



# Impact of Satellite Sea Surface Salinity Observations on ENSO Predictions from the GMAO Seasonal Forecast System

E. Hackert, R. Kovach, J. Marshak, A. Borovikov, A. Molod, and G. Vernieres

Funding - NASA OSST



# Outline

- Methodology
- Mechanisms of SSS Assimilation Improvements
- Forecast Impact on Different Phases of ENSO for NO SSS, AQ+SMAP, and SMOS assimilation



# Seasonal Prediction System - GEOS S2S Version 2

## Coupled Model (Sub-seasonal to Seasonal Prediction System)

- Same as NASA's current contribution to North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME)
- OGCM: MOM5,  $\sim 0.5^\circ$ , 40 levels
- AGCM: Similar to MERRA-2,  $\sim 0.5^\circ$ , 72 hybrid sigma/pressure levels
- Ice Model: CICE-4.0

## Coupling Techniques

- Forecast, ocean observer, and analysis is applied every 5 days using intermittent replay, 18 hour IAU
- Atmosphere is "replayed" to like MERRA-2 – like atmosphere



# Seasonal Prediction System - GEOS S2S Version 2

## Ocean Data Assimilation System

- LETKF assimilation (similar to Penny et al, 2013)
- ODAS ensemble members - monthly averaged anomalies of 20 years of freely coupled experiment re-centered around the background

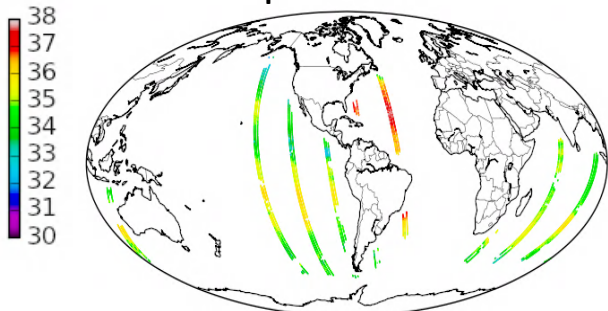
## Observations

- Strong relaxation of SST and sea ice fraction to observations
- Assimilation of in situ  $T_z$  and  $S_z$  (including Argo, XBT, CTD, tropical moorings)
- Assimilation of satellite along-track sea level (T/P, Jason, Saral, ERS, GEOSAT, HY-2A, CryoSat-2, Sentinel)
- Note that the current system neither relaxes to nor assimilates observed SSS (but does replay to MERRA2 precipitation)
- **S2S has been modified to assimilate Level 2 SSS from Aquarius (V5), SMAP (V4\_) and SMOS L32Q (now running SMAP as an ensemble of near-real time S2S system)**

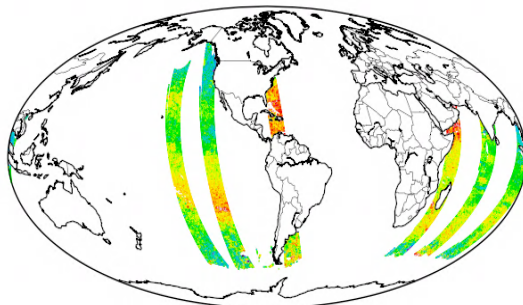
# Satellite SSS Assimilation Data

Example of May 15 2015

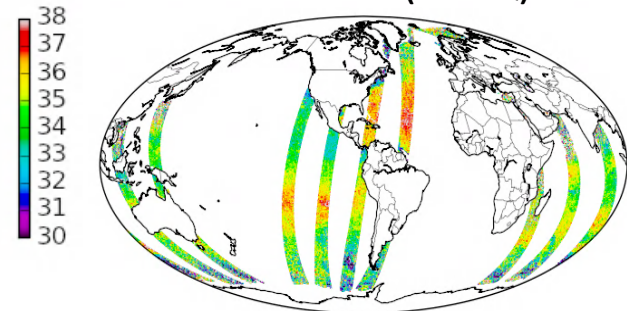
Aquarius V5



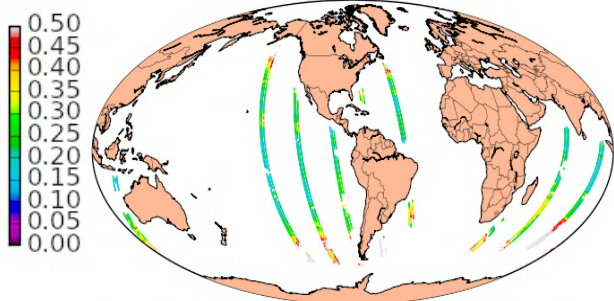
SMAP V4.1



SMOS V3 (L32Q)



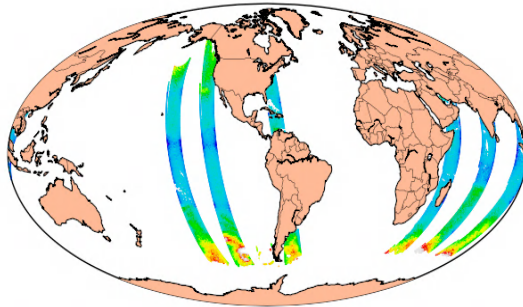
13472 Obs



(Lilly and Lagerloef, 2008)

