Connecting Ocean Observations with Prediction

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Abstract. Ocean prediction relies on the integration between models, satellite and in-situ observations through data assimilation techniques. Satellites offer nowadays high-resolution observations of essential ocean variables at the surface, widely adopted in combination with precise but sparse in-situ measurements that, from the surface to the deep ocean, can constrain large scale variability in models. Moreover, observations are a valuable source of information for validating and assessing model products, for improving them and for developing the next generation of machine learning algorithms aimed at enhancing the accuracy and scope of ocean forecasts. The authors discuss the role of observations in operational ocean forecasting systems, describing the state-of-the-art of satellite and in-situ observing networks and defining the paths for addressing multi-scale monitoring and forecasting.

1 Introduction: the role of observations for ocean prediction

Ocean prediction relies on the integration between models, satellite and in-situ observations through data assimilation techniques (Bell et al., 2015). Data assimilation provides a 4D dynamical interpolation of observations by considering the complementarities between the different types of observations. High space (e.g. from 10 km at global scale to 1 km or less at regional and coastal scales) and time resolution (e.g. daily) ocean fields consistent with observations and model dynamics are thus derived and can be used to initialize ocean forecasts models. The development of machine learning techniques such as deep neural networks offer different and complementary pathways for ocean prediction. Machine learning techniques analyze and learn from patterns in past data or ocean reanalyses to make ocean predictions from current data. Several studies have already shown the potential of machine learning-based ocean forecast systems (e.g., Chen et al., 2023).

Whatever the techniques used to produce them, the quality of ocean analyses and forecasts observations at global and regional/coastal scales is directly dependent on the availability of high quality in situ and satellite observations with a sufficient space and time resolution. These dependencies vary according to ocean dynamics~~These dependencies depend on ocean dynamics and the scales of motion~~. Data assimilation is, for example, mandatory and quite effective for constraining the

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mesoscale variability at global and regional scales. At coastal scales, it is more challenging to constrain ocean dynamics where small-scale, high frequency and non-linear processes play an important role.

Observations are also essential to validate ocean analysis and prediction models (e.g., Gutknecht et al., 2019), to improve ocean models (required both for assessing model performances, for ocean prediction and for digital twins) (e.g., Wang et al., 2023) and for training machine learning algorithms.

For both data assimilation and validation aspects, data must be carefully validated and information on data errors must be documented. Higher quality reprocessed data sets are required for reanalyses.

The monitoring of the impact of observations should be part of any ocean prediction activity. This is done through Observing System Evaluations (OSEs) and Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs) (Fujii et al., 2019; Gasparin et al., 2019). OSEs allow the impact of an existing observing system to be assessed (by withholding observations). OSSEs help in the design of new observing systems, evaluate their different configurations, and perform preparatory data assimilation work. Other complementary approaches for quantifying the impact of observations on ocean analysis and forecast systems also exist (Fujii et al., 2019; Drake et al., 2023).

We briefly review in the following sections the role of the different ocean observing systems for ocean prediction at global, regional and coastal scales. Sections 2 and 3 deal respectively with satellite and in-situ observations.

2 Satellite observations

Satellite observations have a major role and impact on ocean prediction (Le Traon, 2018). Satellites can provide real time and global observations of key ocean variables at high space and time resolution: sea level and geostrophic currents, sea surface

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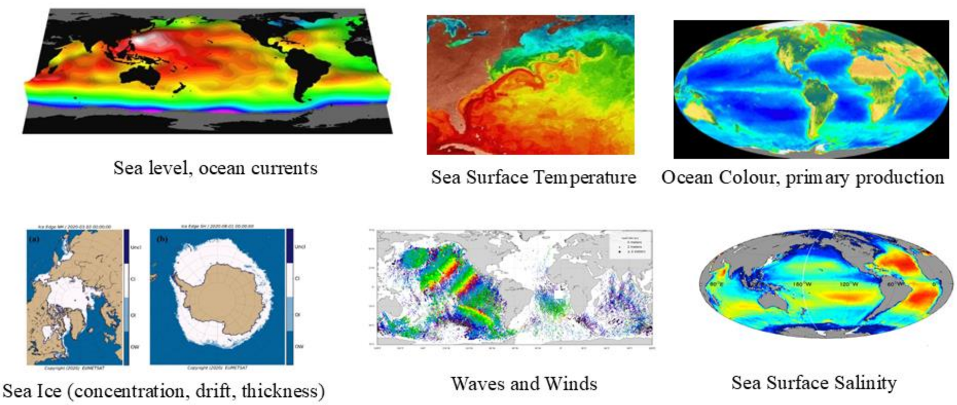
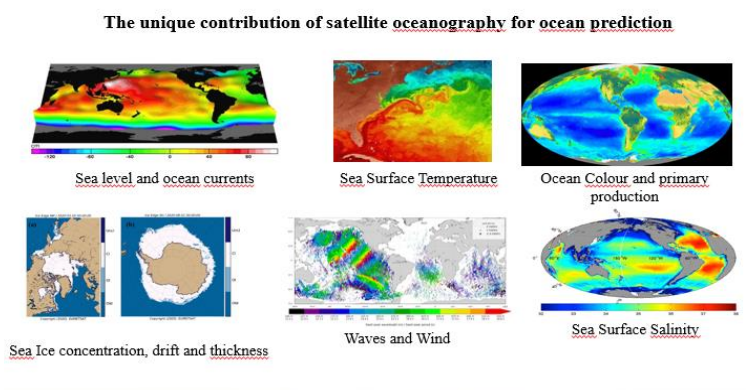


