



MAY 28, 2026



**NCAR**  
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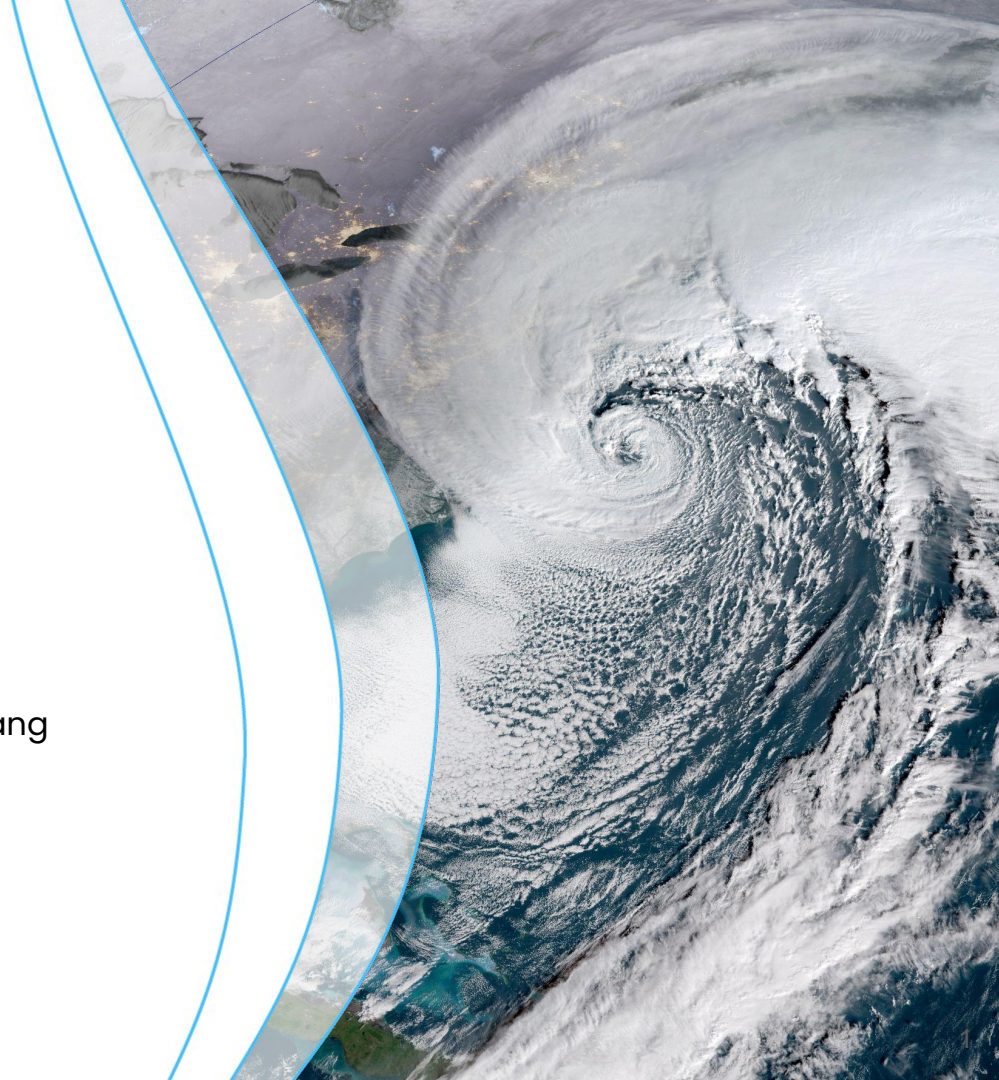
# A post-hoc approach for including atmospheric error covariance in ocean state estimation

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CGD + CISL

NSF National Center for Atmospheric Research



# Entry point: *Atmospheric* updates can reflect where we have *ocean* data

⊗ A Global Glacial Ocean State Estimate Constrained by Upper-Ocean Temperature Proxies<sup>Ⓢ</sup>