Observation Error

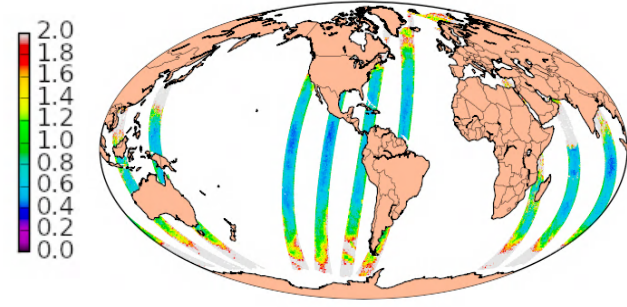
70792 Obs



(Fore et al., 2016)

Observation Error

95236 Obs



(Boutin et al., 2018)

Observation Error



# Mechanisms of SSS Improvements

- **NO SSS** = GMAO production system (S2S-v2.1) with no SSS assimilation
- **AQ+SMAP** = assimilates all available Aquarius V5 and SMAP V4\_ SSS
- **SMOS** = assimilates all available SMOS L32Q SSS

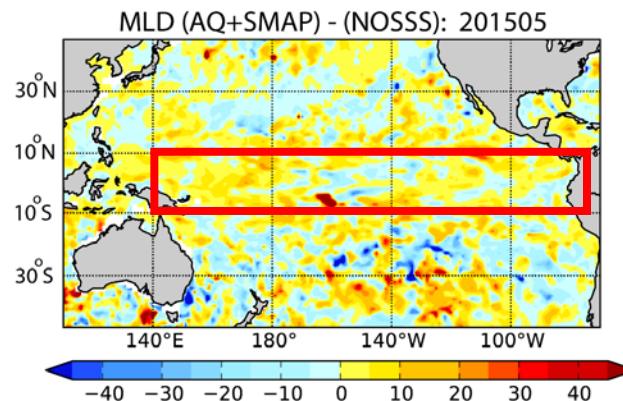
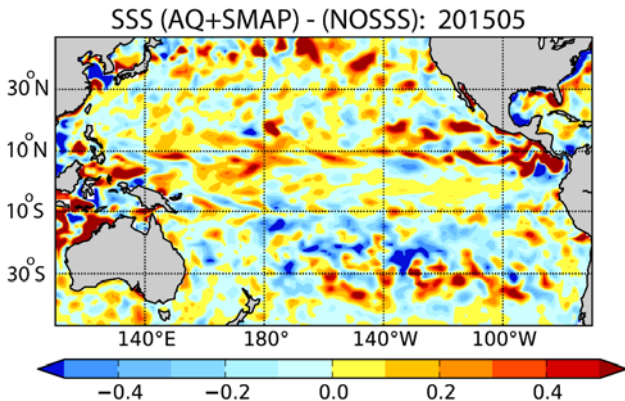
Show **AQ+SMAP - NO SSS**

**SMOS - NO SSS**

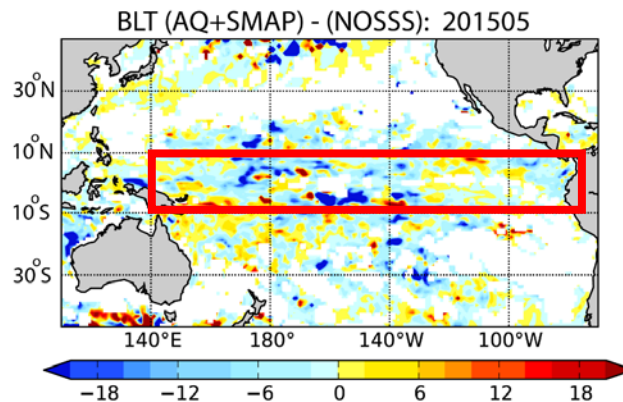
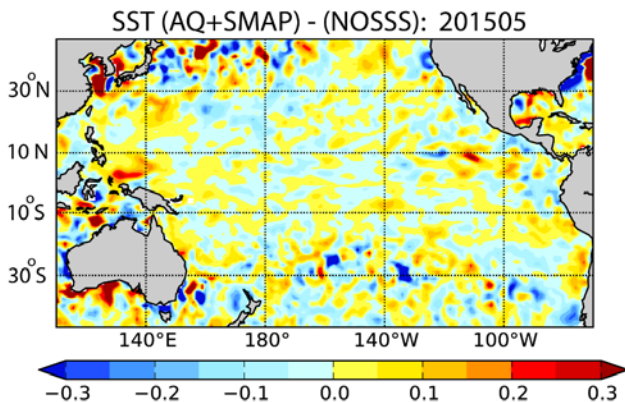
to highlight impact of SSS assimilation.

