The background of the slide is a collage. On the left, there is a 4x4 grid of vector field plots. Each plot shows a grid of arrows representing flow direction and magnitude, with a color gradient from dark blue (low) to red (high). To the right of this grid is a large pink rectangular area containing the title text. Further to the right is another 4x4 grid of satellite images showing coastal and oceanic features. The bottom of the slide features a blue bar with logos for UAlg, fct, CiMA, and ARNET.

An observing system simulation experiment for an operational model of the Iberian SW Coast

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MOHIDing 2025

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NAUTILOS

Revolutionising **underwater sensing** and **sampling technology** for **ocean observation**

Cost-effective **marine** instrumentation targeting a range of **Essential Ocean Variables** that can be integrated within existing, **low-energy consumption** platforms

13

types of cost-effective **sensors & samples**

70%

biological & biogeochemical EOVs (Essential Ocean Variables) covered



Biodiversity



Populations of commercial species



Food web structure



Eutrophication



Contaminants



Sea-food contaminants



Marine litter



Energy and noise



Microplastic sampler



Microplastic Sensor



WiSens TD - Chl-a



Deep Ocean CTD Sensor



Silicate Electrochemical Sensor



Oxygen Sensor



Submersible Sampler for Nanoplastics and Microplastics - SuNaMips



Carbonate Sensors



Phytoplankton Sampler



Downward Looking Sensors



Deep ocean low-level radioactivity sensor



Passive broadband acoustic recording sensor for noise monitoring



Fluorometric Oxygen Sensor



Animal-borne tracking device for ocean data monitoring

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



NIVA

RYK

Thales

OP

300

UAIG



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AQUATEC

CubTech

CEIIA

Hes-50

csem

ep



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101000825 (NAUTILOS).

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UNIVERSITÀ DI BARI ALFREDO D'AMADIO

ITM

EUROPROJECT



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for more
information

Objectives

1. Design an OSSE System for the operational model SOMA.



Article manuscript

2. Use the OSSE System to test different observation scenarios.



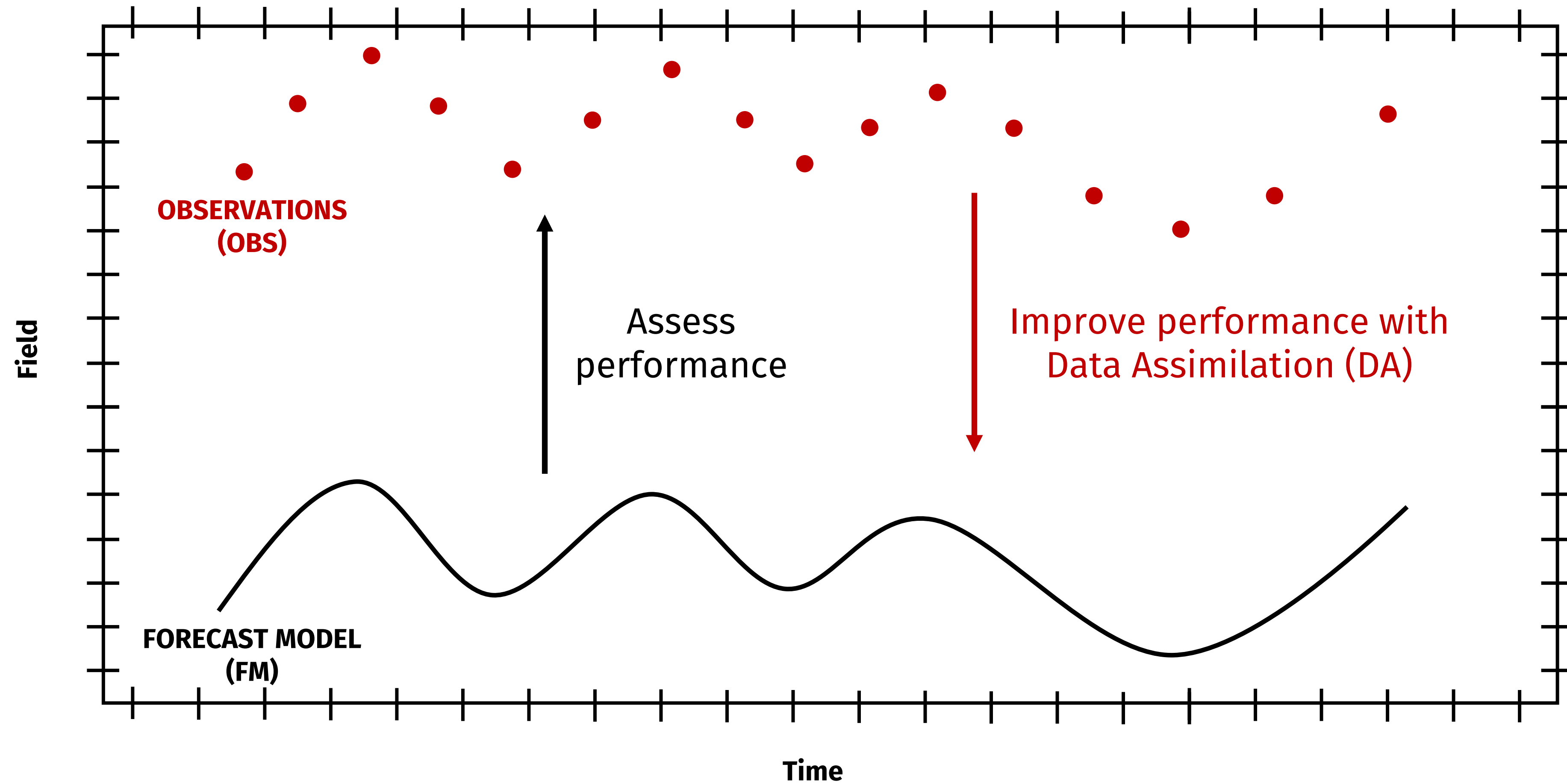
Article planned (preliminary results)