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CARL WUNSCH

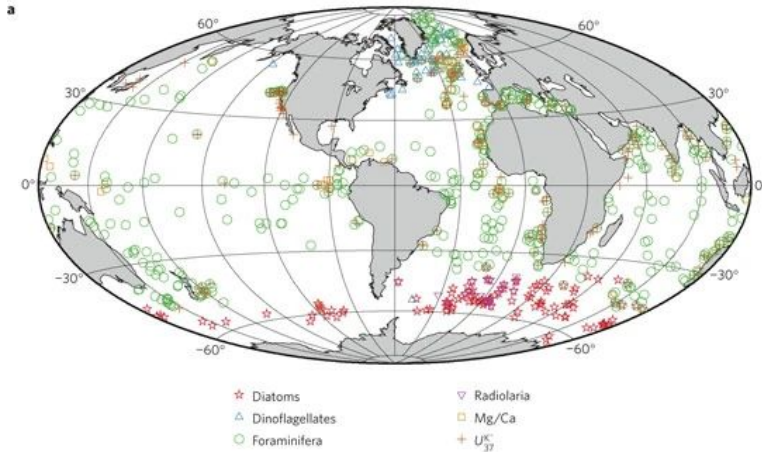
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

OLIVIER MARCHAL

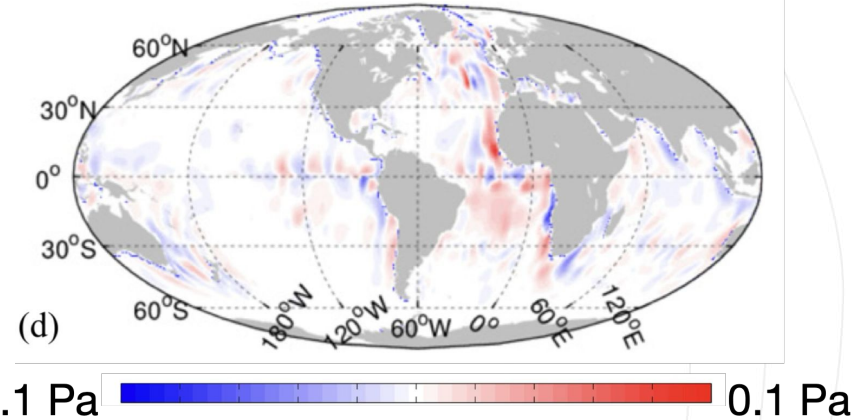
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts

GAEL FORGET

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts



Data locations



Control updates ( $\tau_v$ )  
Does the atmosphere  
do this??

# Some grief about loss (function)



This is what ECCO minimizes (*Wunsch 2006*):

$$J = (\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{R}_{nn}^{-1} (\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{u} - 2\boldsymbol{\mu}^T (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b} - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}\mathbf{u})$$

*Fit the data!*  
*(within uncertainty)*

*...OK but don't go  
**too** crazy with  
changing controls*

*Obey model physics!*  
*(and do it exactly)*

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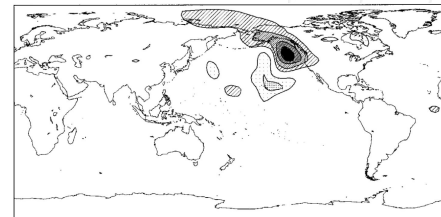
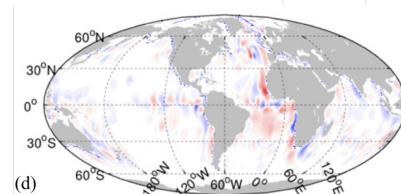
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ECCO uses a diagonal  $\mathbf{Q}$  (+ smooth package)  
Who cares?

- 1) It can be unphysical / icky
- 2) Atmospheric errors have **structure** and we are throwing away information!



*Houtekamer and Mitchell (1998)*

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Hypothesis: Using  $\mathbf{Q}$  from atmospheric unc'ty gives a better state estimate.

