# **Arctic+ Salinity**



AO/1-9158/18/I-BG

#### **Polar Science Collocation Meeting**

16 September 2021

Carolina Gabarró, Justino Martinez, Antonio Turiel (BEC- ICM-CSIC) Laurent Bertino, Roshin P. Raj, Jiping Xie (NERSC) Rafael Catany, Manuel Arias (ARGANS)



## **Arctic changes: Increase of freshwater**



#### Glaciers & Greenland | Sea ice | River discharge | P-E | Ocean Transport

• Ice mass loss from Glaciers & Greenland.



# **Arctic changes: Increase of freshwater**



Glaciers & Greenland | Sea ice | River discharge | P-E | Ocean Transport

• Sea ice decrease





Kwok et al., 2009

NSIDC, 2019

### **Arctic changes: Increase of freshwater**



Glaciers & Greenland | Sea ice | River discharge | P-E | Ocean Transport

• 10% increment on river discharge with respect the mean in 1980-1989 (Arctic report card, 2015).





2013



Glaciers & Greenland | Sea ice | River discharge | P-E | Ocean Transport

- Less snow precipitation: in summer a decrease of 40%
- Increase of net precipitación at high latitudes in rain:

McClelland et al 2006 y Haine et al 2015 state that it could increase 30% en 2100.



Rawlins et al., 2010



#### Glaciers & Greenland | Sea ice | River discharge | P-E | Ocean Transport

- Freshwater import increase by the Bering strait to Arctic (Woodgate et al., 2017, Wang et al, 2016).
- Reduction of exported water by Davis strait



# **Arctic changes: Increase of fresh water**



# The SMOS context: 2010-2019 a decade of stable Arctic freshwater



Solomon et al. (OS, 2021) https://doi.org/10.5194/os-17-1081-2021

# Sea Surface Salinity Satellites Product- state of the art 2018





SMAP NASA 2015 - now







SMAP REMSS

no Arctic dedicated product



• Low sensitivity of TB to salinity at cold waters: Therefore, the errors of the SSS at cold waters are larger than at temperate oceans.



from Yueh et al, 2001, IEEE TGRS 39(5): 1049-1059



- Low sensitivity of TB to salinity at cold waters: Therefore, the errors of the SSS at cold waters are larger than at temperate oceans.
- Land-sea contamination (LSC) and ice-sea (ISC) contamination: The presence of a sharp discontinuity in brightness temperature due to the transition between sea and land or between sea and sea ice induces a contamination of the signal which is especially important in the case of SMOS although it is also present in SMAP and in its predecessor, Aquarius.





- Low sensitivity of TB to salinity at cold waters: Therefore, the errors of the SSS at cold waters are larger than at temperate oceans.
- Land-sea contamination (LSC) and ice-sea (ISC) contamination: The presence of a sharp discontinuity in brightness temperature due to the transition between sea and land or between sea and sea ice induces a contamination of the signal which is especially important in the case of SMOS although it is also present in SMAP and in its predecessor, Aquarius.
- Lack of in-situ measurements: Limitation for validation: Measurements are not equally distributed and lack of data in some regions. Limitation to carry out the temporal bias correction: since the method uses a daily reference of SSS, based in in situ.



left: Number of in-situ measures provided by delayed ARGO profilers. Right: Number of measures by TSG provided by CEMES . Data are grouped in a 0.25°x0.25° grid and comprise the whole period 2011-2017.



- Low sensitivity of TB to salinity at cold waters: Therefore, the errors of the SSS at cold waters are larger than at temperate oceans.
- Land-sea contamination (LSC) and ice-sea (ISC) contamination: The presence of a sharp discontinuity in brightness temperature due to the transition between sea and land or between sea and sea ice induces a contamination of the signal which is especially important in the case of SMOS although it is also present in SMAP and in its predecessor, Aquarius.
- Lack of in-situ measurements: Limitation for validation: Measurements are not equally distributed and lack of data in some regions. Limitation to carry out the temporal bias correction: since the method uses a daily reference of SSS, based in in situ.
- RFI: few effect on Arctic region



#### Measuring Arctic Sea Surface Salinity





# **Objective of Arctic+ Salinity ESA project**

#### **Objectives:**

- Produce an enhanced regional ARCTIC SSS product
  - Increased number of valid retrievals within the Arctic region
  - Usability of the polar grid (EASE v2.0)
  - Better effective spatial resolution
  - Satellite (SMOS) data only, to minimize error uncertainty due to external data sources
- Assimilation into TOPAZ models
- Impact Assessment analysis
  - Correlation between SSS and CDOM in Arctic rivers
  - FWF regional analysis
  - Salinity trend changes