# Mechanisms of SSS Assimilation Improvements

Example of  
May 2015  
AQ+SMAP -  
NOSSS



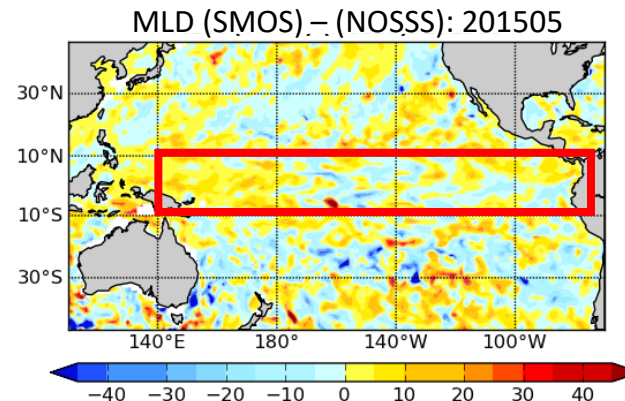
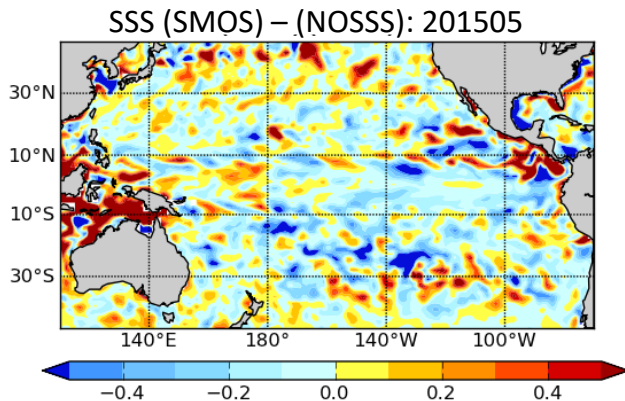
MLD  
thickens  
and BLT  
shoals



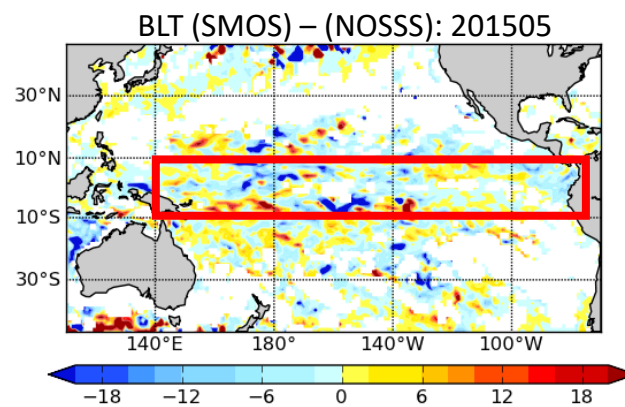
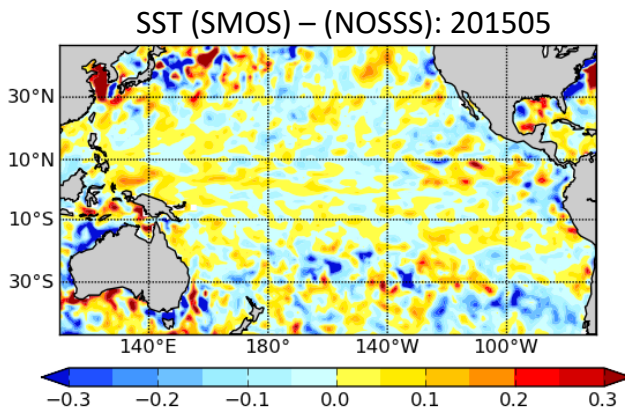


