





Monitoring the global ocean hydrographic variability from Argo, SST and altimeter observations

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Introduction - Outline

Our approach :

- Consists of estimating 3D-thermohaline and current fields using ONLY observations and statistical methods
- Represents an alternative to the one developed by forecasting centers based on model/assimilation techniques
- Monitoring component of the Global MyOcean Monitoring and Forecasting Center lead by Mercator-Océan
- Previous studies have shown the capability of such approaches :
 - In producing reliable ocean state estimates (Guinehut et al., 2004; Larnicol et al., 2006)
 - In analyzing the contribution and complementarities of the different observing systems (in-situ vs. remote-sensing) (2nd GODAE OSE Workshop, 2009)
- 3D- thermohaline fields
 - Method, 1993-2008 reanalysis
 - Validation with independent data sets
 - Analysis of the ocean thermohaline variability for the 1993-2008 period / Glorys



3D T/S fields - Method



1993-2008 reanalysis



1993-2008 reanalysis

Synthetic T' – at 100m



Validation with in-situ T/S profiles

□ Validation of step 1 over the year 2007 – using independent T/S profiles



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Validation with in-situ T/S profiles

Validation of step 2 over the years 2002-2008 – using independent T/S profiles



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Hydrographic variability patterns

Zonal averaged of the differences between (2003-2008) combined fields and WOA05:









Conclusions / Perspectives

- Using simple statistical techniques, T and S fields can be deduced from SLA(+SST)+T/S profiles
- Armor3D tool useful to evaluate the impact and complementarities of the different observing systems
- Work is in progress to study the hydrographic interannual variability patterns from the Armor3D fields – comparison with the Glorys/MyOcean reanalysis outputs just started
- Intercomparison studies carried on with other MyOcean reanalysis and other products

von Schuckmann et al., JGR, 2009