

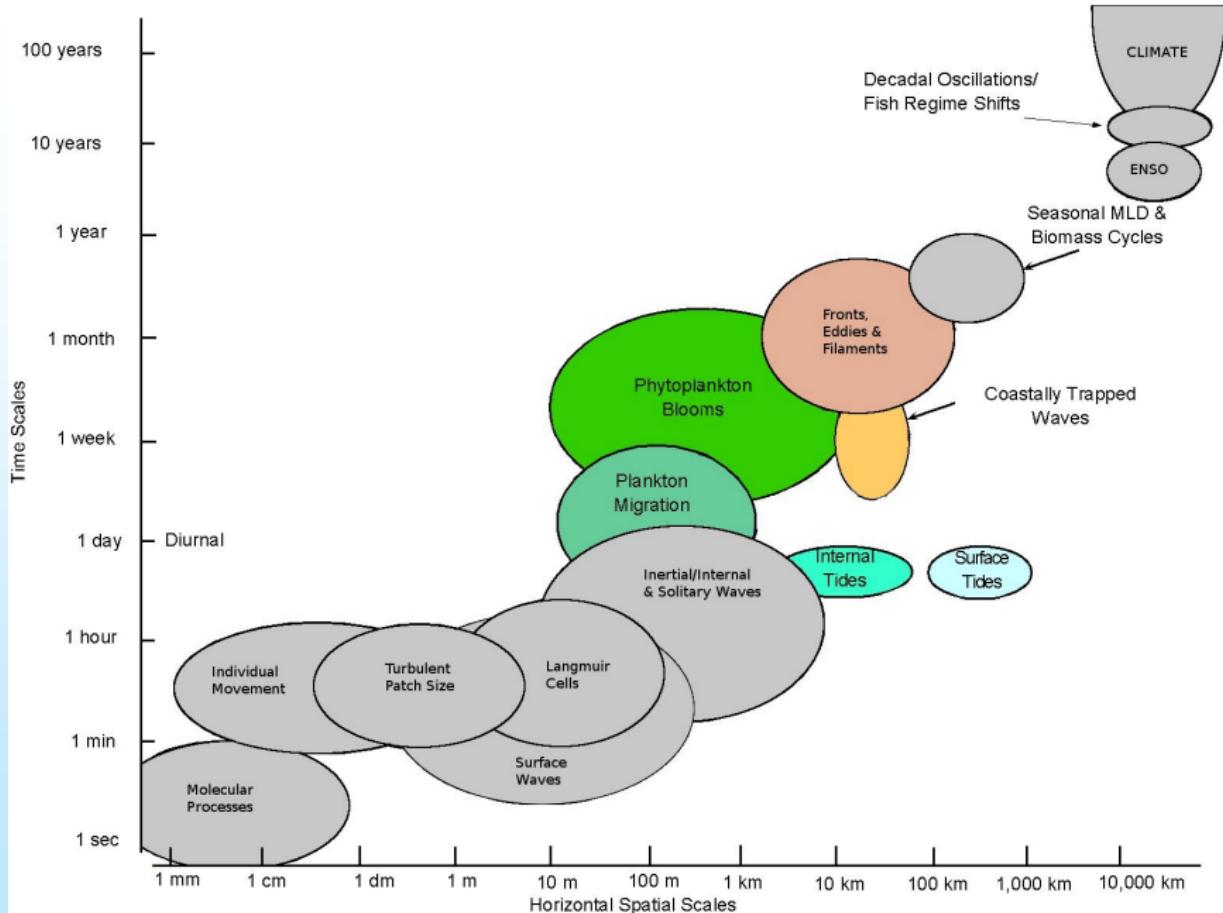
On the inversion of sub-mesoscale information to correct mesoscale velocity

