

# Comparing 4DVar and ensemble-var assimilation methods using a simple model

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# Contents

- 4D-EnVar - what could we learn?
  - Localization issues in 4D-EnVar
  - Can it beat 4D-Var (using a static B)?

## Details:

- Work done with PhD student David Fairbairn (Univ. of Surrey) and Andrew Lorenc
- Lorenz 2005 model used (vary resolution of forecast and truth to create model error)
- *"A comparison of 4D-Var with ensemble data assimilation methods"*, D. Fairbairn, S.R. Pring, A.C. Lorenc, I. Roulstone, submitted to QJRMS

## Formulation of 4DEnVar equations

In 4DEnVar the background  $\underline{\mathbf{x}}_f$  is updated using the equation

$$\underline{\mathbf{x}} = \underline{\mathbf{x}}_f + \delta\underline{\mathbf{x}}$$

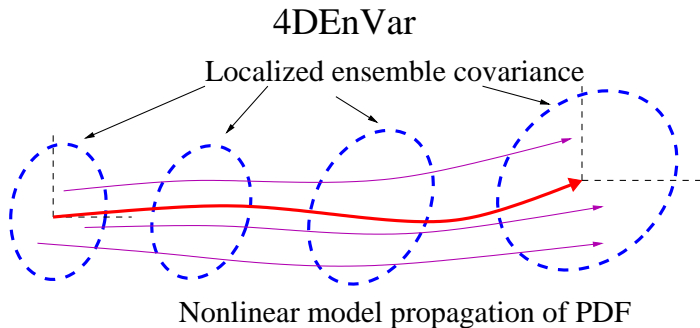
where update  $\delta\underline{\mathbf{x}}$  is

$$\delta\underline{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{nEns - 1}} \sum_{j=1}^{nEns} \delta\underline{\mathbf{x}}_j^b \circ \underline{\alpha}_j.$$

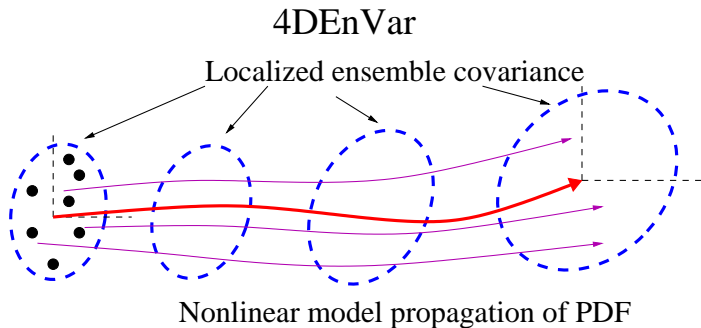
$\delta\underline{\mathbf{x}}_j^b$  are the ensemble forecast perturbations and  $\underline{\alpha}_j \in \mathbb{R}^{nDim}$  a vector of weights. The cost function is

$$J(\underline{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{nEns} \underline{\alpha}_j^T \underline{C}^{-1} \underline{\alpha}_j + \frac{1}{2} (\underline{y} - \underline{y}^o)^T \underline{R}^{-1} (\underline{y} - \underline{y}^o)$$

with  $C$  a localization function, typically Gaspari-Cohn.



- In NWP a static  $\mathbf{B}$  matrix is included to provide additional information (sub-sampling issue) - we did not do this in our experiments
- Note that 4DVar-Ben only localizes the  $\mathbf{B}_{\text{ens}}$  at the start of the window

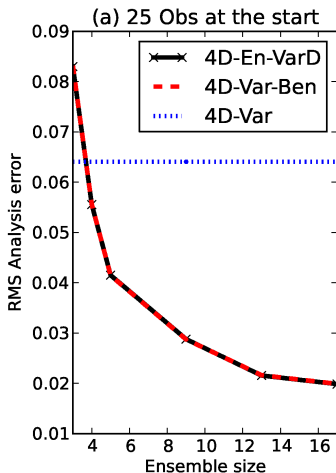


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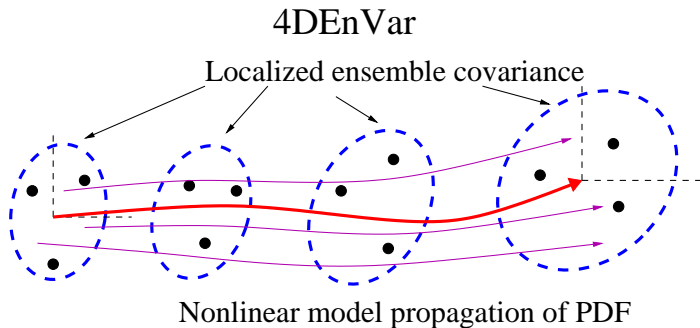
# "Perfect" model result (forecast=truth model)



## Demonstrating equivalence of 3DVar-Ben and 3DEnVar



- All observations at the start of the window
- Plot showing 3DVar-Ben equivalent to 3DEnVar
- Analysis errors calculated against known truth