Arctic-

Salinity

#### New enhanced product



BEC v2

BEC v3.1





#### BEC v2 (with Optimal Interpolation)

BEC v3.1





- Advanced algorithms at L2 and L3 have been developed to improve the SSS accuracy and resolution
- SSS product: daily 9-day maps, at 25 Km (EASE-2), from 2011-2019

Products are freely distributed from BEC webpage:

FTP service http://bec.icm.csic.es/ bec-ftp-service/





# **ARGO:** few measurements in Arctic Basin

**TARA ship** sailing in the Arctic Ocean from Jun-Oct 2013. Thermosalinograph at -11m



Large variability in different oceans



Averaged 2011-2018 (SSS V3.1 - ARGO) Mean (SSS\_SMOS - ARGO)= 0.02 STDD (SSS\_SMOS - ARGO)= 0.39 RMSD (SSS\_SMOS - ARGO) = 0.39 Correlation (SSS\_SMOS - ARGO) = 0.9

## Validation Assessment - Correlated Triple Collocation



González-Gambau et al., 2020 is an adaptation of TC to use same source (correlated errors). Provide estimates of the measurement error variances of three systems.



- BEC v3.1 has the smallest error, except in some specific regions where BEC v2.0 is better (Hudson Bay, east coast of Greenland, and Kara Sea).
- JPL 4.2 is in all cases the product with the greatest error.

Diff. error std dev. BEC SMOS SSS v2.0 - BEC SMOS SSS v3.1, year 2016



Diff. Error std dev. JPL SMAP SSS - BEC SMOS SSS v3.1, year 2016



# Validation Assessment - Power Density Spectra (PDS)





- SSS v3.1 & SMAP, up to 50 km wavelength, 25 km resolution
- SSS v2.0, up to 250 km wavelength, poor resolution -> OA

### Starting point: Model biases, climatologies





Xie et al. OS 2019 https://doi.org/10.5194/os-1 5-1191-2019

Sep.

- **TOPAZ too saline** where it should be fresh:
- Beaufort Sea
  - E. Greenland Sea
  - Hudson Bay



#### Period June-December 2016



Validation against independent SSS from in situ profiles

- 1) Beaufort Gyre: BGEP, WHOI
  - Bias reduced by 16%(V2) and 29% (V3);
- 2) Ocean Melt Greenland: OMG, NASA
  - Bias reduction 17.3% (V3); increases by 2% with V2
- 3) North Sea Barents Sea: ICES
  - Bias reduction 20% (V3), increases by 10% with V2.

# **TOPAZ4** assimilated BEC V2 and V3 products

Arctic+ Salinity

TOPAZ SSS Sep - Oct

- Beaufort Sea: fresher
- October: wider freshwater (<30 psu) east of Greenland in ExpV3



# **TOPAZ4** assimilated BEC V2 and V3 products



#### **Spatially averaged Freshwater Content**

Arctic-wide average North of 70N

- Different results of FWC in the 3 runs:
  - Timing (earlier)
  - Amplitude (stronger)
- To be confirmed with independent data...



#### Arctic+ Salinity

#### Conclusions

- BEC v3.1 SSS is able to **resolve finner scales**, **about 25 km** (similar to SMAP), while BEC v2 SSS resolve poorly scales under 200 km.
- BEC v3.1 SSS has lower errors than BEC v2 SSS and SMAP JPL.
- BEC v3.1 SSS has less data gaps than BEC v2 SSS.
- BEC v3.1 SSS better suited to study oceanographic processes (river discharges, currents..).
- Assimilation of Arctic+ SSS v3.1 into TOPAZ system, resulted beneficial for most test sides.
- TOPAZ4b reanalysis is ongoing (1991-2020) for CMEMS (December release) which assimilates the BEC V3 product from 2013 to 2020.

#### Future work:

- Aim to study the FWF variability in Beaufort
- Aim to study the North Atlantic cold blob
- Study the Greenland melting
- Collaborate with SASSIE NASA project



Arctic+ Salinity

# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION Arctic+ Salinity A0/1-9158/18/I-BG



<peu de pàgina>

<data/hora>