Lucile Gaultier, Jacques Verron, Pierre Brasseur, Jean-Michel Brankart

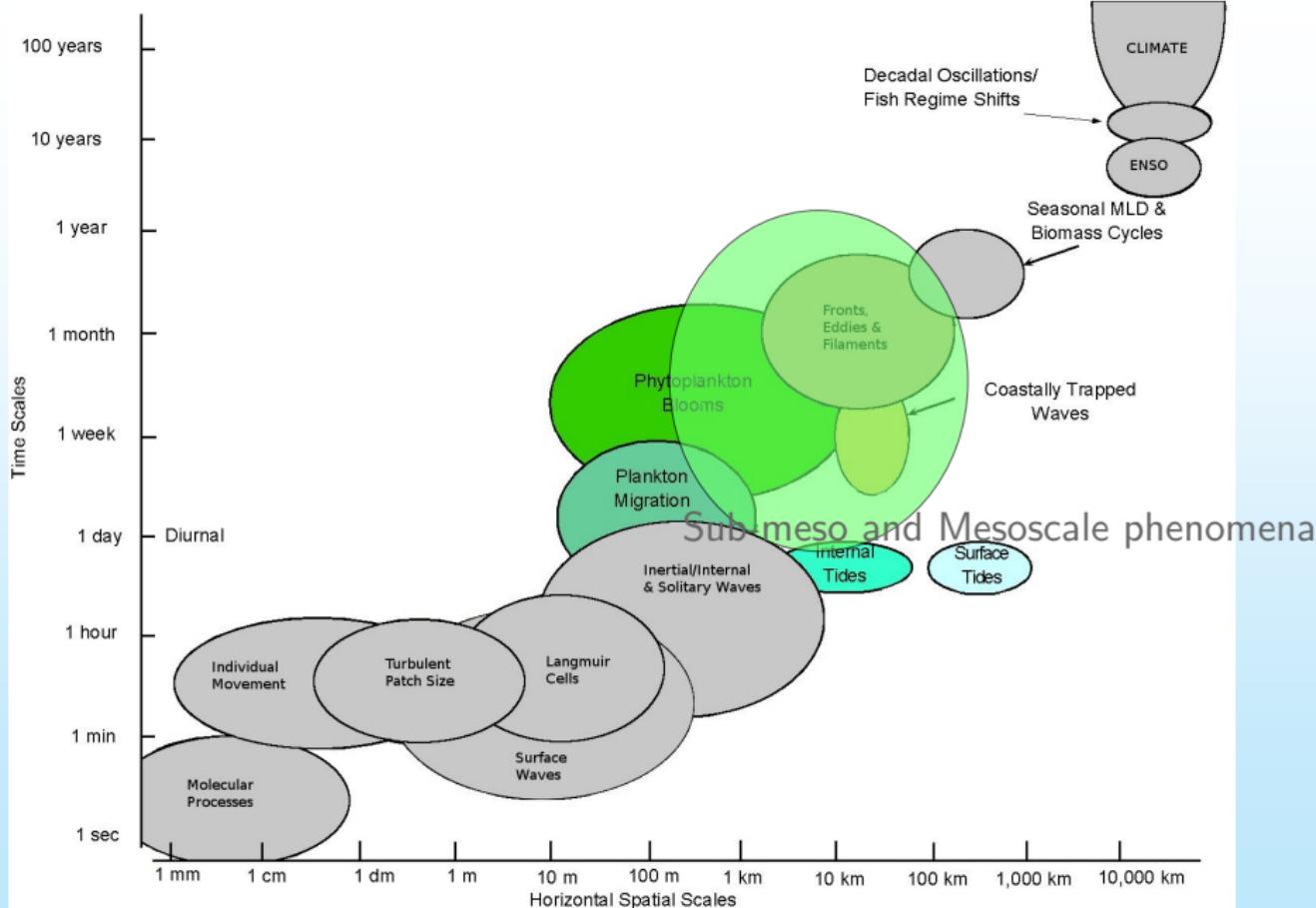
December 2, 2011



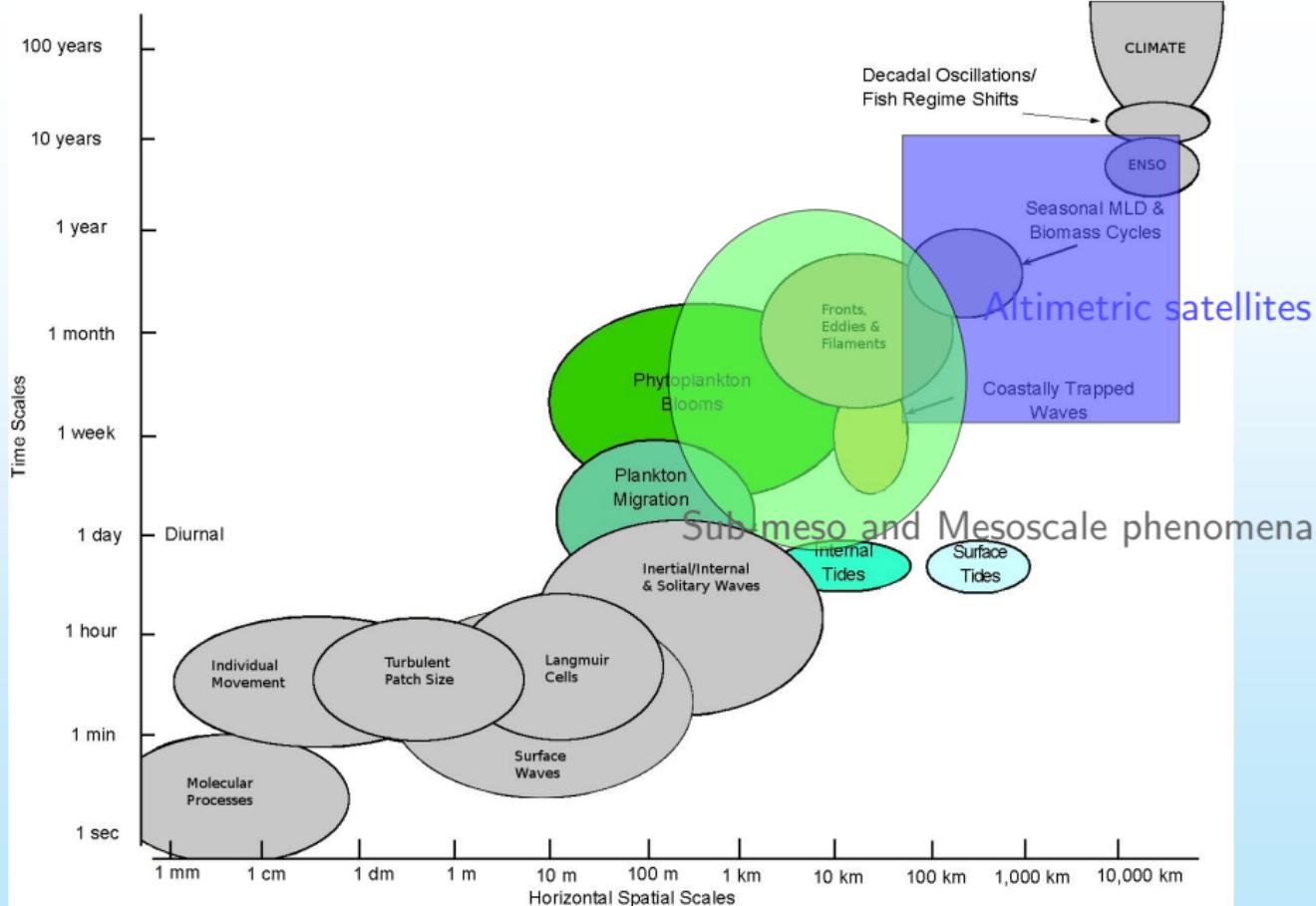
Mesoscale and sub-mesoscale dynamics



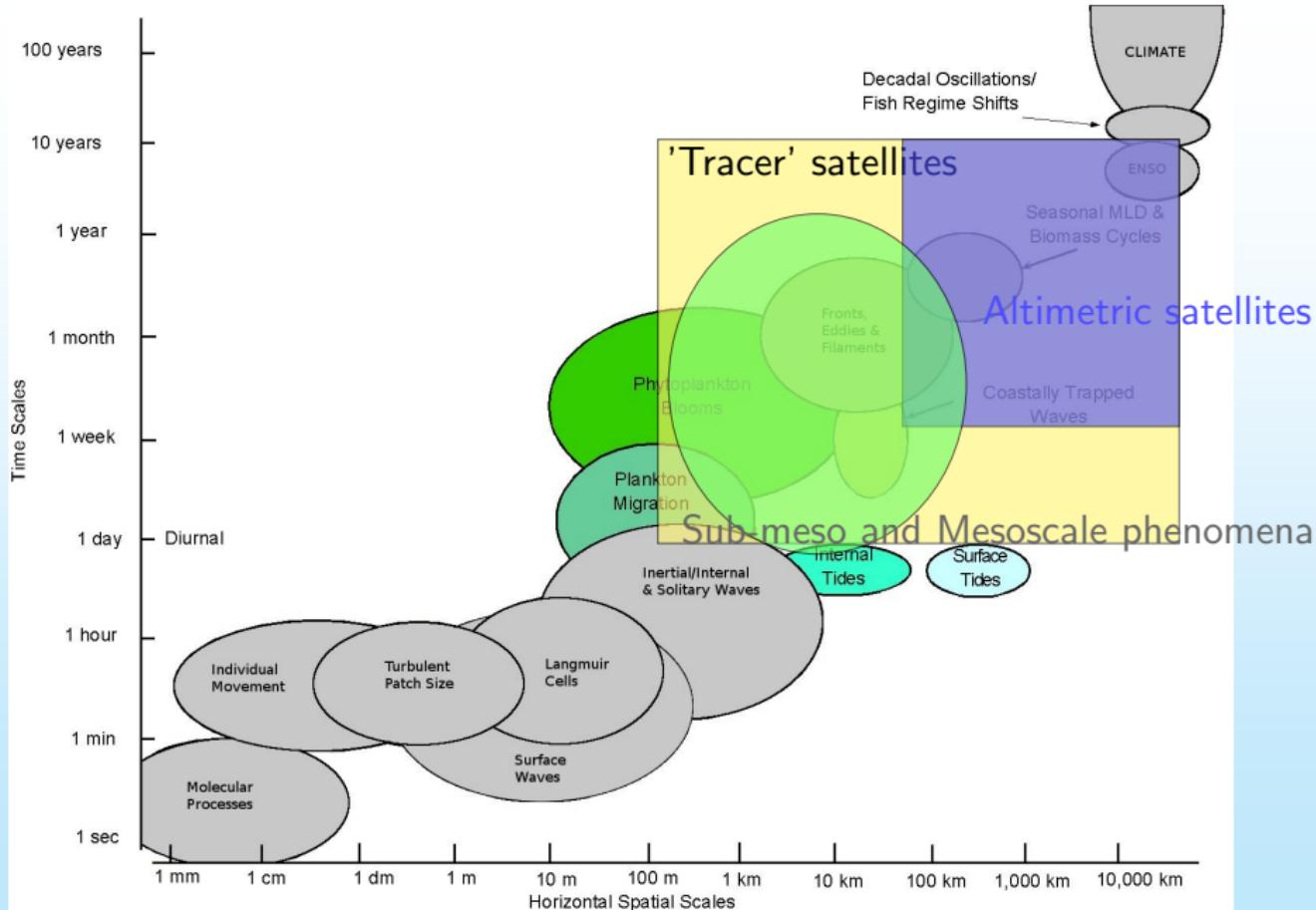
Mesoscale and sub-mesoscale dynamics



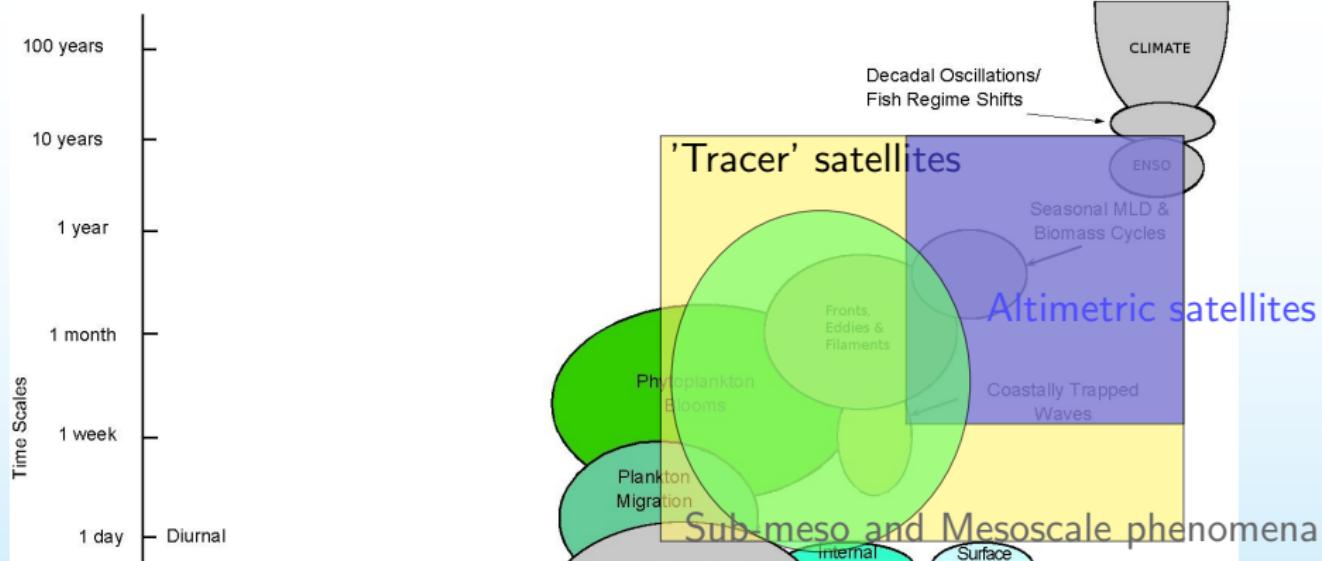
Mesoscale and sub-mesoscale dynamics



Mesoscale and sub-mesoscale dynamics

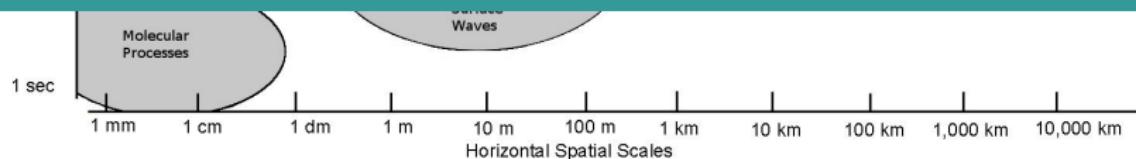


Mesoscale and sub-mesoscale dynamics



