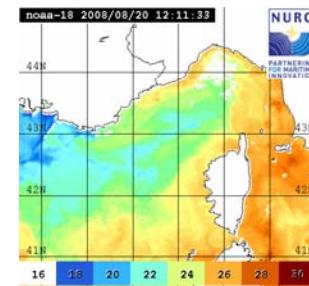
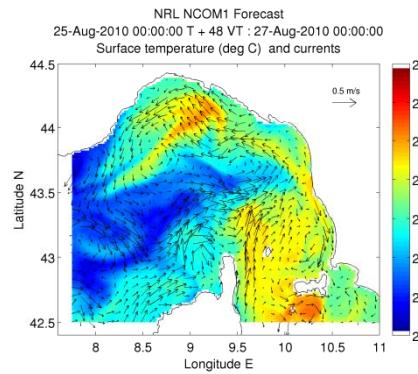


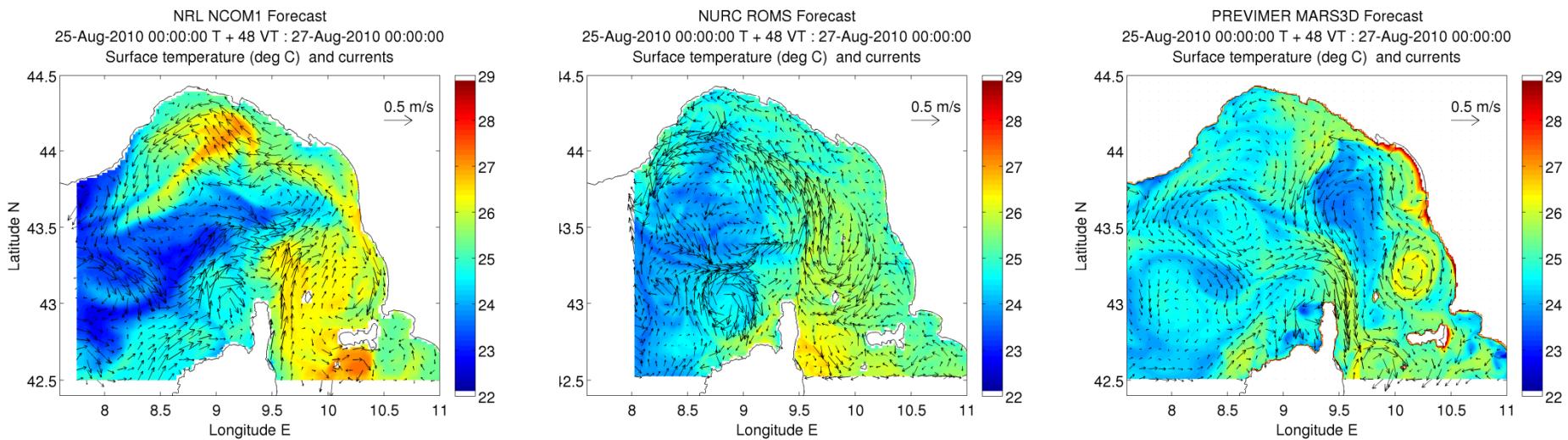


Uncertainty forecast by 3-D super-ensemble multi-model fusion in the ocean



Baptiste Mourre, Jacopo Chiggiato, Fabian Lenartz and Michel Rixen
NURC, a NATO Research Centre, La Spezia, Italy

Context



In practice: multiple ocean forecasts available.

→ these forecasts differ ! ... Which one to rely on ?

3D super-ensemble (3DSE)

**Super-ensemble = fusion of multiple model forecasts
with the aim of generating one single improved forecast.**

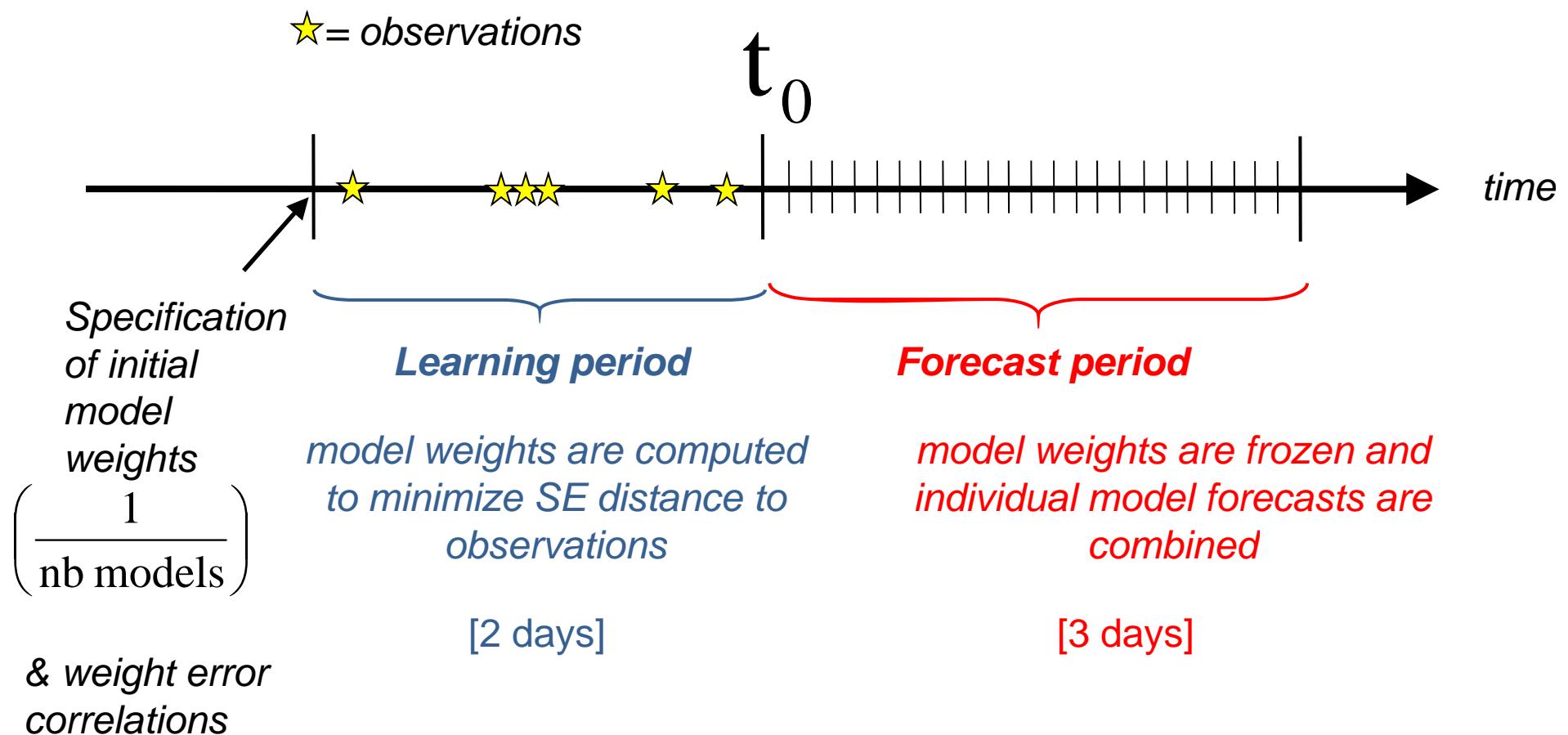
SE = linear combination of individual model outputs