# Mechanisms of SSS Assimilation Improvements

Example of  
May 2015  
SMOS –  
NOSSS



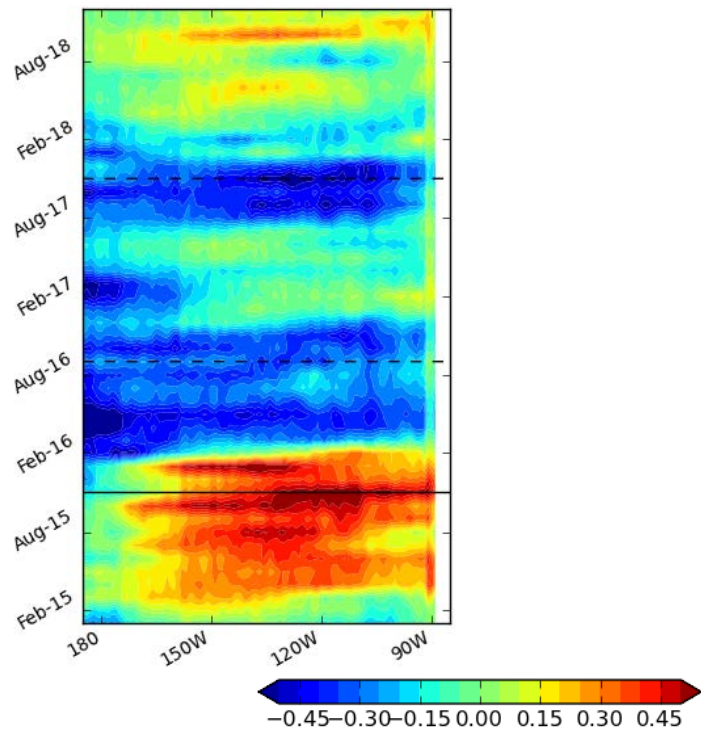
MLD  
thickens  
and BLT  
shoals



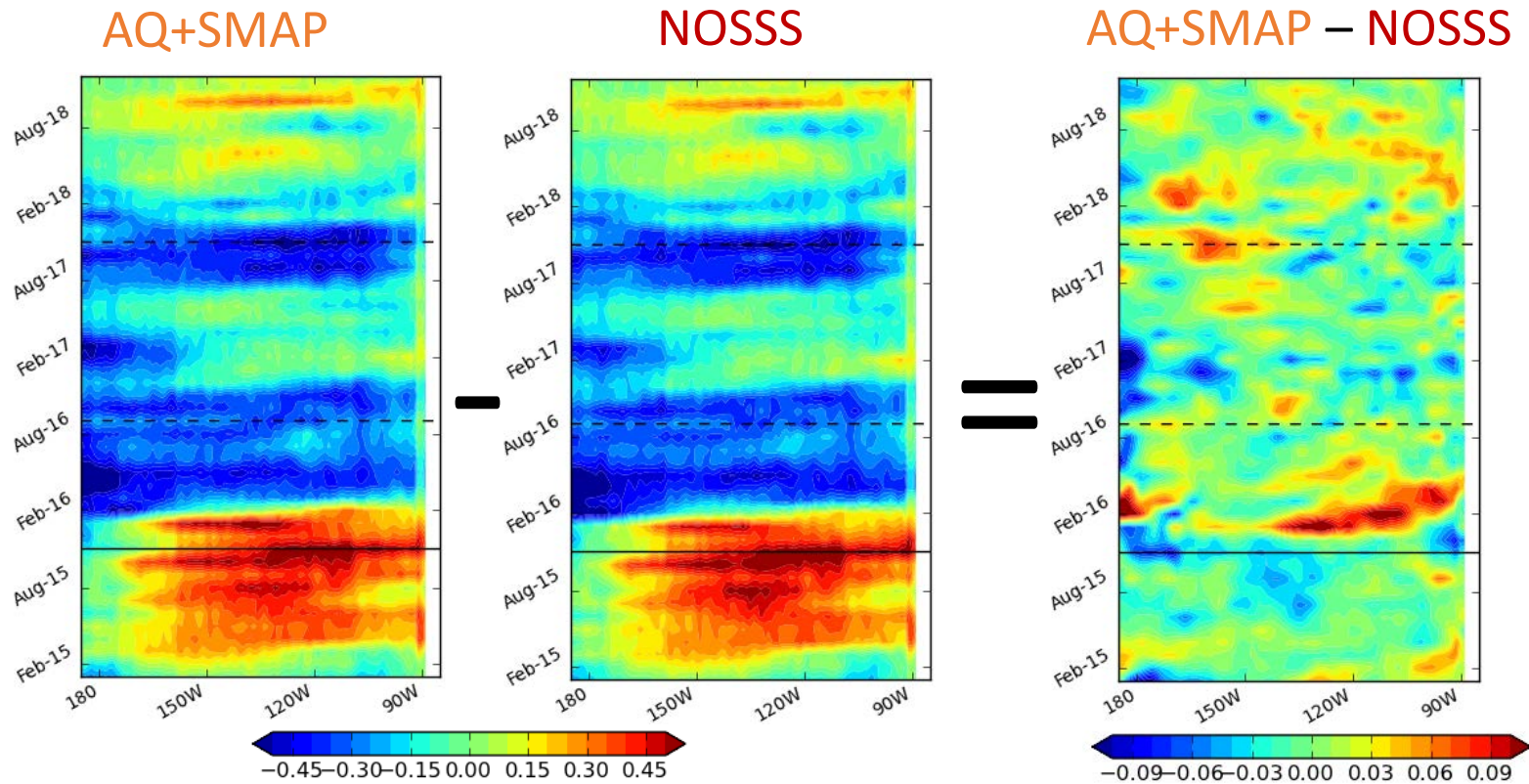


# Kelvin Wave Amplitude

AQ+SMAP



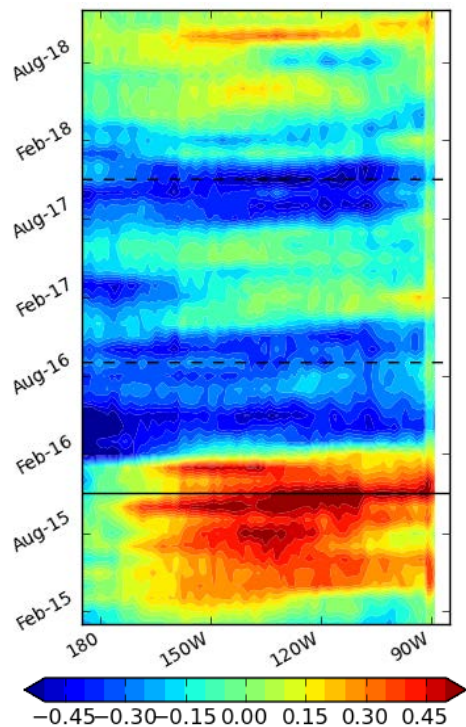
# Kelvin Wave Amplitude



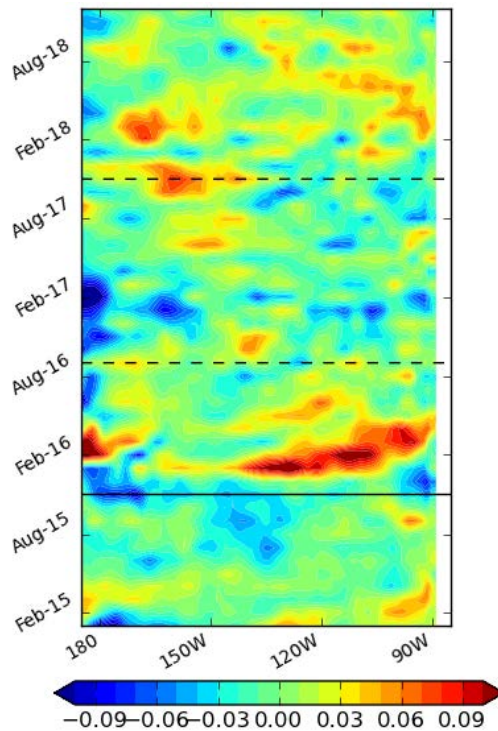
NINO3.4 (NOSSS) vs (AQ+SMAP-NOSSS)  $r = -0.37$  (95%)