(Side note: It should be possible to implement in  $J$  without big matrices...)

Here: building a more sophisticated `smooth` approach

# This work: A statistically informed smooth



Procedure: Require that the projection  $\mathbf{u}$  onto sensitivities  $\mathbf{s}$  gives a desired loss function change  $\delta$

Add a soft (Mahalanobis) constraint that  $\mathbf{u}$  agree with statistics  $\mathbf{C}$

**An Assessment of Uncertainty in the ECCO Global Ocean-Sea Ice State Estimate Due To Atmospheric Forcing Uncertainty**

related:

Yanzhou Wei<sup>1,2,3</sup> , Helen Pillar<sup>1</sup> , Patrick Heimbach<sup>1,4</sup> , An T. Nguyen<sup>1</sup> , Gaël Forget<sup>5</sup> ,  
Ou Wang<sup>6</sup> , Ichiro Fukumori<sup>6</sup> , Ian Fenty<sup>6</sup> , and Martin Losch<sup>7</sup> 

## This work: A statistically informed smooth



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$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{u}) = 2\lambda (\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{s} - \delta) + \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

# This work: A statistically informed smooth



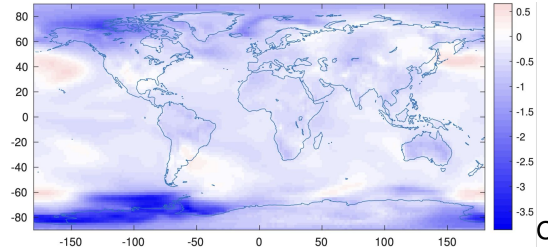
Procedure: Require that the projection  $\mathbf{u}$  onto sensitivities  $\mathbf{s}$  gives a desired loss function change  $\delta$

Add a soft (Mahalanobis) constraint that  $\mathbf{u}$  agree with statistics  $\mathbf{C}$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{u}) = 2\lambda (\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{s} - \delta) + \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

Minimizing gives

$$\mathbf{u} = \delta \left( \frac{\mathbf{C}\mathbf{s}}{\mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{C}\mathbf{s}} \right)$$



Promising at LGM!



Hypothesis for Shauntclair's internship:

**Statistical smoothing improves state estimation in a simplified model.**

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# Toy Model: Advection-Diffusion-Forcing Model