3. Apply the Data Assimilation System used in the OSSE to improve SOMA's forecasting capabilities.

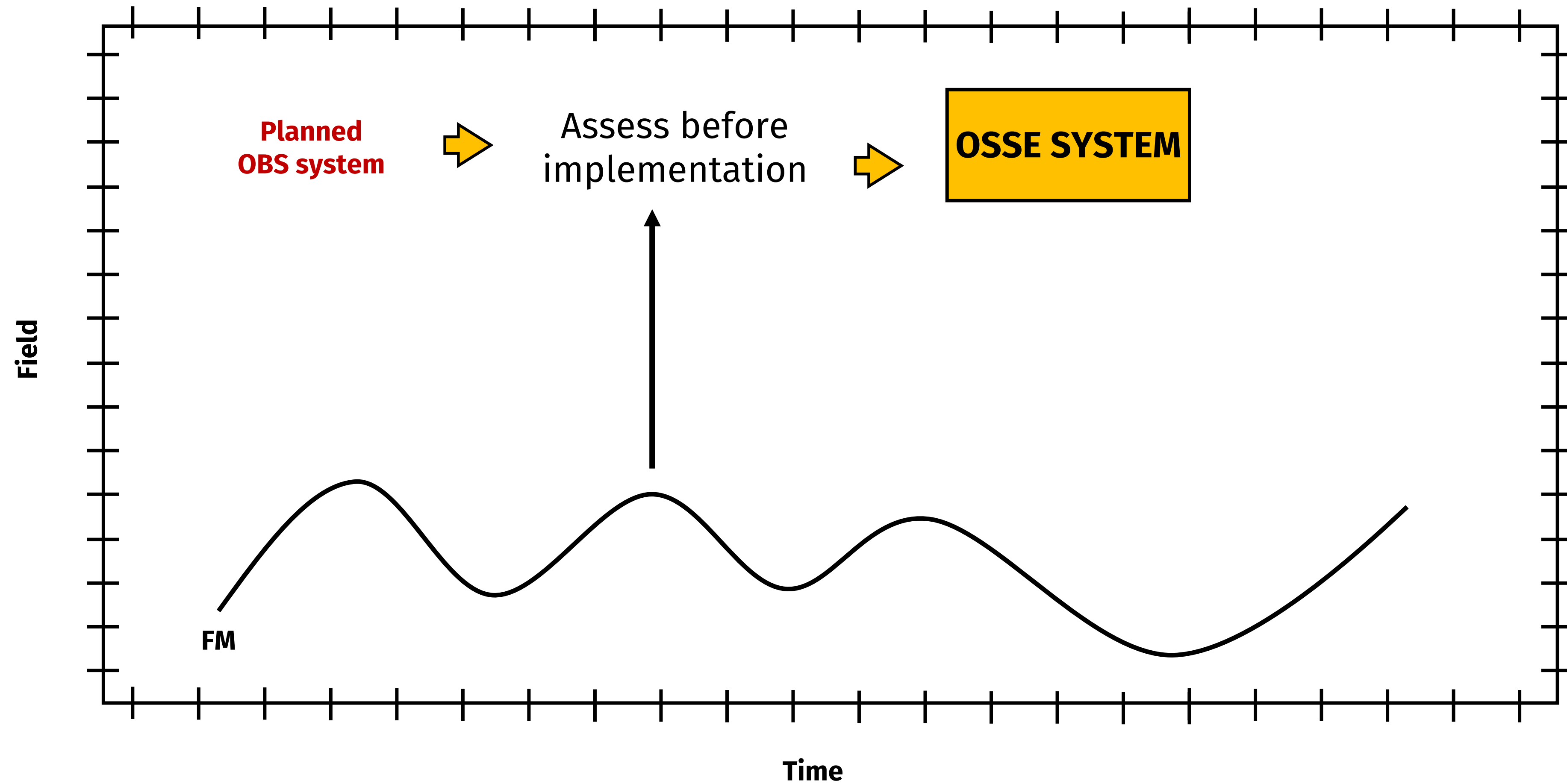


Article planned (operational application)

