



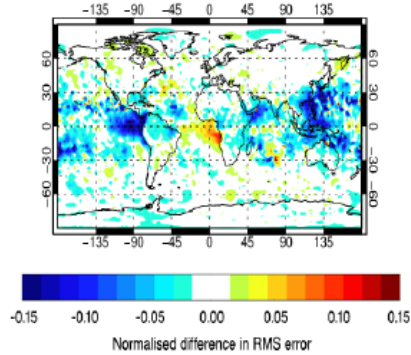
Effects of Argo floats data in NWP and climate monitoring

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Eric de Boisseson, Magdalena Alonso Balmaseda,
Philip Browne, Marcin Chrust, Stephanie Johnson,
Sarah Keeley and Christopher Roberts

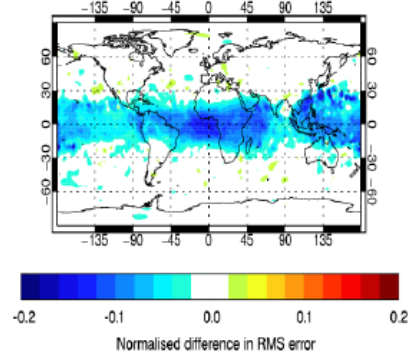
ECMWF

ECMWF coupled forecasting system

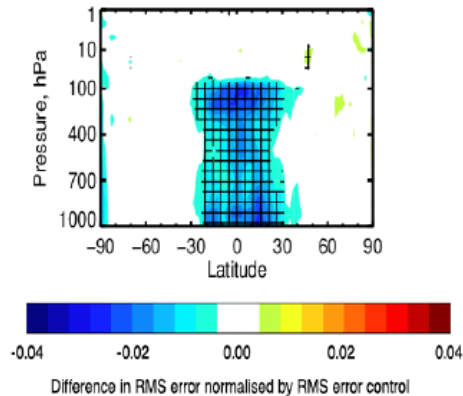
Mean Sea Level Pressure
Improvement from Ocean coupling



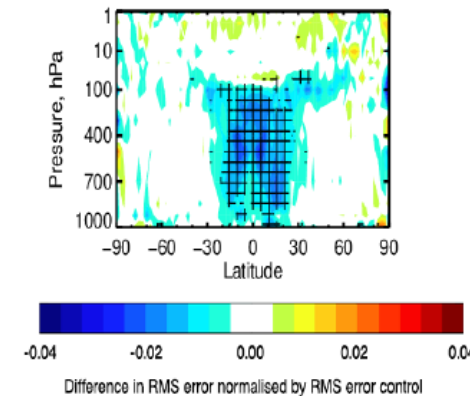
500 hPa Geopotential Height
Improvement from Ocean coupling