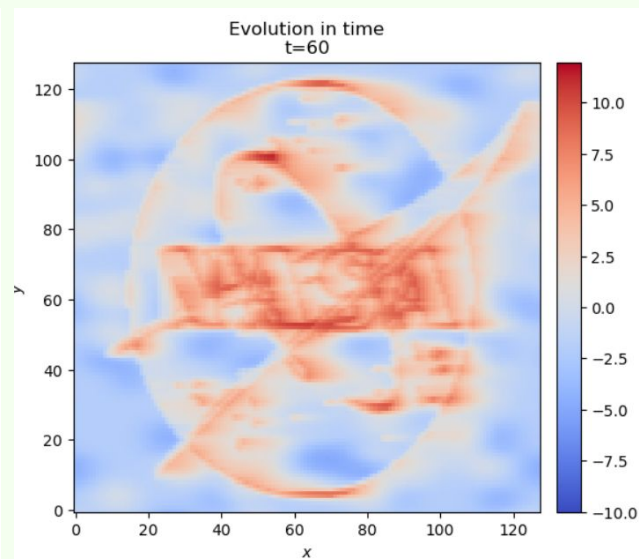
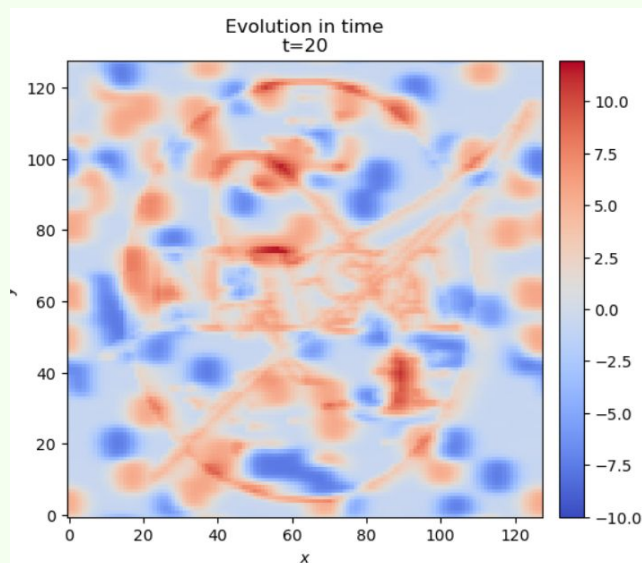
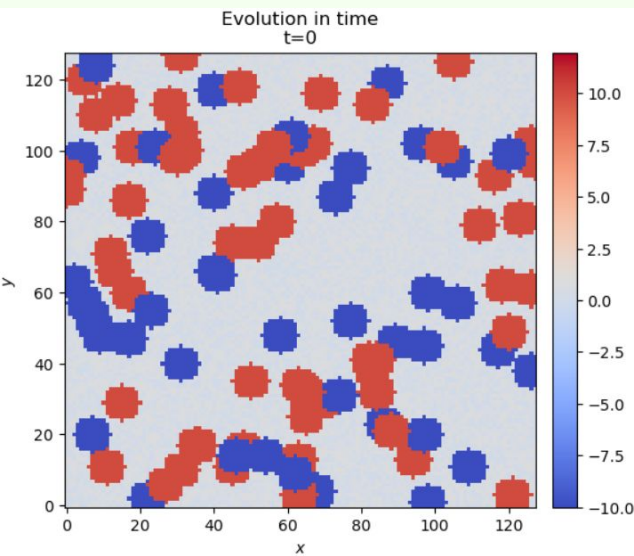
- **Tracer:** quantity of interest, heat
- **Advection:** Ocean currents carry heat
- **Diffusion:** Heat moves from hot to cold
- **Forcing:** Atmosphere adds heat flux
- Equations discretely approximated to **first order**

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \overbrace{D\nabla^2 c}^{\text{Diffusion}} - \overbrace{v\nabla c}^{\text{Advection}} + \overbrace{F(f - c)}^{\text{Forcing}}$$

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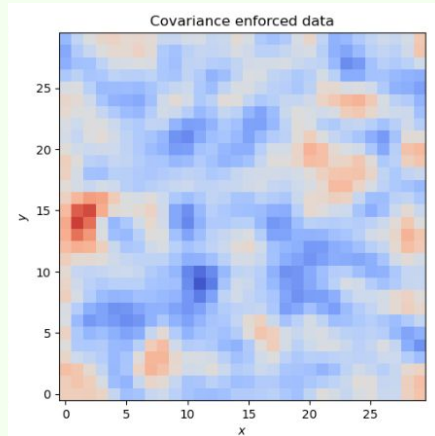
# Toy Model demo (diffusion only)



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# Forcing covariance Matrix: Gaussian decay

