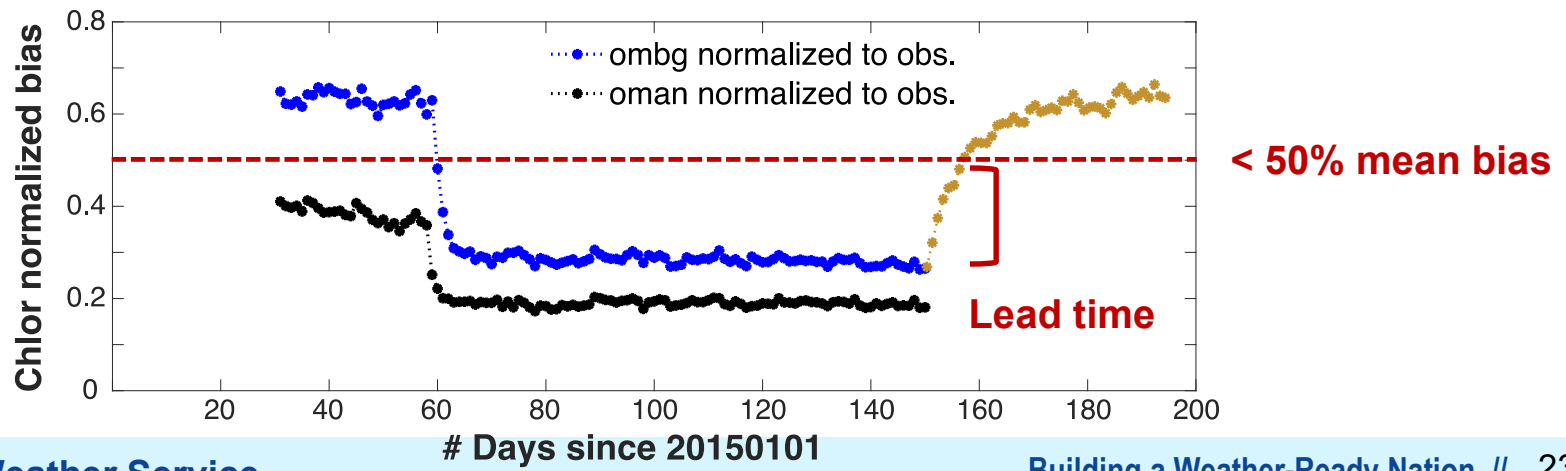
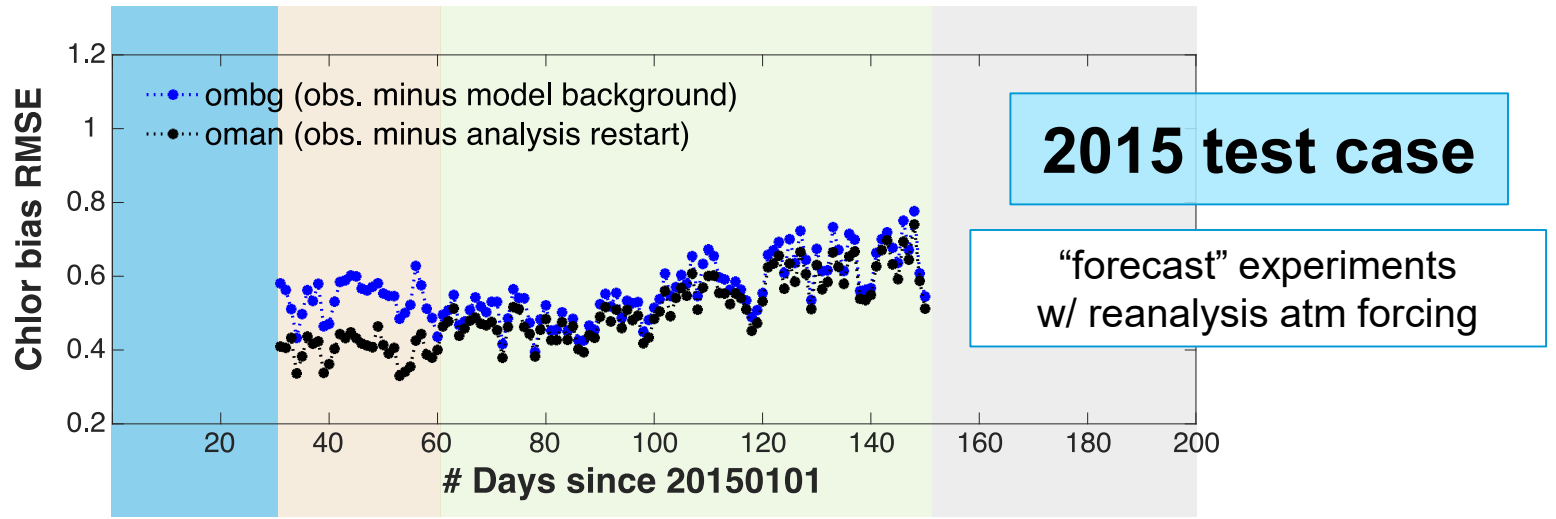