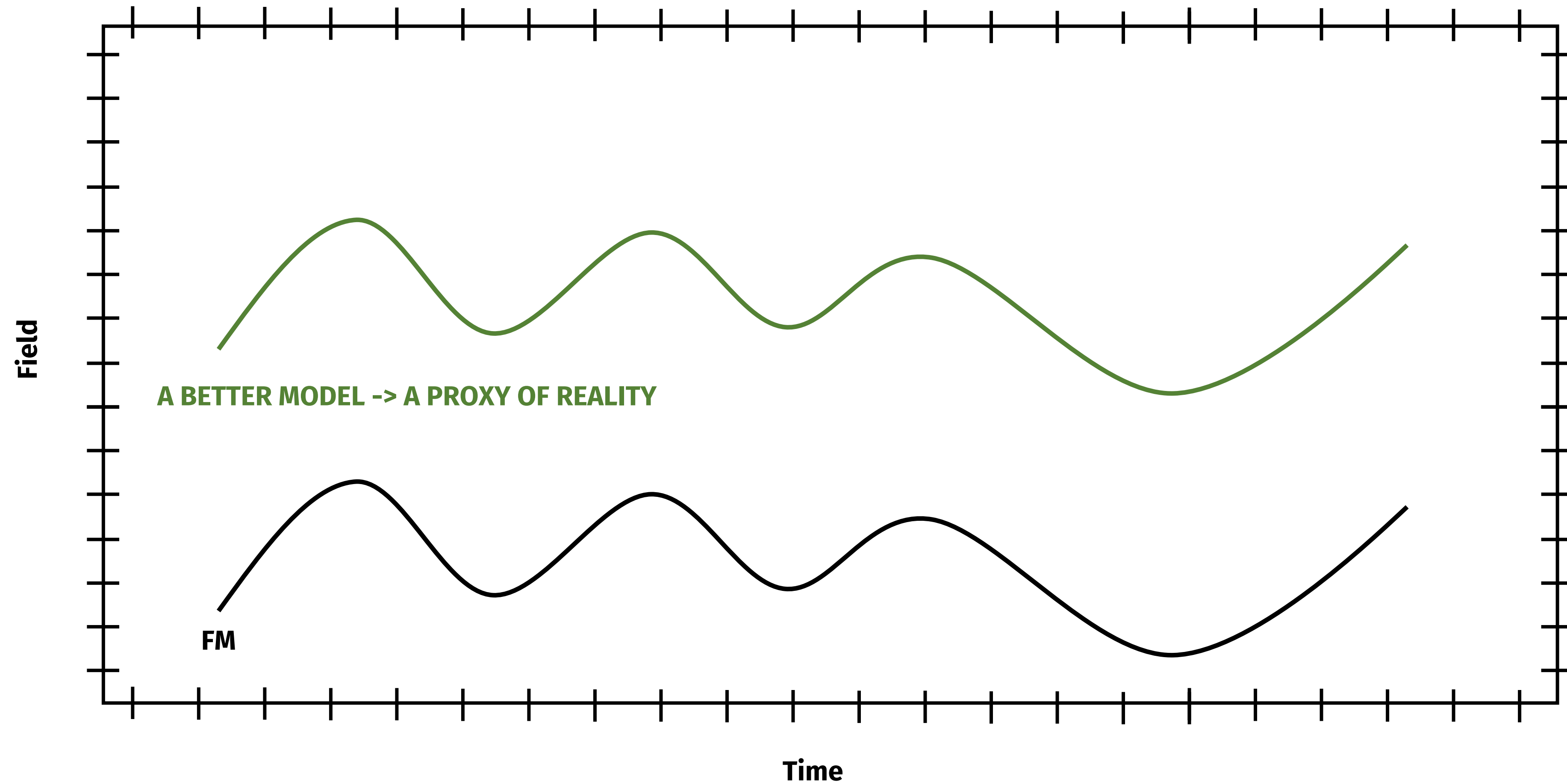
OSSE Concept



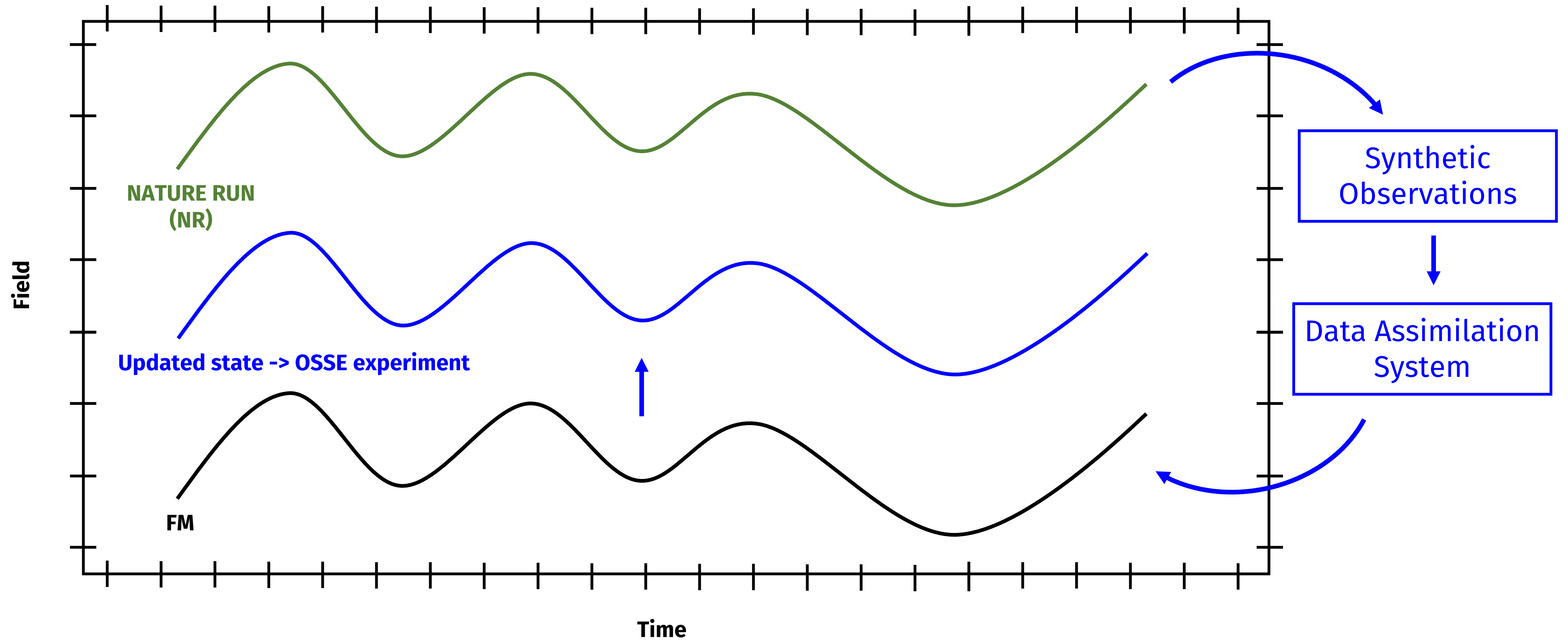
OSSE Concept



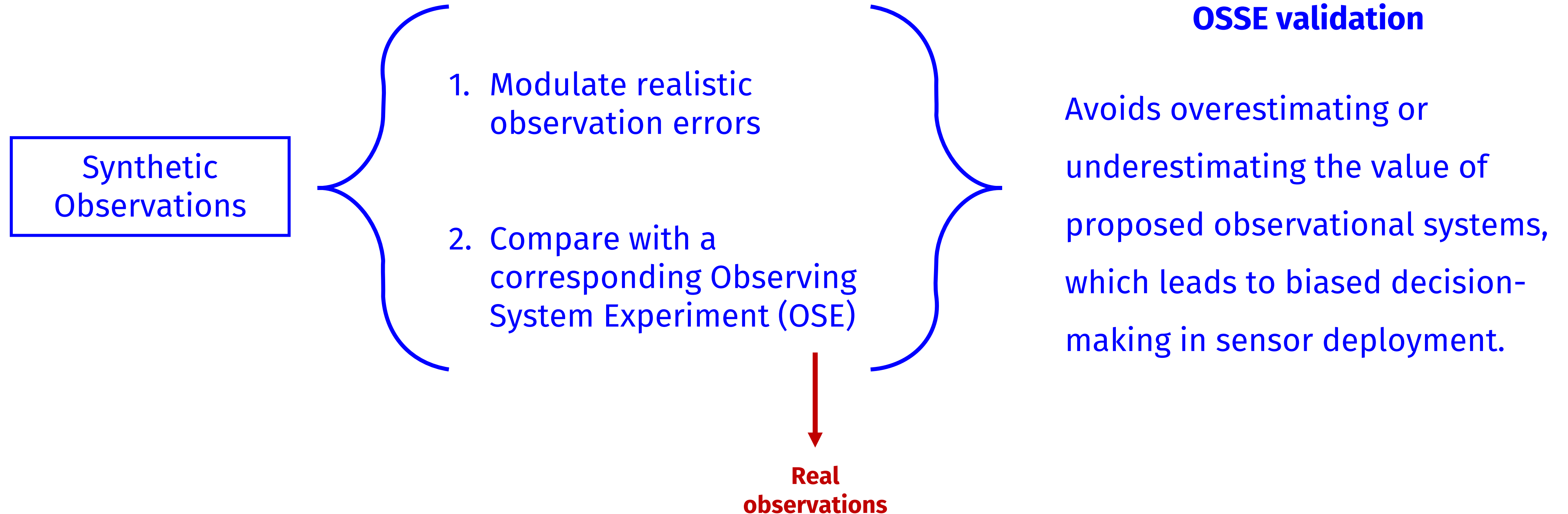
OSSE Concept



OSSE Concept



OSSE Concept



SOMA OSSE System Components

Algarve Operational Modelling and Monitoring System (SOMA)

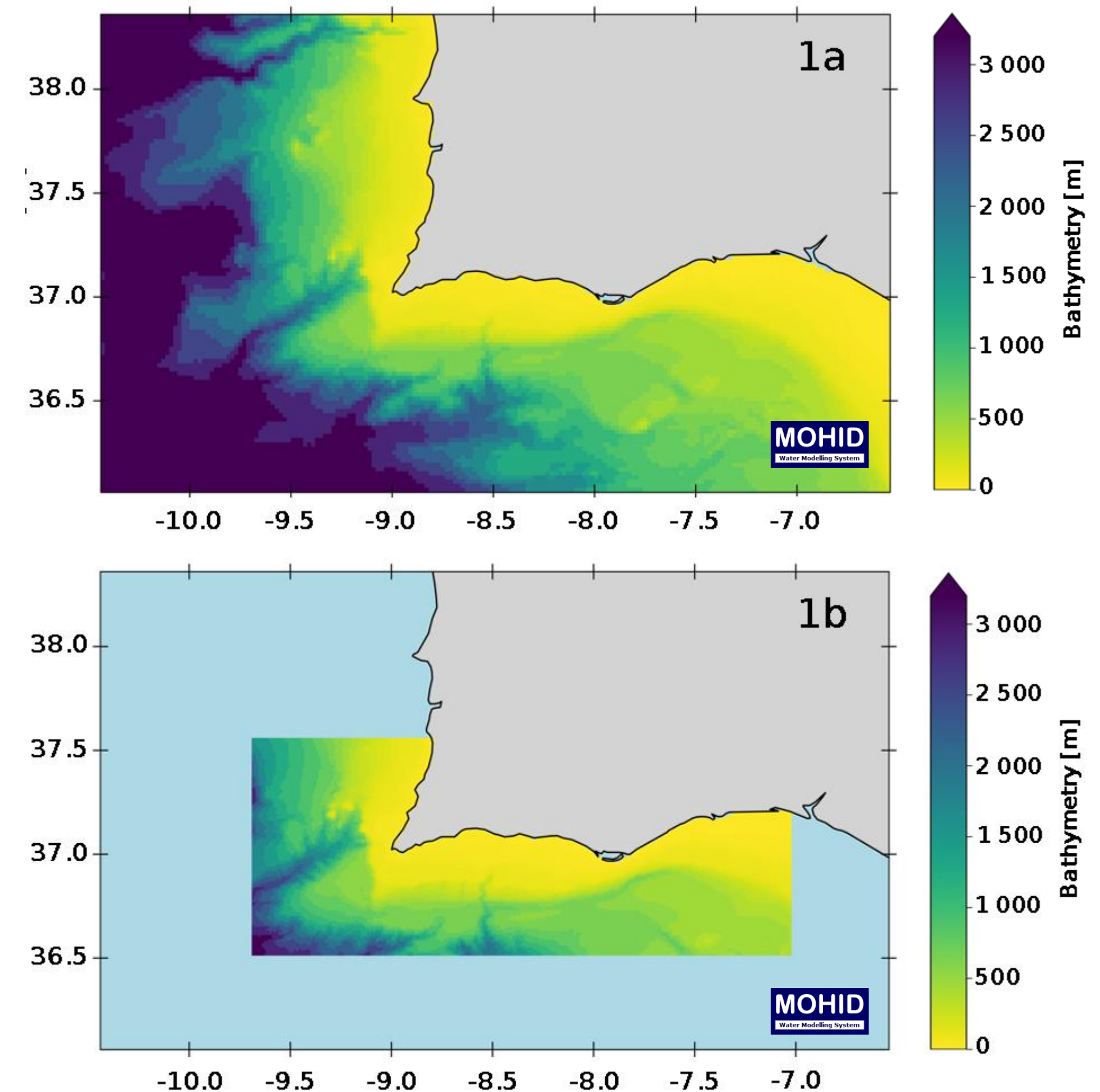
Specifications

- ☐ MOHID-based
- ☐ Bathymetric data from EMODNET
- ☐ Downscaling domains:
 - 2 km resolution grid in Level 1
 - 1 km resolution grid in Level 2
- ☐ 50 cartesian coordinates layers