Figure 1~~Figure 1~~). The spatial resolution depends on the nature of the sensor and ranges from a few hundreds of meters (e.g. infrared and ocean colour sensors) to tens of kilometres (e.g. microwave sensors). The time resolution or revisit time ranges ~~from one hour or less for geostationary satellites up to a few days o~~r longer for polar-orbiting satellites.



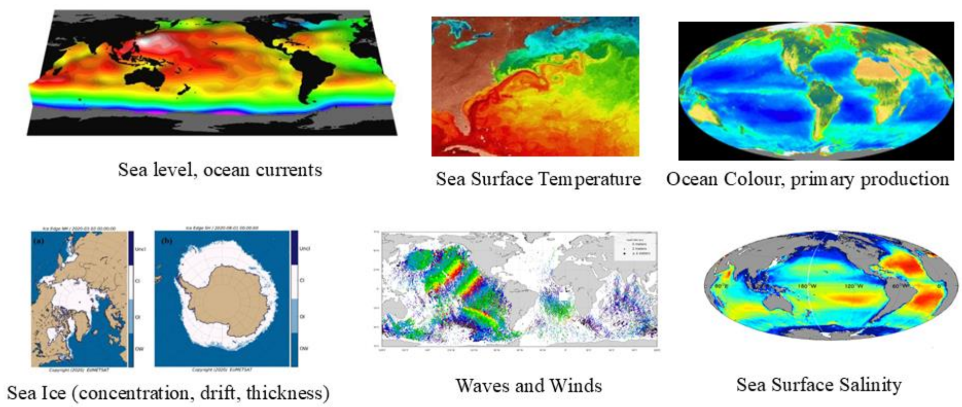


Figure 1: ~~Role o~~The unique contribution of ~~f~~ satellite oceanography for ocean prediction

Ocean modelling and data assimilation systems have a high dependency on the status of the altimeter constellation (Le Traon et al., 2017). Satellite altimeters provide all-weather observations of sea level which is an integral of the ocean interior and provides a strong constraint on ocean state estimation at the mesoscale. At least four altimeters are required, and a precise knowledge of the Mean Dynamic Topography (MDT) is also a strong requirement for assimilation into operational ocean forecasting systems (Le Traon et al., 2017; Hamon et al., 2019).

Sea surface temperature (SST) is a key variable for all ocean prediction systems. SST data can be used to correct for errors in forcing fields (heat fluxes, wind) and to constrain the mesoscale variability of the upper ocean. High resolution SST data from a combination of infra-red (polar orbiting and geostationary) (e.g. S3 SLSTR, VIIRS, GOES, MTG) and microwave sensors (e.g. AMSR-2) are thus essential to constrain ocean prediction systems.

Satellite sea ice concentration and, more recently, sea ice thickness data (SMOS and Cryosat) are routinely assimilated in sea ice models. The assimilation of sea ice drift remains challenging due to the short memory of sea ice drift and sea ice models deficiencies (Sakov et al., 2012). Numerous impact studies have been carried out for sea ice data assimilation, in particular for sea ice thickness products from Cryosat but as well for thin ice thickness from SMOS and both satellites together (Xie et al., 2018).

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Sea Surface Salinity observations (SMOS, Aquarius, SMAP) from space (Reul et al., 2020) provide valuable information (Martin et al., 2019; Tranchant et al., 2019) for ocean prediction. Satellite SSS data assimilation can now constrain the model forecasts without introducing incoherent information compared to the other assimilated observations.

Satellite significant wave height observations are routinely assimilated in global and regional wave models, and their impact is very well demonstrated. Wave spectra provided by Sentinel-1 SAR instruments and, more recently, with the more precise CFOSAT SWIM instrument can, in addition, significantly improve the quality of wave forecasts (Aouf et al., 2021; Hauser et al., 2023).