Sub-sampling of altimetry: use of Biogeochemistry and SST data

SWOT, Altika/SARAL project: High resolution altimetric satellites, a need to plan the use of this huge amount of data



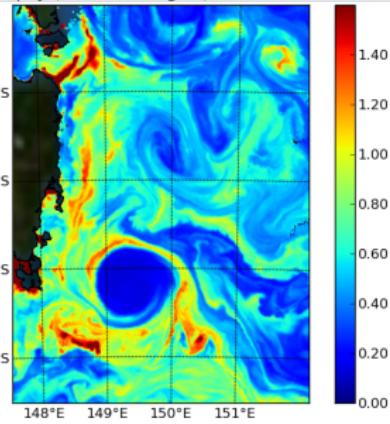
Outline

- 1 Philosophy of the study
- 2 Methodology of the inversion
- 3 Test Case
- 4 Conclusion

Philosophy of the study

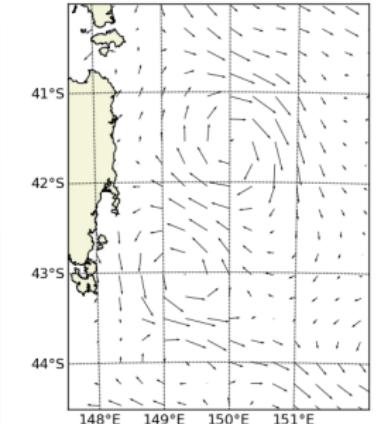
Sub-mesoscale tracer image

Chlorophyll, Tasmania region, 24 December 2004