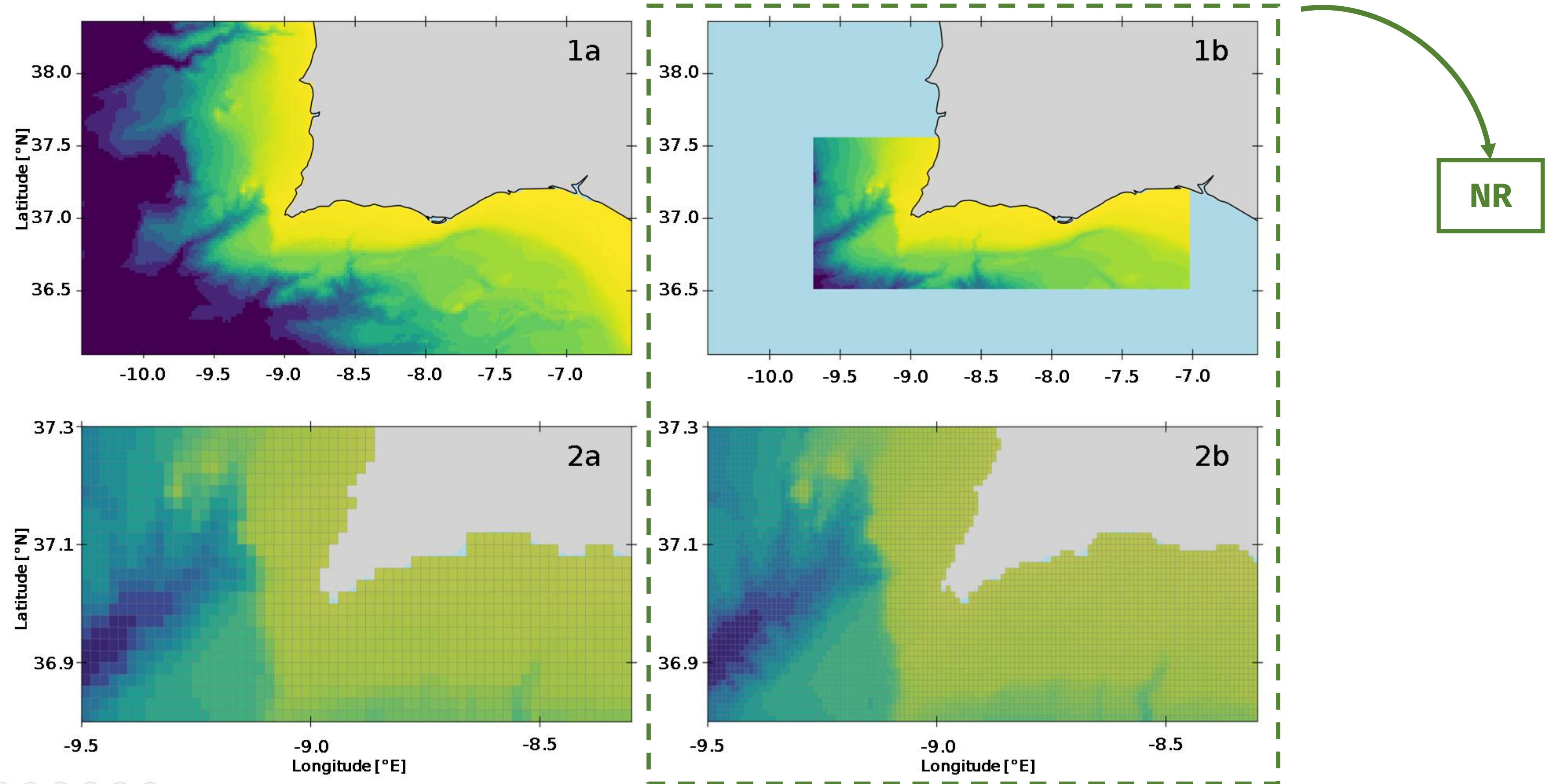
Boundary forcing

- ☐ Ocean : CMEMS Global solution → Weekly restart
- ☐ Atmosphere : SKIRON
- ☐ Tide : FES2014