# Kelvin Wave Amplitude

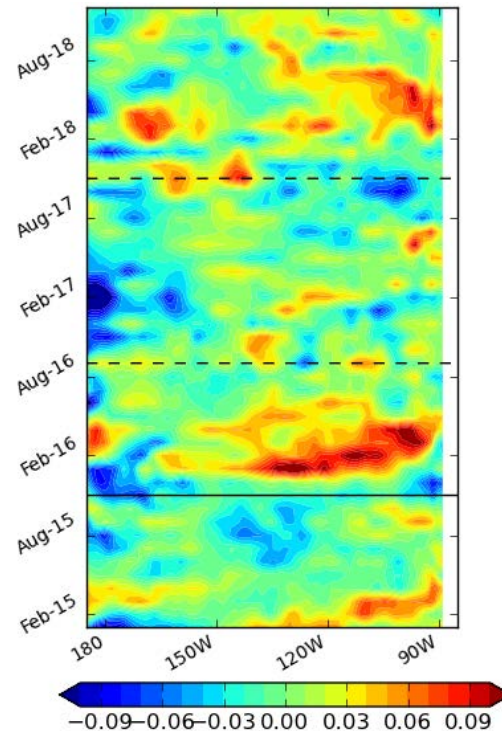
NOSSS



AQ+SMAP – NOSSS



SMOS – NOSSS





# Impact of SSS Assimilation on Different Phases of ENSO

## Forecasts:

- 2015: Big El Nino
- 2017: La Nina
- 2018: Weak El Nino

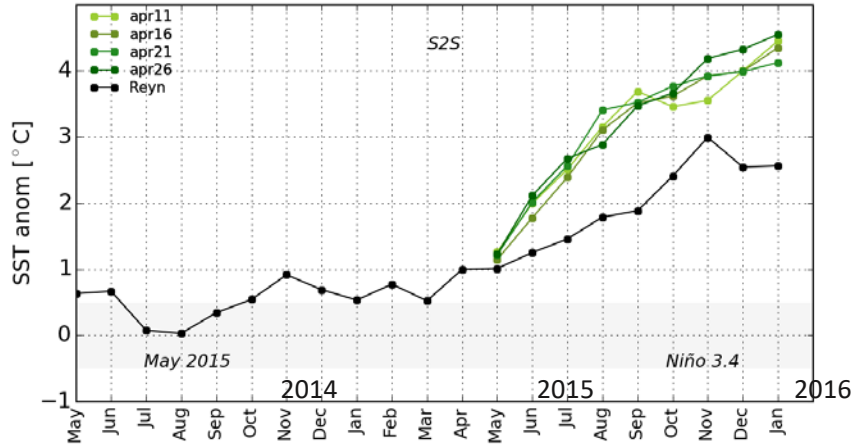
Apr 11, 16, 21, 26, OBS SST Anomaly

- **No SSS (S2S)**      **AQ+SMAP**
- **SMOS**      **Average of the 4 ensembles**

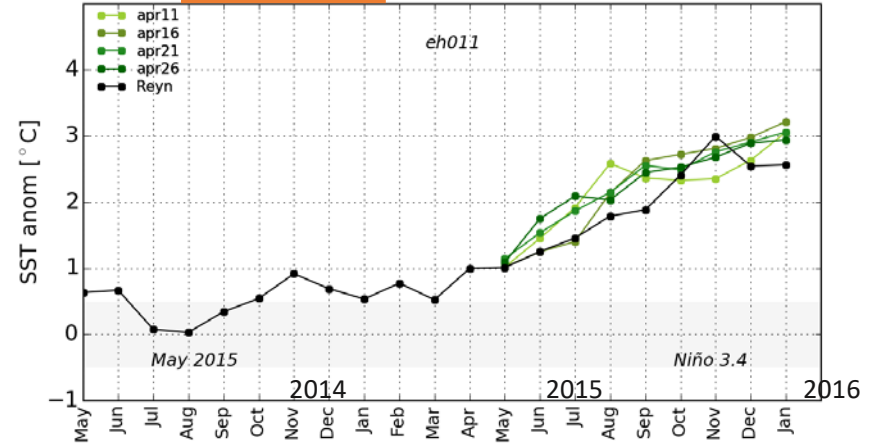


# Big El Nino – Apr 2015

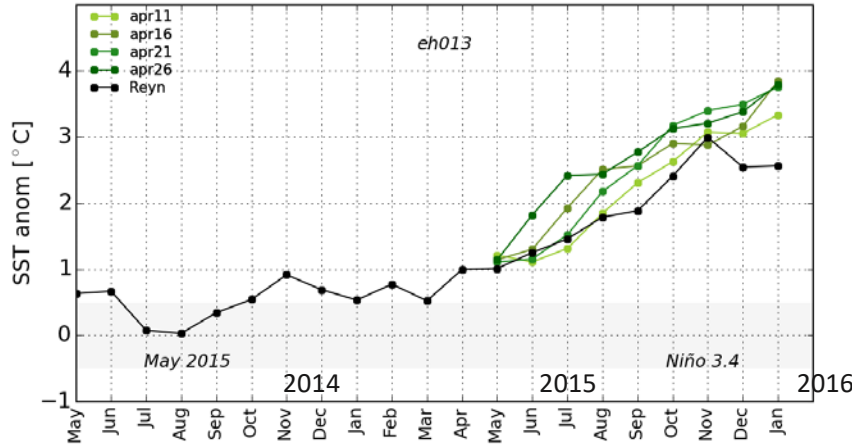
## S2S (No SSS Assimilation)