Mesoscale field

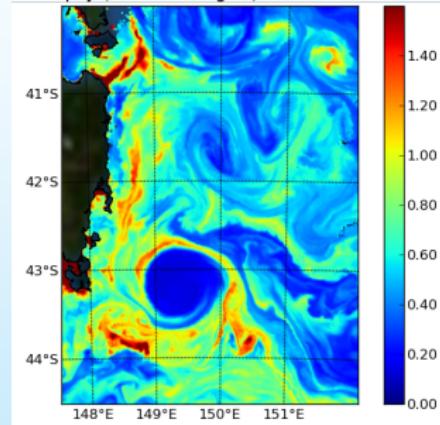
Velocity map in tasmania on day 20079



Philosophy of the study

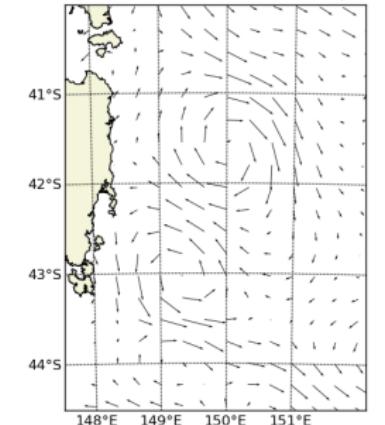
Sub-mesoscale tracer image

Chlorophyll, Tasmania region, 24 December 2004



Mesoscale field

Velocity map in tasmania on day 20079



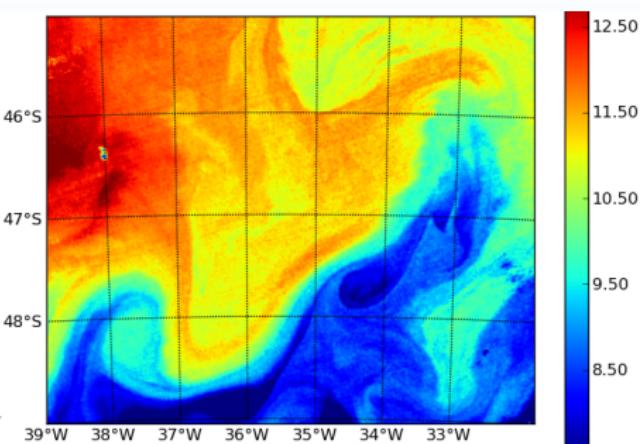
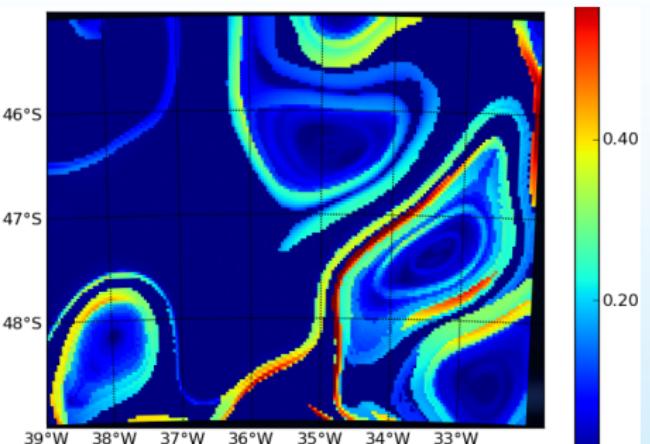
The inversion of sub-mesoscale tracer information to correct mesoscale velocity has never been done before