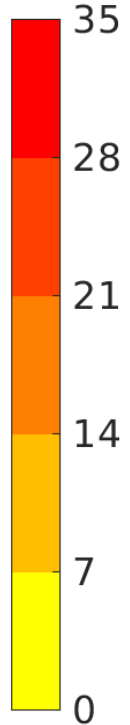
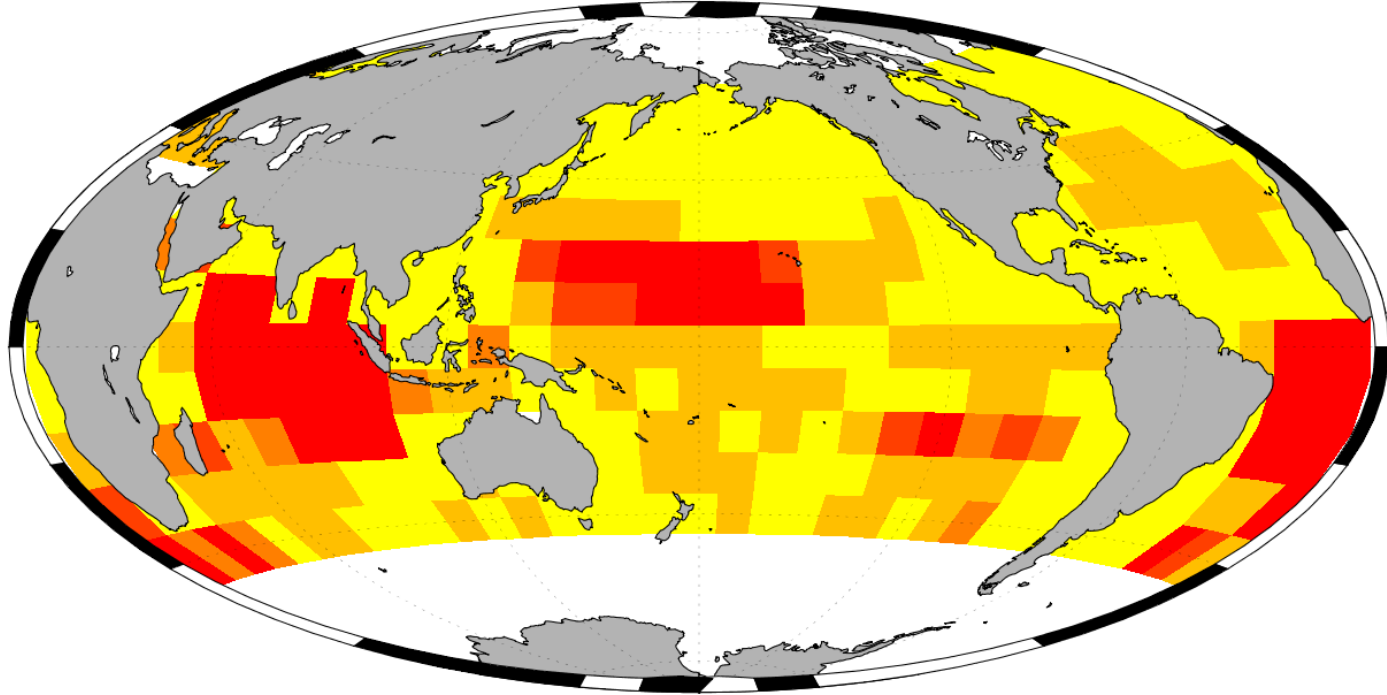