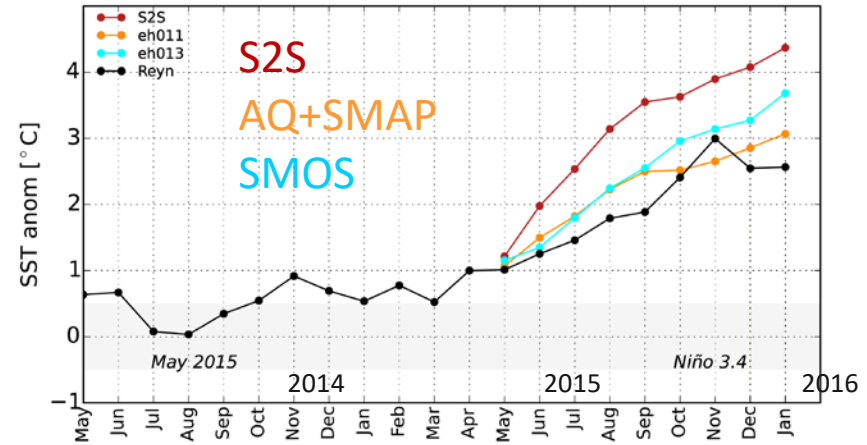
## AQ+SMAP Assimilation



## SMOS Assimilation



## MEAN FORECASTS

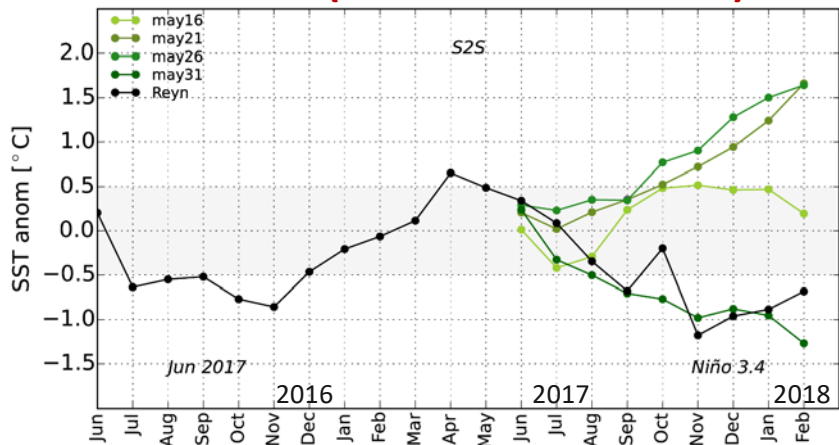




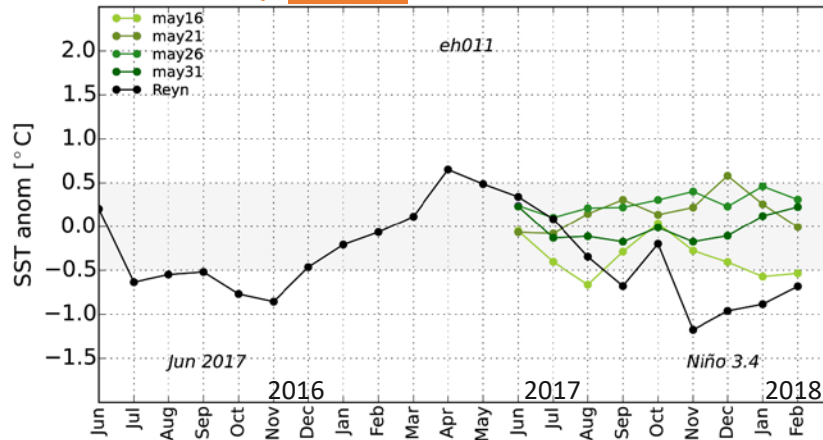


# La Nina - May 2017

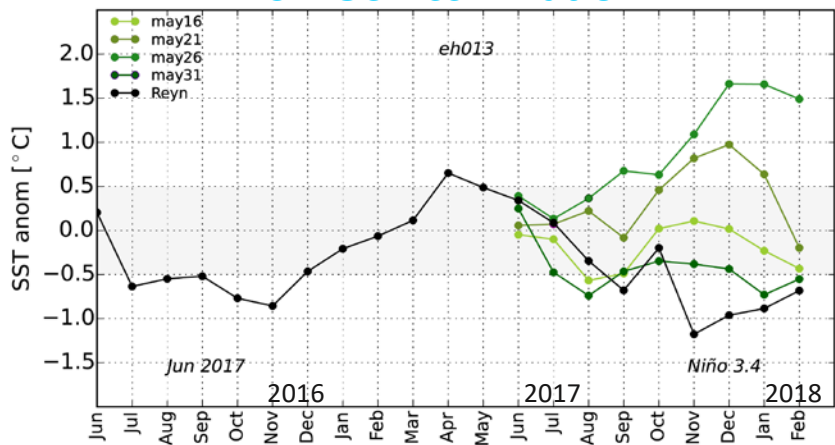
## S2S (No SSS Assimilation)