Forecast access and visualization: <https://soma.ualg.pt>

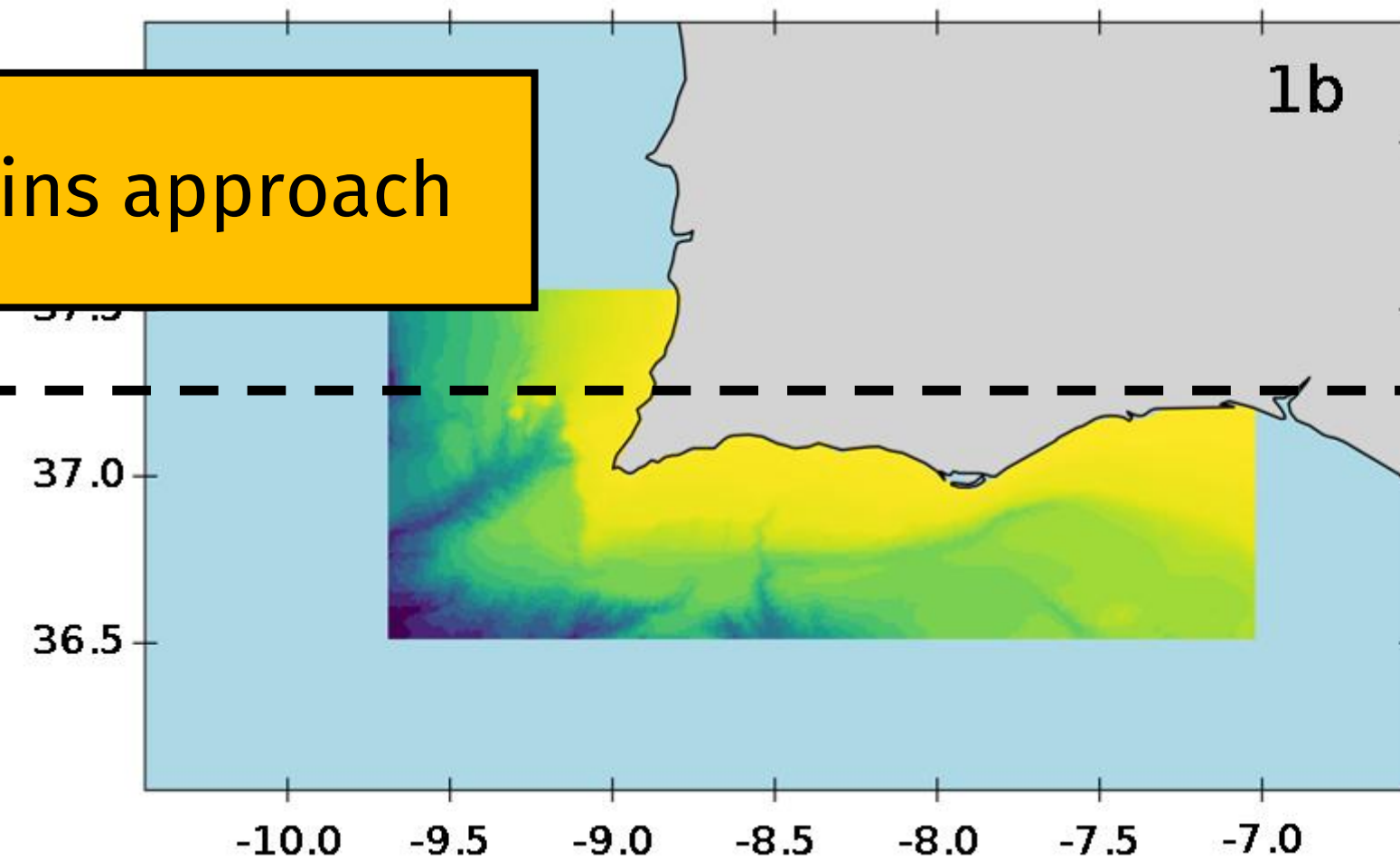


SOMA OSSE System Components

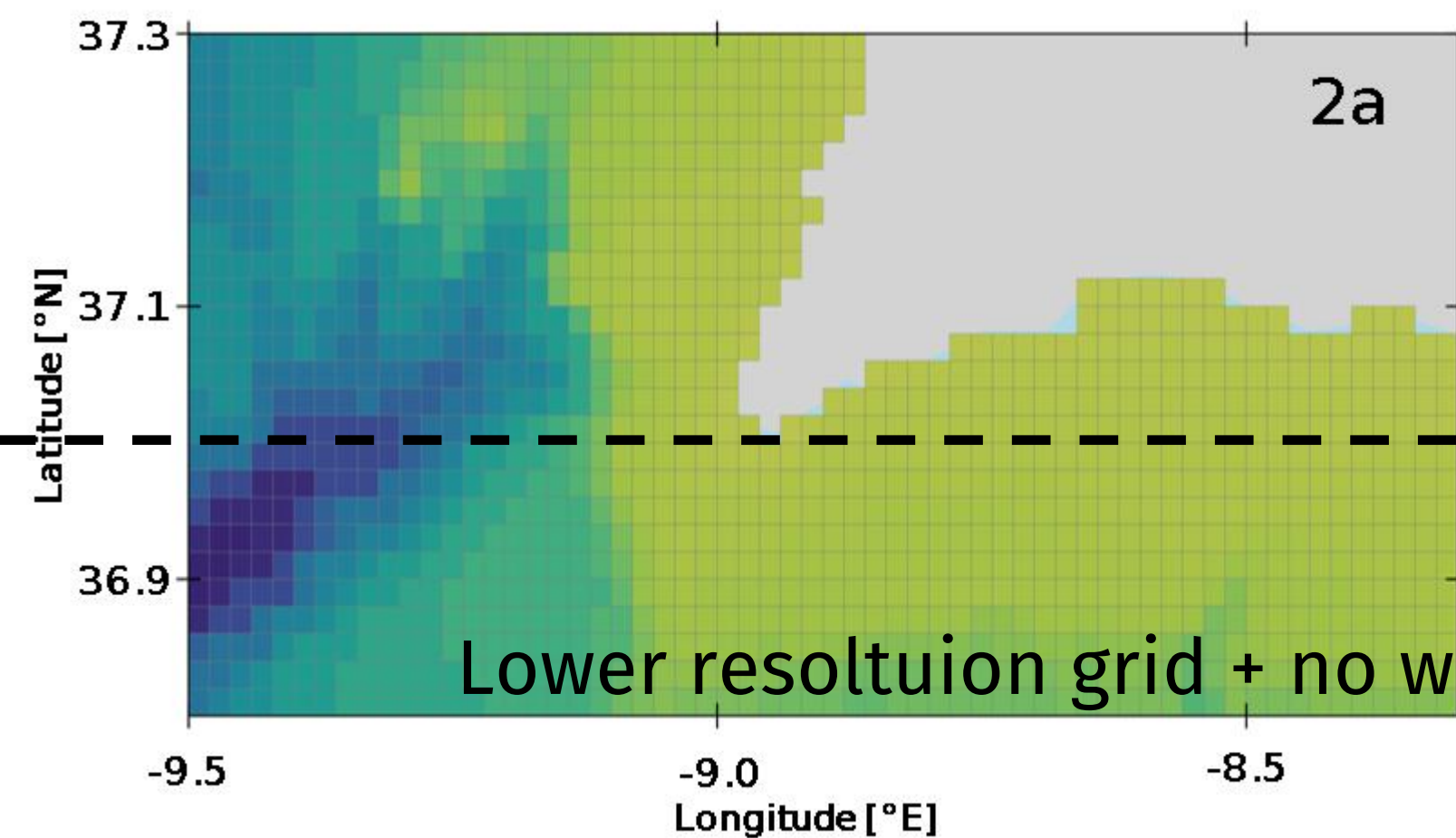


SOMA OSSE System Components

The Fraternal Twins approach

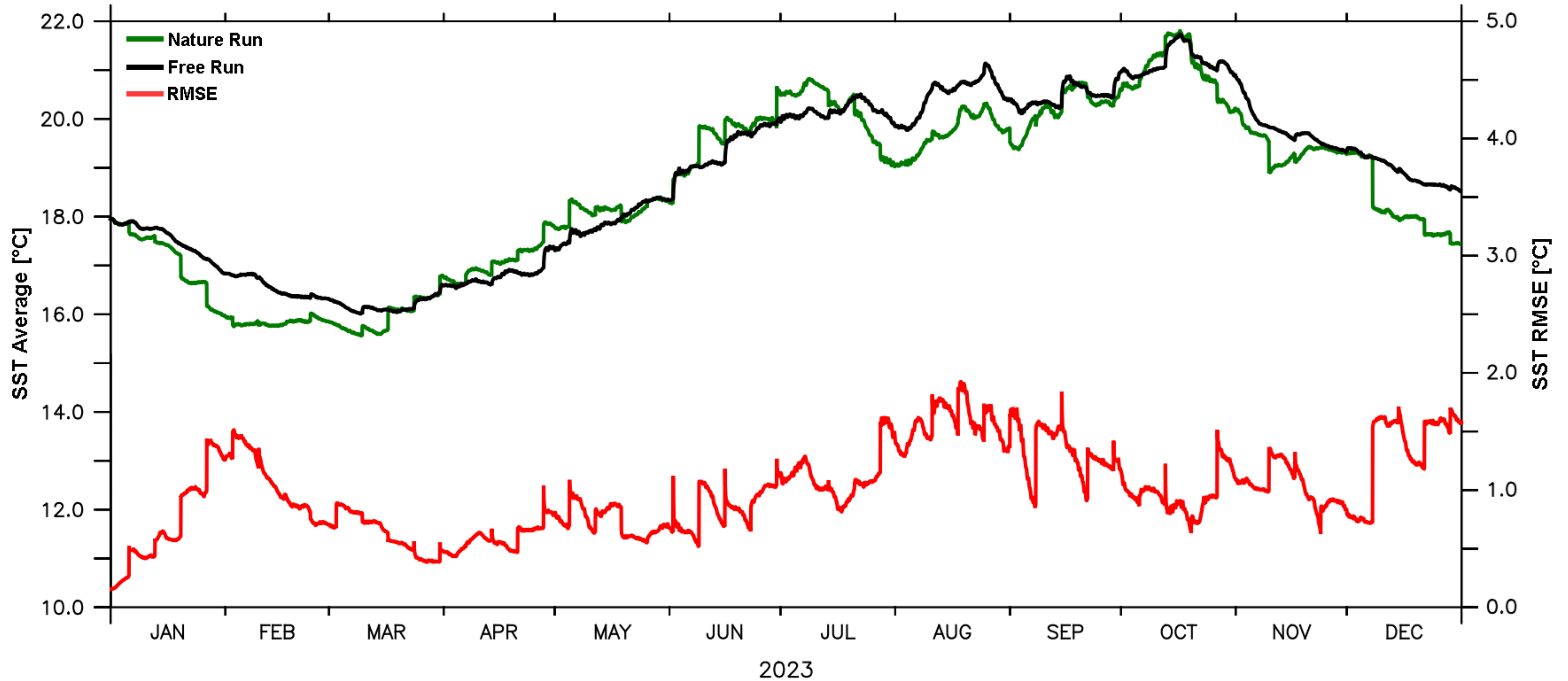


FM | FR



Lower resolution grid + no weekly restarts = Free Run (FR)

SOMA OSSE System Components



SOMA OSSE System Components

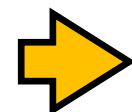
Data Assimilation (DA) System

❑ Ensemble Optimal Interpolation (EnOI) scheme.

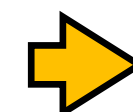
- Computationally cheap.
- Time-invariant error statistics: model error is obtained from a fixed ensemble of the model anomalies.



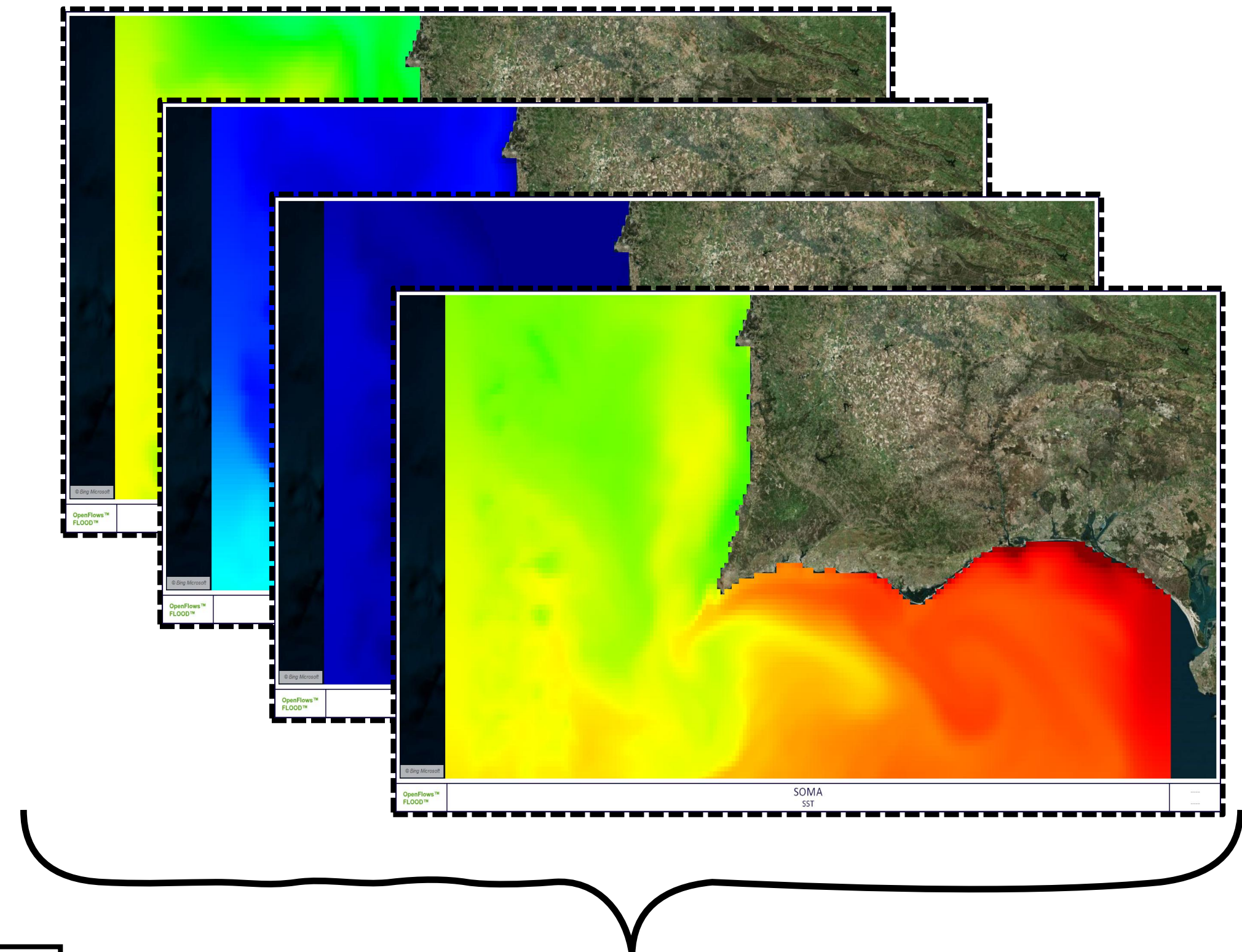
1 model state for every 25h
over a 1-year integration