$$T_{SE}(x, y, z, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{nb models}} w_i(x, y, z) T_i(x, y, z, t)$$

3DSE: one weight per model and grid point $w_i(x, y, z)$

3-D ocean
limited observation sampling
spatially variable model skills

3D super-ensemble (3DSE)



3D super-ensemble (3DSE)

State vector = model weights (1 weight per model, variable and SE gridpoint)

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11} \\ \dots \\ w_{1p} \\ w_{21} \\ \dots \\ w_{2p} \\ w_{31} \\ \dots \\ w_{3p} \end{pmatrix}$$

Model 1 Model 2 Model 3

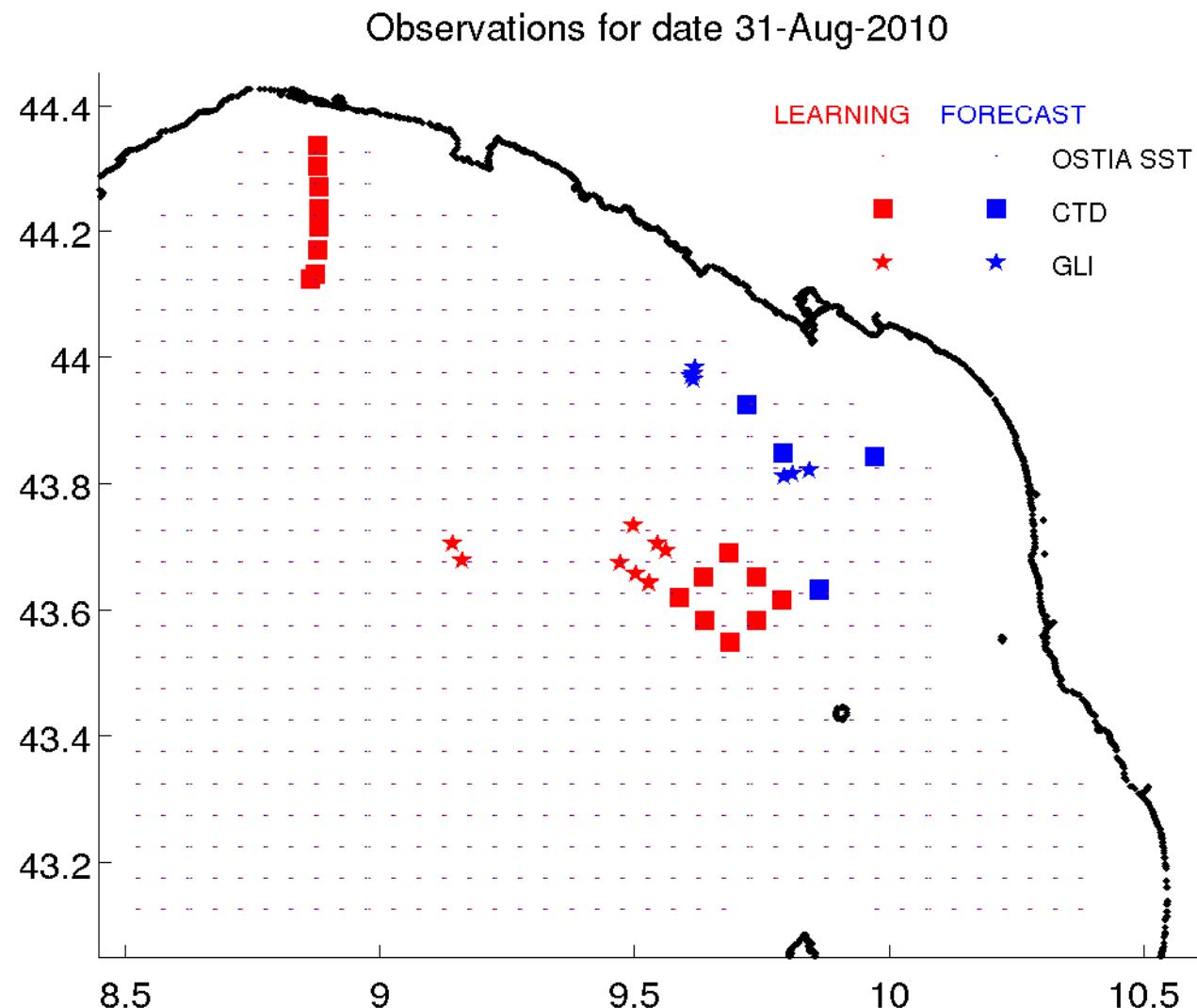
→ Analysis error
 $P^a(t_0)$

Observation operator = model forecasts + interpolation at observation points

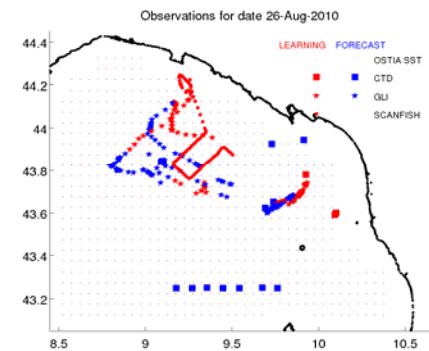
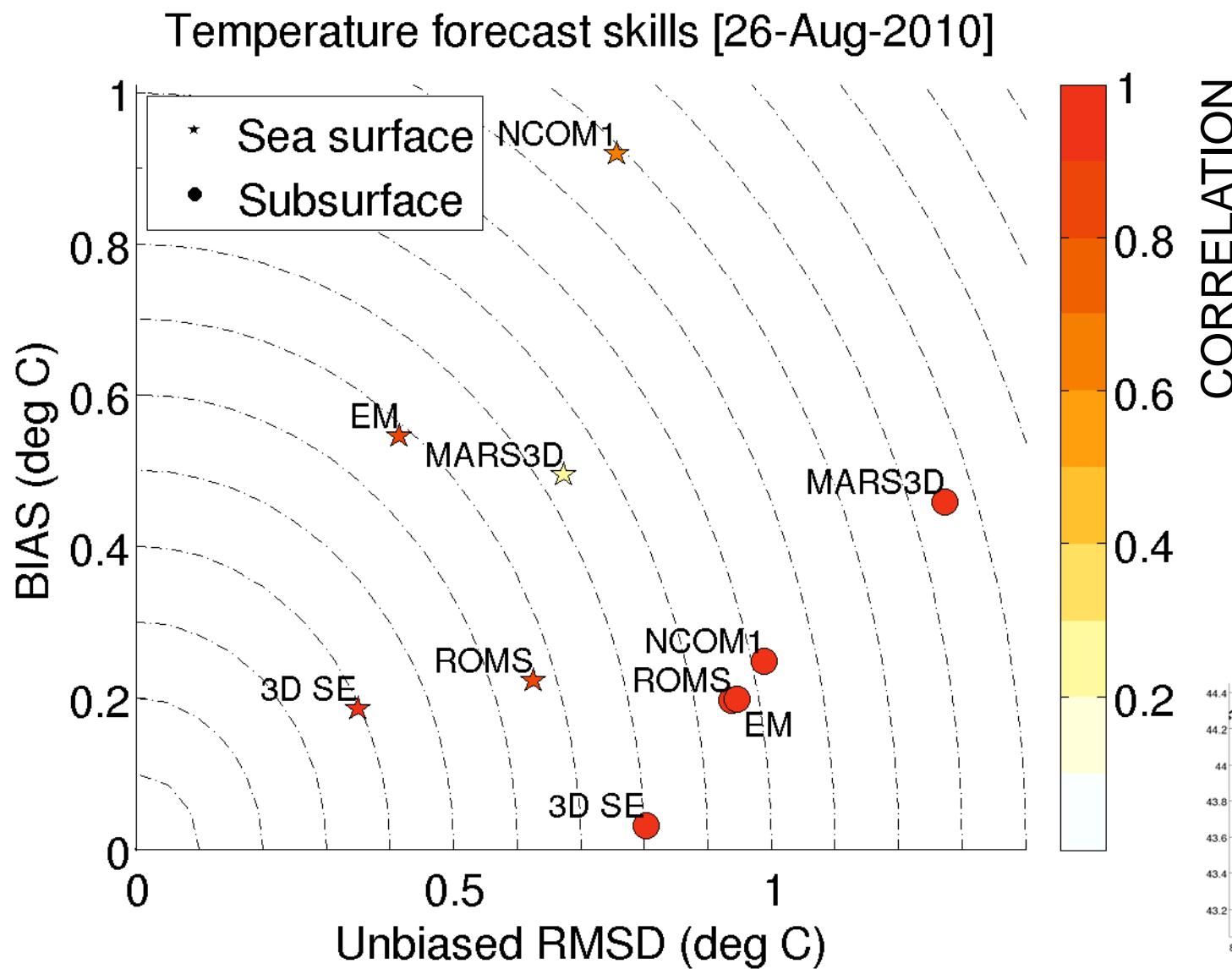
Weight error covariance matrix