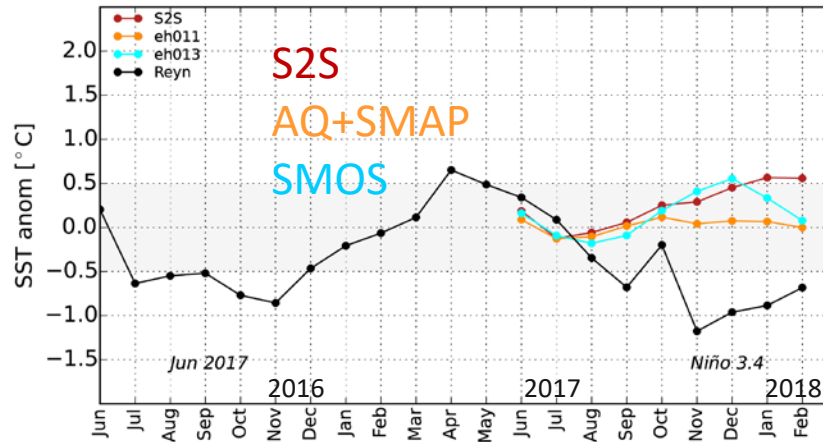
## AQ+SMAP Assimilation



## SMOS Assimilation



## MEAN FORECASTS

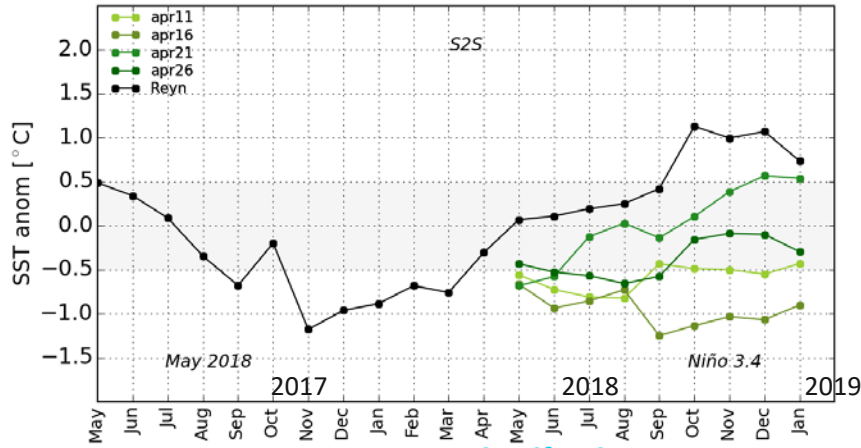




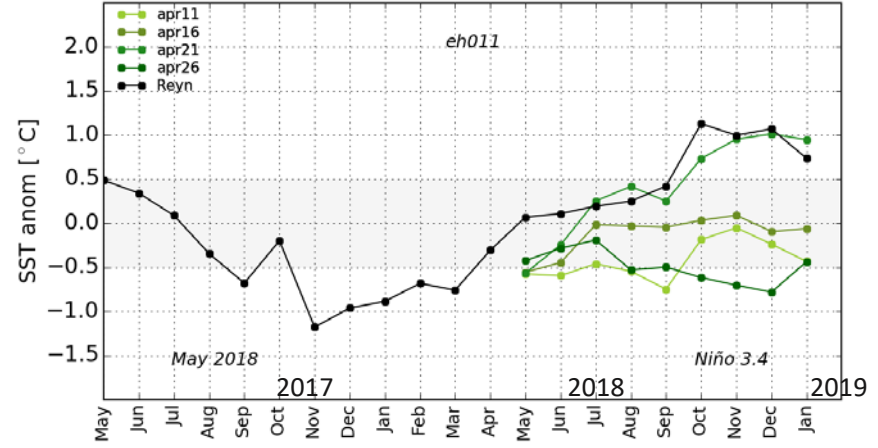


# Weak El Nino – Apr 2018

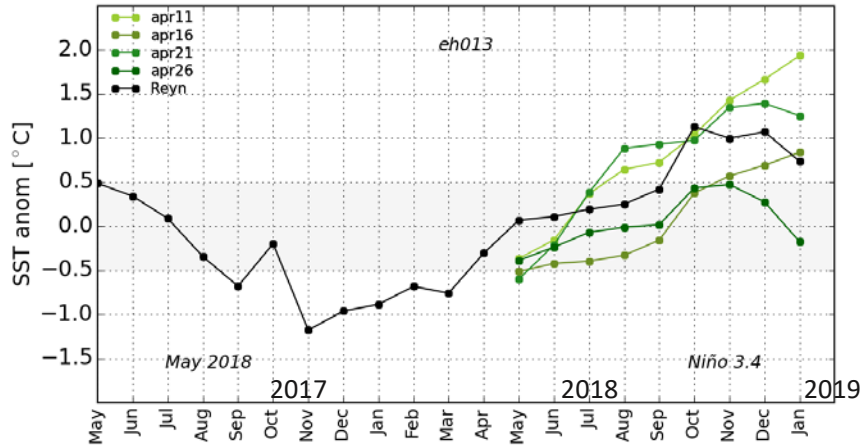
## S2S (No SSS Assimilation)