Catch system
variability



354 ensemble members



OSSE Experiments Design

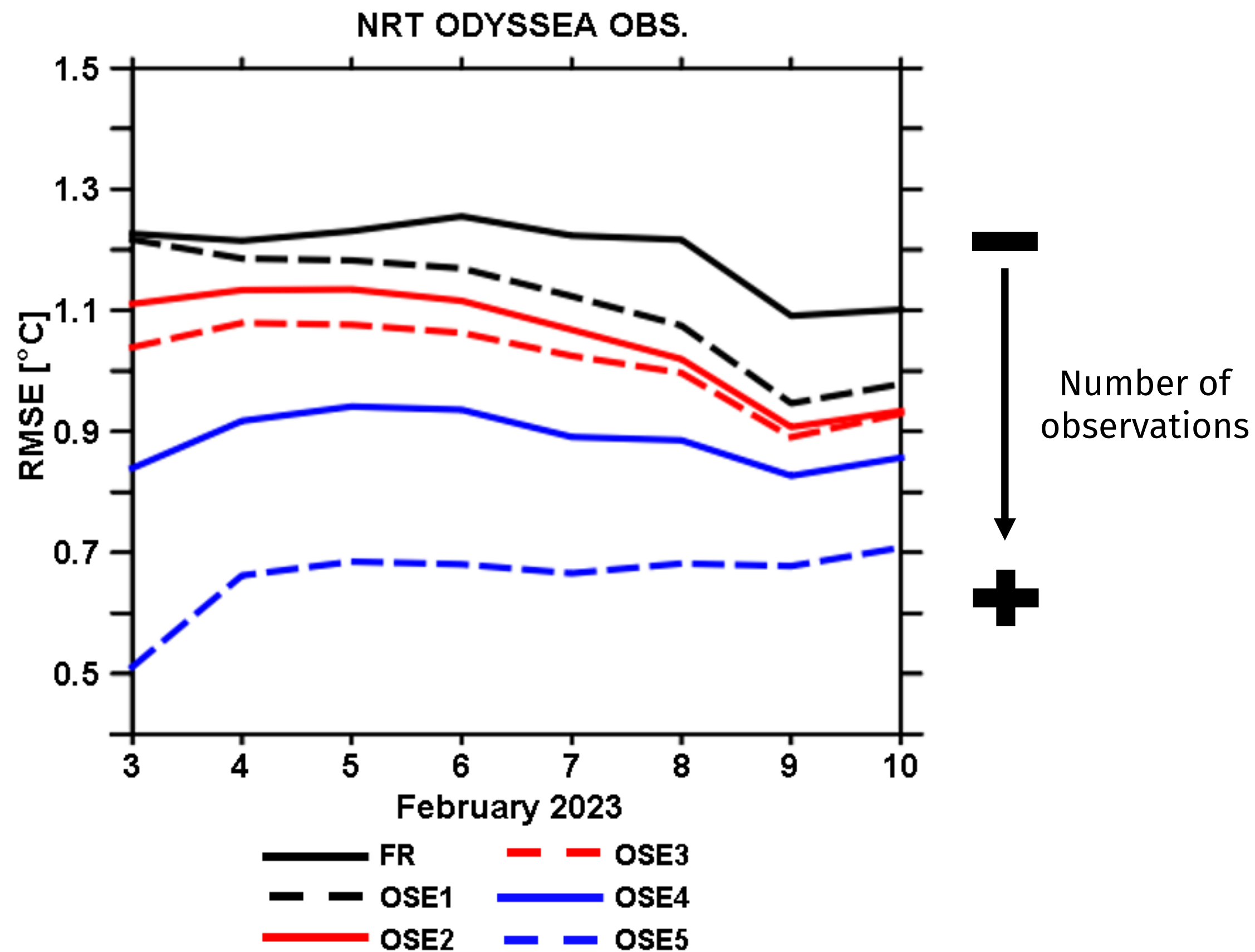
Experiment	Number of Points	Data Source	Observation Error
OSE_1	10	CMEMS NRT ODYSSEA	from data source
OSE_2	50		
OSE_3	100		
OSE_4	200		
OSE_5	500		
$OSSE_1$	10	SOMA Natue Run	$random_field_1$
$OSSE_2$	50		$random_field_2$
$OSSE_3$	100		$NRT_ODYSSEA \times random_field_3$
$OSSE_4$	200		$random_field_4$
$OSSE_5$	500		$random_field_5$