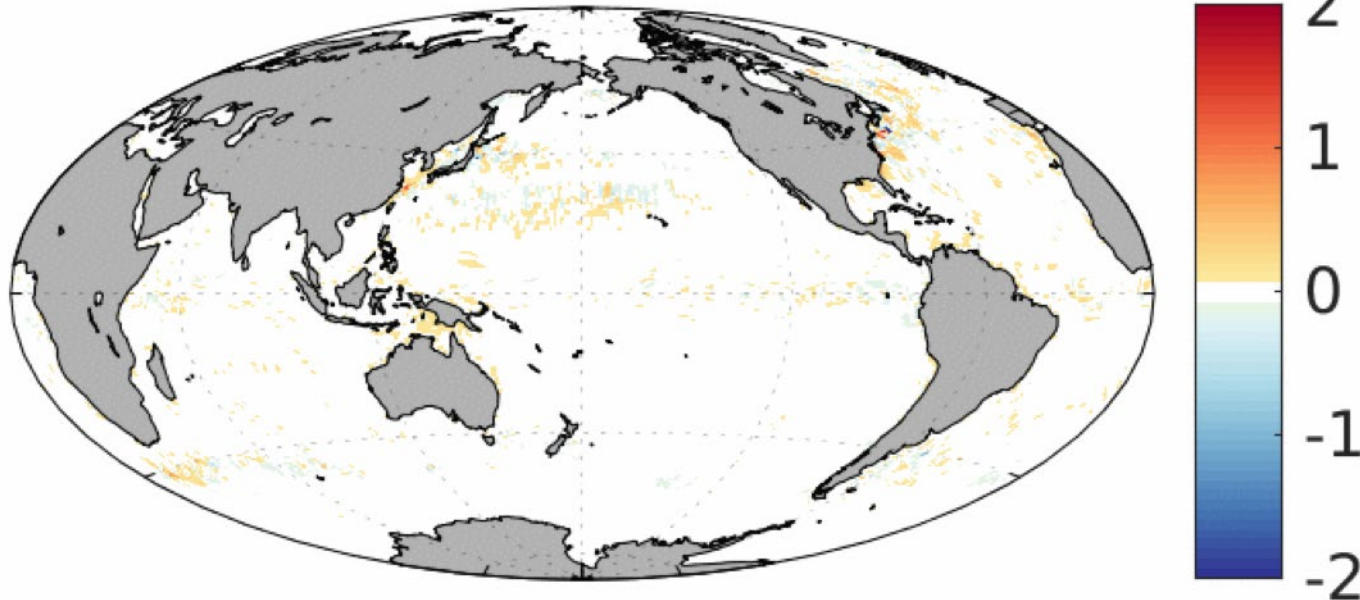


# Lead Time (days, <50% mean bias)



# Impact of chlorophyll analysis (e.g. on SST)

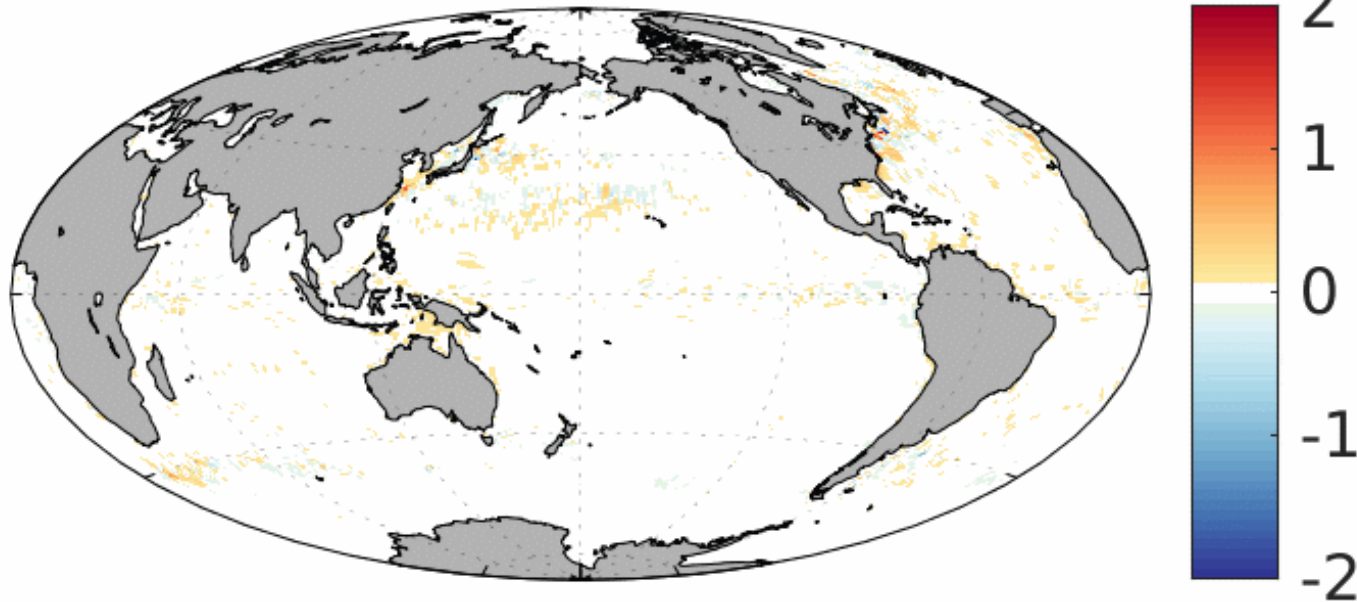
$\Delta \text{SST} ( ^\circ\text{C} ) \text{ 20150301}$