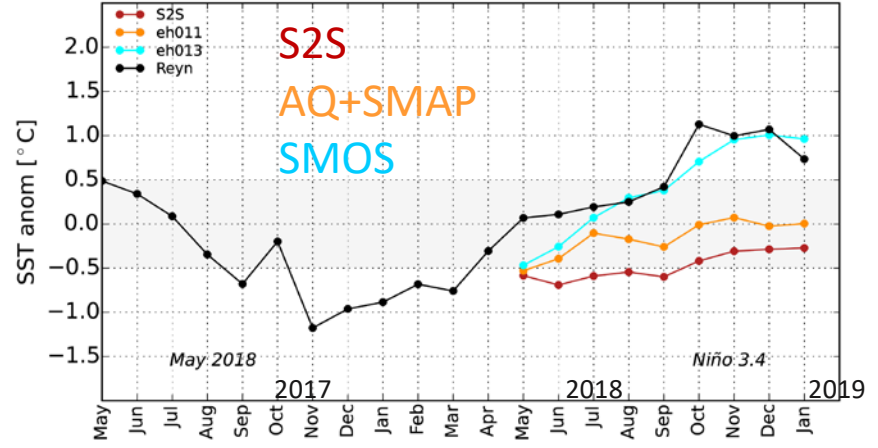
## AQ+SMAP Assimilation



## SMOS Assimilation



## MEAN FORECASTS





# SUMMARY

- Assimilation of SSS leads to density changes near the surface -> deepens MLD and shoals the BLT
- Deeper MLD due to satellite SSS assimilation acts to dampen ENSO Kelvin waves
- Since S2S ENSO is generally too strong, assimilating SSS leads to (mostly) improved ENSO forecasts for both El Nino (2015, 2018) and La Nina (2017)

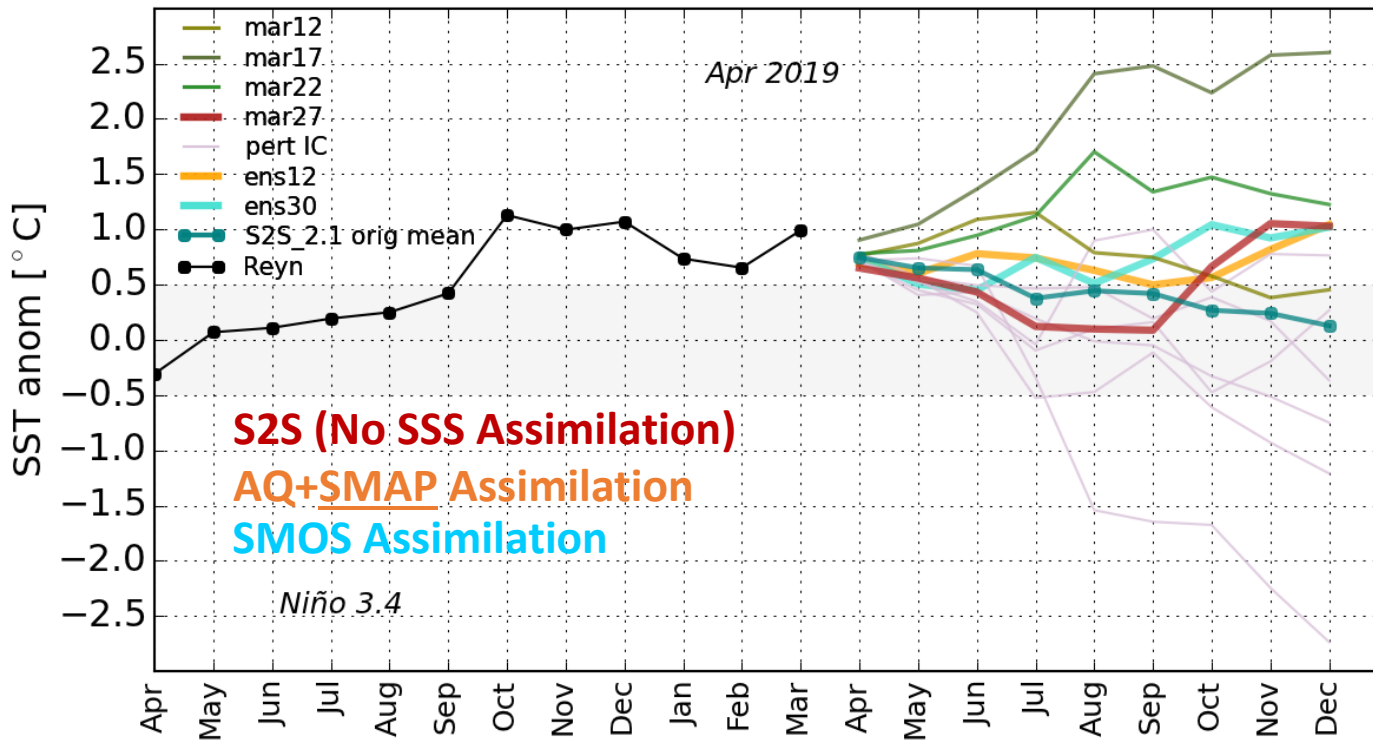


# Recommendations

- Seasonal prediction centers should consider including satellite SSS assimilation in their operational ODAS
- The oceanographic community should ensure continuity of space-based salinity measurements



# GMAO Forecast from March 2019



## Thank You