Ocean color missions (e.g. S3 OLCI, VIIRS) provide essential 'green ocean' observations for a wide range of applications (e.g., water quality, eutrophication, Harmful Algal Blooms). Higher resolution and specialized ocean color products (e.g., case-II water algorithms) are particularly needed for coastal areas. Ocean-color data are being used to assess the performance of model simulations of chlorophyll-a (Chl-a) fields (Gutknecht et al., 2019) and to improve simulations through data assimilation (Ford et al., 2018; Fennel et al., 2019). However, the assimilation of ocean color data is arguably less widespread than that of physical variables. The potential for ocean color data to improve biogeochemical (BGC) models remains significant, though many challenges persist (e.g., error characterization, observation operators such as bio-optical models, and the integration of ocean color data with in-situ measurements like BGC Argo).

While wind observations from multiple scatterometers are essential for improving the forcing fields required for ocean prediction, the primary pathway for utilizing scatterometer data is through assimilation in numerical weather prediction (NWP) systems. However, NWP data assimilation systems do not incorporate all the information available from scatterometers, particularly at smaller spatial scales (Belmonte Rivas and Stoffelen, 2019). Therefore, using these observations to directly constrain ocean models may be more beneficial.

3 In-situ observations

In-situ observing systems play a fundamental role to provide measurements of the ocean water column and to complement satellite observations. The combination of high-resolution satellite data with sparse and precise in-situ observations of the ocean interior is the only means to provide a high-resolution 3D description and forecast of the ocean state. In situ temperature and salinity data are crucial to constrain large scale variability in models (Gasparin et al., 2023). In situ observations of high-frequency and high-resolution ocean processes in the coastal zone are also essential to validate coastal ocean prediction systems.

Ocean prediction uses surface observations, ~~and~~ vertical profiles and time series coming from different types of instruments (e.g., floats, drifters, moorings, marine mammals, gliders, tide gauges, research vessels, ships of opportunity, ferryboxes, saildrones, HF radars) and different parameters (temperature, salinity, currents, sea level, wave, chlorophyll, oxygen, nutrients, pH, fugacity of CO_2) (Figure 2). ~~Data needs to be carefully validated before they are assimilated in models and reprocessed for reanalysis purposes.~~

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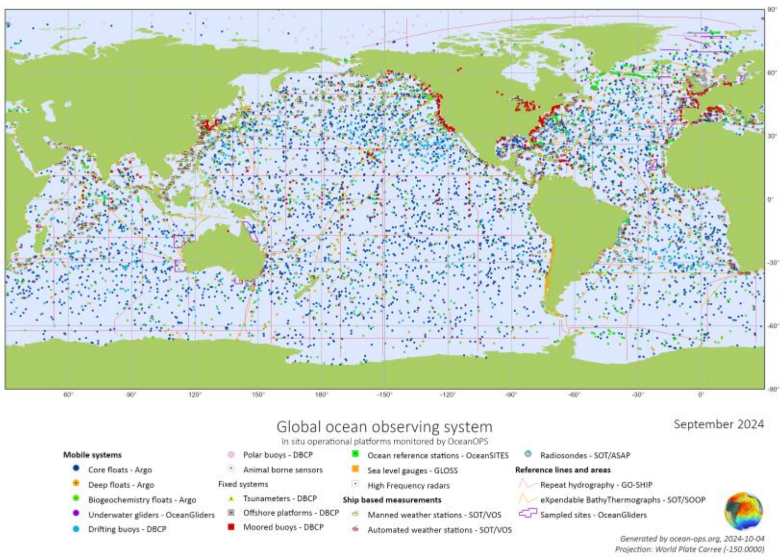
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Global ocean observing system
September 2024
In situ operational platforms monitored by OceanOPS
Mobile systems
Core floats - Argo
Deep floats - Argo
Biogeochemistry floats - Argo
Underwater gliders - OceanGliders
Drifting buoys - DBCP
Polar buoys - DBCP
Animal borne sensors
Fixed systems
Tsunameters - DBCP
Offshore platforms - DBCP
Moored buoys - DBCP
Ocean reference stations - OceanSITES
Sea level gauges - GLOSS
High Frequency radars
Ship based measurements
Manned weather stations - SOT/VOS
Automated weather stations - SOT/VOS
Radiosondes - SOT/ASAP
Reference lines and areas
Repeat hydrography - GO-SHIP
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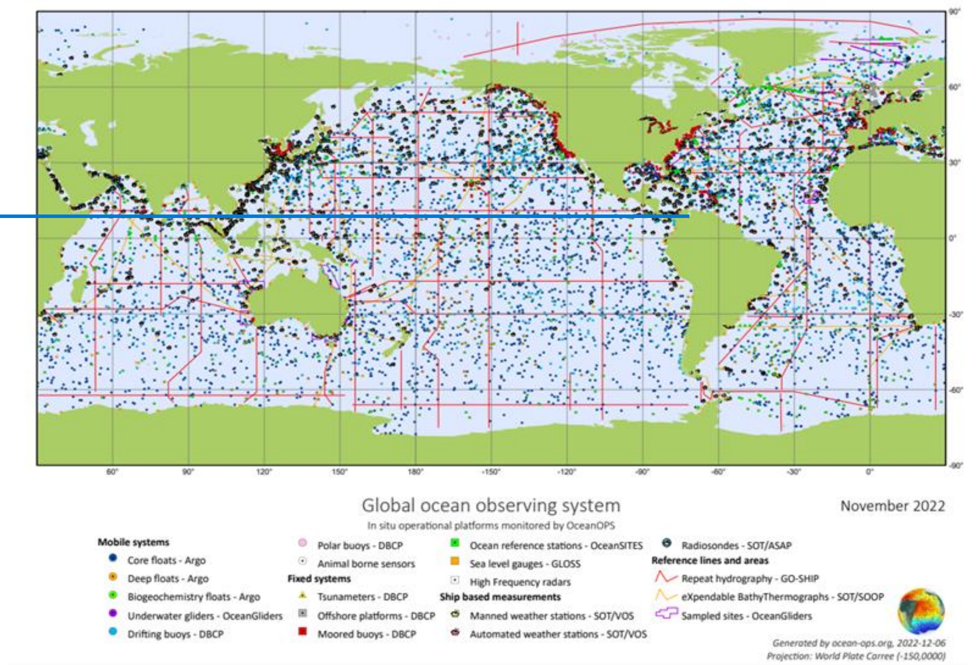