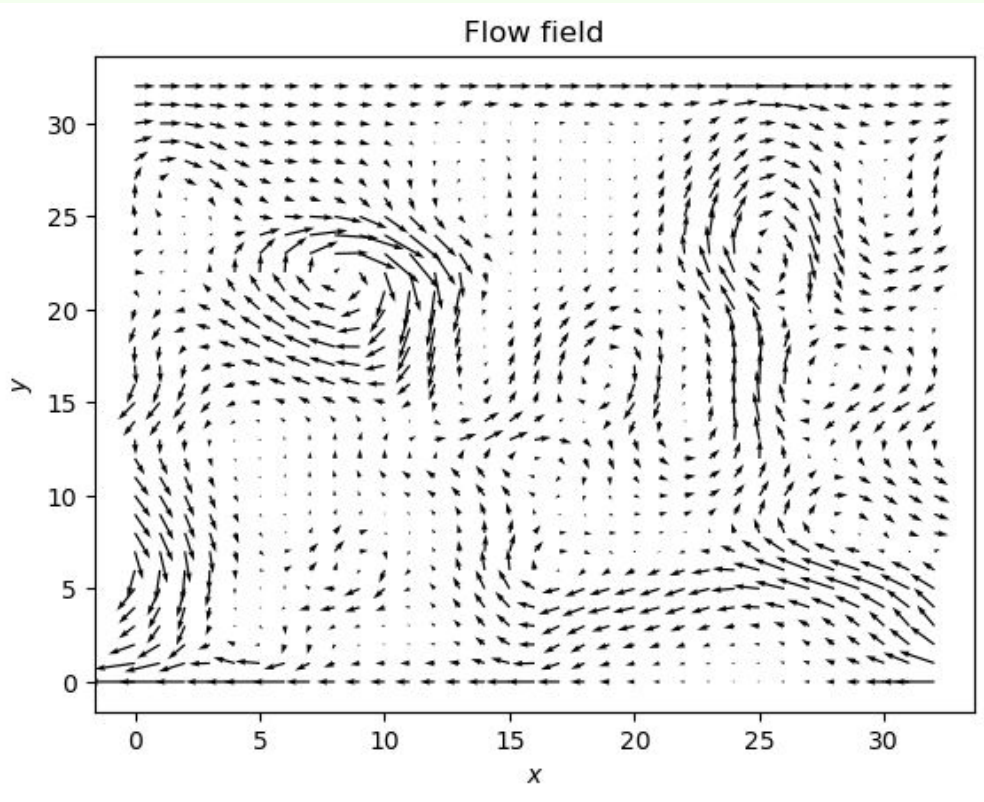
$$C_{a,b} = \exp\left(\frac{-\|a - b\|^2}{s}\right)$$



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# Experimental design



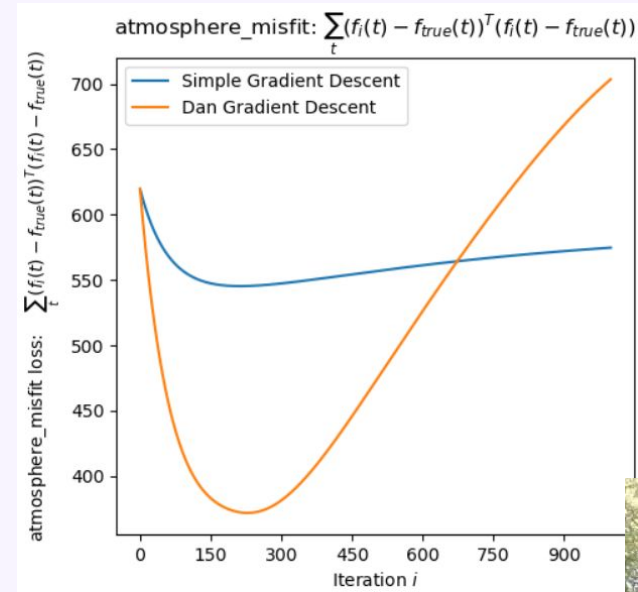
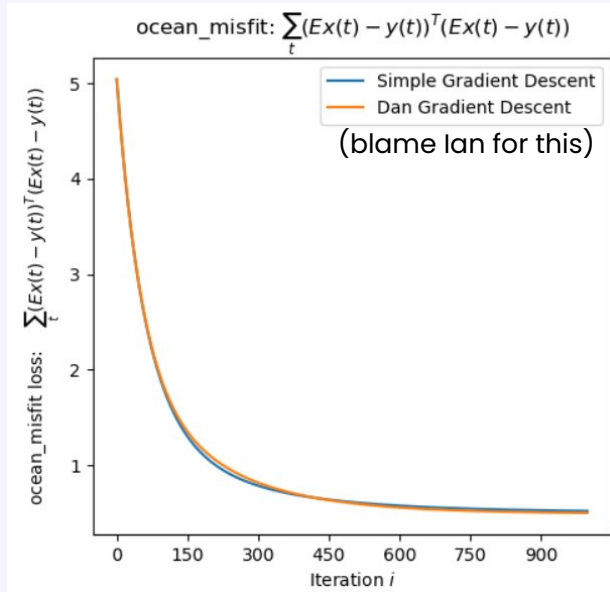
- Random initial ocean state
- True and first-guess atmospheres both have covariance  $C$
- Randomly observe “true” ocean state with some noise
- Use  $dJ/df$  for gradient descent
  - Computed via the **adjoint method**