Random points

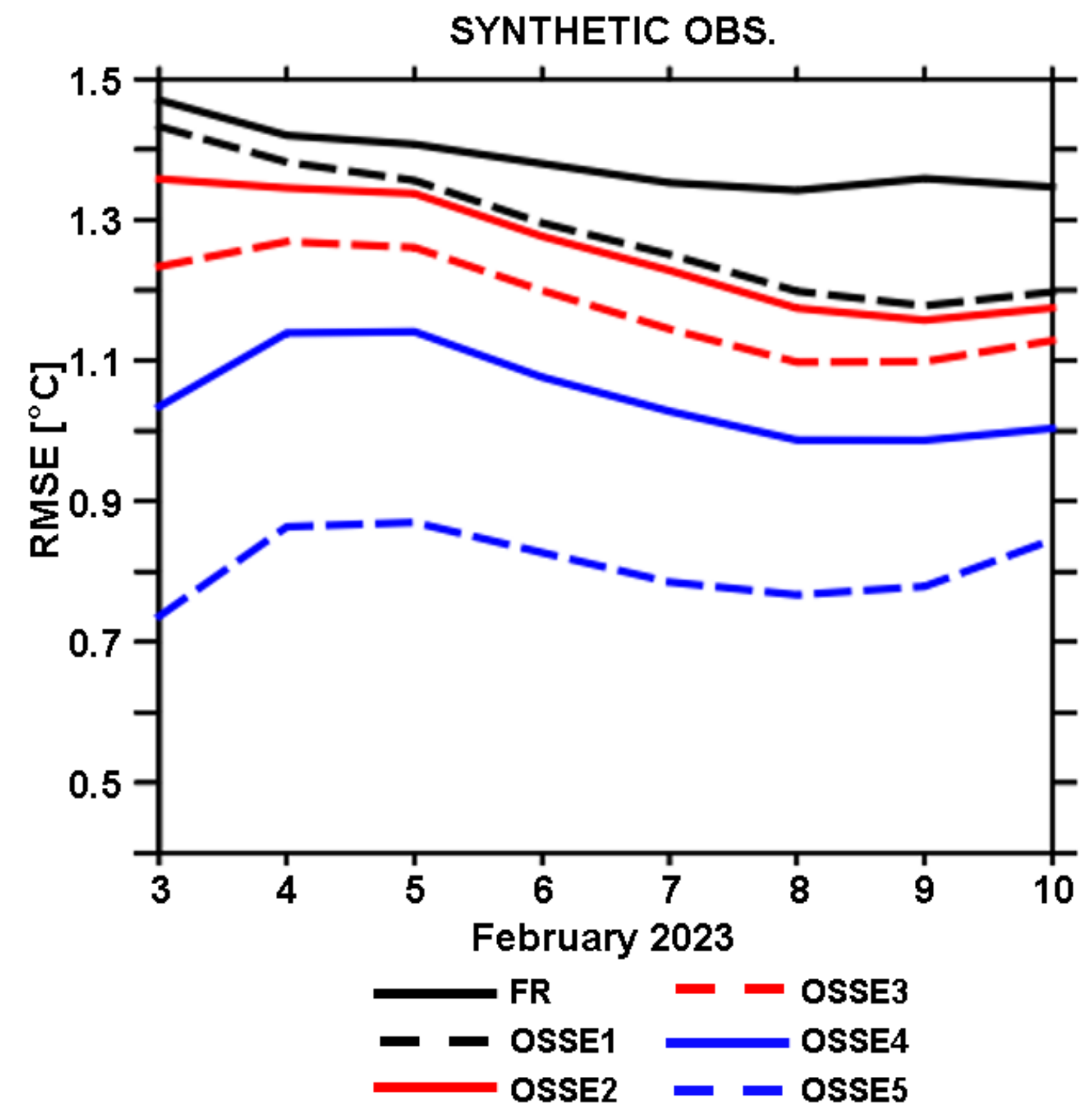
Modulated error

OSSE System Results

RMSE against Satellite

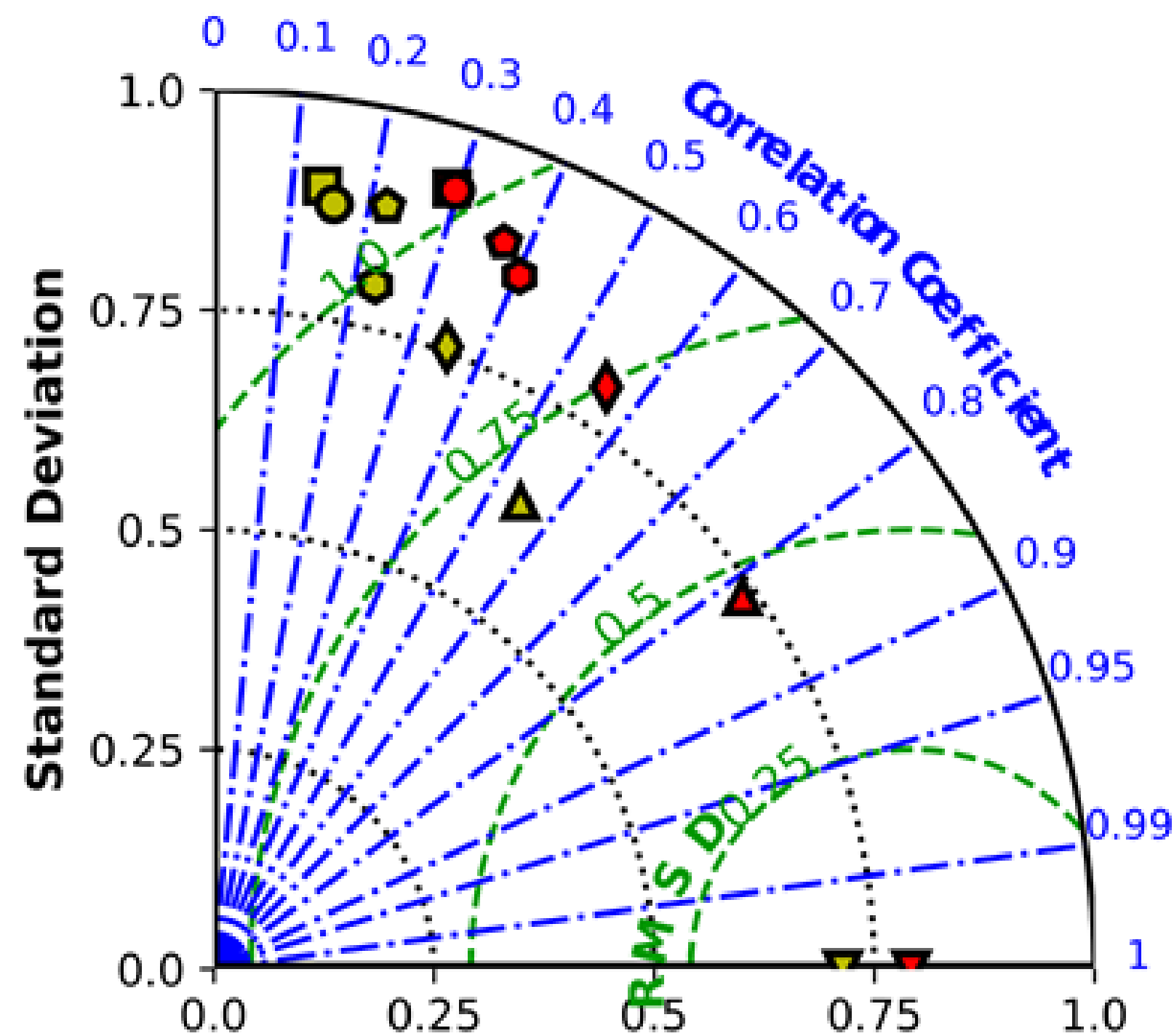


RMSE against NR

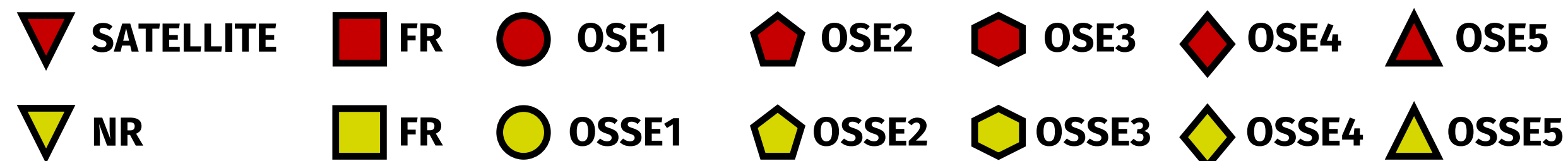
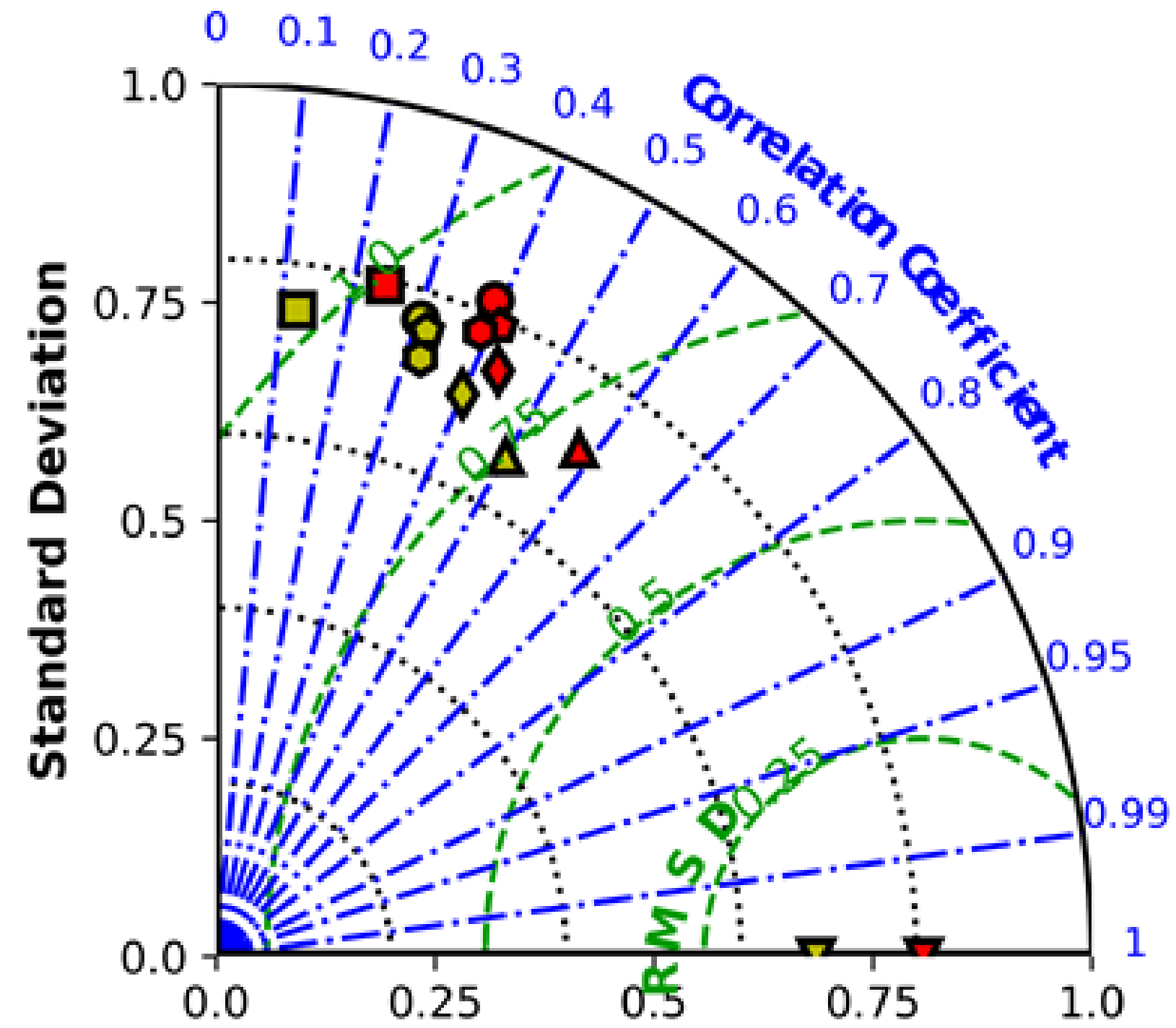