Find the correction of this background the most compatible with tracer information

- The direct measure of the distance between \vec{u} and **Tracer** is not possible
- Need to find a go-between variable
- Use of Finite-Size Lyapunov Exponents as a proxy (FSLE)

Are Lyapunov exponents a reliable proxy/image?



Lyapunov measures stirring in a fluid
→ Link between sub-mesoscale dynamics and biologic stirring.
(Lehahn & al, 2008, d'Ovidio & al, 2004)

Methodology

- Cost function:

$$J(u) = \|\lambda(u) - \lambda_{obs}\| + \text{background term}$$

The cost function is strongly non linear, with many local minima.

- Explore sub-space of errors to find the velocity that minimizes the cost function.

Velocity panel using Principal Component Analysis with all velocity fields available:

$$\mathbf{u}_k = \bar{\mathbf{u}} + \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{a_k^i}_{\text{Eigenvalue}} \underbrace{\mathbf{u}^i}_{\text{EOF}}$$

The number of degrees of freedom is reduced, using only 100 or less EOFs.

An exploratory study

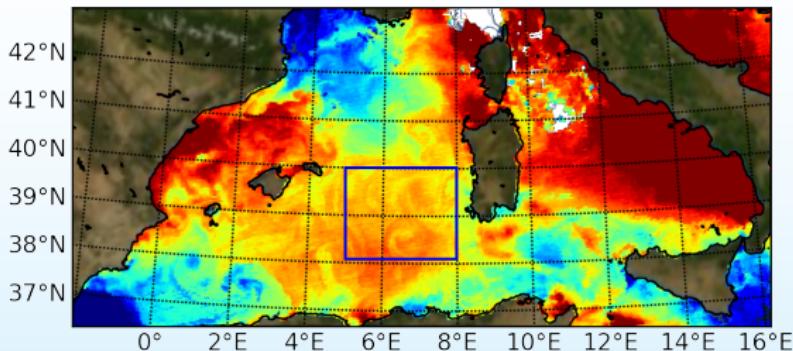
- **Step 1:** Is FSLE the right proxy for this study?

Inversion of synthetic sub-mesoscale images to larger scale ocean circulation (twin experiment approach)

- **Step 2:** Link real information with sub-mesoscale proxy

Inversion of sub-mesoscale tracer to larger scale ocean circulation

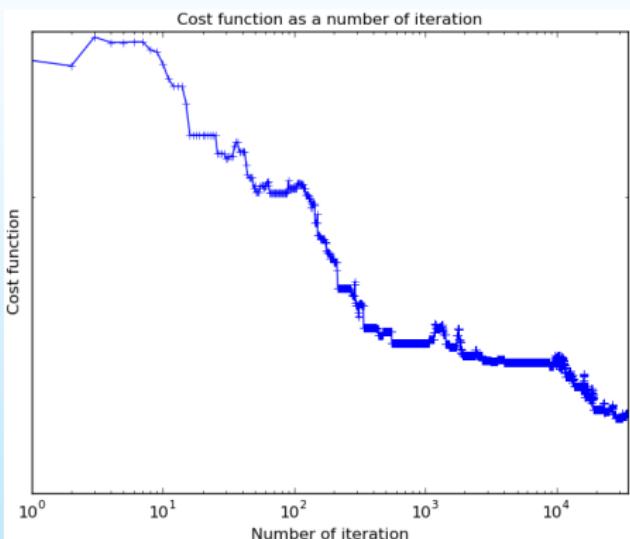
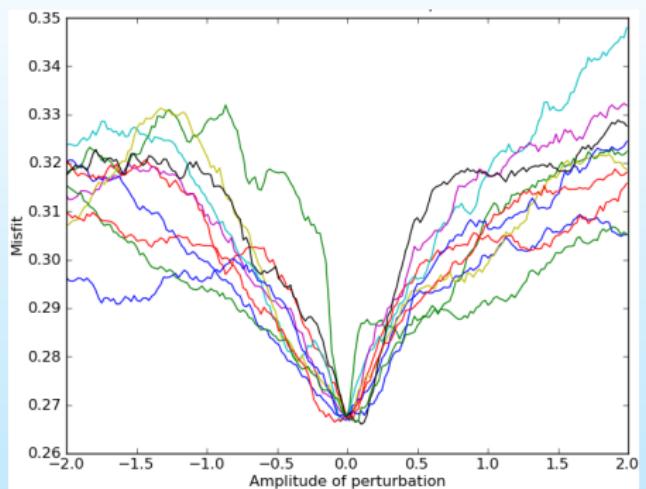
Test case : Mediterranean Sea



- **Time Range:** from 1998 to June 2009, 595 velocity maps
- **Velocity fields:** AVISO, altimetric data
- **Resolution:** $1/8^\circ$, grid points: 26*17
- **FSLE Resolution:** $1/48^\circ$, grid points: 119*86
- **Tracer field:** SST data from MODIS sensor, L2 product
- **Resolution needed to detect filament:** $1/100^\circ$