$$x^a = x^f + P^f H^T (H P^f H^T + R)^{-1} (y^o - H x^f)$$

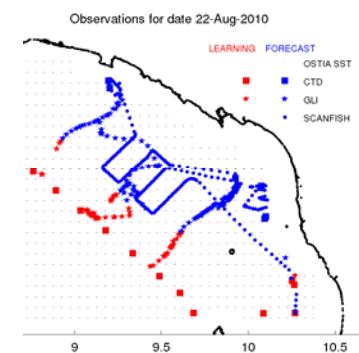
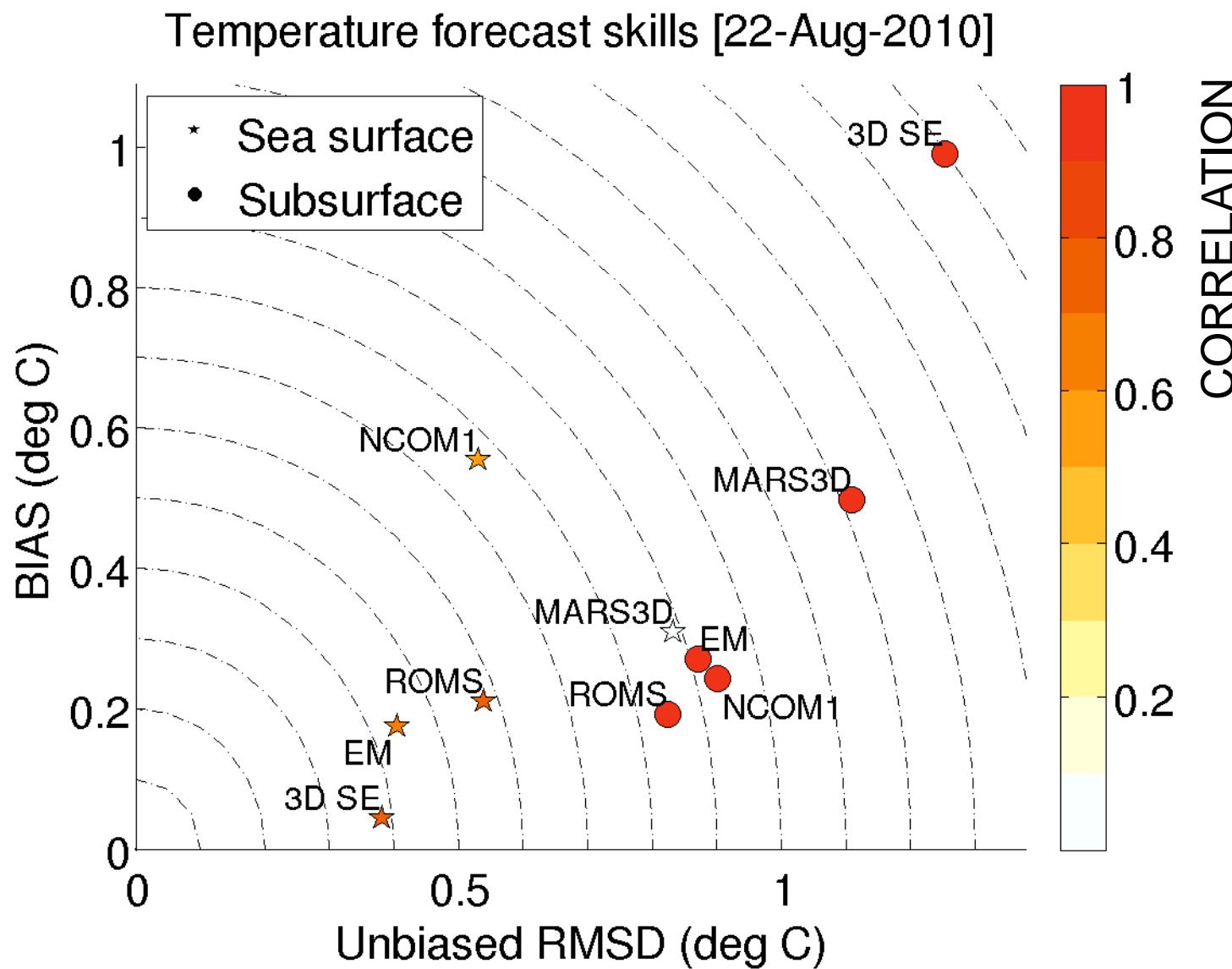
3DSE: REP10 temperature forecast