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# Statistical smoothing creates a better fit for gradient descent

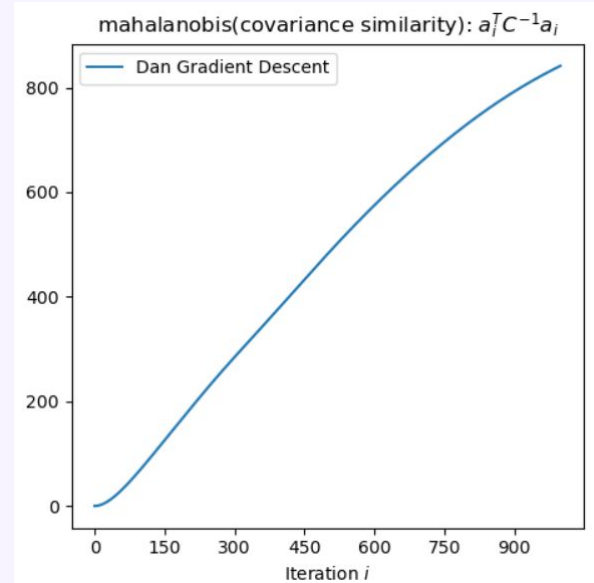
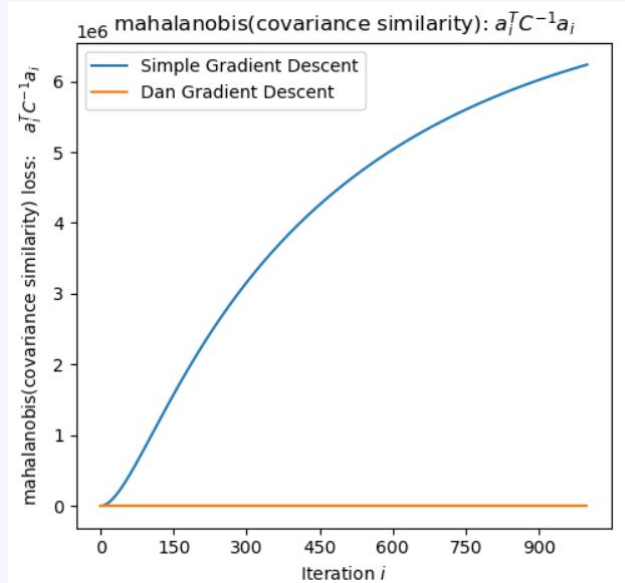
- Left: J, the ocean misfit
- Right: atmosphere misfit



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# Statistical smoothing creates a better fit for gradient descent



- **Mahalanobis distance** measures similarity of inferred forcing covariance, to true covariance  $C$

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# Conclusions and next steps

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**Bottom line:** Smoothing to make control adjustments obey covariance relationships is effective in a simple model.

**To do:** Scaling changes may be needed for multiple iterations

**Next step:** Try in a real state estimate! Use spread from atm. reanalysis

**Caveat:** Control adjustments also correct ocean biases. Could subtract these out

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## Shameless adverts



Workshop: Regional MOM6  
in CESM. DA! CICE! WW3!  
Travel funds available.



## CrocoLake: DA pipeline for ocean obs