Study of the cost function: Full inversion

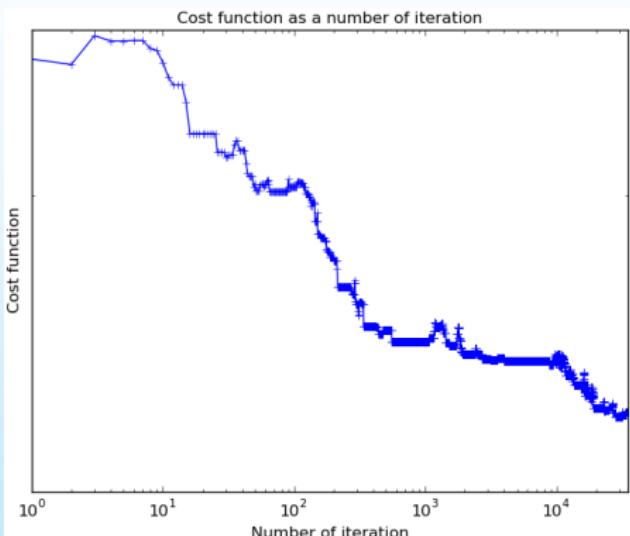
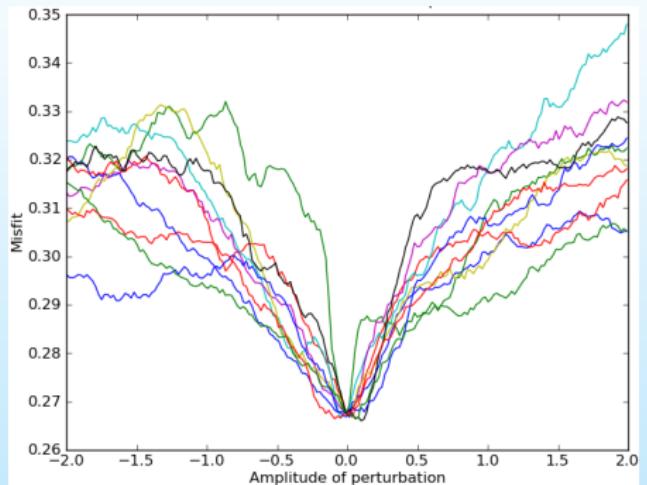
STEP 2



Cost function: $J(u) = \|\lambda(u) - \lambda_{obs}\| + \text{background term}$

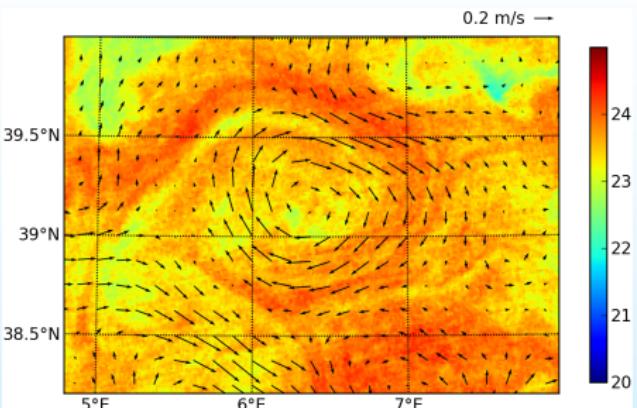
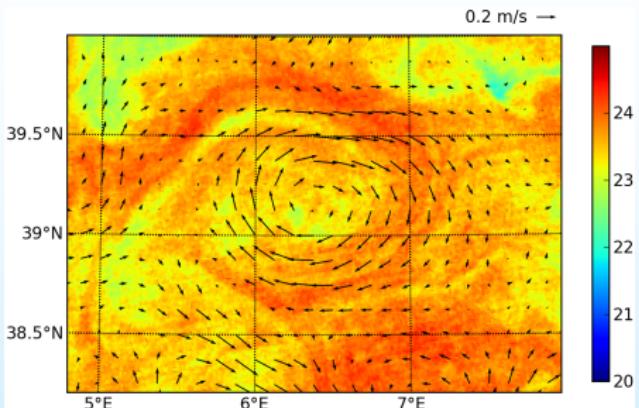
Study of the cost function: Full inversion

STEP 2



Simulated Annealing to decrease the cost function without being stuck in a local minimum

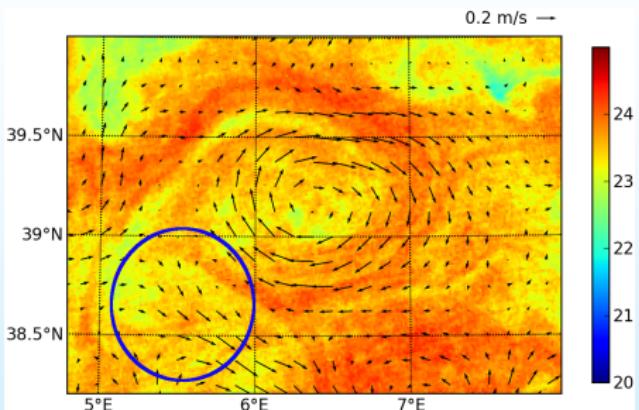
Results: correction on velocity



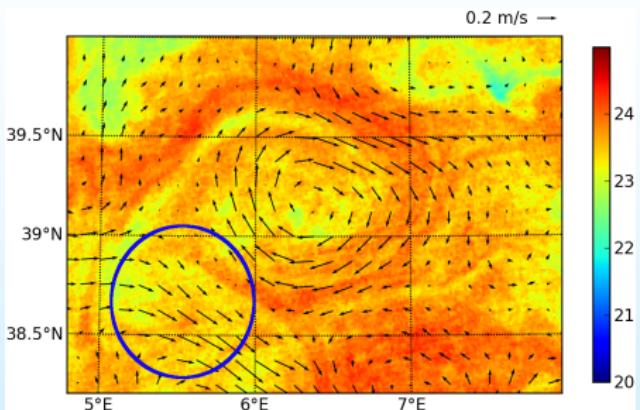
Calculation of the corrected velocity

- Get a sample of all the potential solutions using Gibbs' Sampler.
- Optimal solution: the velocity that has the lowest cost function
- Reliability: variance of all the potential solutions.