$\text{SST ( NG-GODAS phys+bgc DA )} - \text{SST ( NG-GODAS phys DA only)}$

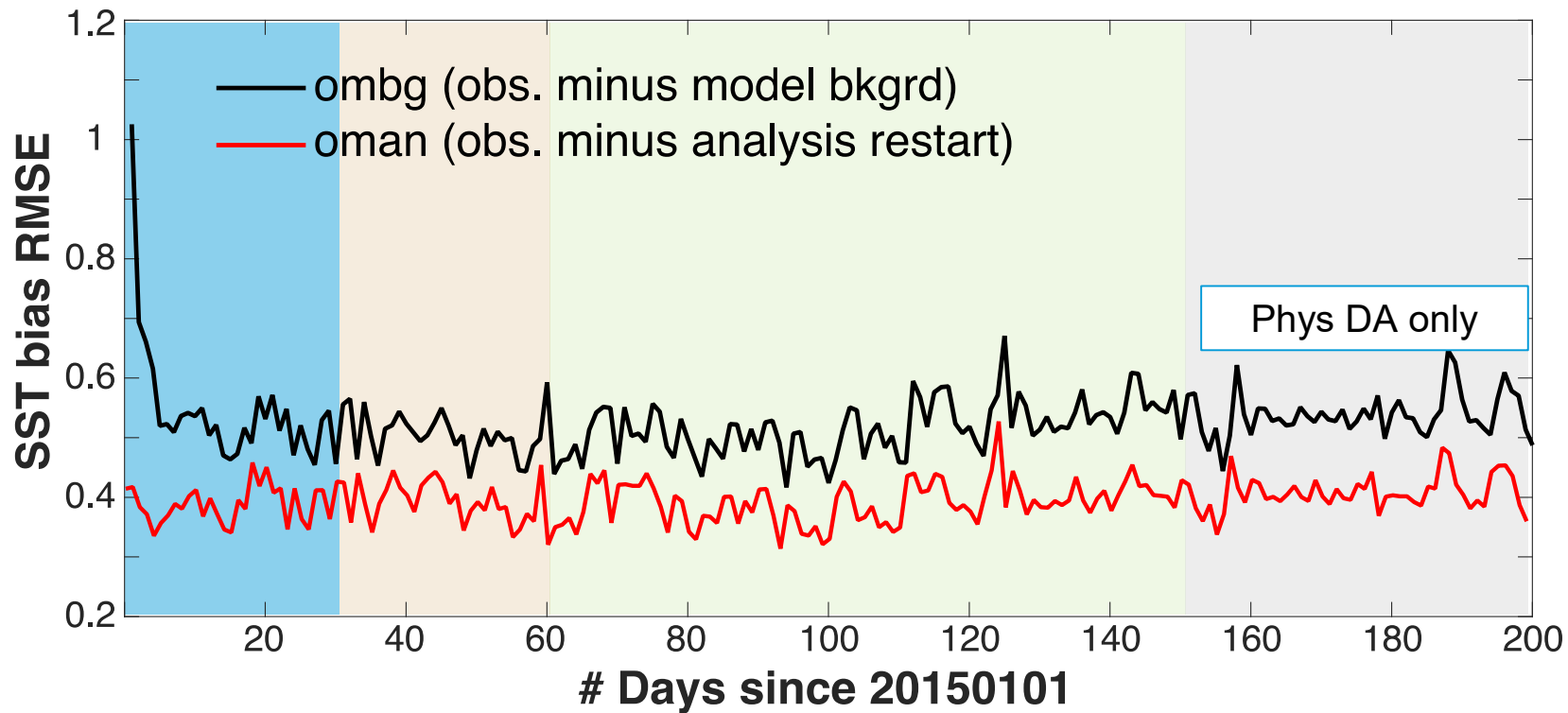
# Impact of chlorophyll analysis (e.g. on SST)