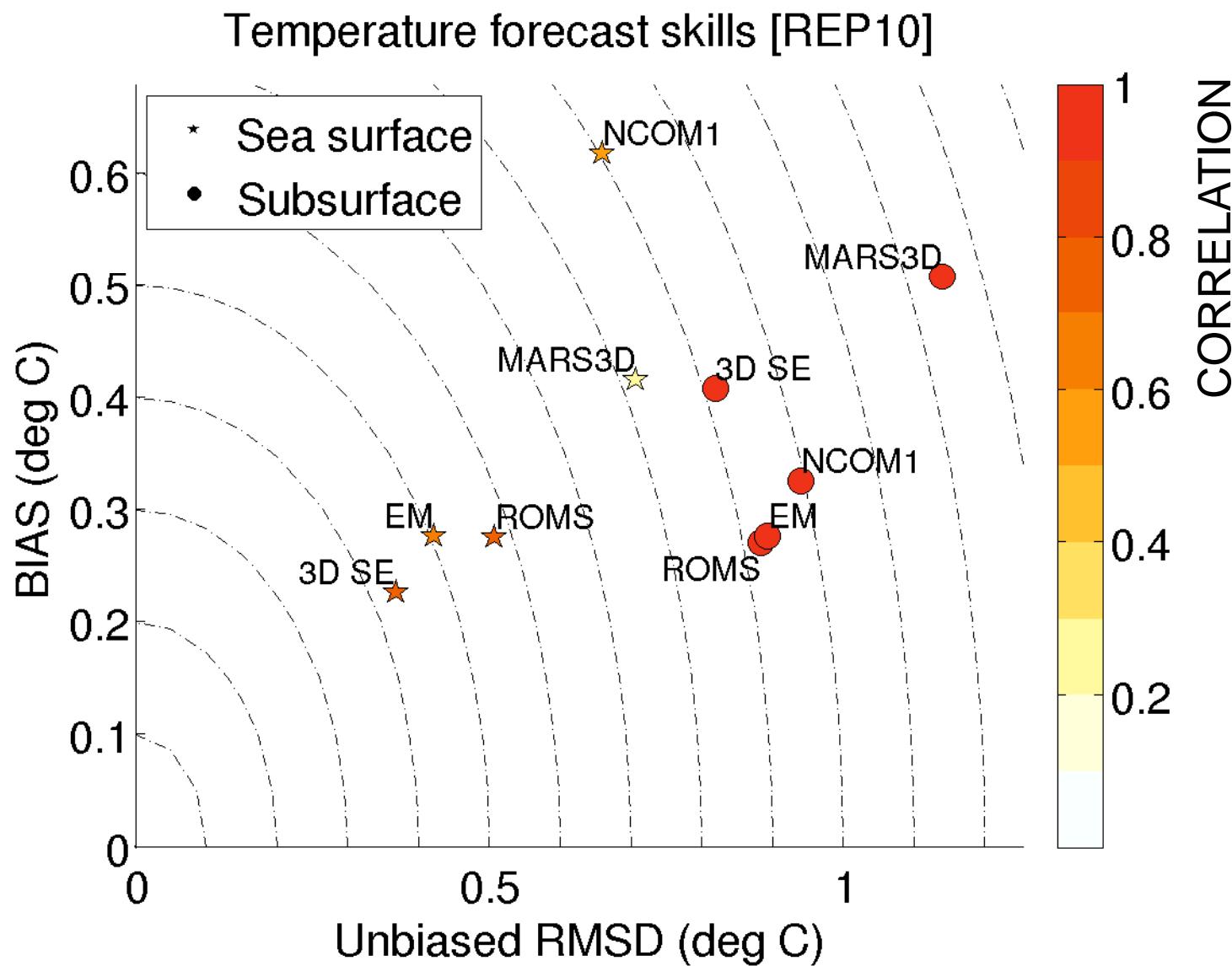
3DSE: REP10 temperature forecast



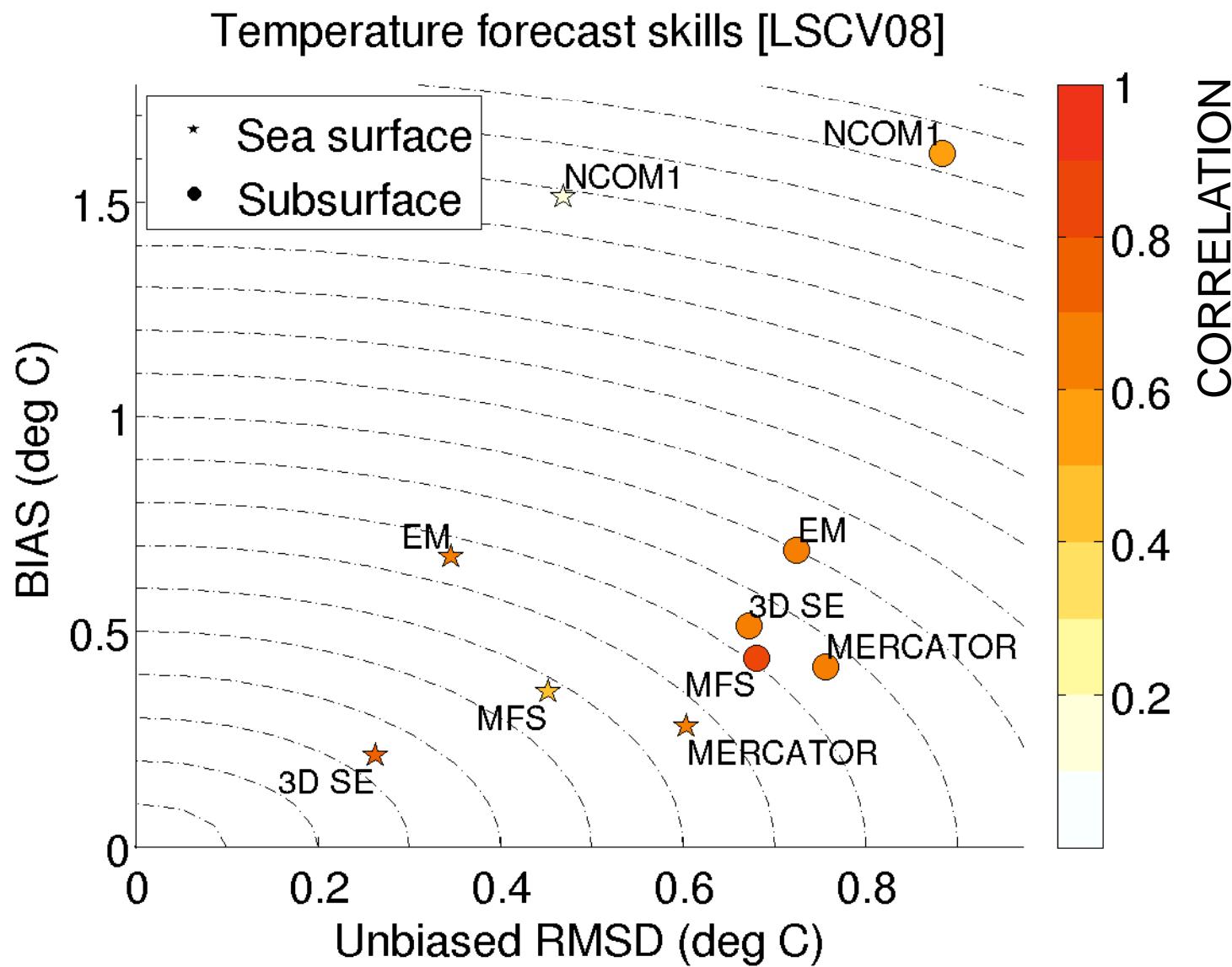
3DSE: REP10 temperature forecast



3DSE: REP10 temperature forecast



3DSE: LSCV08 temperature forecast

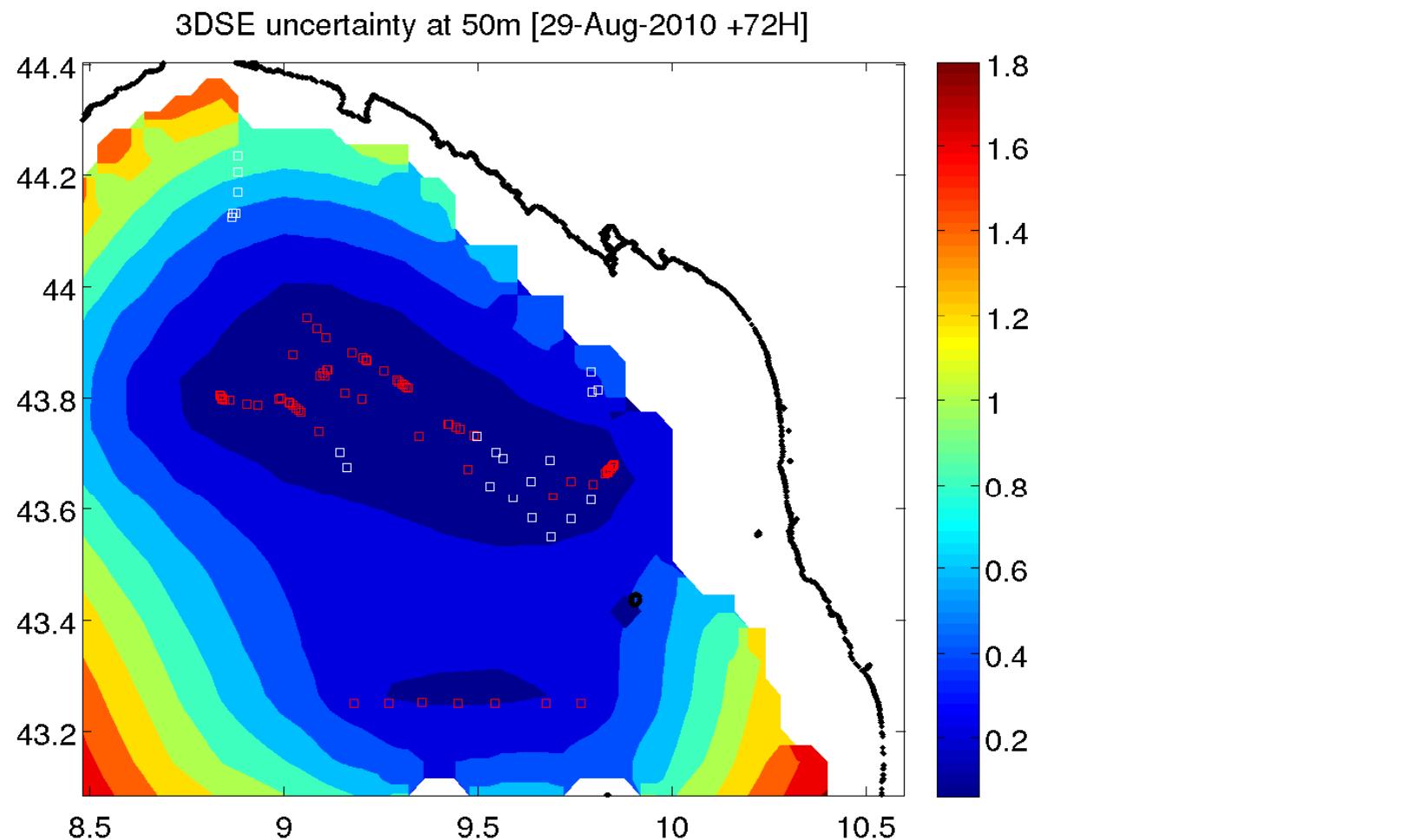


3DSE uncertainty

(analysis) weight error covariances P^a



3DSE error covariances HP^aH^T



3DSE uncertainty calibration

theoretical 3DSE uncertainty estimate $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{P}^a\mathbf{H}^T$



observed error $\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{Hx}^a$

Calibration by amplification of
the weight error covariance matrix:

$$\mathbf{P}^{a[\text{ampl.}]} = \alpha^2 \mathbf{P}^a$$

Temporal dependency:

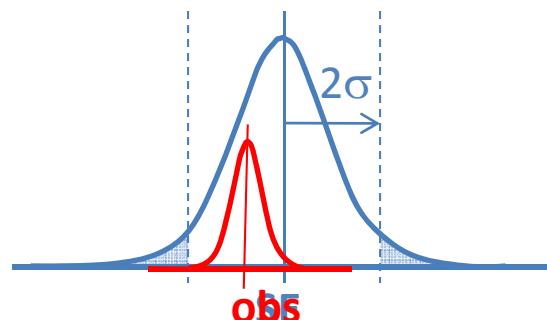
$$\alpha(t) ?$$

3DSE uncertainty calibration

$$P^{a[\text{ampl.}]} = \alpha^2 P^a$$

2 ways to estimate α :

- based on the rms difference (over the number of observations) between 3DSE uncertainty and observed error
- based on the 5th percentile of the error distribution