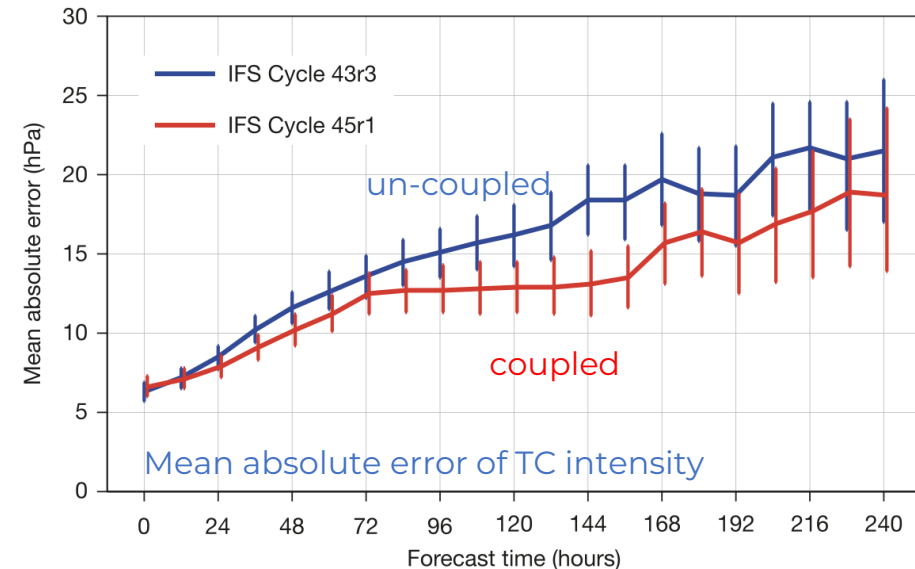
Winds improvement
from Ocean coupling



Relative Humidity