$\Delta \text{SST} ( ^\circ\text{C} ) \text{ 20150301}$

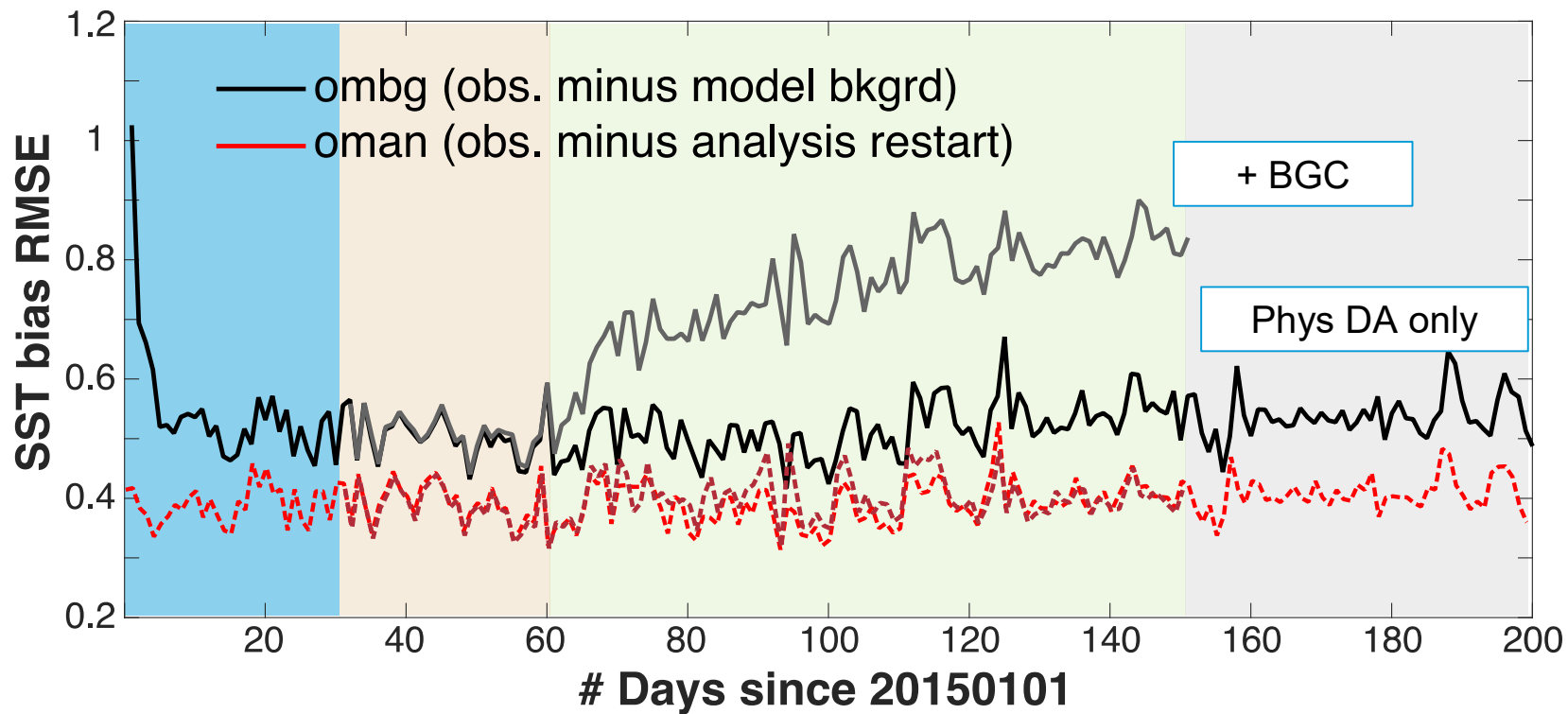


$\text{SST ( NG-GODAS phys+bgc )} - \text{SST ( NG-GODAS phys only)}$