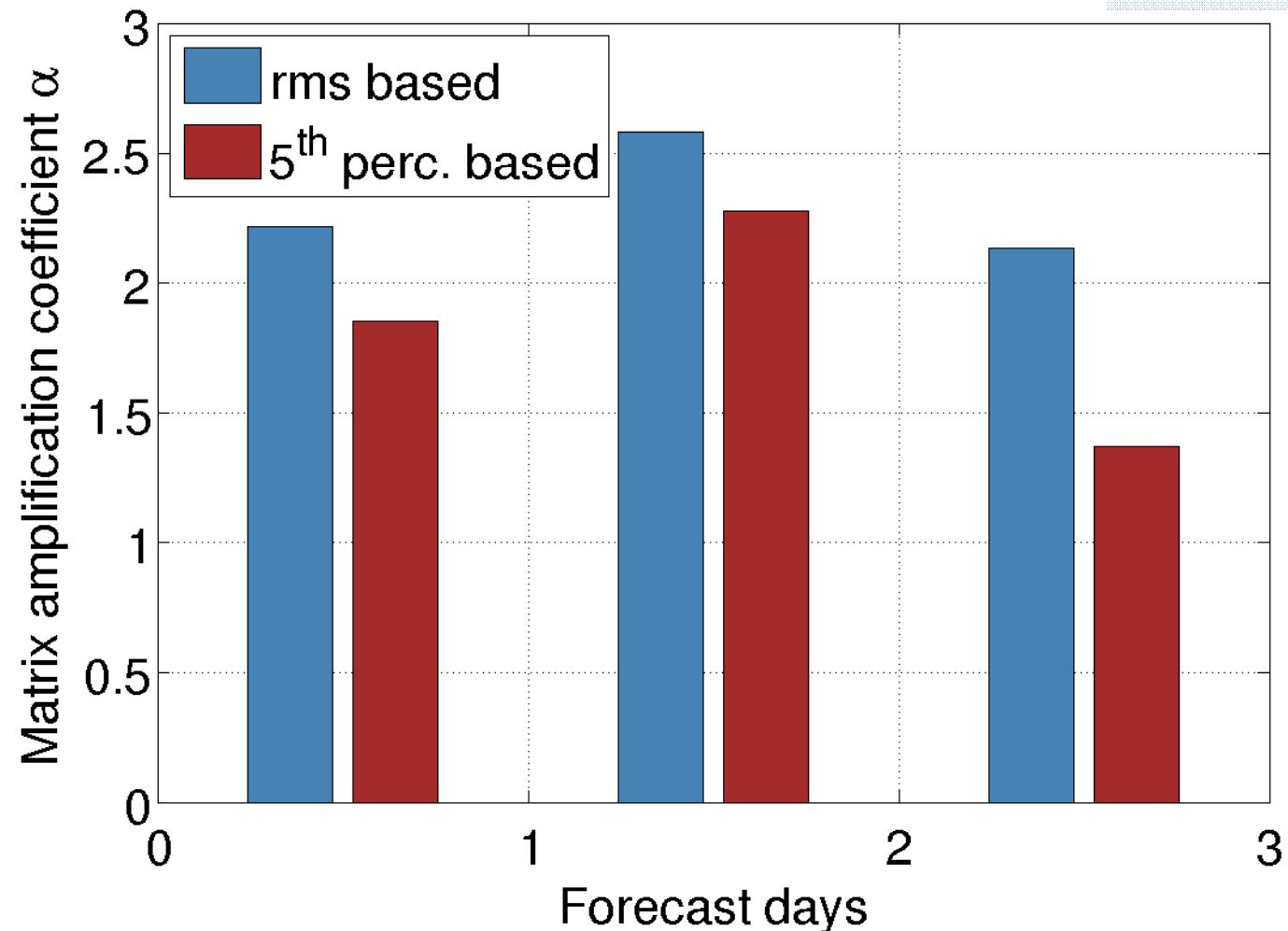


3DSE uncertainty calibration

$$P^{a[\text{ampl.}]} = \alpha^2 P^a$$

T [MEAN ALL DATES]:
all observations from 0m to 200m

LSCV08



Conclusions



- The 3D super-ensemble produces a skilful reconciliation of multiple model forecasts, without requiring any a priori knowledge of individual model errors.

Prediction skills: surface RMSD 0-72h: 0.4°C

subsurface RMSD 0-72h: 0.9°C

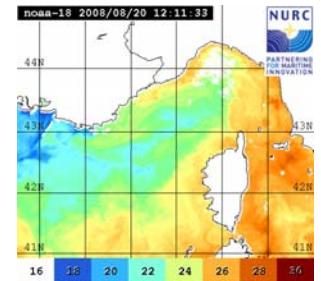