Results: correction on velocity



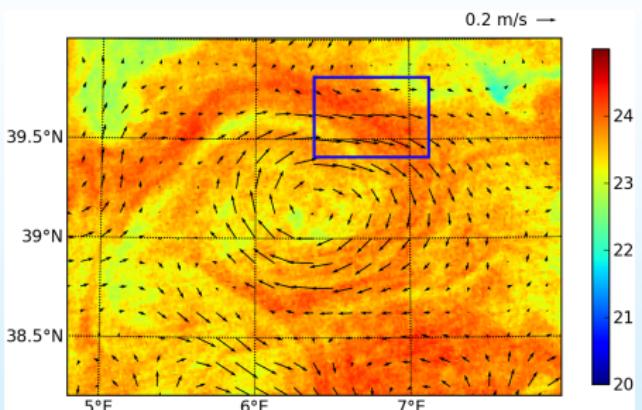
*Aviso velocity and Tracer (SST), cost
function: 0.33*



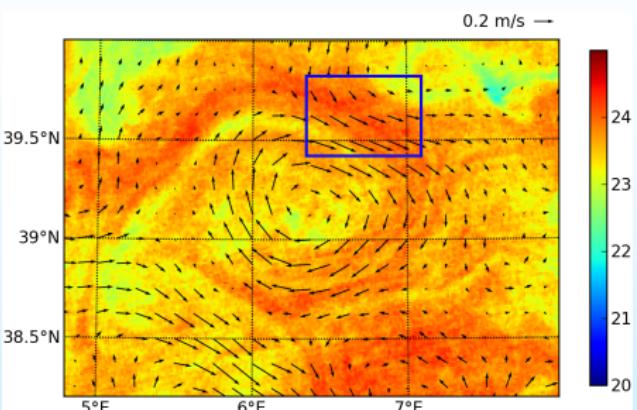
*Corrected velocity and Tracer (SST), cost
function: 0.23*

- Eddy is a better match to the tracer structure
- Velocity strengthen in the South West of the picture
-

Results: correction on velocity



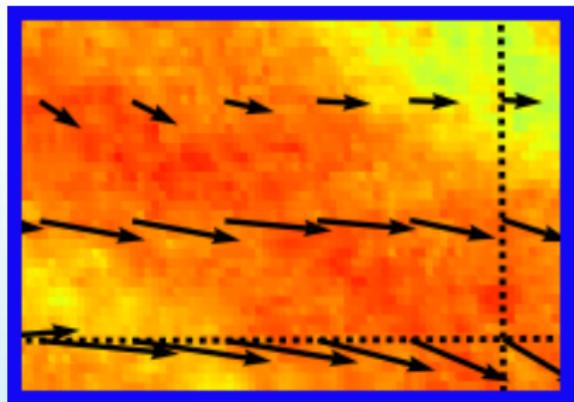
*Aviso velocity and SST,
cost function: 0.33*



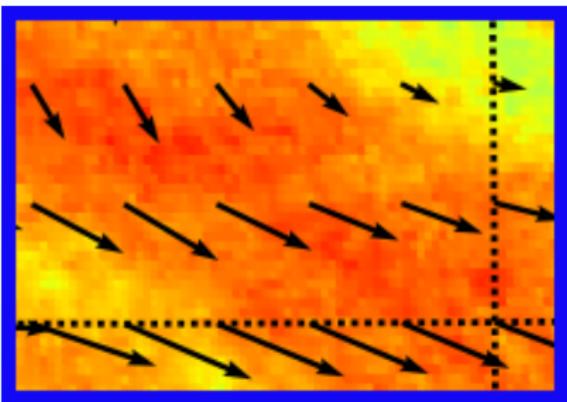
*Corrected velocity and SST,
cost function: 0.23*

- Gyre moved upward
- Velocity strengthen in the South West of the picture
-

Results: correction on velocity



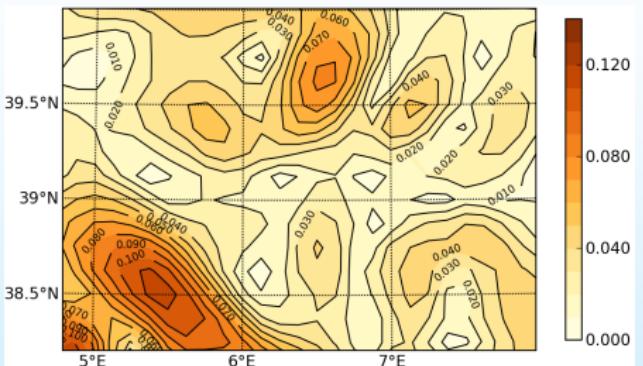
Aviso velocity and SST,
cost function: 0.33



Corrected velocity and SST,
cost function: 0.23

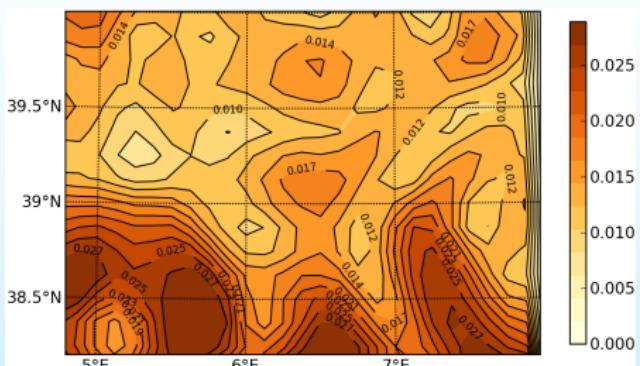
- Gyre moved upward
- Velocity strengthen in the South West of the picture
- Velocity does not cross frontal structure anymore

Results: correction on velocity



Norm of the difference between the observed velocity and the corrected one

- Velocity strengthen in the South West of the picture
- Good accuracy on the correction of the eddy



Norm of the variance of the ensemble sample which characterizes the PDF of the solution.