OSSE System Results

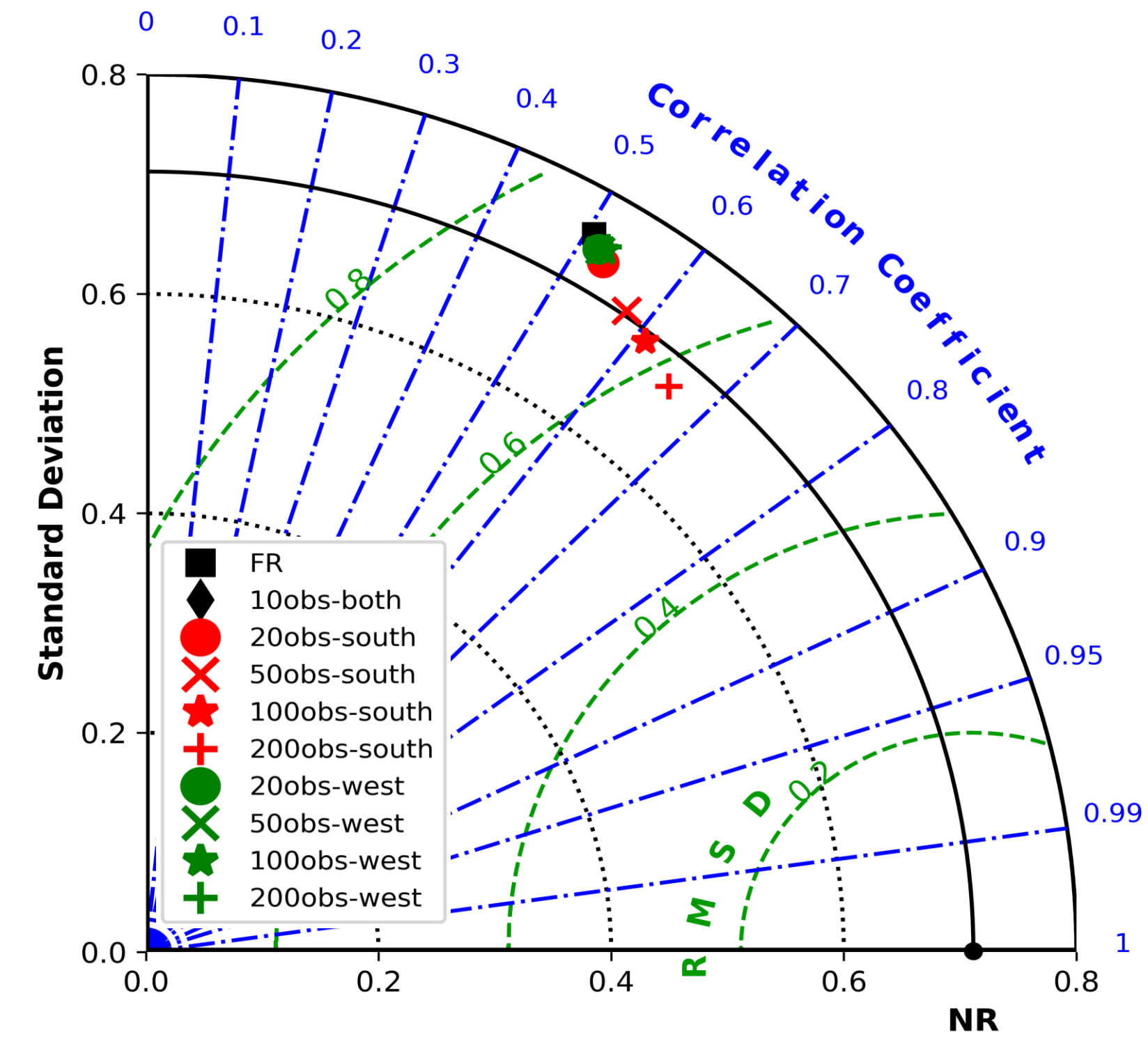
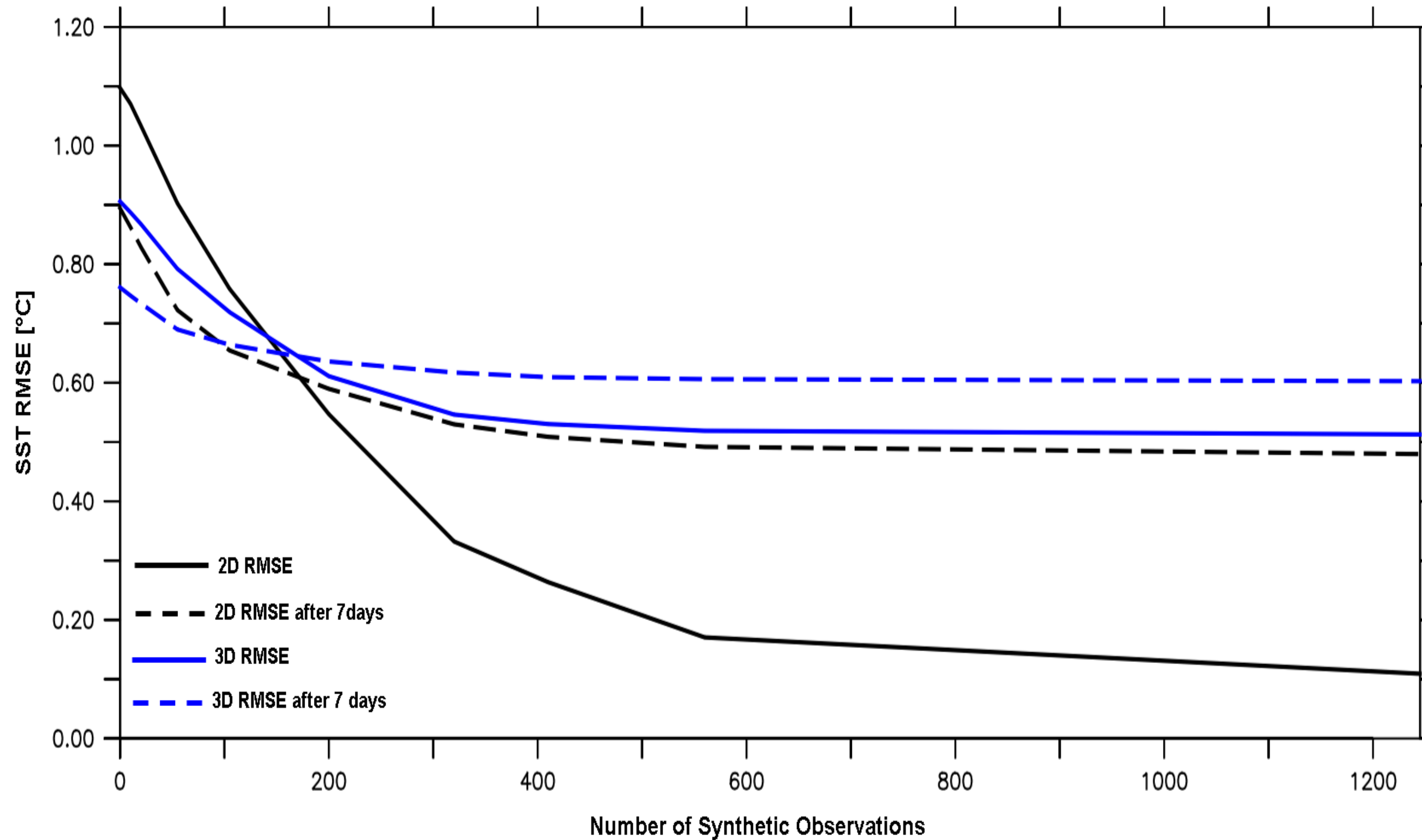
D+0 after the update



D+7 after the update



Observations Scenarios



Conclusions

- ❑ Similar results when the OSSE system was tested against another data product which provides the same variable (SST).
- ❑ OSSE system is already being used to test different observation scenarios.
- ❑ The development of this work led to the adaptation of a DA system for SOMA, which will later be integrated in its operational forecast.

Thank you!

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