improvement from Ocean coupling

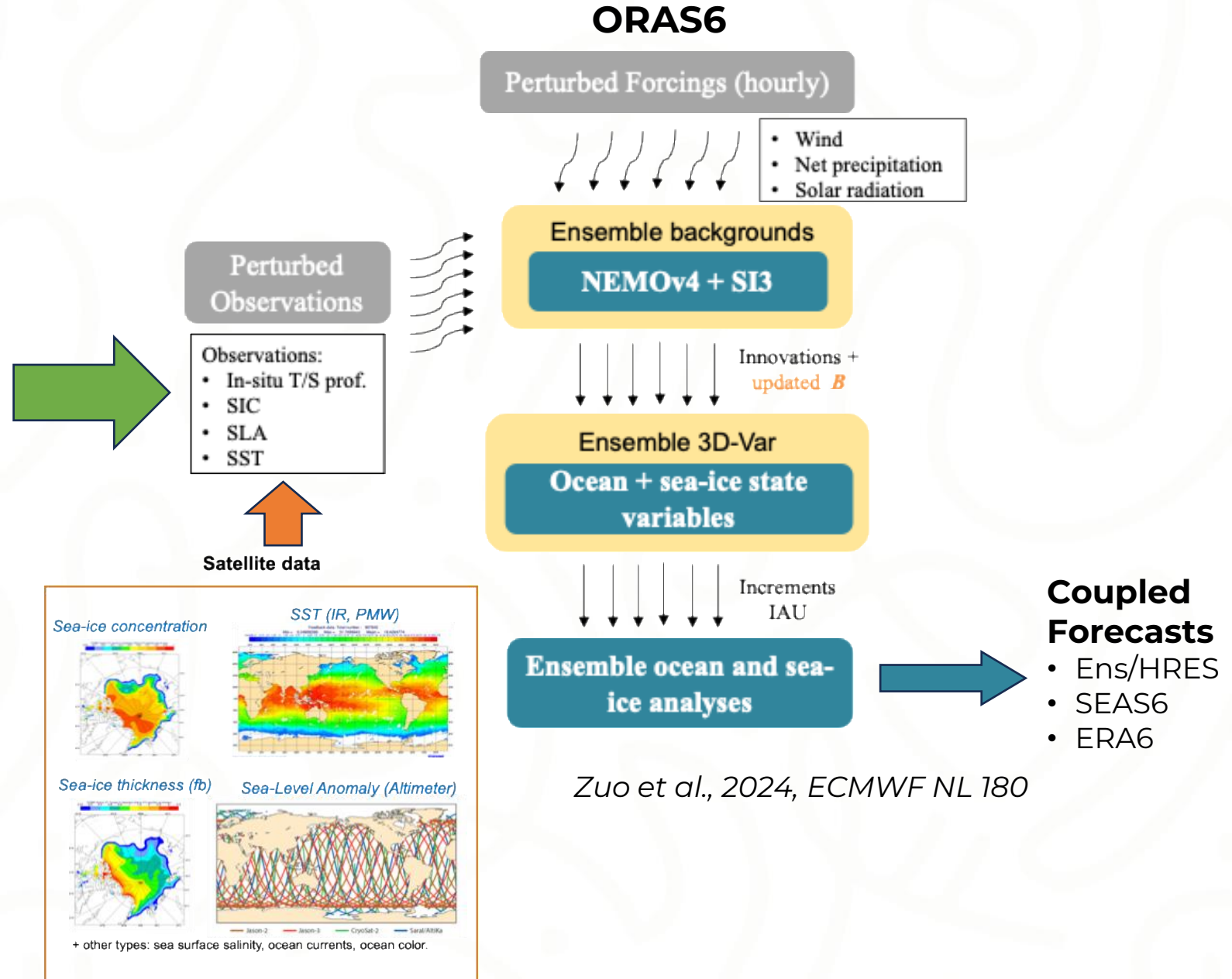
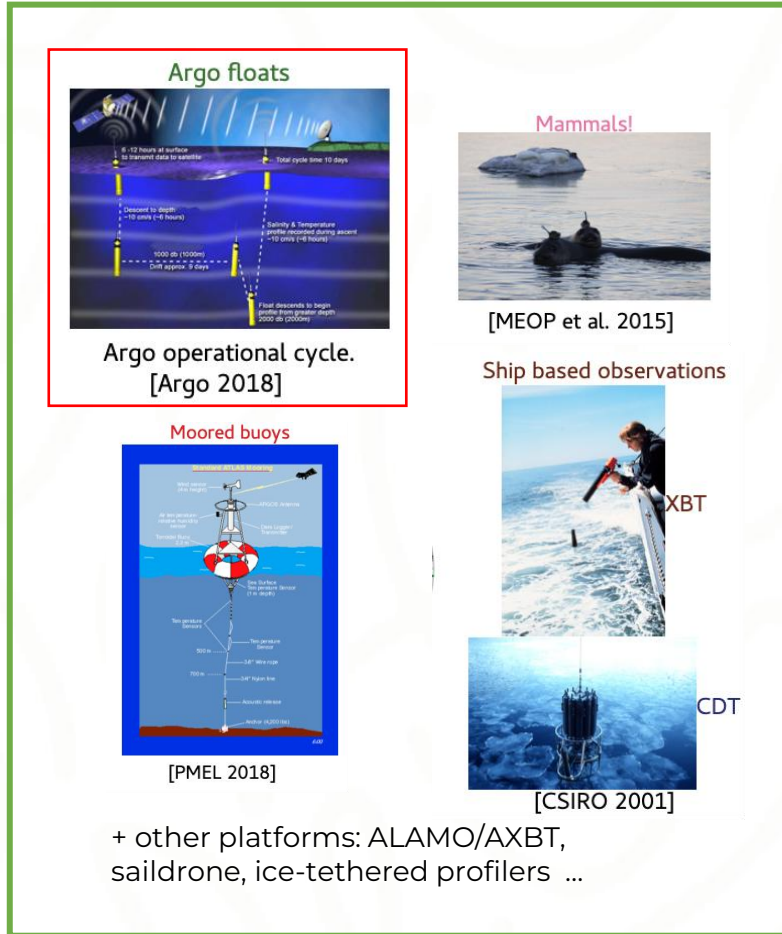