Conclusion

Sub-mesoscale information are invertible to control larger scales dynamics

- Altimetry and tracer observations are complementary.
- Tracer information can compensate for the lack of SSH resolution in time and space.
- High resolution Sea Surface Temperature or Ocean Color data are useful to control ocean physics.

Conclusion

Next

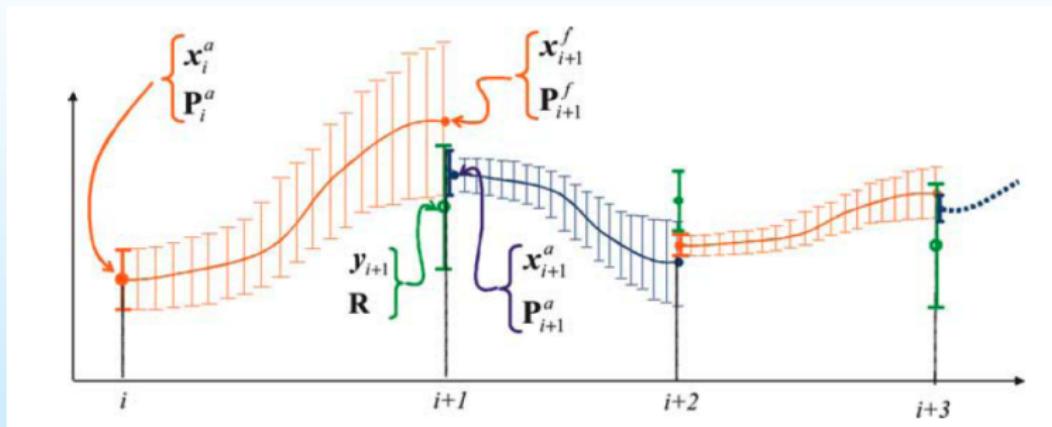
- Inversion of image in a coupled physico-biogeochemical model.
- Quantify the contribution of the corrected velocity, knowing the truth.

Prospects

- Data Assimilation of image in a coupled physico-biogeochemical model.

Thank you for your attention

Data Assimilation



Conceptual representation of filtering with sequential assimilation, Brasseur, 2006

Sub-mesoscale

Sub-mesoscales are scales defined by a Rossby number of order one

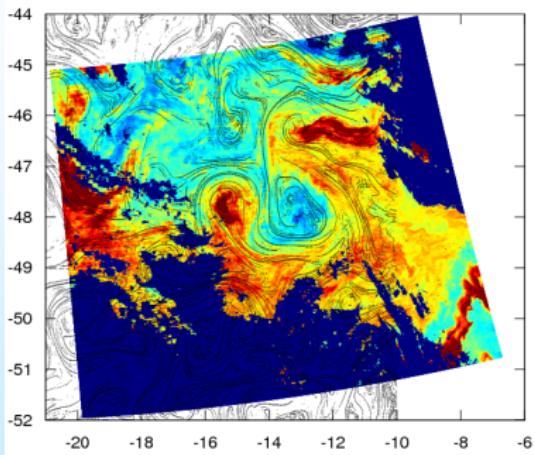
$$R_o = \frac{\text{inertial force}}{\text{Coriolis force}} = \frac{U}{fL}$$

It is characterized by ageostrophic circulation: strain dominates over rotation.

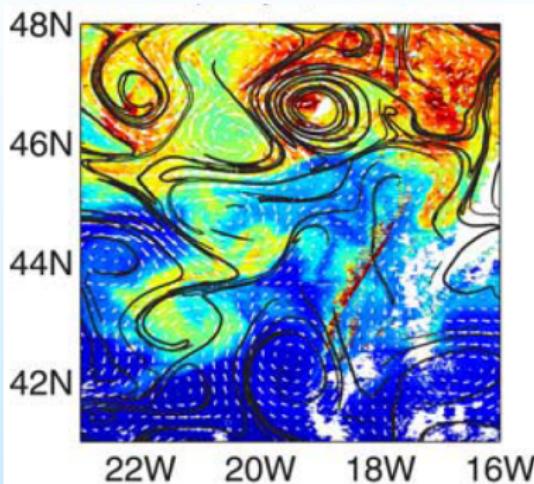
Three major ingredients:

- frontogenesis
- straining by the mesoscale turbulent field
- sub-mesoscale baroclinic instability.

Connection between FSLE and tracer filaments



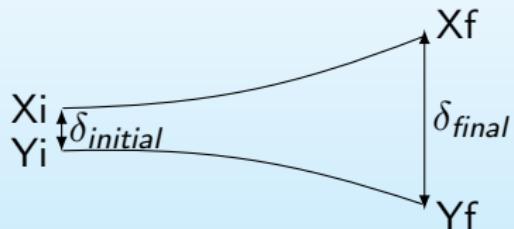
*Chlorophyll, South Atlantic, d'Ovidio & al,
2004*



*Chlorophyll, Pomme area, Lehahn & al,
2008*

Physical meaning of Lyapunov Exponents

Lyapunov exponents are defined as the exponential rate of separation, averaged over time



FSLE

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{T} \times \log\left(\frac{\delta_{final}}{\delta_{initial}}\right)$$

Lyapunov exponents constitute Lagrangian transport barriers between different regions (Lehahn & al (2007)).