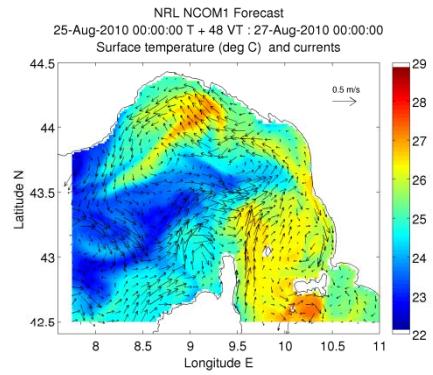
- Reliable associated uncertainty forecast likely to be further refined by empirical calibration.

Publication:

Enhanced ocean temperature forecast skills through 3-D super-ensemble multi-model fusion.

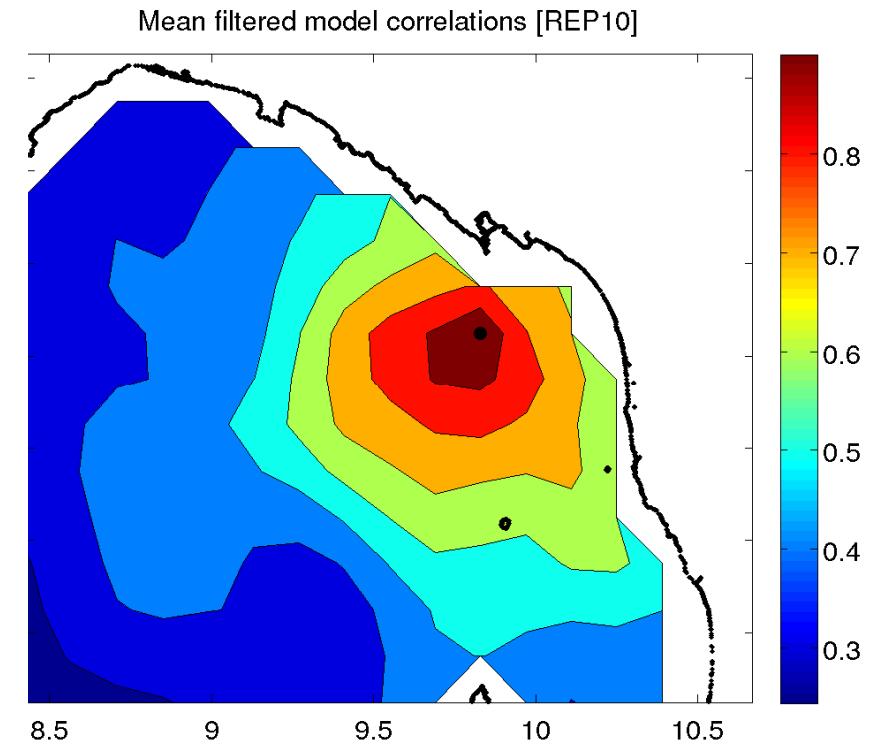
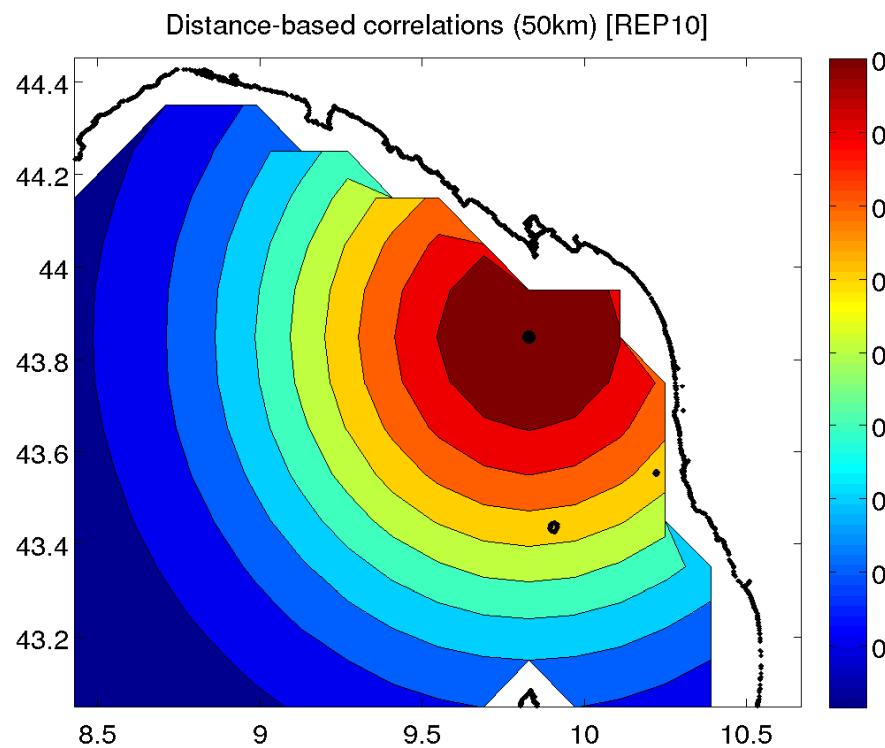
Lenartz F., Mourre B., Barth A., Beckers J.-M., Vandenbulcke L. and M. Rixen. Geophysical Research Letters, 2010, in press.