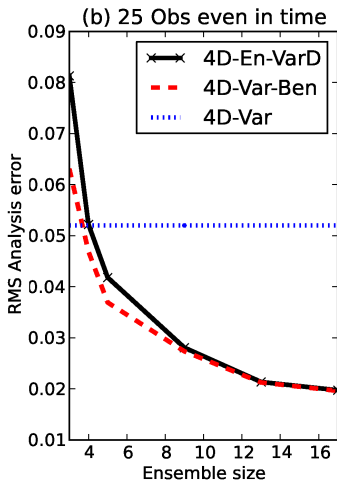
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# "Perfect model" result



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## Time-distributed obs



- Place obs at different time-steps to test flow-dependency of B
- Severe localization during the assimilation window in 4D-En-Var is disrupting 4D structure

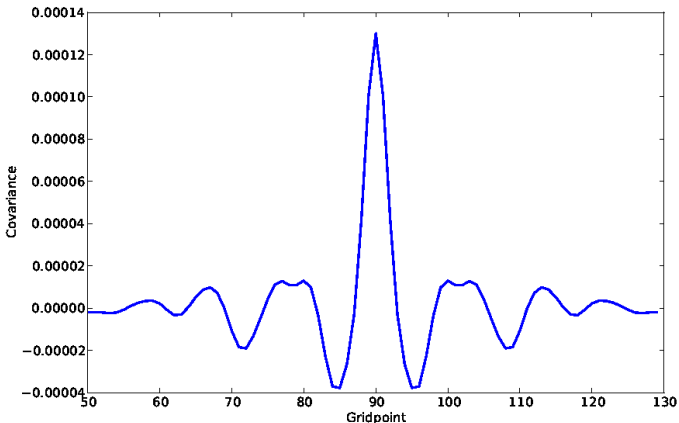
$$\mathbf{M}_i(C \circ B_{0,ens})\mathbf{M}_i^T \neq C \circ (\mathbf{M}_i B_{0,ens} \mathbf{M}_i^T)$$

(non-commutative)



## Model error correlation

- Truth uses 240 grid points, forecast using 180 grid points. (Cubic interpolation)
- Model error correlation  $Q$ :

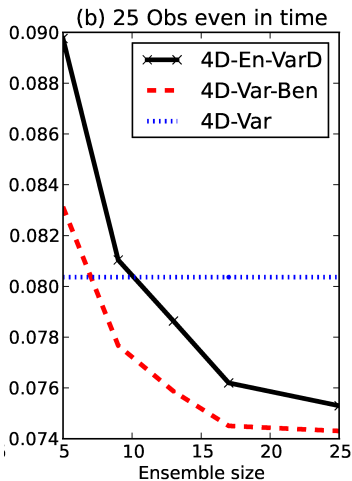


# Model error result



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## Effect of Model error



- In this example the ensemble is not accounting for model error - thus incorrect background -> localization
- Consistent gap between 4D-En-Var (black line) and 4D-Var-Ben (red)

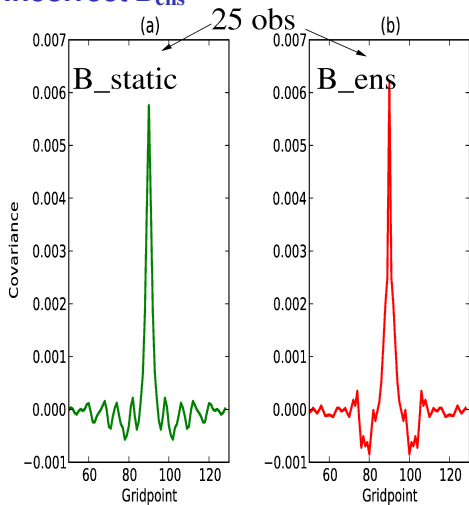
$$\mathbf{M}_i(C \circ B_{0,ens})\mathbf{M}_i^T \neq C \circ (M_i B_{0,ens} M_i^T)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{M}^T + \mathbf{Q}$$

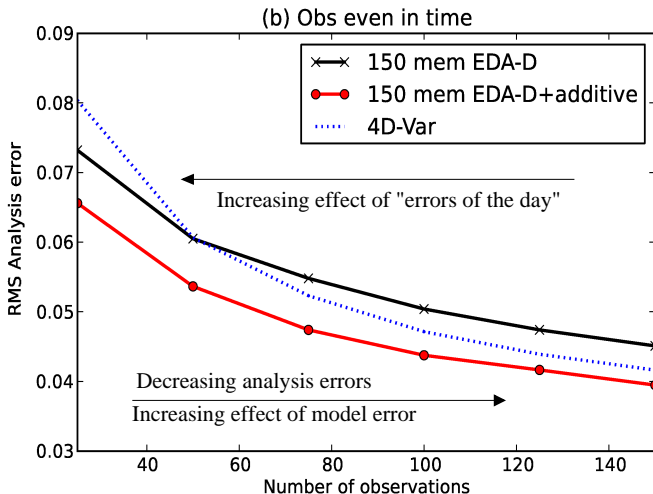
# Model error result



Incorrect  $B_{ens}$



## The effect of additive inflation



$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{MAM}^T + \mathbf{Q}$$

## Conclusions

- Localization can harm time correlations of background error propagation through the window for 4DEnVar (ensemble-var)
- Capturing model error in the ensemble is important in improving 4DEnVar due to less localization required



# Questions and answers

[www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/our-scientists/data-assimilation](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/our-scientists/data-assimilation)