# Impact of chlorophyll analysis (e.g. on SST)



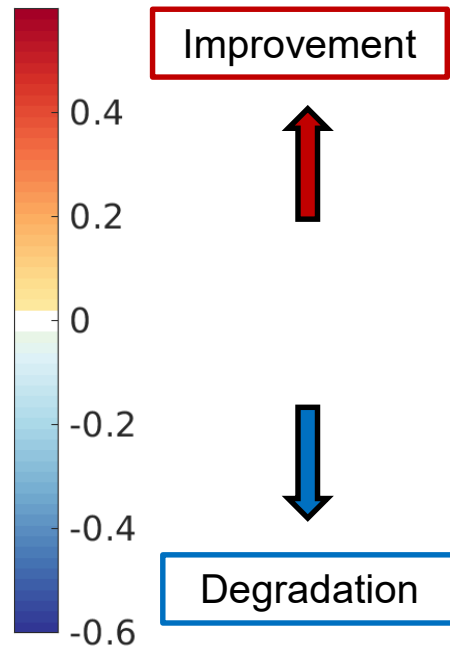
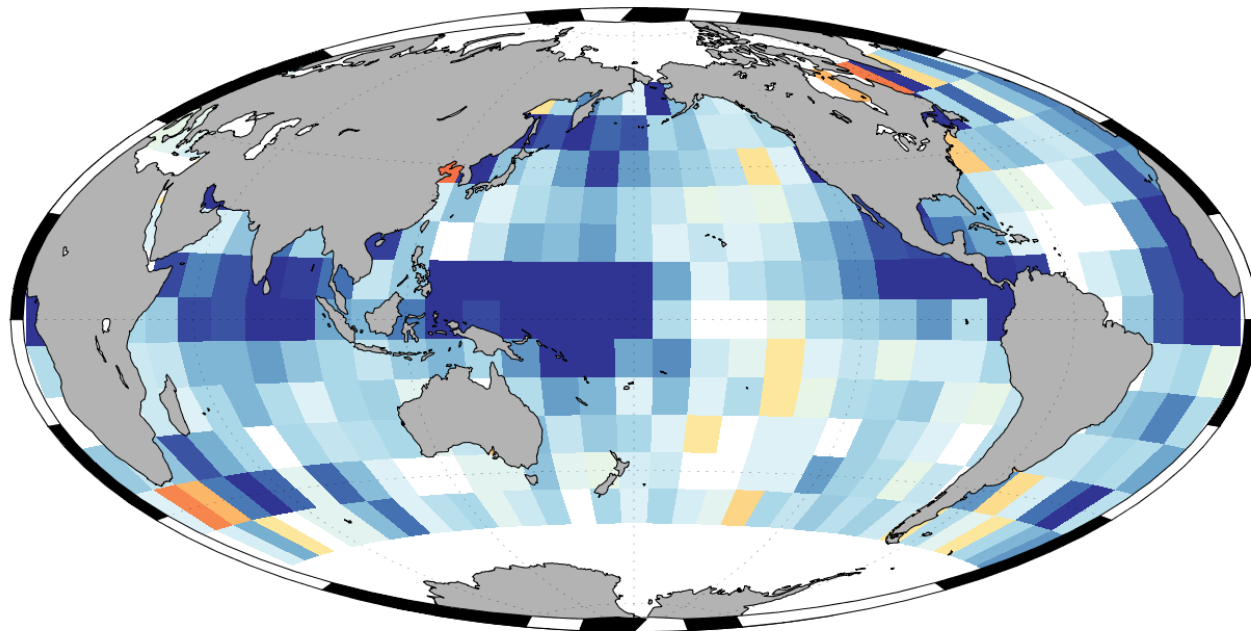
# Impact of chlorophyll analysis (e.g. on SST)