Thank you for your attention !

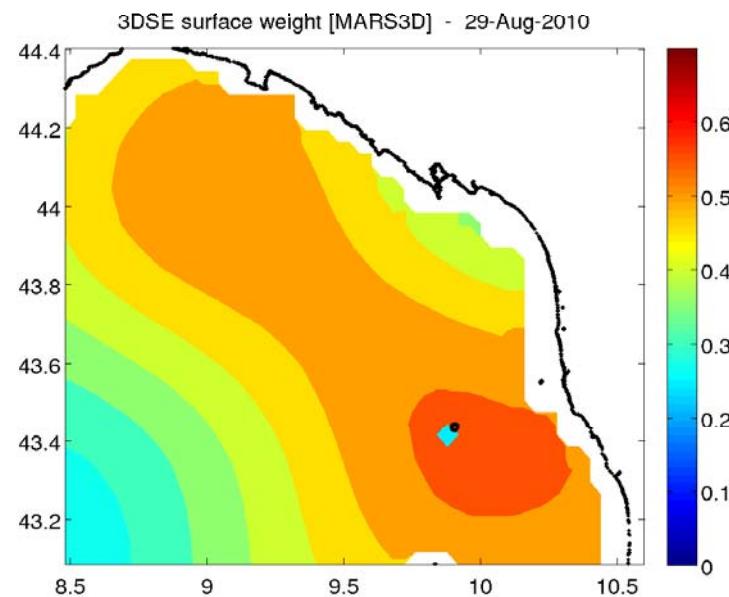
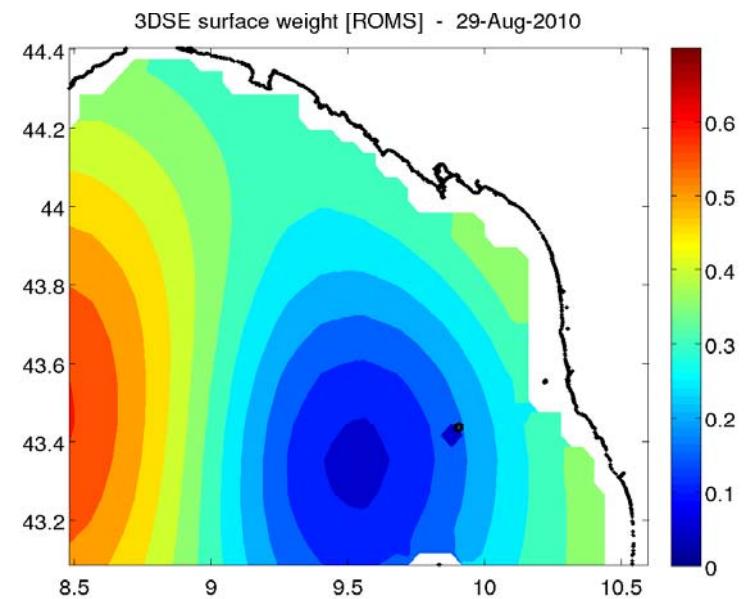
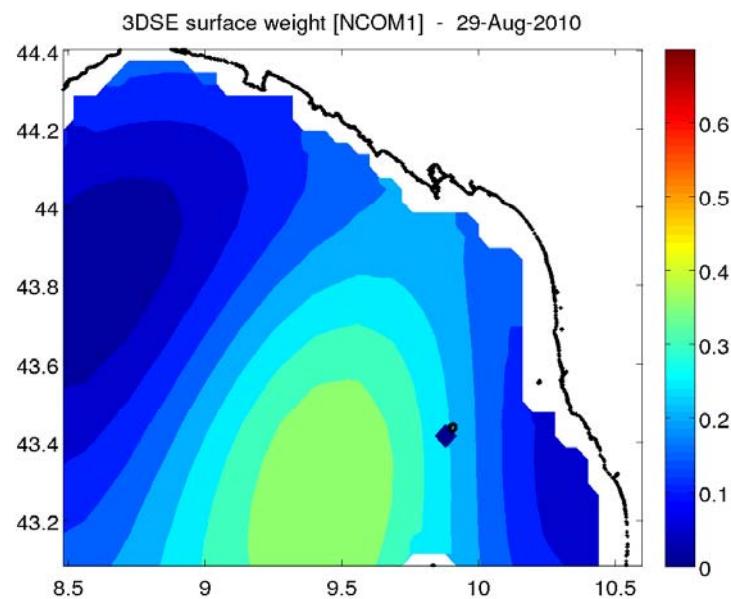


Additional material

Weight error correlations



3DSE model weights



3DSE uncertainty calibration

theoretical 3DSE uncertainty estimate $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{P}^a\mathbf{H}^T$



observed error $\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{Hx}^a$

Calibration by amplification of
the weight error covariance matrix:

$$\mathbf{P}^{a[\text{ampl.}]} = \alpha^2 \mathbf{P}^a$$

Temporal dependency:

$$\alpha(t) ?$$

Spatial dependency:

$$\mathbf{P}^{a[\text{ampl.}]} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}^a \mathbf{A} ?$$

*↑
diagonal matrix*