Figure 2: In-situ networks from the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)

Some available observations, such as surface drifters, ~~TSG~~Thermosalinograph (TSG), A~~and~~ coustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP), are not always assimilated. However, non-assimilated observations are essential for the independent validation of analyses and forecasts, as well as for evaluating model and system improvements.

The global Argo array plays a fundamental role for ocean prediction (Le Traon, 2013). I~~More recent i~~mpact studies have confirmed and quantified the major impact of Argo on ocean analysis and forecasting systems (e.g. Turpin et al., 2016). The evolution of Argo into OneArgo, which includes deep and BGC components, already shows very promising results to improve ocean prediction systems (Gasparin et al., 2020; Cossarini et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2021; Mignot et al., 2023).

The most important other source of global observations is the surface drifter network, which provides data on surface currents, sea surface temperature, and, for some drifters, sea surface salinity. Additionally, met-ocean and deep-ocean mooring arrays

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There is a growing need to increase in situ data coverage in shelf and coastal areas. Other data sources, such as HF radars, ferryboxes, gliders, tide gauges, and coastal monitoring stations, are regularly used to validate and constrain ocean prediction models. Unmanned surface vehicles (USVs), like saildrones, are also being used with increasing frequency. The assimilation of HF radar data in regional coastal models is an area of active development (Hernandez-Lasheras et al., 2021; Drake et al., 2023), and the assimilation of glider observations with sufficiently dense spatial and temporal sampling at regional and coastal scales has also proven highly effective (Pasmans et al., 2019; Levin et al., 2021; Drake et al., 2023). The development of low-cost technologies and citizen science can also support expanding coverage, particularly in coastal areas.

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3 Most important near future challenges

Ensuring the continuity of ~~the~~ existing ~~global~~ ocean observing systems is a necessary, but not sufficient, requirement for ocean prediction. Higher spatial and temporal resolution is required to match the increasing model resolution and improve the ability of ocean prediction systems to monitor and forecast smaller scales, including in coastal areas. In this regard, the development of operational swath altimetry (e.g., Morrow et al.2019; Benkiran et al., 2022), following the outstanding results of the SWOT mission (Fu et al., 2024), is one of the most critical requirements for the evolution of the satellite observing system. For in-situ observations, critical gaps remain in coastal areas, shelf seas, and polar regions. On a global scale, the lack of biogeochemical observations limits our ability to monitor and forecast the 'green ocean,' making the development of OneArgo a high priority. ~~Participatory action and emerging cost-effective technologies offer a promising framework that should be integrated into existing in-situ data management workflows and pipelines.~~ ~~On a global scale, the lack of biogeochemical observations limits our ability to monitor and forecast the 'green ocean,' making the development of OneArgo a high priority.~~ Data standardization, quality assurance and quality control are also essential to ensure that ocean prediction systems make the best possible use of observations.

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Competing interests

The contact author has declared that none of the authors has any competing interests.

Data and/or code availability

Not applicable for this paper

Authors contribution

P.Y. Le Traon wrote the paper. A. Novellino and A. Moore provided feedback on the paper content.