# Impact of chlorophyll analysis (e.g. on SST)

April, 2015

SST bias reduction ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 30-day)



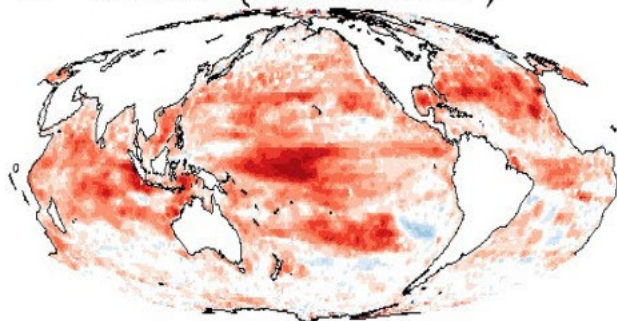
Research Article | [Open Access](#) |    

## Modeling Global Ocean Biogeochemistry With Physical Data Assimilation: A Pragmatic Solution to the Equatorial Instability

Jong-Yeon Park , Charles A. Stock, Xiaosong Yang, John P. Dunne, Anthony Rosati ... [See all authors](#) 

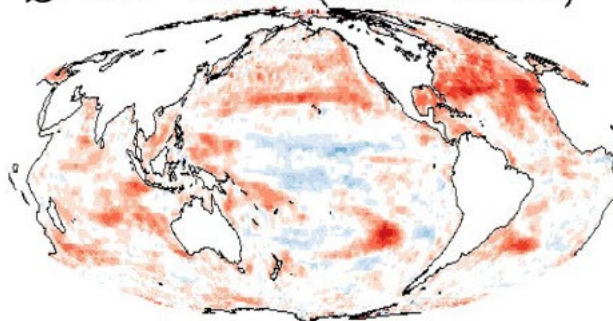
First published: 12 March 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017MS001223> | Citations: 15

**a** CTRL (CHL Corr)

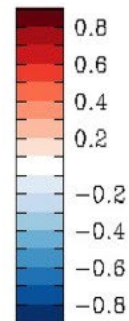


NO ocean DA

**b** DA-BGC (CHL Corr)






w/ Ocean DA





# Lessons Learned & Next Steps

- 
- 
- 
- Better understand error functions and covariance model;
  - Explore Super-Obing and IAU (IAU incremental analysis updating) options;
  - Apply logarithmic transformations to BGC states/obs
  - Compare existing DA methods in NG-GODAS: 3DVAR, LETKF, hybrid 3D-EnVar;
  - Configure a fully coupled system (e.g. UFS-weather model) to evaluate the impact of BGC DA.



Thank you! Questions?