- ECMWF forecasts became coupled for all timescales since **2018** (CY45R1 HRES) - include **dynamical ocean and sea-ice** components (*Mogensen et al., 2018, Buizza et al., 2018*).
- Coupling with the ocean improves the weather forecast scores, with reduced RMSE (blue) in **day+5**.
- Coupling with ocean reduces intensity error in HRES forecasts of tropical cyclone (TC).**



ECMWF Ocean DA system

In-situ data



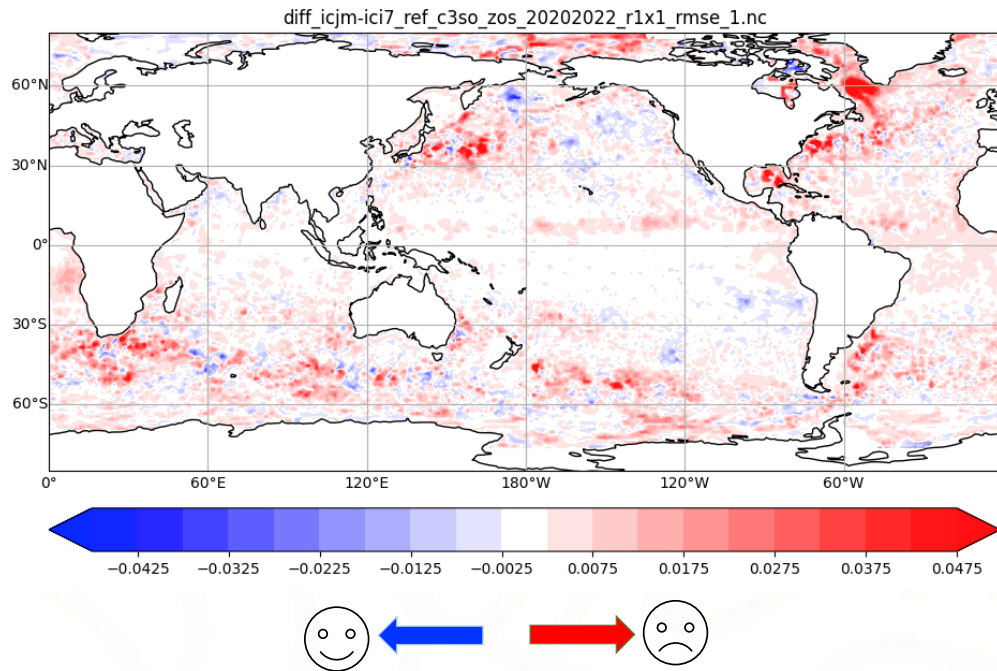
Effects of Argo data on ocean ReAnalysis

hindcasts and climate monitoring

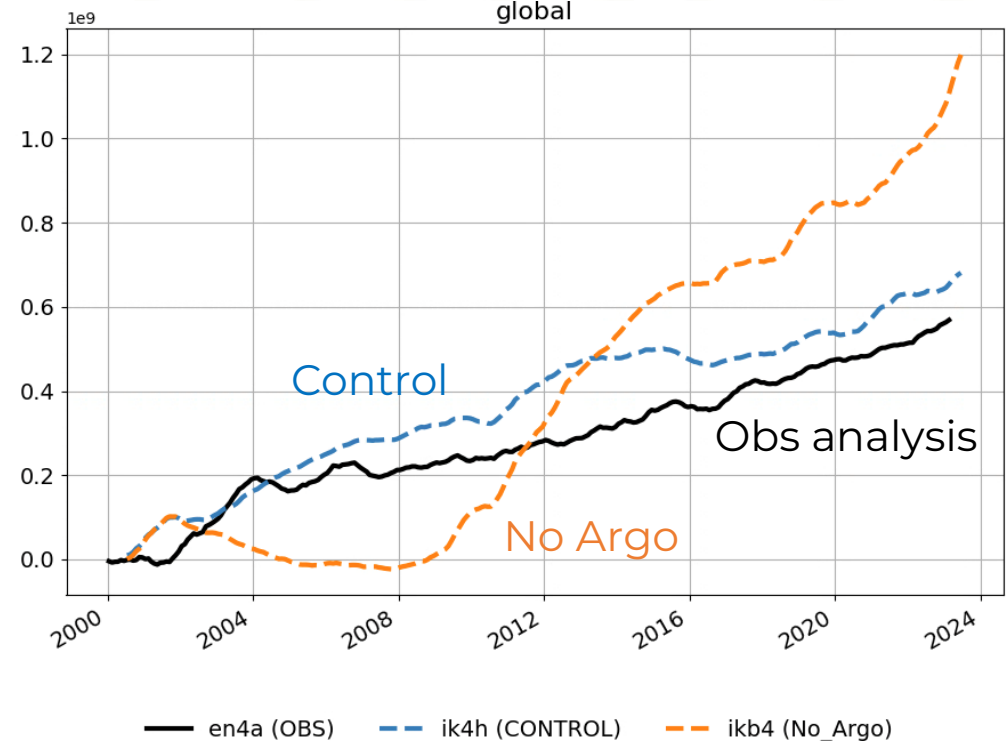
The removal of Argo data leads to

- increased errors in the sea surface states (SSH and SST)
- degraded performance in ocean heat content monitoring

SSH RMS err: Control – No Argo



Anomalies of global ocean heat content (0-700m, in J/m²)

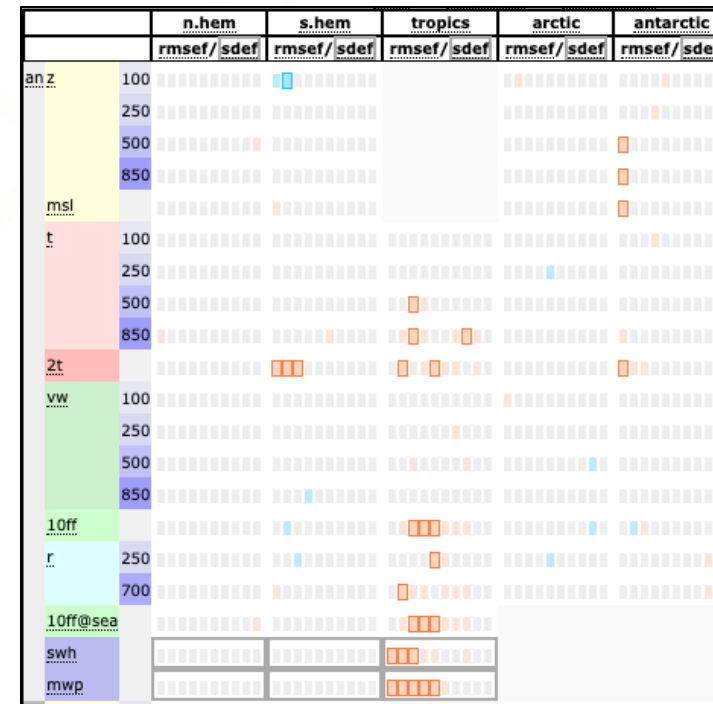
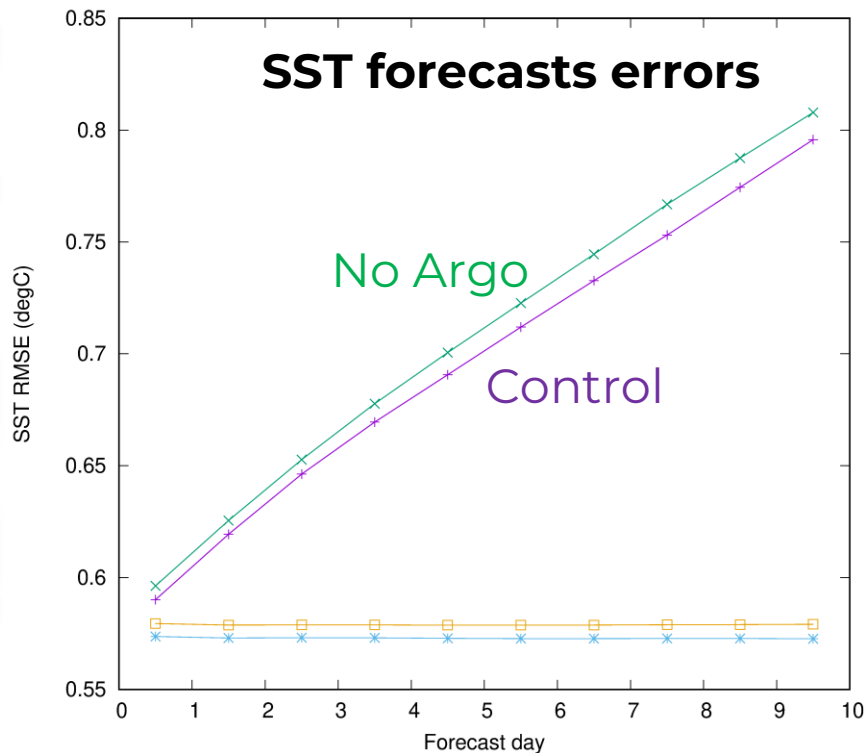


Effects of Argo data on coupled forecasts

medium-range forecasts

- The removal of ARGO data degrades the SST forecasts up to day 10.
- There are small but significant degradation of forecasted atmospheric fields. Impact of removing Argo data is **comparable to atmospheric model changes** in a typical ECMWF IFS Cycle upgrade.

Atmospheric forecasts errors: Control – No Argo



- 2m temperature (2t)
- mean sea level pressure (msl)
- temperature (t)
- geopotential height (z)
- significant wave height (sw)
- vector wind (vw)
- 10m wind speed (10ff)

